

Neutrino physics opportunities with the IsoDAR source at Yemilab

J. Alonso¹, C. A. Argüelles², A. Bungau¹, J. M. Conrad¹, B. Dutta³, Y. D. Kim⁴, E. Marzec⁵, D. Mishins⁵, S. H. Seo⁴, M. Shaevitz⁶, J. Spitz⁵, A. Thompson³, L. Waite¹, and D. Winklehner¹

¹Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, USA

²Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, USA

³Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77840, USA

⁴Center for Underground Physics, Institute for Basic Science (IBS), Daejeon 34126, Korea

⁵University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, USA

⁶Columbia University, New York, New York 10027, USA



(Received 18 November 2021; accepted 23 February 2022; published 28 March 2022)

IsoDAR seeks to place a high-power-cyclotron and target combination, as an intense source of $\bar{\nu}_e$ at the level of $\sim 10^{23}$ /year, close to a kiloton-scale neutrino detector in order to gain sensitivity to very short-baseline neutrino oscillations ($\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$) and perform precision tests of the weak interaction, among other physics opportunities. Recently, IsoDAR has received preliminary approval to be paired with the 2.26 kton target volume liquid scintillator detector at the Yemi Underground Laboratory (Yemilab) in Korea, at a 17 m center-to-center baseline, and cavern excavation for IsoDAR is now complete. In this paper, we present the physics capabilities of IsoDAR@Yemilab in terms of sensitivity to oscillations (via inverse beta decay, IBD; $\bar{\nu}_e + p \rightarrow e^+ + n$), including initial-state wave packet effects, and the weak mixing angle (via elastic scattering off atomic electrons, $\bar{\nu}_e + e^- \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e + e^-$). We also introduce a study of IsoDAR sensitivity to new particles, such as a light X boson, produced in the target that decays to $\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e$.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevD.105.052009

I. INTRODUCTION

The IsoDAR concept, in which a powerful and compact cyclotron is brought close to a large existing or planned underground detector, represents a significant paradigm shift in neutrino physics. Such an experiment would open the possibility for new physics discoveries in various forms, including neutrino production, interactions, and oscillations, each of which would present as unexpected spectral deviations in the high statistics event samples observed at the detector. In addition to the particle physics opportunities enabled by IsoDAR and as detailed in a number of publications, including outside of neutrino physics [1], the experiment will be especially important for applications in accelerator and medical science as well [2,3].

IsoDAR will rely on 60 MeV proton interactions with a ^9Be target (600 kW) to produce a powerful source of neutrons. Neutron capture on the surrounding $\geq 99.99\%$ isotopically pure ^7Li sleeve results in an intense source of $\bar{\nu}_e$ from the high- Q β -decay of ^8Li ($\rightarrow ^8\text{Be} + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$; $\tau_{1/2} = 839$ ms) with a mean antineutrino energy of

6.4 MeV and an endpoint of ~ 15 MeV. With 1.97×10^{24} protons on target per year and 0.015 $\bar{\nu}_e$ /proton, IsoDAR will produce 1.15×10^{23} $\bar{\nu}_e$ in 4 years of livetime (5 years of running at 80% duty cycle); the $\bar{\nu}_e$ flux shape is shown in Fig. 1.

In this paper, we consider the physics capabilities of the IsoDAR $\bar{\nu}_e$ source (accelerator + target) paired to a planned 2.26 kton (inner volume) detector, called the Liquid Scintillator Counter (LSC), at the Yemilab Center for Underground Physics in Korea at a center-to-center distance of 17 m [5,6]. The envisioned detector is cylindrical with 7.5 m radius and 15 m height (inner volume), along with a 1 m buffer region extending from the top and sides, and a 1.5 m veto region extending further. The liquid scintillator properties and photocoverage are expected to be similar to KamLAND [7]. In addition, the radiopurity capabilities of the detector, which are expected to surpass KamLAND, and prospects of reconstructing $e^\pm$ direction, are discussed below. This allows for expanded physics capability beyond the pairing of IsoDAR at KamLAND that has been the focus of previous publications [4,8]. In this paper, we describe the improved sensitivity for neutrino oscillation and electroweak measurements, as well as introduce an additional physics goal: the search for unexpected peaks in the $\bar{\nu}_e$ flux due to novel physics, such as a new light boson. The excavation for IsoDAR rooms was completed in January 2022 and construction of the LSC hall is well underway.

Published by the American Physical Society under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license](#). Further distribution of this work must maintain attribution to the author(s) and the published article's title, journal citation, and DOI. Funded by SCOAP³.

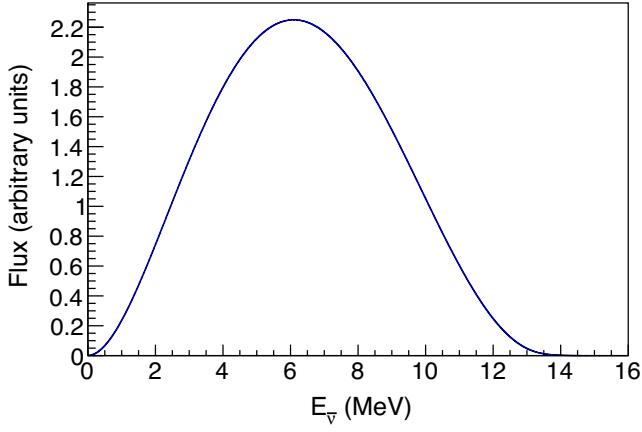


FIG. 1. The IsoDAR $\bar{\nu}_e$ flux arising from ^8Li beta decay, adapted from Ref. [4].

The possibility of new physics associated with neutrino mixing at short-baselines has, simultaneously, never been stronger *and* more confusing. The MiniBooNE experiment's latest result [9] shows a 4.8σ indication of $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ oscillations with a characteristic $\Delta m^2 \sim 1 \text{ eV}^2$, consistent with MiniBooNE's 2.8σ evidence of $\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$ [10] and LSND's 3.8σ evidence of $\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$ [11–13]. The compatibility of these results with each other and seemingly with the reactor- [14] and radioactive-source-based [15,16] electron-flavor disappearance anomalies, perhaps within a $3 + 1$ model with mixing among the three active flavors and one “sterile” flavor, is generally stymied by the global lack of observed muon-flavor disappearance, although a notable exception to this comes from IceCube [17] (see discussion below). The varied results may be indicative of a more complicated modification to 3 neutrino mixing beyond this simple extension. This paper updates a $3 + 2$ scenario we have previously presented, and adds a study of a recently proposed scenario involving sterile neutrino decay [18–28] motivated by new results from IceCube [29]. IsoDAR@Yemilab will provide unsurpassed sensitivity to $\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$ oscillations observed as a periodic deficit in the well-predicted IBD signal due to the increased size of the detector and longer L . The ability to trace an L/E -dependent wave over many cycles (in much of the currently-favored parameter space), and/or more unusual L - or E -dependent behavior, is unique to IsoDAR and is likely to disentangle this complicated situation.

In addition to measuring IBD events in the context of an oscillation search, IsoDAR@Yemilab can use this large sample of events for a generic (or model-dependent) “bump hunt”—a search for a peak in the well predicted IBD event rate versus energy. Such a search is well motivated by theoretical interest in light-mass mediators and a number of experimental anomalies, including the “5 MeV bump” [30–35] observed in numerous reactor experiments and a possible “X17” particle [36].

Similar to precision oscillation studies and an IBD-based bump hunt, neutrino-based measurements of the weak mixing angle, $\sin^2 \theta_W$, are also highly sensitive to new physics. Specifically, nonstandard neutrino interactions (NSI) can present as a deviation from the well-predicted $\sin^2 \theta_W$ -dependent Standard Model (SM) cross section of $\bar{\nu}_e + e^- \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e + e^-$. The prospect of improved electroweak measurements using neutrinos is especially exciting because the most precise measurement to date with neutrinos, coming from the NuTeV experiment [37], deviates from the SM prediction, constrained by the electroweak measurements from LEP [38], by $\sim 3\sigma$. While a number of possible explanations for this anomaly exist, often involving modified nuclear physics assumptions required to extract the neutral-current to charged-current and neutrino-nucleus to antineutrino-nucleus cross section ratios relevant for NuTeV's measurement, a definitive explanation of this long-standing anomaly remains elusive. Either way, it is clear that improved neutrino-based $\sin^2 \theta_W$ measurements across many energy scales are valuable, noting that NuTeV's measurement was at $\mu \sim 4.5 \text{ GeV}$. At the MeV-scale energies relevant for this discussion, global measurements of $\sin^2 \theta_W$ are extremely sparse with only ~ 1000 total $\bar{\nu}_e - e^-$ events collected at reactors ($\sim 1\text{--}10 \text{ MeV}$) [39–42] and accelerators ($\sim 10\text{--}50 \text{ MeV}$) [11,43]. IsoDAR@Yemilab will collect about a factor of 7 more than this worldwide data sample.

This paper is organized as follows: first, we consider the sensitivity of “IsoDAR@Yemilab” (17 m center-to-center

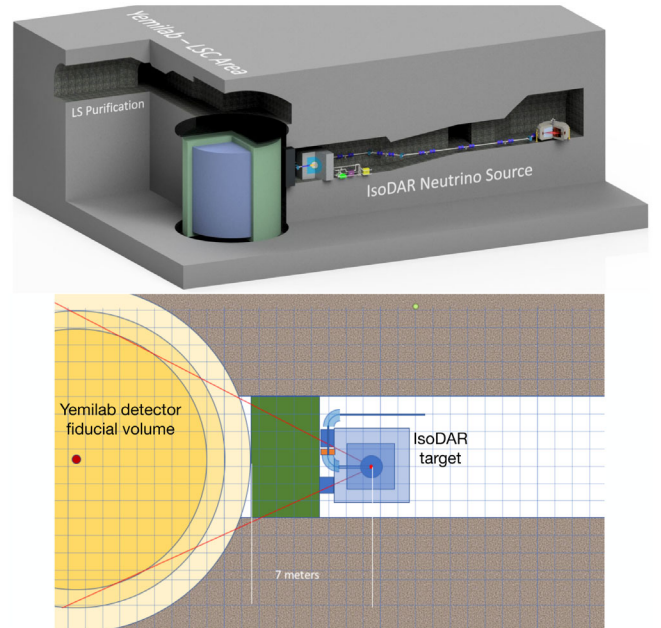


FIG. 2. The IsoDAR@Yemilab configuration and geometry considered for the studies here. The distance from the center of the IsoDAR target to the center of the detector is 17 m (from left-to-right in the bottom drawing, 7.5 m inner detector radius, 1.0 m buffer, 1.5 m veto, and 7 m of shielding + target).

TABLE I. Accelerator/target assumptions and detector specifications for the IsoDAR@Yemilab experiment.

Runtime	5 calendar years
IsoDAR duty factor	80%
Livetime	4 years
Protons on target/year	1.97×10^{24}
$^8\text{Li}/\text{proton}$ ($\bar{\nu}_e/\text{proton}$)	0.0146
$\bar{\nu}_e$ in 4 years livetime	1.15×10^{23}
IsoDAR@Yemilab mid-baseline	17 m
IsoDAR@Yemilab depth	985 m (2700 m.w.e.)

from IsoDAR to the Yemilab detector) to $\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$ mixing via IBD detection; next, we provide an in-depth discussion of this oscillation sensitivity in the context of global searches for short-baseline oscillations, including mixing beyond the simplest $3 + 1$ model; next, we consider the implications of decoherence on IsoDAR@Yemilab's sensitivity to oscillations, including prospects for measuring the finite initial antineutrino wave packet; next, we discuss the prospects of a bump hunt in the measured IBD spectrum, especially in the context of a search for a new boson; finally, we study IsoDAR@Yemilab's ability to measure $\sin^2 \theta_W$ and search for nonstandard interactions (NSI) via $\bar{\nu}_e$ elastic scattering off atomic electrons (ES; $\bar{\nu}_e + e^- \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e + e^-$).

