

Extrapolating sensitivity at infinite statistics

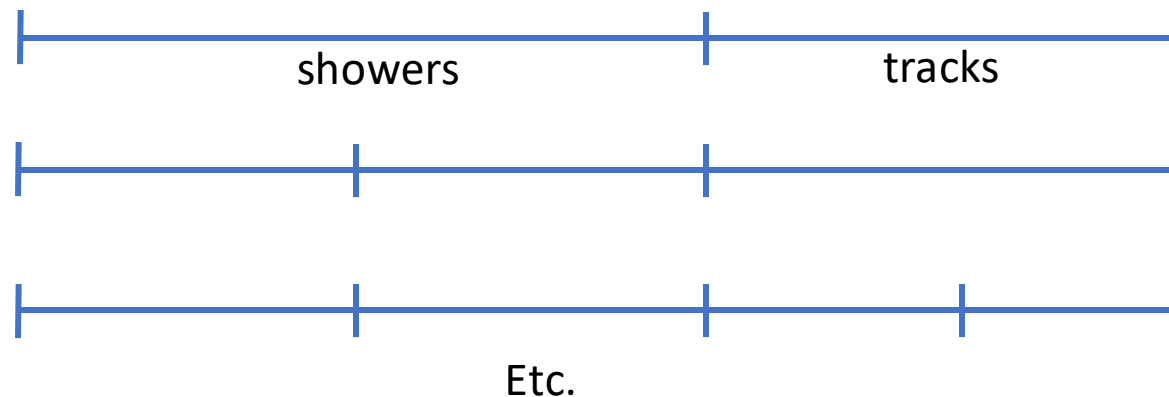
Lodewijk Nauta

Group meeting

2019-05-09

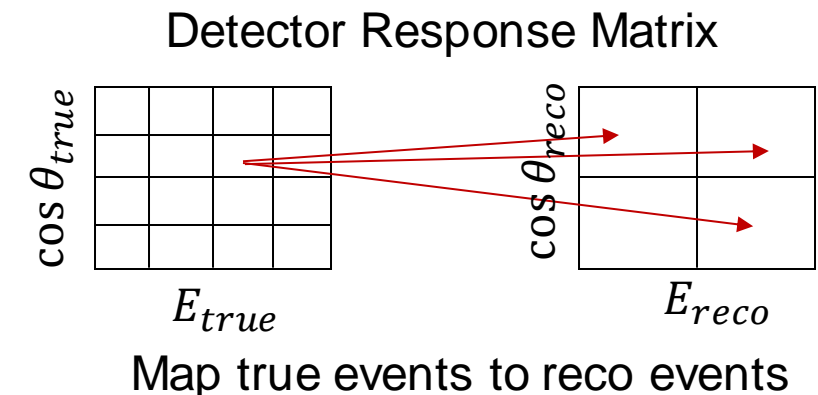
Goal

- Goal:
Show whether the Neutrino Mass Ordering sensitivity increases when using multiple categories in the PID variable q
- Method: introduce some binning scheme in PID variable q and calculate the sensitivity



Issue

- We see: Sensitivity increases with more `PID categories`
- Due to signal in PID variable q
- Due to statistics of response matrix
 - More categories \rightarrow less events per Response Matrix (track, shower, etc.)
 - Response matrix mapping gets worse with less events
 - Event distributions deviate more from a true detector response
 - Easier to distinguish two hypotheses H_0 , H_1
 - Sensitivity to hypothesis H_1 goes up
- Decouple these 2 effects



Response matrix property

- When calculating the average chi2 for a RM [1]:

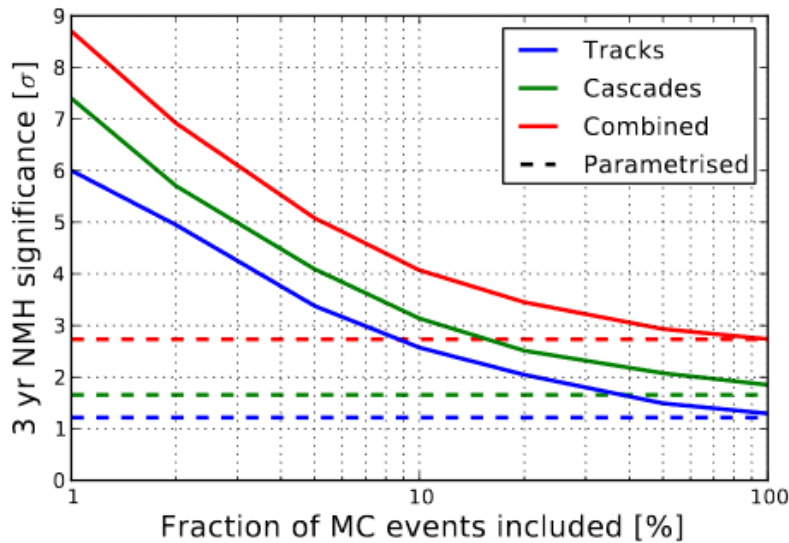
$$\langle \Delta\chi^2 \rangle(N) = \langle \Delta\chi_\infty^2 \rangle + \sum_i \sum_j^{true\ reco} \frac{K_{ij}}{N_i} + O(N^{-\frac{3}{2}})$$

$$K_{ij} \approx N_j^A \left(\frac{n_i^A}{N_j^A} - \frac{n_i^B}{N_j^B} \right) \Phi_i(X_j) V_j e_i$$

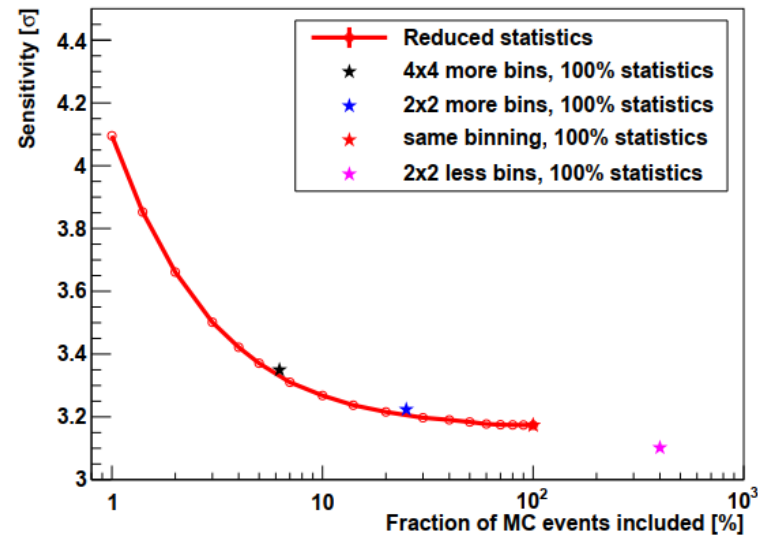
$$\langle \Delta\chi^2 \rangle(N) \approx \langle \Delta\chi_\infty^2 \rangle + \frac{K}{N_{MC}}$$

