Measurement of the evolution of reactor antineutrino flux and spectrum at Daya Bay



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Introduction

- Reactor antineutrino experiments observed deficit in antineutrino rates compared with predictions
- Experiments at LEU reactors, including Daya Bay observed spectral deviations



- 8 'identical detectors' near reactor power plant in China
 - 4 near detectors constrain reactor antineutrino flux
 - 4 far detectors see if any neutrinos have disappeared



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Inverse Beta Decay (IBD) Event Selection

- Detect IBD with Gd-doped liquid scintillator
- Coincidence of the prompt scintillation from the positron and the delayed neutron capture on Gadolinium provide a distinctive $v_{\rm e}$ signature
- 2.5 M IBDs in 1230 days of data taking





Analysis

- Calculate effective fission fraction observed by each detector
- Compare IBDs from periods of differing effective fission fractions
- Doing this by combining periods of common fission r_{239}

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Results: Flux Evolution

- Results in terms of IBD/fission σ_f
 - Take IBD/day and correct for time dependent quantities on a week by week basis
- Measured slope is different from Huber-Mueller model prediction at 3.1 σ



Results: Fitting Individual Isotopes

- Fit IBD/fission for ²³⁵U, ²³⁹Pu
 - Assume loose (10%) uncertainties on sub-dominant isotopes
- Dominant uncertainties: Statistics and absolute detection efficiency
- Hypothesis of ²³⁵U only being wrong fits the data well
- Other hypothesis can fit the data: ²³⁹Pu+ sterile, ²³⁵U +sterile (Giunti et al, JHEP10(2017)143)
- Equal deficit of all isotopes disfavored at 2.8 σ

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Results: Spectrum Evolution

- Analyze IBD prompt energy
 - IBD spectrum is changing with F_{239}
- First unambiguous measurement of this behavior



2