

SNO+

Detection with light

SNO+ uses a liquid scintillator to detect neutrinos. When a neutrino hits the detector, it creates charged particles that cause the scintillator to give off light which is detected by thousands of sensors surrounding the vessel.

This detector will be sensitive to neutrinoless double beta decay, anti-neutrinos, solar neutrinos, and supernova neutrinos.

The liquid scintillator in SNO+ is lighter than regular water, but the heavy water in SNO was heavier, so now ropes are holding the vessel down instead of lifting it up.

SNO+ researchers paddled around inside the vessel in small inflatables to inspect the acrylic walls.

