PROSPECT: Precision Reactor Oscillation and SPECTrum Experiment

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(on behalf of the PROSPECT collaboration)

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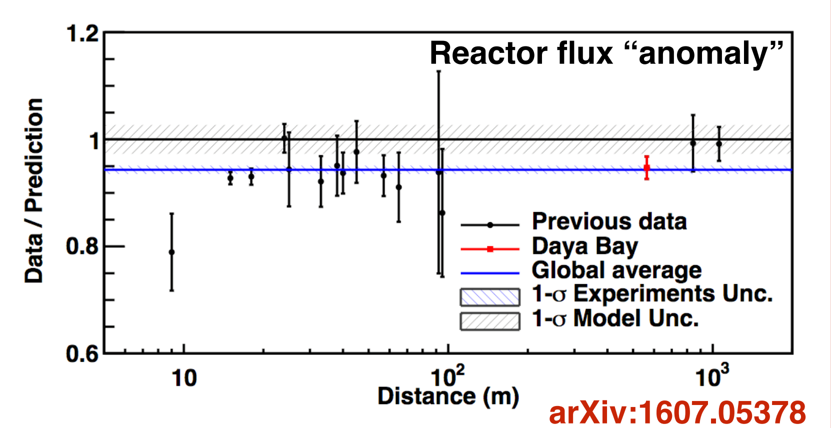
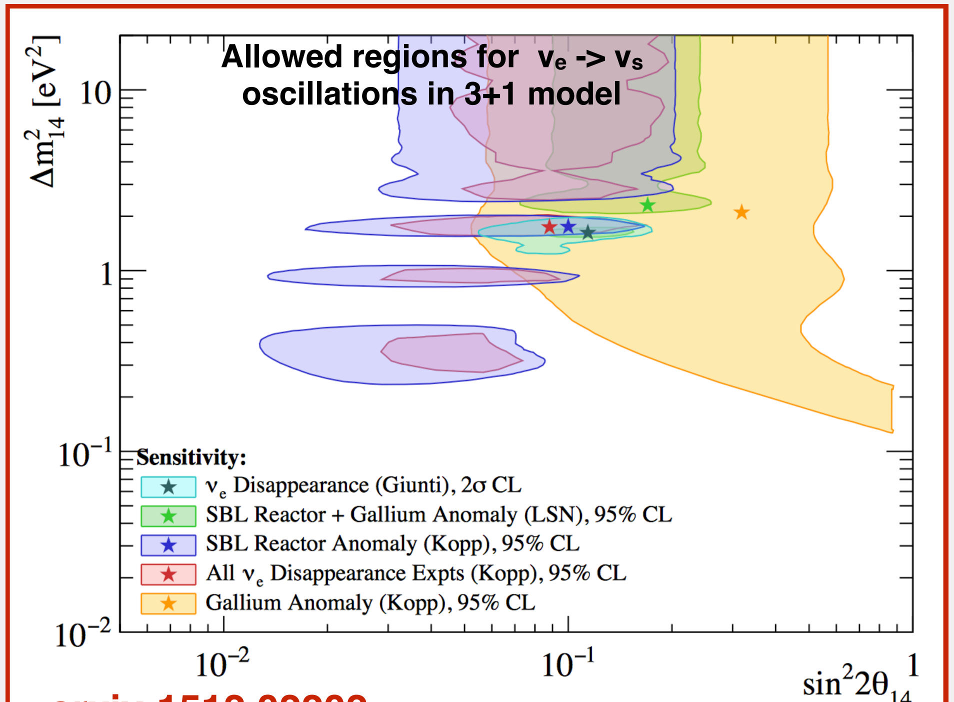
Motivation

Reactor antineutrino experiments observe deficit in antineutrino rates compared to the predictions



arXiv:1607.05378

Additional sterile neutrino with large mass splitting could be a possible reason for the deficit



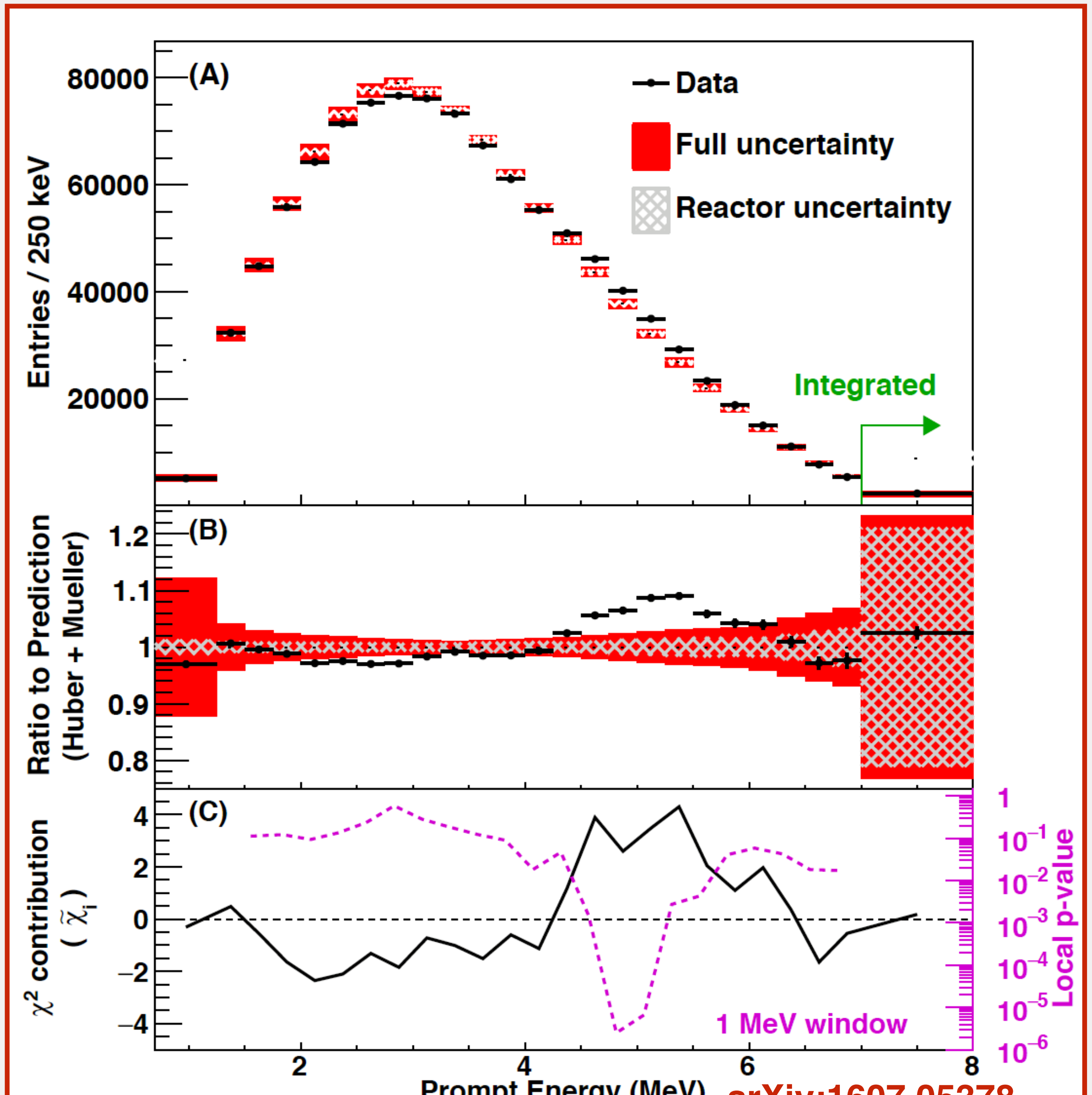
arxiv:1512.02202

Large mass splitting -> ~Meter length oscillations

Motivates short-baseline experiment with compact source, good position resolution

Recent Θ_{13} experiments at LEU reactors observe an excess in 5-7 MeV neutrino energy region

