



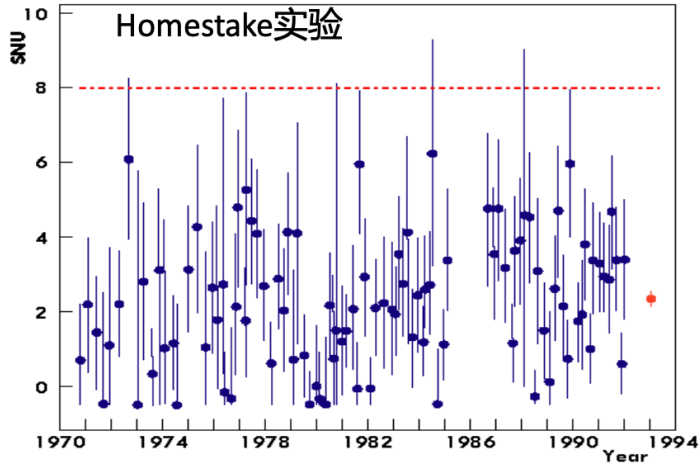
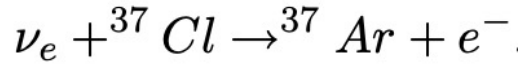
Event-by-Event Direction Reconstruction of Solar Neutrinos in a High Light-Yield Liquid Scintillator

张洋 山东大学

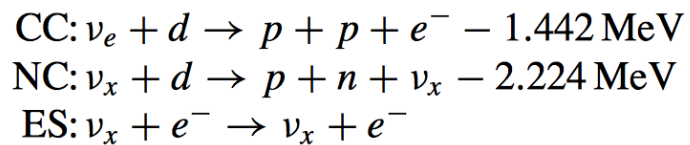
2024. 01. 20



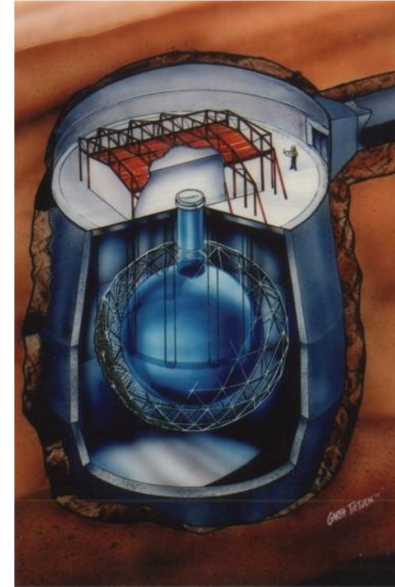
Who is SNO?



首次观测到太阳中微子，但与预期不符！

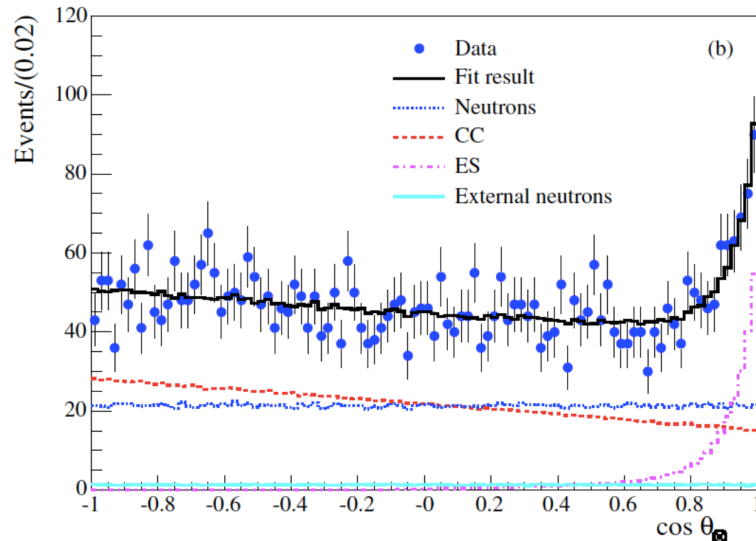


Herbert H. Chen (陈华生)
(1942 - 1987)

