

# Directional Detection of Antineutrino

December 8, 2015

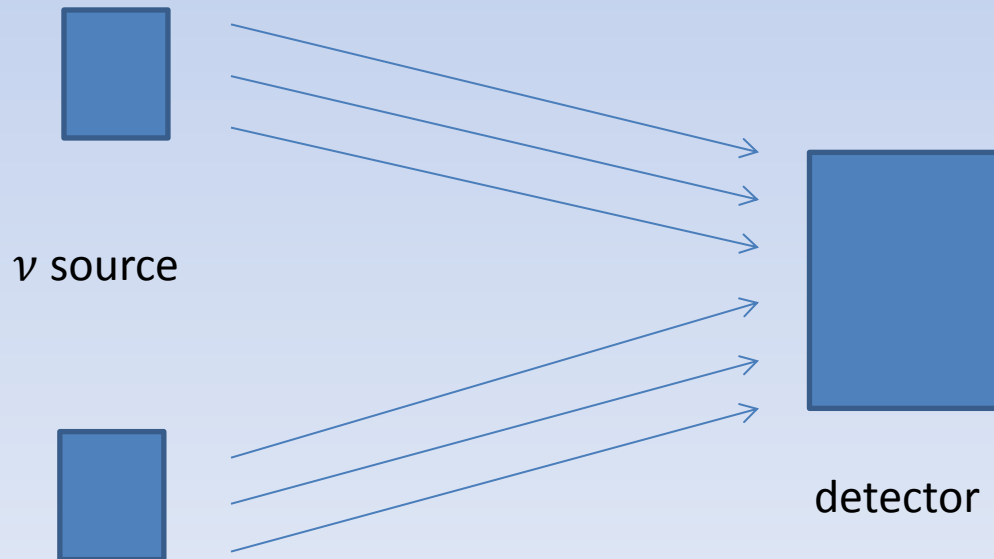
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Applied Antineutrino Physics 2015

Arlington, Virginia

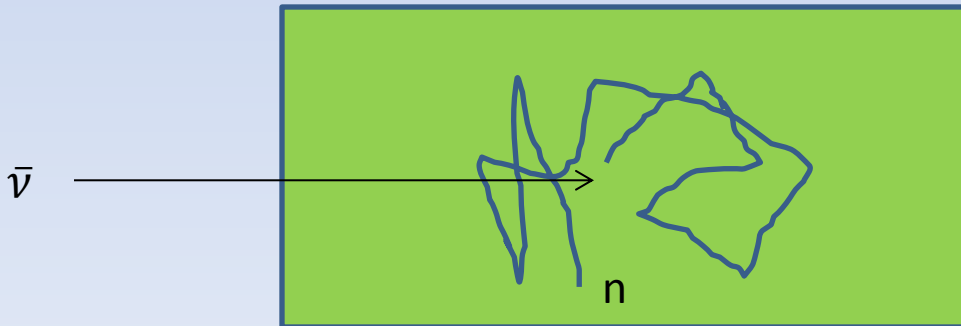
# Why detecting $\bar{\nu}$ with direction?

- Mapping geo-neutrinos.
- Monitoring nuclear reactors.
- Nuclear non-proliferation.
- MSW effect for imaging earth?



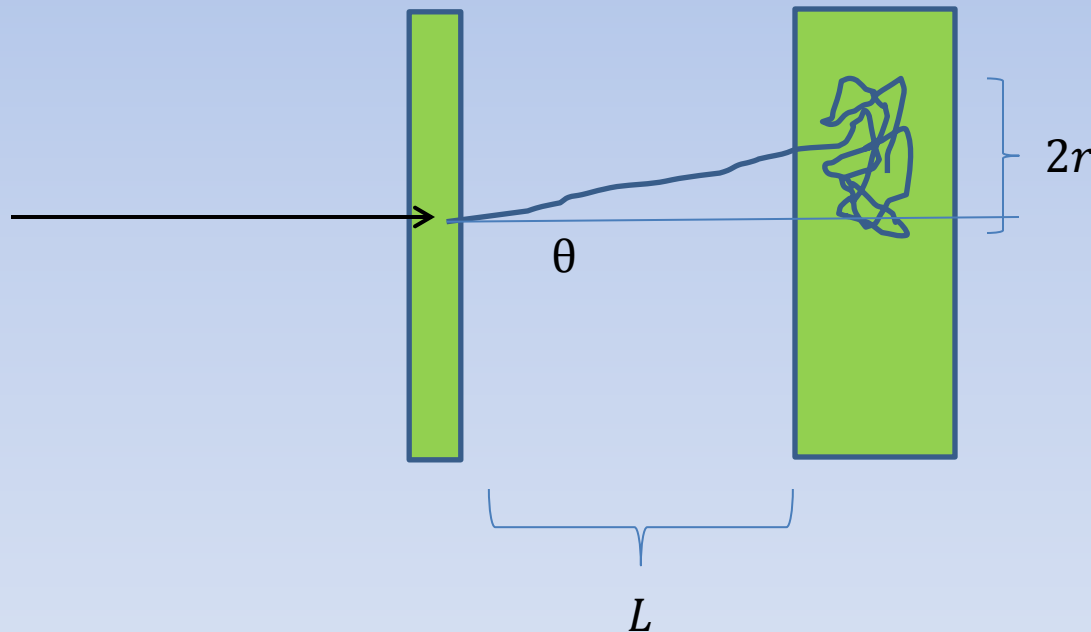
# Why detecting $\bar{\nu}$ with direction is so hard?

