

Improved Inverse Beta Decay event selection and its impact on the PROSPECT oscillation analysis

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On behalf of the PROSPECT collaboration

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

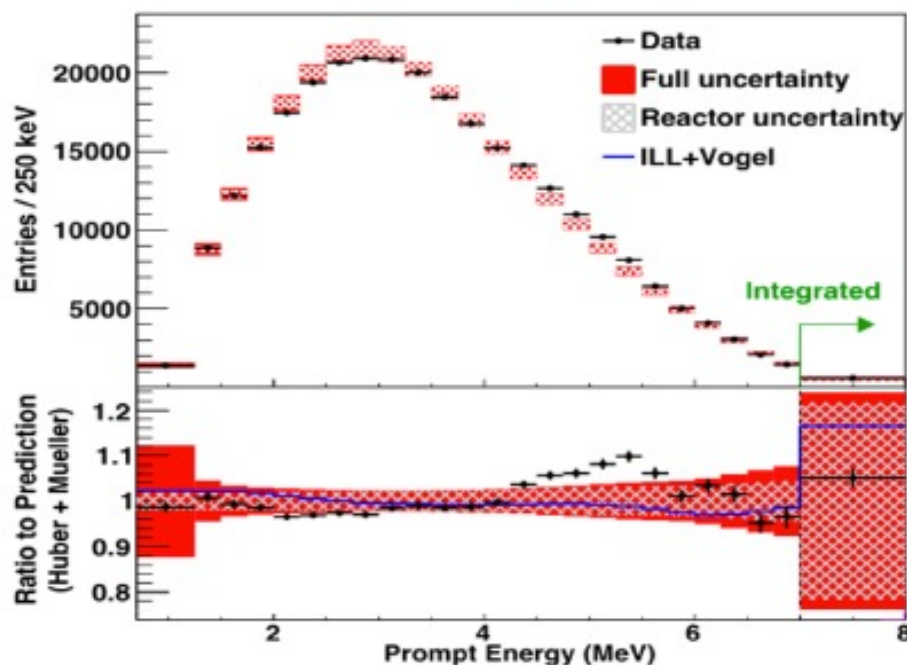


Physics Division

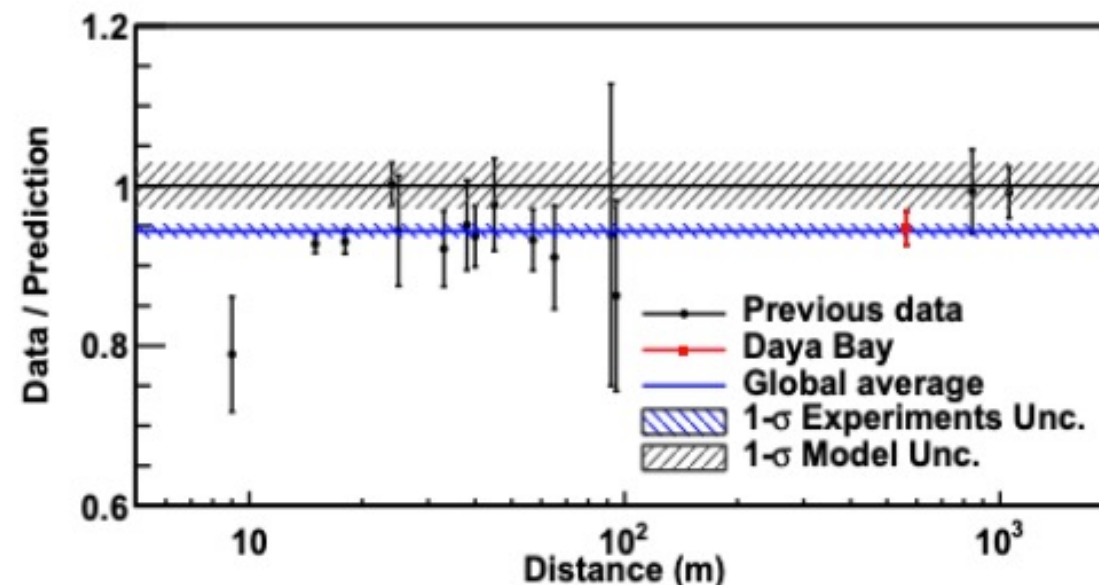
Reactor Antineutrino Anomaly, a motivation for PROSPECT

- Short-baseline reactor experiments have reported a deficit of the measured antineutrino rate when compared to theoretical predictions

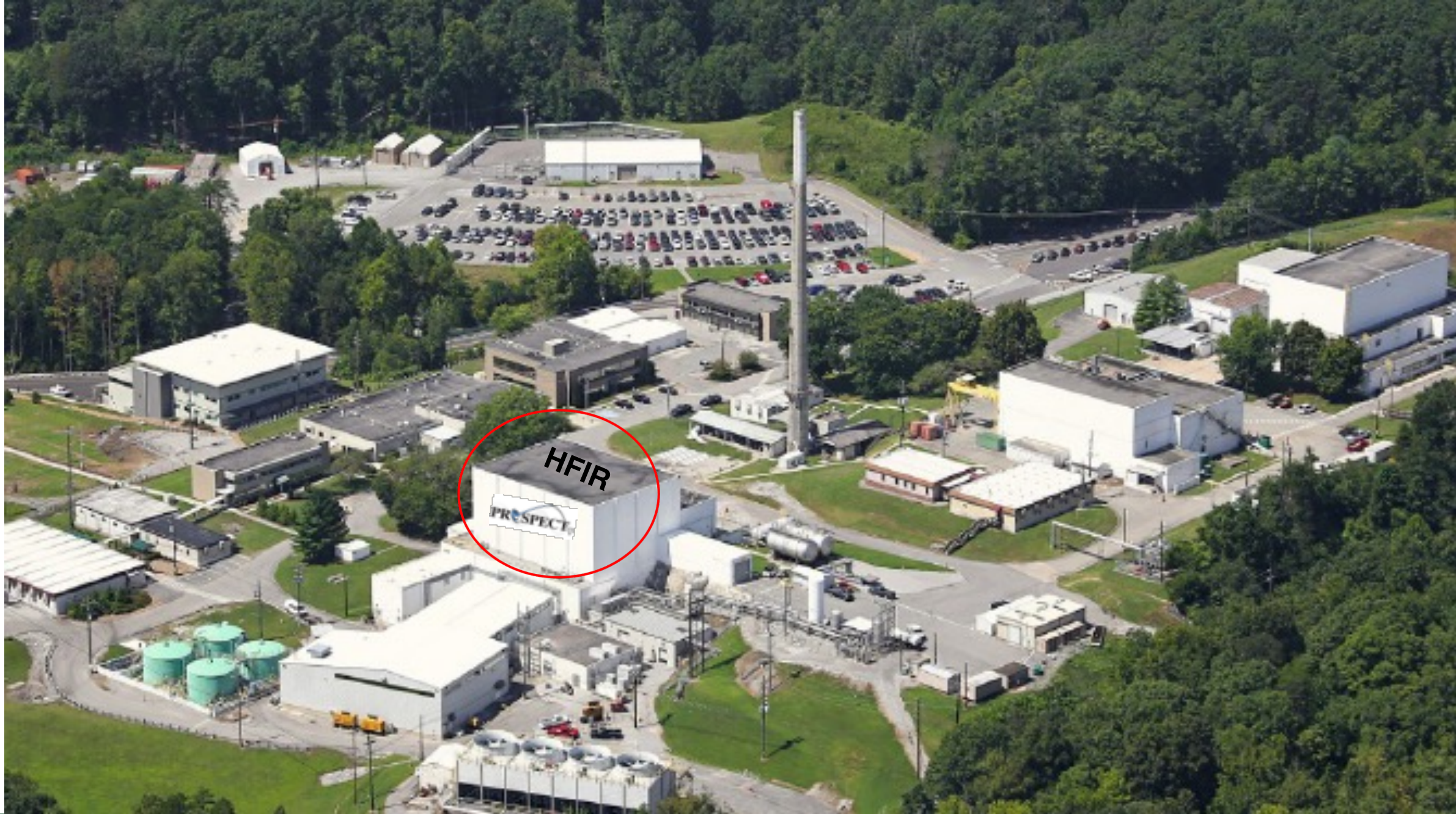
Antineutrino anomaly bump in 4-6 MeV



Observed flux deficit of about 6%

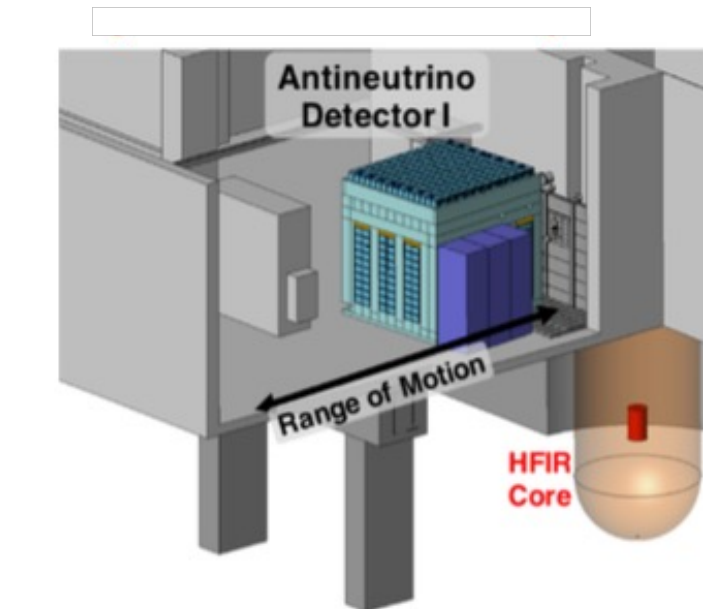




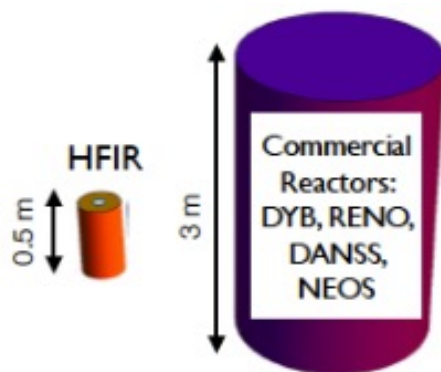
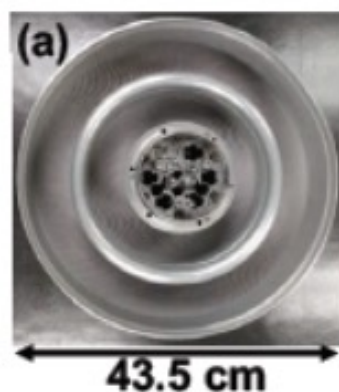


