

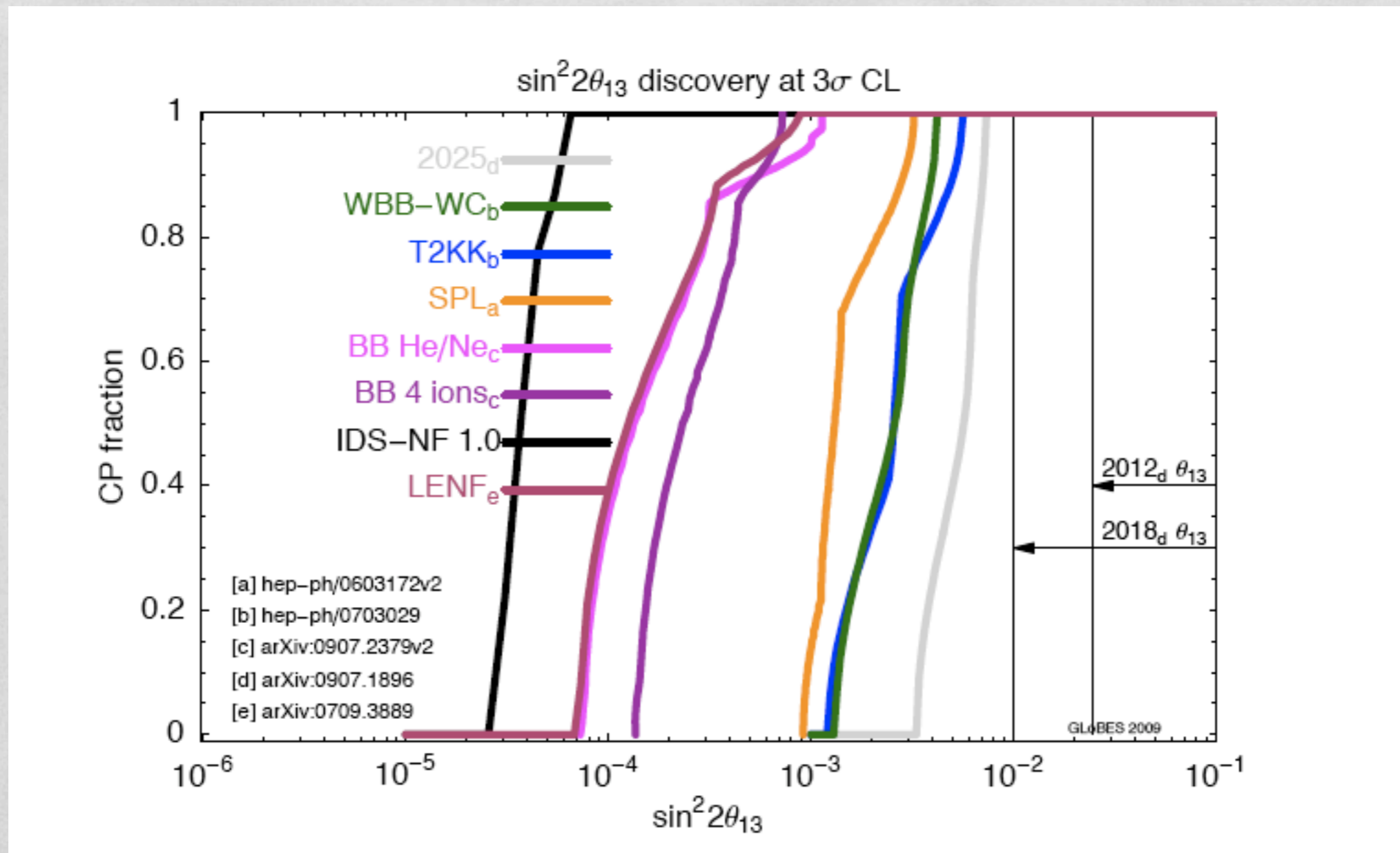
# WP6 SUMMARY

Andrea Donini, IFT (UAM/CSIC) & IFIC (UV/CSIC)

# PRIMARY WP6 ACTIVITY

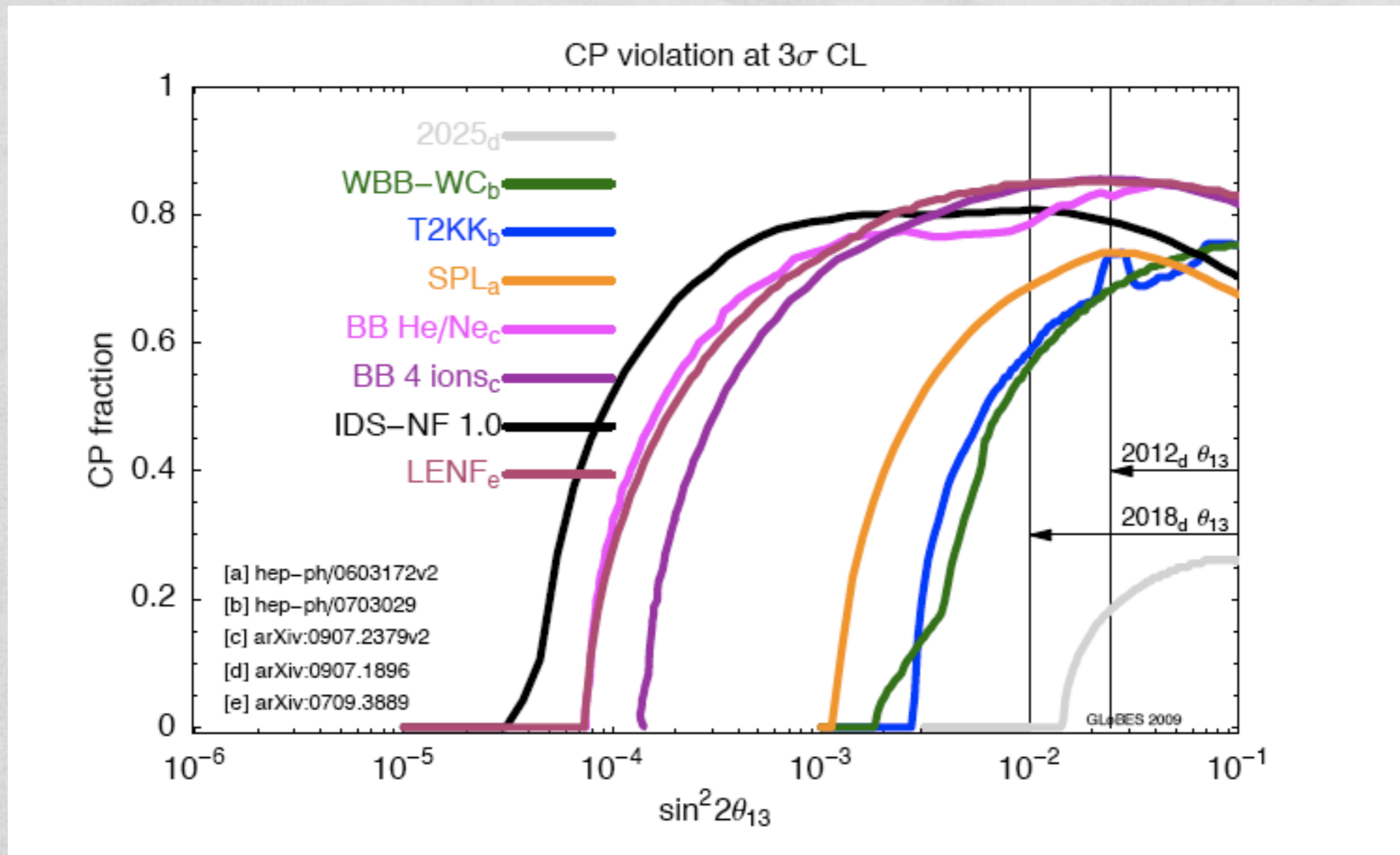
- Our primary role in EUROnu is the comparison of the physical performances of all the facilities, with updates as soon as new inputs are available
- Latest comparison available in the arXiv can be found in the WWP6 2009 Yearly Report, arXiv:1005.3146
- Comparisons are usually shown in terms of sensitivity to  $\theta_{13}$ ,  $\delta$  and to the mass hierarchy (preferred observables, chosen at ISS)

# MIXING ANGLE



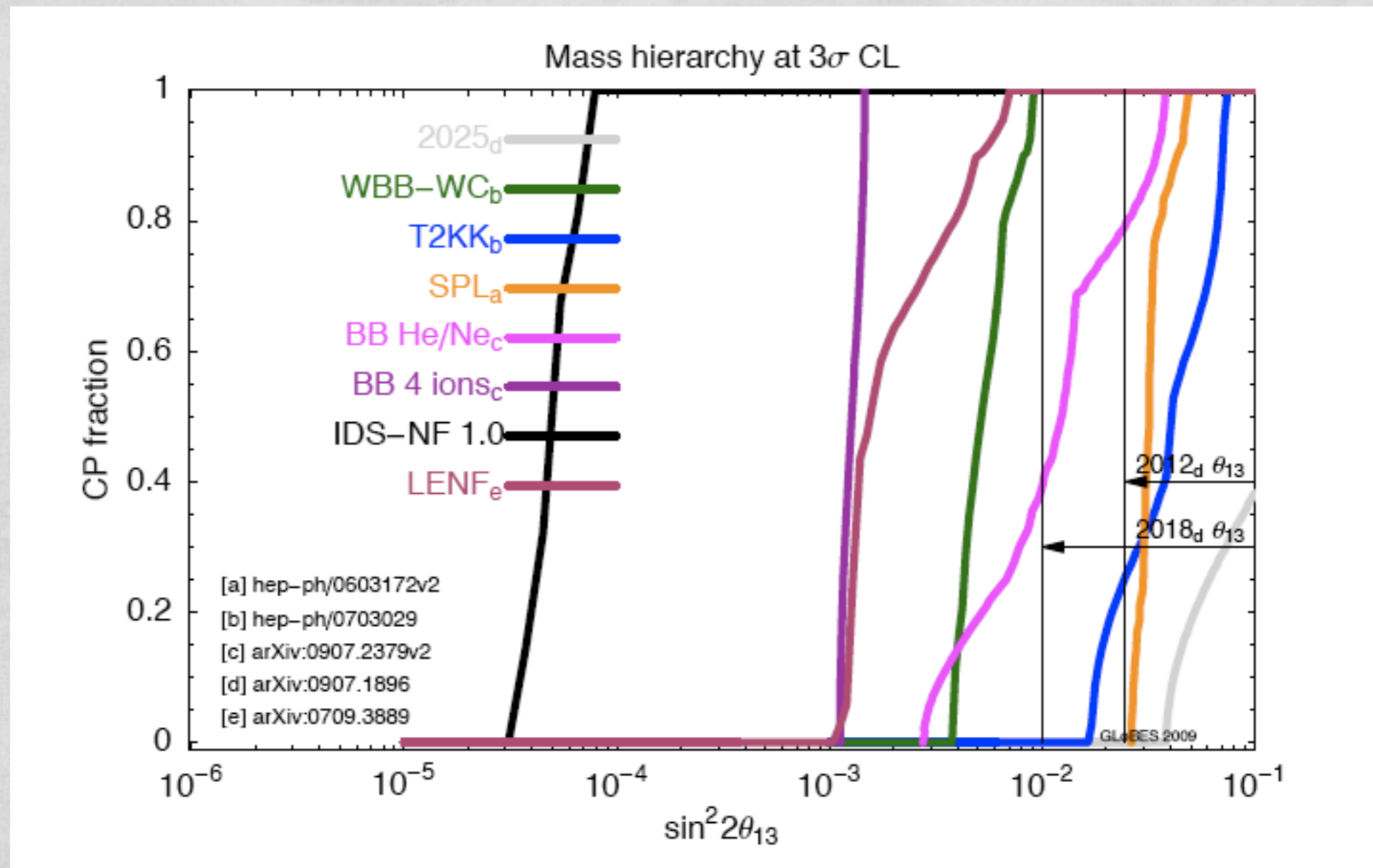
WP6 2009 Yearly Report, arXiv:1005.3146

# CP VIOLATING PHASE



WP6 2009 Yearly Report, arXiv:1005.3146

# MASS HIERARCHY



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# ONCOMING MILESTONES

## Unified treatment of systematics (end of 2009!)

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## Impact of flavour physics measurements (end of 2010)

some work done within the WWP in the context of searches for new physics beyond standard three-family oscillations



