

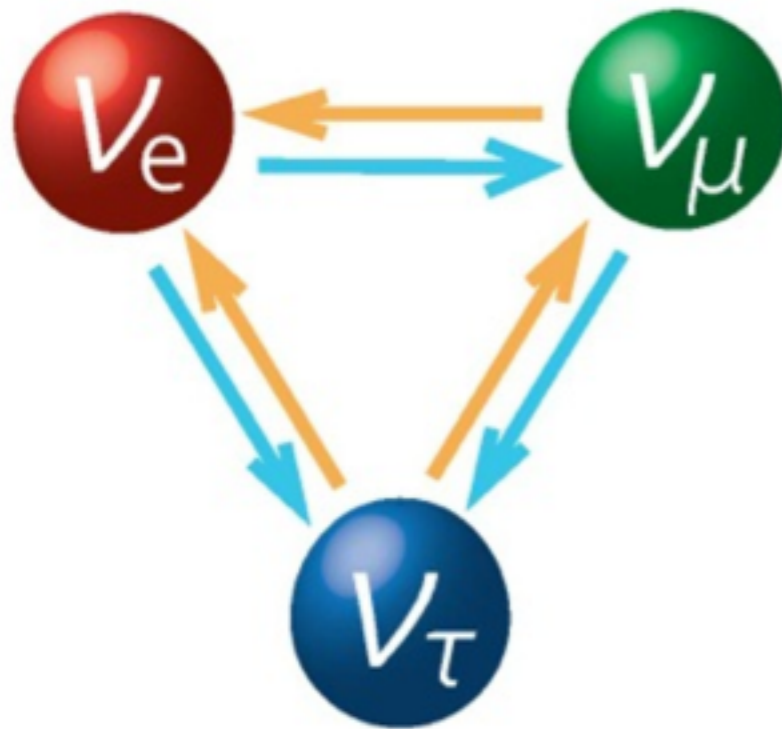
Sterile neutrino search in the STEREO Experiment



Summer School on the Standard Model and beyond - Corfu
Friday 2nd of September 2016

Christian Roca - Max Planck Institut für Kernphysik

From active flavour ES to mass ES



A change of basis in the Hilbert space by using the 3x3 unitary matrix U called PMNS matrix:

$$|\nu_\alpha(t)\rangle = \sum_i U_{\alpha i} |\nu_i(t)\rangle$$

$$|\nu_i(t)\rangle = \sum_\alpha U_{i\alpha}^\dagger |\nu_\alpha(t)\rangle$$

Act. flavor ES
as mass ES
superposition

each mass ES propagate

with different phase

$$\frac{m_i^2}{2E} L$$

Low mass approximation

Act. flavor ES
oscillates as
neutrino propagates

Definite
act. flavor
basis

$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= U_{PMNS} \cdot$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

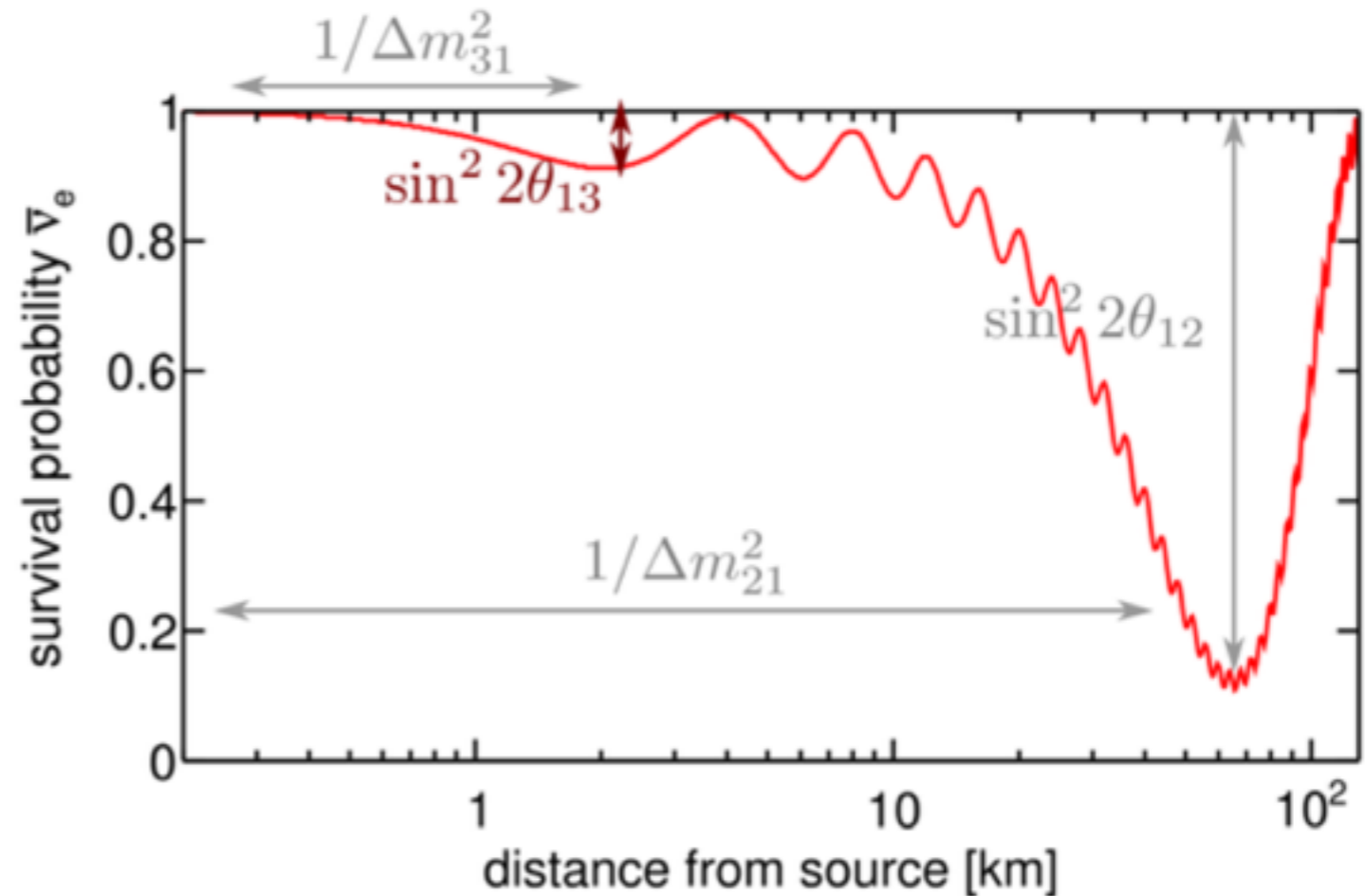
Definite
mass
basis

4 free parameters: 3 mixing angles + complex phase

$$U_{PMNS} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ 0 & -s_{23} & c_{23} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} c_{13} & 0 & s_{13}e^{-i\delta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s_{13}e^{i\delta} & 0 & c_{13} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 \\ -s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Atmospheric
 $\theta_{23} \sim 33^\circ$
Reactor
 $\theta_{13} \sim 9^\circ$
Solar
 $\theta_{12} \sim 45^\circ$

- Nuclear reactors are **sources** of $\bar{\nu}_e$.
- $\bar{\nu}_e$ **oscillate**.
- **Survival probability** after traveling a distance L ?



$$P(\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e, L) = 1 - 4 \cos^2(\theta_{12}) \cos^2(\theta_{13}) \sin^2(\theta_{12}) \sin^2(\theta_{13}) \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m_{21}^2 L}{4E}\right)$$

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

$$-4 \sin^2(\theta_{12}) \cos^2(\theta_{13}) \sin^2(\theta_{13}) \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m_{32}^2 L}{4E}\right)$$

