#### MUON FOLLOWERS IN THE SUDBURY NEUTRINO OBSERVATORY

Van Nguyen

Mentor: Dr. Joseph Formaggio

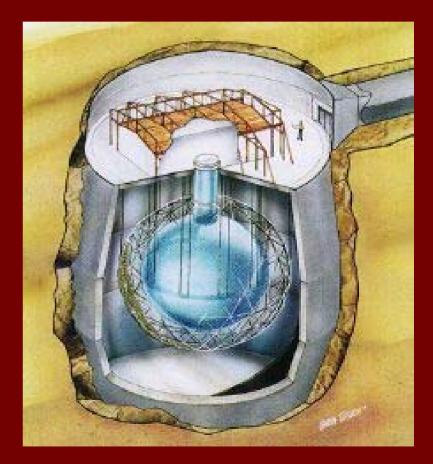
CENPA, University of Washington Department of Physics, San Diego State University

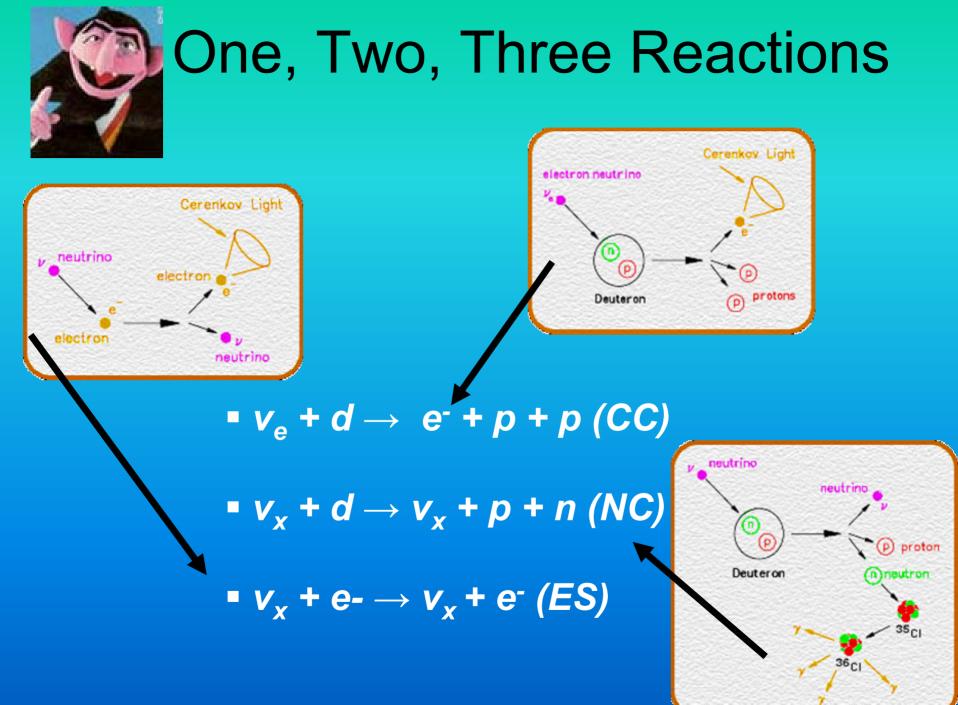
Friday, August 20, 2004

### **Getting to Know**



- Located 2km deep underground
- Acrylic vessel 12m in diameter
- Filled with 1,000 metric tonnes
  (2240 lb) of ultra-pure heavy water
  (D<sub>2</sub>O)
- Fully resolved the solar neutrino problem in 2002





