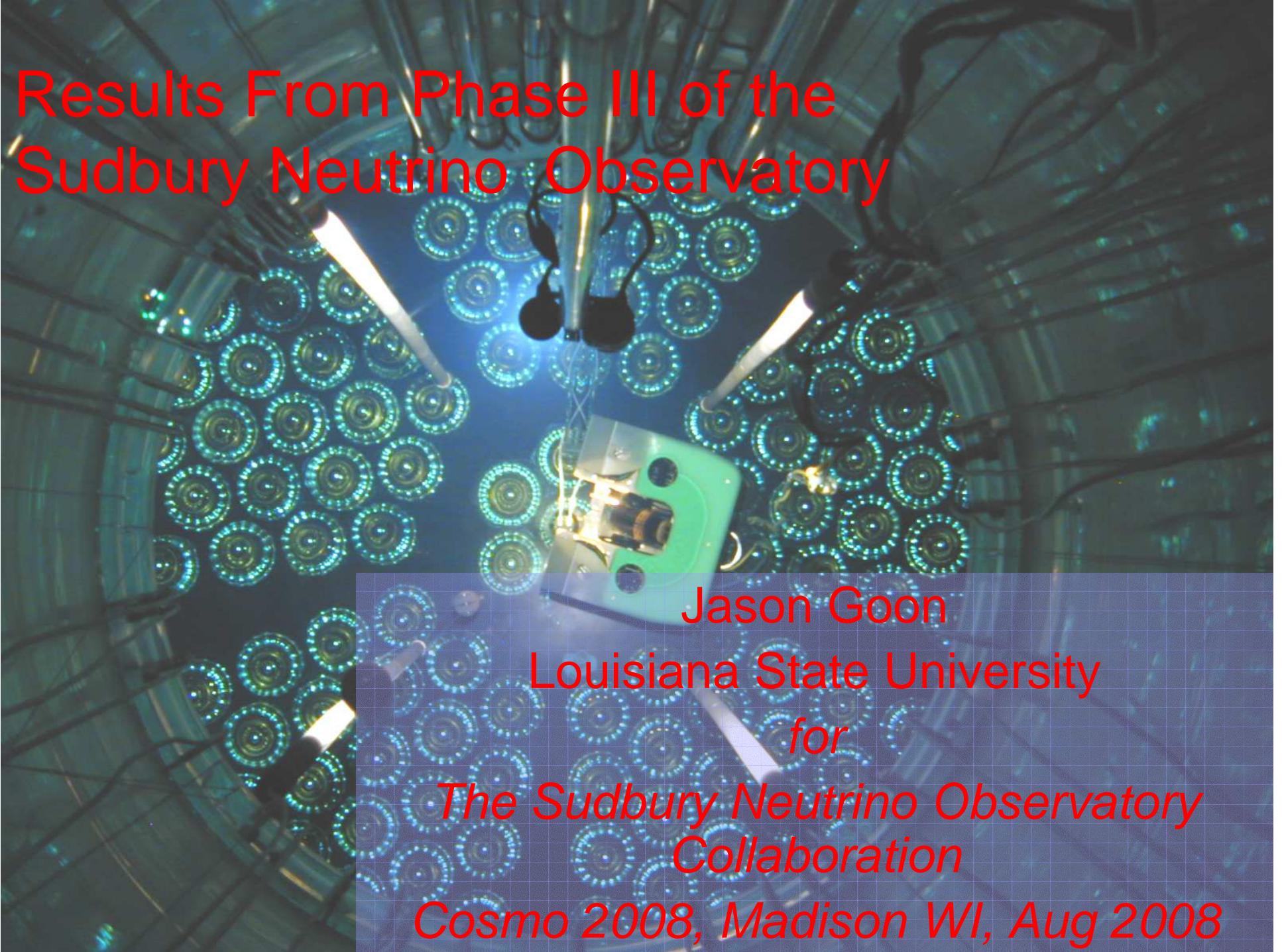


Results From Phase III of the Sudbury Neutrino Observatory



Jason Goon

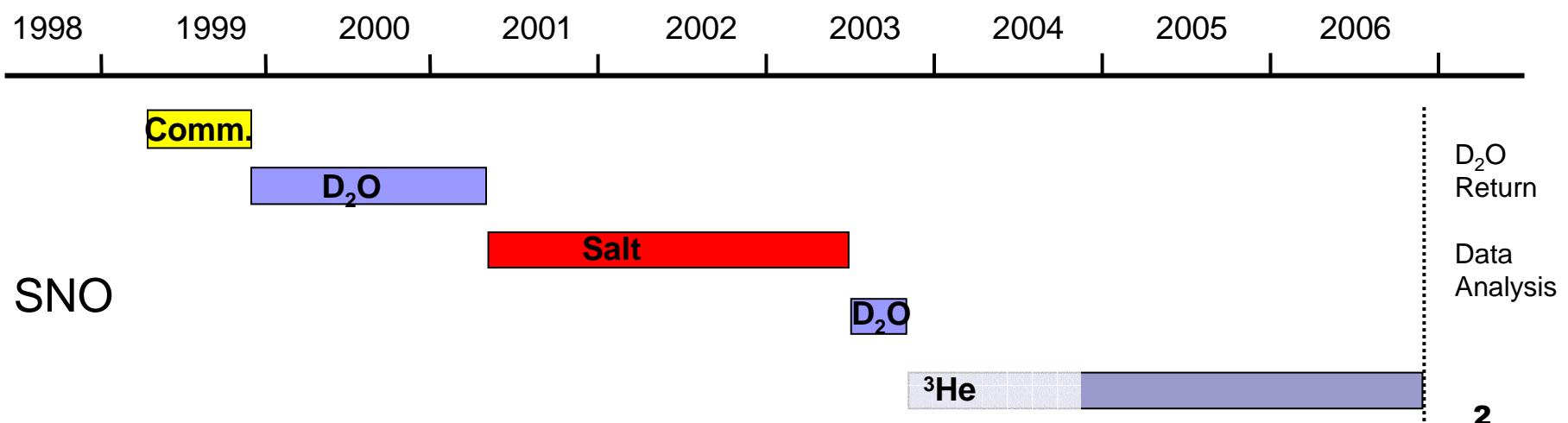
Louisiana State University
for

*The Sudbury Neutrino Observatory
Collaboration*

Cosmo 2008, Madison WI, Aug 2008

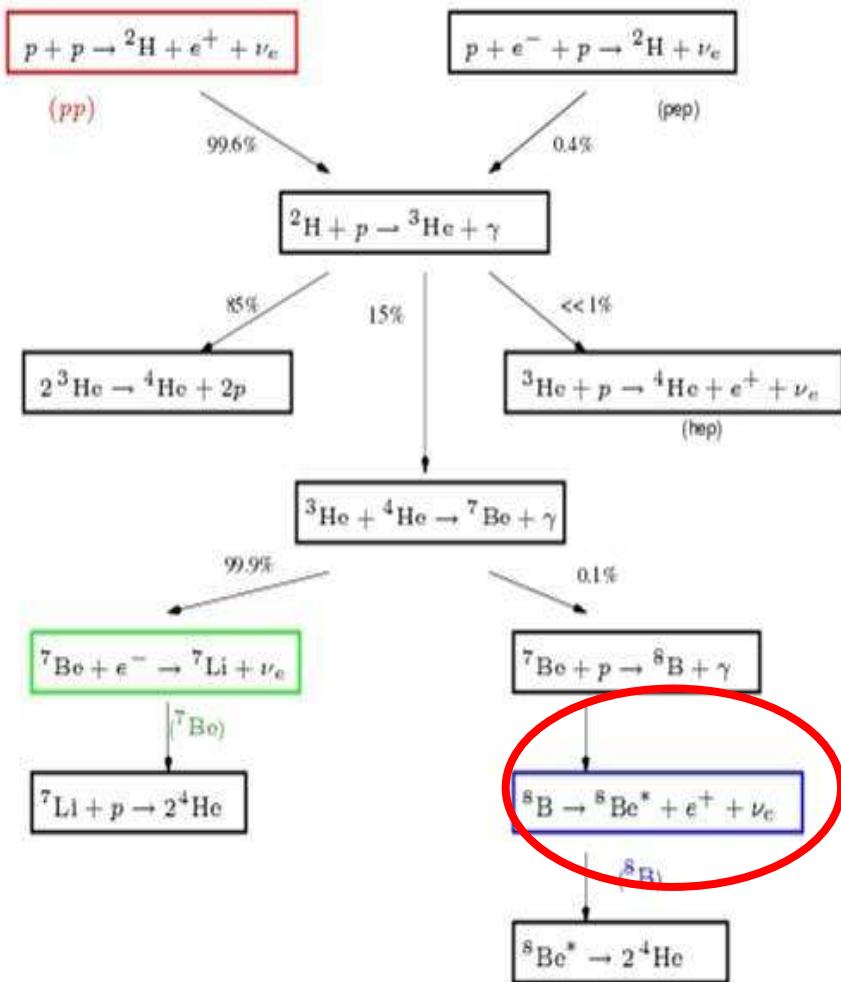
Outline

- Physics and Reactions
- Motivation
- Detectors and Detections
- Signal Extraction and Analysis
- Summary

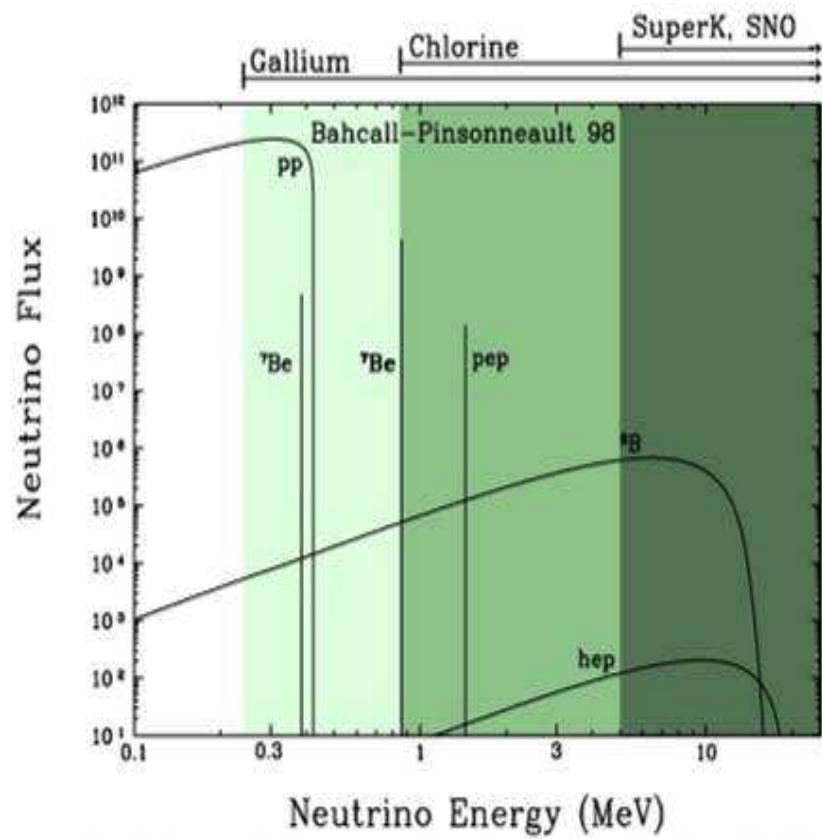
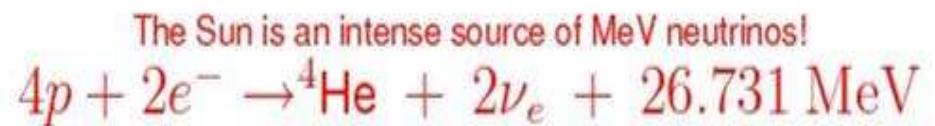


Solar reactions and spectra

