



XXIIIrd rencontres de Blois
château de Blois, May 29 - June 3, 2011

**Particle Physics
and Cosmology**

The Standard Model in particle physics and beyond
New trends in astrophysics and cosmology
The search for dark matter and dark energy
Neutrinos in the laboratory and the universe

Programme Coordonné par
 Roberto Aguir (IN2P3, Paris)
 Ludovic Delbecq (Paris Diderot)
 Ludovic Delbecq (UPMC)
 Nicolas Chauhan (IN2P3)
 Christophe Grupen (CEBN)
 Paul Janus (Université de Montréal)
 Rocco Kirsh (IN2P3)
 Thomas Leber (University of Bonn)
 Brian L. Jacobs (CEBA)
 André Paulsen (LMF, Aachen)
 Mark Simons (Michigan State University)
 Cheng-Tai Yang (National Tsing Hua University)
 Tsun-Tsun Yan (CityU, Hong Kong)

new models
new physics
new techniques

<http://conf.obsppm.fr/Blois2011/index.htm>

Final Results of the Sudbury Neutrino Observatory

Alain Bellerive

On behalf of the SNO Collaboration





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Particle Physics
and Cosmology

The Standard Model in particle physics and beyond
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Neutrinos in the laboratory and the universe

Programme Coordonné par
Ettore Majorana (INFN, Pavia)
Lorenz O'Raifeartaigh (INFN, Trieste)
Luisa D'Amico (INFN, Trieste)
Bernard Leontine (INFN, Trieste)
Christophe Grupen (CEA)
Paul Jenks (University of Toronto)
Rene Krauss (MPE)
Thomas Leifert (University of Bonn)
Sven Linderoth (CEA)
André Paulsen (LMU, Munich)
Mark Simons (Michigan State University)
Chang-Tai Yang (National Taiwan University)
Tao Yuan (University of Science and Technology of China)

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From Solving the Solar Neutrino Problem to Precision Physics

Alain Bellerive

On behalf of the SNO Collaboration



Outline



- Introduction
- Solar Neutrino Flux (update)
- The Sudbury Neutrino Observatory
- The new stuff for 2011 (3-phase) !!!
 - ❖ New hep neutrino results
 - ❖ Expected ${}^8\text{B}$ neutrinos survival probability
- Constraints on Oscillation Parameters
- Future Prospects



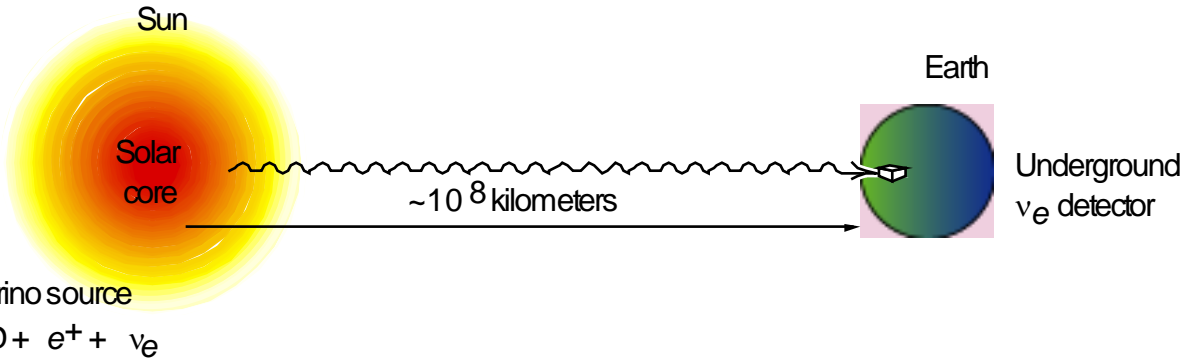
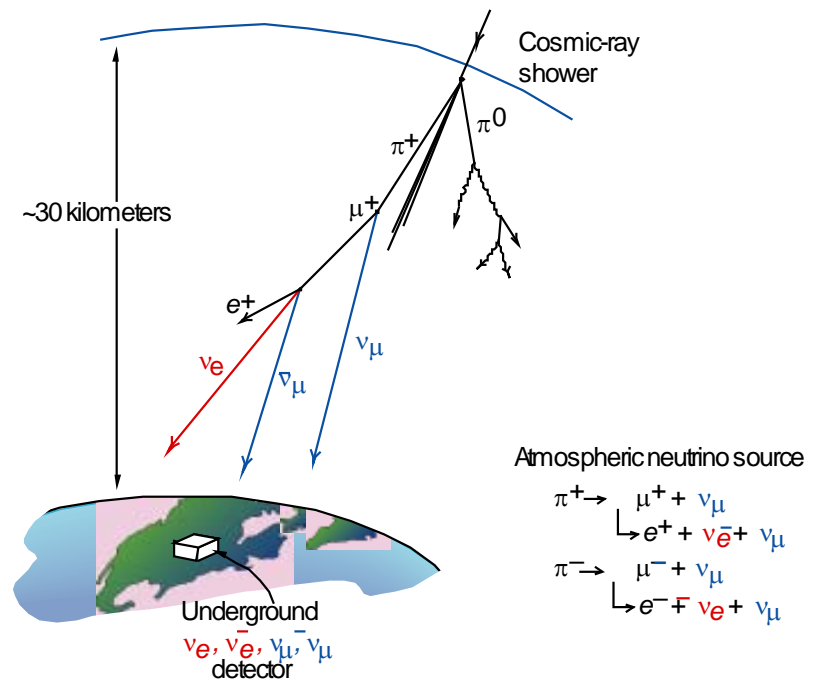
Evidence for Neutrino Mixing

First evidence of neutrino oscillation

$$\frac{\nu_{\mu}}{\nu_e} \neq 2$$

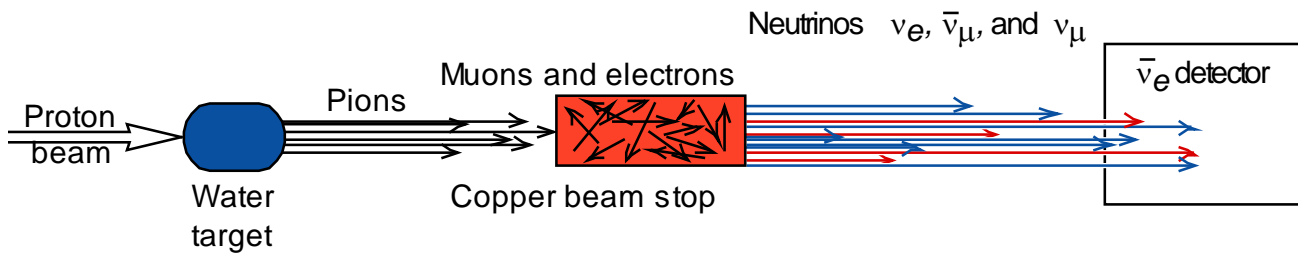
Atmospheric Neutrinos high energies

Parallel Session Talk by Dr. Yoshihisa Obayashi



Solar Neutrinos low energies

Today's talk !!!



Beamstop Neutrinos tunable energies

The First Piece

Solar Neutrino Flux and Physical Observables

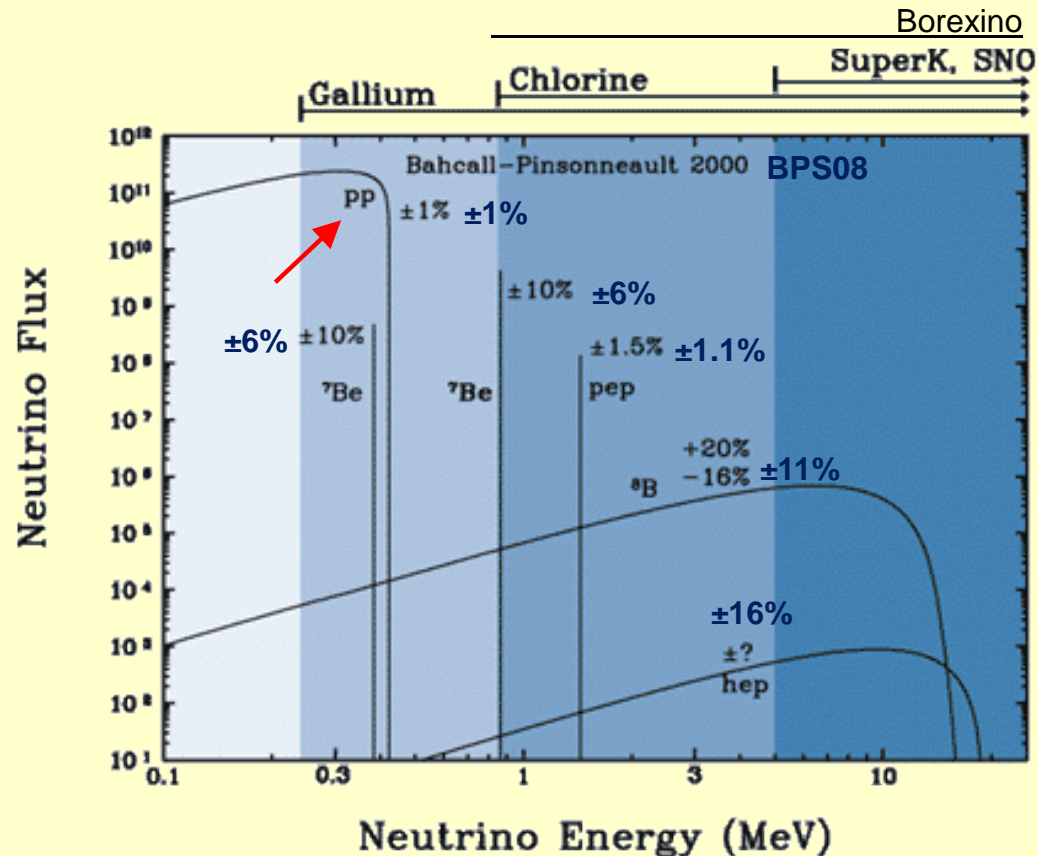
- The Sun produces ν_e in fusion nuclear reactions
- Survival probability depends on the neutrino energy
- Solar neutrino oscillation occurs inside the Sun



Neutrino Production in the Sun

Light Element Fusion Reactions

- ★ $p + p \rightarrow {}^2\text{H} + e^+ + \nu_e$ 99.75 %
- $p + e^- + p \rightarrow {}^2\text{H} + \nu_e$ 0.25 %
- ${}^3\text{He} + p \rightarrow {}^4\text{He} + e^+ + \nu_e$ $\sim 10^{-5}$ %
- ${}^7\text{Be} + e^- \rightarrow {}^7\text{Li} + \nu_e$ 15 %
- ${}^8\text{B} \rightarrow {}^8\text{Be}^* + e^+ + \nu_e$ 0.02 %

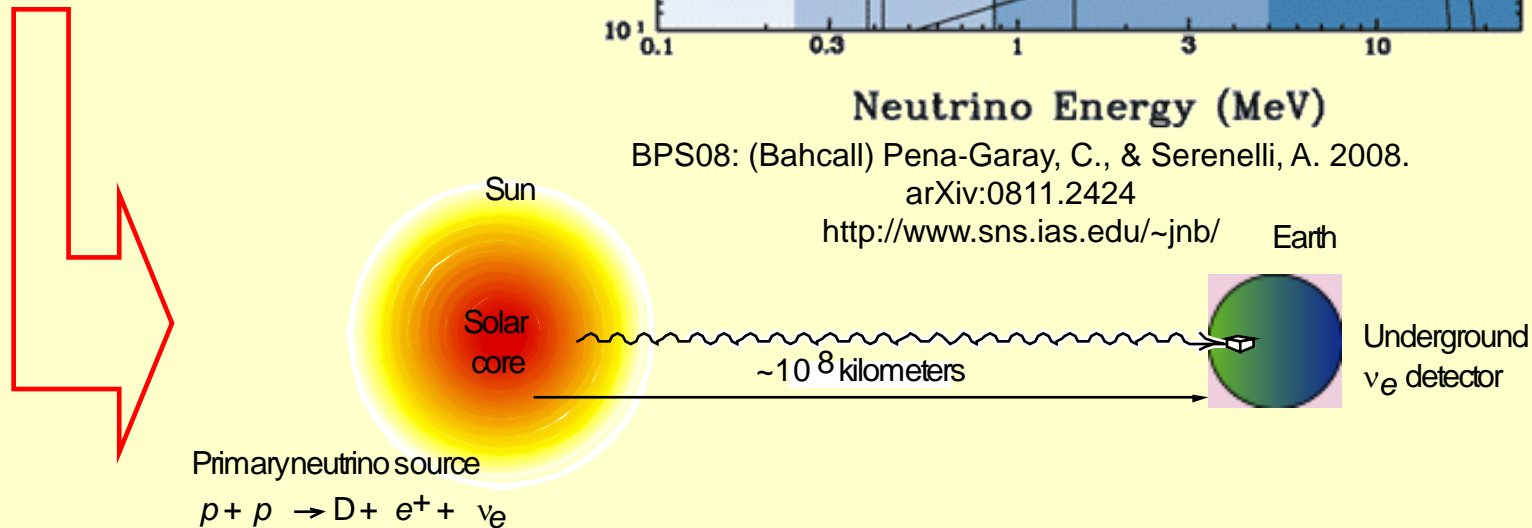


BPS08: (Bahcall) Pena-Garay, C., & Serenelli, A. 2008.