Could be a contribution from a single isotope or multiple isotopes

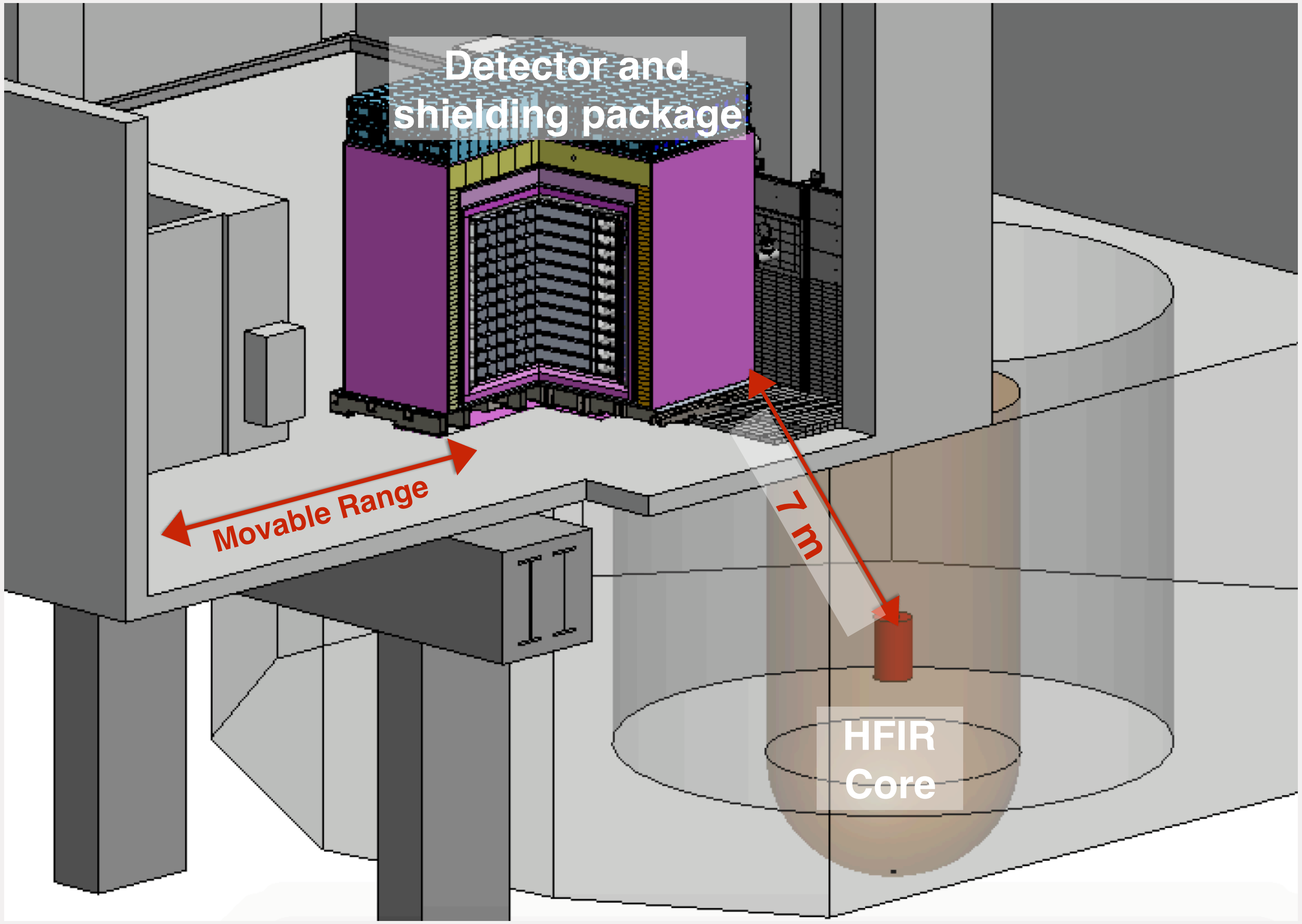


arXiv:1607.05378

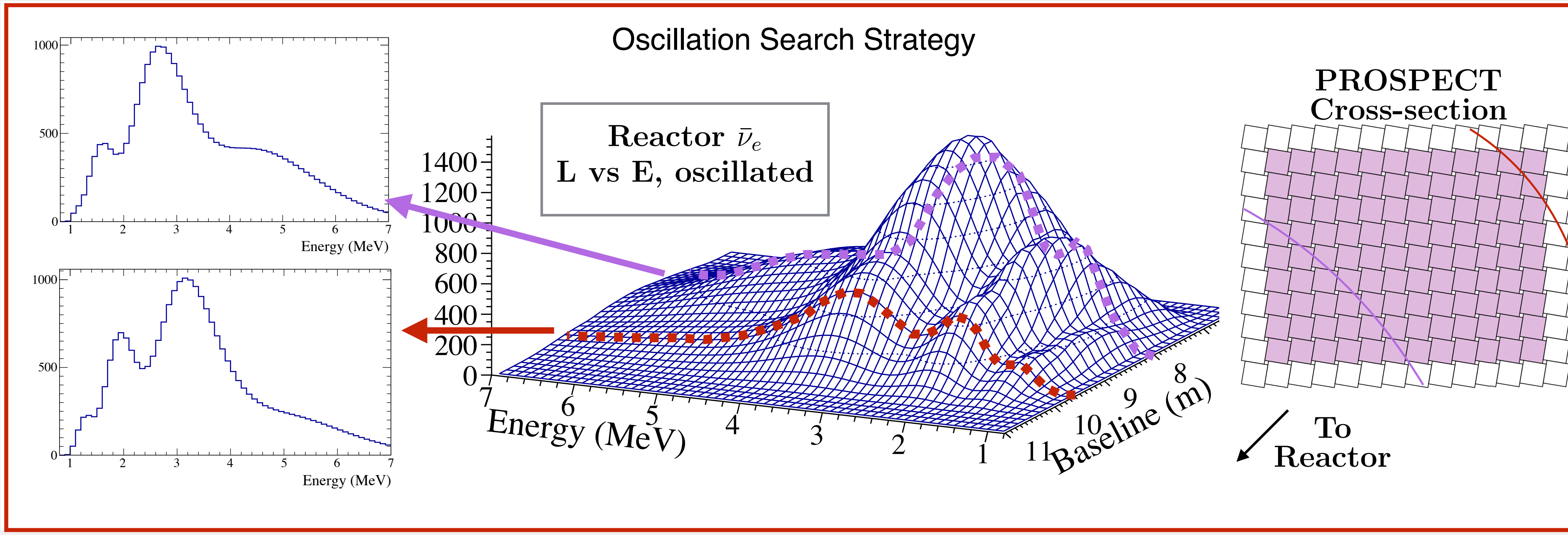
Motivates reactor experiment with different fuel types and good energy resolution

Physics Goals:

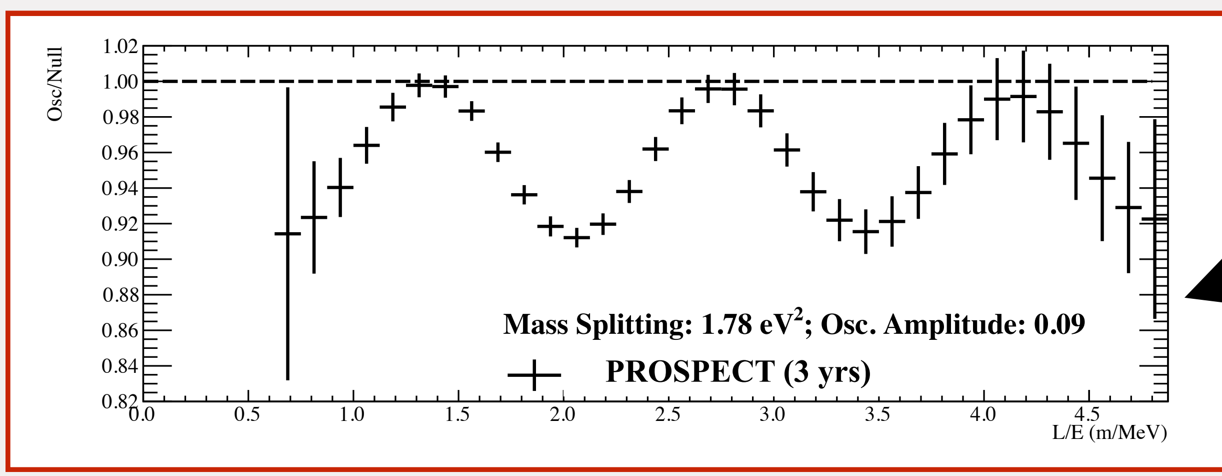
1. Precisely measure reactor ^{235}U $\bar{\nu}_e$ spectrum
2. Search for short-baseline oscillations arising from eV-scale sterile neutrinos



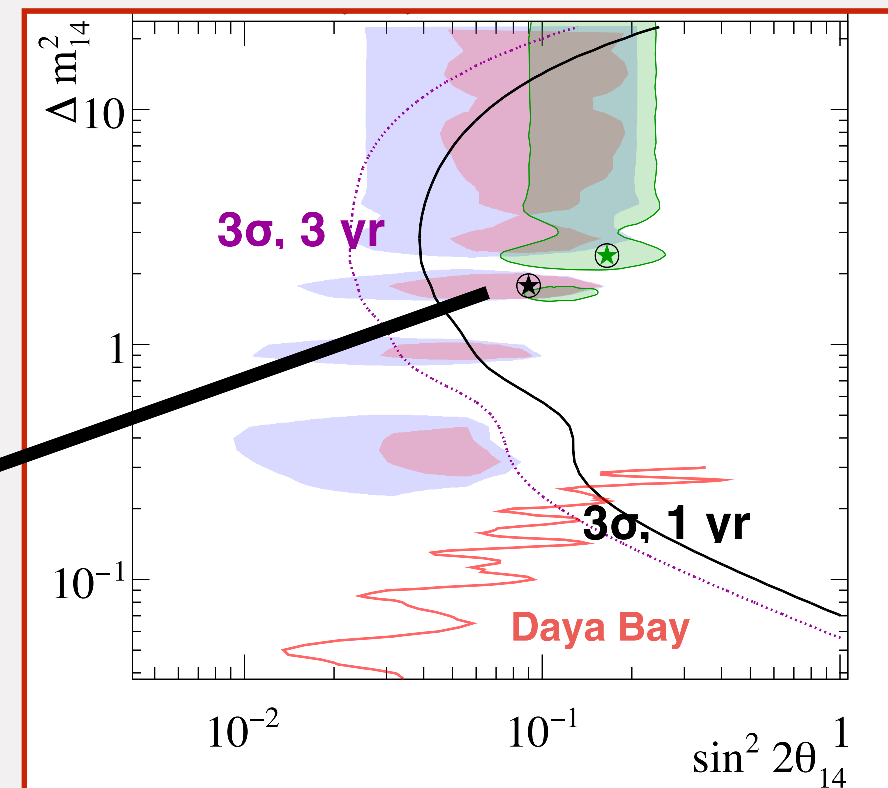
Oscillation Search



- Perform a **relative spectrum measurement** between 154 independent detectors (segments)
- Identical segments provide clear baseline-dependent spectrum
- **Independent of underlying reactor flux and spectrum models**
- Systematic effects minimized by relative search and detector movement



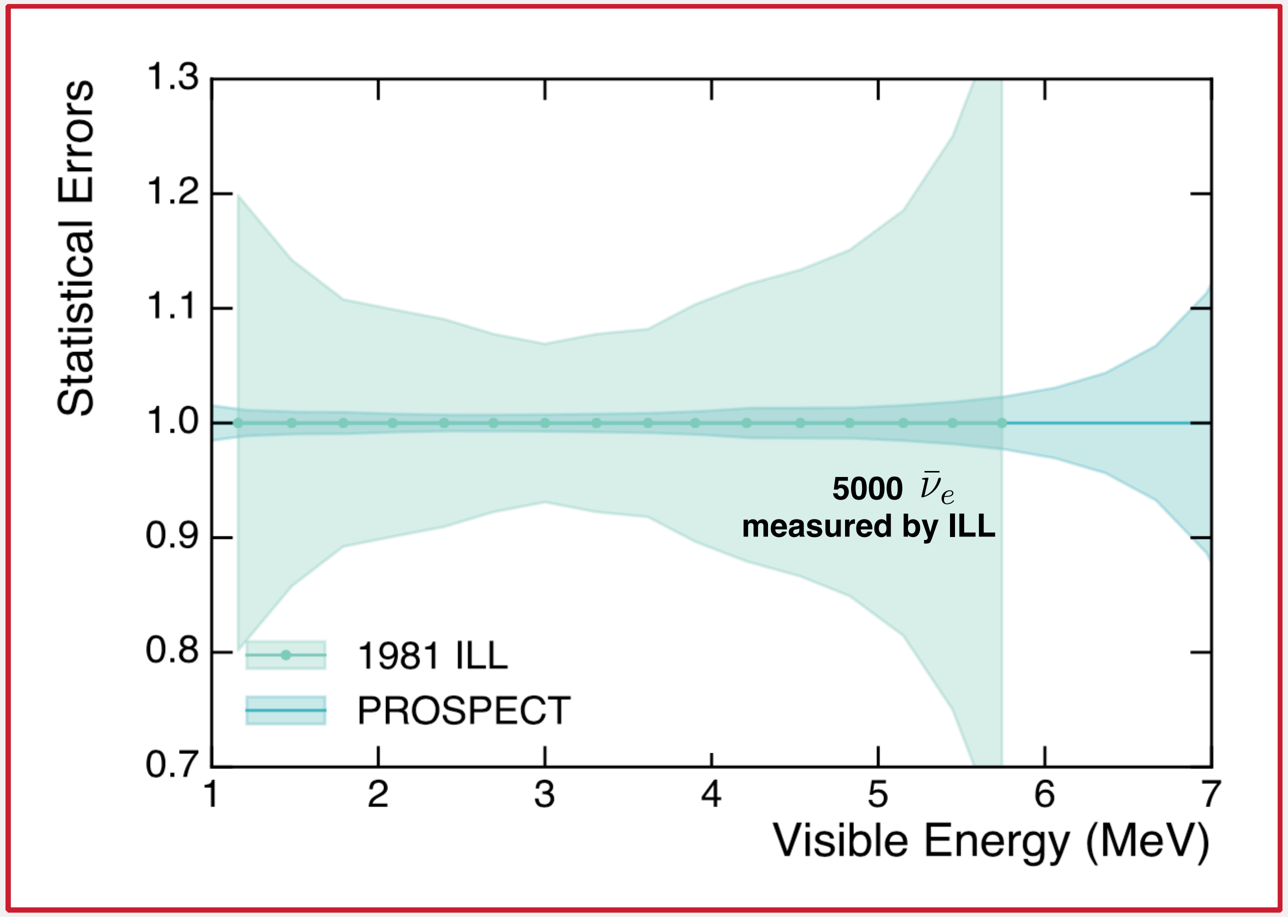
Observed Neutrino Rates as a function of Baseline/Energy



