

# Neutrinos from cosmic ray interactions in the Sun

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astro-ph/1704.02892

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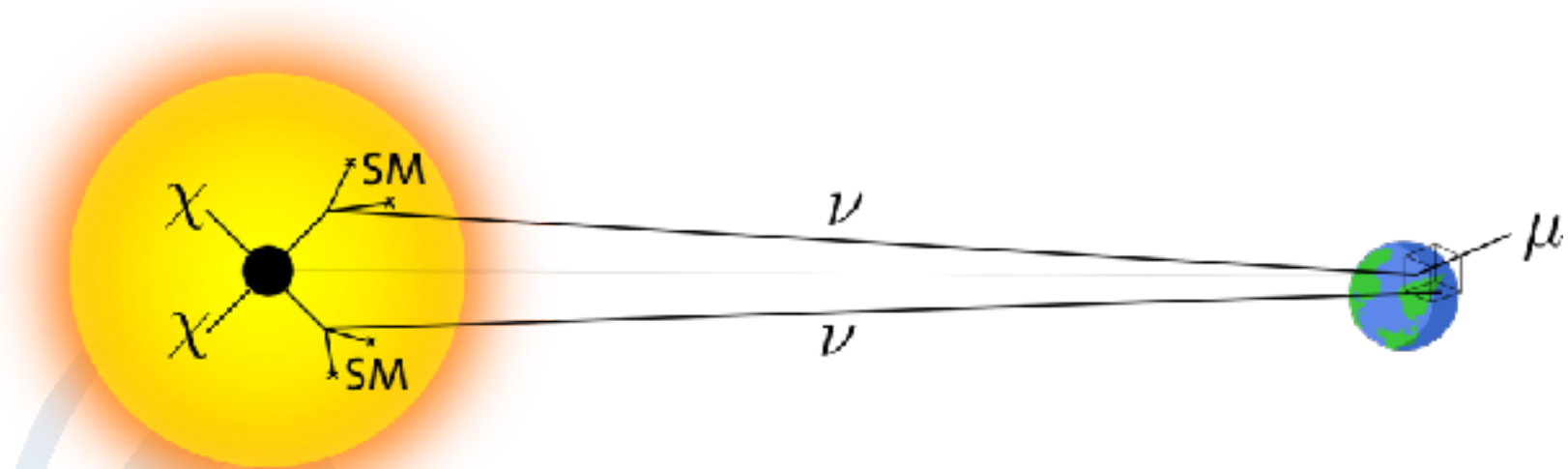
Stockholm  
University



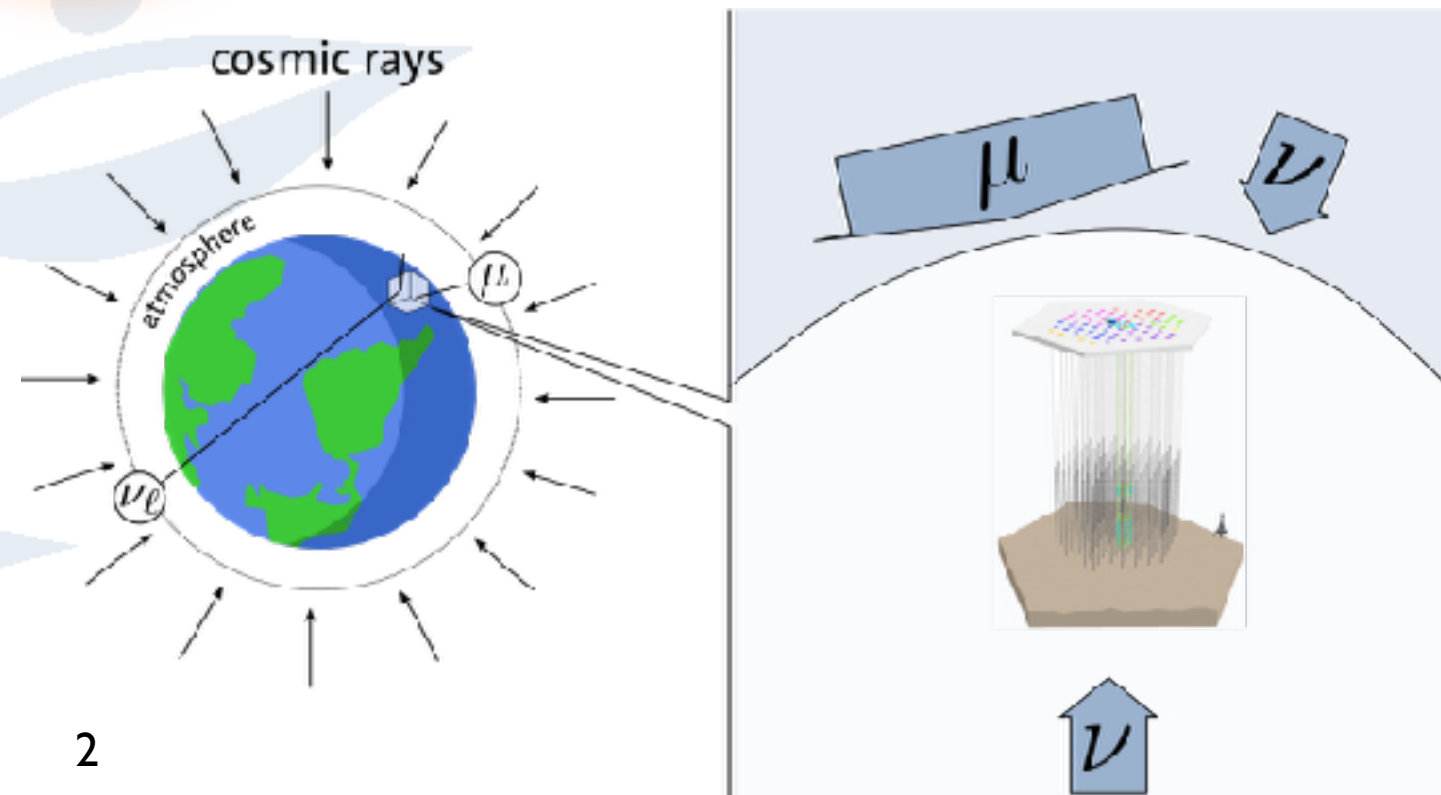
Oskar Klein  
centre

# Increasing sensitivity in solar WIMP searches requires more accurate background modelling

The signal



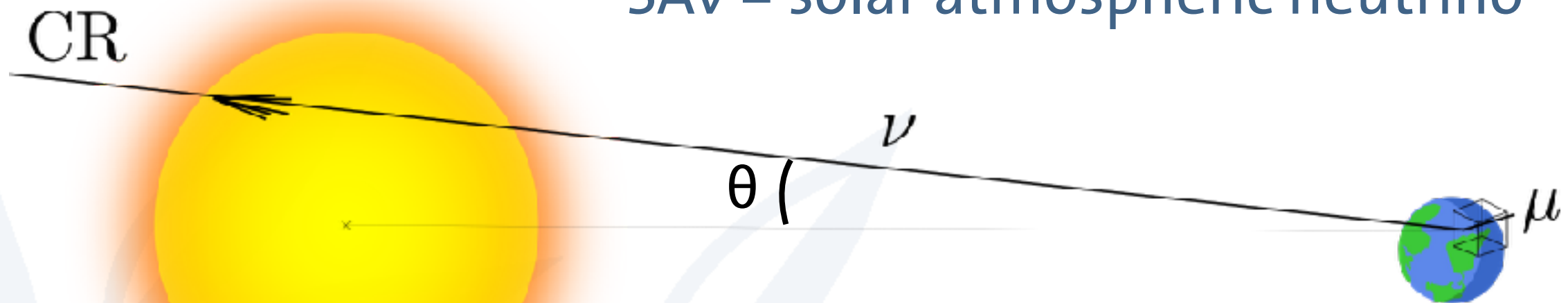
The main background



... but also  
solar atmospheric  $\nu$  (SA $\nu$ )

# We calculate the $SA\nu$ flux at Earth and study impact on solar WIMP searches

$SA\nu$  = solar atmospheric neutrino



Moskalenko (1991)