Mixing angle: amplitude of oscillation
Mass difference: frequency of oscillation

Weak interacting families

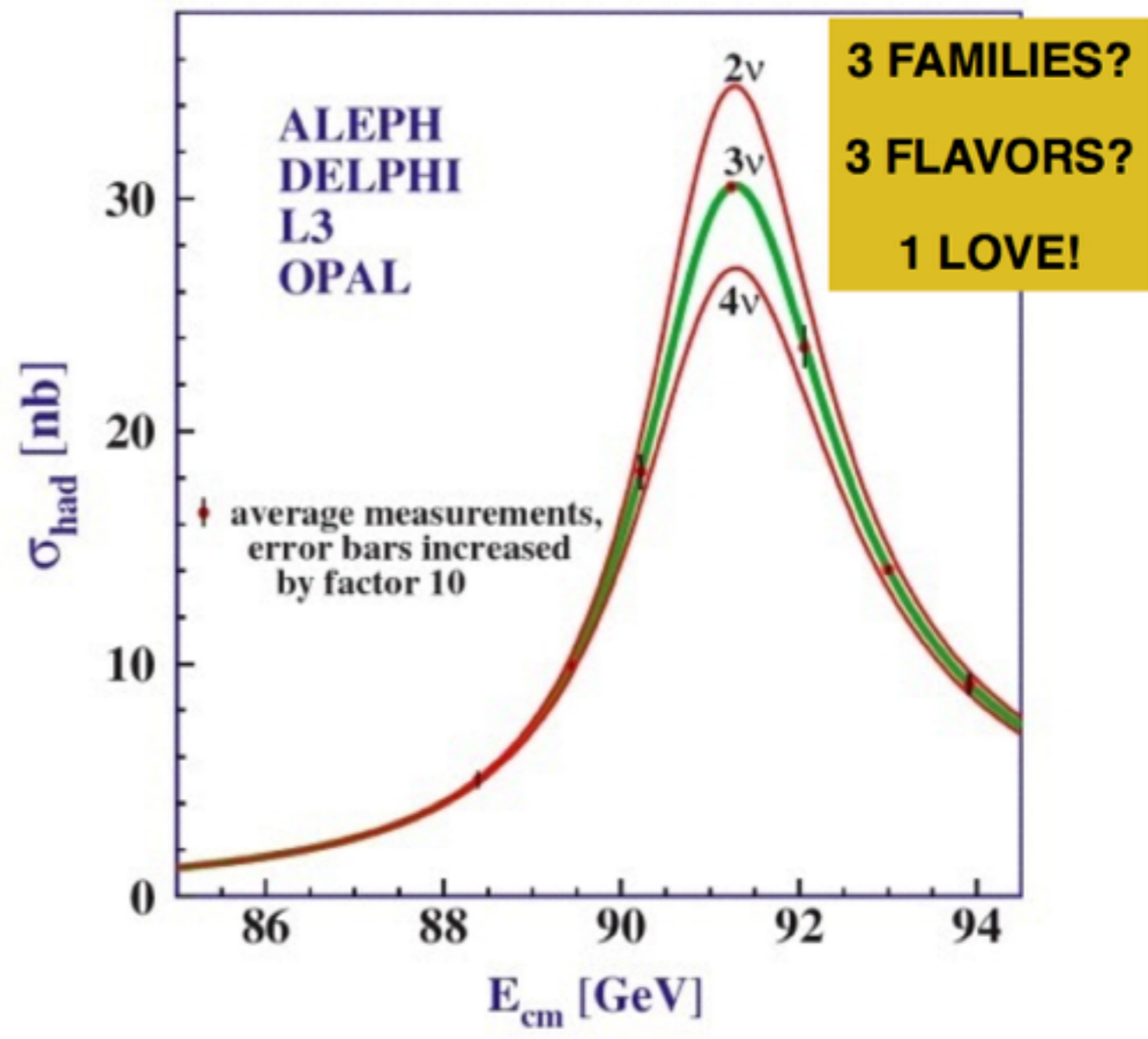
BUT! Why ONLY **three** active flavors?

Z boson decay width to hadrons @ LEP

Experiments at **LEP** found that:

$$N_\nu = 2.9840 \pm 0.0023$$

Best fit for the **Z boson decay width**
 NOTE: Those are the number of families interacting weakly!

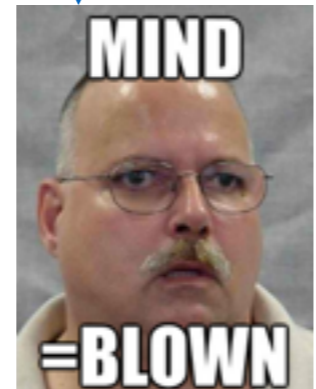
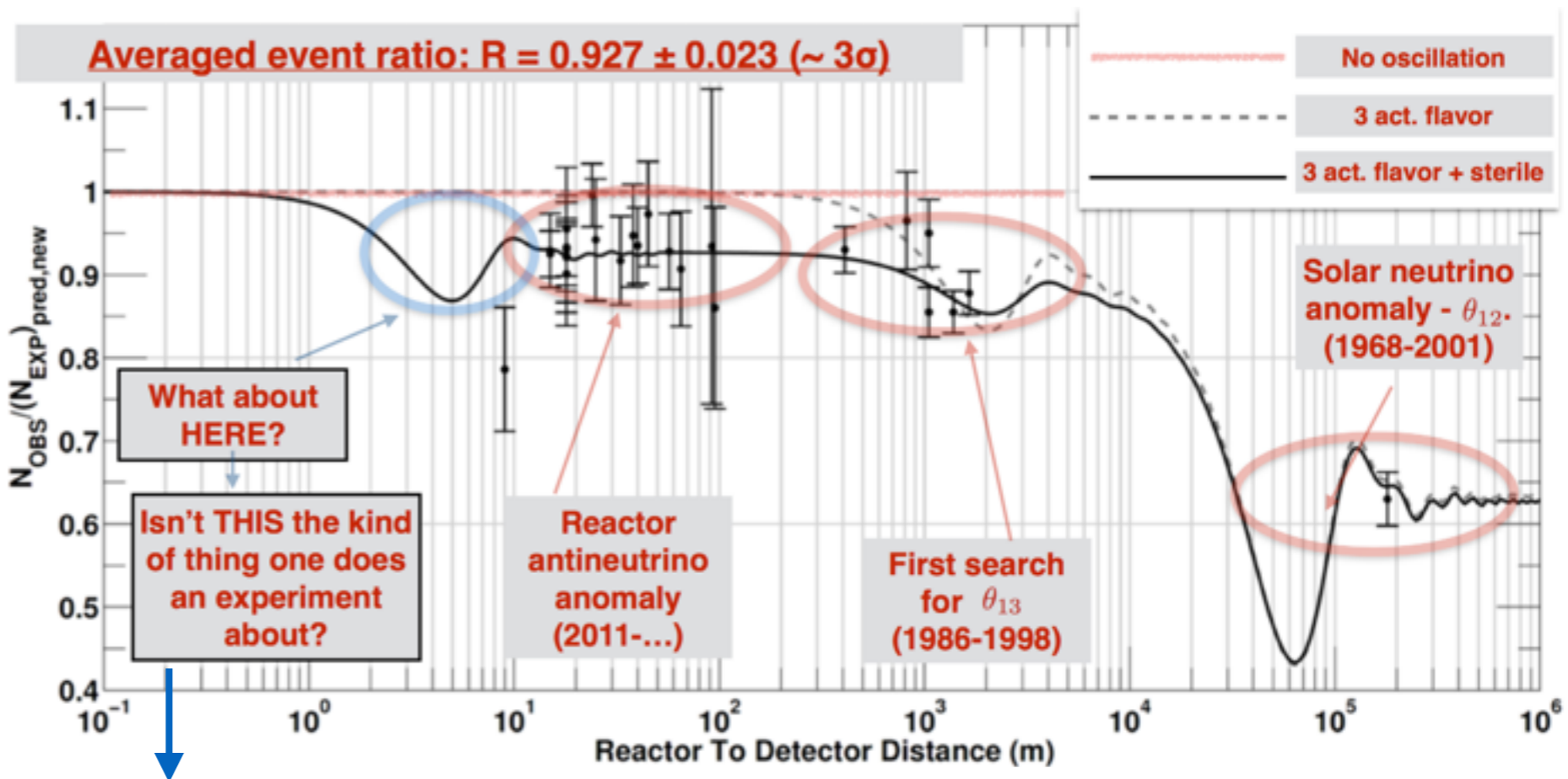
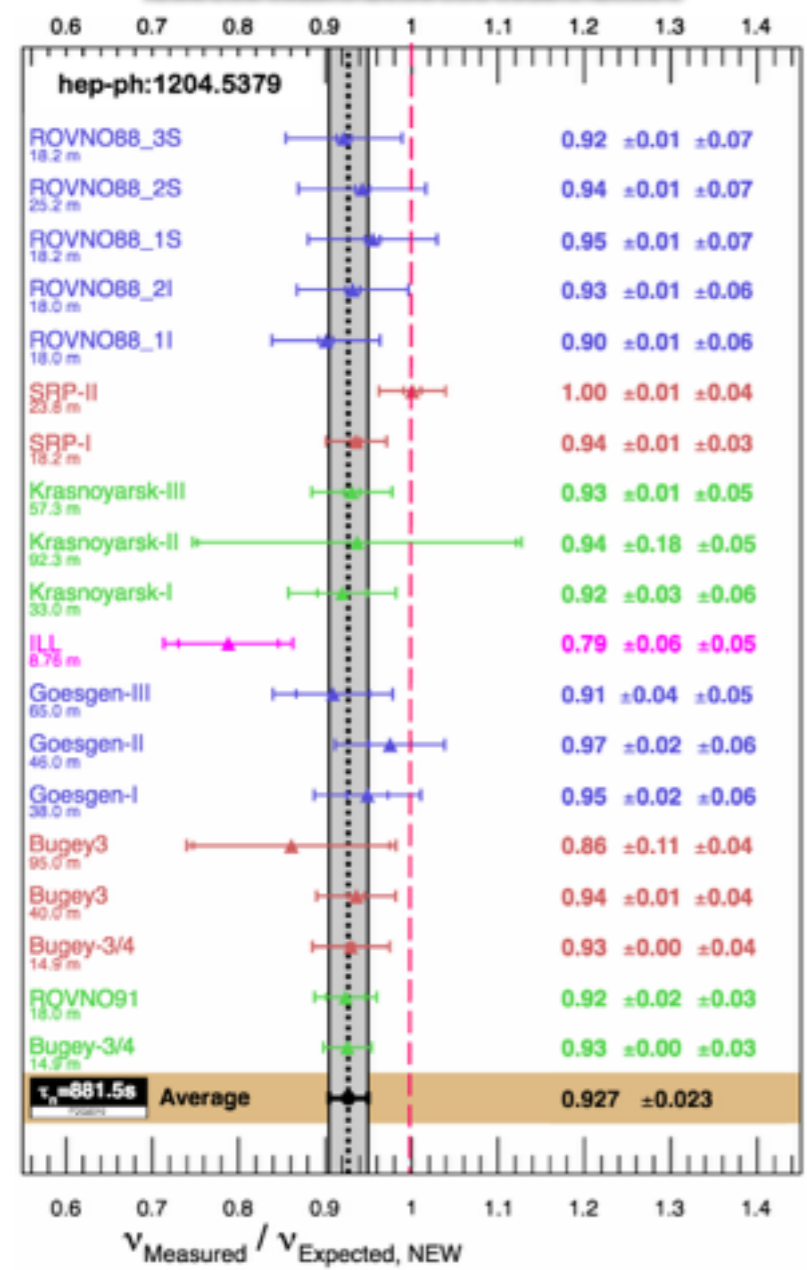


