

Systematics at future LBL oscillation experiments

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Work in collaboration with

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(in preparation)

NuFact12, July 24th 2012

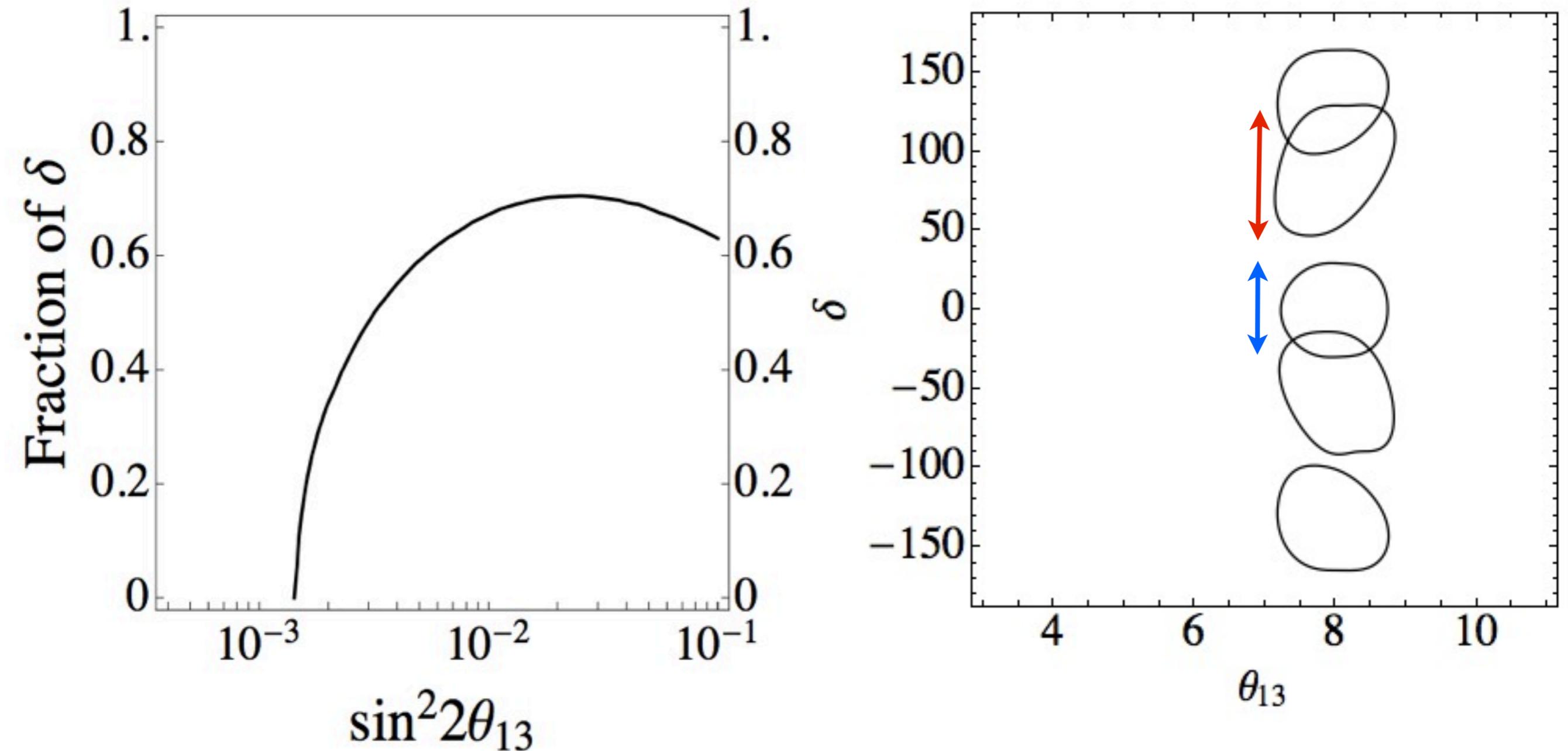
W&M, Williamsburg, VA

Outline

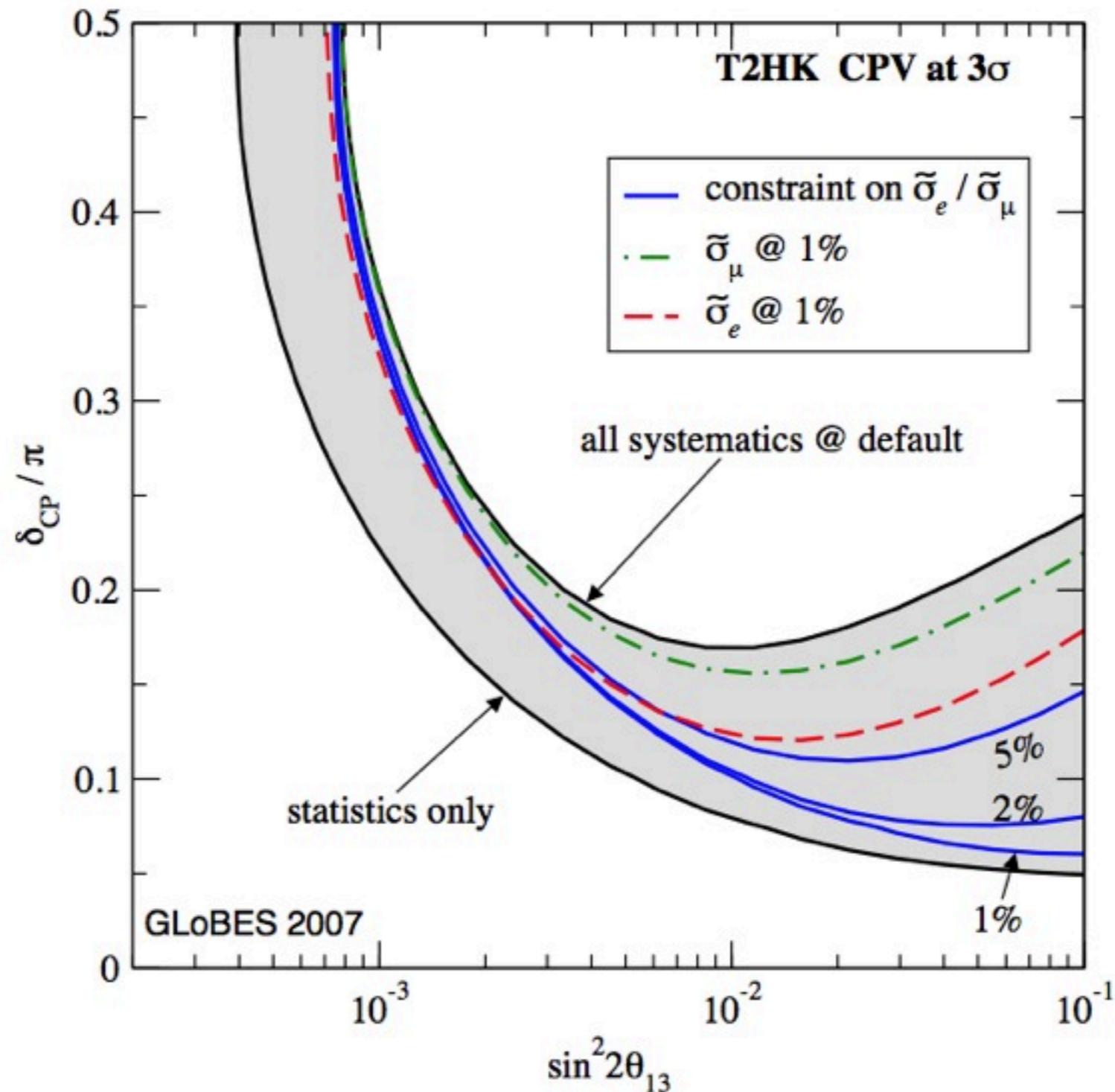
- Why precision?
- The importance of systematics
- Simulation details and sources of systematics
- Possible observables and CP fraction concept
- Effect of systematics on precision
 - General comparison
 - Effect of assumptions (opt, def, cons)
 - Exposure vs systematics
 - Identification of key systematics
- Summary and conclusions

Why precision?

Discovery vs precision



Impact of systematics on CPV



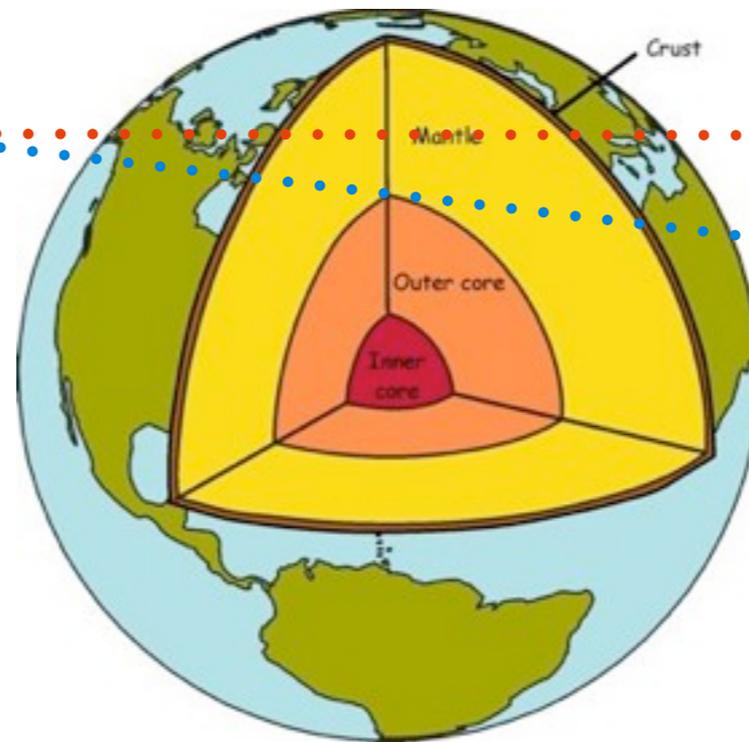
Huber, Mezzetto, Schwetz, 0711.2950 [hep-ph]

The importance of systematics

- Up to now, each facility has made its own assumptions about systematic uncertainties. Generally,
 - BB and NF are assumed to have low sys
 - SB are assumed to have high sys
- However, this may change if a near detector is included and correlations are considered carefully
 - (For instance, if final flavor cross sections could be measured at the ND)

An example

Signal:



CC interactions

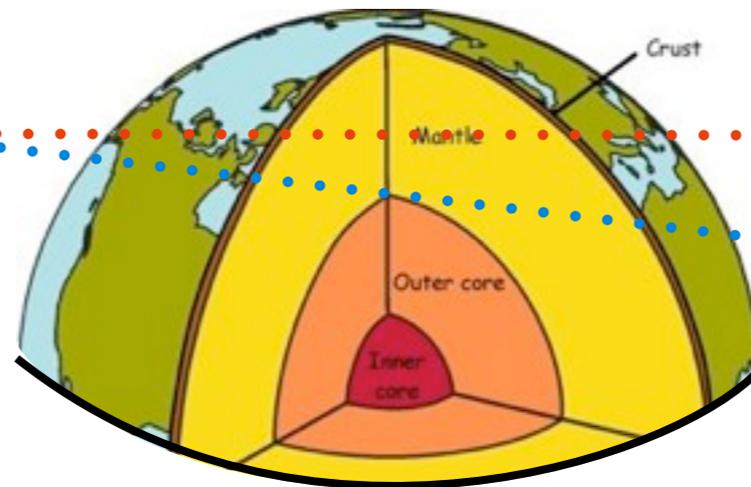
ν_e

ν_μ

An example

Signal:

$$\pi^- \rightarrow \mu^- + \nu_\mu$$



CC interactions

ν_e

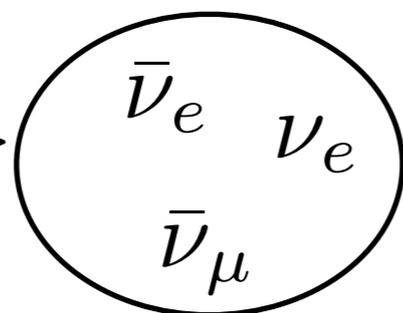
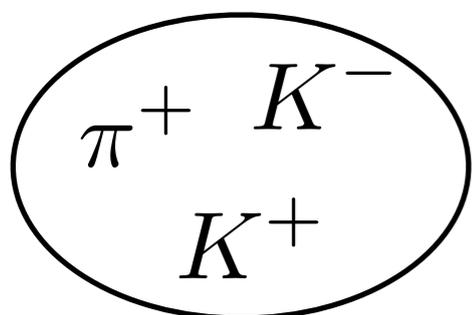
ν_μ

Backgrounds:

NC interactions

$$\pi^\pm \rightarrow \mu^\pm + E_{miss}$$

$$\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$$



$\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e$

$\nu_\mu \bar{\nu}_\mu$

An example

Possible ways to reduce the effect of systematics:

1) measure **final flavor cross sections** at a near detector.

If this cannot be done, put constraints on **ratios**

between cross sections for different flavors

2) measure **intrinsic background** at near detector

3) use **data from disappearance** channels at the far detector

Simulation details

P A R E N T A L

A D V I S O R Y

E X P L I C I T C O N T E N T

Simulation details

Systematics	SB			BB			NF		
	Opt.	Def.	Cons.	Opt.	Def.	Cons.	Opt.	Def.	Cons.
Fiducial volume ND	0.2%	0.5%	1%	0.2%	0.5%	1%	0.2%	0.5%	1%
Fiducial volume FD (incl. near-far extrap.)	1%	2.5%	5%	1%	2.5%	5%	1%	2.5%	5%
Flux error signal ν	5%	7.5%	10%	1%	2%	2.5%	0.1%	0.5%	1%
Flux error background ν	10%	15%	20%	correlated			correlated		
Flux error signal $\bar{\nu}$	10%	15%	20%	1%	2%	2.5%	0.1%	0.5%	1%
Flux error background $\bar{\nu}$	20%	30%	40%	correlated			correlated		
Background uncertainty	5%	7.5%	10%	5%	7.5%	10%	10%	15%	20%
Cross secs \times eff. QE [†]	10%	15%	20%	10%	15%	20%	10%	15%	20%
Cross secs \times eff. RES [†]	10%	15%	20%	10%	15%	20%	10%	15%	20%
Cross secs \times eff. DIS [†]	5%	7.5%	10%	5%	7.5%	10%	5%	7.5%	10%
Ratio ν_e/ν_μ QE [*]	3.5%	11%	–	3.5%	11%	–	3.5%	11%	–
Ratio ν_e/ν_μ RES [*]	2.7%	5.4%	–	2.7%	5.4%	–	2.7%	5.4%	–
Ratio ν_e/ν_μ DIS [*]	2.5%	5.1%	–	2.5%	5.1%	–	2.5%	5.1%	–
Matter density	1%	2%	5%	1%	2%	5%	1%	2%	5%

theoretical constraint

Simulation details

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{D,C,i} \frac{[(1 + \xi_{D,C,i})N_{D,C,i} - \bar{N}_{D,C,i}]^2}{\bar{N}_{D,C,i}} + \sum_k \left(\frac{\xi_k}{\sigma_k} \right)^2$$

