Reactor $\bar{\nu}$ Flux from $\bar{\nu} - 13C$ NC Interactions

Min-Gwa Park

Work with Pouya Bakhti, Meshkat Rajaee, Seodong Shin, Chang Sub Shin

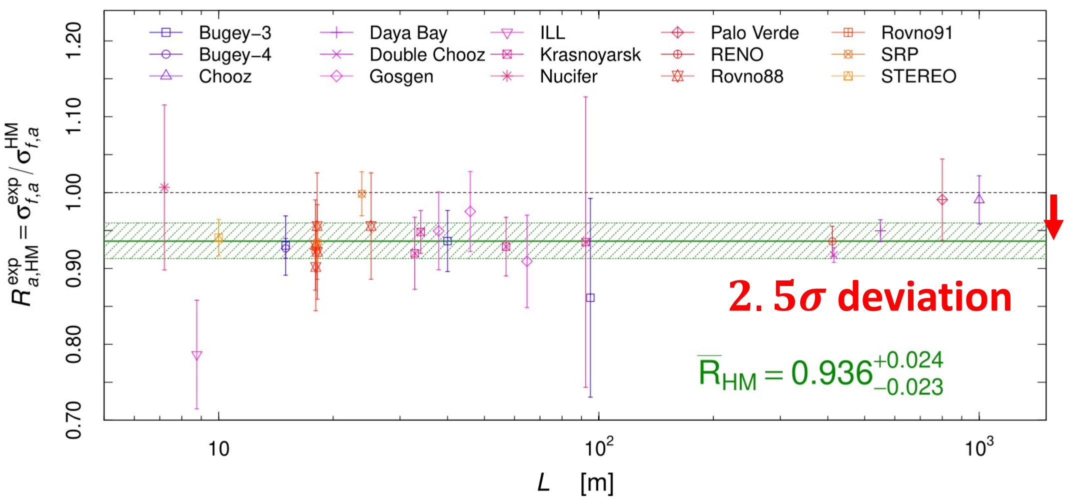
[arXiv : 2405.xxxxx]

DPF-PHENO 2024

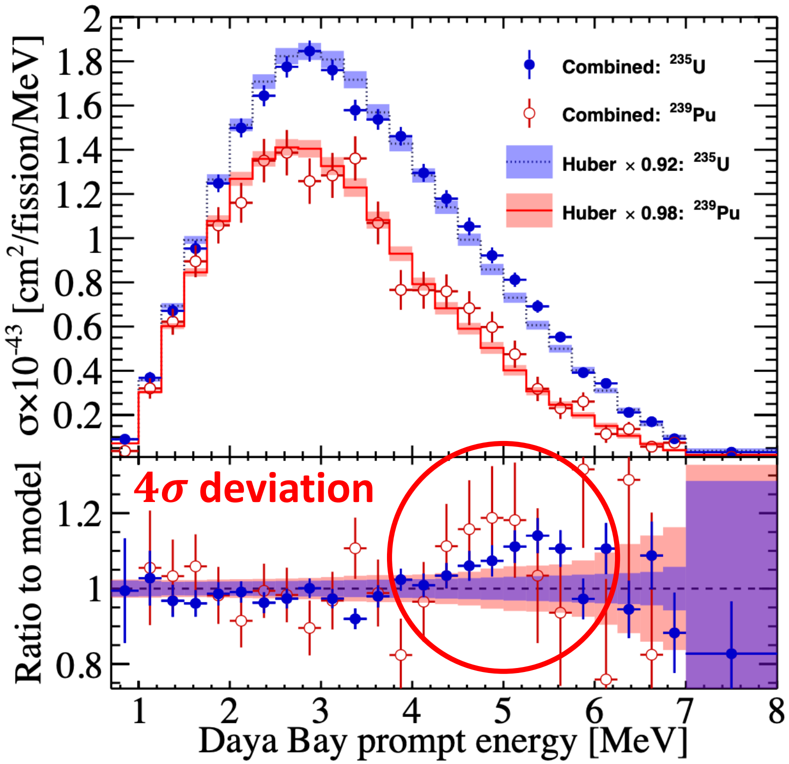
University of Pittsburgh / Carnegie Mellon University

May 14, 2024

Anomalies in Reactor Neutrinos



C. Giunti, Y.F. Li, C.A. Ternes, Z. Xin, Phys.Lett.B 829 (2022) 137054



Daya Bay, PROSPECT Collaboration,
Phys. Rev. Lett. 128, 081801

Overall Deficit of Measured $\bar{\nu}_e$ Flux

2011 : Mention et al.

Reactor Antineutrino Anomaly

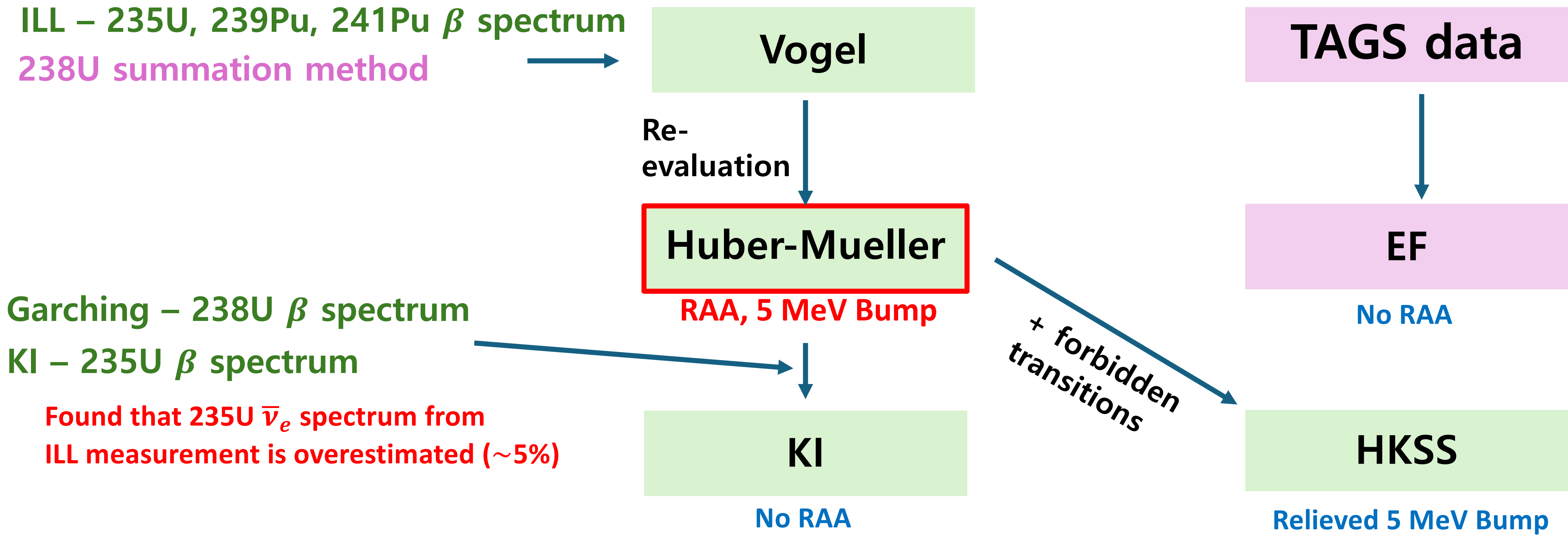
Local abundance of prompt e^+ energy

2014 : RENO

Shape Anomaly (5 MeV Bump)

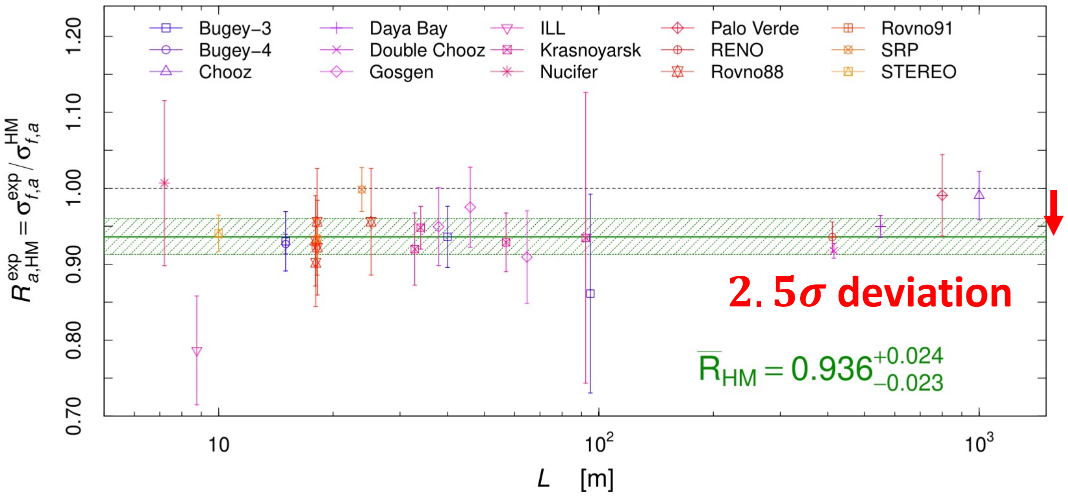
Nuclear Physics Explanations

C. Giunti, Y.F. Li, C.A. Ternes, Z. Xin, Phys.Lett.B 829 (2022) 137054



More conservative and promising, but still more ways to go

Anomalies in Reactor Neutrinos



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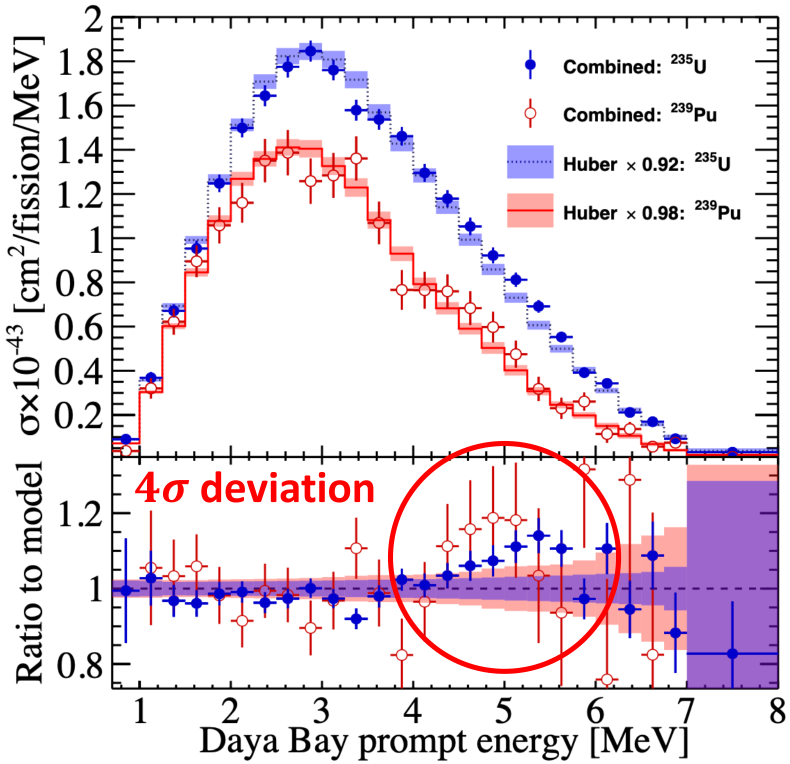

Daya Bay, PROSPECT Collaboration, Phys. Rev. Lett. 128, 081801

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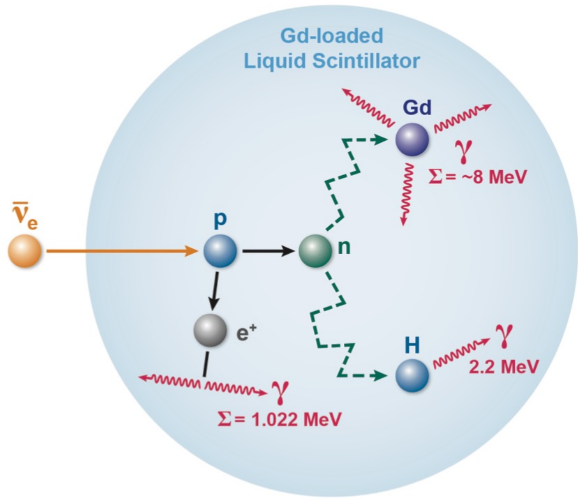
2014 : RENO

Shape Anomaly (5 MeV Bump)

Channel for Reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$

Xin Qian and Jen-Chieh Peng 2019 *Rep. Prog. Phys.* **82** 036201

Channel	Name	Cross Section ($10^{-44}\ cm^2$/ fission)	Threshold (MeV)
$\bar{\nu}_e + p \rightarrow e^+ + n$	IBD	63	1.8



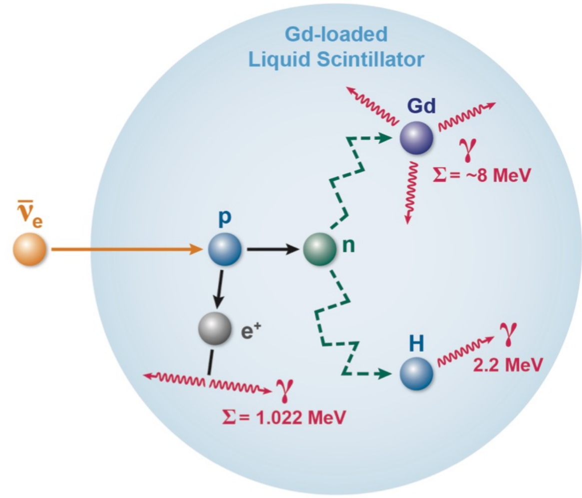
- Large cross section
- Detection of final state e^+, $n \rightarrow$ can reconstruct E_ν
- Double coincidence signal
- Main detection channel for reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$

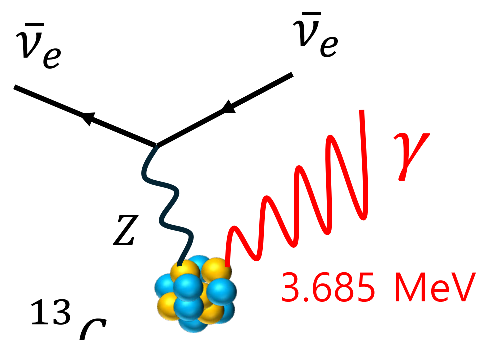
Where does 5 MeV Bump come from?
Reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$ flux models? New Physics? IBD-related systematics?

