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## INTRODUCTION

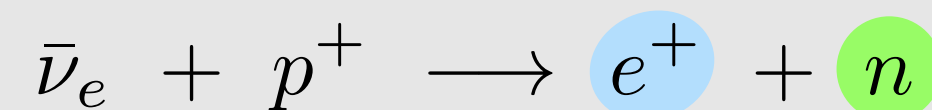
Double Chooz experiment aims to measure precisely the neutrino mixing angle  $\theta_{13}$  by looking for disappearance of reactor antineutrinos  $\bar{\nu}_e$  with two identical detectors.

The far detector, running since April 2011, participated in the discovery of the non-vanishing  $\theta_{13}$  and in the first precise measurement based on prediction of neutrino flux.

The construction of the near detector, started in April 2014, is currently being finalised. First candidates of "near neutrinos" will be detected in September 2014.

With both detectors running, the final precision of Double Chooz experiment on  $\sin^2(2\theta_{13})$  is expected to be  $\approx 0.01$  [1].

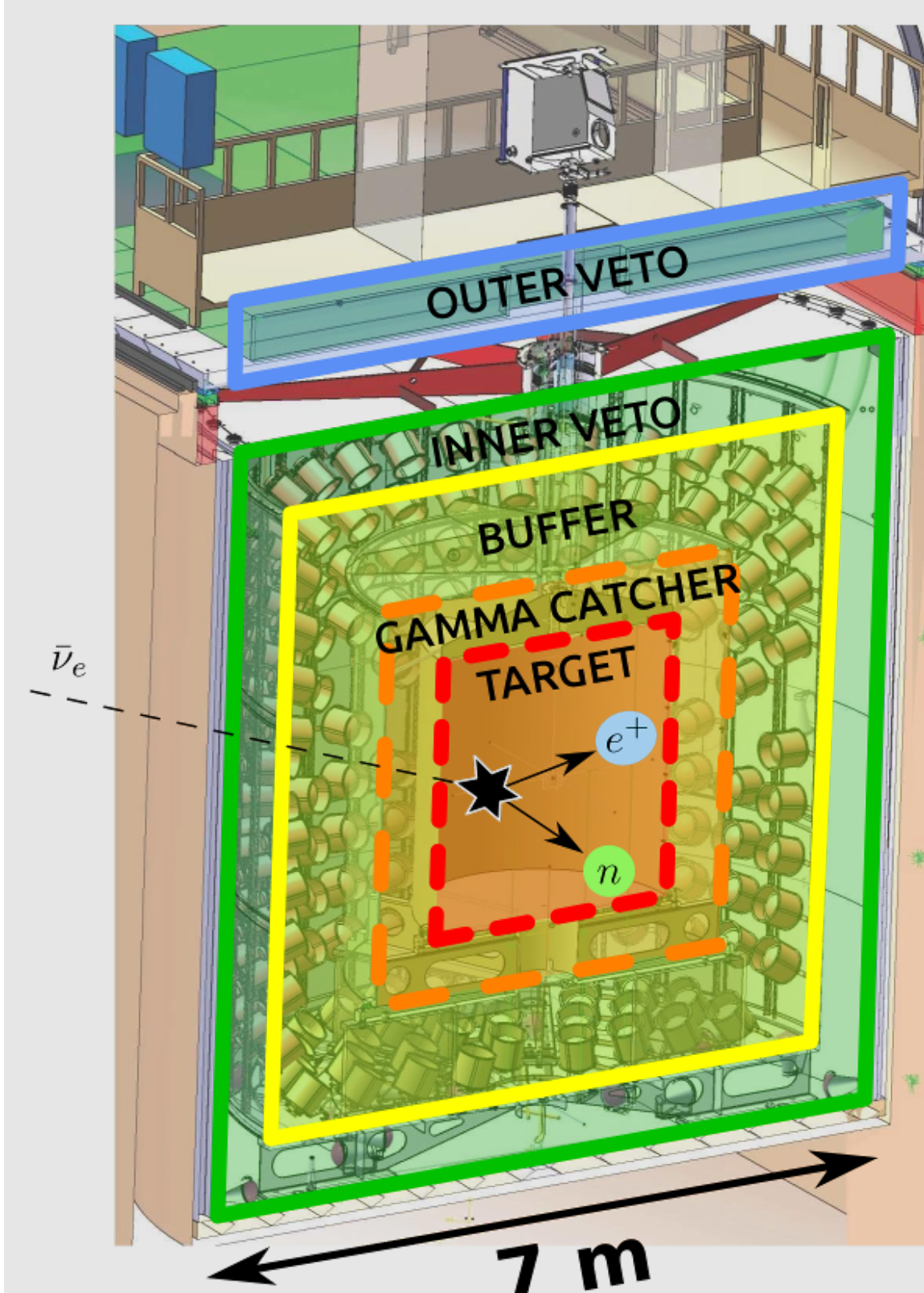
## DETECTION PRINCIPLE



**prompt signal:**  
scintillation +  $e^+$  annihilation  
 $E \sim E(\nu_e) - 0,8 \text{ MeV}$

**delayed signal:**  
gamma ray(s) from neutron capture  
n-Gd  $E \sim 8,0 \text{ MeV}$   $\Delta T \sim 30 \mu\text{s}$   
or n-H  $E \sim 2,2 \text{ MeV}$   $\Delta T \sim 200 \mu\text{s}$

