

NuFact10 Mumbai, India

Oscillation Physics WG Summary

Thomas Schwetz

(Sandhya Choubey, Patricia Vahle)

WG1 statistics

- 8 WG1 sessions + 2 joint WG1/WG2 sessions
- 28 + 8 talks (29 speakers)
 - 15 theory/phenomenology
 - 13 + 8 experimental
- + 7 accepted abstracts for posters

WG1 statistics

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I will give a very biased summary and apologize for those talks which I will mention only briefly!

Session topics

- Status reports (OPERA, T2K, NOvA, reactors, LBNE)
- MiniBooNE/LSND (explanations/tests)
- MINOS (neutrino/antineutrino „anomaly“)
- LBL phenomenology (2540 km / tau decays)
- neutrino mass models
- NSI and exotics
- Daedalus / LENA / thousand suns
- ND/LAr/WC R&D (joint WG1/2)
- near-far extrapolation (joint WG1/2)

Status reports from ...

- **OPERA** T. Ariga

hope for 4.5×10^{19} pot end of 2010 (out of 22.5×10^{19} pot total)
analysis of 1.85×10^{19} pot completed: 1 tau candidate (0.5 expected) / full 2008/09 data set analysis: early next year

- **T2K** A. Blondel

- T2K experiment is now fully operational and data taking
- superb detector performance
- proton intensity increasing steadily (reach 750 kW in 2014)
- First data taking period in 2010 accumulated 3.23×10^{19} 30 GeV p.o.t.
- Preparing first physics result for end 2010

- **NOvA** B. Rebel

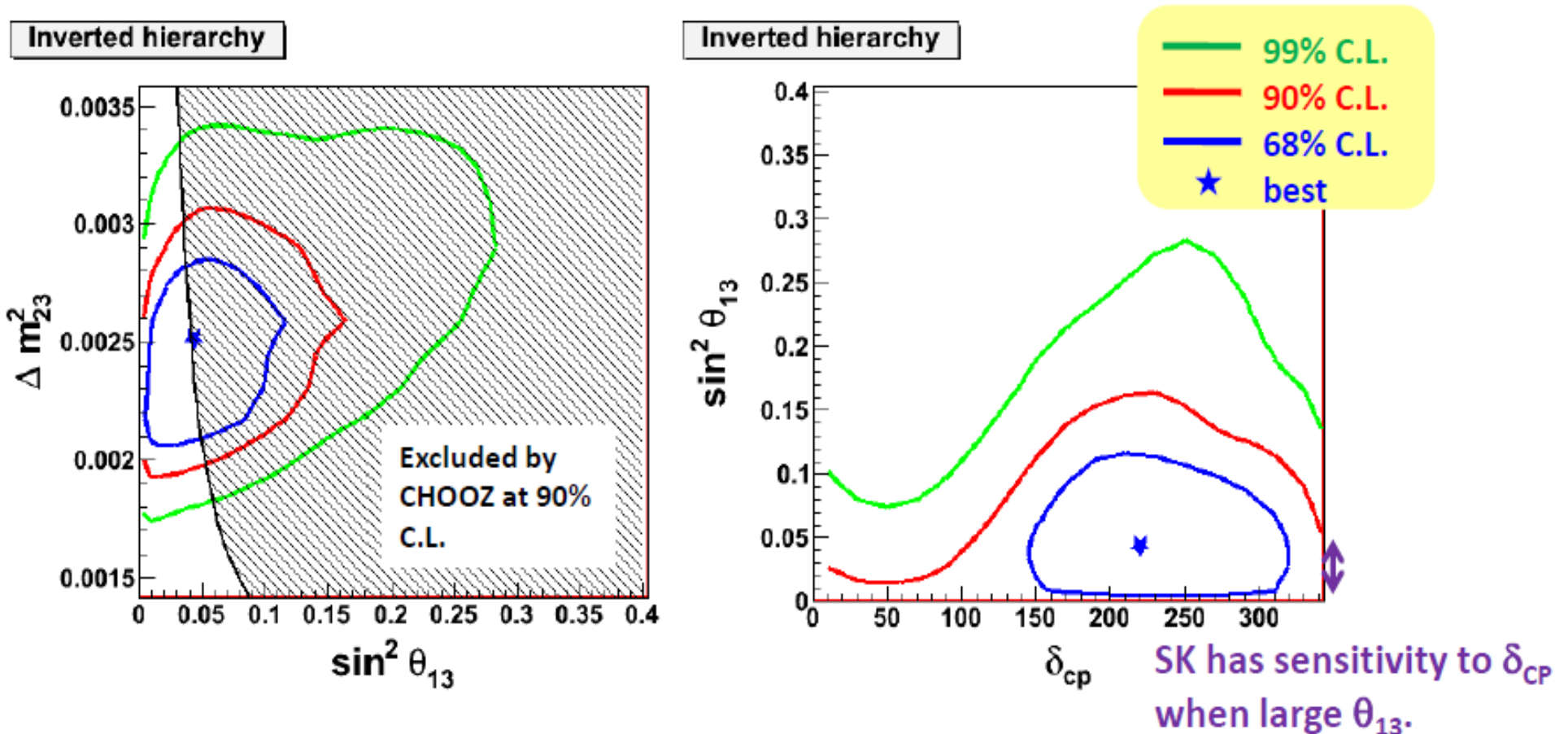
NDOS running now / FD constr. begins July 2011 / acceler. shutdown March 2010 / 700 kW beam turns on Feb. 2013 (FD 2/3 built) / FD complete fall 2013

... and reactor experiments

- **DoubleChooz** filling started 13th Oct, first neutrino early 2011
M. Dracos
2011-2012, phase I : FD only $\sin^2(2\theta_{13}) < 0.06 @ 90\% C.L.$
2012-2014, phase II : both detectors $\sin^2(2\theta_{13}) < 0.03 @ 90\% C.L.$
- **RENO** PMT inst. completed, prep. of liquid handling/DAQ systems
RENO is suitable for measuring **$\sin^2(2\theta_{13}) > 0.02$**
J.S.Jang
- **DayaBay** civil constr. near hall: finished, far hall: excavation, two detectors assambled: dry run, fall 2012 all near/far hall physics ready
➤ Goal: sensitivity to **$\sin^2 2\theta_{13} < 0.01$** ; H. Lu

SK atmospheric neutrinos

- “full” 3-flavour analysis H. Kaji



SK atmospheric neutrinos

- “full” 3-flavour analysis H. Kaji

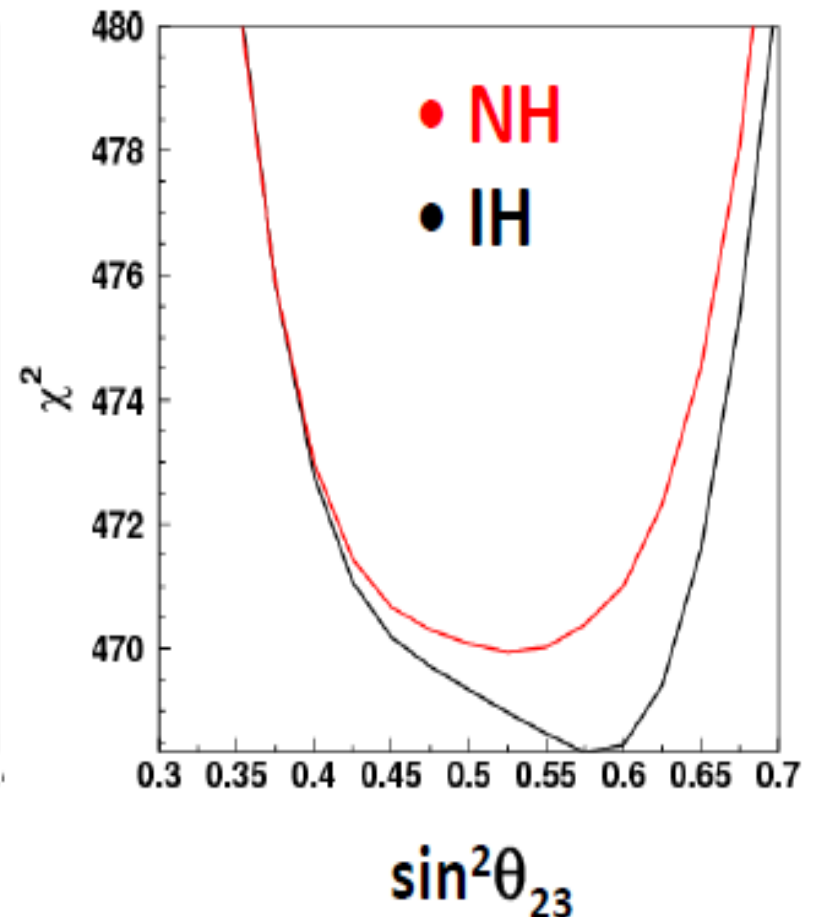
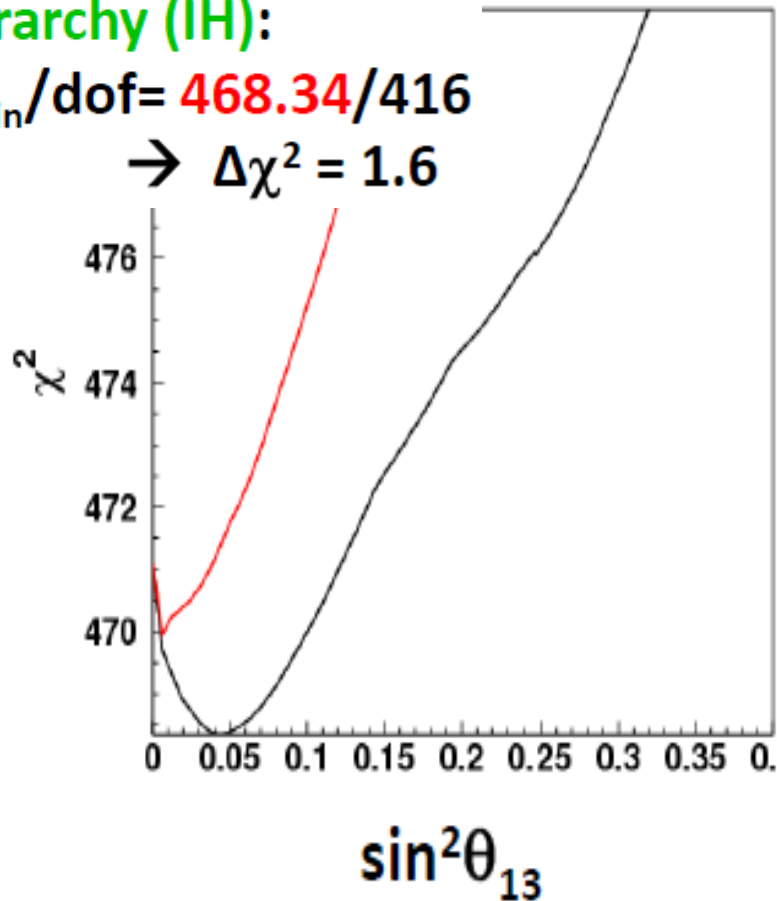
Normal hierarchy (NH):

$$\chi^2_{\min}/\text{dof} = 469.94/416$$

Inverted hierarchy (IH):

$$\chi^2_{\min}/\text{dof} = 468.34/416$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta\chi^2 = 1.6$$



