

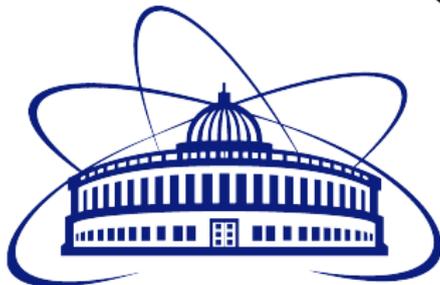
Joint fit of long-baseline accelerator neutrino experiments in GNA software

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Neutrino oscillations in matter

Neutrino mixing:

$$\nu_\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^3 U_{\text{PMNS}} \cdot \nu_i, \quad \alpha = e, \mu, \tau$$

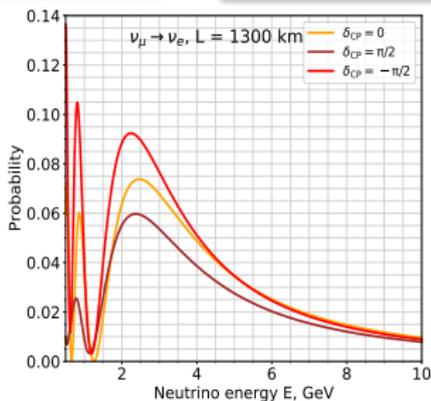
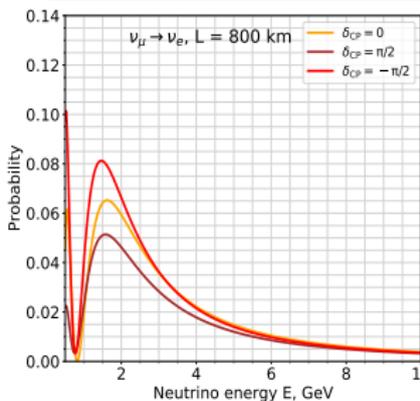
- ν_α – a mass eigenstate
- ν_i – a flavor eigenstate

Mixing matrix:

$$U_{\text{PMNS}} \sim \theta_{12}, \theta_{13}, \theta_{23}, \delta_{\text{CP}}$$

Oscillation probability depends on:

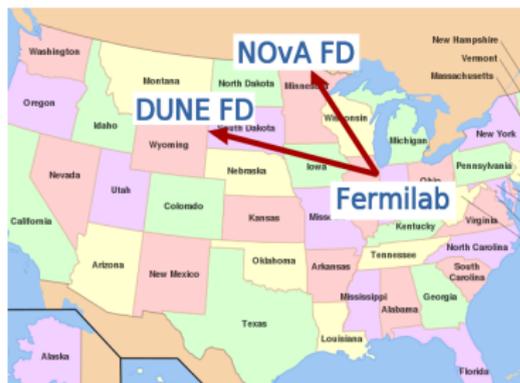
- parameters of U_{PMNS}
- mass squared differences: $\Delta m_{12}^2, \Delta m_{13}^2 / \Delta m_{23}^2$
- neutrino mass ordering: **sign Δm_{23}^2**
- the matter density ρ
- a ratio of an experiment baseline and the neutrino energy $\frac{L}{E}$



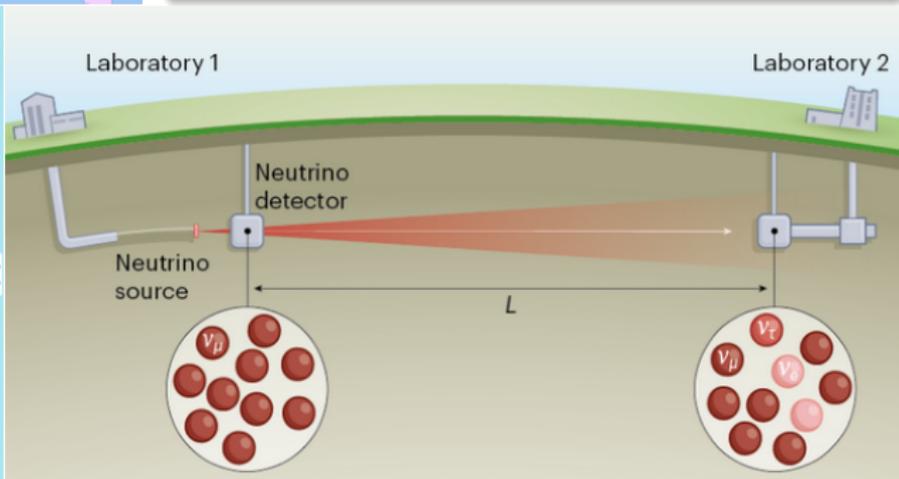
Neutrino types (for studying neutrino oscillations):

