



Tufts
UNIVERSITY

New $\nu + \bar{\nu}$ Oscillation

Results from NOvA

Jeremy Wolcott (Tufts University)
52nd Fermilab Users Meeting
June 13, 2019

Neutrino oscillations

Neutrino oscillations are a rich laboratory for understanding the implications of neutrino mass



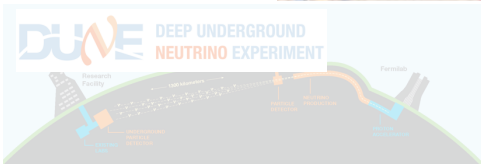
(... so the global program is healthy and diverse!)

Neutrino oscillations

Neutrino oscillations are a rich laboratory for understanding the **implications of neutrino mass**



NOvA is uniquely positioned to investigate several of the **biggest remaining physics questions:**

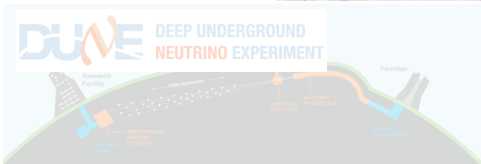


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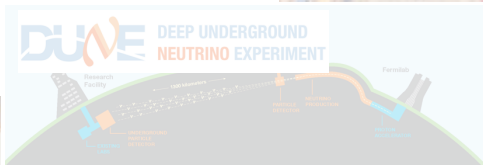


Is there a **symmetry** governing the ν_μ/ν_τ mixing into the mass states?
(Is θ_{23} "maximal" = 45° ?)

$$\nu_3 = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \text{red} & \text{green} & \text{blue} \\ \hline \nu_e & \nu_\mu & \nu_\tau \\ \hline \end{array} \quad ?$$

Neutrino oscillations

Neutrino oscillations are a rich laboratory for understanding the **implications of neutrino mass**

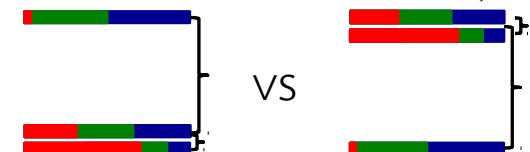


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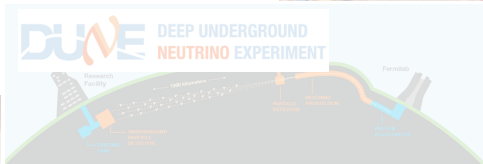


Is there a **symmetry** between the **ordering of the neutrino & charged lepton mass states**?
(Is the mass hierarchy “normal” or “inverted?”)



Neutrino oscillations

Neutrino oscillations are a rich laboratory for understanding the **implications of neutrino mass**



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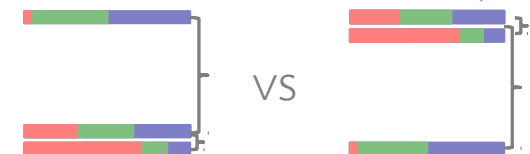
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$$\Delta P_{\nu\bar{\nu}} \propto \sin \delta_{CP}$$

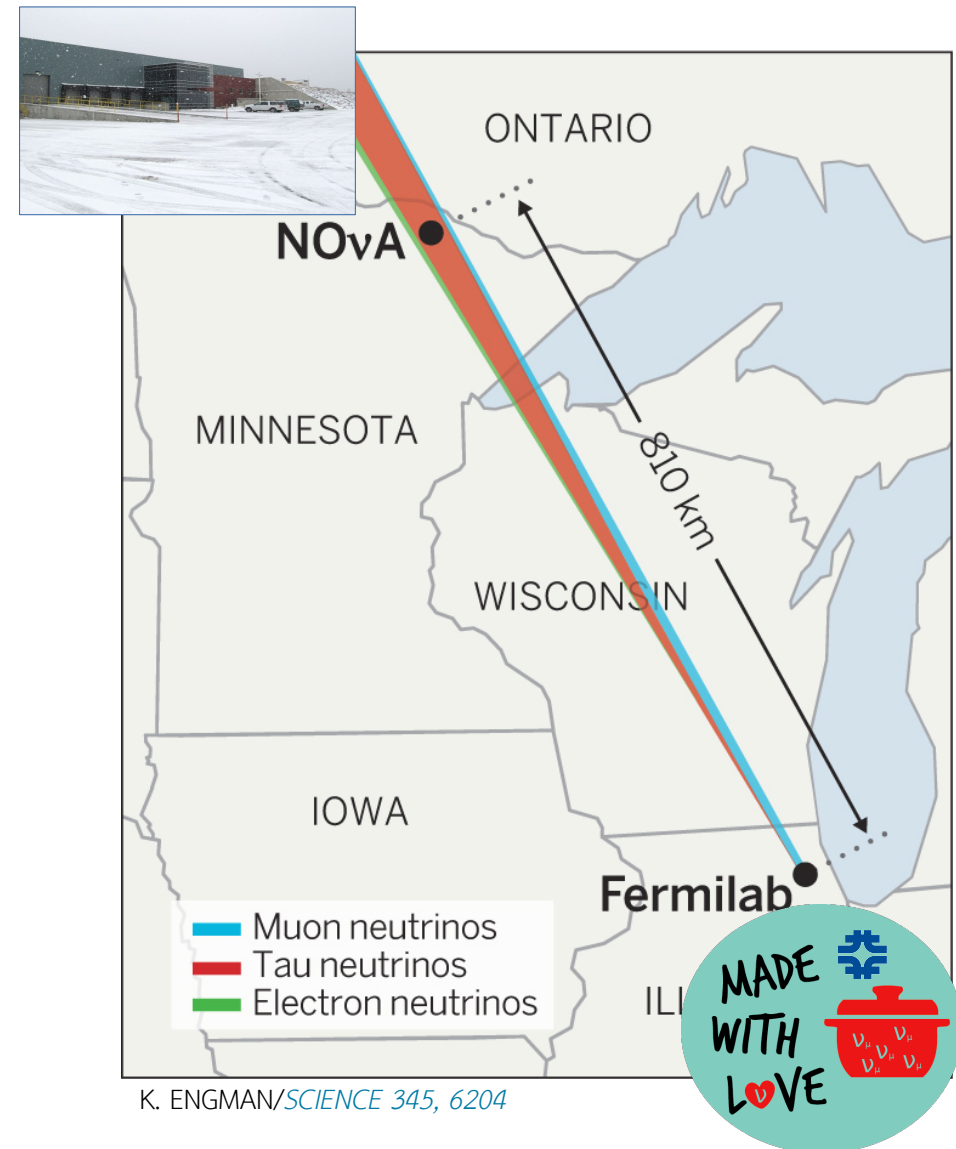
Is there 'direct' violation of **CP symmetry** by leptons?
(Is δ_{CP}/π non-integral?)

Is there a **symmetry** between the **ordering of the neutrino & charged lepton mass states**?
(Is the mass hierarchy “normal” or “inverted?”)



NOvA

- NOvA investigates with:
 - 700 kW NuMI beam
 - 810km baseline from FNAL to Ash River, MN
 - 300t Near and 14kt Far detectors 14mrad off axis



NOvA

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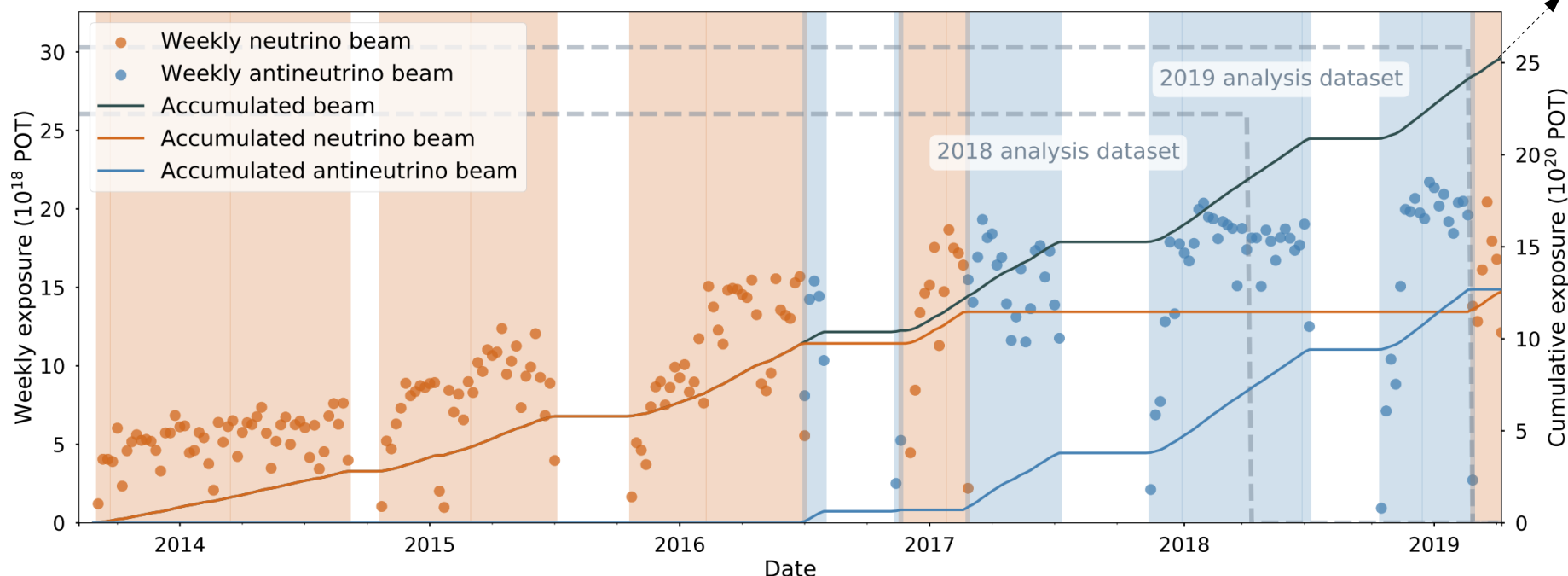
- 700 kW NuMI beam

Thank you Fermilab!!

758 kW peak hourly avg:

currently highest in the world

(even higher beam power to be realized with higher power NuMI target, planned accelerator improvements)



(See also New Perspectives talk from Y. Yu)

NOvA

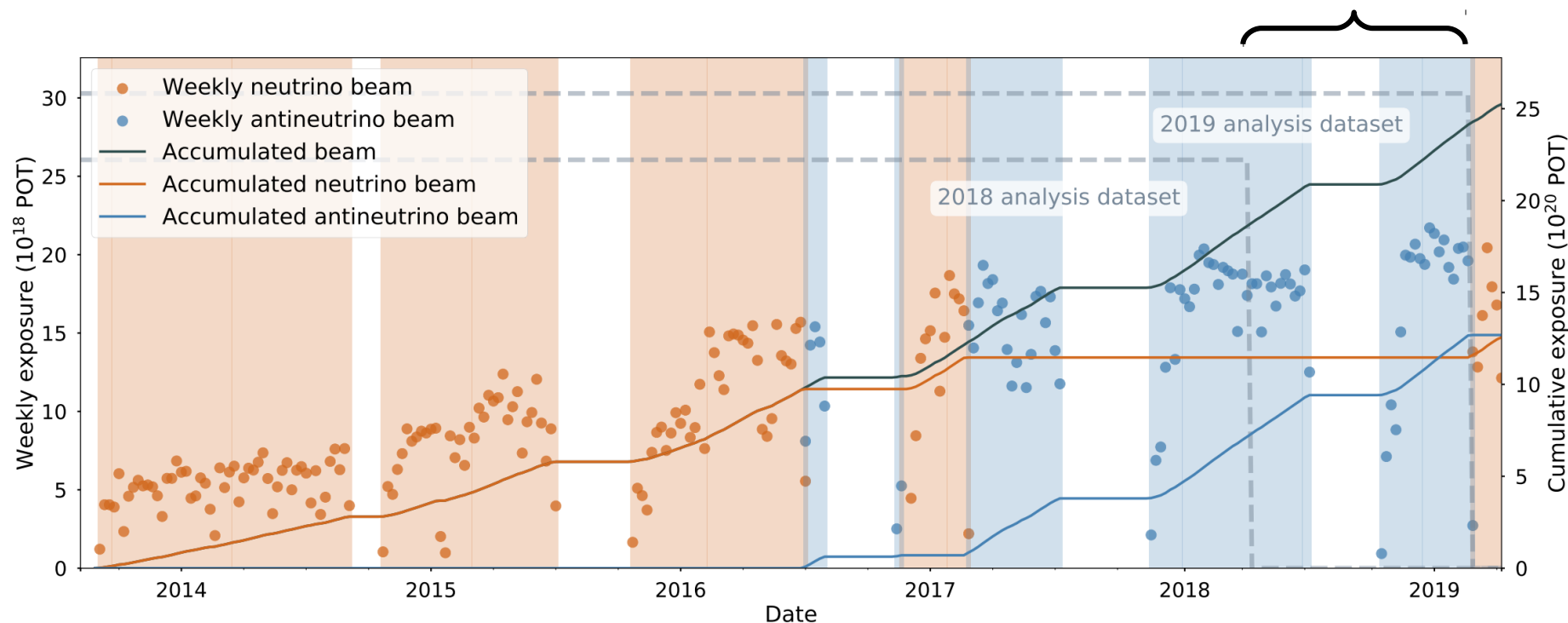
Combined with 99.23% detector uptime,

78% increase in $\bar{\nu}$ exposure

($6.91 \times 10^{20} \rightarrow 12.33 \times 10^{20}$ POT)

since last year's Users Meeting

New results unveiled today!



(See also New Perspectives talk from Y. Yu)

NOvA

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- Neutrino scattering /cross sections
(new: [arXiv:1902.00558](https://arxiv.org/abs/1902.00558))
- Short-baseline sterile ν searches

Capable all-purpose detectors
also conducting many other measurements!
(Posters from [S. Lin](#), [S. Calvez](#), [M. Judah](#))

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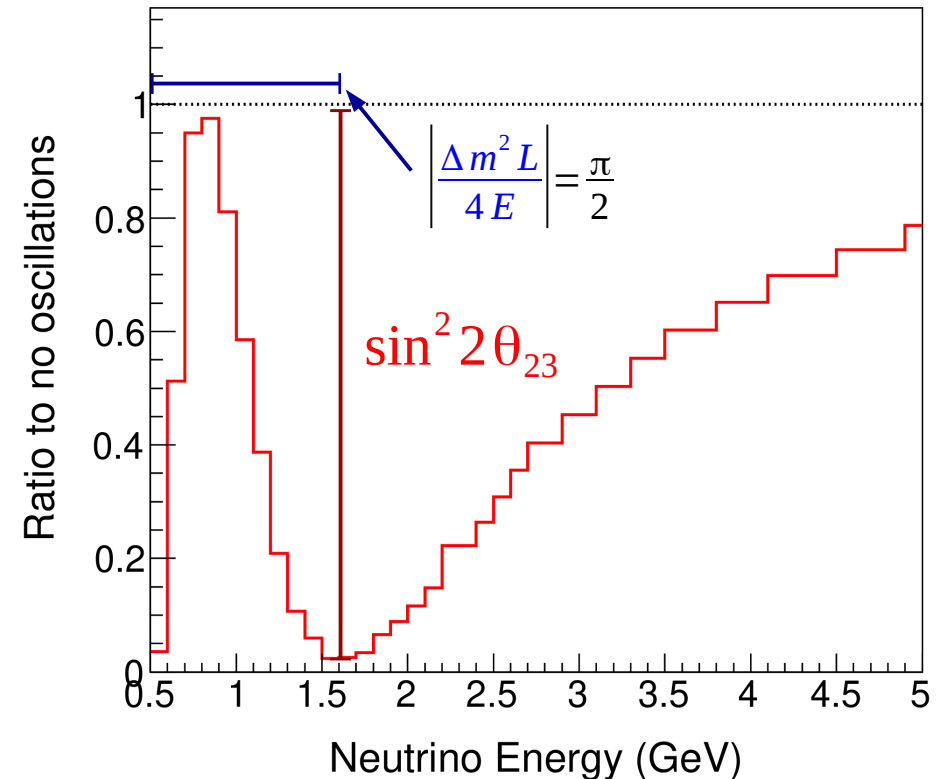
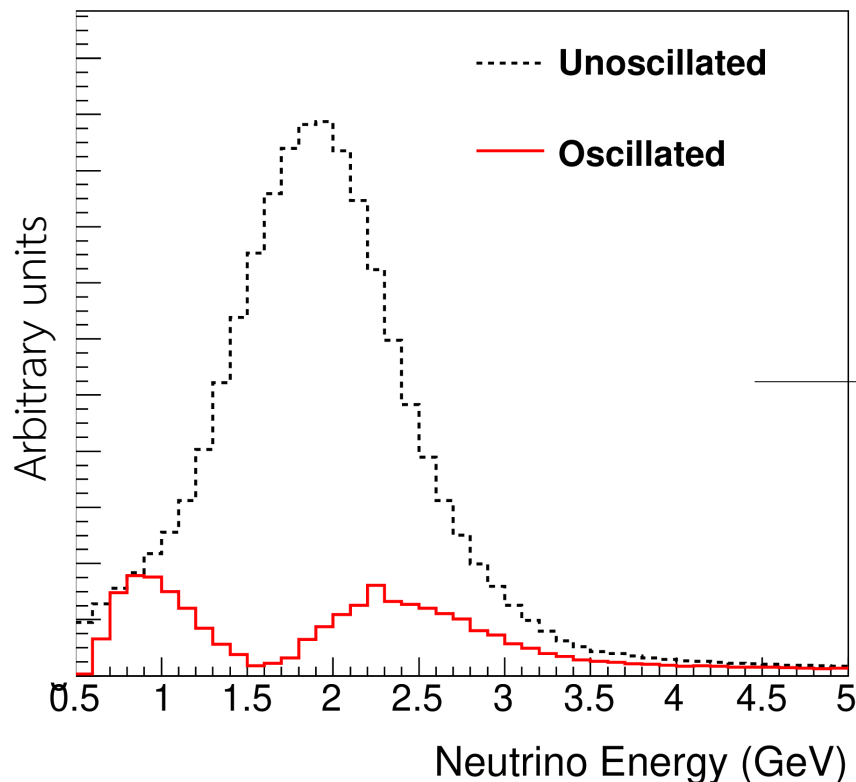


- Long-baseline sterile ν searches
- Seasonal cosmic ray studies (new: [arXiv:1904.12975](https://arxiv.org/abs/1904.12975))
- Supernova ν s
- Exotic searches:
 - Magnetic monopoles
 - N-N oscillations
 - Gravitational wave coincidence
- ...

Capable all-purpose detectors
also conducting many other measurements!
(Poster from **A. Norrick**)

3-flavor neutrino oscillations

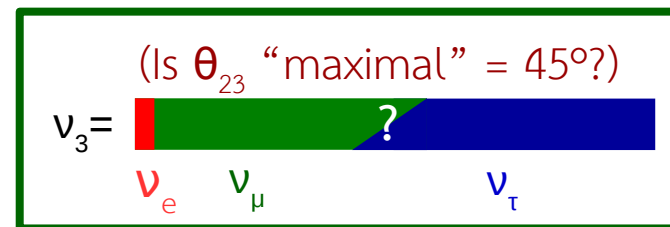
$$P(\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu) \approx 1 - \sin^2(2\theta_{23}) \sin^2 \left(\frac{\Delta m_{32}^2 L}{4E} \right)^*$$



* In fits to data the full three-flavor probability is used with no approximations

3-flavor neutrino oscillations

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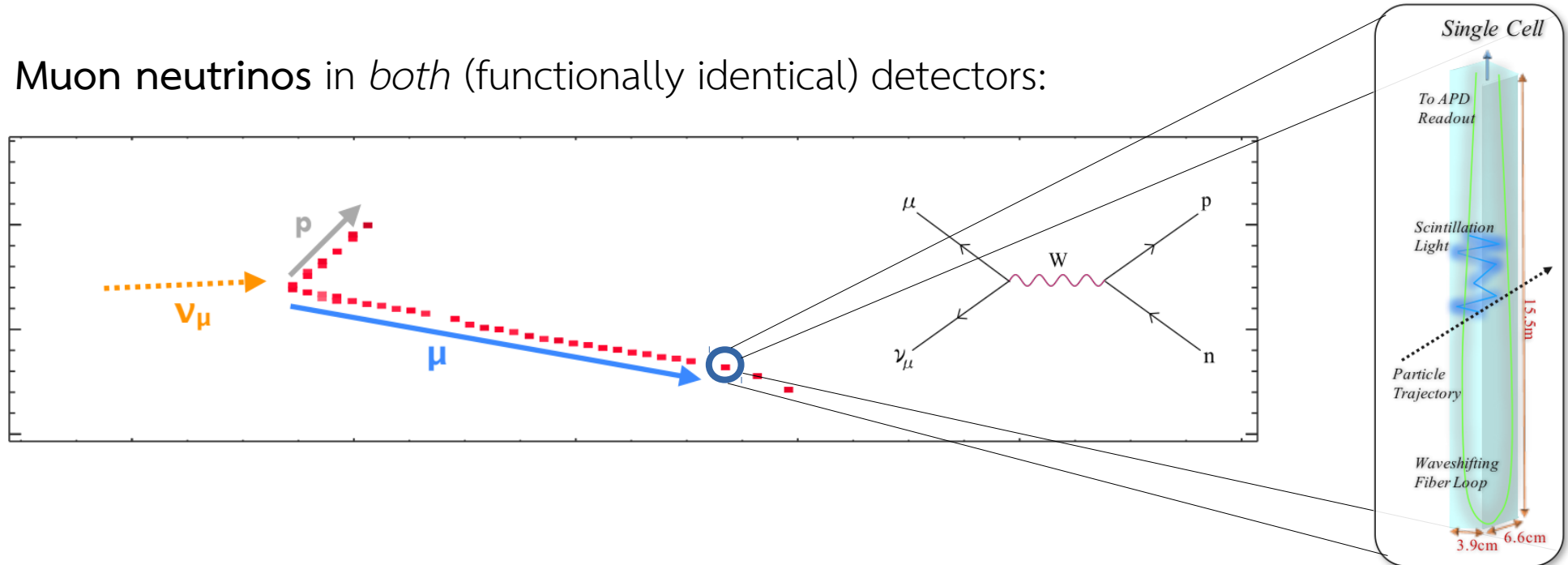