BUT! BUT! Is this in complete **agreement** with other observations?

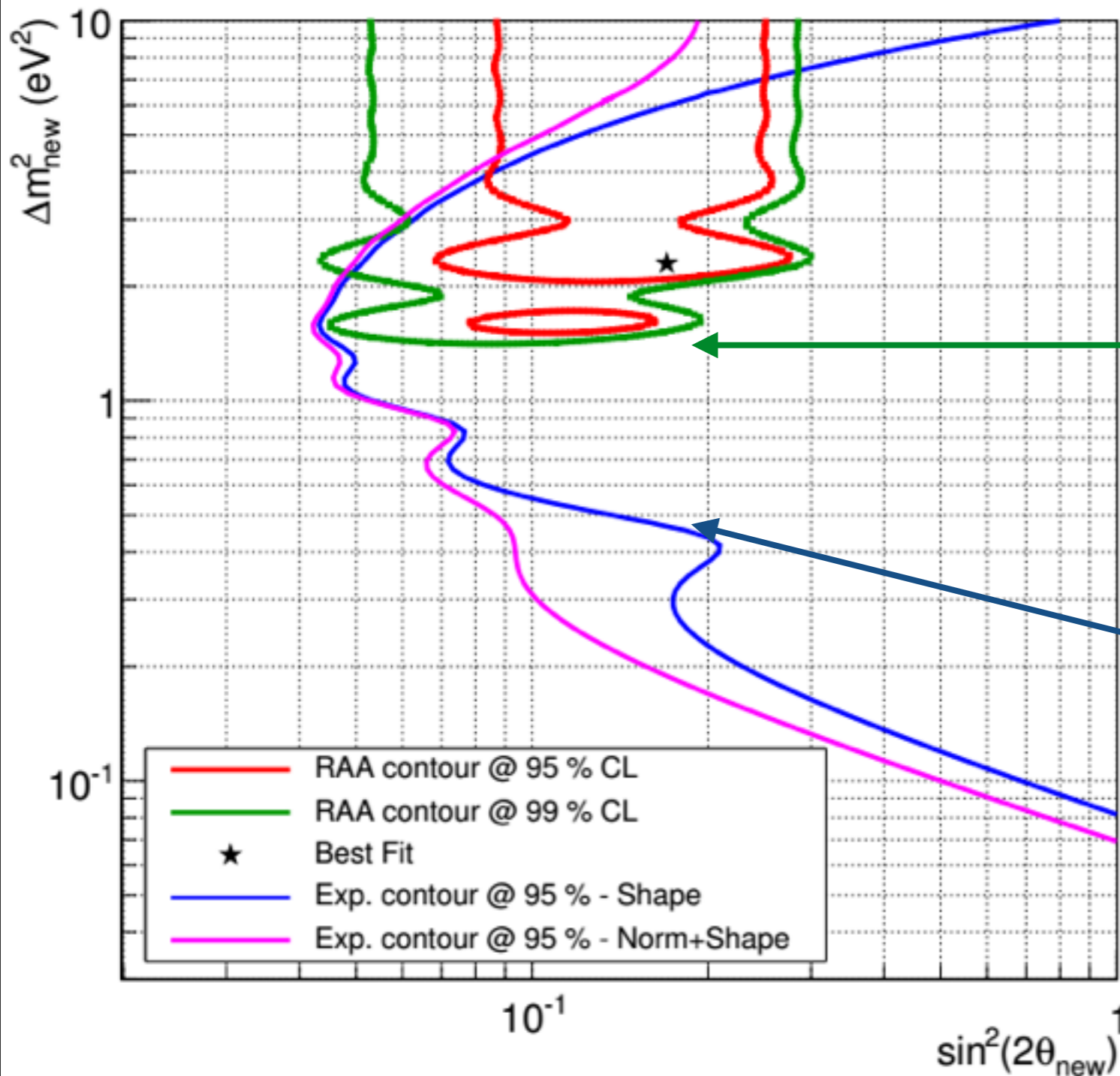
Observing $\bar{\nu}_e$ disappearance

Summary of short baseline experiments

- Less neutrinos than expected are observed in RAA region... **hidden oscillation?**
- To fit observations at LEP: 4th type of neutrino must be **STERILE**



- No information available for <math>< 10m</math> baseline.
- Clear signature of oscillation available.
- Stereo wants to know!



- **Exclusion plot:** $\Delta m_{\text{new}}^2 \approx 2\text{eV}^2$, $\sin^2(2\theta_{\text{new}}) \approx 0.15$
- **Non-exploited baseline:** ~ 10 m

**Reactor
 Antineutrino
 Anomaly (RAA)
 + MiniBooNE,
 Gallex, SAGE...
 contour's plot**

**Expected
 parameter's space
 available in Stereo**



WHAT?

