



The race for the neutrino mass hierarchy

Pilar Coloma

Center for Neutrino Physics
Virginia Tech

WIN13

Natal, Brazil

Sep 17, 2013

Current status in neutrino oscillations

$$U = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ 0 & -s_{23} & c_{23} \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{Atmospheric}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} c_{13} & 0 & s_{13}e^{-i\delta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s_{13}e^{i\delta} & 0 & c_{13} \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{Interference}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 \\ -s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{Solar}}$$

Known:

$$\theta_{12} = 33.36^\circ$$

$$\theta_{23} = 40^\circ/50.4^\circ$$

$$\theta_{13} = 8.66^\circ$$

$$\Delta m_{21}^2 = 7.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{eV}^2$$

$$\Delta m_{31}^2 = 2.47 \times 10^{-3} \text{eV}^2 (\text{for NH})$$

Unknown

$$\delta \neq 0, \pi?$$

$$m_3 \gtrless m_2?$$

$$\theta_{23} \gtrless 45^\circ?$$

Gonzalez-Garcia, Maltoni, Salvado, Schwetz, 1209.3023 [hep-ph]

(See Gonzalez-Garcia's plenary talk on Monday)

The unknowns

Unknown

$$\delta \neq 0, \pi?$$

$$m_3 \gtrless m_2?$$

$$\theta_{23} \gtrless 45^\circ?$$

→ The measured parameter which currently holds the largest uncertainty.

Important for the **flavor puzzle**:

- bimaximal, tri-bimaximal, etc
- golden ratio
- quark-lepton complementarity

...

The unknowns

Unknown

$$\delta \neq 0, \pi?$$

$$m_3 \gtrless m_2?$$

$$\theta_{23} \gtrless 45^\circ?$$

- Is CP violated only in the quark sector?
- Is leptogenesis viable?
- Model building

...

Note that an appearance experiment is needed to observe **CP violation**

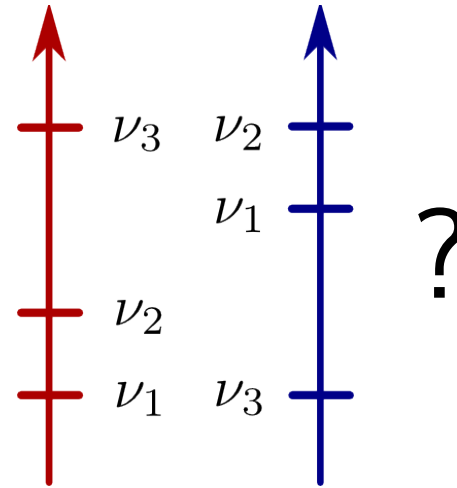
The unknowns

Unknown

$$\delta \neq 0, \pi?$$

$$m_3 \gtrless m_2?$$

$$\theta_{23} \gtrless 45^\circ?$$



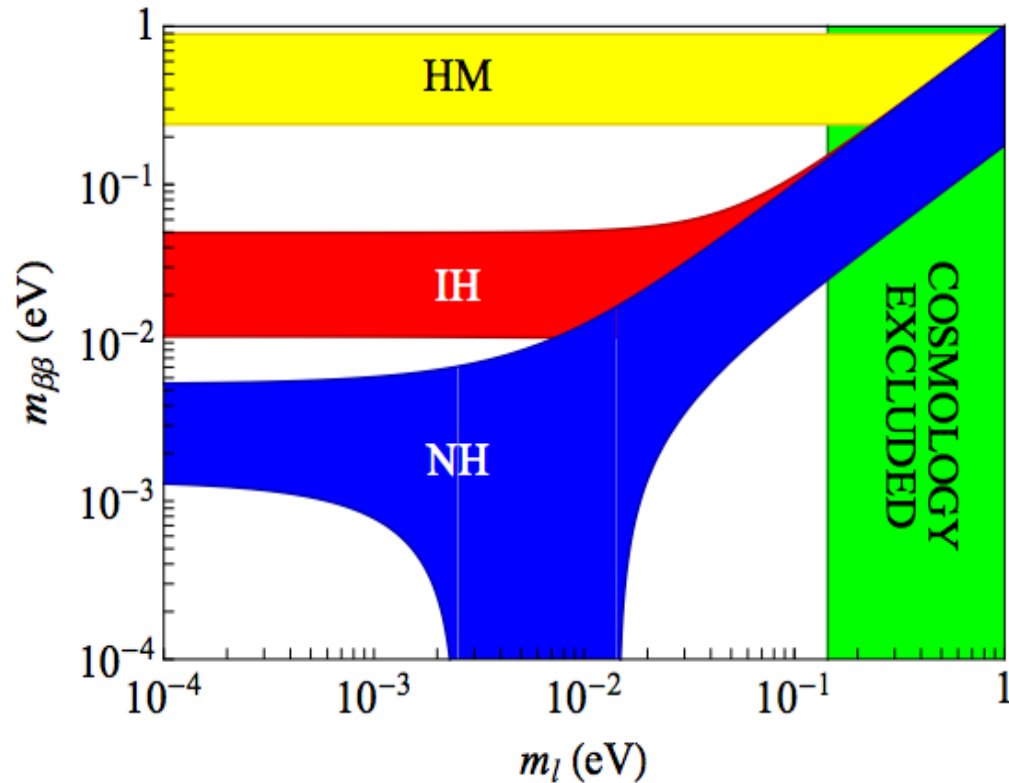
The unknowns

Unknown

$$\delta \neq 0, \pi?$$

$$m_3 \gtrless m_2?$$

$$\theta_{23} \gtrless 45^\circ?$$



An independent measurement of the hierarchy is extremely useful as a double-check of $0\nu\beta\beta$ (see, for instance, Blennow et al, 1005.3240 [hep-ph])

The unknowns

Unknown

$$\delta \neq 0, \pi?$$

$$m_3 \gtrless m_2?$$

$$\theta_{23} \gtrless 45^\circ?$$

An unknown hierarchy usually leads to a reduced ability to observe CP violation

Minakata, Nunokawa, hep-ph/0108085

Barger, Marfatia, Whisnant, hep-ph/0112119

$$P_{e\mu}^\pm(\theta_{13}, \delta) = X_\pm \sin^2 2\theta_{13}$$

$$+ Y_\pm \cos \theta_{13} \sin 2\theta_{13} \cos \left(\pm\delta - \frac{\Delta m_{31}^2 L}{4E} \right)$$

$$+ Z$$

Ways to measure the hierarchy

A large θ_{13} opens many ways to measure the hierarchy:

i. Matter effects

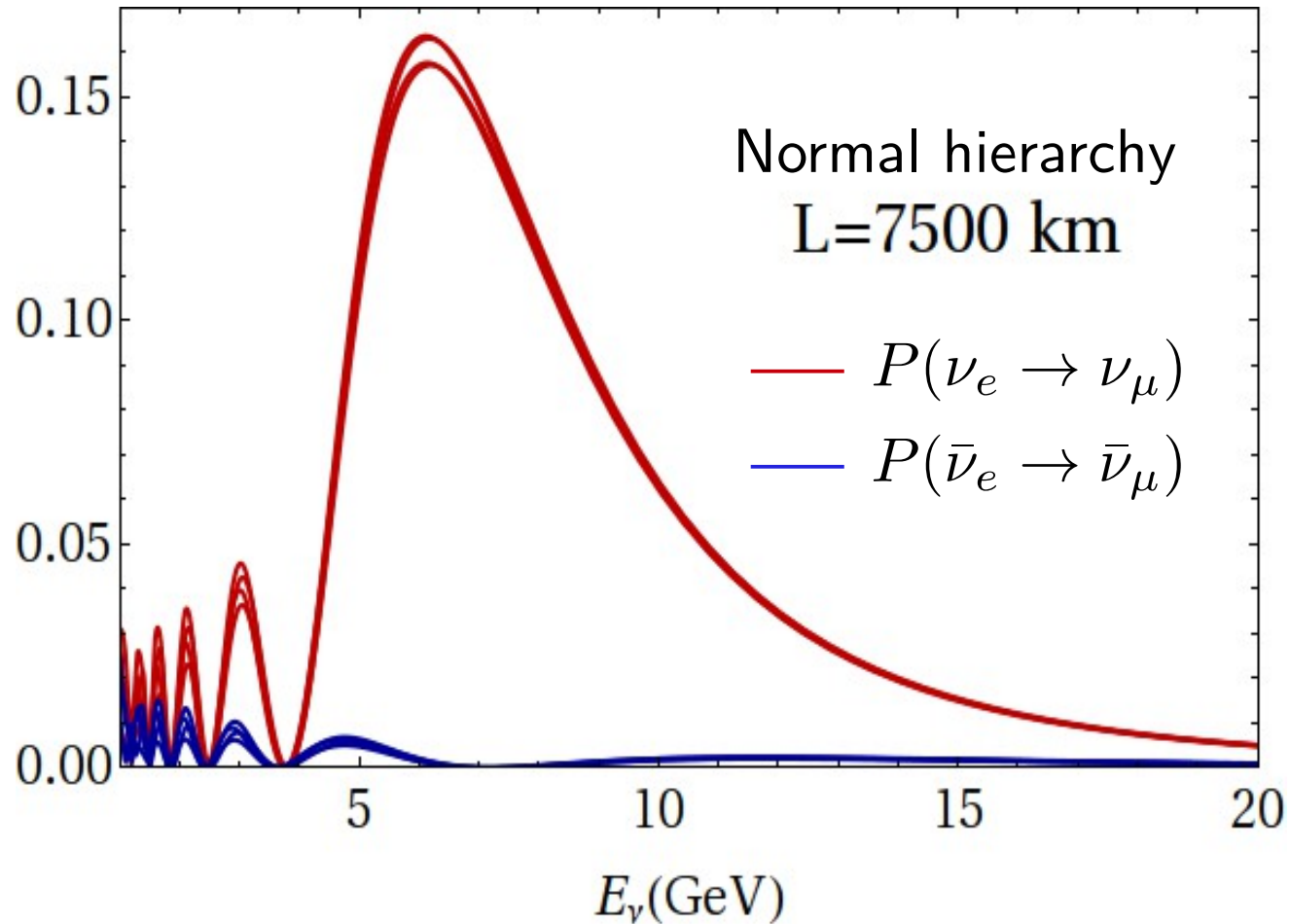
- In appearance \rightarrow beams (at lower energies)
- In disappearance \rightarrow atmospheric neutrinos

ii. Interference effects between solar and atmospheric oscillations \rightarrow reactors at medium baselines

