



NOvA Experiment

Resolve ν -mass hierarchy

Resolve θ_{23} -octant ambiguity

Discover CP-violation in leptons

Work of the NOvA Collaboration

next step?

Carl Bromberg

Michigan State University

Neutrino mixing

weak flavor eigenstates $\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{pmatrix}$ mass (m_1, m_2, m_3) eigenstates $\begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{pmatrix}$

Pontecorvo–Maki–Nakagawa–Sakata

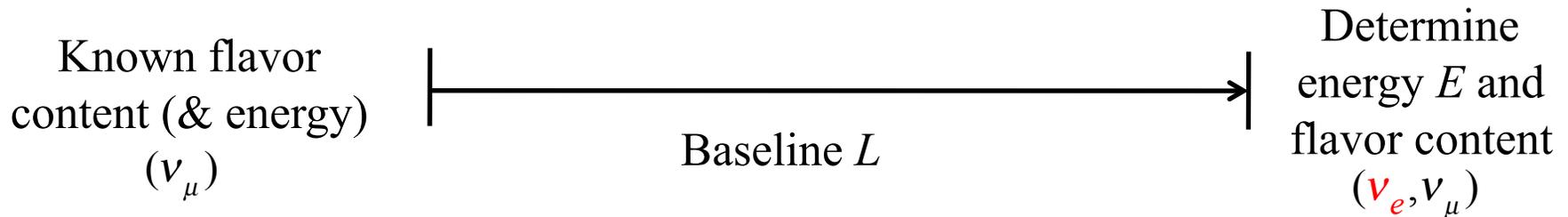
Mixing Matrix U

$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta_{23} & \sin\theta_{23} \\ 0 & -\sin\theta_{23} & \cos\theta_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta_{13} & 0 & \sin\theta_{13} e^{-i\delta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin\theta_{13} e^{-i\delta} & 0 & \cos\theta_{13} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta_{12} & \sin\theta_{12} & 0 \\ -\sin\theta_{12} & \cos\theta_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

mixing angles $\theta_{23}, \theta_{13}, \theta_{12}$

CP-violating phase δ

Oscillation experiments: Beam energy E and baseline L



Flavor Transition Probabilities

$$P(\nu_\alpha \rightarrow \nu_\beta) = \delta_{\alpha\beta} - 4 \sum_{i>j} \text{Re}(U_{\alpha i}^* U_{\beta i} U_{\alpha j} U_{\beta j}^*) \sin^2 \frac{\Delta m_{ij}^2 L}{4E}$$

$$\mp 2 \sum_{i>j} \text{Im}(U_{\alpha i}^* U_{\beta i} U_{\alpha j} U_{\beta j}^*) \sin \frac{\Delta m_{ij}^2 L}{2E}$$