Variable short baseline neutrino segmented 6-cell detector

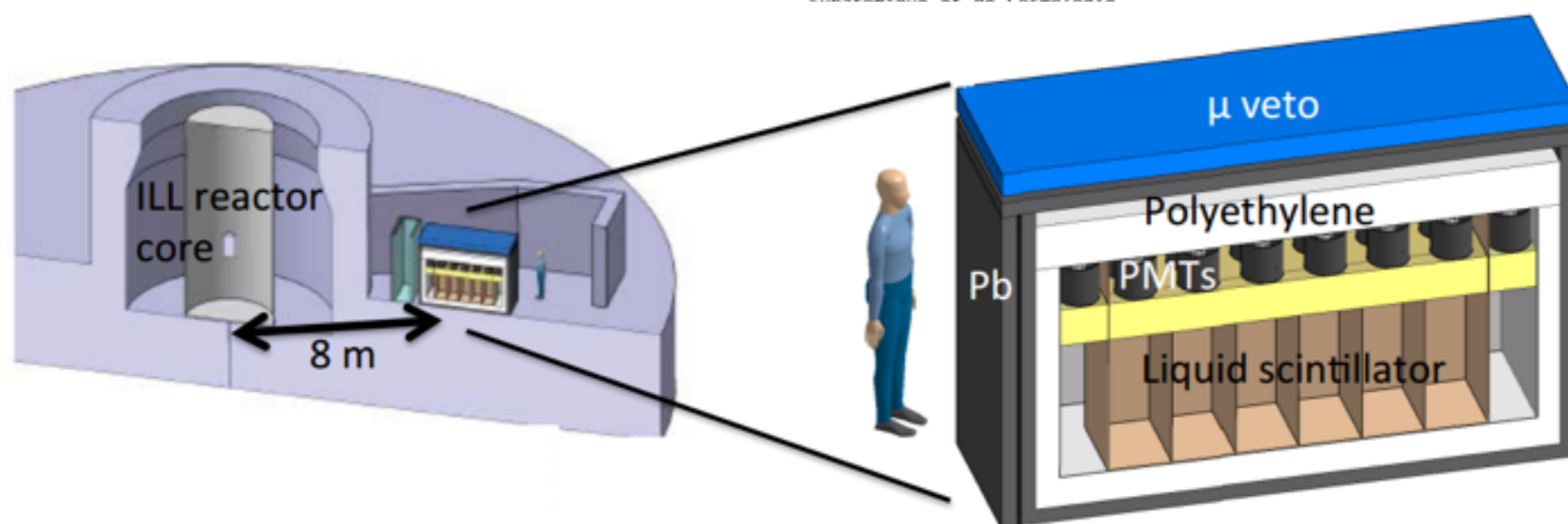
WHERE?

8-11m from ILL Nuclear Reactor Core - Grenoble (France)

HOW?

IBD in liquid scintillator: PMT measure e^+ and n signals

WHO?



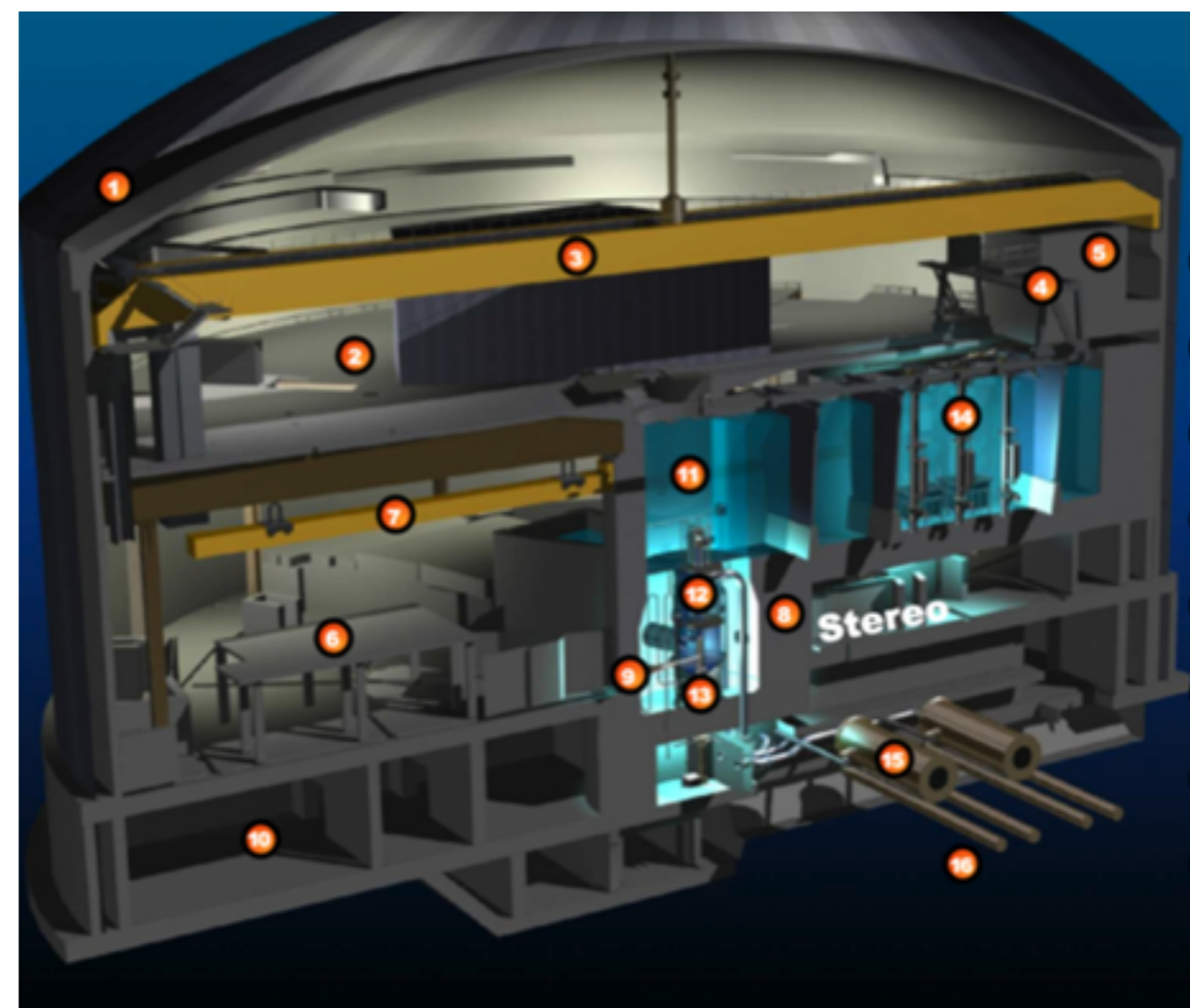


Institut Laue-Langevin, Grenoble FRANCE



Reactor core needs to be very compact

- Source as point-like as possible
- Detector located very close to the source
- ILL with core's diameter of 9cm



- 58 MW of power.
- Highly enriched U-235.
- Measuring ~ 50% Reactor ON time.
- 8m minimum distance from detector.
- Challenging reactor-related BG.

