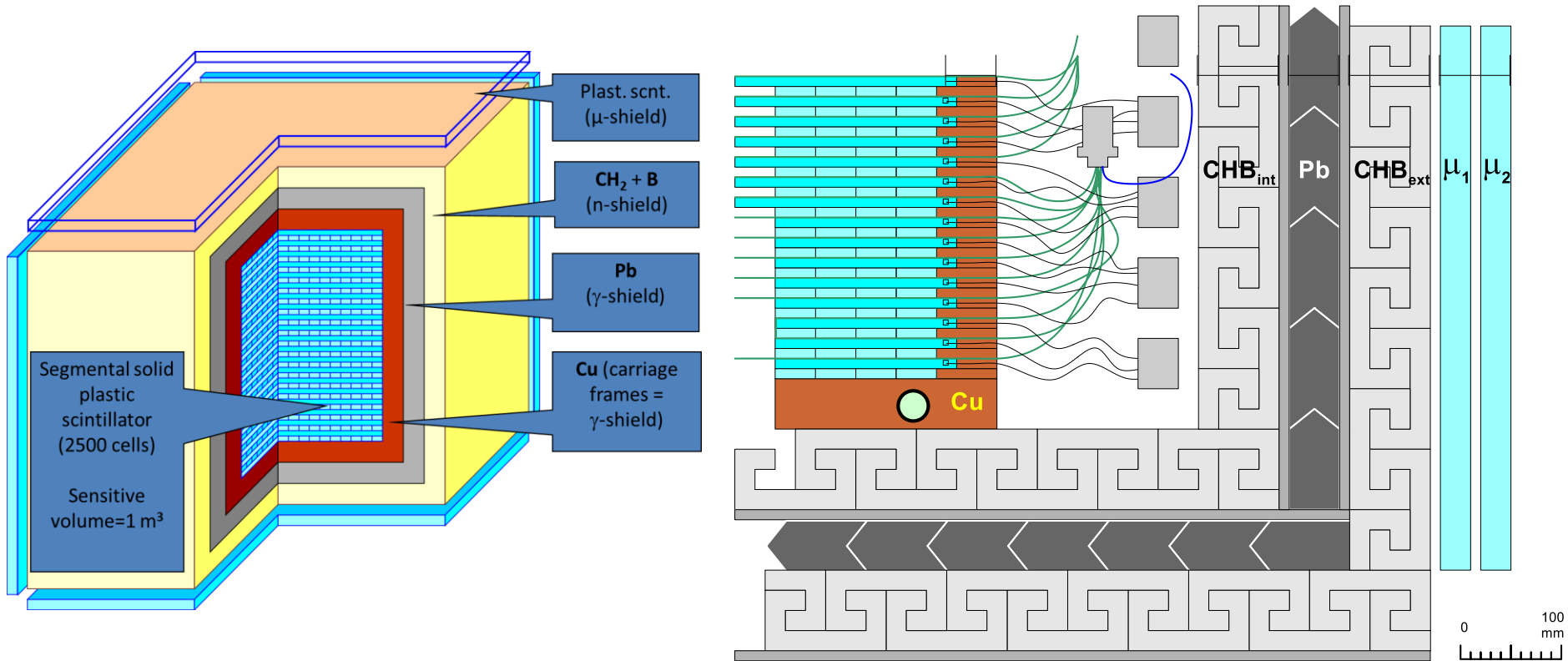


# ACTUAL STATUS OF DANSS PROJECT

V. Belov on behalf of DANSS collaboration

# DANSS

Detector of the reactor AntiNeutrino  
based on Solid-state Scintillator

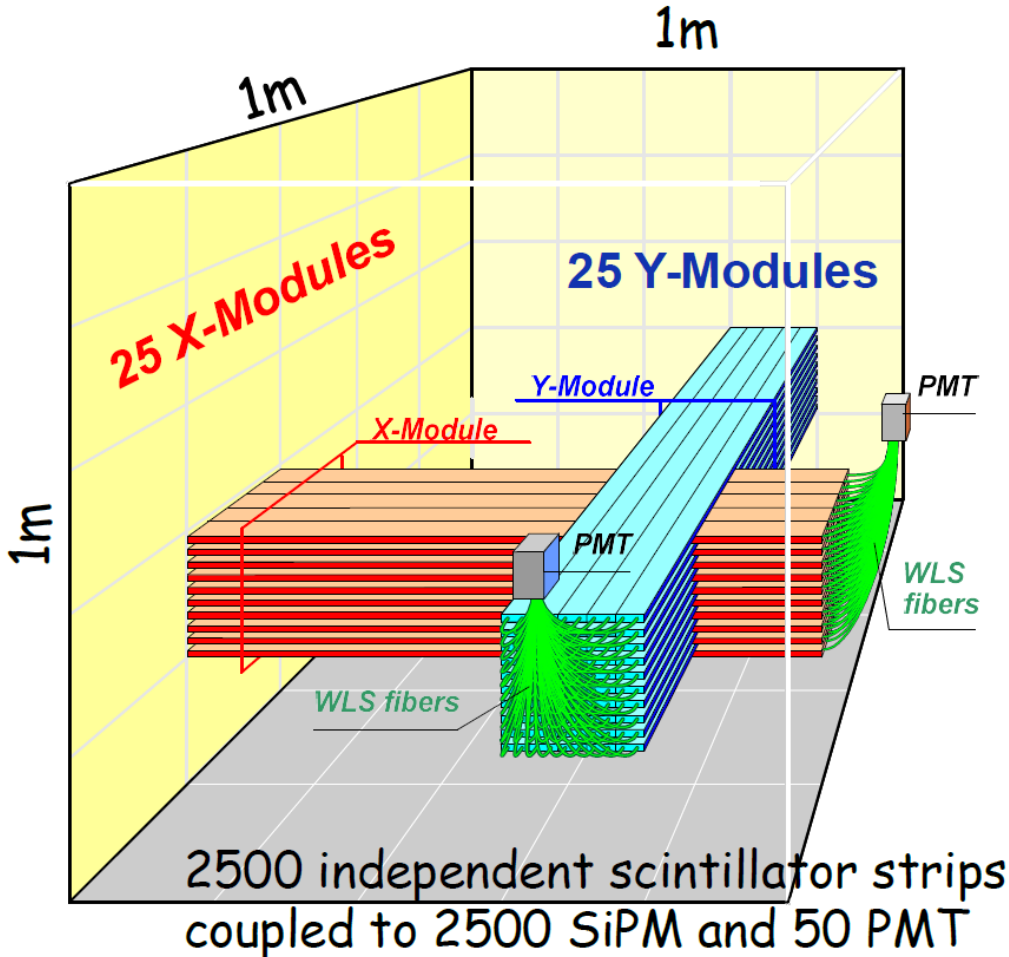
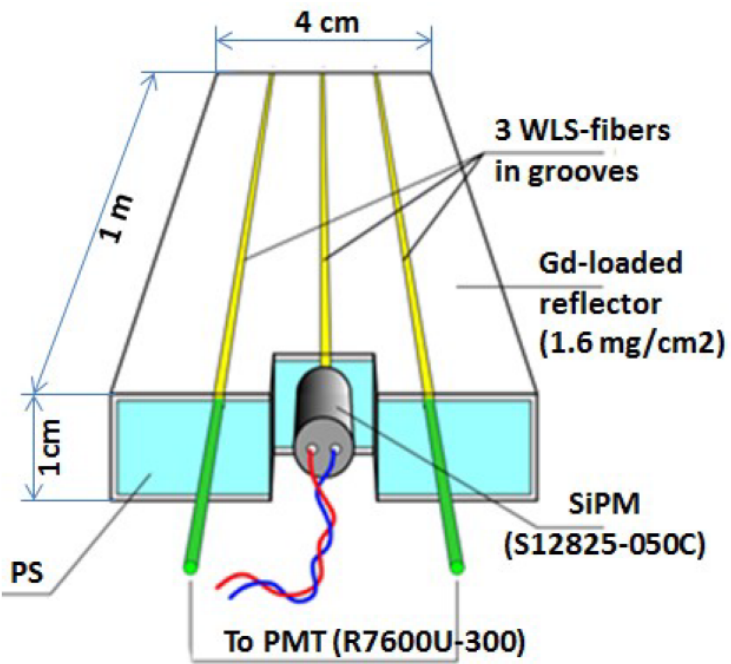


# Modular structure provides 3d space pattern of each event

*JINST 11 (2016) no.11, P11011; arXiv:1606.02896 [physics.ins-det]*

1.1 tonne of PS =  $5.1 \times 10^{28}$  Hydrogen atoms

Basic element:  
polystyrene-based  
scintillator strip



Reactor building  
of the B-320  
project

Cooling Pond

Core of  
BBЭP-1000

A-336

### DANSS features:

- Segmented "XY" plastic scintillator (1 m<sup>3</sup>) close to the core of the Kalinin NPP reactor #4
- Overburden ~ 50 m w.e. (reactor cauldron, cooling pond, concrete)
- 3D-information about each event
- IBD count rate  $\sim 10^4 \bar{\nu}_e$  / day;  
Signal / Background  $\geq 30$
- On-line lifting platform =>  
movable distance (L=10 –12 m)