- See backup for details on K_{ij}

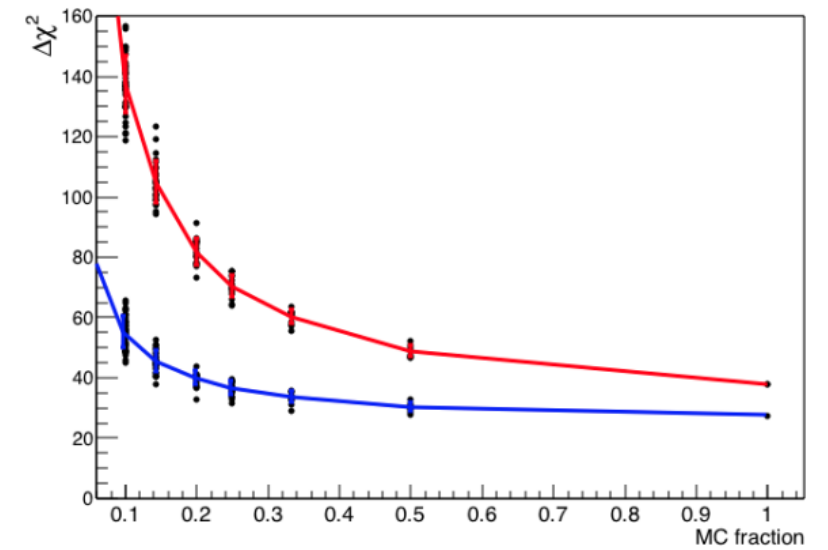
Literature



Determining the Neutrino Mass Hierarchy with the Precision IceCube Next Generation Upgrade, *L. Schulte*, 2015



Measuring the neutrino mass hierarchy with the future KM3NeT/ORCA detector, *J. Hofestädt*, 2017



Neutrino oscillations and Earth tomography with KM3NeT-ORCA, *S. Bourret*, 2018

Fit to chi2 of sampled response matrix

1. Create response matrix with `fraction` of total MC events (4M)
2. Calculate sensitivity with `sampled` RM
3. Do 1. and 2. many times
4. Sensitivity should follow

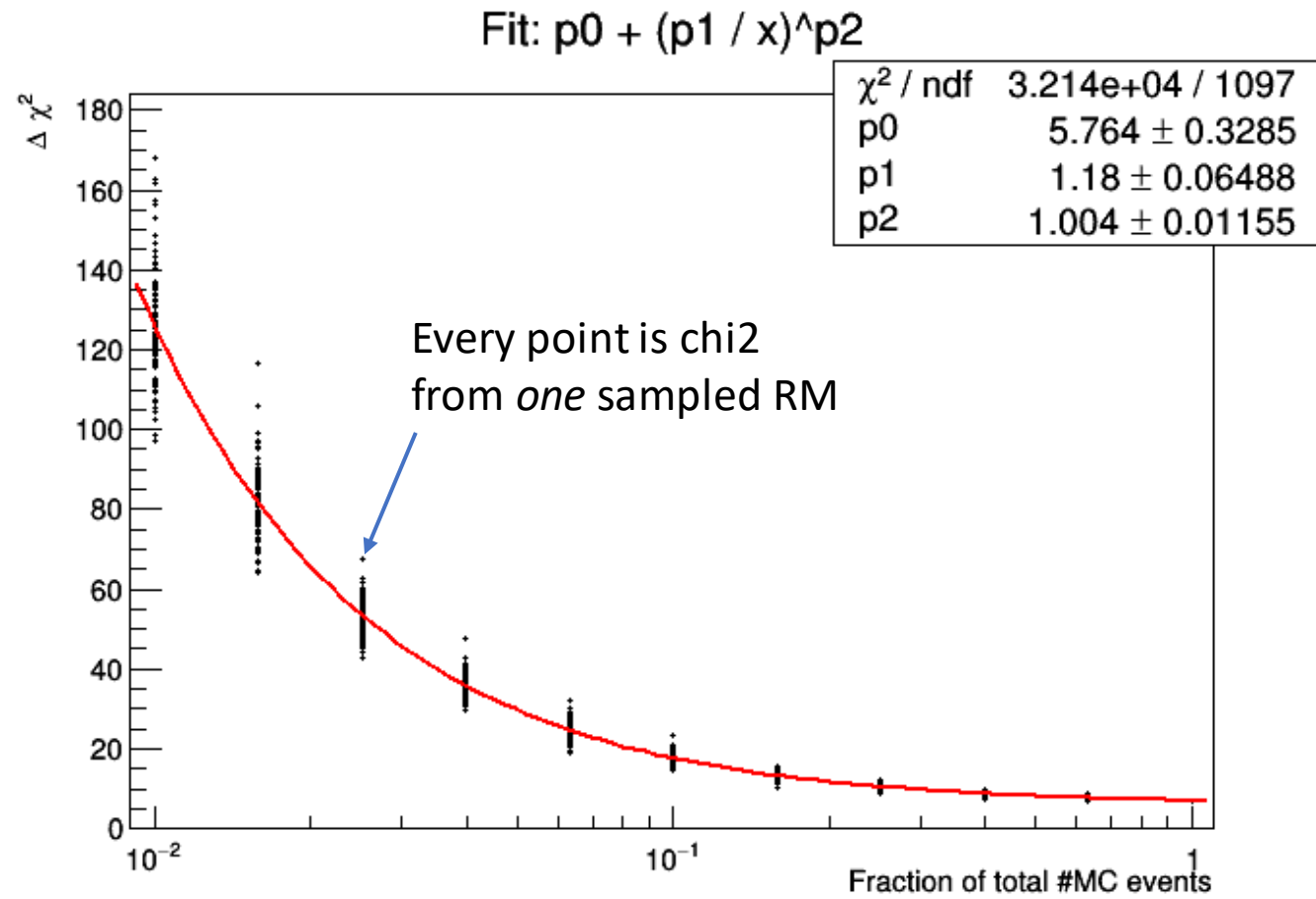
$$\langle \Delta \chi^2 \rangle \approx \langle \Delta \chi_\infty^2 \rangle + \frac{K}{N_{MC}}$$