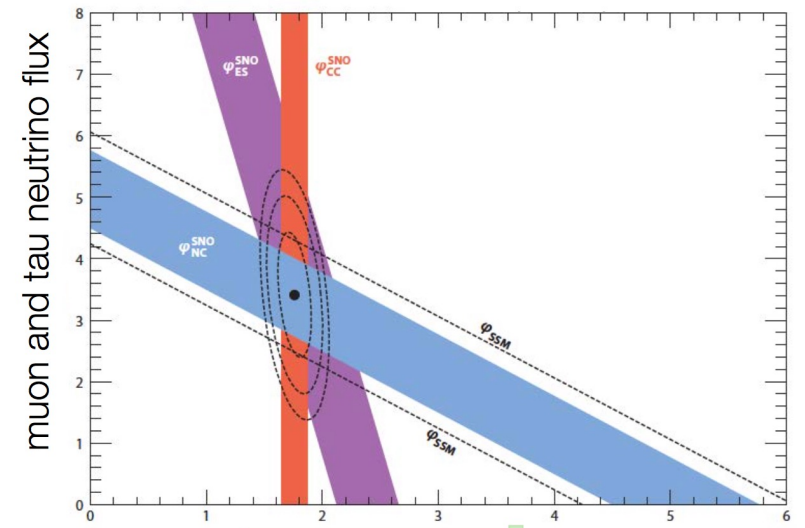


© Nobel Media AB. Photo: A. Mahmoud

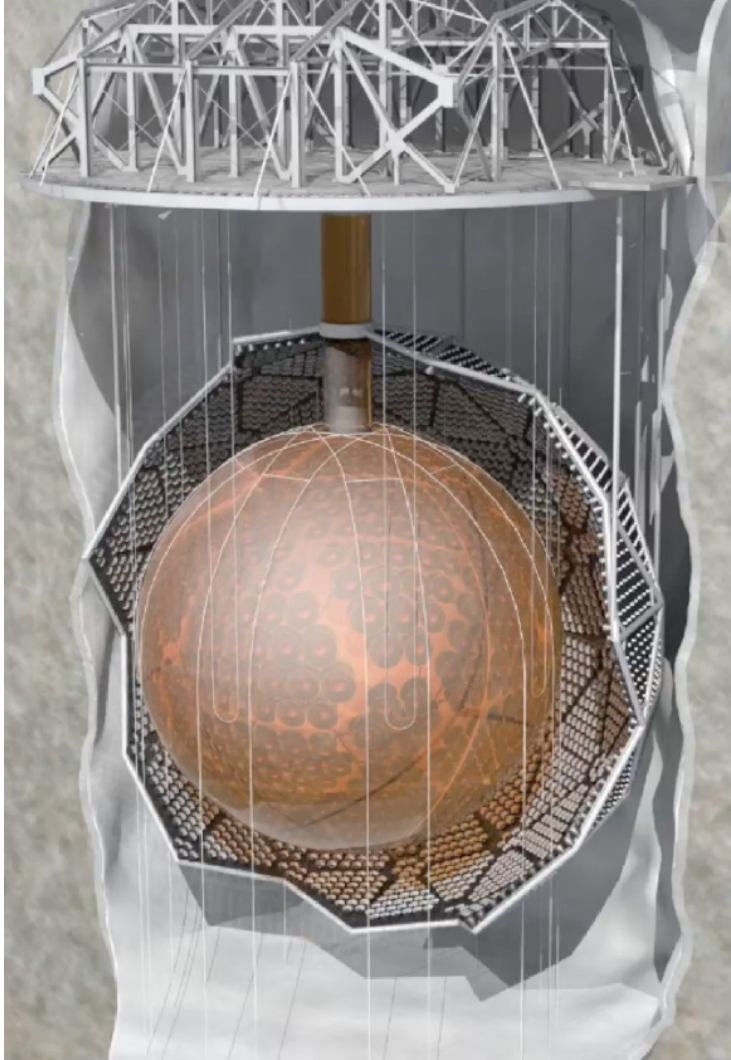
Arthur B. McDonald



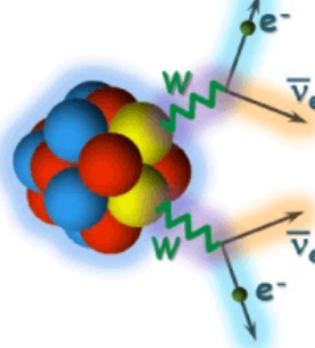
小型太阳中微子研讨会@Sun Yat-sen University



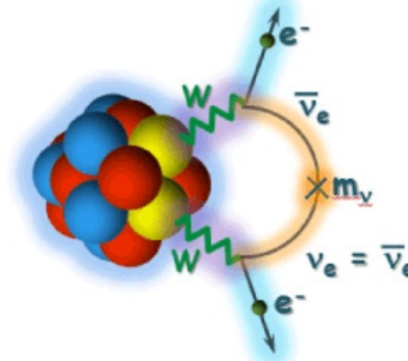
SNO+: upgrade of SNO



[Double beta decay]



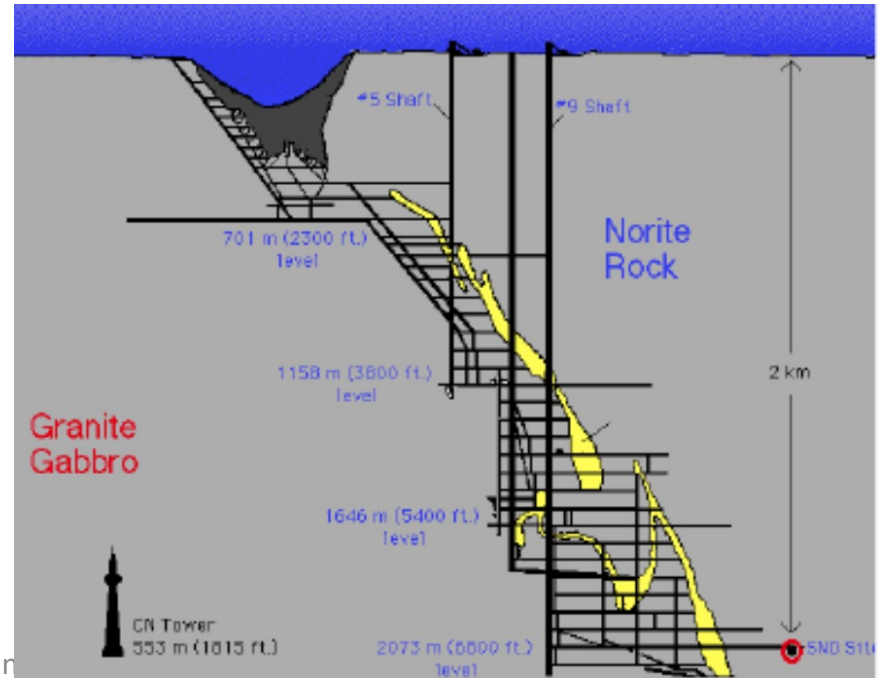
Double beta decay
which emits anti-neutrinos



Neutrinoless
double beta decay

Te-loaded LS

- The nature of neutrinos
- Probe of neutrinos mass hierarchy
- Lepton number violation & leptogenesis
- Matter-antimatter asymmetry

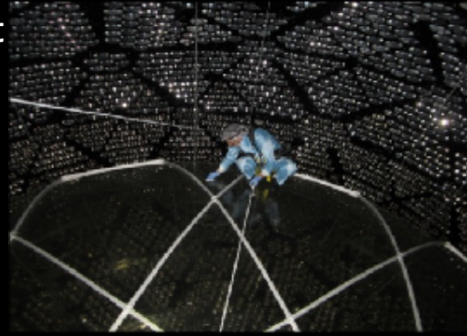


SNO → SNO+

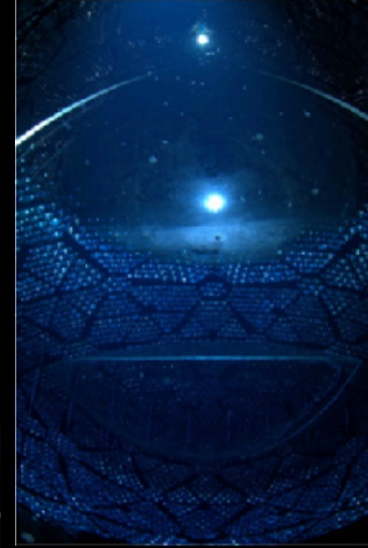


Cleaning the AV

Installed hold-down rope net



More cleaning

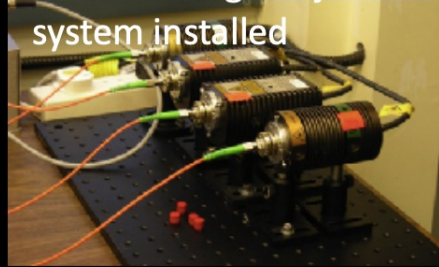


Filling with water



PMT repairs

New calibration hardware: light injection system installed



Upgraded trigger electronics and DAQ



SNO+ timeline

- 
- Dec 2016: start commissioning with water
 - May 2017: start of water phase

⁸B Solar neutrino flux: PRD 99 (2019) 012012
Invisible nucleon decay modes: PRD 99 (2019) 032008, PRD 105 (2022) 112012
Neutron-proton capture: PRC 102 (2020) 014002
Reactor neutrinos: PRL 130 (2023) 9

- July 2019: start filling with scintillator (LAB+PPO fluor)

纯水中首次探测反应堆中微子

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

Highlights Recent Accepted Collections Authors Referees Search Press About Editorial Team

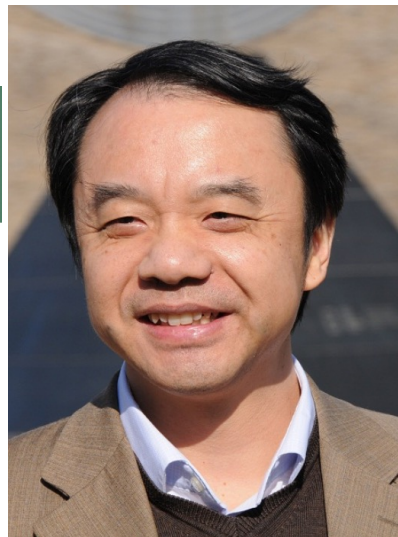
Featured in Physics

Editors' Suggestion

Evidence of Antineutrinos from Distant Reactors Using Pure Water at SNO+

A. Allega *et al.* (The SNO+ Collaboration)
Phys. Rev. Lett. **130**, 091801 – Published 1 March 2023

PhysiCS See synopsis: Reactor Neutrinos Detected by Water



中科院院士，高能所所长王贻芳院士

潘诺夫斯基实验粒子物理学奖-2014

基础物理学突破奖-2016

国家自然科学基金一等奖-2016

未来科学大奖“物质科学奖”-2019


“通过纯水的切伦科夫效应测量反应堆中微子是一个全新的成就，实验技术上极其困难。这种新方法和技术为未来中微子实验开辟了一条新的道路。祝贺山东大学张洋教授及其团队！”

美国《物理》杂志：突破

Viewpoint: Probing Majorana Neutrinos). But while SNO+ team members prepare for that search, they have made another breakthrough by capturing the interaction with water of antineutrinos from nuclear reactors [1]. The finding offers the possibility of making neutrino detectors from a nontoxic material that is easy to handle and inexpensive to obtain, key factors for use of the technology in auditing the world's nuclear reactors (see **Feature: Neutrino Detectors for National Security**).