PROSPECT Detector at HFIR

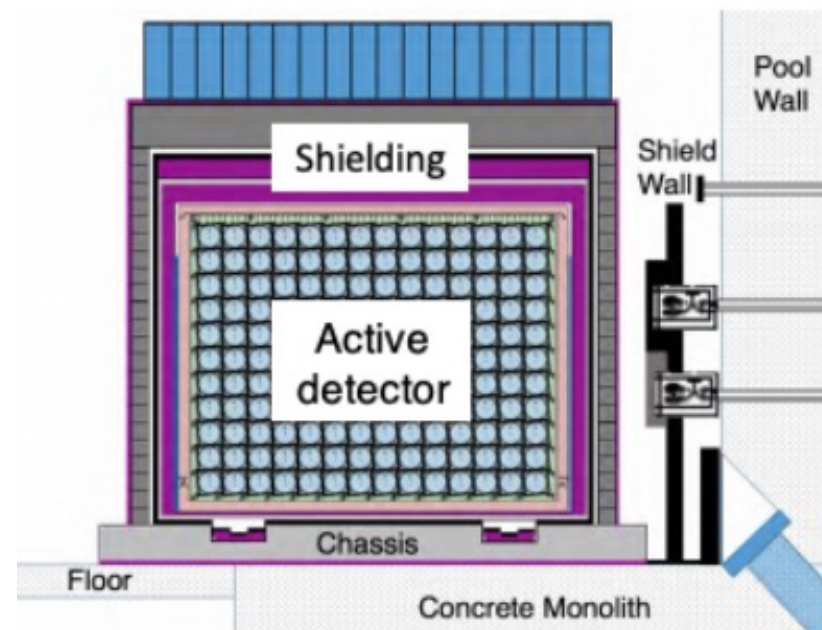
Layout of the PROSPECT experiment



- 93% ^{235}U Fuel
- 85 MW thermal power
- Compact core
- Huge flux in the few MeV range
- ~50% duty cycle for BG measurements



Schematic of the active detector volume

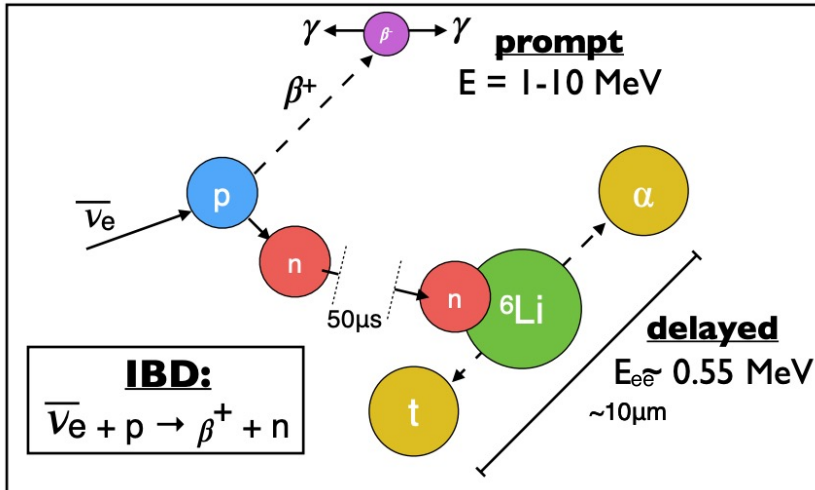


14 x 11 array of ^6Li doped liquid scintillator for detecting reactor antineutrinos (6.7-9.2 m from compact highly enriched uranium reactor core)

J. Ashenfelter et al. (PROSPECT), Nucl. Inst. Meth. A 922, 287(2019)

Antineutrino Detection

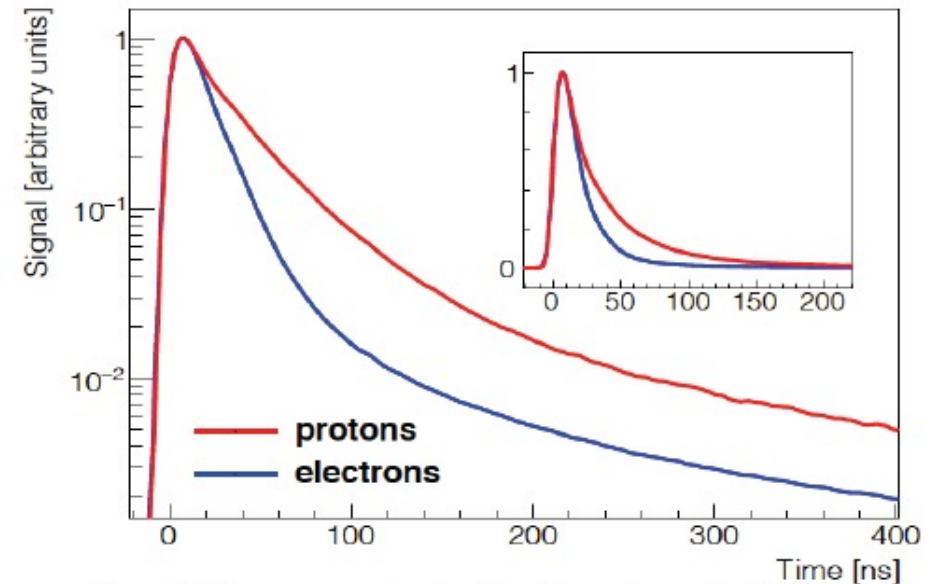
Use of the IBD process



- PROSPECT detects antineutrinos via the Inverse Beta Decay (IBD) process
- Prompt signal (e^+) provides a good energy estimate of incoming ν
- Localized delayed ($n - {}^6\text{Li}$) signal

6-LiLS with PSD Capabilities

- Average waveforms for electronic/nuclear type events



- Differences in ionization density between electronic/nuclear recoil type events result in distinct pulse shapes for each event
- Prompt and delayed signal possess unique pulse shapes (different from background events)

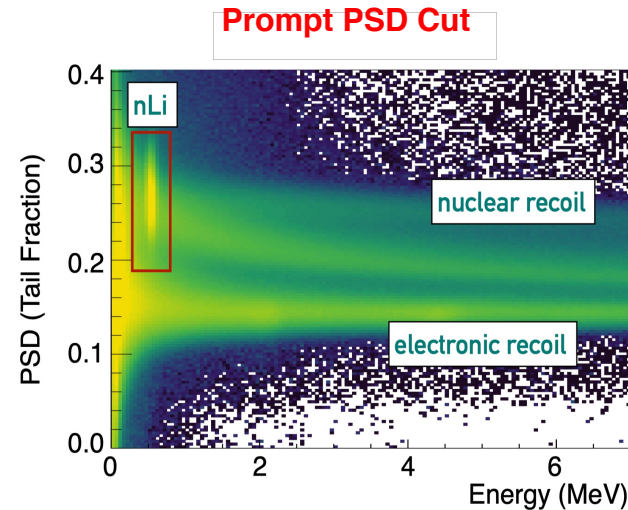
IBD Event Selection

- **IBD Topology-based cuts**

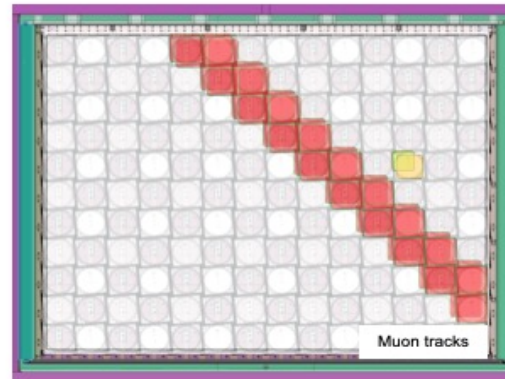
- Neutron Capture Region
- Prompt PSD
- Prompt-Delayed signal distance
- Prompt-Delayed Timing
- Fiducial z cut

- **Veto cuts**

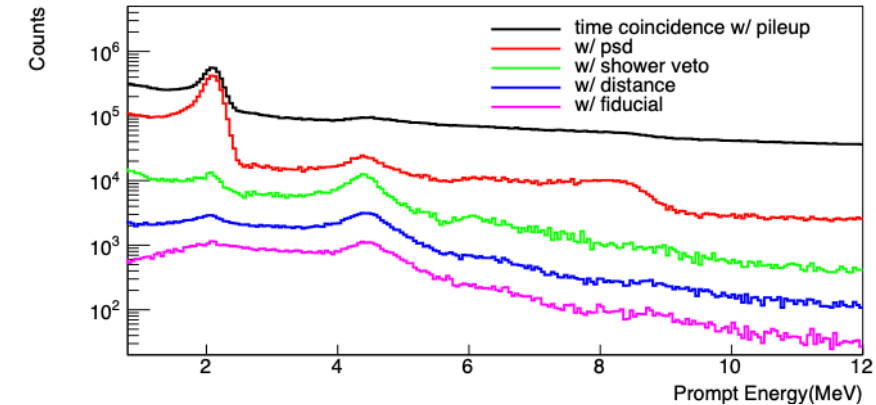
- Muon Veto Time
- Neutron Veto Time
- Recoil Veto time



Muon tracks in the PROSPECT detector

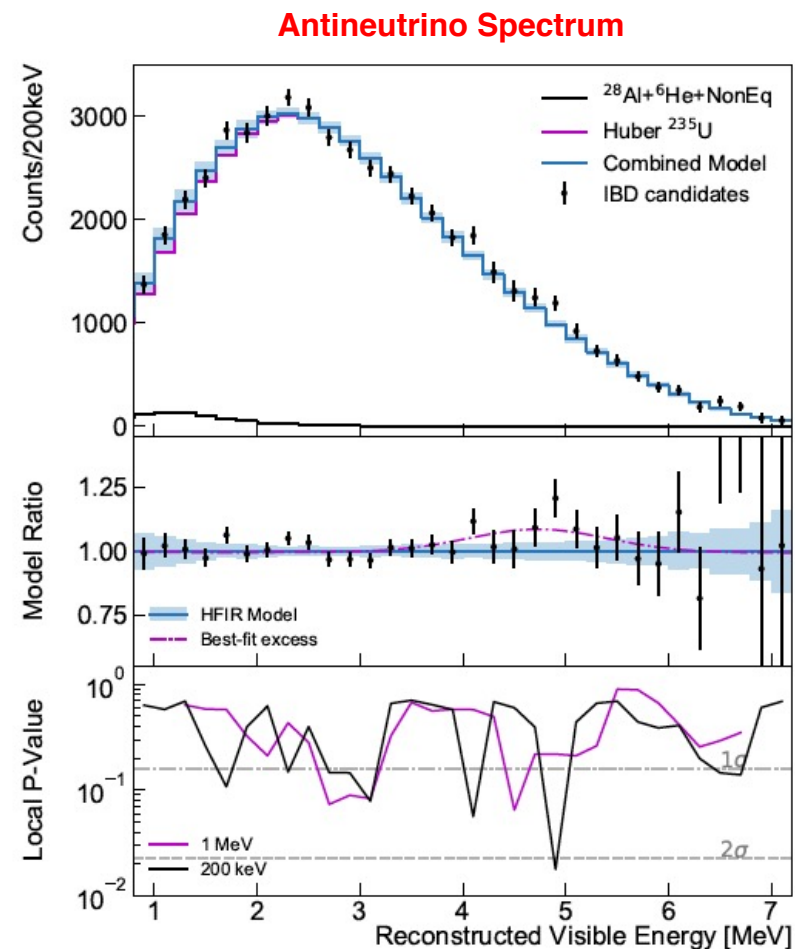
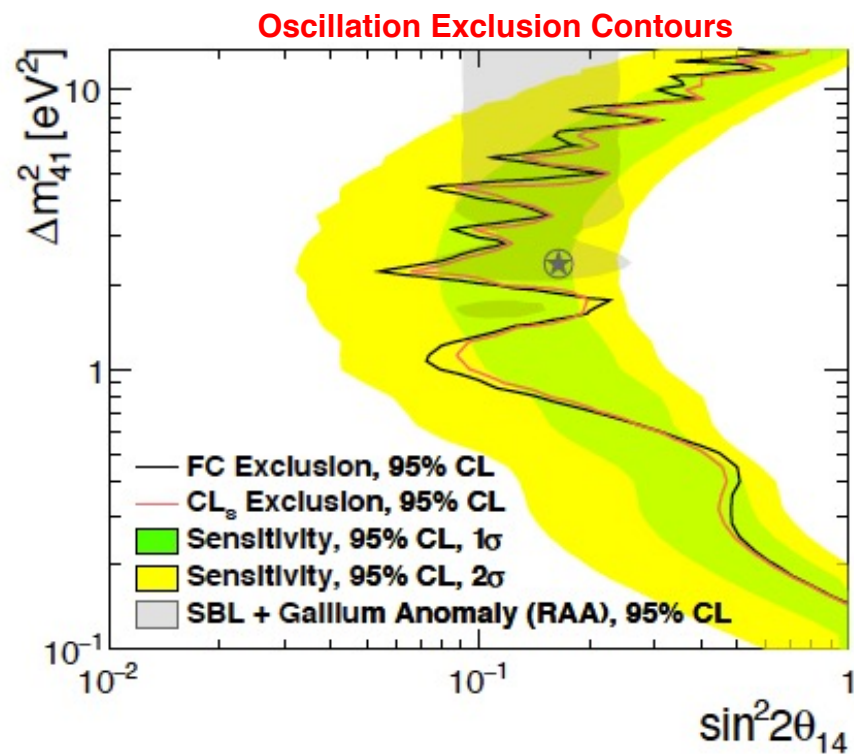