# MOTIVATION

## ***Applied physics***

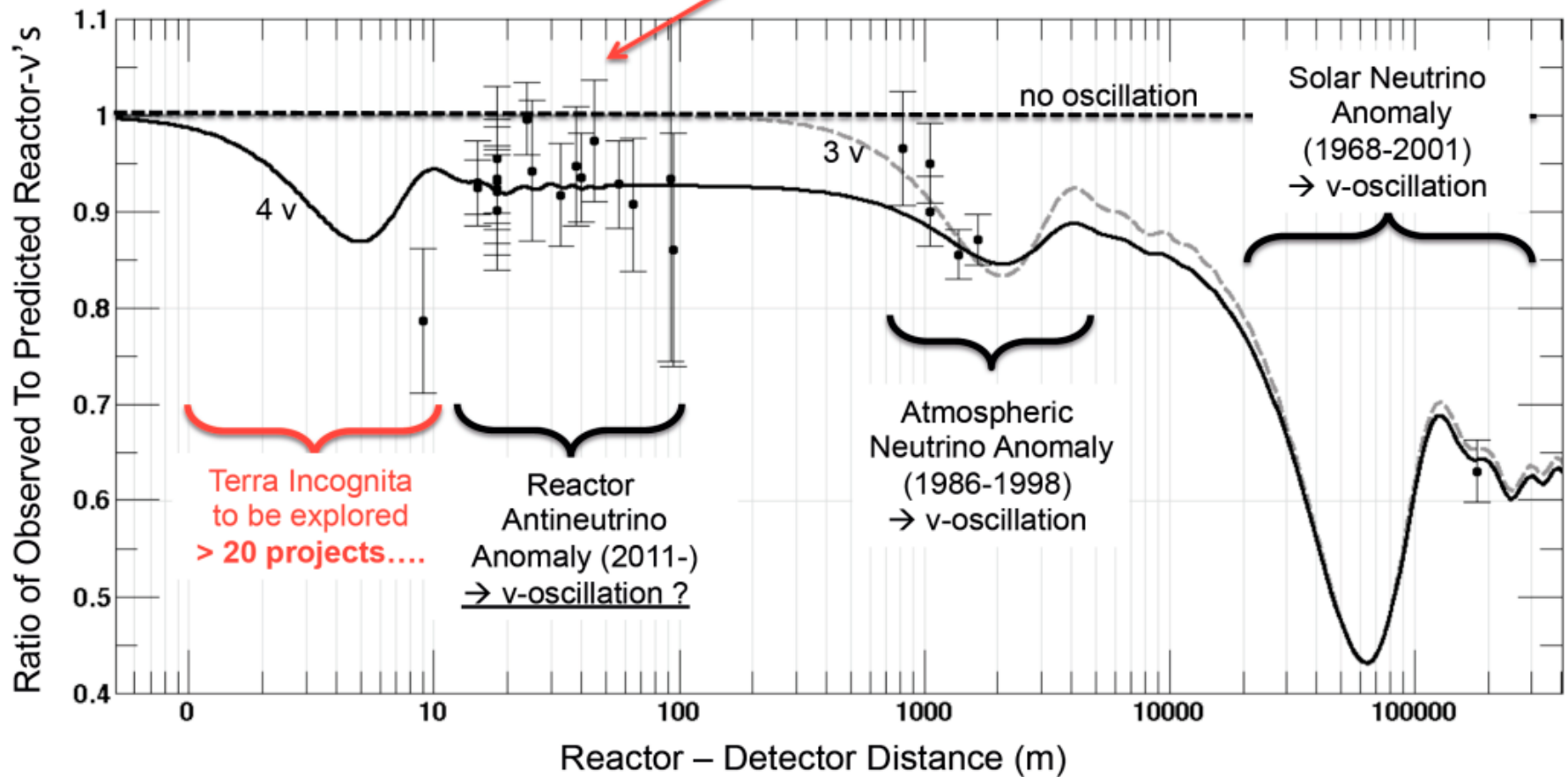
- Measurement of the actual reactor power (Nv)
- Deducing the actual fuel composition (Ev)
- On-line reactor monitoring
- Nonproliferation of nuclear technology (*prevent unauthorized extraction of  $^{239}\text{Pu}$* )

## ***Fundamental physics***

- **Search for short-distance neutrino oscillations**

# Reactor antineutrino anomaly

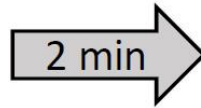
- Observed/predicted averaged event ratio:  $R=0.927\pm0.023$  ( $3.0\sigma$ )



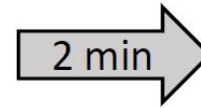
$$P(\tilde{\nu}_e \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_e) = 1 - \sin^2 2\theta_{14} \sin^2\left(1.27 \frac{\Delta m_{14}^2 [\text{eV}^2] L [\text{m}]}{E_{\tilde{\nu}} [\text{MeV}]}\right)$$



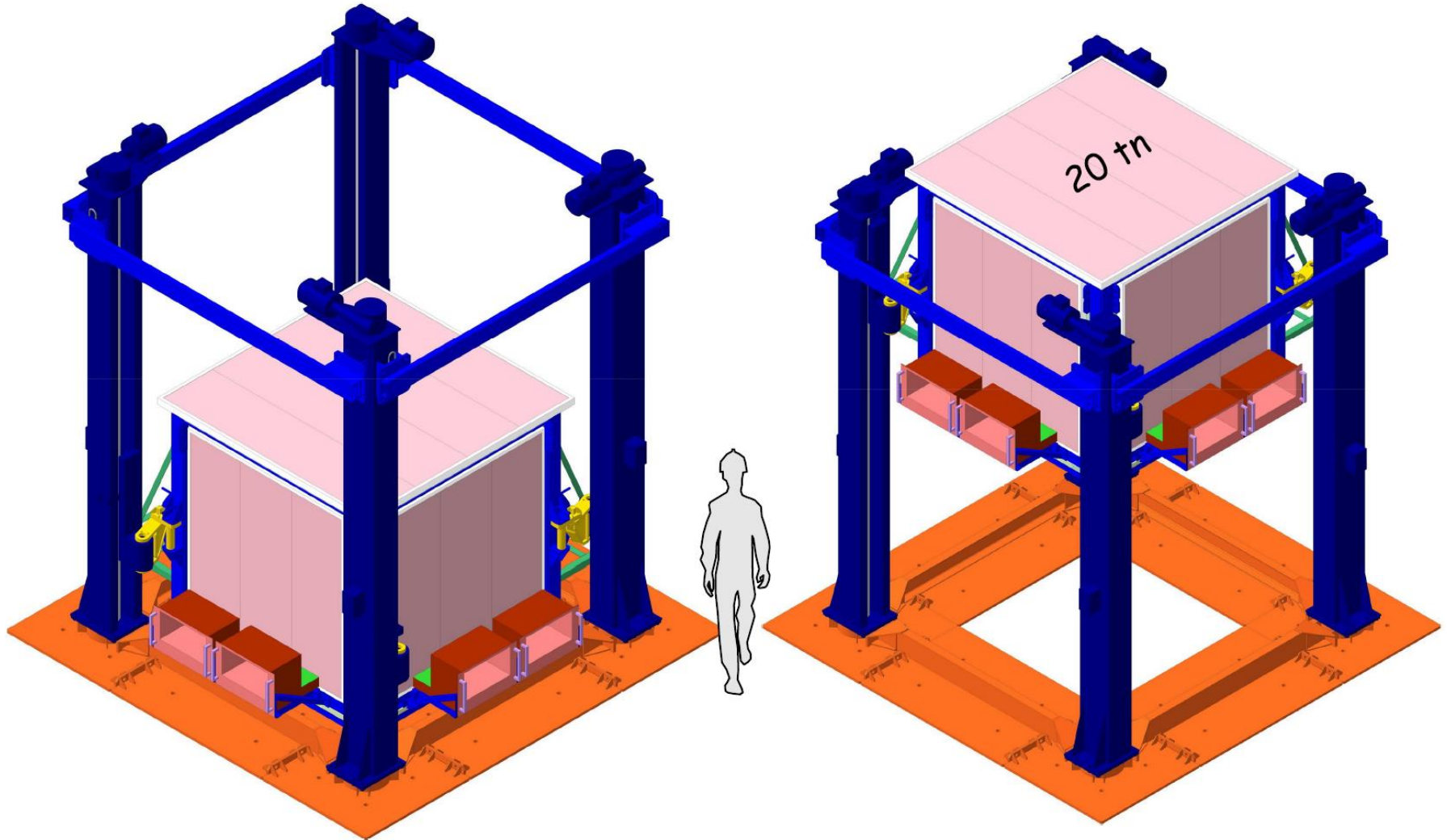
**Dn**  
L=12.7 m  
2.7 days



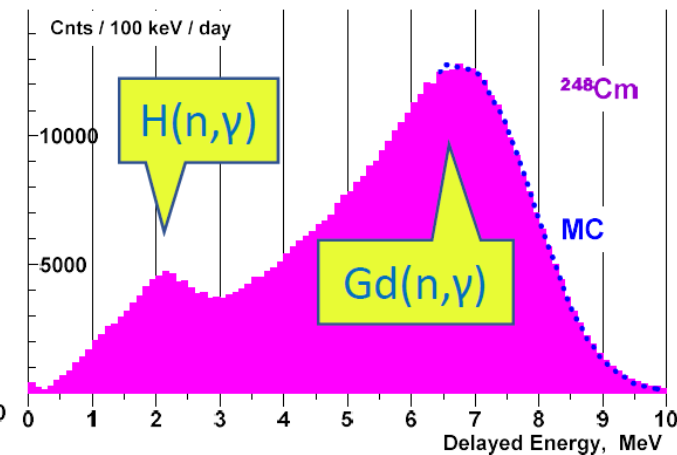
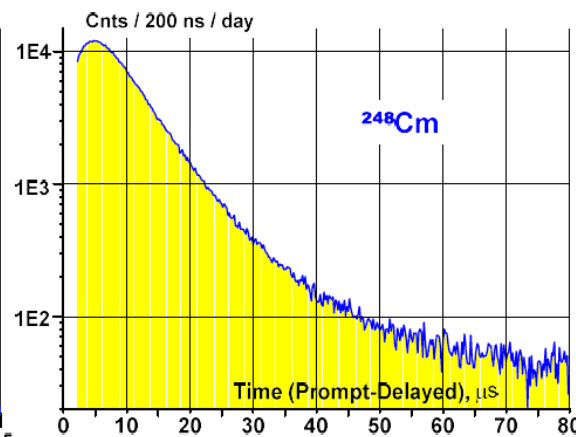
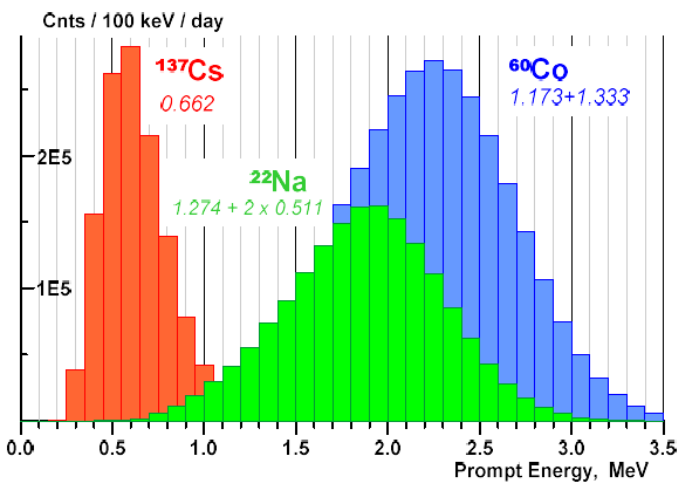
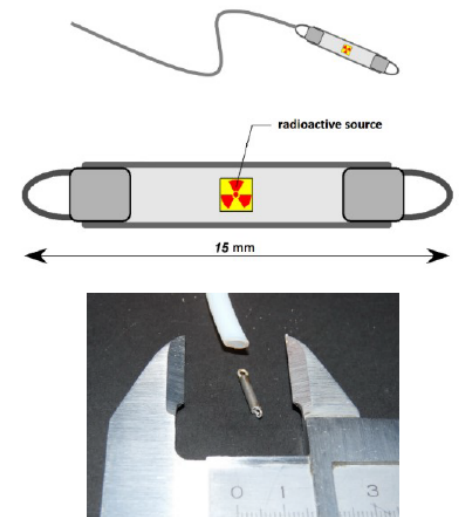
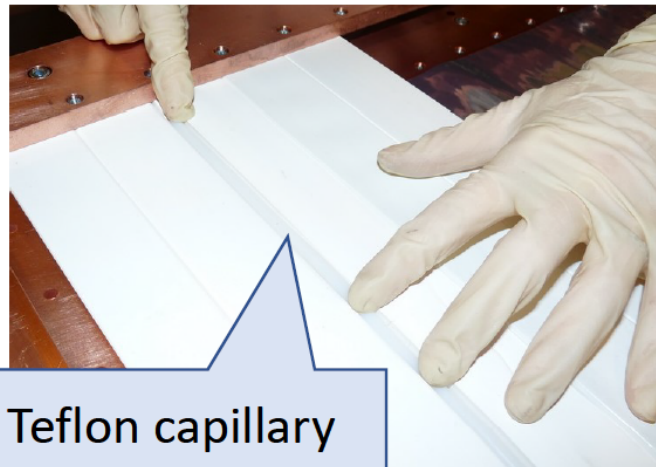
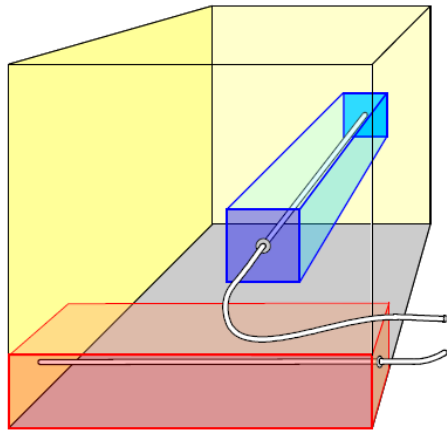
**Md**  
L=11.7 m  
2.3 days



