

Continuing Physics Results from PROSPECT-I

The 2nd IAEA Technical Meeting on Nuclear Data Needs for Antineutrino Spectra Applications

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Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

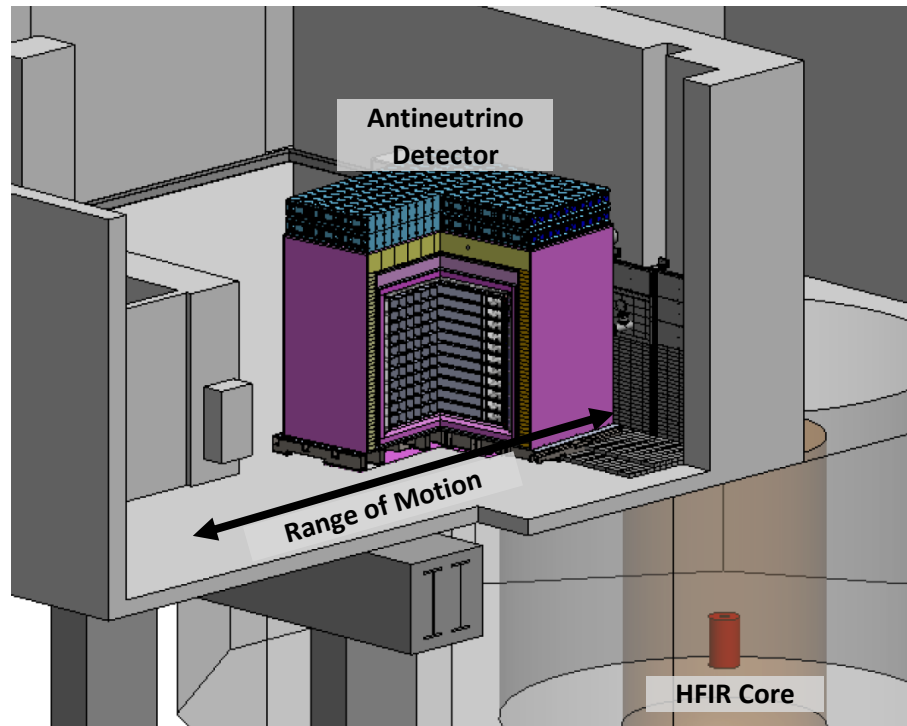
January 16, 2023



PROSPECT Experiment Overview

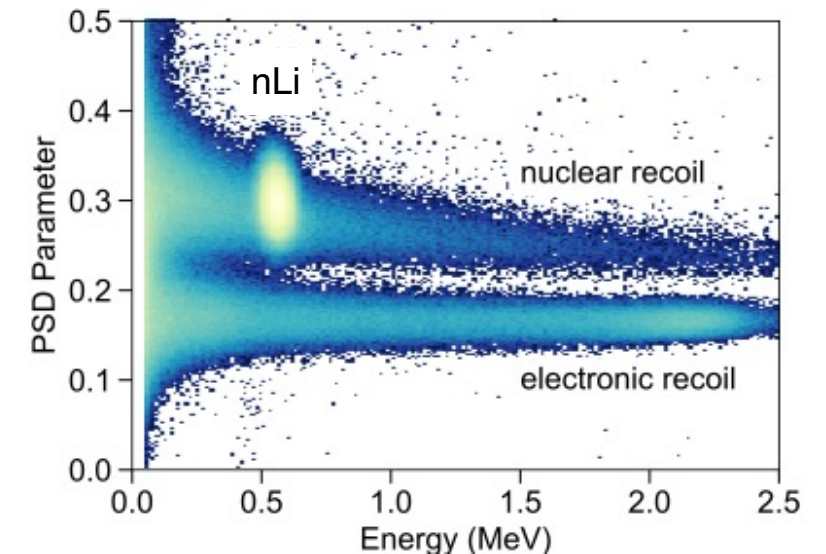
- Physics Objectives
1. Model Independent search for short-baseline oscillation at distances $<12\text{m}$
 2. Precision measurement of ^{235}U reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$ spectrum

Segmented detector design using PSD capable ^6Li -doped liquid scintillator (LiLS) provides powerful **aboveground background rejection**



Neutron capture on ^6Li ($n\text{Li}$) provides:

- localized, distinct signal
- uniform efficiency in compact detector



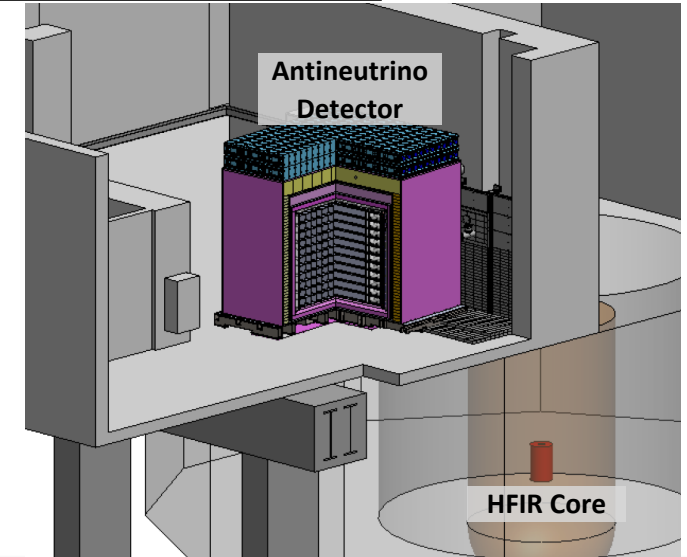
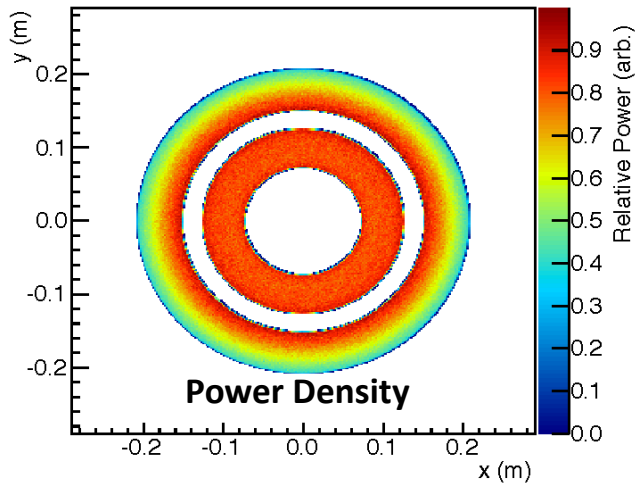
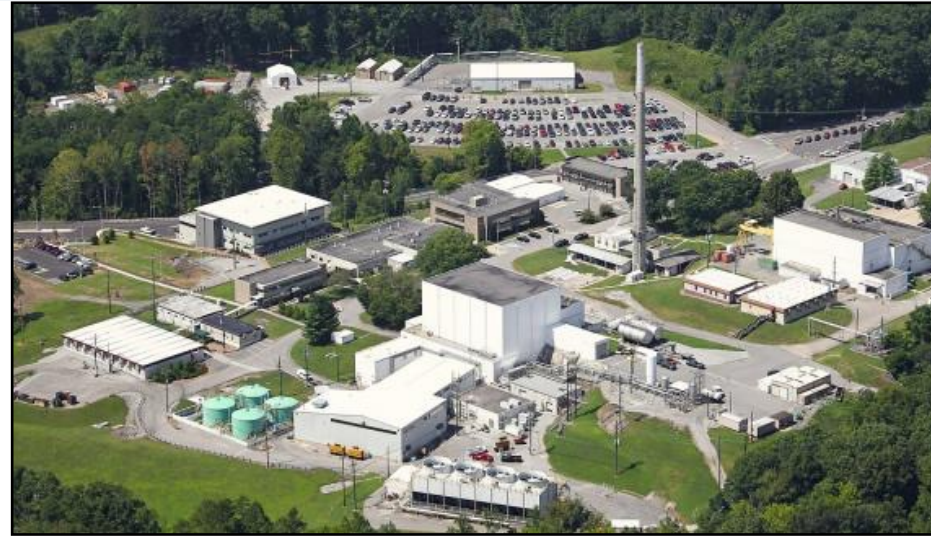
Experimental site: High Flux Isotope Reactor @ORNL

Compact Reactor Core



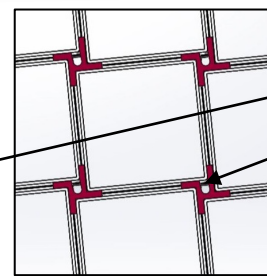
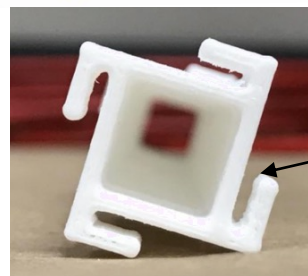
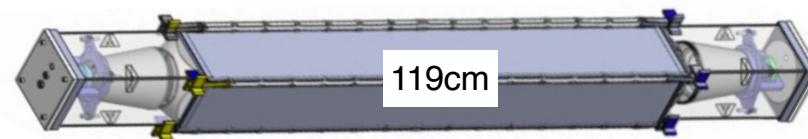
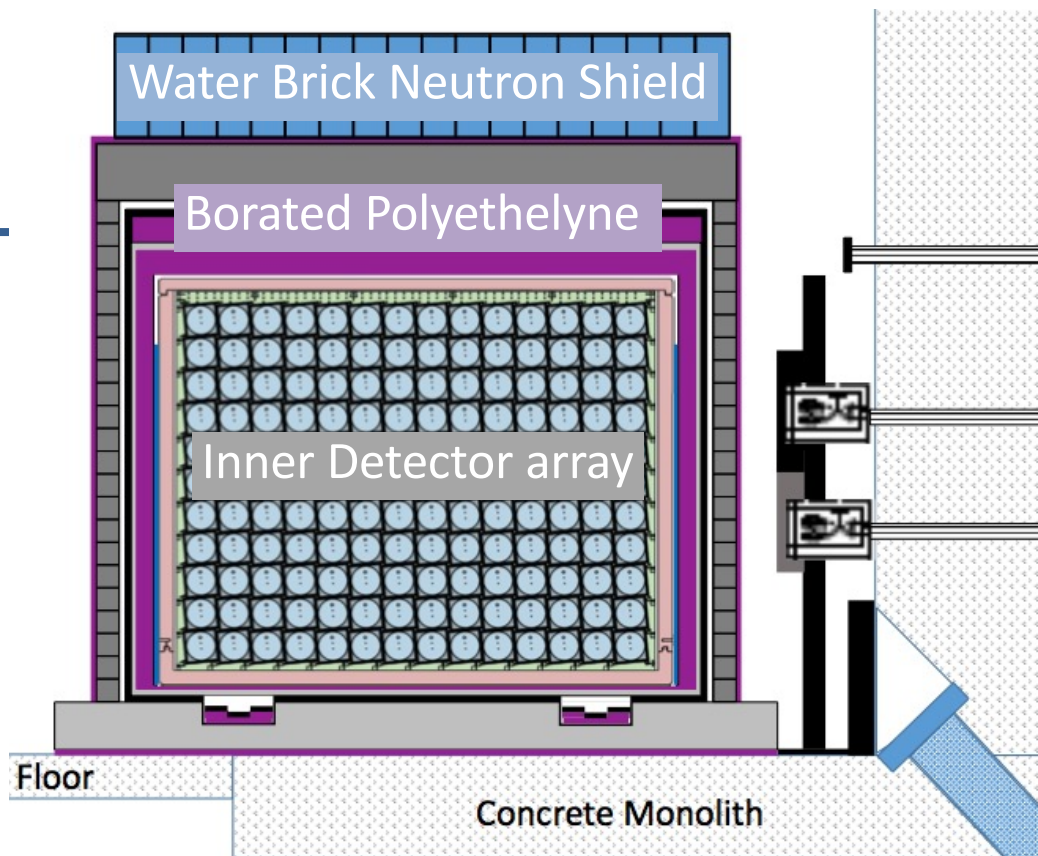
← 44cm →

Power: 85 MW
 ^{235}U Fission Frac.: >99%
Size: h=51cm d=44cm
Duty-cycle: 46%



PROSPECT Detector Design

- 154 segments, 119cm x 15cm x 15cm
 - ~25liters of LiLS per segment, total mass: 4ton
- Thin (1.5mm) reflector panels held in place by 3D-printed support rods
- **Segmentation enables:**
 - Calibration access throughout volume
 - Position reconstruction (X,Y)
 - Event topology ID
 - Fiducialization
- Double ended PMT readout for full (X,Y,Z) position reconstruction
- Optimized shielding to reduce reactor and cosmogenic backgrounds



Tilted Array for calibration access

Comprehensive R&D Program

PROSPECT Whitepaper

[arXiv:1309.7647](https://arxiv.org/abs/1309.7647)

Reactor Background

NIMA A806 (2016) 401

[arXiv:1506.03547](https://arxiv.org/abs/1506.03547)

Long Segment Energy & PSD

JINST 10 P11004 (2015)

[arXiv:1508.06575](https://arxiv.org/abs/1508.06575)

Physics Program

J. Phys. G, 43 113001

[arXiv:1512.02202](https://arxiv.org/abs/1512.02202)

Production Prototype

JINST 13 P06023 (2018)

[arXiv:1805.09245](https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.09245)

PROSPECT Experiment

NIMA 922 (2019) 286

[arXiv:1808.00097](https://arxiv.org/abs/1808.00097)

LiLS Production

JINST 14 P03026 (2019)

[arXiv:1901.05569](https://arxiv.org/abs/1901.05569)

Optical Grid

JINST 14 P04014 (2019)

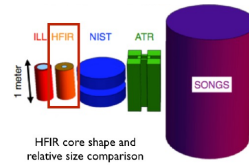
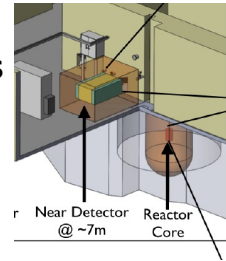
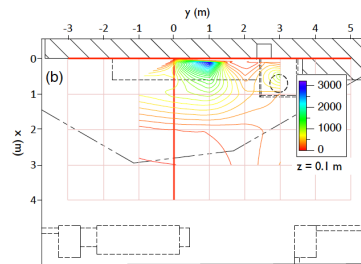
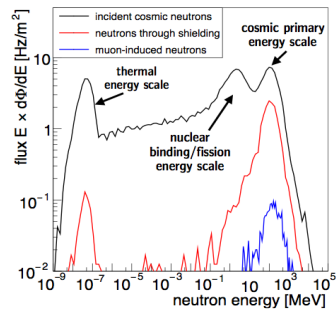
[arXiv:1902.06430](https://arxiv.org/abs/1902.06430)

Calibration System

NIMA 944 (2019) 162465

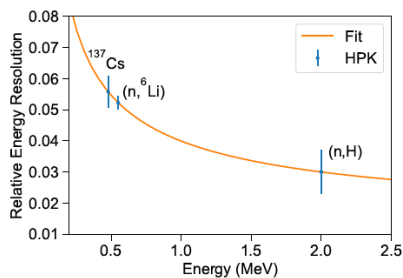
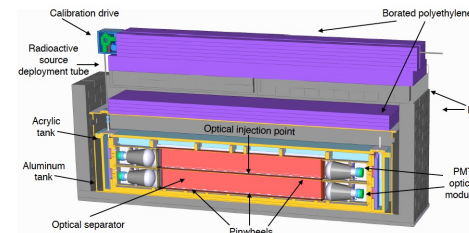
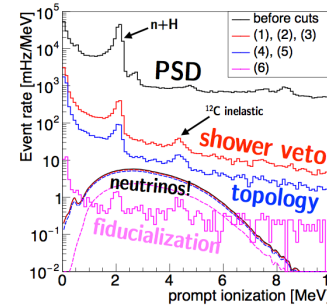
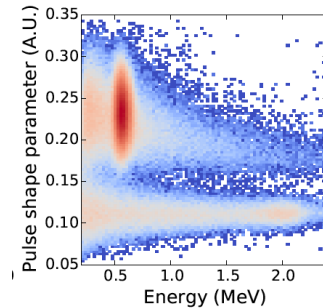
[arXiv:1906.07244](https://arxiv.org/abs/1906.07244)