#### **The Three Phases of SNO**

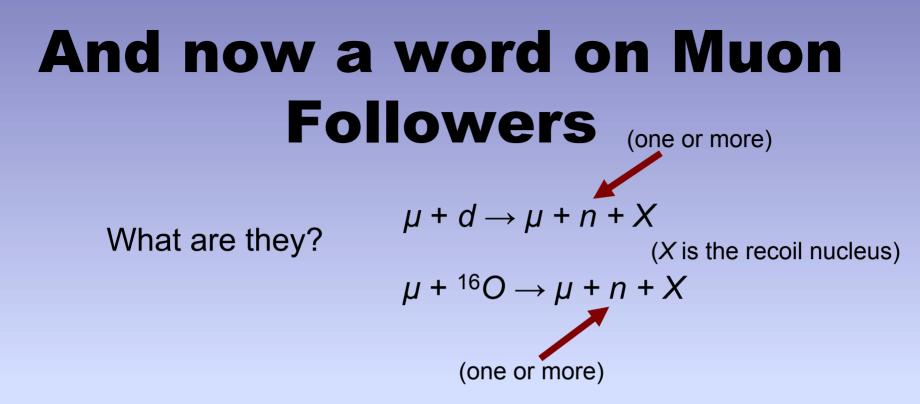


Pure D<sub>2</sub>O phase
 (completed June 2001)

Ingredients: ultra-pure D<sub>2</sub>O

Salt phase
 (completed Sept. 2003)
 Ingredients: add salt

 NCD phase (in progress)
 Ingredients: first, magically remove the salt, then add <sup>3</sup>He

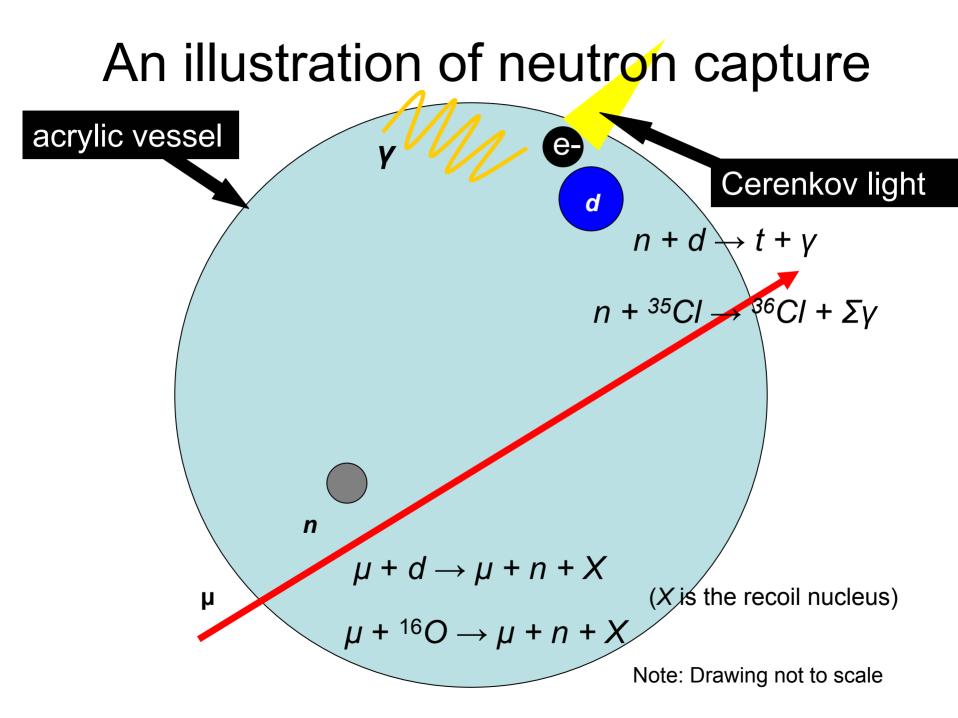


The goal: to determine the capture efficiency for both low and high energy neutrons as a function of radius

