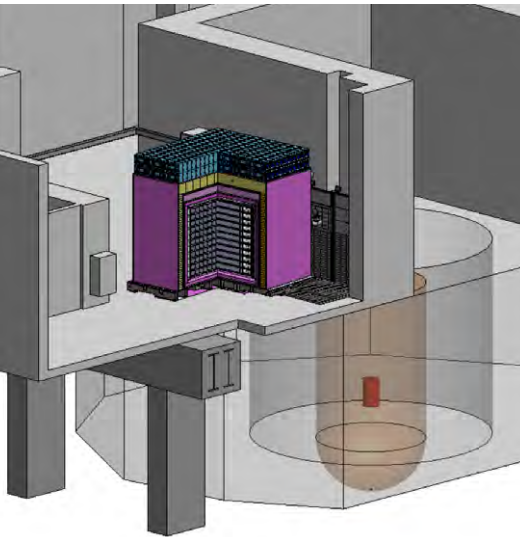


PROSPECT

Precision Oscillation and Spectrum Experiment



Karsten M. Heeger
Yale University

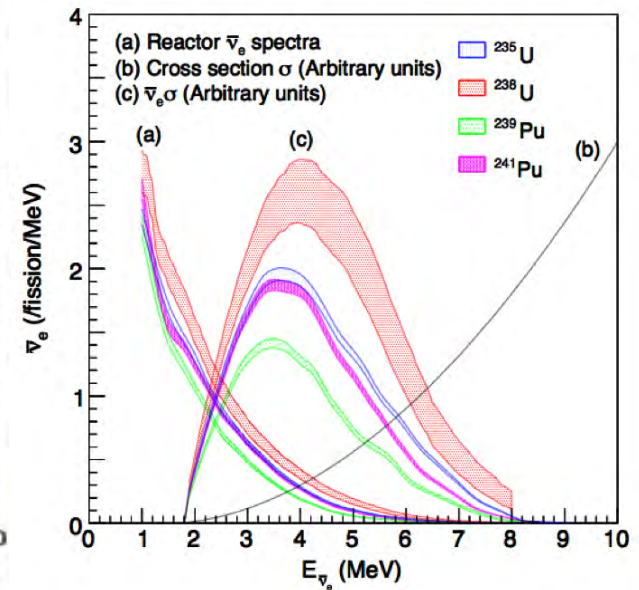
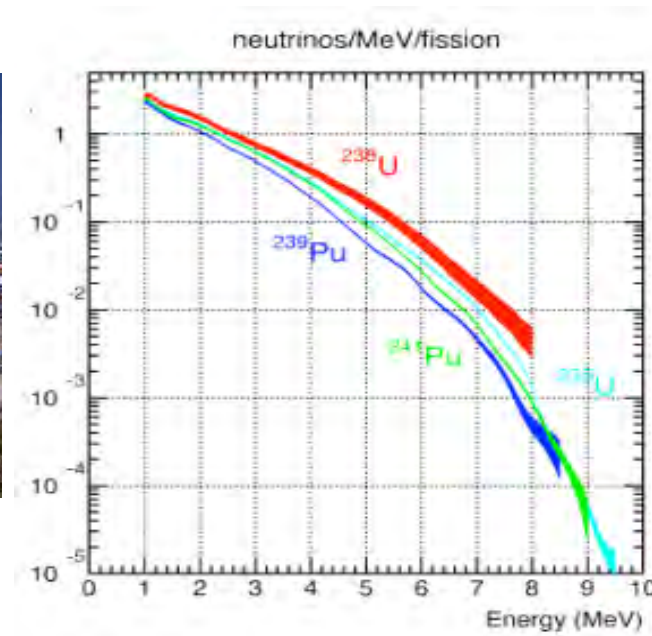
on behalf of the PROSPECT collaboration

Reactor Antineutrinos

$\bar{\nu}_e$ from β -decays, pure $\bar{\nu}_e$ source

of n-rich fission products

on average ~ 6 beta decays until stable



$> 99.9\%$ of $\bar{\nu}_e$ are produced by fissions in
 ^{235}U , ^{238}U , ^{239}Pu , ^{241}Pu

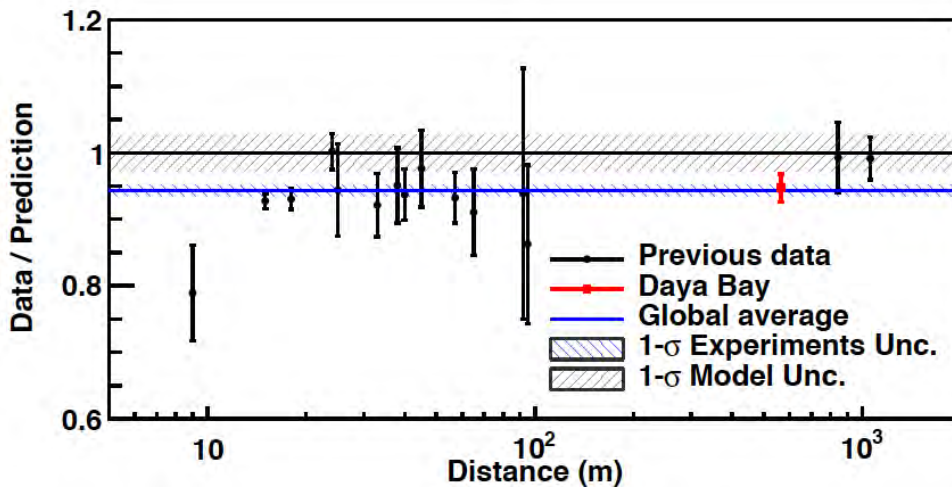
mean energy of $\bar{\nu}_e$: 3.6 MeV

only disappearance
 experiments possible

Reactor Antineutrino “Anomalies”

Flux Deficit

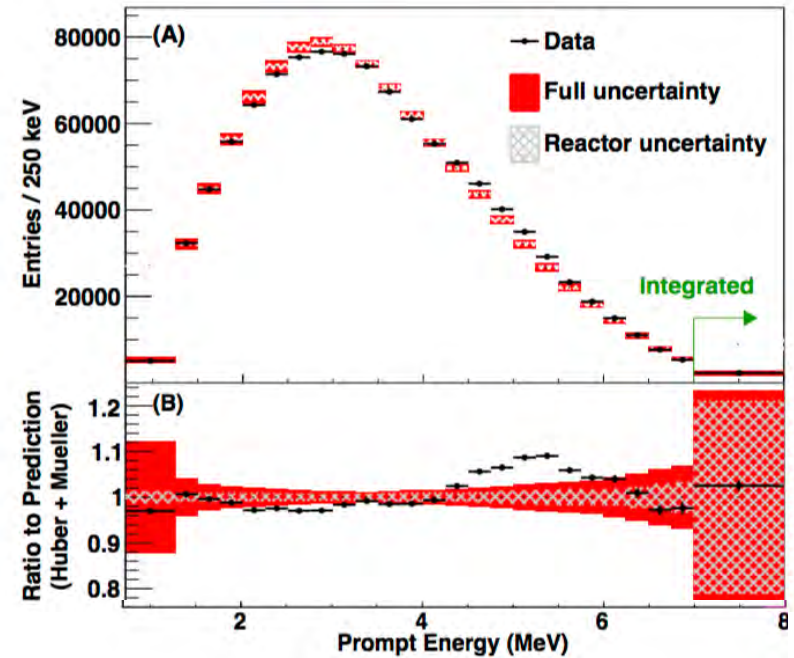
Consistent with previous experiments



Extra (sterile) neutrino oscillations or artifact of flux predictions?