- atmospheric
- **accelerator**
- reactor
- solar

Long-baseline accelerator neutrino experiments



Exp.	NOvA	T2K	DUNE
Start	2014	2010	2026
p source	Fermilab		J-PARC
FD	PVC	Cherenkov	LArTPC
L, km	810	295	1285
M_{FD}^{fid} , kt	14	22.5	40
E, GeV	0.5 – 5	0.5 – 3	0.5 – 8

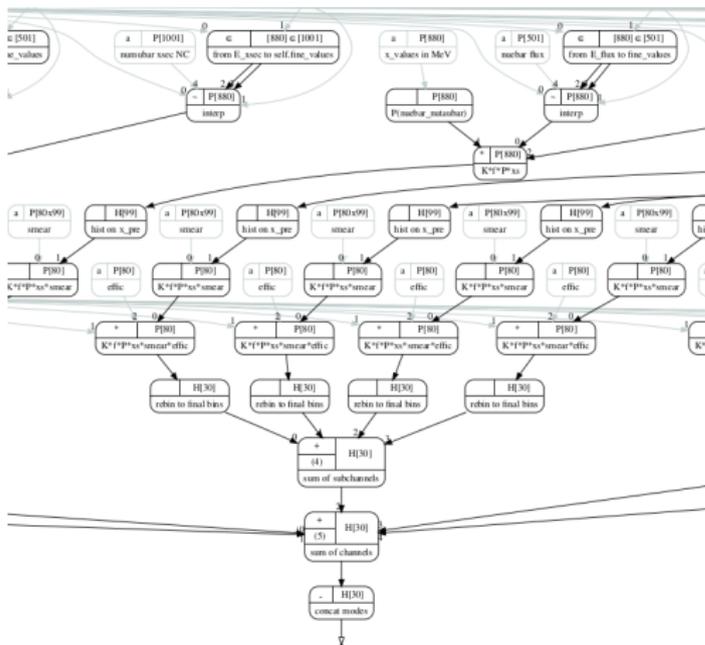
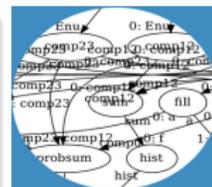


Each experiment has some advantages



The goal is to use them together

GNA is for carrying out a neutrino oscillation analysis with neutrinos of different types.



- The **GNA** structure is:
- transformations for computational calculations implemented via C++ and ROOT CERN
 - Python modules for experiment modeling
 - a block structure integrated in a graph
 - functions for the statistical analysis

GNA shell of long-baseline accelerator neutrino experiments

A config. file includes:

- flux, xsec, eff input files
- dependence between E_{true} and E_{recon} .
- modes with channels
- the energy range
- oscillation parameters
- detector parameters and etc.

MODES:

```
fhc_app_nue:  
Signal: nue  
FhcRhc: fhc  
AppDis: app  
CH:  
  bkg_beam:  
    - channel_type: beam  
      initial_flavor: nue  
      final_flavor: nue  
      xsec_type: CC
```

It is a unified shell in GNA that gets a config. file and is able to calculate:

- event rates N in channels and modes
- χ^2 values based on the calculated N and data
- single sensitivities of a given experiment model
- joint sensitivities of a given set of models

