



SNO+ EXPERIMENT UPDATE

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SNO+



SNOLAB EXPERIMENT
ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
SUDBURY, JULY 31, 2024

THE SNO+ EXPERIMENT



Repurposing the Sudbury Neutrino Observatory (SNO) detector

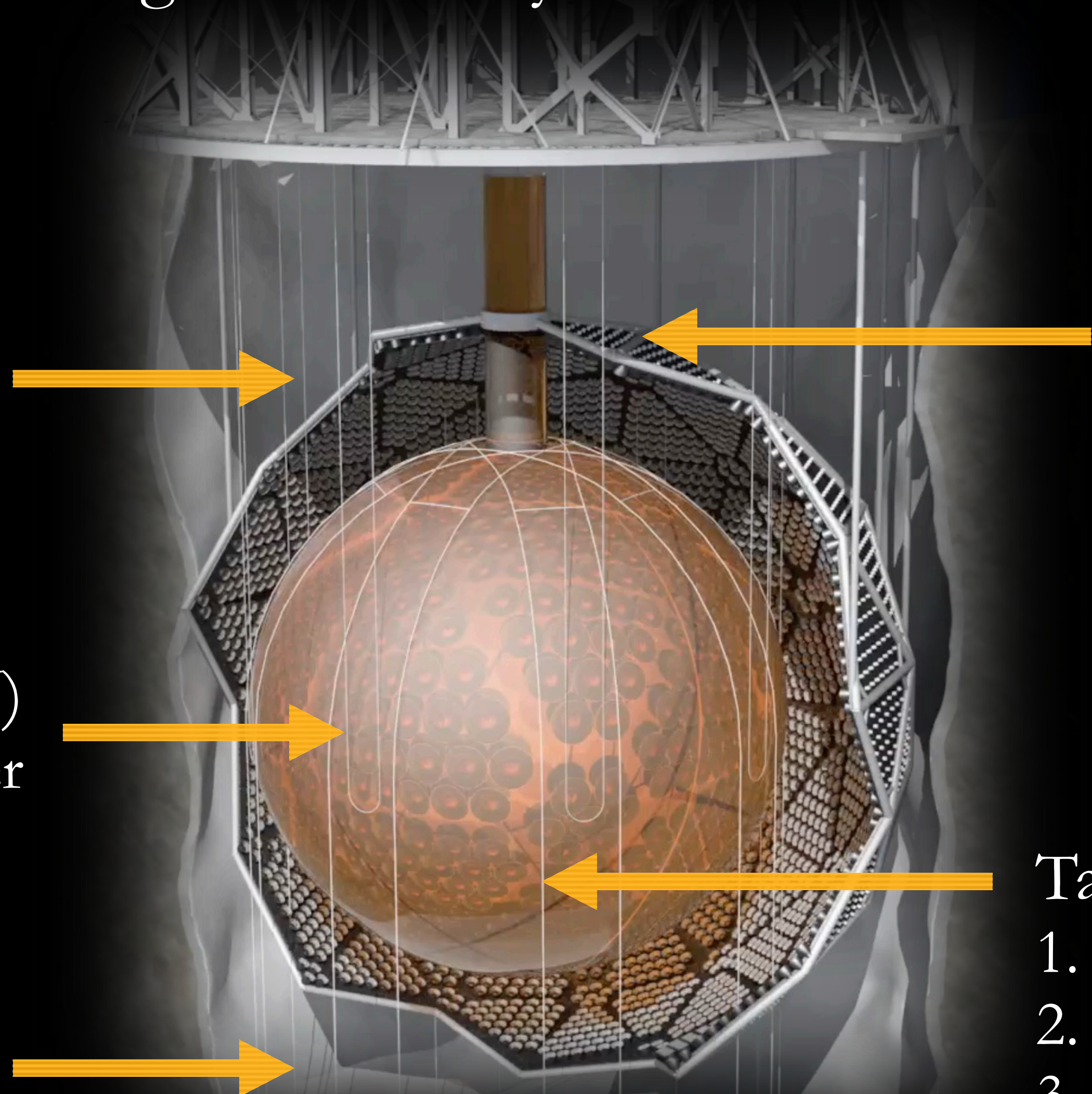
2 km underground
~70 muons/day



Rope system
Hold-up and -down
Low Radioactivity

Acrylic Vessel (AV)
12 m diameter

Ultra-Pure
Water



~9300 PMTs

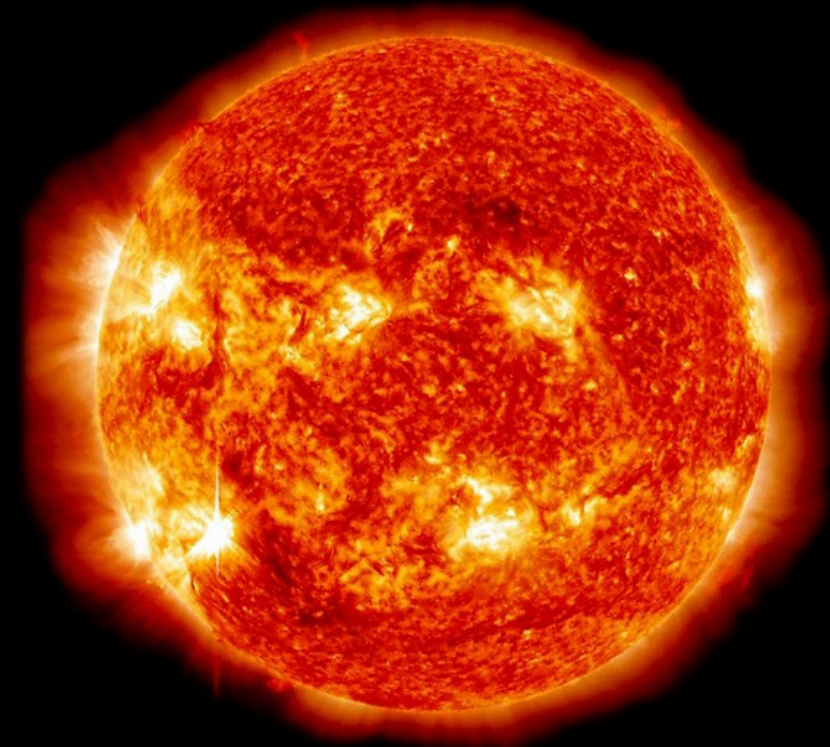
Target Material

1. Water: 905 tonnes
2. LAB Scintillator: 780 tonnes
3. Tellurium loading: +3.9 tonnes



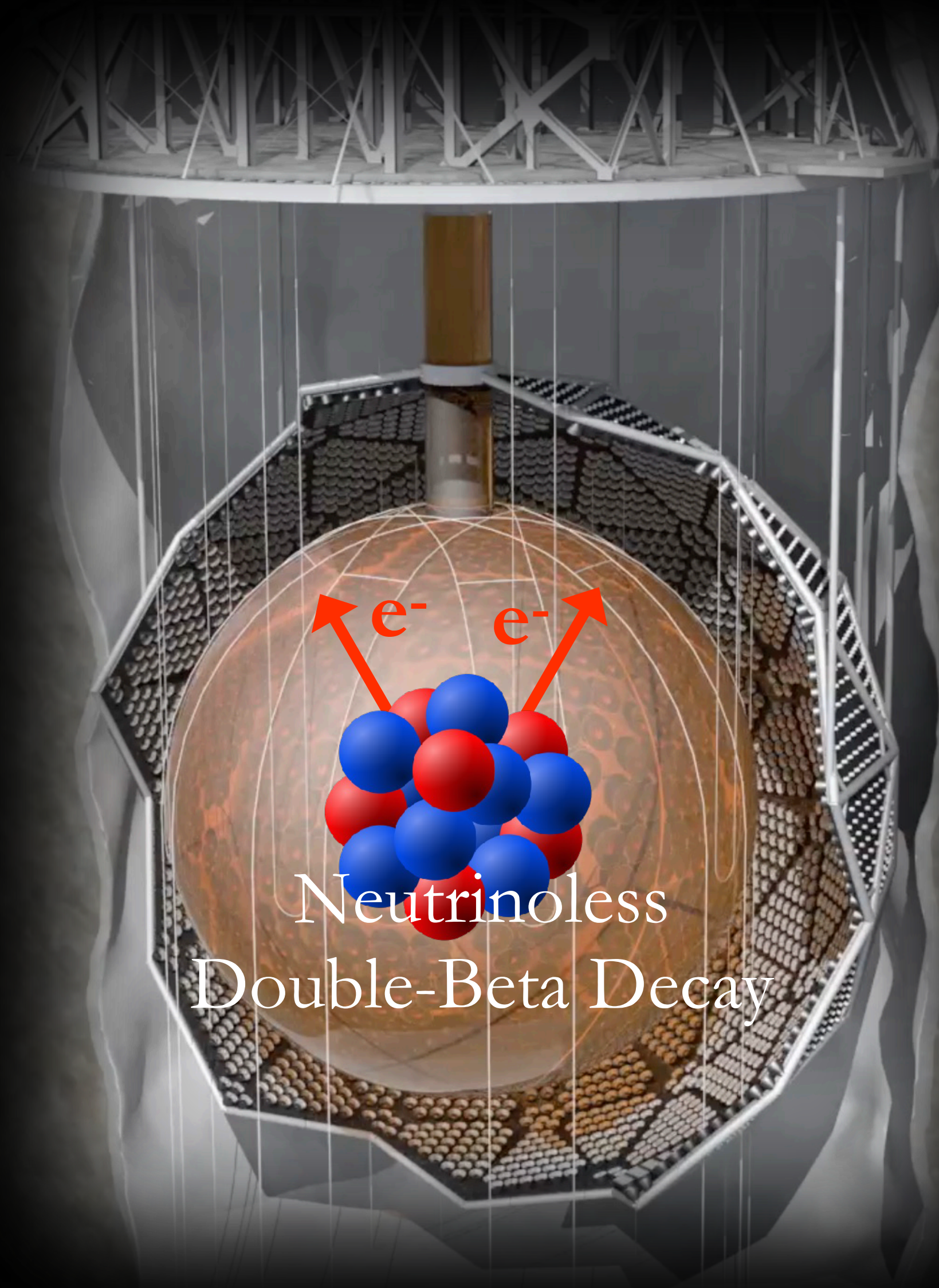
Purification plant

THE SNO+ EXPERIMENT



Solar Neutrinos

Reactor Neutrinos

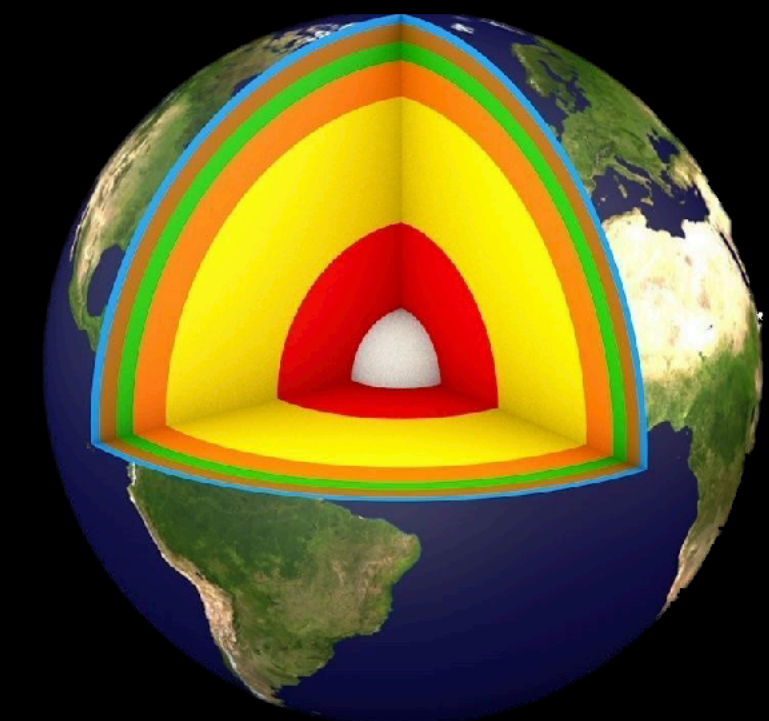


Neutrinoless
Double-Beta Decay

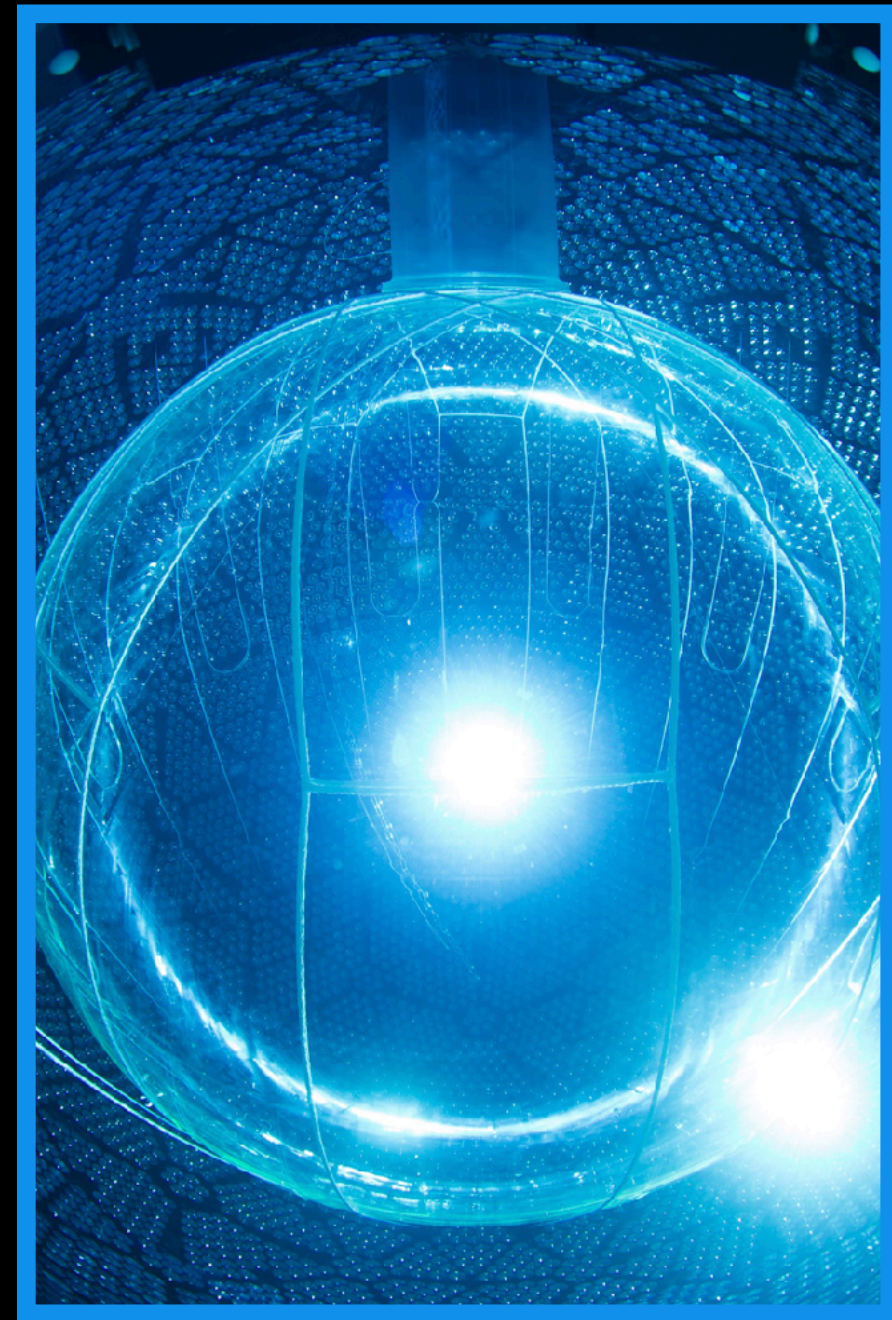


Supernova Neutrinos
+ exotics

Geo-Neutrinos



SNO+ TIMELINE



Water phase

- High Rn
- Low Rn



Partial fill phase

Scintillator over water.
Stop in fill due to Covid.



