

Global models of Earth's composition and geoneutrino flux around Jinping

Ondřej Šrámek

Charles University in Prague

Department of Geophysics

ondrej.sramek@gmail.com

www.ondrejsramek.net



Collaboration with **Bill McDonough**, **Scott Wipperfurth** (Univ. Maryland), **Xi Yufei** (IHEG-CAGS), **Bedřich Roskovec** (Charles Univ. Prague)

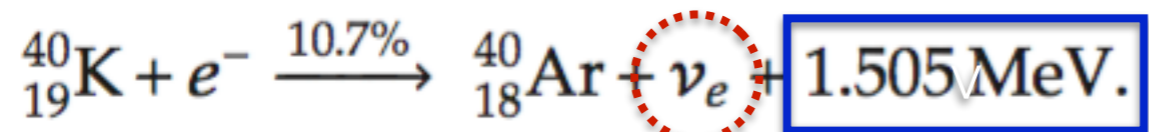
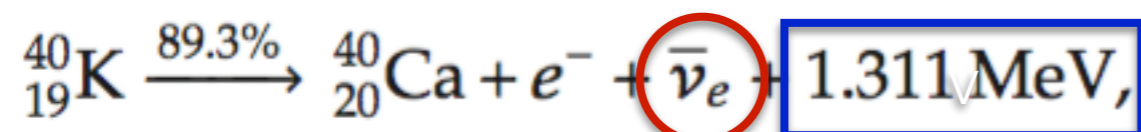
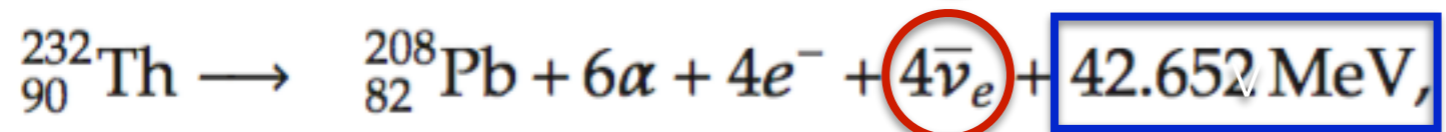
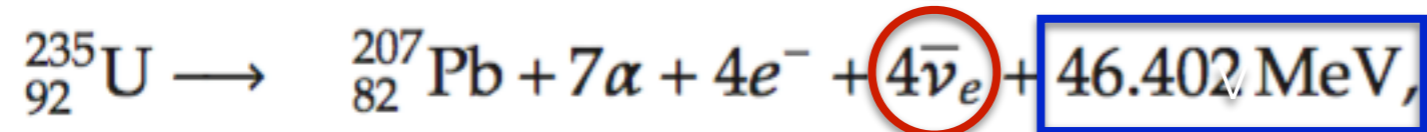
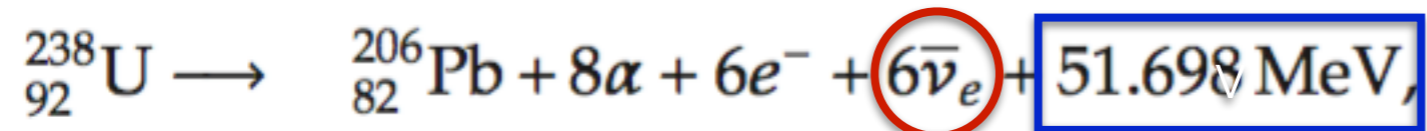
Presented at China 4th Geo-neutrino Joint Meeting, May 23, 2016

How much radiogenic power in this planet?



- How much radiogenic heating in the mantle to power thermal convection?
- Earth's mantle has uniform composition, or is layered, or has complex structure?
- How much is the crust enriched in heat-producing elements relative to the mantle? Local crust around detector?
- What is the composition of material from which Earth was built?
- Rate of cooling of the Earth, at present and over time?

Geoneutrinos – a new tool



Decay energy

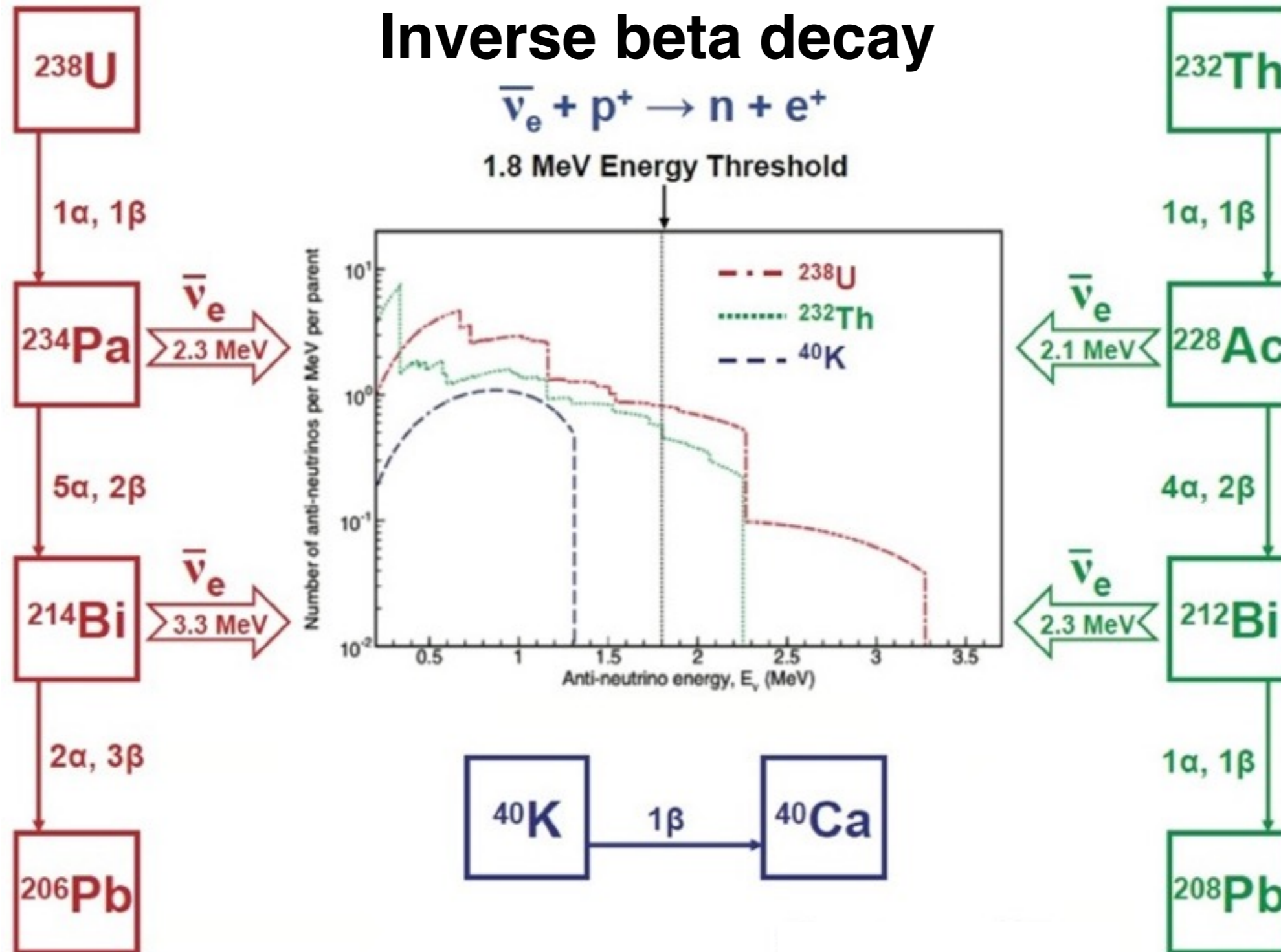
~20% carried away by neutrinos,
~80% heats the Earth's interior,
powering Earth's dynamics

Typical geoneutrino flux at Earth's surface: $10^7 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

some of geo- ν 's now detectable ... and have been detected

Measuring radioactivity of the Earth

Geoneutrino detection



Geoneutrino detection

Antineutrino detection mechanism: **Inverse beta decay**

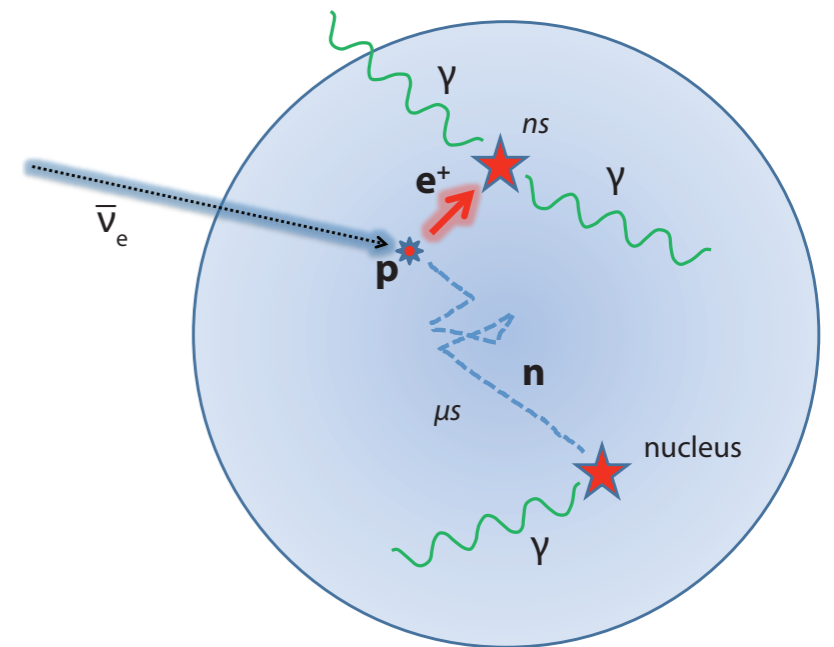
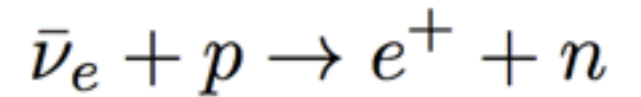
Energy threshold, only works for ^{232}Th and ^{238}U

Small interaction cross section ($\sim 10^{-44} \text{ cm}^2 = 10^{-20} \text{ barn}$)

Liquid scintillator detectors:

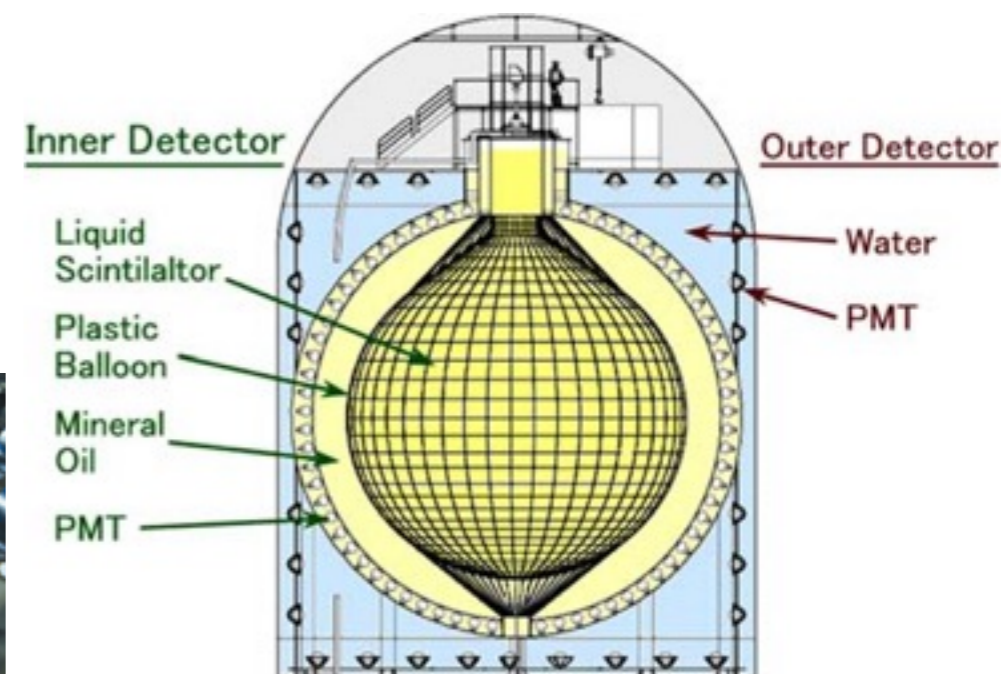
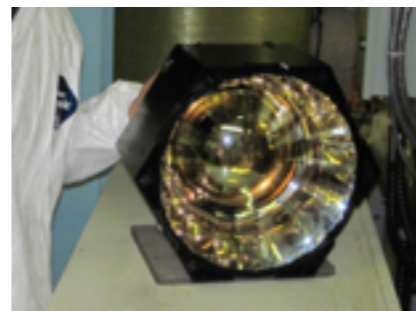
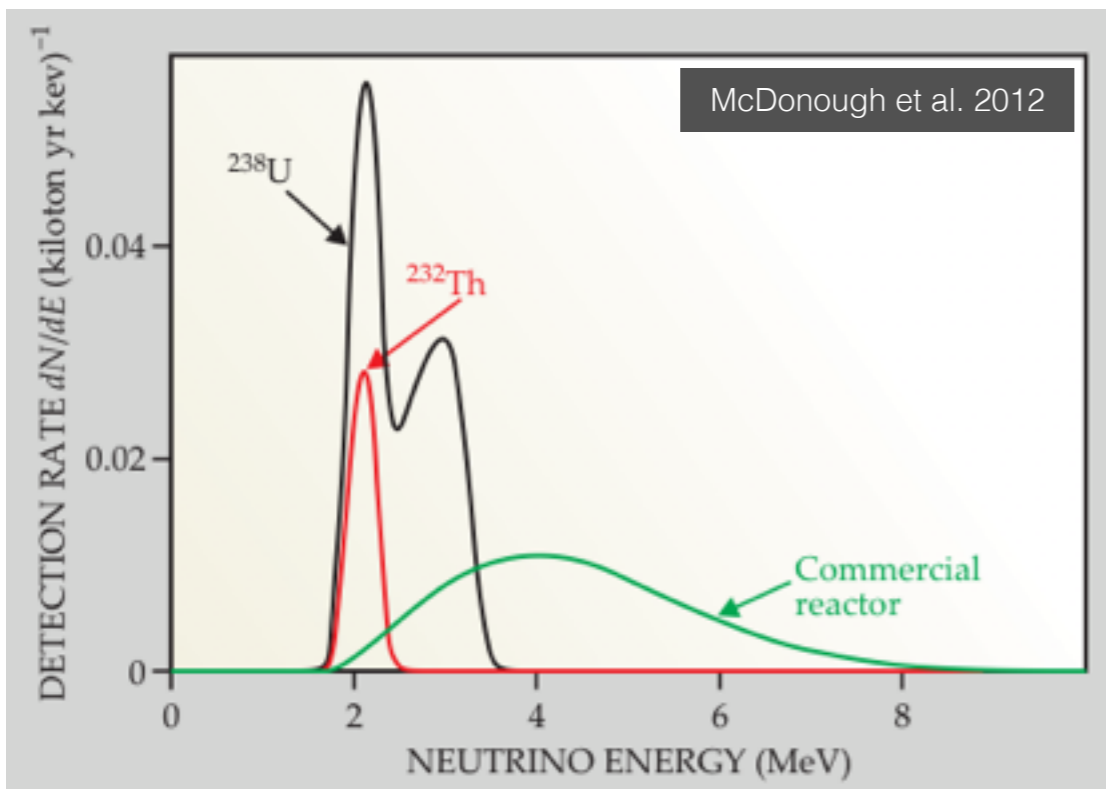
Large $\sim 10^{32}$ free protons or ~ 1 kiloton of scintillator

