Chasing the Light Sterile Neutrino: Status of the STEREO Experiment

Alessandro Minotti (CEA - Saclay) on Behalf of the STEREO Collaboration

CNNP 2017 - Catania

DE LA RECHERCHE À L'INDUSTRI

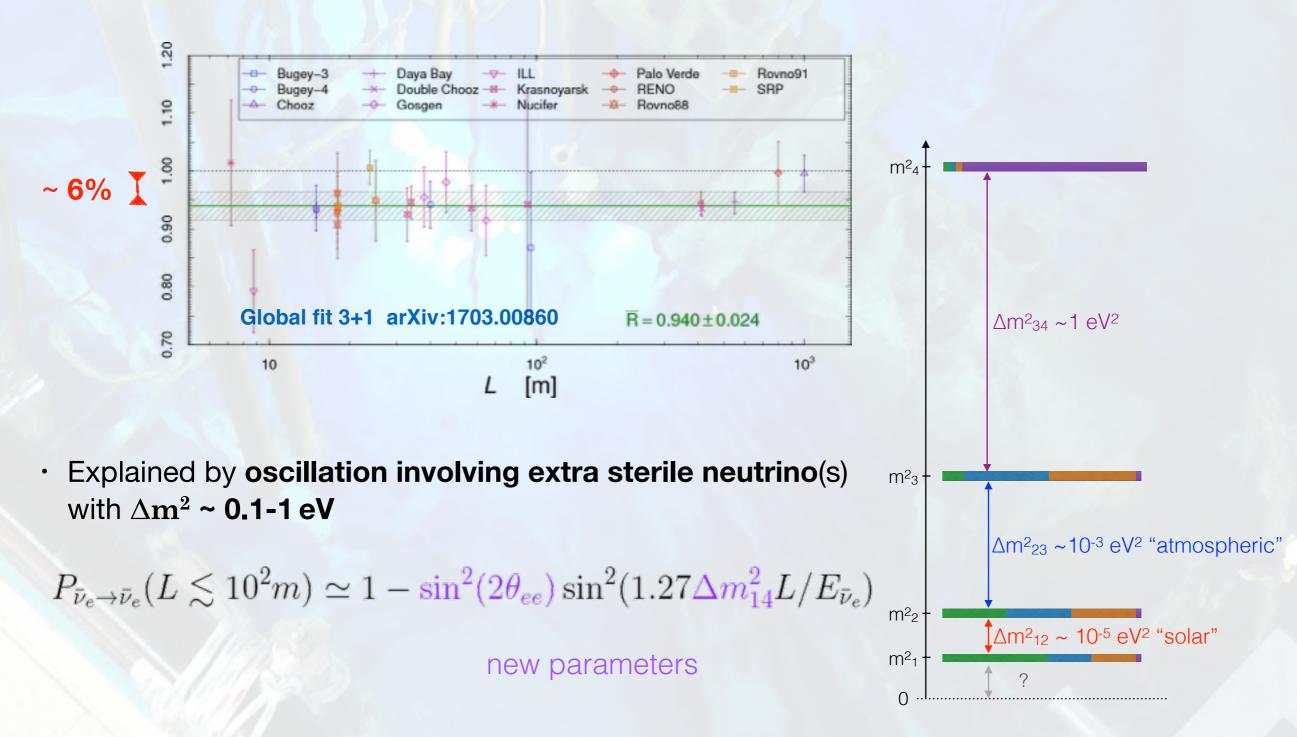


S T E R E O

Reactor Antineutrino Anomaly

• Estimation of reactor $\bar{\nu}_{e}$ spectrum $\rightarrow \sim 2.6 \sigma$ rate excess wrt short baseline measures

Phys.Rev.D83, 073006 (2011)