Muon neutrino disappearance $\rightarrow \theta_{23}$

3-flavor neutrino oscillations

$$P(\bar{\nu}_{\mu} \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_{\mu}) \approx 1 - \sin^2(2\theta_{23}) \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m_{32}^2 L}{4E}\right)$$

Muon neutrinos in *both* (functionally identical) detectors:



3-flavor neutrino oscillations

[Nunokawa, Parke, Valle, [Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 60, 338](#)]

$$P(\vec{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \vec{\nu}_e) \approx \left| \sqrt{P_{\text{atm}}} e^{-i(\Delta_{32} + \delta_{CP})} + \sqrt{P_{\text{sol}}} \right|^2$$
$$\approx P_{\text{atm}} + P_{\text{sol}} + 2\sqrt{P_{\text{atm}}P_{\text{sol}}} (\cos \Delta_{32} \cos \delta_{CP} \mp \sin \Delta_{32} \sin \delta_{CP})^*$$

with

$$\sqrt{P_{\text{atm}}} \equiv \sin \theta_{23} \sin 2\theta_{13} \sin \Delta_{31}$$
$$\sqrt{P_{\text{sol}}} \equiv \cos \theta_{23} \cos \theta_{13} \sin 2\theta_{12} \sin \Delta_{21}$$

(in *vacuum*)

* In fits to data the full three-flavor probability is used with no approximations

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[Nunokawa, Parke, Valle, *Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys.* 60, 338]

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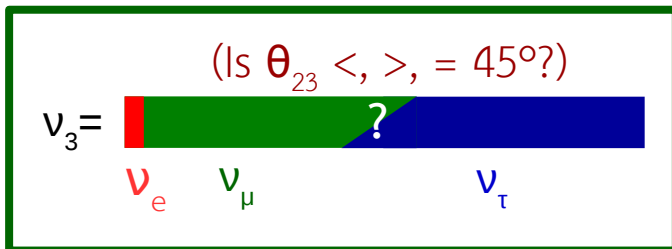
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ν vs $\bar{\nu}$ ↙

with

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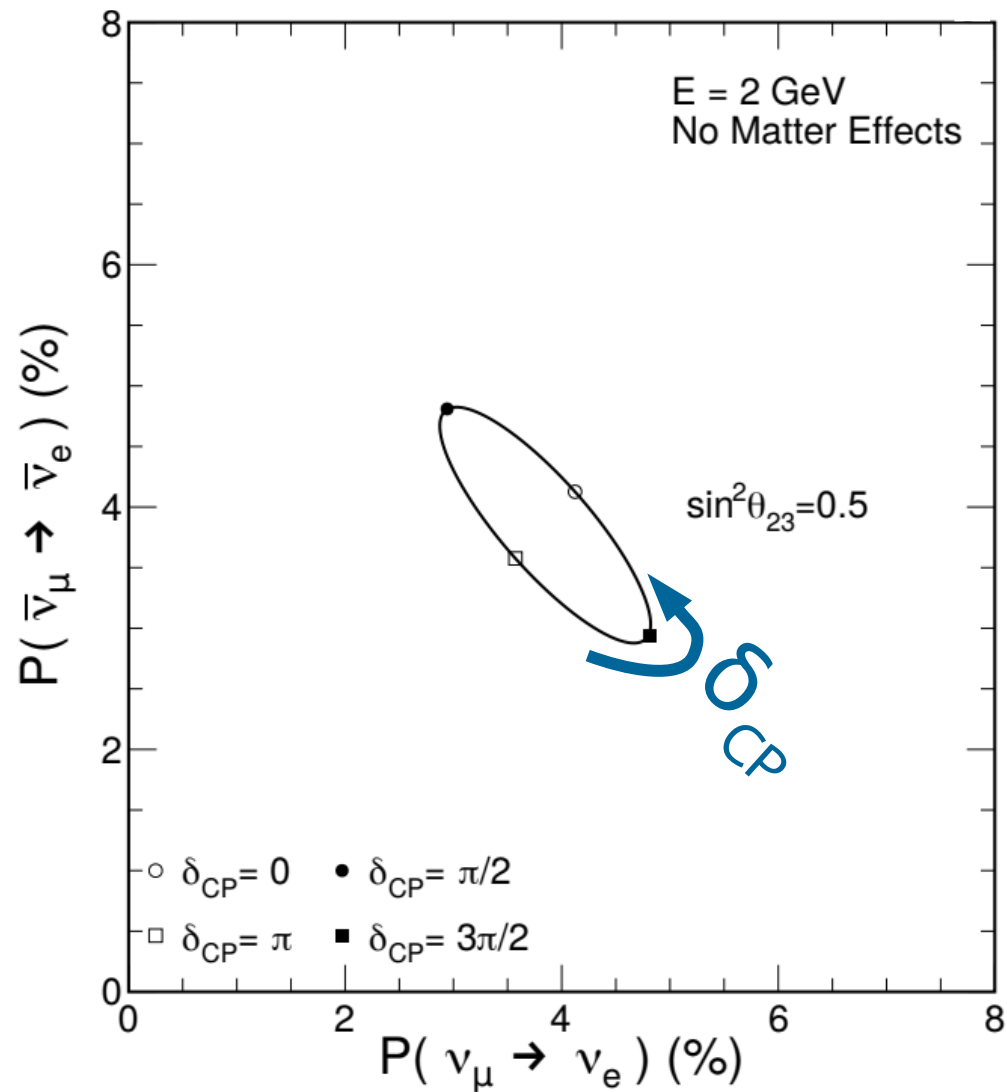
Is δ_{CP}/π non-integral?

(in *vacuum*)

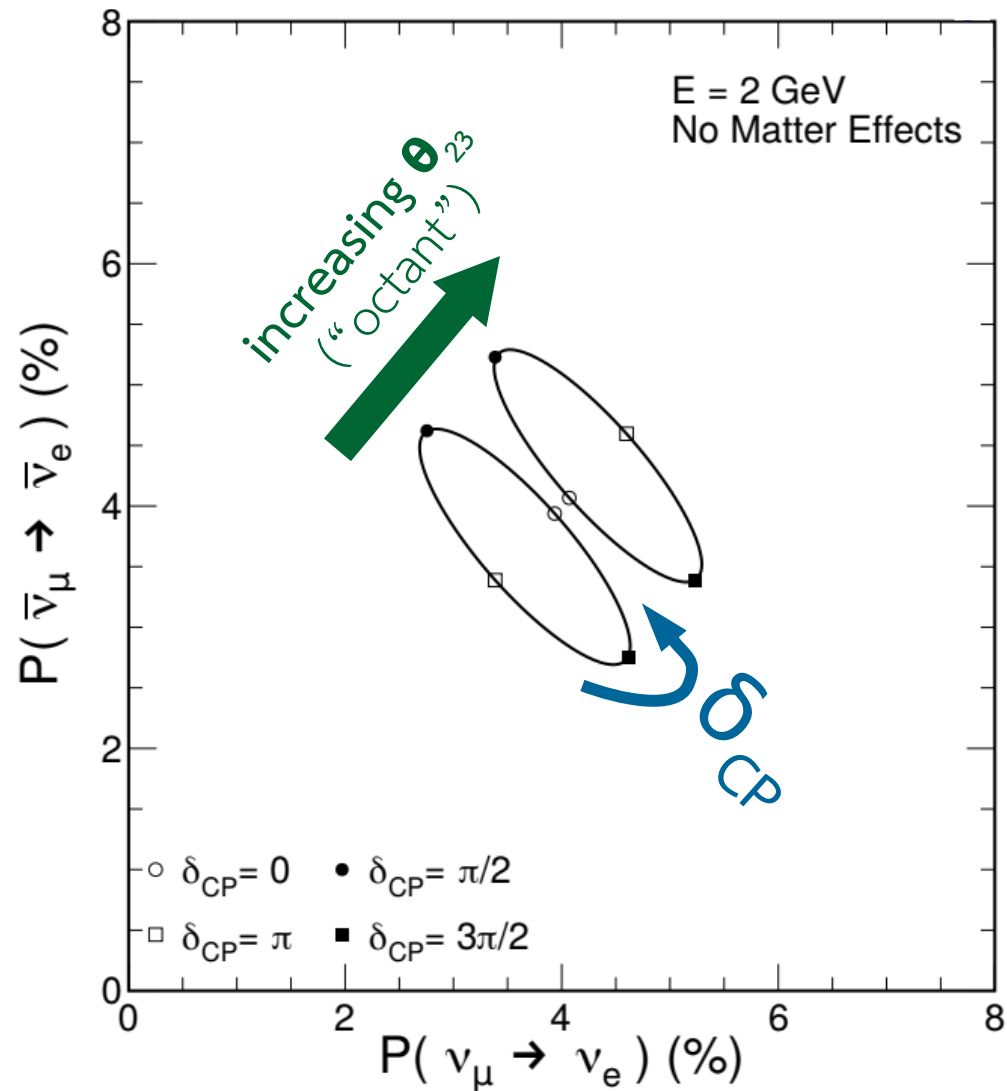
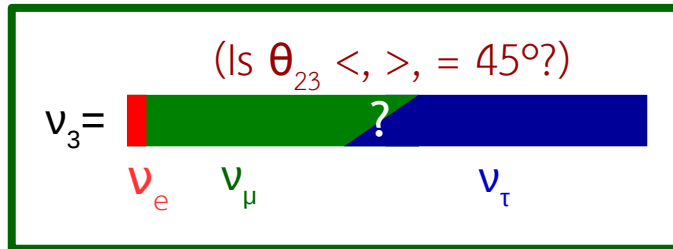
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3-flavor neutrino oscillations

[Nunokawa, Parke, Valle, *Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys.* 60, 338]

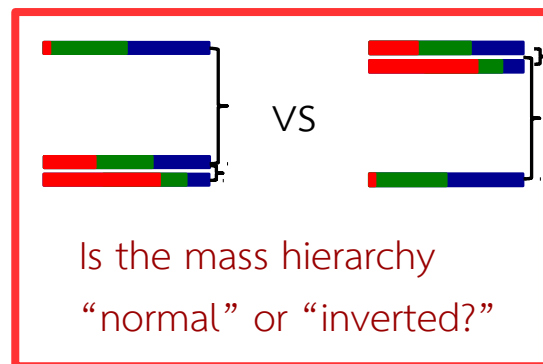
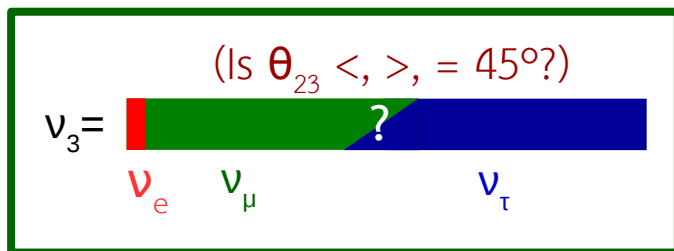
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ν vs ν̄

with

$$\sqrt{P_{\text{atm}}} = \sin(\theta_{23}) \sin(2\theta_{13}) \frac{\sin(\Delta_{31} - aL)}{\Delta_{31} - aL} \Delta_{31}$$

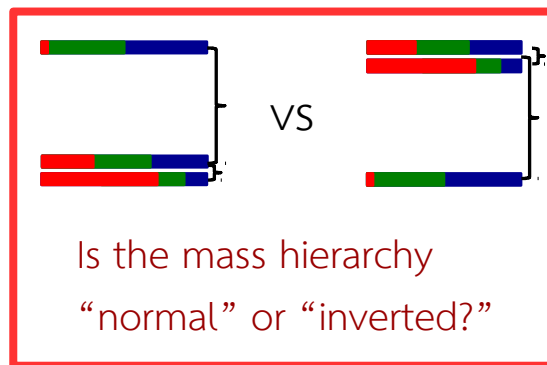
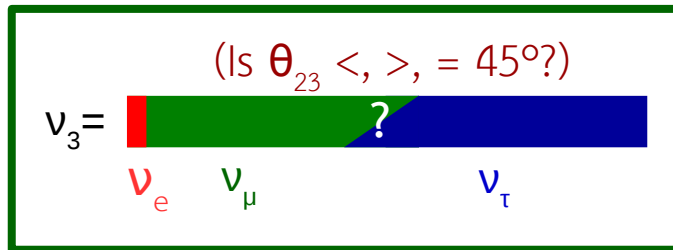


$$\Delta P_{\nu\bar{\nu}} \propto \sin \delta_{CP}$$

Is δ_{CP}/π non-integral?

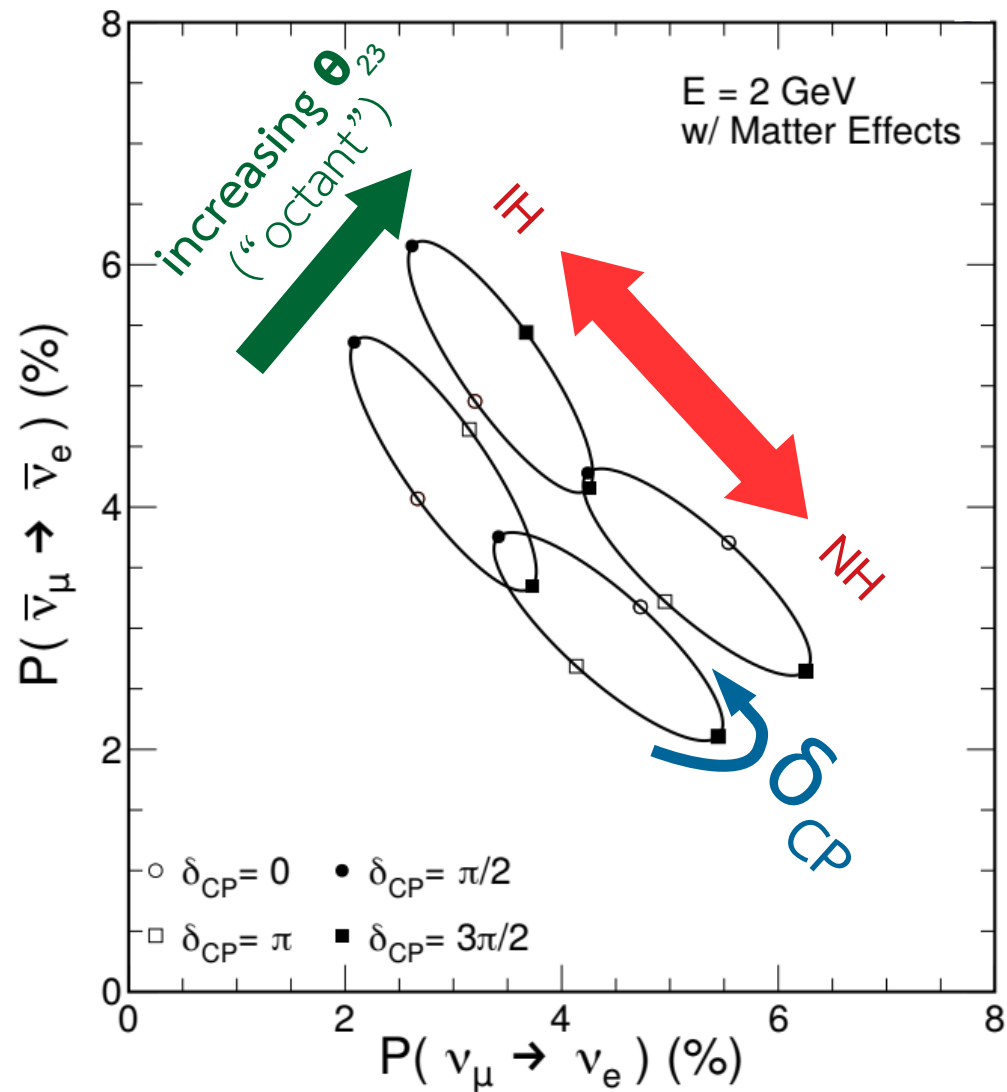
(in *matter*)

3-flavor neutrino oscillations



$$\Delta P_{\nu\bar{\nu}} \propto \sin \delta_{CP}$$

Is δ_{CP}/π non-integral?



Electron neutrino appearance $\rightarrow \theta_{23}, \text{MH}, \delta$

3-flavor neutrino oscillations

[Nunokawa, Parke, Valle, *Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys.* 60, 338]

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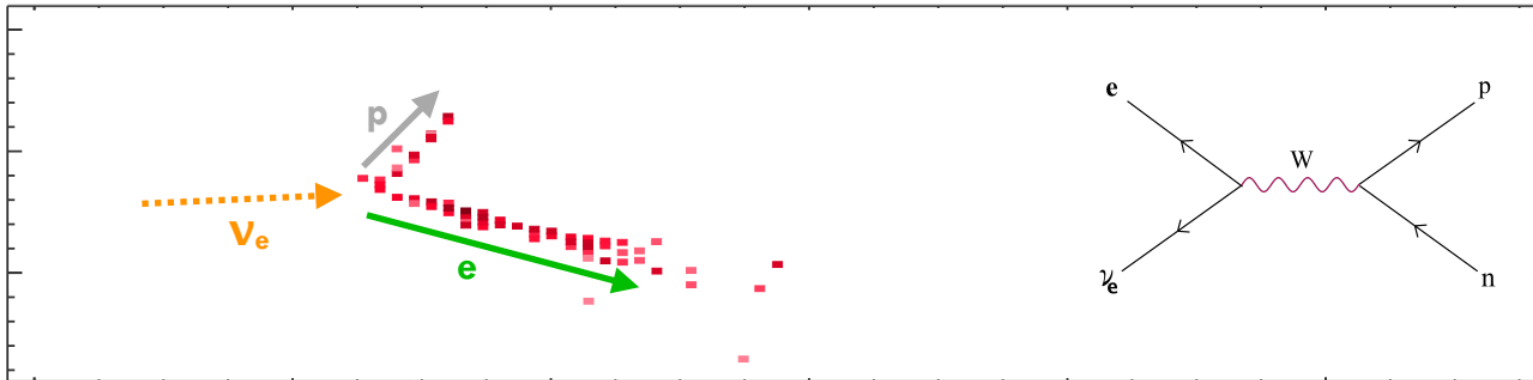
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ν vs ν̄
↓

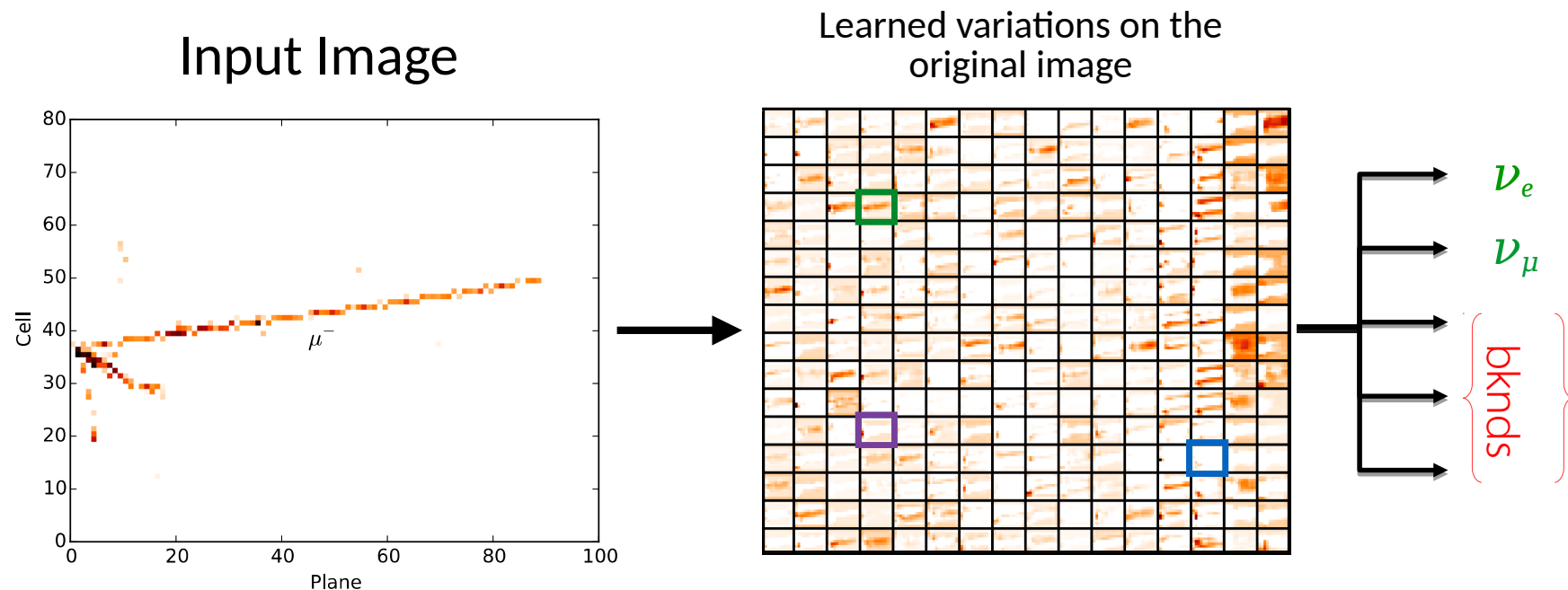
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Electron neutrinos in *both* (functionally identical) detectors:



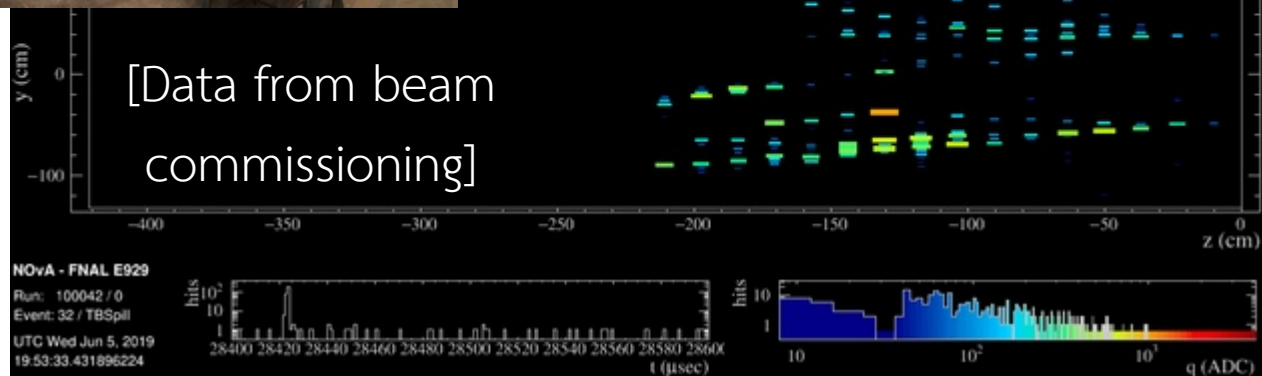
Identifying neutrino interactions



- Use *convolutional neural network* (CNN) called **CVN**
 - Technique borrowed from computer vision community
 - Learns topological “features”, eventually mapped onto desired output categories
- **NOvA pioneered this use** in particle physics ([JINST 11, P09001](#))
 - effective exposure increase of 30% for ν_e selection
- **3 theses, 3 papers** (and counting) from Deep Learning applications to NOvA

(NP talk **G. Nikseresht**)

Identifying neutrino interactions



Thank you
Fermilab
for
support!

