

The Mobile Antineutrino Demonstrator Project

Goal: Develop & construct a readily mobile aboveground ton-scale antineutrino detector system to advance neutrino applications

Nathaniel Bowden, *Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory*
on behalf of the Mobile Antineutrino Demonstrator Project

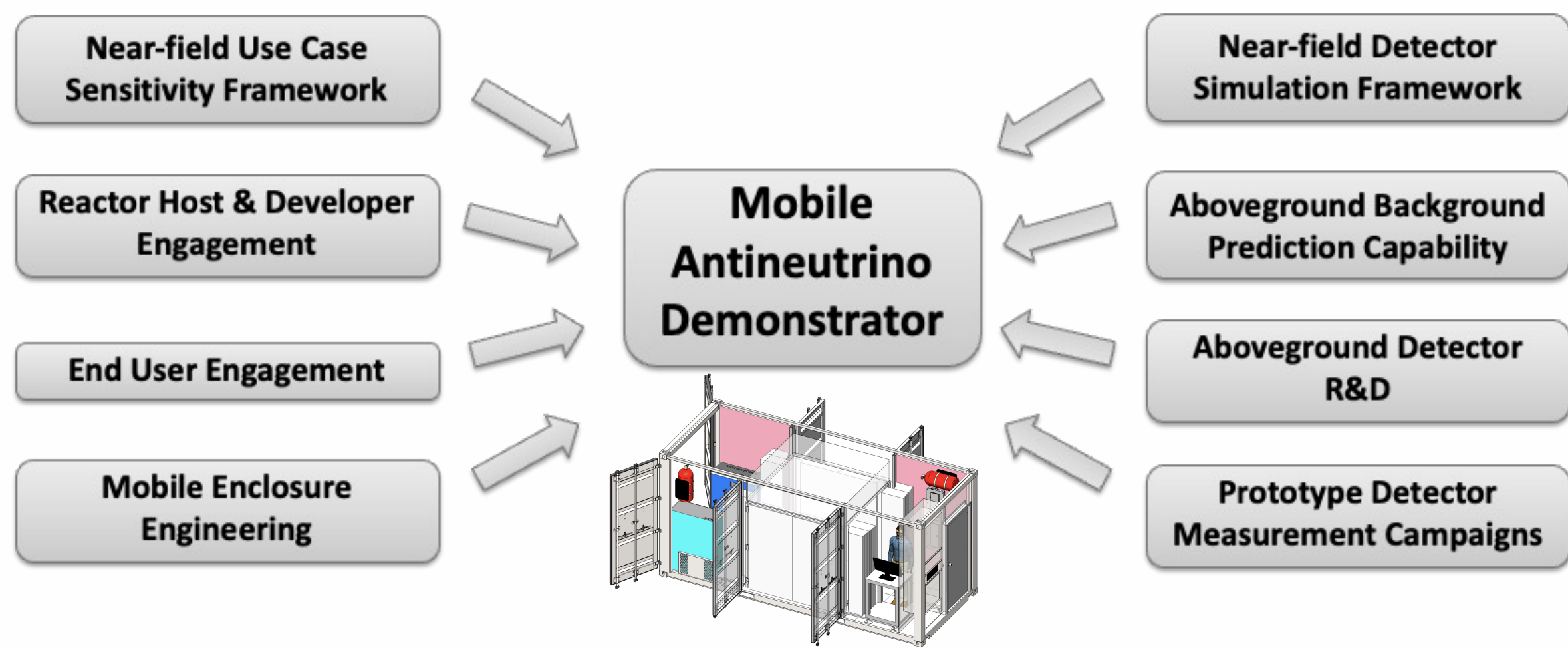
Introduction

The Mobile Antineutrino Demonstrator will:

- require no infrastructure beyond power & deployment footprint
- operate aboveground without significant shielding
- incorporate potential end-user input
- advance “Technical Readiness” of neutrino applications by performing capability demonstrations in operationally relevant environments

Timeline:

- 2022-2023: Detector concept R&D, potential host and end-user engagement
- 2023-2024: Technology selection, system design, construction & commissioning