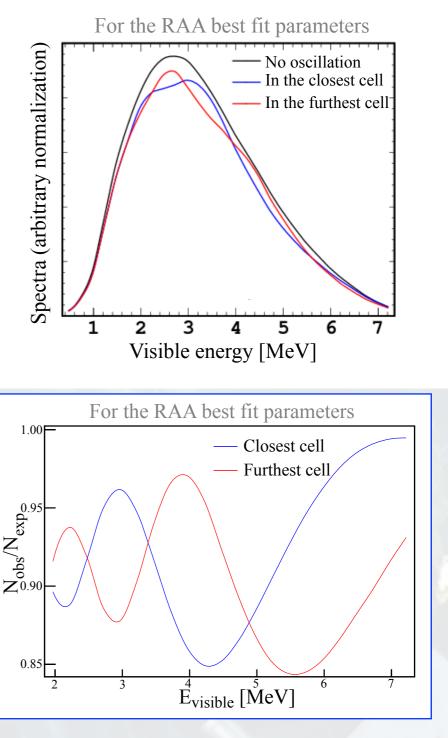


Reactor Antineutrino Anomaly

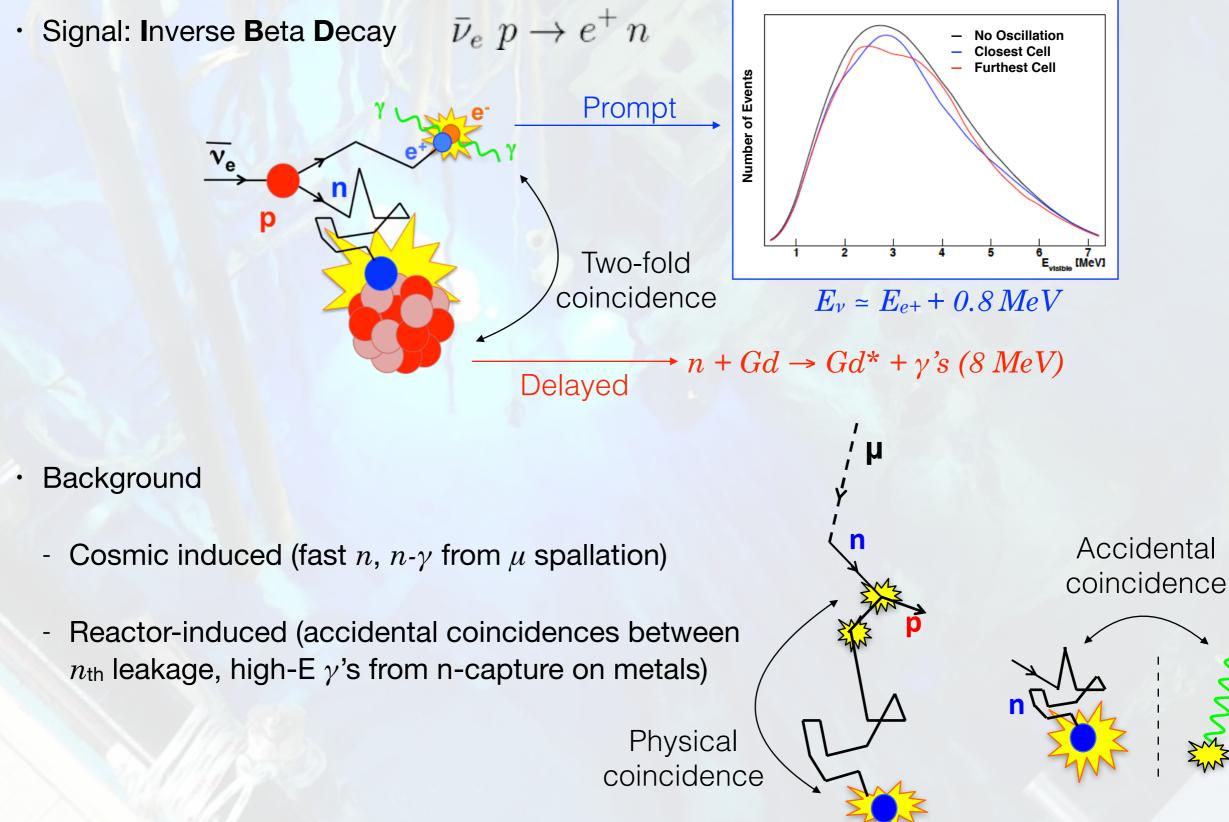
The STEREO experiment

- STEREO detector: 9 m from ILL research reactor core (∞ = 37 cm, 93% ²³⁵U, 58.3 MWth)
- Compare 6 target cells to measure oscillation-driven distc
- Main challenges: surface level, reactor noise
 ...and competition





