Performance of the ROADSTR PSD Plastic Prototype Detector

Caiser Bravo for the Mobile Antineutrino Demonstrator Project Georgia Tech

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Motivation



Large-scale ⁶Li-doped PSD plastic scintillators have recently been developed with Eljen Technology (EJ-299-50)

The ROADSTR Prototype is a testbed for:

- Demonstrating these materials for Inverse Beta Decay (IBD) detection
- Understanding and modeling neutron-correlated IBD backgrounds
- Long-term testing and validation of EJ-299-50 material



ROADSTR Prototype ⁶Li PSD Plastic Detector



- 6x6 array of EJ-299-50 ⁶Li PSD plastic bars with double ended PMT readout
 - Optically coupled to Hamamatsu 2" PMT (R7724-100, H11284-100 Assembly)
 - Wrapped with 'ESR' multi-layer specular reflector
- Bar size: 55 x 55 x 500 mm³ (1.5 liter)
- Bars packaged in 2x2 modules with 0.8mm Al walls
- 60-kg active mass largest ⁶Li PSD plastic scintillator detector operated so far
- Operated in trailer with 2" borated poly thermal neutron shield



ROADSTR Inverse Beta (Neutron Correlated) Event Selection

ROADSTR

- Apply "PROSPECT-like" correlated selection:
 - Prompt-Delayed timing separation
 - Prompt-Delayed position separation
 - Prompt PSD cut to reject fast neutrons
 - Delayed PSD cut to select neutron captures
 - Vetos on muon, fast neutron, and neutron capture events



Large scale system has demonstrated excellent selectivity relevant to antineutrino detection, fission correlations, ...



ROADSTR Aboveground IBD Background Measurement



- 44 days of background collected aboveground with 5-cm B-poly shield
- PROSPECT-like IBD selection gives promising background rejection
- Using topological information from finer segmentation provides further rejection
- Compared to simulated IBD rate 25 m from 3-GW_{th} reactor, good S:B for small 60-kg prototype



⁶Li-doped PSD plastic supports PROSPECT-like background rejection; finer segmentation & topological selections can push further



ROADSTR Correlated Neutron Background Measurements



Location	#	Shield	Motivation
Surface Highbay	1	Unshielded	Baseline configuration with minimal overburden and shielding
	2	Trailer and 5cm B-poly shield	Effect of small shielding layer + thermal background neutron suppression
	3	- plus 40.5cm of polyethylene above	Effect of larger shielding layer
	4	- plus high-Z material	Effect of neutron multiplication/spallation source
	5	- plus high-Z material & intervening B-poly	Effect of neutron multiplication/spallation source & thermal neutron suppression
Basement	6	Unshielded	Effect of shallow ~10 m.w.e. overburden



Varied measurements will support background simulation validation & development of background prediction capability



ROADSTR Correlated Neutron Background Measurements



- A variety of measurements have been conducted and processed
- Sensitivity to surrounding material, not only direct shielding, has been observed



Varied measurements will support background simulation validation & development of background prediction capability



Performance Studies: Simulation Comparison

- Validated background simulation is an investment into more effectively conducting above-ground operations
- Simulated with Cosmic Neutrons and Cosmic Rays as our correlated background in GEANT4
- Characterize neutron mobility using "PROSPECT-like" correlated selection from events that are IBD-like
- Comparison of neutron lifetime to capture
- Shielding Cases
 - Polyethylene
 - Lead and 5% Borated Polyethylene
 - Lead







Performance Studies: Simulation





Polyethylene					
[36" x 30" x 16"]					

5% Borated Polyethylene [15.2" x 26.2" x 2"] Lead [8" x 16" x 2"]

Lead [8" x 16" x 2"]





Neutron Lifetime Calculation

- Simulation is not normalized to count rate from acquired data
- Coincidence between prompt neutron and neutron capture in the system
- Single exponential fits applied Investigate effects of neutron scattering
- Energy focused from 0 5 MeVee
- Time focused from 20 200 μs





Work in progress: simulation and data comparison

 Good agreement between data and simulation for neutron capture time across different configurations for a single-exponential fit



Data	Simulation
34.6 +/- 0.3 (µs)	33.2 +/- 0.5 (μs)
34.0 +/- 0.7 (µs)	33.5 +/- 0.2 (μs)
34.2 +/- 0.5 (μs)	34.6 +/- 0.2 (μs)
33.6 +/- 0.4 (μs)	34.6 +/- 0.2 (μs)
	Data 34.6 +/- 0.3 (μs) 34.0 +/- 0.7 (μs) 34.2 +/- 0.5 (μs) 33.6 +/- 0.4 (μs)







- ROADSTR successfully supports above-ground rejection of IBD-like background using ⁶Li-doped PSD plastic scintillators.
- Various measurements have been taken to support background simulation validation & development of background prediction capability.
- Developed simulations show good agreement for neutron lifetime calculations.
- Greater characterization of neutron mobility will be performed to further validate background prediction capabilities with simulation.



Thank you for your attention







ROADSTR Trailer Details

- Operated in trailer with 2" borated poly thermal neutron shield
- Trailer Dimensions in inches



