## Borexino solar neutrino detector

Ilia Drachney on behalf of BOREXINO collaboration

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Borexino solar neutrino detector

SQC.



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Borexino solar neutrino detector

JQ C

Could gravity produce the solar heat? Yes, for several thousand years.

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Could gravity produce the solar heat? Yes, for several thousand years. ...but the Earth is too old for just gravity to produce it...

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# Fusion reactions: CNO cycle



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# Fusion reactions: CNO cycle



DaG

### Neutrinos from the fusion reactions: pp-chain



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### Neutrinos from the fusion reactions: pp-chain



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# Neutrinos from the fusion reactions: neutrino spectrum



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# Neutrino propagation from the sun: solar neutrino problem



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# Neutrino propagation from the sun: solar neutrino problem



#### Solar neutrino fluxes are decreased differently depending upon energy.

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# Neutrino propagation from the Sun: matter oscillation



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#### Borexino detector

Borexino is a liquid scintillator neutrino detector, located in Hall C of Gran Sasso National Laboratory (LNGS)



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### Introduction: Borexino construction

Borexing is constructed of a stainless steel water tank inside which is located a steel sphere with two nyion balloons inside



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### Phase II of Borexino: radiopurity



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# Phase II Borexino: backgroungs

Borexino background includes natural/cosmogenic external/internal backgrounds. Most important ones are <sup>14</sup>C, <sup>210</sup>Bi, <sup>210</sup>Po<sup>214</sup> Po/<sup>214</sup>Bi, <sup>10/11</sup> C, U and Th families, <sup>85</sup>Kr and External γ-lines of <sup>214</sup>Bi, <sup>40</sup>K and <sup>208</sup>Tl



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# Phase II of Borexino: $\alpha$ -discrimination: MLP

# Alpha-particles could be discriminated using multi-layer perceptron training (neural network system)



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# pulse shape of electron/alpha samples

(4) E + (4) E

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# Phase II of Borexino: ${}^{11}C$ -discrimination: TFC

<sup>11</sup>C and <sup>10</sup>C could be removed by applying a veto according to much/aftermuon neutron events



#### The method is strongly dependent on tracking and position reconstruction quality

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# spectral analysis: maximum likelihood approach likelihood



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# spectral analysis: maximum likelihood approach likelihood