Scintillator phase

- Low PPO
- Nominal PPO
- Added bis-MSB

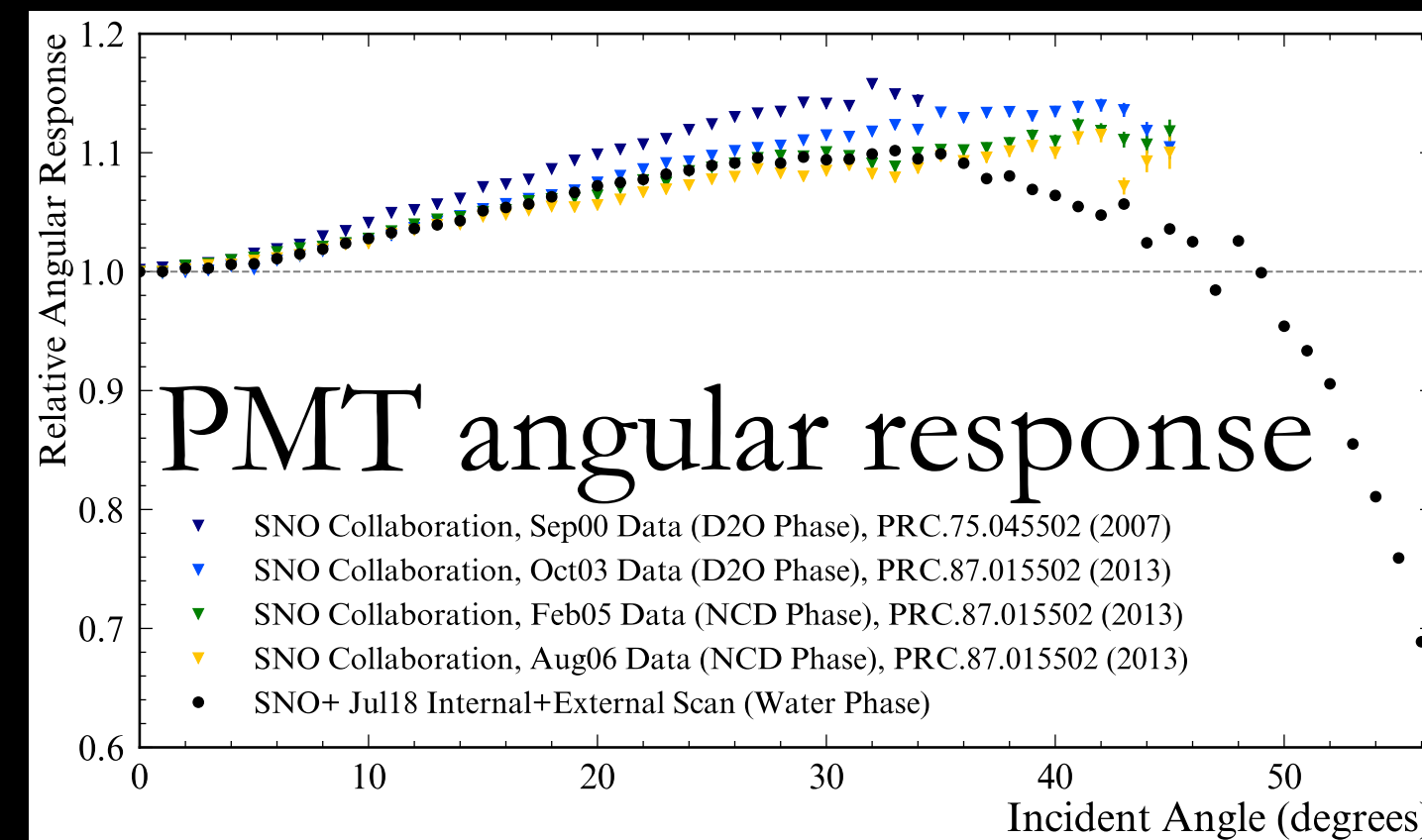


Next:
Tellurium-
loaded phase

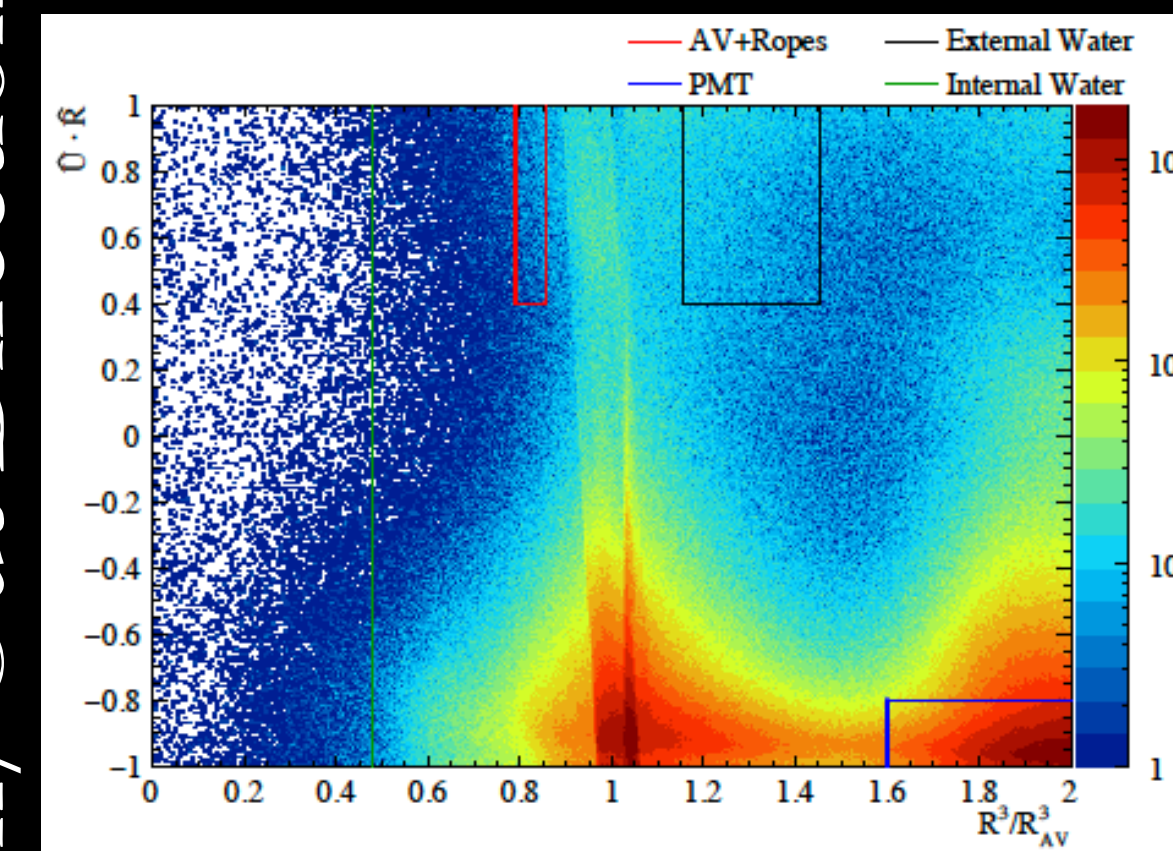
SNO+ PERFORMANCE



- Water Phase
 - Extensive calibrations: well-tuned detector model
 - Constraints on external backgrounds: smaller than nominal

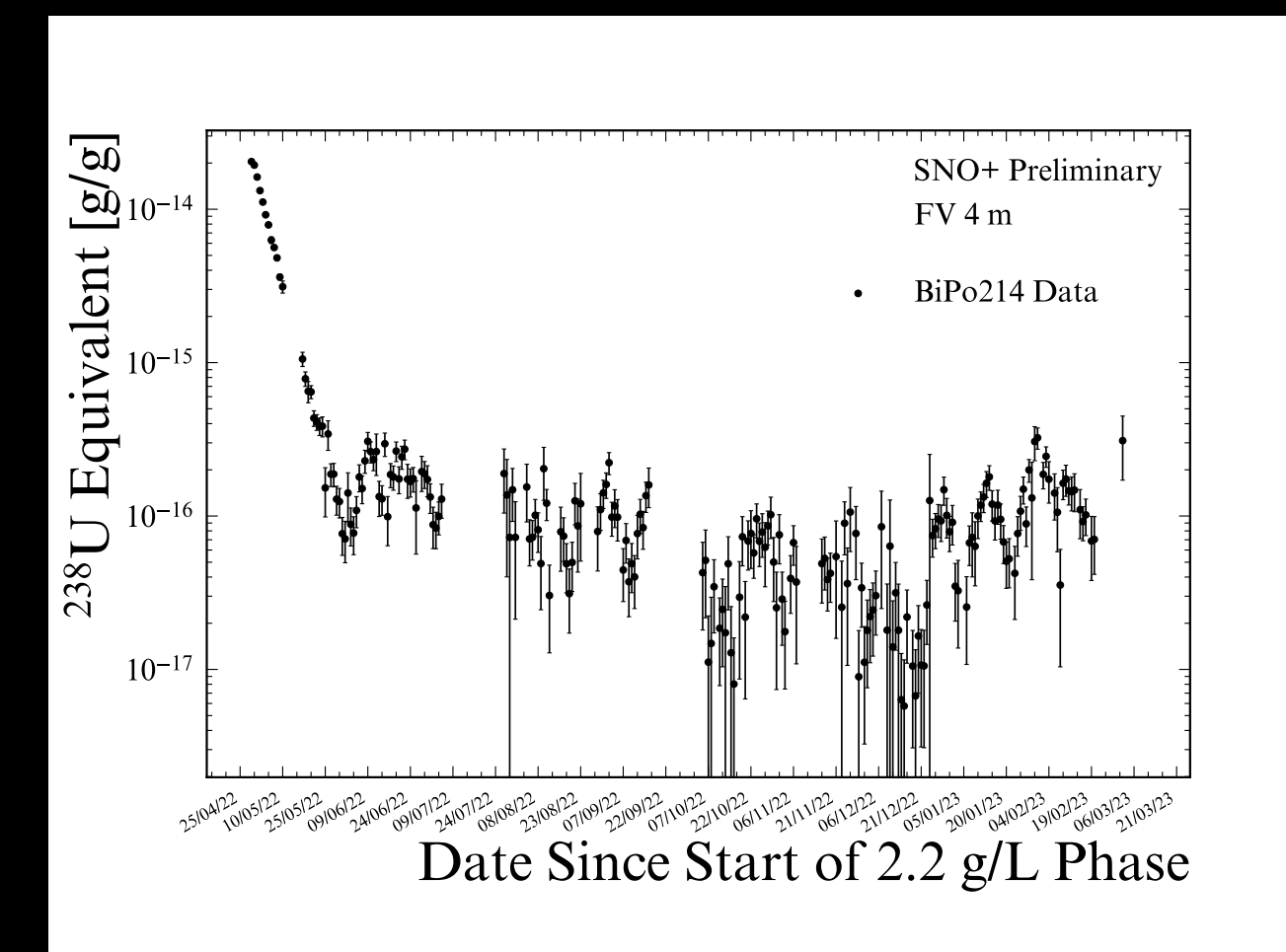
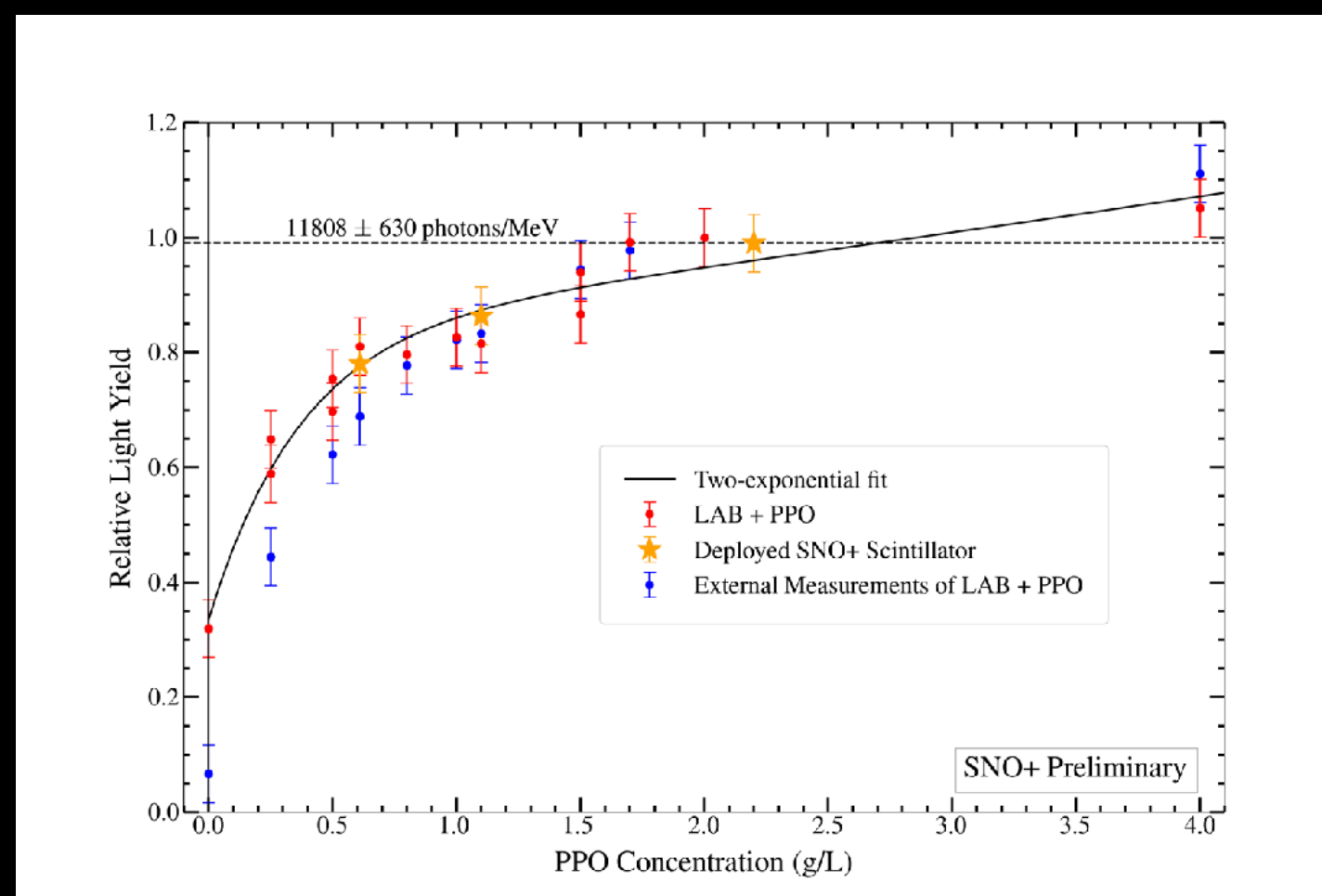


In/Out Direction



Radial Position

- Scintillator Phase
 - Tracking background and light levels throughout operations
 - High but decreasing level of Po210
 - BiPo214/212 segments of Uranium and Thorium chains at low level:



- Eq. $^{238}\text{U} \sim 4.3 \times 10^{-17}$ g/g
- Eq. $^{232}\text{Th} \sim 5.3 \times 10^{-17}$ g/g

