Improved Measurement of Electron-antineutrino Disappearance at Daya Bay

Fourth Workshop on Theory, Phenomenology and Experiments in Flavour Physics
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On behalf of the Daya Bay Collaboration

Physics Motivation

The small but finite neutrino rest mass predicts oscillation phenomena which can be utilized to measure mixing angles and mass differences. One of the mixing angles, θ_{13}, is intimately connected to leptonic CP violation which may be related to the matter-antimatter asymmetry of the universe.

Neutrino Oscillation

Neutrinos change flavor (e,μ,τ) with time

Principle: Mass eigenstates ≠ Interaction (flavor) eigenstates

$$P_{\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e}(t) = \left| \langle \nu_e(0) | \nu_e(t) \rangle \right|^2 = \left| \sum_{j=1}^{3} \langle \nu_j(0) | U_{ej}^* \sum_{i=1}^{3} e^{iE_i t} U_{ie} | \nu_i(0) \rangle \right|^2$$

Physical Parameters: (chosen by nature)

θ_{ij}: (appear in U)

3 angles between mass/flavor eigenstates set **oscillation amplitude**

Δm_{ij}^2: (appear in E_i-E_j as a function of p)

Differences in 3 neutrino masses determine **oscillation frequency** (distance)

We want to know all θ and Δm^2

First Evidence of Oscillation:
Davis detects 1/3 expected solar neutrinos (1968)

A Decade of Progress

Many recent measurements of neutrino oscillation

$$c_{ij} \equiv \cos\theta_{ij} \text{ and } s_{ij} \equiv \sin\theta_{ij}$$

$$U_{if} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ 0 & -s_{23} & c_{23} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} c_{13} & 0 & s_{13}e^{-i\delta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s_{13}e^{i\delta} & 0 & c_{13} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 \\ -s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\theta_{23} \approx 45^\circ$
Atmospheric ν
Accelerator ν

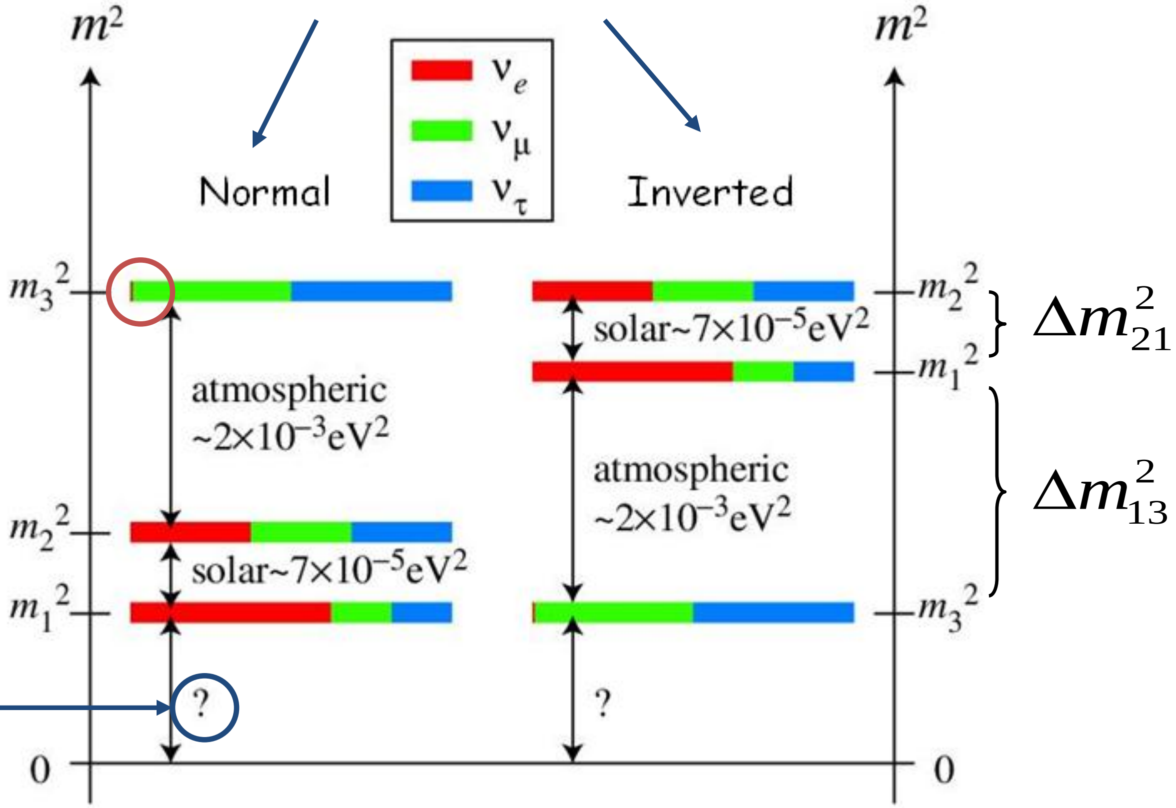
$\theta_{13} < 10^\circ$
Short-Baseline Reactor ν
Accelerator ν

$\theta_{12} \approx 35^\circ$
Solar ν
Long-Baseline Reactor ν

θ_{13}: Only angle not yet firmly observed. It is the gateway to leptonic CP violation δ

❖Mass Hierarchy of Neutrinos

Which is the right mass hierarchy?



What is the rest mass of neutrinos?

Neutrino Survival Probability

Neutrino survival probability depends on mixing angles and time (baseline)

$$\boxed{P_{\nu_e\to\nu_e}(t)=\left|\langle\nu_e(0)|\nu_e(t)\rangle\right|^2=\left|\sum_{j=1}^{3}\langle\nu_j(0)|U_{ej}^{*}\sum_{i=1}^{3}e^{iE_it}U_{ie}|\nu_i(0)\rangle\right|^2}$$

$$P_{\nu_e\to\nu_e}=(c_{13}c_{12})^2(c_{13}c_{12})^2+(c_{13}s_{12})^2(c_{13}s_{12})^2(c_{13}s_{12})^2+(s_{13})^2(s_{13})^2$$

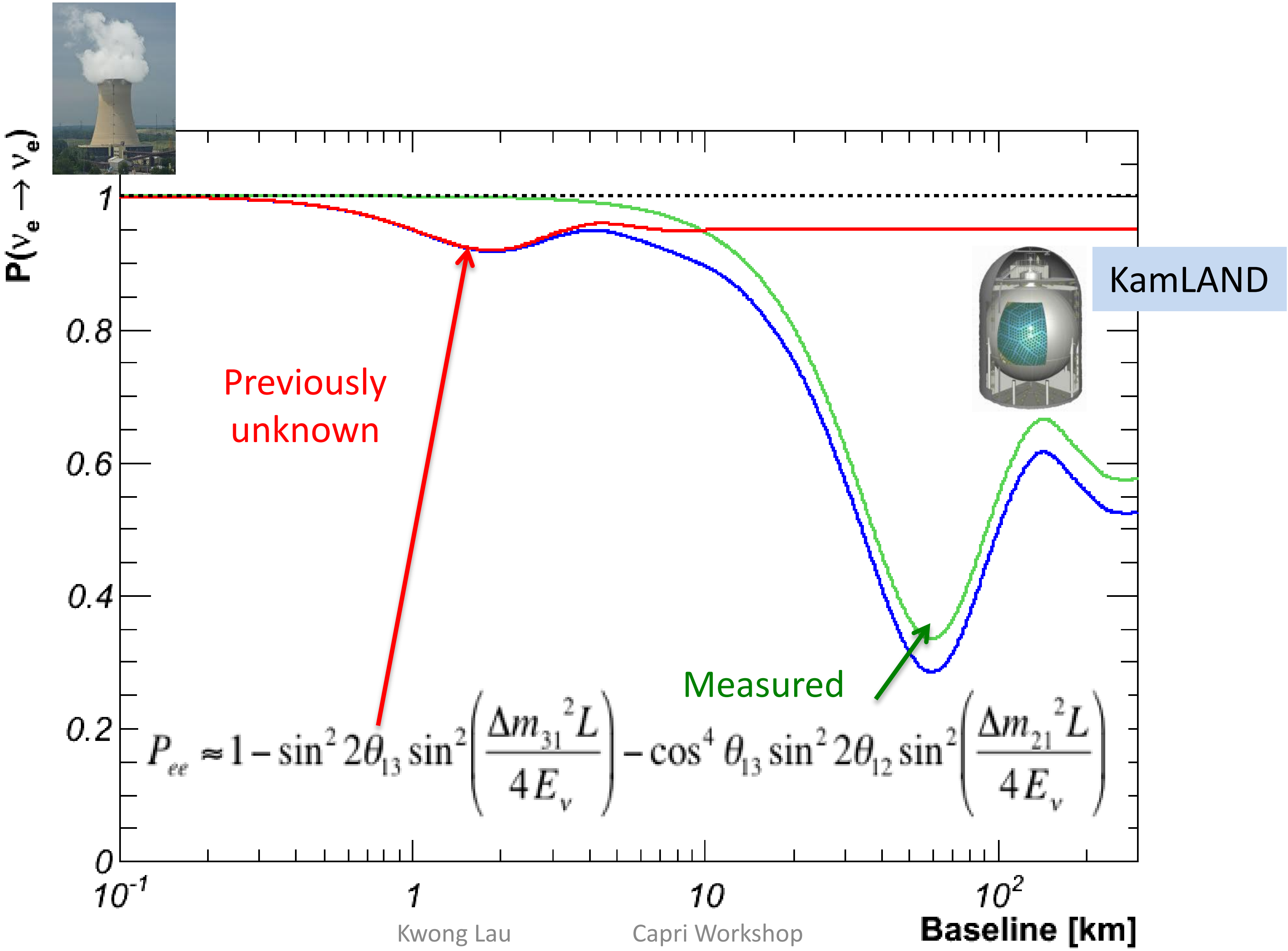
$$+(c_{13}s_{12})^2(c_{13}c_{12})^2\,2\cos\left(\frac{\Delta m_{21}^2t}{2p}\right)+\boxed{(s_{13})^2(c_{13}c_{12})^2\,2\cos\left(\frac{\Delta m_{31}^2t}{2p}\right)}$$

$$+\boxed{(s_{13})^2(c_{13}s_{12})^2\,2\cos\left(\frac{\Delta m_{32}^2t}{2p}\right)}$$

$$\approx 1-\sin^2 2\theta_{13}\sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m_{31}^2L}{4E}\right)-\cos^4\theta_{13}\sin^2 2\theta_{12}\sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m_{21}^2L}{4E}\right)$$

Reactor Neutrino Oscillation

θ_{13} revealed by a deficit of reactor antineutrinos at ~ 2 km.



KamLAND

Previously unknown

Measured

$$P_{ee} \approx 1 - \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m_{31}{}^2 L}{4E_\nu}\right) - \cos^4\theta_{13} \sin^2 2\theta_{12} \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m_{21}{}^2 L}{4E_\nu}\right)$$

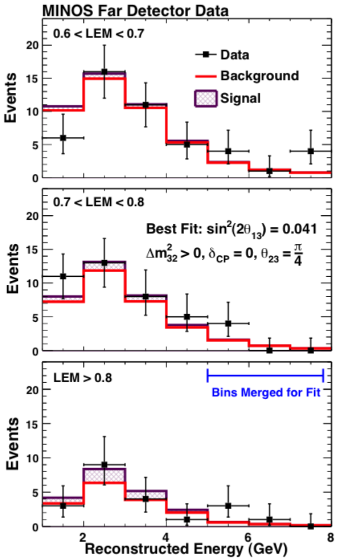
Early Hints of non-zero θ_{13}

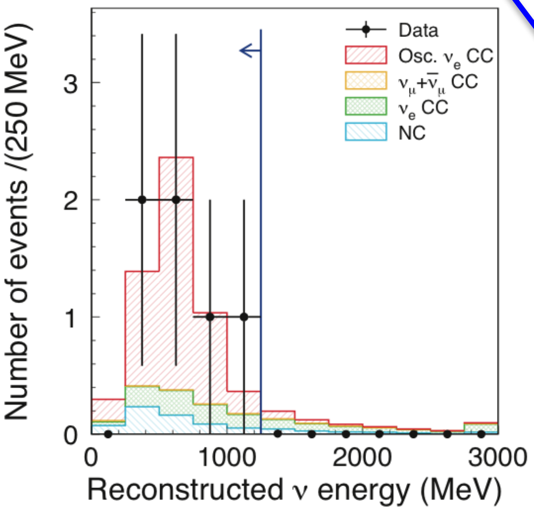
2011 has given many hints:

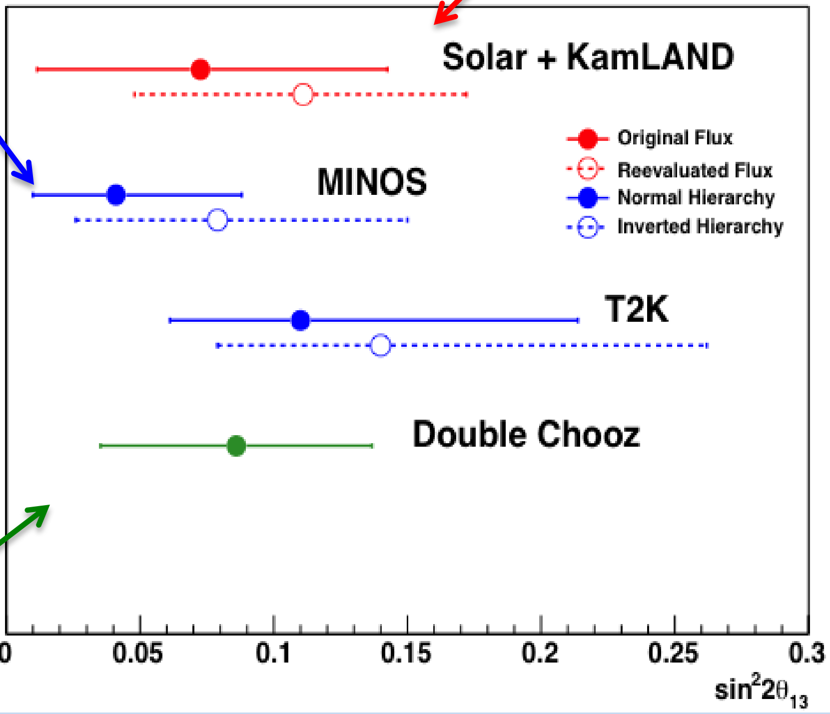
Solar + KamLAND: G.L.Fogli *et al.*, Phys. Rev. D 84, 053007 (2011)
MINOS: P. Adamson *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 107, 181802 (2011)
T2K: K. Abe *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 107 041801 (2011)
Double CHOOZ: Y. Abe *et al.*, arXiv:1112.6353

Summary of θ_{13} measurements before Daya Bay

Appearance of ν_e in ν_μ accelerator beam







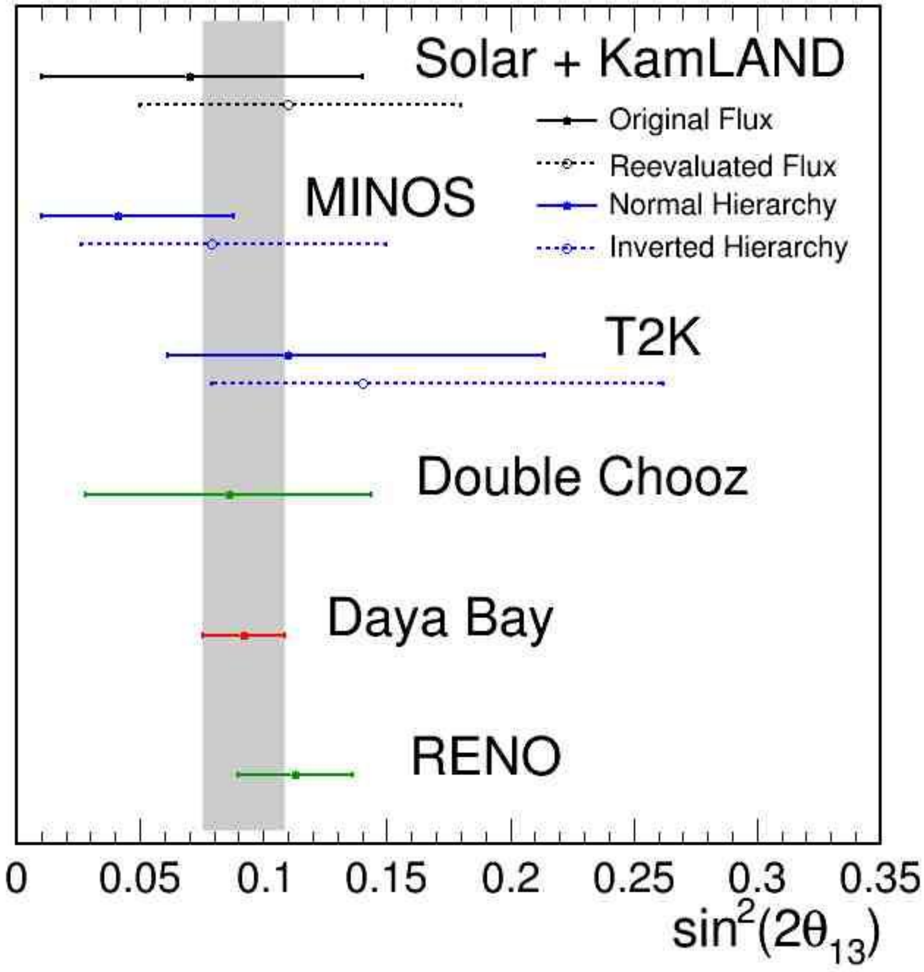
Double Chooz reported improved single detector measurement.

No result >2.5σ from θ_{13} = 0 as of March 7, 2012

Non-zero measurements of θ_{13}

Daya Bay:
Phys. Rev. Lett. **108**, 171803 (2012)
$\sin^2 2\theta_{13} = 0.092 \pm 0.016$ (stat) ± 0.005 (syst)
Result announced simultaneous by all collaborating institutions on March 8, 2012

RENO:
Phys. Rev. Lett. **108**, 191802 (2012)
$\sin^2 2\theta_{13} = 0.113 \pm 0.013$ (stat) ± 0.019 (syst)



Design principles of Daya Bay

In order to measure the potentially small θ_{13} to levels of 0.01 for $\sin^2 2\theta_{13}$, the experiment was designed to measure relative quantities with multiple functionally identical detectors, paying detailed attention to background rejection and control.

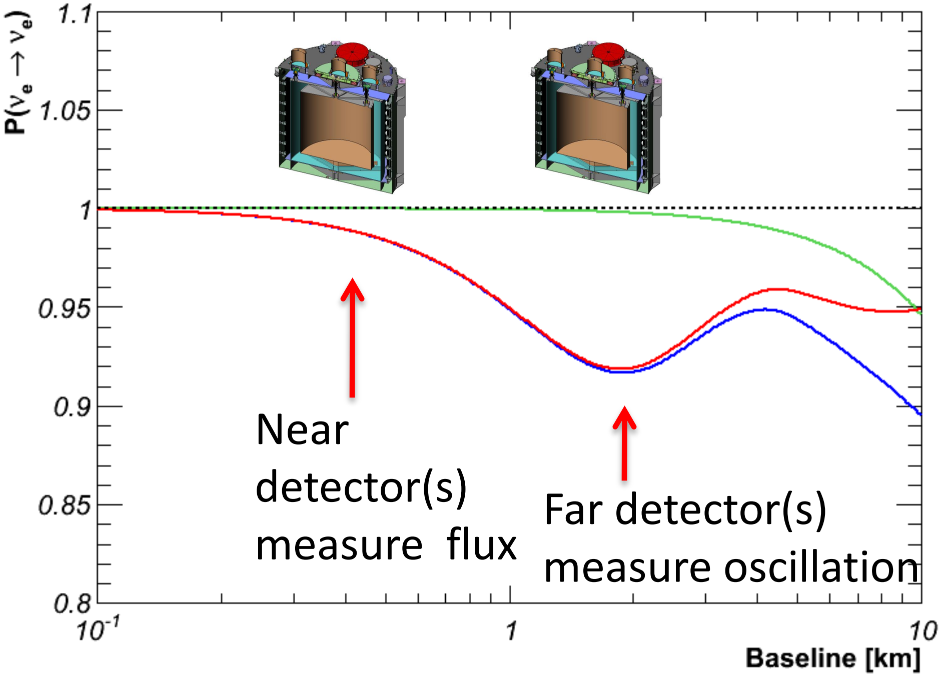
Relative Measurement

Absolute Reactor Flux:

Largest uncertainty in previous measurements (~ 3%)

Relative Measurement:

Removes absolute uncertainties!