5. Fit to function `p0 + (p1 / x)^p2` as a check on the behavior: p2 = 1

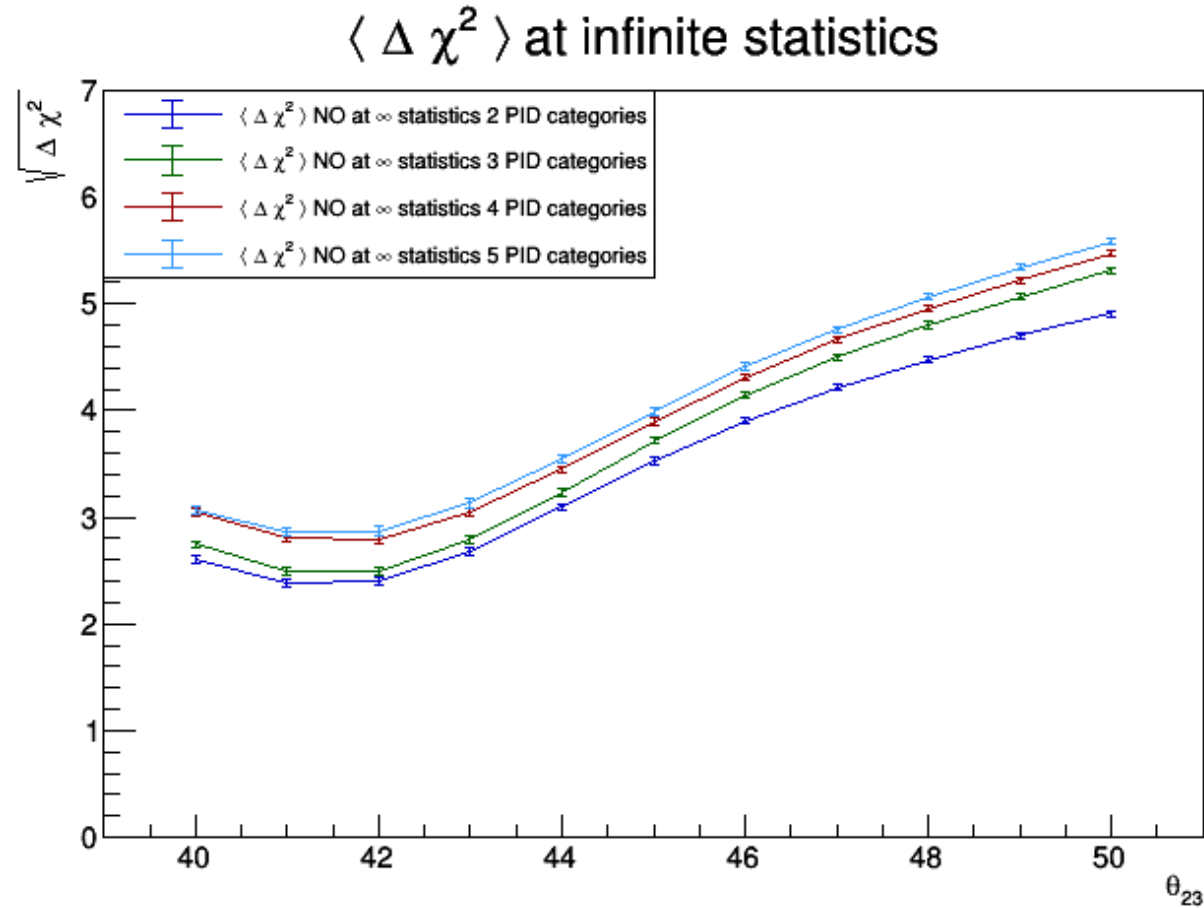
6. Fit to function `p0 + (p1 / x)`

$$\Delta \chi^2(1) = 7.65$$

$$\langle \Delta \chi_\infty^2 \rangle = 5.66$$

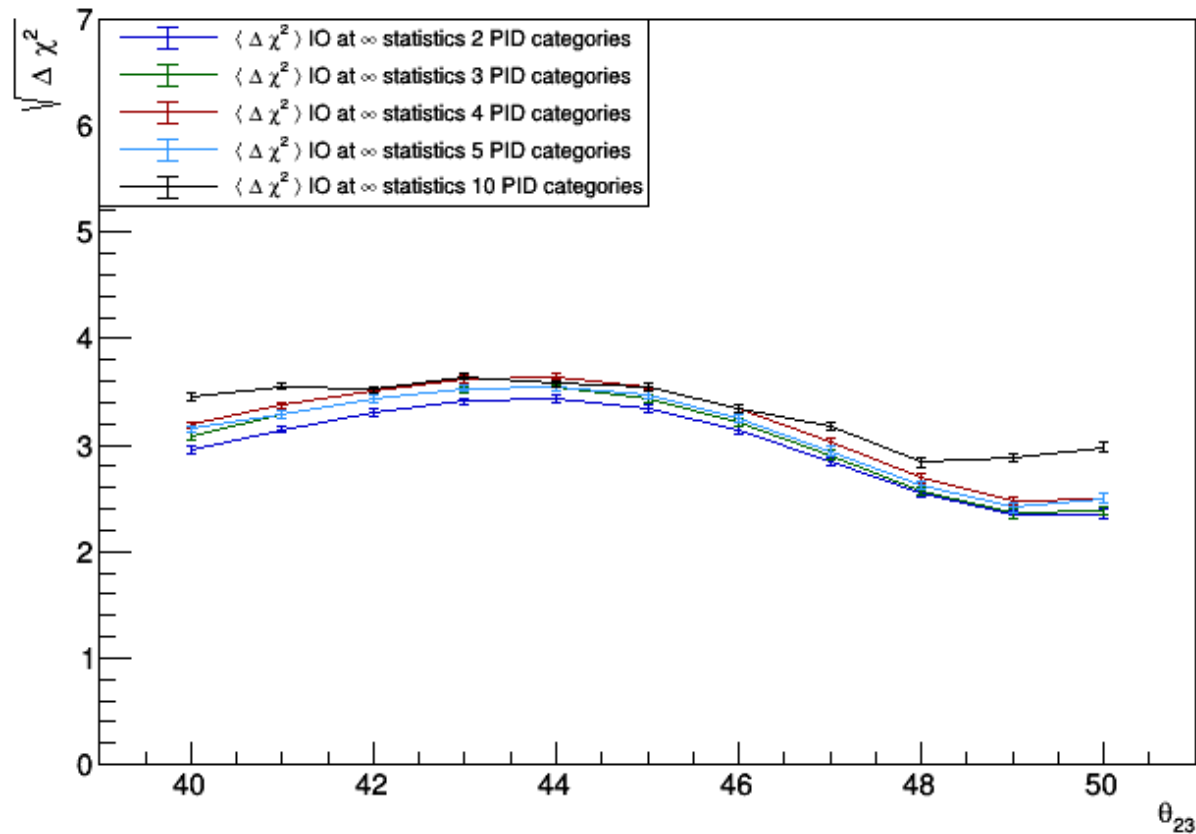


Apply method to sensitivity curve



