Friday Presentations

Fri, July 18

10:00 AM → 12:00 PM	Students give presentations	2h	small seminar room
12:00 PM → 1:30 PM	Pizza party	1h 30m	
1:30 PM → 2:30 PM	Students give presentations	1h	small seminar room
2:30 PM → 2:40 PM	Picture taking	10m	small seminar room
2:40 PM → 3:00 PM	Open discussion	20m	

- ❑ 13-minute presentation + 2-minute Q&A
- ❑ Can be anything you learned at BNL or from the whole NuSTEAM/NuPUMAS program, found interesting, or want to do in the future

Reactor Neutrinos

Chao Zhang
czhang@bnl.gov

Brookhaven National Laboratory

Outline

- ❑ Nuclear Reactors
- ❑ Reactor Neutrinos
- ❑ Experimental Detection
- ❑ The Daya Bay Experiment

My experience with reactor neutrinos

- ❑ PhD at CalTech (2011)
  - KamLAND experiment (Japan)
- ❑ Came to BNL as a postdoc then became a staff scientist
  - Daya Bay experiment (China)
  - PROSPECT experiment (US)
- ❑ Love cats
  - My YouTube Channel (The Furry Crew): https://www.youtube.com/@czczc-25

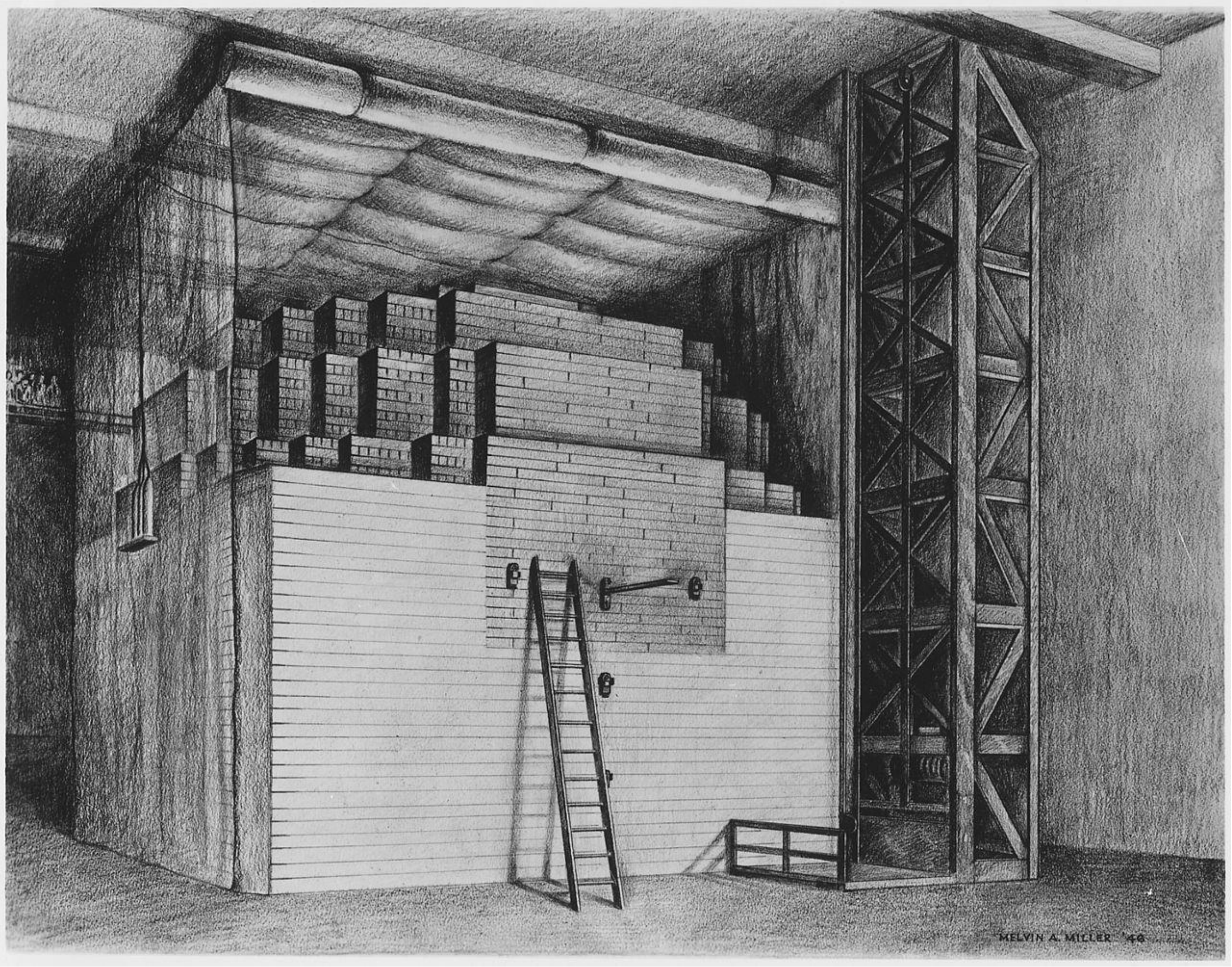



World's First Nuclear Reactor

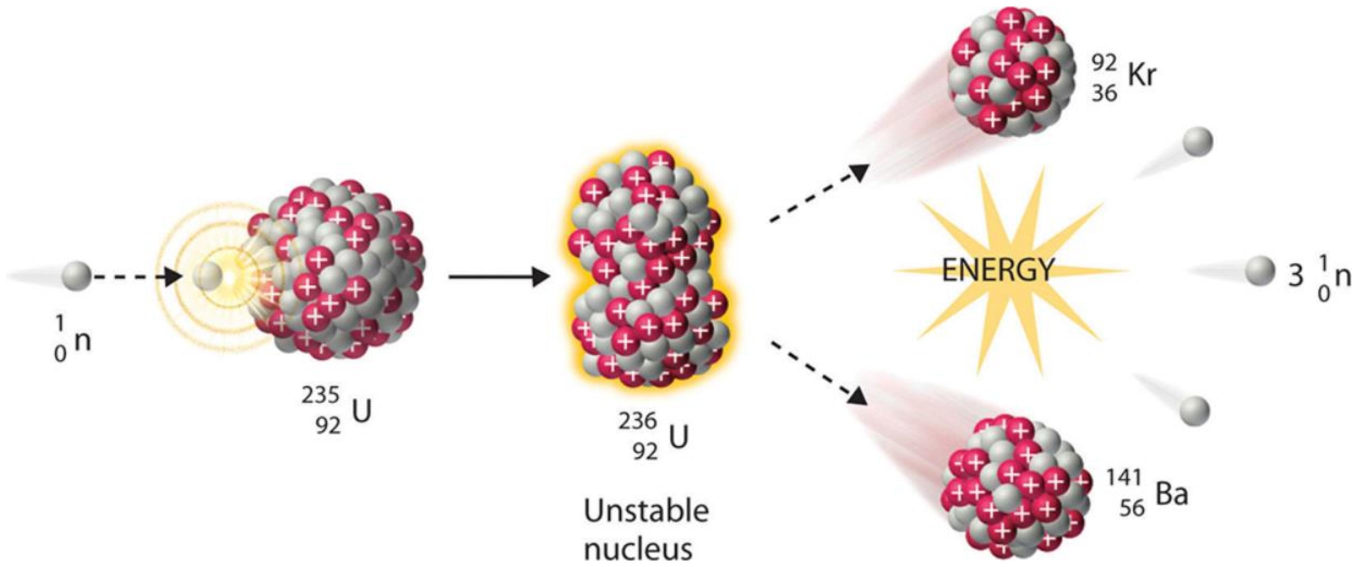
Chicago Pile-1 (CP-1)

- ❑ Part of the Manhattan Project
- ❑ Designed and tested by a team of 49 scientists led by Enrico Fermi at U. Chicago
- ❑ Dec 2, 1942: first human-made self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction
  - Fuel: 40-ton Uranium Oxide and 6-ton Uranium Metal
  - Neutron moderator: 380-ton Graphite blocks
  - Control rods: Cadmium sheets

CP-1 in a squash court under the stands of Stagg Field at U. Chicago



Fission and Energy Release



1 fission = 200 Mev

1 gram U-235 fissioned = 8.6×10^{10} joules = 24,000 kwh

(Equivalent to lighting a small city for overnight)

24,000 kwh requires 3.2 tons of coal

12.6 bbls oil

<u>Energy Density (energy / mass)</u>

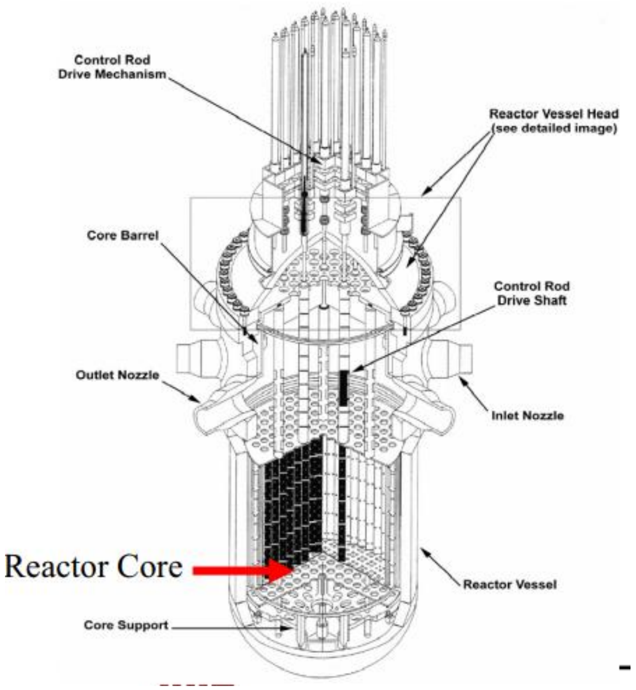
Energy Density of U-235 = 28,000 times energy density of coal

Key properties of fission

- ❑ Release substantial energy (mostly as kinetic energy of the fission fragments)
- ❑ Release excess neutrons: possibility of chain reaction.

Reactor design requirement

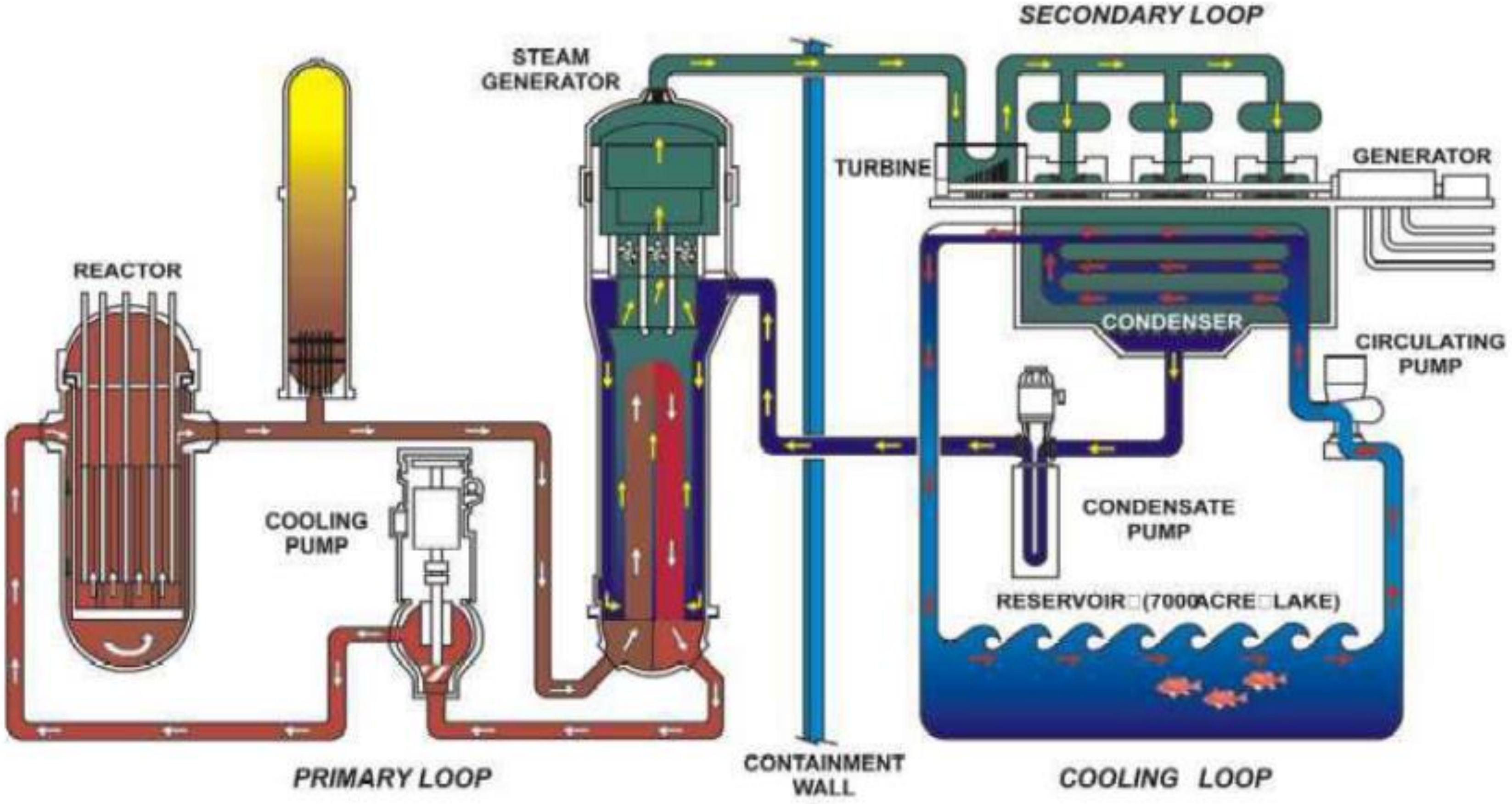
- ❑ Fission requires thermal neutron: needs “moderator” to slow down neutrons
  - Water, heavy water (D_2O), Graphite, etc.
- ❑ Controllable fission: reactor engineering to make output neutron = 1 (critical condition)



- ❑ Core Heat Removal
- Coolant: Heat Transfer
- Safety Systems (Emergency)

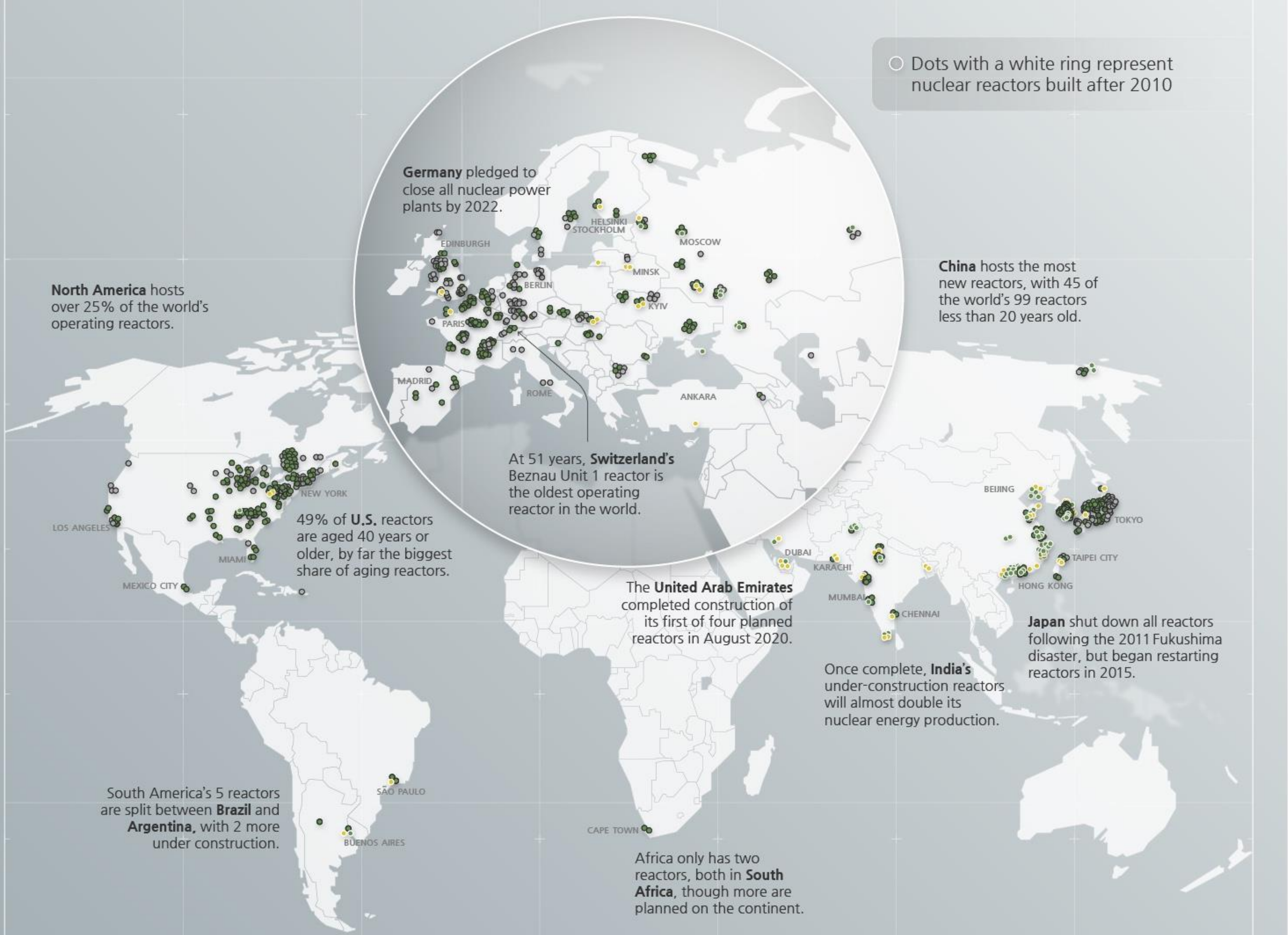
- ❑ Confinement of Radioactivity
- ❑ Electricity Production
- ❑ Spent fuel processing

Schematic of a Pressurized Water Reactor (PWR)

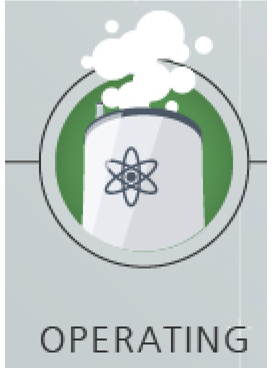


- ❑ Reactor Core Design
- Core Power Distribution
- Ability to shutdown plant
- no fuel failure or melting