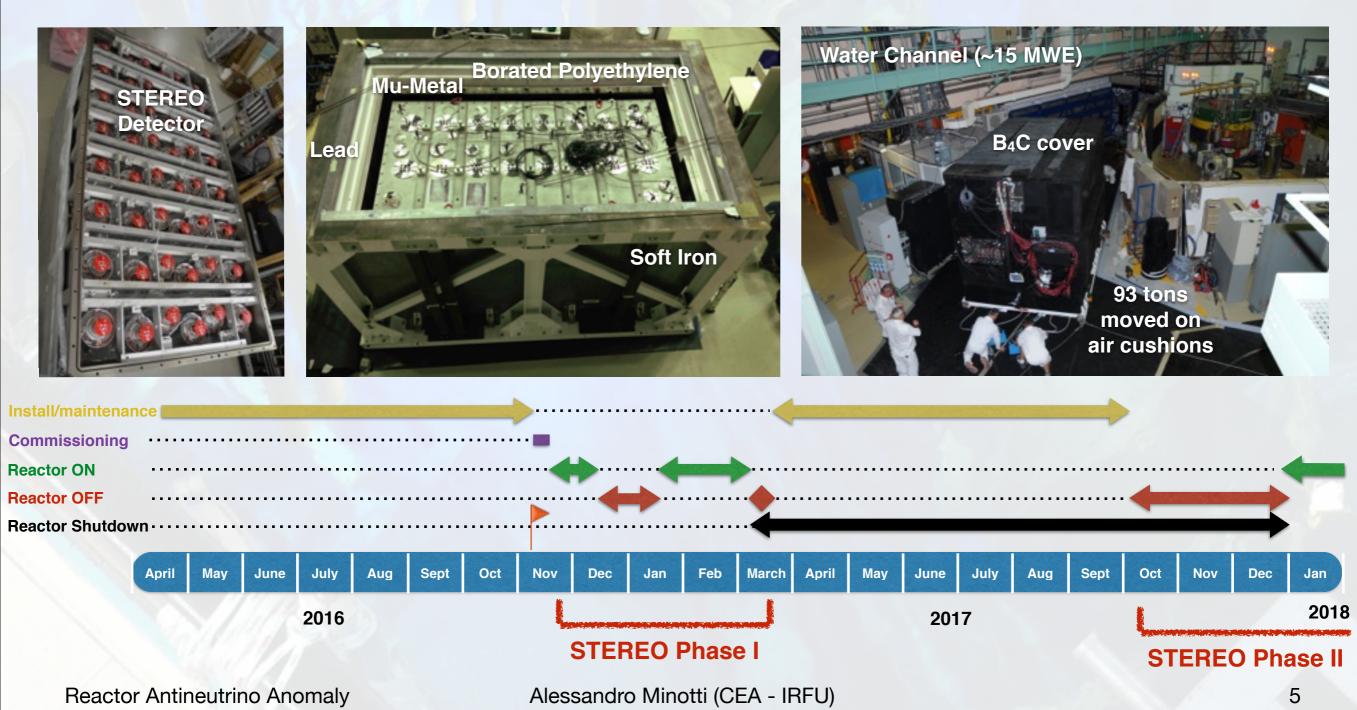
Signal and Background



Reactor Antineutrino Anomaly

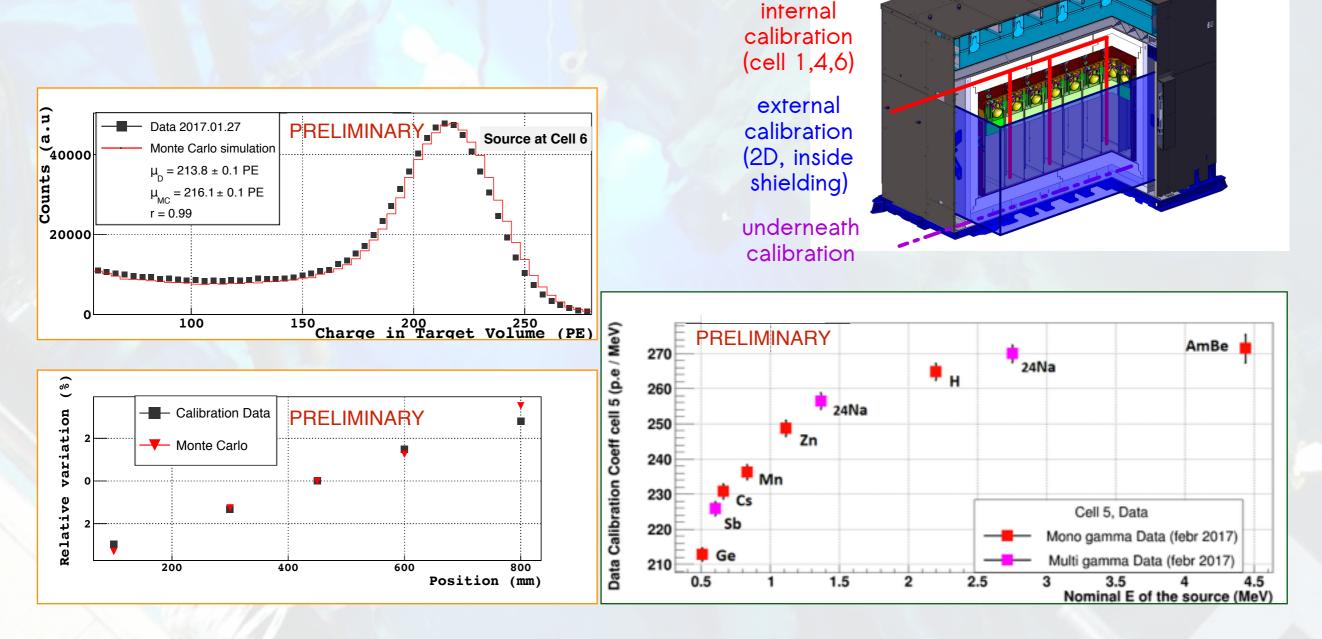
STEREO Timeline and Data Taking

- Phase I (from Nov 2016): 70 days reactor ON (~1.5 cycles), 25 days OFF
- Phase II (from 4 Oct 2017): expecting 7 additional cycles in 2018-19