Apply method to sensitivity curve

$\langle \Delta \chi^2 \rangle$ at infinite statistics



Backup

$$\langle \Delta\chi^2 \rangle(N) = \langle \Delta\chi_\infty^2 \rangle + \sum_i \sum_j^{\text{true reco}} \frac{K_{ij}}{N_i} + O(N^{-\frac{3}{2}})$$

$$K_{ij} \approx N_j^A \left(\frac{n_i^A}{N_j^A} - \frac{n_i^B}{N_j^B} \right) \Phi_i(X_j) V_j e_i$$

N_j^A : average number of events in reco bin j under hypothesis A

n_i^B : average number of events in true bin i under hypothesis B

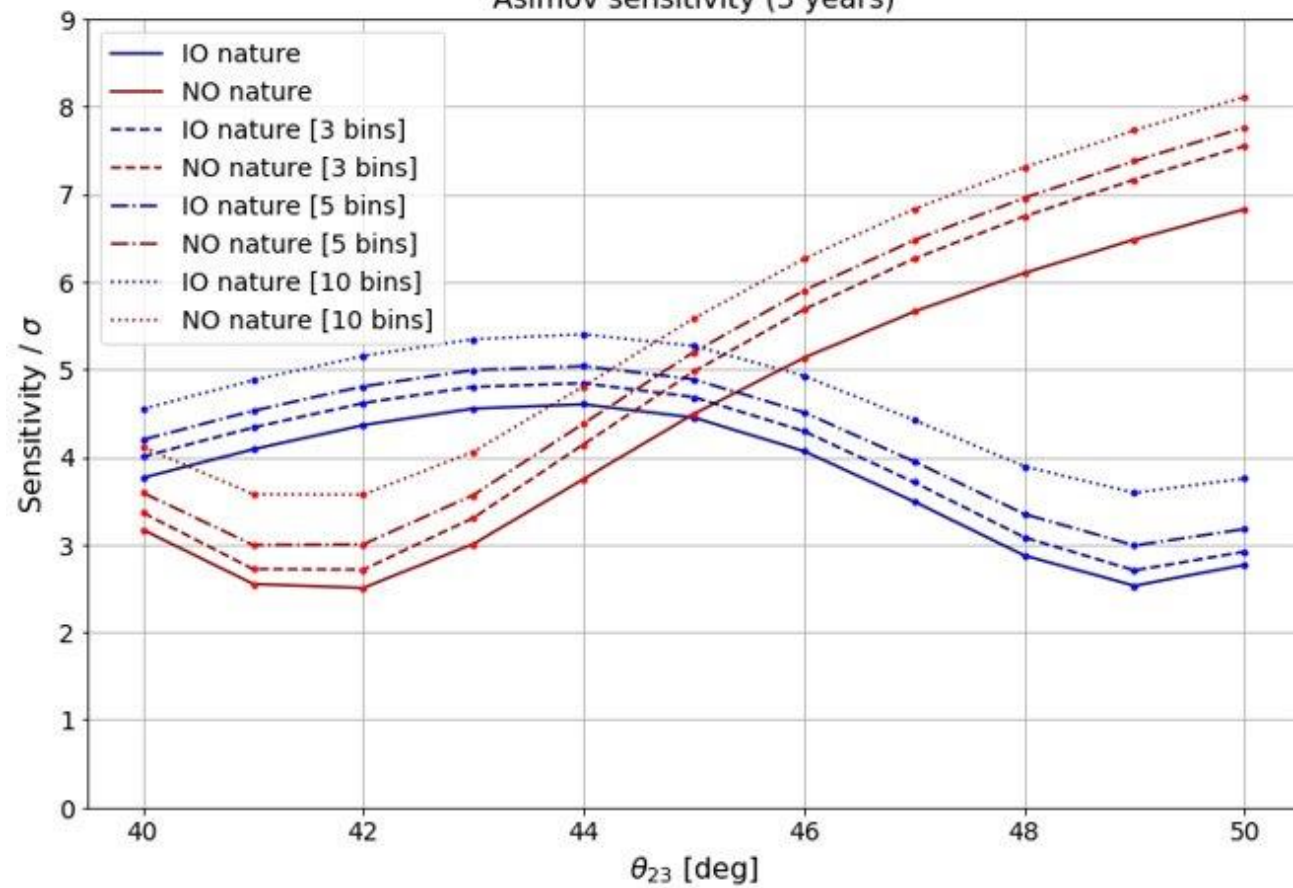
Φ_i : the pdf that maps true events from bin i to bin j