PREVIOUS RESULTS

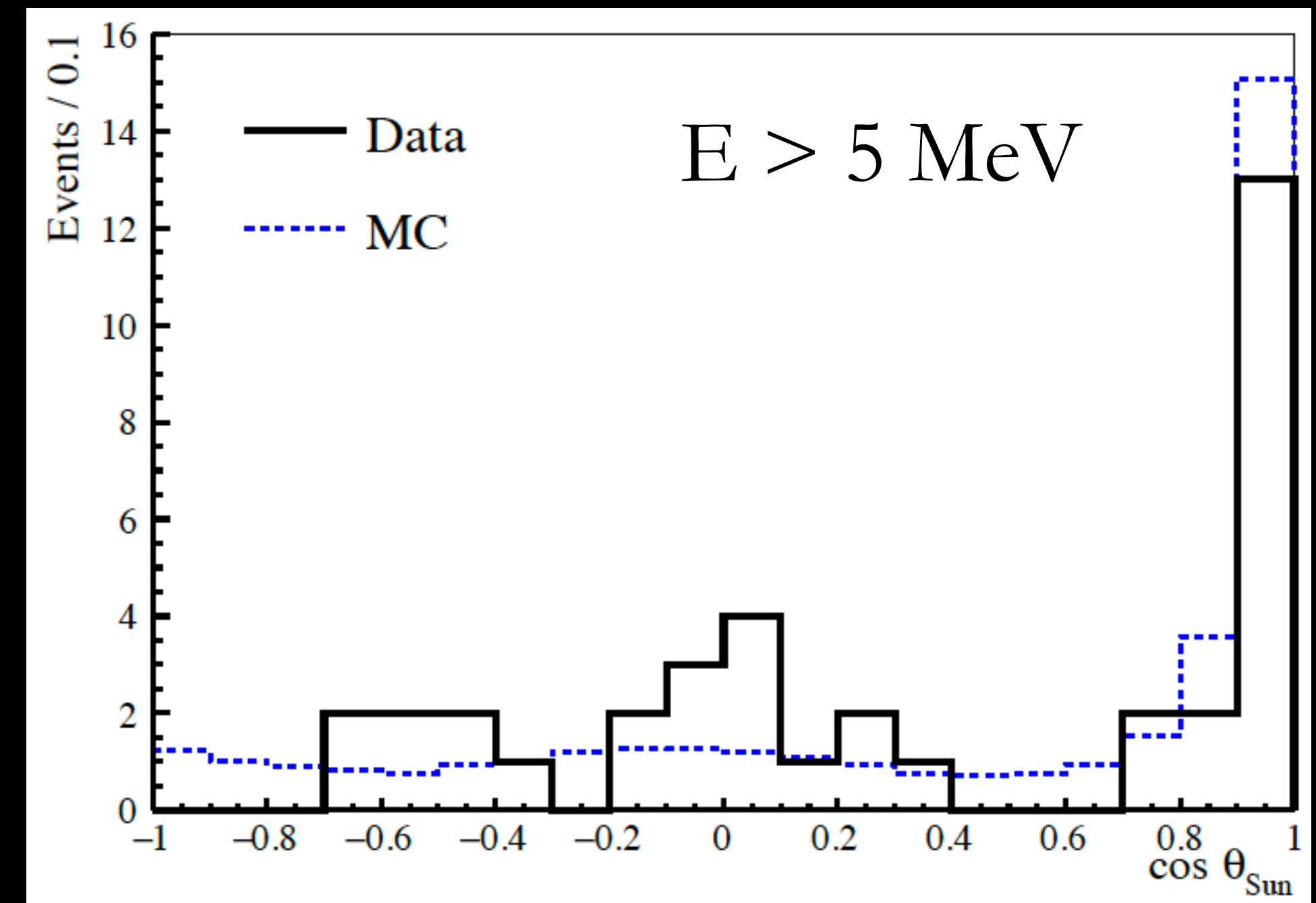
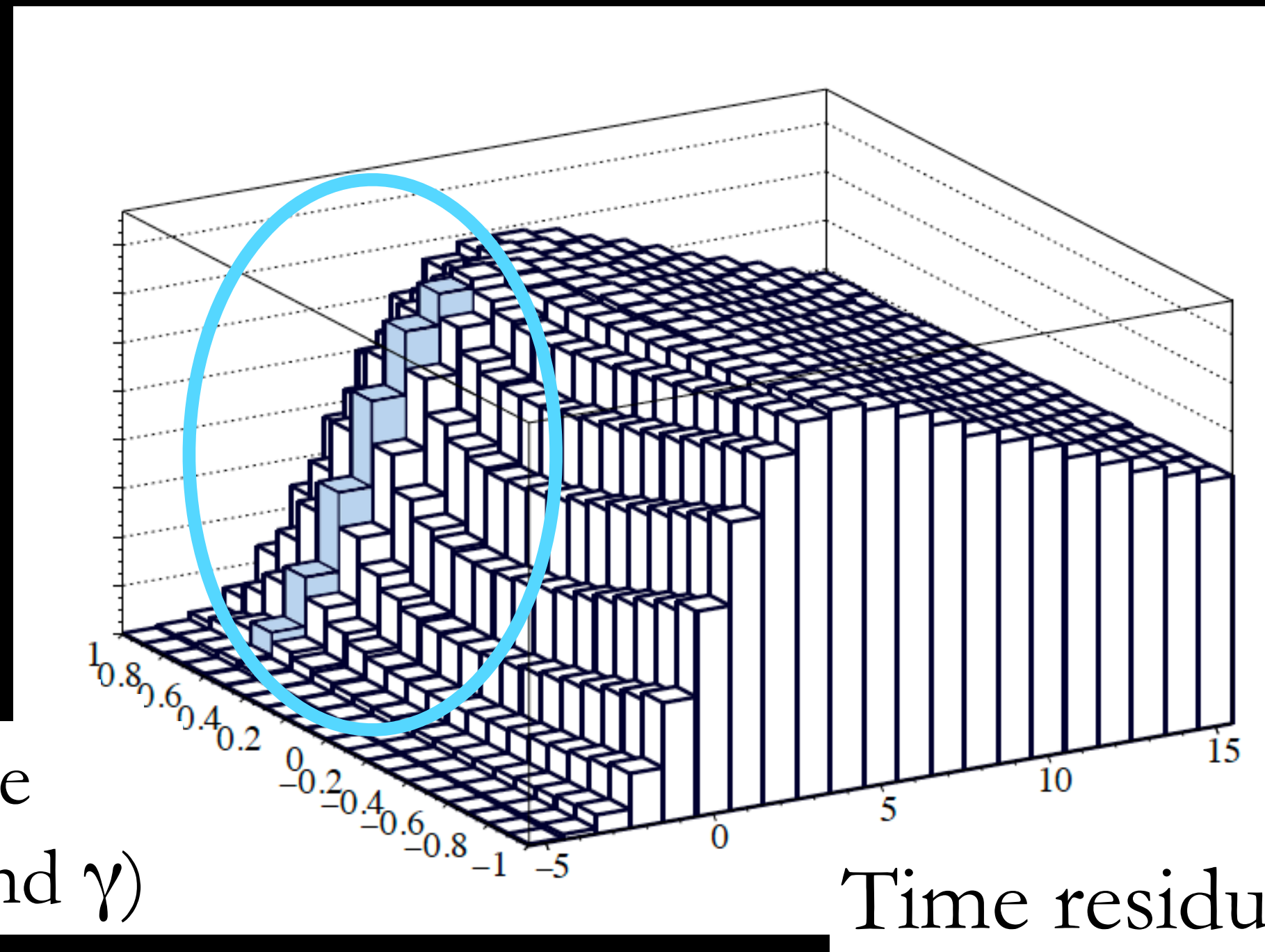
DIRECTIONALITY IN SCINTILLATOR



SNO+ Collab., Phys.Rev.D 109 (2024) 7, 072002

- Slow scintillation leads to good separation between Cherenkov and scintillation photons
- Early data with low PPO (0.6 g/L)
 - Reasonable light yield (300 pe/MeV)
 - Slow timing $\tau = 13.5$ ns (first comp.)

- ^8B solar neutrino analysis
- Data from partial fill and early scint phases (23 and 15 kt-days)

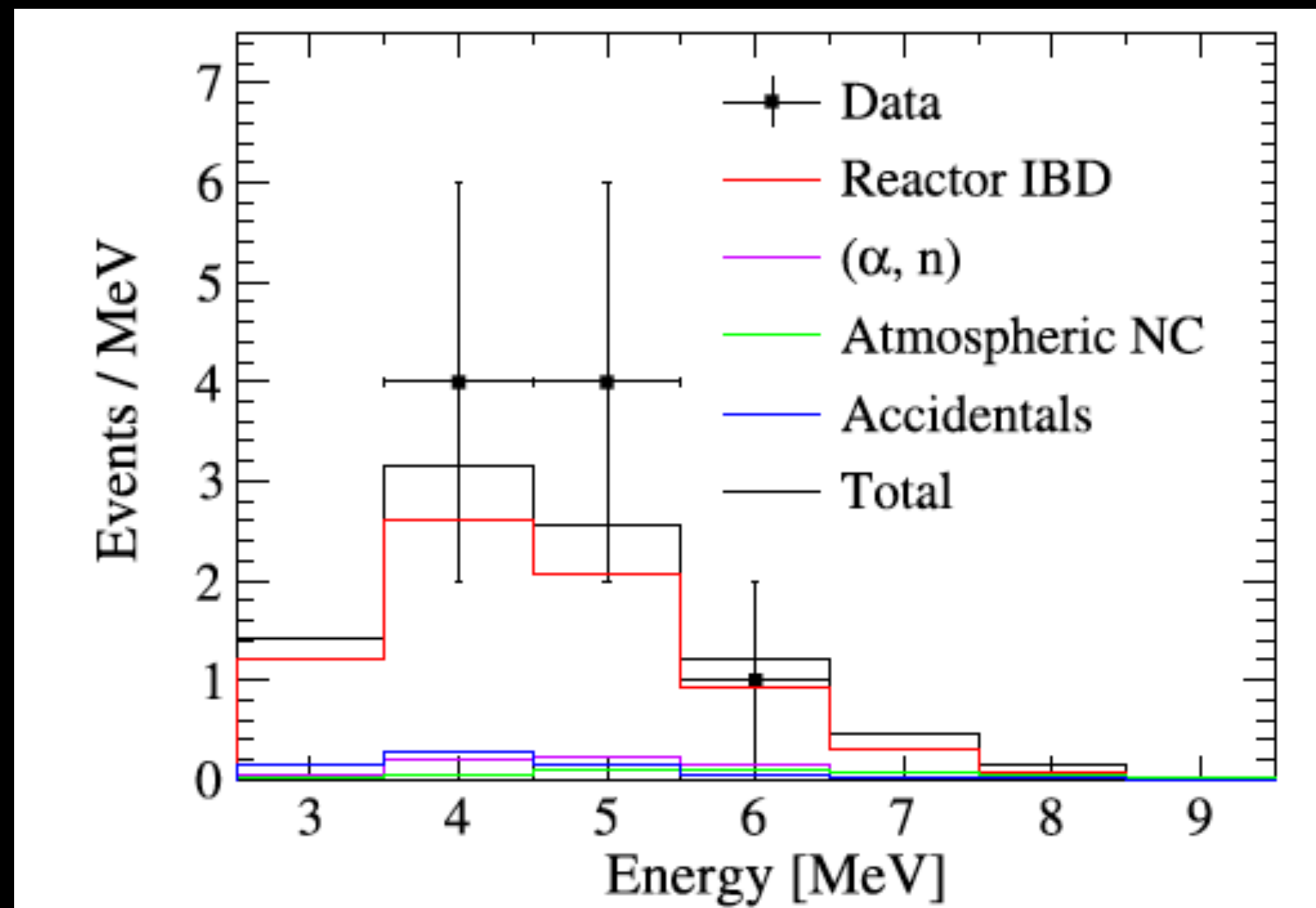


- First event-by-event reconstruction of direction in high light yield scintillator !

REACTOR NEUTRINOS IN WATER



- SNO+ exploited good trigger and light collection performance
- Detected 2.2 MeV gammas from neutron capture, in coincidence with prompt signal. AmBe source calibration showed neutron efficiency of 50%
- First detection of antineutrinos from far reactors with a water Cherenkov detector



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SYNOPSIS

Reactor Neutrinos Detected by Water

March 1, 2023 • Physics 16, s28

Researchers have captured the signal of neutrinos from a nuclear reactor using a water-filled neutrino detector, a first for such a device.

SNO+ Collaboration

PDF Version [Social Media Icons]

Evidence of Antineutrinos from Distant Reactors Using Pure Water at SNO+
A. Allega *et al.* (The SNO+ Collaboration)
Phys. Rev. Lett. **130**, 091801 (2023)
Published March 1, 2023

Recent Articles

A Cleaner Route to Steel Production
Researchers have investigated how pores in a solid change its chemical reactions with other materials. The result could make steel production more environmentally friendly.

A New Card up Graphene's Sleeve
Graphene is found to exhibit a magnetoresistance dwarfing that of all known materials at room

NEW RESULTS

SOLAR NEUTRINOS, WATER PHASE

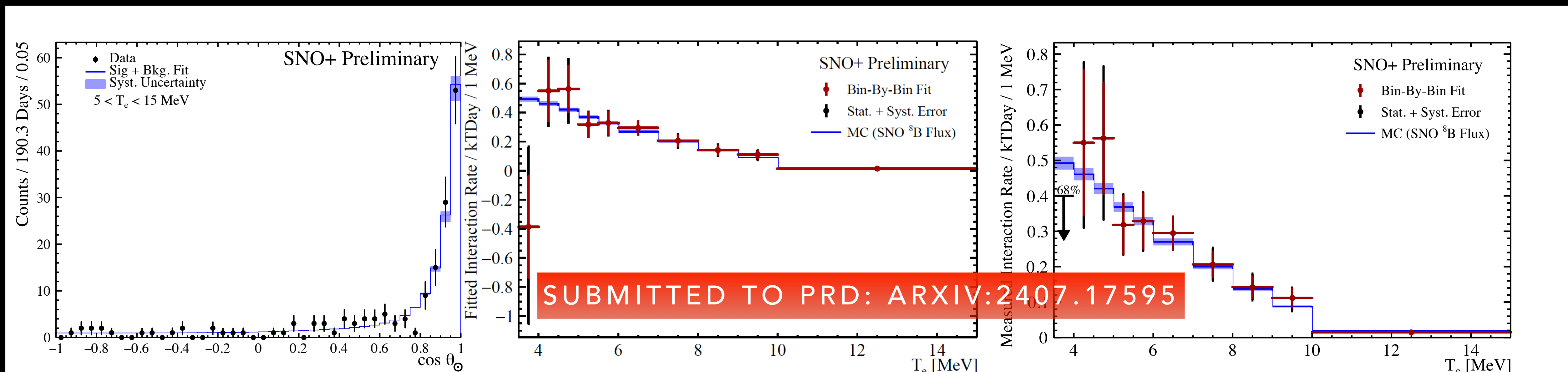


- New analysis of 126.6 kt.days, including 190.3 days of low background data
- Radon in water $\sim 6 \times 10^{-15}$ gU/g
- Lowest background for water Cherenkov detectors > 5 MeV: 0.32 ± 0.07 ev/kt.days