For the IsoDAR@Yemilab scenario considered, we place the IsoDAR target center at the mid-plane of the detector, next to the outer-tank. The distance from the center of the IsoDAR target to the center of the Yemilab detector in this configuration is 17 m: 7.5 m (radius of the detector) + 1 m (detector buffer region) + 1.5 m (detector veto region) + 7 m (shielding and IsoDAR beam-pipe/target geometry). The envisioned source and detector geometry is shown in Fig. 2. While this conceptual arrangement may require adjustments based on ongoing engineering and shielding studies, we expect it to be representative of what is achievable for this ‘‘IsoDAR@Yemilab’’ experiment. For reference, the relevant IsoDAR accelerator/target and detector assumptions applicable to all analyses presented are

shown in Table I. The IsoDAR-specific parameters are based on Ref. [2]. Notably, the IBD-based and ES-based analyses feature significantly different signal and background event rates, and thus require separate fiducial volume definitions toward optimizing the sensitivity of each. The analysis-specific assumptions are discussed below.

II. SENSITIVITY TO ELECTRON ANTINEUTRINO DISAPPEARANCE

The IsoDAR@Yemilab experiment will be able to collect 1.67×10^6 IBD events in 5 years of running. In addition, the wide range of baselines (9.5–25.6 m) and $\bar{\nu}_e$ energies (0–15 MeV) in this setup combined with the reconstruction abilities of the detector affords strong sensitivity to $\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$ disappearance as a function of L/E (and, L or E considered individually). For detecting IBD events in the Yemilab detector, our assumptions are shown in Table II.

For IBD events, the $\bar{\nu}_e$ energy is reconstructed based on the positron energy, $E_{\bar{\nu}_e} = E_{e^+} + 0.78$ MeV, and the IBD detection efficiency at the Yemilab detector is assumed to be $92 \pm 0.7\%$, consistent with KamLAND [44,45]. Given the L/E -dependent behavior of conventional neutrino oscillations, the energy and vertex (or, baseline) resolutions are highly relevant for an oscillation search. The energy and vertex resolutions are assumed to be consistent with KamLAND, $\sigma(E) = 6.4\%/\sqrt{E \text{ (MeV)}}$ and $\sigma[\text{vertex (cm)}] = 12/\sqrt{E \text{ (MeV)}}$ [44]. Figure 3 (top) compares the true IBD event energy spectrum in black to the reconstructed IBD energy spectrum in red, and one sees that the reconstructed energy is highly precise and, even with only 0.1 MeV bin width, the uncertainties are small. The middle and bottom panels of Fig. 3 show the absolute and fractional expected statistical uncertainty as a function of the reconstructed antineutrino energy.

With regard to vertex resolution, however, we note that the inherent uncertainty in the $\bar{\nu}_e$ baseline, essential for oscillation studies, on an event-by-event basis is dominated by knowledge of the $\bar{\nu}_e$ creation position in the IsoDAR target and sleeve. Based on the currently envisioned

TABLE II. The assumptions relevant for the IsoDAR@Yemilab IBD-based analyses.

IBD analysis assumptions	
IsoDAR@Yemilab baseline range	9.5–25.6 m
IsoDAR@Yemilab fiducial mass	2.26 kton
IsoDAR@Yemilab fiducial size (radius, height)	7.5 m, 15.0 m
1σ uncertainty in $\bar{\nu}_e$ creation point	0.41 m
Prompt (e^+) energy resolution	$\sigma(E) = 6.4\%/\sqrt{E \text{ (MeV)}}$
Prompt (e^+) energy resolution @ 8 MeV	2.3%
Prompt (e^+) vertex resolution	$\sigma[\text{vertex (cm)}] = 12/\sqrt{E \text{ (MeV)}}$
Prompt (e^+) vertex resolution @ 8 MeV	4 cm
Total $\bar{\nu}_e$ IBD efficiency	92%
Total detected $\bar{\nu}_e$ IBD (92% efficiency)	1.67×10^6

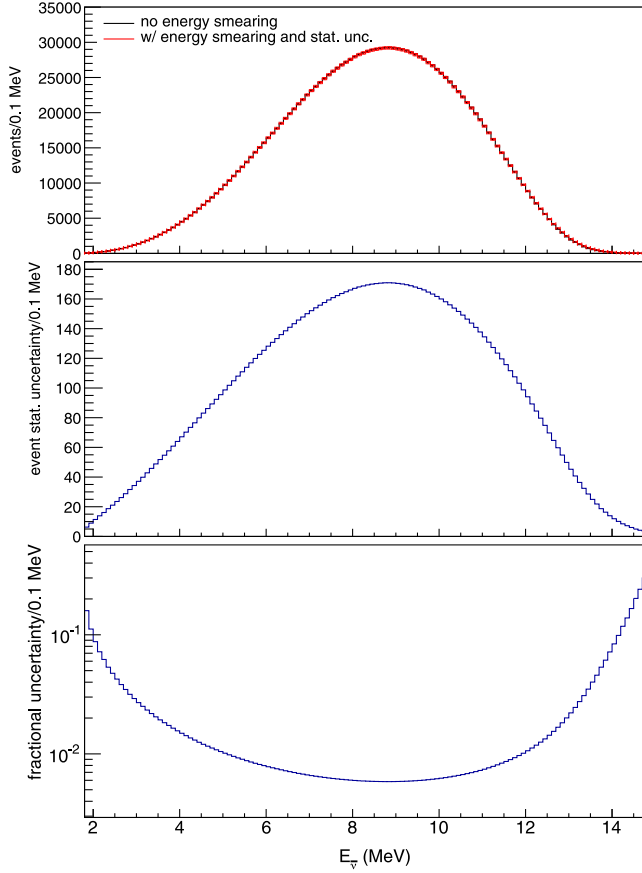


FIG. 3. Top: the total IBD rate versus antineutrino energy for 4 years livetime with IsoDAR@Yemilab, showing both true and reconstructed energy and statistical error bars on the reconstructed energy distribution given a bin width of 0.1 MeV. Notably, the effect of energy smearing is very hard to discern even at this small bin width. Middle (Bottom): Absolute (fractional) statistical uncertainty in number of events as a function of reconstructed antineutrino energy.

IsoDAR target/sleeve geometry [46] and GEANT4-based simulations [47], the characteristic uncertainty in the creation position is modeled with a 41 cm 1σ spherical Gaussian uncertainty.

As stated above, the IsoDAR@Yemilab configuration can expect 1.67×10^6 detected IBD in 5 years of running, after accounting for detection efficiency, allowing IsoDAR@Yemilab to have unprecedented sensitivity to new physics models through the model-agnostic approach of analyzing the detected rate as a function of L/E . Figure 4 compares three scenarios that cannot be distinguished using existing global data. The simplest model involving three active neutrinos is the $3 + 1$ model, which produces a $\bar{\nu}_e$ oscillation wave as a function of L/E , with survival probability given by:

$$P_{\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e} = 1 - 4(1 - |U_{e4}|^2)|U_{e4}|^2 \sin^2(1.27 \Delta m_{41}^2 L/E), \quad (1)$$

where Δm_{41}^2 is the mass-splitting between the fourth neutrino mass state and the three lighter neutrino states that are effectively degenerate, and U_{e4} is the mixing matrix element that represents the electron flavor composition of the fourth mass state in the extended PMNS matrix. Terms involving the latter are often simplified to an electron-flavor dependent mixing angle, such that the survival probability is given by:

$$P_{\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e} = 1 - \sin^2 2\theta_{ee} \sin^2(1.27 \Delta m_{41}^2 L/E). \quad (2)$$

Motivated by the arbitrariness of assuming only one sterile neutrino and by tension between the observed experimental anomalies and limits, $3 + 2$ models, with two sterile neutrinos, were introduced. In this case, the survival probability is given by:

$$P_{\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e}^{3+2} = 1 - 4|U_{e4}|^2|U_{e5}|^2 \sin^2(1.27 \Delta m_{54}^2 L/E) - 4(1 - |U_{e4}|^2 - |U_{e5}|^2)(|U_{e4}|^2 \sin^2(1.27 \Delta m_{41}^2 L/E) + |U_{e5}|^2 \sin^2(1.27 \Delta m_{51}^2 L/E)), \quad (3)$$

where there is an additional mass splitting due to the fifth mass state, and the mixing matrix is further extended to include the coupling of the electron flavor to this state. Examples of the expected data as a function of L/E for some

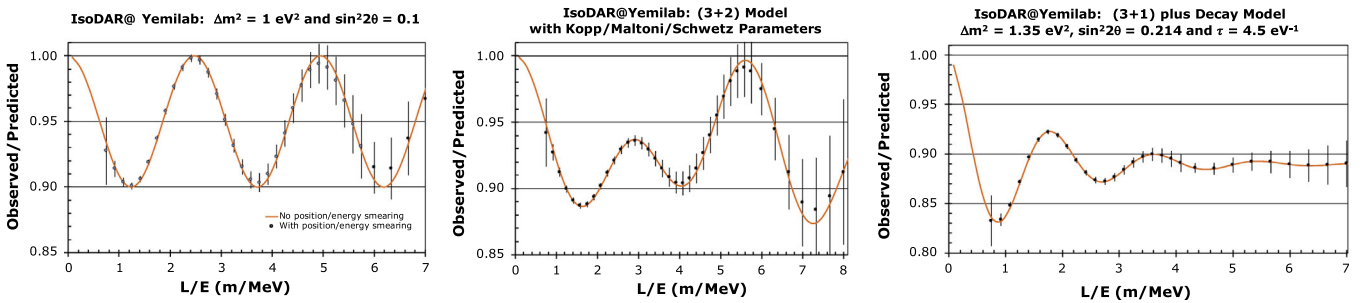


FIG. 4. The IsoDAR@Yemilab capability to measure oscillations under three example representative new physics scenarios: a $3 + 1$ model (left), a $3 + 2$ model (center), and a $3 + 1$ with neutrino decay model consistent with the 95% allowed region observed at IceCube (right) [29]. The points on the left and middle plots include position and energy smearing based on the expected Yemilab detector resolutions. The plot on the right does not include this smearing.

characteristic $3 + 1$ and $3 + 2$ [48] IsoDAR@Yemilab scenarios are shown in Fig. 4, left and center. One can see that, for IsoDAR@Yemilab, $3 + 2$ is distinguishable from $3 + 1$ due to the interference between the two contributing mass splittings. Figure 4 (right) presents the expectation for a representative “ $3 + 1 + \text{decay}$ ” scenario, a new model that has recently been motivated by IceCube’s muon-flavor disappearance results. IceCube atmospheric muon neutrino data in the 1 TeV range will exhibit a resonant disappearance signature due to matter effects if neutrinos have a sterile component in the range of $\sim 1 \text{ eV}^2$. The results indicate an allowed region for a $3 + 1$ fit at $> 90\%$ and $< 95\%$ CL [29]. When the model is extended to allow for decay of the high mass neutrino ν_4 , the fit improves, and the SM is rejected with a p-value of 2.8% [29]. This motivates exploration of the model by IsoDAR, for the lifetime found by IceCube and Δm^2 within the IceCube 95% allowed region that overlaps with a solution found in short-baseline global fits. The survival probability for a $3 + 1 + \text{decay}$ model is given by:

$$P_{\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e}^{3+1+\text{decay}} = 2U_{e4}^2 e^{-2.53 \frac{mL}{E}} (1 - U_{e4}^2) \cos \left(2.53 \frac{L \Delta m^2}{E} \right) + U_{e4}^4 e^{-5.07 \frac{mL}{E}} + (1 - U_{e4}^2)^2. \quad (4)$$

Figure 4, right, shows the IsoDAR rate as a function of L/E , and one can see the signature exponential die-off of the oscillation wave associated with the decay.

The sensitivity to $\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$ is traditionally calculated and compared with existing data within a $3 + 1$ model, using Eq. (2). The specifics of the IsoDAR sensitivity calculation, based on searching for L/E shape-dependent effects, follows Ref. [49]. Figure 5 shows the IsoDAR@Yemilab 5σ sensitivity for 5 years of running, as described above.