**Up**  
L=10.7 m  
2.0 days



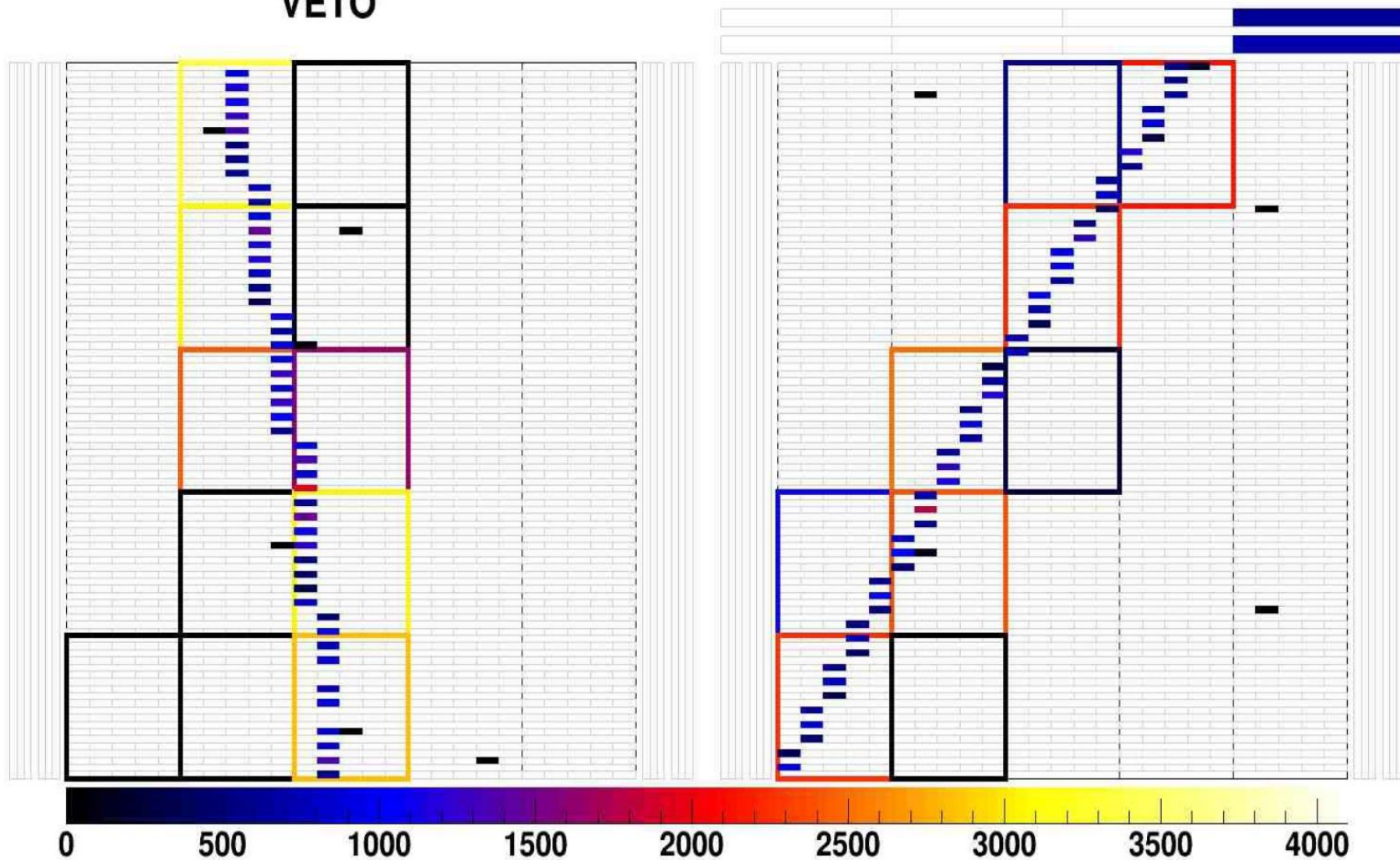
# Calibration with $^{22}\text{Na}$ , $^{60}\text{Co}$ , $^{137}\text{Cs}$ , $^{248}\text{Cm}$ (few Bq)





# CALIBRATION VIA COSMIC MUONS

VETO

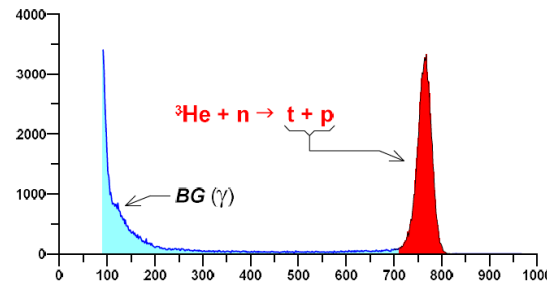
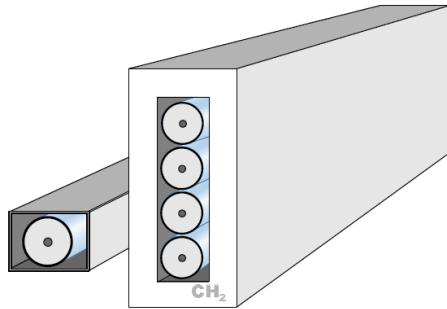


# Background monitoring

- Permanent monitoring of gamma-BG with four NaI (3'x3'):1 inside + 3 outside the DANSS shield

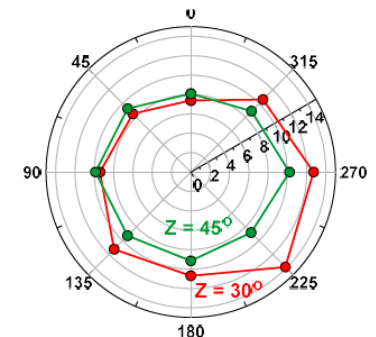
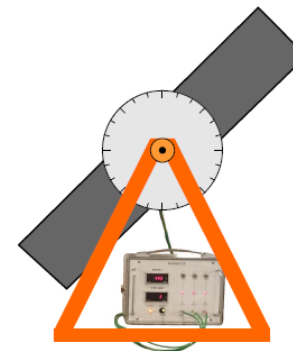
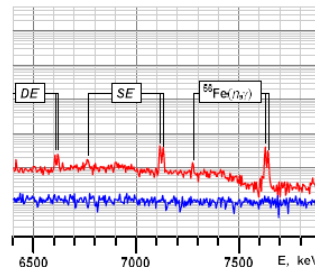
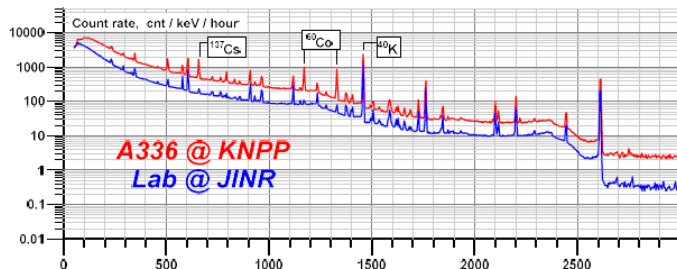
no (ON – OFF) visible difference

- Permanent monitoring of neutron flux with three  $^3\text{He}$  neutron counters: 1 inside + 2 outside the shield