## DETECTOR LAYOUT



**Neutrino target (10 m<sup>3</sup>)**  
liquid scintillator PXE + Gd

**Gamma catcher (22 m<sup>3</sup>)**  
liquid scintillator PXE (no Gd)

**Buffer volume (110 m<sup>3</sup>)**  
transparent mineral oil  
with 390 x 10" PMTs assembly

**Inner Veto (90 m<sup>3</sup>)**  
liquid scintillator (LAB)  
with 78 x PMTs 8"

**Outer Veto (6.4 x 12.8 m<sup>2</sup>)**  
plastic scintillator strips

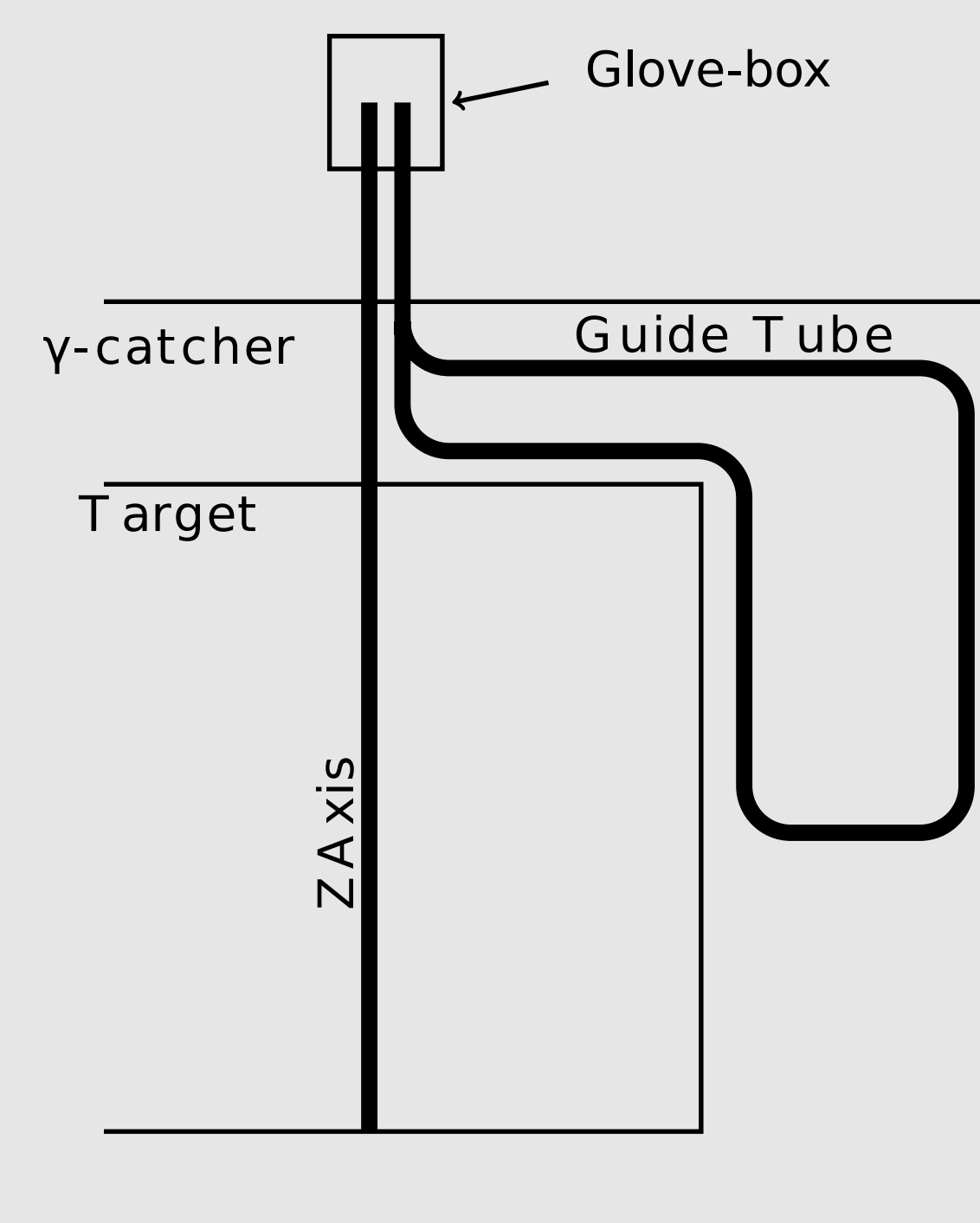