Near detector(s) measure flux

Far detector(s) measure oscillation

Far/Near ν_e Ratio

Distances from reactor

Oscillation deficit

$$\frac{N_f}{N_n} = \left(\frac{N_{p,f}}{N_{p,n}}\right)\left(\frac{L_n}{L_f}\right)^2\left(\frac{\epsilon_f}{\epsilon_n}\right)\left[\frac{P_{sur}(E,L_f)}{P_{sur}(E,L_n)}\right]$$

Detector Target Mass

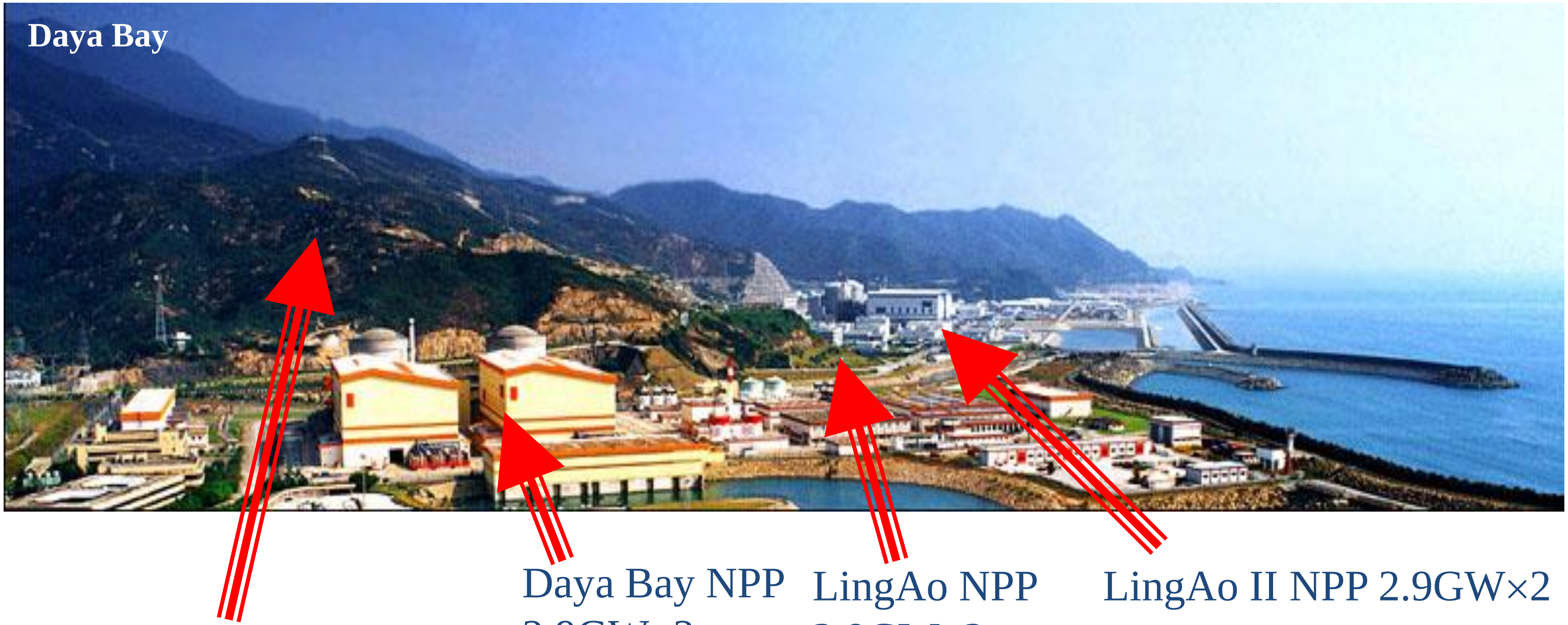
Detector efficiency

The Daya Bay Neutrino Experiment

A large international collaboration of about 230 members was formed to build and deploy eight modules, each with 20-t target mass, inside a mountain next to the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Plant Complex, 4 in two near halls and 4 in the far hall at distances of about 2km.

Daya Bay: An Ideal Location

17.4 GW (thermal) reactor power adjacent to mountains.



Daya Bay NPP
2.9GW×2

LingAo NPP
2.9GW×2

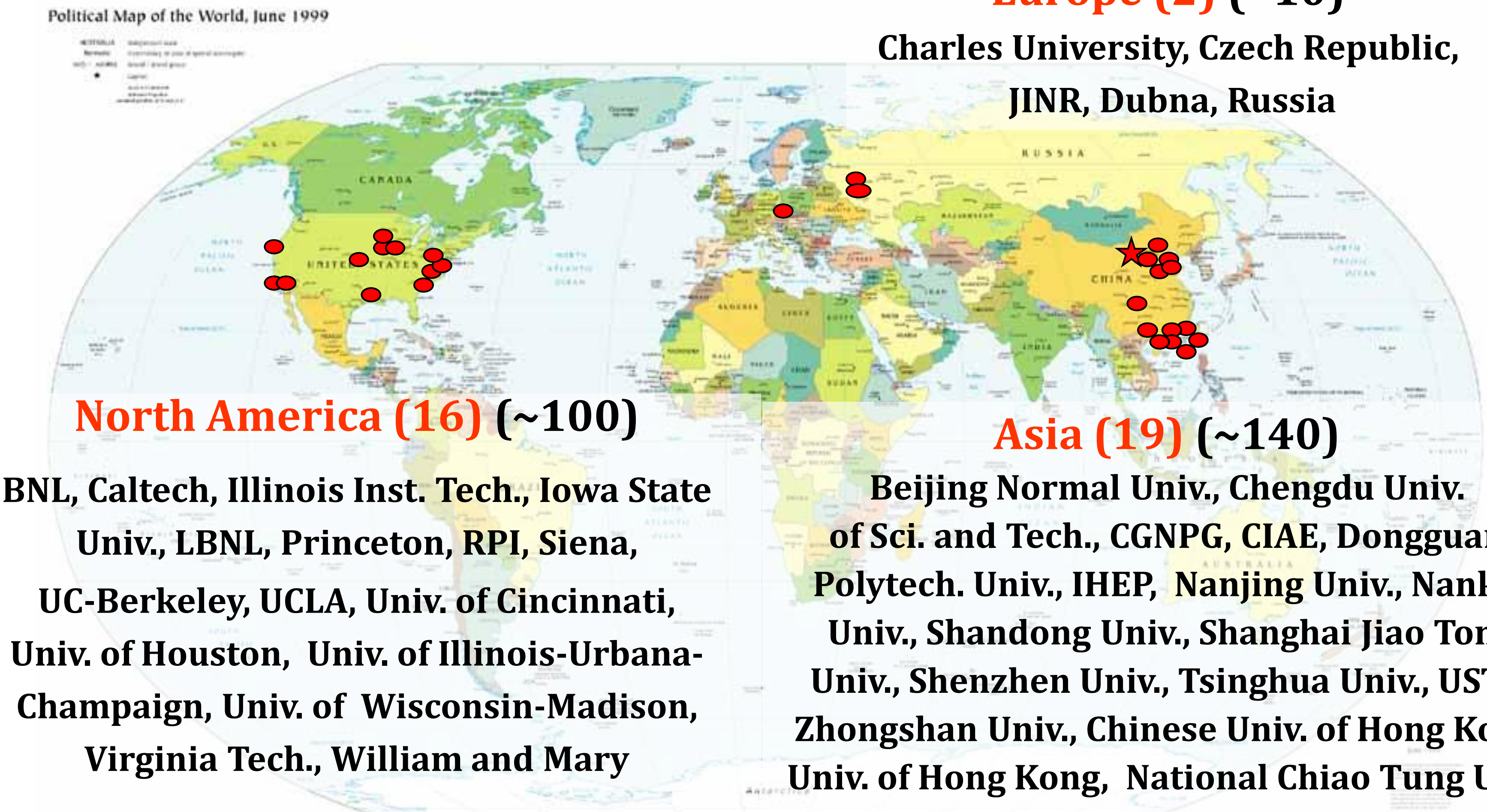
LingAo II NPP 2.9GW×2

Mountains shield detectors
from cosmic ray backgrounds

Reactors produce ~2×10^{20} antineutrinos / s / GW

The Daya Bay Collaboration

~ 230 collaborators, 37 institutions



Europe (2) (~10)

Charles University, Czech Republic,
JINR, Dubna, Russia

North America (16) (~100)

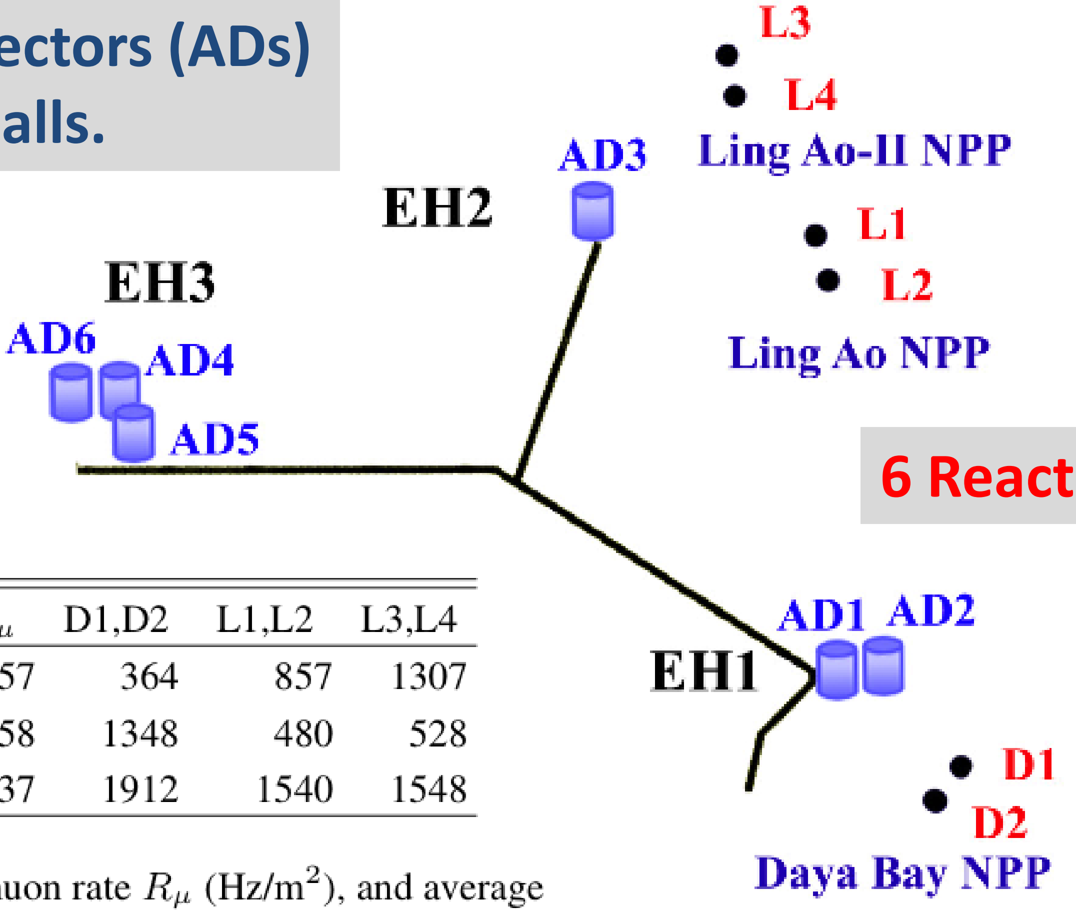
BNL, Caltech, Illinois Inst. Tech., Iowa State Univ., LBNL, Princeton, RPI, Siena, UC-Berkeley, UCLA, Univ. of Cincinnati, Univ. of Houston, Univ. of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign, Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison, Virginia Tech., William and Mary

Asia (19) (~140)

Beijing Normal Univ., Chengdu Univ. of Sci. and Tech., CGNPG, CIAE, Dongguan Polytech. Univ., IHEP, Nanjing Univ., Nankai Univ., Shandong Univ., Shanghai Jiao Tong Univ., Shenzhen Univ., Tsinghua Univ., USTC, Zhongshan Univ., Chinese Univ. of Hong Kong, Univ. of Hong Kong, National Chiao Tung Univ., National Taiwan Univ., National United Univ.

Experiment Layout

6 Antineutrino Detectors (ADs) in 3 underground halls.



6 Reactor Cores

	Overburden	R_μ	E_μ	D1,D2	L1,L2	L3,L4
EH1	280	1.27	57	364	857	1307
EH2	300	0.95	58	1348	480	528
EH3	880	0.056	137	1912	1540	1548

TABLE I. Overburden (m.w.e), muon rate R_μ (Hz/m^2), and average muon energy E_μ (GeV) of the three EHs, and the distances (m) to the reactor pairs.

Experiment Survey

Negligible reactor flux uncertainty (<0.02%) from precise survey.

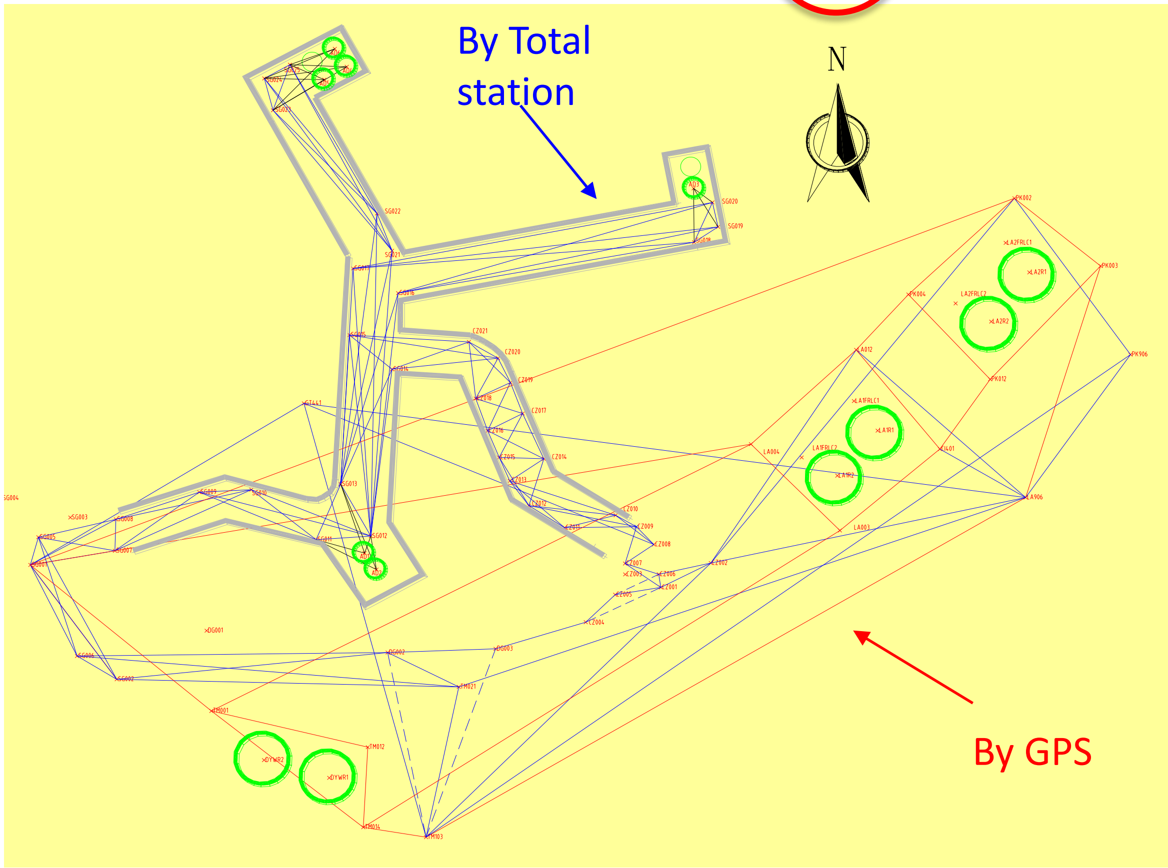
Detailed Survey:

- GPS above ground
- Total Station underground
- Final precision: 28mm

Validation:

- Three independent calculations
- Cross-check survey
- Consistent with reactor plant and design plans

$$\frac{N_{\mathrm{f}}}{N_{\mathrm{n}}} = \left(\frac{N_{\mathrm{p,f}}}{N_{\mathrm{p,n}}}\right)\boxed{\left(\frac{L_{\mathrm{n}}}{L_{\mathrm{f}}}\right)^2}\left(\frac{\epsilon_{\mathrm{f}}}{\epsilon_{\mathrm{n}}}\right)\left[\frac{P_{\mathrm{sur}}(E,L_{\mathrm{f}})}{P_{\mathrm{sur}}(E,L_{\mathrm{n}})}\right]$$



The Daya Bay Detector

Eight neutrino detectors, each holding 20 tons of liquid scintillator doped with Gadolinium, are deployed to measure the energy and time of antineutrino interactions electronically. The detectors are submerged in water to shield them from ambient radioactivity background. Active muon detectors are installed to veto residual cosmic muons which can produce cosmogenic background.

Detection Method

Inverse β-decay (IBD):

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

$$\downarrow$$

$$n + {}^{x}Gd \rightarrow {}^{x+1}Gd + \gamma$$

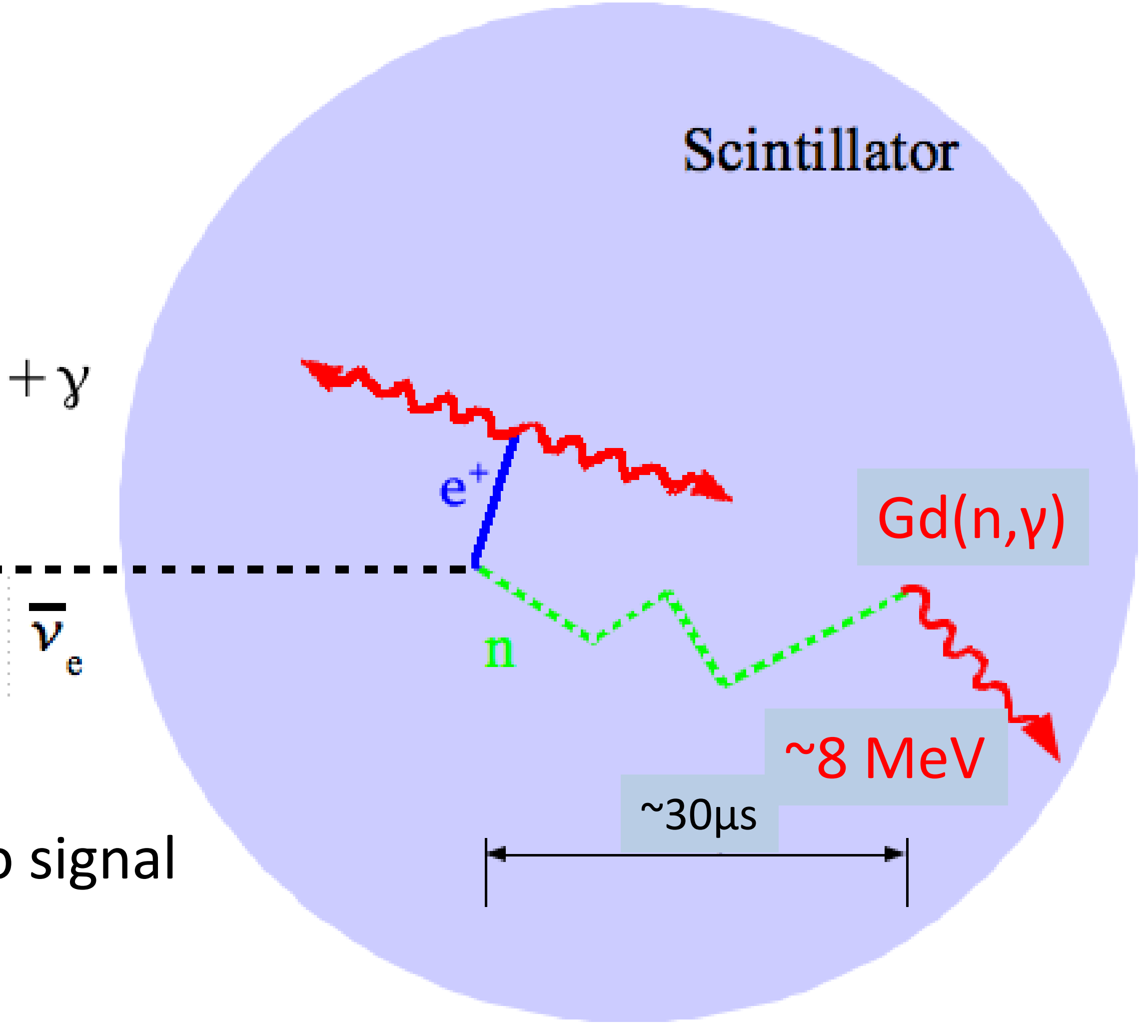
Prompt positron:

Carries antineutrino energy

$E_{e+} \approx E_\nu - 0.8$ MeV

Delayed neutron capture:

Efficiently tags antineutrino signal

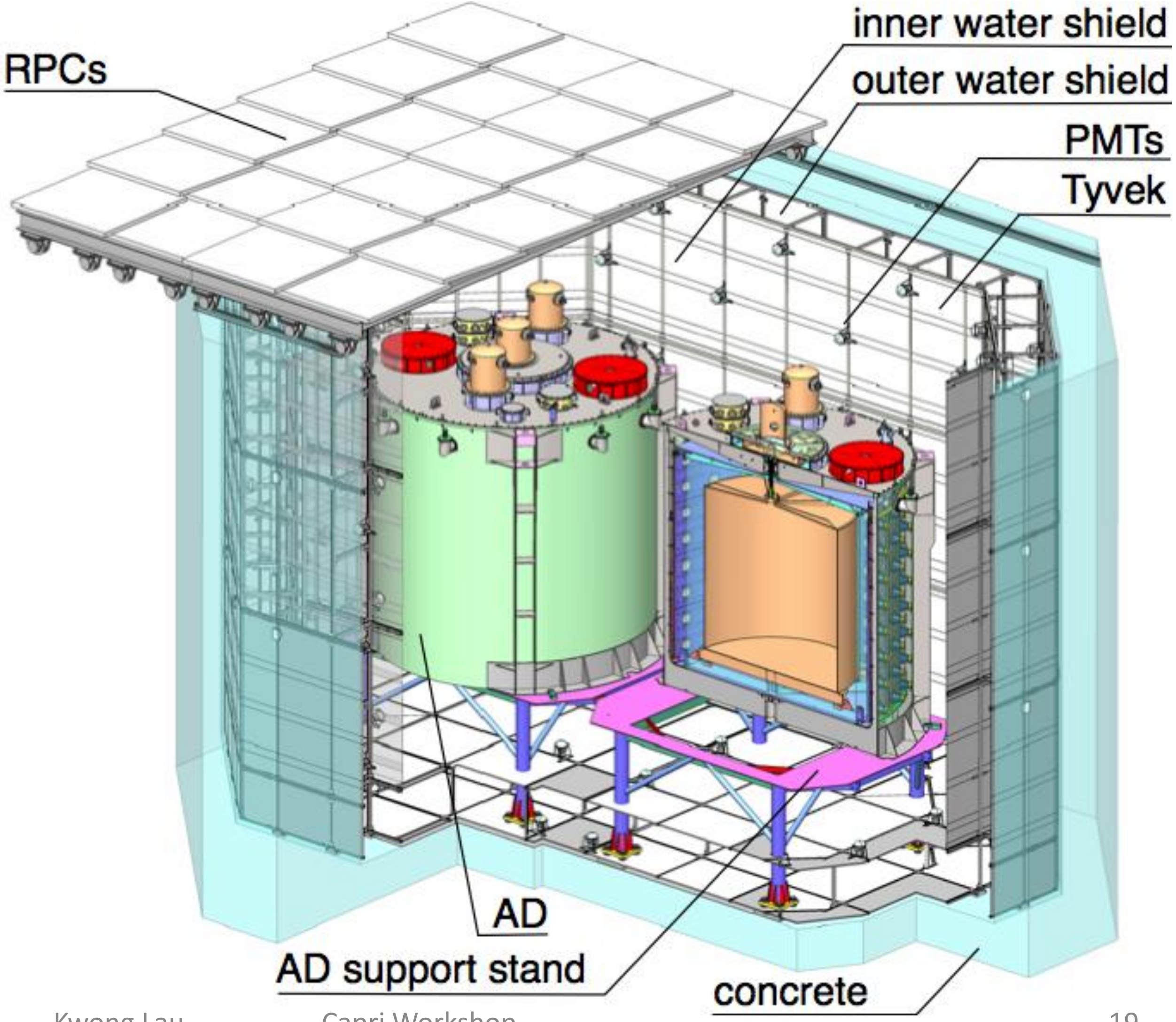


Prompt + Delayed coincidence provides distinctive signature

The Daya Bay Detector

ADs surrounded by > 2.5-meter thick two-section water shield and RPCs

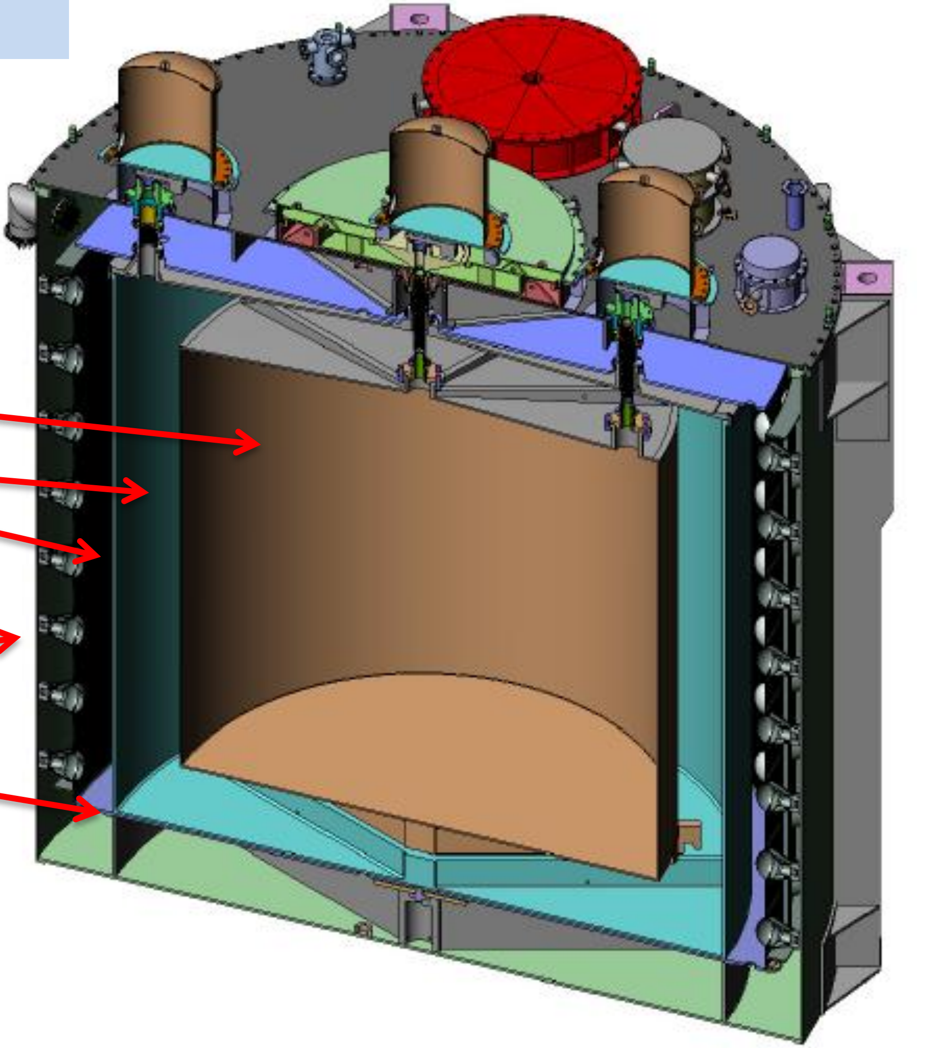
- Antineutrino detectors (ADs) are concentric acrylic tanks filled with liquid scintillator or mineral oil
- Inner and outer water shields are instrumented with
  - 288 8” PMTs in each near hall
  - 384 8” PMTs in Far Hall
- 4-layer RPC modules above pool
  - 54 modules in each near hall
  - 81 modules in Far Hall



Antineutrino Detectors

6 ‘functionally identical’ detectors:
Reduce systematic uncertainties

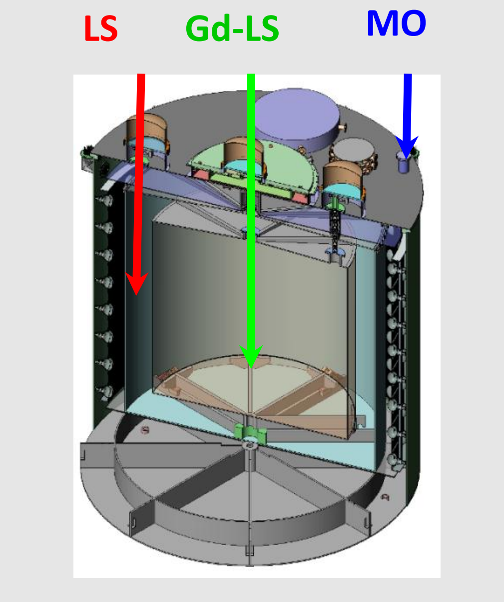
$$\frac{N_{\mathrm{f}}}{N_{\mathrm{n}}} = \left(\frac{N_{\mathrm{p,f}}}{N_{\mathrm{p,n}}}\right)\left(\frac{L_{\mathrm{n}}}{L_{\mathrm{f}}}\right)^2\left(\frac{\epsilon_{\mathrm{f}}}{\epsilon_{\mathrm{n}}}\right)\left[\frac{P_{\mathrm{sur}}(E,L_{\mathrm{f}})}{P_{\mathrm{sur}}(E,L_{\mathrm{n}})}\right]$$

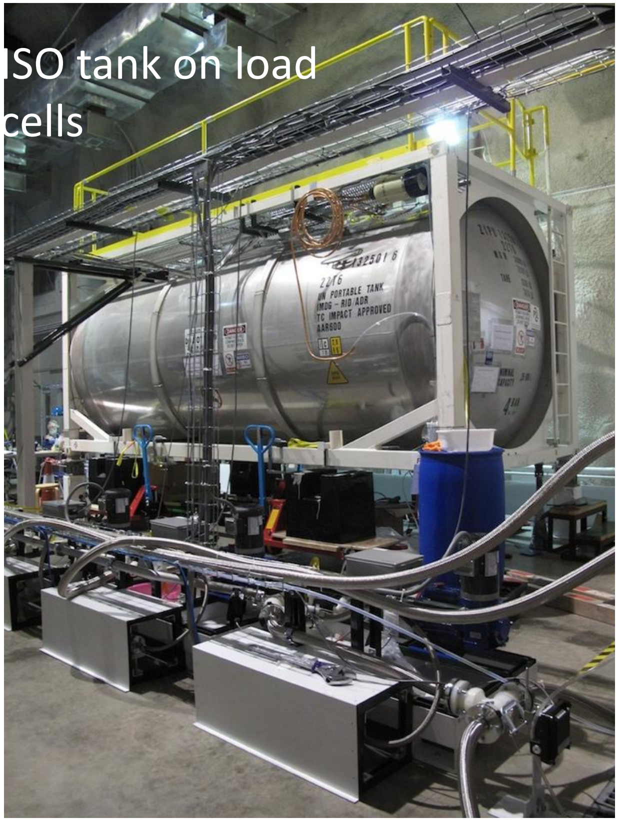


3 nested cylinders:
Inner: 20 tons Gd-doped LS (d=3m)
Mid: 20 tons LS (d=4m)
Outer: 40 tons mineral oil buffer (d=5m)

Each detector:
192 8-inch Photomultipliers
Reflectors at top/bottom of cylinder
Provides (7.5 / √E + 0.9)% energy resolution

Detector Filling

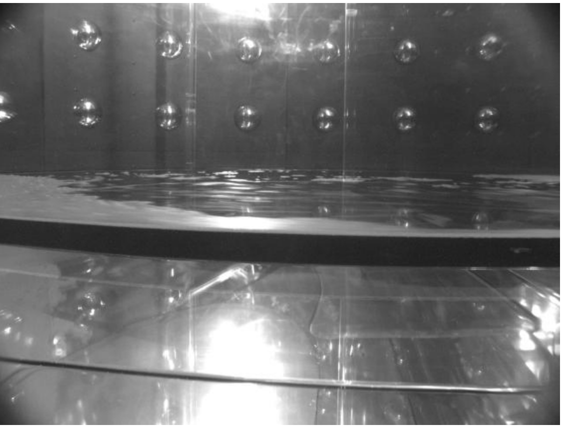



ISO tank on load cells

Detector target filled from GdLS in ISO tank.

Load cells measure 20 ton target mass to 3 kg (0.015%)

$$\frac{N_{\mathrm{f}}}{N_{\mathrm{n}}} = \boxed{\left(\frac{N_{\mathrm{p,f}}}{N_{\mathrm{p,n}}}\right)}\left(\frac{L_{\mathrm{n}}}{L_{\mathrm{f}}}\right)^2\left(\frac{\epsilon_{\mathrm{f}}}{\epsilon_{\mathrm{n}}}\right)\left[\frac{P_{\mathrm{sur}}(E,L_{\mathrm{f}})}{P_{\mathrm{sur}}(E,L_{\mathrm{n}})}\right]$$

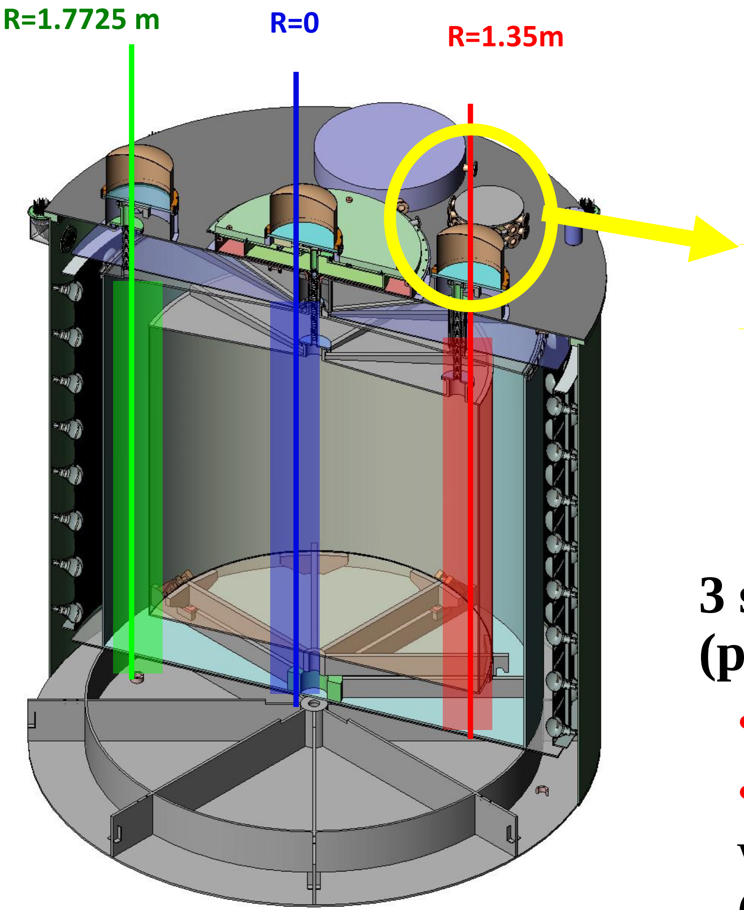


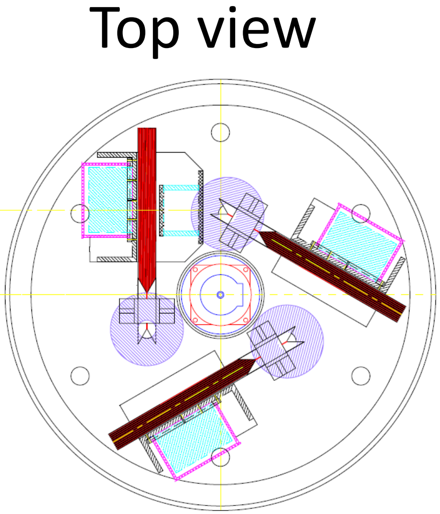
3 fluids filled simultaneously, with heights matched to minimize stress on acrylic vessels

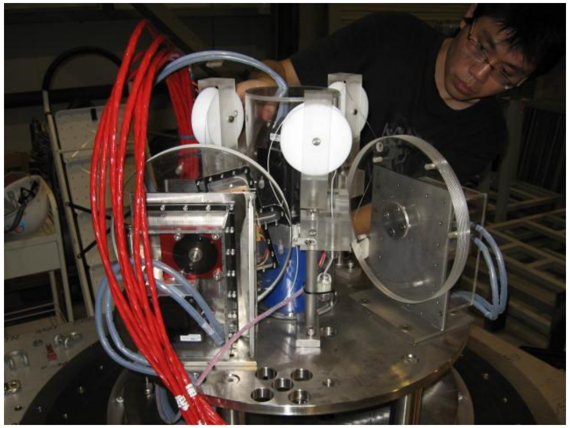
- **Gadolinium-doped Liquid Scintillator (GdLS)**
- **Liquid Scintillator (LS)**
- **Mineral Oil (MO)**

Automated Calibration System

3 Automated calibration 'robots' (ACUs) on each detector







Three axes: center, edge of target, middle of gamma catcher

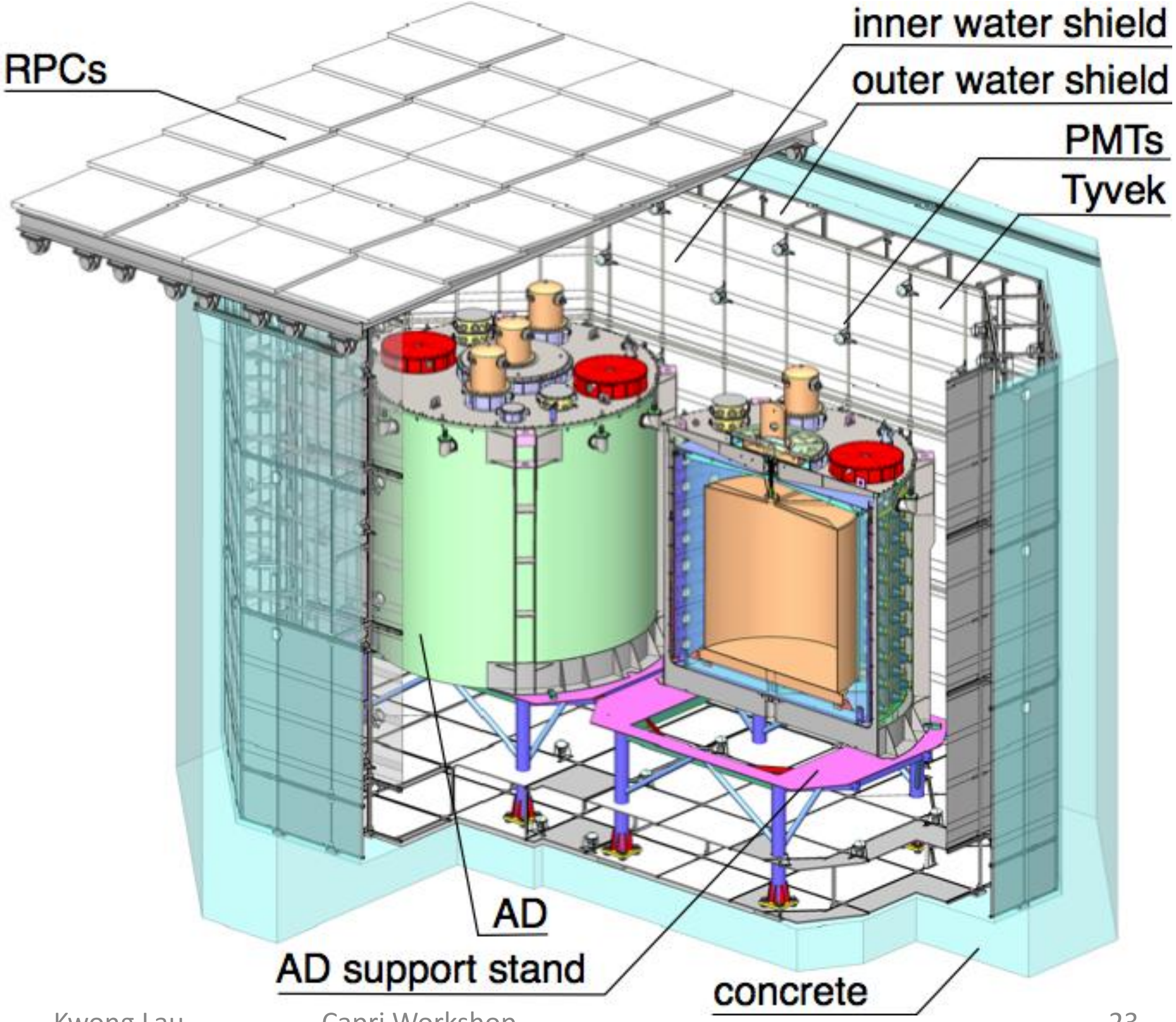
3 sources for each z axis on a turntable (position accuracy < 5 mm):

- 10 Hz ^{68}Ge (0 KE $e^+ = 2\times0.511$ MeV γ's)
- 0.5 Hz ^{241}Am-^{13}C neutron source (3.5 MeV n without γ) + 100 Hz ^{60}Co gamma source (1.173+1.332 MeV γ)
- LED diffuser ball (500 Hz) for T_0 and gain