# SYSTEMATIC ERRORS, I

- Input from WPs other than WWP6:
  - NF and BB fluxes:  $\Phi = \Phi(N, \delta\varphi, P, E)$
  - Cross-sections:  $\sigma(E_i) \rightarrow \sigma(E, \{\alpha_k\})$  with  $k \ll N_{\text{bins}}$   
(some discussion regarding if they must be the same used to compute effs or not; the answer is no)
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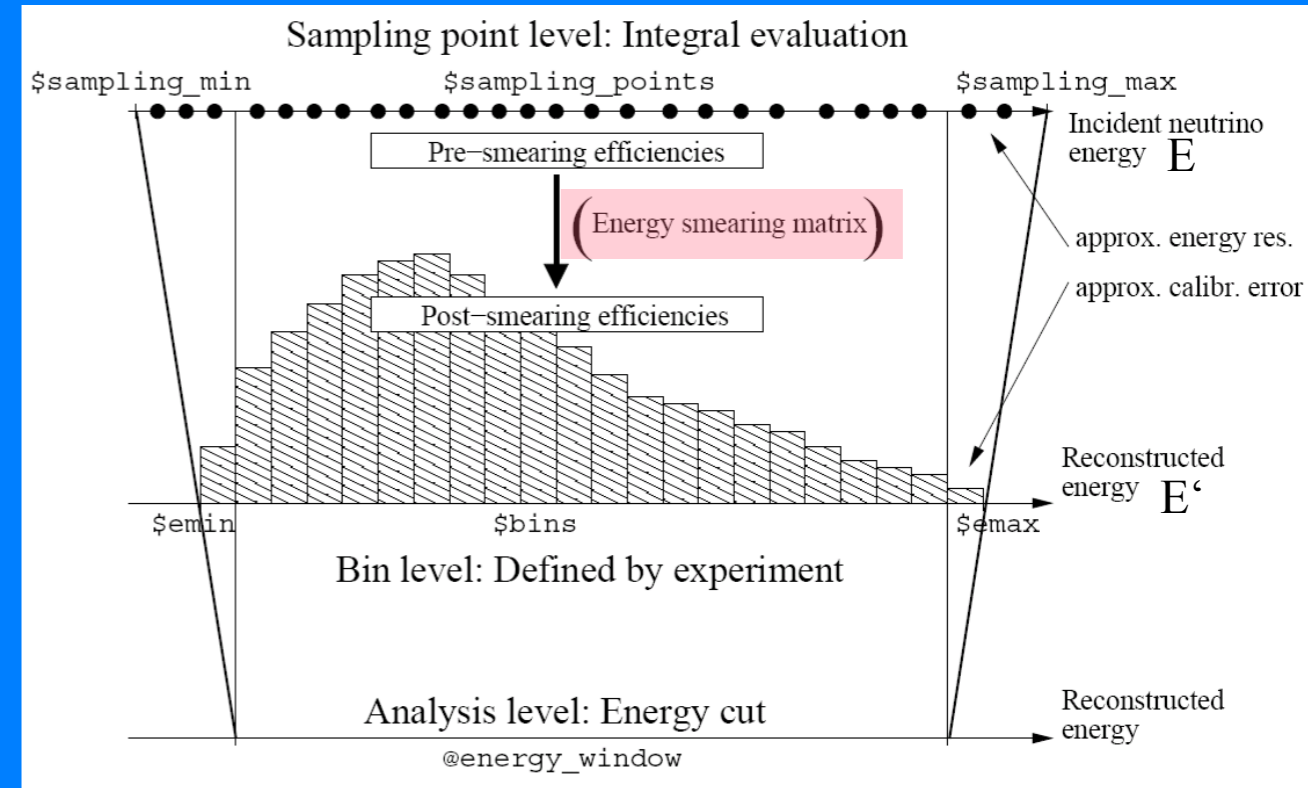
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# SYSTEMATIC ERRORS,2

- The second step is the replacement of efficiencies and backgrounds by migration (or response) matrices for the signal and the backgrounds (up to 6, with at least 2 negligible)
- GLOBES is prepared for this

# On energy smearing



(GLoBES manual)

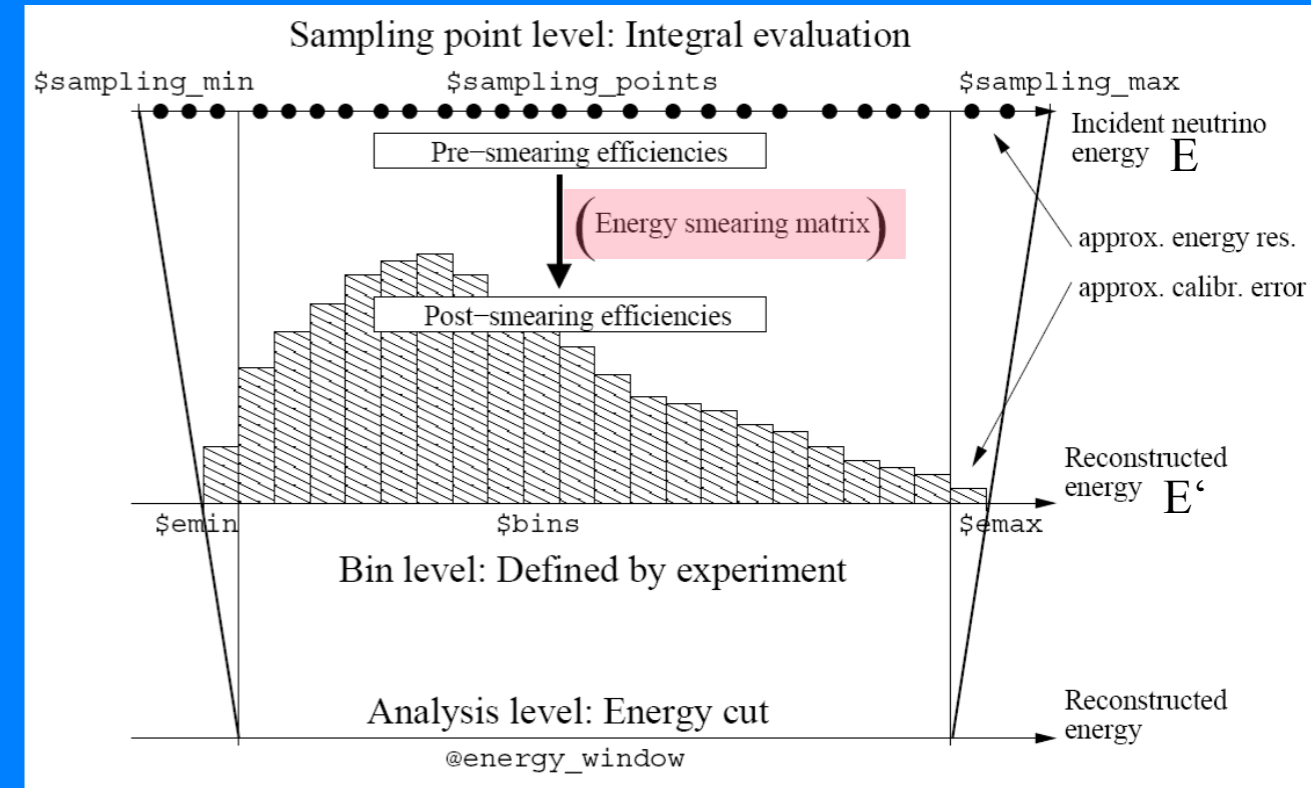
W. Winter, this meeting

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- Automatic energy smearing, e.g.,

$$R^c(E, E') = \frac{1}{\sigma(E) \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(E-E')^2}{2\sigma^2(E)}}$$

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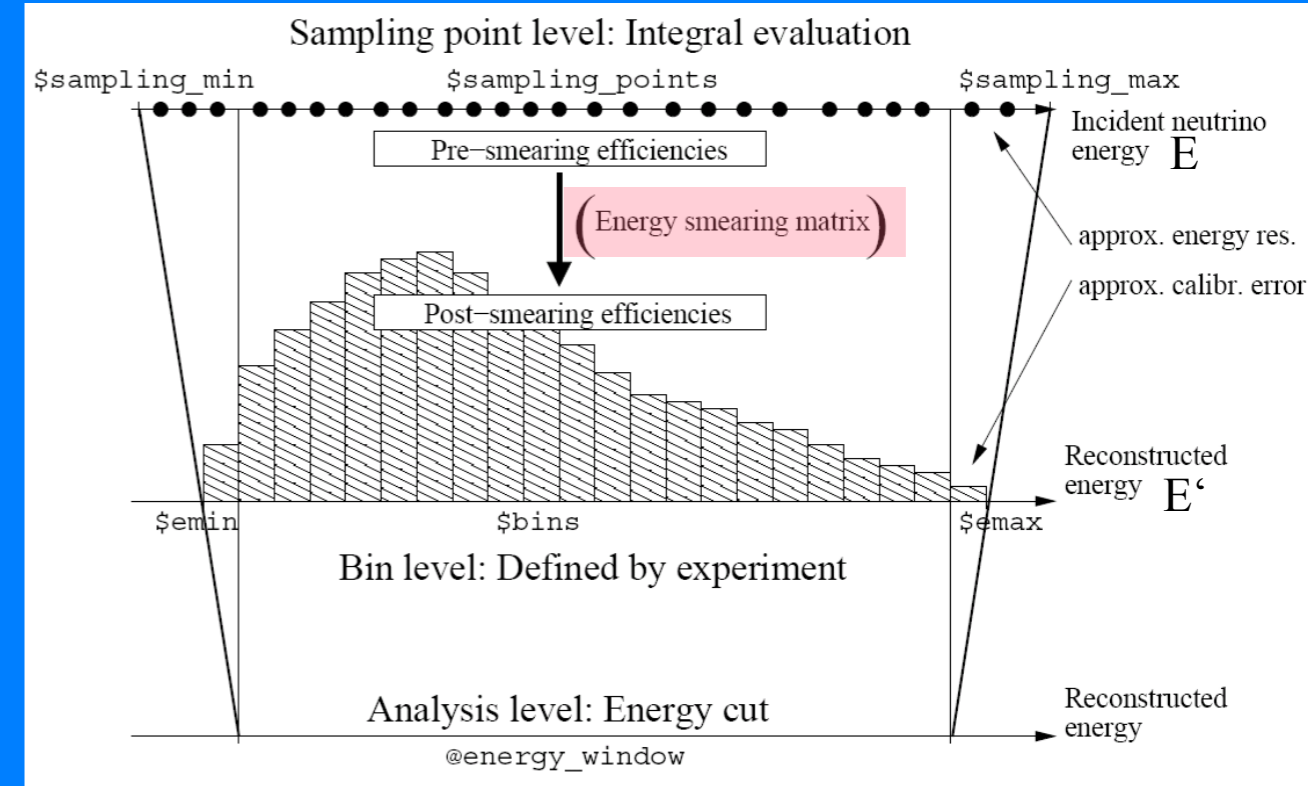
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- Manual energy smearing by migration matrix

- Migration matrix to be specified in AEDL (experiment definition file)

- Not new, has been used in the past.

Example: WBB-WC simulation [Barger et al, hep-ph/0607177](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/0607177)



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$$K_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{00} & a_{01} & a_{02} & a_{03} & & & & & \\ a_{10} & a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} & & & & \\ & a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} & a_{25} & & & \\ & & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} & a_{35} & a_{36} & & \\ & & & a_{43} & a_{44} & a_{45} & a_{46} & a_{47} & \\ & & & & \uparrow & & & \uparrow & \\ & & & & k_l^i & \dots & & k_u^i & \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \$bins \text{ rows}$$