The *pp* Chain



Solar Neutrinos



Solar models let us predict the rates of each neutrino-producing reaction

SNO

6000 mwe
overburden

1000 tonnes D₂O

12 m Diameter
Acrylic Vessel

1700 tonnes Inner
Shield H₂O

Support Structure
for 9500 PMTs,
60% coverage

5300 tonnes Outer
Shield H₂O

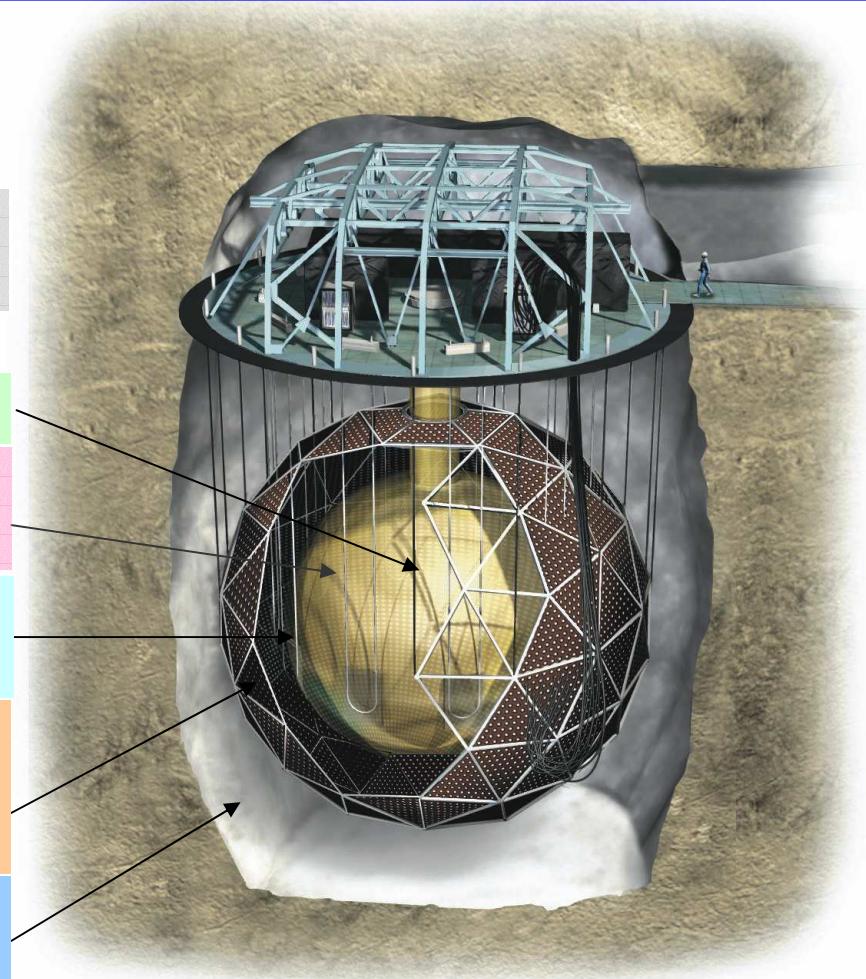
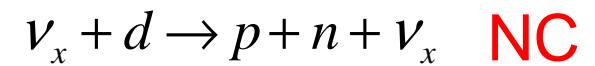
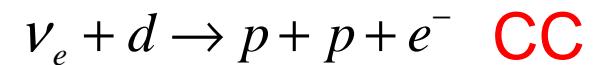
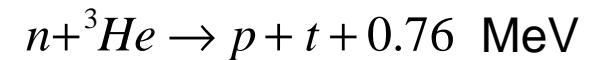
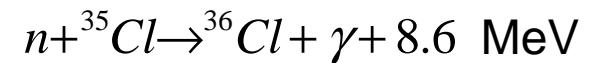
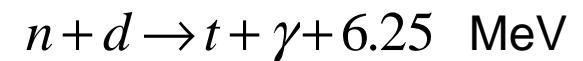