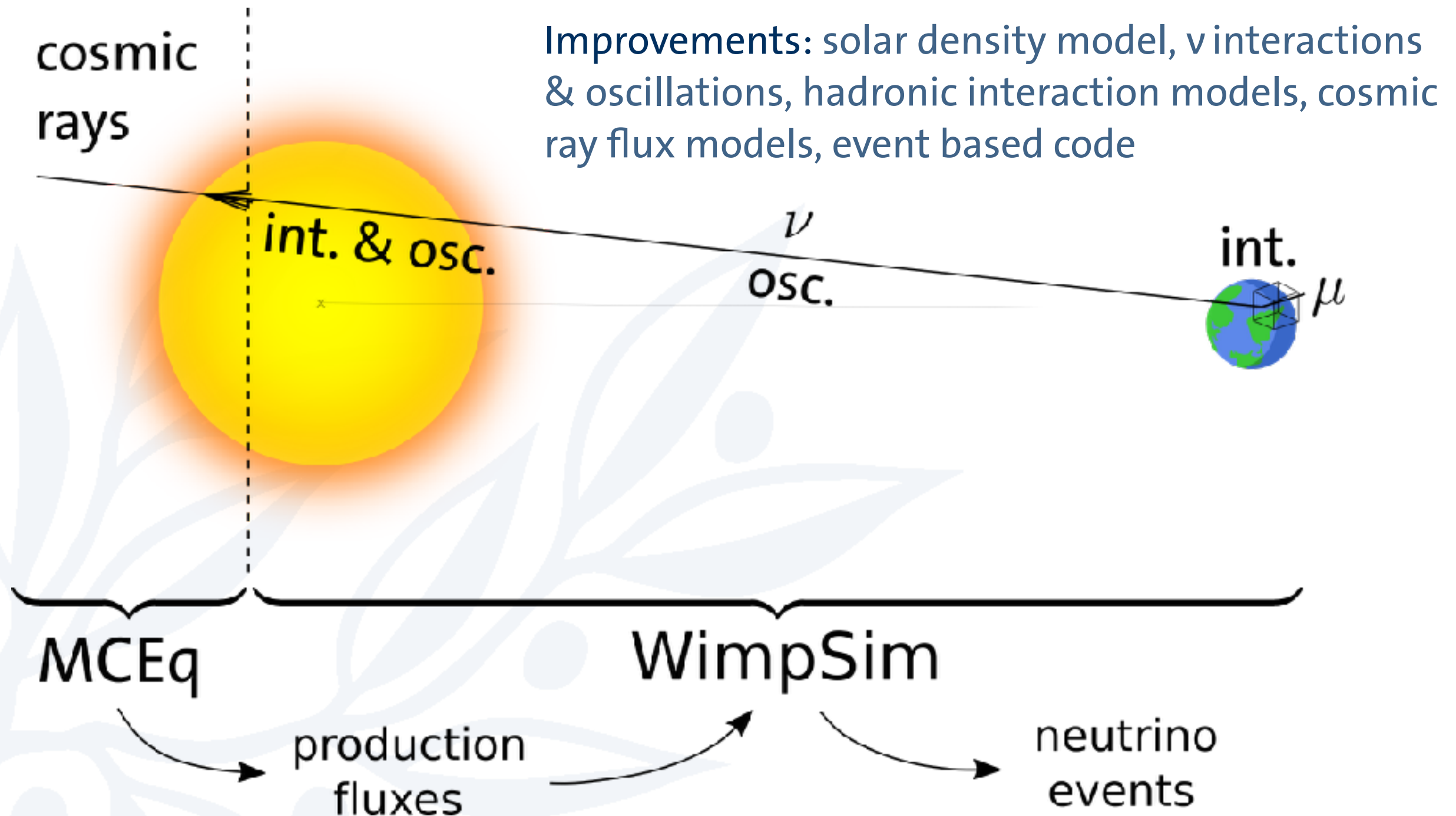
Seckel et al. (1991)

Ingelman, Thunman (1996)

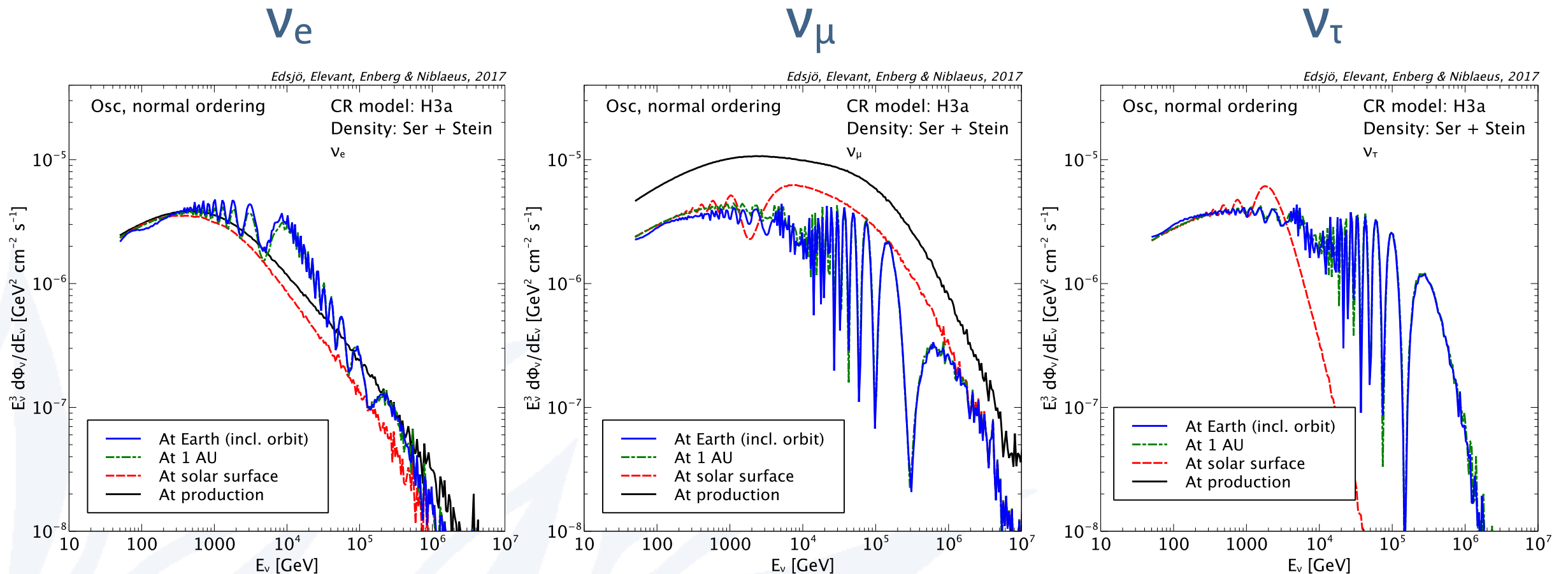
Argüelles et al. (2017)

The  $SA\nu$  flux is quite small (2-3 events/year) but can be a tricky background in solar WIMP searches since it is in the same energy range

# We have calculated the $SA\nu$ flux at Earth with **MCEq** & **WimpSim**



# We predict a few events per year from the $SA\nu$ flux



Interactions in Sun damp flux  
at  $E_\nu > 1$  TeV, oscillations change  
flavour ratio and cause wiggles

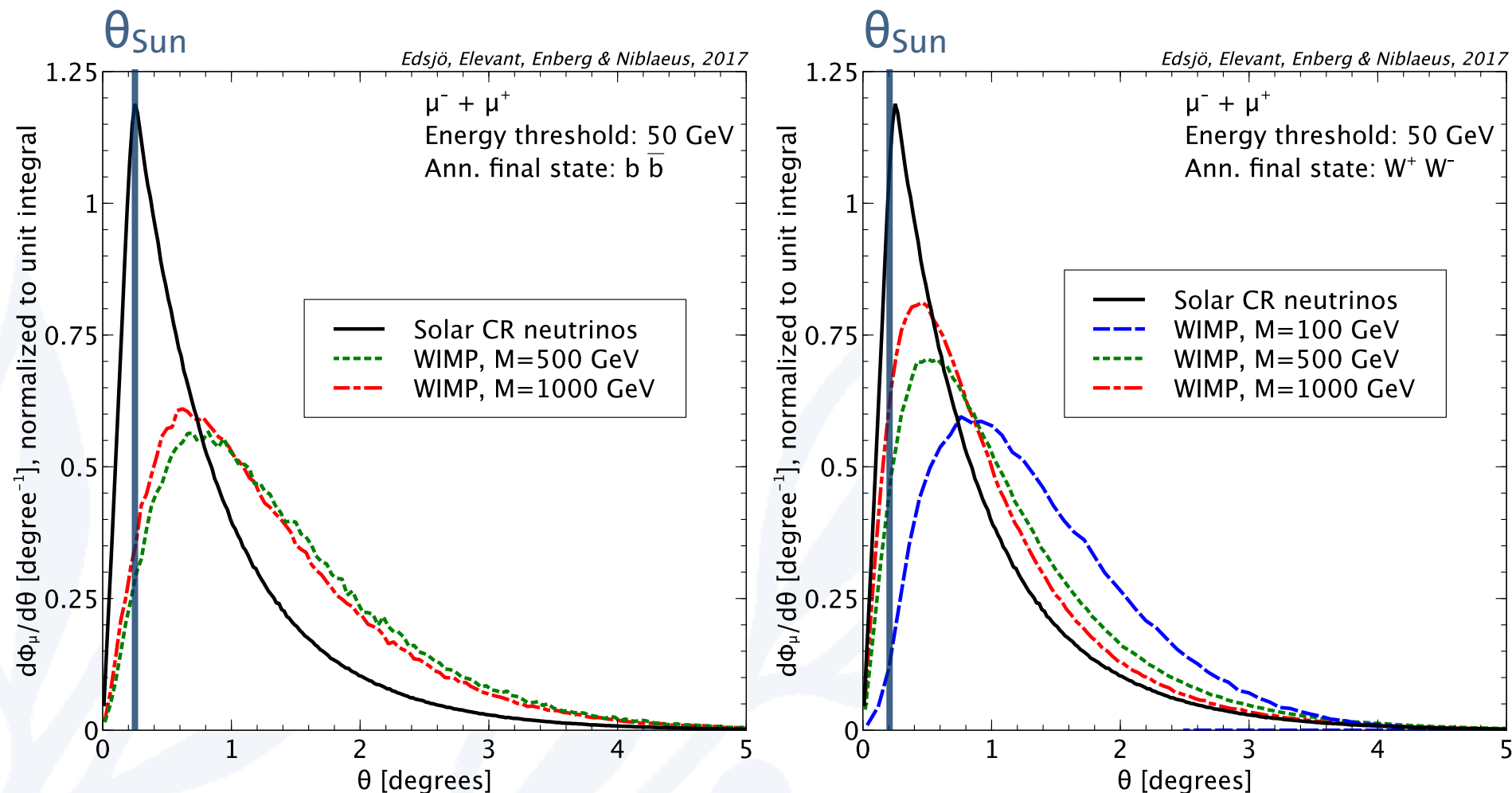
$$\int A_{\text{eff}}(E) \frac{d\Phi}{dE}(E) dE$$

$\Rightarrow$  2-3 events/year

$A_{\text{eff}}$  from IceCube [1612.05949]