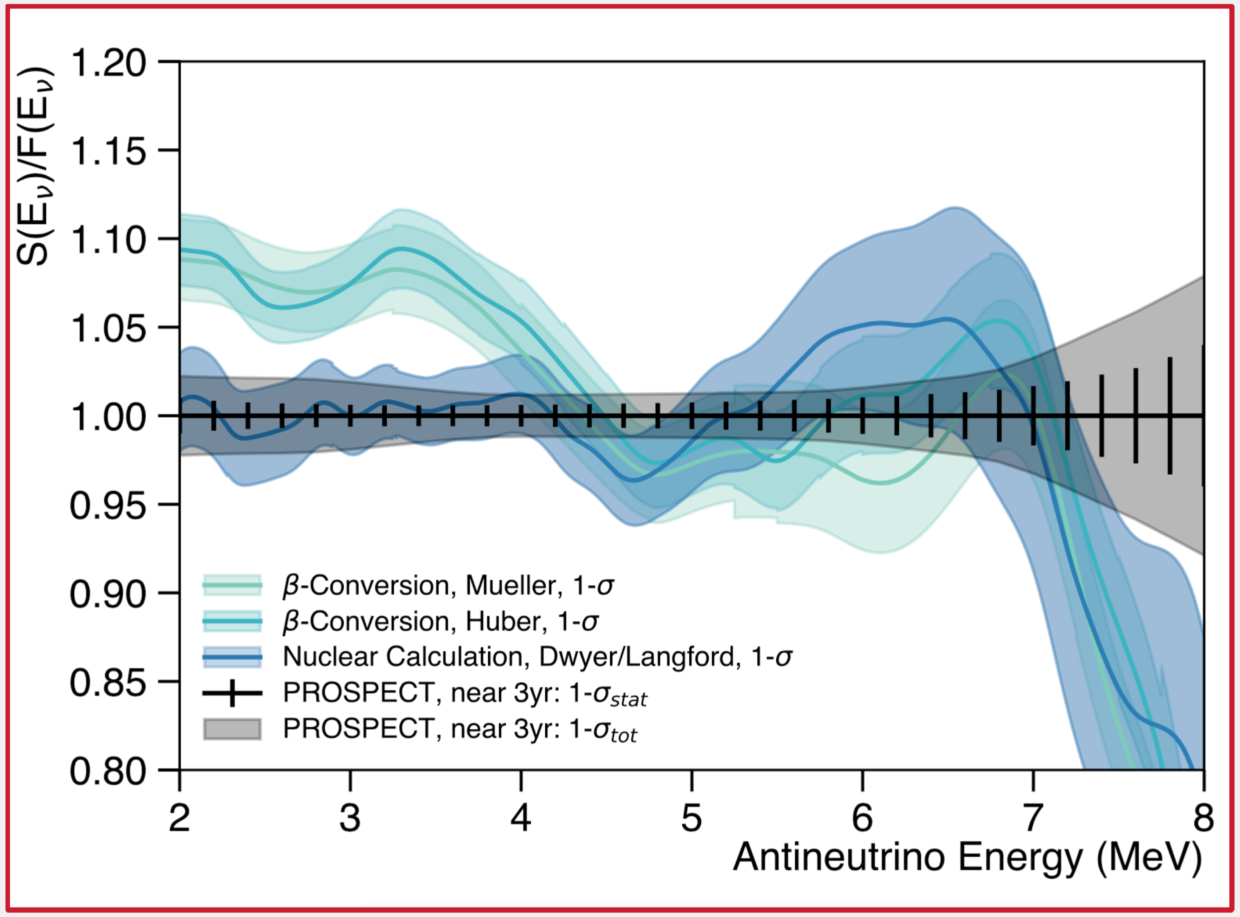
Sensitivity of PROSPECT Experiment

Spectrum Measurement

- Estimated IBD events - **160k/year**
- Energy resolution **4.5%/**$\sqrt{E}$
- Perform most precise ^{235}U spectrum measurement
- Compare various reactor antineutrino spectrum models
- Provide a benchmark for future reactor antineutrino experiments
- Excellent complement to existing LEU reactor measurements

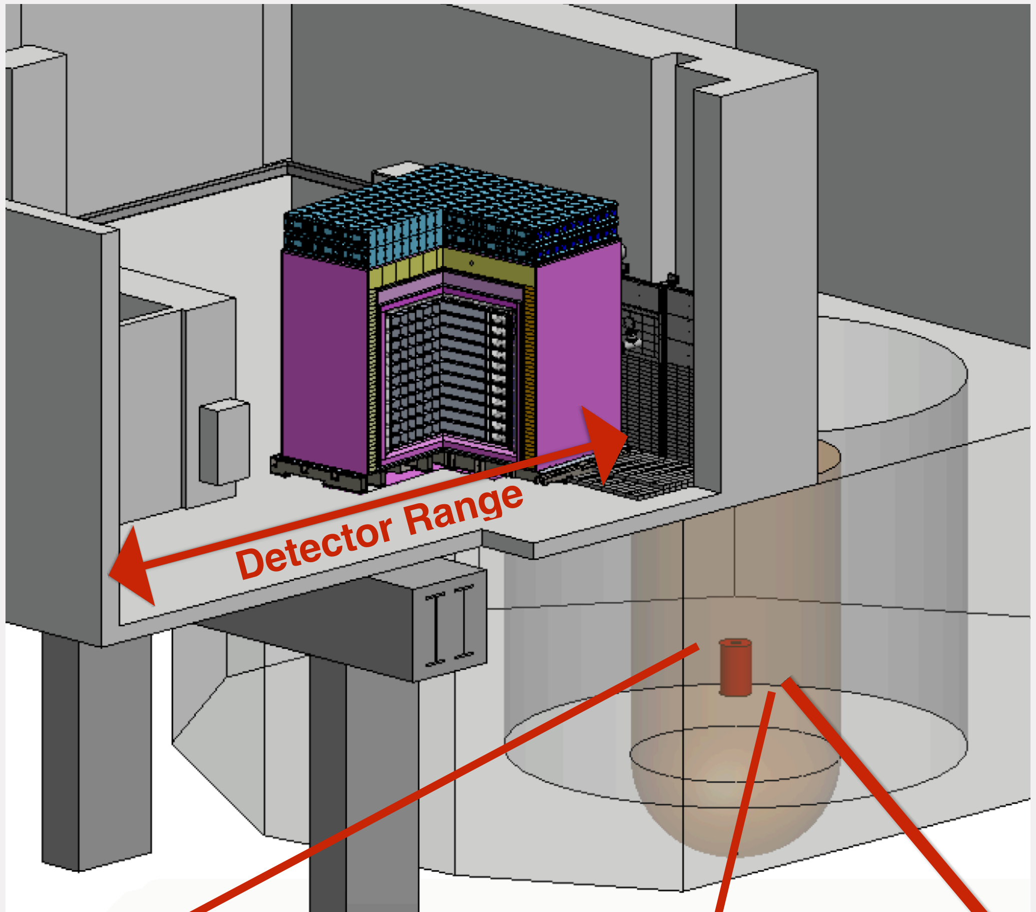


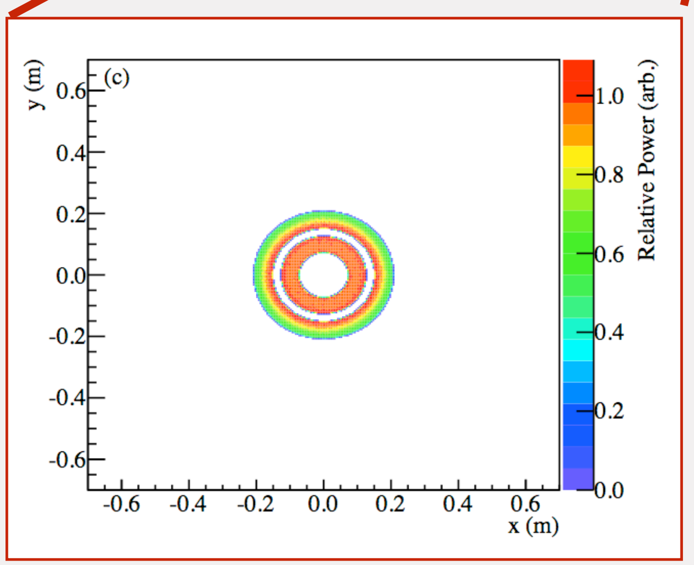
Improvement in precision over ILL



Test various reactor antineutrino spectrum models

Antineutrino Source





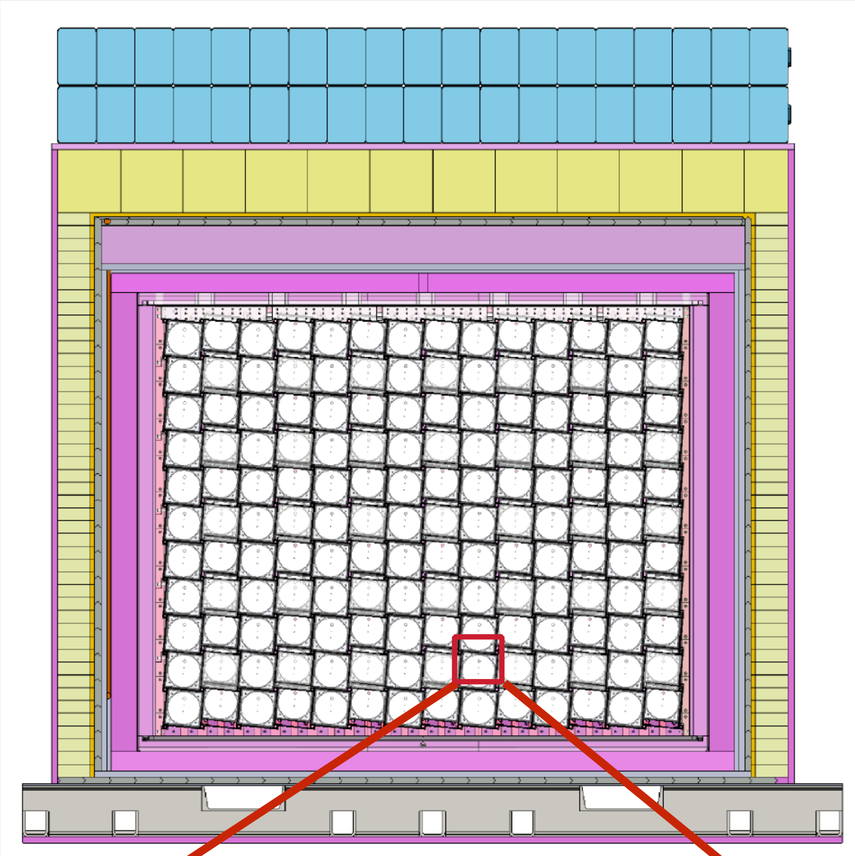
Power map of HFIR reactor core

- High Flux Isotope Reactor (**85 MW**) at ORNL
- HEU Reactor - **~93 %** U235 enrichment (**>99%** $\bar{\nu}_e$ from U235)
- Short reactor cycles (~**25 days**) - Low P239 buildup **(< 0.5%)**
- Compact core (**0.5m high, 0.4 m wide**) - No oscillation washout

- **~47 %** up-time
- **>50%** reactor off-time - Extensive background characterization
- ~ 3 years experience of on-site operation
- Easy 24/7 access

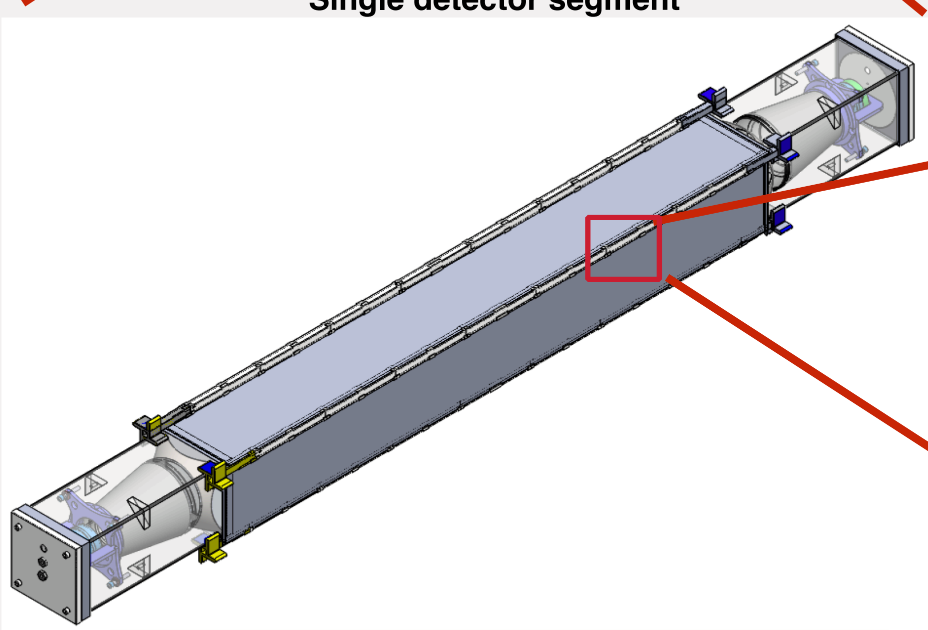
Detector Design

Cross-section of detector including the shielding package

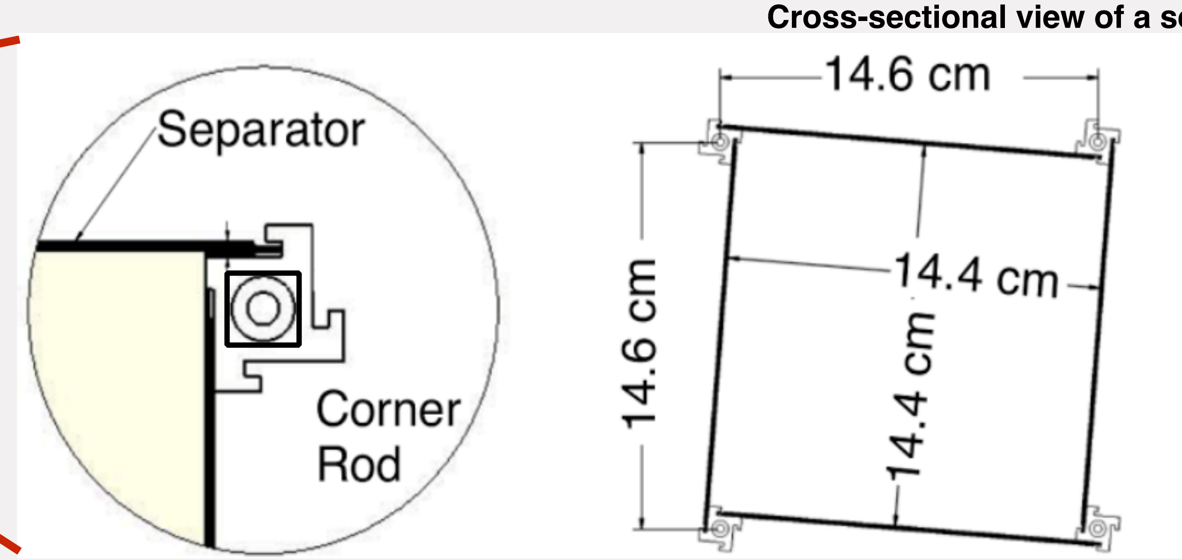


- Single volume **~4 ton** Li6-loaded liquid scintillator detector
- Optically divided into a **14x11** identical segments
- Each segment is a detector i.e., **154 detectors**
- Low mass optical separators
- Minimum dead material
- Double-ended readout
- *in-situ* calibration access

