

Counting Electrons to Measure the Neutrino Mass Hierarchy

J. Brunner

17/04/2013

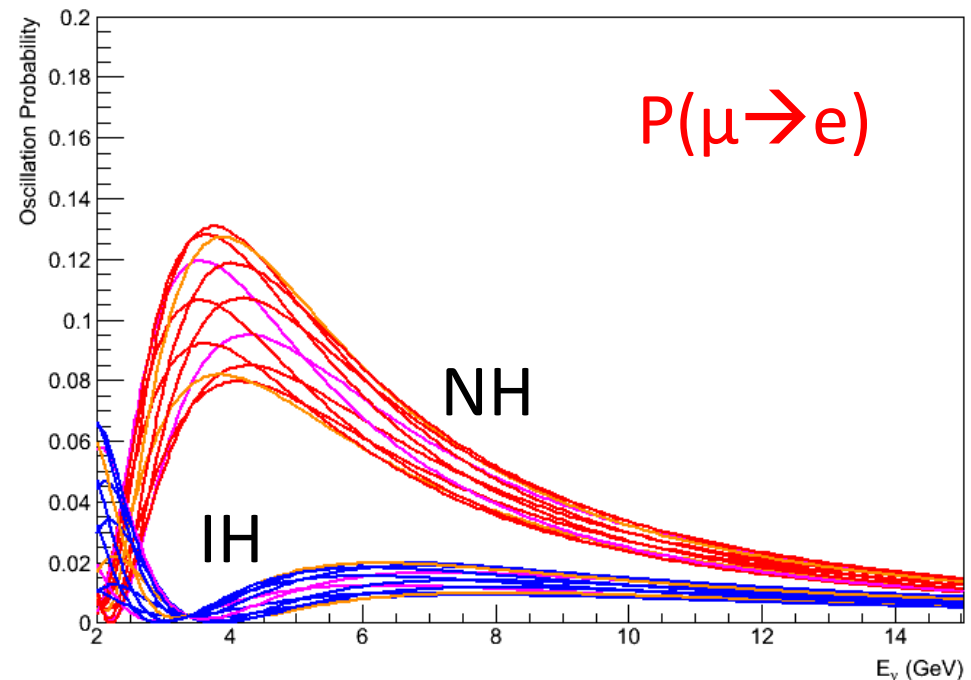
APC

Outline

- Oscillation Probabilities
- Neutrino Cross Sections
- The Proton Accelerator
- The Neutrino Beam
- Detector Performance
- Event Rates / Result

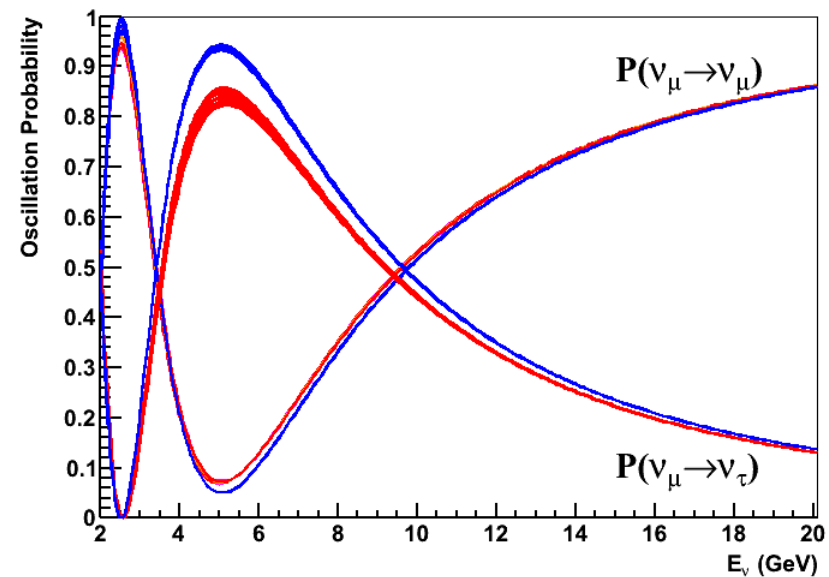
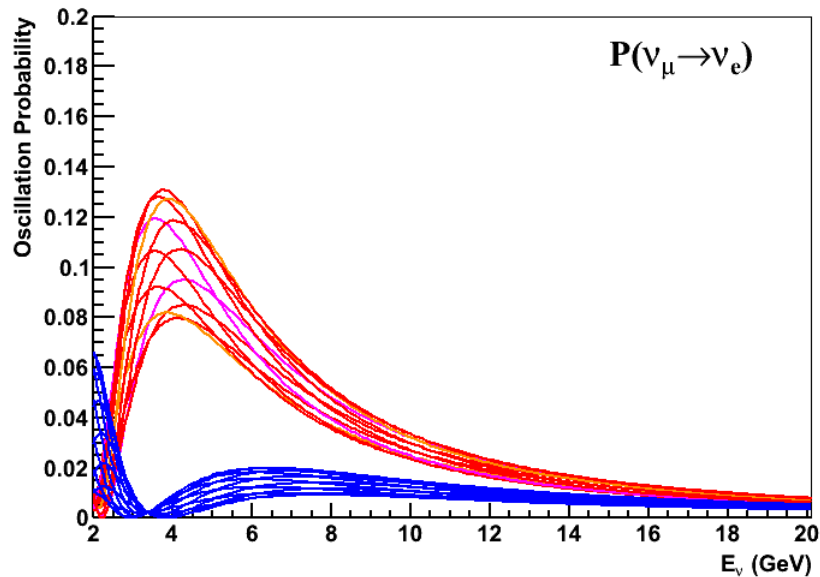
Oscillation Probabilities

- GLOBES for Baseline of 2600km (neutrinos)
- CP phase in steps of 30 degree
- 0,180 : magenta
- 90,270 : orange
- Width of CP-band
 - About 30%
- $NH/IH \approx 5$



Thanks to A. Meregaglia for help with GLOBES

Oscillation Probabilities



- All relevant oscillation probabilities taken into account
- Full 3-flavour treatment
- CP-phase variations included

Oscillation parameters

- Taken from Global Fit (Fogli et al.) for both hierarchy options
- CP phase left free

Arxiv:1205.5254

TABLE I: Results of the global 3ν oscillation analysis, in terms of best-fit values and allowed 1, 2 and 3σ ranges for the 3ν mass-mixing parameters. We remind that Δm^2 is defined herein as $m_3^2 - (m_1^2 + m_2^2)/2$, with $+\Delta m^2$ for NH and $-\Delta m^2$ for IH.