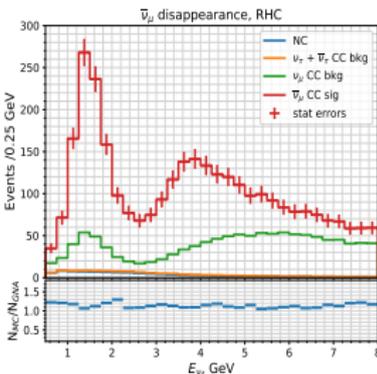
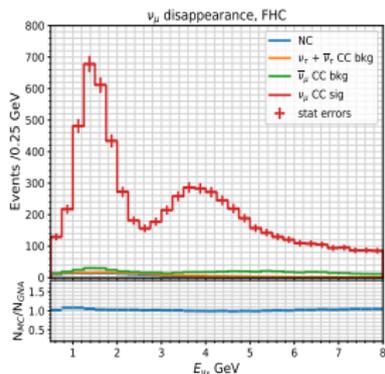
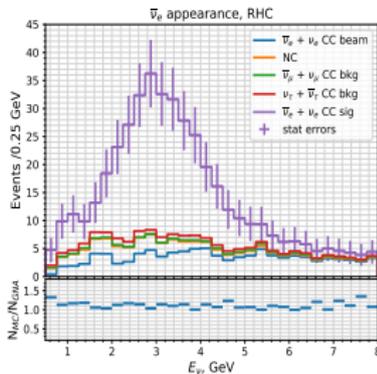
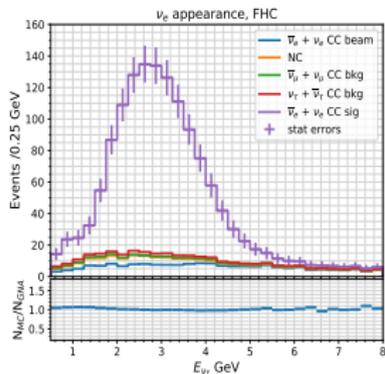
$$N_m^j = \sum_{i=0}^D N_{j,m}^i, \quad N_j^i = K \cdot f(E_{\text{true}})_j \cdot P(E_{\text{true}})(\nu_\alpha \rightarrow \nu_\beta)_j \cdot$$

$$\cdot \sigma(E_{\text{true}})_j \cdot \sum_{k=0}^n R(E_{\text{true}}, E_{\text{recon.}})_{jk} \cdot \varepsilon(E_{\text{recon.}})_k$$

$$\chi^2 = -2 \sum_{m=1}^M \ln L(N^{\text{mod.}} | N^{\text{data}}) + \frac{(x - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2} =$$

$$= 2 \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{j=1}^n (N_{j,m}^{\text{mod.}} \ln N_{j,m}^{\text{data}} - N_{j,m}^{\text{data}} - N_{j,m}^{\text{mod.}} \ln N_{j,m}^{\text{mod.}}) + \frac{(x - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2}$$

Predicted DUNE FD event rates produced within GNA



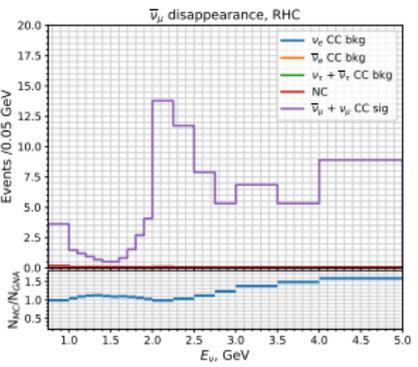
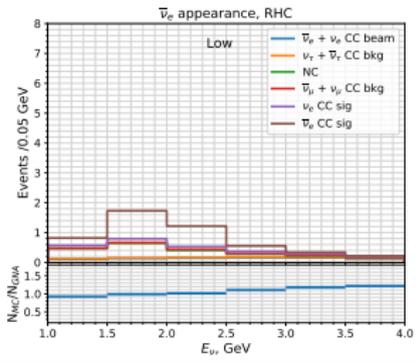
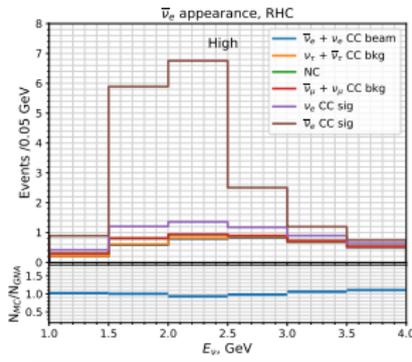
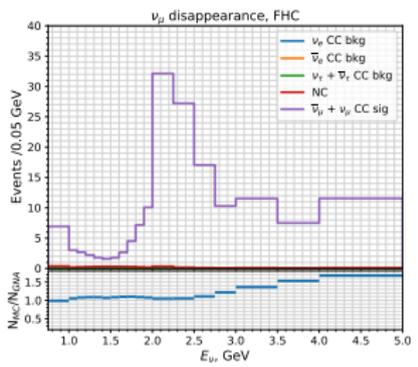
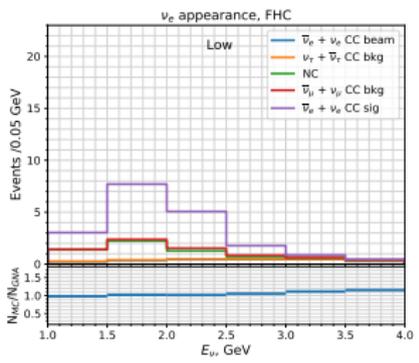
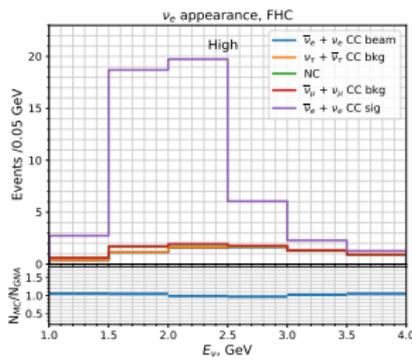
- FHC (forward horn current) / RHC (reverse horn current) with equal running time
- 7 years according to the staged plan:

plan	kt	MW
1 year	20	1.2
2 years	30	1.2
3 years	30	1.2
4 years	30	1.2
6 years	40	2.4
10 years	40	2.4

- 4 modes:
 - $\nu_e/\bar{\nu}_e$ appearance
 - $\nu_\mu/\bar{\nu}_\mu$ disappearance
- MC data from: TDR DUNE

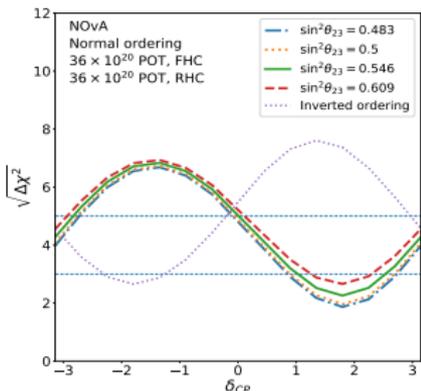
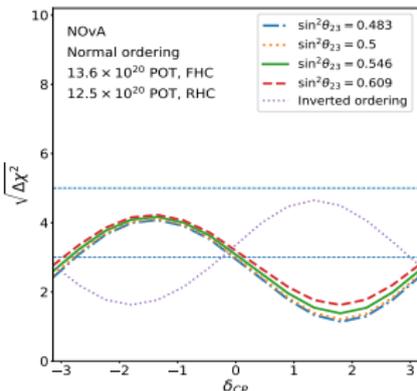
Predicted NOvA FD event rates produced within GNA

• High / Low PID



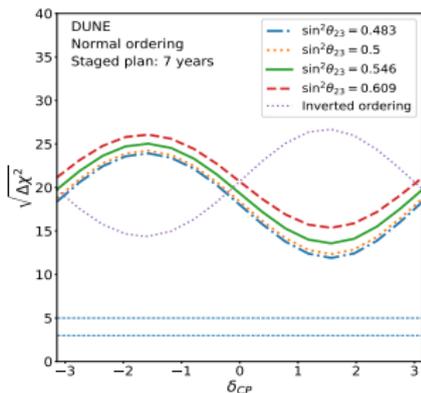
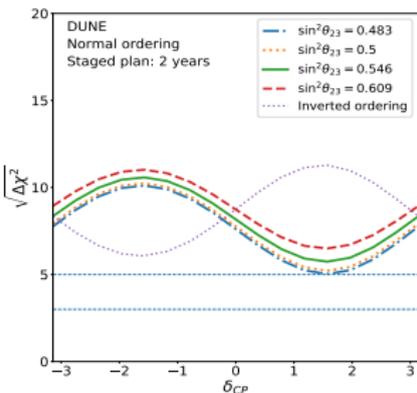
• $13.6 (12.5) \times 10^{20}$ POT (protons on target), FHC (RHC)