LBNE program

- LBNE status

Choudhary

- ND plans

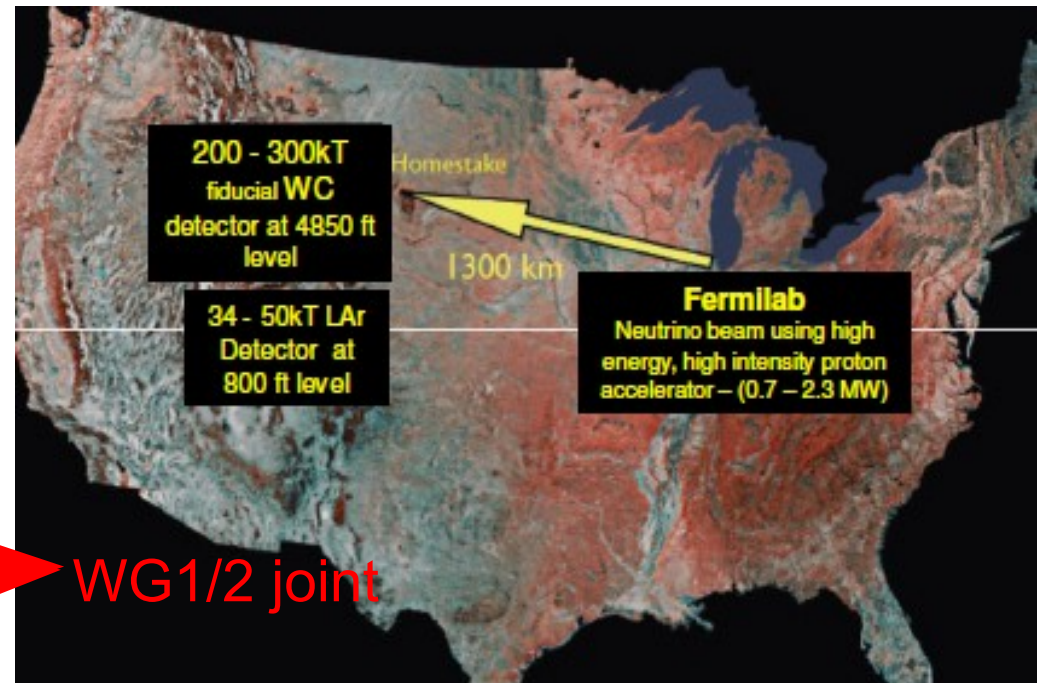
Mishra

- LAr R&D

Rebel

- large WC detector

Whitehead



Det. @ DUSEL: 200 kt WC or 34 kt LAr or a combination thereof

Det constr. 2014/15, physics by the end of the decade

LBNE program

- LBNE status *Chalkley*

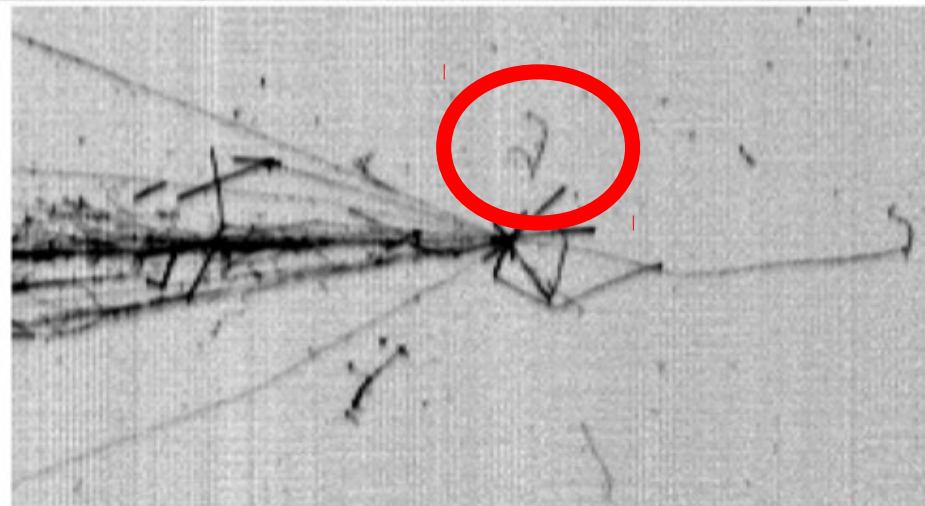
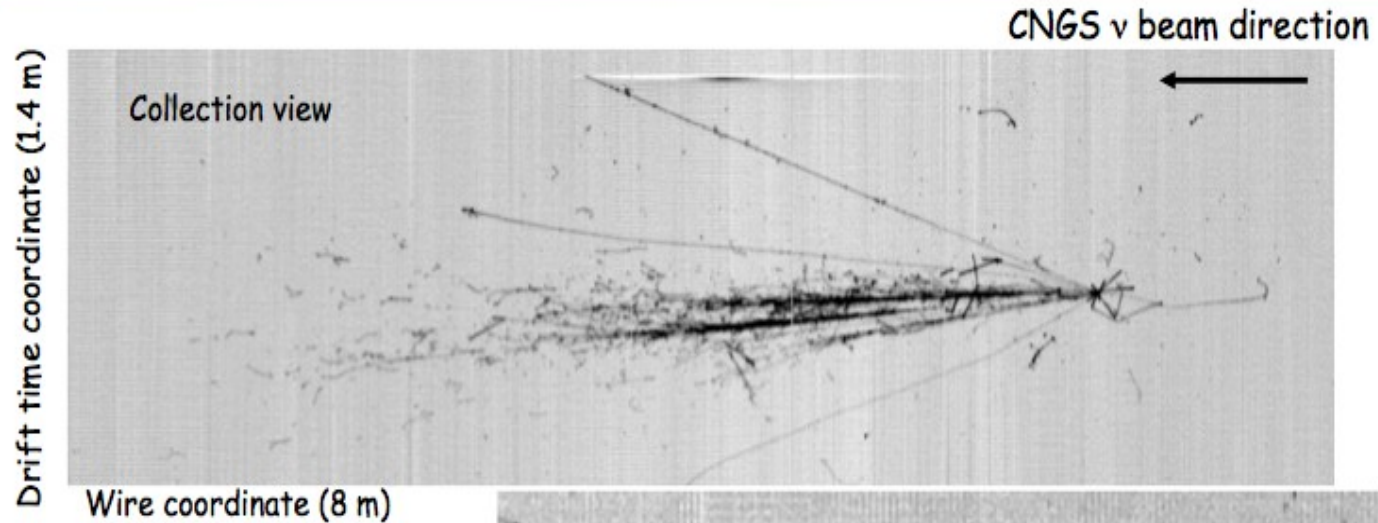
- ND plan

- LAr R&I

- large W

Whitehead

CNGS neutrino interactions in ICARUS T600



Det. @ DUS

Rebel

Det constr. :

of

Joint WG1/2 session

on near → far extrapolation

- on-axis (MINOS) L. Whitehead
- off-axis (NOvA) Z. Djurcic
- off-axis (T2K) K. McFarland
- reactor experiments L. Whitehead

GeV neutrinos in LENA

use huge scintillation detector for LBL experiment:
track reconstruction by light front propagation

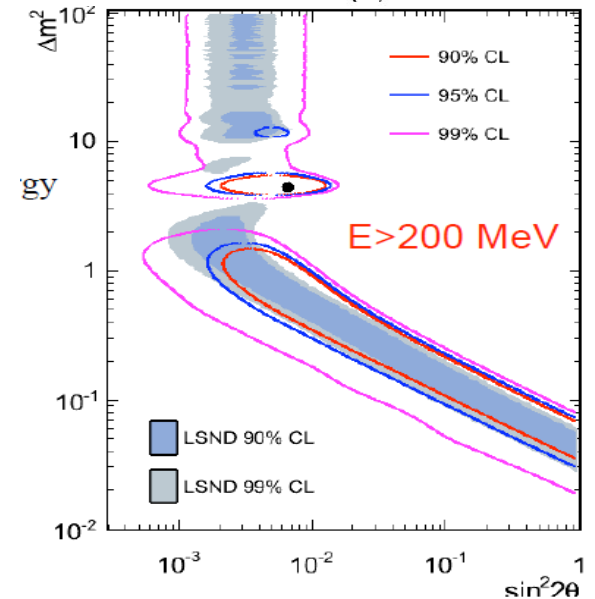
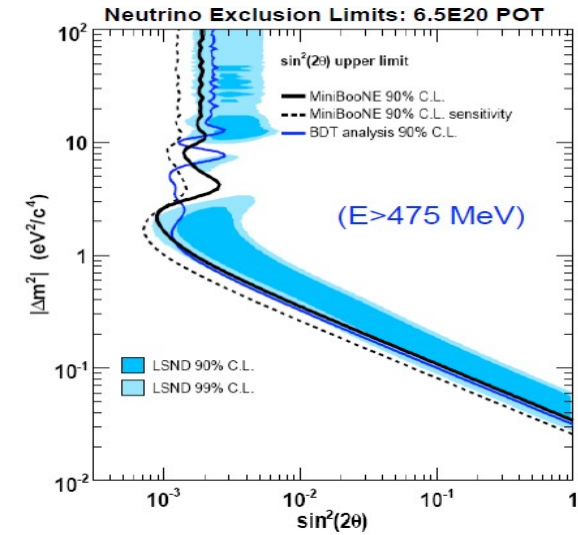
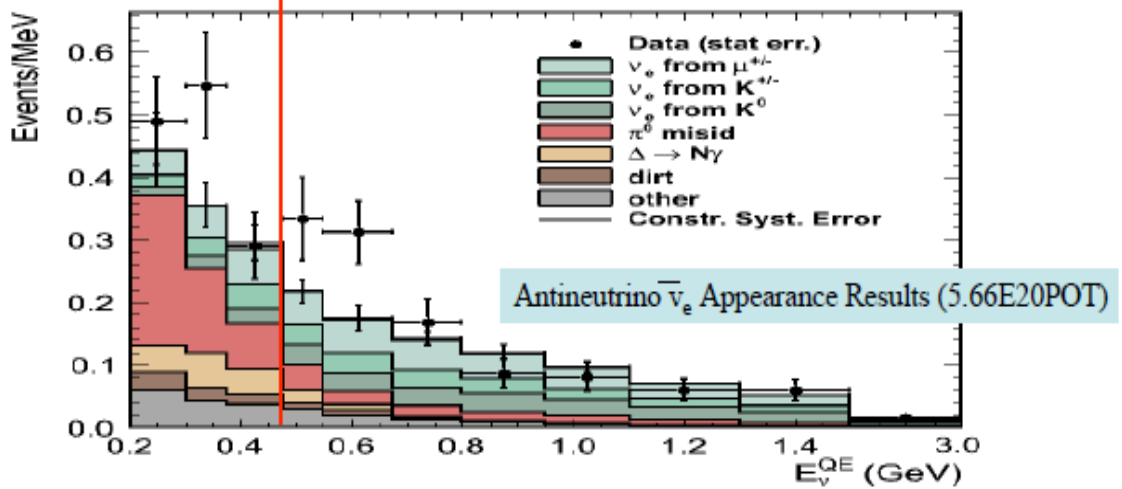
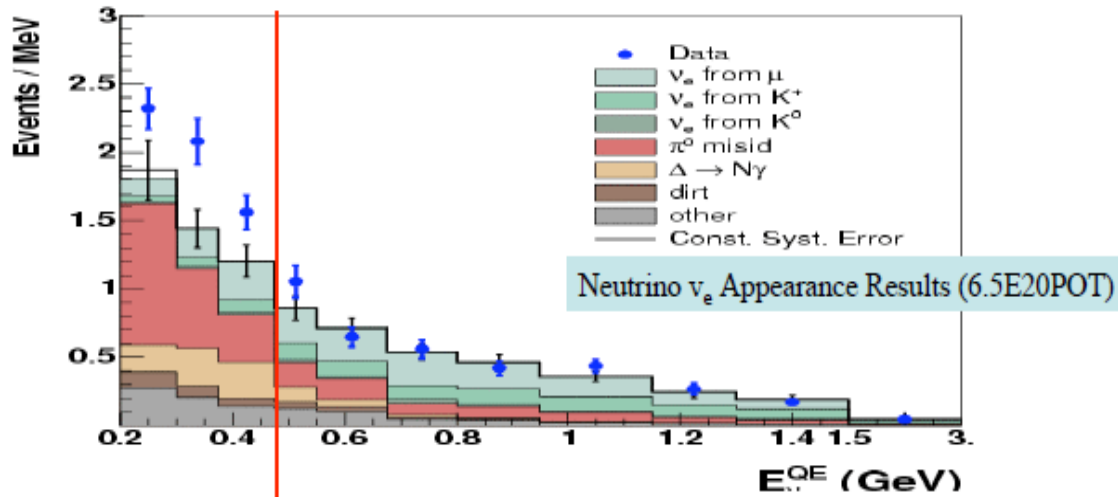
- Two possible baselines for LENA, 130 km (CERN-Frejus) and 2300 km (CERN-Pyhäsalmi)
- Single particle tracks can be reconstructed precisely at low energies (0.2 GeV-1 GeV)
- At high energies (1 GeV-5 GeV) up to 3 tracks in one event can be reconstructed
- Good lepton energy resolution at low energies (0.5%)
- Good neutrino energy resolution at high energies (1% to 5%)
- Good lepton flavour identification at low and high energies
- Background from NC events, needs to be analyzed in future Monte-Carlo studies

R. Möllenberg

MiniBooNE results

Z. Djurcic

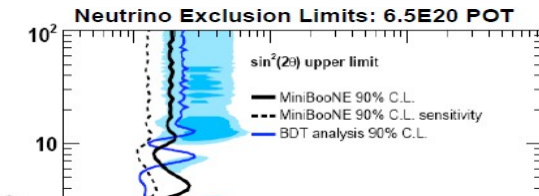
Comparison of ν_e and $\bar{\nu}_e$ Appearance Results



MiniBooNE results

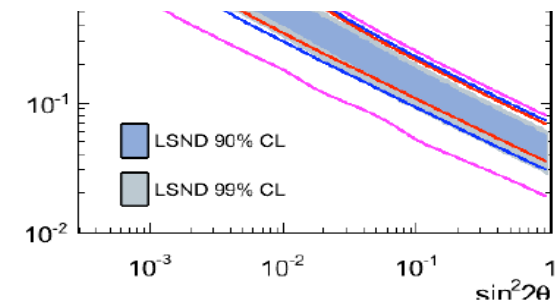
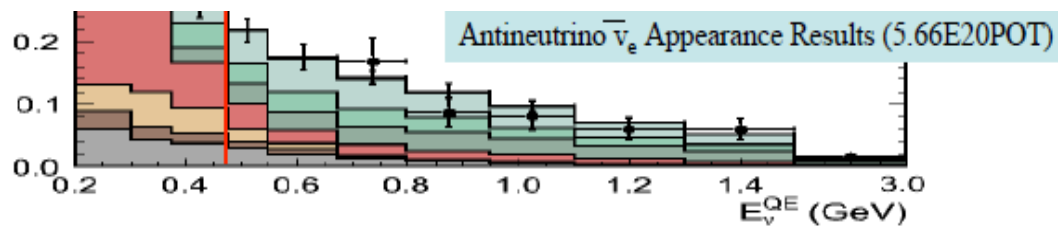
Z. Djurcic

Comparison of ν_e and $\bar{\nu}_e$ Appearance Results



- Need more statistics

- MiniBooNE is running to double antineutrino data set for a total of $\sim 10 \times 10^{20}$ POT by Spring 2011.
- If signal continues at current rate, two neutrino best fit will be $\sim 3\sigma$ (with $> 8 \times 10^{20}$ POT).
- Requested $\sim 15 \times 10^{20}$ POT to achieve $\sim 4\sigma$ evidence.