- $\bar{\nu} + p \rightarrow n + e^+$
- Reaction has a threshold  $\approx 1.8$  MeV.
- Focus on reactor antineutrinos (2-7 MeV).
- Event is signaled by immediate  $e^+$  annihilation and a delayed neutron capture.
- The problem lies in neutron diffusion.



# How do we solve the problem?

- Minimize the effect of neutron scattering!

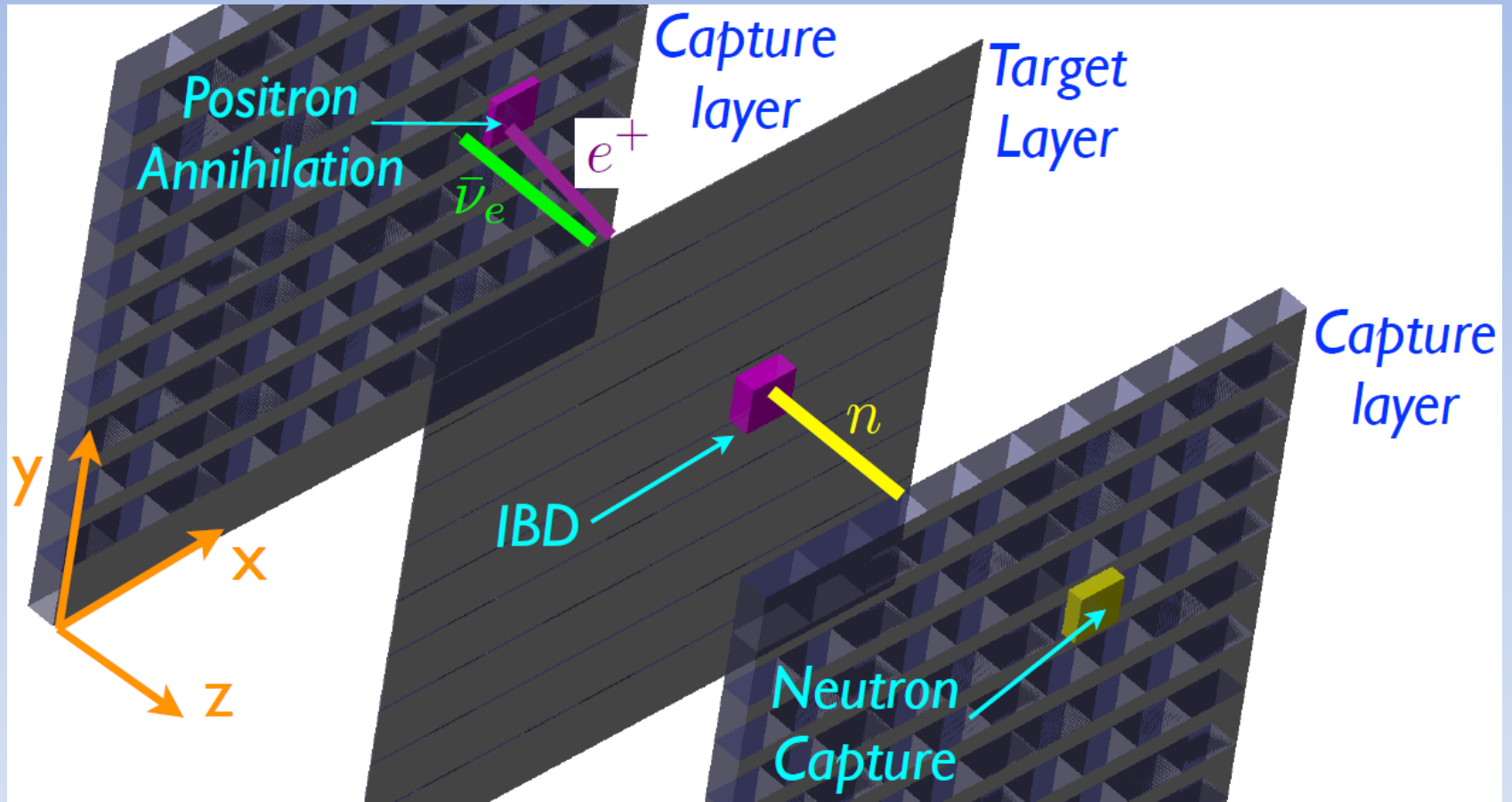


$$\theta_{error} = \tan^{-1} \frac{r}{L}$$

For 10 keV neutron, 35 collisions before thermal.

Mean free path  $\approx 1$  cm, random walk  $\approx \sqrt{N}$ , giving  $\theta \approx 5^\circ$ .