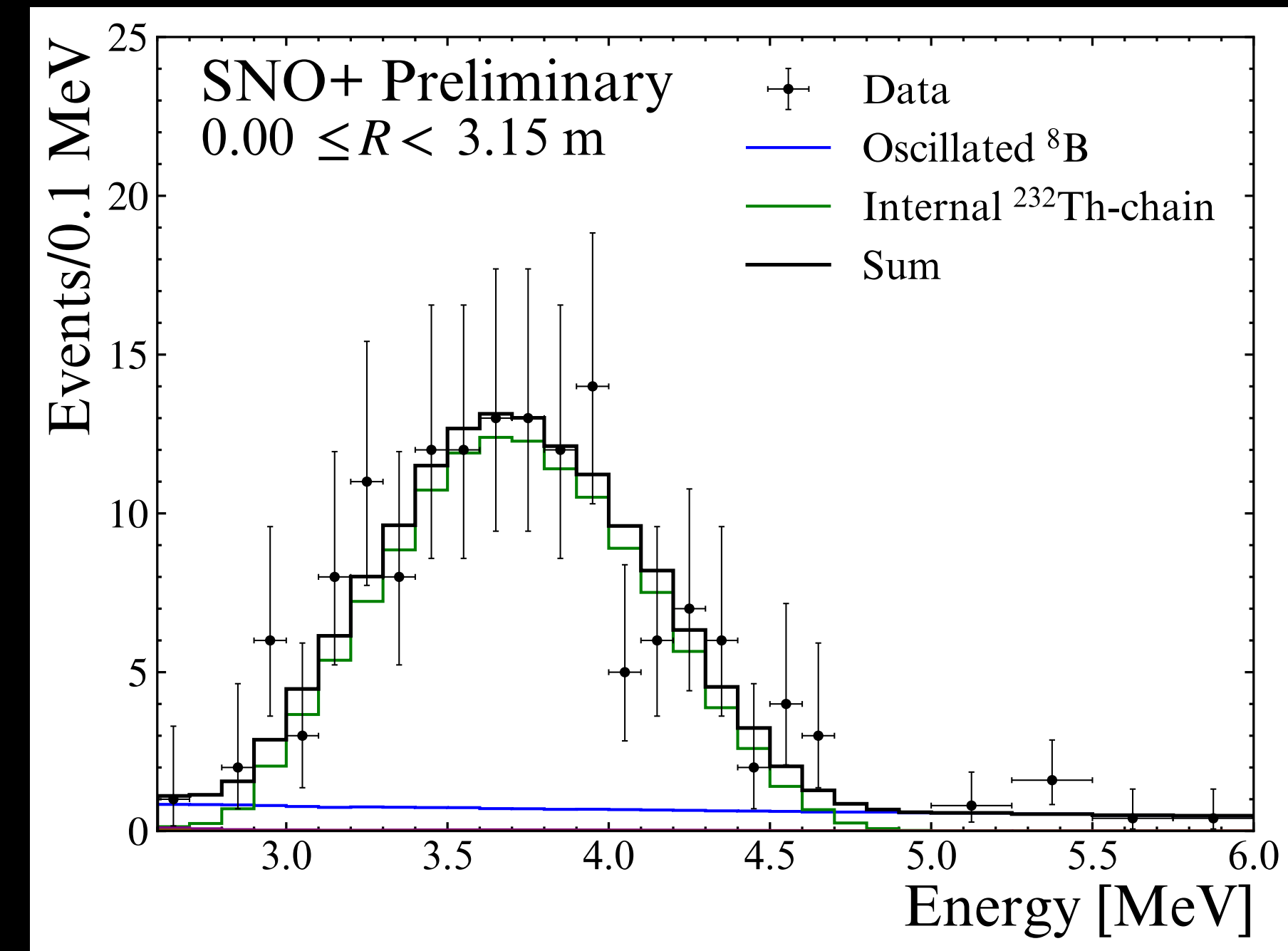
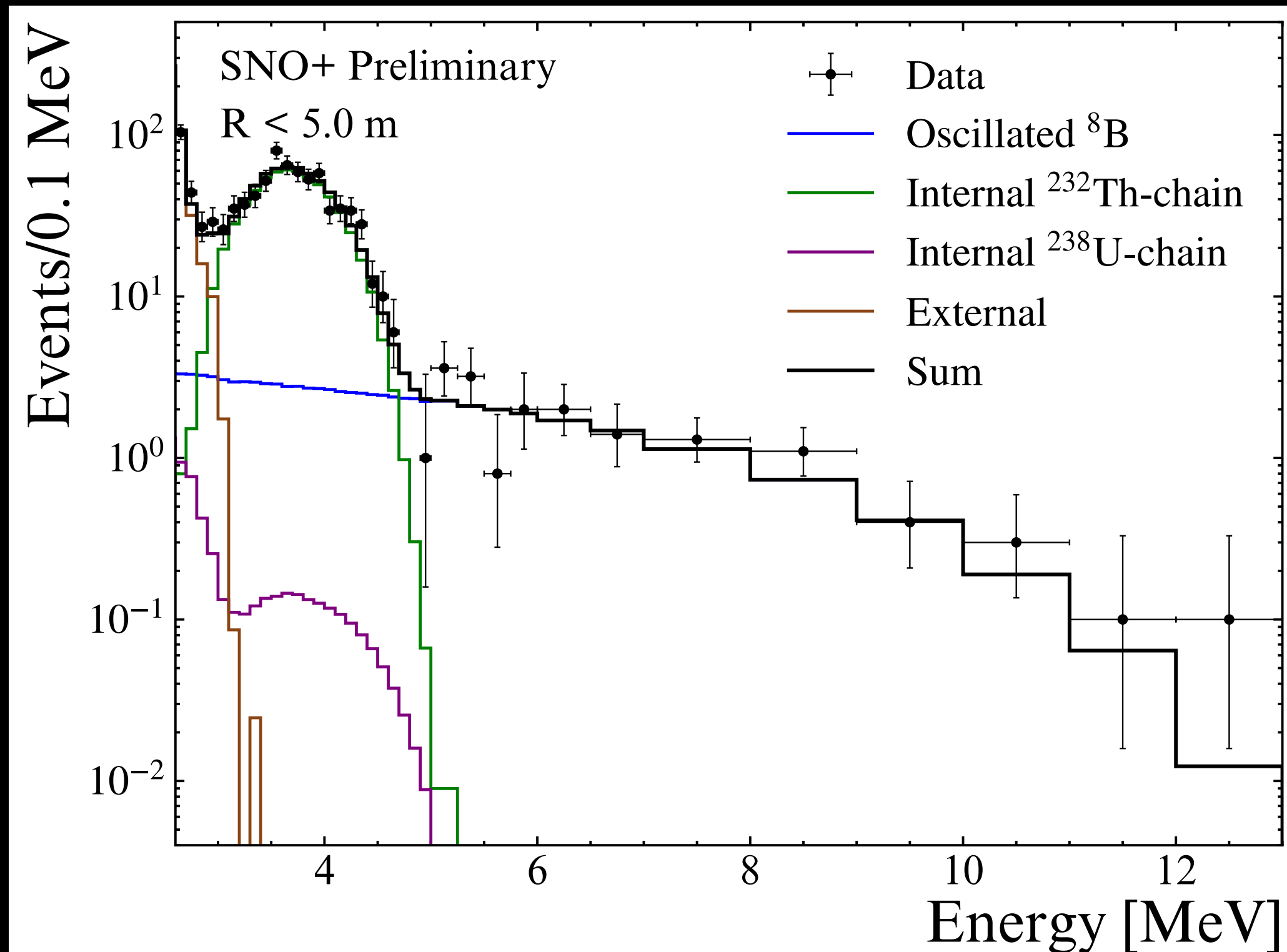
Results

- 3.5 MeV threshold, but large uncertainties in first bins
- Best-fit flux consistent (inc. oscillations) with other experiments, and HZ and LZ solar models

$$\left(5.36^{+0.41}_{-0.39} (\text{stat.})^{+0.17}_{-0.16} (\text{syst.}) \right) \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

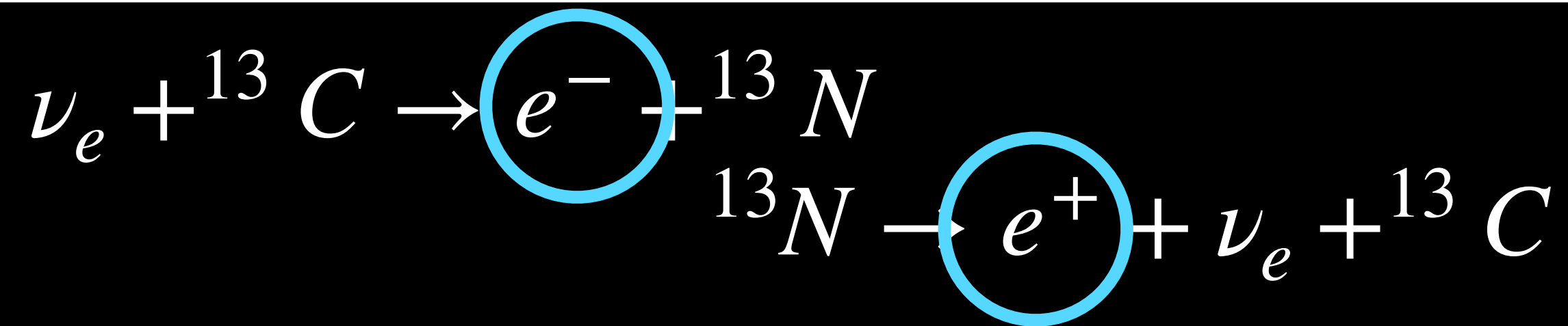


- Analysis of ^8B ES interactions in 138.9 live days of scint. data
- Fitted oscillation parameters compatible with global fits

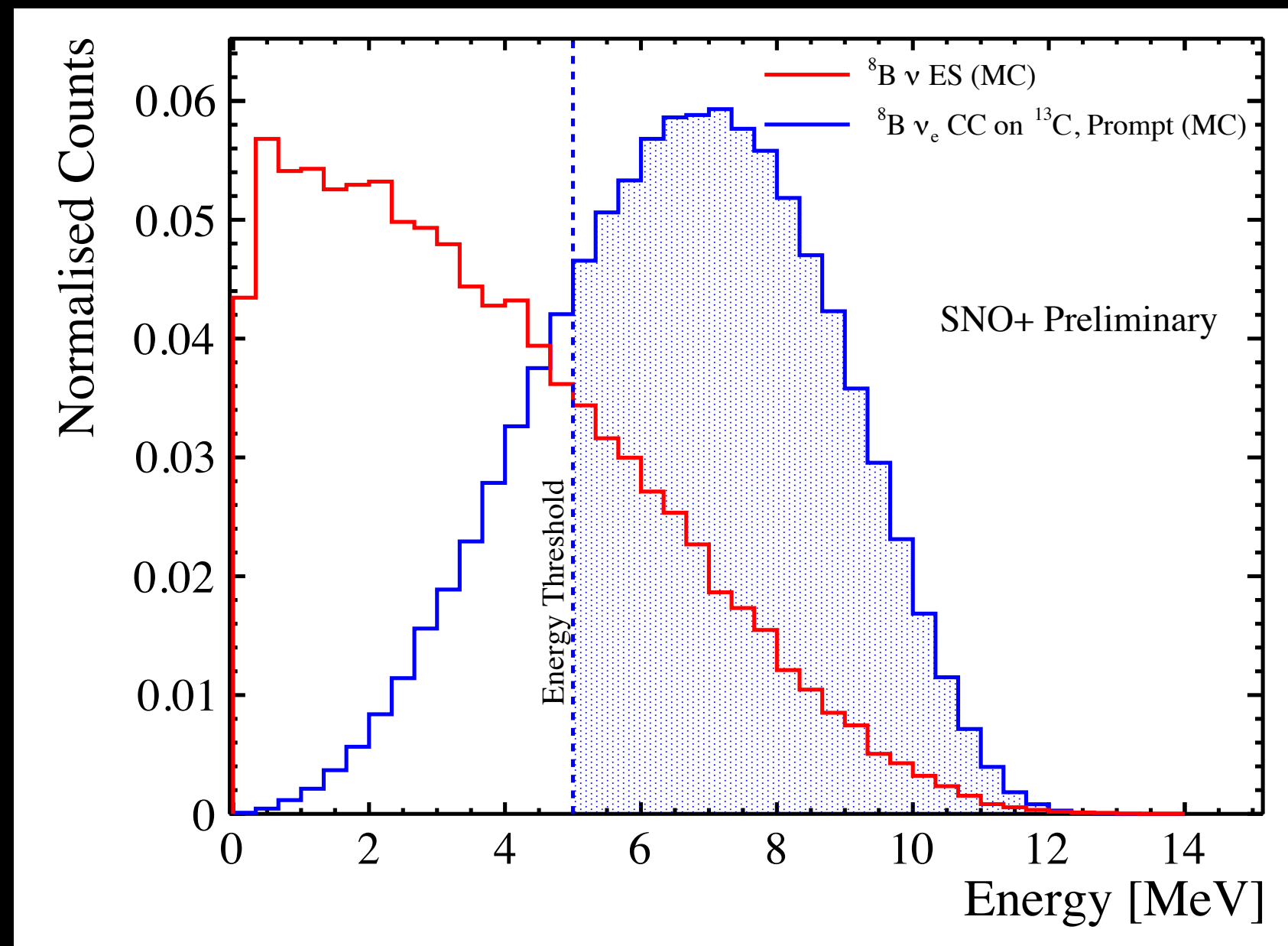
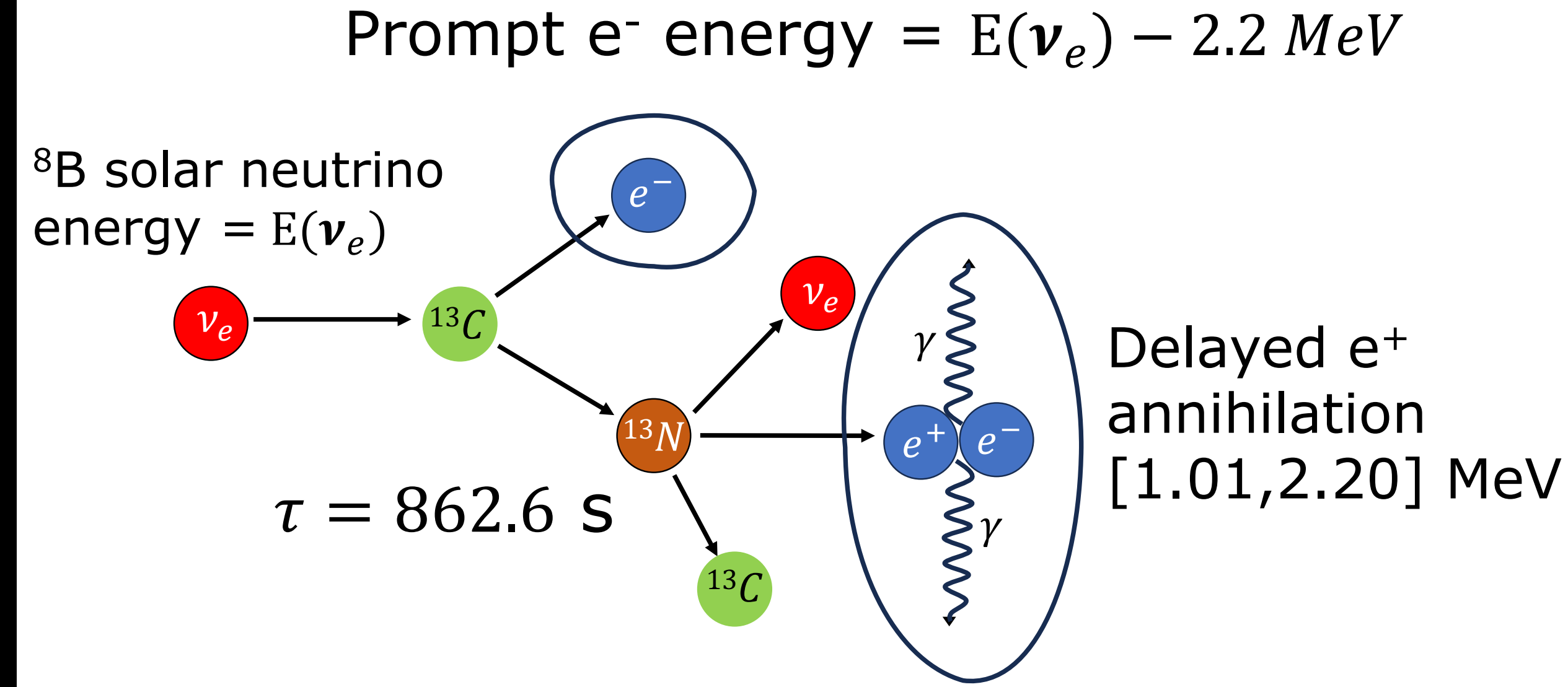


- Strict fiducial volume cut opens prospects for future sensitivity < 3 MeV !
- ^{232}Th still dominates 3-5 MeV regions, but multisite discriminant will help

CHARGED CURRENT ON CARBON-13



- As yet unobserved reaction of electron neutrinos on Carbon-13
- Only 1.1% isotopic abundance, but cross section $\sim 12\times$ higher than ES at ${}^8\text{B}$ ν energies