iii. Precise measurement of the two squared mass splittings

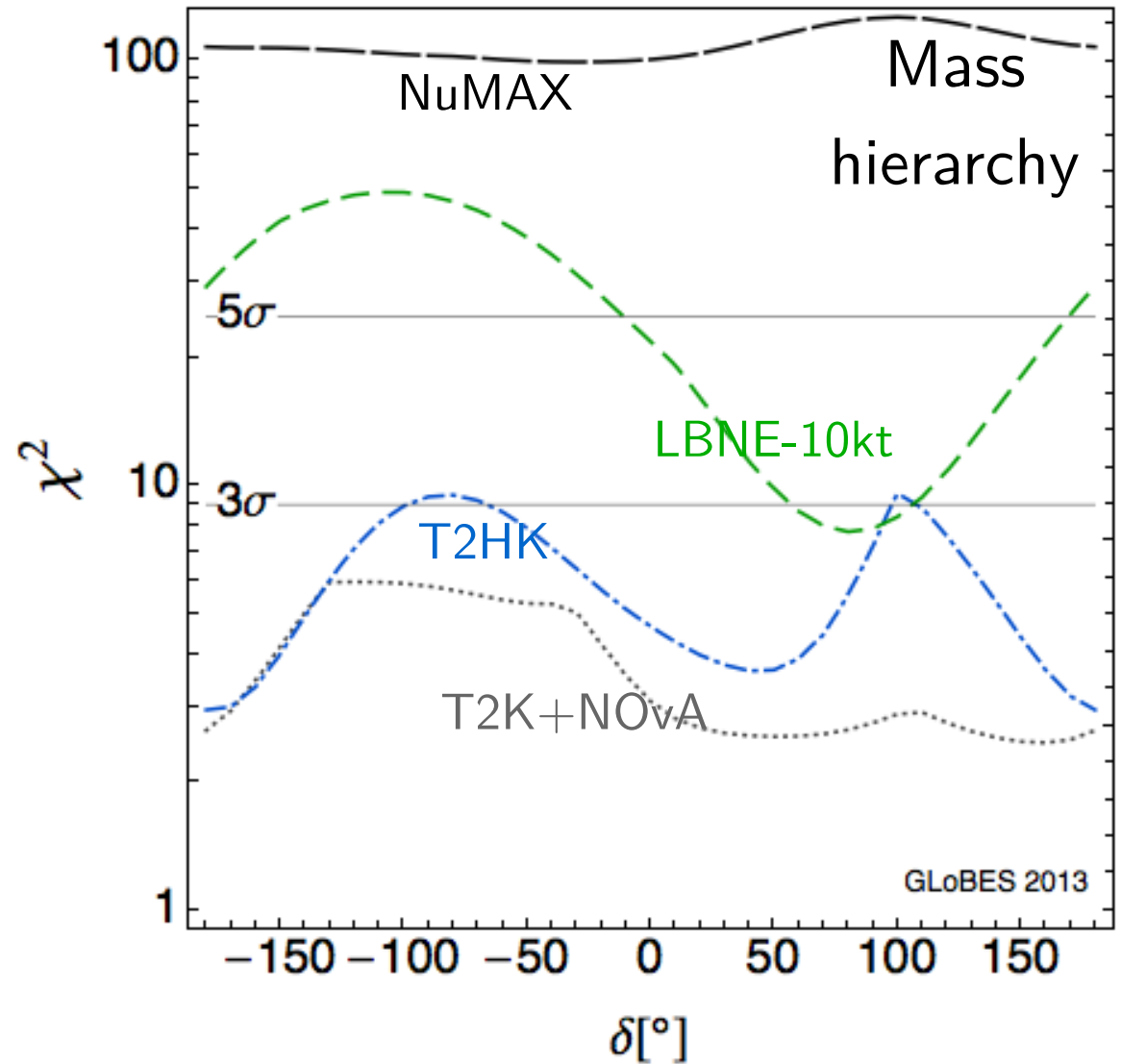
Additional possible ways are cosmology and supernovae (see Chakraborty's talk this morning), but I will not cover them in this talk

(i-a) Matter effects in appearance (beams)

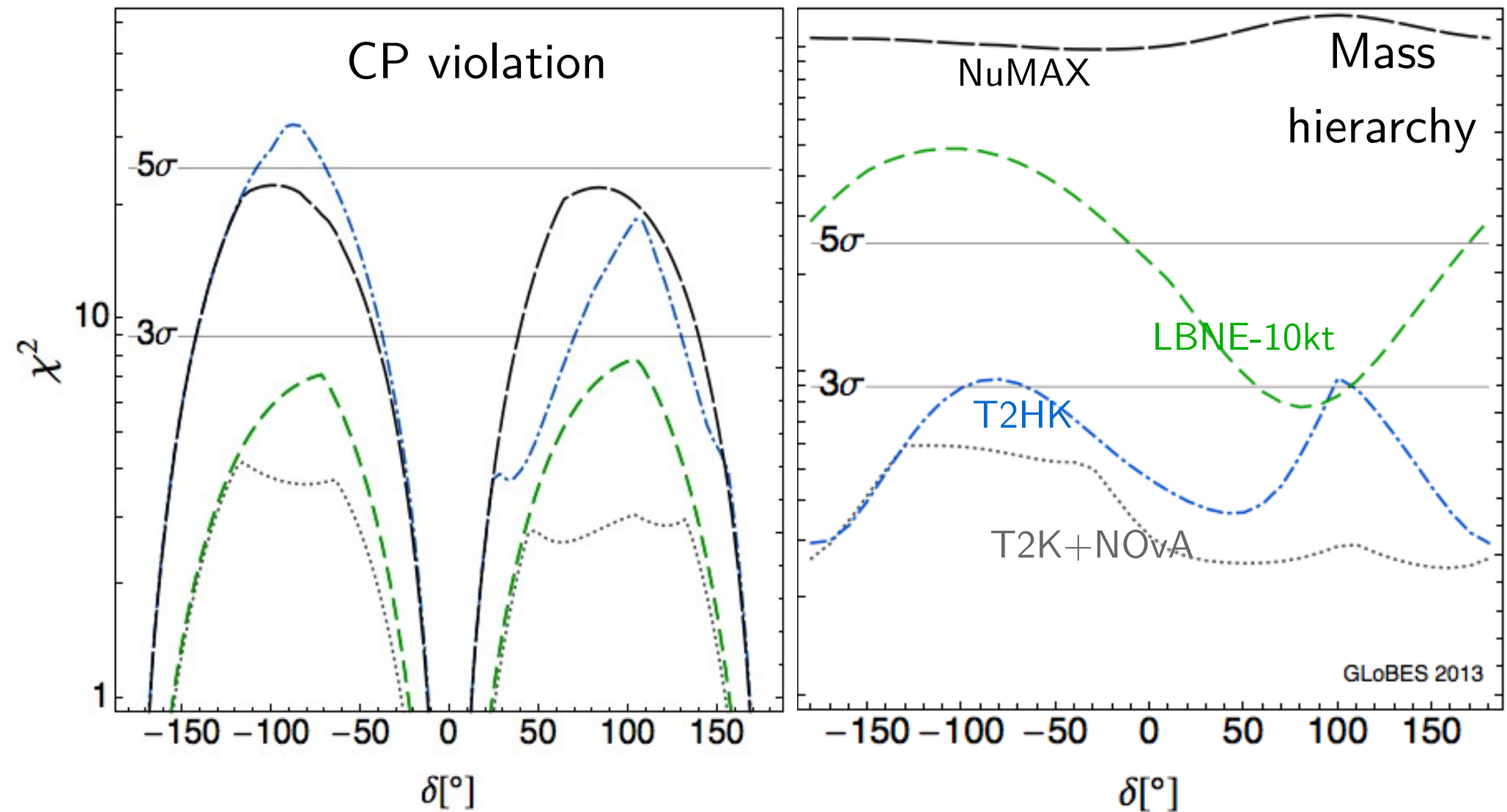


Wolfenstein ('78), Barger et al ('80),
Mikheev and Smirnov ('85)

(i-a) Matter effects in appearance (beams)



(i-a) Matter effects in appearance (beams)

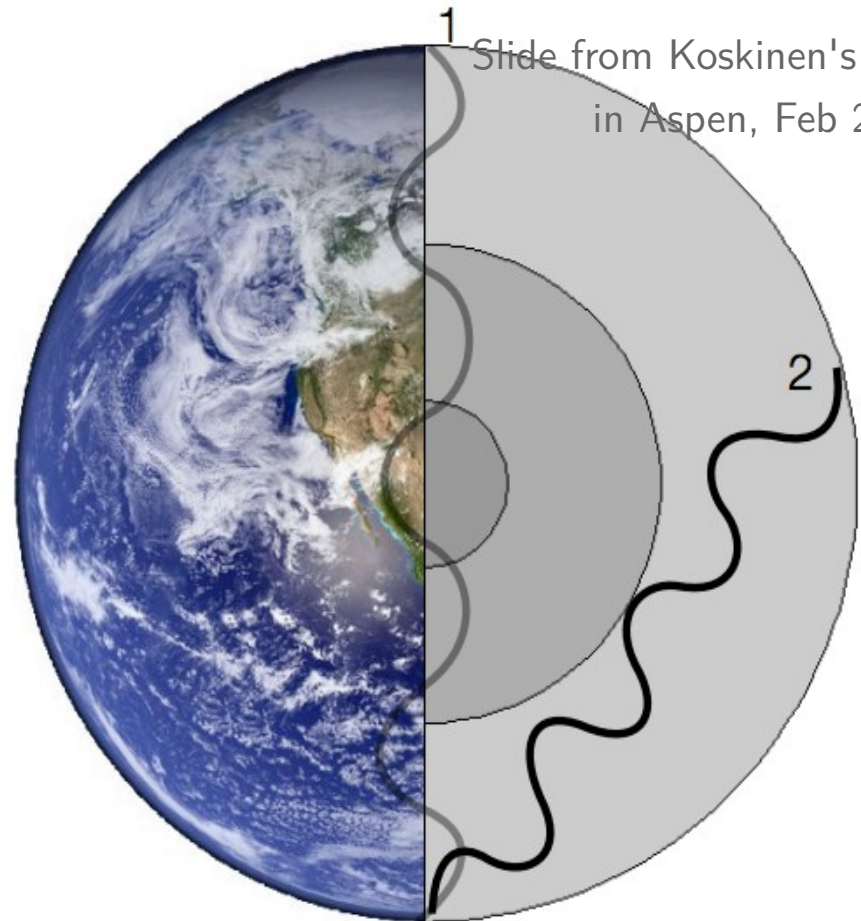
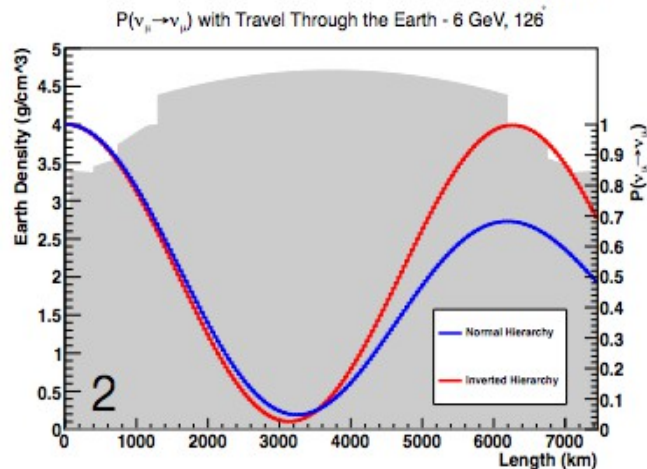
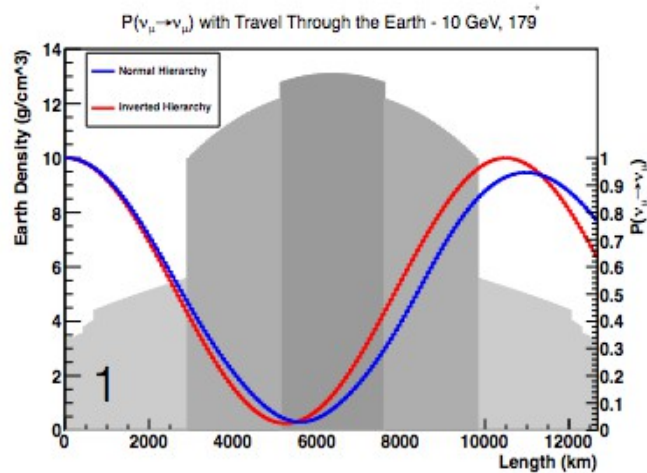


(i-b) Matter effects in disappearance

Bañuls, Barenboim, Bernabéu, hep-ph/0102184

Bernabéu, Palomares-Ruiz, Pérez, Petcov, hep-ph/0110071

$$P_{\mu\mu}^{\pm}(\theta_{13}, \delta) = 1 - \chi_{\pm} \sin^2 2\theta_{13} - \psi_{\pm} \sin 2\theta_{13} \cos \delta - \omega$$