Prompt Energy Distributions Under Different Cuts



- Sequential application of selection cuts results in a significant reduction of background events
- These selection criteria was used for most recent results

Latest PROSPECT Results

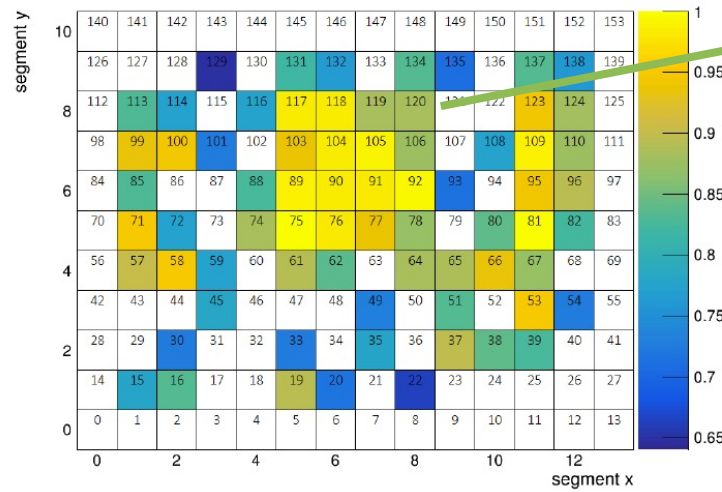


M. Andriamirado et al. (PROSPECT Collaboration), Phys. Rev. D 103, 032001 (2021).

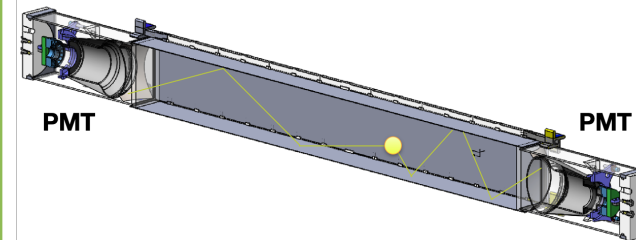
Motivation for a final PROSPECT-I Analysis

- Previous results were impacted by the periodic loss of photo-multiplier tube bases throughout data collection.

Detector configuration used for PRD analysis



154 segments with two PMTs



Some segments coupled to one PMT or both switched off due to scintillator leakage into PMT housing.

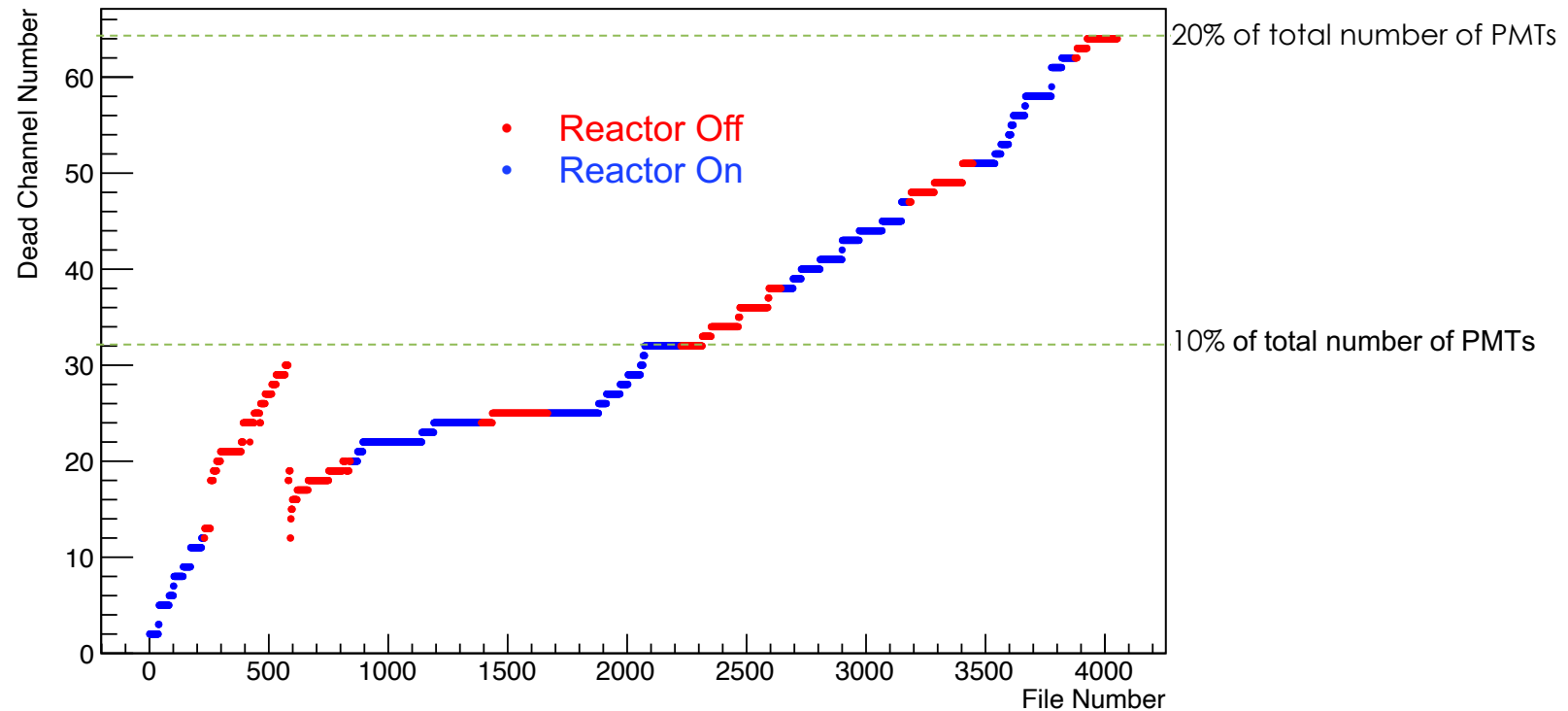
- In order to improve upon previous results, two new data recovery approaches have been proposed:

Data Splitting
&
Single Ended Event Reconstruction (SEER)

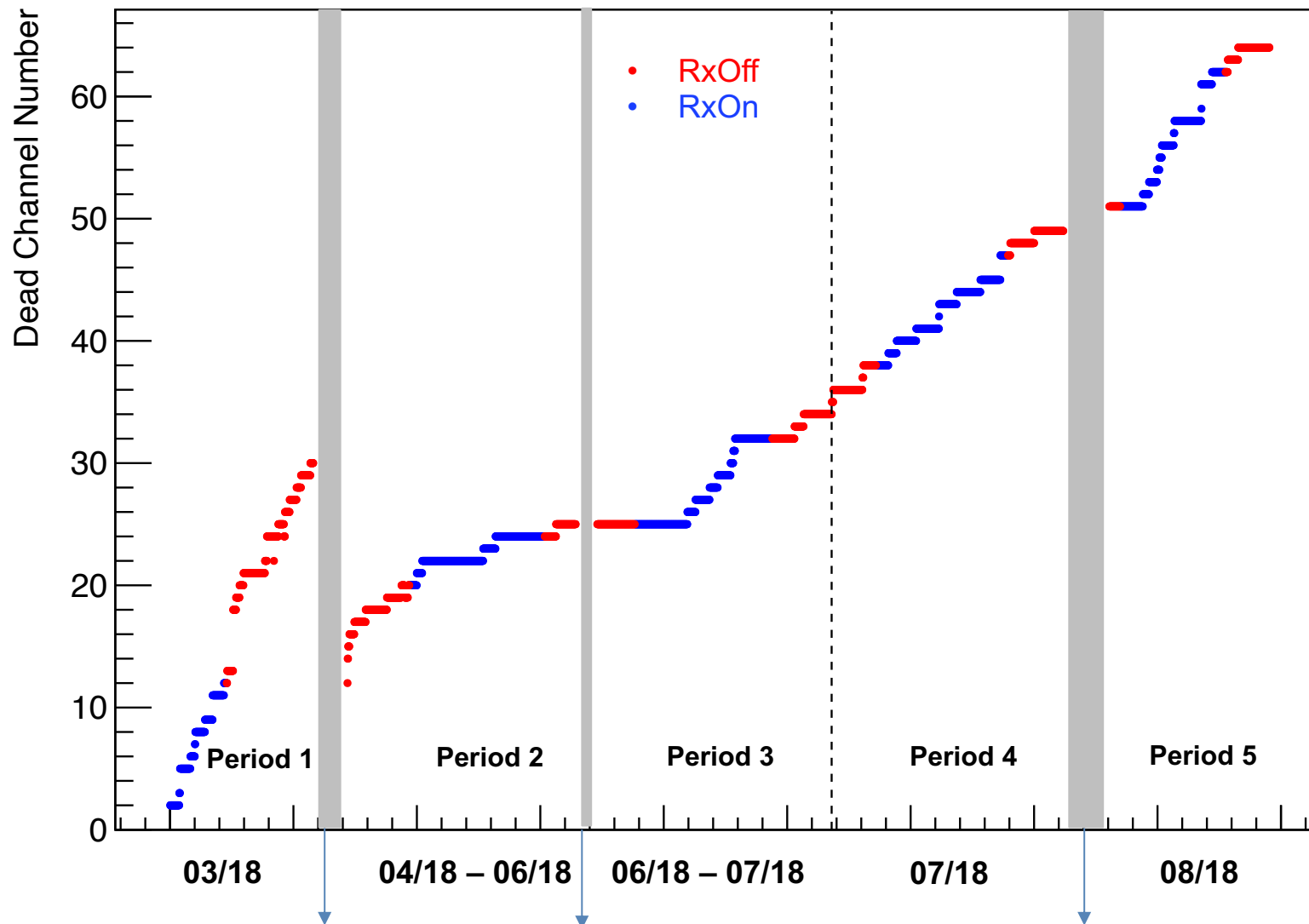
First Approach: Data Splitting

- Split PROSPECT-I data into distinct periods in order to recover statistics.
- Maximize number of live segments in each period