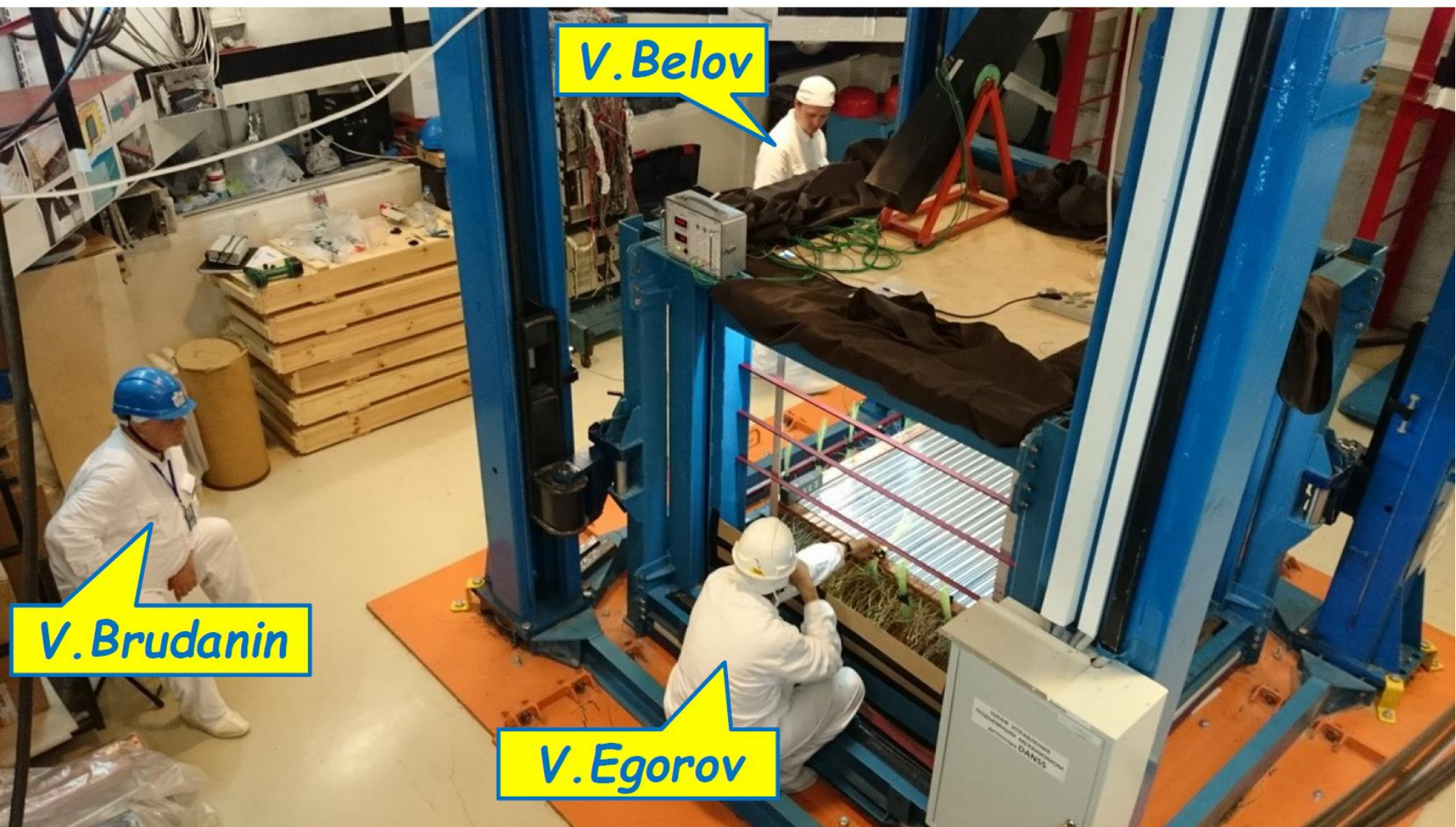
- $\Phi_n = 0.57$  outside (OFF)
- $\Phi_n = 300.4$  outside (ON)
- $\Phi_n = 0.03$  inside (OFF)
- $\Phi_n = 0.04$  inside (ON)
- $\Phi_n = 6.0$  en plein air

- Episodic measurements with HPGe and “MuMeter”





