

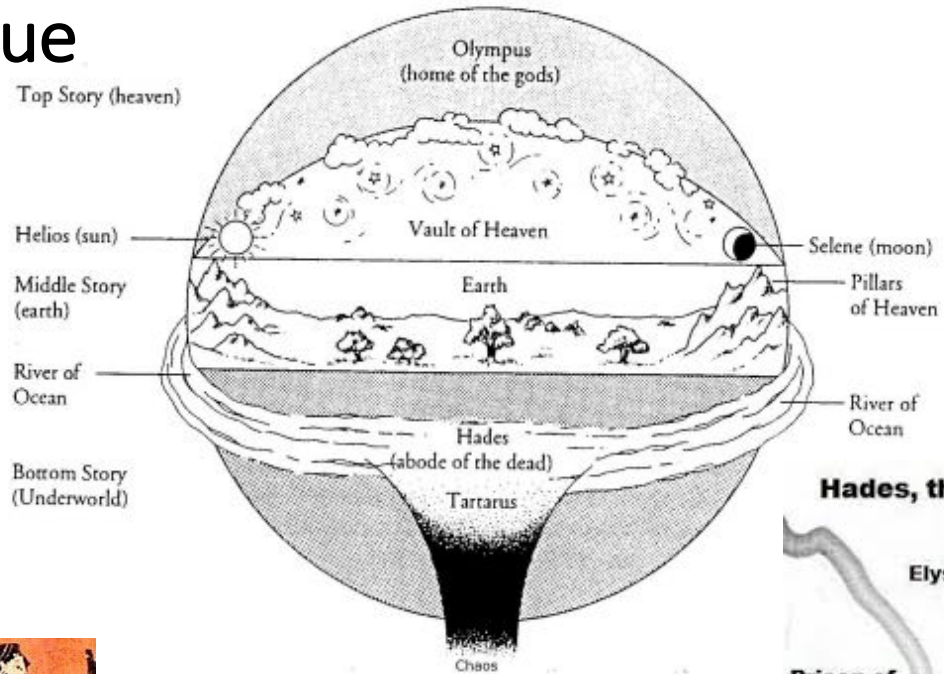
Theia and the Hadean Heralds

Steve Dye

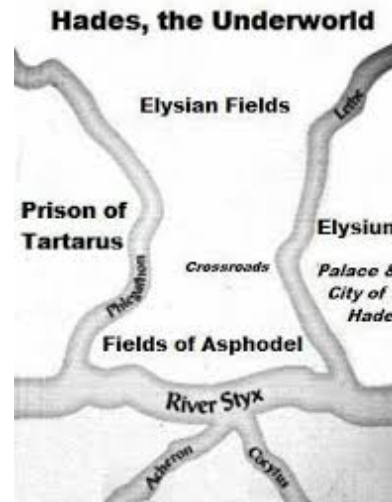
University of Hawaii

Hawaii Pacific University

Prologue



10/22/16



FroST Topical- Mainz

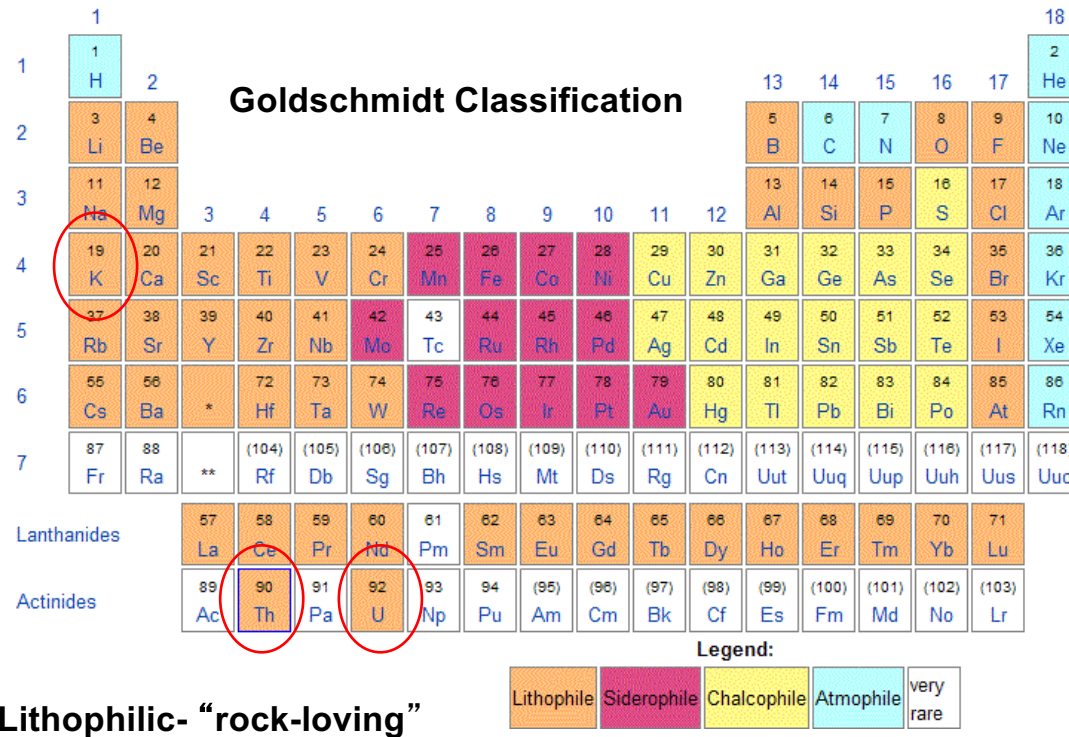
Geo-neutrino Primer

- Terminology
 - DM (depleted mantle not dark matter)
 - CMB (core-mantle boundary not cosmic microwave background)
 - BSE (bulk silicate Earth)
 - HPE (heat-producing element: U, Th, K)
 - Lithophile- “rock-loving”
- Unit
 - Rate: TNU (Terrestrial antiNeutrino Unit: 1 event per 10^{32} free proton targets per year $\approx 1.5 / (\text{kT y})$)
 - Exposure: TNU⁻¹