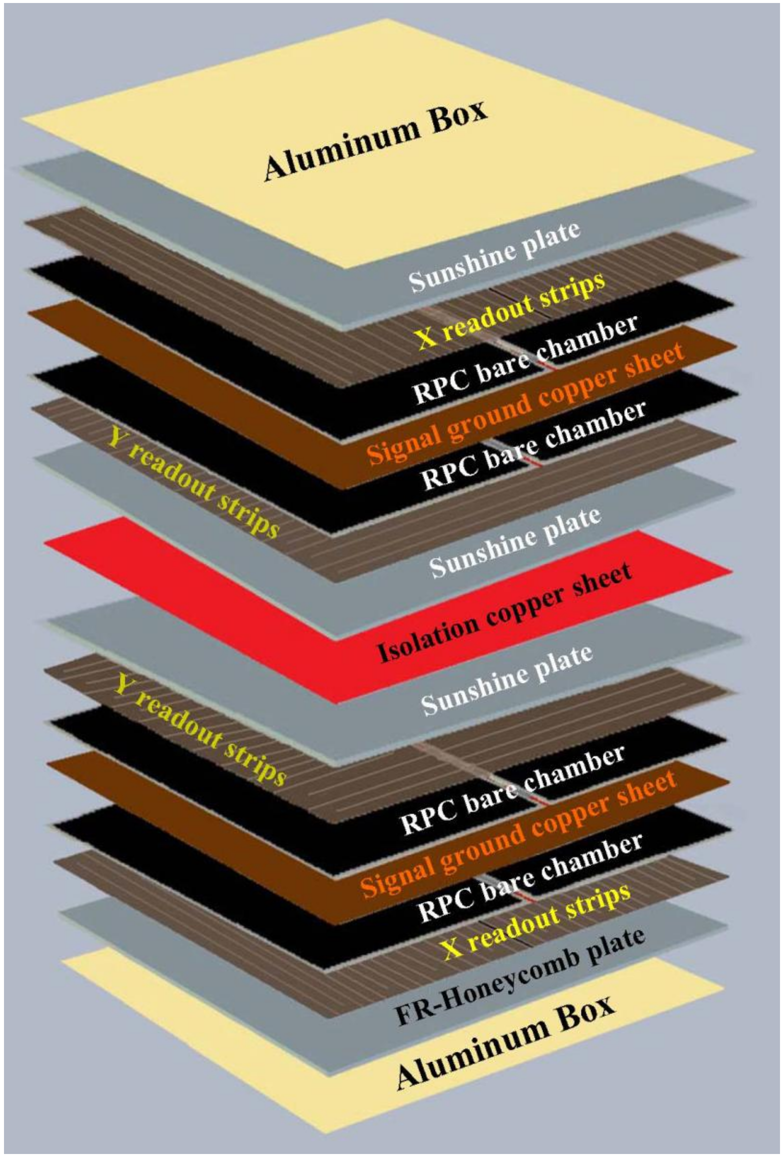
Muon Tagging System

Dual tagging systems: 2.5 meter thick two-section water shield and RPCs

- Outer layer of water veto (on sides and bottom) is 1m thick, inner layer >1.5m. Water extends 2.5m above ADs
  - 288 8” PMTs in each near hall
  - 384 8” PMTs in Far Hall
- 4-layer RPC modules above pool
  - 54 modules in each near hall
  - 81 modules in Far Hall
- Goal efficiency: > 99.5% with uncertainty <0.25%



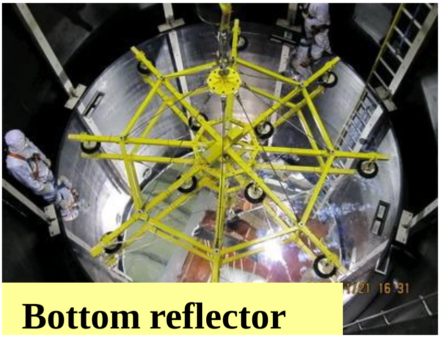
Daya Bay RPC Modules

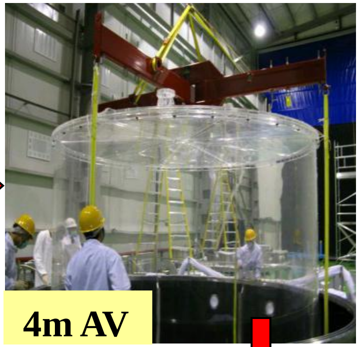


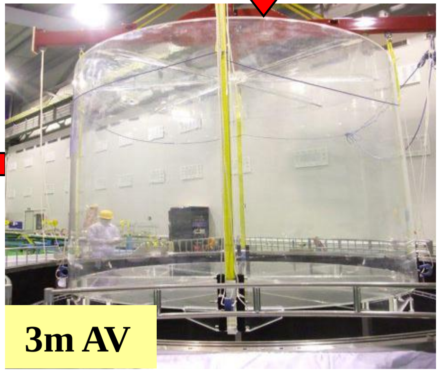
- The Daya Bay RPC Modules are 2 m x 2 m
- There are 4 layers of bare RPCs, each with 1 readout plane, inside an Al box
- There are 2 x and 2 y 25-cm wide strips per module
- The spatial resolution is about 8 cm per coordinate
- There are 54 modules each in EH1 and EH2, and 81 In EH3.
- The RPCs are triggered by having 3 out of 4 layers hit per module
- The muon detection efficiency based on RPCs alone is > 95%.

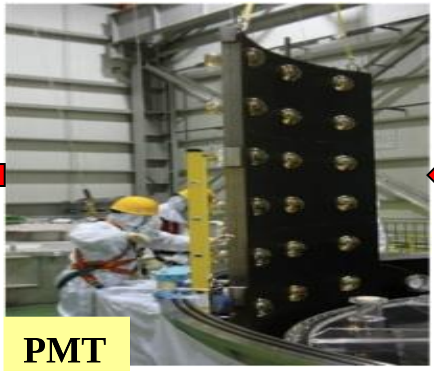
Detector Assembly

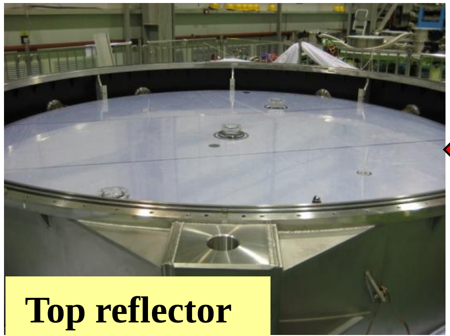

SSV


Bottom reflector


4m AV


3m AV


PMT


Top reflector

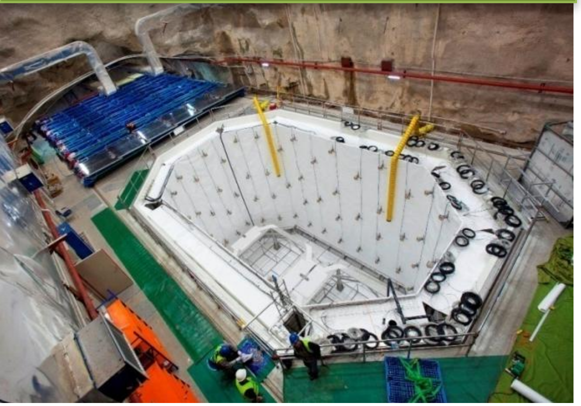

SSV lid


Leak check


ACU

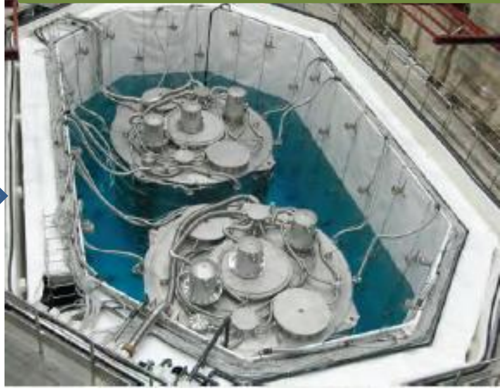
Hall 1 detector installation

EH1 pool installation

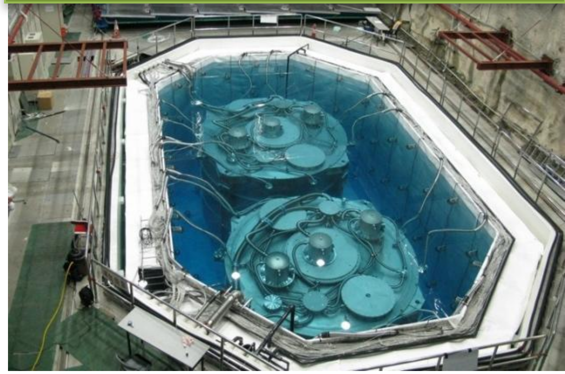


Filled AD installation

Pool filling



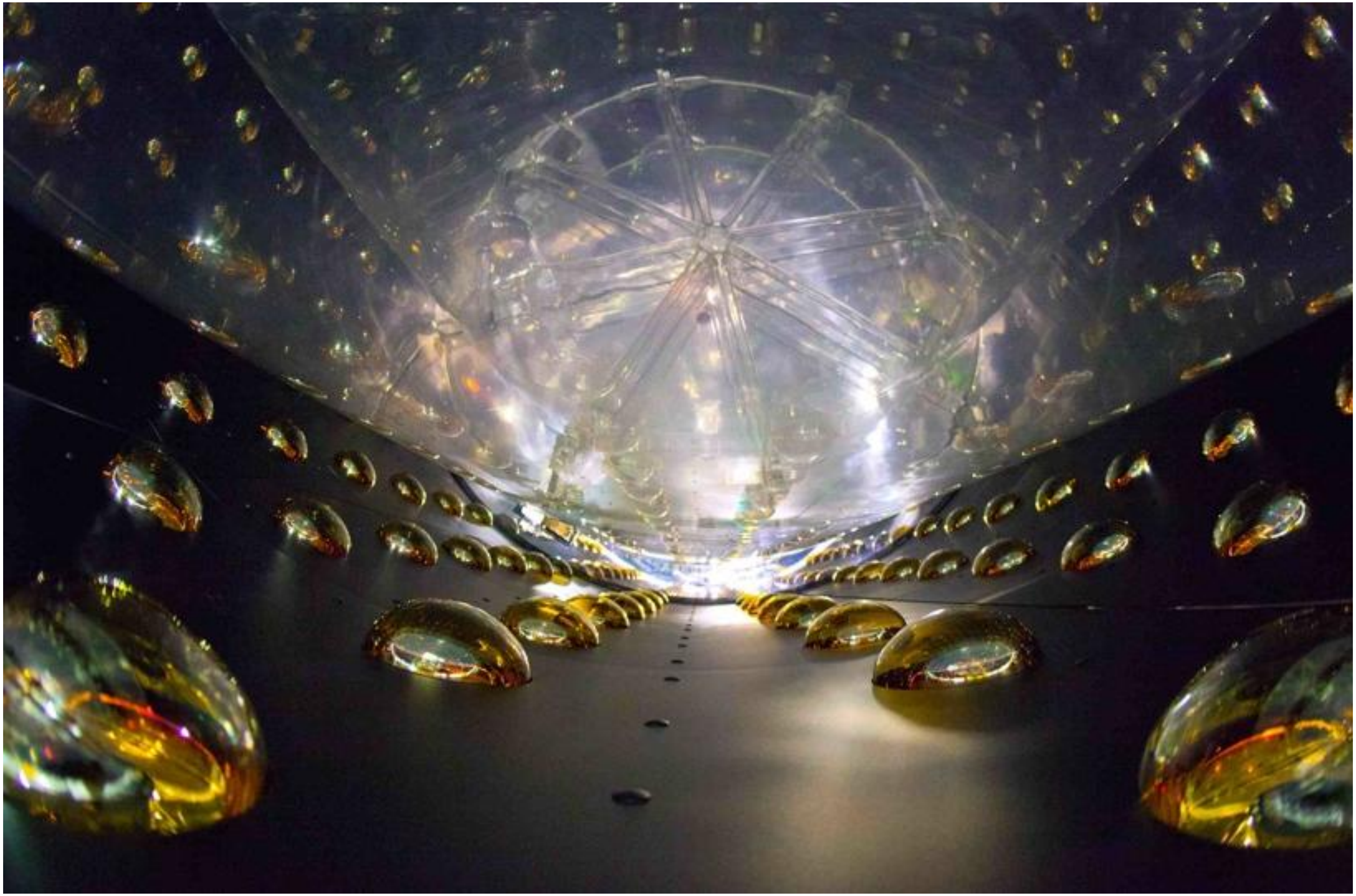
Filled Pool



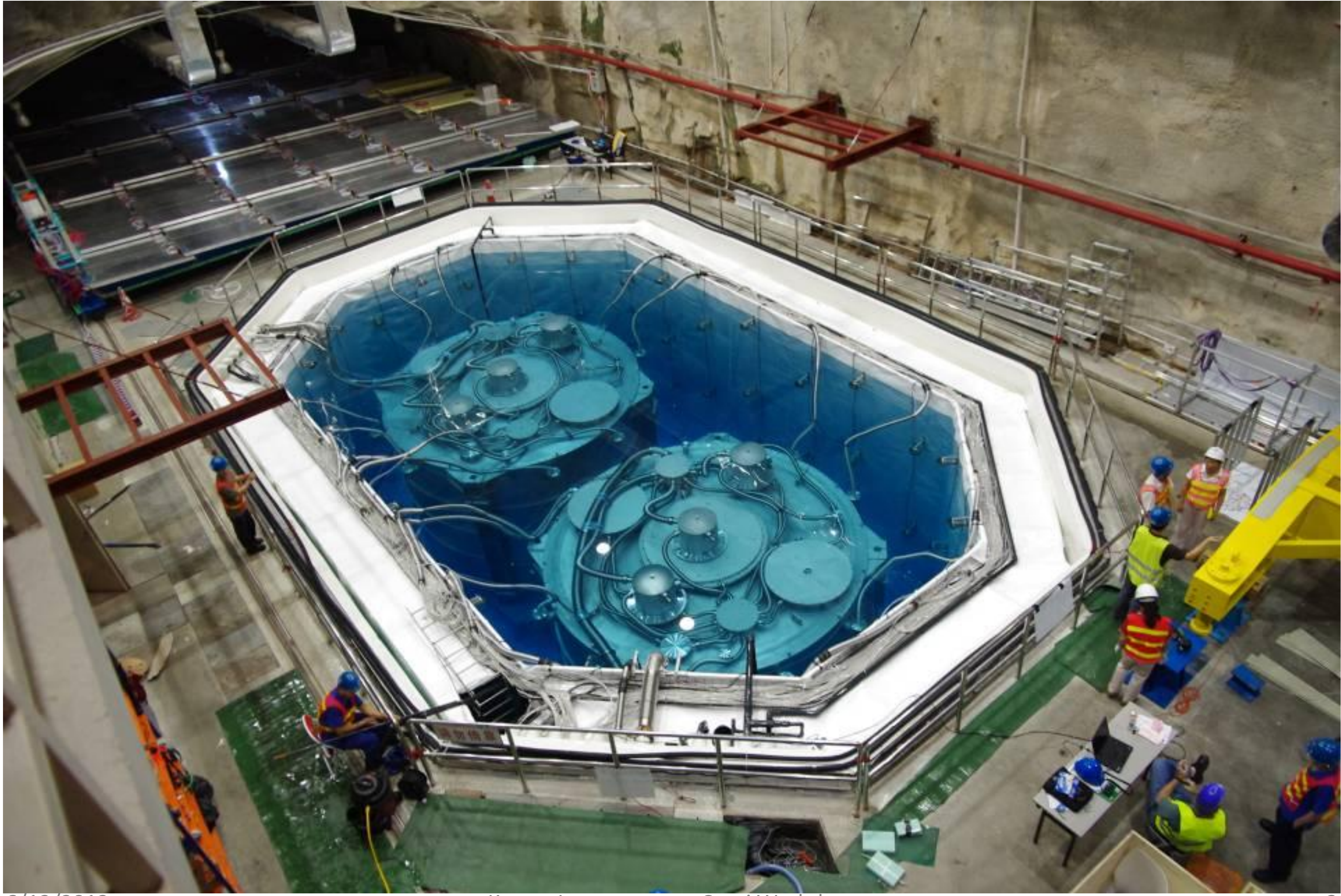
Pool cover installation

Covered with fully installed RPC detector

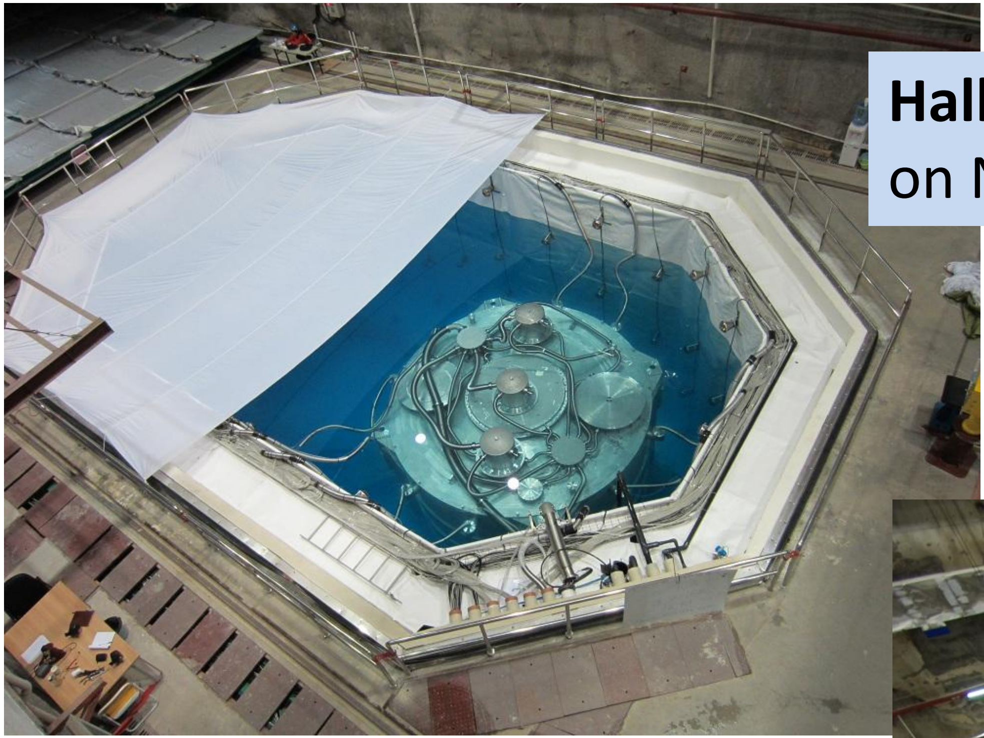
Interior of Antineutrino Detector



EH1: Pool Filled



Hall 2 and Hall 3



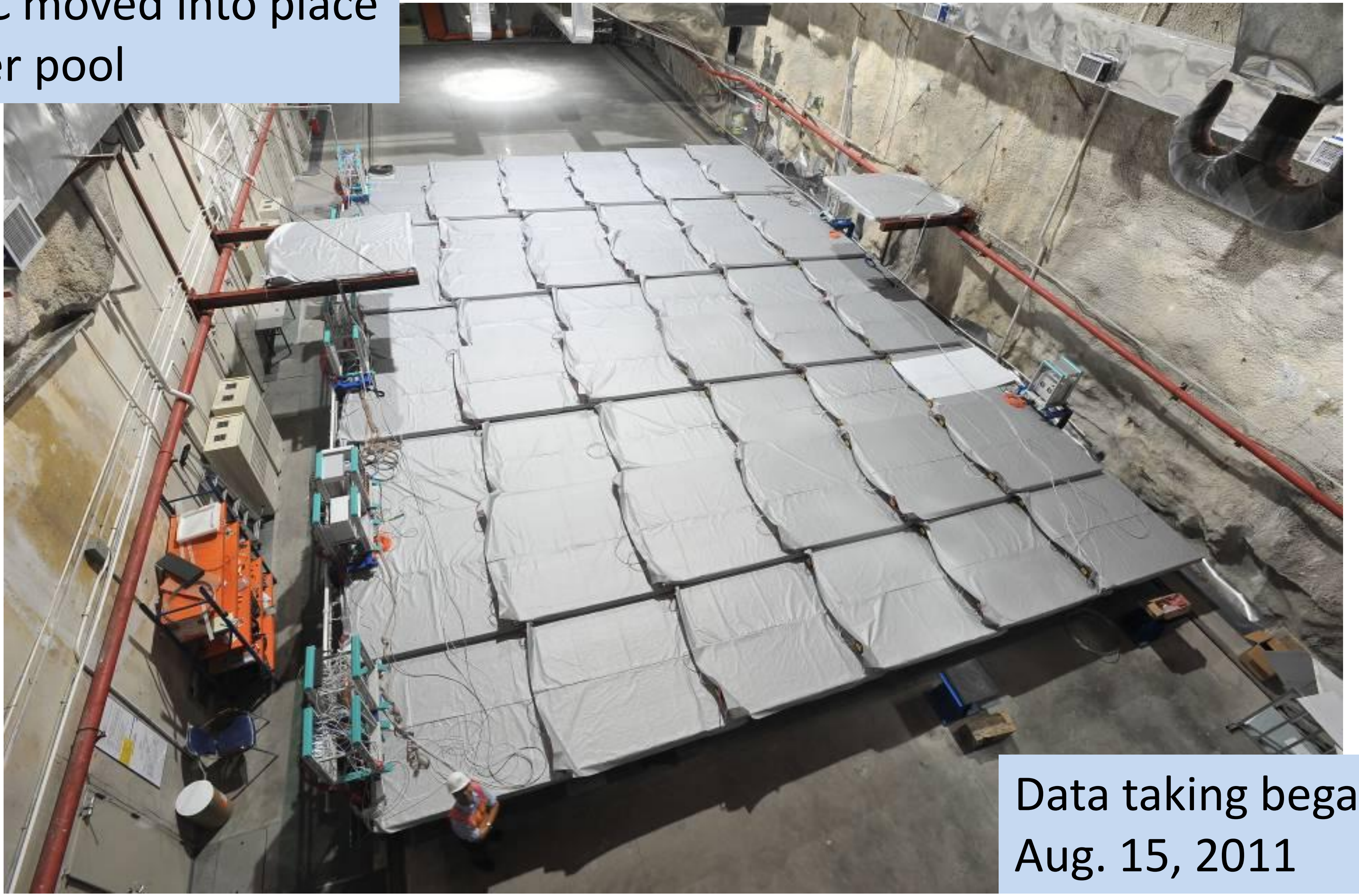
Hall 2: Began 1 AD operation on Nov. 5, 2011

Hall 3: Began 3 AD operation on Dec. 24, 2011

2 more ADs still in assembly; installation planned for Summer 2012

Hall 1: Completed

RPC moved into place over pool



Data taking began Aug. 15, 2011

Data acquisition and analysis

Antineutrino interactions are selected based on their characteristic time sequence of a prompt signal followed by delayed energetic neutron capture signal by Gadolinium. Relative detection efficiencies are known to high precision via calibration and Monte Carlo simulation.