(i-b) Matter effects in disappearance

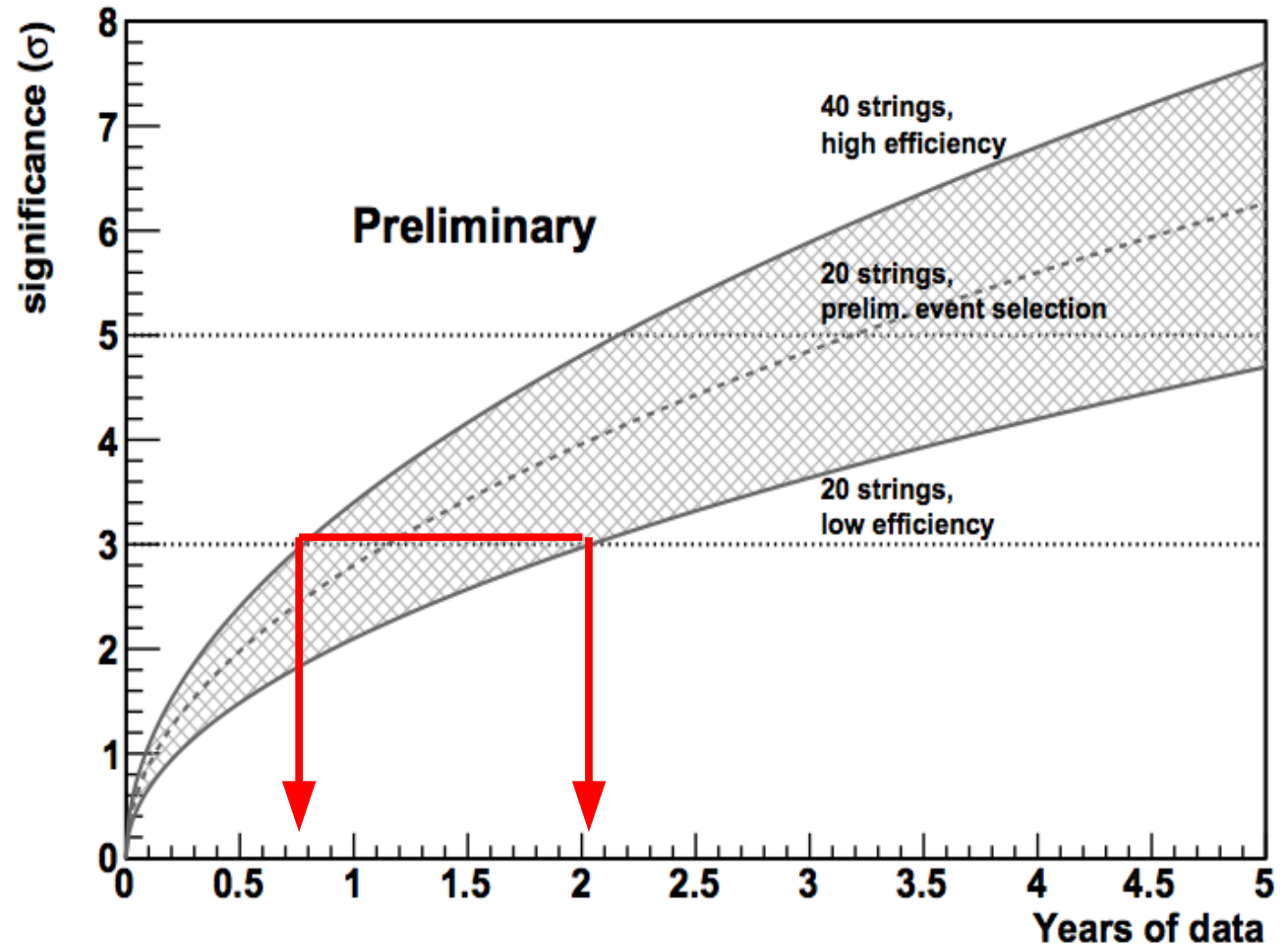
PINGU

See also:

ORCA (talk at NuFact'13);

Hyper-Kamiokande (see talk at RENO-50 workshop in June 2013);

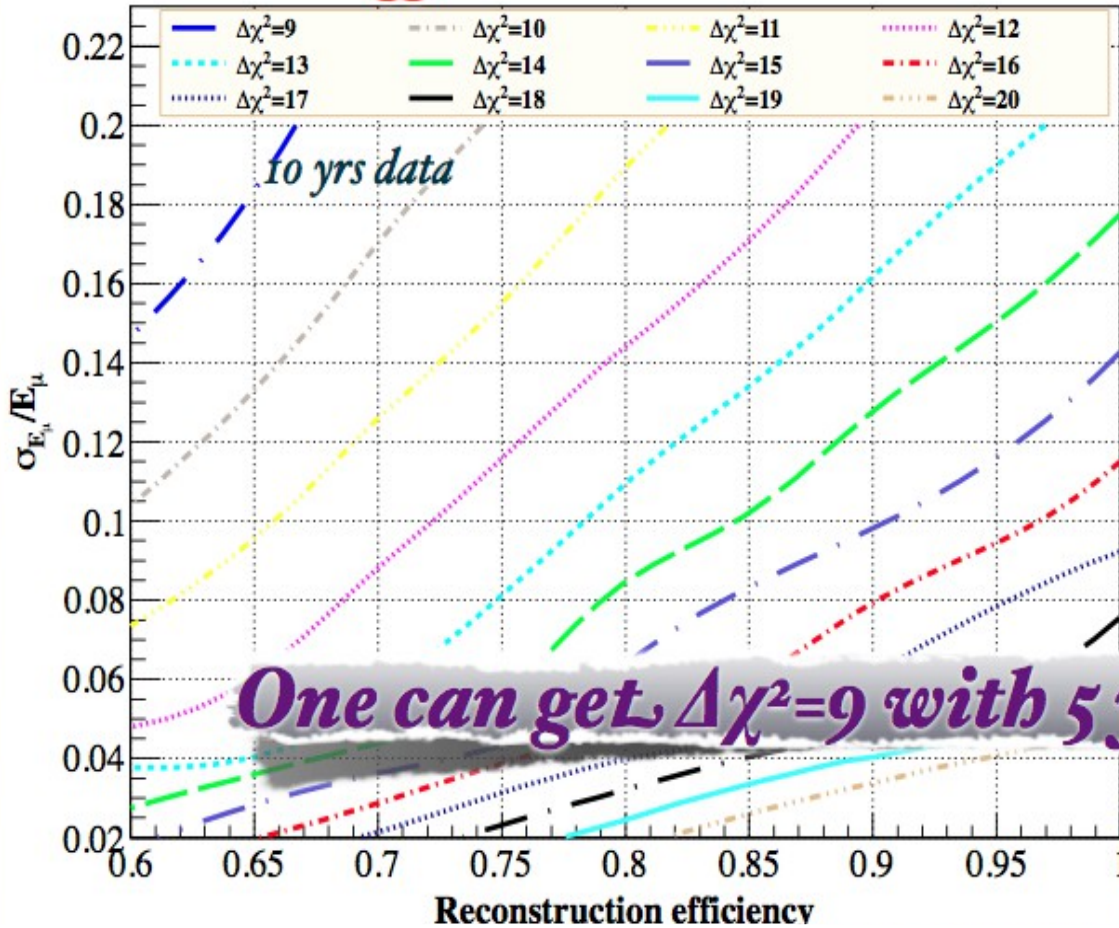
Barger et al, 1203.6012[hep-ph] (50 kt LAr det.)



PINGU coll., 1306.5846 (see also the talk by Kapess in WG4)
(see also Mena, Mocioiu, Razzaque, 0803.3044[hep-ph]
and Akhmedov, Razzaque, Smirnov, 1205.7071 [hep-ph])

(i-b) Matter effects in disappearance

ICAL@INO



For $\sigma_E/E < 4\%$ and $\epsilon > 95\%$
 $\Delta\chi^2 > 20$ (muons+hadrons)
 $\Delta\chi^2 > 14$ (muons)

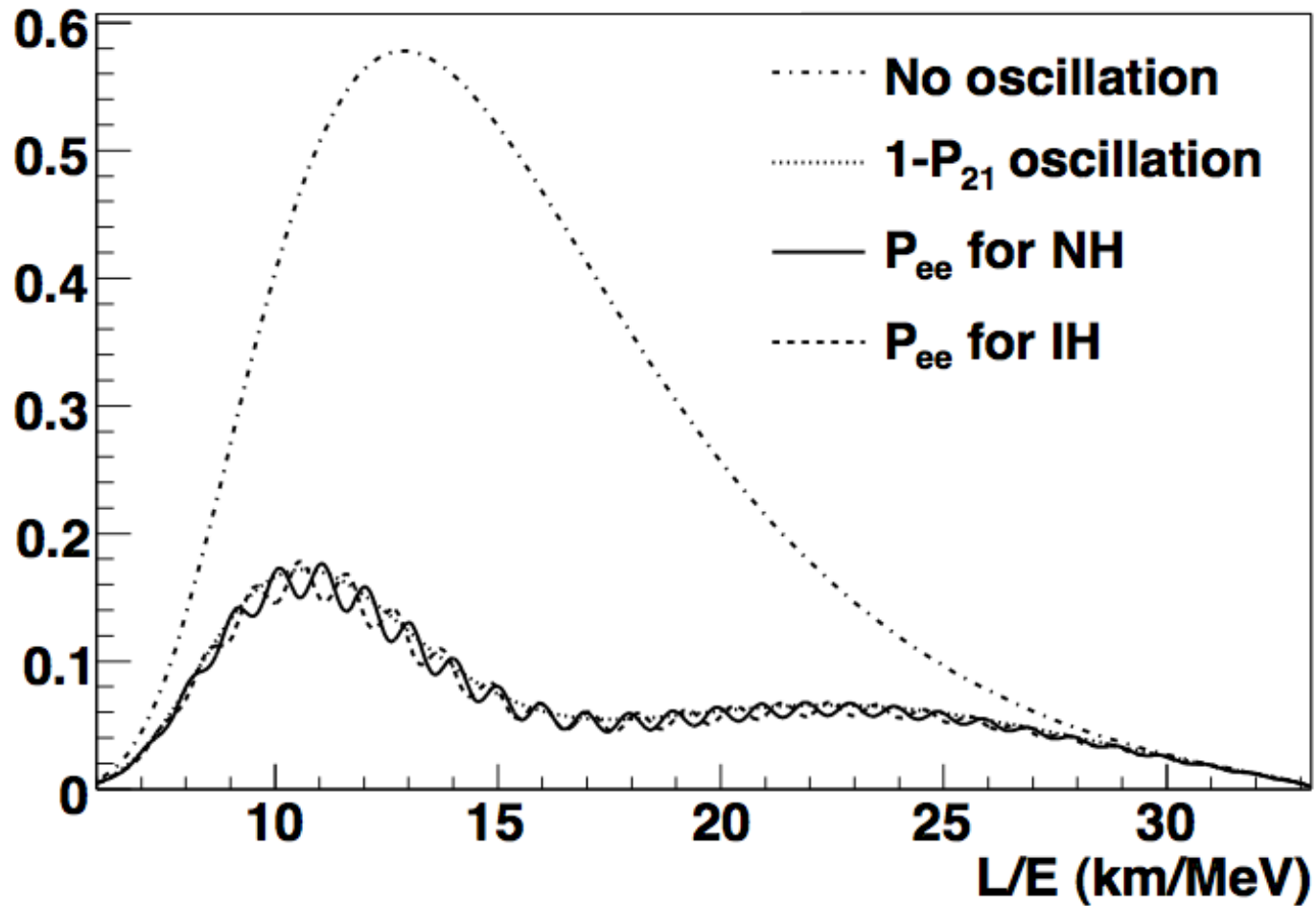
For $\sigma_E/E < 5\%$ and $\epsilon > 90\%$
 $\Delta\chi^2 > 18$ (muons+hadrons)
 $\Delta\chi^2 > 12$ (muons)

One can get $\Delta\chi^2=9$ with 5 years INO data

For $\sigma_E/E < 6\%$ and $\epsilon > 85\%$
 $\Delta\chi^2 > 16$ (muons+hadrons)
 $\Delta\chi^2 > 10$ (muons)

Results from Ghosh and Choubey, 1306.1423 [hep-ph]

(ii) Reactor experiment at medium baseline



Zhan, Wang, Cao and Wen, 0807.3203 [hep-ph]

(ii) Reactor experiment at medium baseline

Two major proposals: **RENO-50** and **JUNO**

Technical challenges:

- energy resolution
- energy non-linearity
- reactor distribution

See also:

Zhan et al, 0807.3203, 0901.2976

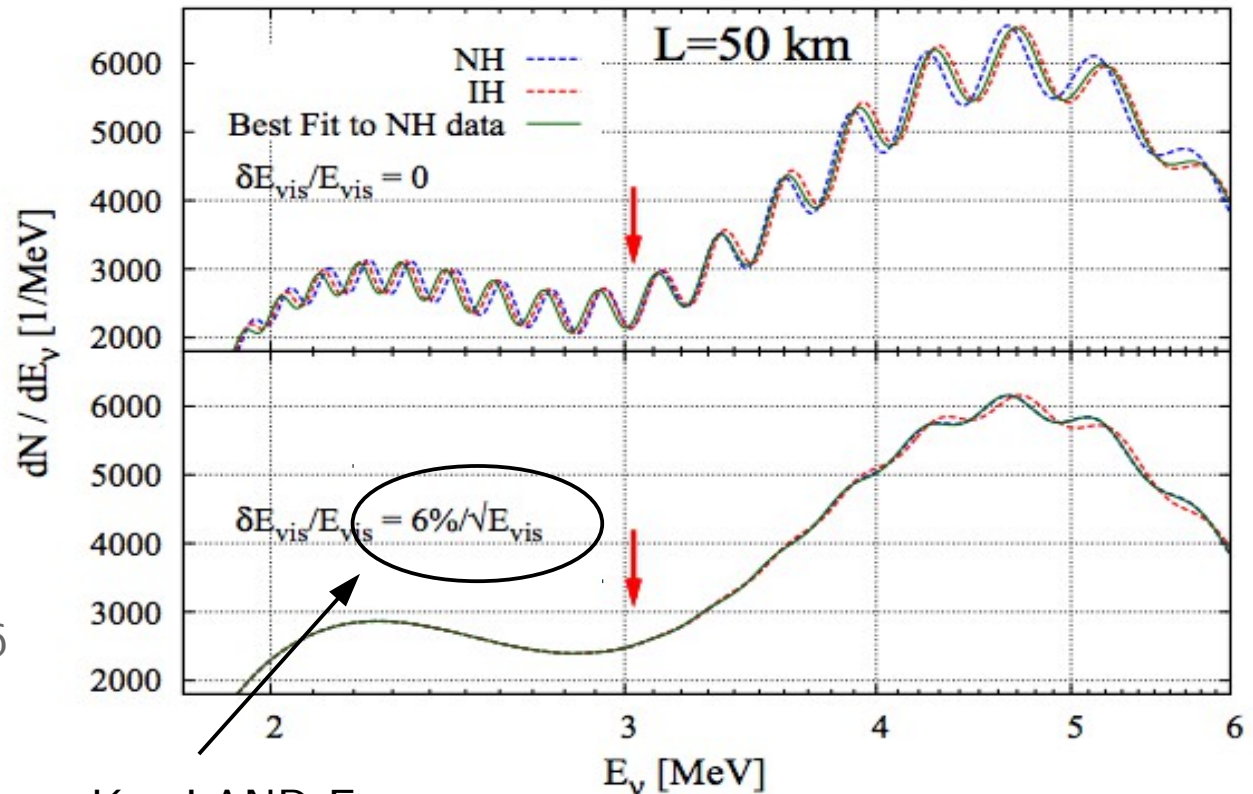
Qian et al, 1208.1551

Kettell et al, 1307.7419

Learned et al, hep-ex/0612022

Ciuffoli et al, 1209.2227,1308.0591

...



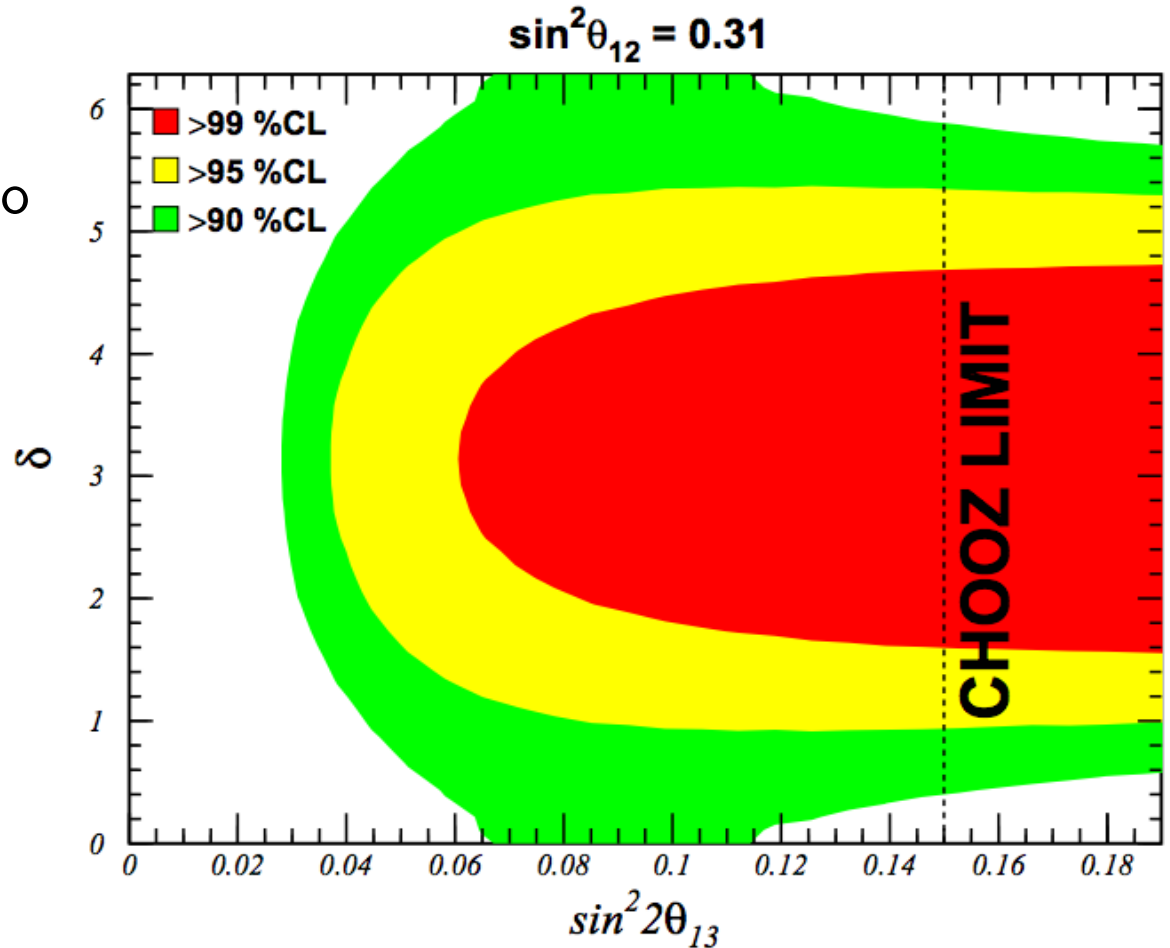
KamLAND E_{res}
(~1 kton)

Ge, Hagiwara, Okamura, Takaesu,
1210.8141 [hep-ph]

(iii) Precise measurements of mass splittings

The difference between the two mass splittings is due to a non-vanishing Δm_{21}^2

Assumed errors of
 $\sim 0.3 (\sin^2 2\theta_{13}/0.1)\%$
on Δm_{ee}^2 and
0.5% on $\Delta m_{\mu\mu}^2$



Nunokawa, Parke, Zukanovich Funchal, hep-ph/0503283

Minakata, Nunokawa, Parke, Zukanovich Funchal, hep-ph/0607284

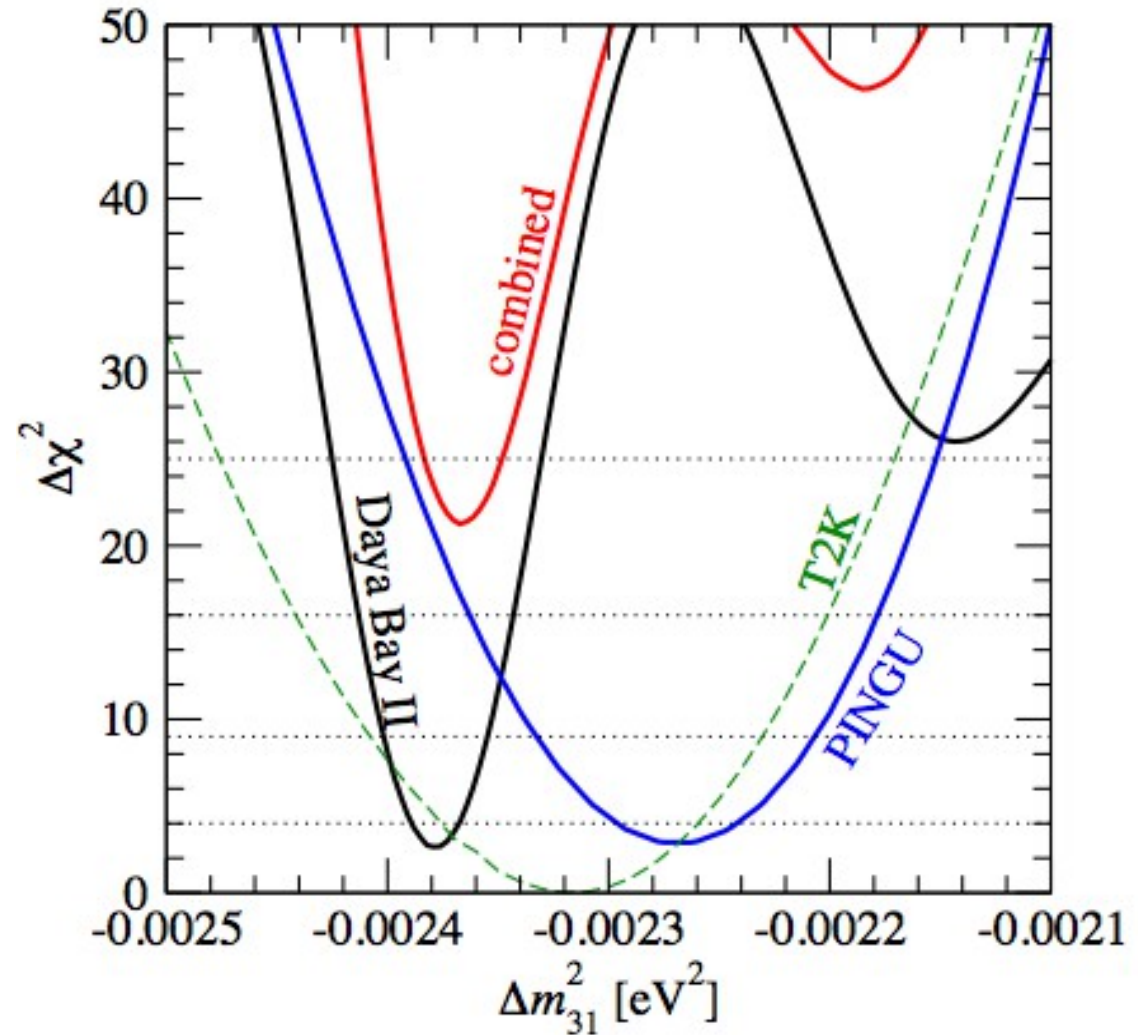
De Gouvea, Jenkins, Kayser, hep-ph/0503079

(see also Li, Cao, Wang, Zhang, 1303.6733 [hep-ph])