↙
nuisance parameters

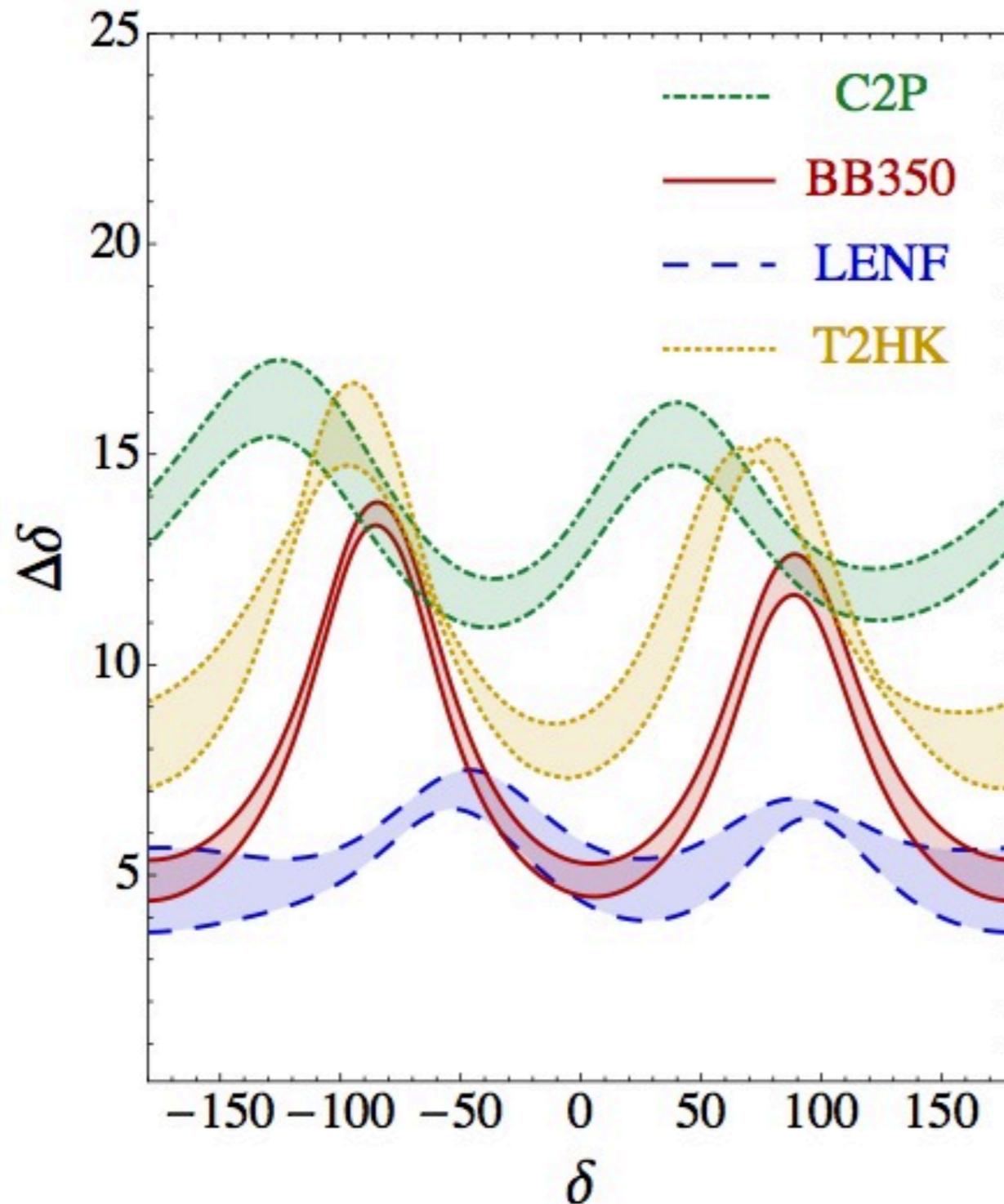
- GLoBES software used hep-ph/0407333, hep-ph/0701187
- Input values in agreement with best fits 1205.5254 [hep-ph], 1205.4018 [hep-ph]
- Marginalization over solar and atmospheric params performed
assuming 1σ gaussian priors 1108.1376 [hep-ph]
- No degeneracies have been accounted for: atmospheric angle set to maximal, normal hierarchy
- $\sin^2 2\theta_{13} = 0.1$
- 1σ (1 dof) unless stated otherwise

The setups

	Setup	L [km]	OA	Detector	kt	MW	Decays/yr	$(t_\nu, t_{\bar{\nu}})$
Benchmark	BB350	650	–	WC	500	–	$1.1(2.8) \times 10^{18}$	(5,5)
	IDS-3.0	2000	–	MIND	100	–	7×10^{20}	(10,10)
	WBB	2300	–	LAr	100	0.8	–	(5,5)
	T2HK	295	2.5°	WC	560	1.66	–	(1.5,3.5)
Alternative	BB100	130	–	WC	500	–	$1.1(2.8) \times 10^{18}$	(5,5)
	+ SPL		–			4		–
	LENF	1290	–	MIND	100	–	7×10^{20}	(10,10)
	LBNE _{mini}	1290	–	LAr	10	0.7	–	(5,5)
	NOvA ⁺	810	0.8°	LAr	30	0.7	–	(5,5)