Data Period

A. Two Detector Comparison: arXiv:1202:6181

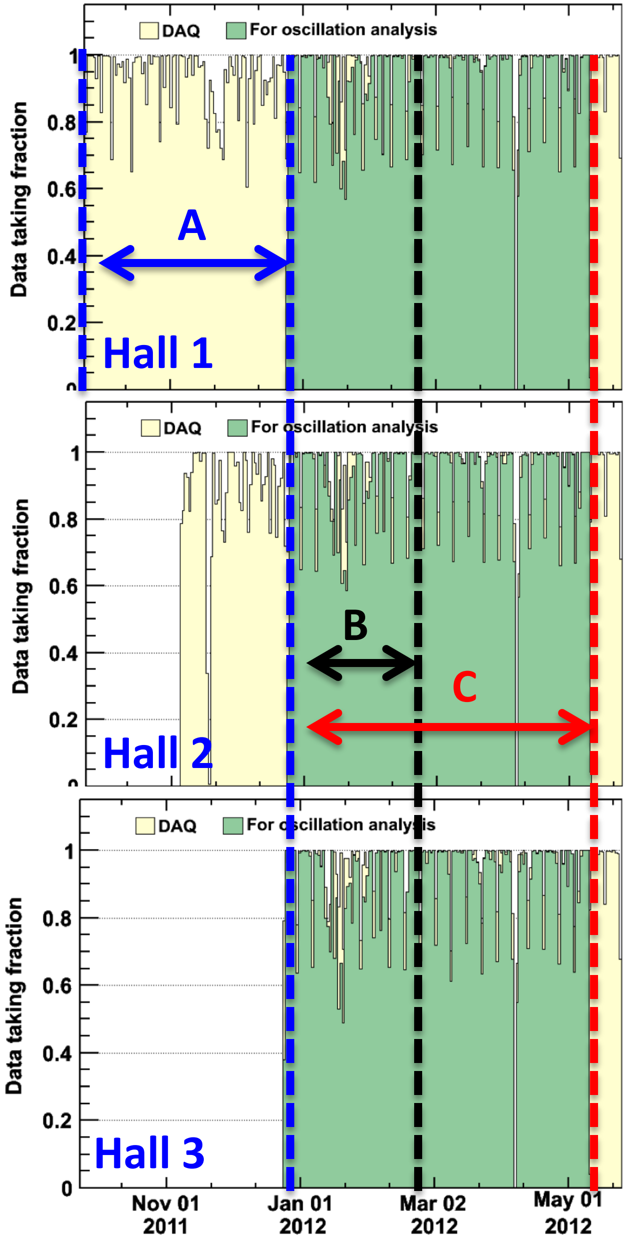
- Sep. 23, 2011 – Dec. 23, 2011
- Side-by-side comparison of 2 detectors in Hall 1
- Demonstrated detector systematics better than requirements.
- To be published in Nucl. Inst. and Meth.

B. First Oscillation Result: arXiv:1203:1669

- Dec. 24, 2011 – Feb. 17, 2012
- All 3 halls (6 ADs) operating
- First observation of $\bar{\nu}_e$ disappearance
- Phys. Rev. Lett. **108**, 171803 (2012)

C. This Update:

- Dec. 24, 2011 – May 11, 2012
- More than 2.5x the previous data set



Antineutrino IBD Event Selection

Use IBD Prompt + Delayed correlated signal to select antineutrinos

Selection:

- Reject Flashers
- Prompt Positron: 0.7 MeV < E_p < 12 MeV
- Delayed Neutron: 6.0 MeV < E_d < 12 MeV
- Capture time: 1 μs < Δt < 200 μs
- Muon Veto:
  - Pool Muon: Reject 0.6ms
  - AD Muon (>20 MeV): Reject 1ms
  - AD Shower Muon (>2.5GeV): Reject 1s
- Multiplicity:

  No other signal > 0.7 MeV
  in ±200 μs of IBD.

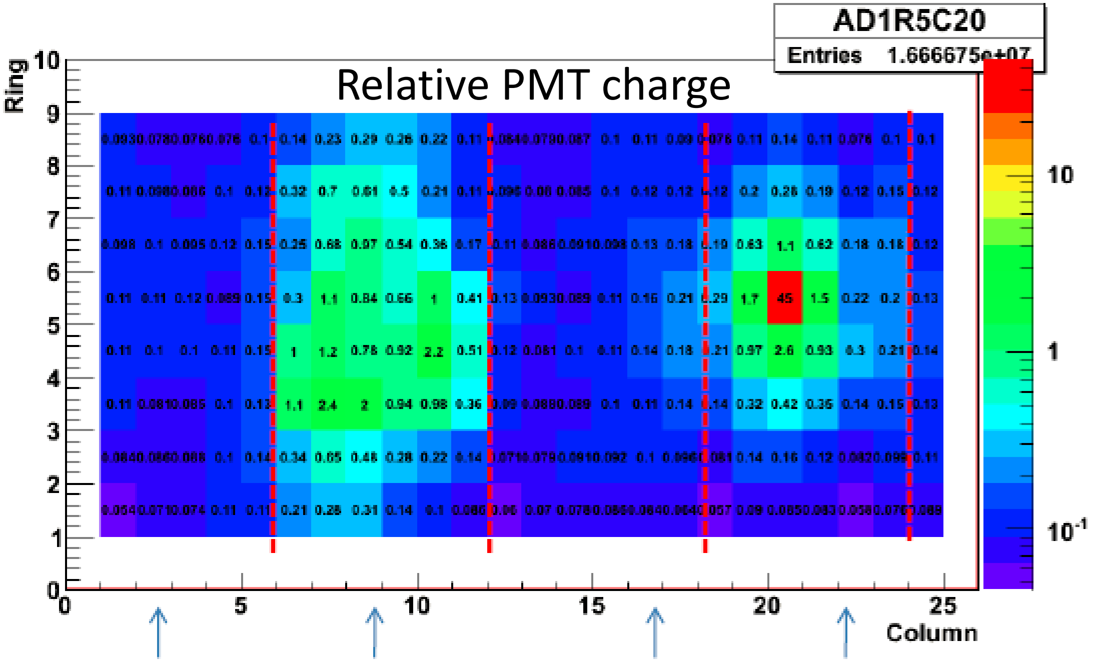
Selection driven by uncertainty in relative detector efficiency

$$\frac{N_\mathrm{f}}{N_\mathrm{n}} = \left(\frac{N_\mathrm{p,f}}{N_\mathrm{p,n}}\right)\left(\frac{L_\mathrm{n}}{L_\mathrm{f}}\right)^2\left(\frac{\epsilon_\mathrm{f}}{\epsilon_\mathrm{n}}\right)\left[\frac{P_\mathrm{sur}(E,L_\mathrm{f})}{P_\mathrm{sur}(E,L_\mathrm{n})}\right]$$

PMT Light Emission (Flashing)

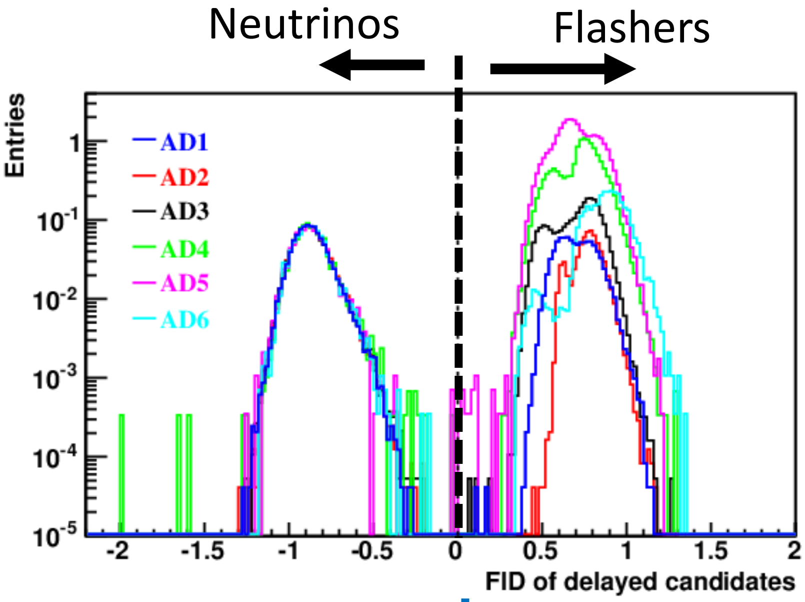
Flashing PMTs:

- Instrumental background from ~5% of PMTS
- ‘Shines’ light to opposite side of detector
- Easily discriminated from normal signals



Quadrant 4 Quadrant 3 Quadrant 2 Quadrant 1

(contains ‘hottest’ PMT)



↓

$$\mathrm{FID} = \log_{10}\left[\left(\frac{\text{Quadrant}}{1.0}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\text{MaxQ}}{0.45}\right)^2\right] < 0$$

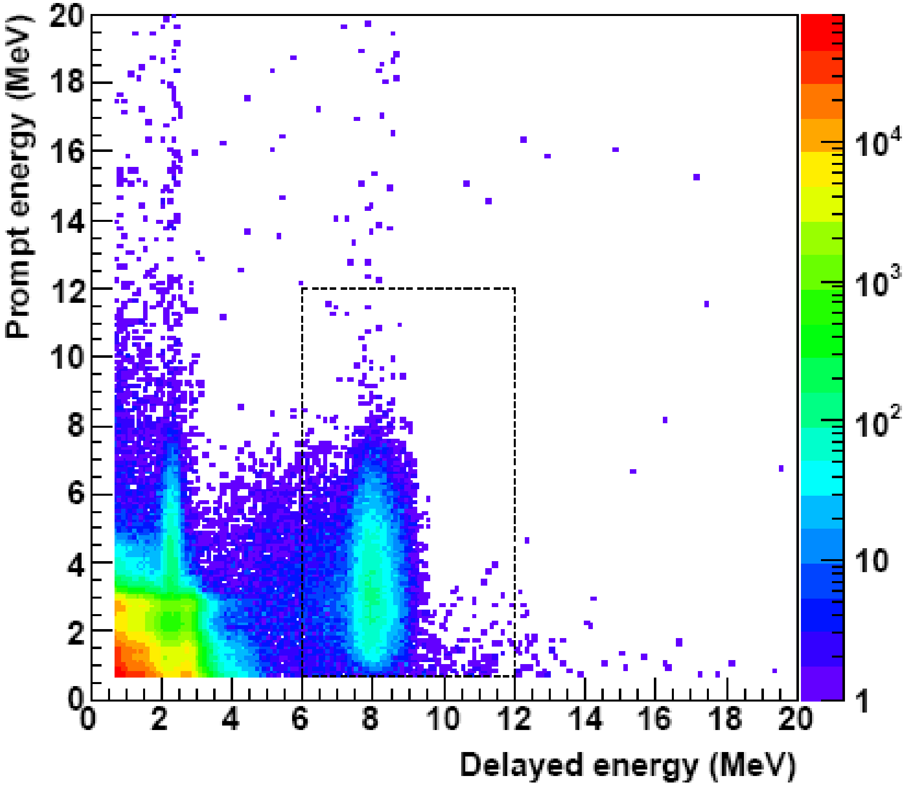
Quadrant = Q3/(Q2+Q4)

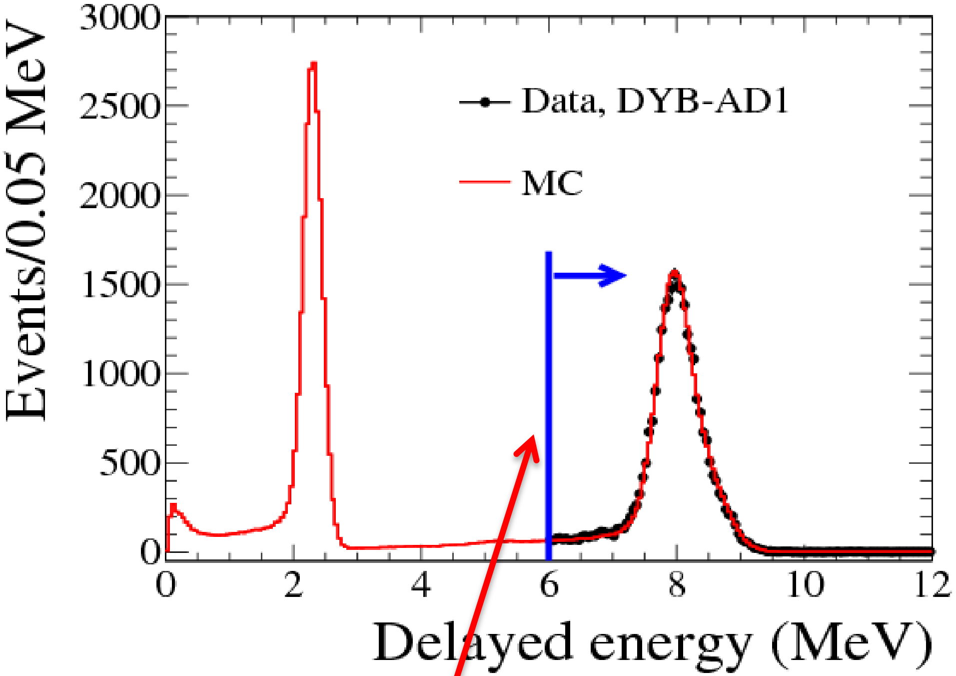
MaxQ = maxQ/sumQ

Inefficiency to antineutrinos signal:
0.024% ± 0.006%(stat)
Contamination: < 0.01%

Prompt/Delayed Energy

Clear separation of antineutrino events from most other signals

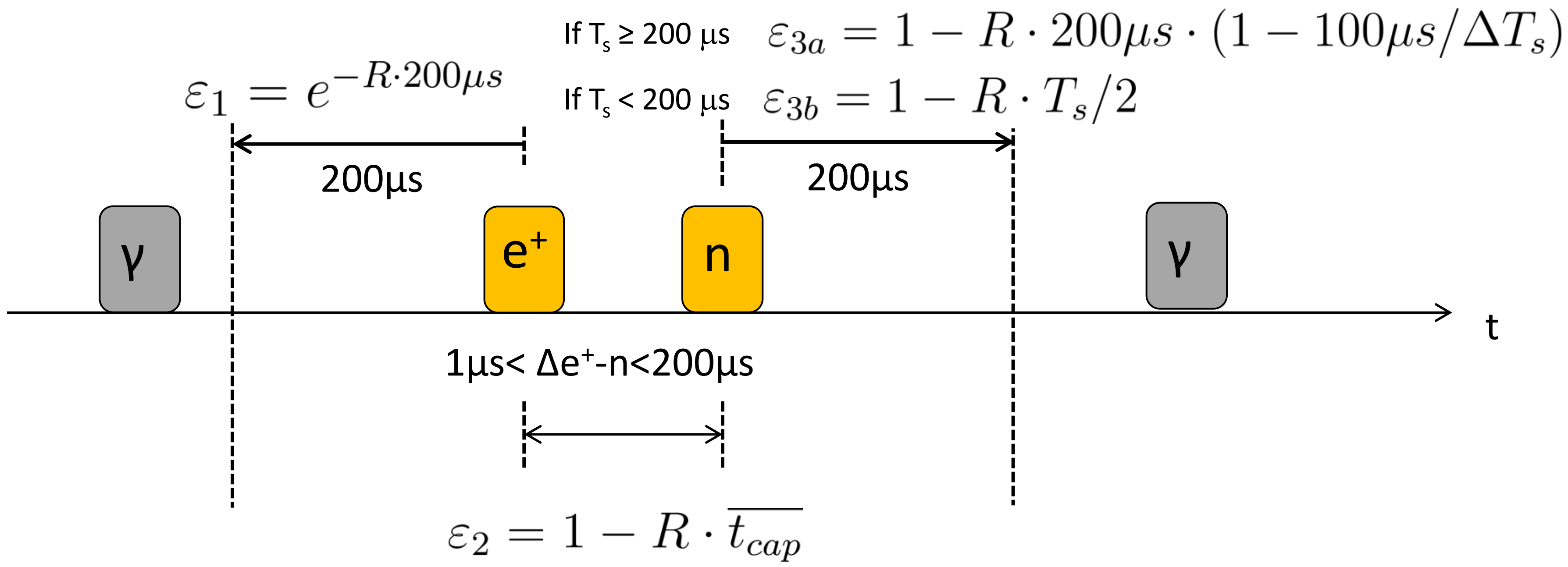




Uncertainty in relative E_d efficiency (0.12%) between detectors is largest systematic.

Multiplicity

Ensure exactly one prompt-delayed coincidence



If $T_s \geq 200\ \mu s$ $$\varepsilon_{3a} = 1 - R \cdot 200\mu s \cdot (1 - 100\mu s/\Delta T_s)$$

If $T_s < 200\ \mu s$ $$\varepsilon_{3b} = 1 - R \cdot T_s/2$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = e^{-R \cdot 200\mu s}$$

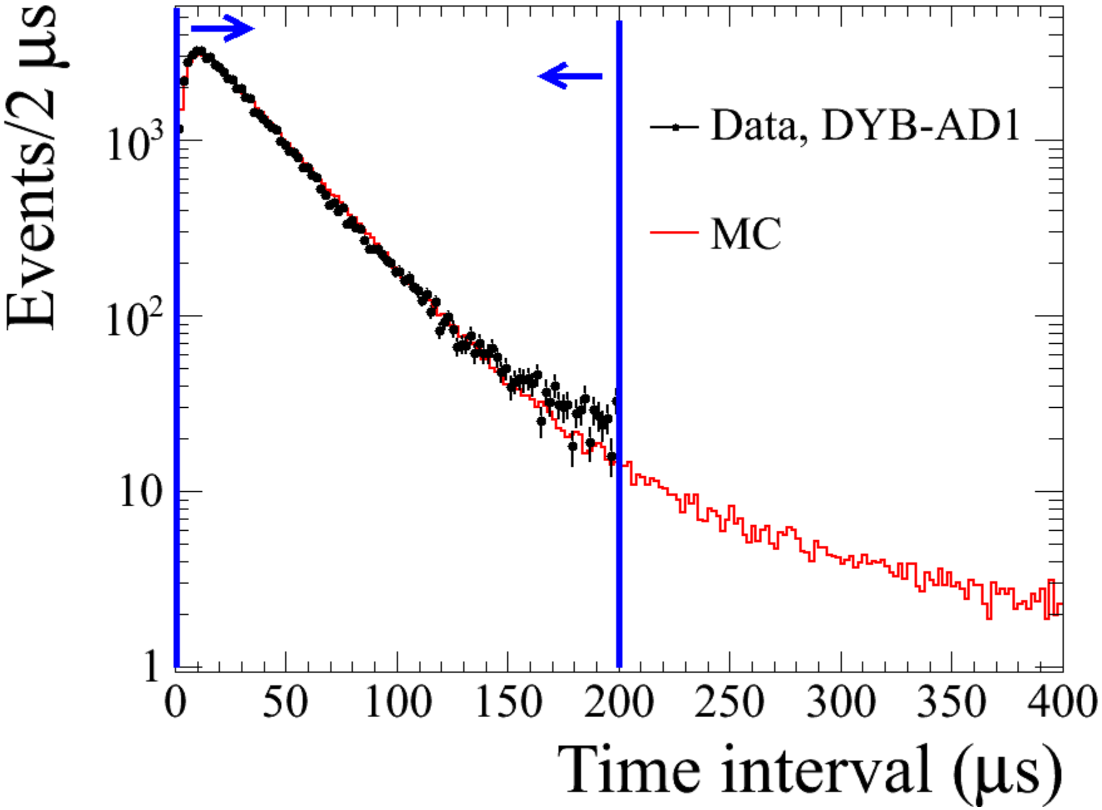
$$\varepsilon_2 = 1 - R \cdot \overline{t_{cap}}$$

Uncorrelated background and IBD signals result in ambiguous prompt, delayed signals.

-> Reject all IBD with >2 triggers above 0.7 MeV in -200μs to +200μs.
Introduces ~2.5% IBD inefficiency, with negligible uncertainty

Capture Time

Consistent IBD capture time measured in all detectors



Relative detector efficiency estimated within 0.02% by considering possible variations in Gd concentration.