# How does the detector look like?



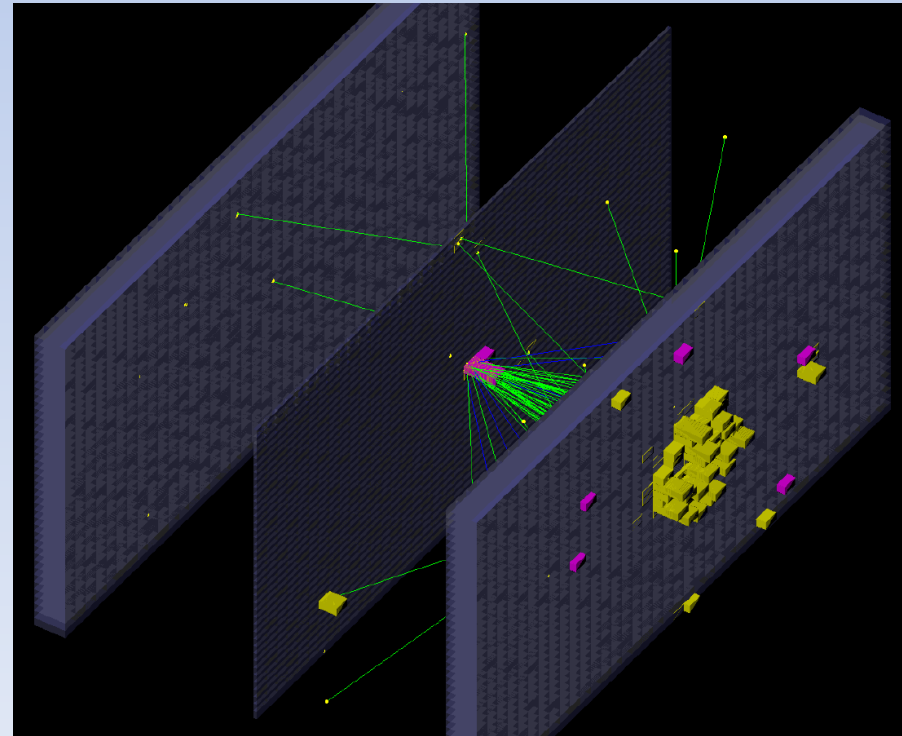
Why does the detector look so... simple ?

# How does the detector look like?

- Segmented parallel plate detectors modeling plastic scintillators.
- Central: thin, target layer, plastic.  
Side: thick, neutron detection layer, boron-10 doped.
- $n_C = 4.44 \times 10^{22}, n_H = 5.18 \times 10^{22}, n_B = 5.68 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
- Elastic cross section:  $\sigma_H = 20 \text{ b}, \sigma_C = 5 \text{ b}$
- $l = \frac{1}{n_H \sigma_H + n_C \sigma_C} = 0.8 \text{ cm}$

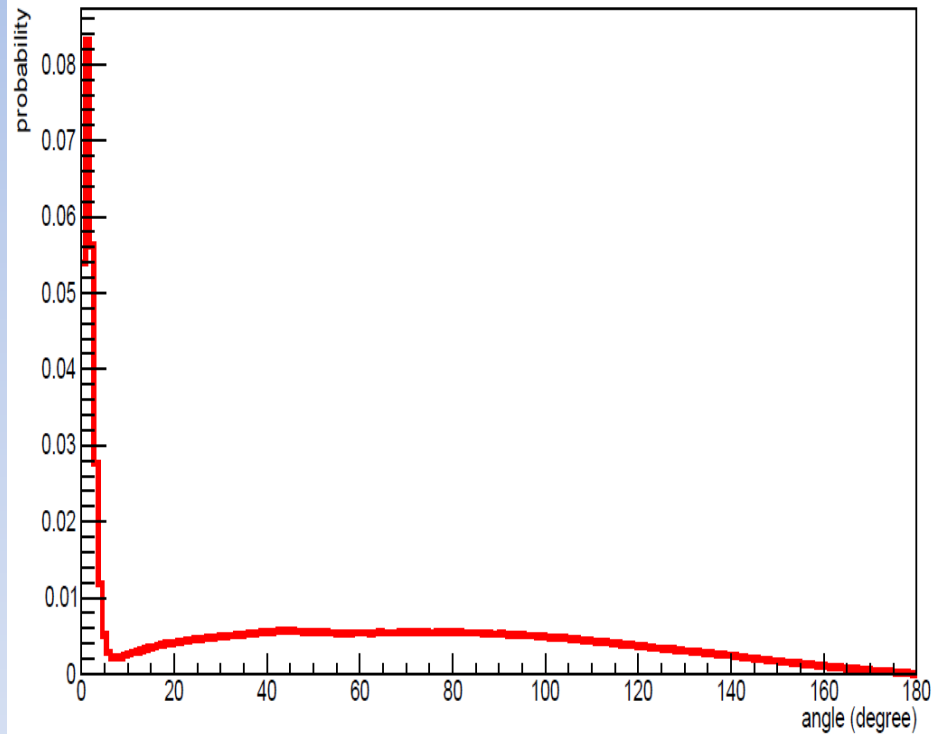
# How do we find $\bar{\nu}$ direction?

- When close to threshold, neutron direction is highly correlated with antineutrino direction.
- Missing neutron energy, need probabilistic treatment.
- Positron momentum?
- Signal:
  - $e^+$  ionization
  - $e^+$  annihilation
  - delayed neutron capture
  - Time-of-flight