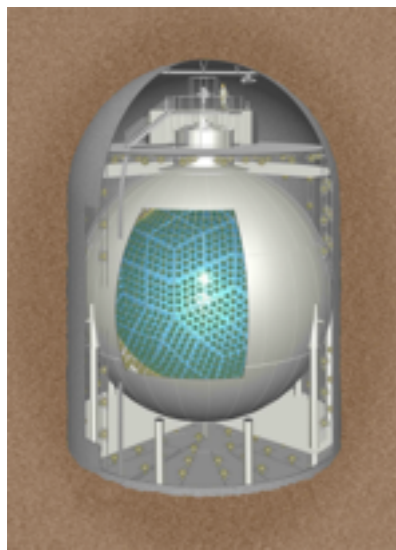
Underground to shield from cosmic ray muon interactions in the atmosphere



Double-flash coincidence

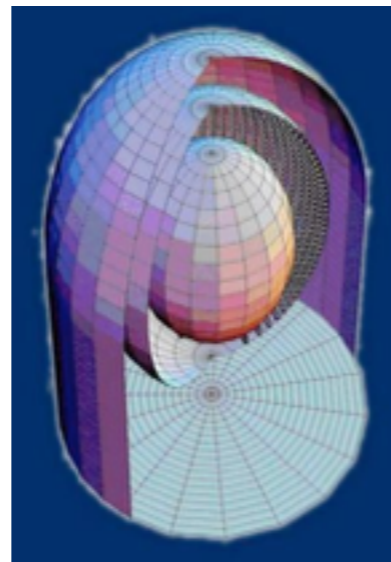
Reactor antineutrino background signal





KamLAND
 Kamioka, Japan
 1 kton

2005
 2011
 2013



Borexino
 Gran Sasso, Italy
 0.3 kton

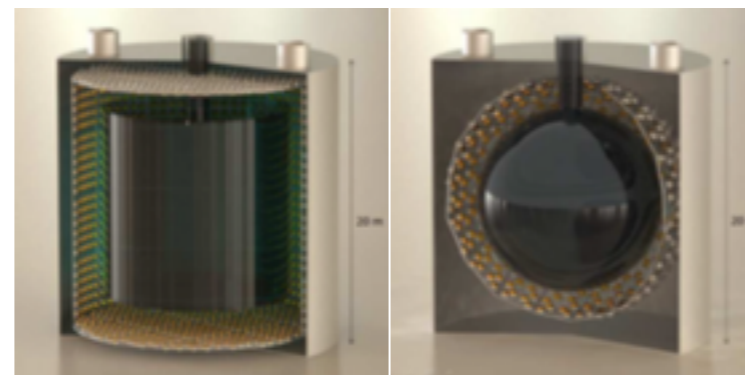
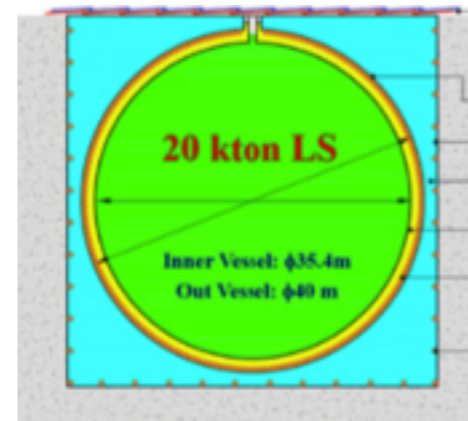
2010
 2013
 2015

SNO+
 Sudbury, Canada
 1 kton

online soon...

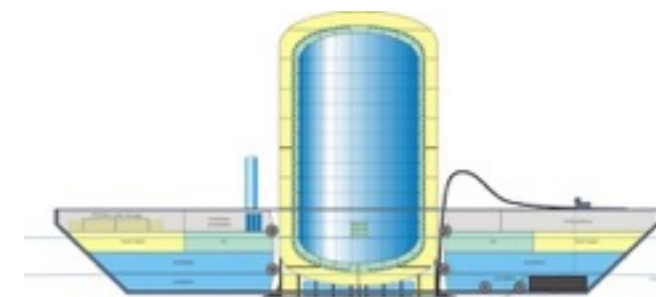


Geoneutrino Detectors

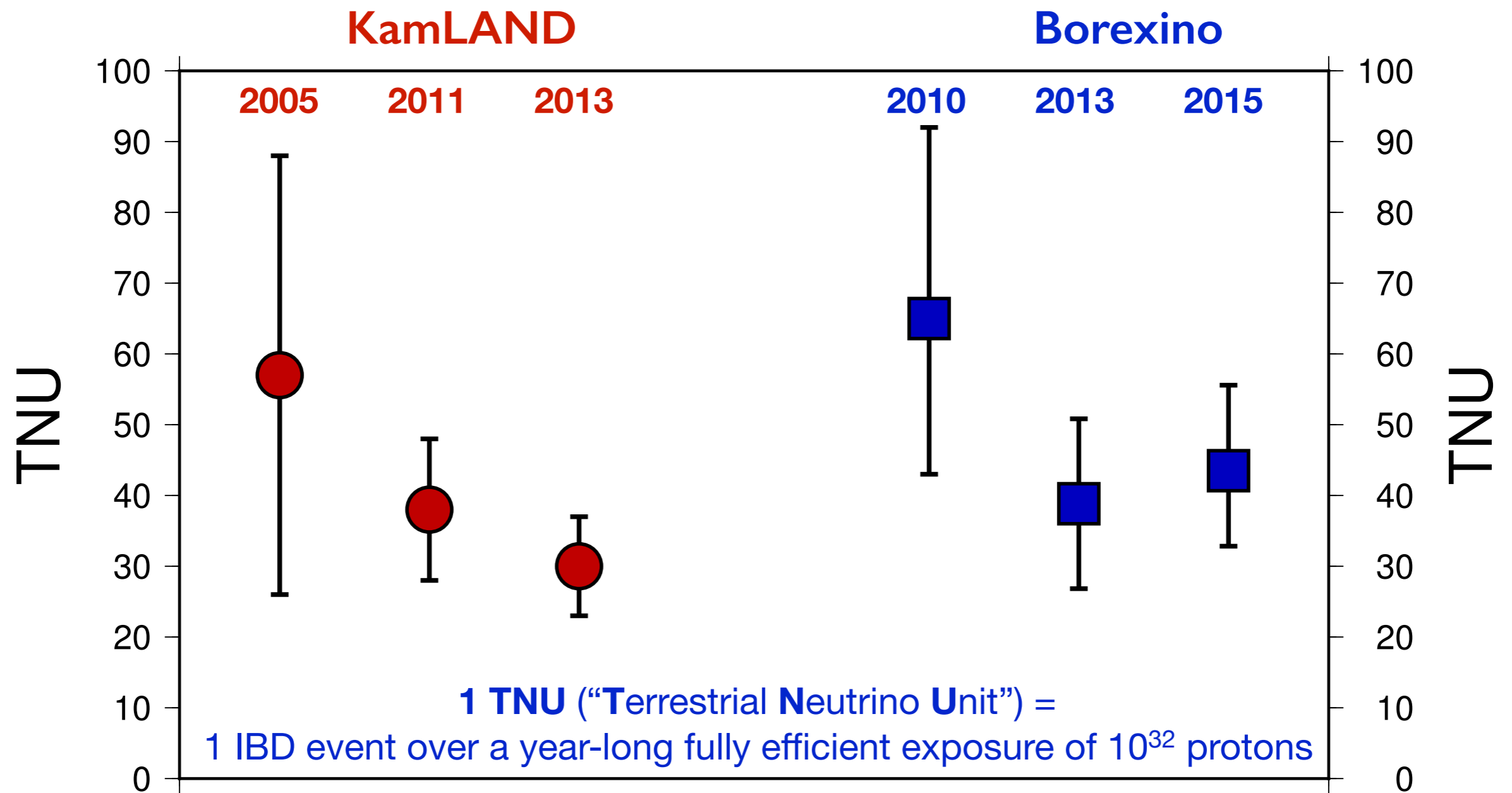


Future:

- JUNO** (20kt, China)
- Jinping** (4kt, China)
- RENO-50? (S.Korea)
- LENA? (Europe)
- Hanohano? (USA)



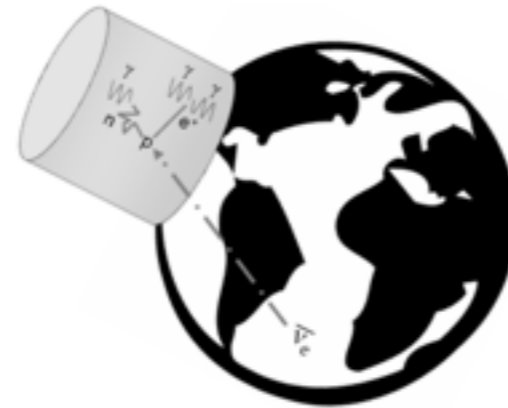
Geoneutrino measurements



What does this tell us? ... relation to Earth?

Geoneutrino inverse problem

- Counting geoneutrinos,
- emitted by Th, U in the Earth.
- Goal is to constrain emitters' abundance, spatial distribution.
- Ok. Only have 2 data points. (Will have 5 in 15 years.)
- Goals:
Resolve mantle abundance.
Study crust (Jinping!)



Forward model: predicting geoneutrino flux

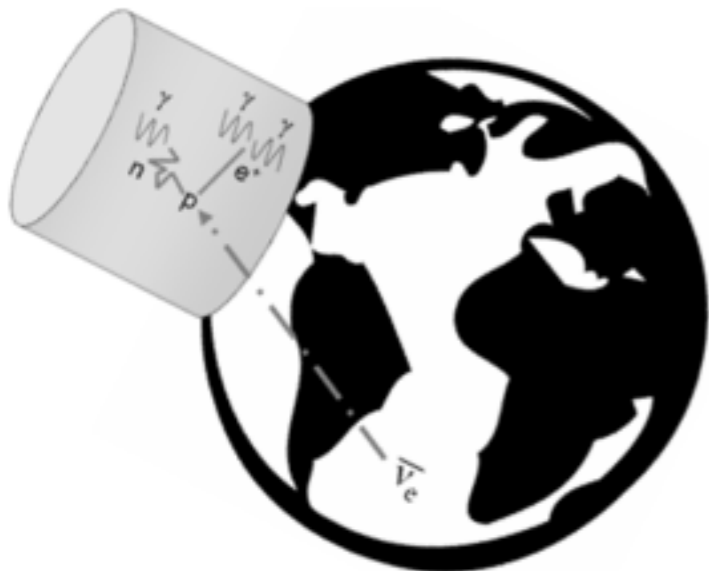
To make sense of geoneutrino measurements.

To motivate new detectors (e.g., where to measure?)