- Conceptual design for physics & bkg requirements
- Reactor site assessment

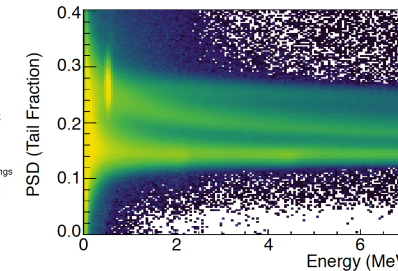
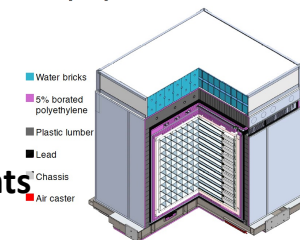


- Characterize reactor & cosmogenic background
- Validate shielding & detector MC with onsite prototypes

- Develop detector design and analysis that achieves required S:B
- Demonstrate required segment and LiLS performance

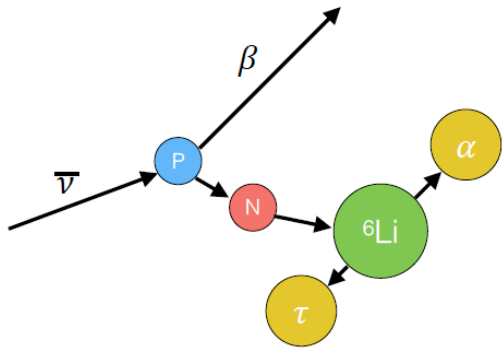


- Demonstrate required performance with production components
- Full scale detector meets performance requirements



Event Detection in PROSPECT

Event Identification



Prompt signal: 1-10 MeV
positron from inverse
beta decay (IBD)

Delay signal: ~0.5 MeV
signal from neutron
capture on ${}^6\text{Li}$

40 μs delayed n capture

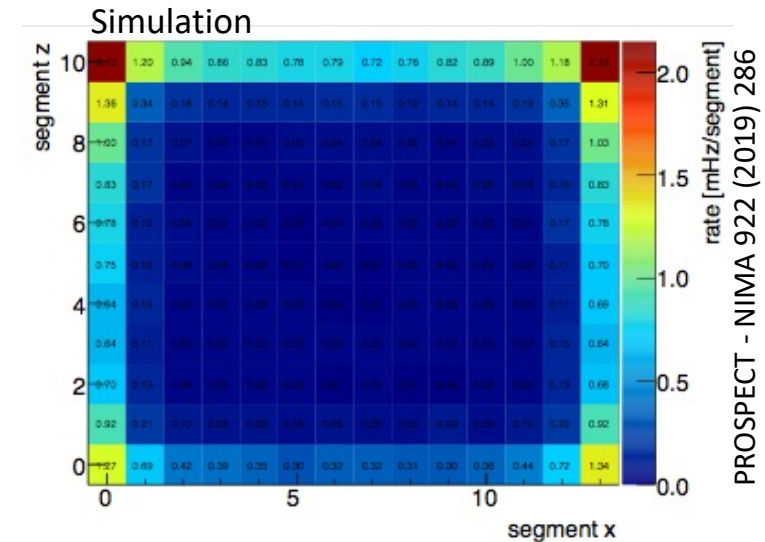
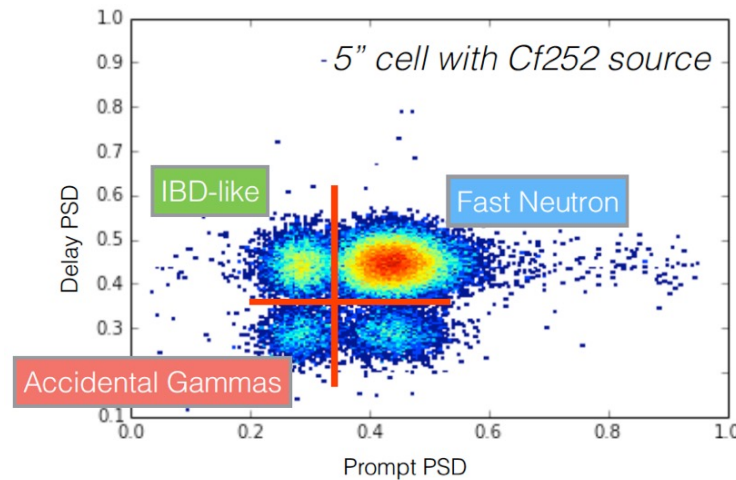
inverse beta decay (IBD)
 γ -like prompt, n-like delay

fast neutron background
recoil-like prompt, capture-like delay
capture-like prompt, capture-like delay

accidental gamma background
 γ -like prompt, γ -like delay

Background reduction through detector design & fiducialization

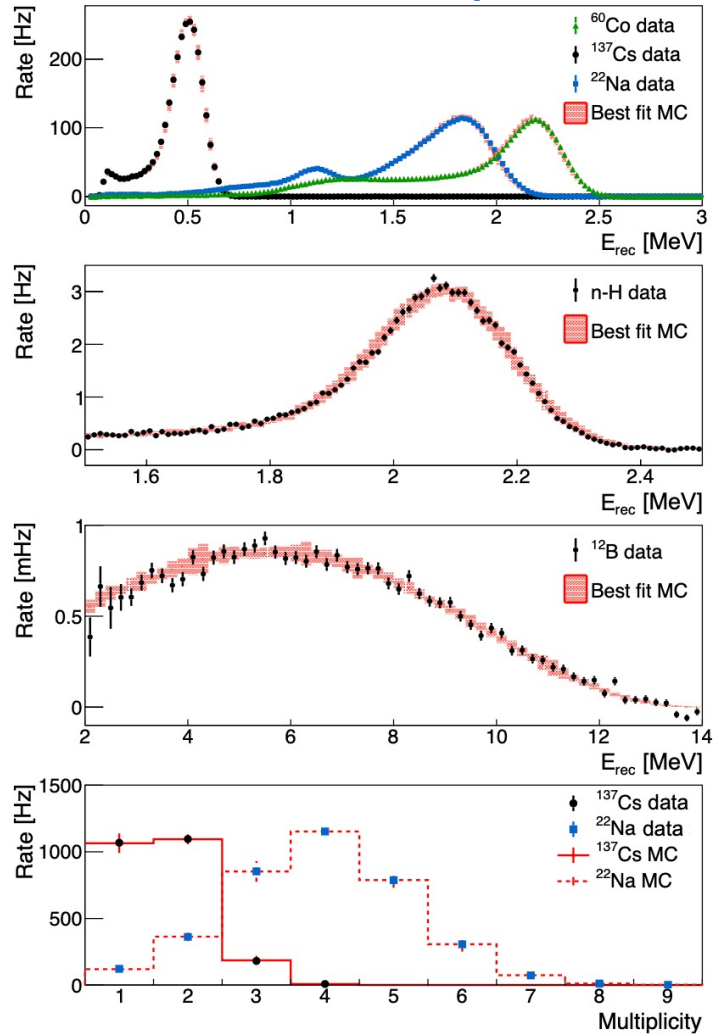
Pulse Shape Discrimination



Background reduction is key challenge

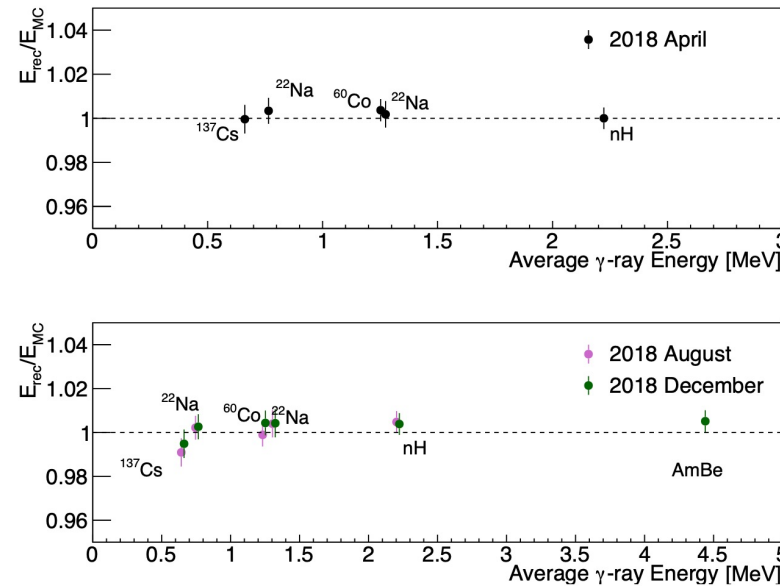
Energy Reconstruction

Calibration Spectra

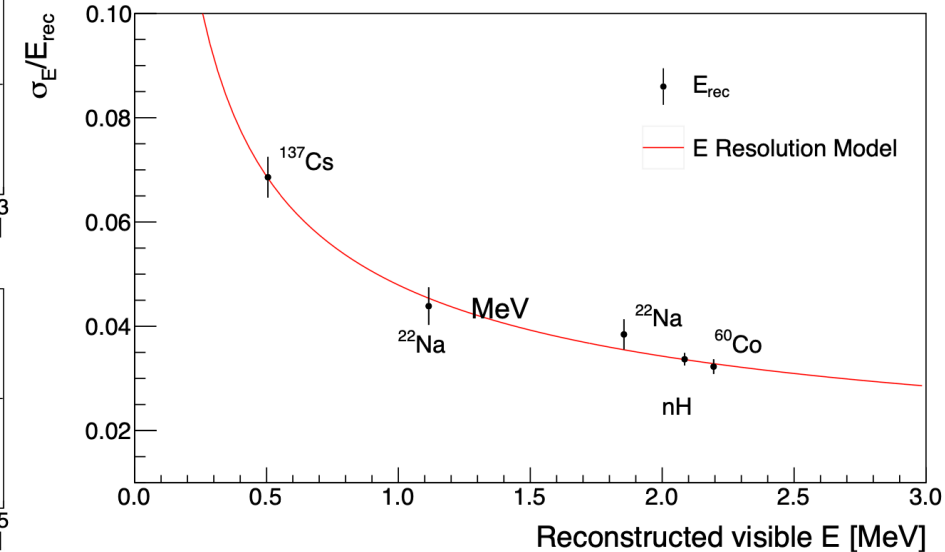


- Sources deployed throughout detector, measure single segment response
- Proton PSD tagged ^{12}B production - high-energy beta spectrum calibration
- Full-detector E_{rec} within 1% of E_{true}

Data vs MC



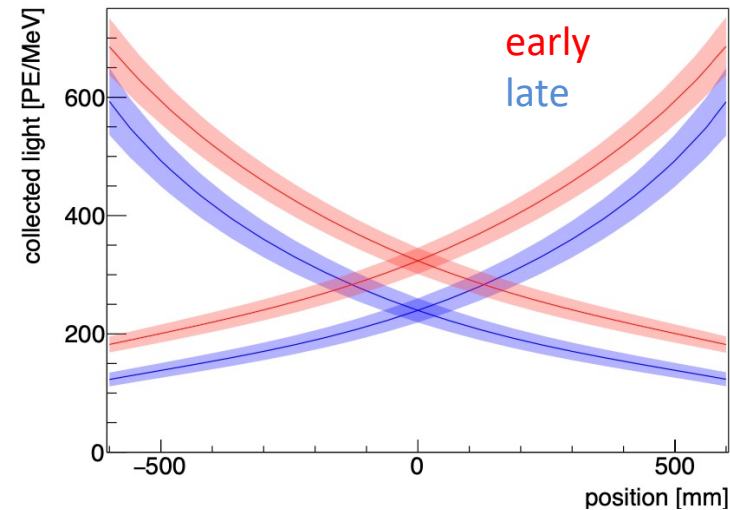
Stochastic resolution vs Energy



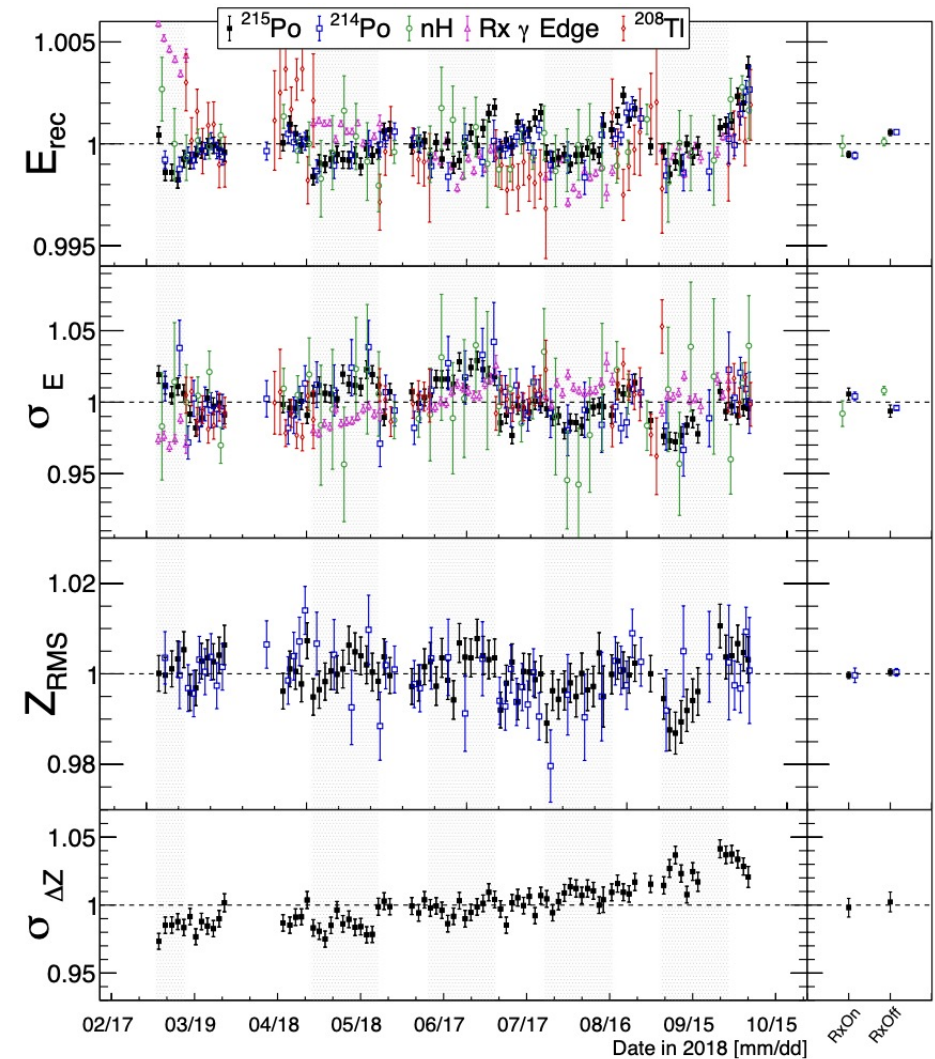
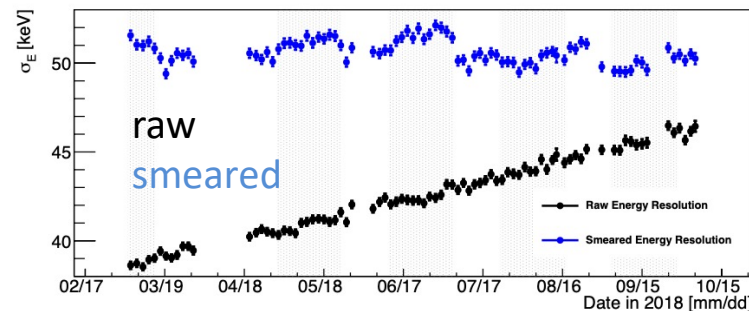
Event Reconstruction Stability