$\$sampling\_points$  columns

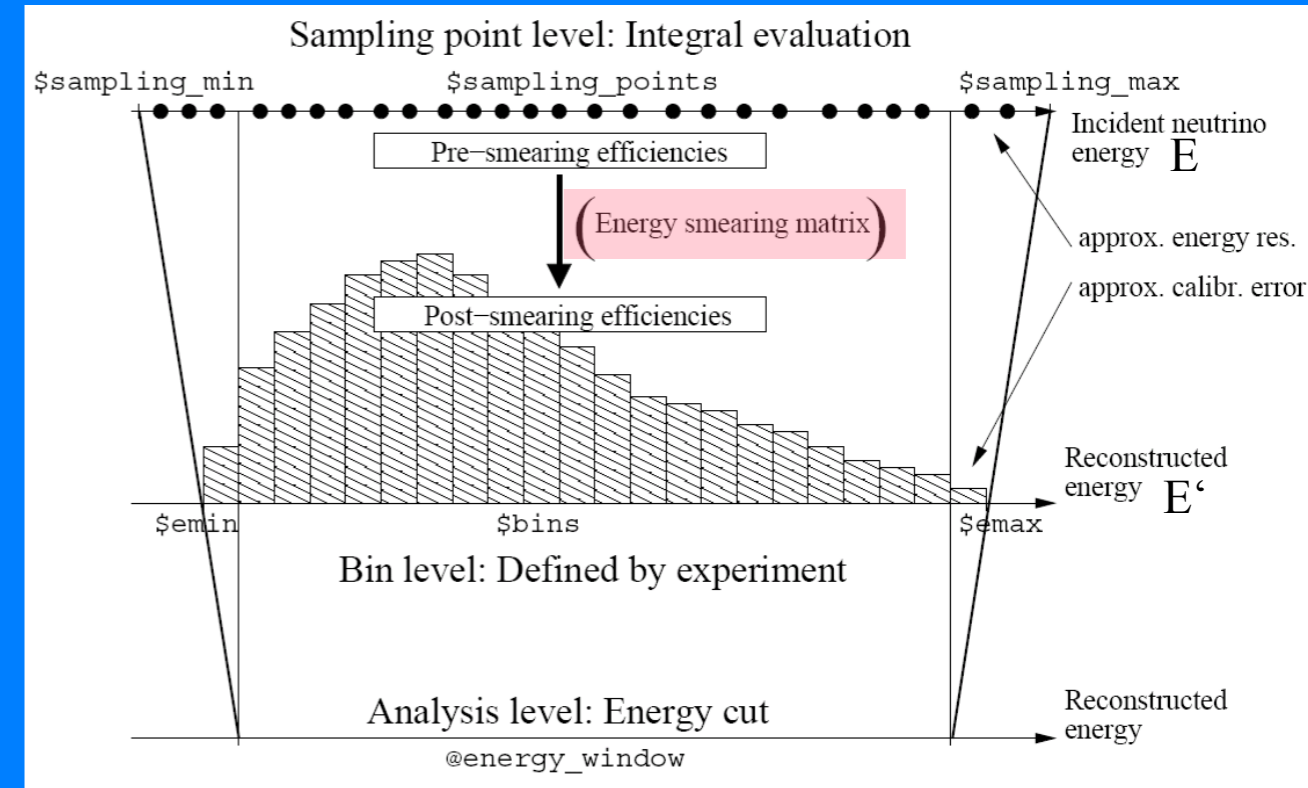
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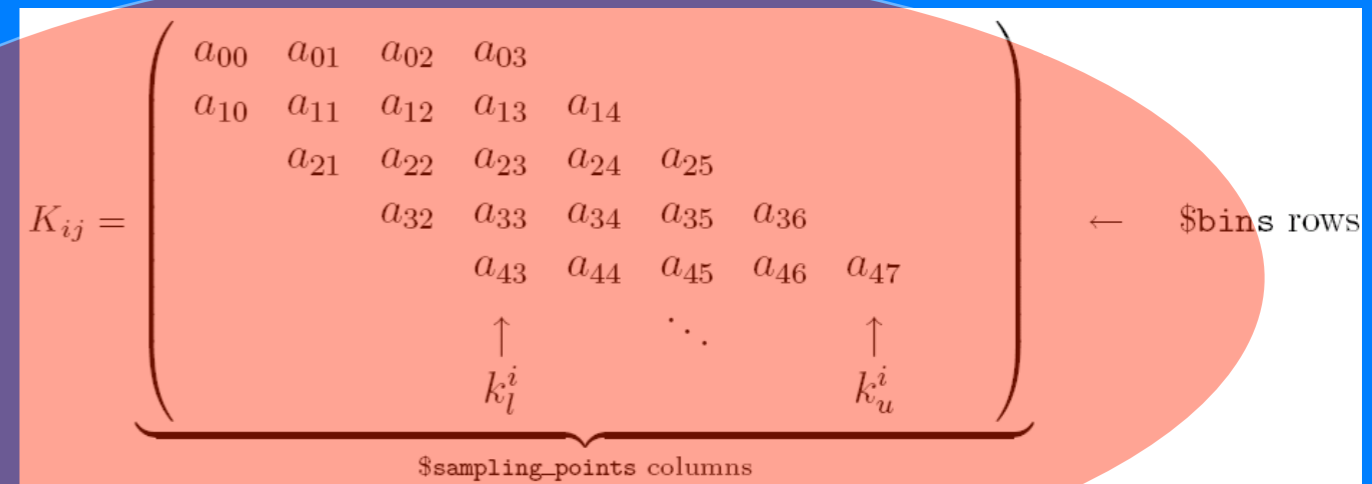
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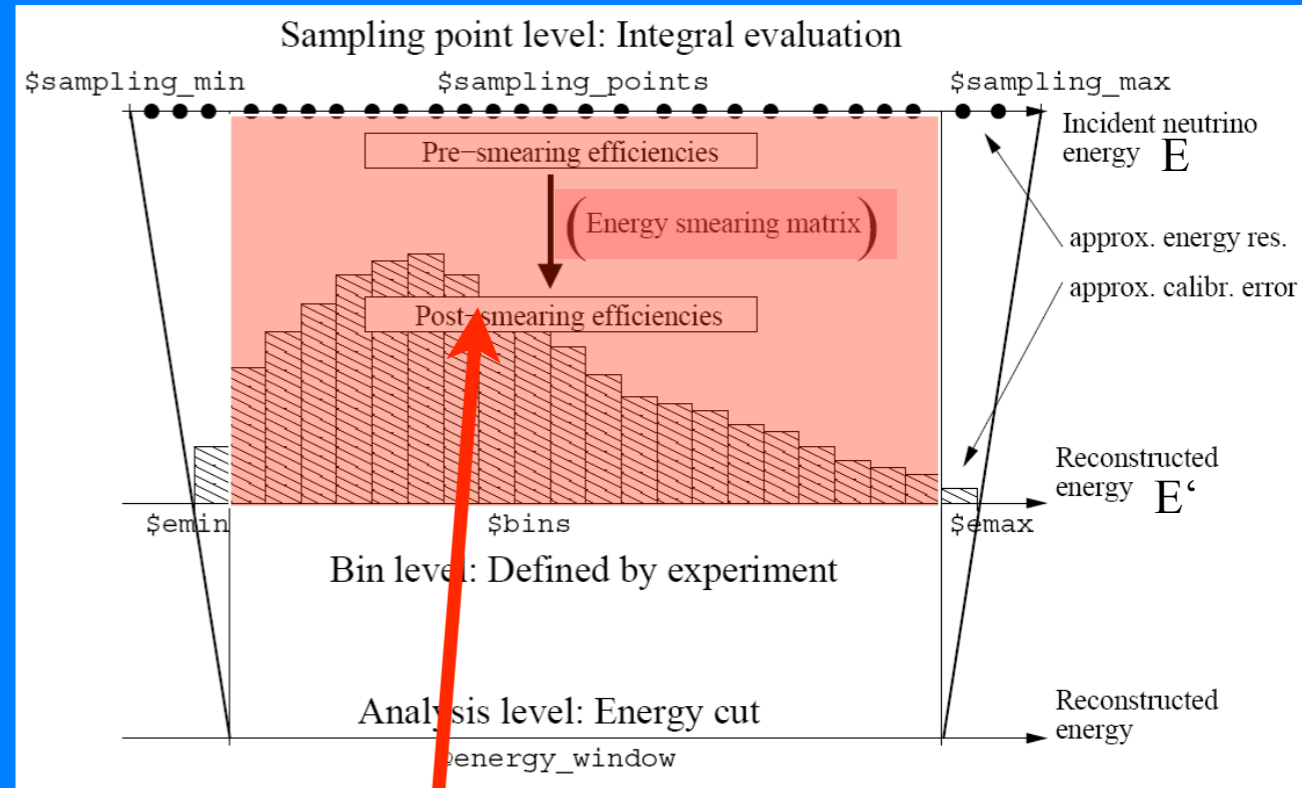
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W. Winter, this meeting

# SYSTEMATIC ERRORS,3

- At moment GLOBES cannot deal with errors in the migration matrices elements (time  $\times N_{\text{sampling}} \times N_{\text{bins}}$ ).  
Two proposals:
  - migmat elements can come with mean,max and min; (time  $\times 3$ )  
estimate the impact (how to deal with correlations?)
  - replace  $M(E_i, E'_j) \rightarrow M(E, E', \{\beta_k\})$  with  $k=1, \dots, N_\beta \ll N_{\text{sampling}} \times N_{\text{bins}}$   
 $\rightarrow$  (time  $\times N_\beta$ )
  - GLOBES is not YET prepared for this second option, but it could be modified accordingly

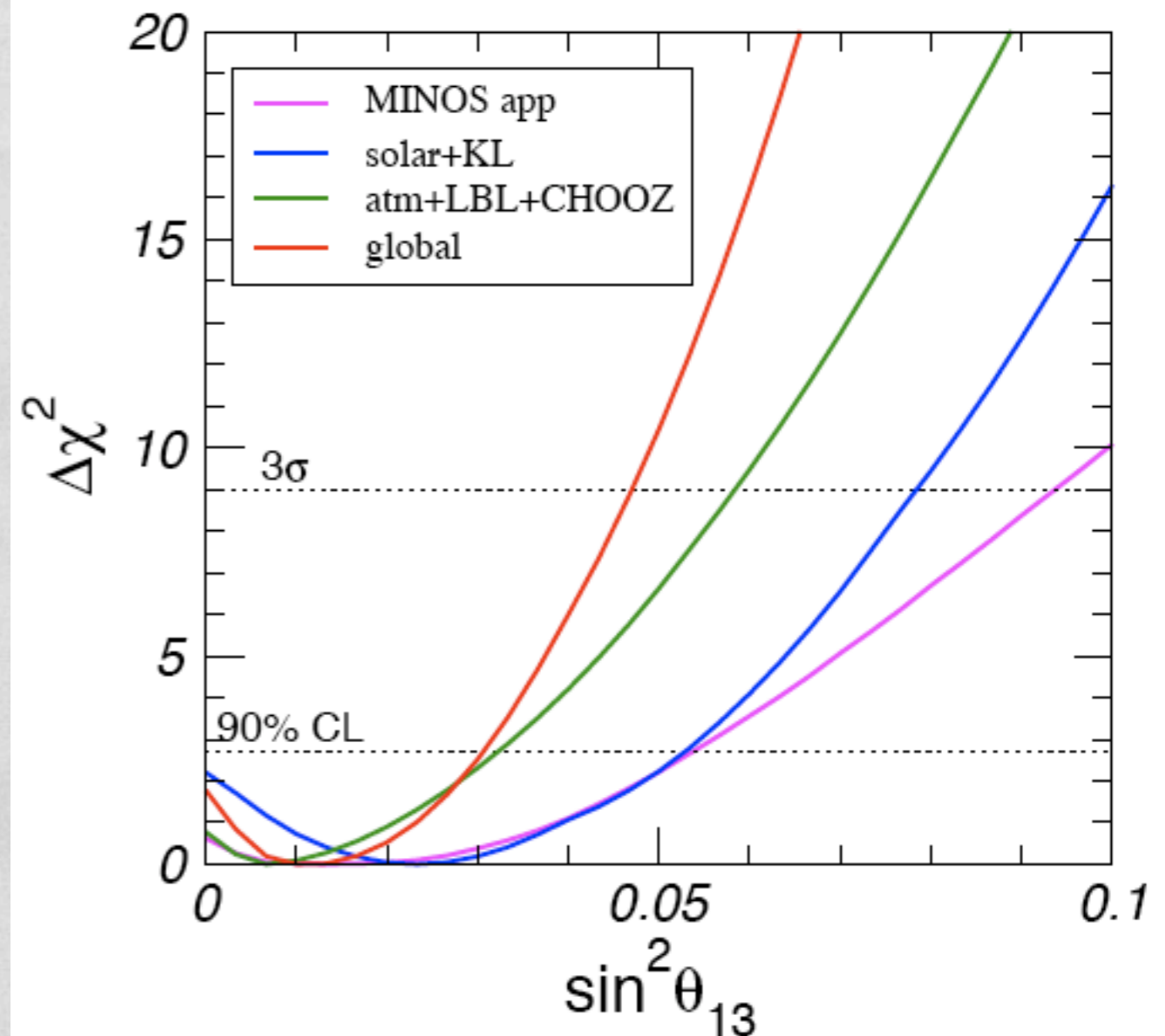
# TALKS AT STRASBOURG

- optimization and proposal of facilities (or related)
  - T. Schwetz, “Status of  $\theta_{13}$ ”
  - A. Donini, “Tau-contamination at the (HE) Neutrino Factory”
  - S. Pascoli, “Low Energy Neutrino Factory”
  - L. Scotto-Lavina, “High-Q low- $\gamma$  Beta-Beam at LNGS”
- “new” physics beyond three-family oscillations
  - M. Maltoni, “Solar fluxes from neutrino data”
  - W. Winter, “NSI vs non-unitarity at the NF”
  - T. Ota, “New physics searches at near detectors”

# STATUS OF $\Theta_{13}$

- Hint from solar+KamLAND data ( $\sim 1.5\sigma$ )  
fragile, but agreement among groups  
depends somewhat on assumptions on solar metallicity
- Hint from atmospheric data  
controversial, not confirmed by SuperK Wendell et al., 1002.3471
- MINOS appearance data ( $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ )  
initial  $\sim 1.5\sigma$  hint has recently decreased to  $\sim 0.7\sigma$

best-fit and $1\sigma$ errors	significance
$\sin^2 \theta_{13} = 0.02 \pm 0.01$	$2\sigma$
$\sin^2 \theta_{13} = 0.0095^{+0.013}_{-0.007}$	$1.3\sigma$
$\sin^2 \theta_{13} = 0.008^{+0.012}_{-0.007}$	$1.1\sigma$
$\sin^2 \theta_{13} = 0.013^{+0.013}_{-0.010}$	$1.5\sigma$
$\sin^2 \theta_{13} = 0.010^{+0.013}_{-0.008}$	$1.3\sigma$

