

PANDA - a mobile reactor neutrino monitor

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Introduction

- IAEA reactor safeguard regime

IAEA recommends investigation of near-field antineutrino monitoring capabilities.

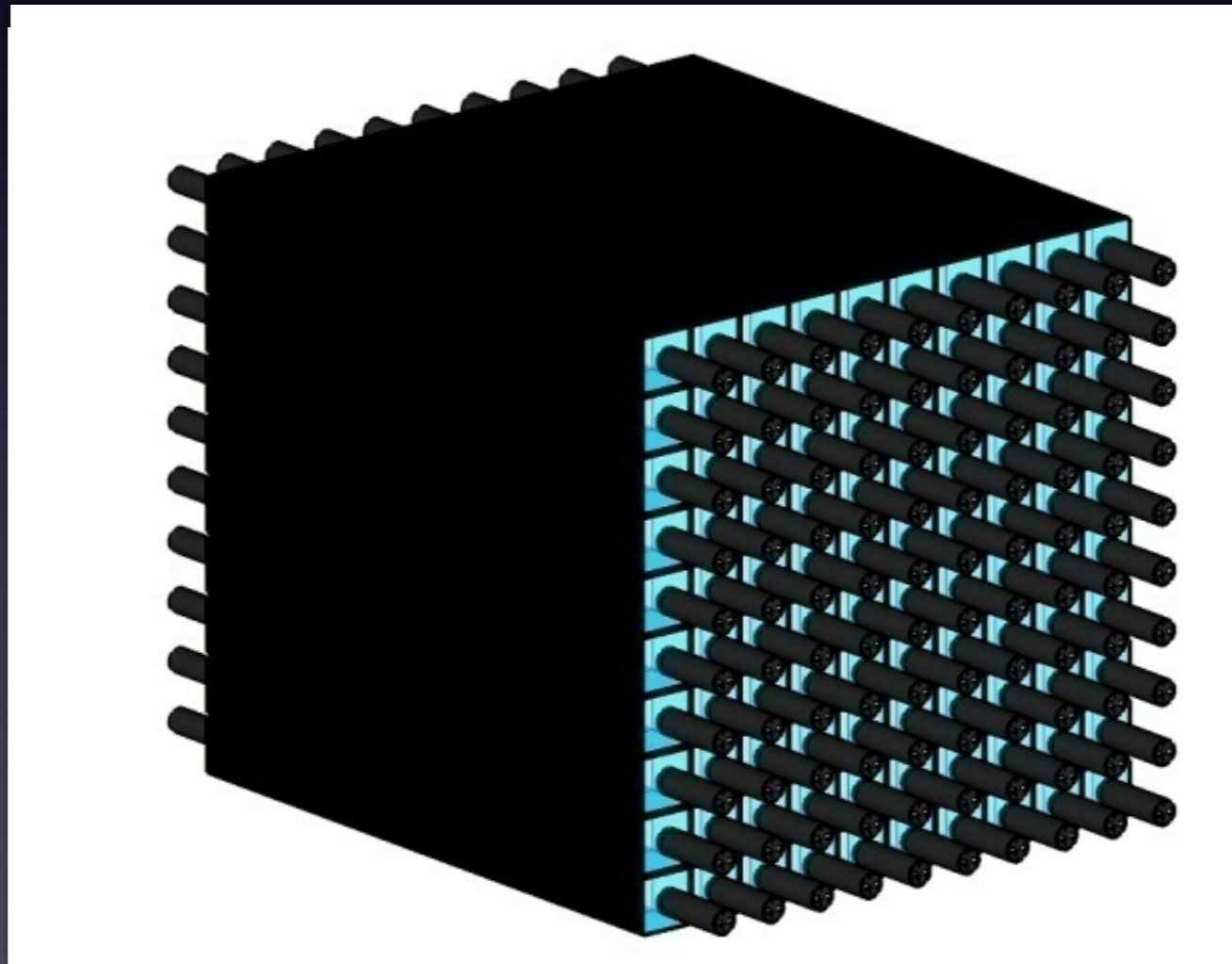
- a mobile above-ground detector

Our detector takes advantage of non-intrusiveness of antineutrino monitoring.

PANDA Project

Plastic Anti-Neutrino Detector Array

- The detector consists of 10 x 10 modules.



PANDA Project

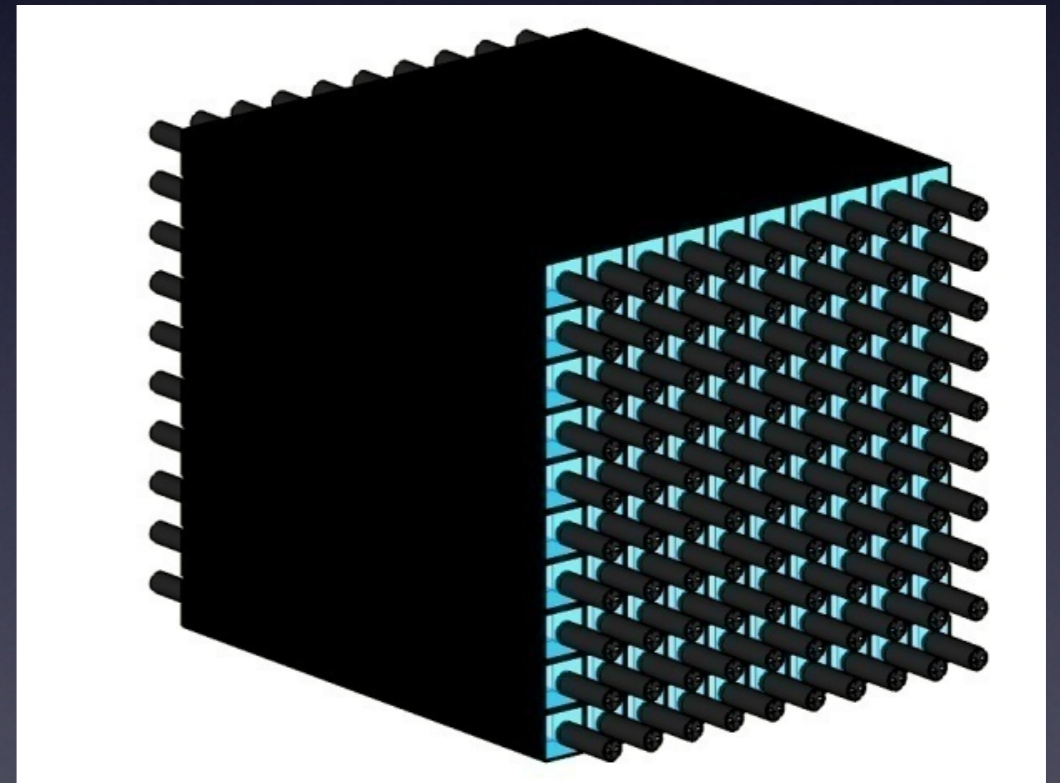
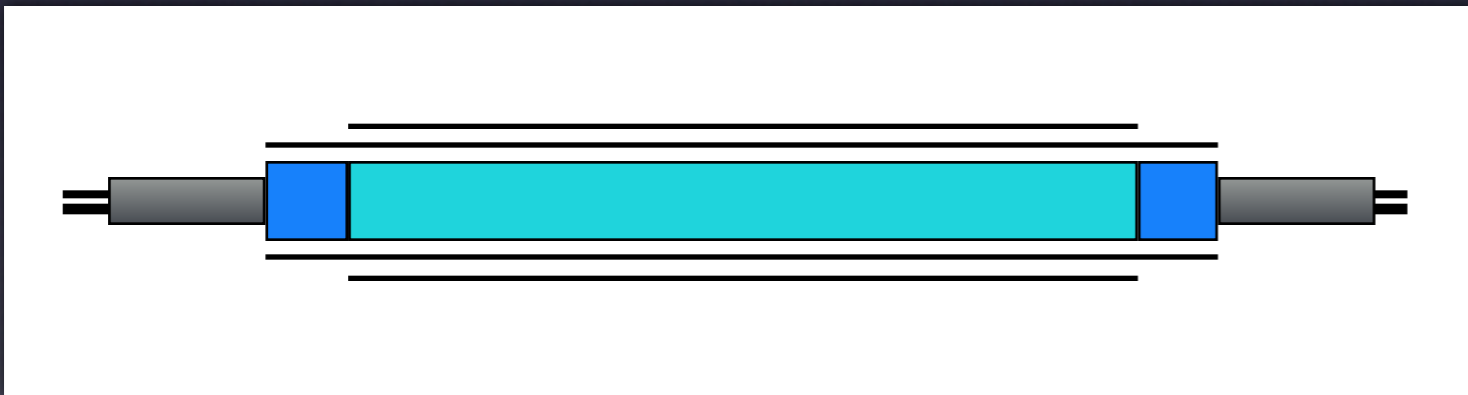
- PANDA Module
 - 10 cm x 10 cm x 100 cm plastic scintillator (10 kg)
 - acrylic cubic light guides
 - 2-inch PMTs
 - aluminized mylar
 - Gd doped sheet (4.9 mg/cm^2)