$\Delta m_{ij}^2 = m_i^2 - m_j^2$
 –for ν ; + for $\bar{\nu}$

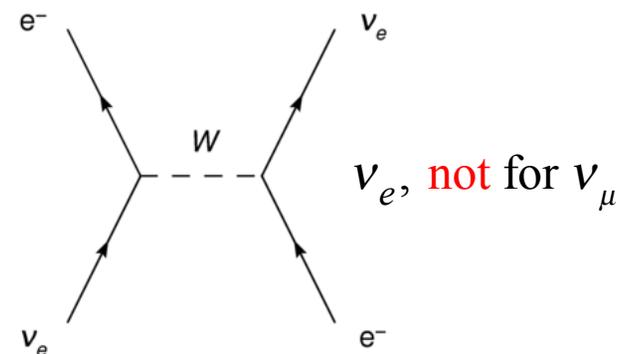
Mikheyev–Smirnov–Wolfenstein

MSW Mass Effects

In the earth's mantle, for interference terms

effect is proportional $[1 \pm E/E_R]$

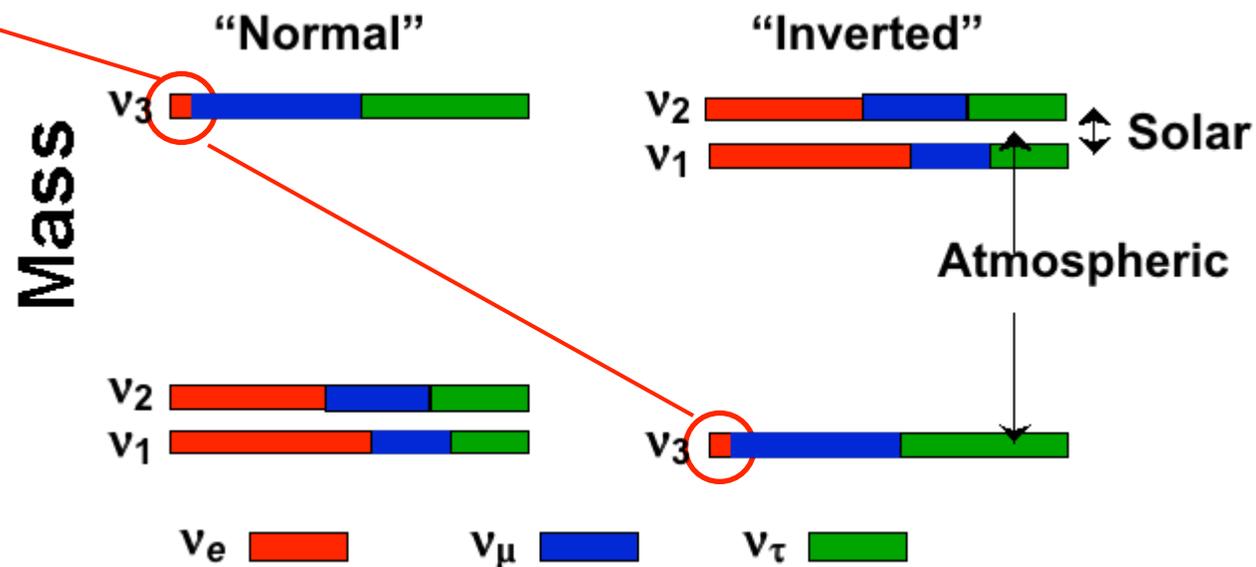
$$E_R \sim 11 \text{ GeV}$$



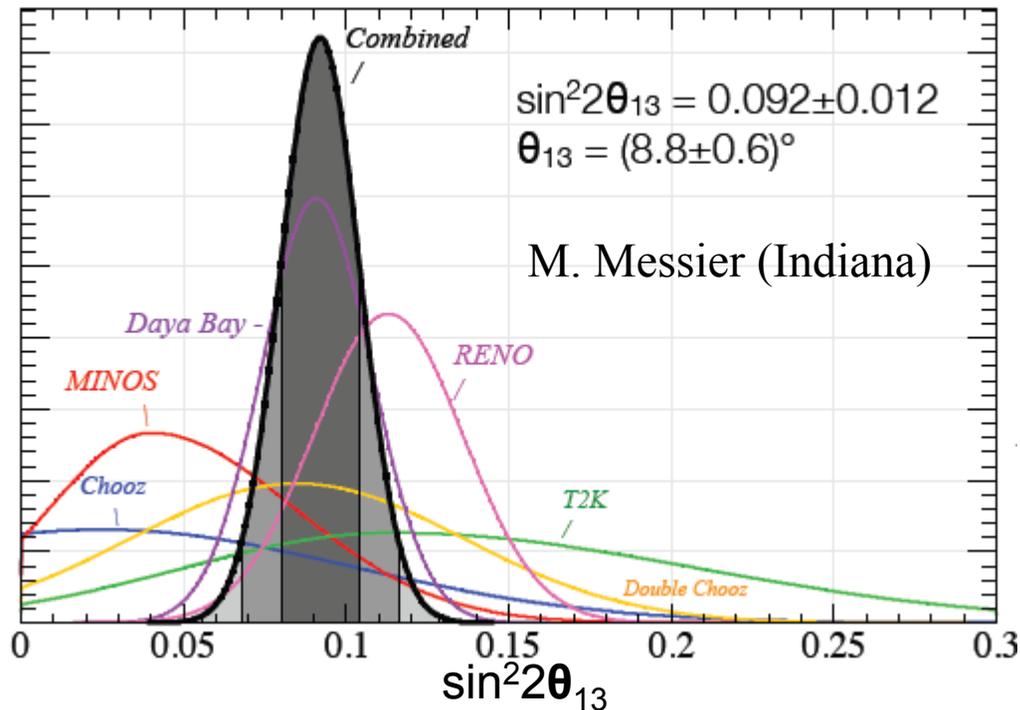
Learned much about U through oscillation studies

Flavor fractions of mass states given by mixing angles
but Δm^2 **Hierarchy** is unknown: "Normal" or "Inverted"

New values of θ_{13}



Recent results for Theta-13



- Daya Bay 0.092 ± 0.017
✓ arXiv:1203.1669v2 [hep-ex]
- RENO 0.113 ± 0.023 (revised)
✓ arXiv:1204.0626v2 [hep-ex]
- Reactor Average
✓ 0.099 ± 0.014
- Combined Average
✓ 0.092 ± 0.012

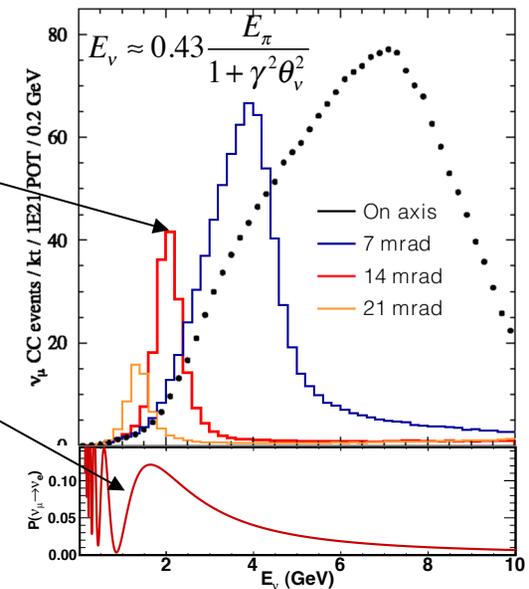
A value of θ_{13} near 9° provides a windfall for NOvA

NOvA Experiment

150+ Collaborators
25 Institutions
5 Countries



- Nearly monoenergetic beam at 14 mr from axis:
 - Near and Far detector pair.
 - Off-axis ν @ $L/E \sim 400$ km/GeV, 2 GeV peak
- Goals:
 - measure θ_{13}
 - precision measurements of $|\Delta m^2|$, θ_{23}
 - resolve θ_{23} octant ambiguity
 - compare $\nu/\bar{\nu}$ oscillations
 - determine mass hierarchy
 - constrain CP violating phase