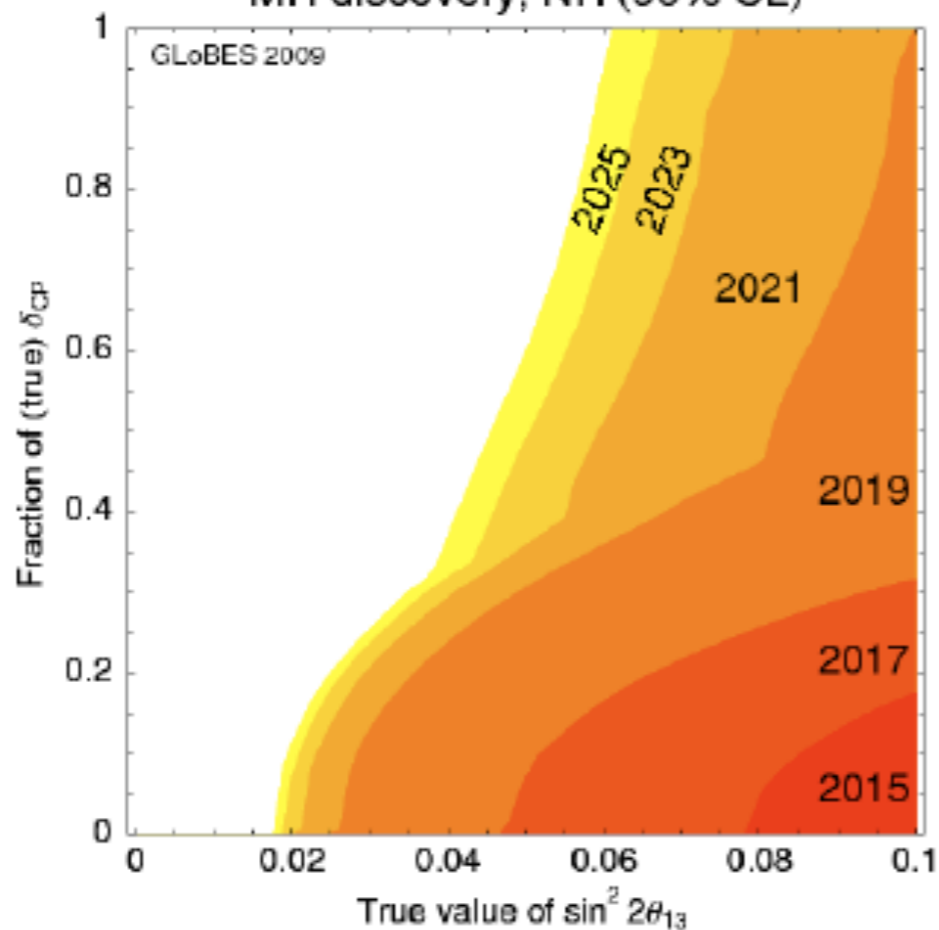


# STATUS OF $\Theta_{13}$

## *MH & CPV with T2K & NOvA & DayaB*

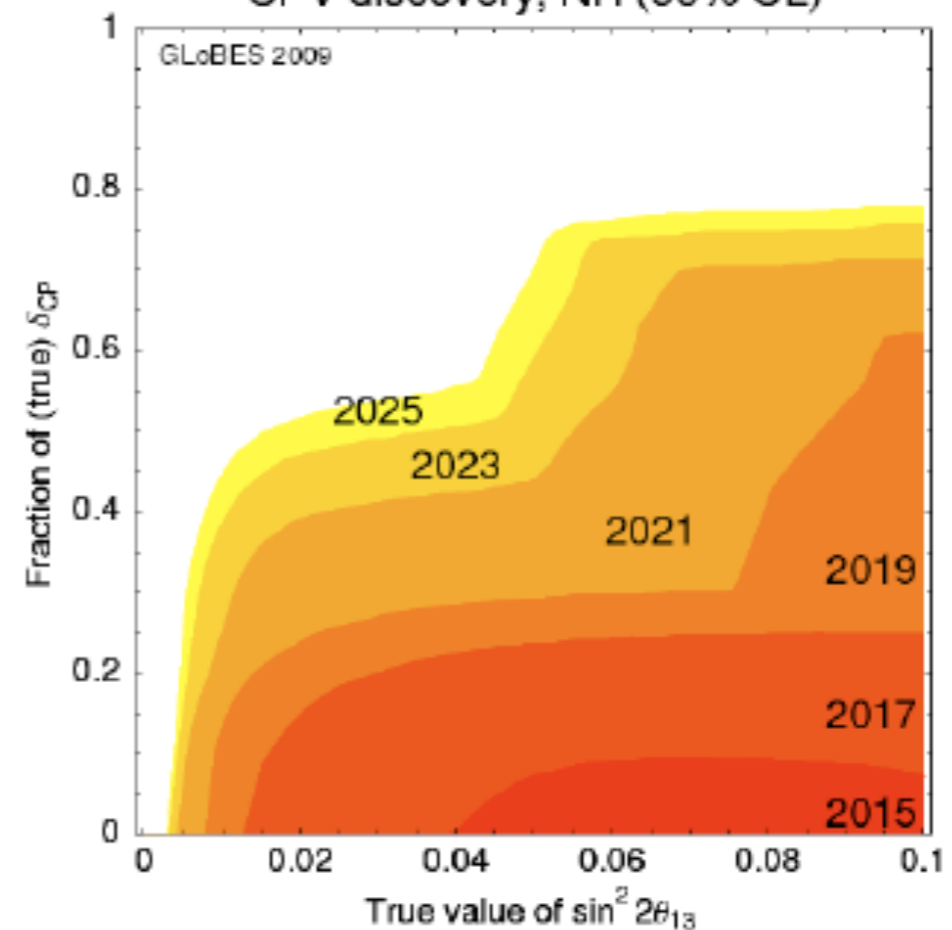
### Mass hierarchy

MH discovery, NH (90% CL)



### CP discovery

CPV discovery, NH (90% CL)



Huber, Lindner, TS, Winter, 0907.1896

# TAU CONTAMINATION, I



Wrong-sign muons

In **MIND**, this signal adds to the golden muon sample



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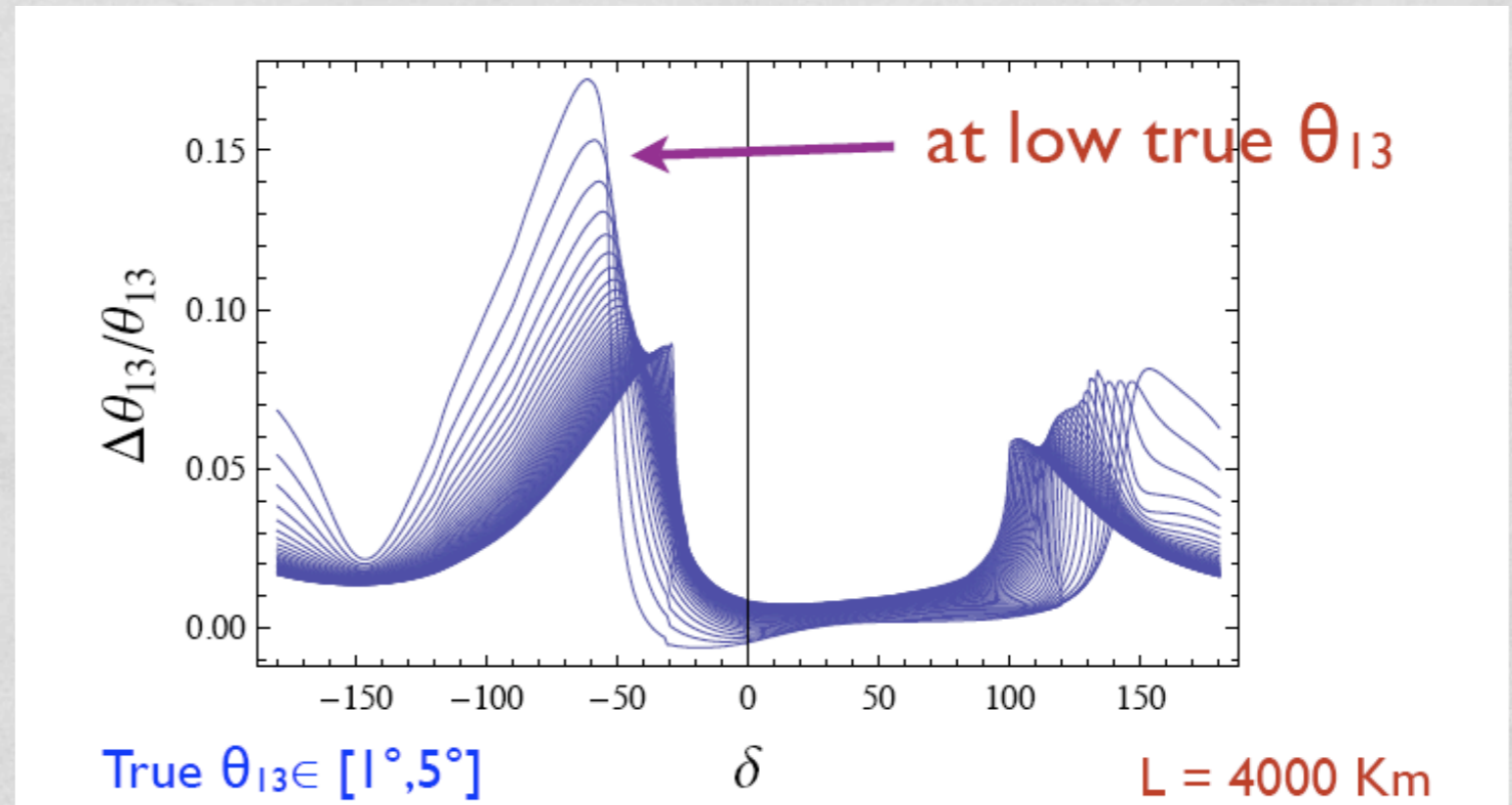
$$E_{\nu\tau} = E_\tau + E_{\text{hadr}} = (E_\mu + E_{\text{miss}}) + E_{\text{hadr}} \quad (\text{silver muons})$$



$$“E_{\nu\mu}” = E_\mu + E_{\text{hadr}} < E_{\nu\tau}$$

The neutrino energy is wrongly reconstructed!

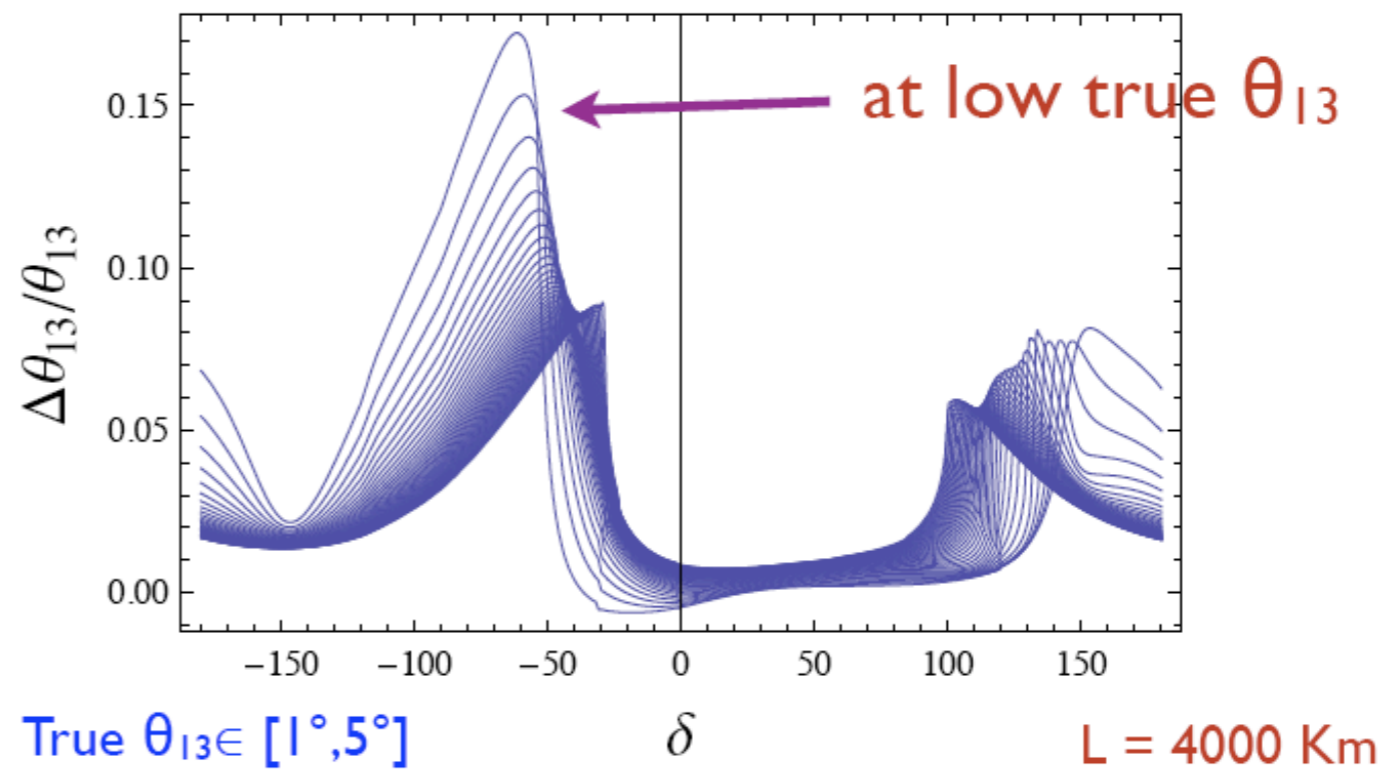
# TAU CONTAMINATION,2



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Up to 10% error in  $\theta_{13}$