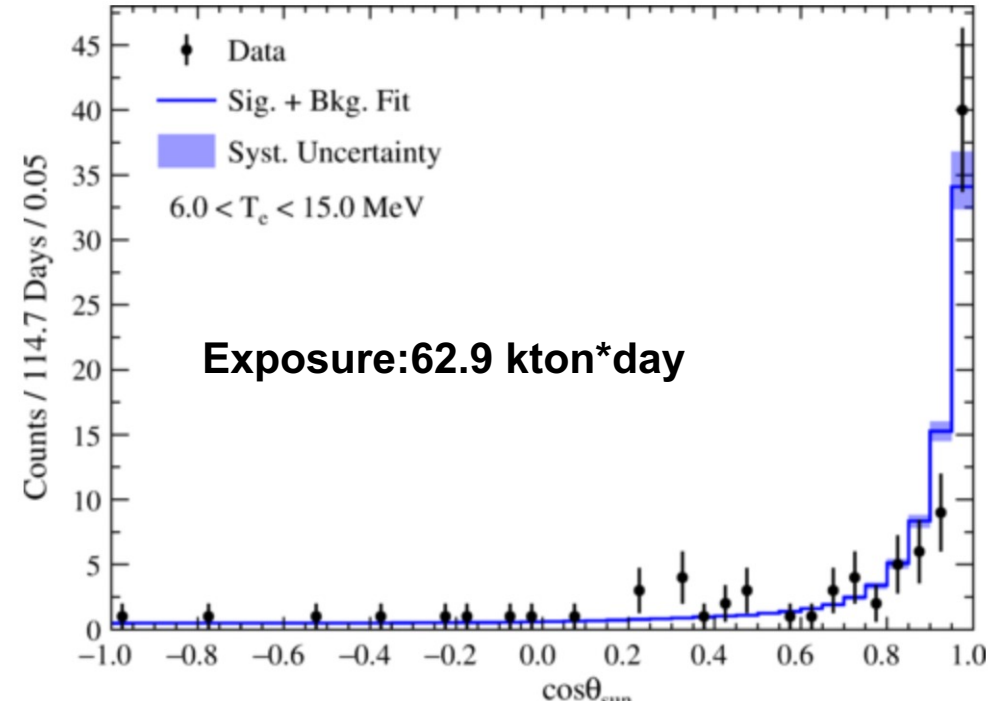
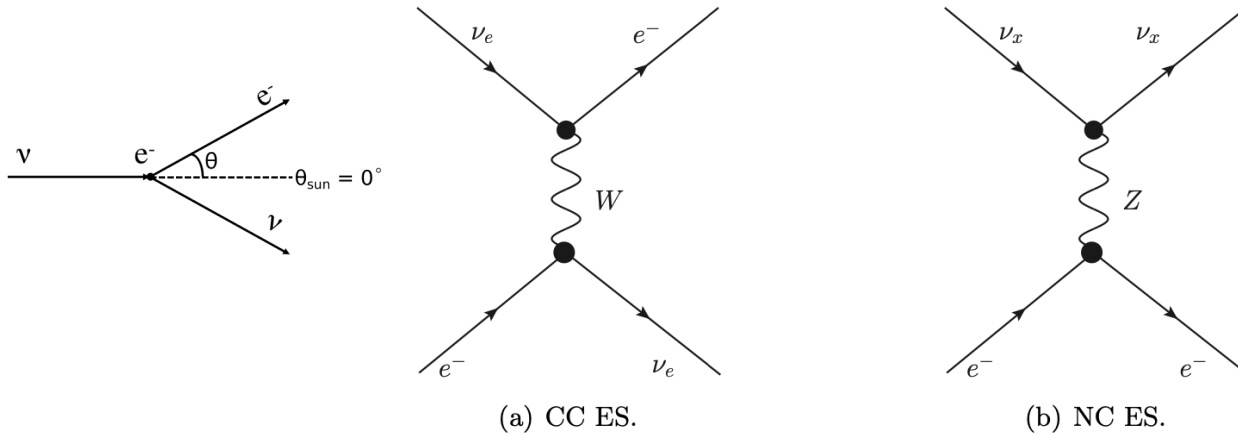


SNO+ timeline

- 
- Dec 2016: start commissioning with water
 - May 2017: start of water phase
 - **⁸B Solar neutrino flux: PRD 99 (2019) 012012**
Invisible nucleon decay modes: PRD 99 (2019) 032008, PRD 105 (2022) 112012
Neutron-proton capture: PRC 102 (2020) 014002
Reactor neutrinos: PRL 130 (2023) 9
 - July 2019: start filling with scintillator (LAB+PPO fluor)
 - “Partial fill” phase due to pandemic: 365T LS, 0.6g/L PPO
 - April 2022 : start of scintillator phase
 - 780T LS, 2.2g/L PPO
 - 2024: preparation for Te loading for $0\nu\beta\beta$ phase

Solar study in pure water

Phys. Rev. D 99, 012012 (2019)



Courtesy: Jie's PhD thesis

$$\cos \theta_{sun} = \sqrt{\frac{T_e(m_e c^2 + E_\nu)^2}{2m_e c^2 E_\nu^2 + T_e E_\nu^2}}, \quad \text{e.g., } E_\nu = 10 \text{ MeV, } T_e = 6 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\rightarrow \cos \theta_{sun} = 0.97 \sim 1$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{m_e c^2}{E_\nu}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2m_e c^2}{T_e}}}$$

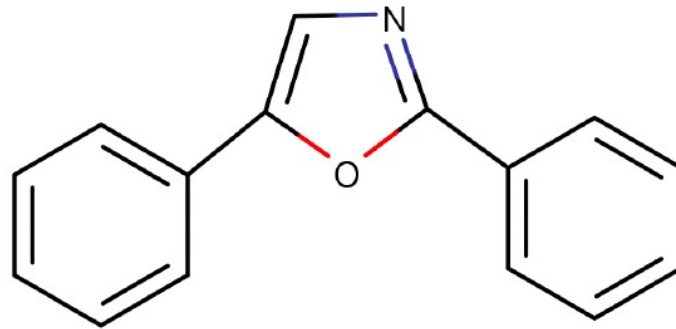
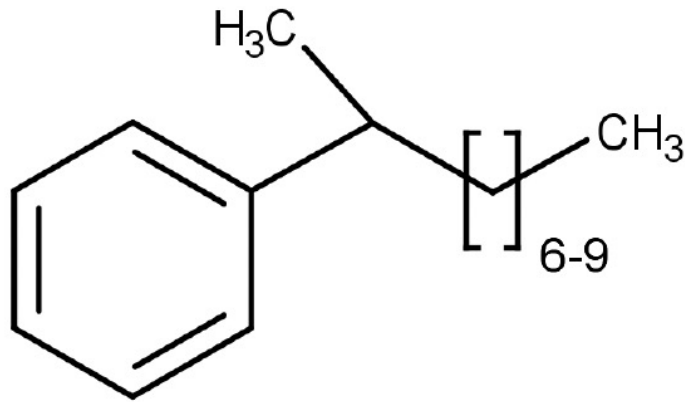
$$\Phi_{ES} = 2.53^{+0.31}_{-0.28}(\text{stat})^{+0.13}_{-0.10}(\text{syst}) \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}.$$

❖ Solar ⁸B flux is measured with extremely low background.

