Status of Double Chooz and first near detector data

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Measurement of θ_{13} with reactor neutrinos



$$P_{\bar{\nu}_e \to \bar{\nu}_e} \ = \ 1 \ - \ \sin^2(2\theta_{13}) \ \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m_{31}^2 L}{4 \ E}\right) \ + \ {\cal O}(10^{-3}) \ \ \ {\rm for} \ L/E \lesssim 1$$

- \blacksquare survival probability depends of L/E $_{\nu}$ \rightarrow measurement based on rate and shape deformation
- precise measurement of θ_{13} by 2 identical detectors (cancel flux & efficiency uncertainties)
 - far detector ightarrow disappearance of $ar{
 u}_e$ around first minimum
 - near detector \rightarrow unoscillated neutrino flux

Double Chooz experimental layout



INVERSE BETA DECAY on proton (threshold > 1.8 MeV)

$$\bar{\nu}_e + p^+ \longrightarrow e^+ + n$$

prompt signal: scintillation + e^+ annihilation Eprompt $\approx E(ve) - 0.8 \text{ MeV}$



Neutrino target: liquid scintillator PXE + Gd

Gamma catcher: liquid scintillator PXE (no Gd)

Buffer volume: transparent mineral oil with 390 x 10" PMTs assembly

Inner Veto: liquid scintillator (LAB) with 78 x PMTs 8"

Outer Veto: plastic scintillator strips 2014 RESULTS WITH THE FAR DETECTOR ("DC-III" n-Gd)

DC-III new event selection

	DC-II (2012)	DC-III (2014)
Prompt Energy	0.7 – 12.2 MeV	0.5 – 20 MeV
Delayed Energy	6 – 12 MeV	4 – 10 MeV
Δt	2 – 100 μs	0.5 – 150 μs
ΔR	n/a	< 1 m
isolation window	[-100, +400] µs	[-200, +600] µs

- **muon veto:** $\Delta t_{last-\mu} > 1 \text{ ms}$
- OV veto: no OV hit coincident with prompt
- 9 Li veto: likelihood method trained with 12 B 9 Li rejection > 50% with dead time < 0.5%
- "FV" veto: point-like characterisation of energy deposit (reject stopping muons)
- IV veto: reject fast-neutrons and accidentals
- light noise: improved criteria on charge isotropy and simultaneity of PMT signals

opened selection cut (more signal) + new vetos (less background)



DC-III neutrino backgrounds





Cosmogenetic background β -n emitter (mainly ⁹Li) $\blacksquare 0.97 \stackrel{+0.41}{-0.16}$ /day DC-II: 1.25 \pm 0.54 /day





Correlated background fast neutrons, stopping- μ \bullet 0.60 \pm 0.05 /day DC-II: 0.67 \pm 0.20 /day





Accidental background natural radioactivity ■ 0.070 ± 0.005 /day DC-II: 0.261 ± 0.002 /day

less background + more precise measurement of rate and shape

DC-III neutrino candidates



New Gd data set

- data from April 2011 to January 2013
- live time: 467.9 days (previously: 227.9 days)
 - \rightarrow including 7.5 days of two reactors OFF data
- 17'358 neutrinos candidates (previously: 8'249 candidates)

statistics of neutrino candidates is doubled

2014 Rate + Shape results (Gd)



 $\sin^2(2\theta_{13}) = 0.090 \stackrel{+0.035}{_{-0.028}}$

previous results: 0.109 \pm 0.039

- excellent spectral distortion in 0.5 4 MeV (region constraining θ_{13} fit)
- origin of E/L structure > 4 MeV under investigation integrated effect negligible on θ_{13}

2014 Two reactors OFF results



- only experiment with 7.5 days of data with all reactors OFF → unique opportunity to measure background
- observed events rate: 0.97 \pm 0.37 /day vs expected: 1.78 $^{+0.43}_{-0.19}$ /day
- good agreement in 4 8 MeV region
- small deficit of data outside → disfavor missing/unknown background

2014 Reactor Rate Modulation analysis



exploit the 100 % variation in reactor power unique with Double Chooz

independent measurement of θ_{13} (slope) and background (intercept):

 $\sin^2(2\theta_{13}) = 0.090 \stackrel{+0.034}{_{-0.035}}$ background rate = 1.55 $\stackrel{+0.18}{_{-0.16}}$ /day

- consistent with rate+shape fit and OFF-OFF data
- most precise "rate-only" measurement

More 2014 results ...