NOvA Far Detector Building

Main entrance

Aerial view

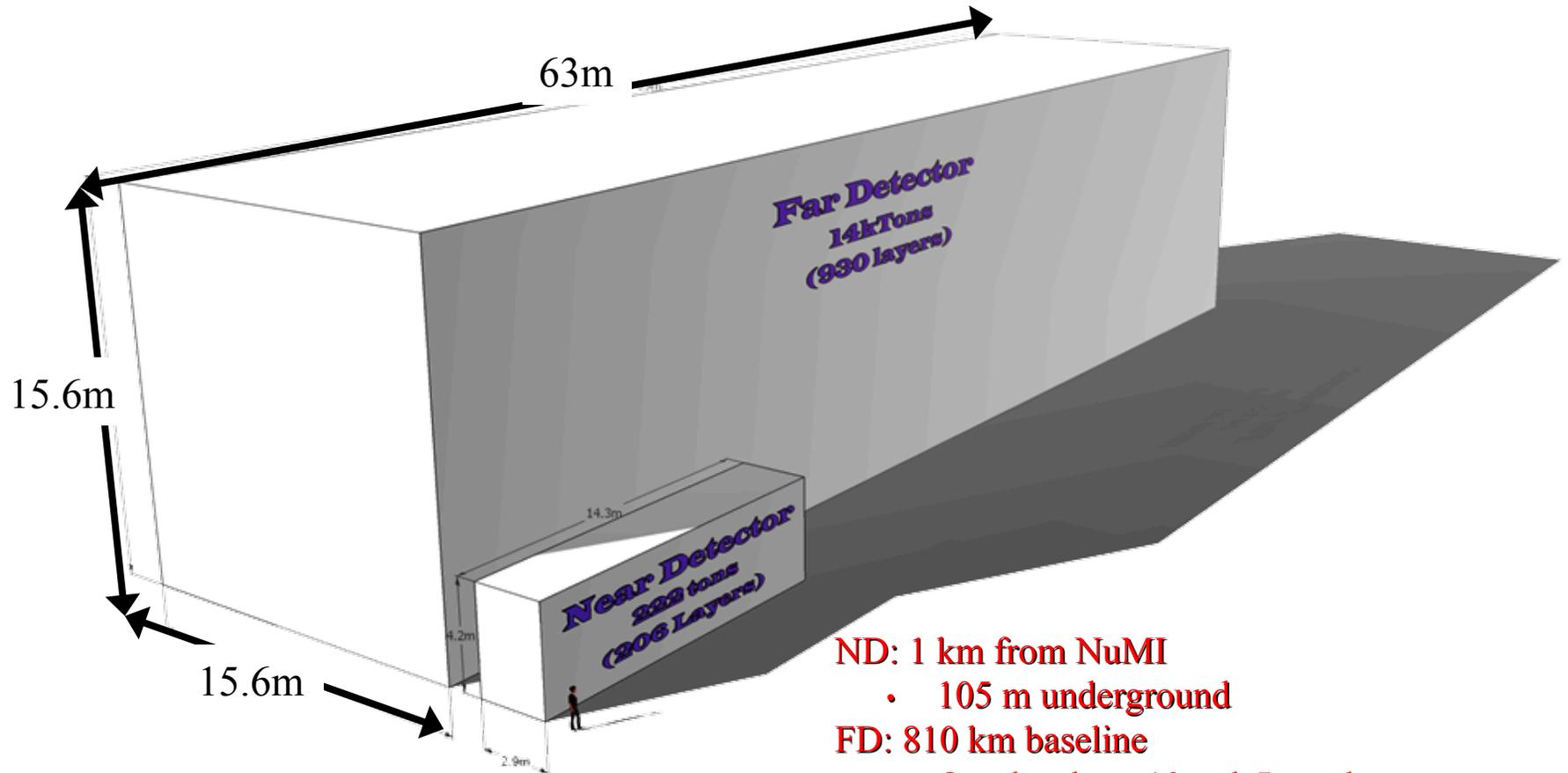


Experiment progress:

Far detector laboratory complete

- Beneficial occupancy of Ash River laboratory on April 13, 2011

NOvA Far Detector Dimensions



ND: 1 km from NuMI

- 105 m underground

FD: 810 km baseline

- Overburden >10 rad. Lengths

Tracking Calorimeter Technology:

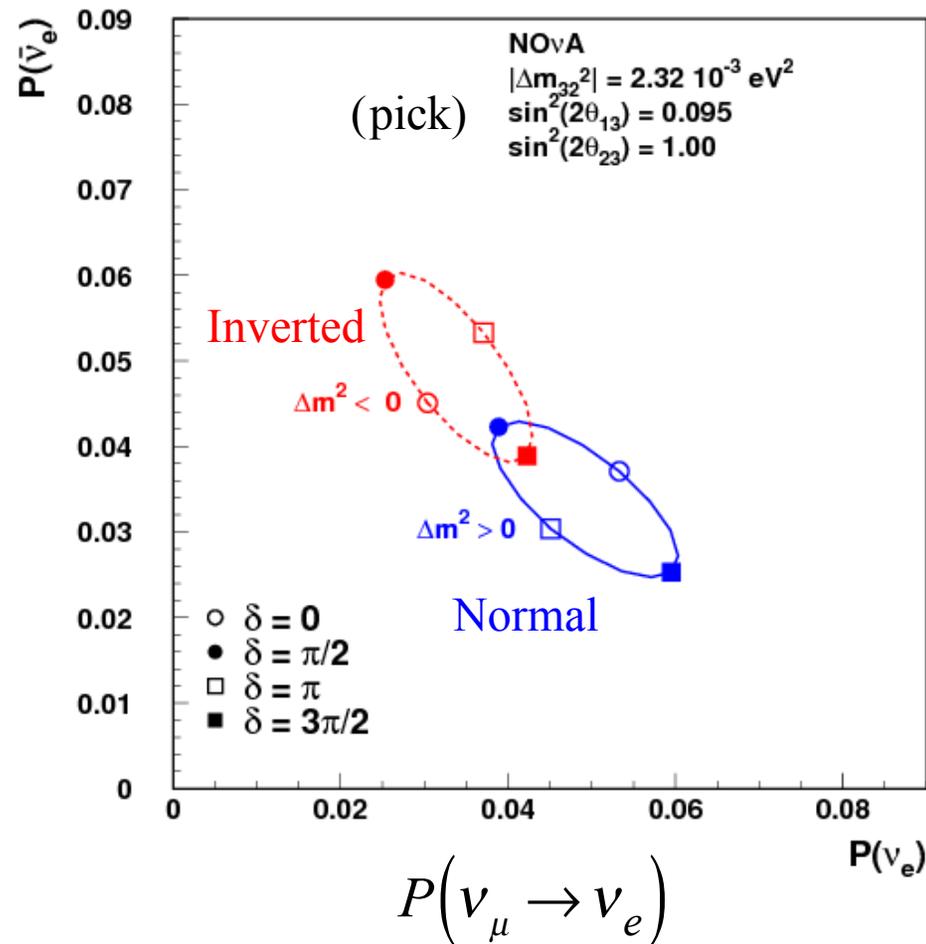
- Highly Segmented (Alternating X/Y)
- Low Z (PVC and Oil; 0.15 radiation length per layer)
- 65% Active Volume