arXiv:0811.2424

<http://www.sns.ias.edu/~jnb/>

Earth



Neutrino Production in the Sun

Light Element Fusion Reactions

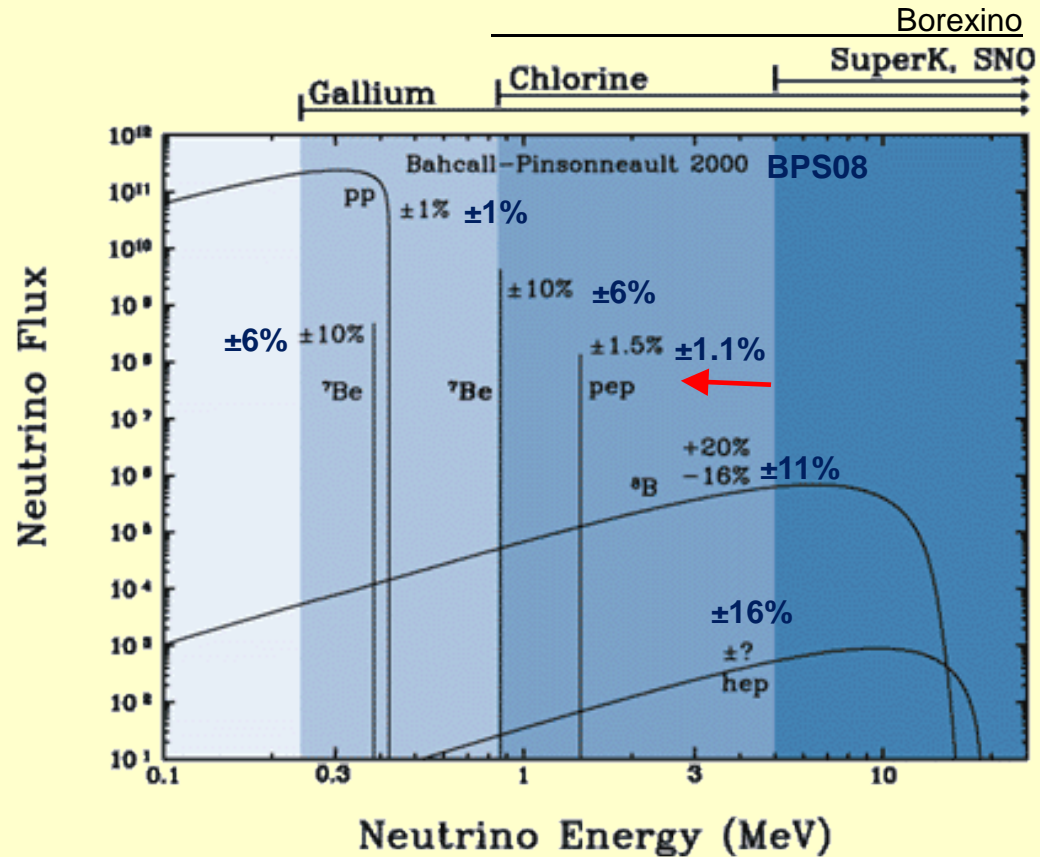
$$p + p \rightarrow {}^2\text{H} + e^+ + \nu_e \quad 99.75 \%$$

$$\star p + e^- + p \rightarrow {}^2\text{H} + \nu_e \quad 0.25 \%$$

$${}^3\text{He} + p \rightarrow {}^4\text{He} + e^+ + \nu_e \quad \sim 10^{-5} \%$$

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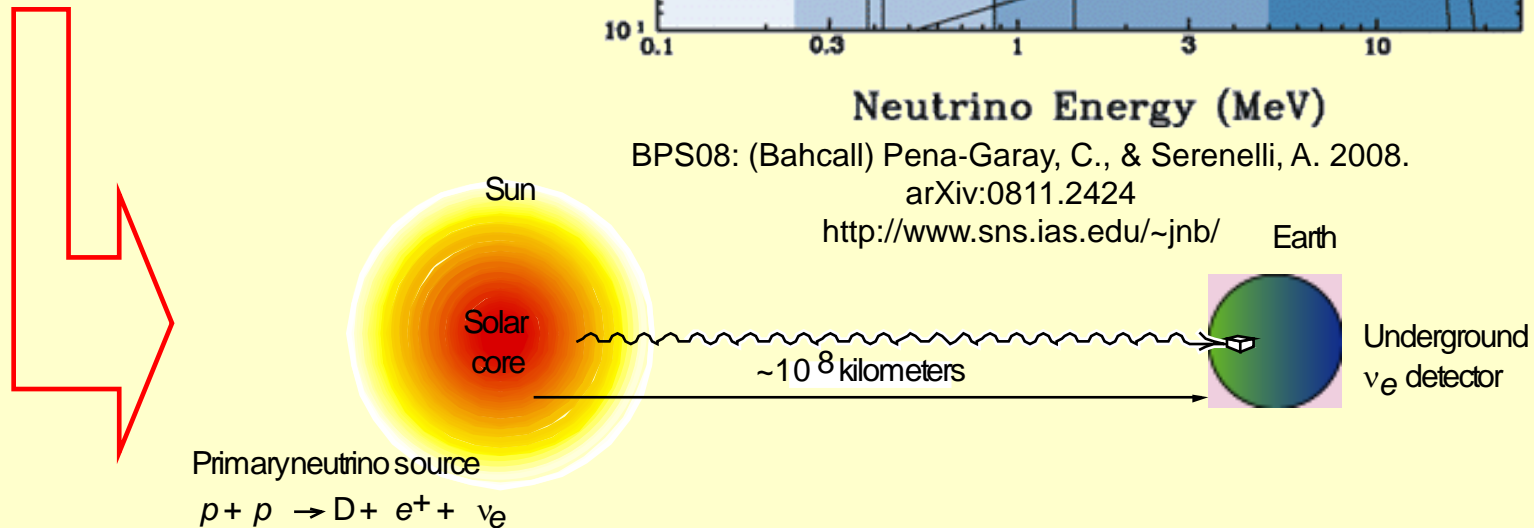


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Earth



Neutrino Production in the Sun

Light Element Fusion Reactions

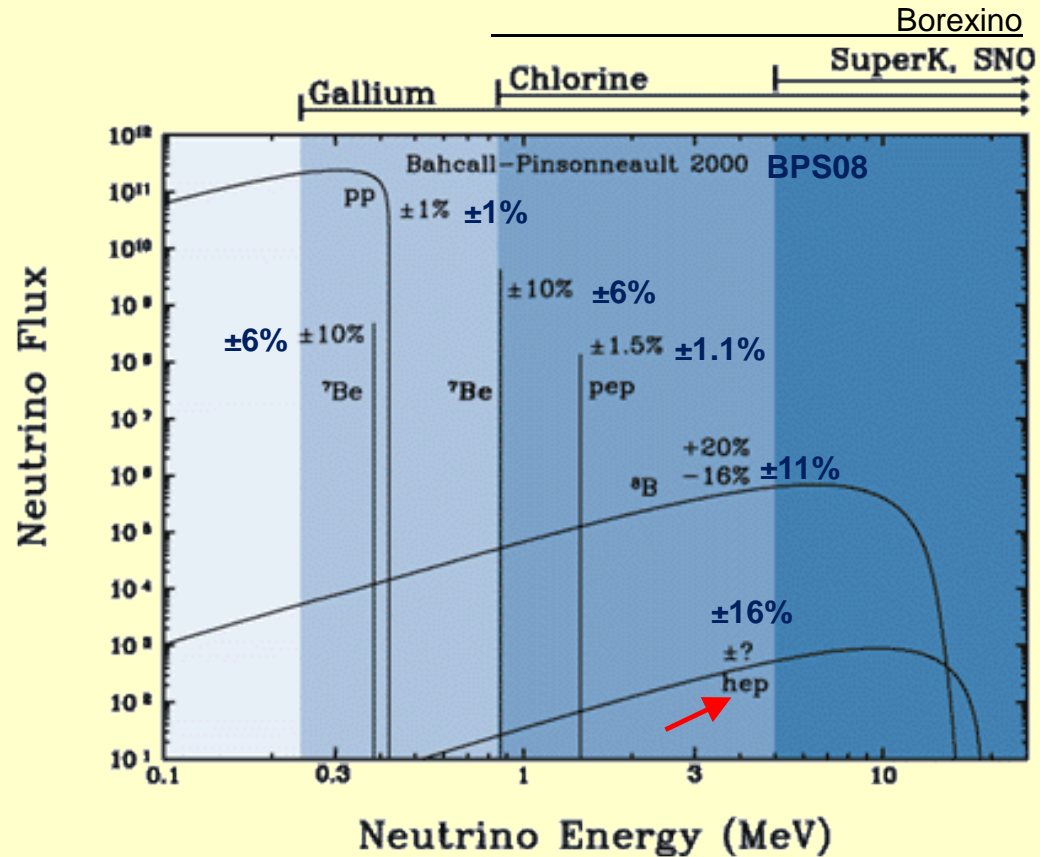
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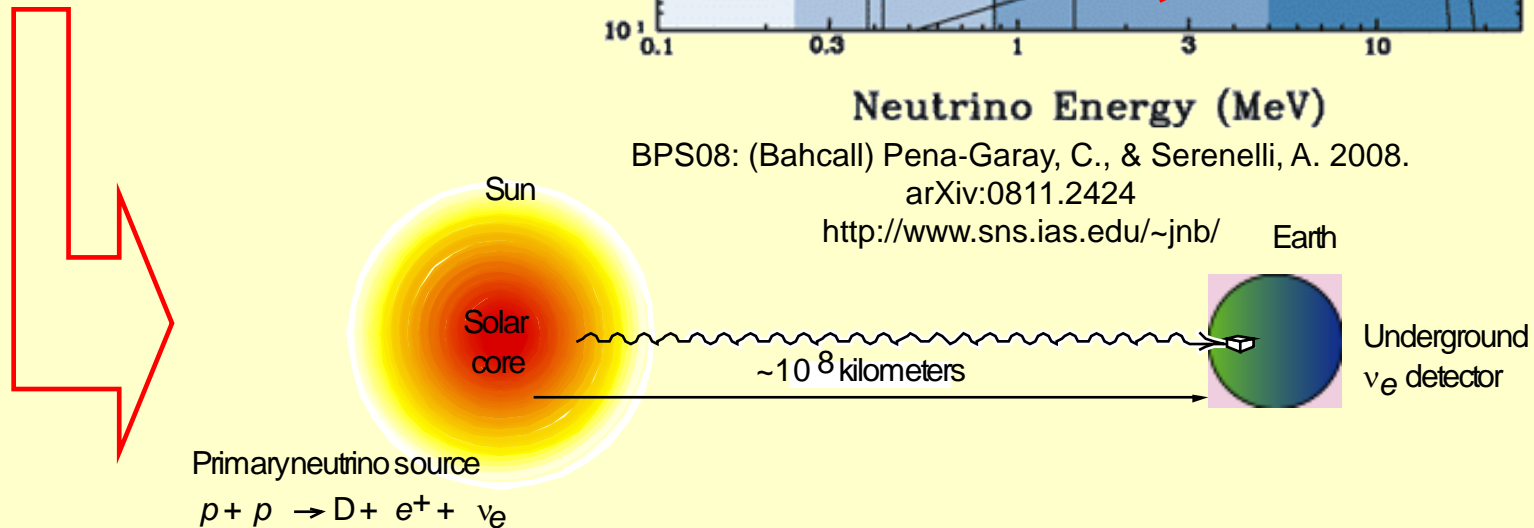