## CALIBRATION DEVICES

■ A fish-line system on the **Z-axis** of the neutrino target, to deploy various calibration sources:  $^{60}\text{Co}$ ,  $^{68}\text{Ge}$ ,  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  and  $^{252}\text{Cf}$ .

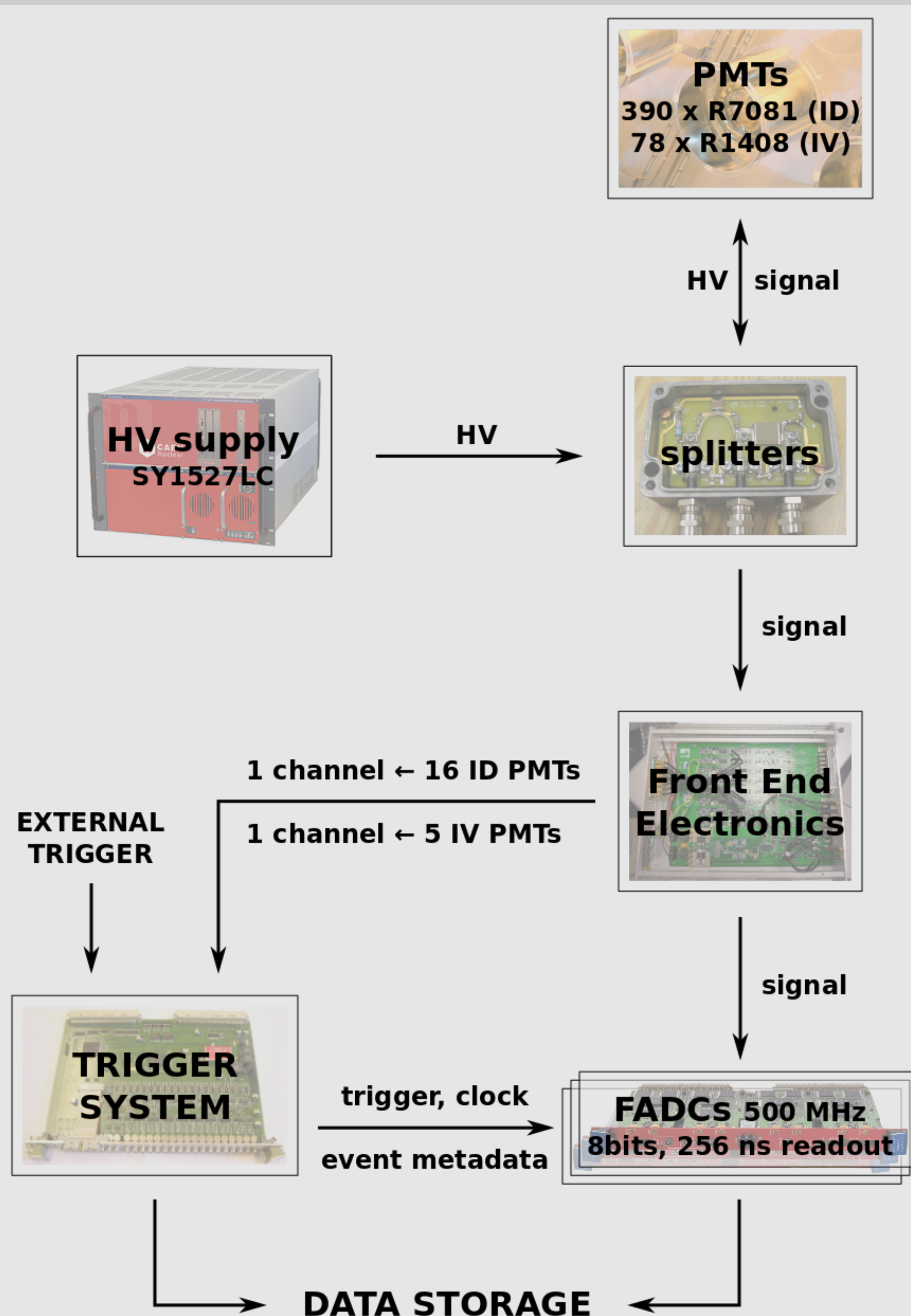
■ **The guide tube**, a thin calibration tube running along the walls of target and gamma catcher acrylic vessel for absolute calibration of gamma catcher areas.

