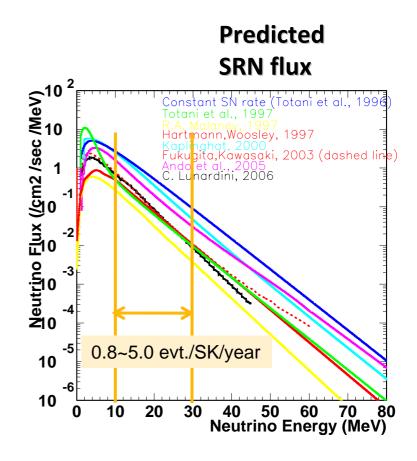
Gadolinium study for a water Cherenkov detector

Atsuko Kibayashi for Super-Kamiokande Collaboration

July 30, 2009 DPF2009, Detroit

Introduction

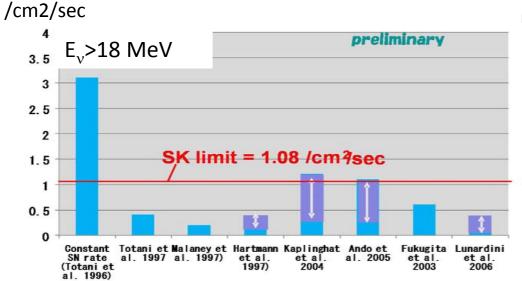
- Supernovae emit huge numbers of neutrinos.
- In the Universe, there exist diffuse neutrino background emitted from the past supernovae.
 - Supernova Relic Neutrino (SRN)
- Detection of SRN can give us knowledge of
 - Galaxy evolution
 - History of star formation
 - Neutrino properties
 - **—** ...

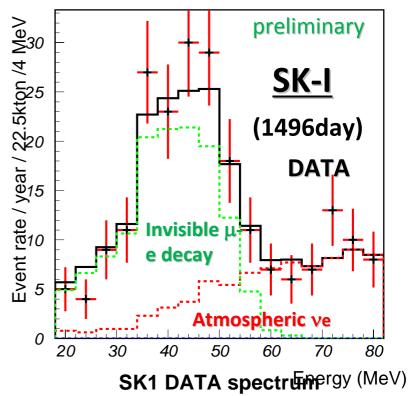


SRN Detection

at Super-Kamiokande (SK)

- SK is the best SRN detector so far
 - Latest limit 1.08/cm²/s @90%C.L. (T.lida, TAUP09)
 - M. Malek et al., PRL 90, 061101 (2003)
- Main backgrounds
 - atmospheric neutrinos
 - invisible muons



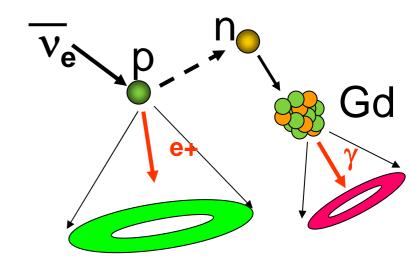


- the current limit is 3 times larger than predictions
- need 3 times sensitivity

GADZOOKS!Gadolinium in SK

John F. Beacom and Mark R. Vagins, Phys.Rev.Lett. 93 (2004) 171101

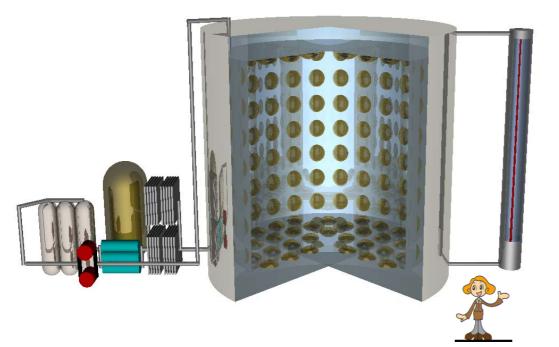
- Large cross section of Gd for neutron capture
 - ~49,000 barns (0.3 barns on free proton)
 - neutron captured Gd emits 3-4 gammas in total energy 8MeV
- Coincident signal detection to suppress background
- Tagging neutron with Gd will lower threshold!
 - Down to 10 MeV
 - Spallation event suppression
 - Invisible muon reduced by a factor of





Prototype Detector before introducing Gd into SK

- Effect on SK material?
- Water transparency?
- How to purify Gd water?
- How to introduce/remove Gd?
- Effect on solar neutrino trigger rate?



