



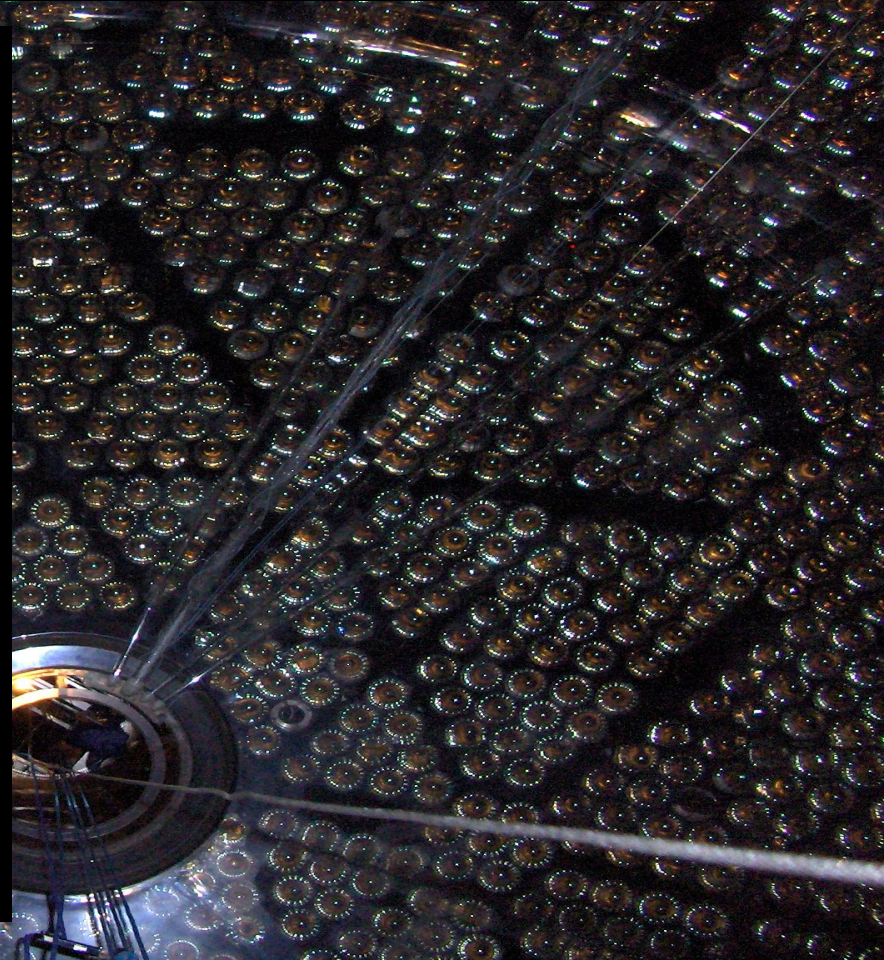
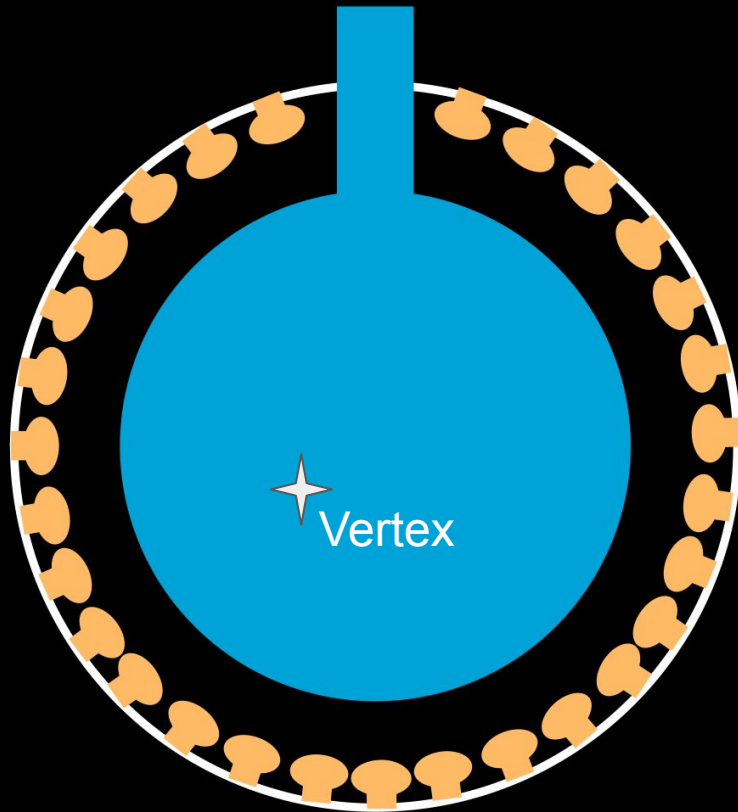
UNIVERSITY OF  
OXFORD

