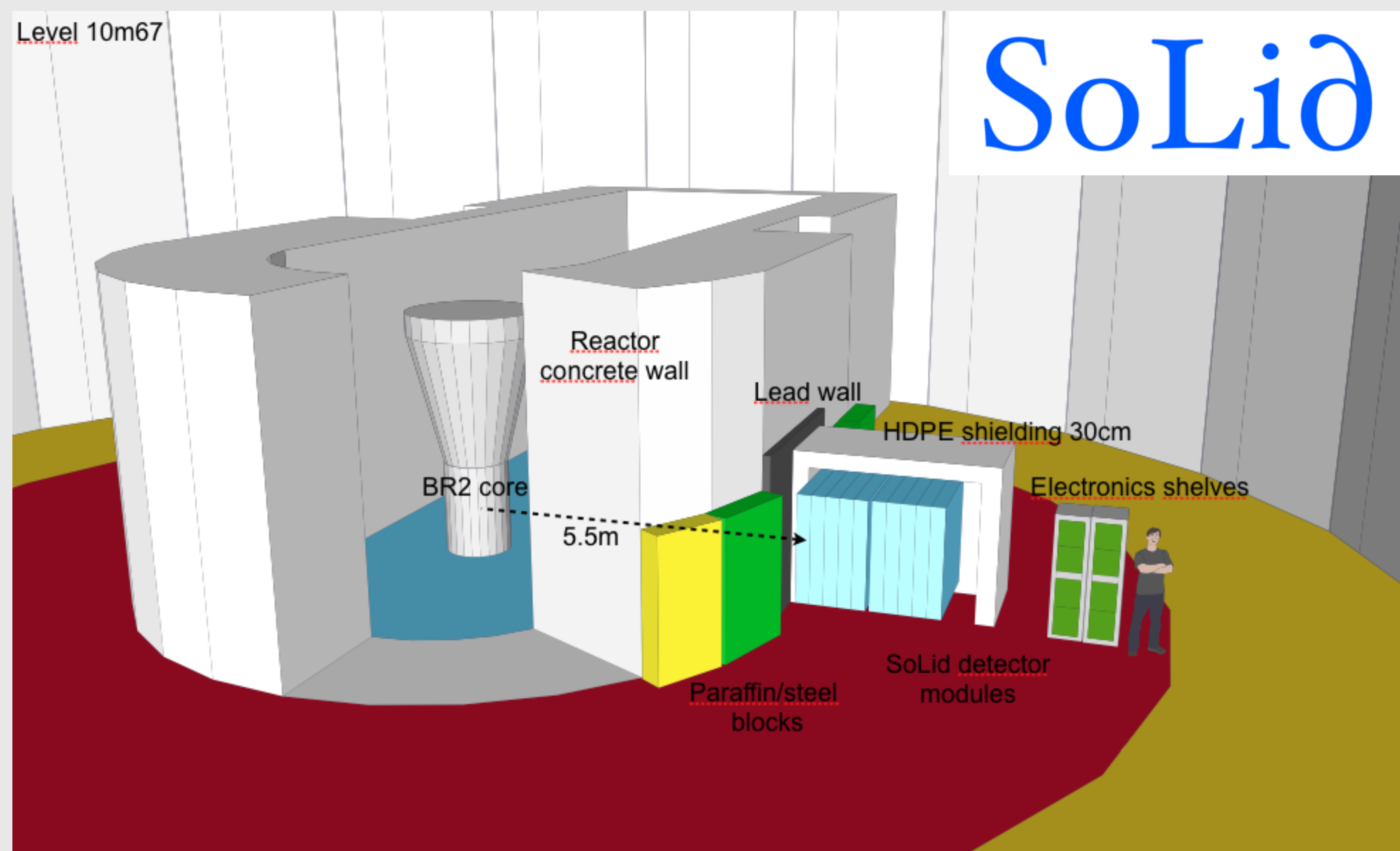


First measurements with the SoLiD experiment's prototype anti-neutrino detector

N. Ryder, A. Vacheret and A. Weber for the SoLiD collaboration

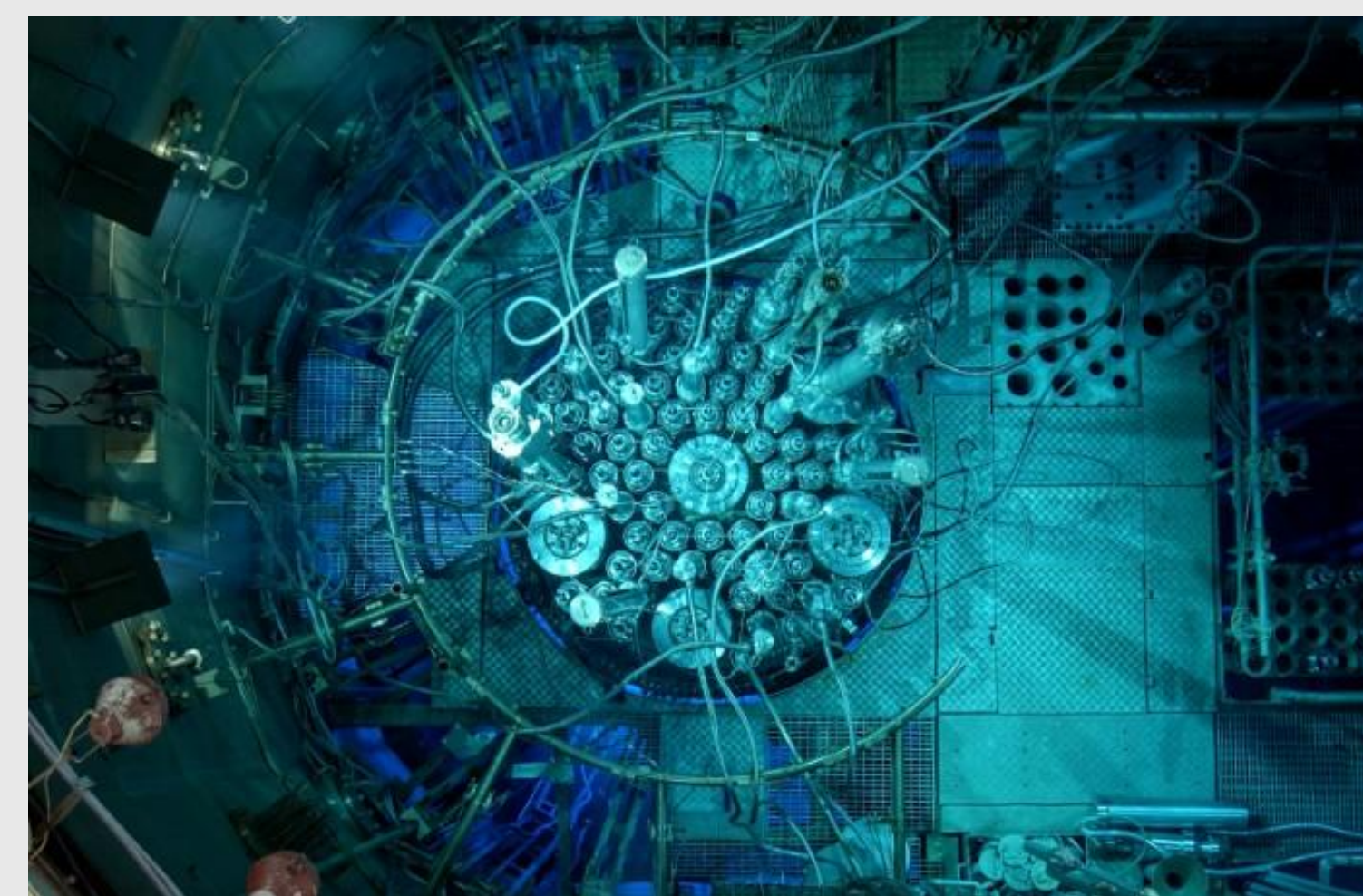
The SoLiD experiment



- Probe the reactor neutrino anomaly
- 2.88 tonne PVT scintillator
- ${}^6\text{LiF:ZnS(Ag)}$ neutron sensitive layers
- 5.5 - 10 m from reactor core
- Segmented into 5 x 5 x 5 cm cubes
- Search for oscillation