■ **Light injection devices** for each PMT setup (ID and IV) to measure their gain + timing with different wavelengths and light intensities, and to monitor stability.

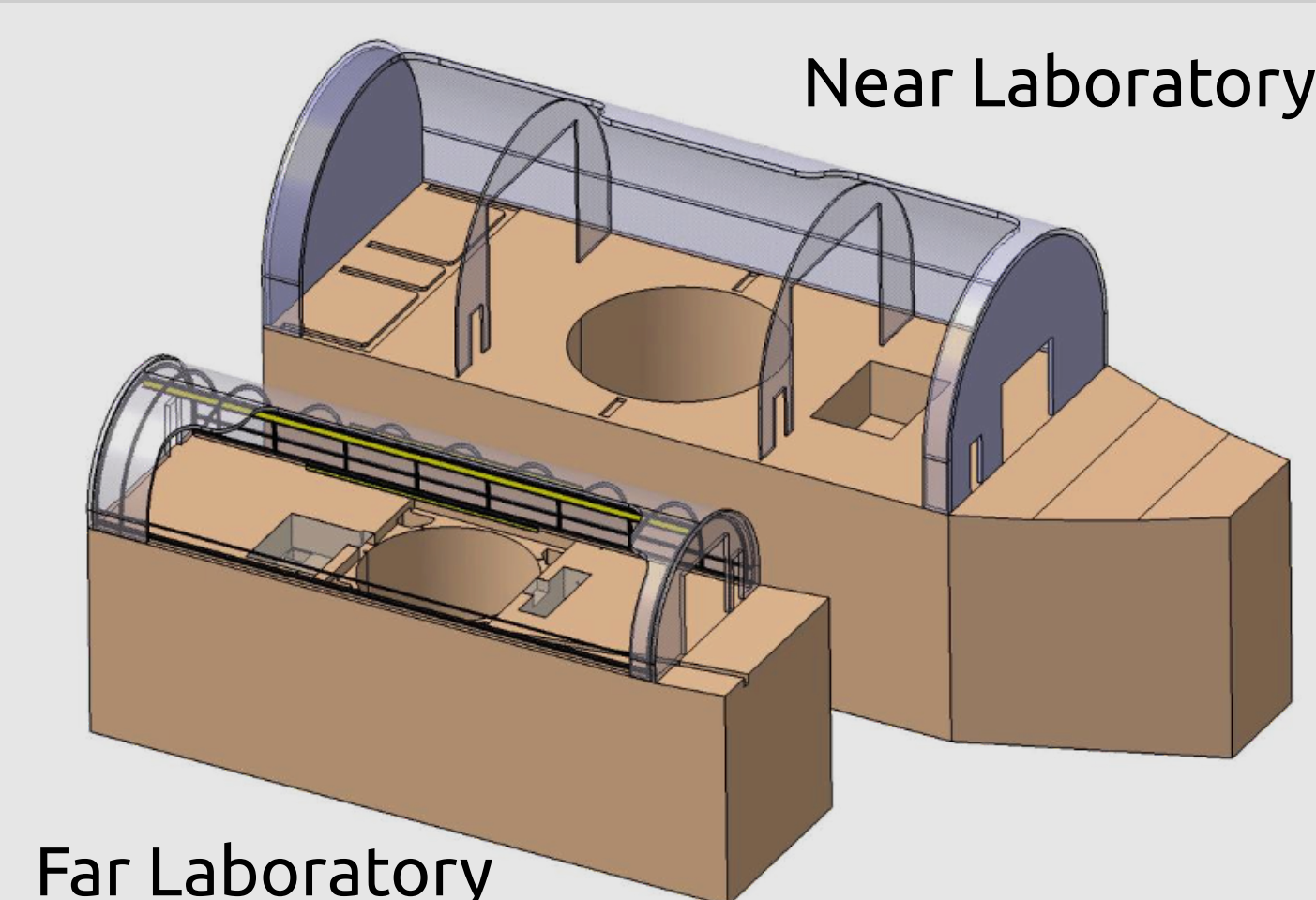
