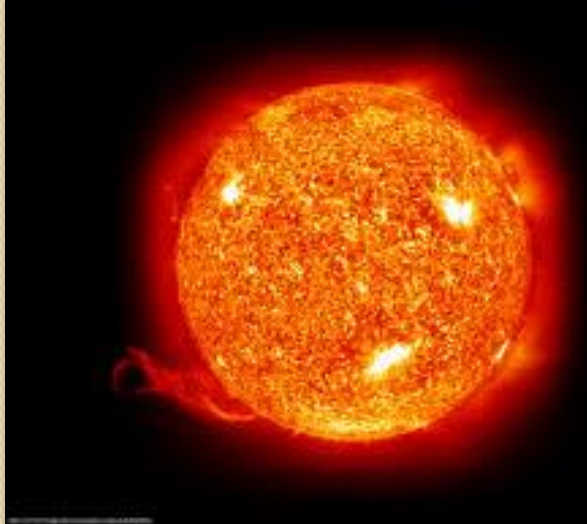


Preliminary exploration on “Topmetal” Time Projection Chamber Silicon Detector for detecting low energy solar neutrinos

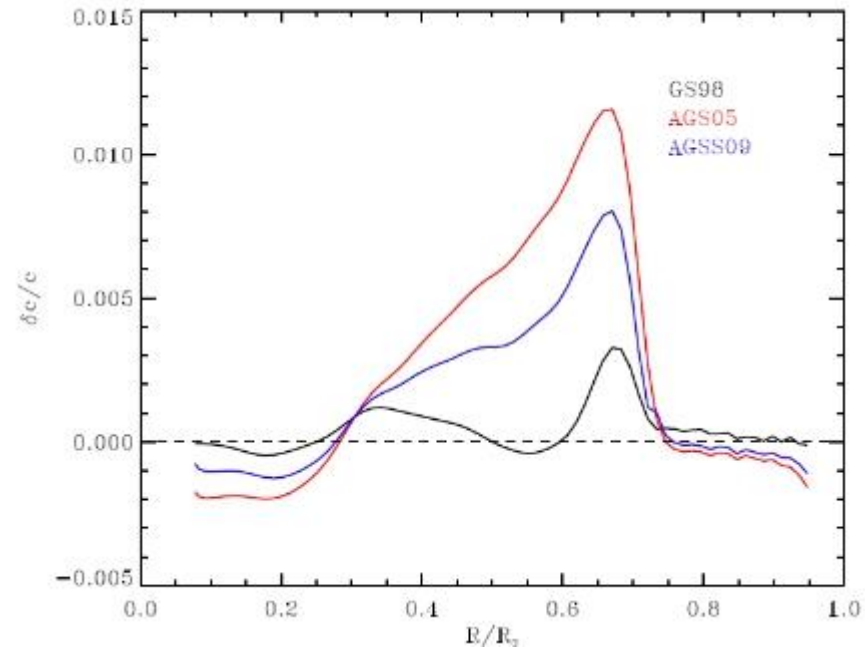
Mengyao Huang
Central China Normal University



Standard Solar Model (SSM)
Before 2005: GS98 → consistent
with helioseismology

Now: Better Solar Spectrum data
AGS05, AGSS09 → not consistent
with helioseismology

? Solar Abundance Problem



ARTICLE

Neutrinos from the proton-proton fusion process in the Sun

Borexino Collaboration*

For decreasing statistical error, we need to increase pp neutrino events

For decreasing systematic error, we need to remove more backgrounds

In the core of the Sun, energy is released by the primary reaction is thought to be the fusion of two protons into deuterium. pp neutrinos constitute nearly the entire flux of solar neutrinos that follow. Although solar neutrinos have been detected indirectly by their contribution to the Sun's energy and contributing to the neutrino oscillation phenomenon, they have not been detected by direct detection. Here we report the first direct detection of pp neutrinos. The power of the Sun, 3.84×10^{33} ergs per second, is generated by the proton-proton fusion process.