PANDA Project

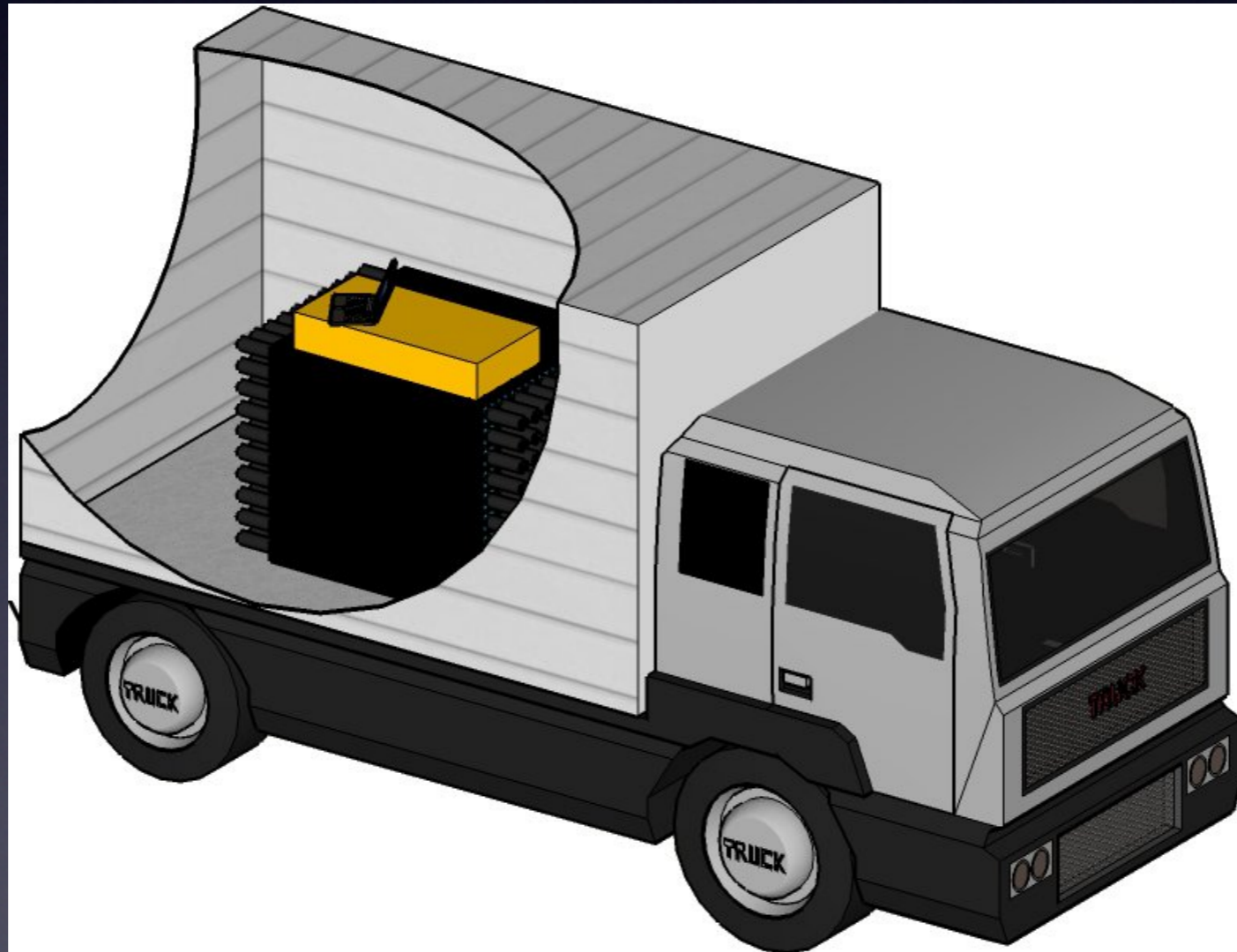
Plastic Anti-Neutrino Detector Array

- The detector consists of 10 x 10 modules.
- The target mass is 1 ton.



PANDA Project

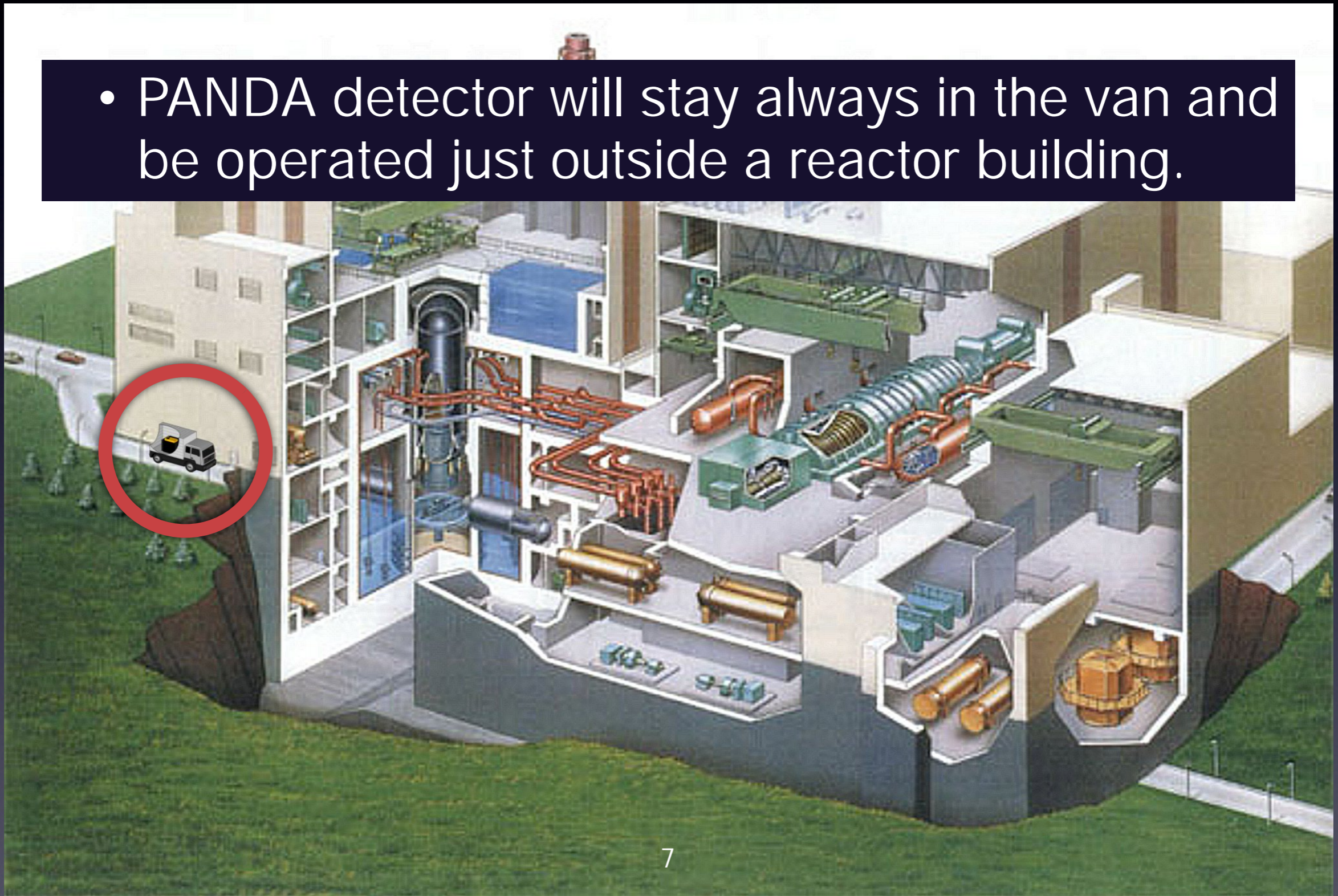
- PANDA detector is designed to be carried in a 2 ton aluminium van.