Physical process

[1] U-235
controlled fission
stimulated with
neutrons

[2] Fission products
disintegrate via beta
decay emitting
antineutrinos

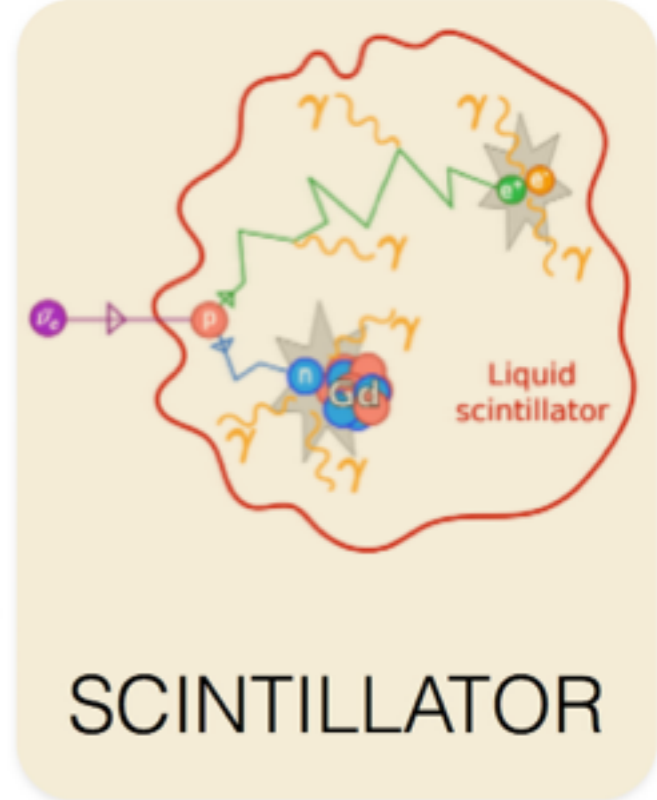
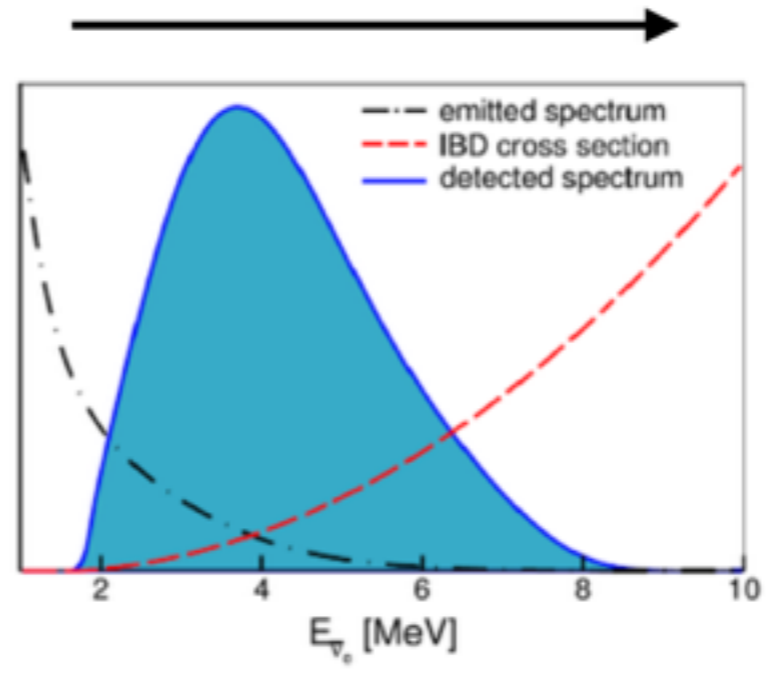
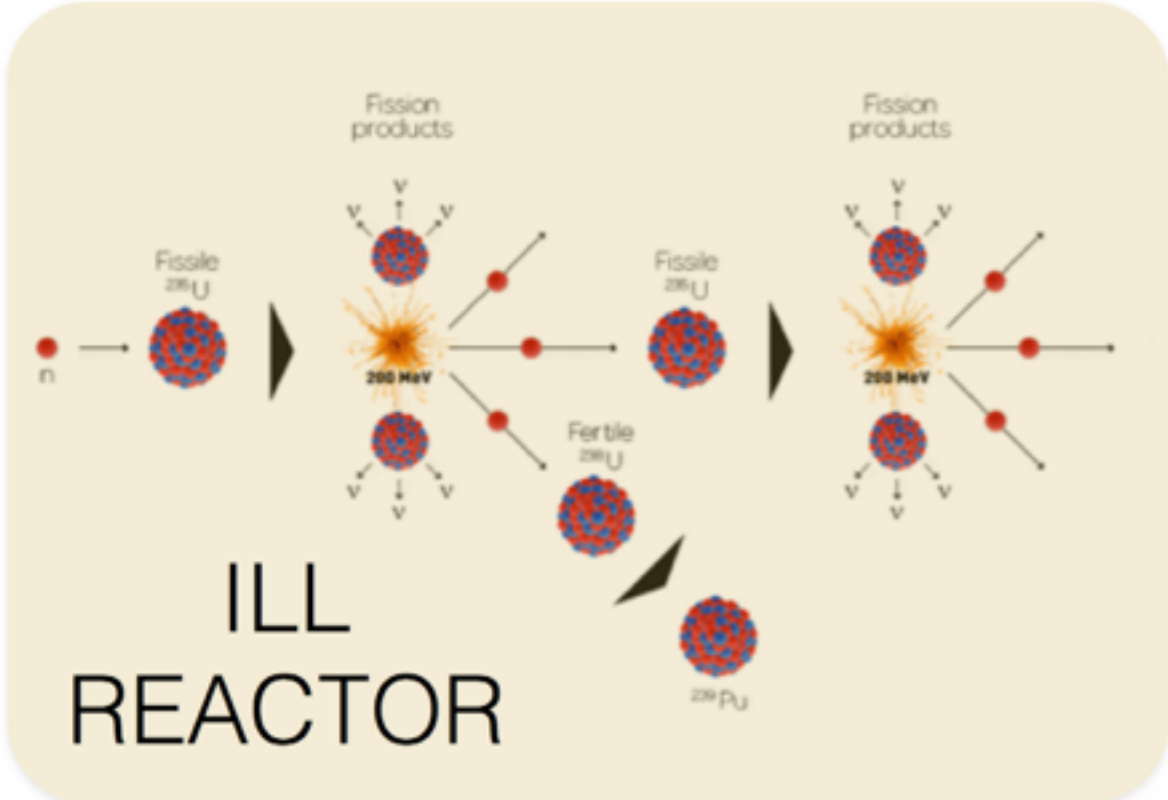
Production Spectra +
IBD cross section
combine

**[3] Inverse beta
decay within
the scintillator**
 $\bar{\nu}_e + p \rightarrow e^+ + n$

PRODUCTION

SPECTRA

DETECTION



Physical process

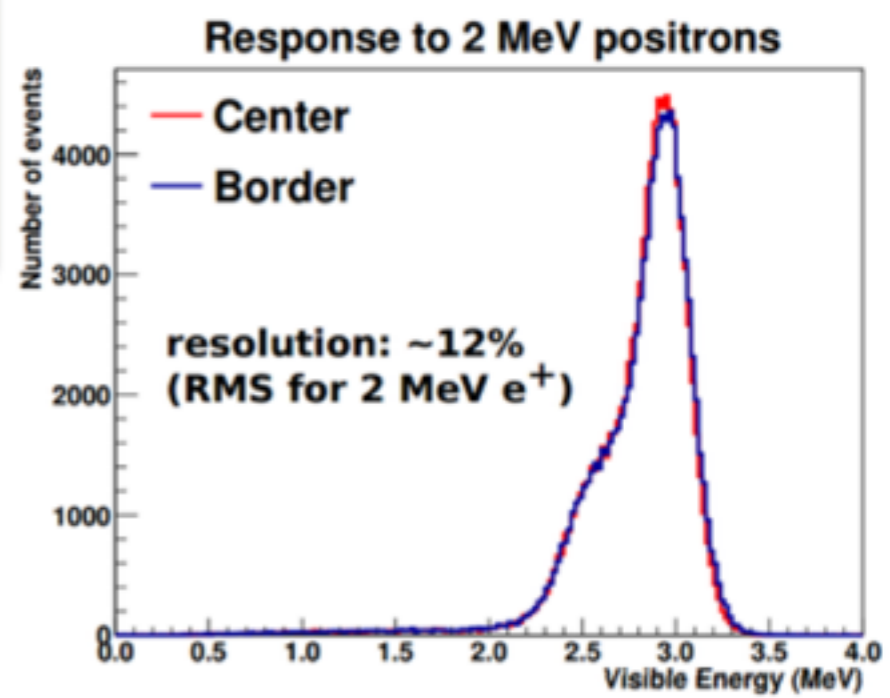
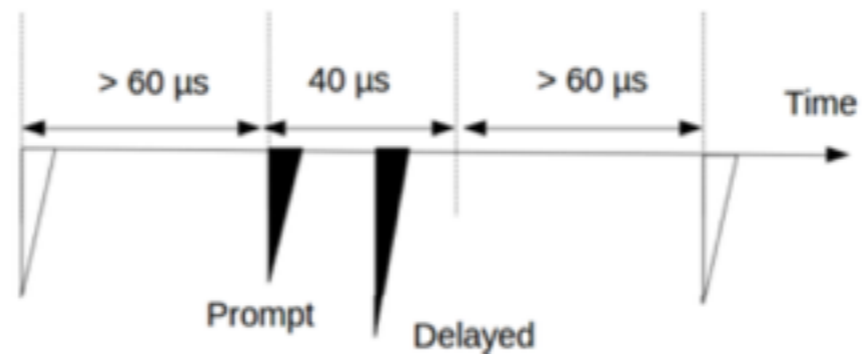
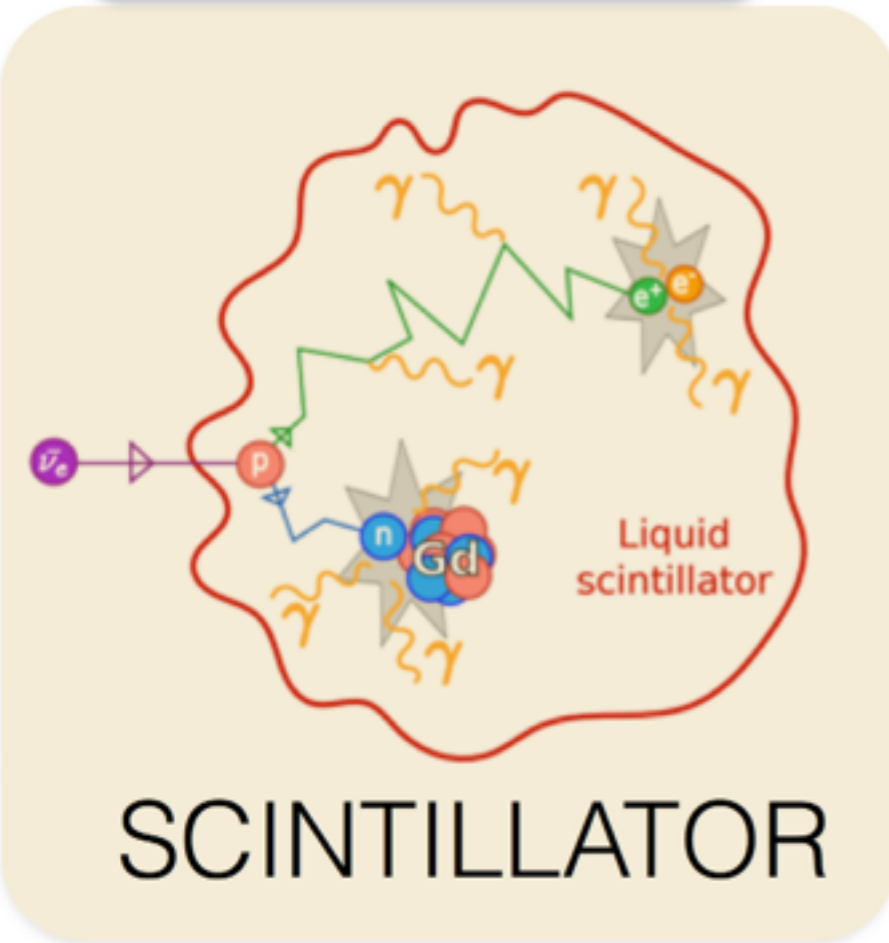
[3] Inverse beta decay within the scintillator