Time evolution of dead channels in the PROSPECT detector

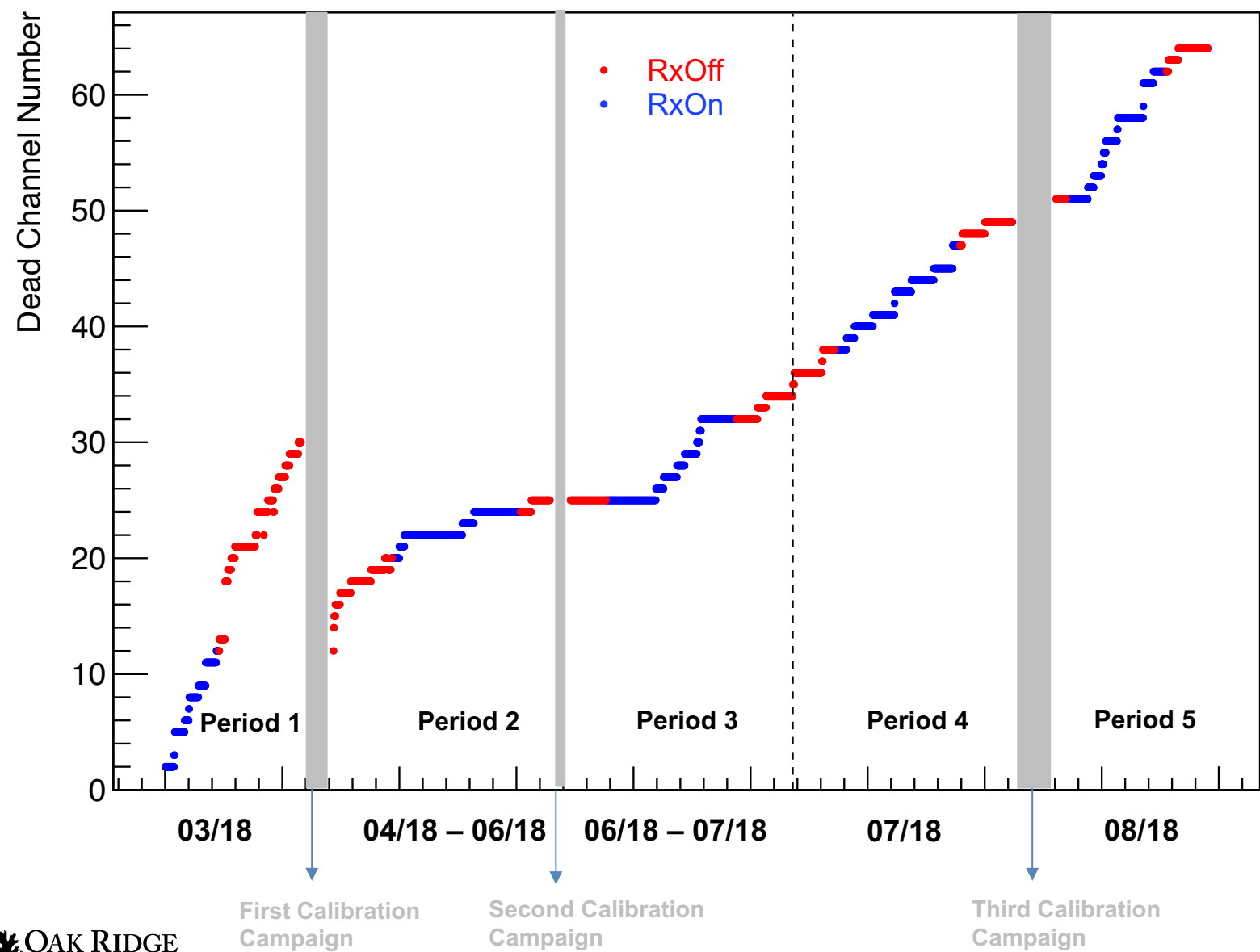


Criteria for Calibration-Based Splitting



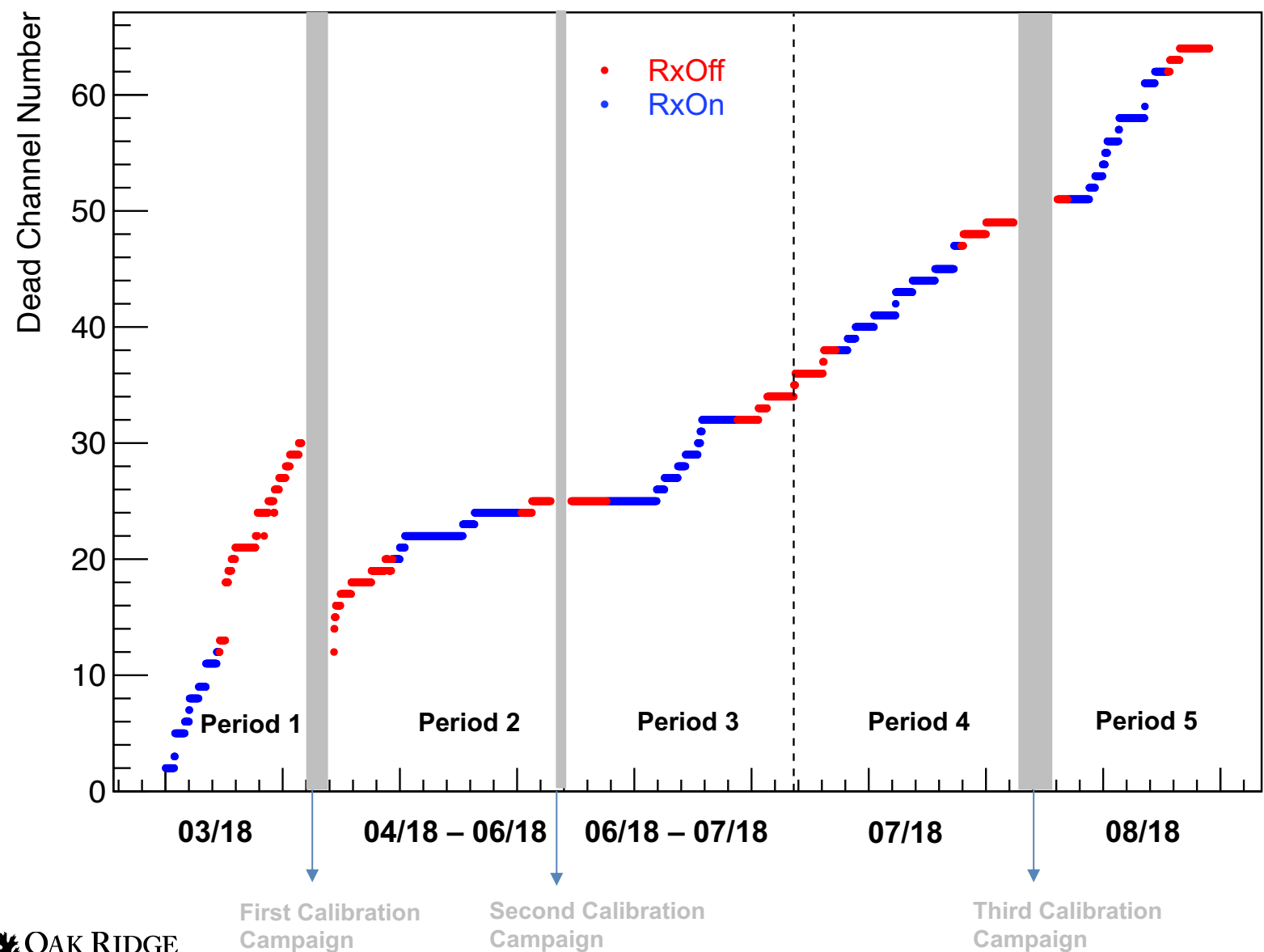
- Each period should start immediately after a new calibration campaign
- Each period must contain one full RxOn cycle
- All periods should have RxOff data before and after each corresponding RxOn cycle
 - Period 1 is an exception since there is no prior RxOff data available.
- Keep ratio of RxOff/RxOn data between 50%-70%.
 - Since there is no calibration campaign between periods 3 and 4, we used the ratio of RxOff/RxOn files to define these two (70%).

Criteria for Calibration-Based Splitting



	Double Ended Segment	Single Ended Segment	Blind Segments
PROSPECT Latest Results	97	47(not-used)	10
Period 1	127	24	3
Period 2	131	21	2
Period 3	123	28	3
Period 4	110	39	5
Period 5	97	47	10

Criteria for Calibration-Based Splitting

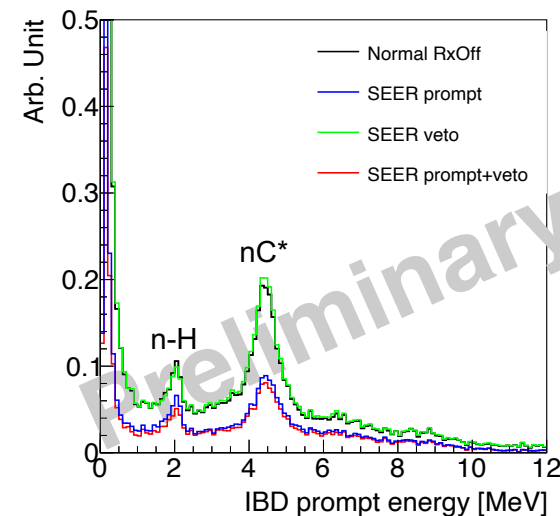
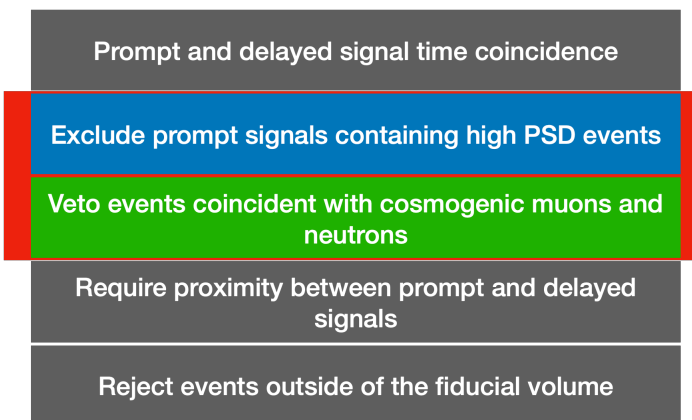
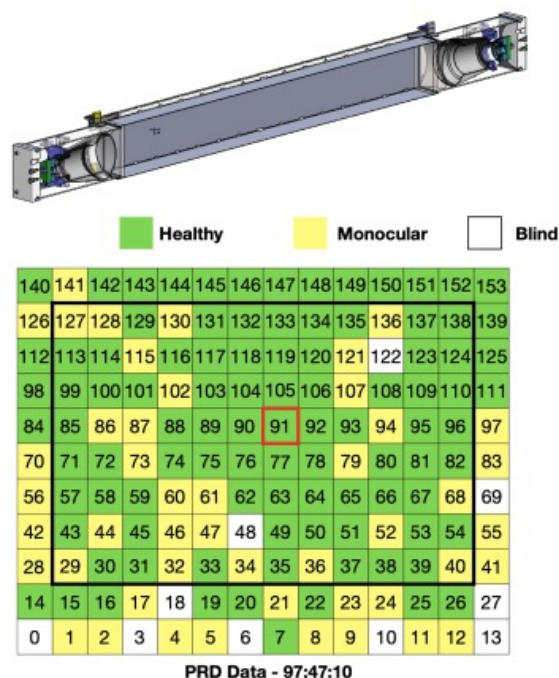


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Next Method

Second Approach: SEER

- The implementation of SEER into the existing analysis presents a great opportunity to improve our current results (statistics and S:B).
- Lacks energy and position reconstruction capabilities
- Provides a good handle on particle identification (great background suppression)



SEER prompt
PSD reduces
background
by 2x

IBD Event Selection + SEER - New Cuts Needed

- The implementation of SEER into the existing analysis presents a great opportunity to improve our current results.