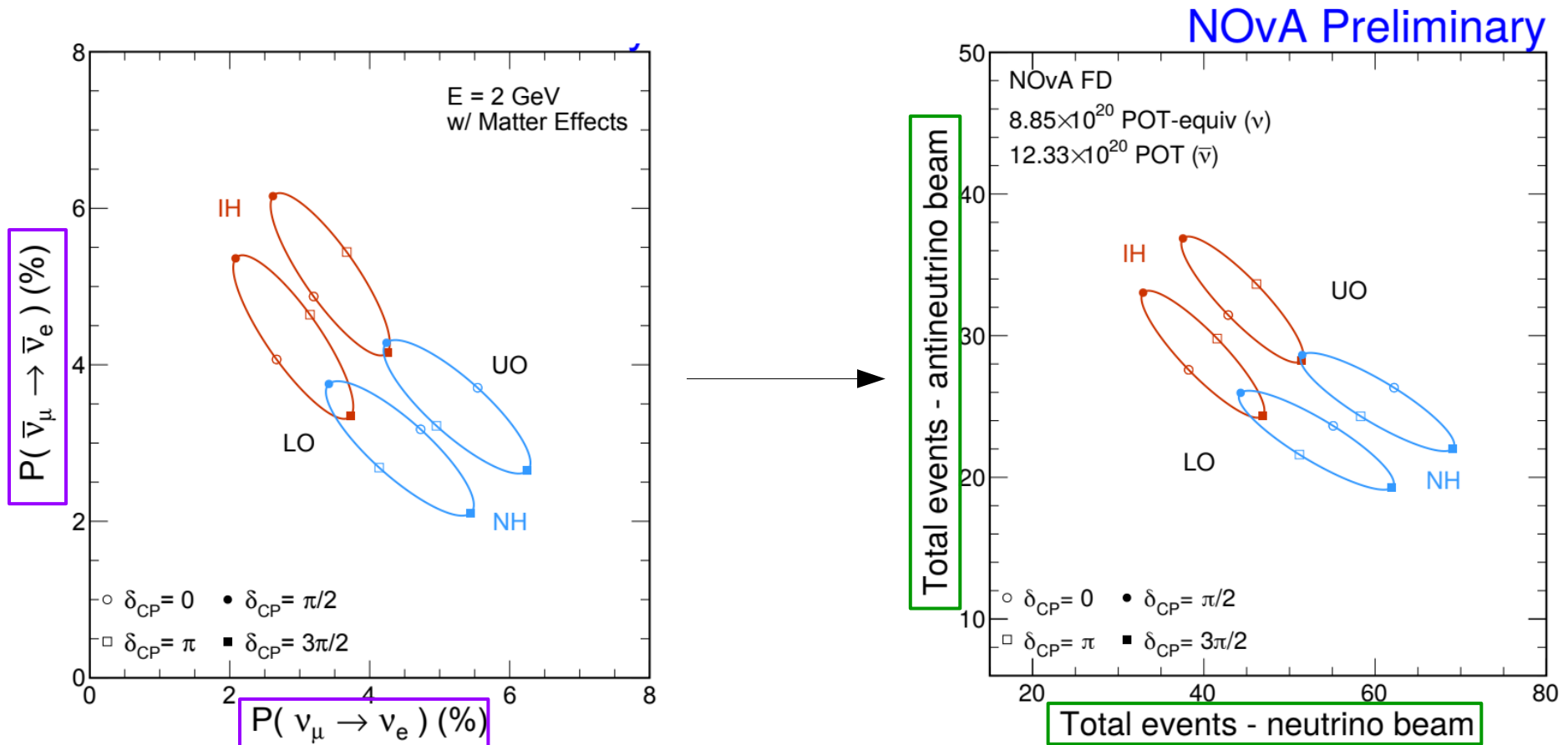
Further PID & energy scale validation coming soon using

NOvA Test Beam

Efforts from 7 postdocs, 11 grad students, 11 undergrads
Taking cosmic & beam commissioning data now – beam run in fall 2019

(Poster from D. Phan; NP talk T. Lackey)

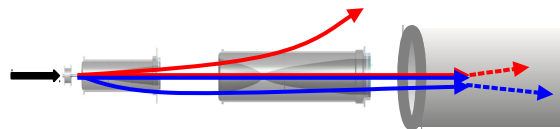
Predictions



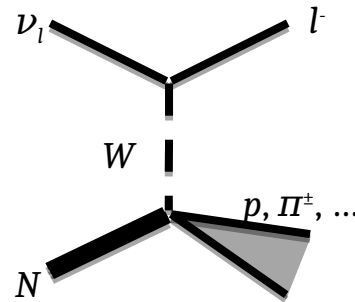
Converting an **oscillation probability**
to a **prediction** (event count) we can use to extract
parameters from data is a **deceptively complex process...**

Predictions

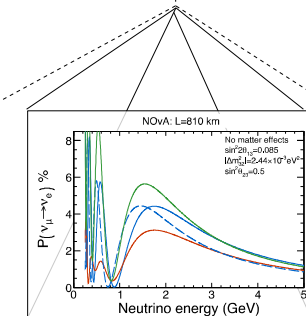
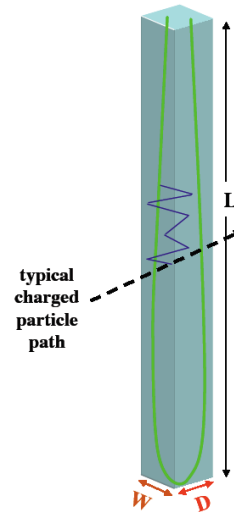
Neutrino flux



Neutrino reactions on detector materials



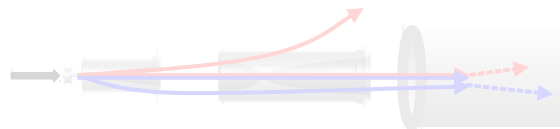
Detector response to charged particles and light propagation



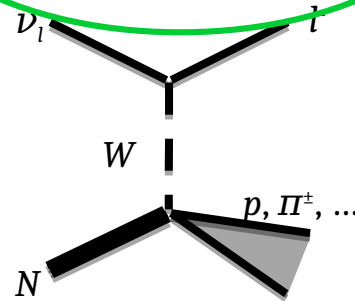
Oscillations

Predictions

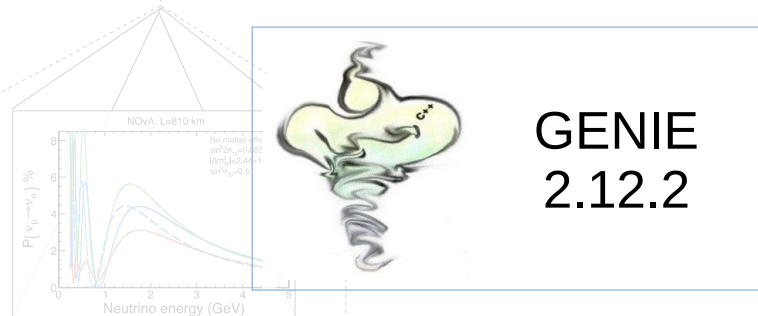
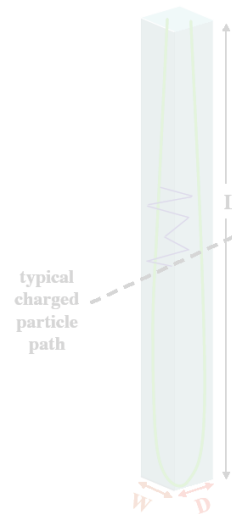
Neutrino
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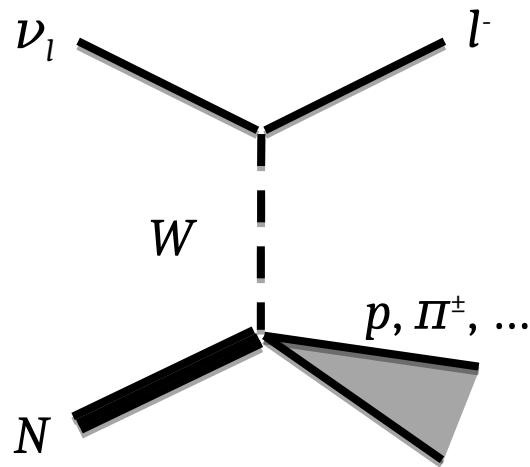


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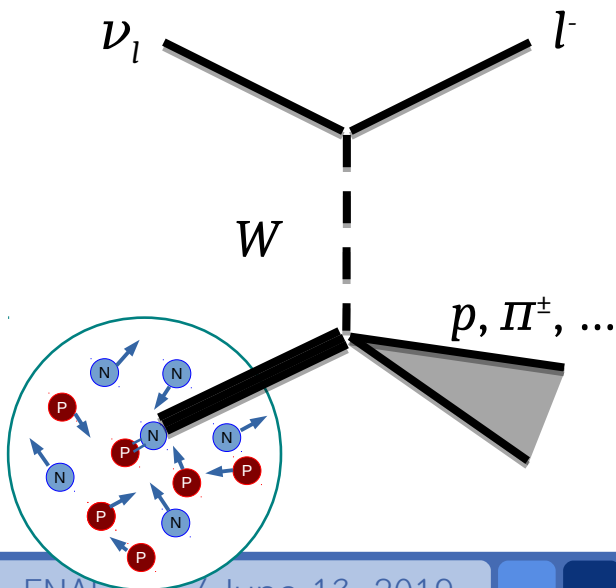


Oscillations

Predictions



vs



Nuclear physics is important (and *hard*)

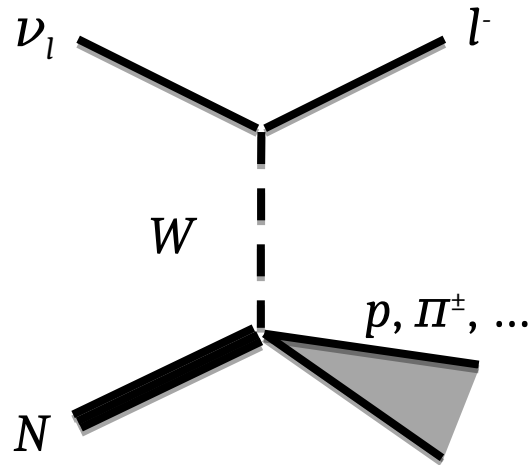
Some effects need to be added to
GENIE 2.12.2 (our default) *post hoc*

- Elastic-like (no pions produced):
 - Multi-nucleon knockout (short range):
tuned empirical model
 - Nuclear charge screening (long range):
theory-based corrections[†]
- Pion production:
 - Empirical correction inspired by observed suppression in data

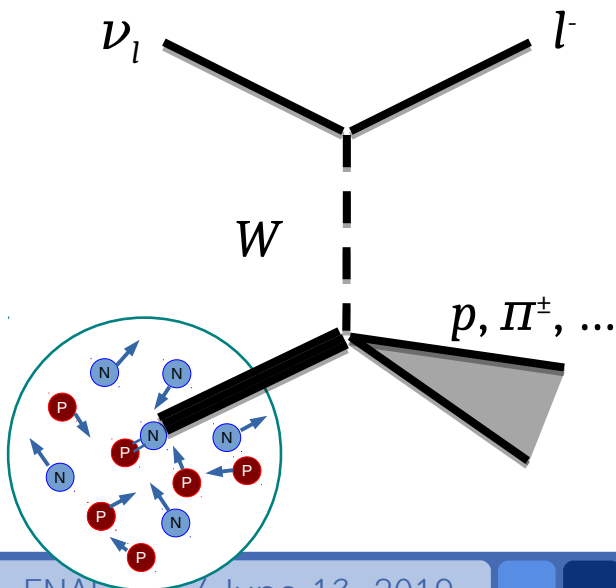
[†] “Model uncertainties for Valencia RPA effect for MINERvA”,
Richard Gran, FERMILAB-FN-1030-ND, arXiv:1705.02932

(NP talk from M. Martinez Casales)

Predictions



vs



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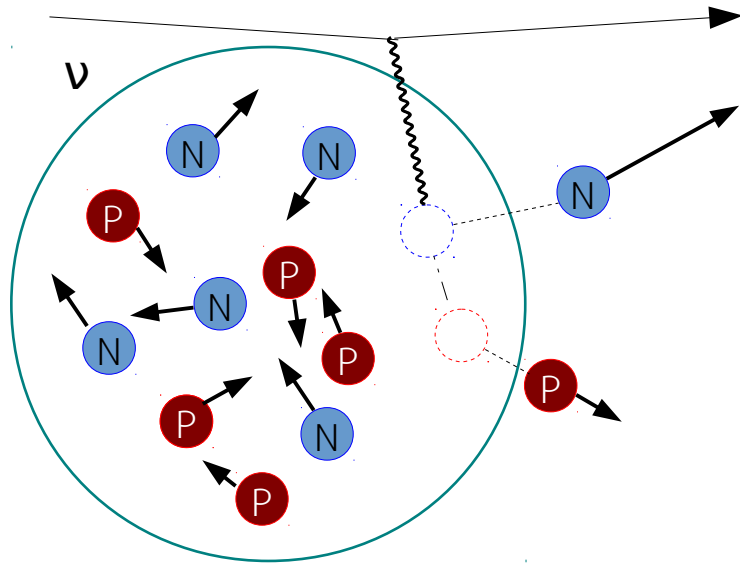
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(NP talk from **M. Martinez Casales**)

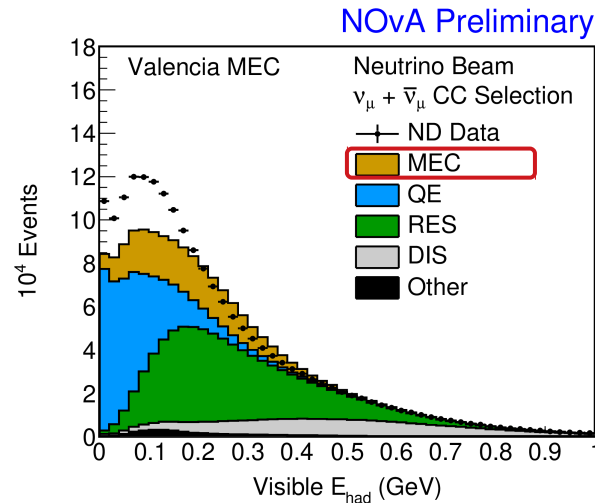
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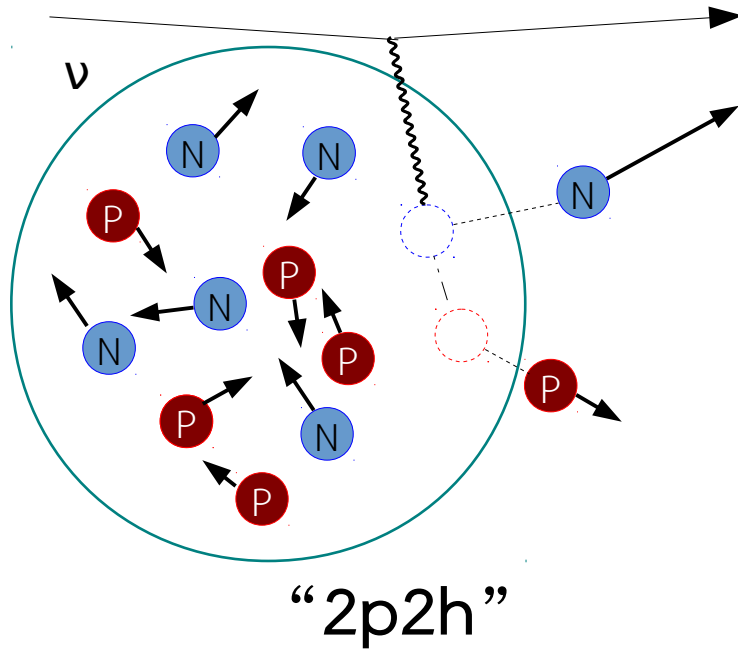
“2p2h”

Knock out two nucleons with an elastic-like interaction.

Theory is a work in progress...
 (“meson exchange currents,” MEC)

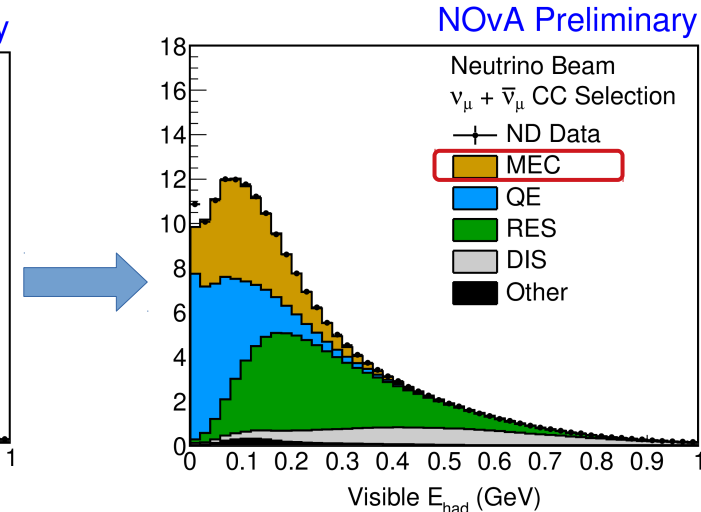
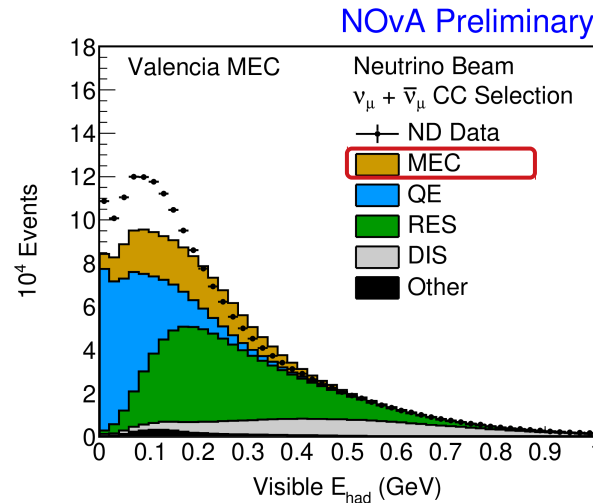


Predictions

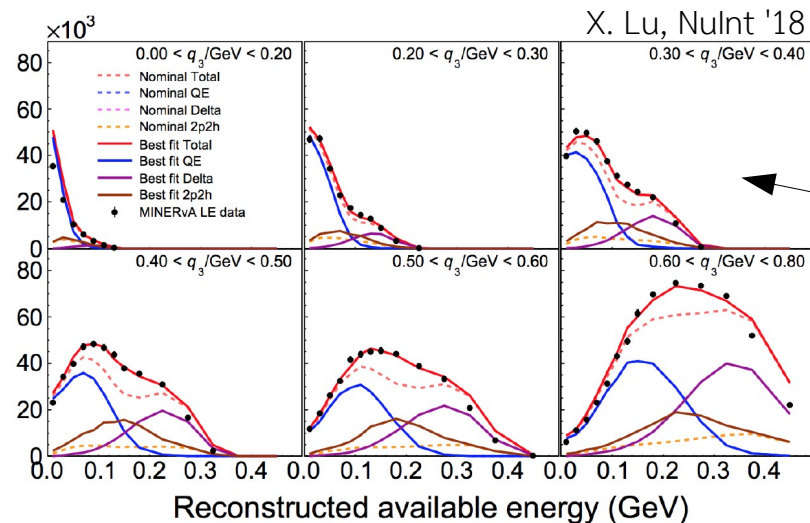


Knock out two nucleons with an elastic-like interaction.

Theory is a work in progress...
employ fits based on
empirical model* in meantime



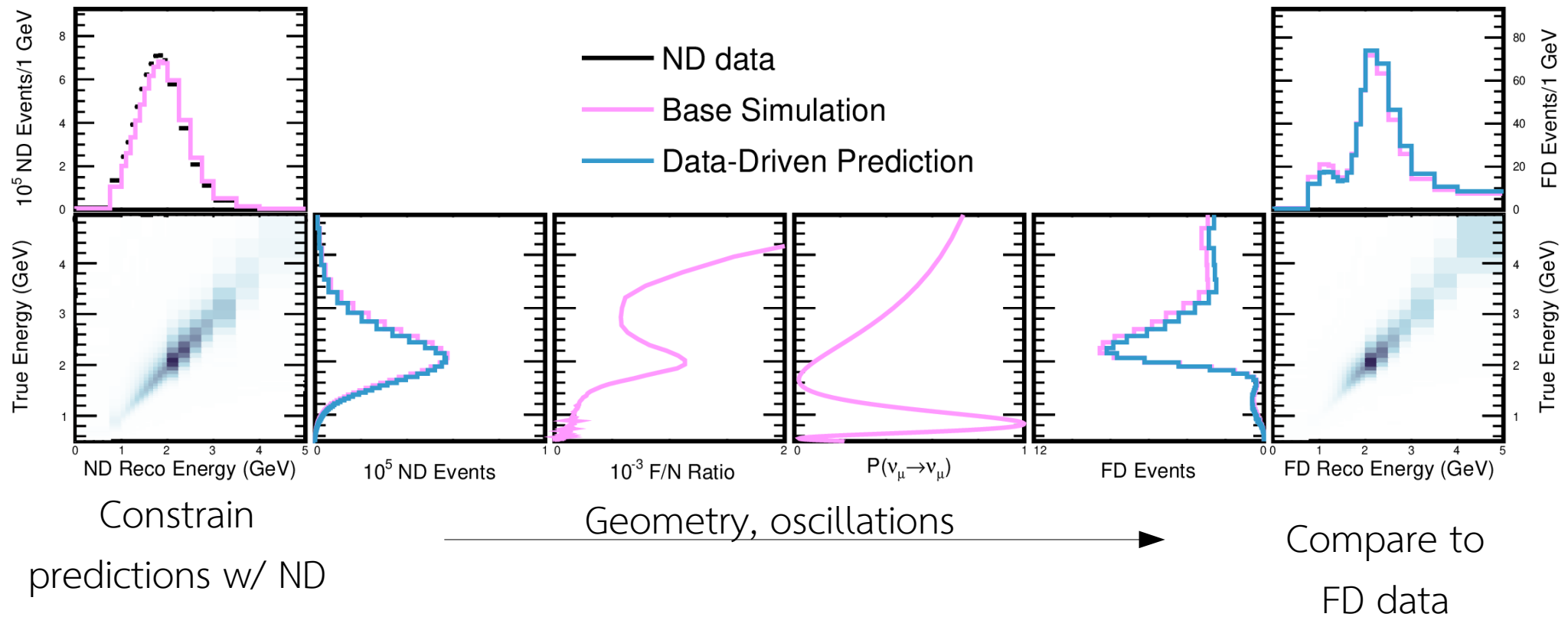
**Empirical prediction + uncertainties
based on fits to ND data**



Inspiration and
helpful
discussion
from our
colleagues on
MINERvA!

