

# Evaluating Reactor Antineutrino Signals for WATCHMAN

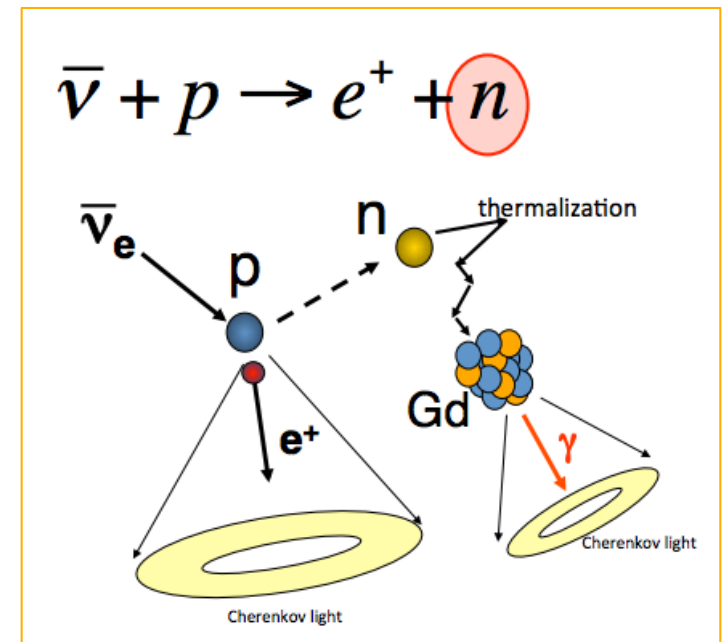
**for the WATCHMAN Collaboration**

Steve Dye

University of Hawaii

# WATCHMAN Project

- **Non-proliferation remote monitoring demonstrator of a single reactor site**
- **A 1-kT Gd-loaded, water-based anti-neutrino detector for remote fission reactor monitoring**
- **Project goal is to observe reactor on/off at typically 10-30 km standoff from the reactor**
- Rationale is to develop a medium-sized detector that can be scaled to MT masses required for longer standoff distance
- Physics goals include directional SN detection and sterile neutrino searches
- Provides test-bed for R&D- WbLS, LAPPD, etc.



# WATCHMAN Collaboration



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# Reactor Antineutrino Signals at Morton and Boulby

- arXiv:1611.01575

... presents calculations of reactor antineutrino interactions, from quasi-elastic neutrino-proton scattering (IBD) and elastic neutrino-electron scattering (ES)

... signal from the proximal reactor and background from all other registered reactors

... interaction rates and kinetic energy distributions of positrons from (IBD) and electrons from (ES)

... reactor-site combinations are Perry-Morton (PM) on the southern shore of Lake Erie in the U.S. and Hartlepool-Boulby (HB) on the western shore of the North Sea in U.K.

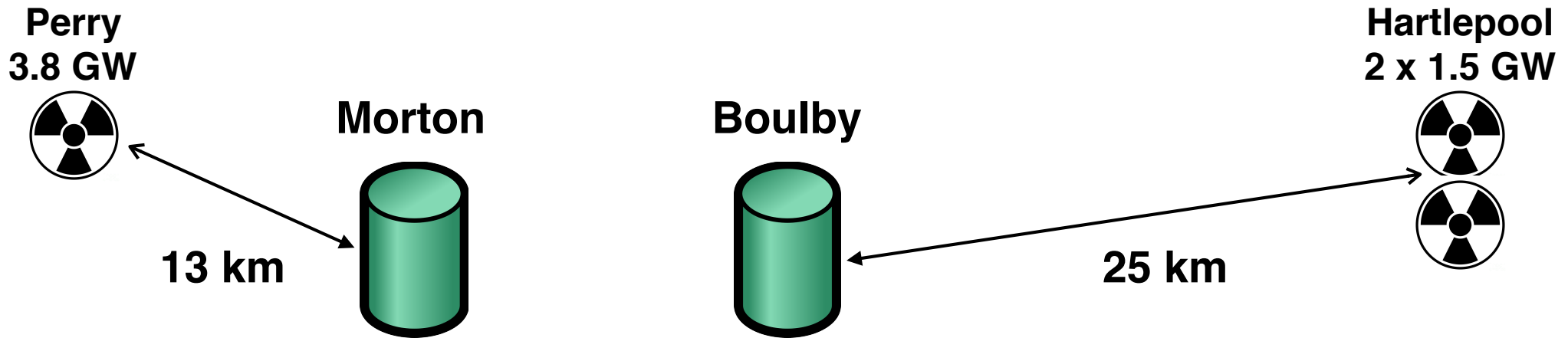
... signal from the proximal reactor is about five times greater at the Morton site than at the Boulby site due to shorter reactor-site separation distance, larger reactor thermal power, and greater neutrino oscillation survival probability

... although background from all other reactors is larger at Morton than at Boulby, the fraction of the total rate is smaller at Morton than at Boulby

... Hartlepool power plant has two cores whereas the Perry plant has a single core

... Boulby offers an opportunity for demonstrating remote reactor monitoring under more stringent conditions than does Morton

# Reactor-Site Combos



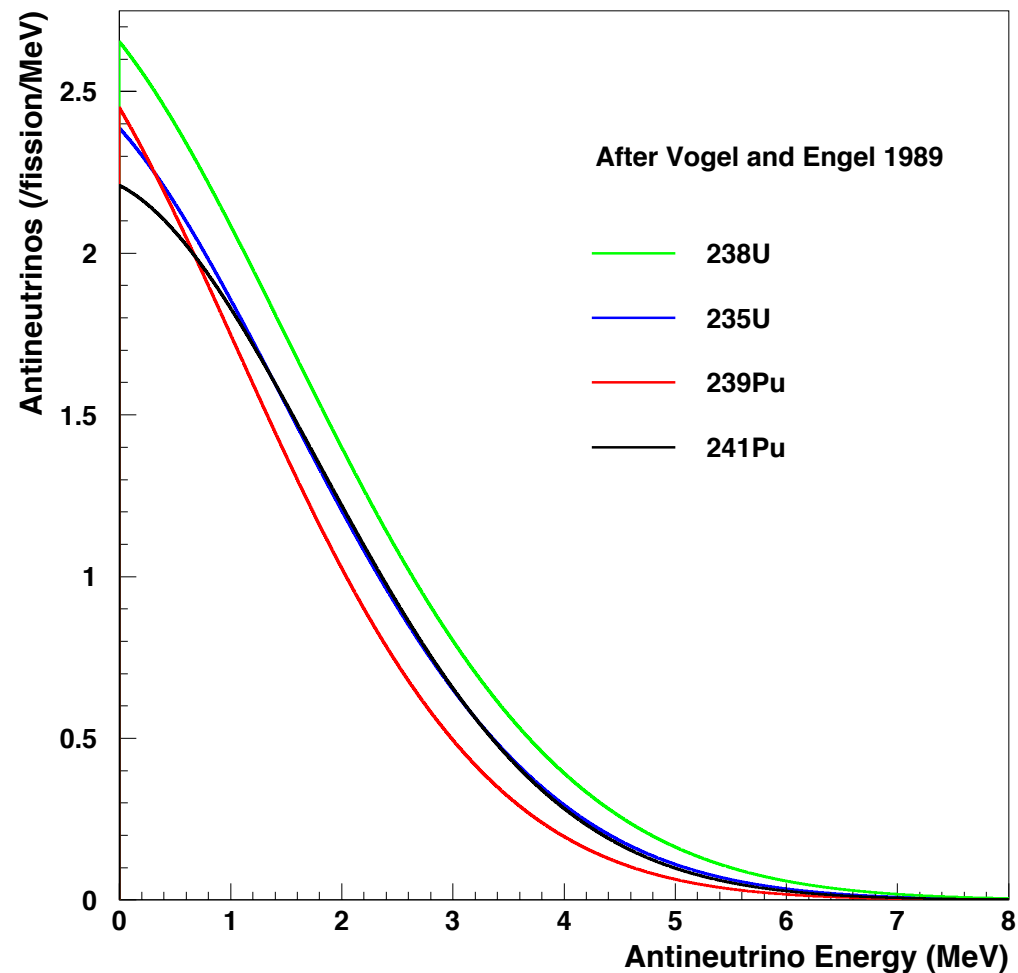
	$P_{th}$ (MW)	Type	Cores	$L$ (m)	$D$ (m.w.e.)
Perry-Morton	3758	BWR	1	13000	1560
Hartlepool-Boulby	3000	GCR	2	25000	2800