- Scintillator light yield decreased over the PROSPECT-I run
 - Energy smearing applied to normalize response
- Track uniformity of reconstructed quantities over time with distributed internal single-segment sources:
 - Alpha lines from $^{212}\text{Bi} \rightarrow ^{212}\text{Po} \rightarrow ^{208}\text{Pb}$ decays, nH capture peak, gamma backgrounds
- Reconstructed energy stability over time < 1%

Light Production & Collection



Resolution vs Time (^{215}Po)



Physics Results & Plans

First Oscillation Search
[Phys.Rev.Lett. 121 \(2018\) 251802](#)

First Spectrum Result
[Phys. Rev. Lett. 122, 251801 \(2019\)](#)

Non-fuel reactor neutrinos
[Phys. Rev. C 101, 054605 \(2021\)](#)

Improved Osc. + Spectrum
[Phys. Rev. D 103, 032001 \(2021\)](#)

Boosted Dark Matter Search
[Phys. Rev. D 104, 012009 \(2021\)](#)

Daya Bay/PROSPECT Joint Spectrum Analysis
[Phys. Rev. Lett. 128, 081801 \(2022\)](#)

PROSPECT/STEREO Joint Spectrum Analysis
[Phys Rev Lett 128, 081802 \(2022\)](#)

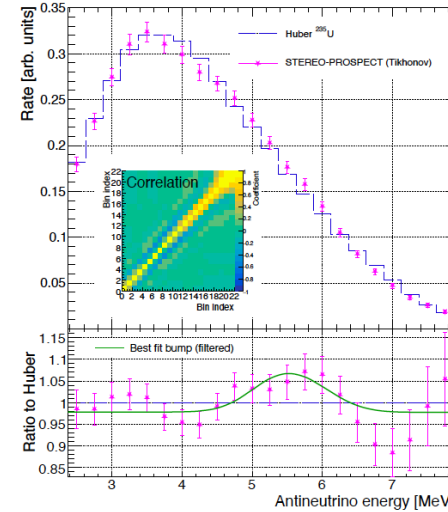
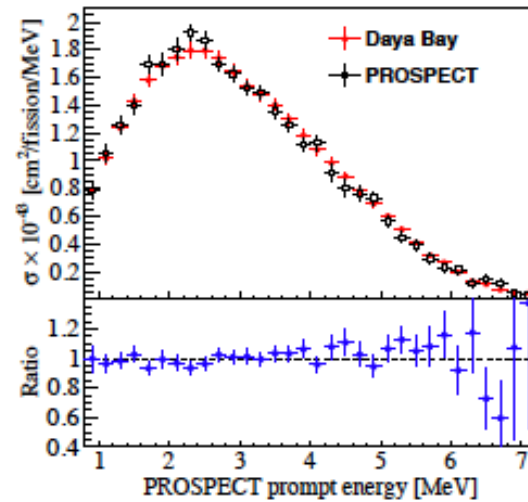
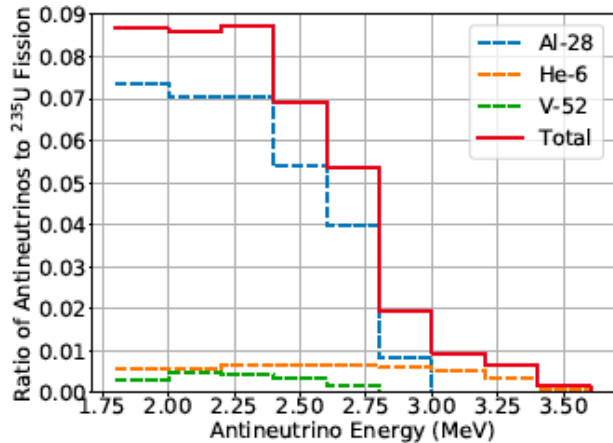
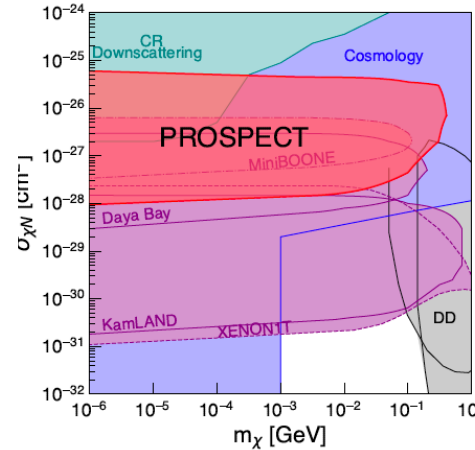
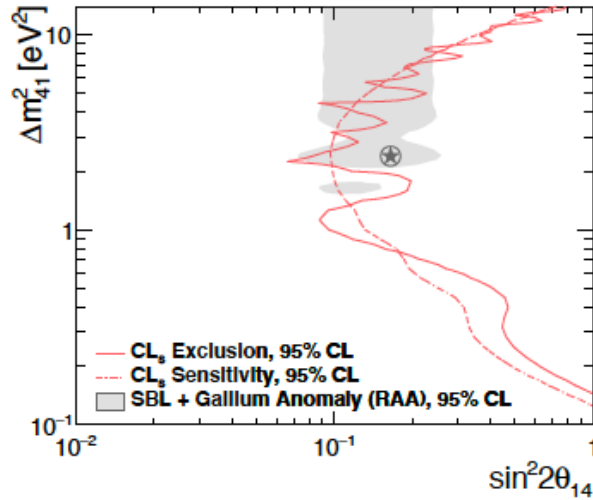
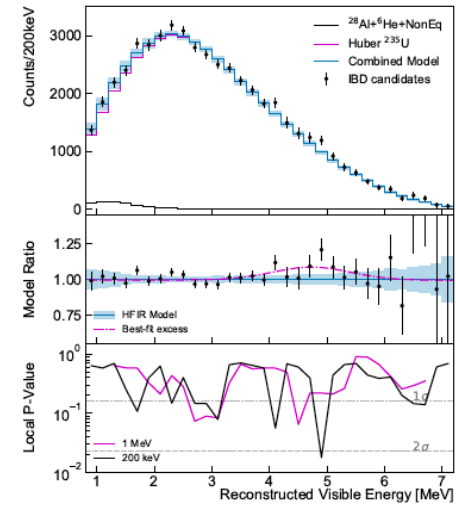
Final PROSPECT-I Spectrum
[arXiv:2212.10669v1](#)

Final PROSPECT-I Oscillation

Absolute Flux Analysis

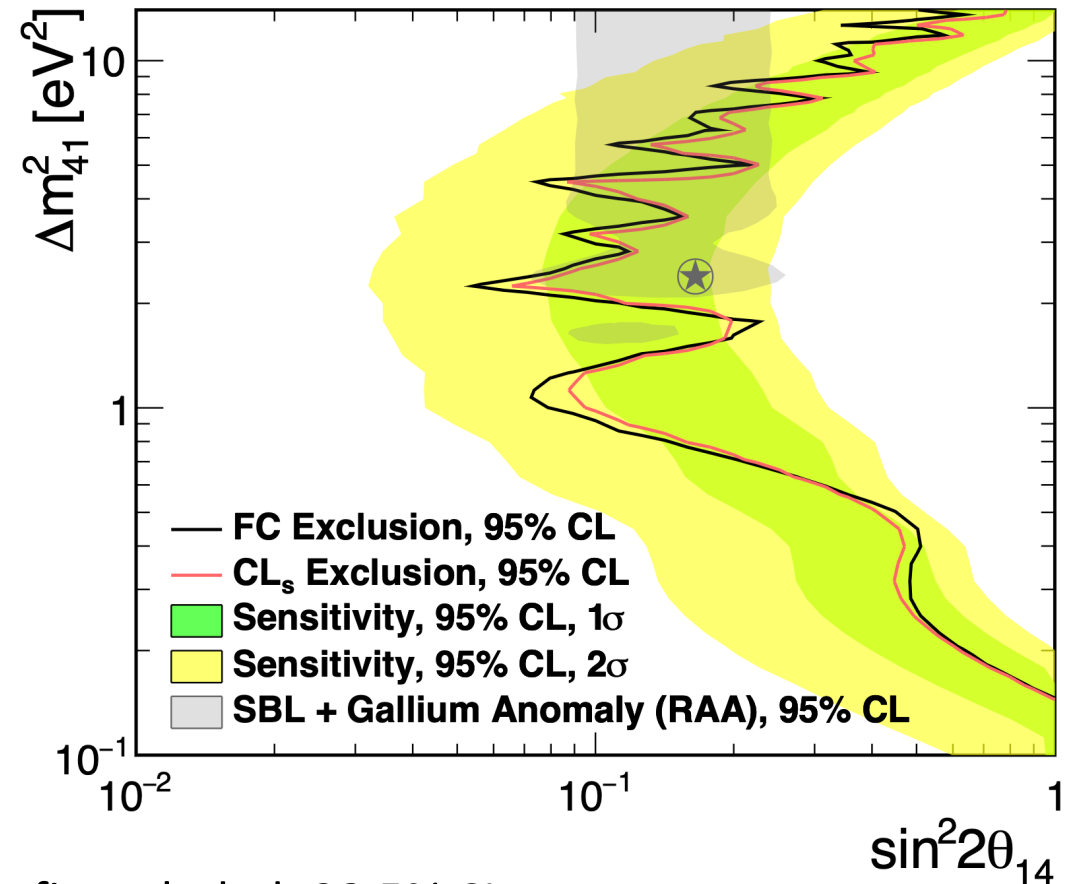
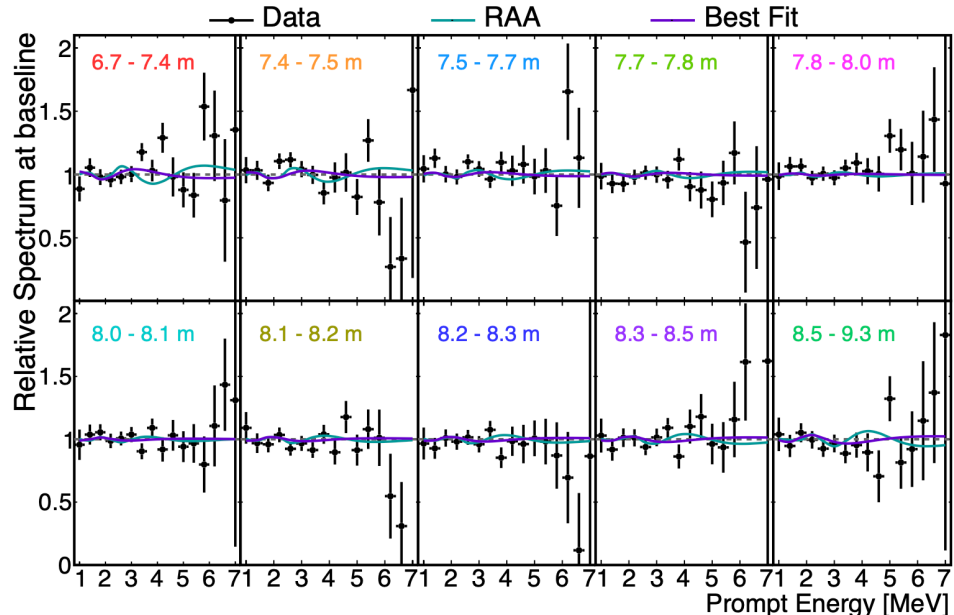
Correlated Background Study

Antineutrino Directionality



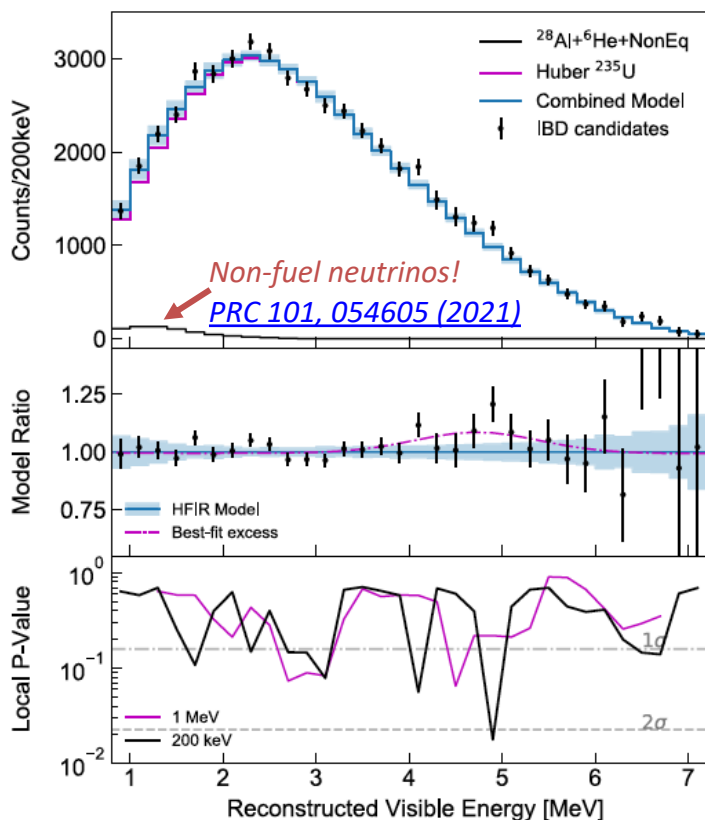
Short Baseline Oscillation Search

- Build χ^2 by comparing measured spectra to average at multiple baselines
- Covariance matrices capture all uncertainties and energy/baseline correlations
- Use both Feldman-Cousins and CLs to convert $\Delta\chi^2$ values to statistically valid excluded regions of oscillation phase space



- RAA best-fit excluded: 98.5% CL
- Data is compatible with null oscillation hypothesis ($p=0.57$)

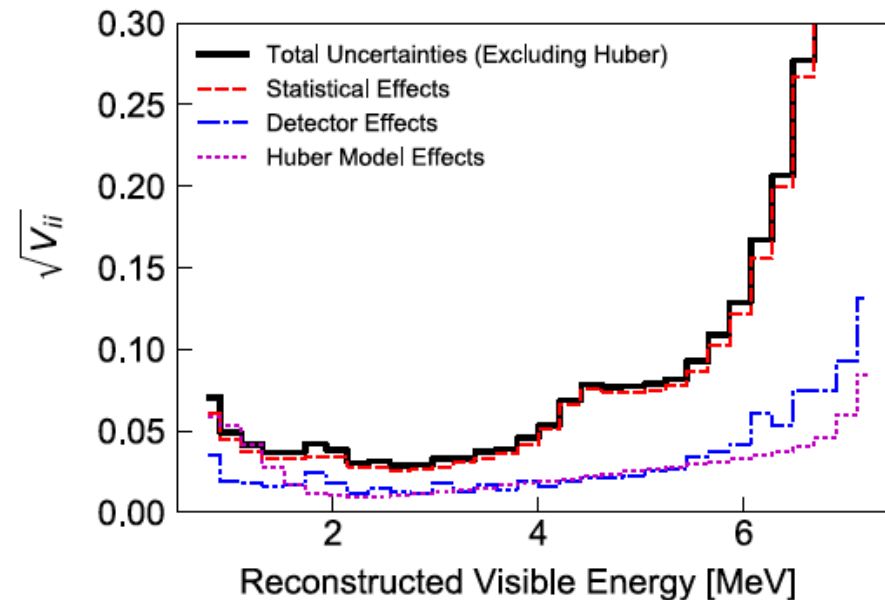
Pure ^{235}U Spectra from PROSPECT-I



PROSPECT ‘bump’ amplitude
(1= Daya Bay)

- $A = 0.84 \pm 0.39$
- $A = 0$ (no bump)
→ disfavored at 2.2σ
- $A = 1.78$ (LEU bump all ^{235}U)
→ disfavored at 2.4σ