Image courtesy National Geographic

3 Reactions:



3 neutron detection methods:



3 Phases:

- Just D₂O
- D₂O + 2 tonnes NaCl
- D₂O + ³He Proportional Counters (“NCDs”)

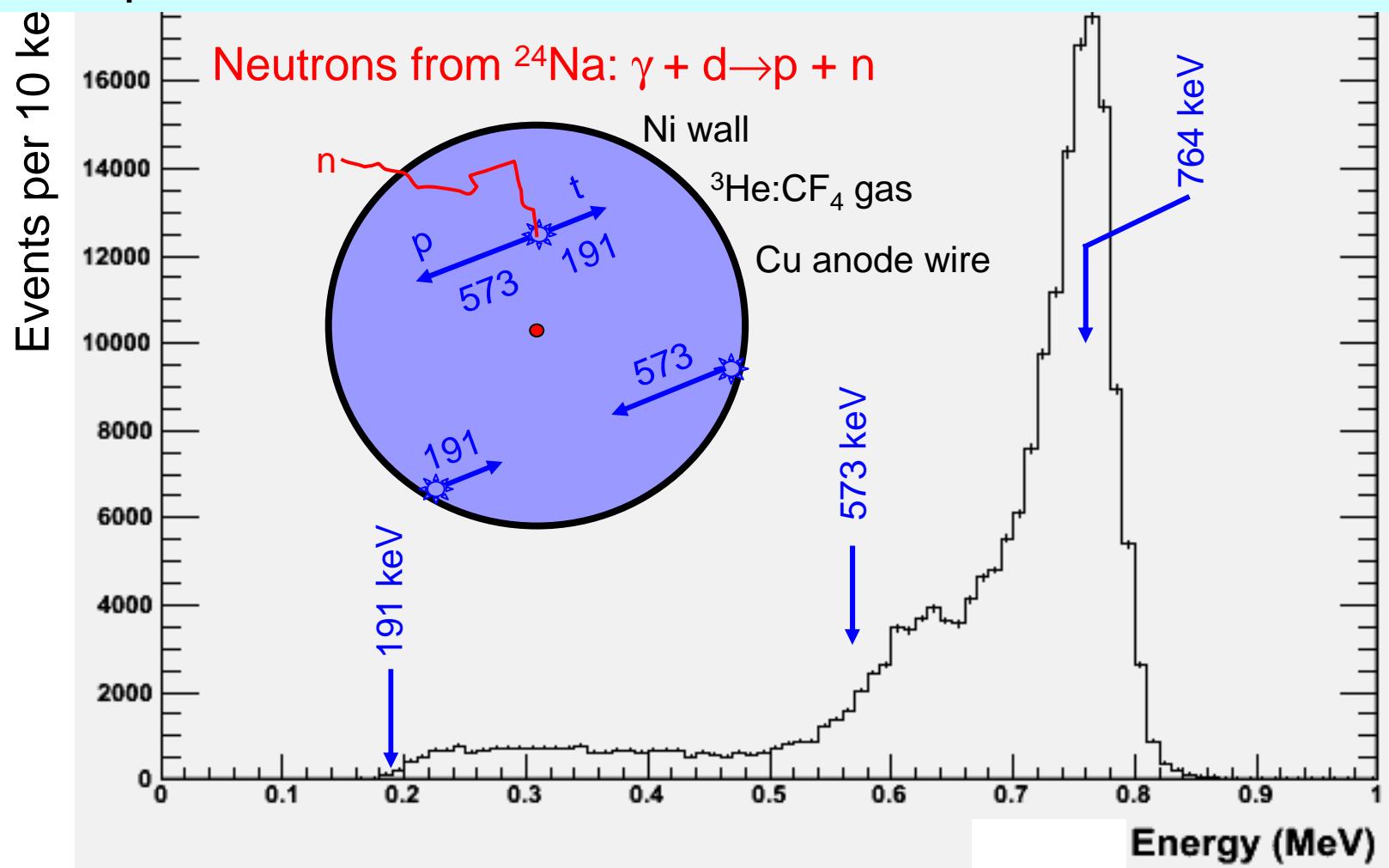


Motivation

- Separate CC and NC signal paths: neutron capture no longer competes with CC events in Cherenkov light.
(CC spectrum contamination by 6.25-MeV capture gammas reduced by capture in NCD array, and determined independently)
- Break correlation between CC and NC signals
- Signal extraction of CC, ES, NC analysis employs “Floating systematics”

Counters 2 - 3m long laser-welded together and deployed by a submersible vehicle.
36 strings of ${}^3\text{He}$, 4 strings of ${}^4\text{He}$ on a 1 x 1 m grid.

