

# Review of Geo-neutrinos and Borexino

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# Outline

- Today (Jul 25): Review of Geo-neutrinos and Borexino
  - review of **Borexino** detector
  - **antineutrino** analysis
- Tomorrow (Jul 26): What we found with Borexino
  - geo-neutrino **results**
  - **implications**

# Why measure geo-neutrinos?

*“Direct messenger of **abundances** and **distributions** of radioactive **elements** within our planet”*

**Distribution** of radioactivity in Earth

**Radiogenic** contribution to **heat** balance

Pieces of **information** on complex geo-physical phenomena

*G. Bellini et al. (Borexino Collab.) PLB **696** (2010) 191-196*

*G. Bellini et al. (Borexino Collab.) PLB **722** (2013) 295-300*

# The Borexino Experiment



Laboratori Nazionali del **Gran Sasso**  
(*Gran Sasso National Labs*)  
Assergi,  
**ITALY**



**Underground Experiment**  
Under 3500  
**Meters Water**  
**Equivalent**

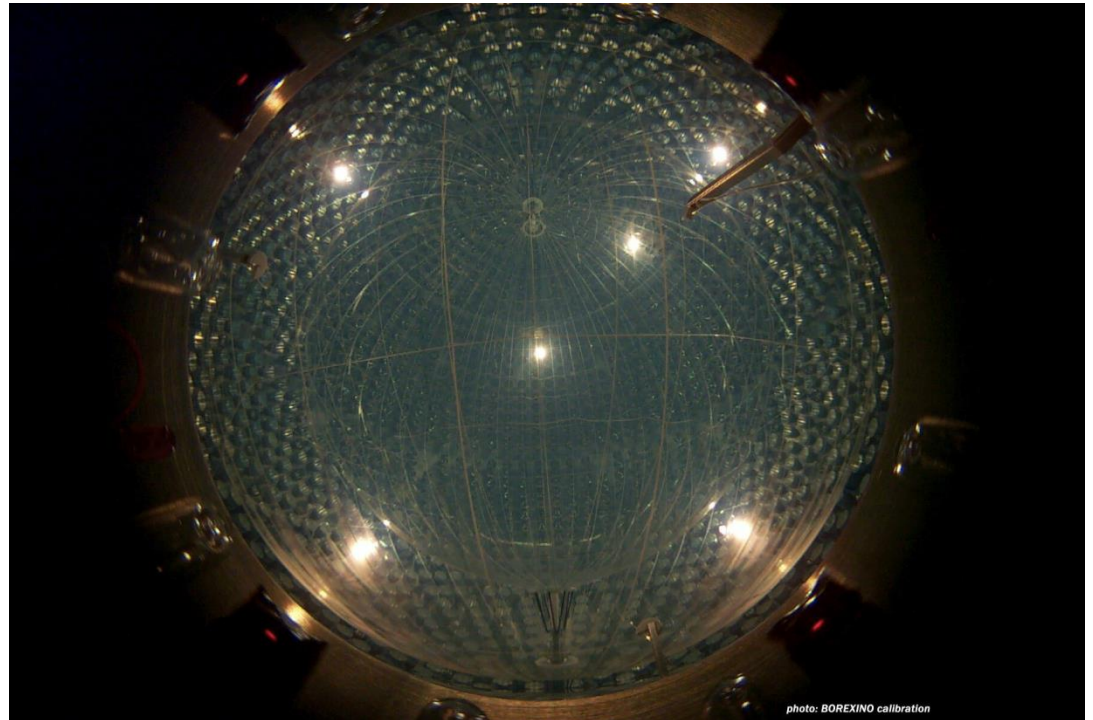
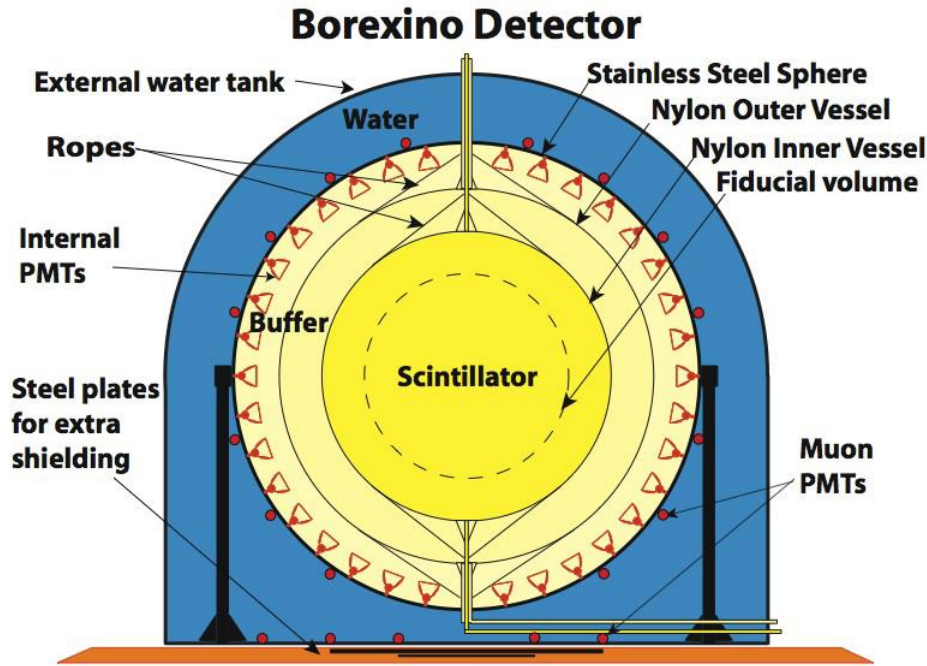