Statistics limited with $\sim 50\text{k}$ IBD events
 $\sim 18\text{k}$ “effective counts”



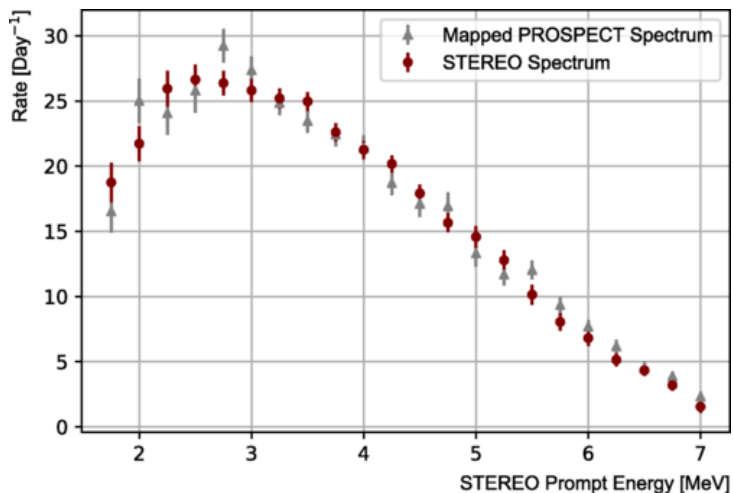
[PROSPECT, PRD 103, 032001 \(2021\)](#)

Suggests Spectrum Anomaly not due to ^{235}U alone

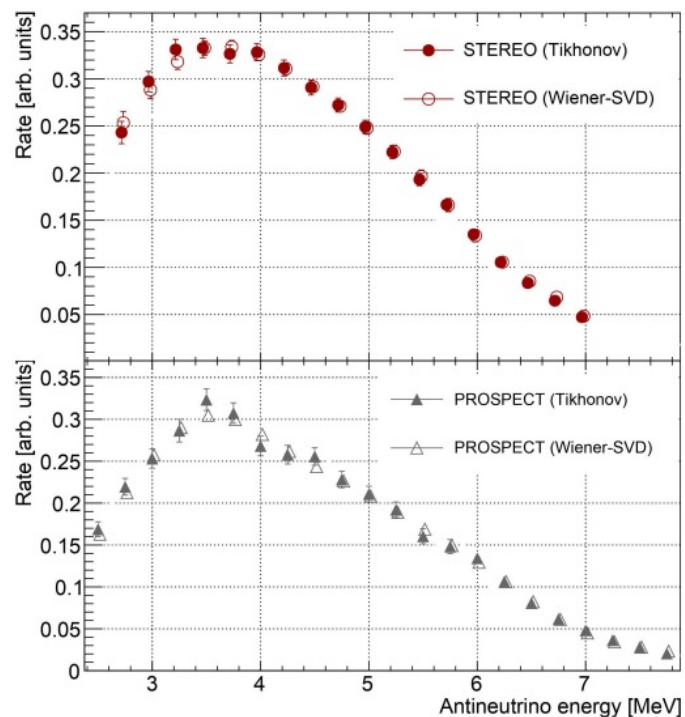
PROSPECT and STEREO Joint Spectrum Analysis

Increasing the power of statistics limited ^{235}U data sets

Compatibility of data sets collected with different detectors and reactors verified in prompt energy space of STEREO

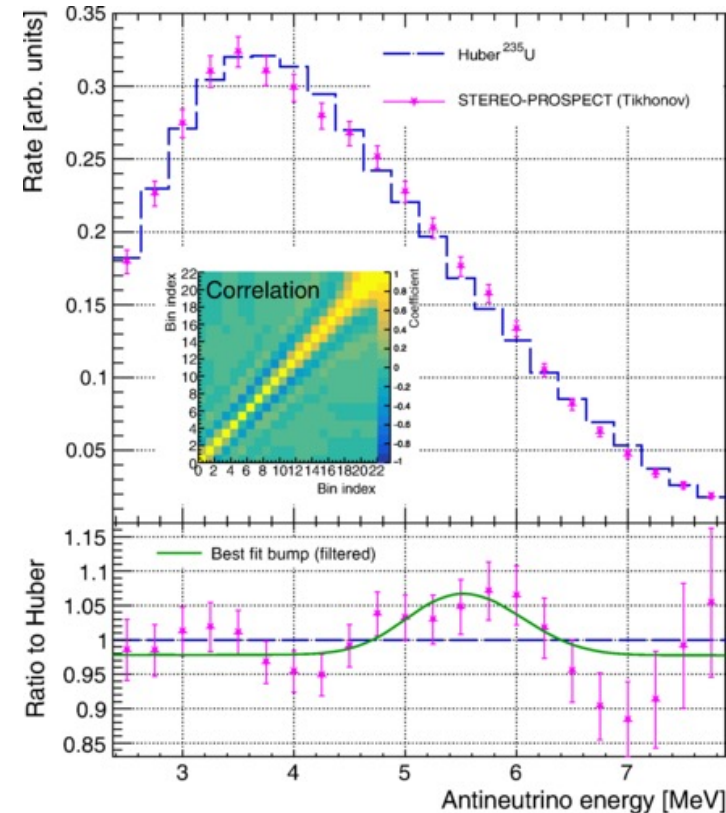


Two unfolding methods used, with compatibility between the two being established



Joint unfolding provides an improved reference for the community

Bump excess has 2.4σ significance

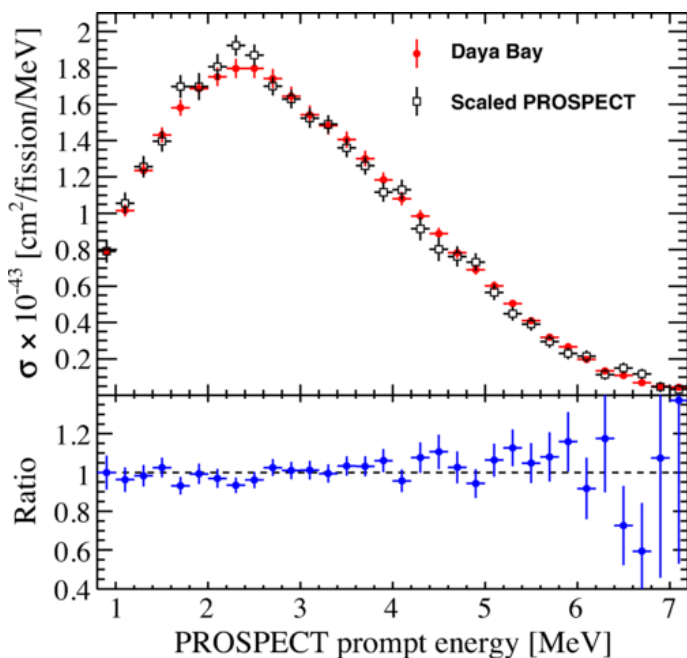


[PROSPECT & STEREO, PRL 128, 081802 \(2022\)](#)

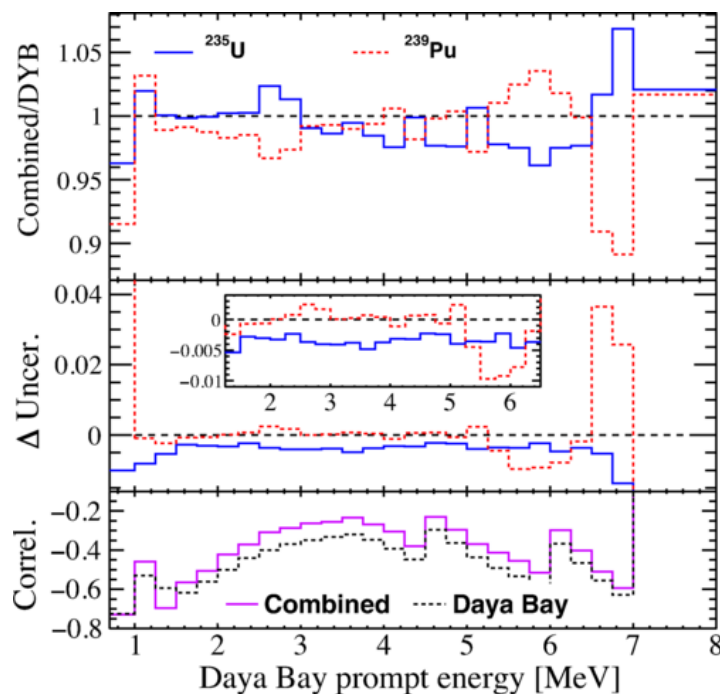
Daya Bay and PROSPECT Joint Spectrum Analysis

Pure ^{235}U data provides additional constraint on evolution analysis

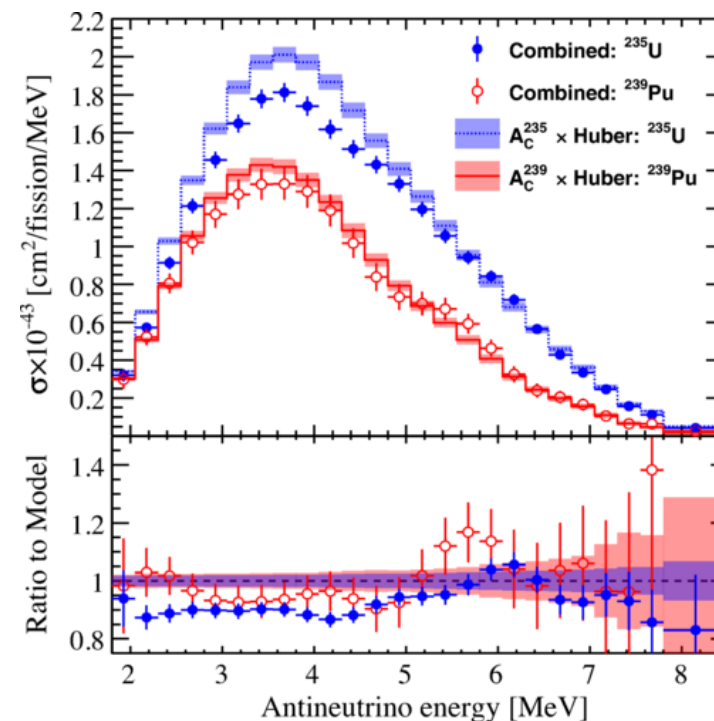
Compatibility of data sets collected with different detectors and reactors verified in prompt energy space of PROSPECT



Combined analysis reduces degeneracy between dominant ^{235}U and ^{239}Pu isotopes in evolution analysis by $\sim 20\%$



Relative shape uncertainty of ^{235}U improved to 3%
 ^{235}U bump significance also improved

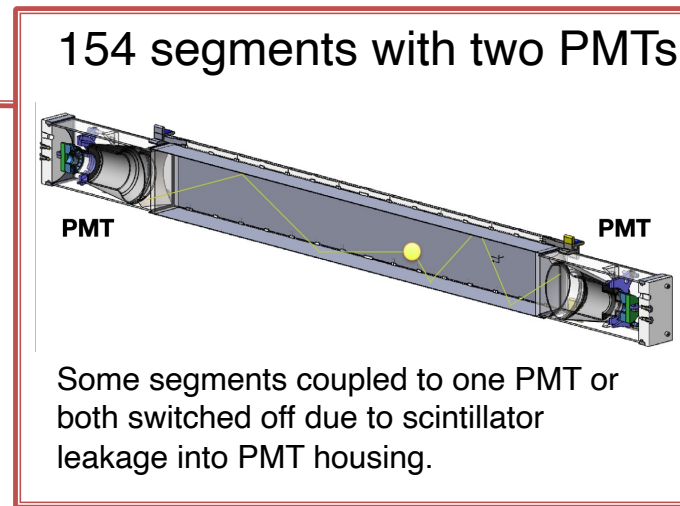
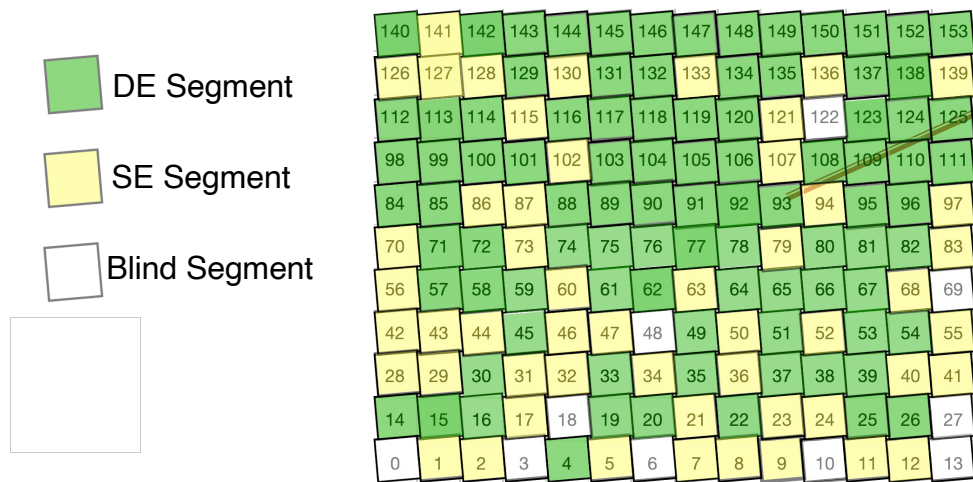


Daya Bay & PROSPECT, [PRL 128, 081801 \(2022\)](#)

Motivation for additional PROSPECT-I Analyses

- Previous results were limited by degradation of photo-multiplier tube bases throughout data collection.