Additional Channel for Reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$?

Xin Qian and Jen-Chieh Peng 2019 *Rep. Prog. Phys.* **82** 036201

Channel	Name	Cross Section ($10^{-44}\ cm^2$/ fission)	Threshold (MeV)
$\bar{\nu}_e + p \rightarrow e^+ + n$	IBD	63	1.8
$\bar{\nu}_\alpha + 13C \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\alpha + 13C^*$	ν-13C NC	0.65	3.685

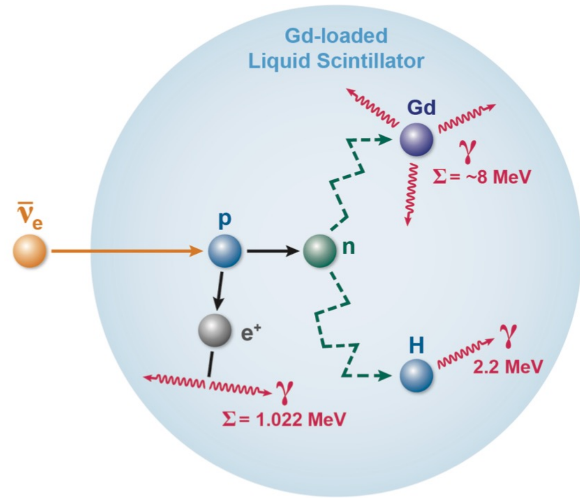




$\sim$**1.1% natural abundance** $\rightarrow$ ^{13}C

Additional Channel for Reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$?

Xin Qian and Jen-Chieh Peng 2019 *Rep. Prog. Phys.* **82** 036201



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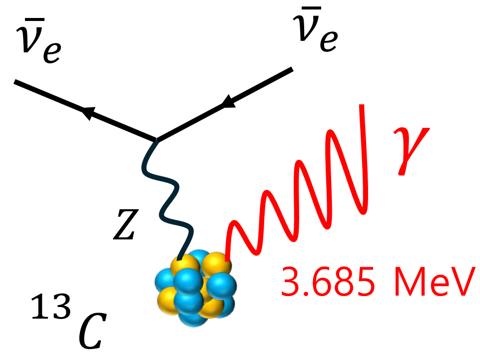
$\bar{\nu}_\alpha + 13C \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\alpha + 13C^*$	ν-13C NC	0.65	3.685

- Flavor neutral
- $\sim 4.5\times10^{26}$ in 1 t LS
- Accessible to solar & reactor neutrinos

~1.1% natural abundance →



Additional Channel for Reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$?

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Channel	Name	Cross Section ($10^{-44}\ cm^2$/ fission)	Threshold (MeV)
$\bar{\nu}_e + p \rightarrow e^+ + n$	IBD	63	1.8
$\bar{\nu}_e + e^- \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e + e^-$	νES	$0.4 \cdot Z$	-
$\bar{\nu}_\alpha + A \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\alpha + A$	CEνNS	$9.2 \cdot N^2$	-
$\bar{\nu}_e + d \rightarrow n + n + e^+$	ν-d CC	1.1	4.0
$\bar{\nu}_\alpha + d \rightarrow n + p + \bar{\nu}_\alpha$	ν-d NC	3.1	2.2
$\bar{\nu}_\alpha + 13C \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\alpha + 13C^*$	ν-13C NC	0.65	3.685

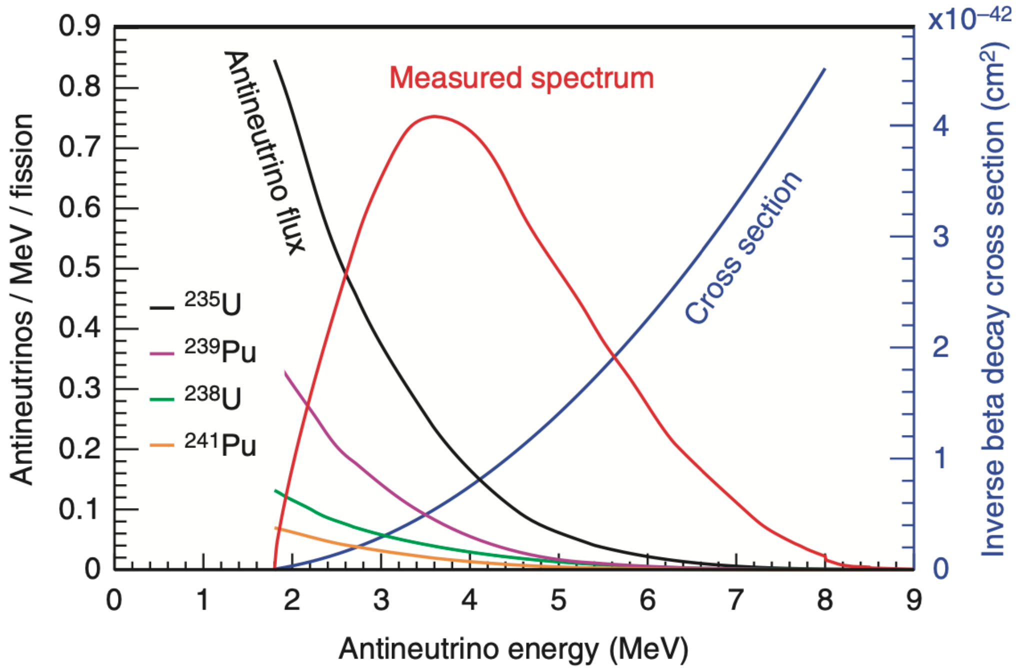
Used for $\sin\theta_W$, NSI.

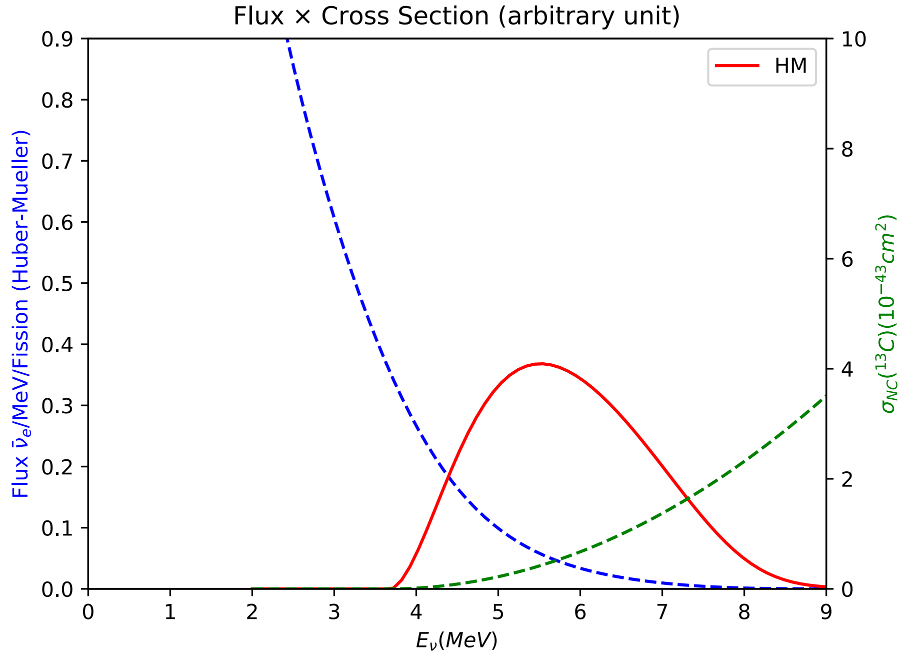
Challenging but of much interest.

Hard to get large amount.

Please listen to the upcoming talk by Gen Li

Vogel, P., Wen, L. & Zhang, C. Nat Commun 6, 6935 (2015).





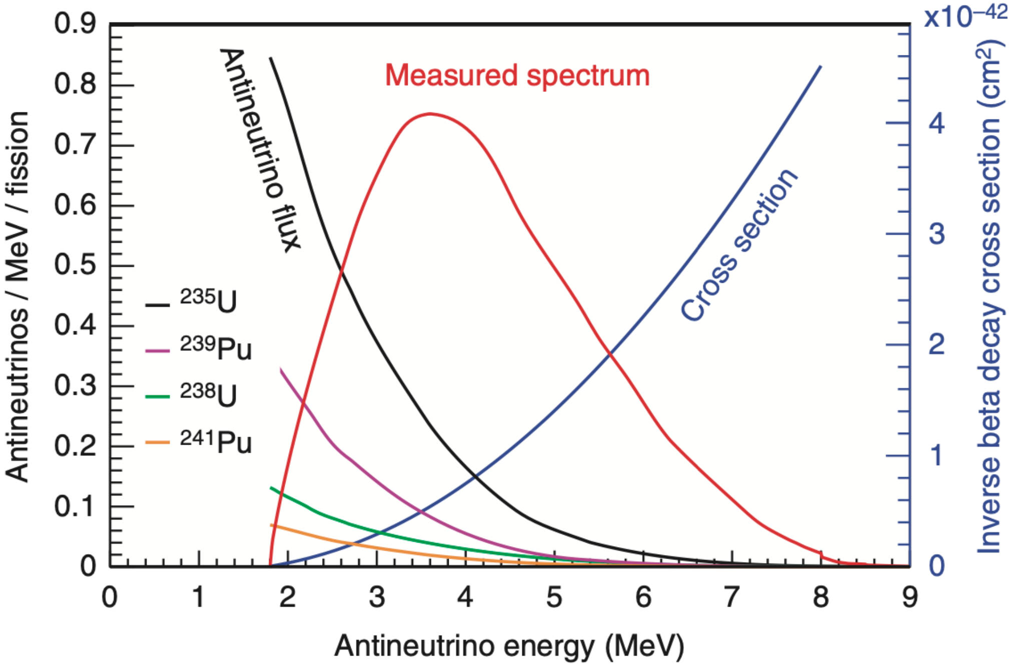
IBD

- Much larger cross section
- Detection of final state e^+
- Double coincidence signal
- Main detection channel for reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$

$\nu - 13C$ NC

- Flavor neutral
- Accessible to solar & reactor neutrinos
- Complementary channel to IBD

Vogel, P., Wen, L. & Zhang, C. Nat Commun 6, 6935 (2015).



IBD

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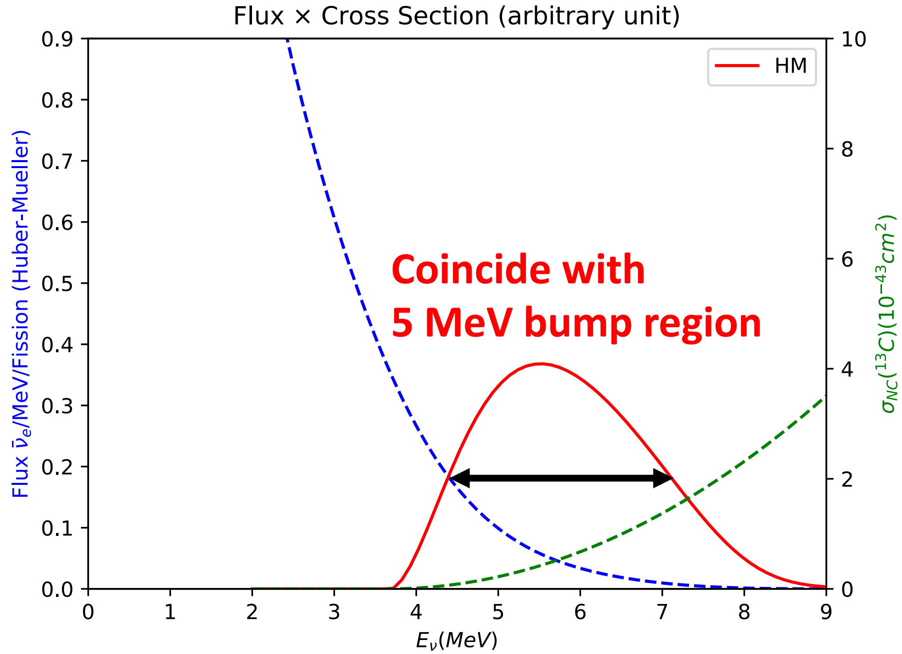
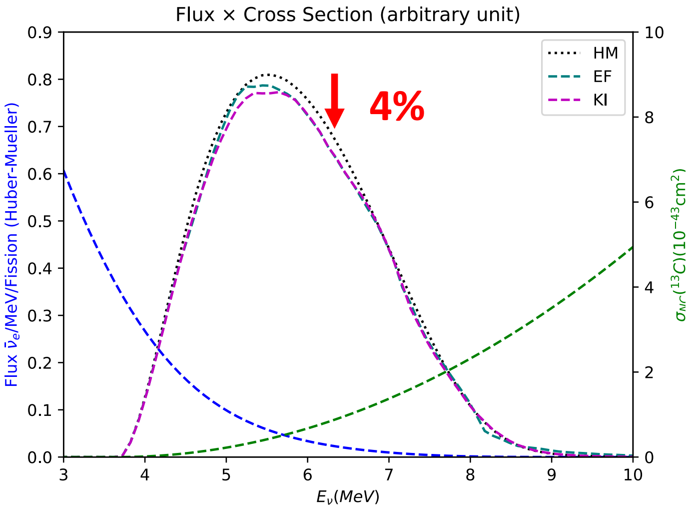
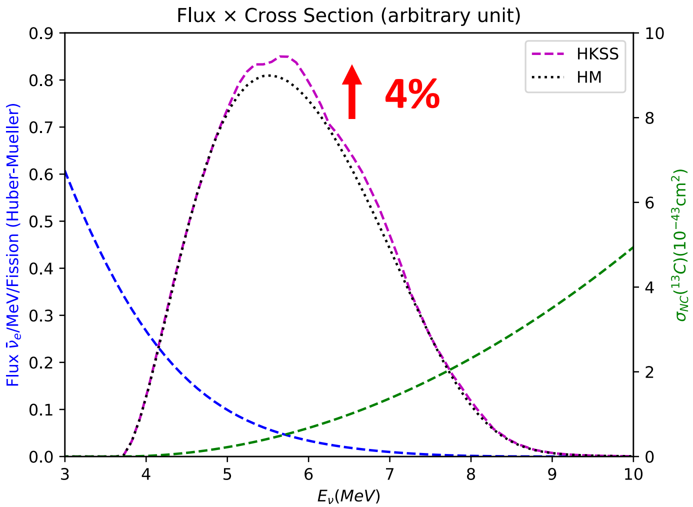