Engagement with Potential End-Users, Reactor Sites, & Other Mobile Projects

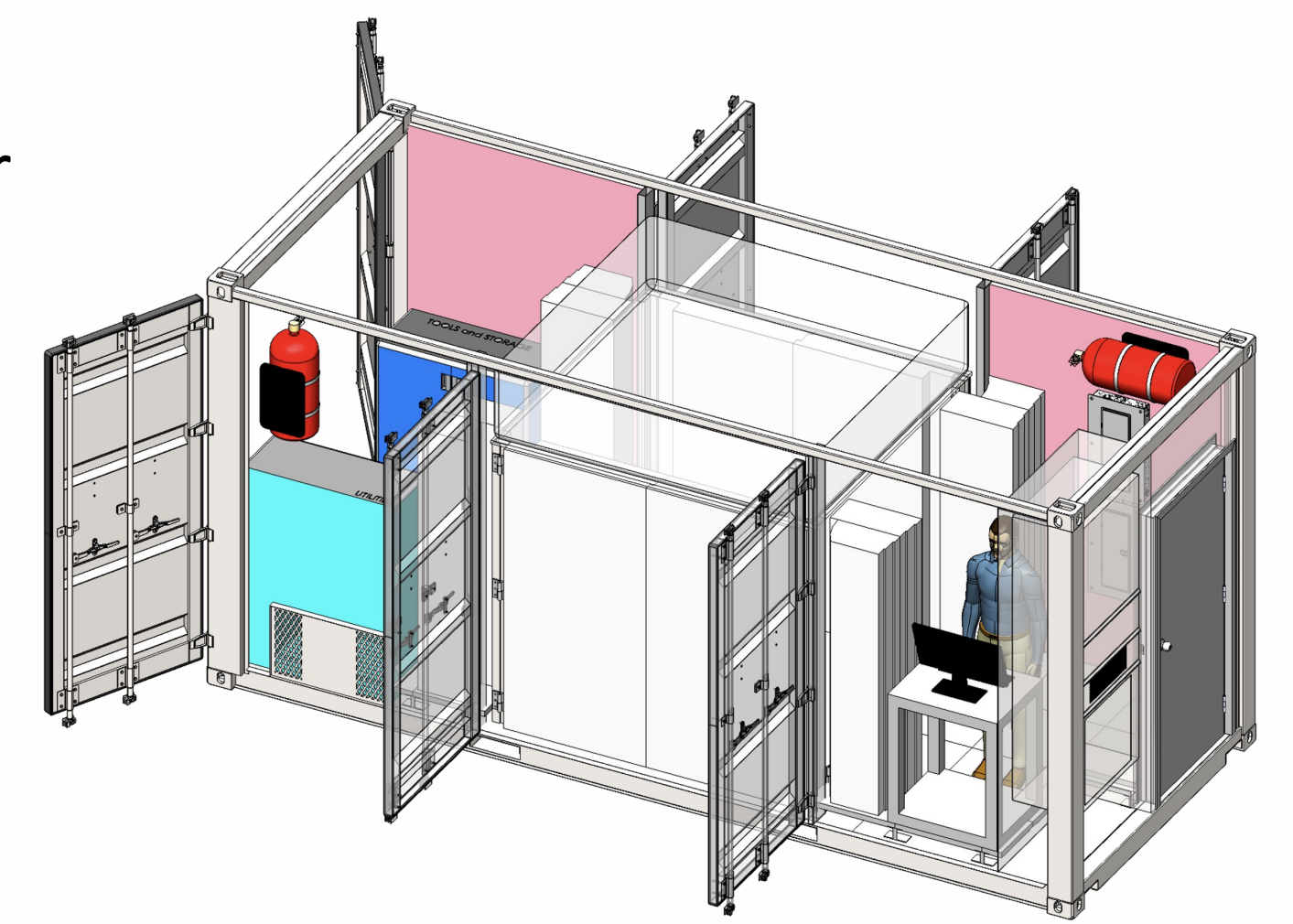
Important Utility and Logistical Topics:

- Reliability
- Demonstration fidelity
- Security inspection for PA access
- Fire Suppression
- Environmental Control
- Safety & Mechanical Assessment
- Physical Site & System Access

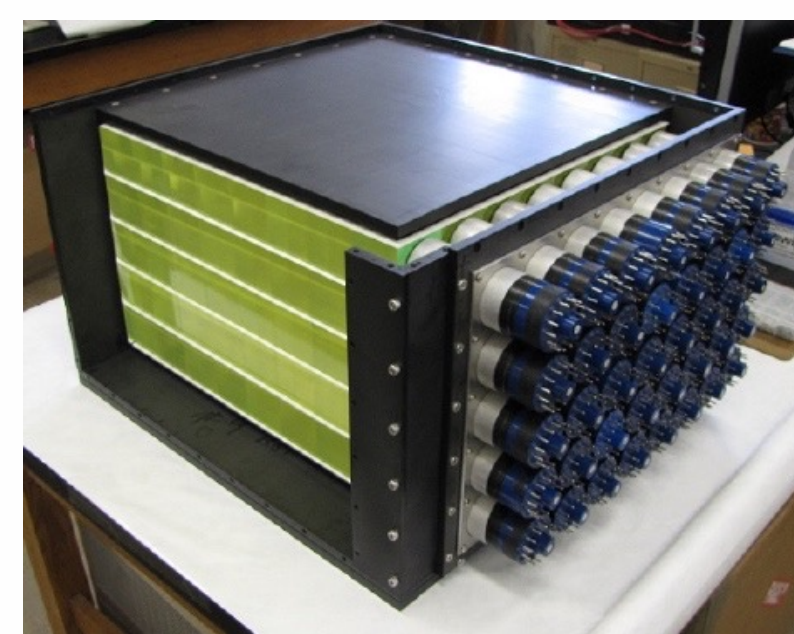
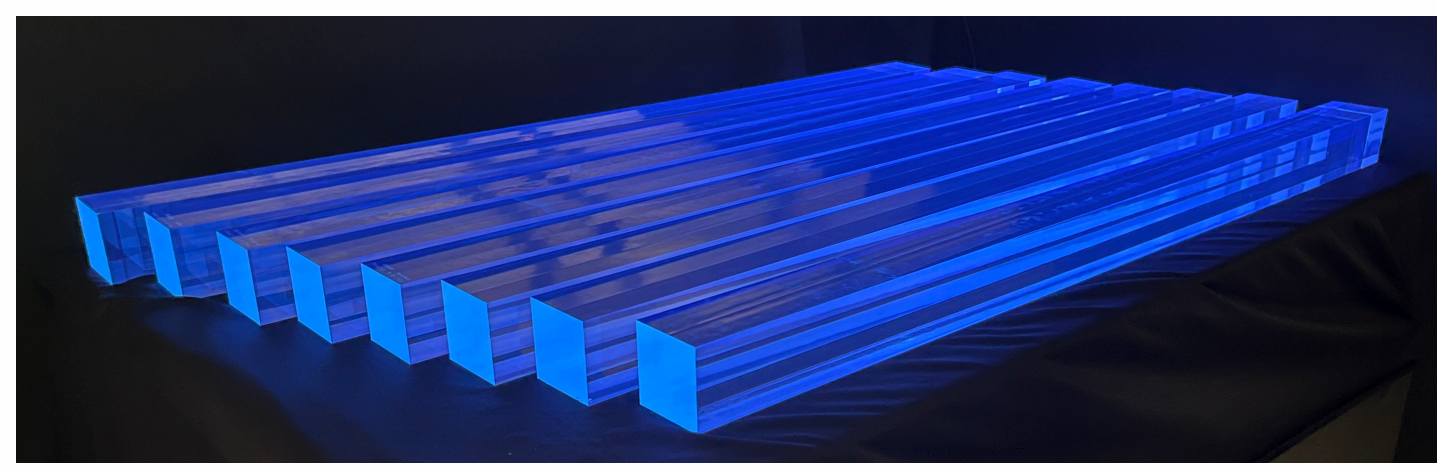


