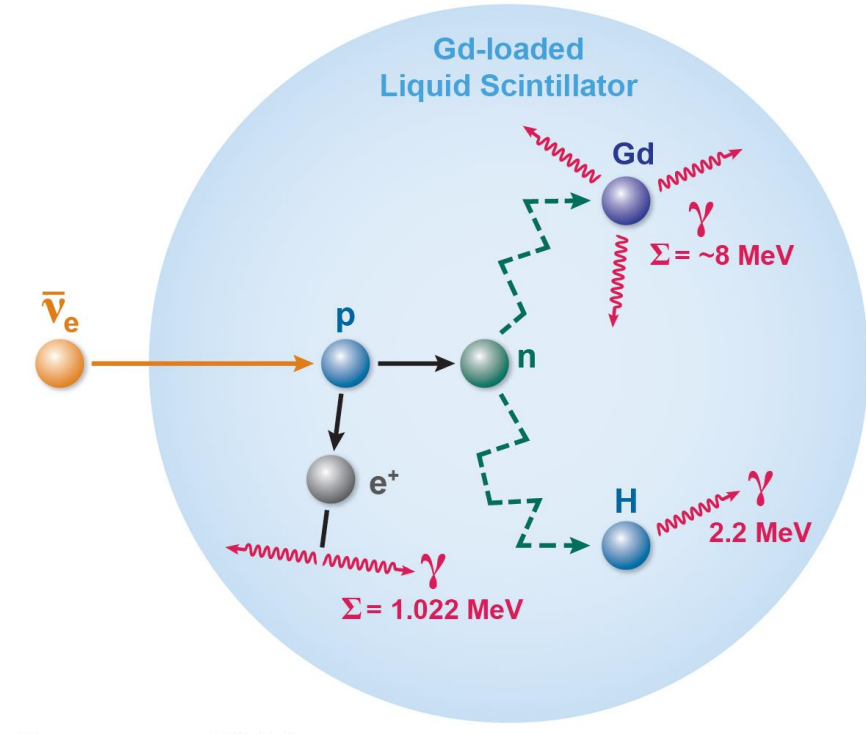
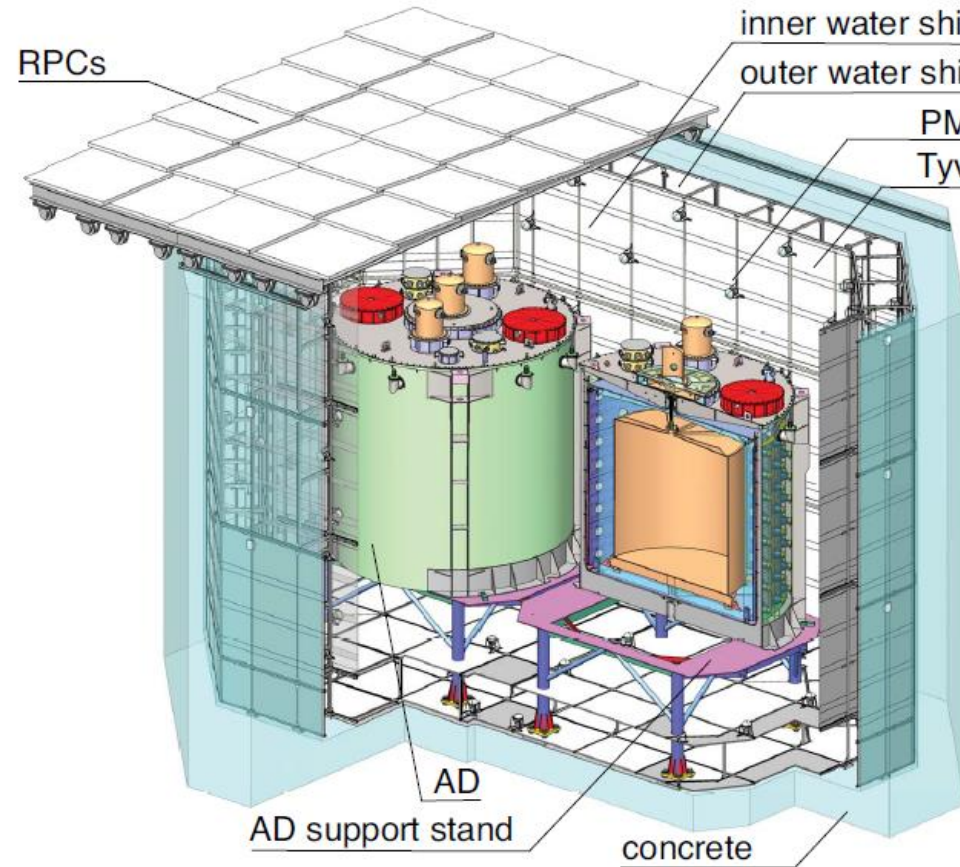