photo: BOREXINO calibration

# The Borexino Detector



**Ultrapure organic  
liquid scintillator**

**~278 tons of scintillator (PC)**

**~75 tons of fiducial mass**

**~2200 PMTs on the SSS**

**External Water Tank  
shielding** for  $n$  and  $\gamma$

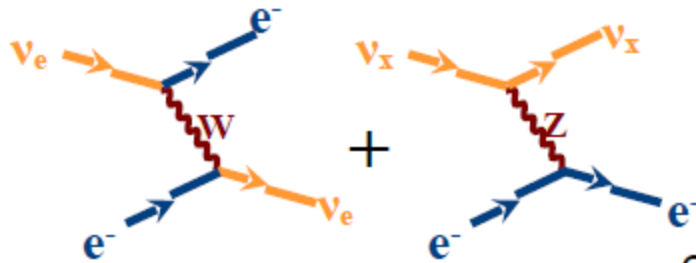
**Cherenkov detector** for  $\mu$

**Borexino scintillator**

**9-10 orders of magnitude**

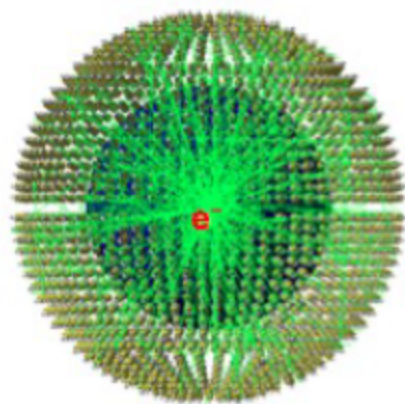
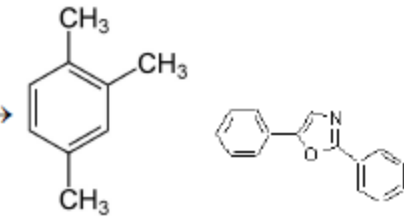
**more radiopure than anything on Earth**