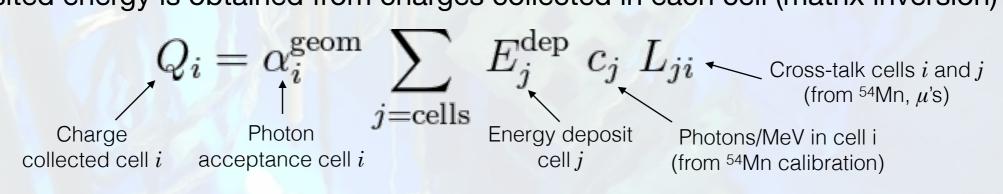
Calibration: y Peaks

- STEREO detector calibrated regularly with γ and n sources using 3 independent systems
- Energy peaks: low z-dependence, reproduced by MC

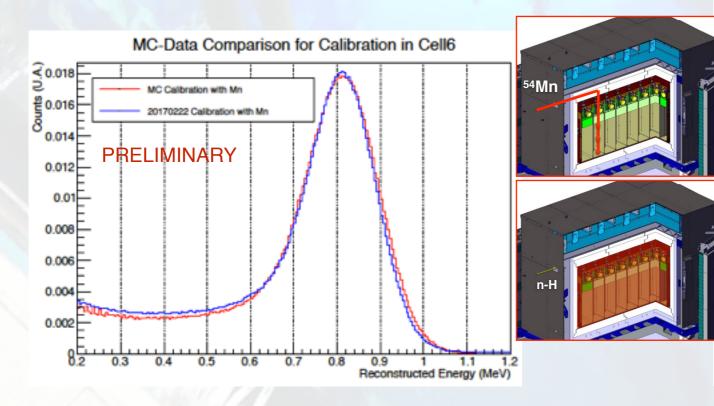


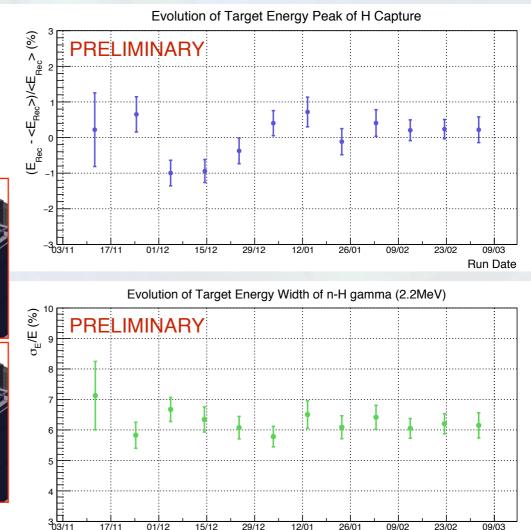
Energy Reconstruction

· Deposited energy is obtained from charges collected in each cell (matrix inversion)



- Very good data-MC agreement on ⁵⁴Mn peak
- Validation with n-H capture peak stability

