

# The combined sensitivity of current long-baseline experiments

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International Workshop on Neutrino Factories,  
Super Beams and Beta Beams

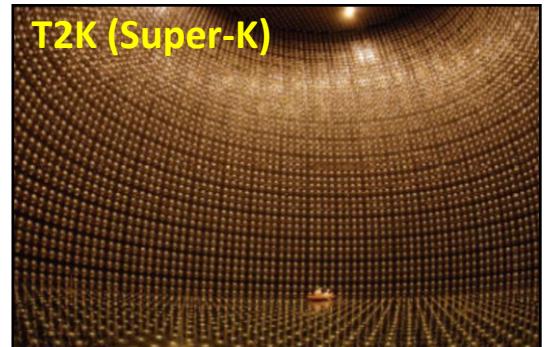
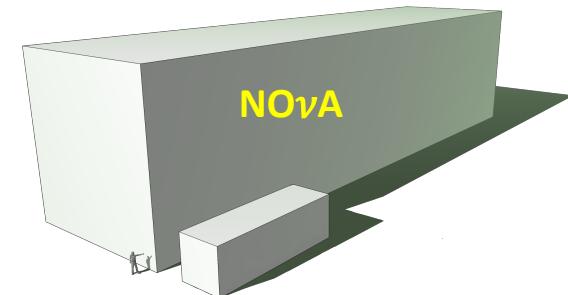
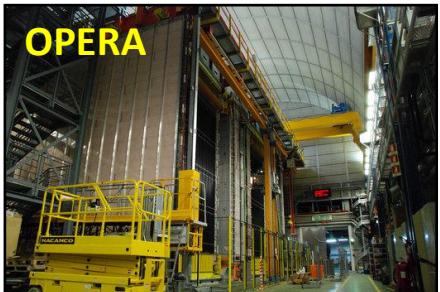
Williamsburg, Virginia

July 25, 2012



# Current long-baseline experiments

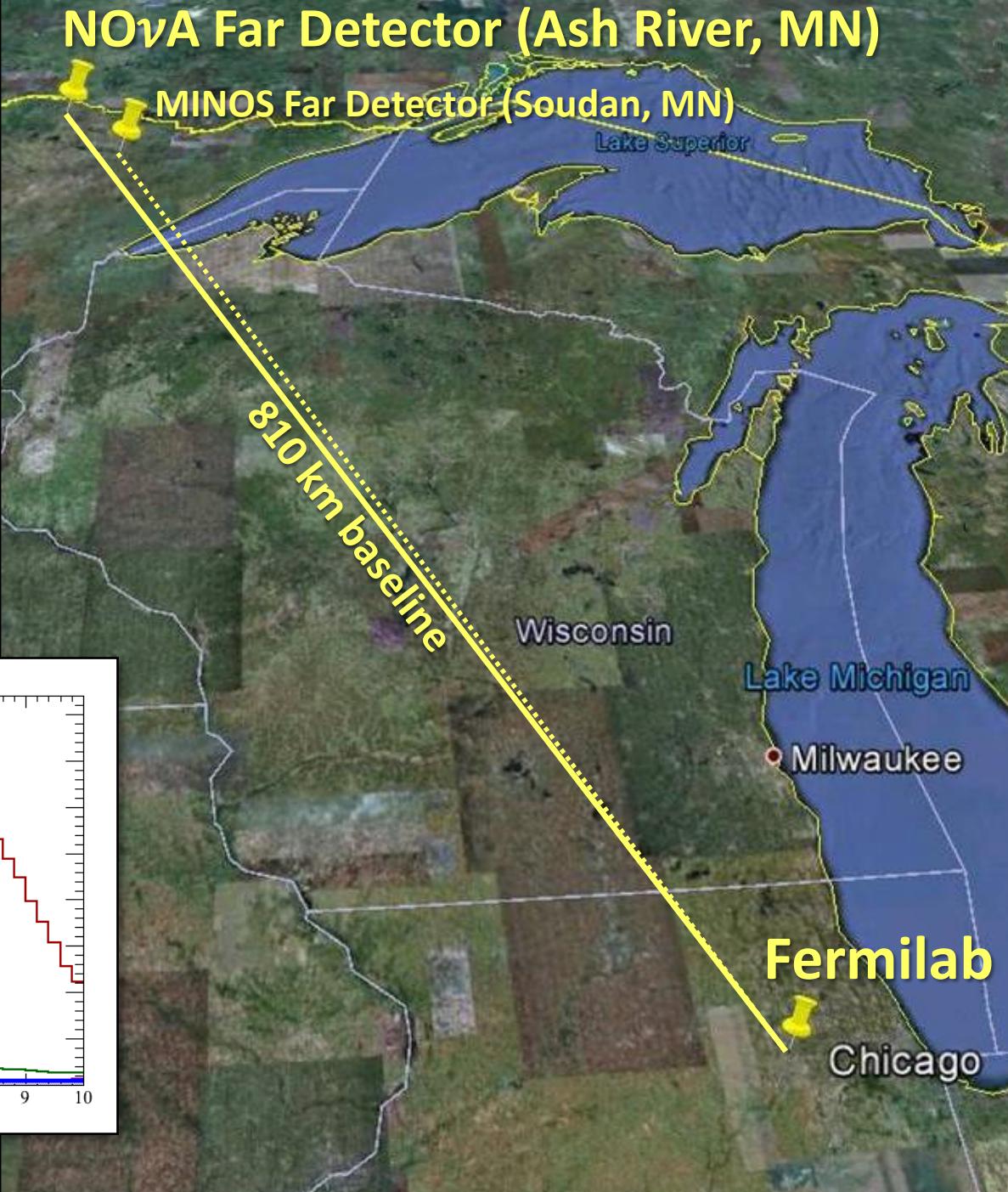
- Mass hierarchy, CP violation,  $\nu_3$  flavor mixing:  
NO $\nu$ A, T2K  
(Impact of MINOS discussed in backup slides)
- Also included in these experiments' goals:
  - precision measurements of dominant atmospheric parameters  $|\Delta m_{\text{atm}}^2|$ ,  $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})$
  - comparisons of  $\nu$ ,  $\bar{\nu}$  disappearance (BSM physics)
  - sterile searches, supernovae, cross sections, ...
- Will discuss separate and combined reaches
- Other current LBL experiments are somewhat orthogonal in scope. I won't talk about them:  
OPERA ( $\nu_\tau$  appearance, ToF, ...)  
ICARUS (LAr R&D,  $\nu_\tau$  appearance, steriles, ...)



# NO $\nu$ A

## In comparison to MINOS:

- Similarly long baseline,  
NuMI to Ash River (810 km)
- Better-matched energy for  
oscillation max. (2 GeV)
- Narrow-band spectrum
- Larger exposure
- Much better detector for  
 $\nu_e$  CC identification



# NO $\nu$ A $\nu_e$ appearance

Nominal run plan: 3 yr ( $\nu$ ) + 3 yr ( $\bar{\nu}$ ) (with  $6 \times 10^{20}$  p.o.t./year)

- Using NO $\nu$ A's *earlier analysis methods*, but including new  $\theta_{13}$  knowledge
- Representative event counts  
⇒ These depend greatly on the specific osc. parameters

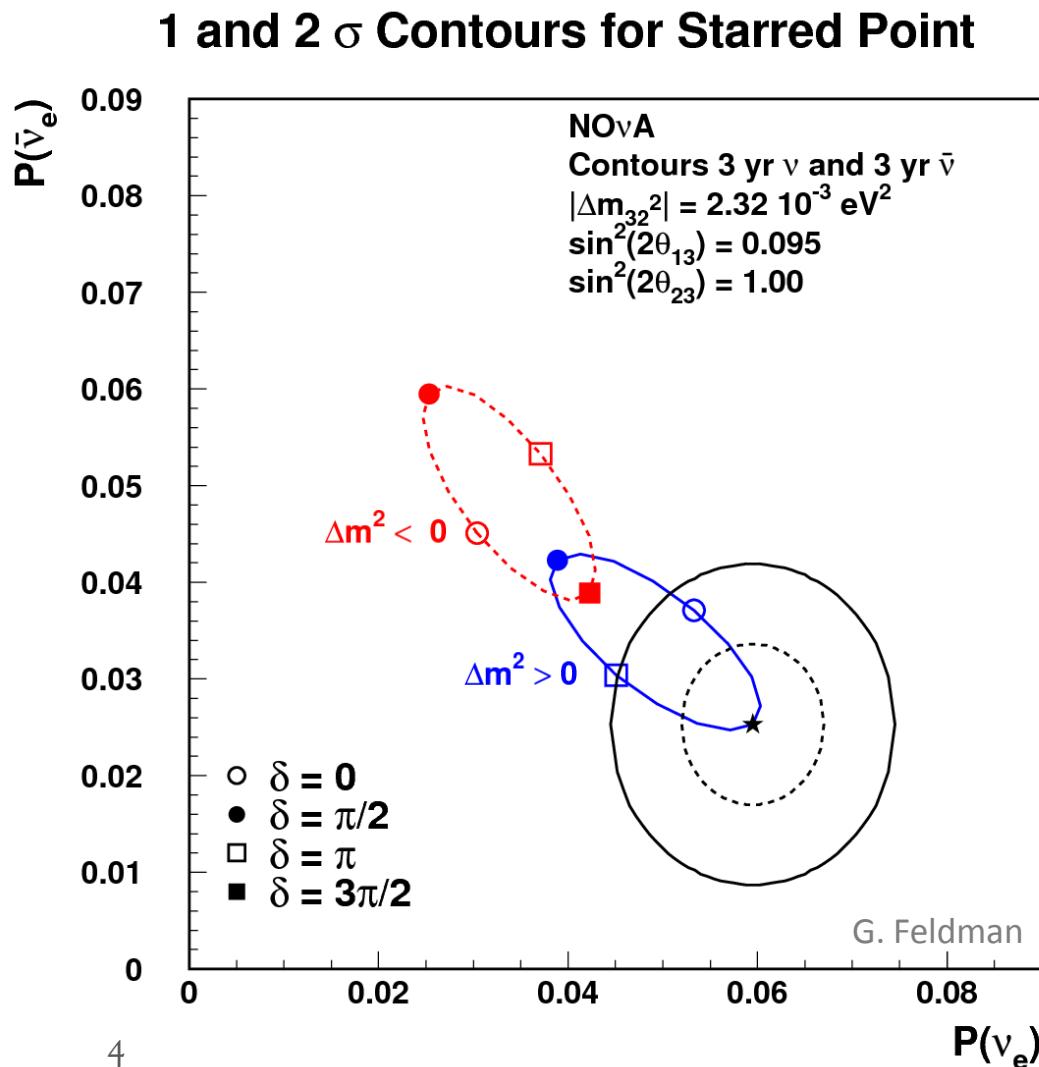
beam = $\nu$	$\nu$	$\bar{\nu}$
NC	19	10
$\nu_\mu$ CC	5	<1
$\nu_e$ CC	8	5
<b>tot. BG</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>15</b>
$\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$	<b>68</b>	<b>32</b>

3 yr + 3 yr

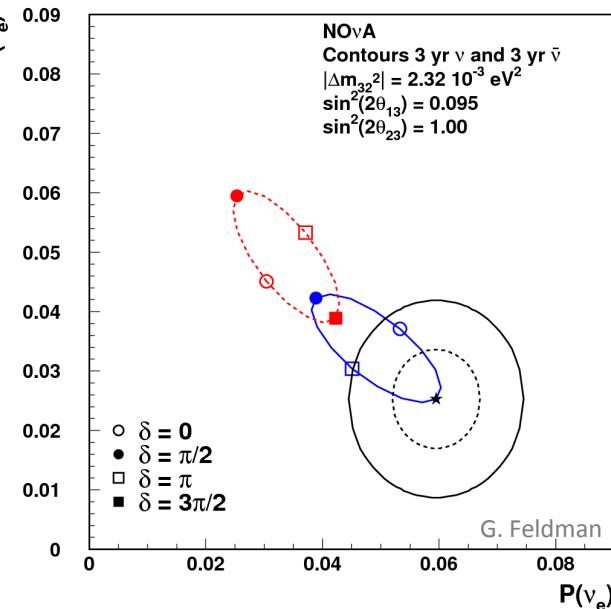
## Example NO $\nu$ A result →

...in terms of allowed regions in  $P(\bar{\nu}_e)$  vs.  $P(\nu_e)$  space

Here, all **inverted hierarchy** scenarios are **excluded at  $>2\sigma$** .



# 1 and 2 $\sigma$ Contours for Starred Point



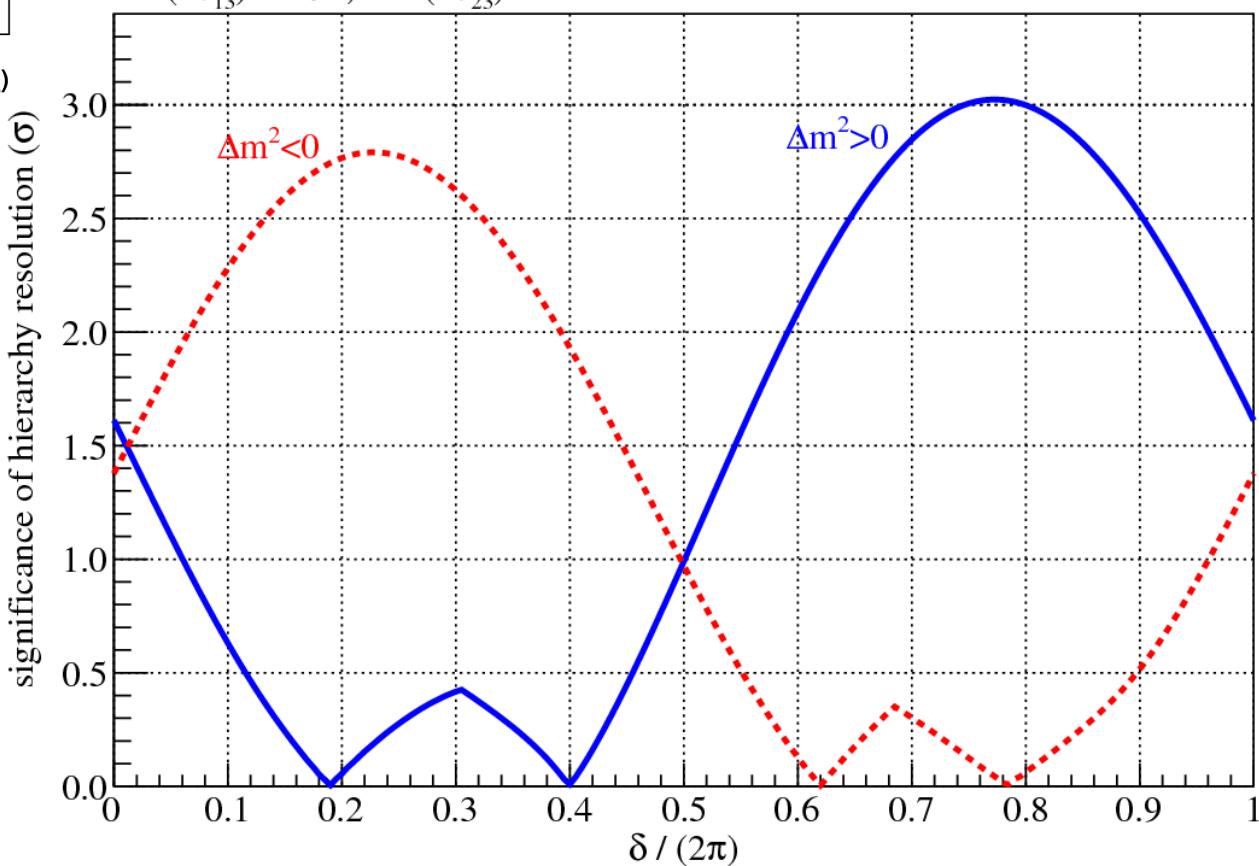
(will combine  
with T2K later)

## NOvA hierarchy determination in a more general form

[ for  $\sin^2(2\theta_{13})=0.095$ ,  $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})=1$  ]

NOvA hierarchy resolution, 3+3 yr ( $\nu + \bar{\nu}$ )  
 $\sin^2(2\theta_{13})=0.095$ ,  $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})=1.00$

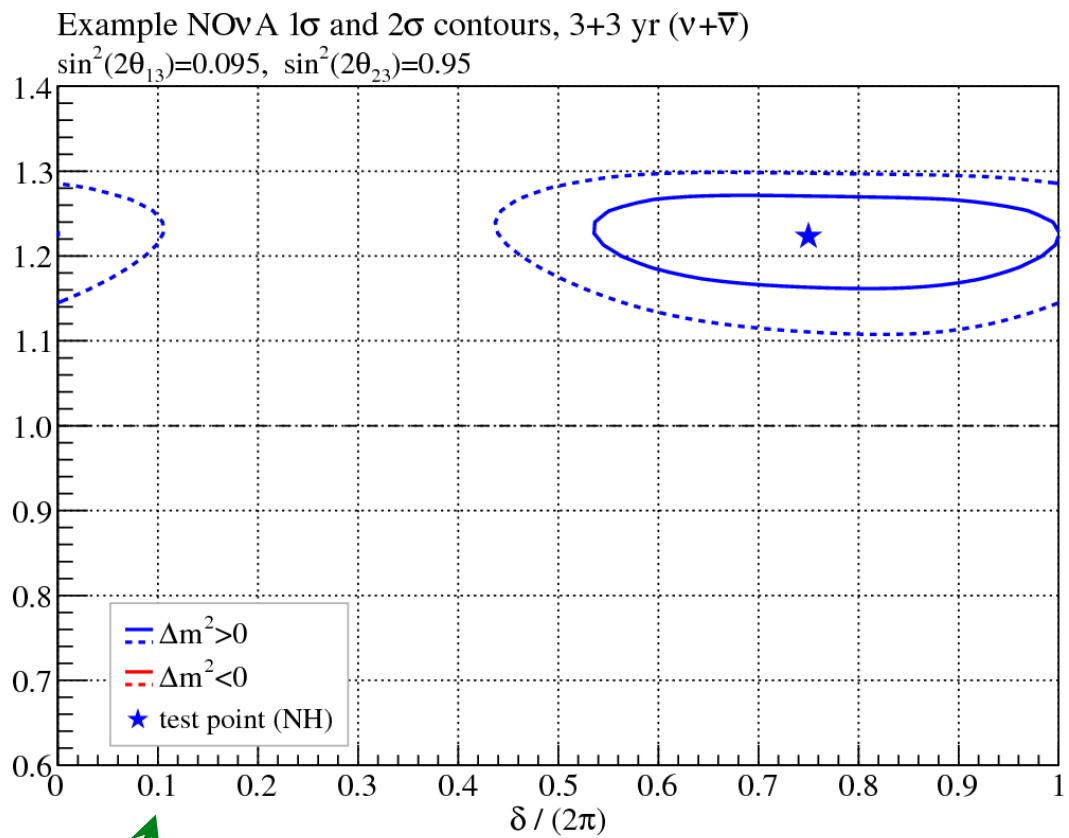
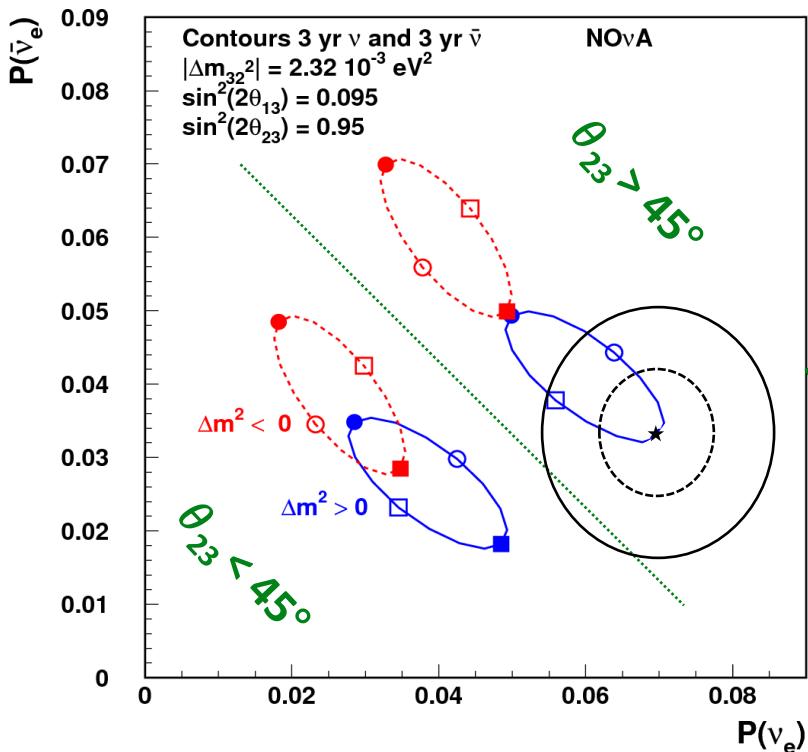
(Rate only)



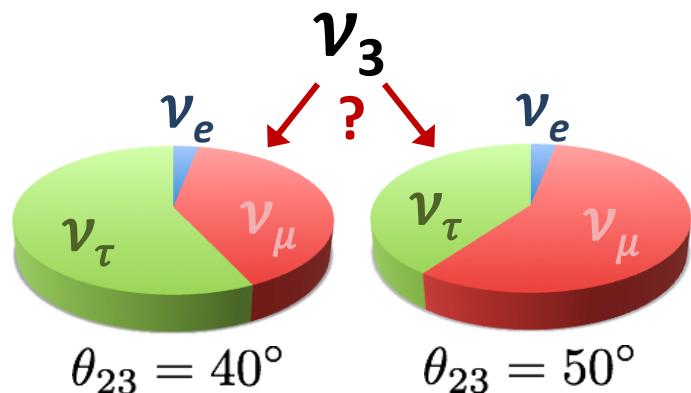
$$P(\bar{\nu}_e) \propto \sin^2(\theta_{23})\sin^2(2\theta_{13})$$