Table 1 | Results from the fit to the energy spectrum

Parameter	Rate \pm statistical error (c.p.d. per 100t)	Systematic error (c.p.d. per 100t)
pp neutrino	144 ± 13	± 10
^{85}Kr	1 ± 9	± 3
^{210}Bi	27 ± 8	± 3
^{210}Po	583 ± 2	± 12

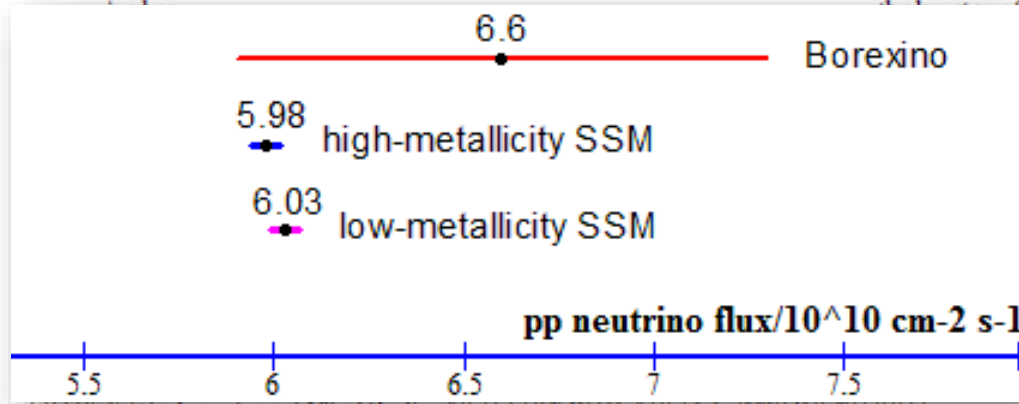
We have known for 75 years that the energy generated by stars comes from the fusion of light nuclei into heavier ones¹⁻³. In the Sun, hydrogen is transformed into helium predominantly via the pp cycle^{4,5}, a chain of reactions releasing 26.73 MeV and electron neutrinos ν_e and summar-

neutrinos. The measured solar pp neutrino flux is $(6.6 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$, in good agreement with the prediction of the standard solar model⁹ (SSM) $(5.98 \times (1 \pm 0.006) \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1})$.