Understanding reactor flux and spectrum anomalies requires additional data

Spectral Deviation



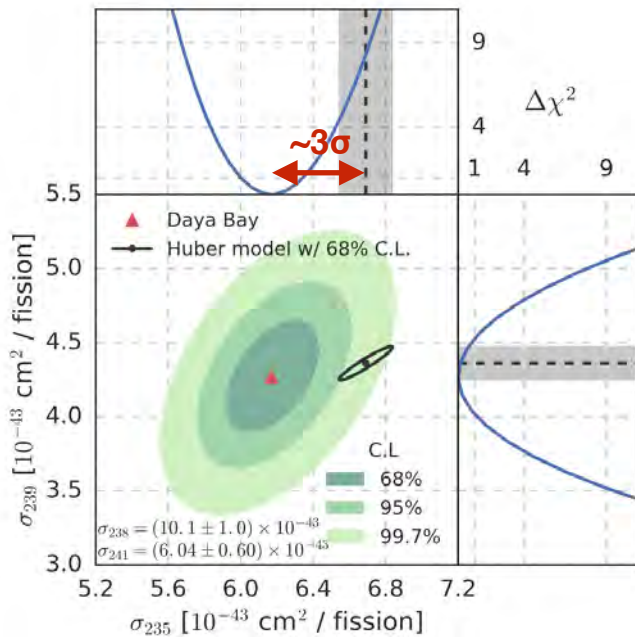
Measured spectrum does not agree with predictions.

Phys. Rev D 95, 072006 (2017).
Daya Bay collaboration

Recent Developments

Daya Bay Fuel Evolution Analysis

Daya Bay, arXiv:1704.01082v1



Daya Bay recently reported IBD yields of ^{235}U and ^{239}Pu using evolution of LEU reactors.

Reactor flux model found to be incorrect for ^{235}U .

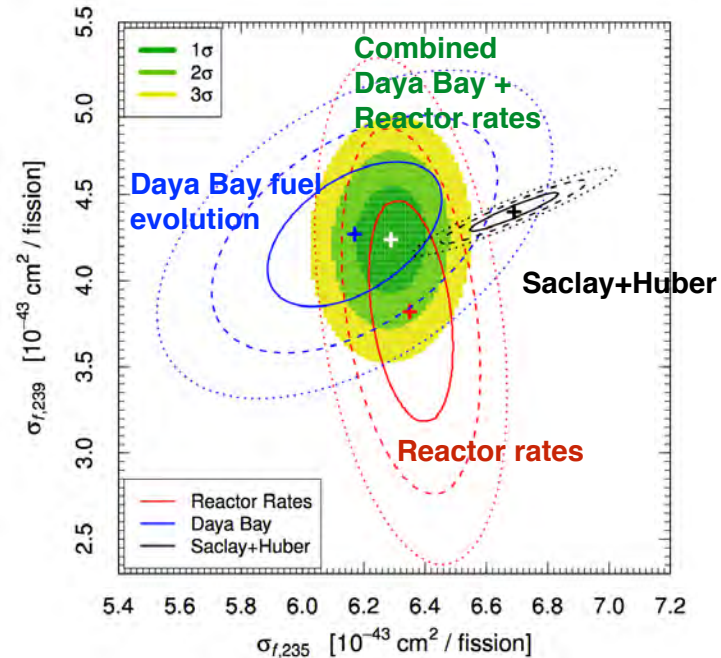
Analysis of Daya Bay with Fuel Burnup

Hayes et al, arXiv:1707.07728

Improved Determination of Fluxes

Giunti et al, arXiv:1704.02276

2

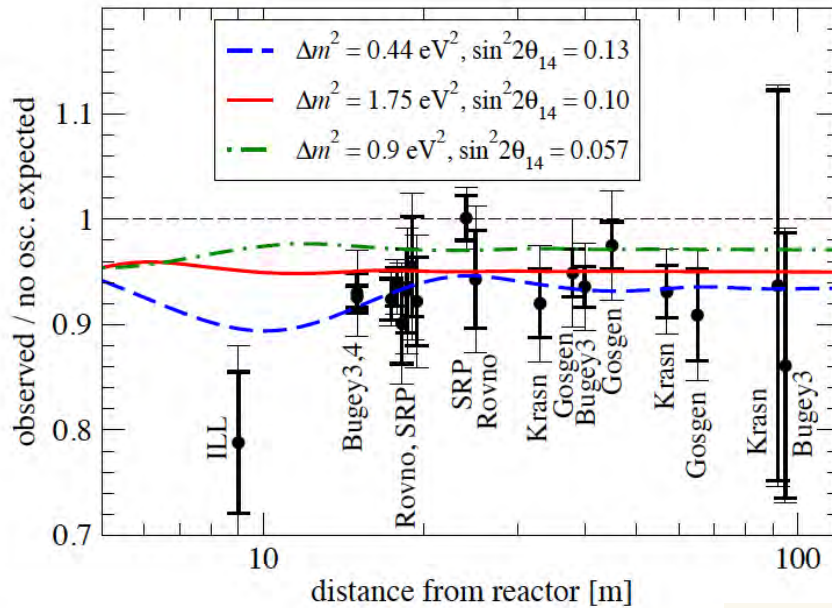


IBD yields calculated from reactor rates (of 26 reactor experiments) do not agree with Daya Bay measurement.