EGADS

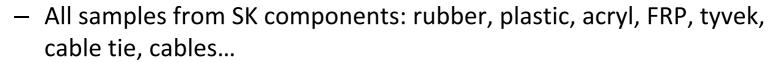
Evaluating Gadolinium's Action on Detector Systems

- A test facility consisting of
 - 200-ton water detector,
 - water purification system,
 - attenuation length measurement system.
- Full budget for EGADS has been approved!

Gd Candidates search for the best compound

Gd compound	corrosion	light attenuation
GdCl ₃	X(*)	O
$Gd(NO_3)_3$	Ο	X(**)
$Gd_2(SO_4)_3$	Ο	О

- Corrosion tests mainly on stainless steel
- Gd sulfate is the best candidate found so far
- Material soak test is being carried out





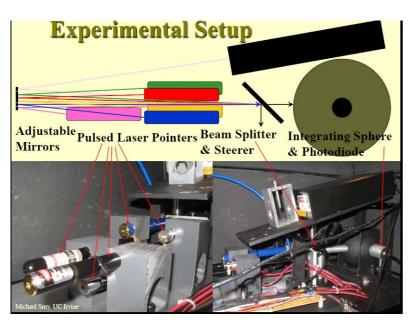
(**) strong absorption by Nitrate below 350nm, study done at UCI with UV/VIS spectrometer



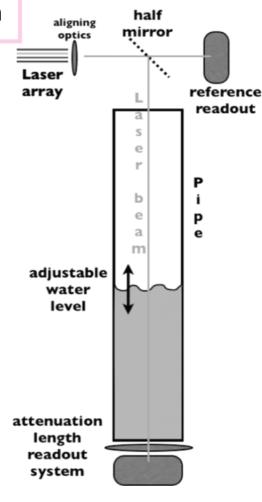
Transparency Measurement at UCI

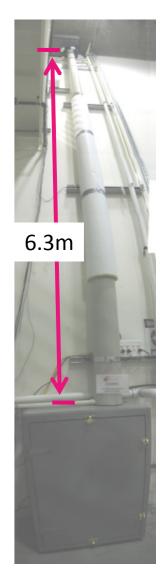
IDEAL

Irvine Device Evaluating Attenuation Length



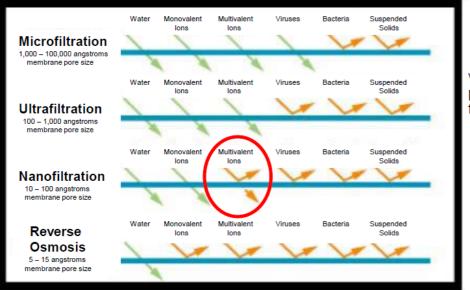
- Measure attenuation length for several wavelengths
 - λ:337~650nm
- Light attenuation measured by varying the height of water.