$\Rightarrow \theta_{23}$  octant sensitivity

Expected NOvA contours  
for one example scenario  
at 3 yr + 3 yr



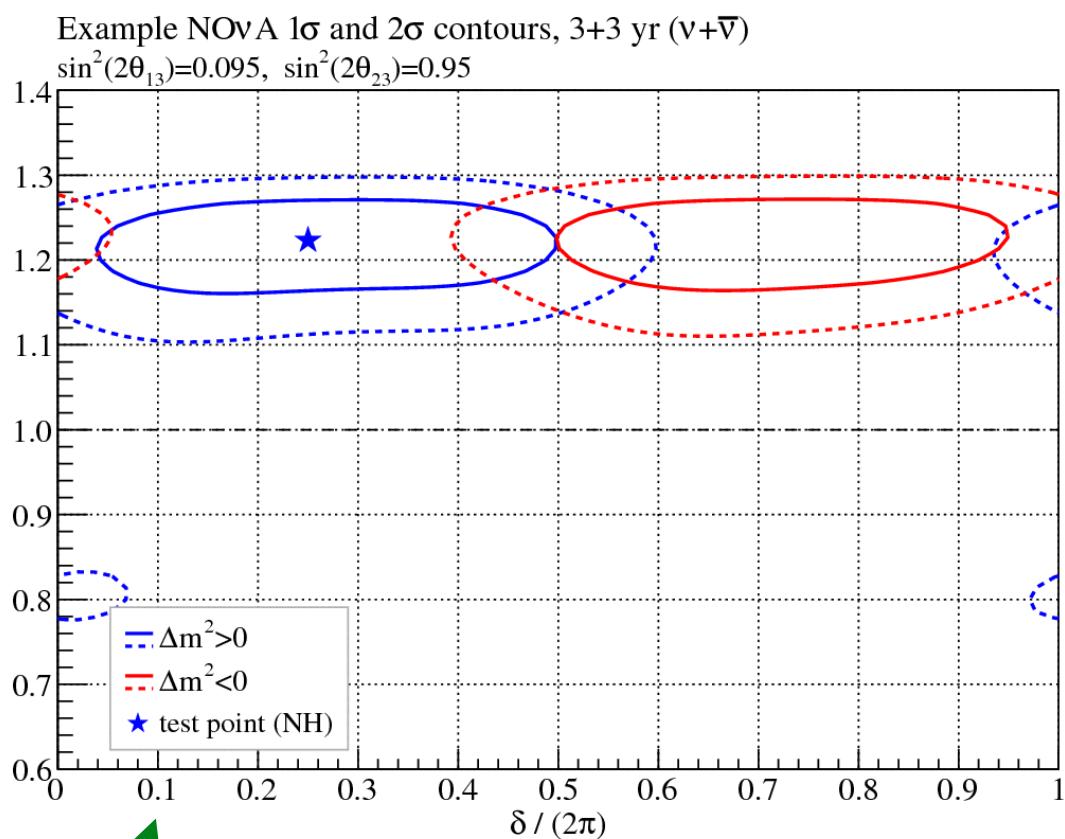
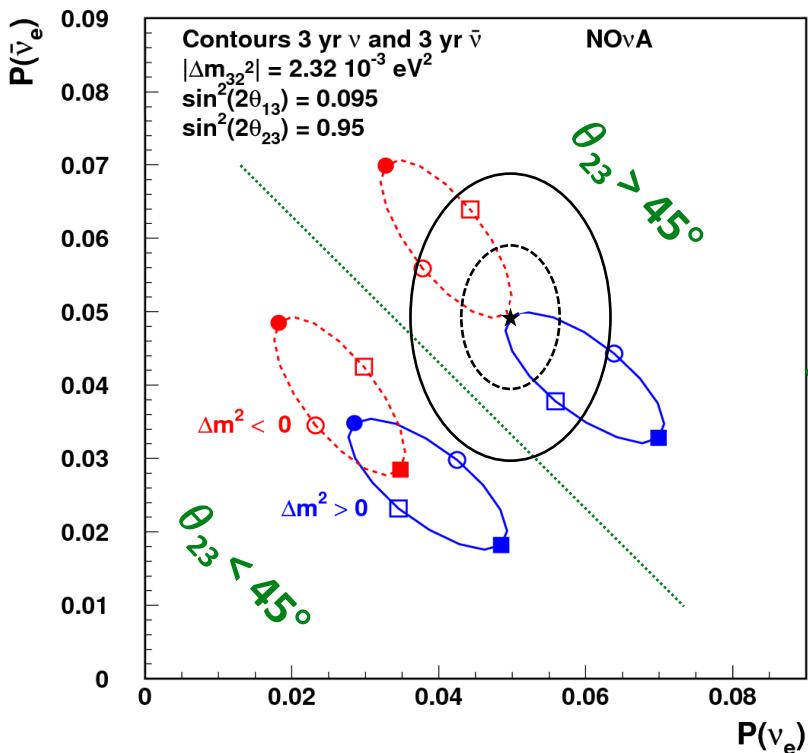
Simultaneous hierarchy, CP phase,  
and  $\theta_{23}$  octant information



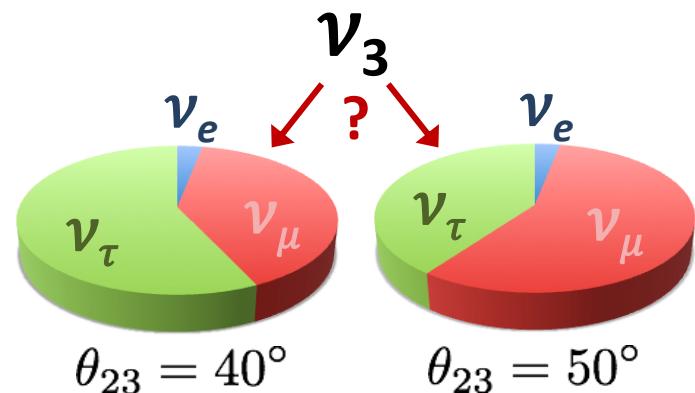
$$P(\nu_e) \propto \sin^2(\theta_{23})\sin^2(2\theta_{13})$$

$\Rightarrow \theta_{23}$  octant sensitivity

Expected NOvA contours  
for one example scenario  
at 3 yr + 3 yr



In “degenerate” cases, hierarchy and  $\delta$  information is coupled.  $\theta_{23}$  octant information is not.

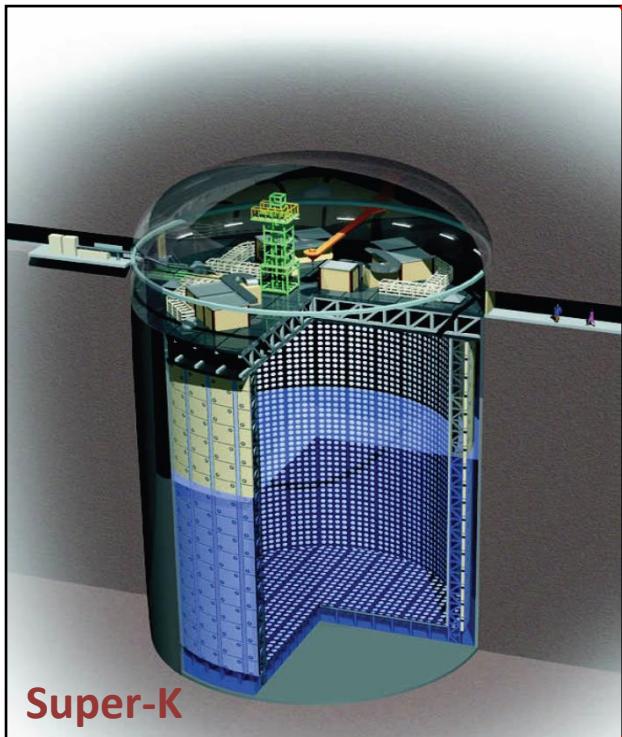


# T2K

- Tokai to Kamioka (295 km)
- New neutrino beam from J-PARC
- Existing far detector: Super-K
  - *well understood detector!*
  - *existing analysis tools!*
- INGRID and ND280 near detectors

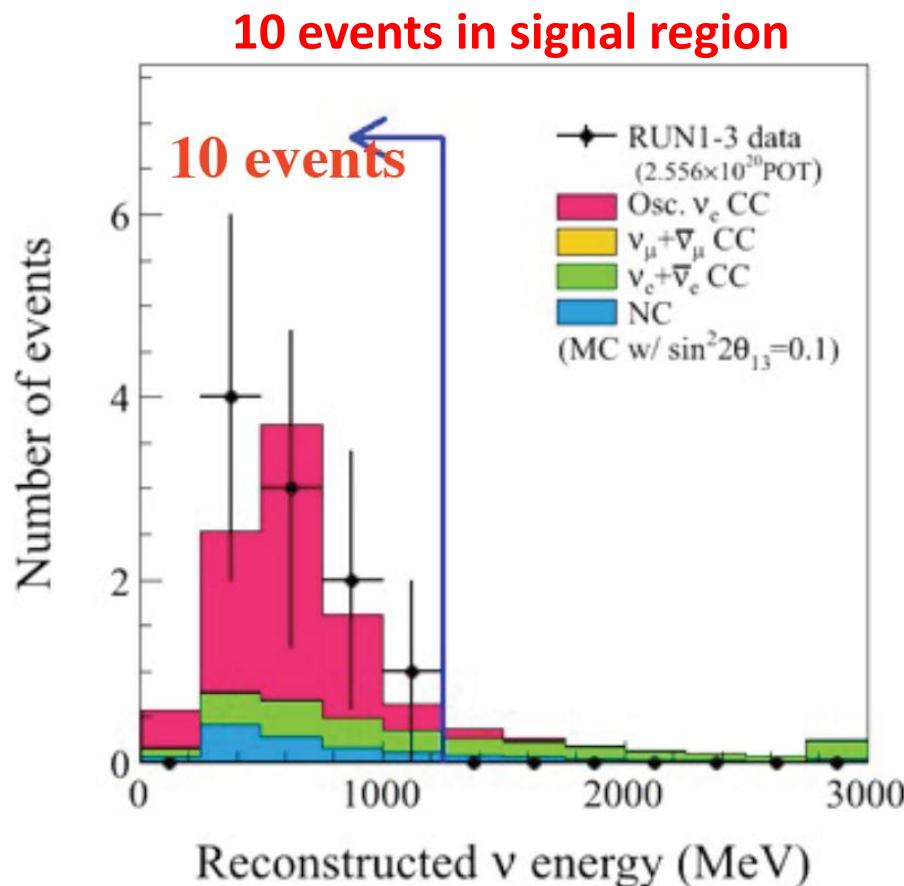


J-PARC



# Latest T2K $\nu_e$ appearance result

- From Neutrino 2012 (T. Nakaya)
- **3.2 $\sigma$  evidence of  $\nu_e$  appearance, with  $2.56 \times 10^{20}$  p.o.t.**  
*(When beam gets to full power, this exposure takes only 2 months!)*



**Representative predictions, errors**

	$\sin^2 2\theta_{13} = 0.1$
Total	<b><math>9.07 \pm 0.93</math></b>
$\nu_e$ signal	6.60
$\nu_e$ background (beam org.)	1.32
$\nu_\mu$ background ( $\sim$ NC $\pi^0$ )	1.02
anti- $\nu$ background	0.13

	$\sin^2 2\theta_{13} = 0.1$
Flux+Xsec in T2K fit	5.7%
Xsec (from other exp.)	7.5%
SK + FSI	3.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.3%</b>

# Looking beyond this result

- Figures that follow are not official from T2K but rather my own calculations
- Assuming the exposure profile official from T2K as of the LBNE re-configuration workshop (*taken from Y.-K. Kim's intro talk*) →
- Normalizing to event counts just shown in T2K prediction table
- Assuming systematic errors will go down (10.3%→8%, arbitrarily), and performing counting expt.
- For anti- $\nu$  running, assuming:
  - same selection efficiencies
  - same energy spectrum
  - 3.8x reduction in rate  
(15% from flux, the rest from cross sections)

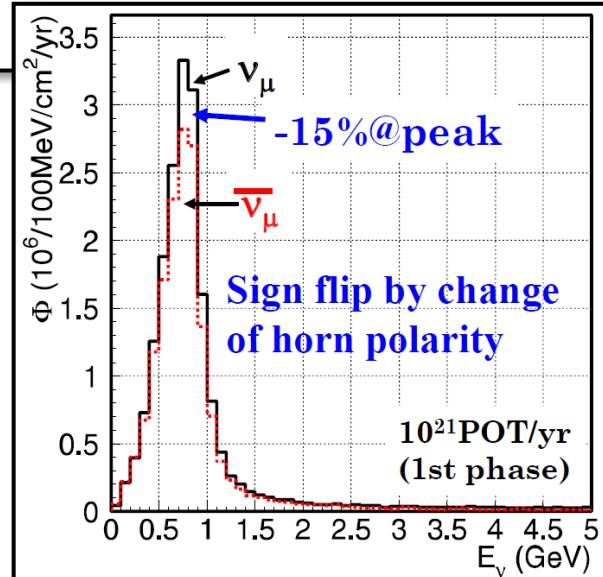
Period	Integ. No. of Proton on Target	Beam Power (kW)
-Jun.2012	3.1E+20	170
-Jun.2013	7.8E+20	200
-Jun.2014	1.2E+21	250
-Jun.2015	1.8E+21	250
-Jun.2016	2.5E+21	300
-Jun.2017	3.2E+21	300
-Jun.2018	3.9E+21	300
-Jun.2019	5.5E+21	700
-Jun.2020	7.1E+21	700
-Jun.2021	8.8E+21	700

\*1 Completion time of MR upgrade (assumed to be 2018) is subject to change, depending on economical situation, readiness and so on.

\*2 LINAC upgrade completed

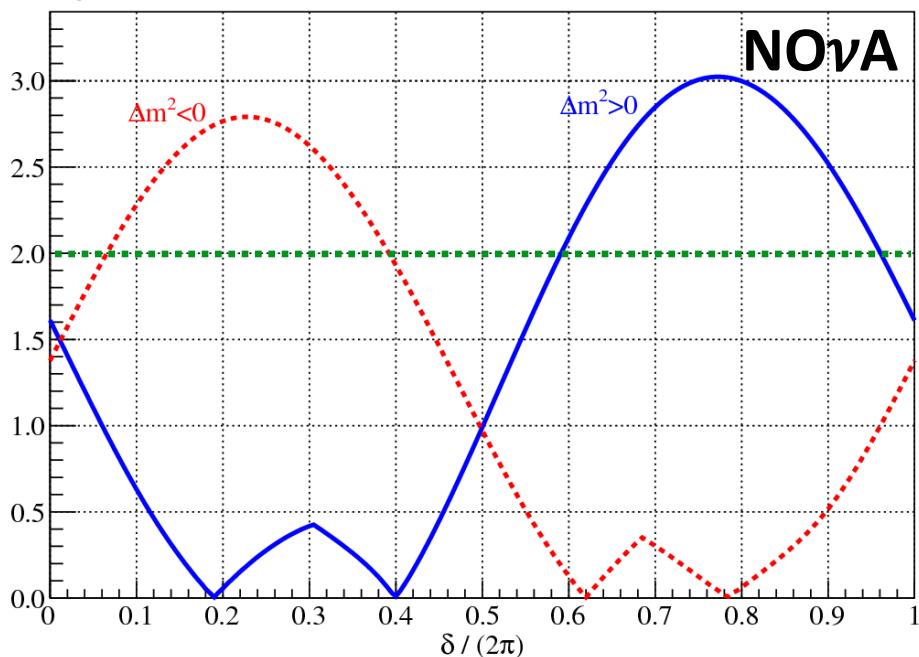
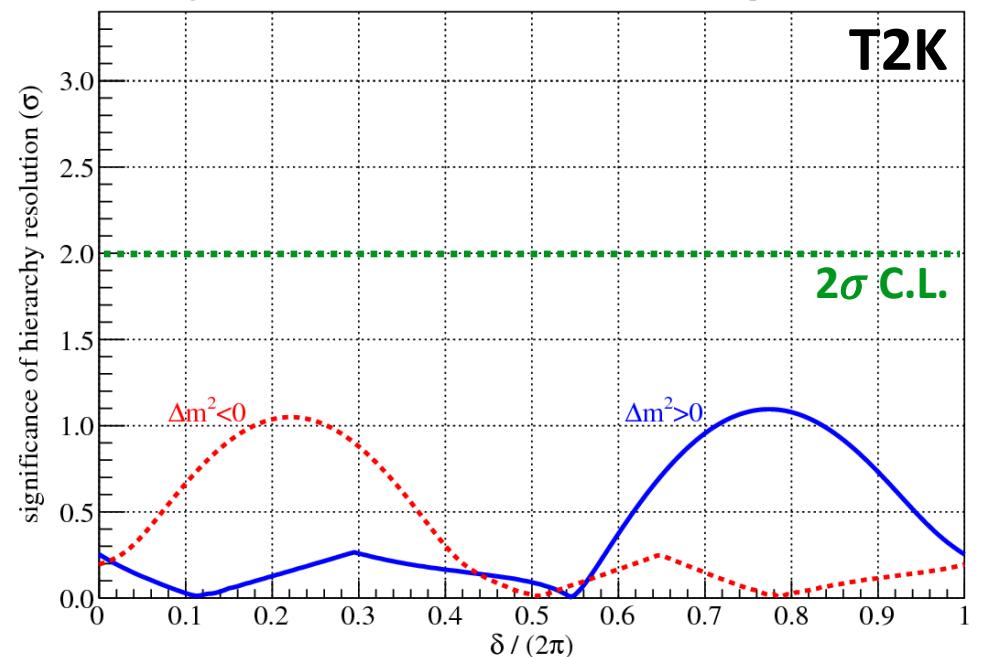
\* Beam Energy 30GeV

Antineutrino flux  
from an old T2K  
talk (at 2° off axis)

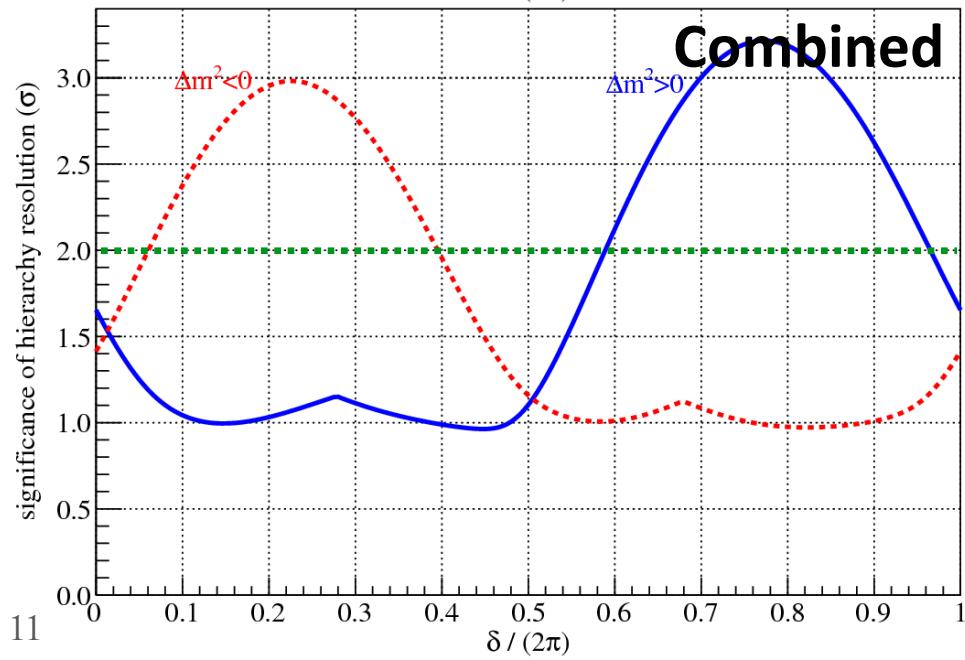


# Hierarchy resolution at the end of 2019. Even split of $\nu$ and $\bar{\nu}$ running at both expts.

For test scenario of  
 $\sin^2(2\theta_{13})=0.095$ ,  $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})=1$

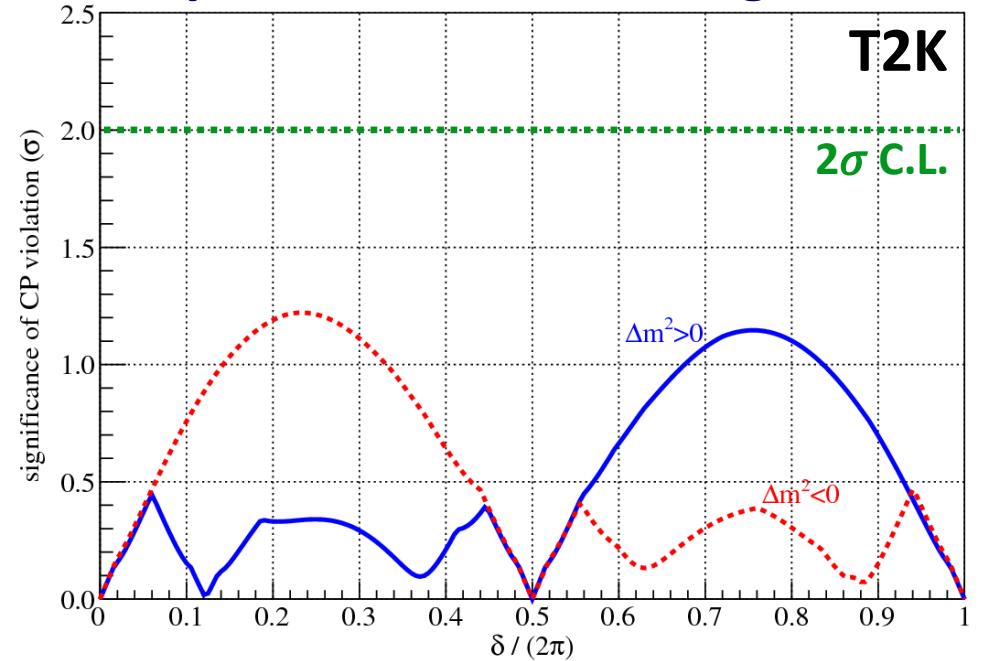


- $2\sigma$  C.L. (~95% C.L.) marked in green
- T2K baseline too short for hierarchy
- NO $\nu$ A alone: 37% of  $\delta$  range covered
- NO $\nu$ A+T2K: 38% of  $\delta$  range covered
- *But: note that the combination is greater than the sum of its parts in the “degenerate” region (reaching a modest 1 $\sigma$  everywhere)*



# CP violation determination at the end of 2019. Even split of $\nu$ and $\bar{\nu}$ running at both expts.

For test scenario of  
 $\sin^2(2\theta_{13})=0.095, \sin^2(2\theta_{23})=1$

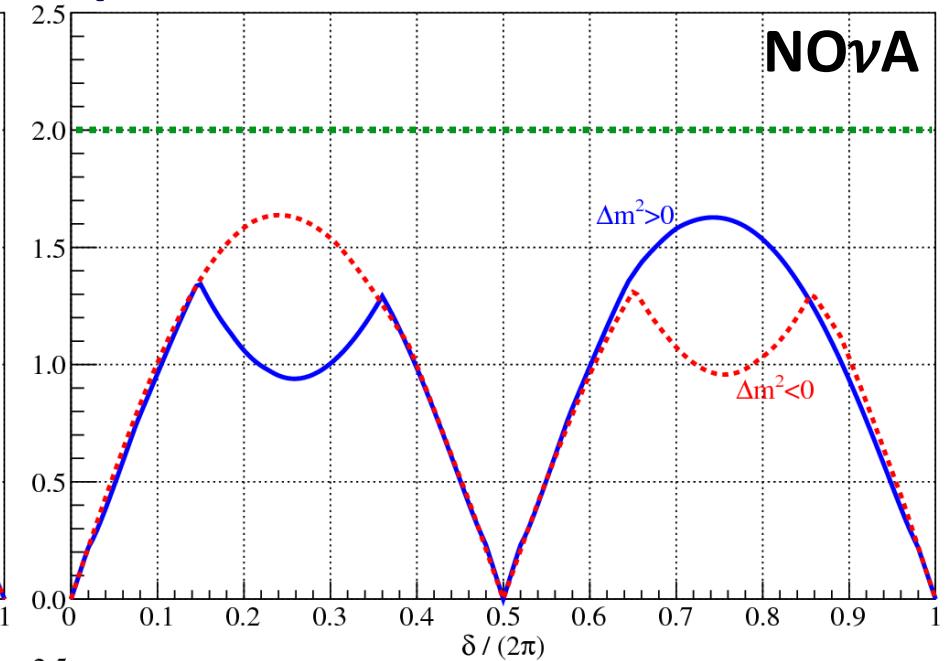


T2K

$2\sigma$  C.L.