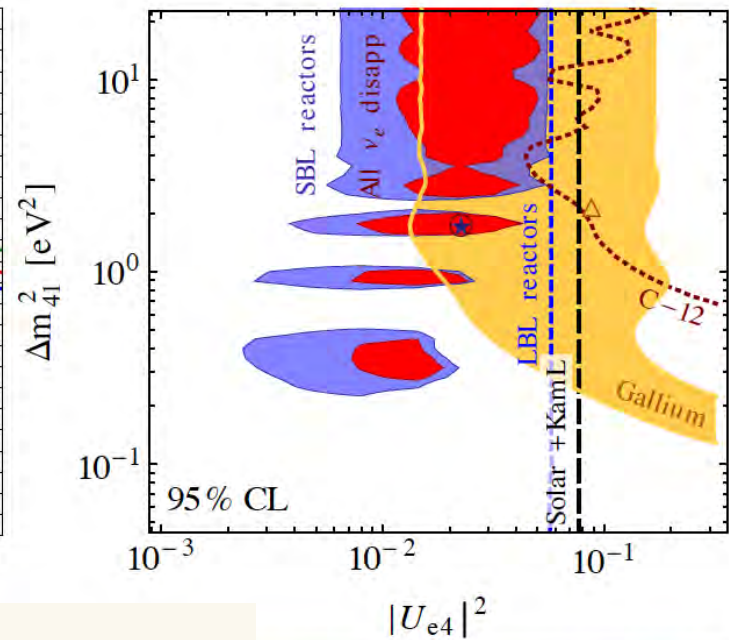
“not enough information to use the antineutrino flux changes to rule out the possible existence of sterile neutrinos”

$\bar{\nu}_e$ Disappearance and Oscillation Searches

Reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$ measurements



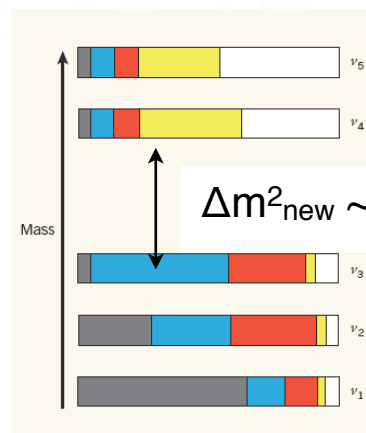
$\bar{\nu}_e$ disappearance data



new oscillation signal requires:

$\Delta m^2 \sim O(1 \text{ eV}^2)$ and $\sin^2 2\theta > 10^{-3}$

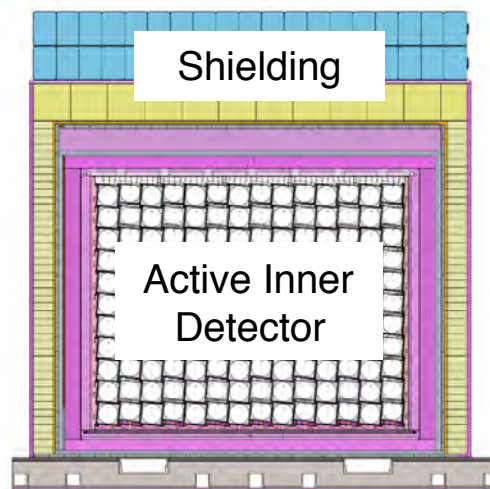
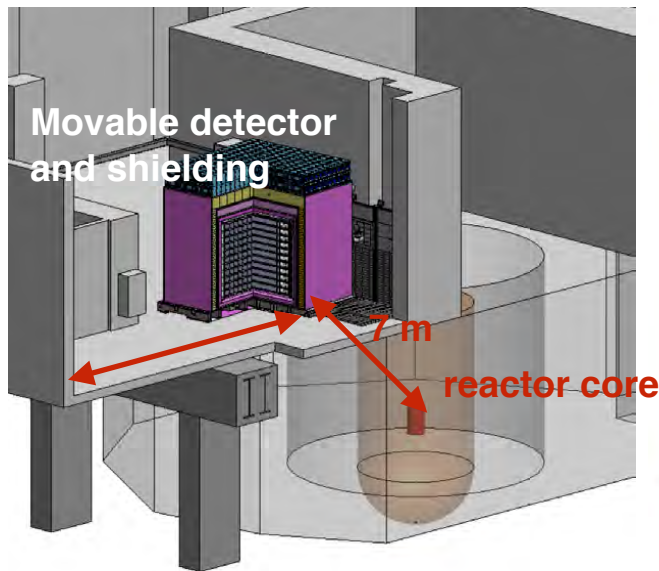
“sterile” neutrino states



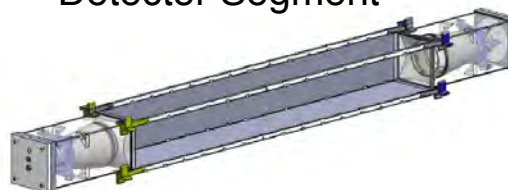
$$|U_{e4}|^2$$

Kopp et al, 1303.3011

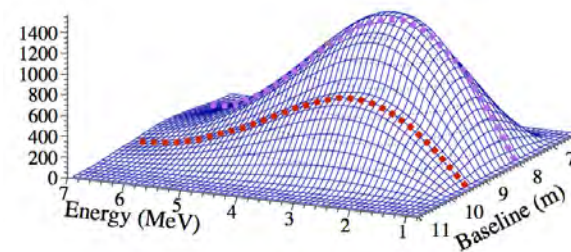
Segmented, ^6Li -loaded Movable Detector



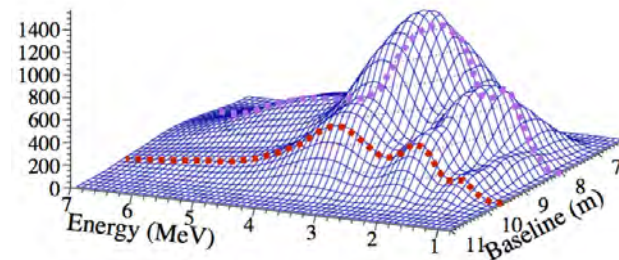
Detector Segment



unoscillated spectrum



oscillated spectrum



Detector Design

- ^6Li liquid scintillator
- ~4 ton
- minimum dead material
- movable detector
- layered shielding package

Segmented Detector

- 14x11 segments
- double-ended PMT readout
- light guides, 5" PMTs
- ~4.5%/√E resolution

