



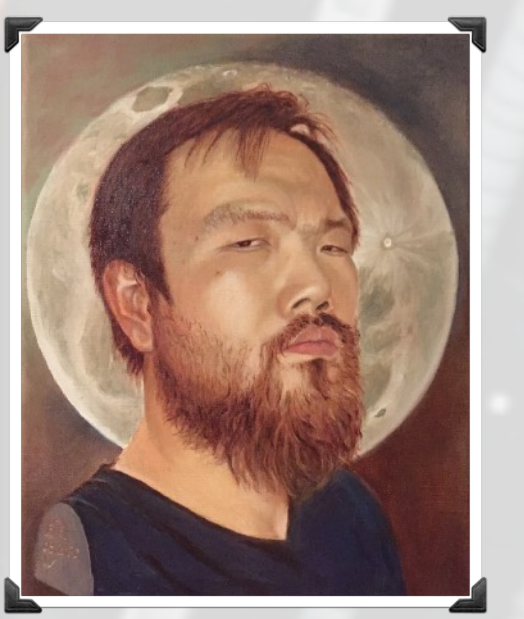
# Simulation of the background from $(\alpha, n)$ reactions in the JUNO scintillator

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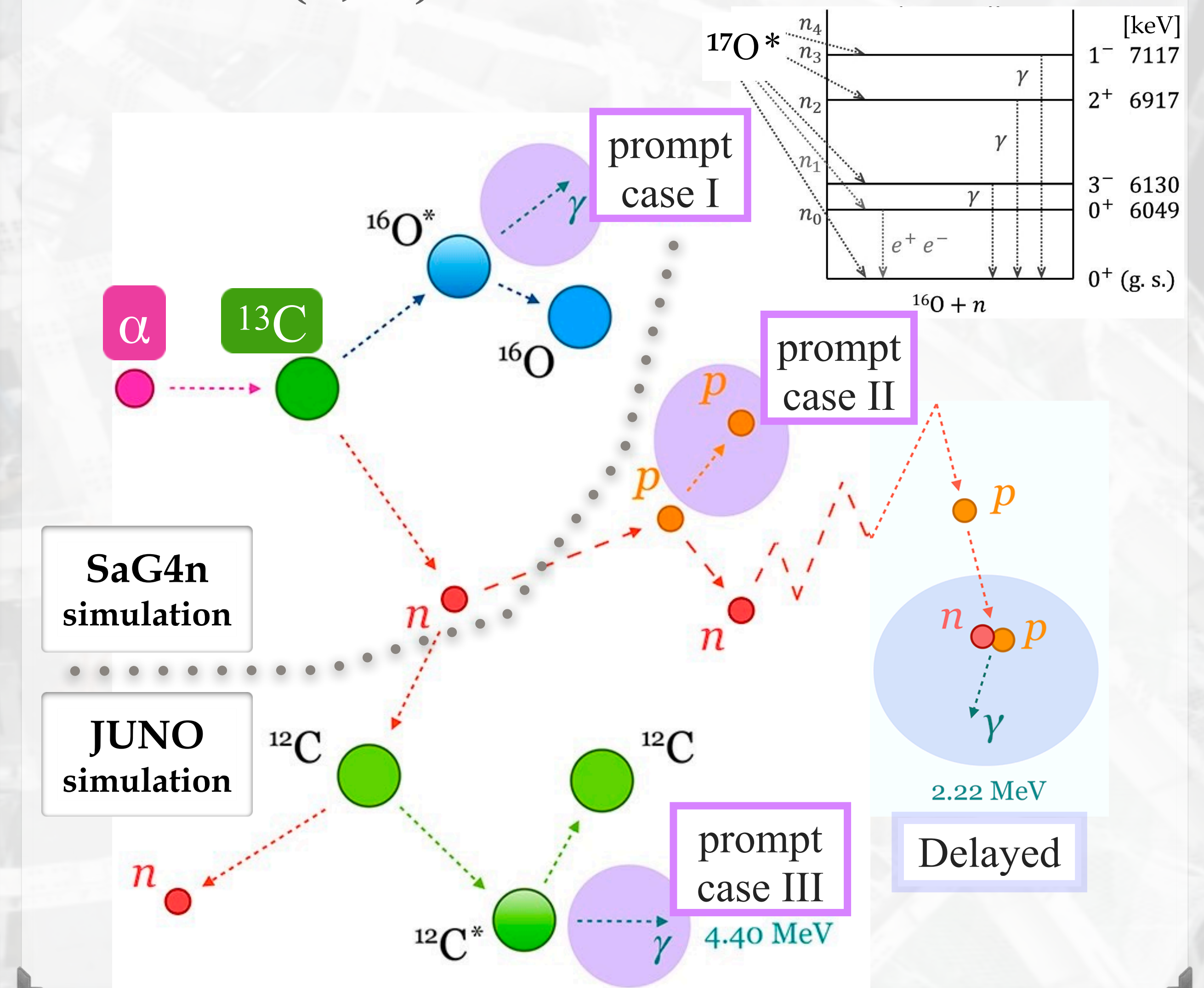
On behalf of the JUNO collaboration