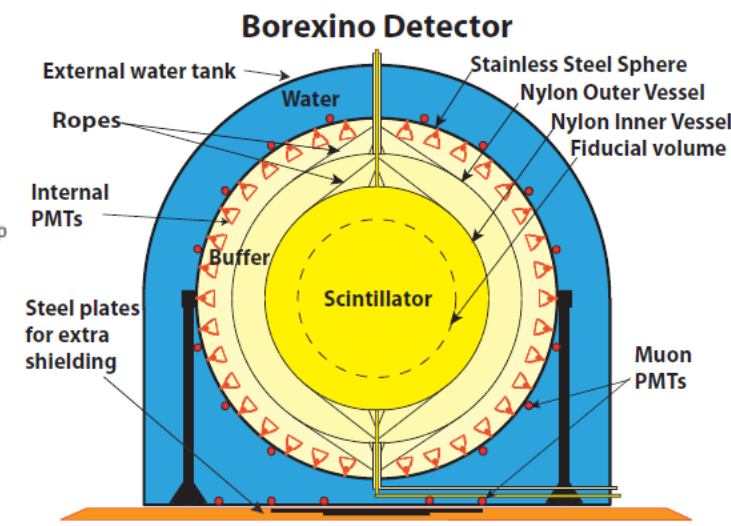
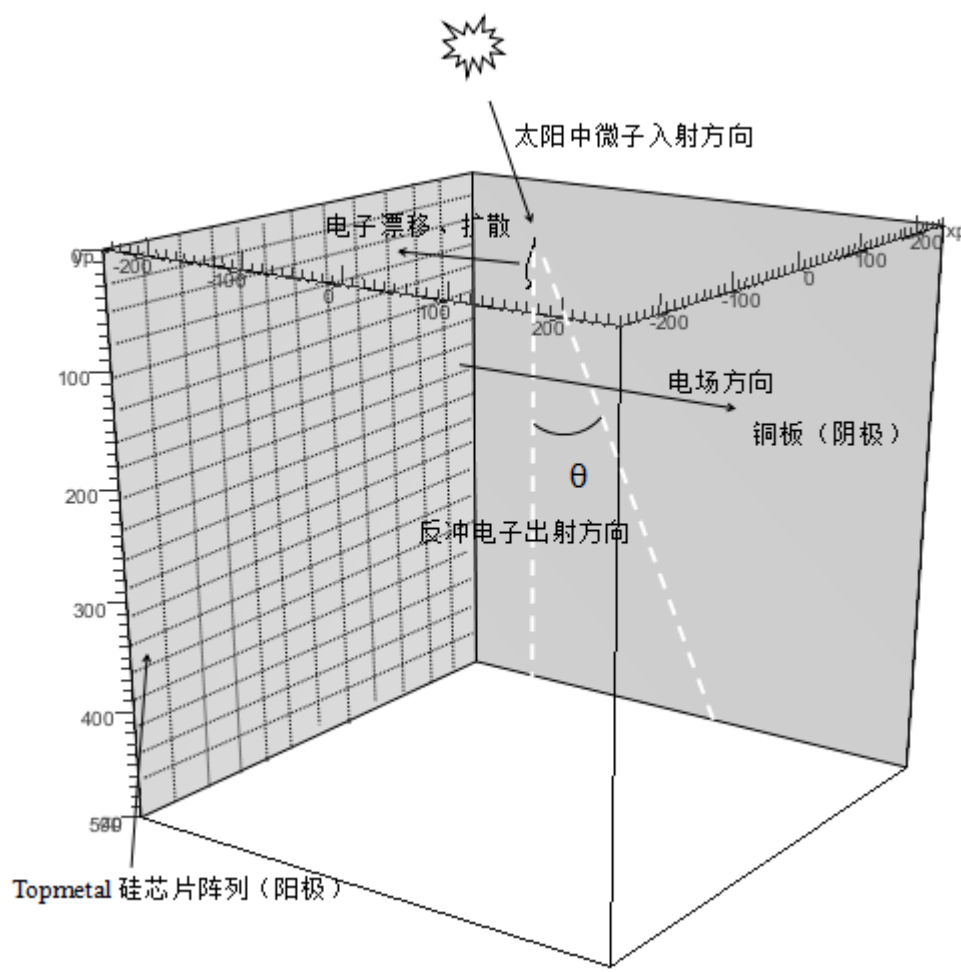
The observation of pp neutrinos provides us with a direct glimpse at the proton-proton fusion process that keeps the Sun shining and strongly renews theories on the origin of almost the entirety of the Sun's energy. The measured flux can also be used to infer the total energy radiated by the Sun, $4 \times 10^{33} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$. However, because photons produced in the core take a very long time (at least a hundred thousand years; see ref. 10) to reach the surface, neutrino and optical observations in complete agreement provide the first experimental confirmation that the Sun has been in hydrostatic equilibrium over such a timescale.

Measurement of pp neutrinos with Borexino

The Borexino experiment (Methods) detects solar neutrinos by measuring the energy deposited in the liquid scintillator target by recoiling electrons produced by neutrino-electron elastic scattering:



*to produce at most 1% of the Sun's energy. Present models of the Sun



$$\vec{p}_{v_1} = \vec{p}_{v_2} + \vec{p}_e$$

$$m_e + E_{v_1} = E_{v_2} + \sqrt{m_e^2 + p_e^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{v_1} = \frac{m_e}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2m_e}{T_e} \cos \theta} - 1} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < \theta < \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2m_e}{T_e}}}$$