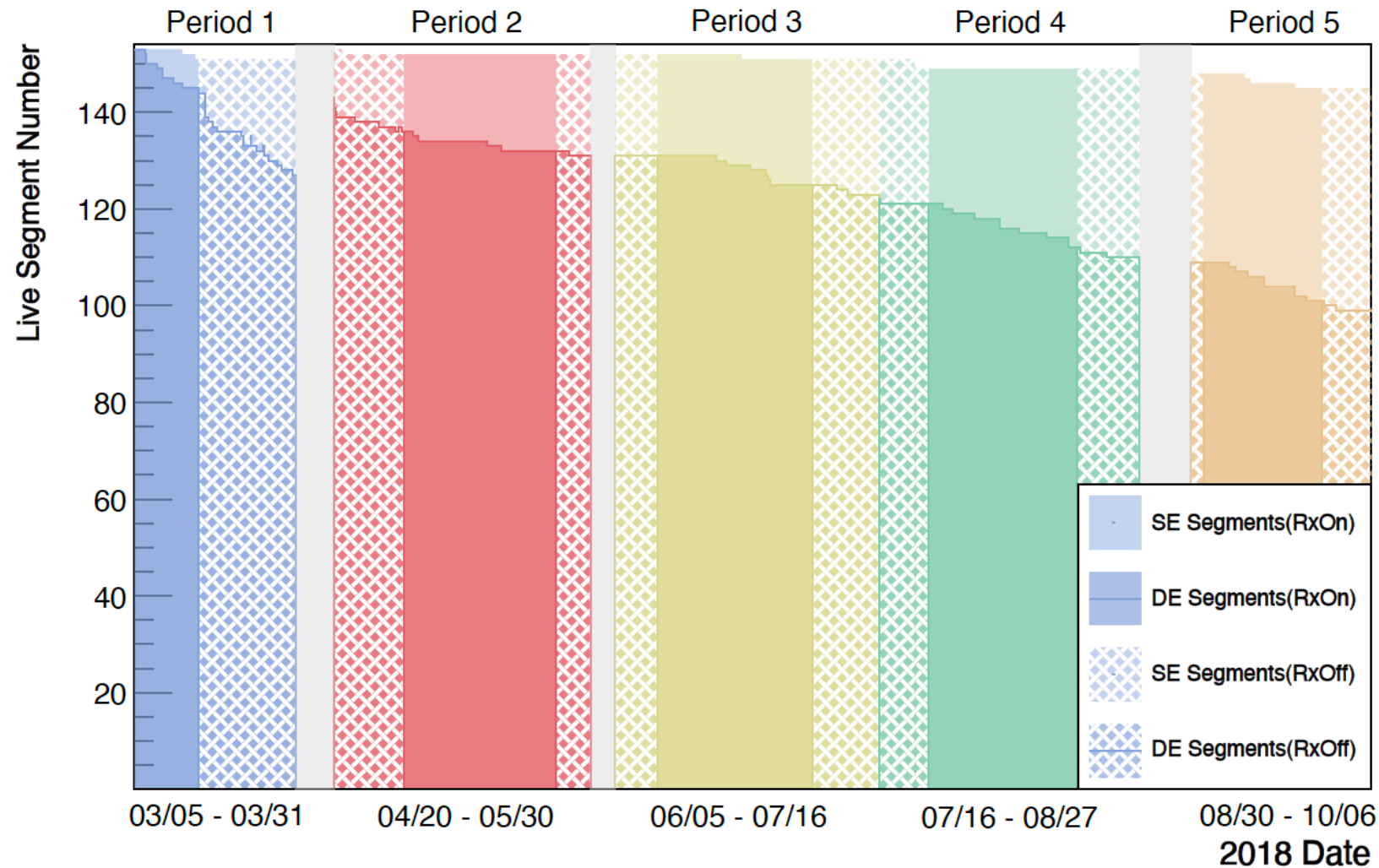
Detector configuration used for PRD analysis



- In order to improve upon previous results, two new analysis approaches have been implemented:

Data Splitting (DS) & Single Ended Event Reconstruction (SEER)

Data Splitting



Goals

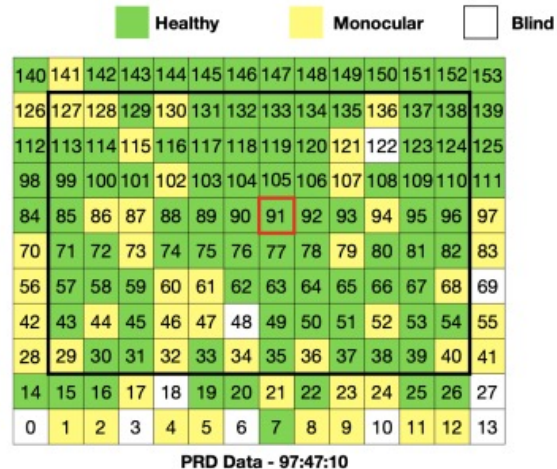
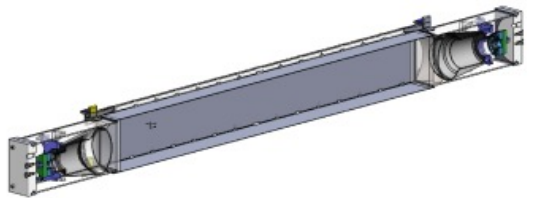
- Split PROSPECT-I data into distinct periods to increase average active volume
- Maximize number of live segments in each period

Splitting Criteria

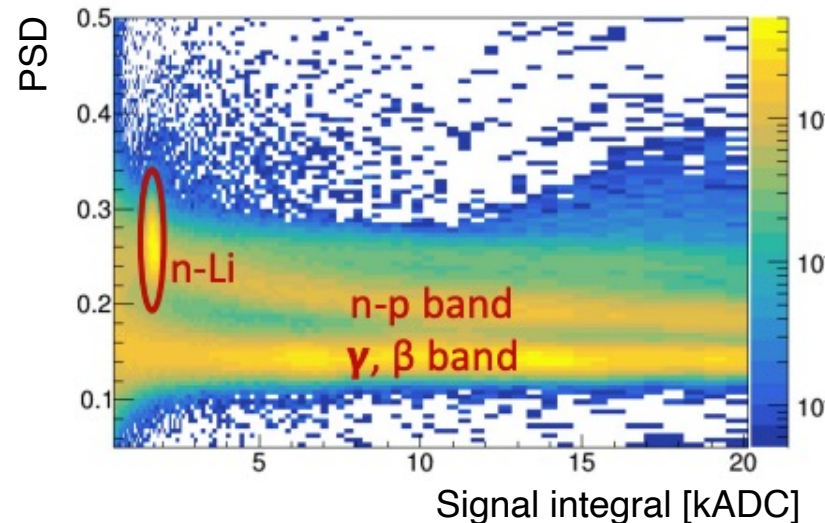
- Each period should start immediately after a new calibration campaign
- Each period must contain one full RxOn cycle
- All periods should have RxOff data before and after each corresponding RxOn cycle
 - Exception: Period 1 since no prior RxOff
- Keep ratio of RxOff/RxOn between 50%-70%

Single Ended Event Reconstruction (SEER)

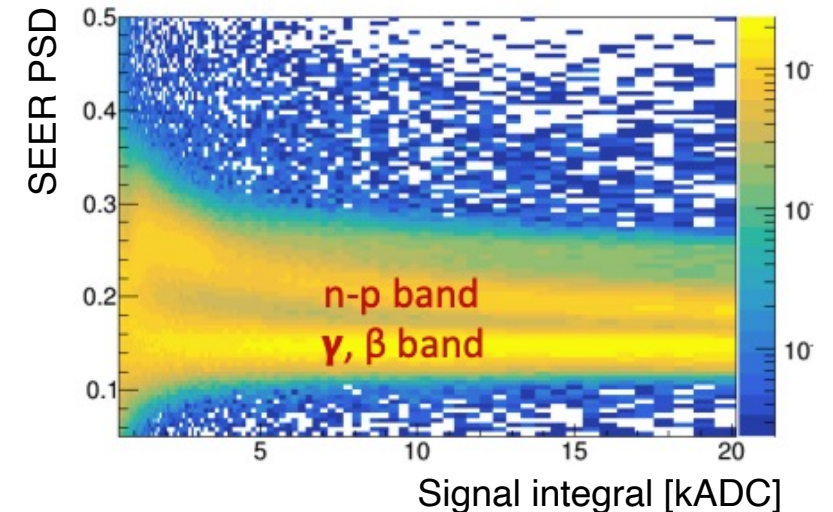
- Poor energy and position reconstruction capabilities since event position unknown
- Provides a good handle on particle identification → additional background suppression



DEER PSD Distribution

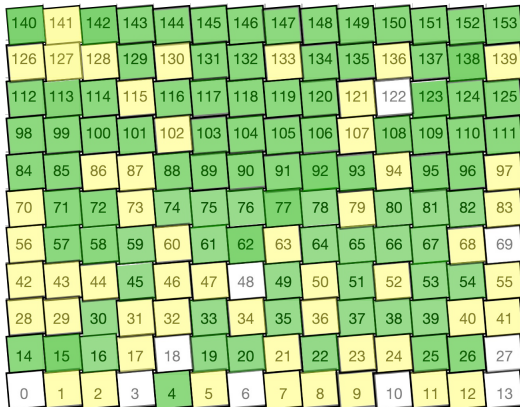


SEER PSD Distribution

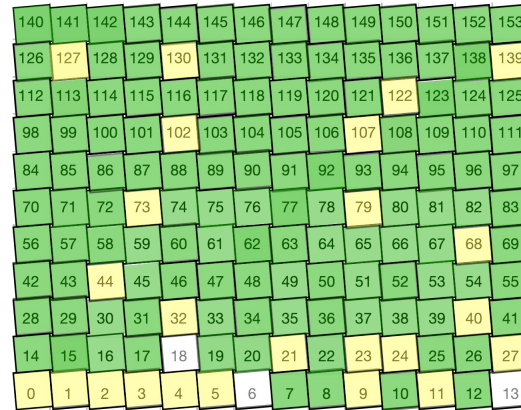


Detector Configuration for Each Period

Detector Configuration Used for Previous Analysis



Period 1



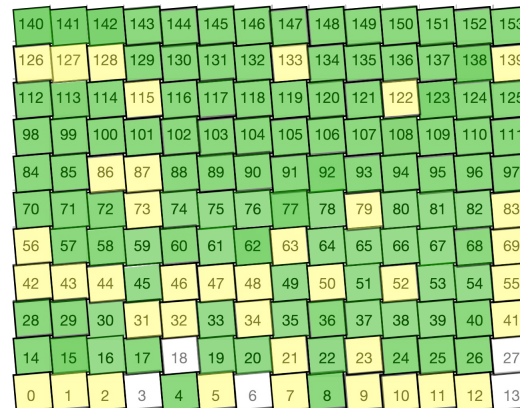
Period 2



Period 3



Period 4



Period 5

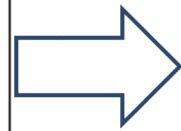
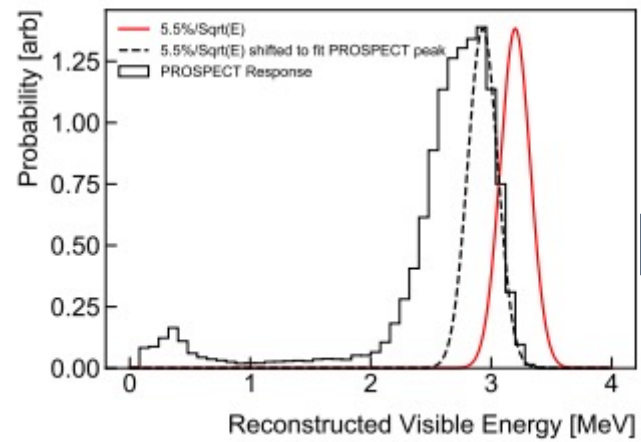


