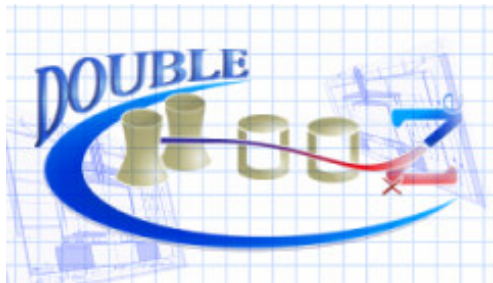


Status of Double Chooz



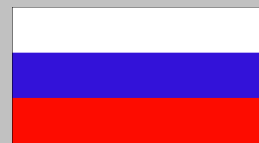
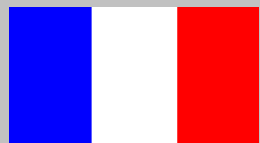
Tobias Lachenmaier
Universität Tübingen

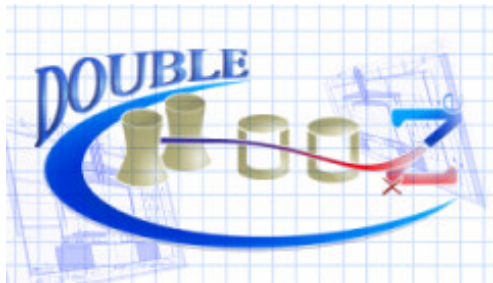
Neutrinos and Dark Matter in Nuclear Physics, Paris, 2006



Collaboration

June 2006: Double Chooz proposal
119 authors from 26 institutions
[hep-ex/0606025](#)





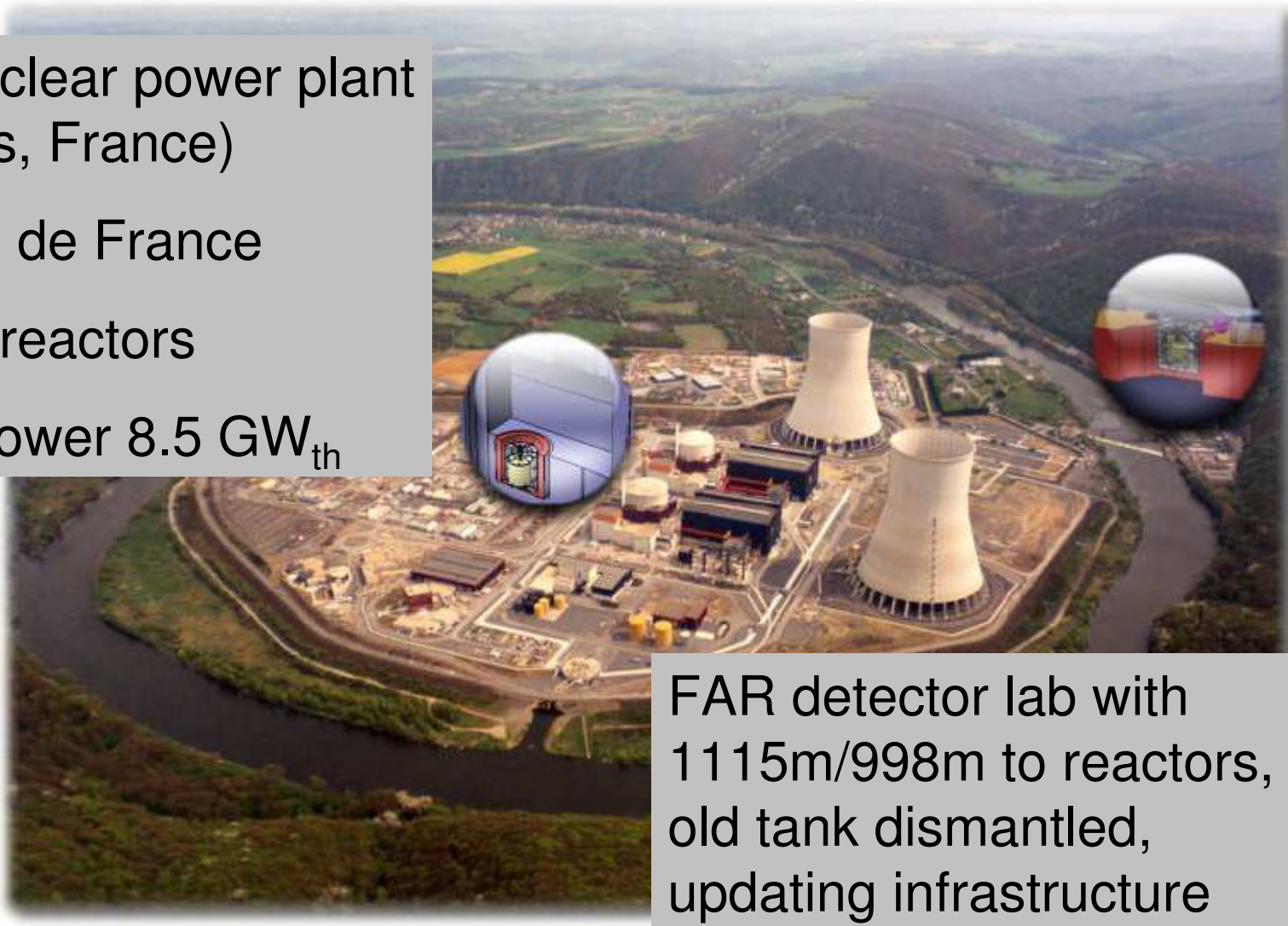
Double Chooz site

Chooz nuclear power plant
(Ardennes, France)