✓ Signal rate ~1 evt/(kton*day) vs bkg 0.25 evt/(kton*day)

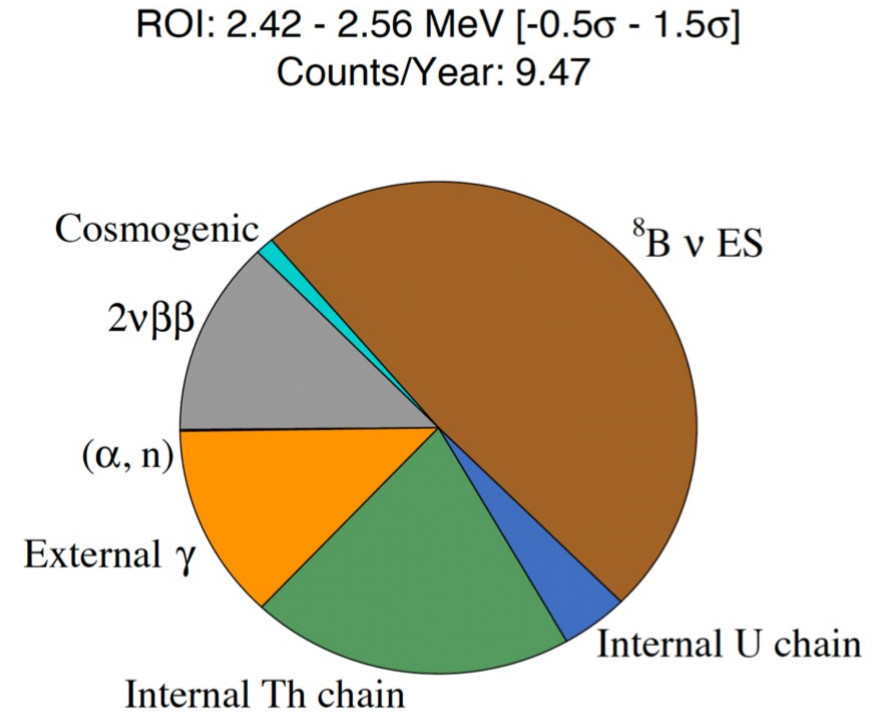
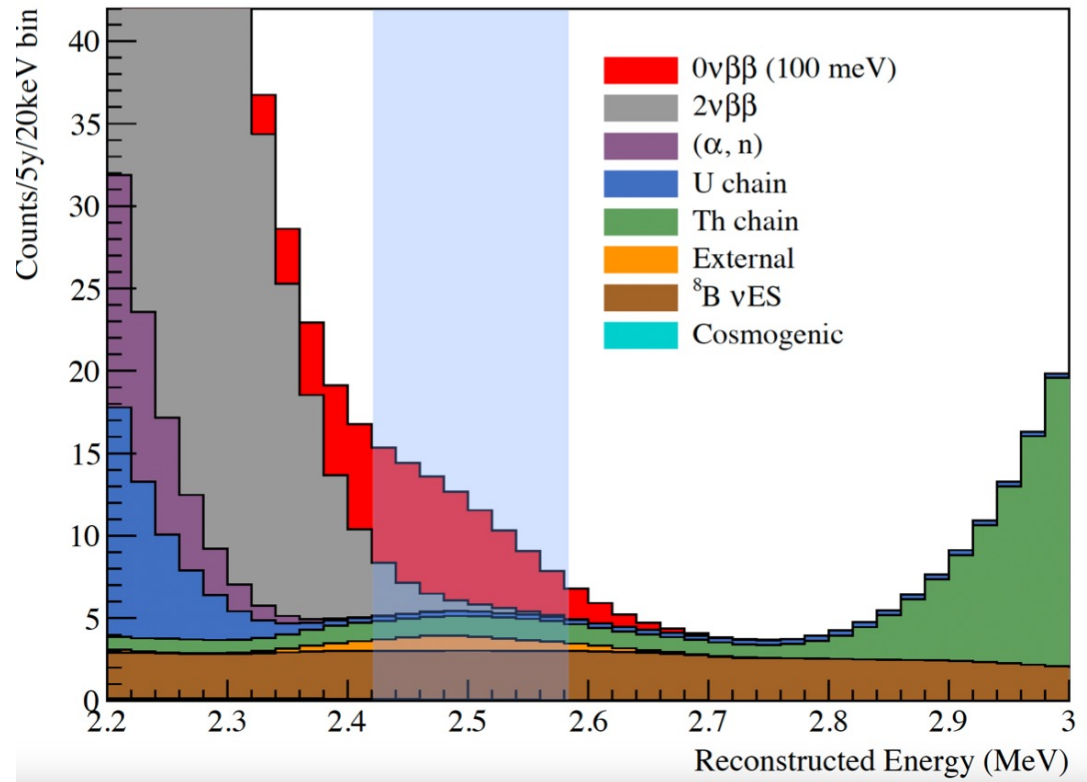
Liquid scintillator: LAB + PPO

JINST 16 (2021) 05, P05009



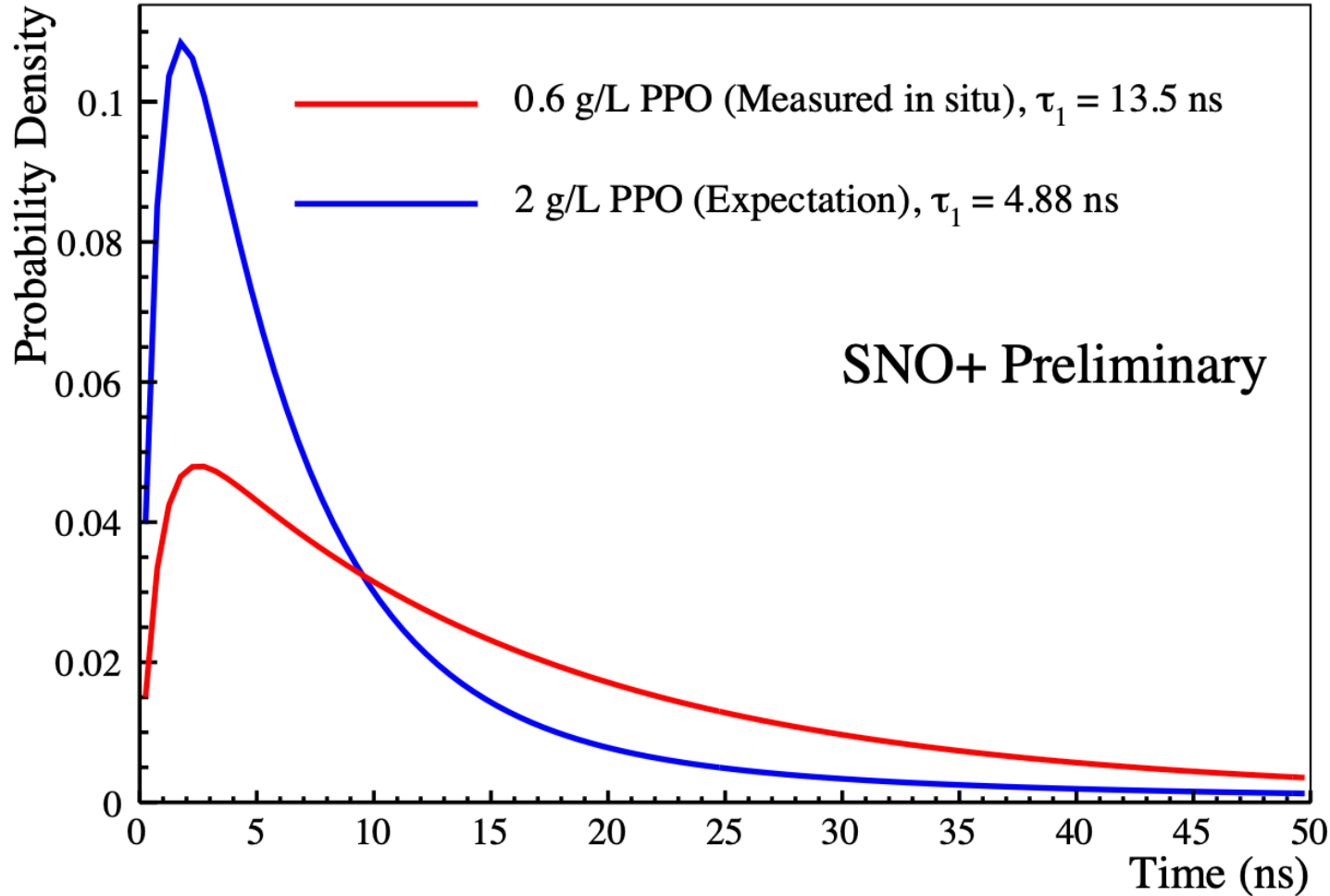
- ❖ Developed for SNO+, used by many LS experiments.
- ❖ Generally high LY of isotropic emission, with only ~5% Cherenkov light.

