## Global fits from Neutrino Oscillation Experiments

NuFact 2014, 25-30 August 2014, Glasgow, UK
Thomas Schwetz

centre

## Content

- Global 3-flavour fit
- Neutrino mass ordering
- CP phase
- Octant of $\theta_{23}$
- Sterile neutrinos


## 3-flavour oscillations



## 3-flavour global fit to oscillation data

with C. Gonzalez-Garcia, M. Maltoni
website with up-to-date restuls from global fit current version I. 3 (after Neutrino2014)
version 2.0 (plus publication) in preparation

|  | Normal Ordering $\left(\Delta \chi^{2}=0.97\right)$ |  | Inverted Ordering (best fit) |  | Any Ordering |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | bfp $\pm 1 \sigma$ | $3 \sigma$ range | bfp $\pm 1 \sigma$ | $3 \sigma$ range | $3 \sigma$ range |
| $\sin ^{2} \theta_{12}$ | $0.304_{-0.012}^{+0.012}$ | $0.270 \rightarrow 0.344$ | $0.304_{-0.012}^{+0.012}$ | $0.270 \rightarrow 0.344$ | $0.270 \rightarrow 0.344$ |
| $\theta_{12} /^{\circ}$ | $33.48_{-0.74}^{+0.77}$ | $31.30 \rightarrow 35.90$ | $33.48_{-0.74}^{+0.77}$ | $31.30 \rightarrow 35.90$ | $31.30 \rightarrow 35.90$ |
| $\sin ^{2} \theta_{23}$ | $0.451_{-0.026}^{+0.051}$ | $0.382 \rightarrow 0.643$ | $0.577_{-0.035}^{+0.027}$ | $0.389 \rightarrow 0.644$ | $0.385 \rightarrow 0.644$ |
| $\theta_{23} /^{\circ}$ | $42.2_{-1.5}^{+2.9}$ | $38.2 \rightarrow 53.3$ | $49.4_{-2.0}^{+1.6}$ | $38.6 \rightarrow 53.3$ | $38.4 \rightarrow 53.3$ |
| $\sin ^{2} \theta_{13}$ | $0.0218_{-0.0010}^{+0.0010}$ | $0.0186 \rightarrow 0.0250$ | $0.0219_{-0.0011}^{+0.0010}$ | $0.0188 \rightarrow 0.0251$ | $0.0188 \rightarrow 0.0251$ |
| $\theta_{13} /^{\circ}$ | $8.50_{-0.21}^{+0.20}$ | $7.85 \rightarrow 9.10$ | $8.52_{-0.21}^{+0.20}$ | $7.87 \rightarrow 9.11$ | $7.87 \rightarrow 9.11$ |
| $\delta_{\mathrm{CP}} /^{\circ}$ | $305_{-51}^{+39}$ | $0 \rightarrow 360$ | $251_{-59}^{+66}$ | $0 \rightarrow 360$ | $0 \rightarrow 360$ |
| $\frac{\Delta m_{21}^{2}}{10^{-5} \mathrm{eV}^{2}}$ | $7.50_{-0.17}^{+0.19}$ | $7.03 \rightarrow 8.09$ | $7.50_{-0.17}^{+0.19}$ | $7.03 \rightarrow 8.09$ | $7.03 \rightarrow 8.09$ |
| $\frac{\Delta m_{3 i}^{2}}{10^{-3} \mathrm{eV}^{2}}$ | $+2.458_{-0.047}^{+0.046}$ | $+2.317 \rightarrow+2.607$ | $-2.448_{-0.047}^{+0.047}$ | $-2.590 \rightarrow-2.307$ | $\left[\begin{array}{c}+2.325 \rightarrow+2.599 \\ -2.590 \rightarrow-2.307\end{array}\right]$ |