# Calibrating the Scintillation Timing in SNO+ using In-Situ Backgrounds

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On Behalf of the SNO+ Collaboration  
nuPhys 2023

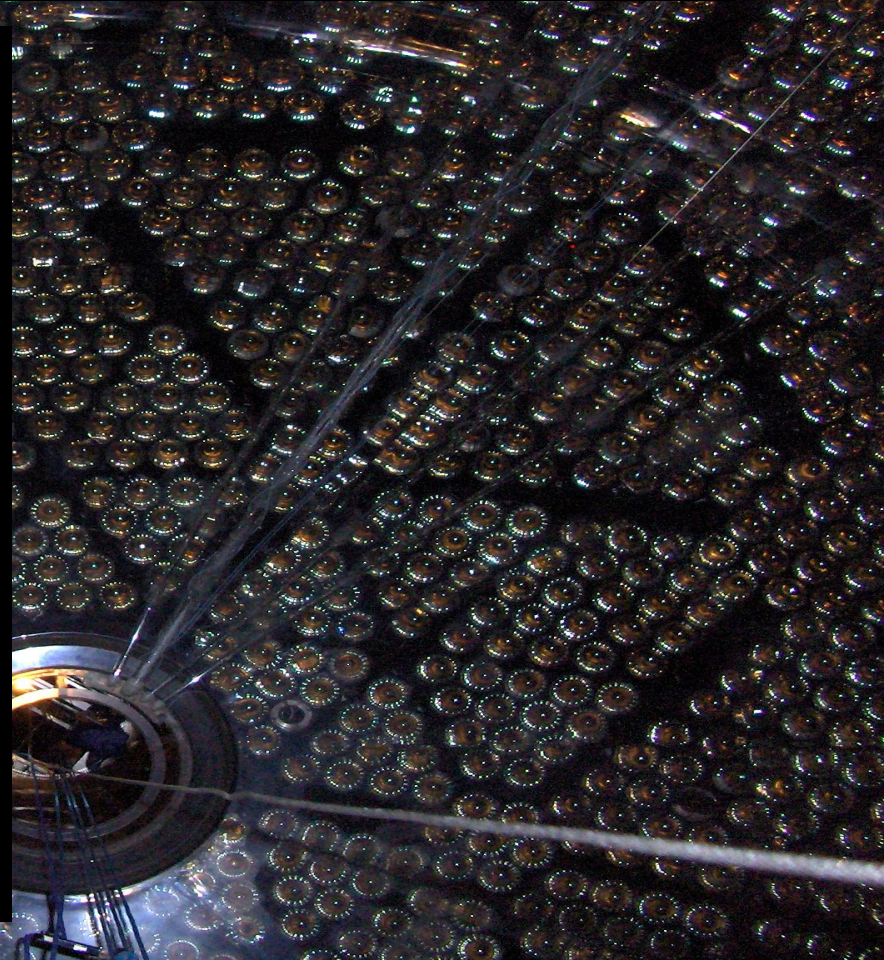
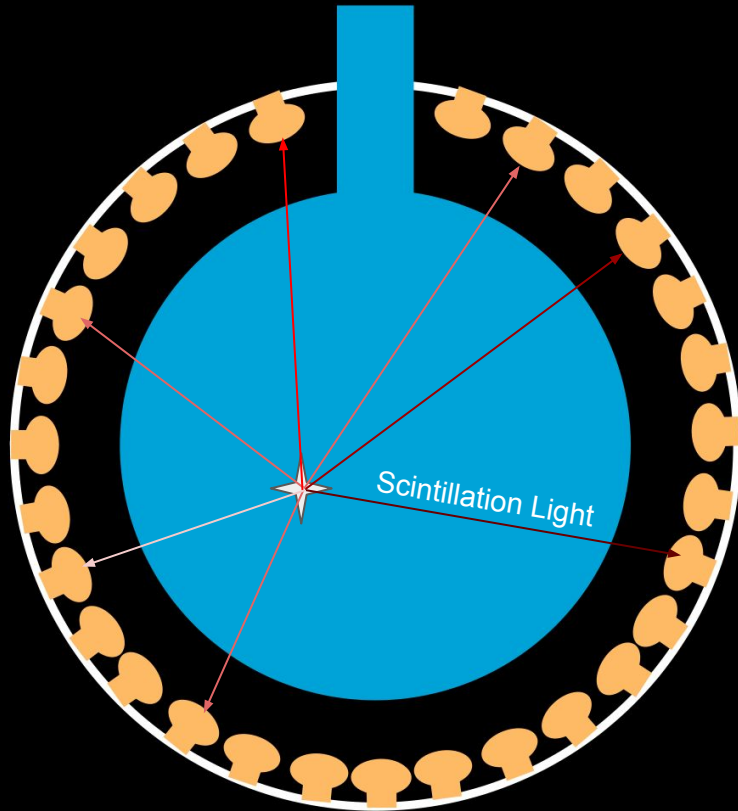