(iii) Precise measurements of mass splittings

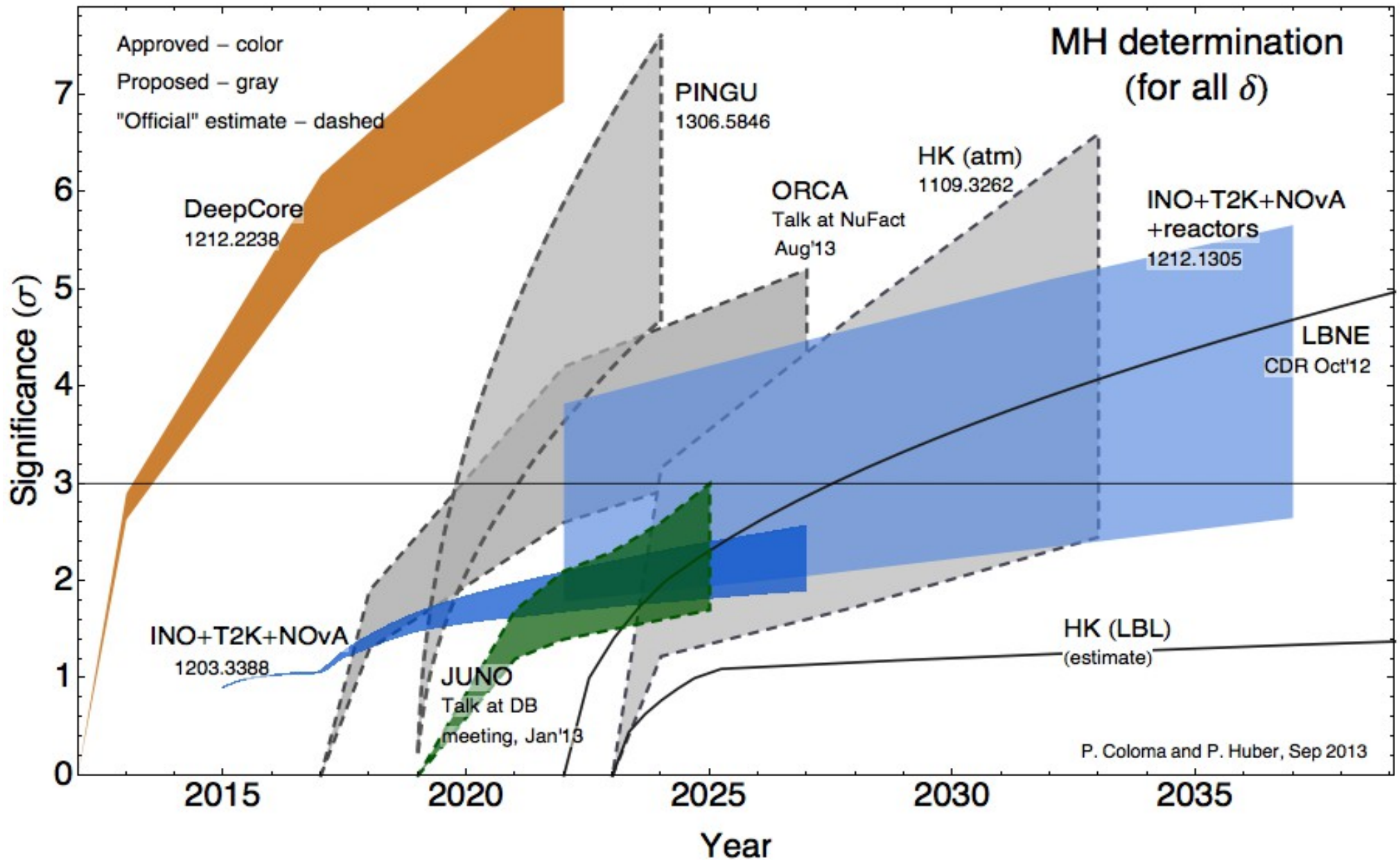
Physics in this case is more complicated, but the observable effect is similar. Effect remains even if

$$\Delta m_{21}^2 = 0$$



Blennow, Schwetz, 1306.3988 [hep-ph]

Literature survey



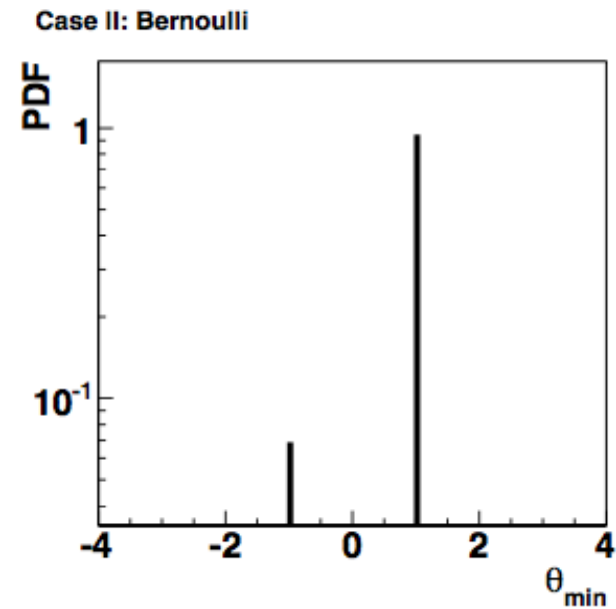
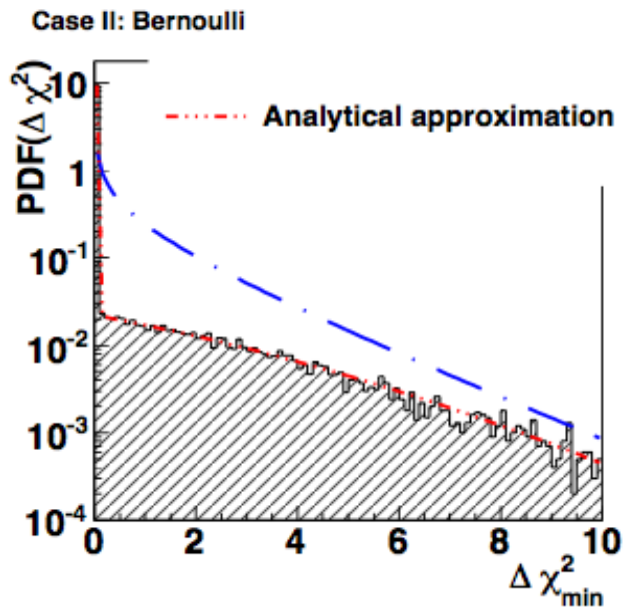
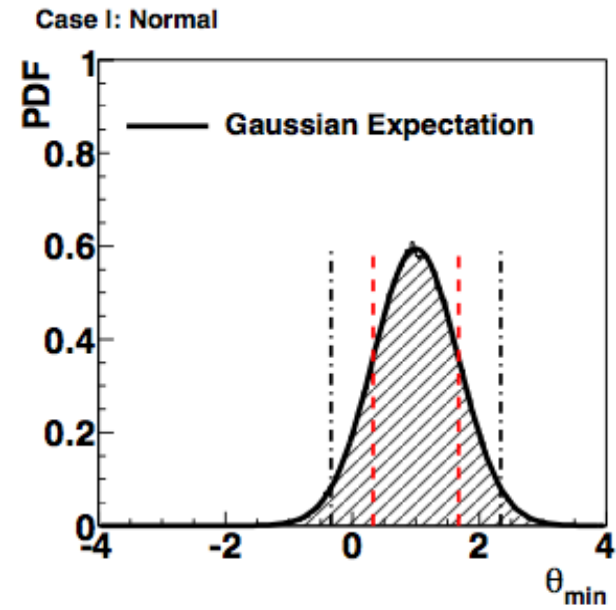
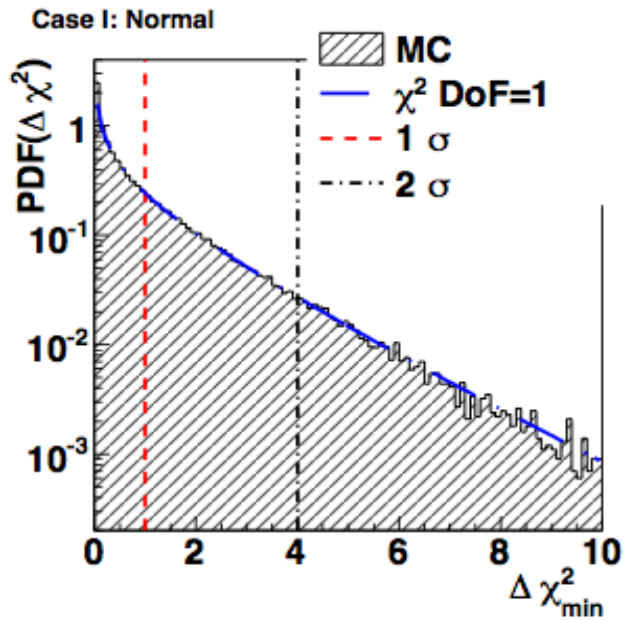
Conclusions

- The large value of θ_{13} recently measured has opened a door to measure the hierarchy in many different ways
- Huge number of possibilities (short-, mid- and long-term): PINGU, ORCA, HyperK, JUNO, RENO50, ICAL, NOvA, LBNE,...
- Synergies between different proposals exist. Combinations can be very effective!
- If the hierarchy is known, we may want to optimize long baseline oscillation experiments differently

Thank you!

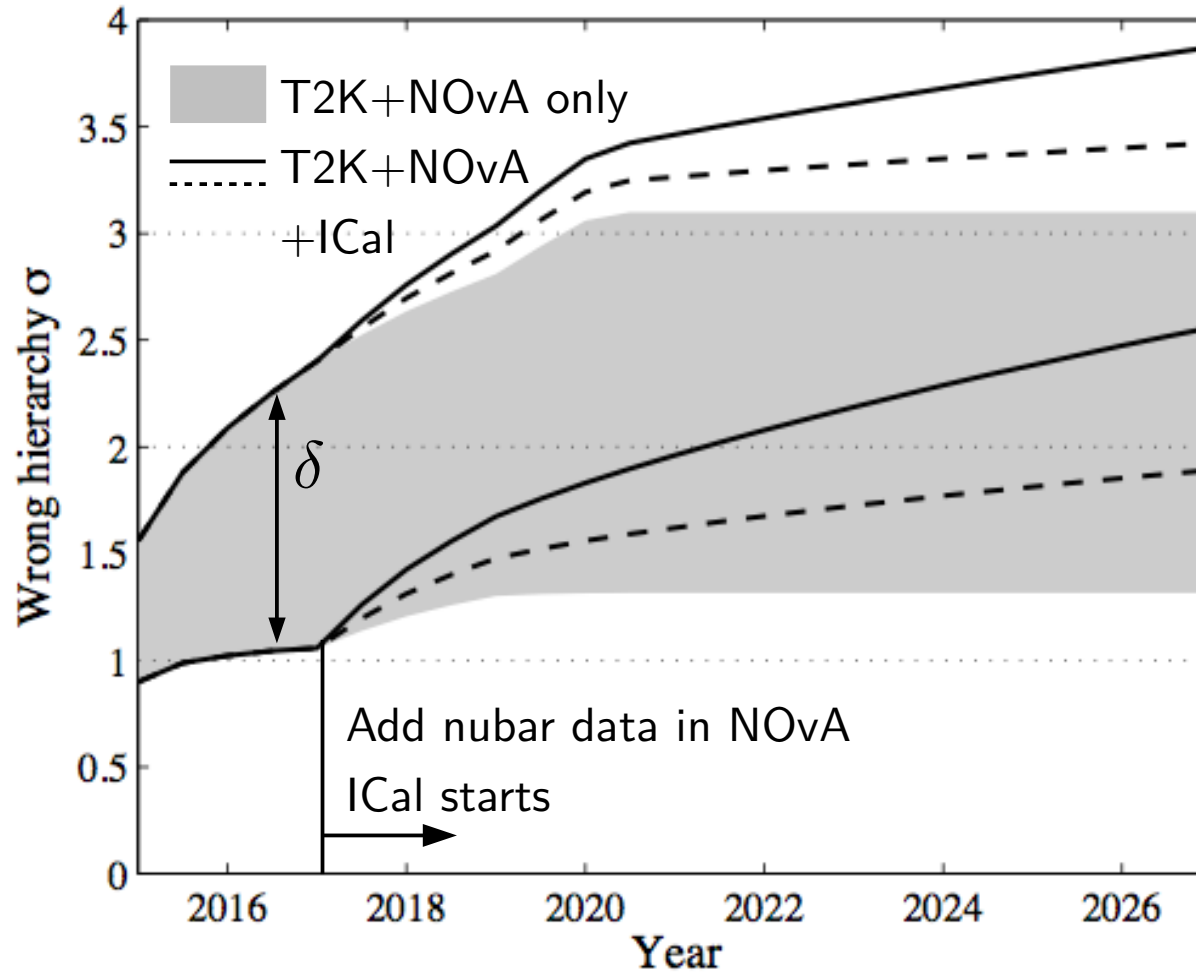
Backup

Statistical issues



Qian et al,
1210.3651
(see also
Ciuffoli et al,
1305.5150)

