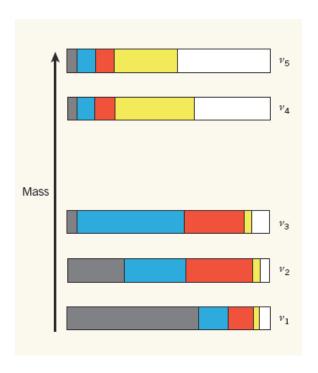
Search for Sterile Neutrinos with a Radioactive Source at Daya Bay

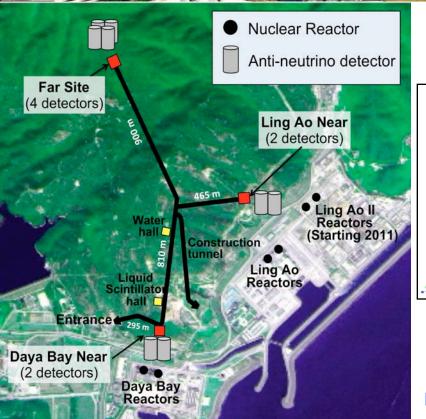


Karsten M. Heeger University of Wisconsin

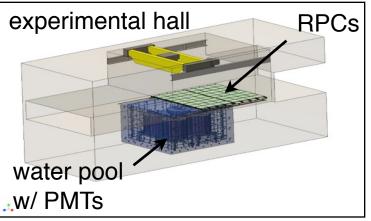
based on arXiv:1109.6036, Dwyer, Littlejohn, Vogel, and KMH

Daya Bay Reactor Antineutrino Experiment





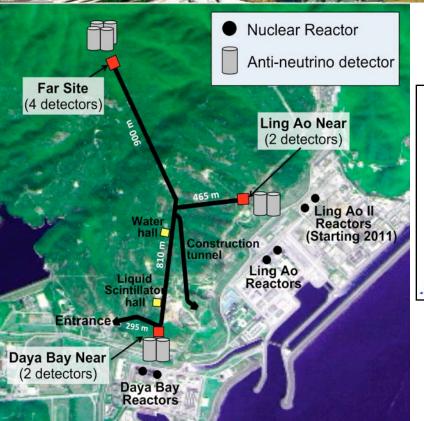
Daya Bay is a China-US reactor experiment to measure θ_{13} funded by DOE HEP



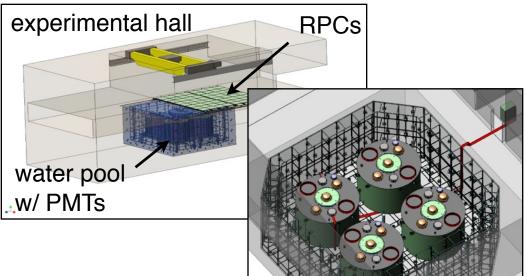
multiple detectors in each hall with ~6 m distance

Daya Bay Reactor Antineutrino Experiment

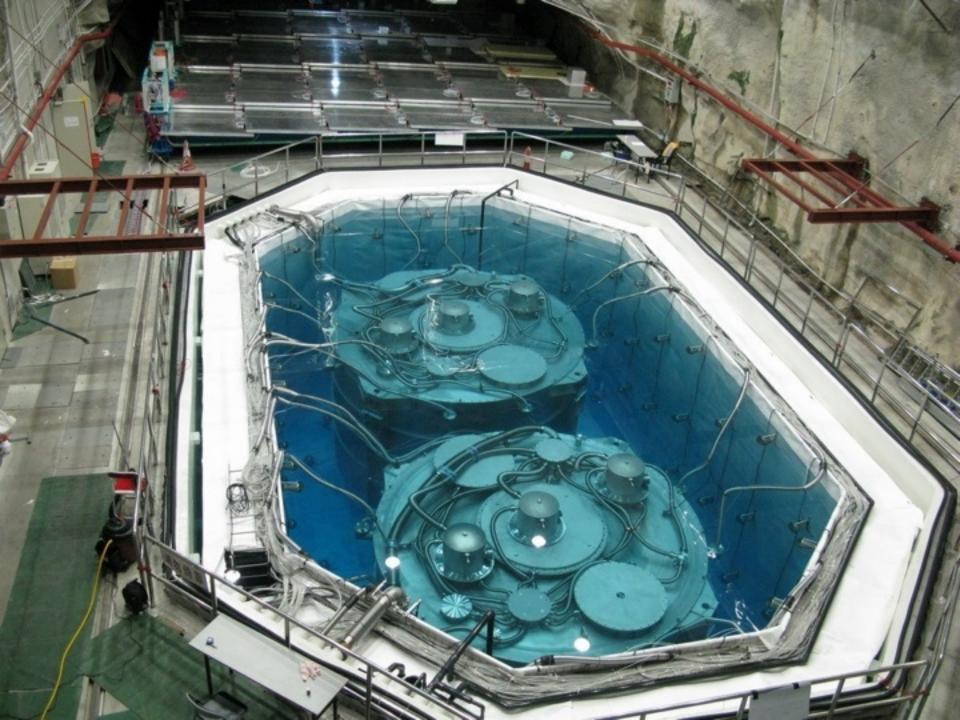




Daya Bay is a China-US reactor experiment to measure θ_{13} funded by DOE HEP



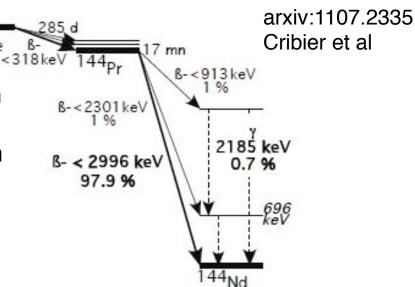
multiple detectors in each hall with ~6 m distance