- Existing cuts:

- n-Li capture
- Prompt PSD cut
- IBD prompt-delay distance
- Prompt-delay timing difference
- Fiducial volumes

- Existing Vetoes

- Muon veto
- n-Li capture veto
- n-p recoil veto
- Pileup veto



New:

- SEER cut:

- Prompt SEER PSD cut

- SEER veto:

- Neutron (capture/recoil) veto

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- Existing Vetoes

- Muon veto
- n-Li capture veto
- n-p recoil veto
- Pileup veto

Need to optimize
IBD selection
including new cuts

M

SEER PSD cut

veto:

- Neutron (capture/recoil) veto

Cut optimization including new SEER cuts - metrics

- In order to optimize the IBD selection cuts with the new SEER analysis the following data and metrics were considered:

- 20% of the data used for the PRD

- **Effective IBD counts**

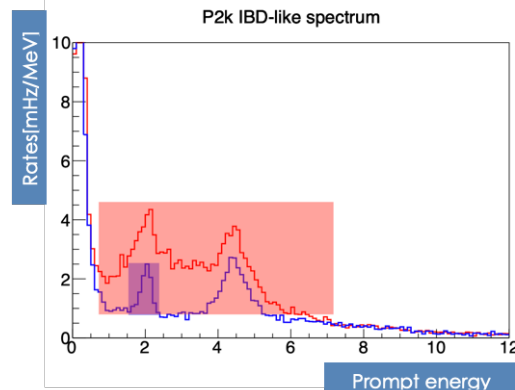
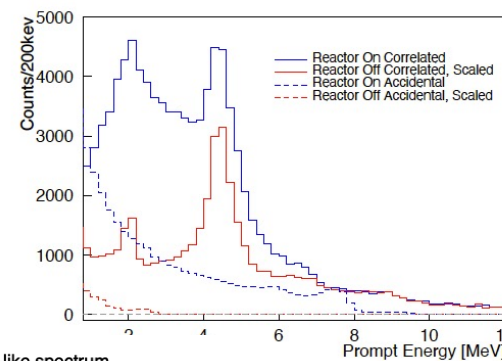
$$\text{IBD}_{\text{Effective}} = \sum_{0.8\text{MeV}}^{7.2\text{MeV}} \frac{1}{(\sigma_{\text{IBD}}/\text{IBD})^2}$$

- Signal to cosmogenic background ratio (S:CB)

- Signal to accidental background ratio (S:AB)

- nH peak signal to background ratio

- nC peak signal to background ratio



Summary of Results with DS and SEER

Cut/Veto Name
Muon Veto Time
Neutron Veto Time
Recoil Veto Time
SE Recoil Veto Time
IBD Neutron Capture: PSD
IBD Neutron Capture: Energy
IBD PSD
IBD SE PSD
IBD SE PSD: Energy Threshold
IBD Distance
IBD Fiducial

Improved
Unchanged
New

	IBD Effective	IBD Effective/ calendar day	Total IBD counts	Total IBD counts/ calendar day
Latest PROSPECT Results	15312	160	50560	529
Period 1	3124	327	6446	676
Period 2	7054	306	17321	759
Period 3	6004	261	16027	691
Period 4	4345	197	13862	622
Period 5	2796	155	10473	589
DS Total	23325	244	64130	670

- An increase of **~50%** in effective statistics is expected when including SEER cuts into our IBD selection re-optimization

- Increase of **~27%** in total IBD counts using DS
- Increase of **~50%** in effective statistics sing DS

Summary of Results with DS and SEER

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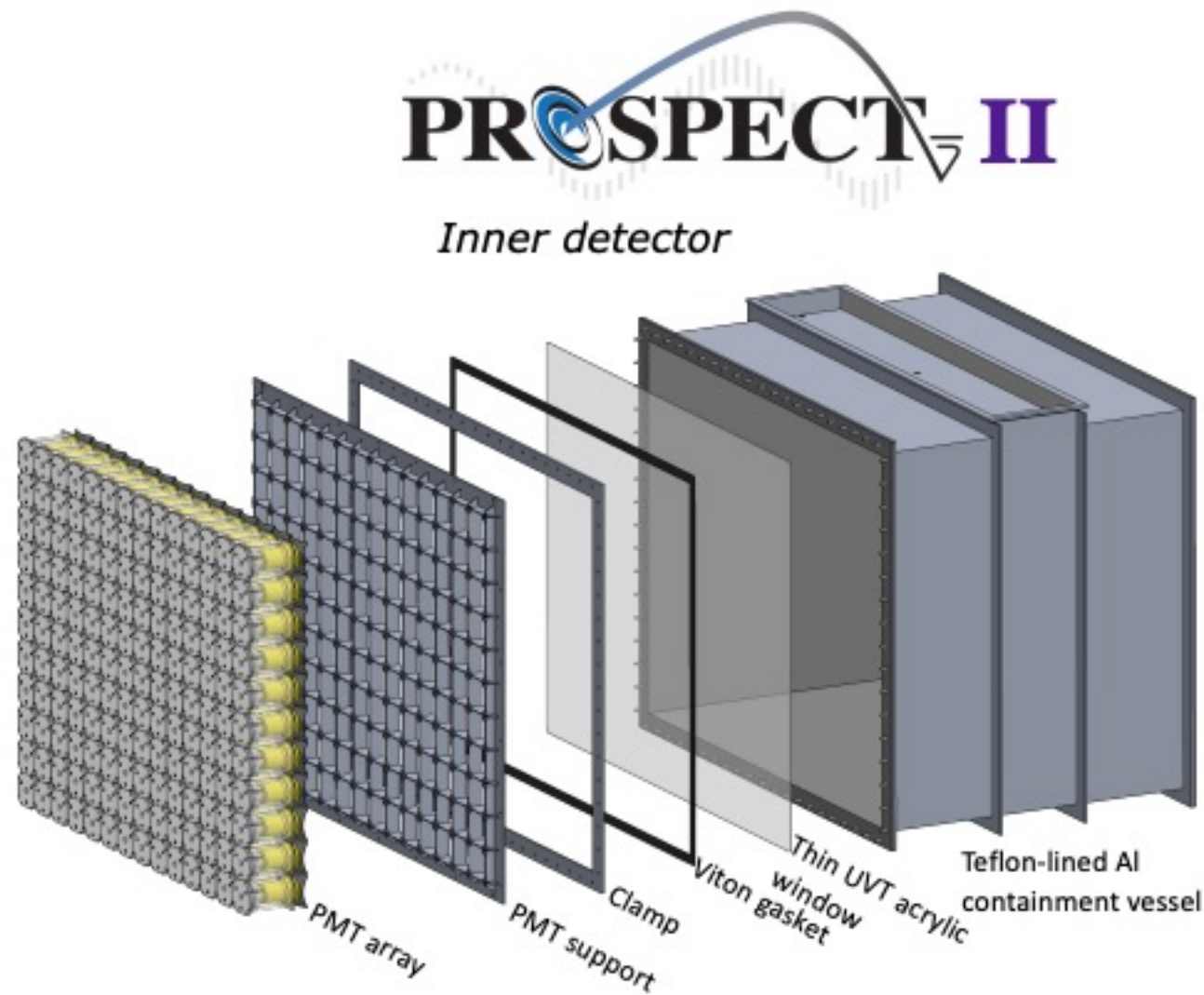
- An increase of ~50% in effective statistics is expected when including SEER cuts and selection re-optimization

Stay tuned for
DS+SEER
Analysis!

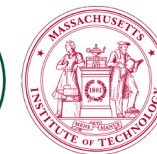
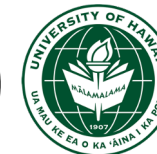
of ~27% in total IBD counts using DS
of ~50% in effective statistics using DS

Next Phase of Prospect

- Retains successful elements of PROSPECT-I: **segmented ^6Li -doped liquid scintillator with minimal shielding, located 7-9m from HEU core of HFIR**
- Moves PMTs out of liquid scintillator volume**
- Uses external calibration system** instead of calibration tubes inside active volume
- Increases signal collection capacity** with 25% longer segments, 20% increased ^6Li fraction, longer data-taking period



June 2021 Collaboration Meeting

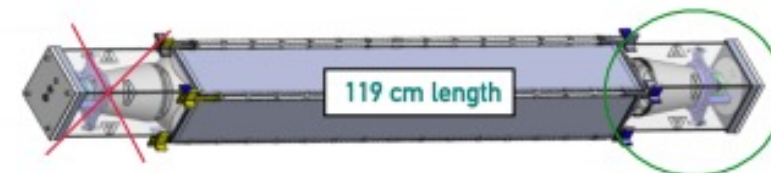


prospect.yale.edu



Back Up Slides

Single Ended Event Reconstruction

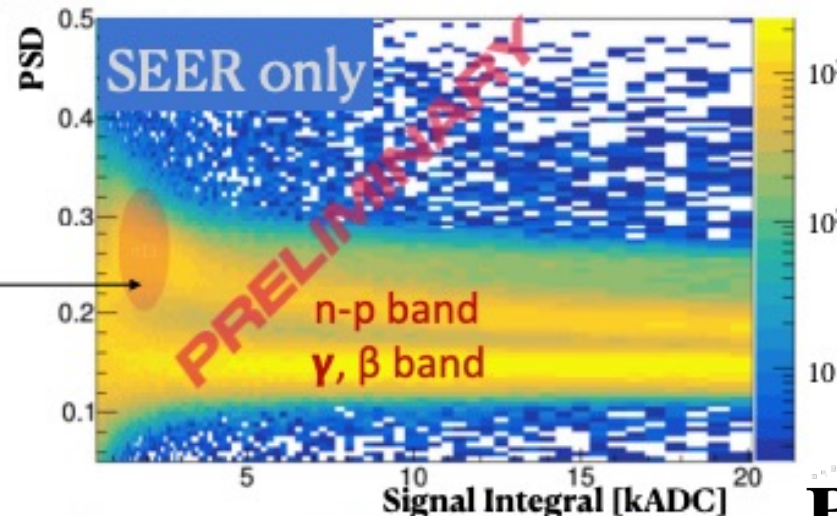
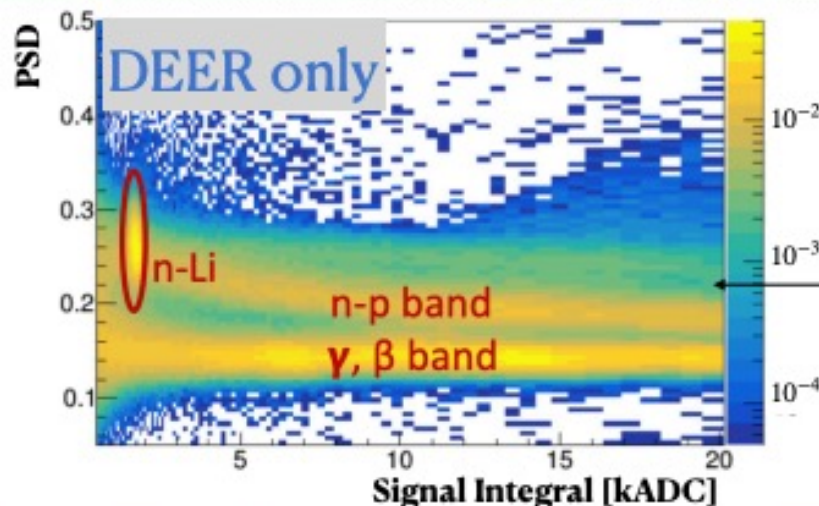


Position and energy reconstruction

- **SEER lacks** the ability to reconstruct **position** because of no counter part pulse comparison (**1 PMT** available).
- **Energy reconstruction** depends on position, therefore **not applicable** as IBD selection cut.