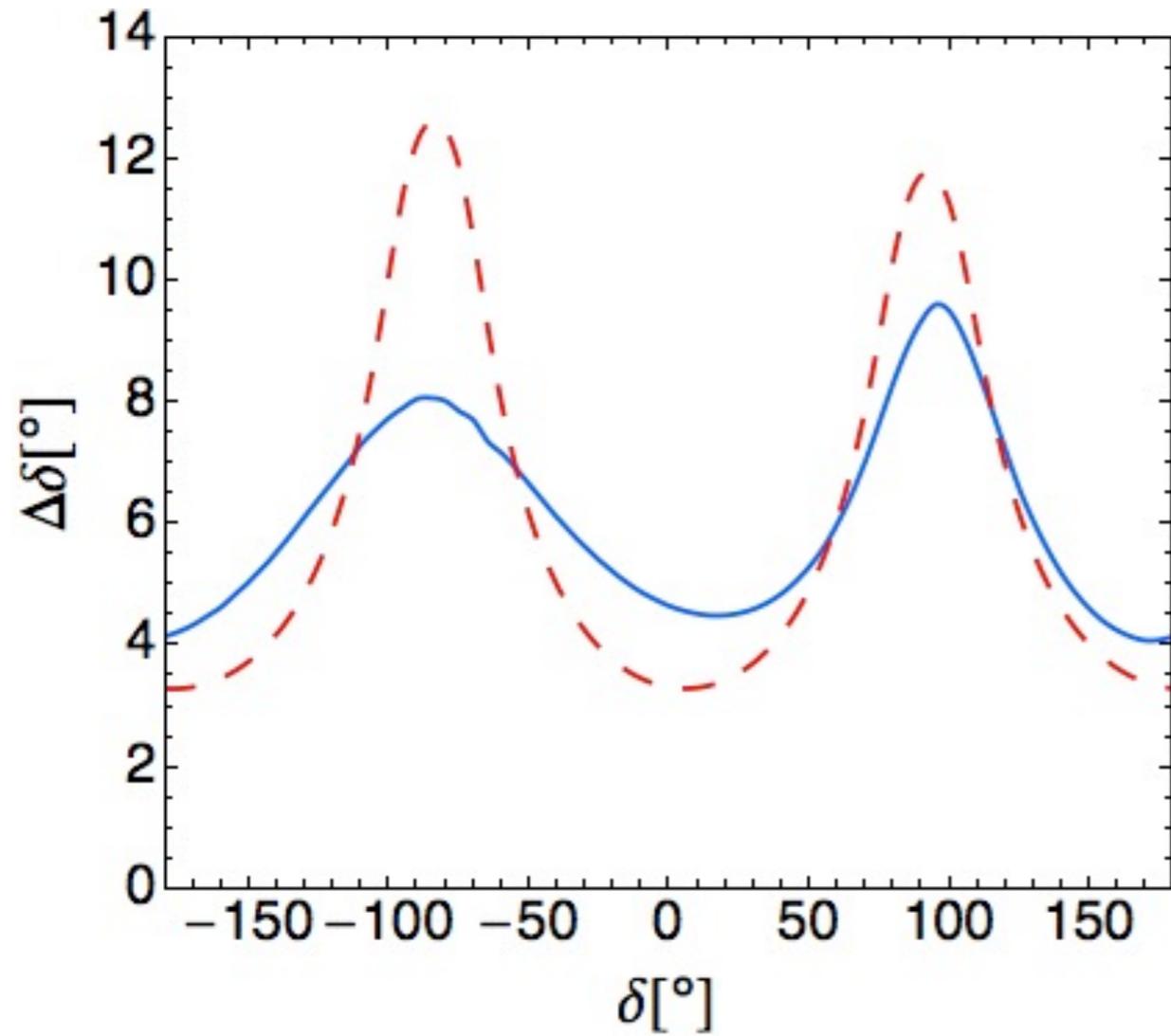
Possible observables

Precision

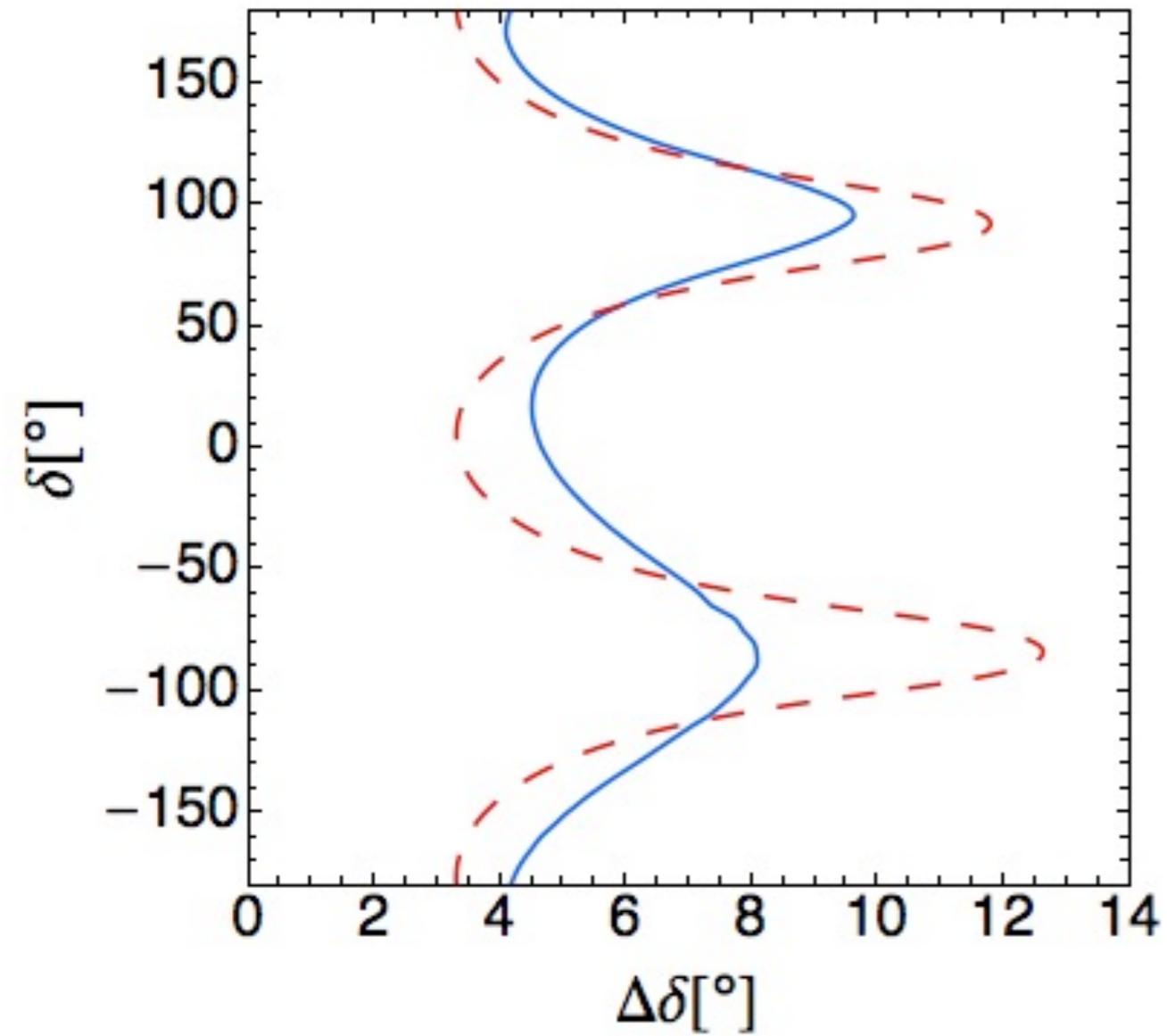


} very different
behaviour
for all facilities

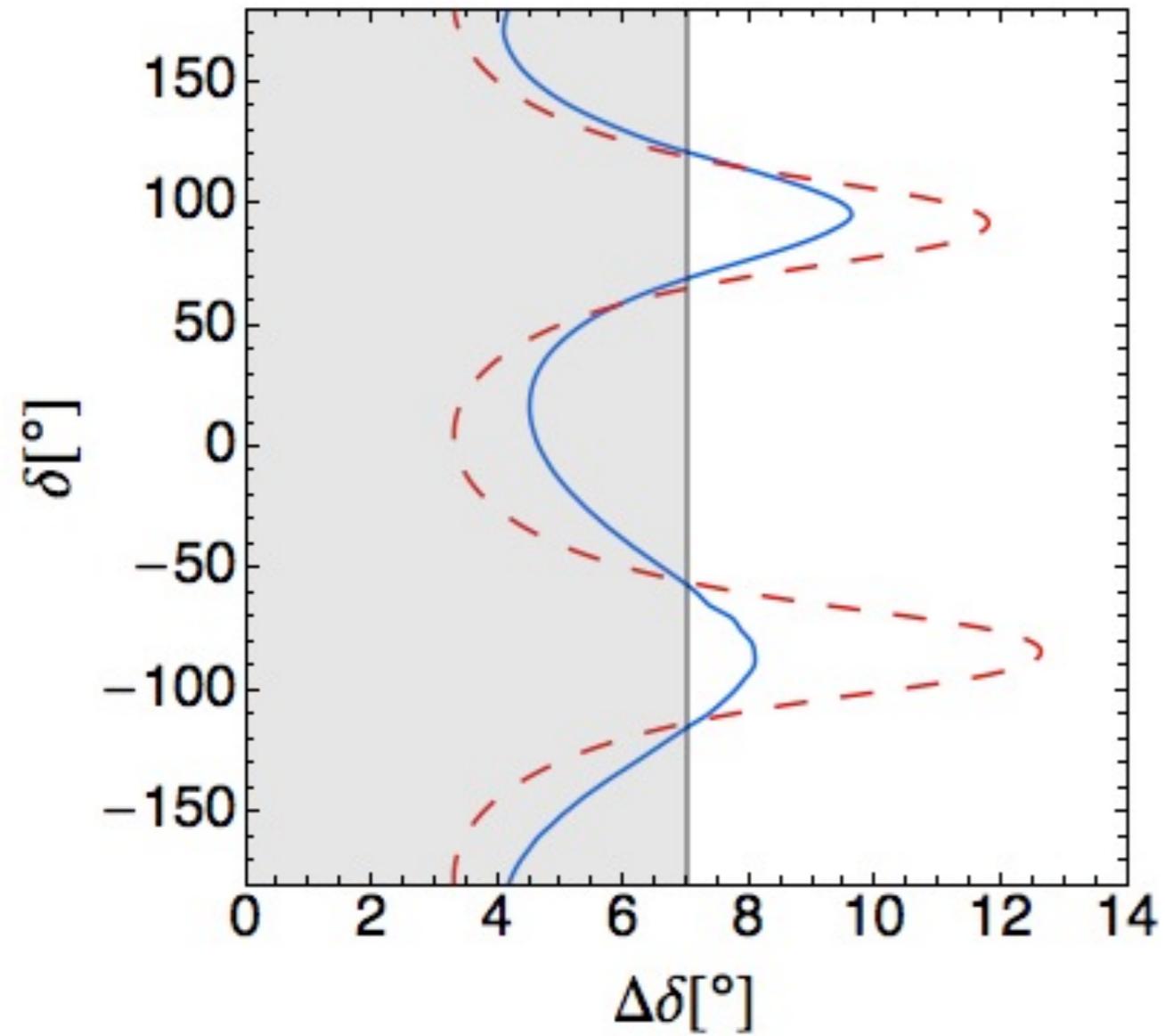
Precision and CP fraction



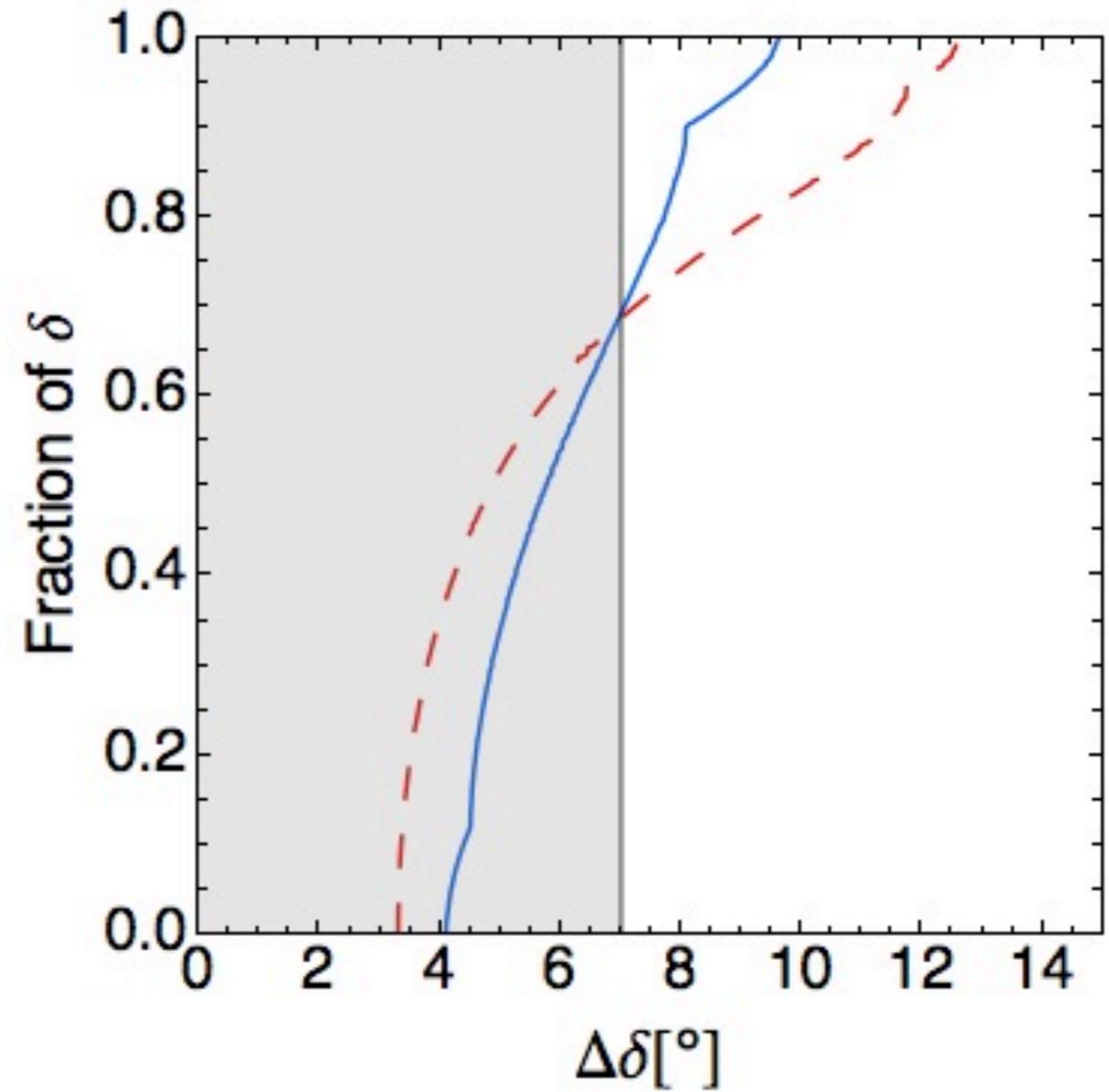
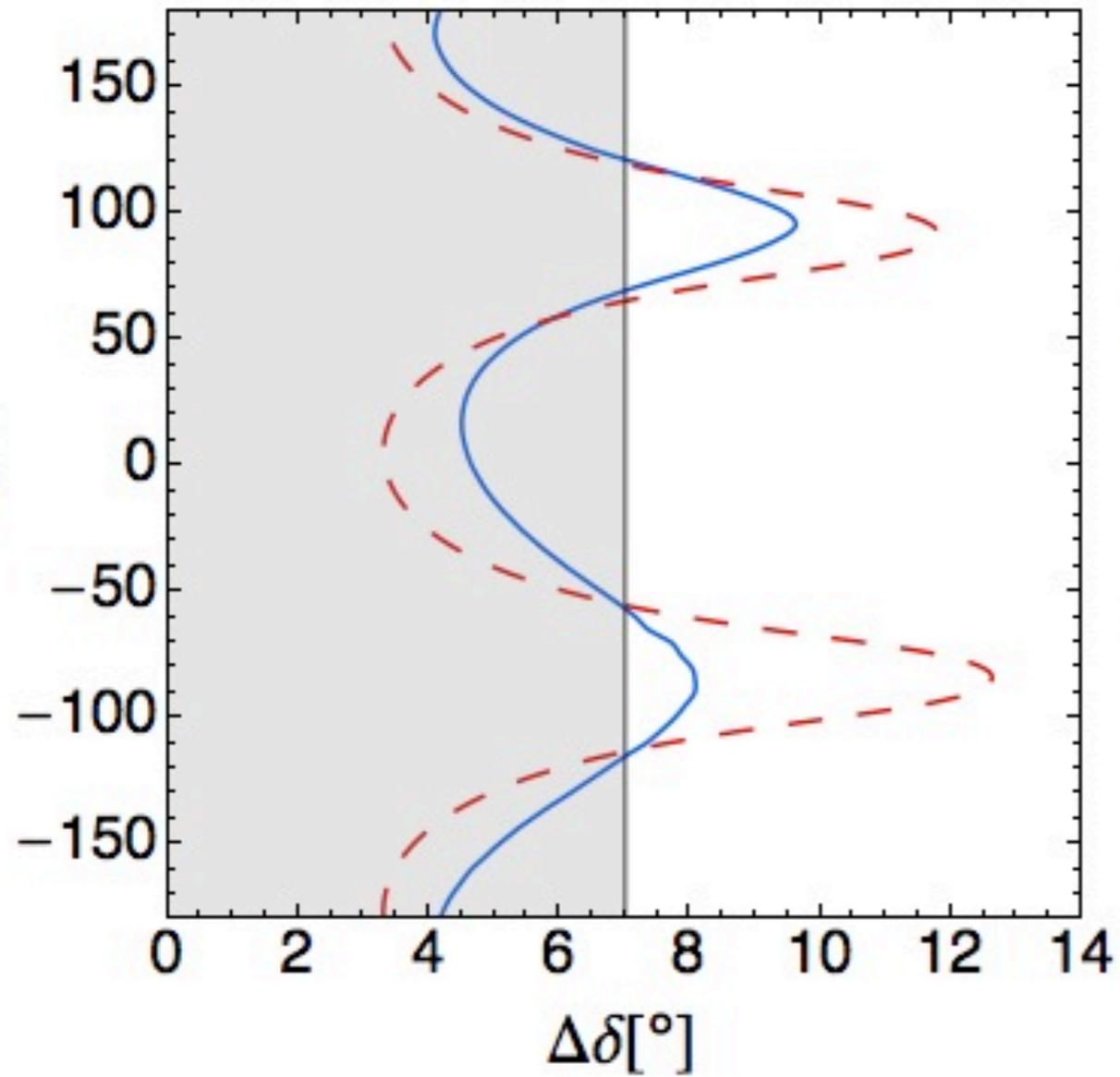
Precision and CP fraction



Precision and CP fraction



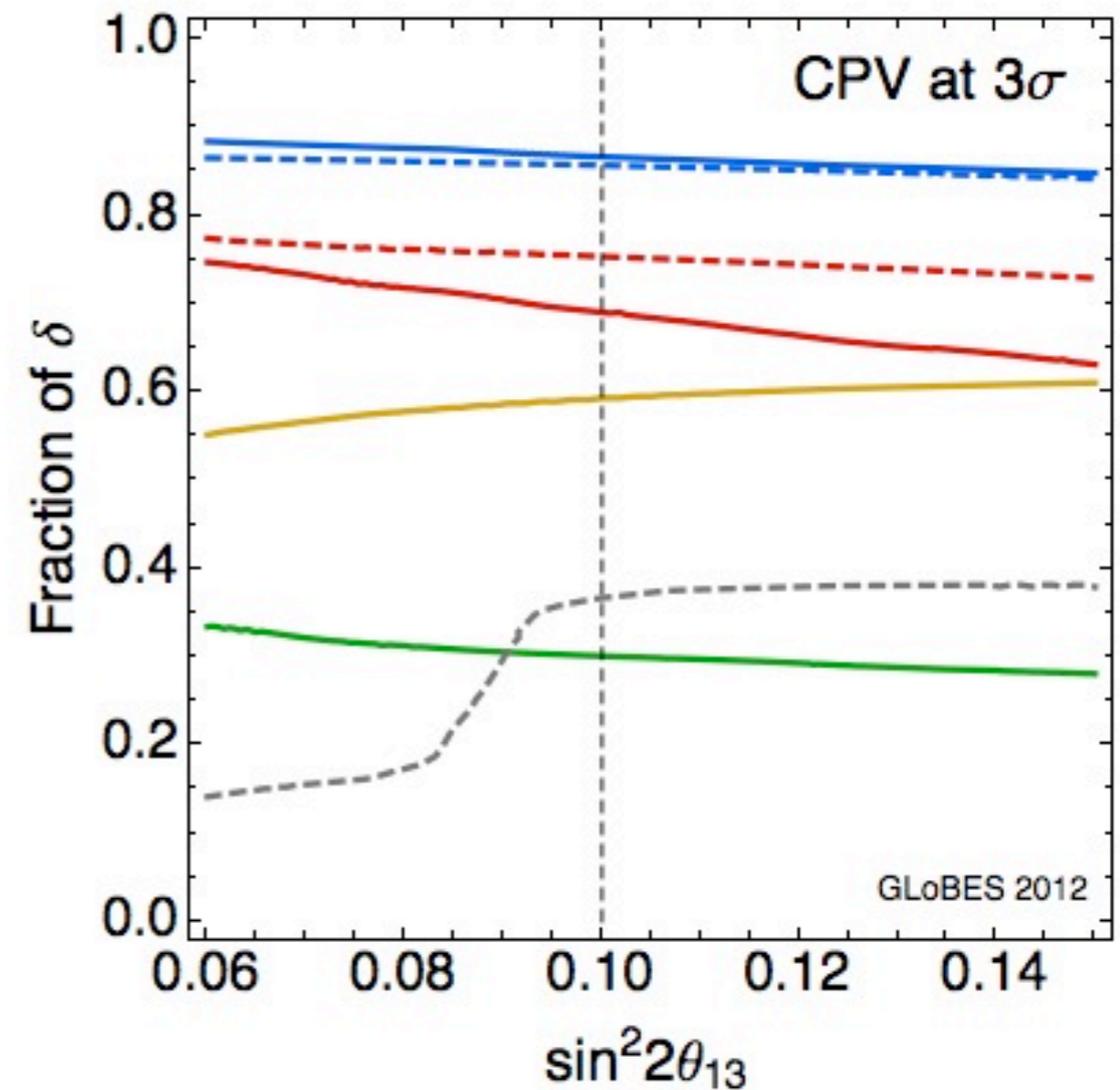
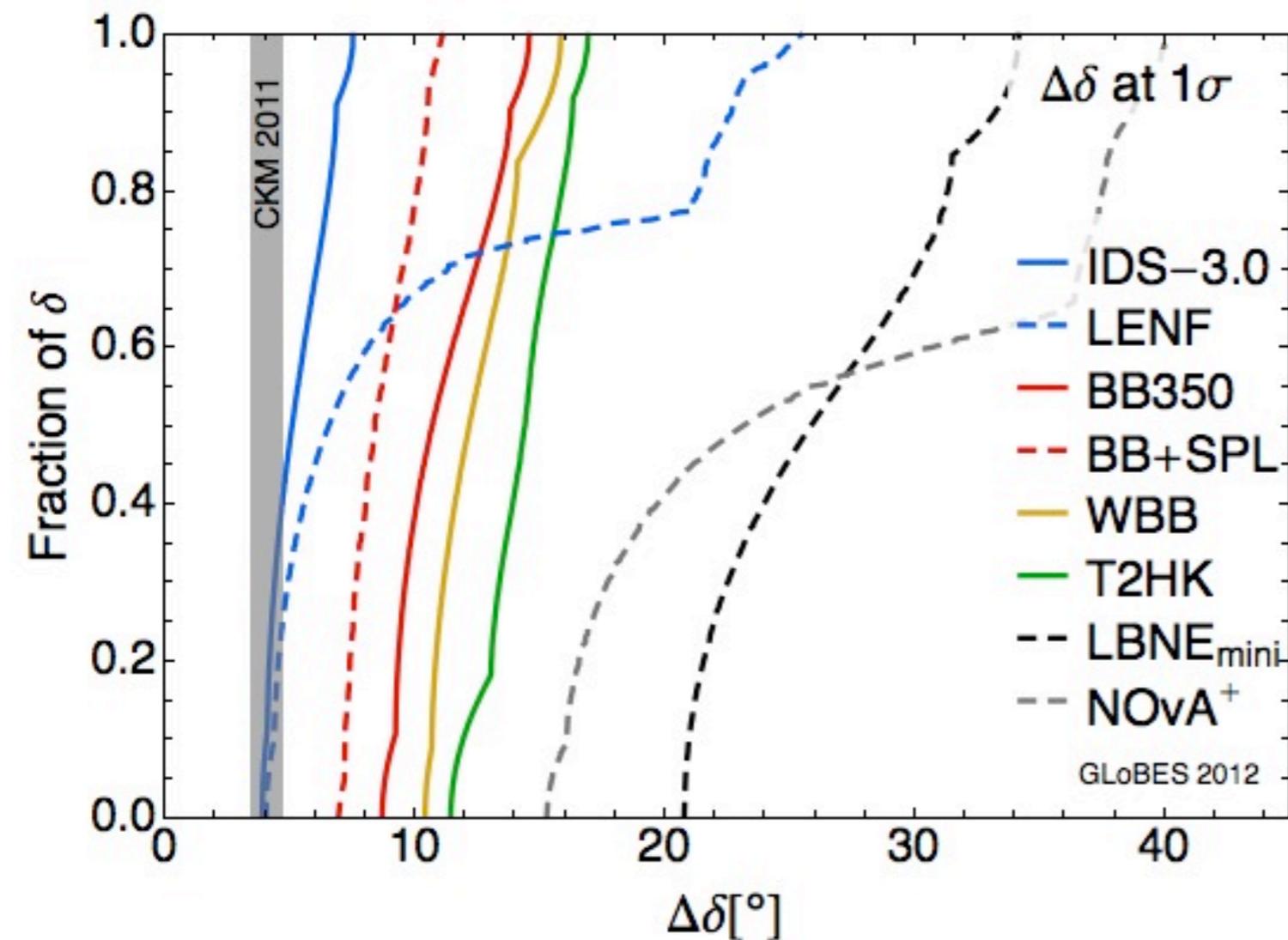
Precision and CP fraction



Results

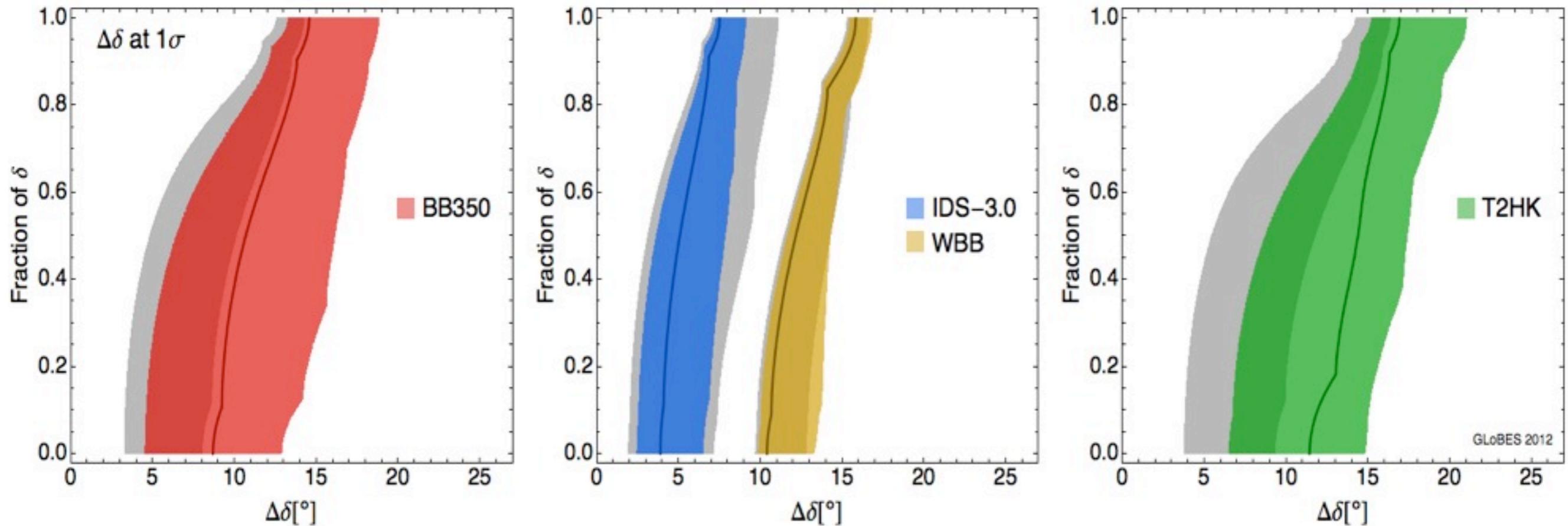
General comparison

How **far** do we want to get?