* “Meson Exchange Current (MEC) Models in Neutrino Interaction Generators”, Teppei Katori, NuInt12 Proceedings, arXiv:1304.6014

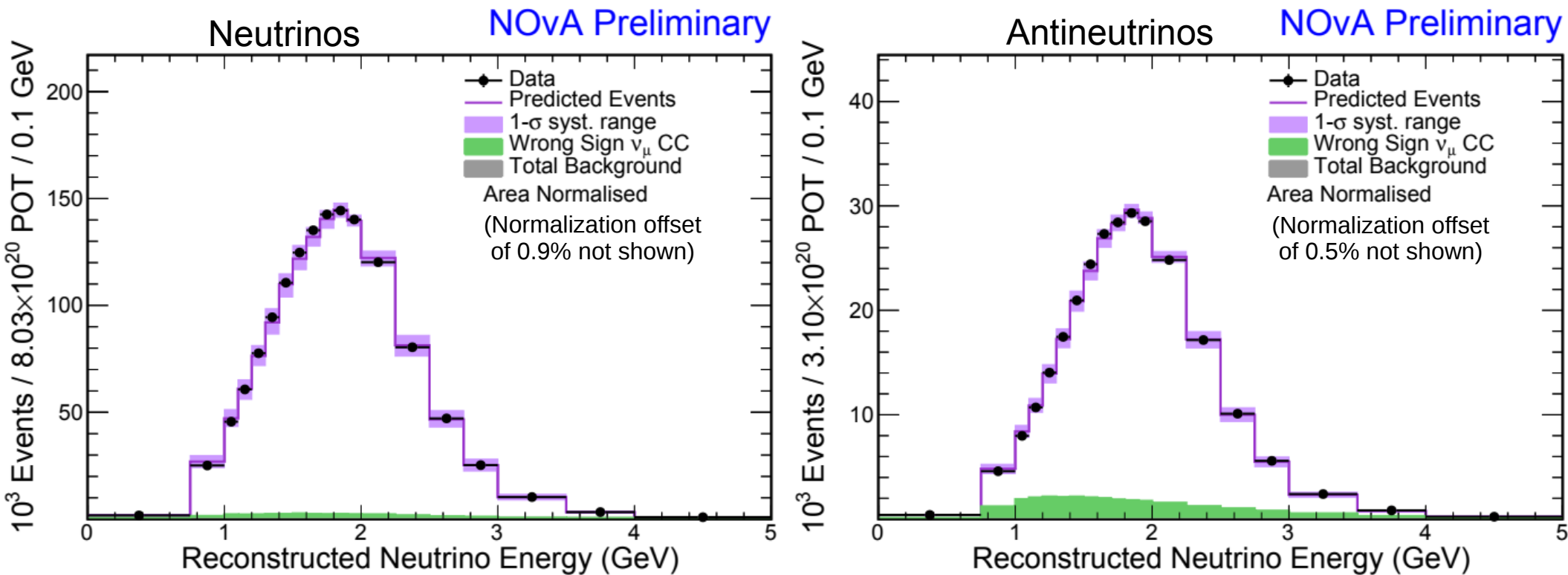
Constraining predictions



High-stats, unoscillated **Near Detector data**
constrains predictions (*including systematics*)

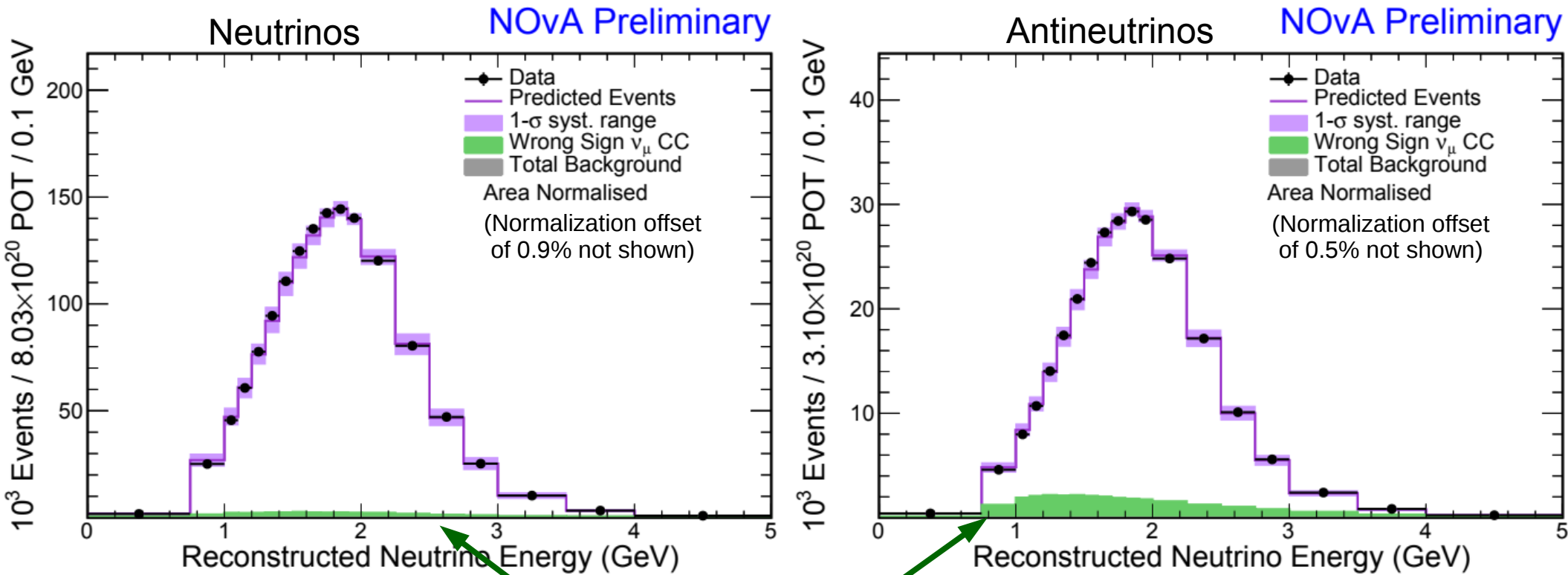
(Poster **K. Warburton**; NP talk **A. Back**)

ND Data – ν_μ



Intense beam → large sample of ND events
→ strong constraints on FD predictions

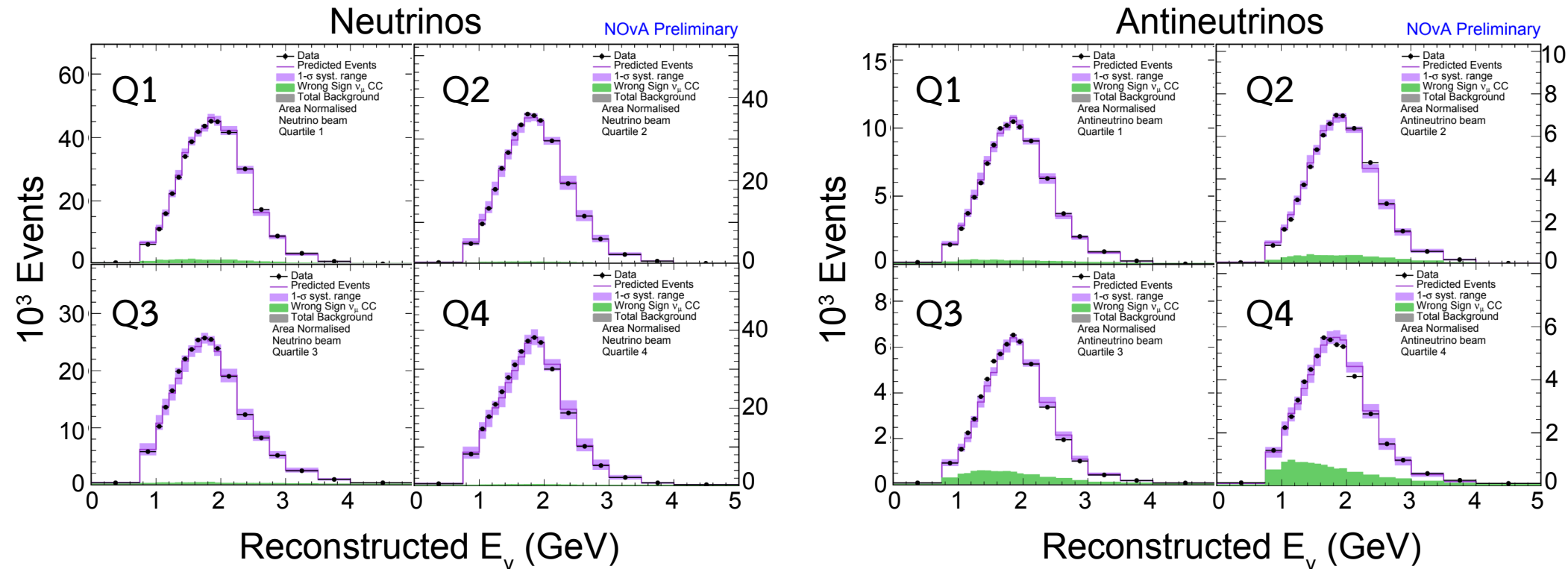
ND Data – ν_μ



“Wrong sign” is about 3% in ν beam,
11% in $\bar{\nu}$ beam.

(NP talk [A. Dombara](#))

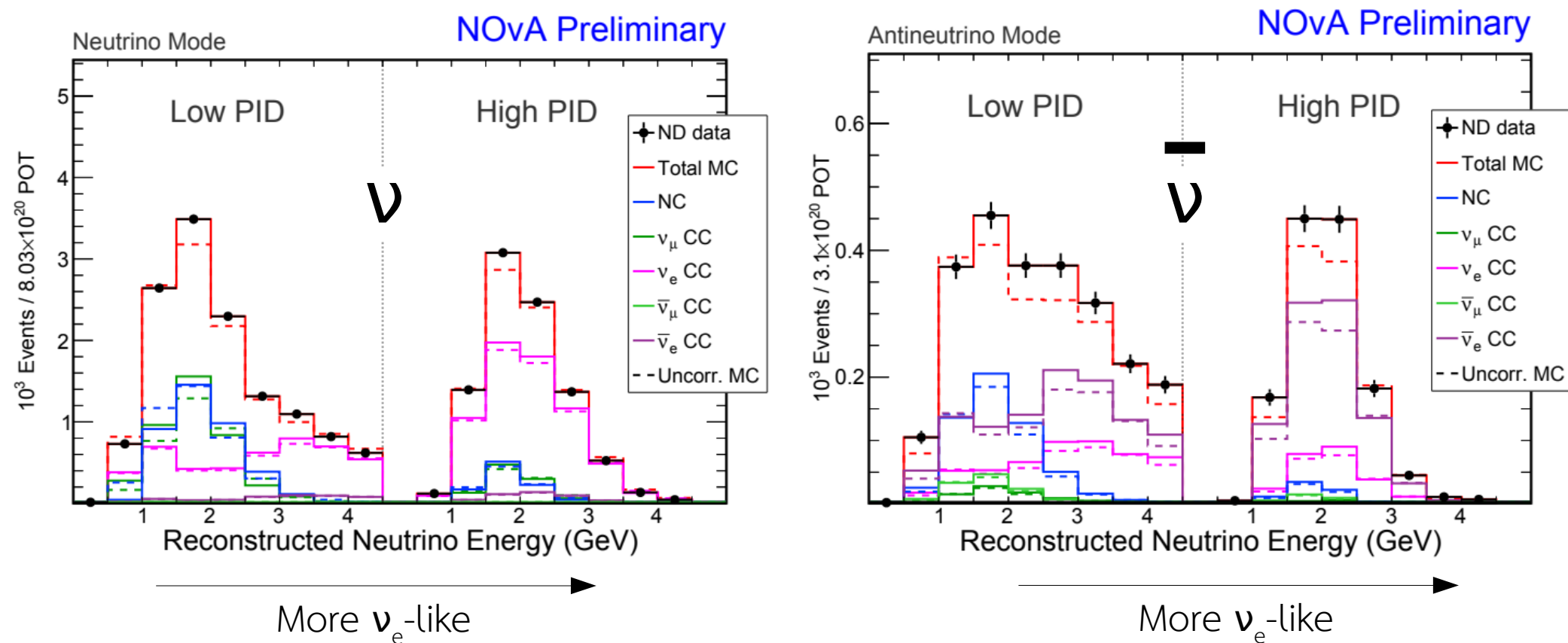
ND Data – ν_μ



Muon neutrino candidate sample divided into four “quartiles” based on E_{had} / E_ν :



ND Data – ν_e

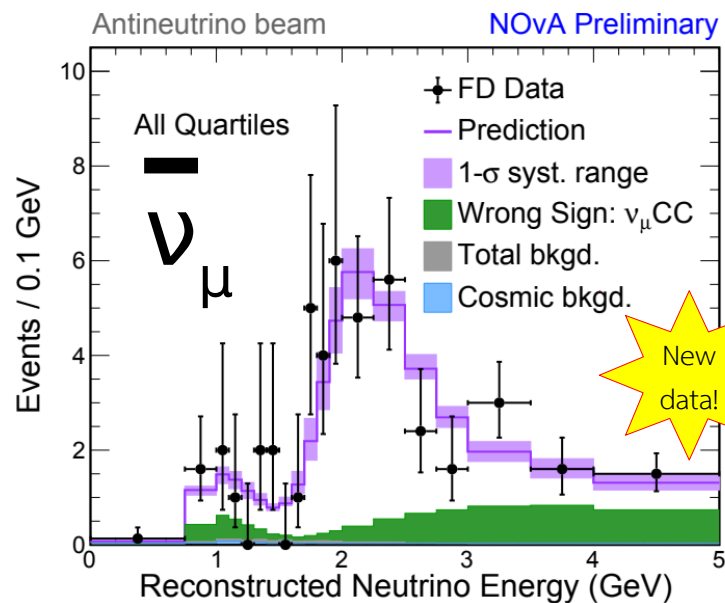
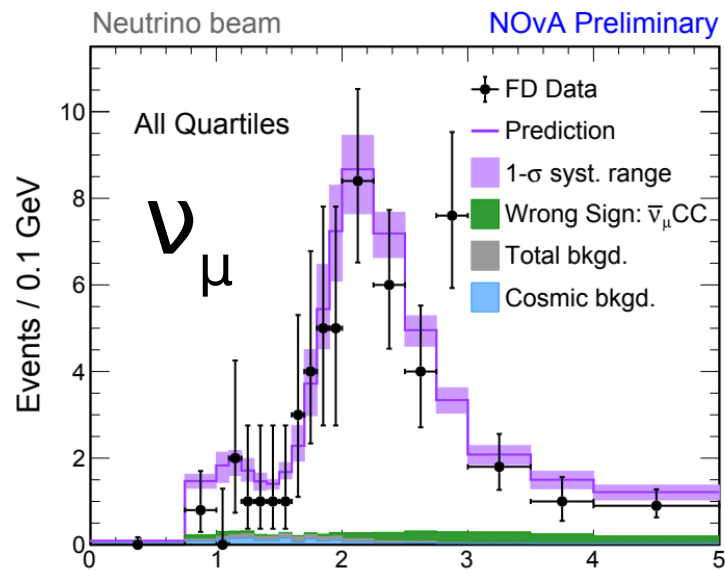


ND ν_e candidates are all background (no oscillations yet):

correct & extrapolate each category separately;

use corrected ND ν_μ prediction for ν_e appearance signal correction

FD data (with *new* $\bar{\nu}$ sample!)



Data neutrino candidates

113

Best fit total prediction

124

total bkgd.:

4.2

↳ cosmic bkgd.

2.1

↳ beam bkgd.

2.1

3-flavor oscillations describe data well

(goodness-of-fit $p = 0.91$)

Data antineutrino candidates

102

Best fit total prediction

96

total bkgd.:

2.2

↳ cosmic bkgd.

0.8

↳ beam bkgd.

1.4

Now with
78%
more
 $\bar{\nu}$ data!

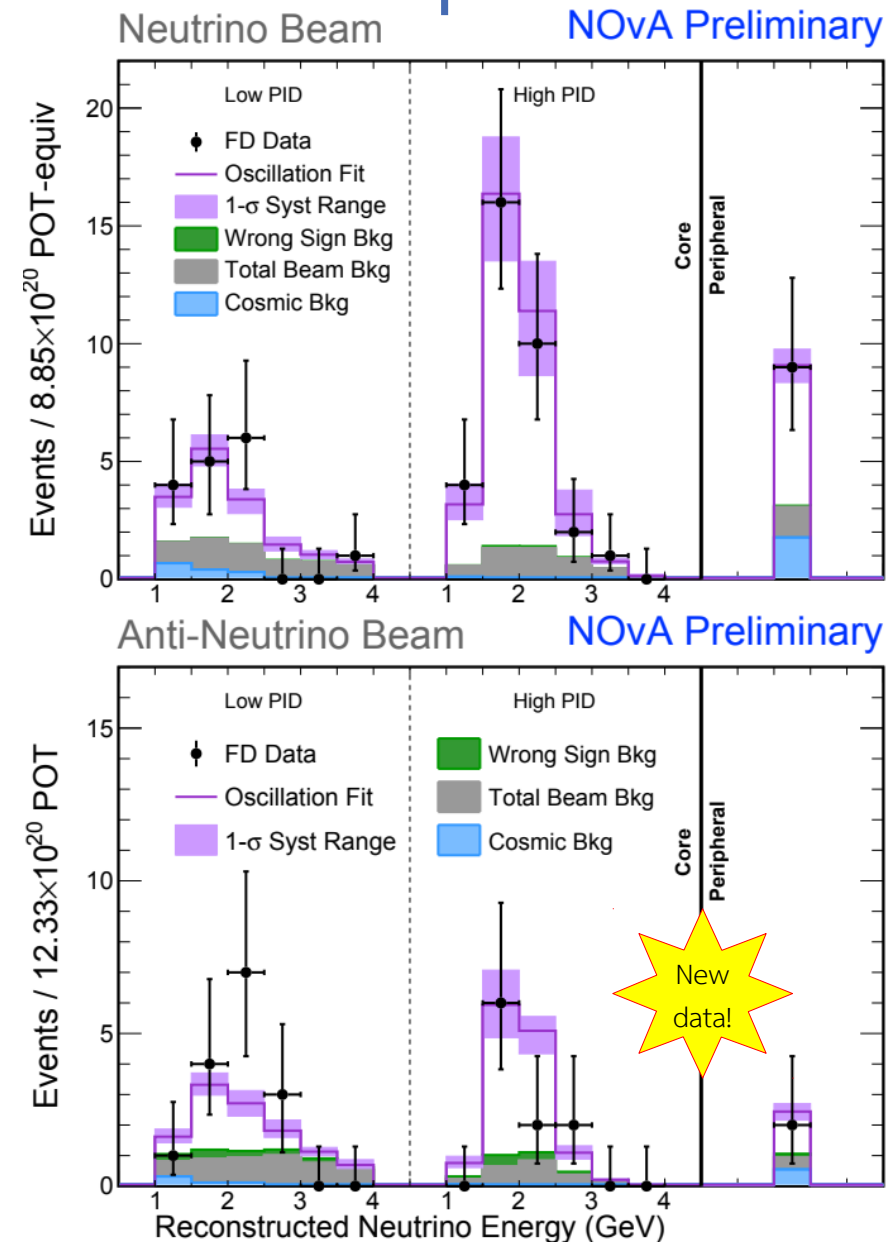
FD data (with *new* $\bar{\nu}$ sample!)

Data neutrino candidates	58
Best fit total prediction	59
total bkgd.:	15.0
↳ cosmic bkgd.	3.3
↳ beam bkgd.	11.1
↳ wrong-sign (app. $\bar{\nu}_e$)	0.7

3-flavor oscillations describe data well
(goodness-of-fit $p = 0.91$)

Now with
78%
more
 $\bar{\nu}$ data!

Data antineutrino candidates	27
Best fit total prediction	27
total bkgd.:	10.3
↳ cosmic bkgd.	1.1
↳ beam bkgd.	7.0
↳ wrong-sign (app. ν_e)	2.2



FD data (with *new* $\bar{\nu}$ sample!)