Single neutrino mass ordering sensitivities



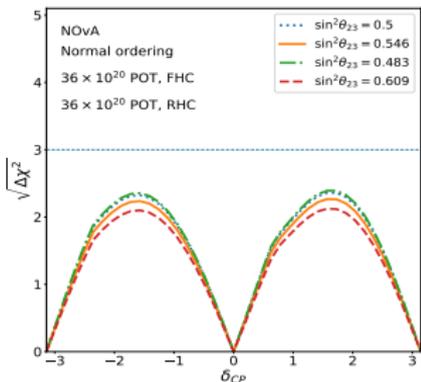
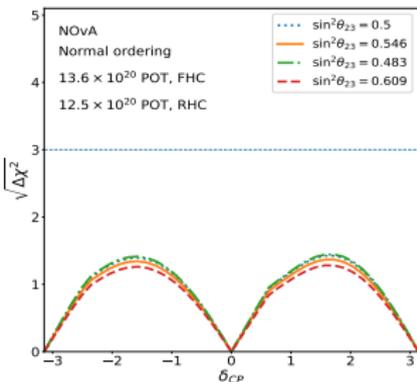
- different values of $\sin^2 \theta_{23}$ around the NuFIT 4.0 best-fit value
- both mass orderings
- δ_{CP} along the whole $[-\pi, \pi]$ range

$$\sqrt{\Delta\chi^2} = \sqrt{\chi_{IO}^2 - \chi_{NO}^2} \text{ (NO)} \quad / \quad \sqrt{\Delta\chi^2} = \sqrt{\chi_{NO}^2 - \chi_{IO}^2} \text{ (IO)}$$



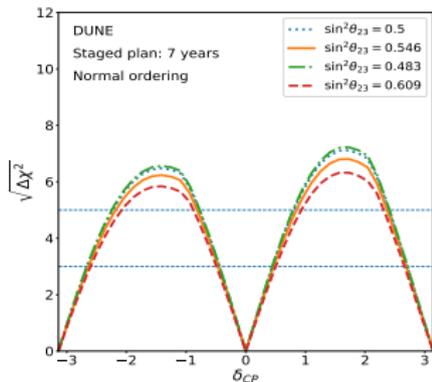
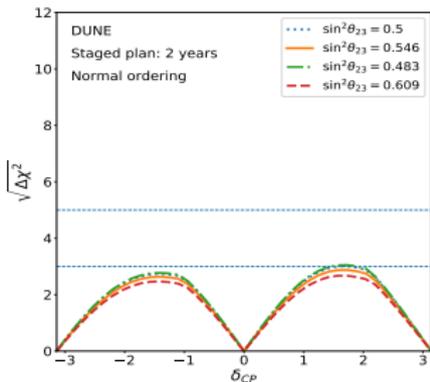
- NOvA:
 - POT in 2020
 - POT in 2026
- DUNE:
 - 2 years of exposure
 - 7 years of exposure

Single δ_{CP} sensitivities



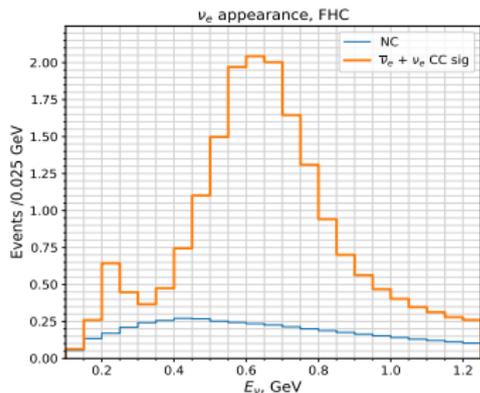
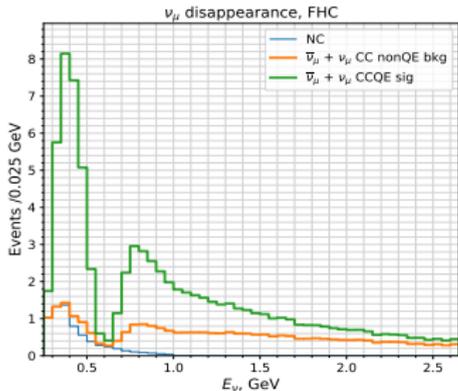
- different values of $\sin^2 \theta_{23}$ around the NuFIT 4.0 best-fit value
- normal ordering
- δ_{CP} along the whole $[-\pi, \pi]$ range

$$\sqrt{\Delta\chi^2} = \sqrt{\chi_{\delta_{CP}}^2 - \chi_{\delta_{CP}=0, \pm\pi}^2} \text{ (NO)} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\Delta\chi^2} = 0 \text{ in } \delta_{CP} = 0, \pm\pi$$



