



CLOUD: the first reactor antineutrino experiment using the novel LiquidO detection technology

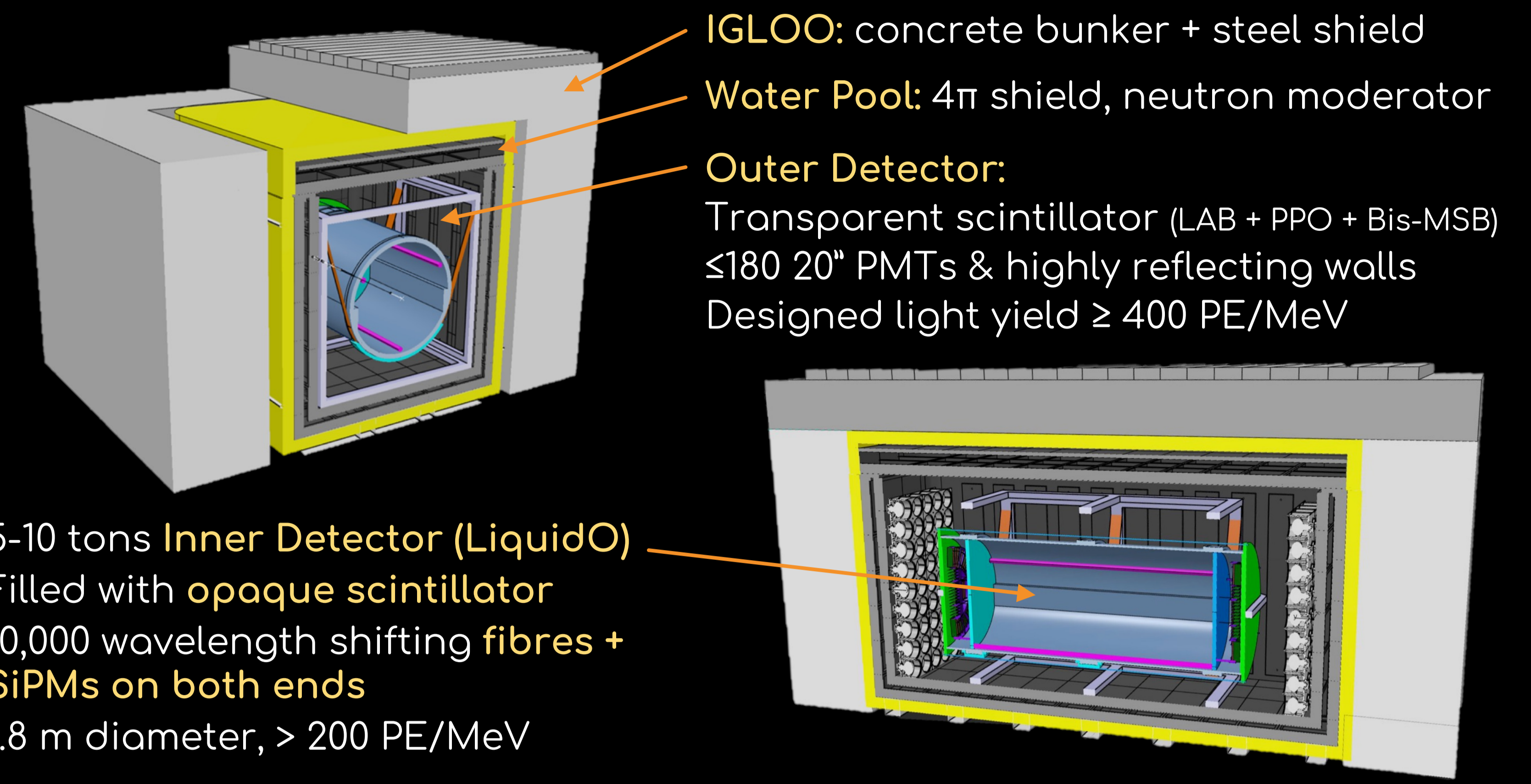
Diana Navas Nicolás, on behalf of the CLOUD collaboration