Figure 5 also demonstrates the present state of electron-flavor disappearance searches, which is very complex. One sees four closed contours, which are allowed regions: the reactor antineutrino anomaly (gray) [50], the Neutrino-4 reactor experiment measurement (blue) [51], a BEST-GALLEX-SAGE [52–55] source experiment combination (red) [51], and a 2019 global fit (purple) [56]. One immediately notes that the allowed regions have significant disagreements. Also, a set of recent reactor experiments have not observed $\bar{\nu}_e$ disappearance, and therefore set corresponding limits; examples on Fig. 5 are PROSPECT (green) [57] and the combined NEOS/RENO analysis (yellow) [58]. The 5σ exclusion curve for NEOS/RENO (PROSPECT) is obtained by extracting the $\sin^2 \theta_{41}$ and Δm_{41}^2 values from the 90% (95%) CL exclusion curve in Ref. [58] (Ref. [57]) and then multiplying $3.05 = 5\sigma/1.64\sigma$, ($2.55 = 5\sigma/1.96\sigma$) to the $\sin^2 \theta_{14}$ values. As can be seen, these limits are in strong disagreement with the low- Δm^2 solution for BEST-GALLEX-SAGE.

The lack of clarity in Fig. 5 indicates that a simple $3 + 1$ oscillation model is unlikely to explain all of these results.

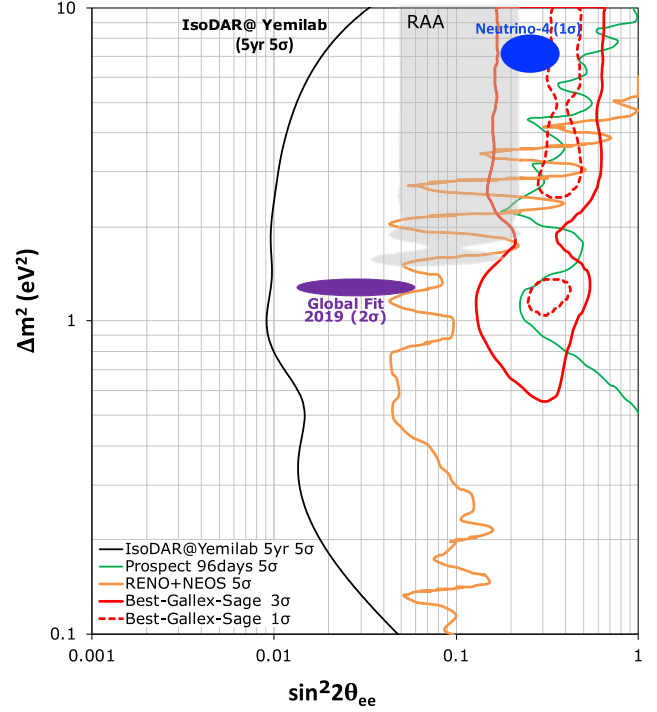


FIG. 5. The 5σ sensitivity achievable by the IsoDAR@Yemilab experiment in 5 years of running, compared to a number of existing electron-flavor disappearance measurements.

Either one or more of the results is incorrect or the underlying physics is significantly more complicated than a $3 + 1$ model. However, as can be seen in Fig. 5, the IsoDAR@Yemilab experiment will cover these results at very high sensitivity. In general, if *any* or all signatures are real, they will be easily discernible with IsoDAR@Yemilab. Beyond this, the IsoDAR@Yemilab design has several features that make it ideal to follow up on these experiments:

- (i) Unlike reactor experiments, the IsoDAR flux is created by a *single* isotope (^8Li beta decay), which is extremely well understood.
- (ii) BEST-GALLEX-SAGE are MegaCurie single-isotope source experiments. However, these experiments only count germanium atoms produced from ν_e charged current interactions, and cannot reconstruct individual events. IsoDAR@Yemilab reconstructs the neutrino path length, L , and energy, E , on a *per-event* basis.
- (iii) The IsoDAR L , E , and L/E ranges are uniquely wide and the L and E reconstruction capability is at high precision compared to the other experiments.

It is worth noting that most of the anomalies discussed are the result of follow-up on previous experiments of the same type. Unfortunately, if history is any kind of predictor of the future, running more of the same type of experiment, with incremental (and, even substantial) improvements, is unlikely to provide a definitive explanation of the complicated and confusing situation. IsoDAR@Yemilab provides

a new way to explore the problem with both unprecedented sensitivity and approach. Indeed, in the case that any one of the existing anomalies is due to some kind of new physics involving oscillations, IsoDAR will almost certainly make a discovery.

III. OSCILLATION MEASUREMENTS IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT

If the possible source of new physics is due to the existence of one or more sterile neutrinos, then the IsoDAR@Yemilab $\bar{\nu}_e$ disappearance sensitivity requires consideration within the context of global searches for ν_μ disappearance and $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ appearance (noting that oscillations involving ν_τ are weakly constrained at present). This is because the addition of extra mass and flavor states into the neutrino sector leads to all three phenomena. Returning to a $3 + 1$ model for simplicity, while keeping in mind that the tension between various experiments indicates that this model is likely to be too simplistic (if sterile neutrinos do exist), then one finds two more equations that make a triplet with Eq. (1):

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu} &\cong 1 - 4(1 - |U_{\mu 4}|^2)|U_{\mu 4}|^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{1.27\Delta m_{41}^2 L}{E}\right) \\ P_{\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e} &\cong 4|U_{e 4}|^2|U_{\mu 4}|^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{1.27\Delta m_{41}^2 L}{E}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

where, for clarity, we write out the extended PMNS matrix for $3 + 1$:

$$U_{3+1} = \begin{bmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} & U_{e4} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & U_{\mu 4} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & U_{\tau 4} \\ U_{s1} & U_{s2} & U_{s3} & U_{s4} \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

By making the mixing matrix elements explicit, one sees the connection between disappearance data sets ($P_{\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e}$ and $P_{\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu}$) and appearance data sets ($P_{\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e}$) in a $3 + 1$ model.

Since 1993, possible $3 + N$ ($N > 0$) oscillation effects have been observed in all three channels, although the ν_μ hints are very recent [17] and do not rise to the $> 2\sigma$ level. At the same time, the parameter space is highly constrained in global, all-experiment fits by results that have reported no oscillation signature, thus the allowed region for the global fit (purple) on Fig. 5 is rather small. Notably, there is a well-known “tension” between the disappearance and appearance datasets, which is traditionally quantified using the “parameter goodness-of-fit” (PG) test [59]. By that measure, there is a 3.7×10^{-6} probability of agreement between the worldwide short-baseline data sets within a $3 + 1$ model [56]. On the other hand, the $\Delta\chi^2/dof$ when

fitting the data for a $3 + 1$ model versus an only-3 model shows a 5.2σ improvement with the addition of the sterile state [56]. This indicates that, although $3 + 1$ may not be the correct underlying model, the data strongly prefer a model with oscillations involving a sterile neutrino over the SM.

The MiniBooNE experiment, which uses a Cherenkov detector, has observed an excess of ν_e -like events for $E_\nu < 500$ MeV at a baseline of ~ 550 m. To date, most $3 + 1$ studies involving MiniBooNE have assumed that $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ appearance may occur, but do not also consider that ν_e , which is also a component of the intrinsic decay-in-flight flux, can also disappear. Very recently, Kopp and Brdar [60] have studied the allowed regions for MiniBooNE alone, outside of a global fit, allowing all three oscillation modes associated with sterile neutrinos. This is a complicated fit, and an external, very high statistics measurement of oscillation parameters from IsoDAR@Yemilab would allow the intrinsic ν_e prediction at MiniBooNE to be well determined, thereby allowing the appearance parameters to be extracted. Given a precise oscillation prediction, we can isolate any remaining excess MiniBooNE signal, which could be due to photons. This is inconsistent with a simple $3 + 1$ model that says 100% of the MiniBooNE signal is due to ν_e interactions.

The need for IsoDAR@Yemilab has become even more apparent because of the recent MicroBooNE results [61]. MicroBooNE is located 70 m upstream of MiniBooNE and uses liquid argon time projection chamber (LArTPC) technology. This state-of-the-art detector can distinguish electrons from photons, unlike the MiniBooNE detector. MicroBooNE limits the fraction of generic ν_e charged-current interactions that can explain the MiniBooNE excess to $< 51\%$ at 95% CL. However, the limit is significantly better than the expected experimental sensitivity because MicroBooNE observes an overall deficit of ν_e , which may be a complex disappearance signature, perhaps similar to those that produce the L/E dependence shown in Fig. 4. This possibility is already being explored in the literature (see, e.g., Ref. [62]). Alternatively, because MicroBooNE is using state-of-the-art detection technology, it may be that there are unmodeled inefficiencies which lead to the deficit.

The combination of the apparent cross-experiment disagreement with electron-flavor disappearance, the tension between appearance and disappearance in the global fits, and the possible unmodeled source of photonlike signals in MiniBooNE, point to a more complex sterile neutrino model, if new physics is indeed the source of the anomalous results. In Fig. 4 (middle), we show the IsoDAR@Yemilab sensitivity to an additional sterile neutrino state (a “ $3 + 2$ ” model). Notably, the addition of the second new state allows for new sources of CP violation to be present in appearance results. Therefore, the “nuisance” of sterile-neutrino-induced CP violation is required in global fits for a mixed conventional beam that has neutrinos and

antineutrinos. On the other hand, the fact that we are performing a disappearance search using a pure electron-antineutrino source implies that IsoDAR@Yemilab is insensitive and agnostic to the value of the CP phases. Unfortunately, at present, a $3 + 2$ model does not seem to significantly reduce the tension between appearance and disappearance experiments in global fits, and there is no compelling improvement overall, as compared to a $3 + 1$ model [56].

A possible solution to the tension is to introduce additional secret forces that predominantly affect the mostly sterile neutrino mass state. Indeed, this might produce an additional photonlike signal in MiniBooNE. In this context, the possibility of the mostly sterile neutrino mass state to decay has been considered in Refs. [18–28]. Notably, in Ref. [63] it was shown that a $3 + 1 + \text{decay}$ model significantly reduces the tension between appearance and disappearance experiments, improving the global-data goodness-of-fit. Sterile neutrino decay leads to a dampening in the neutrino oscillation pattern as can be seen in Fig. 4, right, which produces a clear and distinct signature. In general, IsoDAR has excellent sensitivity to the IceCube-motivated parameters of a $3 + 1 + \text{decay}$ model.

IV. SENSITIVITY TO WAVE PACKET EFFECTS

Adding to the complexity of oscillation searches at short-baseline, the authors of Ref. [64] have recently pointed out that the assumption of the neutrino state as a plane wave (PW) may be too simplistic for oscillation models applied to the $\Delta m^2 \sim 1 \text{ eV}^2$ anomalies. A better description is the wave package (WP) formalism, which accounts for effects arising from a finite initial antineutrino wave packet width. This leads to decoherence that becomes most apparent when L/E is large compared to $1/\Delta m^2$. The wave packet width depends on the source, and for reactors could be finite due to the characteristic sizes of the quantum system, including U and Pu nuclei (10^{-5} nm), the inverse of the antineutrino energy (10^{-4} nm) and the interatomic spacing (10^{-1} nm) [65]. Fits to a combination of Daya Bay, RENO and KamLAND data set a limit on the wave-packet width of $\sigma_x > 2.1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ nm}$ at 90% CL [65].

The wave packet width is incorporated into the $3 + 1$ electron-flavor survival probability equation in the following manner [64]:

$$P_{ee}^{WP} = 1 - \sin^2 2\theta \left[\left(\frac{1 - e^{-A^2}}{2} \right) + \sin^2 \left(\frac{1.27 \Delta m^2 L}{E} \right) e^{-A^2} \right], \quad (7)$$

where $A = L/L^{\text{coh}}$ and

$$L^{\text{coh}} = 5.627 \times 10^{12} \left(\frac{E^2 \sigma_x}{\Delta m^2} \right). \quad (8)$$

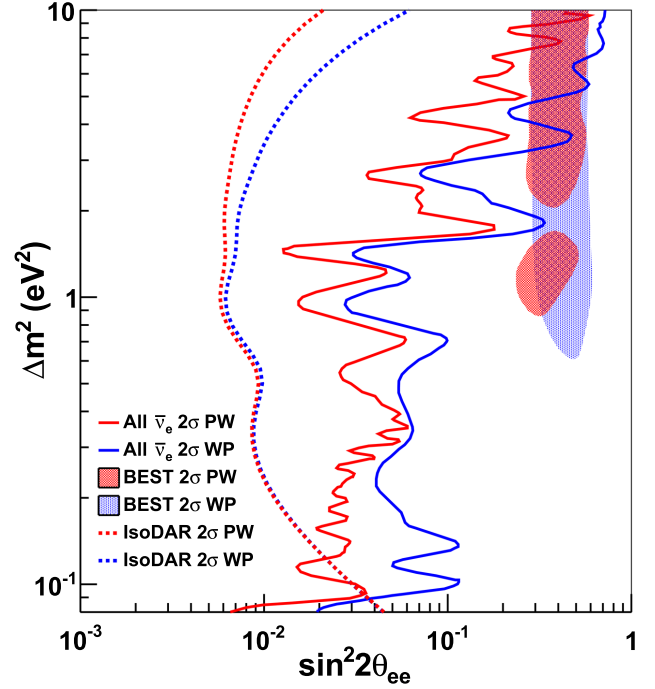


FIG. 6. The 2σ IsoDAR (4 year lifetime) sensitivity for a wave packet (WP) effect of $\sigma_x = 2.1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ nm}$ as compared to the nominal plane-wave (PW) sensitivity. The results from BEST alone and a combination of Daya-Bay-NEOS-PROSPECT (“All $\bar{\nu}_e$ ”) are also shown. This figure has been adapted from Ref. [64].