# Reactor Spectrum Model

$$\lambda(E_\nu) = \exp(a_0 + a_1 E_\nu + a_2 E_\nu^2)$$

$$dR/dE_\nu = P_{th} \sum_i \frac{p_i}{Q_i} \lambda_i(E_\nu)$$

	$^{235}\text{U}$	$^{238}\text{U}$	$^{239}\text{Pu}$	$^{241}\text{Pu}$
$p_i$	.56	.08	.30	.06
$Q_i$ (MeV)	202.4	206.0	211.1	214.3

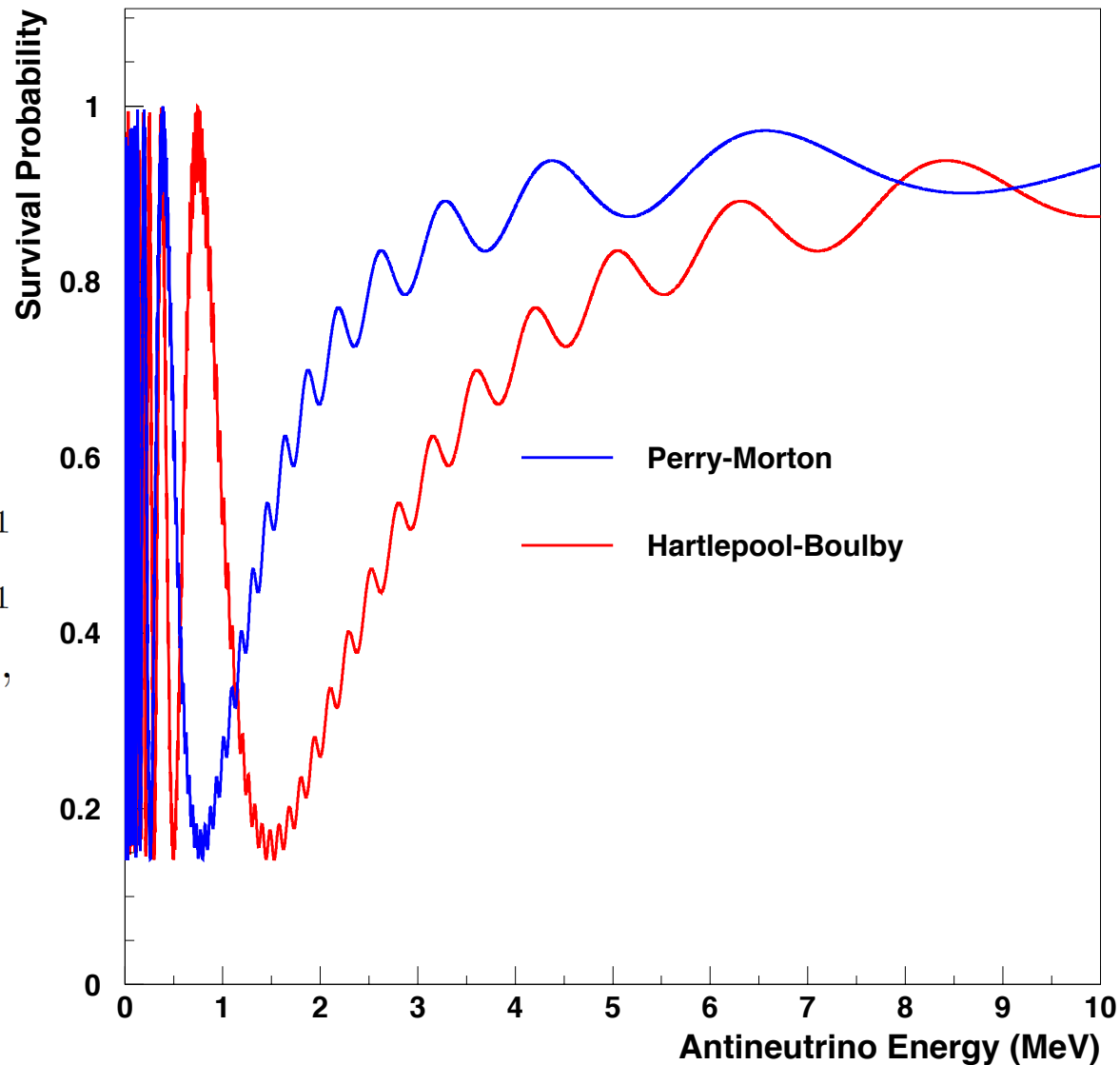


# Oscillations

$$P_{e \rightarrow \mu, \tau}(L, E_\nu) = \cos^4 \theta_{13} \sin^2 2\theta_{12} \sin^2 \Delta_{21} + \cos^2 \theta_{12} \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \sin^2 \Delta_{31} + \sin^2 \theta_{12} \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \sin^2 \Delta_{32},$$

$$\Delta_{ij} = 1.27(|\delta m_{ji}^2|L)/E_\nu$$

$$\delta m_{ji}^2 = m_j^2 - m_i^2$$



$\sin^2 \theta_{12}$	$\delta m_{21}^2$	$\sin^2 \theta_{13}$	$\delta m_{31}^2$
.297	$7.37 \times 10^{-5} \text{eV}^2$	.0214	$2.50 \times 10^{-3} \text{eV}^2$

