Chasing the light sterile neutrino with the STEREO experiment

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on behalf of the  $\ensuremath{\operatorname{STEREO}}$  collaboration



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# Motivation

The Reactor Antineutrino Anomaly (RAA)

Phys.Rev.D83:073006 (2011)





# Experimental site

ILL research facility, Grenoble, France



- $\begin{array}{l} \text{Research reactor core} \sim 58\,\text{MW}_{th} \\ \rightarrow 10^{19}~\bar{\nu}_e~s^{-1} \end{array}$
- ✓ Compact core (40cm Ø)
- ✓ Highly  $^{235}$ U enriched
- $\checkmark$  Short baseline measurement:  $8.9m < L_{core} < 11.1m$



Water channel 15 mwe overburden



- Surface-level experiment
- γ and neutron background from neighboring experiments

# The $\ensuremath{\operatorname{STEREO}}$ experiment

Designed to probe the Reactor Antineutrino Anomaly region





- $\checkmark~$  Segmented target filled with Gd-doped liquid scintillator
- ✓ Gamma-catcher as active shielding
- $\checkmark~$  Oscillation hypothesis test: measuring relative distortions of the  $\bar{\nu}_e$  energy spectrum

# The $\ensuremath{\operatorname{STEREO}}$ experiment

Designed to probe the Reactor Antineutrino Anomaly region



► Designed to probe the RAA region → approach independent from predicted energy spectrum



► Measurement of a pure <sup>235</sup>U v<sub>e</sub> energy spectrum → complementary information to commercial reactor v<sub>e</sub> measurements:

Origin of the 5 MeV bump ?

Bias in the normalisation of one isotope ?



# Data taking STEREO is running since nov. 2016





Phase-I:

- Loss of optical coupling between PMTs and target for one target and on GC cell
- Evolving light cross-talks between cells

ightarrow repaired during summer 2017

Phase-II:

Stable conditions

Physics runs:  $\sim 95\%$  of data taking time

## Detector response Calibration

## JINST, Vol. 13, 2018 (arXiv:1804.09052)



- Monitoring of liquids/electronics: Automatic daily LED measurement: PMT gain, liquid stability, electronics linearity
- Monitoring of the energy response: On a weekly basis: internal and external calibrations using radioactive sources
- Monitoring of the neutron capture: Using dedicated AmBe source

 $\rightarrow$  Tuning of the MC simulation of the detector: optical surfaces, liquid properties...



(b) Quenching of the liquids



Detector response

# Detector response

Energy reconstruction

### JINST, Vol. 13, 2018 (arXiv:1804.09052)



**Energy reconstruction** takes into account evolving

- Light collection (Calibration coefficients  $C_i$  [pe/MeV])
- Light cross-talks between cells (*L<sub>ij</sub>* coefficients)

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_{0}^{\text{rec}} \\ E_{1}^{\text{rec}} \\ \vdots \\ E_{9}^{\text{rec}} \end{pmatrix} = M^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{0} \\ Q_{1} \\ \vdots \\ Q_{9} \end{pmatrix} \text{ with } M_{ij} = C_{i} L_{ij}$$







(b) Cell to cell deviations

 $\bar{\nu}_{e}$  signal selection

# $\bar{\nu}_e$ signal selection





Prompt contained in one cell

# Correlated background

Pulse Shape Discrimination



### Pulse Shape Discrimination for prompt signal





### Neutron induced reactions:

- Fast neutrons Prompt: n<sub>fast</sub> recoil
- Multiple neutron captures
  Prompt: 2.2 MeV γ or a 8 MeV γ
  cascade from n-cap
- <sup>12</sup>C(n,n'γ)<sup>12</sup>C reactions
  Prompt: mixing between 4.4 MeV γ and n<sub>fast</sub> recoil

(Delayed are Gd capture)

### Stopping muons:

Prompt:  $\mu$  stop Delayed: Michel e<sup>+/-</sup> Asymmetry based rejection



Reactor-OFF prompt energy spectrum in the region of interest

Results



#### $\bar{\nu}_e$ signal selection

Results

# $\bar{\nu}_e \text{ signal selection}$ Extraction of the $\bar{\nu}_e$ rates from PSD distributions



### Multi-Gaussian background model for each cell/energy/time bin PSD:



### Self-consistent method to estimate background under $\bar{\nu}_e$ component:

- Adapt to PSD variations (temperature sensitivity)
- Local rescaling to global norm (pressure sensitivity)