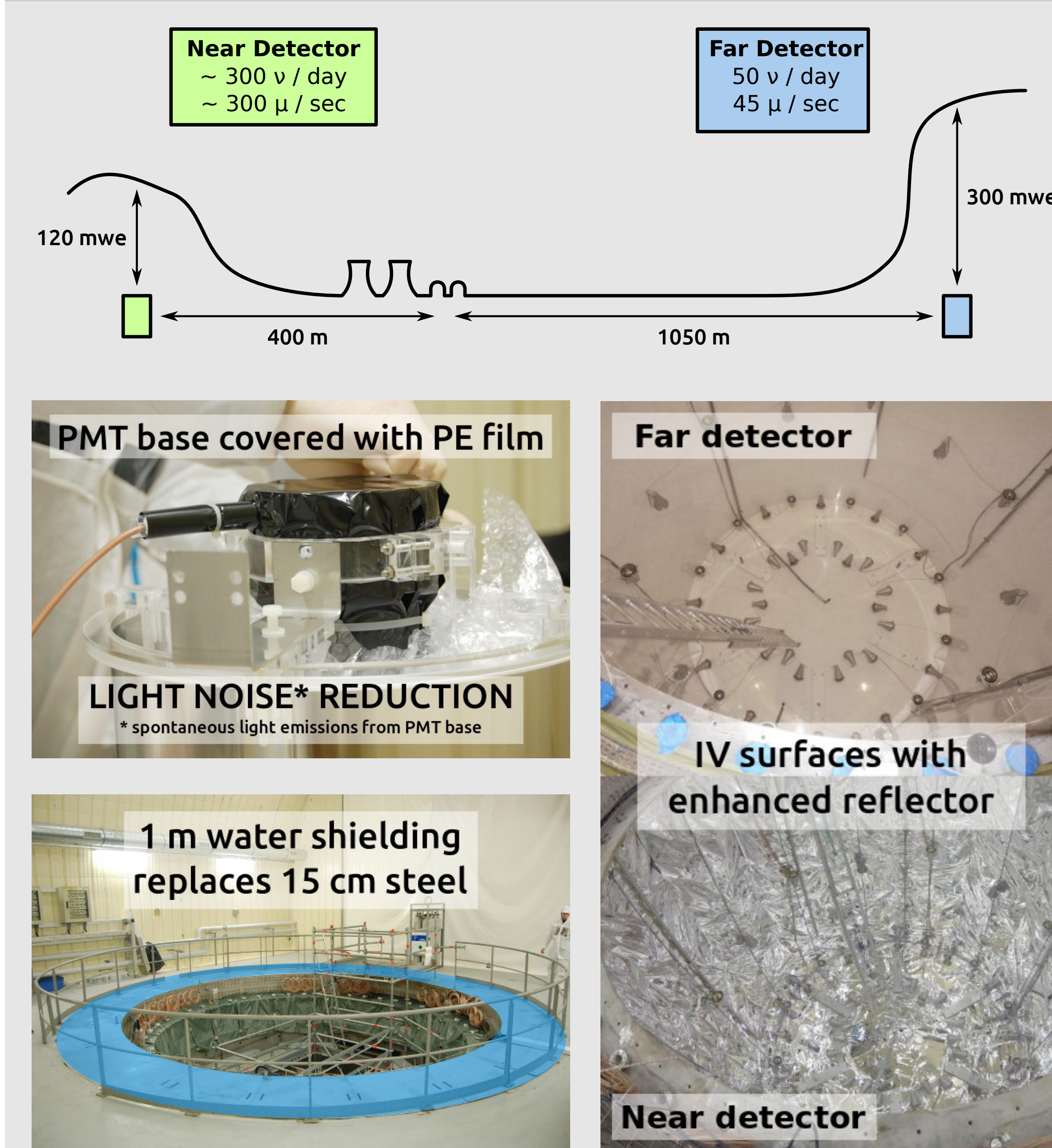
■ **An articulated arm**, planned to be deployed into both detectors to enhance the calibration of the target in currently inaccessible regions.