How to explain LSND/MB?

- Oscillations involving one $[(3+1)]$ or more $[(3+n)]$ sterile neutrinos does not provide a satisfactory fit to global data
- Severe constraints from null-result experiments, in particular e and μ disappearance experiments

More exotic proposals

- **3-neutrinos and CPT violation** Murayama, Yanagida 01; Barenboim, Borissov, Lykken 02; Gonzalez-Garcia, Maltoni, Schwetz 03
- **4-neutrinos and CPT violation** Barger, Marfatia, Whisnant 03
- **Exotic muon-decay** Babu, Pakvasa 02
- **CPT viol. quantum decoherence** Barenboim, Mavromatos 04
- **Lorentz violation** Kostelecky, Mews, 04; Gouvea, Grossman, 06; Katori, Kostelecky, Tayloe, 06
- **mass varying neutrinos** Kaplan, Nelson, Weiner 04; Zurek 04; Barger, Marfatia, Whisnant 05
- **shortcuts of sterile neutrinos in extra dimensions** Paes, Pakvasa, Weiler 05
- **1 decaying sterile neutrino** Palomares-Riuz, Pascoli, Schwetz 05
- **2 decaying sterile neutrinos with CPV**
- **sterile neutrinos and new gauge boson** Nelson, Walsh 07
- **sterile ν with energy dep. mass or mixing** TS, 07

More exotic proposals

- 3-neutrino **KamLAND+atmospheric antineutrino data** Murayama, Yanagida 01; Barenboim, Borner, Lykken 02; Gonzalez-Garcia, Maltoni, Schwetz 03
- 4-neutrinos and CPT violation Barger, Marfatia, Whisnant 03
- Exotic muon-decay **KARMEN, TWIST**
- CPT viol. **KamLAND spectral data** Barenboim, Mavromatos 04
- Lorentz violation **energy dependence, MiniBooNE?** Kostelecky, Minkowski, Grossman, 06; Katori, Kostelecky, Tayloe, 06
- mass varying neutrinos **CDHS+atmospheric data?** Kaplan, Nelson, Weiner, 04; Barger, Marfatia, Whisnant 05
- shortcuts of sterile neutrinos **MiniB+KamL+atmospheric?** extra dimensions Paes, Pakvasa, Weiss, 04
- 1 decaying sterile neutrino **MiniBooNE** Palomares-Riuz, Pascoli, Schwetz 05
- 2 decaying sterile neutrinos with CPV
- sterile neutrino **KamL+atmospheric?** large boson Nelson, Walsh 07
- sterile ν with energy dependent mass or mixing **MiniBooNE $\bar{\nu}$?** TS, 07

(3+1) + NSI_{TS}

- a 4th neutrino with $\Delta m_{41}^2 \sim 1 \text{ eV}^2$
- a new type of CC-like interaction

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{NSI}} = -2\sqrt{2}G_F \sum_{\alpha,\beta} \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta}^{ff'} (\bar{f} P_{L,R} \gamma^\mu f') (\bar{l}_\alpha P_L \gamma_\mu \nu_\beta) + h.c.$$

f, f' fermions depending on production or detection process

- need ε 's ~ 0.01 , in agreement with phenomenological bounds
- Can decouple LSND/KARMEN from rest of data (the only experiments using muon decay as neutrino source)
- CP violation due to oscillation-NSI interference
- Tension between appearance and disappearance resolved
- Cannot explain low-energy MiniBooNE excess

How to test LSND/MiniBooNE?

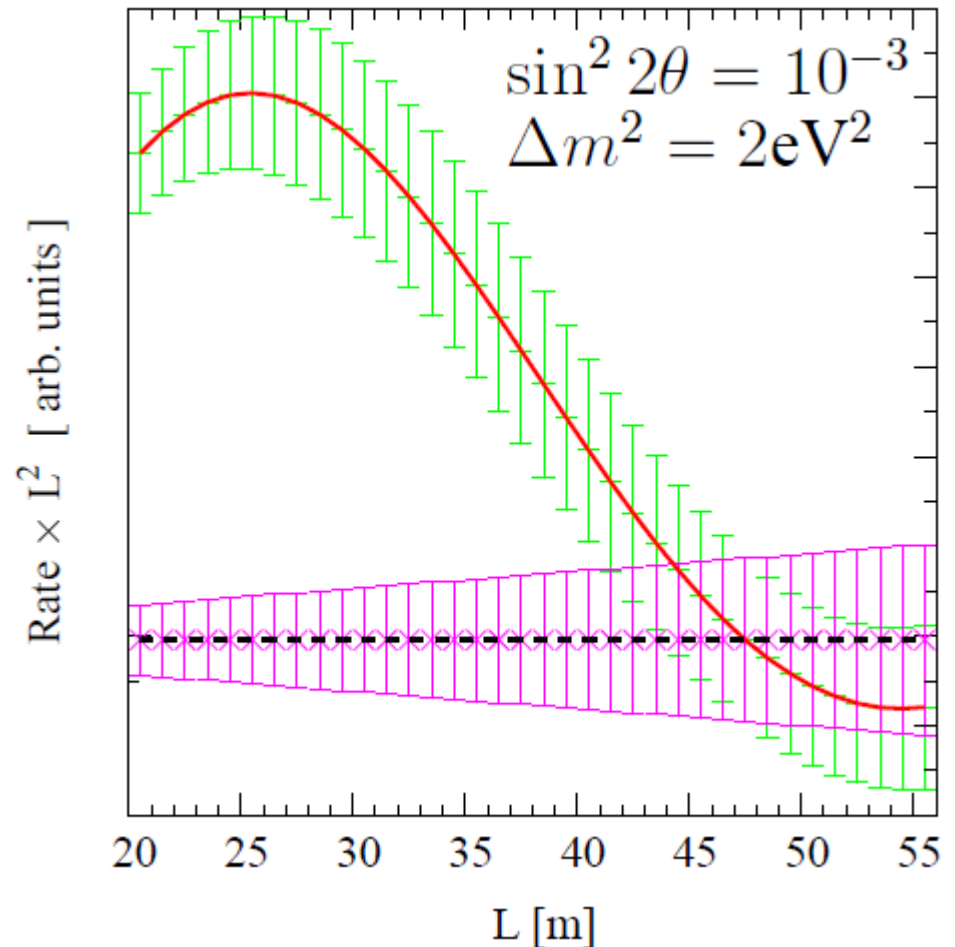
- MicroBooNE?, BooNE?
- LAr detectors at CERN PS beam?
- NOvA or LBNE near detectors (S. Mishra)

Can we use any of the many near/R&D/cross section detectors (maybe with some minor adjustment) to search for high Dm^2 oscillations?

We will need to sort out these anomalies once we want to do oscillation experiments at sub-percent precision

Pions, Protons, Gadolinium P.Huber

- Stopped pion source
- 300 kW proton beam
- Gd doped SK
- Beamstop 20 m from SK surface



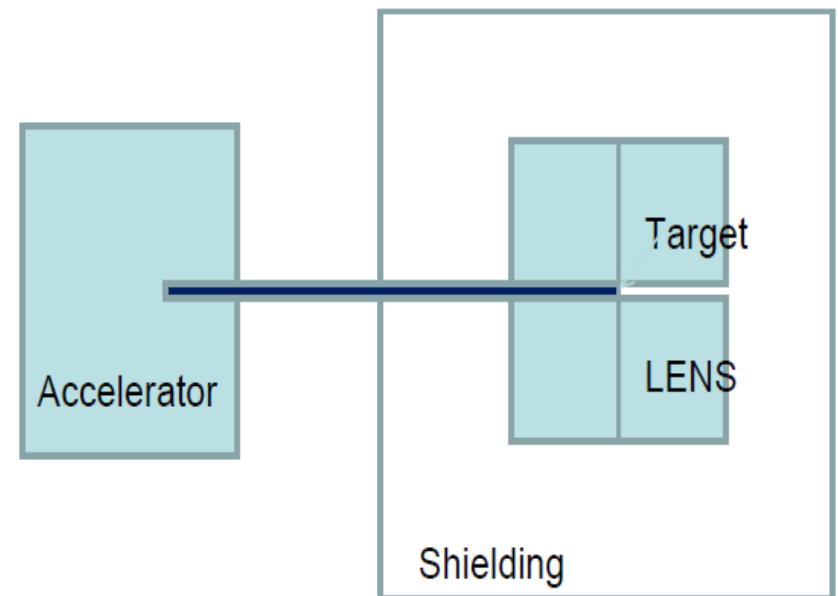
New physics with MeV ν sources

...brighter than a thousand suns

R.S. Raghavan

in-line production of radio
active source \rightarrow search
for sterile neutrino
oscillations inside the
LENS detector

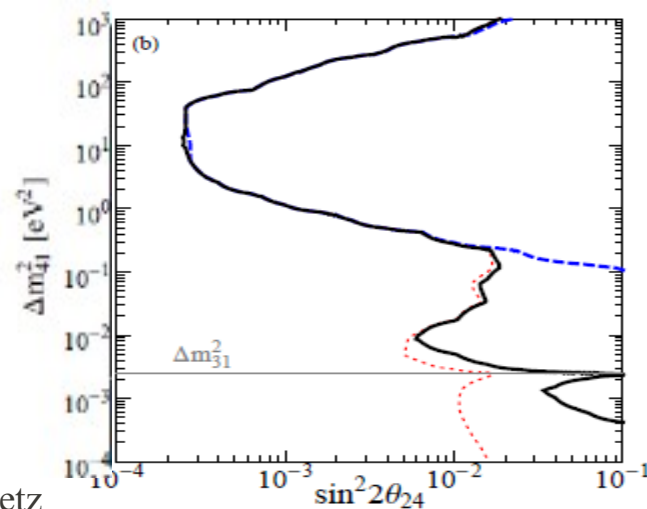
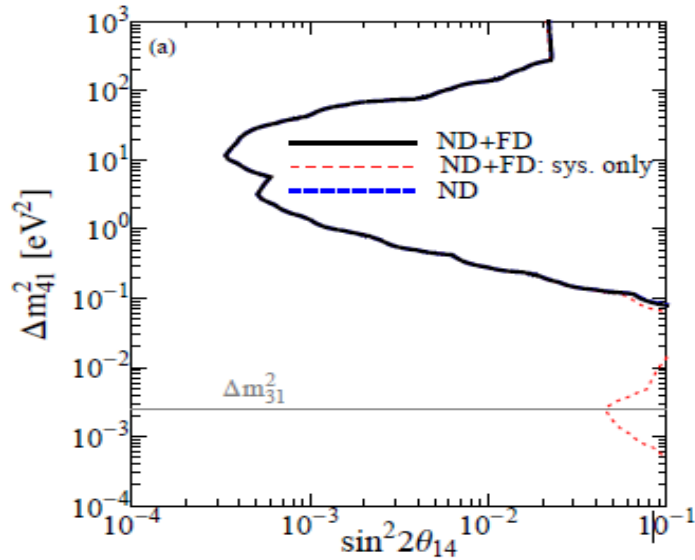
Example already exists: SK calibrator
On-line source for LENS modular detector