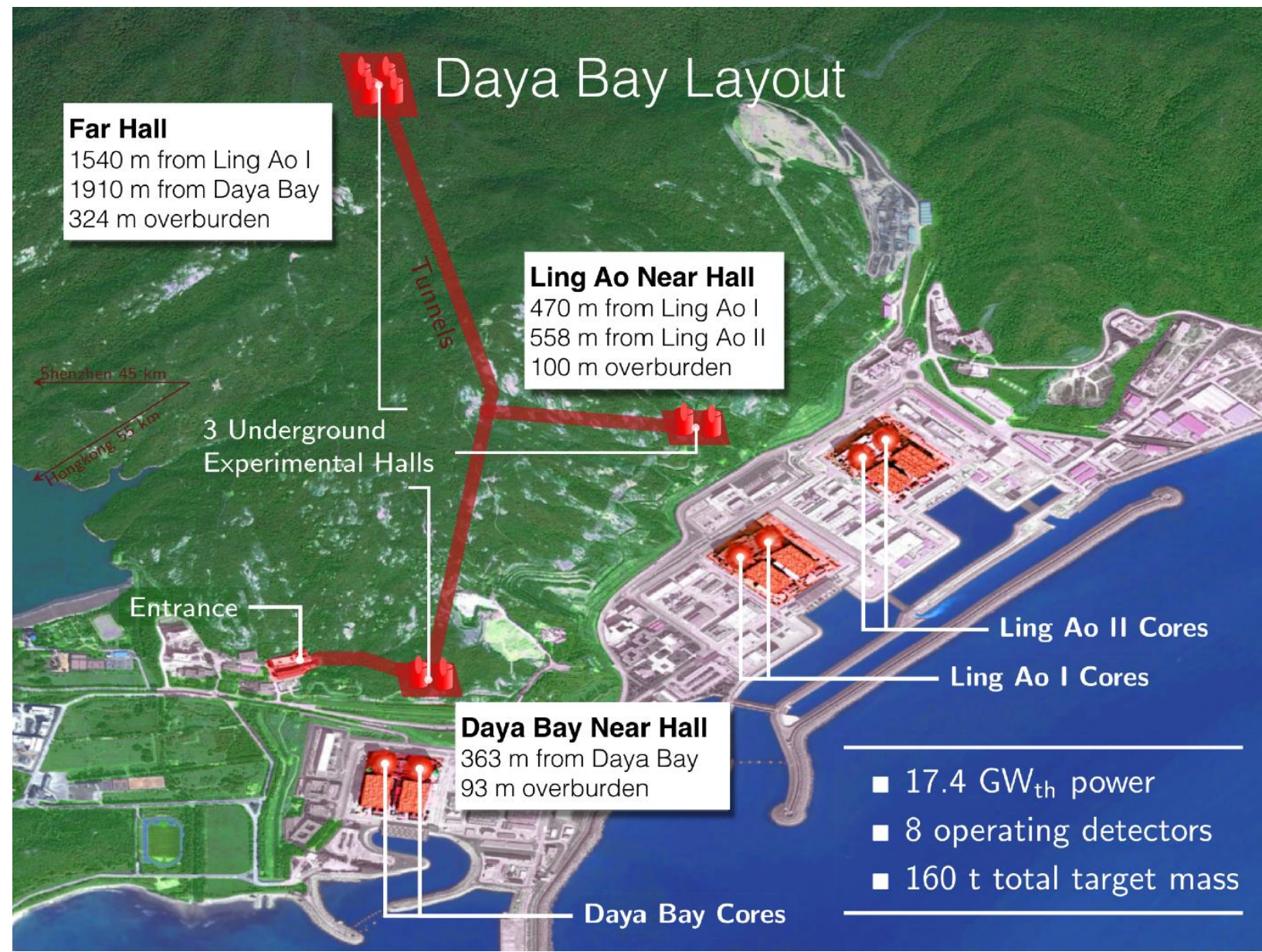