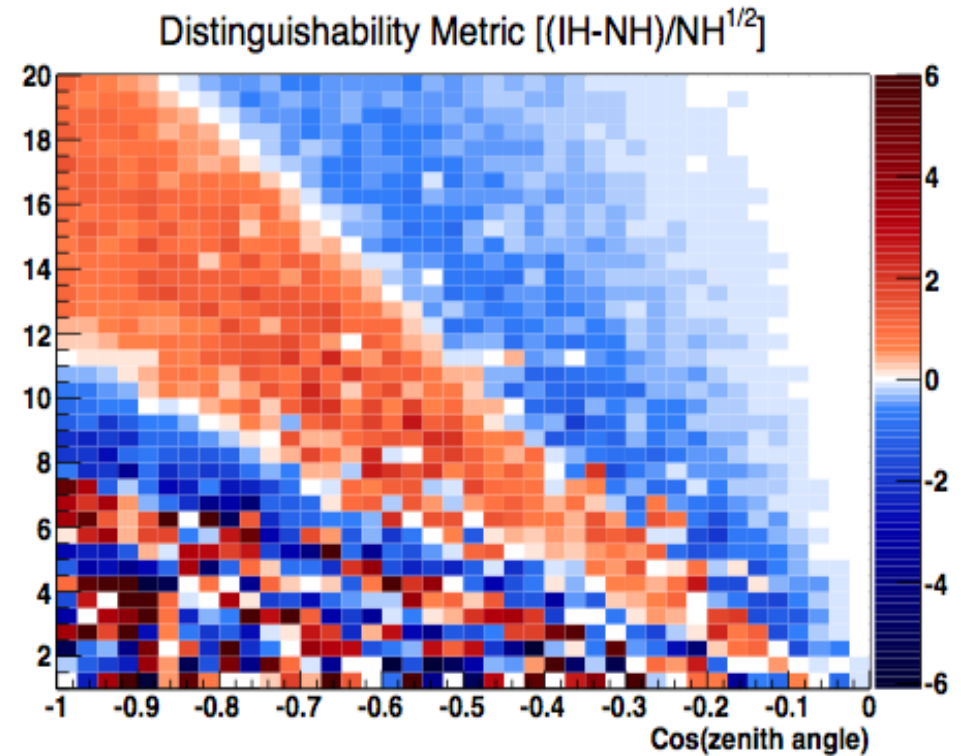
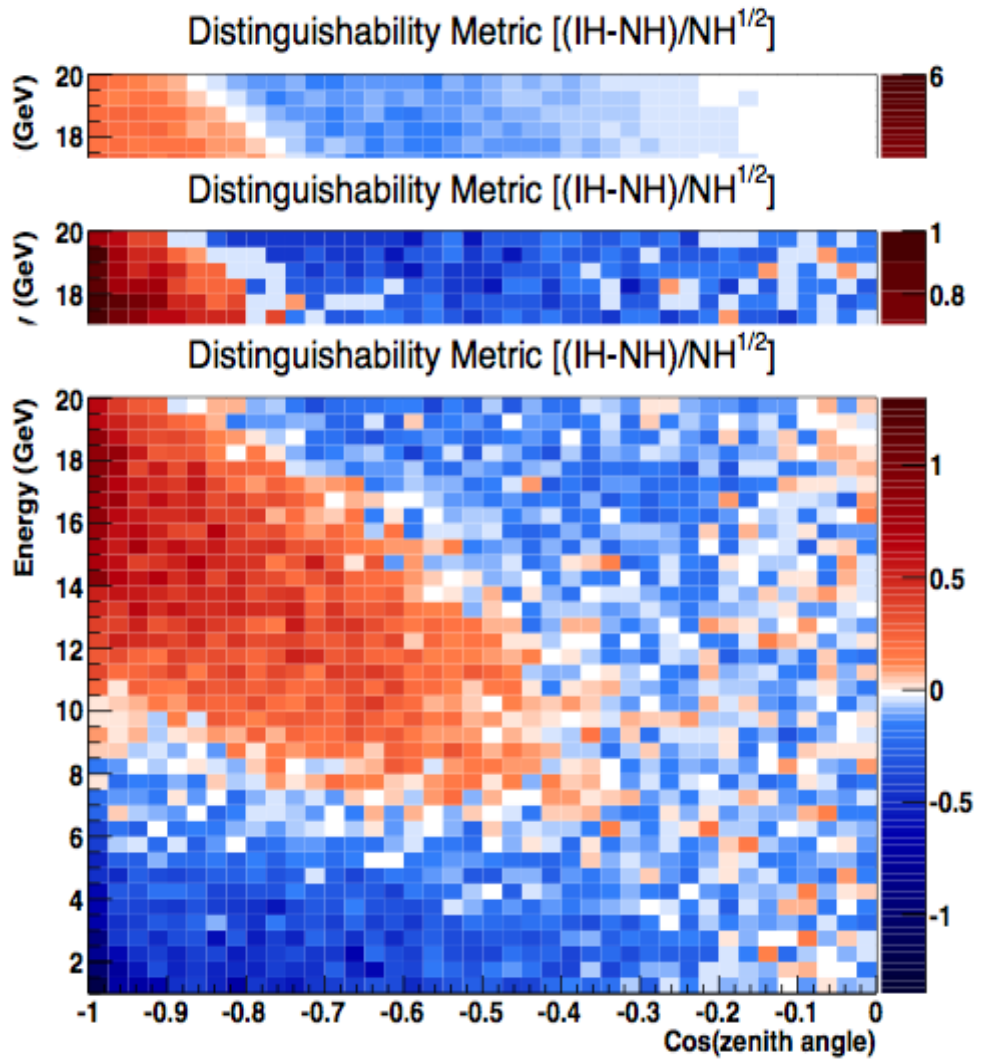
(i-a+b) Combining different experiments



Blennow, Schwetz, 1203.3388 [hep-ph]

(see also Ghosh, Thakore, Choubey, 1212.1305 [hep-ph])

PINGU



Perfect detector resolution

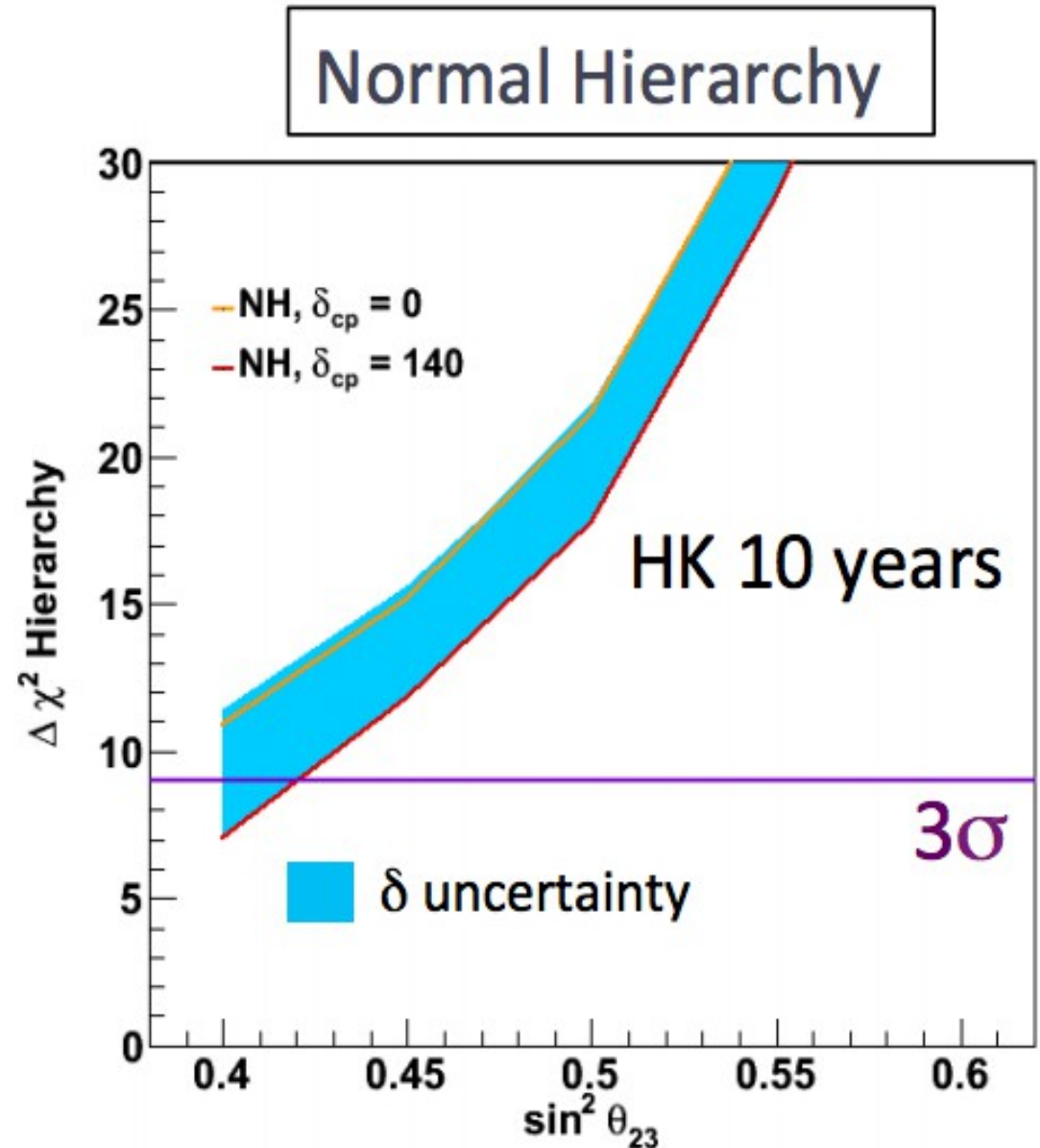
Zenith resolution: 12.5° Energy resolution 3 GeV

K Clark, talk at NuFact'13

Hyper-K

Data taking could start in 2023. Combination with long baseline data would further enhance the sensitivity

(See Shoei Nakayama talk at “International workshop on RENO-50 towards Neutrino Mass Hierarchy”, June 2013)