Relative Spectrum Measurement

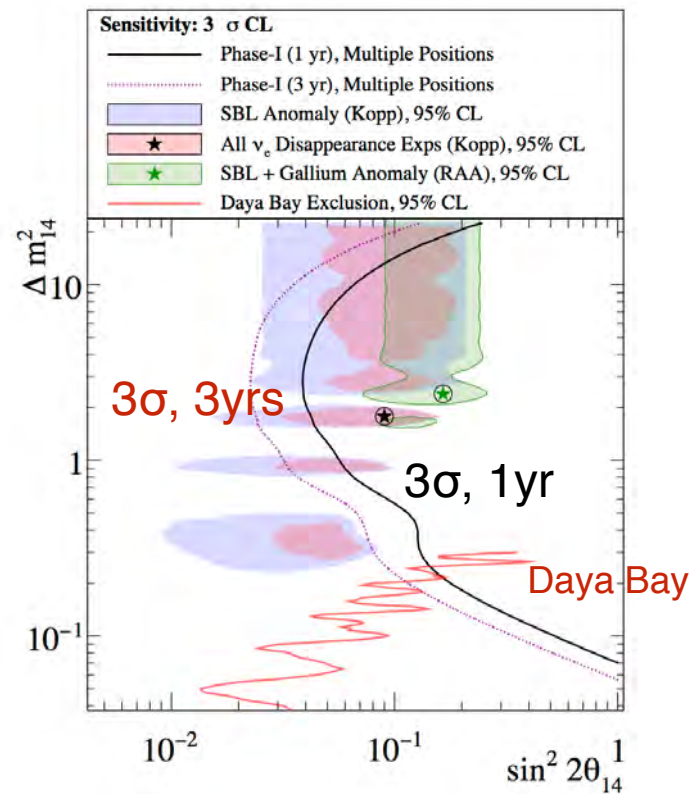
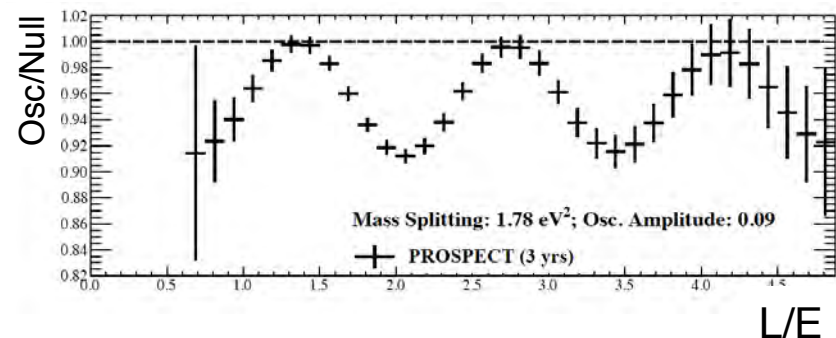
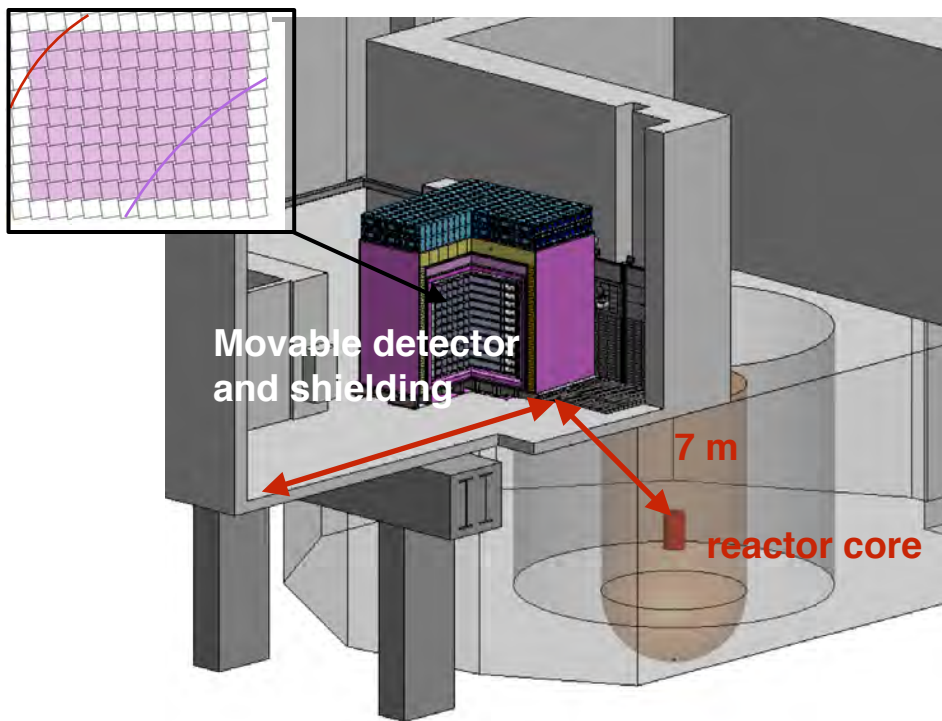
- relative measurement of L/E and spectral shape distortions

PROSPECT Physics



A Precision Oscillation Experiment

Model-independent test of oscillation of eV-scale neutrinos



Objectives

4 σ test of best fit after 1 year

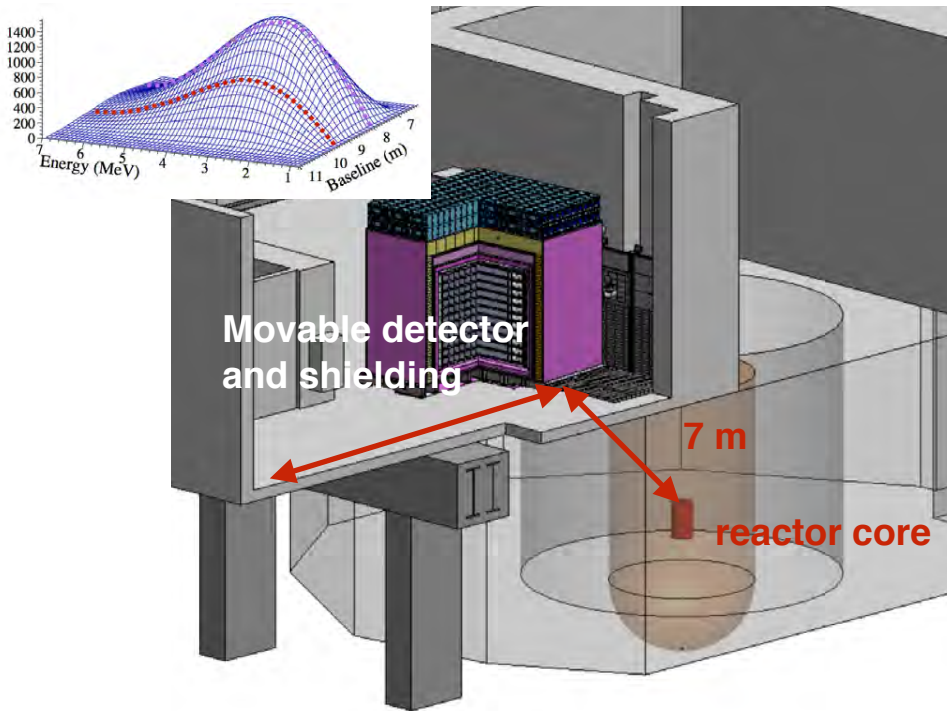
>3 σ test of favored region after 3 years