## ELECTRONICS AND DATA ACQUISITION

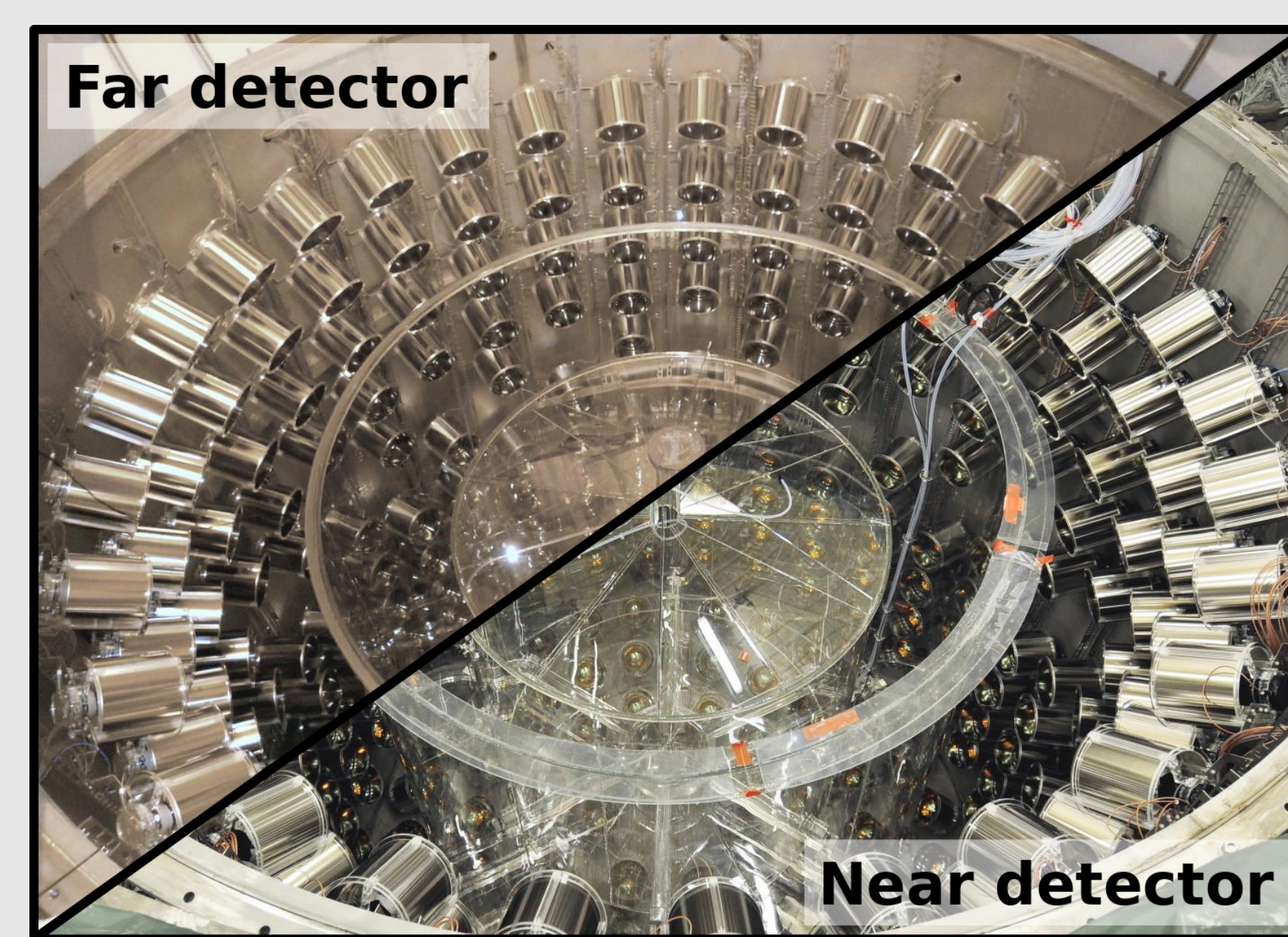


## NEAR DETECTOR VS FAR DETECTOR



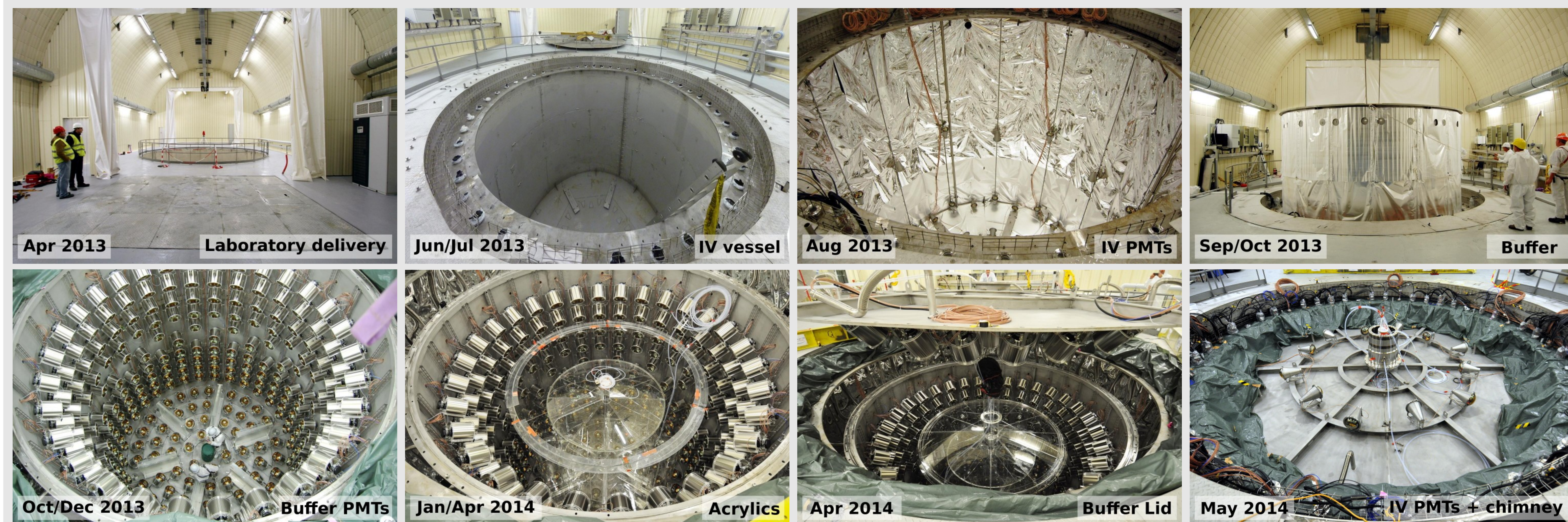
Far Laboratory

large laboratory with **ISO 5 class** air system  
**3 separated rooms** to parallelise integration steps



IDENTICAL SENSITIVE DETECTOR

## NEAR DETECTOR INTEGRATION



## DETECTOR UPGRADE

- Far detector previously running with **14 PMTs** switched OFF due to their strong light noise emission, now fully rejected by improved offline method [2] → all PMTs **back ON** (optimal detection uniformity).
- FEE upgrade: **increase of the gain** by a factor 2 → expect more linear response at the single-PE charge level.
- **Upgraded DAQ capability** (chained DMA transfer, multithreading, ...) to withstand higher event rates, now up to  $\approx 600$  triggers/s.
- New trigger firmware to allow some degree of **basic event classification** based on energy threshold flagging.
- Improved DAQ to perform fast event reconstruction (baseline, charge, times, etc.) allowing for future **dynamic data storage reduction** (no waveform).
- Several other improvement in Online, DAQ and Trigger system for enhanced performance for ND+FD combined.

## MORE DEDICATED POSTERS ABOUT DOUBLE CHOOZ @ NEUTRINO 2014

- 1 New results and future capabilities of the Double Chooz reactor antineutrino experiment
- 2 Reactor antineutrino detection in Double Chooz: New techniques for background
- 3 Determination of the detection systematics in the Double Chooz experiment
- 4 The Visible Energy of Double Chooz
- 5 Neutrino directionality measurement with Double Chooz
- 6 Observation of ortho-positronium formation in Double Chooz