target mass:
1 ton

PANDA Project

- PANDA detector will stay always in the van and be operated just outside a reactor building.



Features

- **Mobility**

The target mass of PANDA detector is about 1 ton.

- **Solid State**

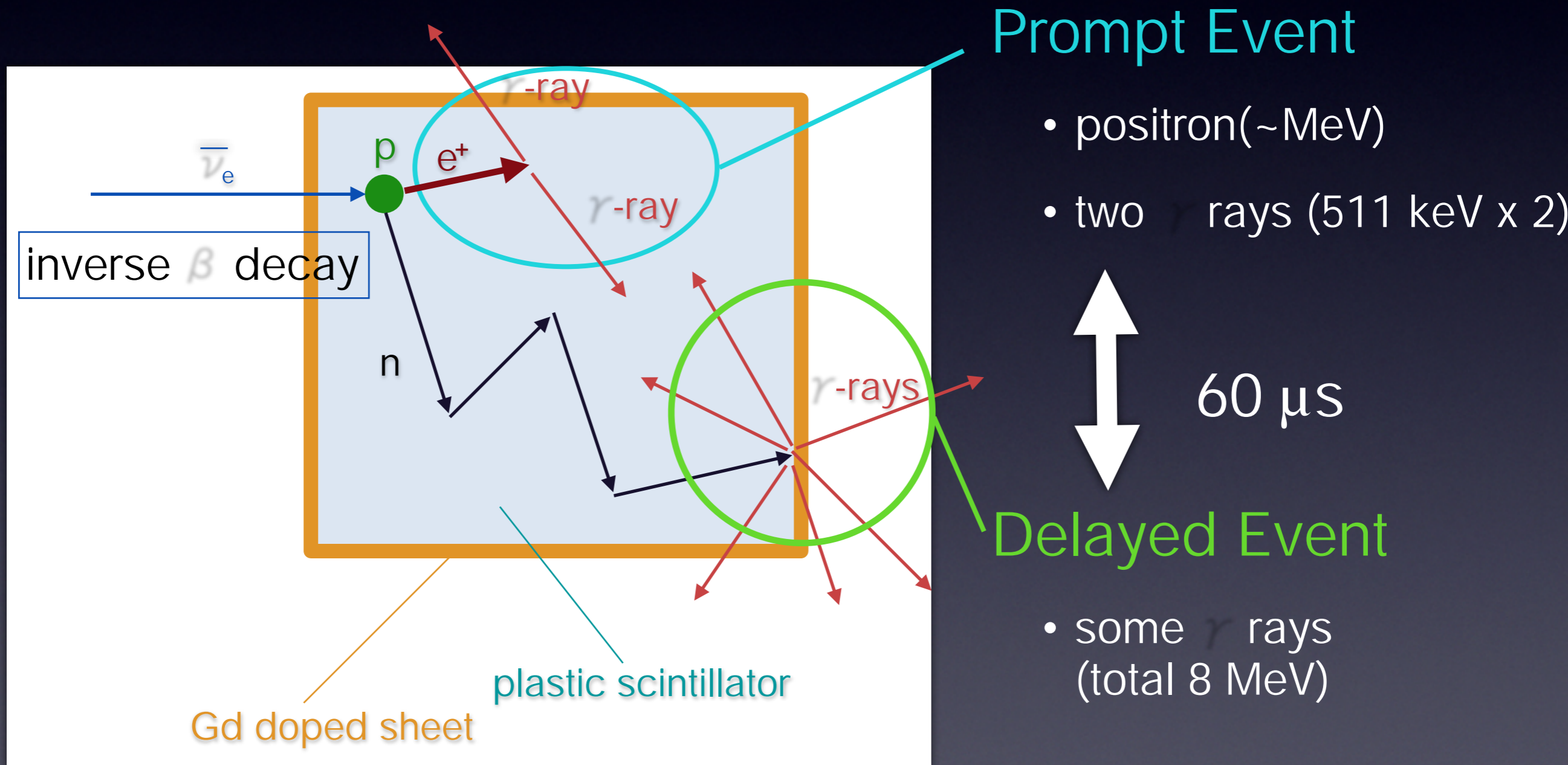
Plastic scintillators are nonflammable and the scintillation efficiency is stable.

- **Measurement at the surface**

PANDA detector will be operated just outside a reactor building at the surface. It is very nonintrusive.

Principle of Detection

- Delayed Coincidence



Why pillar modules?

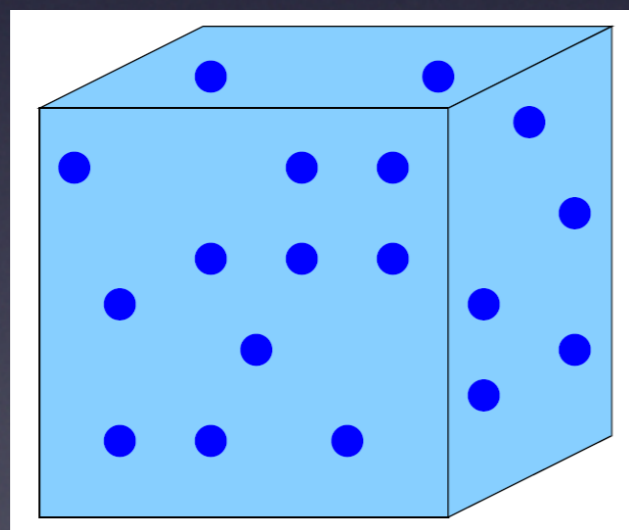
- solution in a liquid or plastic scintillator

Neutron is captured effectively.

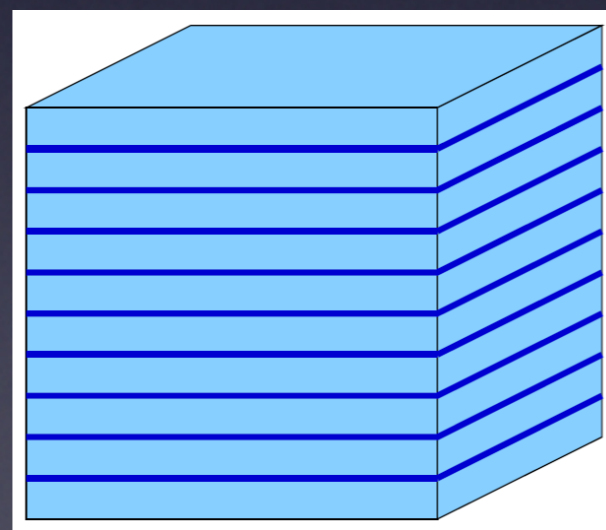
But scintillation efficiency and transmissivity get lower.

