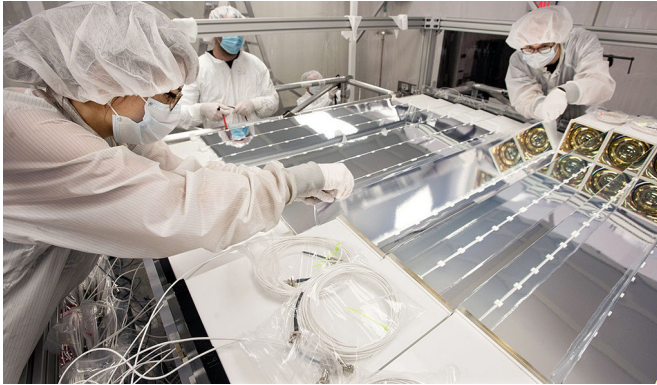


# PROSPECTing for antineutrinos

21 May 2018, by Jim Shelton



Assembly of the PROSPECT neutrino detector. Credit: PROSPECT collaboration/Mara Lavitt

The Precision Reactor Oscillation and Spectrum Experiment (PROSPECT) has completed the installation of a novel antineutrino detector that will probe the possible existence of a new form of matter.

PROSPECT, located at the High Flux Isotope Reactor (HFIR) at the Department of Energy's Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), has begun taking data to study electron antineutrinos that are emitted from nuclear decays in the [reactor](#) to search for so-called sterile [neutrinos](#) and to learn about the underlying nuclear reactions that power fission reactors.

Antineutrinos are elusive, elementary particles produced in [nuclear beta decay](#). The [antineutrino](#) is an antimatter particle, the counterpart to the neutrino.

"Neutrinos are among the most abundant particles in the universe," said Yale University physicist Karsten Heeger, principal investigator and co-spokesperson for PROSPECT. "The discovery of [neutrino oscillation](#) has opened a window to physics beyond the Standard Model of Physics. The study of antineutrinos with PROSPECT allows

us to search for a previously unobserved particle, the so-called sterile neutrino, while probing the nuclear processes inside a reactor."

Over the past few years several neutrino experiments at nuclear reactors have detected fewer antineutrinos than scientists had predicted, and the energy of the neutrinos did not match expectations. This, in combination with earlier anomalous results, led to the hypothesis that a fraction of electron antineutrinos may transform into sterile neutrinos that would have remained undetected in previous experiments.

This hypothesized transformation would take place through a quantum mechanical process called neutrino oscillation. The first observation of neutrino oscillation amongst known types of neutrinos from the sun and the atmosphere led to the 2015 Nobel Prize in physics.

The installation of PROSPECT follows four years of intensive research and development by a collaboration of more than 60 participants from 10 universities and four national laboratories.



Credit: PROSPECT collaboration/Mara Lavitt

"The development of PROSPECT is based on years of research in the detection of reactor antineutrinos with surface-based detectors, an extremely challenging task because of high backgrounds," said PROSPECT co-spokesperson Pieter Mumm, a scientist at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

The experiment uses a novel antineutrino detector system based on a segmented liquid scintillator detector technology. The combination of segmentation and a unique, lithium-doped liquid scintillator formulation allows PROSPECT to identify particle types and interaction points. These design features, along with extensive, tailored shielding, will enable PROSPECT to make a precise measurement of neutrinos in the high-background environment of a [nuclear reactor](#).

PROSPECT's detector technology also may have applications in the monitoring of nuclear reactors for non-proliferation purposes and the

measurement of neutrons from nuclear processes.

"The successful operation of PROSPECT will allow us to gain insight into one of the fundamental puzzles in neutrino physics and develop a better understanding of reactor fuel, while also providing a new tool for nuclear safeguards," said co-spokesperson Nathaniel Bowden, a scientist at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and an expert in nuclear non-proliferation technology.

After two years of construction and final assembly at the Yale Wright Laboratory, the PROSPECT detector was transported to HFIR in early 2018.

"The development and construction of PROSPECT has been a significant team effort, making use of the complementary expertise at U.S. national laboratories and universities," said Alfredo Galindo-Uribarri, leader of the Neutrino and Advanced Detectors group in ORNL's Physics Division.

PROSPECT is the latest in a series of fundamental science experiments located at HFIR. "We are excited to work with PROSPECT scientists to support their research," said Chris Bryan, who manages experiments at HFIR for ORNL's Research Reactors Division.

Provided by Yale University

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