## Introduction

- goal of JUNO: precise measurement of reactor anti-neutrinos via **Inverse Beta Decay** prompt signal energy spectrum to determine **Neutrino Mass Ordering and Oscillation Parameters** [1] **P #1**
- JUNO **Central Detector**: 20 kton Organic Liquid Scintillator (**LS**)  
LS material: **Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB)** **more details on LS - P #4**  
natural carbon has ~1.1% natural abundance of  **$^{13}\text{C}$**
- **presented here: the first dedicated simulation for JUNO of  $^{13}\text{C}(\alpha, n)^{16}\text{O}$  background shape and rate**
- important background for anti-neutrino detection with LS  
an example: JUNO sensitivity to geoneutrino - **P #5**

## $^{13}\text{C}(\alpha, n)^{16}\text{O}$ reaction in LS



## Sources of $\alpha$ in JUNO: radio impurities in LS

in equilibrium

$^{238}\text{U}$  : 8 } daughter isotopes with  
 $^{232}\text{Th}$  : 6 } dominantly  $\alpha$ -decay

out of  $^{238}\text{U}$  chain equilibrium

$^{210}\text{Po}$  supported by  $^{210}\text{Pb}$   
 $^{210}\text{Po}$  stand-alone

## Simulation in 2 steps

### step 1: SaG4n software<sup>[2]</sup>

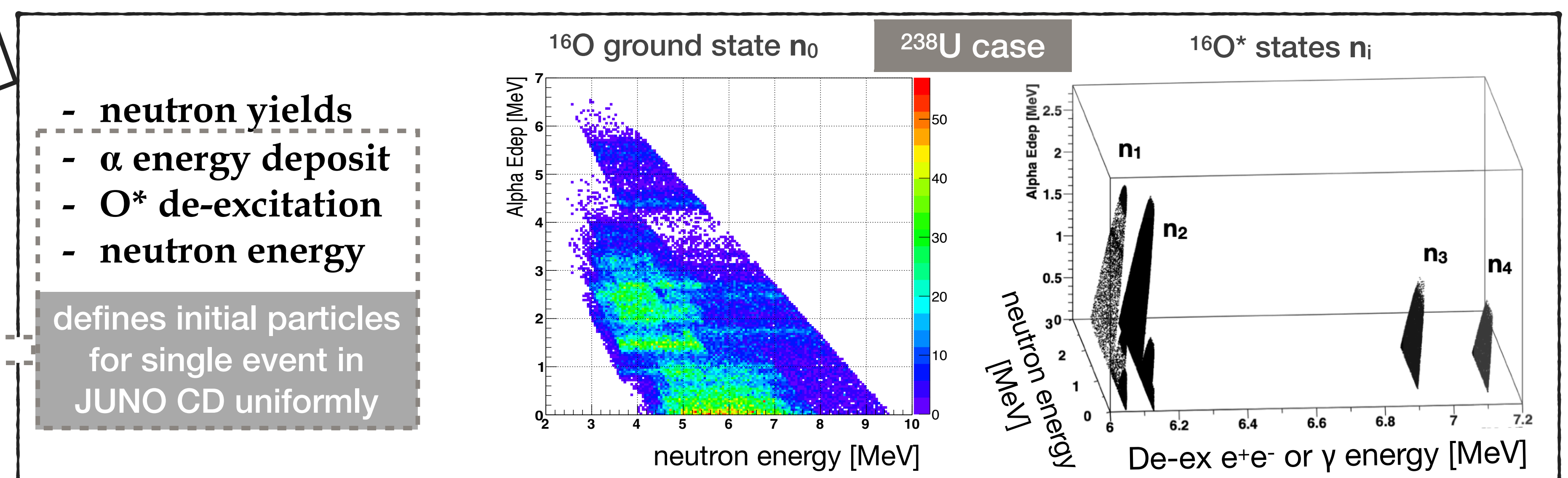
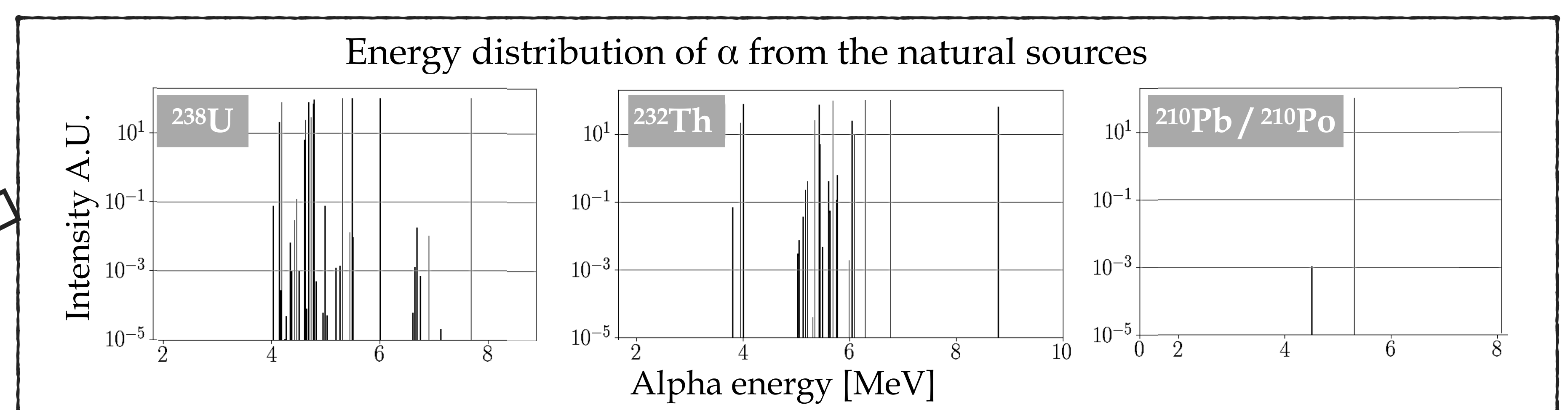
to simulate final particles from the  $(\alpha, n)$  reaction

- ▶ Geant4 based
- ▶ LAB as physical volume (< 1 m<sup>3</sup>)
- ▶ simulation of  $(\alpha, n)$  reaction itself
- ▶ can augment x-sec to boost speed
- ▶ no optical simulation

### step 2: JUNO Software<sup>[3]</sup>

to simulate detector response

- ▶ Geant4 with full setup geometry
- ▶ optical properties of LS
- ▶ electronics response
- ▶ waveform reconstruction
- ▶ event reconstruction