- sandwich / wrapping

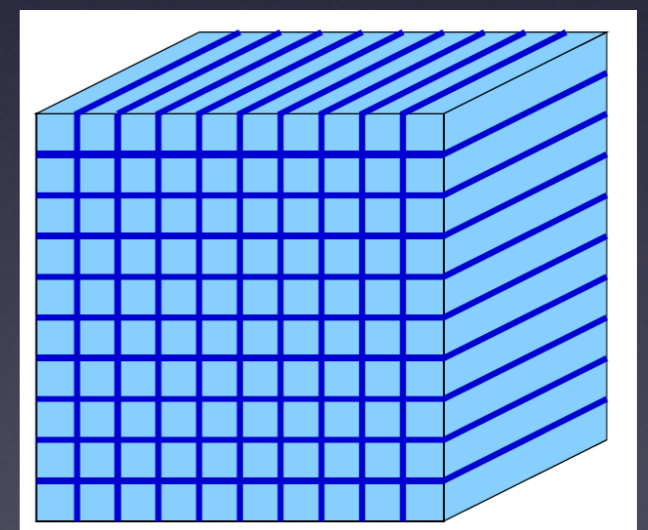
The detector has chemical stability, but lower neutron capture efficiency.



solution



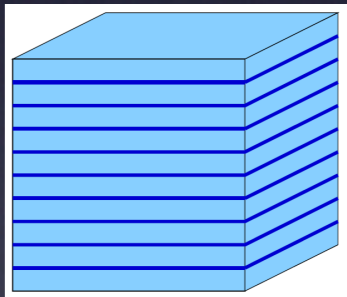
10 sheet



pillar

Neutron Capture Efficiency

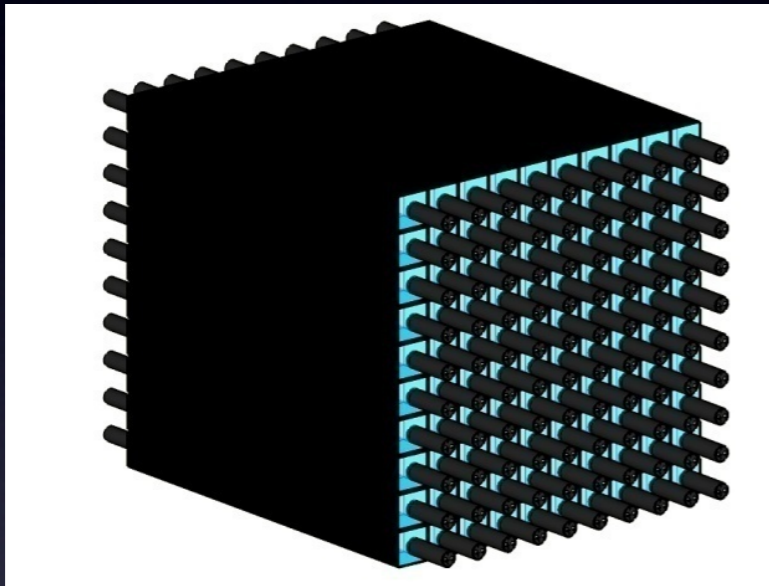
- simple Monte Carlo simulation by Geant 4

	neutron capture efficiency	neutron capture delay time constant	
solution: 0.1 %wt	99.4 %	28.4 μ s	
sheet: 6 cm t	77.0 %	54.0 μ s	
10 cm t	62.1 %	94.9 μ s	
14 cm t	47.2 %	138 μ s	
pillar: 6 cm	85.7 %	29.6 μ s	
10 cm	76.0 %	62.4 μ s	
14 cm	60.2 %	95.6 μ s	