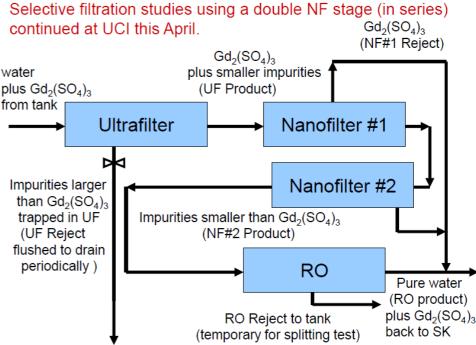




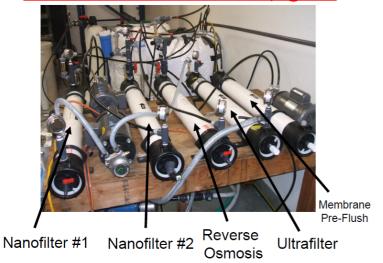
Selective Filtration at UCI

 $Gd_2(SO_4)_3 \rightarrow 2 Gd^{3+} + 3 (SO_4)^{2-}$





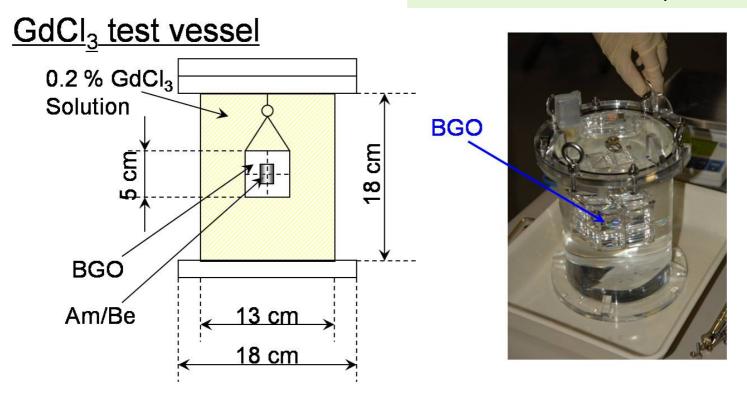
Current Selective Filtration Setup @ UCI



- A prototype system is being constructed at UCI.
- Demonstrates Gd sulfate is removed with 99.99% efficiency, and <0.05ppm for RO output.

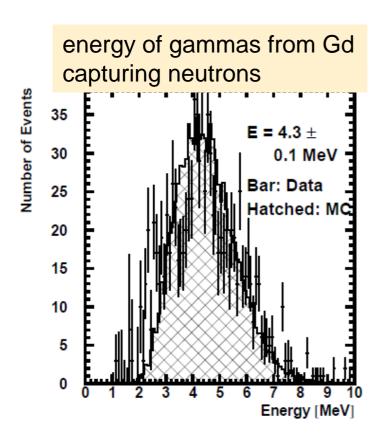
Neutron Tagging Eff. Measurement at SK

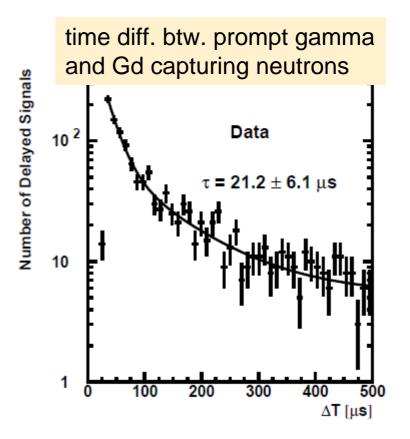
H. Watanabe et al., Astropart., Phys. 31, 320 (2009)



- Am/Be source emits 4.43MeV gamma and neutron simultaneously
 - the prompt gamma detected by BGO simulates the positron from inverse beta reaction.
- The vessel is deployed in SK.

Neutron Tagging Eff. Measurement at SK (cont'd)



