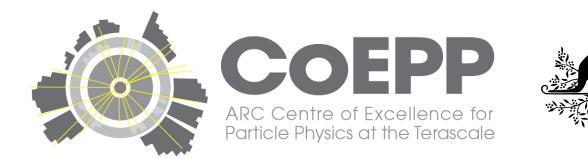
The 3+1 Neutrino Model at NOvA and DUNE



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Neutrino Oscillation

- Neutrino oscillation physics has been around for a long time and is now well documented, culminating with the Nobel Prize for Arthur B. McDonald and Takaaki Kajita in 2015.
- Oscillations are now accepted as the explanation for most of the various neutrino flux problems.
- Parameter degeneracies and the SBL anomaly remain to be solved.
- We introduce one mass and one flavour eigenstate giving the 3+1 (3 active +1 sterile) case.
- This introduces new parameters, these are: θ_{14} , θ_{24} , θ_{34} , δ_{14} , δ_{34} and Δm_{41}^2 .
- The overlaps in probabilities for several sets of oscillation parameters indicate that these will be degenerate for the simulated experiment.
- Thus we have two solutions, true (unprimed) and false (primed):

 $P_{\mu e}(\Delta_{31}, \delta_{13}, \delta_{14}, \theta_{23}...) \approx P'_{\mu e}(\Delta'_{31}, \delta'_{13}, \delta'_{14}, \theta'_{23}...),$

Degeneracies in Probability (4*v***)**

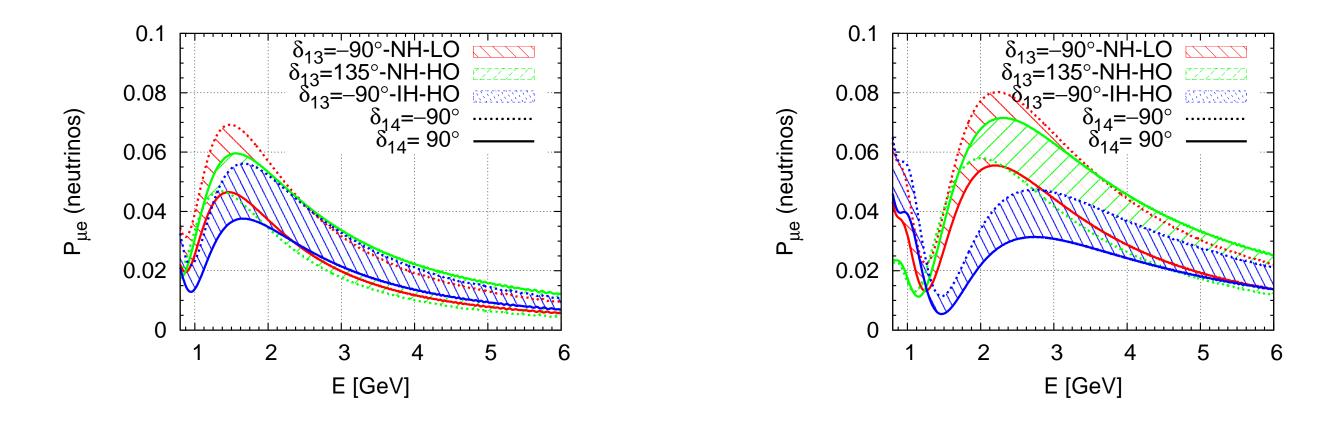
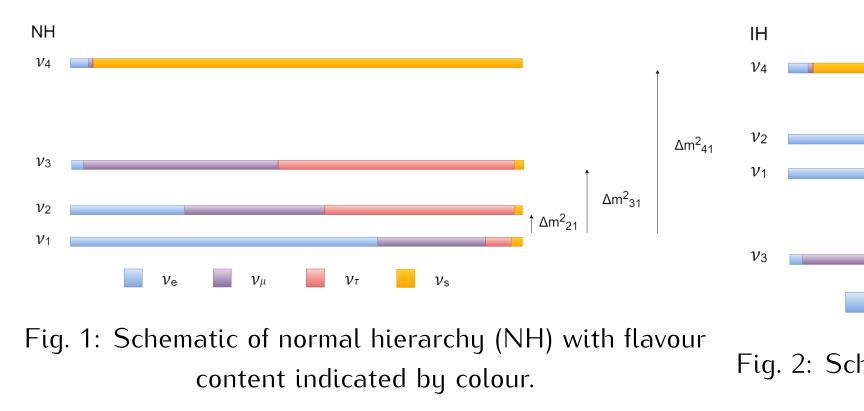