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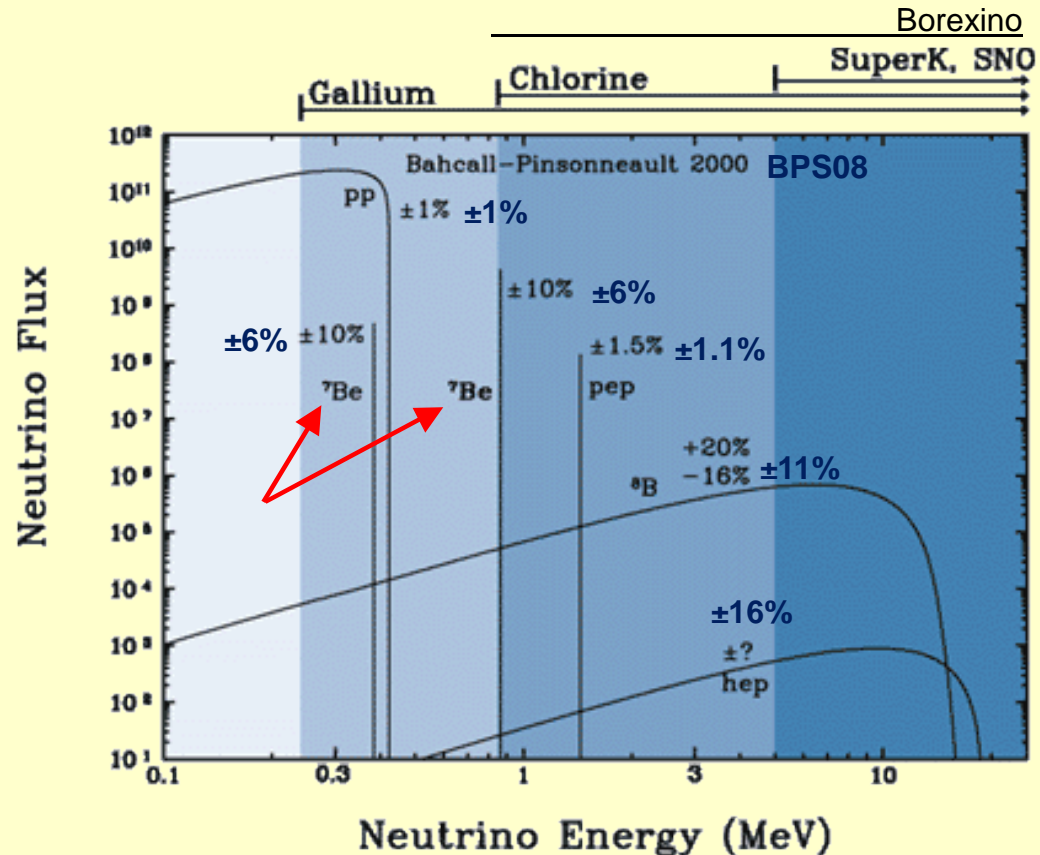
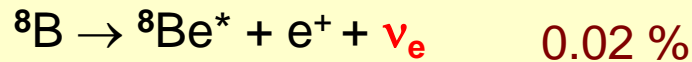
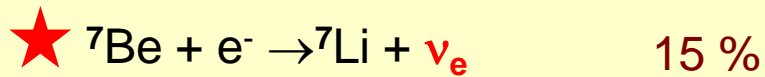
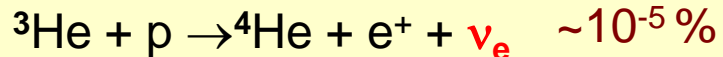
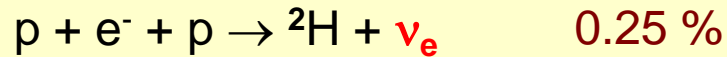
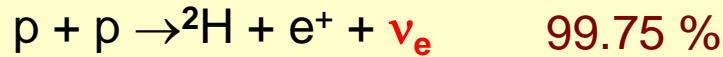
<http://www.sns.ias.edu/~jnb/>

Earth



Neutrino Production in the Sun

Light Element Fusion Reactions

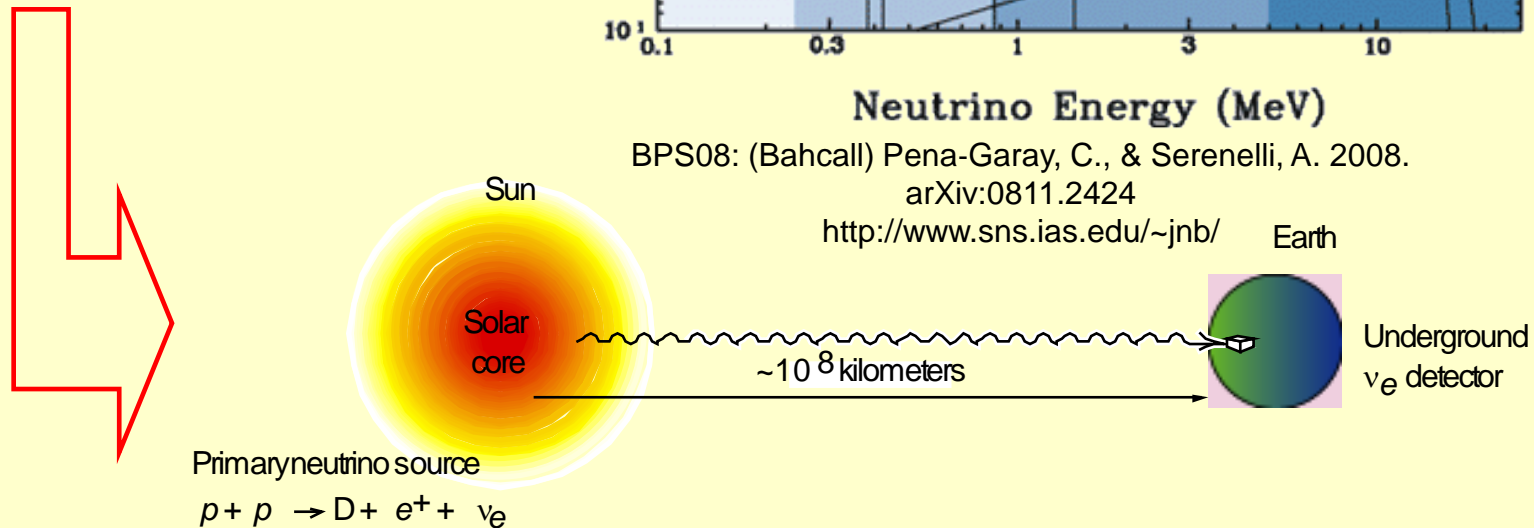


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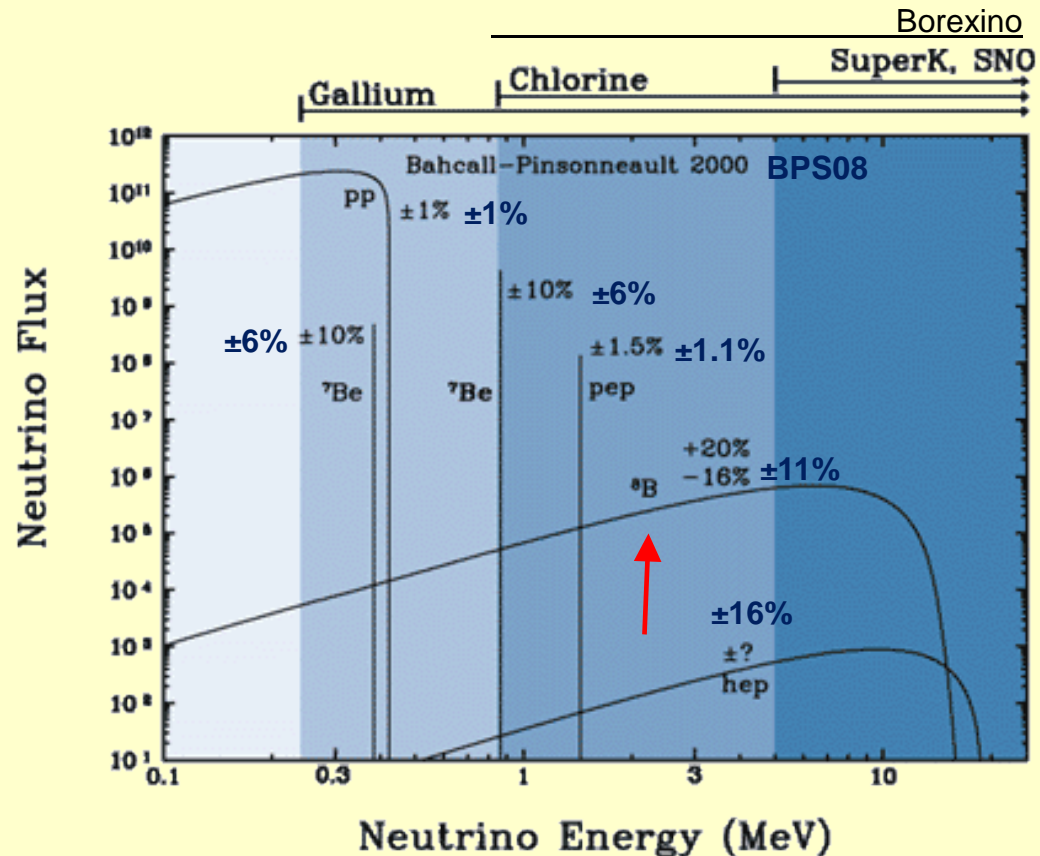
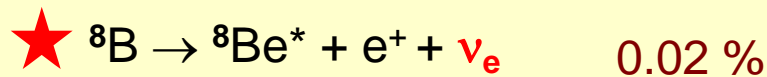
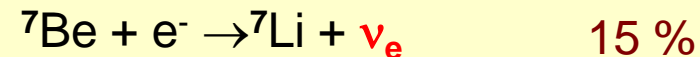
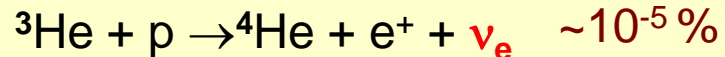
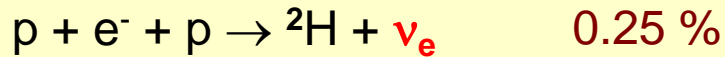
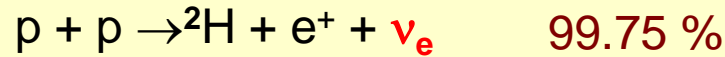
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Earth



Neutrino Production in the Sun

Light Element Fusion Reactions

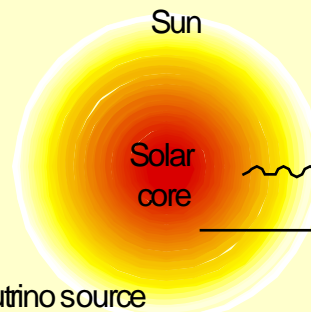
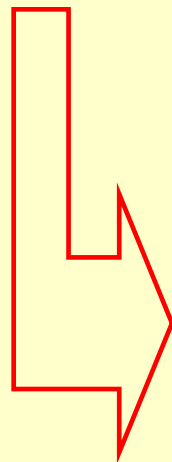


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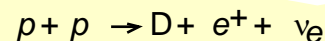
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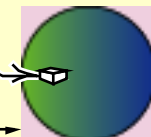
Earth