Single detector segment



Cross-sectional view of a segment

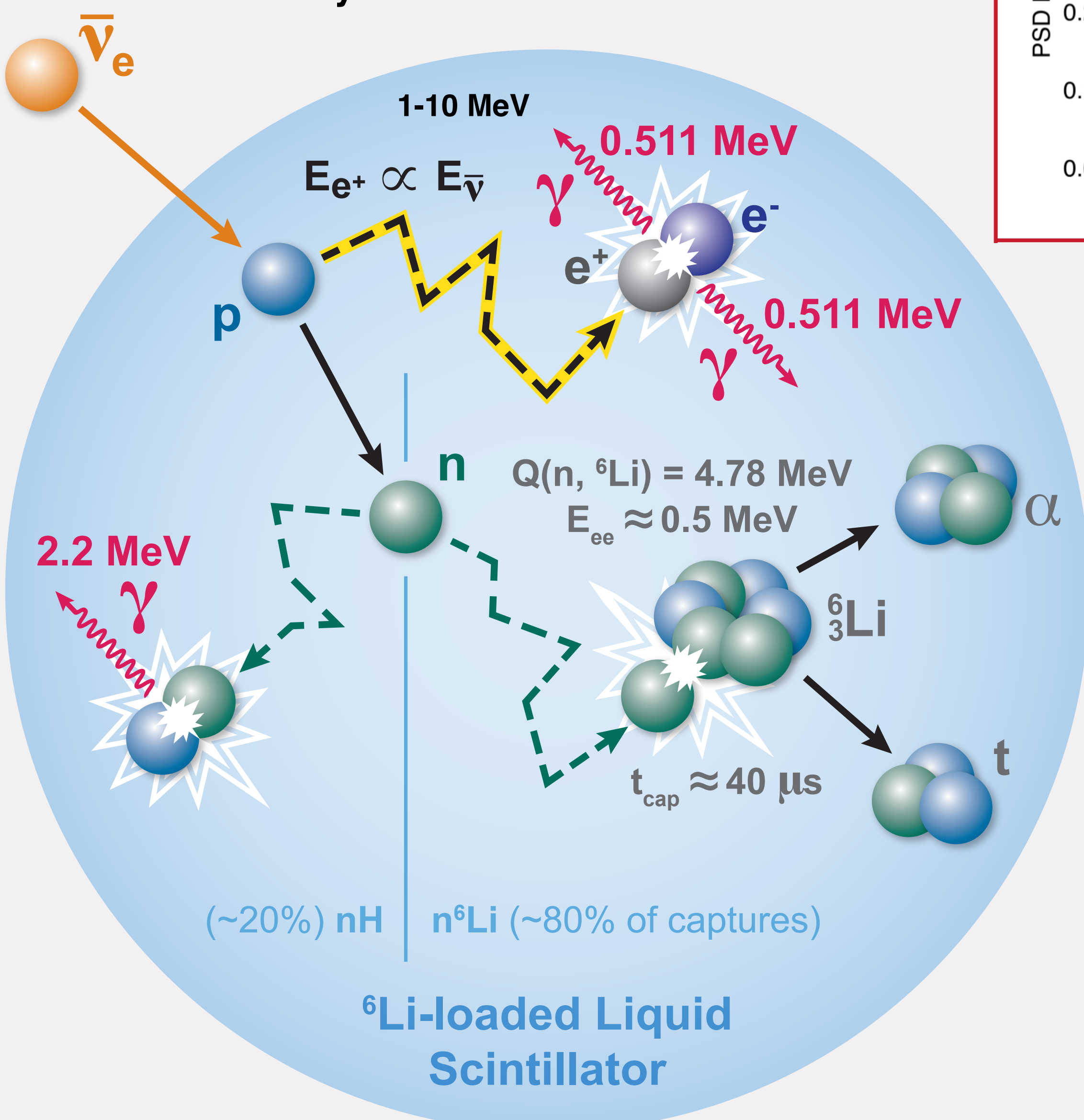


Detection Mechanism

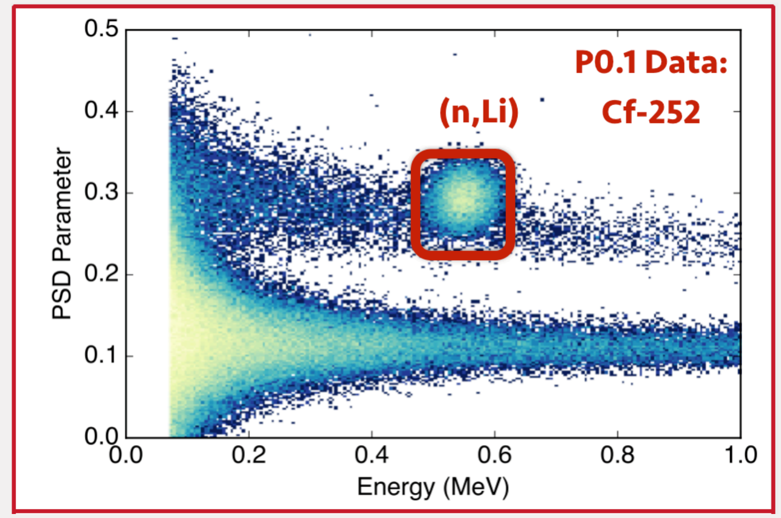
Li6-loaded EJ-309 scintillator as target:

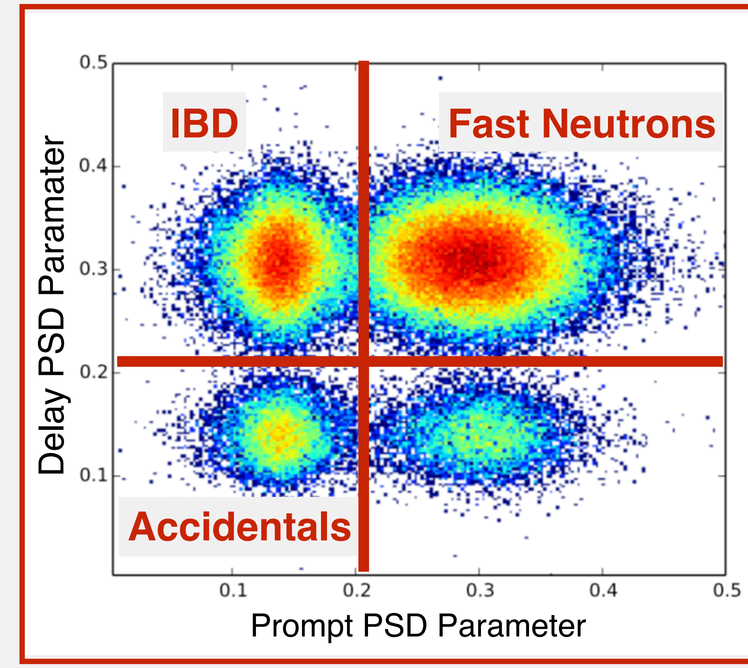
- Excellent background rejection
- High IBD detection efficiency
- Spatial and temporal dense energy deposition

Inverse Beta Decay as the detection mechanism



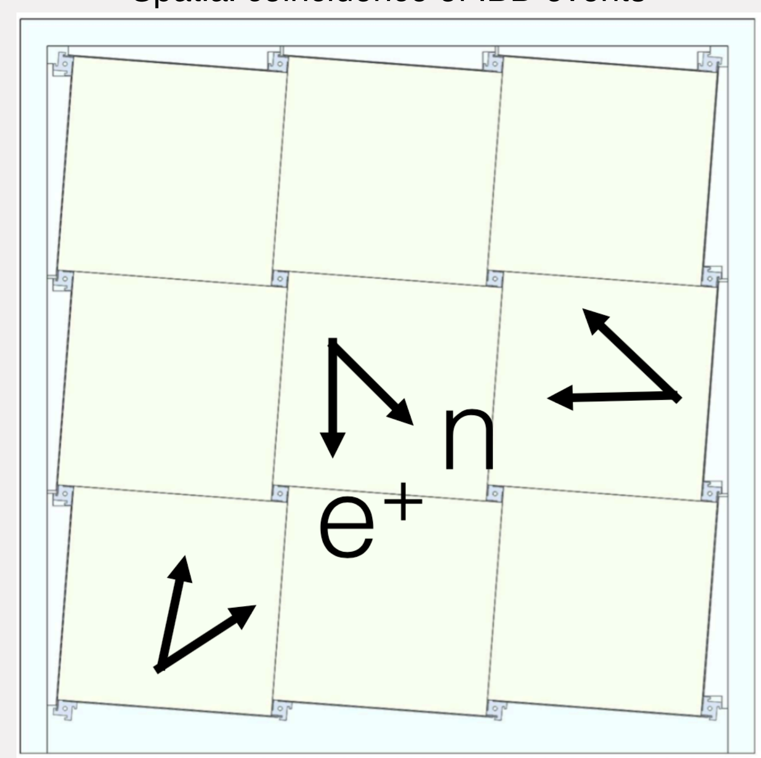
Pulse Shape allows for discrimination between gamma-like and neutron-like events





Comparison of coincidences

Spatial coincidence of IBD events



Segmentation allows for background rejection

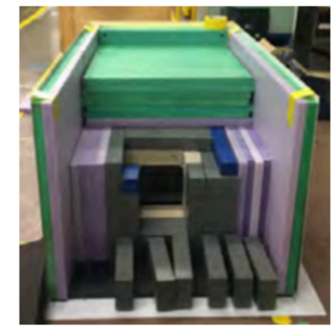
Phased Approach

PROSPECT-0.1
Characterize LS
Aug 2014-Spring 2015

5cm length
0.1 liters
LS, ^{6}LiLS

PROSPECT-2
Background studies
Dec 2014 - Aug 2015

12.5 cm length
1.7 liters
^{6}LiLS



multi-layer shielding

PROSPECT-20
Segment characterization
Scintillator studies
Background studies
Spring/Summer 2015

1m length
23 liters
LS, ^{6}LiLS

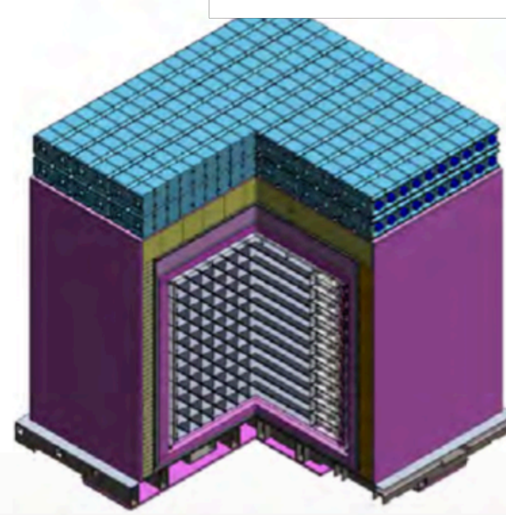
PROSPECT-50
Baseline design prototype
Early 2016