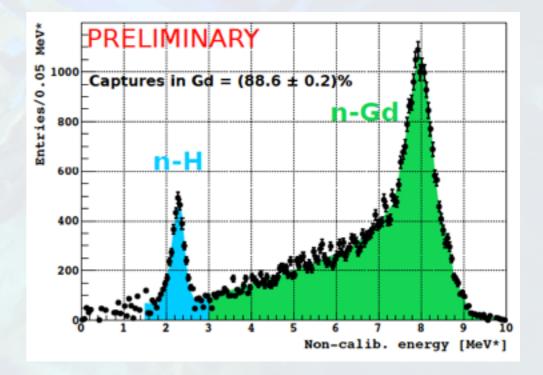


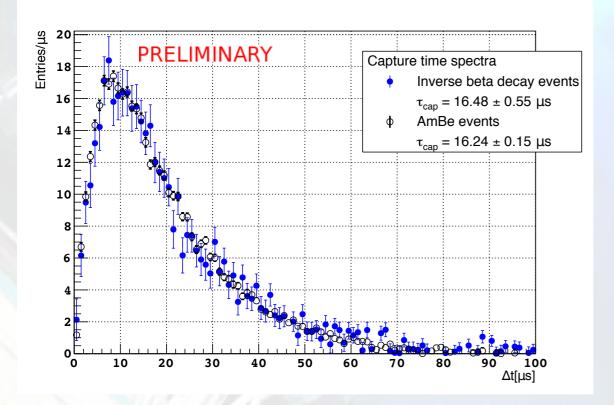


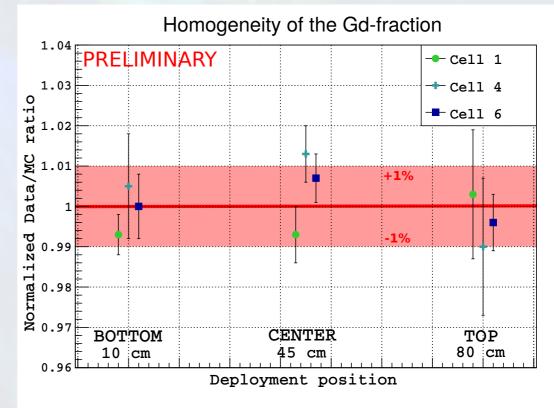
Run Date

Calibration: Detection Efficiency

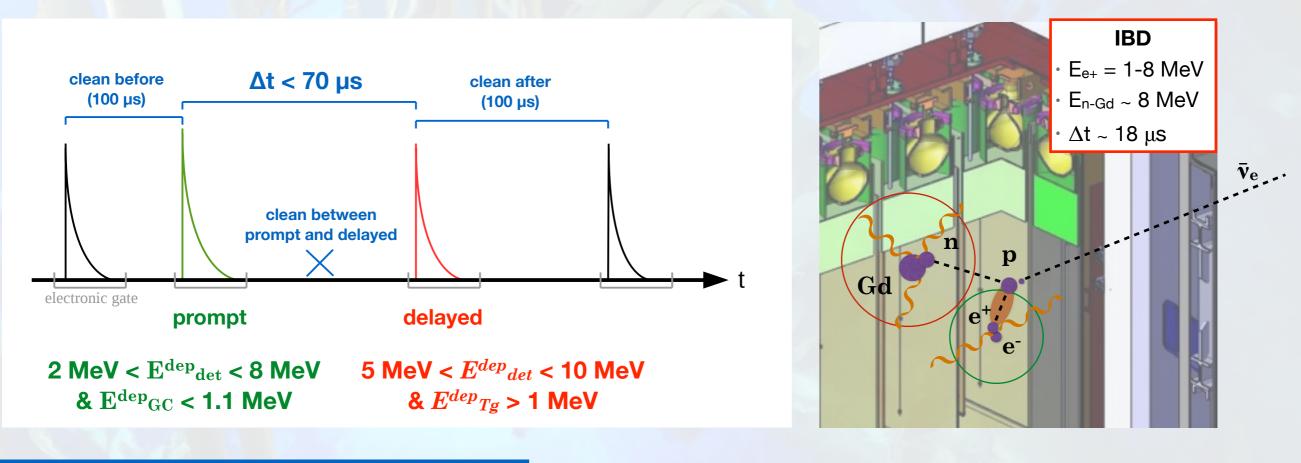
- Neutron calibration using AmBe coincidences
- n-capture time in agreement with IBD candidates
- Correction factor for Gd-capture fraction in MC
 → MC validation for global n-capture efficiency calculation







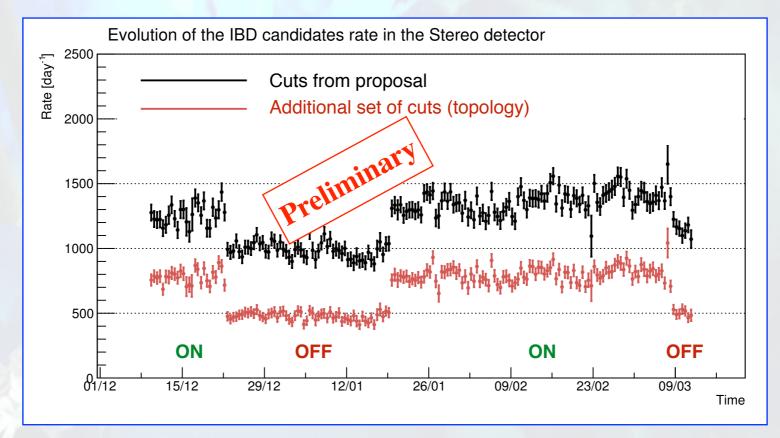
Neutrino Selection and Cuts



Cuts	Fast Neutrons	Stopping Muons	Neutrino efficiency	Stopping Muon $\cdot \Delta t \sim 2.2 \ \mu s$ Fast Neutron
100 μs after-μ veto	×		~6.5 % deadtime	
PMT charge homogeneity		×	98 %	Gd
PSD (Q _{tail} /Q _{tot})	×	×	98 % with 2σ cut	p p
Cell multiplicity	×		>99 %	$\tau_{\mu}=2.2\ \mu\text{S}$

Neutrino Rate

- Accidental coincidences measured online using multiple off-time windows and subtracted
- After all cuts applied and atmospheric pressure correction: neutrino efficiency >95%, neutrino rate ~300 /day
- Next analysis steps: refine cuts, define systematics for reactor-OFF subtraction, finalise energy reconstruction for spectral analysis