Neutron spectrum is obtained from ${}^{24}\text{Na}$ calibration source



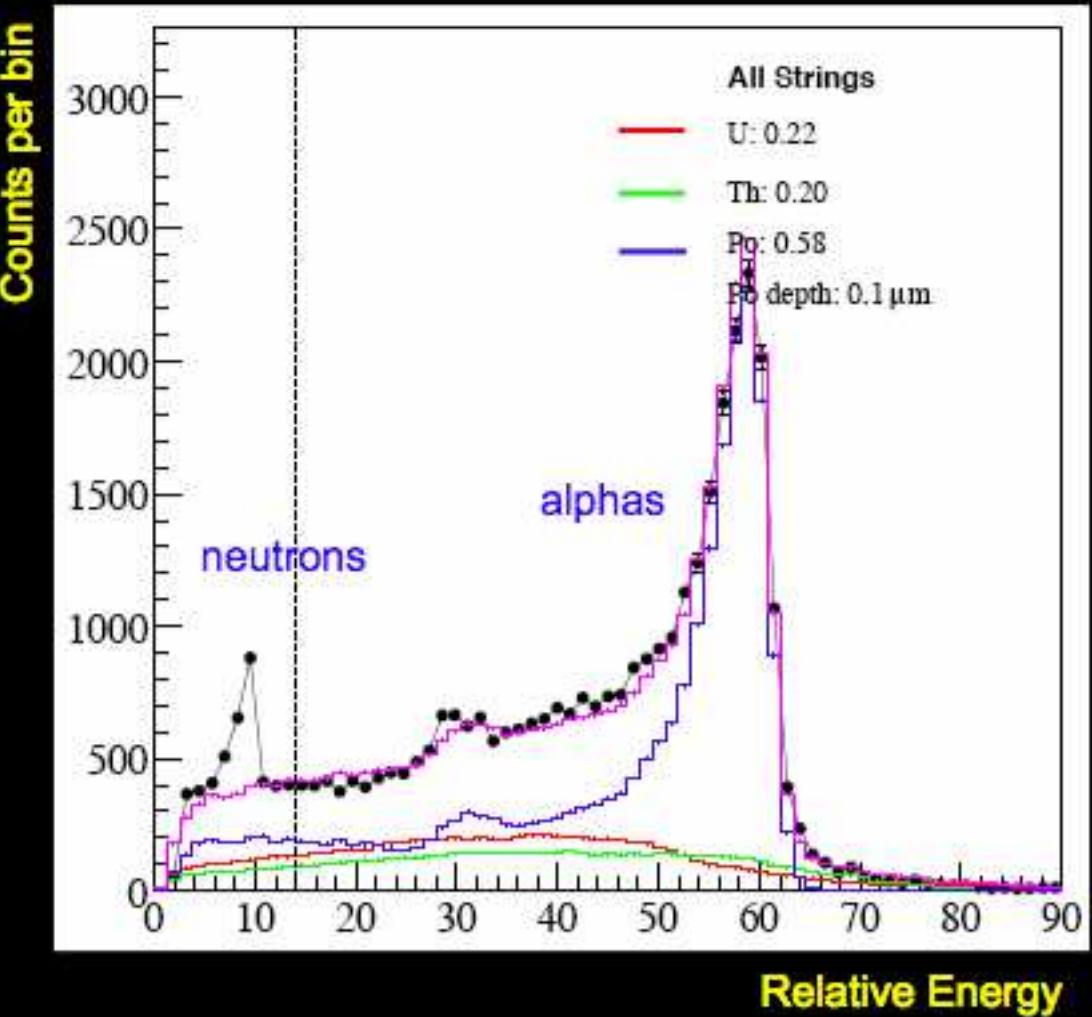
NCD Simulation Physics:

model:

- alpha energy loss
- alpha energy straggling
- alpha multiple scattering
- electron-ion pair generation
- electron drift, diffusion
- electron multiple scattering
- ion mobility
- electron avalanche
- space charge
- signal generation
- propagation through electronics

extract from calibration data:

- Po/bulk ratio
- energy scale
- energy resolution
- alpha depth
- contributions from different parts of the NCD



Sigex Extraction

- Joint-fits: 2 data streams (PMT and NCD)
- PMT-NC signal constrained to NCD-NC signal
- Performed at PMT e⁻ kinetic thres. > 6 MeV.
- Energy spectral shape is unconstrained.
- 3 different and independent sigex codes
- All 3 sigex codes used likelihood functions

$$-\log L = \sum_i^{M^{PMT}} f_i^{PMT} \phi_i - \sum_j^{N^{PMT}} \log \sum_i^{M^{PMT}} f_i^{PMT} \phi_i g_i(p_j; p_j^0, p_j^{true}, d, s, r) + \log L_{NCD} + \log L_{constr}$$

The physics parameters (“fluxes”) are fitted allowing nuisance parameters (calibration constants, etc.) to vary weighted by their external uncertainties. The likelihood is maximized via randomized search steps

Blind and Box Analysis

Blind

- First month of open dataset (26.7days) and 359.5 days of blind dataset which consist of hidden fraction of neutrons that follow muons, AND Omit an unknown fraction of candidate events
- Analyze with 3 different sigex codes and blind comparison

