

# Measurement of Reactor Antineutrino Spectra from U(235) and Pu(239) Fission at RENO

Wednesday, October 26, 2022 4:00 PM (5 minutes)

We report the measured reactor antineutrino spectra from the fission of  $^{235}\text{U}$  and  $^{239}\text{Pu}$  using 2,500 days of RENO near detector data. The change of fission fraction and thus reactor neutrino yield during a fuel cycle can be used to separate  $^{235}\text{U}$  and  $^{239}\text{Pu}$  contributions to the observed yields. The antineutrino spectra from the  $^{235}\text{U}$  and  $^{239}\text{Pu}$  fission are obtained from unfolding the detector effect of separated prompt spectra. The IBD (Inverse beta decay) yields from the  $^{235}\text{U}$  and  $^{239}\text{Pu}$  fission are measured as  $6.11 \pm 0.14 \text{ cm}^2$  per fission and  $4.35 \pm 0.21 \text{ cm}^2$  per fission, corresponding to deficits of  $(9.4 \pm 2.1)\%$  and  $(1.0 \pm 4.7)\%$  with respect to the prediction by Huber, respectively.

The deficit of the  $^{235}\text{U}$  fission is alleviated in comparison with the Kurchatov Institute(KI) conversion model and the Estienne-Fallot (EF) summation model. The prompt (antineutrino) spectrum from  $^{235}\text{U}$  fission shows a 5 MeV (6 MeV) excess of prompt (neutrino) energy with  $3.9\sigma$  significance while such a clear excess is not seen in the  $^{239}\text{Pu}$  spectrum.

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**Session Classification:** Poster under break time