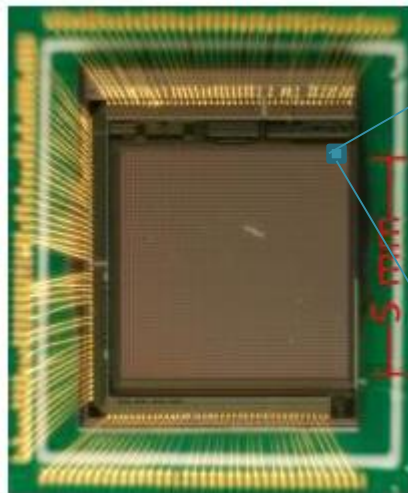
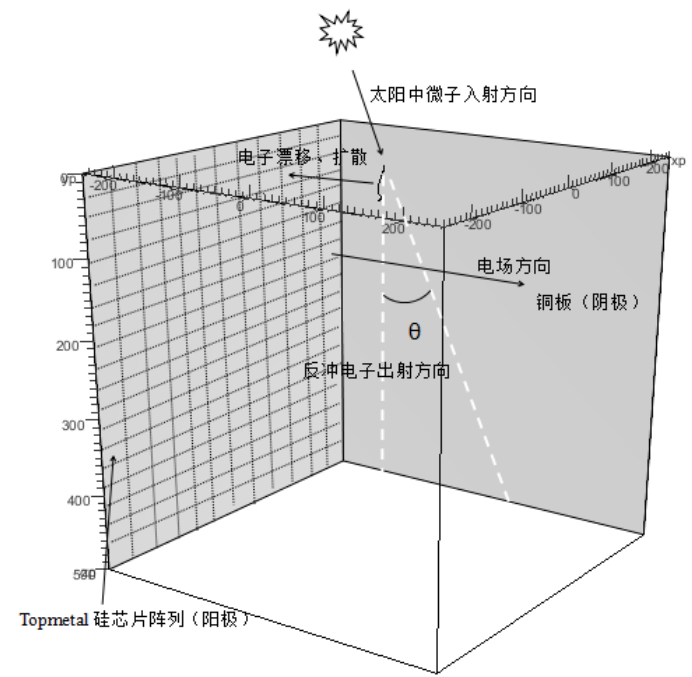
$$\cos \theta = \cos \alpha \cos \alpha_0 + \cos \beta \cos \beta_0 + \sqrt{(1 - \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \beta)(1 - \cos^2 \alpha_0 - \cos^2 \beta_0)}$$

Depend on energy resolution

Depend on spatial resolution

Character of Topmetal:

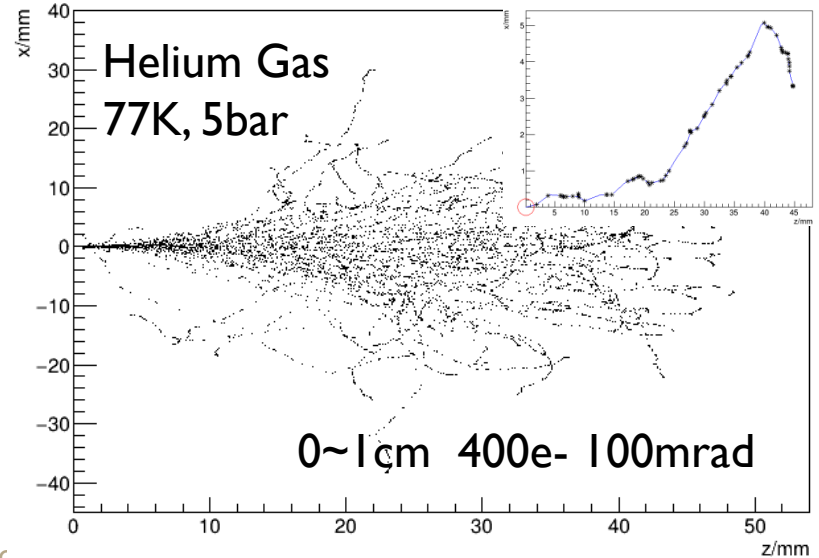
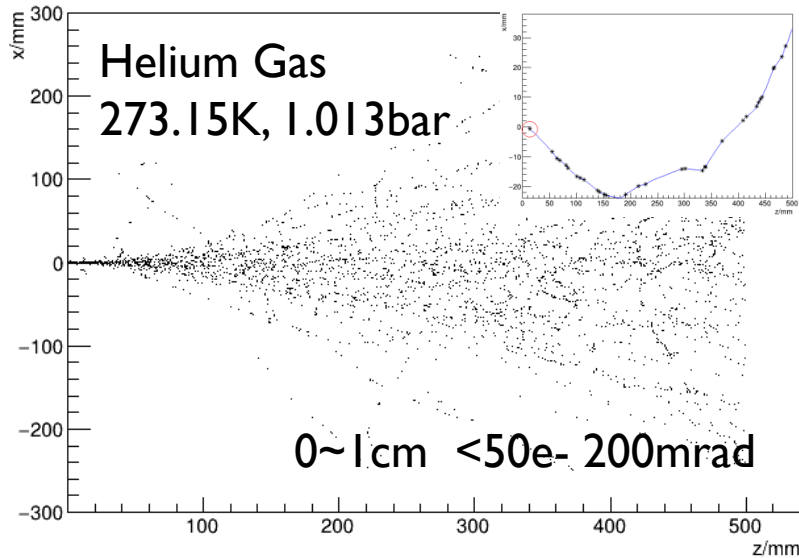
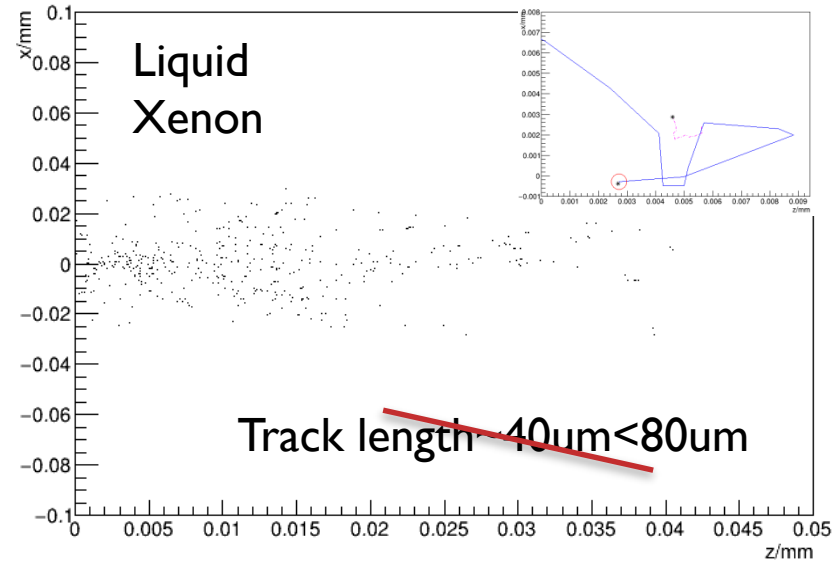
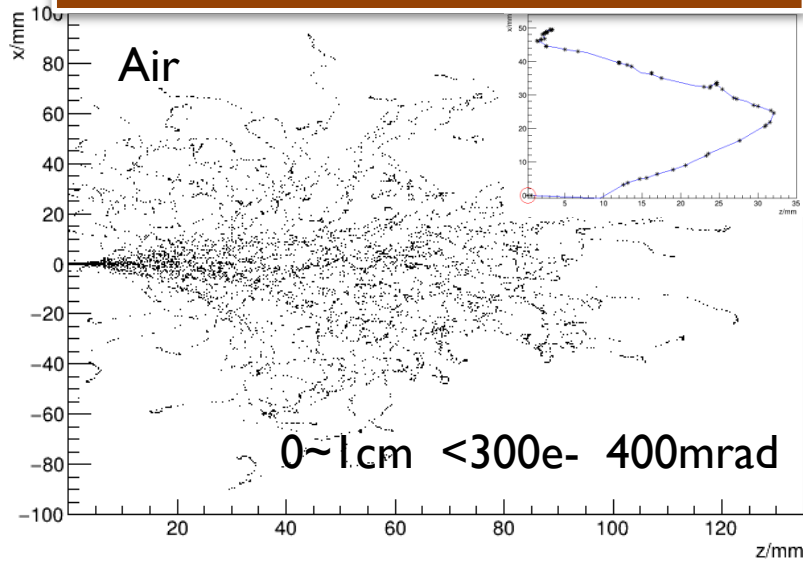
- 1. The top of each pixel is metal, which can be served as electrode.
- 2. 80um Pixel Size, high spatial resolution.
- 3. Low noise~15e- analog noise on each pixel