The Daya Bay Reactor Neutrino Experiment



Inverse Beta Decay tagged via neutron capture on hydrogen (nH IBDs)

Merit:

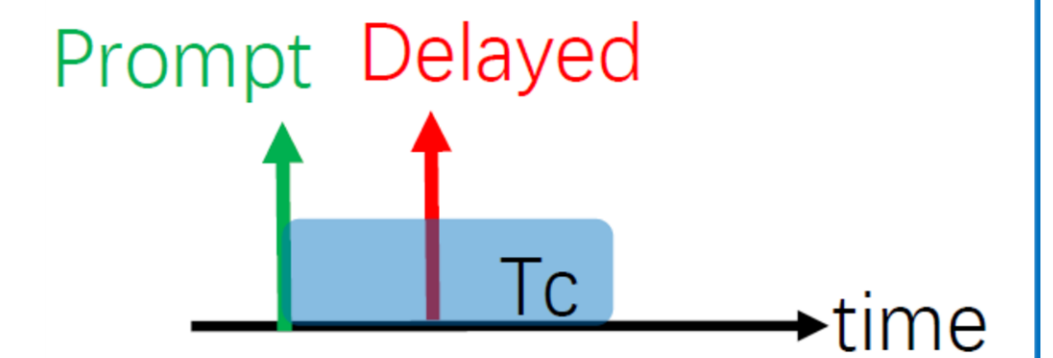
- Independent data sample with comparable statistics (targets: GdLS, LS, Acrylic components)
- Largely different systematics

Challenges:

- Large contamination from accidental coincidences
- Sizeable energy leakage

Signal Selection:

- Flasher cut/Muon Veto
- Multiplicity in coincidence window (T_c) = 2
- $1.5 < E_p < 12 \text{ MeV}$; $\mu - 3\sigma < E_d < \mu + 3\sigma$;
- $1 \mu\text{s} < \Delta T < 400 \mu\text{s}$; $R_{pd} < 50 \text{ cm}$



About 1.6 million events at Near sites and 0.4 million events at Far site (1230 days of data)

Backgrounds :

- Accidentals (Background/Signal: 12% @ Near site, 51% @ Far site)
- Muon-induced fast neutron; $^9\text{Li}/^8\text{He}$
- Calibration source induced: Am-C

$$P_{\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e} \approx 1 - \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \sin^2 \frac{1.267 \Delta m_{ee}^2 L}{E} - \cos^4 \theta_{13} \sin^2 2\theta_{12} \sin^2 \frac{1.267 \Delta m_{21}^2 L}{E}$$