$\Delta m^2 > 0$

$\Delta m^2 < 0$

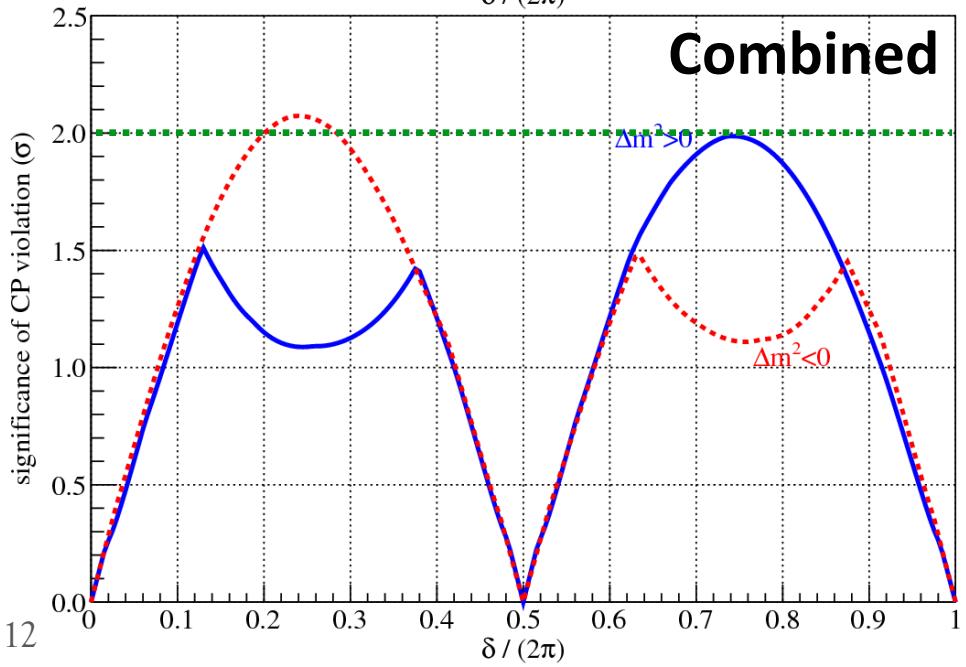


NO $\nu$ A

$\Delta m^2 > 0$

$\Delta m^2 < 0$

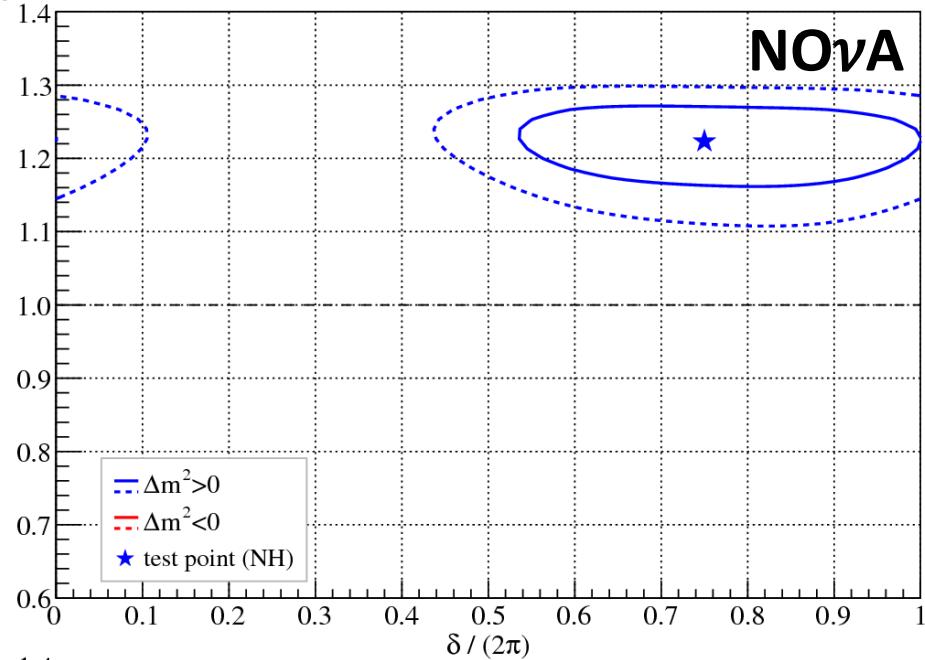
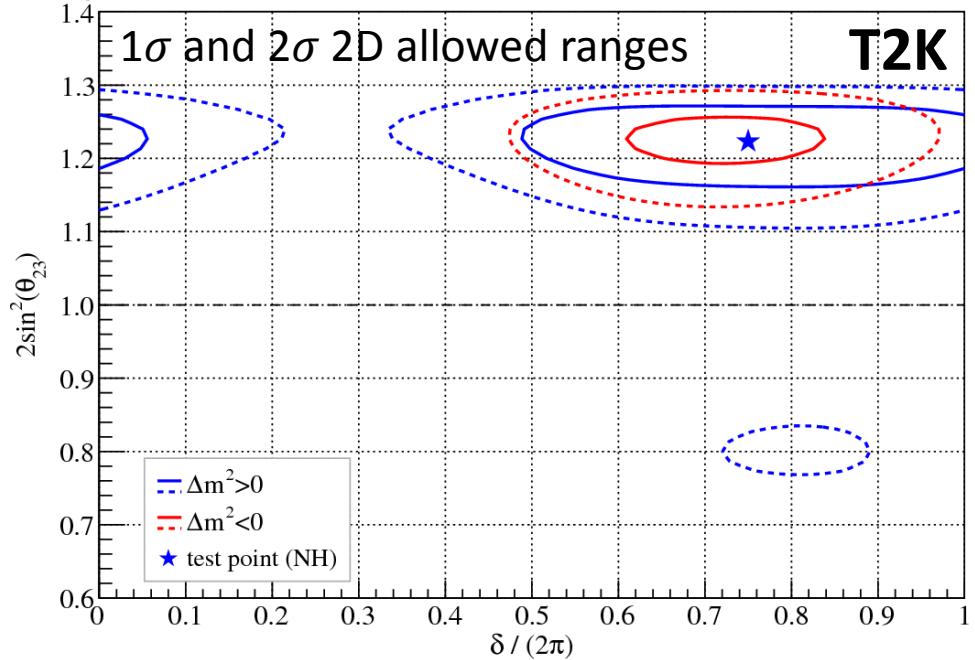
- CPv tough all around!
- Essentially no coverage at  $2\sigma$ , but a good start over much of  $\delta$
- Note: unlike the hierarchy reach, this can be arbitrarily hard, depending on the true answer



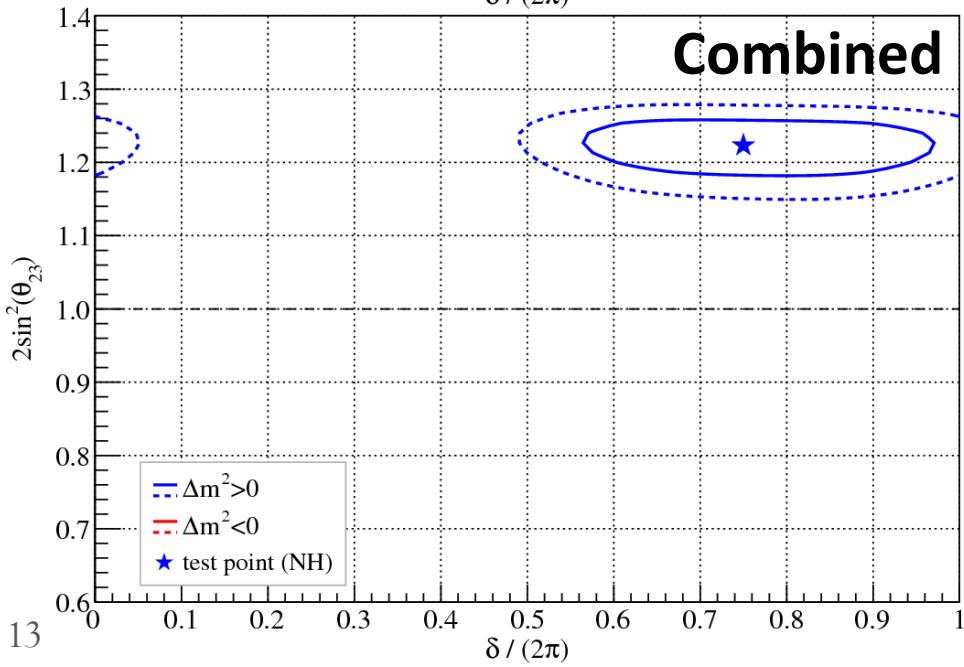
Combined

# Simultaneous $\delta$ , $\theta_{23}$ , and hierarchy information expected at the end of 2019. Even split of $\nu, \bar{\nu}$ .

For starred point shown  
and  $\sin^2(2\theta_{13})=0.095$

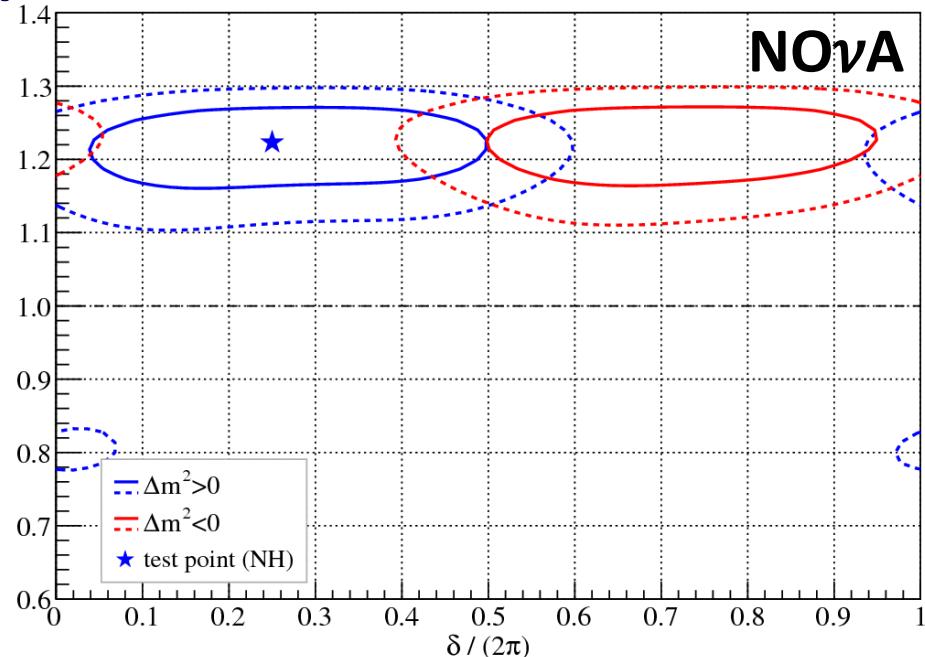
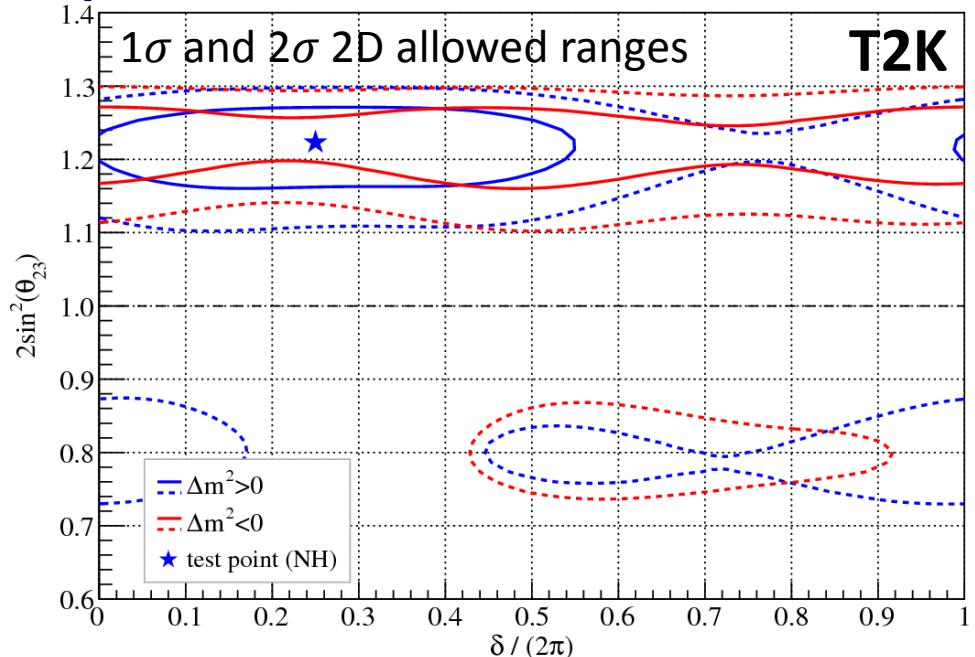


- Non-maximal mixing scenario:  
 $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})=0.95, \theta_{23}>\pi/4$
- Octant resolved in NO $\nu$ A and combined cases at  $>2\sigma$ .
- Note: this includes the  $\nu_\mu$  disappearance constraints on  $\theta_{23}$

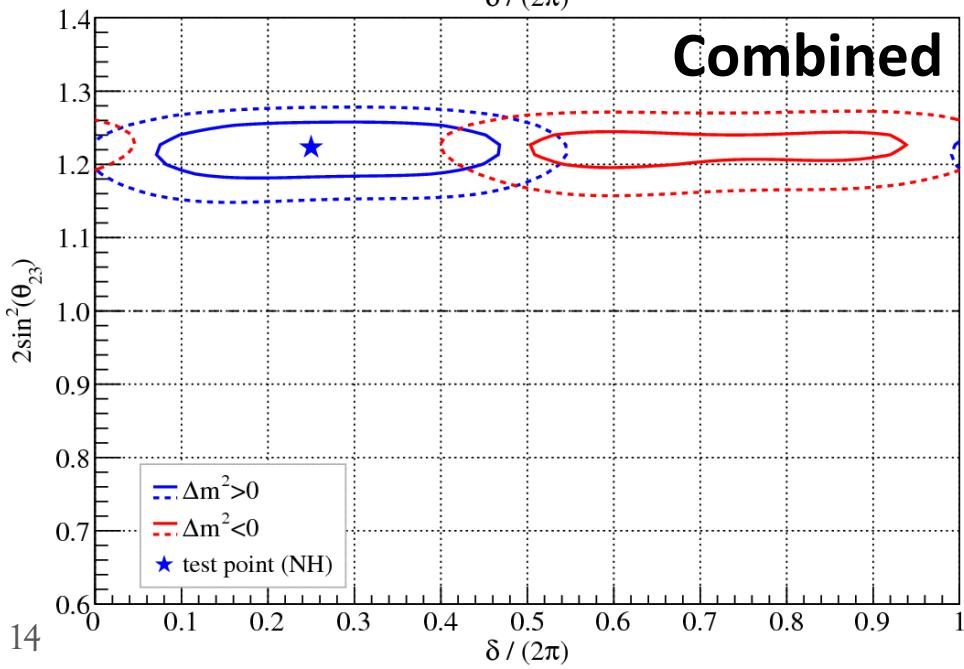


# Simultaneous $\delta$ , $\theta_{23}$ , and hierarchy information expected at the end of 2019. Even split of $\nu, \bar{\nu}$ .

For starred point shown  
and  $\sin^2(2\theta_{13})=0.095$



- Non-maximal mixing scenario:  
 $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})=0.95, \theta_{23}>\pi/4$
- ...with unfavorable  $\delta$  this time
- Octant still resolved at  $>2\sigma$ , despite “degeneracy”
- ***This is a general point:*** octant determination is largely insensitive to hierarchy and  $\delta$



# Longer-term, “ultimate” reach

- The preceding slides considered a nominal run of NO $\nu$ A and T2K, through 2019.
- Relevance goes well beyond 2019, given the timescale for 3<sup>rd</sup> generation experiments
- So, let's consider this scenario:
  - NO $\nu$ A continues running at 14 kton  $\times$  700 kW for another 6 years (to 2025)
  - T2K continues running at 22.5 kton  $\times$  700 kW for another 6 years (to 2025)
  - NO $\nu$ A achieves a further 20% sensitivity gain through analysis improvements (*analysis development currently underway*)
  - T2K achieves a further 10% sensitivity gain through analysis improvements (*analysis well developed already*)

## ■ The scenario

- NO $\nu$ A continues running at 14 kton  $\times$  700 kW for another 6 years (to 2025)
- T2K continues running at 22.5 kton  $\times$  700 kW for another 6 years (to 2025)
- NO $\nu$ A achieves a further 20% sensitivity gain through analysis improvements
- T2K achieves a further 10% sensitivity gain through analysis improvements

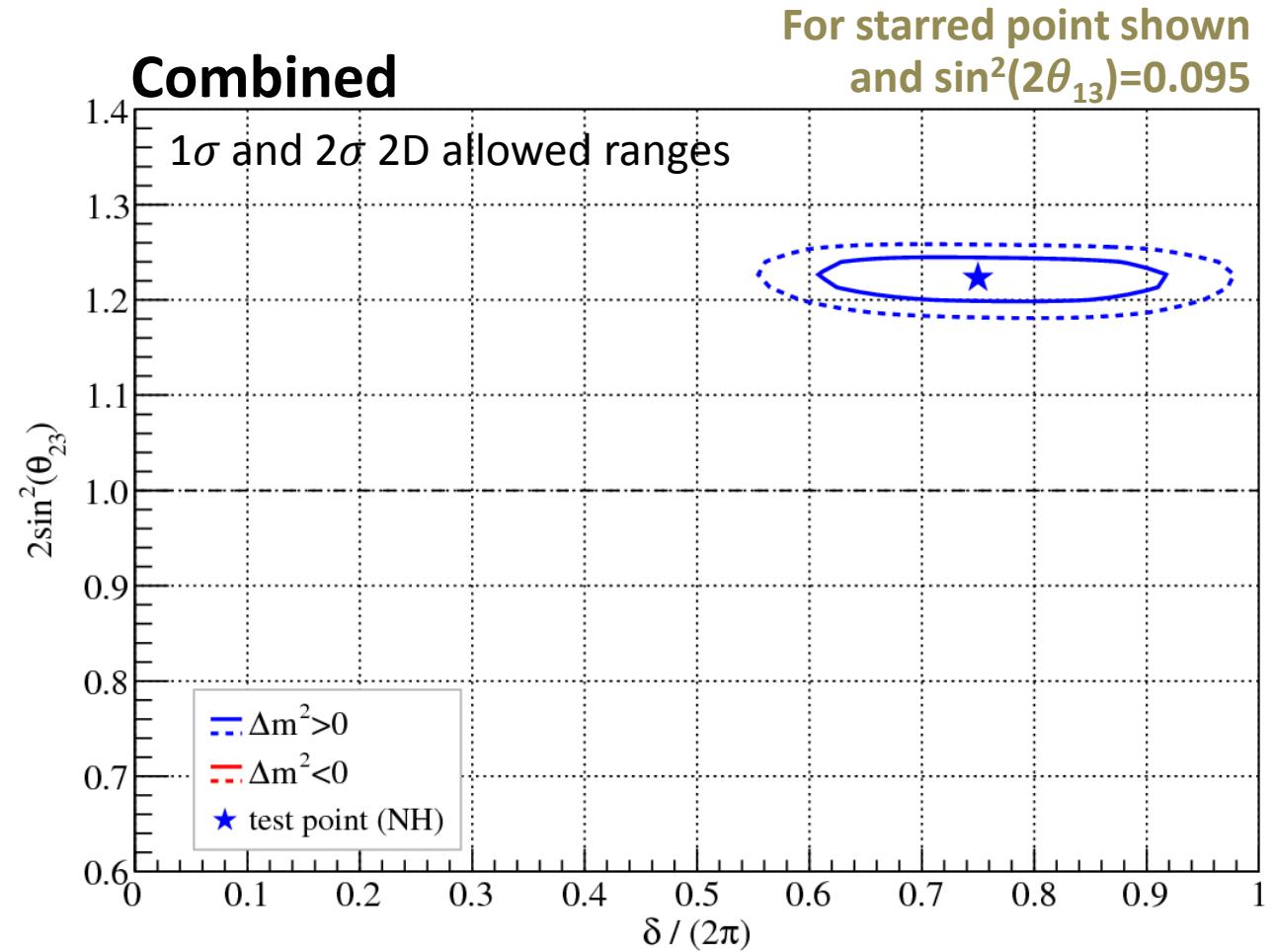
*Expected contours for:*

$$\sin^2(2\theta_{23}) = 0.95$$

$$\theta_{23} > \pi/4$$

$\delta$  favorable

All targets determined  
at  $>2\sigma$  (much greater  
for some)



## ■ The scenario

- NO $\nu$ A continues running at 14 kton  $\times$  700 kW for another 6 years (to 2025)
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*Expected contours for:*