NOvA bi-probability plot

Current run plan: alternate ν_μ and $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ every year, **for 6 years**

Hierarchy and CP-V results will be shown best in "bi-probability" plot.

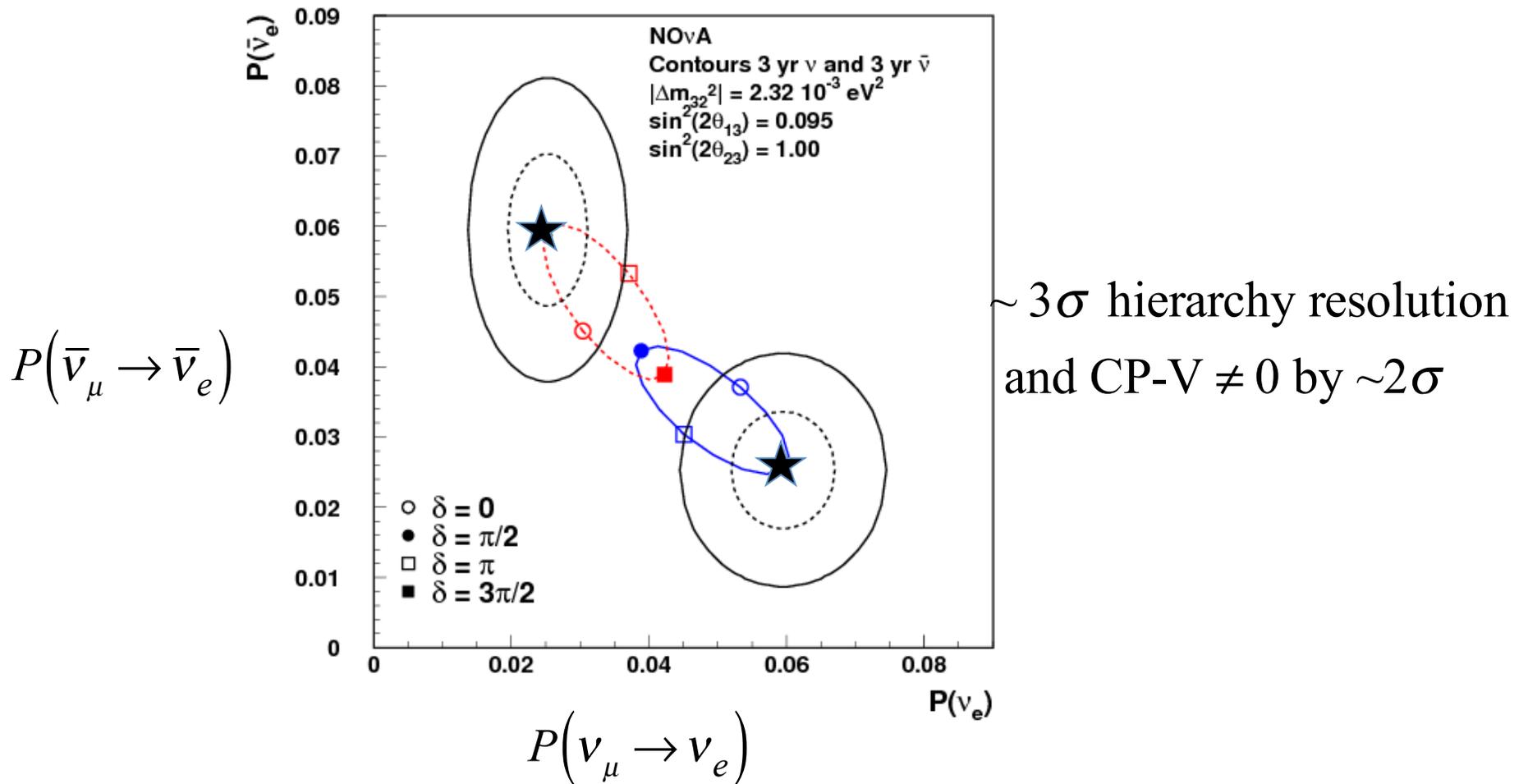
$$P(\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e)$$