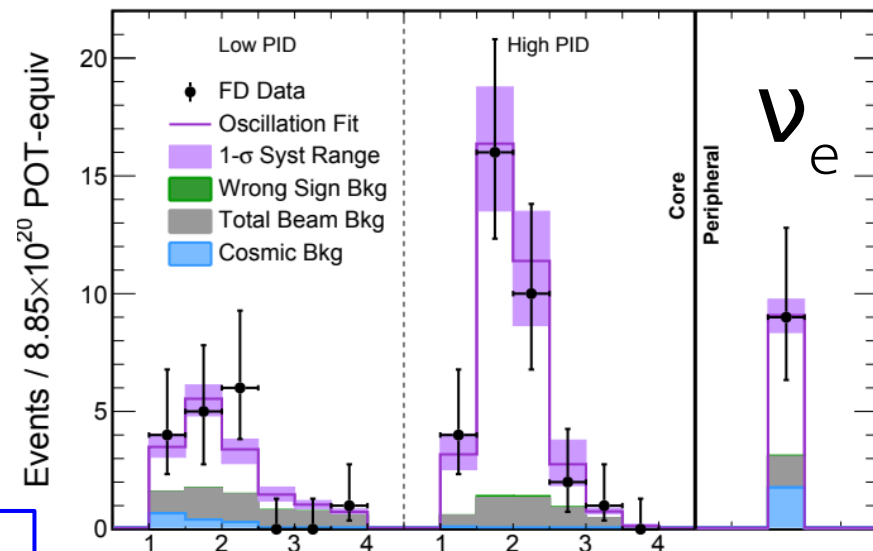
Data neutrino candidates	58
Best fit total prediction	59
total bkgd.:	15.0
↳ cosmic bkgd.	3.3
↳ beam bkgd.	11.1
↳ wrong-sign (app. $\bar{\nu}_e$)	0.7

Evidence for $\bar{\nu}_e$ appearance at 4.4σ

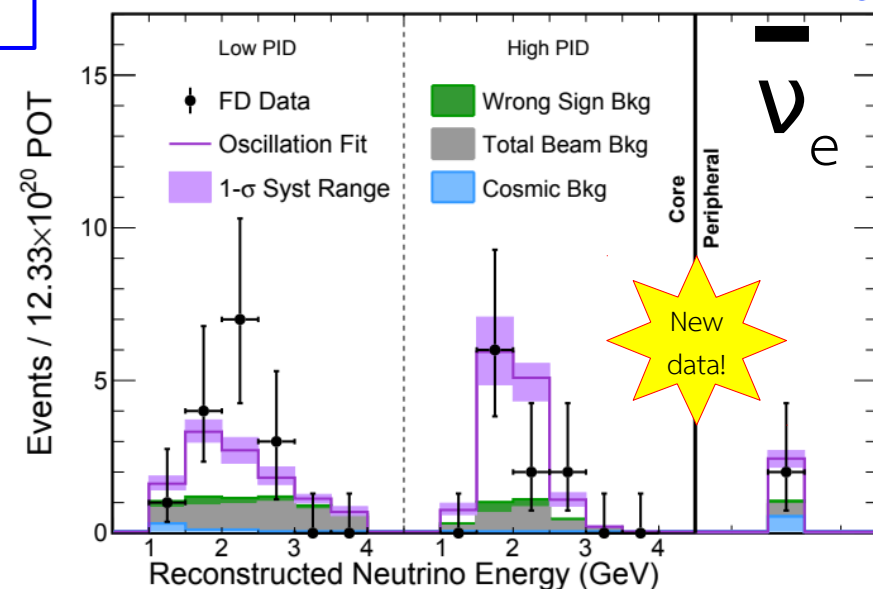
Now with
78%
more
 $\bar{\nu}$ data!

Data antineutrino candidates	27
Best fit total prediction	27
total bkgd.:	10.3
↳ cosmic bkgd.	1.1
↳ beam bkgd.	7.0
↳ wrong-sign (app. ν_e)	2.2

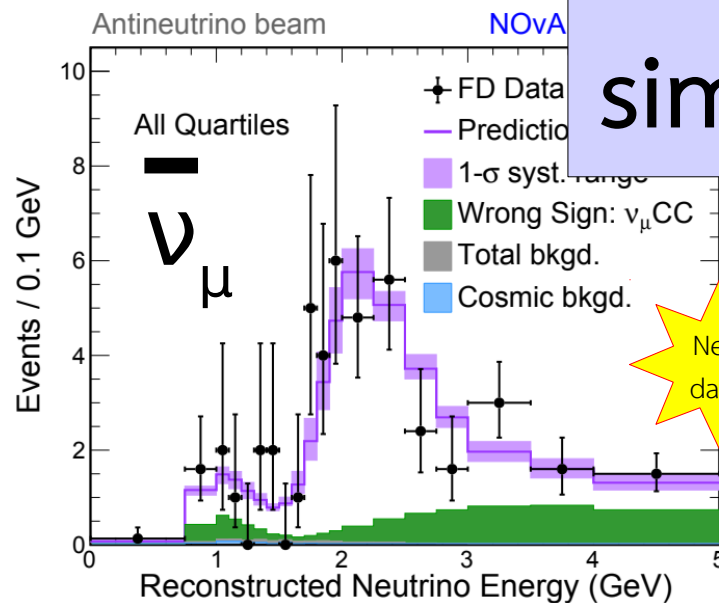
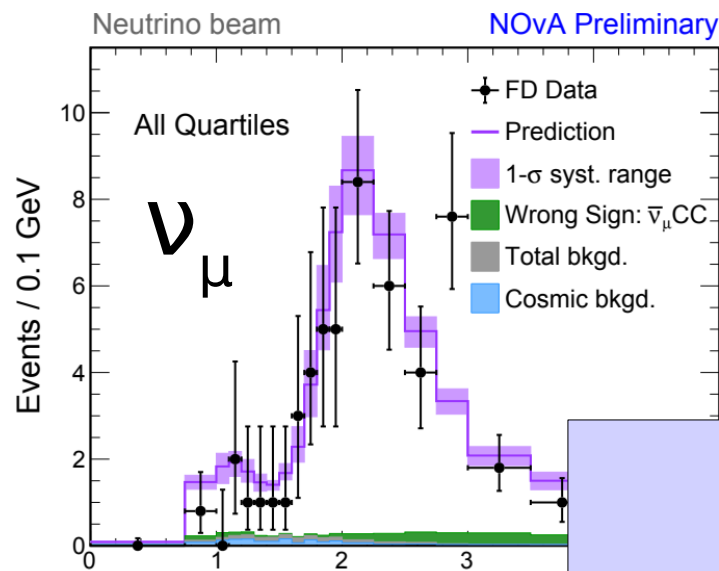
Neutrino Beam NOvA Preliminary



Anti-Neutrino Beam NOvA Preliminary

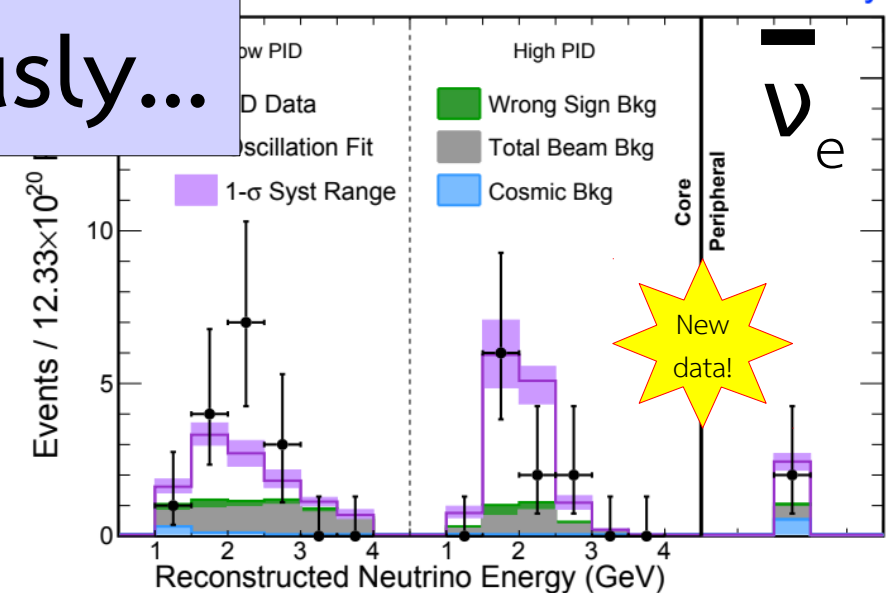
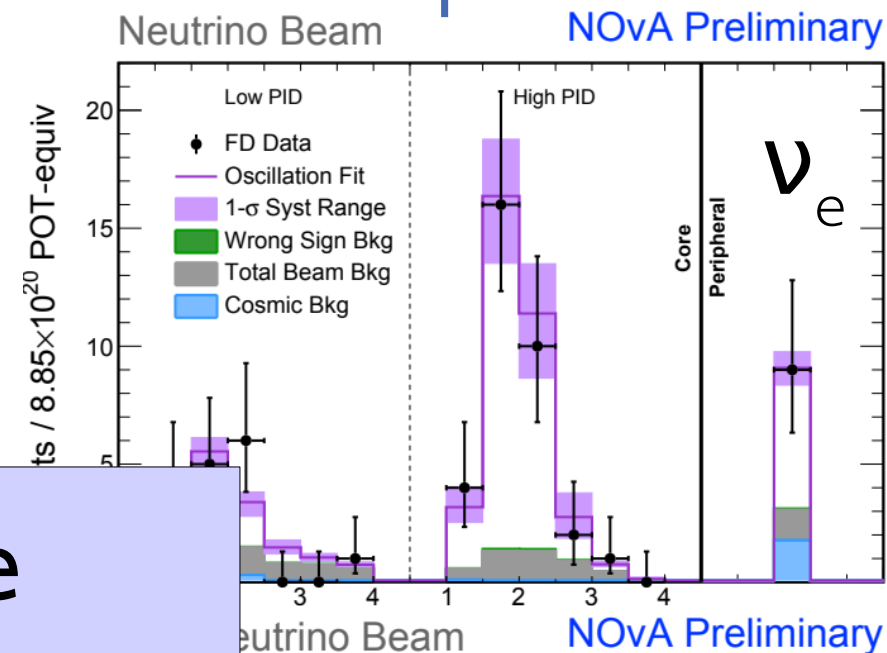


FD data (with *new* $\bar{\nu}$ sample!)



Fit these
simultaneously...

New data!

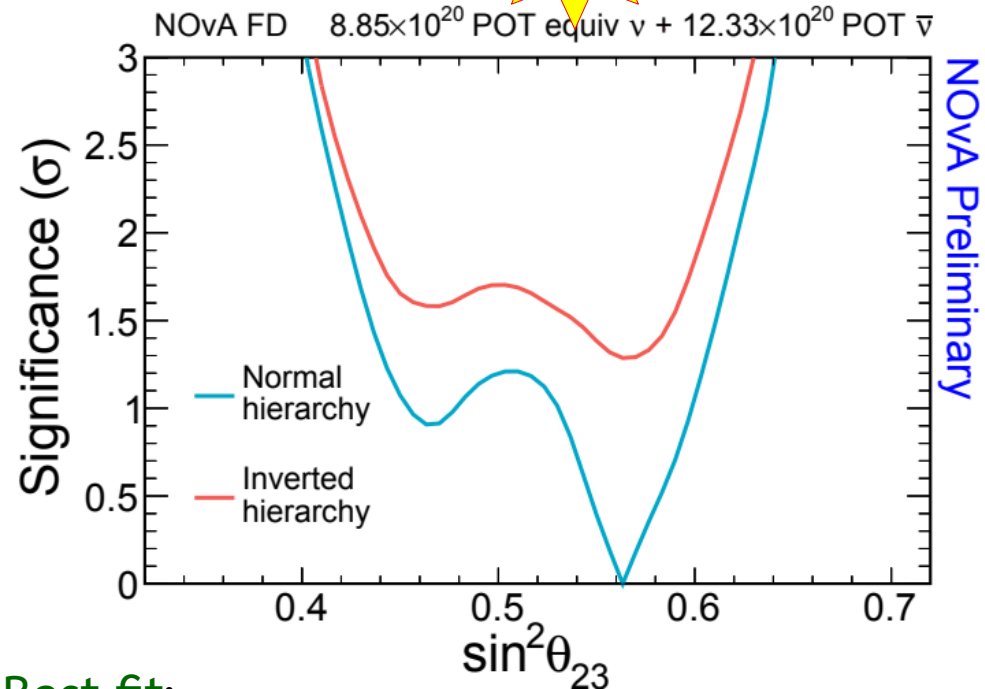
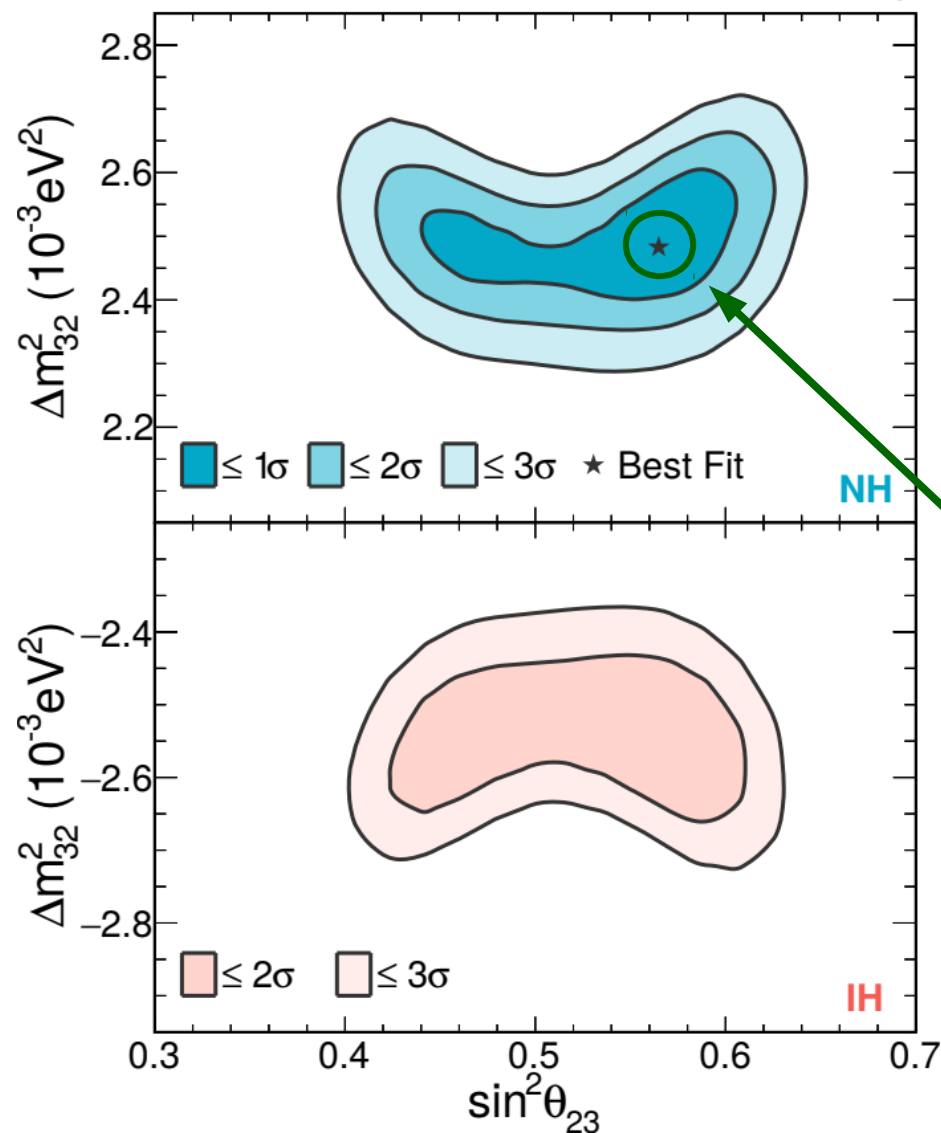


New data!

Oscillation results



NOvA Preliminary



Best fit:

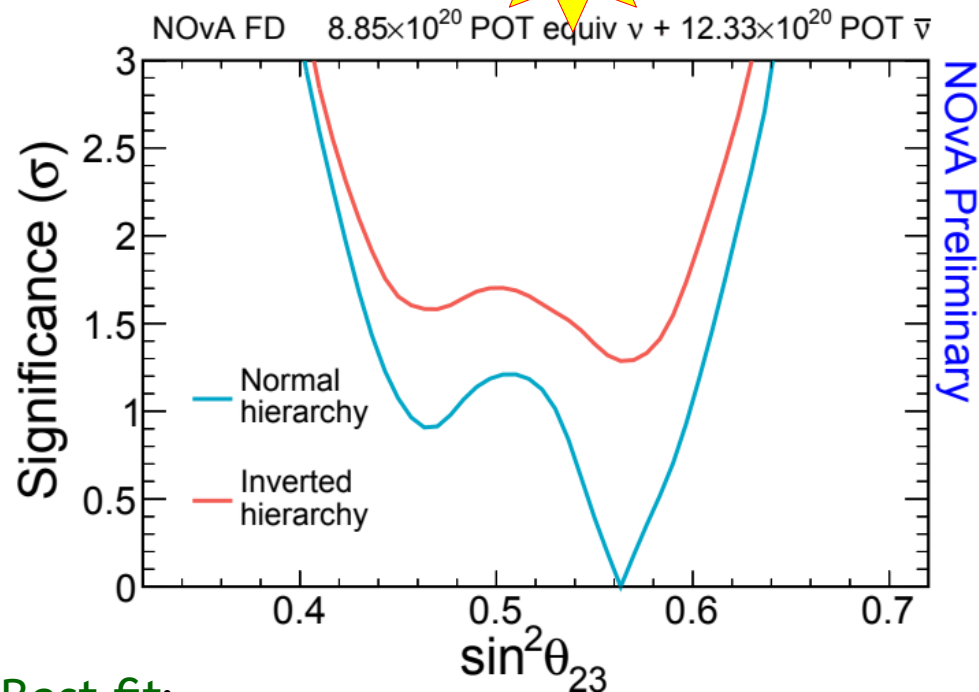
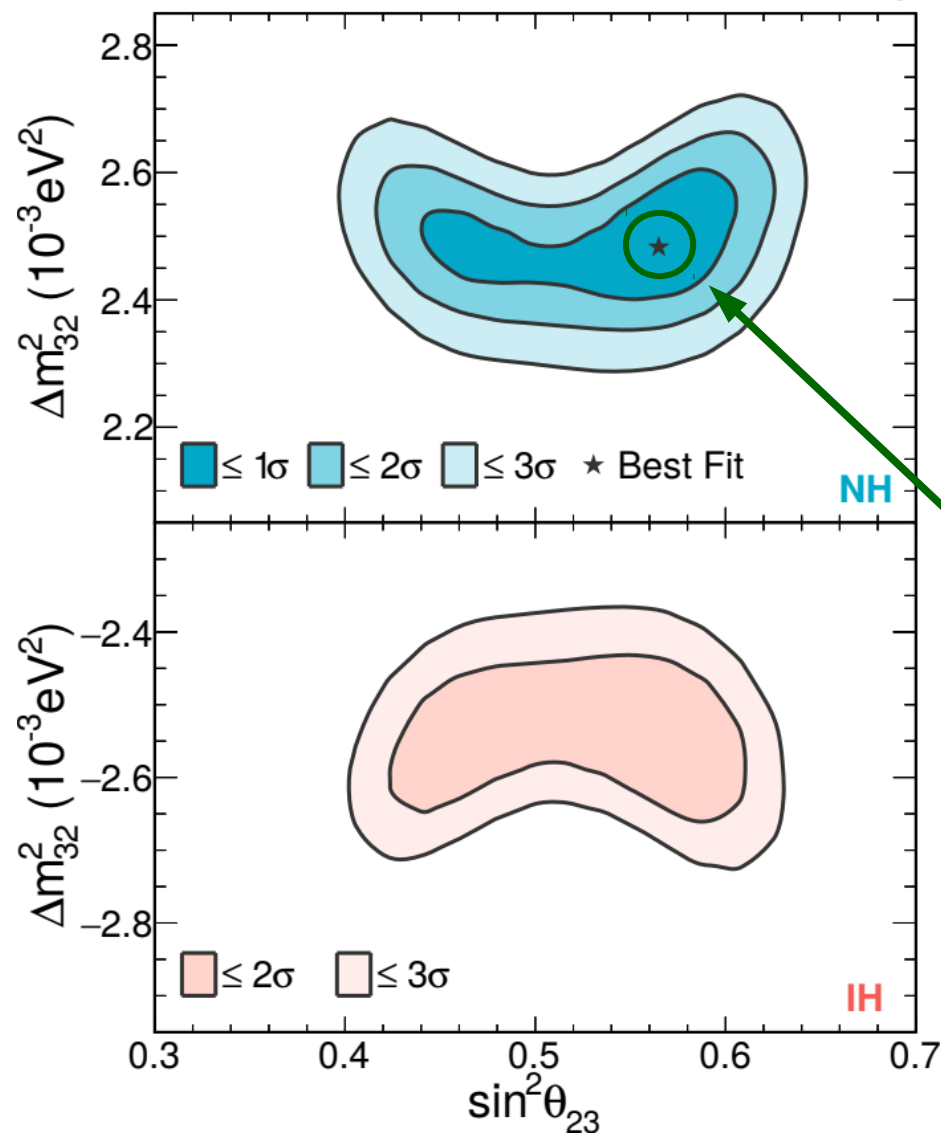
- $\sin^2 \theta_{23} = 0.56^{+0.04}_{-0.03}$
 - $\Delta m_{32}^2 = +2.48^{+0.11}_{-0.06} \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2/c^4 (\text{NH})$
- $\sin^2 \theta_{23} < 0.5$ (lower octant) disfavored at 1.6σ

[All contours and significances calculated using Feldman-Cousins method thanks to NERSC]

Oscillation results



NOvA Preliminary



Best fit:

- $\sin^2 \theta_{23} = 0.56^{+0.04}_{-0.03}$
- $\Delta m_{32}^2 = +2.48^{+0.11}_{-0.06} \times 10^{-3} \text{eV}^2/c^4 (\text{NH})$

$\sin^2 \theta_{23} < 0.5$ (lower octant) disfavored at 1.6σ

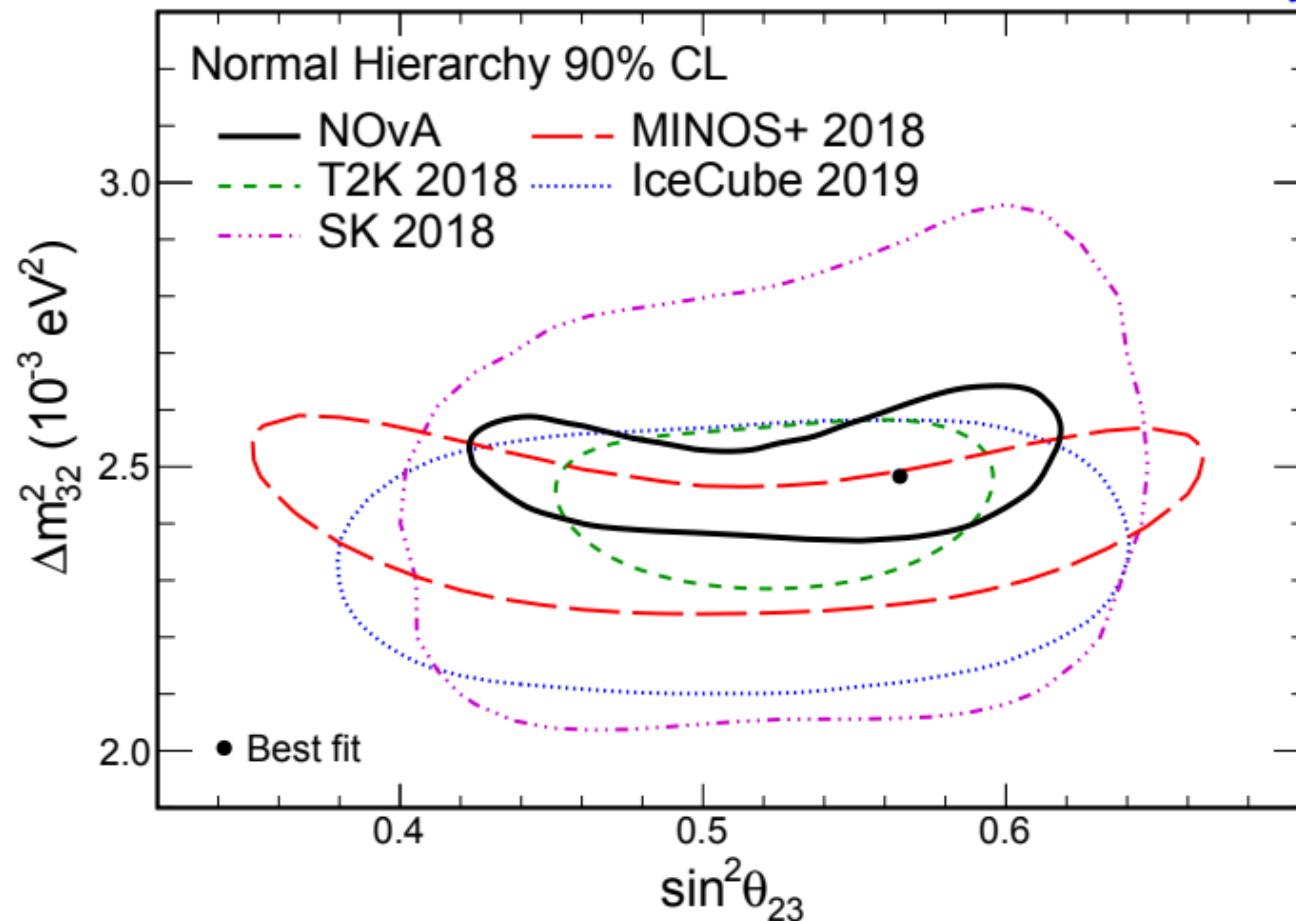
$\sin^2 \theta_{23} = 0.5$ disfavored at 1.2σ



Oscillation results

New data!

