

Synergies and complementarities between proposed future neutrino projects

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Neutrino Oscillations

- Standard three-flavour oscillation framework:

$$\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{U}_{23} \times \mathbf{U}_{13,\delta} \times \mathbf{U}_{12}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta_{23} & \sin \theta_{23} \\ 0 - \sin \theta_{23} & \cos \theta_{23} & \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_{13} & 0 & e^{i\delta} \sin \theta_{13} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -e^{i\delta} \sin \theta_{13} & 0 & \cos \theta_{13} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_{12} & \sin \theta_{12} & 0 \\ -\sin \theta_{12} & \cos \theta_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Atmospheric + LBL

$$\Delta m^2_{31}$$

Reactor + LBL

$$\Delta m^2_{21}$$

Solar + reactor

- Three mixing angles, two independent mass-squared differences, one CP-violating phase

Known measurements

parameter	best fit $\pm 1\sigma$	2σ range	3σ range
$\Delta m_{21}^2 [10^{-5}\text{eV}^2]$	7.56 ± 0.19	7.20–7.95	7.05–8.14
$ \Delta m_{31}^2 [10^{-3}\text{eV}^2]$ (NO)	2.55 ± 0.04	2.47–2.63	2.43–2.67
$ \Delta m_{31}^2 [10^{-3}\text{eV}^2]$ (IO)	2.49 ± 0.04	2.41–2.57	2.37–2.61
$\sin^2 \theta_{12}/10^{-1}$	$3.21^{+0.18}_{-0.16}$	2.89–3.59	2.73–3.79
$\theta_{12}/^\circ$	$34.5^{+1.1}_{-1.0}$	32.5–36.8	31.5–38.0
$\sin^2 \theta_{23}/10^{-1}$ (NO)	$4.30^{+0.20}_{-0.18} {}^a$	3.98–4.78 & 5.60–6.17	3.84–6.35
$\theta_{23}/^\circ$	41.0 ± 1.1	39.1–43.7 & 48.4–51.8	38.3–52.8
$\sin^2 \theta_{23}/10^{-1}$ (IO)	$5.96^{+0.17}_{-0.18} {}^b$	4.04–4.56 & 5.56–6.25	3.88–6.38
$\theta_{23}/^\circ$	50.5 ± 1.0	39.5–42.5 & 48.2–52.2	38.5–53.0
$\sin^2 \theta_{13}/10^{-2}$ (NO)	$2.155^{+0.090}_{-0.075}$	1.98–2.31	1.89–2.39
$\theta_{13}/^\circ$	$8.44^{+0.18}_{-0.15}$	8.1–8.7	7.9–8.9
$\sin^2 \theta_{13}/10^{-2}$ (IO)	$2.140^{+0.082}_{-0.085}$	1.97–2.30	1.89–2.39
$\theta_{13}/^\circ$	$8.41^{+0.16}_{-0.17}$	8.0–8.7	7.9–8.9
δ/π (NO)	$1.40^{+0.31}_{-0.20}$	0.85–1.95	0.00–2.00
$\delta/^\circ$	252^{+56}_{-36}	153–351	0–360
δ/π (IO)	$1.44^{+0.26}_{-0.23}$	1.01–1.93	0.00–0.17 & 0.79–2.00
$\delta/^\circ$	259^{+47}_{-41}	182–347	0–31 & 142–360

1708.01186: de Salas,
Forero, Ternes, Tortola,
Valle

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NH or IH?

1708.01186: de Salas,
Forero, Ternes, Tortola,
Valle

LO or HO?