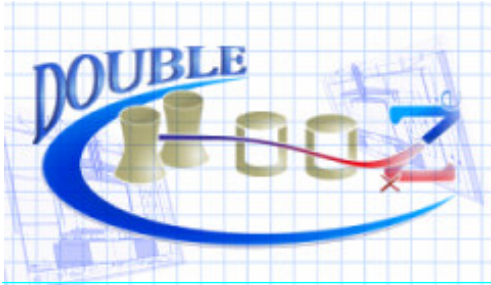
Electricité de France

2 N4 PW reactors

thermal power $8.5 \text{ GW}_{\text{th}}$



FAR detector lab with
1115m/998m to reactors,
old tank dismantled,
updating infrastructure



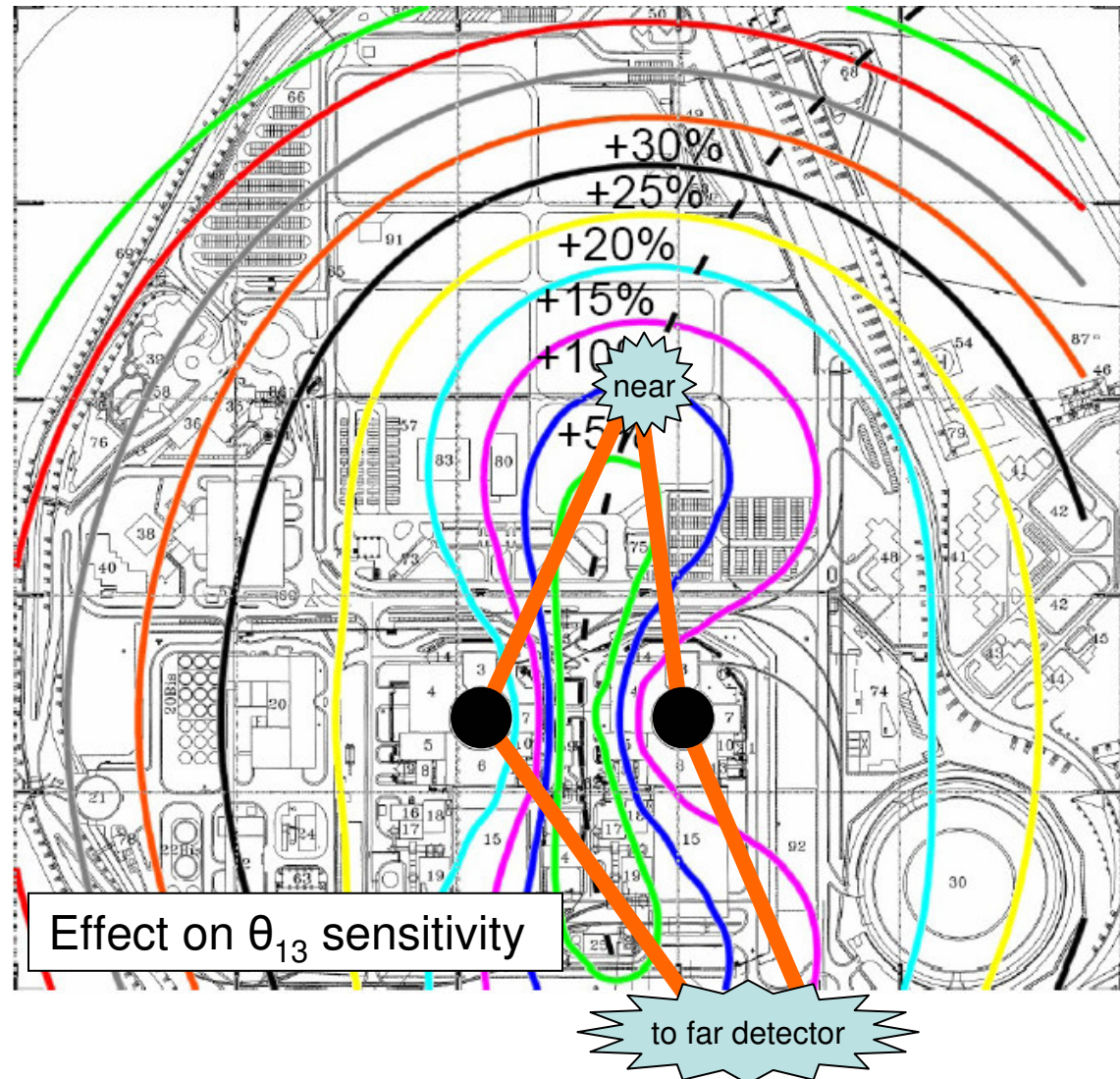
Near detector location

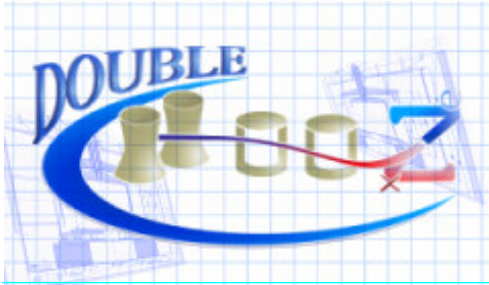
The near detector location has been chosen to