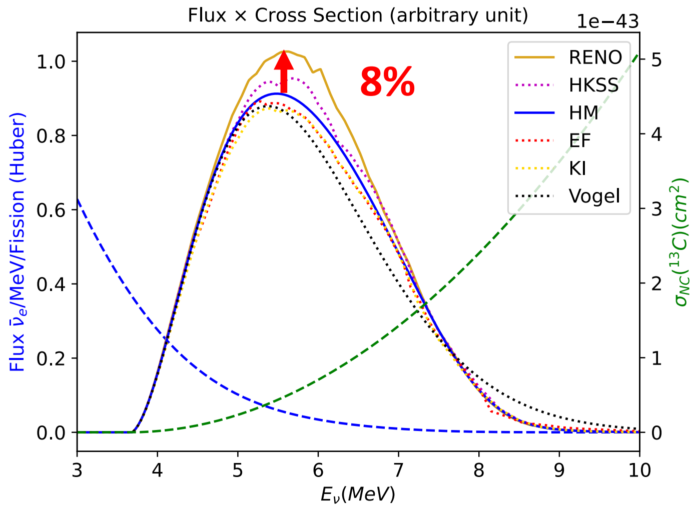
$\nu - 13C$ NC

- Flavor neutral
- Accessible to solar & reactor neutrinos
- Complementary channel to IBD
- Alternative way to test reactor models

Flux Model Comparison







To reach 1σ model separation with ν-13C NC signals,
at least $4-8\%$ sensitivity is required.

Assumptions on Backgrounds

ROI = $3.685 \pm 0.1\ MeV$ (FWHM for 5% $/\sqrt{E(MeV)}$ resolution)

J. M. Conrad, J. M. Link, and M. H. Shaevitz, Phys. Rev. D 71, 073013 → on reactor $\bar{\nu}$ single-flash ES signals in 3~5 MeV

Backgrounds for the single-flash 3.685 MeV gamma

After 99.9% rejection with additional fiducial volume cut
↓

- **ES + mis-IBD : ~6 times of signals -> helped by β/γ discrimination (PID)**
- **Internal radiation (208Tl decay) -> high purity of LS + 232Th tagging**
- **Cosmic muon spallation -> overburden (300m.w.e.), muon veto, fiducial volume cut**
- **External radiation -> fiducial volume cut**

- **Solar ν events : if** $\frac{Power(GW)}{(Baseline(km))^2} \ll 1$

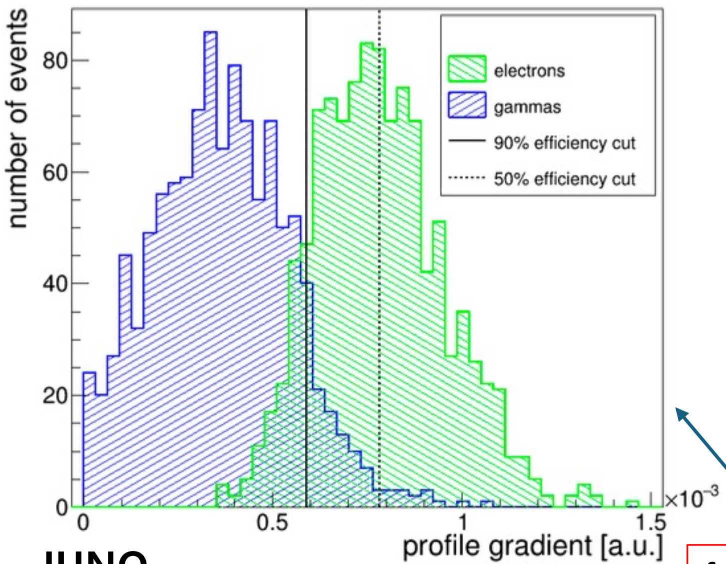
  ↪ **JUNO : Solar ν-13C detector**

Reactor $\bar{\nu}NC \approx 22 \times \frac{Power(GW) \cdot kt \cdot year}{(Baseline(km))^2}$

Solar $\nu NC \approx 15\ kt \cdot year$

Background Reduction

H. Rebber *et al*, 2021 *JINST* **16** P01016



JUNO
: Topological Reconstruction

Discrimination of γ/β
using spatial information

KamLAND level purity →

for 1.25 – 1.75 MeV, 90% discrimination
→ expect higher level of discrimination for higher E!

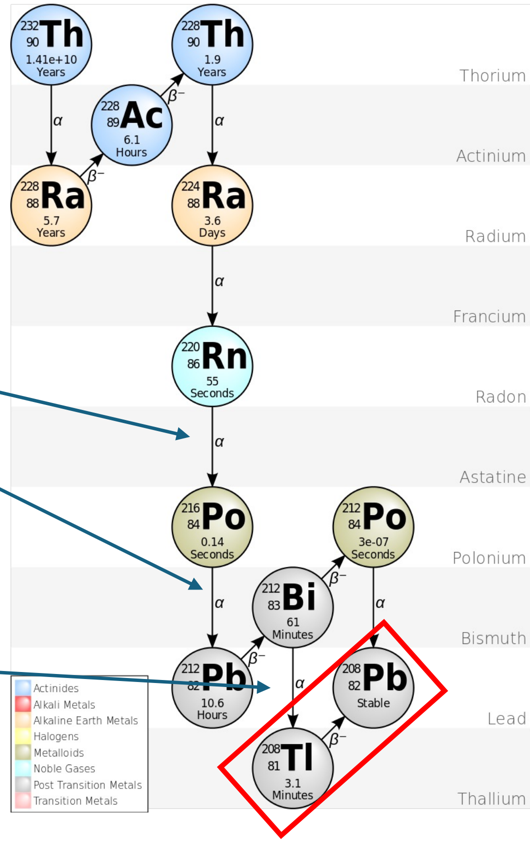
Takahiko Hachiya and for the KamLAND Collaboration
2020 J. Phys.: Conf. Ser. 1468 012257

$^{220}Rn + {}^{216}Po$ tagging :
80% reduction of ^{208}Tl

232Th chain tagging

Angel Abusleme *et al* 2021 *Chinese Phys. C* **45** 023004

$212Bi$ tagging :
99% reduction of ^{208}Tl



Assumption

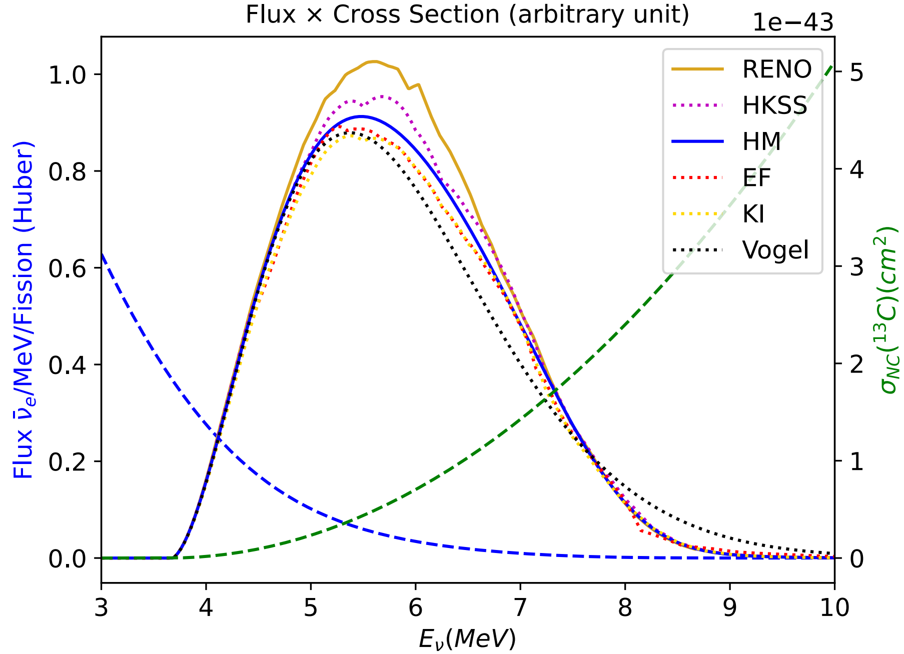
95% of ES, mis-IBD, μ spallation background reduction &
5×10^{-17}g/g ^{232}Th contamination + 80% ^{208}Tl background reduction

Flux Model Comparison

Scenarios

1. **Daya Bay+ (near hall of Daya Bay)**
2. **RENO+ (near hall of RENO)**
3. **Chooz+ (far hall of SuperChooz)**

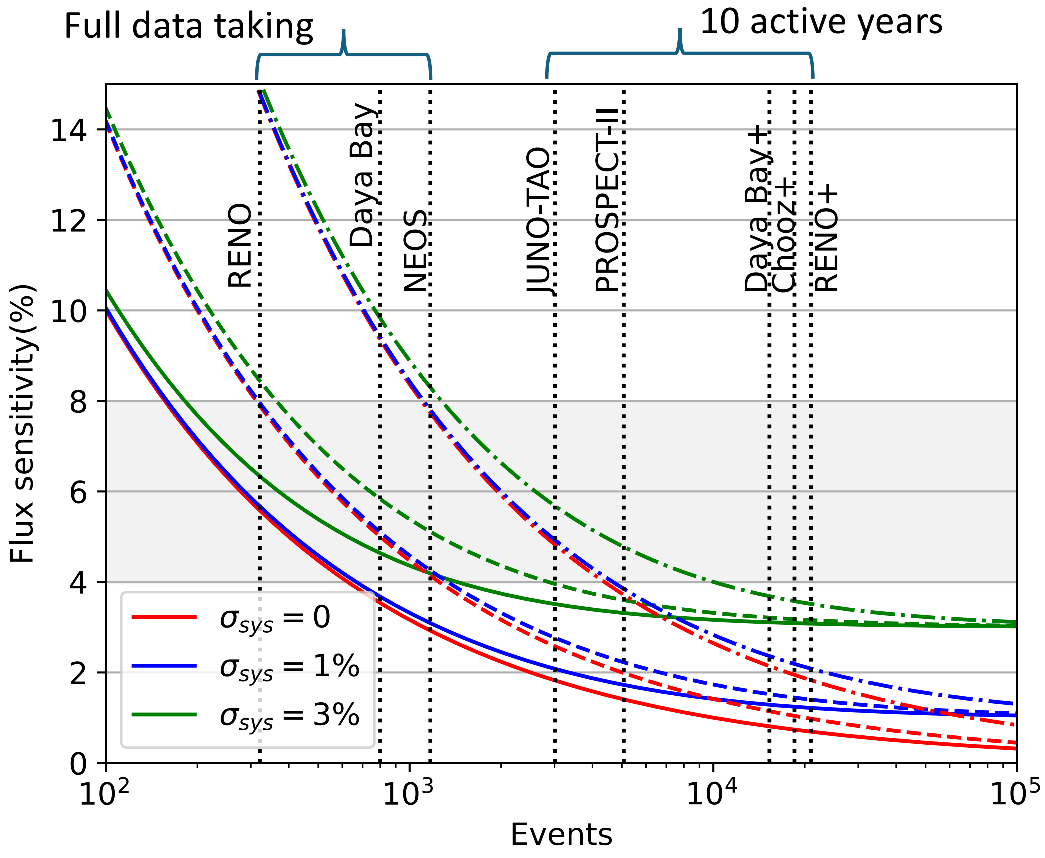
→ 10 years of data taking



Experiments	Power (GW)	Baseline (m)	Mass (kt)	events	ES+IBD	Muon spallation	^{208}Tl
Daya Bay+ (near hall)	17.4	500	1	1530	460	180	72
RENO+ (near hall)	16.8	420	1	2095	610	900	72
Chooz+ (far hall)	8.4	1000	10	1850	550	900	720