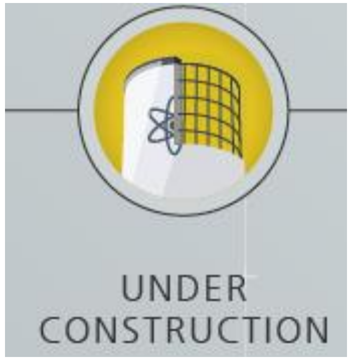
Video with annotations: Breazeale Nuclear Reactor Start up, 500kW, 1MW, and Shut Down (ANNOTATED) - YouTube



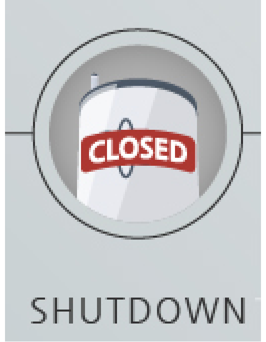
Dots with a white ring represent nuclear reactors built after 2010
Germany pledged to close all nuclear power plants by 2022.
North America hosts over 25% of the world's operating reactors.
China hosts the most new reactors, with 45 of the world's 99 reactors less than 20 years old.
At 51 years, **Switzerland's** Beznau Unit 1 reactor is the oldest operating reactor in the world.
49% of **U.S.** reactors are aged 40 years or older, by far the biggest share of aging reactors.
The **United Arab Emirates** completed construction of its first of four planned reactors in August 2020.
Japan shut down all reactors following the 2011 Fukushima disaster, but began restarting reactors in 2015.
Once complete, **India's** under-construction reactors will almost double its nuclear energy production.
South America's 5 reactors are split between **Brazil** and **Argentina**, with 2 more under construction.
Africa only has two reactors, both in **South Africa**, though more are planned on the continent.
EDINBURGH
HELSINKI
STOCKHOLM
MOSCOW
MINSK
BERLIN
KYIV
PARIS
MADRID
ROME
ANKARA
NEW YORK
LOS ANGELES
MIAMI
MEXICO CITY
BEIJING
TOKYO
TAIPEI CITY
HONG KONG
DUBAI
KARACHI
MUMBAI
CHENNAI
SÃO PAULO
BUENOS AIRES
CAPE TOWN



OPERATING



UNDER CONSTRUCTION

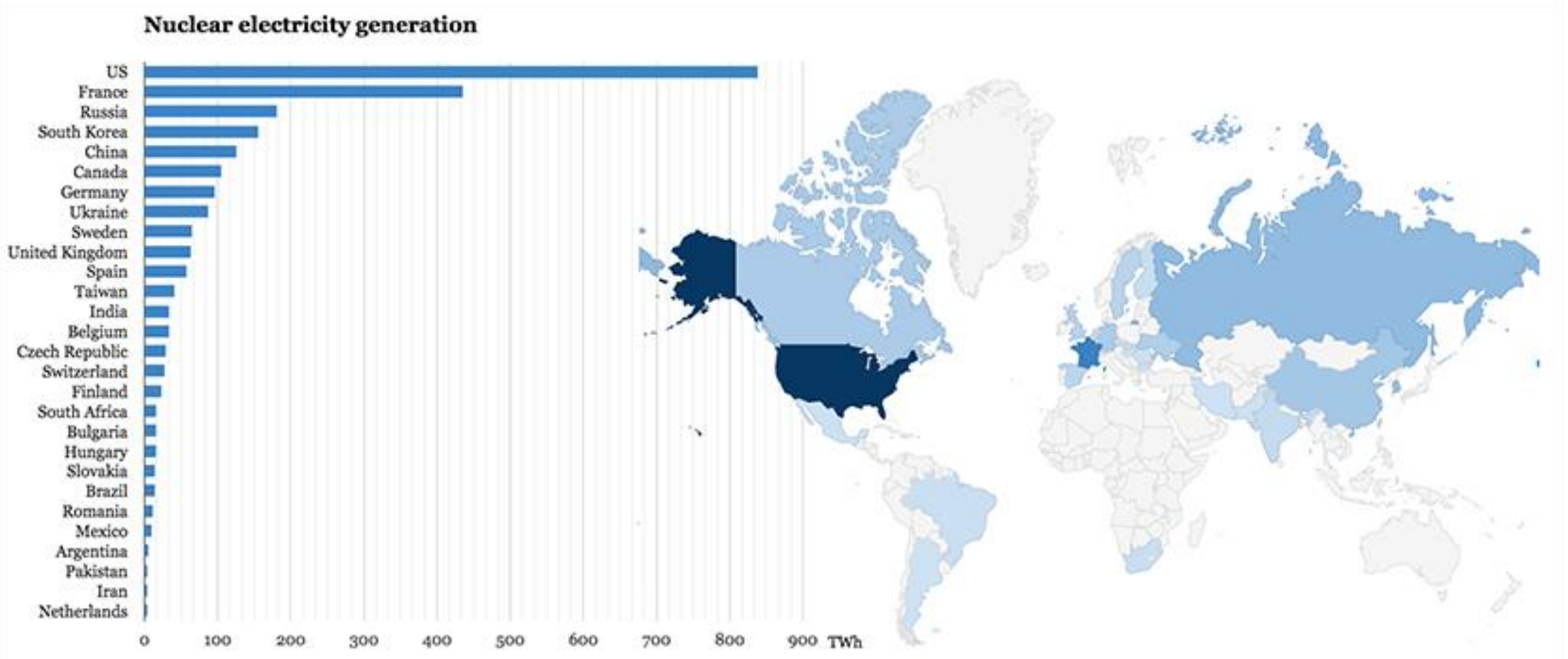


CLOSED
SHUTDOWN

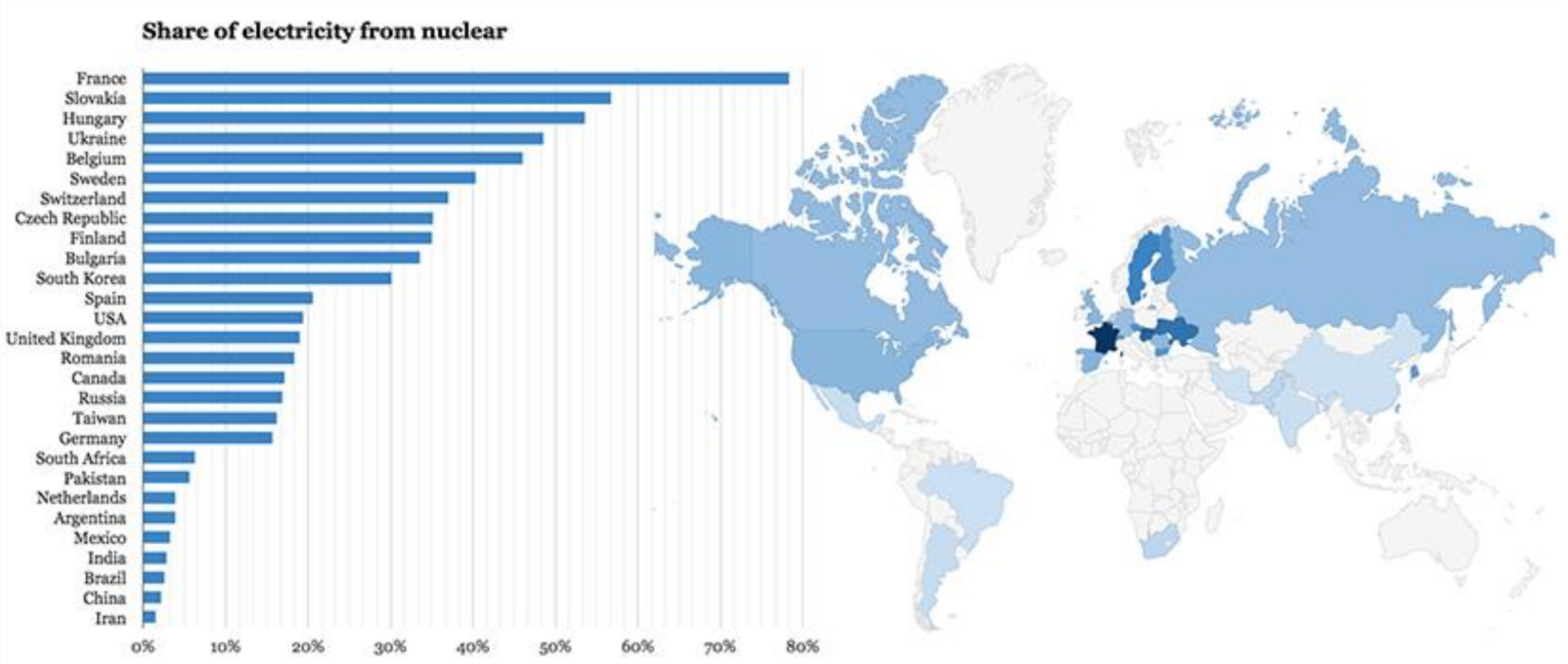
Map link

Country Ranking in 2015

Total Electricity from nuclear



Percentage from nuclear



Nuclear Reactor as a Research Tool: Neutron Source

GRAPHITE RESEARCH REACTOR

Operated: 1950 to 1969
World's first peacetime research reactor. Fuel placed in 700-ton graphite "pile" that moderated fission. Scientists exposed experiments to neutrons by inserting them into slots on top and three sides of the core.
Initially ran on natural uranium, but in 1958 fuel was switched to enriched uranium, with reactor operating at 20 megawatts.

Scientific advances
- The radioactive isotope Technetium-99m, used as a medical tracer and similar to X-rays for diagnostic imaging, first detected here.
- Multi-grade motor oils developed as a result of studying engine piston rings in the reactor.
- Irradiated seeds used to produce the Star Ruby grapefruit, a sweet and nearly seedless variety with deep red flesh.

Cost to close: $114 million, with **$92 million** already spent. Stimulus money will pay about 60 percent of remaining **$22 million** cost.

HIGH-FLUX BEAM REACTOR

Operated: 1965 to 1996
Permanently shut in 1999
Provided neutrons for research in material science, chemistry, biology and physics. Scientists conducted experiments with external neutron beams delivered through ports placed around reactor core.
Enriched uranium fueled the reactor. "Heavy" water — in which deuterium replaces the two hydrogen atoms — moderated fission and served as main coolant. Operated at 30, 40 or 60 megawatts.

Scientific advances
- Structure of cell's "protein factory" — the 16-part ribosome — first discerned here.
- New uses of radioactive isotopes developed for treating illnesses such as cancer, heart disease and arthritis.
- Advanced understanding of life span and decays of isotopes such as zinc-80, which astrophysicists use to study supernovas.
- Magnet experiments led to Nobel Prize-winning theories of cooperative ordering in large collections of atoms.
- Scientists using the high-flux beam reactor determined structures of the 23 amino acids, which make up every protein in every cell in living things.

Cost to close: $64 million, with **$32 million** already spent. Stimulus money will pay about 90 percent of the remaining cost, which excludes taking it apart after 65 years.

NEWSDAY, MONDAY, MAY 4, 2009 **www.newsday.com**

- research reactors typically ~10 MW
- BNL's past 3 reactors
  - BGRR, HFBR, BMRR

MEDICAL RESEARCH REACTOR

Operated: 1959 to 2000
The smallest of the lab's reactors, it was the first in the nation built just for medical research. Large objects were irradiated at one of the reactor's four faces; holes in another face permitted irradiation of samples and production of short-lived radioisotopes. Neutron streams traveled from two remaining ports to treatment rooms for animal and clinical studies.
Reactor operated at 3 megawatts but could generate 5 megawatts for short periods of time. Core was water cooled.

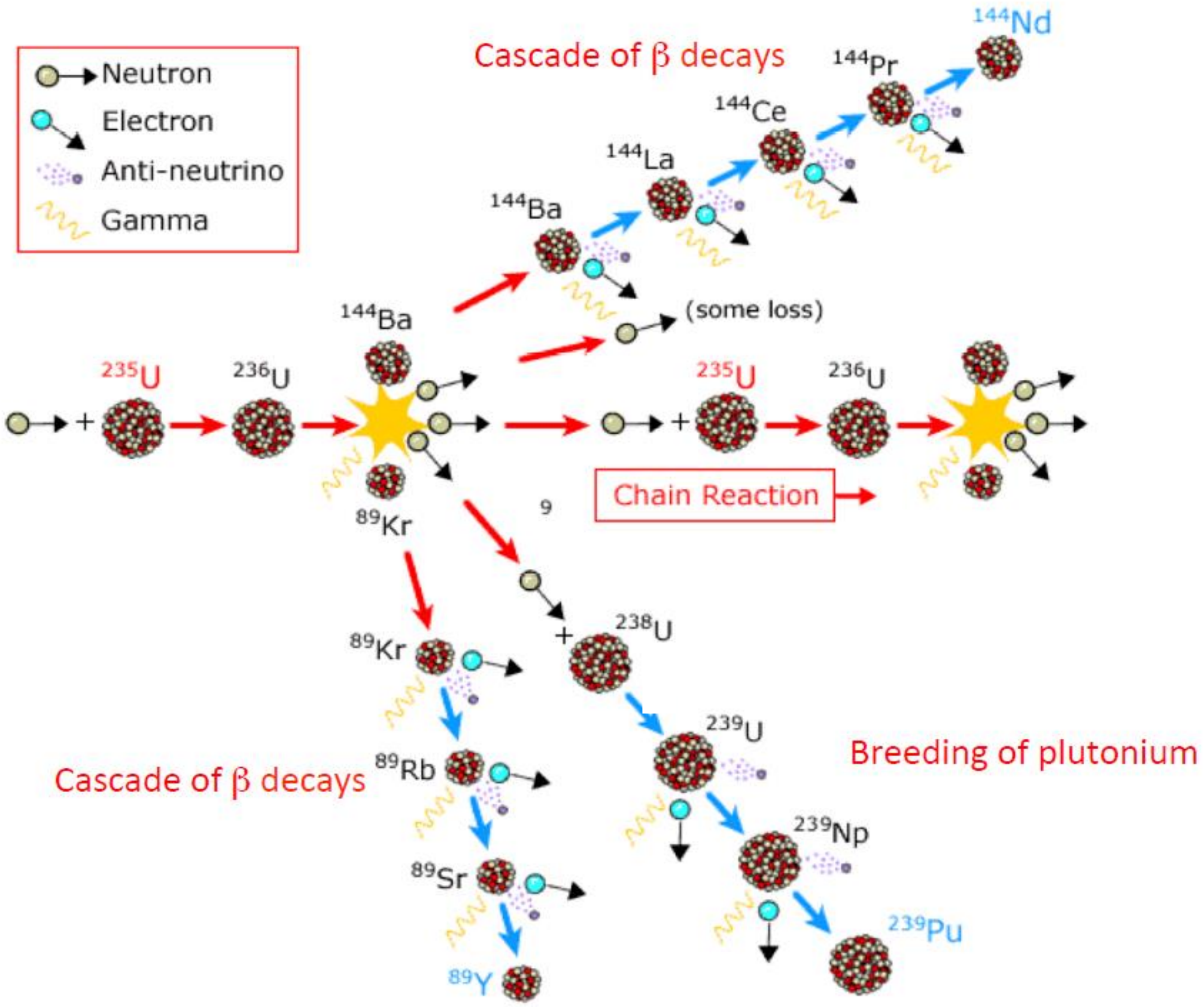
Scientific advances
- Boron neutron capture therapy, developed to treat a deadly form of brain cancer, was pioneered here.

Cost to close: Decommissioning plan and budget **not yet developed**.

Source: Brookhaven National Laboratory

https://www.bnl.gov/about/history/reactors.php

Nuclear Reactor as (anti)Neutrino Source



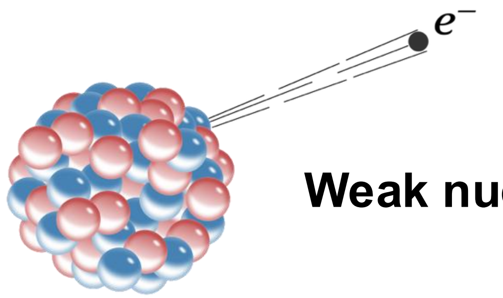
- Pure $\bar{\nu}_e$ from beta decays of fission daughters
  - neutrino energy: < 10 MeV, peak ~ 4 MeV
- 2 x 10^{20} ν / sec / gigawatt
- free for physicists

Fission fractions in a typical power reactor	
^{235}U	55%
^{239}Pu	30%
^{238}U	10%
^{241}Pu	5%

Homework Problem 1

- How many antineutrinos are produced per second for a typical 3-gigawatt (thermal) commercial reactor?
  1. Each fission releases ~200 MeV energy. How many fissions are produced per second?
  2. Each fission produce ~6 antineutrinos on average from the beta-decay chains. How many antineutrinos are produced per second?