NOvA Preliminary

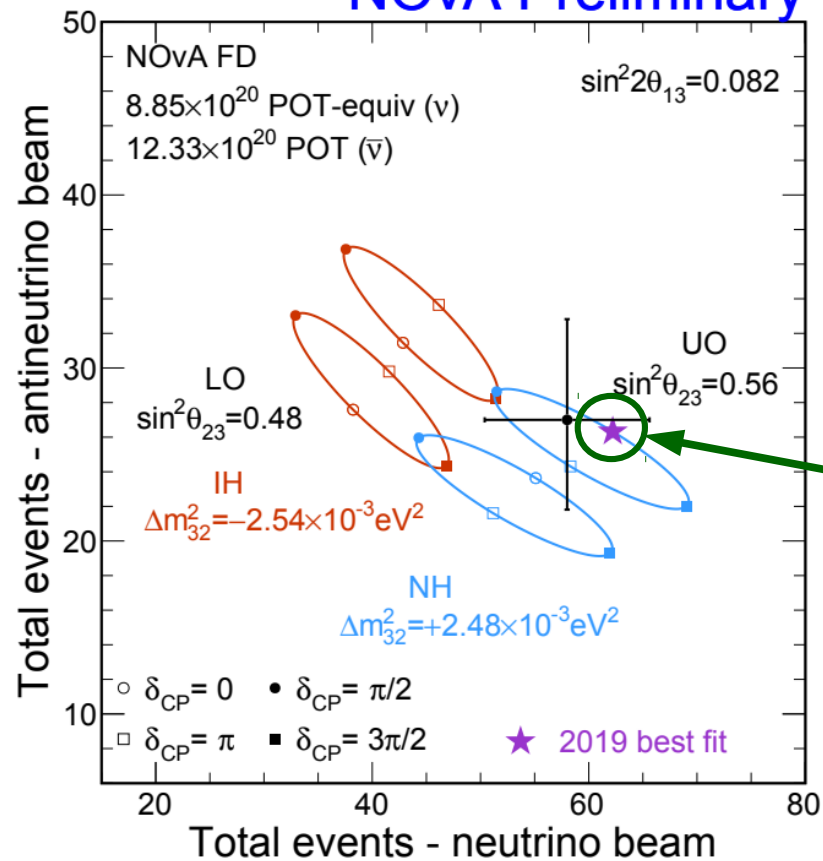


Precision measurement of atmospheric parameters

Oscillation results



NOvA Preliminary



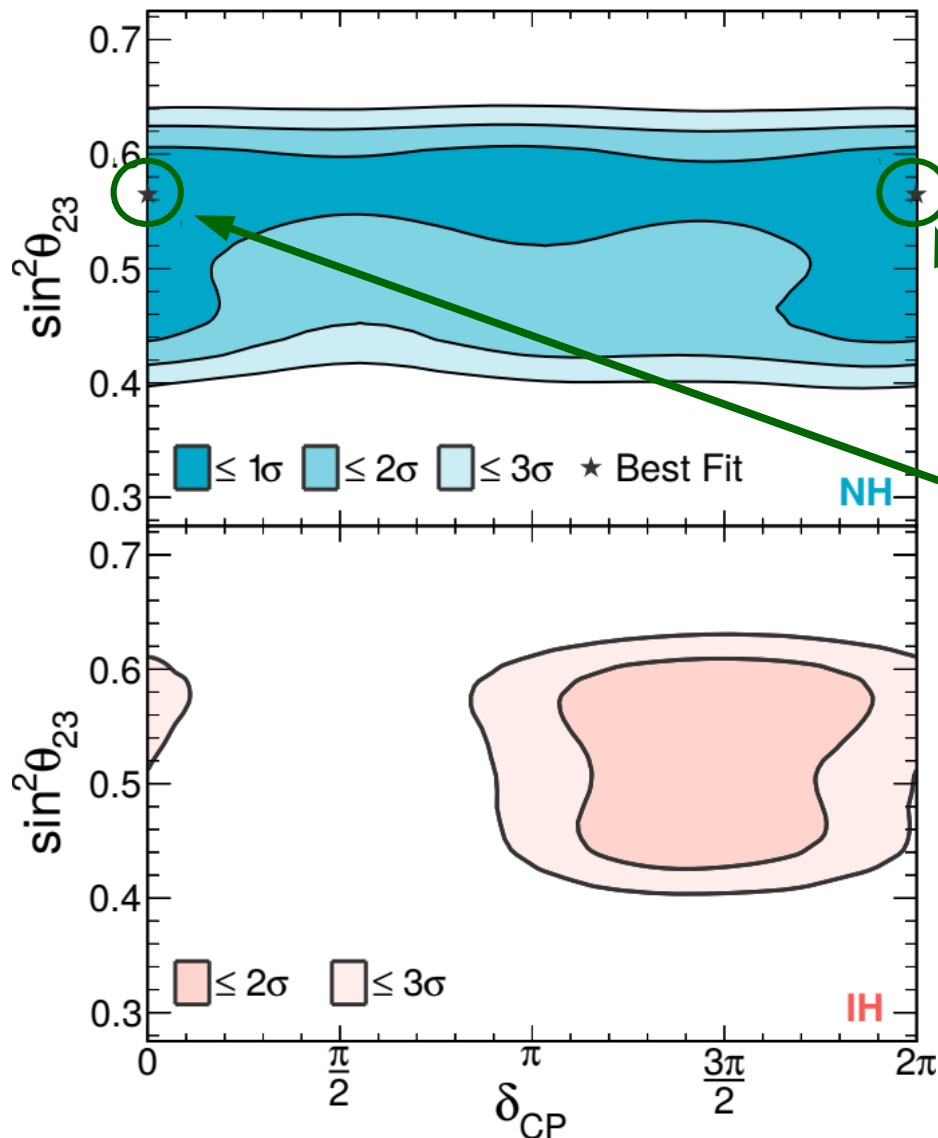
Best fit:

- $\sin^2 \theta_{23} = 0.56^{+0.04}_{-0.03}$
- $\Delta m_{32}^2 = +2.48^{+0.11}_{-0.06} \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2 / c^4 (\text{NH})$
- $\delta_{CP} = 0.0^{+1.3}_{-0.4} \pi$

Oscillation results

New data!

NOvA Preliminary



Best fit:

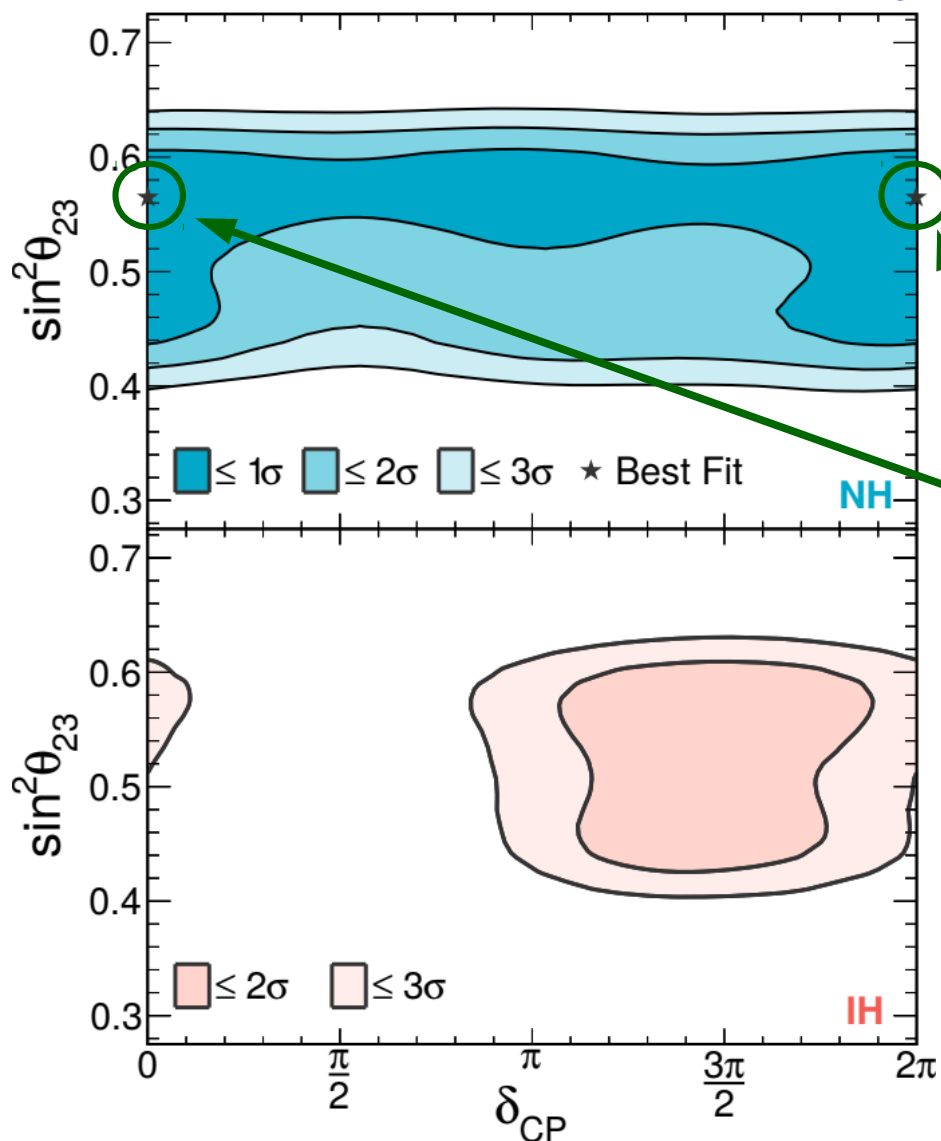
- $\sin^2 \theta_{23} = 0.56^{+0.04}_{-0.03}$
- $\Delta m_{32}^2 = +2.48^{+0.11}_{-0.06} \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2/c^4 (\text{NH})$
- $\delta_{CP} = 0.0^{+1.3}_{-0.4} \pi$

[All contours and significances calculated using Feldman-Cousins method thanks to NERSC]

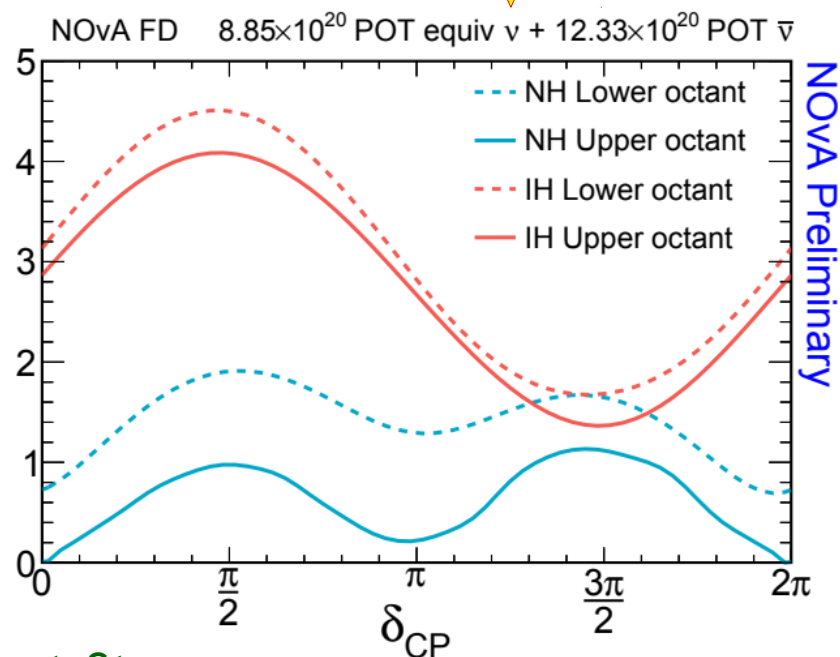
Oscillation results



NOvA Preliminary



Significance (σ)



Best fit:

- $\sin^2 \theta_{23} = 0.56^{+0.04}_{-0.03}$
- $\Delta m_{32}^2 = +2.48^{+0.11}_{-0.06} \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2/c^4 \text{ (NH)}$
- $\delta_{CP} = 0.0^{+1.3}_{-0.4} \pi$

$$\Delta P_{\nu\bar{\nu}} \propto \sin \delta_{CP}$$

NH ν O: All values of δ allowed at 1.1σ

IH: $\delta = \pi/2$ ruled out $> 4\sigma$

Oscillation results

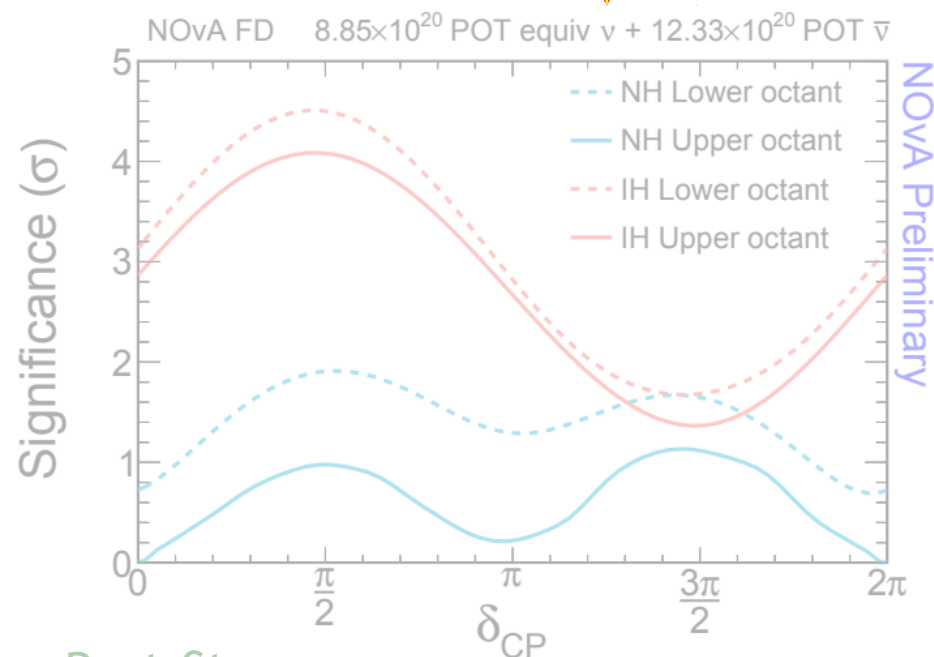
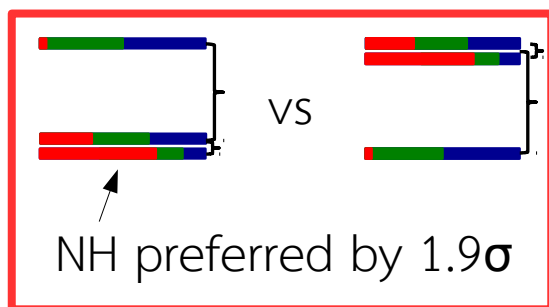


[Feldman-Cousins corrected significances]

NH UO Best fit	IH UO Disfavored 1.8σ
NH LO Disfavored 1.6σ	IH LO Disfavored 2.0σ

} **LO**
Disfavored
1.6 σ

} **IH**
Disfavored
1.9 σ



Best fit:

- $\sin^2 \theta_{23} = 0.56^{+0.04}_{-0.03}$
- $\Delta m_{32}^2 = +2.48^{+0.11}_{-0.06} \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2/c^4 \text{ (NH)}$
- $\delta_{CP} = 0.0^{+1.3}_{-0.4} \pi$

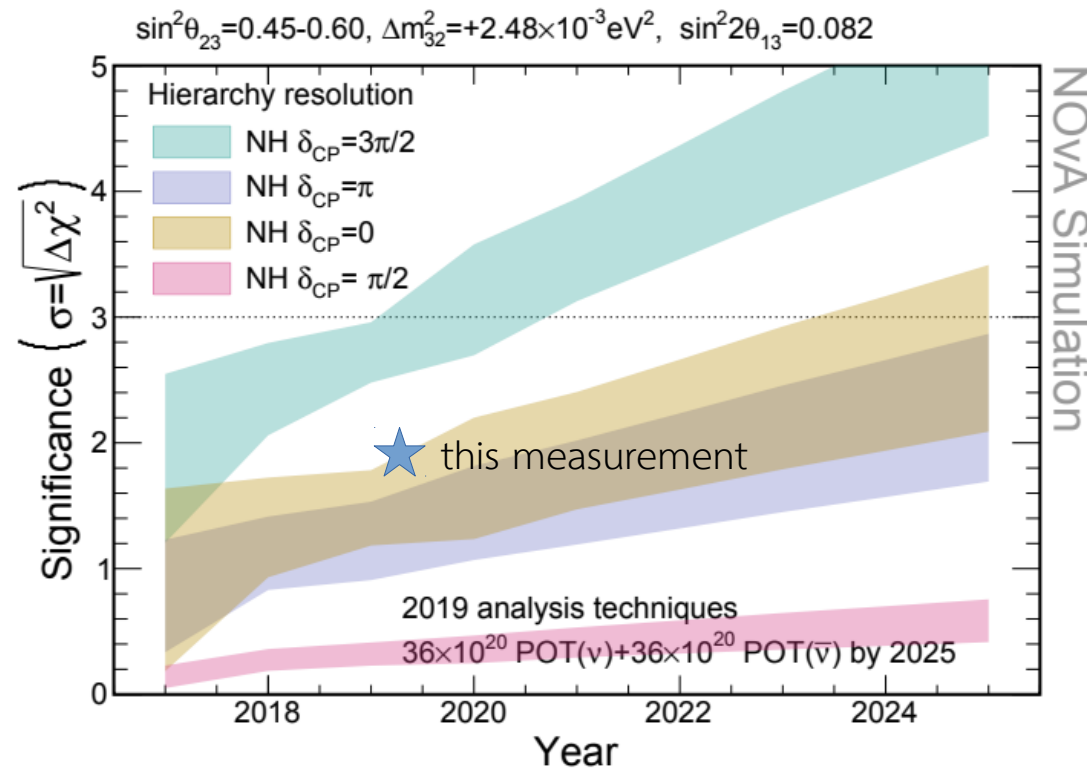
$$\Delta P_{\nu\bar{\nu}} \propto \sin \delta_{CP}$$

NH ν O: All values of δ allowed at 1.1 σ

IH: $\delta = \pi/2$ ruled out $> 4\sigma$

Future

- Currently running in neutrino mode
 - Run plan: 50:50 $\nu:\bar{\nu}$
 - NOvA is expected to run until 2025
 - Beam improvements an important part of story!
- With current analysis, expect:
 - Potential 3-5 σ sensitivity to hierarchy with favorable parameters
 - Possible >2 σ sensitivity to CP violation
- Anticipating improvements in simulations that should improve analysis robustness
 - Test Beam / improved det. response model
 - GENIE 3.0 / improved cross section models



Summary

- With 8.85×10^{20} POT neutrino + 12.33×10^{20} POT antineutrino beam exposure, NOvA finds:
 - 4.4σ evidence for electron antineutrino appearance in a muon antineutrino beam
 - 1.9σ preference for the Normal neutrino mass hierarchy
 - 1.6σ preference for θ_{23} residing in the Upper Octant (maximal mixing disfavored at 1.2σ)
- With continued running through 2025, NOvA anticipates:
 - Possible $3\text{--}5\sigma$ sensitivity to the mass hierarchy
 - Potential sensitivity to CP violation $>2\sigma$
 - Input from NOvA Test Beam program, neutrino interactions community to **further improve robustness** to systematics
- Come join the fun!
30 doctoral / 9 masters / 1 bachelors NOvA theses (and counting)!