BR2 at SCK-CEN

- Research reactor
- Highly enriched Uranium
- Compact core (40 x 80 cm)
- No neutron portals
- Low, stable backgrounds



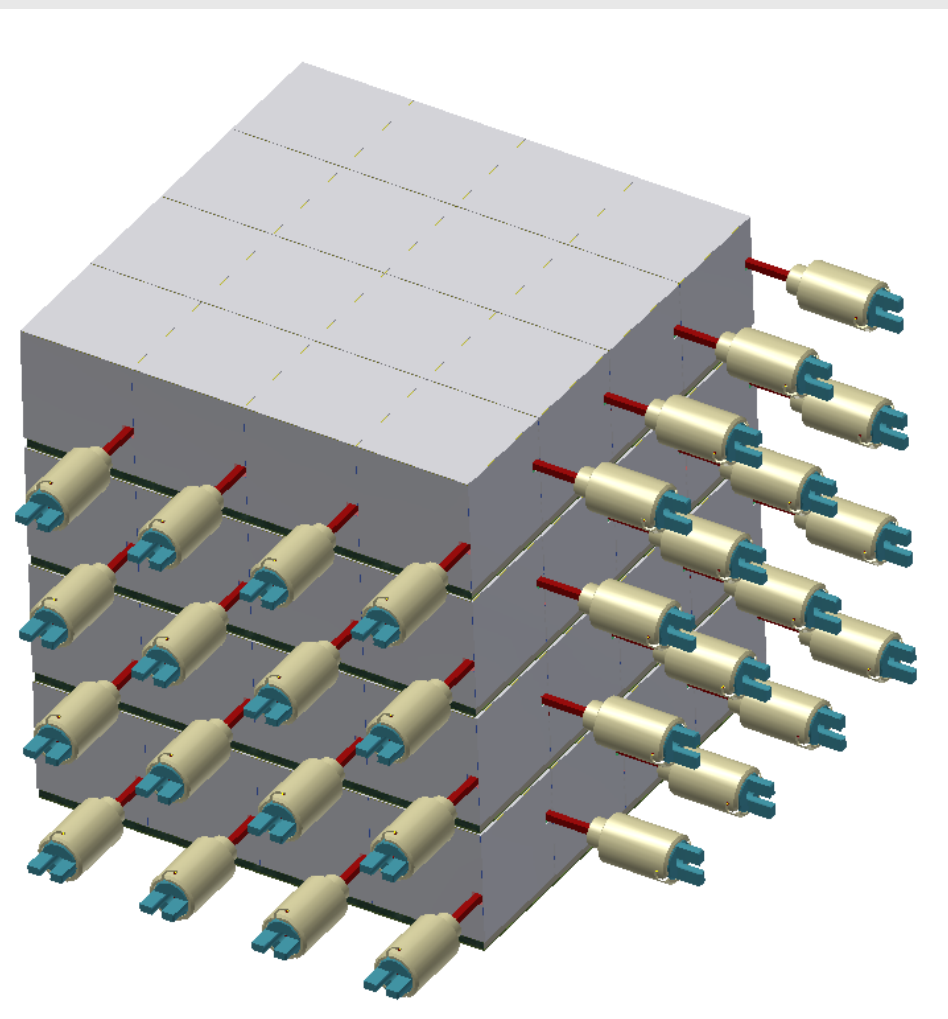
Prototype detector

- 8 kg, 20 x 20 x 20 cm
- 4 layers
- 4 x 4 cubes
- 8 wavelength shifting fibres
- Single ended readout with MPPCs
- HDPE shielding