Aug 2015



V. Belov

V. Brudanin

V. Egorov



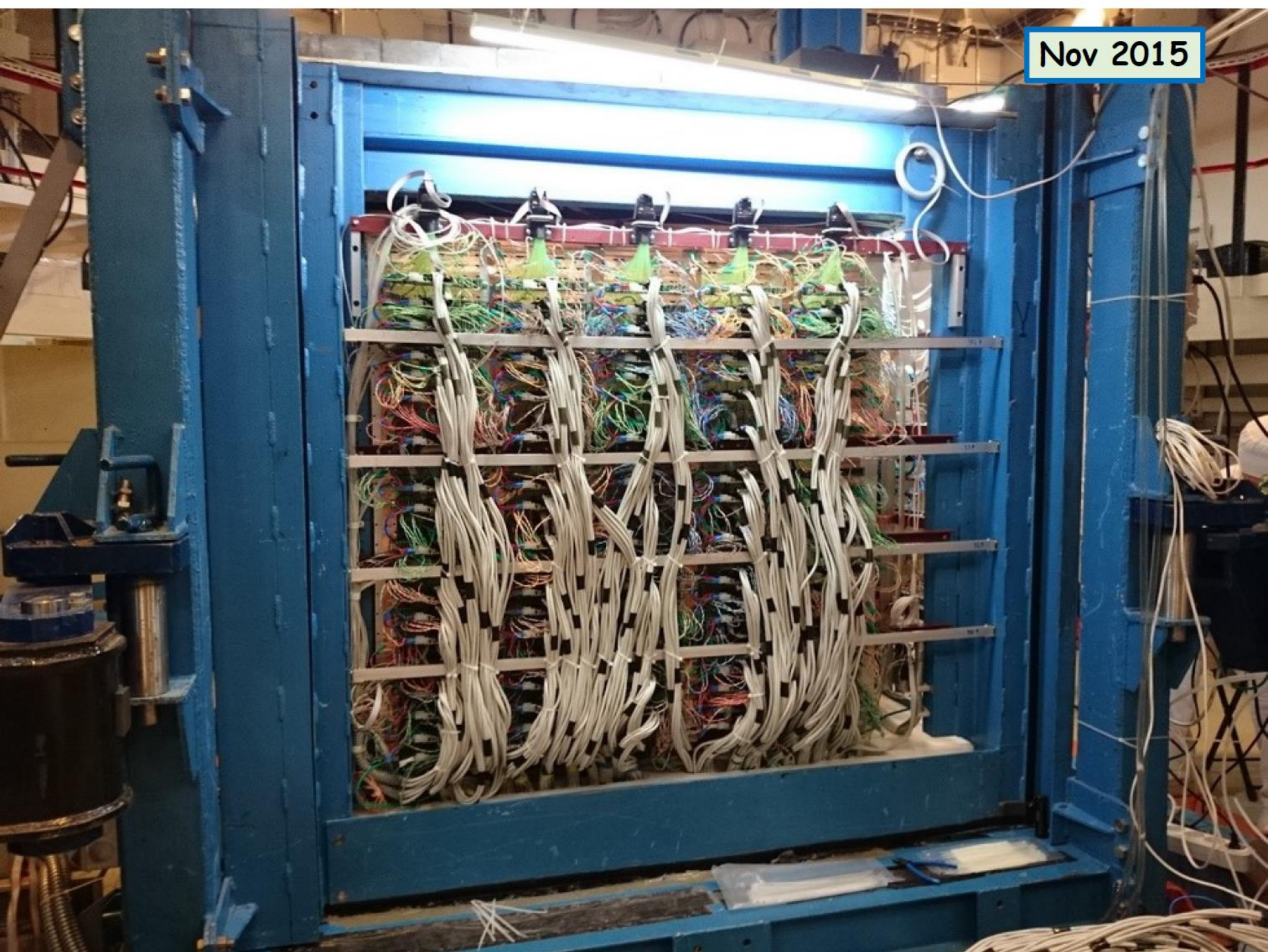
Oct 2015



I. Zhitnikov

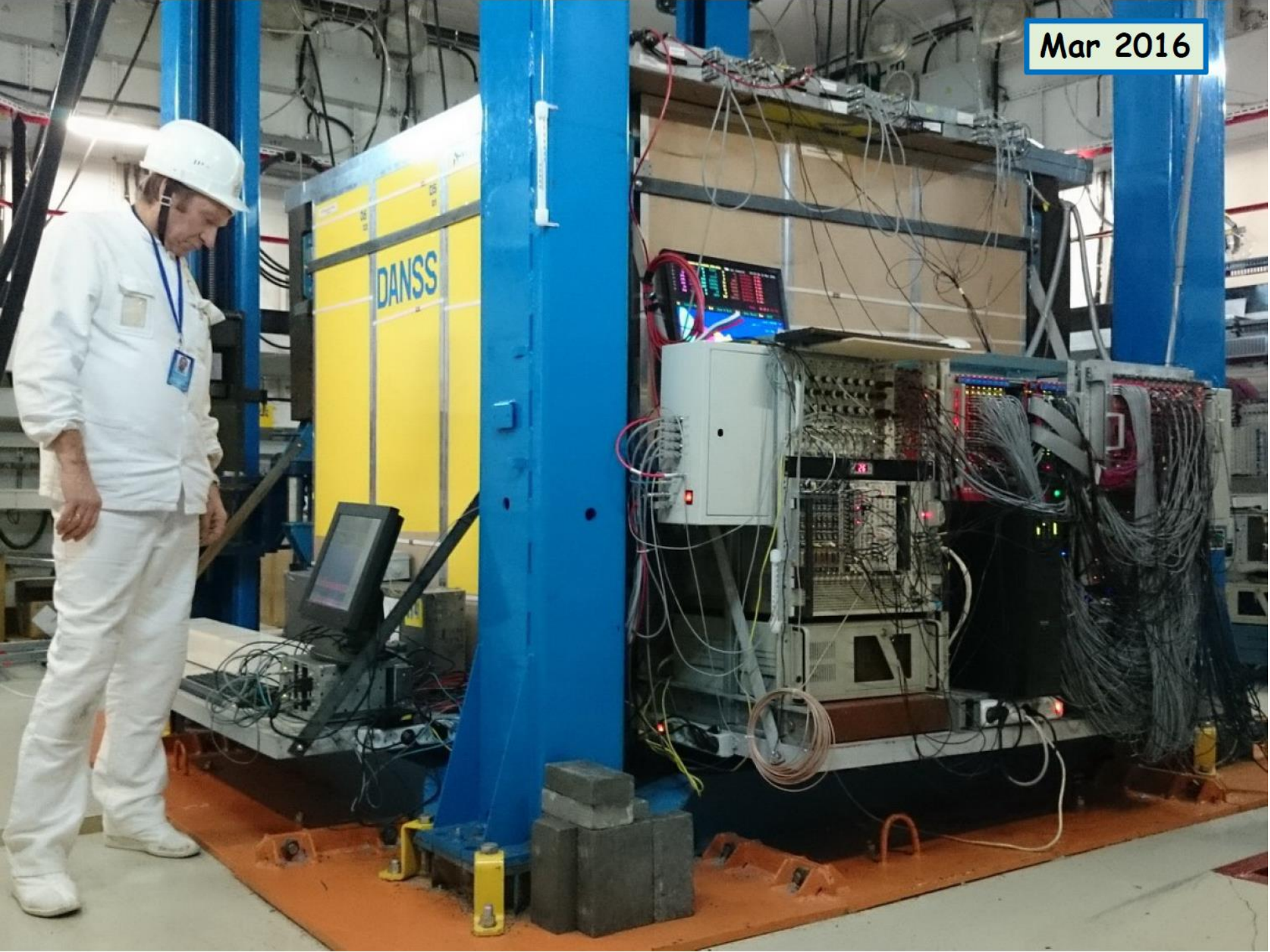


Nov 2015





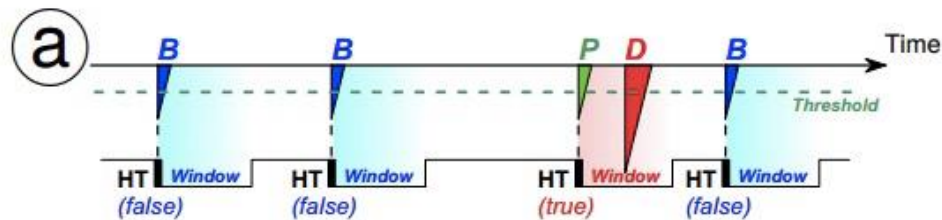
Mar 2016



# IBD CRITERIA

## Three independent DAQ systems & 2 hard triggers:

-Trigger 1: pair of pulses,  $2\mu\text{s} < \Delta T < 80\mu\text{s}$ , at least one  $E_{\text{PMT}} > 0.5\text{ MeV}$  for prompt and delayed pulses both, read 100 QDC channels, 100 waveforms (62.5 MS/s)



-Trigger 2:  $\Sigma E_{\text{PMT}} > 0.7\text{ MeV}$ , read 2590 waveforms (125 MS/s) from 50 PMT, 2500 MPPC and 40  $\mu$ -veto detectors, look for correlated pairs offline

-Trigger veto

# An example of time distributions

Events / 200 ns / day

$$f_1(i, t) = IBD_i(t) = A_i \cdot (\tau_c - \tau_m)^{-1} \cdot (e^{-t/\tau_c} - e^{-t/\tau_m})$$

$$f_2(i, t) = BGR(t) = B \cdot (\tau_c - \tau_m)^{-N} \cdot (e^{-t/\tau_c} - e^{-t/\tau_m})^{N-1}$$

$$f_3(i, t) = RND_i(t) = R_i \cdot \lambda_i / (e^{-\lambda_i t_1} - e^{-\lambda_i t_2}) \cdot e^{-\lambda_i t}$$