Parameter	Best fit	1σ range	2σ range	3σ range
$\delta m^2/10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$ (NH or IH)	7.54	7.32 – 7.80	7.15 – 8.00	6.99 – 8.18
$\sin^2 \theta_{12}/10^{-1}$ (NH or IH)	3.07	2.91 – 3.25	2.75 – 3.42	2.59 – 3.59
$\Delta m^2/10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$ (NH)	2.43	2.33 – 2.49	2.27 – 2.55	2.19 – 2.62
$\Delta m^2/10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$ (IH)	2.42	2.31 – 2.49	2.26 – 2.53	2.17 – 2.61
$\sin^2 \theta_{13}/10^{-2}$ (NH)	2.41	2.16 – 2.66	1.93 – 2.90	1.69 – 3.13
$\sin^2 \theta_{13}/10^{-2}$ (IH)	2.44	2.19 – 2.67	1.94 – 2.91	1.71 – 3.15
$\sin^2 \theta_{23}/10^{-1}$ (NH)	3.86	3.65 – 4.10	3.48 – 4.48	3.31 – 6.37
$\sin^2 \theta_{23}/10^{-1}$ (IH)	3.92	3.70 – 4.31	3.53 – 4.84 \oplus 5.43 – 6.41	3.35 – 6.63

Neutrino Cross sections

Simple parton scaling assumed (QE, Res. ignored)

Flavour universality

$$\sigma_{\nu_e}^{CC} = \sigma_{\nu_\mu}^{CC} \text{ and } \sigma_{\bar{\nu}_e}^{CC} = \sigma_{\bar{\nu}_\mu}^{CC}$$

$$\sigma_{\nu_\mu}^{CC}(E_\nu) = 0.68 \cdot (E_\nu/GeV) 10^{-38} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{\bar{\nu}_\mu}^{CC}(E_\nu) = 0.34 \cdot (E_\nu/GeV) 10^{-38} \text{ cm}^2$$

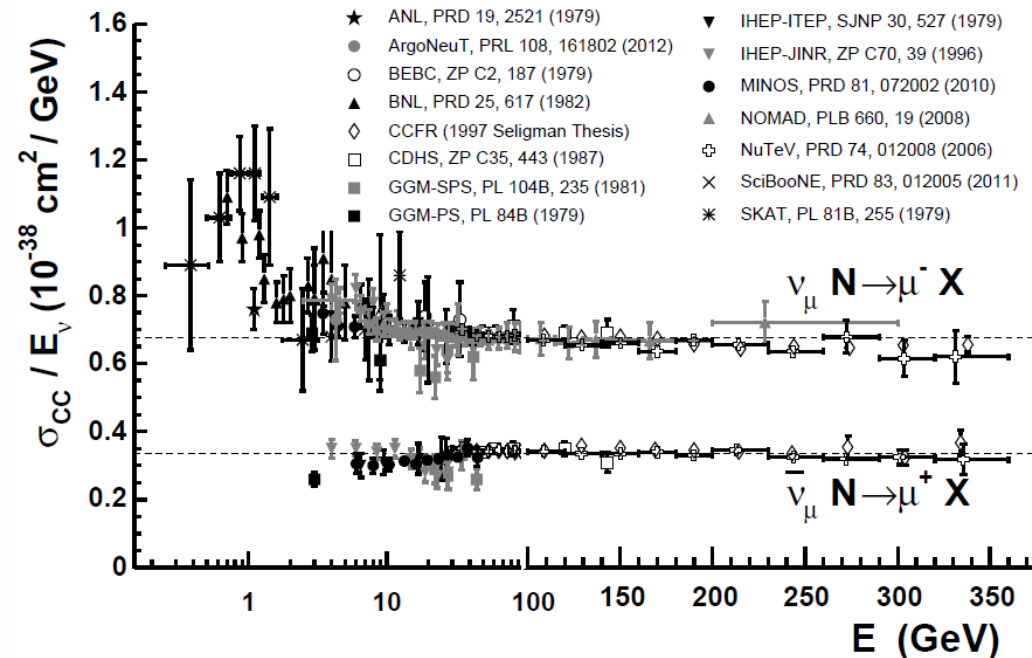
m_τ threshold

$$\sigma_{\nu_\tau}^{CC} = \sigma_{\nu_\mu}^{CC} 0.29 \log\left(\frac{E_\nu}{E_0}\right)$$

NC approximation

$$\sigma_\nu^{NC}(E_\nu) = \frac{1}{3} \sigma_{\nu_\mu}^{CC}(E_\nu)$$

$$\sigma_{\bar{\nu}}^{NC}(E_\nu) = \frac{1}{3} \sigma_{\bar{\nu}_\mu}^{CC}(E_\nu)$$



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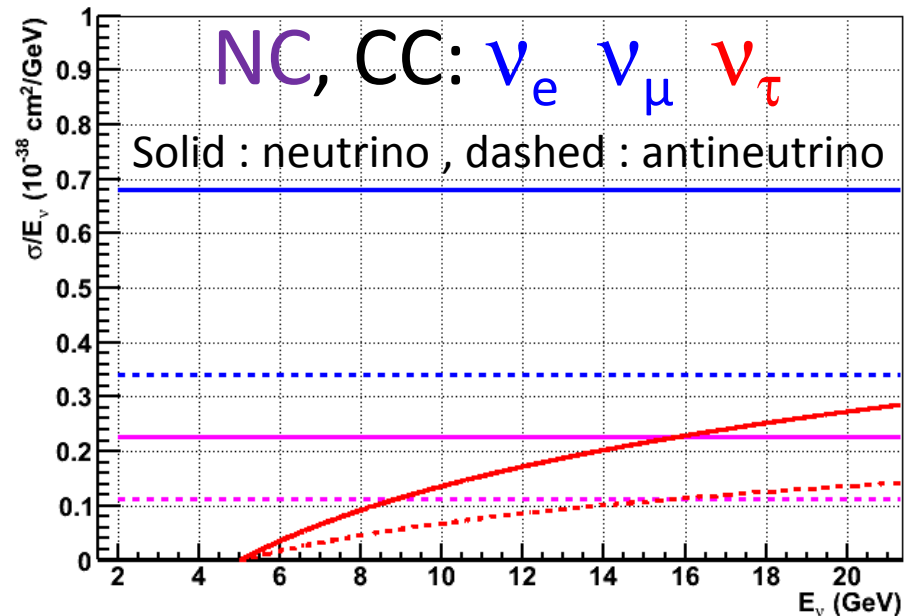
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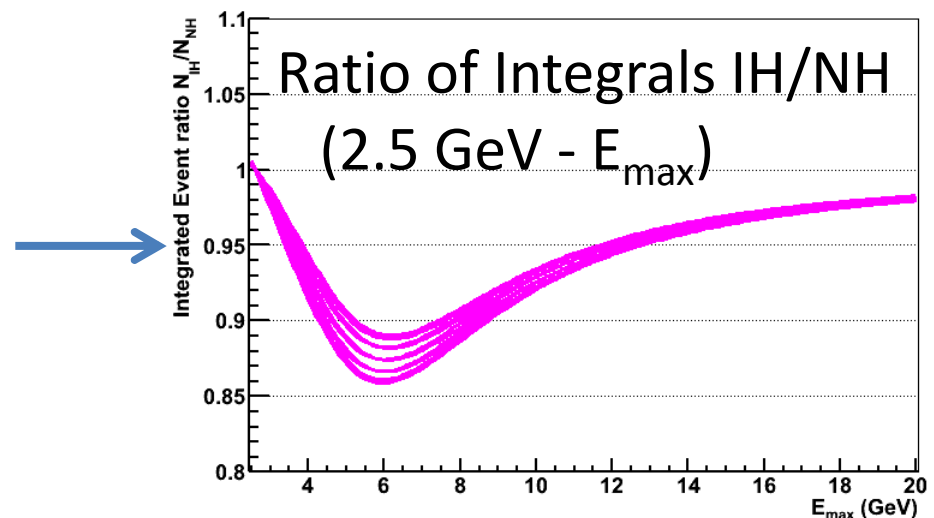
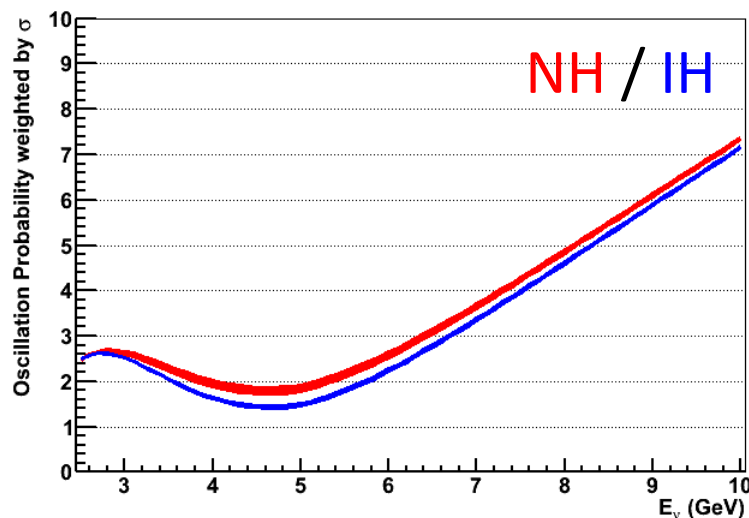
$$\sigma_{\bar{\nu}}^{NC}(E_\nu) = \frac{1}{3} \sigma_{\bar{\nu}_\mu}^{CC}(E_\nu)$$