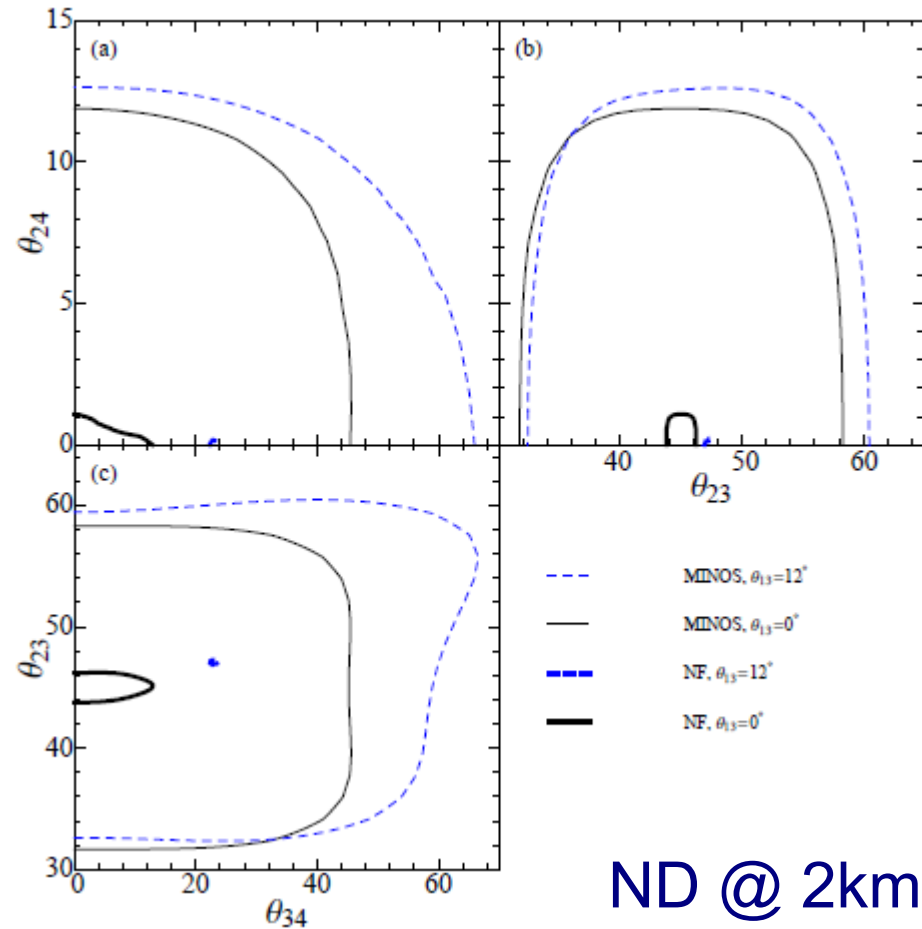
Sterile Nu's @ NuFact J. Tang

arb. mass

eV mass



NDFD@NF v.s MINOS

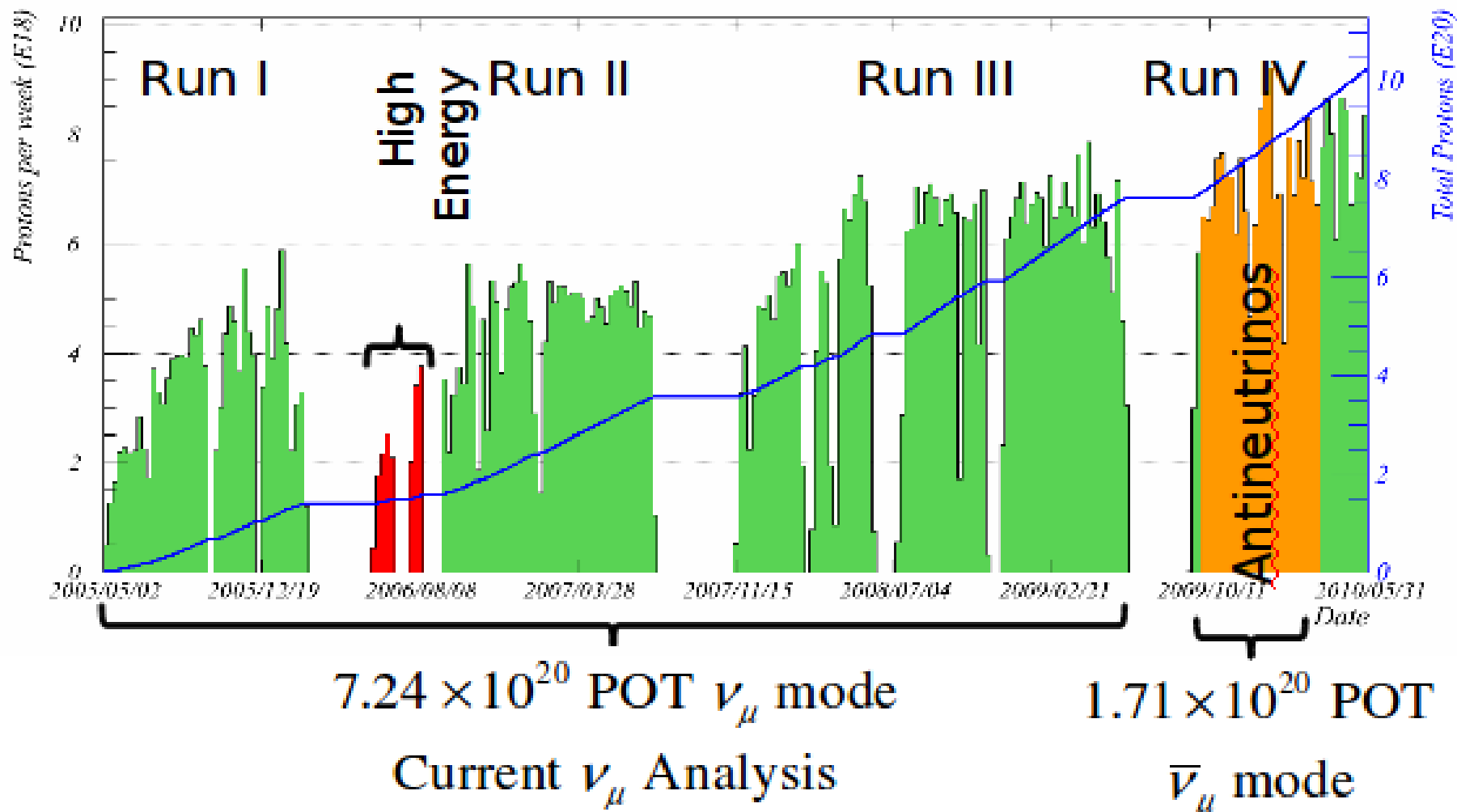


ND @ 2km!

MINOS results S. Childress

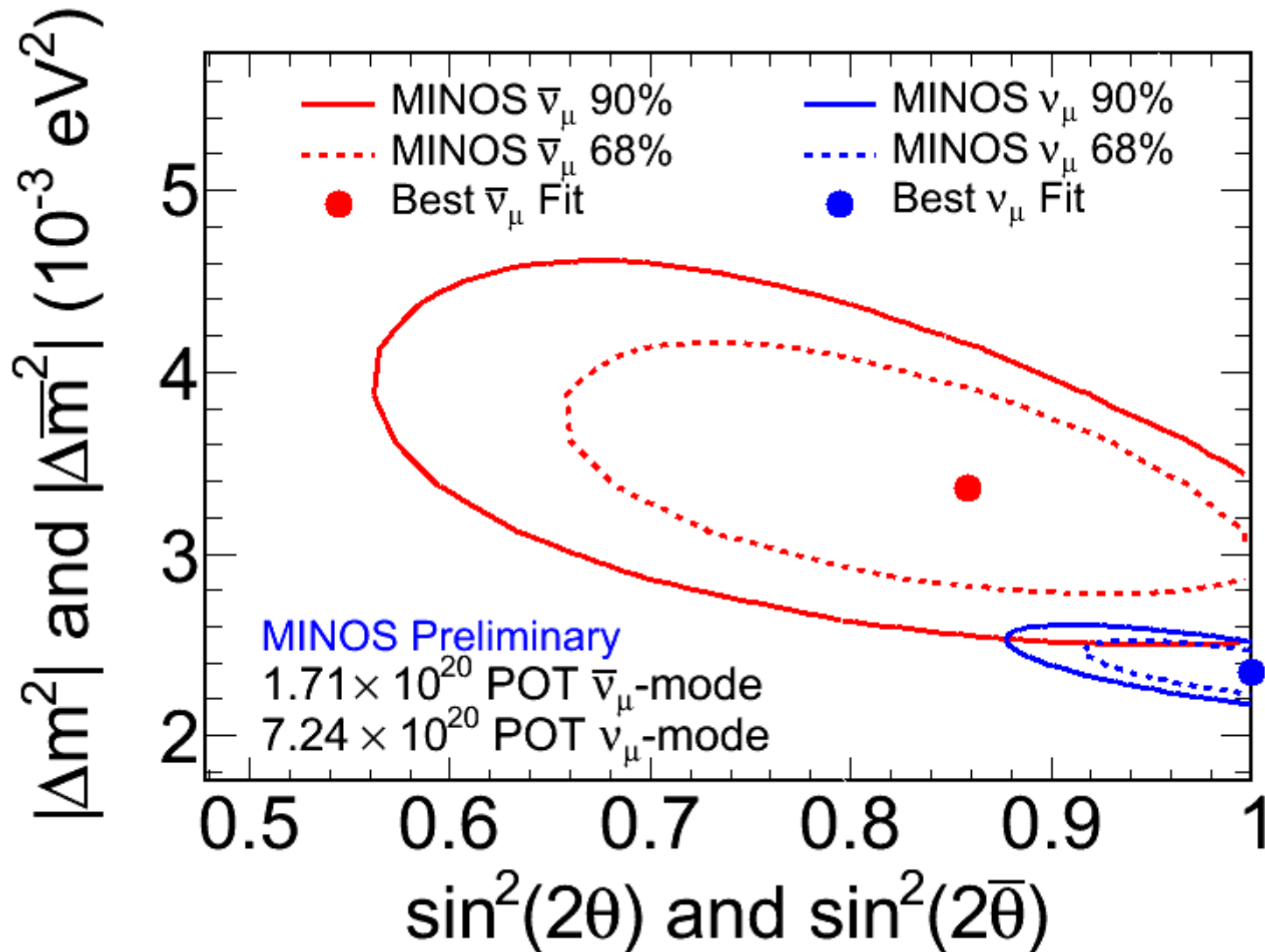
Data Sets for Current CC Results

Total NuMI protons to 00:00 Monday 31 May 2010



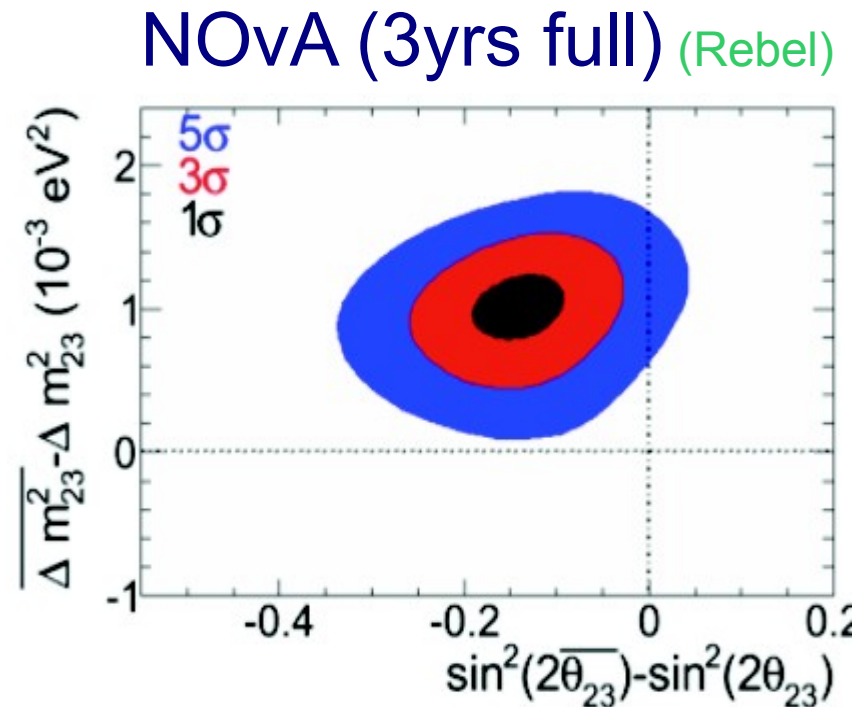
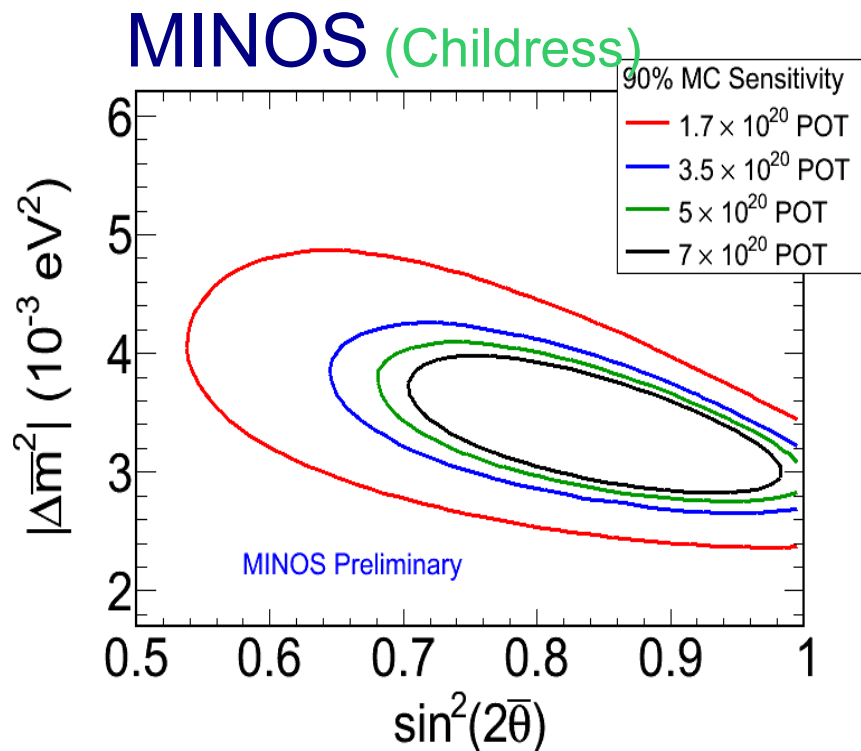
MINOS results S. Childress

Tension between neutrinos and anti-neutrinos?