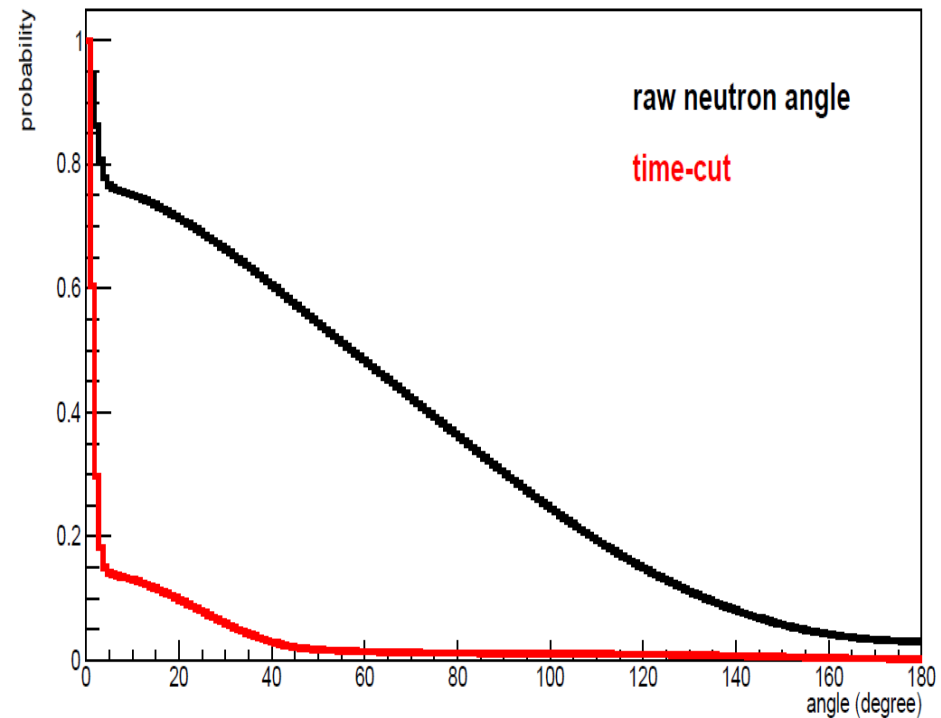


# C.D.F vs P.D.F

Probability of Error in Neutron Angle

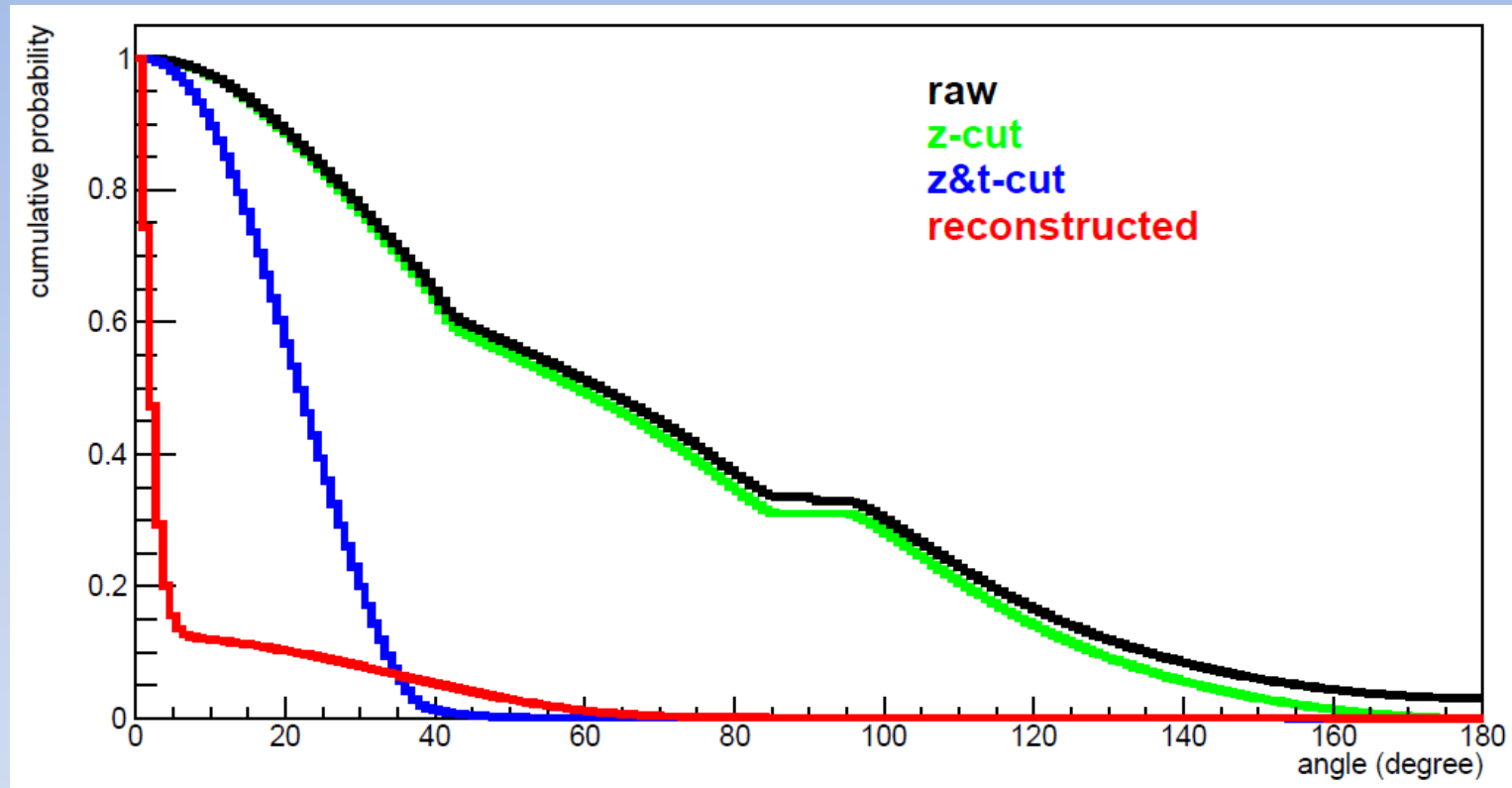


Cumulative Probability of Angular Error