minimize the average distance from cores

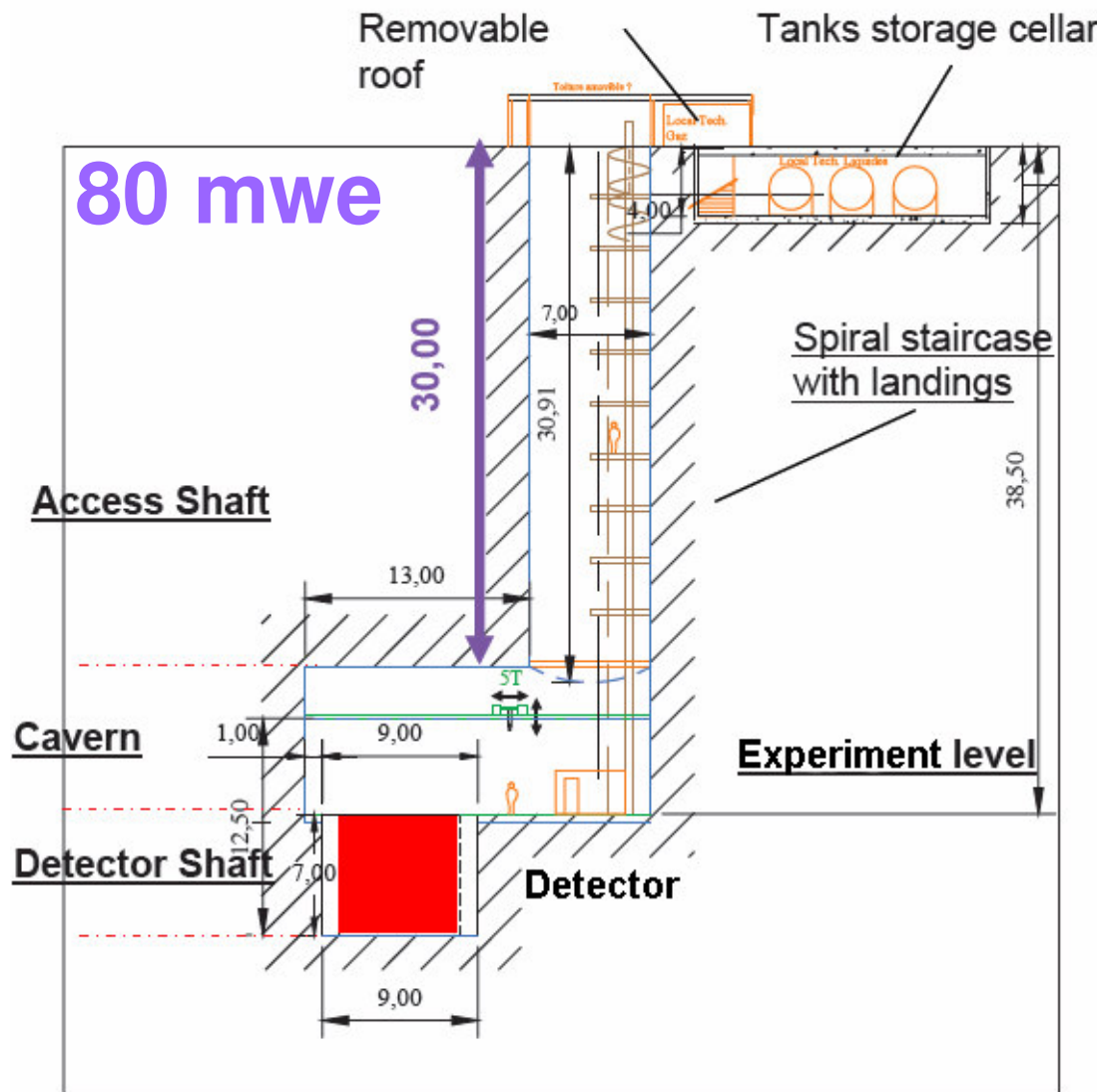
maintain the same flux ratio between the two cores as in far location

satisfy the needs for safety and security





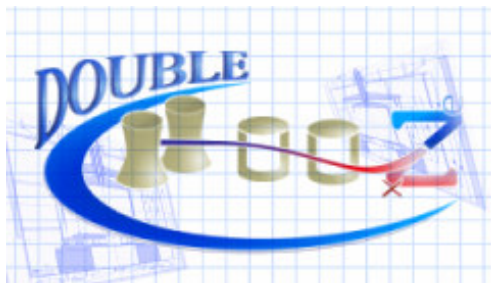
Near site (280m)