⇒ **Emission models: Calculate predictions for various compositional estimates & architectures of Earth's interior.**

$$\frac{d\phi(\mathbf{r}, E_\nu)}{dE_\nu} = D \frac{dn(E_\nu)}{dE_\nu} \iiint \frac{A(\mathbf{r}')\rho(\mathbf{r}')P_{ee}(E_\nu, |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|)}{4\pi|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|^2} d^3\mathbf{r}'$$

Flux spectrum $d\Phi/dE_\nu$ at position \mathbf{r} from a given radionuclide distributed with abundance A in the Earth



Inputs from geoscience:

- chemical abundances A
- density ρ

Inputs from nuclear/particle physics:

- decay rate D , antineutrino intensity spectrum dn/dE_ν , antineutrino survival probability P_{ee}

U Th K

Assumption: no K, Th, U in the core

Composition of Silicate Earth (BSE)

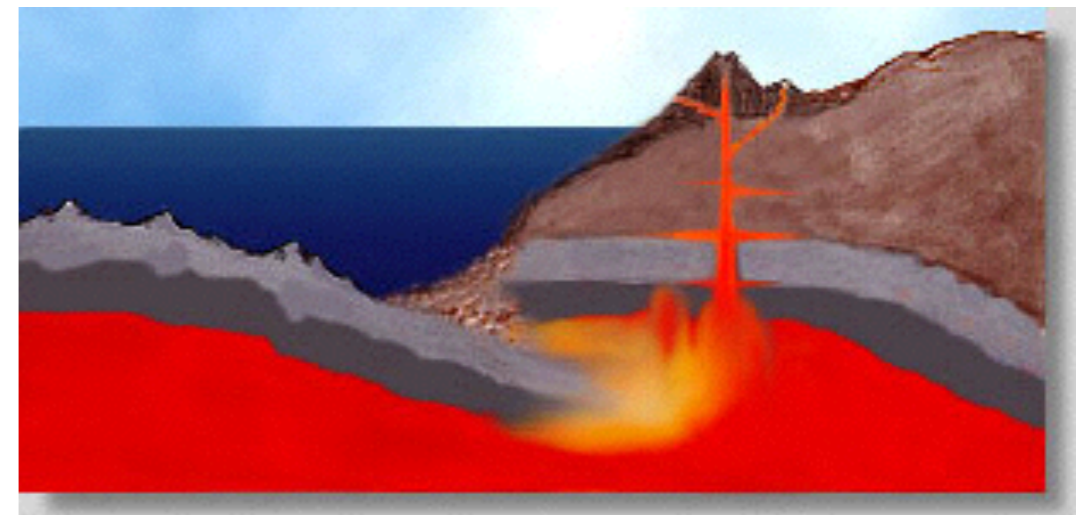
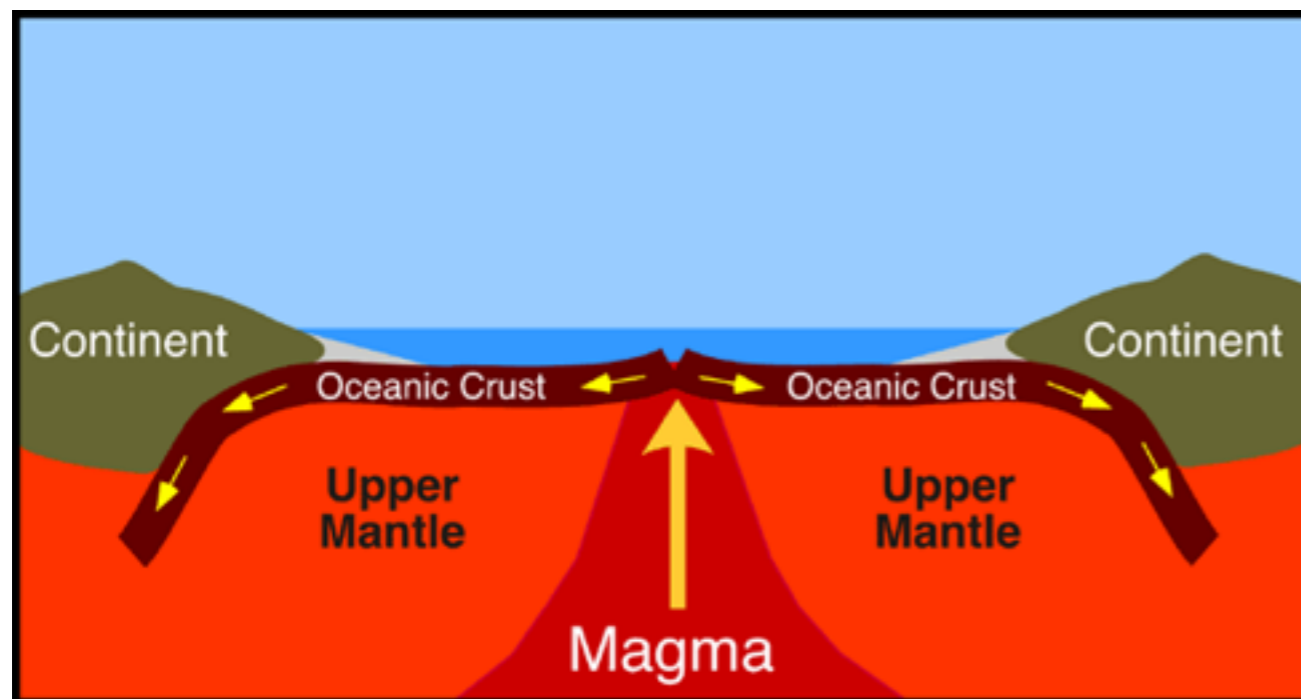
- **”Standard” estimate** **TW radiogenic power**
 - Ratios of RLE abundances constrained by C1 chondrites
 - Absolute abundances inferred from Earth rock samples
 - *McDonough & Sun (1995), Allègre (1995), Hart & Zindler (1986), Palme & O’Neill (2003), Arevalo et al. (2009)***20±4**
- **“E-chondrite” estimate**
 - Isotopic similarity between Earth rocks and E-chondrites
 - Build the Earth from E-chondrite material
 - *Javoy et al. (2010)*
 - also “collisional erosion” models (*O’Neill & Palme 2008*)**11±2**
- **“High” estimate**
 - Based on a classical parameterized convection model
 - Requires a high mantle Urey ratio, i.e., high U, Th, K**33±3**

How much radiogenic heating in the Earth?

Estimates range from 9 to 36 TW radiogenic power

Forming Earth's crust

“Incompatible” elements **U**, **Th**, **K** concentrate in the crust



- Some ions do not fit well in the silicate rock crystal structure:
 - “LILE” ... large-ion lithophile elements, e.g., **K**
 - “HFSE” ... high field strength elements, e.g., **Th, U**
- Upon melting when melt and solid in coexistence, they concentrate in the melt
- Therefore, **crust enriched in K, Th, U**

Radiogenic power in the mantle

- "Standard" estimate
- "E-chondrite" estimate
- "High" estimate

TW radiogenic power

BSE

Mantle

20±4

13±4

11±2

4±2

33±3

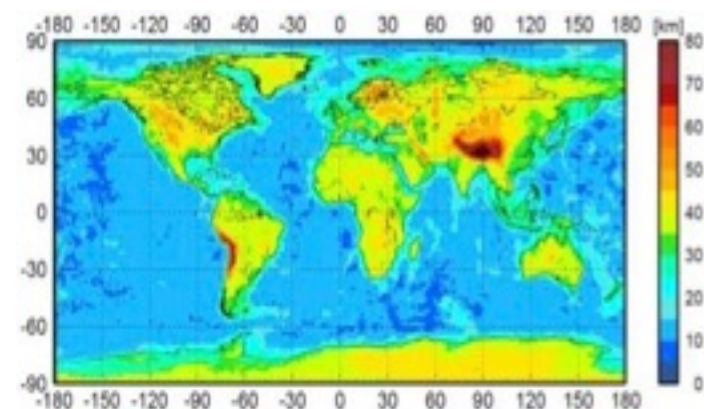
26±3

BSE = Mantle + Crust

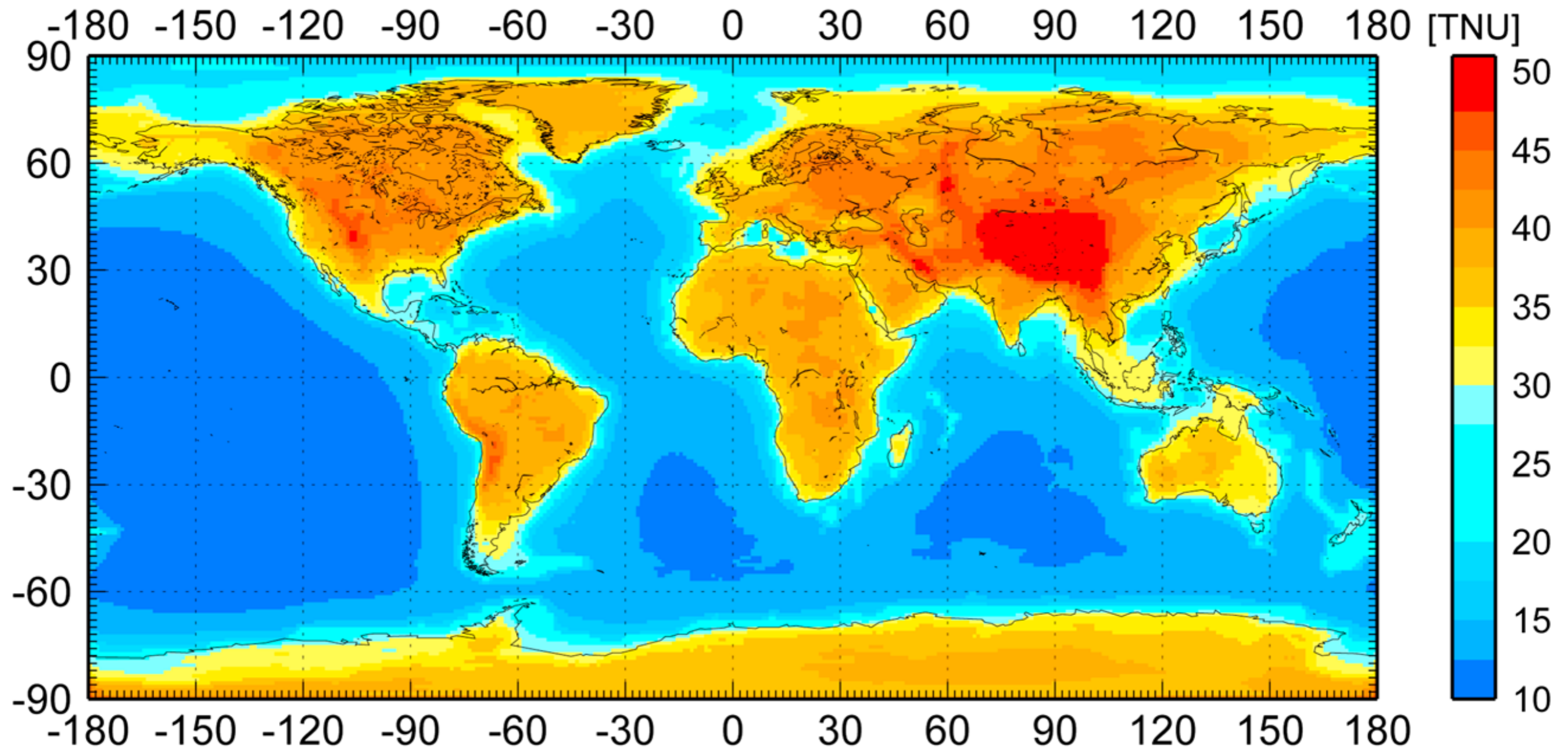
How much radiogenic heating in the mantle to power convection?

Estimates from 2 to 29 TW radiogenic power in the mantle

Oceanic: 0.22 ± 0.03 TW
 Continental: $6.8 (+1.4/-1.1)$ TW
 Model of *Huang et al. 2013* G^3