- NOvA:
 - POT in 2020
 - POT in 2026
- DUNE:
 - 2 years of exposure
 - 7 years of exposure

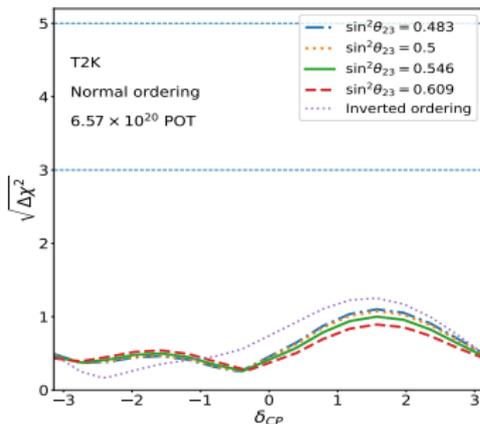
Predicted T2K FD event rates produced within GNA



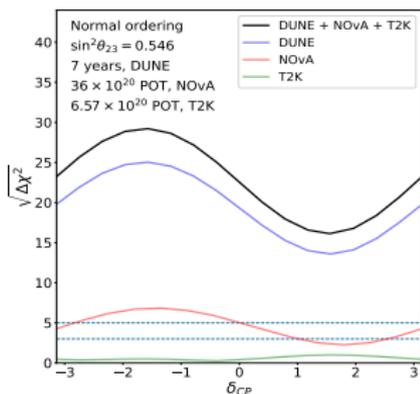
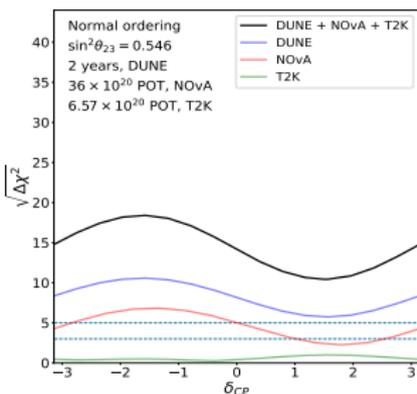
- the total exposure is 6.57×10^{20} POT
- ν_e appearance mode in FHC
- ν_μ disappearance mode in FHC

Due to the lack of open T2K RHC inputs the sensitivities were produced:

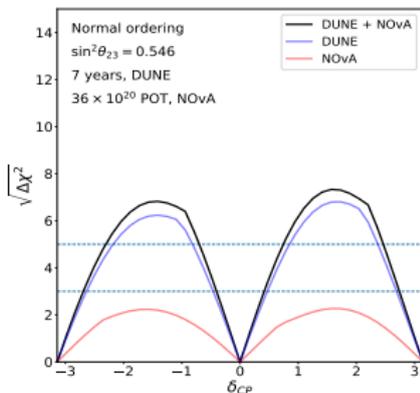
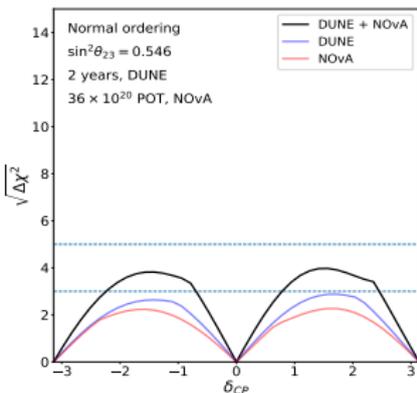
- only to the neutrino mass ordering



Joint neutrino mass ordering and δ_{CP} sensitivities



- Single sensitivities are also shown.
- the total NOvA exposure for all plots
- 2 / 7 years according to the DUNE plan
- T2K events are into the neutrino mass ordering sensitivities



We are looking forward to the DUNE start and its measurements into the 3 flavor neutrino paradigm of the Standard model of elementary particles.

Thank you for your attention!



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