# Cross Sections

$$\sigma^{IBD}(E_e) = \sigma_0^{IBD} p_e E_e$$

$$\sigma_0^{IBD} = \frac{2\pi^2}{m_e^5 f^R \tau_n}$$

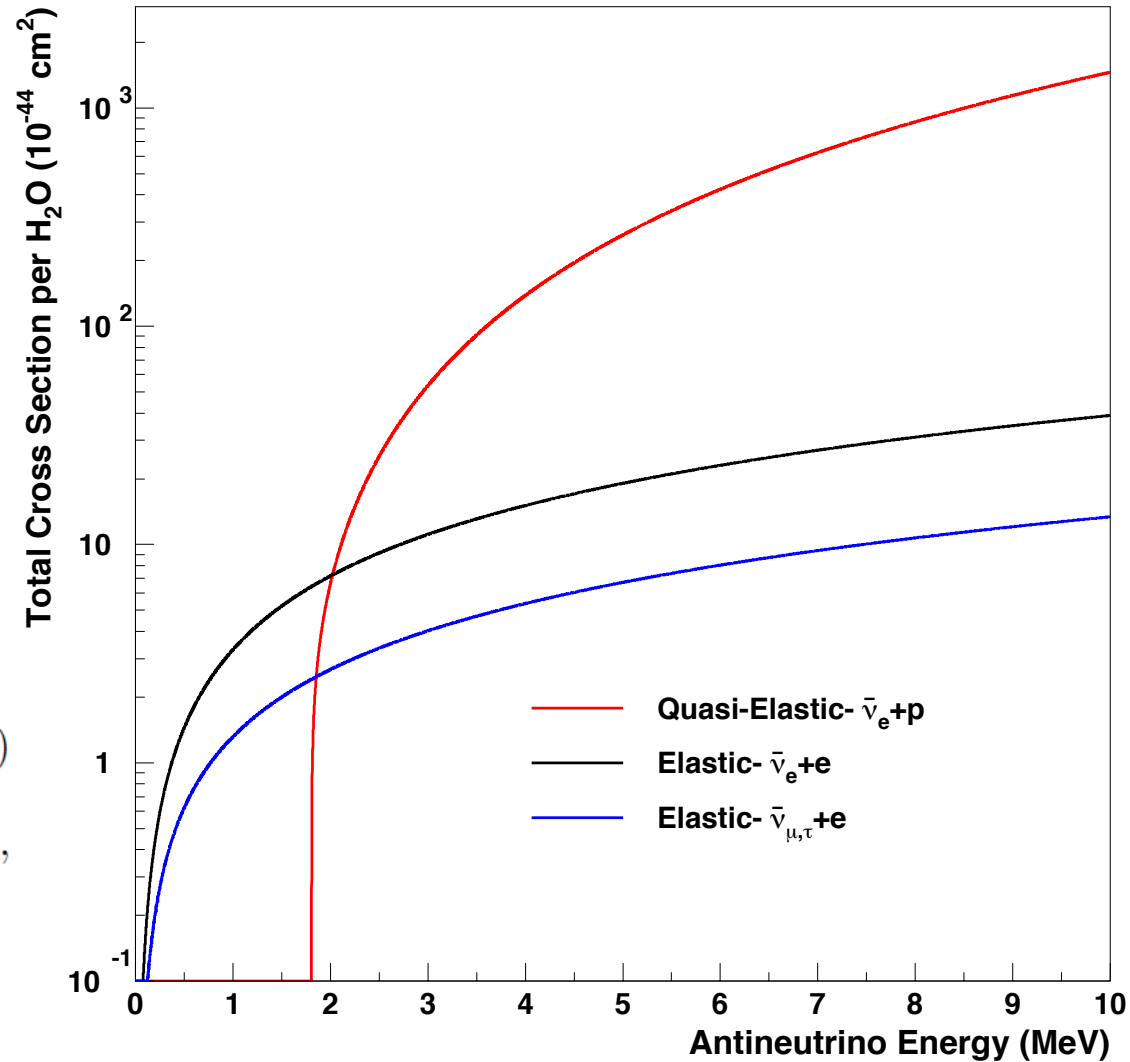
$$\sigma_0^{IBD} = \frac{G_F^2 \cos^2 \theta_C}{\pi} (1 + \Delta_{inner}^R) (1 + 3\lambda^2)$$

$$\sigma_0^{IBD} = 9.62 \times 10^{-44} \text{ cm}^2/\text{MeV}^2$$

$$\sigma_0^{ES} = \frac{G_F^2 m_e}{6\pi} = 1.436 \times 10^{-45} \text{ cm}^2/\text{MeV}$$

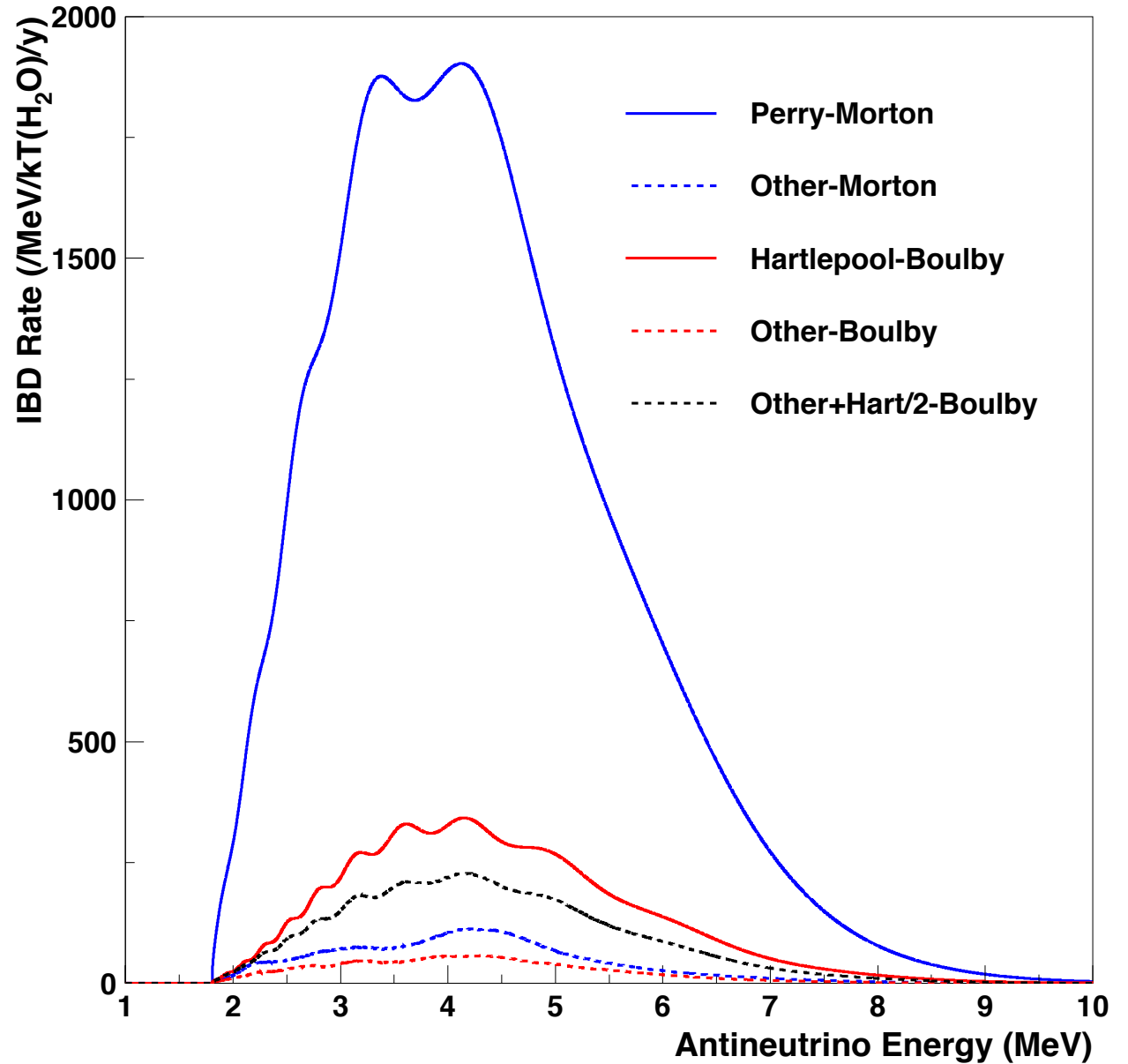
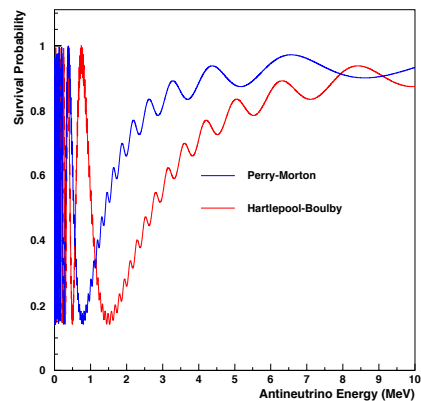
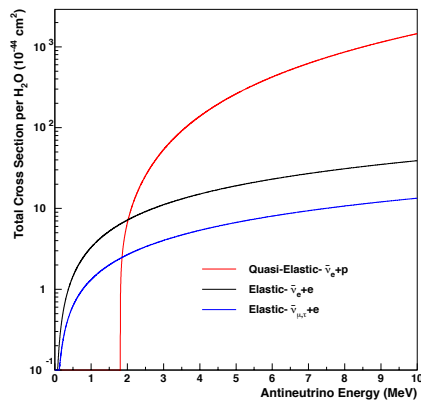
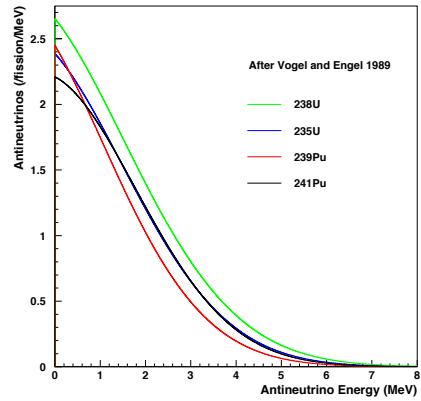
$$\sigma_{\bar{\nu}_e}^{ES}(E_\nu) = \frac{G_F^2 m_e}{6\pi} E_\nu \left[ (1 + 4 \sin^2 \theta_W + 16 \sin^4 \theta_W) - (3 \sin^2 \theta_W + 6 \sin^4 \theta_W) \frac{m_e}{E_\nu} \right],$$