How to improve on anti-nu's?

- MINOS more powerful to measure Δm^2 for anti-neutrinos than NOvA (nu-contamination in anti-nu beam \rightarrow magnetic field)



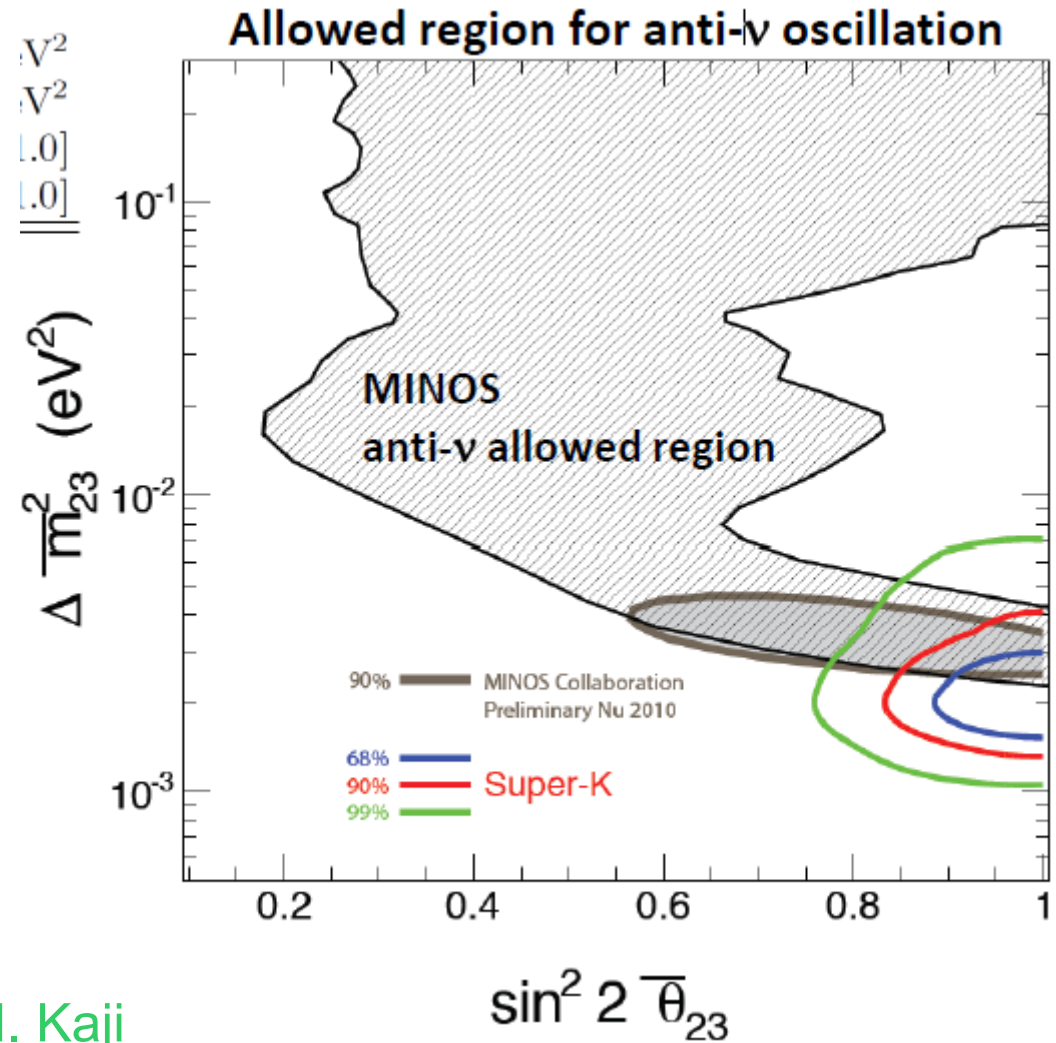
How to improve on anti-nu's?

- MINOS more powerful to measure Dm^2 for anti-neutrinos than NOvA (nu-contamination in anti-nu beam → magnetic field)
- Run MINOS longer → delay NOvA?
- MINERvA wants neutrinos → conflict with longer anti-nu running for MINOS?
- Can we use CNGS for this? (probably no)
- Should we base our strategy on 2σ effects?

discussion session on MINOS anti-nu results

SK atmospheric neutrinos?

- using different zenith angle distr. of single- and multi-ring events for neutrinos and antineutrinos →
- statistical separation
- no hint for CPT violation

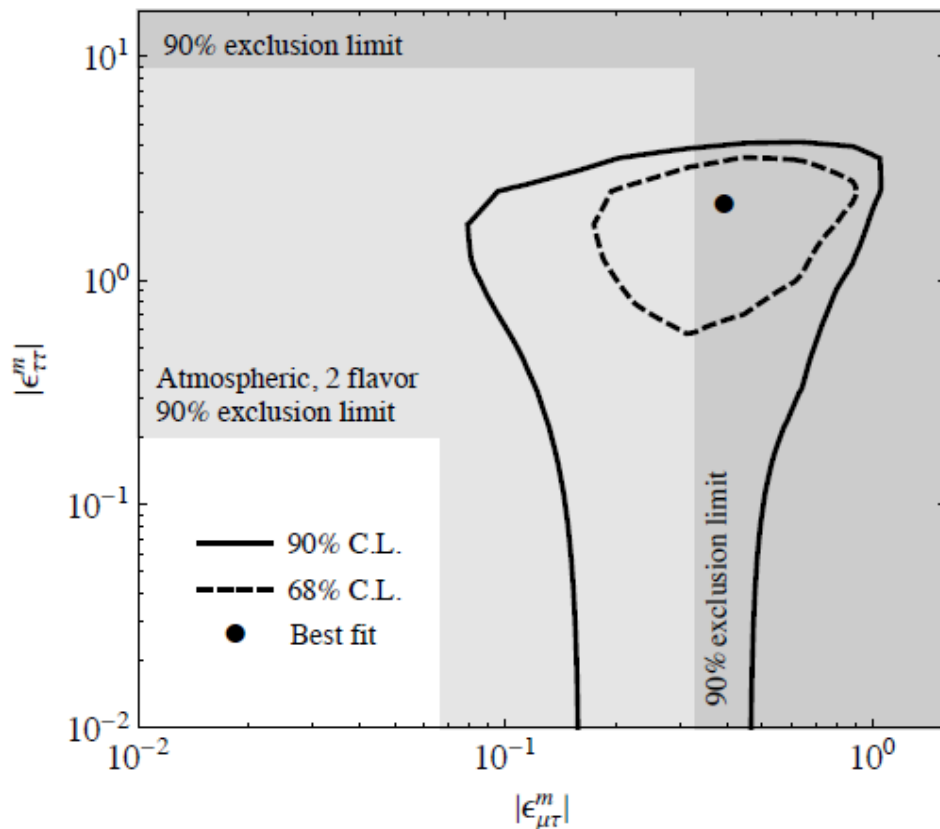


H. Kaji

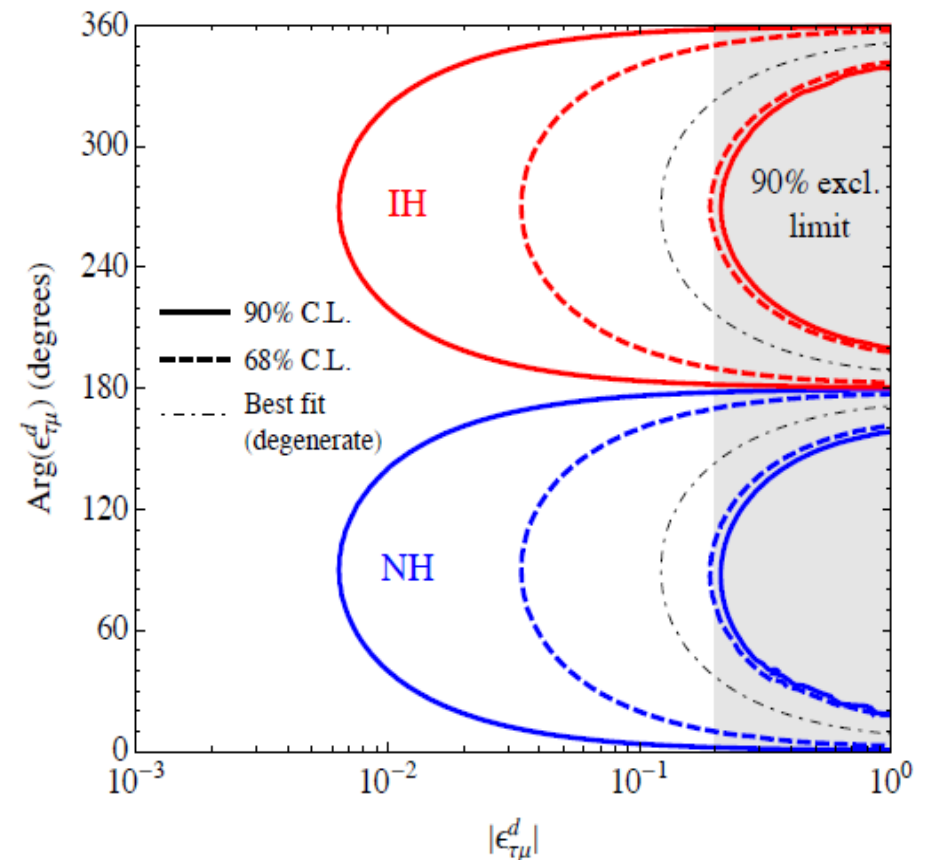
Can we explain nu/anti-nu diffs?

- non-standard neutrino interactions? S. Parke

NC-like NSI: **exlcuded!**



CC-like NSI



Can we explain $\nu/\text{anti-}\nu$ diffs?

O. Yasuda

- NSI in the e - τ channel, where limits are $O(1)$ when correlated with the $\tau\tau$ element
- sterile neutrinos at the atmosph Dm^2 scale

W. Rodejohann

- gauged L_μ - L_τ Z' long-range force + Z - Z' mixing \rightarrow effective potential between ν_μ - ν_τ

Can we explain ν /anti- ν diffs?

all these ideas do not really improve the neutrino/antineutrino problem and/or are excluded by other constraints

O. Yasuda, W. Rodejohann

Summary

It's very hard to explain MINOS data^a

^aAlso see Osamu's talk why all solutions presented so far probably don't work...

2540 km (bi)magic baseline

S. Raut (superbeam)

S. Goswami (LENF)

the magic baseline ~ 7500 km

$$P_{\mu e} = C_0 \frac{\sin^2((1-\hat{A})\Delta)}{(1-\hat{A})^2} + \alpha^2 C_2 \frac{\sin^2(\hat{A}\Delta)}{A^2} + \alpha C_1 \cos(\Delta + \delta_{cp}) \frac{\sin((1-\hat{A})\Delta) \sin(\hat{A}\Delta)}{(1-\hat{A})\hat{A}}$$

Barger et al. 01; Huber, Winter 03; Smirnov 06

$A\Delta = \pi$ independent of osc params and energy!