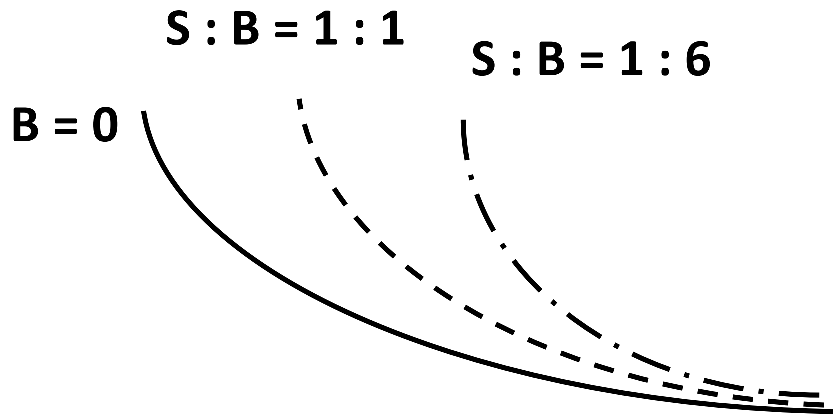
/ active year

Flux Model Comparison

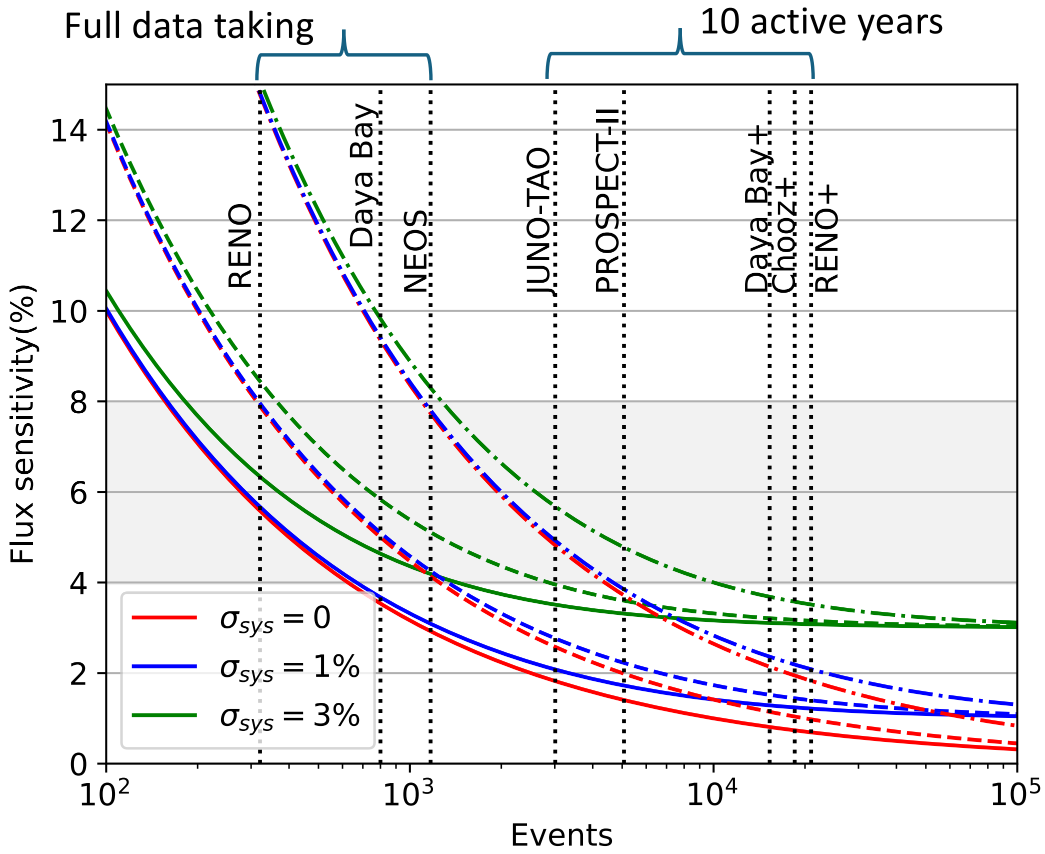


For simplicity, assumed unit signal acceptance

For simplicity, we adopt the three background scenarios:



Flux Model Comparison



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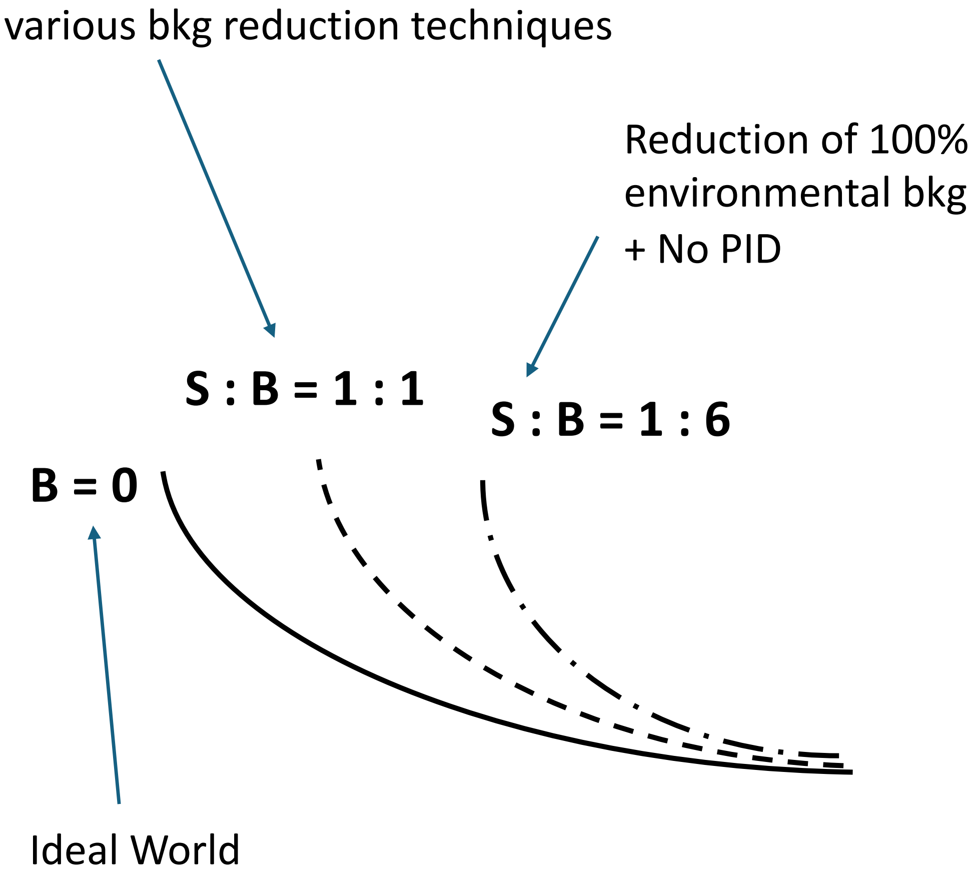
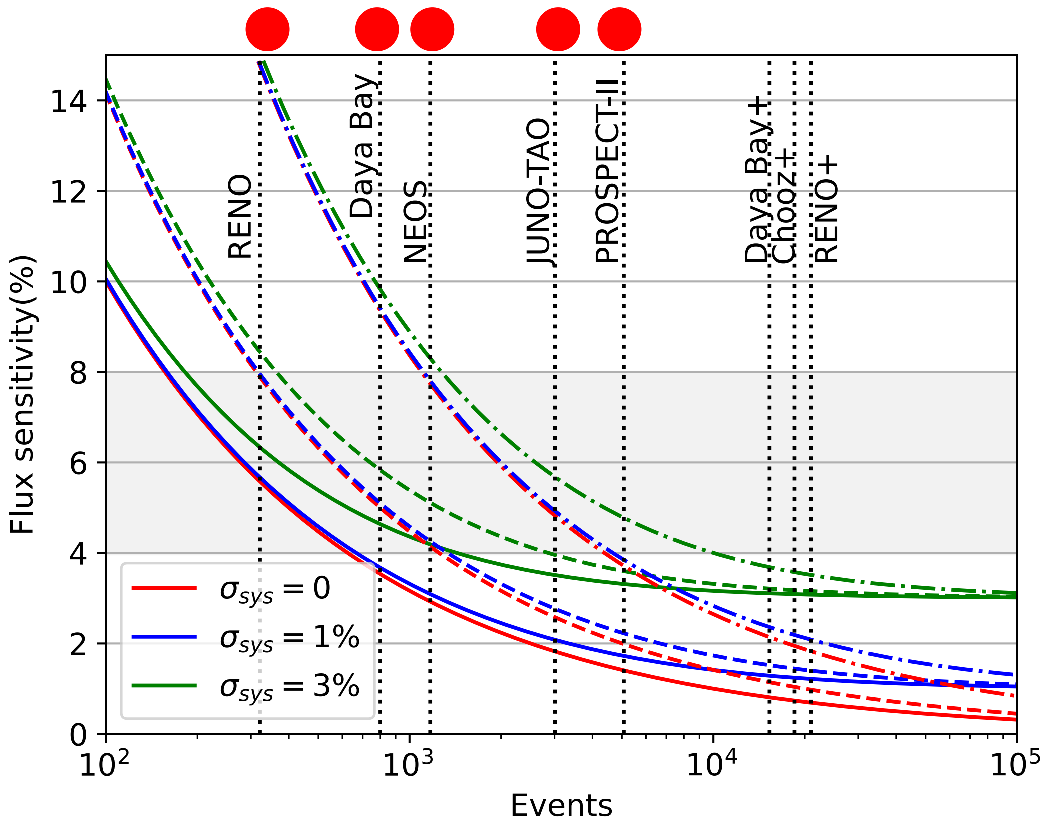


Flux Model Comparison



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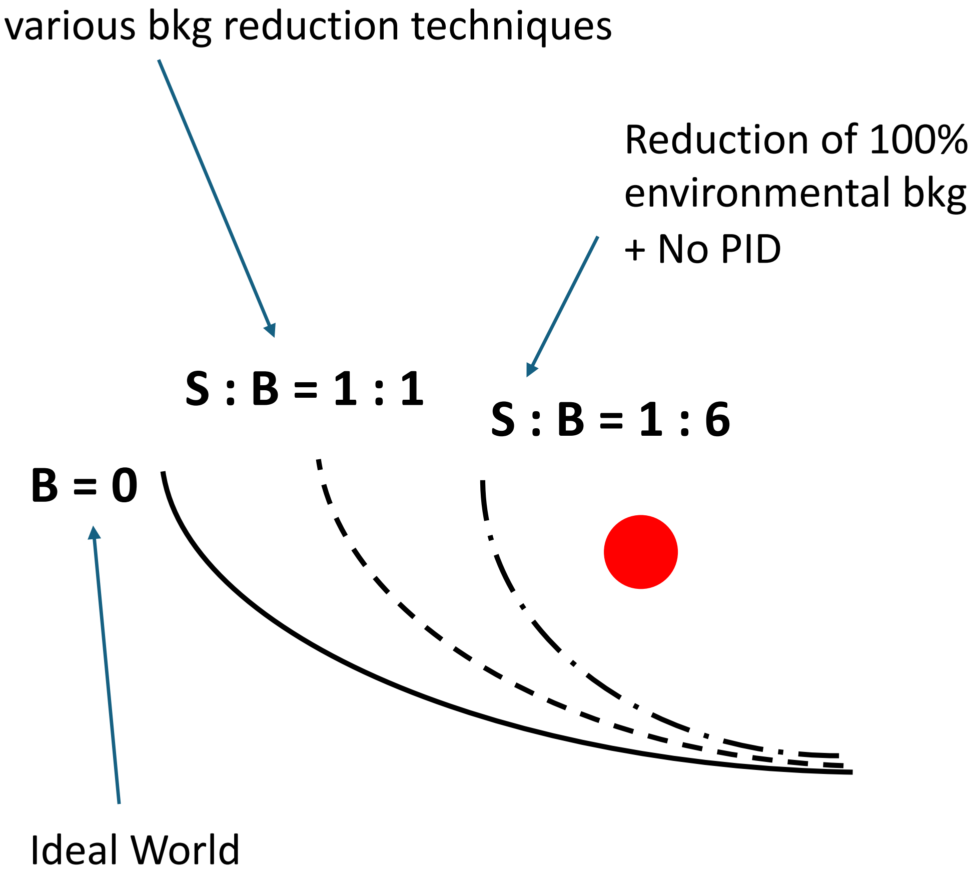

