Neutron Measurements with the SciBath Detector at FermiLab BNB

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The Problem with Neutrons

- Neutrino interactions in the dirt are in time with the beam, neutrons are most penetrating
- Difficult to simulate due to complex geometry and how poorly neutron interactions are known
- RF bunch timing can help; if the technology has established fast timing capability
 - Liquid argon?
- Energetic neutrons can look like NC neutrino interactions

Neutrons and Argon

- n-Ar total cross section data to 50 MeV (black hist)
- Others are ENDF "evaluations" only up to 20 MeV
- Above 20 MeV, use models with no data to vet (yet)



LAr Does Not Stop Neutrons Well

- Using 20 MeV data, mean free path of neutrons in LAr ~20 cm
- Compare this to ~10 cm for water or mineral oil
- Elastic scattering is challenged for heavy targets

$$p_n, E_n$$

$$T^{\max} = \frac{4m_n M_{\mathrm{Ar}}}{(m_n + M_{\mathrm{Ar}})^2} T_n$$

The SciBath Detector

- SciBath is an 80-L liquid scintillator detector (mineral oil based)
- 768× wavelength shifting fiber readout in 3D grid
- Near-uniform tracking efficiency in all directions
- Neutral particle recoils charged particle which creates scintillation tracks
- Topological separation between proton recoils from neutrons and muon track



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Sample Muon Candidate Event

Y-fibers: Photons per Fiber







Event Num: 109 (1206) Multiplicity: 204 Total PEs: 412.6 PEs -- X: 126.0 Y: 158.1 Z: 128.5 PEs^2 -- X: 337.9 Y: 668.8 Z: 360.9 T0: 3.272227153 s Time to last BIB: 0.0009486 s $\overline{x} = 9.7 \pm 5.4$ cm -- skew = -1.64 -- kurt = 6.62 \overline{y} = -4.0 ± 11.6 cm -- skew = 0.47 -- kurt = 2.14 z = -6.1± 6.1 cm -- skew = 0.90 -- kurt = 4.70 t = 24.7 ± 36.9 s -- skew = 6.92 -- kurt = 60.43 EigenVals: 196.01, 183.20, 34.72 EigenVect 1: 0.65x + -0.19v + 0.74z EigenVect 2: -0.75x + -0.31v + 0.58z EigenVect 3: 0.12x + -0.93y + -0.34z Point χ^2 : 1502.27 Track χ^2 : 1496.78 d = 6.9 ± 12.7 cm -- skew = -0.41 -- kurt = 2.00 Track length, ellipsoid: 58.69 , rod: 47.70 Spherical radius: 18.57 Eigenvector length: 42.86

Event Timing Distribution



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n-µ Topological Separation

- Minimum ionizing particles ~350 photoelectrons
- Pulse shape parameter (115 in this case) allows for n-μ selection above "high-energy" PE cut



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BNB Measurement Sites



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SciBooNE Run

- SciBath beam-centered
- Fluxes reported:
 - 1. High-energy beamrelated dirt neutrons
 - 2. Beam-related dirt muons
 - 3. Beam-related thermal neutrons
- ~1 week run
 - 3.524 × 10⁶ spills
 - $\sim 3.6 \times 10^{12}$ POT per spill



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High-Energy Neutron Analysis

- Apply cuts:
 - Basic event quality cuts (e.g., clustered fiber hit times)
 - No fiducial for maximum acceptance
 - High-energy, neutron-like PSD cuts
 - Events around prompt beam (some straggling neutrons)
 - Background subtracted
- Recorded 152 ± 13 events
- Effective area for neutrons (from MC) 0.291 m²
- Neutron flux: (1.48 ± 0.13) × 10⁻⁴ m⁻² spill⁻¹

Energy Deposit Spectrum

- Energy deposit assumes single proton recoil
- Light output quenching removed
- Incident energy spectrum unfolding is in progress
- Conservatively, flux is above 60 MeV



Beam-Related Muon Analysis

- Apply cuts:
 - Basic event quality cuts (e.g., clustered fiber hit times)
 - 26% fiducial avoids "corner clippers"
 - High-energy, muon-like PSD cuts
 - Events around prompt beam
 - Background subtracted
- Recorded 235 ± 18 events
- Effective area for muons (from MC) 0.095 m²

• Muon flux: (7.00 ± 0.67) × 10⁻⁴ m⁻² spill⁻¹

Muon Angular Distribution

 Angular reconstruction shows background muons are vertical while beam muons are horizontal



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Thermal Neutron Analysis

- Apply cuts:
 - Basic event quality cuts (e.g., clustered fiber hit times)
 - No fiducial for maximum acceptance
 - High-energy, neutron-like PSD cuts
 - Events 10-460 µs after beam
 - Background subtracted
- Recorded 3866 ± 274 events
- Effective area for neutrons (from MC) 0.025 m²

• Thermal neutron flux: (4.39 ± 1.39) × 10⁻² m⁻² spill⁻¹

Neutron Capture Channels

- Capture gamma reconstruction matched MC
- PE shape favors significant Al capture (7 MeV cascade from ²⁸Al*) along with dominant H capture



5-kg Neutron Detector

- Eljen EJ-30X cells:
 - High light yield
 - n/γ PSD
- 5-6 days running at:
 - 1. Near surface
 - 2. Below ground near beam center
- Boron-loaded detector used to look at thermal neutron events



Well Calibrated

Detector B, 1250 V, Co-60







Putting It All Together

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 Can combine EJ-30X measurements with SciBath to broaden energy range



A Shameless Plug for CAPTAIN

- MiniCAPTAIN is a 400-kg LAr TPC prototype
- Measuring LAr response to TOF-tagged 20-800 MeV neutrons
- Ran in February 2016
- Run again in July 2017
- Improvements to purification and DAQ are underway



MiniCAPTAIN Results

- Feb. 2016 results showing the light output vs. TOFtagged neutron energy up to 800 MeV
- First results of its kind



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