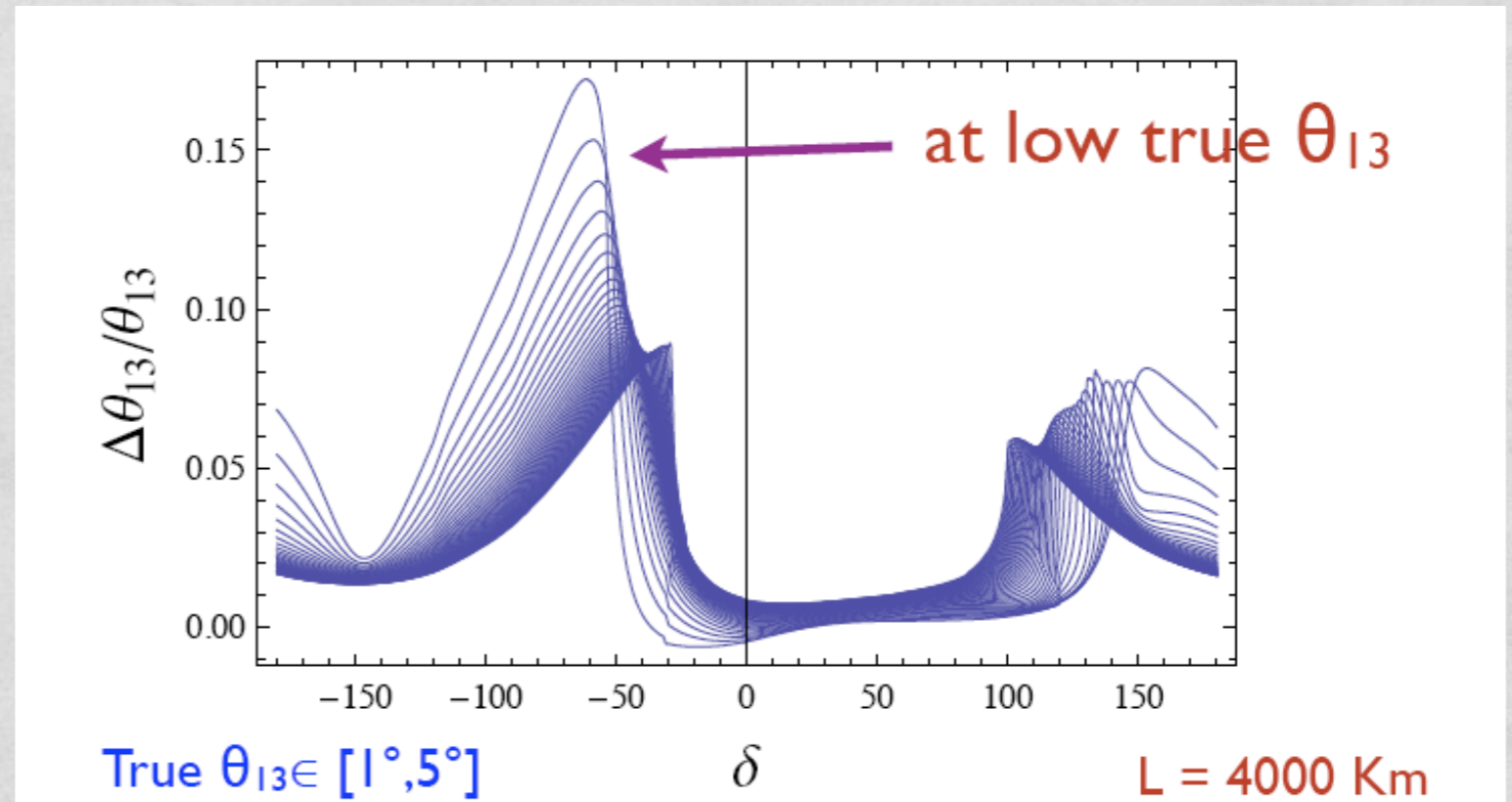
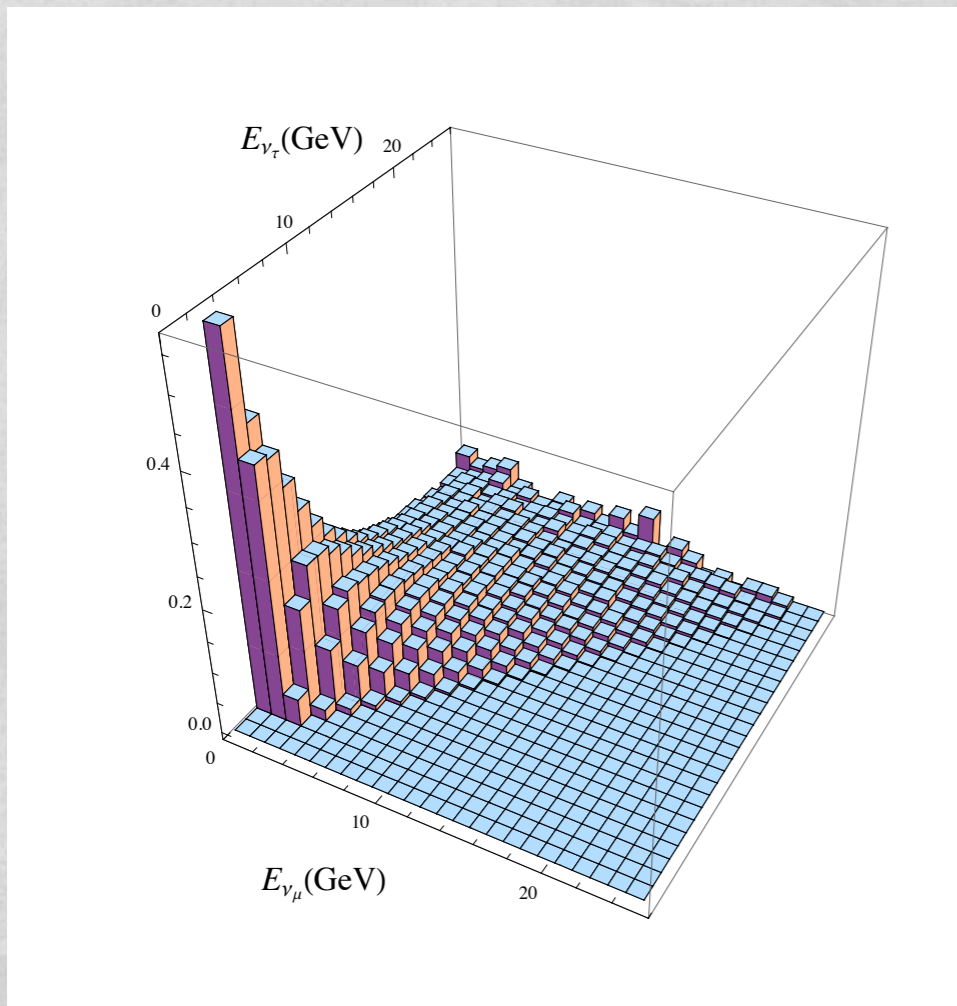
Up to 40° error in  $\delta$



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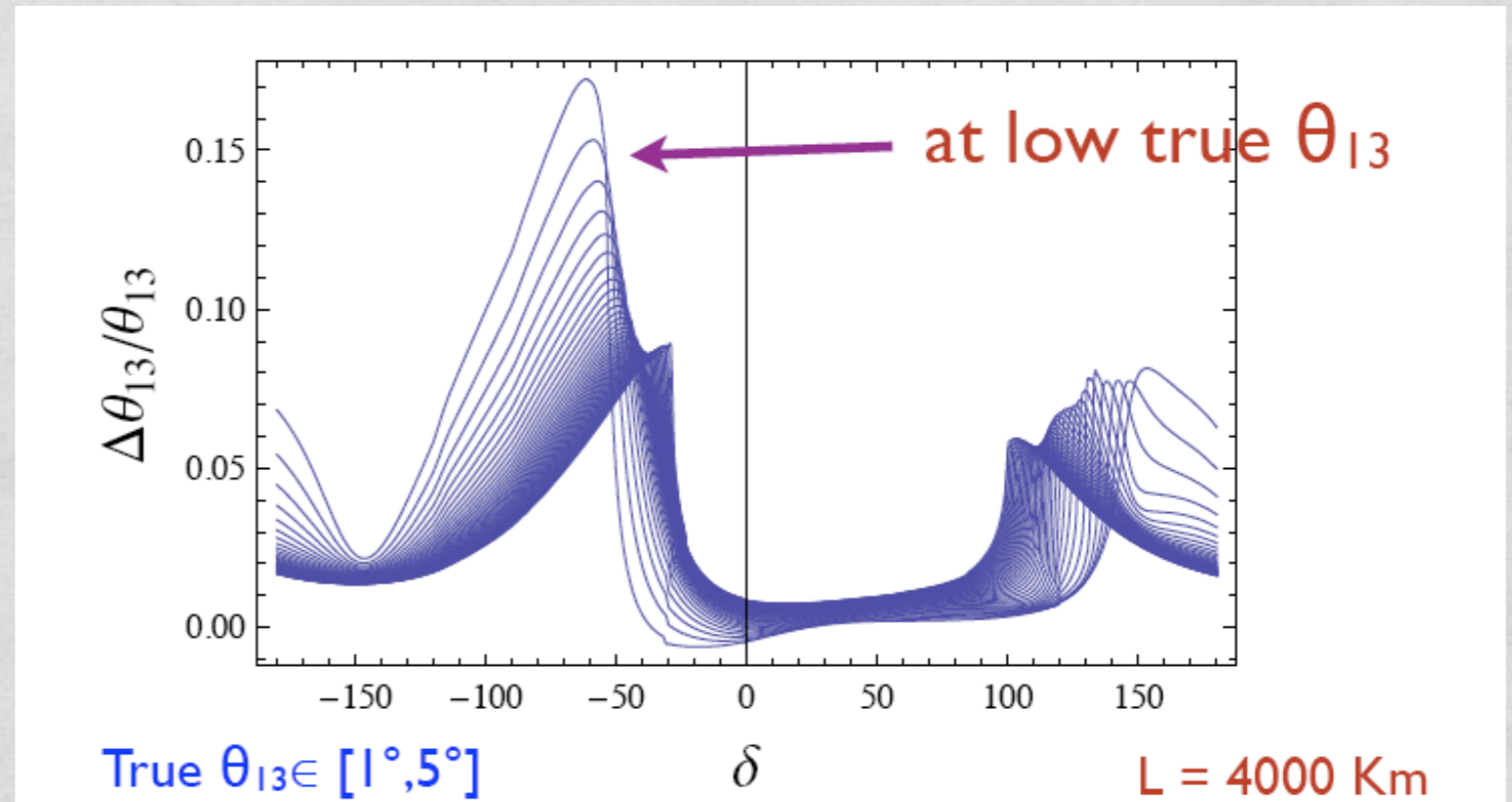
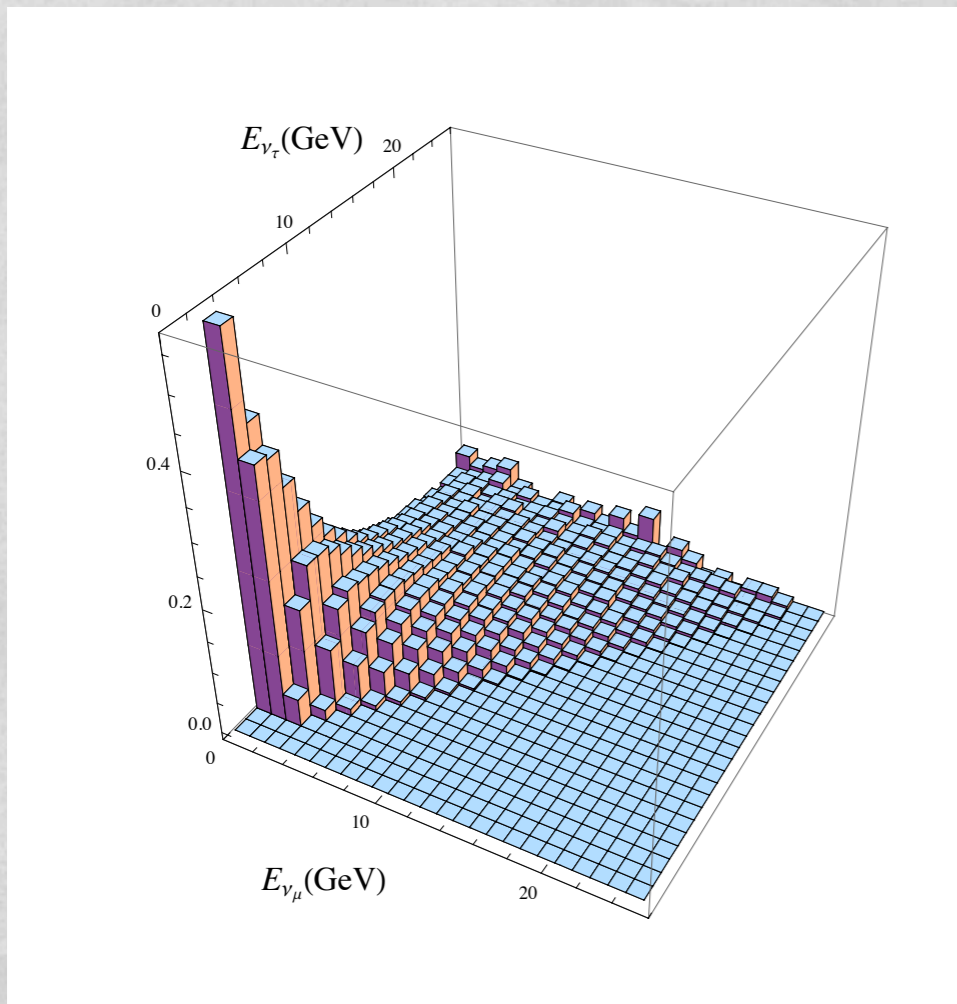
Up to  $40^\circ$  error in  $\delta$