Simulation contains no background (deviates from data at >150 μs)

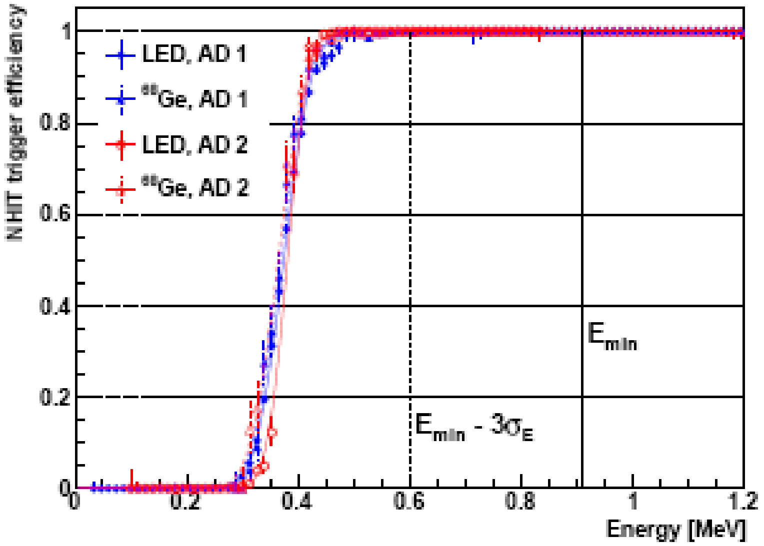
Trigger Performance

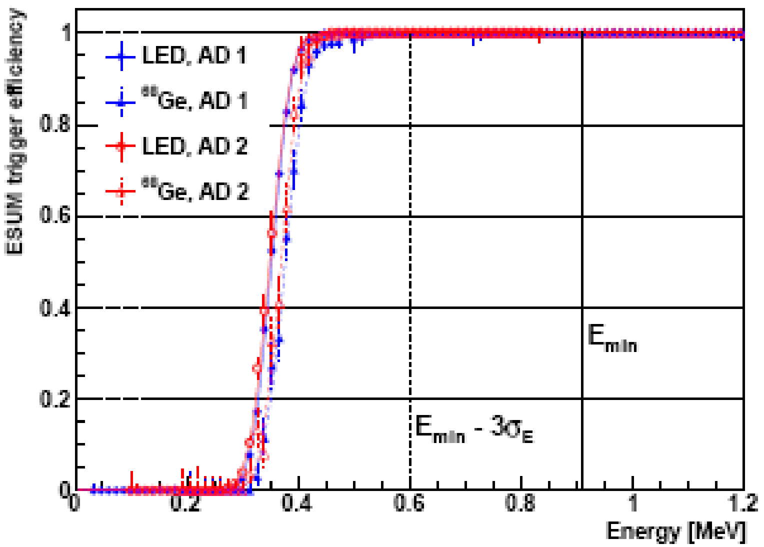
Trigger Thresholds:

- AD: >45 PMTs (digital trigger)
  >0.4 MeV (analog trigger)
- Inner Water Veto: > 6 PMTs
- Outer Water Veto: >7 PMTs
- RPC: 3/4 layers in module

Trigger Efficiency:

- No measureable inefficiency >0.7 MeV
- Minimum energy expected for prompt antineutrino signal is ~0.9 MeV.

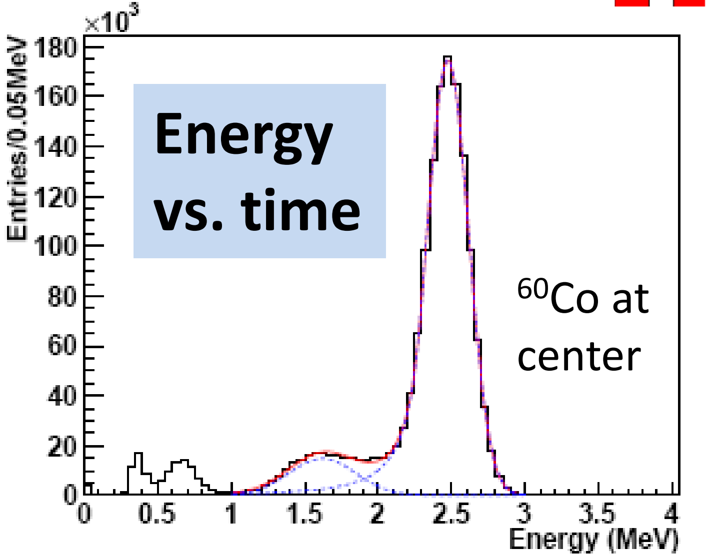




Calibration

Calibration driven by uncertainty in relative detector efficiency

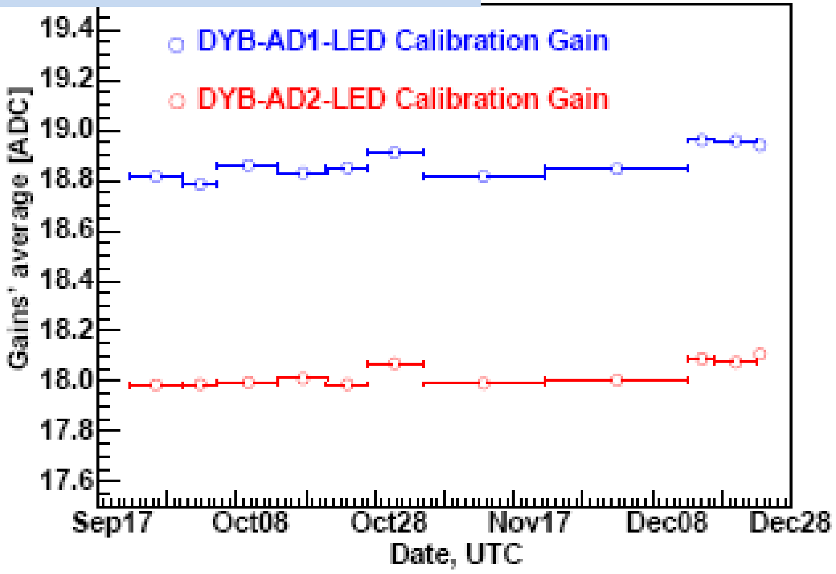
$$\frac{N_\mathrm{f}}{N_\mathrm{n}} = \left(\frac{N_\mathrm{p,f}}{N_\mathrm{p,n}}\right)\left(\frac{L_\mathrm{n}}{L_\mathrm{f}}\right)^2\left(\frac{\epsilon_\mathrm{f}}{\epsilon_\mathrm{n}}\right)\left[\frac{P_\mathrm{sur}(E,L_\mathrm{f})}{P_\mathrm{sur}(E,L_\mathrm{n})}\right]$$

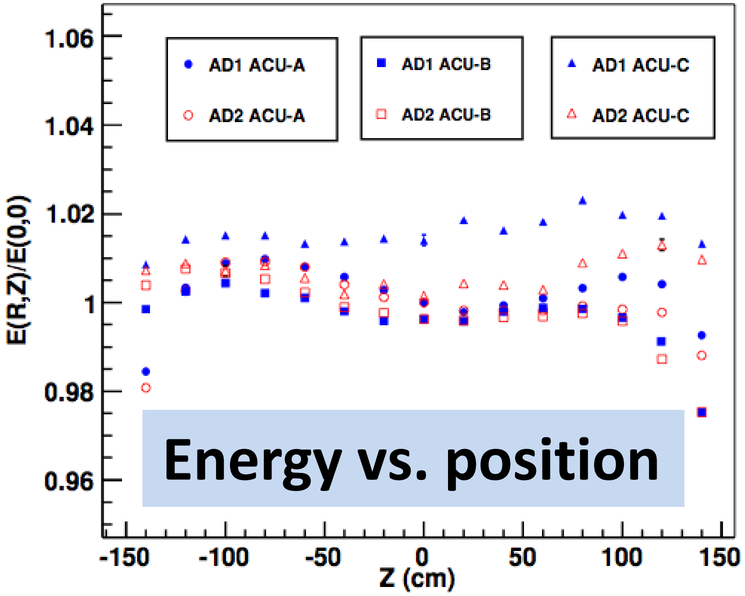


Energy vs. time

^{60}Co at center

PMT gain vs. time





Energy vs. position

Background

Background rates are determined from data whenever possible or from data and simulation.

Singles Spectrum

Uncorrelated signals dominated by low-energy radioactivity

Measured Rates:

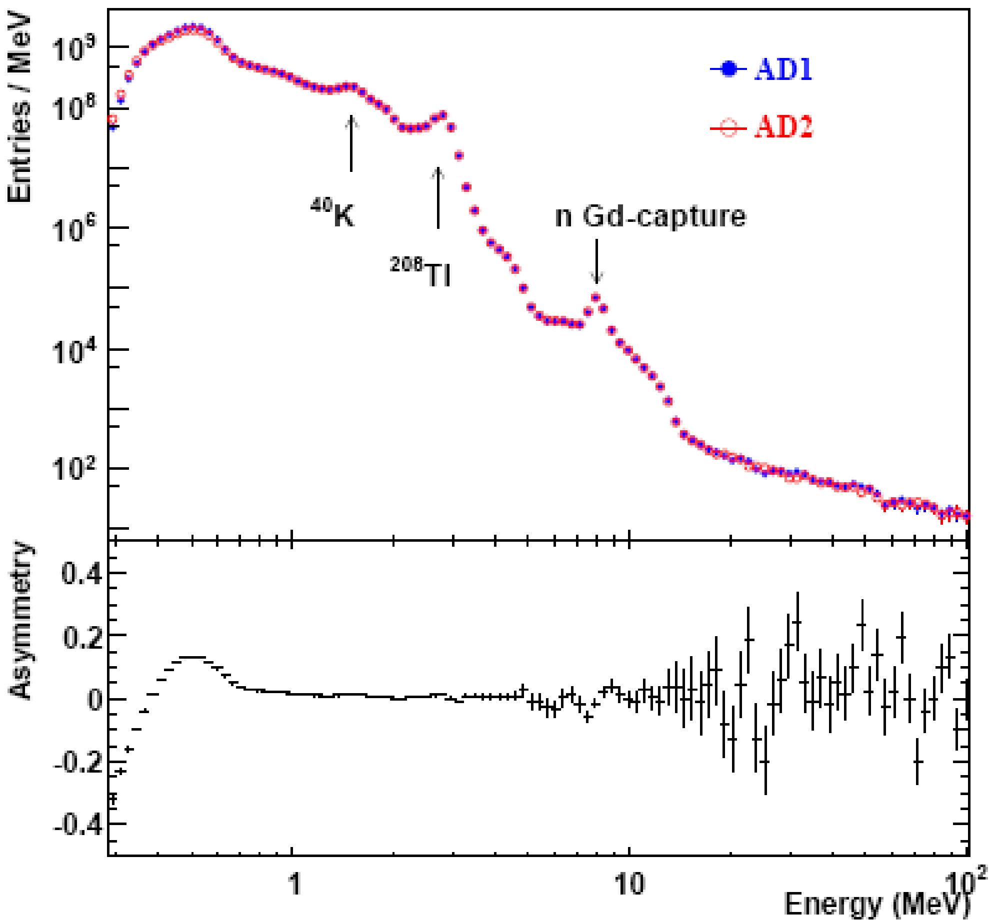
~65 Hz in each detector (>0.7 MeV)

Sources:

Stainless Steel: U/Th chains

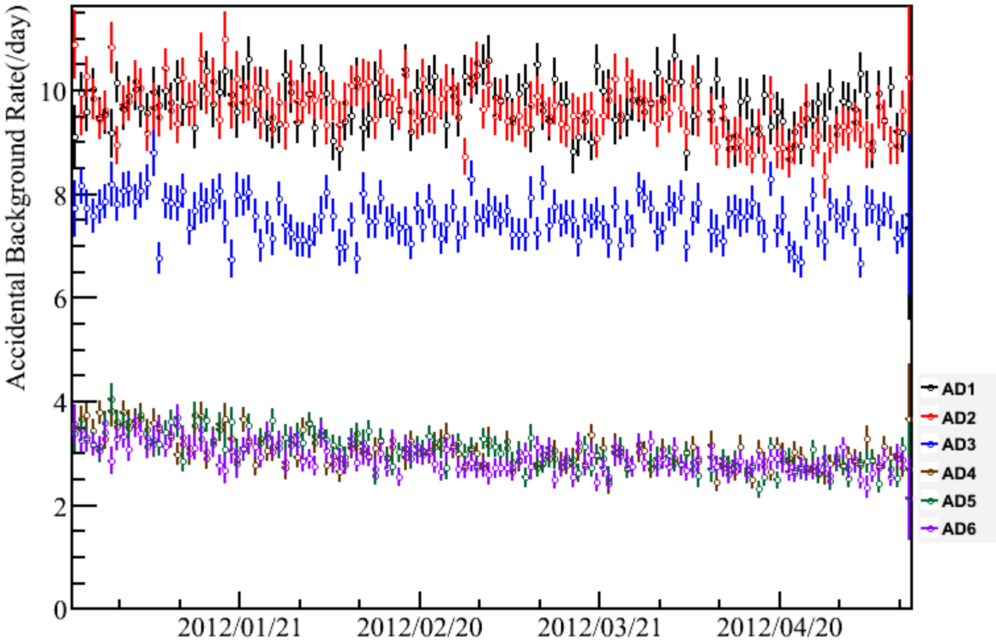
PMTs: ^{40}K, U/Th chains

Scintillator: Radon/U/Th chains



Accidental Background

- Calculation:
  - Random coincidence of neutron-like singles and prompt signals
- Cross check:
  - Prompt-delayed distance distribution. Check the fraction of prompt-delayed with distance >2m.



Accidental background rates (per day), muon veto and multiplicity cut eff corrected

	AD1	AD2	AD3	AD4	AD5	AD6
Accidentals (per day)	9.73±0.10	9.61±0.10	7.55±0.08	3.05±0.04	3.04±0.04	2.93±0.03

Fast neutron Background

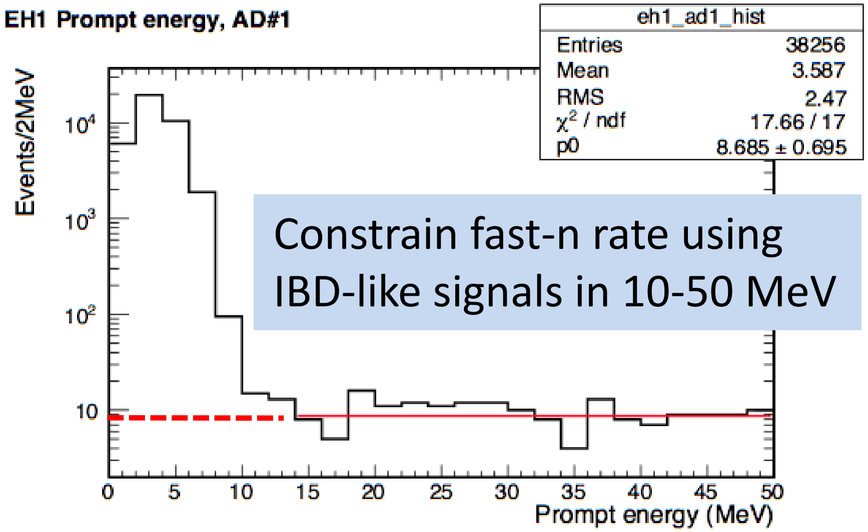
Fast Neutrons:

Energetic neutrons produced by cosmic rays (inside and outside of muon veto system)

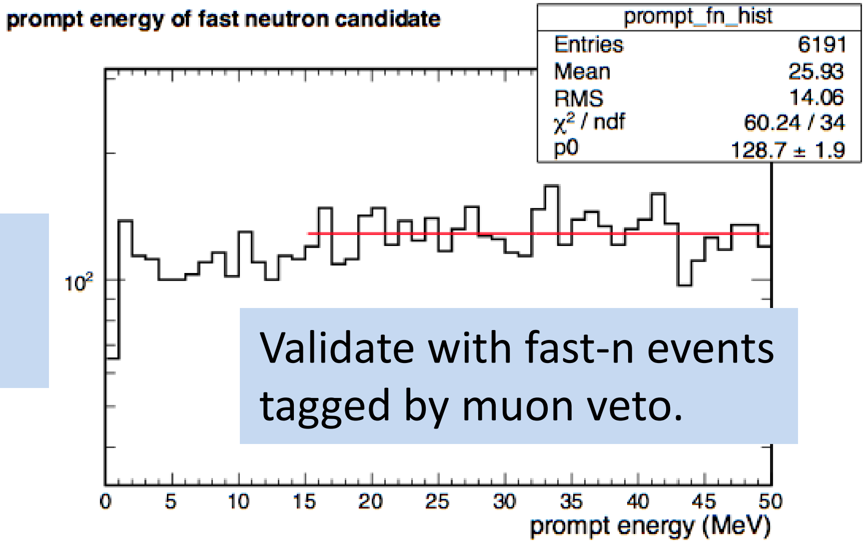
Mimics antineutrino (IBD) signal:

- Prompt: Neutron collides/stops in target
- Delayed: Neutron captures on Gd

Background uncertainties are 0.3% (0.2%) in far (near) halls.



Constrain fast-n rate using IBD-like signals in 10-50 MeV



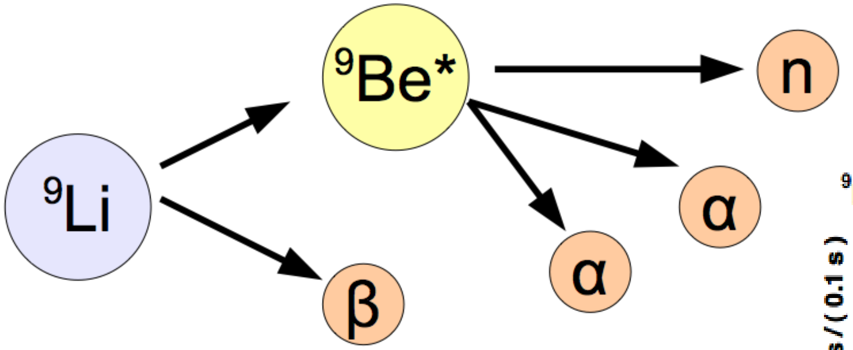
Validate with fast-n events tagged by muon veto.

β-n decay Background

- Generated by cosmic rays
- Long-lived
- Mimic antineutrino signal
- Estimate ^{9}Li rate using time-correlation with muon

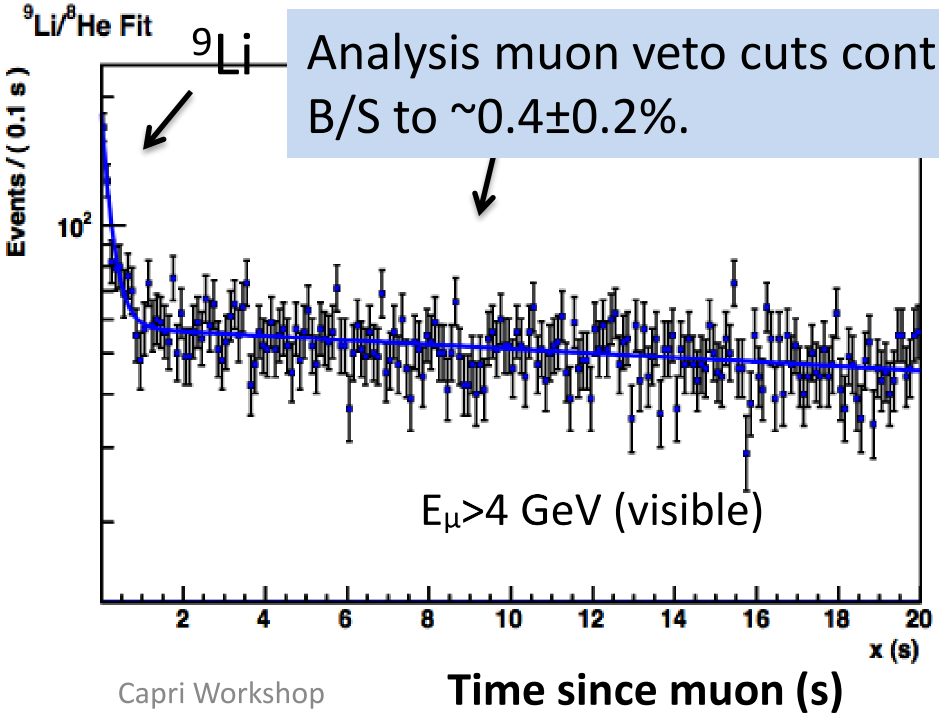
β-n decay:

- Prompt: β-decay
- Delayed: neutron capture



^{9}Li: $\tau_{1/2}$ = 178 ms, Q = 13.6 MeV

^{8}He: $\tau_{1/2}$ = 119 ms, Q = 10.6 MeV



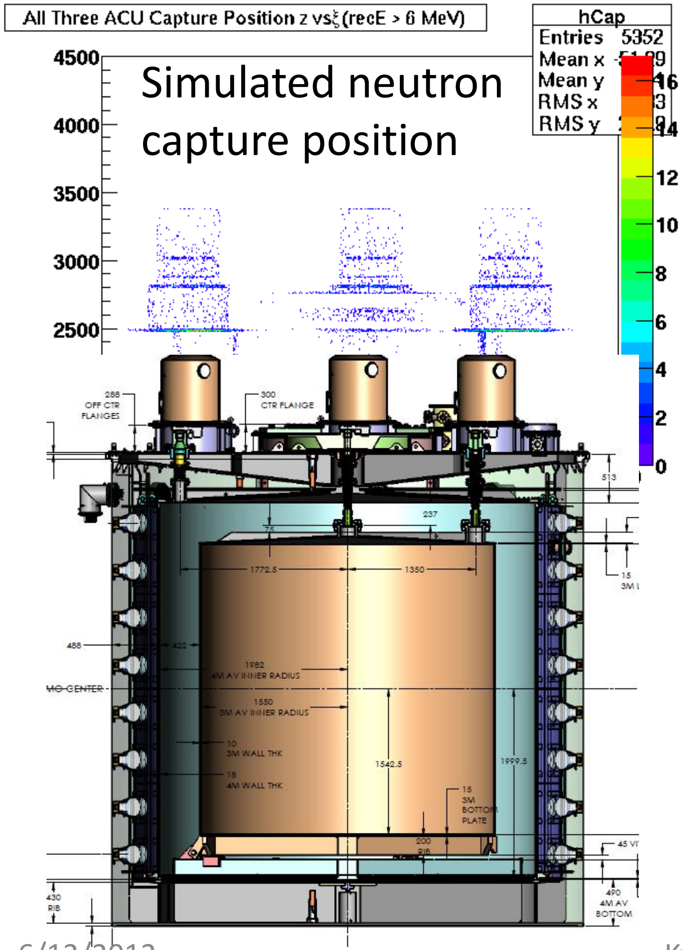
Analysis muon veto cuts control B/S to ~0.4±0.2%.