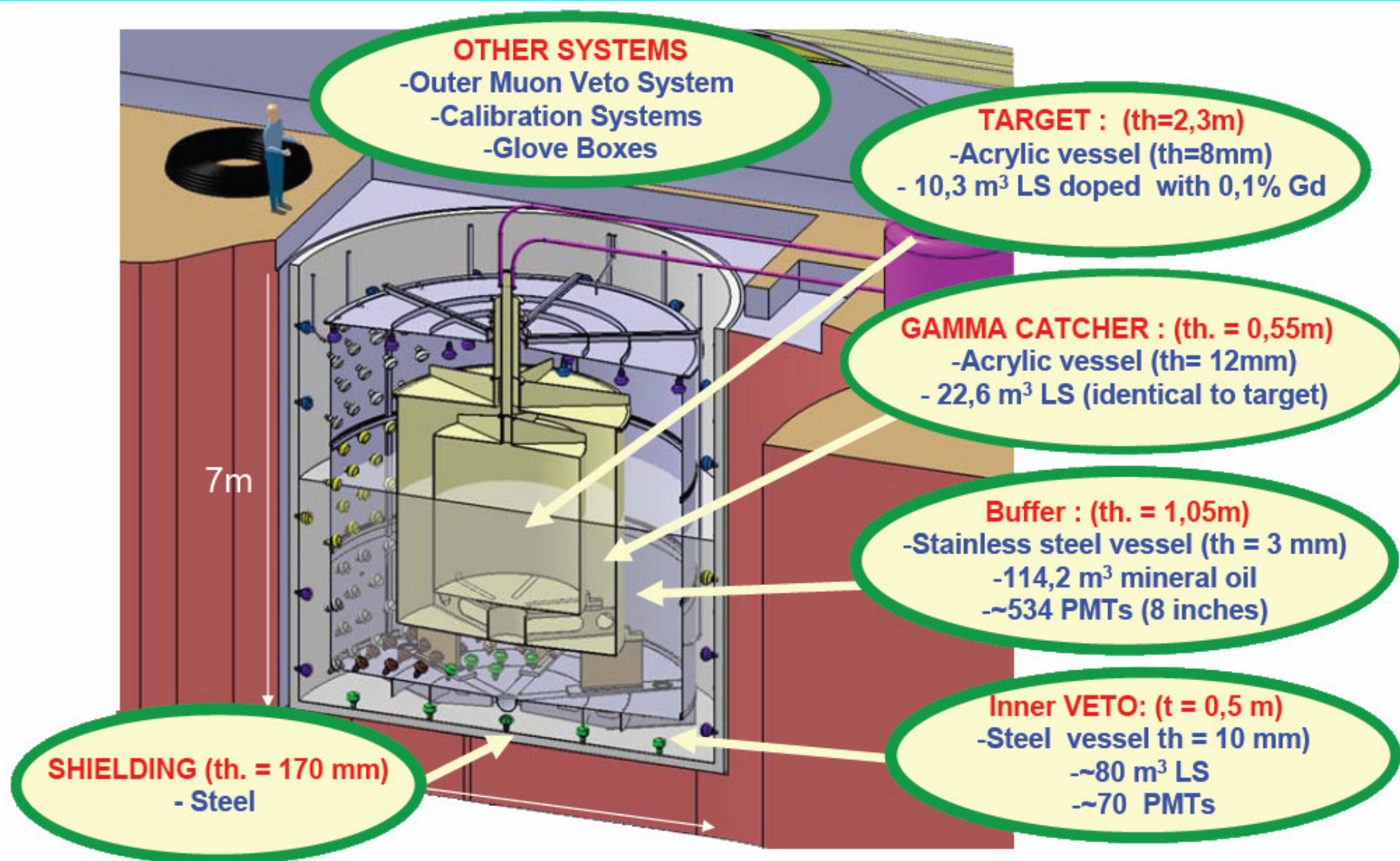
First civil engineering study in January.

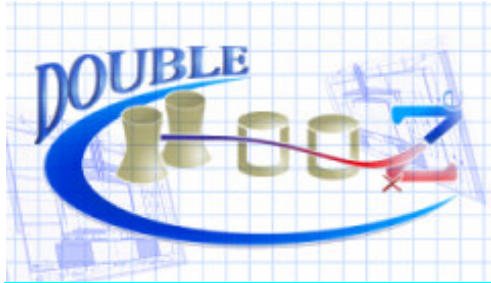
Further development of design by working closely with EDF, to be completed in 2007.

We want a rather precise cost estimate to ask for funding at the local authorities.