Cross Section Weighted P_{osc}

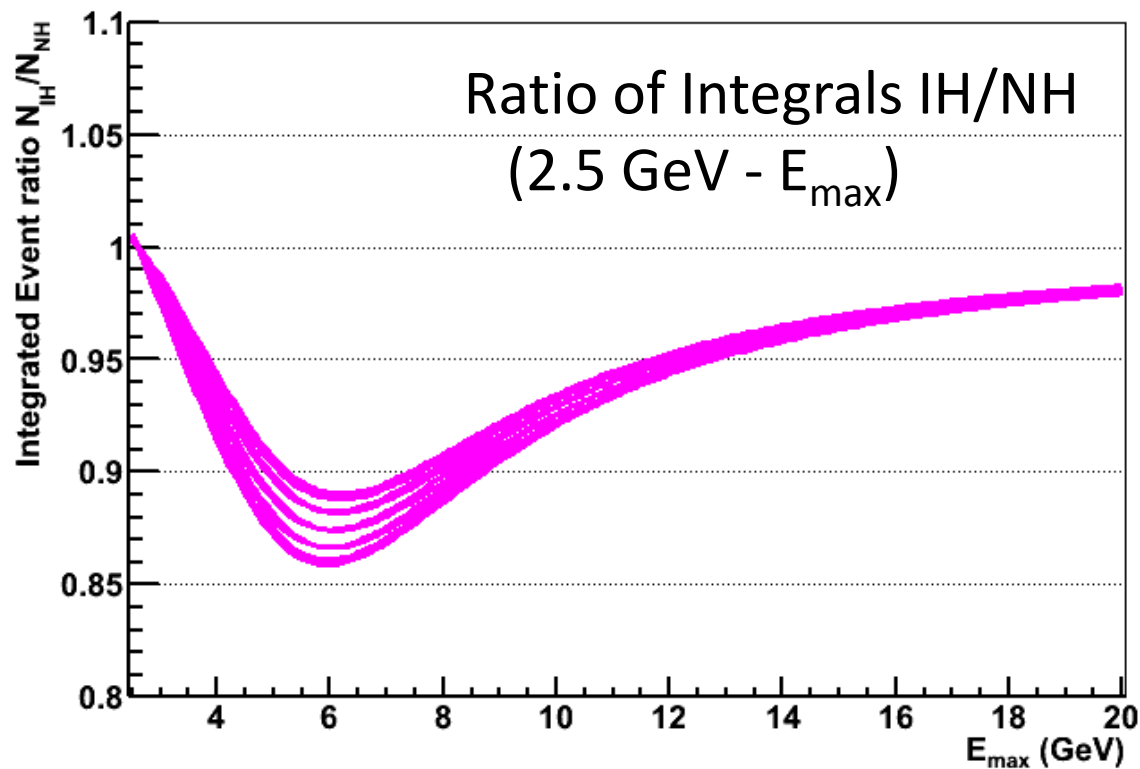
- Allows to find optimal energy range for MH determination
- No flavour tagging or CC/NC separation used
- Kinematical suppression of ν_τ exploited

$$P_{\mu}^{\sigma}(E_{\nu}) = \frac{1}{\left[\sigma_{\nu\mu}^{CC} + \sigma_{\nu}^{NC} \right] (E_0)} \sum_{\alpha} \left[P(\mu \rightarrow \alpha) \sigma_{\nu\alpha}^{CC} + \sigma_{\nu}^{NC} \right] (E_{\nu})$$

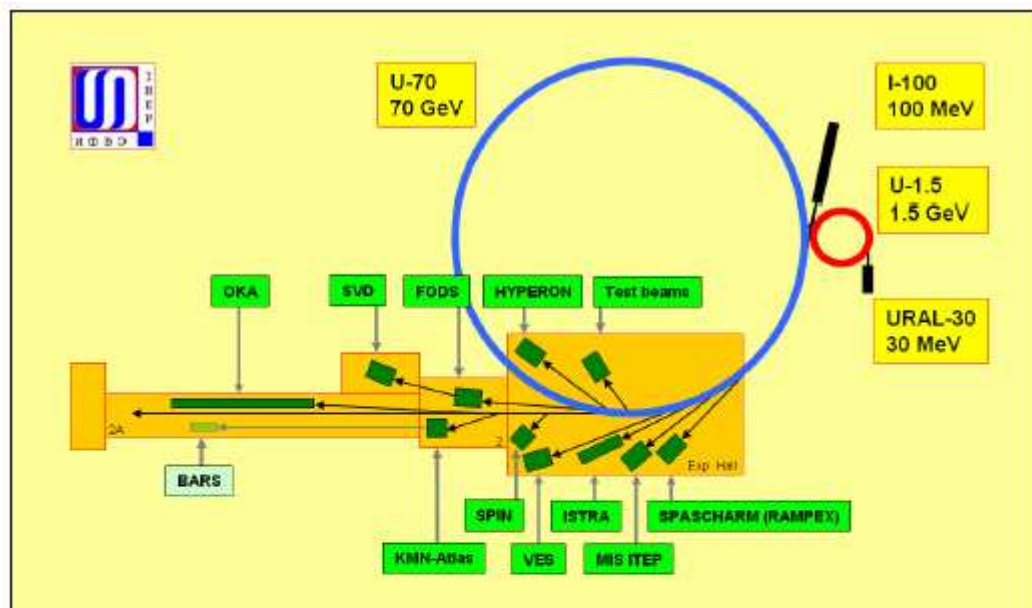


Cross Section Weighted P_{osc}

- Optimal energy range for “event counting” 2-6 GeV
- 11-14% suppression of IH w.r.t. NH



Proton Accelerator Complex Protvino



4 machines (since Oct 2007):

- 2 linacs
- 2 synchrotrons



Modes:

- proton (default) URAL30-U1.5-U70
- light-ion (d , C) I100(2 of 3)-U1.5-U70

to note: OKA (#21), FODS (#22), stretcher (#25)

Light-ion:

- high energy 24.1-34.1 GeV/u
- intermediate energy 453-455 MeV/u

In a SIS-18, SIS-100 name convention:

- LIS-233 [T·m]
- LIS-6.9 [T·m]