In the above equations, L , L^{coh} and σ_x are in meters, and E is in MeV. Fits assuming $\sigma_x = 2.1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ nm}$ lead to considerably reduced limits in the high- Δm^2 anomaly range for a combined fit to Daya Bay, RENO, and PROSPECT [64]. The MegaCurie ^{51}Cr and ^{37}Ar source experiments, BEST, GALLEX, and SAGE, would be expected to have a wave packet effect of roughly similar level. If one fits the source data using $\sigma_x = 2.1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ nm}$, the allowed region is enlarged in the $\sim 1.5\text{--}2 \text{ eV}^2$ region, as can be seen in Fig. 6. The figure also shows that a wave packet effect of $\sigma_x = 2.1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ nm}$ leads to $> 2\sigma$ agreement between reactors (“All $\bar{\nu}_e$ ” in the figure) and BEST at $\Delta m^2 \sim 1.7 \text{ eV}^2$ as well as $> 5 \text{ eV}^2$, hence, dramatically improving tension between the experiments.

The high statistics of the IBD data set allows IsoDAR@Yemilab to study the wave packet effect. Since the bulk of this data will be in the range where L/E (in m/MeV) is not substantially larger than the Δm^2 (in eV^2) range under scrutiny, the sensitivity is not significantly affected. Figure 6 shows the 2σ IsoDAR@Yemilab sensitivity for a wave packet effect of $\sigma_x = 2.1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ nm}$, alongside the nominal plane-wave sensitivity and, adapted from Ref. [64], the analogous results from both BEST individually and a Daya-Bay-NEOS-PROSPECT experiment combination [32,57,66,67]. For IsoDAR@Yemilab, one can see that at $\Delta m^2 = 1 \text{ eV}^2$ the difference in sensitivity is $\sim 10\%$. This sensitivity can be restored through a minor extension to the

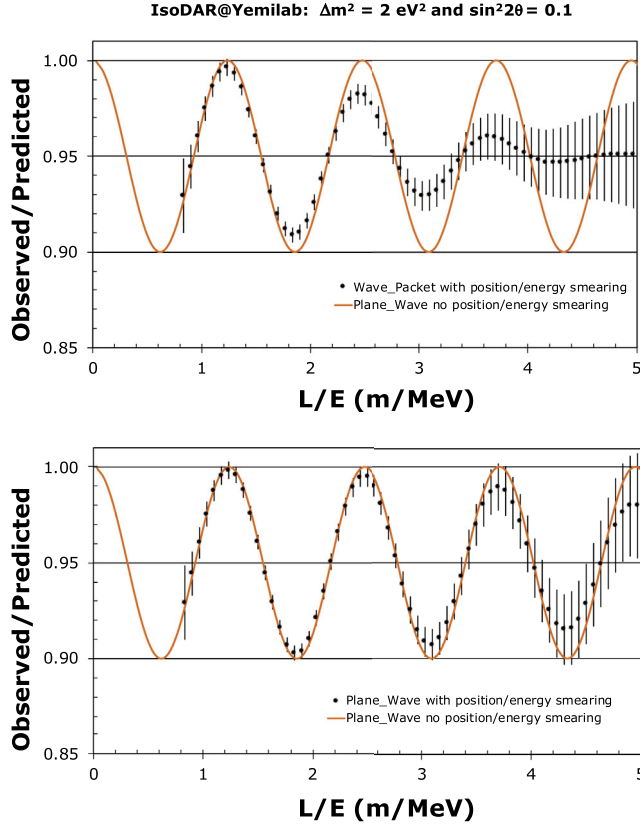


FIG. 7. Top: IsoDAR@Yemilab 4 year livetime rate versus L/E for a $3 + 1$ example with a wave packet effect of $\sigma_x = 2.1 \times 10^{-4}$ nm and $\Delta m^2 = 2$ eV²; Bottom: the same, but with no wave packet effect.

run-time. However, at the same time, the experiment has sufficient statistical power at large L/E , where the effect is largest, that the data can be fit for the value of σ_x . Figure 7 shows the L/E -dependence of the rates for $\Delta m^2 = 2$ eV² oscillations with $\sigma_x = 2.1 \times 10^{-4}$ nm (top) and with no wave packet effect (bottom). For $L/E > 3$ m/MeV, the wave packet effect is readily apparent with the data distribution substantially flattened. The ability to distinguish these oscillation models and measure the wave packet effect at high precision is unique to IsoDAR@Yemilab.

V. SEARCHES FOR NEW PHYSICS VIA “BUMP HUNTING” IN THE IBD SPECTRUM

The same excellent energy resolution, seen in Fig. 3, that allows precise searches for deficits related to oscillations and/or decays involving sterile neutrinos also allows for searches for peaks from new particles produced in the IsoDAR target and sleeve that decay to $\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e$. There is both theoretical and experimental impetus for a “bump hunt” at IsoDAR@Yemilab. The theoretical motivation arises from interest in low mass mediators, called *light X particles*, that are produced through mixing of photons within the target and sleeve or directly from the nuclear transitions emerging

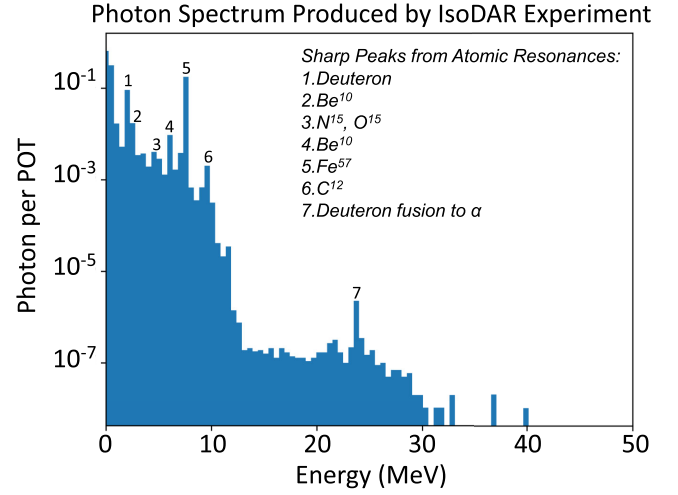


FIG. 8. The photon spectrum expected from the IsoDAR target modeled using the QGSP_BIC_ALLHP library in Geant4 [47]. This spectrum is used to calculate the achievable X -decay sensitivity shown in Fig. 9.

at the target or the sleeve. Figure 8 shows the spectrum of photons that are produced up to 50 MeV, where the line-structure arises from the transitions of excited nuclei, and the other photons are mainly due to bremsstrahlung. If the X particles are nearly at rest, the subsequent decays produce $\bar{\nu}_e$ with energy at half the mass, which can engage in an IBD interaction, producing a peak. The experimental motivations are twofold: the Atomki anomaly and the 5 MeV “reactor bump.” We discuss all motivations below, however we note that, given the novel high-statistics data set that will be produced by IsoDAR@Yemilab, a curiosity-driven search is equally valid.

Low mass mediators are well motivated in various extensions of the SM, see e.g., Refs. [68–72]. These models involve extensions of the SM gauge sectors and/or the SM Higgs sector and are motivated to explain the origin of dark matter, neutrino masses and mixings, non-standard neutrino interactions and various anomalies, e.g., $g - 2$ of the muon, Atomki, MiniBooNE, LHCb, etc. The mediators can be of vector, scalar, and pseudoscalar types and involve couplings to the SM and dark sector particles. Various beam dump experiments, Belle, BABAR, reactor, and beam-dump based neutrino experiments, astrophysical measurements, etc., apply constraints on these mediators. The mediators of mass $O(10)$ MeV can provide positive and negative contributions to ΔN_{eff} depending on its decay branching ratio into neutrino-antineutrinos and electron-positrons [73], respectively, which is interesting to determine the allowed parameter space for these low mass mediator models. Further, the interactions involving the decay into neutrino final states have impact on the neutrino floor for dark matter direct detection experiments [74,75].

The transition lines in Fig. 8 are associated with various types of magnetic (M_i) and electric (E_i) moments which can be associated with different types of mediators, e.g., [76–78].

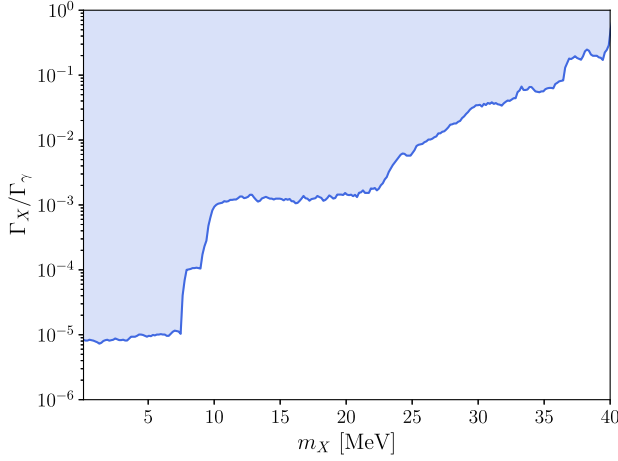


FIG. 9. The IsoDAR 4-year lifetime sensitivity exclusion on the $N^* \rightarrow NX(\rightarrow \bar{\nu}\nu)$ branching ratio as a function of the boson mass m_X , given at 90% CL. The flat limit for $m_X \lesssim 5$ MeV may extend to arbitrarily small masses (sub-eV) barring model-dependent bounds.

Due to the existence of many lines with different moments, for simplicity, we assume that the generic mediator X is coupled to both quarks and neutrinos, e.g., [70,74,75]. The production rate of this new mediator depends on its coupling with quarks and the mass, which can be expressed as a branching ratio for a given transition. This simple model can bypass the constraints from the electron beam dump data, but the product of the neutrino and quark couplings is limited by some neutrino experiments, e.g., COHERENT, CCM etc., and has impacts on the neutrino floor for direct detection experiments [74,75].

Driven by nuclear transition induced gammas in the IsoDAR target, we present the 90% CL sensitivity to the bosonic state X via a branching ratio Γ_X/Γ_γ , that subsequently decays to $\bar{\nu}\nu$ pairs, in Fig. 9. The $\bar{\nu}_e$ spectrum produced from the prompt X decay is simulated with Monte Carlo in the X rest frame, boosted to the lab frame, and propagated to the IsoDAR@Yemilab 2.26 kton fiducial volume where the antineutrino is detected via IBD. The $\bar{\nu}_e$ energy spectra detected this way are shown in Fig. 10 for several masses and compared with the IBD rate from ${}^8\text{Li}$, which is expected to be the only significant background for this search. There are several interesting features of the signal shape, namely, the boosted $\bar{\nu}_e$ spectrum from each monoenergetic X produced would have endpoint energies $E_{\bar{\nu}_e}^{\max} = \gamma m_X(1 \pm \beta)/2$, where γ and β are the Lorentz factor and X velocity, respectively. The edges in the spectrum are the imprints of edges in the photon spectrum (Fig. 8), transformed and skewed by the combined effect of the Lorentz boost and IBD cross section convolution.