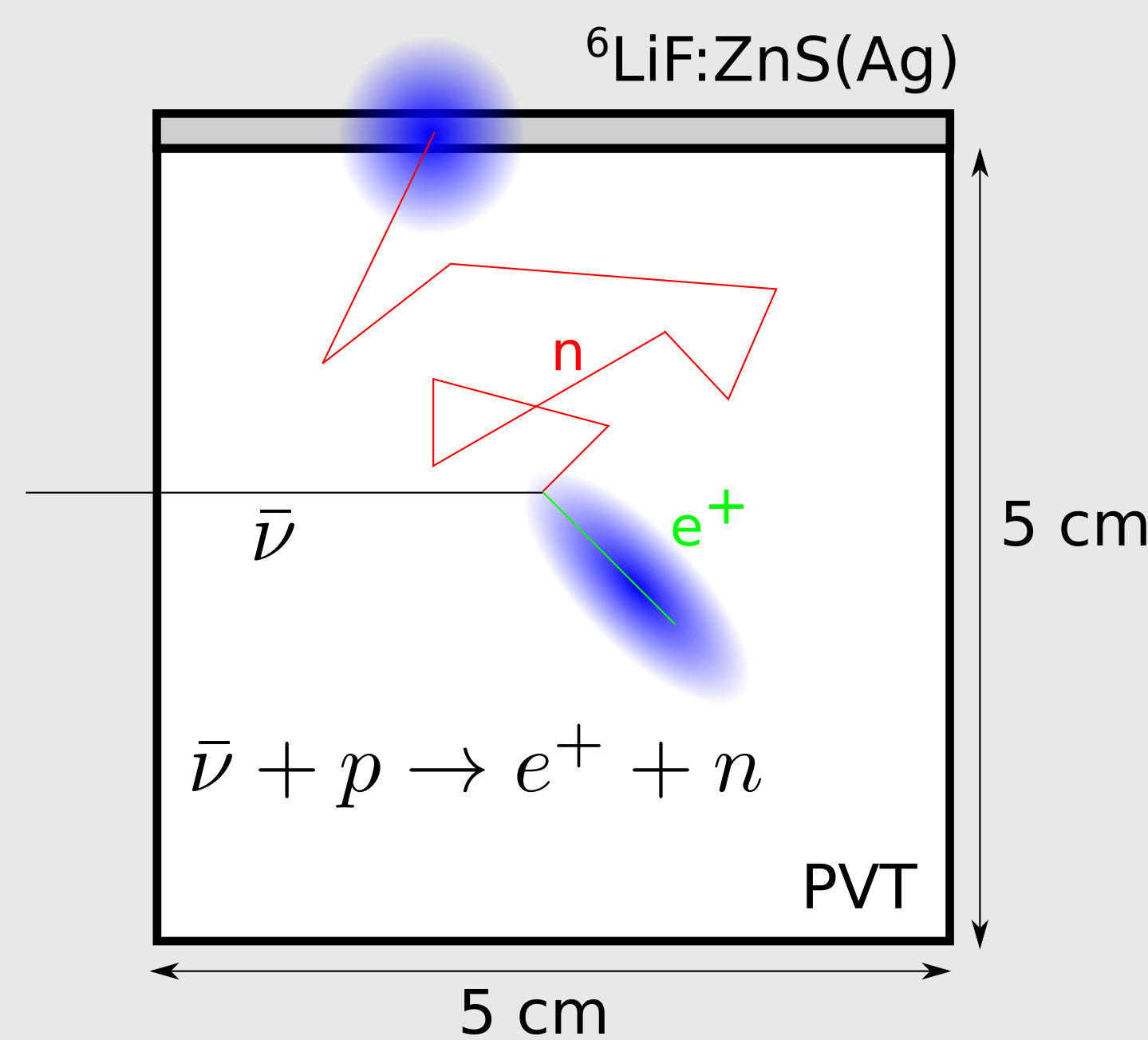
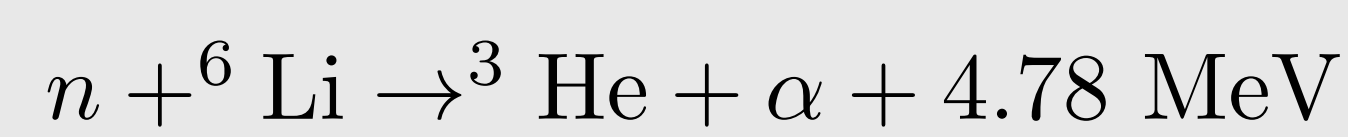