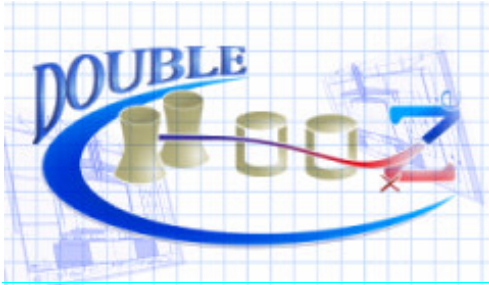
The two detectors



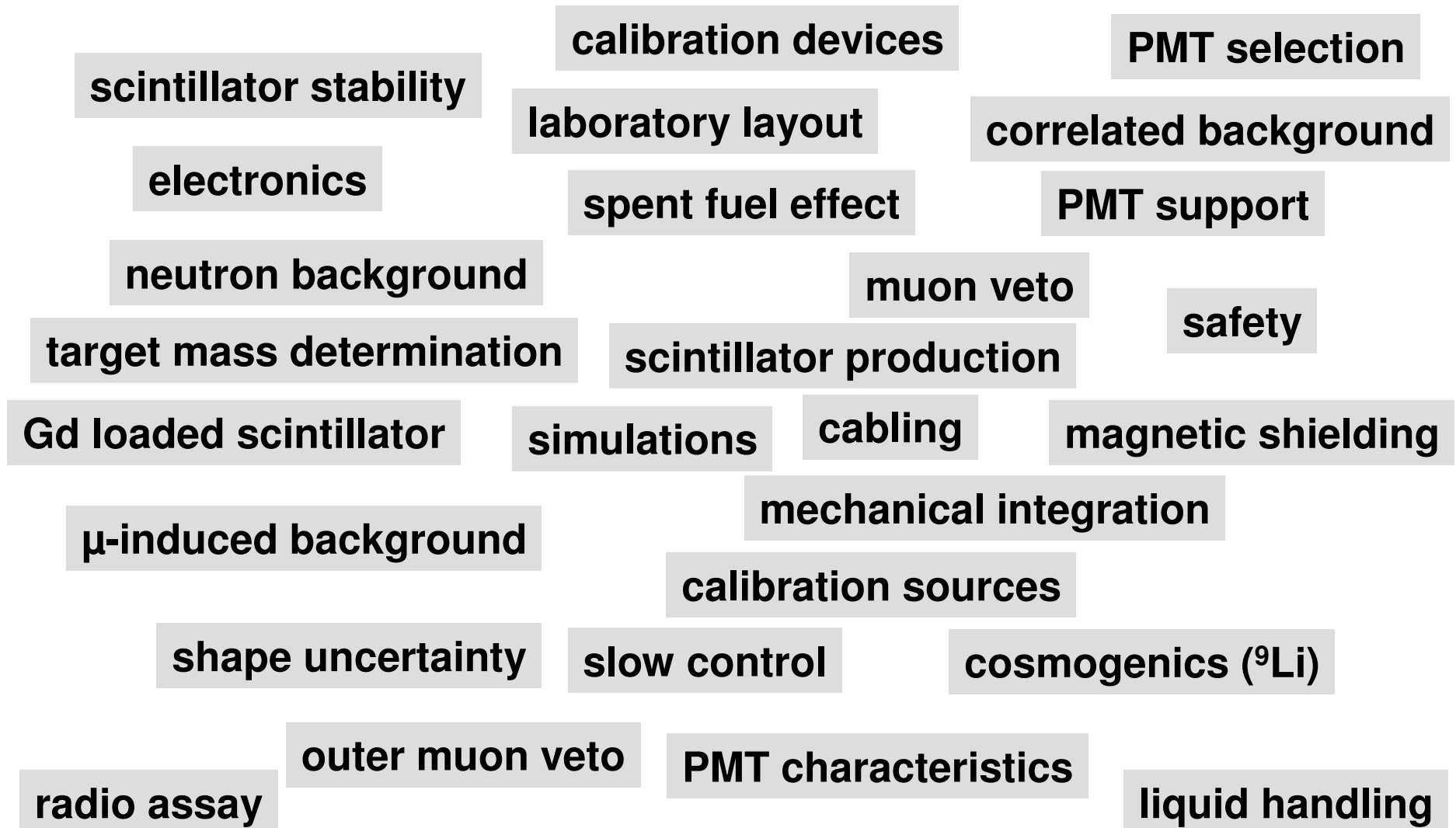


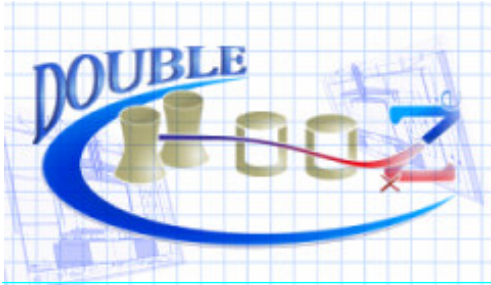
Systematics

		Chooz	Double-Chooz	
Reactor-induced	ν flux and σ	1.9 %	<0.1 %	two “identical” detectors, monitor flux with near det.
	Reactor power	0.7 %	<0.1 %	
	Energy per fission	0.6 %	<0.1 %	
Detector - induced	Solid angle	0.3 %	<0.1 %	distance measured @ 10 cm + monitor core barycenter
	Volume	0.3 %	0.2 %	same weight sensor for both det.
	Density	0.3 %	<0.1 %	accurate T control (near/far)
	H/C ratio & Gd concentration	1.2 %	<0.1 %	same scintillator + stability of scintillator
	Spatial effects	1.0 %	<0.1 %	“identical” target geometry & LS
	Live time	few %	0.25 %	measured with several methods
Analysis	From 7 to 2-3 cuts	1.5 %	0.2 - 0.3 %	Low backgr., reduction of accidentals
Total		2.7 %	< 0.6 %	



Towards detector construction



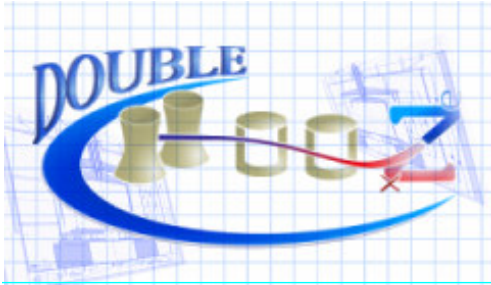


1:5 scale prototype

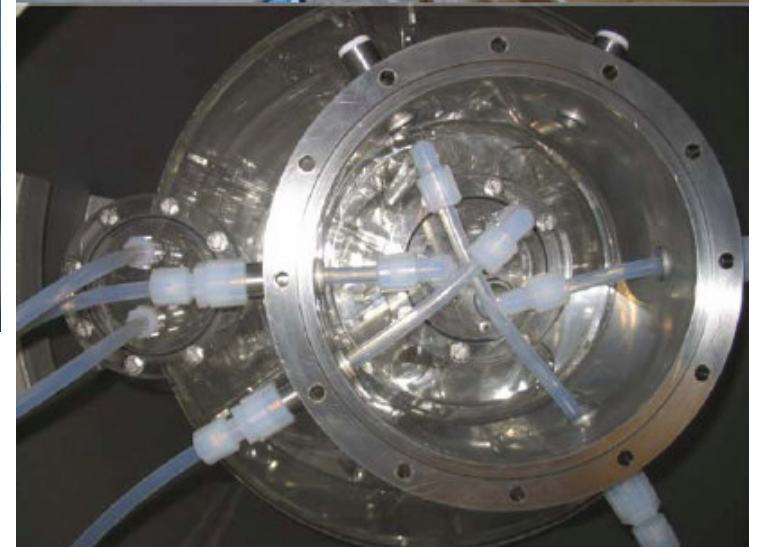


A 1:5 scale prototype was built and filled with scintillator liquids to validate the design of several mechanical solutions, e.g.