E_μ>4 GeV (visible)

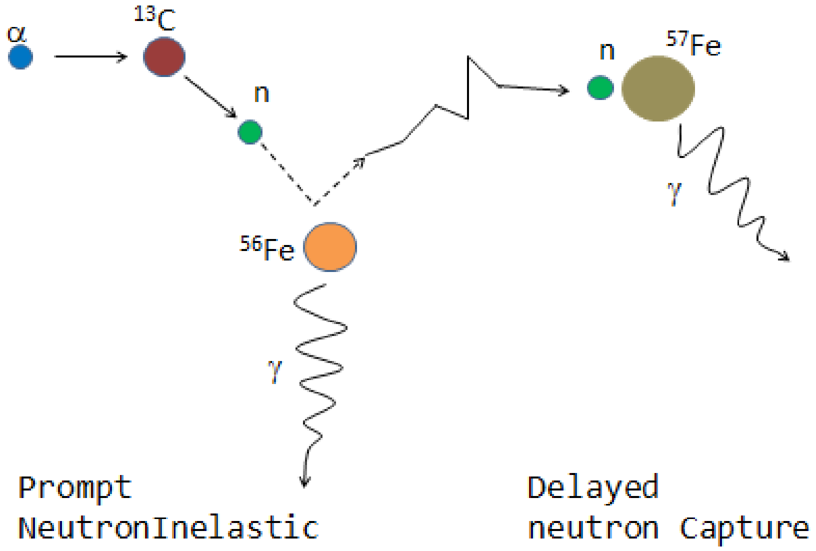
Time since muon (s)

Background: ^{241}Am-^{13}C neutrons

Weak (0.5Hz) neutron source in ACU can mimic IBD via inelastic scattering and capture on iron.



Simulated neutron capture position



Prompt NeutronInelastic

Delayed neutron Capture

Constrain far site B/S to 0.3 ± 0.3%:

- Measure uncorrelated gamma rays from ACU in data
- Estimate ratio of correlated/uncorrelated rate using simulation
- Assume 100% uncertainty from simulation

Summary of Backgrounds

	Near Halls		Far Hall	
	B/S %	$\sigma_{B/S}$ %	**B/S** %	$\sigma_{B/S}$ %
Accidentals	1.5	0.02	4.0	0.05
Fast neutrons	0.12	0.05	0.07	0.03
^{9}Li/^{8}He	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
^{241}Am-^{13}C	0.03	0.03	0.3	0.3
^{13}C(α, n)^{16}O	0.01	0.006	0.05	0.03

Total backgrounds are 5% (2%) in far (near) halls.

Result

The efficiency-corrected background-subtracted yields at the far hall are compared to predictions from those of near halls. A 6.0 % deficit at the far site was observed. Our analysis with the increased statistics (2.5 X) showed that θ_{13} is large and consistent with our RPL result.

Data Set Summary

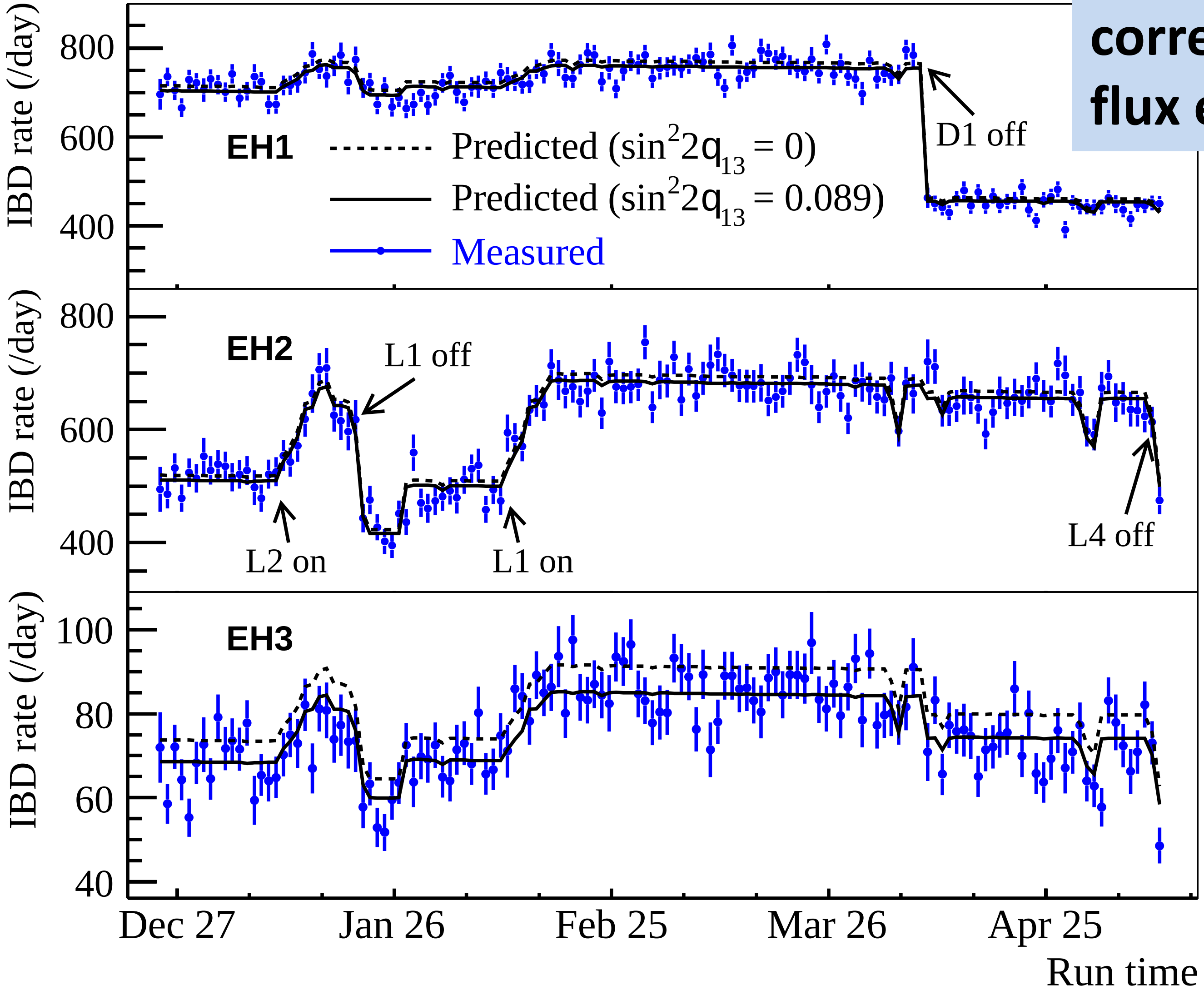
> 200k antineutrino interactions!

	AD1	AD2	AD3	AD4	AD5	AD6
Antineutrino candidates	69121	69714	66473	9788	9669	9452
DAQ live time (day)	127.5470		127.3763	126.2646		
Efficiency	0.8015	0.7986	0.8364	0.9555	0.9552	0.9547
Accidentals (/day)	9.73±0.10	9.61±0.10	7.55±0.08	3.05±0.04	3.04±0.04	2.93±0.03
Fast neutron (/day)	0.77±0.24	0.77±0.24	0.58±0.33	0.05±0.02	0.05±0.02	0.05±0.02
^{8}He/^{9}Li (/day)	2.9±1.5		2.0±1.1	0.22±0.12		
Am-C corr. (/day)	0.2±0.2					
^{13}C(α, n)^{16}O (/day)	0.08±0.04	0.07±0.04	0.05±0.03	0.04±0.02	0.04±0.02	0.04±0.02
Antineutrino rate (/day)	**662.47 ±3.00**	**670.87 ±3.01**	**613.53 ±2.69**	**77.57 ±0.85**	**76.62 ±0.85**	**74.97 ±0.84**

Consistent rates for side-by-side detectors

Uncertainty currently dominated by statistics

Antineutrino Rate vs. Time

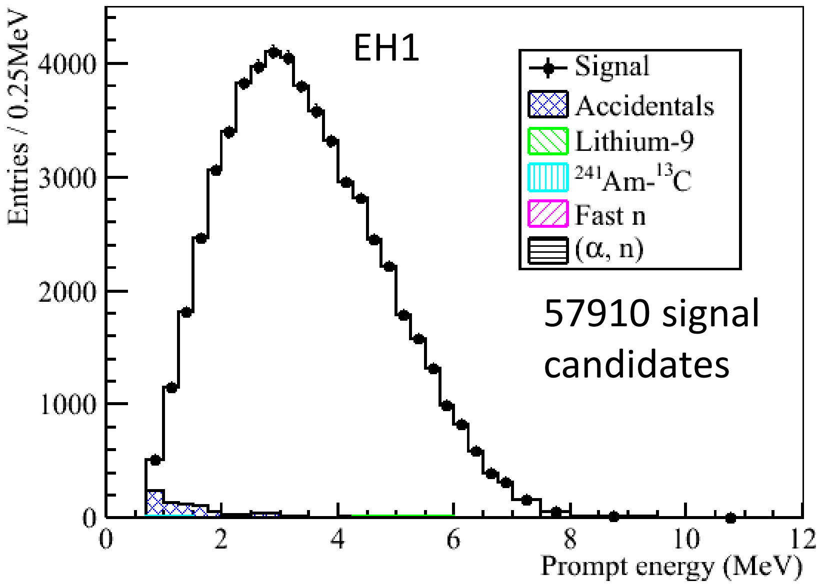


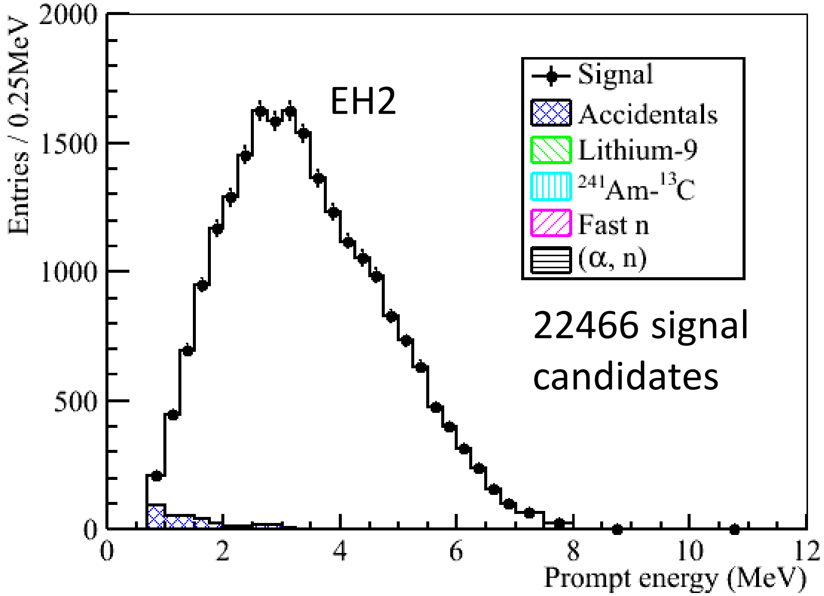
Detected rate strongly correlated with reactor flux expectations.

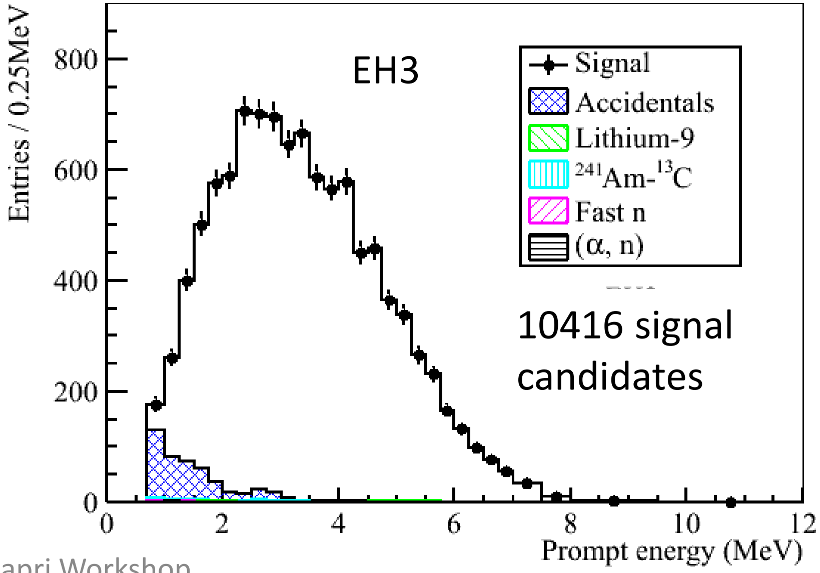
Predicted Rate:

- Normalization is determined by data fit.
- Absolute normalization is within a few percent of expectations.

Prompt Positron Spectra



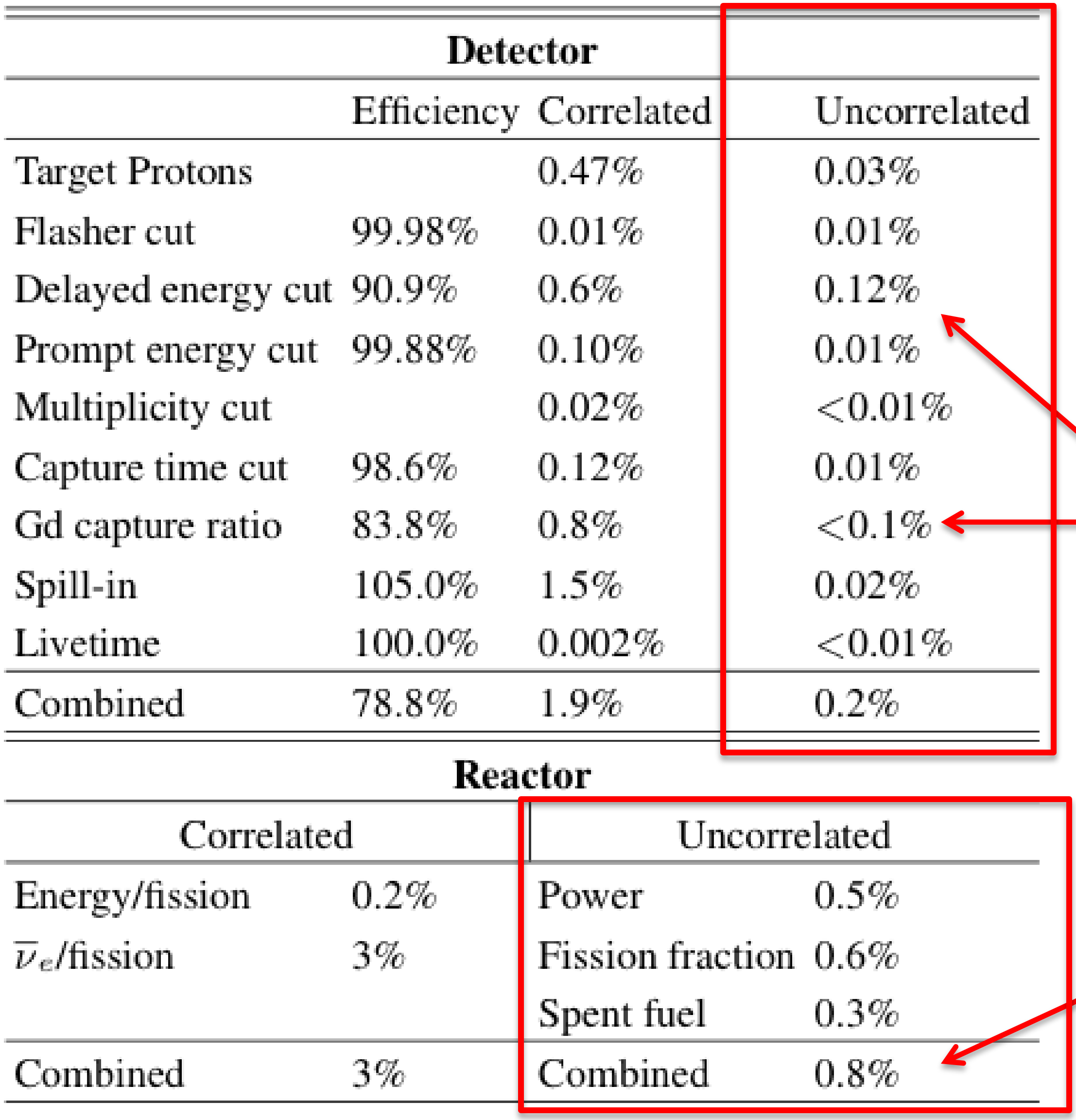




High-statistics reactor antineutrino spectra.

B/S ratio is 5% (2%) at far (near) sites.

Uncertainty Summary



Detector

	Efficiency	Correlated	Uncorrelated
Target Protons		0.47%	0.03%
Flasher cut	99.98%	0.01%	0.01%
Delayed energy cut	90.9%	0.6%	0.12%
Prompt energy cut	99.88%	0.10%	0.01%
Multiplicity cut		0.02%	<0.01%
Capture time cut	98.6%	0.12%	0.01%
Gd capture ratio	83.8%	0.8%	<0.1%
Spill-in	105.0%	1.5%	0.02%
Livetime	100.0%	0.002%	<0.01%
Combined	78.8%	1.9%	0.2%

Reactor

Correlated		Uncorrelated	
Energy/fission	0.2%	Power	0.5%
$\overline{\nu}_e$/fission	3%	Fission fraction	0.6%
		Spent fuel	0.3%
Combined	3%	Combined	0.8%

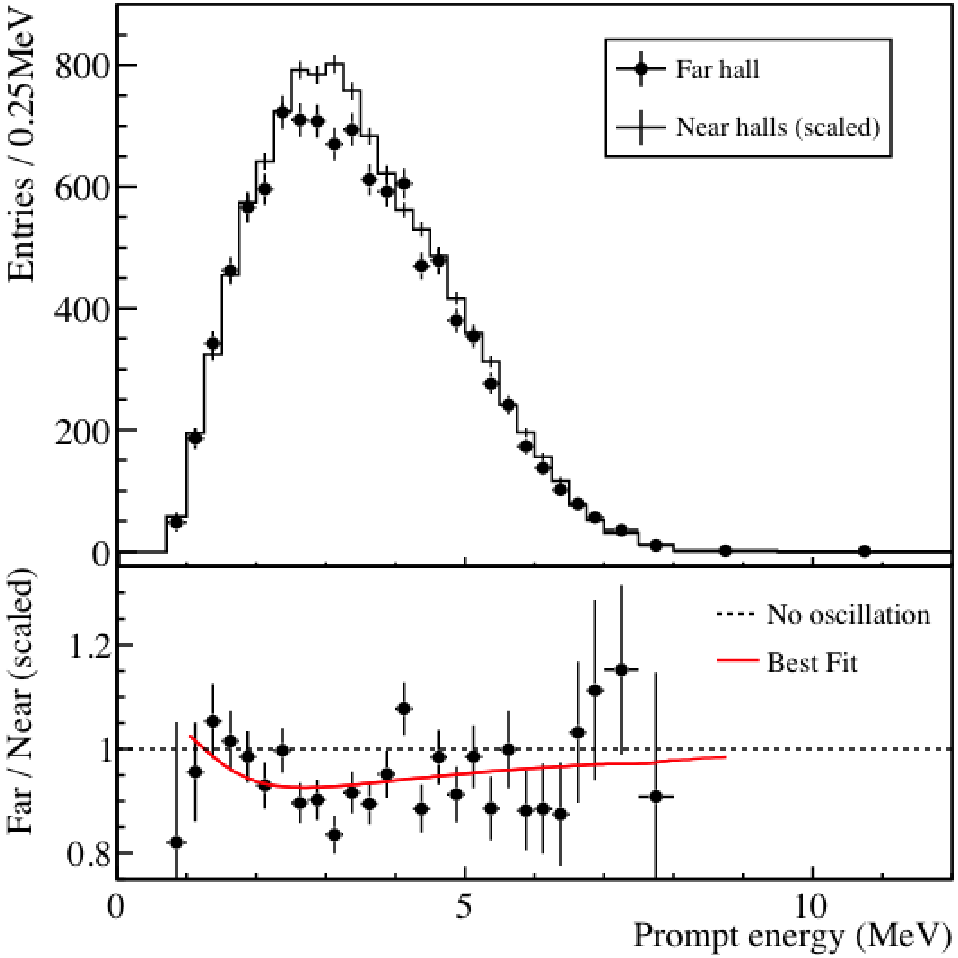
For near/far oscillation, only uncorrelated uncertainties are used.