2540 km (bi)magic baseline

$$P_{\mu e} = C_0 \frac{\sin^2((1 - \hat{A})\Delta)}{(1 - A)^2} + \alpha^2 C_2 \frac{\sin^2(\hat{A}\Delta)}{\hat{A}^2} + \alpha C_1 \cos(\Delta + \delta_{cp}) \frac{\sin((1 - A)\Delta) \sin(\hat{A}\Delta)}{(1 - \hat{A}) \hat{A}}$$

● IH no CP $\implies \sin[(1 - \hat{A})\Delta] = 0$

$$\implies (1 + |\hat{A}|) \cdot |\Delta| = n\pi$$

For NH $\sin[(1 - \hat{A})\Delta] = 1$

$$\implies (1 - |\hat{A}|) \cdot |\Delta| = (m - 1/2)\pi$$

● For $n = 1$ and $m = 1$

$$L \approx 2540 \text{ km } E_\nu \equiv E_{IH} \approx 3.3$$

GeV, Raut, Singh, UmaShankar, 2009

2540 km (bi)magic baseline

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For IH $\sin[(1 + \hat{A})\Delta] = 1$

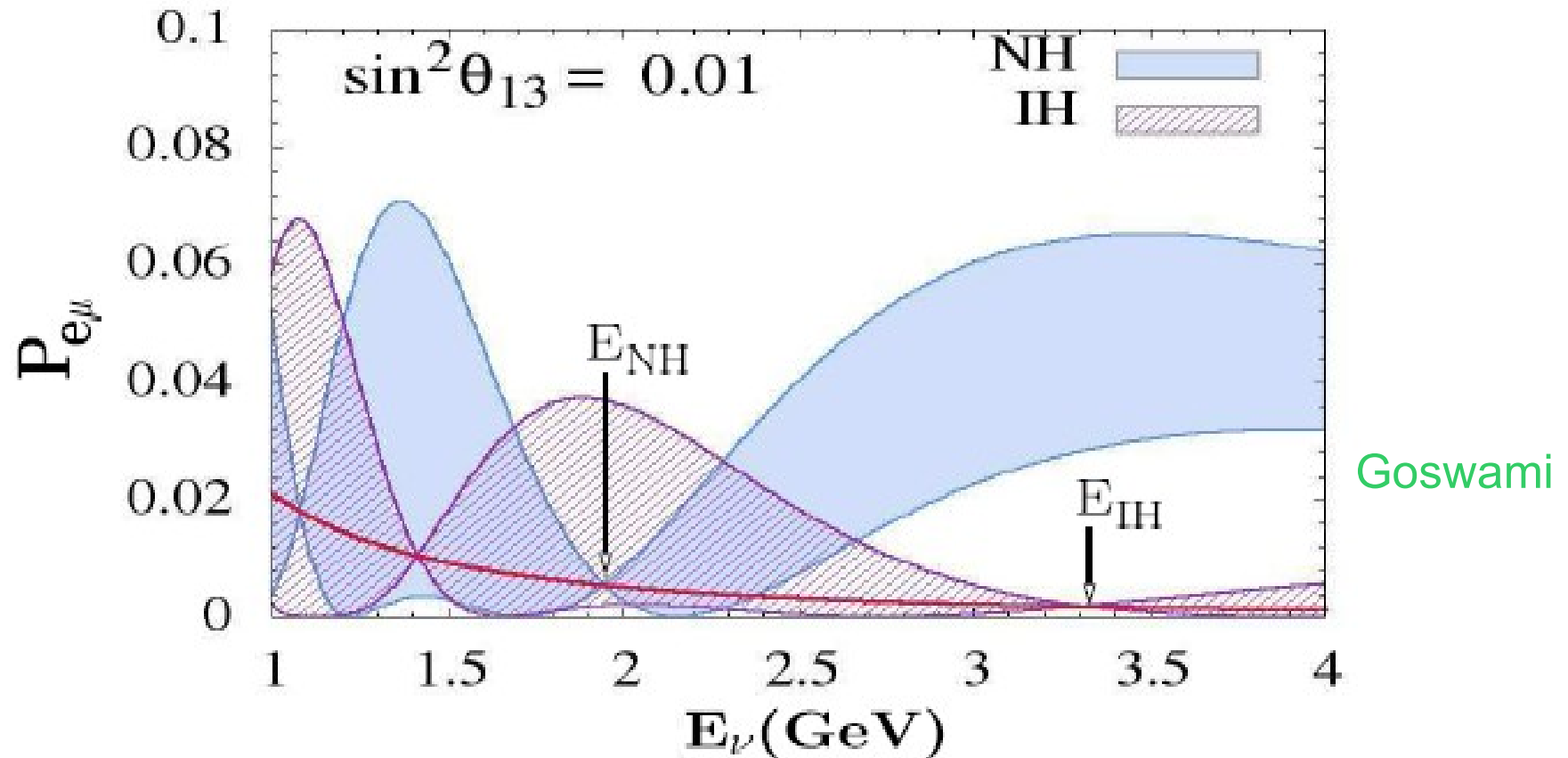
$$\implies (1 + |\hat{A}|) \cdot |\Delta| = (m - 1/2)\pi$$

● For $n = 1$ and $m = 2$,

$$L \approx 2540 \text{ km } E_\nu \equiv E_{NH} \approx 1.9$$

GeV. Dighe, Goswami, Ray, 2010

2540 km (bi)magic baseline



$L = 2540$ km

magic energies: $E_{NH} = 1.9$ GeV, $E_{IH} = 3.3$ GeV

2540 km (bi)magic baseline

$\sin^2 2\theta_{13}$	Run time (years), NH	Run time (years), IH
0.10	0.022	0.048
0.09	0.026	0.057
0.08	0.031	0.068
0.07	0.040	0.082
0.06	0.051	0.105
0.05	0.070	0.137
0.04	0.104	0.195
0.03	0.180	0.420
0.02	0.425	2.600
0.01	2.950	4.800

S. Raut

Runtime required in years for **3 σ hierarchy distinction**, for the specified setup, combined with T2K, NOvA and the reactor expts.

NOvA-like det. @ 2540 km with **10 x kt pot/yr**
NuMI beam (med. E) 7mrad off-axis (\rightarrow peak @ 3.3 GeV)

2540 km (bi)magic baseline ?

Is it „magic“ or is it just the increase of the matter effect?

Barger et al., hep-ph/0607177

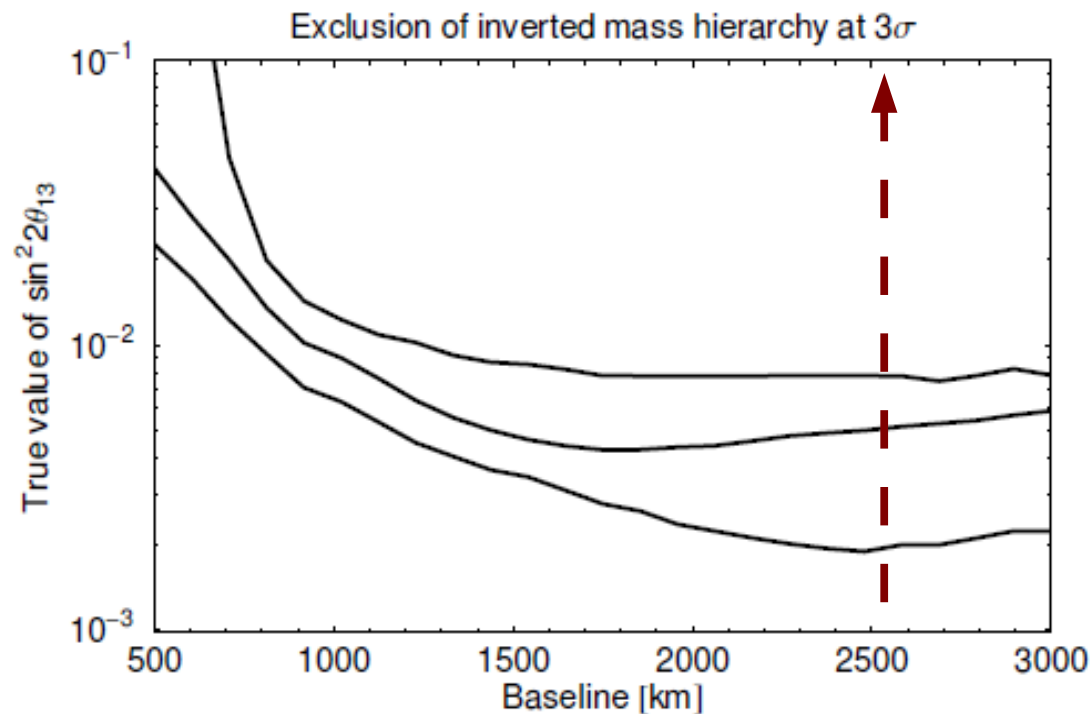


Figure 6: Discovery reach for a normal mass hierarchy at 3σ for CP fractions 0 (lowermost line, best case), 0.5 (middle line) and 1 (uppermost line, worst case) as a function of the baseline. The detector mass, beam power and exposure are kept the same for all baselines.

2540 km (bi)magic baseline ?

Is it „magic“ or is it just the increase of the matter effect?

Barger et al., hep-ph/0607177

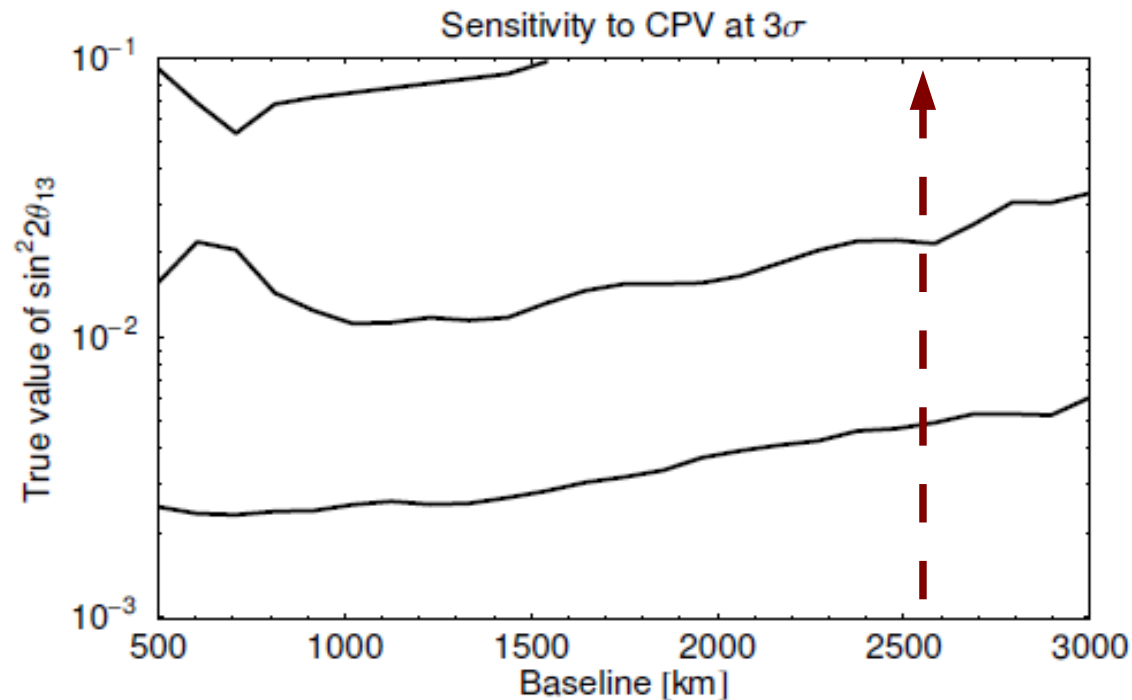
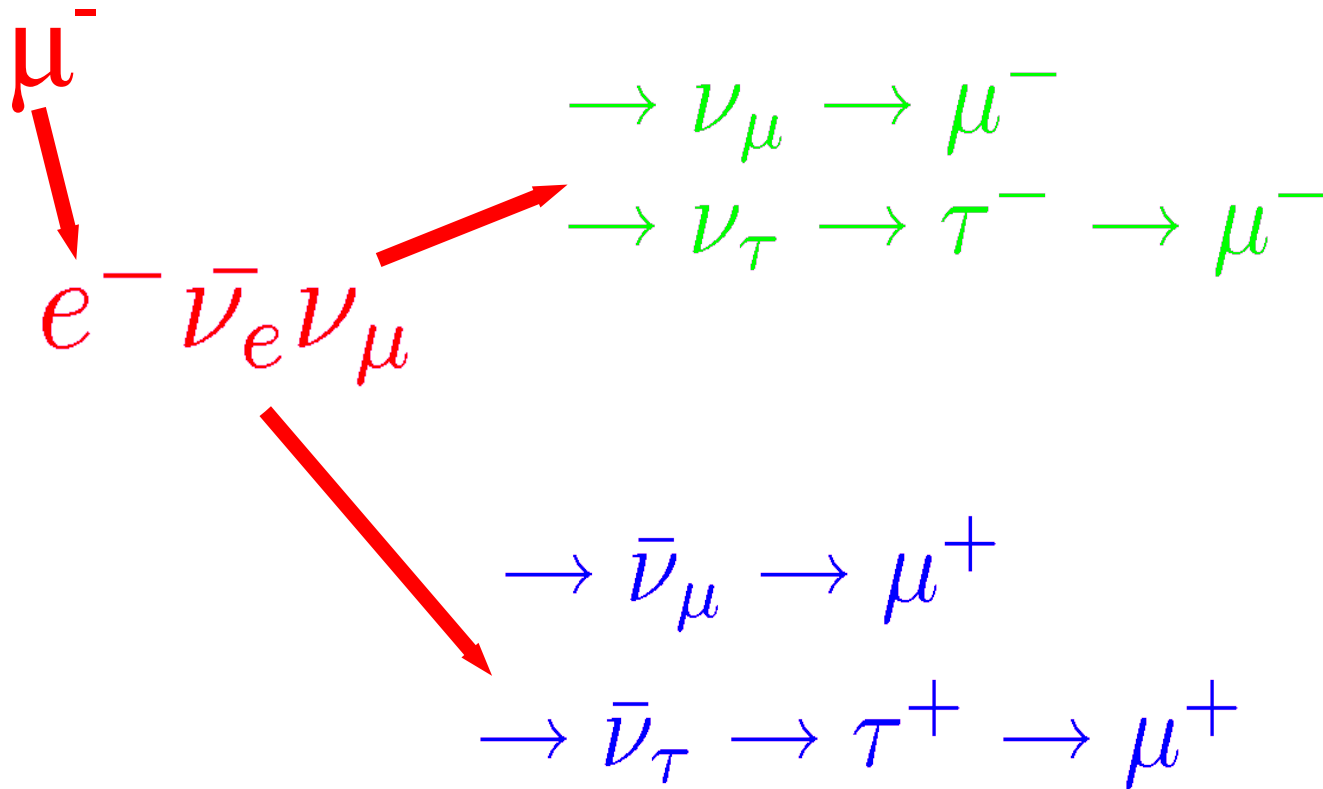


Figure 8: Discovery reach for CP violation at 3σ for CP fractions 0 (lowermost line, best case), 0.5 (middle line) and 0.75 (uppermost line) as a function of the baseline. The detector mass, beam power and exposure are kept the same for all baselines.