# $\bar{\nu}_{e}$ signal selection Extraction of the $\bar{\nu}_{e}$ rates from PSD distributions



Phase-II: 84 days (effective time) with stable conditions  $\rightarrow$  Updated background model with increased statistics



Second component for p-recoils, anchored **relatively** to the first one Possible physical origin: multiple proton recoils (under study)



Relative comparison of energy distributions

### Oscillation test using ratio of energy distributions - cell 1 taken as reference

- Reduced systematics
- Insensitive to absolute flux normalization
- Insensitive to spectrum shape

 $R_{i,j}^{\text{Data}} = \frac{\text{Data}_{i,j}}{\text{Data}_{i,ref=1}} \quad \text{compared with} \quad R_{i,j}^{\text{MC}} = \frac{\text{MC}_{i,j}}{\text{MC}_{i,ref=1}}$ 

MC takes into account cell differences, detection efficiencies etc.

$$\chi^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{Ebins}}} \left( \overline{R_{i}^{\text{Data}}} - \overline{R_{i}^{\text{MC}}}(\alpha) \right)^{t} V_{i}^{-1} \left( \overline{R_{i}^{\text{Data}}} - \overline{R_{i}^{\text{MC}}}(\alpha) \right) + \sum_{j=1}^{N_{\text{Cells}}} \left( \frac{\alpha_{j}^{\text{Norm}}}{\sigma_{j}^{\text{Norm}}} \right)^{2} + \sum_{j=0}^{N_{\text{Cells}}} \left( \frac{\alpha_{j}^{\text{Escale}}}{\sigma_{j}^{\text{Escale}}} \right)^{2}$$

 $V_i$  is the **covariance matrix** of the 5 ratios (common reference for each cell) for the energy bin i  $\{\alpha\}$  are pull-terms to take into account estimated systematics



Ratio method

### Ratio method Non-oscillation hypothesis





### Ratio method: cell 1 taken as reference



- Measured ratios
- Non-oscillation prediction

- Minimized pull terms stay within  $\pm 1 \sigma$
- Non-oscillation hypothesis (H<sub>0</sub>) not rejected: p-value = 34 % (40 %) for phase-I (phase-I+II)

#### Results F

Ratio method

# Ratio method

# arXiv:1806.02096 (2018)



- Phase-I results 66 days reactor(ON) 396  $\pm$  4  $\bar{\nu}_e$  day<sup>-1</sup>
- Raster-scan method
  Δχ<sup>2</sup> distributions estimated
  by MC pseudo experiments
- Best-fit value of the RAA\* rejected at 97.5 % C.L.
  - \* RAA(2011) parameters:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta m_{RAA}^2 = 2.3 \, \text{eV}^2 \\ \sin^2(2\theta_{RAA}) = 0.14 \end{cases}$$



#### Ratio method

# Ratio method



- Phase-I + Phase-II combined results (66+47) days reactor-ON
- Considered as two independent measurements:  $\chi^2_{l} = \chi^2_{l}(\overrightarrow{\alpha_{l}}) + \chi^2_{ll}(\overrightarrow{\alpha_{ll}})$  $\overrightarrow{\alpha_{l}} \neq \overrightarrow{\alpha_{ll}}$
- Best-fit value of the RAA\* rejected at 98% C.L.
  - \* RAA(2011) parameters:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta m_{RAA}^2 = 2.3 \, \text{eV}^2 \\ \sin^2(2\theta_{RAA}) = 0.14 \end{cases}$$



# Conclusions and perspectives

- S T E R E O
- STEREO is now running under very stable conditions
  Data taking will continue until end 2019, reaching 300 days of reactor-ON data
- The correlated background understanding improves using reactor-OFF periods
- Exclusion contour obtained using the robust ratio method arXiv:1806.02096 (2018)
- ▶ Improved results are coming soon, with a pure <sup>235</sup>U spectrum

Thanks for your attention !









HEIDELBERG



The STEREO Collaboration

hoto: Henri Pessar