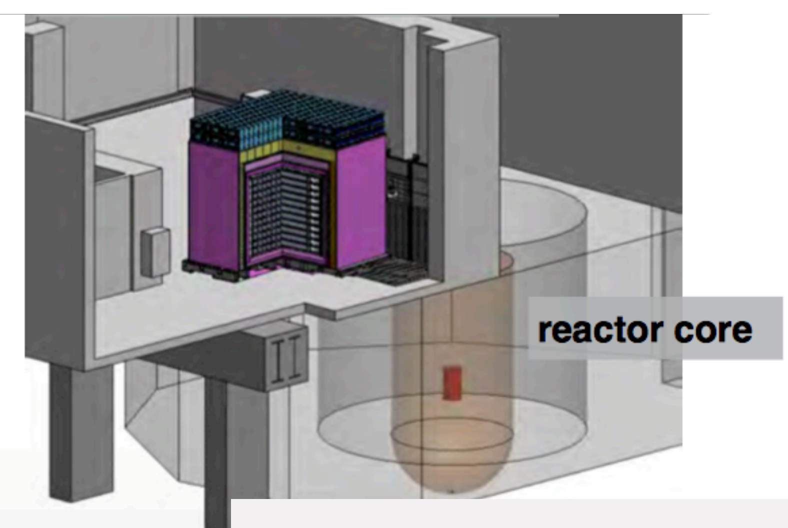
1x2 segments
1.2m length
50 liters
^{6}LiLS

PROSPECT

Late 2017

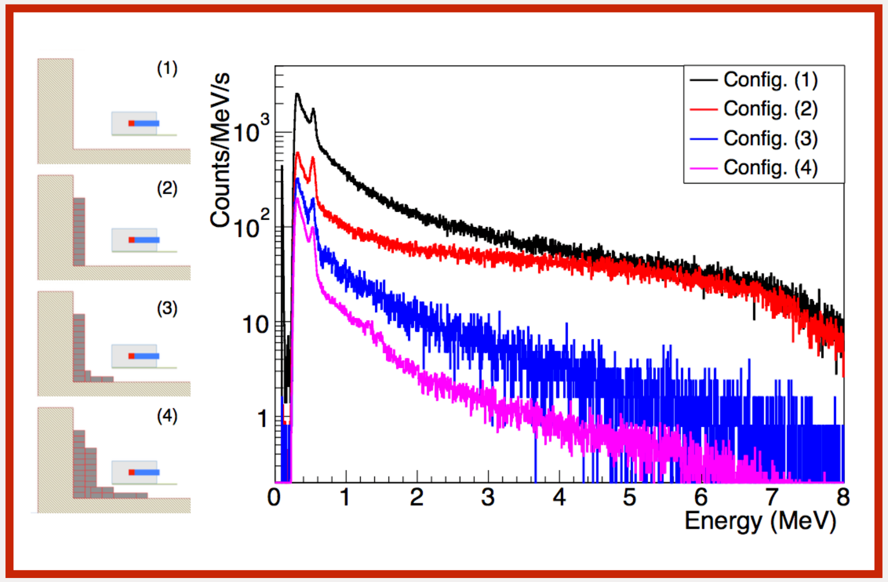
11x14 segments
1.2m length
~4.5 tons
^{6}LiLS



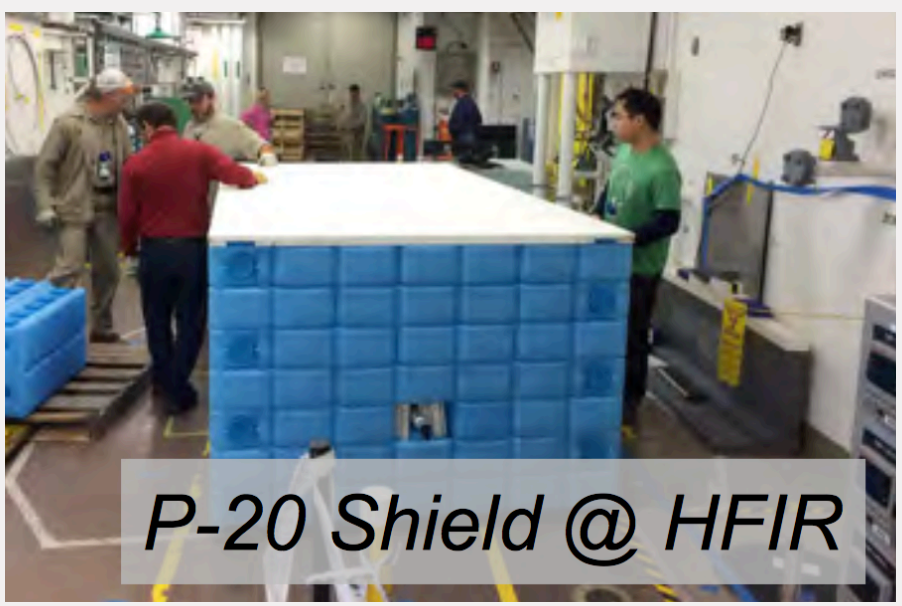


Background Characterization and Reduction

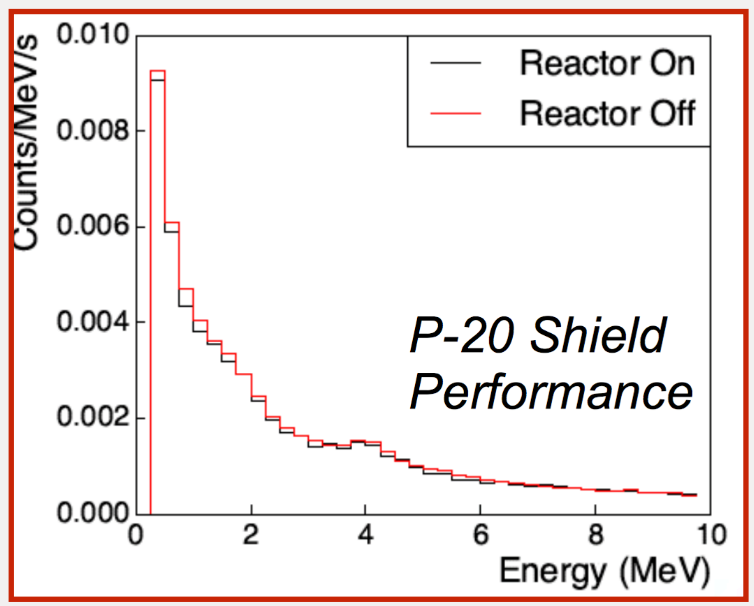
- HFIR background characterized in detail
- Both reactor related and uncorrelated backgrounds measured
- Lead wall designed to shield reactor related backgrounds
- Passive shield design motivated by measured backgrounds



Effect of varying lead wall configuration on gammas



~ 25% the size of PROSPECT shielding

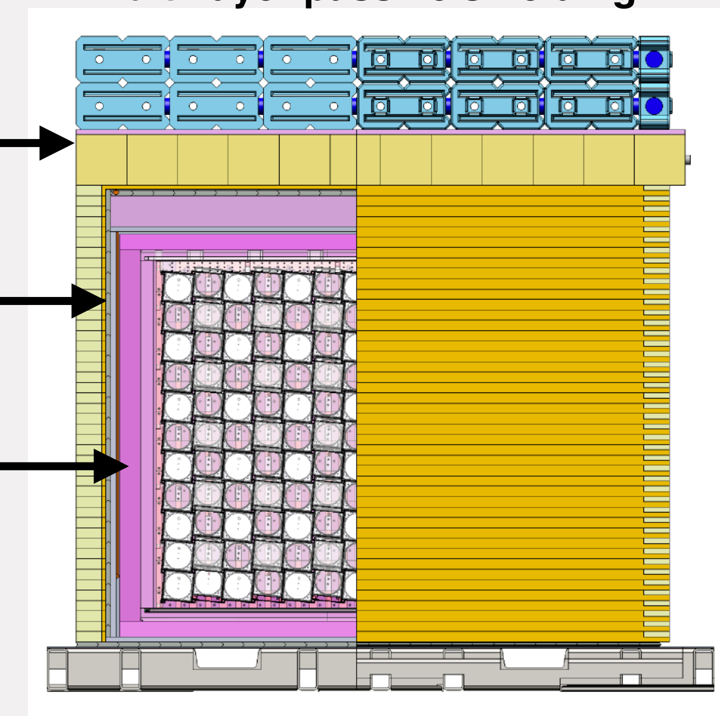


P20 shield was able to shield the reactor backgrounds effectively

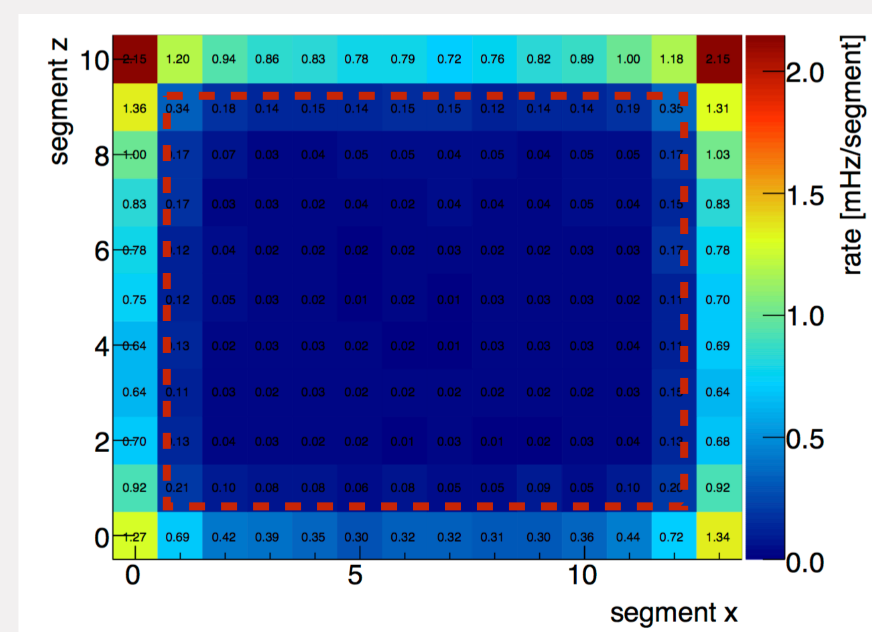
Cosmic backgrounds can be calibrated out using data from reactor off time