Background budget for $0\nu\beta\beta$



Is it possible to reconstruct the direction of Solar ${}^8\text{B}$ neutrinos?

Time profile of LS



Empirical formula,

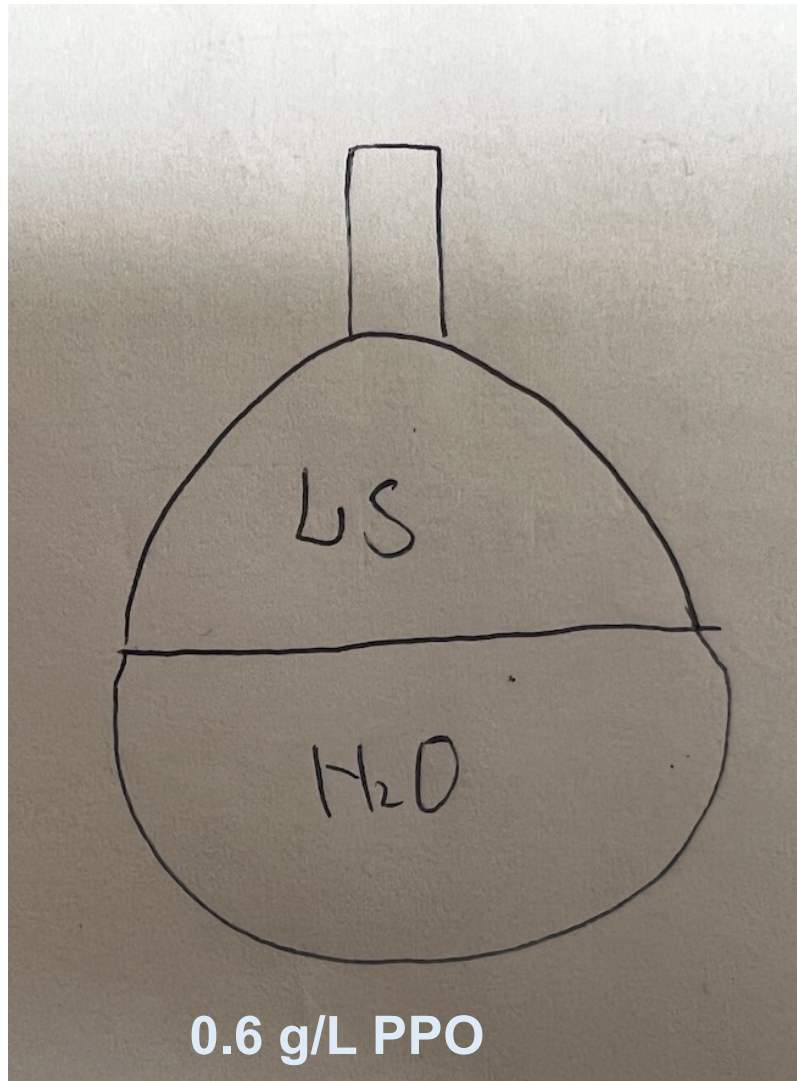
$$P(t) = \sum_{i=1}^3 A_i \frac{e^{-t/\tau_i} - e^{-t/\tau_r}}{\tau_i - \tau_r}$$

LAB + PPO (singlet + triplet)

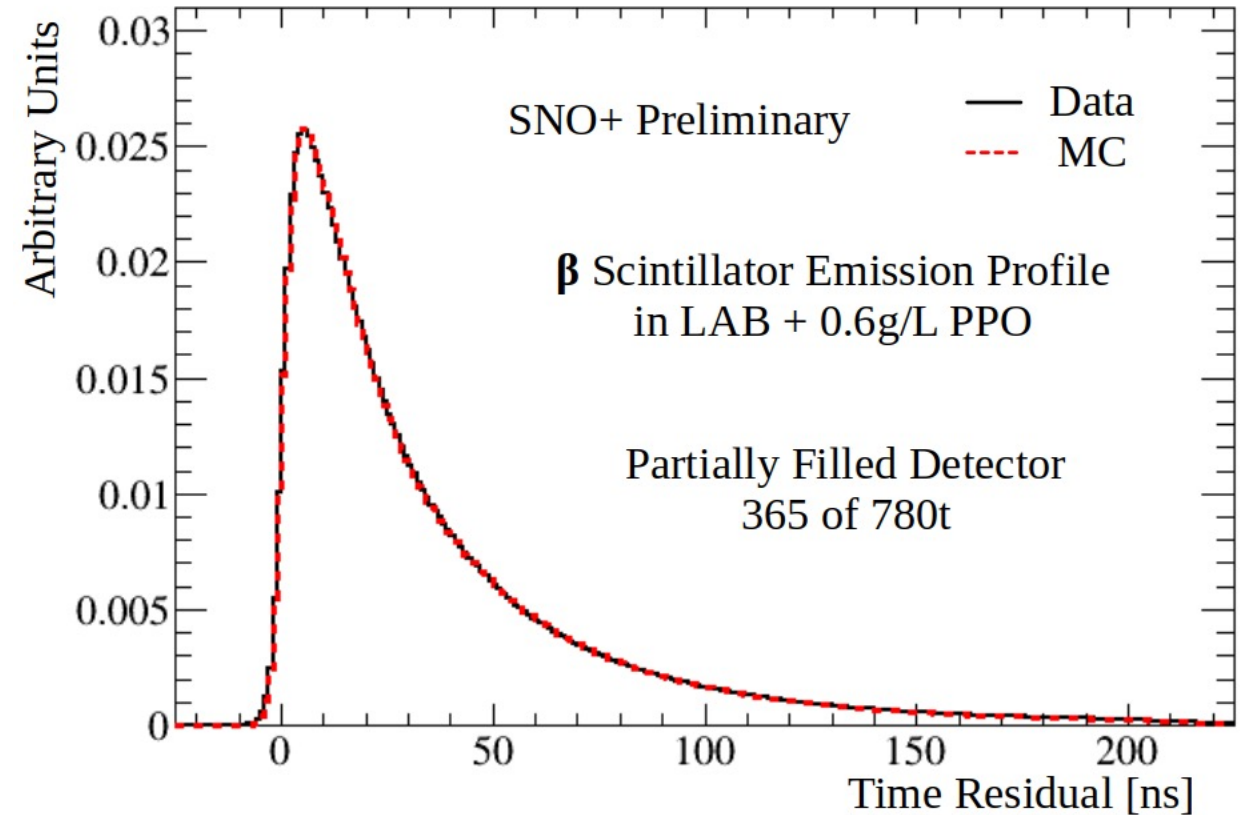
Fraction of singlets dependent on dE/dx , thus α/β classification

Lower PPO concentration would facilitate the \check{C} separation.