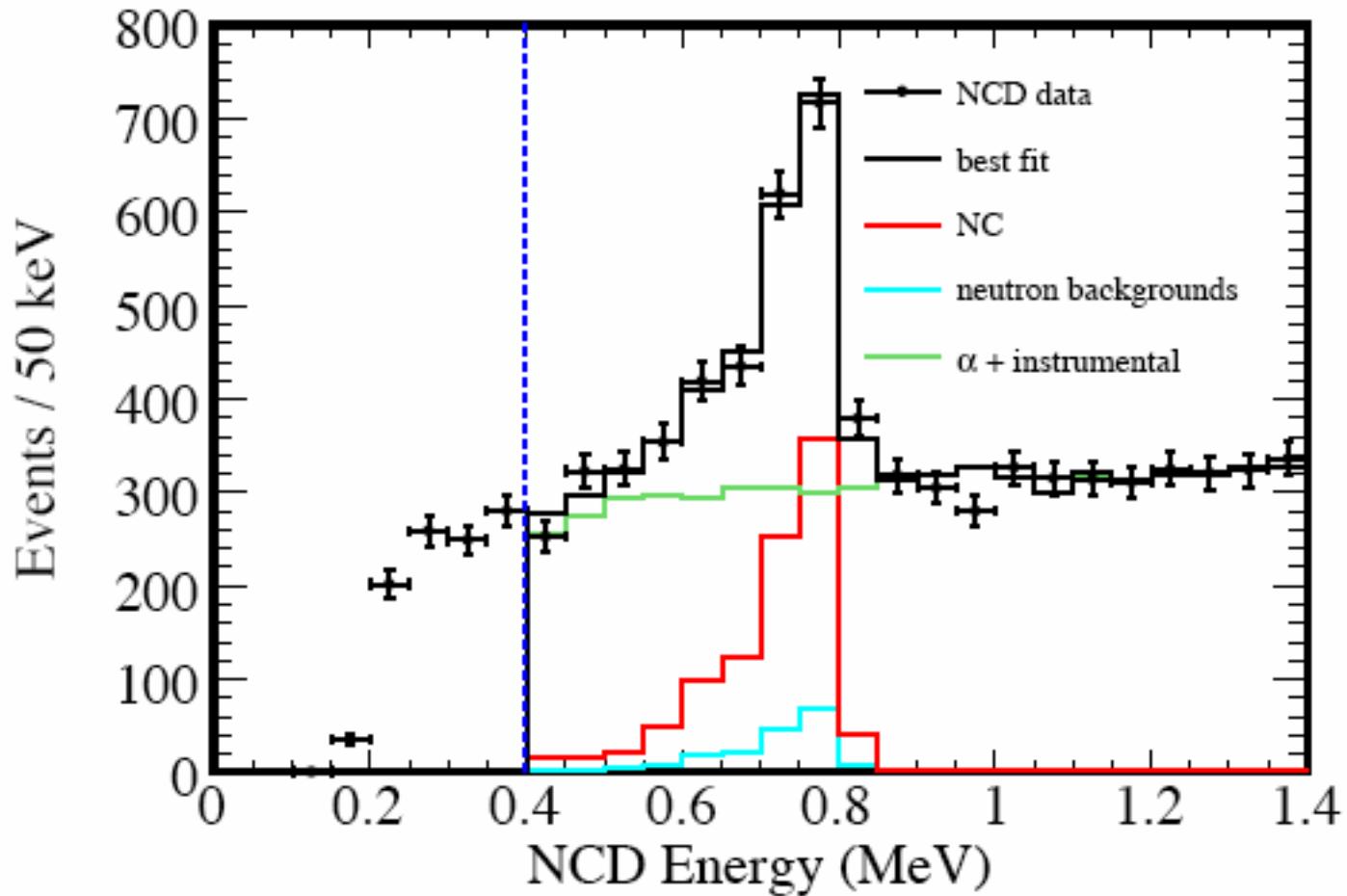
Box open on 2nd of May 2008

- Results presented are as found, except...
- Difference between uncertainties from 3 signal-extraction codes: “Pilot errors” corrected, no change in central values, uncertainties agree.
- An incorrect algorithm in fitting the peak of the ES posterior distributions replaced

Backgrounds

Source	PMT Events (neutrons)	NCD Events (neutrons)
D ₂ O Radioactivity	7.6 ± 1.2	28.7 ± 4.7
Atmospheric ν , ¹⁶ N	24.7 ± 4.6	13.6 ± 2.7
Other backgrounds	0.7 ± 0.1	2.3 ± 0.3
NCD Bulk PD, ^{17,18} O(α ,n)	$4.6^{+2.1}_{-1.6}$	$27.6^{+12.9}_{-10.3}$
NCD hotspots	17.7 ± 1.8	64.4 ± 6.4
NCD cables	1.1 ± 1.0	8.0 ± 5.2
External-source neutrons	20.6 ± 10.4	40.9 ± 20.6
TOTAL	77^{+12}_{-10}	185^{+25}_{-22}

NCD neutrons from solar neutrino interactions

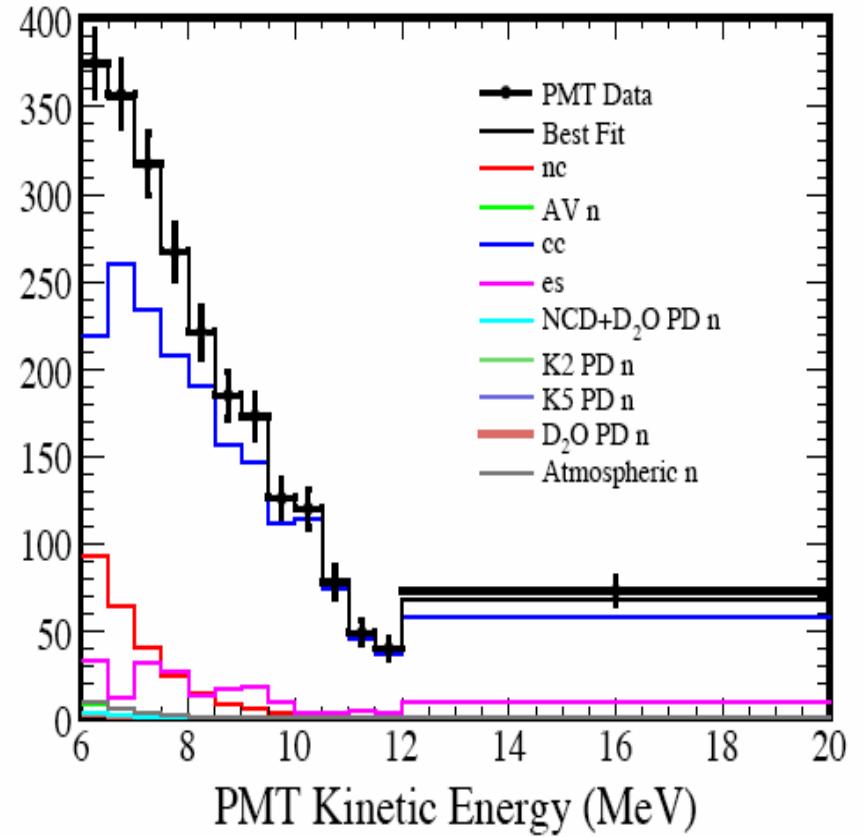
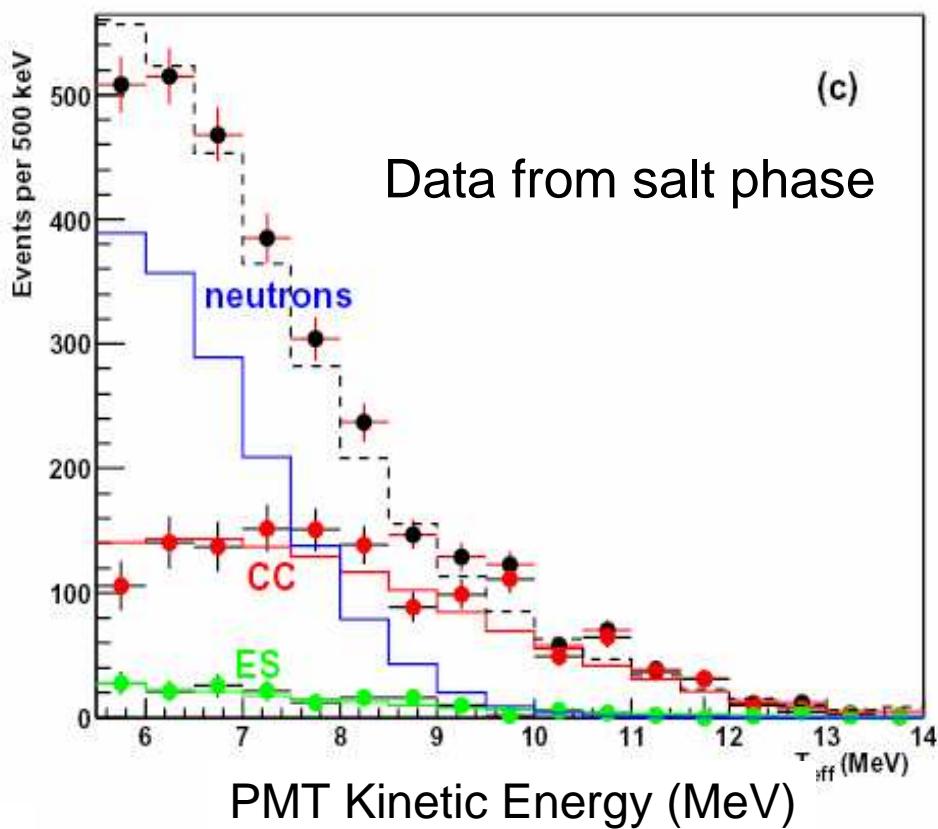