(ii) Reactor experiment at medium baseline

Petcov, Piai, hep-ph/01102074

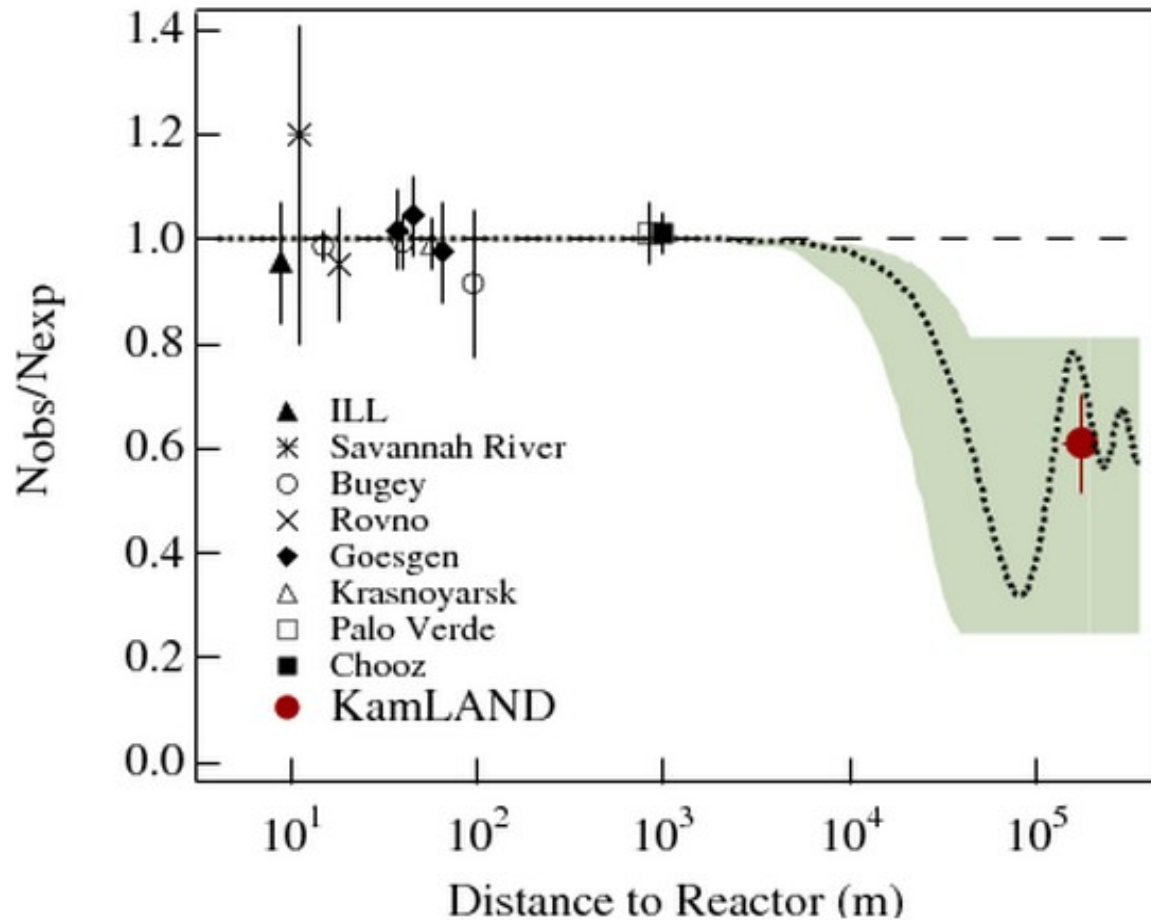
Choubey, Petcov, Piai, hep-ph/0306017

$$\begin{aligned} P_{ee} = & 1 - \cos^4 \theta_{13} \sin^2 2\theta_{12} \sin^2 \Delta_{21} \\ & - \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \sin^2 \Delta_{31} \\ & - \sin^2 \theta_{12} \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \sin^2 \Delta_{21} \cos 2\Delta_{31} \\ & \pm \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta_{12} \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \sin 2\Delta_{21} \sin 2\Delta_{31} \end{aligned}$$

Ge, Hagiwara, Okamura, Takaesu, 1210.8141 [hep-ph]

$$\Delta_{ij} \equiv \frac{|\Delta m_{ij}^2| L}{4E}$$

(ii) Reactor experiment at medium baseline



RENO50

10 Kton liquid scintillator

$L \sim 47$ km (very close to optimal)

RENO used as near detector

Data taking expected to start in 2019

JUNO

20 Kton liquid scintillator

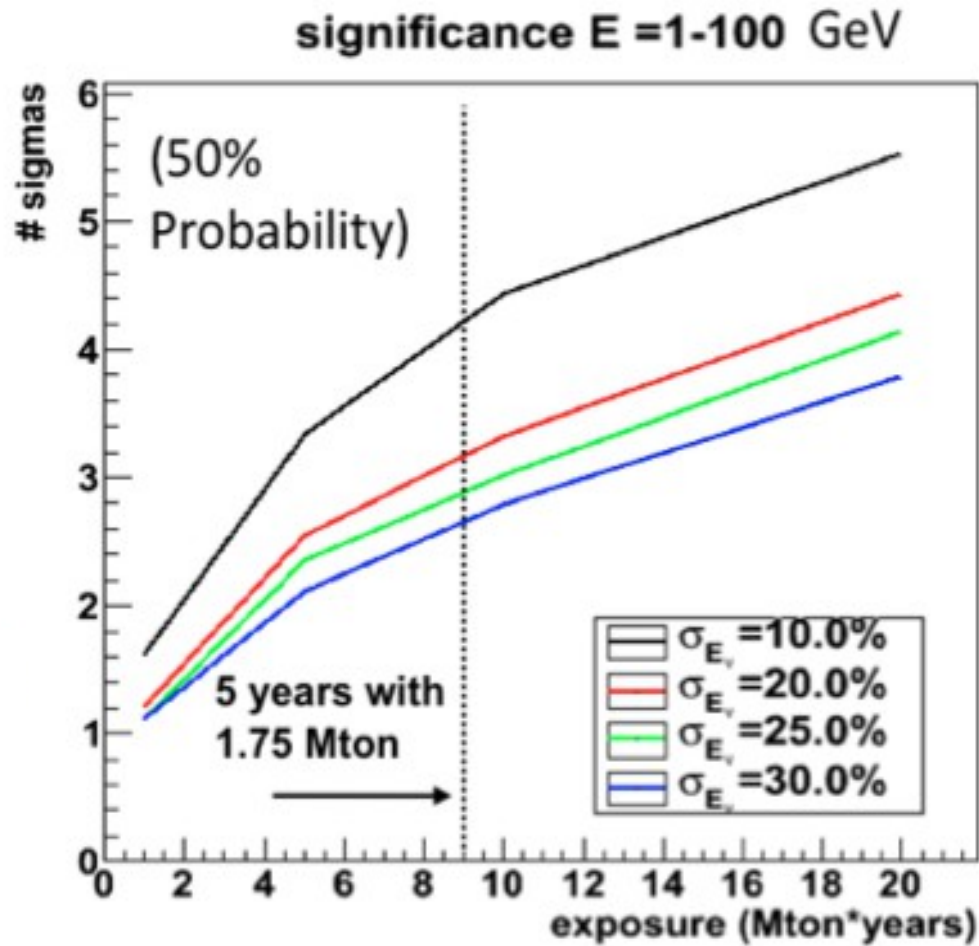
$L = 53$ km (very close to optimal)

2 reactors, each of them with $P \sim 18$ GW

Data taking expected to start in 2020

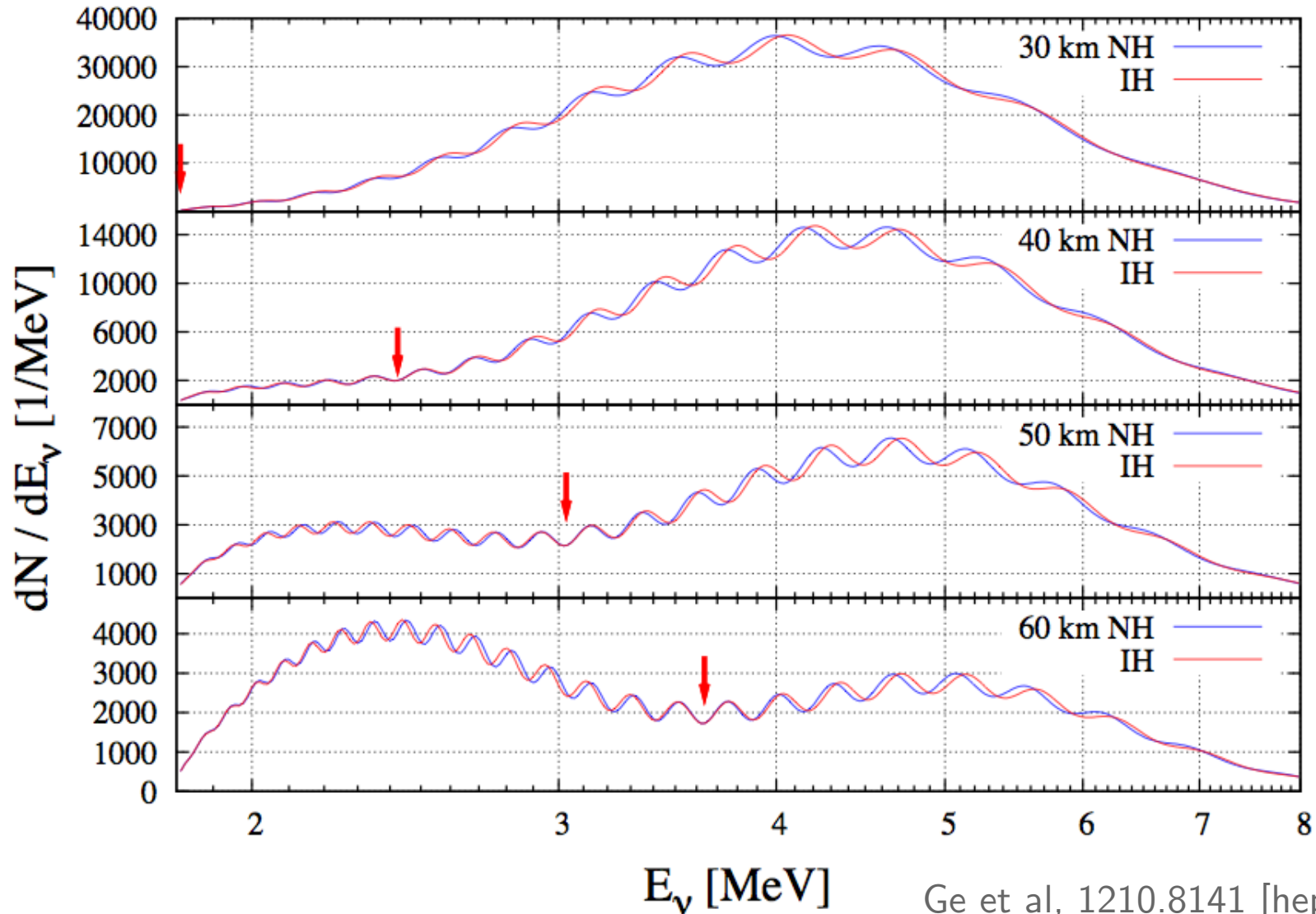
(i) Matter effects in disappearance

ORCA



Thomas Eberl, talk at NuFact'13

(ii) Reactor experiment at medium baseline



Precise measurements of mass splittings

$$\Delta m^2(\alpha\alpha) = r_\alpha |\Delta m_{31}^2| + (1 - r_\alpha) |\Delta m_{32}^2|$$

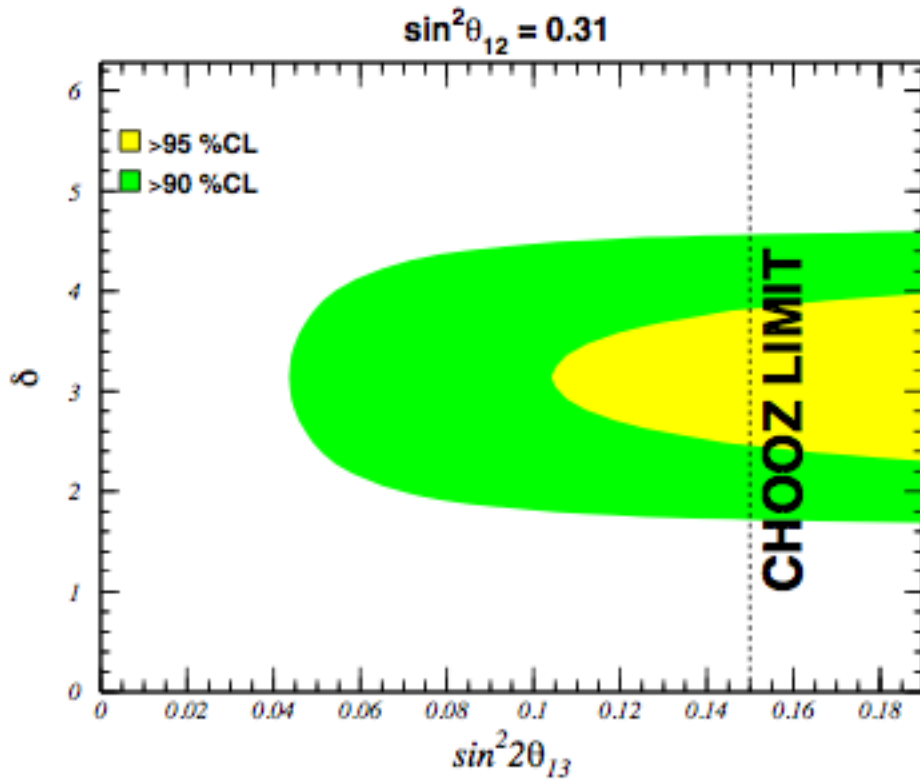
$$r_\alpha \equiv \frac{|U_{\alpha 1}|^2}{|U_{\alpha 1}|^2 + |U_{\alpha 2}|^2}.$$

$$\Delta_{e\mu} \equiv \Delta m^2(ee) - \Delta m^2(\mu\mu) = (r_e - r_\mu) (|\Delta m_{31}^2| - |\Delta m_{32}^2|).$$