# The $S A \nu$ flux can be tricky to distinguish from WIMP-induced neutrinos

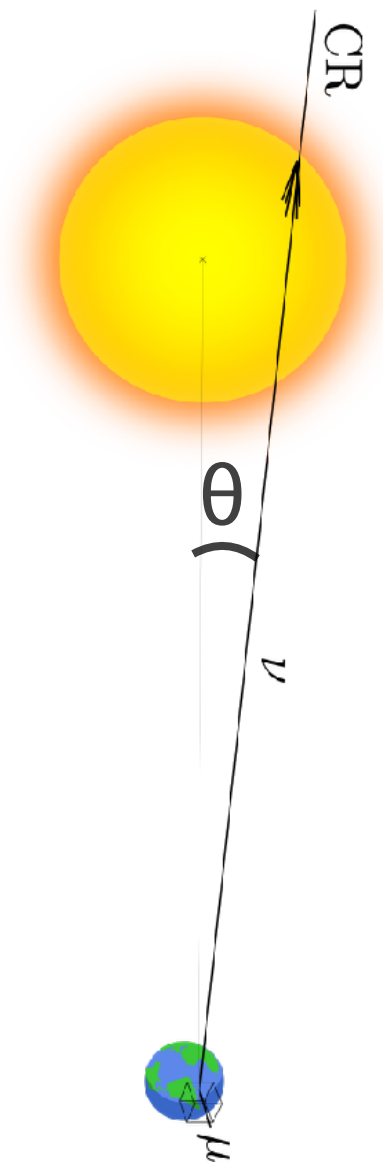
The neutrino-induced muon flux:



IC ang. resolution:

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6^\circ \text{ for } E_\nu=100 \text{ GeV} \\ 2^\circ \text{ for } E_\nu=1000 \text{ GeV} \end{array} \right.$

Energy spectra are different (power-law vs bump) but energy estimate for muons is poor at these energies





# Review

Neutrino telescopes look for a neutrino flux from DM annihilations in the Sun

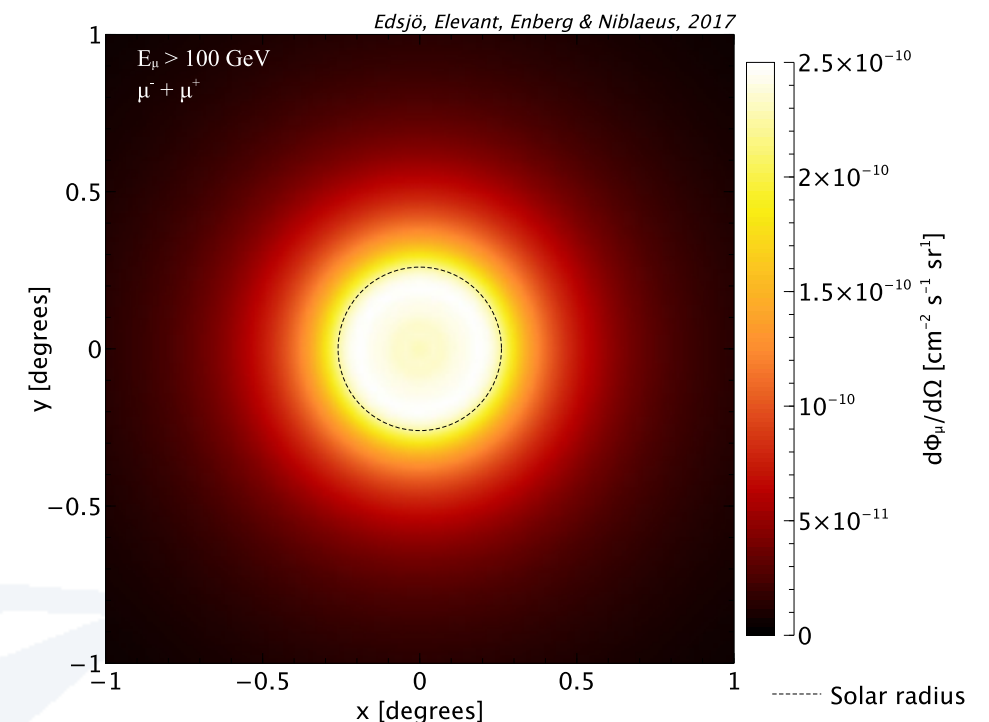
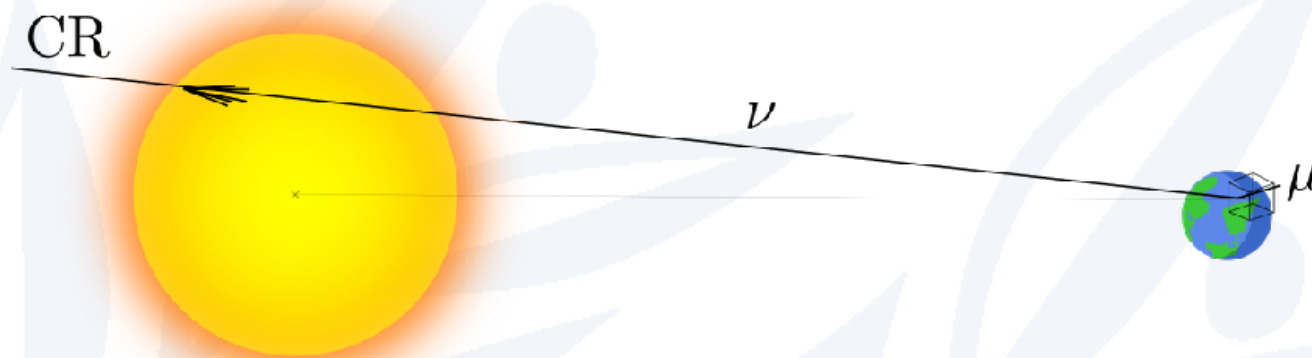
SA $\nu$ , created by cosmic ray interactions in the Sun is a background that is currently neglected

We have calculated the SA $\nu$  flux at Earth

It can be tough to distinguish a dark matter signal from the SA $\nu$

We have calculated the flux of **solar atmospheric neutrinos** and studied the effect on **dark matter searches**

astro-ph/1704.02892



Future prospects:

More detailed studies of detection possibilities

Refined modeling of e.g. magnetic fields

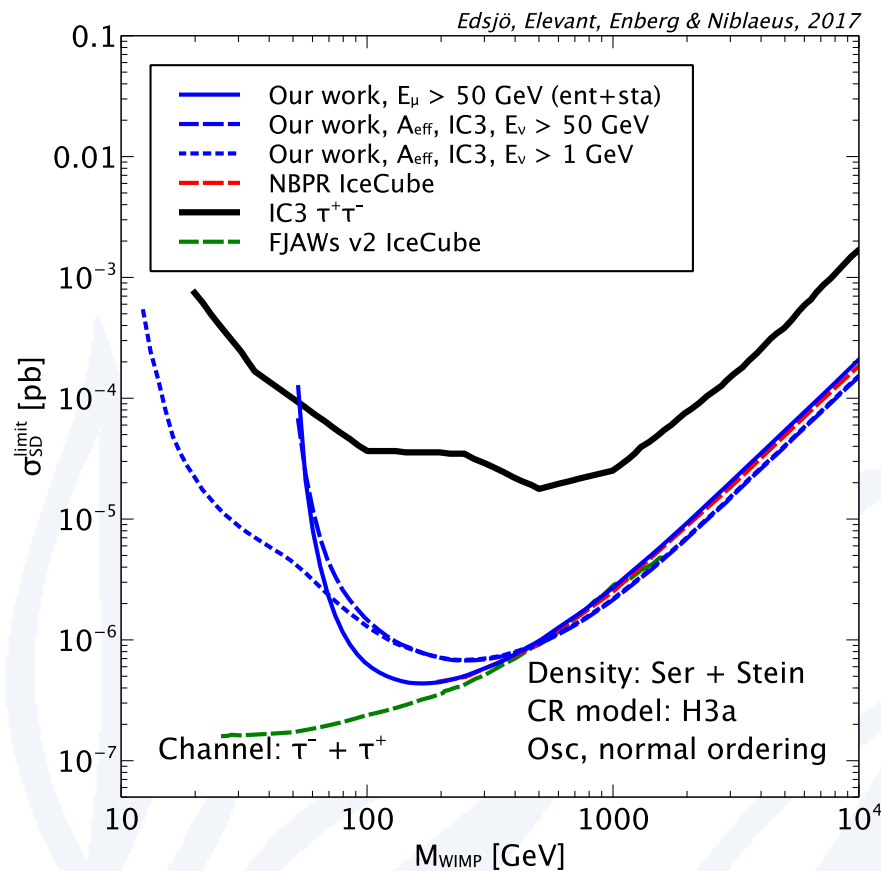




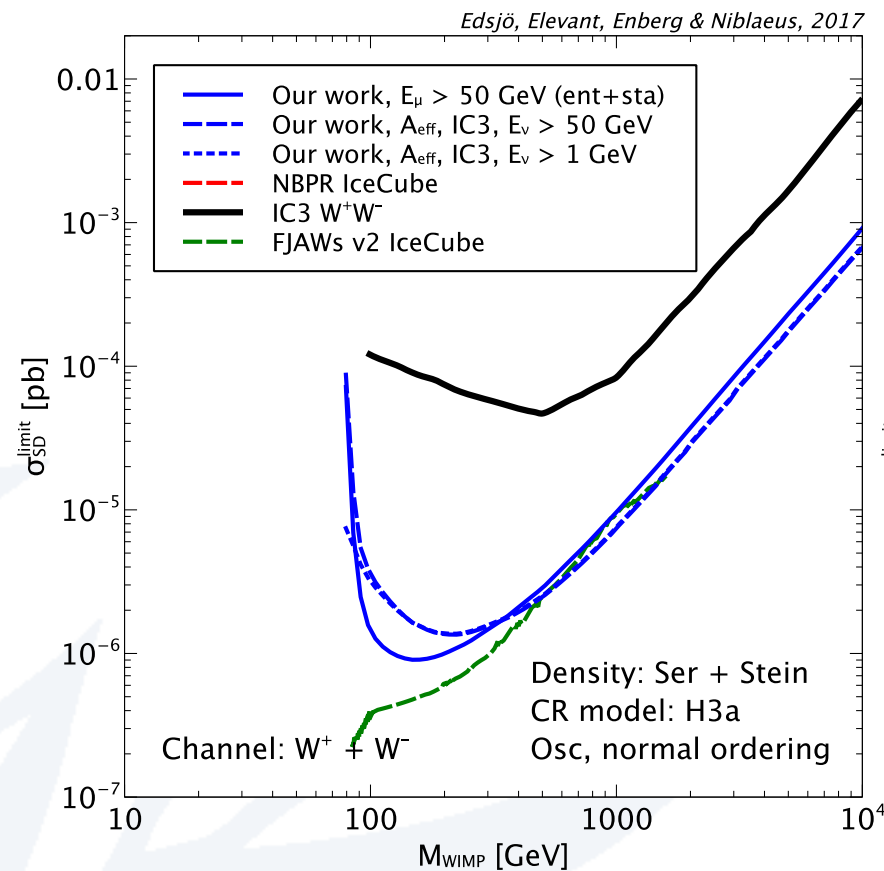
Extra

# SA $\nu$ dominate below this sensitivity floor for the WIMP-proton cross section

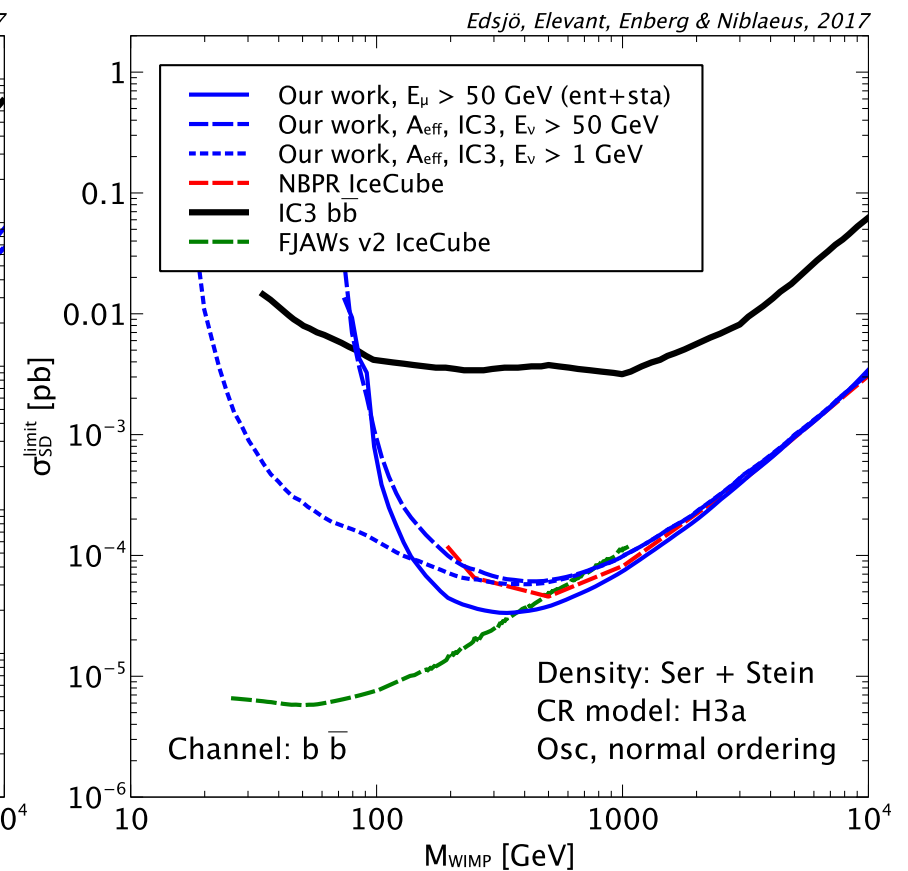
$\tau^+\tau^-$



$W^+W^-$



$b\bar{b}$

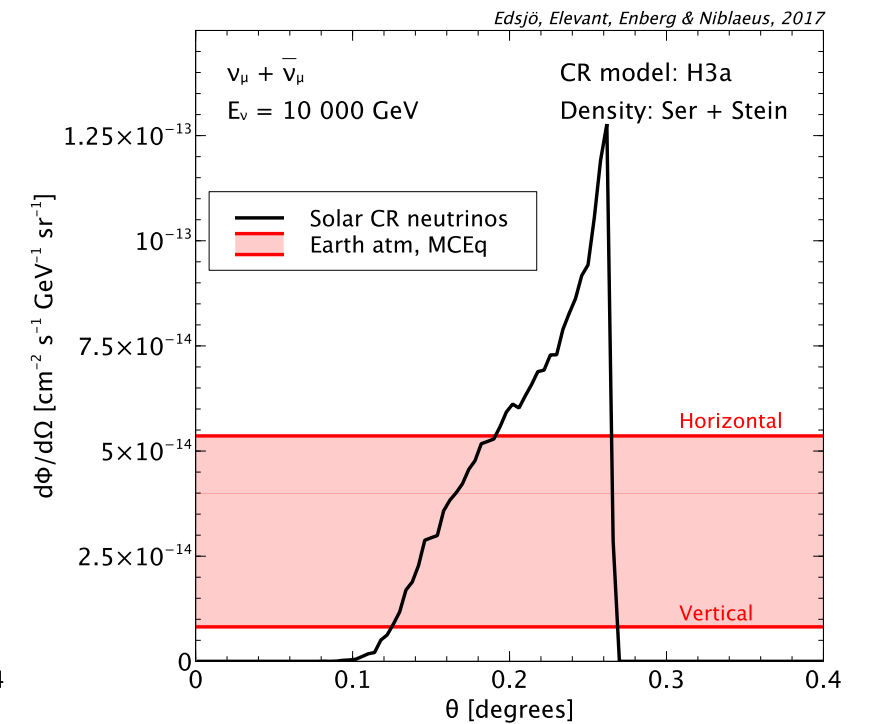
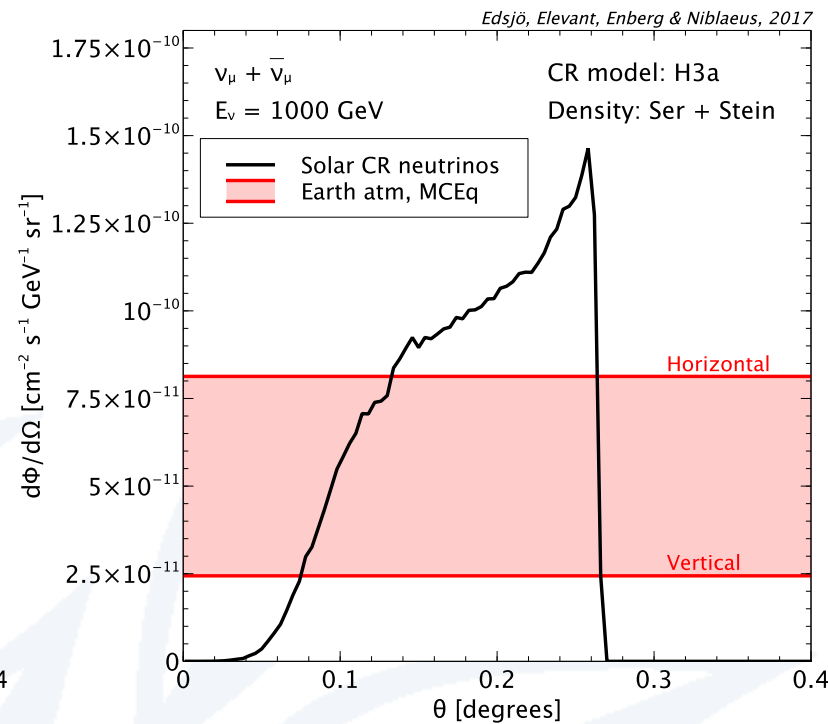
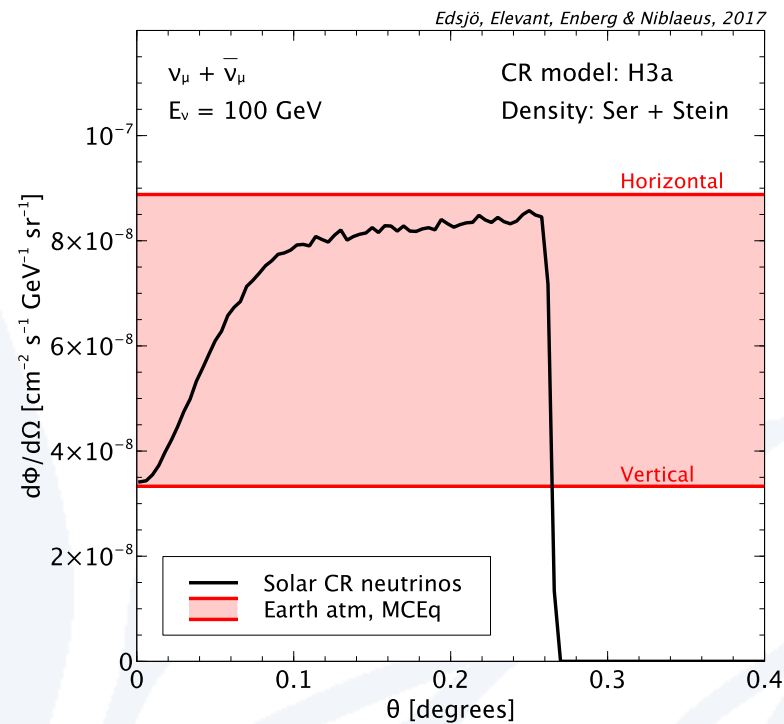