Thank you for your attention



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Backup

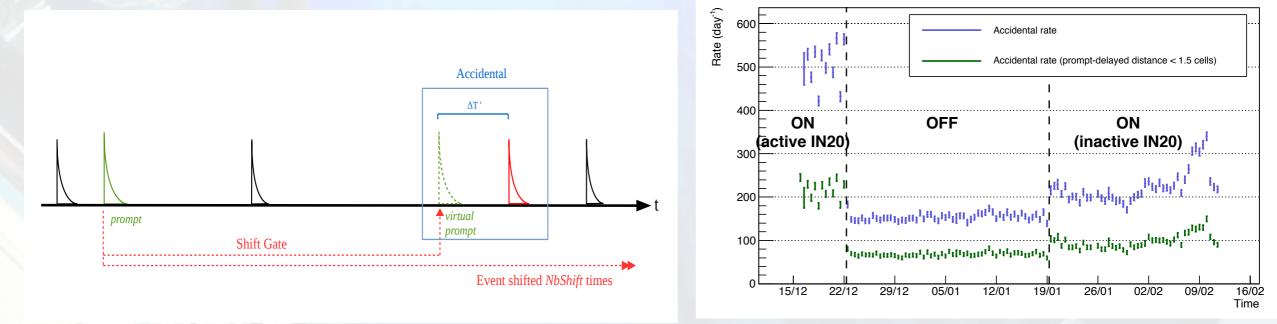


Isfa

Accidental Coincidences

- Accidental γ 's/n's coincidences (reactor-induced, influenced by neighbouring experiments)
- Remaining accidentals measured online & subtracted statistically with off-time windows
- Prompt-delayed vertices strongly correlated for IBD → cut on spatial distance





Pulse Shape Discrimination

- Pulse Shape Discrimination: disentangle particles with large dE/dx (recoil protons, low-٠ energy decaying μ 's)
- Intrinsic property of LS ٠