PROSPECT Physics



A Precision Spectrum Experiment

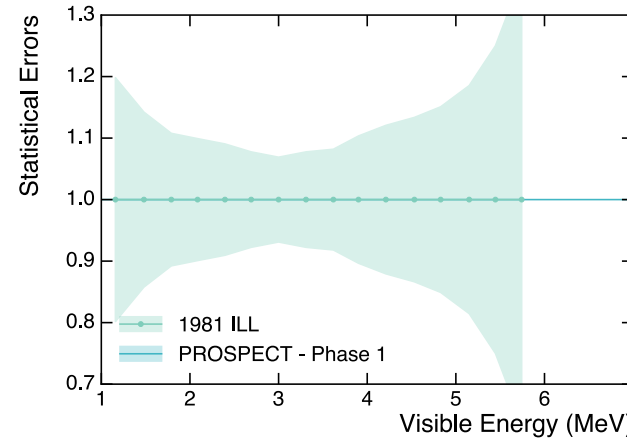
A precision measurement of spectrum



Objectives

- Measurement of ^{235}U spectrum
- Compare different reactor models

Improvement on ILL

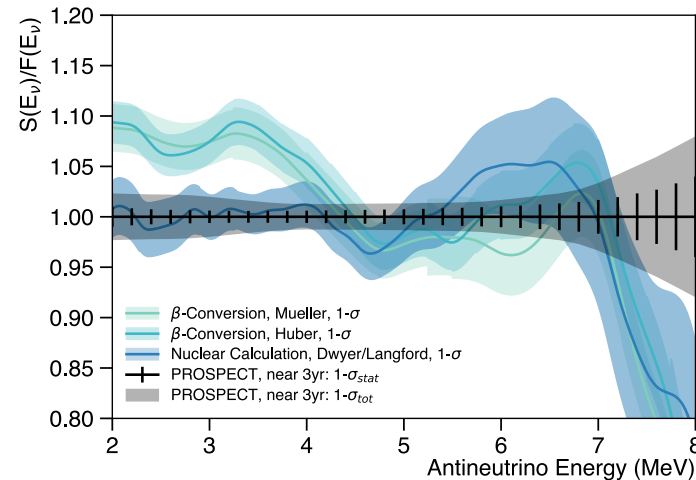


~160k events per year

~4.5%/√E

1981 ILL:
~5000 events

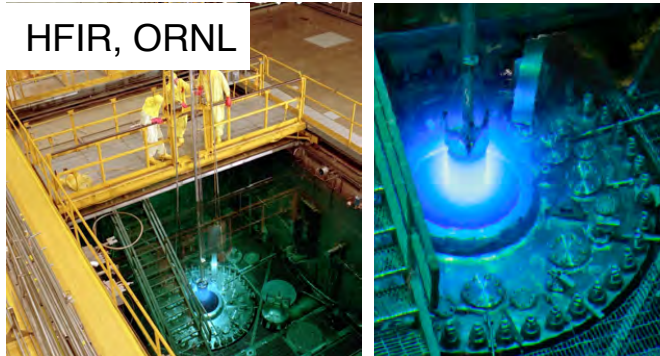
Testing models of ^{235}U $\bar{\nu}_e$ spectrum



Antineutrinos from Reactors



High-powered research reactors



HFIR, ORNL

highly-enriched (HEU):
mainly ^{235}U , $\sim 10\text{-}100\text{ MW}_{\text{th}}$,

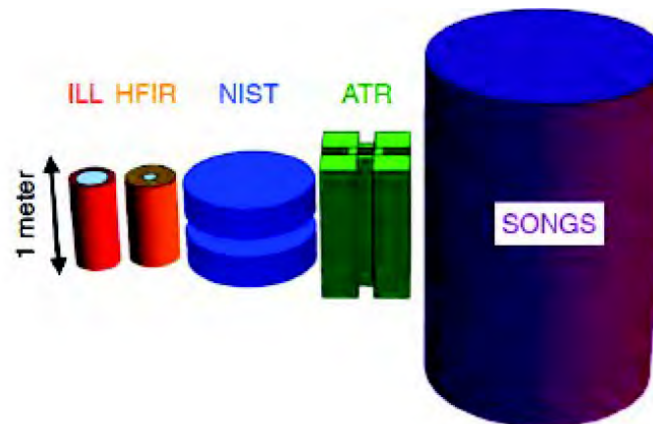
Commercial power reactors



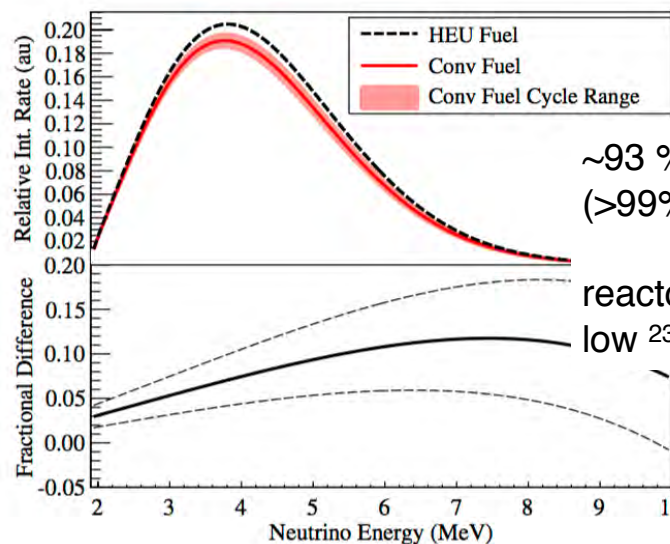
Daya Bay

low-enriched (LEU):
many fission isotopes, $\sim \text{GW}_{\text{th}}$

“Point Source” vs Extended Core



HEU core provides static spectrum of ^{235}U



$\sim 93\%$ ^{235}U enrichment
($>99\%$ $\bar{\nu}_e$ from ^{235}U)

reactor cycles: ~ 25 days,
low ^{239}Pu buildup ($< 0.5\%$)

Experimental Site



Access Established on-site operation
User facility, easy 24/7 access

Reactor Core **Power:** 85 MW
Core shape: cylindrical
Size: $h=0.5\text{m}$ $r=0.2\text{m}$
Duty-cycle: 41%
Fuel: HEU (^{235}U)



PROSPECT Detector and Shielding Development



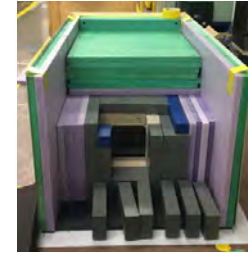
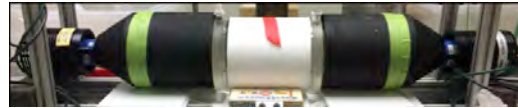
PROSPECT-0.1
Characterize LS
 Aug 2014-Spring 2015

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



PROSPECT-2 12.5 cm length
Background studies
 Dec 2014 - Aug 2015

1.7 liters
 ${}^6\text{LiLS}$



multi-layer
 shielding



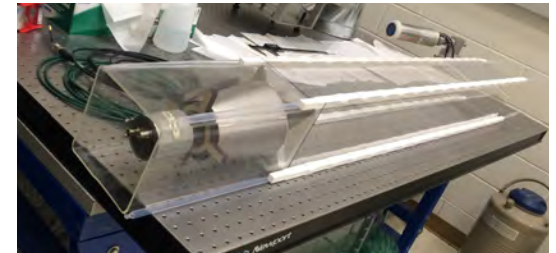
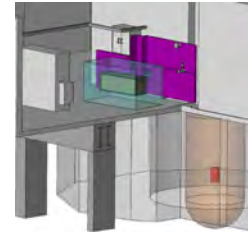
PROSPECT-20
Segment characterization
Scintillator studies
Background studies
 Spring/Summer 2015