Local shielding joining reactor wall

Multi-layer passive shielding

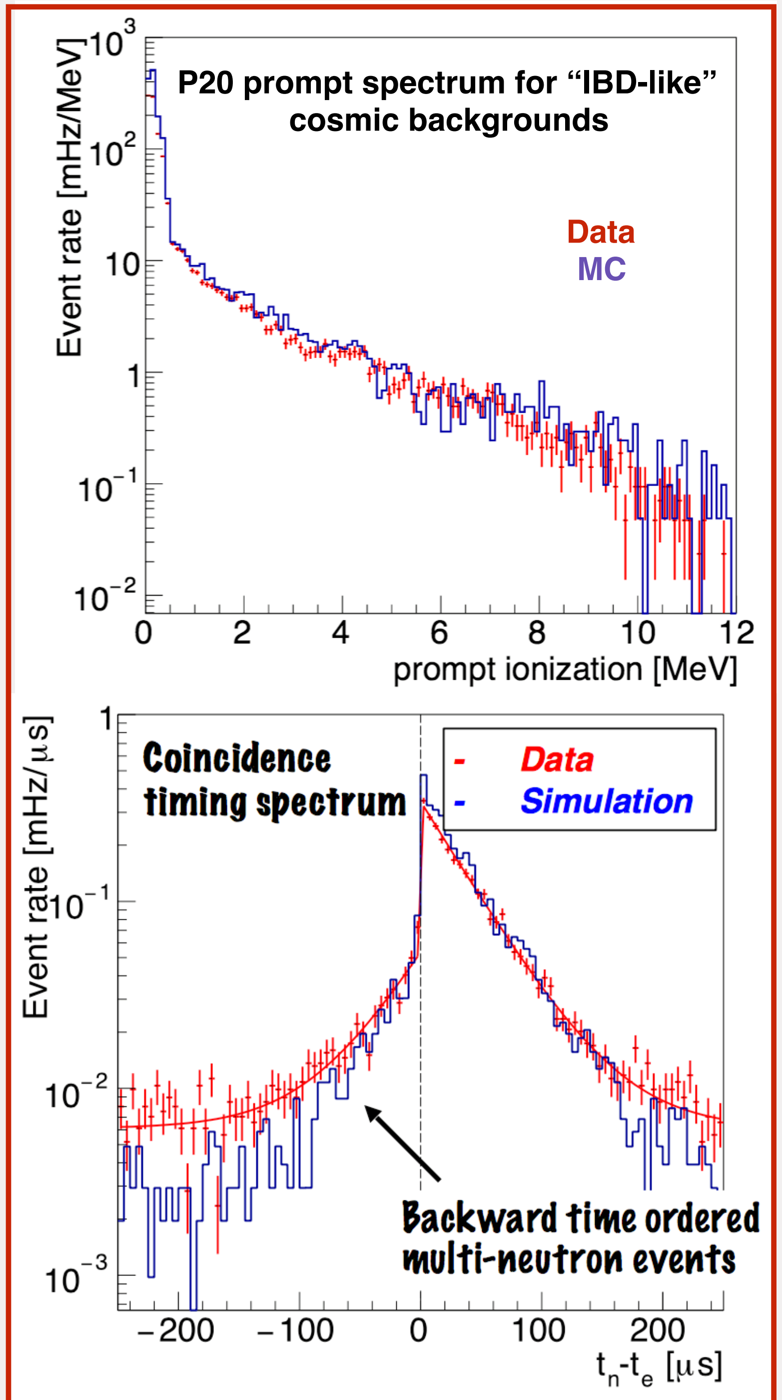


Use outer layer of the detector as veto



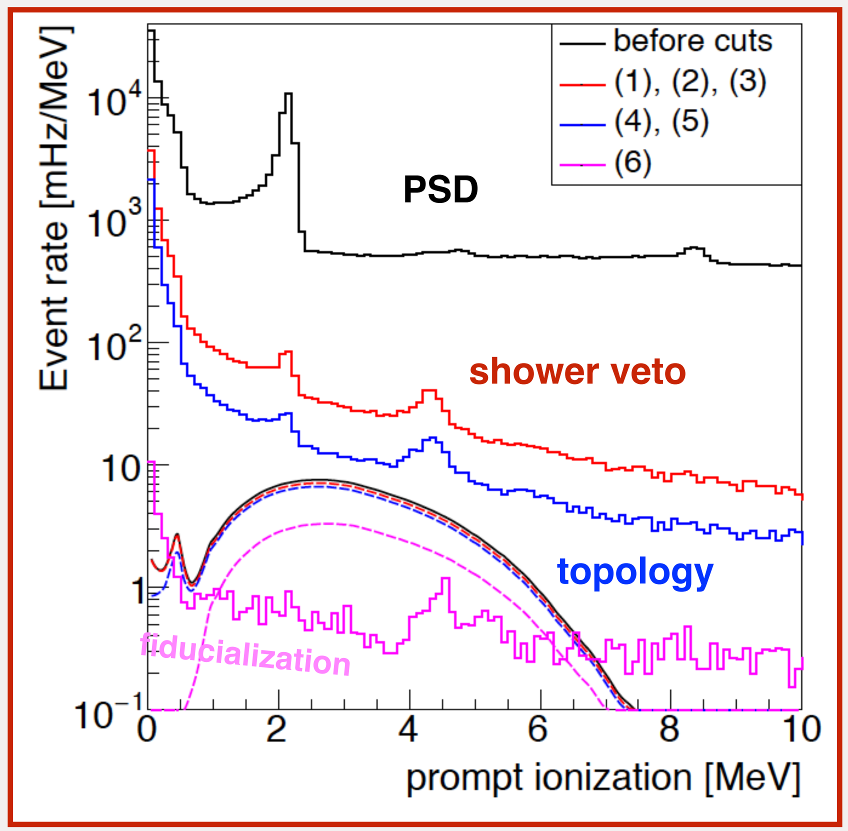
Simulation Benchmarking

Comparison of Data with PROSPECT MC

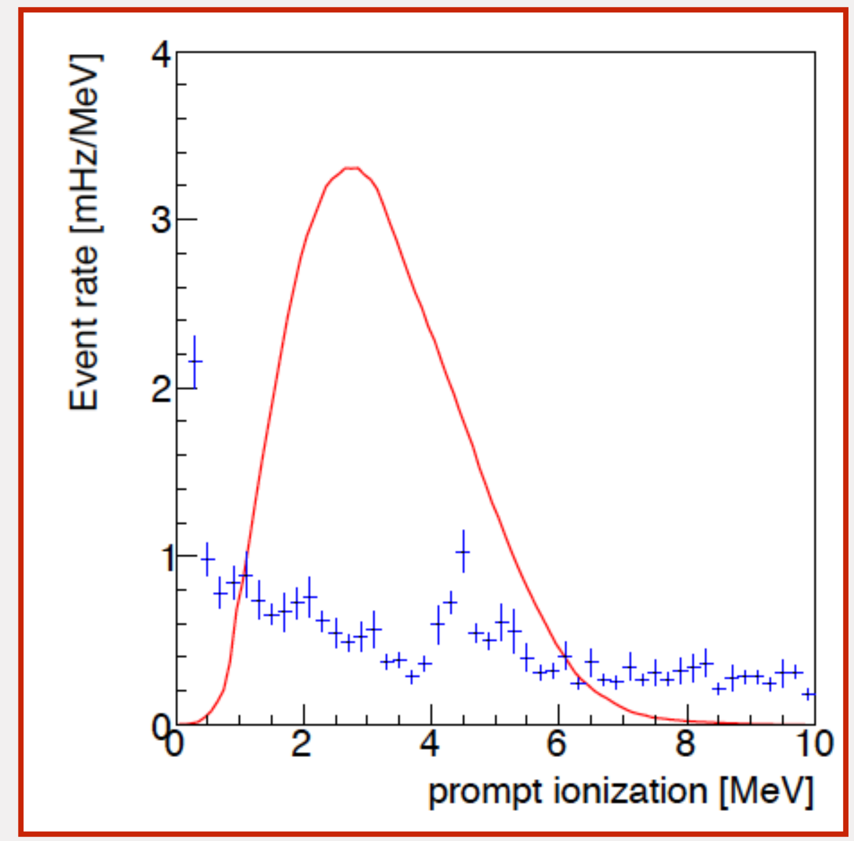


- P20 measured cosmic backgrounds during reactor-off periods
- PROSPECT Monte Carlo simulations agree well with the P20 data

Projected PROSPECT Signal and Backgrounds



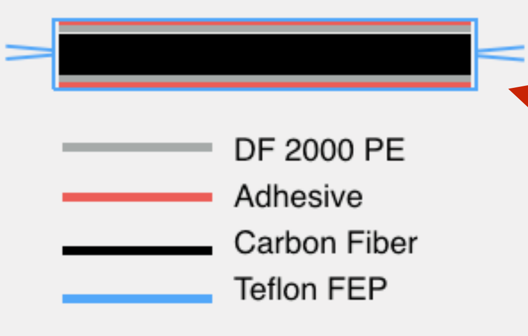
Simulated signal (dashed) and cosmic backgrounds (solid) prompt energy spectrum through selection cuts



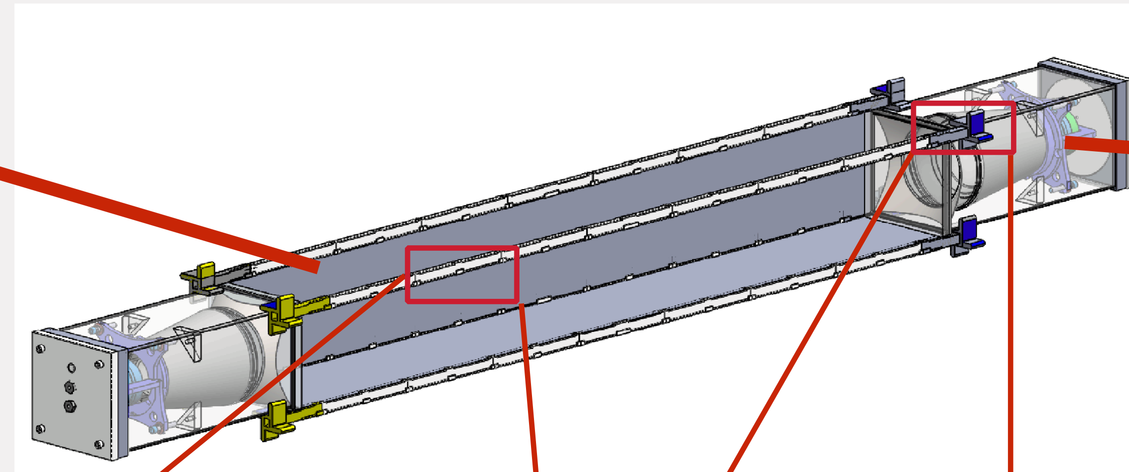
Simulated signal and cosmic backgrounds after all selection cuts

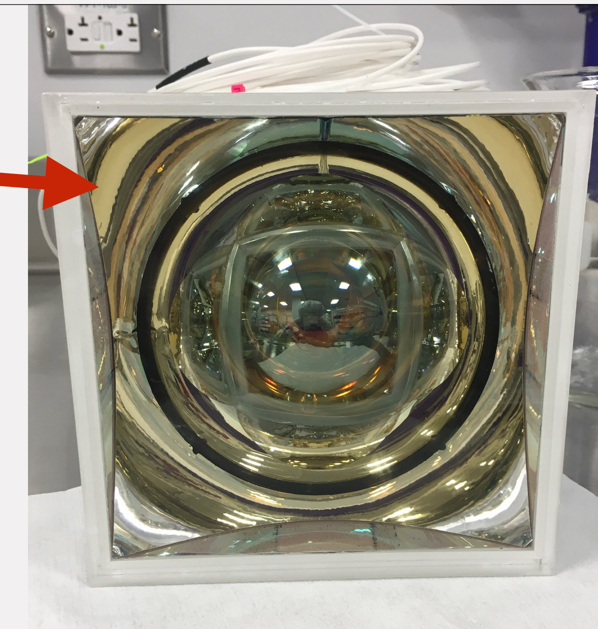
Projected S:B for PROSPECT full-size detector is better than 3:1

Detector Development

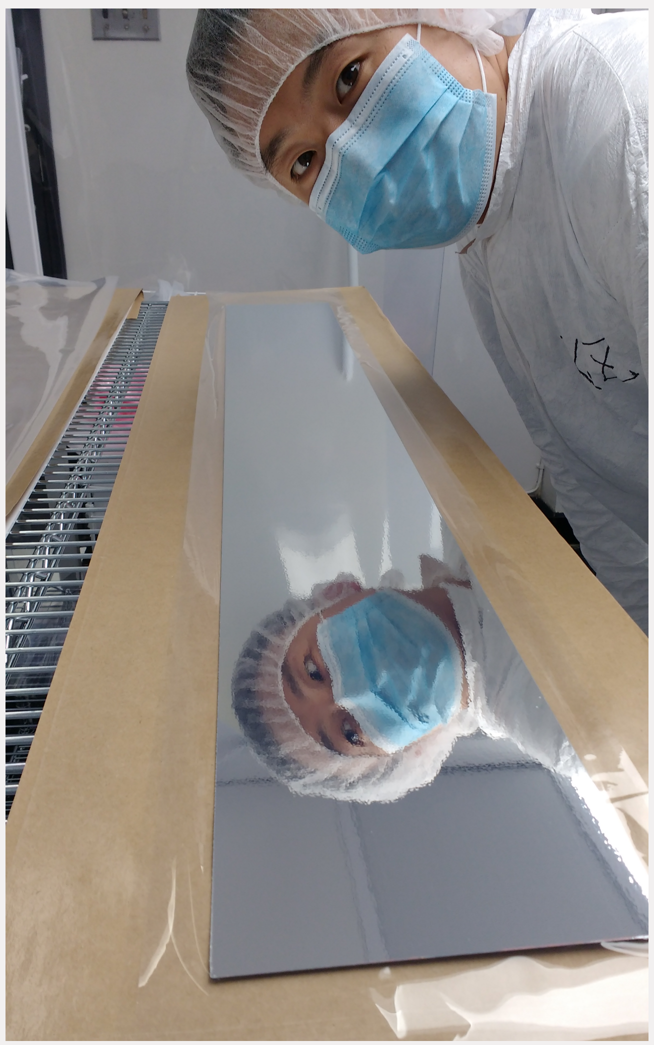


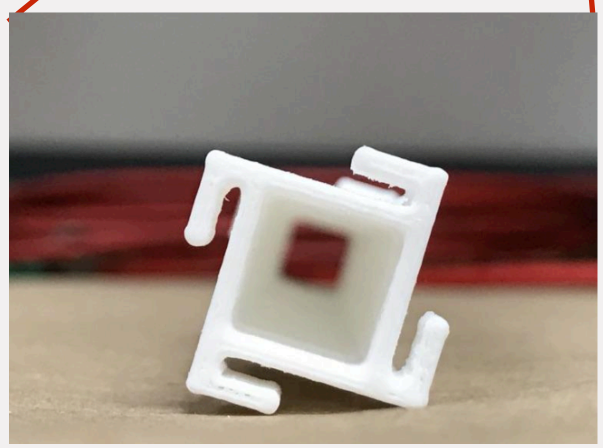
Multi-layer highly reflective, rigid low mass reflectors