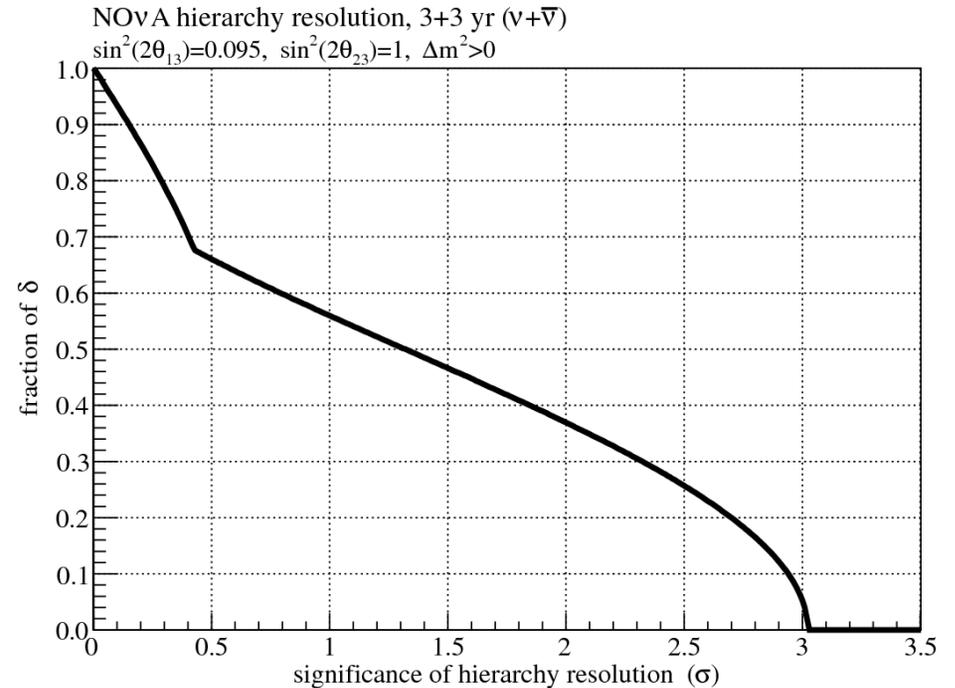
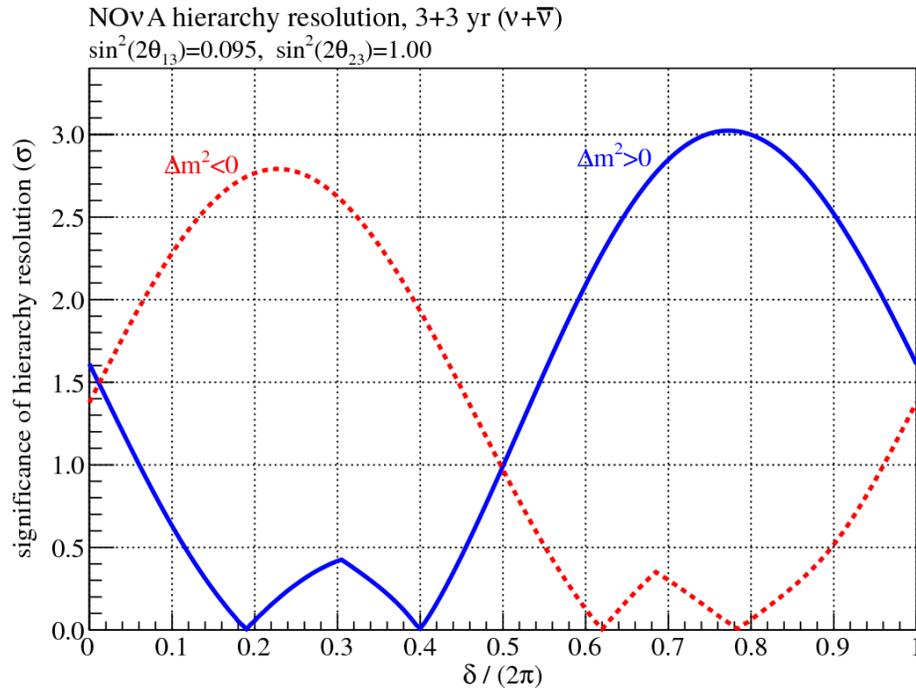
MSW mass effects
depend on hierarchy