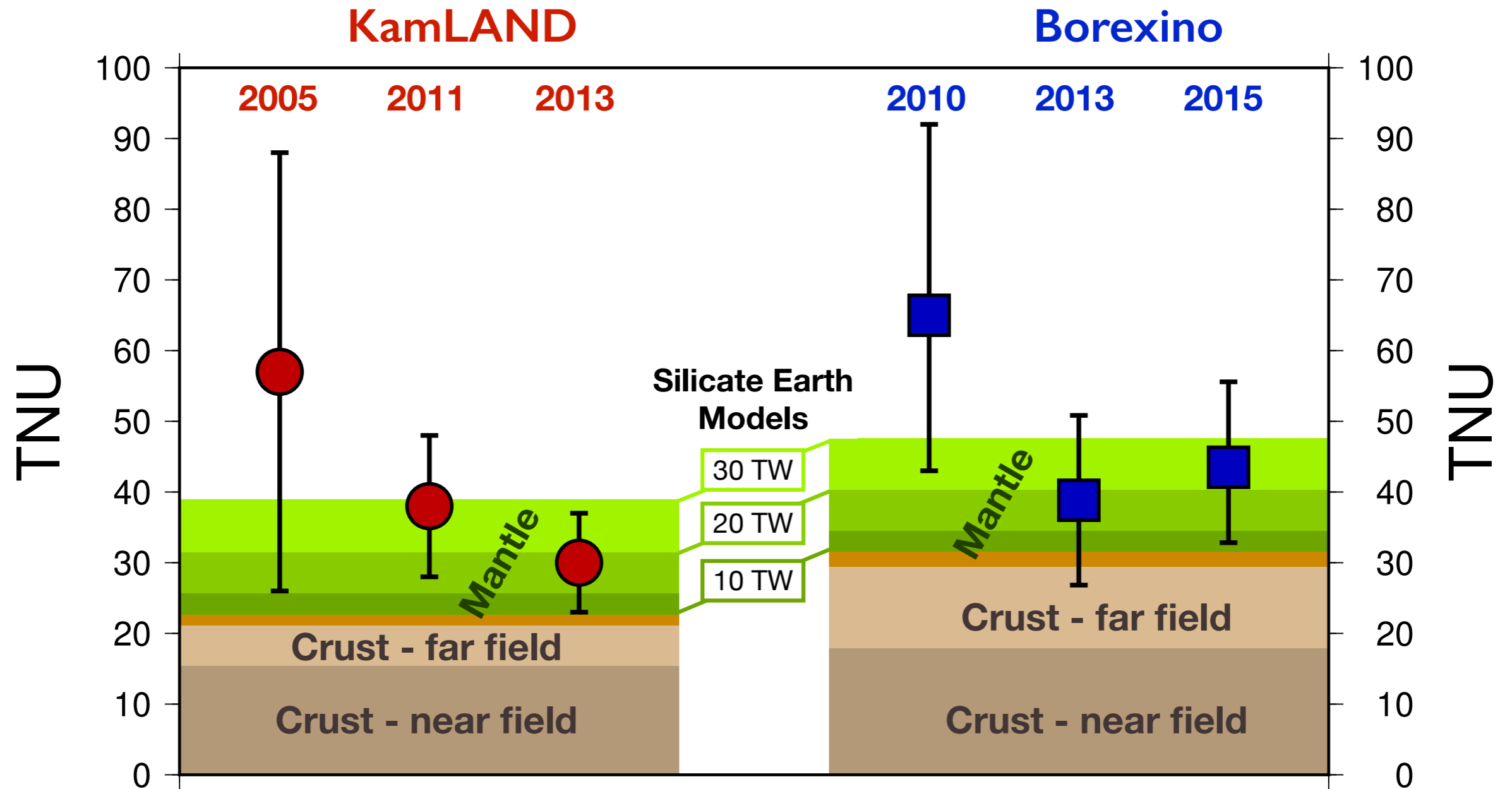


Geoneutrino flux prediction at Earth's surface

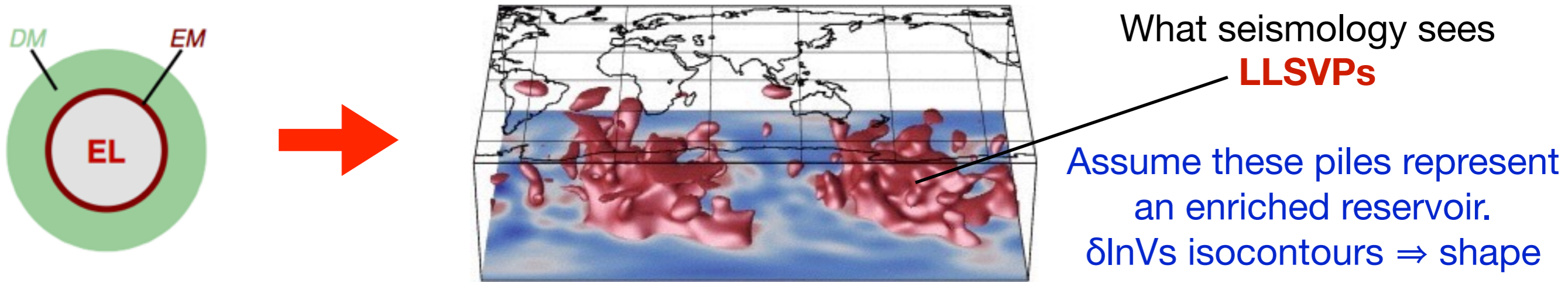


Dominated by continental crust

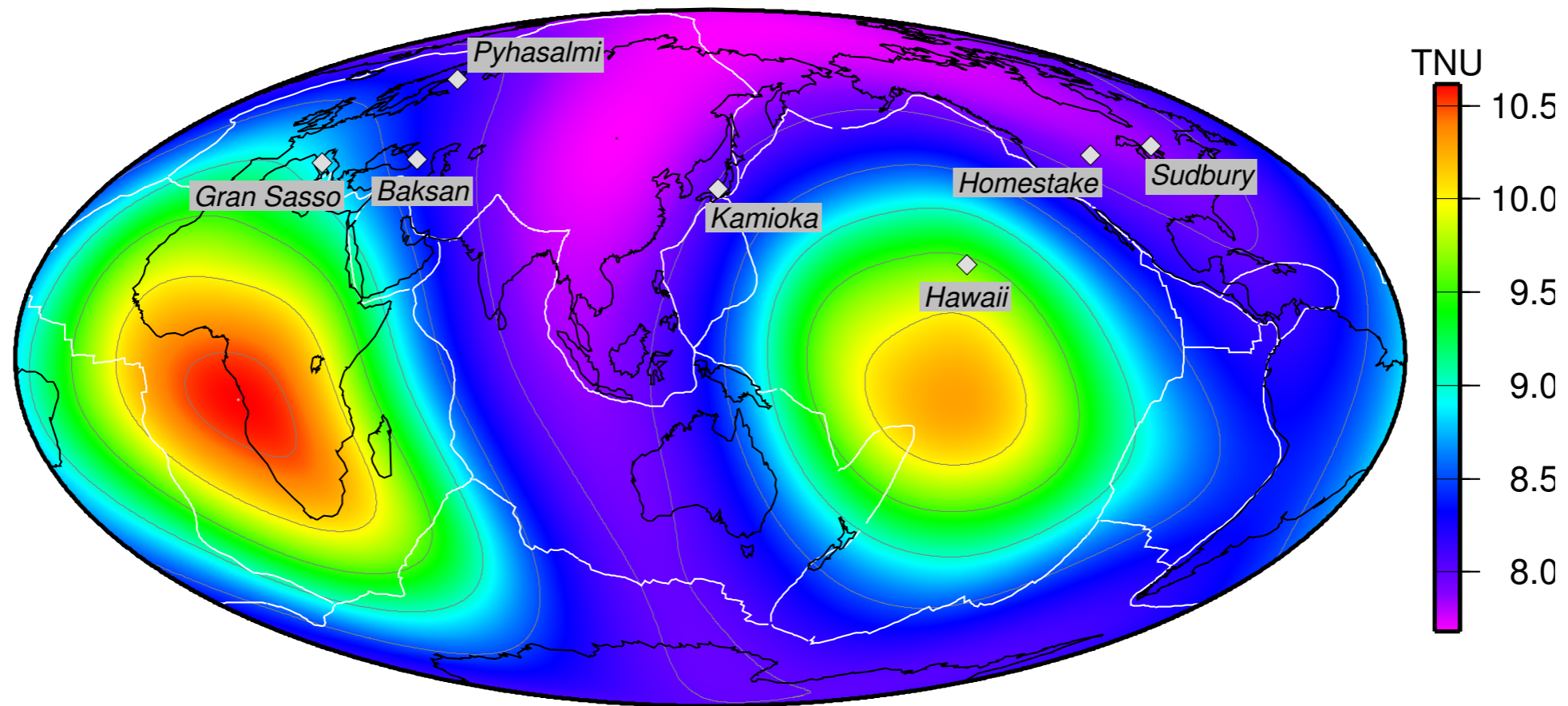
Geoneutrino measurements vs. predictions



Thermochemical piles in deep mantle?



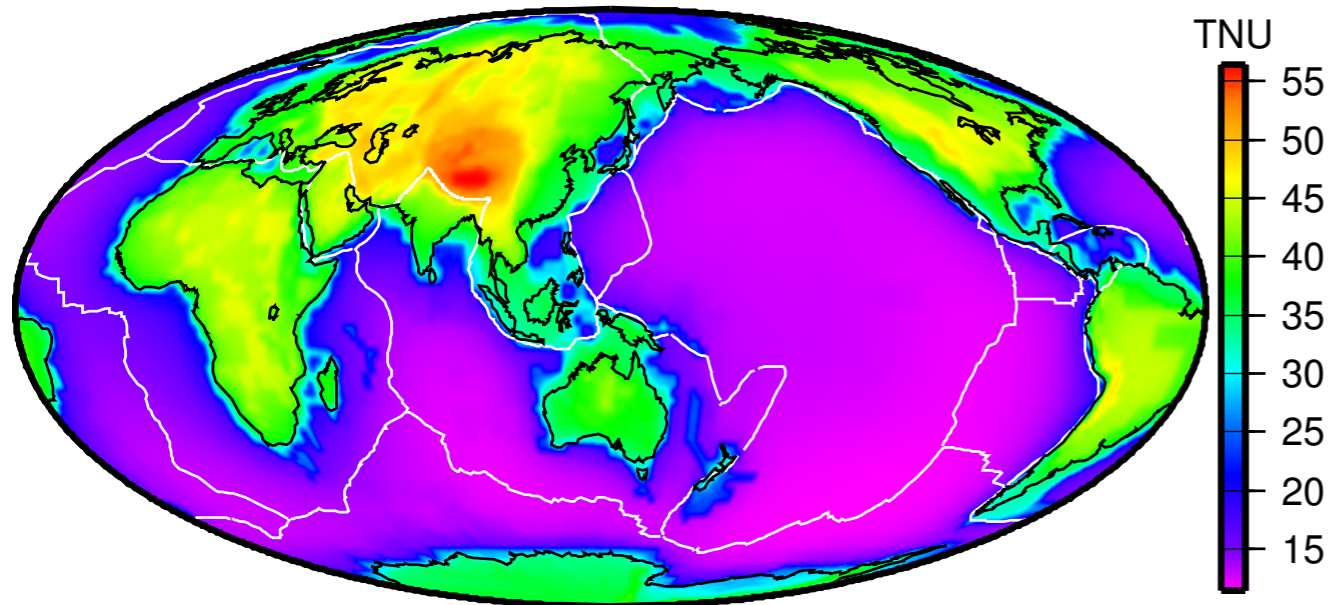
Mantle geoneutrino U+Th signal prediction (excluding crustal signal)



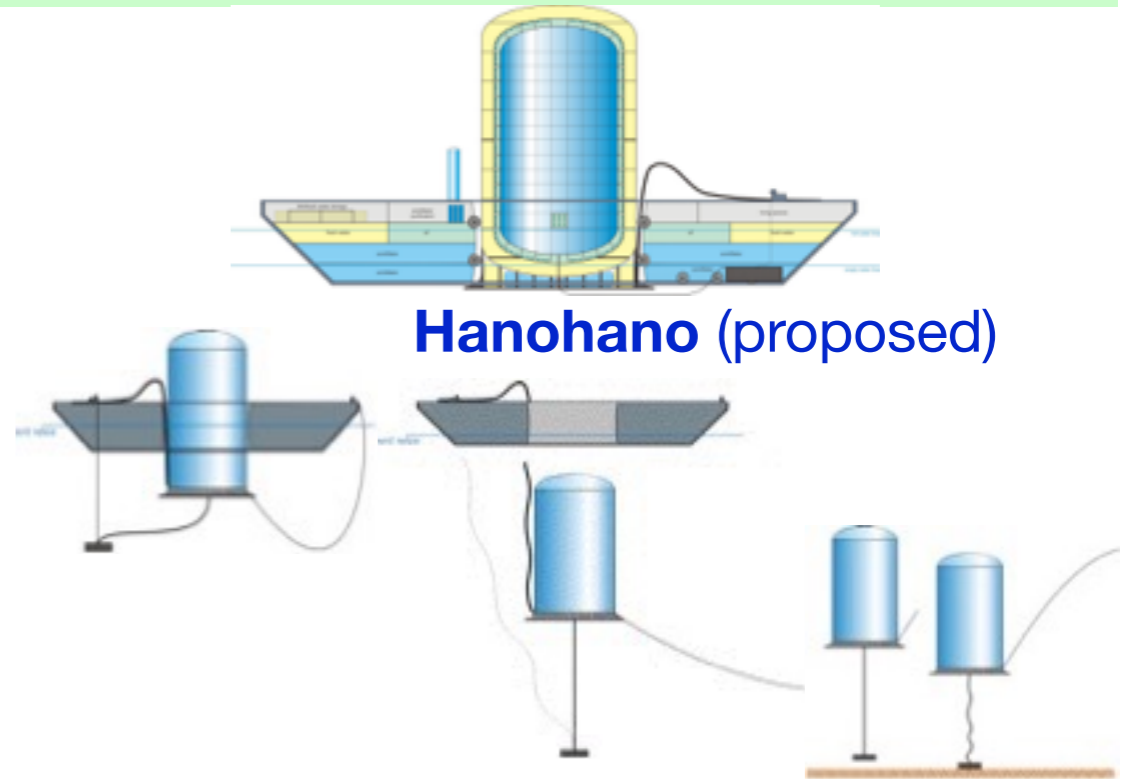
Can we detect such variation in mantle geonu flux?

Measure in the middle of the ocean...