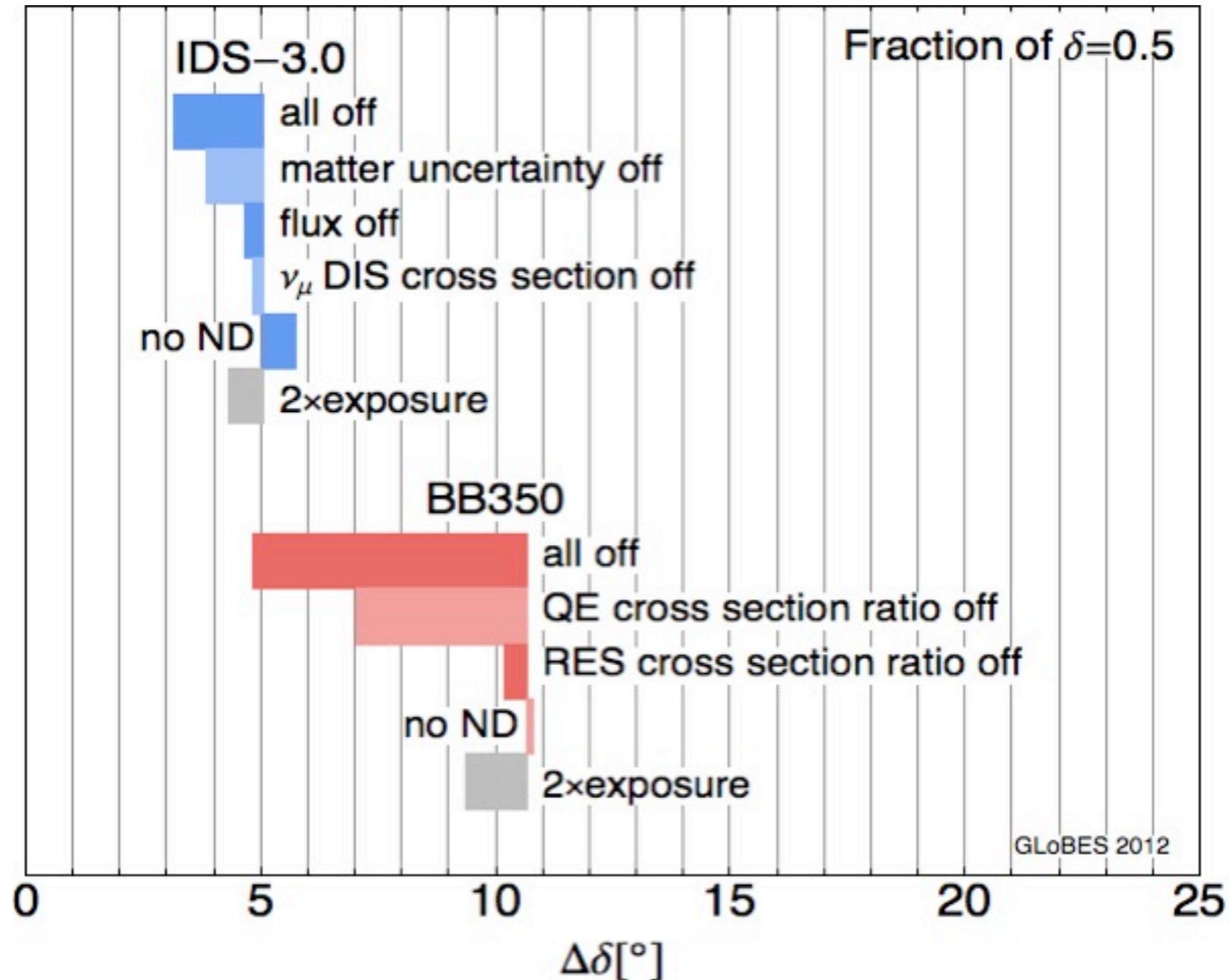
Impact of systematics

Variation between optimistic and conservative assumptions:



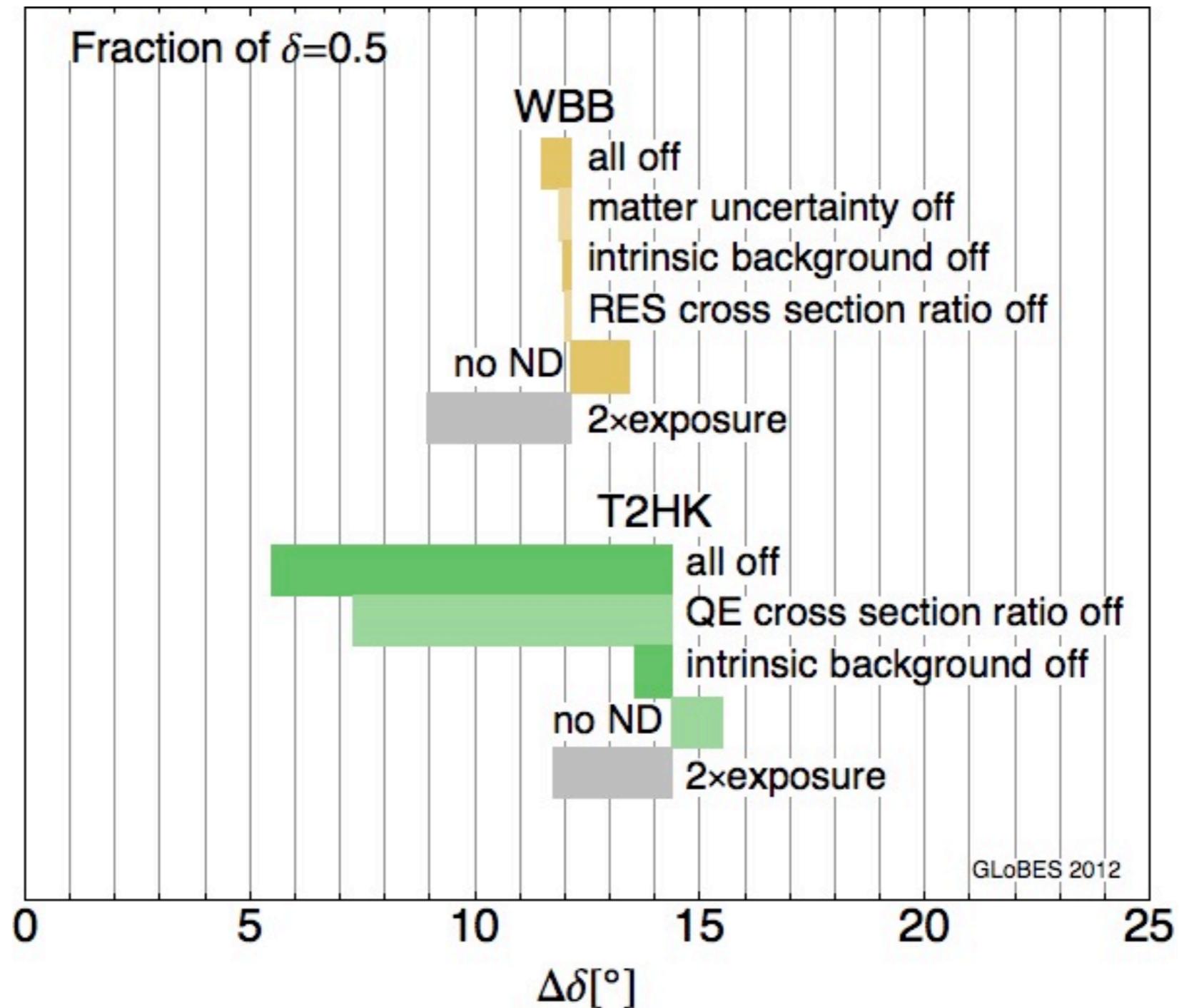
Key systematics

Which sources are most relevant in each case?



Coloma, Huber, Kopp, Winter, In preparation

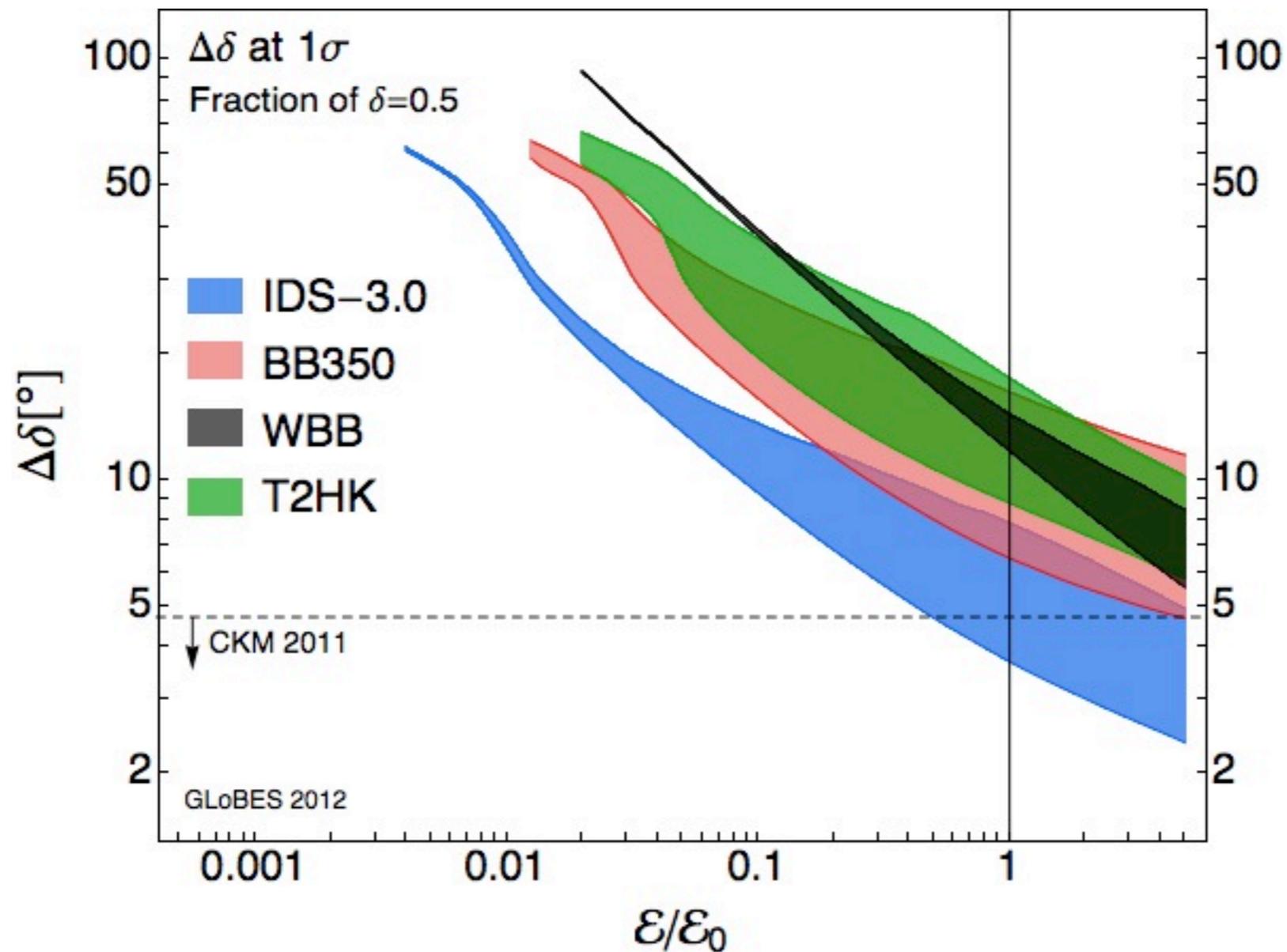
Key systematics



Coloma, Huber, Kopp, Winter, In preparation

Exposure vs systematics

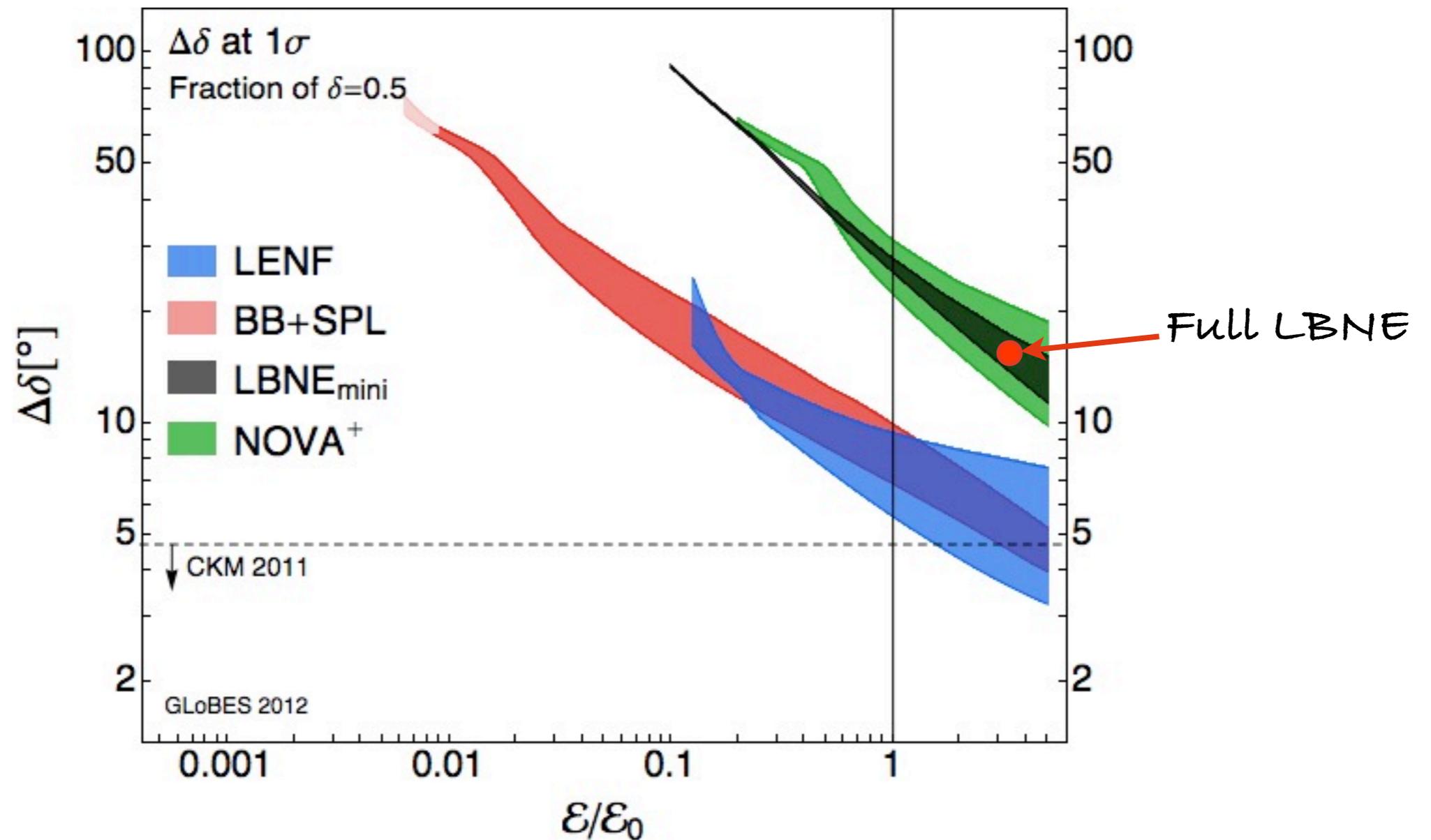
Variation between optimistic and conservative assumptions:



