Impact of Flux Model Choice on Reactor Experiments

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Introduction

- Reactor experiments use $\overline{\nu}_e$ from β decay of fission fragments
- Look for disappearance:

$$P_{\overline{\nu}_e\overline{\nu}_e} = 1 - \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2(\frac{\Delta m^2 L}{4E})$$

• Sterile and active disappearance channels use the same expression

Reactor $\overline{\nu}_e$ Fluxes

- Get integrated β spectrum
- Do calculations to convert electron spectra to neutrino spectra (Schreckenbach)
- Recent calculation results in an average 3% normalization upward shift



Huber and Schwetz arXiv:hep-ph/0407026 Mueller et al. arXiv:1101.2663

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Reactor $\overline{\nu}_e$ Anomaly

- If the flux goes up and old data is used, there is a count deficit
- Possible explanation for deficit in short baseline experiments is oscillation into a sterile neutrino



Mention et al. arxiv:1101.2755

θ_{13} Reactor Experiments



Reactor

Near Detector



Far Detector

- Use two detector locations to cancel dependence on fluxes 0
- Initial data from Daya Bay will be from 1 near site 0
- Initial data from Double Chooz will be from 1 far site 0
- How should one deal with the new flux? 0

The Setup

- Use GLoBES to simulate early stages of Daya Bay and Double Chooz
- Choose true data to have no θ_{13} or sterile mixing
- Choose the "true" flux model and fit with the other

GLoBES: hep-ph/0407333, hep-ph/0701187

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DYB Near & DC Far



- 3 month run time
- 2% reactor flux error
- $ON \rightarrow Old flux fitted with New$
- $\bigcirc \text{NO} \rightarrow \text{New flux fitted with Old}$



Combining Initial Data

- Combine Daya Bay near and Double Chooz far with correlate flux error
- Similar θ_{13} range for both fits



Summary

- Multiple reactor flux models exist
- With only one detector, the choice of model greatly impacts θ_{13} fit
- Combining early stages of Daya Bay and Double Chooz alleviates the problem
- With near and far detectors active at DYB or DC, difference in θ_{13} measurements between fits is small