We adjust  $\sigma_{\chi p}^{SD}$  for each  $m_\chi$  to get  $N_{evt}(WIMP \text{ ann.}) = N_{evt}(SA\nu)$

NBPR: astro-ph/1703.10280

FJAWs v2: astro-ph/1703.07798

# The $SA\nu$ flux can be larger than the Earth atmospheric near the Sun

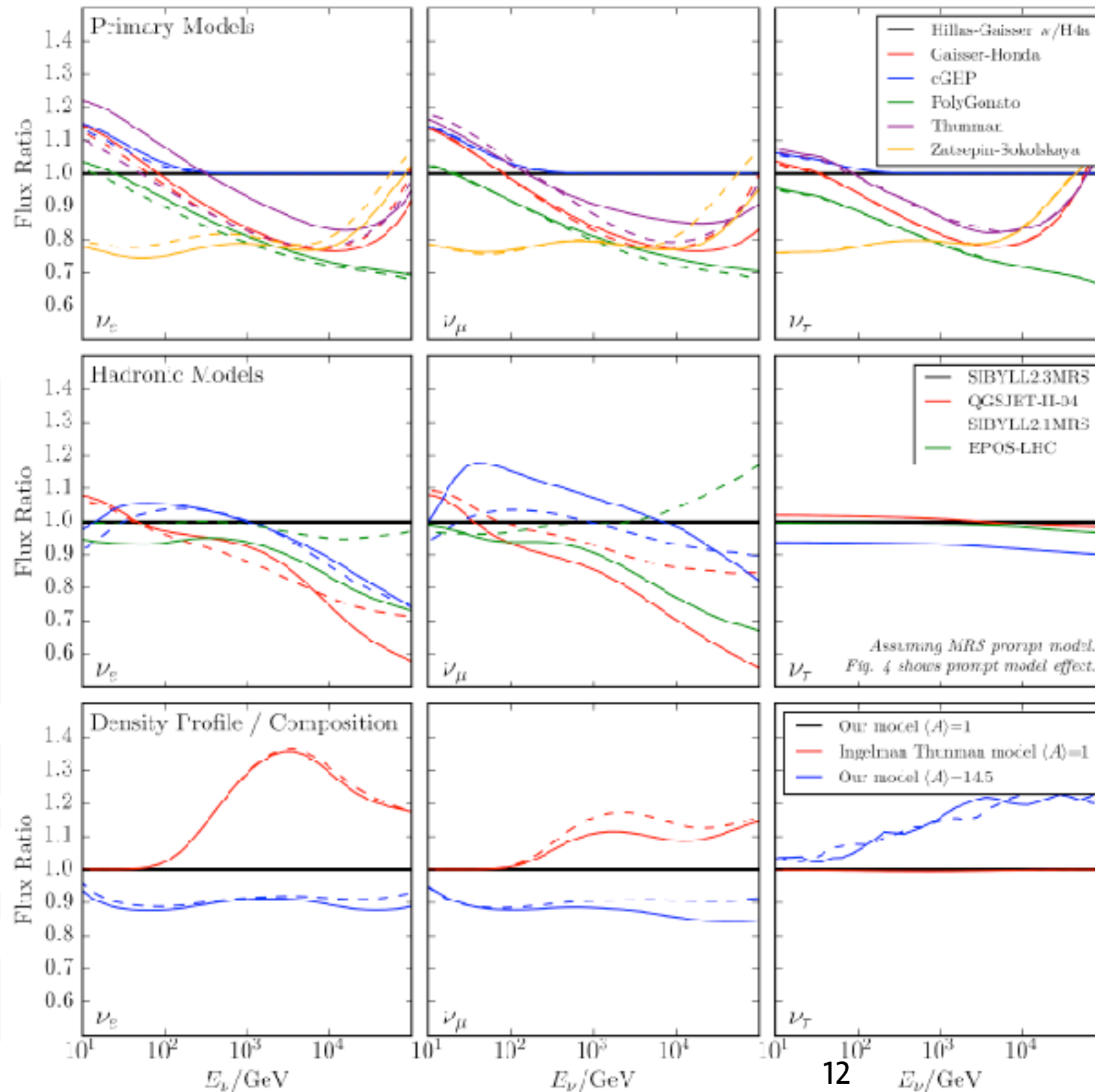


Solar radius:  $0.26^\circ$

Smeared by:

- (i) neutrino-muon scattering angle
- (ii) multiple Coulomb scattering
- (iii) angular resolution

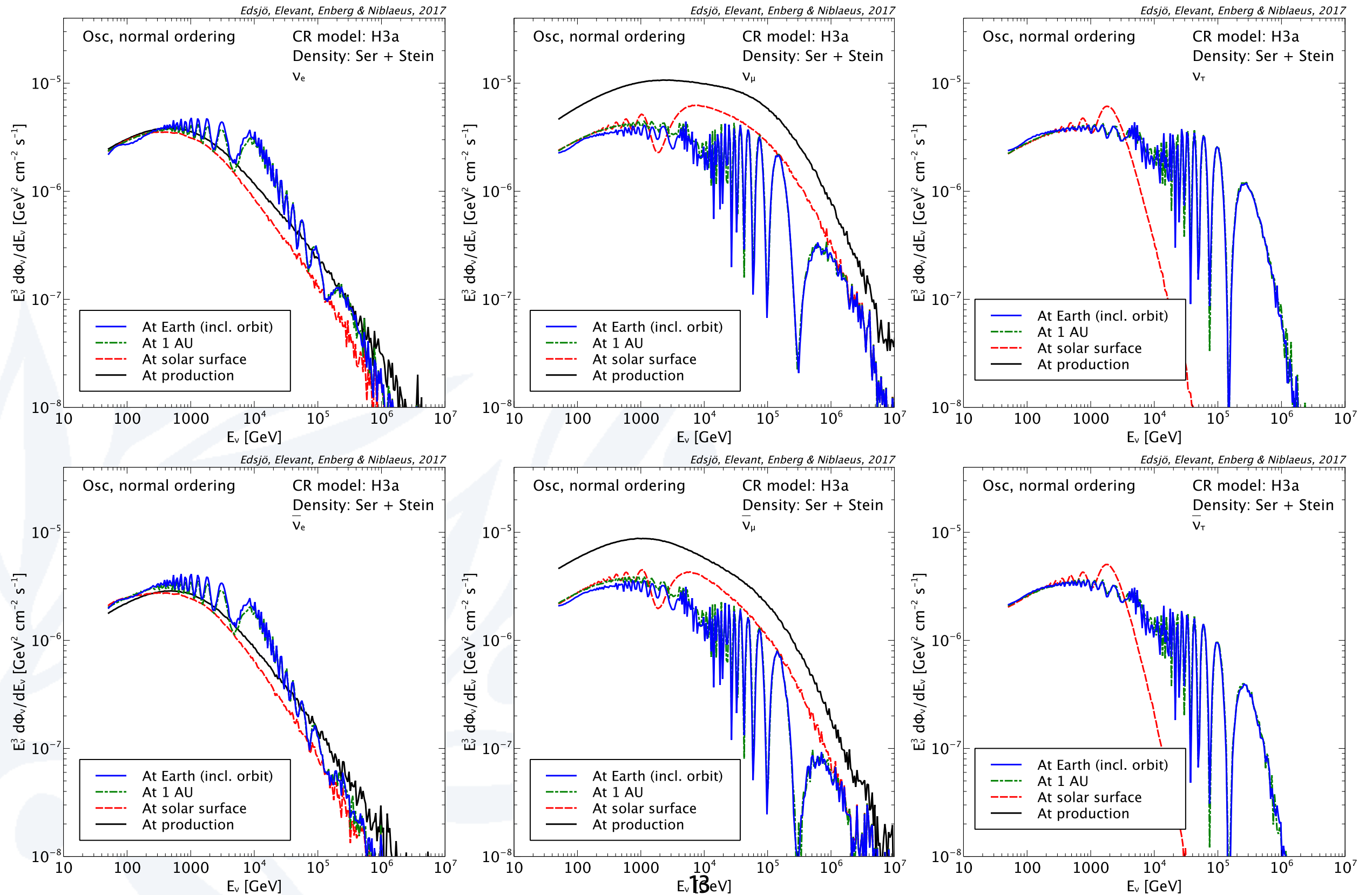
# Systematics on production fluxes from Argüelles et al., astro-ph/1703.07798