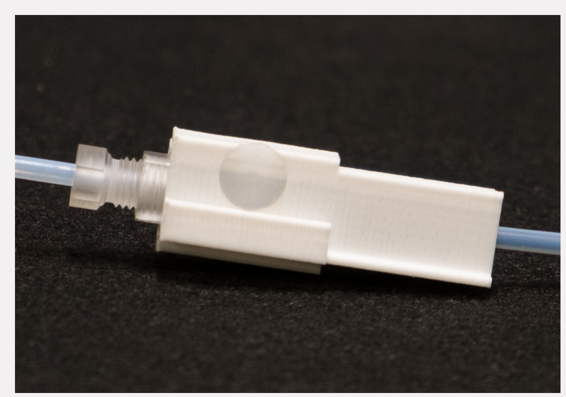
Assembled PMT housings





3D printed pinwheel to join optical separators and support the optical lattice

Prototype source capsule



Prototype optical diffuser

Pinwheels give *in-situ* access to optical and source calibrations

- All material inside the detector are tested for chemical compatibility with the liquid scintillator
- LS shows long term stable performance
- Multiple prototypes validated the design of the various detector components

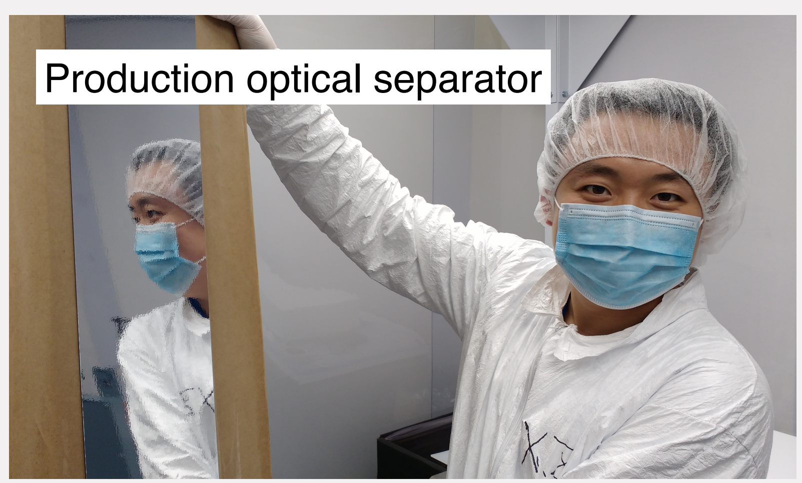
Ongoing Construction

PMT testing

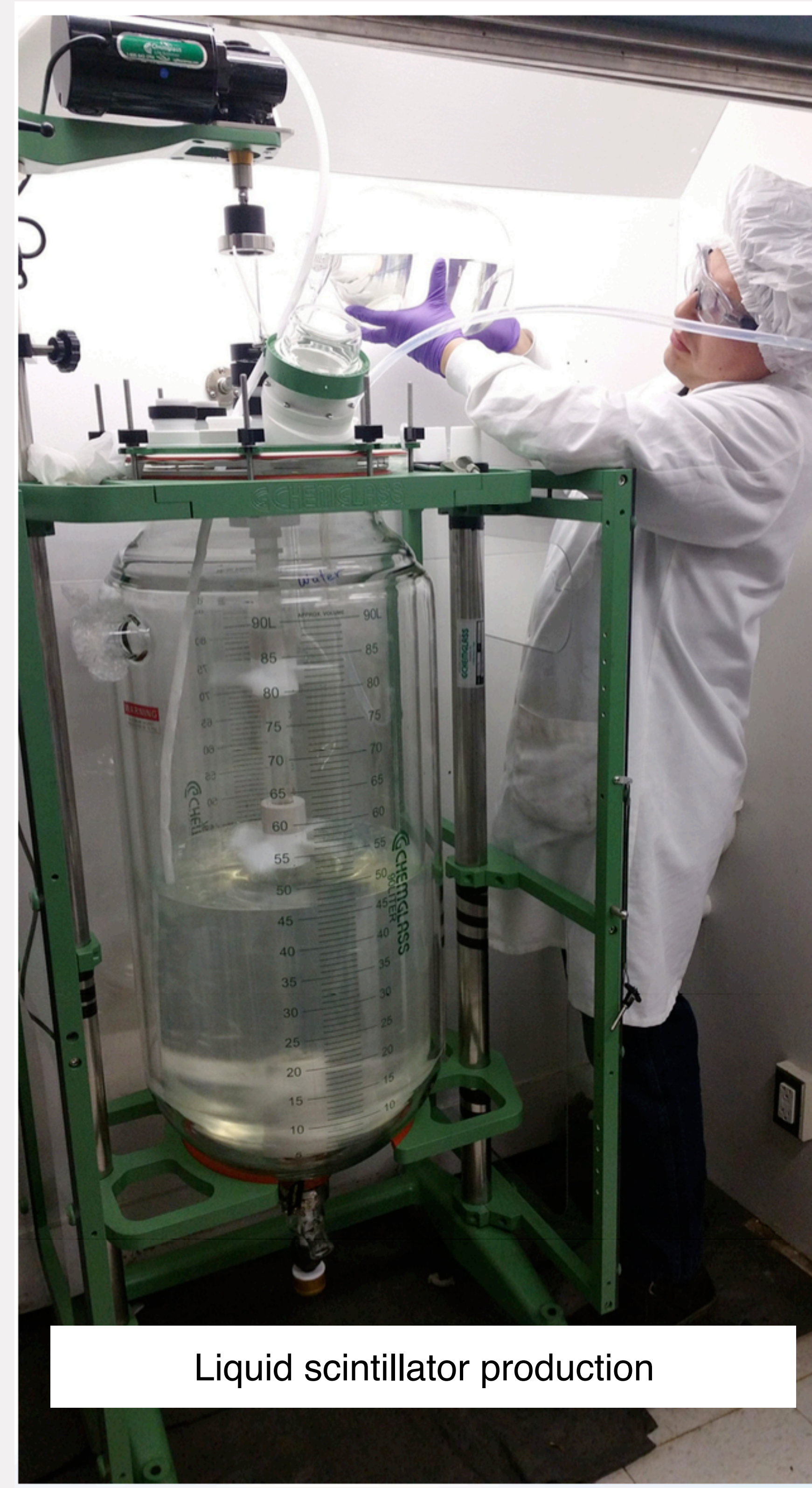
PMT module components ready for assembly

First PMT module

Optical separator fabrication



Production optical separator



Liquid scintillator production

Summary

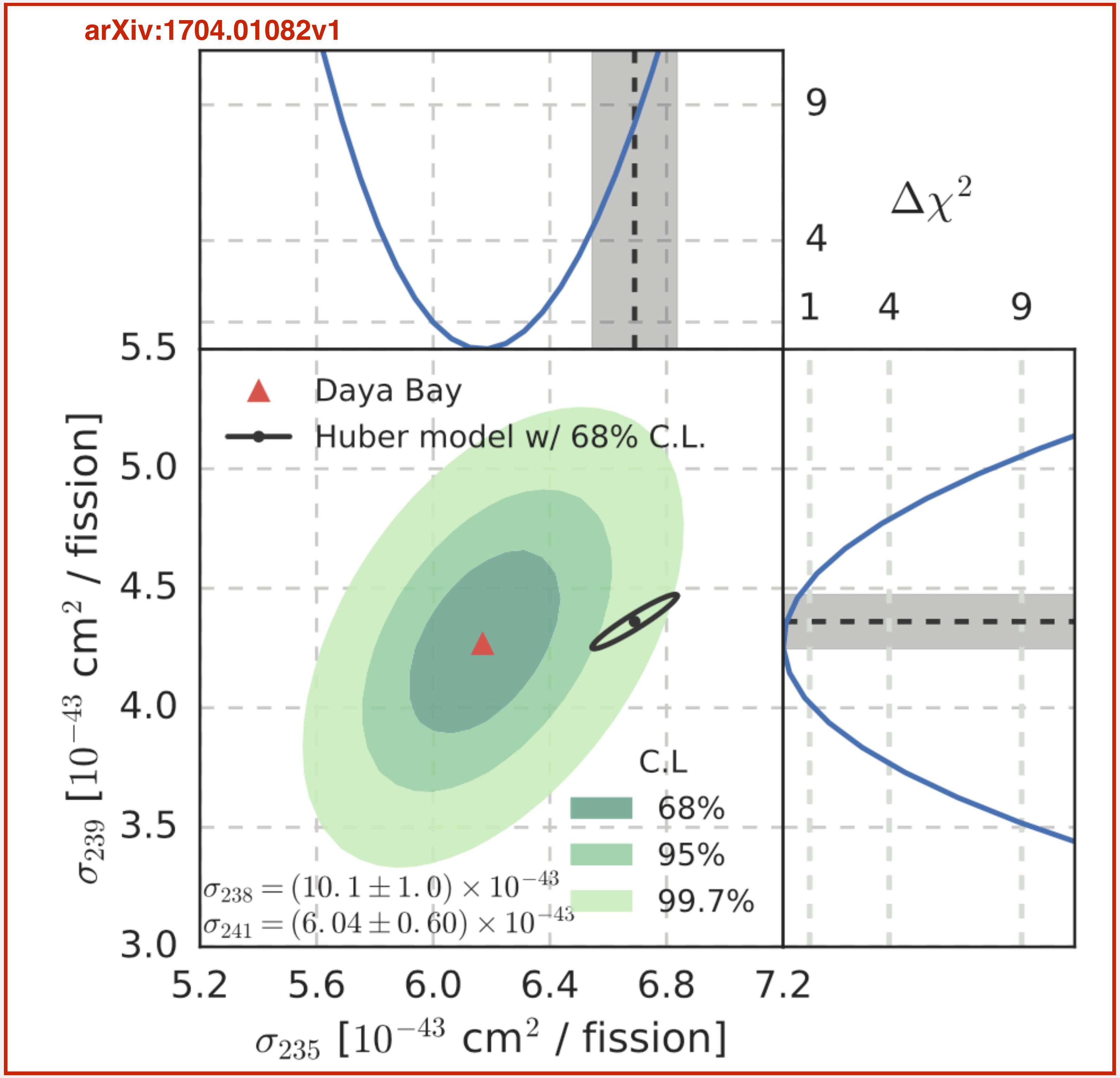
- Reactor antineutrino experiments reported anomalous rate and shape measurements
- **PROSPECT program**
  - Designed segmented LiLS detector and deployed multiple detectors at HFIR in preparation of a full-size detector deployment
  - Make precision ^{235}U spectrum measurement, complementary to LEU measurements and compare various models
  - PROSPECT will be able to cover sterile neutrino best-fit point at better than 3σ in one calendar year and favored regions at 3σ in 3 yrs
- Detector construction proceeding with full speed
- Data taking to commence later this year

Thank you

http://prospect.yale.edu

arXiv:1309.7647
Nucl. Instru. Meth. Phys. Res. A 806 (2016) 401
Journal of Phys. G 43 (2016) 11
JINST 10 (2015) P11004