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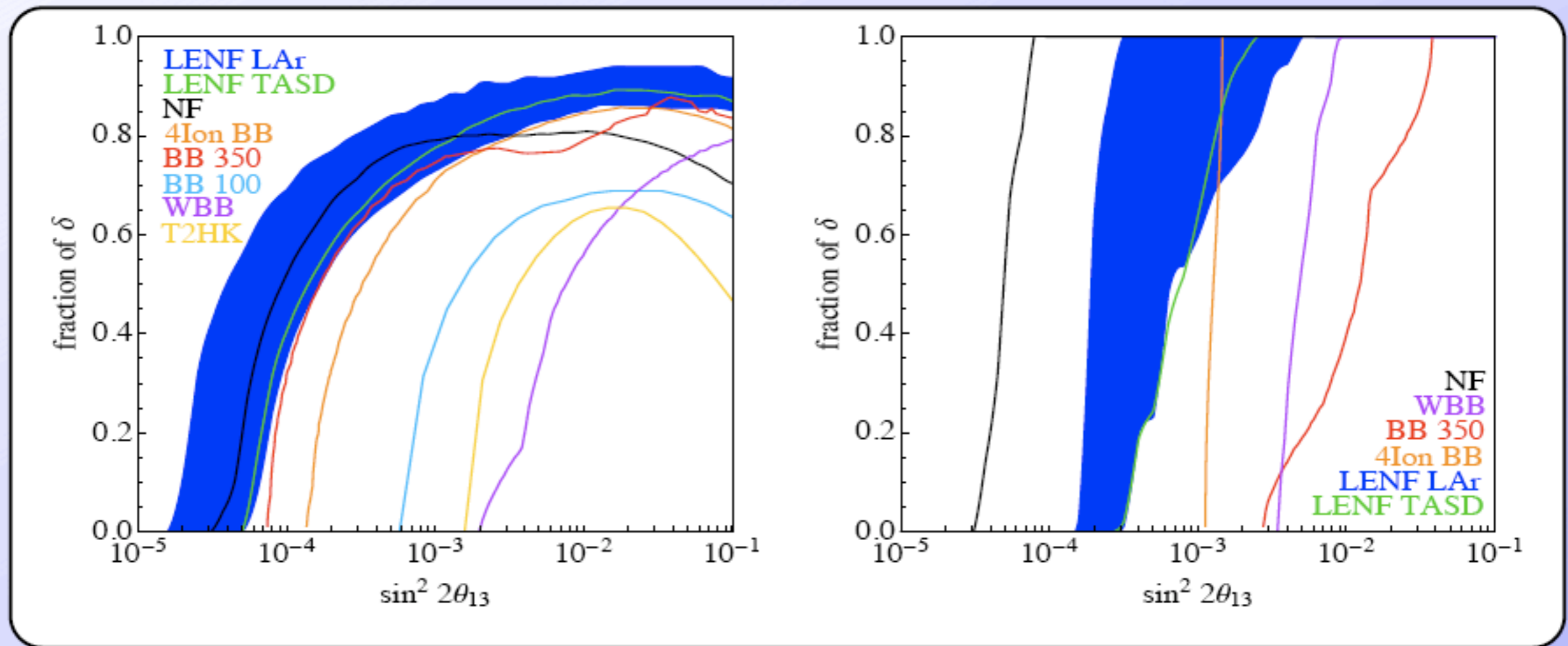


$$N_{\text{obs}}^i = N_{\mu}^i + \sum_j M_{ij} N_{\tau \rightarrow \mu}^j$$

Computed the migration matrix  $M_{ij}$ , subtracted the tau contamination

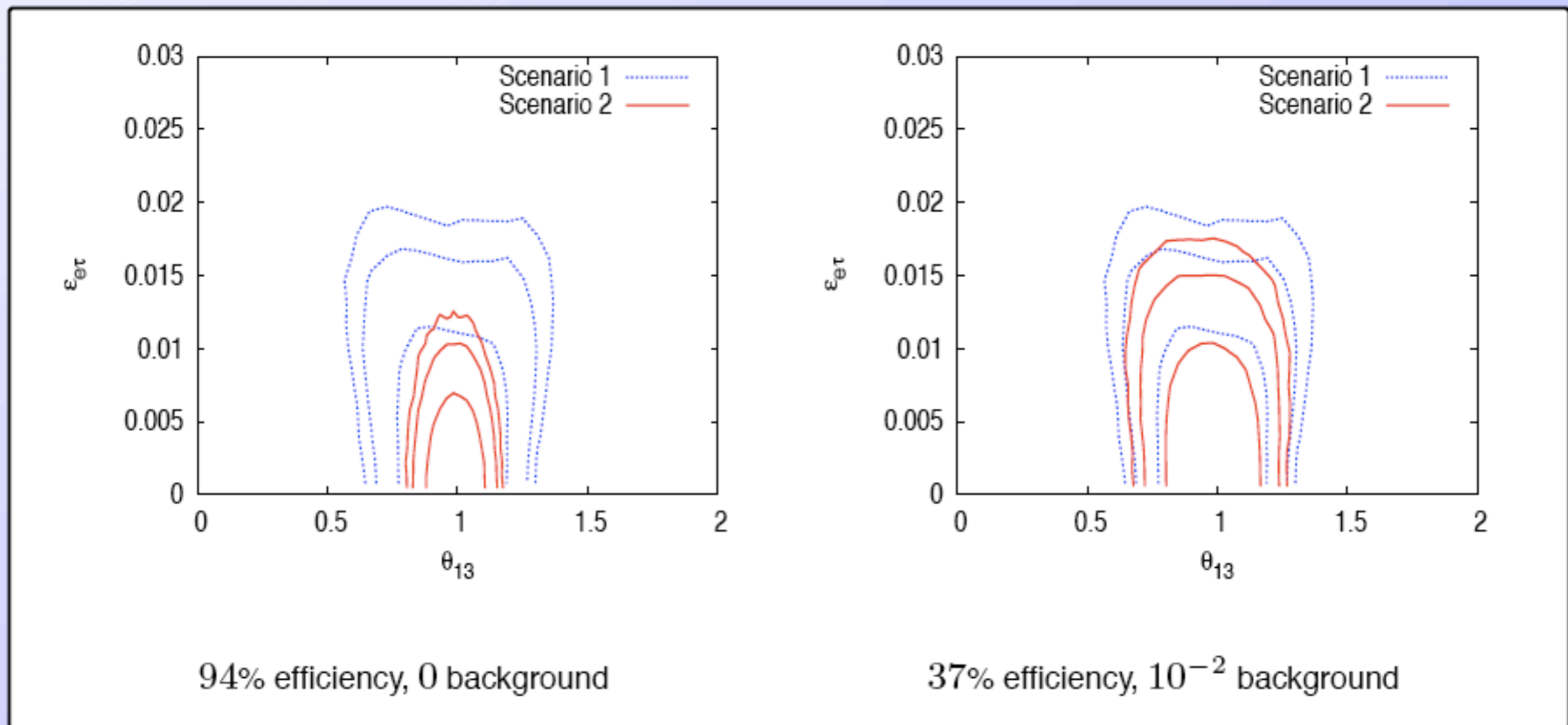
# LOW ENERGY NUFACT, I

Sensitivity to the CPV and type of neutrino mass hierarchy



- **Larger neutrino flux:**  $5 \times 10^{20}$  and  $1.4 \times 10^{21}$  muon decay per year

# LOW ENERGY NUFACT,2



Some sensitivity to matter NSI (of course, worse than HENF)

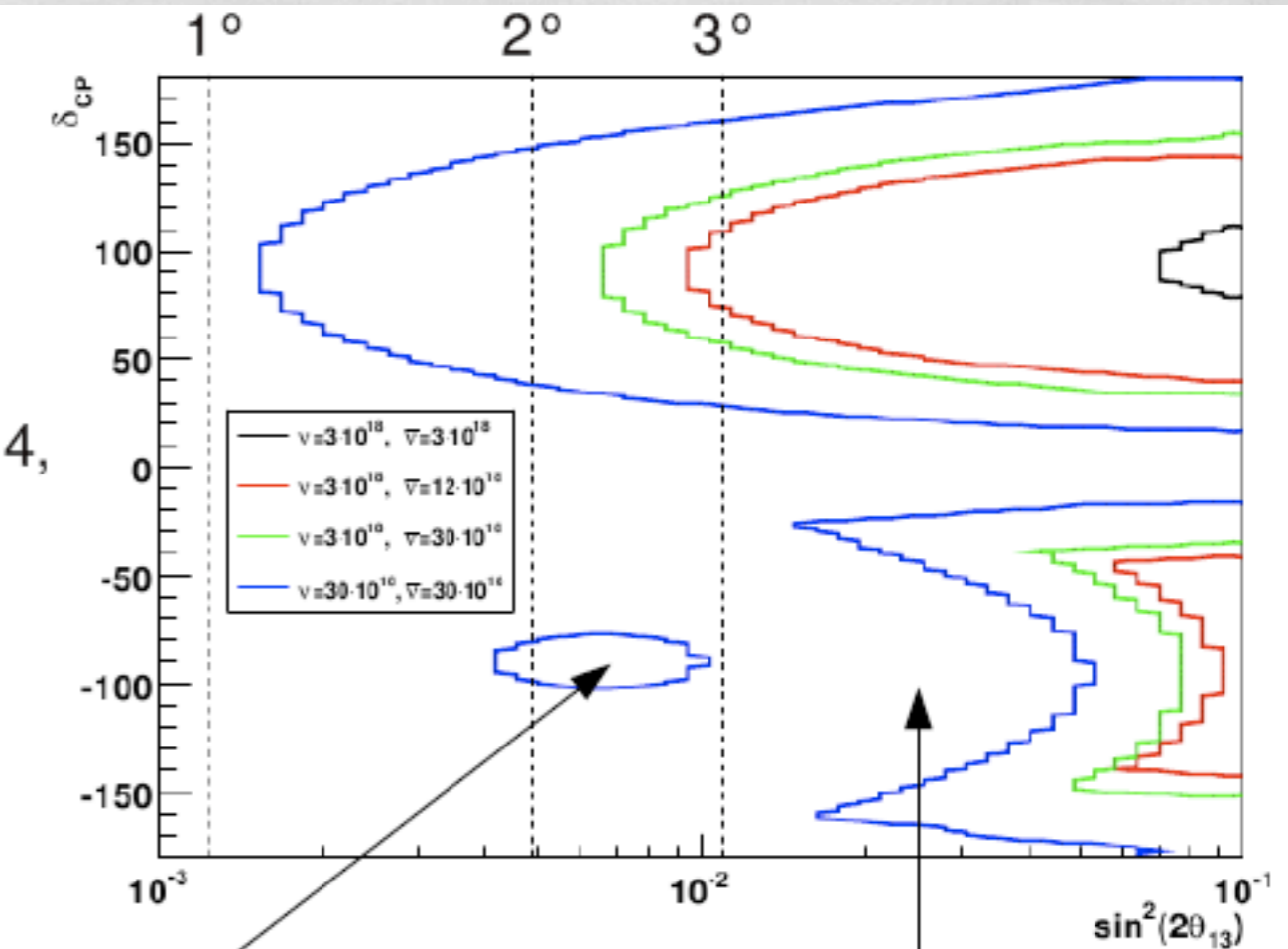
# HIGH-Q LOW- $\Gamma$ BB, I

- 1) baseline
- 2)  $\bar{\nu}$  flux increased by 4: great improvement
- 3)  $\bar{\nu}$  flux further increased ( $10F_0$ ): poor improvement
- 4)  $\nu$  flux increased by 10: great improvement



After increasing anti-neutrino flux by a factor  $\sim 4$ , we cannot improve so much unless we don't increase neutrino flux as well

**With  $F_{\bar{\nu}} = 3 \times 10^{19}$ ,  $F_{\nu} = 6 \times 10^{18}$  and if  $\theta_{13} > 3^\circ$ , then a  $\delta_{CP} > 0$  can be measured in 60% of the parameter space**



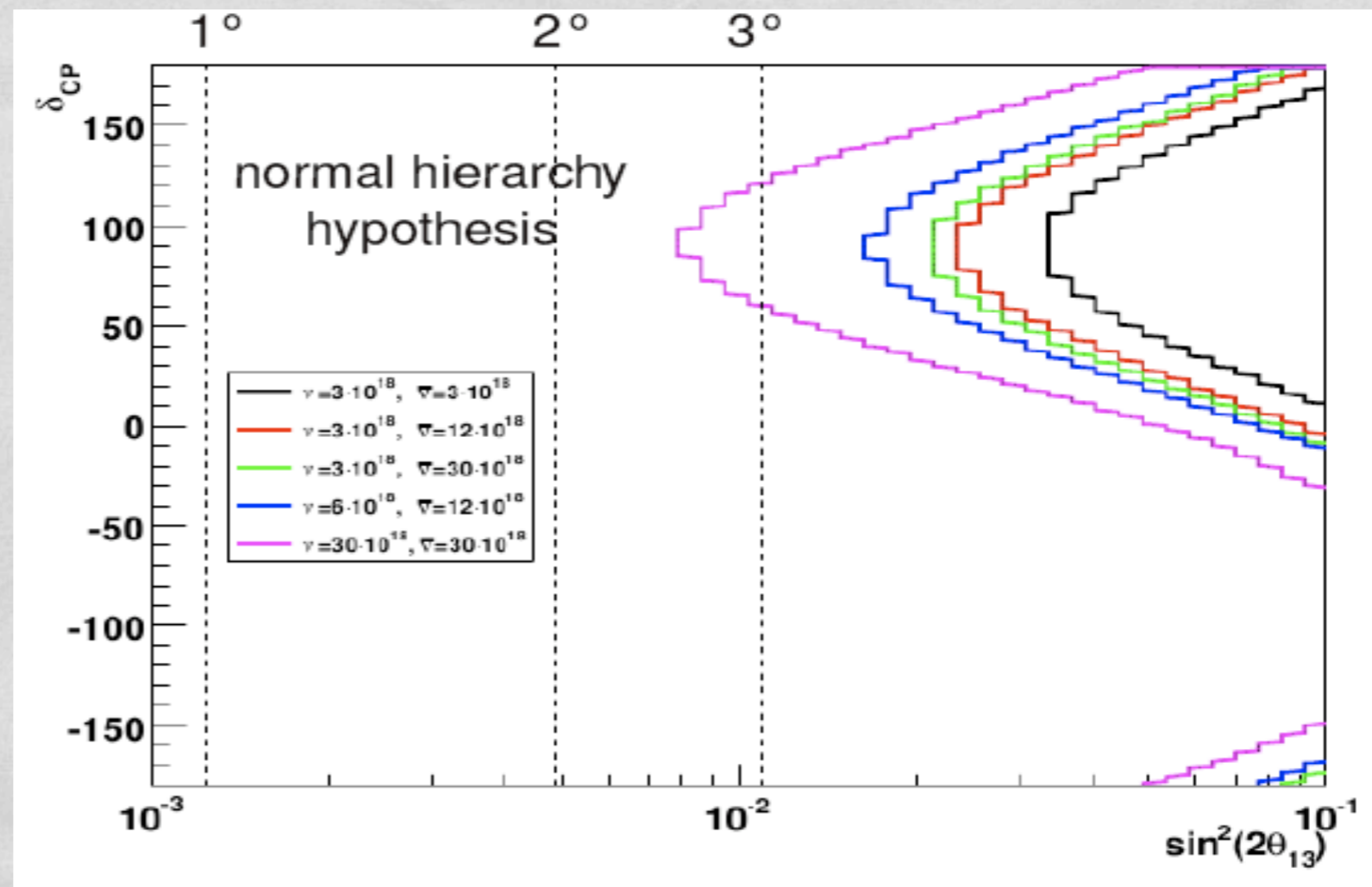
CP-violation sensitivity reappears at smaller  $\theta_{13}$  values