Validation of the models

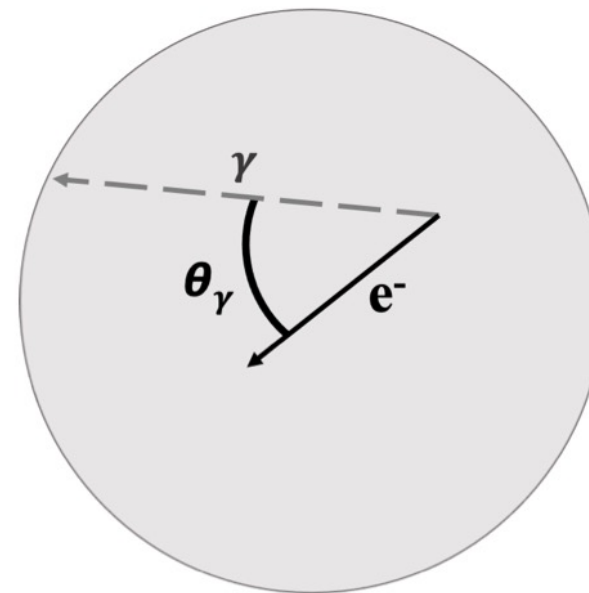
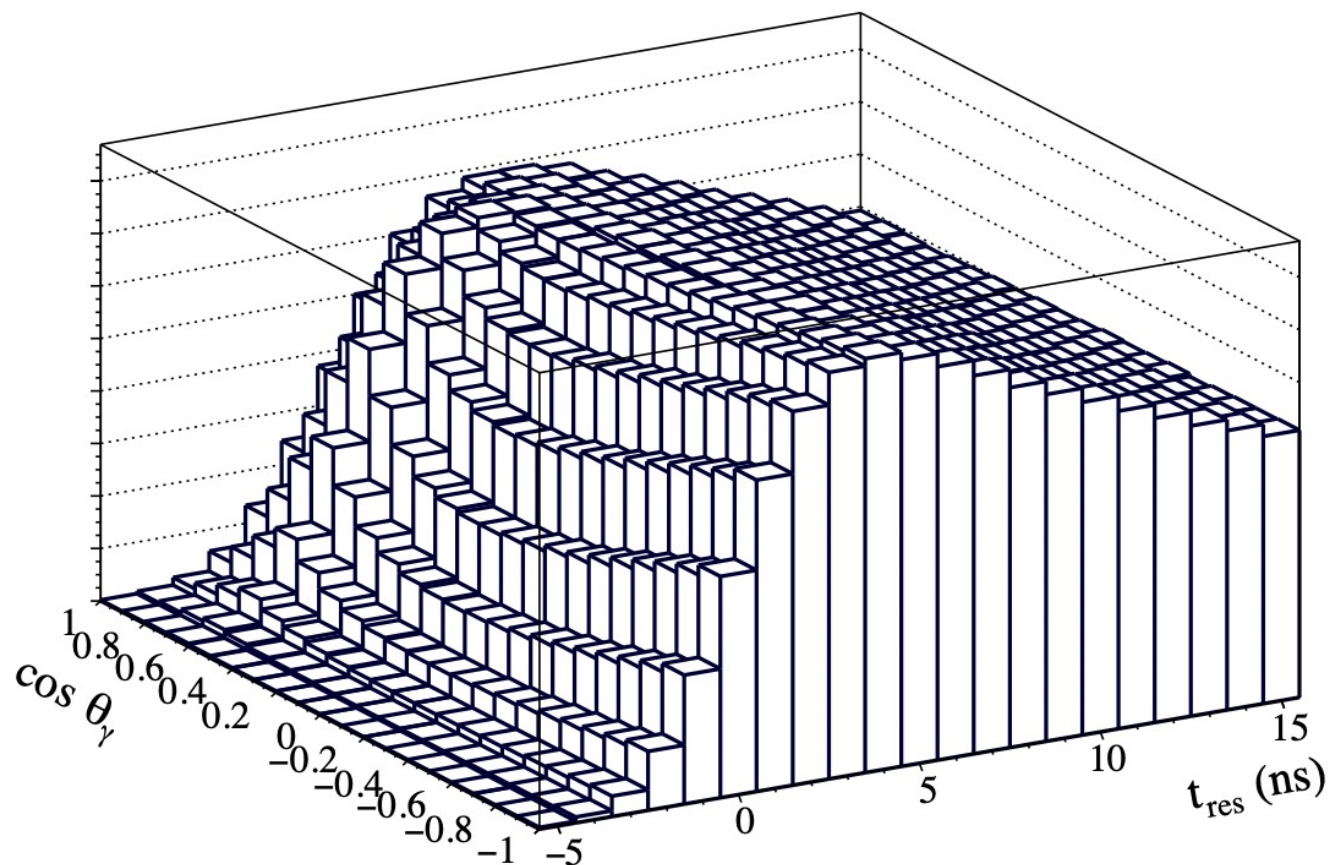


Bi-Po214 tagging



$$t_{\text{res}} = t_{\text{hit}} - t_{\text{event}} - t_{\text{flight}}$$

Extraction of \check{C} light

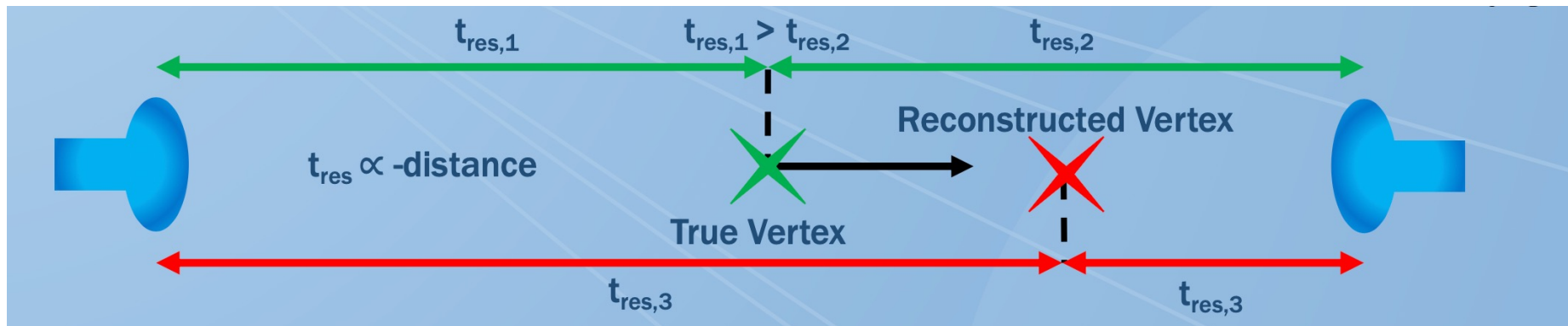
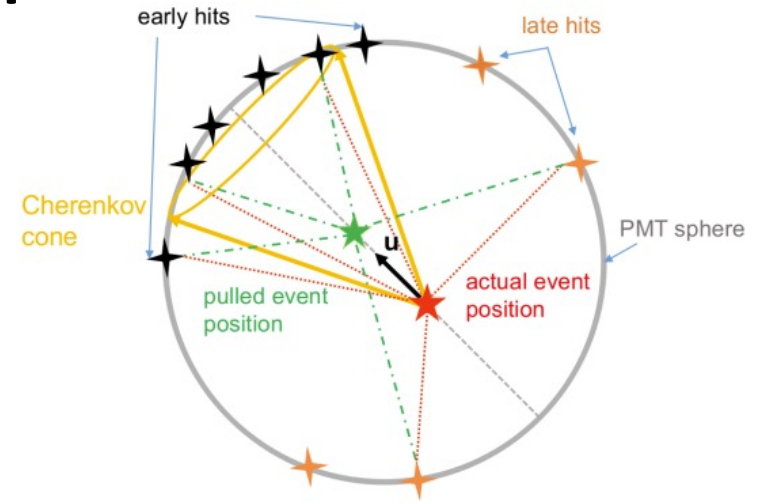
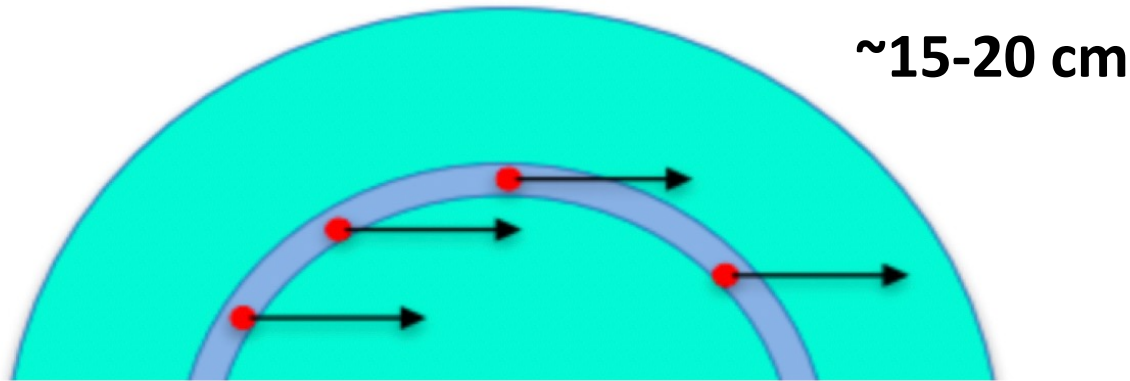