$$\sigma_{\bar{\nu}_{\mu,\tau}}^{ES}(E_\nu) = \sigma_0^{ES} E_\nu \left[ (1 - 4 \sin^2 \theta_W + 16 \sin^4 \theta_W) - (3 \sin^2 \theta_W + 6 \sin^4 \theta_W) \frac{m_e}{E_\nu} \right].$$



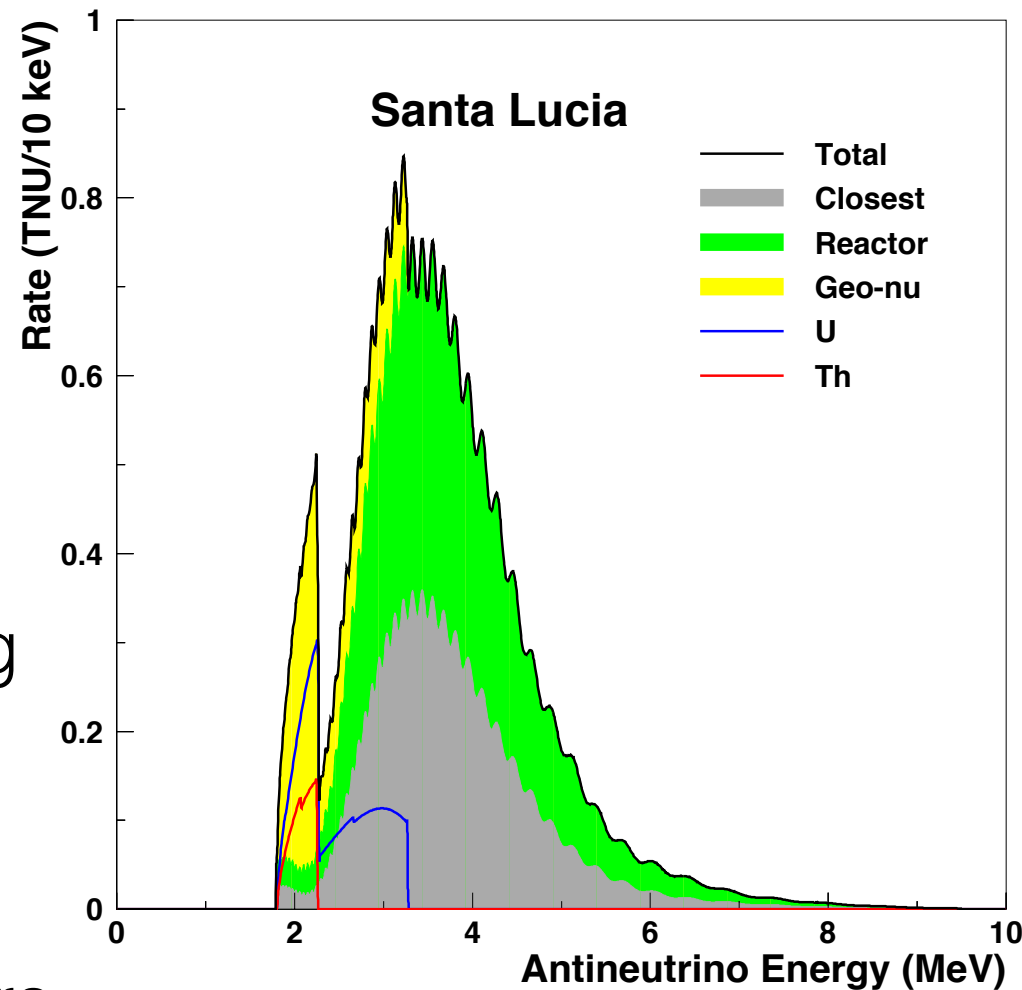


# IBD Interaction Spectra

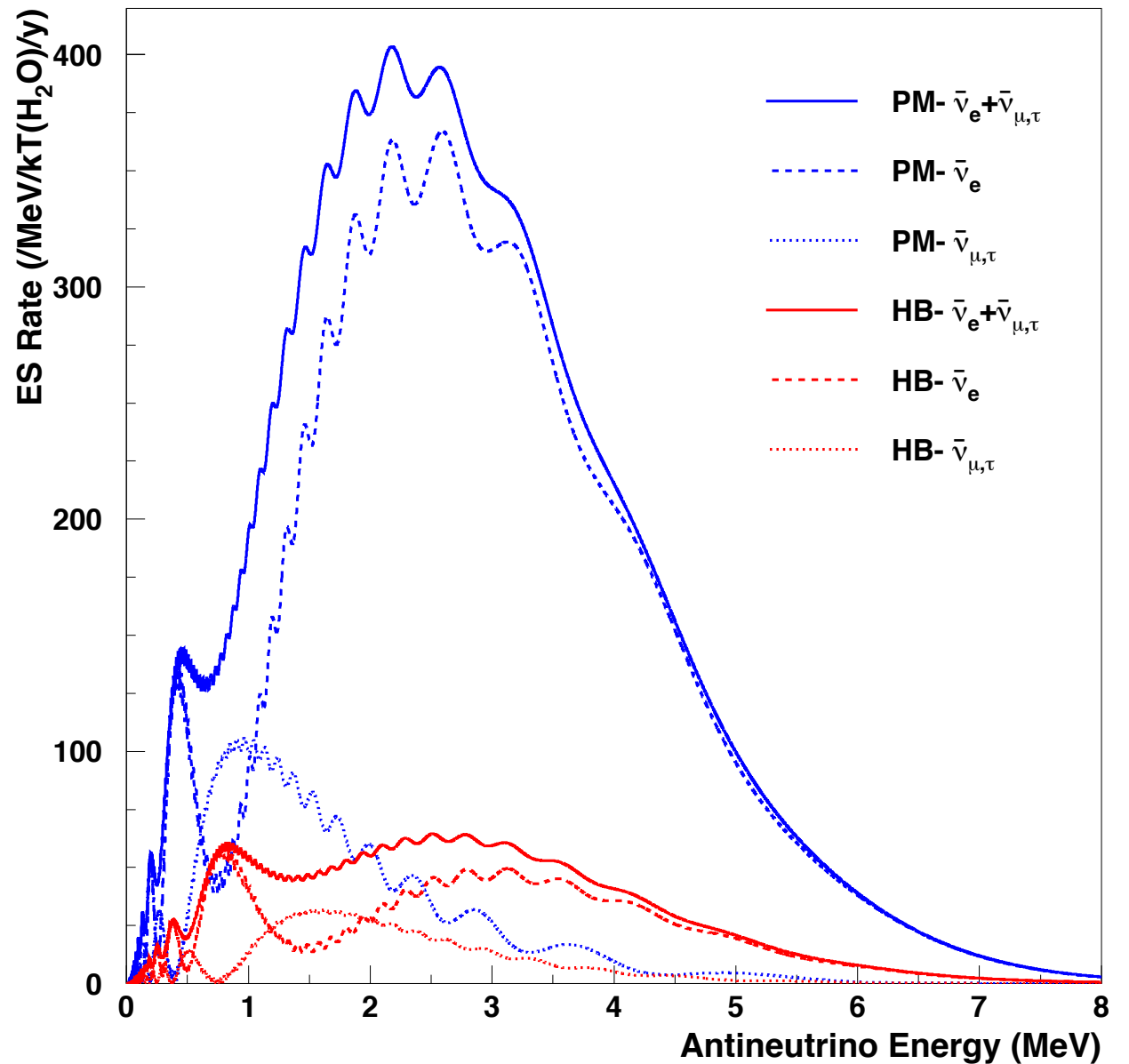
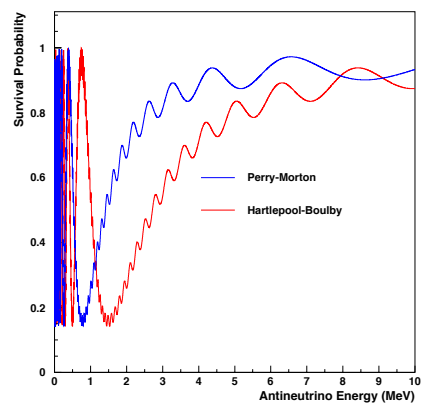
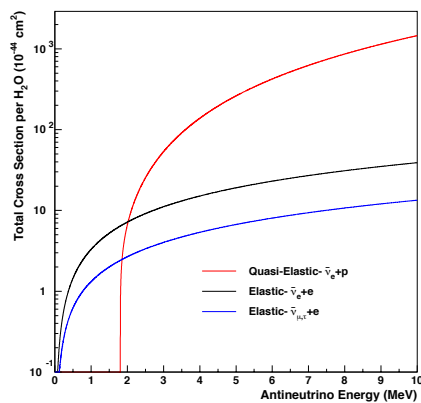
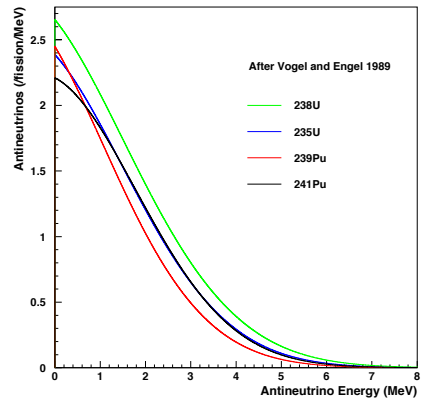