50 PMT only

Up, Md, Dn

$$\tau_m = 4.01 \pm 0.07$$

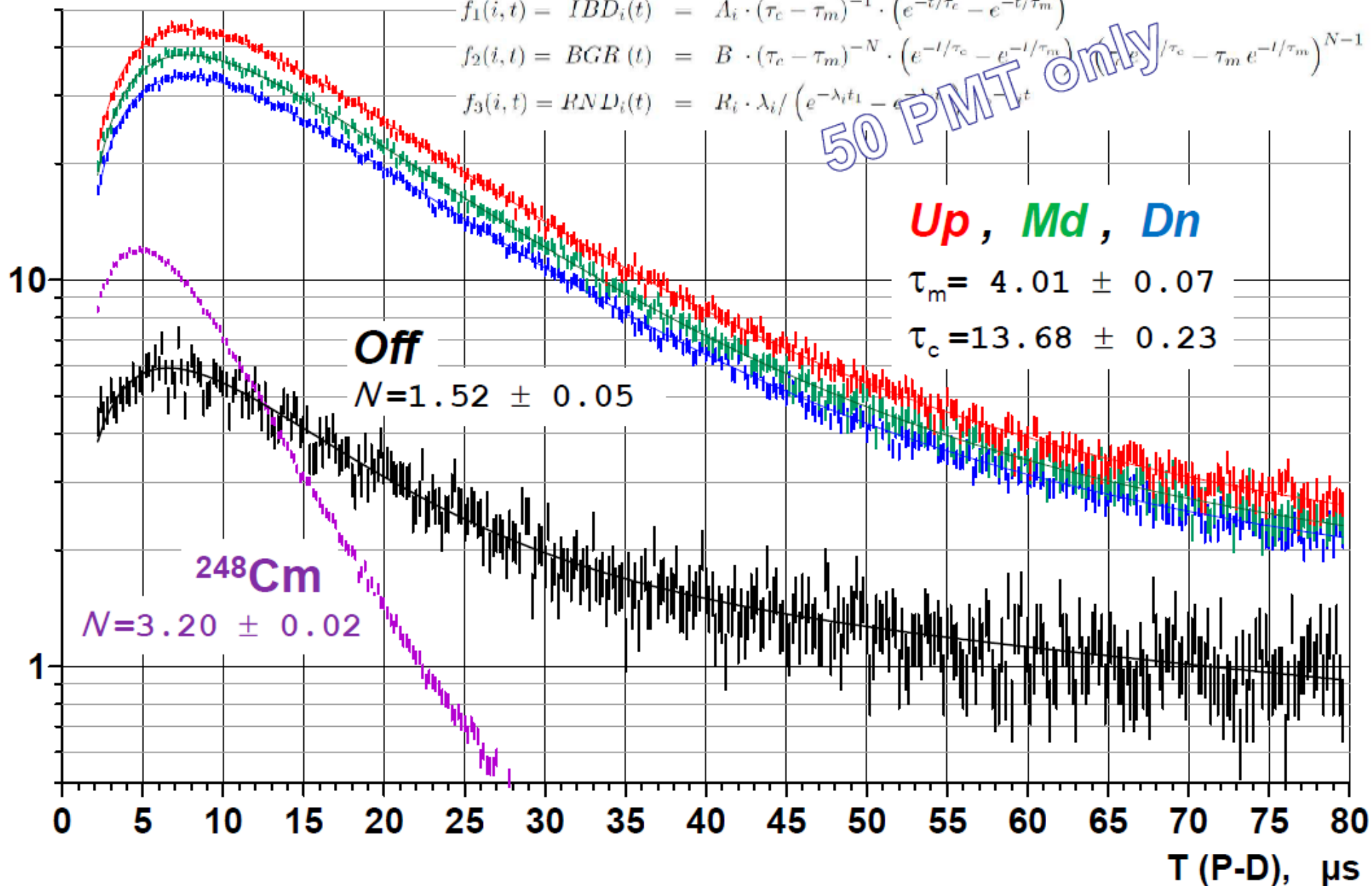
$$\tau_c = 13.68 \pm 0.23$$

Off

$$N = 1.52 \pm 0.05$$

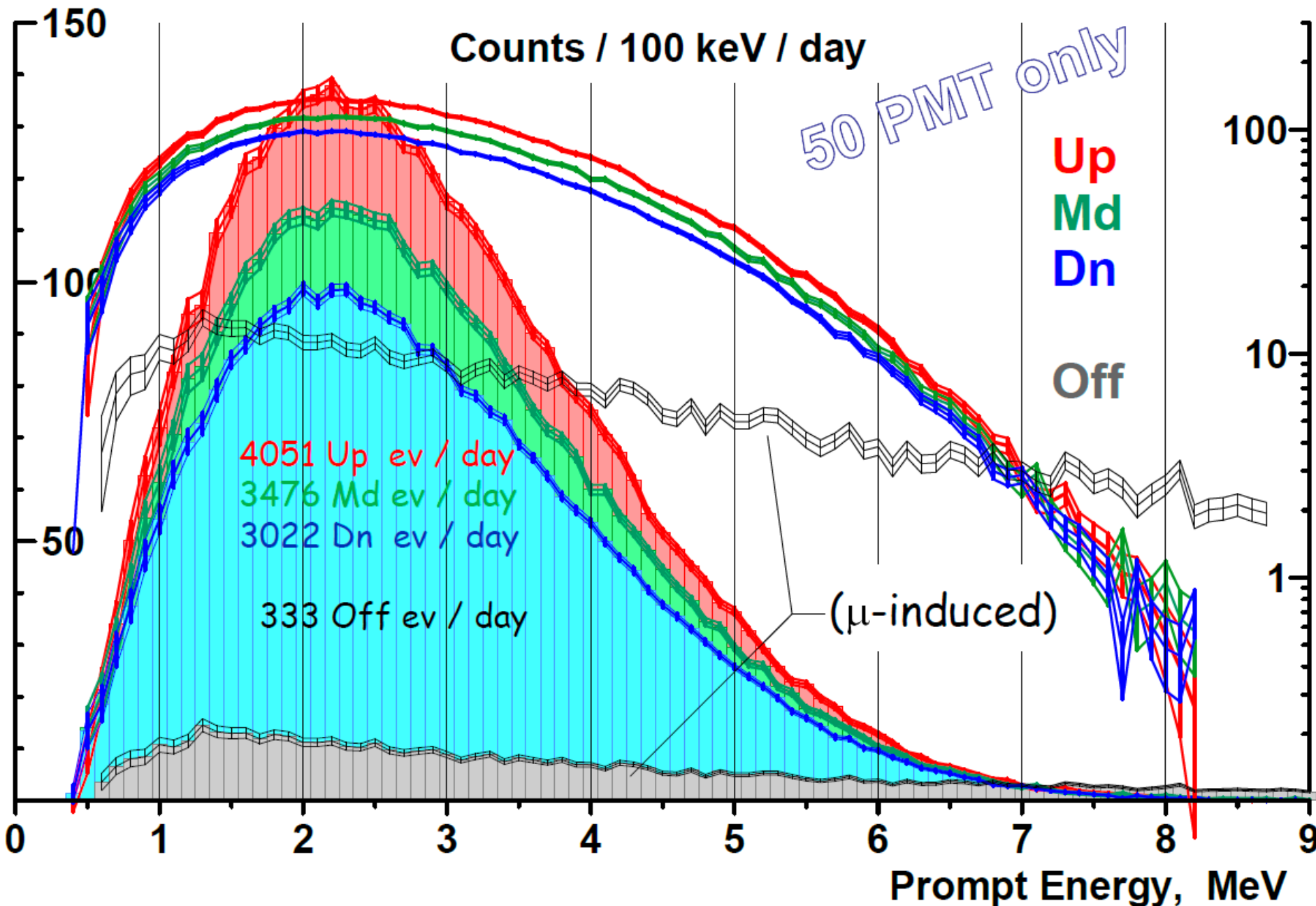
<sup>248</sup>Cm

$$N = 3.20 \pm 0.02$$

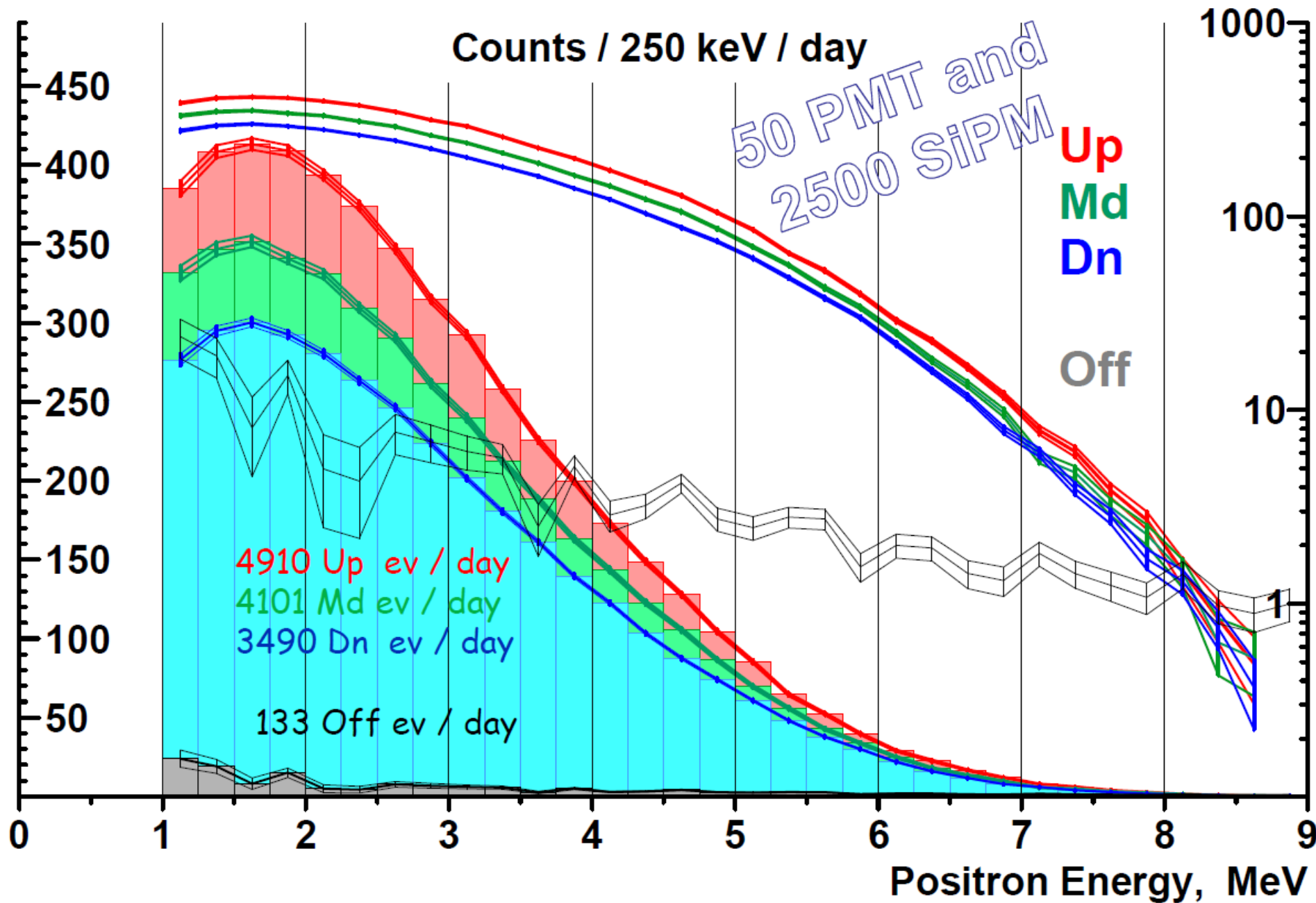




# An example of energy spectra (partial segmentation)

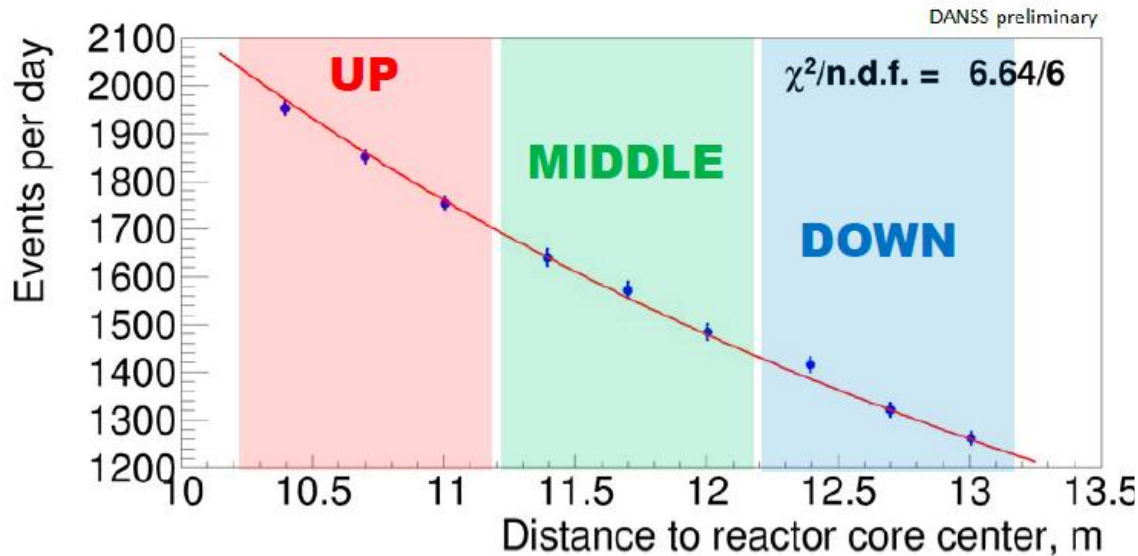


# An example of energy spectra (full segmentation)





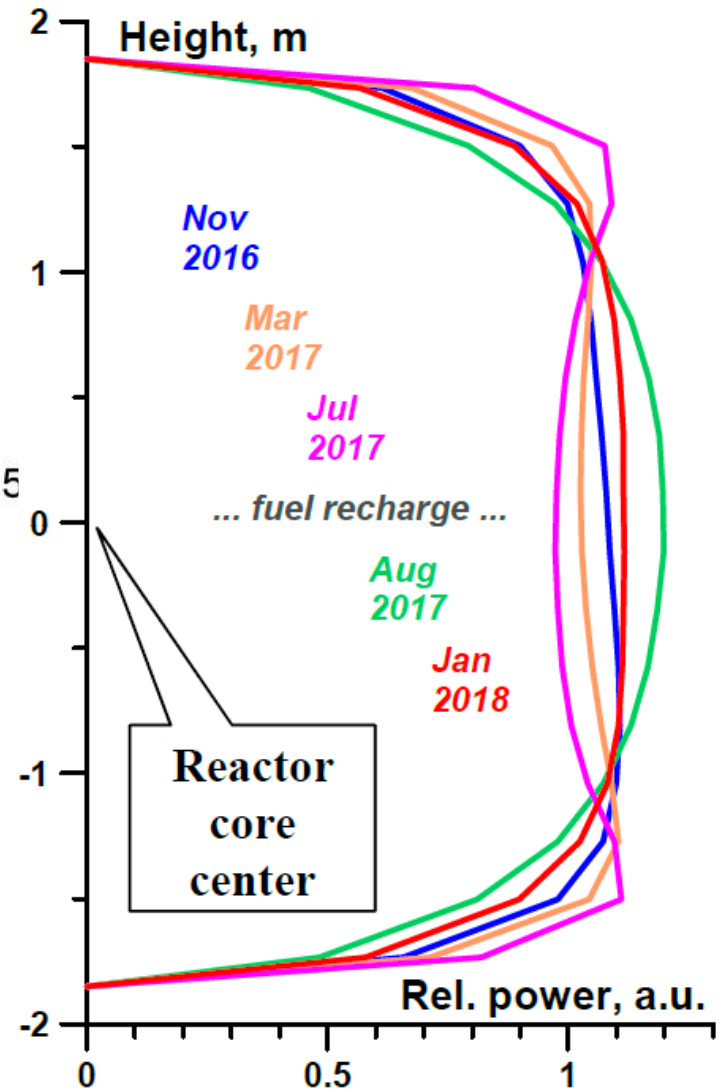
# IBD total rate vs effective distance



IBD intensity follows reasonably the  $1 / L^2$  dependence.