## 3-flavour global fit to oscillation data

with C. Gonzalez-Garcia, M. Maltoni
website with up-to-date restuls from global fit current version I. 3 (after Neutrino2014)
version 2.0 (plus publication) in preparation
precision

|  | Normal Ordering $\left(\Delta \chi^{2}=0.97\right)$ |  | Inverted Ordering (best fit) |  | Any Ordering |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | bfp $\pm 1 \sigma$ | $3 \sigma$ range | bfp $\pm 1 \sigma$ | $3 \sigma$ range | $3 \sigma$ range |  |
| $\sin ^{2} \theta_{12}$ | $0.304_{-0.012}^{+0.012}$ | $0.270 \rightarrow 0.344$ | $0.304_{-0.012}^{+0.012}$ | $0.270 \rightarrow 0.344$ | $0.270 \rightarrow 0.344$ |  |
| $\theta_{12} /^{\circ}$ | $33.48_{-0.74}^{+0.77}$ | $31.30 \rightarrow 35.90$ | $33.48_{-0.74}^{+0.77}$ | $31.30 \rightarrow 35.90$ | $31.30 \rightarrow 35.90$ | (14\%) |
| $\sin ^{2} \theta_{23}$ | $0.451_{-0.026}^{+0.051}$ | $0.382 \rightarrow 0.643$ | $0.577_{-0.035}^{+0.027}$ | $0.389 \rightarrow 0.644$ | $0.385 \rightarrow 0.644$ | (32\% |
| $\theta_{23} /{ }^{\circ}$ | $42.2{ }_{-1.5}^{+2.9}$ | $38.2 \rightarrow 53.3$ | $49.44_{-2.0}^{+1.6}$ | $38.6 \rightarrow 53.3$ | $38.4 \rightarrow 53.3$ | O |
| $\sin ^{2} \theta_{13}$ | $0.0218_{-0.0010}^{+0.0010}$ | $0.0186 \rightarrow 0.0250$ | $0.0219_{-0.0011}^{+0.0010}$ | $0.0188 \rightarrow 0.0251$ | $0.0188 \rightarrow 0.0251$ | $0(15 \%)$ |
| $\theta_{13} /^{\circ}$ | $8.50{ }_{-0.21}^{+0.20}$ | $7.85 \rightarrow 9.10$ | $8.52_{-0.21}^{+0.20}$ | $7.87 \rightarrow 9.11$ | $7.87 \rightarrow 9.11$ | $\text { ( } 15 \% \text { ) }$ |
| $\delta_{\mathrm{CP}} /{ }^{\circ}$ | $305_{-51}^{+39}$ | $0 \rightarrow 360$ | $251_{-59}^{+66}$ | $0 \rightarrow 360$ | $0 \rightarrow 360$ | $\infty$ |
| $\frac{\Delta m_{21}^{2}}{10^{-5} \mathrm{eV}^{2}}$ | $7.50{ }_{-0.17}^{+0.19}$ | $7.03 \rightarrow 8.09$ | $7.50{ }_{-0.17}^{+0.19}$ | $7.03 \rightarrow 8.09$ | $7.03 \rightarrow 8.09$ | $14 \%$ |
| $\frac{\Delta m_{3 i}^{2}}{10^{-3} \mathrm{eV}^{2}}$ | $+2.458_{-0.047}^{+0.046}$ | $+2.317 \rightarrow+2.607$ | $-2.448_{-0.047}^{+0.047}$ | $-2.590 \rightarrow-2.307$ | $\left[\begin{array}{l}+2.325 \rightarrow+2.599 \\ -2.590 \rightarrow-2.307\end{array}\right]$ | $11 \%$ |

## 3-flavour global fit to oscillation data



## Leptonic unitarity triangle



Farzan, Smirnov, hep-ph/020II 05 Smirnov, 0810.2668

- unitarity is always assumed (no test of unitarity!)


## Leptonic unitarity triangle




- still far from knowledge we have on UT in quark sector


## 1-2 sector



"tension" between solar and Kamland at $2 \sigma$ level $\left(\Delta X^{2}=4\right)$
missing up-turn of solar neutrino spectrum in SNO and SK

## 1-3 sector

## consistent determination of $\left|\Delta \mathrm{m}^{2}{ }_{31}\right|$ from LBL, ATM, and Daya Bay



## Neutrino mass ordering


almost complete degeneracy in present data

## normal versus abnormal for inverted ordering lepton mixing is very different from quarks:



# normal versus abnormal 

 for inverted ordering lepton mixing is very different from quarks:

- the neutrino mass state mostly related to the Ist generation is not the lightest



## normal versus abnormal

for inverted ordering lepton mixing is very different from quarks:


- the neutrino mass state mostly related to the Ist generation is not the lightest
- there is strong degeneracy between at least two mass states

$$
\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{deg} & \equiv \frac{m_{2}-m_{1}}{\bar{m}}=2 \frac{\Delta m_{21}^{2}}{\left(m_{1}+m_{2}\right)^{2}} \\
& \approx \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta m_{21}^{2}}{\left|\Delta m_{31}^{2}\right|+m_{3}^{2}} \leq \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta m_{21}^{2}}{\left|\Delta m_{31}^{2}\right|}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
1.3 \times 10^{-3}\left(\frac{\sum m_{i}}{0.5 \mathrm{eV}}\right)^{-2} \leq \operatorname{deg} \leq 1.8 \times 10^{-2}
$$



## How to determine the mass ordering?

- Matter effect in the I-3 sector
- long-baseline accelerator experiments NOvA, LBNE, LBNO, ESS-SB, NuFact
- atmospheric neutrinos INO, PINGU, ORCA, HyperK
- Interference of oscillations with $\Delta m^{2}{ }_{21}$ and $\Delta m^{2}{ }_{31}$
- Reactor experiment at ~60 km JUNO, RENO50
- other methods: cosmology, supernova,...


## Sensitivity comparison

probability to exclude wrong ordering at $3 \sigma$ ("representative" selection of experiments)



## Sensitivity comparison

probability to exclude wrong ordering at $3 \sigma$ ("representative" selection of experiments)

experimental parameters (event reconstruction abilities / energy scale) crucial (esp for PINGU,JUNO,...)

LBL experiments: sens. depends on true values of $\theta_{23}$ and $\delta_{C P}$
atmospheric neutrino exps.: true value of $\theta_{23}$

## Explore synergy between different experiments


combine measurements of $\left|\Delta m^{2}{ }_{31}\right|$ from PINGU and JUNO

Blennow, Schwetz, arXiv: I 306.3988
requires more careful investigations wrt to energy scale uncertainties - both for JUNO and PINGU!

## CP phase


values of $\delta_{C P} \sim 90^{\circ}$ disfavoured with $\Delta X^{2} \sim 7$ emerges from interplay of T2K and reactor data

## Let's suppose that $\delta_{C P}=270^{\circ}$

 global fit ~2020:T2K, NOvA, DayaBay


## Octant of $\theta_{23}$



## Interplay of Reactor + LBL appearance data

$$
\begin{aligned}
P_{\mu e} & \simeq \sin ^{2} 2 \theta_{13} \sin ^{2} \theta_{23} \frac{\sin ^{2}(1-A) \Delta}{(1-A)^{2}} \\
& +\sin 2 \theta_{13} \hat{\alpha} \sin 2 \theta_{23} \frac{\sin (1-A) \Delta \sin A \Delta}{1-A} \frac{\cos \left(\Delta+\delta_{\mathrm{CP}}\right)}{A} \cos \\
& +\hat{\alpha}^{2} \cos ^{2} \theta_{23} \frac{\sin ^{2} A \Delta}{A^{2}}
\end{aligned}
$$

with

$$
\Delta \equiv \frac{\Delta m_{31}^{2} L}{4 E_{\nu}}, \quad \hat{\alpha} \equiv \frac{\Delta m_{21}^{2}}{\Delta m_{31}^{2}} \sin 2 \theta_{12}, \quad A \equiv \frac{2 E_{\nu} V}{\Delta m_{31}^{2}}
$$

- for large $\theta_{13}$ the leading term depends on octant
- beam+reactor combination may be sensitive to octant Minakata et al. hep-ph/02 | | | | I; McConnel, Shaevitz, hep-ex/0409028


## CP phase vs octant of $\theta_{23}$



## CP phase vs octant of $\theta_{23}$



- some "tendencies" appear at low significance ( $\Delta \mathrm{X}^{2} \sim 3$ )
- Reactor + LBL appearance prefer second octant
- for NO atmospheric data pushes best fit point to first octant


## Global fit $\sim 2020-\theta_{23}$ octant

## T2K, NOvA, DayaBay



## CP phase - what is the CL?

- complicated non-linear parameter dependence
- $\delta_{C P}$ is a periodic parameter
- poor sensitivity
usual $\Delta \mathrm{X}^{2}$ approximations may not be valid
Schwetz, hep-ph/06/2223
Blennow, Coloma, Fernandez-Martinez, I 407.3274
talk by M. Blennow