89.4

First Step of PANDA Project

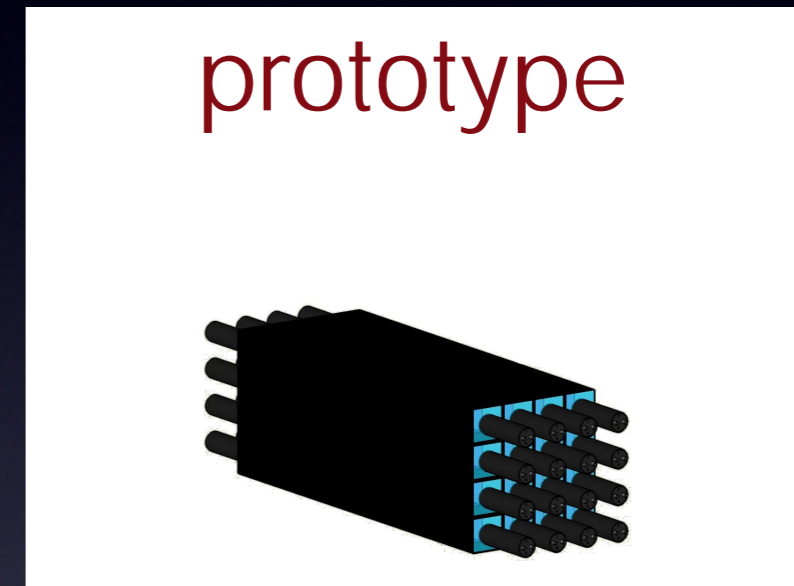
PANDA Detector



$10 \times 10 = 100$ modules
1 ton



Lesser PANDA Detector

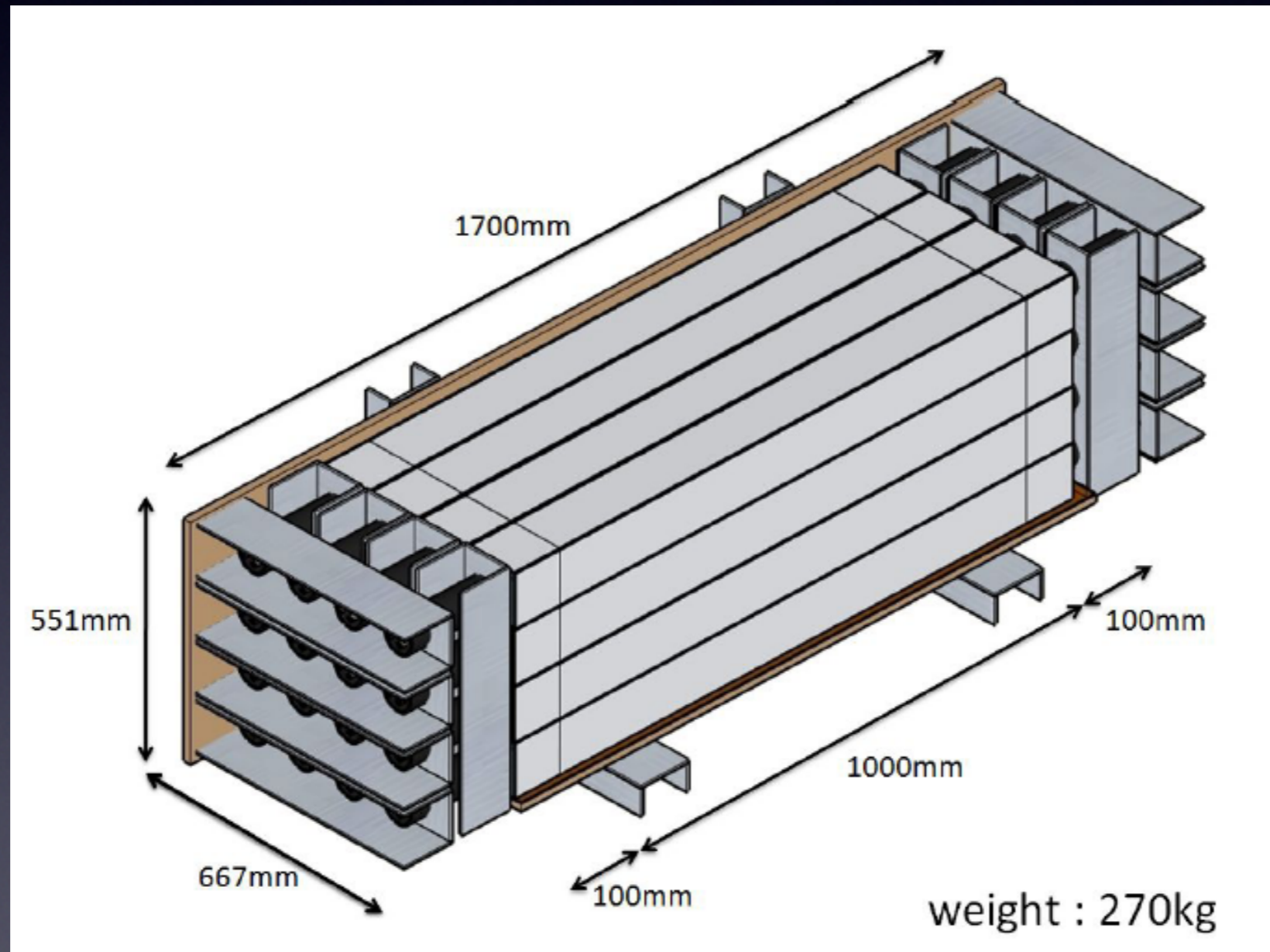


$4 \times 4 = 16$ modules
160 kg



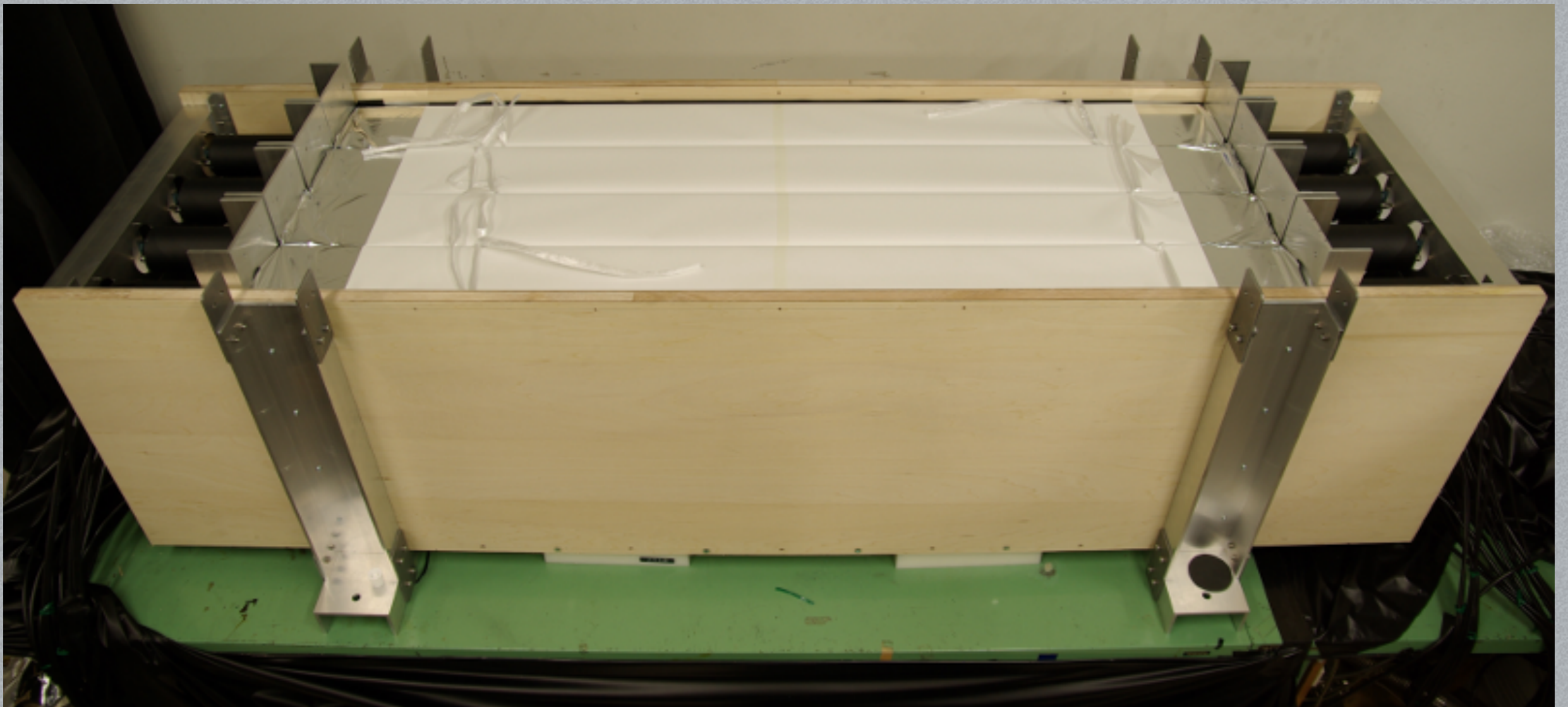