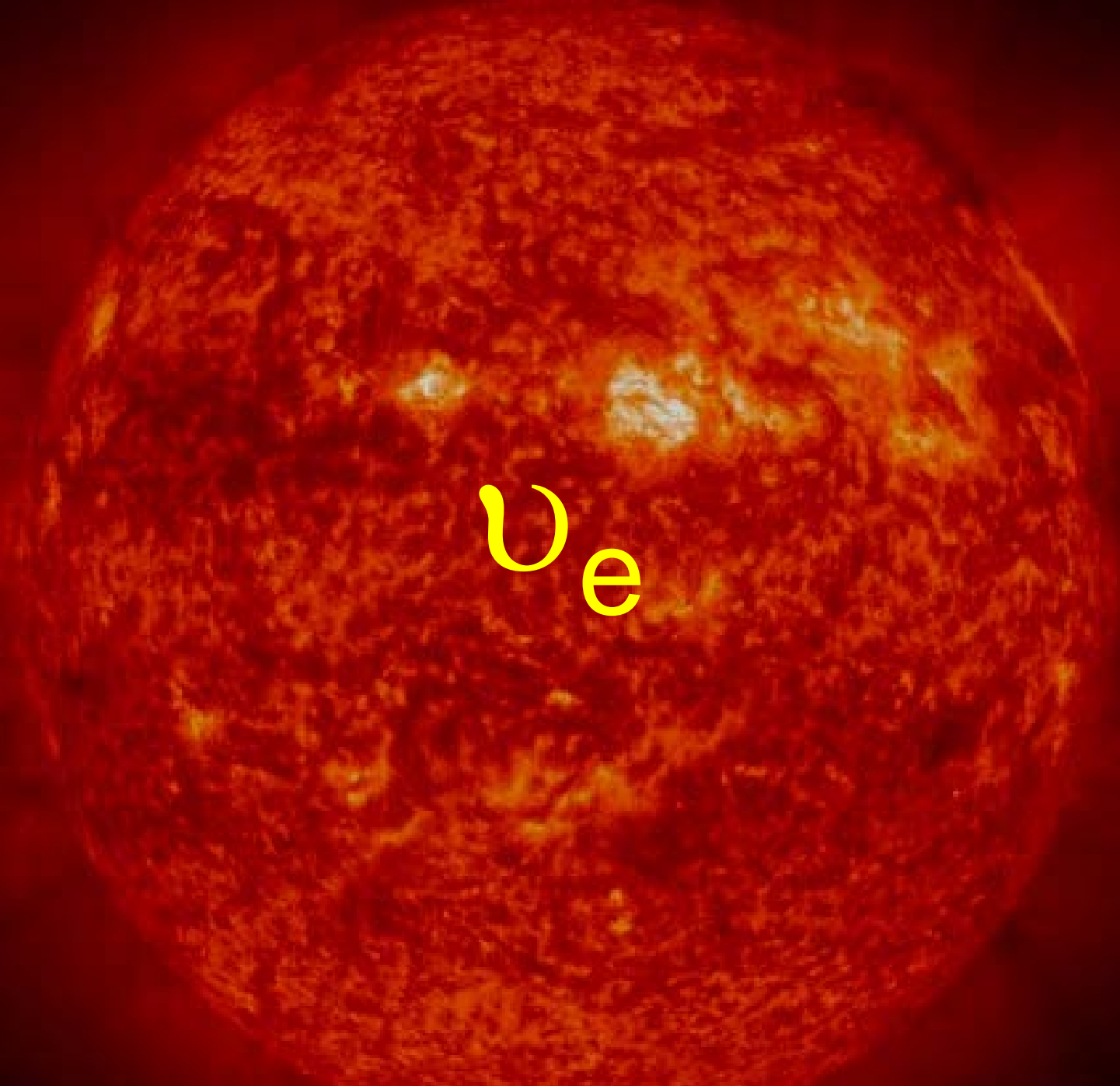
Primary neutrino source



$\sim 10^8$ kilometers



Underground ν_e detector



ν_e

Solar Neutrino Mixing

$$P_{ee} \equiv P(\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e)$$

$$P_{ee} = \cos^4(\theta_{13}) [1 - \sin^2(2\theta_{12}) \sin^2(\varphi)]$$

$$P_{ee} \approx 1 - \sin^2(2\theta_{12}) \sin^2(\varphi)$$

$$\text{where } \varphi = 1.27 \Delta m_{12}^2 L / E$$

Main Solar Physics:

$$\Delta m_{12}^2 \text{ \& } \sin(2\theta_{12})$$

Experiment:

Distance (**L**) & Energy (**E**)

**Survival Probability
3 Parameters !**

$$\Delta m_{12}^2 = m_2^2 - m_1^2$$

signed quantity

θ_{12} = solar mixing

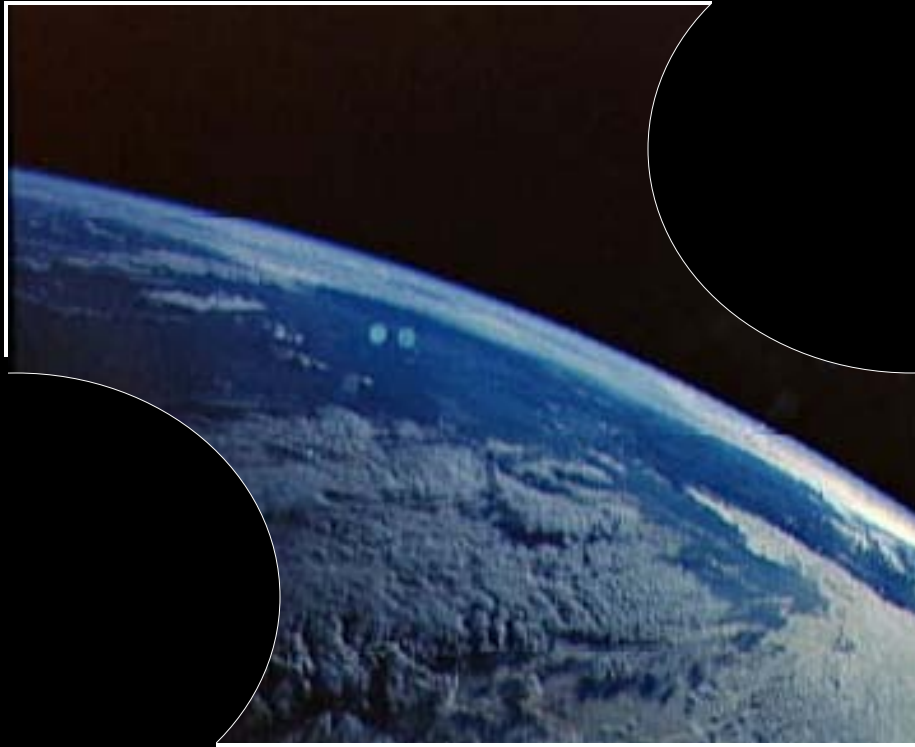
θ_{13} = small

$$\Delta m_{31}^2 = \pm 2.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$$

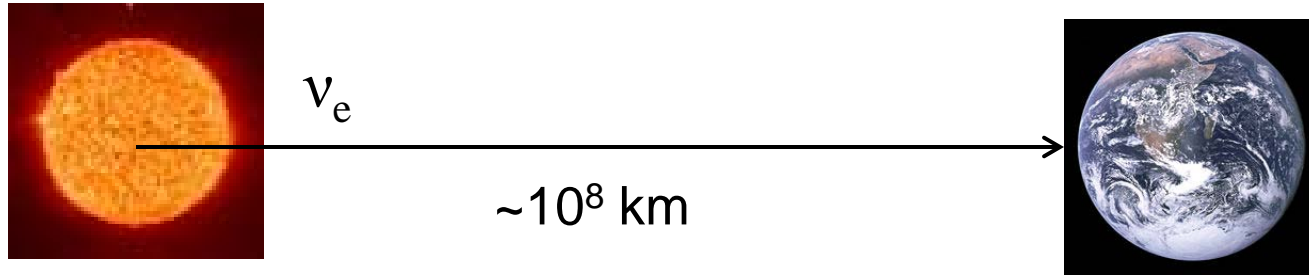
*The state
evolves with
time or distance*

The Second Piece:

Pre-SNO (~2001)



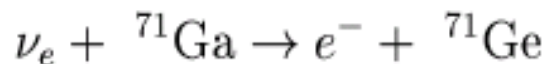
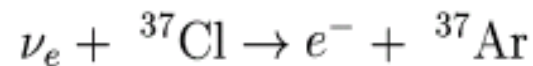
Solar Neutrino Problem (Pre SNO)



Measured \neq Predicted

\overline{P}_{ee}

Neutrino reactions



Experiment	Medium	Threshold (MeV)	Measured/SSM
Homestake	Chlorine	0.814	0.34±0.03
SAGE+GALLEX/GNO	Gallium	0.2332	0.52±0.03
SuperK	H₂O	7.0	0.406±0.013

Mixing Parameters

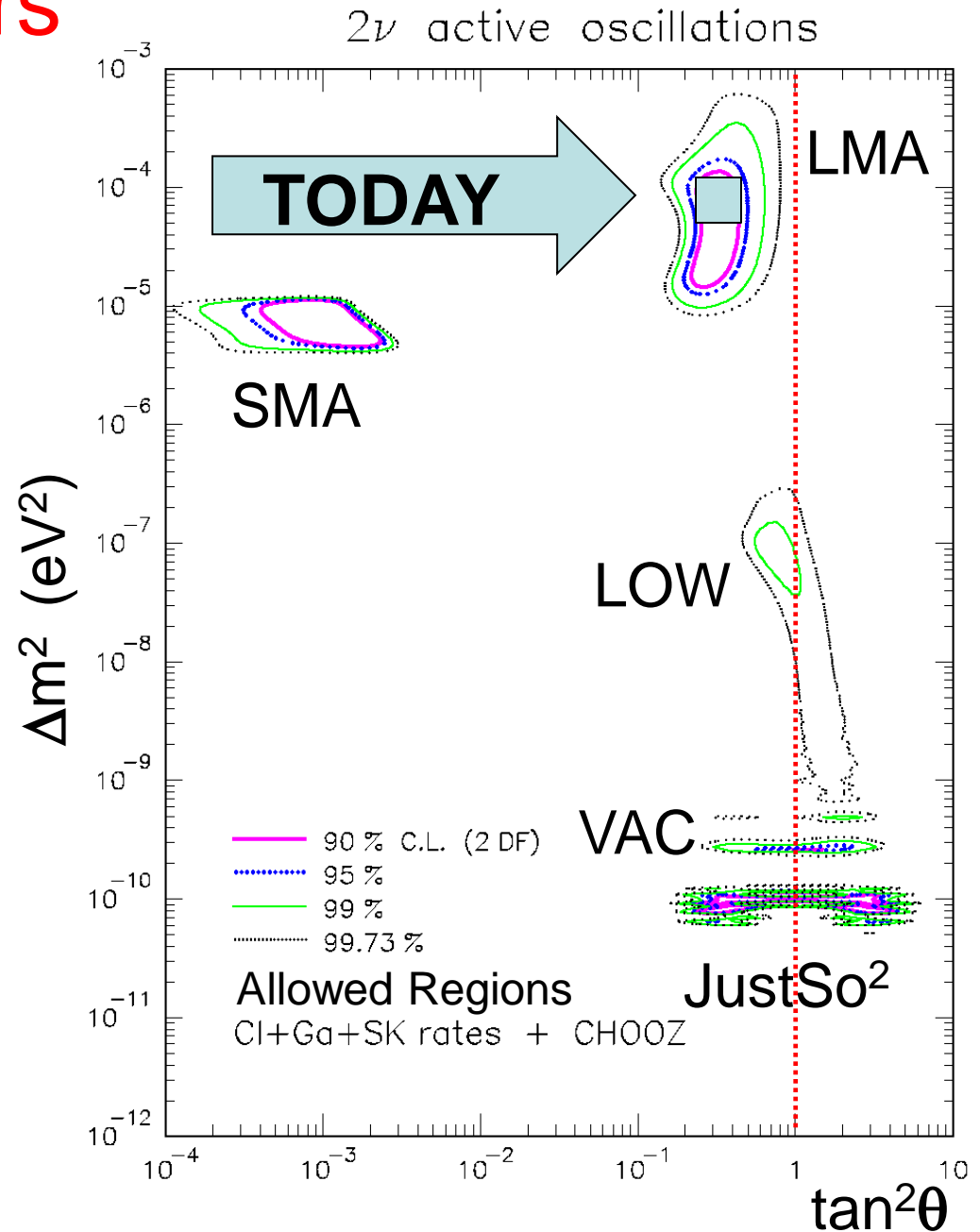
Combination of the Chlorine, Gallium, SK, and CHOOZ restricted the mixing parameters

Pre SNO (~2001)