Particle Identification (PID)

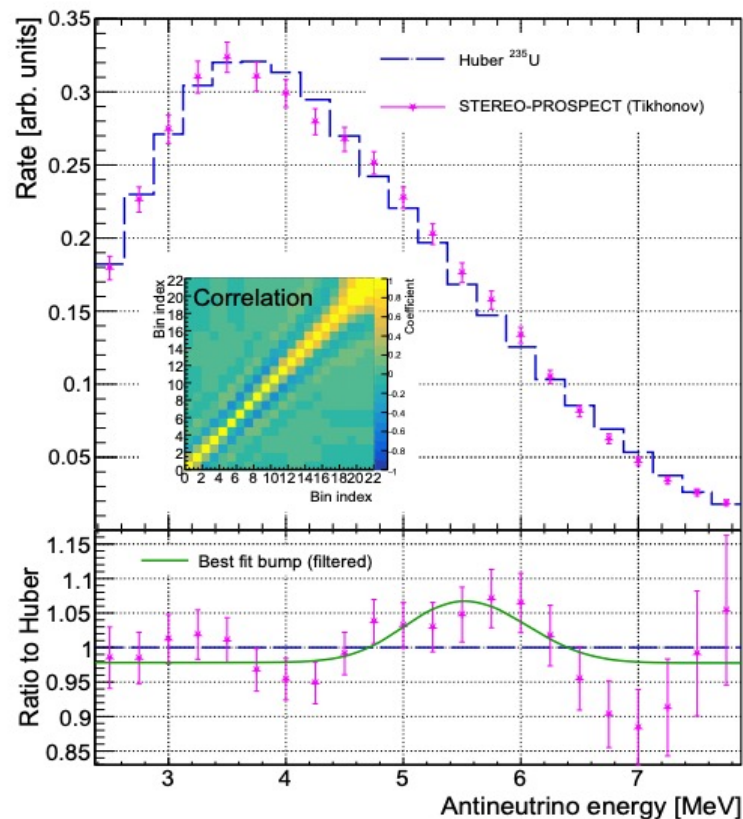
- **PSD** capability with **single PMT** readout is applicable for **PID**
- **SEER PSD lacks** the ability to **distinguish n-Li capture** from n-p recoil events.
- **More active segments** from SEER+DEER allow for **better IBD selection** and bkg rejection.



More Results from PROSPECT

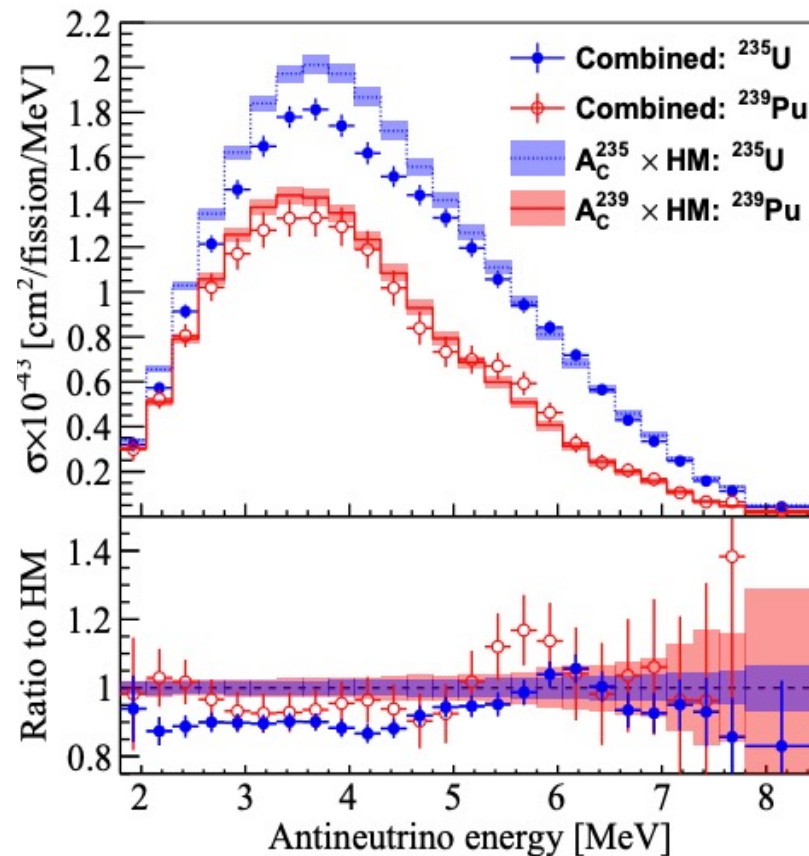
Joint Spectrum Analyses

STEREO & PROSPECT



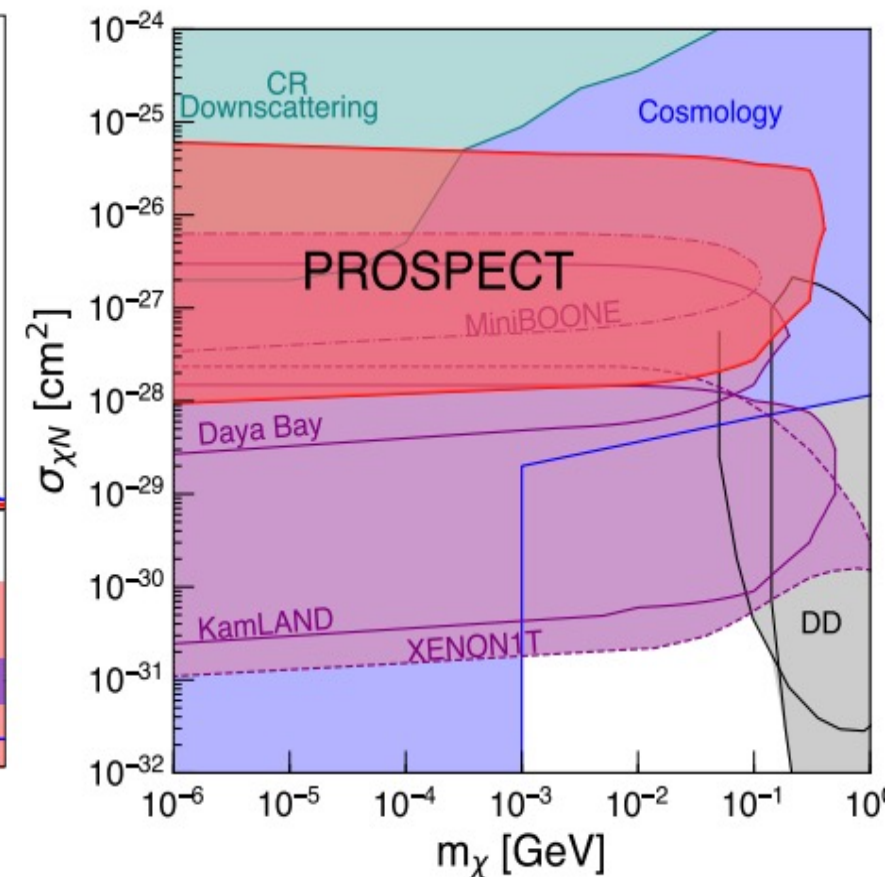
[arxiv:2107.03371](https://arxiv.org/abs/2107.03371)

Daya Bay & PROSPECT



[arXiv:2106.12251](https://arxiv.org/abs/2106.12251)

Boosted Dark Matter Search



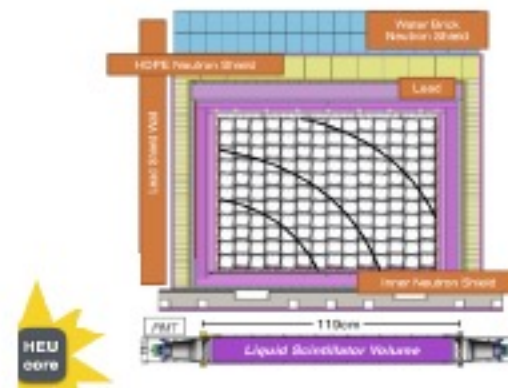
[PhysRevD 104 \(2021\) 012009](https://arxiv.org/abs/2106.12251)

Sterile Neutrino Oscillation

Relative Spectrum Measurement

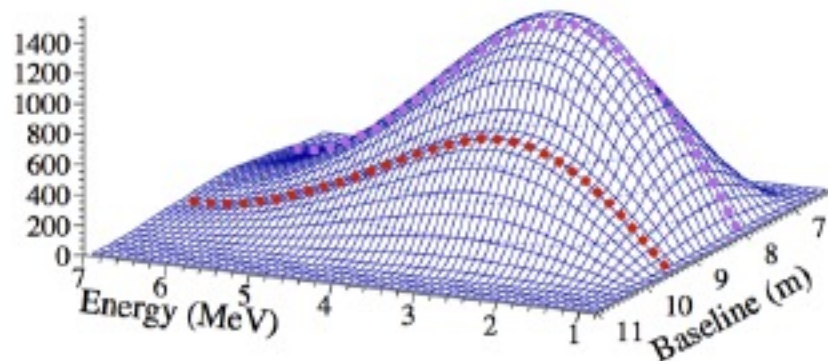
relative measurement of L/E and spectral shape distortions

$$P_{\text{dis}} = \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \left(1.27 \Delta m^2 (\text{eV}^2) \frac{L(\text{m})}{E_\nu (\text{MeV})} \right)$$