Goals:

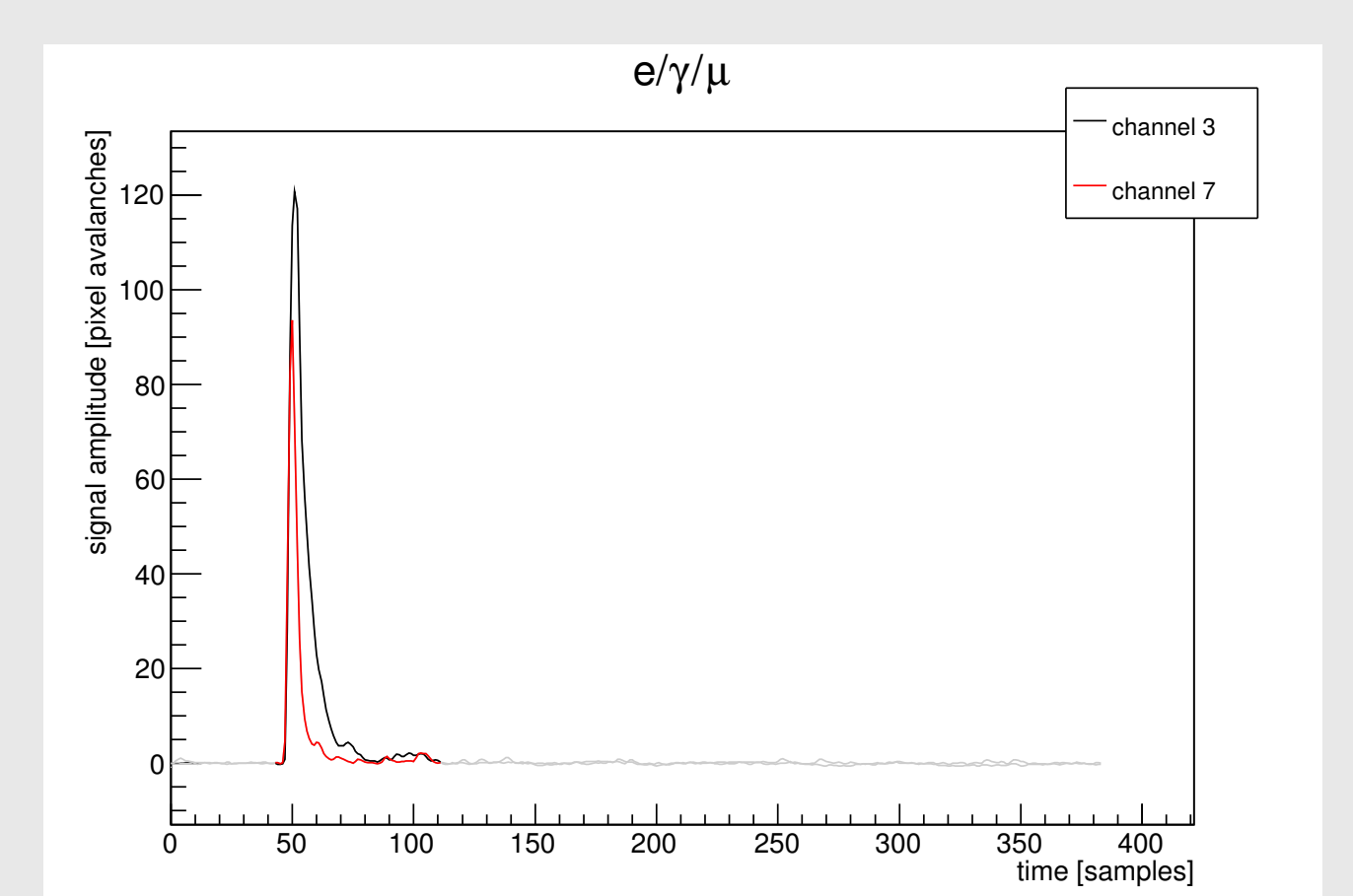
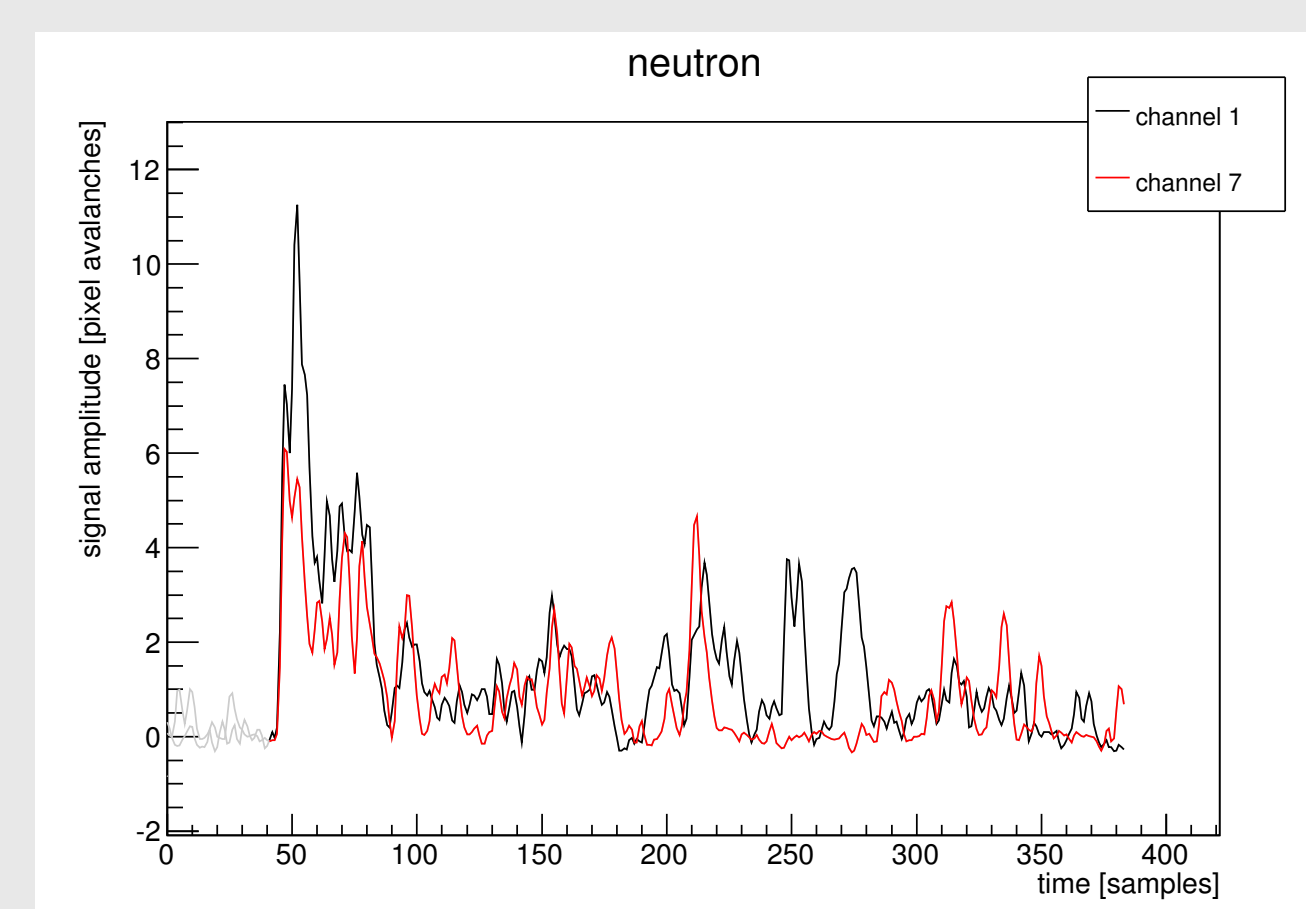
- Understand reactor environment
- Develop particle identification
- Optimise design of full scale detector
- Measure backgrounds