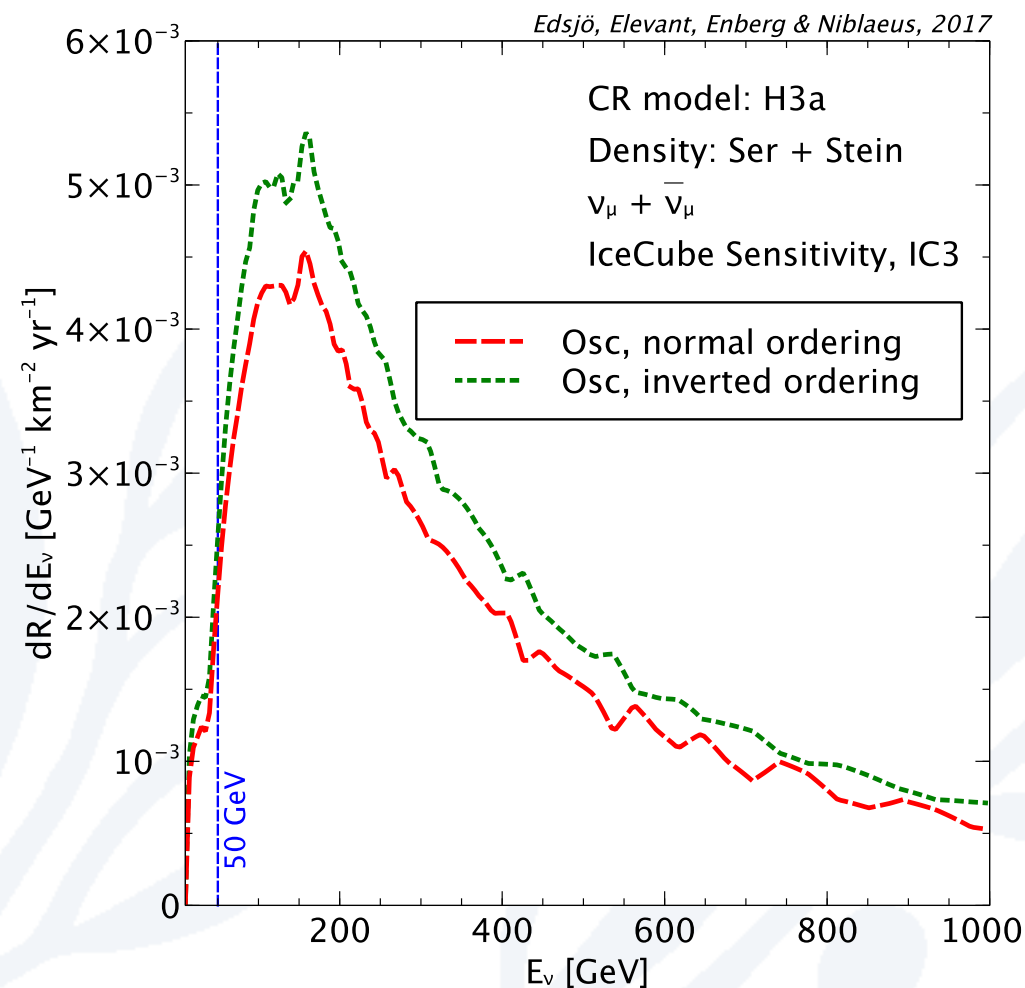
Final effect:  
factor  $\approx 2$

Magnetic field  
neglected

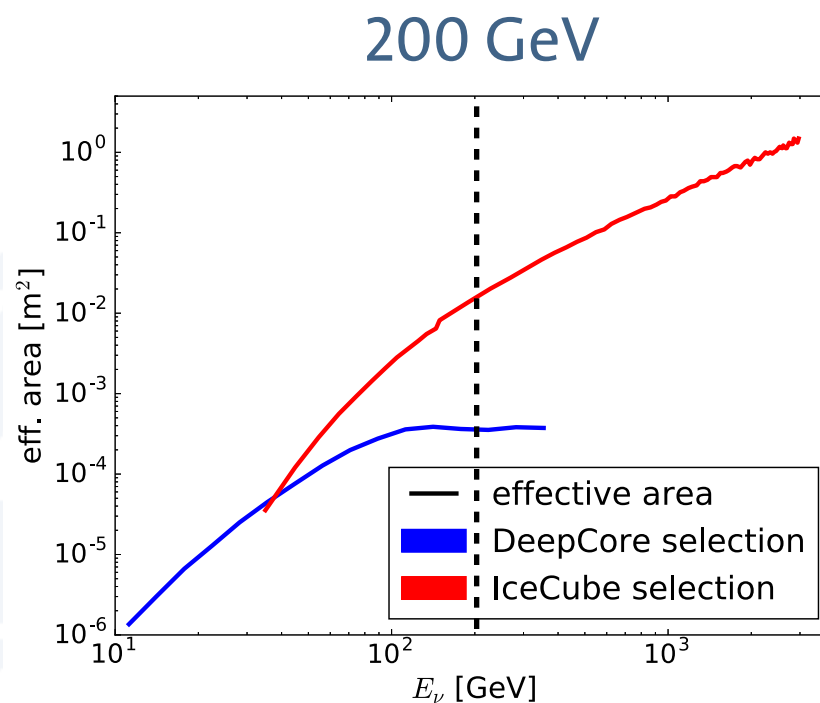
# Fluxes for all flavours



# The event rate is dominated by neutrino energies around 200 GeV



$$\frac{dR}{dE} = A_{\text{eff}}(E) \frac{d\Phi}{dE}$$



IC 3y analysis, astro-ph/1612.05949

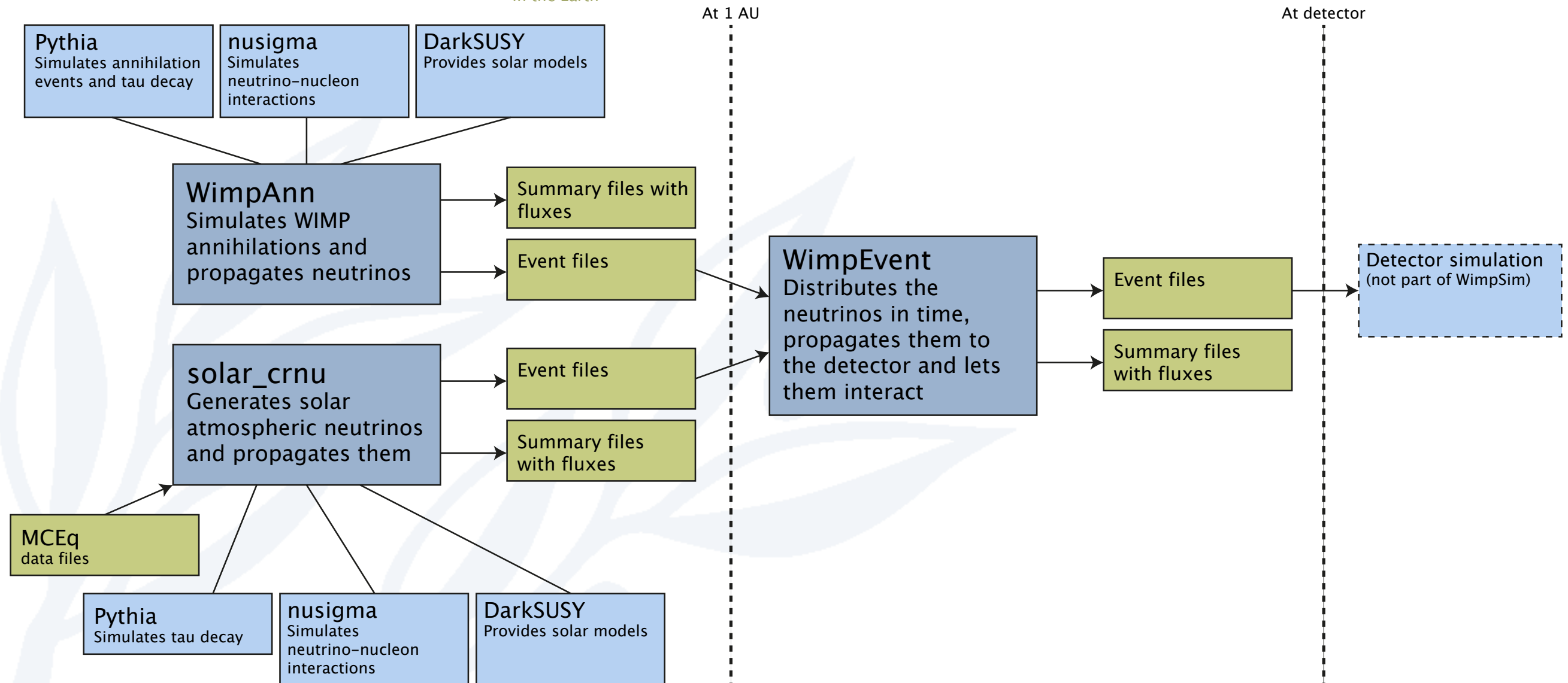
Effective area drops faster than flux increases as energy is lowered