Mobile Enclosure

- compliance with host requirements for safety, security, and inspections
- environmental control, power distribution, and connectivity
- modest detector shielding
- safe detector transport



Advancing Two Solid-State Detection Technologies



2D segmentation using ⁶Li-doped PSD plastic scintillator

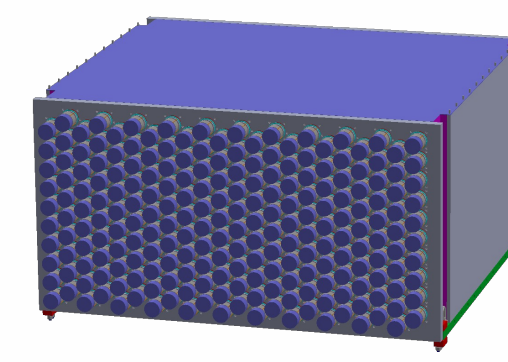
- Novel material
- IBD analysis based on PROSPECT [arxiv:2405.19573](https://arxiv.org/abs/2405.19573)

3D segmentation using ⁶LiZnS & WLS plastic (CHANDLER)

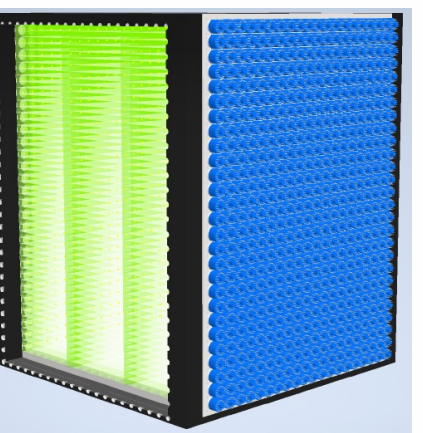
- Mature COTS materials
- Novel 3D reco & topological analysis <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevApplied.13.034028>

R&D Phase established two concepts with good performance

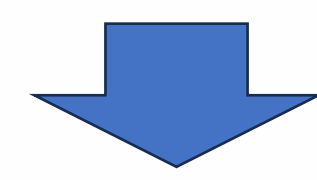
Predicted sensitivity comparable for systems within project budget envelope



Concept	x	y	z	Volume	Elements	PMTs	"Eff. Counts"
2D	14 bars 84.0 cm	14 bars 84.0 cm	- 100 cm	0.71 m ³	196	392	130 day ⁻¹
3D	16 cubes 92.8 cm	16 cubes 92.8 cm	41 1/2-cubes 116.9 cm	1.01 m ³	10,496	1,344	131 day ⁻¹