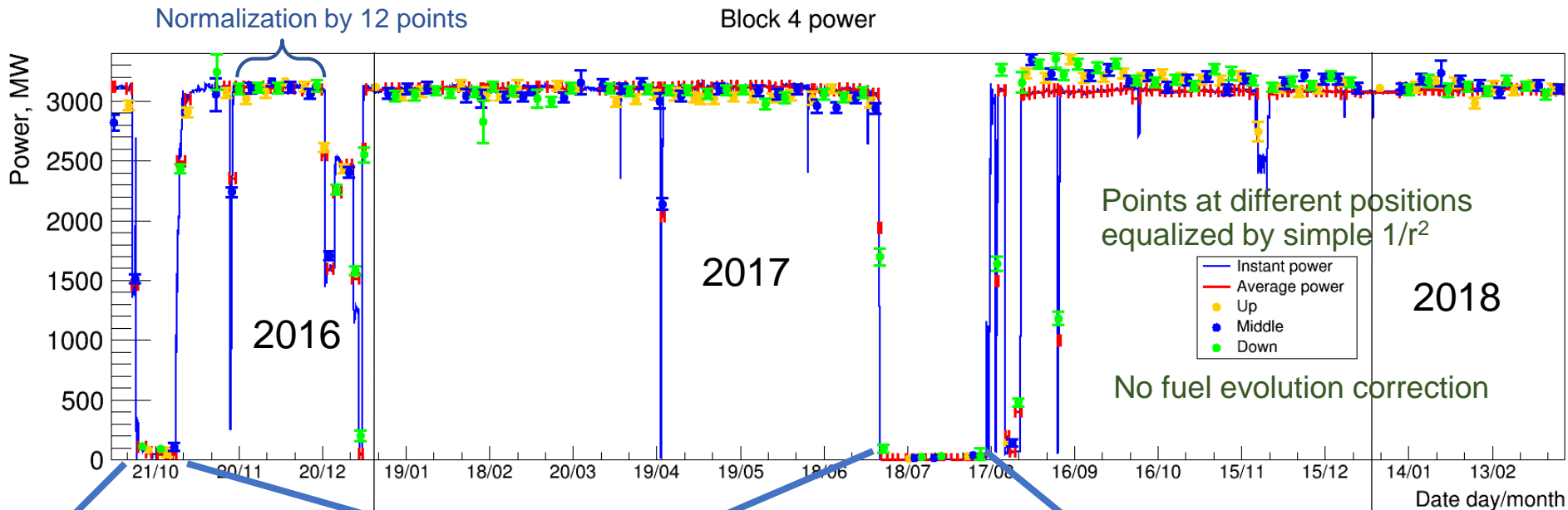
Effective distance  $L$  takes into account real **spatial distribution of the detection efficiency** and the reactor **core burning profile** (monitored permanently by the KNPP staff) .

The time variation of reactor core burning profile is taken into account with a precision of 30 min and  $\sim 10$  cm.

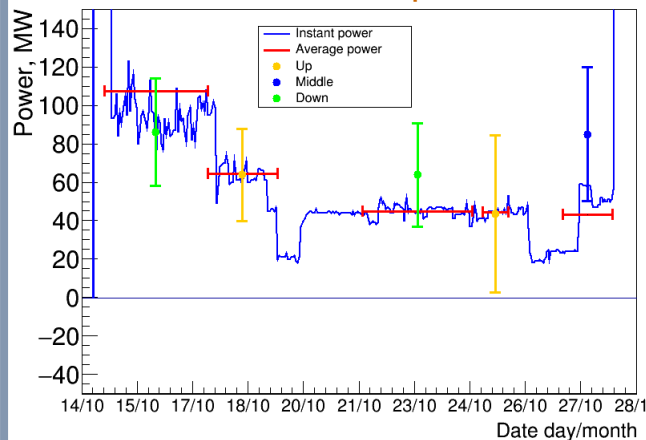


Time evolution of the core burning profile

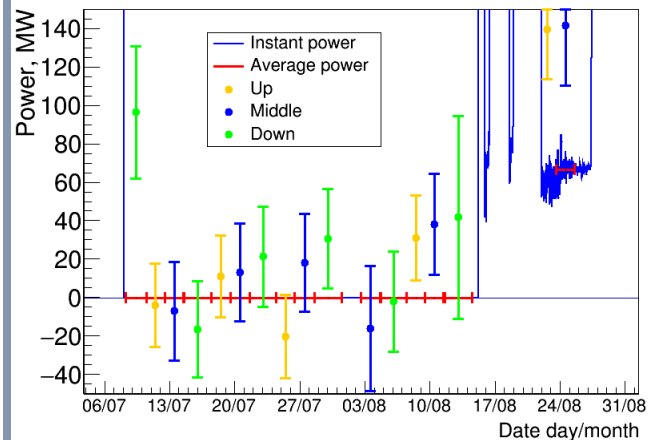
# Reactor power seen by neutrino flux



Reactor at low power



Reactor off



## Data accumulation:

**April-June 2016** – start of data taking

**July-September 2016** – shutdown for cooling system repair

**October 2016 – March 2018** – the first run  $\sim 1.63 \cdot 10^6$  IBD events

**April 2018** – shutdown to improve grounding and recover  $\sim 50$  SiPM channels. Trigger threshold was lowered to 0.5 MeV.

**May 2018** – the second run started

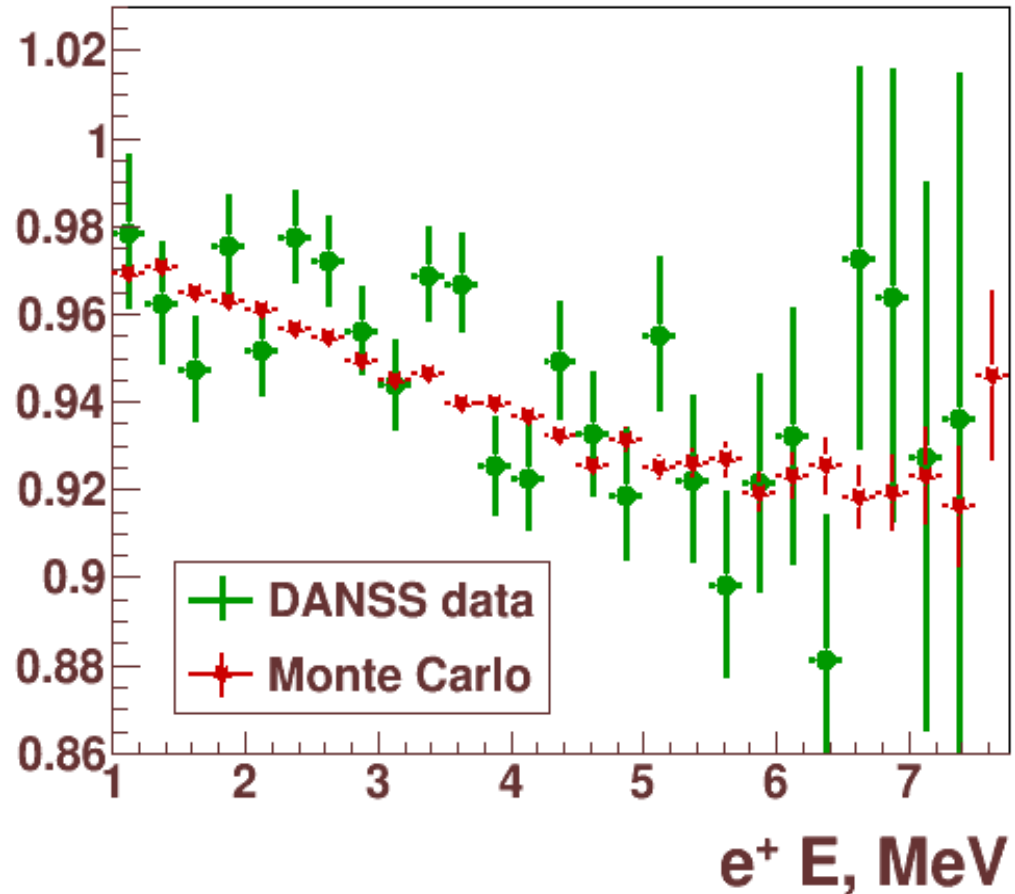
# Fuel evolution

|                   | Begin 4 | End 4 | Begin 5 |
|-------------------|---------|-------|---------|
| $^{235}\text{U}$  | 63.7%   | 44.7% | 66.1%   |
| $^{238}\text{U}$  | 6.8%    | 6.5%  | 6.7%    |
| $^{239}\text{Pu}$ | 26.6%   | 38.9% | 24.9%   |
| $^{241}\text{Pu}$ | 2.8%    | 8.5%  | 2.3%    |

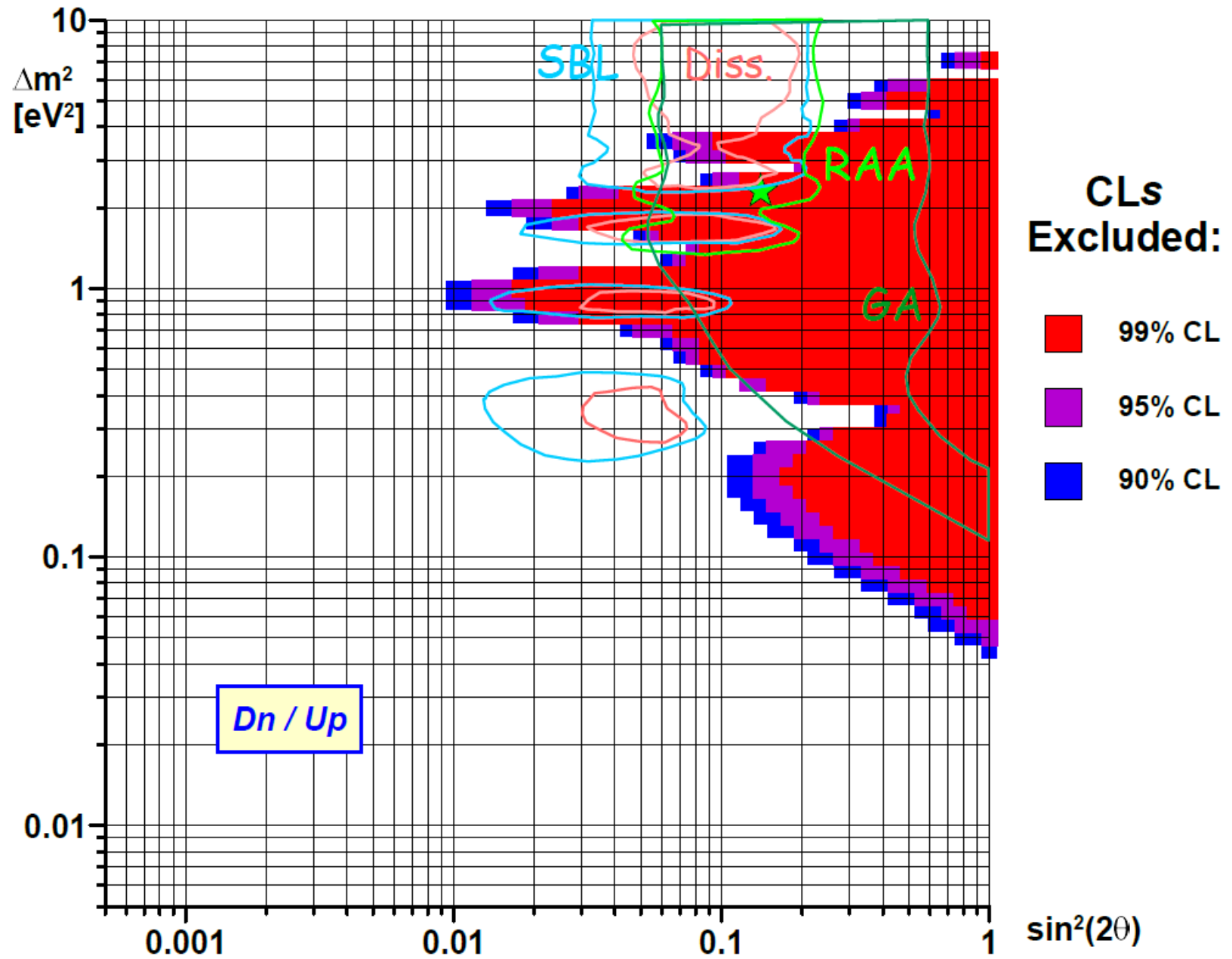
Spectra ratio: 3 months at the very end of campaign 4 to 3 months a month after campaign 5 start.