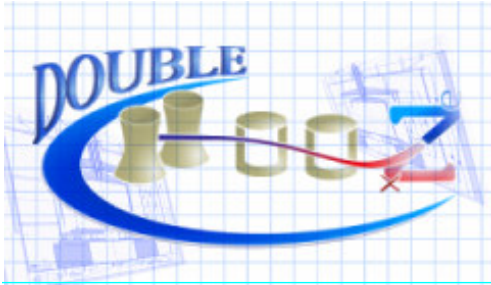
- acrylic vessels
- material compatibility
- liquid handling
- filling procedure
- critical interfaces
- coordination



1:5 scale prototype



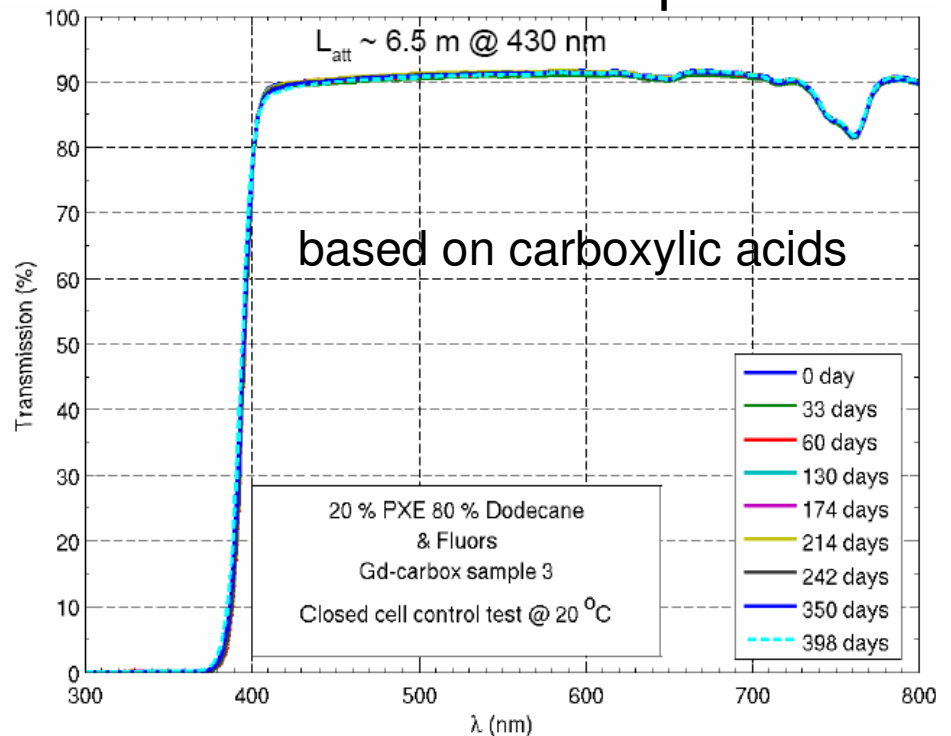
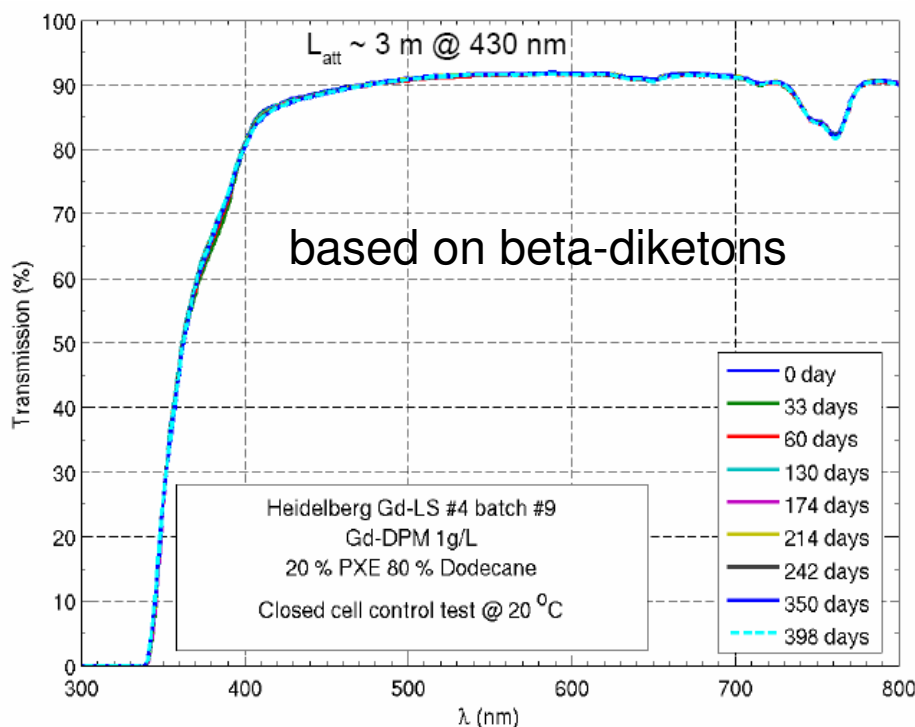
Experience with 1:5 mockup led to revisions of some technical solutions (filling system, interfaces).

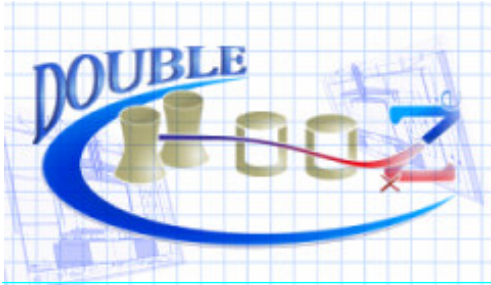


Scintillator stability

- Limiting factor in Chooz and Palo Verde
- Development of new Gd doped scintillator compounds in Heidelberg and Gran Sasso (stable over 400 days), based on PXE & dodecane.