# Neutrino detection in Borexino



**Neutrinos** detected via **elastic scattering** on **electrons**

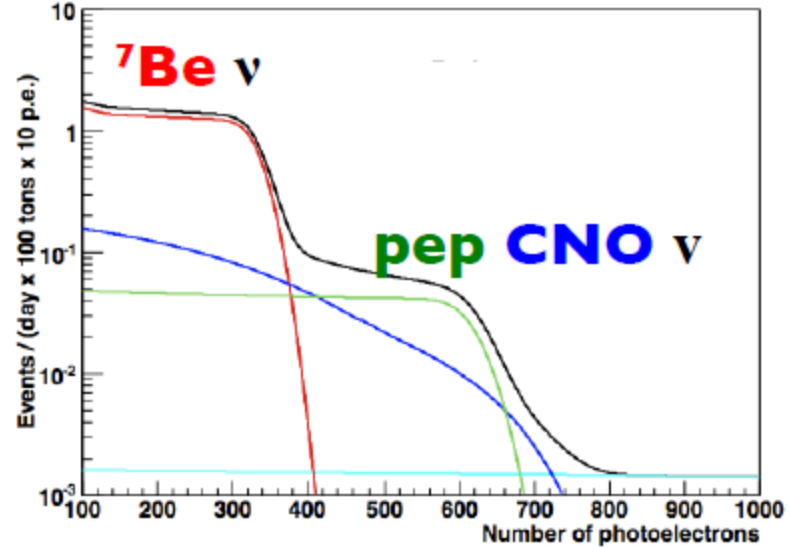
**Recoil electron** excites **scintillator** emission of light



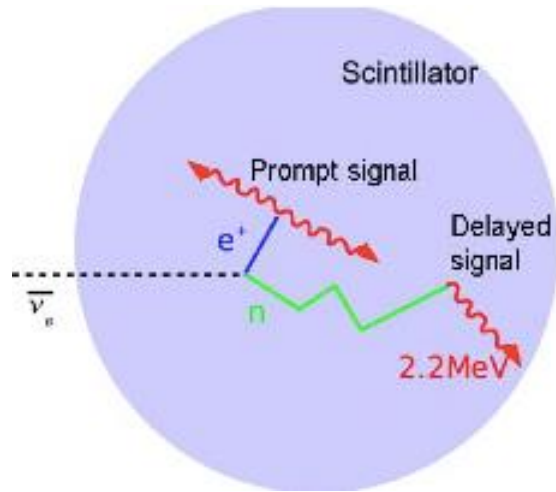
**Scintillation light** detected by **PMTs**

- Number of **hit PMTs**
- **Energy**
- Pattern of **hit PMTs**
- **position**

Energy spectrum simulation



# Anti-neutrinos detection in Borexino



## Coincident delayed event

**Prompt**  $\bar{\nu}_e + p \rightarrow e^+ + n,$

Threshold  $E_{thr} = 1.8 \text{ MeV}$

Energy of anti- $\nu$

$$E_{\text{prompt}} = E_{\bar{\nu}_e} - 0.784 \text{ MeV}.$$

**Delayed** ( $\tau \sim 254 \mu\text{s}$ )  $n + p \rightarrow d + \gamma$

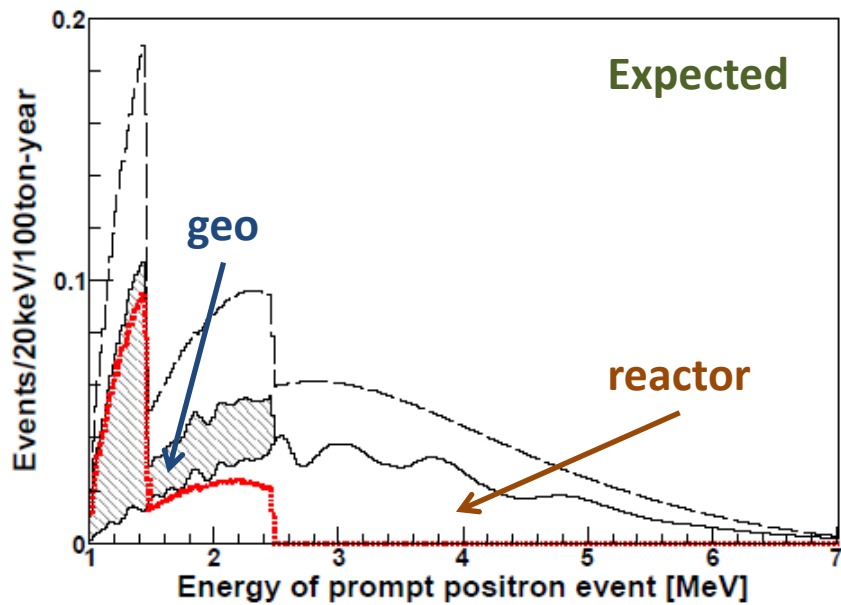
Detected energy:  $2.2 \text{ MeV}$

Time-Spatial **coincidence**: clear **signature** of anti- $\nu$  **detection**

Some anti- $\nu$  from  **$^{238}\text{U}$**  and  **$^{232}\text{Th}$**  above energy threshold

