

# Study for g-mode oscillations in the Sun using solar neutrino with Super-Kamiokande



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for the Super-Kamiokande collaboration



## ■ Introduction and motivation

- There are several periodic variations in the Sun.



(1) **11-years periodic change** of sunspot at the surface.

(2) **Solar oscillations** around its equilibrium due to restoring force.

Oscillation	Restoring force	Region	Frequency
p-mode	Pressure	Surface convection	A few mHz (~ 5 minutes)
g-mode (Never detected)	Gravity (Buoyancy)	Core	100-300 $\mu$ Hz (a few hours)

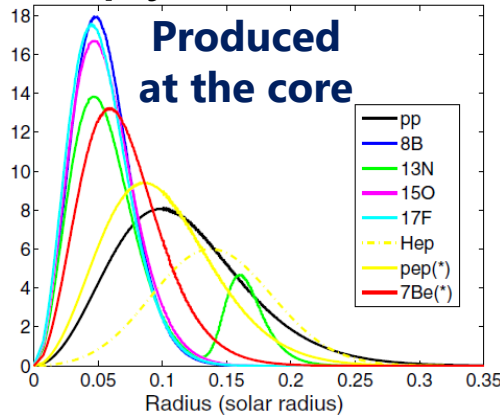
- These variations may affect the solar neutrino production.

→ **Search for periodic variation using solar neutrino in Super-Kamiokande.**

# ■ <sup>8</sup>B neutrino production and g-mode oscillation

- Production rate of <sup>8</sup>B ν is depends on temperature.
- **T<sup>24-25</sup>** (*T<sub>core</sub> ~ 10<sup>6-7</sup> K*) at the core of the Sun.

*Astrophys. J. 765, 14 (2013)*



- Due to g-mode, temperature (electron density) may  $\phi_{\nu}(r)$  fluctuate at the core of the Sun.

- **Flux of <sup>8</sup>B ν may be amplified by a factor of 170.**

*Astrophys. J. Lett. 792, L53 (2014)*

# ■ Method to search for g-mode oscillation

- Super-Kamiokande has accumulated **~100k neutrino events** so far.
- There are **two methods** to search for g-mode oscillations in Super-K.

**Generalized Lomb-Scargle method (Binned analysis)**  
 Search for periodic signals in uncontinuous data set

$$\hat{p}(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sum_i y_i^2} \left\{ \frac{[\sum_i y_i \cos \omega(t_i - \hat{\tau})]^2}{\sum_i \cos^2 \omega(t_i - \hat{\tau})} + \frac{[\sum_i y_i \sin \omega(t_i - \hat{\tau})]^2}{\sum_i \sin^2 \omega(t_i - \hat{\tau})} \right\}$$

*y<sub>i</sub>*: flux of *i*-th bin  
*t<sub>i</sub>*: time of *i*-th bin  
 $\omega$ : angular frequency  
 $\tau$ : offset

**Rayleigh power method (Unbinned analysis)**  
 Power spectrum considering timing of observed events

$$z(\nu) = \frac{1}{N} \times \left[ \left( \sum_i^N \sin 2\pi\nu t_i \right)^2 + \left( \sum_i^N \cos 2\pi\nu t_i \right)^2 \right]$$

*N*: number of total event  
*t<sub>i</sub>*: time of *i*-th event  
 $\nu$ : given frequency

- For more detail: come to my poster. I'm happy to discuss this study with you.