O.5 O O 101 O O 0.45

0.4

0.35

0.3

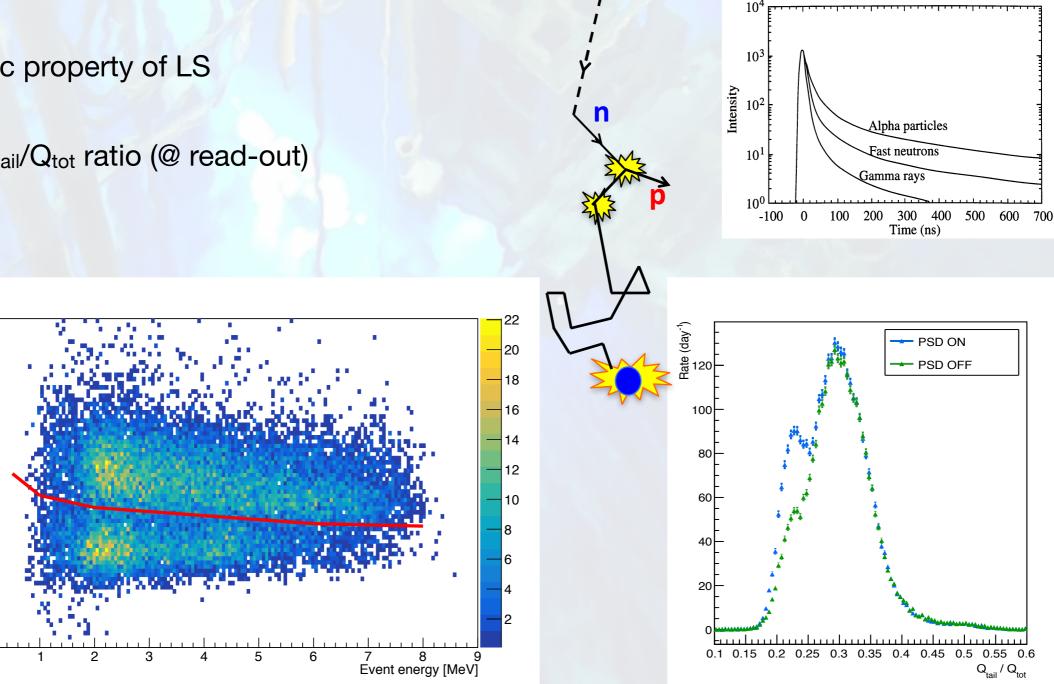
0.25

0.2

0.15

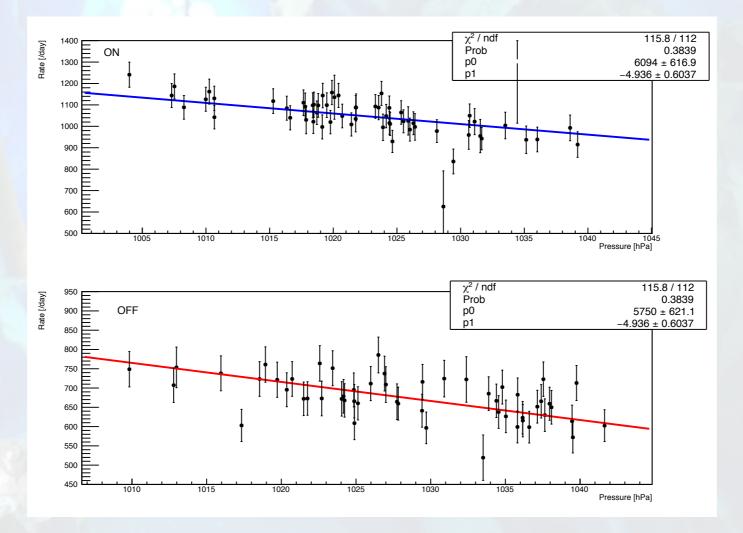
0.1

Use Q_{tail}/Q_{tot} ratio (@ read-out)



Correlated Rate Variation with Atmospheric Pressure

- Residual cosmic background is measured during reactor off
- Subtraction must take into account differences in µ rates between on and off periods
- Correction for µ rate variation with atmospheric pressure p_{atm} is made by extracting the dependency (on-off combined fit) and re-normalising to a p_{ref}



Reactor Antineutrino Anomaly

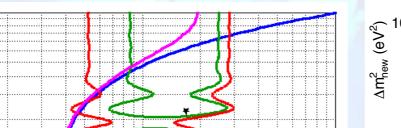
 Δm^2_{new} (eV²) 01

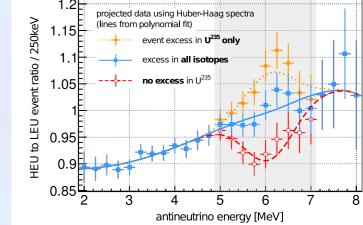
10-1

 10^{-2}

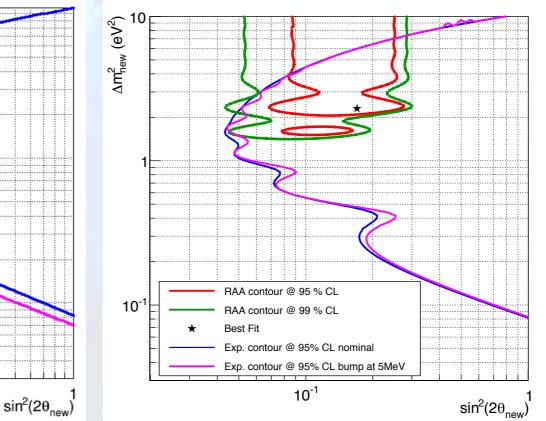
STEREO Sensitivity & the 5 MeV Distortion

- STEREO will provide a new reference measurement of pure ²³⁵U
 v spectrum ⇒ isolate source of the distortion, constrain models
- Sensitivity after 300 days reactor ON, not reduced by distortion
 - 400 v/day in 300 days S/B = 1.5
 - $E_{e+} > 2 \text{ MeV}, E_n > 5 \text{ MeV} \epsilon_{det} = 60\%$





arXiv:1512:xxx C. Buck, A.P. Collin, J. Haser, M. Lindner



- $\delta E_{\text{scale}} = 2\%, \ \delta \Phi_v = 4\%$

RAA contour @ 95 % CL

RAA contour @ 99 % CL

Exp. contour @ 95 % - Shape

Exp. contour @ 95 % - Norm+Shape

 10^{-1}

Alessandro Minotti (CEA - IRFU)

Best Fit

Antineutrino Spectrum Estimation

In LEU facilities the fuel evolution (burnup) involves mostly ²³⁵U and ²³⁹Pu

$$N_{\rm IBD}^{\rm exp}(E_{\bar{\nu}},t) = \frac{N_p \epsilon}{4\pi L^2} \times \frac{P_{th}(t)}{\langle E_f \rangle(t)} \times \langle \sigma_f \rangle(E_{\bar{\nu}},t)$$

Average E released per fission



Average Cross Section per fission

$$\langle \sigma_f \rangle_k = \int dE \, S_k(E) \, \sigma_{\rm ibd}(E)$$

Neutrinos per fission per MeV (prediction)

CS (theoretical + corrections)

Mueller et al., Phy. Rev. C 83.5 (2011): 054615

k = isotope (²³⁵U, ²³⁸U, ²³⁹Pu, ²⁴¹Pu)

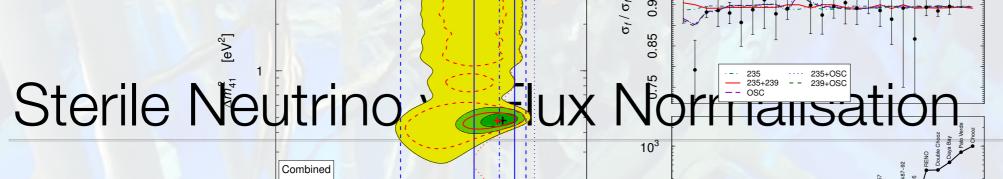
- Single \bar{v} spectra $S_k(E)$ not available, obtained from β spectrum
- Model currently most used: Mueller (²³⁸U) Huber (²³⁵U, Pu) Huber P., Phys. Revi. C 84.2 (2011): 024617