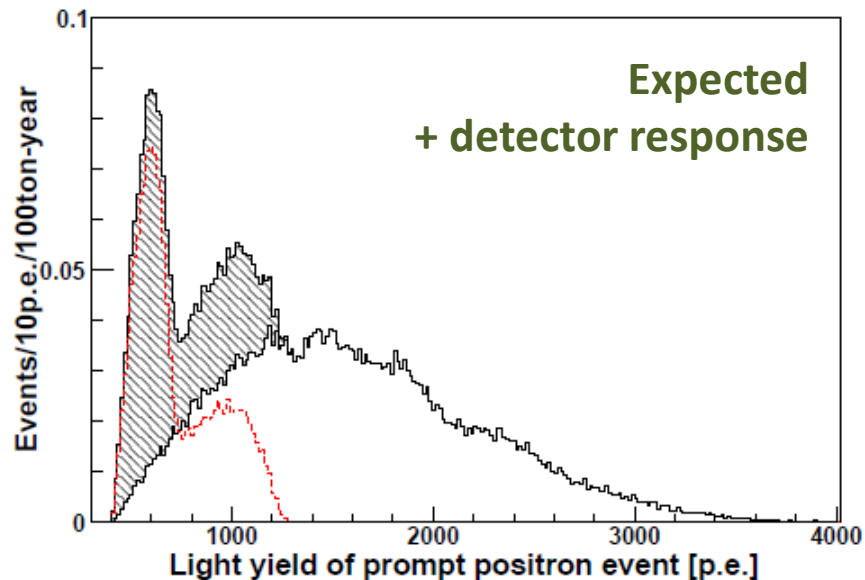
Anti- $\nu$  from  **$^{40}\text{K}$**  under energy threshold

# Energy Spectrum of anti-neutrinos in Borexino



Expected geo-nu rate (BSE):  
~2.5 counts per year/100 t

See details in:  
*Borexino Collab. PLB 696 (2010) 191-196*  
*Borexino Collab. PLB 722 (2013) 295-300*





# Borexino Detector response and calibration

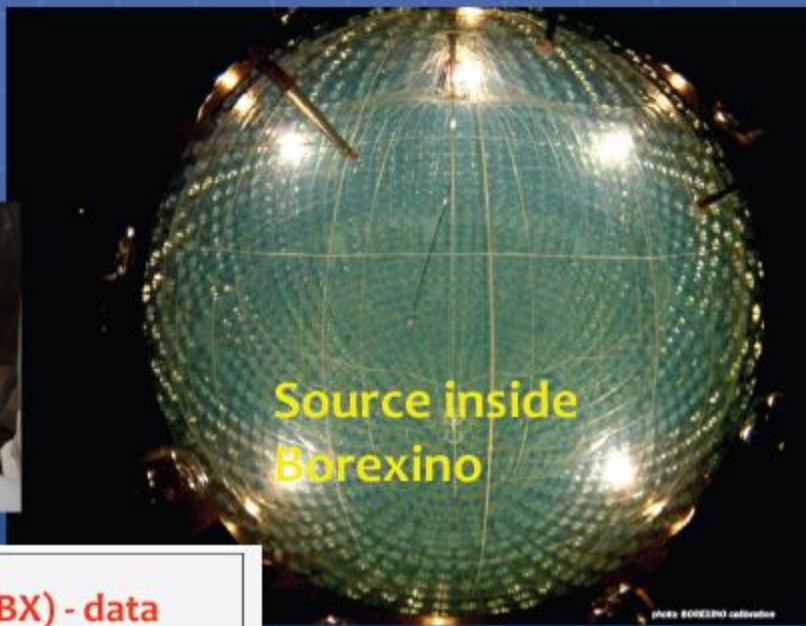
With  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  and neutron sources in 300 positions on and off axis