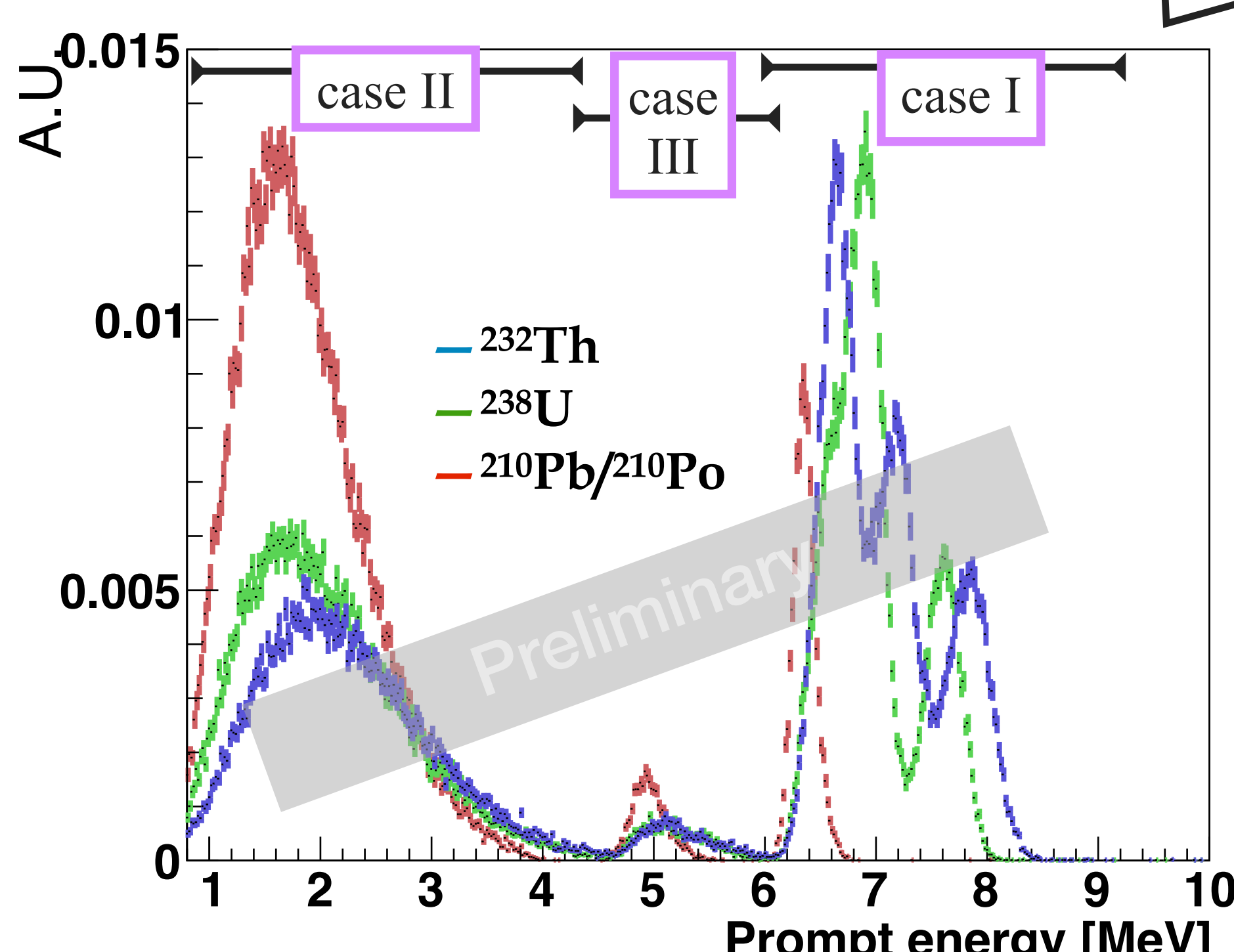


- neutron yields
- $\alpha$  energy deposit
- O\* de-excitation
- neutron energy

defines initial particles for single event in JUNO CD uniformly

IBD-like event selection using reconstructed vertices information

- prompt vertex radii (Fiducial Volume)
- prompt-delayed vertices: time difference; distance; energies