Overview

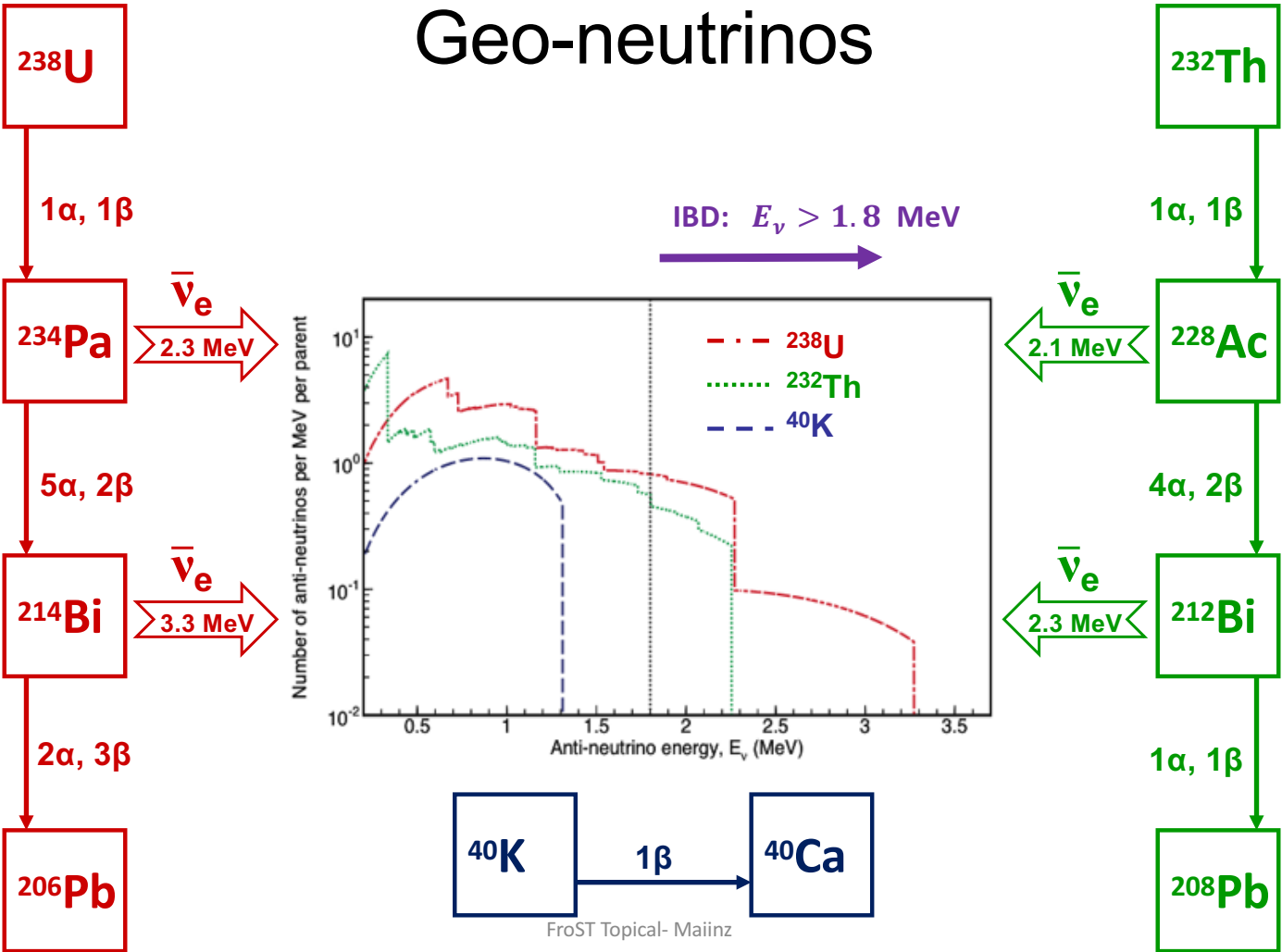
- Introduction
- Geological antineutrinos
- Model-dependent results
- Model-independent measurements
- Opportunities for Theia
- Conclusions

Chemical Affinity of Elements

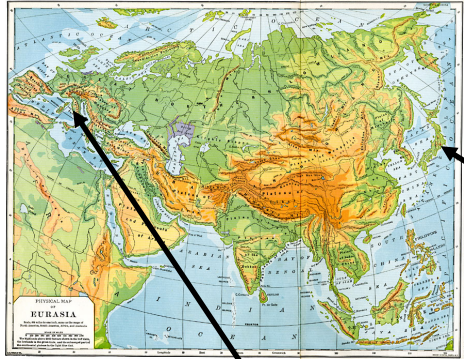


U, Th, K in silicate earth- crust and mantle only

Geo-neutrinos



Operating Geo-neutrino Detectors



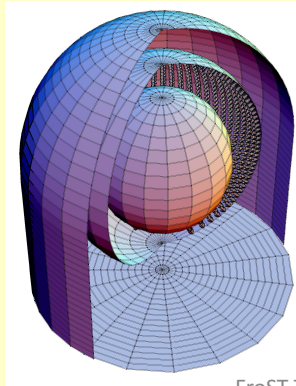
Borexino- Gran Sasso, Italy

0.278 kT PC
w/ 1.5 g/l PPO

2212 8-in PMTs
~30% solid angle

~500 pe/MeV_{vis}

~0.17x10³¹ p



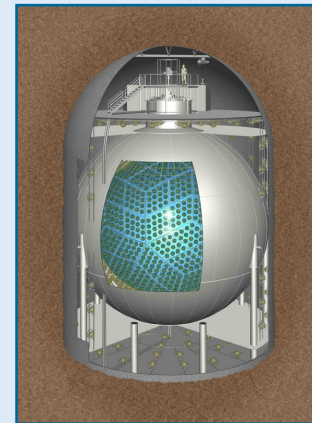
KamLAND- Kamioka, Japan

1 kT LS
80% dodecane
20% PC
w/ 1.36 g/l PPO

~1800 PMTs
34% solid angle

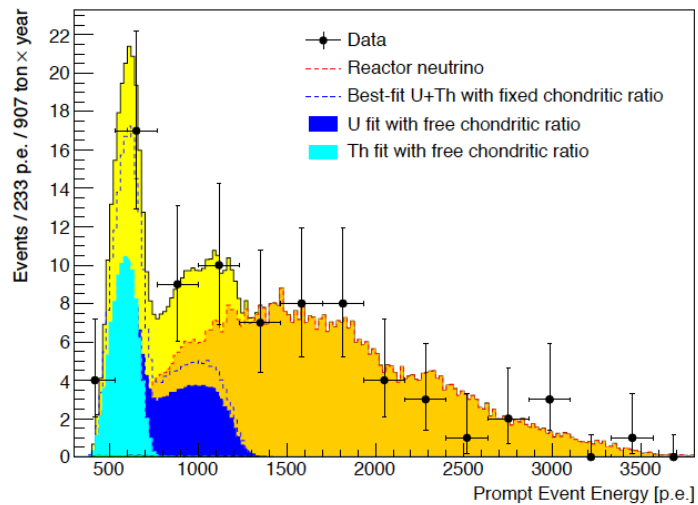
~250 pe/MeV_{vis}

(5.98±0.12)x10³¹ p

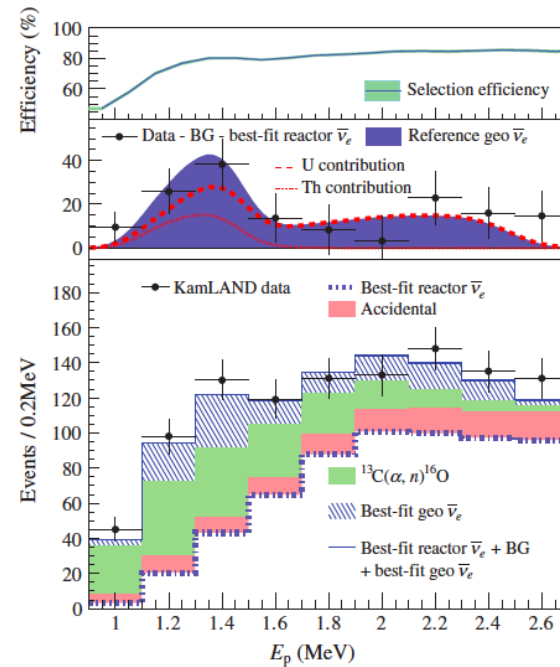


Both existing detectors
are in Eurasia at
~40 ° N and separated
in longitude by ~120 °

Geo-neutrino Observations



Borexino data (2015)
5.9 σ detection



KamLAND data (2013)
4.6 σ detection

Geo-neutrinos conclusively observed at Japan and Italy

Earth Energy Budget

Terrestrial Power Balance

$$P_{\text{surface}} \approx P_{\text{rad}} + P_{\text{CMB}} + P_{\text{man_cool}}$$

Present Status

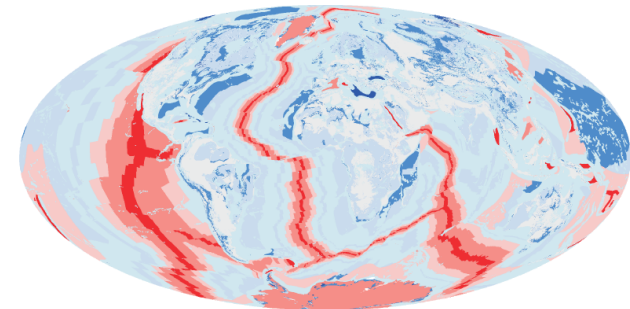
Surface heat flow $P_{\text{surf}} = 47 \pm 3$ TW

- Radiogenic heating $P_{\text{rad}} = 15 \pm 10$ TW
- Heat flow across CMB $P_{\text{CMB}} = 13 \pm 3$ TW

= Rate of mantle cooling $P_{\text{man_cool}} = 19 \pm 11$ TW

Constrain thermal evolution

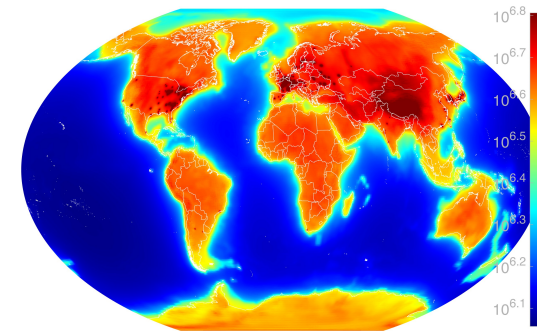
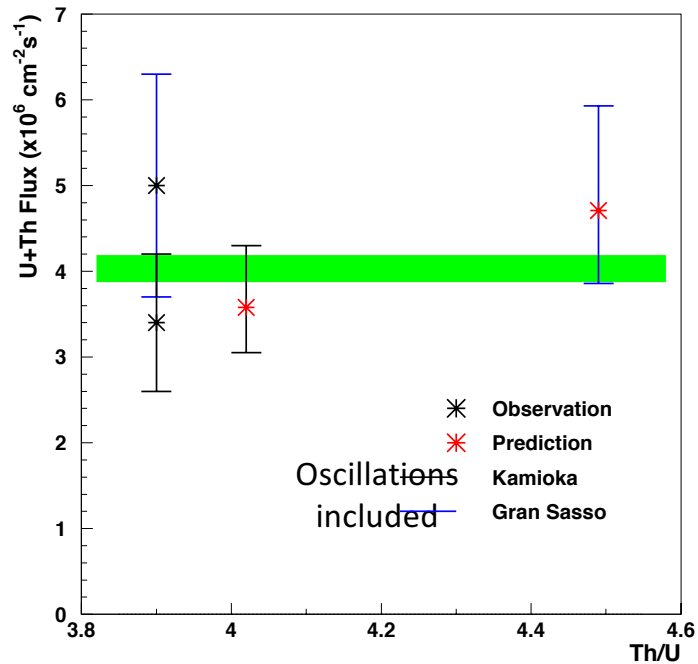
$$\partial T / \partial t = Aq / Mc (Mh / Aq - 1) = - (50 \text{ to } 150) \text{ K/Ga}$$



Surface Heat Flux

| Q_tot | H | Q_m | Q_cmb | Present Dynamo | Thermal History Implications |
|-------|----|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| | 10 | 8 12 15 | 28 24 21 | Superadiabatic | extreme early Earth temperatures |
| 46 | 20 | 8 12 15 | 18 14 11 | Subadiabatic | delayed core cooling |
| | 30 | 8 12 15 | 8 4 1 | inviscid | fast cooling, young inner core |
| | | | | | slow cooling |

Geo-neutrino Observations and Predictions



Predicted surface flux variation

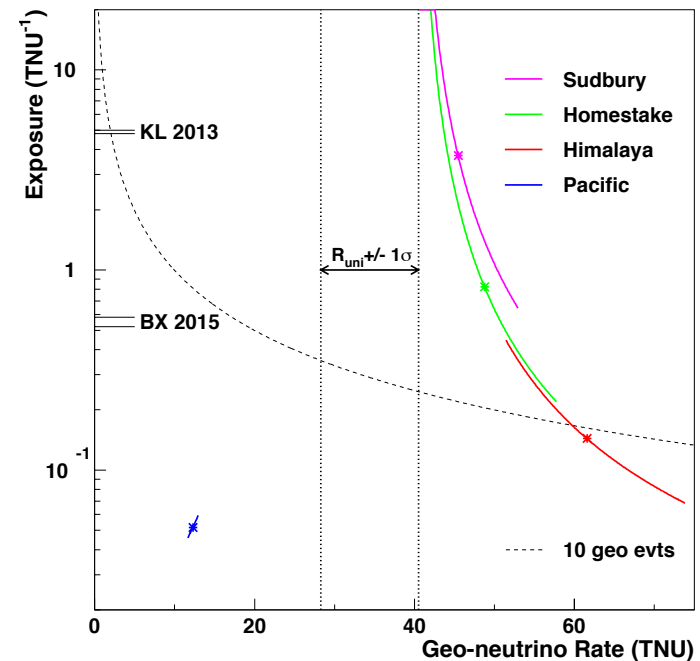
Measurements and predictions are consistent
Surface flux variation not resolved yet

Observing Geo-neutrino Signal Rate Variation

KamLAND & Borexino signals
are consistent

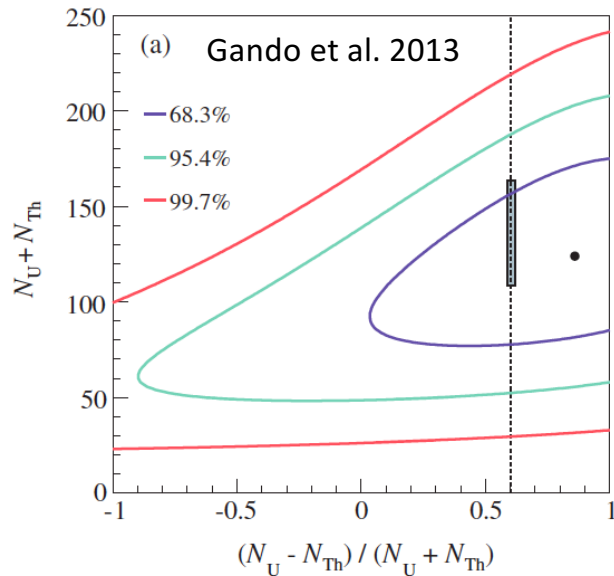
Weighted average gives
 $R_{\text{uni}} = 34 \pm 6 \text{ TNU}$

Plot shows exposure needed
to observe signal deviation
at $\pm 1\sigma$ from R_{uni}

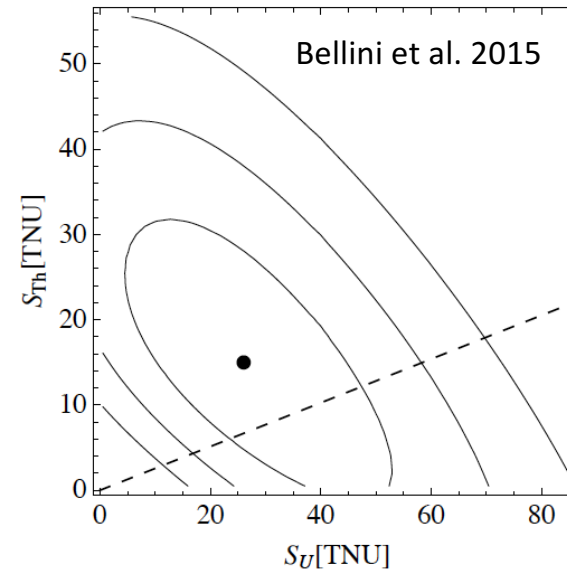


Pacific, Himalaya, Homestake, offer good opportunities (~1 TNU⁻¹)

Observing Geo-neutrino Spectrum



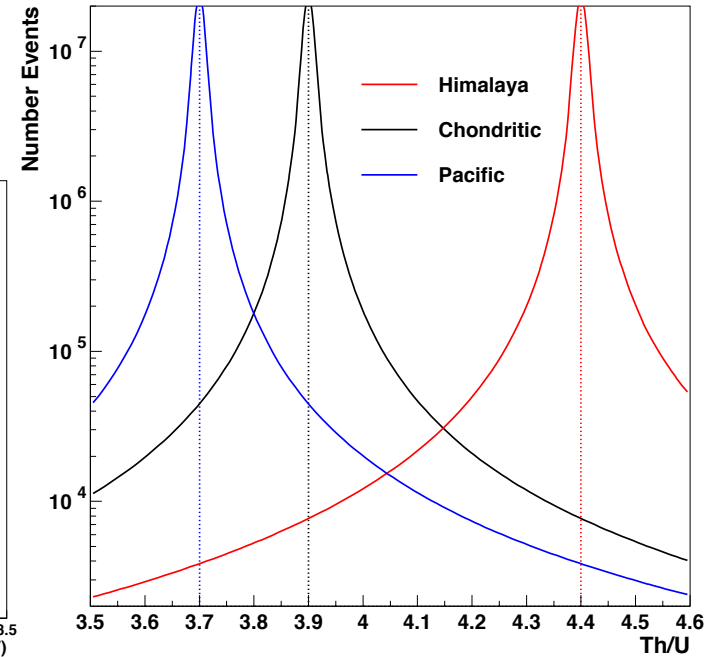
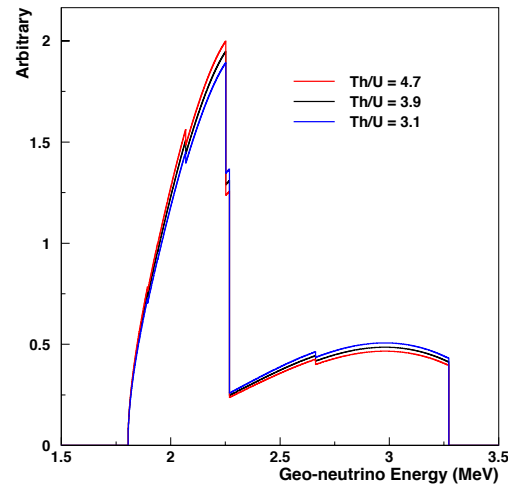
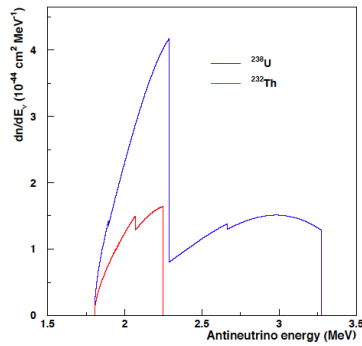
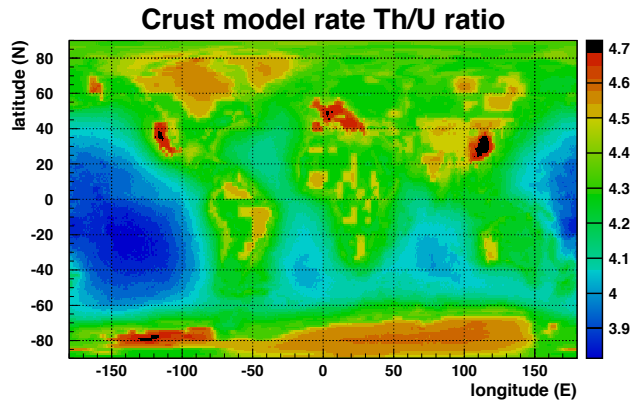
KamLAND data (2013)
consistent with $N_{Th} = 0$