Our projected sensitivity in Fig. 9 is then calculated by performing a $\Delta\chi^2$ analysis, treating the expected IBD spectrum as a background and null hypothesis. The X -boson coupling to the quarks can be constrained from this

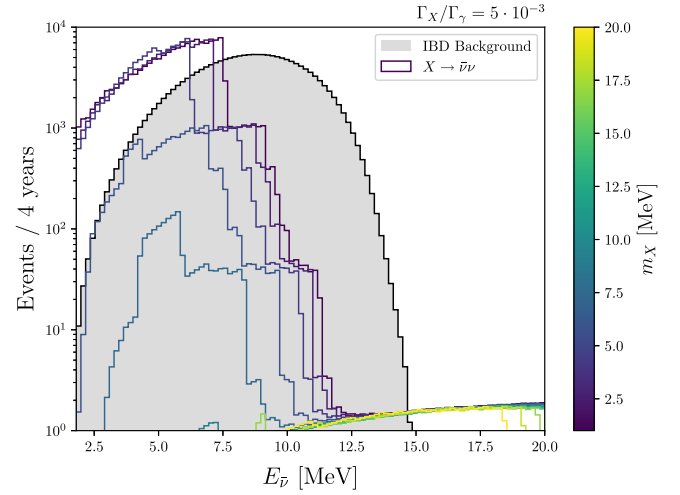


FIG. 10. The IBD ($\bar{\nu}_e + p \rightarrow e^+ + n$) rates from promptly decaying $X \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e \nu_e$ arriving at the Yemilab detector (color-coded by mass) plotted against the expected IBD background (gray). The spectral shape is inherited from the convolution of the boosted 2-body decay spectrum with the IBD cross section, $\sigma_{\text{IBD}}(E_{\bar{\nu}_e})$, and summed over all kinematically accessible nuclear transitions to produce the X states.

analysis to be $\leq 10^{-3}$ for an X -boson mass $O(10)$ MeV when the X boson decays promptly into neutrinos with coupling values $\geq 10^{-7}$. Some regions of the parameter space associated with the product of the quark and the neutrino couplings of X that can be probed at IsoDAR are still allowed by the constraints from the COHERENT experiment [74,79,80].

One particular experimental interest is the sensitivity to the light mediator claimed to explain the Atomki anomaly [36,81–83]. This is a reported excess of e^+e^- pairs observed in the decay of the 18 MeV excited state of beryllium produced through ${}^7\text{Li}(p,n){}^8\text{Be}^*$, and the set of 20 MeV excited states of helium produced through ${}^3\text{H}(p,\gamma){}^4\text{He}$. In the former case, the invariant mass of the pairs is consistent with a vector boson mediator of $16.70 \pm 0.35(\text{stat}) \pm 0.5(\text{sys})$ MeV and in the latter of mass $16.94 \pm 0.12(\text{stat}) \pm 0.21(\text{sys})$ MeV. However, one can see from Fig. 8, that the rate of 18 MeV (and higher energy) photon production is relatively low. Thus, if IsoDAR observes a peak due to $\bar{\nu}_e$ interactions at ~ 8.5 MeV, then the connection to the Atomki anomaly requires a coupling to neutrinos that is substantially different from the coupling to electrons. Alternatively, if IsoDAR@Yemilab observes no signal at 8.5 MeV, some (but unlikely all) explanations for the Atomki anomaly can be excluded.

Another interesting experimental motivation arises from the 5 MeV reactor bump, which is seen in the event distribution of most modern reactor experiments. Figure 11 shows the ratio of data to prediction for recent high statistics data sets, with experiments located at highly

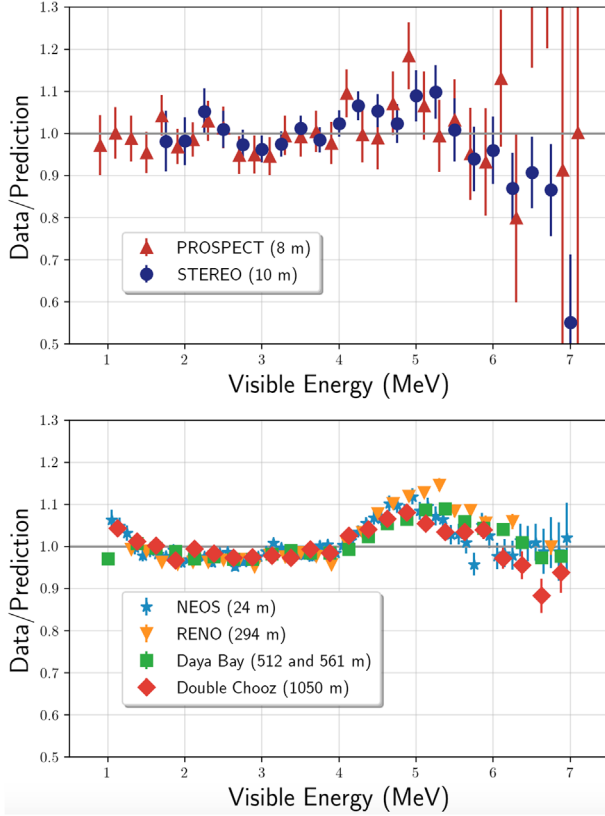


FIG. 11. The ratio of data to predicted IBD rate for reactor experiments versus visible energy, showing the 5 MeV excess. Top: for detectors located at HEU reactors; Bottom: for detectors located at power reactors. These plots have been updated from Ref. [56].

enriched uranium (HEU) reactors, PROSPECT [30] and STEREO [31], shown in the top panel and those located at power-reactors, NEOS [32], RENO [33], Daya Bay [34] and Double Chooz [35], in the bottom panel. The source of the excess at 5 MeV has not yet been fully explained, although recent measurements [84,85] indicate that the bump may arise from incorrect predictions of the Huber-Mueller model [86,87] related to ^{235}U (and perhaps ^{239}Pu as well) isotopes in reactor cores. If that is the case, since IsoDAR uses an ^8Li -decay flux, IsoDAR@Yemilab will not observe a 5 MeV bump signal. However, a 5 MeV signal bump could be observed as fake IBD events in IsoDAR@Yemilab from enhancements associated with the $^{13}\text{C}(\bar{\nu}_e, \bar{\nu}'n)^{12}\text{C}^*$ reaction in the liquid scintillator detector, based on either minimal or nonminimal new physics scenarios, as suggested in Ref. [88]. IsoDAR@Yemilab has an advantage to test this thanks to the high flux of $\bar{\nu}_e$ above 9.4 MeV required for this reaction (see Fig. 1). In addition, it is interesting to note that the characteristic shape of the low mass mediator induced IBD event spectrum, shown in Fig. 10, is similar to the reactor bump for some X masses. In any case, the IsoDAR result will provide an important clue to the source of the reactor bump.

VI. SENSITIVITY TO NEW PHYSICS VIA $\bar{\nu}_e - e^-$ SCATTERING

In addition to the bounty of IBD events described in the previous section, the IsoDAR@Yemilab configuration will provide about 6980 detected ES events with $E_{\text{vis}} > 3$ MeV in a 1.16 kton fiducial volume (6.0 m radius, 12 m height) with a 4 year livetime. Note that this fiducial volume is smaller than the double-flash IBD analysis one described above, due to the single-flash nature of ES events and correspondingly higher background. The $E_{\text{vis}} > 3$ MeV requirement is necessary to mitigate rapidly rising radioactive-induced gammas below this energy cutoff. The event rate estimate includes a 32% detection efficiency above 3 MeV. Notably, this sample will be significantly higher than the 2600 ES events expected ($E_{\text{vis}} > 3$ MeV) in the IsoDAR@KamLAND configuration studied in Ref. [8], driven by the larger fiducial volume of the Yemilab detector.

In this section, we consider these ES signal events, along with relevant backgrounds and systematic uncertainties, in the context of both searching for new physics via non-standard neutrino interactions (NSI) and measuring the weak mixing angle under a “no NSI” assumption. However, it is important to note that, beyond searching for NSI using ES, the study of the single-electron signature can provide powerful tests of new physics in other ways, which are not explored here in detail (in favor of analyzing the *singular* measurement/observable, of electron kinetic energy in $\bar{\nu}_e - e^-$ scattering, in the context of the weak mixing angle and NSI). For example, neutrino electromagnetic properties [89,90] can distort the expected SM cross section as well. If neutrinos have a large magnetic moment, as is the case in some neutrino-mass-generation scenarios [91,92], they would produce observable signatures in experiments measuring small electron recoils [93,94].

This section derives largely from the highly analogous study in Ref. [8], which details an ES measurement in the IsoDAR@KamLAND configuration.

The SM’s ES differential cross section is given by:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dT} = \frac{2G_F^2 m_e}{\pi} \left[g_R^2 + g_L^2 \left(1 - \frac{T}{E_\nu} \right)^2 - g_R g_L \frac{m_e T}{E_\nu^2} \right], \quad (9)$$

where $g_R = \frac{1}{2}(g_V - g_A)$, $g_L = \frac{1}{2}(g_V + g_A)$, E_ν is the $\bar{\nu}_e$ energy, T is the electron’s recoil kinetic energy, m_e is the mass of the electron, and G_F is the Fermi coupling constant. The coupling constants are expressed at tree level as:

$$g_L = \frac{1}{2} + \sin^2 \theta_W, \quad g_R = \sin^2 \theta_W. \quad (10)$$

An ES measurement as a function of the outgoing electron’s energy can therefore provide a measurement of g_V and g_A , as well as $\sin^2 \theta_W$. The weak mixing angle is

constrained experimentally in other ways, of course, and the relationship between $\sin^2 \theta_W$, G_F , M_Z and α [$\sin^2 2\theta_W = (4\pi\alpha)/(\sqrt{2}G_F M_Z^2)$] combined with precision measurements at colliders [95] and from muon decay [96] provide a precise global prediction for $\sin^2 \theta_W$, assuming that these measurements are fully applicable and transferable for the neutrino case. However, deviations from this expectation may appear due to NSI. Under different assumptions, the ES study described below can be considered in the context of a $\sin^2 \theta_W$ measurement or in terms of a search for NSI (while setting $\sin^2 \theta_W$ to a constant or, alternatively, allowing it to deviate based on a precision measurement in a different sector and assuming universal applicability of the parameter), but the experimental observable and backgrounds are identical for the two cases, although the normalization and energy dependence of the signal expectation can change based on the relevant model's parameters (either $\sin^2 \theta_W$ or the NSI parameters described below).

For an NSI search, we can parametrize the deviations from the SM prediction as changes to the relevant couplings:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\sigma(E_\nu, T)}{dT} = & \frac{2G_F^2 m_e}{\pi} \left[\left(\tilde{g}_R^2 + \sum_{\alpha \neq e} |\epsilon_{\alpha e}^{eR}|^2 \right) \right. \\ & + \left(\tilde{g}_L^2 + \sum_{\alpha \neq e} |\epsilon_{\alpha e}^{eL}|^2 \right) \left(1 - \frac{T}{E_\nu} \right)^2 \\ & \left. - \left(\tilde{g}_R \tilde{g}_L + \sum_{\alpha \neq e} |\epsilon_{\alpha e}^{eR}| |\epsilon_{\alpha e}^{eL}| \right) m_e \frac{T}{E_\nu^2} \right], \quad (11) \end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{g}_R = g_R + \epsilon_{ee}^{eR}$ and $\tilde{g}_L = g_L + \epsilon_{ee}^{eL}$.

The NSI parameters ($\epsilon_{e\mu}^{eL,eR}$ and $\epsilon_{e\tau}^{eL,eR}$) are associated with flavor-changing neutral currents. We neglect (set to zero) these parameters when considering IsoDAR@Yemilab's sensitivity to NSI, since they are tightly constrained for

muon flavor [97] and lepton-flavor-changing experiments, in general. The $\epsilon_{ee}^{eL,eR}$ are called “nonuniversal parameters” and the IsoDAR@Yemilab sensitivity quoted below is in terms of these, with the other four set to zero.

A. Signal and background

The signature of an ES interaction ($\bar{\nu}_e + e^- \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e + e^-$) is simply an outgoing electron, and these events are completely characterized by the recoiling electron's energy (E_e) and angle (θ_e), with the recoil energy directly proportional to visible light in the detector, E_{vis} . The $\bar{\nu}_e$ energy can be reconstructed using these quantities with the following equation: $E_{\bar{\nu}_e} = \frac{m_e(E_e - m_e)}{\cos(\theta_e)P_e - E_e + m_e}$. The kinematics associated with ES events generically and in IsoDAR@Yemilab are shown in Fig. 12. While the angular information is useful for background mitigation, as discussed below, we focus on reconstructing the well-predicted ES E_{vis} distribution for achieving sensitivity to $\sin^2 \theta_W$, and consider a detector *without* angular reconstruction abilities as the *default* design. However, we briefly consider an *alternative* scenario in which the detector has directional resolution capabilities below. The e^- energy and vertex resolution assumptions for ES detection are identical to the IBD-induced e^+ ones discussed above. These, along with a number of other relevant assumptions, are shown in Table III and presented in detail below.