$$\Delta m^2 = \Delta m_{12}^2$$

$$\theta = \theta_{12}$$

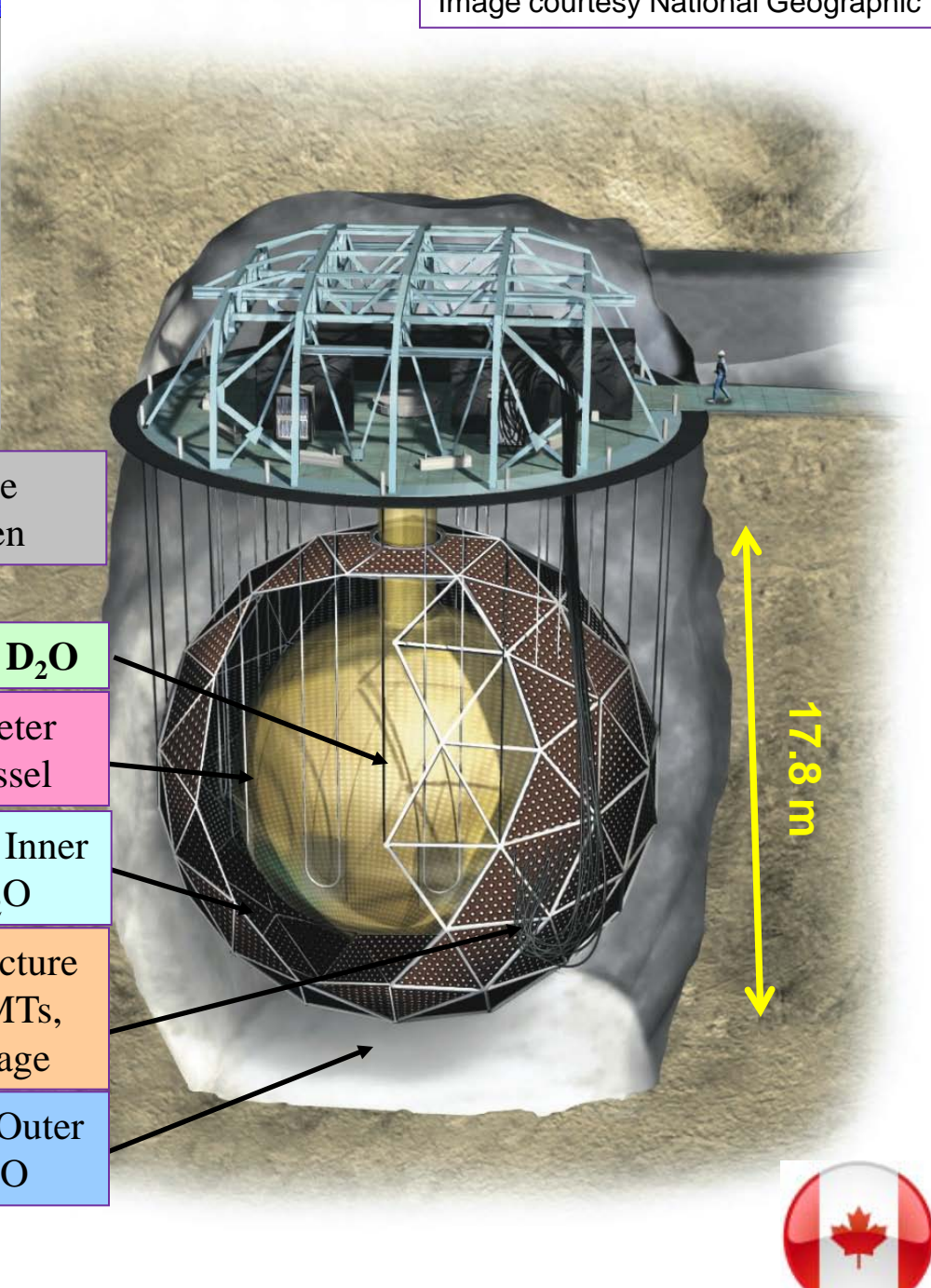
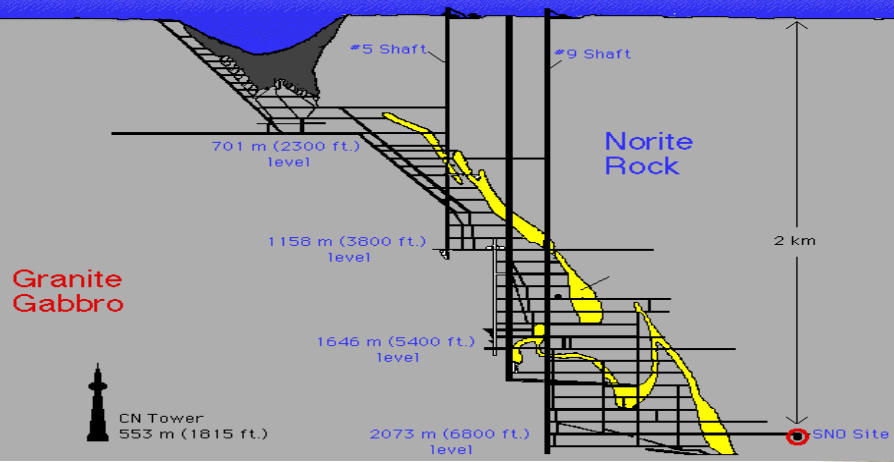
$$\theta_{13} = 0$$



Arranging the Pieces:

The Sudbury Neutrino Observatory





Sudbury Neutrino Observatory

6000 mwe overburden

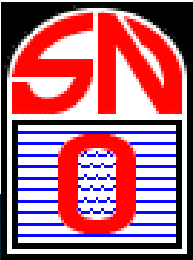
1000 tonnes D₂O

12 m Diameter Acrylic Vessel

1700 tonnes Inner Shield H₂O

Support Structure for 9500 PMTs, 60% coverage

5300 tonnes Outer Shield H₂O

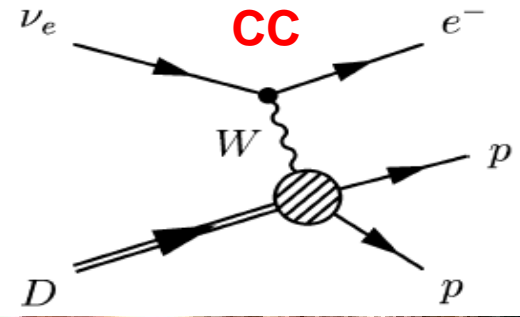


Key signatures for ν mixing with SNO

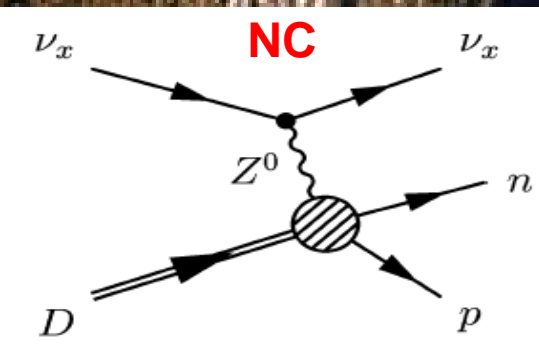
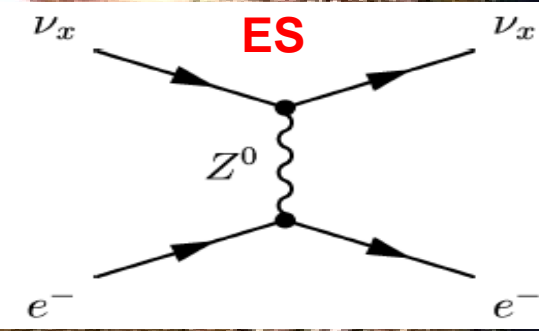


Flavor change ? $P_{ee}(E_\nu) \neq 1 !$

$$\frac{\Phi_{CC}}{\Phi_{ES}} = \frac{\nu_e}{\nu_e + 0.154(\nu_\mu + \nu_\tau)}$$

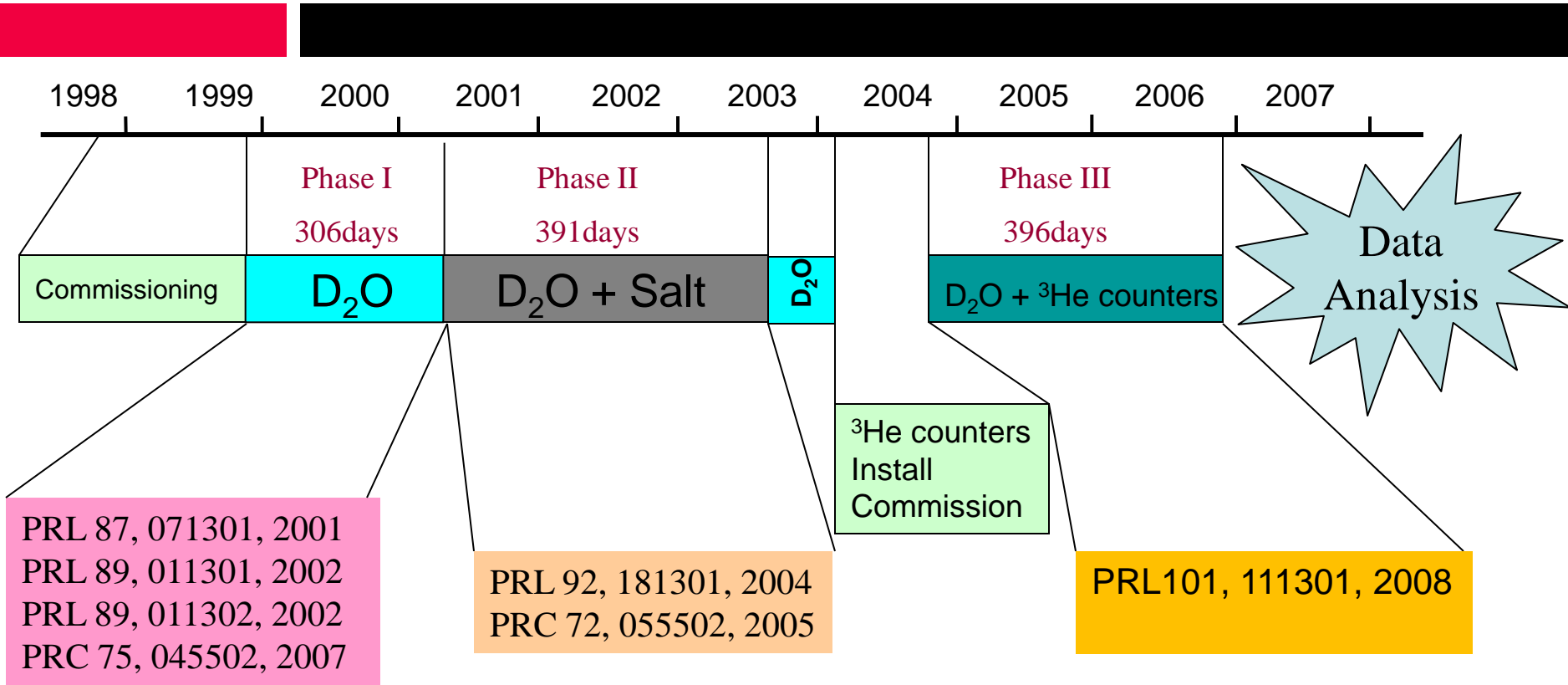


$$\frac{\Phi_{CC}}{\Phi_{NC}} = \frac{\nu_e}{\nu_e + \nu_\mu + \nu_\tau}$$



Timeline of SNO

Total of ~1100 live-days



PRC, 055504, 2010

Combined Phase I-II
Low Energy Threshold Analysis

Upcoming... Phase I-II-III combined analysis

Soon!



SNO Phases I+II Major Improvements

- Tune up the Monte Carlo on calibration data based on 5 years of operational experience - Reduction of systematic uncertainties
- Improve optics (especially at large radii) with late light and new energy estimator (improve energy resolution by 6%)