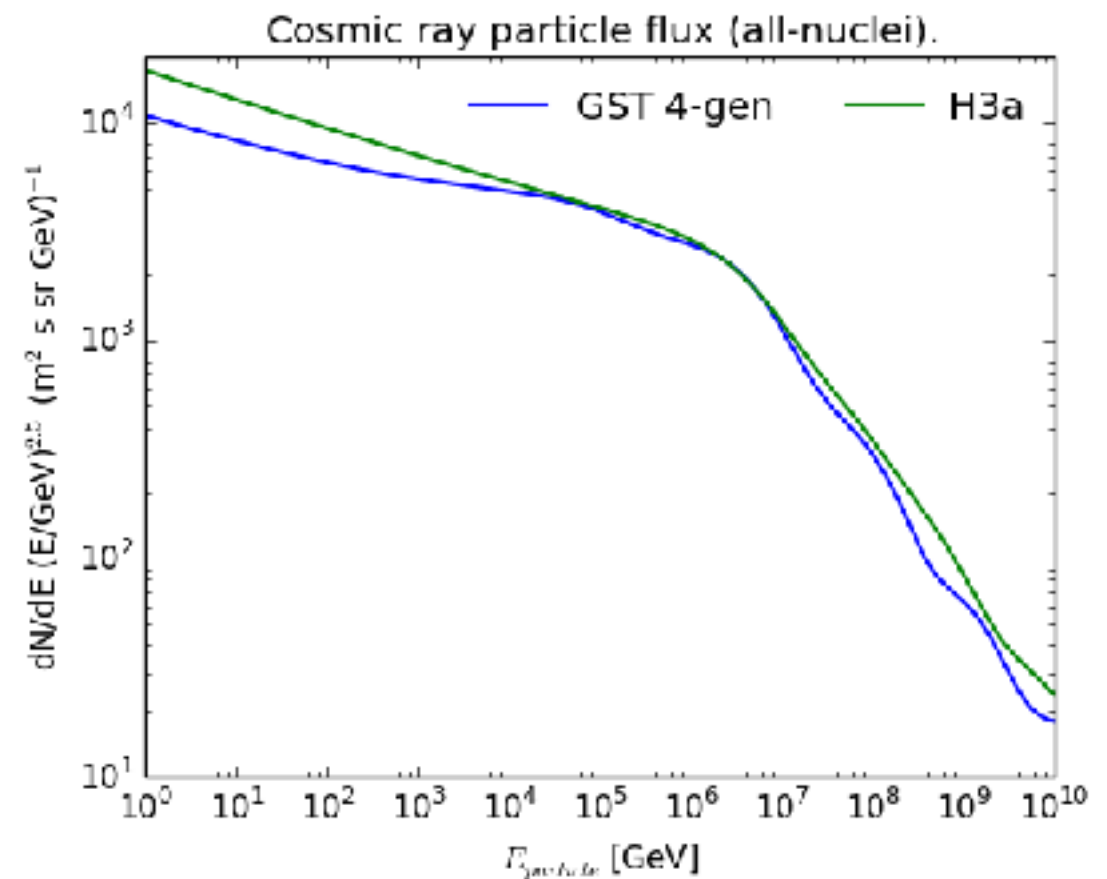
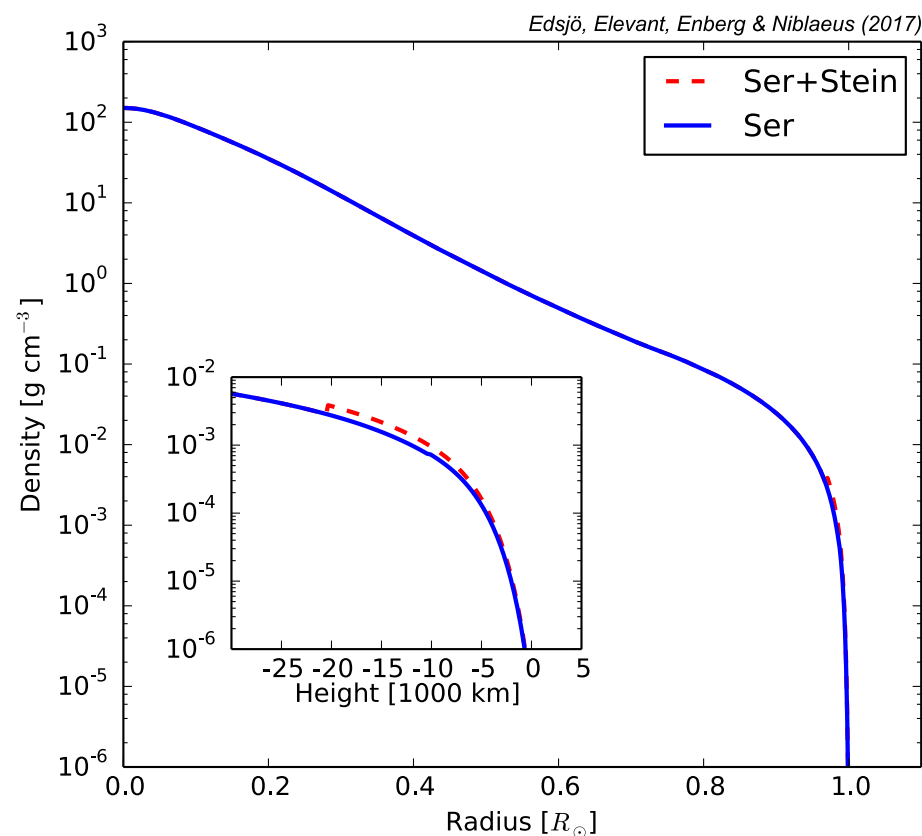
# WimpSim code layout

## In the Sun\*

\*) WimpAnn can also be run for annihilations in the Earth



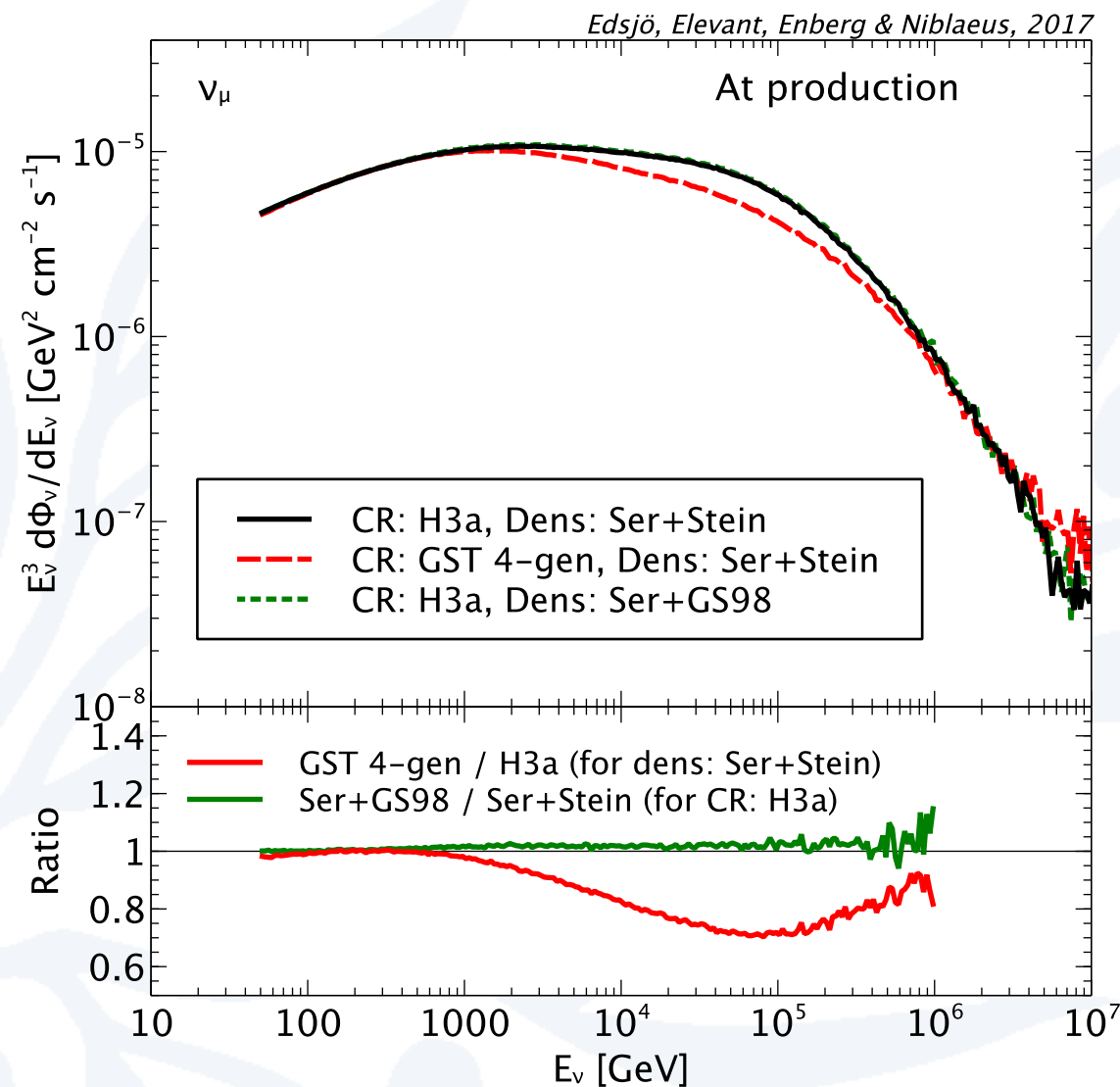
We have varied density profile, CR flux model and neutrino mass hierarchy