The experimental site

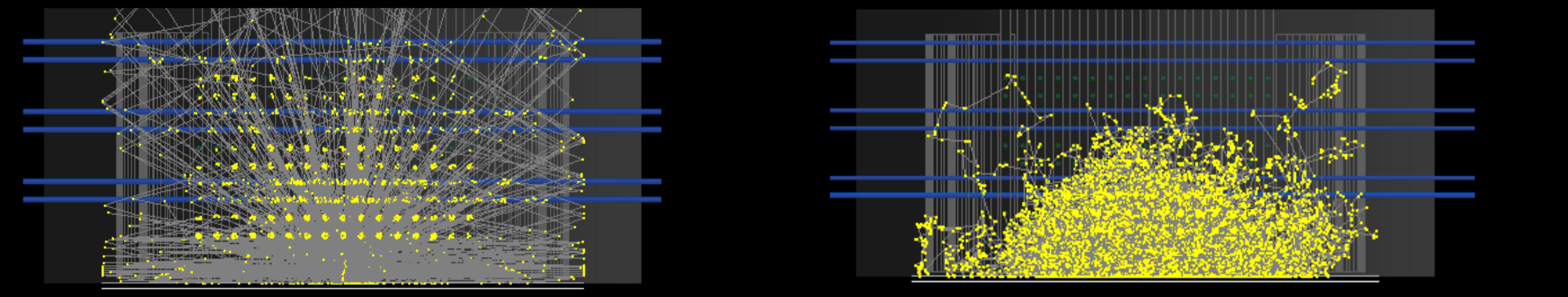


The detector



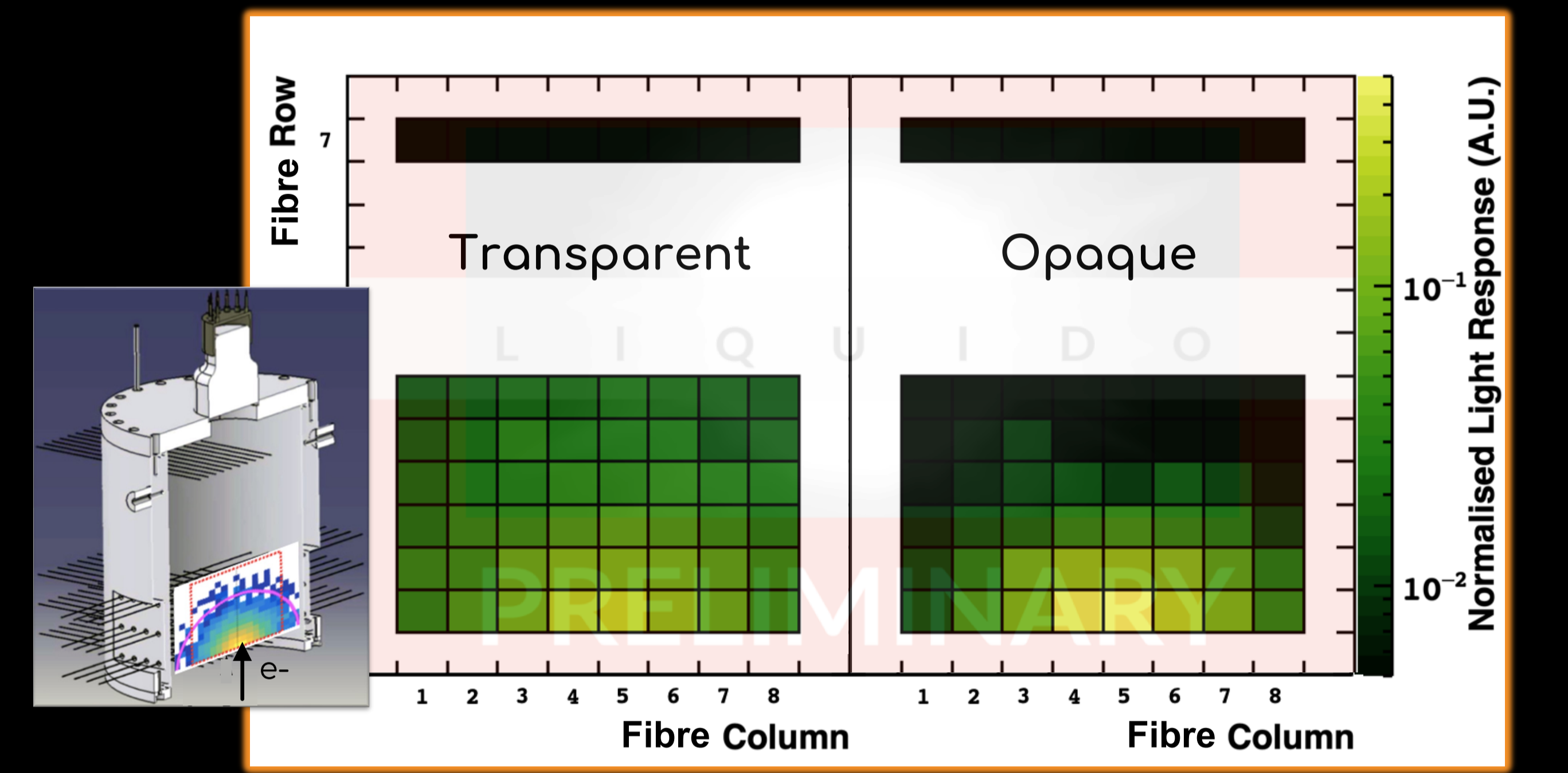
LiquidO detection technology

Stochastic light confinement near