

# Reactor Neutrino Studies in Turkey

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NuTools Mini-Workshop July 22-24, 2020





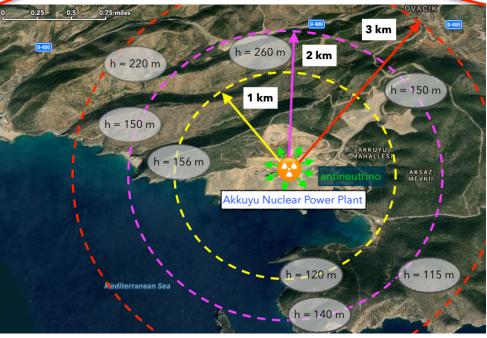
### **Planned Nuclear Power Plants in TURKEY**



- ☐ Great opportunity for building the country's very first neutrino detector and fuelling the expanding field of neutrino science in Turkey. Our goals are:
  - Monitoring the Akkuyu NPP
  - Deploying & testing new technologies and techniques (Gd-loaded WbLS, LAPPDs etc.)
  - Recruiting and training the next generation of detector experts and neutrino physicists in Turkey.

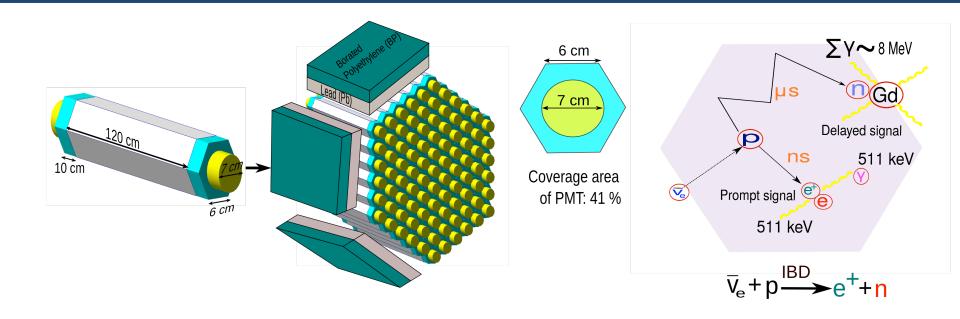
# Akkuyu NPP is under construction...





- It is being built by a Cooperation of Governments of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Turkey.
- Under a long term contract (\$20B),
   Akkuyu Nuclear Joint-Stock Company is
   responsible for the design,
   construction, maintenance, operation
   and decommissioning under the
   guidance and recommendations of
   International Atomic Energy Agency
   (IAEA), Turkish Atomic Energy Authority
   (TAEK) and Turkish Ministry of Energy.
- 4 power units with VVER-1200 reactors with a total capacity of 4800 MWe.
- The first reactor core is planned to be active in 2023 with a ~3.2 GWt.

http://www.akkuyu.com



#### Detector properties

Mass (kg): Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): Module number: Proton number per cm <sup>3</sup> (x10 <sup>22</sup> ): Gd conc. (%, w/w): Energy resolution (%):	1.02 91 5.26 0.18 9 / \( \overline{E} (MeV) \)
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#### Why hexagons?

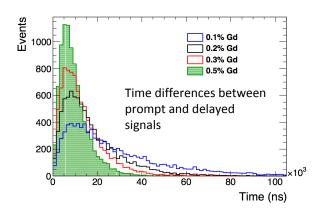
- The answer is the same with the question "Why Honey bees use hexagon?"
- There are three possible module shapes that can be put together without leaving gaps: square, triangular and hexagonal prism. Hexagonal prisms provide a minimum surface area to enclose the same detector volume.
- With this approach, the required number of PMTs to readout a given detector volume is reduced.
- The tighest possible arrangments of PMTs.