Complicates
CP-V analysis

NOvA results for ‘lucky’ starred points



General sensitivity to hierarchy & CP-V

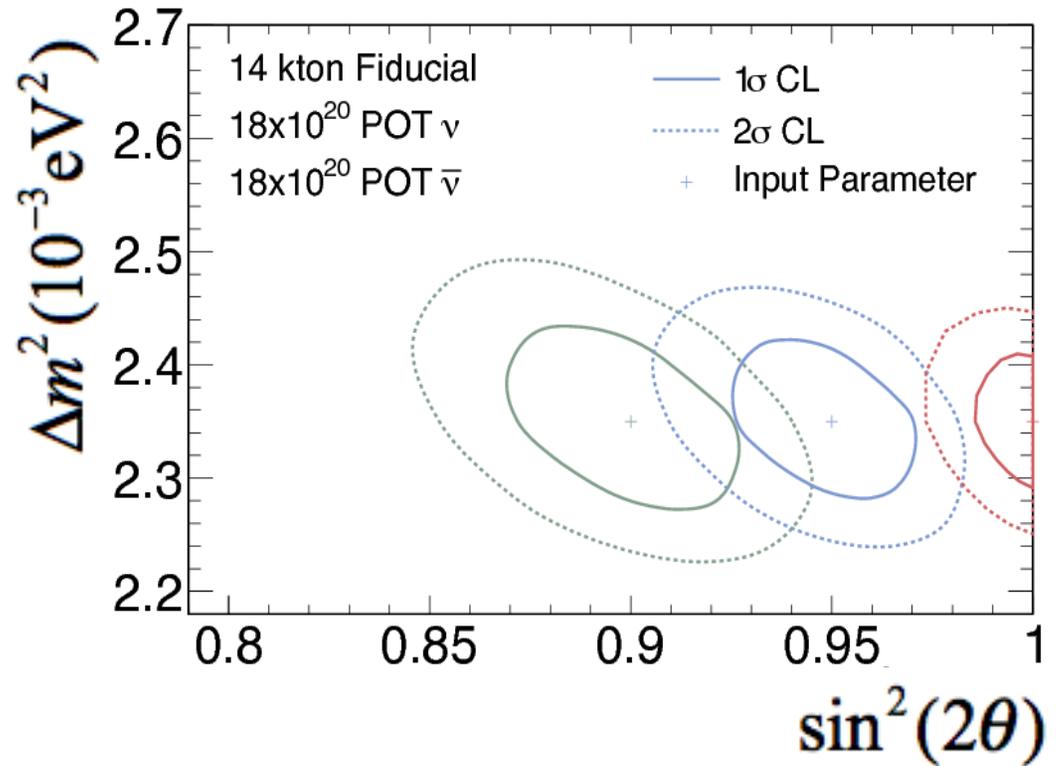
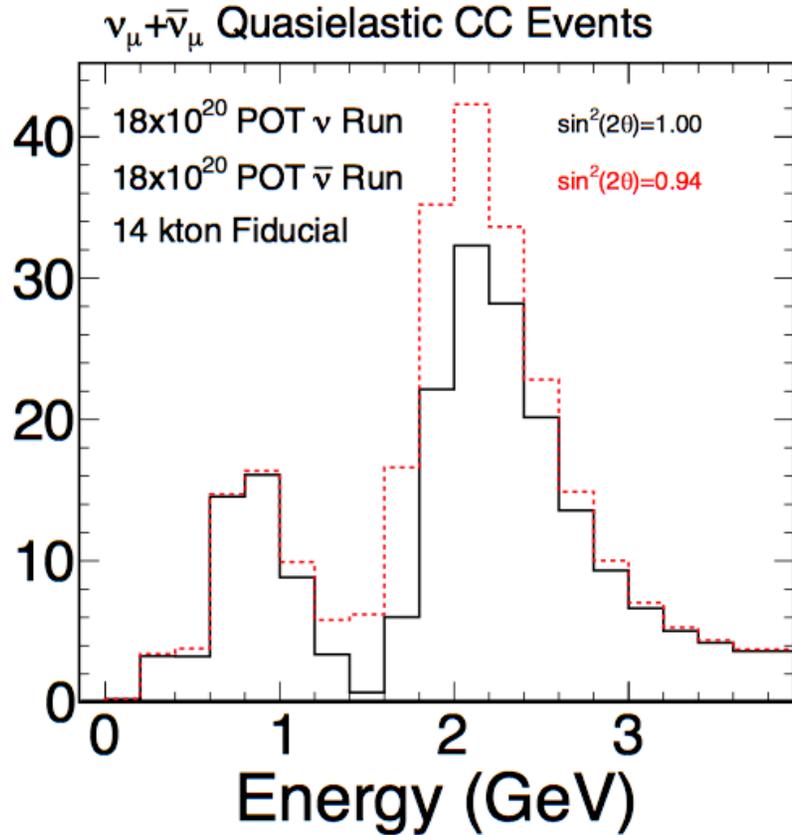


Up to 3σ hierarchy resolution
 for maximal CP-V ($\delta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$)
 (with T2K results, $0 \rightarrow 0.5\sigma$)

1σ hierarchy resolution
 for about 50% of δ range.

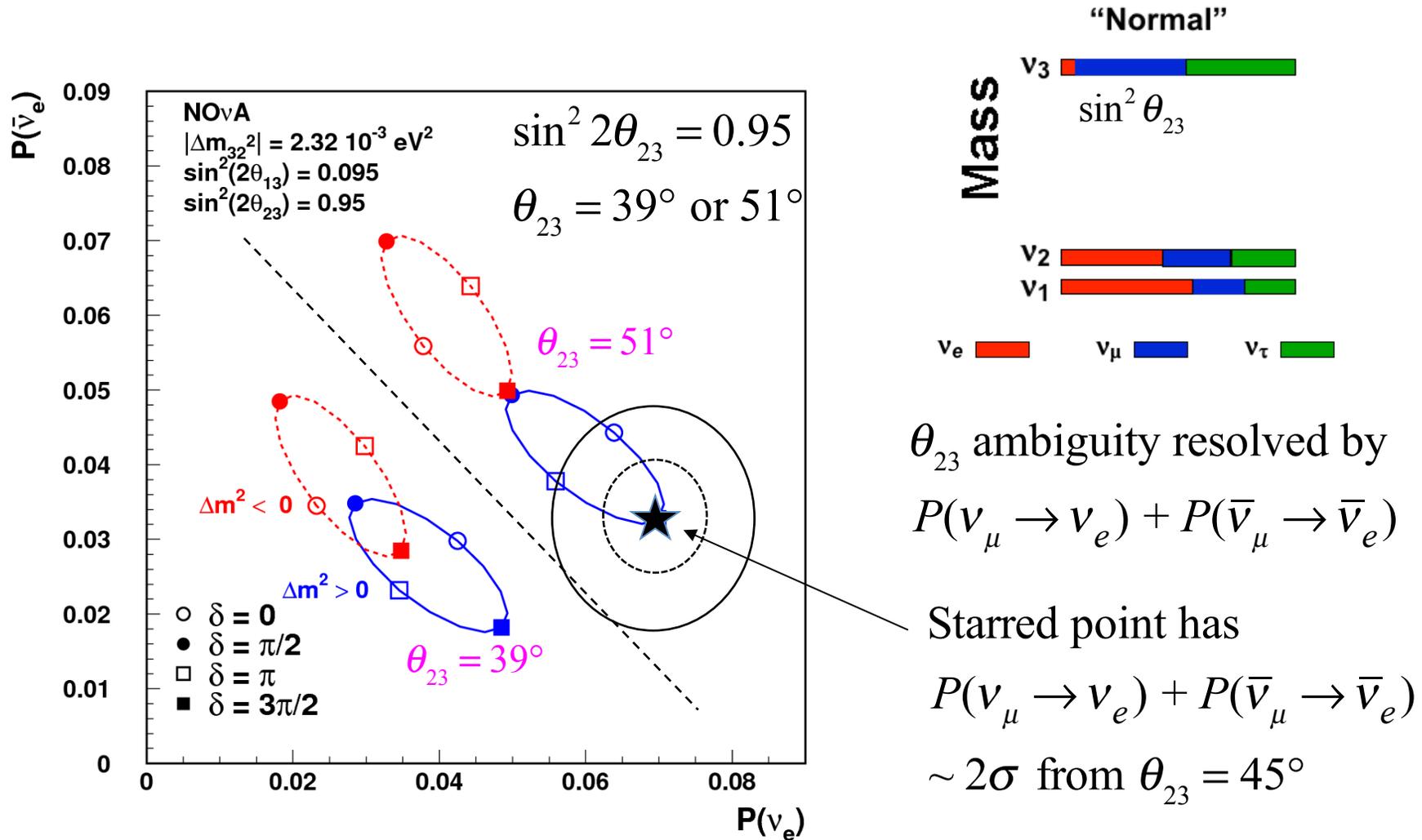
ν_μ survival probabilities

$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu) \text{ \& \ } P(\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu)$$