# geoneutrinos.org

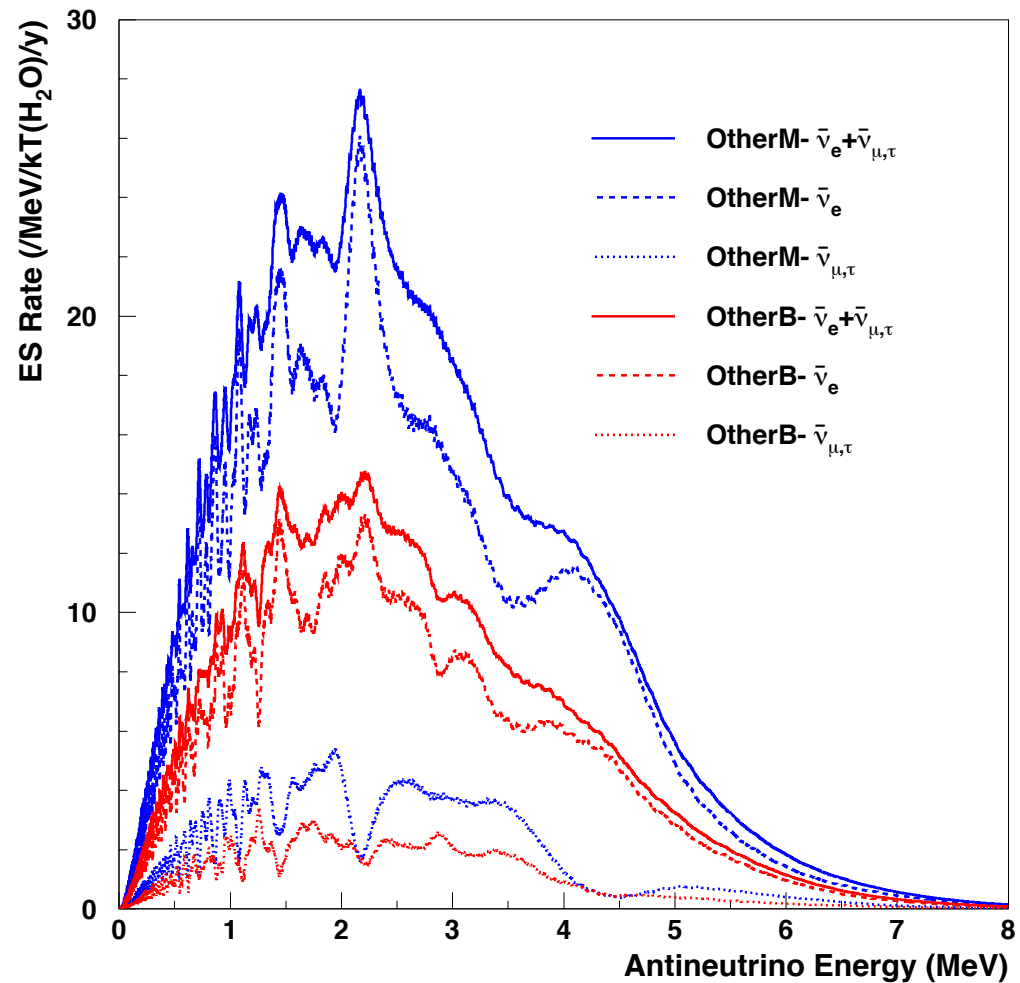
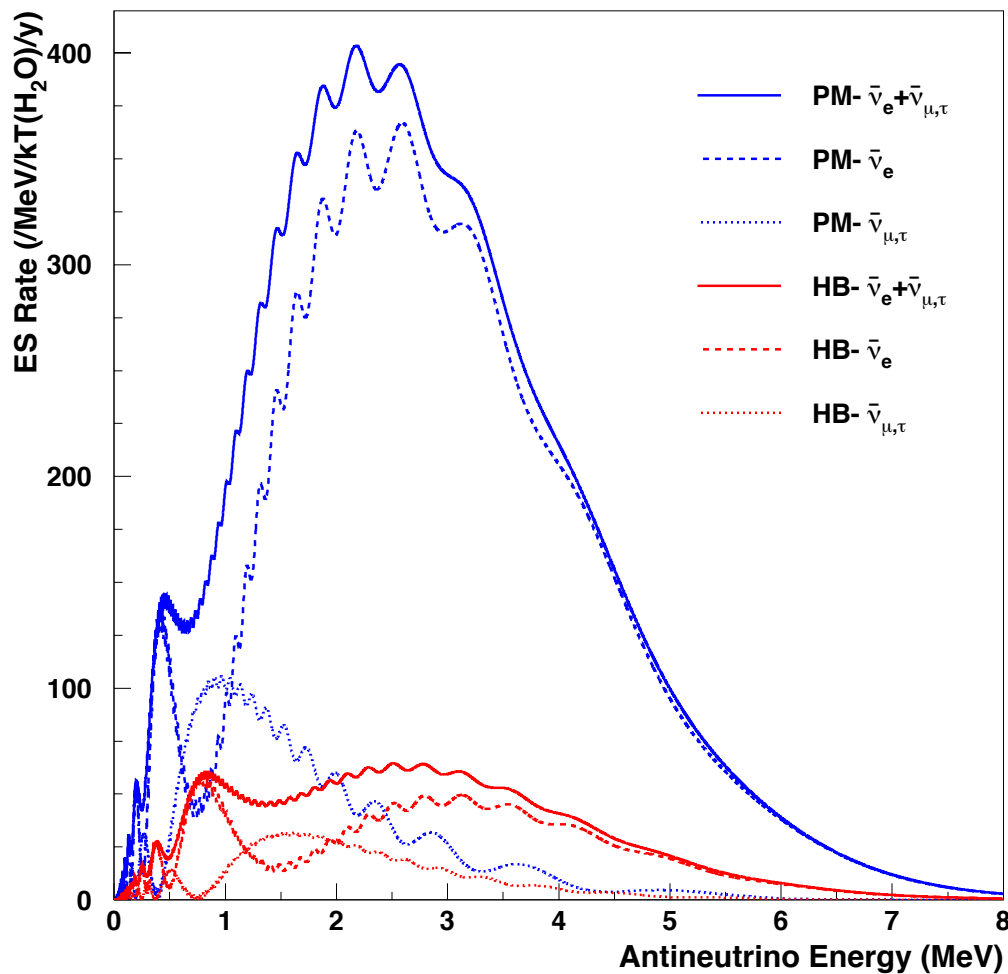
- site developed by A. Barna
- supported by WATCHMAN
- “Web Application for Modeling Global Antineutrinos”  
arXiv:1510.05633
- <http://geoneutrinos.org/reactors>