Energy Threshold

D₂O phase

T_{eff} = 5 → 3.5 MeV

Salt phase

T_{eff} = 5.5 → 3.5 MeV

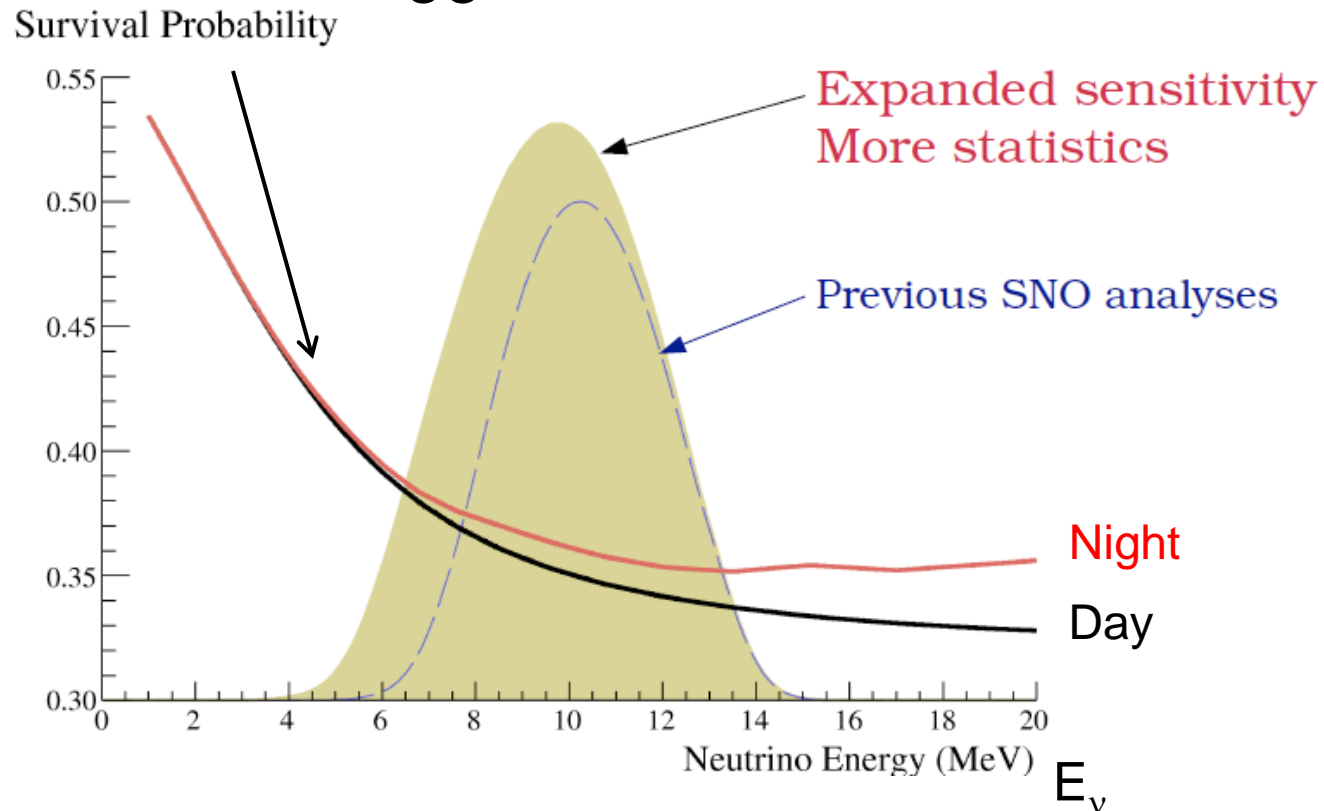
Improve statistics

CC by ~40%

NC by ~70%

Allow to fit the background wall

P_{ee} typical LMA



SNO Phases I+II

Direct joint-phase fit of P_{ee}

$$\Phi(8B) = 5.046^{+0.159 +0.107}_{-0.152 -0.123}$$

in units of $10^6 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

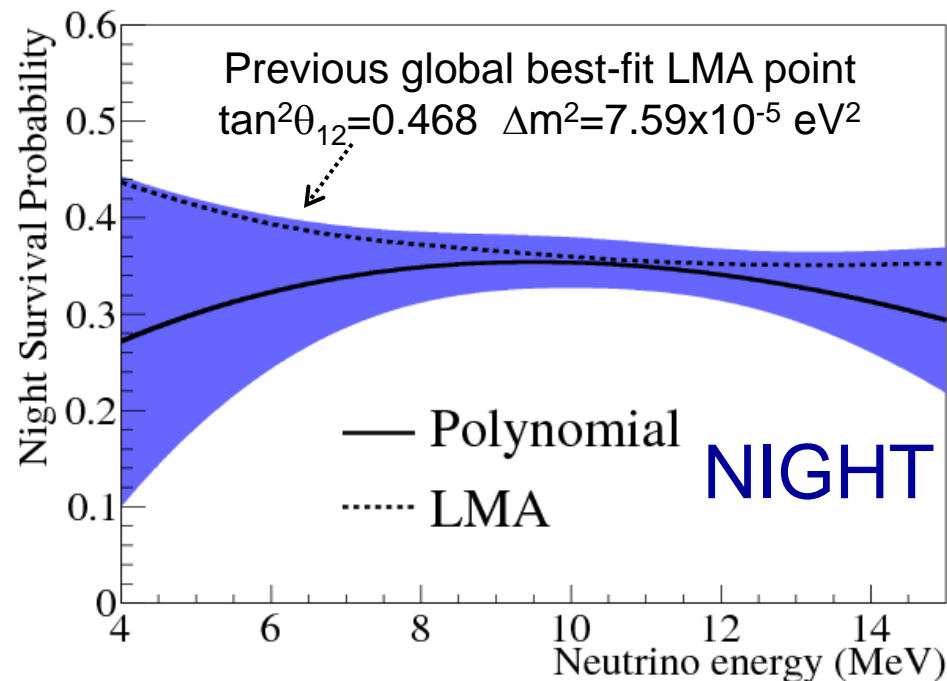
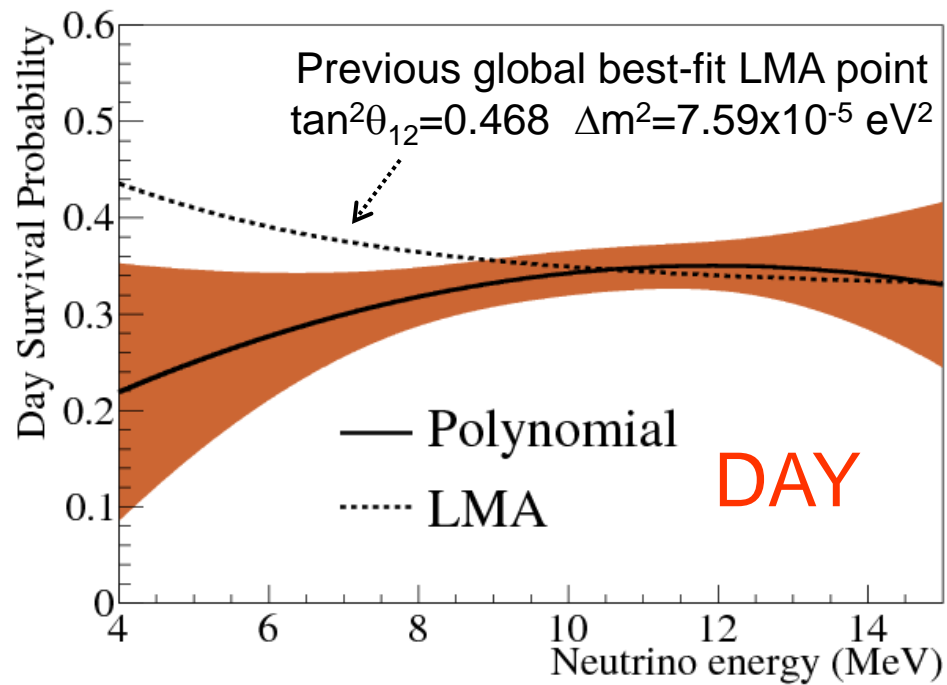
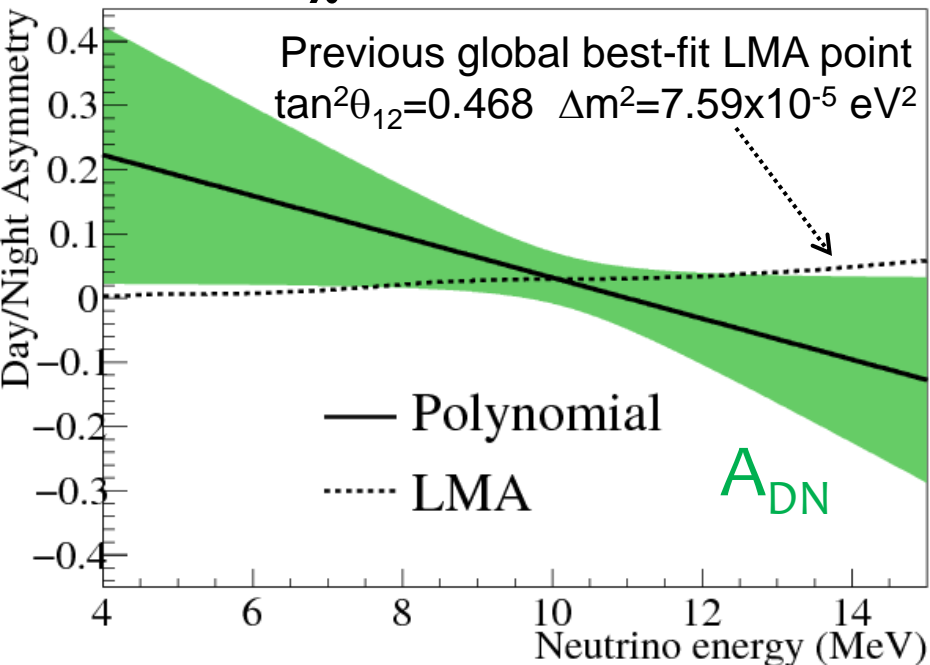


No distortion, no D/N:

$$\Delta\chi^2 = 1.94 / 4 \text{ d.o.f.}$$

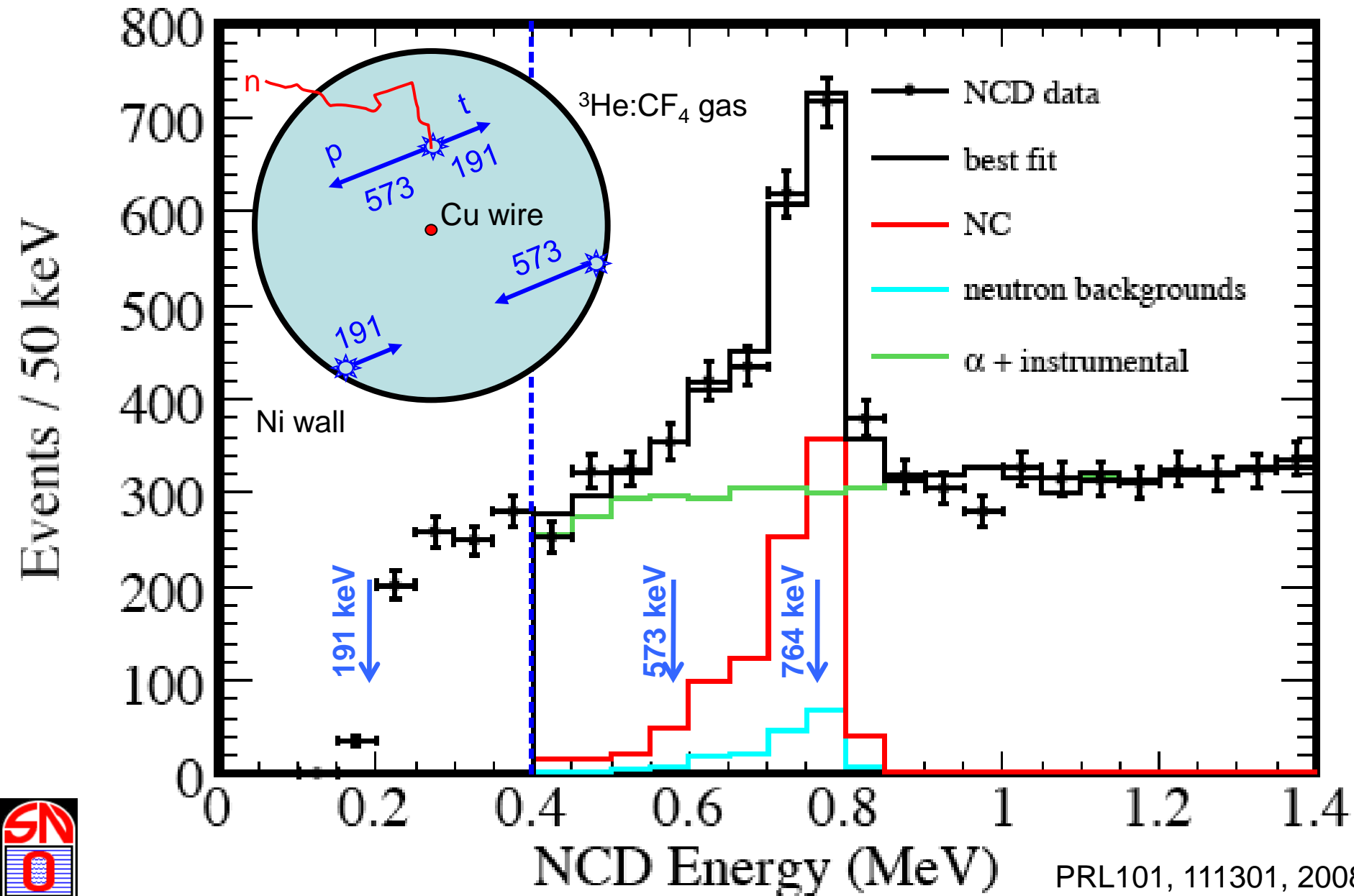
LMA-prediction:

$$\Delta\chi^2 = 3.90 / 4 \text{ d.o.f.}$$



SNO NCD's Phase III

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





Global View

Data Sets Solar Oscillation Analysis

- Radiochemical : Cl, Ga
 - Ga rate: 66.1 ± 3.1 SNU SAGE+GNO/GALLEX [PRC80, 015807(2009)]
 - Cl rate: 2.56 ± 0.23 [Astrophys. J. 496 (1998) 505]
- SK
 - SK-I 1496 days, zenith spectrum $E \geq 5.0$ MeV
 - SK-II 791 days, spectrum + D/N $E \geq 7.5$ MeV
- Borexino
 - ${}^7\text{Be}$ rate: 49 ± 5 cpd/100tons [PRL101, 091302(2008)]
- SNO
 - Phase I + II (PMT Low Energy threshold $E \geq 4.0$ MeV)
 - Phase III (NCD and PMT $E \geq 6.5$ MeV)
- KamLAND reactor experiment: 2008 [PRL100, 221803 (2008)]
- ${}^8\text{B}$ spectrum: W. T. Winter et al., PRC 73, 025503 (2006).