Lesser PANDA detector

- 1700 mm x 667 mm x 551 mm



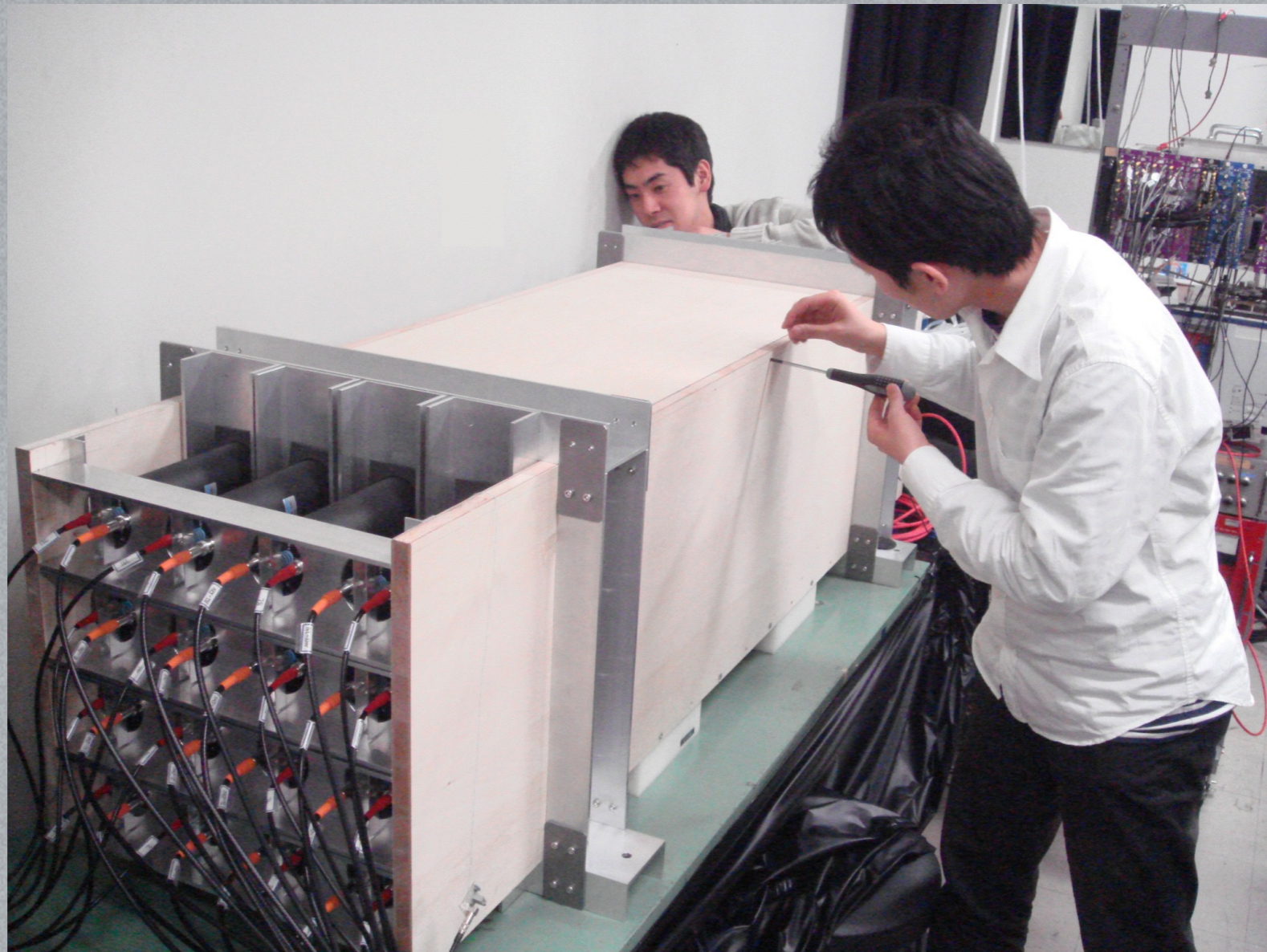
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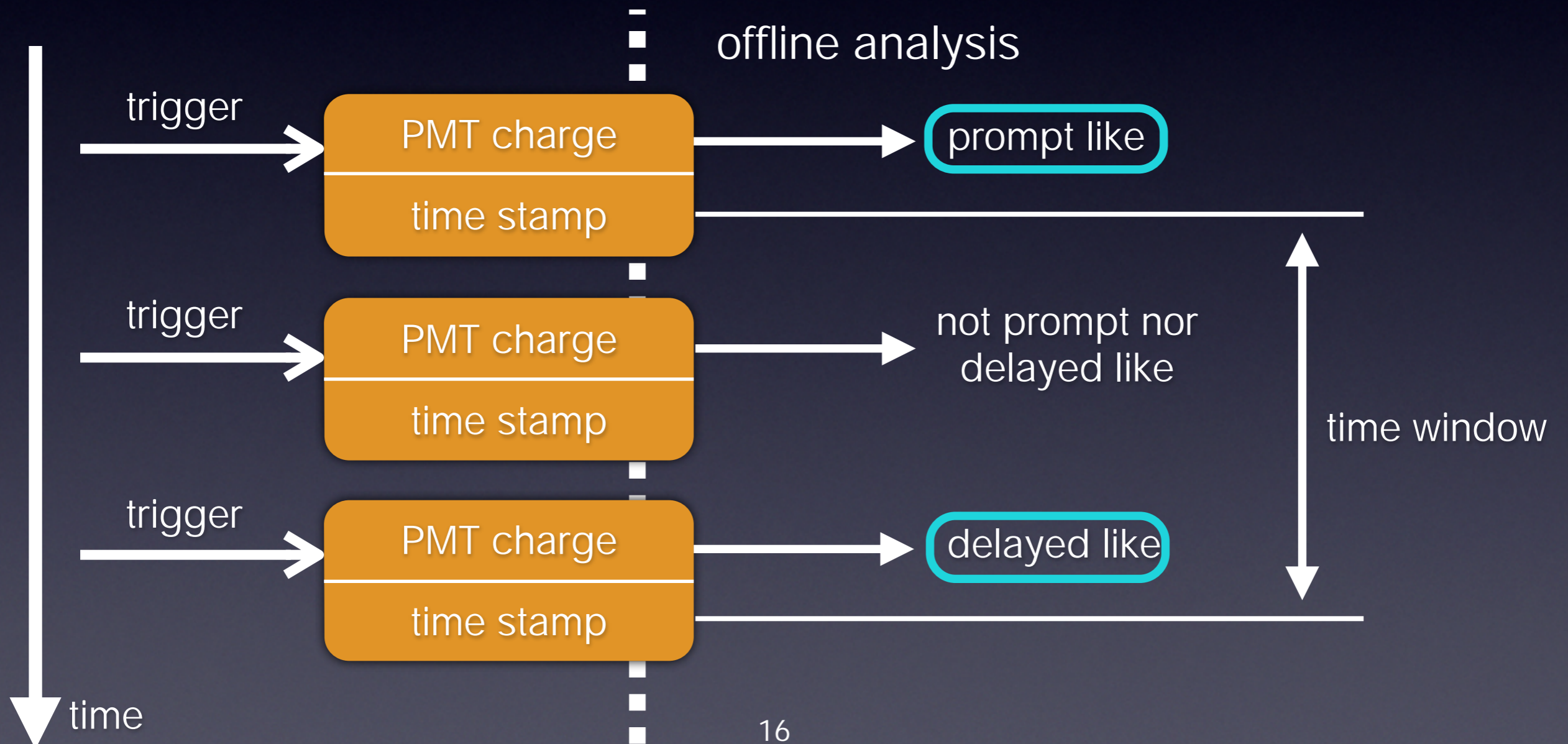
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