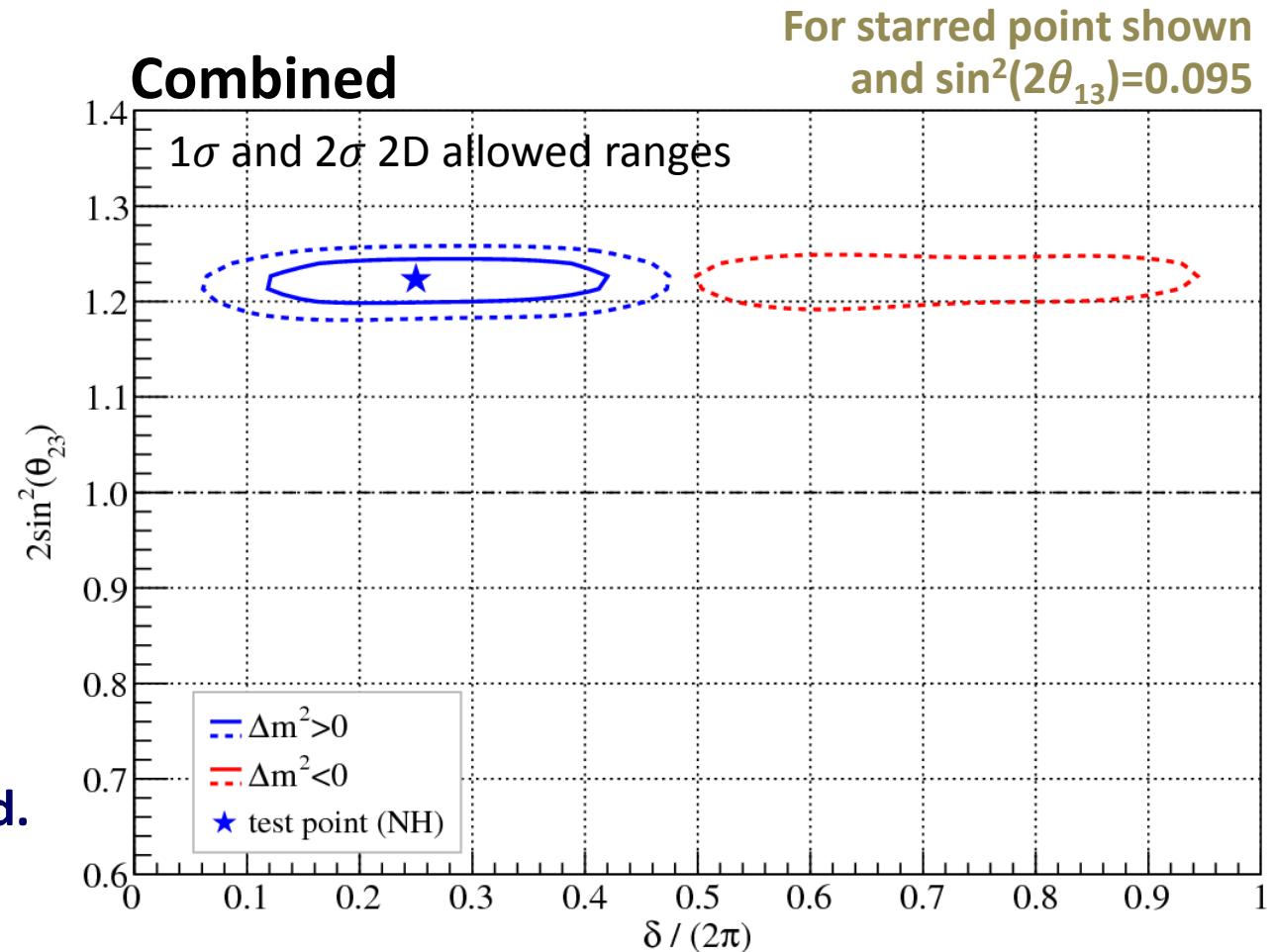
$$\sin^2(2\theta_{23}) = 0.95$$

$$\theta_{23} > \pi/4$$

$\delta$  unfavorable

*Not bad:*

**CP conserving points  
and wrong octant  
~excluded; wrong  
hierarchy still allowed.**



## ■ The scenario

- NO $\nu$ A continues running at 14 kton  $\times$  700 kW for another 6 years (to 2025)
- T2K continues running at 22.5 kton  $\times$  700 kW for another 6 years (to 2025)
- NO $\nu$ A achieves a further 20% sensitivity gain through analysis improvements
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Raw hierarchy  
sensitivity  
*maximal mixing  
scenario*

**Best:  $5.1\sigma$**

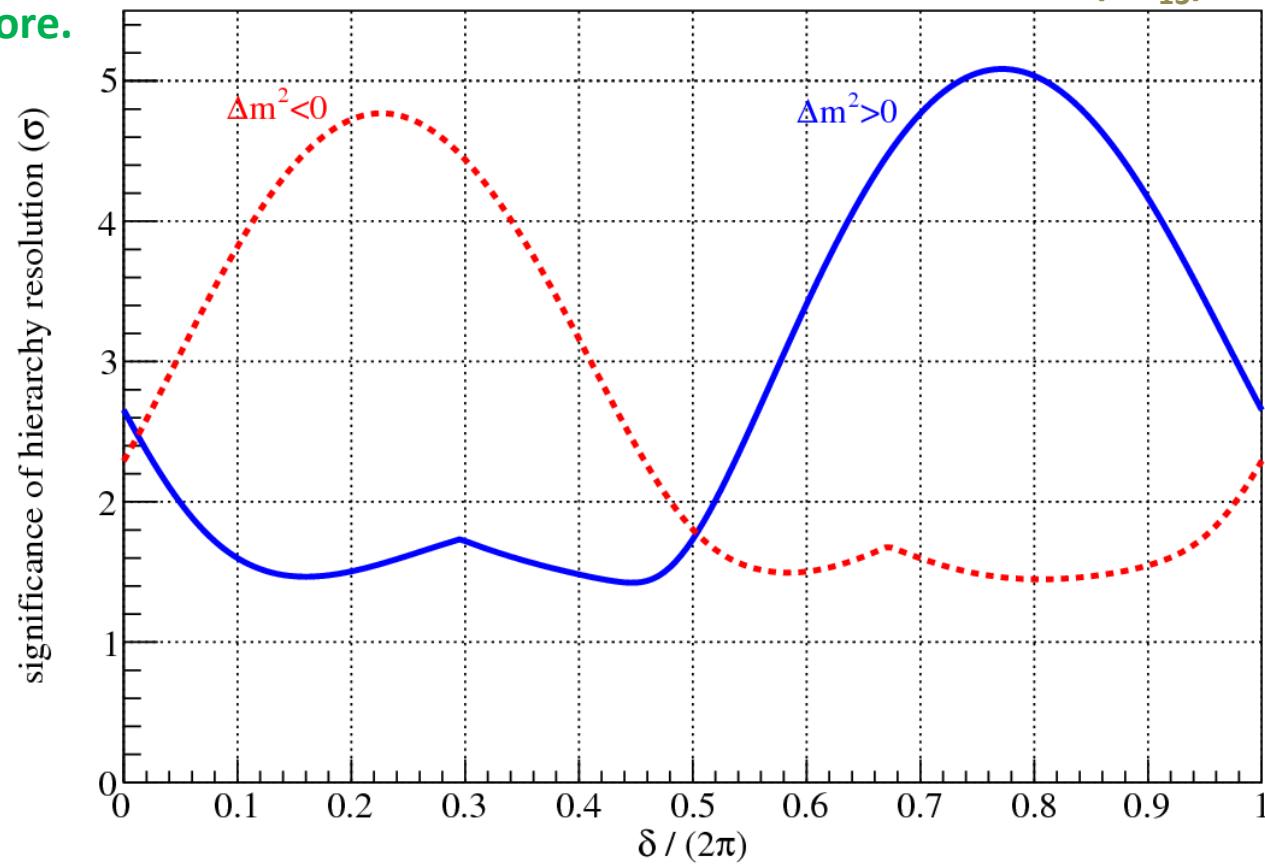
**53% of  $\delta$  range:  $>2\sigma$**   
**40% of  $\delta$  range:  $>3\sigma$**

**Everything  $>1.4\sigma$ : a  
good start.**

Note: different  
vertical scale  
than before.

**Combined**

For  $\sin^2(2\theta_{13})=0.095$   
and  $\sin^2(2\theta_{13})=1$



## ■ The scenario

- NO $\nu$ A continues running at 14 kton  $\times$  700 kW for another 6 years (to 2025)
- T2K continues running at 22.5 kton  $\times$  700 kW for another 6 years (to 2025)
- NO $\nu$ A achieves a further 20% sensitivity gain through analysis improvements
- T2K achieves a further 10% sensitivity gain through analysis improvements

Raw CPv  
sensitivity  
*maximal mixing  
scenario*

Best:  $3.2\sigma$

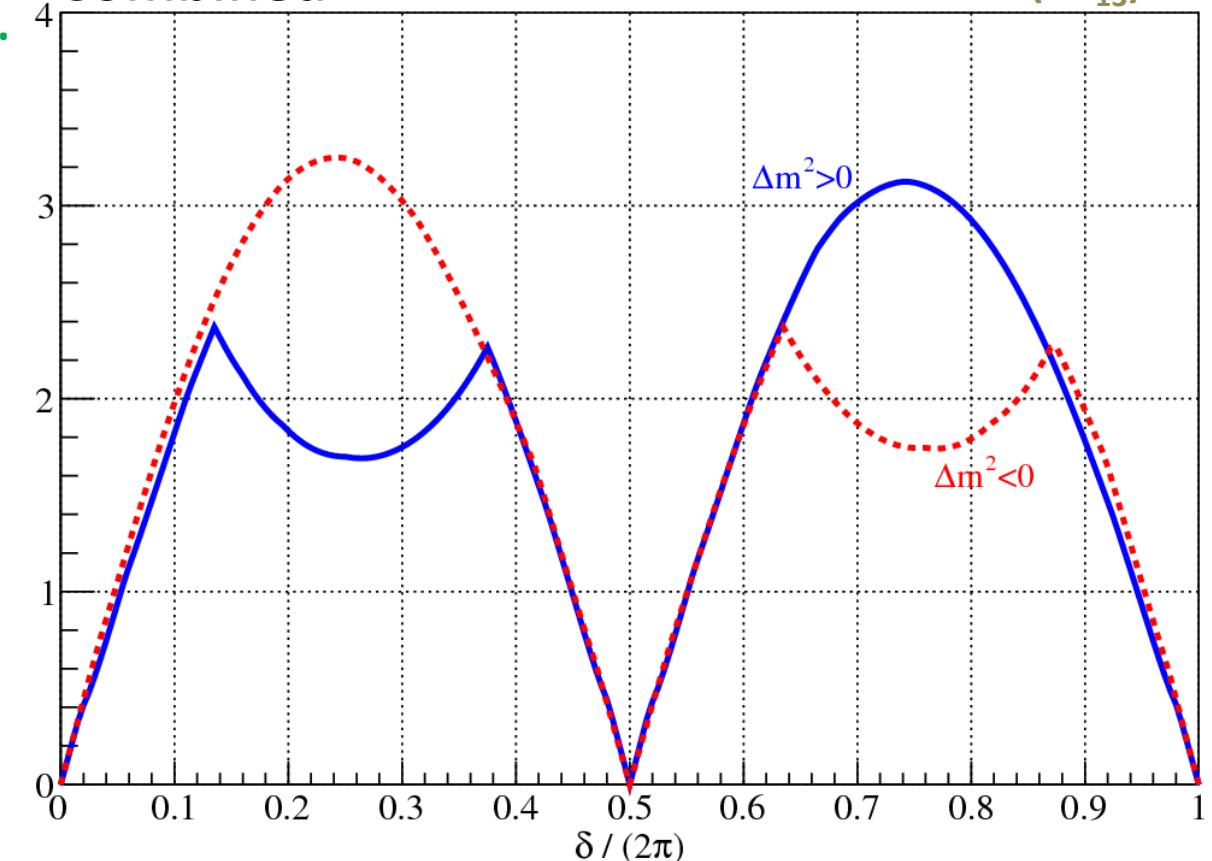
40% of  $\delta$  range:  $>2\sigma$   
10% of  $\delta$  range:  $>3\sigma$

No minimum.  
(Can be arbitrarily  
hard! A future  
experiment can't  
have too much  
CP sensitivity.)

Note: different  
vertical scale  
than before.

Combined

For  $\sin^2(2\theta_{13})=0.095$   
and  $\sin^2(2\theta_{13})=1$



# A few words on run plans

## ■ Too many scenarios to enumerate, so some rules of thumb...

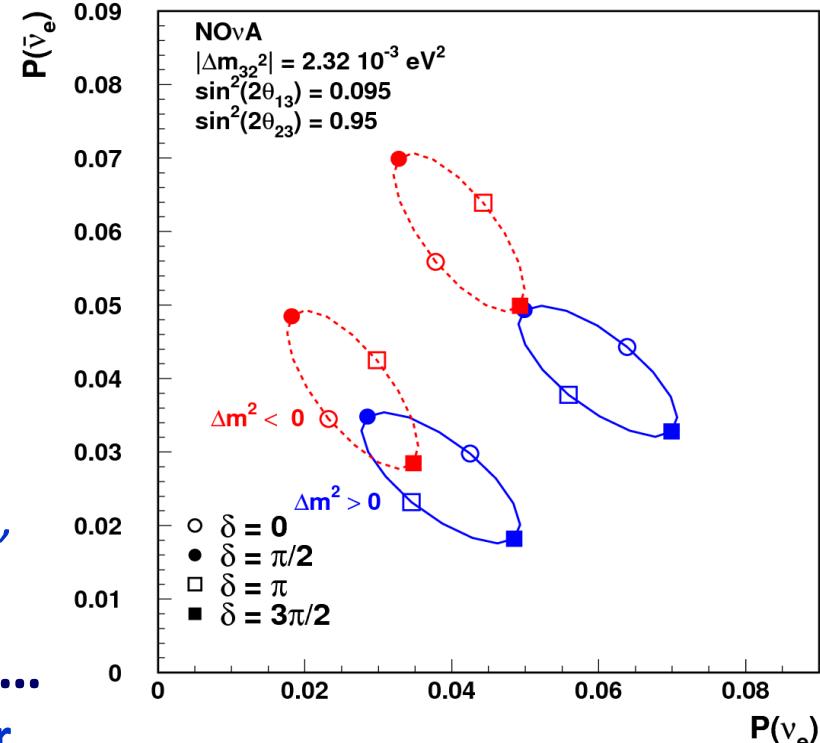
- If you knew that  $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})=1$ , then  $\nu$  running is generally best  
*But, you don't – and won't – know that...*
- If  $\sin^2(2\theta_{23}) < 1$  (even slightly, say: 0.98),  
some  $\bar{\nu}$  running is needed →  
*(A few outlier cases prefer only  $\bar{\nu}$  or  $\nu$ ,  
but not most)*
- A mixed run plan is generally better for  
each of T2K and NOvA, but the T2K choice  
is not critical if NOvA runs mixed  
*(Biggest influence of T2K in the combined  
reach is in hierarchy degeneracy breaking,  
which can be done with  $\nu$ -only running)*

## ■ There are other reasons to run mixed...

- $\nu + \bar{\nu}$  over-constrains the atmospheric sector
- Standard  $3\nu$  formalism okay? CPT $\nu$  (effective or otherwise)?

## ■ Run plan decisions are temporally coarse by their nature

- Start with a slug of  $\nu$  data
- *Note:* data-driven run plan changes make future statistical analysis trickier



# Closing thoughts

- End of 2019: **NO $\nu$ A can get hierarchy** at 95% C.L. for **~37% of  $\delta$  range**  
*(exact fraction depends on  $\theta_{23}$ )*
- In combination with T2K, **this metric doesn't change.**  
*But: the other ~63% of  $\delta$  values get a head start of  $\sim 1\sigma$  for future combined fits*
- In super scenario (2025 + analysis gains), the combination reaches:

## Hierarchy:

40% of  $\delta$  range:  $>3\sigma$   
53% of  $\delta$  range:  $>2\sigma$   
100% of  $\delta$  range:  $>1.4\sigma$

## CP violation:

10% of  $\delta$  range:  $>3\sigma$   
40% of  $\delta$  range:  $>2\sigma$

*(Exact fractions depend on  $\theta_{23}$ )*

- An unambiguous **demonstration of CP violation...**
  - ...*can be arbitrarily hard*, depending on what Nature has chosen
  - ...*requires considerably more confidence* than the hierarchy determination (which is not a “discovery” result)
  - ...*is tough for T2K+NO $\nu$ A*
- Future experiments should **emphasize CPv reach.**  
*As long as we've got LBL+atm. expts., we'll get the hierarchy (if we aren't already there in a few years!). Also, future scenarios should be shown as combined fits: recall the “non-linear” benefits in T2K+NO $\nu$ A combination*



# Extras

# MINOS $\nu_e$ appearance

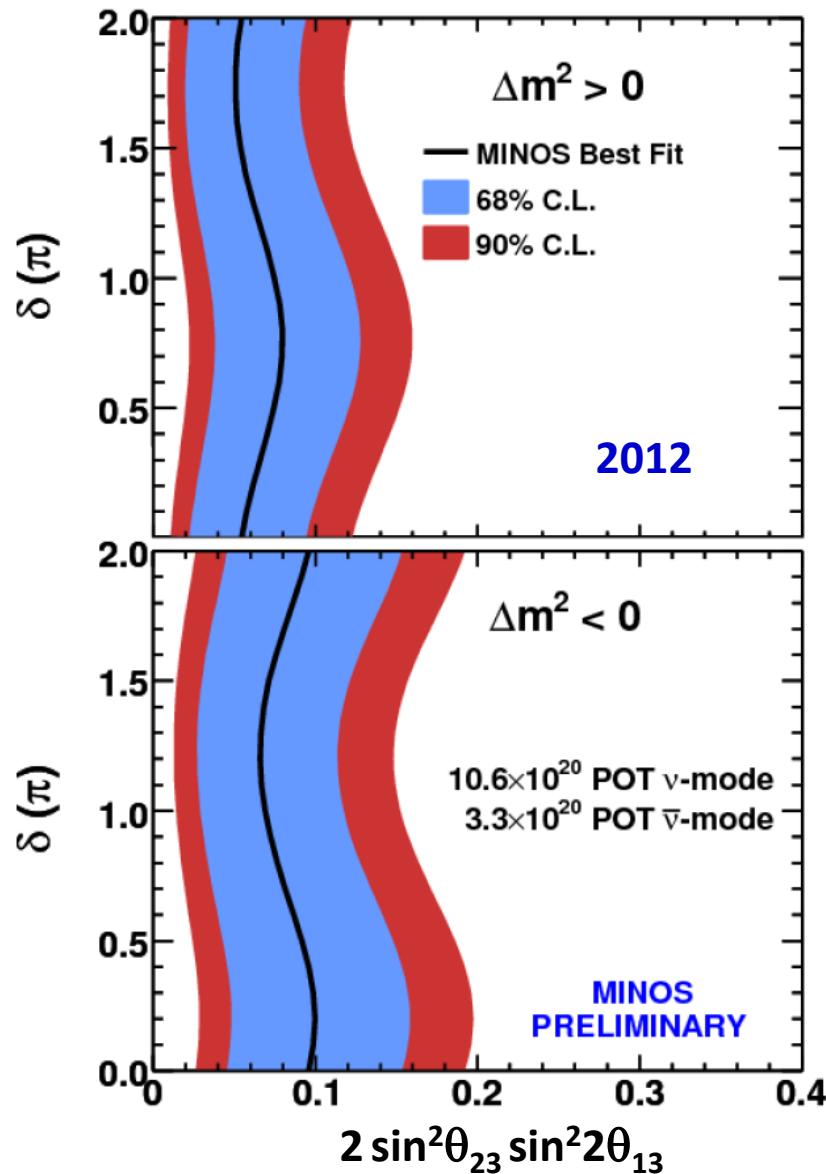
- Result will probably not improve competitively in MINOS+ era.  
(MINOS+ spectrum not very favorable for  $\nu_e$  appearance measurement.)
- $\nu_e$  appearance significance: 96% C.L.  
1<sup>st</sup>-generation, iron-based, broadband-spectrum experiment: remarkable that this can be done!

MINOS (at  $\delta=0$ ,  $\theta_{23}=45^\circ$ )

$$\sin^2 2\theta_{13} = 0.05^{+0.04}_{-0.04} \text{ (normal hier.)}$$

$$\sin^2 2\theta_{13} = 0.09^{+0.06}_{-0.06} \text{ (inverted hier.)}$$

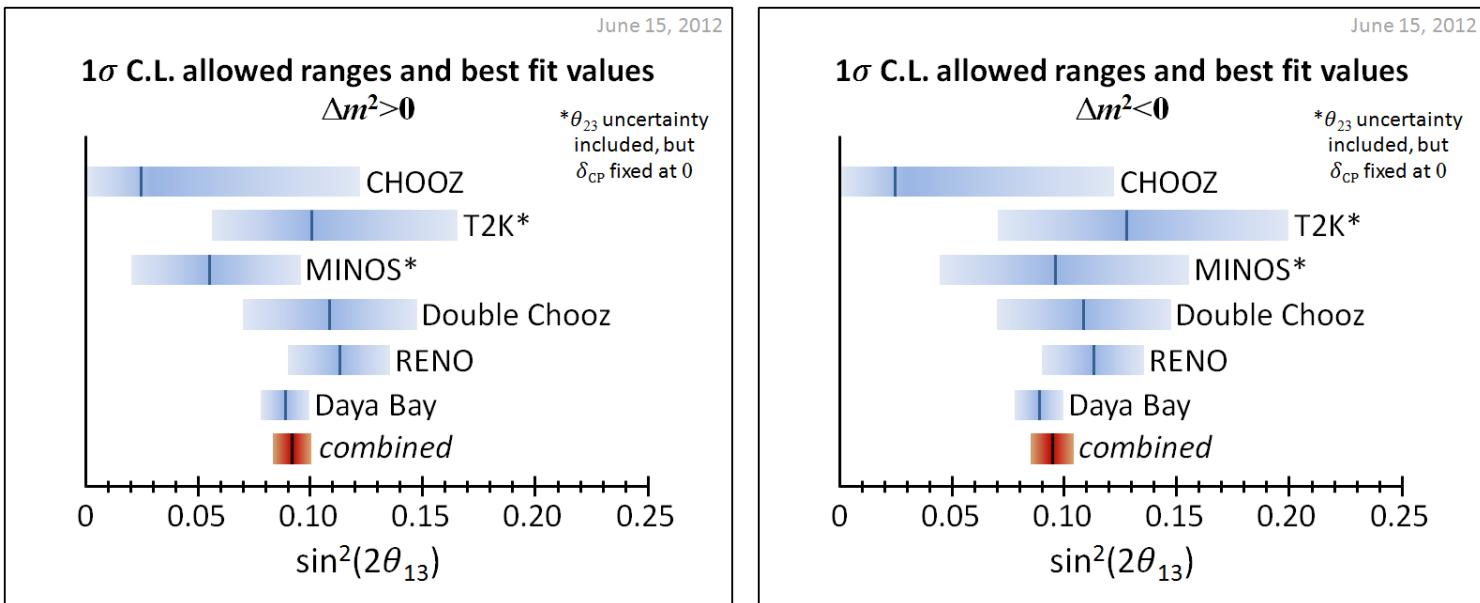
- $\delta$  and hierarchy dependence visible in contours at right. What does the MINOS result tell us about the mass hierarchy?  
(Getting a little ahead of myself, but...)