Coloma, Huber, Kopp, Winter, In preparation

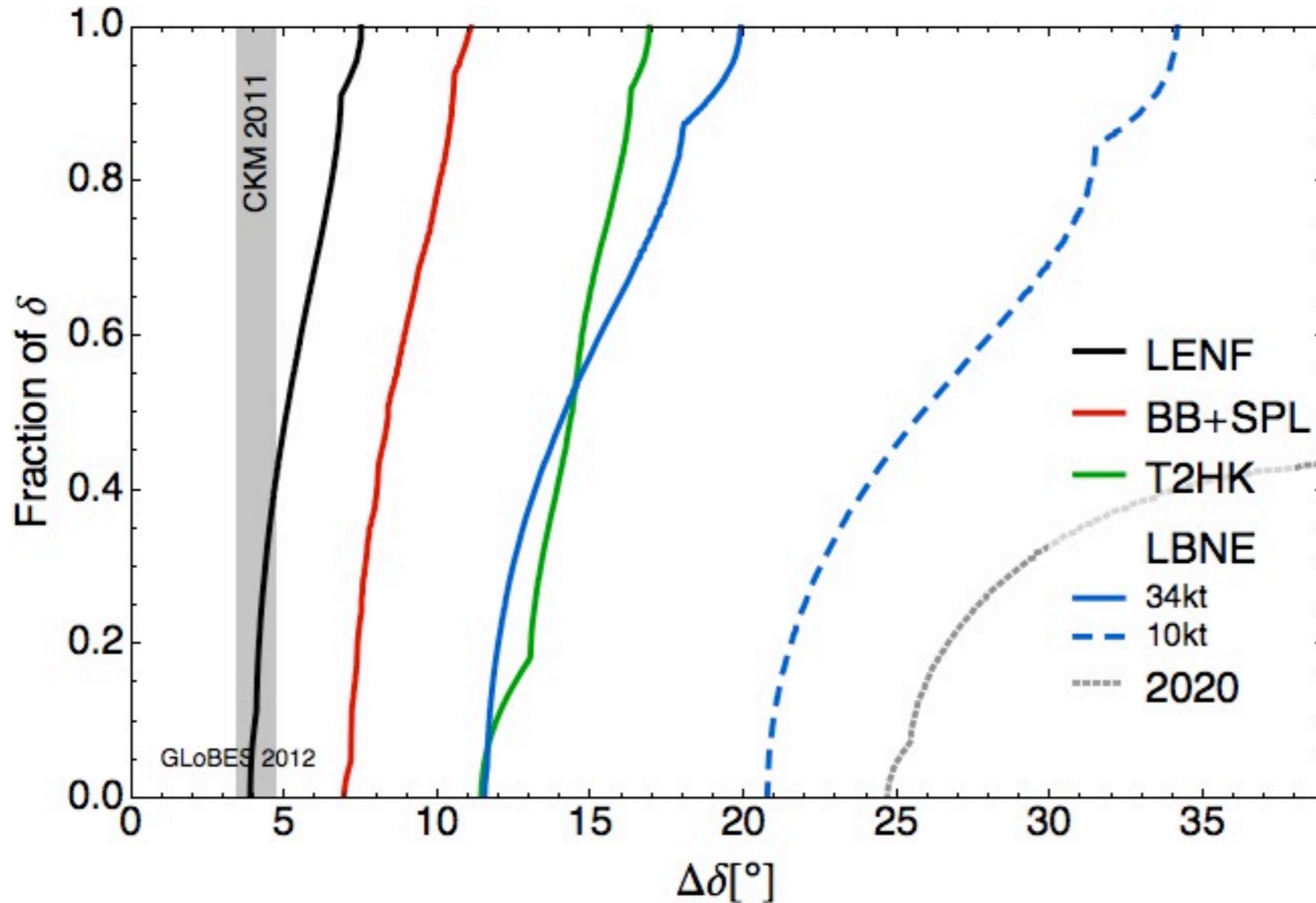
Exposure vs systematics

Variation between optimistic and conservative assumptions:

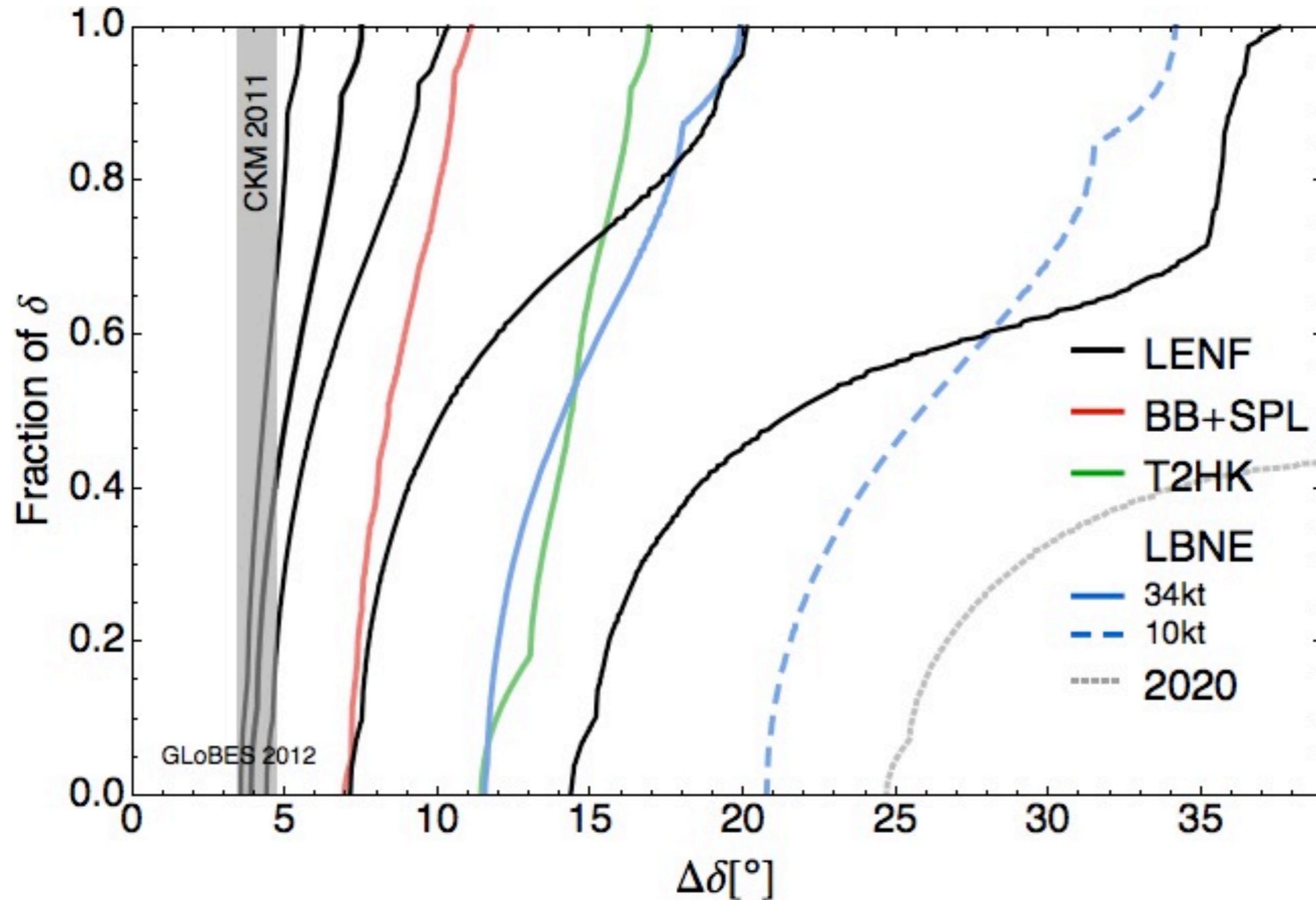


Coloma, Huber, Kopp, Winter, In preparation

Staged approach for a NF



Staged approach for a NF



Summary

- We have done a comparison on equal footing between the most relevant setups in the literature for long baseline oscillation experiments.
 - we have included a ND for all setups, and several sources of sys
 - we have done a comparison on equal footing
 - we have tested how the specific values impact our results
 - we have found out the most relevant sources of sys in each case

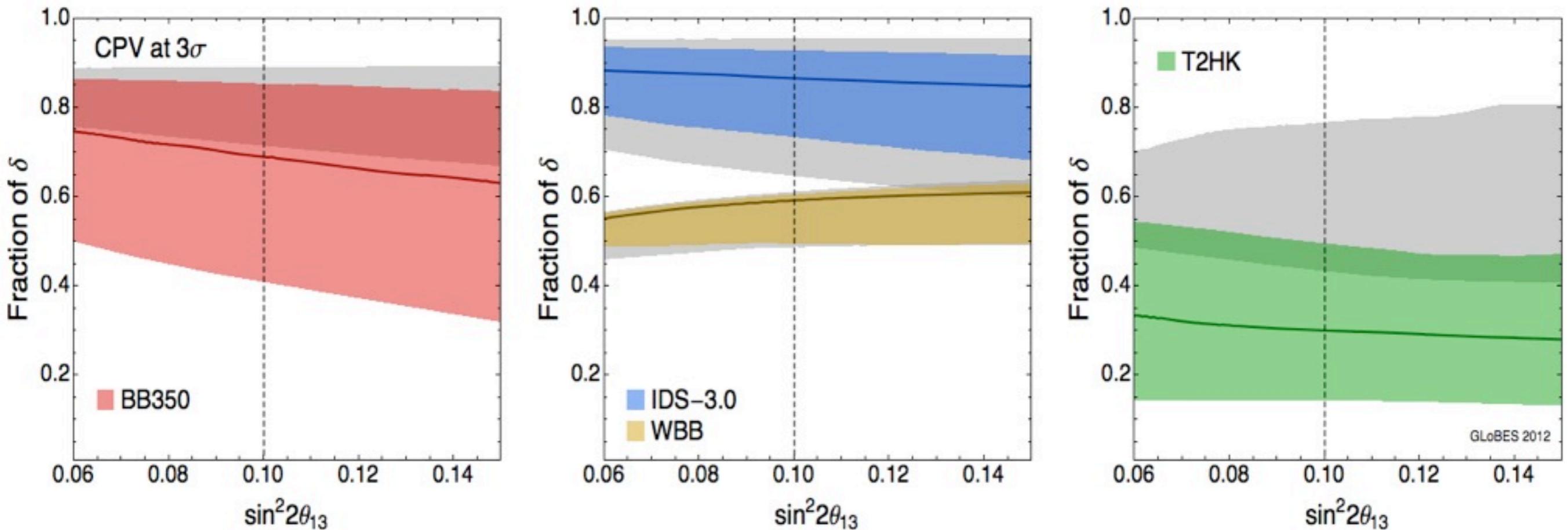
Conclusions

- The impact of a ND does not seem so relevant if data from disappearance at the FD is used
- Low energy setups are generally more affected by systematics
 - Theoretical assumptions on cross section ratios are critical
 - EXCEPTION: BB+SPL
- Matter uncertainty has a large effect for LENF
- In some cases, it may a be better path to increase statistics than reduce systematics...