i	1	2	3
τ_i (ns)	13.5	23	98.5
A_i	0.55	0.335	0.115

\check{C} light can be extracted using early time.

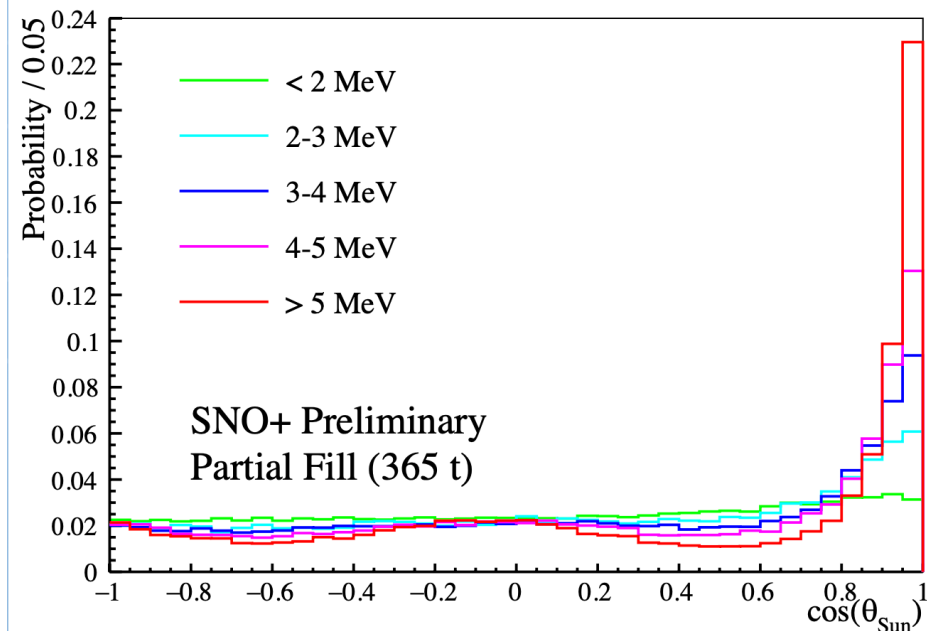
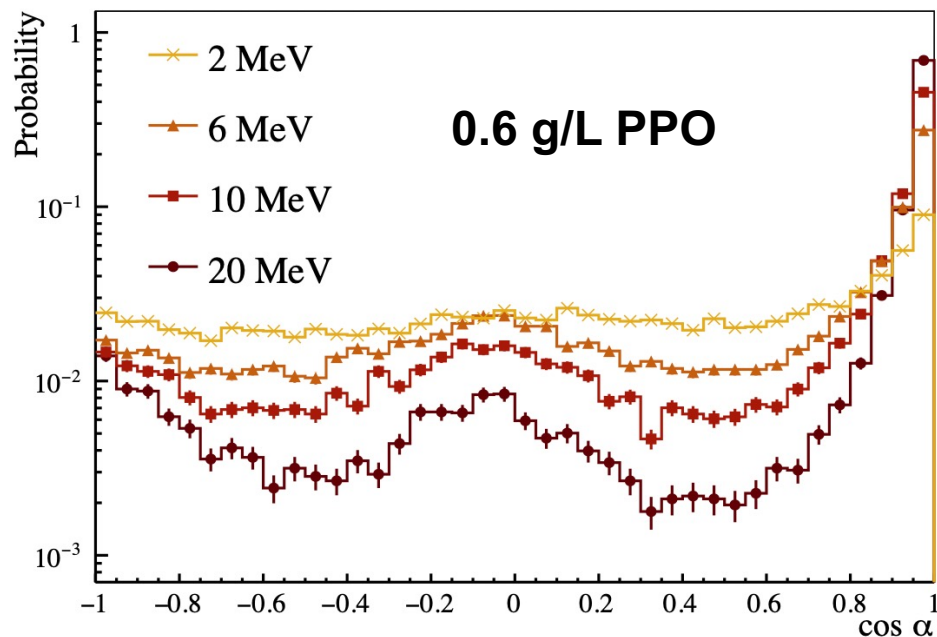
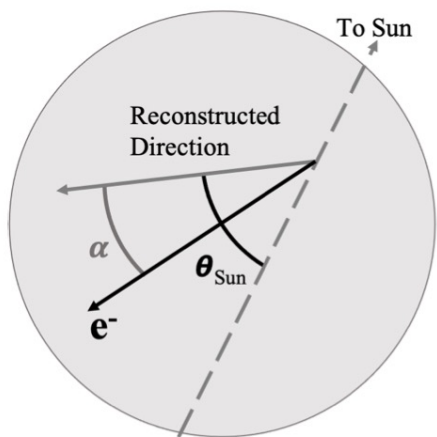
Backward peak

- ❖ If we use true position, there is no backward peak.
- ✓ The peak is due to the reconstruction effect.