NC Signal:
 983 ± 77

Neutron
background:
 185 ± 25

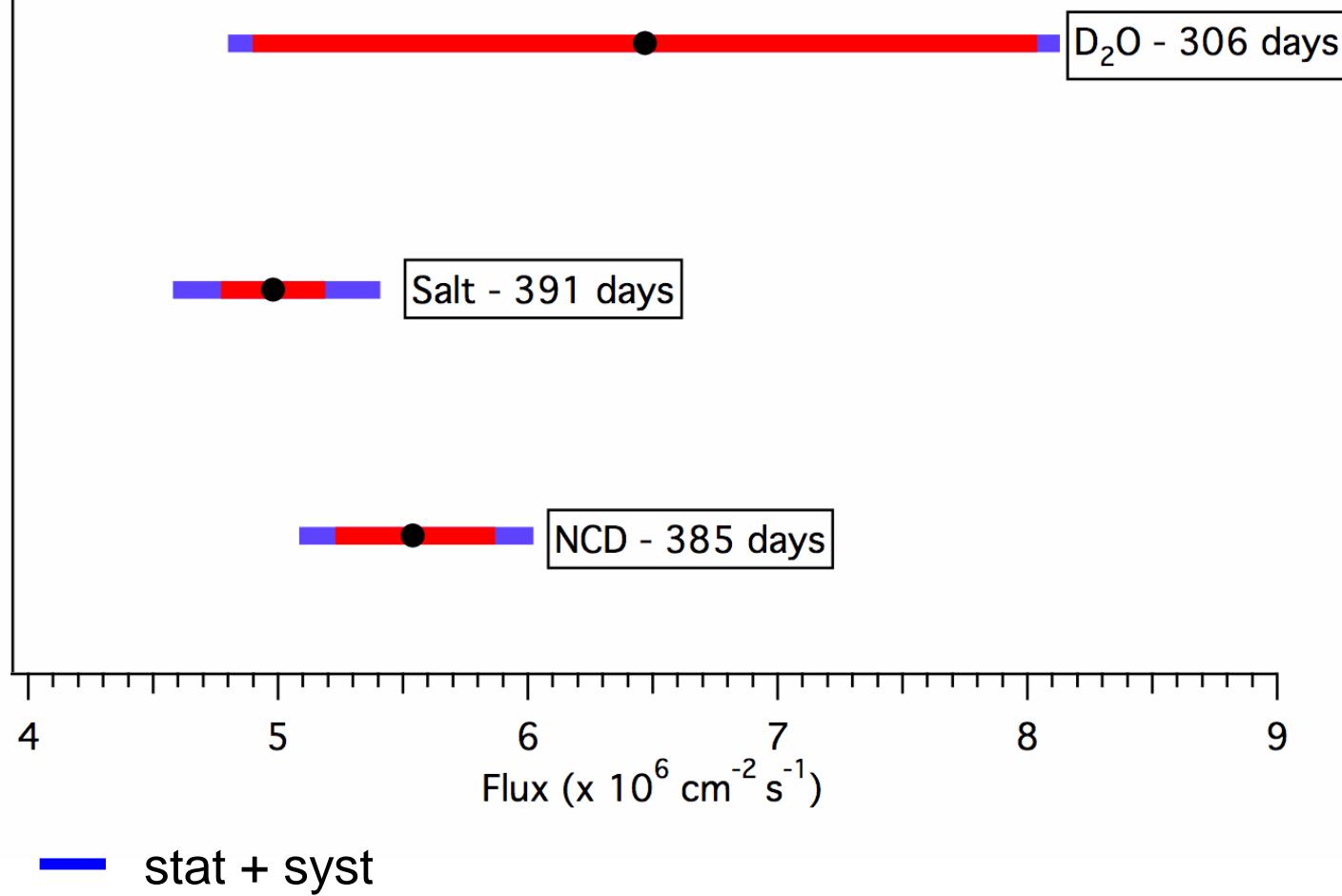
Alphas and
Instrumentals:
 6126 ± 250
(0.4 to 1.4 MeV)

PMT Distributions - $\cos(\theta_{\text{sun}})$, Energy

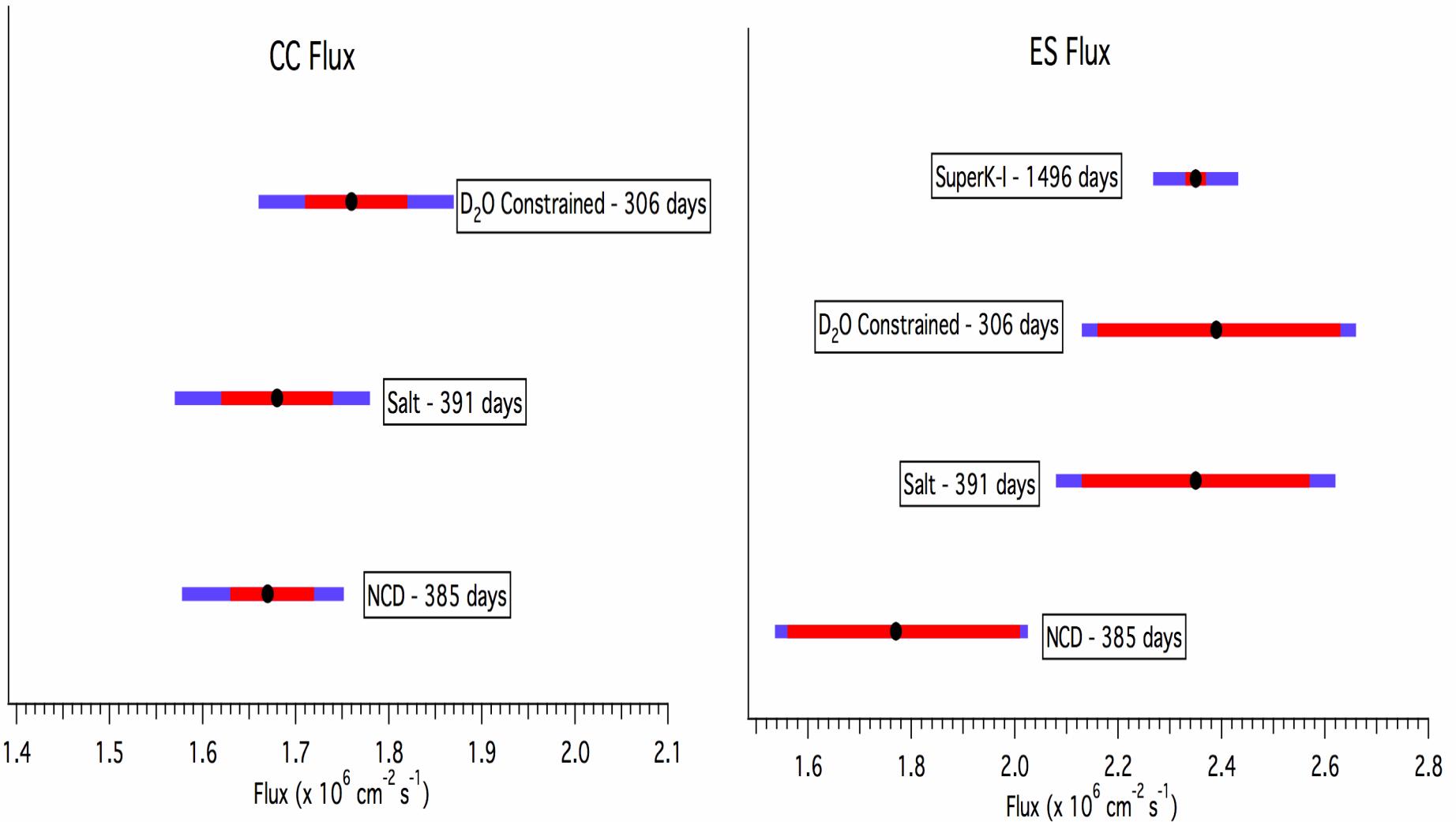


SNO NC Flux: 3 Phases

NC Flux (corrected to ^8B spectrum of Winter *et al.*)
CC spectrum shape not constrained to ^8B shape.