The first month at the start of campaign skipped because of samarium poisoning of the reactor.

No contradiction to Monte Carlo simulations using Huber and Mueller spectra seen.

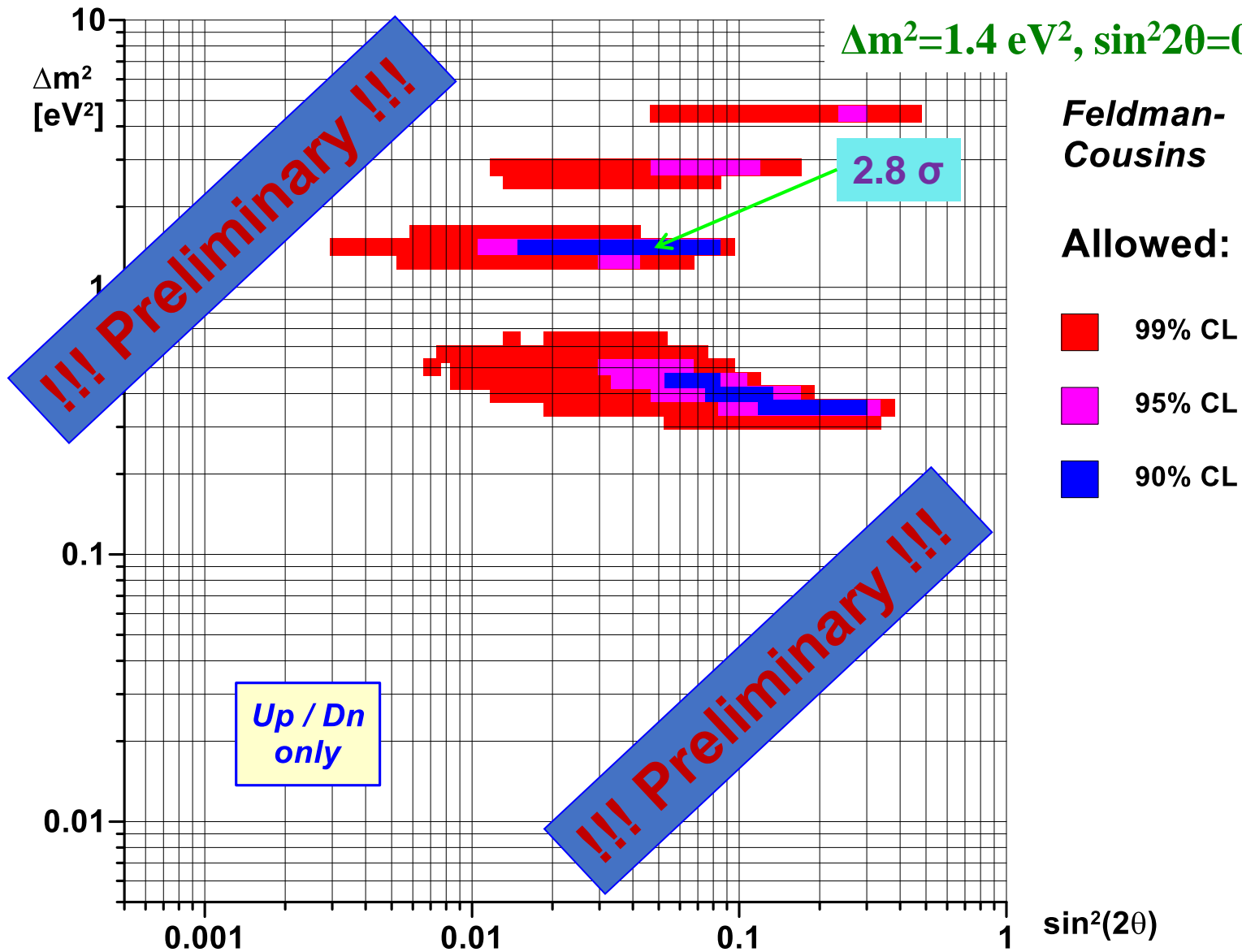


# Exclusion region



# Feldman-Cousins analysis of the best point

$\Delta m^2 = 1.4 \text{ eV}^2, \sin^2 2\theta = 0.05$





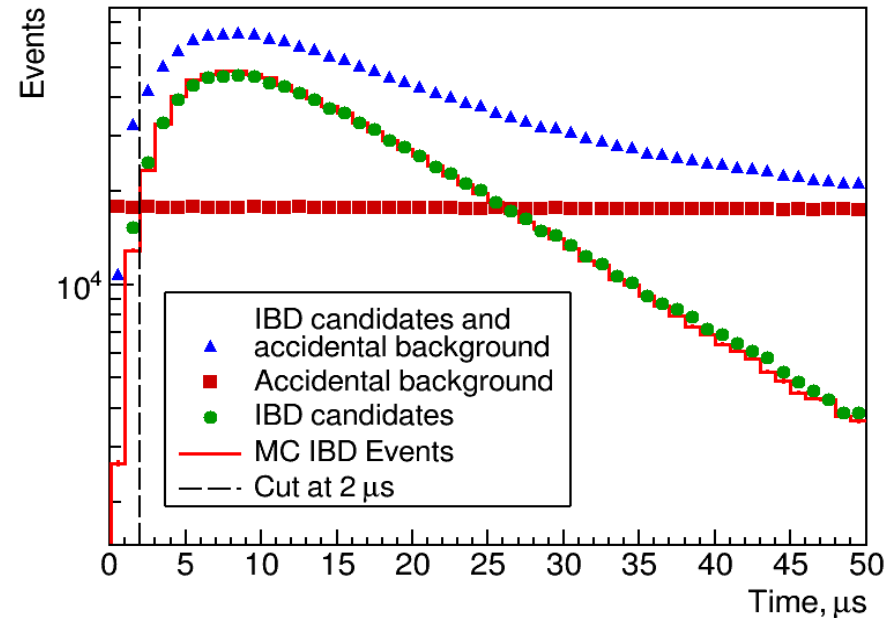
# Summary

- DANSS has been taking data since Apr 2016 (data available for analysis – since Oct 2016).
- 4910 IBD events/day are detected in the closest position
- Background: 133  $\mu$ -induced events/day (2.7% for Up pos.)
- Spectrum dependence on the fuel composition within the campaign is clearly visible and agrees with HM-prediction
- A large fraction of allowed sterile oscillation parameters region is excluded in a model-independent way. The RAA point ( $\Delta m^2=2.3 \text{ eV}^2$ ,  $\sin^2(2\theta)=0.14$ ) is excluded at  $5\sigma$  level.
- The best point at ( $\Delta m^2=1.4 \text{ eV}^2$ ,  $\sin^2(2\theta)=0.05$ ) has  $2.8\sigma$  significance.
- DANSS data taking and analyses: on-going

Spare slides

# Trigger and events

- **Trigger = digital sum of PMT > 0.7 MeV or VETO**
  - Total trigger rate  $\approx 1$  kHz
  - Veto rate  $\approx 400$  Hz
  - True muon rate  $\approx 180$  Hz
  - Positron candidate rate  $\approx 170$  Hz
  - Neutron candidate rate  $\approx 30$  Hz
  - IBD rate  $\sim 0.1$  Hz
- IBD event = two time separated triggers:
  - Positron track and annihilation
  - Neutron capture by gadolinium
- SiPM noise cut:
  - Time window  $\pm 15$  ns
  - Single pixel hits require PMT confirmation



## Building Pairs

Positron candidate: > 1 MeV in continuous ionization cluster (PMT+SiPM)

Neutron candidate: > 3.5 MeV total energy (PMT+SiPM), SiPM multiplicity >3

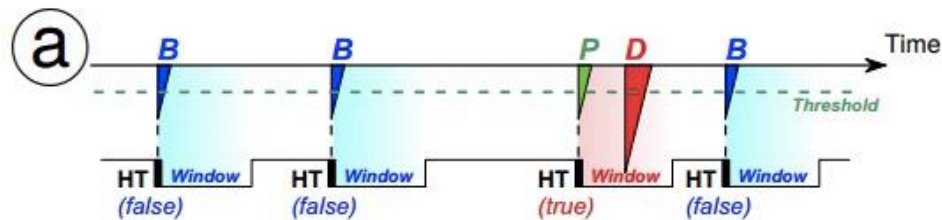
Search positron 50  $\mu\text{s}$  backwards from neutron

Significant background by uncorrelated triggers. Subtract accidental background events: search for a positron candidate where it can not be present – 50  $\mu\text{s}$  intervals 5, 10, 15 ms etc. away from neutron candidate. Use 16 non-overlapping intervals to reduce statistical error. All physics distributions = events - accidental events/16

# IBD CRITERIA

## Three independent DAQ systems & 2 hard triggers:

-Trigger 1: pair of pulses,  $2\mu\text{s} < \Delta T < 80\mu\text{s}$ , at least one  $E_{\text{PMT}} > 0.5\text{ MeV}$  for prompt and delayed pulses both, read 100 QDC channels, 100 waveforms (62.5 MS/s)



-Trigger 2:  $\Sigma E_{\text{PMT}} > 0.7\text{ MeV}$ , read 2590 waveforms (125 MS/s) from 50 PMT, 2500 MPPC and 40  $\mu$ -veto detectors, look for correlated pairs offline

-Trigger veto

# Compensation of the fuel evolution