# Emission Time Profiles in Liquid Scintillator



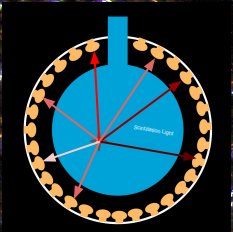


# Emission Time Profiles in Liquid Scintillator

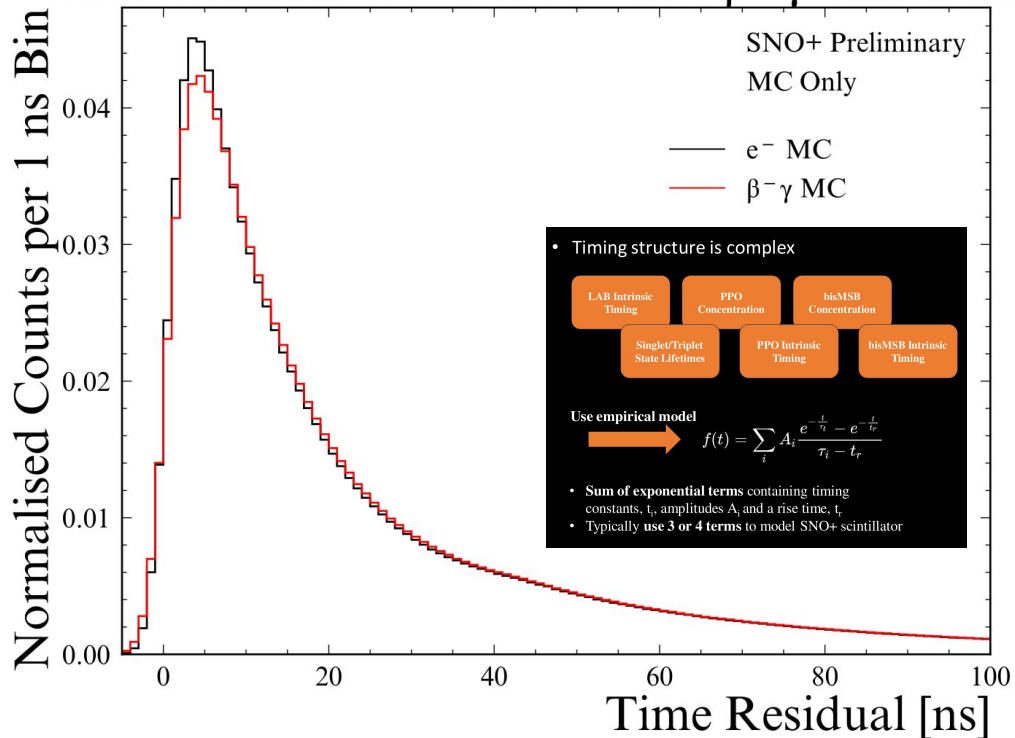




# Emission Time Profiles in Liquid Scintillator

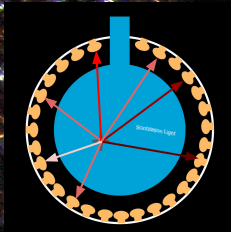


## Time Residual PDFs for $e^-$ and $\beta^- \gamma$ Interactions





# Emission Time Profiles in Liquid Scintillator



- Timing structure is complex

LAB Intrinsic  
Timing

PPO  
Concentration

bisMSB  
Concentration

Singlet/Triplet  
State Lifetimes

PPO Intrinsic  
Timing

bisMSB Intrinsic  
Timing

Use empirical model



$$f(t) = \sum_i A_i \frac{e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_i}} - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_r}}}{\tau_i - \tau_r}$$