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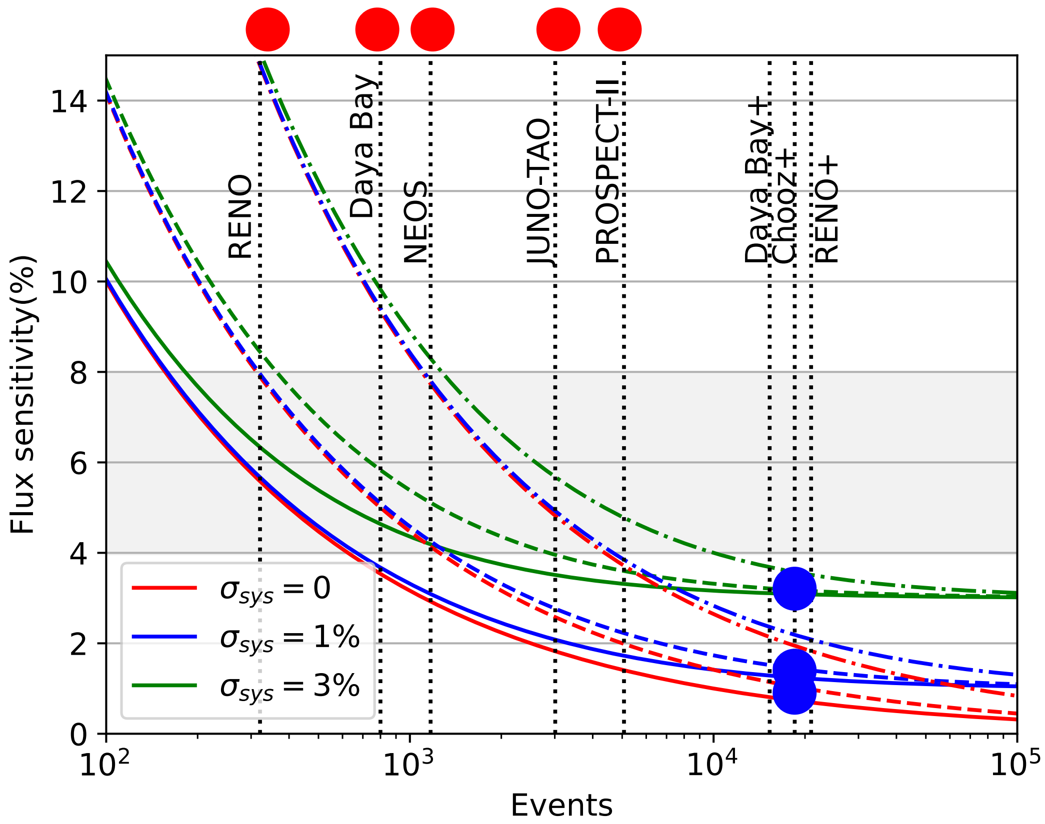

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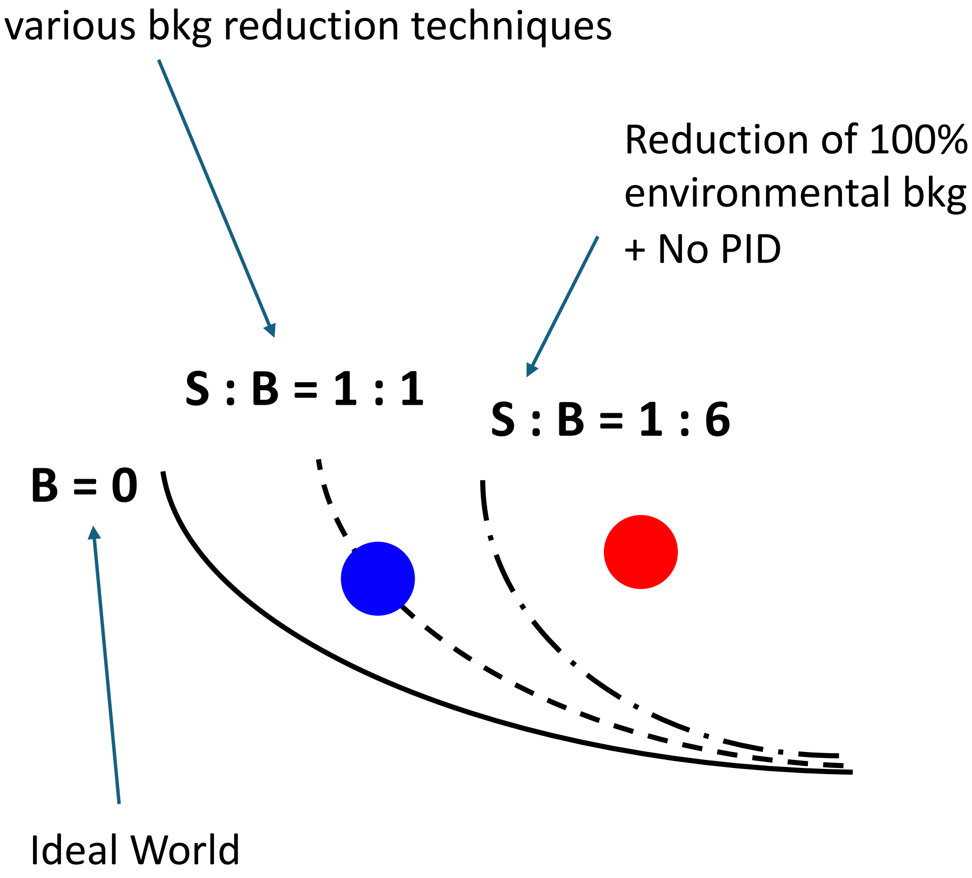

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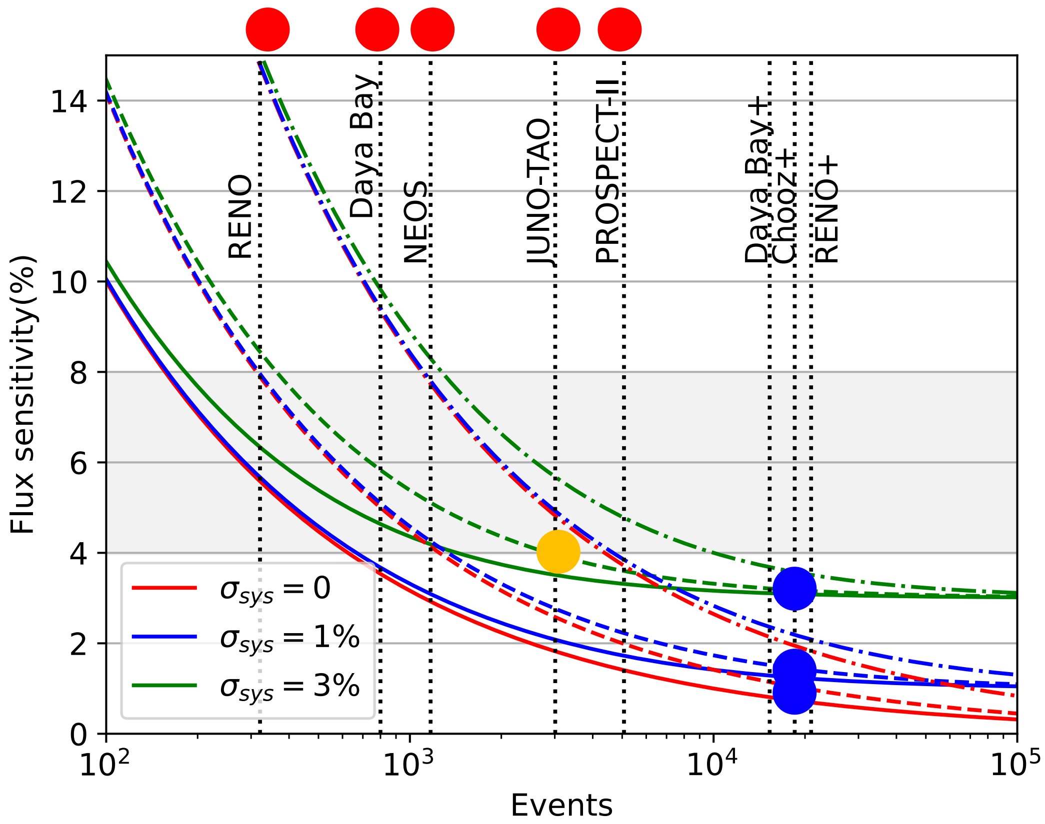

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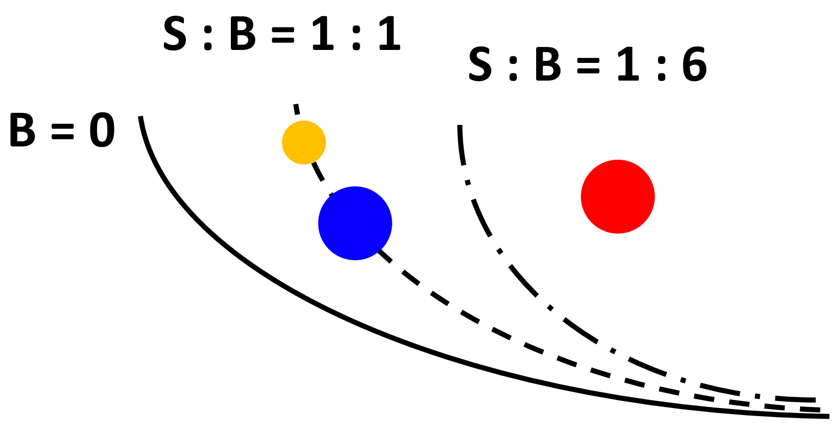
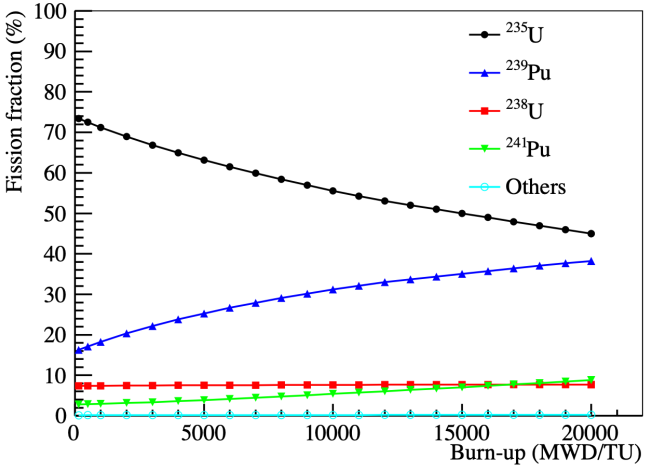


Experiments	events	ES+IBD	Muon spallation	^{208}Tl
RENO+	2095	610	900	72
Daya Bay+	1530	460	180	72
Chooz+	1850	550	900	720

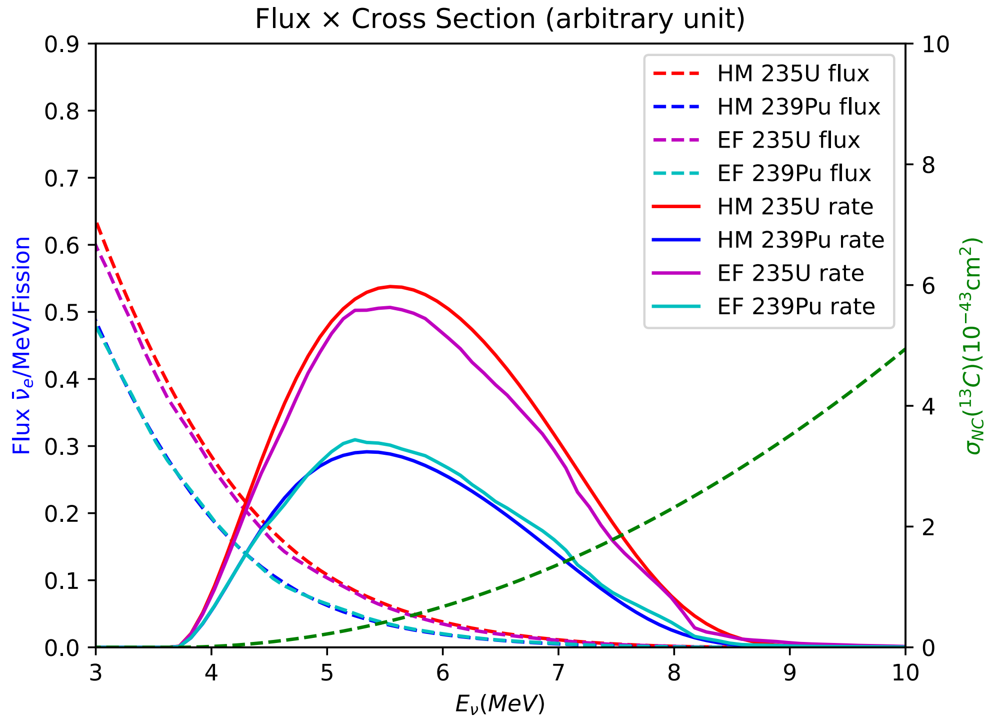
/year

After 1.5 years data taking of RENO+, we can reach 4% sensitivity

Fuel Evolution



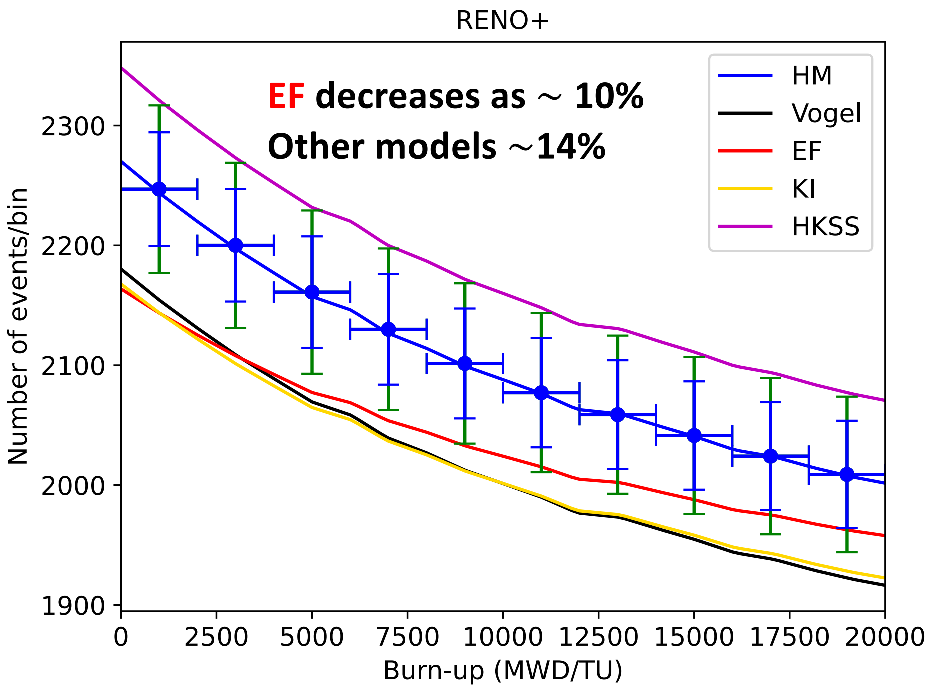
F. P. An et al 2017 Chinese Phys. C 41 013002



$$\frac{\sigma^{HM}_{235U}(\approx 0.72\times 10^{-44}\,cm^2)}{\sigma^{HM}_{239Pu}(\approx 0.37\times 10^{-44}\,cm^2)} \approx 1.93, \quad \frac{\sigma^{EF}_{235U}(\approx 0.67\times 10^{-44}\,cm^2)}{\sigma^{EF}_{239Pu}(\approx 0.39\times 10^{-44}\,cm^2)} \approx 1.70$$

We can also observe fuel evolutions with ν-13C NC signals.