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



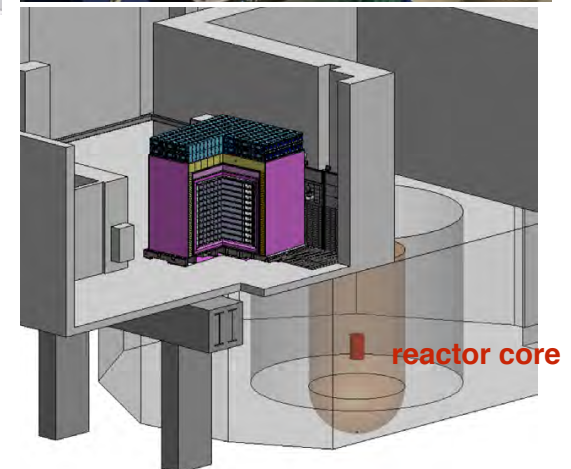
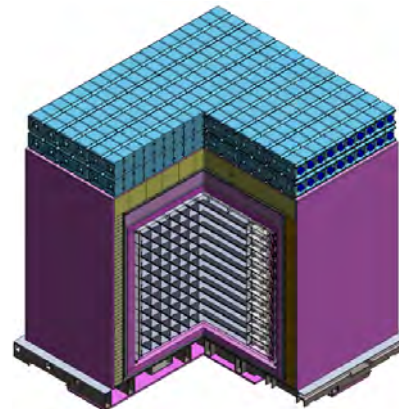
PROSPECT-50
Baseline design prototype
 Winter 2015

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



PROSPECT

11x14 segments
 1.2m length
 ~4 tons
 ${}^6\text{LiLS}$

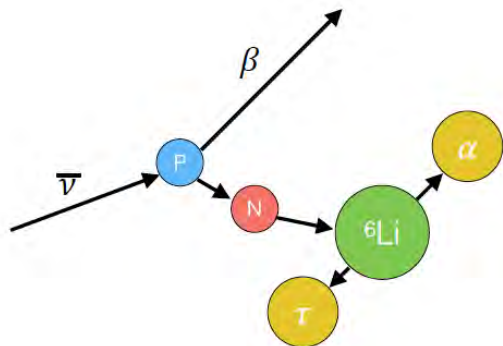


reactor core

Antineutrino Event Identification with ${}^6\text{Li}$



Inverse Beta Decay



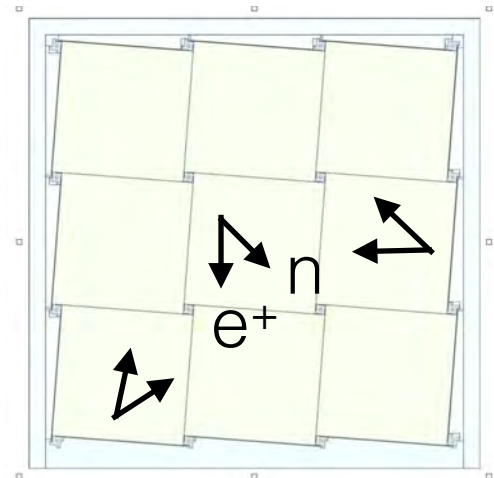
Prompt signal: 1-10 MeV positron from inverse beta decay (IBD)
Delay signal: ~ 0.5 MeV signal from neutron capture on ${}^6\text{Li}$

40 μs delayed n capture

Background Reduction

detector design & fiducialization

IBD event in
segmented
 ${}^6\text{LiLS}$
detector



signal

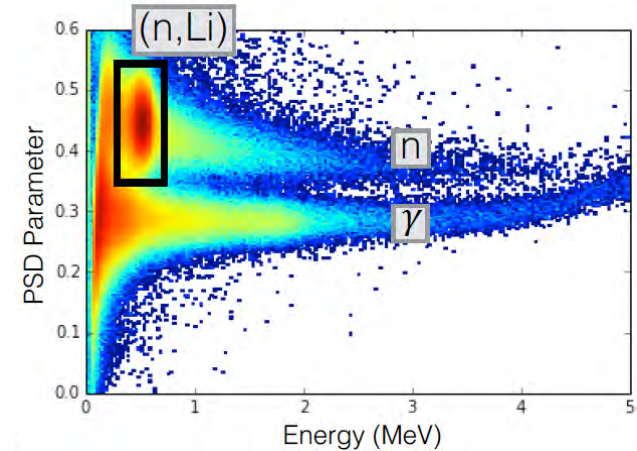
inverse beta decay (IBD)
 γ -like prompt, n-like delay