## CP phase - what is the CL?

generate pseudo data for T2K (appear + disapp) check distribution of $\Delta \mathrm{X}^{2}$ consider $\delta_{c p}$ and $\theta_{23}$ as free parameters (all others fixed, incl NO)

T. Schwetz

## CP phase - what is the CL?

generate pseudo data for T2K (appear + disapp) check distribution of $\Delta X^{2}$ consider $\delta_{C P}$ and $\theta_{23}$ as free parameters (all others fixed, incl NO)


## Expected sensitivity



## Anomalies at the $E / L \sim e V^{2}$ scale

- Reactor anomaly ( $\overline{v_{e}}$ disappearance)
- Gallium anomaly (ve disappearance)
- LSND ( $\bar{v}_{\mu} \rightarrow \bar{v}_{e}$ appearance)
- MiniBooNE $\left(\bar{v}_{\mu} \rightarrow \bar{v}_{e}, v_{\mu} \rightarrow v_{e}\right.$ appearance)

$$
\sin ^{2} 2 \theta_{\mu e} \approx \frac{1}{4} \sin ^{2} 2 \theta_{e e} \sin ^{2} 2 \theta_{\mu \mu}
$$



- no hint for $v_{\mu}$ disappearance limits from SK, CDHS, MiniBooNE, MINOS


## Strong tension in global data

- consistency of appearance and disappearance data with p-value $10^{-4}$

expect somewhat increased tension due to recent data from MINOS, SK-atm, ICARUS, OPERA
C. Giunti et al find somewhat better fit: p -value $10^{-3}$ I308.5288


## Remark on reactor anomaly

"unexpected" bump in reactor neutrino spectrum
also seen in RENO, DoubleChooz, Chooz
bump seems to be present in ab-initio calculations of the anti-nu spectrum, but problems with beta-spectr? Dwyer, Langford, I407.I28I


## Sterile neutrinos at the eV-scale?

- It is important to clarify "anomalies"
- hints for appearance experiments (LSND, MiniBooNE) are in strong tension with disappearance data
- reactor anomaly relies on complicated nuclear physics calculations and/or historical data seem not under sufficient control to predict neutrino spectrum at \%-level precision


## Thank you for your attention!



## Additional slides

T. Schwetz

## CP phase vs $\theta_{23}$

Minakata, Parke, I303.6I78
Coloma, Minakata, Parke, I 406.255 I



## new ab-initio calculations

Dwyer, Langford, I 407.I 28 I

fails to predict beta spectr by $\sim 10 \%$
T. Schwetz


# $v_{\mu} \rightarrow v_{e}$ hints from LSND \& MiniBooNE 

## MiniBooNE data




- LSND signal at $3.8 \sigma$
- MB antineutrino excess (2.8б) consistent with oscillations
- MB neutrino excess (3.4б) marginally consistent with osc. (p-value 6.1\%)


## $v_{\mu} \rightarrow v_{e}$ hints from LSND \& MiniBooNE

## MiniBooNE data




- LSND signal at $3.8 \sigma$
- MB antineutrino excess (2.8б) consistent with oscillations
- MB neutrino excess (3.4б) marginally consistent with osc. (p-value 6.1\%)


## Constrains on $v_{\mu}$ disappearance

- CDHS PLB 1984
- SuperK atmospherics Bilenky, Giunti, Grimus, TS 99;

Maltoni, TS, Valle 01

- MINOS 1001.0336, 1104.3922 (CC data most important)
- MiniBooNE $\nu_{\mu}\left(\bar{\nu}_{\mu}\right)$ disappearance 1106.5685



## Constrains on $v_{\mu}$ disappearance

- CDHS PLB 1984
- SuperK atmospherics Bilenky, Giunti, Grimus, TS 99; Maltoni, TS, Valle 01
- MINOS 1001.0336, 1104.3922 (CC data most important)
- MiniBooNE $\nu_{\mu}\left(\bar{\nu}_{\mu}\right)$ disappearance 1106.5685

expect somewhat increased tension