Beta Decay and Neutrino History



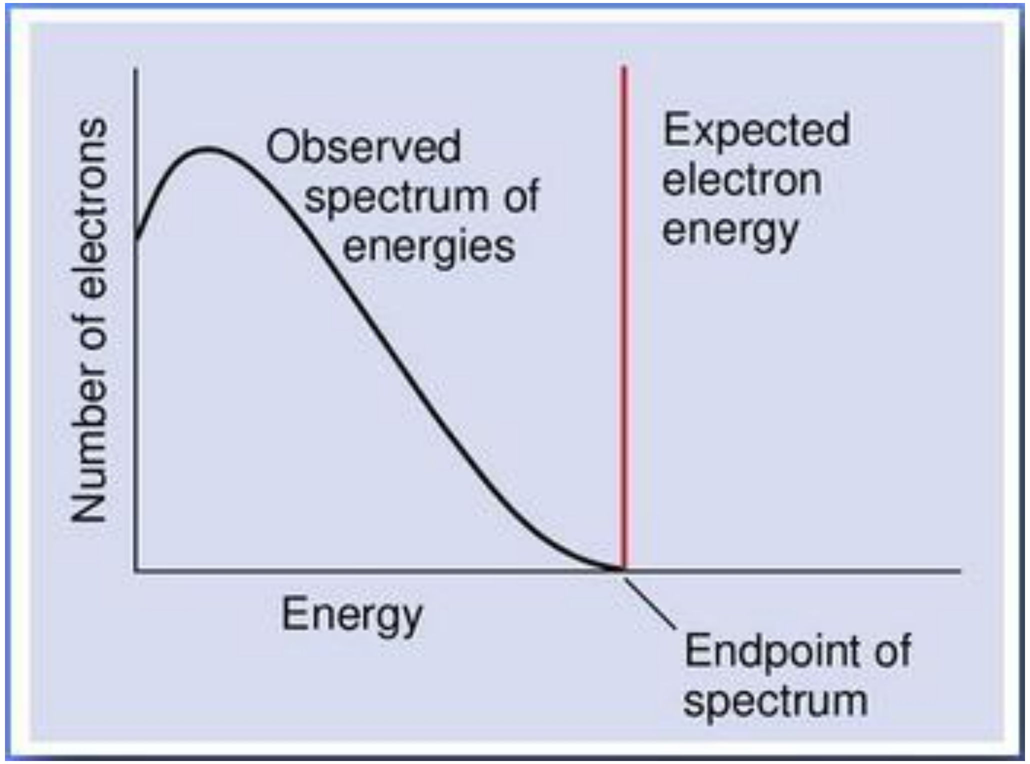
Weak nuclear force

number of protons and neutrons

$$^{210}_{83}\mathrm{Bi} \rightarrow \, ^{210}_{84}\mathrm{Po} + e^-$$

number of protons

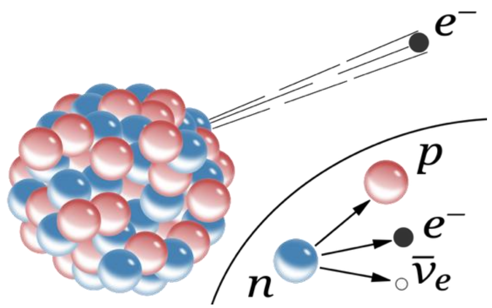
$$n \rightarrow p^+ + e^-$$



1899 – 1927

Rutherford, Meitner, Hahn, Chadwick, Ellis, Mott, *et. al*

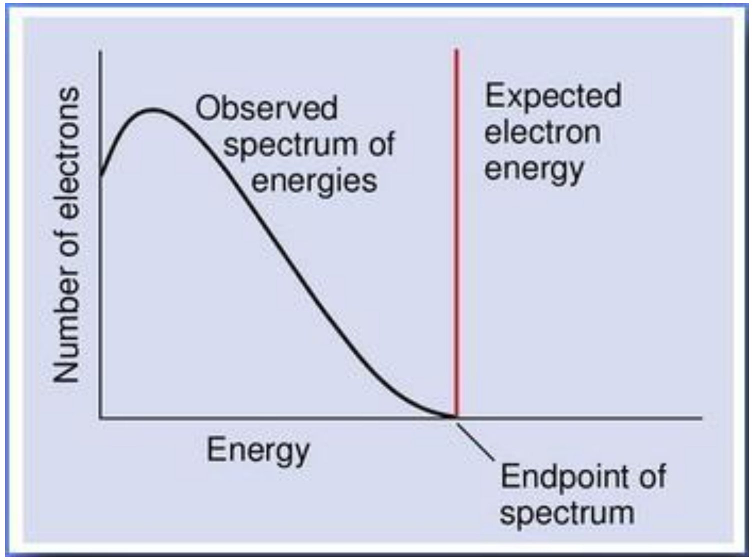
Neutrino: Proposed as a hypothetical particle



$$^{210}_{83}\mathrm{Bi} \rightarrow ^{210}_{84}\mathrm{Po} + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$$

Wolfgang Pauli

1930: Pauli's letter to physicists at a workshop in Tubingen



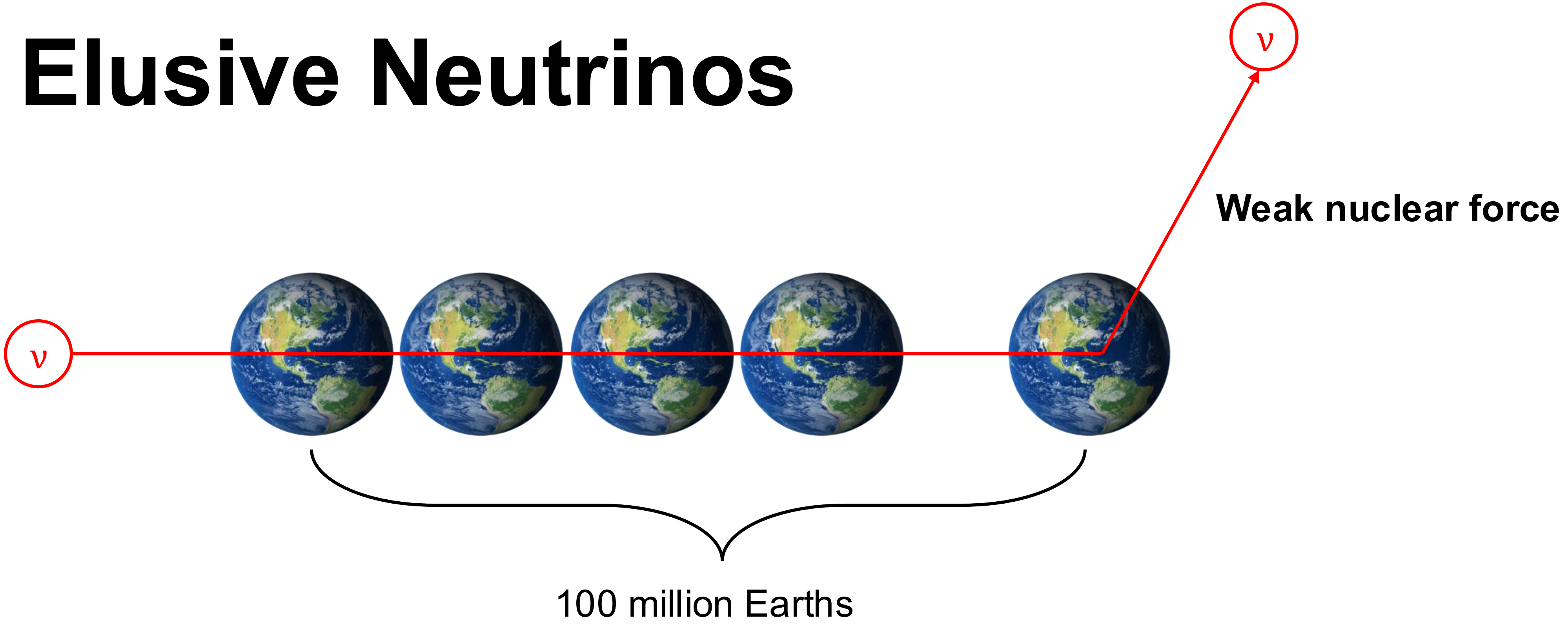
Dear Radioactive Ladies and Gentlemen,

.........., I have hit upon a desparate remedy to save the "exchange theorem" of statistics and the law of conservation of energy. Namely, the possibility that there could exist in the nuclei electrically neutral particles, that I wish to call neutrons.... The mass of the neutrons should be of the same order of magnitude as the electron mass and in any event not larger than 0.01 proton masses. The continuous beta spectrum would then become understandable by the assumption that in beta decay a neutron is emitted in addition to the electron such that the sum of the energies of the neutron and the electron is constant..........
Unfortunately, I cannot appear in Tubingen personally since I am indispensable here in Zurich because of a ball on the night of 6/7 December. With my best regards to you, and also to Mr Back.
Your humble servant

. W. Pauli

"I have done a terrible thing. I have postulated a particle that cannot be detected."

The Elusive Neutrinos



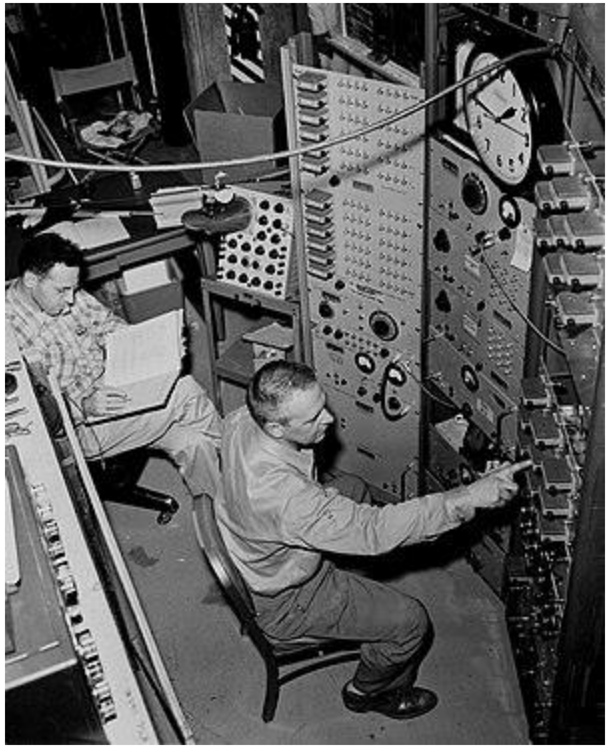
Neutrino detection requires:

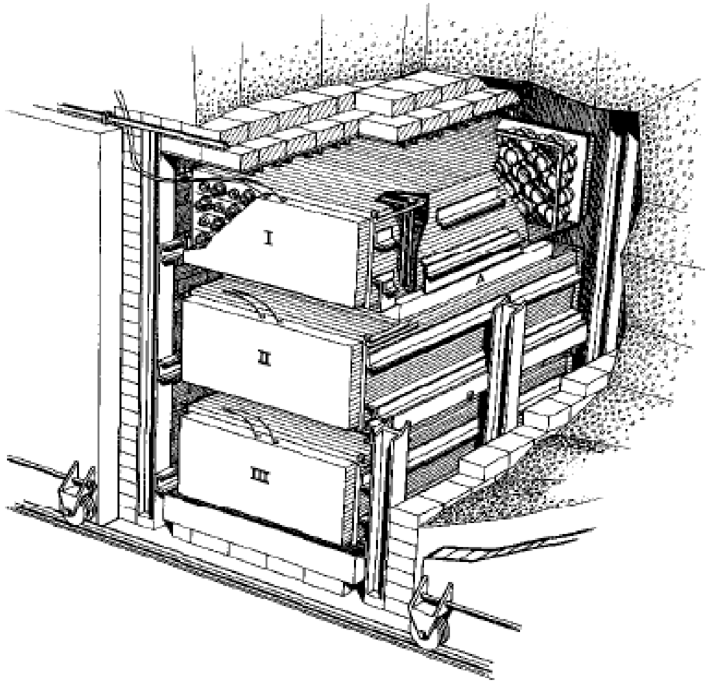
- ❑ An intensive neutrino source: a billion trillion (~10^{21}) ν per second
- ❑ A huge neutrino detector: tons to kilotons of target material
- ❑ A distinctive method to tell “neutrino interactions” from other backgrounds

Neutrinos: First Detection

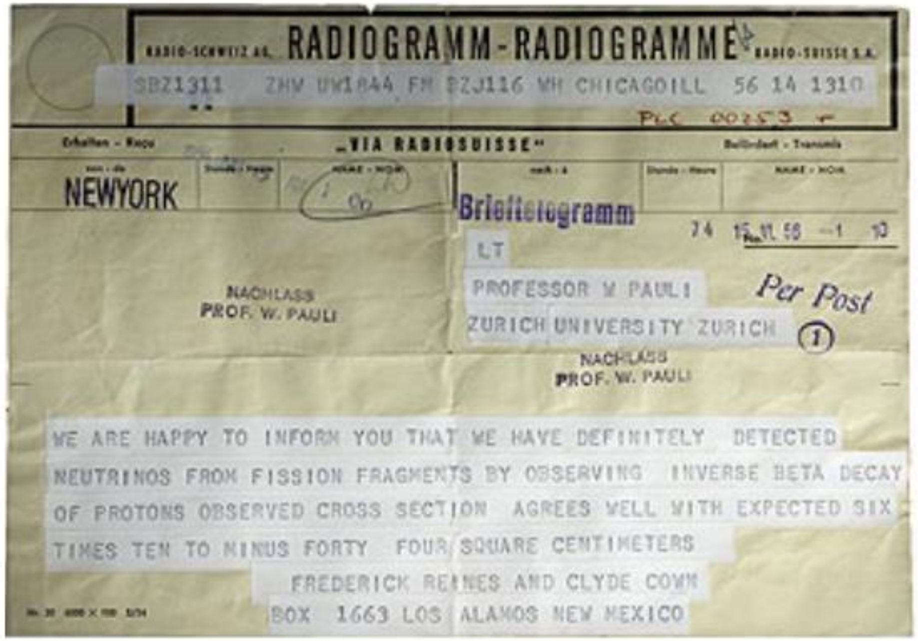
Reines and Cowan's telegram to W. Pauli (1956)

Frederick Reines and Clyde Cowan first detected (anti)neutrinos using the Savanah River nuclear reactor in South Carolina in 1956. (26 years after Pauli's proposal)





Target: Water + $CdCl_2$
Detector: Liquid Scintillator + PMTs



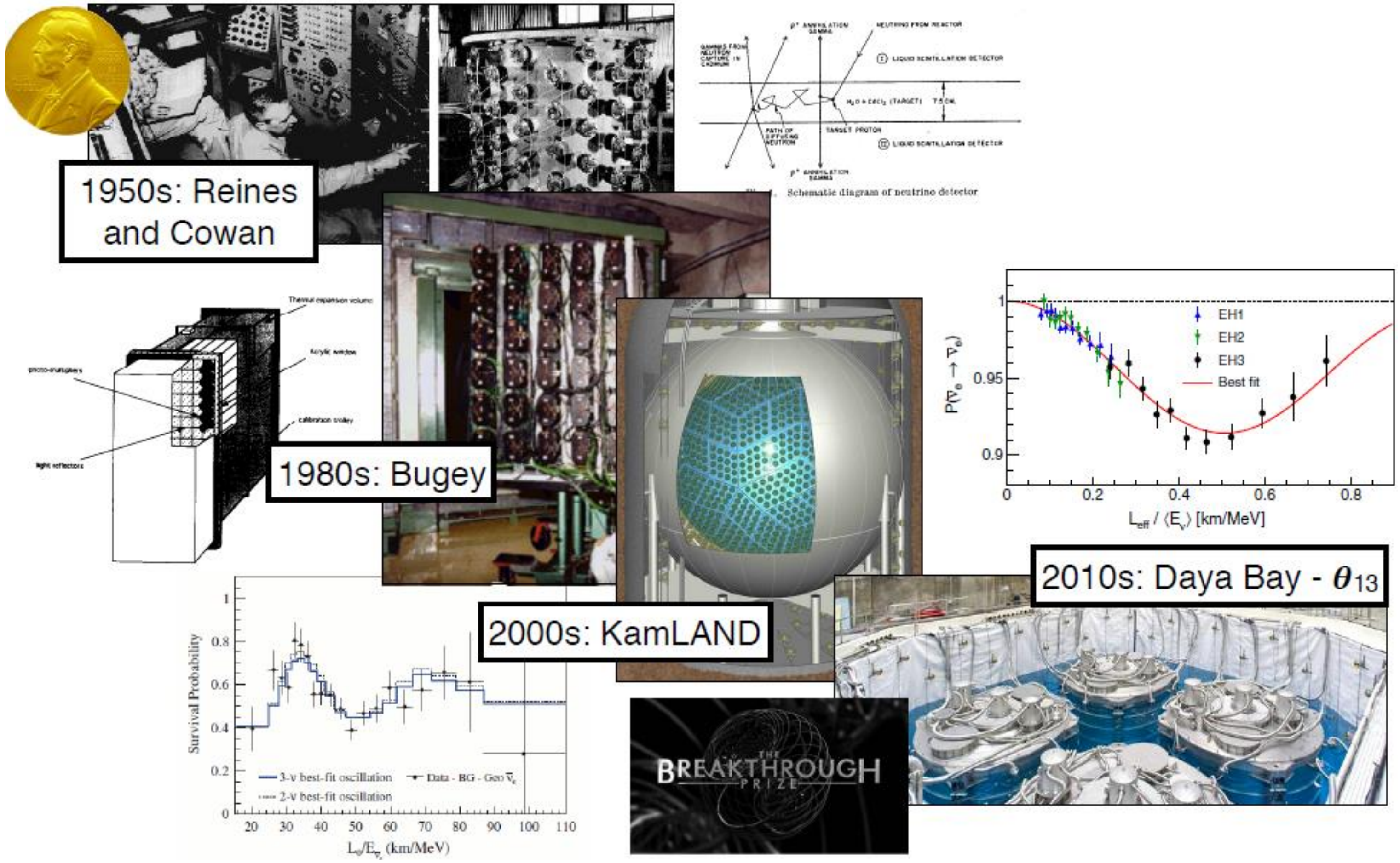
RADIO-SCHWEIZ AG. RADIOGRAMM - RADIOGRAMME RADIO-SUISSE S.A.
SBZ1311 ZHV UW1844 FM BZJ116 WH CHICAGOILL 56 14 1310
"VIA RADIOSUISSE"
NEWYORK
Briefeltelegramm
LT
NACHLASS PROF. W. PAULI
PROFESSOR W PAULI
ZURICH UNIVERSITY ZURICH
Per Post
NACHLASS PROF. W. PAULI

WE ARE HAPPY TO INFORM YOU THAT WE HAVE DEFINITELY DETECTED NEUTRINOS FROM FISSION FRAGMENTS BY OBSERVING INVERSE BETA DECAY OF PROTONS OBSERVED CROSS SECTION AGREES WELL WITH EXPECTED SIX TIMES TEN TO MINUS FORTY FOUR SQUARE CENTIMETERS

FREDERICK REINES AND CLYDE COWN
BOX 1663 LOS ALAMOS NEW MEXICO

"We are happy to inform you that we have definitely detected neutrinos from fission fragments by observing inverse beta decay of protons"