X_j : bin center of reco bin j

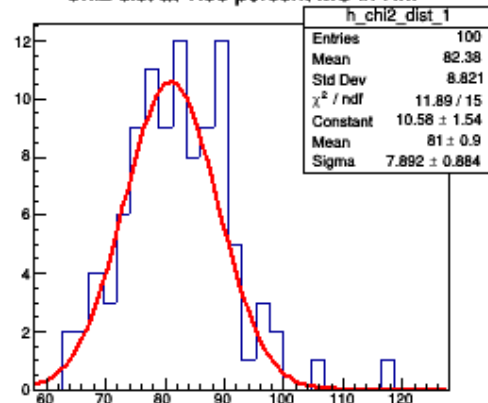
V_j : bin volume of reco bin j

e_i : detector efficiency at true bin i

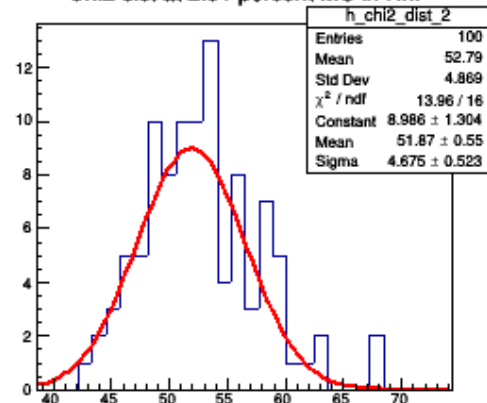
Asimov sensitivity (3 years)