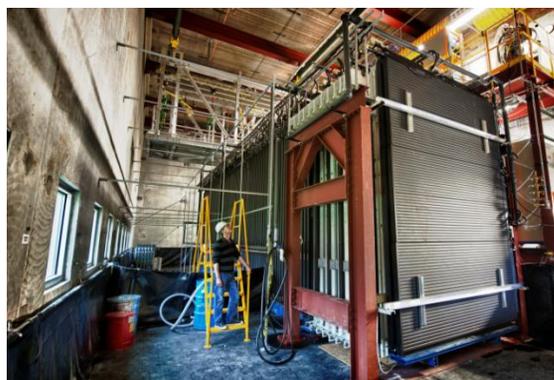


θ_{23} octant ambiguity, ν_e appearance

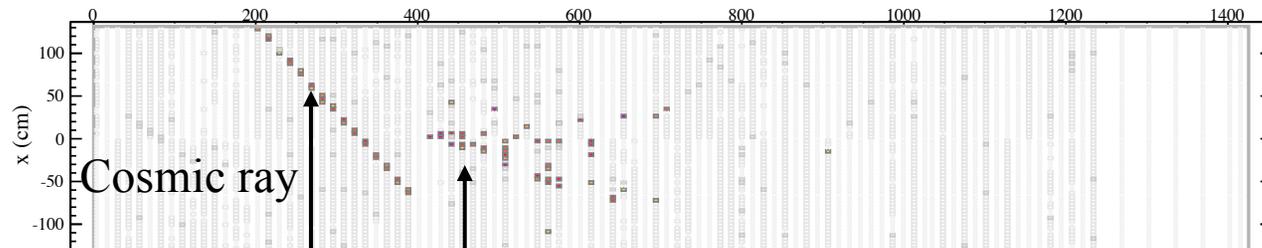
$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e) \ \& \ P(\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e) \propto \sin^2 \theta_{23}$$



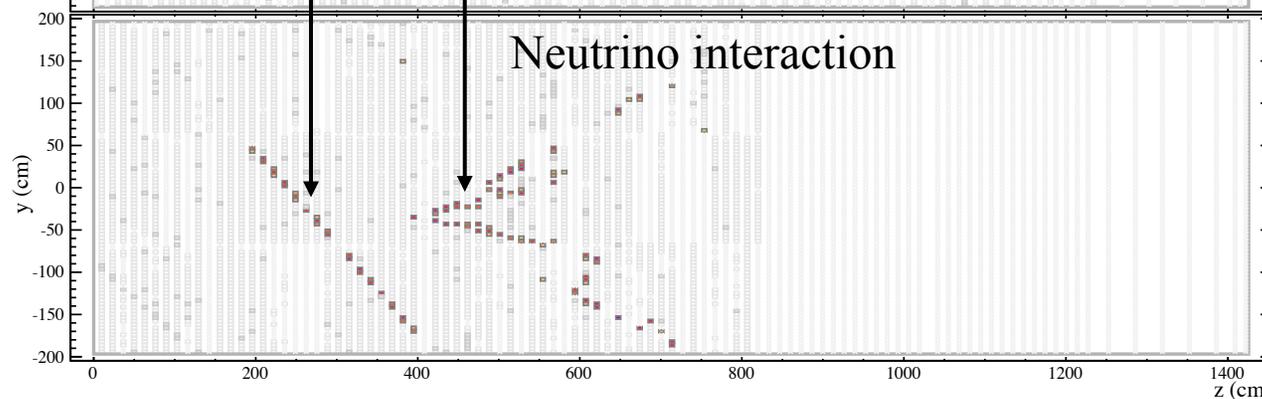
Near Detector On the Surface (NDOS) data



Top View



Side View



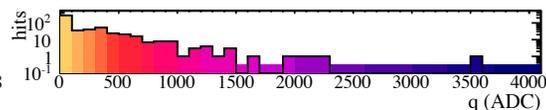
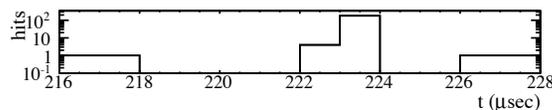
NOvA - FNAL E929