Paper reference for today's new result: [arXiv:1906.04907](https://arxiv.org/abs/1906.04907)

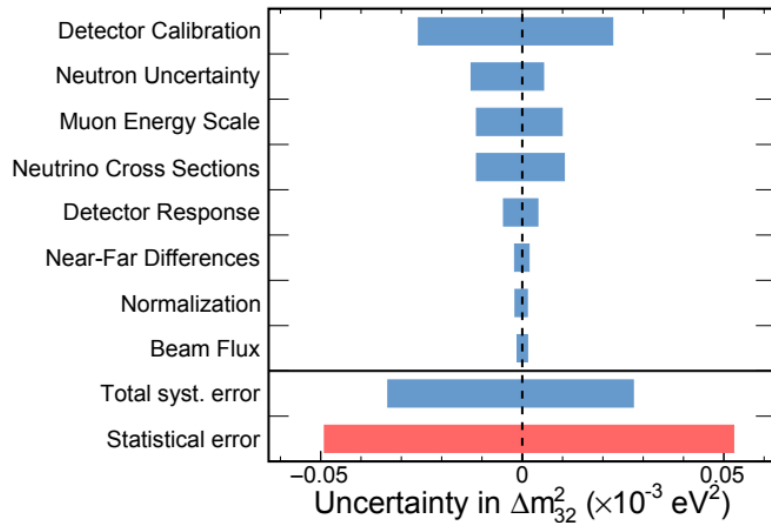


[June 2019 meeting @ Sussex University, Brighton, UK]

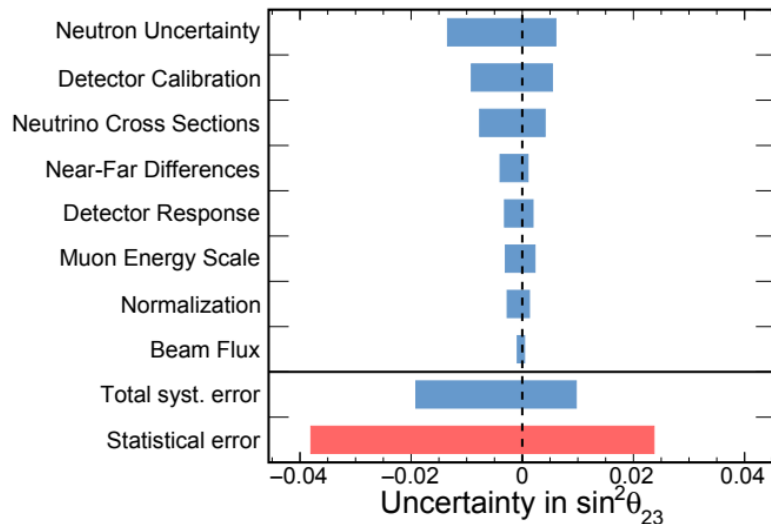
Overflow

Systematics

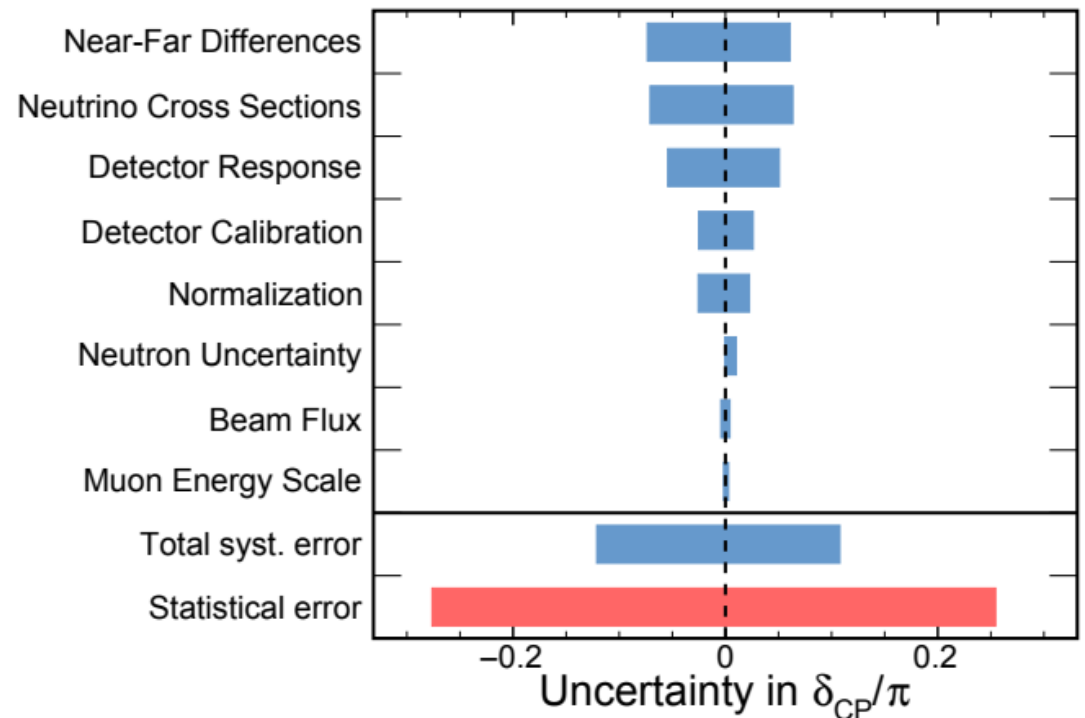
NOvA Preliminary



NOvA Preliminary

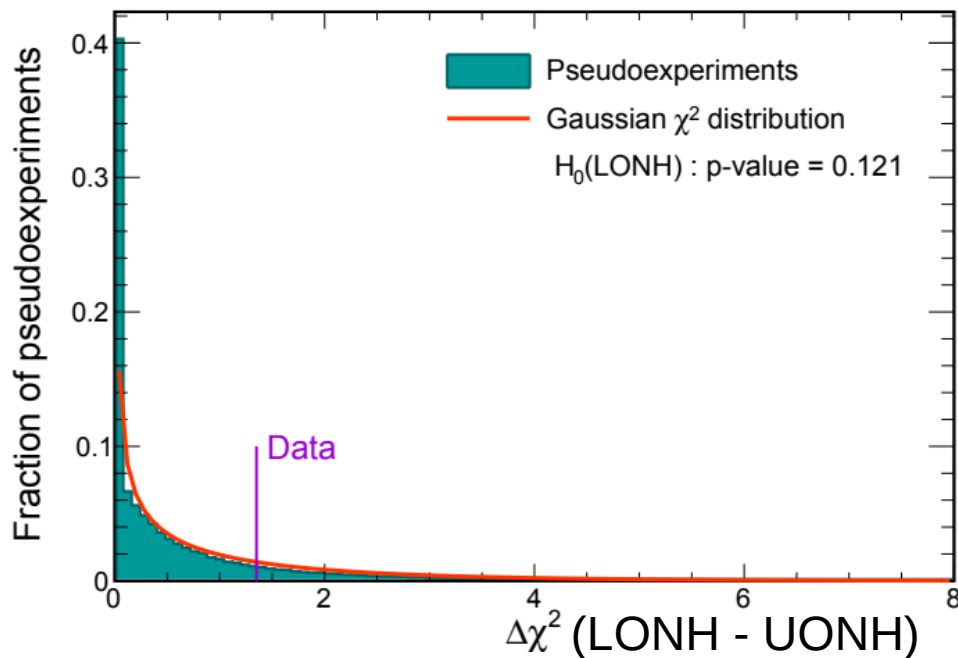


NOvA Preliminary



Calculating significances

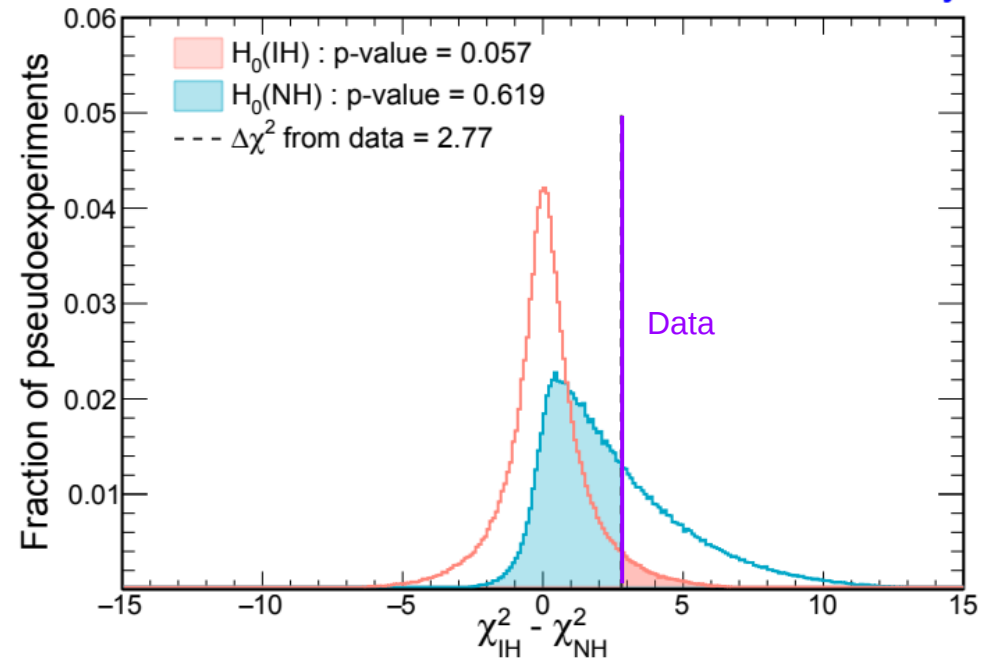
NOvA Preliminary



Feldman-Cousins method

Generate many pseudoexperiments
w/ null hypothesis: measure p -value
of data exclusion of null “empirically”

NOvA Preliminary



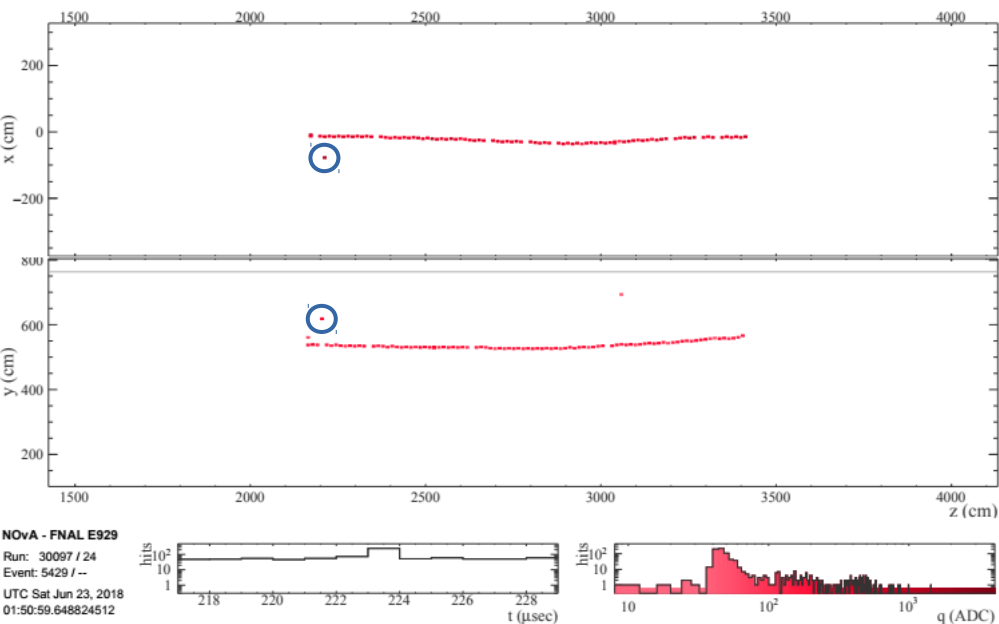
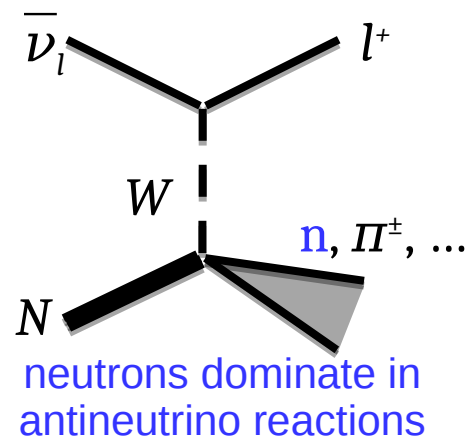
CL_s :

Compute p -values of *both*
hypotheses; if $p_{\text{null}}/p_{\text{alt}}$ is large,
exclusion of null is suspicious.

$$CL_s = 0.094$$

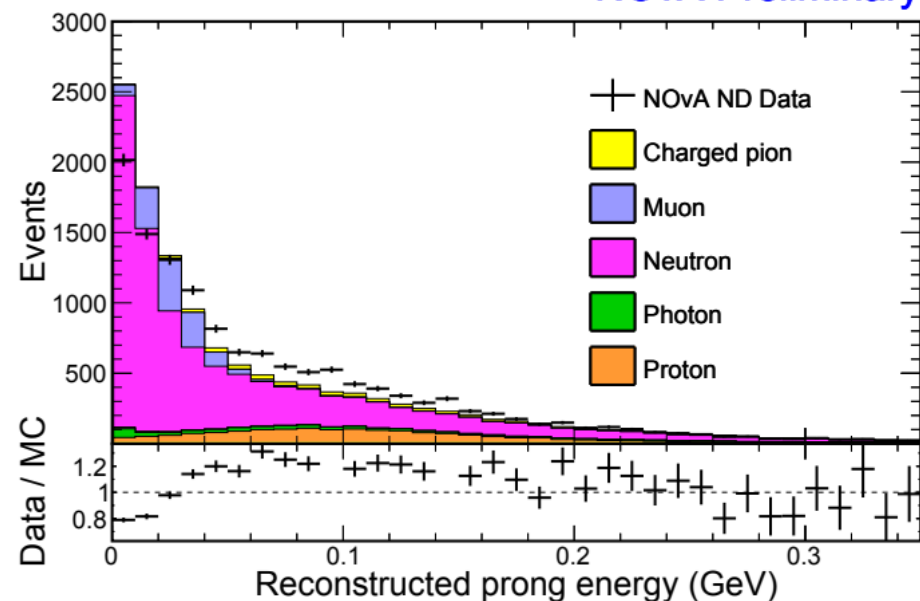
Neutron response

Neutron response is important in $\bar{\nu}$ mode:



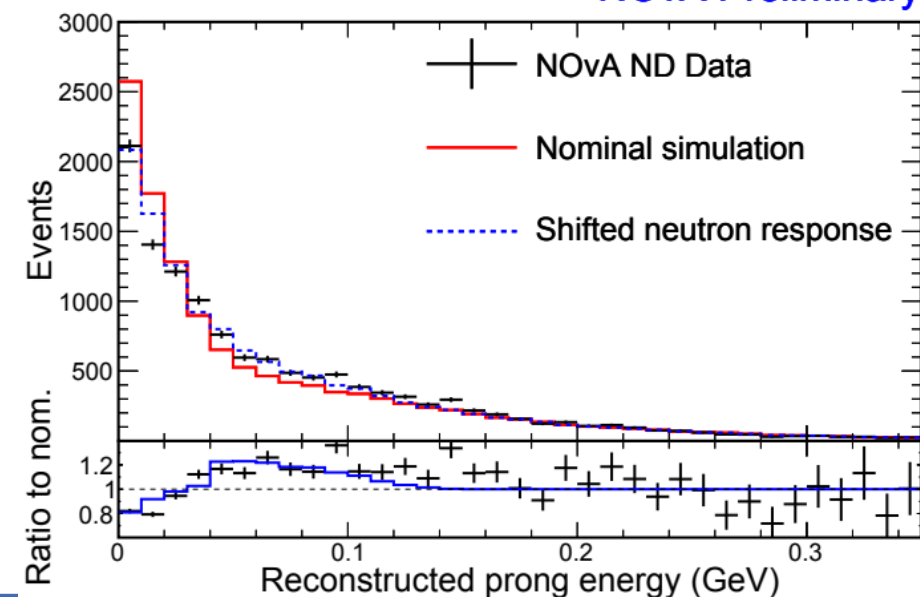
Search for $\bar{\nu}$ QE-like events
 (μ + no other tracks)
 with compact displaced energy deposits...

NOvA Preliminary



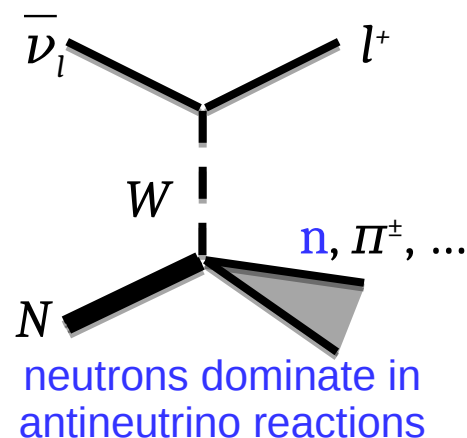
... and design uncertainty to bound data-simulation difference in observed energy

NOvA Preliminary



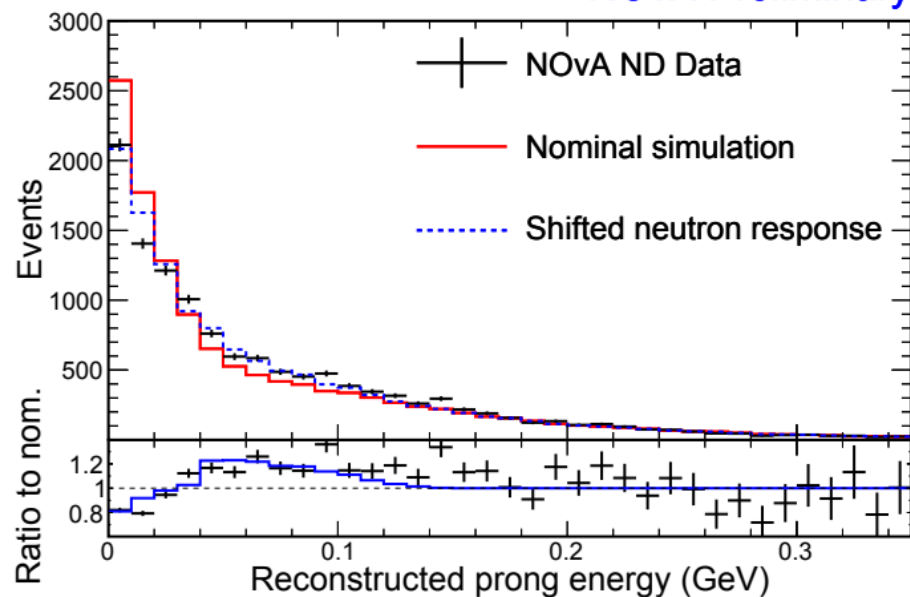
Neutron response

Neutron response is important in $\bar{\nu}$ mode:

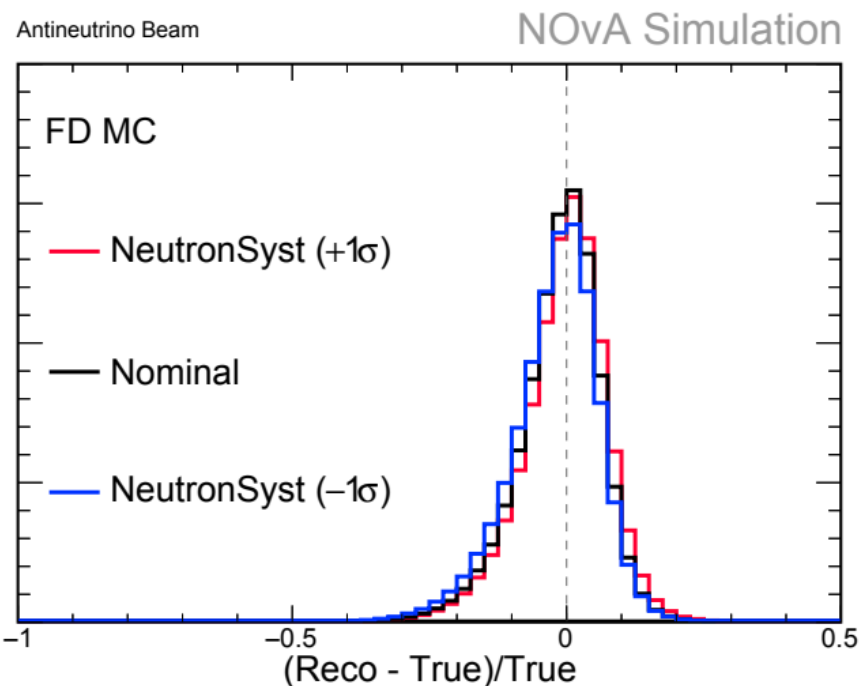


~1% effect shift in mean energy,
 negligible change to resolution,
 negligible change to selection efficiencies

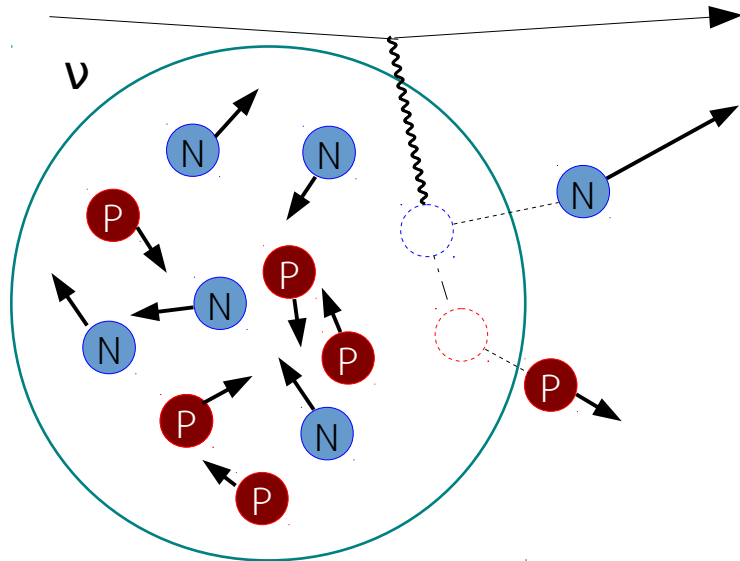
NOvA Preliminary



A.U. (Area normalized)



Xsec model tuning: 2p2h

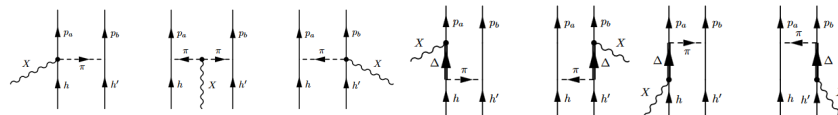


“2p2h”

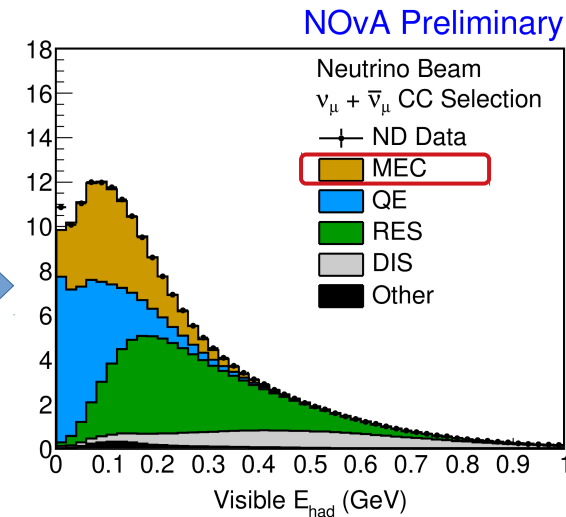
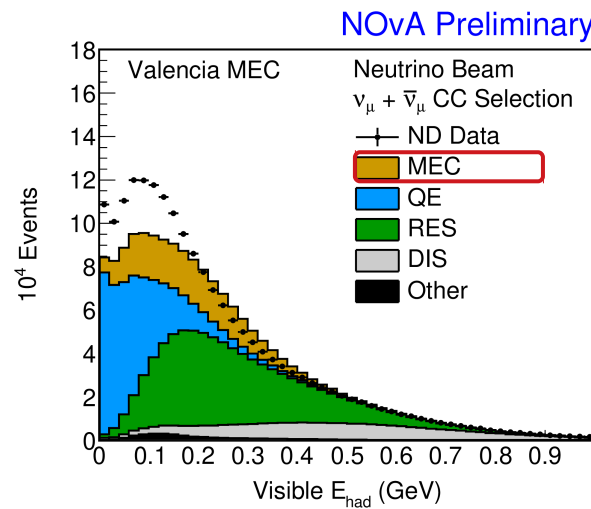
Knock out two nucleons with an elastic-like interaction.