its creation point by using opaque medium



Transparent: Today's technology Topology information washed-out
 Opaque: LiquidO technology Light clustering. Scattering length (~mm)

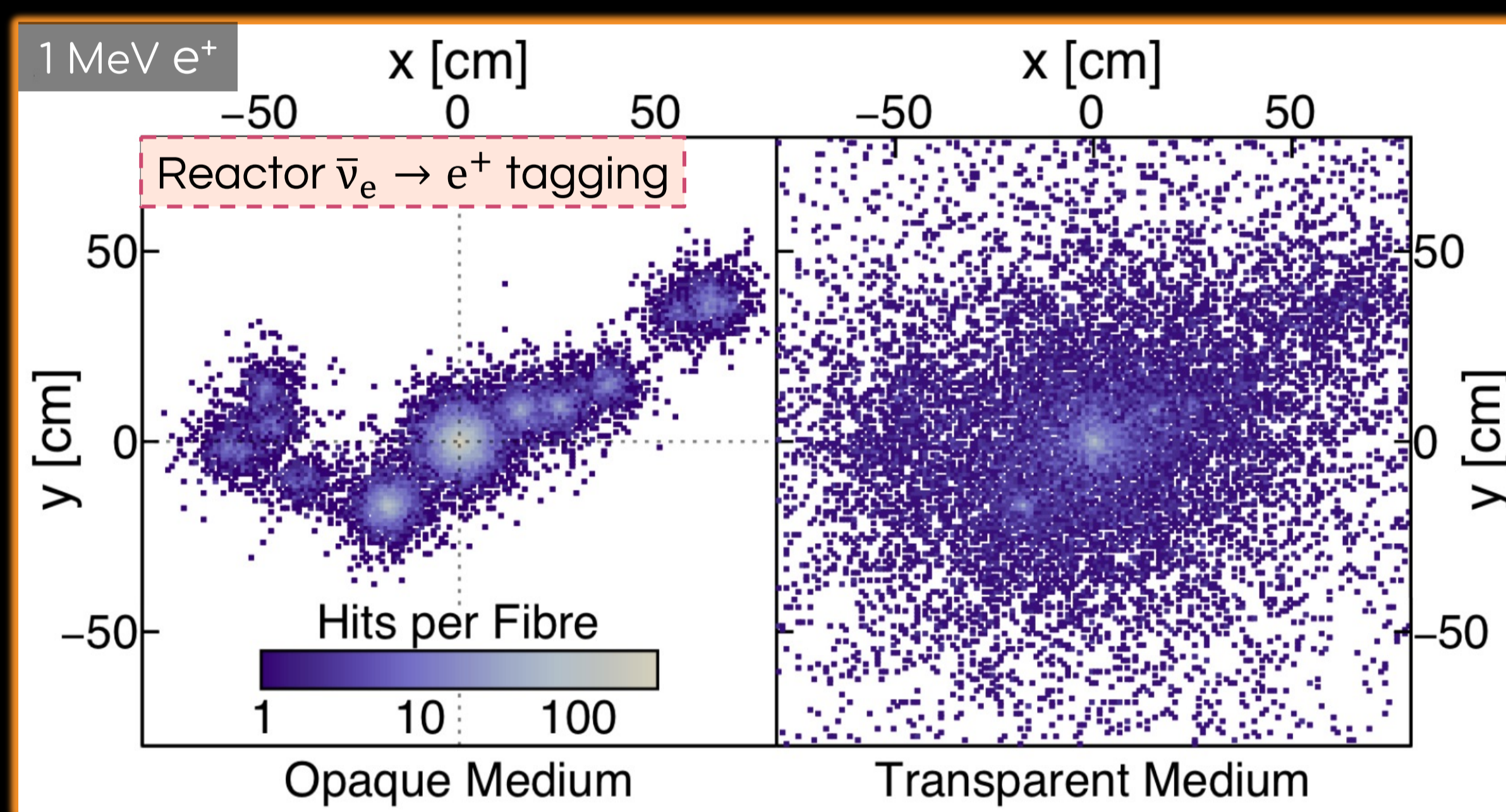
- Maximal light collection by a dense array of fibers connected to SiPMs
- Fast time resolution (< 0.1 ns)
- Excellent spatial resolution (mm scale)