“ $\pi$ -transit” effect: sign clones moves to a CP-conserving region of  $\delta$  space



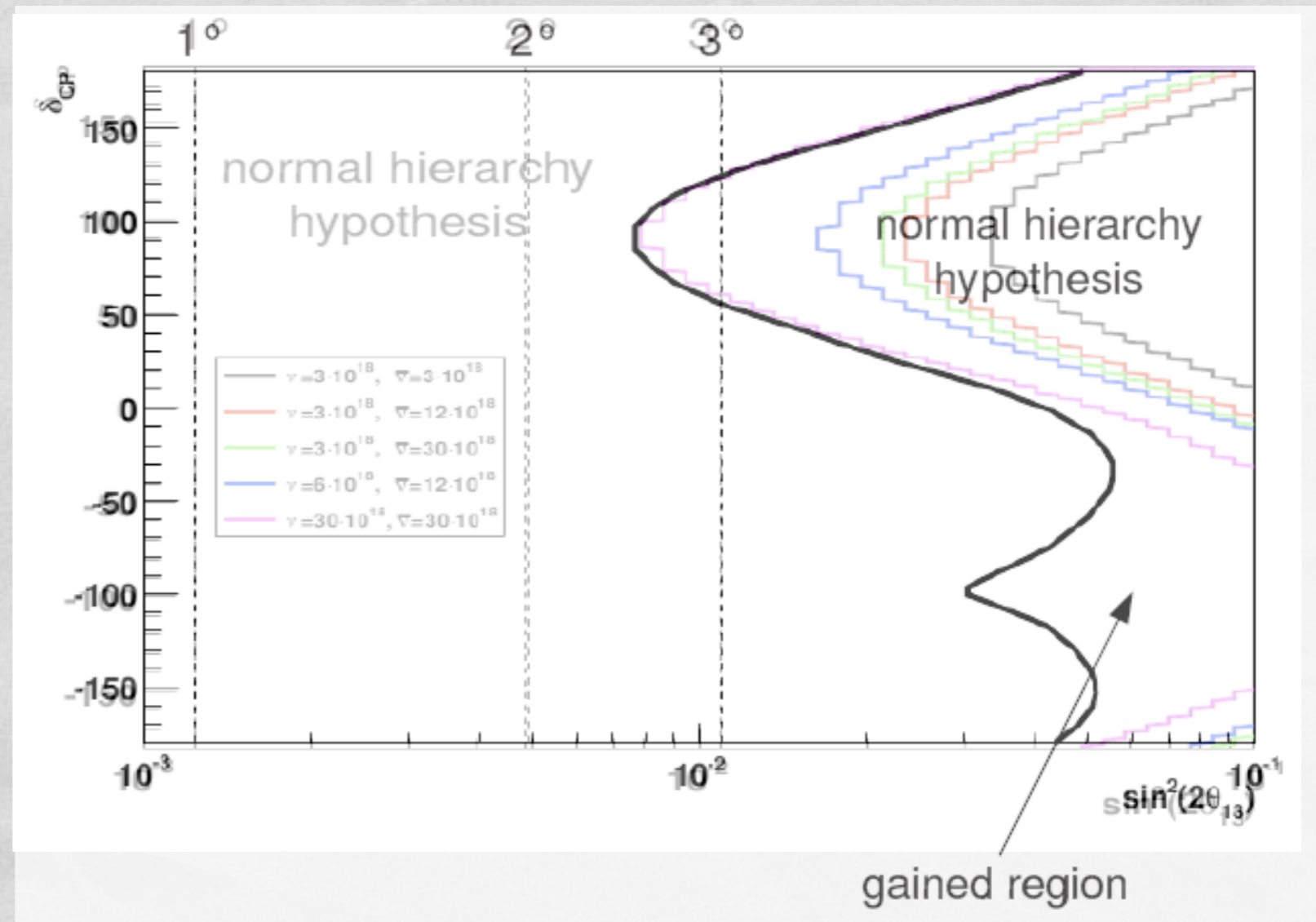
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With a **magnetized iron detector**, a combined analysis between **Beta beam** and **atmospheric neutrinos** can improve the sensitivity on the mass hierarchy (as noted in *A. Donini et al., Eur. Phys. J. C 53 (2008) 599*)



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# SOLAR FLUXES, I

- The solar chemical composition is encoded in its surface spectrum;
- however, its extraction requires an accurate modelling of the solar atmosphere;
- two atmospheric models: old-1D (**GS98**) and new-3D (**AGS05, AGSS09**);

- the structure of the solar interior is accurately measured by **helioseismology**;
- ⇒ **new abundances from **AGS** models are incompatible with helioseismology.**

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## The solar ABUNDANCE problem

### Proposal:

- in particular, CNO  $\nu$ 's are sensitive to the amount of "metals" (= anything but H & He);
- ⇒ solar neutrinos can provide direct information on the metallicity in the **solar interior**.

# SOLAR FLUXES, 2

- solar luminosity:

$$\frac{L_{\text{pp-chain}}}{L_{\odot}} = 0.98_{-0.14}^{+0.15} [\pm 0.40],$$
$$\frac{L_{\text{CNO}}}{L_{\odot}} = 0.015_{-0.007}^{+0.005} [{}^{+0.013}_{-0.014}],$$

- from which we derive:

$$\frac{L_{\odot}(\text{neutrino-inferred})}{L_{\odot}} = 1.00 \pm 0.14 [{}^{+0.37}_{-0.34}].$$

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## Which Standard Solar Model?

- Present data inconclusive because:
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- statistical test:  $P_{\text{agr}} = \begin{cases} 43\% \text{ for GS,} \\ 20\% \text{ for AGS;} \end{cases}$
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- the neutrino-inferred luminosity perfectly agrees with the measured one and it is known with a  $1\sigma$  uncertainty of 14%;
- the low value of the  $^8\text{B}$  flux at SK and SNO points towards low metallicity models;
- the measurement of  $^7\text{Be}$  in Borexino favor high metallicity models;
- altogether there is a slight preference for models with higher metallicities;



# NSI VS NON-UNITARITY (NU), I

- Effective operator picture if mediators integrated out:

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \delta \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^{d=5} + \delta \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^{d=6} + \dots, \quad \text{with} \quad \delta \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^d \propto \frac{1}{\Lambda^{d-4}} \mathcal{O}^d.$$

$\nu$  mass       $d=6, 8, 10, \dots$ : NSI, NU

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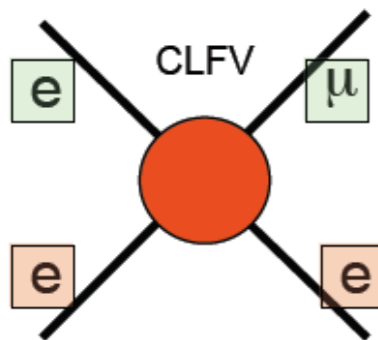
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Ex.:



- Strong bounds

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$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \delta\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^{d=5} + \delta\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^{d=6} + \dots, \quad \text{with } \delta\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^d \propto \frac{1}{\Lambda^{d-4}} \mathcal{O}^d$$

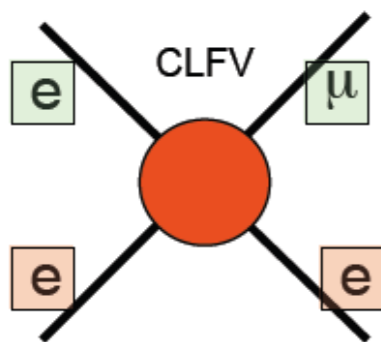
ν mass

d=6, 8, 10, ...: NSI, NU

$$P_{\nu_\alpha \rightarrow \nu_\beta} = \left| \langle \nu_\beta^d | e^{-iHL} | \nu_\alpha^s \rangle \right|^2$$

$$P_{\nu_\alpha \rightarrow \nu_\beta} = \left| \langle \nu_\beta | e^{-i(H+V_{\text{NSI}})L} | \nu_\alpha \rangle \right|^2$$

Ex.:



- Strong bounds



NO CLFV

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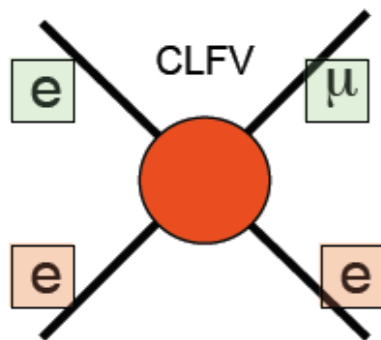
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**fermion-mediated  
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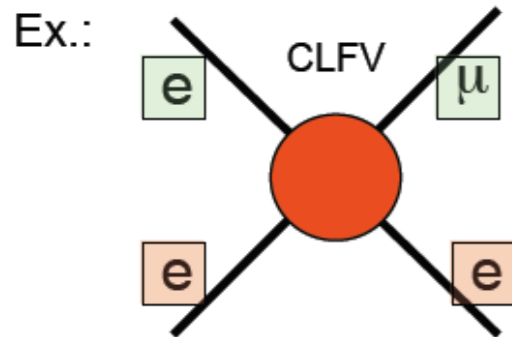
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fermion-mediated  
NU

scalar-mediated  
NSI

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$$\delta\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \left( \bar{L}^c \cdot L \right) \left( \bar{L} \cdot L^c \right)$$

# NSI VS NON-UNITARITY (NU),2

- Can one identify these/distinguish these?
- Theory: Can one distinguish between fermions and scalars as heavy mediators (simplest interpretation)?



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If  $\nu_\tau$  appearance channel (SBL, NuFact)

$$P_{\mu\tau}^S = \sin^2 2\theta_{23} \left(\frac{\Delta L}{4E}\right)^2 + |\varepsilon_{\mu\tau}^s|^2 - 2 \operatorname{Im} \varepsilon_{\mu\tau}^s \sin 2\theta_{23} \left(\frac{\Delta L}{2E}\right)$$

$$P_{\mu\tau}^F = \sin^2 2\theta_{23} \left(\frac{\Delta L}{4E}\right)^2 + 4 |\varepsilon_{\mu\tau}^s|^2 - 4 \operatorname{Im} \varepsilon_{\mu\tau}^s \sin 2\theta_{23} \left(\frac{\Delta L}{2E}\right)$$

- For NuFact, because of the neutrino production by muon decays, these are partly similar for NSI and NU, which makes it hard to distinguish these effects

# NSI VS NON-UNITARITY (NU), 2

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Not in SB

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$$\varepsilon_{\mu\tau}^{\text{SB}} = 0$$

- For NuFact, because of the neutrino production by muon decays, these are partly similar for NSI and NU, which makes it hard to distinguish these effects

NF + SB can lift the ambiguity

# NEW PHYSICS AT NEAR DET, I

## Proposal: tau-detector (OPERA-like) at NUMI

at the beam source:  $\pi^+ \xrightarrow{\epsilon_{\mu\tau}^s} \mu^+ \nu_\tau$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $\nu_\tau N \xrightarrow{\text{SM}} \tau^- X$  :at a detector

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 $\downarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mu\tau}$   
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### relevant operators

$$(\mathcal{O}_{ED})_\alpha^\beta = [\bar{L}^\beta E_\alpha][\bar{D}Q],$$

$$(\mathcal{O}_{EU})_\alpha^\beta = [\bar{L}^\beta E_\alpha](i\tau^2)[\bar{Q}U],$$

$$(\mathcal{O}_{LQ}^1)_\alpha^\beta = [\bar{L}^\beta \gamma^\rho L_\alpha][\bar{Q}\gamma_\rho Q],$$