backgrounds

fast neutron
n-like prompt, n-like delay

accidental gamma
 γ -like prompt, γ -like delay

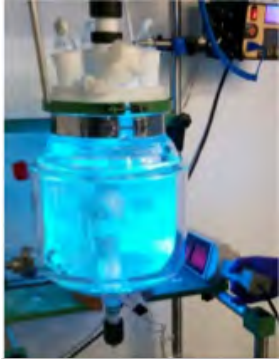
Pulse Shape Discrimination



Background reduction is key challenge

Inner Detector Components

^6Li -Loaded Liquid Scintillator

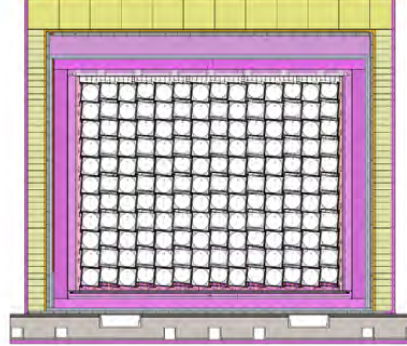


Developed non-toxic, non-flammable formulation based on EJ-309

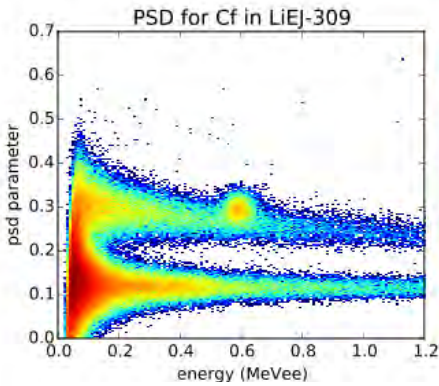
Light Yield

- EJ-309 base: 11500 ph/MeV
- LiLS: 8200 ph/MeV

Low-Mass Optical Separators



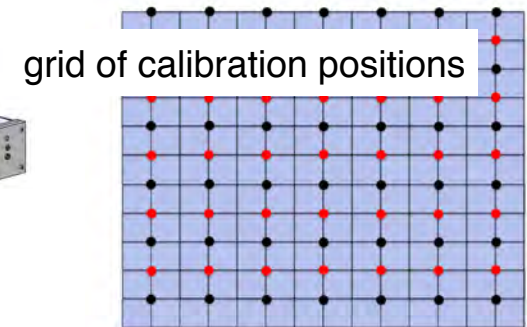
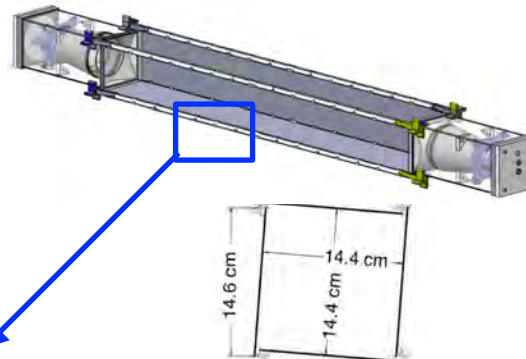
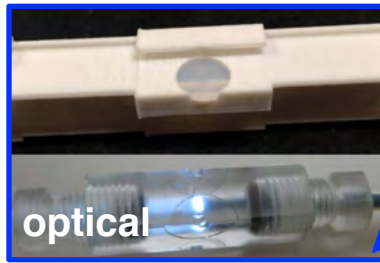
High reflectivity, high-rigidity, low mass reflector system developed



Excellent PSD performance for neutron capture & heavy recoils

0.1% ^6Li loading

Calibration



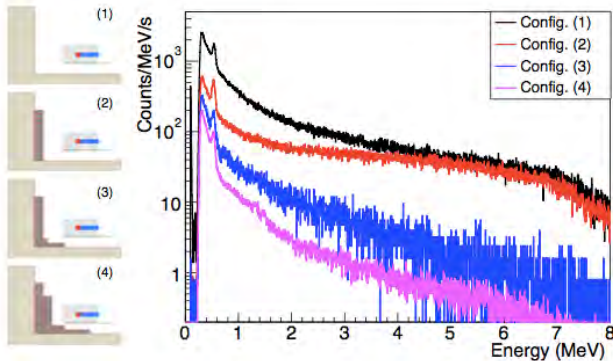
Backgrounds & Shield Design

On-site Measurements

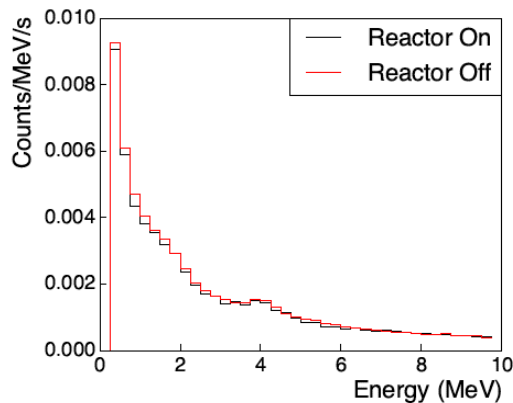
Characterize background field at HFIR, develop localized shielding requirements

PROSPECT Collaboration Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A806 (2016) 401–419

Localized shielding studies



Reactor On/Off Studies



PROSPECT Shielding

local shielding next to reactor wall

multi-layer passive shield:

- water bricks, HDPE, borated HDPE, lead

Water bricks

Polyethylene

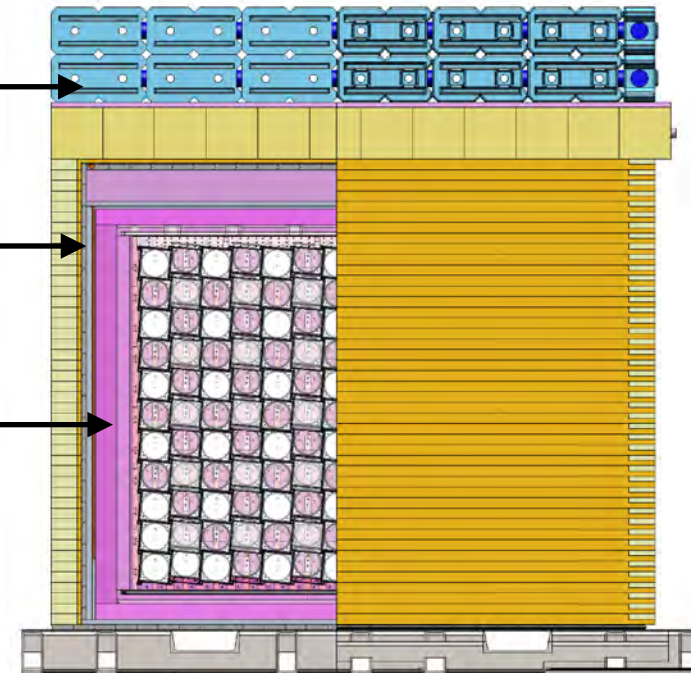
Outer neutron shielding for neutron moderation