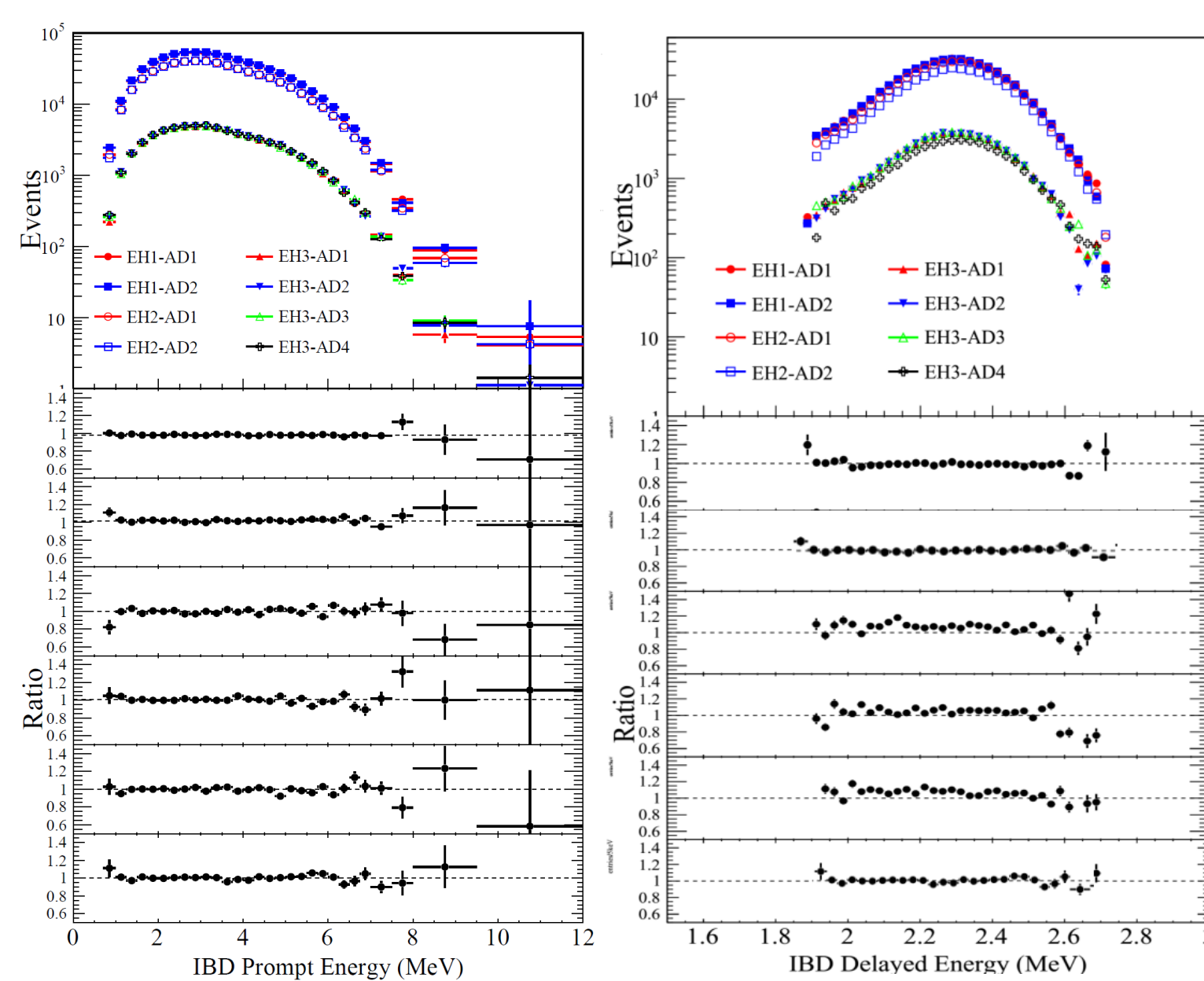
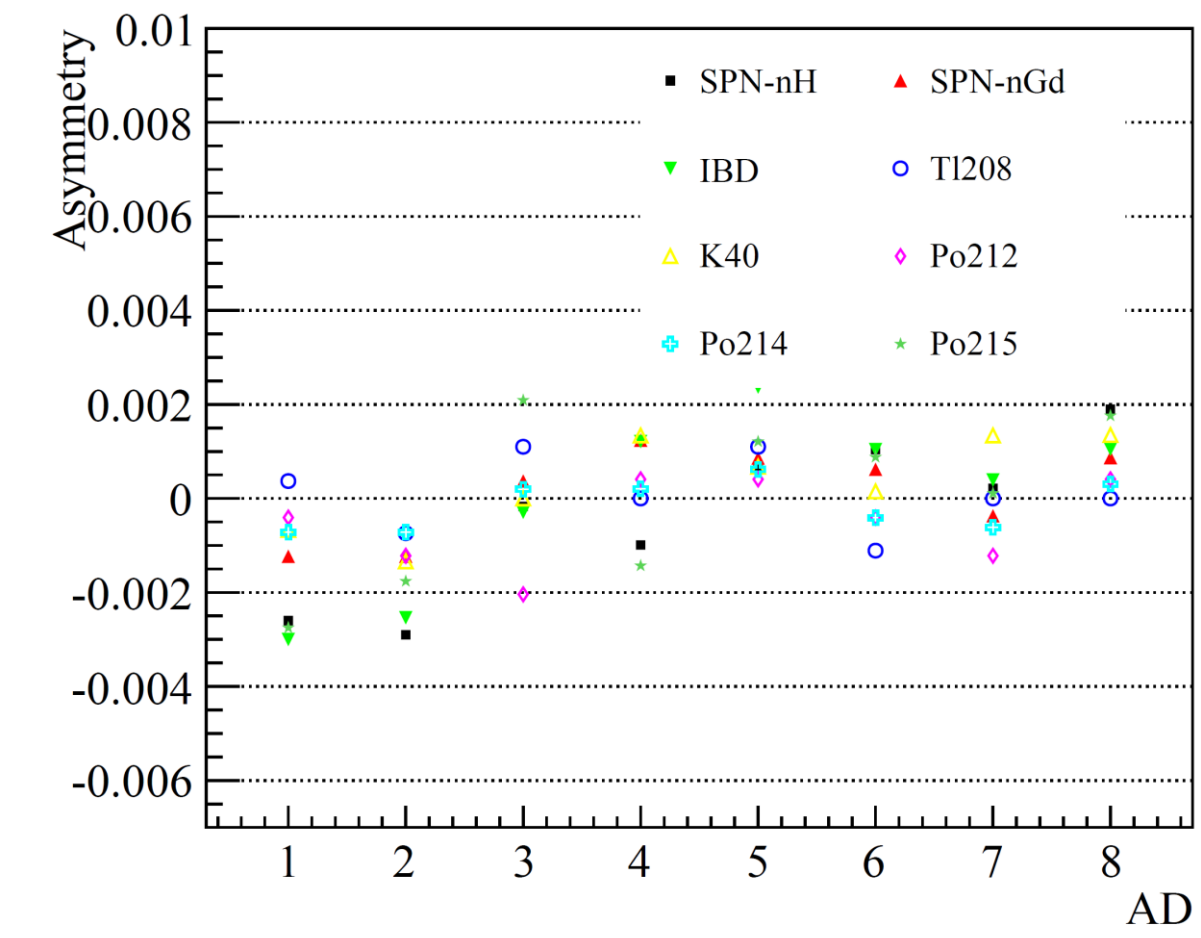
$$\Delta m_{ee}^2 \approx \cos^2 \theta_{12} |\Delta m_{31}^2| + \sin^2 \theta_{12} |\Delta m_{32}^2|, \quad |\Delta m_{32}^2| \approx |\Delta m_{ee}^2| \pm 5.2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2 \text{ for NH (-) / IH (+)}$$