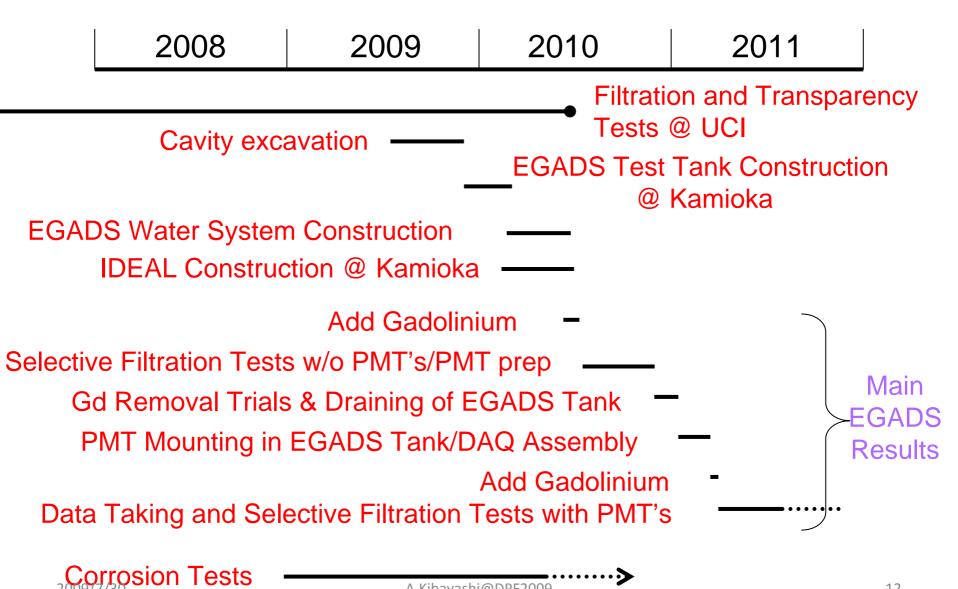


- The energy and time distributions are within expectations.
- The tagging efficiency is measured to be 66.7%.
 - accidental BG is < 2 x10⁻⁴ with E>10MeV

Summary

- A large Gadolinium dissolved water Cherenkov detector is considered for SRN detection.
 - GADZOOKS! at Super-Kamiokande
- A small scale prototype detector (EGADS) will be built, as R&D for GADZOOKS!
- EGADS construction in the Kamioka mine will start at the end of this year.
- Ongoing tests
 - Filtration and transparency systems
 - Material corrosion tests
- Results from EGADS in 2011!

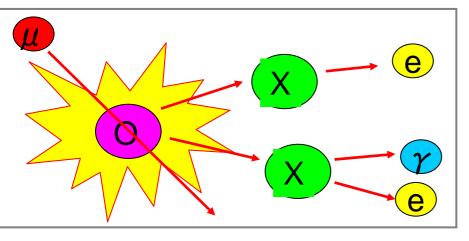
Schedule of GADZOOKS! R&D



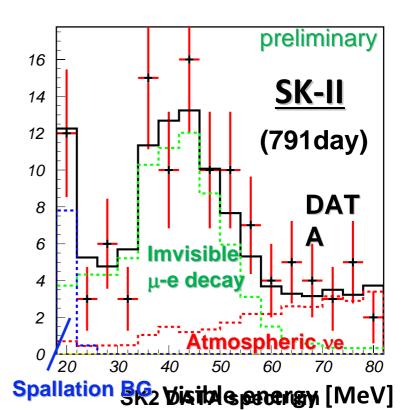
backup slides

Spallation

Spallation product is made by cosmic ray muon. Some of spallation products can be a BG for SRN search.



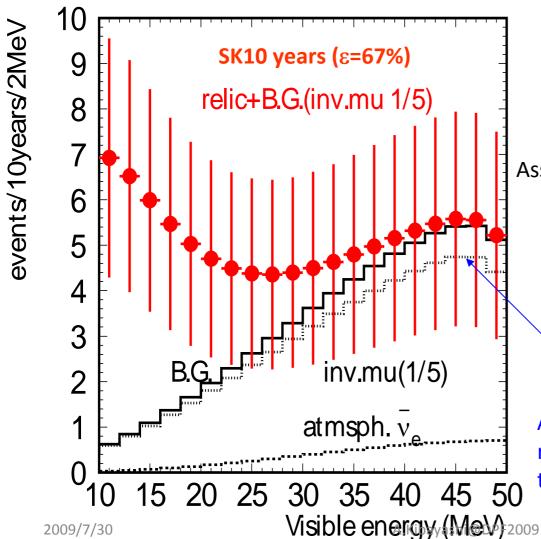
Analysis lower energy threshold is limited by spallation BG.
Try to make good spallation event cut for lower energy threshold and better efficiency.