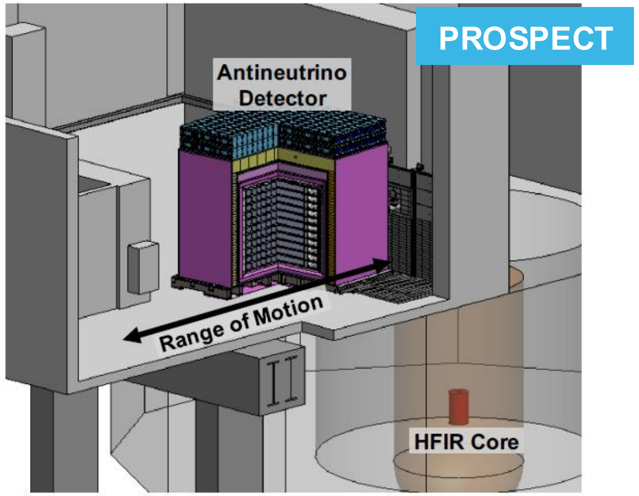
History of Reactor Neutrino Experiments

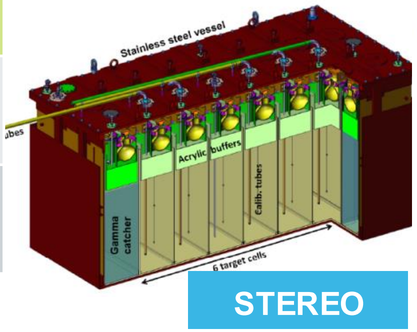


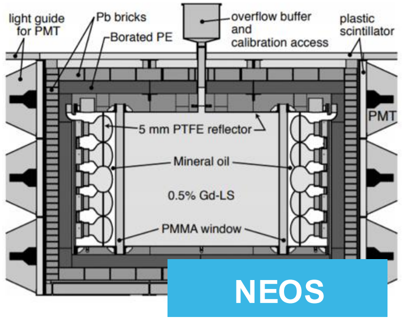
- ❑ Discovery of ν
- ❑ Solving solar ν problem on Earth
- ❑ Discovery of smallest oscillation angle θ_{13}
- ❑ Currently hold the best precision of
  - Δm^2_{21} (KamLAND)
  - θ_{13} (Daya Bay)
- ❑ Comparable precision to accelerator-based experiments
  - $|\Delta m^2_{32}|$ (Daya Bay)

A lot of recent short-baseline reactor experiments (2010 – now)

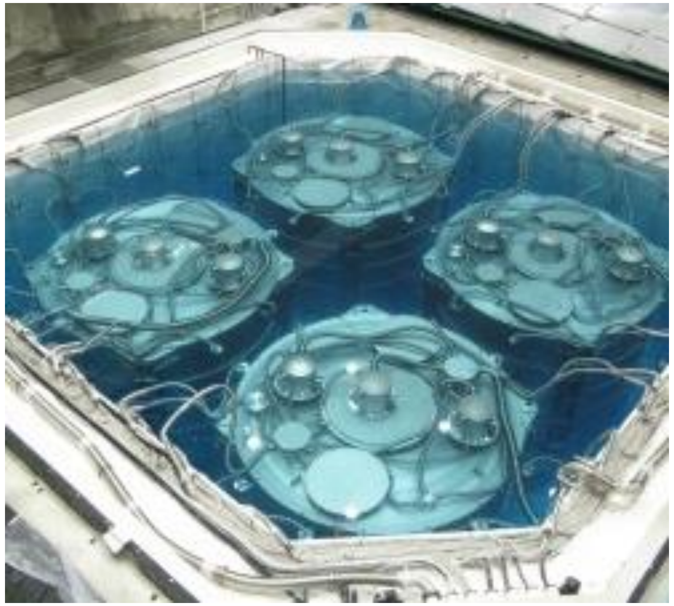
Experiment	Reactor	Baseline (m)	Overburden (m.w.e)	Mass (ton)	Segmentation	Energy res. (@ 1 MeV)
NEOS (South Korea)	LEU 2.8 GW	23.7	~20	1.0	none	5%
Nucifer (France)	HEU 70 MW	7.2	~12	0.6	none	10%
NEUTRINO4 (Russia)	HEU 100 MW	6 - 12	~10	0.3	2D	
DANSS (Russia)	LEU 3.1 GW	10.7 - 12.7	~50	1.1	2D	17%
STEREO (France)	HEU 58 MW	9 – 11	~15	1.6	1D 25 cm	8%
PROSPECT (USA)	HEU 85 MW	7 - 12	< 1	1.5	2D 15cm	4.5%
SoLid (UK Fr Bel US)	HEU 70 MW	6 - 9	~10	1.6	3D 5cm	14%
CHANDLER (USA)	HEU 75 MW	5.5 - 10	~10	1.0	3D 5cm	6%
NuLAT (USA)	HEU 20 MW	4	few	1	3D 5cm	4%

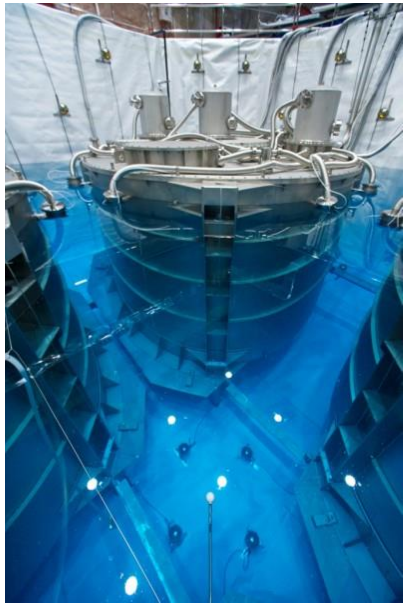


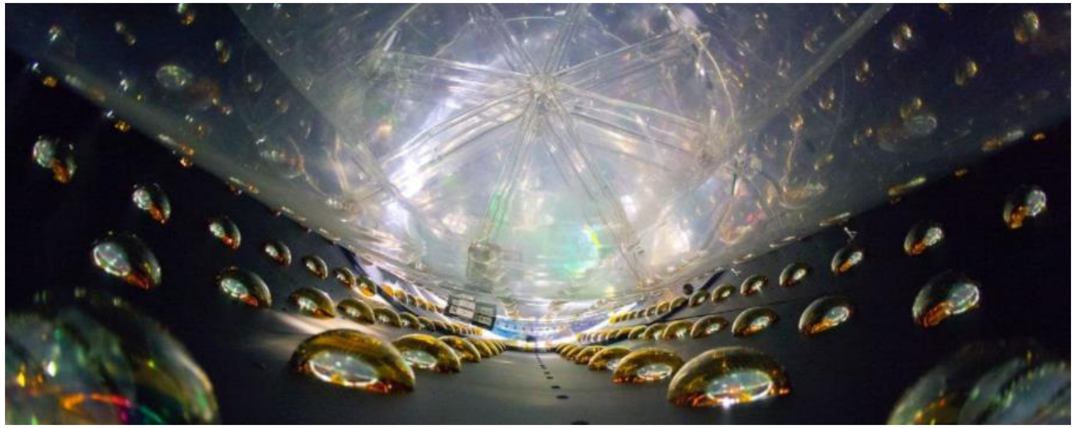




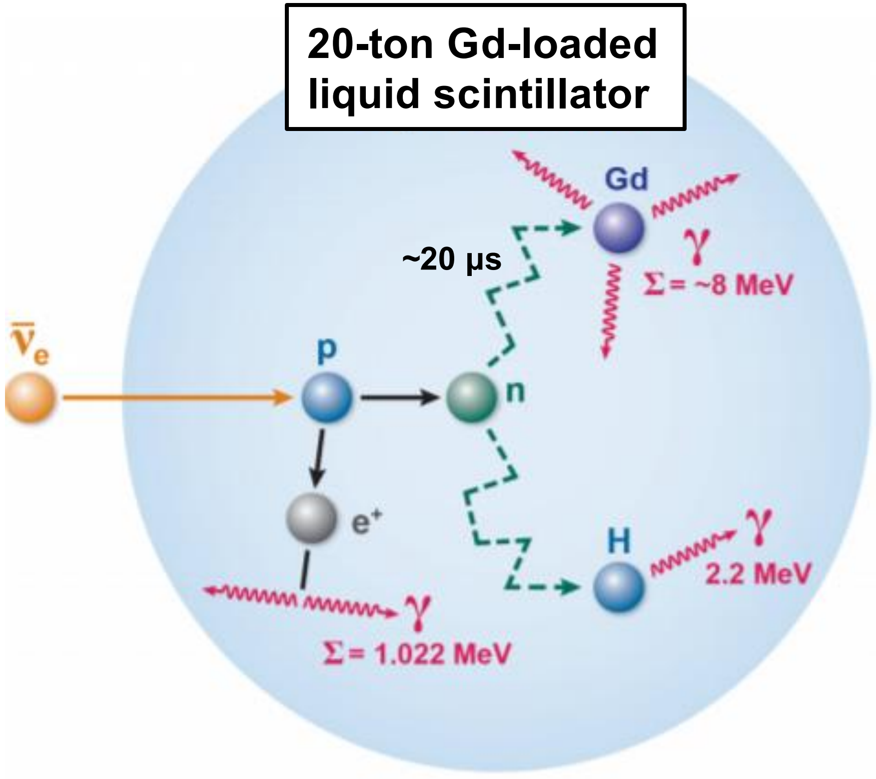
Detecting Reactor Neutrinos







Inverse Beta Decay: $\bar{\nu}_e + p \rightarrow e^+ + n$



Daya Bay Reactor Neutrino Experiment

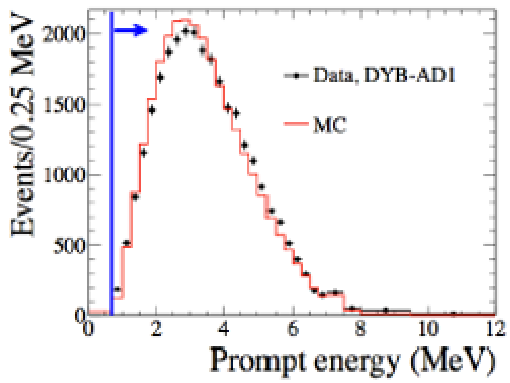
Detecting Reactor Neutrinos

Inverse Beta Decay (IBD)

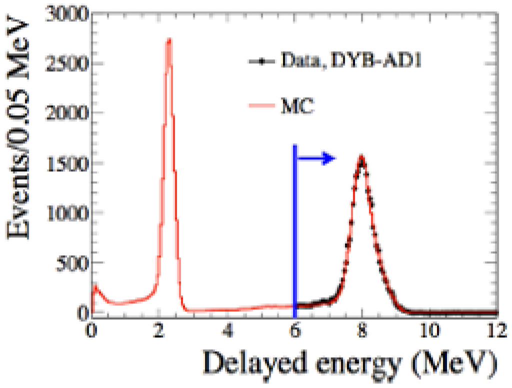
$$\bar{\nu}_e + p \rightarrow e^+ + n$$

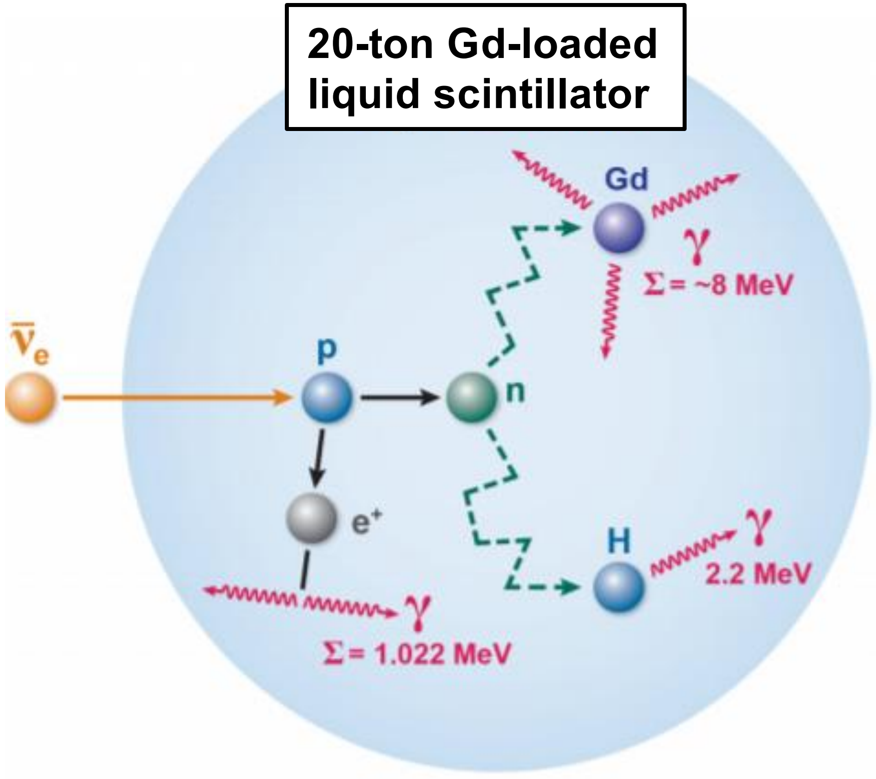
- $E_{threshold}$ = 1.8 MeV
- 'Large' cross section $\sigma \sim 10^{-42}$ cm^2
- Distinctive coincidence signature in a large liquid scintillator detector

Prompt Energy Signal



Delayed Energy Signal





Daya Bay Reactor Neutrino Experiment

Reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$ Flux Prediction: Summation method

- Calculate each beta-decay spectrum using nuclear databases:

National Nuclear Data Center — BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY

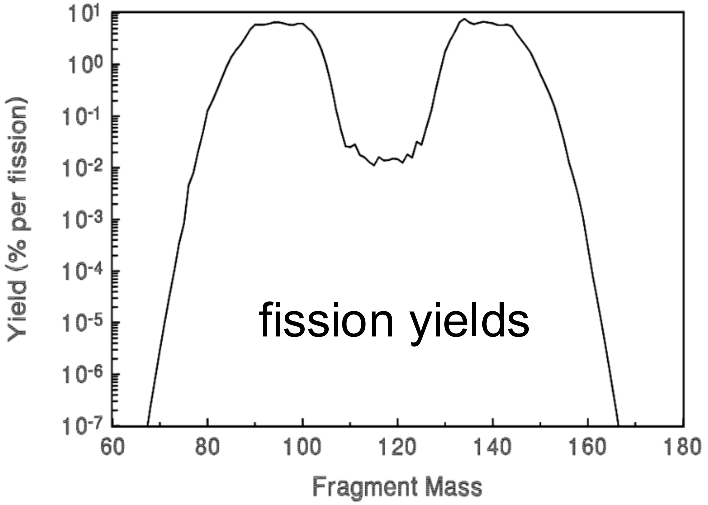
ENDF, JEFF, JENDL, CENDL, ROSFOND …

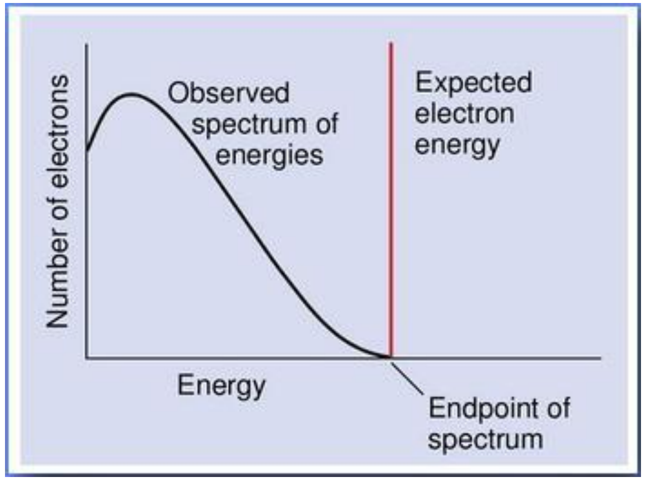
$$\frac{d\phi_i}{dE_\nu} = \sum_n Y_n(Z,A,t)\cdot\left(\sum_m b_{n,m}\cdot P(E_\nu, E_0, Z)\right),$$

beta-decay branches

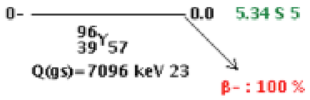
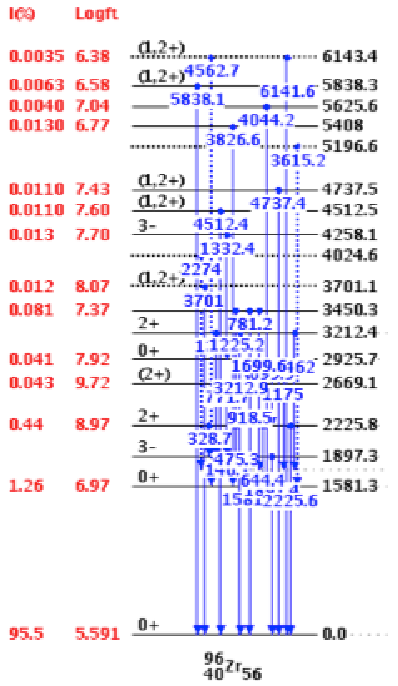
fission products

beta spectra
($E_\nu = E_0 - E_e$)





Example: ^{96}Y decay

One isotope from >1300 included in calculation.

In total, >6000 tabulated decay branches.

Reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$ Flux Prediction: Summation method

- Challenges
  - Incomplete databases for beta-decay branches (~10% missing)
  - Known systematic bias in some beta decay data with large Q-values (pandemonium effect)
  - ~30% of beta decays are forbidden decays where shape corrections are necessary but not easy to calculate theoretically
- Large uncertainty (~10%)
  - Historically only used to predict ^{238}U flux (~10% fissions in a commercial reactor)
    - *Vogel et.al, PRC 24, 1543 (1981)*

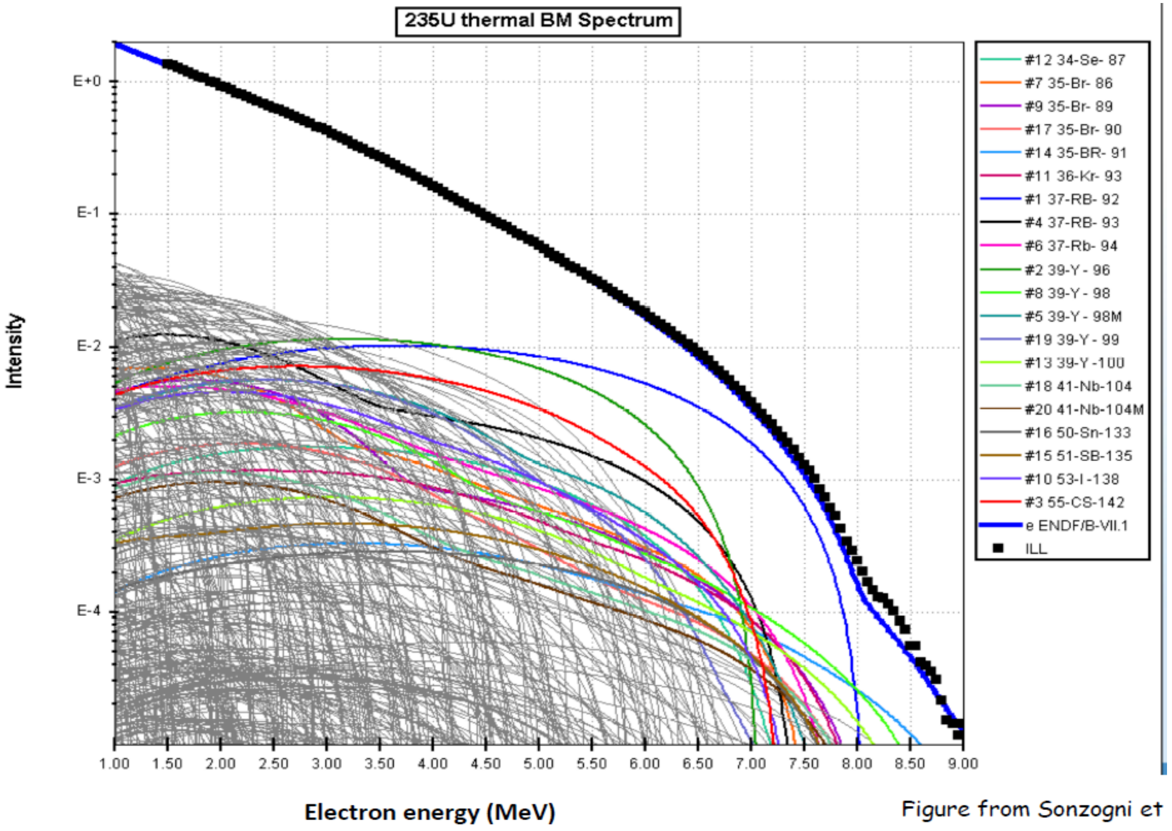
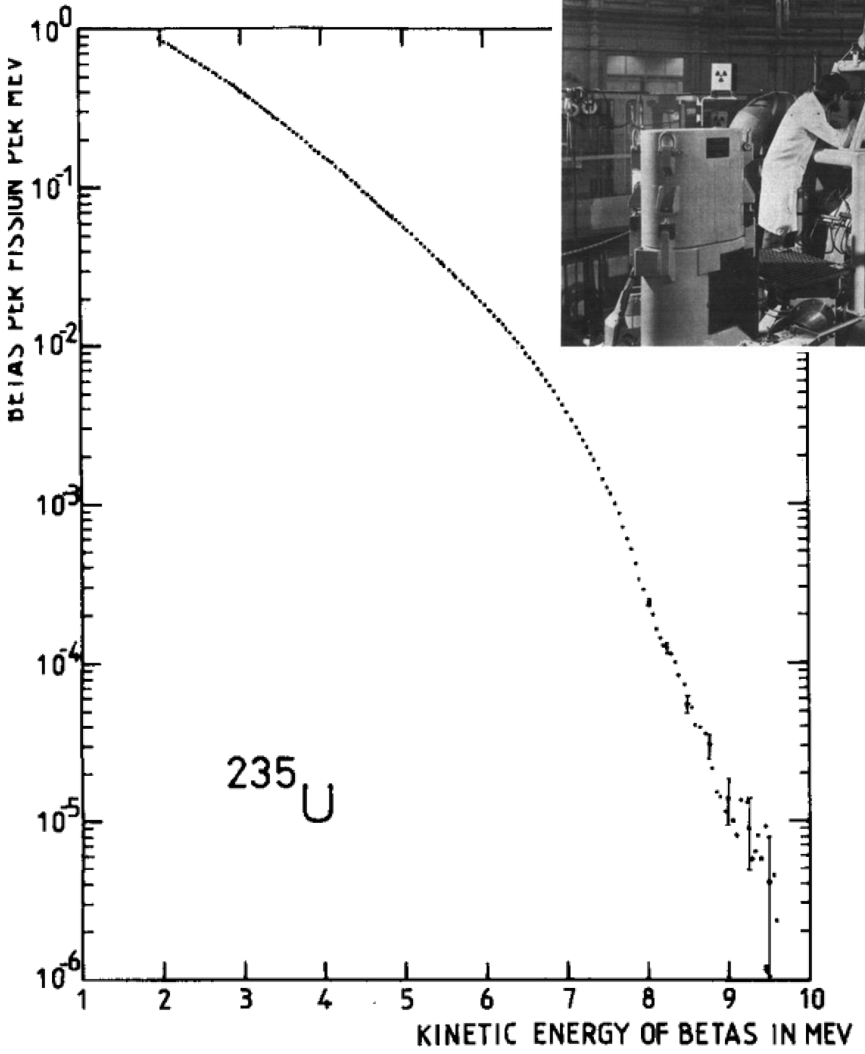
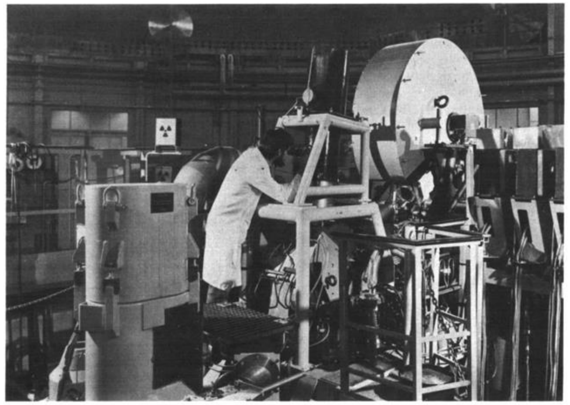


Figure from Sonzogni et

Reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$ Flux Prediction: Conversion method

- Experiments at ILL in Grenoble, France in the 1980s for ^{235}U, ^{239}Pu, ^{241}Pu
  - Eradiate fission isotope target (e.g. thin foil of $^{235}UO_2$) in a high flux of thermal neutrons for tens of hours.
  - Measure total outgoing beta-decay electron energy spectrum.
  - Used a high resolution, double focusing e-spectrometer "BILL": *NIMA 154, 127 (1978)*
    - Calibration with conversion electron sources (^{207}Pb, ^{197}Au, ^{113}Cd, ^{115}In)
  - High statistics in bins of 50 keV.
- ^{238}U was not measured (only fission with fast neutrons) until 2014 at FRM-II in Garching, Germany

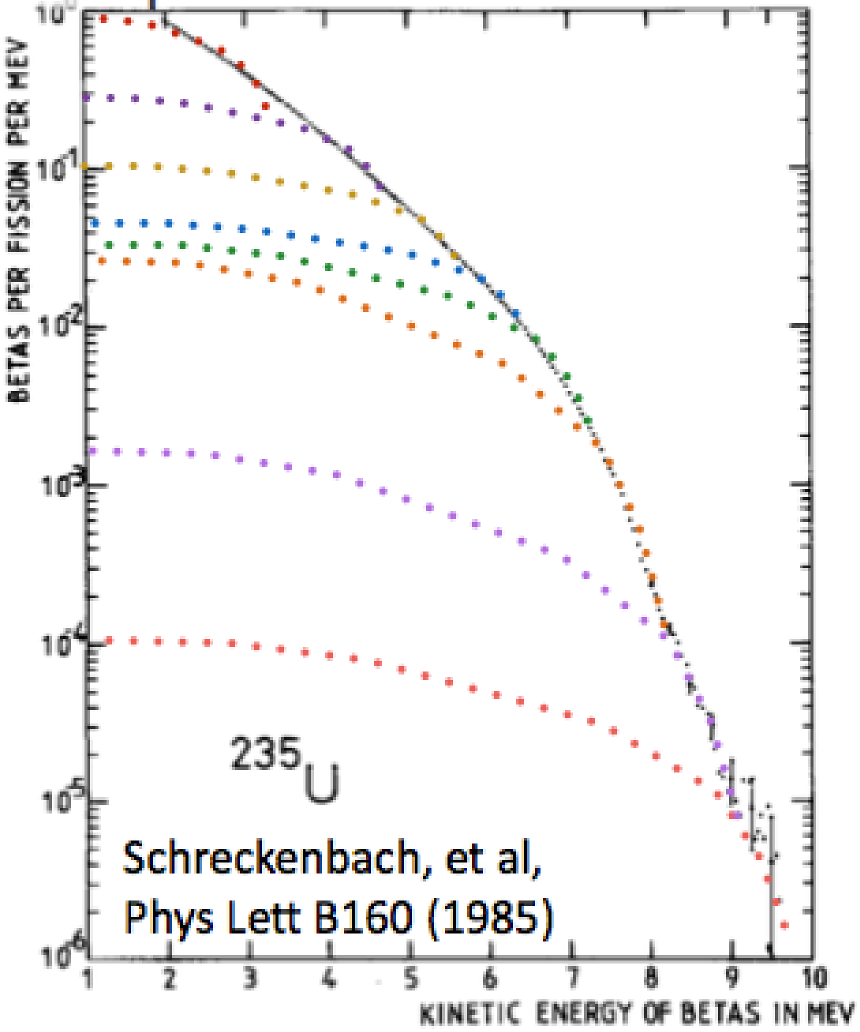




Reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$ Flux Prediction: Conversion method

- Convert total electron spectrum to total antineutrino spectra with fit to ~30 virtual beta-decay branches
  - equidistant end-point energy
  - assume allowed beta-decay shape $P(E_\nu, E_0, Z)$
  - empirical function of Z vs Q-value
- Does not rely on fission yields or beta decay data. Considered much more precise and can reach ~2% uncertainty
- Standard reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$ flux model (ILL-Vogel model)
  - ILL conversion for ^{235}U, ^{239}Pu, ^{241}Pu
  - Vogel's summation for ^{238}U
  - agree with ~20 reactor flux measurements from 1980 -1990s

Example: Fit virtual beta branches



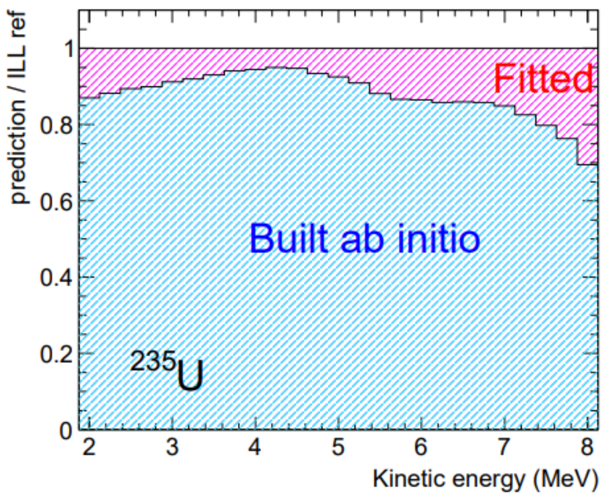
Re-evaluation: Huber-Mueller Model

[Submitted on 13 Jan 2011 (v1), last revised 11 Mar 2011 (this version, v3)]

Improved Predictions of Reactor Antineutrino Spectra

Th. A. Mueller, D. Lhuillier, M. Fallot, A. Letourneau, S. Cormon, M. Fechner, L. Giot, T. Lasserre, J. Martino, G. Mention, A. Porta, F. Yermia

- Hybrid method: +3%
  - Updated summation calculation from the ENSDF database (for ^{235}U, ^{239}Pu, ^{241}Pu, ^{238}U)
  - Conversion method for the missing 10% contribution (for ^{235}U, ^{239}Pu, ^{241}Pu)
  - Correct for non-equilibrium effect

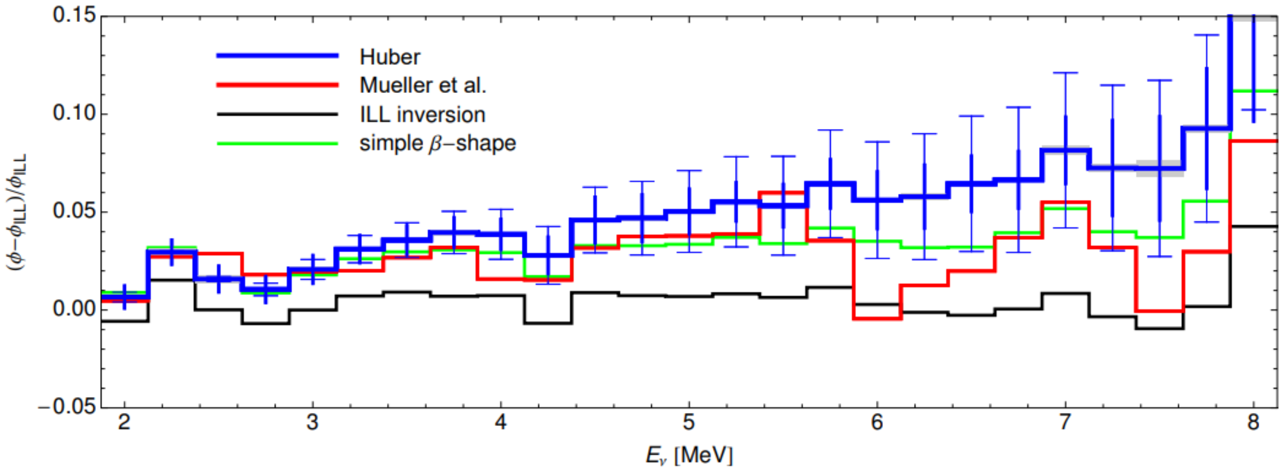


[Submitted on 3 Jun 2011 (v1), last revised 17 Jan 2012 (this version, v4)]

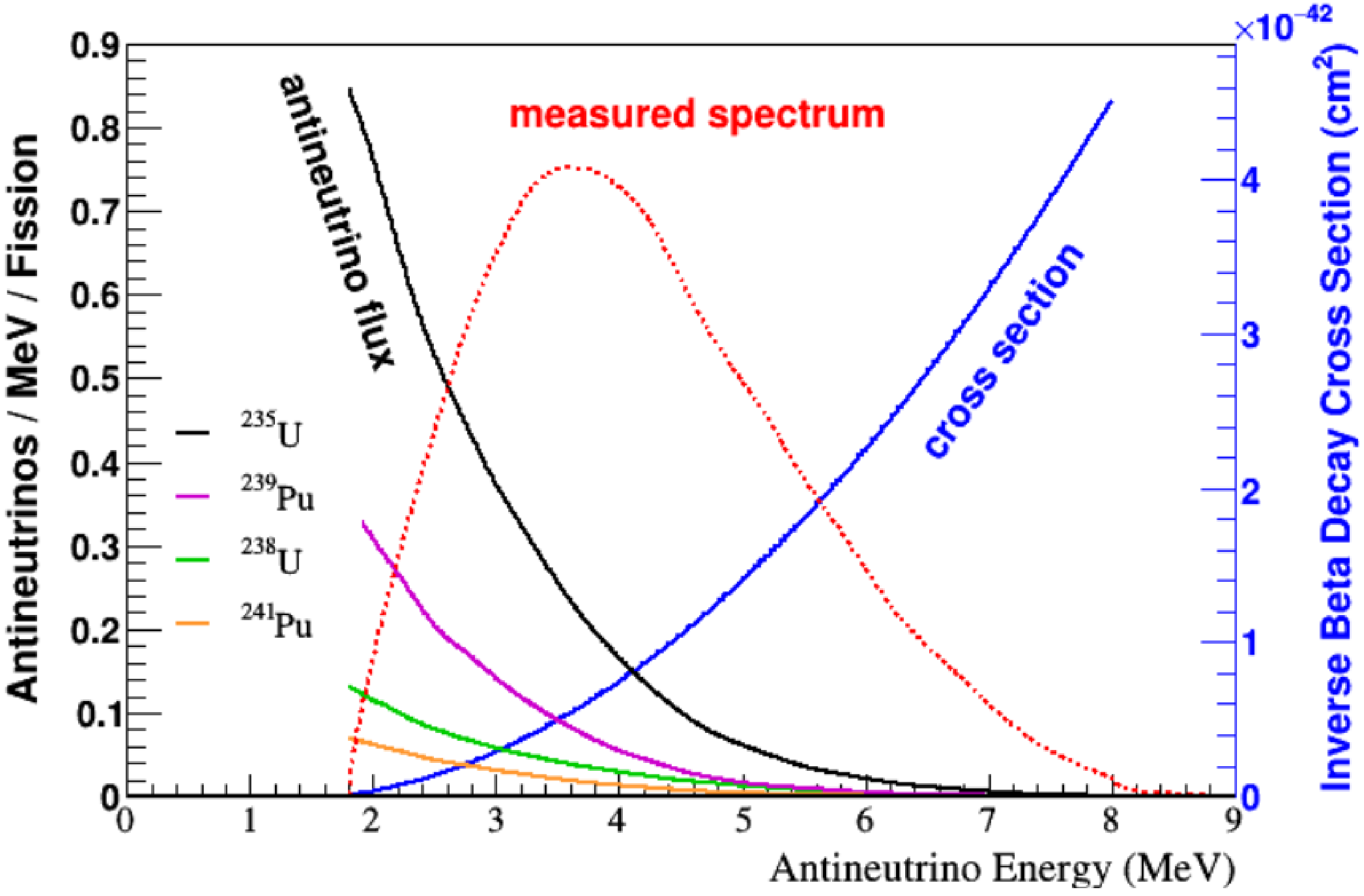
On the determination of anti-neutrino spectra from nuclear reactors

Patrick Huber

- Improved conversion method using ILL data (for ^{235}U, ^{239}Pu, ^{241}Pu):
  - Reevaluated nuclear effects in correcting the beta-spectrum shape +3%
    - effective Z as a function of Q-value for virtual branches
    - finite-size, radiative correction, weak magnetism
  - Non-equilibrium effect +1-2%
  - New neutron lifetime measurement +1%