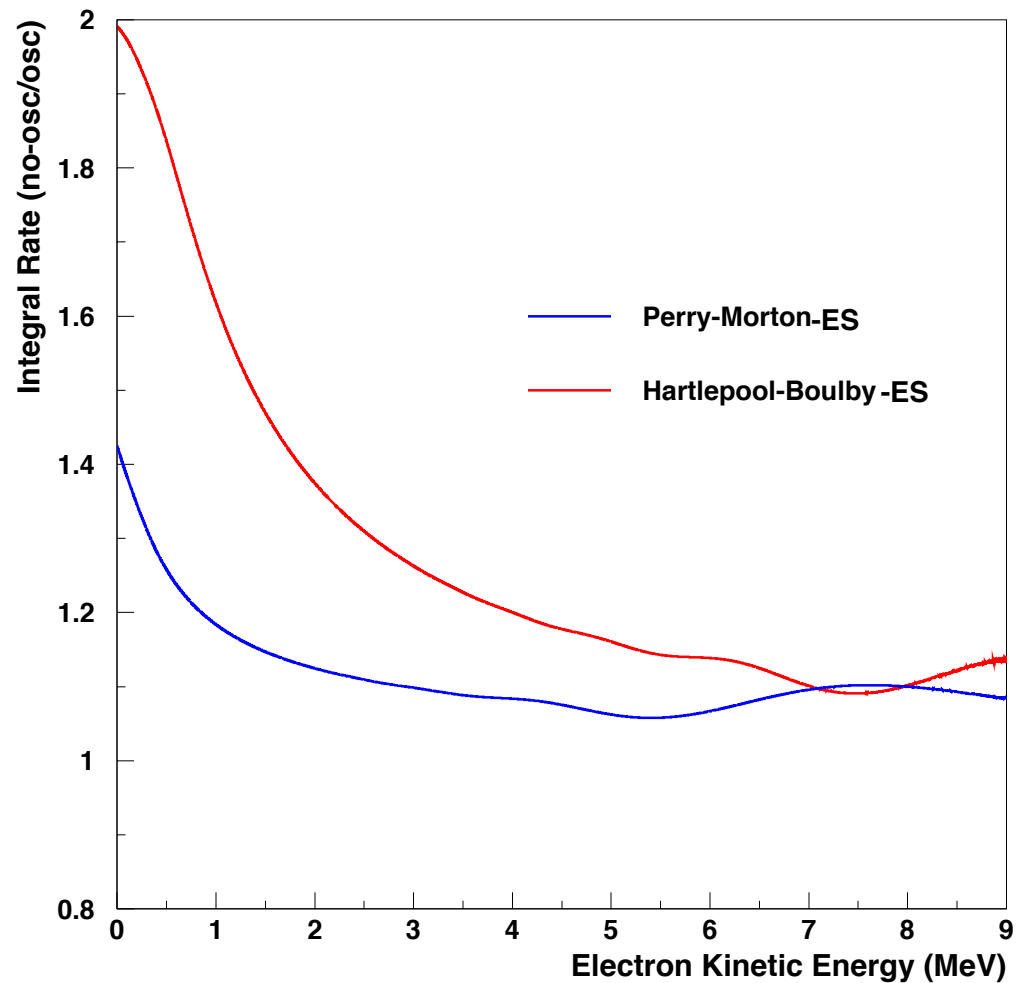
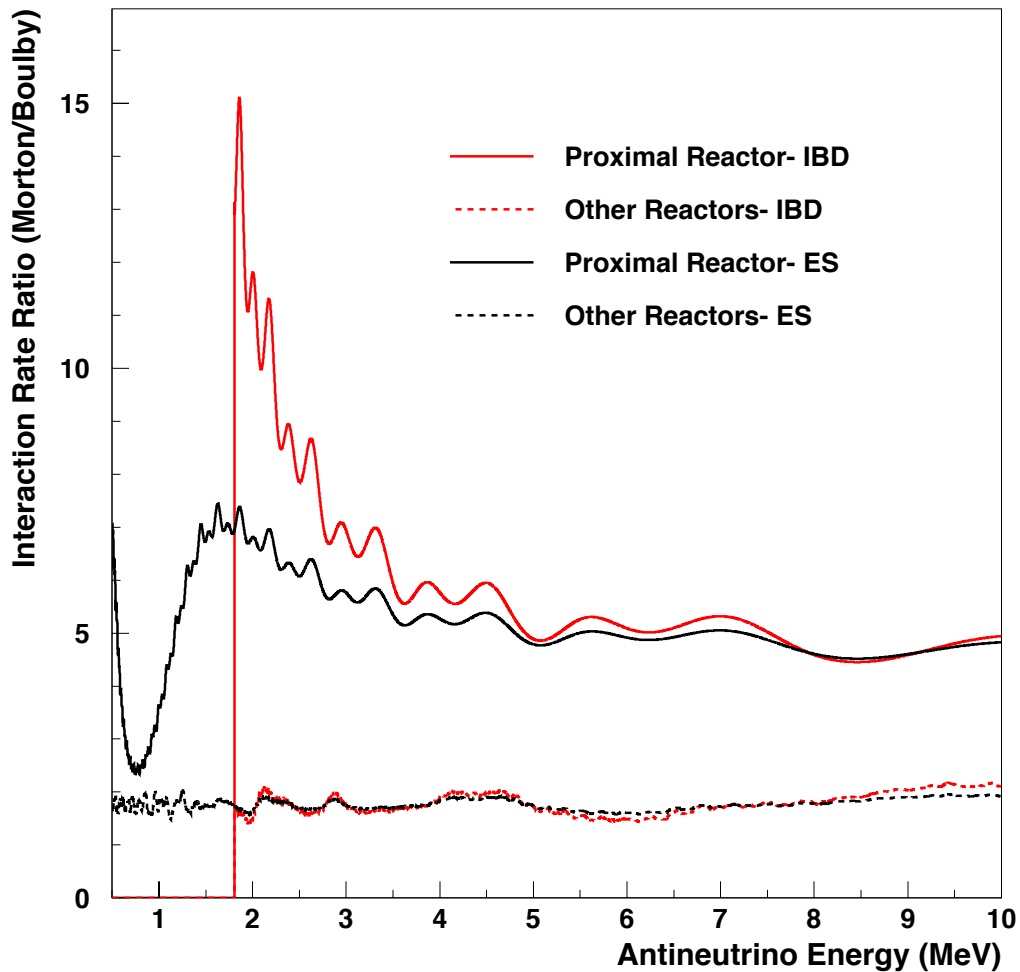
# ES Interaction Spectra