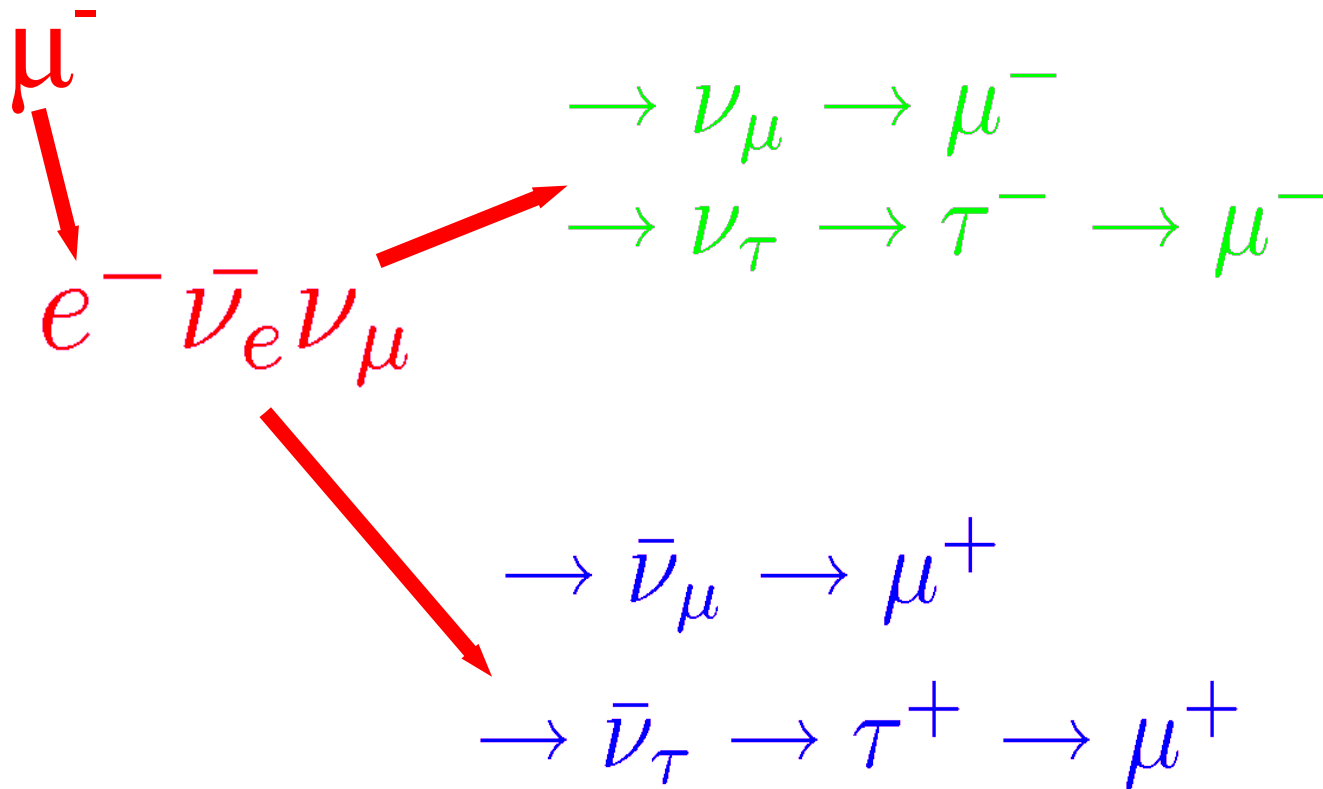
μ 's from τ decays at NuFact



right-sign muons
N. Sinha

wrong-sign muons
P. Coloma

μ 's from τ decays at NuFact



right-sign muons
N. Sinha

wrong-sign muons
P. Coloma

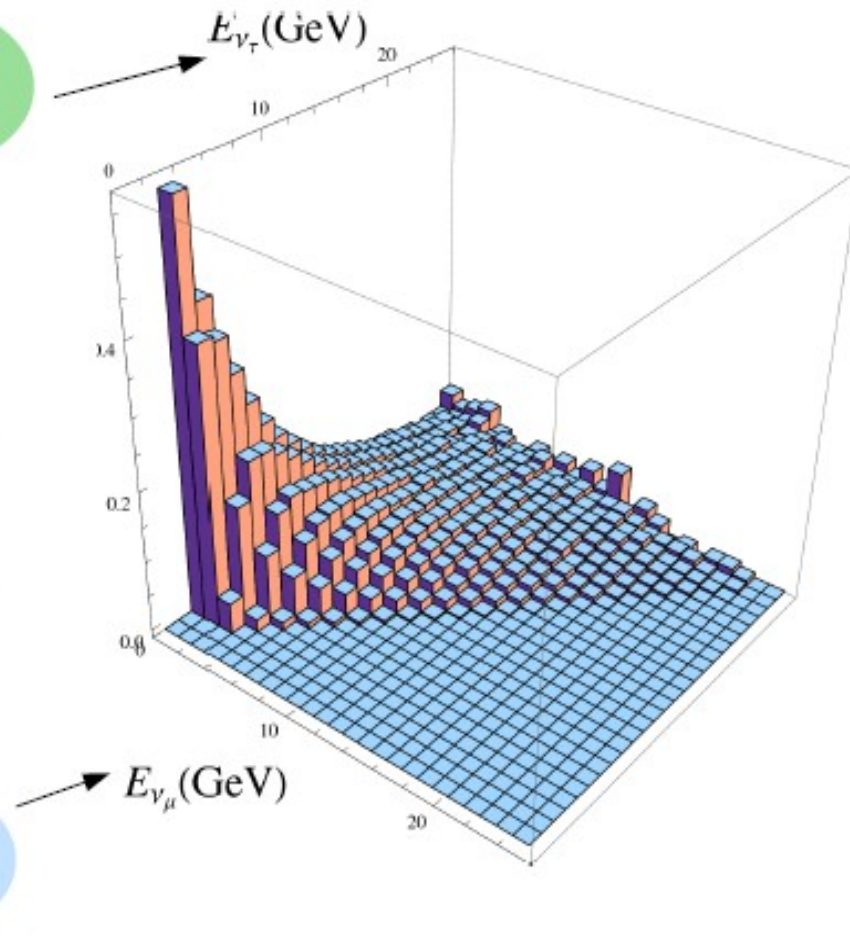
finally alchemy succeeded:
making gold out of silver!

μ 's from τ decays at NuFact

Migration matrix

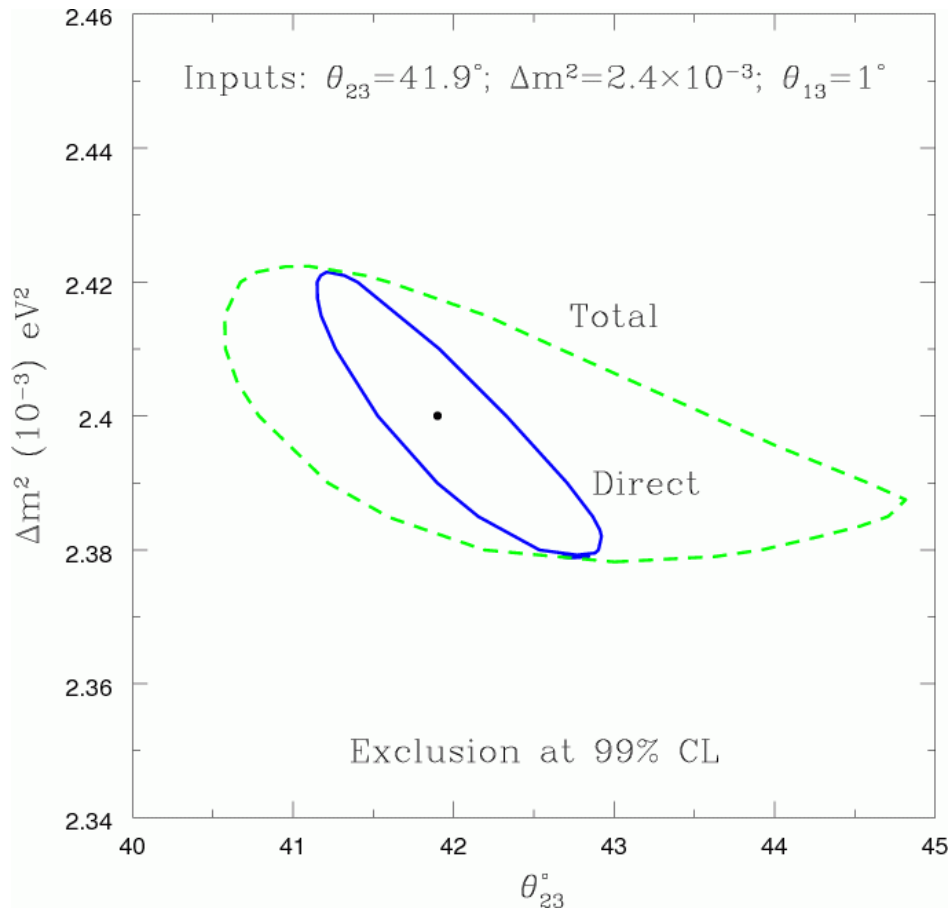
True energy

- $10^6 \nu_\tau$ per energy bin
- Cross section and differential decay width $\tau \rightarrow \mu$ with GENIE
(Andreopoulos *et al*, arXiv:0905.2517)