Proton Accelerator Complex Protvino



RFQ DTL URAL30



Alvarez DTL /100



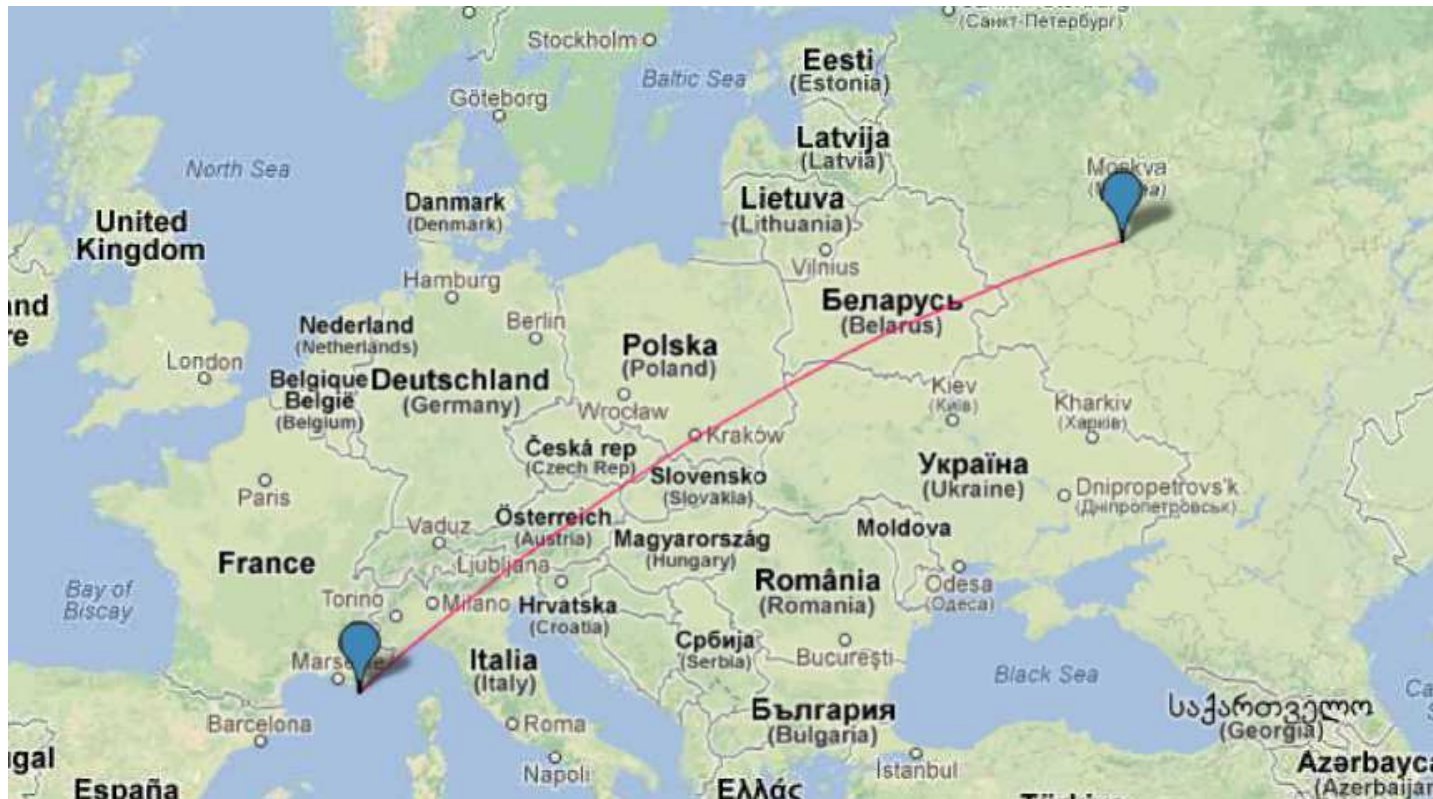
Main PS U70



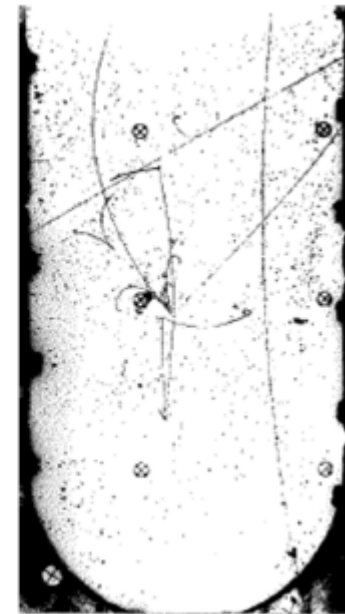
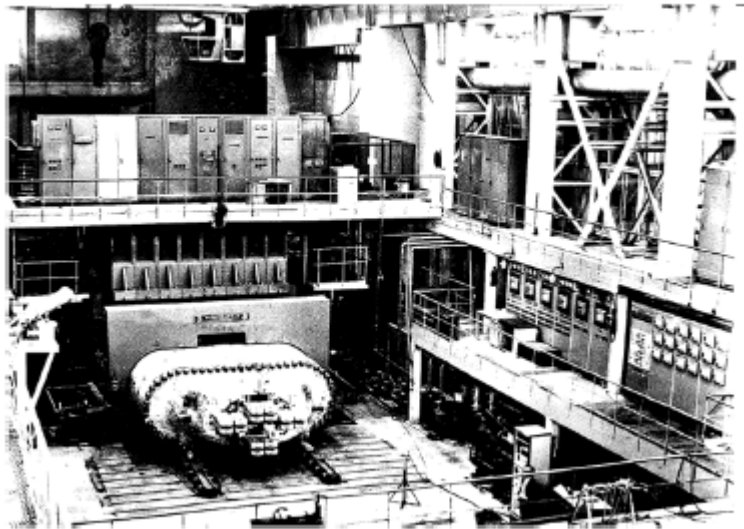
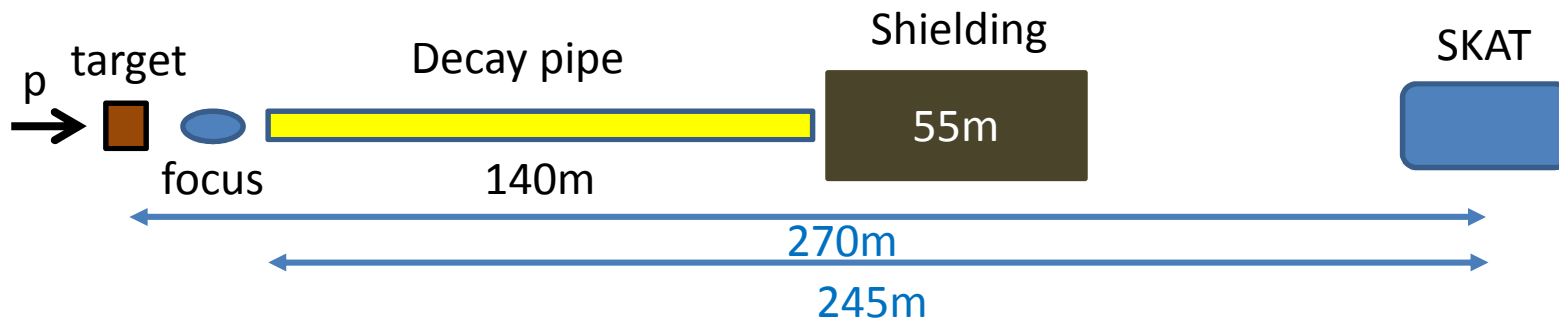
RC PS U1.5

Where is Protvino ?