$\delta_{CP}=?$

Beyond standard oscillations

$$\begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} & U_{e4} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} & U_{\mu 4} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} & U_{\tau 4} \\ U_{s1} & U_{s2} & U_{s3} & U_{s4} \end{pmatrix}$$

Sterile neutrinos:
Additional 3 angles, 2
phases, 1 mass-squared
difference

Non-standard propagation
(Matter NSIs): Additional 6
amplitudes, 3 phases

$$V_{SM} \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \mathcal{E}_{ee}^m & \mathcal{E}_{e\mu}^m & \mathcal{E}_{e\tau}^m \\ & \mathcal{E}_{\mu\mu}^m & \mathcal{E}_{\mu\tau}^m \\ h.c. & & \mathcal{E}_{\tau\tau}^m \end{pmatrix}$$

Beyond standard oscillations

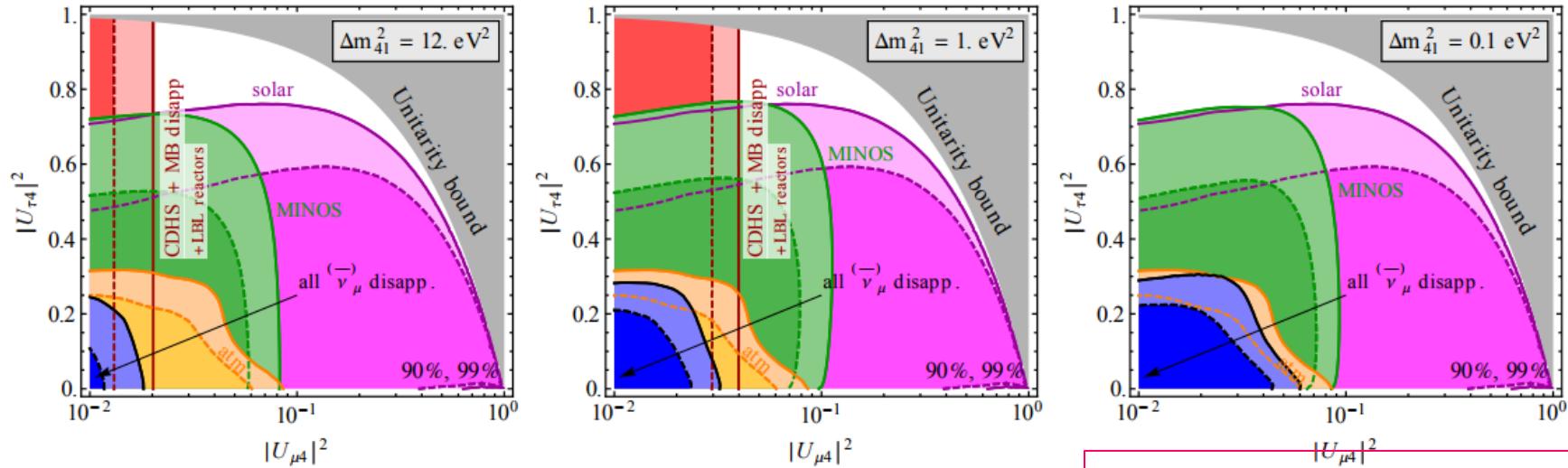
$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e^{s/d} \\ \nu_\mu^{s/d} \\ \nu_\tau^{s/d} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \mathcal{E}_{ee}^{s/d} & \mathcal{E}_{e\mu}^{s/d} & \mathcal{E}_{e\tau}^{s/d} \\ \mathcal{E}_{\mu e}^{s/d} & 1 + \mathcal{E}_{\mu\mu}^{s/d} & \mathcal{E}_{\mu\tau}^{s/d} \\ \mathcal{E}_{\tau e}^{s/d} & \mathcal{E}_{\tau\mu}^{s/d} & 1 + \mathcal{E}_{\tau\tau}^{s/d} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{pmatrix}$$

Non-standard production/detection
(Source/detector NSIs): Additional
9+9 amplitudes, 9+9 phases

Other ‘exotic’ scenarios: Decoherence, neutrino decay,
extra dimensions, extra gauge interactions...