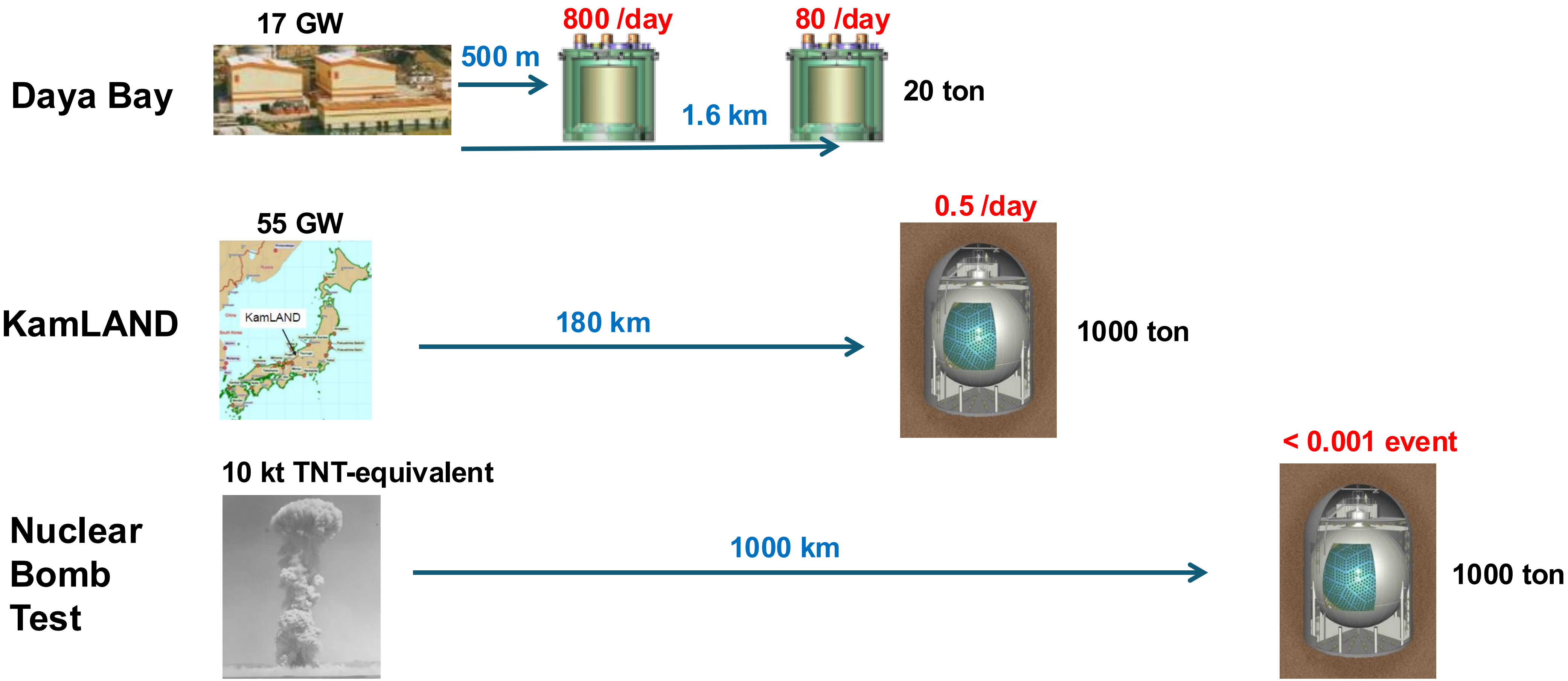
Antineutrino Signal Prediction



- Antineutrino flux predicted from reactor theory (with large uncertainties)
- IBD threshold: E >1.8 MeV (why?)
  - only about 1/3 of the reactor antineutrinos can be detected
- Flux-weighted cross section ~3x10^{-43} cm^2

Event Rate

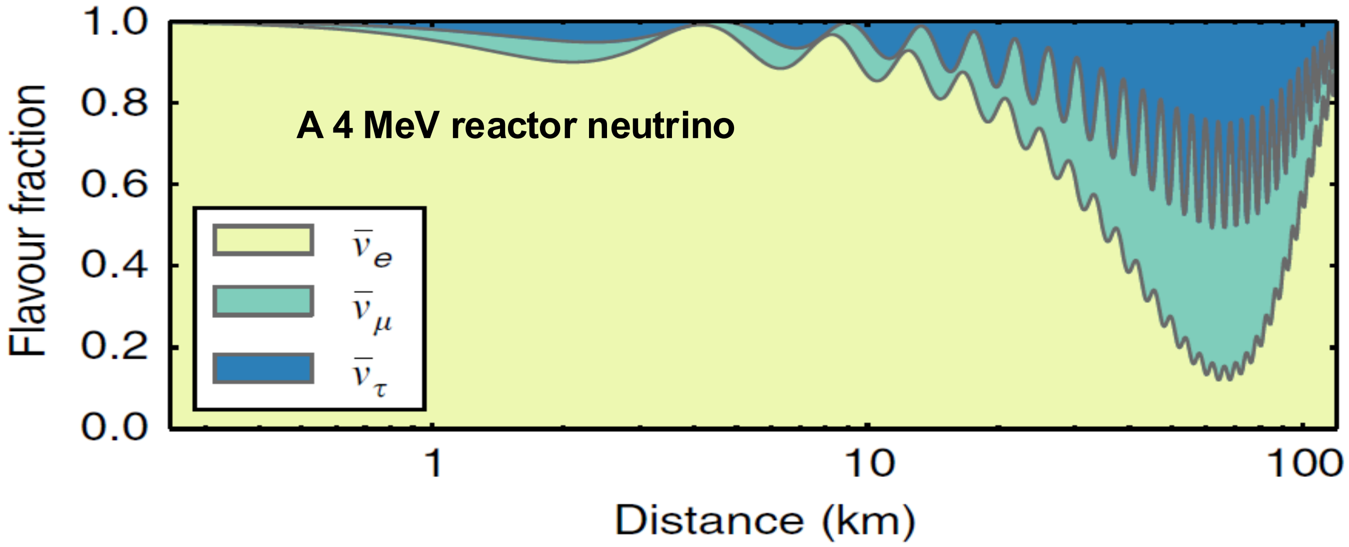
- Depending on the power of the reactors, size of the detectors, and the distance between them



Homework Problem 2

- Daya Bay's antineutrino detector (AD) is a 20-ton liquid scintillator detector. The far ADs are placed at ~1.6 km away from reactors with a total power of ~17 GW. How many inverse beta decay(IBD) reactions are expected per day in each far AD?
  1. The hydrogen mass fraction in the AD is ~12%. How many free protons (from hydrogen) are there in each AD?
  2. How many reactor antineutrinos per cm^2 per second is expected at the AD? (this is referred as the "flux")
  3. The average IBD cross section is ~$3x10^{-43}$ cm^2 , calculate event rate = flux * cross section * number of protons, assuming 100% detection efficiency. (remember that IBD can only detect 1/3 of all reactor antineutrinos)

Neutrino Oscillations with Reactors

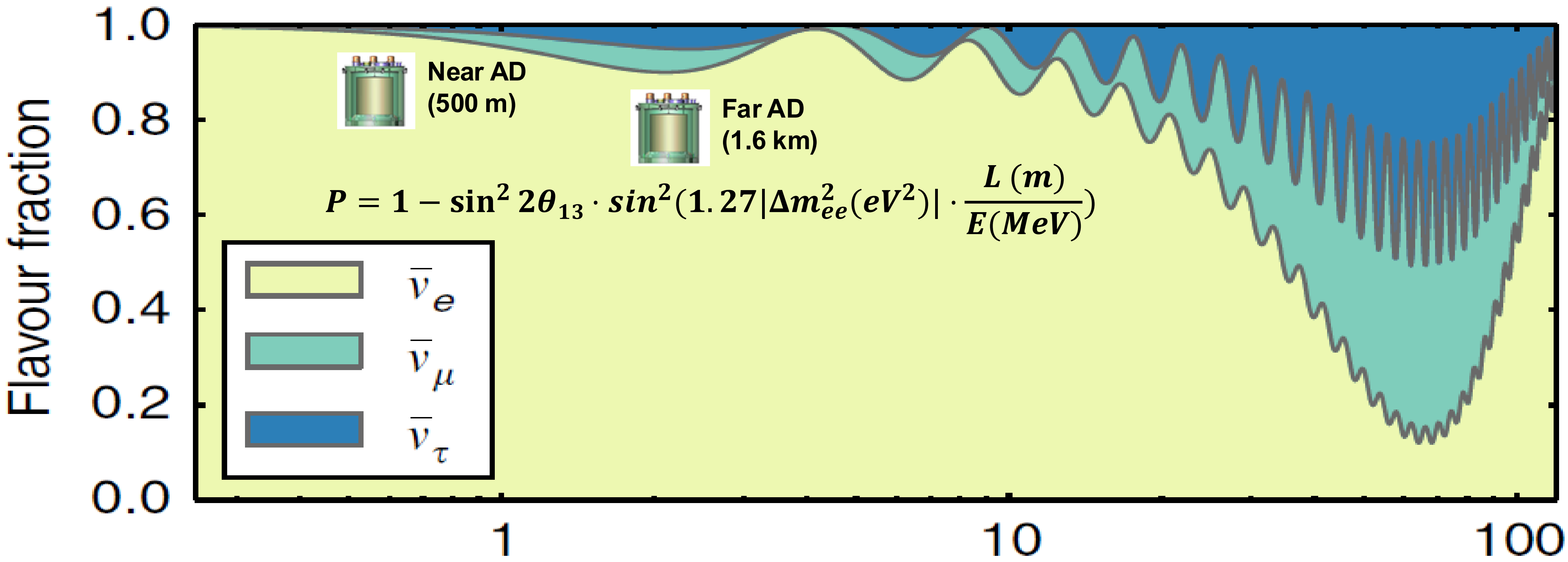


$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{pmatrix} = U_{\text{PMNS}} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

↓

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta_{12} & \sin\theta_{12} & 0 \\ -\sin\theta_{12} & \cos\theta_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta_{13} & 0 & \sin\theta_{13}e^{-i\delta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin\theta_{13}e^{i\delta} & 0 & \cos\theta_{13} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta_{23} & \sin\theta_{23} \\ 0 & -\sin\theta_{23} & \cos\theta_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\alpha_1/2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{-i\alpha_2/2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Solar / Long baseline reactor	Short baseline reactor / Long baseline accelerator	Atmospheric / Long baseline accelerator	Neutrinoless double beta decay



$$\frac{N_{far}}{N_{near}} = \left(\frac{N_{p,f}}{N_{p,n}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{L_n}{L_f}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{\varepsilon_f}{\varepsilon_n}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{P_{survival}(E, L_f)}{P_{survival}(E, L_n)}\right)$$

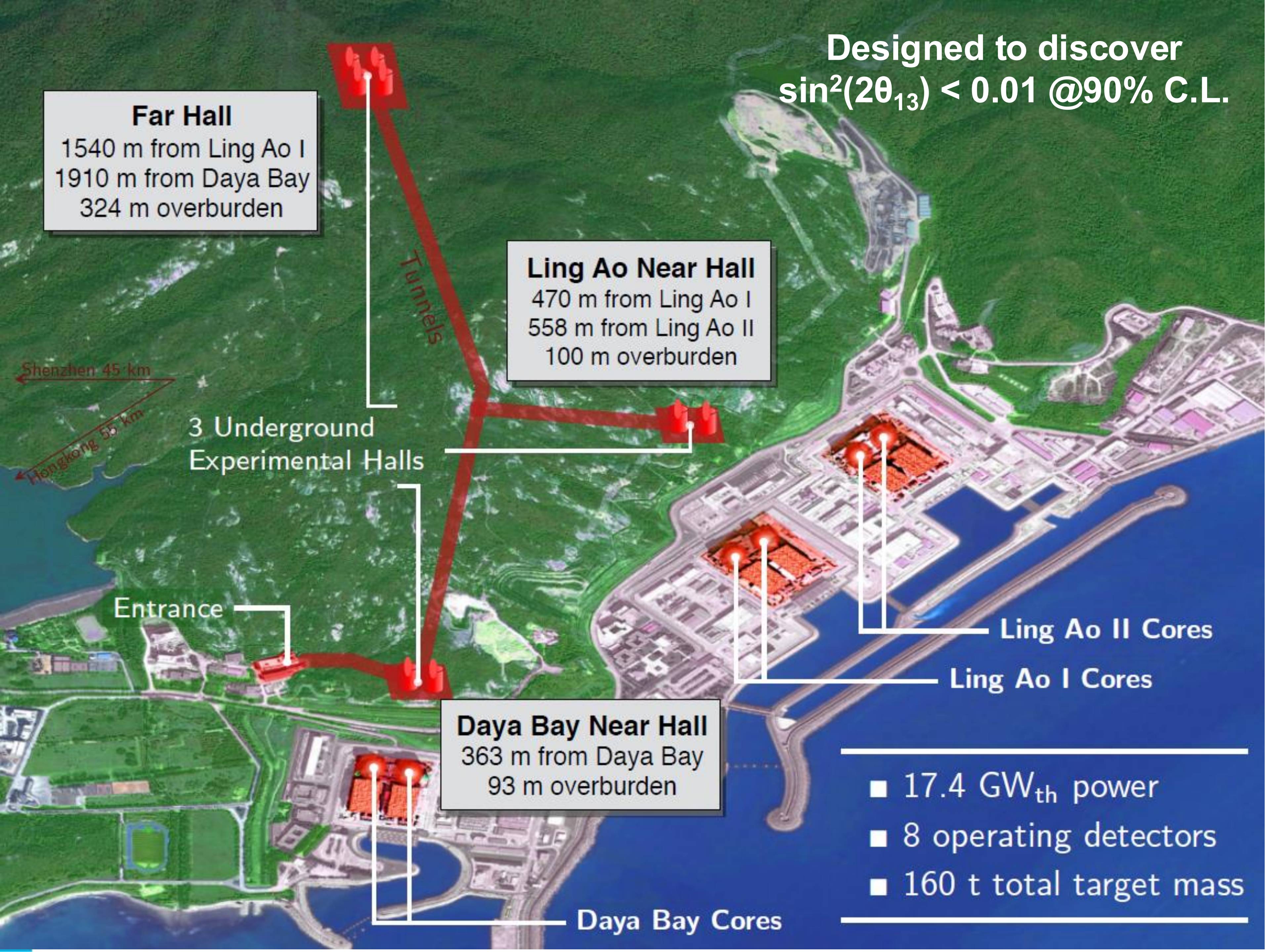
Far/Near Neutrino Ratio

Detector Target Mass

Distance from Reactor

Detector Efficiency

Survival Probability (θ_{13})



Statistics

- powerful reactors ($17.4\ GW_{th}$) + large detectors (80 ton at Far site)

Systematics

❑ Reactor

- Far/Near relative measurement

❑ Detector

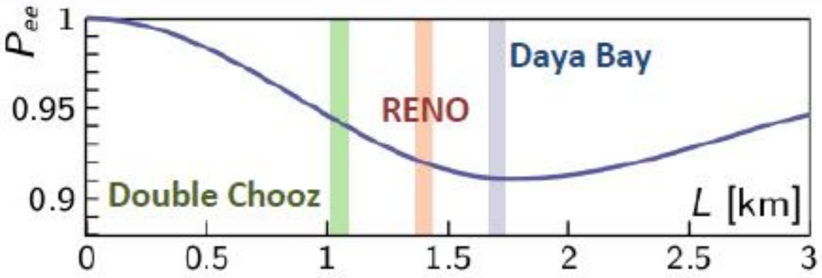
- multiple functionally identical detectors (4 Near + 4 Far)

❑ Background

- deep underground (860 m.w.e at far site)

Baseline Optimization

- Detector locations optimized to known parameter space of $|\Delta m^2_{ee}|$
- Far site maximizes term dependent on $\sin^2 2\theta_{13}$

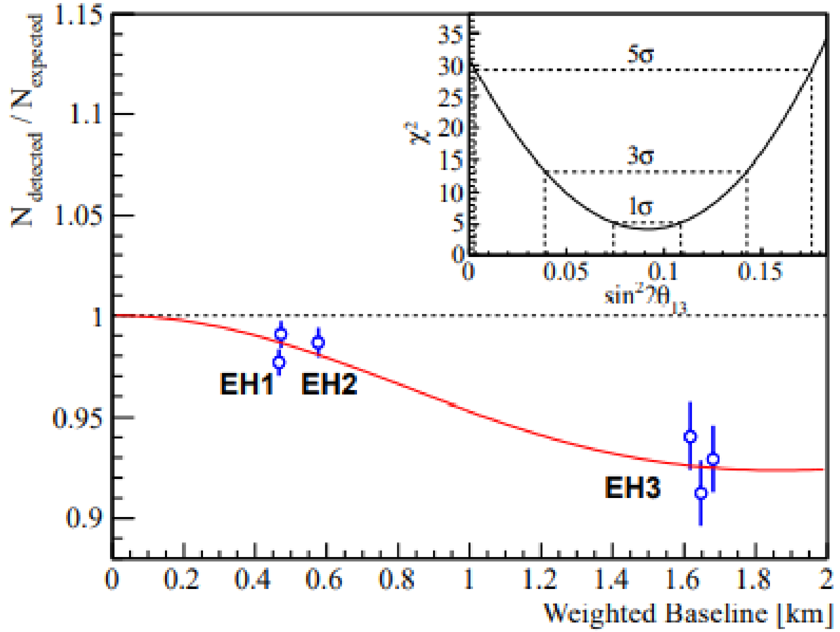


Go strong, big and deep!

	Reactor [GW_{th}]	Target [tons]	Depth [m.w.e]
Double Chooz	8.6	16 (2 × 8)	300, 120 (far, near)
RENO	16.5	32 (2 × 16)	450, 120
Daya Bay	17.4	160 (8 × 20)	860, 250
	Large Signal		Low Background

BNL Daya Bay Group, 2011

- Discovery of non-zero θ_{13} at 5.2 σ
  - 2011/12/24 – 2012/2/17 (55 days)
  - 6 detectors in operation first



Phys. Rev. Lett. 108, 171803 (2012)

In fact, in the first 5 days we already knew that θ_{13} is large from the data. In the homework I'll give you all the inputs to do a simplified analysis.

End of operation ceremony (Dec 24, 2011 - Dec 12, 2020)

BNL virtual mini-symposium: The Daya Bay Reactor Neutrino Experiment and the Discovery of Non-zero Theta13

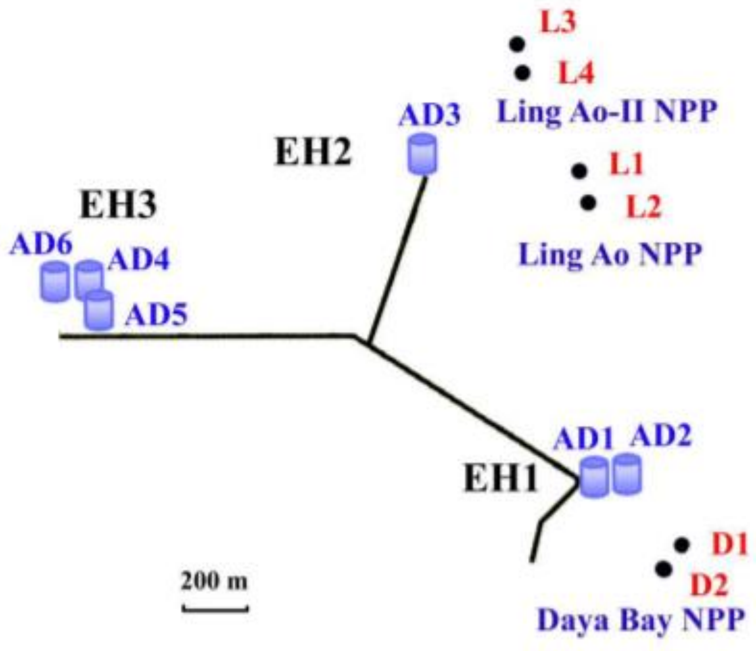
https://indico.bnl.gov/event/9947/

Homework Problem 3

- How to discover the smallest neutrino oscillation with 5 days of Daya Bay reactor neutrino data?

Reactor and Detector Location

Reactor	D1	D2	L1	L2	L3	L4
x (m)	43.0	-44.6	856.0	792.3	1143.6	1076.5
y (m)	-7.0	6.9	830.9	767.9	1206.1	1138.5
z (m)	-12.0	-12.0	-12.0	-12.0	-12.0	-12.0



AD	1	2	3	4	5	6
x (m)	94.5	97.8	584.1	-254.3	-259.5	257.3
y (m)	350.2	345.2	1216.2	1892.6	1889.6	897.8
z (m)	-20.0	-20.0	-16.6	-15.4	-15.4	-15.4

- All reactor cores operated at approximately equal power for the 5 days
  - L2 was powered off during the 5 days

Summary of event selection for the first 5 days

	EH1 AD1	EH1 AD2	EH2 AD1	EH3 AD1	EH3 AD2	EH3 AD3
IBD Candidates	3278	3194	2193	338	350	348
DAQ Live Time [days]	5.39	5.39	4.97	5.20	5.20	5.20
Accidentals	60.9	59.6	49.3	20.5	19.4	19.3
Li9	43	42	28	4	4	4
Fast Neutron	6	6	6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Efficiency	0.8144	0.8120	0.8510	0.9515	0.9501	0.9508

Signal + Backgrounds

Backgrounds

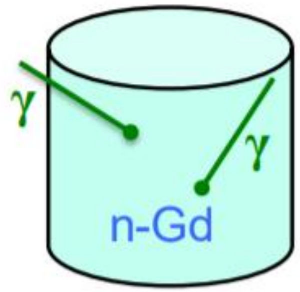
- Calculate the signal rate per day after efficiency correction
  - EH1-AD1: (3278 - 60.9 – 43 - 6) / 0.8144 / 5.39 = 721.7 events/day
- Calculate the statistical error on the signal rate
  - EH1-AD1: sqrt(3278)/0.8144/5.39 = 13.0 events/day

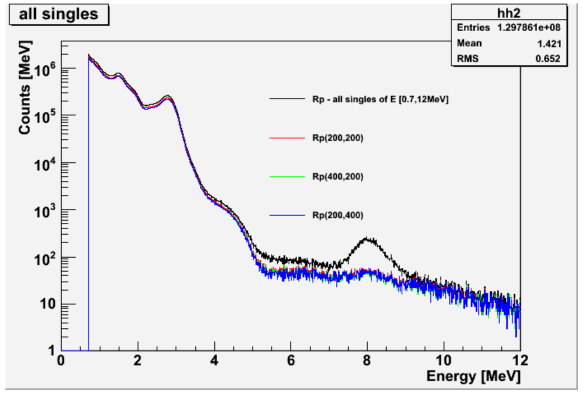
Background to IBD

- Accidentals: statistically calculate from uncorrelated singles
- Li9 / He8: measure time distribution of after-muon events
- Fast neutron: measure energy spectrum from AD/water/RPC tagged muon events

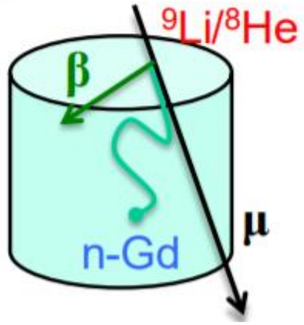
Background	Near	Far	Uncertainty
Accidentals	1.4%	2.3%	negligible
Li-9 / He-8	0.4%	0.4%	~30%
Fast neutron	0.1%	0.1%	~30%

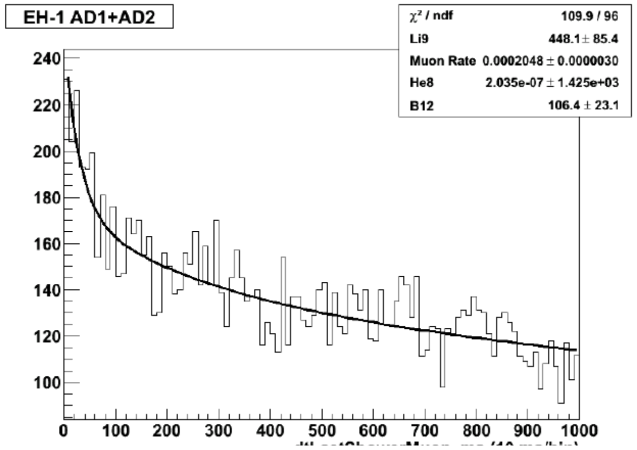
Accidentals



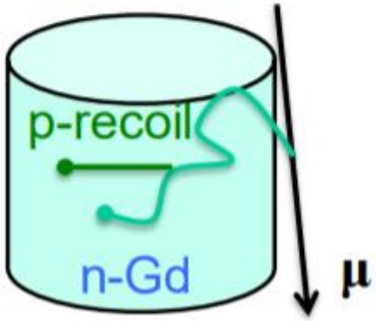


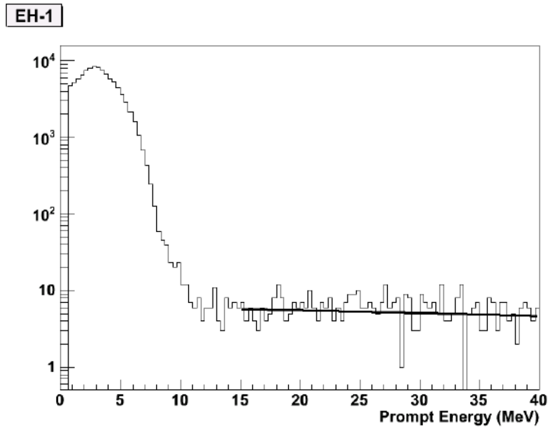
β-n isotopes





Fast neutrons



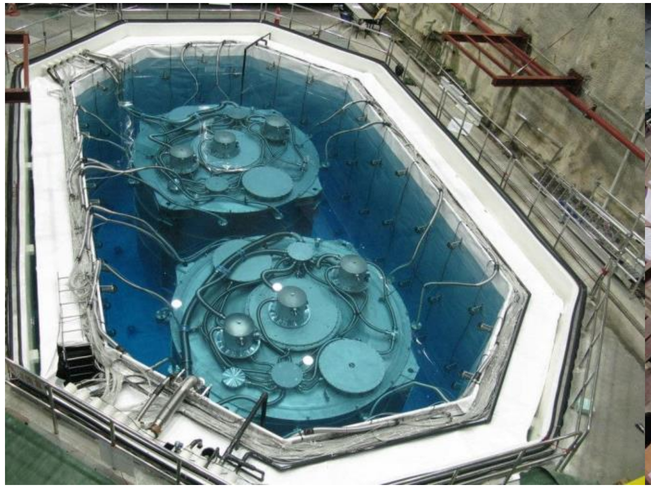


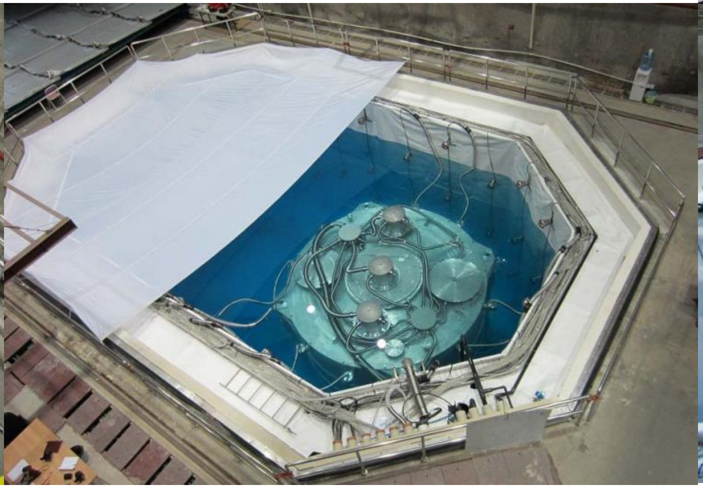
- How to discover the smallest neutrino oscillation with 5 days of Daya Bay reactor neutrino data?
  1. Plot the measured antineutrino signal rate of each AD vs. the expected flux, assuming each AD has the same size, and each reactor has the same power.
  2. Fit the data (what function to use?) with the near ADs and extrapolate to the far ADs. What do you see?
  3. What is the "survival probability" in the far ADs relative to the near ADs? What is the statistical significance of this observation?
  4. What is the size of θ_{13} using the oscillation formula?

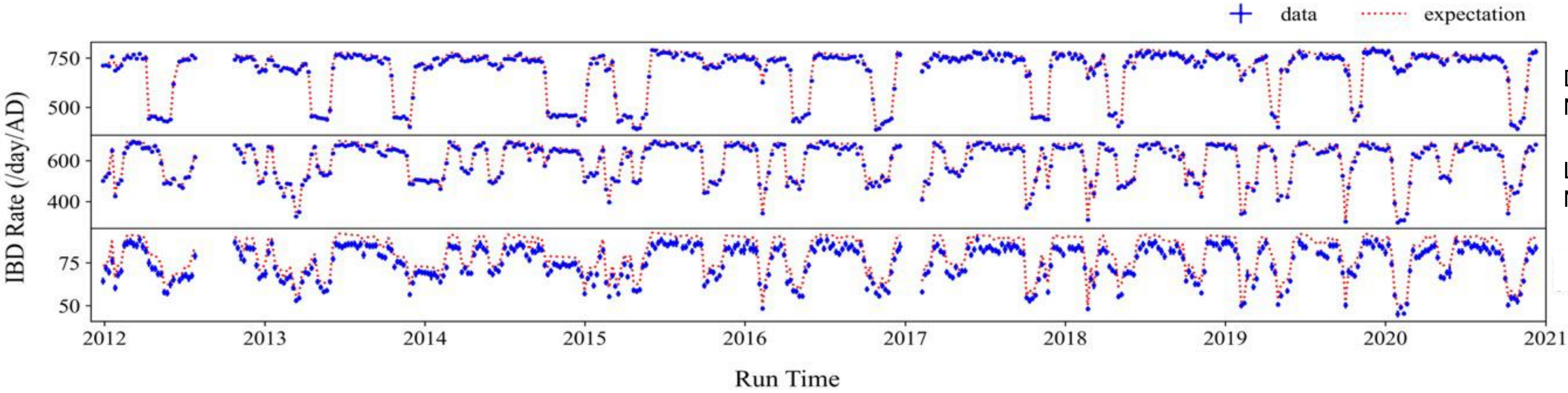
$$P = 1 - \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \cdot sin^2(1.27|\Delta m^2_{ee}(eV^2)| \cdot \frac{L\,(m)}{E(MeV)})$$

Δm^2	2.4×10^{-3} (eV^2)
L	1.66×10^3 (m)
E	3.5 (MeV)

- Data taking (12/24/2011 – 12/12/2020)
  - 3275 days, 5.5M $\bar{\nu}_e$ events
    largest reactor neutrino data sample in the world







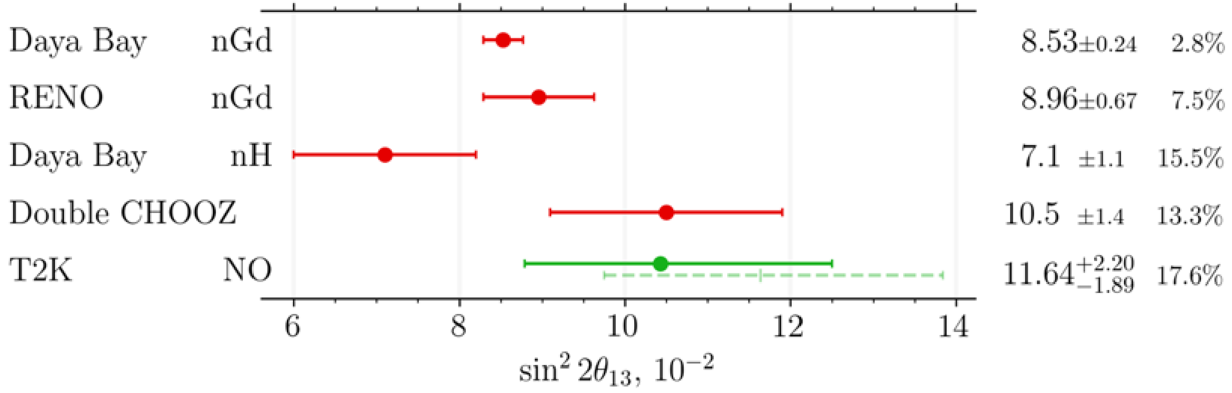
Precision Oscillation

❑ Final results with the full data set

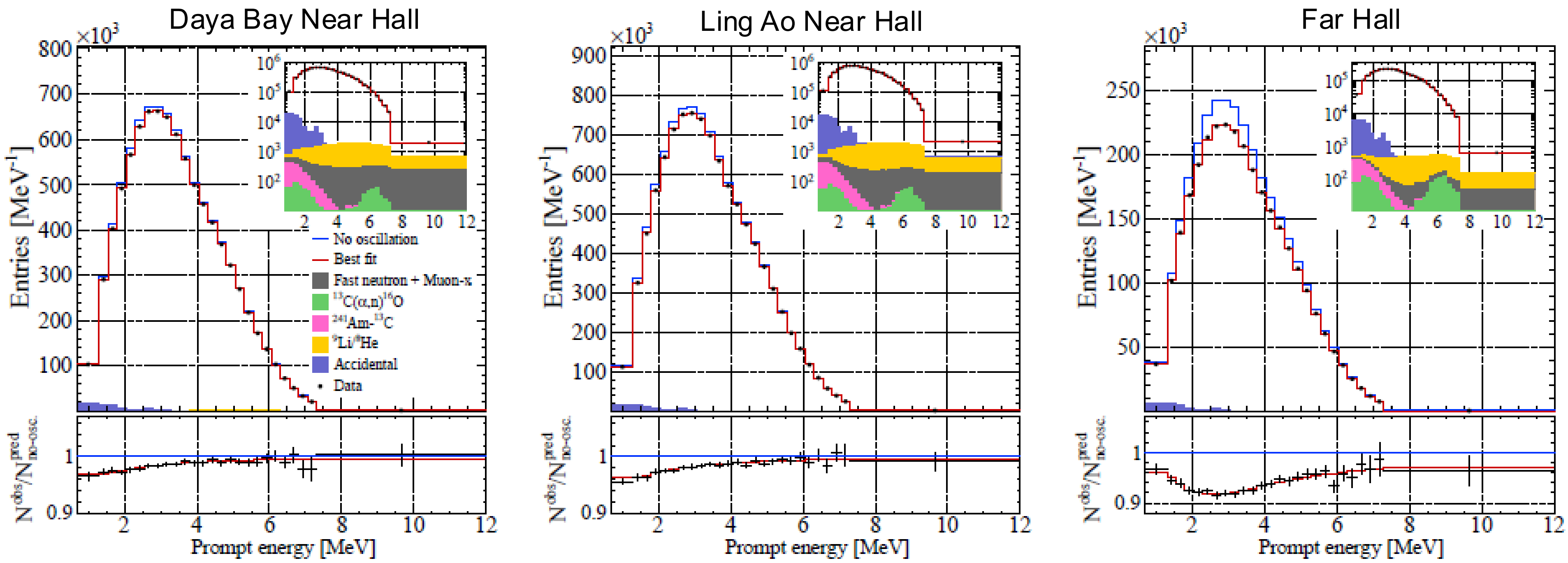
Phys. Rev. Lett. 130, 161802 (2023)

$$\sin^2 2\theta_{13} = 0.0853^{+0.0024}_{-0.0024}$$

(2.8% precision)

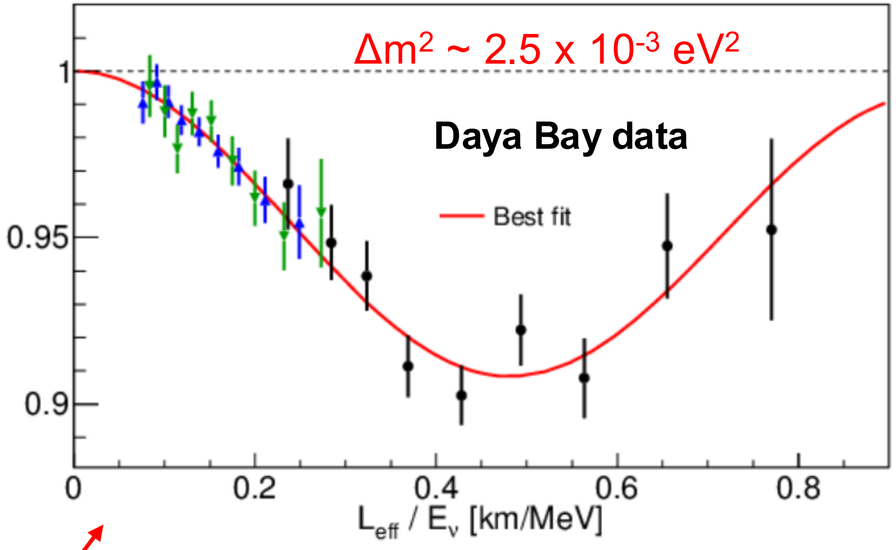


- Likely to be the best measurement in the foreseeable future
- Critical input to the current and future long-baseline experiments (DUNE)