- Baseline 2588km ; beam inclination : 11.7° ($\cos\theta = 0.2$)
- Similar distance to Frejus : 2400km
- Deepest point 134km : 3.3 g/cm^3
- With upgrade 10^{21} p.o.t. in 3 years might be feasible



SKAT bubble chamber

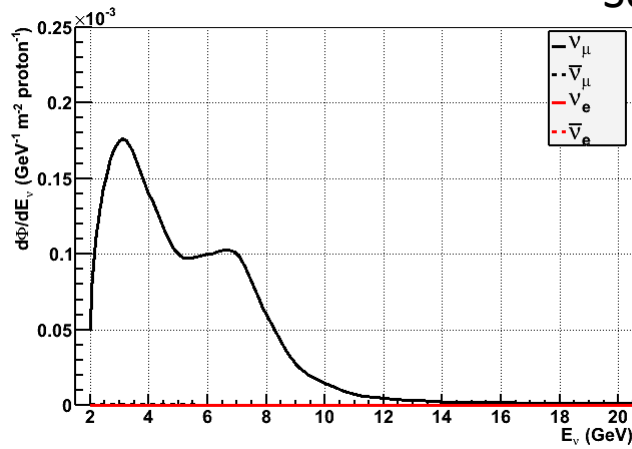


Courtesy: R. Nahnauer

Beam parametrisation (1988)

- Neutrino Focus

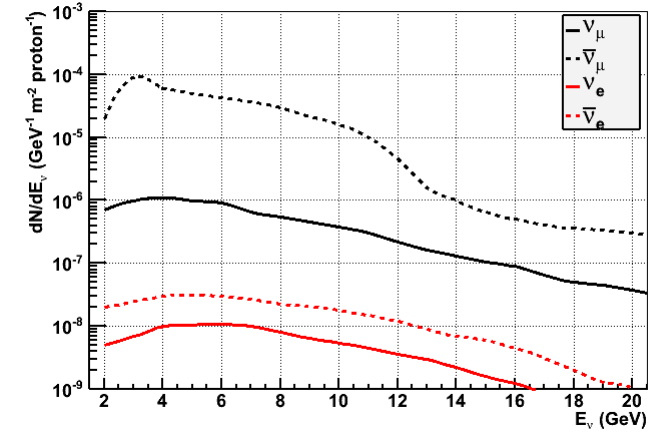
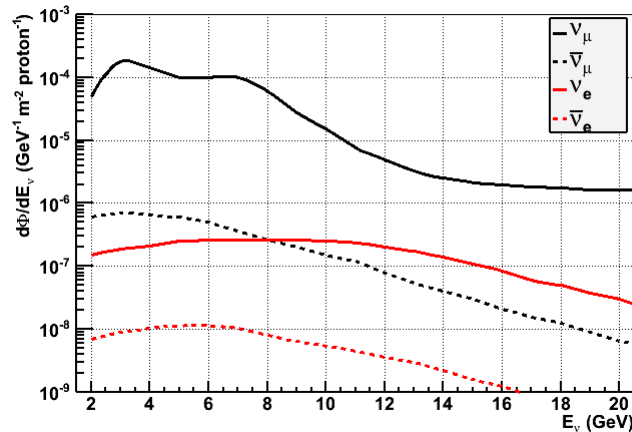
- Anti-Neutrino Focus



Scaling to ANTARES site
 $(0.245/2600)^2$

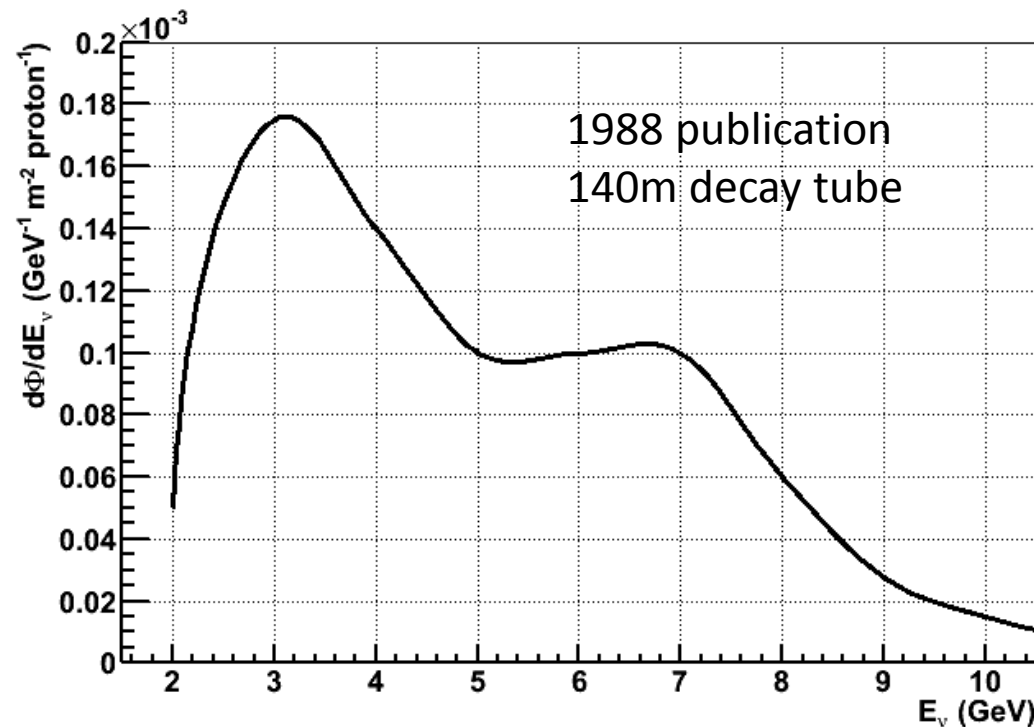


Z. Phys. C 40 (1988) 487



Beam parametrisation (1988)