Current bounds

Sterile neutrinos:



Non-unitarity:

$$\begin{aligned}\epsilon_{ee} &= -0.0012 \pm 0.0006 \\ |\epsilon_{\mu\mu}| &< 0.00023 \\ \epsilon_{\tau\tau} &= -0.0025 \pm 0.0017\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}|\epsilon_{e\mu}| &< 0.7 \times 10^{-5} \\ |\epsilon_{e\tau}| &< 0.00135 \\ |\epsilon_{\mu\tau}| &< 0.00048,\end{aligned}$$

1303.3011: Kopp, Machado,
Maltoni, Schwetz
Also see 1602.00671: Collin,
Arguelles, Conrad, Shaevitz

1407.6607: Antusch,
Fischer

Current bounds

Matter NSIs:

$$|\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta}^{\oplus}| < \begin{pmatrix} 4.2 & 0.33 & 3.0 \\ 0.33 & 0.068 & 0.33 \\ 3.0 & 0.33 & 21 \end{pmatrix}$$

Source/detector NSIs:

$$|\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta}^{ud}| < \begin{pmatrix} 0.041 & 0.025 & 0.041 \\ 1.8 \cdot 10^{-6} & 0.078 & 0.013 \\ 0.026 & 0.013 & 0.13 \\ 0.087 & 0.013 & 0.13 \\ 0.12 & 0.018 & 0.13 \end{pmatrix}$$

0907.0097: Biggio, Blennow,
Fernandez-Martinez

Also see 1605.09284: Khan

Measuring the unknowns

$$P_{\mu e} = 4 \sin^2 \theta_{13} \sin^2 \theta_{23} \frac{\sin^2((1-\hat{A})\Delta)}{(1-\hat{A})^2} + \alpha^2 \sin^2 2\theta_{12} \cos^2 \theta_{23} \frac{\sin^2(\hat{A}\Delta)}{\hat{A}^2}$$
$$+ 2\alpha \sin \theta_{13} \sin 2\theta_{12} \sin 2\theta_{23} \cos(\Delta + \delta_{CP}) \frac{\sin((1-\hat{A})\Delta)}{(1-\hat{A})} \frac{\sin(\hat{A}\Delta)}{\hat{A}}$$

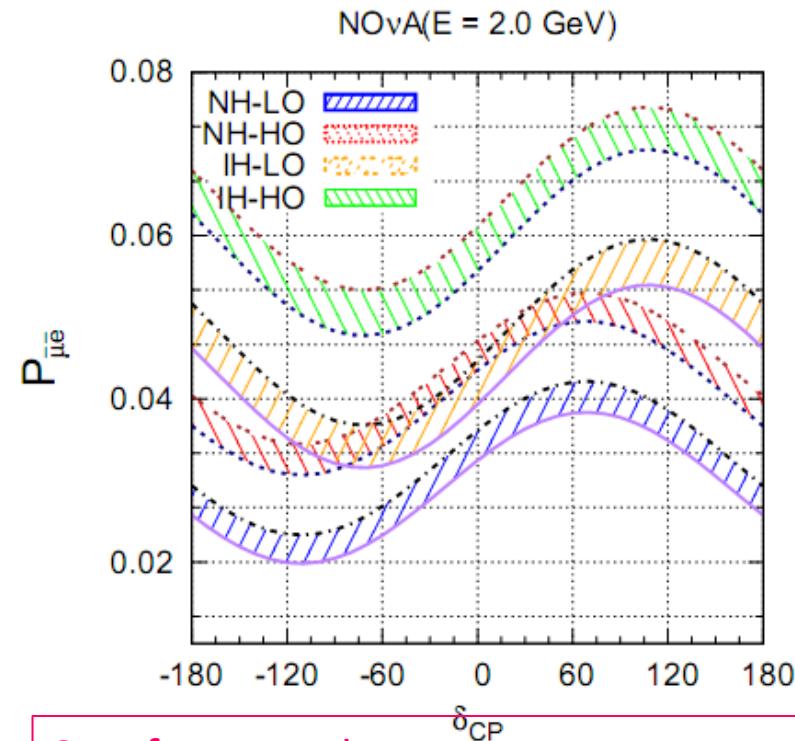
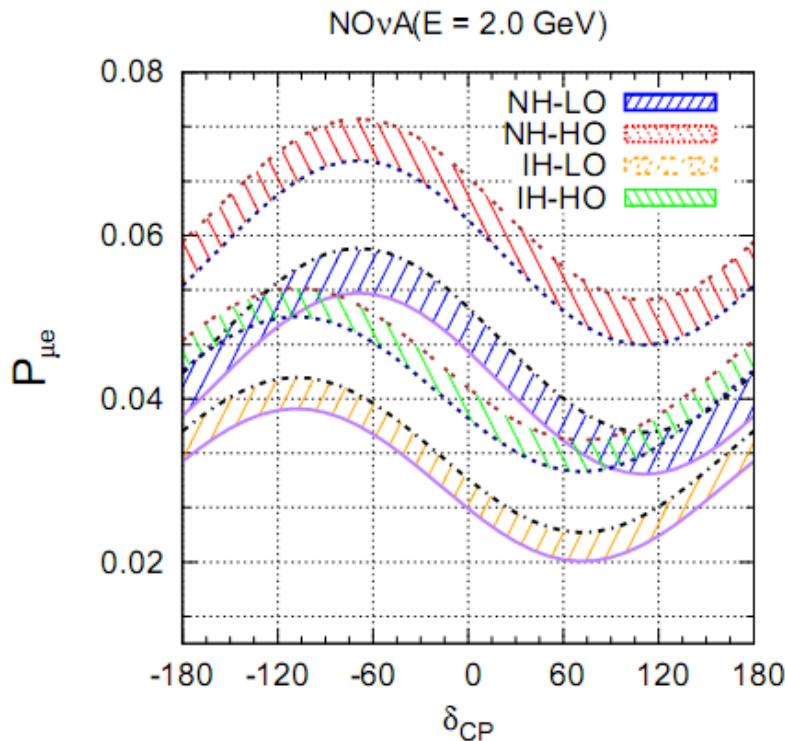
where $\alpha = \Delta m^2_{21} / \Delta m^2_{31}$, $\Delta = \Delta m^2_{31} L / 4E$, $\hat{A} = A / \Delta m^2_{31}$