-  DE Segment
-  SE Segment
-  Blind Segment



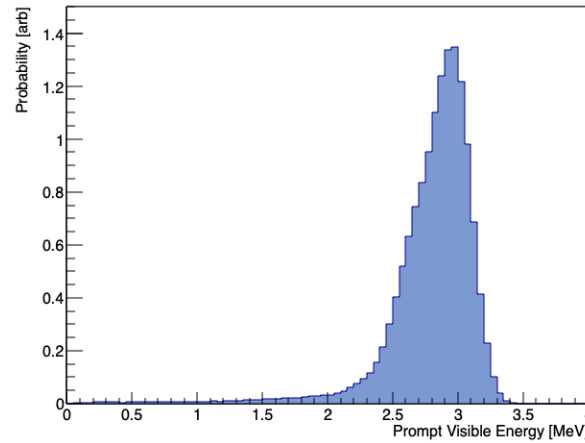
Detector Response for Each Period

Detector Configuration Used for Previous Analysis

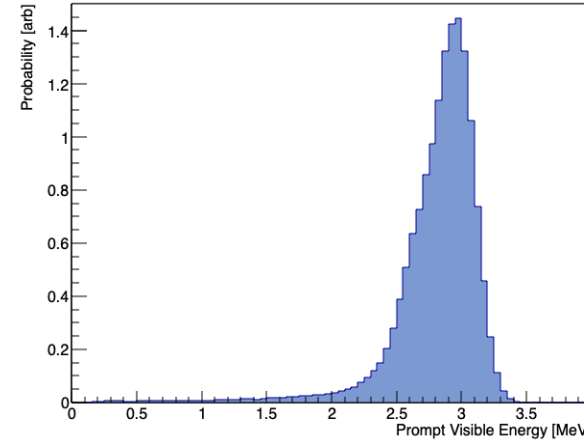


4 MeV antineutrino detector response

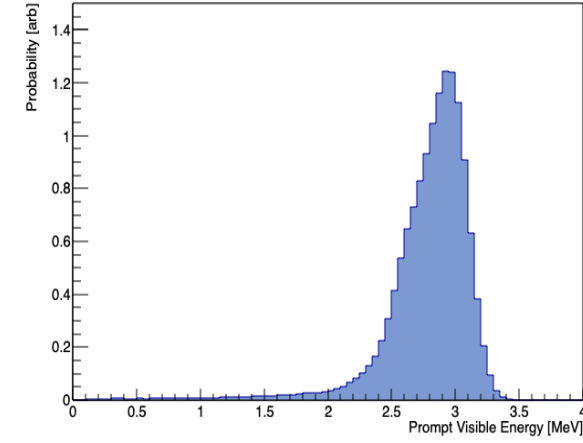
Period 1



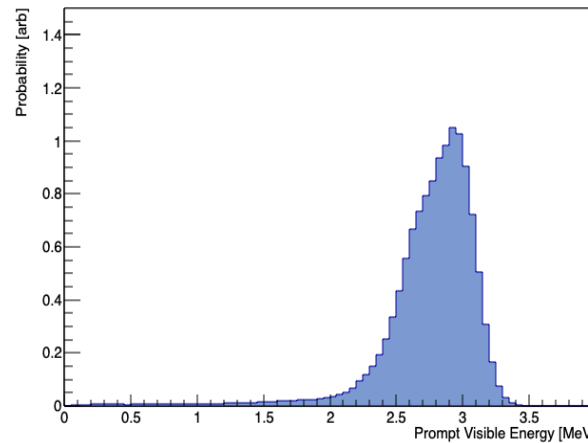
Period 2



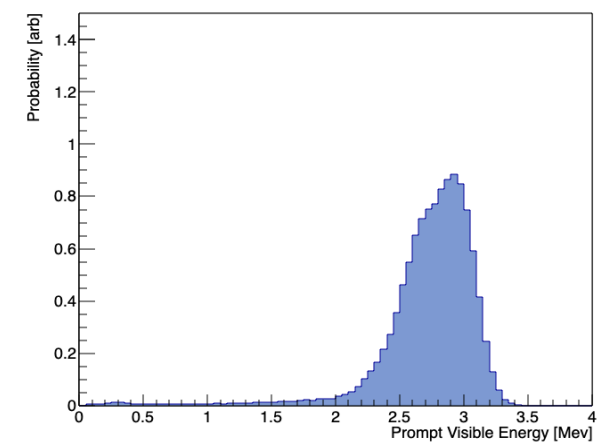
Period 3



Period 4

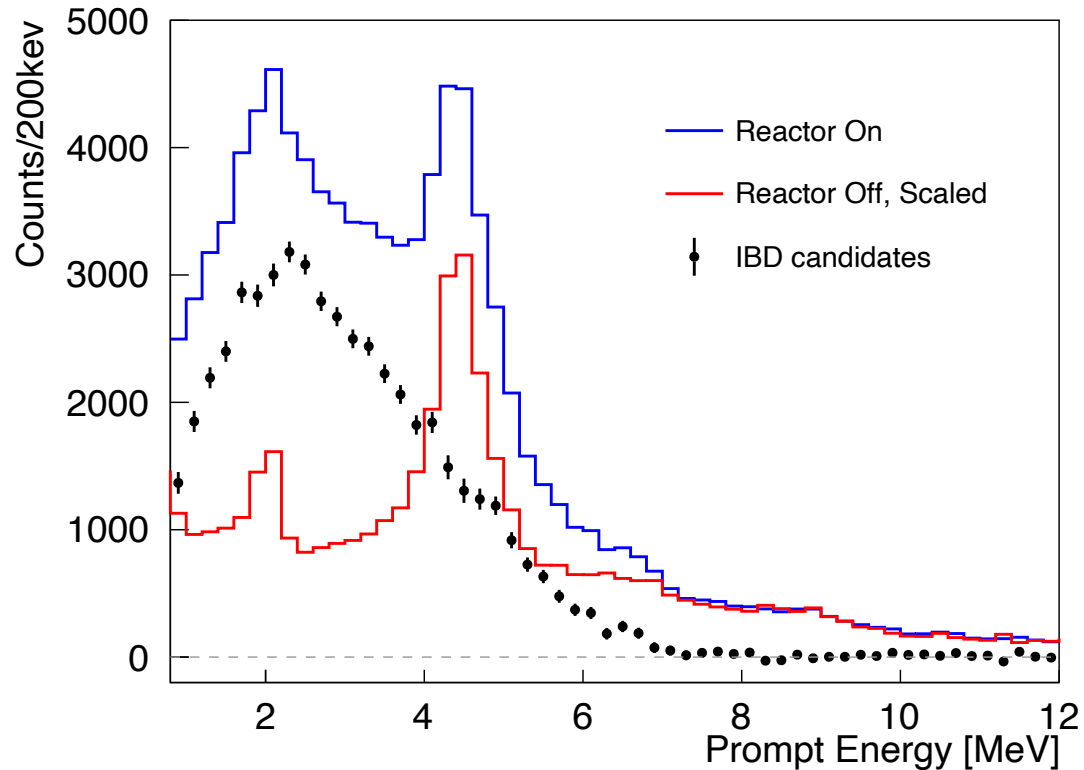


Period 5

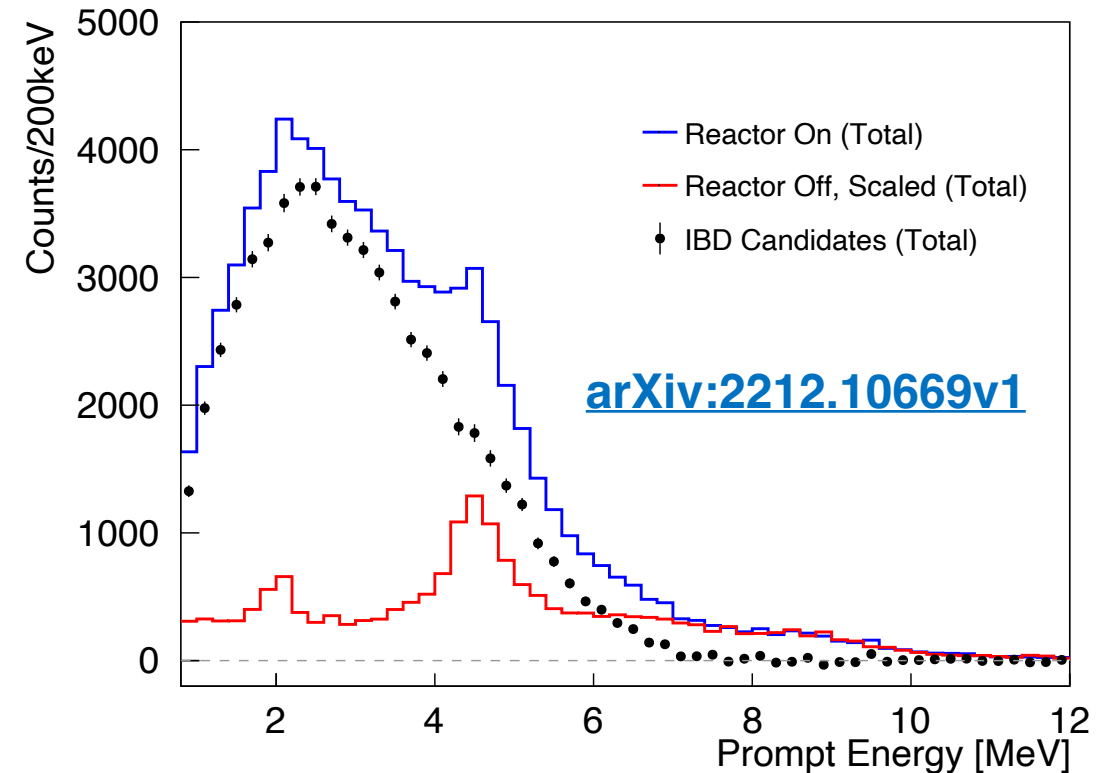


DS + SEER Improvement in Statistical Power

Previous PROSPECT Analysis



New DS+SEER Multi-Period Analysis



- Implementation of DS+SEER yields improved:
 - IBD counts $\sim(\mathbf{x1.2})$
 - IBD effective counts $\sim(\mathbf{x2})$
 - Signal to cosmogenic background (S/CB) $\sim(\mathbf{x2.8})$
 - Signal to accidental background (S/AB) $\sim(\mathbf{x2.4})$

DS + SEER Improvement in Statistical Power

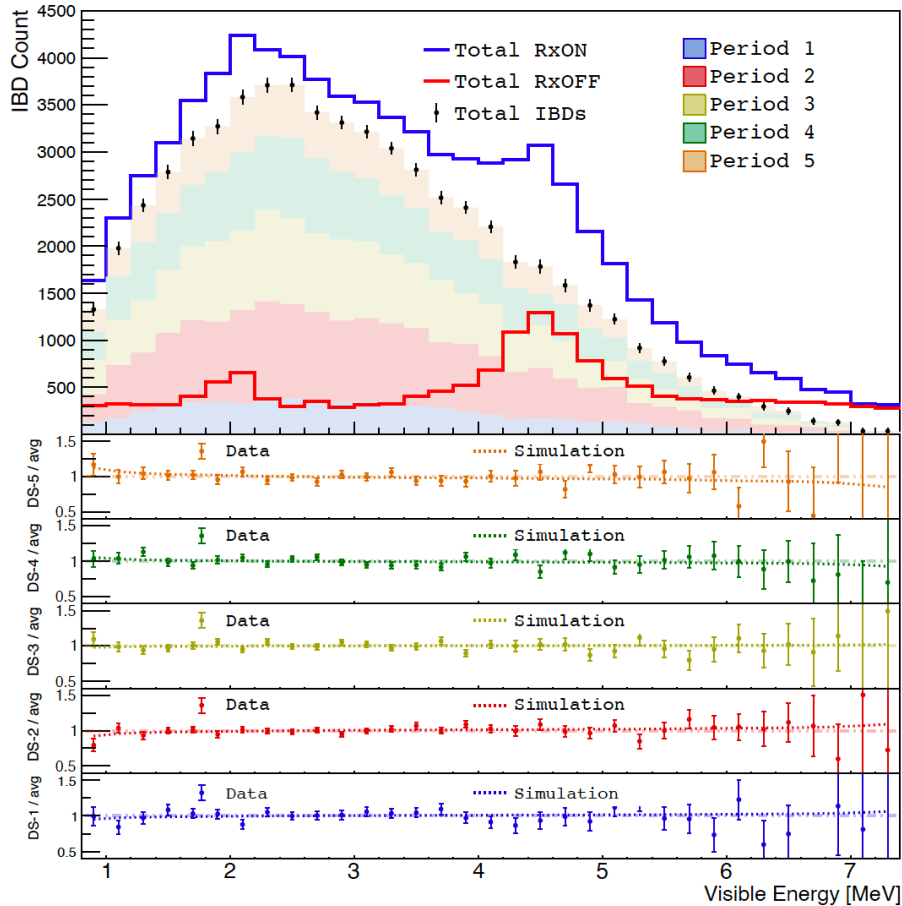
	IBD Effective	IBD Effective/ calendar day	Total IBD counts	Total IBD counts/ calendar day	S/CB (Total)	S/AB (Total)
Previously Published PROSPECT Results	18100	189	50560	529	1.37	1.78
Data Splitting	28464	302	64323	670	2.35	1.89
SEER	26779	280	47996	502	3.24	3.74
Data Splitting + SEER	35875	374	60650	632	3.81	4.25

Equivalent statistical 'effective counts' = $\frac{S^2}{S + 2(AB + CB)}$ (for equal signal and background integration times)

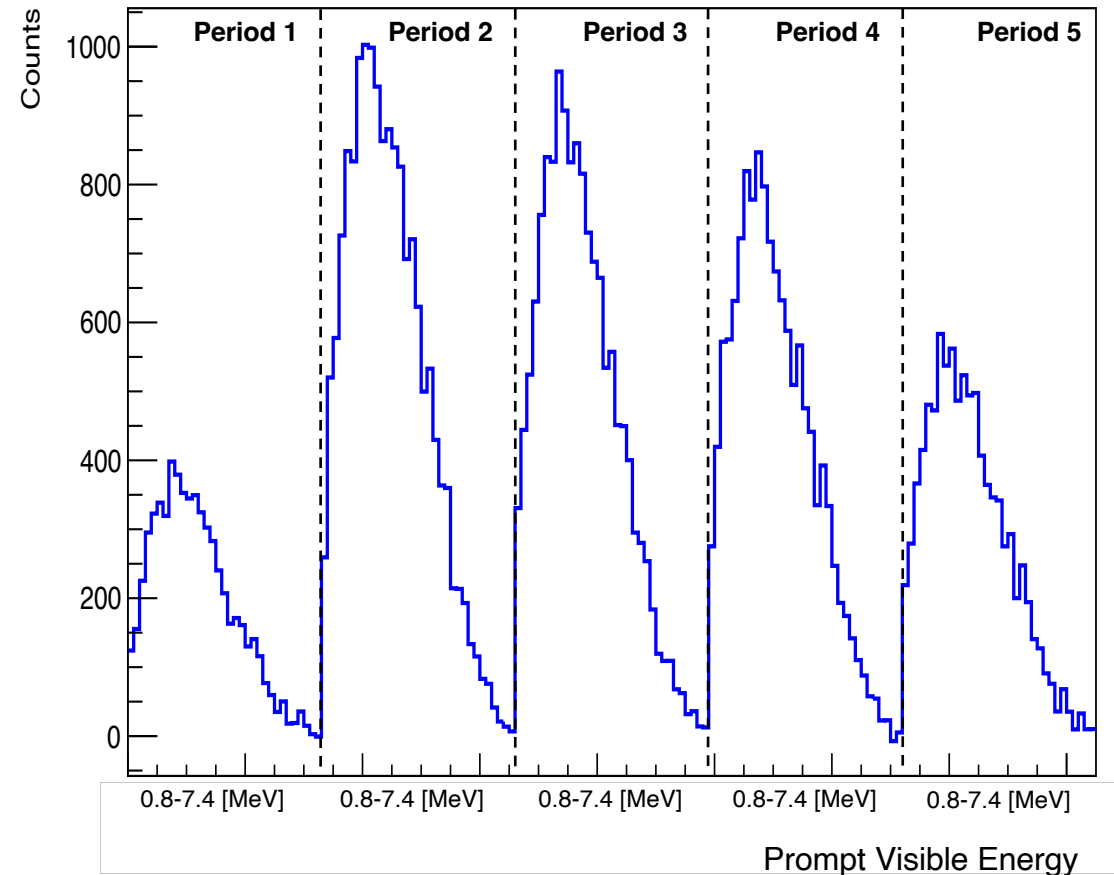
- Implementation of DS+SEER yields improved:
 - IBD counts **~(x1.2)**
 - IBD effective counts **~(x2)**
 - Signal to cosmogenic background (S/CB) **~(x2.8)**
 - Signal to accidental background (S/AB) **~(x2.4)**

Multi-Period Spectrum Contributions & Unfolding

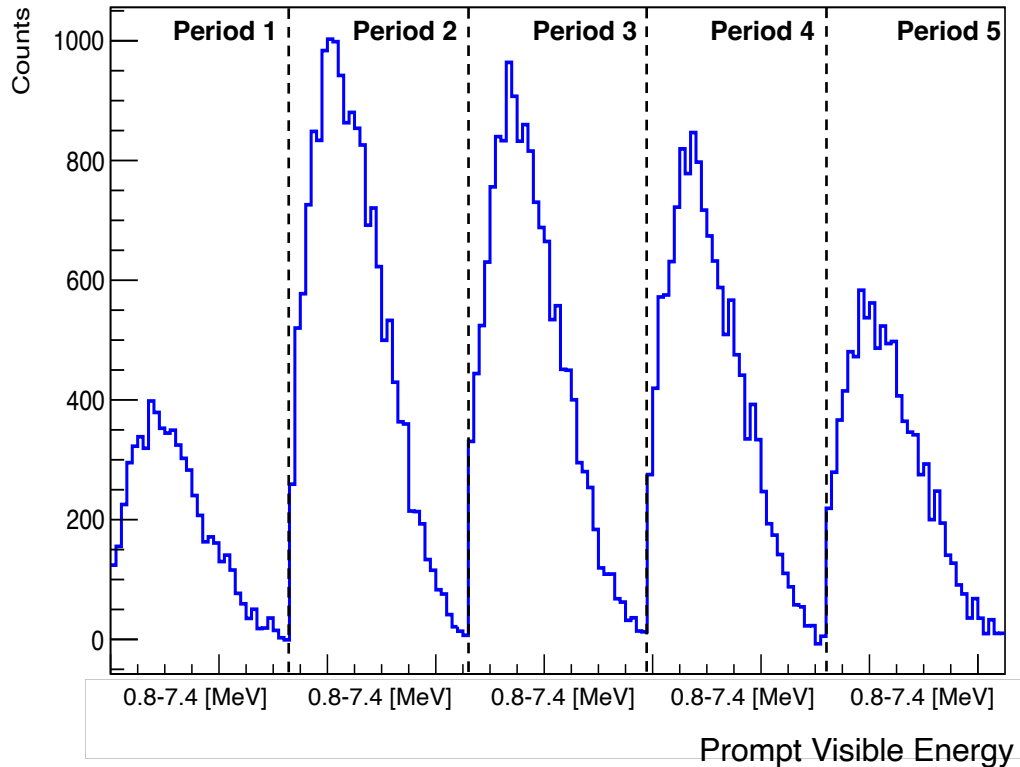
- Comparison of each prompt spectrum to simulated response indicates inter-period compatibility



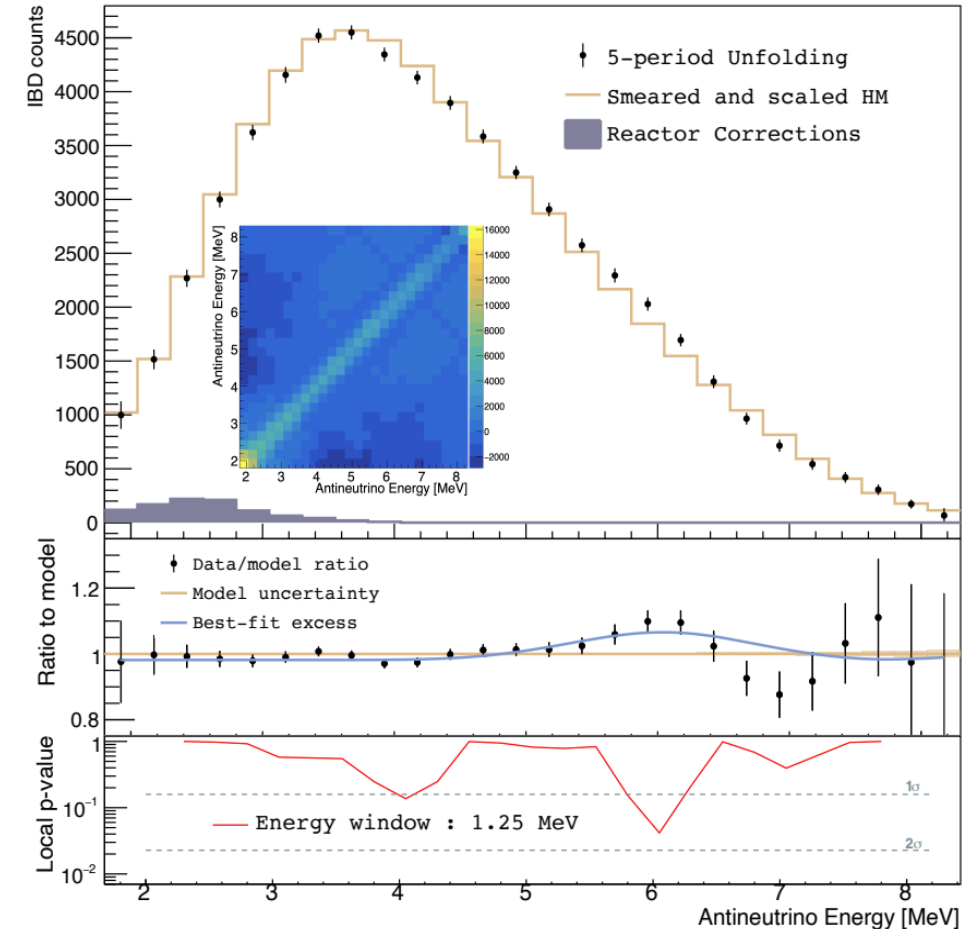
- Building from joint-experiment spectrum analyses, perform joint multi-period of prompt spectra
- Example of how these techniques could be extended to multi-experiment / multi-reactor experiments



