

# DAE $\delta$ ALUS/IsoDAR: A Phased Neutrino Physics Program Using Cyclotron Decay-at-Rest Neutrino Sources

*Tuesday, 10 September 2013 16:00 (20 minutes)*

DAE $\delta$ ALUS is a proposed phased neutrino physics program consisting of two flagship experiments: a search for CP violation in the neutrino sector and a definitive search for sterile neutrinos. Ultimately, DAE $\delta$ ALUS will comprise several accelerator-based modules located at three different distances from a single, large underground detector such as LENA, MEMPHYS, or Hyper-K. Each of these modules will employ new low cost, high power cyclotrons to produce pion decay-at-rest neutrino beams, which can be used to search for evidence of CP violation in the oscillation probability of muon antineutrinos to electron antineutrinos over baselines of  $\sim 20$  km. However, at an early phase of the program, the high power DAE $\delta$ ALUS injector cyclotron can also be used to produce an intense isotope decay-at-rest neutrino beam. IsoDAR is a proposed experiment, which uses a  $^8\text{Li}$  decay-at-rest neutrino beam to preform a definitive search for sterile neutrinos by installing the DAE $\delta$ ALUS injector cyclotron in an underground lab close to a large liquid scintillator detector such as KamLAND. IsoDAR can rule out the parameter space allowed by global fits to the Reactor, SAGE, and GALLEX anomalies at  $20\sigma$  in 5 years. These two flagship searches make a compelling case for the DAE $\delta$ ALUS phased neutrino physics program.

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**Session Classification:** Neutrino Oscillations/ Neutrino Beams II

**Track Classification:** Neutrino Oscillations/ Neutrino Beam Physics