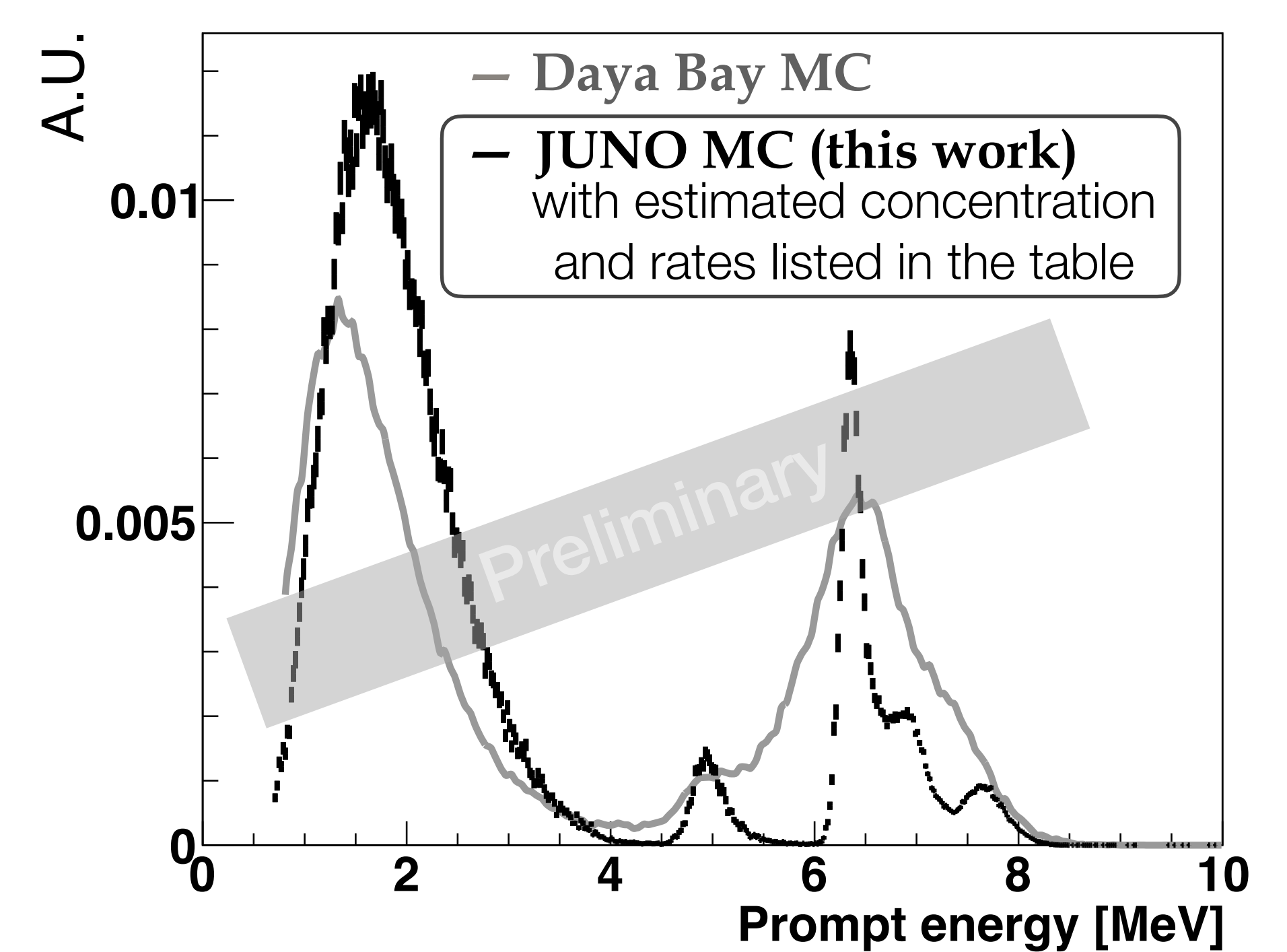
Normalised prompt energy spectra (PDFs)

## Results and Conclusion

ALPHA SOURCES	ESTIMATED CONCENTRATION	NEUTRON YIELD [N/CHAIN]	RATE COUNT PER DAY
$^{238}\text{U}$	< 10 <sup>-15</sup> [g/g]	6.4E-7	0.0123
$^{232}\text{Th}$	< 10 <sup>-15</sup> [g/g]	8.6E-7	0.0055
$^{210}\text{Po}$ - $^{210}\text{Pb}$	< 5x10 <sup>-23</sup> [g/g]	5.1E-8	0.0114
$^{210}\text{Po}$	7x10 <sup>4</sup> [cpd/kt] *		0.0655
<b>Total rate [cpd]</b>		<b>0.095 (25% syst.)</b>	

\* Extrapolated from Borexino Phase-I condition [4]

summing PDFs of sources weighted by rate/total\_rate



$^{13}\text{C}(\alpha, n)^{16}\text{O}$  background shape in JUNO

## References

- [1] JUNO physics and detector, arXiv:2104.02565
- [2] E. Mendoza, et al, NIM A 2020, 960, 163659
- [3] T. Lin, et al, Eur. Phys. J. C (2023) 83:382
- [4] M. Agostini, et al, Phys. Rev. D 2020, 101, 012009

**P #1** X. Li: JUNO underground facility

**P #2** D. Dolzhikov: JUNO NMO sensitivity

**P #3** Y. Malyshkin: JUNO Oscillation parameters

**P #4** X. Sun: LS mixing and purification

**P #5** C. Morales: Geoneutrino in JUNO