# MINOS $\nu_e$ appearance – hierarchy?

**Qualitative idea  
is evident here:  
(MINOS ranges vs.  
combined range)**

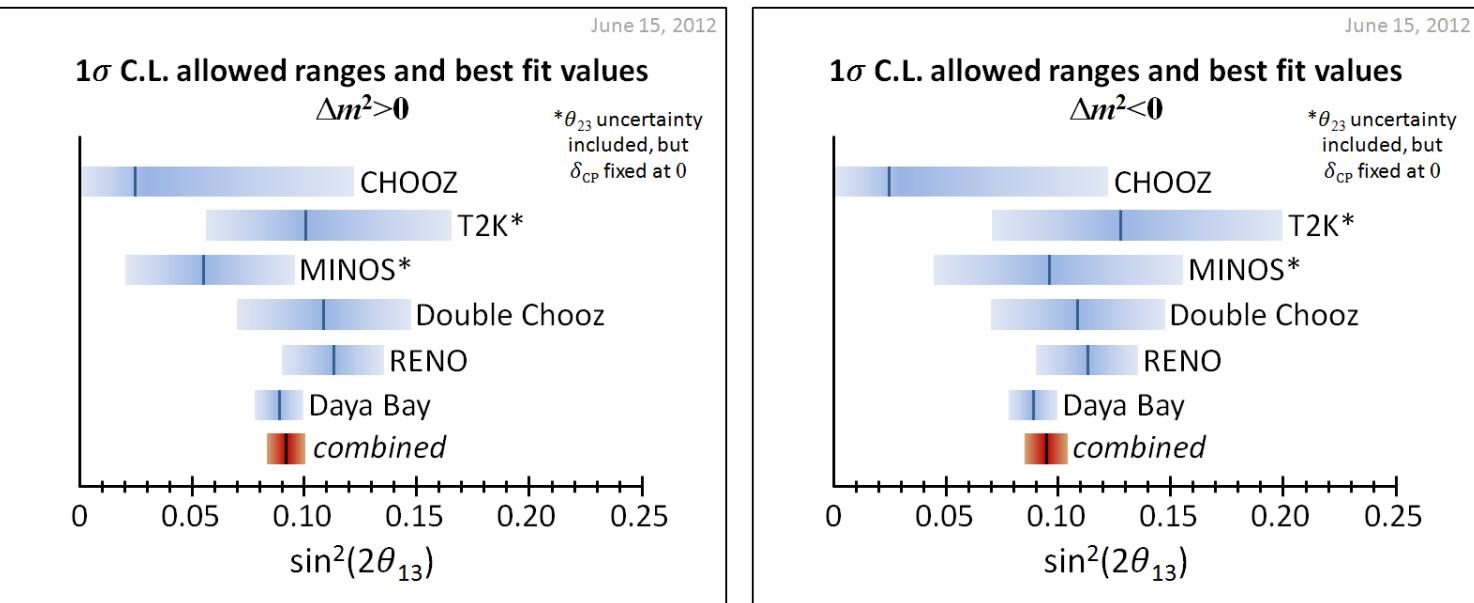
**Quantitatively?**



# MINOS $\nu_e$ appearance – hierarchy?

**Qualitative idea  
is evident here:  
(MINOS ranges vs.  
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**Quantitatively?**

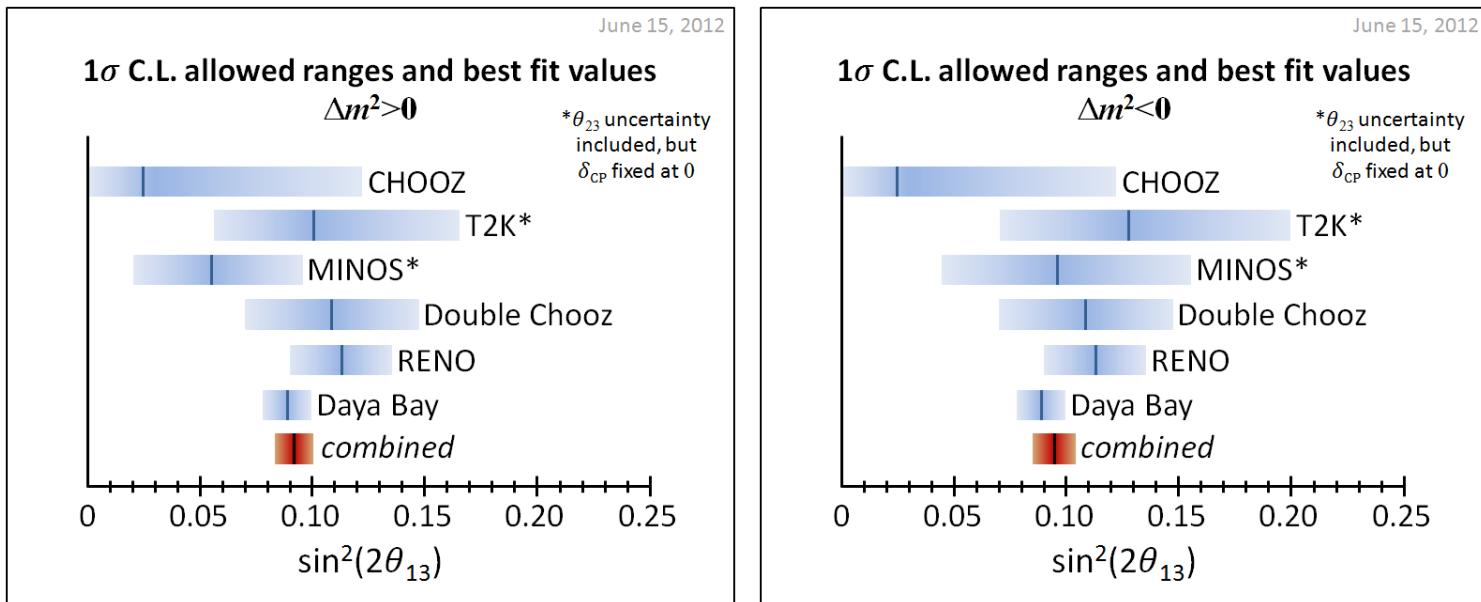


- **Today:** must marginalize over  $\theta_{13}$ ,  $\theta_{23}$ , &  $\delta$ ; pull terms on  $\theta_{13}$ ,  $\theta_{23}$  w/ current errors:  
The MINOS data prefer inverted hierarchy at 0.20 $\sigma$   
(so, not much preference)

# MINOS $\nu_e$ appearance – hierarchy?

**Qualitative idea  
is evident here:  
(MINOS ranges vs.  
combined range)**

**Quantitatively?**

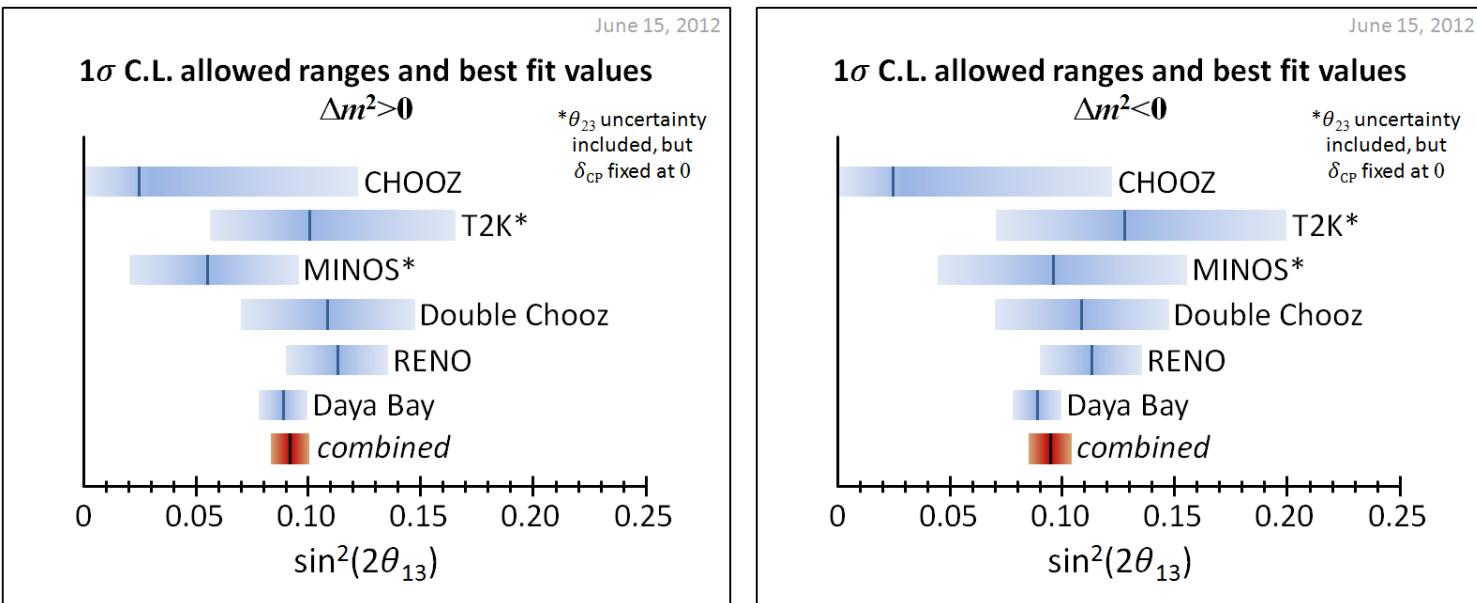


- **Today:** must marginalize over  $\theta_{13}$ ,  $\theta_{23}$ , &  $\delta$ ; pull terms on  $\theta_{13}$ ,  $\theta_{23}$  w/ current errors:  
The MINOS data prefer inverted hierarchy at 0.20 $\sigma$   
(so, not much preference)
- **Future:** Will soon enough know  $\theta_{13}$  and  $\theta_{23}$  very well. Assume  $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})=1$  and  $\sin^2(2\theta_{13})=0.095$ , and marginalize over  $\delta$ :  
The MINOS data would prefer inverted hierarchy at 0.24 $\sigma$   
(This is the approximate impact at the time of full T2K and NOvA exposures.)

# MINOS $\nu_e$ appearance – hierarchy?

**Qualitative idea is evident here:**  
 (MINOS ranges vs. combined range)

**Quantitatively?**

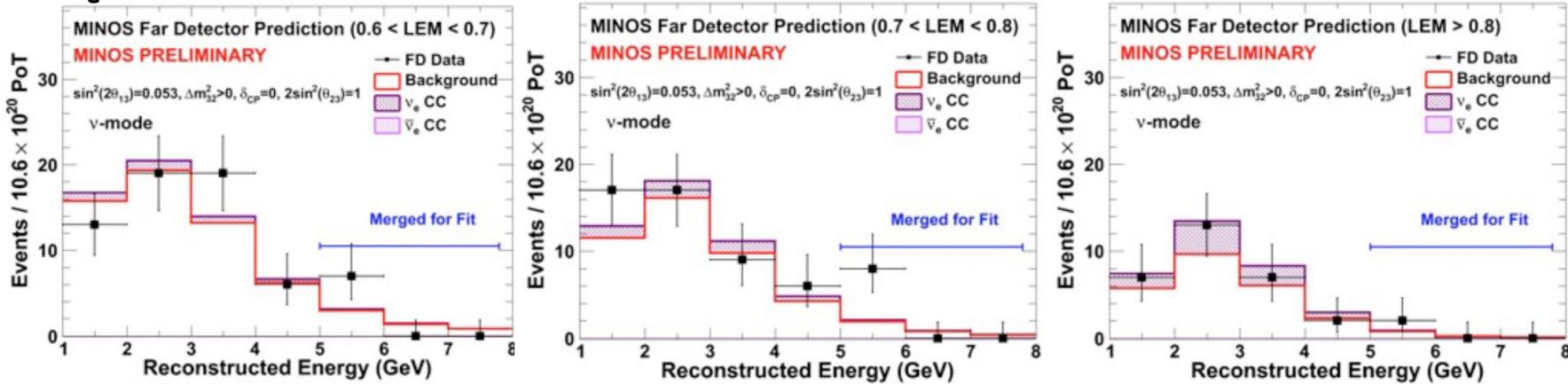


- **Today:** must marginalize over  $\theta_{13}$ ,  $\theta_{23}$ , &  $\delta$ ; pull terms on  $\theta_{13}$ ,  $\theta_{23}$  w/ current errors:  
**The MINOS data prefer inverted hierarchy at  $0.20\sigma$**   
*(so, not much preference)*
- **Future:** Will soon enough know  $\theta_{13}$  and  $\theta_{23}$  very well. Assume  $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})=1$  and  $\sin^2(2\theta_{13})=0.095$ , and marginalize over  $\delta$ :  
**The MINOS data would prefer inverted hierarchy at  $0.24\sigma$**   
*(This is the approximate impact at the time of full T2K and NOvA exposures.)*
- **Dream world:** Know  $\theta_{13}$ ,  $\theta_{23}$ , and  $\delta$  perfectly. If  $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})=1$ ,  $\sin^2(2\theta_{13})=0.095$ ,  $\delta=0$ :  
**The MINOS data would prefer inverted hierarchy at  $0.94\sigma$**   
*(This is the approximate impact in the fullness of time.)*

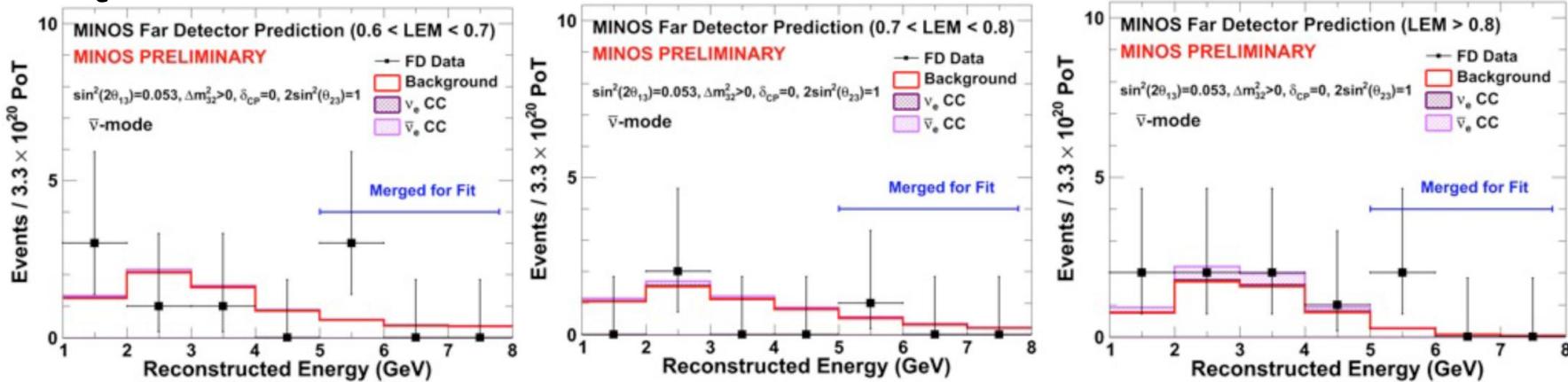
# MINOS $\nu_e$ appearance

From MINOS talk at 2012  
Full neutrino and antineutrino  
data sets combined

## $\nu_e$ candidates in neutrino data



## $\bar{\nu}_e$ candidates in antineutrino data

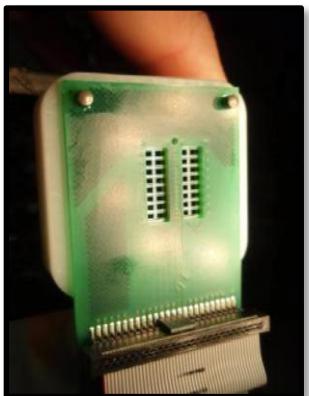


# NO $\nu$ A Detectors

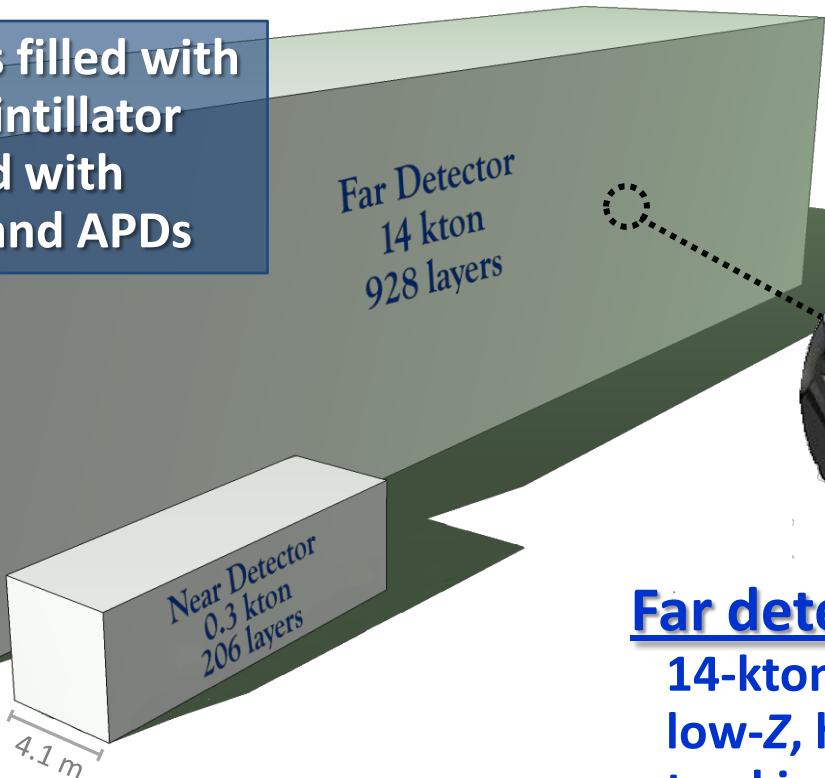
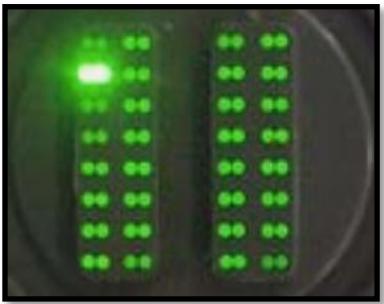
## A NO $\nu$ A cell

Extruded PVC cells filled with  
11M liters of scintillator  
instrumented with  
 $\lambda$ -shifting fiber and APDs

15.6 m



32-pixel APD  
Fiber pairs  
from 32 cells

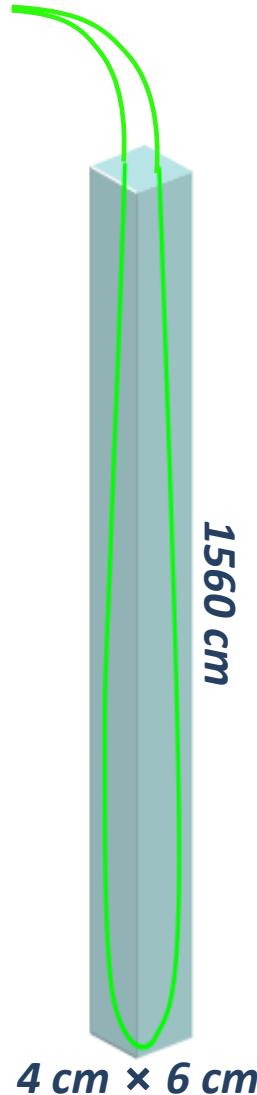


### Far detector:

14-kton, fine-grained,  
low-Z, highly-active  
tracking calorimeter  
→ 360,000 channels  
→ 77% active by mass

### Near detector:

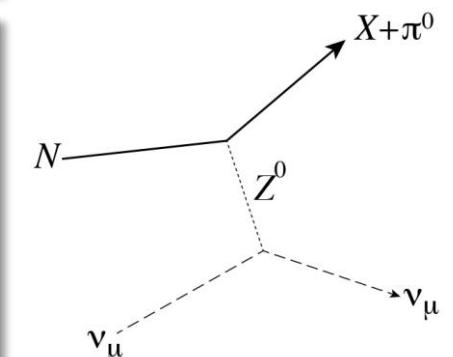
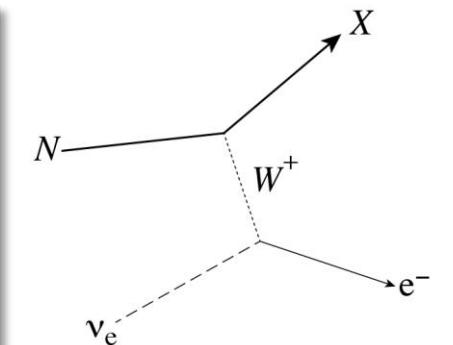
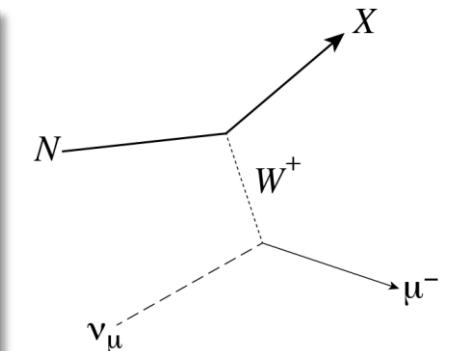
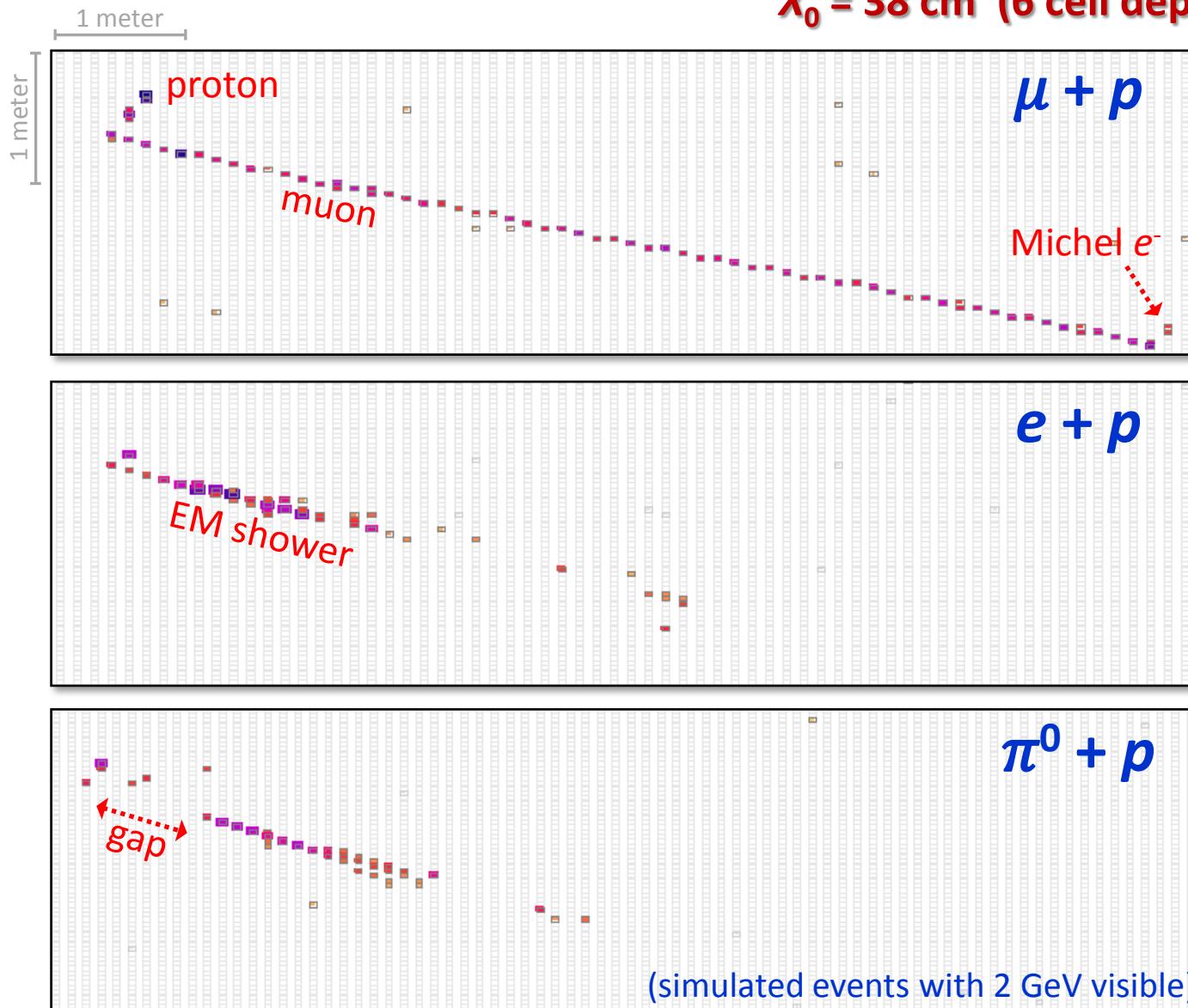
0.3-kton version of  
the same  
→ 18,000 channels