Experimental demonstration of point-like energy depositions of electrons with a 10-litre LiquidO prototype

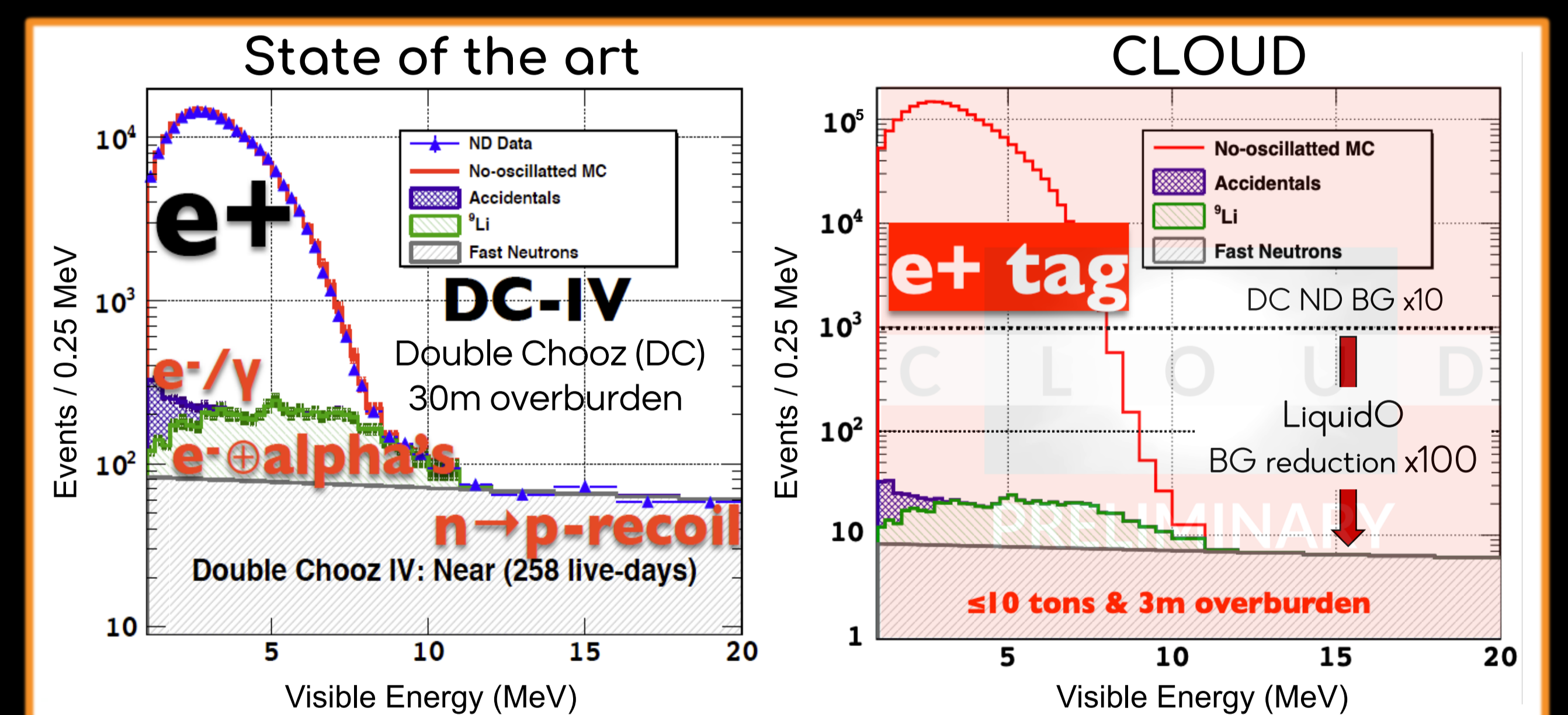
Reactor antineutrino physics

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



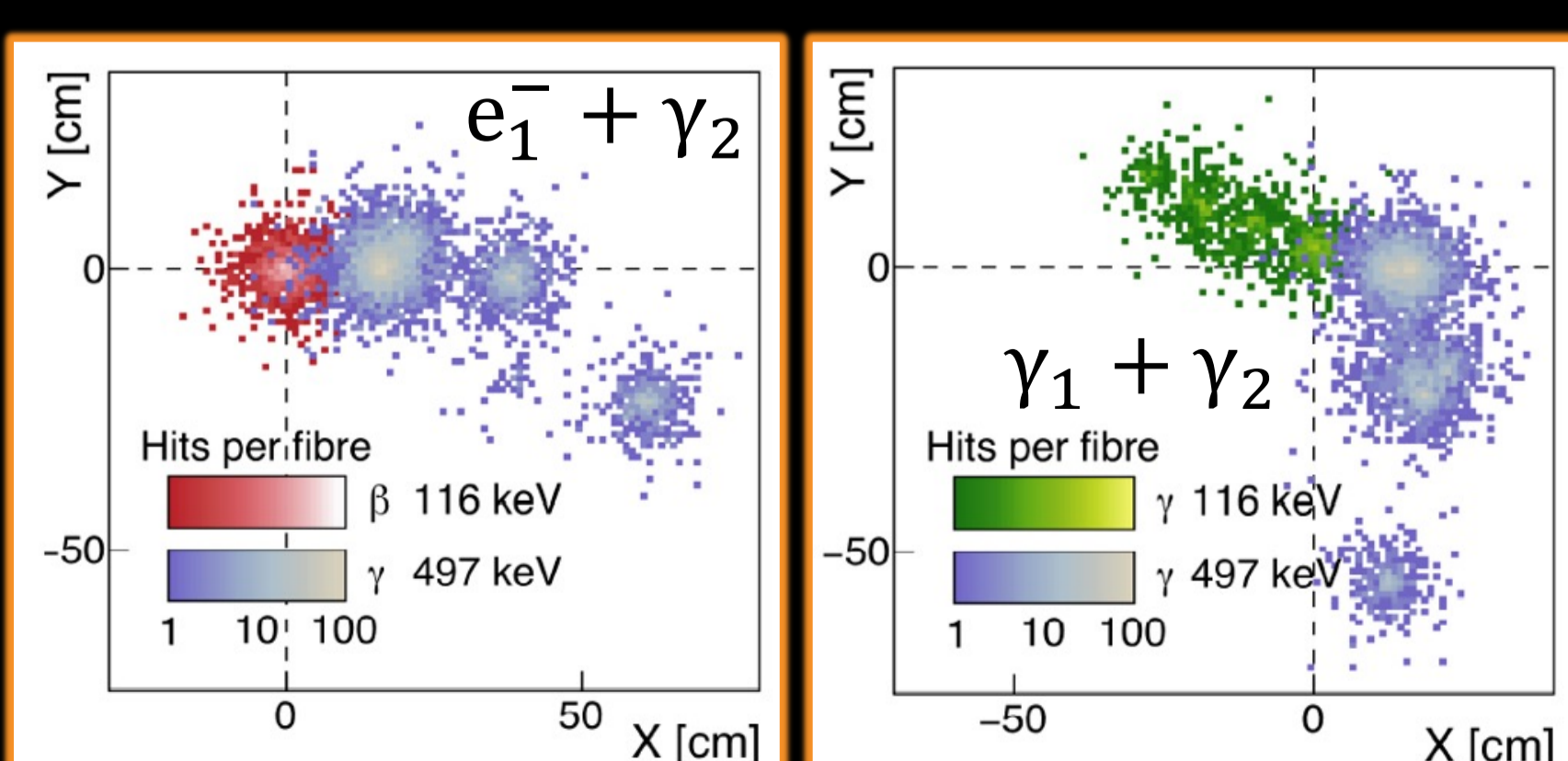
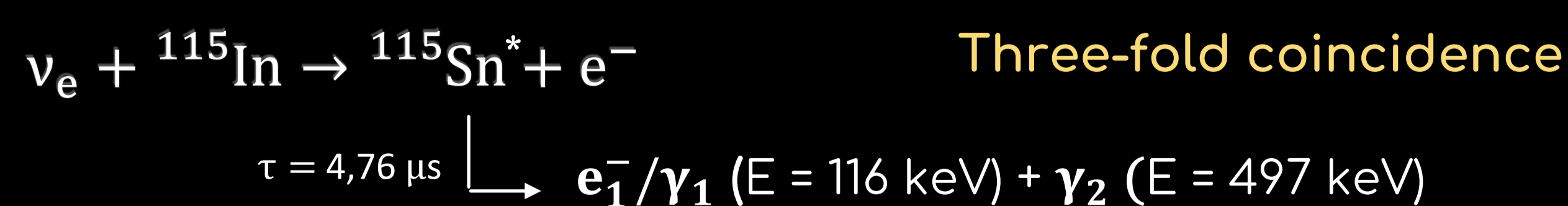
- Confinement of light into sphere around each ionization point
- Discrimination of individual e^+ , e^- and γ events @1MeV
- Self-segmented detector (no need to introduce dead material)

- $\geq 10,000 \bar{\nu}_e$ interactions per day for 10tons [$\geq 3M$ interactions per year]
- LiquidO technology can improve today's BG control (PID + vertex precision)
- $S/BG > 100$ with Reactor-ON & $S/BG > 1$ with Reactor-OFF (unprecedented)
- Most precise reactor neutrino flux (<1%) and unique information (reactor ON-OFF transition) for reactor prediction model validation