Fuel Evolution

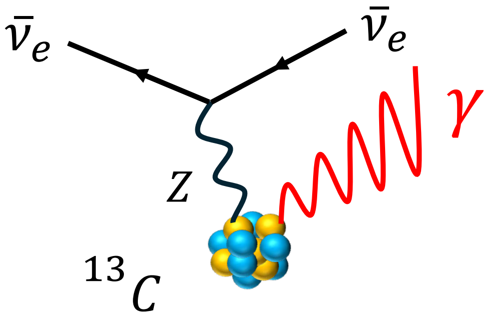


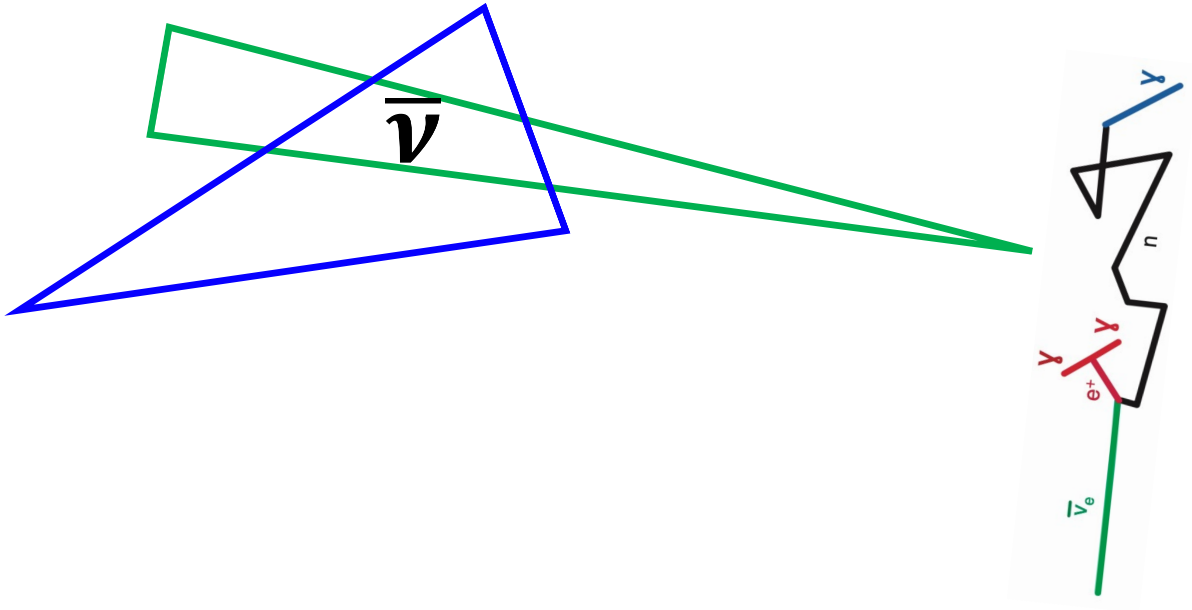
Considering background and 3% (1%) systematics, we can **discriminate models** at

HKSS/KI : 4.5σ (6σ)
HKSS/HM : 2σ (2.5σ)

If we can combine IBD and $\overline{\nu}$-13C neutral current interactions,
we can be more accessible to investigate the contribution of the different isotopes to the 5 MeV bump (Reactor flux modeling, New Physics…)

Conclusion





$\bar{\nu}$-13C NC interactions can

- be complementary channel to **IBD.**
- achieve sensitivity to **distinguish reactor models** with realizable background reduction techniques (PID, LS purity, overburden).
- observe **fuel evolution** and help understanding the contribution of each isotopes.
- be a tool to identifying the origin of the **5 MeV bump**

Thank You!

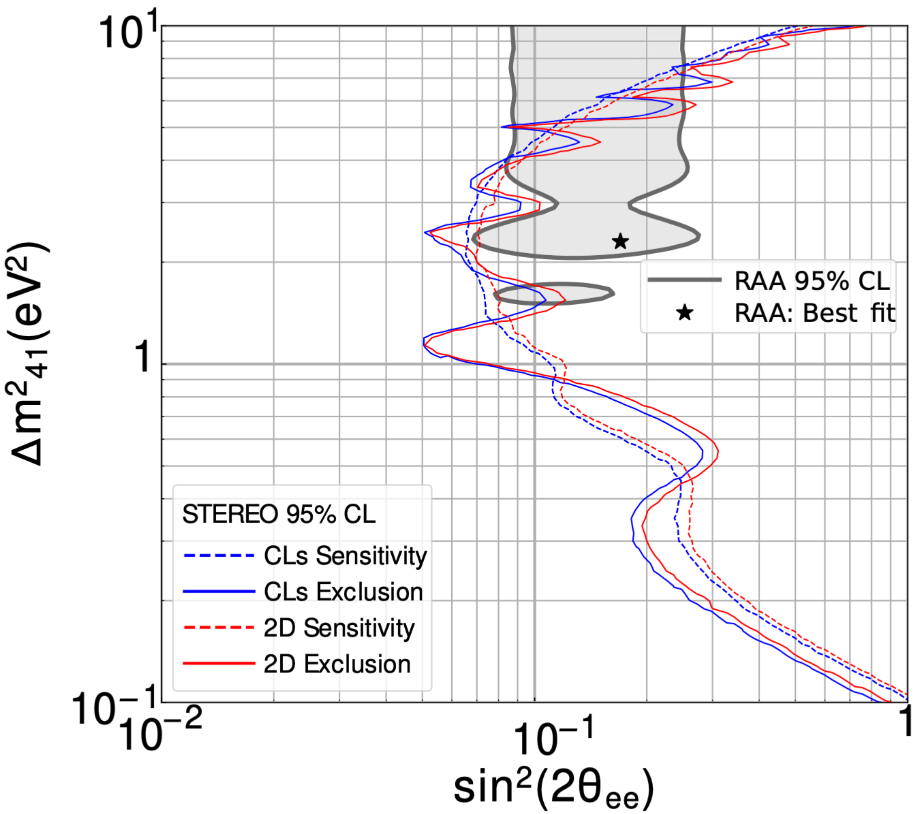
Back up

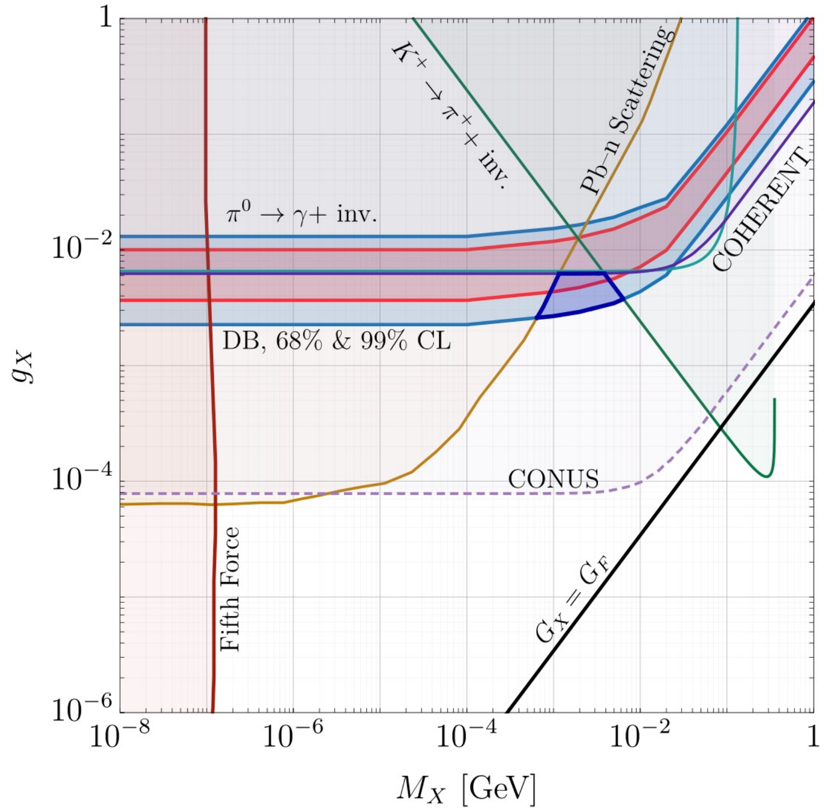
Particle Physics Explanations for Reactor Anomalies

J.M. Berryman, V. Brdar, P. Huber, PHYS. REV. D 99, 055045 (2019)

$$\bar{\nu}_e \xrightarrow{oscillation} \nu_s + {}^{13}C \xrightarrow{\text{NSI}} \nu_s + n + {}^{12}C^* \rightarrow \gamma(4.44\ MeV)$$

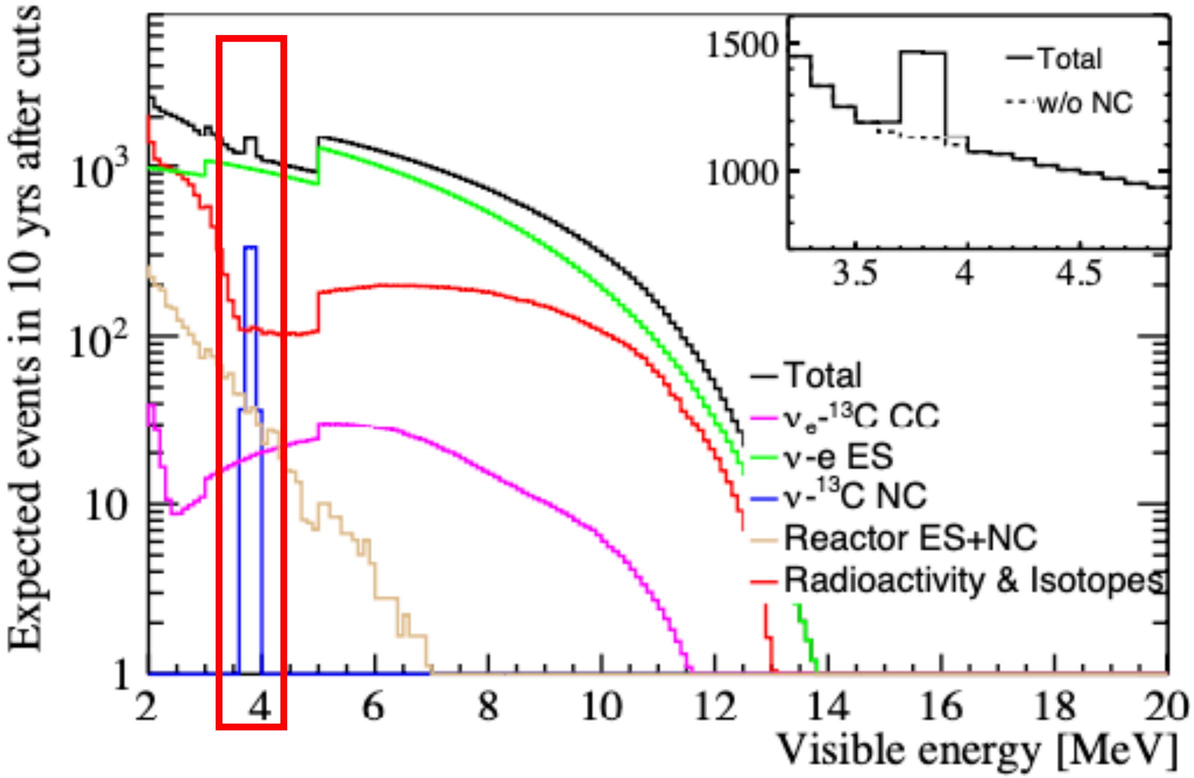
The STEREO Collaboration. Nature 613, 257–261 (2023).