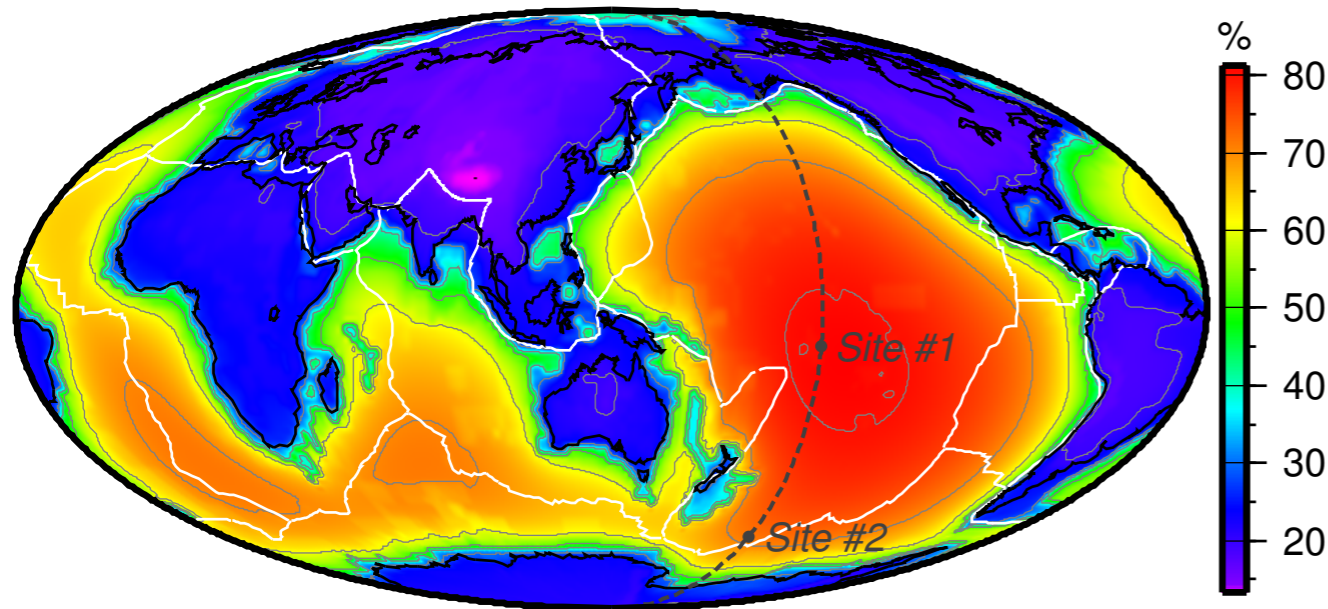
Crust + mantle



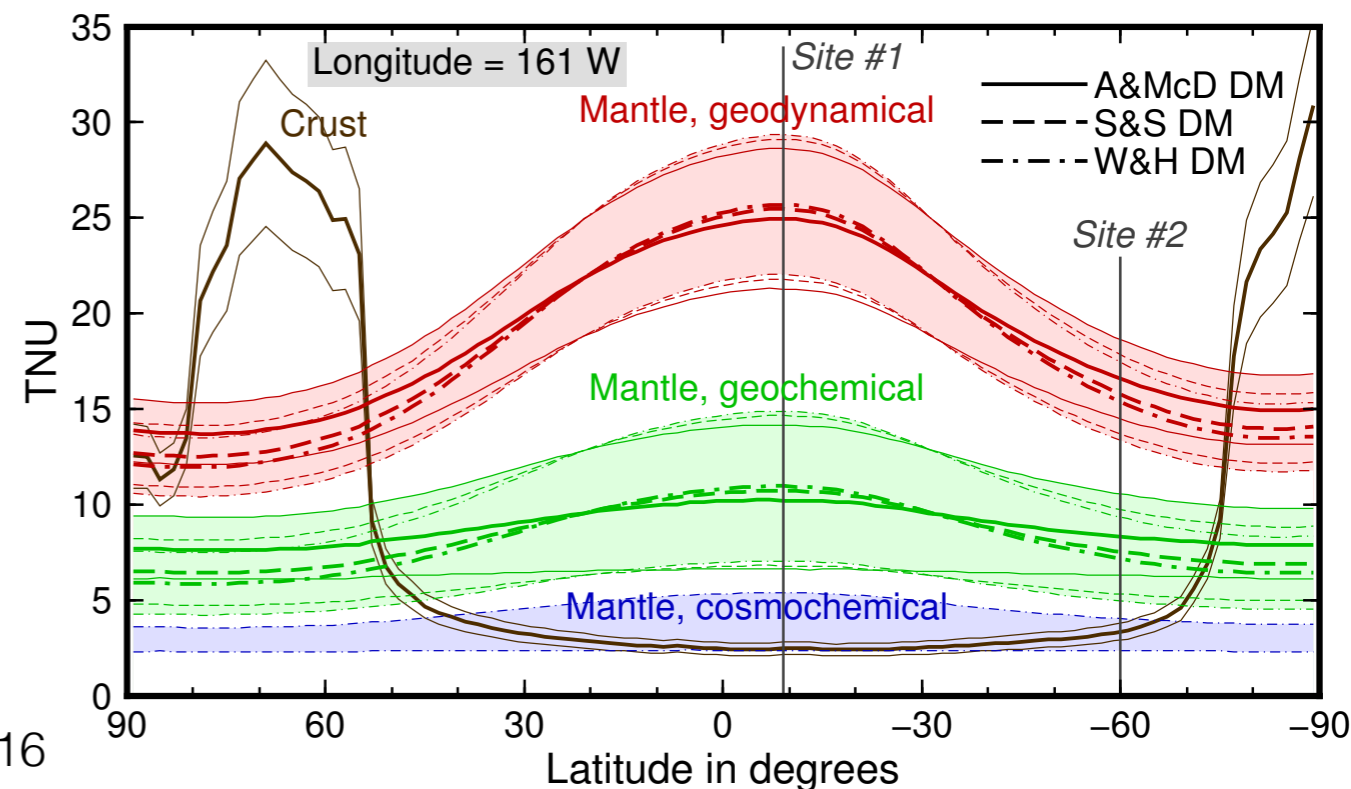
To constrain mantle Th, U, best measure in the ocean.



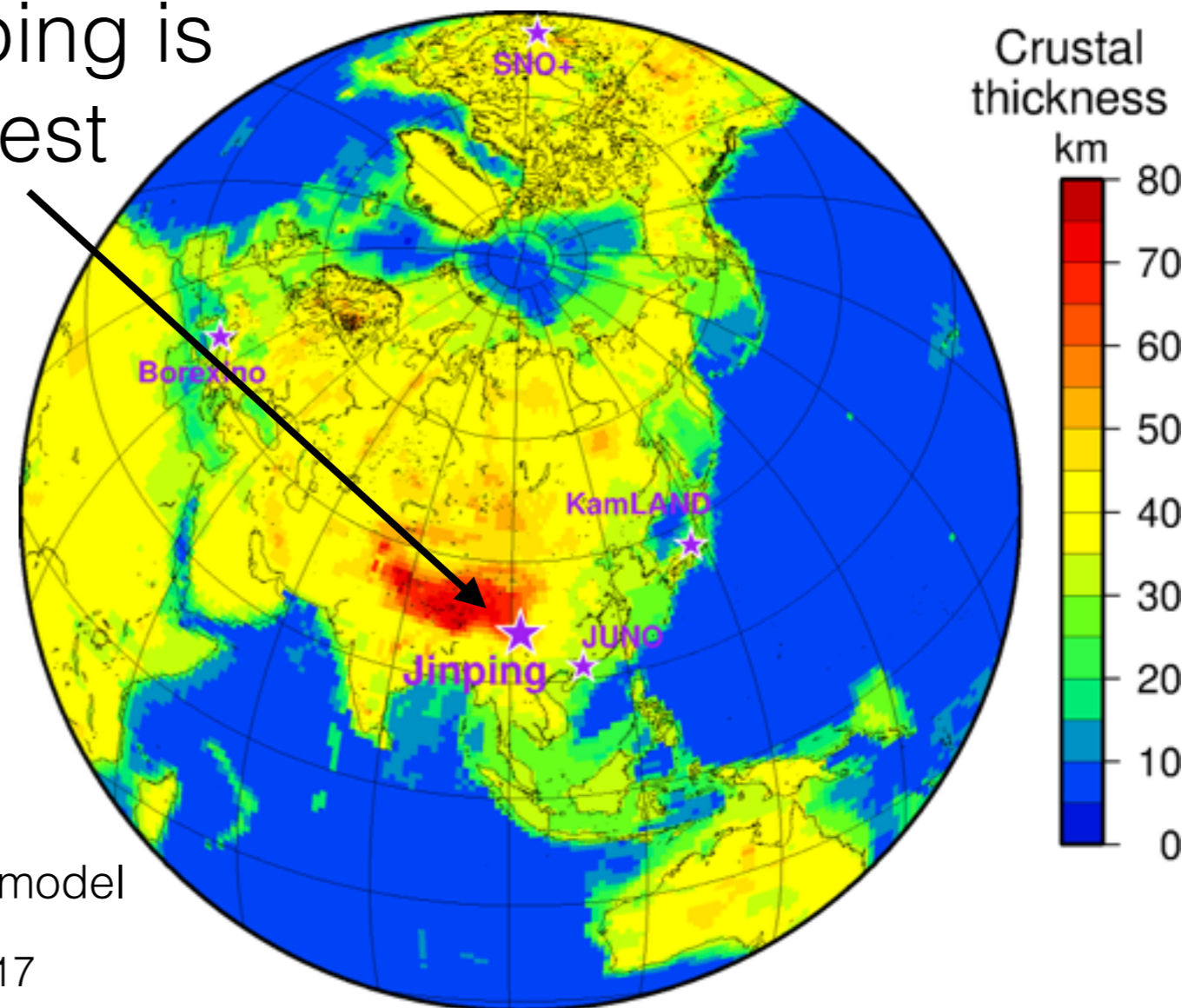
Mantle contribution to total signal



Continental locations: not more than ~25% of geonu signal coming from mantle



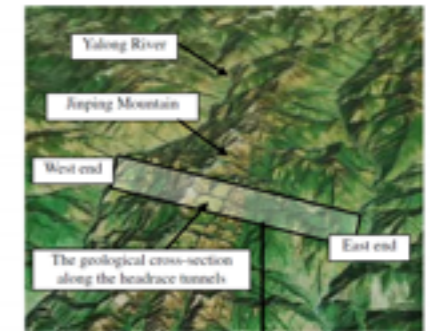
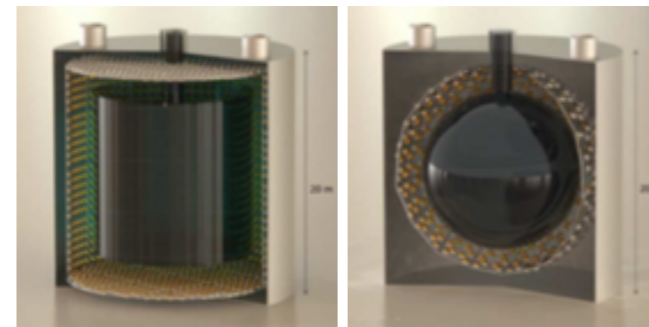
- We do not have an ocean going antineutrino detector
- How can we constrain the mantle?
- We have Jinping
Ok, counterintuitive: Jinping is snuggled up to the thickest crust on Earth (...?)



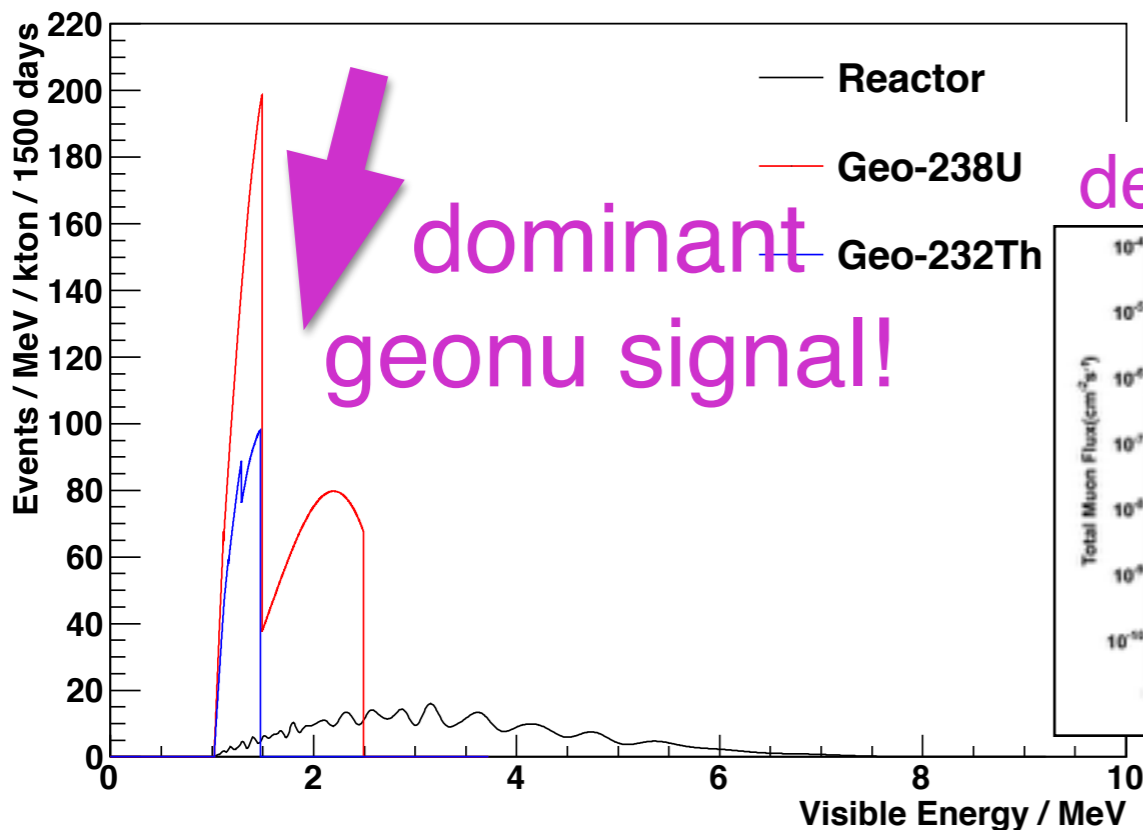
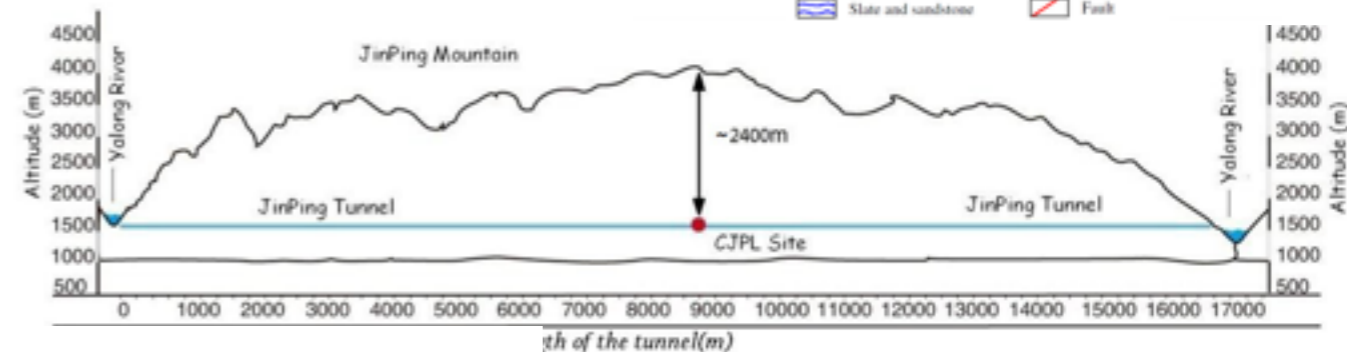
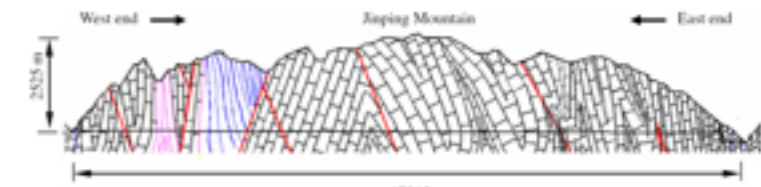
Uses CRUST1.0 model