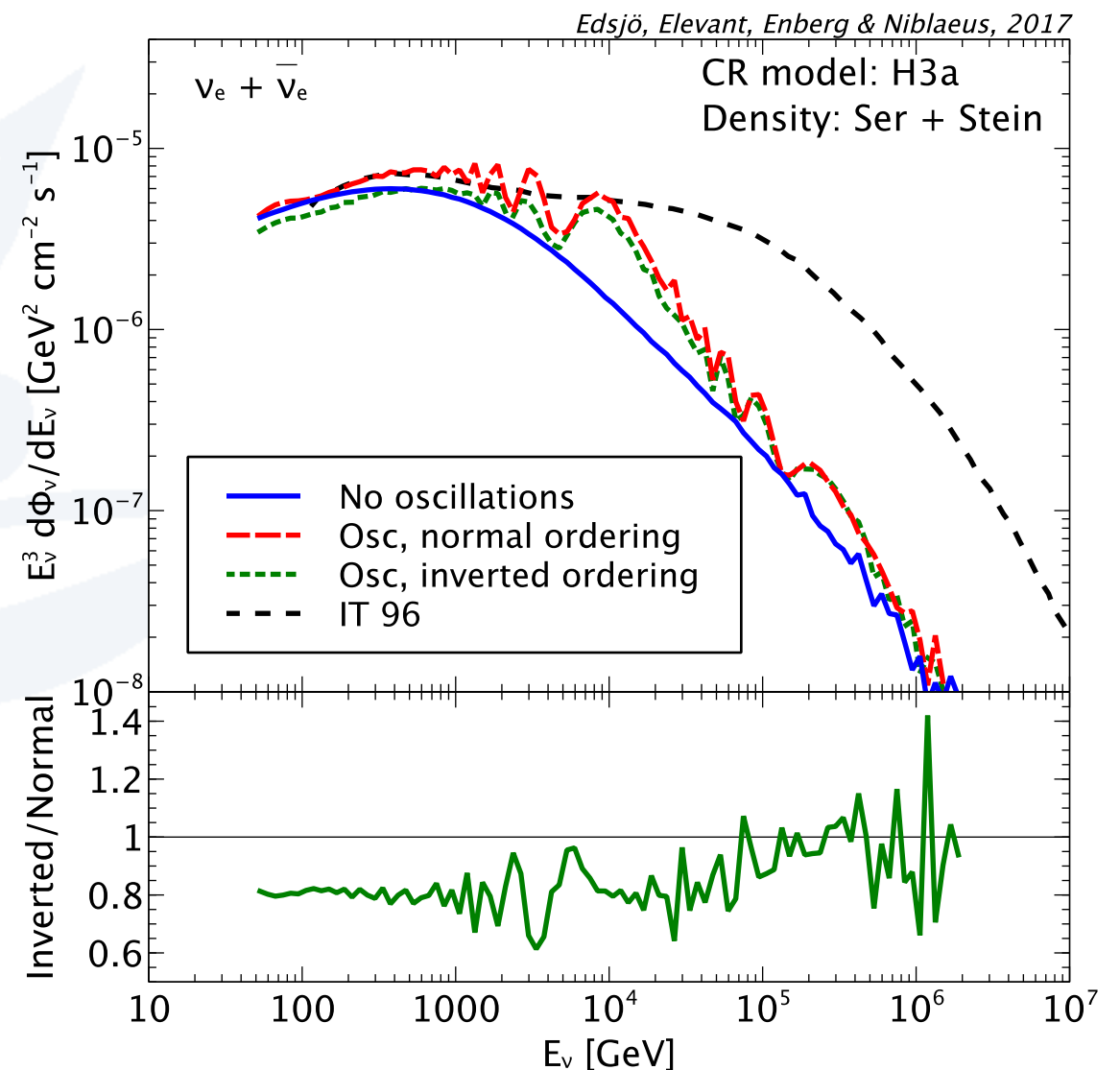
Mass hierarchy affects matter oscillations  
and best-fit values of oscillation parameters

# Resulting flux differences are rather small

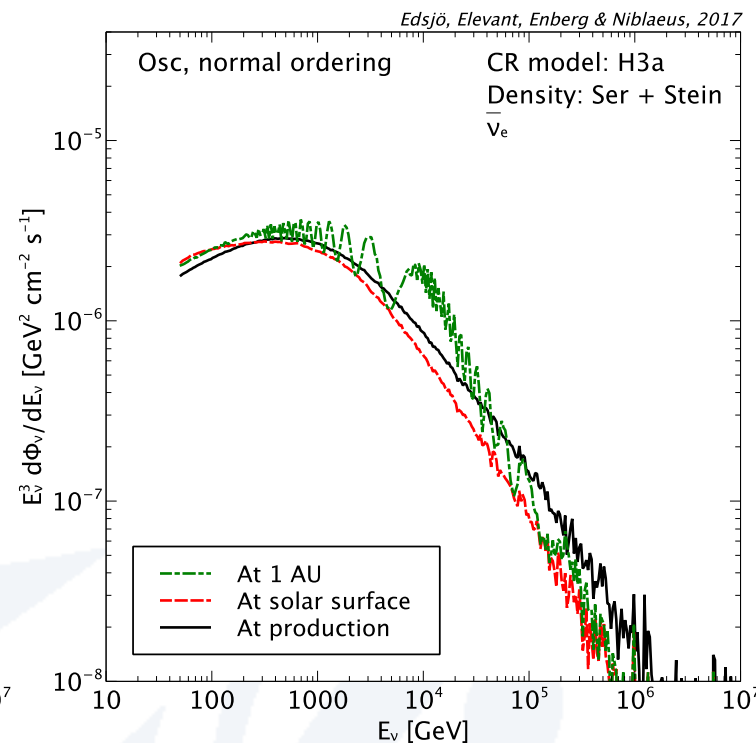
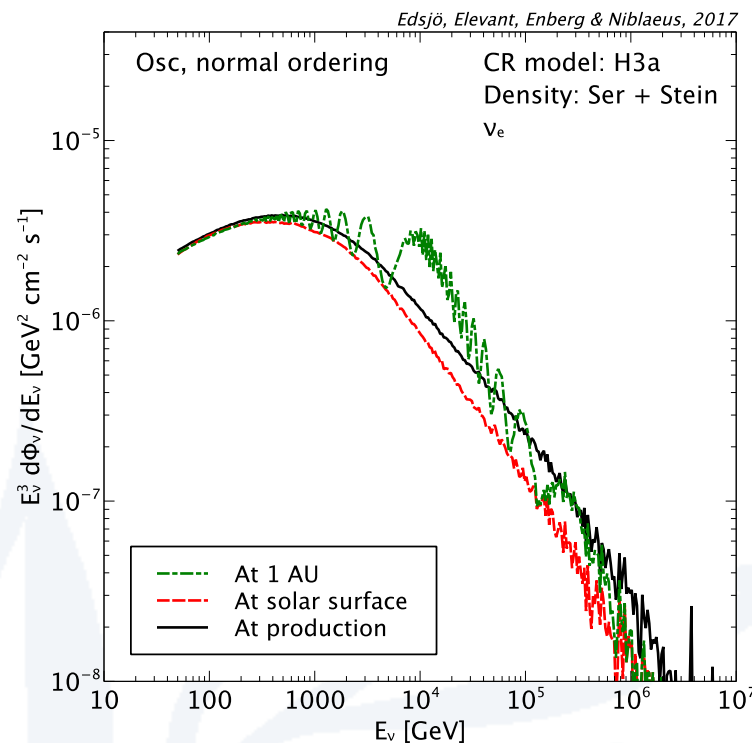
## Density/CR model



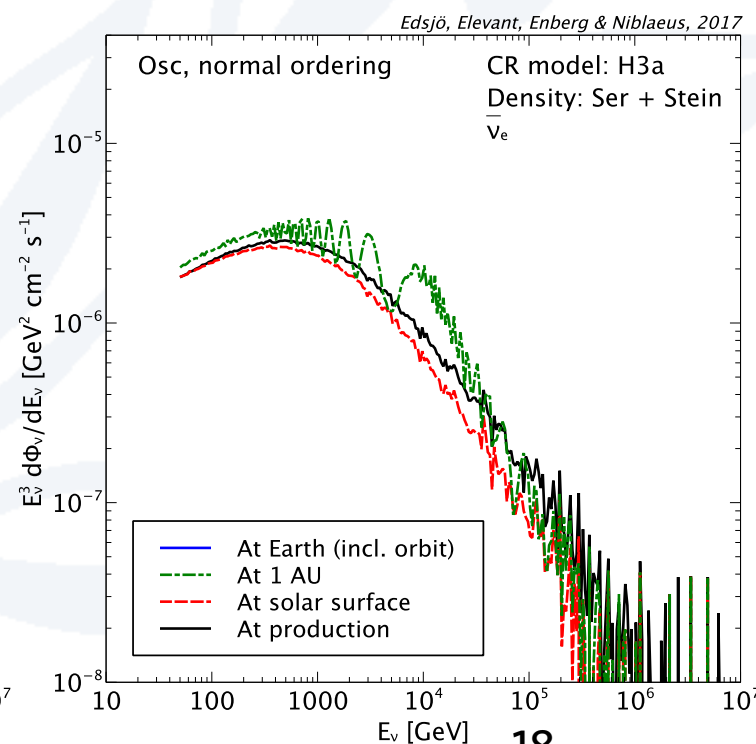
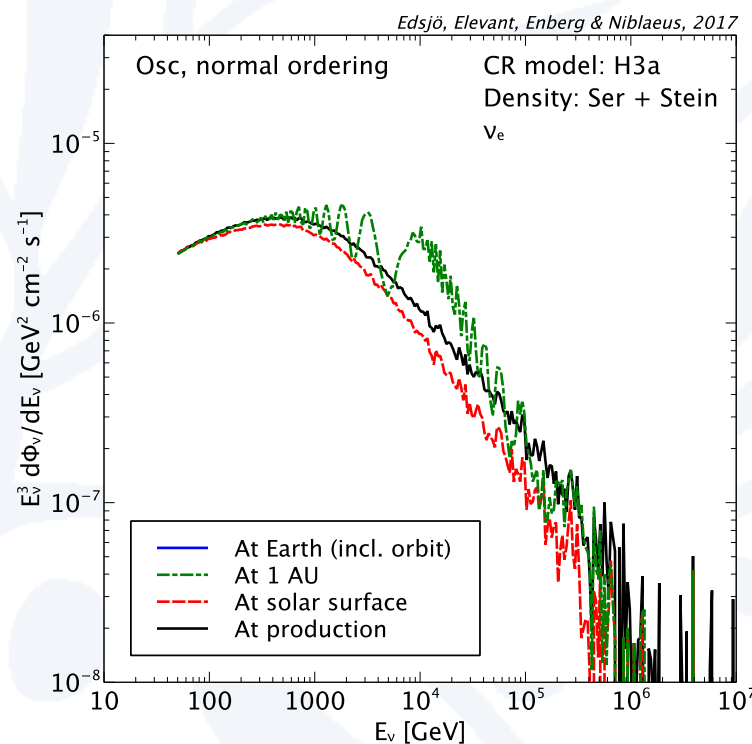
## Mass hierarchy



# Matter oscillation effects (MSW) are small



Standard



No MSW effect