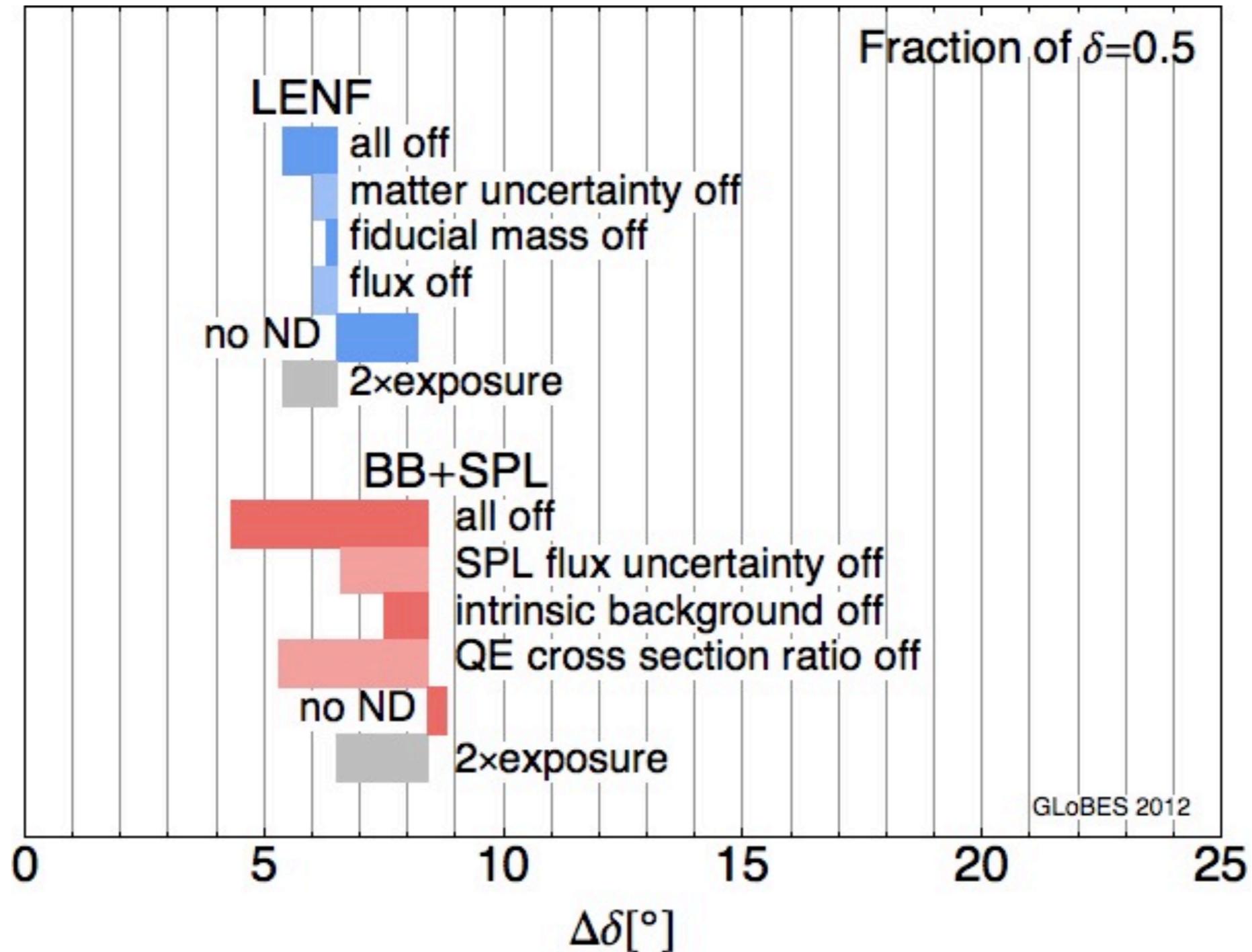
Backup

Impact of systematics

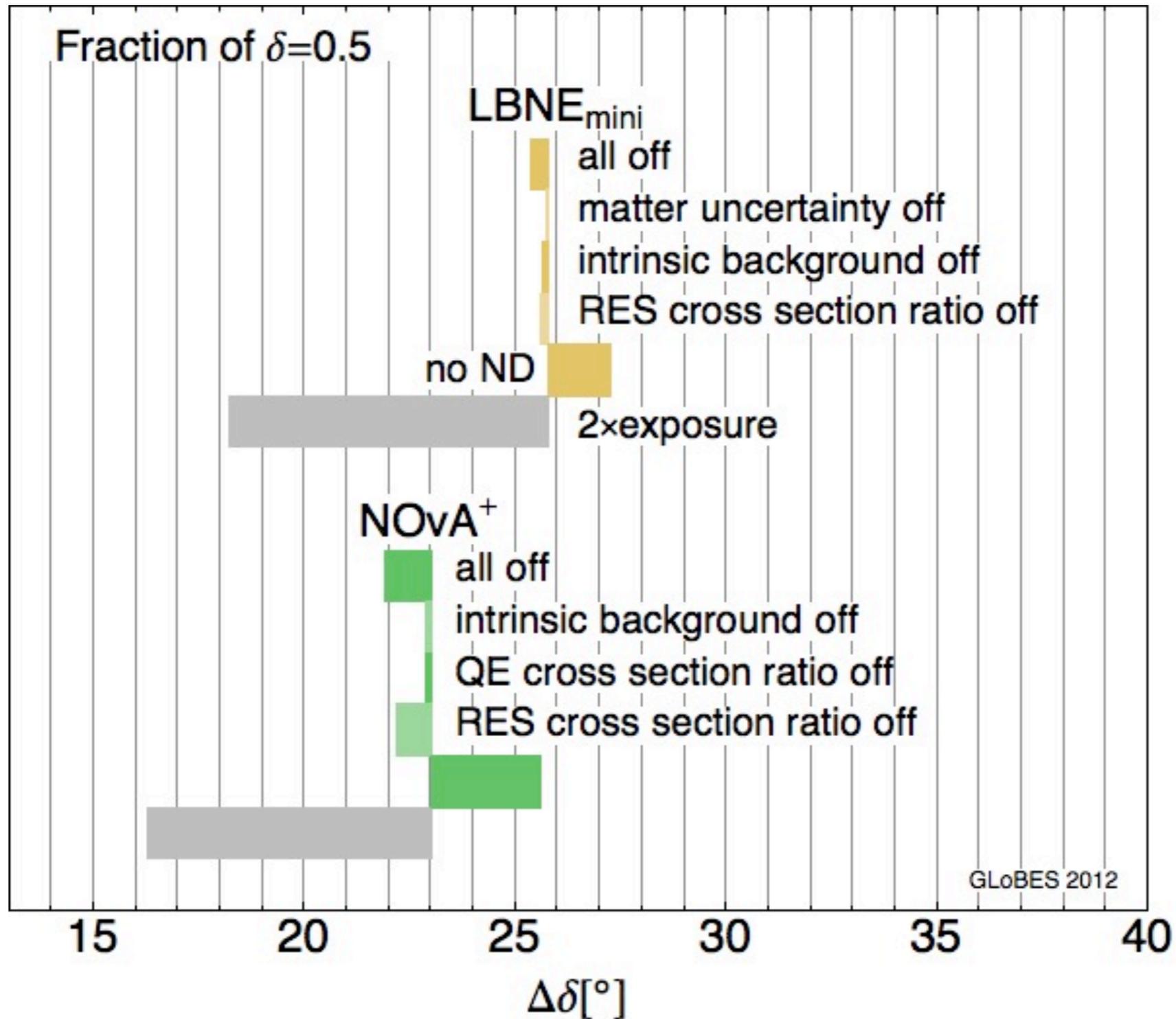
Variation between optimistic and conservative assumptions:



Key systematics

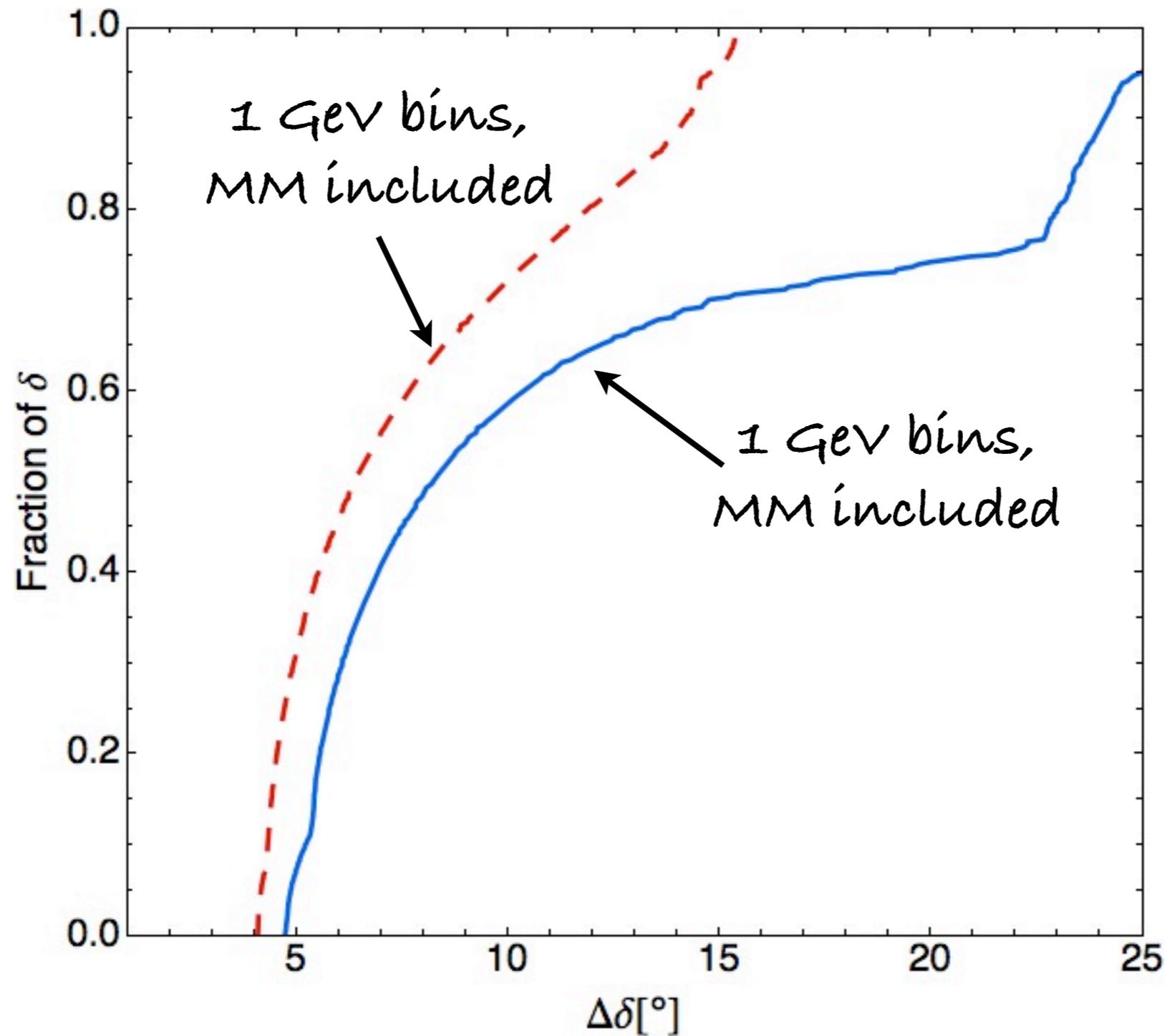


Key systematics

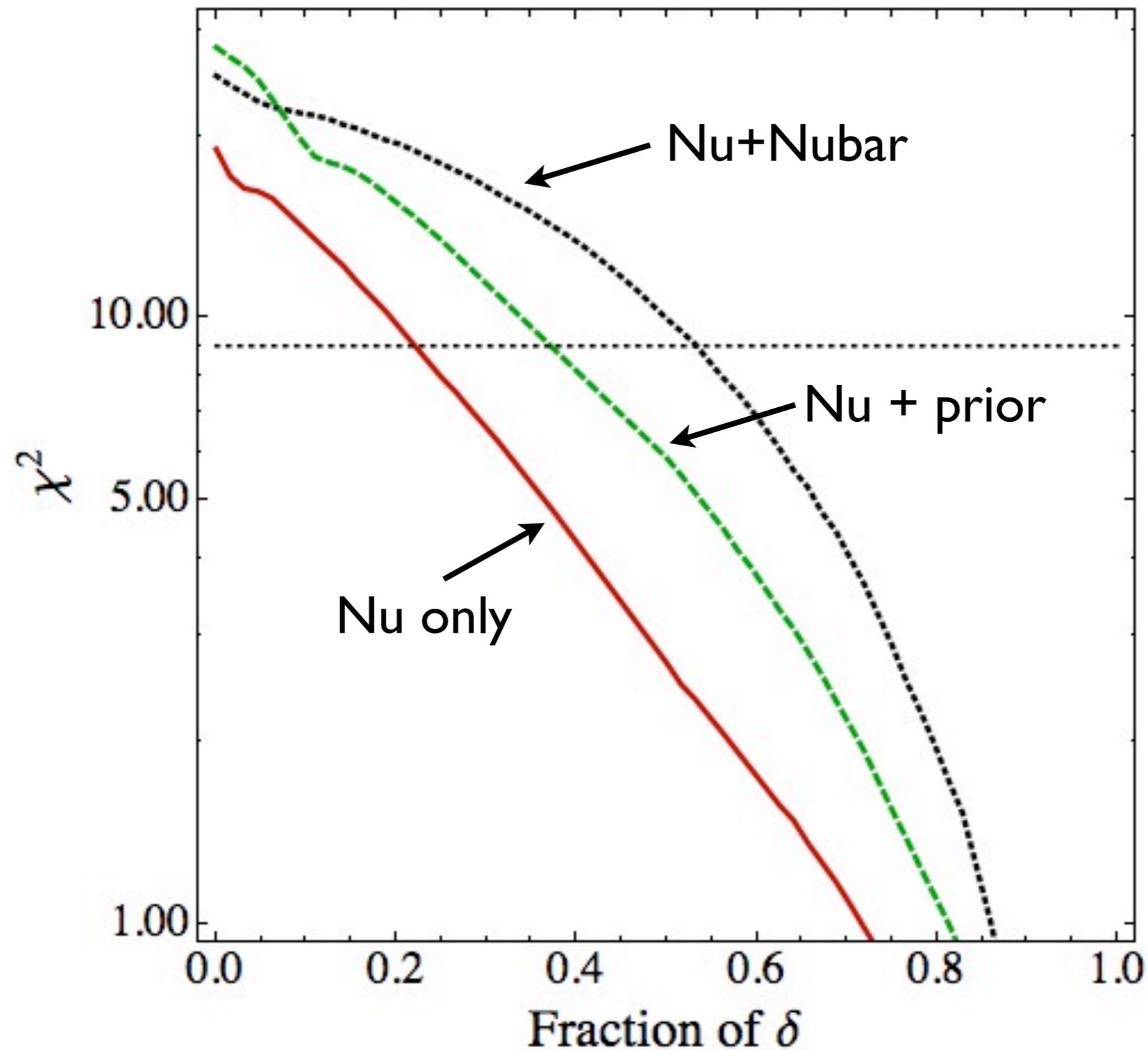


Coloma, Huber, Kopp, Winter, In preparation

Binning for the LENF

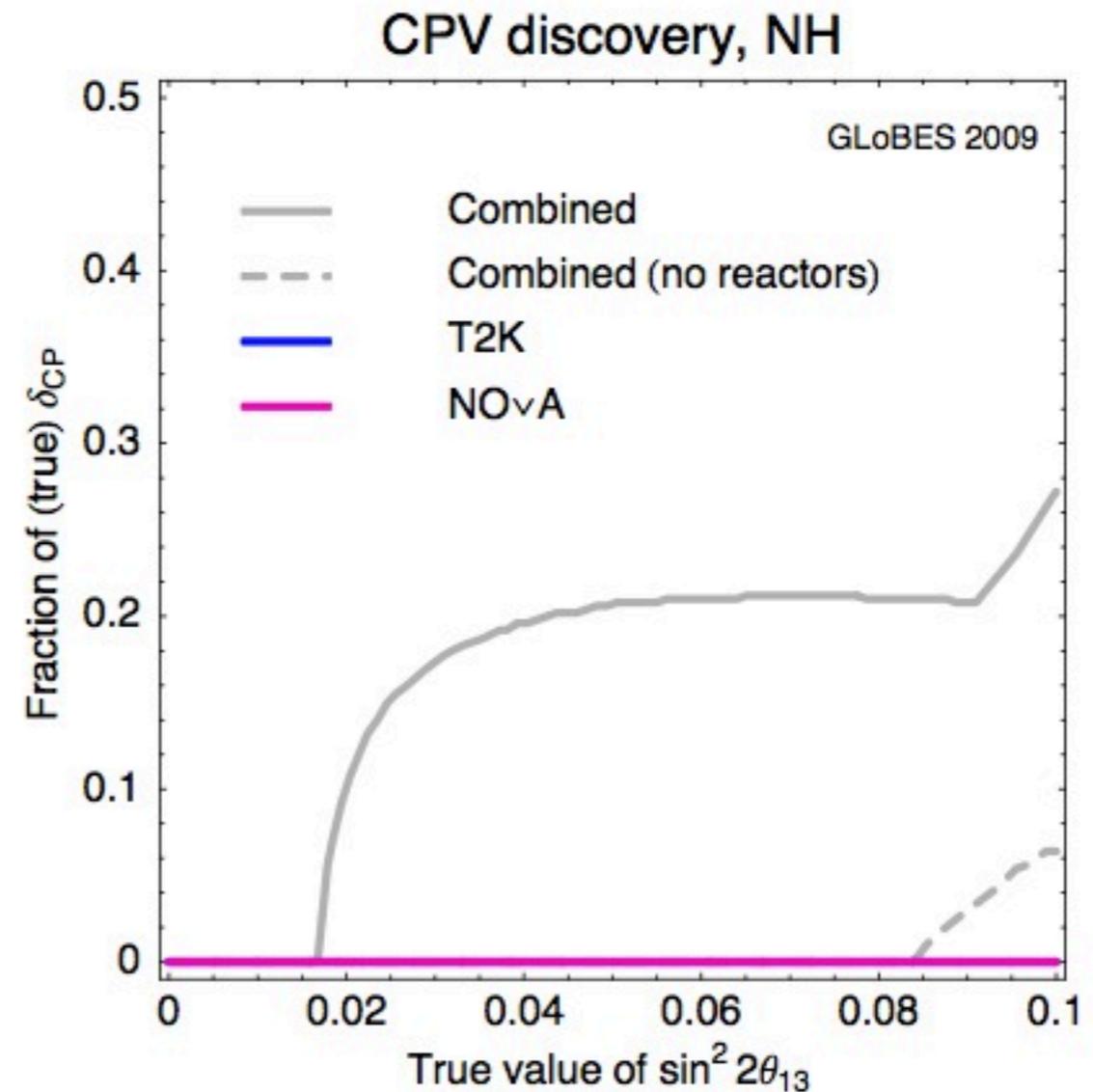
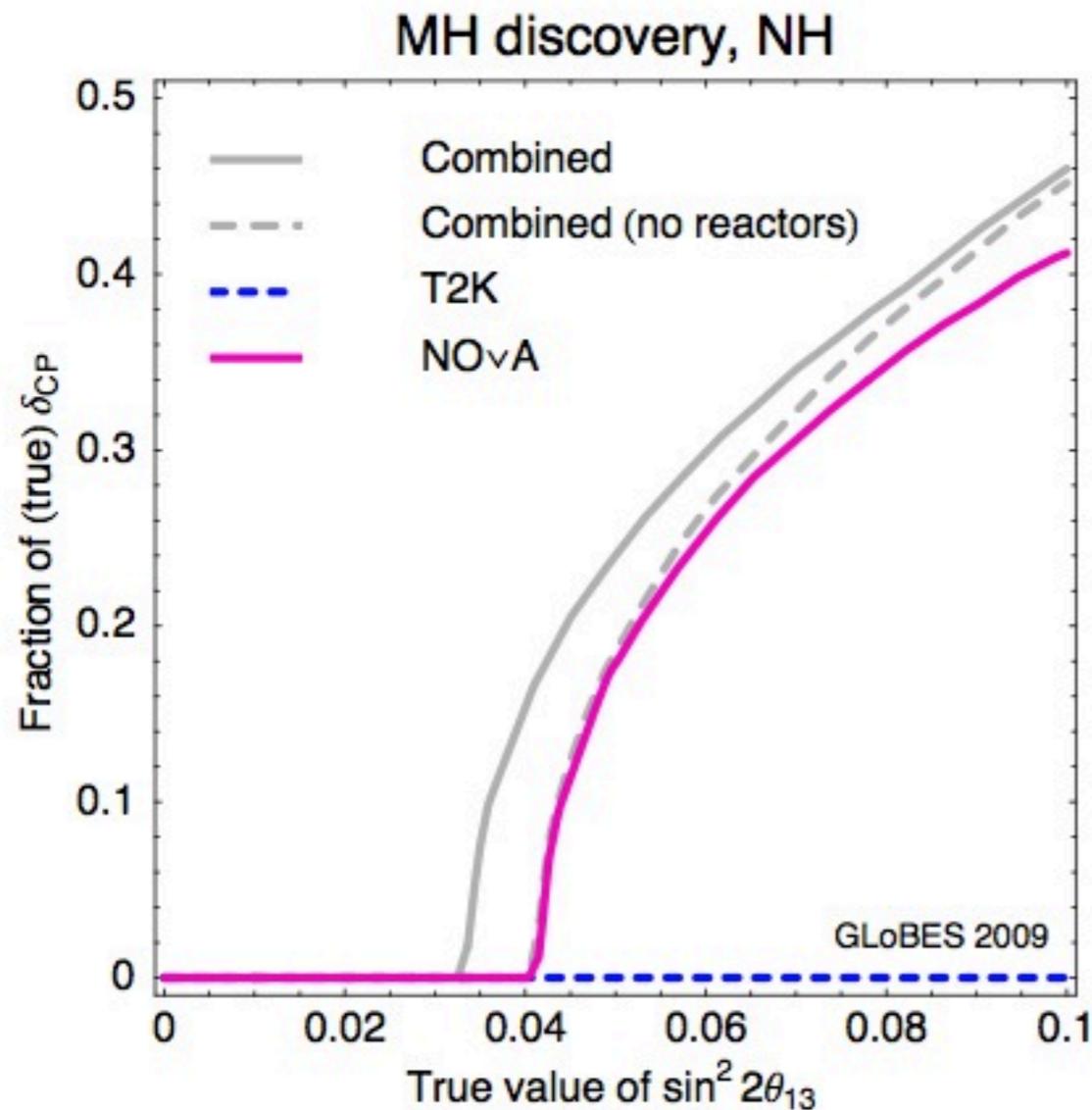