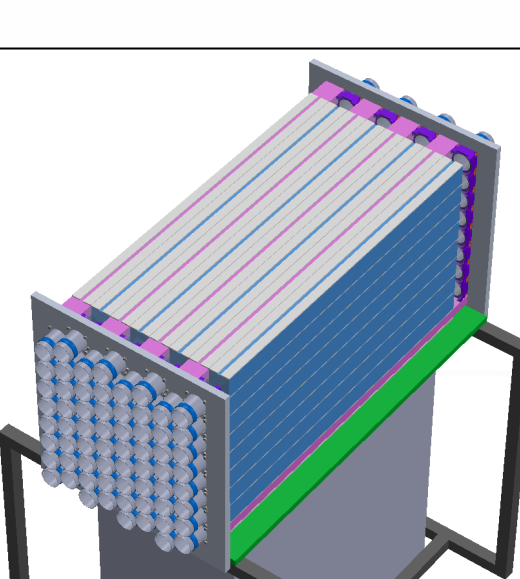
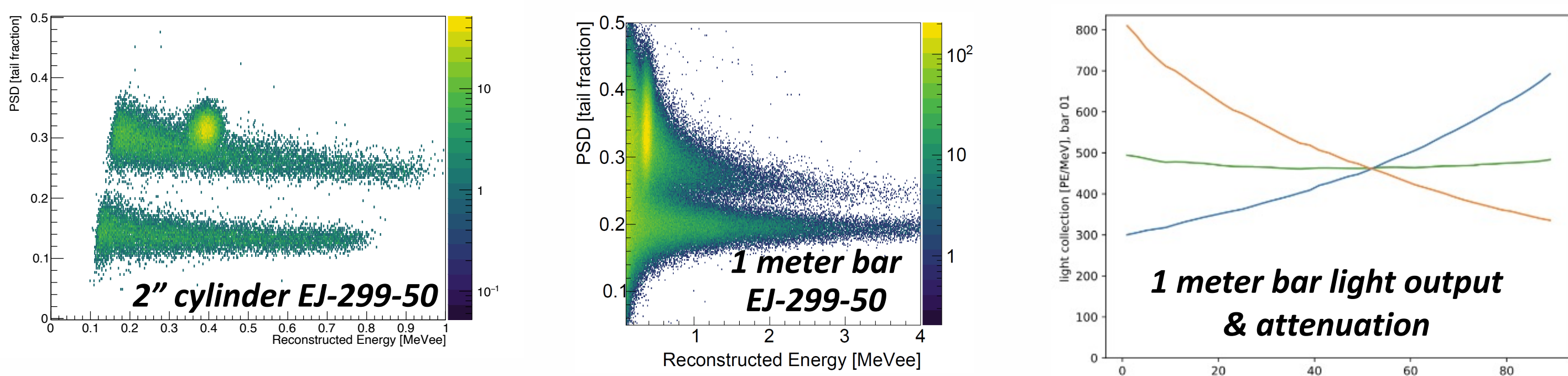
- Residual technical risks for both concepts most effectively resolved through build out at larger scale
- Neither relative performance nor technical considerations provided a strong preference for either concept



2D Concept R&D Focus:

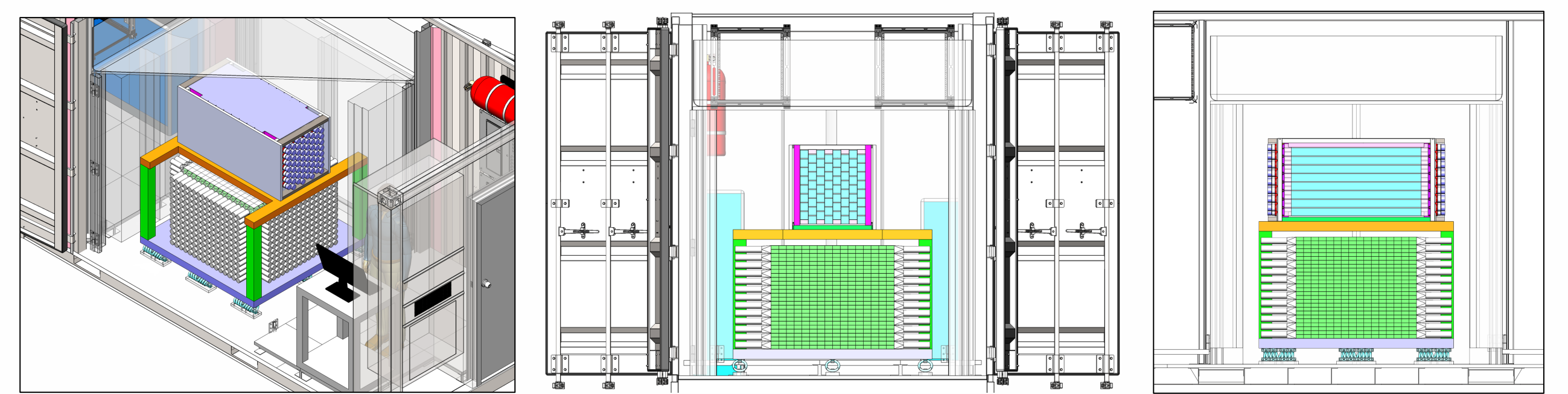
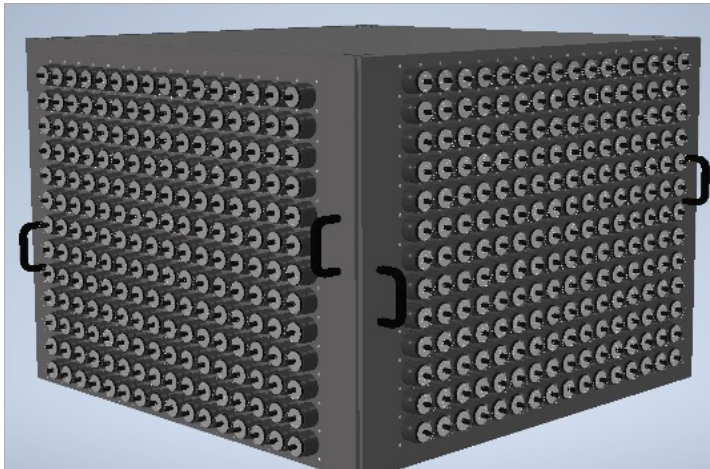
Large-scale EJ-299-50 ⁶Li-doped PSD Plastic (See Poster 471)