Fig. 7: Same as Fig. 3. but with a light sterile neutrino. Fig. 9: Same as Fig. 5. but with a light sterile neutrino.

• Particularly, in some cases the MH-CP degeneracy arises because, a sign flip in Δ_{31} can be compensated by a 180° rotation of δ_{13} and/or δ_{14} .

The Neutrino Mass Hierarchy



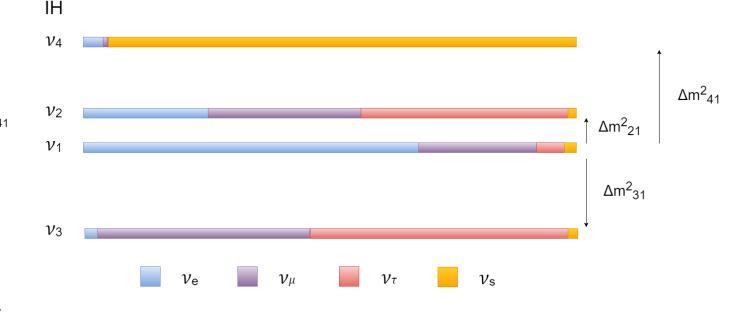


Fig. 2: Schematic of inverted hierarchy (IH) with flavour content indicated by colour.

Experiments

To simulate we use the GLoBES software as well as additional experiment files [1, 2, 3, 4].
We focus on the NOvA and DUNE experiments.