- Precision Muon Reconstruction in Double Chooz Nucl. Inst. Meth. A 764 (2014) 330 arXiv:1405.6227
- Improved measurements of the neutrino mixing angle θ_{13} ... JHEP 10 (2014) 086 <u>arXiv:1406.7763</u>
- Ortho-positronium observation in the Double Chooz Experiment JHEP 10 (2014) 032 arXiv:1407.6913 → Timothée's talk this afternoon
- finalising an improved n-H analysis using DC-III data set

STATUS OF THE NEAR DETECTOR FIRST COMMISSIONING DATA

Near Laboratory



- larger laboratory divided into 3 clean rooms to parrallelise integration tasks for ≈ 1 year construction
- larger pit to afford a 1 m thickness water shielding around the detector
- digging of tunnel + underground laboratory started in 2011
- Iaboratory fully delivered on May 2013 \rightarrow beginning of the detector integration

Near detector integration (1/3)



Inner-Veto vessel \rightarrow Inner-Veto PMTs \rightarrow Inner-Detector vessel

Near detector integration (2/3)



Inner-Detector PMTs \rightarrow acrylics vessels \rightarrow chimney connections

Near detector integration (3/3)



detector closed \rightarrow filling \rightarrow top shielding \rightarrow DAQ/electronics

Near detector commissioning status



- detector is alive (ON) and stable for few weeks now
- start training shifters handling 2 detectors with new GUIs
- working on data reduction scheme by DAQ: replace PMTs waveforms by reduced data (PMT charge, tstart, ...) for muon events tagged by trigger (> 200 Hz)
- preparation of an automated data reconstruction at CC/IN2P3

Observation of first "near" neutrinos



first neutrinos candidates were seen!

basic selection based on DC-III cut: muon veto, Δt prompt-delay, isolation window

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basic selection based on DC-III cut: muon veto, Δt prompt-delay, isolation window

clear and clean IBD signal (no calibration + no advanced reconstruction!)

Future prospect with near+far detector



- remarkable improvement with the new Gd analysis
- first data near the detector will improve sharply the precision (projection based on DC-III background model → improvement expected and in preparation)
- expect to challenge a final sensitivity of ≈ 0.01 on sin²(2 θ_{13})

Talk summary

2014 results with far detector only:

- more statistics, better selection and background rejection
- $-\sin^2 2\theta_{13} = 0.090 + 0.035_{-0.028}$ fully consistent with previous publications
- new improved H analysis to follow

near detector status:

- detector is completed, filled and alive
- excellent performance at early commissioning stage

coming phase with 2 detectors:

- quick cancellation of systematics of flux and detection efficiency
- target a final precision of ≈ 10 % on sin²(2 θ_{13})
- investigate further the E/L structure above 4 MeV
- more physics: reactor anomaly, sterile neutrino, reactor monitor, ...

DOUBLE CHOOZ HAS TWO DETECTORS NOW STAY TUNE FOR UPCOMING 2015 RESULTS!

BACKUP

E/L structure investigation: robustness of rate+shape fit



- test rate+shape fit with an additional/hypothetical background: n-C-capture-like peak (≈ 5 MeV) with several normalisations and shapes
- largest deviation observed: 0.3 σ on sin²(2 θ_{13}), 0.1 σ on ⁹Li rate, < 0.1 σ on others

 \rightarrow negligible impact on θ_{13}

E/L structure investigation: possible culprits



- detection systematics: no impact on shape
- **energy reconstruction:** C-n peak in GC with Δ (data,MC) < 0.5 % \rightarrow disfavored
- **background:** constrained \rightarrow possible but not only the sole cause
- reactor flux: possible



- 2 reactors ON data 1 reactor ON data = pure 1-ON data (background free) → deviation consistent with observation on rate+shape fit result
- investigation of the region 4 6 MeV (excess of neutrino candidates): → rate is correlated with flux of reactor neutrinos (empirical data-driven observation)

E/L structure vs previous DC results



- same pattern observed in DC-II results with different selection (Gd, H) and detector volume (H)
- better resolved with DC-III (more statistics, better energy scale and less background)

E/L structure vs other experiments



same pattern is confirmed by other reactor experiments

E/L distortion @Neutrino 2014