Anti-neutrino detection principle



- Inverse beta decay
- Positron scintillates in PVT
- Fast scintillation signal
- Prompt signal with $E \sim E_\nu$
- Neutron thermalises
- Neutron captured by ${}^6\text{Li}$
- Decay into ${}^3\text{He} + \alpha$
- Slow scintillation signal
- Find puses in MPPC pairs
- Identify as neutron or $e/\gamma/\mu$
- Combine multiple pairs for μ



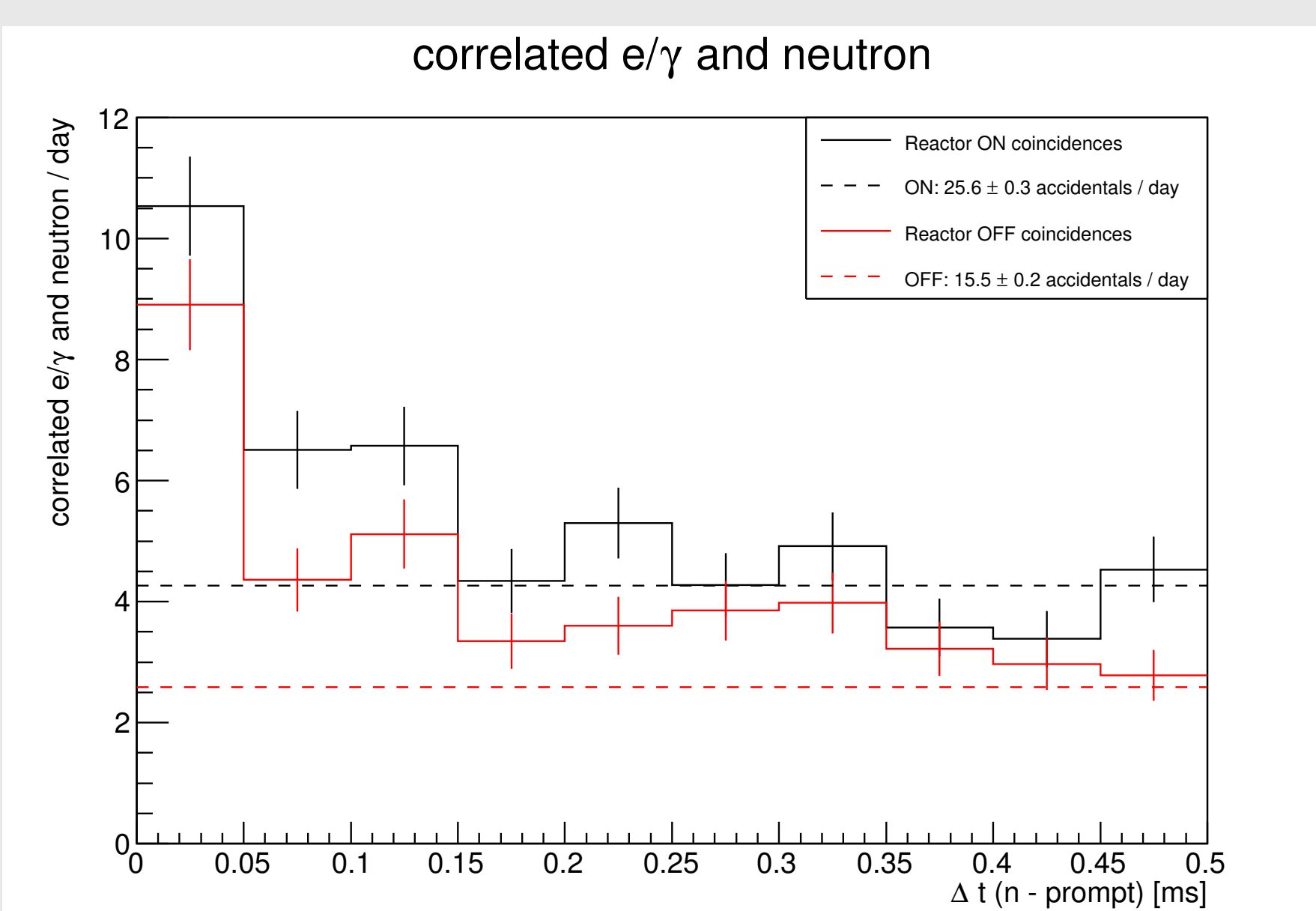
Mar 2014 upgrade



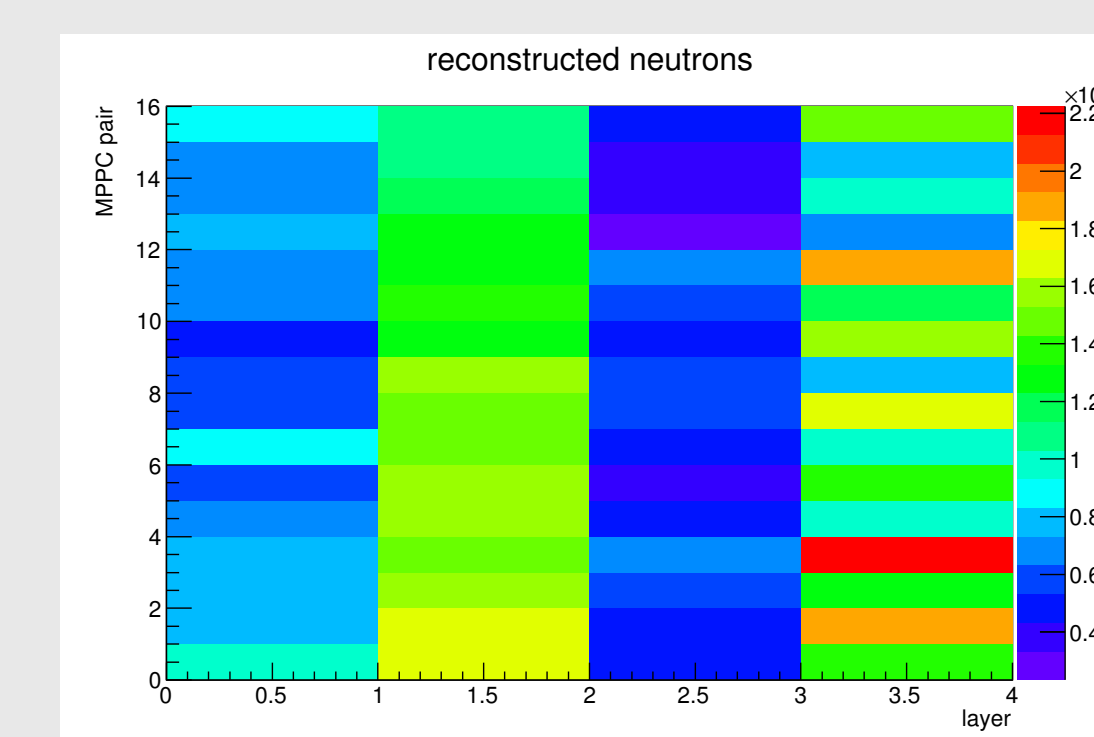
- Replaced Caen desktop digitiser
- 32 channel 12-bit ADC @ 62.5 MS/s
- → 5 x Caen V1724
- 8 channel 14-bit ADC @ 100 MS/s
- Increased stored event rate
- < 1 Hz increased to > 200 Hz
- Addition of 4 muon veto panels

Correlated e/gamma - neutron events

- Correlated events detected
- ~15 / day from backgrounds
- ~10 extra reactor on accidentals / day
- 8 kg prototype expects ~ 1 IBD / day
- Aim to extract significant IBD excess



Reconstructed particles



neutrons:

- Layer 0 and 2:
 - ELJEN, 325 μm thick
 - 6LiF : ZnS(Ag) = 1 : 3
- Layer 1 and 3
 - AST, 250 μm thick
 - 6LiF : ZnS(Ag) = 1 : 2
 - Higher n efficiency