Jinping Neutrino Experiment

- Website at hep.tsinghua.edu.cn/CJPLNE/
- “Letter of Intent” [arXiv:1602.01733](https://arxiv.org/abs/1602.01733)

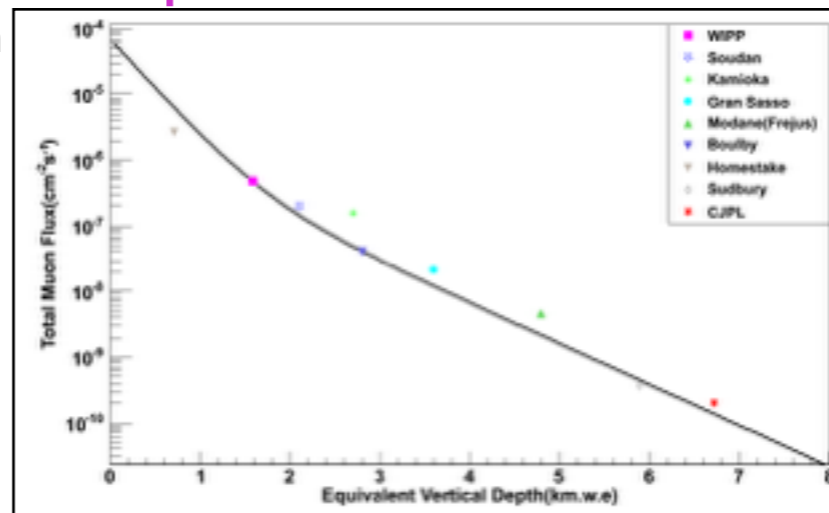


4 kton



deepest lab in the world

far away from reactors



Geoneutrino emission model

Global model, layered Earth, chemical reservoirs

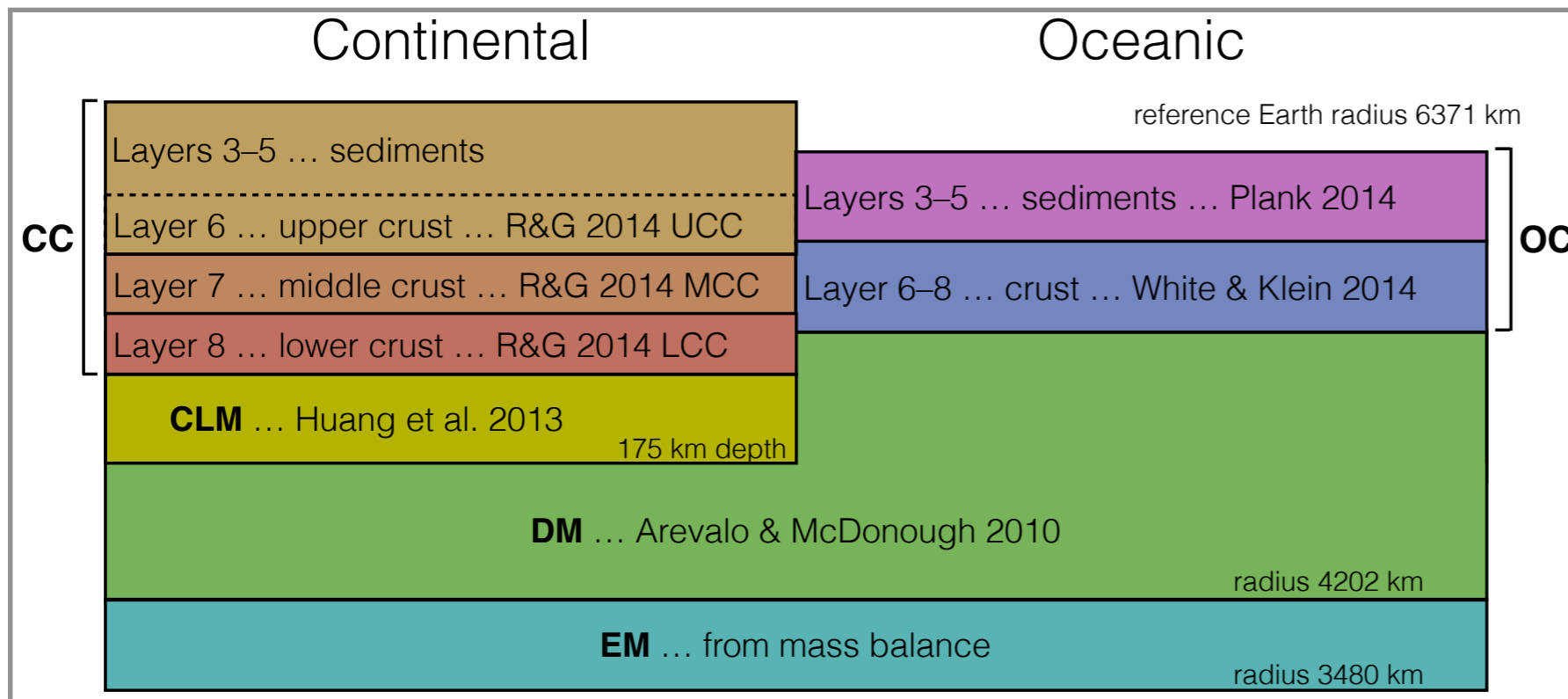
Crustal models:

CRUST1.0 or LITHO1.0 give structure + rock density ... 13% difference in CC mass

PREM gives mantle density (Dziewonski & Anderson 1981 PEPI)

Estimates of chemical composition + uncertainty:

Rudnick & Gao 2014, Plank 2014, White & Klein 2014 (all 3 in Treatise on Geochemistry, 2nd ed.), Huang et al. 2013 G³, Arevalo et al. 2009 EPSL, Arevalo & McDonough 2010 Chem.Geol.



CC = Continental Crust
OC = Oceanic Crust
CLM = Continental Lithospheric Mantle
DM = Depleted Mantle
EM = Enriched Mantle

Different color =
different chemical
composition

Predicted geonu flux at Jinping

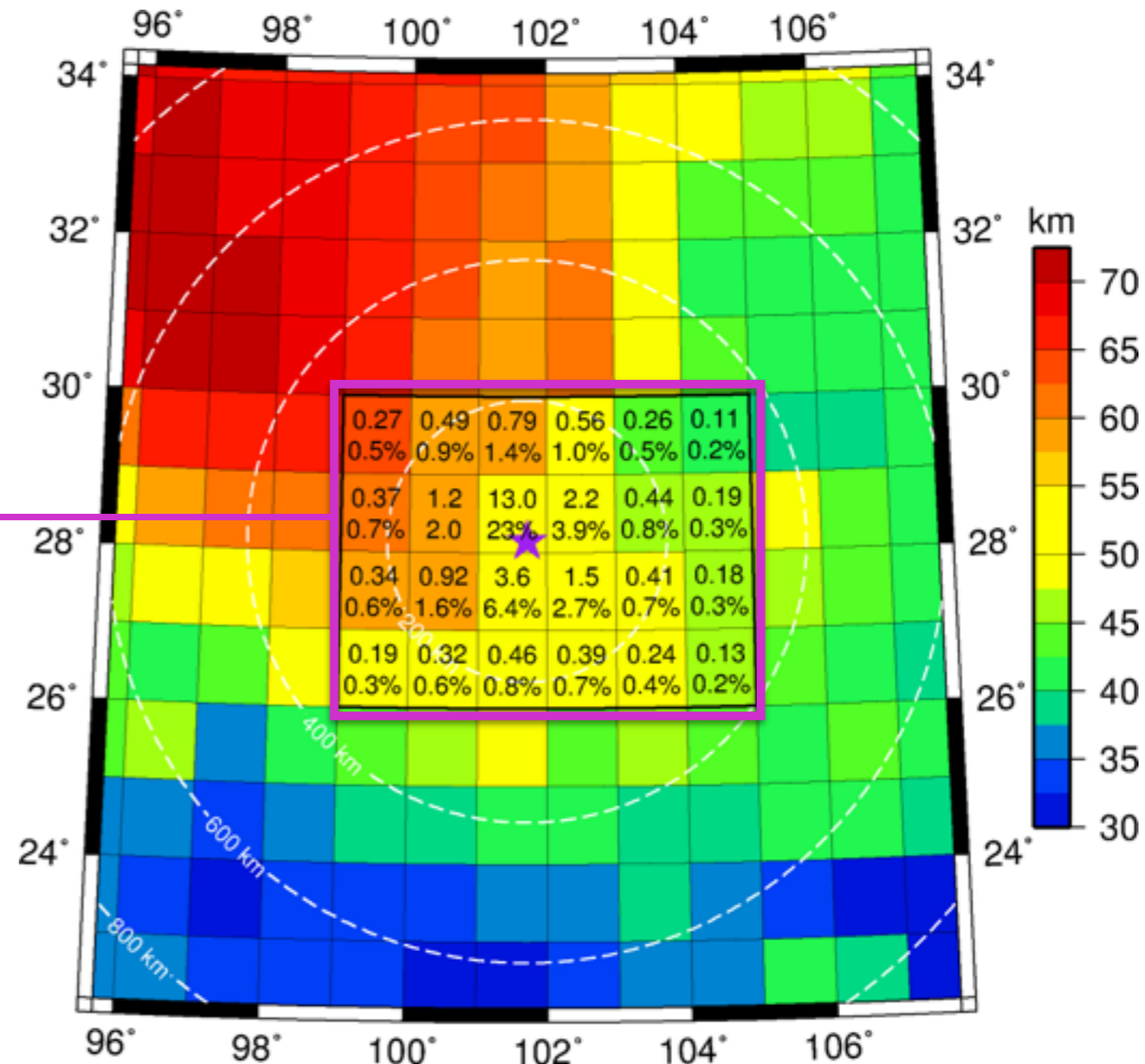
Results using CRUST1.0 model

TNU	
Total	57.0 ± 7.5
Lithosphere	48.8 ± 7.4
Mantle	8.2 ± 1.4
“Near-field crust”	28.7

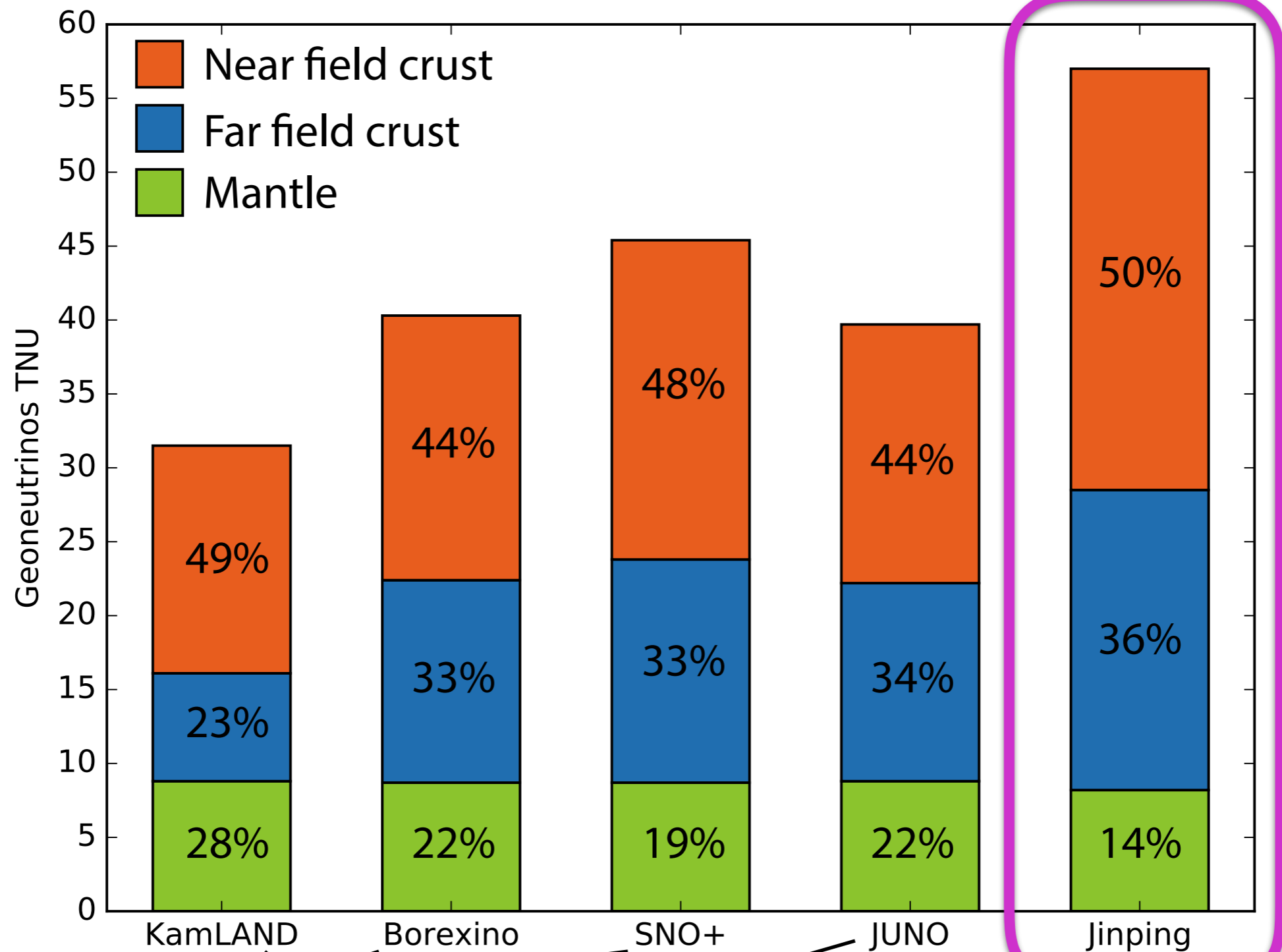
Uncertainties reflect uncertainty in chemical composition.