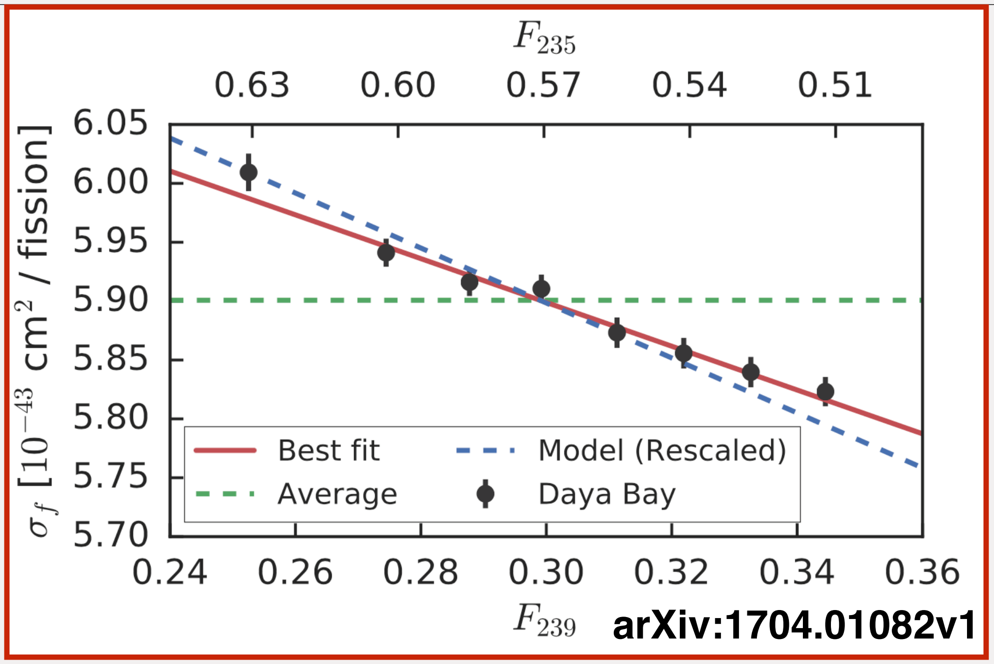
U235 Cause For Reactor Flux Anomaly ?



- Daya Bay has recently shown reported IBD yields of U235 and Pu239
- U235 shows a deficit of ~8% compared to predictions
- Is reactor flux anomaly only from U235 ?
- Daya Bay data seems to indicate that the anomaly is only from U235
- A pure U235 flux measurement would give conclusive evidence

Flux Measurement at HEU

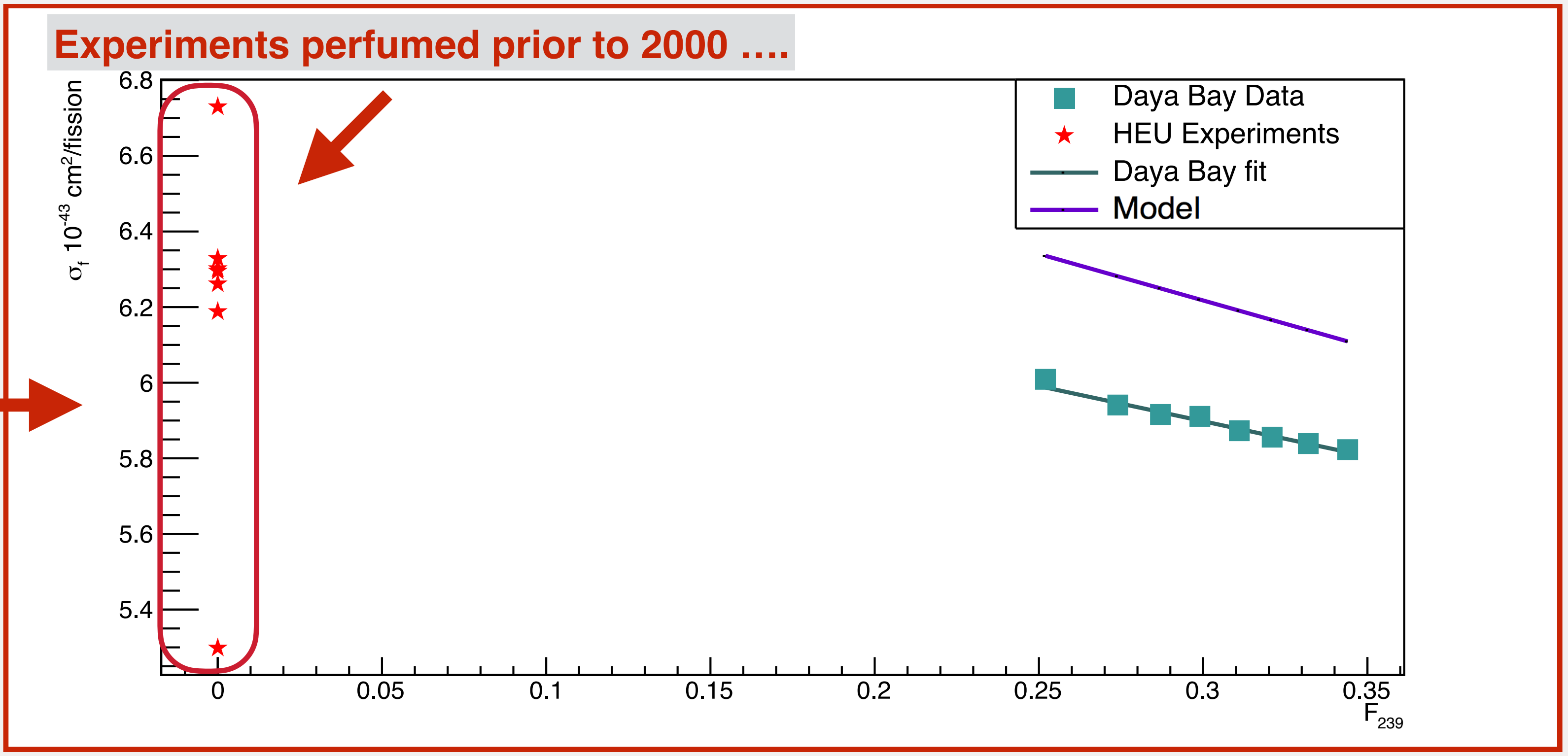
- Daya Bay has also shown flux/IBD yield evolution as a function of Pu239/ U235 fission fractions.
- Their results are incompatible with Huber-Mueller model both in total flux (normalization) and rate of change of flux with changing fission fractions (slope)
- Flux measurement at a HEU core would provide not only U235 flux but could also provide better constrain on Pu 239 flux



arXiv:1704.01082v1

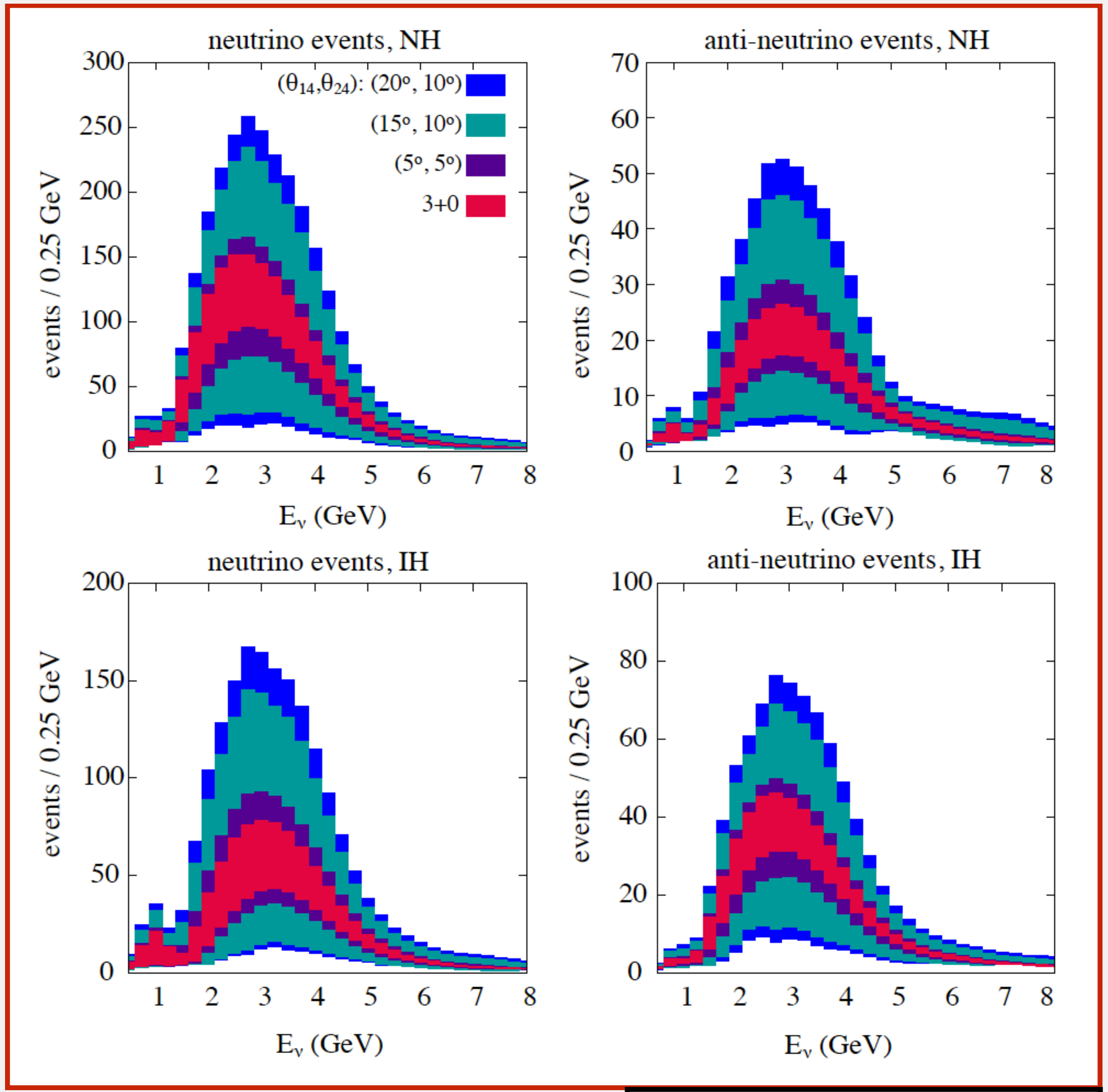
a	Experiment	f^a_{235}	f^a_{238}	f^a_{239}	f^a_{241}	$R^{exp}_{a,SH}$
1	Bugey-4	0.538	0.078	0.328	0.056	0.932
2	Rovno91	0.606	0.074	0.277	0.043	0.930
3	Rovno88-1I	0.607	0.074	0.277	0.042	0.907
4	Rovno88-2I	0.603	0.076	0.276	0.045	0.938
5	Rovno88-1S	0.606	0.074	0.277	0.043	0.962
6	Rovno88-2S	0.557	0.076	0.313	0.054	0.949
7	Rovno88-2S	0.606	0.074	0.274	0.046	0.928
8	Bugey-3-15	0.538	0.078	0.328	0.056	0.936
9	Bugey-3-40	0.538	0.078	0.328	0.056	0.942
10	Bugey-3-95	0.538	0.078	0.328	0.056	0.867
11	Gosgen-38	0.619	0.067	0.272	0.042	0.955
12	Gosgen-46	0.584	0.068	0.298	0.050	0.981
13	Gosgen-65	0.543	0.070	0.329	0.058	0.915
14	ILL	1	0	0	0	0.792
15	Krasnoyarsk87-33	1	0	0	0	0.925
16	Krasnoyarsk87-92	1	0	0	0	0.942
17	Krasnoyarsk94-57	1	0	0	0	0.936
18	Krasnoyarsk99-34	1	0	0	0	0.946
19	SRP-18	1	0	0	0	0.941
20	SRP-24	1	0	0	0	1.006
21	Nucifer	0.926	0.061	0.008	0.005	1.014
22	Chooz	0.496	0.087	0.351	0.066	0.996
23	Palo Verde	0.600	0.070	0.270	0.060	0.997
24	Daya Bay	0.561	0.076	0.307	0.056	0.946
25	RENO	0.569	0.073	0.301	0.056	0.946
26	Double Chooz	0.511	0.087	0.340	0.062	0.935

arXiv:1702.04139v1



Implications

1. Existence of sterile neutrinos have far-reaching implications on particle physics and cosmology
2. Sterile neutrinos lead to complications in interpretation of CP-violation searches
3. Sterile neutrinos will alter the effective neutrino majorana mass



10.1007/JHEP11(2015)039