Multi-Period Unfolded Spectrum



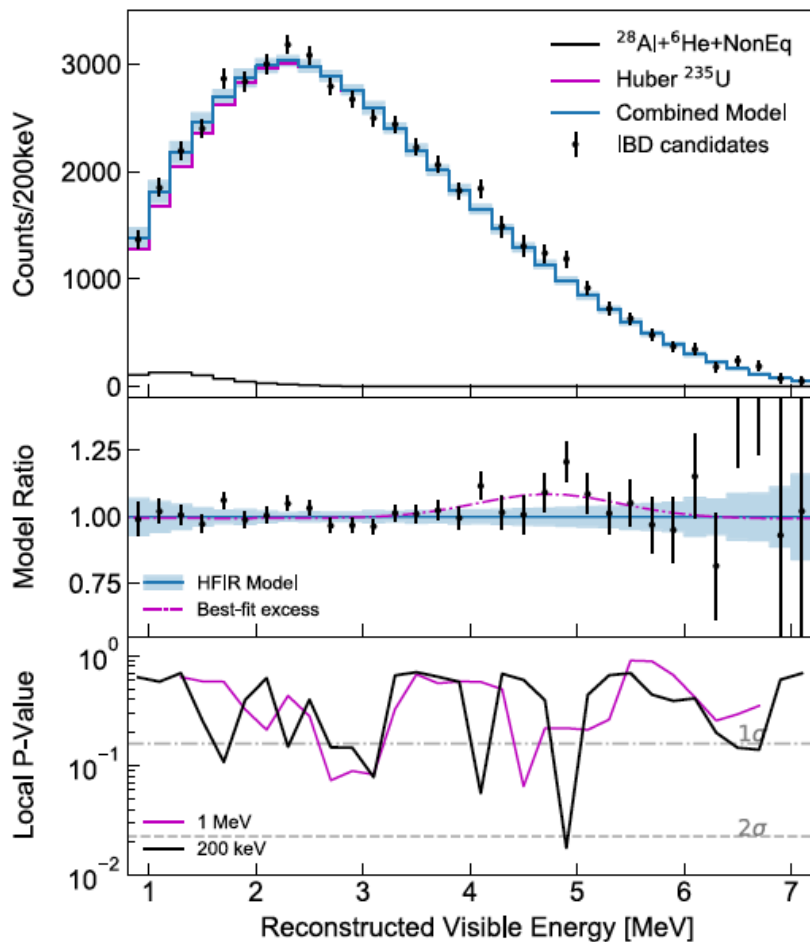
PROSPECT, [arXiv:2212.10669v1](https://arxiv.org/abs/2212.10669v1)



- Period correlated systematics:
energy response, resolution smearing, reflector thickness, z-fiducialization, acquisition thresholds
- Uncorrelated systematic:
background variation, background subtraction

Improved spectrum uncertainties

PROSPECT, [PRD 103, 032001 \(2021\)](#)



PROSPECT PRD 'bump' amplitude
(1= Daya Bay)

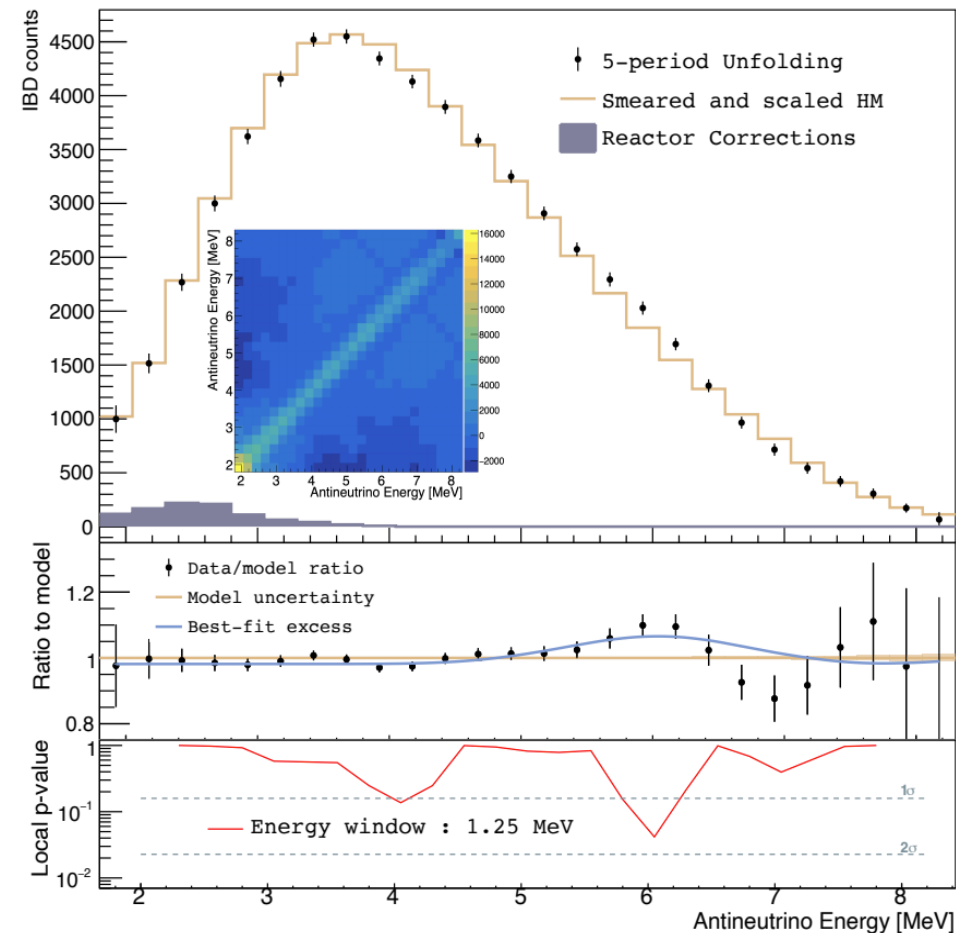
■ $A = 0.84 \pm 0.39$



Improved PROSPECT amplitude
(1= Daya Bay)

■ $A = 0.64 \pm 0.21$

PROSPECT, [arXiv:2212.10669v1](#)



Improved spectrum uncertainties strengthen 'equal isotope' interpretation

PROSPECT, [PRD 103, 032001 \(2021\)](#)

PROSPECT PRD 'bump' amplitude
(1= Daya Bay)

- $A = 0.84 \pm 0.39$
- $A = 0$ (no bump)
→ disfavored at 2.2σ
- $A = 1.78$ (LEU bump all ^{235}U)
→ disfavored at 2.4σ

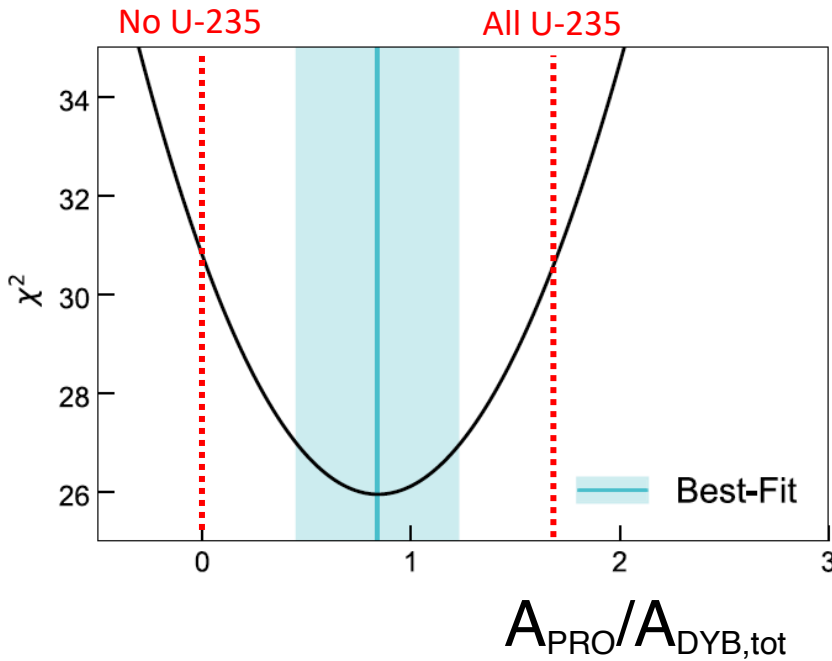
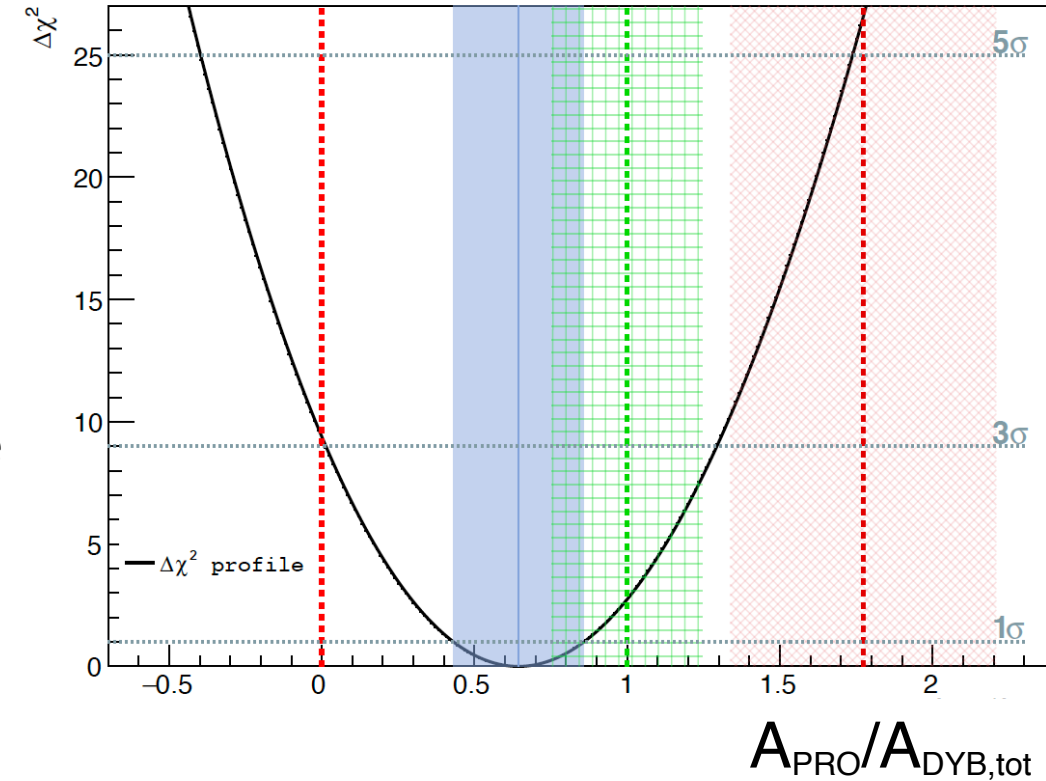


Improved PROSPECT amplitude
(1= Daya Bay)

- $A = 0.64 \pm 0.21$
- $A = 0$ (no bump)
→ disfavored at 3.1σ
- $A = 1.78$ (LEU bump all ^{235}U)
→ disfavored at 5.2σ

PROSPECT, [arXiv:2212.10669v1](#)

No U-235 Best Fit Equal Isotope All U-235



Improved spectrum uncertainties strengthen 'equal isotope' interpretation

PROSPECT, [PRD 103, 032001 \(2021\)](#)

PROSPECT, [arXiv:2212.10669v1](#)

PROSPECT PRD 'bump' amplitude
(1= Daya Bay)

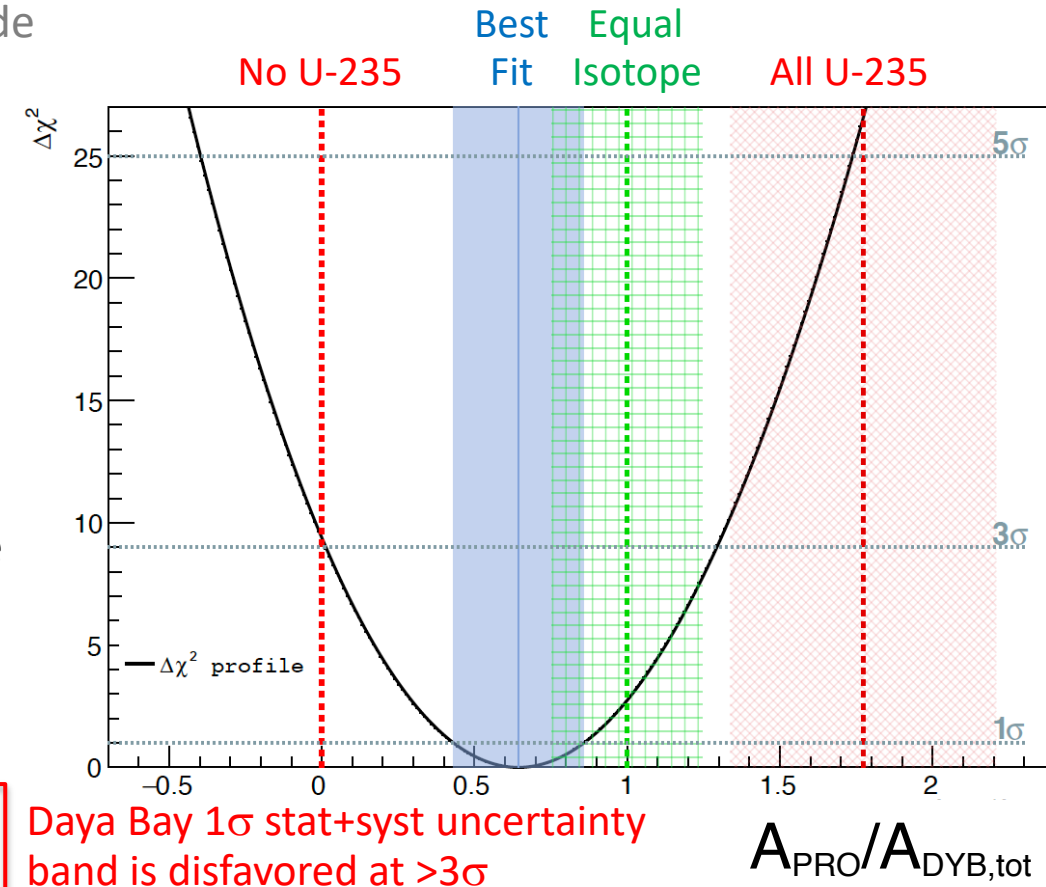
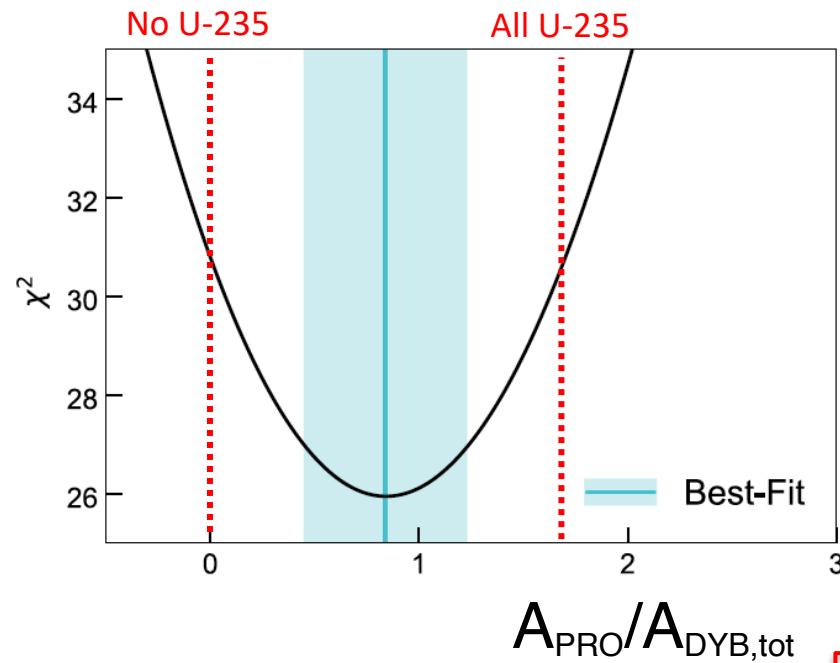
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▪ $A = 1.78$ (LEU bump all ^{235}U)
→ disfavored at 5.2σ