# Events in NO $\nu$ A

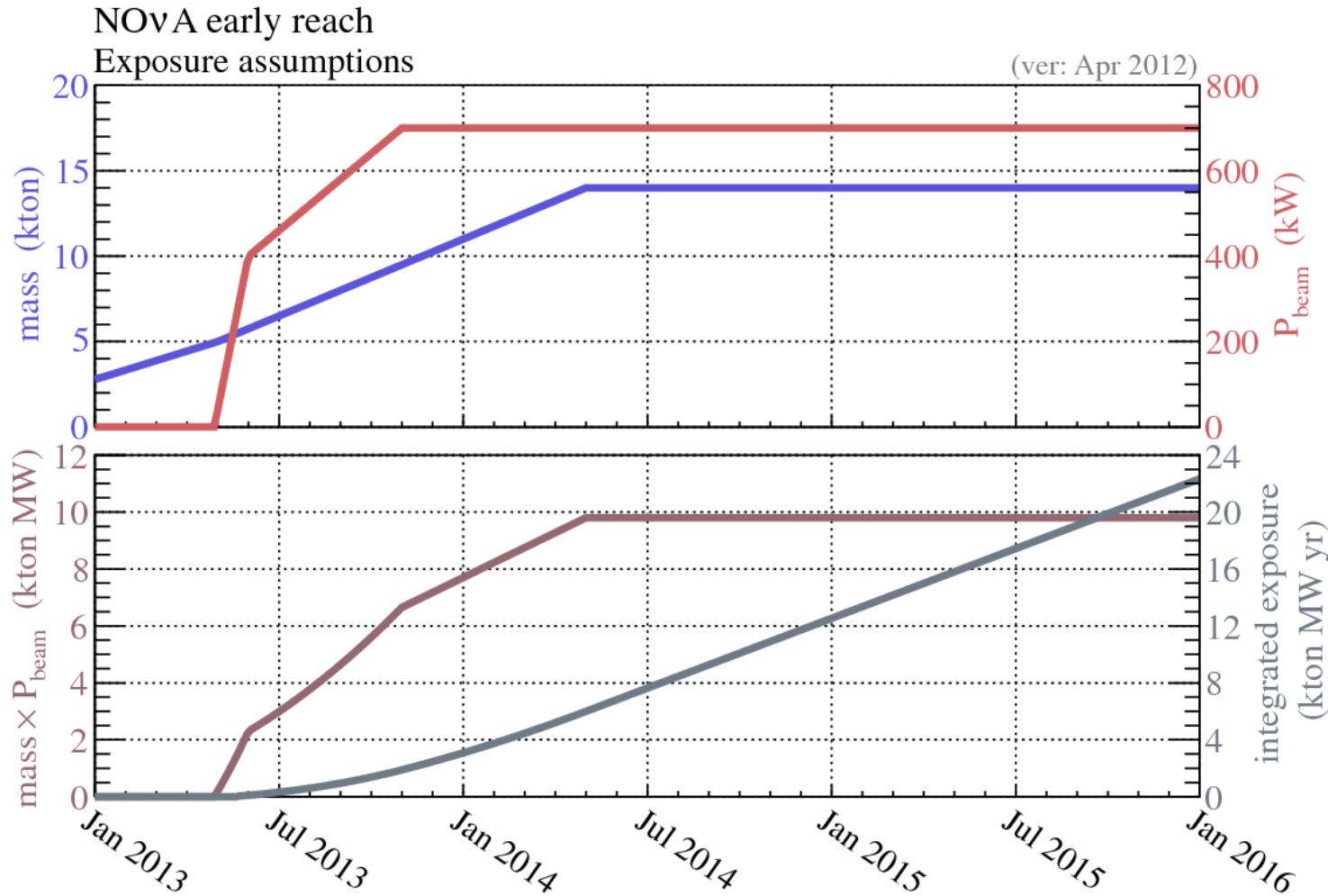
**Superb spatial granularity for a detector of this scale**

$X_0 = 38 \text{ cm}$  (6 cell depths, 10 cell widths)



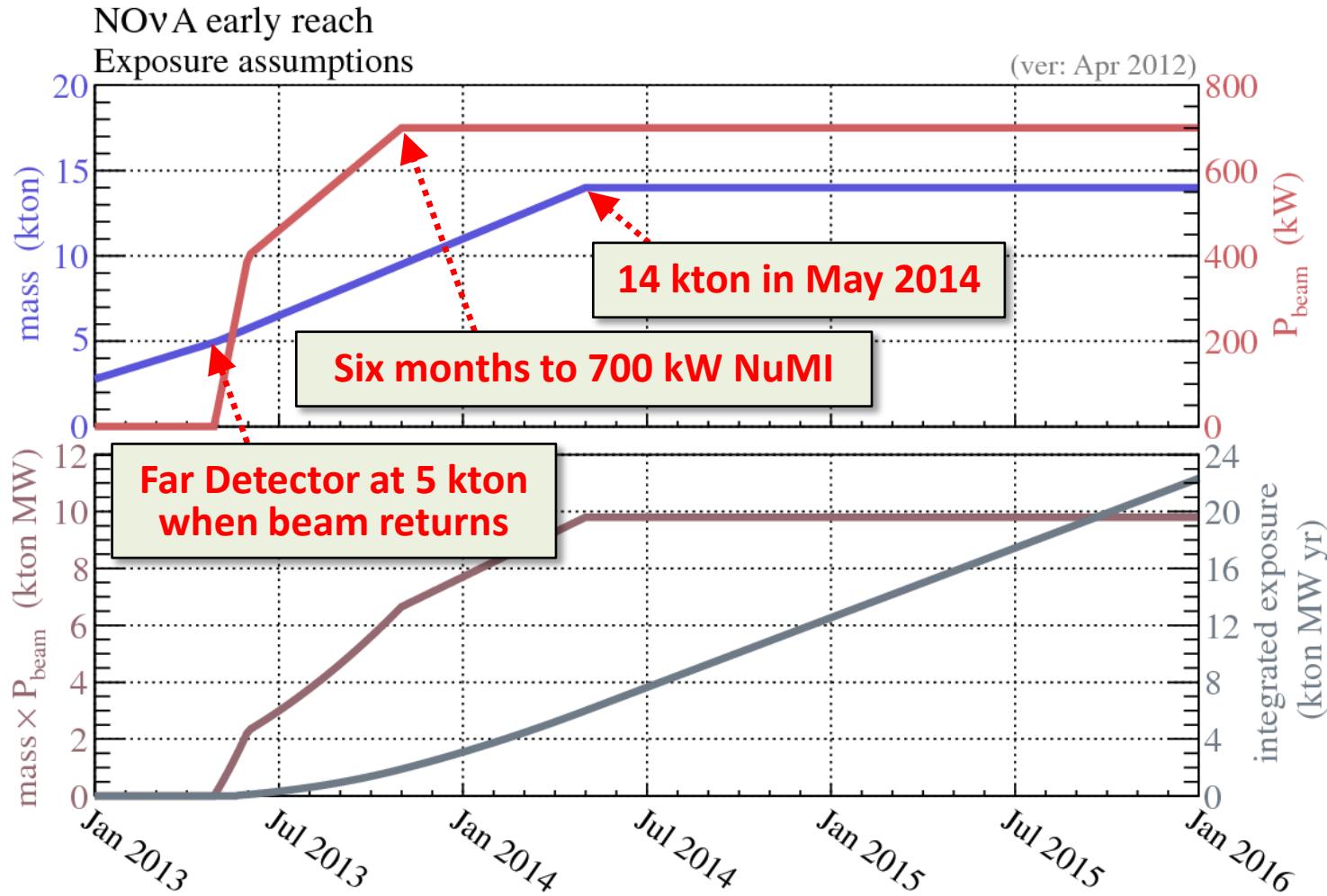
# NO $\nu$ A Exposure in Early Running

## Evolution of detector mass and beam power...



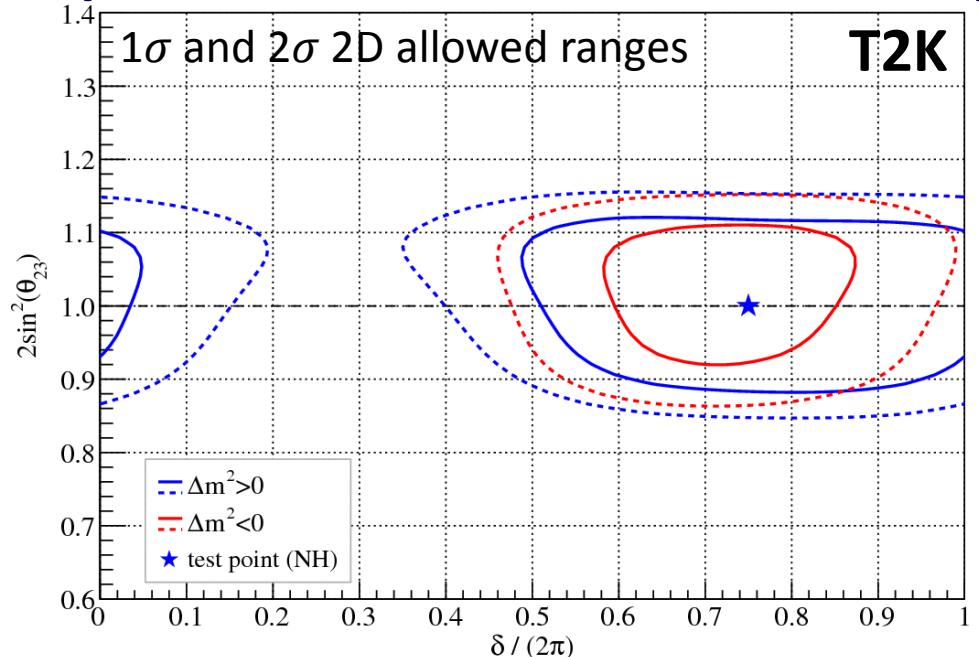
# NO $\nu$ A Exposure in Early Running

## Evolution of detector mass and beam power...

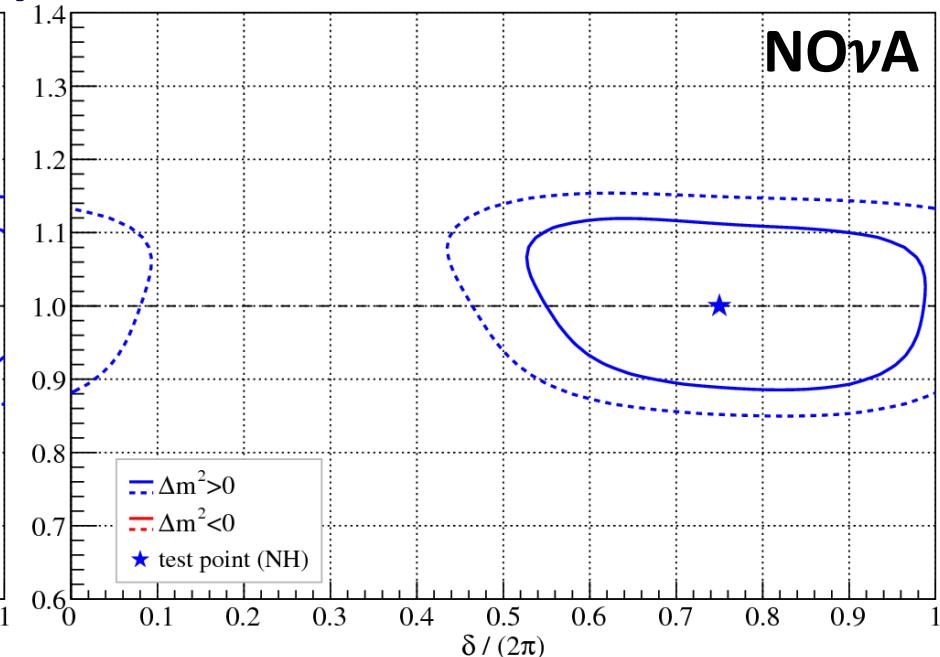


# Simultaneous $\delta$ , $\theta_{23}$ , and hierarchy information expected at the end of 2019. Even split of $\nu, \bar{\nu}$ .

For starred point shown  
and  $\sin^2(2\theta_{13})=0.095$

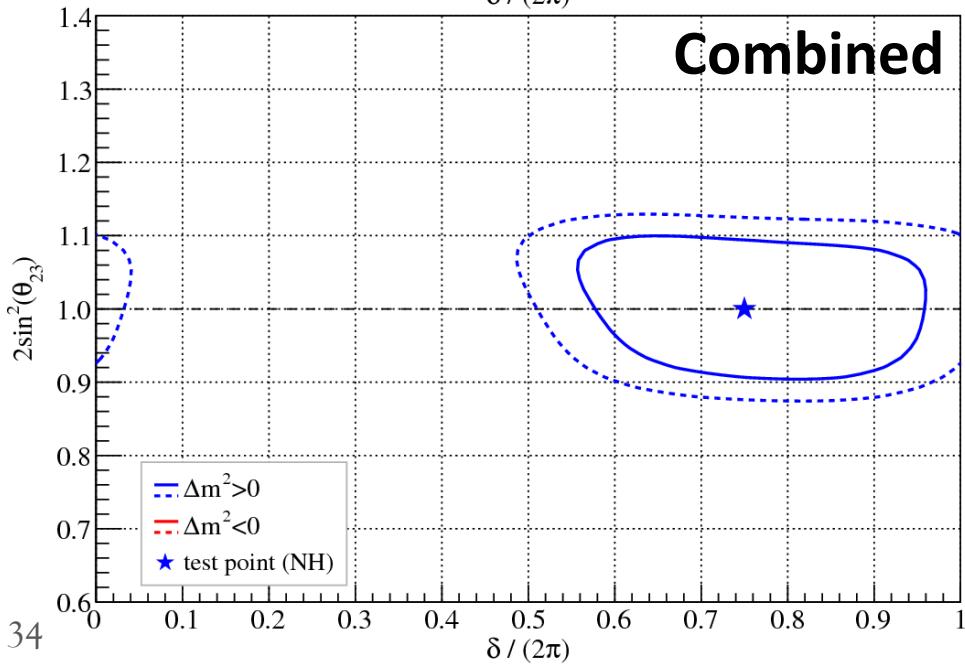


T2K



NOvA

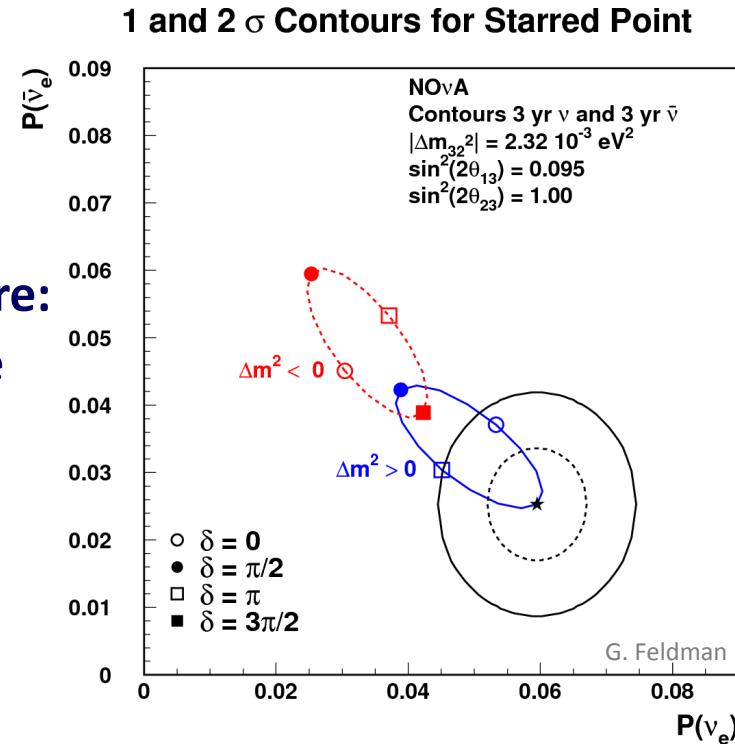
- **Maximal mixing scenario**
- These plots show the combined influence of  $\nu_e$  appearance and  $\nu_\mu$  disappearance data
- A particularly favorable test point
- **Hierarchy resolved at  $>2\sigma$**  (no red contours remaining)  
(Actually  $>2.5\sigma$ , since  $\Delta\chi^2=6.18$  sets the 2 $\sigma$  contours drawn in this 2D space.)



Combined

# Bi-probability comments

- These plots are great for *qualitative* intuition about LBL sensitivities
- Good for *quantitative* intuition, too, but take care:
  - The 2D space shown is not dense with possible answers; 2D contours aren't very interesting
  - So, 1D contours are drawn. Really, this just shows  $\Delta\chi^2$  values between points, in “sigma” units
  - *For example:* the best inverted hierarchy point is apparently  $>2\sigma$  ( $\Delta\chi^2>4$ ) worse than the expected best fit
- Also: we’re making measurements of discrete quantities (hierarchy; octant of  $\theta_{23}$ )
  - An experiment with arbitrarily little hierarchy sensitivity will “exclude” the wrong hierarchy at 50% C.L. (not 0% C.L.) for any number of sensible constructions of frequentist or Bayesian intervals.
  - Someone instead talking about “number of sigma” based on  $\Delta\chi^2$ , would, in contrast, show  $0\sigma$  (often interpreted at 0% C.L.)
- While we’re picking through the seedling sensitivity over the next couple of years, we’ll have to pay more attention to statistics than perhaps we’d rather.



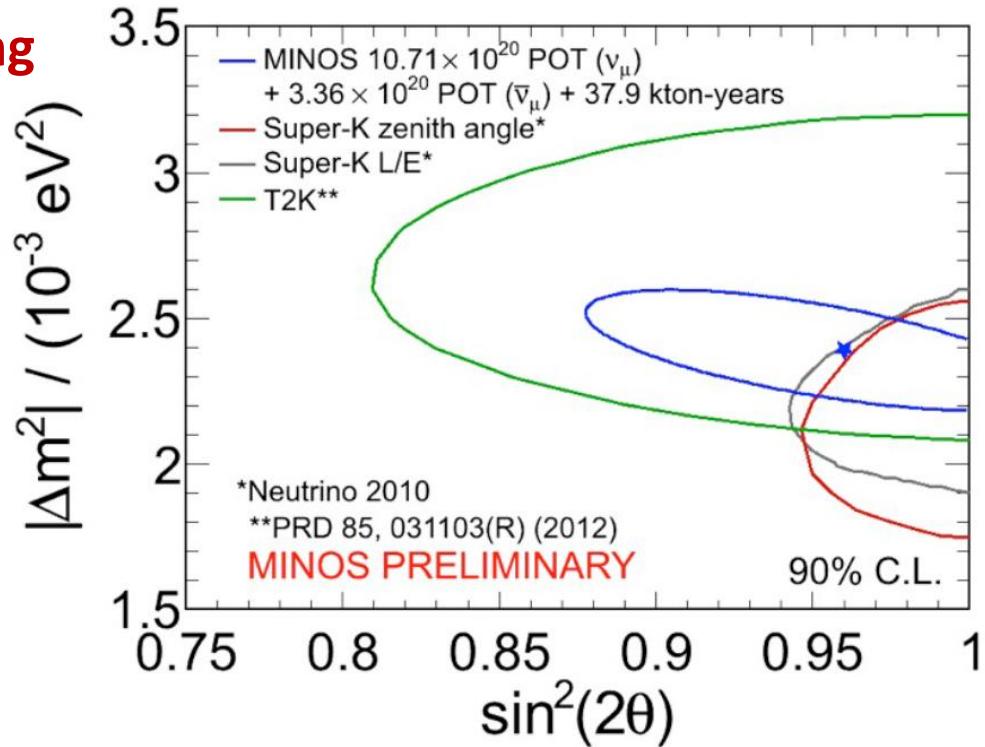
# MINOS $\nu_\mu$ disappearance

- ~4% error on squared-mass splitting

(Note:  $|\Delta m_{21}^2 / \Delta m_{32}^2| \approx 3\%$   
⇒ precision, 3-flavor era)

- Best-fit: non-maximal mixing

- Only at  $1\sigma$ , but relevant for discussion later
- New Super-K atmospheric result at Neutrino 2012 also prefers non-maximal mixing