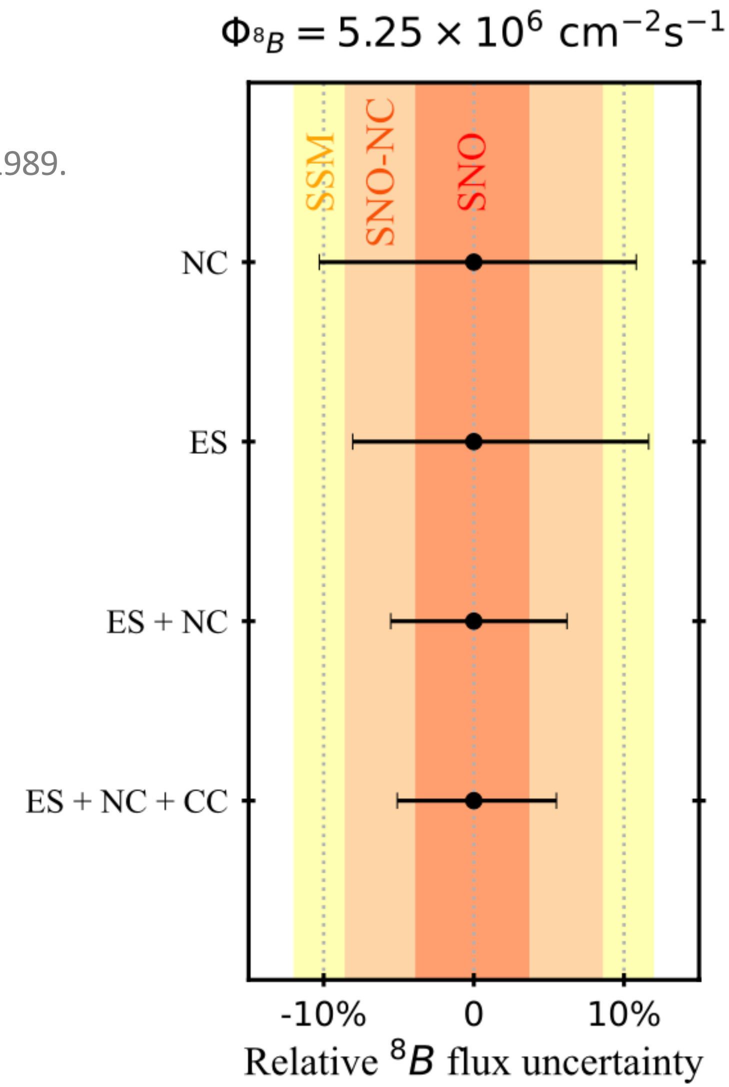




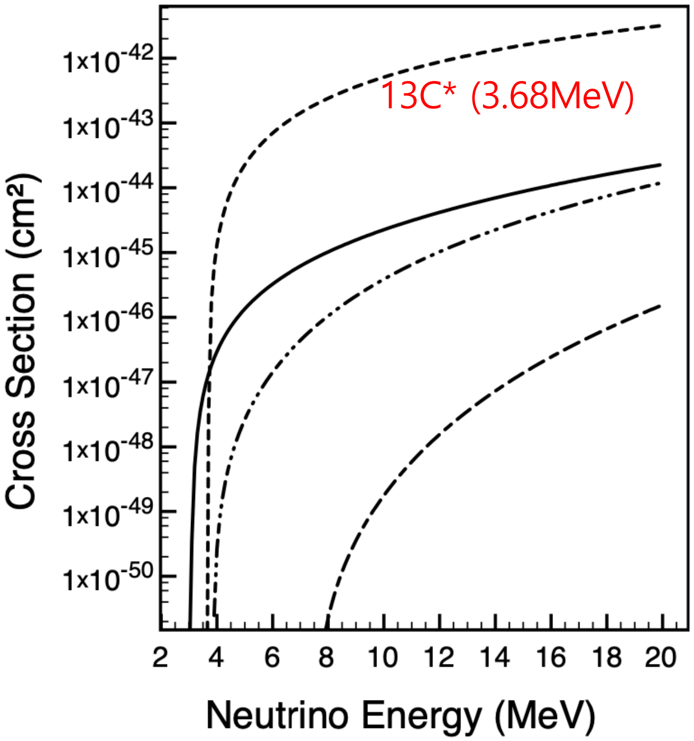
13C as a Solar ν Detector

J. Arafune, M. Fukugita, Y. Kohyama, K. Kubodera, Physics Letters B, Volume 217, Issues 1–2, 1989.
A. Ianni, D. Montanino, F.L. Villante, Physics Letters B, Volume 627, Issues 1-4, 2005.
J. Zhao *et al*, 2024 *ApJ* 965 122 ← **JUNO**





ν-13C Neutral Current Cross Section



M. Fukugita, Y. Kohyama, K. Kubodera, and T. Kuramoto, Phys. Rev. C 41, 1359 (1990)
M. Pourkaviani and S. L. Mintz, J. Phys. G G 17, 1139 (1991)
S. L. Mintz, Nucl. Phys. A 672, 503 (2000).
T. Suzuki, A. B. Balantekin, and T. Kajino, Phys. Rev. C 86, 015502 (2012).

$$\sigma = [a_1(E_\nu - Q) + a_2(E_\nu - Q)^2 + a_3(E_\nu - Q)^3]\times 10^{-44}\ cm^2$$

$13C\ (\bar{\nu}, \bar{\nu}')\ 13C^*$ **Q**

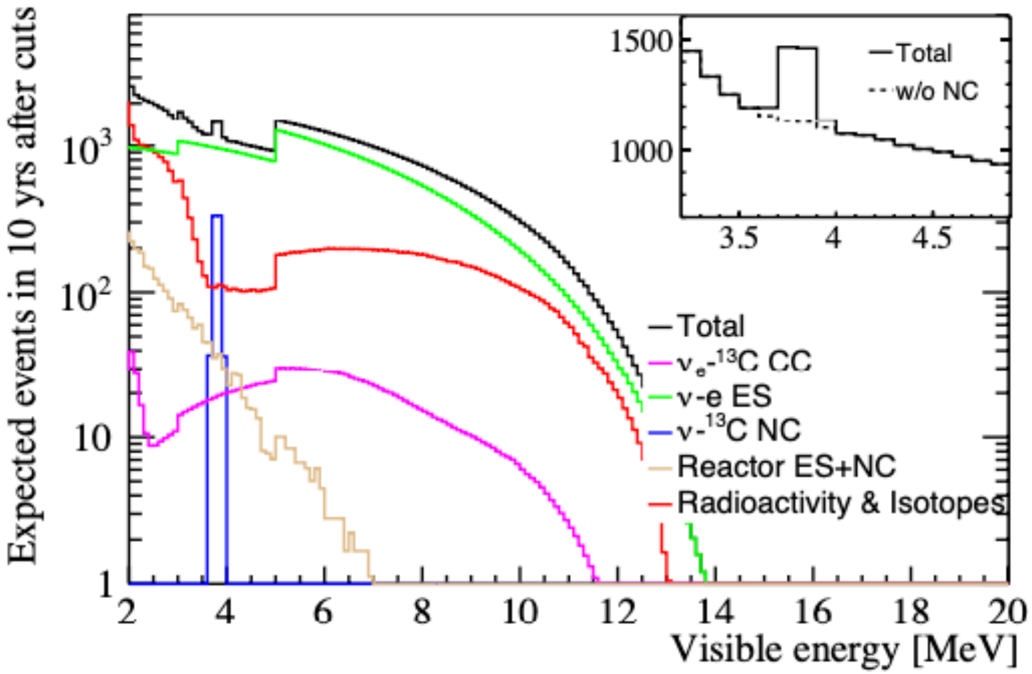
State	E_x (MeV)	a_1 (MeV^{-1})	a_2 (MeV^{-2})	a_3 (MeV^{-3})
$1/2^+$	3.089	6.80×10^{-3}	8.80×10^{-4}	4.00×10^{-4}
$3/2^-$	3.685	0.122	1.26	0
$5/2^+$	3.854	9.83×10^{-3}	-3.38×10^{-3}	4.54×10^{-4}
$5/2^-$	7.547	0.596	-0.56	0.1

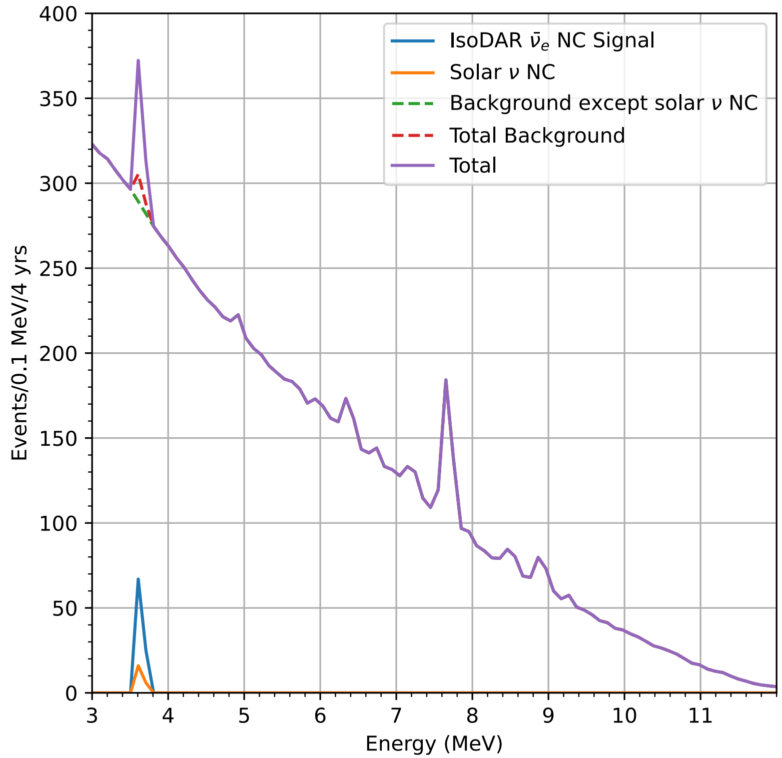
$13C\ (\nu, \nu')\ 13C^*$

$3/2^-$	3.685	0.123	1.28	7.56×10^{-3}

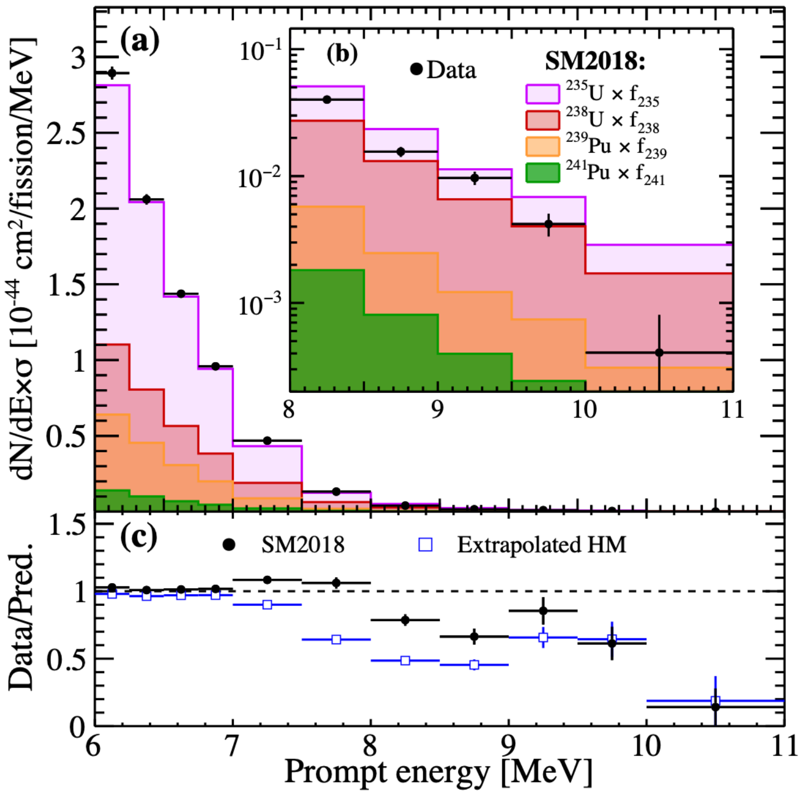
ν-13C Neutral Current Cross Section

B. R. Barrett, P. Navratil, and J. P. Vary, Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 69, 131 (2013). ← Ab initio no core shell model calculation
J. Zhao *et al*, 2024 *ApJ* 965 122 ← JUNO
J. Alonso et al. – Neutrino Physics Opportunities with the IsoDAR Source at Yemilab (2111.09480) ← IsoDAR