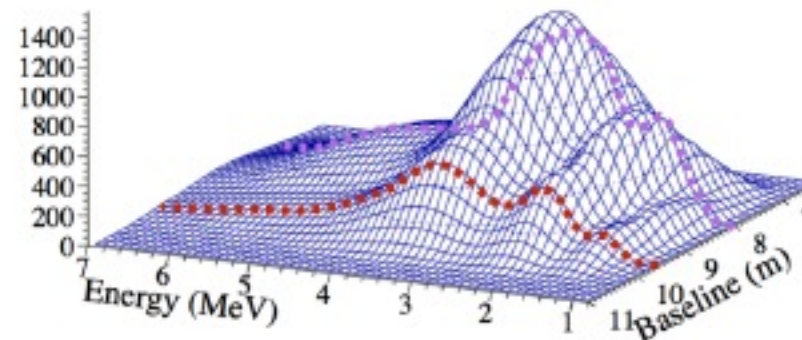


Simulations

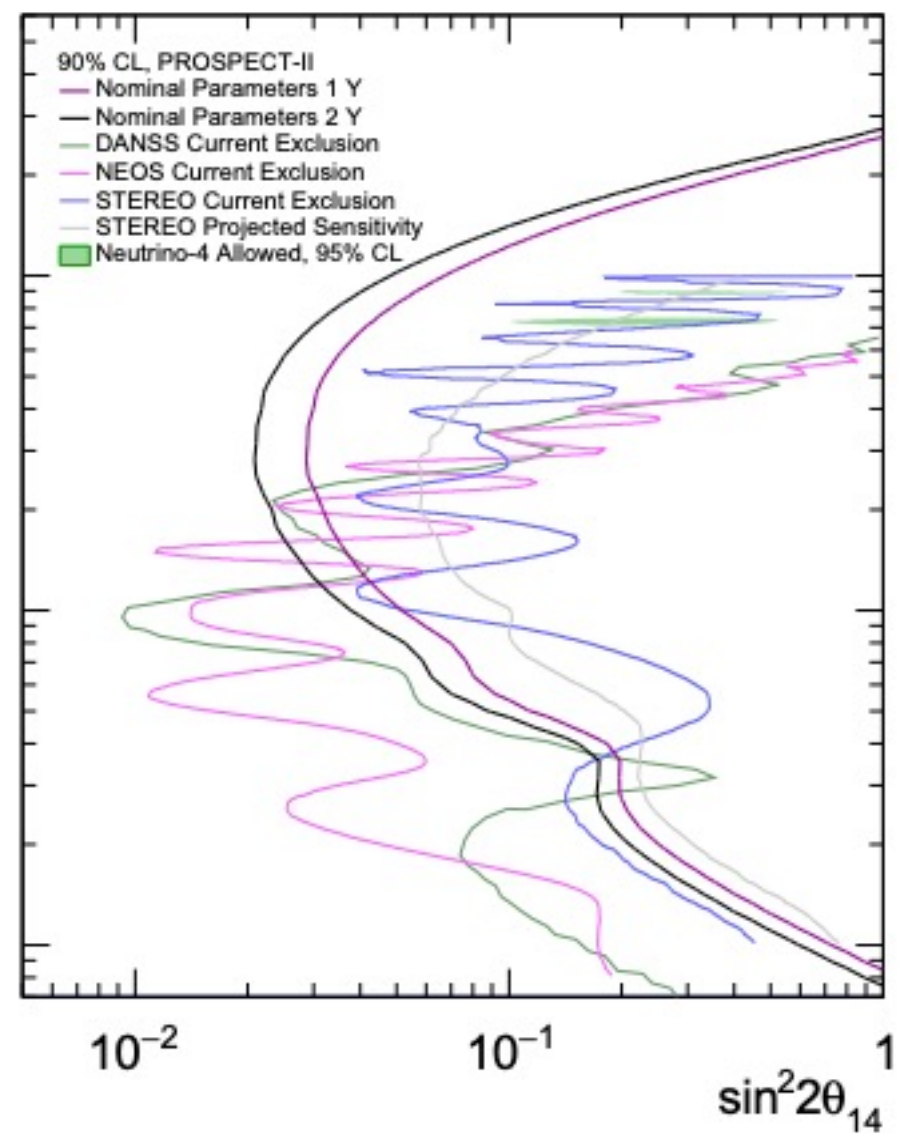
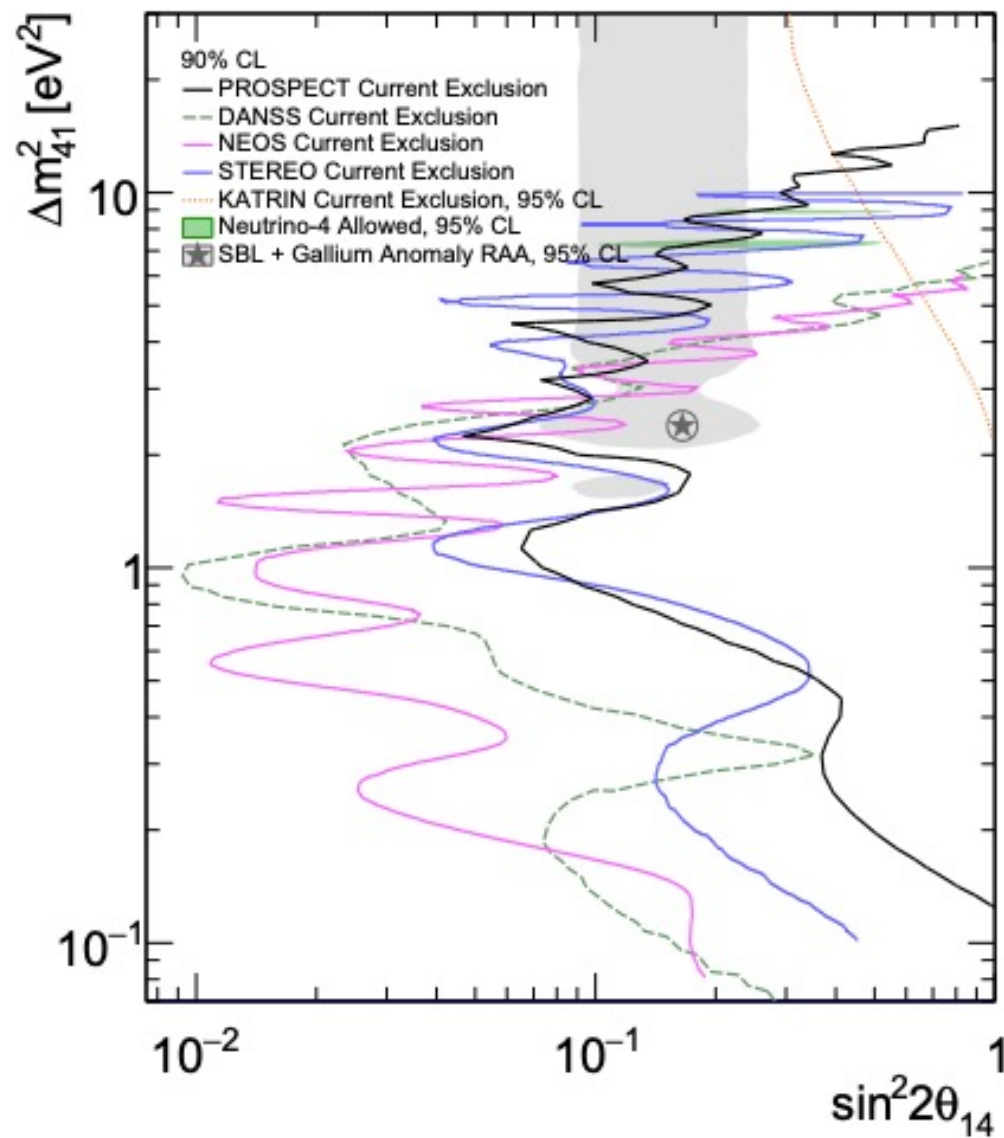
unoscillated spectrum



oscillated spectrum



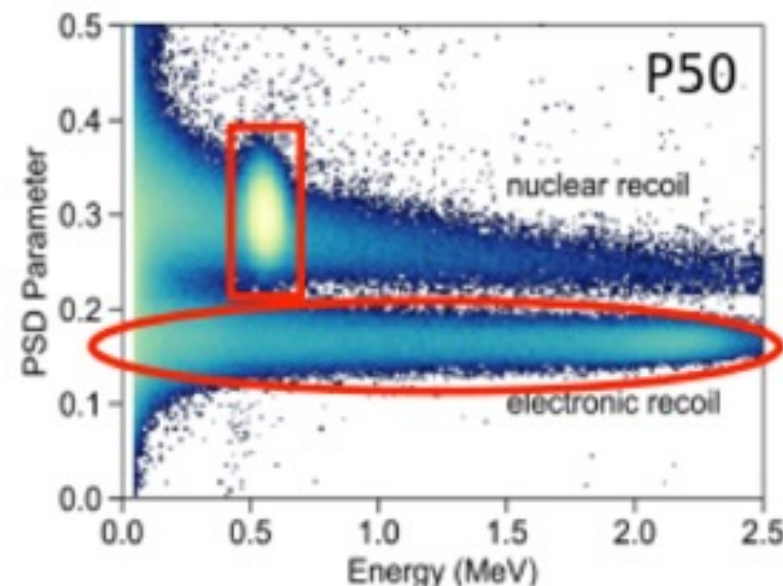
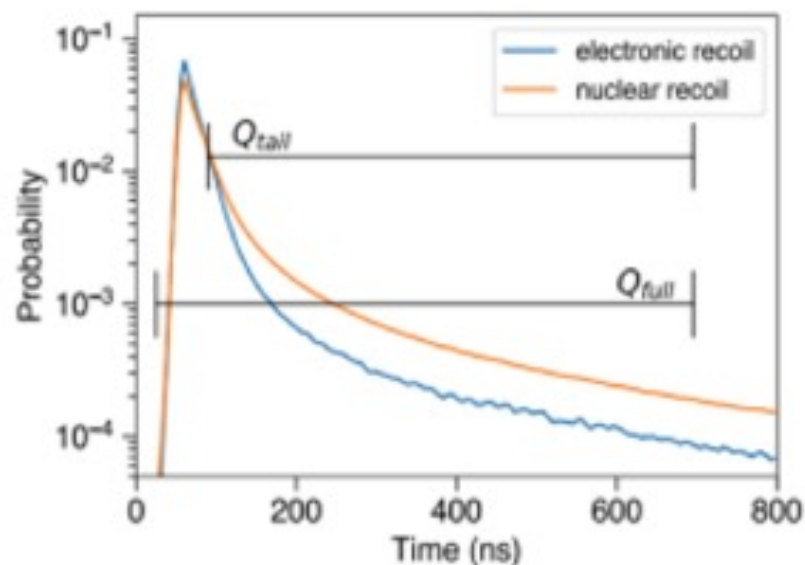
Sterile Neutrino Oscillation: Global Picture



Reactor Antineutrino Anomaly

- What is the nature of the bump?
 - Is it an incorrect modeling of the fission products?
 - Are all of them responsible or only one?
 - A. Hayes, J. Friar, G. Garvey, D. Ibeling, G. Jungman, T. Kawano, and R. Mills, Phys. Rev. D 92, 033015 (2015).
 - Y. Gebre, B. Littlejohn, and P. Surukuchi, Phys. Rev. D 97, 013003 (2018).
- Total absorption spectrometry has been used in order to investigate both the flux deficit and the bump.
 - M. Wolińska-Cichońska, K. Rykaczewski, A. Fijałkowska, M. Karny, R. Grzywacz, C. Gross, J. Johnson, B. Rasco, E. Zganjar, Nuclear Data Sheets 120 (2013) 22, ISSN 0090-3752, URL(<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0090375214004487>)