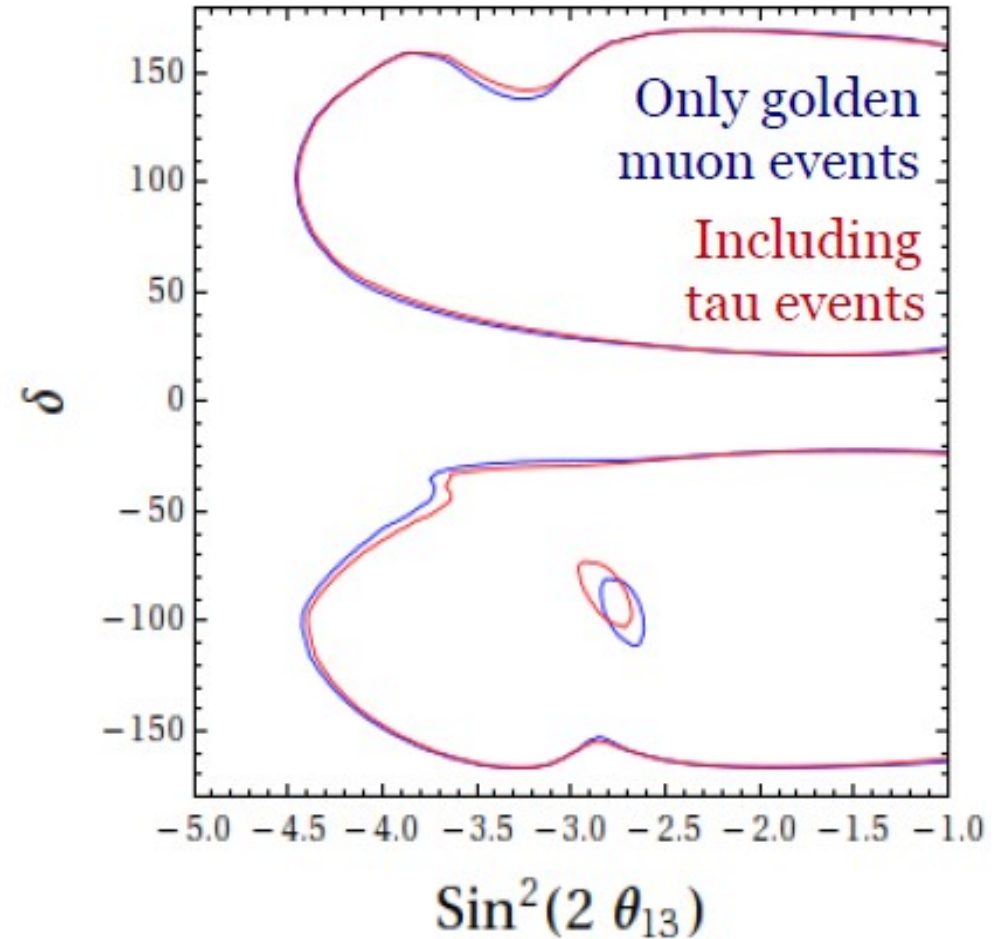


P. Coloma – NuFact10

μ 's from τ decays at NuFact



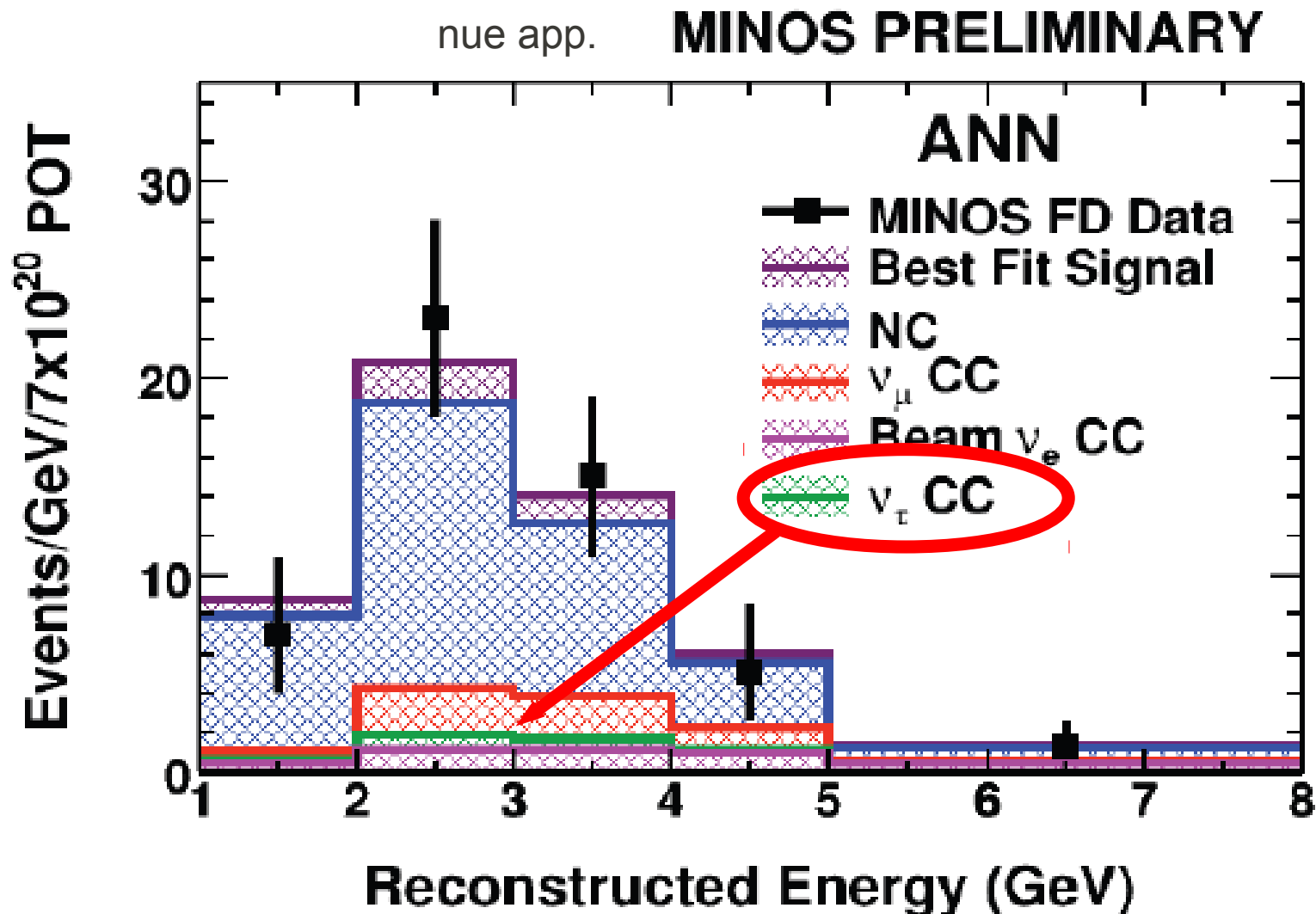
right-sign muons **N. Sinha**
important for $Dm32$, θ_{23} measurement



wrong-sign muons **P. Coloma**
small impact for CPV sens.

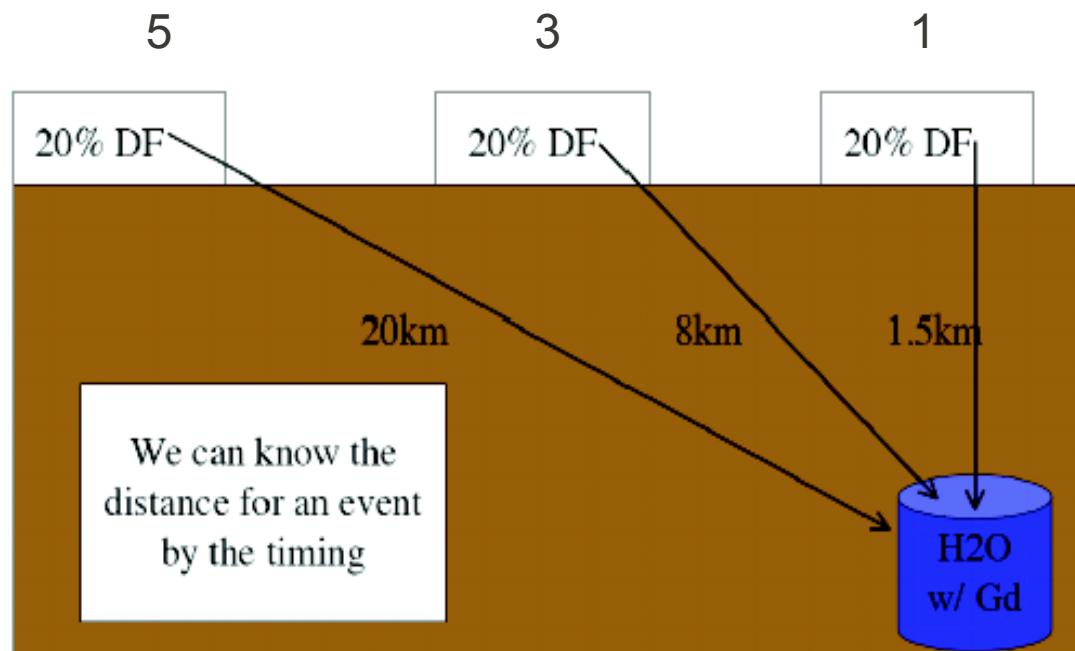
e 's from τ decays at MINOS

taus are included in the MINOS analysis



Daedalus

- “low-cost” high-power (\sim MW) cynclotrons + \sim 100 kt WC + Gd (DUSEL)



Z. Djurcic

Daedalus

- “low-cost” high-power (\sim MW) cynclotrons + \sim 100 kt WC + Gd (DUSEL)
- measure θ_{13} and δ by spectral fit
- combine with LBNE beam

Z. Djurcic, P. Huber

Session on neutrino mass models

- Neutrino mass generation from higher dimensional operators T. Ota
- Four Zero neutrino Yukawa textures, mu-tau symmetry and baryogenesis P. Roy
- Quasi-degenerate neutrinos in $SO(10)$ K. Patel

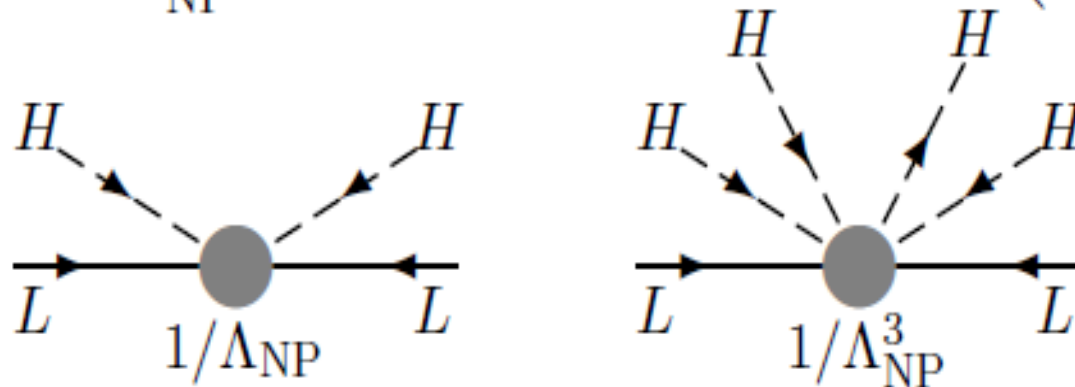
nu mass from higher dim ops

T. Ota

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \delta\mathcal{L}^{d=5} + \delta\mathcal{L}^{d=6} + \delta\mathcal{L}^{d=7} + \dots$$

$$\delta\mathcal{L}^{d=5} = \frac{1}{\Lambda_{\text{NP}}} (\bar{L}^c i\tau^2 H)(H^\top i\tau^2 L) \rightarrow v \frac{v}{\Lambda_{\text{NP}}} \bar{\nu}^c \nu,$$

$$\delta\mathcal{L}^{d=7} \ni \frac{1}{\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^3} (\bar{L}^c i\tau^2 H)(H^\top i\tau^2 L)(H^\dagger H) \rightarrow v \left(\frac{v}{\Lambda_{\text{NP}}}\right)^3 \bar{\nu}^c \nu,$$



“Higher d ” = “Lower Λ_{NP} ”

If Weinberg op. ($d = 5$) is forbidden and m_ν is induced from $d = 7$ op., Λ_{NP} is lowered \rightarrow Collider testability is recovered

non-standard ν interactions

- CC-like (source and detector)

T. Ota (M. Blennow) tau appearance at near detectors

- NC-like (matter/propagation)

J. Lopez neutrino factory

non-standard ν interactions

- general basis of dim-6 operators
- bounds from charged LFV

Operator	$(C_{LQ}^1)_{\alpha}^{\tau}$	$(C_{LQ}^3)_{\alpha}^{\tau}$	$(C_{ED})_{\alpha}^{\tau}$	$(C_{EU})_{\alpha}^{\tau}$	$(C_{ED}^{\dagger})_{\alpha}^{\tau}$	$(C_{EU}^{\dagger})_{\alpha}^{\tau}$
$\alpha = \mu$	$2.1 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.7 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$7.2 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$7.2 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$6.2 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$6.2 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$\alpha = e$	$2.4 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.6 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$6.9 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$7.1 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$6.0 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$6.1 \cdot 10^{-4}$

- Bounds are generally $\mathcal{O}(10^{-4})$
- Implies reach for probability must generally be $\mathcal{O}(10^{-6}-10^{-8})$

T. Ota (M. Blennow)

non-standard nu interactions

matter NSI at IDS-inspired NuFact setups:

- Sensitivity to off-diagonal NSI parameters:
 - $\epsilon_{e\mu}$: higher energies are the key
 - $\epsilon_{e\tau}$: the MB is the key (stronger correlations)
 - $\epsilon_{\mu\tau} < 10^{-3} - 10^{-2}$. Independent of the set up.
- } $\mathcal{O}(10^{-3})$
- CP violation exclusively due to NSI could be measured for reasonable input values of the NSI parameters. Even for $\theta_{13} = 0$

J. Lopez



Questions for Next NuFact

- Is there really a synergy between Neutrino Oscillation Expts, LFV expts, Neutrino-less double beta decay expts, direct mass search experiments, SN, LHC....?
- What is the case for precision in neutrino expts? Does it lead to better theoretical understanding?
- What value of $\sin^2 2\theta_{13}$ is uninterestingly small?
- Is it really possible to measure NSI in neutrino oscillation expts?

Thank you

WG1 tasks for NuFact 2011

- Sensitivity and optimization studies



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