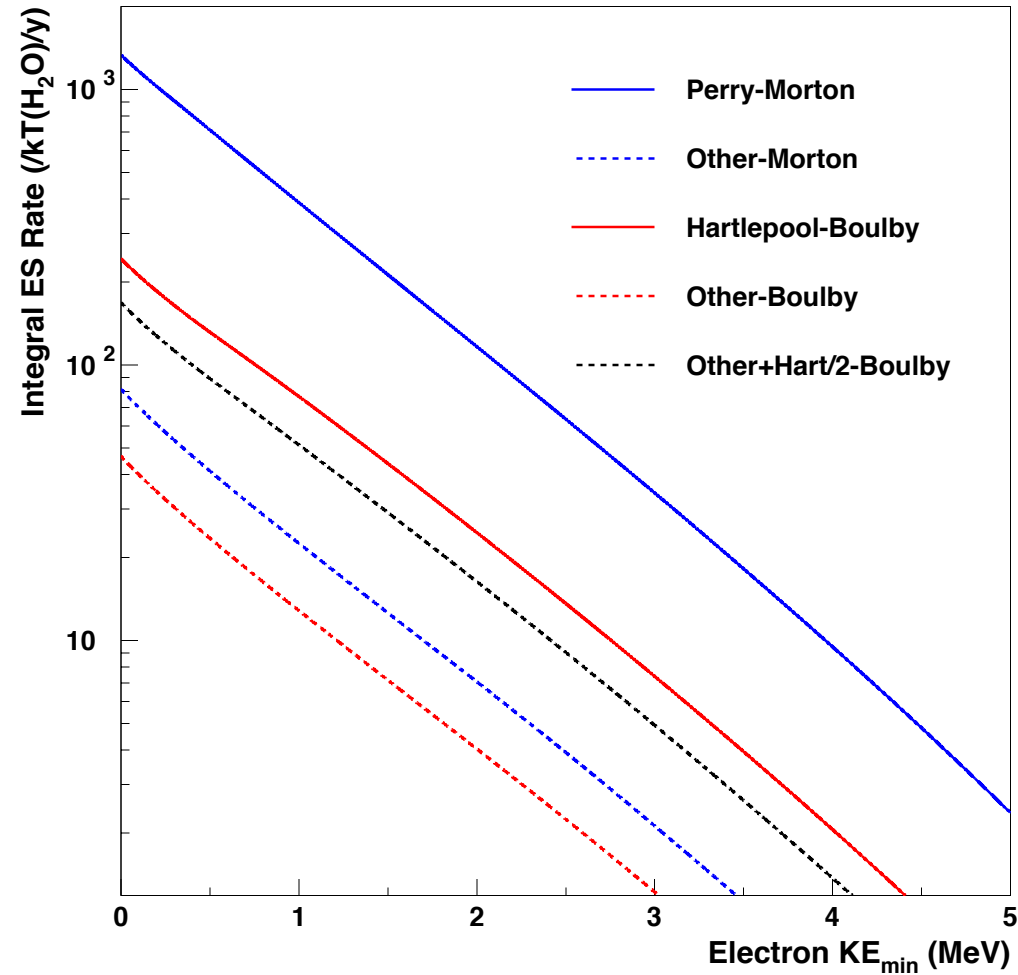
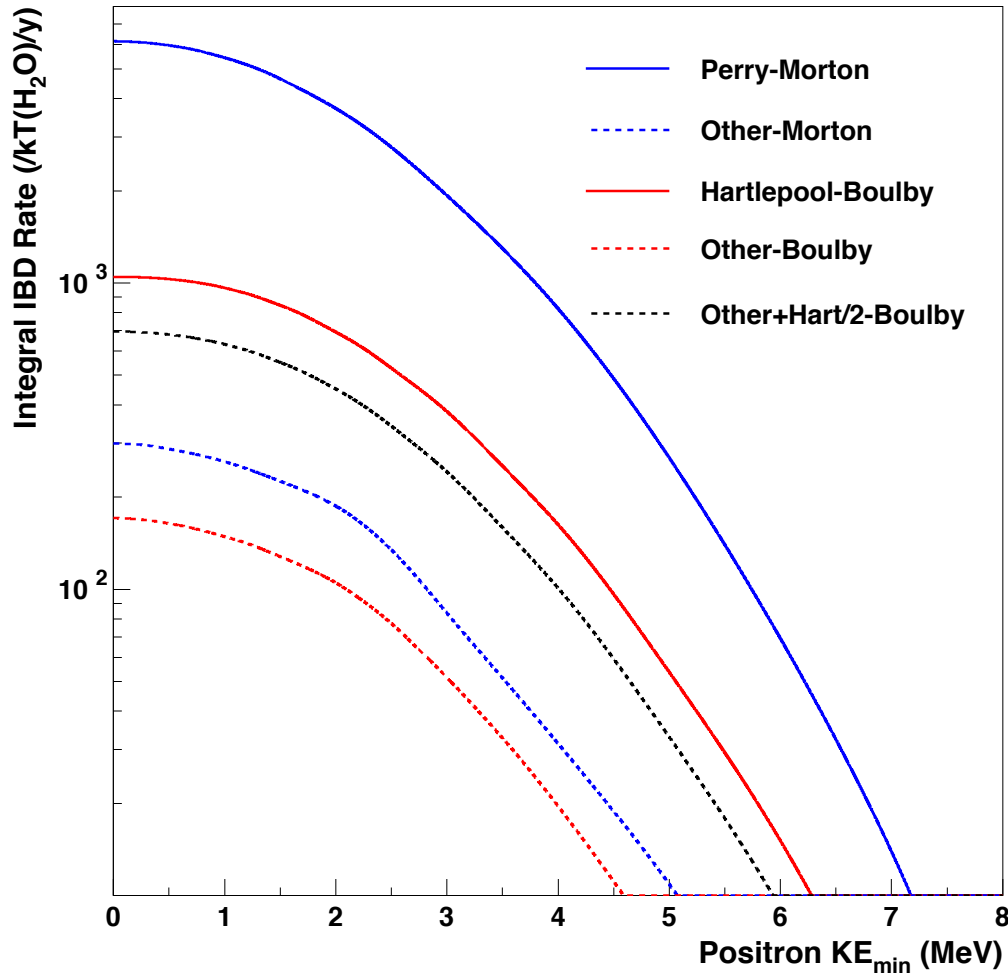
# ES Interaction Spectra