► Double-Chooz has two viable options

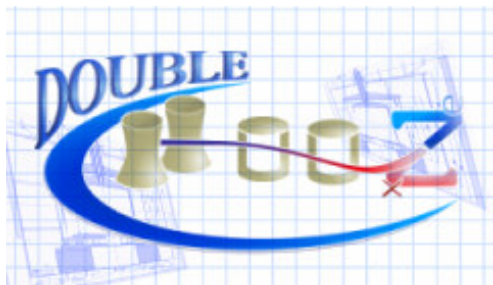




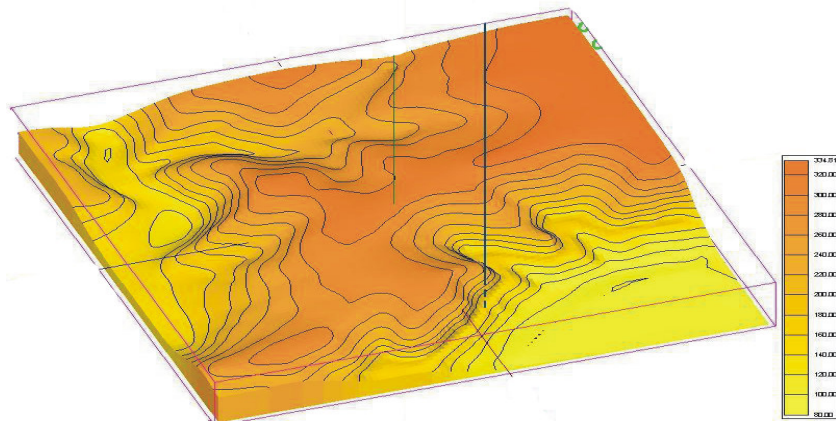
Gd-scintillator production

For two detectors, about 100kg is needed. Transition to industrial production:

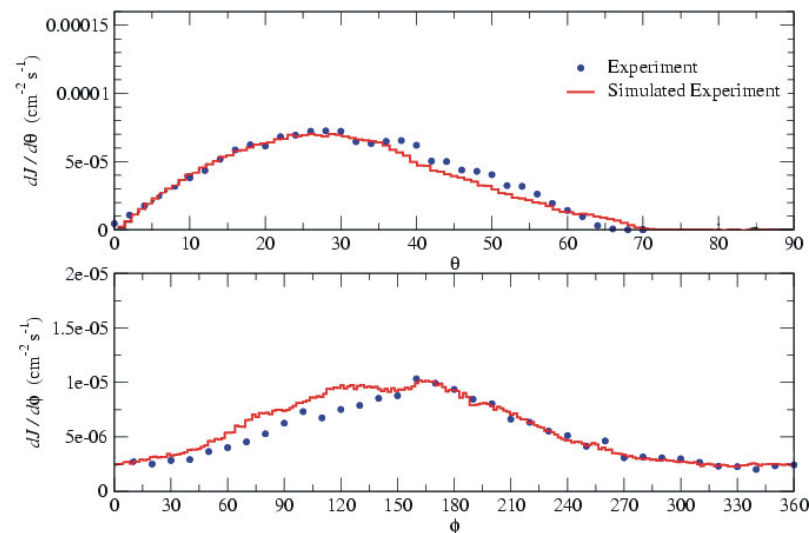
- Confidentiality agreement with company
- first sublimation test of 50g and 400g finished
- final test for industrial production (700g) started (for synthesis of ~ 150 l of scintillator)
- MPIK Heidelberg is constructing a new building for storage and purification of all scintillators for both detectors.
- On-site storage tanks for scintillators in Chooz (authorization received from EDF)



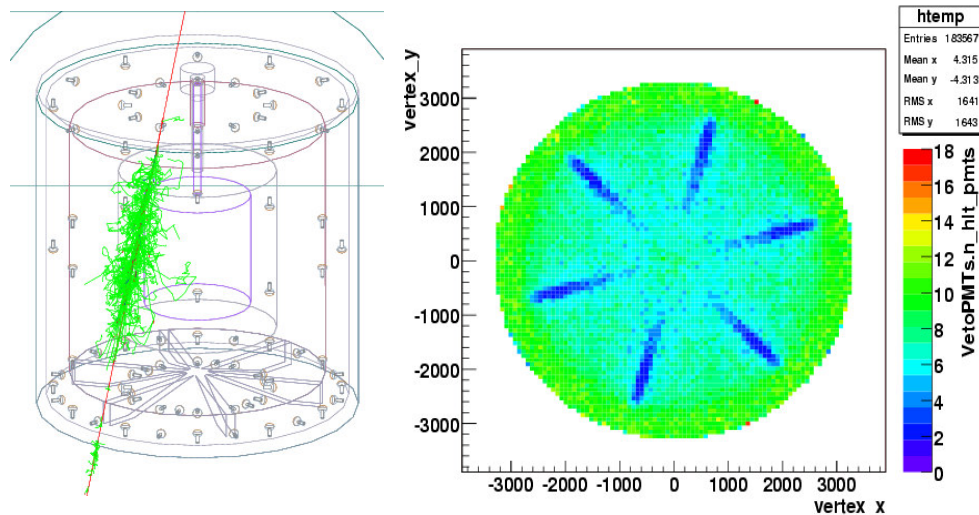
Muon veto system



Digitized topographical map of the Chooz site.