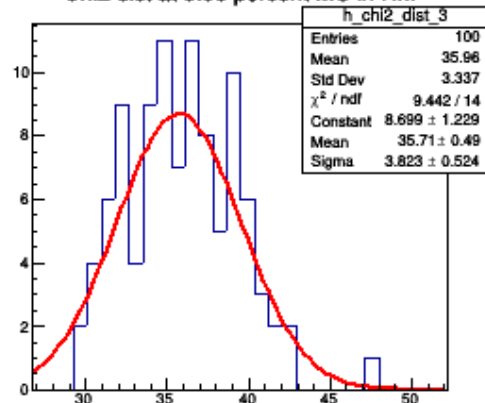
Chi2 dist at 1.58 percent MC in RM



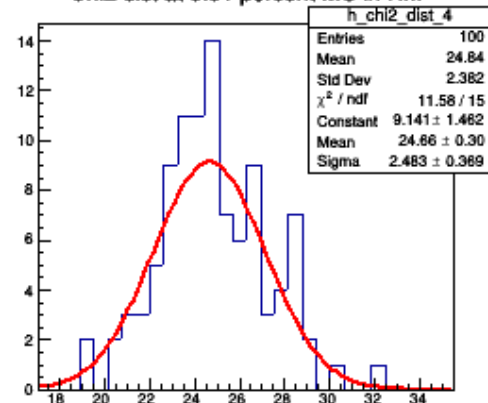
Chi2 dist at 2.51 percent MC in RM



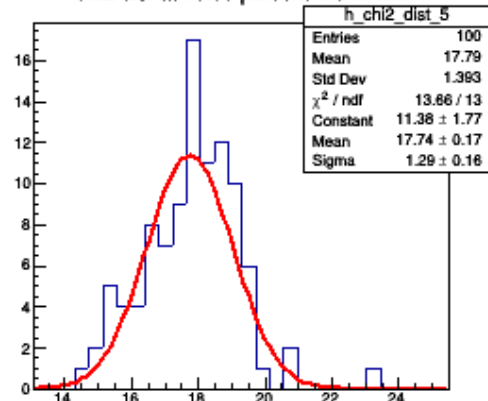
Chi2 dist at 3.98 percent MC in RM



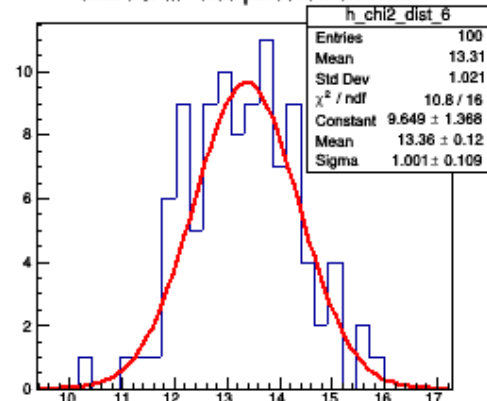
Chi2 dist at 6.31 percent MC in RM



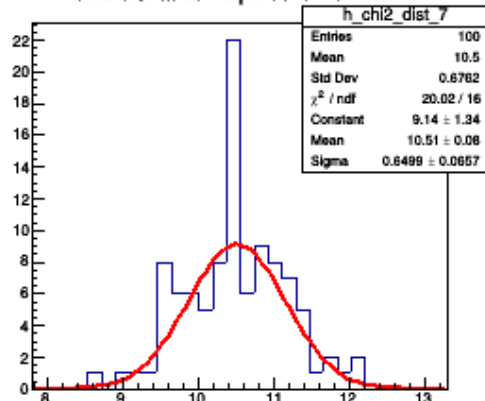
Chi2 dist at 10.00 percent MC in RM



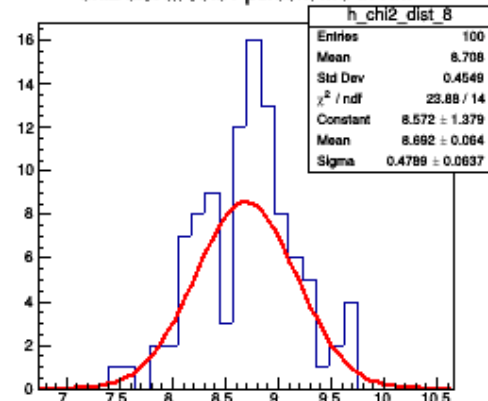
Chi2 dist at 15.85 percent MC in RM



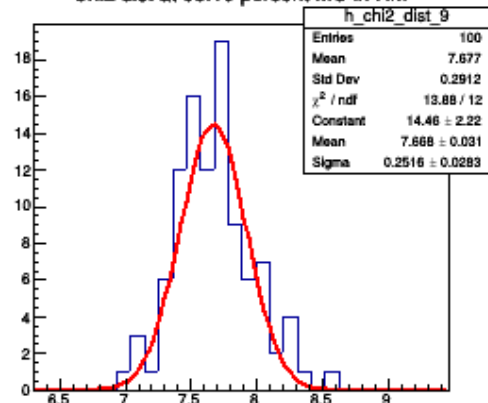
Chi2 dist at 25.12 percent MC in RM



Chi2 dist at 39.81 percent MC in RM



Chi2 dist at 63.10 percent MC in RM



Chi2 dist at 100.00 percent MC in RM