Result using LITHO1.0 model of lithosphere yields flux higher by 5 TNU ... estimate of uncertainty in structure/density.

CRUST1.0 crustal thickness in color
TNU and % contribution to total signal



Comparison of geoneutrino experiments



Values from Huang et al. (2013), Strati et al. (2015)

Strongest geonu signal

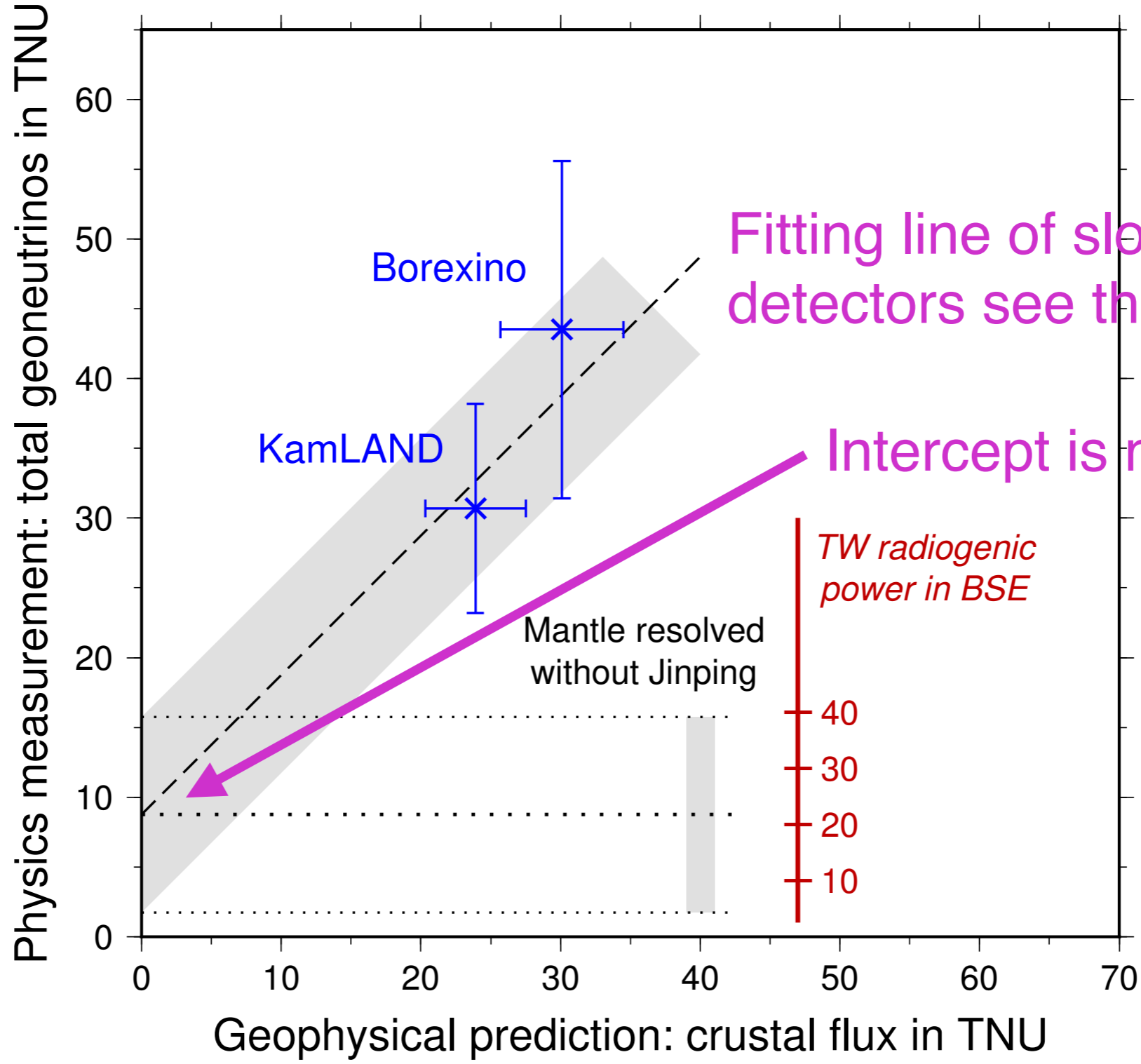
Highest proportion of crustal signal

Update from McDonough & Šrámek 2014 EES

Šrámek, Roskovec, Wipperfurth, Xi Yufei, McDonough, in preparation

Resolving mantle from KamLAND + Borexino

Measured by physics: total geoneutrinos



Fitting line of slope 1: detectors see the same mantle

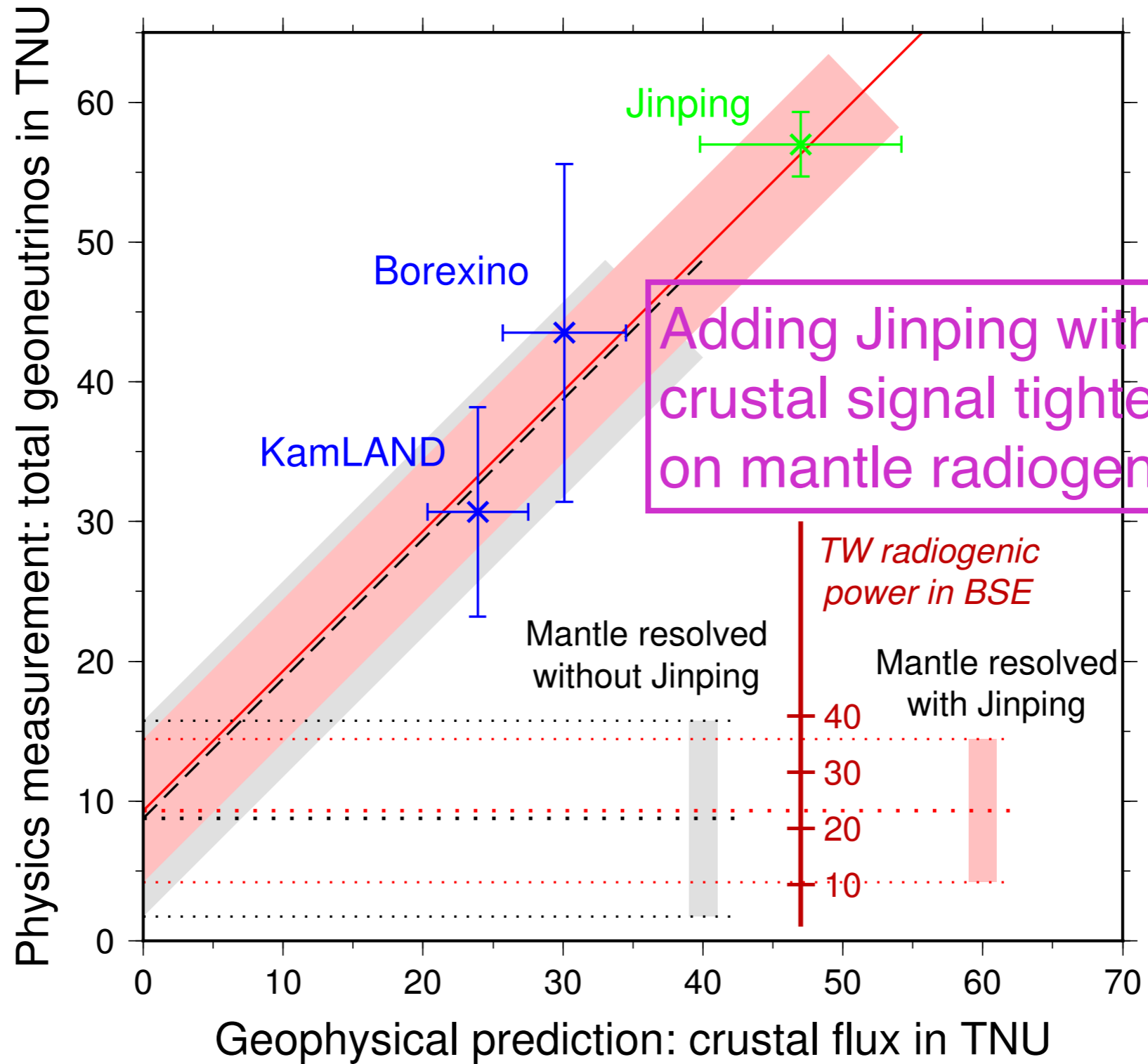
Intercept is mantle signal

TW radiogenic power in BSE

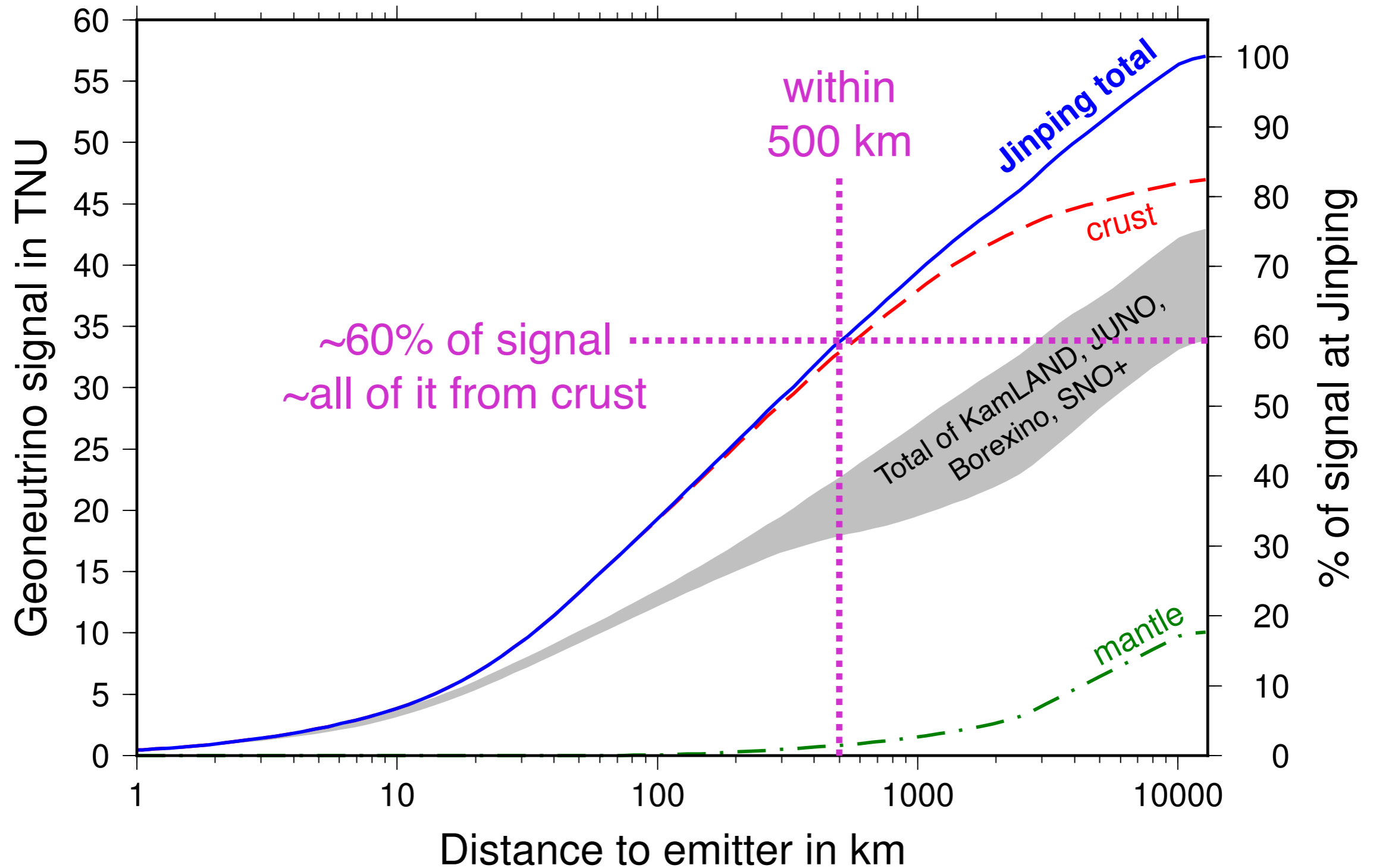
Mantle resolved without Jinping

Predicted from geology: crust

Resolving mantle: adding Jinping



Geonu flux vs. distance from emitter

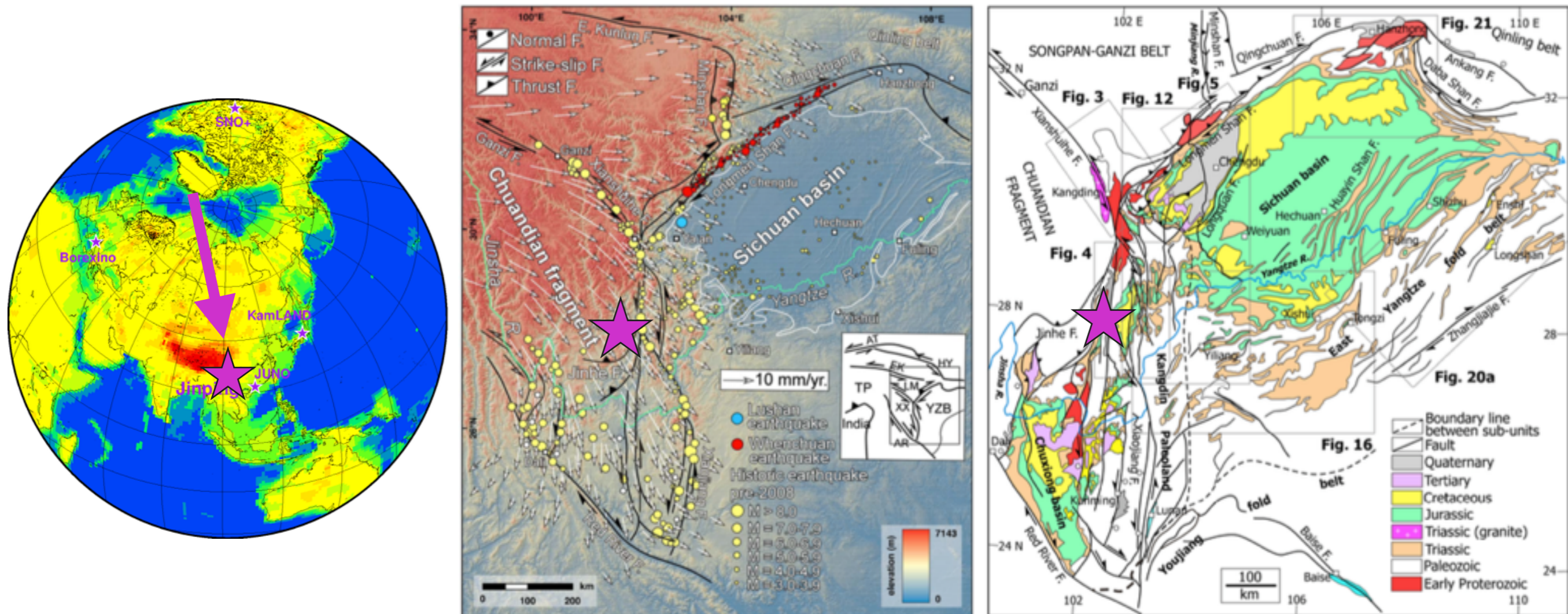


Way forward

- Global models of crust used in our emission model.
- Need **refined crustal model** specific to Jinping area.
- Given the geological prominence of this area, this can be done and requires involvement of Chinese geoscientist.
- Think about how geoneutrino measurement can be used to study crust around Jinping.

Geology of Jinping neighborhood

- Boundary between Tibetan Plateau and Sichuan Basin
- Major tectonic faults, seismic activity, tectonic activity



Wang et al. 2014 Tectonics doi:10.1002/2013TC003337