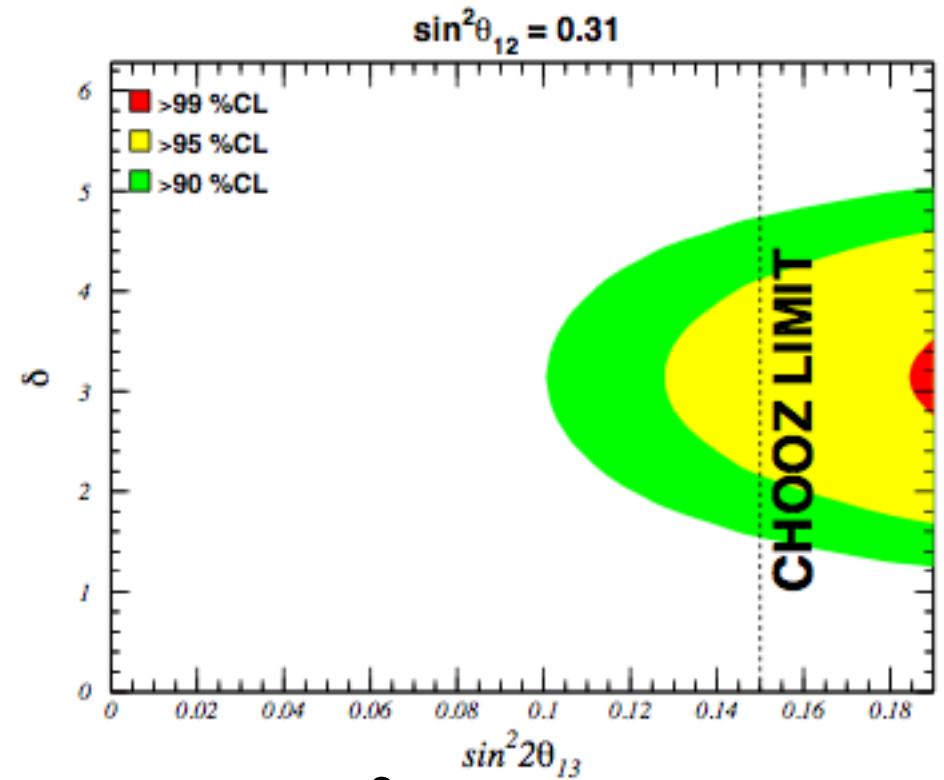
$$r_e - r_\mu = \cos 2\theta_{12} - \cos \delta \sin \theta_{13} \sin 2\theta_{12} \tan \theta_{23} + \mathcal{O}(\sin^2 \theta_{13})$$

$$|\Delta m_{31}^2| - |\Delta m_{32}^2| = \pm \Delta m_{21}^2$$

Precise measurements of mass splittings

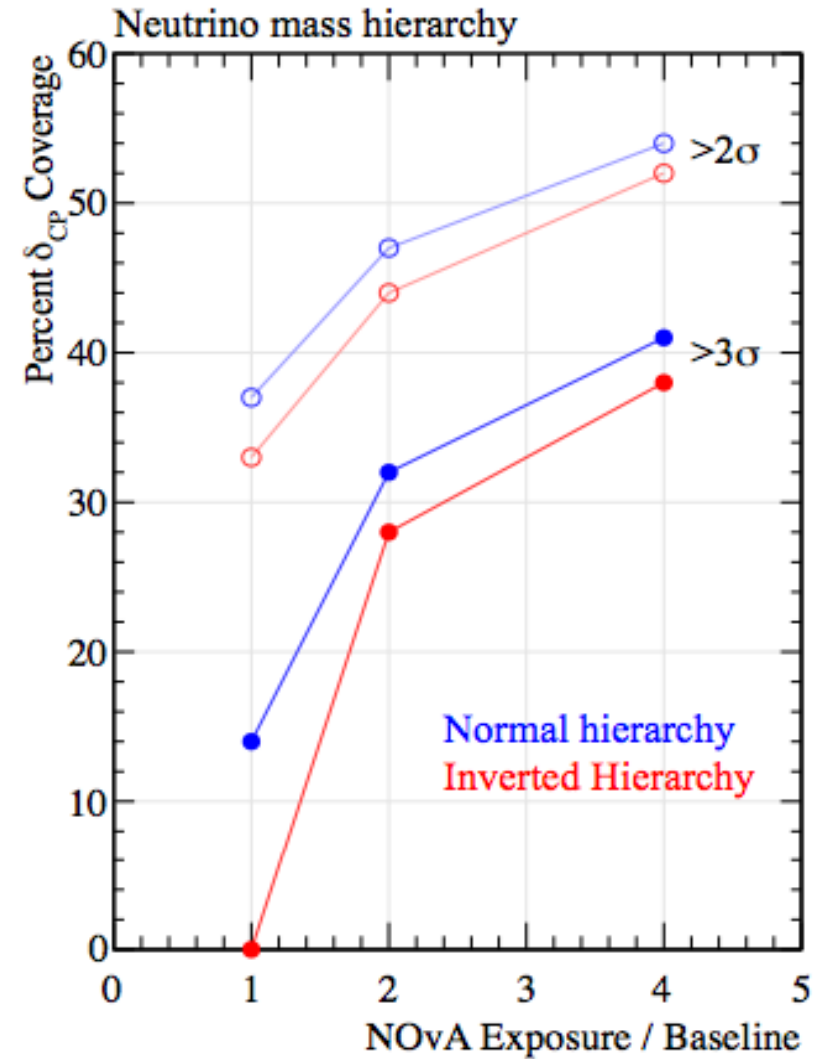
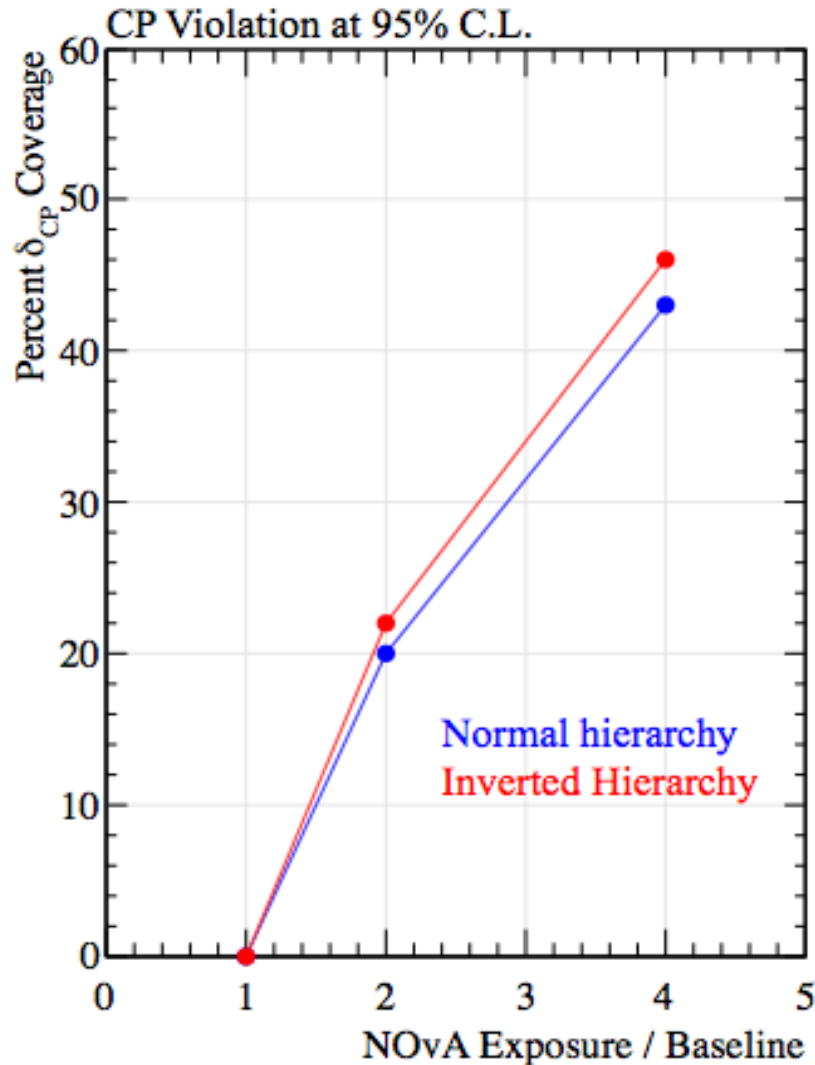


1% on $\Delta m_{\mu\mu}^2$



$\sim 1 (\sin^2 2\theta_{13}/0.1)\%$ on Δm_{ee}^2

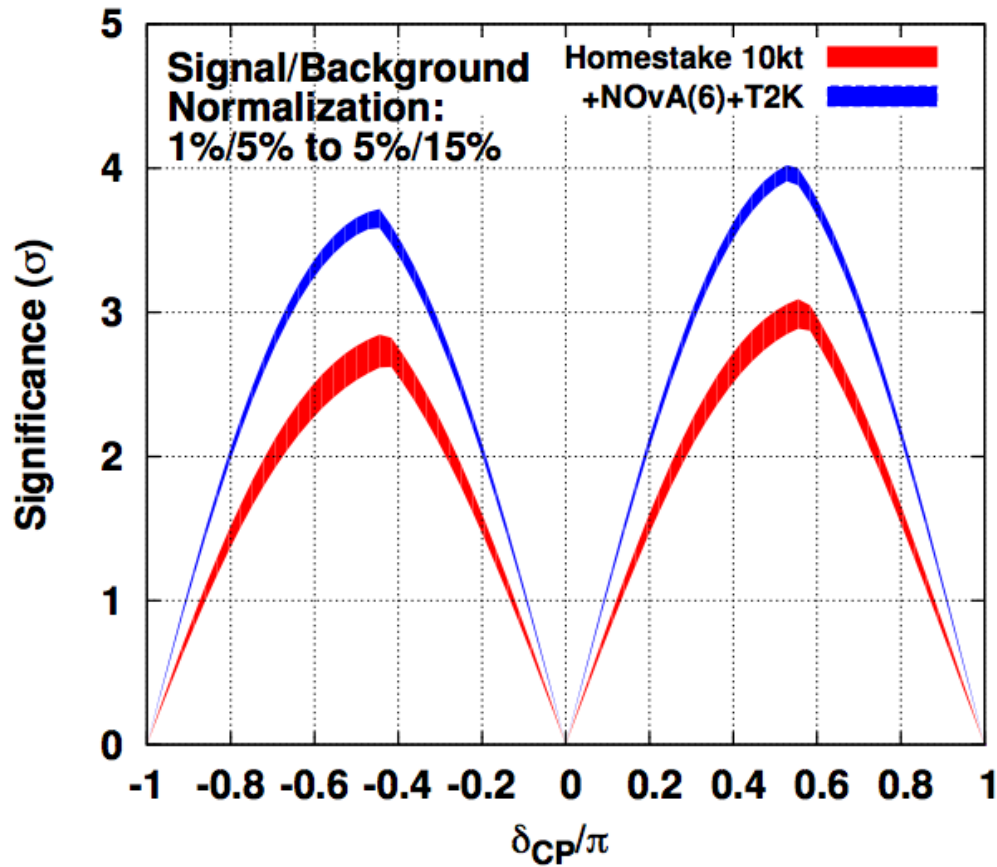
Impact on T2K/NO ν A



NOvA's whitepaper for SNOWMASS 2013
(See also 1201.6485 [hep-ph])

LBNE phase I

CPV Significance vs δ_{CP}
NH(IH considered)



Mass Hierarchy Significance vs δ_{CP}
Normal Hierarchy