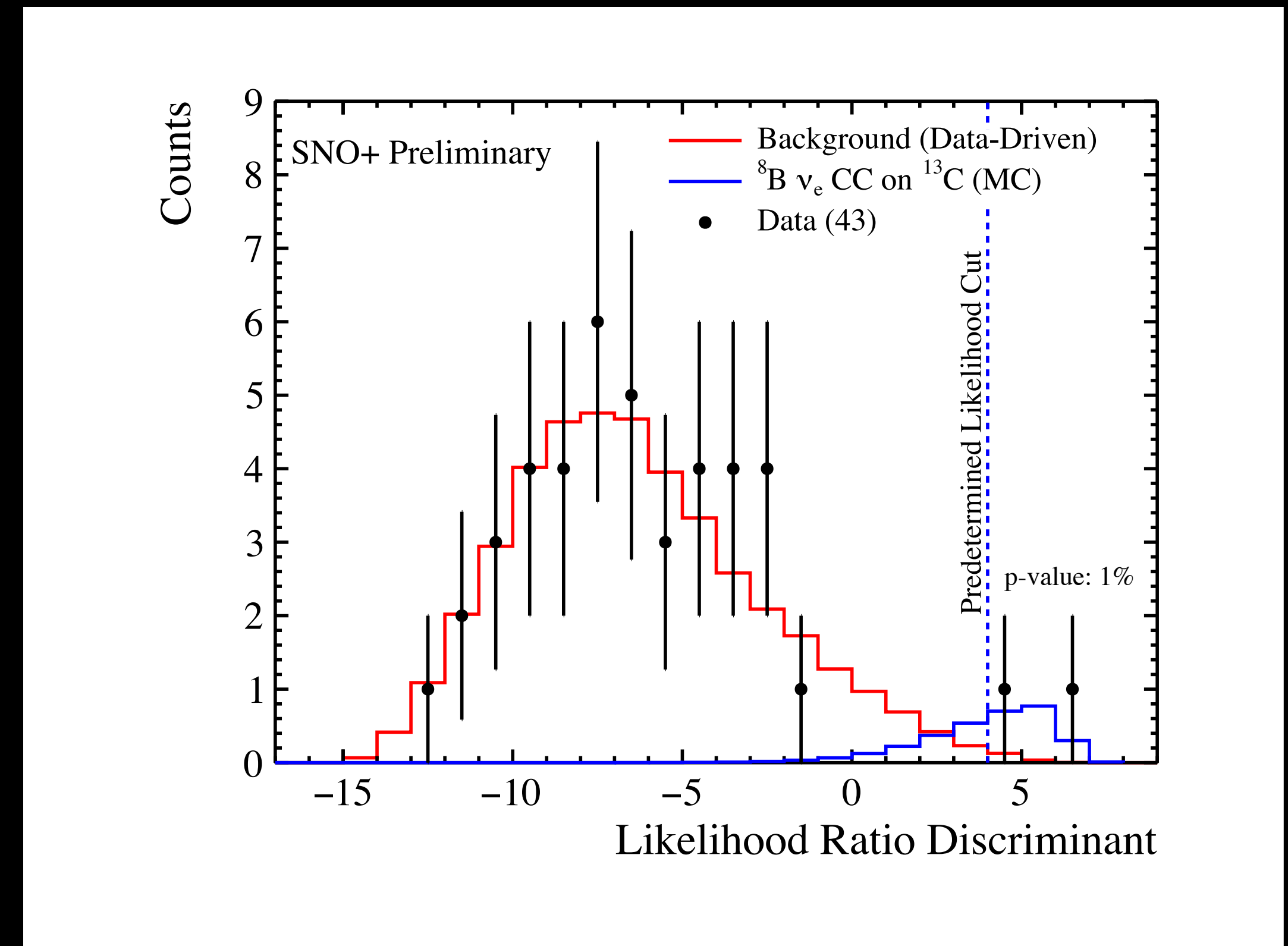
- Cosmogenic backgrounds from ${}^{11}\text{Be}$: negligible at SNOLAB depth
- Dominant accidental backgrounds determined by data-driven method
- Randomly pick fake prompt, then search for delayed signal candidates

CC ON CARBON-13, RESULTS



- Cuts optimised prior to “blind box” opening:
 - Fiducial volume: $R < 5.3$ m
 - Prompt energy: $5.0 < E (e^-) < 15.0$ MeV
 - Delayed energy: $1.14 < E (e^+) < 2.2$ MeV
 - $\Delta R < 0.36$ m
 - $0.01 < \Delta T < 24$ min
 - Likelihood ratio analysis
 - Wider cuts on Delayed energy, ΔR , ΔT
 - Likelihood ratio discriminant > 4

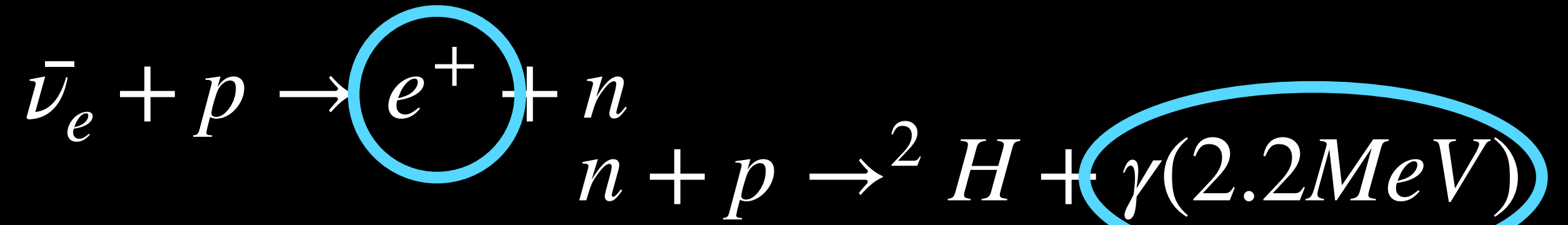
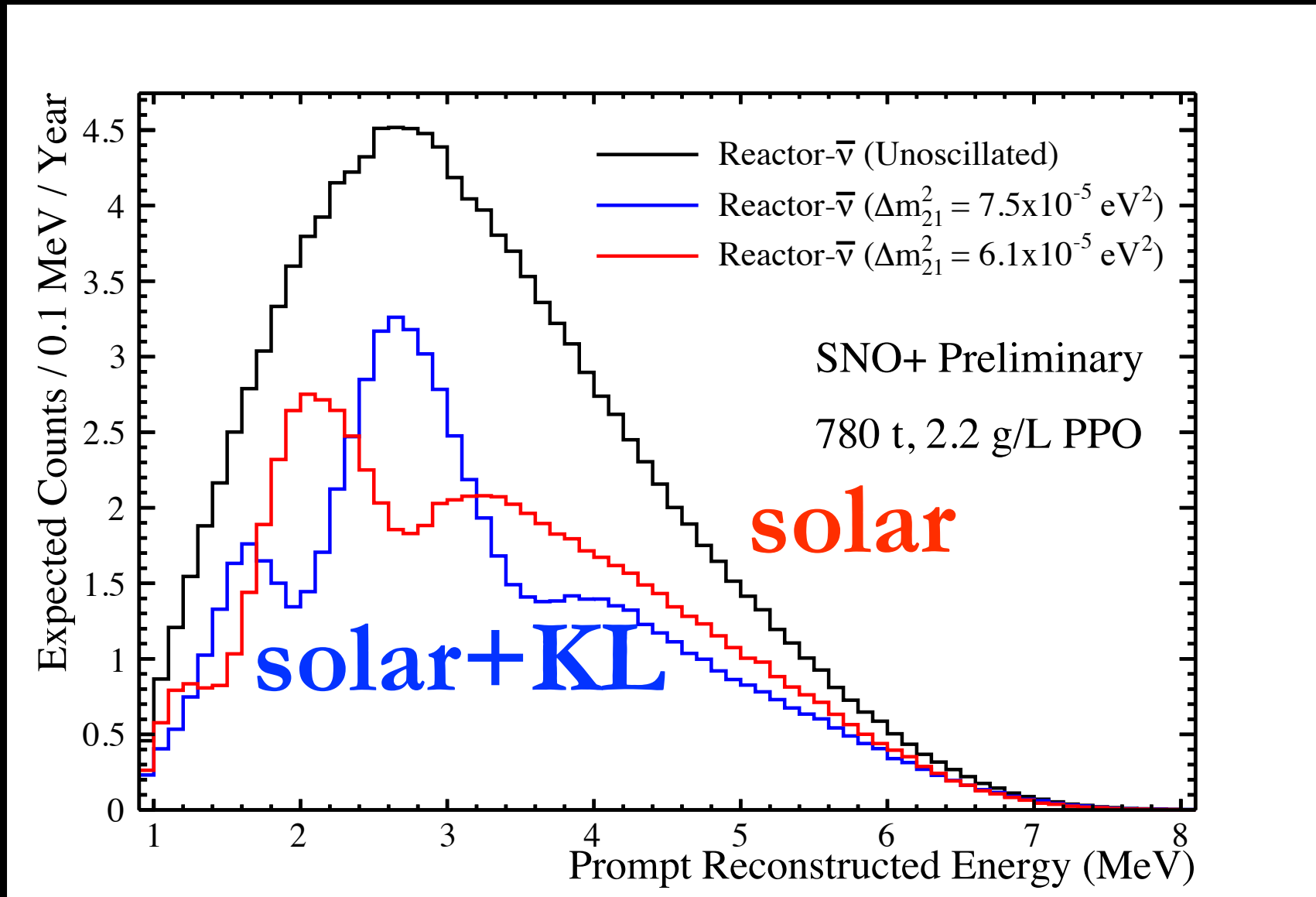
2 events found !



Indicative of a signal from ${}^{13}\text{C}$ CC interactions !

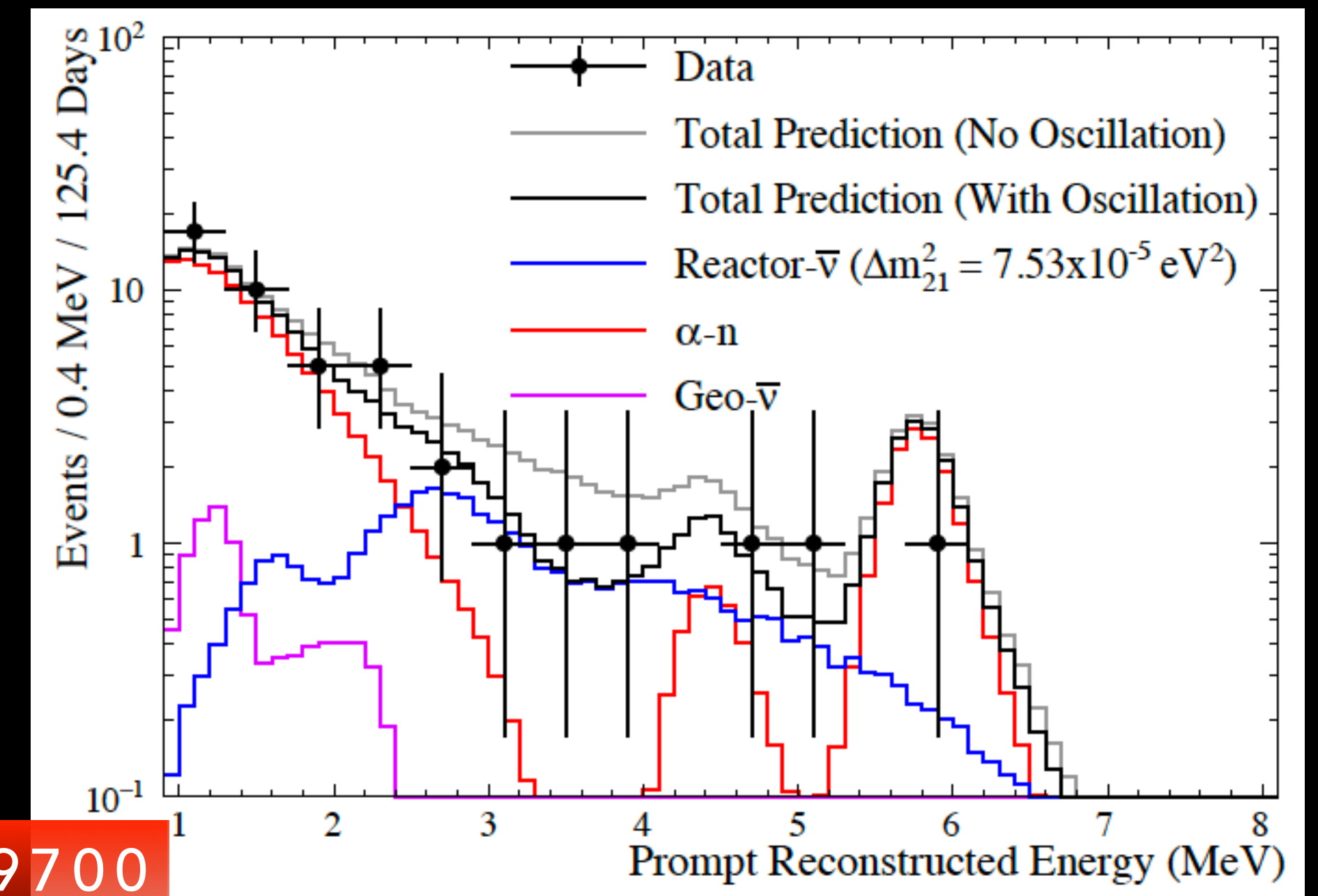
EXPECTED	BOX	LIKELIHOOD
BACKGROUND	0.31	0.17
SIGNAL	1.83	1.79

150.51 live days



- Prompt spectrum @ SNO+ with sharp features, due to few baselines
- Potential to shed light on solar-KamLAND tension

- Following first detection in a water Cherenkov detector, new results from partial and scint phases
- Main background: (α, n) reactions on ^{13}C
 - α s from high rate ^{210}Po decays
- Partial fill: 114 t.y exposure, 85 Hz of ^{210}Po
 - Stats and background-limited