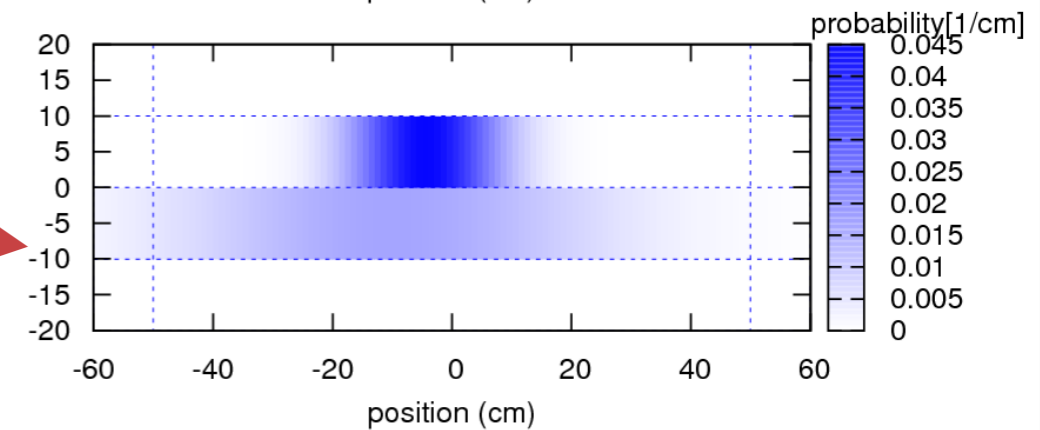
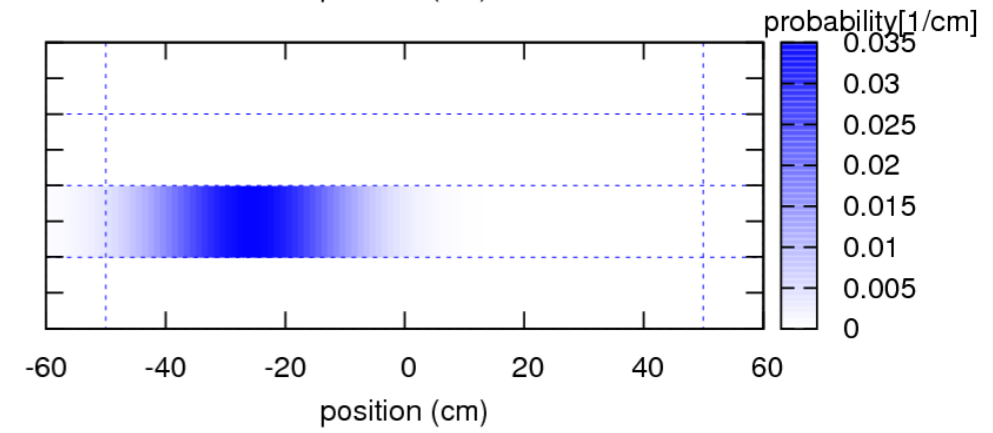
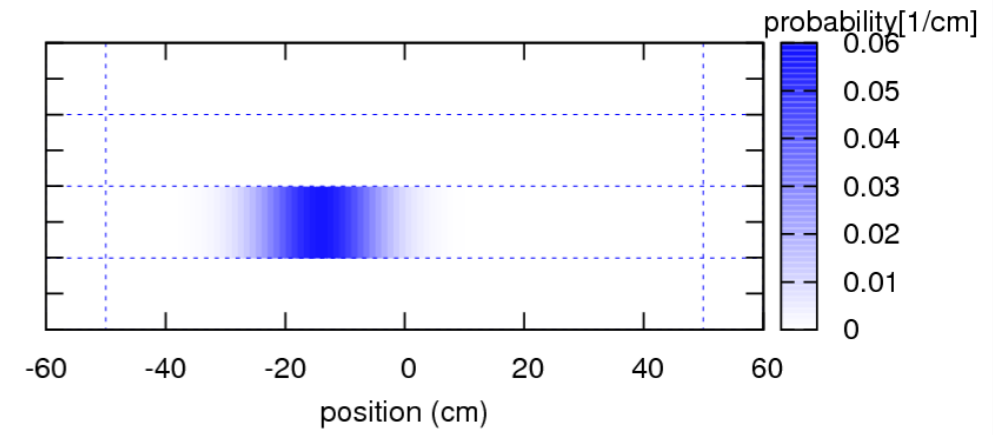
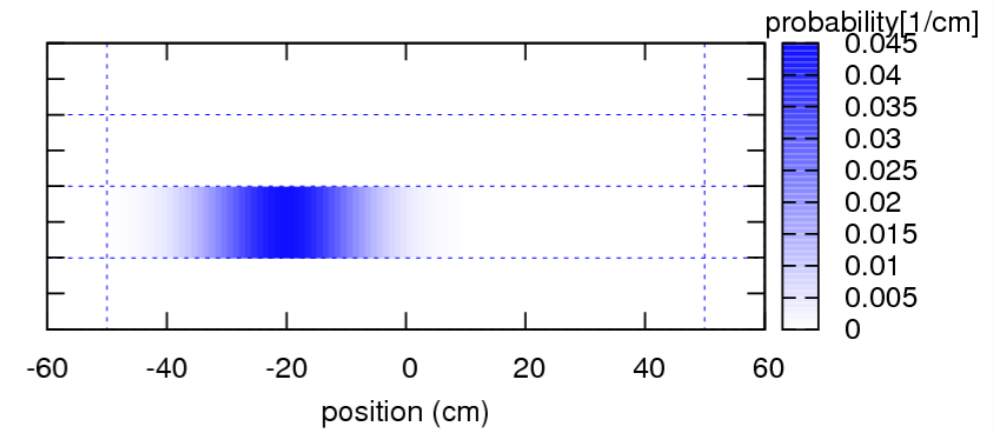
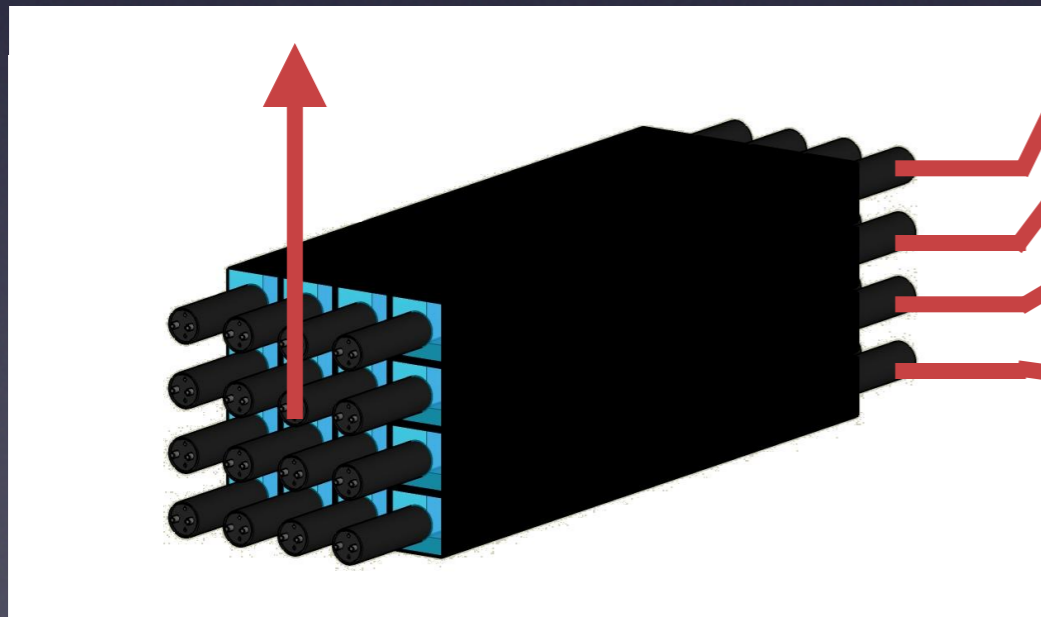
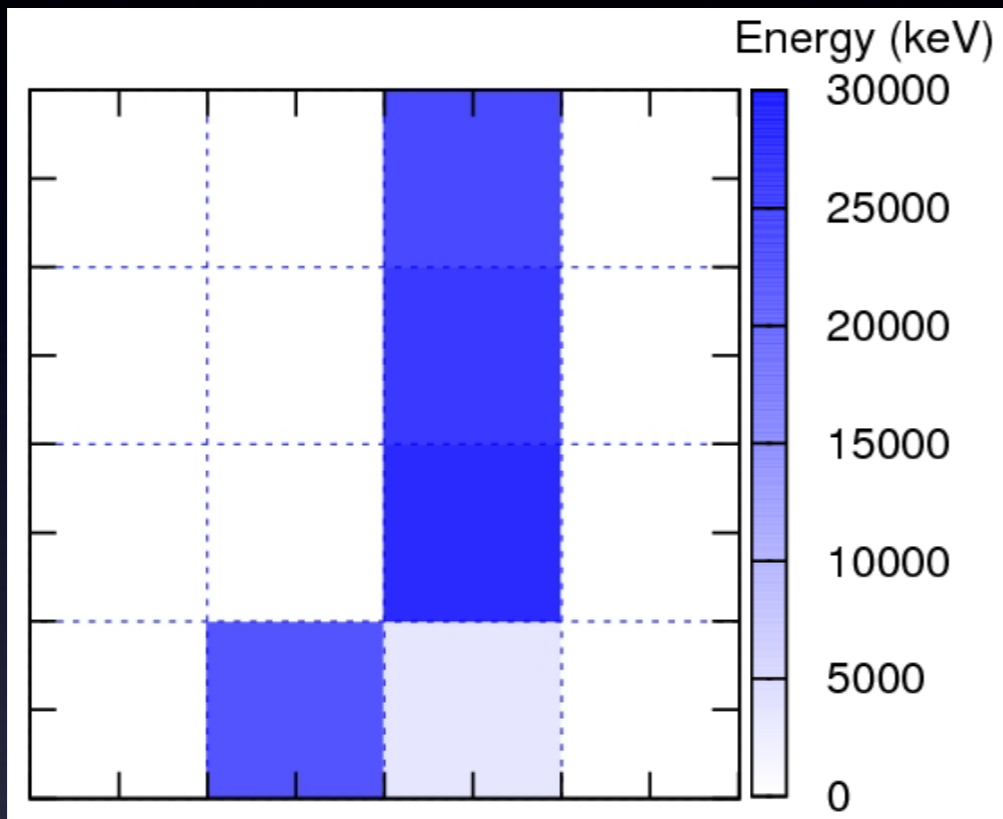