Courtesy: Josie @IOP HEPP & APP

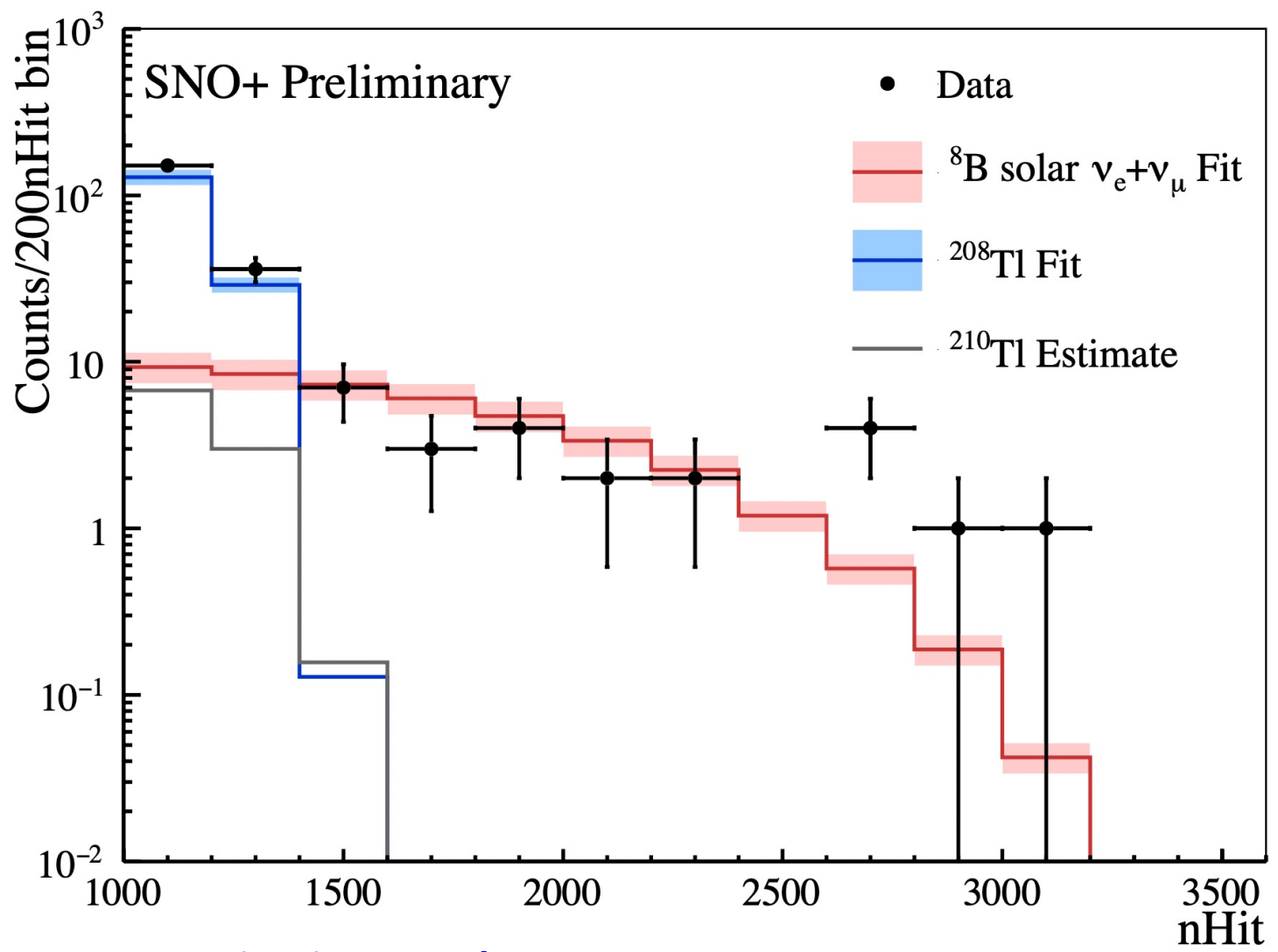
Reconstruction based on MC



❖ Direction can be reconstructed better with higher energy.

Electron Energy (MeV)	% with $\cos \alpha > 0.8$
2	21.9 ± 0.4
6	45.6 ± 0.6
10	64.6 ± 0.7
20	83.0 ± 0.8

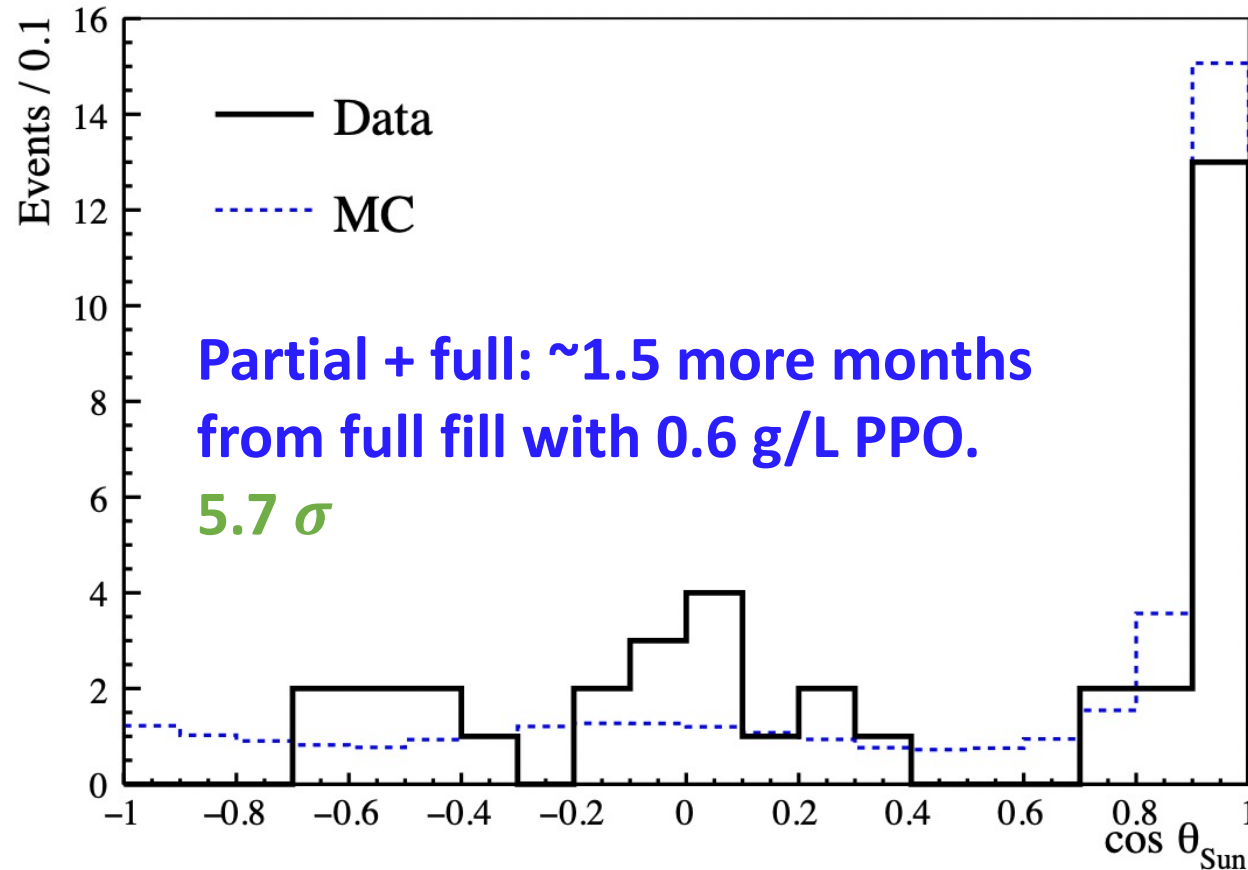
Solar ^8B in partial fill



- **1500 nHit ~ 5 MeV**
- **Select a pure solar sample by $E > 5$ MeV**

Livetime: 92 days

What do we actually see?



~40% events have $\cos \theta_{\text{sun}} > 0.8$

First event-by-event directional recon. in a large-scale HLYLS (MeV energies)

Summary

- ❑ **First event-by-event directional reconstruction of solar neutrinos in a large-scale High-LY LS detector ($5 < E < 10$ MeV).**
 - ❖ [arXiv:2309.06341](https://arxiv.org/abs/2309.06341)
- ❑ **Further study with lower energy & 2 g/L PPO is underway.**

BACKUP