SNO CC and ES Fluxes: 3 Phases



Results from SNO NCD Phase & Super-K

Fluxes

$(10^6 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1})$

ν_e : 1.67(9)

ν_{ES} : 1.77(26)

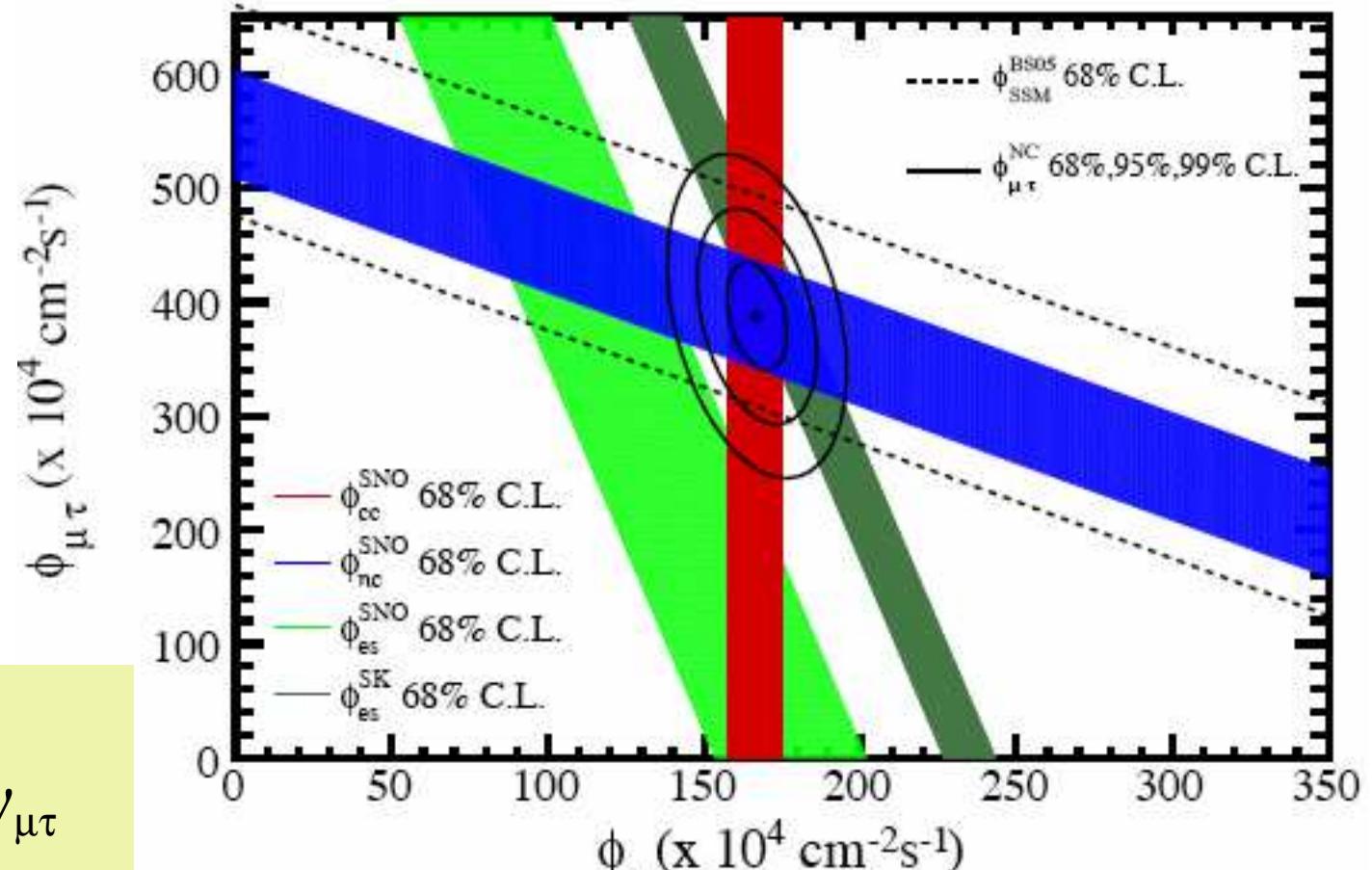
ν_{total} : 5.54(48)

ν_{SSM} : 5.69(91)

$$\phi_{\text{CC}} = \nu_e$$

$$\phi_{\text{ES}} = \nu_e + 0.154\nu_{\mu\tau}$$

$$\phi_{\text{NC}} = \nu_e + \nu_{\mu\tau}$$



$\phi_{\text{SSM}} = 5.69(1 \pm 0.16) \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (BSB05-OP:

Bahcall, Serenelli, Basu Ap. J. 621, L85, 2005).