A relative rate + shape measurement using Inverse Beta Decays (IBDs) tagged by neutron capture on Gd (nGd) provides the world's most precise measurement of $\sin^2 2\theta_{13}$ and Δm_{ee}^2 . *Phys. Rev. D 95, 072006 (2017)*

Energy Reconstruction

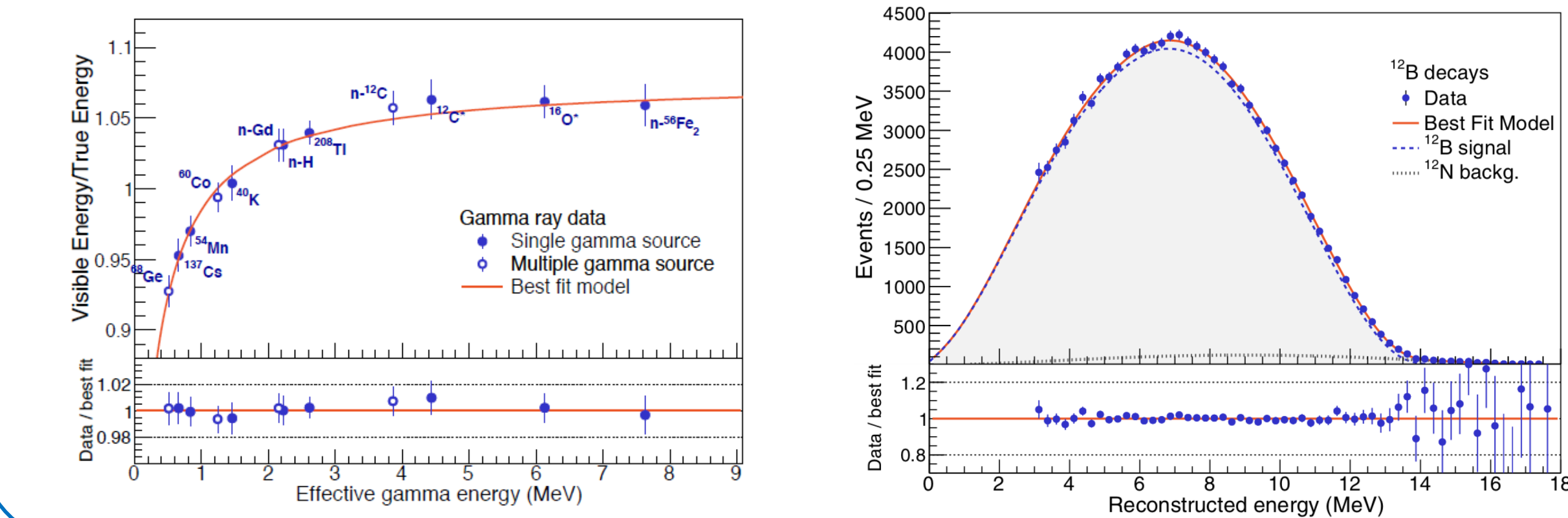
Energy scale AD-to-AD differences:

- Various calibration references
- Relative energy scale uncertainty: < 0.2% for nGd, < 0.4% for nH



Side-by-Side Comparison

Mapping between the reconstructed and true energy for nGd



From Energy Model for nGd to nH

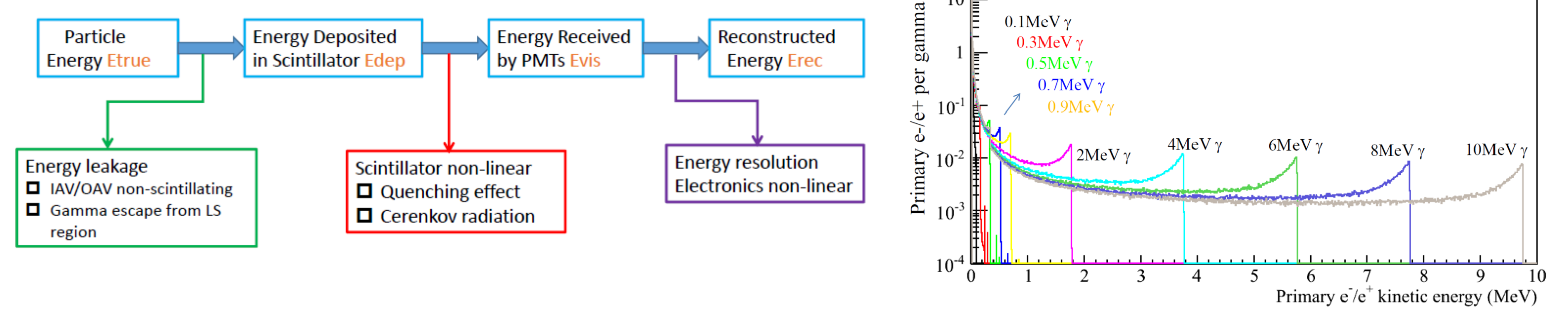
nGd: *Phys. Rev. D 95, 072006 (2017)*

$$\frac{E_{\text{rec}}}{E_{\text{true}}} = f_{\text{scint}}(E_{\text{true}}) \cdot f_{\text{electronics}}(E_{\text{vis}})$$

$$f_{\text{scint}}(E_{\text{true}}) = \frac{E_{\text{vis}}}{E_{\text{true}}} = \beta_{\text{vis}} [f_q(E_{\text{true}}, k_B) + k_C f_C(E_{\text{true}})]$$