#### data analysis is performed through binned negative logarithmic likelihood function minimization:

$$\begin{split} -ln(L_i) &= \sum_i \left( ln(\theta_i) + \frac{\lambda enhanced \beta \ i}{\theta} + ln(\Gamma(\frac{xenhanced \beta \ i}{\theta_i} + 1)) - \frac{xenhanced \beta \ i}{\theta_i} \times ln(\frac{\lambda enhanced \beta \ i}{\theta_i}) \right) \\ &+ \sum_i \left( ln(\theta_i) + \frac{\lambda enhanced \alpha \ i}{\theta} + ln(\Gamma(\frac{xenhanced \alpha \ i}{\theta_i} + 1)) - \frac{xenhanced \alpha \ i}{\theta_i} \times ln(\frac{\lambda enhanced \alpha \ i}{\theta_i}) \right) \\ &+ \sum_i \left( ln(\theta_i) + \frac{\lambda subtracted \beta \ i}{\theta_i} + ln(\Gamma(\frac{xsubtracted \beta \ i}{\theta_i} + 1)) - \frac{xsubtracted \beta \ i}{\theta_i} \times ln(\frac{\lambda subtracted \beta \ i}{\theta_i}) \right) \\ &+ \sum_i \left( ln(\theta_i) + \frac{\lambda subtracted \alpha \ i}{\theta_i} + ln(\Gamma(\frac{xsubtracted \alpha \ i}{\theta_i} + 1)) - \frac{xsubtracted \alpha \ i}{\theta_i} \times ln(\frac{\lambda subtracted \alpha \ i}{\theta_i}) \right) \\ &+ \sum_i \left( ln(\theta_i) + \frac{\lambda subtracted \alpha \ i}{\theta_i} + ln(\Gamma(\frac{xsubtracted \alpha \ i}{\theta_i} + 1)) - \frac{xsubtracted \alpha \ i}{\theta_i} \times ln(\frac{\lambda subtracted \alpha \ i}{\theta_i}) \right) \\ &+ \sum_i \left( ln(\theta_i) + \frac{\lambda subtracted \alpha \ i}{\theta_i} + ln(\Gamma(\frac{xsubtracted \alpha \ i}{\theta_i} + 1)) - \frac{xsubtracted \alpha \ i}{\theta_i} \times ln(\frac{\lambda subtracted \alpha \ i}{\theta_i}) \right) \\ &+ \sum_i ln(\theta_i) + \frac{\lambda subtracted \alpha \ i}{\theta_i} + ln(\Gamma(\frac{xsubtracted \alpha \ i}{\theta_i} + 1)) - \frac{xsubtracted \alpha \ i}{\theta_i} \times ln(\frac{\lambda subtracted \alpha \ i}{\theta_i}) \right) \\ &+ \sum_i ln(\theta_i) + \frac{\lambda subtracted \alpha \ i}{\theta_i} + ln(\Gamma(\frac{xsubtracted \alpha \ i}{\theta_i} + 1)) - \frac{xsubtracted \alpha \ i}{\theta_i} \times ln(\frac{\lambda subtracted \alpha \ i}{\theta_i}) \right) \\ &+ \sum_i ln(\theta_i) + \frac{\lambda subtracted \alpha \ i}{\theta_i} + ln(\theta_i) + ln(\theta_i) \right) \\ &+ \sum_i ln(\theta_i) + ln(\theta_i) + ln(\theta_i) + ln(\theta_i) + ln(\theta_i) + ln(\theta_i) + ln(\theta_i)) \\ &+ \sum_i ln(\theta_i) + \frac{\lambda subtracted \alpha \ i}{\theta_i} + ln(\theta_i) +$$

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# spectral analysis: maximum likelihood approach likelihood

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The function has up to 40 parameters and makes the analysis very complex; correlation negotiation is the main analysis puzzle

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#### matter oscillation after Borexino



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### Solar neutrinos: results and plans

Borexino has already performed a lot of interesting measurements in solar neutrino region.

#	component	current result	future goal
1	<sup>7</sup> Be neutrino	$46\pm1.5$ cpd in 100t	improve precision to 3 %
2	<i>pp</i> -neutrino	$144\pm17$ cpd in $100 ext{t}$	improve precision to 5 %
3	pep-neutrino	$3.1\pm0.7$ cpd in 100t	improve precision
4	CNO-neutrino	< 7.9 cpd in 100t	attempt a measurement
5	<sup>8</sup> B neutrino	$0.22\pm0.04$ cpd in 100t	increase precision
		above 3 MeV	and lower threshold

But it is still possible to significantly improve current results. The work is ongoing,

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Borexino purity level allowed to perform a list of various searches different from solar neutrino:

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Searches for solar axions

Borexino purity level allowed to perform a list of various searches different from solar neutrino: • Geoneutrino studies: signal observed at 5.9  $\sigma$ • Searches for solar axions • Searches for Paili forbidden transitions

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Geoneutrino studies: signal observed at 5.9 σ
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Searches for electron decay

Borexino purity level allowed to perform a list of various searches différent from solar neutrino:  $\infty$   $\odot$  Geoneutrino Studies: signal observed at 5.9  $\sigma$ Searches for solar axions Searches for Paili-forbidden transitions **Searches for heavy neutrinos** Searches for electron decay Searches for neutrino from Gamma-Ray Bursts

Borexino purity level allowed to perform a list of various searches différent from solar neutrino:  $\infty$   $\circ$  Geoneutrino studies: signal observed at 5.9  $\sigma$ Searches for solar axions Searches for Paili-forbidden transitions Searches for heavy neutrinos Searches for electron decay Searches for neutrino from Gamma-Ray Bursts ... and sterile neutrino search is coming soon as SOX experiment

#### Thank-You for Your attention

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