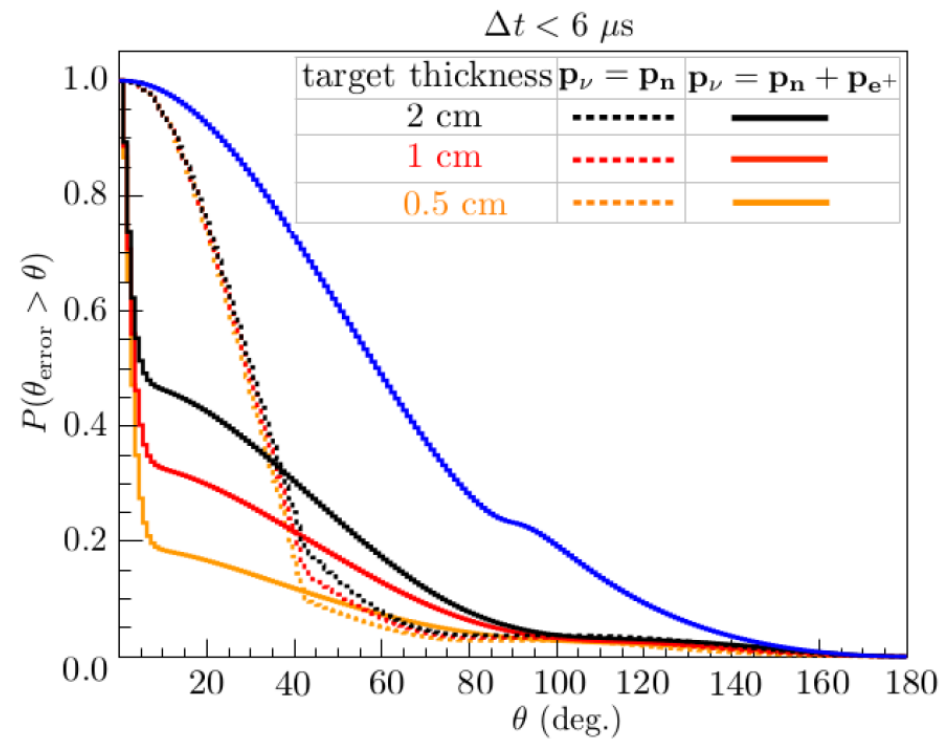
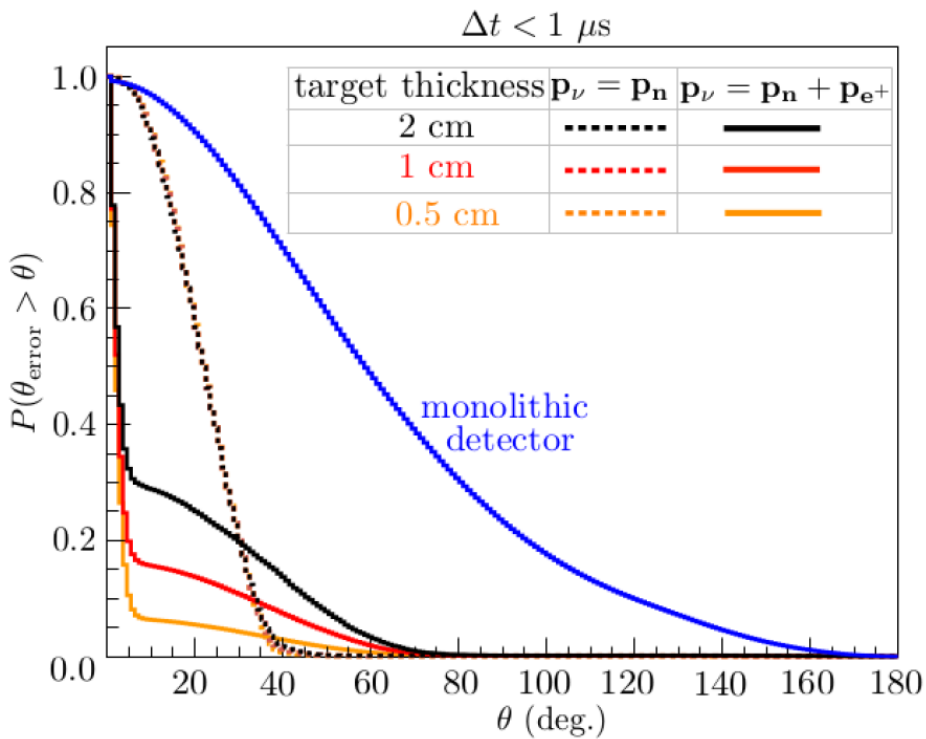


# Is there directionality?



- 4 MeV antineutrino normal incident based on 10million events.
- Good! There is directionality!