Possibility of SRN detection

Relic model: S.Ando, K.Sato, and T.Totani, Astropart. Phys. 18, 307(2003) with NNN05 flux revision

If invisible muon background can be reduced by neutron tagging



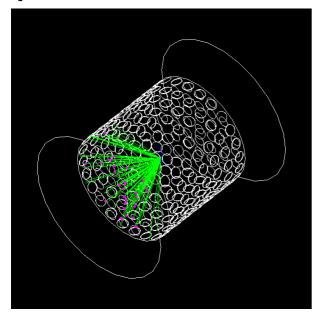
Assuming 67% detection efficiency.

With 10 yrs SK data, Signal: 33, B.G. 27 $(E_{vis} = 10-30 \text{ MeV})$

Assuming invisible muon B.G. can be reduced by a factor of 5 by neutron tagging.

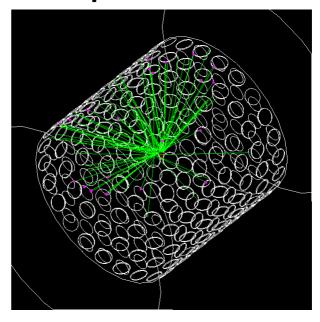
EGADS MC

positron



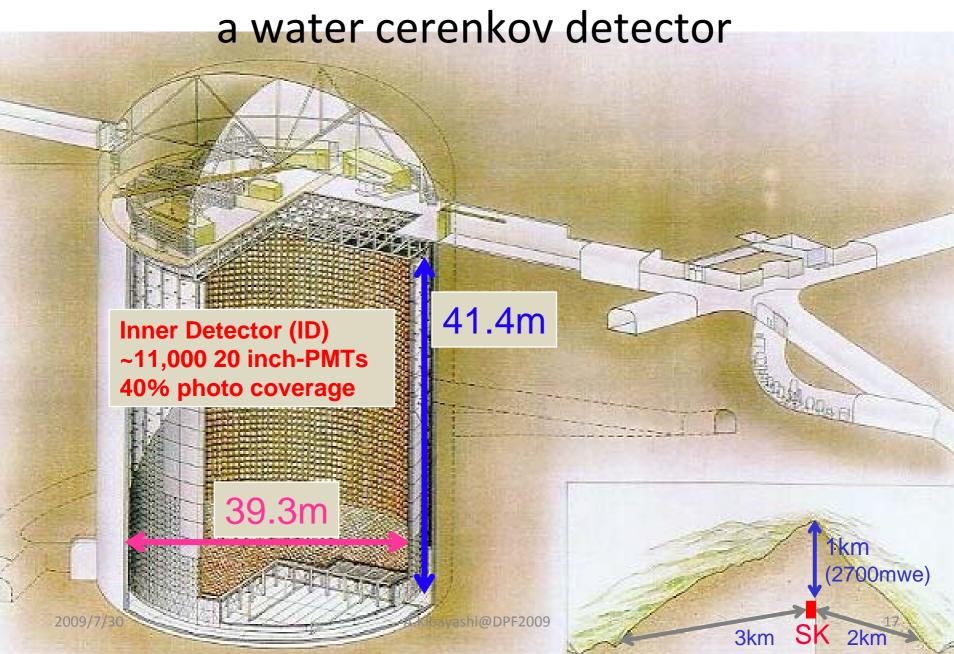
Vertex resolution 120~200 cm depending on cut

