

The Precision Reactor Oscillation and Spectrum Experiment

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PPNS 2018, Grenoble, France

Overview of PROSPECT

- Short baseline reactor antineutrino experiment
- Recently installed at HFIR at Oak Ridge
 National Lab (ORNL) in TN, USA
- Surface detector -- minimal overburden
- Aim 1. Look for eV-scale sterile v2. Measure U-235 \bar{v} spectrum







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Physics Motivation

Reactor anti-neutrino anomaly

- New flux predictions (2011) leads to 6% flux deficit for reactor neutrino experiments
- Possible explanations:
 - ~eV scale sterile neutrino
 - flux calculations and/or inputs deficient



The 5-7 MeV "bump"

- θ₁₃ experiments (Daya Bay, Reno, Double Chooz) all see excess events in 5-7 MeV neutrino energy
- Precise U-235 spectrum helpful for determining source(s) of discrepancy



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Why at HFIR?

- 85 MW HEU research reactor
 - 93% U-235 fuel
 - >99% neutrinos from U-235 fissions
- Compact core (50 cm tall, 42 cm wide)
 - little oscillation washout
- Position near (7 m) the core available
- Short reactor cycles (~25 days)-fuel evolution effects negligible
- >50% reactor off time for background measurements
- Detailed core model available





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Experimental design

• Segmented design

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- Single volume of liquid scintillator
- Subdivided into 154 (11x14) optically isolated segments
- Segments read out by PMT on each end
- Full waveform readout (CAEN v1725 250 MHz sampling, ~150 samples per pulse)
- Lithium-6 loaded (0.1% by wt) liquid scintillator based on EJ-309 non-flammable, non-toxic solvent mixture
- Excellent pulse shape discrimination (PSD)
 - PSD=(pulse tail integral)/(total pulse integral)
- Spiked with trace Ac-227 (parts per 10²⁰) for relative segment volume calibration
- Entire assembly built on moveable air caster platform allowing baselines as large as 12 m





Detector Shielding

- Considerations
 - At surface \rightarrow large cosmic background
 - Near reactor \rightarrow gammas and neutrons
 - Moveable platform
 - Inner detector package ~14 tons
 - Full detector ~33 tons
- ~10 MeV neutrons suppressed by hydrogenous shielding + borated polyethylene
- Primary IBD-like backgrounds from cosmogenic fast neutrons – thicker shielding on top
- Fiducialize





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Development Timeline





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Detector assembly at Yale University



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Assembling a layer in 30 seconds





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Lifting and transport









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Final installation at HFIR





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PROSPECT is now operational

- Detector installed and filled with scintillator mid-February followed by period of commissioning
- Background data and partial calibration program during reactor off period in March-April
- Now in neutrino data-taking mode









PROSPECT's view of a sterile neutrino

- Segment to segment L/E comparison provides reactor model independent measure of oscillation
- Probe oscillation hypothesis at reactor best fit at 4σ in 1 year.









The PROSPECTrum



- 3 yr precision will surpass spectral model uncertainties
- Directly test reactor neutrino models
- Produce a benchmark spectrum for future reactor experiments

- Expect ~650 inverse beta decays detected per day, 100k/year
- Excellent energy resolution (~4.5%@1MeV)







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And the only detector data I will show relative cell volume calibration using Ac-227



- Relative cell volumes determined by coincident alpha decays in Ac-227 decay chain (Po-215: $T_{1/2} \sim 1.8$ ms)
- Dissolved 0.5 Bq of Ac-227 in detector active volume
- Well separated from background with PSD, energy, and timing cuts
- Efficiency corrected "RnPo" rates proportional to volume











Conclusion

- PROSPECT is installed at HFIR and now in neutrino-taking mode
- Initial calibration program ongoing
- Successful implementation of Ac-227 spiking for determining relative cell volumes
- Excellent energy resolution
- Probe best fit oscillation hypothesis at 4σ level in 1 year
- Stayed tune for data!









The PROSPECT collaboration



Backup: calibration system

- Pitch in optical lattice allows access for calibration systems through corners
- Utilized for both radioactive source and optical calibration systems
- Both systems deployed through Teflon tubes to be scintillator compatible
 - Source calibration uses 3/8" Teflon tube
 - Optical calibration uses 10 gauge Teflon tube





Optical Lattice with Calibration Channels





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Backup: detector performance

Challenge: detect inverse beta decays (IBDs) with minimal overburden, cosmogenic and reactor backgrounds

Solution: segmented detector

- ~4 ton ⁶Li-loaded liquid scintillator detector
- 154 (25 liter) optical segments
- double-ended PMT readout
- calibration access between segments
- novel shield to reduce neutron spallation

with active background suppression

- energy resolution 4.5% @ 1MeV
- pulse shape discrimination (PSD) + ⁶Li for particle identification
- segments = topology, fiducialization



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Backup: fiducialization, PSD and topology

Time Topology

- Prompt gamma-like event followed by neutron capture within 120 μs
- Isolated from other neutron recoils or captures by $\pm 200 \ \mu s$
- Veto $\pm 100 \ \mu s$ around muons

Spatial Topology

- Prompt and delayed signals proximate
- Prompt-delayed events outside fiducial volume not used (partial energy deposition reduces background rejection)



No single cut isolates IBD events, yet sequence of cuts leveraging spatial and timing characteristics of an IBD yields > 3 orders of magnitude background suppression and an expected signal to background of > 1:1.

fiducialization





Backup: cuts and expected rates



- MC benchmarked by detector prototype data from HFIR site
- cosmogenic backgrounds (solid) and signal (dashed) per cut selection