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

[4] Positron loses energy until annihilation: Prompt signal

[5] Neutron Catcher (Gd): emits gammas summing up 8MeV Delayed signal

What do we see?
Energy of the **prompt signal**, necessarily in coincidence with **delayed signal**:

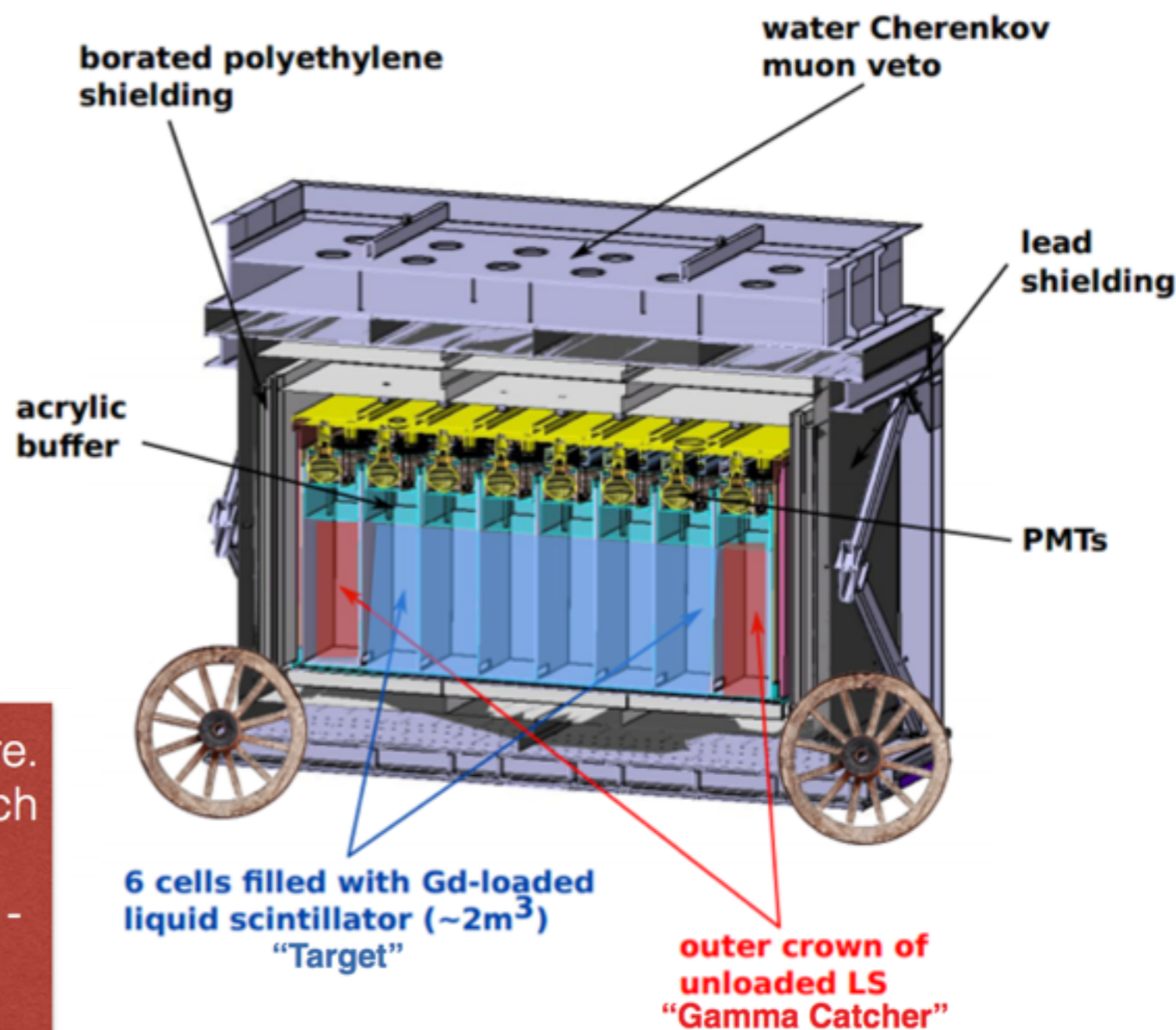




Target PMTs

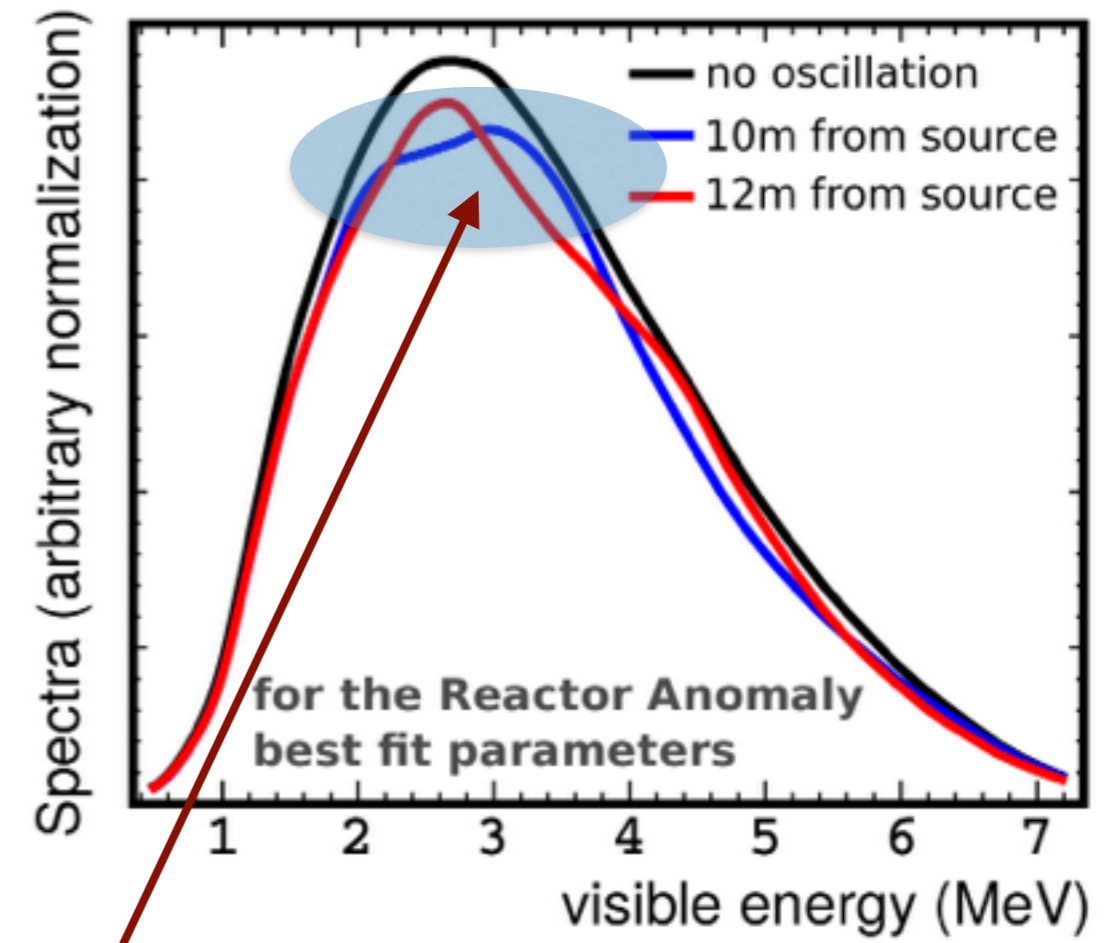
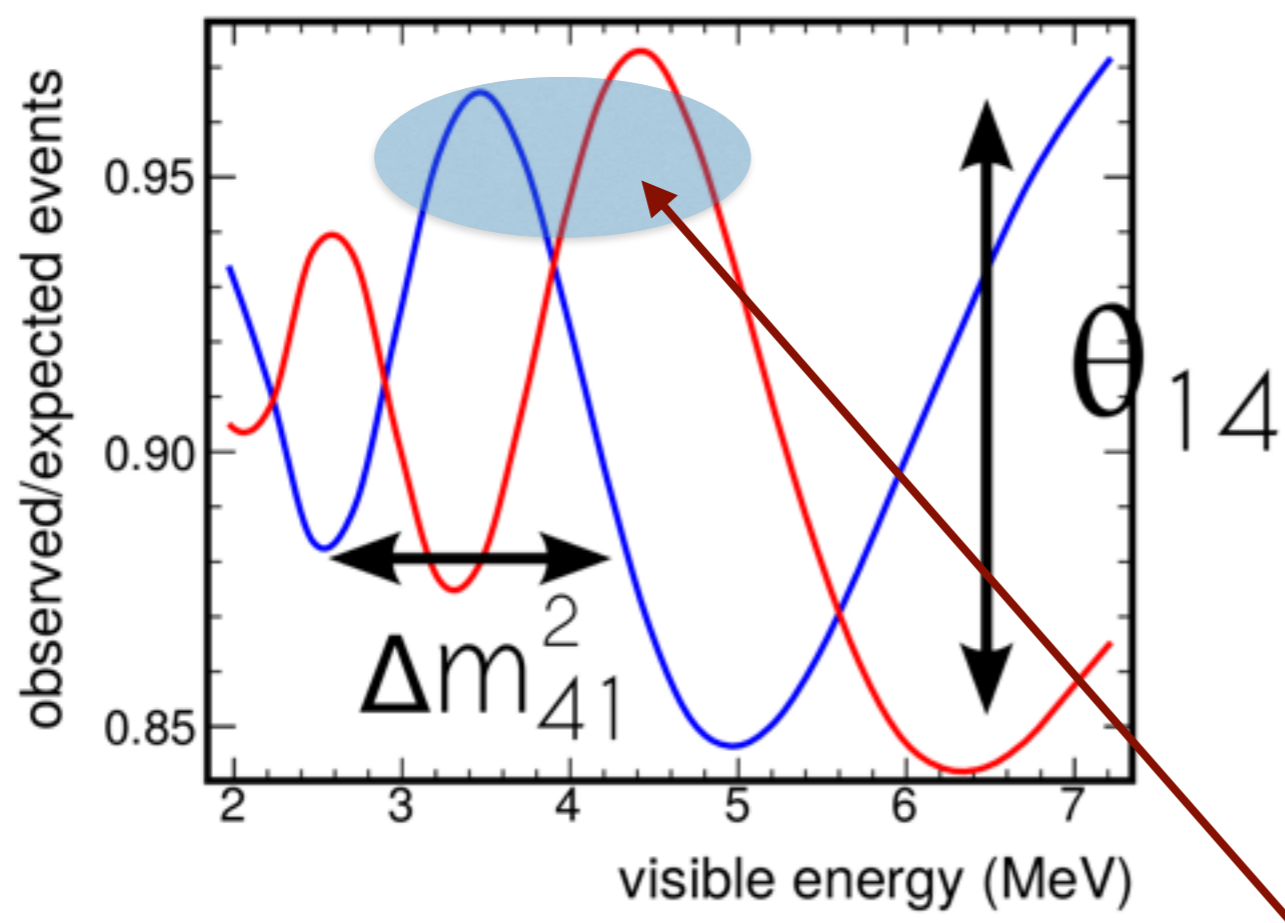
Scintillator

- **LAB 75% + PXE 20% + DIN 5%**
- **Wave Length Shifters:** PPO and Bis-MSB
- **Transparency** (at ~ 420 nm): attenuation length ~ 6 m