- **Sum of exponential terms** containing timing constants,  $\tau_i$ , amplitudes  $A_i$  and a rise time,  $\tau_r$
- Typically use **3 or 4 terms** to model SNO+ scintillator

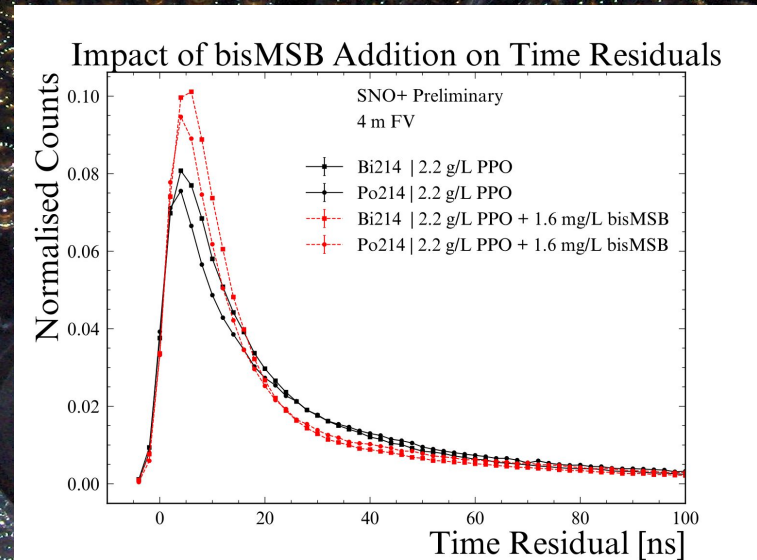
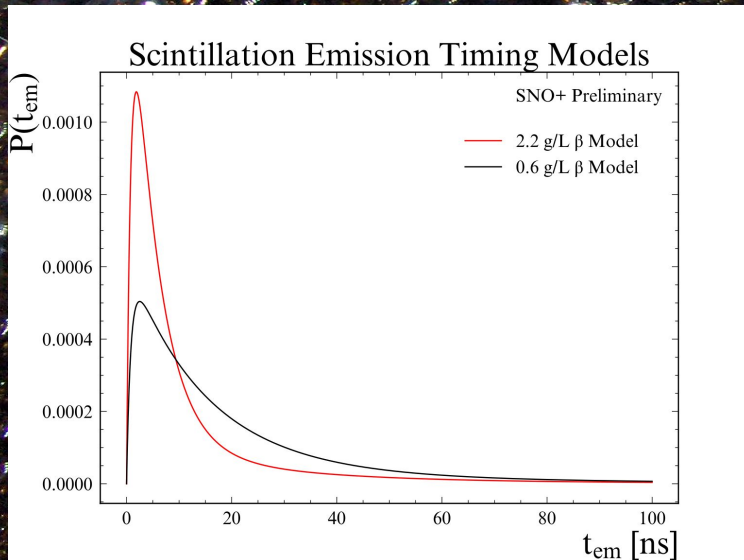