Run: 11956/6

Event: 273516

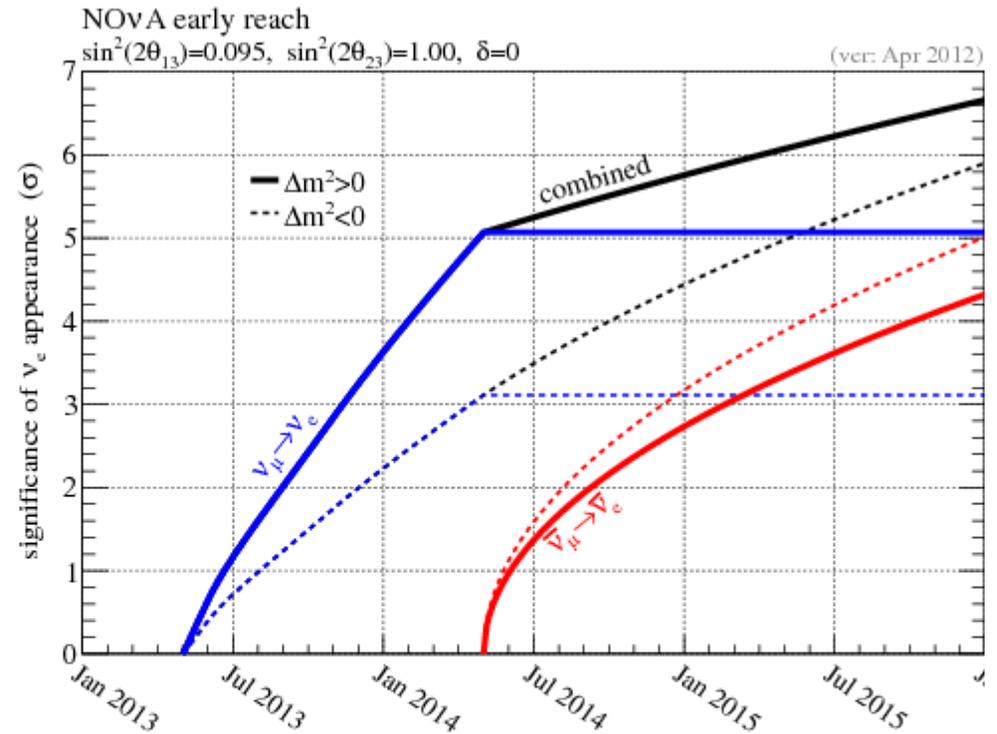
UTC Mon Apr 11, 2011

00:35:22.853571392



NOvA Run Plan

- Far Detector
 - starting assembly this month
 - reaching 40% by Feb. 2013, beam returns
 - complete by Jan 2014
- Early run plan
 - start with ν
 - can switch to $\bar{\nu}$ at any time
 - reach 5σ for ν_e in NH
- Longer range
 - Hope to improve signal efficiency (45%)
 - Hope to reduce NC fake rate (0.1%)
 - Using recent knowledge of $\sin^2(2\theta_{13}) = 0.095$
 - NOvA example event yields for $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$
but dependent on other oscillation parameters



3yr (ν) + 3yr ($\bar{\nu}$)

Background	ν	$\bar{\nu}$
NC	19	10
ν_μ cc	5	<1
ν_e cc	8	5
tot BG	32	15
$\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$	68	32

After NO ν A is LBNE

- Better beam & detector for mass hierarchy and CP-V
- Also search for proton decay

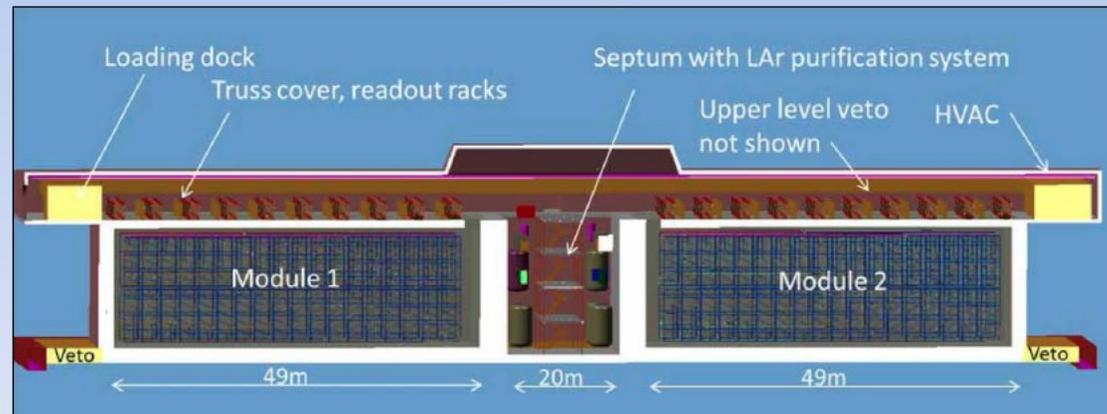
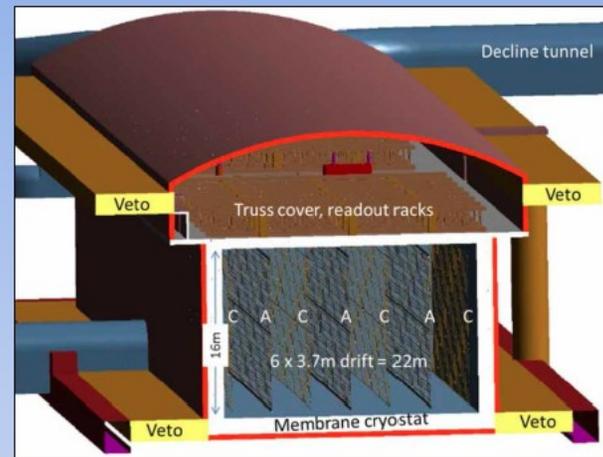


DSU2012, Buzios Brazil, June 11-15, 2012

LBNE 40 kton LArTPC

Liquid Argon TPC

- TPC design
 - 3.7 m drift length
 - 5 mm wire spacing
 - Three stereo views
- Veto system (800 level)
 - Tag cosmics in adjacent rock



Funding for LBNE

LBNE beam and deep underground detector estimated cost \sim \$1.2B. DOE wants the US to have a future in this physics but suggests a cost significantly $<$ than current estimate.

To get the beam and site, “preferred option” is a 10 kT *surface* detector in SD. Cost is OK, but only neutrino physics. Presented to DOE this month with a positive reaction.

The hope is that construction of this beam and facilities at the site will attract foreign contributions to allow a 20-40 kT/underground detector to be built, and perhaps replace current plan.