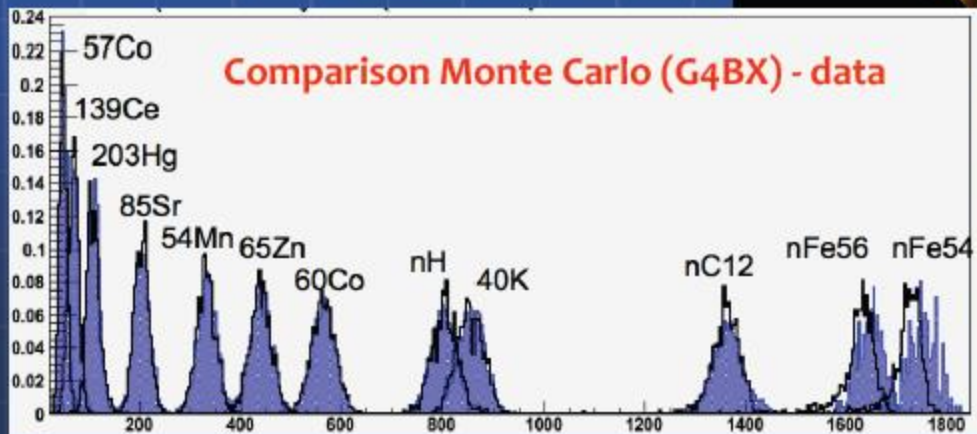
Insertion



Am-Be source



Source inside Borexino



# Reactor antineutrinos (1)

Main **background** for geo-nu searches.

In **Italy** there are **NO** active **nuclear power plants**,  
so this background in **Borexino** is **low**.

$$N_{react} = \sum_{r=1}^R \sum_{m=1}^M \frac{\eta_m}{4\pi L_r^2} P_{rm} \times \\ \times \int dE_{\bar{\nu}_e} \sum_{i=1}^4 \frac{f_i}{E_i} \phi_i(E_{\bar{\nu}_e}) \sigma(E_{\bar{\nu}_e}) P_{ee}(E_{\bar{\nu}_e}; \hat{\theta}, L_r),$$

To **estimate** the number of **reactor anti-nu** in **Borexino**  
we considered **all** 446 nuclear **cores** in the **world**  
operating in the period used for the analysis (2007-2012)

# Reactor antineutrinos (2)

We expect in Borexino

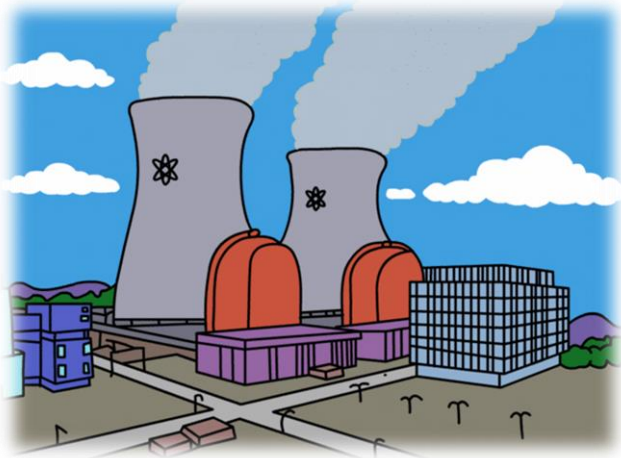
S reactor =  $(90.3 \pm 5.2)$  TNU

N reactor =  $(33.3 \pm 2.4)$  events

1 TNU = 1 event/year/ $10^{32}$  protons

Data analysis exposure:  $(613 \pm 26)$  ton \*year

N protons =  $(3.69 \pm 0.16) * 10^{31}$



Source	Uncertainty [%]
$\phi(E_{\bar{\nu}})$	3.5
Fuel composition	3.2
$\theta_{12}$	2.3
$P_{rm}$	2.0
Long-lived isotopes	1.0
$E_i$	0.6
$\theta_{13}$	0.5
$L_r$	0.4
$\sigma_{\bar{\nu}p}$	0.4
$\delta m^2$	0.03
Total	5.8