Antineutrinos from a Radioactive Source

¹⁴⁴Ce-¹⁴⁴Pr Antineutrino Source

- Q_{β} > 1.8 MeV (IBD threshold)
- lifetime long enough to allow for production and transport
- T_{1/2} (144Ce)=285 days, T_{1/2} (144Pr)=17.3 min
- contained in fission fragments of spent nuclear fuel



18 PBq ¹⁴⁴Ce source at the Daya Bay far site

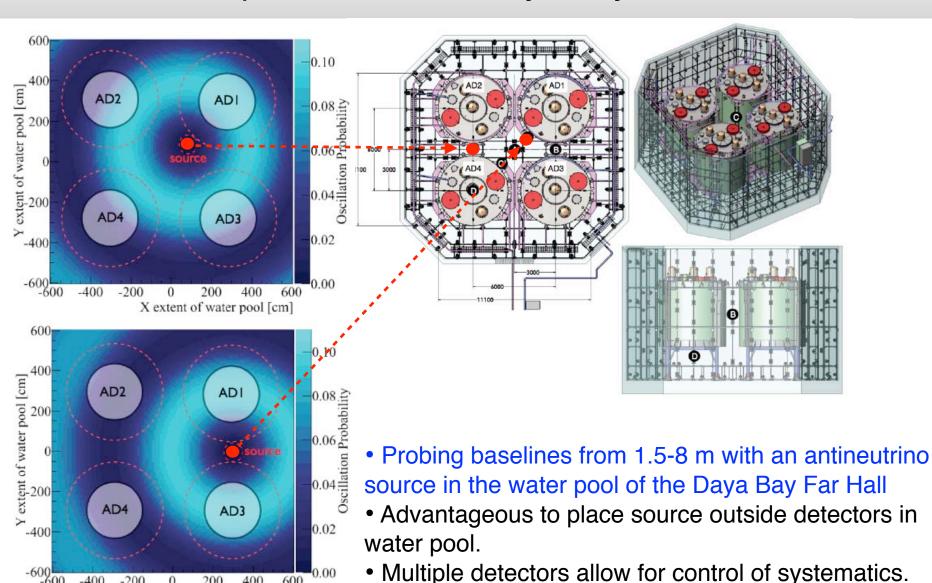
<u>Signal</u>

- baseline range: ~1.5 8 m
- v energy range: 1.8 3 MeV
- 30k 40k inverse beta-decay (IBD) detections per year

Background

- ~0.5 m thick shielding makes source gammas negligible
- Water pool also shields, cools source outside detector
- Reactor neutrino 'background' well-known to <1% from near detectors

A Source Experiment in the Daya Bay Far Hall



200

X extent of water pool [cm]

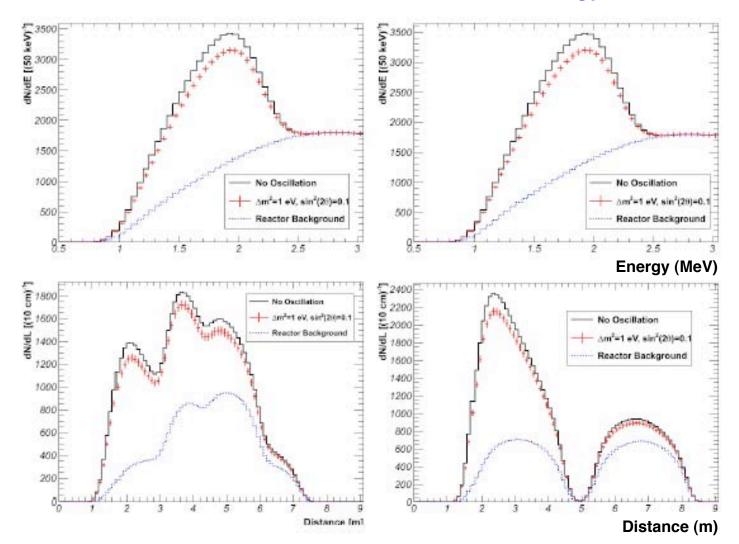
400

-200

-400

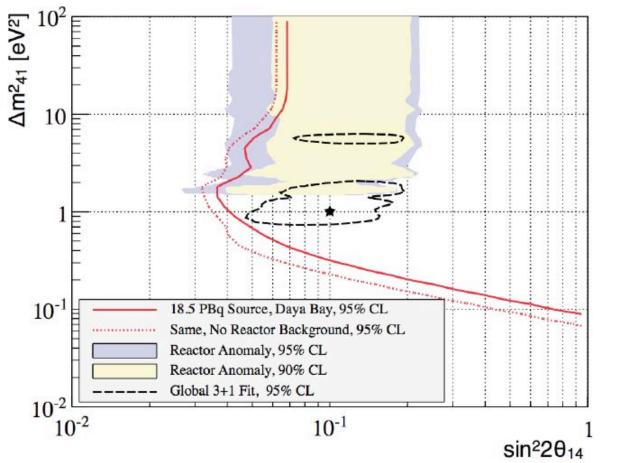
Signature for Sterile Neutrino Oscillation

Reconstructed Event Distributions Versus Energy and Distance



arXiv:1109.6036

Sensitivity of a Source Experiment at Daya Bay



arXiv:1109.6036 Dwyer, Littlejohn, Vogel, KMH

- Sterile neutrino oscillations with mass > 1eV can be tested using 144 Ce source in the Far Hall of the Daya Bay experiment after θ_{13} measurement.
- Advantageous to place source outside detectors in water pool.