Contribution ID: 108 Type: Oral

Physics potential of detecting solar neutrinos at JUNO

Tuesday 26 August 2025 16:00 (20 minutes)

JUNO (Jiangmen Underground Neutrino Observatory) is a neutrino experiment under construction in China. It will be the largest liquid scintillator experiment, detecting neutrinos and anti-neutrinos by using 20 kton of organic liquid scintillator contained in an huge acrylic vessel of 35 m diameter. The experiment will start data taking the data-taking in 2025 with the main goal to determine the Neutrino Mass Ordering (NMO).

Thanks to its very large mass, low backgrounds and unprecedented energy resolution JUNO will be a pioneering experiment in neutrino physics. JUNO will reach the sensitivity to NMO in six years of data-taking, but it will be potentially a powerful detector also for solar neutrinos.

Solar neutrinos are produced by nuclear reactions burning in the core of the Sun. The main mechanism of hydrogen burning in the Sun is the pp chain. Five reactions of this chain produce neutrinos (pp, pep, hep, 8 B, 7 Be). Furthermore a small fraction (1%) of solar neutrinos comes from the CNO-cycle. Several questions remain open for solar physics, which would require an improved measurement of the solar neutrino flux, for example the so-called "solar metallicity problem".

Radioactivity is the main background for a solar neutrino flux measurement. The radioactive backgrounds in JUNO will be due to the natural isotopes belonging to the 238 U and 232 Th chains and to 40 K, but also to the anthropogenic isotope Kr, and the cosmogenic ones, produced by residual cosmic muons interacting with of the liquid scintillator.

I will present a Monte-Carlo study of the sensitivity of JUNO to solar neutrinos both from pp-chain and CNO cycle.

Collaboration you are representing

JUNO collaboration

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Session Classification: Neutrino Physics and Astrophysics

Track Classification: Neutrino Physics and Astrophysics