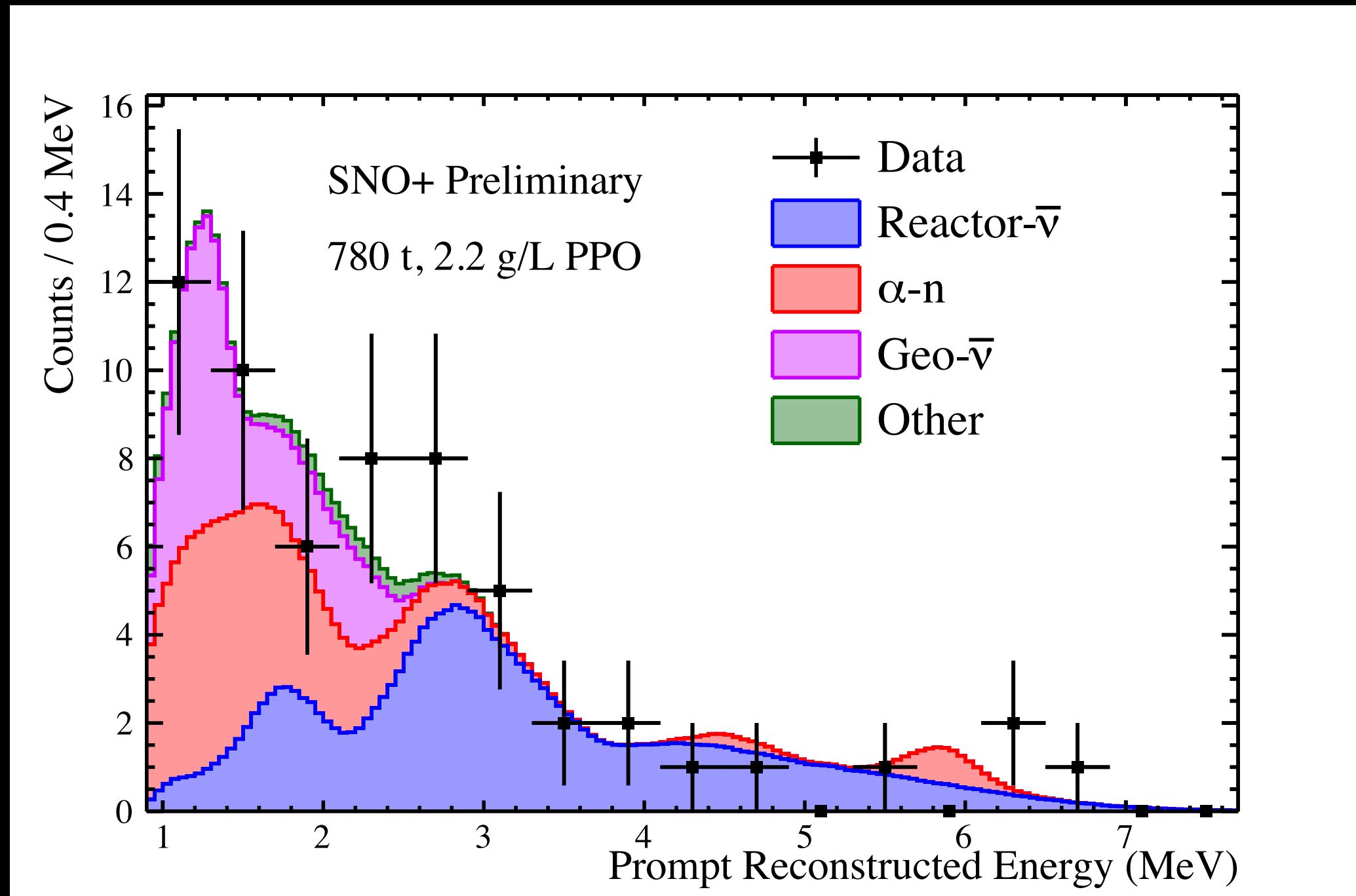


SUBMITTED TO PRD ARXIV:2405.19700

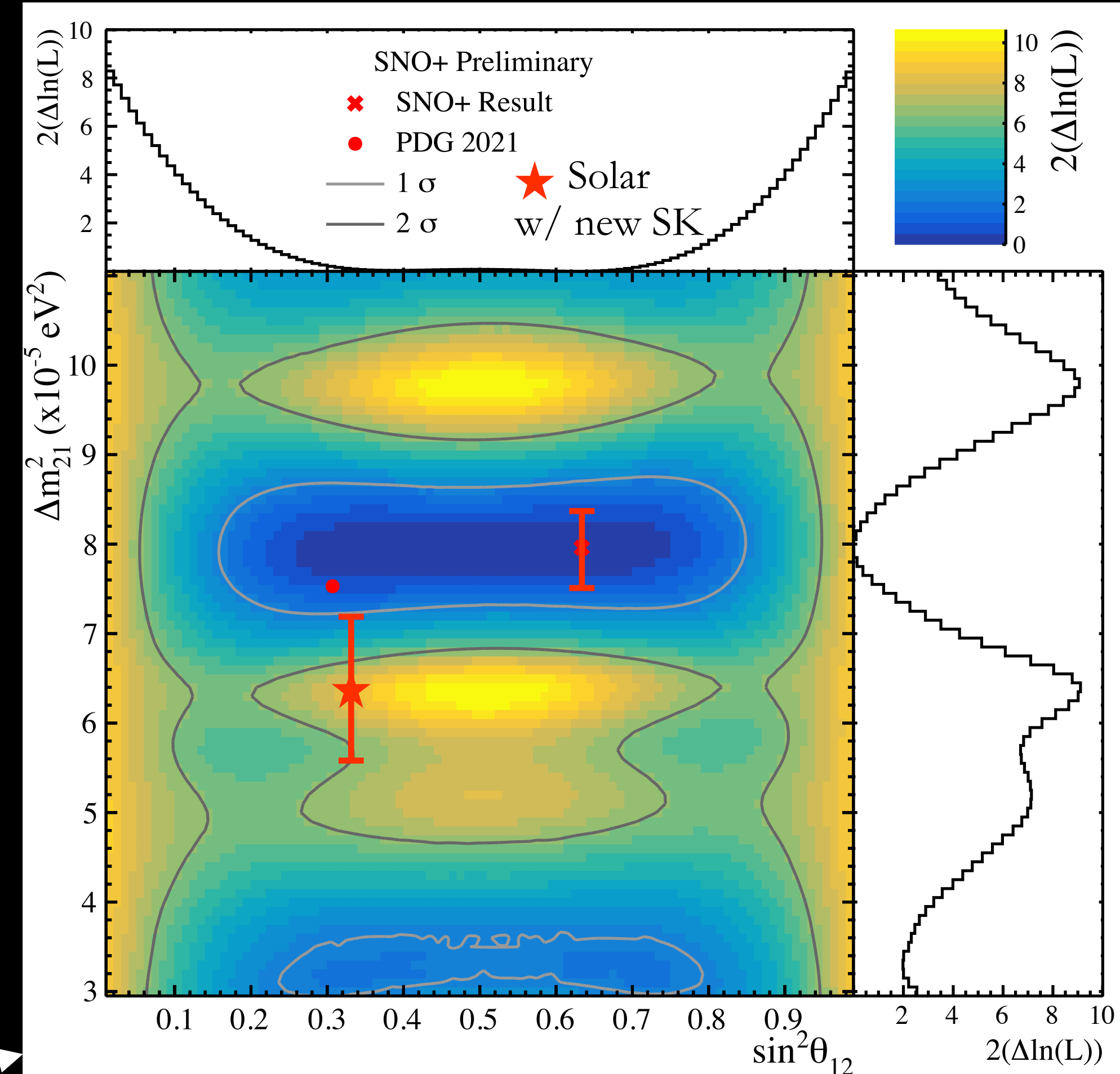
REACTOR ANTINEUTRINOS RESULTS



Scint. phase:
286 t.y
exposure,
38 Hz ^{210}Po



- Still stats limited, but lower (α, n) background
- Geo-nu 64 ± 44 TNU, will improve soon with (α, n) classifier
- Unconstrained oscillation fit



$$\Delta m_{21}^2 = 7.96^{+0.48}_{-0.41} \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$$

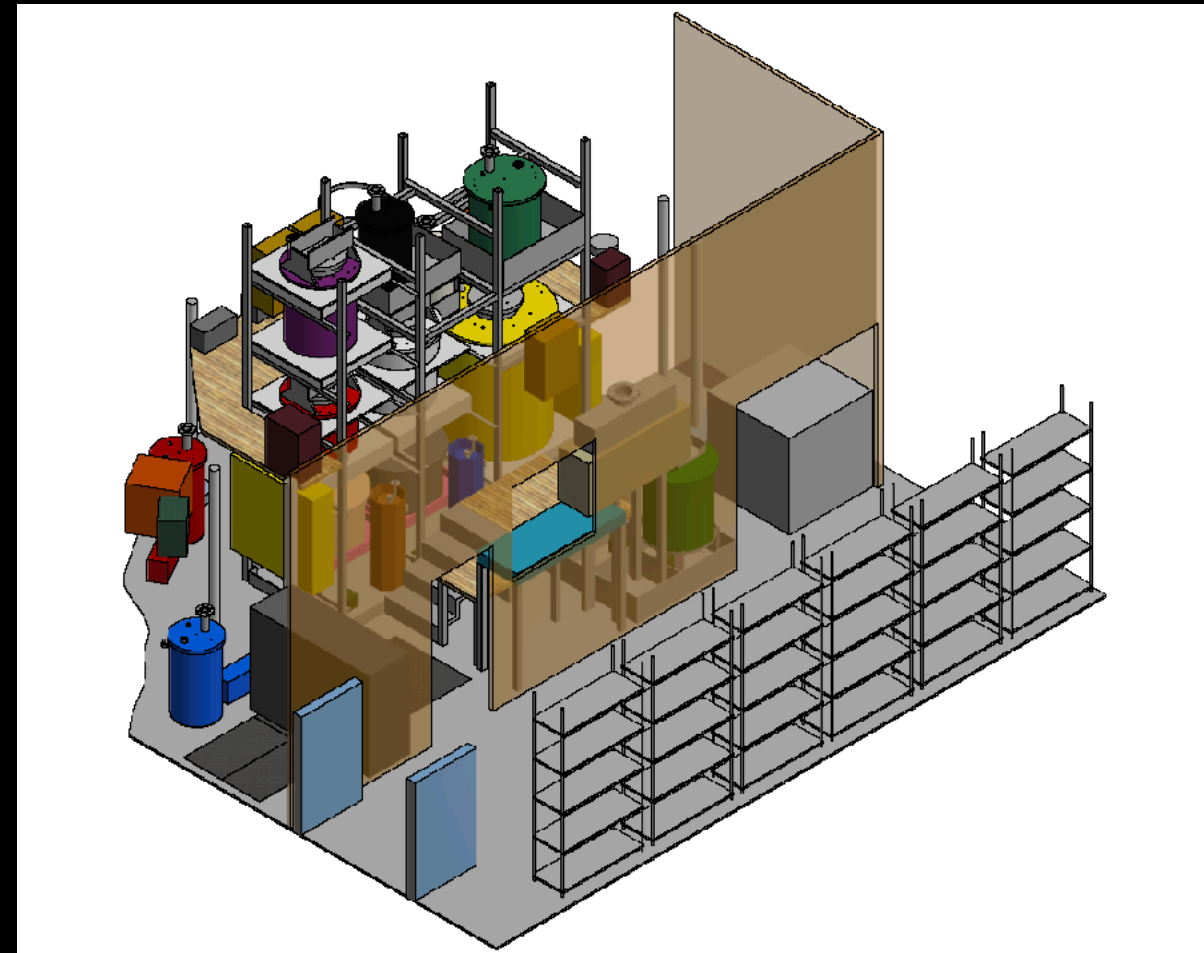
- $\sim 1.3\sigma$ from solar only, $< 1\sigma$ from KL

PROSPECTS FOR
DOUBLE BETA DECAY

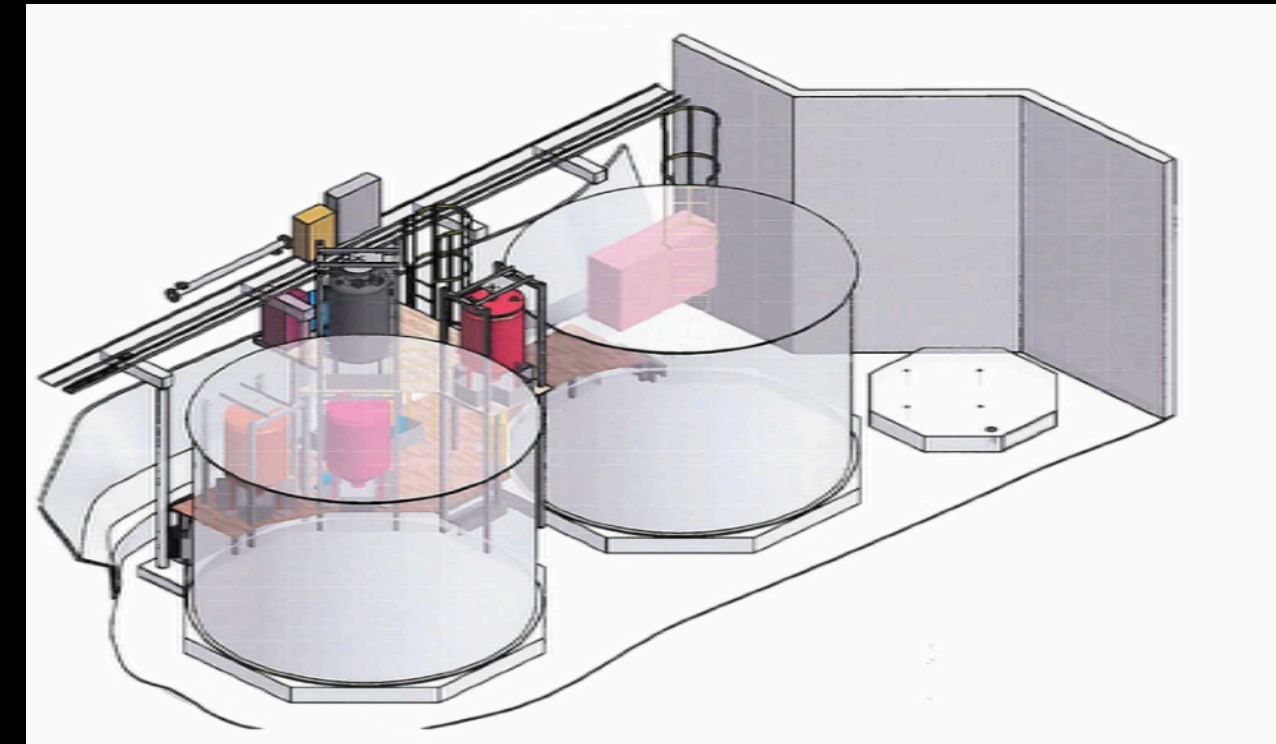
TELLURIUM SYSTEMS



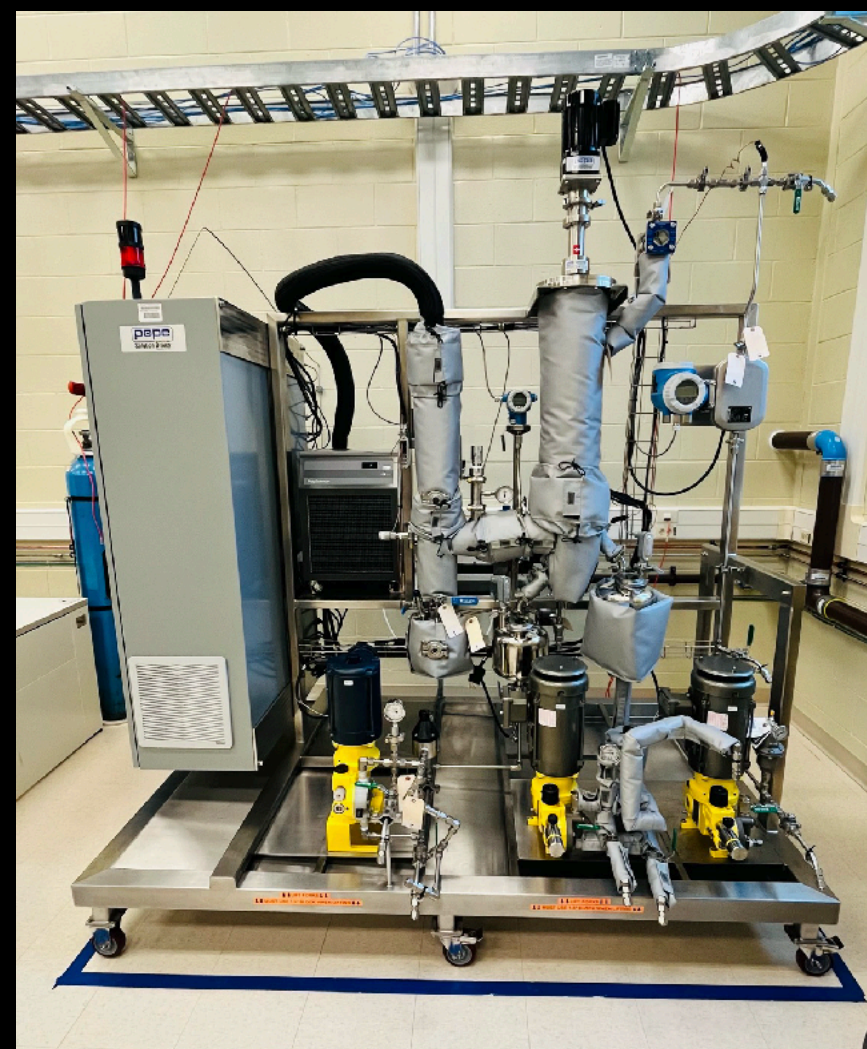
Te acid purification (UG)



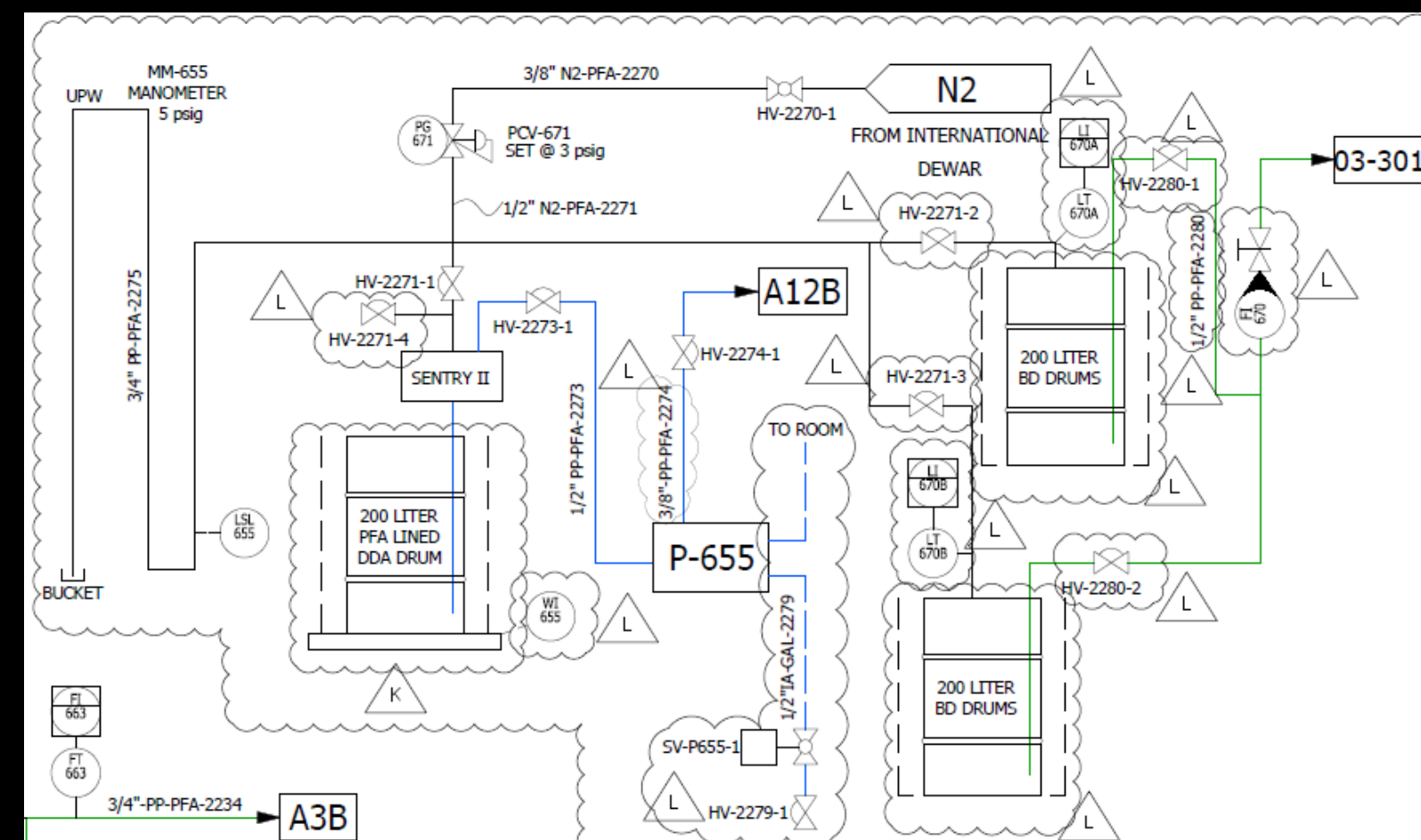
Te diol synthesis (UG)