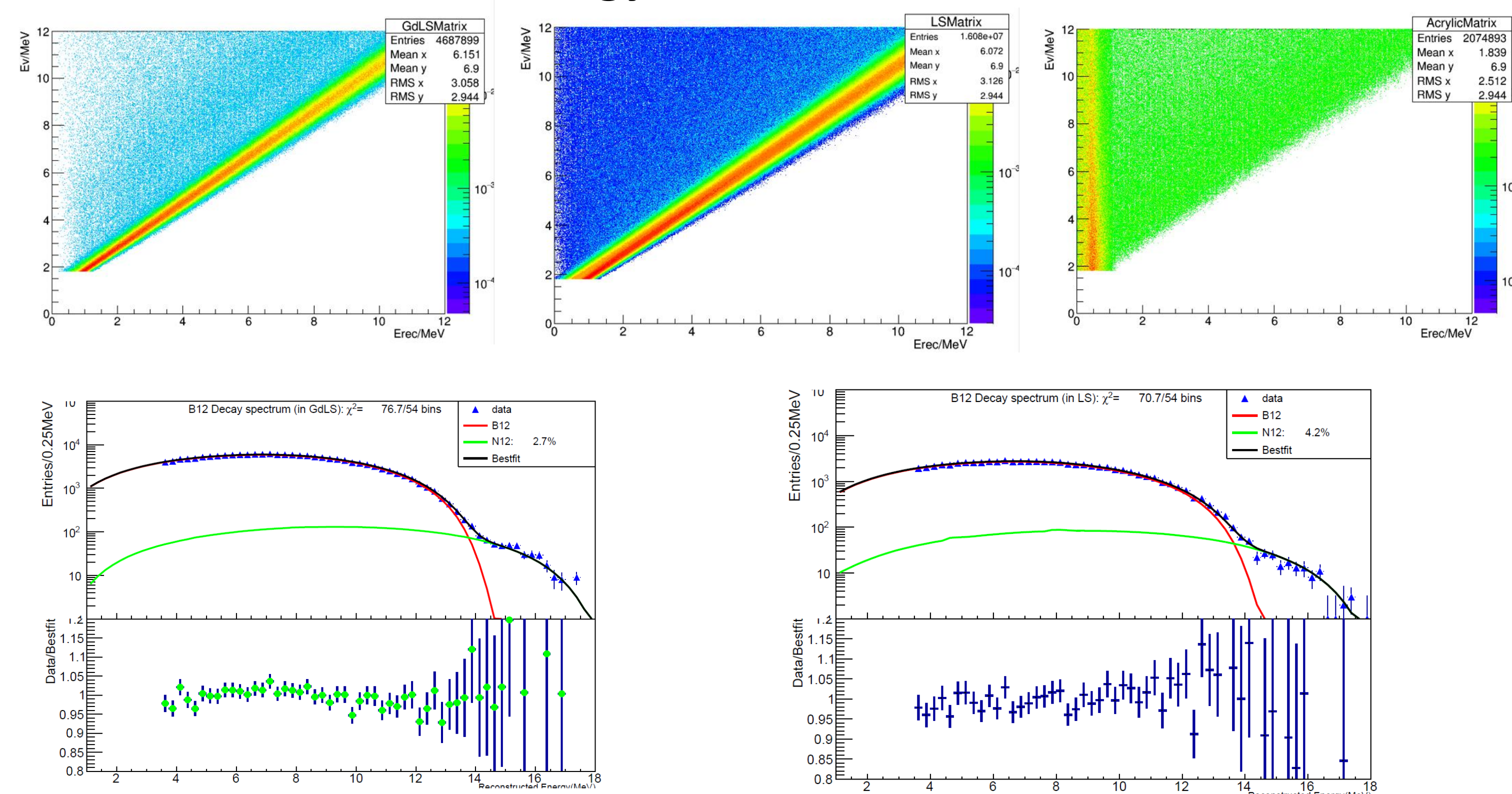
$$f_{\text{electronics}}(E_{\text{vis}}) = \frac{E_{\text{rec}}}{E_{\text{vis}}} = \beta_{\text{rec}} [1 + \alpha \exp(-\frac{E_{\text{vis}}}{\tau})]$$

- Includes the nonlinearity from LS and readout electronics
- Parameters obtained from various γ peaks and continuous ^{12}B β -spectrum
- nH : More energy leakage mainly for IBDs generated in LS and acrylic components
- Trace e^+ (from IBD) kinematic energy deposition process using Geant4-based MC
- Obtain the visible energy for each step during the lifetime of e^+
- For annihilation γ 's, apply the gamma-scintillator nonlinearity curve
- Sum over the visible energy and apply the electronics nonlinearity curve to get the reconstructed energy



A detailed study on energy responses of scintillator detectors can be found in Nucl. Instrum. Methods A890 (2018) 133-141