- **Target** Volume loaded with Gd for n-capture.
- **Gamma catcher** surrounding target to catch escaping
- **Acrylic buffer** screens radiation from PMT - increases resolution.
- 48 x 8" **PMTs** collect photons ~ 420 nm.

Sterile ν signature

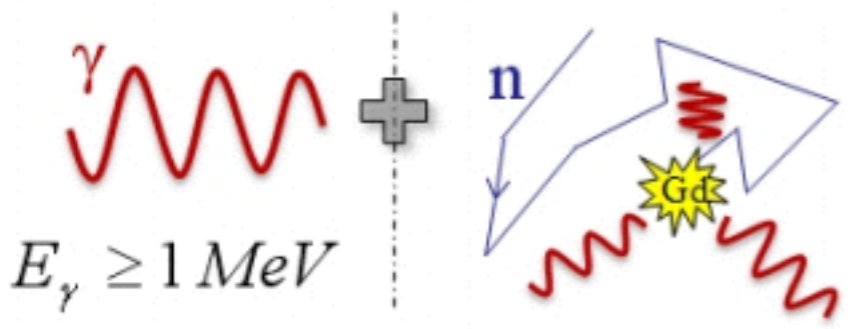


----- **Furthest Cell**
----- **Closest Cell**

Survival probability depends on L/E - Difference in flux between cells must be visible

$$P(\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_s) \sim \sin^2 2\theta_{14} \cdot \sin^2 \left(1.27 \Delta m_{41}^2 \frac{L}{E} \right)$$