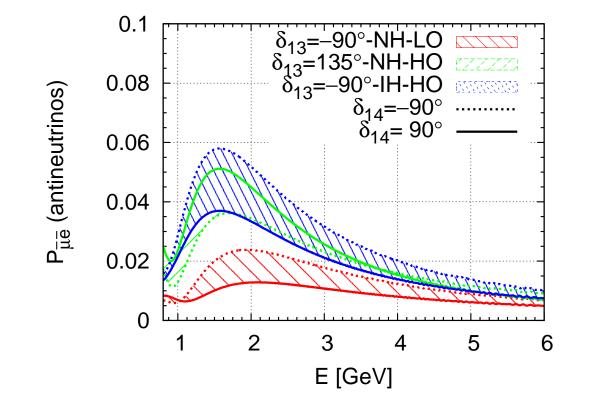
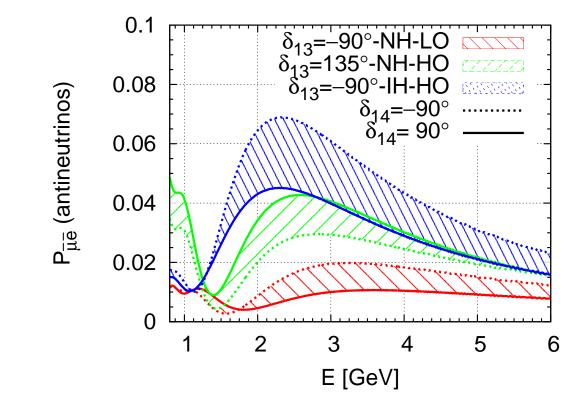
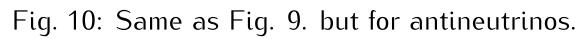
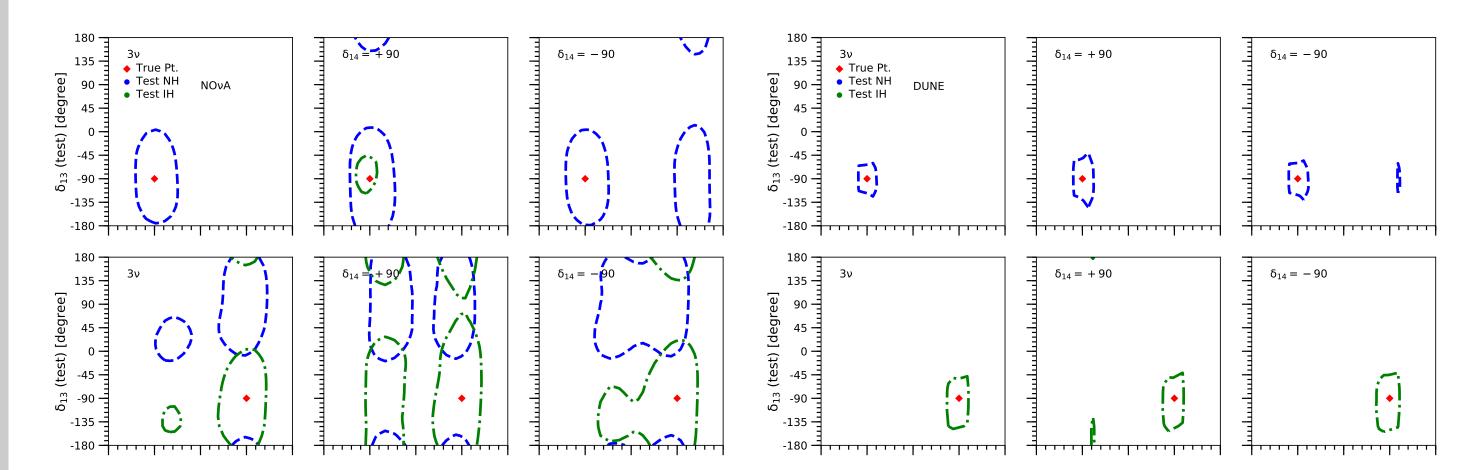


Fig. 8: Same as Fig. 7. but for antineutrinos.





Degenerate Regions



- \bullet NOvA is the latest long-baseline (LBL) neutrino experiment and should produce promising results in the next few years.
- DUNE is a currently in-development next generation LBL experiment.
- The aim is to see how sensitive NOvA and DUNE are in the 3+1 case.
- We have analysed the best fits from [5] which have now been supplanted.