Given the single-flash nature of ES events, there are a number of important backgrounds to consider, including mis-reconstructed IBD events from the IsoDAR source, solar ν -induced ES events (the dominant source is ^8B neutrinos), cosmogenic-spallation-induced isotopes, and radiogenics originating from the liquid, stainless steel, and rock outside of the detector. These backgrounds are discussed below.

The nearly 1.7 million IBD events expected in 5 years of running with IsoDAR@Yemilab discussed above are useful for an ES-based measurement, in the sense that they

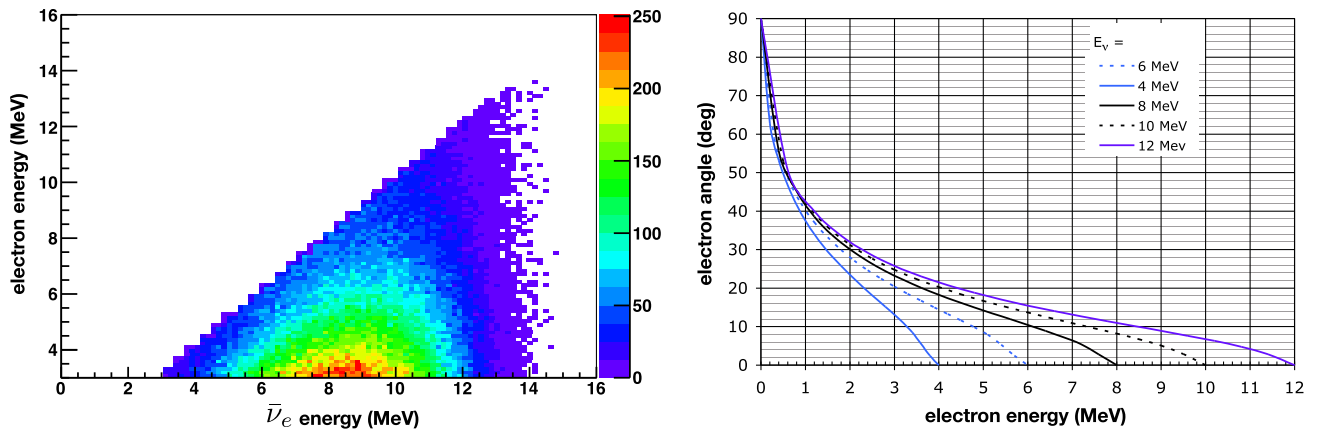


FIG. 12. The kinematics of the outgoing electron in ES ($\bar{\nu}_e + e^- \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e + e^-$) events in terms of $\bar{\nu}_e$ energy, e^- angle, and e^- kinetic energy. The plot on the left has been produced with the IsoDAR-specific $\bar{\nu}_e$ flux from ^8Li beta decay.

TABLE III. The assumptions relevant for the IsoDAR@Yemilab $\bar{\nu}_e$ elastic scattering ($\bar{\nu}_e + e^- \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e + e^-$) analysis.

ES analysis assumptions	
IsoDAR@Yemilab fiducial mass	1.16 kton
IsoDAR@Yemilab fiducial size (radius, height)	6.0 m, 12.0 m
e^- energy resolution	$\sigma(E) = 6.4\%/\sqrt{E}$ (MeV)
e^- energy resolution @ 8 MeV	2.3%
IBD background rejection efficiency [8]	$99.75 \pm 0.02\%$
IBD efficiency uncertainty (for flux normalization) [45]	0.7%
$e^\pm$ detection efficiency for $E_{\text{vis}} > 3$ MeV (signal and background) [8]	32%
Total detected $\bar{\nu}_e$ -e for $E_{\text{vis}} > 3$ MeV (w/ 32% efficiency)	6980

constrain the normalization of the $\bar{\nu}_e$ flux (at least, in the absence of oscillations, which is assumed in this section) at the level of the uncertainty in the IBD efficiency of 0.7% [45], noting that the IBD cross section error is subdominant at 0.2% and the statistical uncertainty on the IBD measurement will be at the 0.1% level. However, the IBD events, nominally *double*-coincident with a prompt e^+ followed by a neutron capture signal on either ^1H (2.2 MeV γ) or ^{12}C (4.95 MeV γ), can pose a background for the ES measurement as well. IBD events are nominally identified by the detection of this delayed neutron capture, with a time constant of $207.5 \pm 2.8 \mu\text{s}$ for capture on hydrogen after the $\bar{\nu}_e$ interaction [45]. However, IBD events can be misidentified as *single*/prompt-only $\bar{\nu}_e - e^-$ ES-like events if the neutron is not detected. While IBD identification (or, background rejection in this case) is highly effective, the $\sim 50\times$ higher IBD event rate compared to the ES event rate, means that this background is important. Following the IsoDAR@KamLAND study in Ref. [8], the IBD background rejection efficiency for IsoDAR@Yemilab is conservatively estimated as $99.75 \pm 0.02\%$. This inefficiency is dominated by events which simultaneously produce a reconstructed IBD prompt e^+ vertex in the fiducial volume and a neutron capture outside both the fiducial volume and a larger “neutron capture volume.” This estimate, originally based on the KamLAND spherical geometry (5.0 m radius fiducial volume and 6.0 m radius neutron capture volume), is conservative since the IsoDAR@Yemilab cylindrical geometry and distance between the fiducial and neutron capture volumes defined here (6.0 m radius and 12 m height fiducial volume; and 7.5 m radius and 15 m height neutron capture volume) will provide comparatively higher neutron detection efficiency. Ultimately, an AmBe source delayed neutron capture calibration campaign at Yemilab will provide precision estimates of the IBD rejection efficiency and uncertainty for this analysis. Notably, the efficiency for “rejecting IBD events when one is searching for non-IBD (elastic scattering) events” and the efficiency for “selecting IBD events when one is searching for IBD events” are different. For the former, the background is caused by true IBD events which feature a neutron that goes completely undetected, making it look like a single-flash ES event.

Since this is extremely rare, the IBD rejection efficiency is quite high (99.75%). For the latter, where IBD is the signal being searched for, the 92% efficiency is driven mainly by the detailed IBD selection criteria (prompt and delayed energies, positions, and the time between the prompt and delayed signals), which is used to try to reject cosmogenic and radiogenic background, rather than driven by events which do not actually feature a delayed neutron capture signal.

Neutrino-electron ($\nu_x + e^- \rightarrow \nu_x + e^-$) elastic scattering events from ^8B solar ν_x (where $x = e, \mu$, or τ) also present a background to the $\bar{\nu}_e - e^-$ ES measurement described here. The relevant solar neutrino flux [98] and interaction rate (4.10 ± 0.11 events/kton $\cdot$ day), and energy dependence are described in Ref. [8] and are included here, scaled appropriately based on the fiducial volume difference between IsoDAR@KamLAND to the IsoDAR@Yemilab. Radiogenic-induced gammas from the stainless steel containment vessel and rock surrounding the detector also represent backgrounds for the ES measurement. We utilize the GEANT4-based background prediction from Ref. [8], scaled according to the geometric (spherical vs cylindrical) and volume differences between IsoDAR@KamLAND and IsoDAR@Yemilab. Radiogenic daughters from the ^{238}U and ^{232}Th decay chains inside of the liquid scintillator can also produce backgrounds. For $E_{\text{vis}} > 3$ MeV, the beta decay of ^{208}Tl ($\tau = 3.05$ minutes, $Q = 5.0$ MeV) from the ^{232}Th chain is the main concern. Reference [8] assumed ^{232}Th contamination at the level of the low-background phase of KamLAND $[(1.12 \pm 0.21) \times 10^{-17} \text{ g/g}]$. However, the Yemilab detector expects to achieve significantly better liquid scintillator purity, with ^{232}Th contamination at the level of $< 5.7 \times 10^{-19} \text{ g/g}$. Here, we conservatively assume that the contamination in the Yemilab detector is equal to this upper-limit.

Another set of backgrounds is due to cosmogenic-induced spallation and the resulting light isotope production, which can produce signal-like events with $E_{\text{vis}} > 3$ MeV, including ^8B (β^+ decay; $\tau = 1.11$ s, $Q = 18$ MeV), ^8Li (β^- decay; $\tau = 1.21$ s, $Q = 16$ MeV), and ^{11}Be (β^- decay; $\tau = 19.9$ s, $Q = 11.5$ MeV) [99,100]. These backgrounds and their

TABLE IV. A summary of the ES signal and background events for 5 years runtime (4 years livetime) in Fig. 13.

Event type	Counts ($E_{\text{vis}} \in 3\text{--}12$ MeV)/5 years
^8B solar ν	2531
^8Li spallation	270
^8B spallation	121
^{11}Be spallation	1393
γ rock	683
γ stainless	291
^{208}Tl	84
IBD	2013
Total background	7387
$\bar{\nu}_e - e^-$ signal	6977

removal, largely based on a cosmic muon veto, are detailed in Ref. [101] in the context of IsoDAR@KamLAND, and we apply them here as well, scaled appropriately to the different volumes, noting that the depth-equivalent of each detector is the same (2700 m.w.e.). Again, we expect this estimate to be conservative given the larger distance between the Yemilab detector's fiducial volume's outer edge and the outer edge of the veto region (minimum distance = 5.0 m) as compared to KamLAND (4.0 m).

The default scenario (no angular reconstruction capability) signal and background expectations for the ES analysis are summarized in Table IV and their energy spectra can be seen in Fig. 13. After including fiducial volume and veto cuts, the signal event rate detection is 32% efficient overall above $E_{\text{vis}} > 3$ MeV (and 0% efficient below). The fiducial

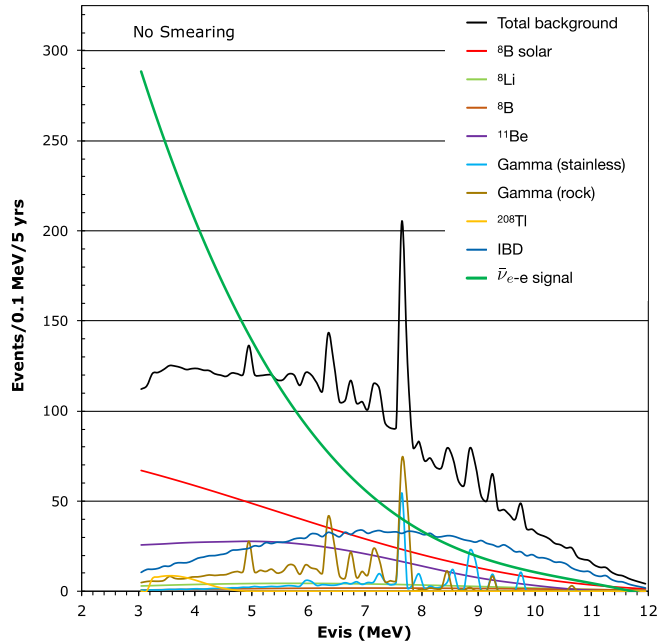


FIG. 13. The ES signal and background event rates expected in 5 years of running IsoDAR@Yemilab. No energy smearing has been applied to the distributions.

volume cuts are used to mitigate the radiogenic backgrounds from the stainless steel detector vessel and rock surrounding the detector, and cosmogenic-induced radioactive isotopes. A smaller fiducial volume also limits events featuring IBD-induced neutron escape, and thus IBD misidentification background. The veto cuts are used to reject cosmogenics, and are based on the KamLAND muon veto selection described at Ref. [102]. In summary, the dominant backgrounds are from solar neutrinos and misidentified IBD events. Solar-induced ES-like events are particularly significant at lower energies, approaching $E_{\text{vis}} > 3$ MeV, where signal is rapidly rising. In contrast to the IsoDAR@KamLAND expectation detailed in Ref. [8], ^{208}Tl is a much smaller background due to the $> 20\times$ better radiopurity envisioned in the Yemilab liquid scintillator.