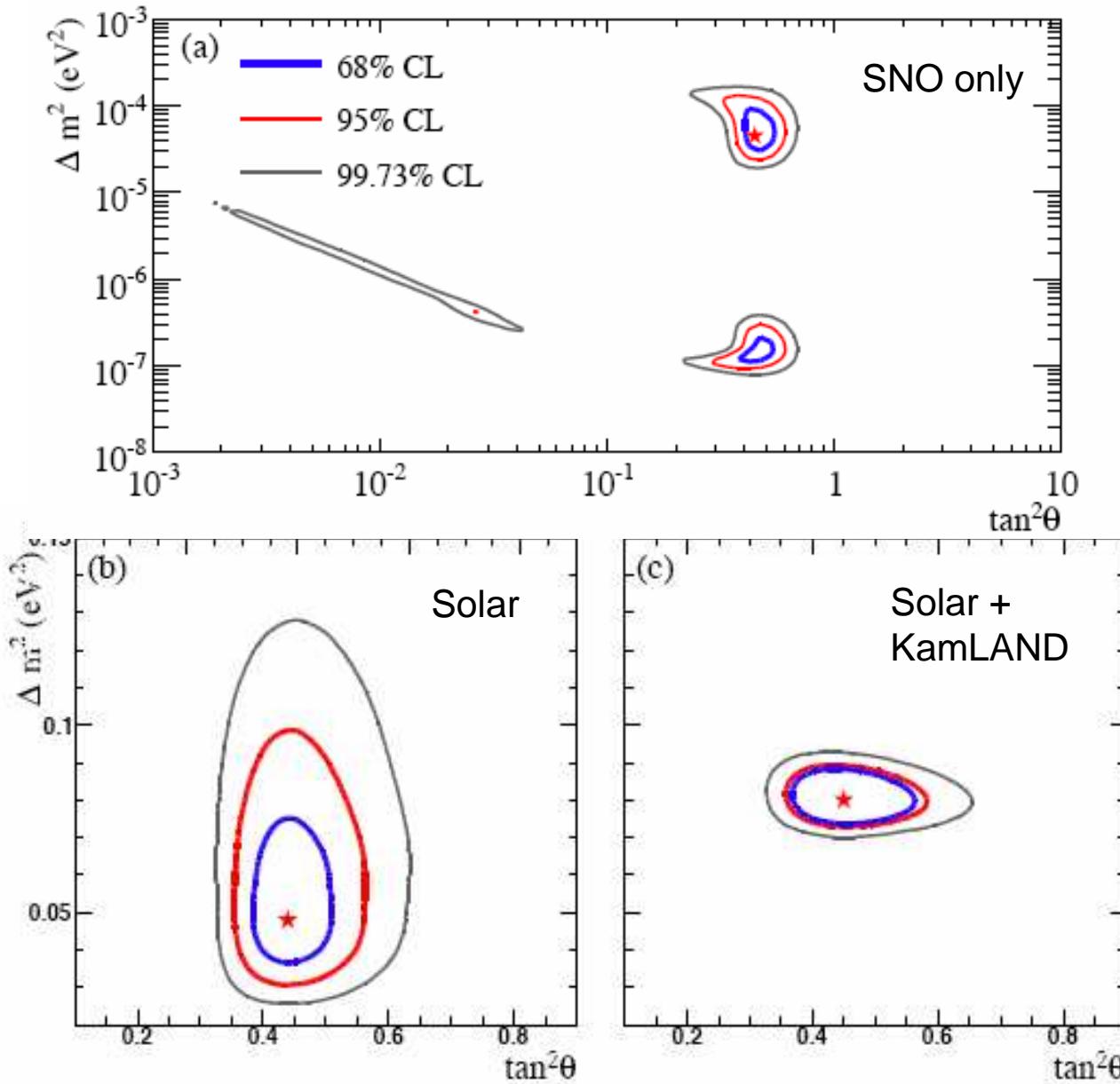
Super-K: PRD 73, 112001, 2006

2-Neutrino Oscillation Contours

$$\frac{\phi_{CC}^{SNO}}{\phi_{NC}^{SNO}} = 0.301 \pm 0.033 \text{ (total)}.$$

Cl-Ar
Super-K
SAGE
Gallex
GNO
SNO
Borexino

766 t-y KamLAND



Summary

- Good agreement between NCD and previous SNO phase results and with theory
- Minimal NC and CC correlation
- New precision on θ

Solar + KamLAND fit results

$$\sin^2 \theta_{12} \sim \Phi_{\text{CC}} / \Phi_{\text{NC}} = 0.301 \pm 0.033 \text{ (tot)}$$

$$\Delta m^2 = 7.94^{+0.42}_{-0.26} \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2 \quad \tan^2 \theta = 0.447^{+0.047}_{-0.043}$$

$$\theta = 33.8^{+1.4}_{-1.3} \text{ degrees} \quad \phi_{8B} = 0.873(1 \pm x) \phi_{8B(\text{BSB05-OP})}$$

2-neutrino mixing model. Marginalized $1-\sigma$ uncertainties. All SNO phases.
KamLAND: PRL 94, 081801 (2005). x to be published later.

The SNO Collaboration



B. Beltran, S. Habib, A.L. Hallin, C. Howard, C.B. Krauss
University of Alberta

B. Jamieson, S.M. Oser, T. Tsui, J. Wendland
University of British Columbia

R.L. Hahn, R. Lange, M. Yeh
Brookhaven National Laboratory

A.Bellerive, K. Boudjemline, P.-L. Drouin, K. Graham,
R.J. Hemingway, C. Mifflin, E. Rollin, O. Simard, L. Sinclair,
G. Tesic, D. Waller, F. Zhang
Carleton University

P. Jagam, J. Law, B.G. Nickel,
R.W. Ollerhead, S.D. Reitzner, J.J. Simpson
University of Guelph

B. Aharmim, D. Chauhan, J. Farine, F. Fleurot, E.D. Hallman,
M. Huang, A. Krueger, M.H. Schwendener, C.J. Virtue
Laurentian University

M. Bergevin, Y.D. Chan, C.A. Currat, R. Henning, K.T. Lesko,
A.W.P. Poon, G. Prior, N. Tolich
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

N. Barros, J. Maneira
LIP, Lisbon

J. Banar, T.J. Bowles, S.R. Elliott, M.M. Fowler,
A. Goldschmidt, A. Hime, G.G. Miller, K. Rielage,
L.C. Stonehill, J.B. Wilhelmy, J.M. Wouters
Los Alamos National Laboratory



J. TM. Goon, T. Kutter, K. McBryde
Louisiana State University

J.A. Formaggio, M.L. Miller, B. Montreal, J. Monroe,
R.A. Ott, T.J. Walker
MIT

S.D. Biller, B.T. Cleveland, G. Doucas,
H. Fergani, N.A. Jelley, J.C. Loach, S. Majerus,
H.M. O'Keeffe, G.D. Orebi Gann, P.M. Thornewell,
H. Wan Chan Tseung, N. West, J.R. Wilson, K. Zuber
Oxford University

E.W. Beier, H. Deng, M. Dunford, W.J. Heintzelman,
C.C.M. Kyba, N. McCauley, J.A. Secrest, R. Van Berg
University of Pennsylvania

S.N. Ahmed, B. Cai, M. Chen, X. Dai, M. DiMarco, E.D. Earle,
H.C. Evans, G.T. Ewan, E. Guillian, P.J. Harvey, J. Heise,
K.J. Keeter, L.L. Kormos, M.S. Kos, C. Kraus, J.R. Leslie,
R. MacLellan, H.B. Mak, R. Martin, A.B. McDonald, A.J. Noble,
B.C. Robertson, P. Skensved, A. Wright, Y. Takeuchi
Queen's University

F. Duncan, R. Ford, I.T. Lawson, B. Morissette
SNOLAB

R.L. Helmer
TRIUMF

A.E. Anthony, J.R. Klein, S. Seibert, C.D. Tunnell
University of Texas at Austin

J.F. Amsbaugh, M.C. Browne, T.V. Bullard, T.H. Burritt,
G.A. Cox-Mobrand, J. Detwiler, P.J. Doe, C.A. Duba, N. Gagnon,
J.V. Germani, A. Hamian, G.C. Harper, R. Hazama, K.M. Heeger,
M.A. Howe, S. McGee, A. Myers, N.S. Oblath, R.G.H. Robertson,
M.W.E. Smith, T.D. Steiger, B.A. VanDevender,
T. Van Wechel, B.L. Wall, J.F. Wilkerson
University of Washington