Nucl.Instrum.Meth.A 953 (2020) 163251

# Nuclear reactor monitoring with gadolinium-loaded plastic scintillator modules (<100 m)

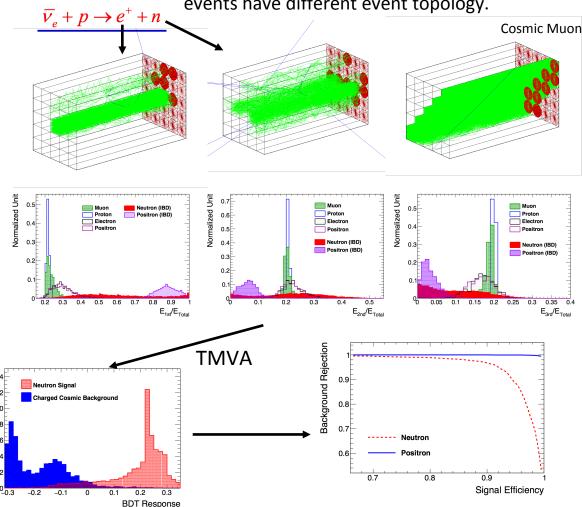
# Detector Design

- Segmented detector structure with Gd loaded plastic scintillator. 25 identical 10 × 10 × 100 cm sized modules.
- Optimum Gd concentration in plastic scintillator is about 0.2%-0.3%.
- The weight of the designed detector is about 250 kg and about 1185 antineutrino events can be observed per a day when it is placed 50 m away from the 3.2 GWt reactor core.



#### **Background Suppression with Multivariate Analysis**

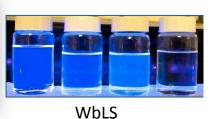
 The antineutrino events and cosmic ray events have different event topology.



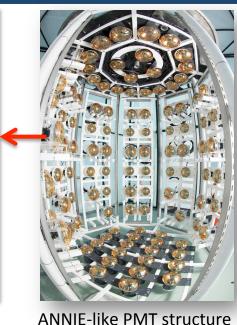
1/N) dN/dx

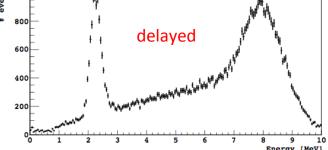
- 30 ton WbLS detector at a distance of 1 km from the core.
- 10% scintillator loading with 0.1% Gd doping.
- Portable design as a testbed detector for new technologies:



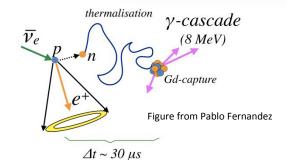








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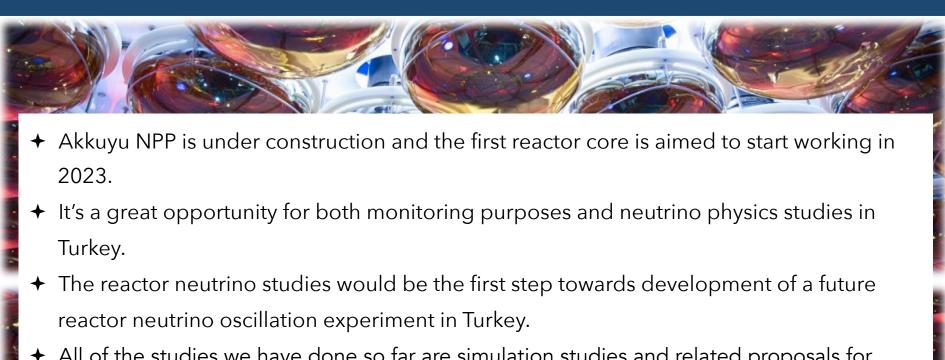


- We expect 200 neutrinos per day.
- After signal selection and background rejection cuts we reconstruct 50 neutrinos per day at 1 km.

Nucl.Instrum.Meth.A 969 (2020) 163931

Dr. Ozturk et al. also proposed a small Gd-doped WCh detector at <100 m and submitted a proposal: Turk.J.Phys. 41 (2017) 1, 41-46

# **SUMMARY**



- → All of the studies we have done so far are simulation studies and related proposals for detector R&D.
- ★ We haven't approached to any policy makers or regulators yet but we are planning to do so in the near future.