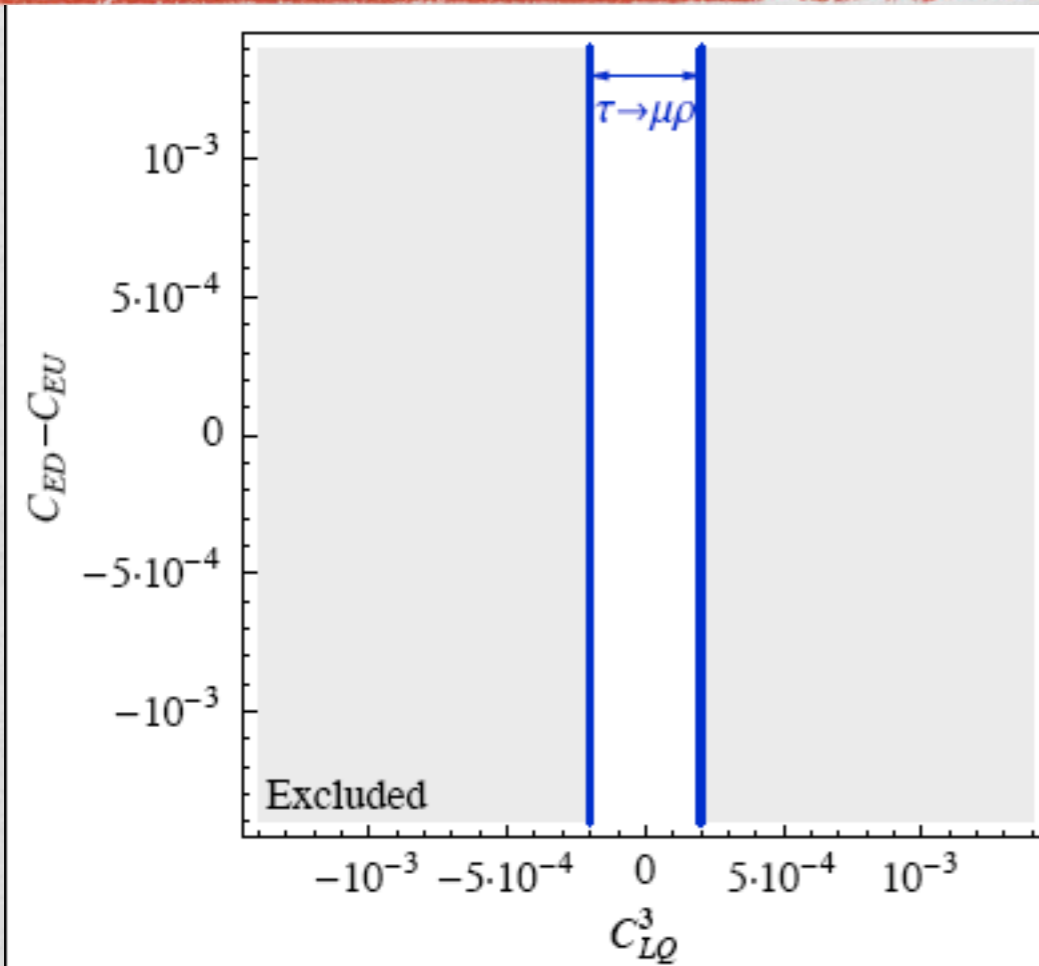
$$(\mathcal{O}_{LQ}^3)_\alpha^\beta = [\bar{L}^\beta \gamma^\rho \bar{\tau} L_\alpha][\bar{Q}\gamma_\rho \bar{\tau} Q],$$

not relevant at near det

Signal

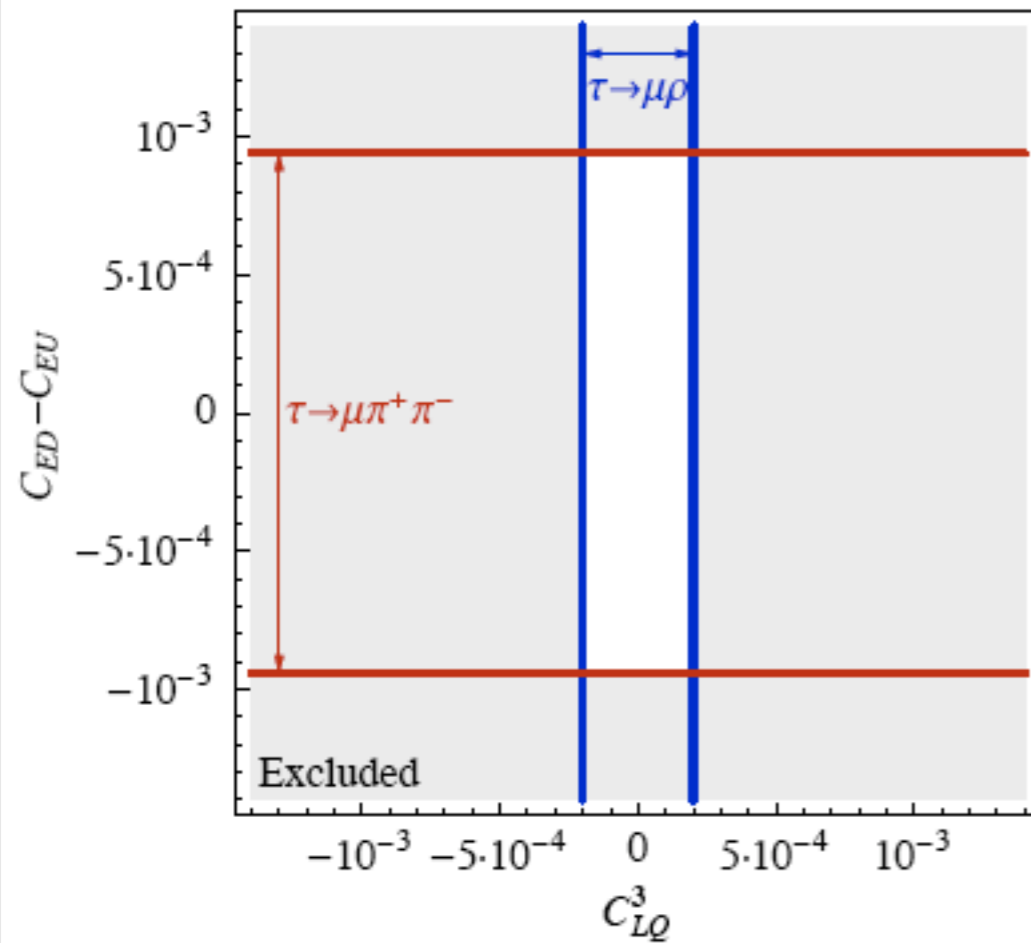
$$\left| \mathcal{A}_{\text{SM}}^{\nu N\text{-scat}} \mathcal{A}(\pi^+ \xrightarrow{\epsilon_{\mu\tau}^s} \mu^+ \nu_\tau) + \mathcal{A}(\nu_\mu N \xrightarrow{\epsilon_{\mu\tau}^d} \tau^- X) \mathcal{A}_{\text{SM}}^{\pi\text{-decay}} + \mathcal{A}_{\text{SM}}^{\nu N\text{-scat}} \langle \nu_\tau | e^{-iHL} | \nu_\mu \rangle \mathcal{A}_{\text{SM}}^{\pi\text{-decay}} \right|^2$$

# NEW PHYSICS AT NEAR DET,2



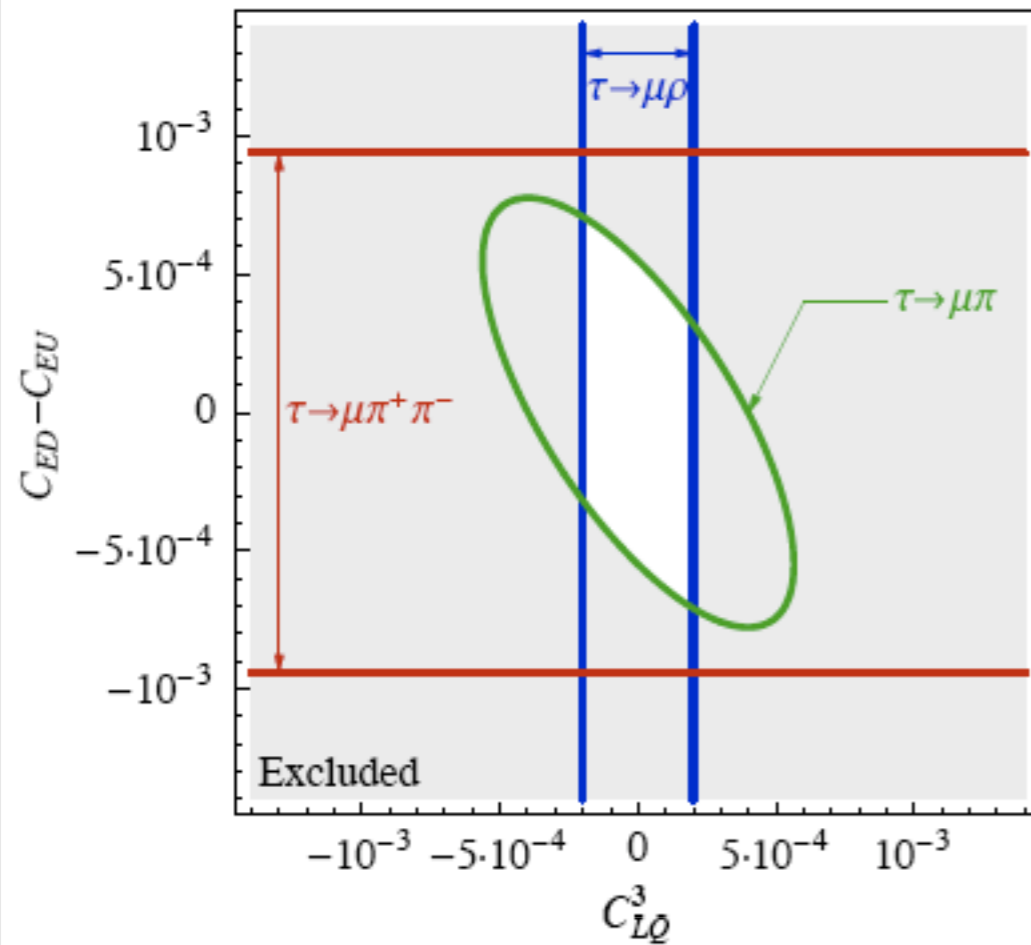
- $\text{Br}(\tau \rightarrow \mu \rho) < 6.8 \cdot 10^{-8}$   
 $|C_{LQ}^3|$

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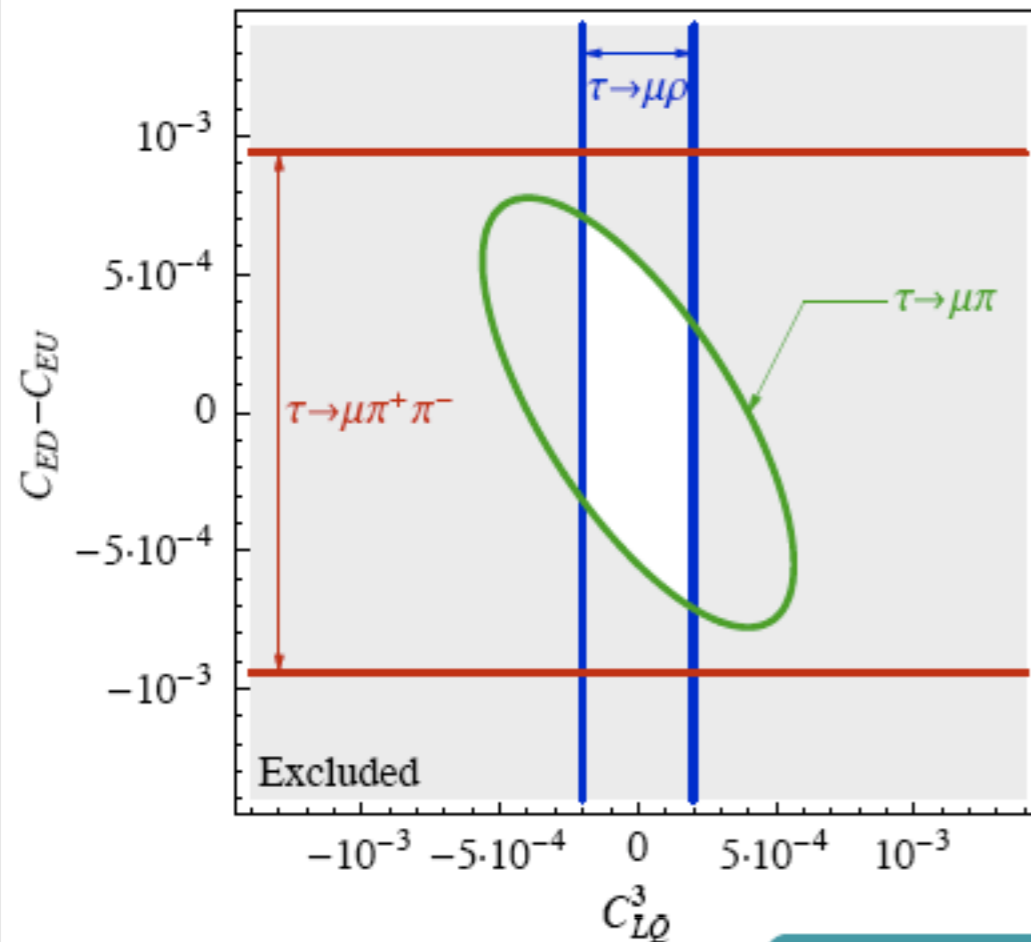
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## Tau-signal/SM process

$$\left| (C_{ED}^\dagger)_\mu^\tau - (C_{EU}^\dagger)_\mu^\tau \right| < 4.2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ from cLFV bounds}$$

$$\longrightarrow \Gamma(\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\tau) / \Gamma_{\text{SM}} < 7.9 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

which is within the scope of MINSIS  $> \mathcal{O}(10^{-6})$ .

# OVERALL WP6 ACTIVITIES

During the first half of the second EUROnu year, WP6 members have submitted 10 papers (whole first year: 10 papers)

Members are becoming aware that they are members of EUROnu and ask for preprint numbers

Papers fall in the two categories represented at this meeting:

optimization/proposals of (new) facilities (12)

“new” physics searches (8)



# CONCLUSIONS

- Our primary role in EUROnu is the comparison of the physical performances of all the facilities, with updates as soon as new inputs are available (latest comparison available online in [arXiv:1005.3146](#), WP6 2009 Yearly Report)

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- Unified treatment of systematics: discussed at length with WP5
  - flux and cross-section: we have a strategy to deal with syst errors at NF/BB
  - response matrices: GLOBES is prepared to accept them
  - errors in response matrices: we have ideas, not yet completely understood, some work to do to prepare GLOBES for them

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- Scenarios for Li and B beta-beams: discussed at length with WP4
  - only  $\gamma=100$  scenario; possibility to have asymmetric fluxes (less B than Li)