**Micrograph
(pitch 80um)**

Spatial (Directional) Resolution and Detection Material: Simulation

Ionization electrons $n_T = \frac{\Delta E}{W}$

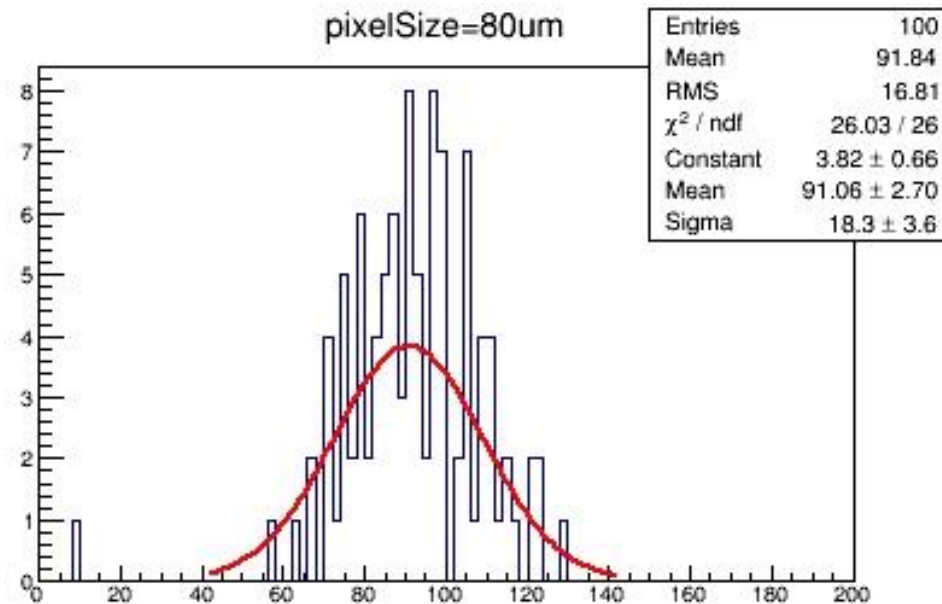
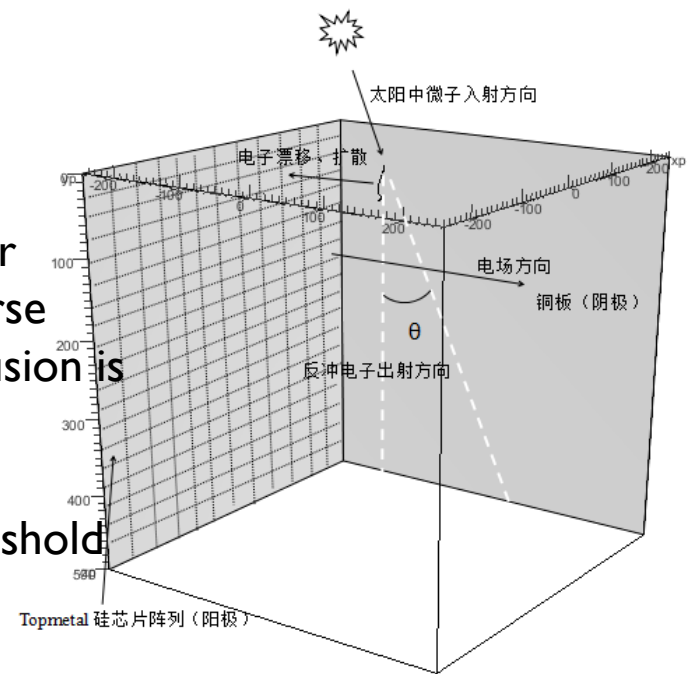


Energy Resolution Simulation

Use Magboltz Package simulate electrons under 100V/cm, 77K, 5bar Helium TPC, the transverse diffusion is $0.1602\text{cm}^2/\text{s}$, the longitudinal diffusion is $0.07494\text{cm}^2/\text{s}$, drift speed is $0.2134\mu\text{m}/\text{ns}$.

Given that noise on each pixel is $15e^-$, the threshold is set to be $30e^-$

For 1cm, the sampling rate is set to be $0.2134 * 10000 * 10^9 / \text{s} \sim 2.134 * 10^{12} \text{Hz}$



FWHM=43keV