Oscillation Analyses: Global Solar

Best-fit LMA point:

$$\tan^2\theta_{12} = 0.457$$

(+0.038 -0.041)

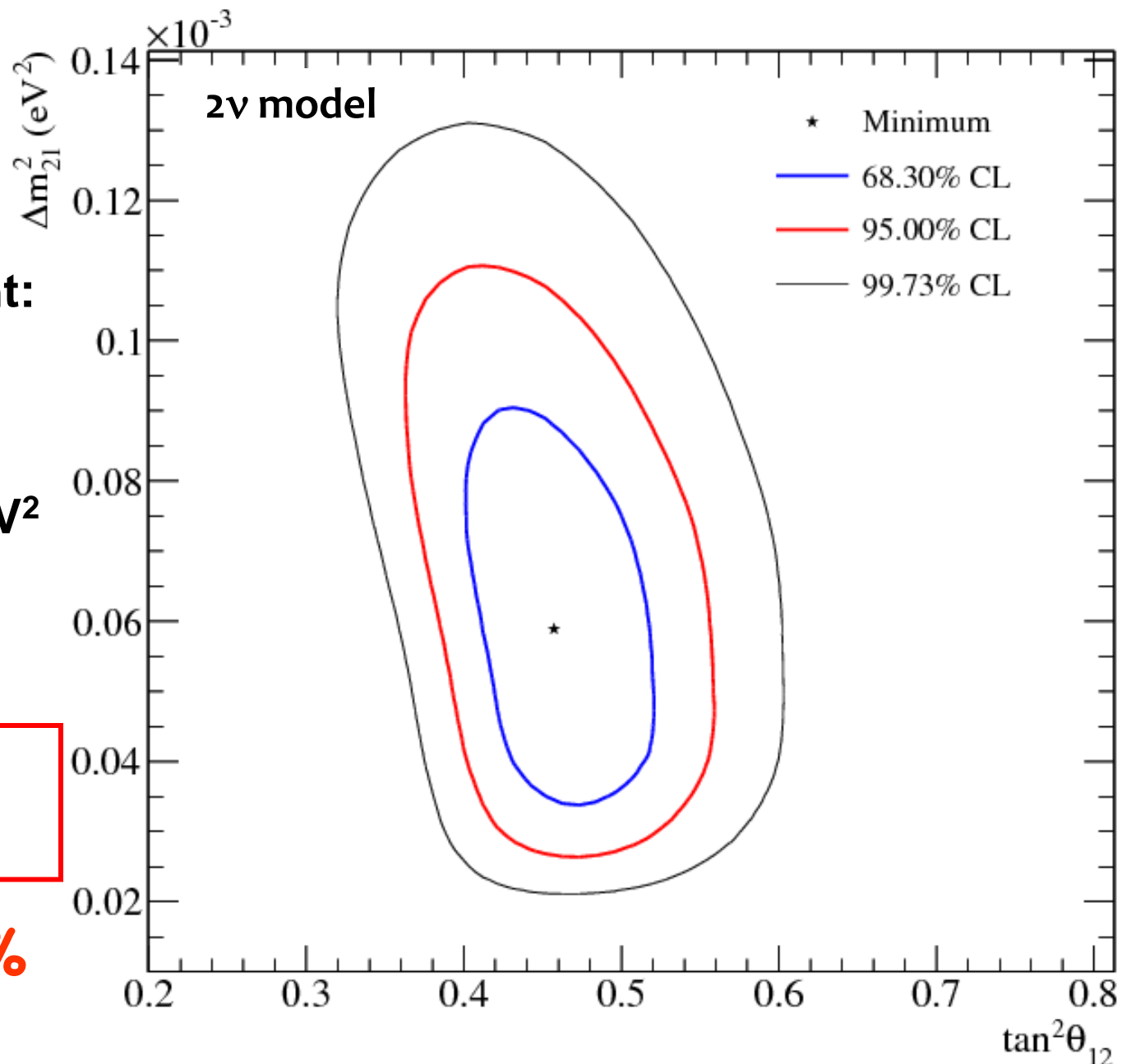
$$\Delta m_{12}^2 = 5.89 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$$

(+2.13 -2.16)

$$\Phi(8B) = 5.104$$

in units of $10^6 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

$$\Delta\Phi_{8B} = \begin{matrix} +3.90 \\ -2.95 \end{matrix} \%$$



Solar + KamLAND 2-flavor

Best-fit LMA point:

$$\tan^2\theta_{12} = 0.457^{+0.040}_{-0.029}$$

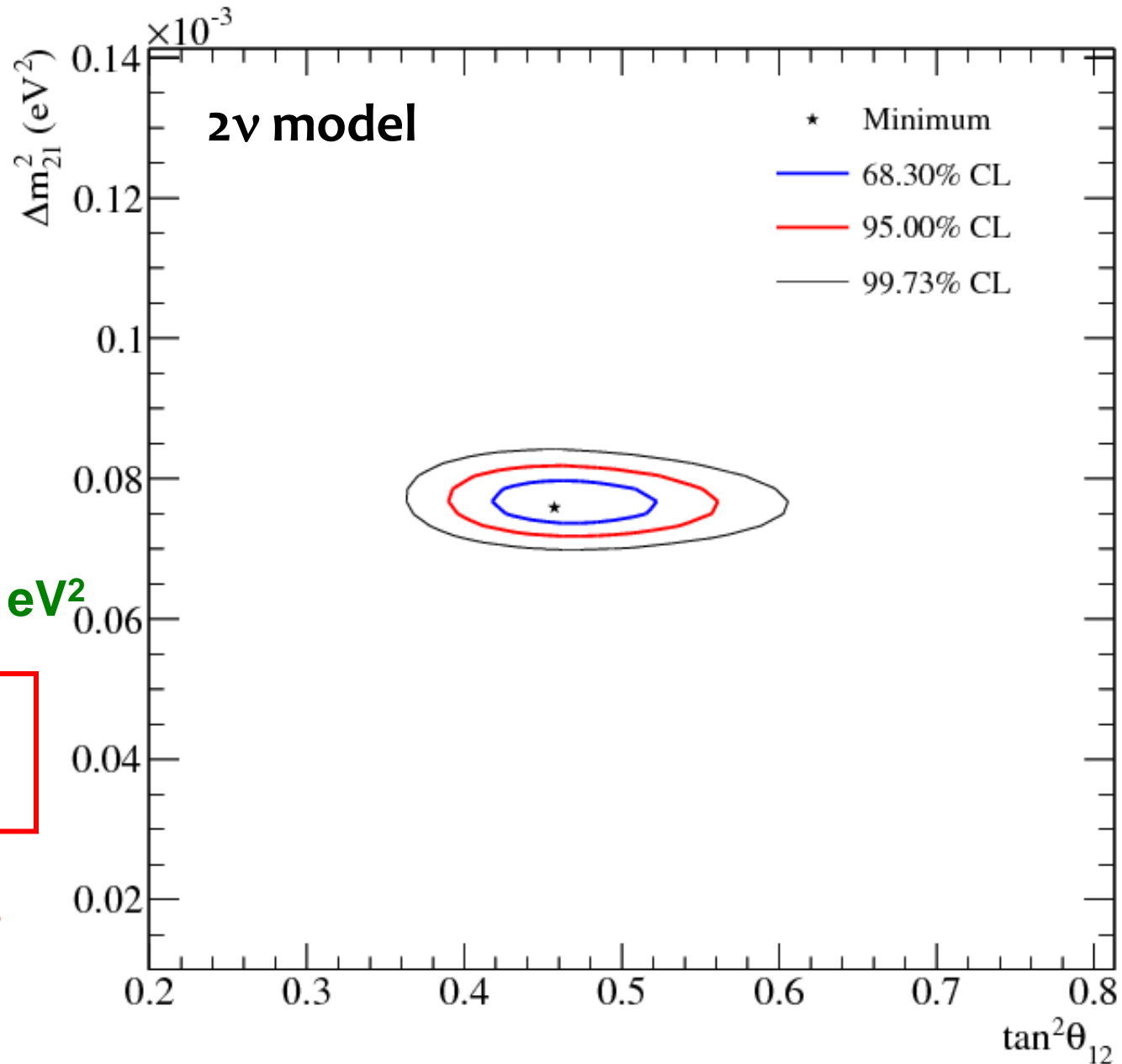
$$\theta_{12} = 34.06^{+1.16}_{-0.84} \text{ deg}$$

$$\Delta m_{12}^2 = 7.59^{+0.20}_{-0.21} \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$$

$$\Phi(8B) = 5.013$$

in units of $10^6 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

$$\Delta\Phi_{8B} = +2.37\% \text{ } -2.95\%$$



Solar + KamLAND 3-flavor

Best-fit LMA point:

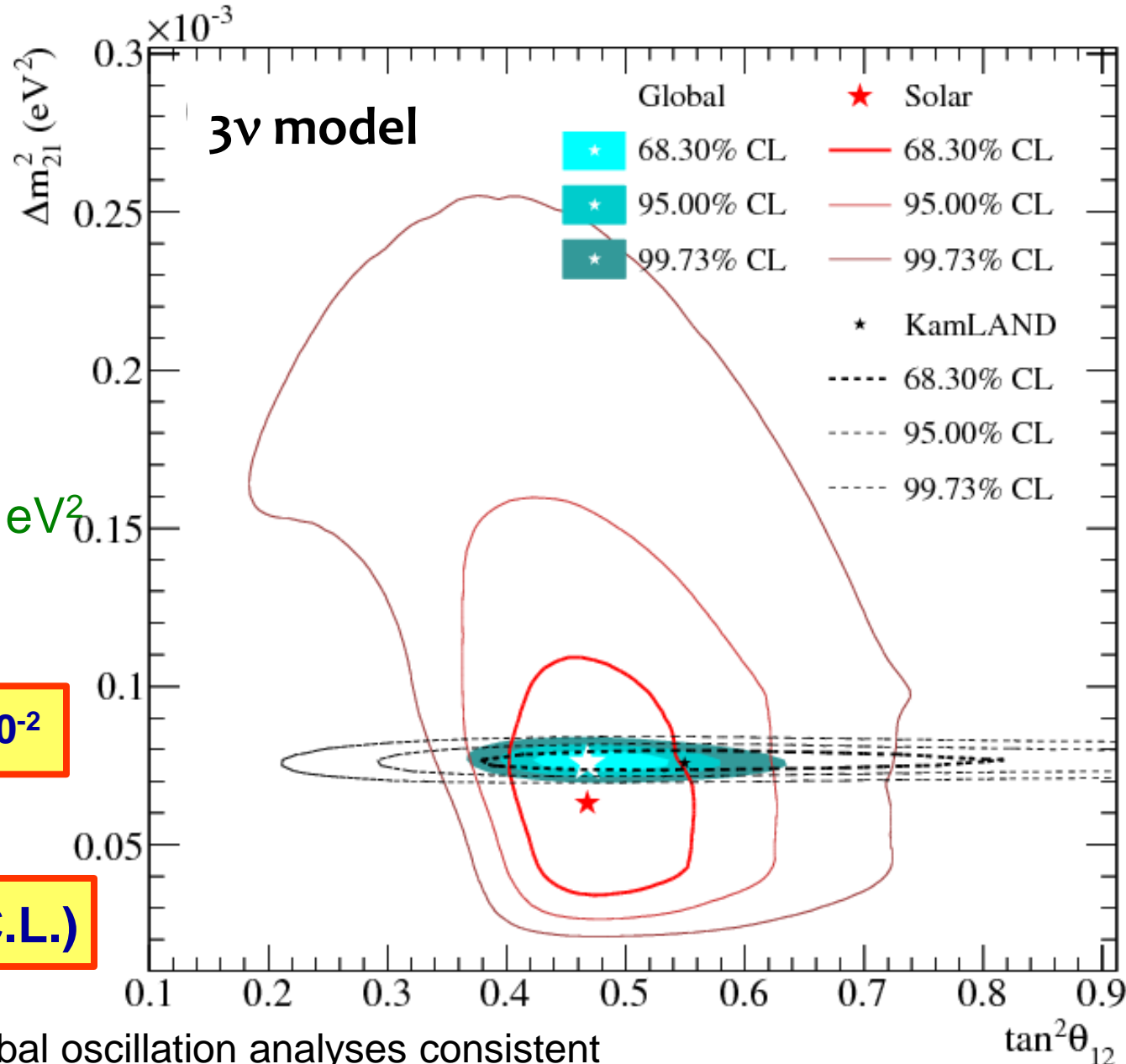
$$\tan^2\theta_{12} = 0.468^{+0.042}_{-0.023}$$

$$\Delta m_{12}^2 = 7.59^{+0.21}_{-0.21} \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$$