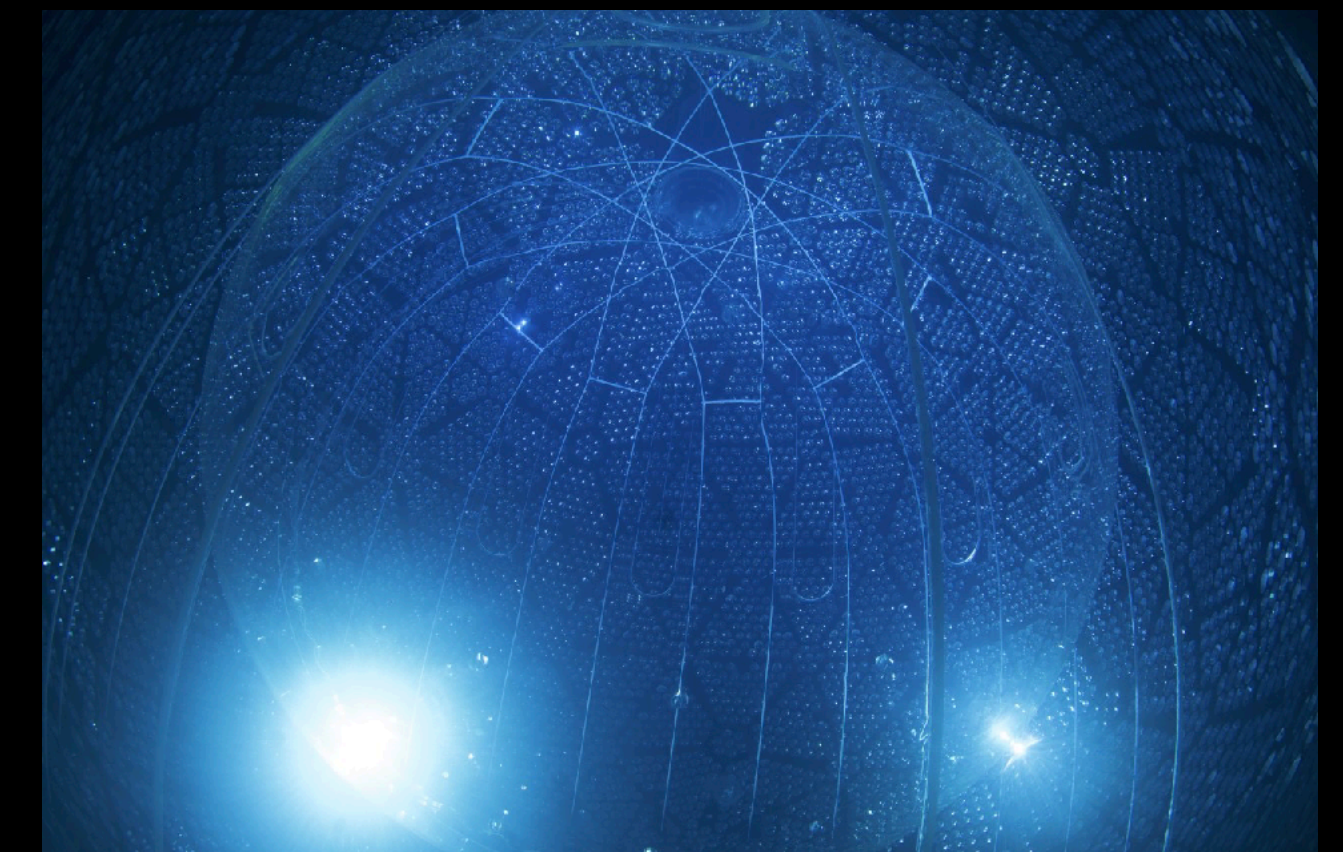
DDA distillation (surface)



DDA surface to UG transfer



AV

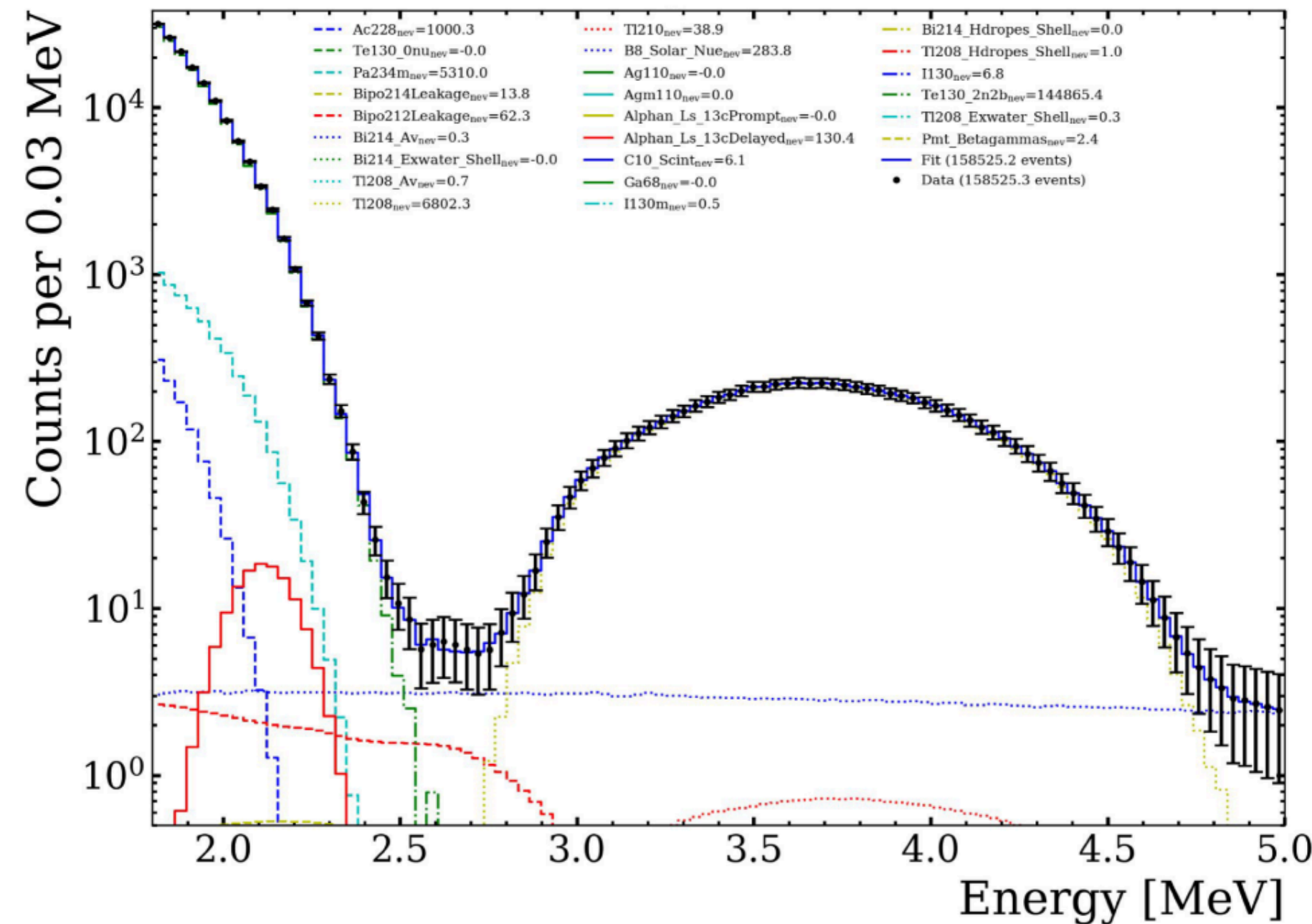
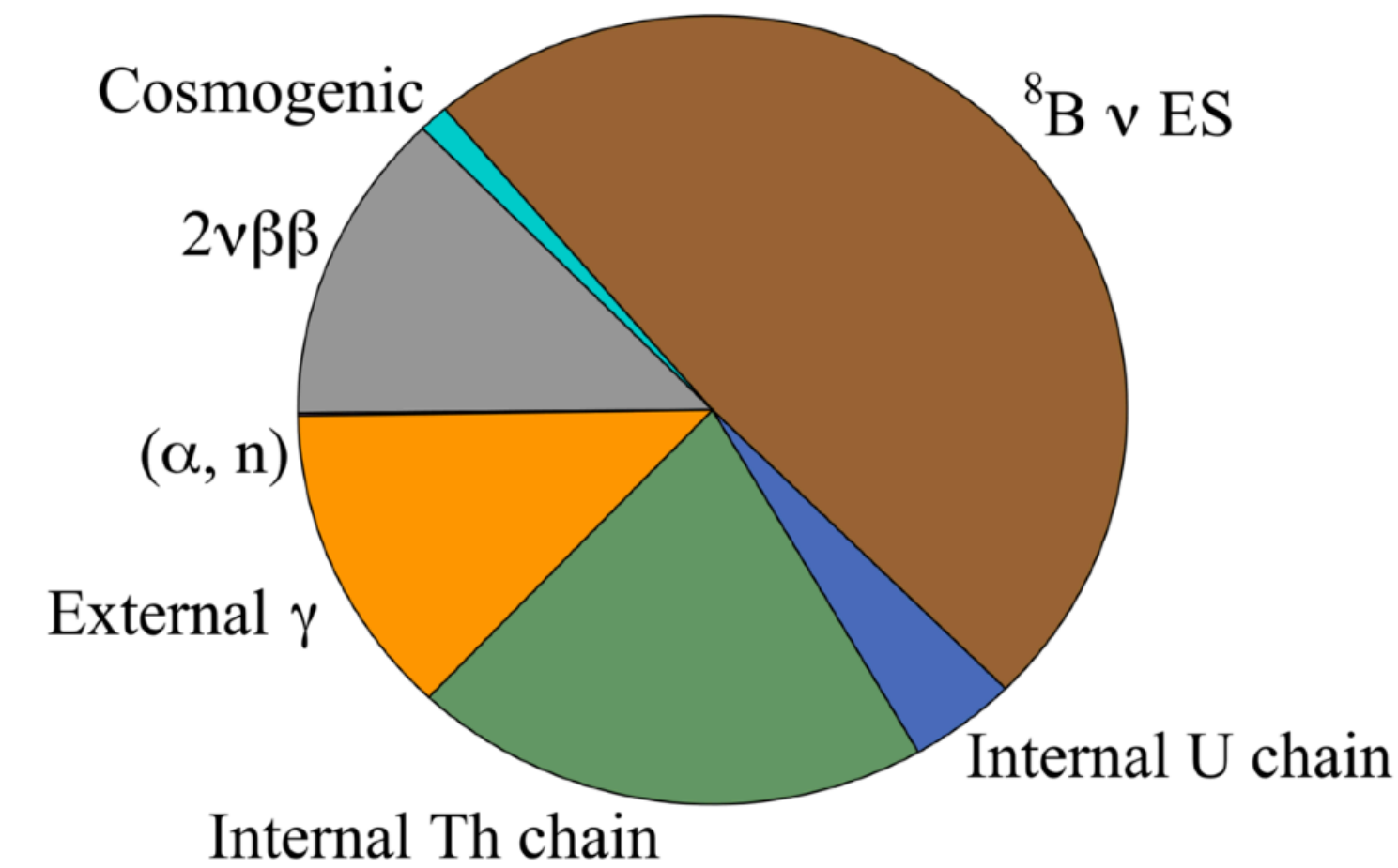


SNO+ DBD SENSITIVITY

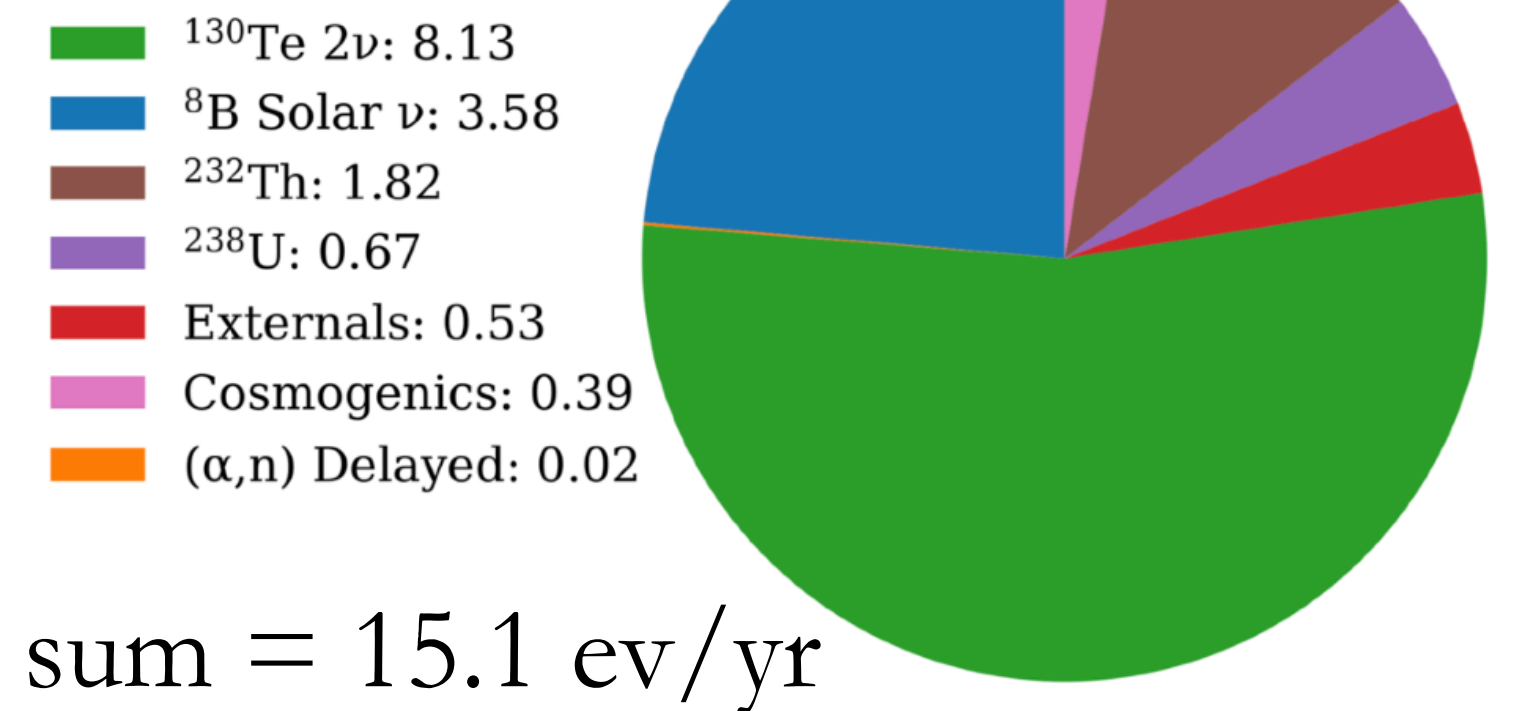


- Water phase constrained external backgrounds
- Scintillator phase constrained several internal backgrounds
- Other expectations based **conservatively** on raw purity and purification factors