Models are a work in progress...
resort to fits based on empirical
“model*” in meantime

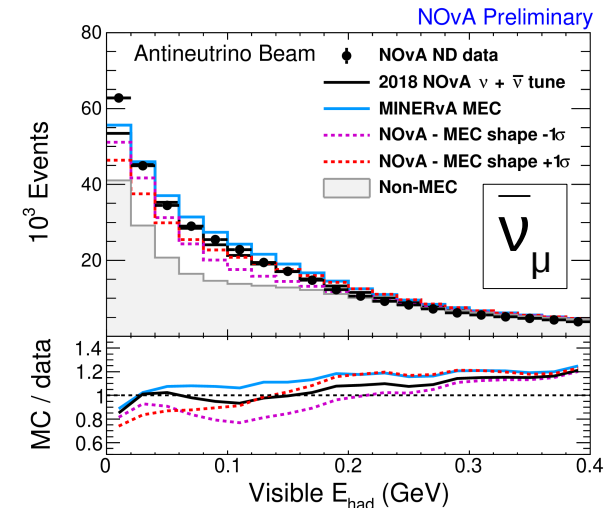
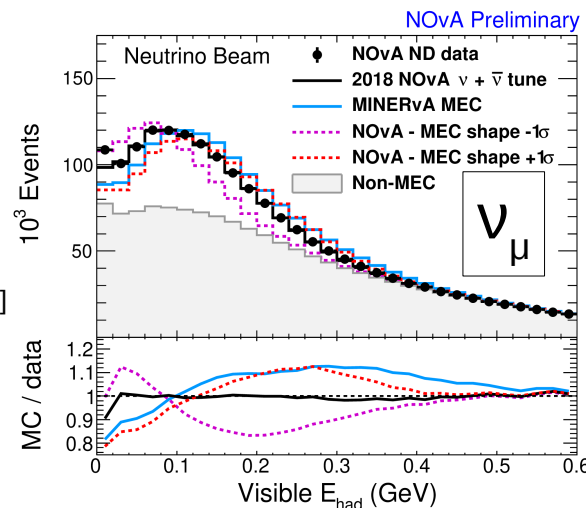
[N. Jachowicz]



* “Meson Exchange Current (MEC) Models in Neutrino Interaction Generators”, Teppei Katori, NuInt12 Proceedings, arXiv:1304.6014



Fully empirical prescription for 2p2h
derived from fitting data excess in ND
(w/ tunes from alternate base MC as uncertainties)

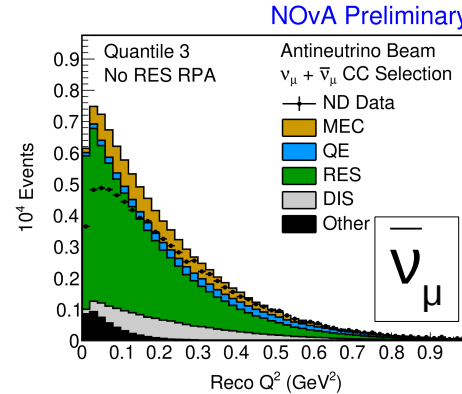
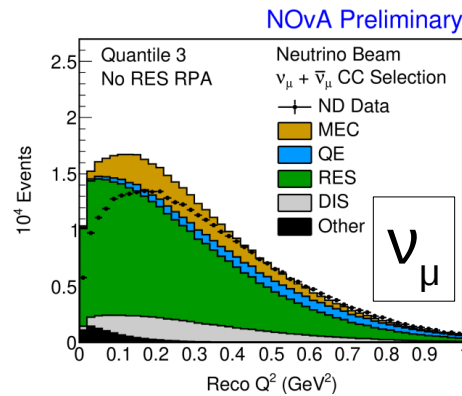
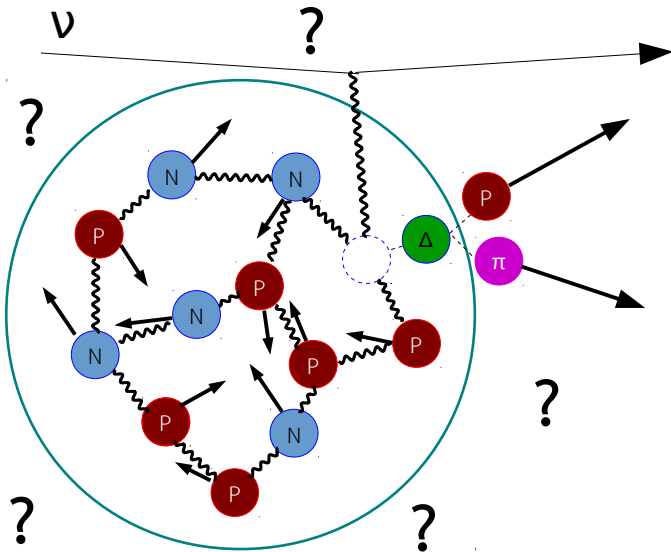


Xsec model tuning: pion production

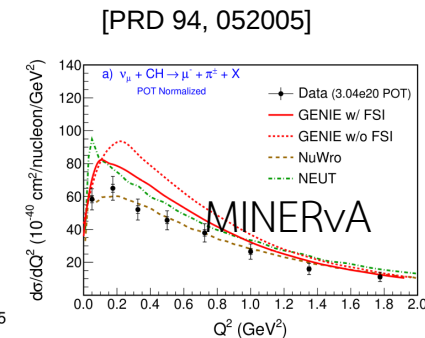
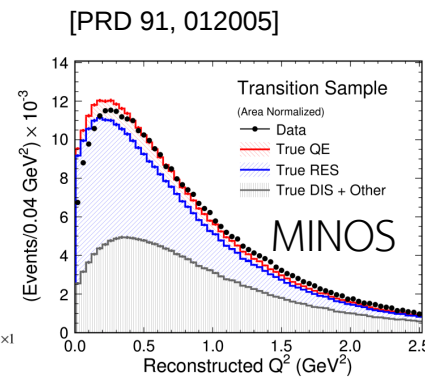
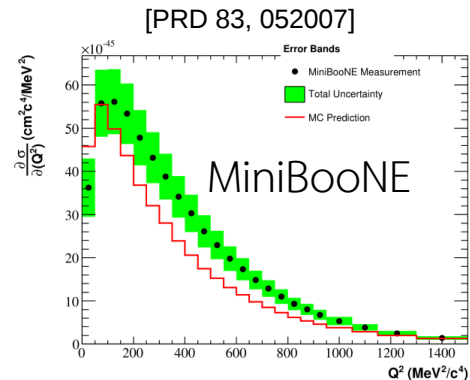
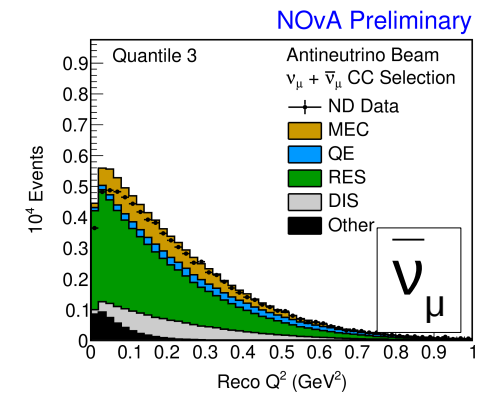
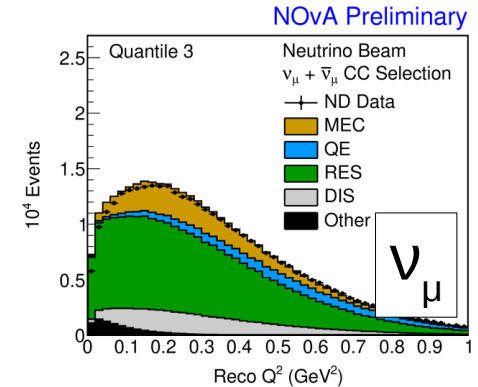
Pion production

Apparent suppression at low momentum transfer (Q^2) relative to model...

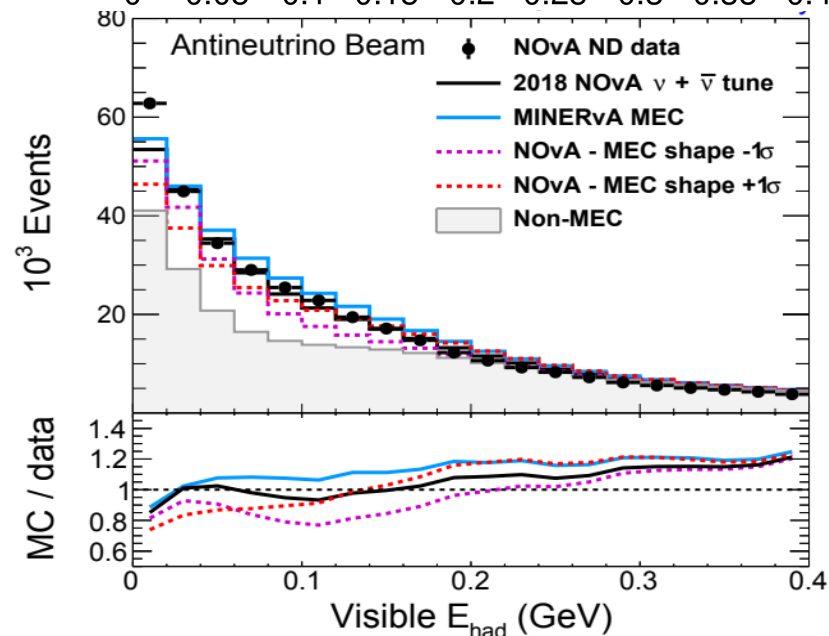
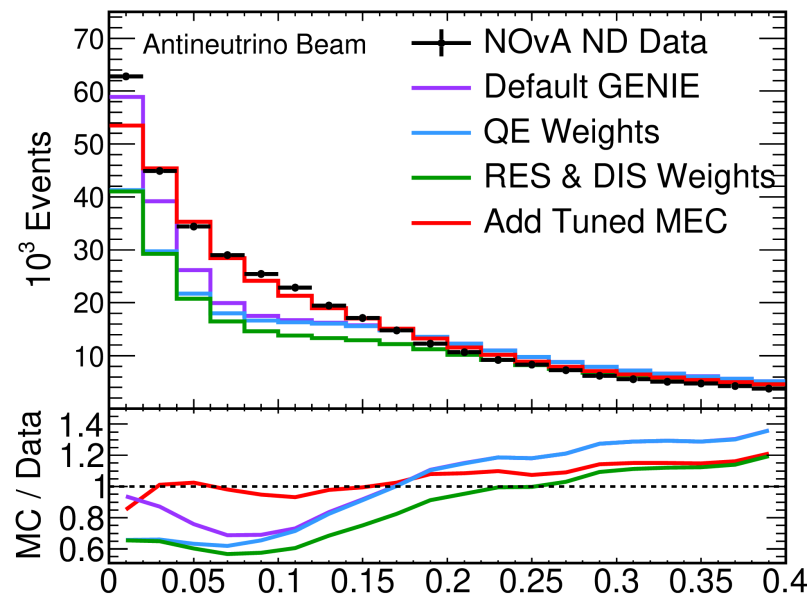
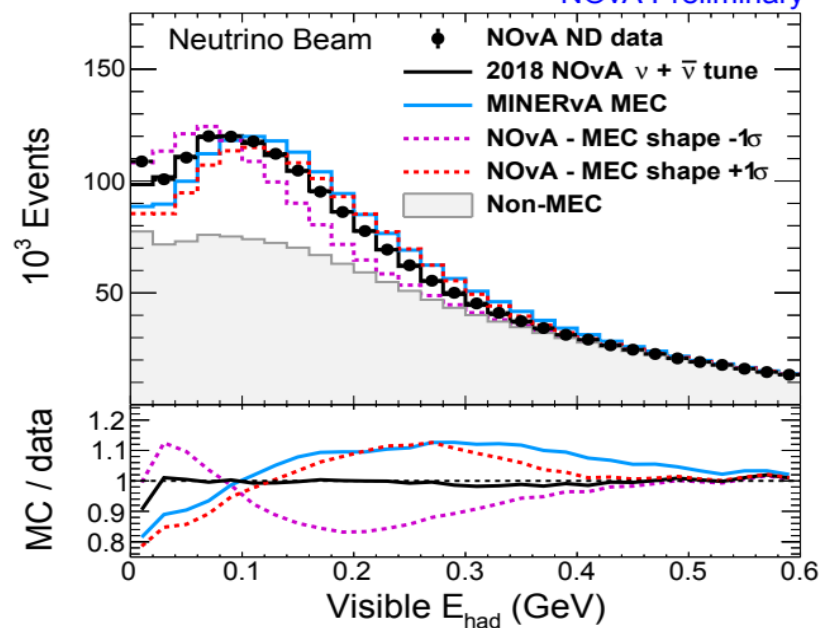
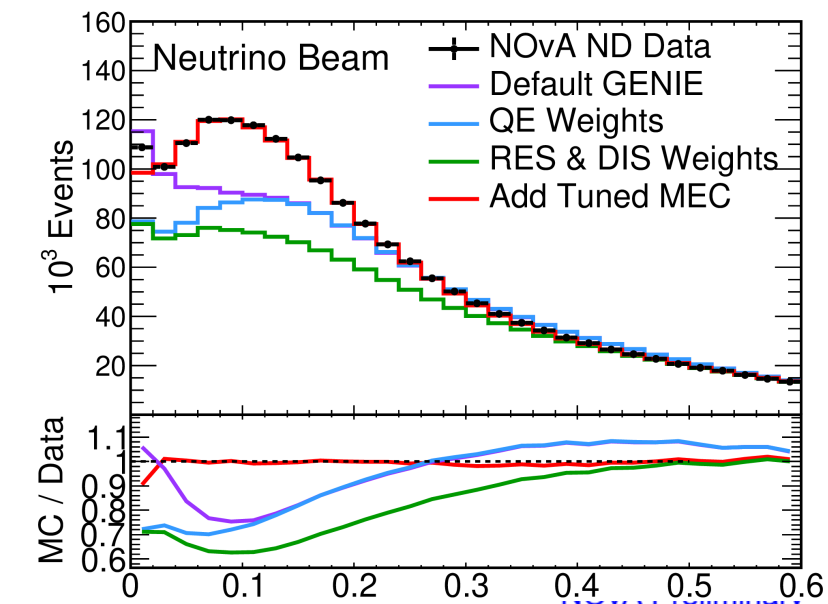
No theory to guide here.
 “Adapt” *elastic* long-range correlation model (“RPA”)



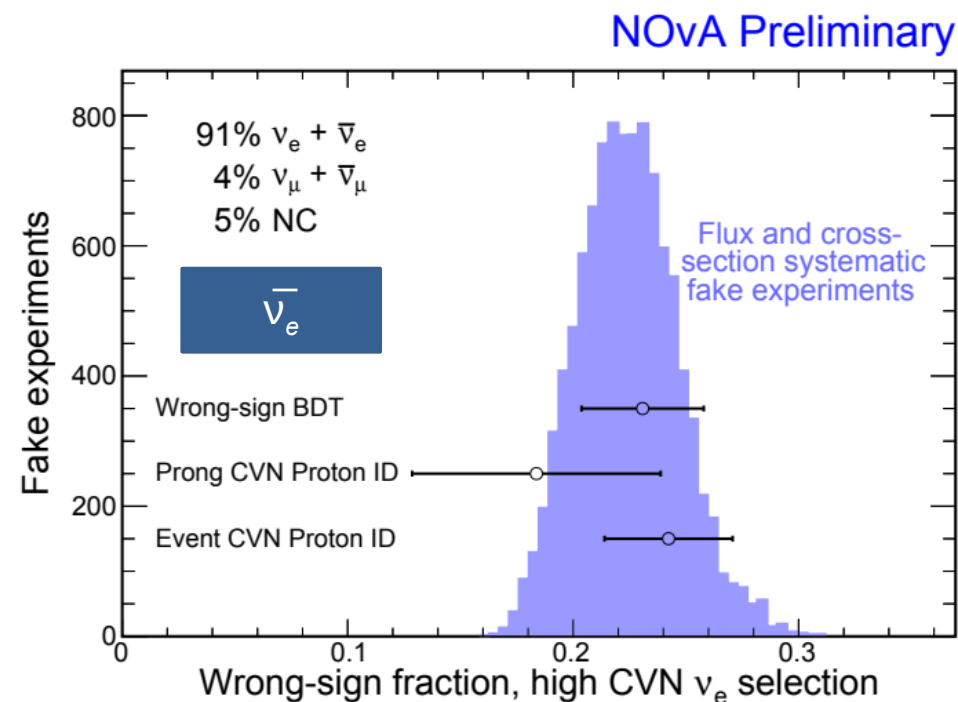
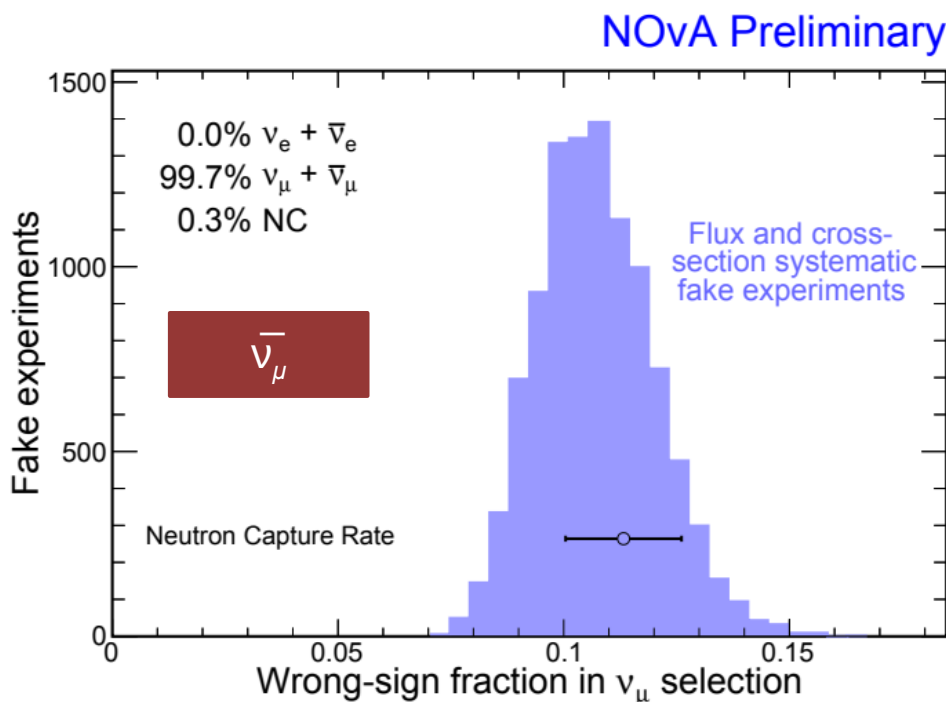
Apply Q^2 -based
Valencia RPA
 weight from QE to
 resonant
 production as a
 stand-in for
 whatever nuclear
 effect we see at
 low Q^2
 (w/ unmodified
 version as
 uncertainty
 variation)



Xsec model tuning



Wrong-sign background



- $\sim 10\%$ systematic uncertainty on RHC wrong-sign from flux and cross section
 - Both in ν_μ -like and ν_e -like events.
 - Does not include uncertainties from detector effects.
- Confirm using data-driven cross-checks of the wrong-sign contamination
 - 11% wrong-sign in the ν_μ sample checked using neutron captures.
 - 22% wrong-sign in beam ν_e checked using identified protons and event kinematics.