Data Acquisition

- Event data consist of 32 ch PMT charge and time stamp.



μ like event



Selection Criteria

- Prompt Event: positron like event

$$3 \text{ MeV} < E_{total} < 7 \text{ MeV}$$

$$100 \text{ keV} < E_{2nd} < 600 \text{ keV}$$

- Delayed Event: neutron like event

$$3 \text{ MeV} < E_{total} < 8 \text{ MeV}$$

$$500 \text{ keV} < E_{2nd}$$

coincidence time window
5-100 μs

E_{2nd}

ch.1:	41.24 keV	ch.9:	25.96 keV
ch.2:	33.67 keV	ch.10:	4650.03 keV
ch.3:	42.12 keV	ch.11:	0.00 keV
ch.4:	0.00 keV	ch.12:	16.23 keV
ch.5:	16.68 keV	ch.13:	33.43 keV
ch.6:	7.39 keV	ch.14:	31.59 keV
ch.7:	433.93 keV	ch.15:	32.41 keV
ch.8:	30.73 keV	ch.16:	9.84 keV

Total: 5405.26 keV Time: 384985060 ns

E_{total}

E_{2nd}

ch.1:	32.34 keV	ch.9:	140.31 keV
ch.2:	26.48 keV	ch.10:	940.36 keV
ch.3:	1342.92 keV	ch.11:	20.07 keV
ch.4:	30.48 keV	ch.12:	37.09 keV
ch.5:	2869.65 keV	ch.13:	51.42 keV
ch.6:	398.98 keV	ch.14:	594.59 keV
ch.7:	59.88 keV	ch.15:	32.73 keV
ch.8:	30.73 keV	ch.16:	24.07 keV

Total: 6632.11 keV Time: 384995220 ns

E_{total}

10 μs

Estimate of S/N ratio of Lesser PANDA

- **neutrino event rate** at 20 m from a 3 GW_{th} reactor
(Monte Carlo simulation by Geant 4)

detection efficiency: 5.7 % --> **45.7 events/day**

- **background event rate** measured in our laboratory

260 events/day --> $= \sqrt{260} \sim 16.1$ events

Lesser PANDA can discriminate ON/OFF status
of the reactor by 3 in one day.

Prospect for PANDA

- Lesser PANDA vs PANDA

	Lesser PANDA	PANDA
target mass	160 kg	1000 kg
detection efficiency	5.66 %	13.9 %
neutrino event rate (at 20 m from a 3 GWth reactor)	45.7 /day	679 /day
background rate	260 /day	?
of background	16.1	?



Summary



- PANDA detector is a mobile, stable and safe detector, because it consists of all solid state, not liquid. It will be operated at the surface.
- We built Lesser PANDA detector. The background rate was 260 events / day. We are trying to reduce the background continuously.
- We concluded that the 160 kg detector can discriminate ON/OFF status of the reactor by 3 in one day.
- We are negotiating with electric power companies about a deployment site.
- We plan to build full-size PANDA detector in a few years.

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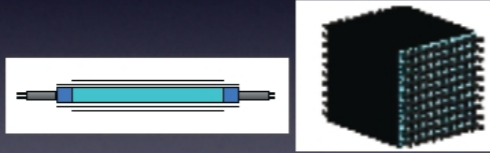
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PANDA Project

Plastic Anti-Neutrino Detector Array

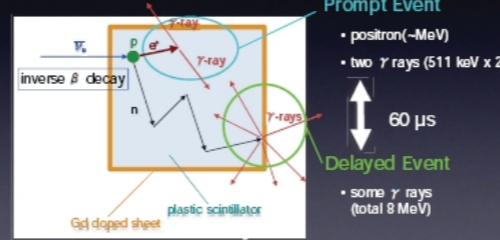
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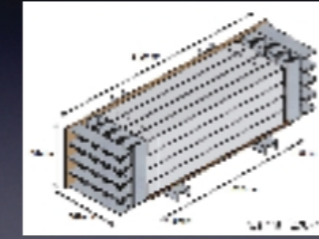
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Lesser PANDA detector

- 1700 mm x 667 mm x 551 mm



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3 MeV < E_{total} < 7 MeV
100 keV < E_{2nd} < 600 keV
 - Delayed Event: neutron like event
3 MeV < E_{total} < 8 MeV
500 keV < E_{2nd}
- coincidence time window 5-100 μ s

E _{total}				E _{2nd}			
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PANDA Project

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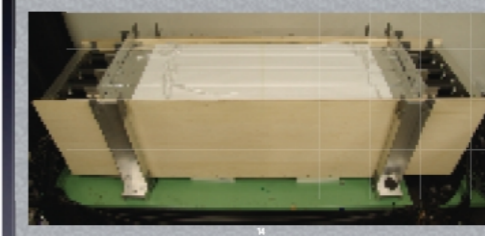
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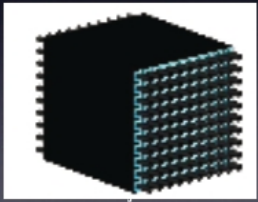
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260 events/day \rightarrow $\sigma = \sqrt{260} \sim 16.1$ events
- Lesser PANDA can discriminate ON/OFF status of the reactor by 3 σ in one day.

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PANDA Project

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PANDA Project

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Neutron Capture Efficiency

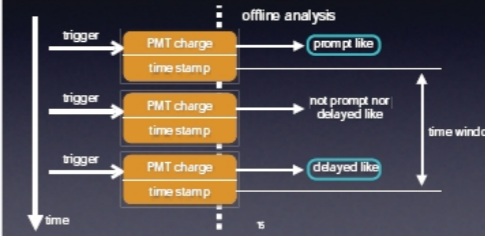
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Prospect for PANDA

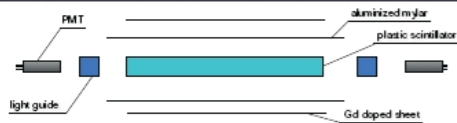
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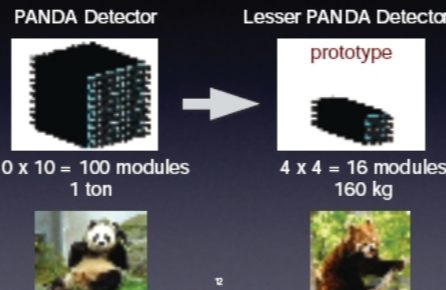


Features

- Mobility**
The target mass of PANDA detector is about 1 ton.
- Solid State**
Plastic scintillators are nonflammable and the scintillation efficiency is stable.
- Measurement at the surface**
PANDA detector will be operated just outside a reactor building at the surface. It is very non-intrusive.

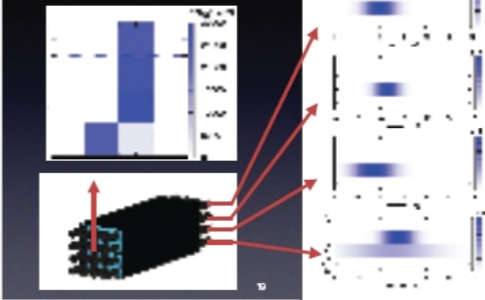
8

First Step of PANDA Project



12

μ like event



19

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