Borexino data (2015)
consistent with $S_{Th} = 0$

Th geo-neutrinos certainly present but not yet resolved at 1σ

Resolving Geo-neutrino Th/U



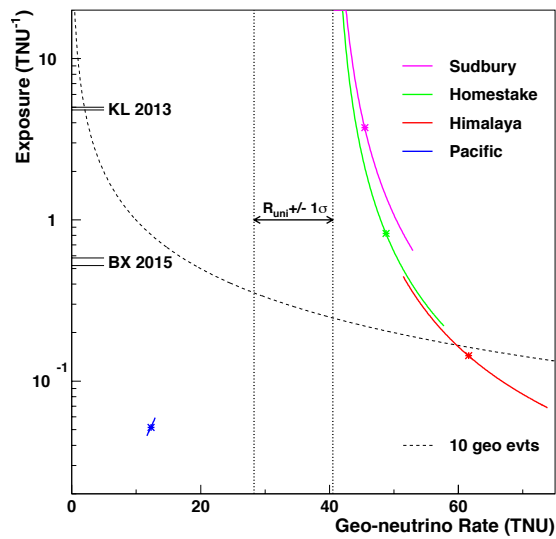
Requires many 1000s of events

Geo-neutrino Observation Status

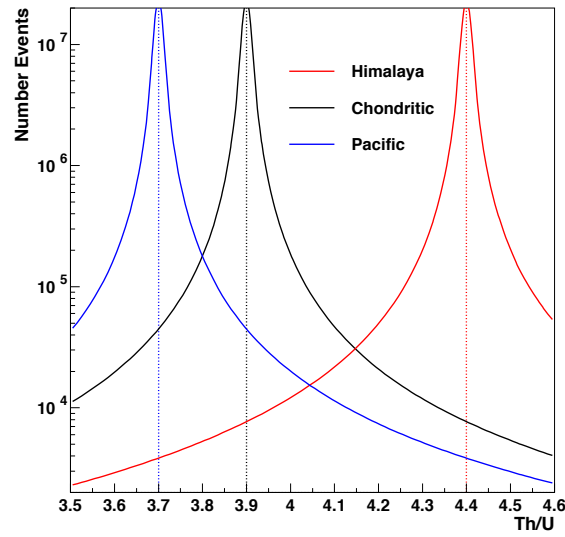
| | Rate | Spectrum | Flux | Variation | Power | Dir |
|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------|-----|
| U + Th | >5 σ | Th/U < 19 | Th/U=3.9 | | model | |
| K | K/U | | K/U | | K/U | |
| Crust | model | | model | | model | |
| Mantle | model | | model | | model | |
| LLSVP/ULVZ | | | | | | |
| Core | | | | | | |

| | |
|--|--|
| | Demonstrated/Completed |
| | Limit and/or Model-dependent result |
| | Opportunity |

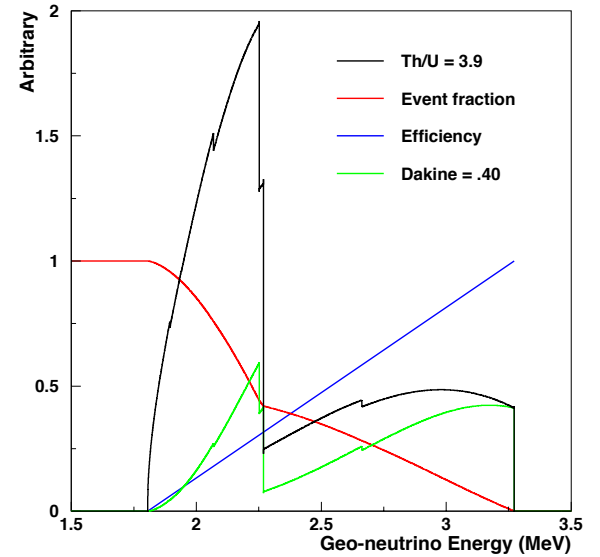
Theia Potential



Requires ~1 TNU⁻¹ ($\epsilon=1$)



1000s of events



Efficiency is Important

Conclusions

- Geo-neutrinos- low energy $\bar{\nu}_e$ (\sim MeV)
- Independent verification great hadean trace element partitioning
 - Test constant rate and constant spectral shape hypotheses
 - Confirm variation of surface flux- \sim TNU $^{-1}$ (\sim 2 kT-y) exposure
 - Confirm variation of spectral shape- 30 – 100 TNU $^{-1}$ (\sim 50 - 150 kT-y) exposure
- Requirements site dependent
 - Homestake, Pyhasalmi, Korea
- Motivation to push to low energy