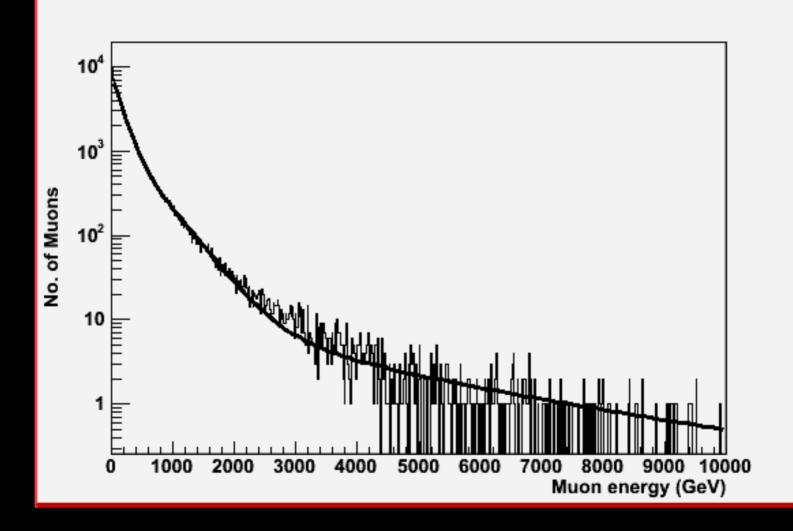
"And everywhere the muon went, the muon went, the muon went.



Everywhere the muon went, the neutron was sure to follow."



#### **Muon Energy Spectrum**



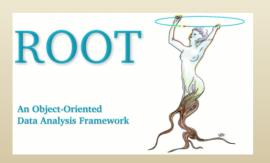
#### If the function fits...

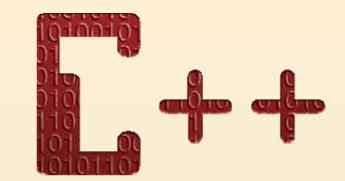
The fitting function:

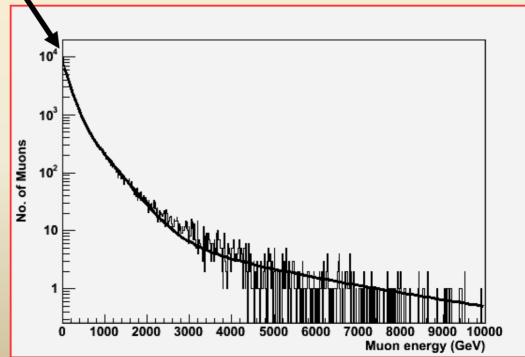
$$F(x) = ae^{-bx} / x + ce^{-dx} + fxe^{-gx}$$

with a = 2.41231E4, b = 1.57581E-4, c = 7.69494E3, d = 2.81733E-3, f = -1.89793E1, and g = 4.23727E-3,

provides a fit with a chi square/degree of freedom of 1.0908.







#### ...use it

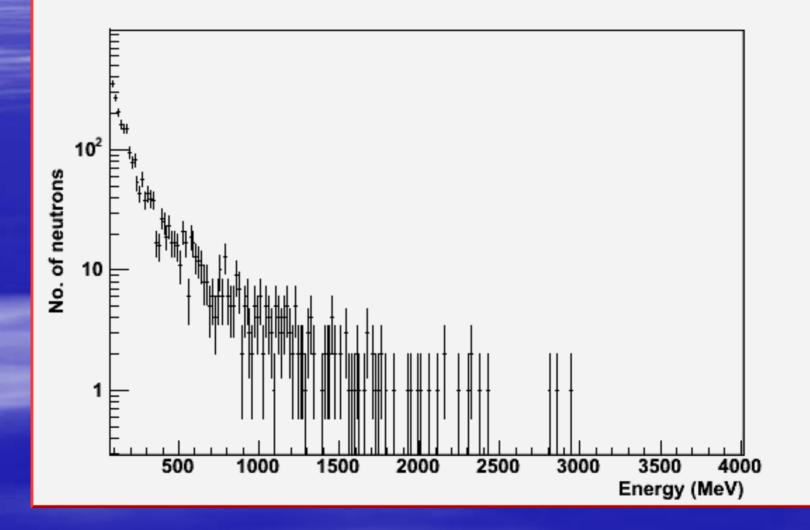
The spallation neutron energy depends on the muon energy in the following way:

$$\frac{dN}{dE_n} = A(\frac{e^{-7E_n}}{E_n} + B(E_\mu)e^{-2E_n})$$

where A is a normalization factor, and

$$B(E_{\mu}) = 0.52 - 0.58e^{-0.0099E_{\mu}}$$

#### Neutron Energy Spectrum





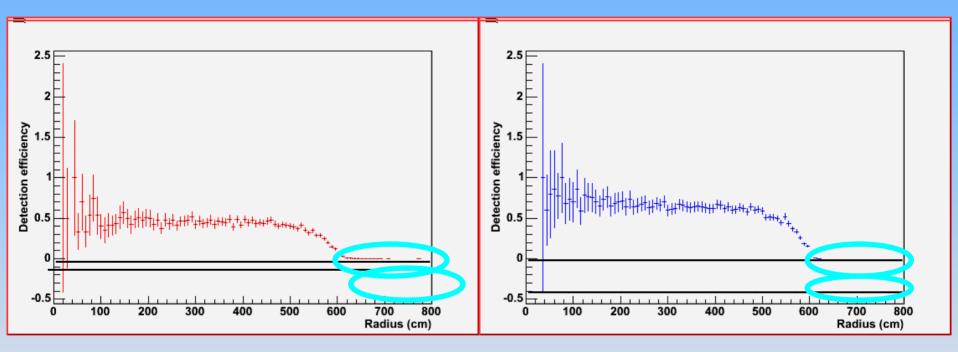
#### The next step

- Compare low and high energy neutrons for Pure D<sub>2</sub>O and Salt phases
- Use SNOMAN, the SNO Monte carlo and ANalysis program, which simulates event by event in the SNO detector



From the SNOMAN companion 5.00 website

## Hey neutron capture, what is your efficiency rate?



Efficiency curve for spallation neutrons in the BaltepDagephase Efficiency curve for low energy neutrons in the BattepDagephase

#### **Fitting the efficiency curves**

$$\in = \frac{\Sigma_D}{\Sigma} \mathbf{x} \{ 1 - Fescape \} \text{ where }$$

$$F_{Escape} = \frac{R}{s} \frac{\sinh(\frac{s}{l})}{\sinh(\frac{R_e}{l})} \left[ \cosh(\frac{R_e - R}{l}) + \frac{l}{R} \sinh(\frac{R_e - R}{l}) \right] \quad \text{with}$$

 $l = \sqrt{\frac{D}{\Sigma}}$ 

neutron type	parameter	value	X²/ndf
spallation, $D_2O$	<b>Σ</b> / <b>Σ</b> <sub>D</sub>	0.355128	0.4842
	1	153.09	
low energy, D <sub>2</sub> O	$\Sigma/\Sigma_D$	0.363989	0.711
	1	135.96	
spallation, Salt	$\Sigma/\Sigma_D$	0.463736	0.3797
	1	50.8892	
low energy, Salt	$\Sigma/\Sigma_D$	0.670514	0.4245
	1	-57.3297	

Parameter values for R fixed.

neutron type	parameter	value	X²/ndf
spallation, $D_2O$	<b>Σ/Σ</b> <sub>D</sub>	0.322366	0.4485
	1	130.101	
	R	652.906	
low energy, $D_2O$	<b>Σ</b> / <b>Σ</b> <sub>D</sub>	0.347964	0.7079
	1	124.802	
	R	585.625	
spallation, Salt	<b>Σ</b> / <b>Σ</b> <sub>D</sub>	0.459867	0.3675
	1	48.8738	
	R	593.317	
low energy, Salt	$\Sigma/\Sigma_D$	0.659948	0.3721
	1	-50.5529	
	R	590.287	

Parameter values for R not fixed.

# Why are neutron capture efficiencies important?

It will enable us to measure the rate of neutrons released as each muon passes through

 One of the dominant backgrounds for many sensitive underground experiments remains neutrons induced by high energy cosmic rays

#### **SUMMARY**

 Muons and muon followers with the proper energy distributions produced

 Capture efficiencies for spallation and low energy neutrons have been produced and parameterized

 They have been compared for both the Pure D<sub>2</sub>O and Salt phases of SNO using an isotropic volume neutron source

 The relative efficiencies have been tested using a point neutron source at the center

Further investigation on the absolute efficiencies

#### Acknowledgements

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#### THE END