Best-fit:

$$\sin^2\theta_{13} = 2.00^{+2.09}_{-1.63} \times 10^{-2}$$

$$\sin^2\theta_{13} < 0.057 \text{ (95\% C.L.)}$$

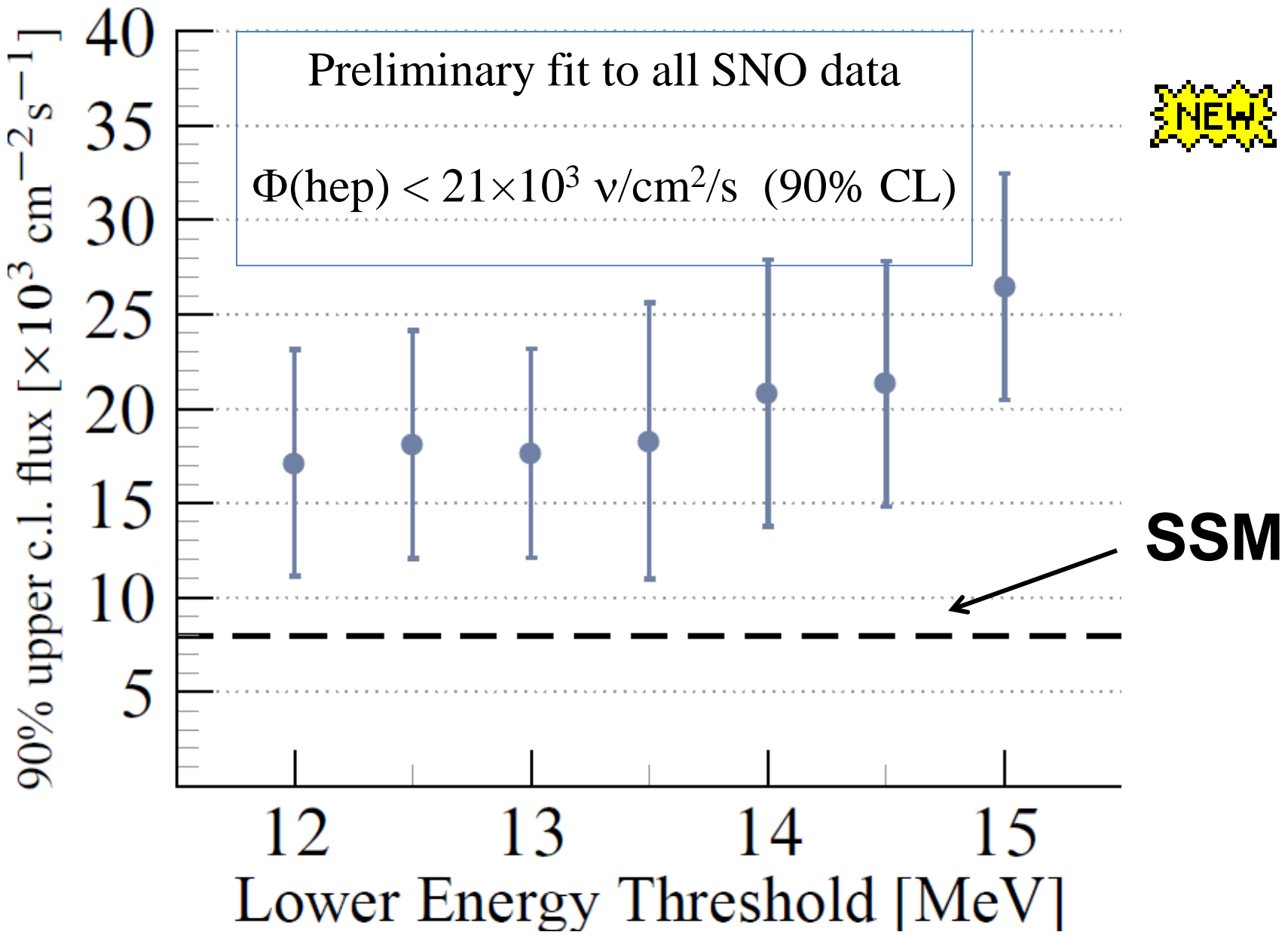


Remark: SNO and SK global oscillation analyses consistent



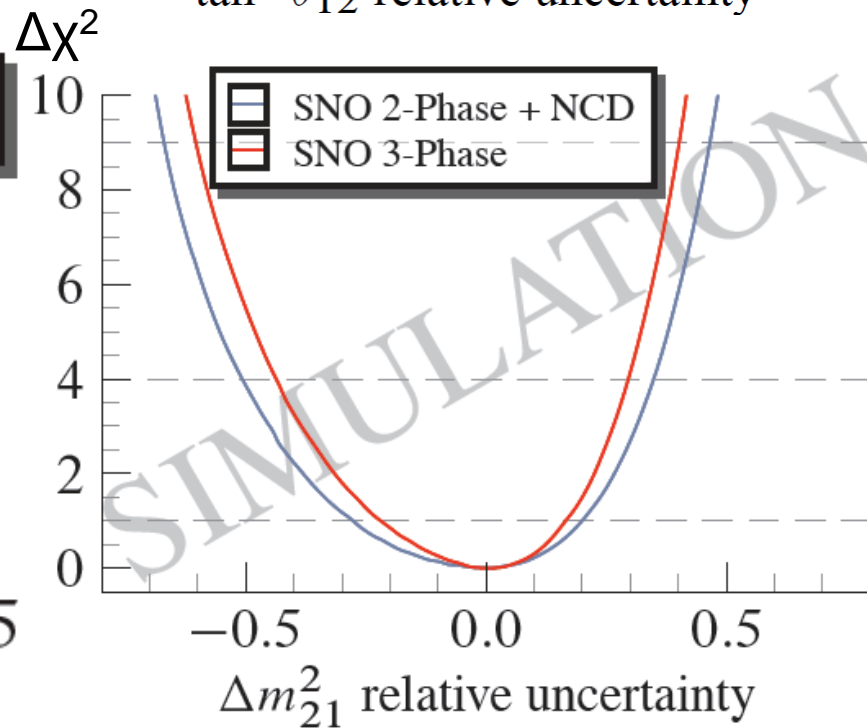
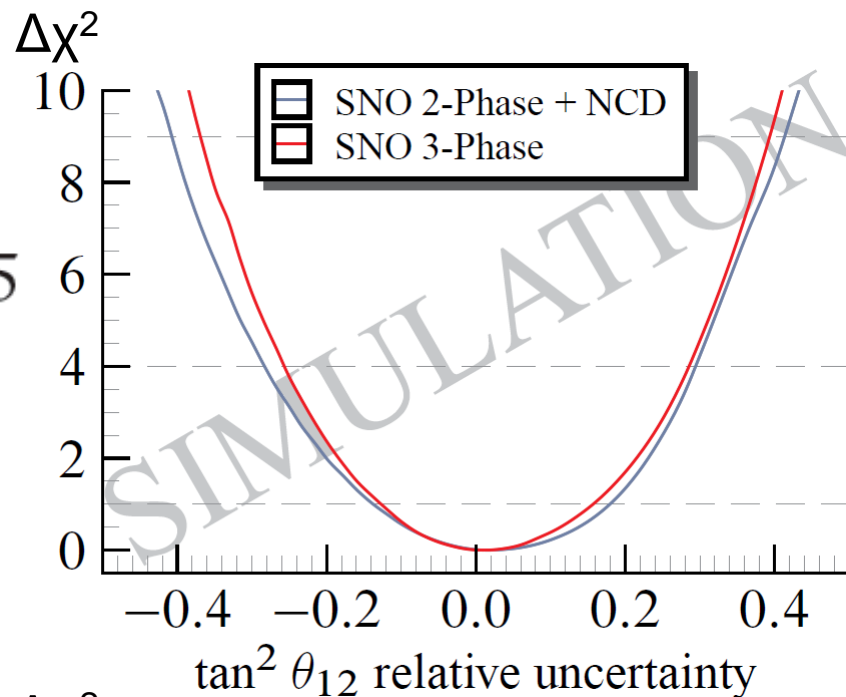
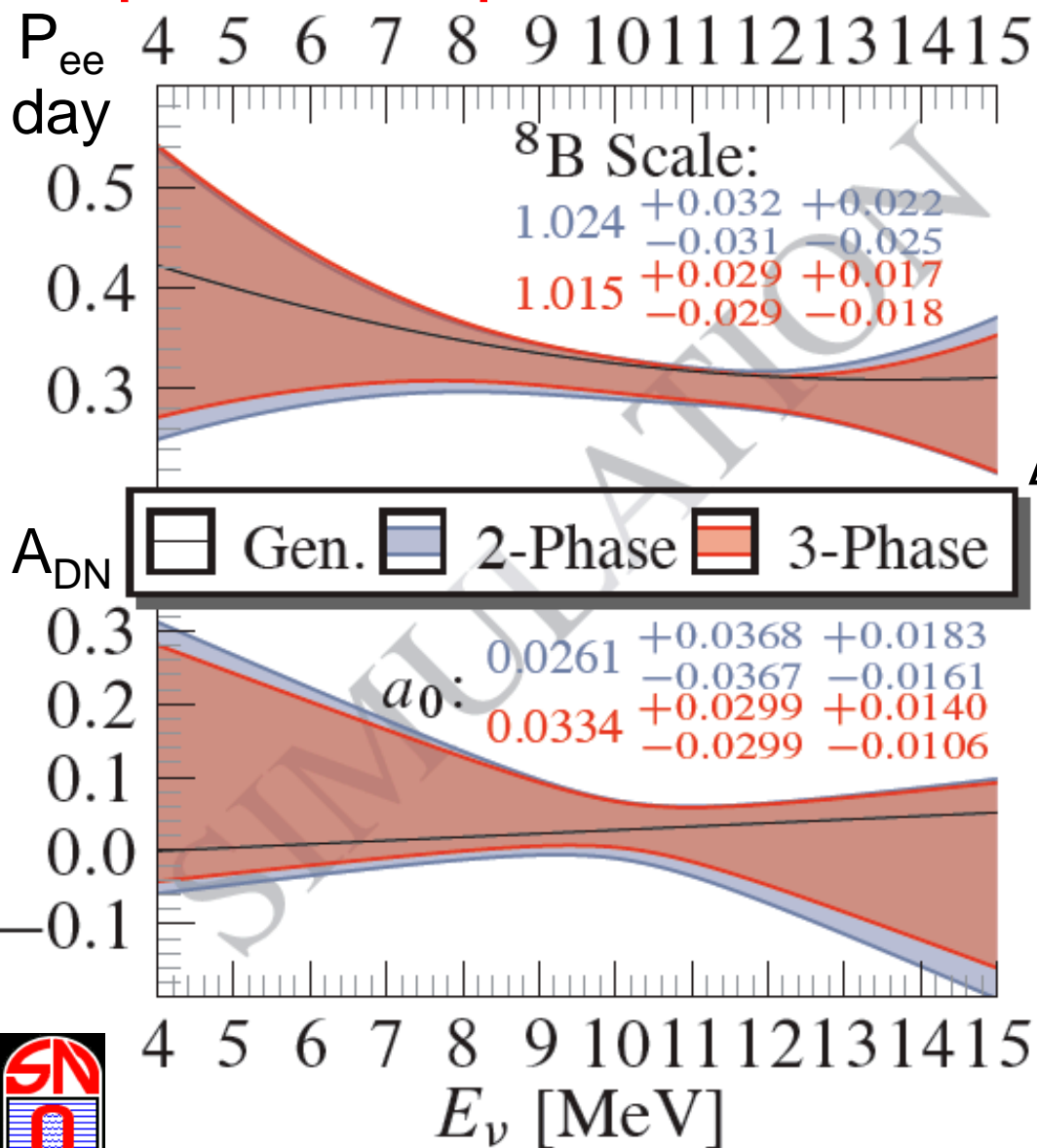
Newest
stuff for
summer
2011 !!!

SNO hep neutrino sensitivity (3-phase)



SNO Full 3-Phase

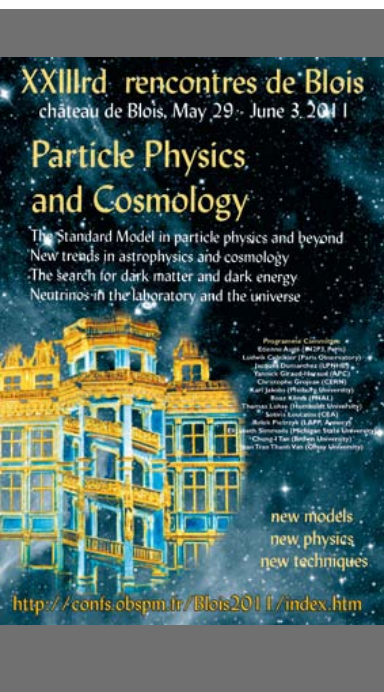
Expected improvement



Conclusion & Future

- Great physics out of solar neutrino experiments
From solving SNP to precision physics
- Direct evidence of solar neutrino oscillation by SNO
- Global solar solution favors LMA (Cl+Ga+SK+BX+SNO)
- SNO: 3-flavour analysis
- Upcoming new and final SNO I+II+III publication
Almost ready... to be expected for TAUP 2011
- Expect further improvement with SNO 3-phase analysis
The only model-independent fit of solar survival probability





Merci !

Thank you!