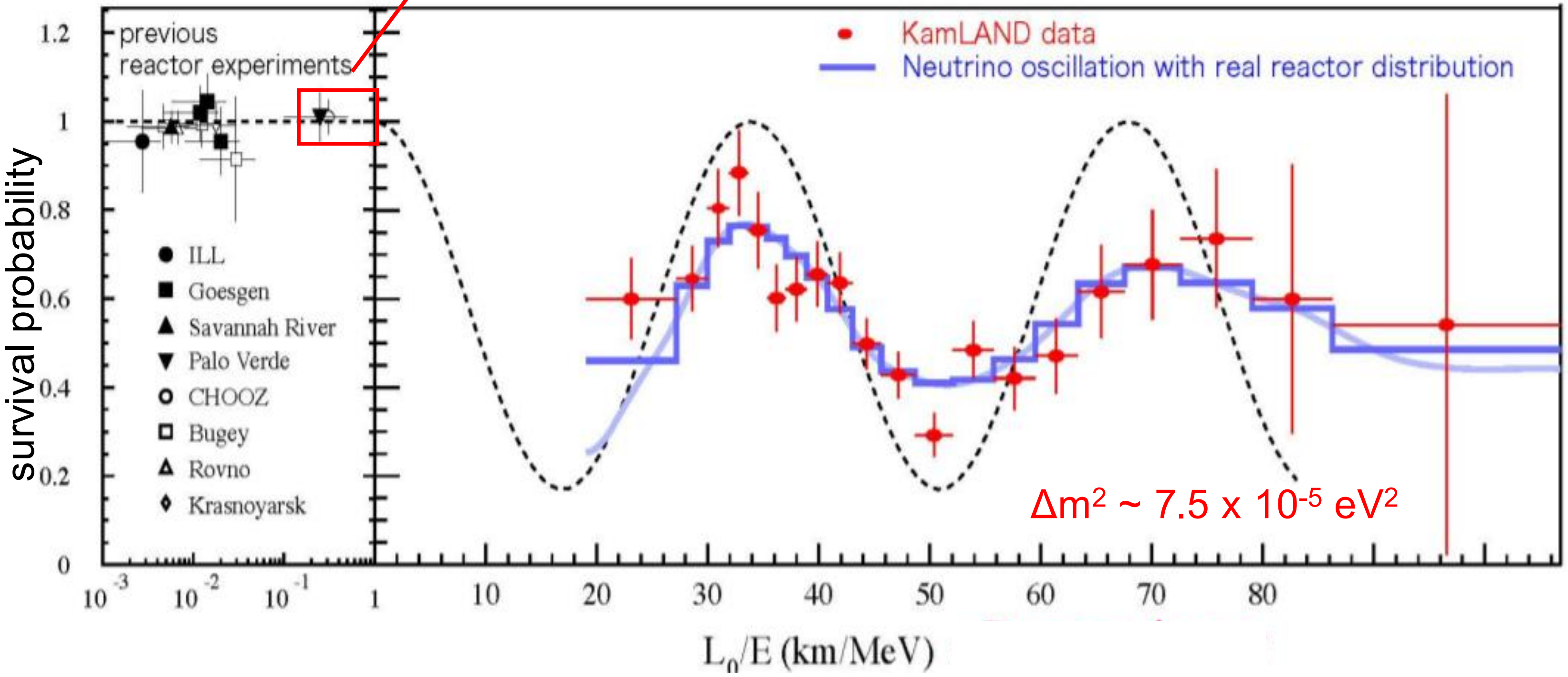


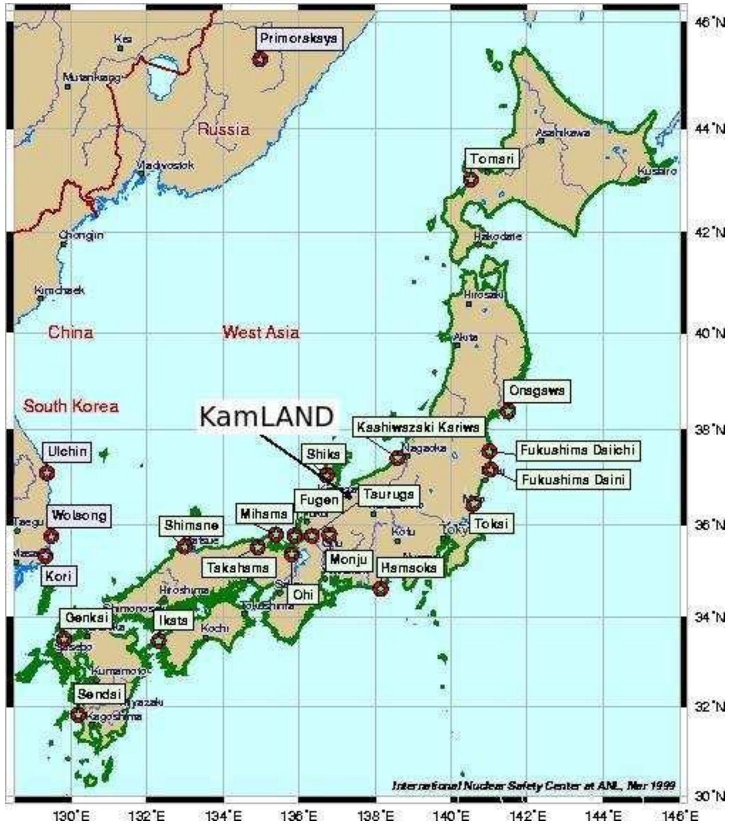
Questions?

Backup Slides



My postdoc work at BNL



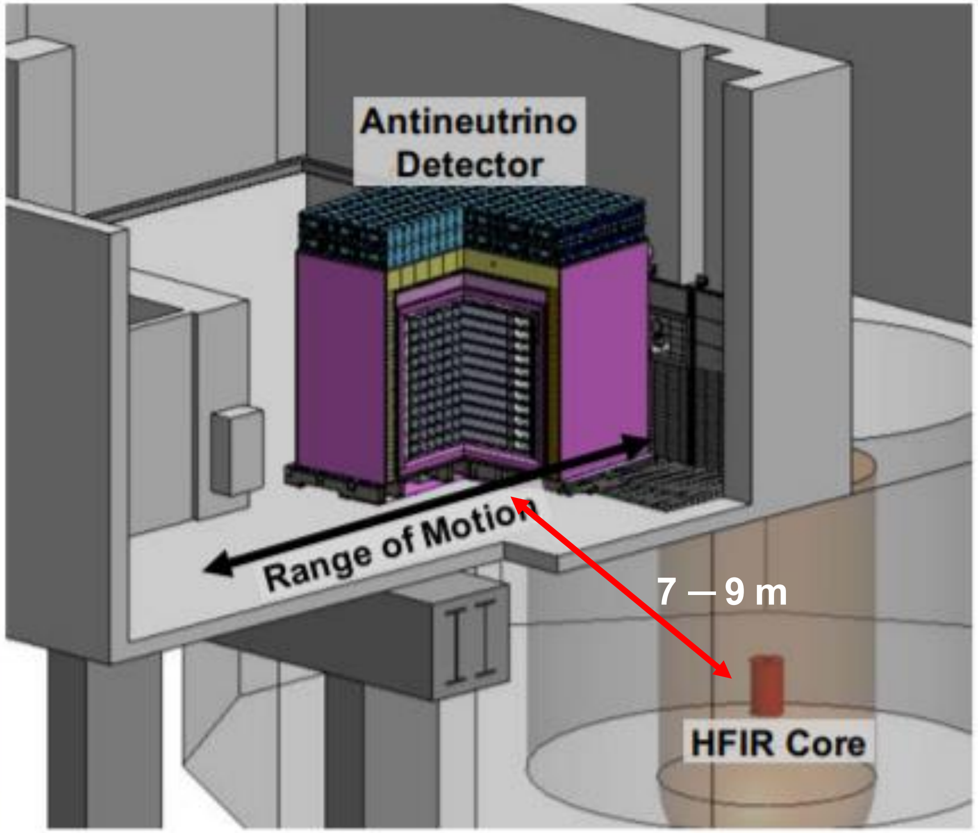


My Ph.D. thesis

Image credit: H. Murayama

Go Closer: The Precision Reactor Oscillation and Spectrum Experiment

PROSPECT detector at Oakridge National Lab



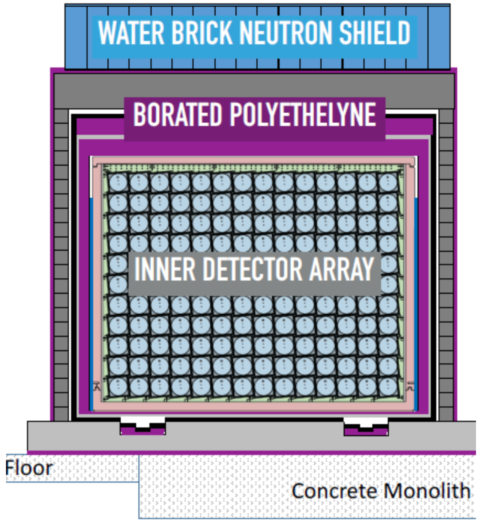
Search for "oscillation patterns" from eV-scale sterile neutrinos independent of reactor models at < 10 m

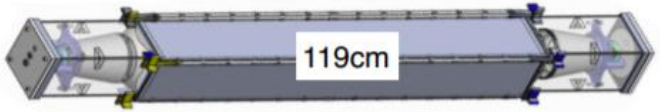
BNL PROSPECT Group, 2019

Hans, Rosero, Yeh, Bignell, Diwan, Dolph, Jaffe, Ji, Qian, Sharma, Viren, A. Zhang, C. Zhang, M. Zhao

Reactor, Detector, Data

HFIR research reactor at ORNL
Power: 85 MW
Size: Φ=44cm, h=51cm
Fuel: highly-enriched ^{235}U
(^{235}U fission fraction > 99%)

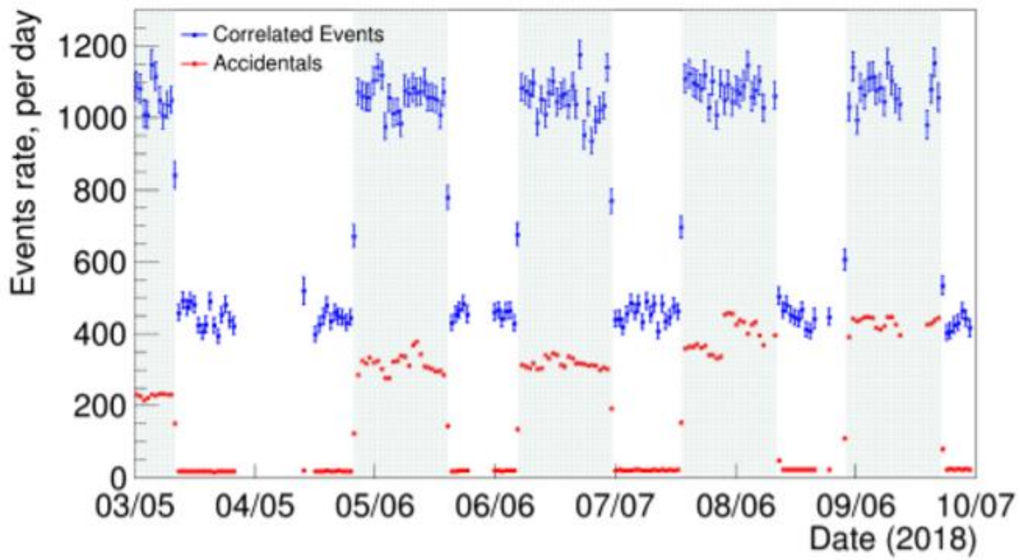




Detector near surface,
Segmented to 11 x 14 "cells"

^{6}Li-loaded liquid scintillator (4 ton) developed and produced at BNL

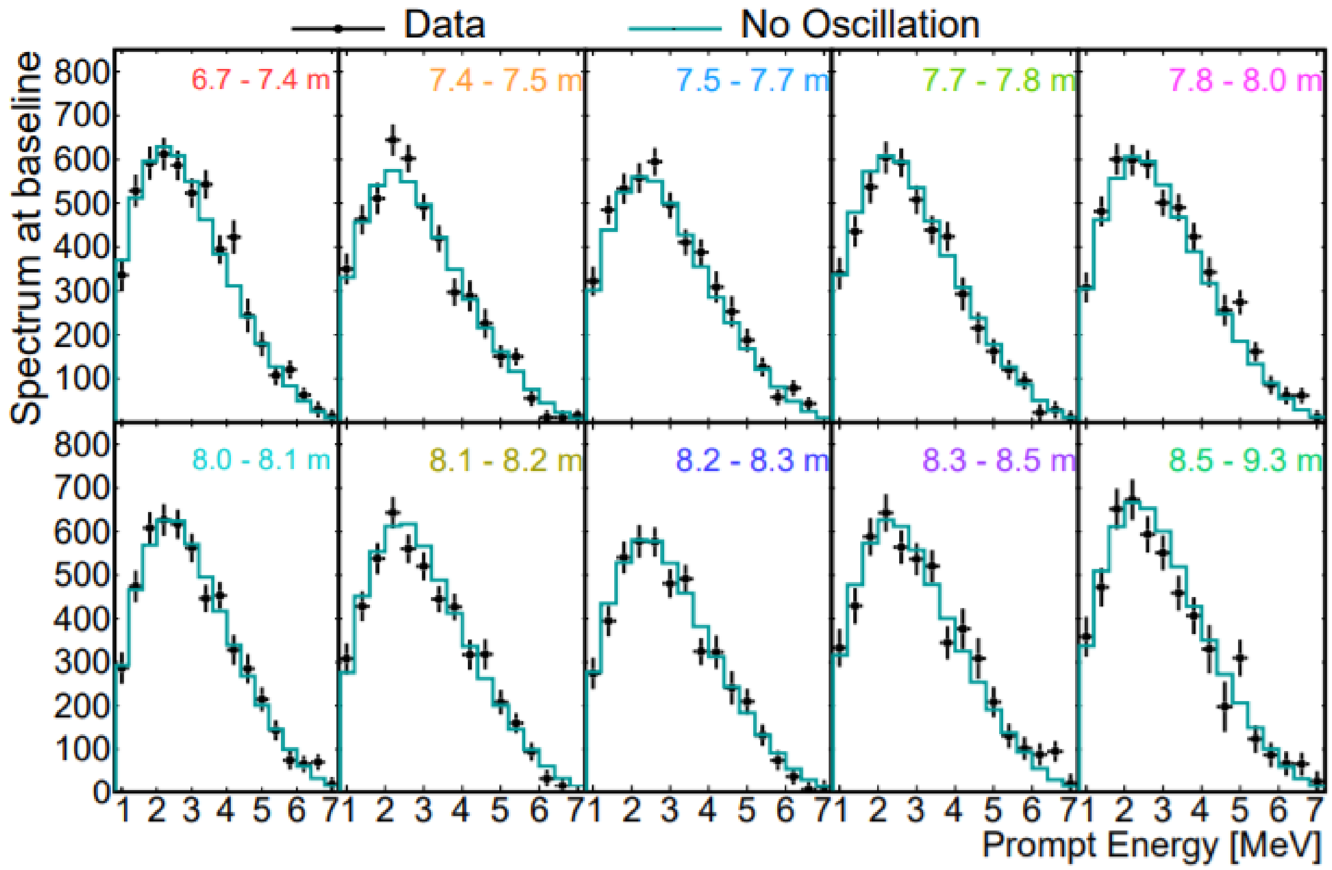
Reactor on 95 days; off: 73 days



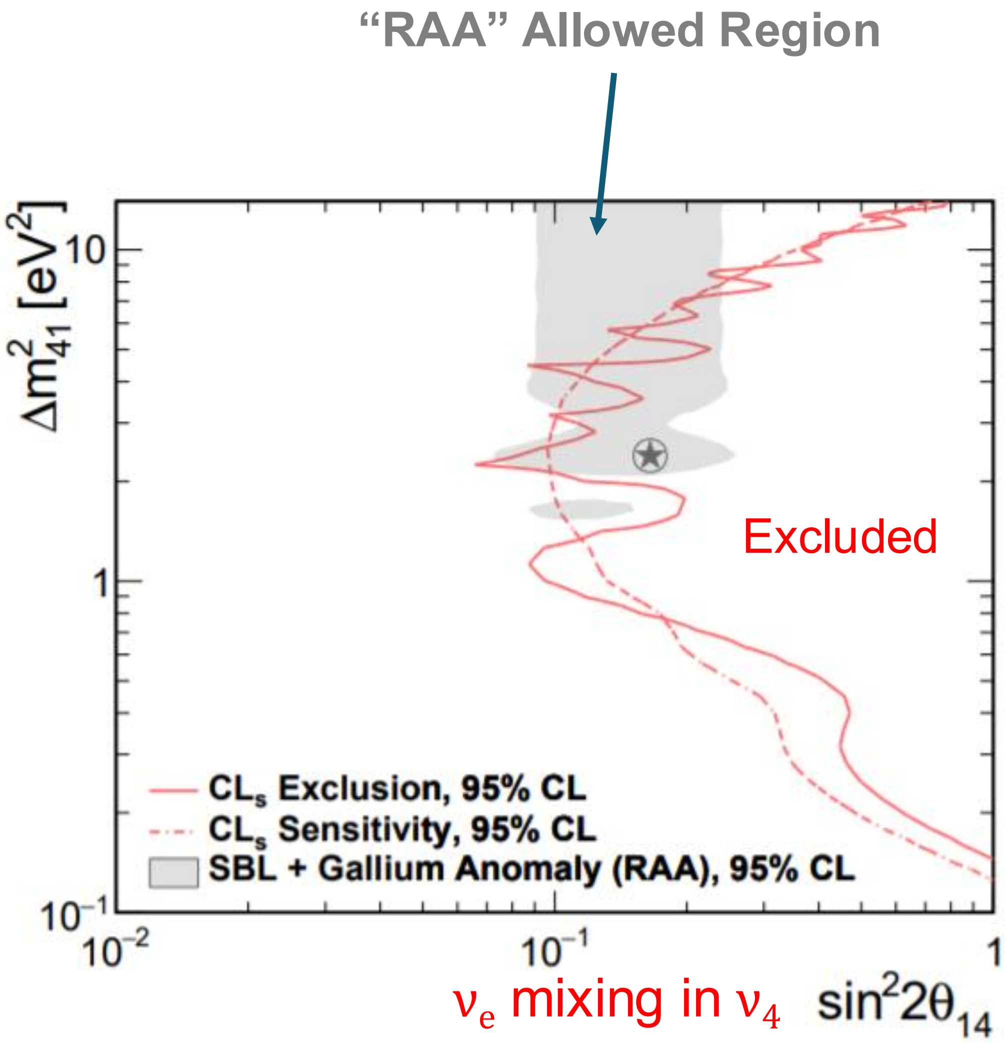
- > 50,000 antineutrinos from ^{235}U fission collected

  (10 times more than the previous record from ILL in 1981)
- First surface-based detector to achieve S:B > 1 near a research reactor

No “Wiggles” Found



Energy spectra at different distances all agree with “no oscillation” prediction => No indication of “eV-scale” sterile neutrinos



“RAA” allowed region largely excluded (independent of reactor models)