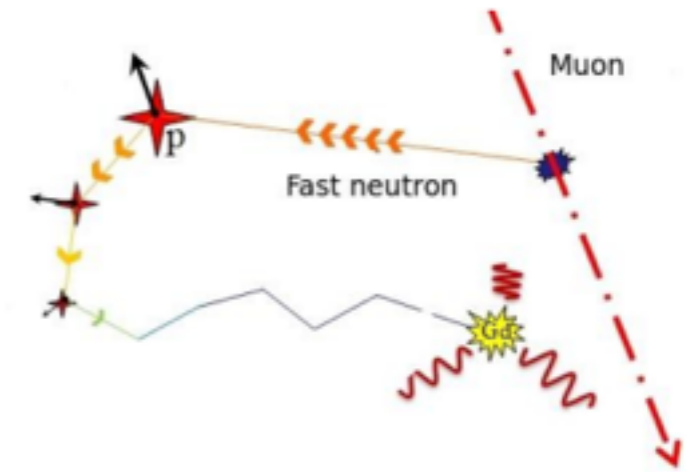
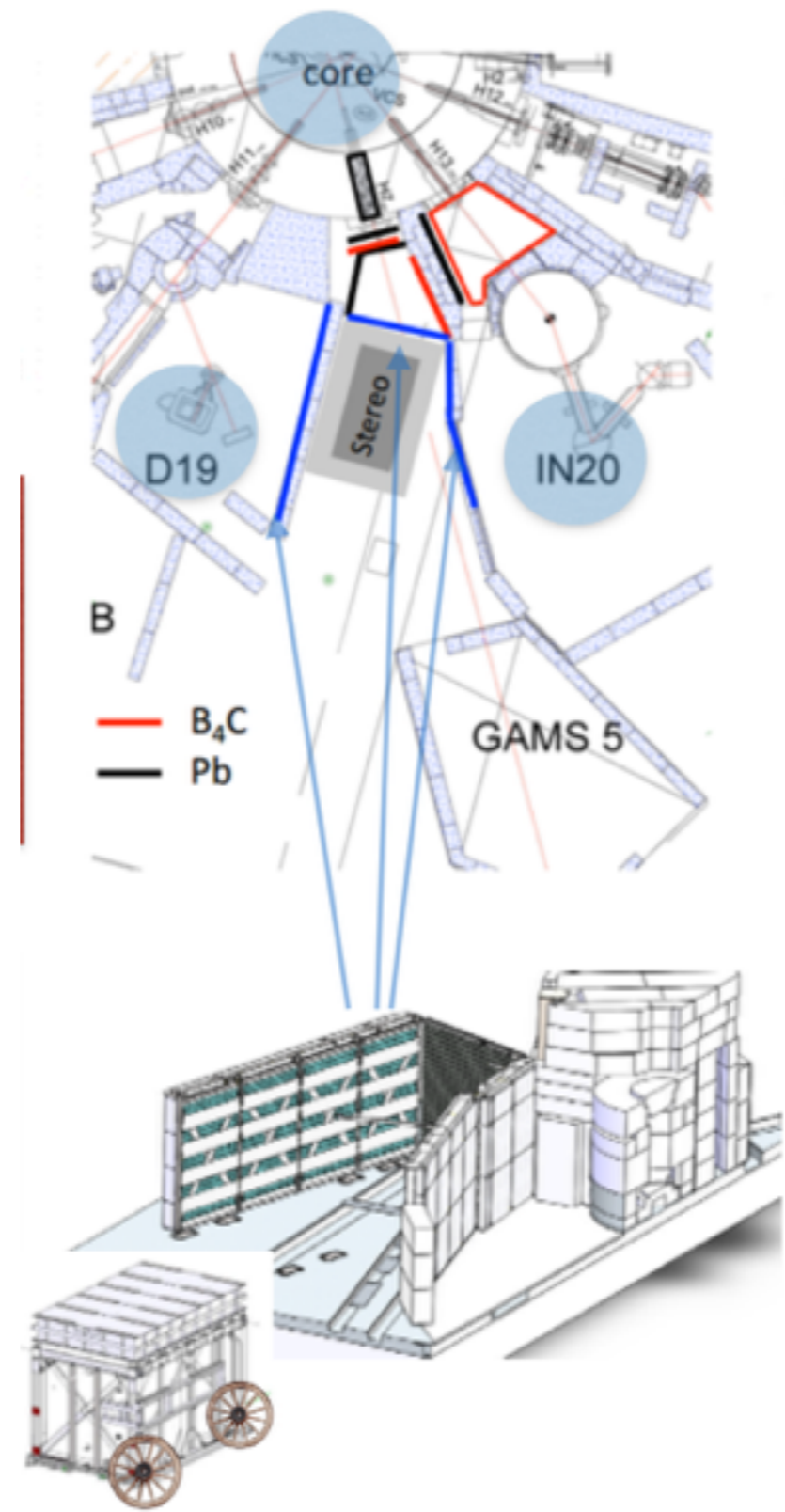
Dealing with background



Random related

Emission of γ and n from reactor (core) and nearby experiments (D19, IN20) accidentally produce random coincidence

- Nearby sources shielded with borated polyethylene (**B4C**) and lead (**Pb**)
- Perimeter** shielding

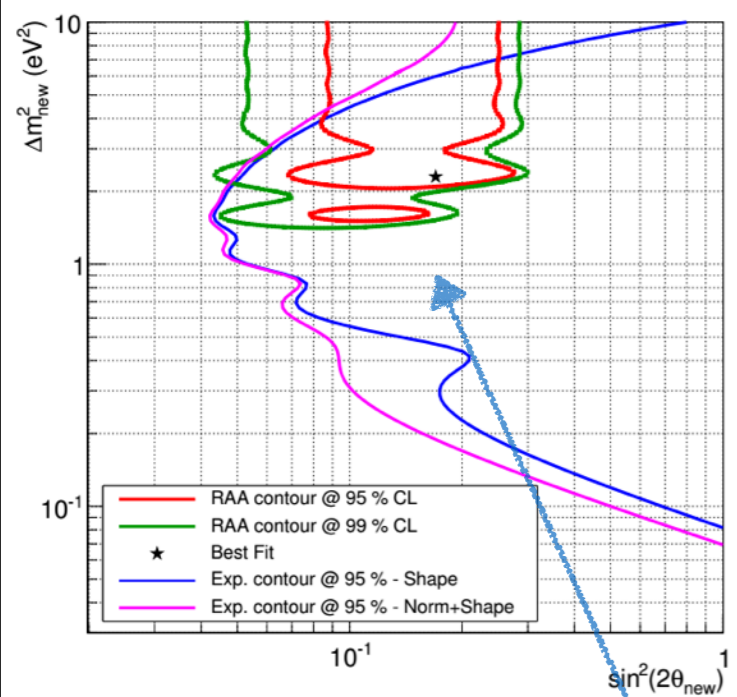


Cosmic background

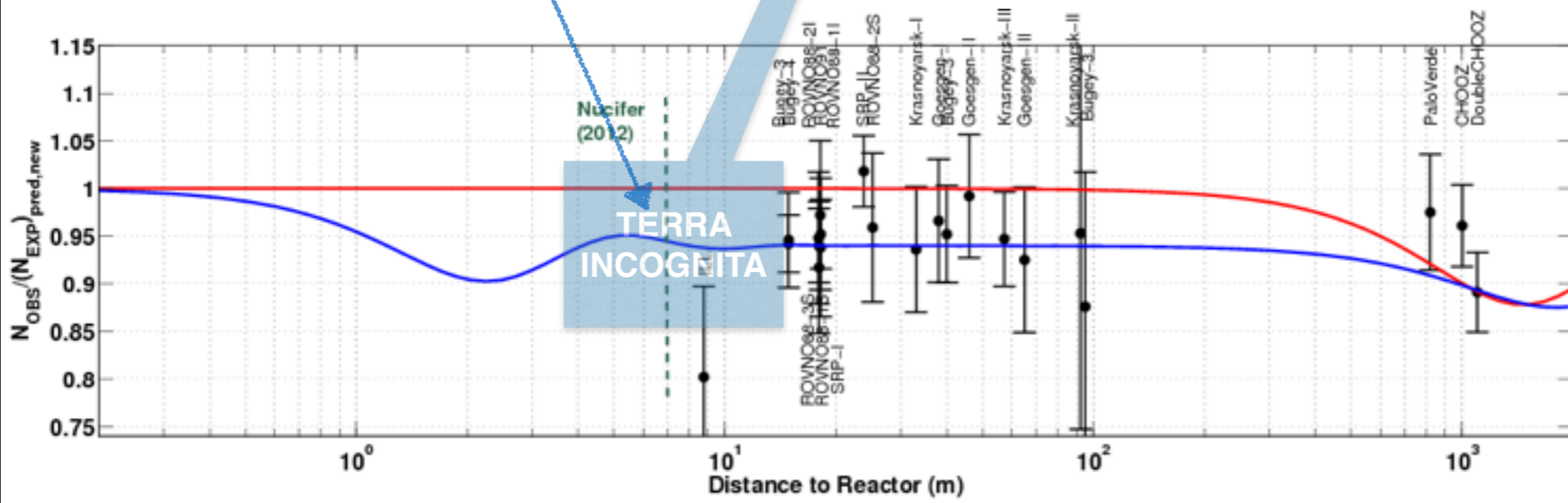
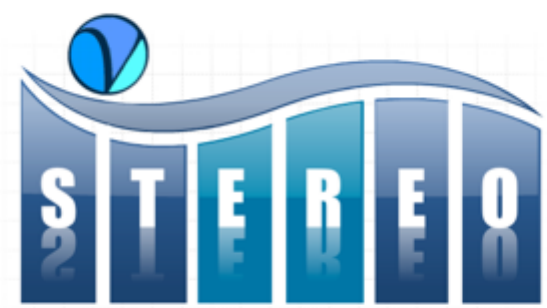
Fast n scatters with H^+ and recoil energy creates prompt signal. Slowed down n generates delayed signal.

- Muon Veto
- Water channel overburden
- Reactor OFF measurement
- Pulse Shape Discrimination (PSD) capabilities

Oscillations towards sterile



Stereo is sailing towards Terra Incognita!



Data taking **Fall 2016!**

Thanks for
watching!



“This is not even wrong!” Wolfgang Ernst Pauli