PSD Parameter

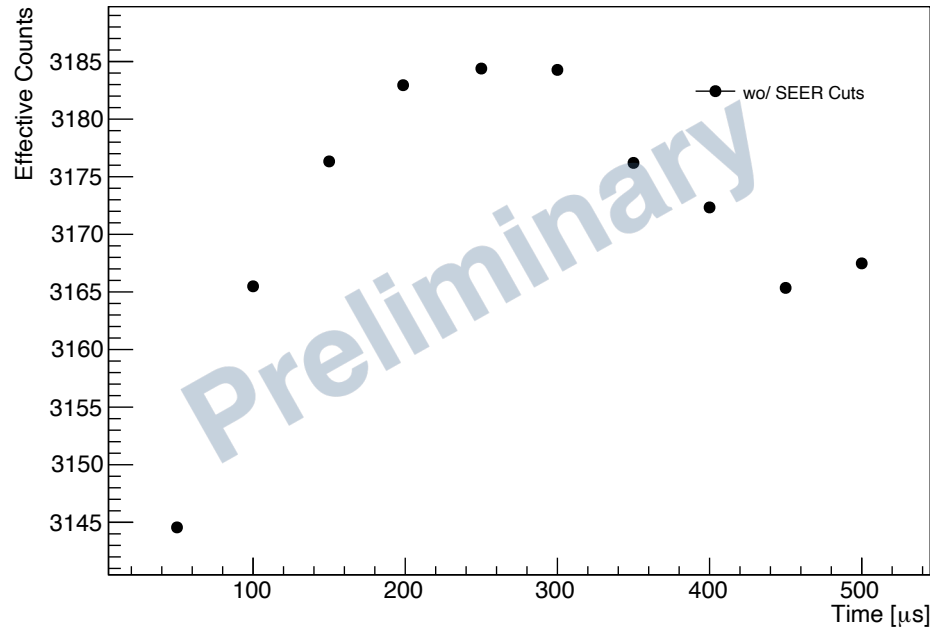


- Q_{Tail} = integrated charge from 40 ns to 120 ns after the leading-edge half-height
- Q_{Full} = integrated charge 12 ns before to 120 ns after of the leading-edge half-height
- $PSD = \frac{Q_{Tail}}{Q_{Full}}$

Cut optimization including new SEER cuts - example

Neutron Veto Time [μs]:

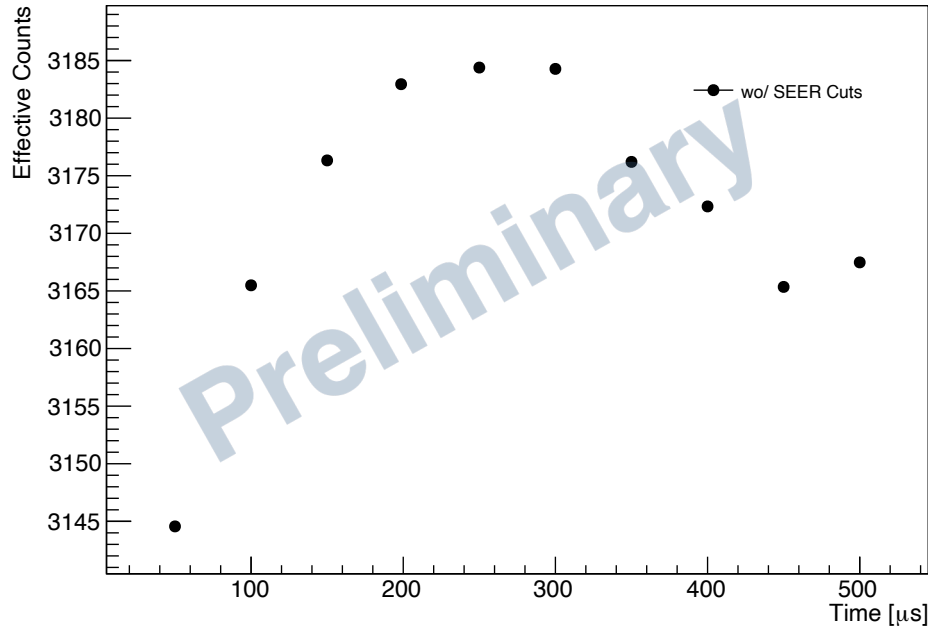
- IBD candidates are rejected if their delayed capture times are within μs of another n-6Li candidate



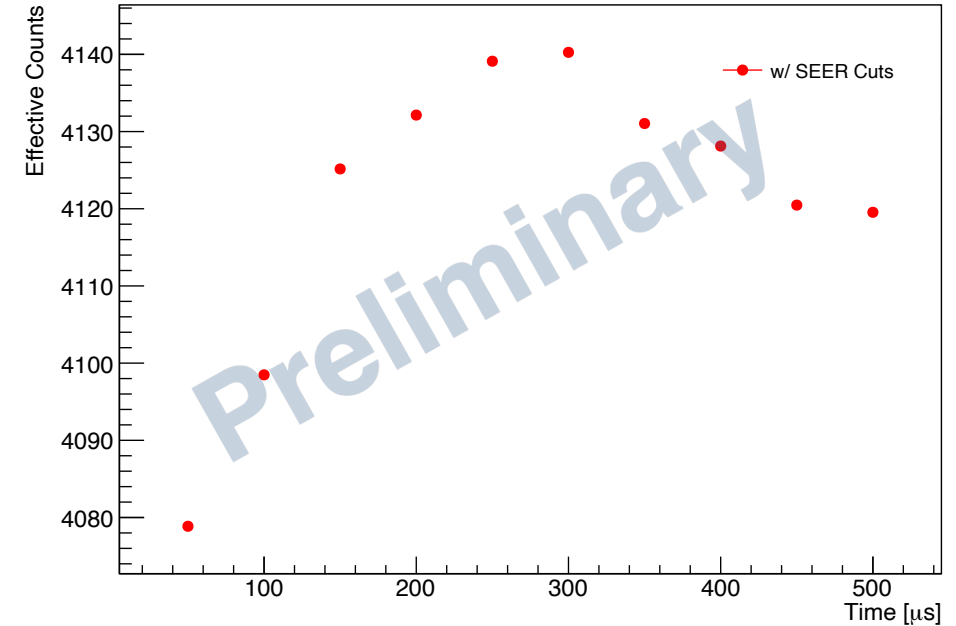
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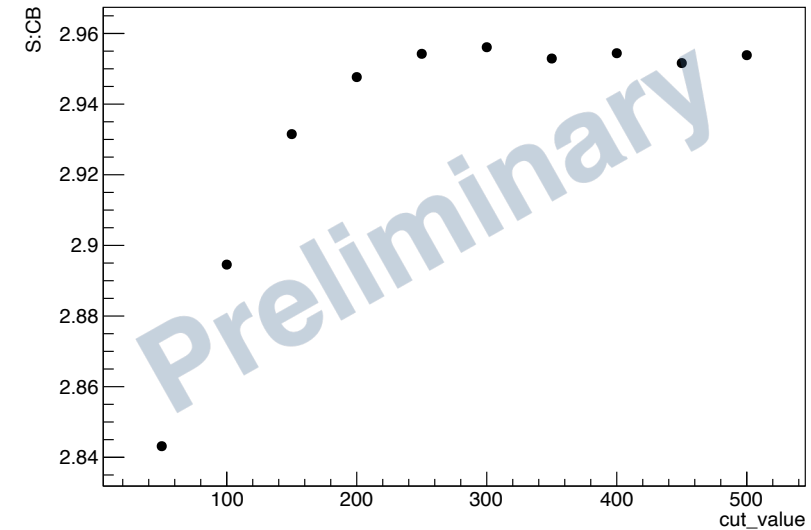
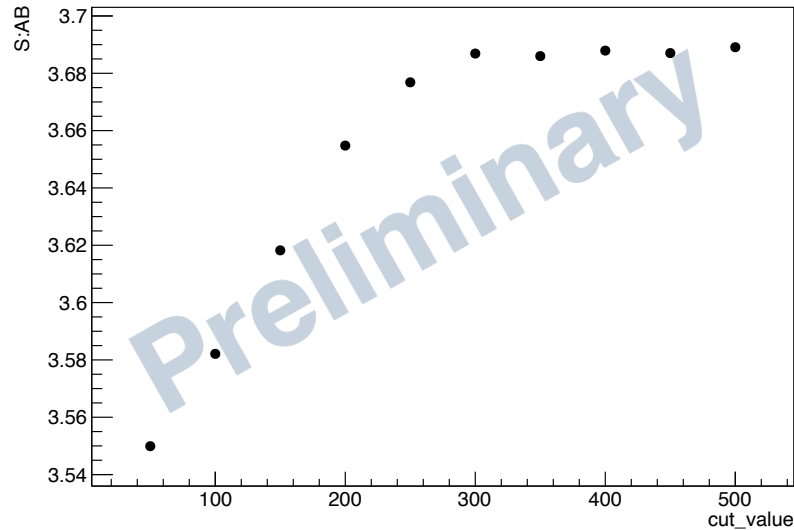
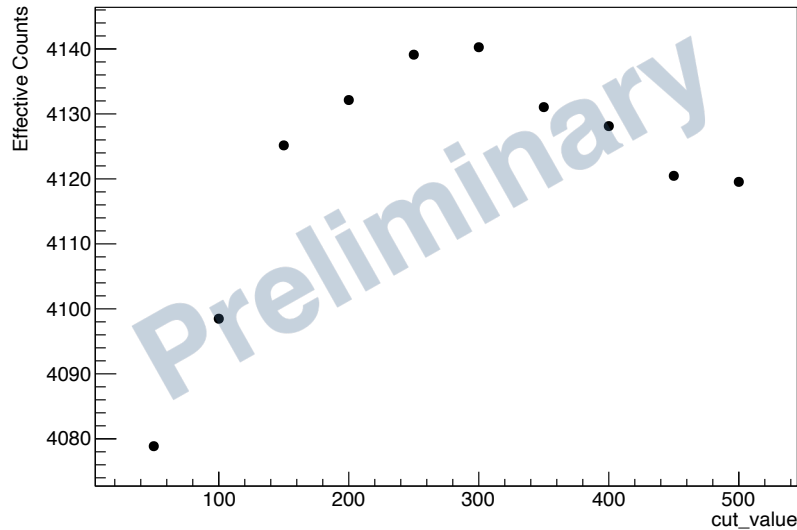
- Introduction of new SEER cuts into our optimization results in a $\sim 30\%$ increase in effective statistics
- Other metrics exhibit similar improvement



Cut optimization including new SEER cuts - example

Neutron Veto Time [μs]:

- IBD candidates are rejected if their delayed capture times are within μs of another n-6Li candidate



CALIBRATION BASED	PERIOD_1	PERIOD_2	PERIOD_3	PERIOD_4	PERIOD_5	Total
Good_files	580	925	965	922	649	4041
Missing_files	0	0	0	1	0	1
RxOn livetime (days)	8.11461	19.1629	19.5476	18.7133	14.8146	80.35301
RxOn runtime (days)	9.54015	22.8299	23.2049	22.2884	17.789	95.65235
RxOff livetime (days)	12.8744	13.8421	14.9884	14.2507	8.17725	64.13285
RxOff runtime (days)	14.5798	15.706	16.9799	16.1203	9.24865	72.63465
IBD Candidates (Rxon)	11080	31423	30854	31028	24806	129191
IBD Candidates (Rxoff)	4206	4443	5303	5932	3675	23559
Accidental Candidates (Rxon) (per day)	2179.47	8486.87	8462.03	9888.75	8082.41	37099.53
Accidental Candidates (Rxoff) (per day)	314.197	388.197	423.721	391.233	225.741	1743.089
Correlated Candidates (Rxon)	8900.53	22936.1	22392	21139.2	16723.6	92091.43
Correlated Candidates (Rxoff)	3891.8	4054.8	4879.28	5540.77	3449.26	21815.91
Cosmogenic Background	2453.59	5614.89	6365.12	7277.71	6250.56	27961.87
Total IBD Signal	6446.94	17321.2	16026.9	13861.5	10473	64129.54
eff_IBD	3124.3	7054.18	6004.9	4345.04	2796.13	3223324.55