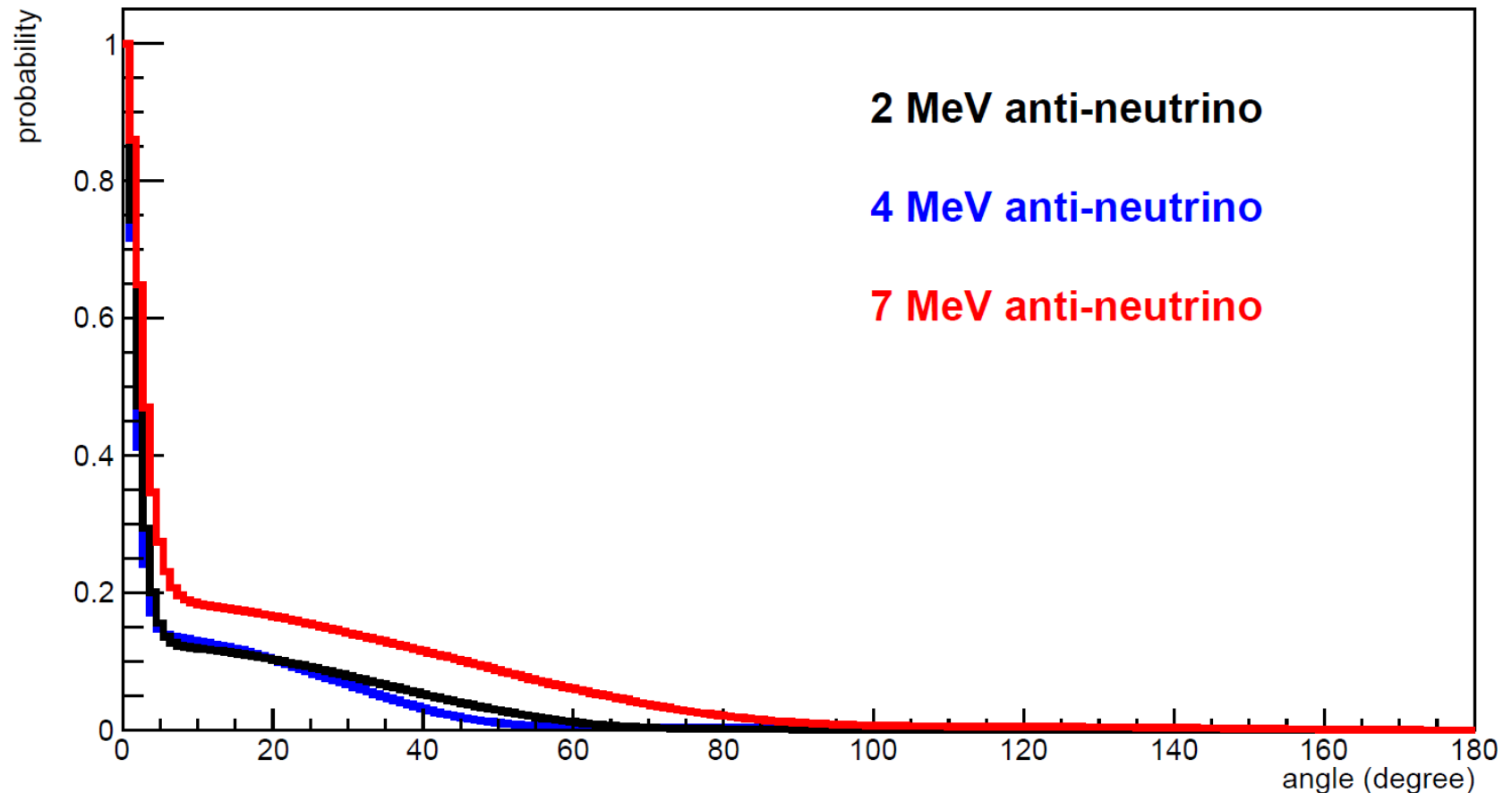
# Different Geometry



- 4 MeV antineutrino normal incident  
based on 10million events.