# Ratios



# Integral Interaction Rates



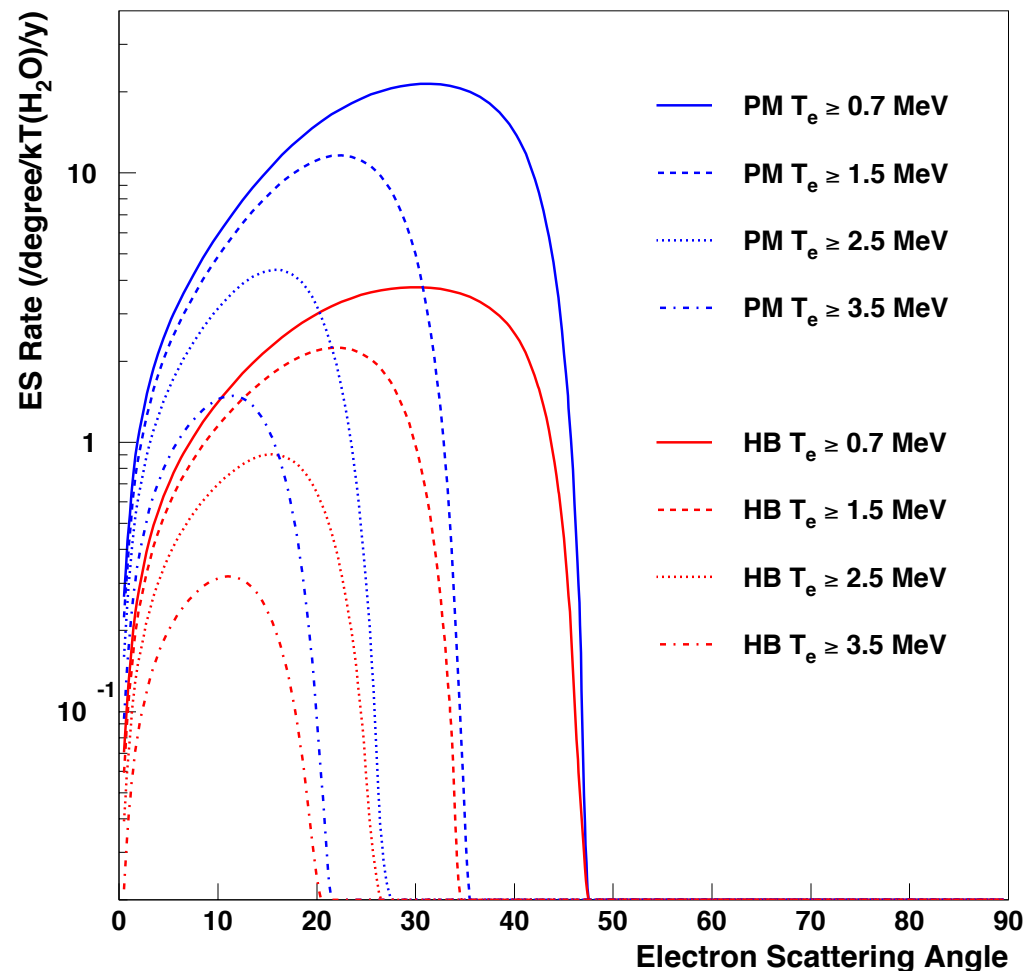
Minimum $T_e$ (MeV)	0.0	0.7	1.5	2.5	3.5	4.5
Perry-Morton	6157	5800	4641	2776	1296	488
Hartlepool-Boulby	1048	1010	846	528	253	96.5
Other-Morton	299	278	225	135	51.4	18.8
Other-Boulby	171	159	129	77.4	32.7	11.1

Minimum $T_e$ (MeV)	0.0	0.7	1.5	2.5	3.5	4.5
Perry-Morton	1330	558	213	63.6	18.2	4.8
Hartlepool-Boulby	242	106	43.9	13.6	4.0	1.0
Other-Morton	81.6	32.2	12.6	3.93	1.13	1.05
Other-Boulby	46.5	18.4	7.18	2.25	0.65	0.18

# Angular Distributions

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1 + m_e/E_\nu}{(1 + 2m_e/T_e)^{1/2}}$$

**See talk by M. Leyton tomorrow (12/2 at 2p)  
“Neutrino geoscience and reactor monitoring using elastic scattering in directional-detectors”**



# Conclusions

- **WATCHMAN is evaluating 2 reactor-site combos**
- **Reactor antineutrino signal calculations completed**
  - **Hartlepool-Boulby more challenging than Perry-Morton**
- **Evaluation of backgrounds almost complete**
  - **Perry-Morton more challenging than Hartlepool-Boulby**
- **Evaluation of reconstructed signal significance ongoing**