initial 0.5% loading



1.5% loading

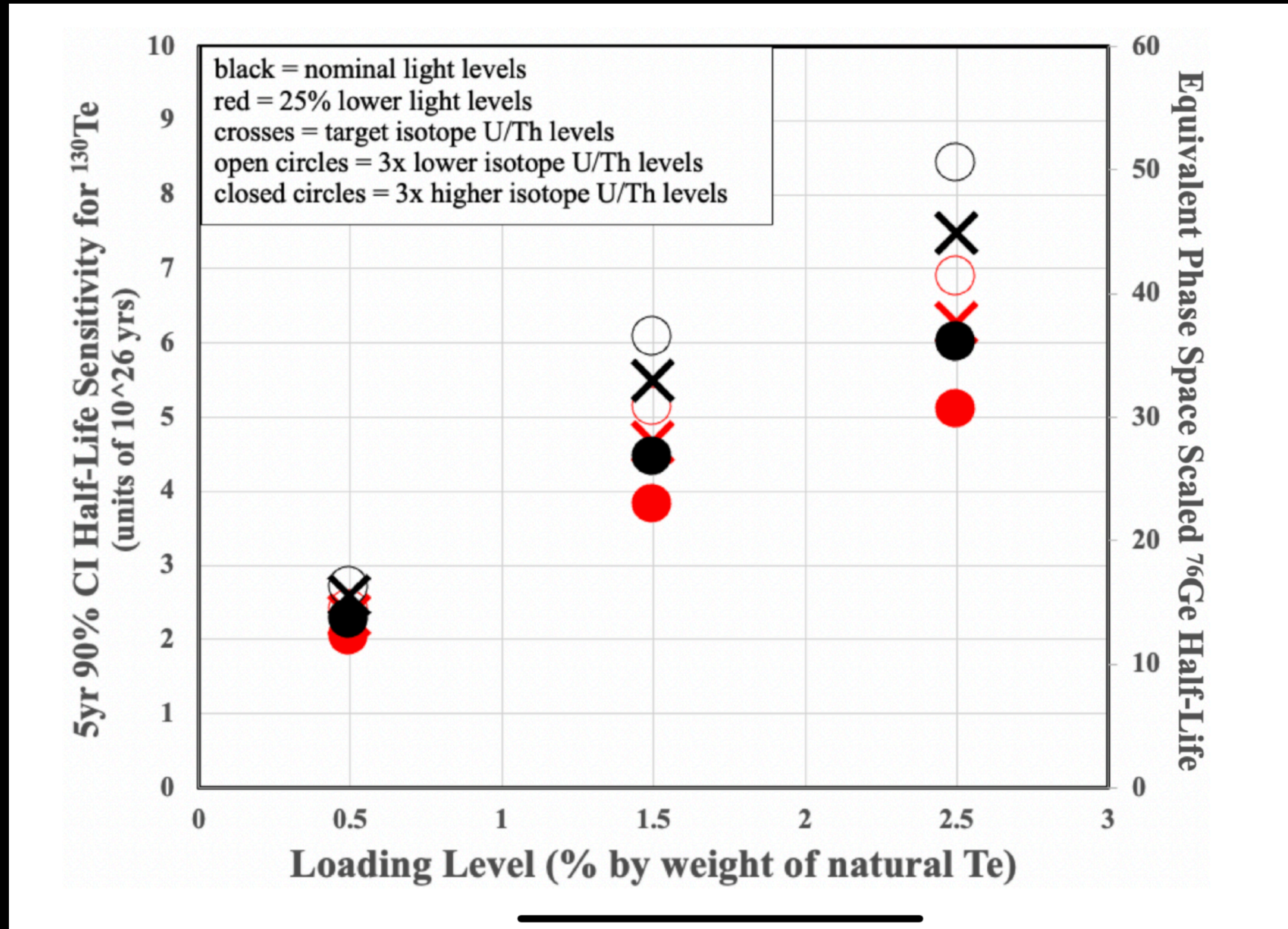


sum = 15.1 ev/yr

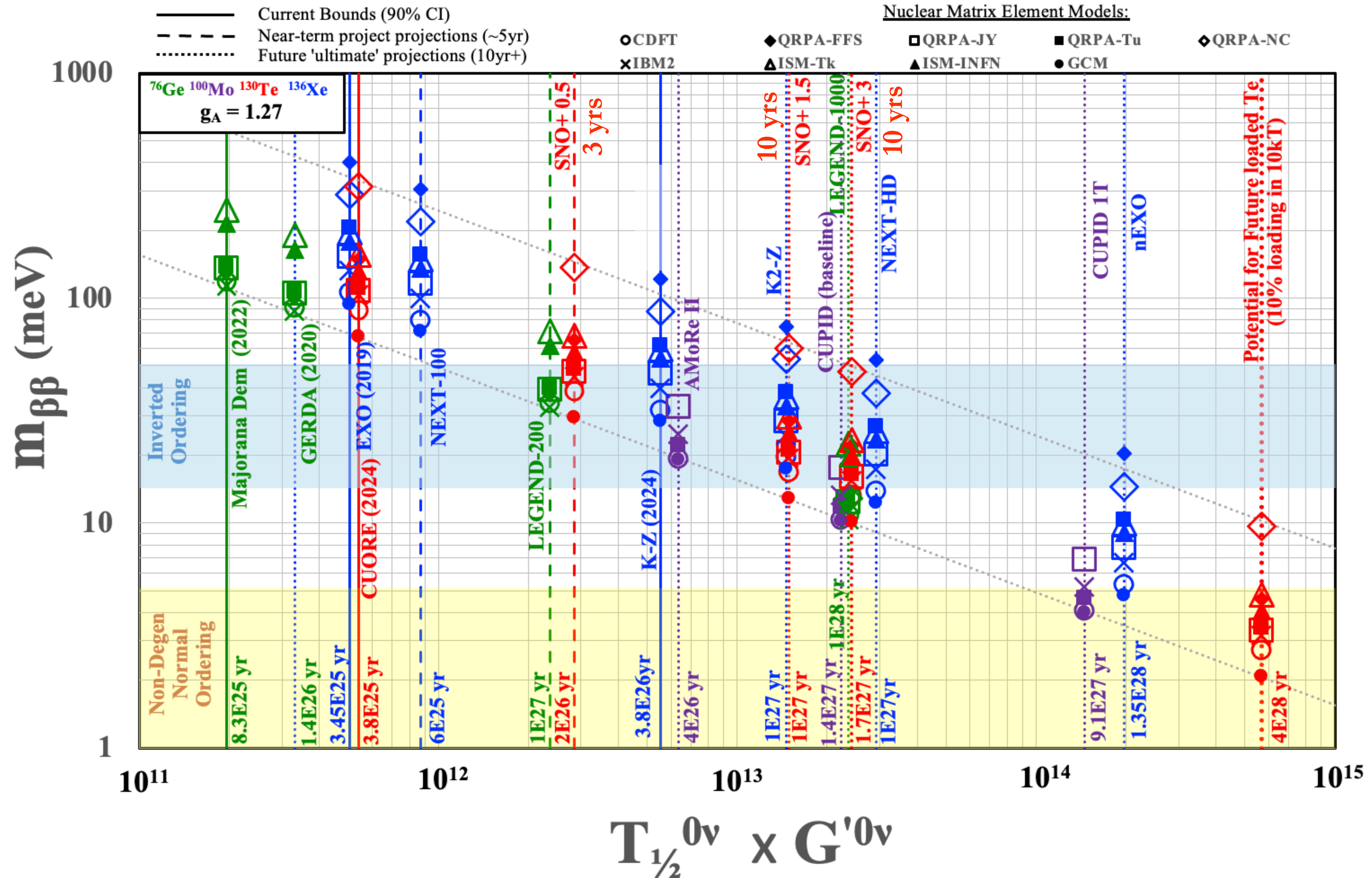
$T_{1/2} > 2 \cdot 10^{26}$ yrs, 90% C.L. 3 yrs

$T_{1/2} > 5 \cdot 10^{26}$ yrs, 90% C.L., 5 yrs

SENSITIVITY, HIGHER LOADINGS



SNO+ IN CONTEXT

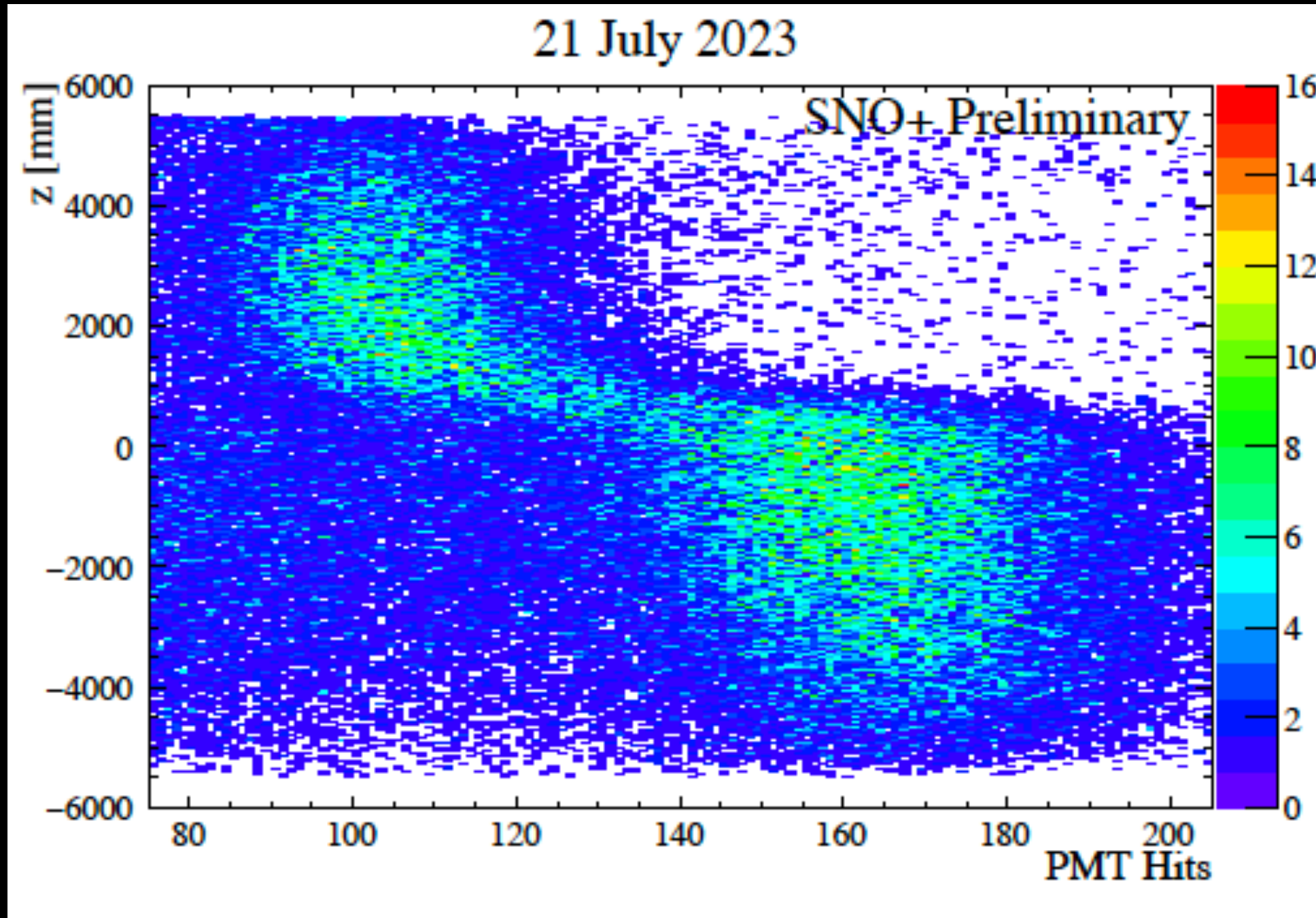


SNO+ COLLABORATION



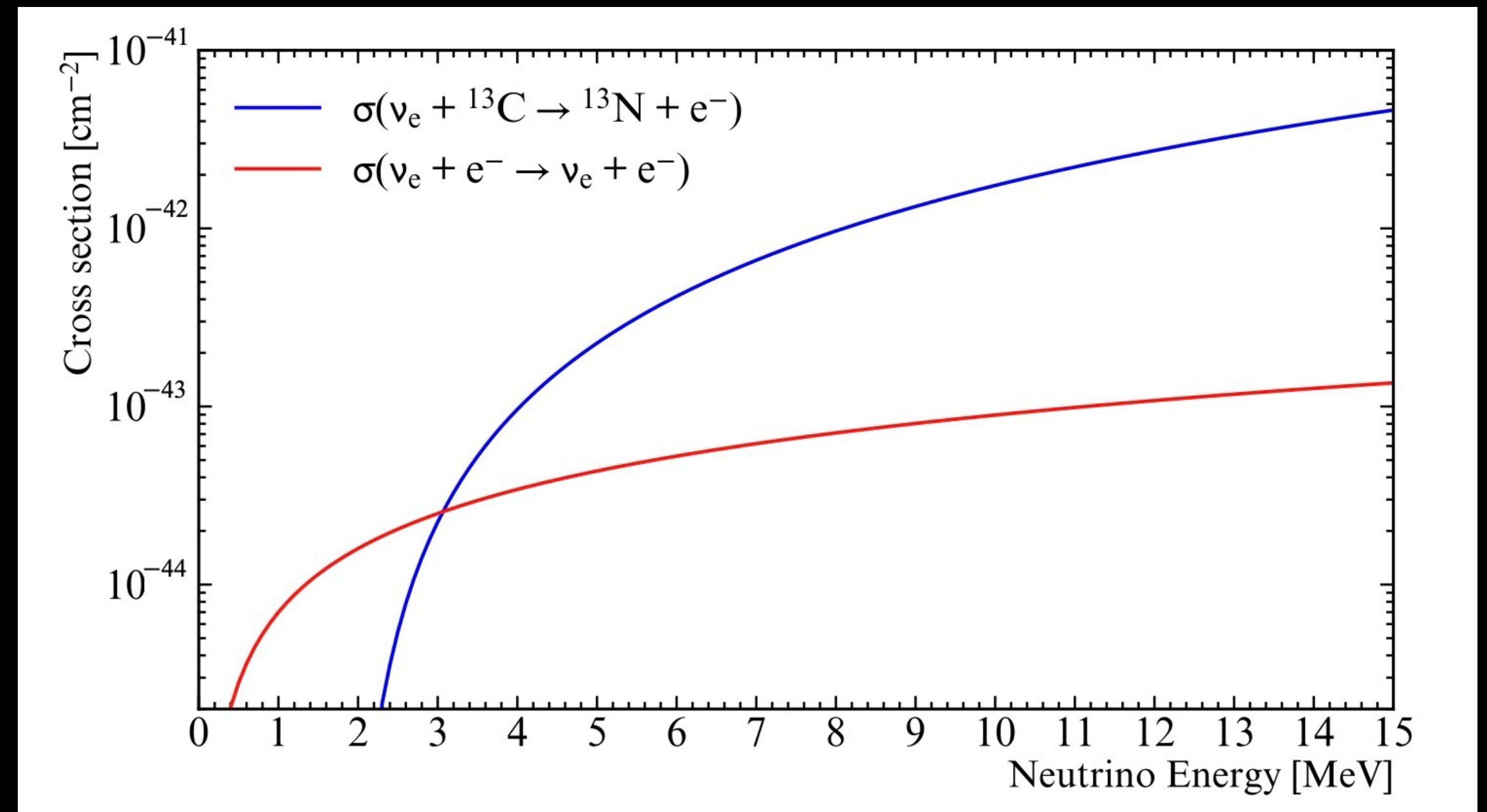
Supported by FCT, Portugal, project PTDC/FIS-PAR/2679/2021

EXTRA



Observed events prompt energy: 10.7 and 8.1 MeV

- Likelihood ratio:
 - Fiducial volume: $R < 5.3$ m
 - Prompt energy: $5.0 < E (e^-) < 15.0$ MeV
 - Delayed energy: $1.0 < E (e^+) < 2.2$ MeV
 - $\Delta R < 1$ m
 - $0.01 < \Delta T < 60$ min
 - Likelihood ratio > 4



SNO+ SOLAR WATER PHASE