# Challenge: Timing Profiles across SNO+ Phases

LAB + 0.6 g/L PPO

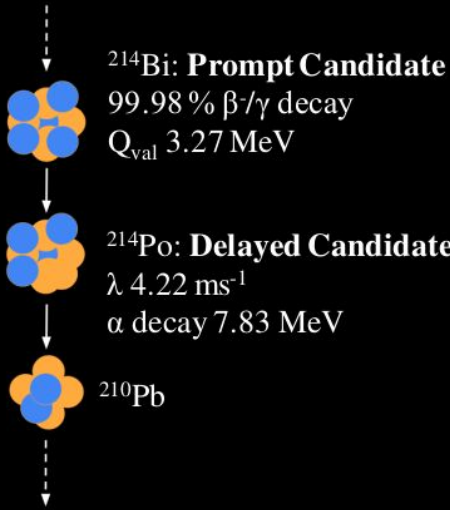
LAB + 2.2 g/L PPO

LAB + 2.2 g/L PPO +  
~ 1.6 mg/L bisMSB



# How do we Calibrate ?!

## $^{238}\text{U}$ Chain



$^{214}\text{Bi}$ : **Prompt Candidate**

99.98 %  $\beta/\gamma$  decay  
 $Q_{\text{val}}$  3.27 MeV

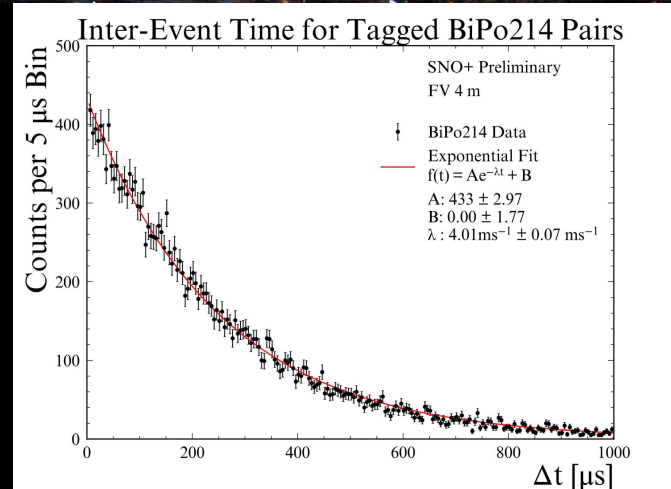
$^{214}\text{Po}$ : **Delayed Candidate**

$\lambda$   $4.22 \text{ ms}^{-1}$   
 $\alpha$  decay 7.83 MeV

$^{210}\text{Pb}$

Tagged  $^{214}\text{Bi}$ - $^{214}\text{Po}$   
Coincident Pair

- Bi-Po 214 tagged with coincidence method
- Provides pure sample of alpha and beta/gamma events
- In-situ calibration does not compromise radiopurity of detector



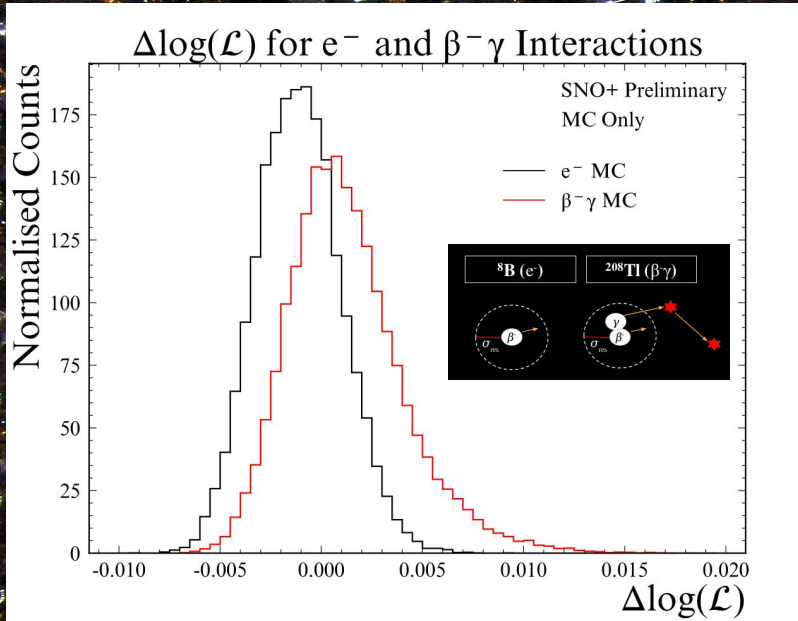
Prompt  
Energy Cut

Inter-event  
dR and dT  
cuts

Delayed  
Energy Cut



# Using Timing Profiles for Event Discrimination in SNO+



- Energy deposition over broader area (e.g. gamma) leads to broader emission time distributions than single-site electrons
- Well calibrated emissions times allow us to statistically separate multi-site and single-site events
- E.g.  $^{208}\text{Tl}$  (electron + gamma) vs  $^8\text{B}$  solar (electron)