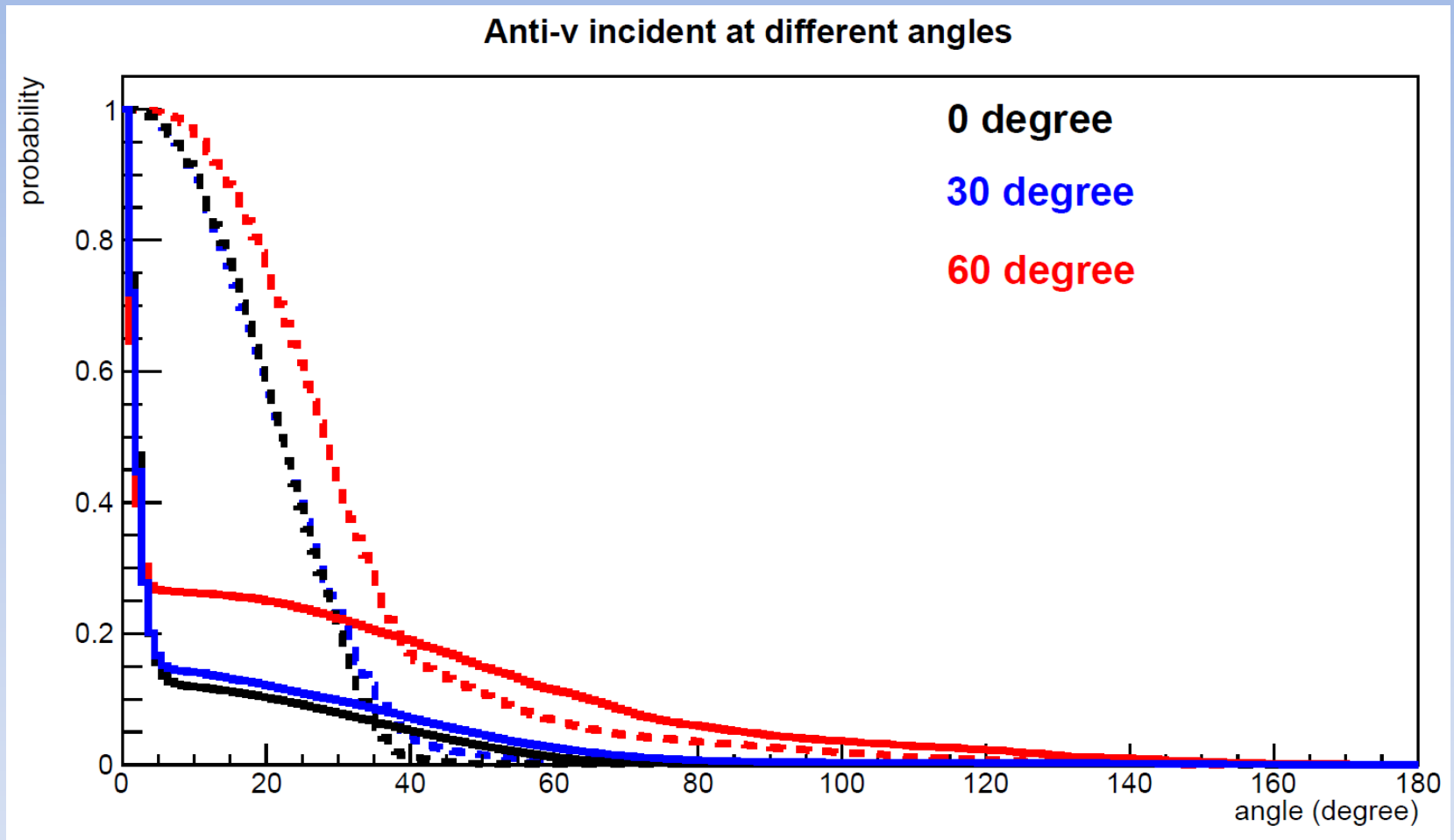
# Different Incident Energy

Error in Reconstructed Anti-Neutrino Angle with Cut



- 2, 4, and 7 MeV antineutrino normal incident based on 10million events. 1 cm thick target.

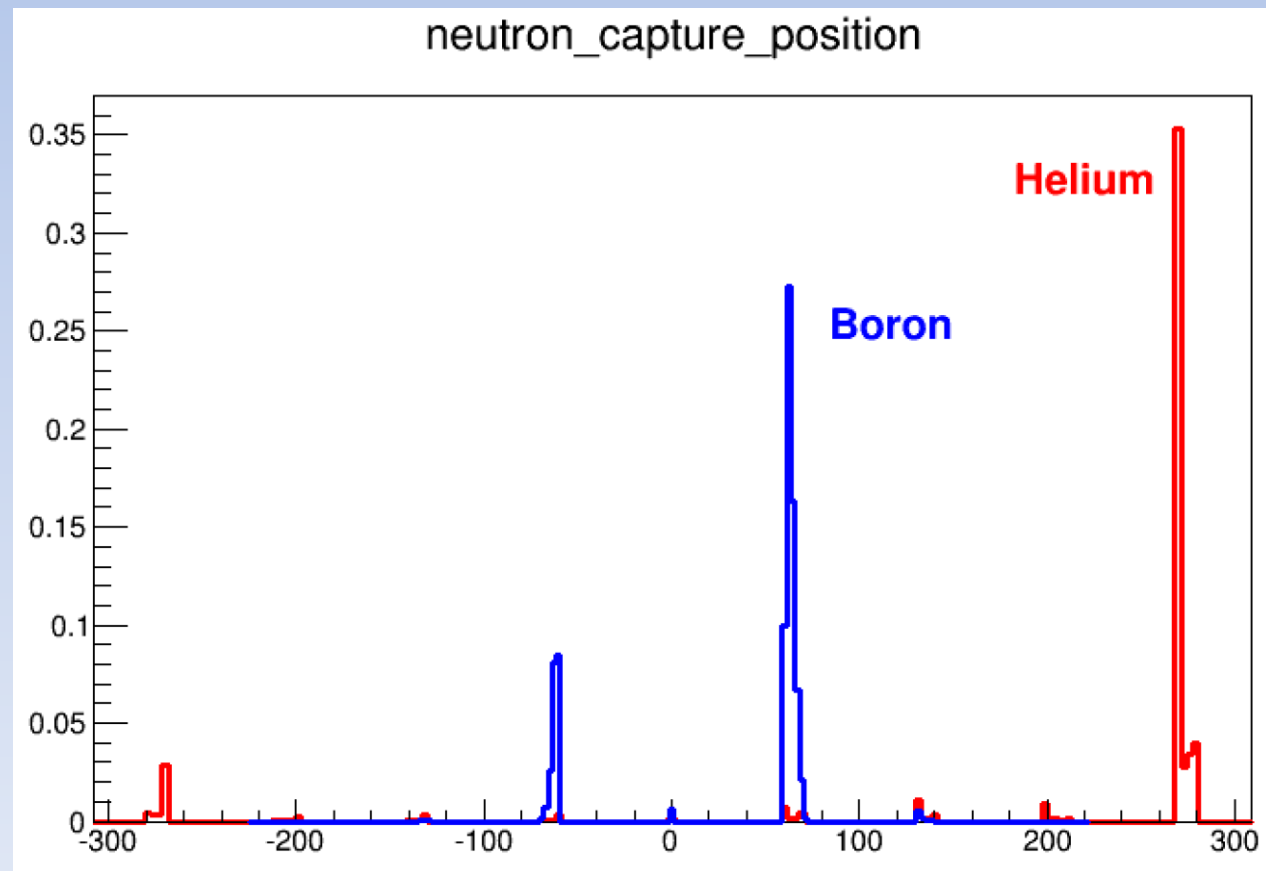
# Different incident angle



- 4 MeV antineutrino, based on 10million events.  
1 cm thick target.