Lead

High Z shielding

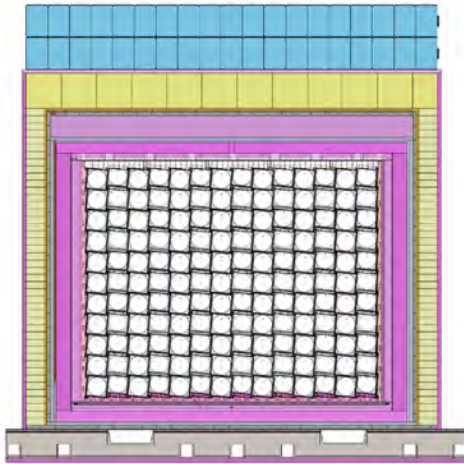
Inner Neutron Shielding

Suppress neutrons produced from spallation on lead

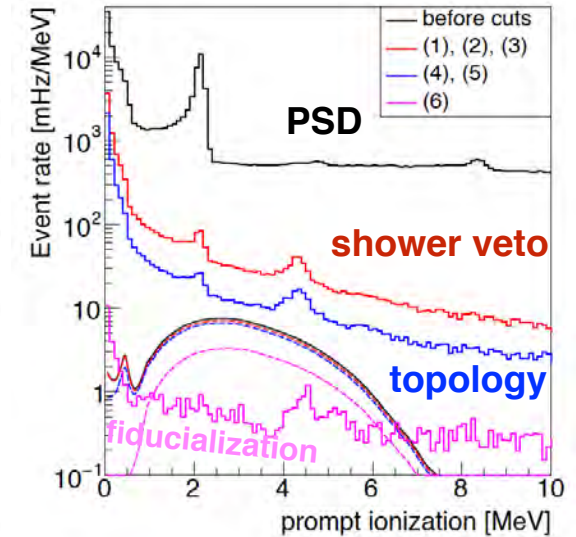
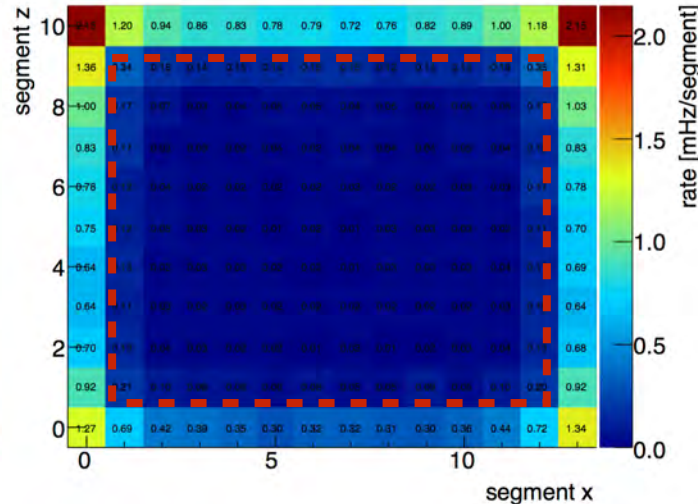


Background Rejection via Segmentation

Segmentation



Fiducialization



Background Reduction Steps

Efficient PSD and neutron tagging

Identification of multiple particle interactions

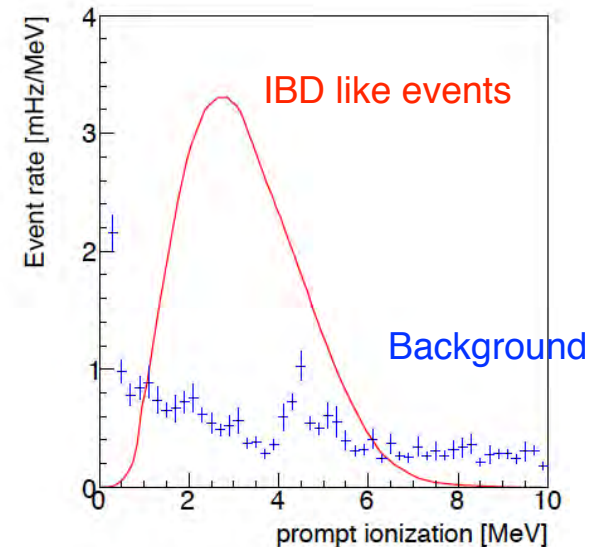
Fiducialization: Active suppression by >3 orders of magnitude

Prompt Spectrum

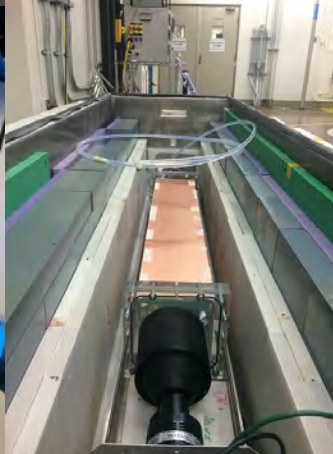
~940 IBD events/day

Rate and shape of residual IBD-like background measured during reactor-off periods.

projected S:B is 3:1



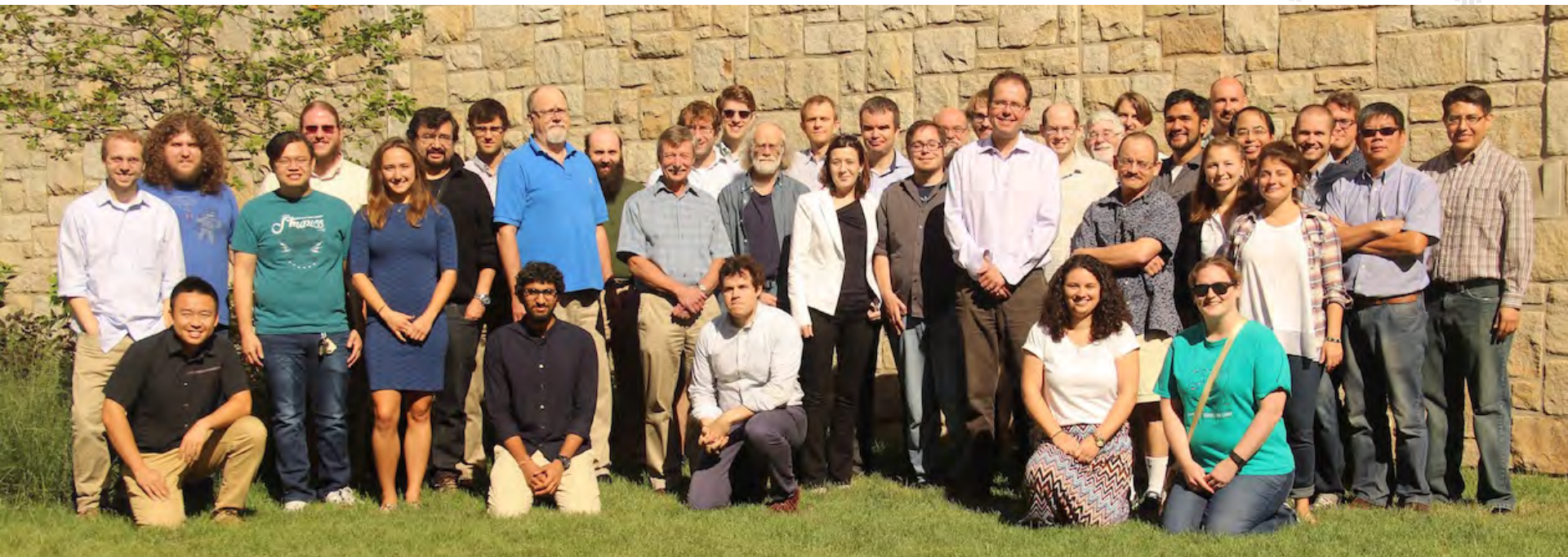
Prototyping and Detector Assembly



Preparing Detector Assembly



PROSPECT Collaboration



4 national laboratories
10 universities
68 collaborators

prospect.yale.edu

Summary & Outlook



PROSPECT aims to resolve current reactor anomalies

- probe favored region for eV-scale sterile neutrinos at $>3\sigma$ within 3 years
- measure the ^{235}U $\bar{\nu}_e$ spectrum, complementary to LEU measurements

New data from HEU reactors are required to address the reactor rate and spectrum anomalies.

PROSPECT R&D program

- developed LiLS detector technology that can mitigate reactor- and cosmogenic related backgrounds
- deployed multiple detectors at HFIR to validate models and prepare for full-size system deployment

PROSPECT proceeding with detector construction. Installation in 2017.

Supported By



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