B. Angular reconstruction capability

There is a possibility that the Yemilab detector could have angular reconstruction capabilities via some combination of fast-timing photosensors and/or Cerenkov-sensitive photosensors and/or water-based (or dilute) liquid scintillator [103]. Along with allowing $\bar{\nu}_e$ energy reconstruction, the additional ability to reconstruct the direction of the electron in ES events would be a powerful way to mitigate background since the signal electron is very forward (see Fig. 14) and can be pointed back to the IsoDAR target-sleeve $\bar{\nu}_e$ source. Background events from IBD-induced positrons from the IsoDAR target-sleeve can be considered isotropic. Backgrounds from solar neutrino ES events, however, are not isotropic; they will generally point directly away from the Sun. Therefore, solar neutrino ES events will be most likely to pass an angular selection cut only during the parts of the day and year where the Sun is behind the target-to-detector line. The IsoDAR@Yemilab

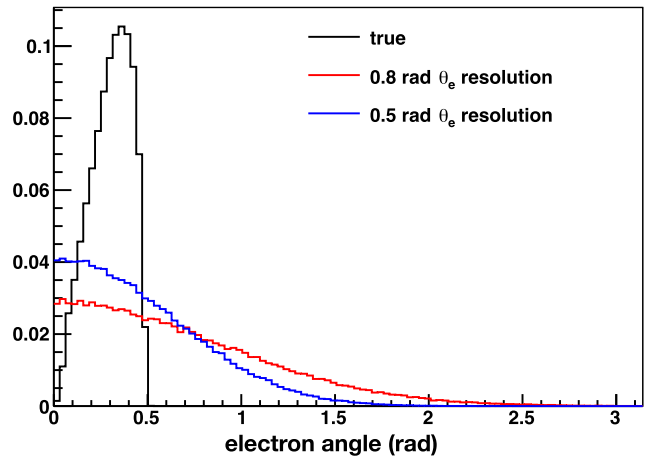


FIG. 14. The IsoDAR $\bar{\nu}_e$ ES-induced true electron angle and reconstructed angle under two angular resolution assumptions, reasonably consistent with what is expected with the use of water-based liquid scintillator.

beam-to-detector orientation will be roughly east-to-west aligned, which will mean data taken at sunrise will have significantly more solar neutrino backgrounds than data taken at other times of the day.

Notably, while these detector “improvements” would enable electron angular reconstruction, it is also possible that energy and vertex resolution could also be affected, perhaps negatively, by these significant detector changes. For simplicity, we ignore this possibility and maintain the energy and vertex resolutions assumed above when calculating the weak mixing angle sensitivity under this alternative scenario featuring angular reconstruction. The true electron angle and reconstructed angle under two angular resolution assumptions in ES events are shown in Fig. 14. With an angular resolution of 0.5 rad, reasonably consistent with what might be expected with the use of water-based liquid scintillator, and a simplistic signal selection criterion of $\theta_e < 1$ rad, the ES analysis would be 90% efficient in selecting signal while reducing the isotropic and solar neutrino backgrounds by a factor of 3. This alternative scenario is considered below when calculating IsoDAR@Yemilab’s sensitivity to $\sin^2 \theta_W$ and NSI.

C. Analysis

As discussed above, the ES differential cross section depends on $\sin^2 \theta_W$, g_V , g_A , and NSI parameters. Here, we quote the sensitivity to (1) $\sin^2 \theta_W$, assuming no NSI, and (2) NSI parameters, while setting $\sin^2 \theta_W$ to be a constant. For determining the sensitivity to $\sin^2 \theta_W$, we perform a fit to the ES signal + background, while relying on expected *in-situ* measurements to provide the normalization of both the antineutrino flux and the beam-on (IBD) background, as well as beam-off measurements (statistical-error only) of steady-state backgrounds. Based on the expected IBD inefficiency discussed above, the misidentified IBD background is estimated as $(0.25 \pm 0.02)\%$ of the entire IBD event collection.

We estimate the measurement sensitivity of IsoDAR@Yemilab following the methodology outlined in Ref. [8]. Signal and background events are binned together by E_{vis} in 0.5 MeV bins from 3 MeV to 14 MeV. To estimate the uncertainty achievable on a measurement of $\sin^2 \theta_W$, we perform a fit using a $\Delta\chi^2 = \chi^2(\text{fit}) - \chi^2(\text{best fit})$ statistic. In determining sensitivity, we assume the best fit corresponds to the signal, with $\sin^2 \theta_W^0 = 0.238$, and the backgrounds presented above.

Following Ref. [8], we write χ^2 in the following way. For the i th bin in terms of E_{vis} , we let ES be the number of elastic scattering events at $\sin^2 \theta_W = s$. We also define B_i^{on} as beam-on backgrounds (IBD) and B_i^{off} as non-beam backgrounds (solar, radiogenic, cosmogenic) for the i th bin. The number of events in this bin is

$$N_i(s) = ES_i(s) + B_i^{\text{on}} + B_i^{\text{off}} \quad (12)$$

With $s_0 = \sin^2 \theta_W^0$ and $s_f = \sin^2 \theta_W^{\text{fit}}$, we have:

$$\chi^2(s_f) = \sum_i \frac{(N_i(s_0) - (N_i(s_f) + \alpha * ES_i(s_f) + \beta * B_i^{\text{on}}))^2}{(N_i(s_0) + B_i^{\text{off}})} + \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sigma_\alpha}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\beta}{\sigma_\beta}\right)^2 \quad (13)$$

The normalization uncertainties for the ES signal and the IBD misidentification background events are included using the pull parameters α and β , respectively. α is constrained by the uncertainty in the IBD efficiency as $\sigma_\alpha = 0.7\%$. β is the uncertainty in the misidentified IBD background, determined above to be 0.25% of the IBD sample, and we estimate a conservative $\sigma_\beta = 0.02/0.25$ uncertainty on this value. Statistical uncertainties on the beam-off backgrounds are included in the fit as well.

The fitting results show that the IsoDAR@Yemilab experiment can expect a $\delta \sin^2 \theta_W$ sensitivity of 0.0045 (1.9% measurement), using rate and energy-shape information and including statistical and systematic uncertainties, in 5 years of running. As can be seen in Fig. 15, this sensitivity would improve upon the current global reactor measurement of $\sin^2 \theta_W = 0.252 \pm 0.030$ [104] by nearly an order of magnitude. This can also be compared to that which is expected in the IsoDAR@KamLAND configuration of a 3.2% $\sin^2 \theta_W$ measurement (rate + shape) [8]. In the alternative scenario considered, with the ability to reconstruct the electron angle, the IsoDAR@Yemilab sensitivity in terms of $\delta \sin^2 \theta_W$ would improve to 0.0035 (1.5% measurement). In terms of an NSI search, after fixing $\sin^2 \theta_W = 0.238$, the achievable sensitivity to the NSI nonuniversal parameters $e_{ee}^{L,eR}$ in both the w/ and w/o directional reconstruction capability scenarios is shown in Fig. 16. As can be seen, the IsoDAR@Yemilab

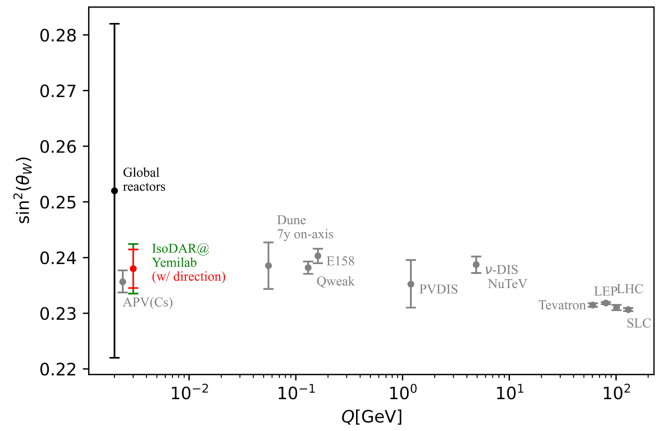


FIG. 15. IsoDAR@Yemilab’s sensitivity to $\sin^2 \theta_W$ in comparison to past and future (DUNE [106,107]) experiments, and a global reactor-antineutrino analysis [104]. Aspects of this figure are adapted from Ref. [106].

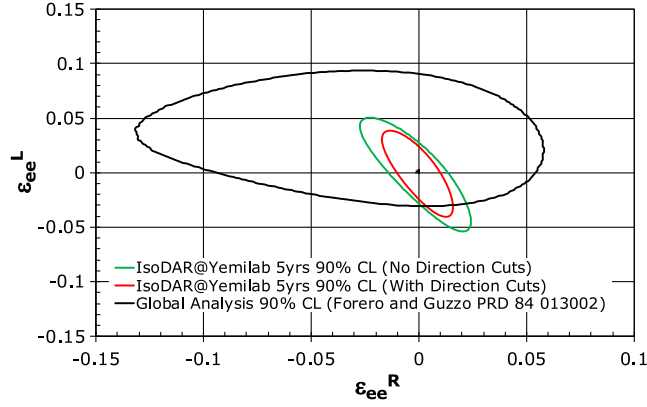


FIG. 16. The expected achievable sensitivity for IsoDAR@Yemilab's 5-year runtime ES measurement (with and without directional reconstruction capabilities), in terms of the NSI parameters ϵ_{ee}^{LR} [near $\epsilon_{ee}^{LR} \sim 0$, noting that there is a four-fold degeneracy of these values, see Eq. (11)]. Also shown is a global fit to these parameters, based on Ref. [105].

experiment would provide greatly improved sensitivity to NSI as compared to a current global fit [105].

VII. CONCLUSIONS

The IsoDAR electron antineutrino source combined with a kiloton-scale detector at Yemilab would provide unprecedented sensitivity to new physics via (1) a search for short-baseline oscillations, including initial-state wave packet

effects, and the ability to trace the L/E wave with a collection of 1.7×10^6 $\bar{\nu}_e$ -induced IBD events; (2) a search for *other* unexpected deviations in this IBD sample (e.g., a bump hunt), which are, for example, motivated by theory models involving light mass mediators, and experiment, including the X17 particle and the 5 MeV reactor bump anomalies; and (3) a precision measurement of $\bar{\nu}_e$ -induced electron scattering events as an electroweak probe and search for nonstandard neutrino interactions. The latter measurement would be significantly enhanced by the detector's potential capability to reconstruct the direction of signal electrons. These physics studies would greatly improve upon existing measurements, in particular, at a level approaching an order of magnitude in both sterile-oscillation and weak-mixing-angle/NSI sensitivity.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank P. Denton and M. Hostert for useful discussions. C. A. A. is supported by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of Harvard University, and the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. J. M. C. and D. W. are supported by National Science Foundation Grant No. 1912764. Y. D. K. and S. H. S. are supported by Institute for Basic Science (Korea) Grant No. IBS-R016-D1. J. S. is supported by National Science Foundation Grant No. 2012897. M. H. S. is supported by National Science Foundation Grant No. PHY-2013070.