Geology of Jinping neighborhood

- Tectonic activity seen in GPS measurements, complex velocity field with amplitudes >10 mm/yr
- Strong lateral variation in crustal thickness, in seismic speeds in the crust and lithospheric mantle, pattern of anisotropy
- Debate about tectonic deformation mechanisms:
 - Lateral eastward expansion of the southeastern Tibetan Plateau: Movement of rigid crustal blocks along large strike-slip faults? Spatially continuous deformation? Eastward flow of a channel of viscous crustal rocks? (Liu et al. 2014 Nature Geosci.)
 - Block rotation: Southward movement of the Chuandian fragment, counterclockwise rotation of Sichuan basin, clockwise rotation of Chuxiong basin? (Wang et al. 2014 Tectonics)
- **What are the implications of different tectonic models on geoneutrino emission from the local lithosphere around Jinping?**

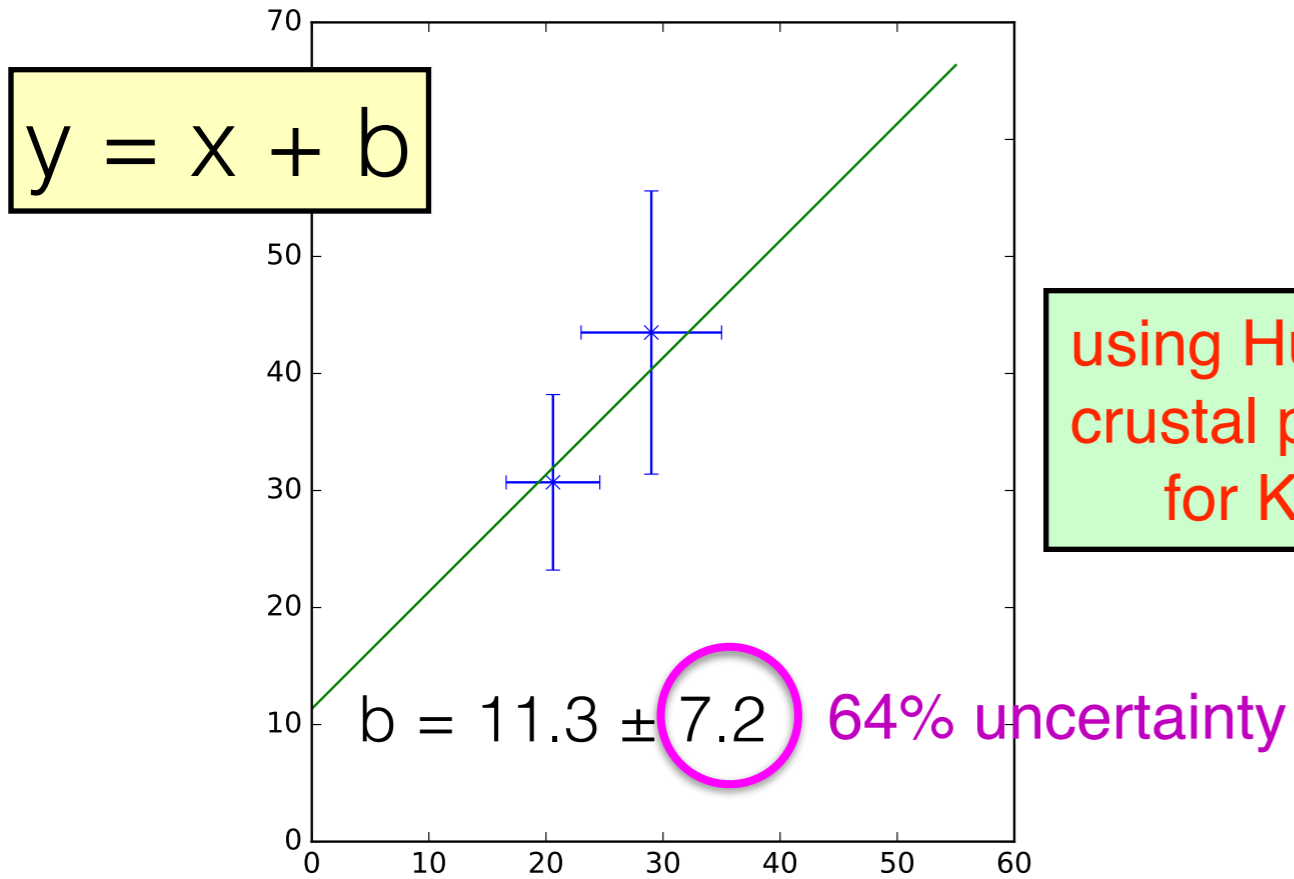
Call to geoscientists

- Jinping provides opportunity to constrain mantle geoneutrino emission, therefore radiogenic power.
- Input is required from geology/geophysics to construct emission model from the local complex tectonic region.
- Use geoneutrinos to study lithosphere around Jinping.
- By working together, we can advance understanding of the deep and the shallow Earth.

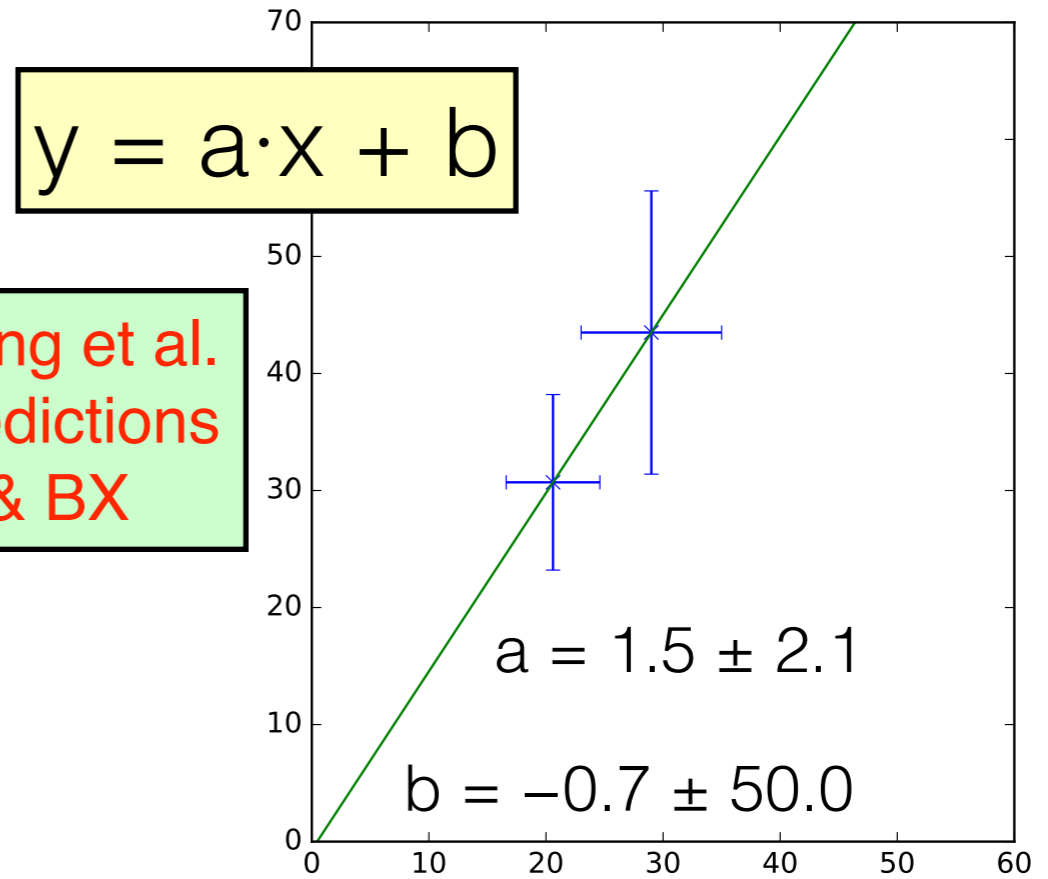
Thank you.



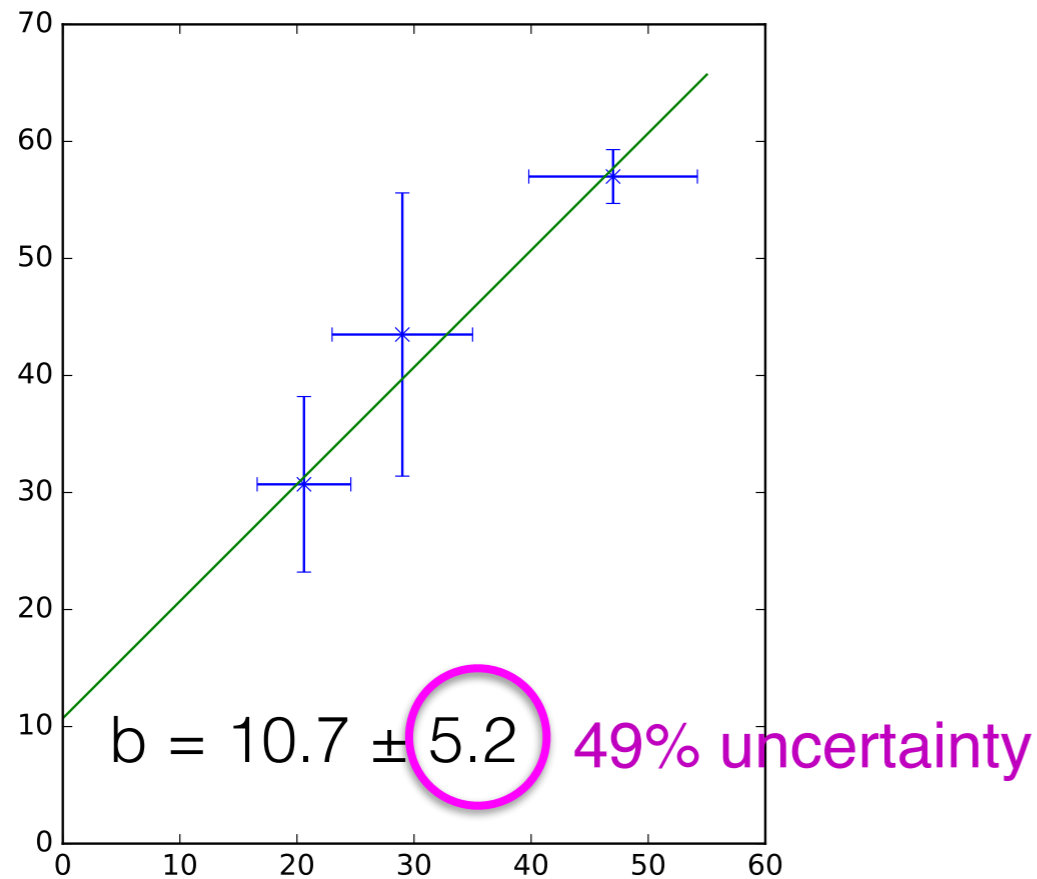
Constrained slope w/out Jinping



Unconstrained slope w/out Jinping



Constrained slope w/ Jinping



Unconstrained slope w/ Jinping