Gd capture 157

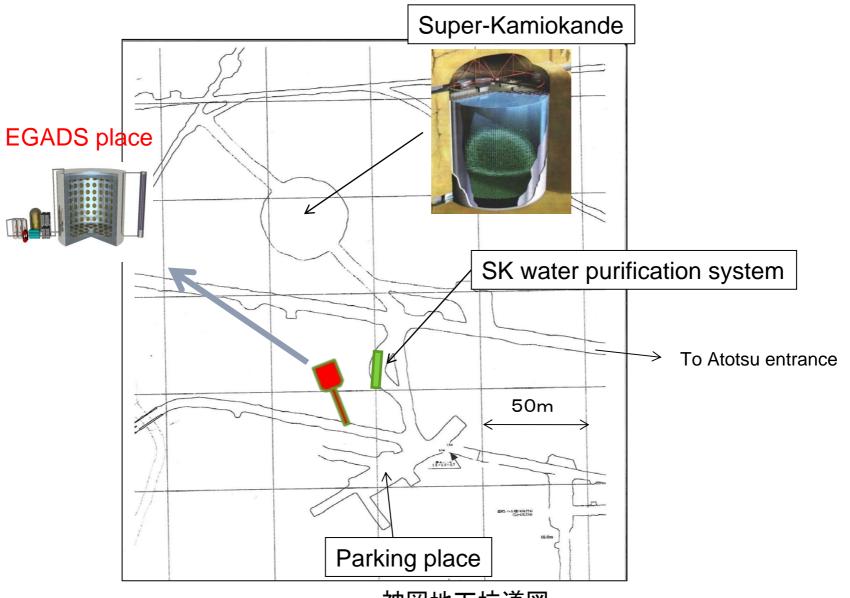


Vertex resolution 120~160cm depending on cut

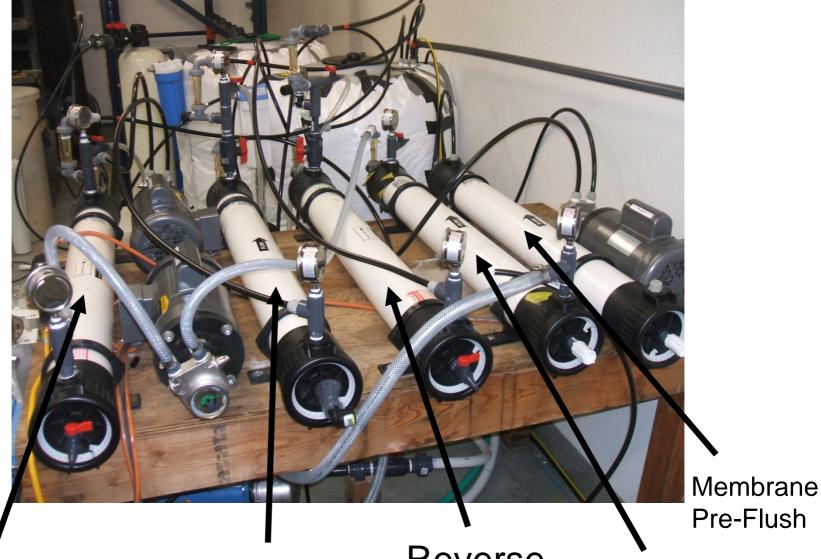
Super Kamiokande (SK)



Possible location of the New Cavity



Current Selective Filtration Setup @ UCI



Nanofilter #1

Nanofilter #2

Reverse Osmosis

Ultrafilter

2009/7/30 A.Kibayashi@DPF2009

Membrane Type	Gd Remaining in Product Stream vs. Original Tank Concentration	SO ₄ Remaining in Product Stream vs. Original Tank Concentration	Gd in Reject Streams	SO₄ in Reject Streams
NF Stage 1 (Nitto)	0.15%	<0.11%	99.85% (returned to "SK" by NF1)	>99.89% (returned to "SK" by NF1)
NF Stage 2 (Nitto)	<0.006%	<<0.11%	>99.994% (returned to "SK" by NF1+NF2)	>>99.89% (returned to "SK" by NF1+NF2)
RO (Koch)	<<0.006%	<<0.11%	<<0.006%	<<0.11%

- Expected rates at SK (Beacom & Vagins, 2004)
 - -/22.5 kton
 - SRN neutrino 5 /year
 - Reactor neutrino 5000 /year

- Reactor neutrino at EGADS
 - Photosensitive Vol. ~114 ton: 25 /year
 - − 2m from wall fiducial vol. ~1.5 ton: 1 /3years