Degeneracies in Probability (3*v***)**

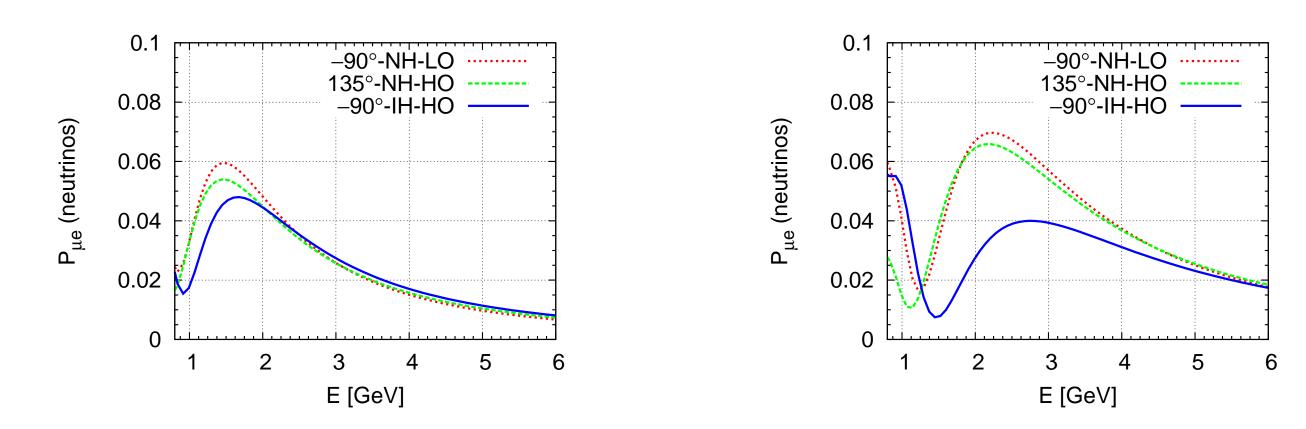
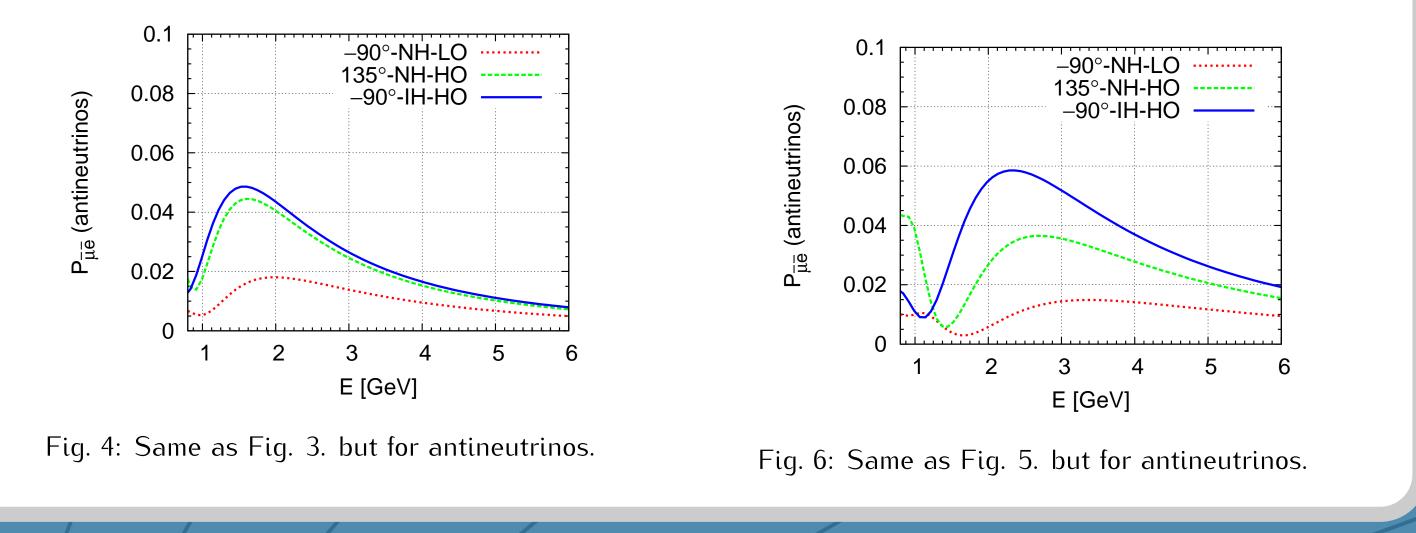


Fig. 3: Probability degeneracies at NOvA for neutrinos. Fig. 5: Probability degeneracies at DUNE for neutrinos.