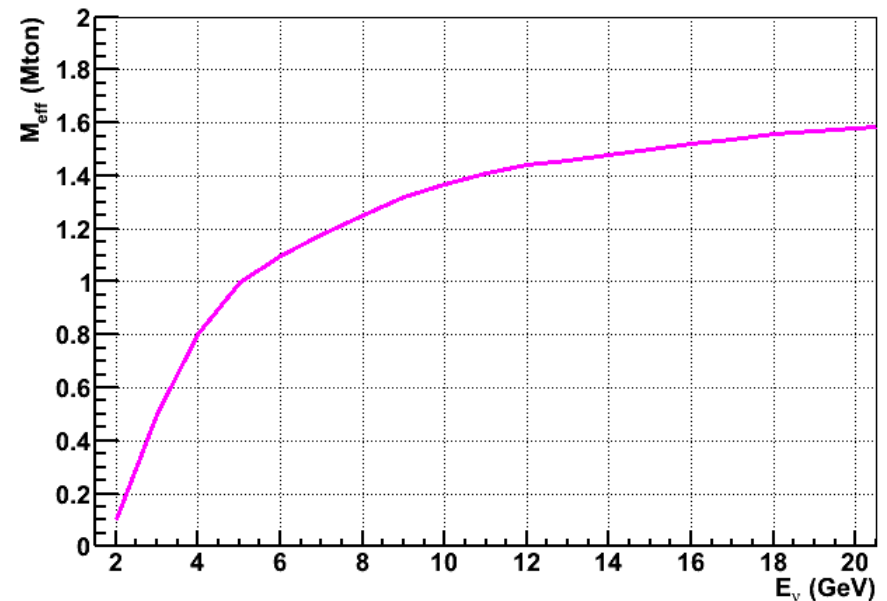
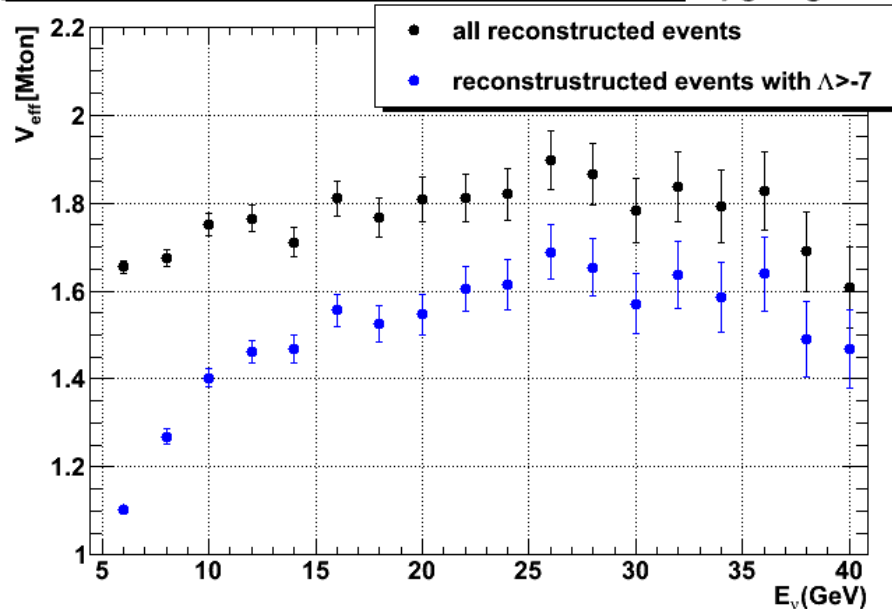
- Very clean ν_μ beam
- Less than 1% contaminations from other flavours
- Most neutrinos between 1-8 GeV



Effective Mass

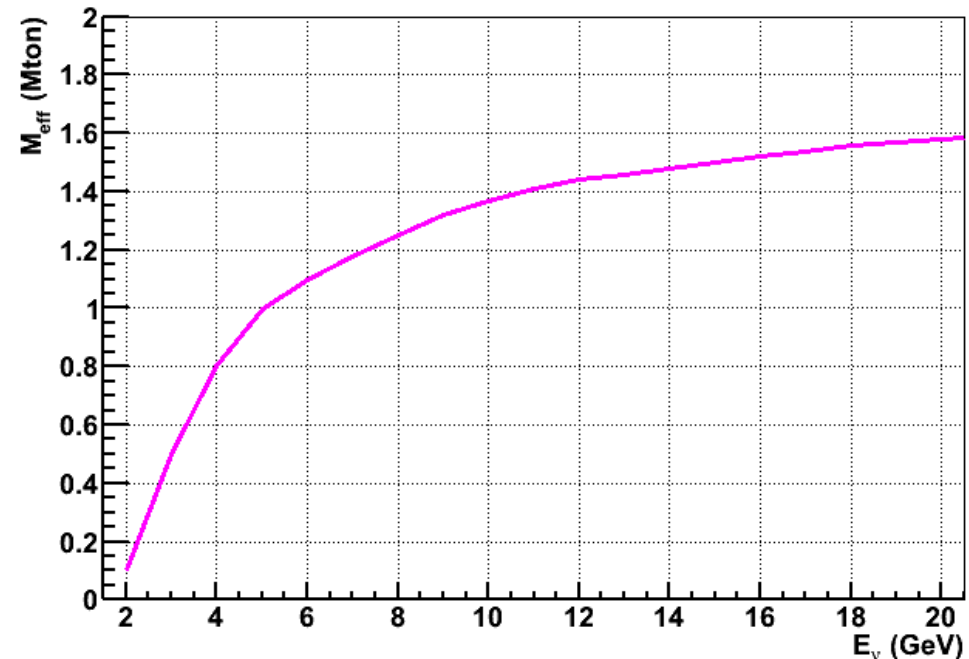
- From study of A. Trovato for “default” ORCA detector
- Vertex in instrumented volume
- Reco Quality cut (track)
- Conservative here
 - beam direction known, no background from atmospheric

50 strings - muon vertex inside the instrumented volume Upgoing event:



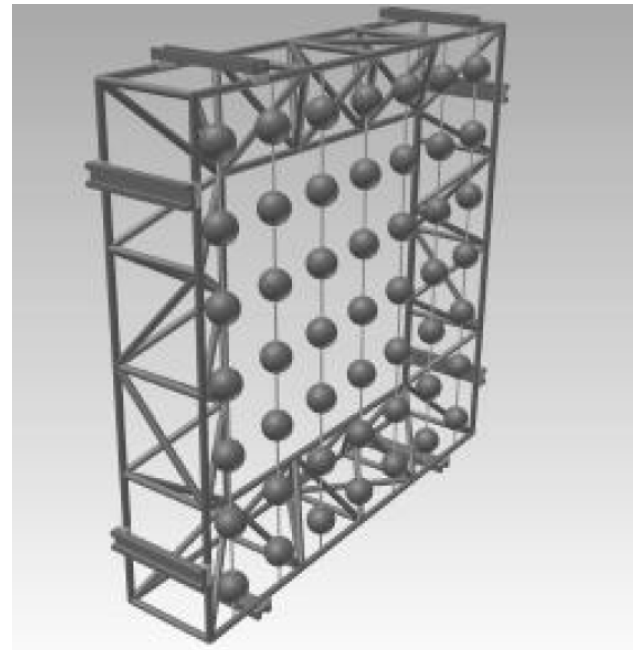
Effective Mass

- Same function used for all CC interaction
 - Same light output for ν_μ and $\nu_e \rightarrow$ ok
 - Conservative for ν_τ due to escaping neutrinos
- NC evaluated at $E/2$



Flavour identification

- Need to separate “tracks” from “cascades”
- 2004 @ Villars : C2GT project (F. Dydak)
 - CERN to Gulf of Taranto



Flavour identification

- 2004 @ Villars : C2GT project (F. Dydak)
- Clean separation of ν_μ CC and ν_e CC at 0.8 GeV
- e OM spacing 3m