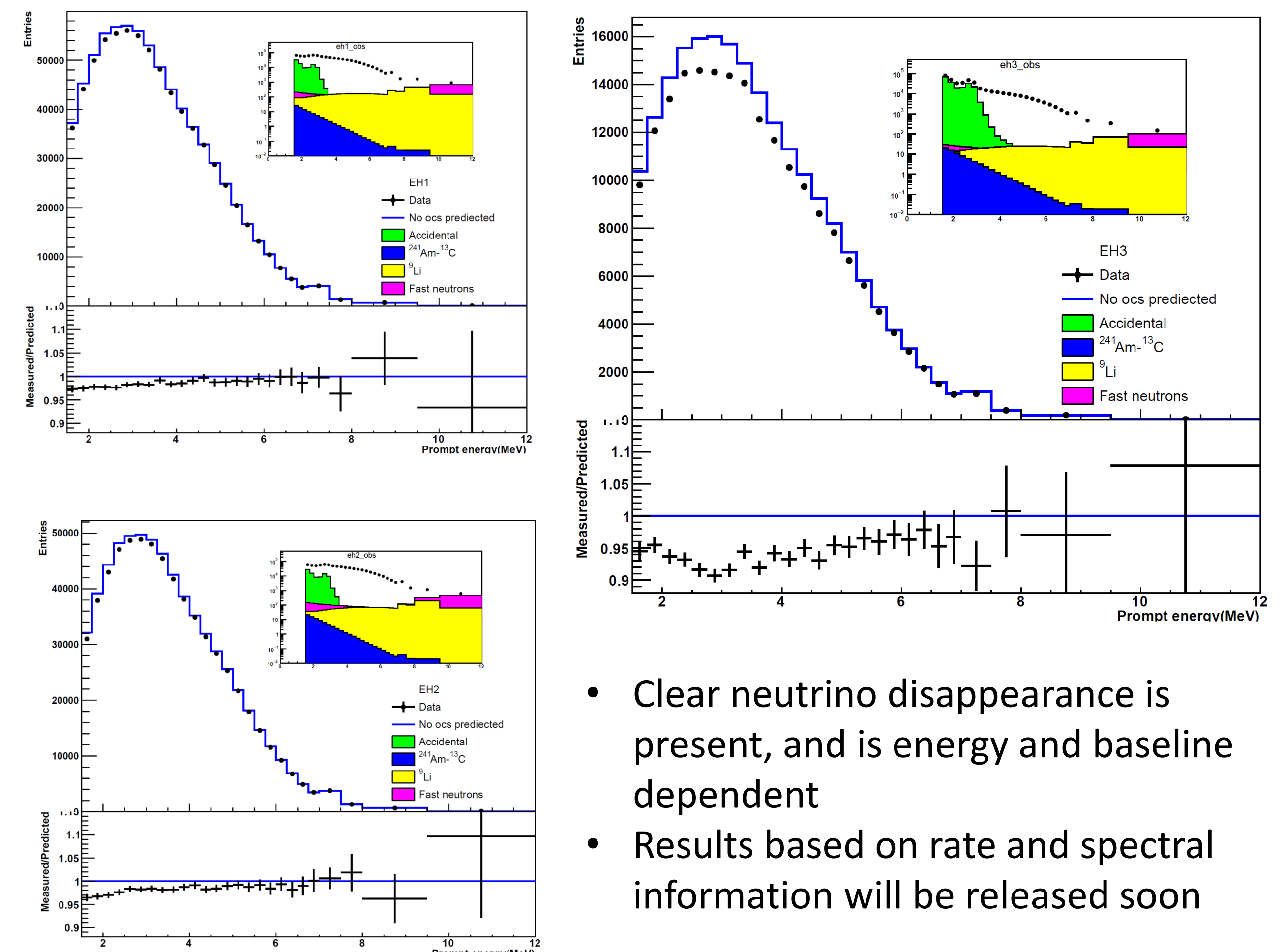
Energy model for nH IBDs



Energy model validation

- Agrees with nGd model for IBDs reconstructed in GdLS region
- Prediction of ^{12}B β -spectrum agrees with data for GdLS and LS region
- Agrees with an independent energy model considering secondary particle generation in gamma-energy-deposition process

Comparison between measured and expected positron spectrum (assuming no oscillation)



- Clear neutrino disappearance is present, and is energy and baseline dependent
- Results based on rate and spectral information will be released soon