Daya Bay 1σ stat+syst uncertainty band is disfavored at $>3\sigma$

$A_{\text{PRO}}/A_{\text{DYB,tot}}$

Improved spectrum uncertainties strengthen 'equal isotope' interpretation

PROSPECT, [PRD 103, 032001 \(2021\)](#)

PROSPECT, [arXiv:2212.10669v1](#)

PROSPECT PRD 'bump' amplitude
(1= Daya Bay)

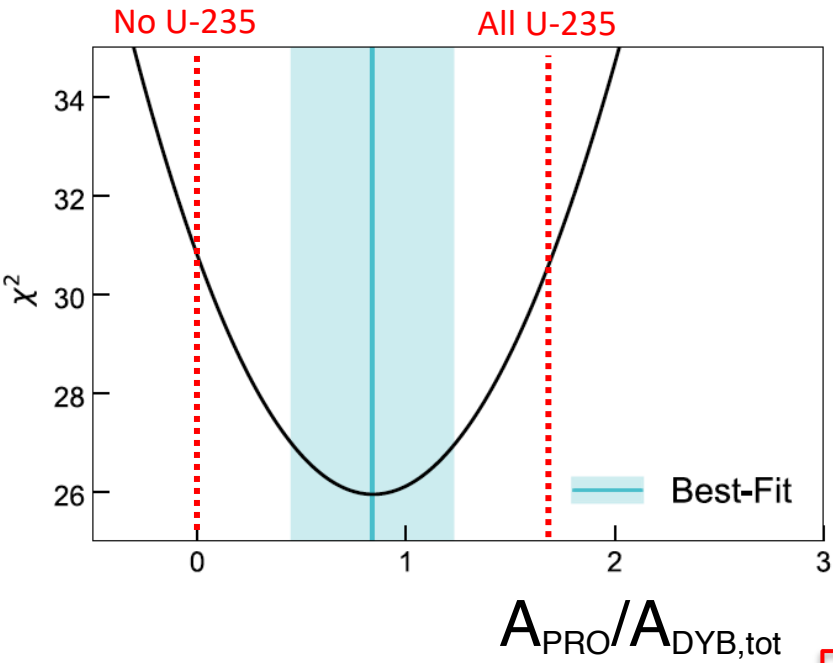
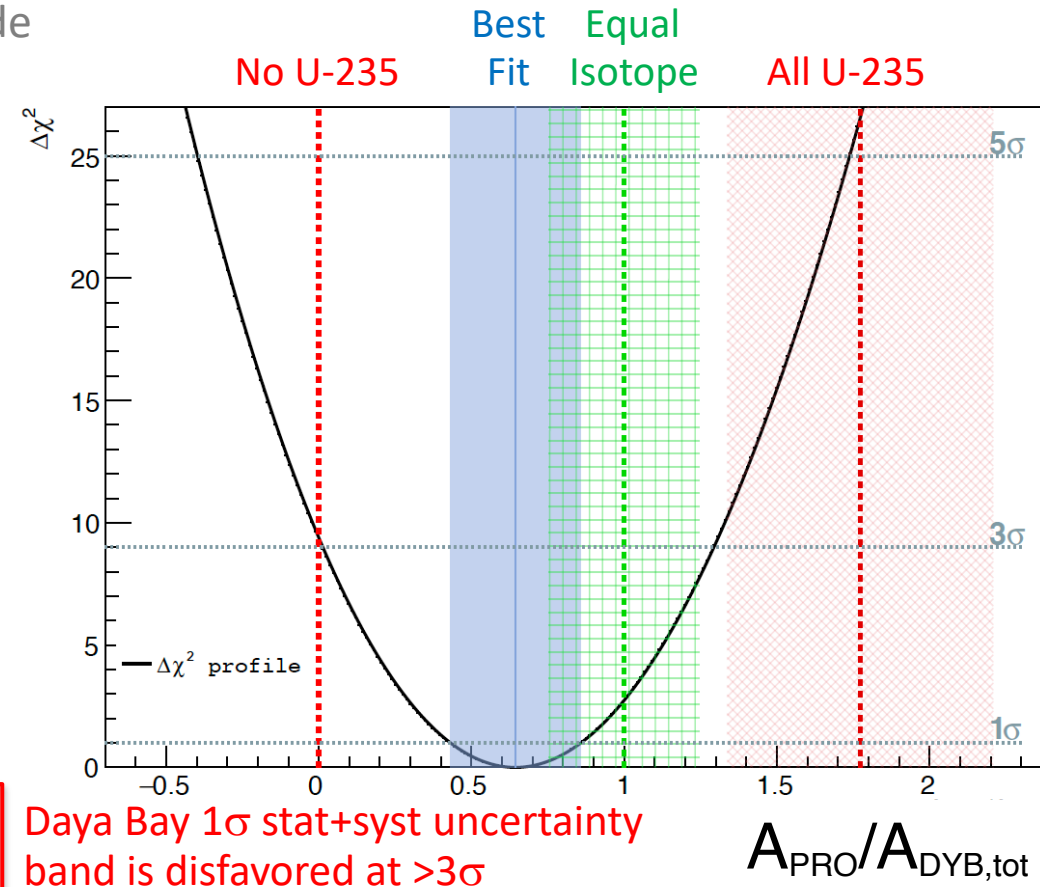
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$A_{\text{PRO}}/A_{\text{DYB,tot}}$

$A_{\text{PRO}}/A_{\text{DYB,tot}}$

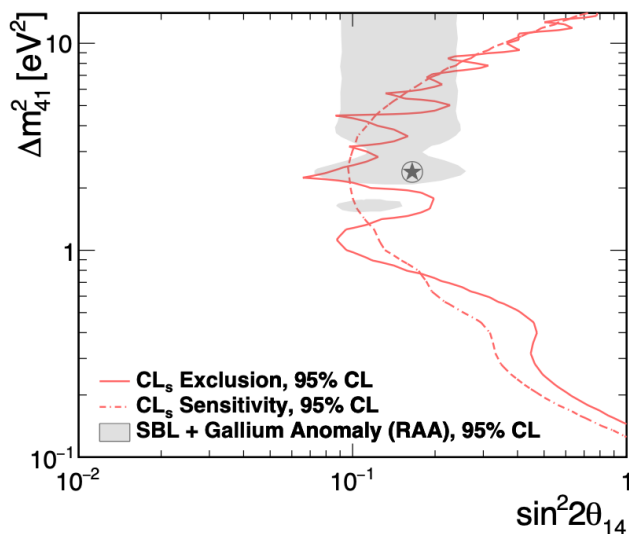
Work in progress to incorporate DB uncertainties via simultaneous fit

Uncorrelated detector systematics, not HEU statistics, are now limiting the ability to probe the all U-235 hypothesis

Forthcoming Results from PROSPECT-I Data:

Oscillation

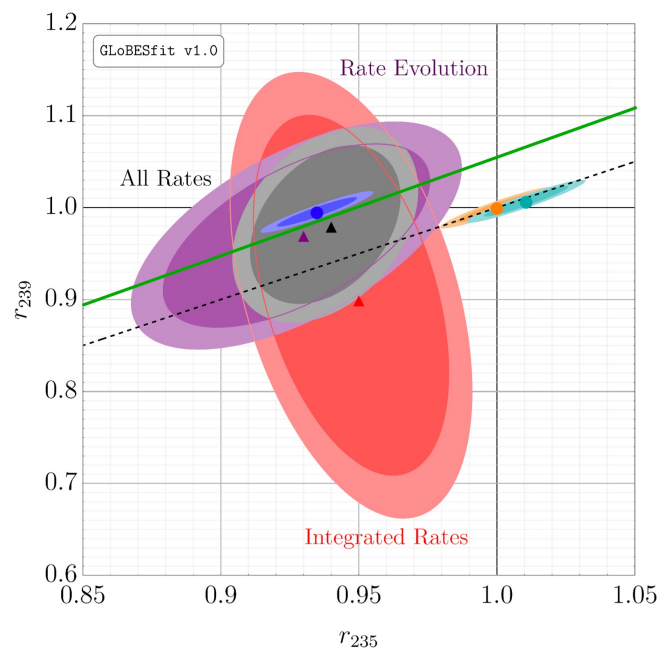
- Will perform 5-period oscillation analysis with PROSPECT-I IBD dataset
- Improved statistical power
→ improved oscillation sensitivity
- Finer baseline, multi-period, low-statistics binning requires [CNP \$\chi^2\$](#) to avoid bias
- Expect result in mid-2023



PROSPECT, [PRD 103, 032001 \(2021\)](#)

Absolute Flux

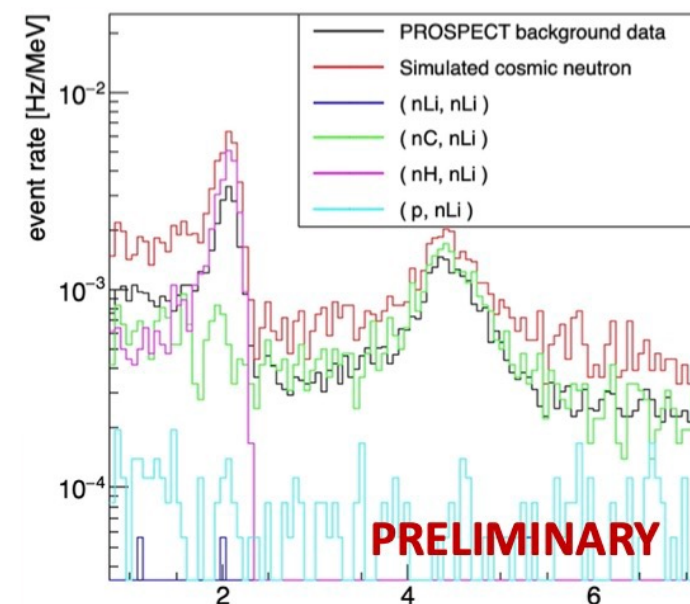
- New PROSPECT-I measurement will further constrain ^{235}U yield w/ < 3% uncertainty:
 - Statistics better than 1.5%
 - Expect systematics $\sim 2\%$ (mostly Rx power)
- Anticipated result later in 2023
- Guides $\sim 1.5\%$ PROSPECT-II measurement to improve ^{235}U , ^{239}Pu , & ^{238}U yields



P. Kunkle, [Neutrino 2022 poster](#)

IBD Backgrounds

- Use PROSPECT-I data to provide insights into background mitigation for aboveground IBD detection
- Have achieved reasonable data and simulation agreement & identified important background classes

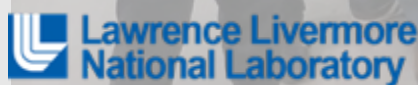
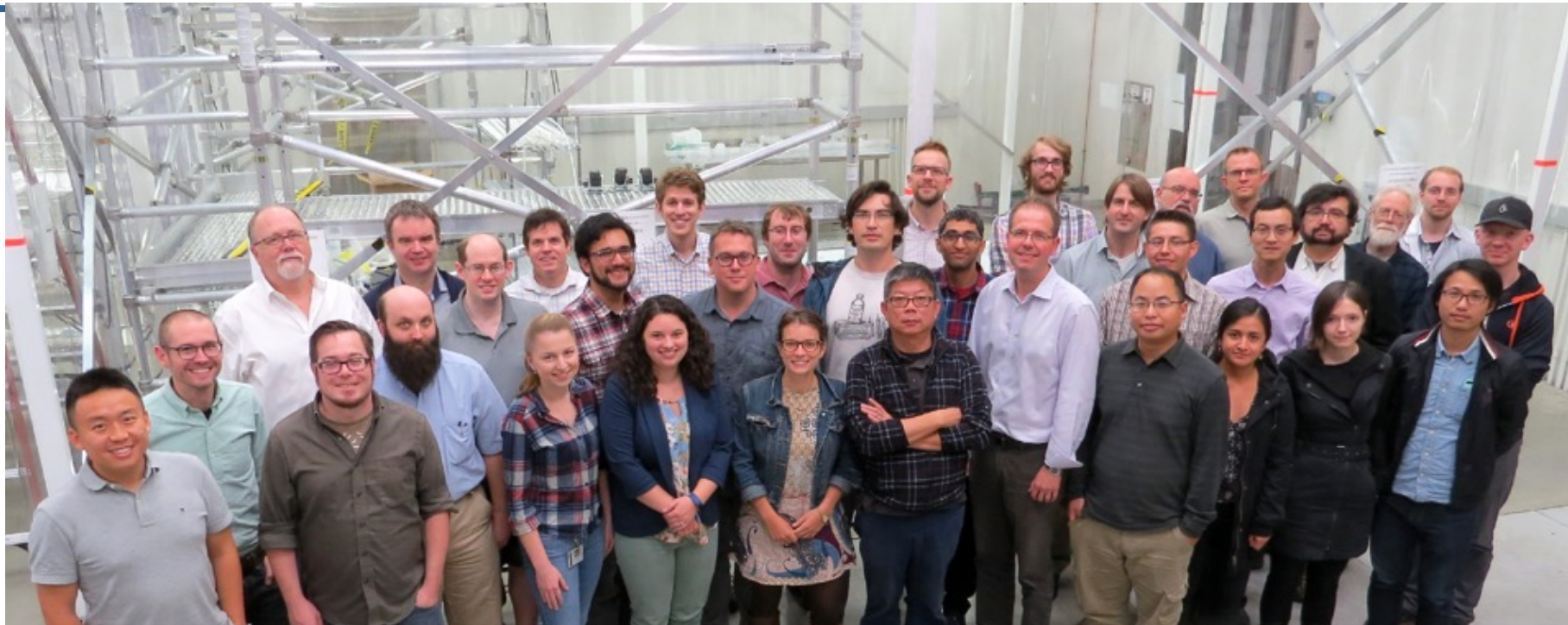


F. Sutanto, [Neutrino 2022 poster](#) cluster energy [MeV]

Conclusions

- PROSPECT has supported a rich technical and scientific program
- Joint Spectrum Analyses with Daya Bay and STEREO have leveraged the unique features of each experiment to extract further information and represent a first step towards common data standards for neutrino data
- The statistical power of the PROSPECT-I dataset has been approximately doubled through new analysis techniques: Data Splitting and Single Ended Event Reconstruction
- A multi-period (-detector configuration) response unfolding strengthens our observation of a spectrum excess between 5-7 MeV and provides new constraints on the origin of the data-model disagreement
 - this approach could be further extended to multi-experiment/multi-reactor measurements
- The final PROSPECT-I spectrum measurement strengthens the ‘equal isotope’ hypothesis for the origin of the data/model discrepancy between 5-7 MeV
 - Multi-reactor measurements with correlated detection systematics would help to further test this
- The PROSPECT-I dataset will continue to produce scientific results as the new DS+SEER event selection is applied to our SBL Oscillation Search, an Absolute Flux measurement, and studies of aboveground IBD backgrounds

PROSPECT Collaboration



Supported by:



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Office of Science



HEISING-SIMONS FOUNDATION

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