- Light output (~65% of EJ-200), PSD, meter-scale attenuation length
- No significant performance degradation over 6-12 month time-scales
- Mechanical properties suitable for ton-scale detector construction
- Some precipitation of primary dye observed; address via packaging



MAD will be equipped with two detector subsystems

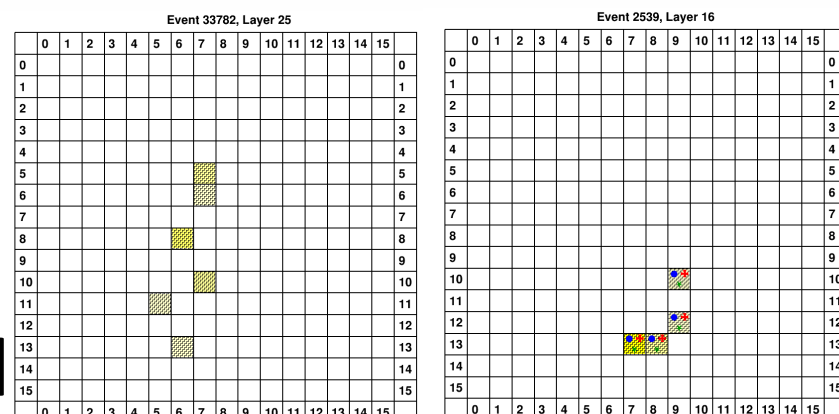
Concept	x	y	z	Volume	PMTs
2D	8 bars 48.0 cm	8 bars 48.0 cm	- 100 cm	0.23 m ³	128
3D	16 cubes 92.8 cm	16 cubes 92.8 cm	25 1/2-cubes 73 cm	0.61 m ³	832



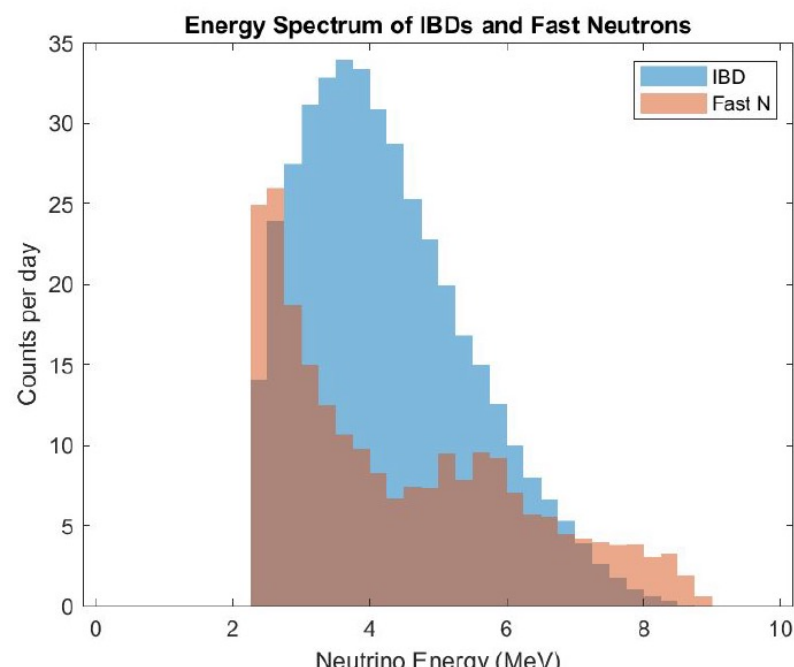
3D Concept R&D Focus:

3D Reconstruction & Topological Event Selection

- 3D reco uses light profiles measured using vertical muons
- Best-fit hit pattern found via superposition of measured responses and minimization of weighting factors
- Multiple observables for identifying IBD events developed using topology, energy, and pulse shape
- Classification and Regression Trees (CART) algorithm used to explore event selection in complex multivariate space



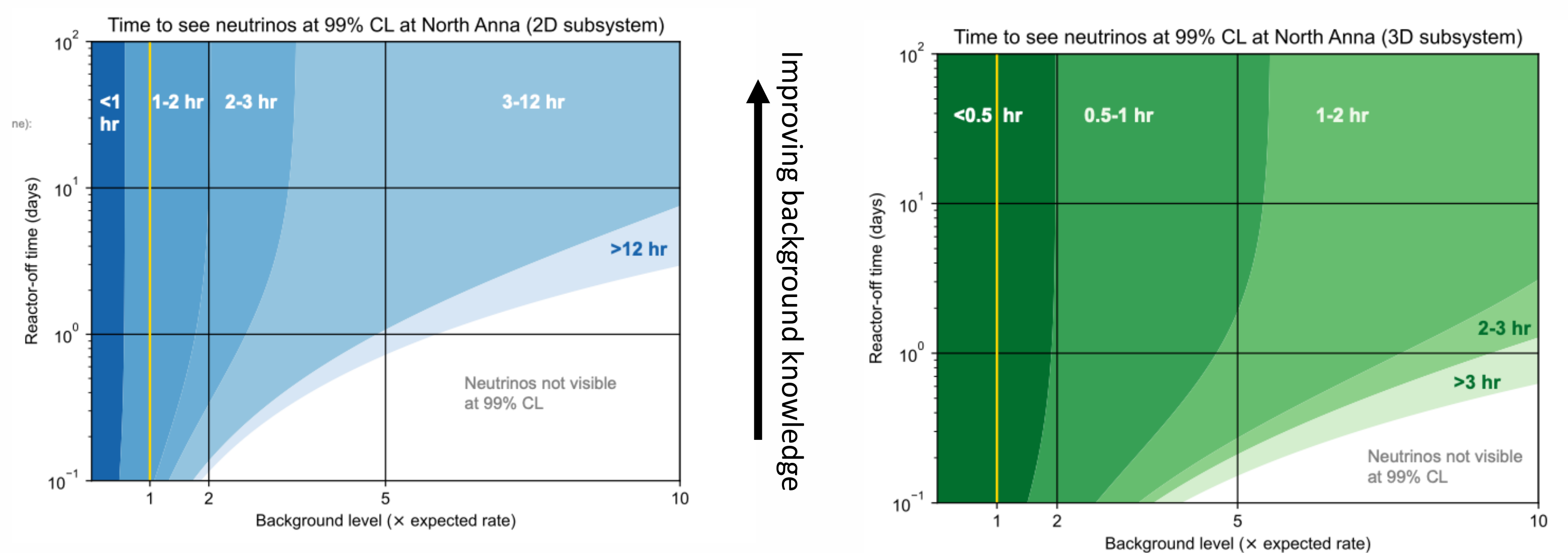
Example 3D hit reco



Predicted 3D subsystem signal/background

Example Performance Prediction

During an aboveground deployment 25m from a 3GW reactor, On-Off observation expected within hours even if backgrounds higher than predicted



Both subsystems will be able to reactor antineutrino detection capability demonstrations and advance the technology concepts

PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS