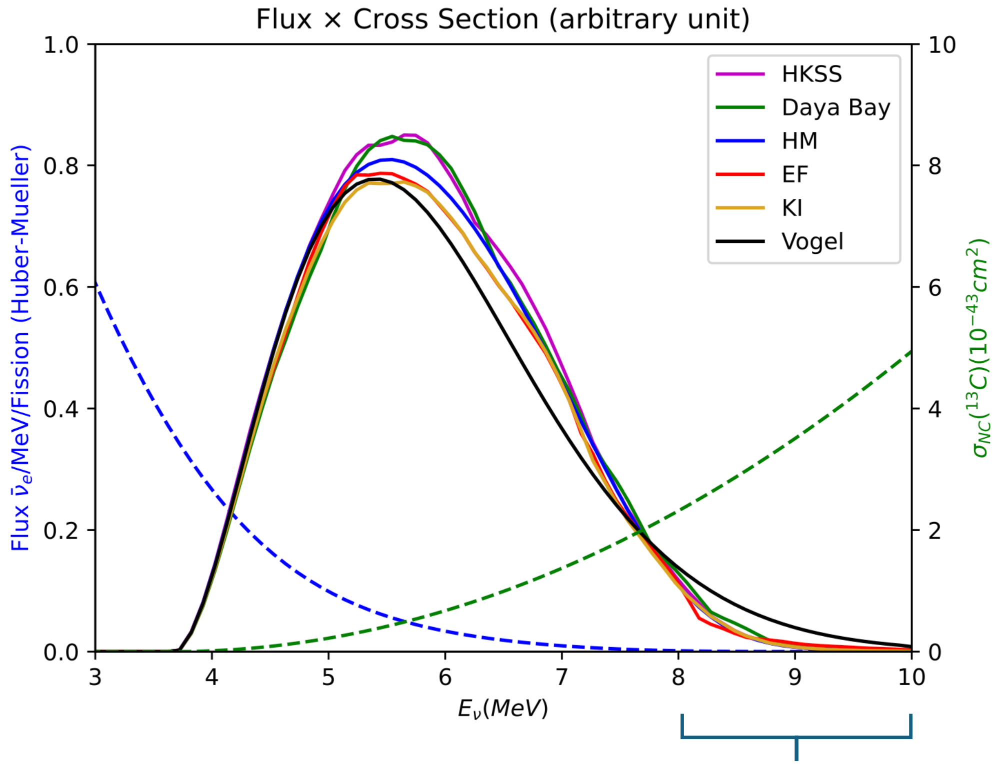




High energy $\bar{\nu}_e$



F. P. An et al. (Daya Bay Collaboration)
Phys. Rev. Lett. 129, 041801

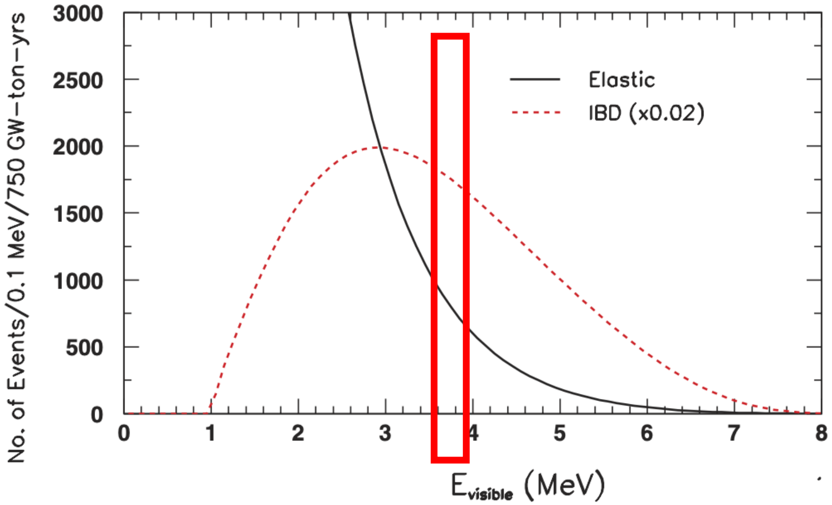


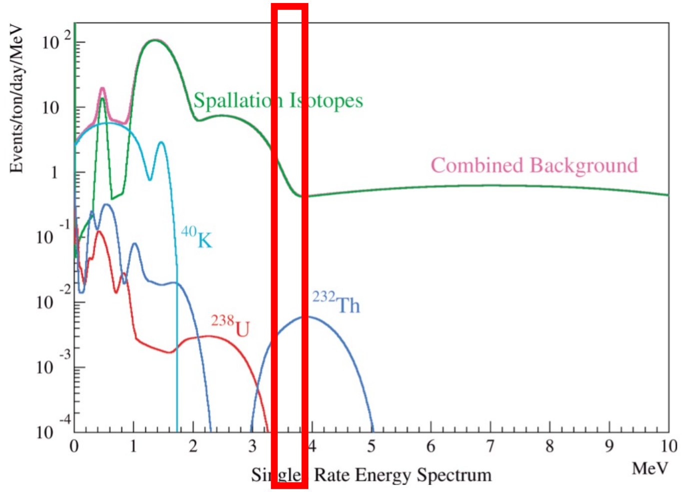
< 2%

In 8~10 MeV region, we assumed extrapolated HM for HKSS and KI.
Inclusion of 8~10 MeV region did not change event rate ratios between flux models much.

Assumptions on Backgrounds

J. M. Conrad, J. M. Link, and M. H. Shaevitz, Phys. Rev. D 71, 073013 ← Backgrounds are scaled from here





Assumption

: ~ 300 m.w.e. overburden, 5×10^{-17}g/g 232Th contamination

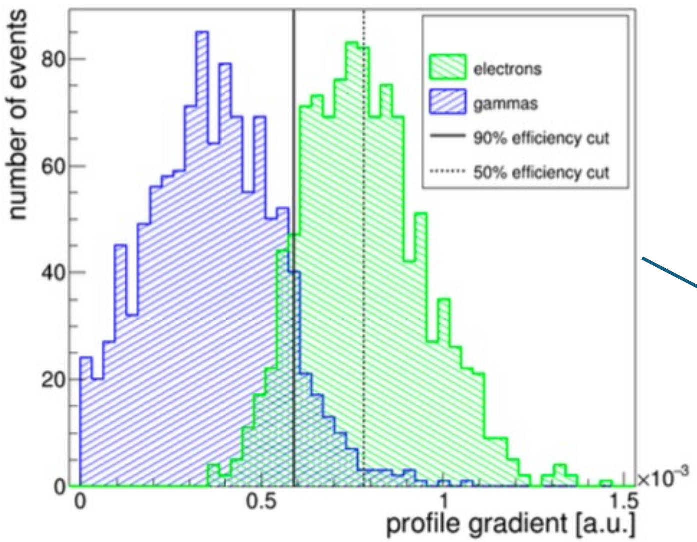
→

~540 times IBD and ~5.5 times ES to 13C NC signals,

1 208Tl events / kt·day, 5 spallation events / kt·day

Particle Identification

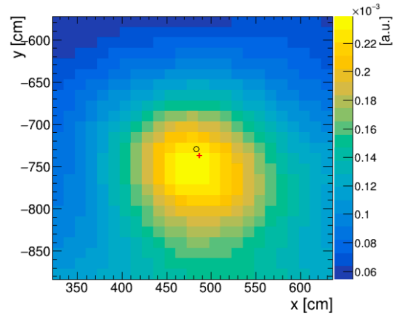
H. Rebber *et al,* 2021 *JINST* **16** P01016
H. Rebber, PhD thesis, University of Hamburg, 11 2019.



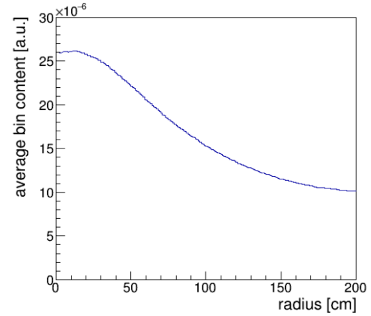
(c) TR

for 1.25 – 1.75 MeV

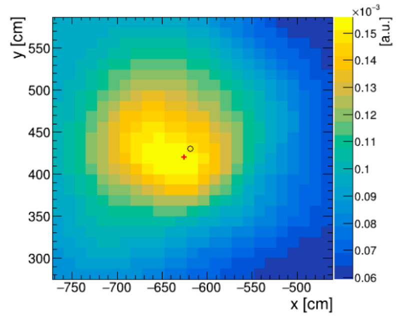
Expecting better efficiency
for **higher energies**!



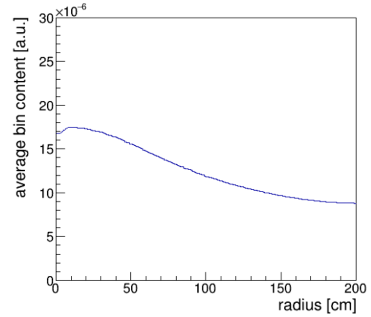
(c) Reconstructed electron.



(d) Electron radial profile.



(e) Reconstructed gamma.

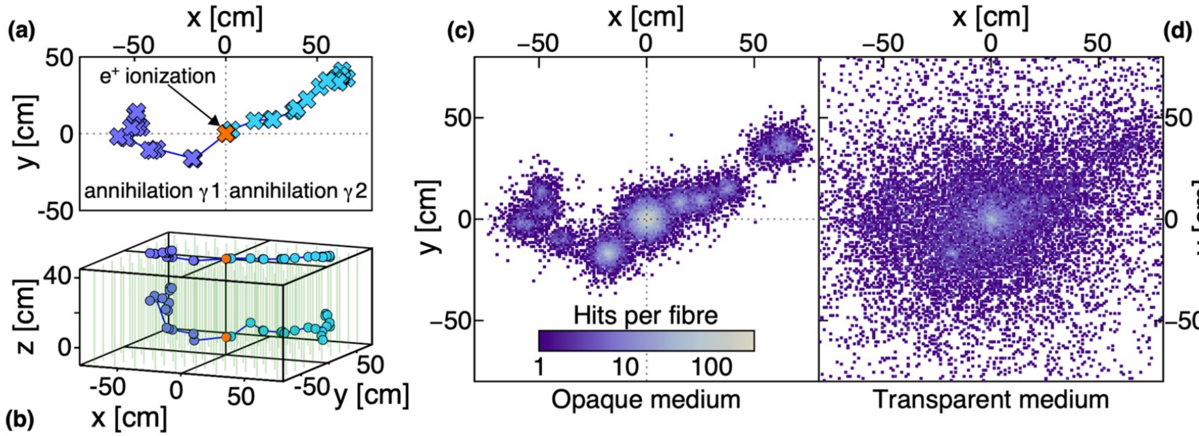


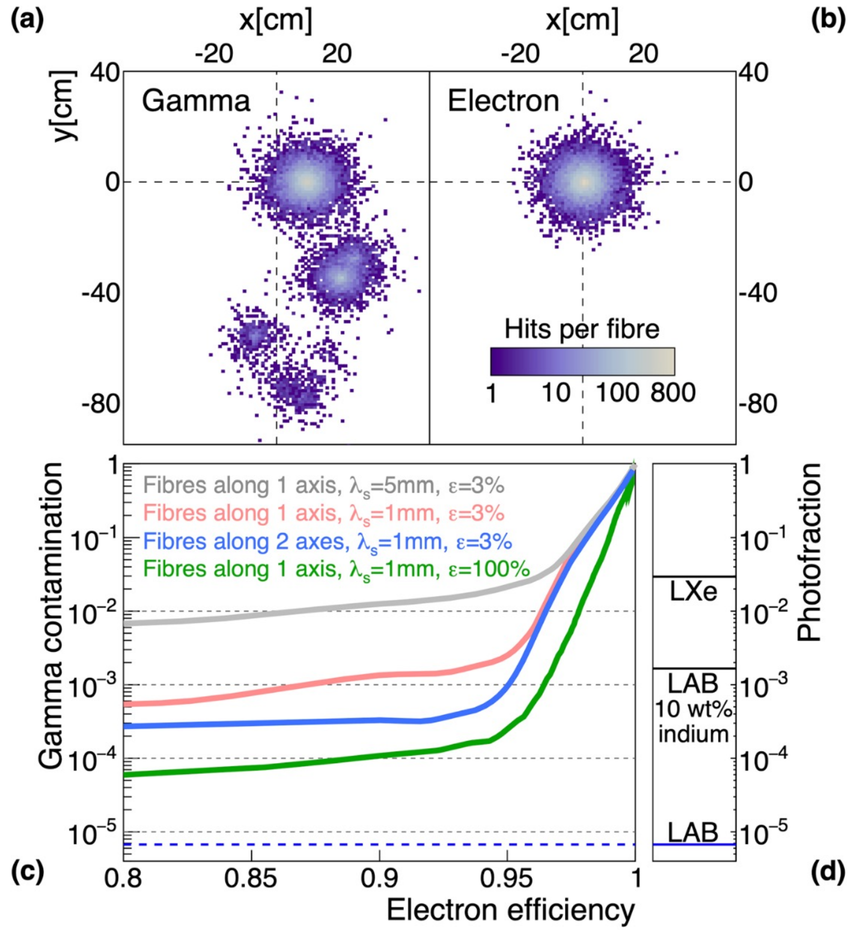
(f) Gamma radial profile.

Topological Reconstruction
@JUNO

Particle Identification

LiquidO Consortium. Neutrino physics with an opaque detector. Commun Phys 4, 273 (2021).





LiquidO (opaque LS + optical fiber) @Super Chooz

If they **overcome efficiency issues**
& have **low 232Th contamination**,
SuperChooz will be a good candidate!

232Th tagging

Takahiko Hachiya and for the KamLAND Collaboration
2020 J. Phys.: Conf. Ser. 1468 012257

$^{220}Rn + ^{216}Po$ tagging :
80% reduction of ^{208}Tl

KamLAND
firstly tag prompt coincidence (PC) of 220Rn–216Po
+ search for associated 212Bi–212Po pair decay or 208Tl decay within ~2 day from PC.

Angel Abusleme *et al* 2021 *Chinese Phys. C* **45** 023004

$212Bi$ tagging :
99% reduction of ^{208}Tl

JUNO
With a 22 minutes veto in a spherical volume of radius 1.1 m around a 212Bi α candidate, 99% 208Tl decays can be removed.