# Data Selection

**2010:** 256 ton\* year, data between December 2007 and December 2009

**2013:** 616 ton \* year, data between December 2007 and August 2012

## Energy cuts

Select geo-nu and reactor-nu **energy region** (slide 8)

## Space-Time cuts

Select only **delayed coincidences** (slide 7)

2 consecutive events distance < 1 meter

With time delay between 20-1280  $\mu$ s

## Cosmogenic cuts:

Remove events after a muon crossing Borexino

## Pulse shape cuts

Remove alphas

# Backgrounds mimicking anti- $\nu$ interactions in Borexino

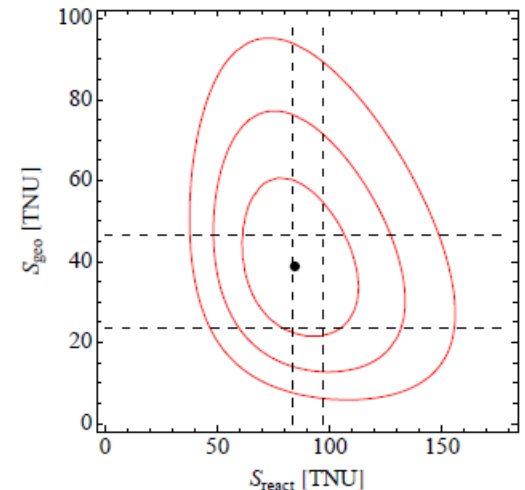
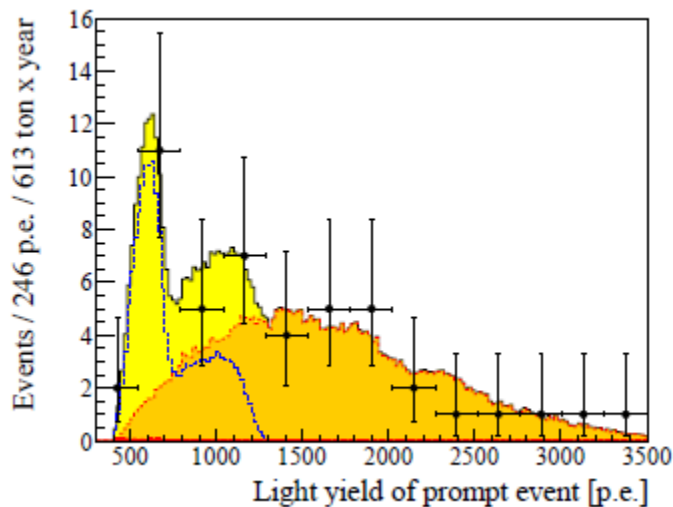
Background source	Events
Cosmogenic ${}^9\text{Li}$ and ${}^8\text{He}$	$0.25 \pm 0.18$
Fast neutrons from $\mu$ in Water Tank (measured)	$< 0.07$
Fast neutrons from $\mu$ in rock (MC)	$< 0.28$
Non-identified muons	$0.080 \pm 0.007$
Accidental coincidences	$0.206 \pm 0.004$
Time correlated background	$0.005 \pm 0.012$
$(\gamma, n)$ reactions	$< 0.04$
Spontaneous fission in PMTs	$0.022 \pm 0.002$
$(\alpha, n)$ reactions in the scintillator [ ${}^{210}\text{Po}$ ]	$0.13 \pm 0.01$
$(\alpha, n)$ reactions in the buffer [ ${}^{210}\text{Po}$ ]	$< 0.43$
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><math>0.70 \pm 0.18</math></b>

# Conclusion ...

Borexino is suited for detecting geo-neutrinos:  
low backgrounds, high mass, no nuclear reactor nearby

See my talk *What we found with Borexino*  
for the results!

Parallel Section *Mantle and deep Earth*, Jul 26, 14:10





# THANK YOU!!!



Milano



Genova



Perugia



Dubna JINR  
(Russia)



Kurchatov  
Institute  
(Russia)



APC Paris



Mugiwara



Princeton University



Virginia Tech. University



Jagiellonian U.  
Cracow  
(Poland)



Munich  
(Germany)



Heidelberg  
(Germany)