Effect of th13 prior on CPV



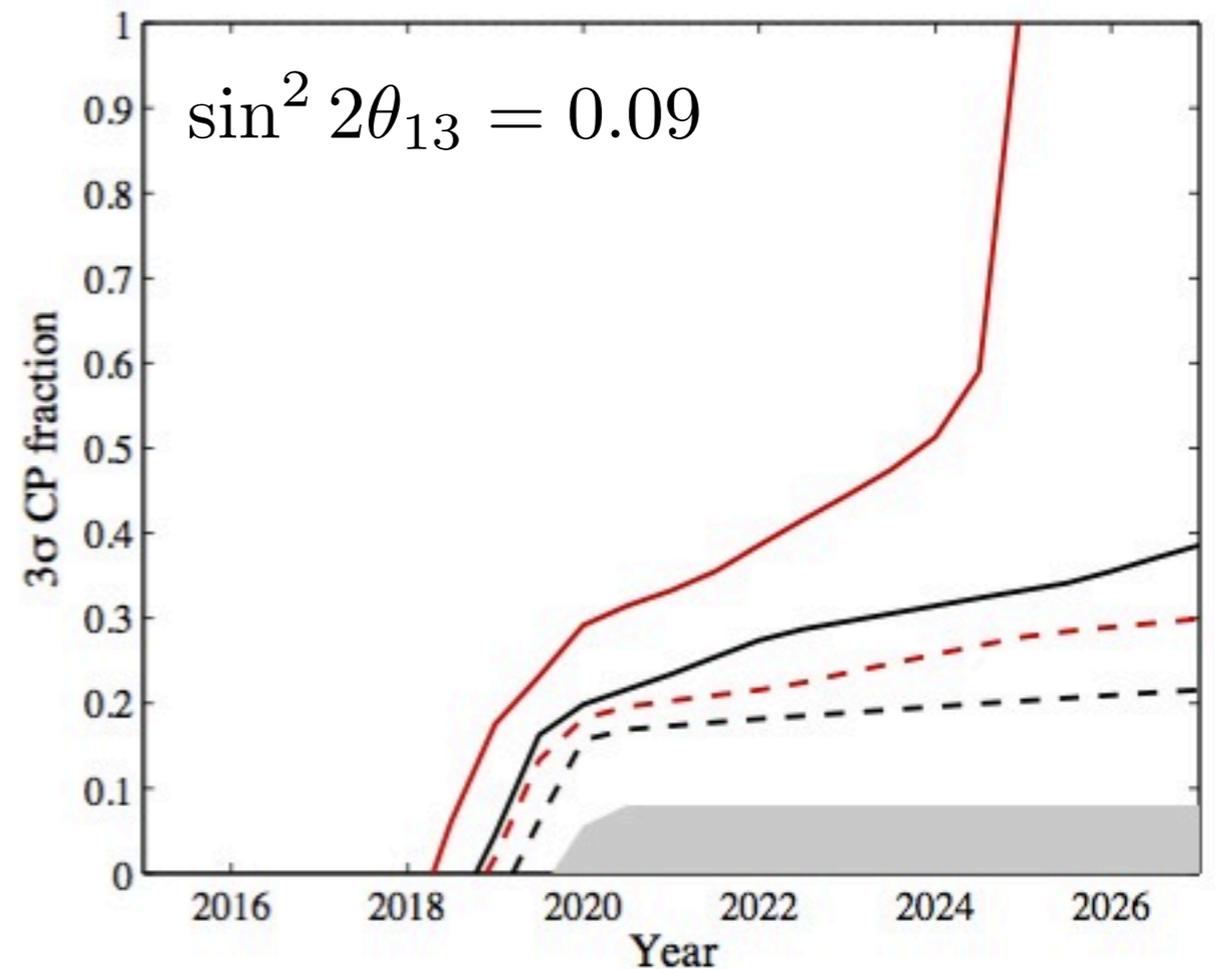
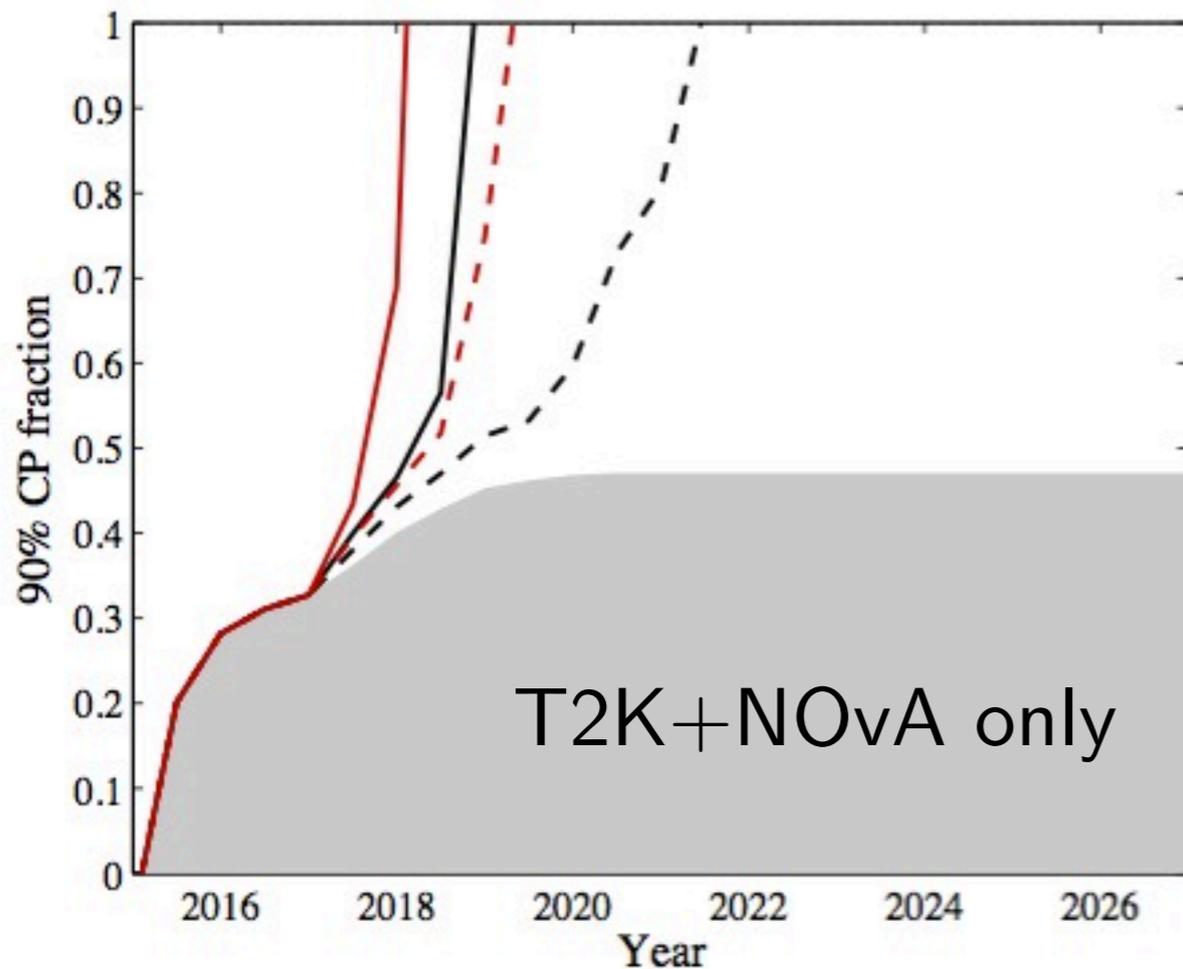
Present oscillation facilities

Discovery potential at the 90% CL



Present oscillation facilities

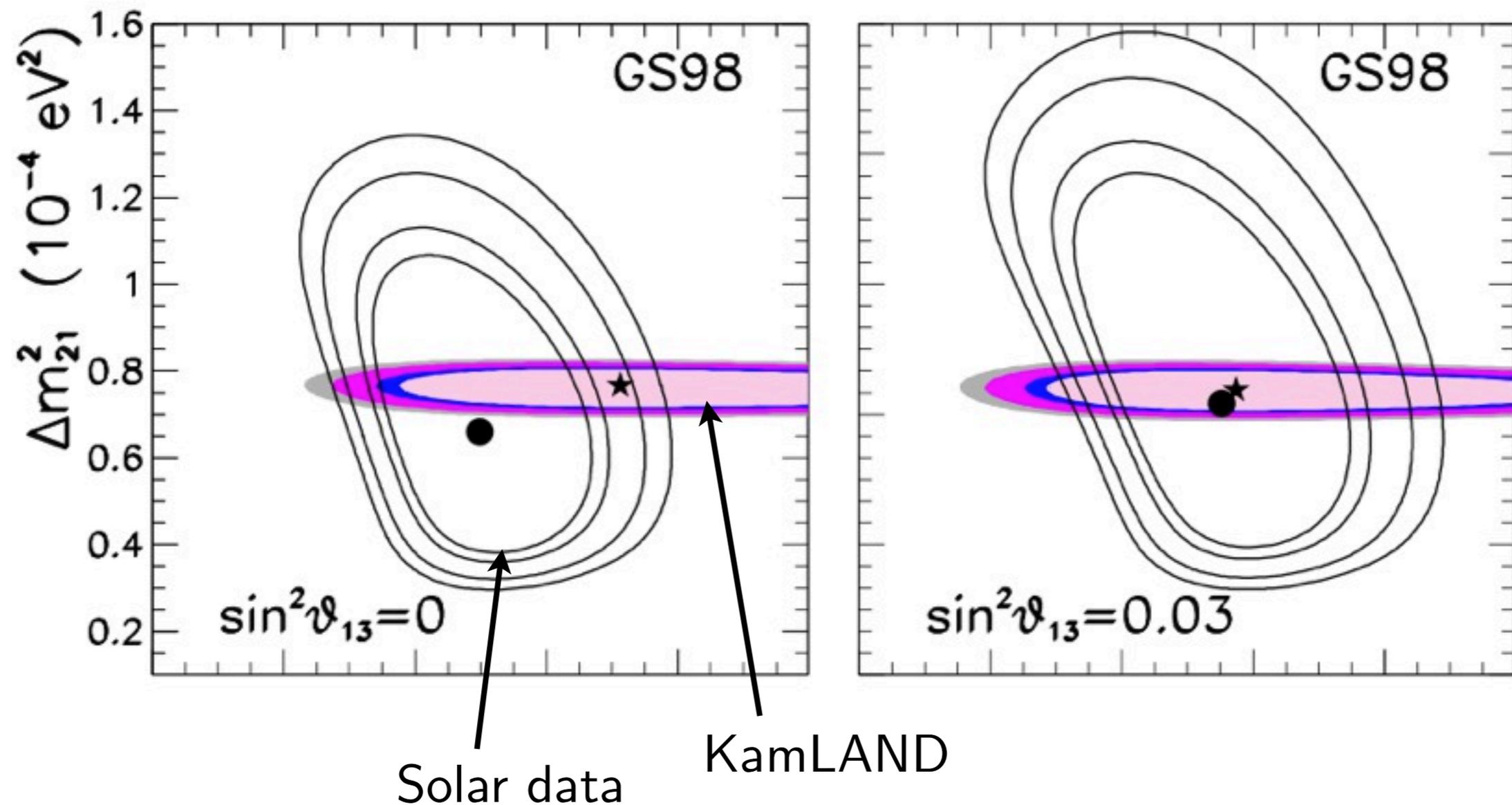
T2K+NOvA+INO
(50kt/100kt; low/high res)



Blennow, Schwetz, 1203.3388 [hep-ph]

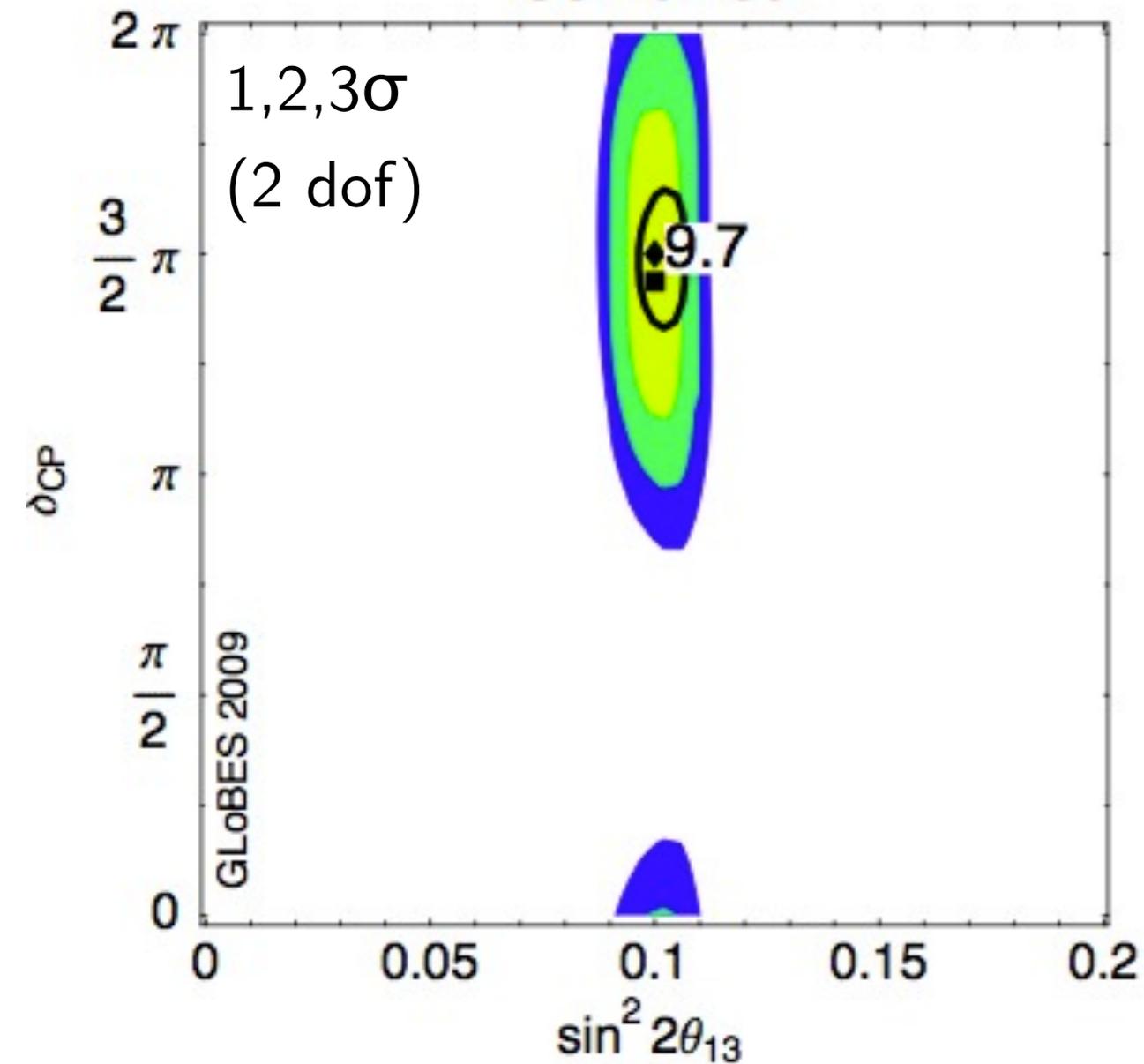
Previous hints on θ_{13}

Previous hints from global fits pointed to nonzero θ_{13} ...