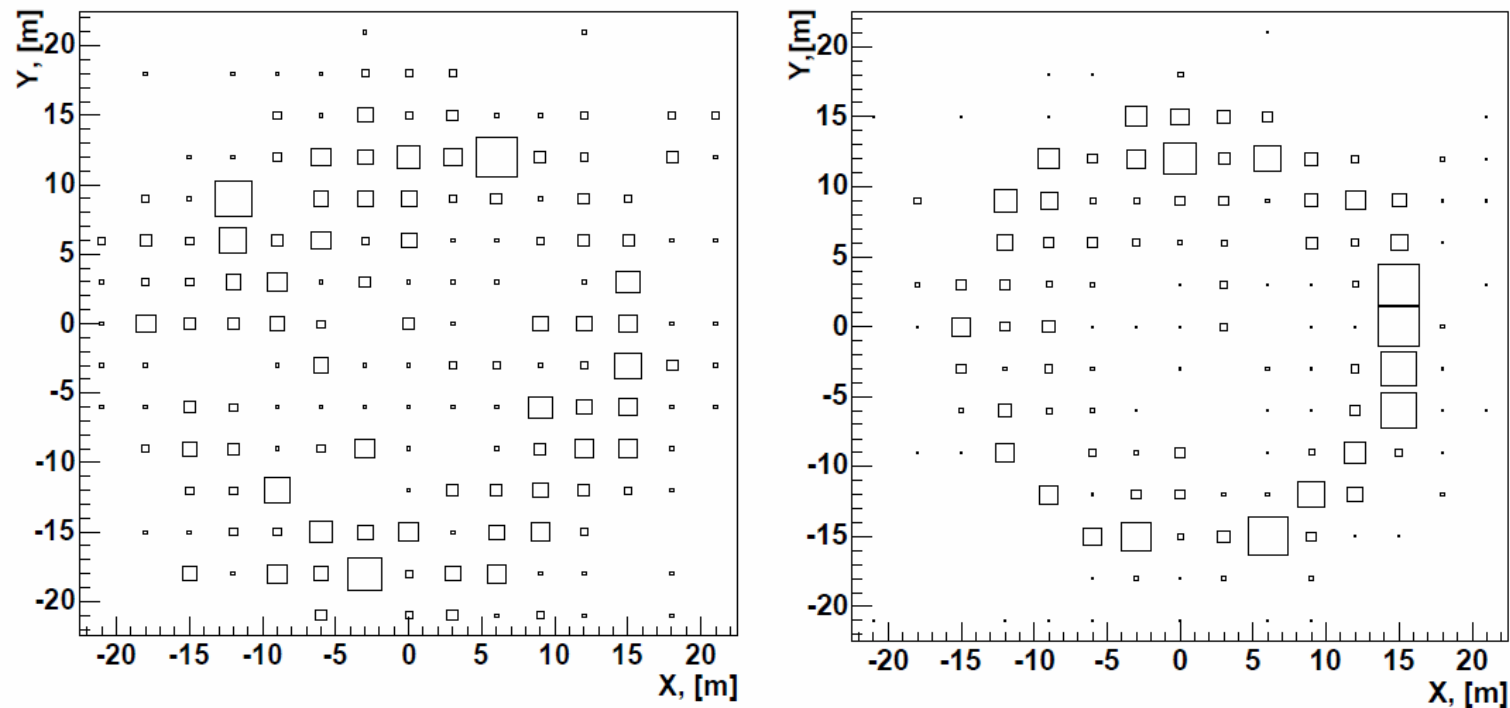
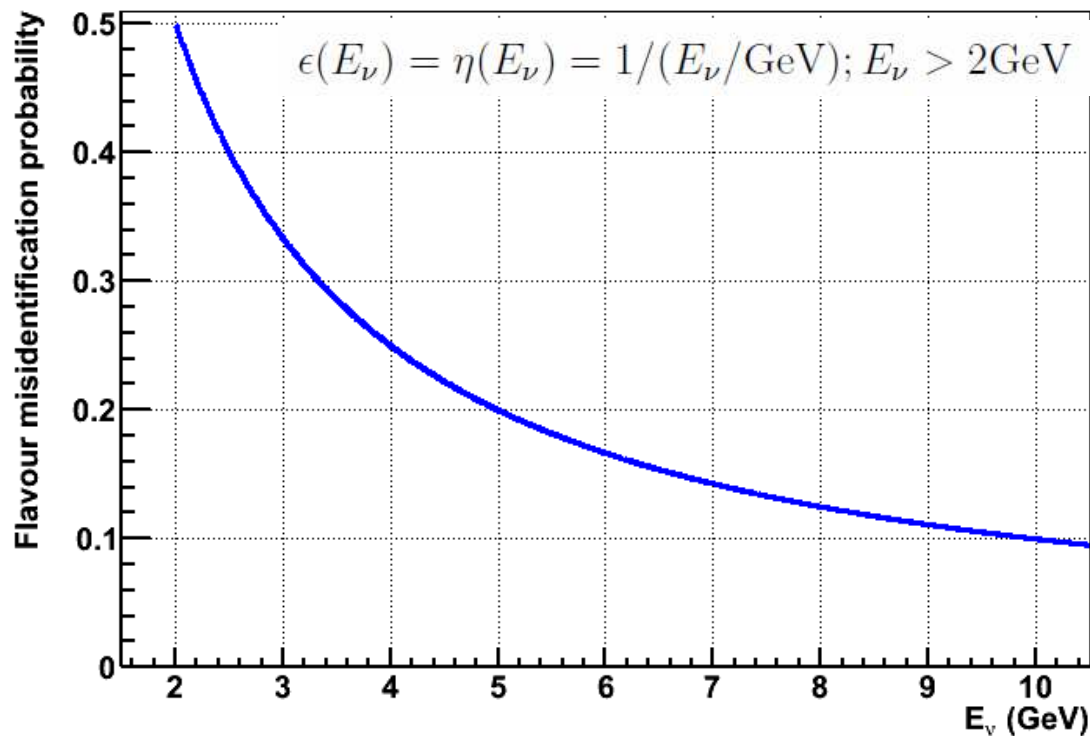


Figure 8: Cherenkov rings of a typical electron (top) and muon (bottom) event with 800 MeV total energy; the vertex is located 20 m upstream of the detector plane

Flavour identification

- Misidentification probability :
 - assume same for both directions
- 50% at 2 GeV \rightarrow random ; 20% at 5 GeV ; 10% at GeV



Event rates

- Here : no flavour misidentification
- CC Rates

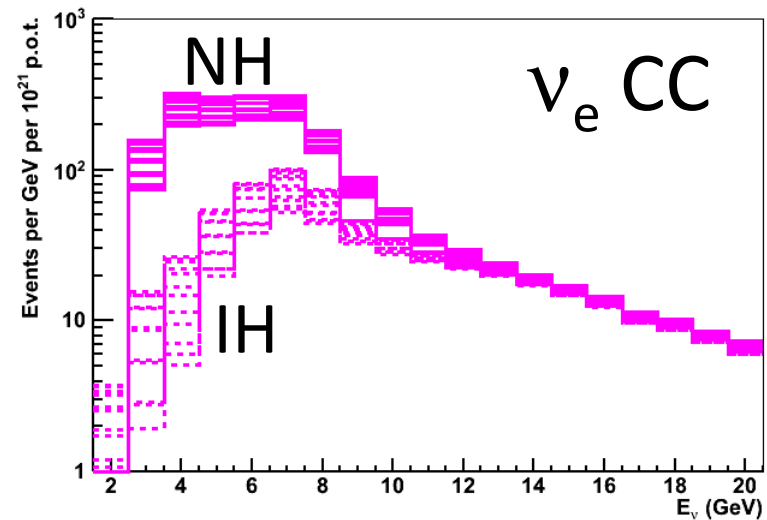
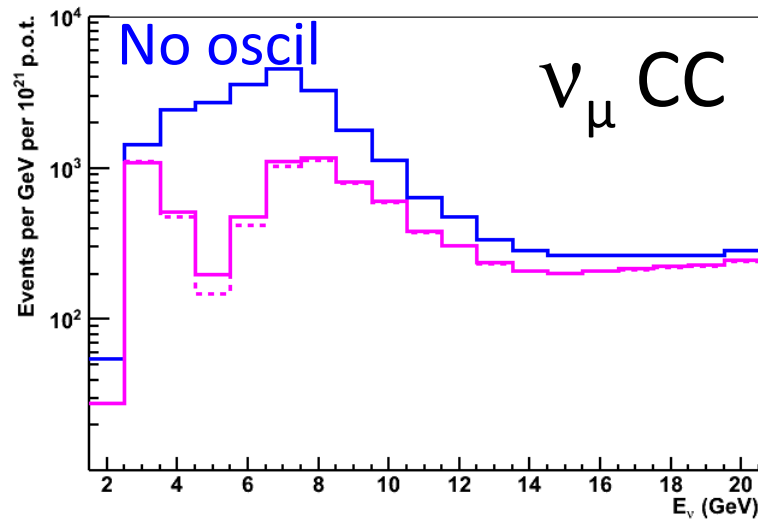
$$\frac{dN_{\alpha}}{dE_{\nu}} = N_{pot} \left(\frac{l_{SKAT}}{l_{LBL}} \right)^2 \frac{M_{eff}(E_{\nu})}{m_p} \left[\sigma_{\nu_{\alpha}}^{CC} \left(\frac{d\Phi_{\nu_{\mu}}}{dE_{\nu}} P_{\mu\alpha} + \frac{d\Phi_{\nu_e}}{dE_{\nu}} P_{e\alpha} \right) + \sigma_{\bar{\nu}_{\alpha}}^{CC} \left(\frac{d\Phi_{\bar{\nu}_{\mu}}}{dE_{\nu}} P_{\mu\alpha} + \frac{d\Phi_{\bar{\nu}_e}}{dE_{\nu}} P_{e\alpha} \right) \right]$$