Largest systematics are smaller than far site statistics (~1%)

Influence of uncorrelated reactor systematics reduced by far vs. near measurement.

Far vs. Near Comparison

Compare the far/near measured rates and spectra



$$R = \frac{Far_{measured}}{Far_{expected}} = \frac{M_4 + M_5 + M_6}{\sum_{i=4}^{6}(\alpha_i(M_1 + M_2) + \beta_i M_3)}$$

M_n are the measured rates in each detector. Weights α_i,β_i are determined from baselines and reactor fluxes.

R = 0.940 ± 0.011 (stat) ± 0.004 (syst)

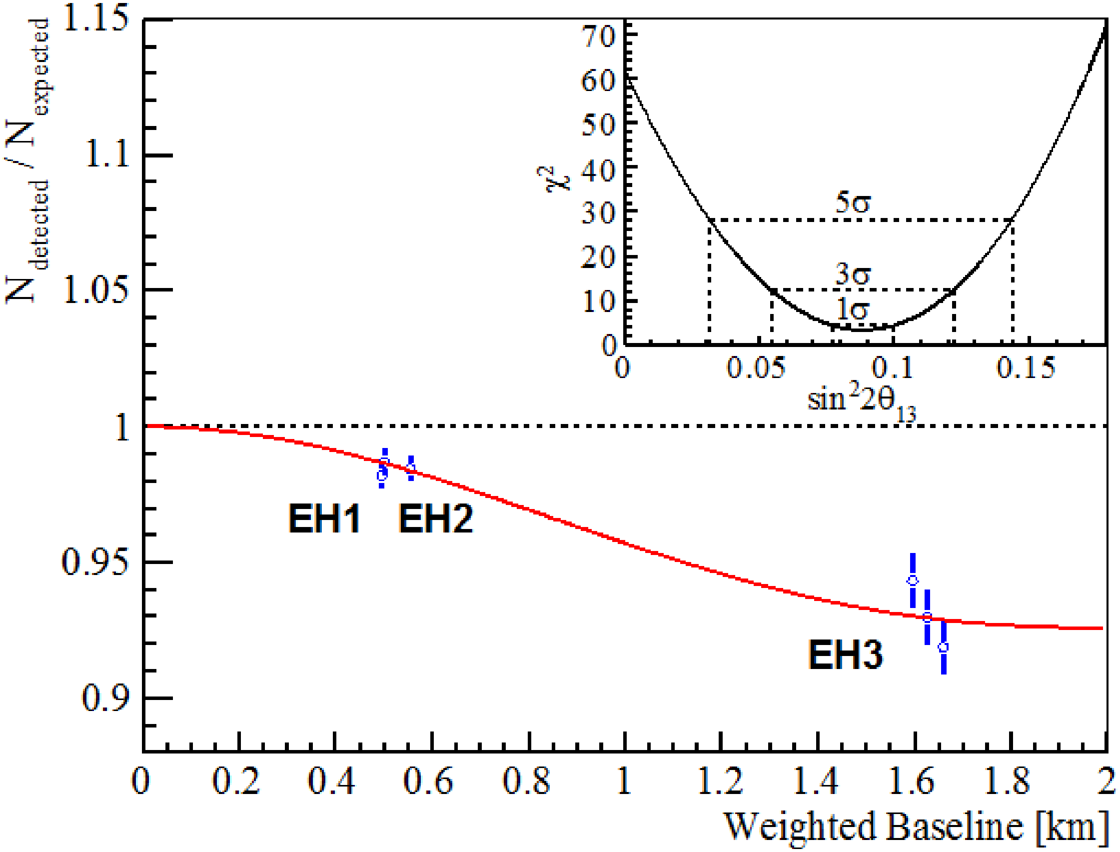
Clear observation of far site deficit.

Spectral distortion consistent with oscillation.*

* Caveat: Spectral systematics not fully studied; θ_{13} value from shape analysis is not recommended.

Rate Analysis

Estimate θ_{13} using measured rates in each detector.



Uses standard χ^2 approach.

Far vs. near relative measurement.
[Absolute rate is not constrained.]

Consistent results obtained by independent analyses, different reactor flux models.

Most precise measurement of $\sin^2 2\theta_{13}$ to date.

$$\sin^2 2\theta_{13} = 0.089 \pm 0.010 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.005 \text{ (syst)}$$

Summary

- With 2.5x more data, the Daya Bay reactor neutrino experiment measures a far/near antineutrino deficit at ~2 km:

R = 0.944 ± 0.007 (stat) ± 0.003 (syst)

[PRL value: R = 0.940 ± 0.011 (stat) ± 0.004 (syst)]

- Interpretation of disappearance as neutrino oscillation yields:

$$\sin^2 2\theta_{13} = 0.089 \pm 0.010\,(\mathrm{stat}) \pm 0.005\,(\mathrm{syst})$$

[PRL value: $\sin^2 2\theta_{13} = 0.092 \pm 0.016\,(\mathrm{stat}) \pm 0.005\,(\mathrm{syst})$]

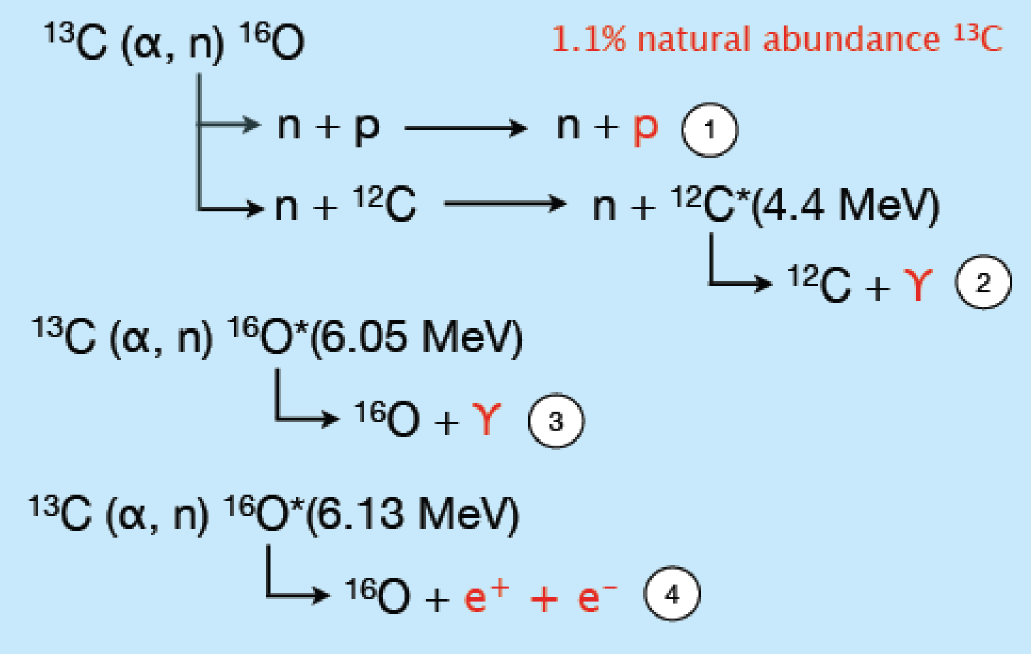
- Installation of final two antineutrino detectors this year

Gateway to Leptonic CP violation wide open!
Stay tuned for more results from Daya Bay

Backup

Some backup slides

Background: $^{13}C(\alpha,n)^{16}O$



$^{13}C\ (\alpha, n)\ ^{16}O$ 1.1% natural abundance ^{13}C

$\rightarrow n + p \longrightarrow n + p$ ①

$\rightarrow n + {}^{12}C \longrightarrow n + {}^{12}C^*(4.4\text{ MeV}) \rightarrow {}^{12}C + \gamma$ ②

$^{13}C\ (\alpha, n)\ ^{16}O^*(6.05\text{ MeV}) \rightarrow {}^{16}O + \gamma$ ③

$^{13}C\ (\alpha, n)\ ^{16}O^*(6.13\text{ MeV}) \rightarrow {}^{16}O + e^+ + e^-$ ④

Example alpha rate in AD1	^{238}U	^{232}Th	^{235}U	^{210}Po
Bq	0.05	1.2	1.4	10

Potential alpha source:

^{238}U, ^{232}Th, ^{235}U, ^{210}Po:

Each of them are measured in-situ:

U&Th: cascading decay of

Bi(or Rn) – Po – Pb

^{210}Po: spectrum fitting

Combining (α,n) cross-section, correlated background rate is determined.

Near Site: 0.04+-0.02 per day, B/S (0.006±0.004)%

Far Site: 0.03+-0.02 per day, B/S (0.04±0.02)%

Reactor Flux Expectation

Antineutrino flux is estimated for each reactor core

Flux estimated using:

$$S(E_\nu) = \frac{W_{th}}{\sum_i (f_i/F) e_i} \sum_i^{istopes} (f_i/F) S_i(E_\nu)$$

Reactor operators provide:
- Thermal power data: W_{th}
- Relative isotope fission fractions: f_i

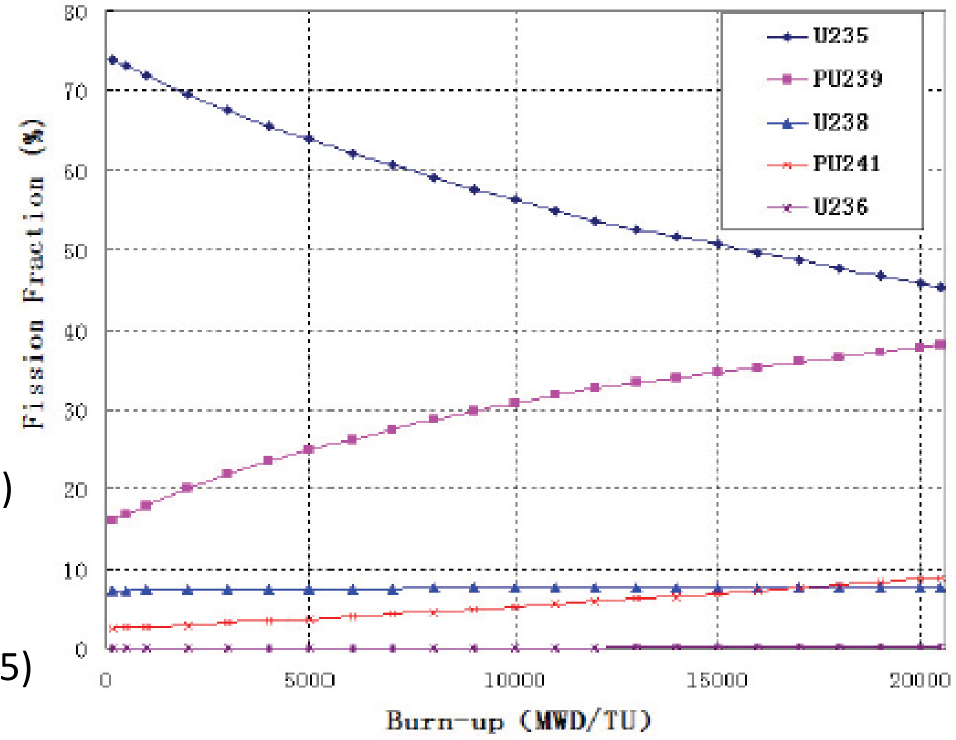
Energy released per fission: e_i

V. Kopekin et al., Phys. Atom. Nucl. 67, 1892 (2004)

Antineutrino spectra per fission: $S_i(E_\nu)$

K. Schreckenbach et al., Phys. Lett. B160, 325 (1985)
A. A. Hahn et al., Phys. Lett. B218, 365 (1989)
P. Vogel et al., Phys. Rev. C24, 1543 (1981)
T. Mueller et al., Phys. Rev. C83, 054615 (2011)
P. Huber, Phys. Rev. C84, 024617 (2011)

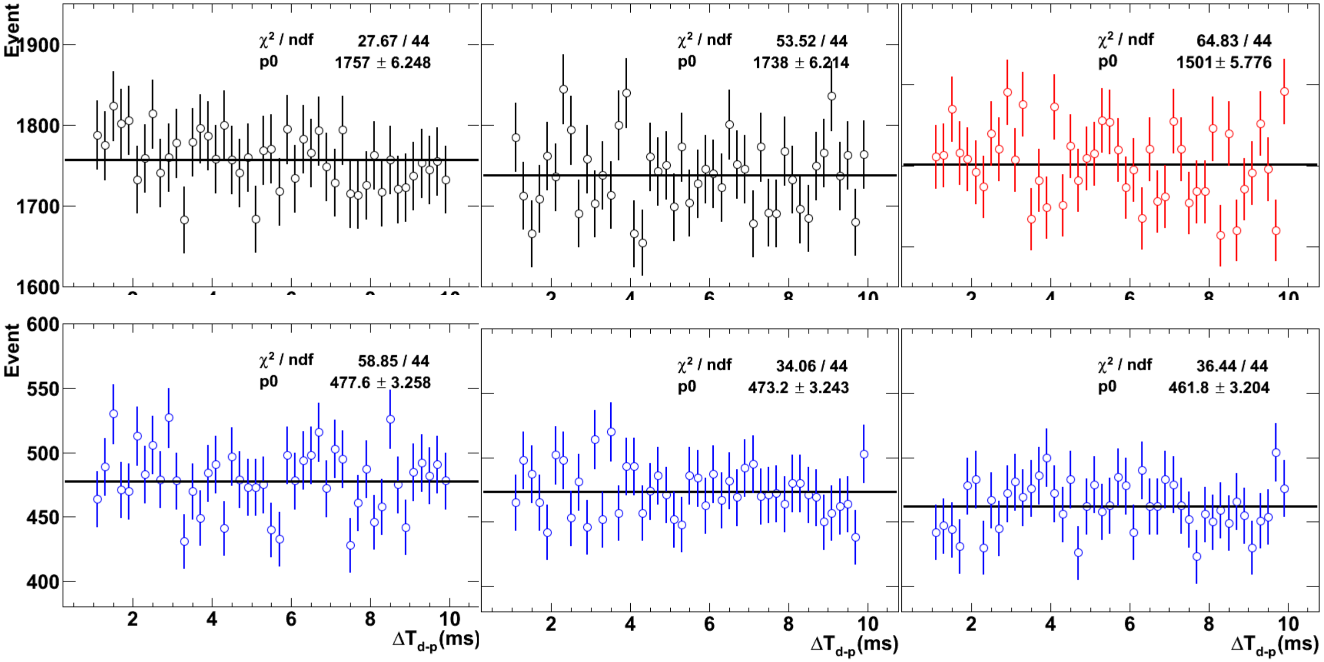
Isotope fission rates vs. reactor burnup



Flux model has negligible impact on far vs. near oscillation measurement

Accidental Background (Method II)

- An alternative method
  - Off-window fits with two choices of windows
- Based on the difference between two methods, the systematic error is below 1%. No systematic error is assigned to the accidental background.



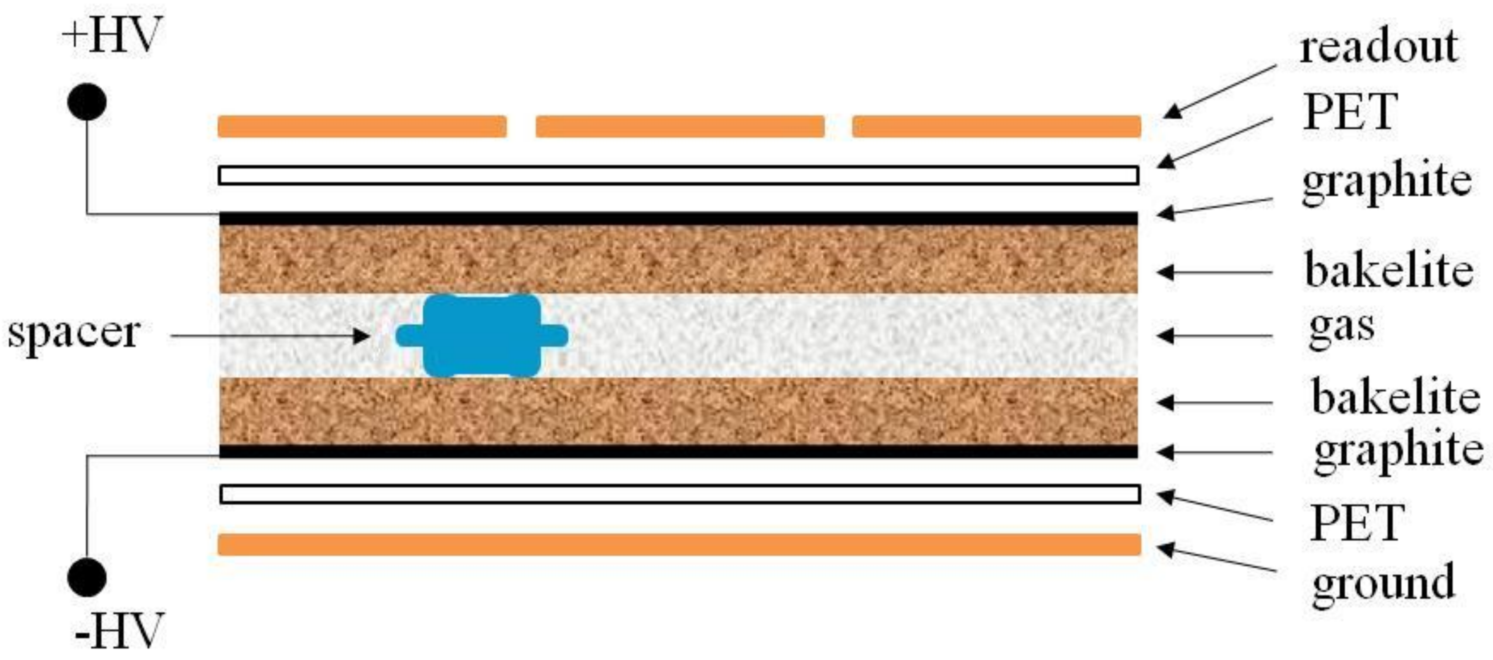
Comparison of accidental rates (per day) among different methods

	EH1-AD1	EH1-AD2	EH2-AD1	EH3-AD1	EH3-AD2	EH3-AD3
Theoretical	9.73±0.03	9.61±0.03	7.55±0.03	3.05±0.02	3.04±0.02	2.93±0.02
Off-window1	9.69±0.03	9.59±0.03	7.54±0.03	3.06±0.02	3.03±0.02	2.95±0.02
Rel. diff.	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.2%	0.2%	-0.2%	0.6%
Off-window2	9.77±0.05	9.66±0.05	7.61±0.04	3.05±0.02	3.02±0.02	2.94±0.02
Rel. diff.	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%	0.0%	-0.6%	0.5%

The RPC muon detector

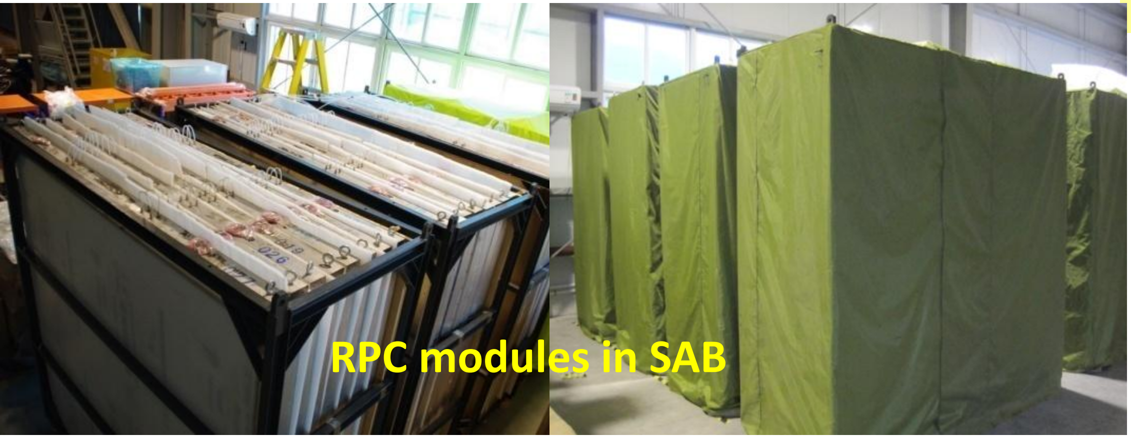
Resistive Plate Chambers (RPCs) are placed above the water pools to detect muons entering the pool with high efficiency. The RPC system, combined with the water pool instrumented as a Cerenkov detector, will allow us to measure muon-induced background to reach the ultimate sensitivity.

Resistive Plate Chambers



- Streamers are formed in the gas gap between two resistive electrodes with a gas gain of ~ 10^9.
- The Daya Bay RPCs are made from Bakelite with resistivity controlled to 0.5 - 2.5 X 10^{12} Ω.cm.
- The gas mixture is Argon, R134a, Isobutane and a trace amount of SF6.
- The signal is read out from outside using strips at a threshold of 40 mV.

RPC installation



RPC modules in SAB

RPC supporting structure

Gas system

Fully installed RPC