Reactor Antineutrino Anomaly

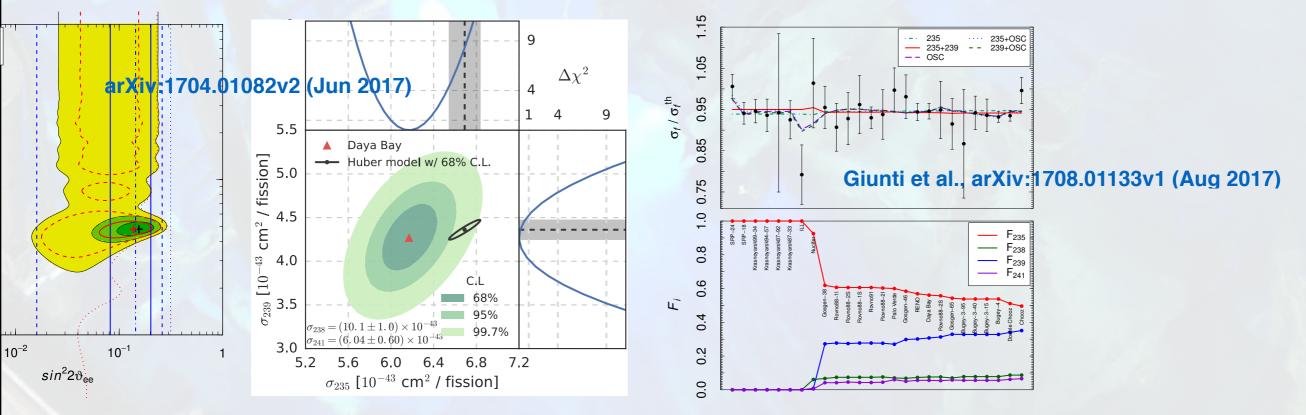
Light Sterile Search @ Reactors

	Core P _{Th}	Core Size	Overburden	Segmentation	Baseline	Material
Chandler	72 MW (²³⁵ U)	⊗ = 50 cm	~10 mwe	6.2 cm (3D)	5.5 m	PS + Li layer
DANSS	3 GW (LEU)	h = 3.6 m © = 3.1 m	~50 mwe	5 cm (2D)	10.7-12.7 m	Gd-doped PS
NEOS	2.8 GW (LEU)	h = 3.7 m ⊗ = 3.1 m	~20 mwe	-	23.7 m	Gd-doped LS
Neutrino4	90 MW (²³⁵ U)	35x42x42 cm ³	few mwe	22.5 cm (2D)	6-12 m	Gd-doped LS
NuLat	40/1790 MW (²³⁵ U/LEU)		few mwe	6.35 cm (3D)	4.7/24 m	Li-doped PS
Prospect	85 MW (²³⁵ U)	h = 0.5 m ⊗ = 0.2 m	few mwe	15 cm (2D)	7 m	Li-doped LS
SoLið	72 MW (²³⁵ U)	⊗ = 0.5 m	~10 mwe	5 cm (3D)	5.5 m	PS + Li layer
Stereo	58 MW (²³⁵ U)	⊗ = 37 cm	~15 mwe	25 cm (1D)	8.9 m	Gd-doped LS

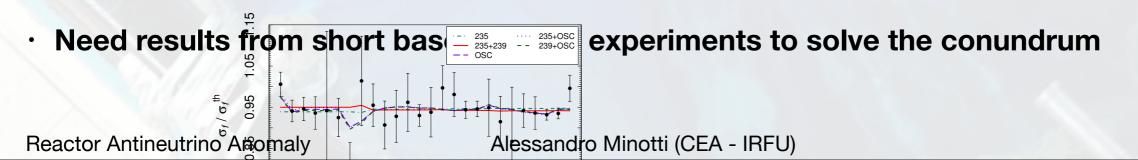
Reactor Antineutrino Anomaly



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- Situation is reversed for other experiments (flux deficit independent from fuel composition)
- ²³⁵U and ²³⁹Pu fluxes are normalised on separate "vintage" β-spectrum measurements @ ILL



Daya Bay (but also DANSS and NEOS) are LEU experiments (mixed fuel)



The Global Picture

- If we include NEOS and DANSS recent results in the game, the sterile hypothesis cannot still be rejected
- This is mainly due to (matching) features in the experimental spectra, reflected in the exclusion plot, that prefer oscillation rather than scaling
- A global analysis from multiple experiments can discriminate whether these are fluctuations or there is an oscillatory pattern