- NC Rates

$$\frac{dN_{NC}}{dE_{\nu}} = N_{pot} \left(\frac{l_{SKAT}}{l_{LBL}} \right)^2 \frac{M_{eff}(E_{\nu}/2)}{m_p} \left[\sigma_{\nu}^{NC} \left(\frac{d\Phi_{\nu_{\mu}}}{dE_{\nu}} + \frac{d\Phi_{\nu_e}}{dE_{\nu}} \right) + \sigma_{\bar{\nu}}^{NC} \left(\frac{d\Phi_{\bar{\nu}_{\mu}}}{dE_{\nu}} + \frac{d\Phi_{\bar{\nu}_e}}{dE_{\nu}} \right) \right]$$

Event rates

- Event numbers for $1.5 \cdot 10^{21}$ pots
 - NH : 1621 ± 255 (CP-phase variations)
 - IH : 497 ± 100 (CP-phase variations)
- 20 sigma statistical separation of both Mass Hierarchy hypotheses from signal
- 10000 muon events for beam normalisation



Event rates

- Include Background and Flavour tagging
- Total Background :

$$\frac{dN_{bg}^{track}}{dE_\nu} = \epsilon \frac{dN_{sig}^{casc}}{dE_\nu} + [\epsilon(1 - BR_{\tau\mu}) + (1 - \eta)BR_{\tau\mu}] \frac{dN_\tau}{dE_\nu} + \epsilon \frac{dN_{NC}}{dE_\nu}$$
$$\frac{dN_{bg}^{casc}}{dE_\nu} = \eta \frac{dN_{sig}^{track}}{dE_\nu} + [(1 - \epsilon)(1 - BR_{\tau\mu}) + \eta BR_{\tau\mu}] \frac{dN_\tau}{dE_\nu} + (1 - \epsilon) \frac{dN_{NC}}{dE_\nu}$$

- Total Event Rate :

$$\frac{dN_{tot}^{track}}{dE_\nu} = (1 - \eta) \frac{dN_{sig}^{track}}{dE_\nu} + \frac{dN_{bg}^{track}}{dE_\nu}$$
$$\frac{dN_{tot}^{casc}}{dE_\nu} = (1 - \epsilon) \frac{dN_{sig}^{casc}}{dE_\nu} + \frac{dN_{bg}^{casc}}{dE_\nu}.$$

Event rates

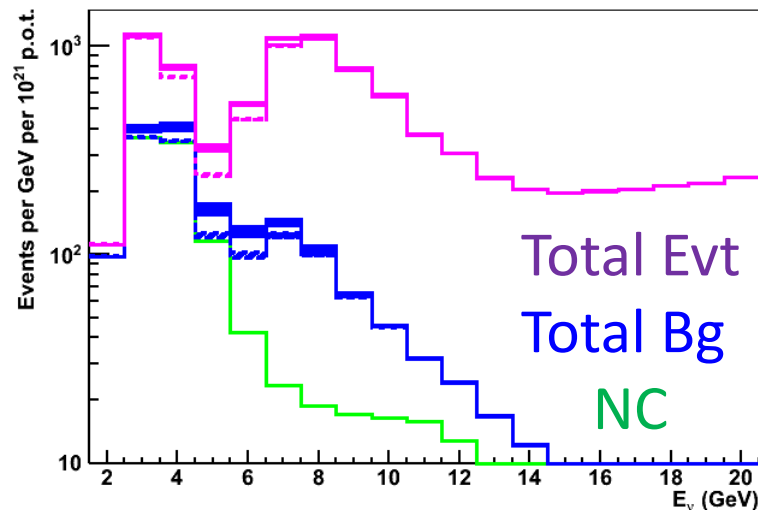
- Event numbers for $1.5 \cdot 10^{21}$ pots
- 9-18% difference for NH/IH
- 7 sigma statistical separation of MH hypotheses
- With 3-4% syst uncertainty still 3 sigma for MH test
- No assumption on energy reconstruction !
- Background largely independent from MH (& CP)

Channel	Tracks NH	Tracks IH	Cascades NH	Cascades IH
No oscil	26315		—	
Signal	8990	8735	1134-1547	350-519
Misreco	232-329	47-79	1326	1280
ν_τ	324-332	351-355	978-998	1057-1068
NC	1092	1092	3640	3640
BG Total	1655-1745	1494-1522	5944-5964	5977-5988
Total	10645-10736	10229-10257	7099-7491	6338-6496

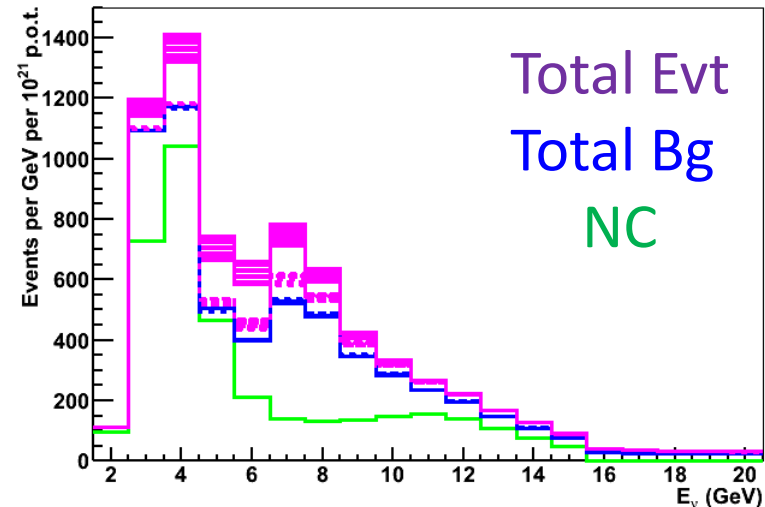
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Tracks



Cascades



Systematic Uncertainties

- Detector Response
- Water parameters
 - Extensively studied in ANTARES
- Neutrino flux
 - Can be monitored with muon events
- Neutrino Cross Section
 - Ongoing and planned short baseline Experiments
- Oscillation parameters
 - ORCA with atmospheric neutrinos

Conclusion

- Powerful proton accelerator at Protvino well suited for LBL towards Mediterranean Sea
- Preliminary Performance Figures of ORCA encouraging
- Complementary to measurement with atmospheric neutrinos
- High Significance determination of Mass Hierarchy after few years of data taking