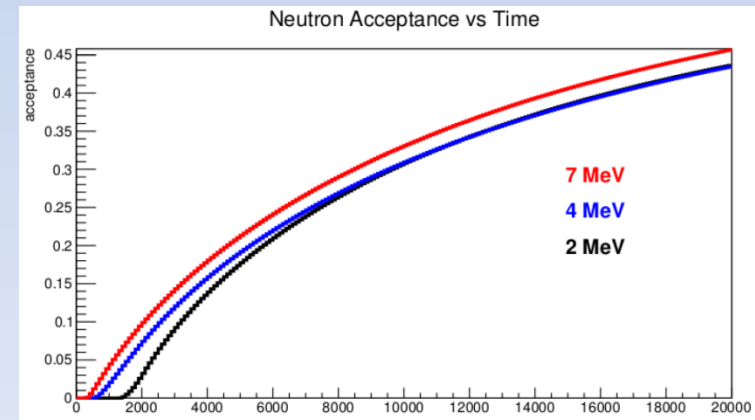
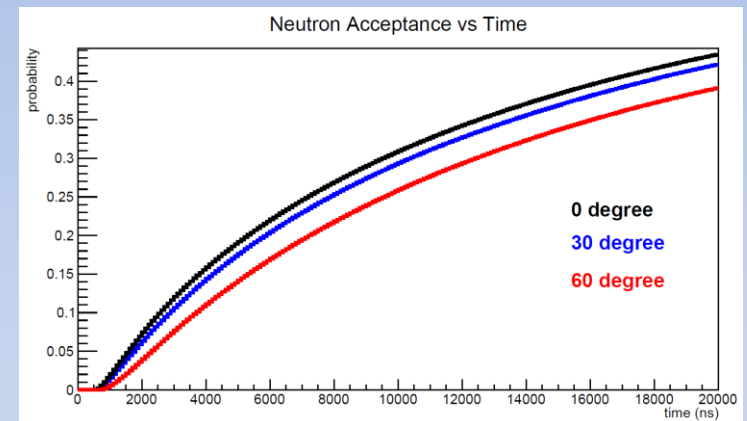
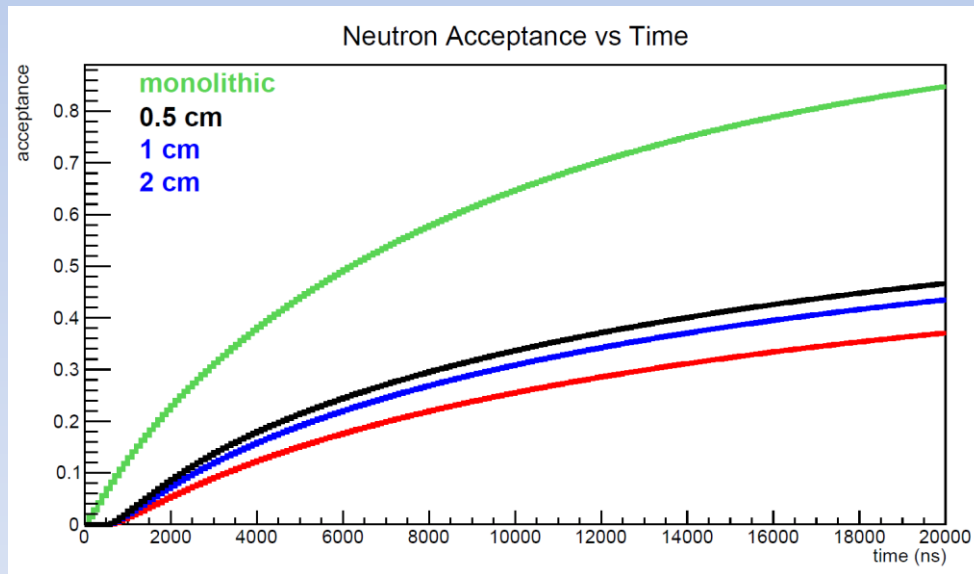
# Different Material

- $^{10}\text{B}$ : 3835 b,  $(n, \alpha)$
- $^{157}\text{Gd}$ : 259,000 b,  $(n, \gamma)$
- $^3\text{He}$ : 5333 b
- $^6\text{Li}$ : 940 b,  $(n, \alpha)$



# Acceptance is also important

- defined as fraction of neutrons passing through all cuts.
- time window changed to study change of acceptance.



# Facing reality

- is the detector realistic?
- $\sigma = 10^{-42} \text{cm}^2, \rho = 10^{22} \text{cm}^{-3}$
- detector:  $1\text{m} \times 1\text{m} \times 1\text{cm}$
- 4 GW reactor,  $\Phi_{\text{tot}} = 10^{20} \sim 10^{22} \text{s}^{-1}$
- 20 m away:  $\Phi = 10^{12} \sim 10^{14} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$
- Event rate:  $R = 10^2 \sim 10^4 \text{d}^{-1}$
- $p_{\text{accp}} = 0.1$

# What have we learned?

- $\theta_{error} = \tan^{-1} \frac{r}{L}$
- No free lunch



# References

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