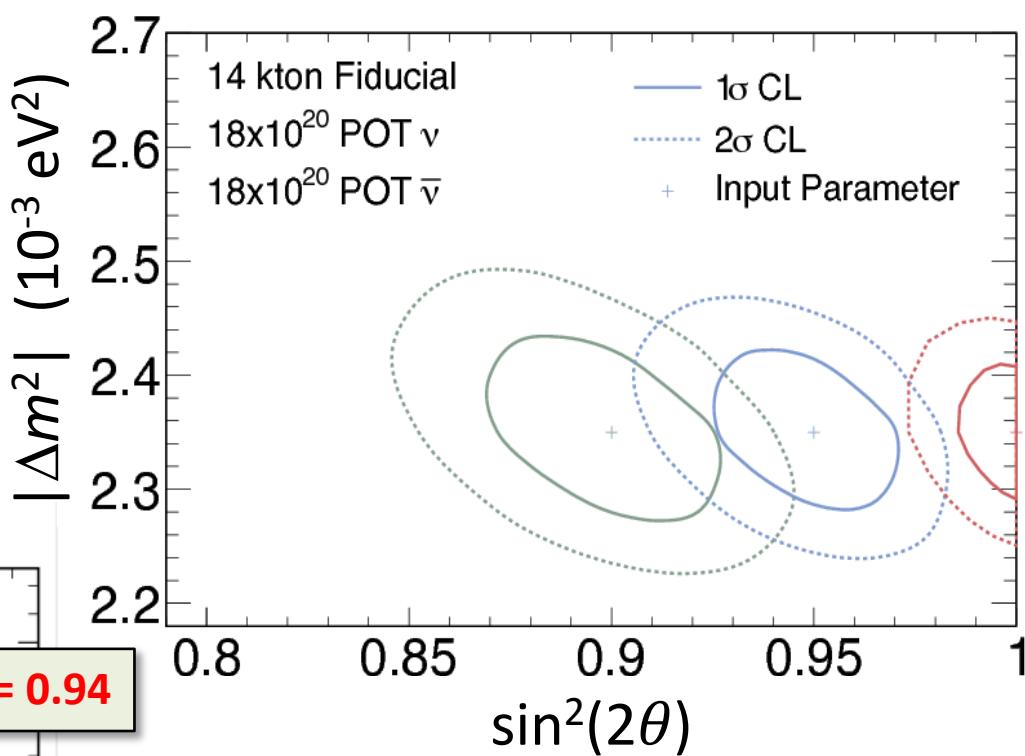
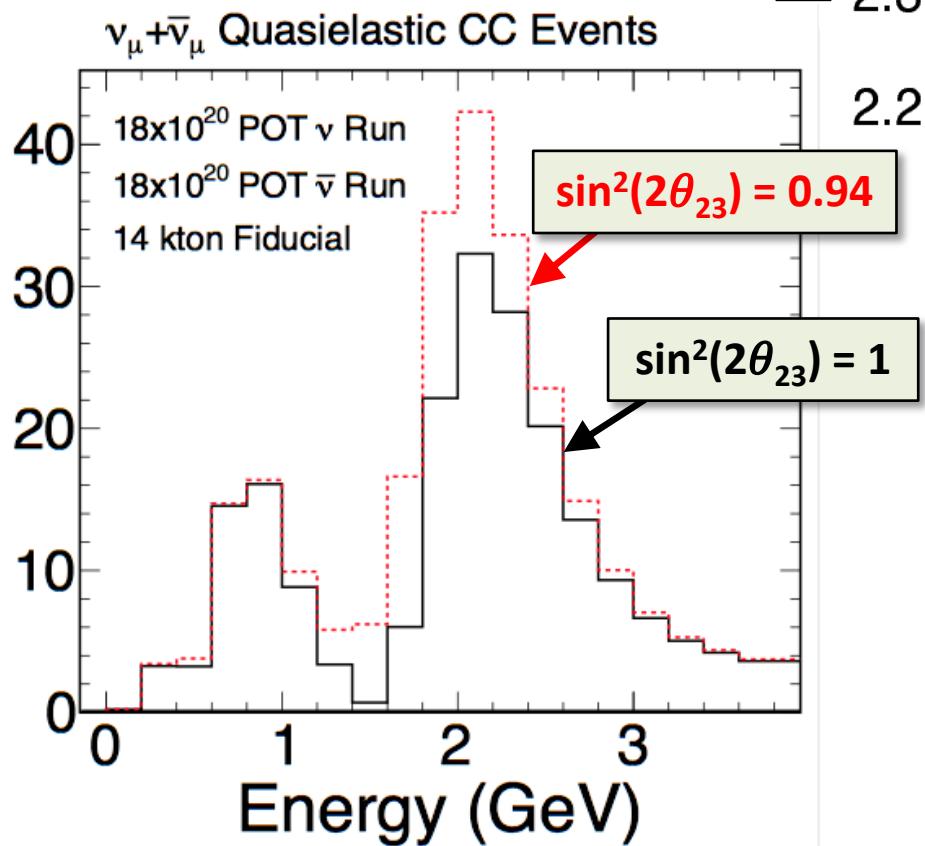


$$\begin{aligned} |\Delta m_{\text{atm}}^2| &= (2.39^{+0.09}_{-0.10}) \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2 \\ \sin^2(2\theta_{23}) &= 0.96 \pm 0.04 \\ \sin^2(2\theta_{23}) &> 0.90 \text{ (90% C.L.)} \end{aligned}$$

# $\sin^2(2\theta_{23}) \neq 1 ?$

Example NO $\nu$ A contours  
for three test points →

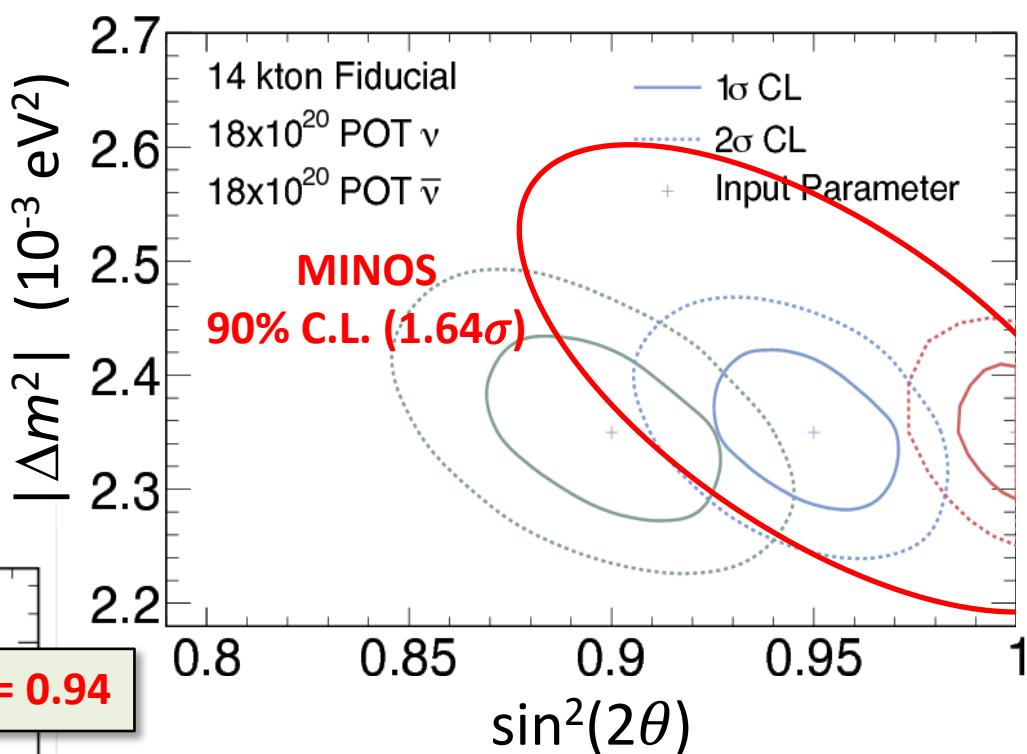
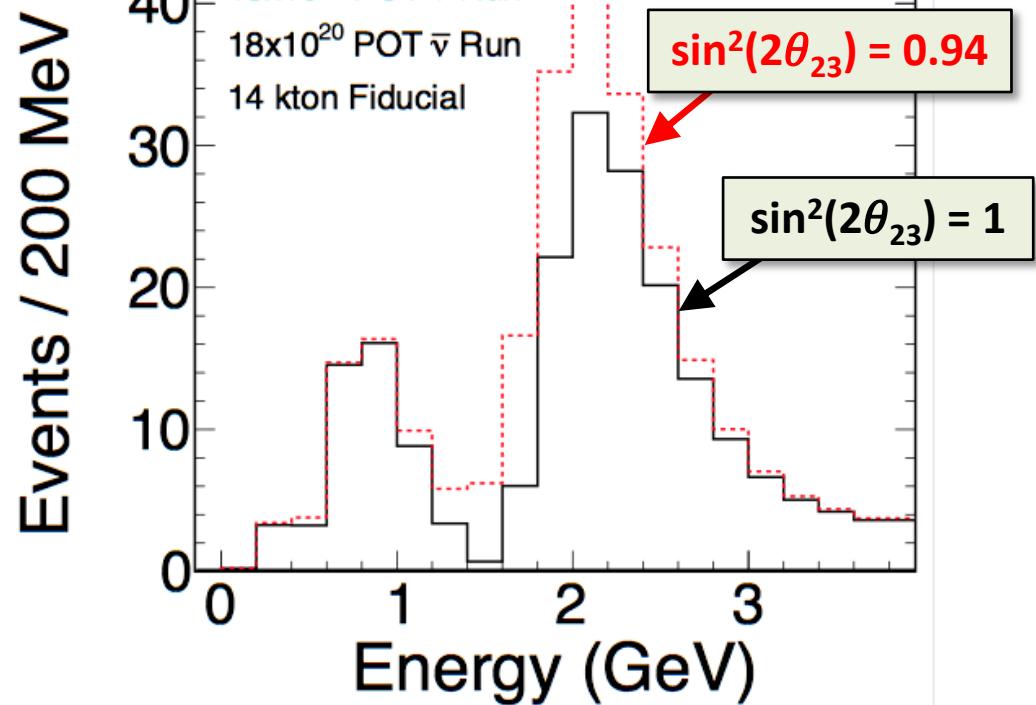
Events / 200 MeV



4% energy resolution  
for the QE sample.  
Inclusive  $\nu_\mu$  CC sample  
should be background-free

# $\sin^2(2\theta_{23}) \neq 1 ?$

Example NO $\nu$ A contours  
for three test points →

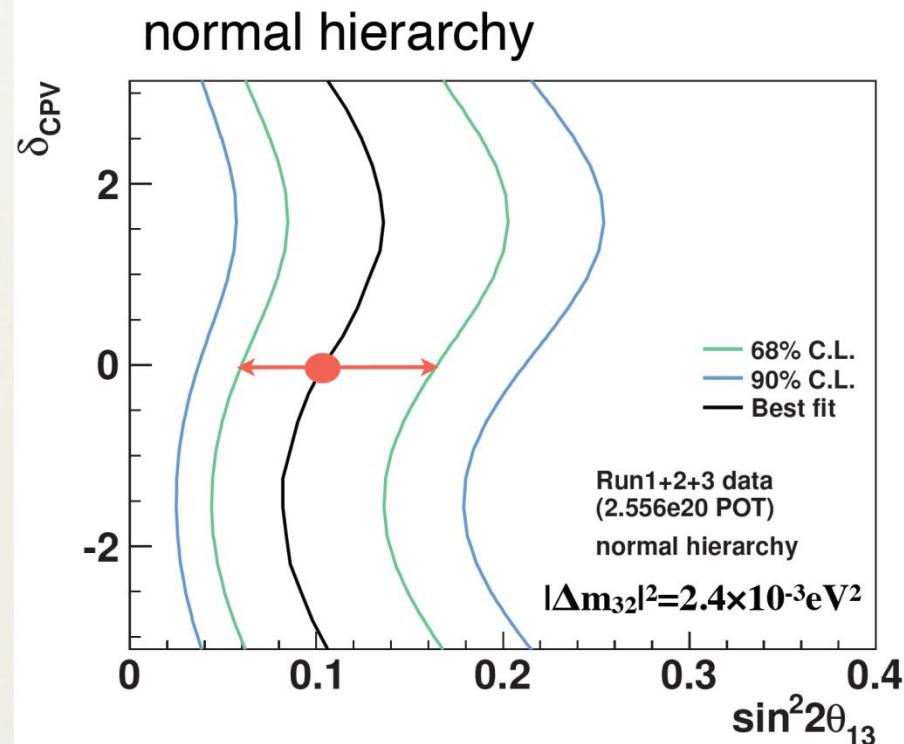


4% energy resolution  
for the QE sample.

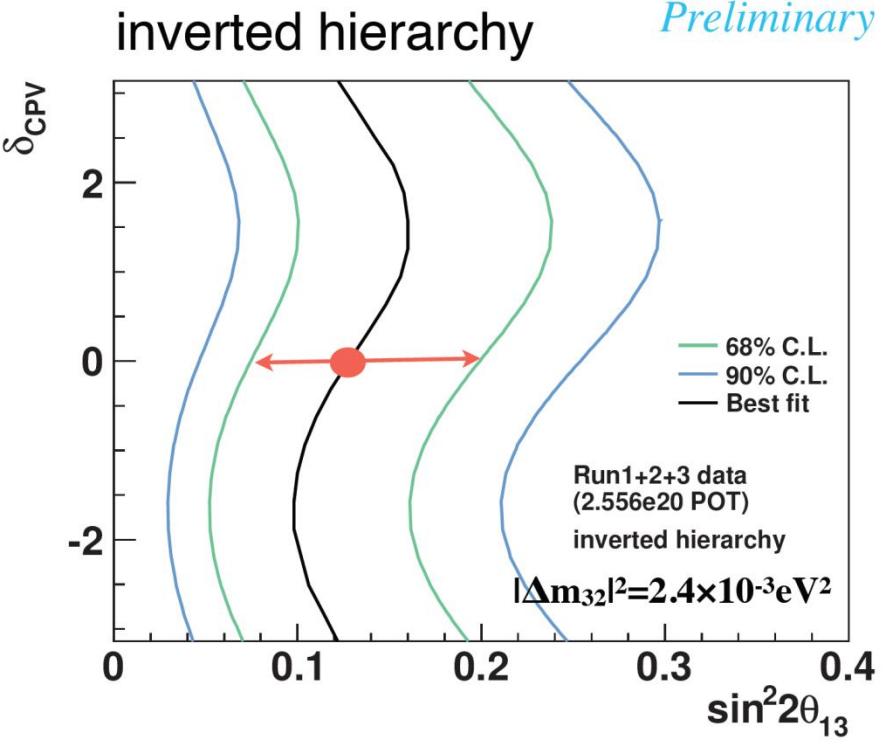
Inclusive  $\nu_\mu$  CC sample  
should be background-free

# Latest T2K $\nu_e$ appearance result

T. Nakaya, for T2K



$$\sin^2 2\theta_{13} = 0.104^{+0.060}_{-0.045} @ \delta_{CP} = 0$$

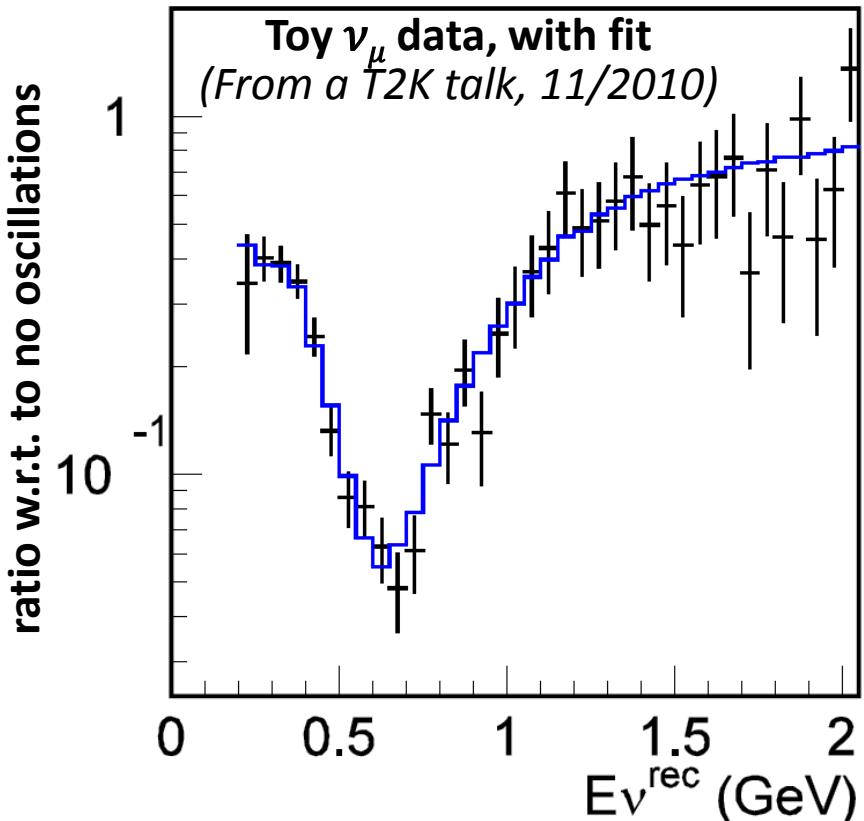
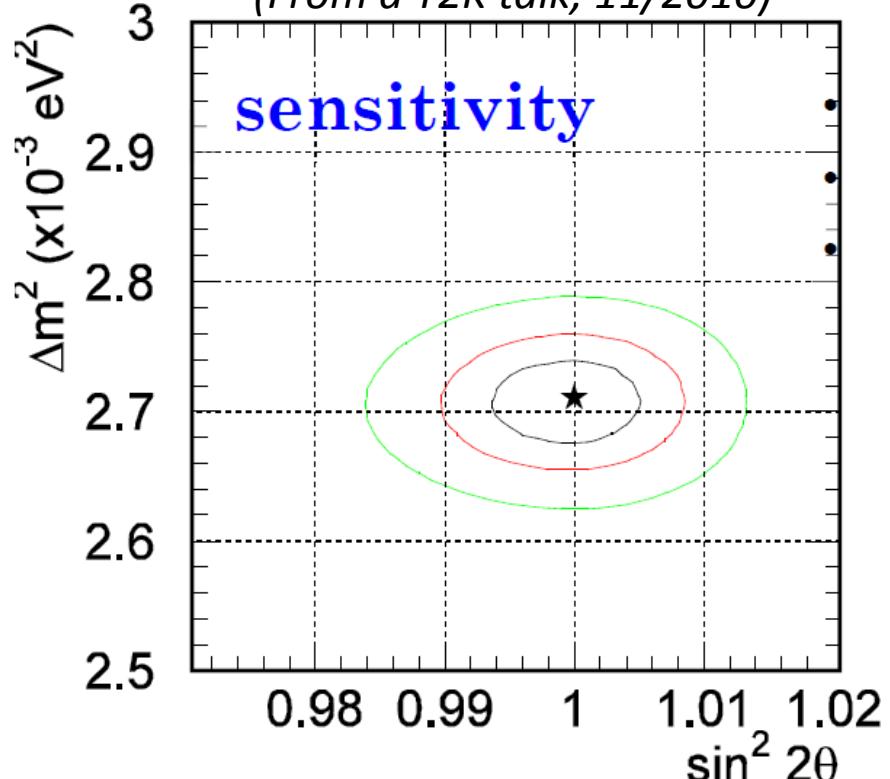


$$\sin^2 2\theta_{13} = 0.128^{+0.070}_{-0.055} @ \delta_{CP} = 0$$

# For $\nu_\mu$ disappearance

- Assuming  $\nu_\mu$  CC disappearance sensitivity to  $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})$  is equal to NOvA

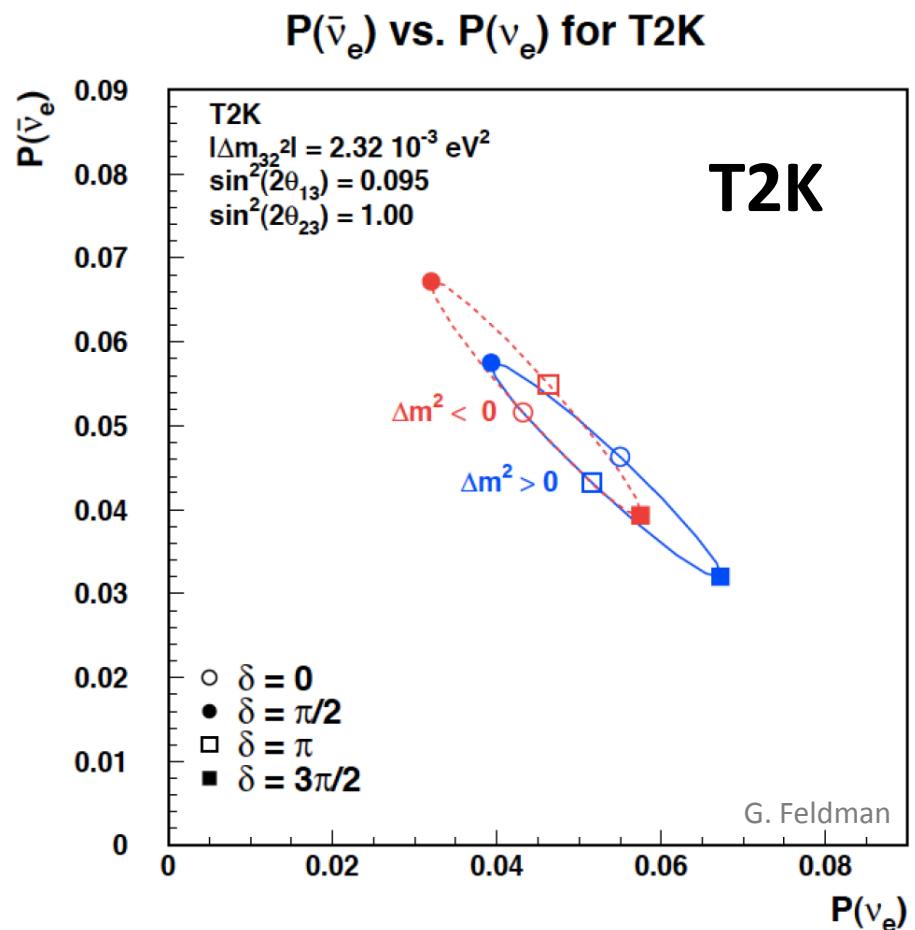
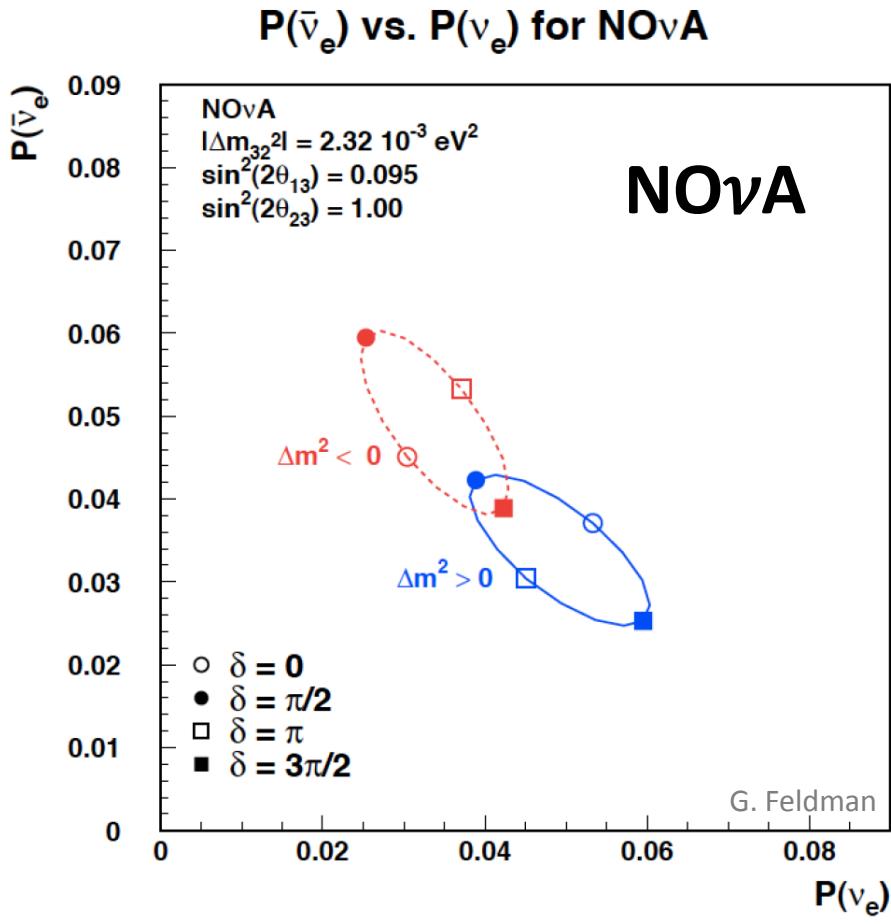
Atmos. parameter sensitivity  
at full 5-yr, 750 kW (?) exposure  
with no systematic errors  
(From a T2K talk, 11/2010)