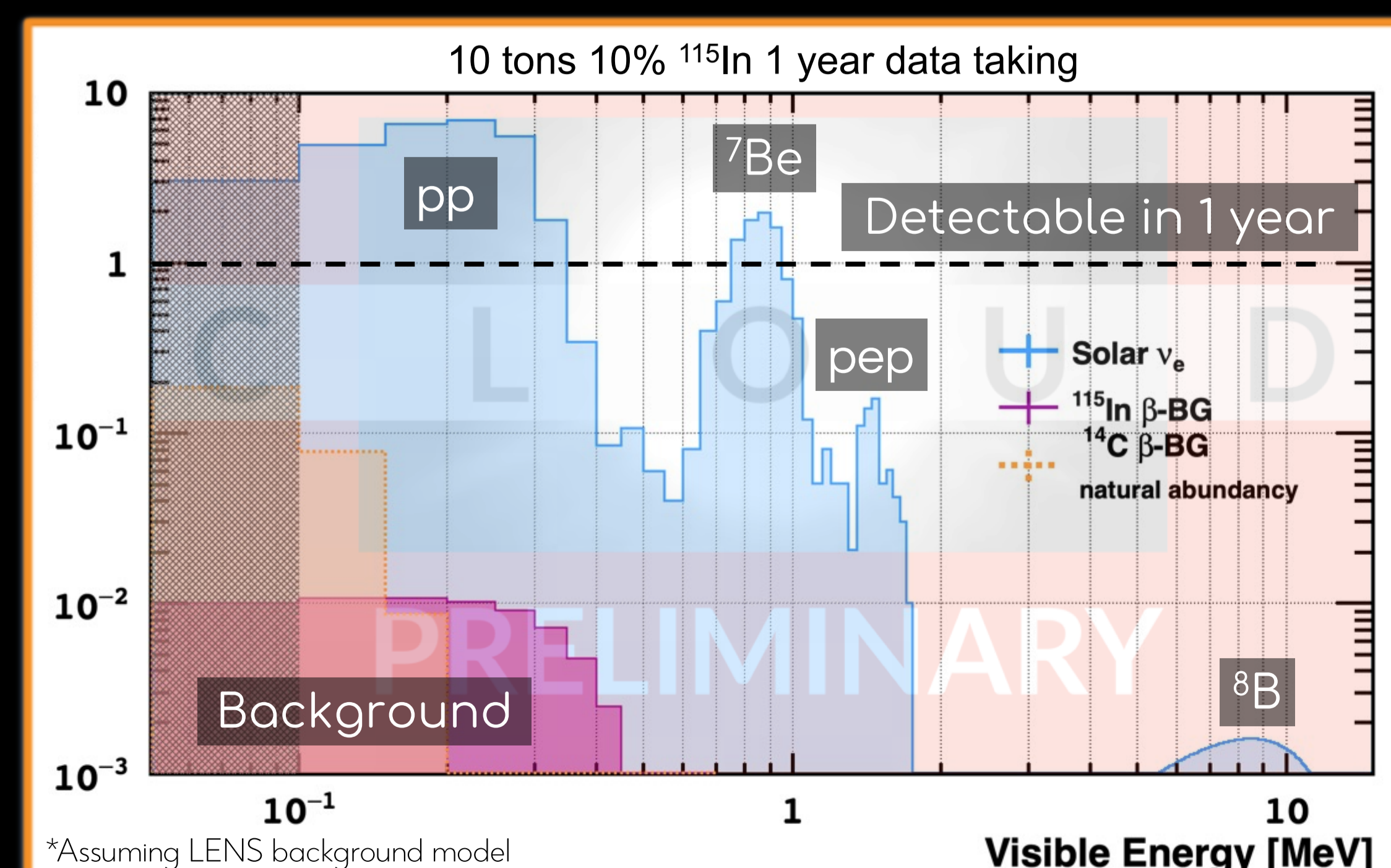


Solar neutrino detection

Indium loading could allow to perform precise solar ν physics



- $E_{th} = 114 \text{ keV}$
- 95.5% of pp ν_e
- High background rejection
- $S/BG > 100$



- Demonstrator for pp-solar neutrino detection with ${}^{115}\text{In}$ -tagging
- Solar-pp $\sim 25 \nu_e/\text{year}$
- Solar- ${}^7\text{Be}$ $\sim 9 \nu_e/\text{year}$
- ${}^{115}\text{In} + {}^{14}\text{C}$ intrinsic background ~negligible (w/LiquidO)