-
- [1] M. Hostert, D. McKeen, M. Pospelov, and N. Raj, [arXiv:2201.02603](#).
 - [2] M. Abs *et al.*, [arXiv:1511.05130](#).
 - [3] J. R. Alonso, R. Barlow, J. M. Conrad, and L. H. Waites, *Nat. Rev. Phys.* **1**, 533 (2019).
 - [4] A. Bungau *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **109**, 141802 (2012).
 - [5] J. R. Alonso *et al.*, [arXiv:2110.10635](#).
 - [6] J. R. Alonso *et al.*, [arXiv:2201.10040](#).
 - [7] A. Gando *et al.* (KamLAND Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. D* **88**, 033001 (2013).
 - [8] J. M. Conrad, M. H. Shaevitz, I. Shimizu, J. Spitz, M. Touns, and L. Winslow, *Phys. Rev. D* **89**, 072010 (2014).
 - [9] A. A. Aguilar-Arevalo *et al.* (MiniBooNE Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. D* **103**, 052002 (2021).
 - [10] A. A. Aguilar-Arevalo *et al.* (MiniBooNE Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **110**, 161801 (2013).
 - [11] C. Athanassopoulos *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **75**, 2650 (1995).
 - [12] C. Athanassopoulos *et al.* (LSND Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **77**, 3082 (1996).
 - [13] C. Athanassopoulos *et al.* (LSND Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **81**, 1774 (1998).
 - [14] G. Mention, M. Fechner, T. Lasserre, T. A. Mueller, D. Lhuillier, M. Cribier, and A. Letourneau, *Phys. Rev. D* **83**, 073006 (2011).
 - [15] C. Giunti and M. Laveder, *Phys. Rev. C* **83**, 065504 (2011).
 - [16] V. V. Barinov *et al.*, [arXiv:2109.11482](#).
 - [17] M. G. Aartsen *et al.* (IceCube Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **125**, 141801 (2020).
 - [18] S. N. Gninenko, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **103**, 241802 (2009).
 - [19] S. N. Gninenko and D. S. Gorbunov, *Phys. Rev. D* **81**, 075013 (2010).
 - [20] Y. Bai, R. Lu, S. Lu, J. Salvado, and B. A. Stefanek, *Phys. Rev. D* **93**, 073004 (2016).
 - [21] Z. Moss, M. H. Moulai, C. A. Argüelles, and J. M. Conrad, *Phys. Rev. D* **97**, 055017 (2018).
 - [22] E. Bertuzzo, S. Jana, P. A. N. Machado, and R. Z. Funchal, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **121**, 241801 (2018).
 - [23] P. Ballett, S. Pascoli, and M. Ross-Lonergan, *Phys. Rev. D* **99**, 071701 (2019).
 - [24] O. Fischer, A. Hernández-Cabezudo, and T. Schwetz, *Phys. Rev. D* **101**, 075045 (2020).

- [25] M. H. Moulai, C. A. Argüelles, G. H. Collin, J. M. Conrad, A. Diaz, and M. H. Shaevitz, *Phys. Rev. D* **101**, 055020 (2020).
- [26] M. Dentler, I. Esteban, J. Kopp, and P. Machado, *Phys. Rev. D* **101**, 115013 (2020).
- [27] A. de Gouvêa, O. L. G. Peres, S. Prakash, and G. V. Stenico, *J. High Energy Phys.* **07** (2020) 141.
- [28] A. Datta, S. Kamali, and D. Marfatia, *Phys. Lett. B* **807**, 135579 (2020).
- [29] M. H. Moulai, Light, unstable sterile neutrinos: phenomenology, a search in the IceCube experiment, and a global picture, Ph.D. thesis, MIT, 2021.
- [30] J. Ashenfelter *et al.* (PROSPECT Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **122**, 251801 (2019).
- [31] H. Almazán *et al.* (STEREO Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. D* **102**, 052002 (2020).
- [32] Y. J. Ko *et al.* (NEOS Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **118**, 121802 (2017).
- [33] J. H. Choi *et al.* (RENO Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **116**, 211801 (2016).
- [34] F. P. An *et al.* (Daya Bay Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **116**, 061801 (2016).
- [35] Y. Abe *et al.* (Double Chooz Collaboration), *J. High Energy Phys.* **01** (2016) 163.
- [36] A. J. Krasznahorkay *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **116**, 042501 (2016).
- [37] G. P. Zeller *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **88**, 091802 (2002).
- [38] S. Schael *et al.* (ALEPH, DELPHI, L3, OPAL, SLD, LEP Electroweak Working Group, SLD Electroweak Group, SLD Heavy Flavour Group), *Phys. Rep.* **427**, 257 (2006).
- [39] F. Reines, H. S. Gurr, and H. W. Sobel, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **37**, 315 (1976).
- [40] M. Deniz *et al.* (TEXONO Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. D* **81**, 072001 (2010).
- [41] A. I. Derbin *et al.*, *JETP Lett.* **57**, 768 (1993).
- [42] Z. Daraktchieva *et al.* (MUNU Collaboration), *Phys. Lett. B* **615**, 153 (2005).
- [43] R. C. Allen *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. D* **47**, 11 (1993).
- [44] A. Gando *et al.* (KamLAND Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. D* **83**, 052002 (2011).
- [45] A. Gando *et al.* (KamLAND Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. D* **88**, 033001 (2013).
- [46] A. Bungau, J. Alonso, L. Bartoszek, J. Conrad, M. Shaevitz, and J. Spitz, *J. Instrum.* **14**, P03001 (2019).
- [47] S. Agostinelli *et al.* (GEANT4 Collaboration), *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. A* **506**, 250 (2003).
- [48] J. Kopp, P. A. N. Machado, M. Maltoni, and T. Schwetz, *J. High Energy Phys.* **05** (2013) 050.
- [49] S. K. Agarwalla, J. M. Conrad, and M. H. Shaevitz, *J. High Energy Phys.* **12** (2011) 085.
- [50] G. Mention, M. Fechner, T. Lasserre, T. A. Mueller, D. Lhuillier, M. Cribier, and A. Letourneau, *Phys. Rev. D* **83**, 073006 (2011).
- [51] A. P. Serebrov *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. D* **104**, 032003 (2021).
- [52] V. V. Barinov *et al.*, *arXiv:2109.11482* [Phys. Rev. Lett. (to be published)].
- [53] V. V. Barinov *et al.*, *arXiv:2201.07364*.
- [54] F. Kaether, W. Hampel, G. Heusser, J. Kiko, and T. Kirsten, *Phys. Lett. B* **685**, 47 (2010).
- [55] J. N. Abdurashitov *et al.* (SAGE Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. C* **80**, 015807 (2009).
- [56] A. Diaz, C. Argüelles, G. Collin, J. Conrad, and M. Shaevitz, *Phys. Rep.* **884**, 1 (2020).
- [57] M. Andriamirado *et al.* (PROSPECT Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. D* **103**, 032001 (2021).
- [58] Z. Atif *et al.* (RENO and NEOS Collaborations), *arXiv:2011.00896*.
- [59] M. Maltoni and T. Schwetz, *Phys. Rev. D* **68**, 033020 (2003).
- [60] V. Brdar and J. Kopp, *arXiv:2109.08157* [Phys. Rev. D (to be published)].
- [61] P. Abratenko *et al.* (MicroBooNE Collaboration), *arXiv:2110.14054*.
- [62] P. B. Denton, *arXiv:2111.05793* [Phys. Rev. Lett. (to be published)].
- [63] M. Moulai, C. Argüelles, G. Collin, J. Conrad, A. Diaz, and M. Shaevitz, *Phys. Rev. D* **101**, 055020 (2020).
- [64] C. A. Argüelles, T. Bertólez-Martínez, and J. Salvado, *arXiv:2201.05108*.
- [65] A. de Gouvêa, V. De Romeri, and C. A. Ternes, *J. High Energy Phys.* **06** (2021) 042.
- [66] F. P. An *et al.* (Daya Bay Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **117**, 151802 (2016).
- [67] F. P. An *et al.* (Daya Bay Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. D* **95**, 072006 (2017).
- [68] M. Bauer, P. Foldenauer, and J. Jaeckel, *J. High Energy Phys.* **07** (2018) 094.
- [69] B. Dutta, S. Ghosh, and J. Kumar, *Phys. Rev. D* **100**, 075028 (2019).
- [70] A. Datta, B. Dutta, S. Liao, D. Marfatia, and L. E. Strigari, *J. High Energy Phys.* **01** (2019) 091.
- [71] L. Delle Rose, S. Khalil, S. J. D. King, S. Moretti, and A. M. Thabt, *Phys. Rev. D* **99**, 055022 (2019).
- [72] B. Dutta, D. Kim, A. Thompson, R. T. Thornton, and R. G. Van de Water, *arXiv:2110.11944* [Phys. Rev. Lett. (to be published)].
- [73] M. Escudero, *J. Cosmol. Astropart. Phys.* **02** (2019) 007.
- [74] D. A. Sierra, B. Dutta, S. Liao, and L. E. Strigari, *J. High Energy Phys.* **12** (2019) 124.
- [75] C. Boehm, D. G. Cerdeño, P. A. N. Machado, A. Olivares-Del Campo, E. Perdomo, and E. Reid, *J. Cosmol. Astropart. Phys.* **01** (2019) 043.
- [76] F. T. Avignone, C. Baktash, W. C. Barker, F. P. Calaprice, R. W. Dunford, W. C. Haxton, D. Kahana, R. T. Kouzes, H. S. Miley, and D. M. Moltz, *Phys. Rev. D* **37**, 618 (1988).
- [77] J. L. Feng, B. Fornal, I. Galon, S. Gardner, J. Smolinsky, T. M. P. Tait, and P. Tanedo, *Phys. Rev. D* **95**, 035017 (2017).
- [78] J. B. Dent, B. Dutta, A. Jastram, D. Kim, A. Kubik, R. Mahapatra, S. Rajendran, H. Ramani, A. Thompson, and S. Verma, *Phys. Rev. D* **105**, 015030 (2022).
- [79] M. Cadeddu, N. Cargioli, F. Dordei, C. Giunti, Y. F. Li, E. Picciau, and Y. Y. Zhang, *J. High Energy Phys.* **01** (2021) 116.
- [80] A detailed work on this topic is under preparation (2022).
- [81] J. Gulyás, T. J. Ketel, A. J. Krasznahorkay, M. Csatlós, L. Csige, Z. Gácsi, M. Hunyadi, A. Krasznahorkay, A. Vitéz,

- and T. G. Torny, *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. A* **808**, 21 (2016).
- [82] A. Aleksejevs, S. Barkanova, Y. G. Kolomensky, and B. Sheff, [arXiv:2102.01127](#).
- [83] L. Delle Rose, S. Khalil, S. J. D. King, and S. Moretti, *Front. Phys.* **7**, 73 (2019).
- [84] G. Bak *et al.* (RENO Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **122**, 232501 (2019).
- [85] D. Adey *et al.* (Daya Bay Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **123**, 111801 (2019).
- [86] P. Huber, *Phys. Rev. C* **84**, 024617 (2011); **85**, 029901(E) (2012).
- [87] T. A. Mueller *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. C* **83**, 054615 (2011).
- [88] J. M. Berryman, V. Brdar, and P. Huber, *Phys. Rev. D* **99**, 055045 (2019).
- [89] C. Giunti and A. Studenikin, *Phys. At. Nucl.* **72**, 2089 (2009).
- [90] A. B. Balantekin and B. Kayser, *Annu. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci.* **68**, 313 (2018).
- [91] M. B. Voloshin, *Sov. J. Nucl. Phys.* **48**, 512 (1988).
- [92] M. Leurer and N. Marcus, *Phys. Lett. B* **237**, 81 (1990).
- [93] I. M. Shoemaker and J. Wyenberg, *Phys. Rev. D* **99**, 075010 (2019).
- [94] V. Brdar, A. Greljo, J. Kopp, and T. Opferkuch, *J. Cosmol. Astropart. Phys.* 01 (2021) 039.
- [95] J. Erler and S. Su, *Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys.* **71**, 119 (2013).
- [96] D. M. Webber (MuLan Collaboration), in Meeting of the APS Division of Particles and Fields (2011), [arXiv:1109.6689](#).
- [97] S. Davidson, C. Pena-Garay, N. Rius, and A. Santamaria, *J. High Energy Phys.* 03 (2003) 011.
- [98] K. Abe *et al.* (Super-Kamiokande Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. D* **83**, 052010 (2011).
- [99] D. Tilley, J. Kelley, J. Godwin, D. Millener, J. Purcell, C. Sheu, and H. Weller, *Nucl. Phys.* **A745**, 155 (2004).
- [100] F. Ajzenberg-Selove, *Nucl. Phys.* **A506**, 1 (1990).
- [101] S. Abe *et al.* (KamLAND Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. C* **81**, 025807 (2010).
- [102] S. Abe *et al.* (KamLAND Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. C* **84**, 035804 (2011).
- [103] S.-H. Seo, [arXiv:1903.05368](#).
- [104] B. C. Cañas, E. A. Garcés, O. G. Miranda, M. Tortola, and J. W. F. Valle, *Phys. Lett. B* **761**, 450 (2016).
- [105] D. V. Forero and M. M. Guzzo, *Phys. Rev. D* **84**, 013002 (2011).
- [106] A. de Gouvêa, P. A. N. Machado, Y. F. Perez-Gonzalez, and Z. Tabrizi, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **125**, 051803 (2020).
- [107] A. A. Abud *et al.* (DUNE Collaboration), *Instruments* **5**, 31 (2021).