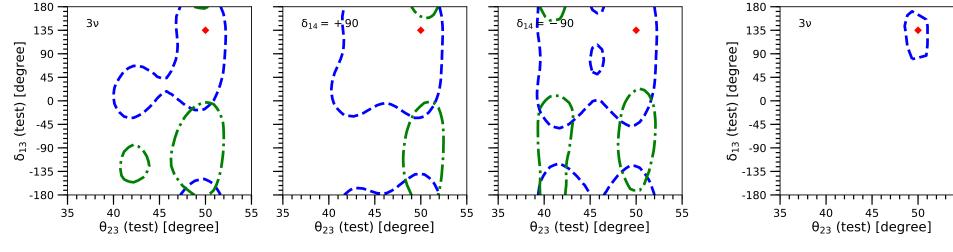
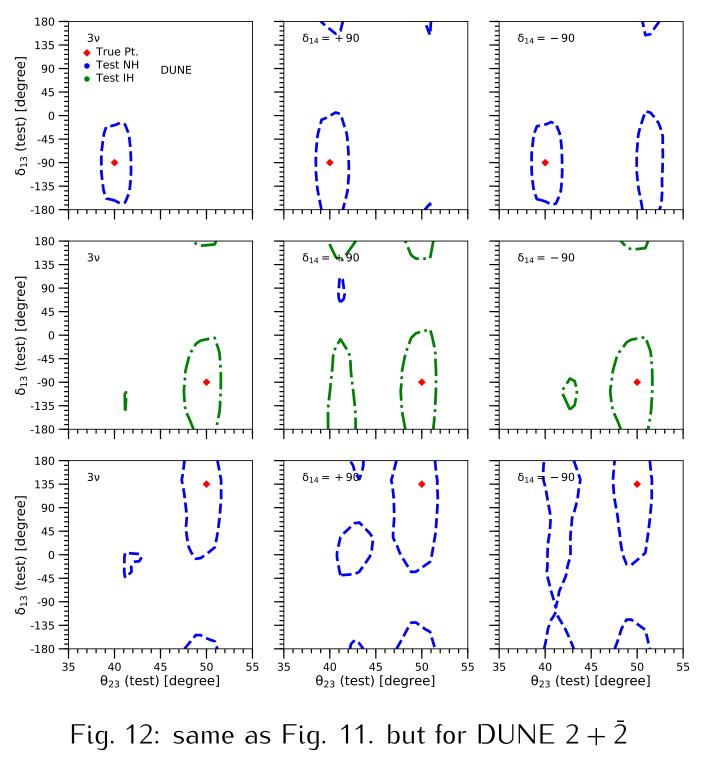


Fig. 11: Contour plots in the test $\theta_{23} - \delta_{13}$ plane for various true values.



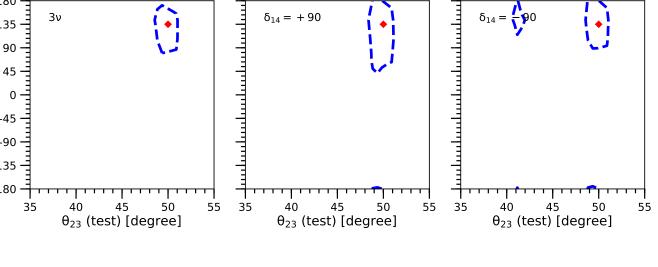


Fig. 13: same as Fig. 11. but for DUNE $5 + \overline{5}$.

- In the standard neutrino case (Fig. 11. left column) NOvA can solve the current degeneracies after a full run of 3 years neutrino, 3 years antineutrino $(3 + \overline{3})$.
- In the 3+1 case (blue) there are new wrong octant degenerate regions for most δ_{14} values 90% C.L.
- Additionally, in the 3+1 case, wrong hierarchy degenerate regions appear in the wrong and right octant for all but two of the chosen values.
- These results imply that NOvA still has significant resolution power in a few cases, but this is highly dependent on the sterile parameters.
- After only a partial run, DUNE already has much greater MH resolution than NOvA, though there are still significant wrong octant solutions in the sterile case.
- For the full DUNE 5+5 run very few incorrect regions are left.
 NOvA can resolve the MH and octant degeneracies in the 3ν, δ₁₃ = -90°, LO, NH case.
 In the other considered 3ν cases NOvA cannot resolve these alone so may need to be combined with other experiments.

• DUNE can almost completely resolve all of our 3v cases after only $2 + \overline{2}$ running.

• A full run of DUNE alone can fully resolve the sterile cases we considered, so if degeneracies haven't been solved by the time DUNE is operational, perhaps they'll be solved soon after.

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[1] Patrick Huber, M. Lindner, and W. Winter. Simulation of long-baseline neutrino oscillation experiments with GLoBES (General Long Baseline Experiment Simulator). Comput. Phys. Commun., 167:195, 2005.

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