- Systematic errors take  $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})$  error to 1% (from same T. Nakaya talk)
- Reduction of exposure to forecast levels for 2019 plus possible antineutrino running would reduce this a bit further, but ignoring these losses ( $1\% \rightarrow 1.5\%$ )

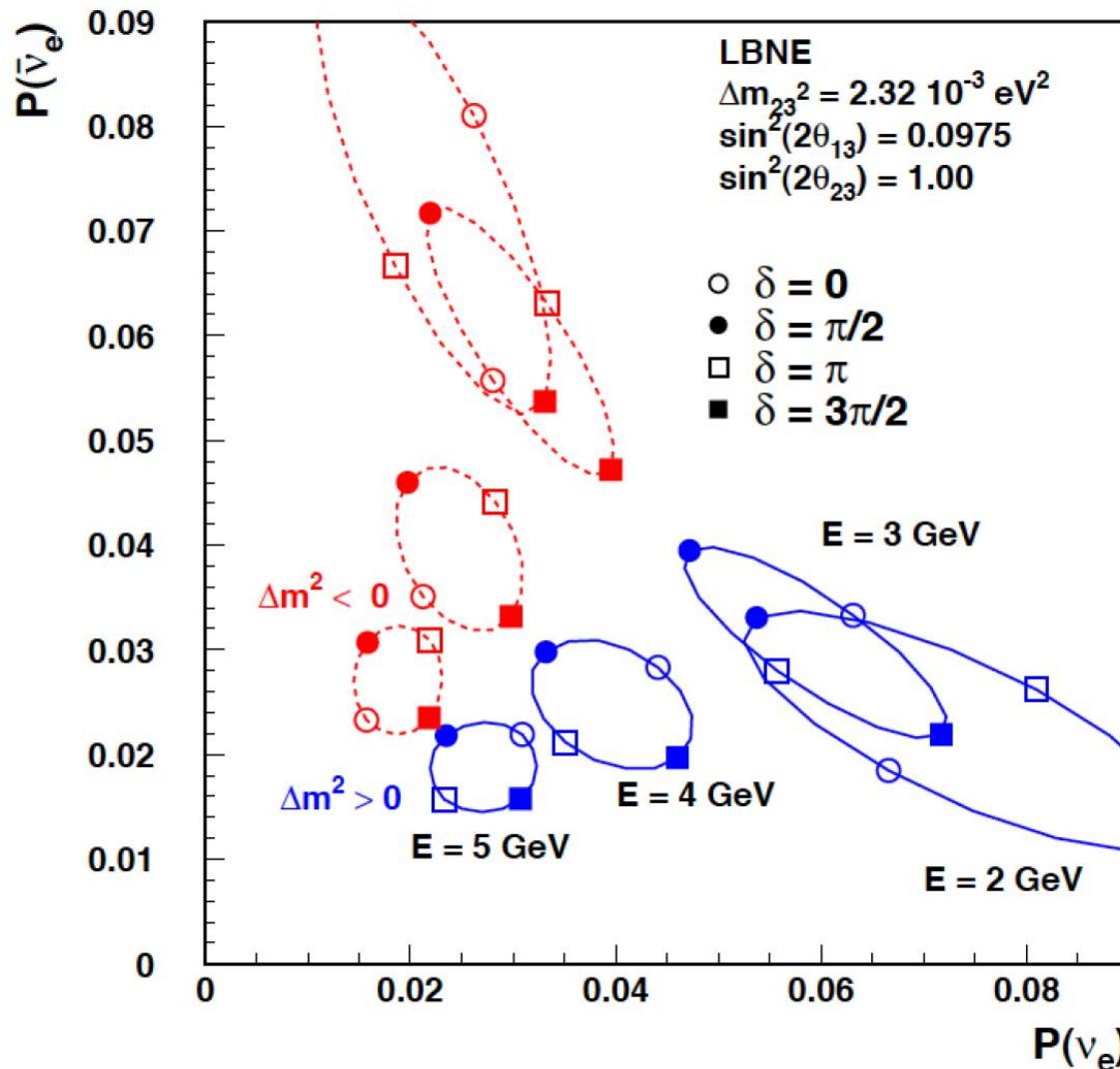
# Qualitative expectations?

- hierarchy sensitivity  $\Leftrightarrow$  separation of ellipses
- CPv sensitivity  $\Leftrightarrow \delta=0$  and  $\delta=\pi$  points displaced from other points
- (Note: expected NO $\nu$ A and T2K errors on these probabilities are similar, 10%–30%)



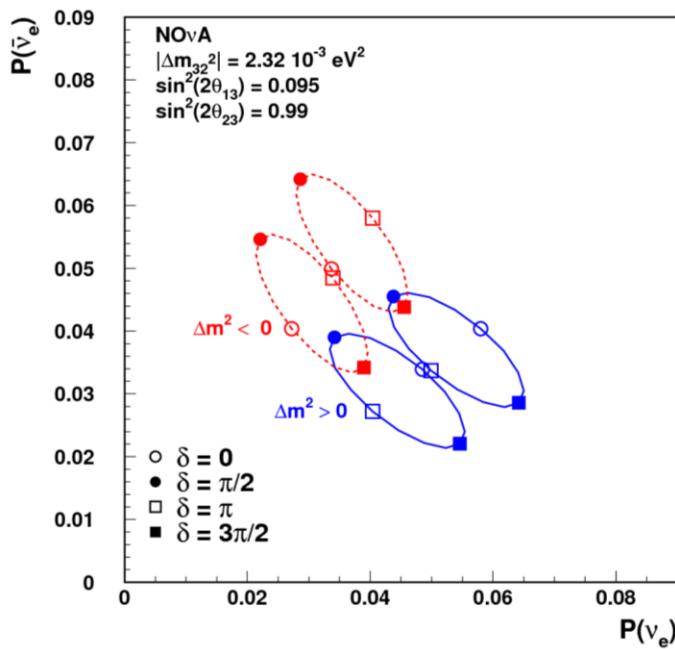
# Bi-probability plots for LBNE three values of $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})$

$P(\bar{\nu}_e)$  vs.  $P(\nu_e)$  in 4 Energy Bins

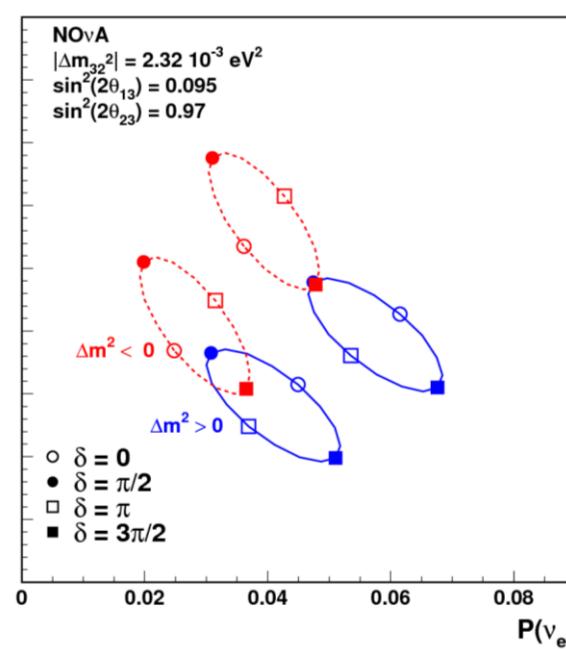


# Bi-probability plots for three values of $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})$

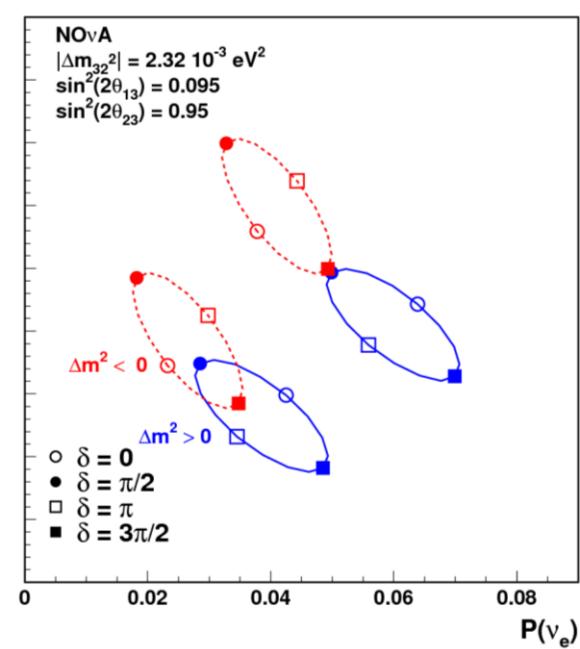
$P(\bar{\nu}_e)$  vs.  $P(\nu_e)$  for  $\sin^2(2\theta_{23}) = 0.99$



$P(\bar{\nu}_e)$  vs.  $P(\nu_e)$  for  $\sin^2(2\theta_{23}) = 0.97$

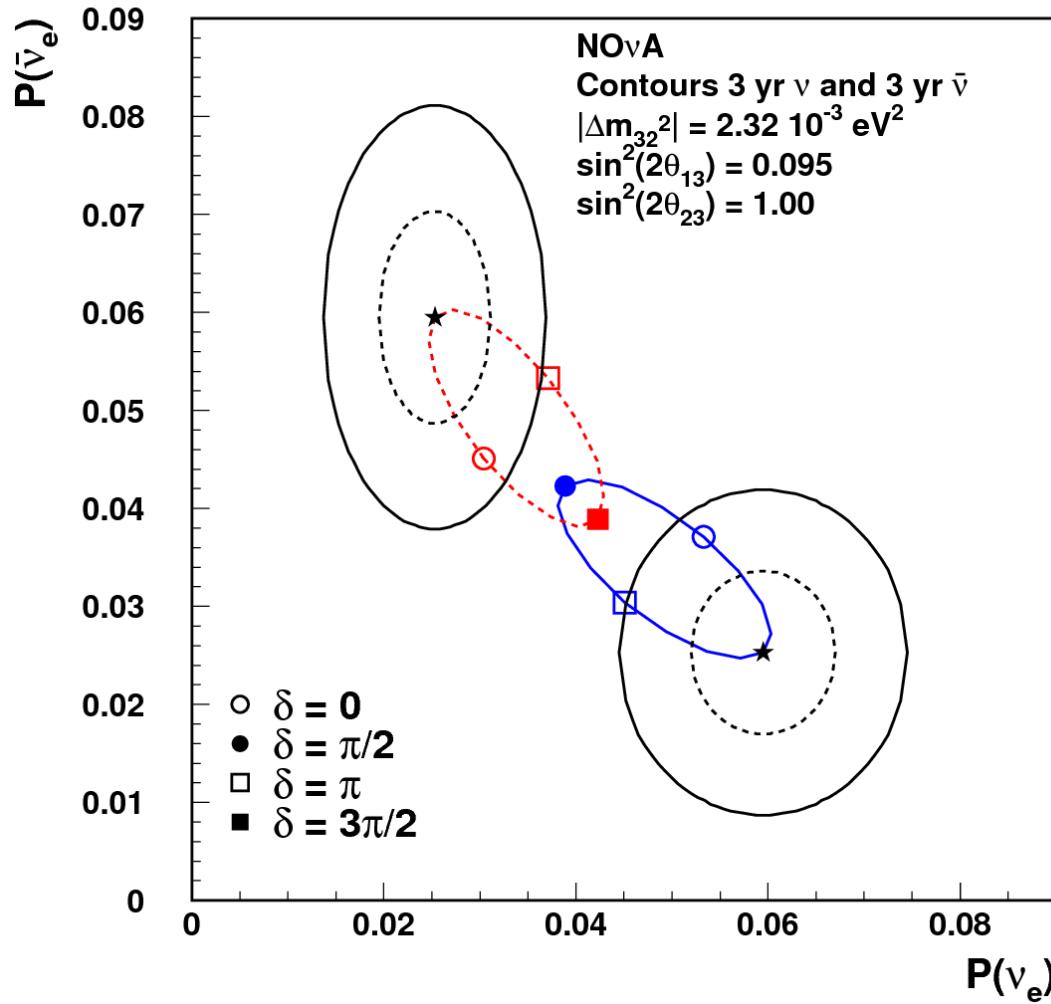


$P(\bar{\nu}_e)$  vs.  $P(\nu_e)$  for  $\sin^2(2\theta_{23}) = 0.95$



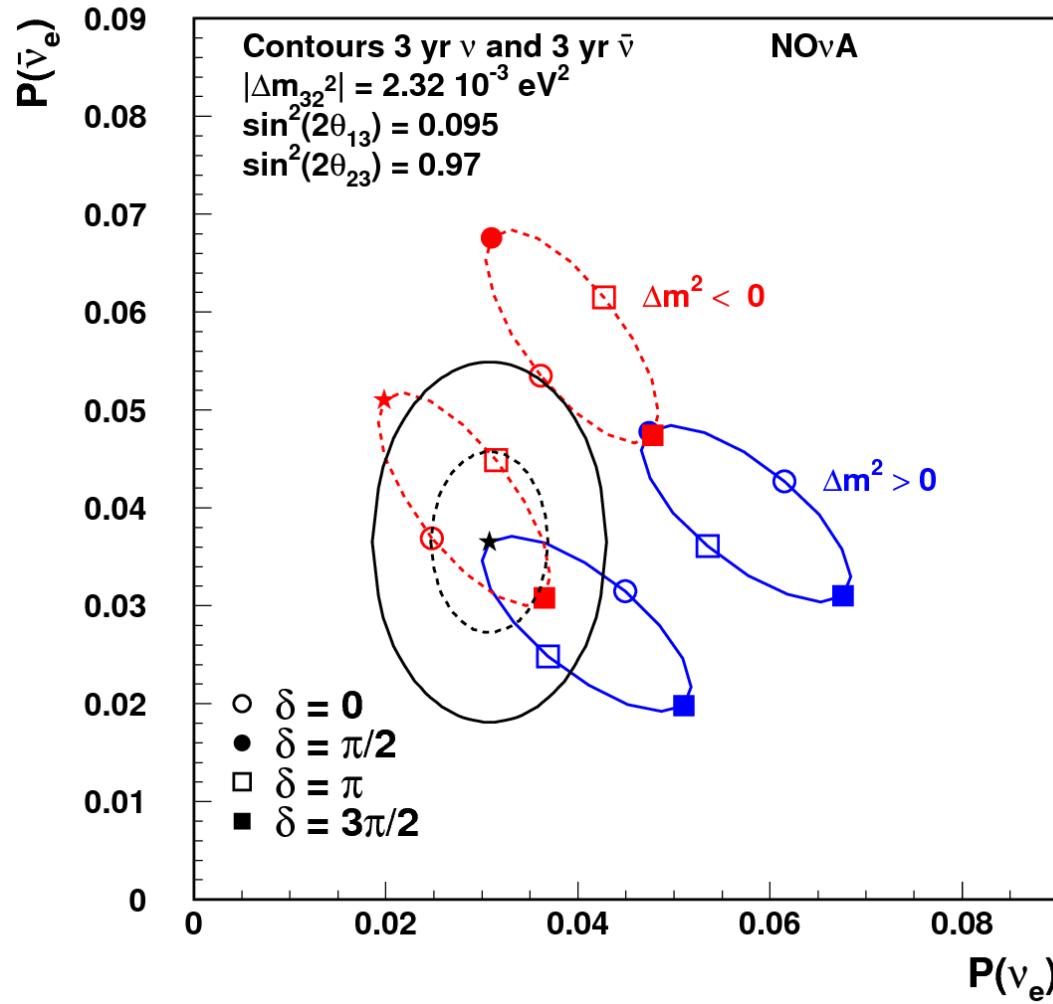
# Example bi-probability plot, with contours

## 1 and 2 $\sigma$ Contours for Starred Points



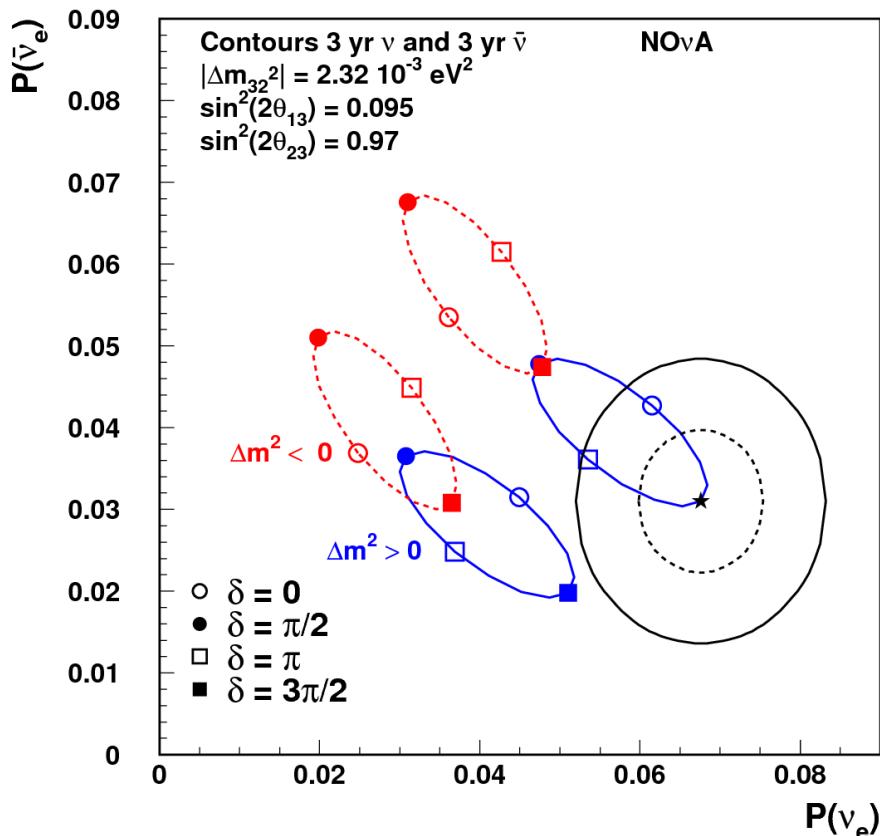
# Example bi-probability plot, with contours

## 1 and 2 $\sigma$ Contours for Starred Point

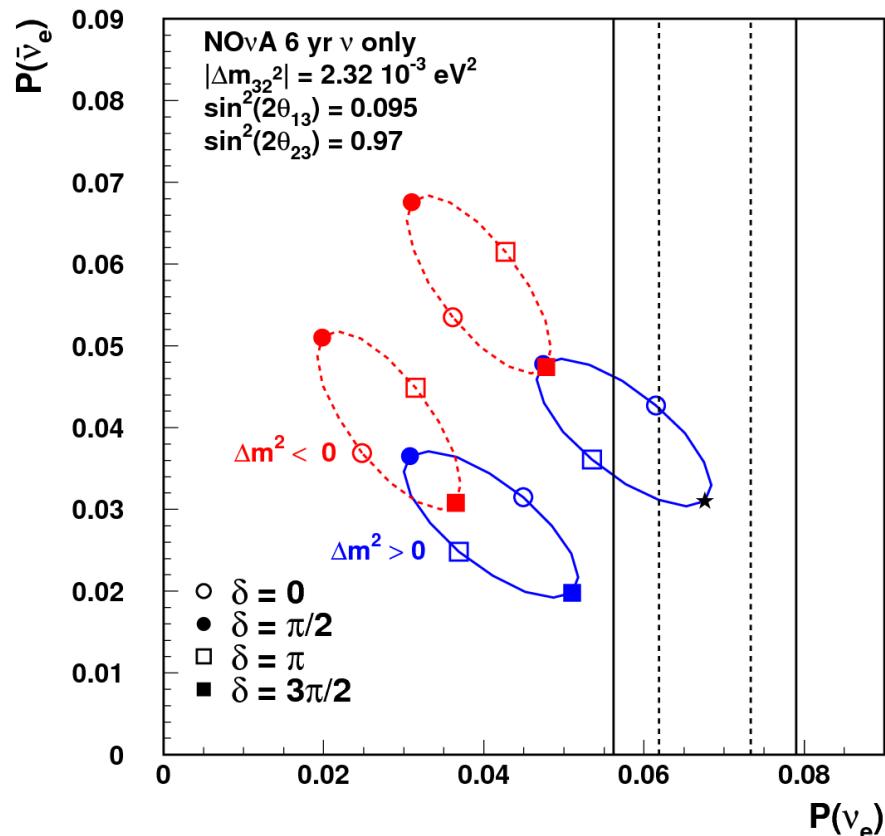


# Example bi-probability plots, with contours for two possible run plans

1 and 2  $\sigma$  Contours for Starred Point

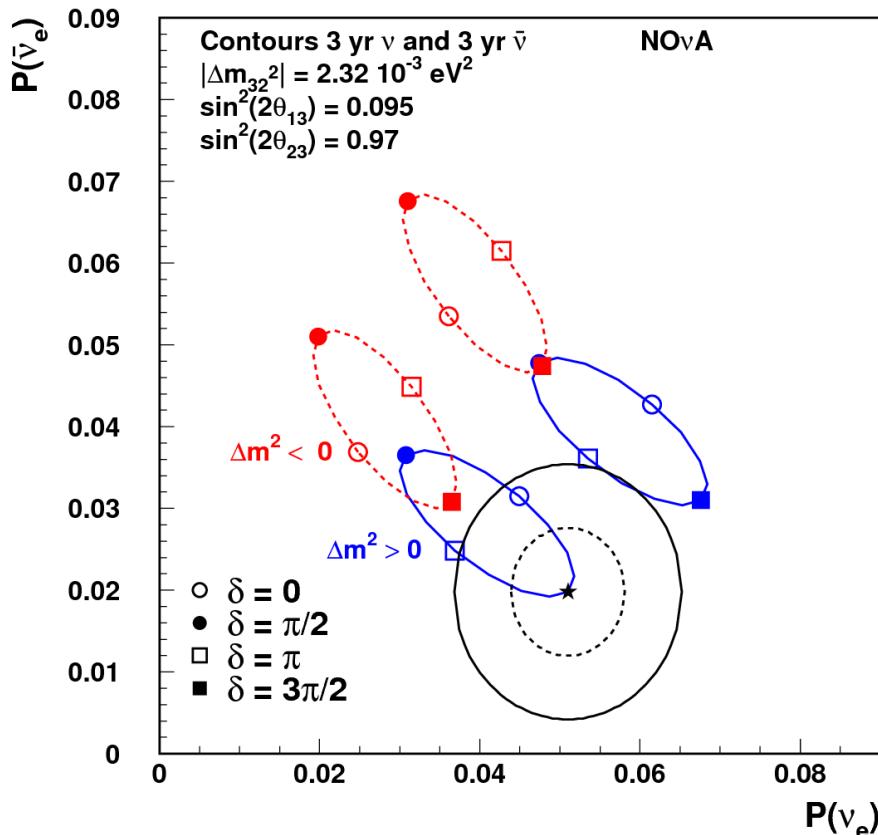


1 and 2  $\sigma$  Bands for Starred Point



# Example bi-probability plots, with contours for two possible run plans

1 and 2  $\sigma$  Contours for Starred Point



1 and 2  $\sigma$  Bands for Starred Point