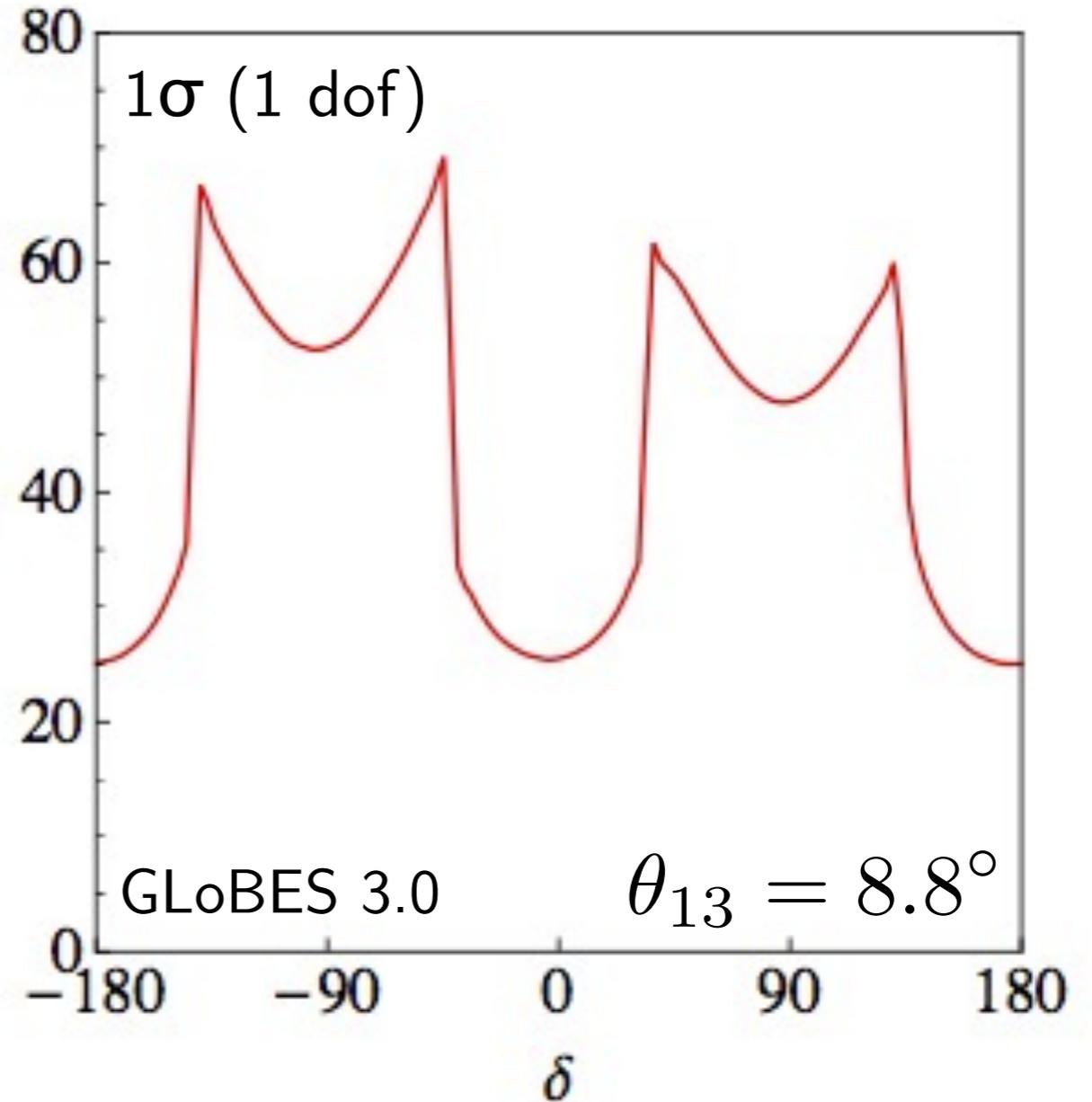


The starting point

NO ν A+T2K+Daya Bay

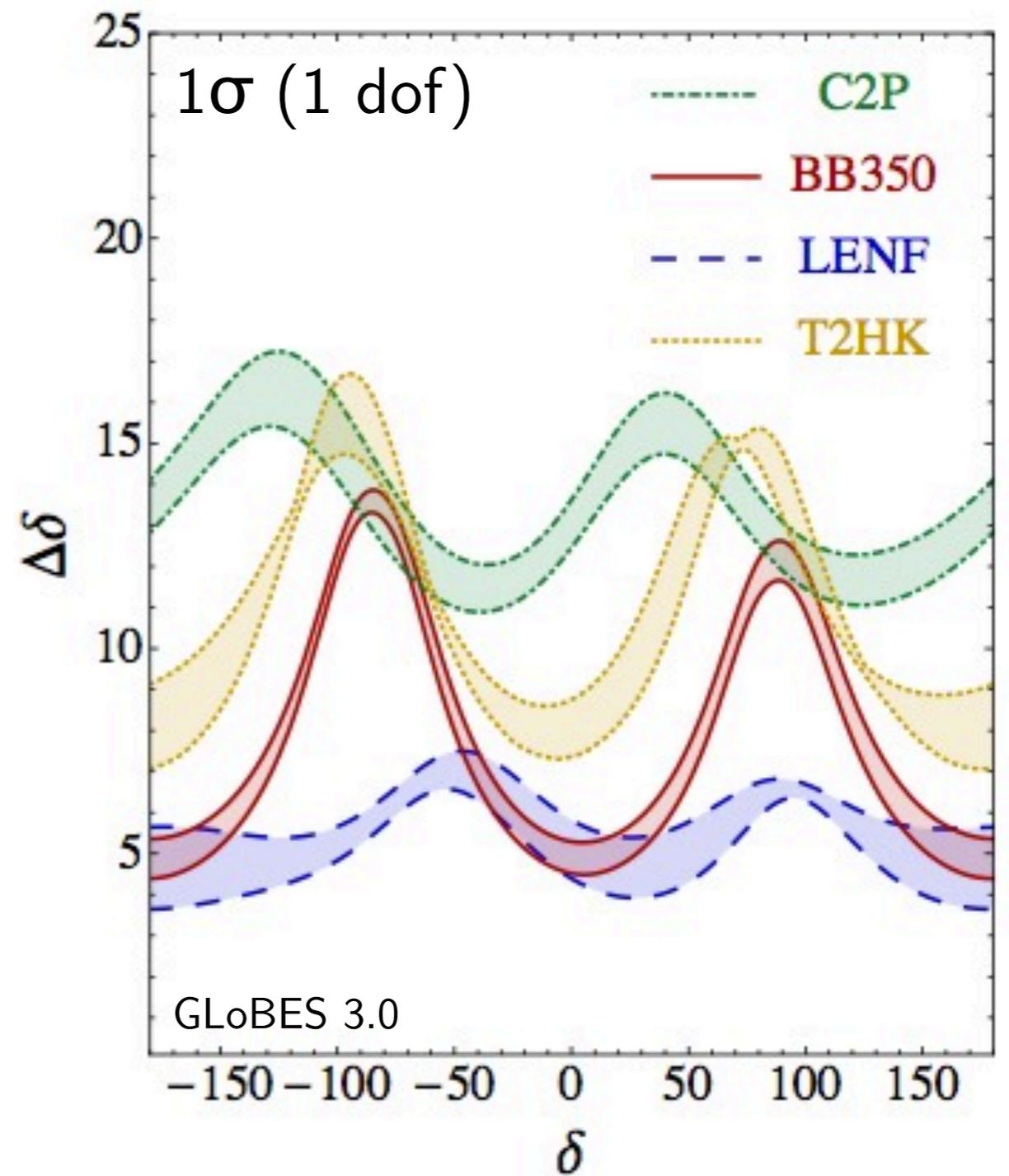
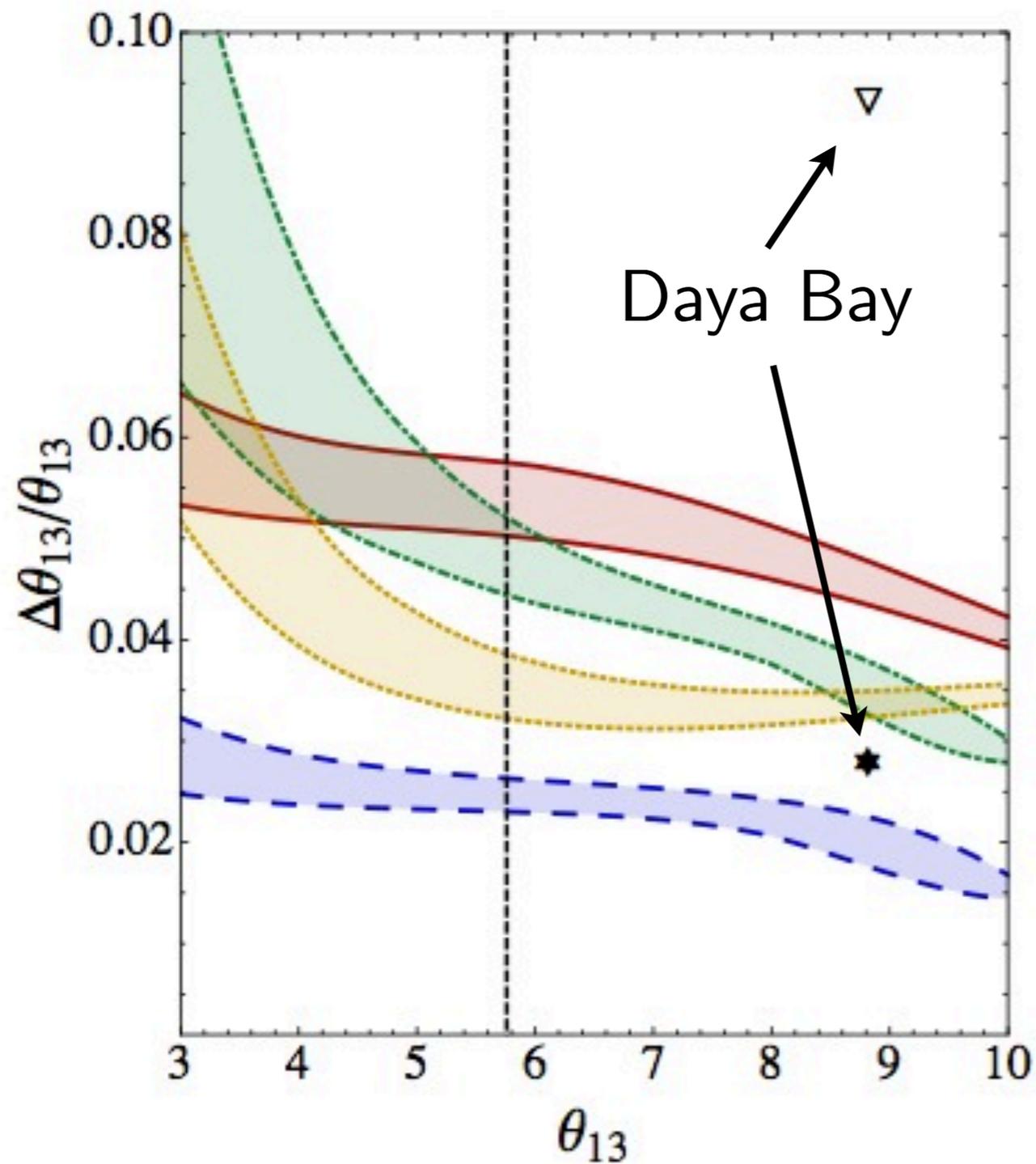


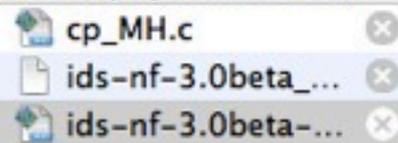
Huber, Lindner, Schwetz, Winter,
0907.1896 [hep-ph]



Coloma, Donini, Fernández-Martínez,
Hernández, 1203.5651 [hep-ph]

Precision





ids-nf-3.0beta-fd.inc

```

238 >
239
240 // \mu^- running: appearance
241 rule(#Nu_Mu_Bar_Appearance)<
242   @signal = 1.0@#nu_mu_bar_appQE : 1.0@#nu_mu_bar_appRES : 1.0@#nu_mu_bar_appDIS
243   @sys_on_multiex_errors_sig = { #MassFar, #FluxMuMinus, #XmbQE } :
244                               { #MassFar, #FluxMuMinus, #XmbRES } :
245                               { #MassFar, #FluxMuMinus, #XmbDIS }
246
247   @background = 1@#nu_NC_bckg : 1@#nu_mu_misCID
248   @sys_on_multiex_errors_bg = { #MassFar, #FluxMuMinus, #NCBG_mb } :
249                               { #MassFar, #FluxMuMinus, #BGm }
250
251   @sys_on_function = "chiMultiExp"
252   @sys_off_function = "chiNoSysSpectrum"
253   @energy_window = 0.1 : 10
254 >
255
256
257 // \mu^+ running: disappearance
258 rule(#Nu_Mu_Bar_Disappearance)<
259   @signal = 1.0@#nu_mu_bar_disQE : 1.0@#nu_mu_bar_disRES : 1.0@#nu_mu_bar_disDIS
260   @sys_on_multiex_errors_sig = { #MassFar, #FluxMuPlus, #XmbQE } :
261                               { #MassFar, #FluxMuPlus, #XmbRES } :
262                               { #MassFar, #FluxMuPlus, #XmbDIS }
263
264   @background = 1@#nu_bar_NC_bckg
265   @sys_on_multiex_errors_bg = { #MassFar, #FluxMuPlus, #NCBG_mb }
266
267   @sys_on_function = "chiMultiExp"
268   @sys_off_function = "chiNoSysSpectrum"
269   @energy_window = 0.1 : 10
270 >
271

```