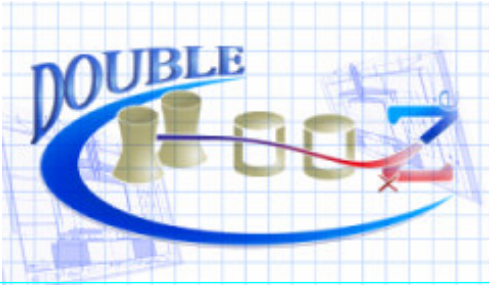


Angular dependence of cosmic muons for the far detector.

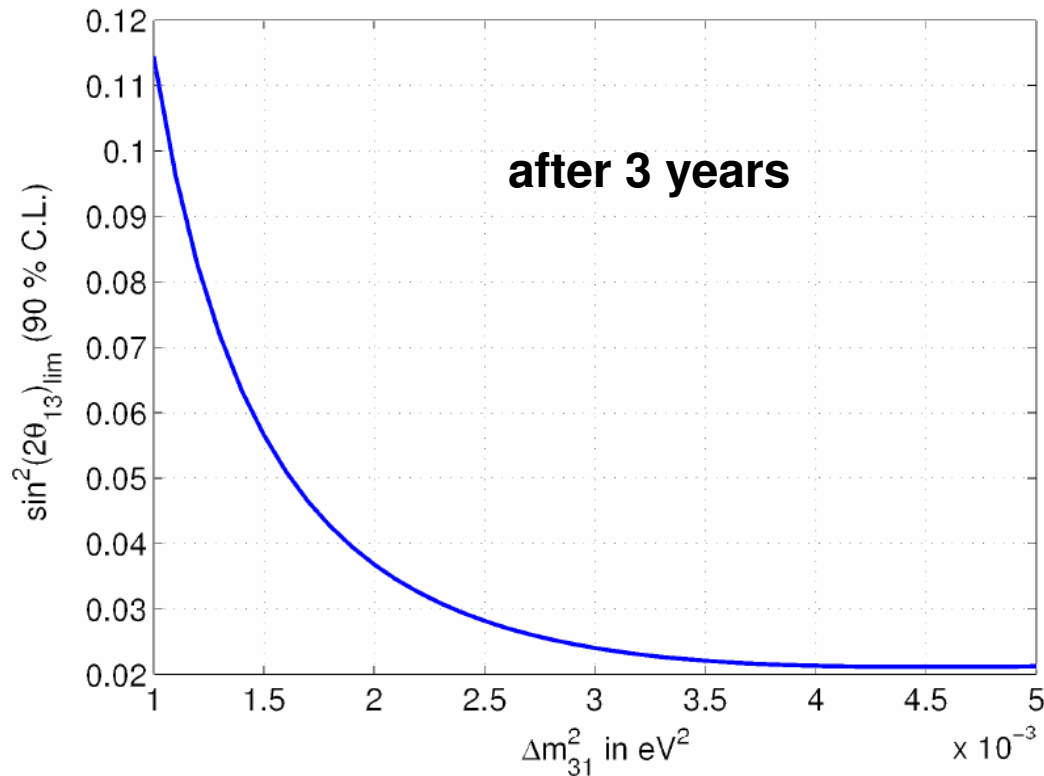


$\langle E_\mu \rangle \sim \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 60 \text{ GeV (far)} \\ 20 \text{ GeV (near)} \end{array} \right.$

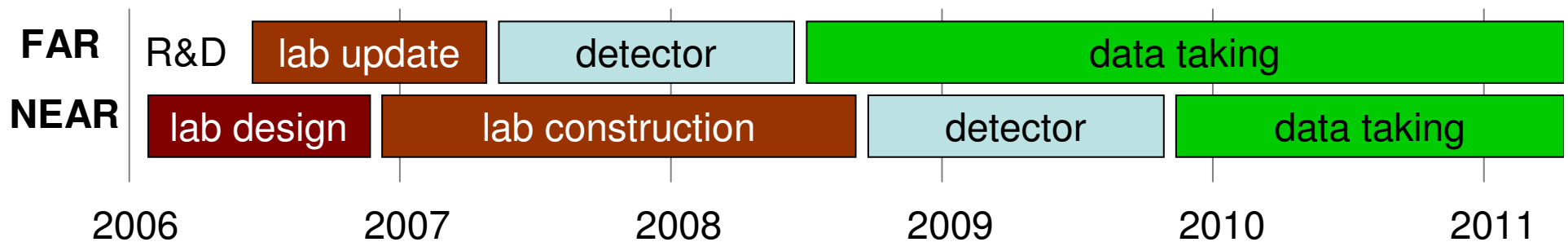
muons: $\epsilon > 99.8 \%$
 neutrons: $\epsilon \sim 50\%$

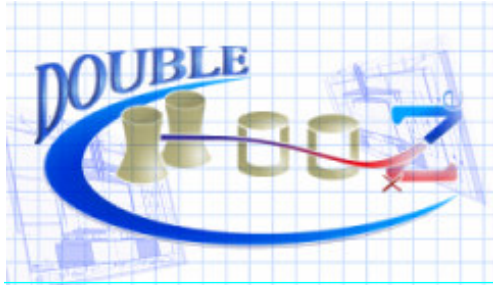


Sensitivity



With the expected schedule, Double Chooz should provide a 90% confidence limit on $\sin^2(2\theta_{13})$ of ~ 0.05 in 2009 and between 0.02 and 0.03 in 2011.





Conclusions

Significant progress in the details of the design and prototyping of the experiment and its components.

Double Chooz is ready for detector construction!