Measurements of the **mass hierarchy**, octant of θ_{23} and δ_{CP} are affected by parameter degeneracies

Why do we not know what we don't know?

- Parameter degeneracies:

$$P(NH, \delta_{CP}) = P(IH, \delta_{CP}') \quad ; \quad P(\theta_{23}) = P(90 - \theta_{23})$$

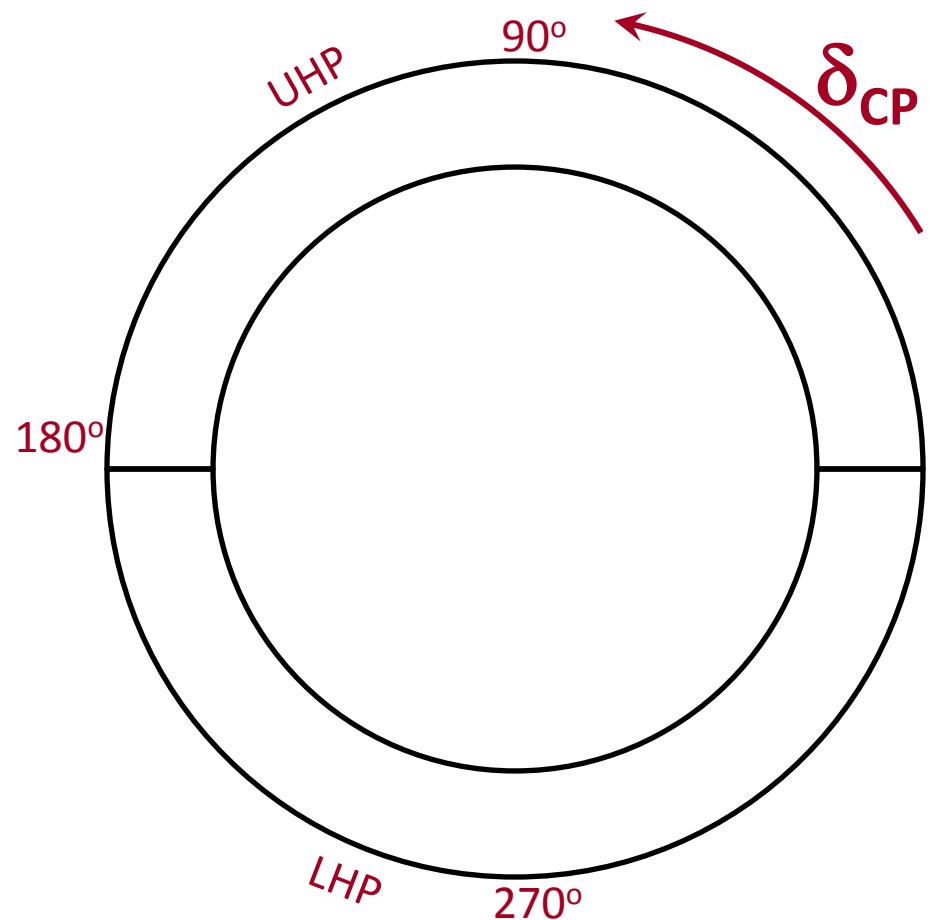


See, for example:

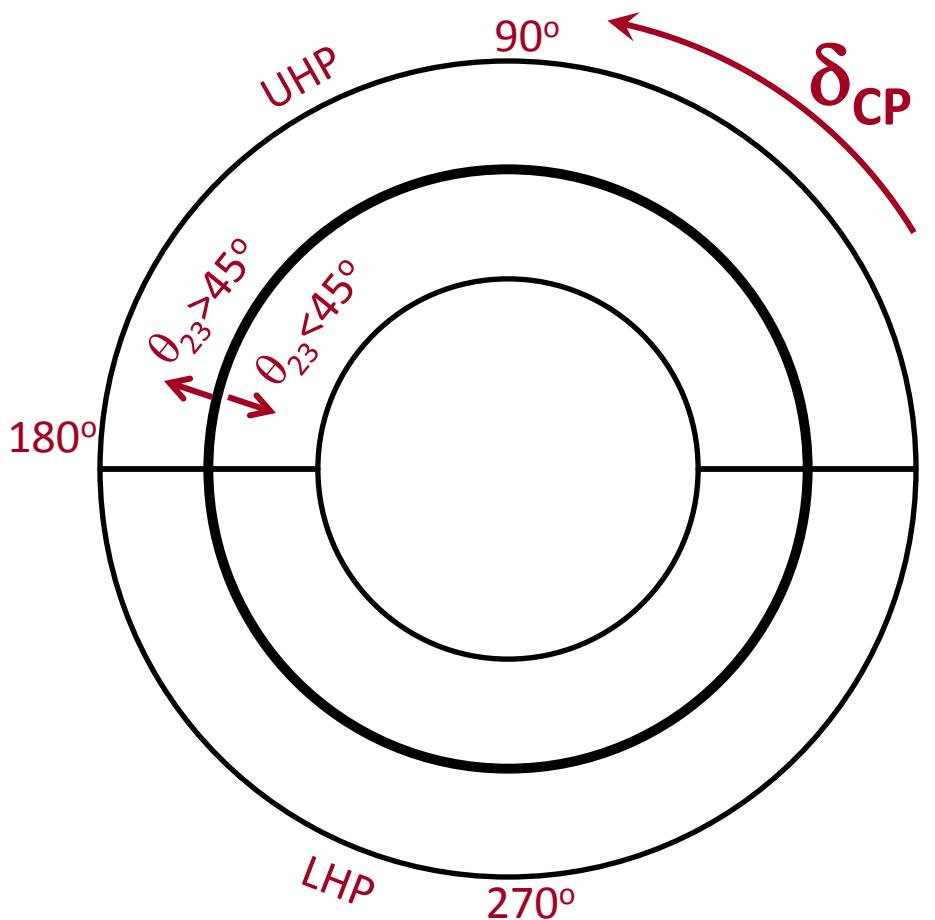
1504.06283: Ghosh, Ghoshal, Goswami, Nath, SR

1406.2551: Coloma, Minakata, Parke

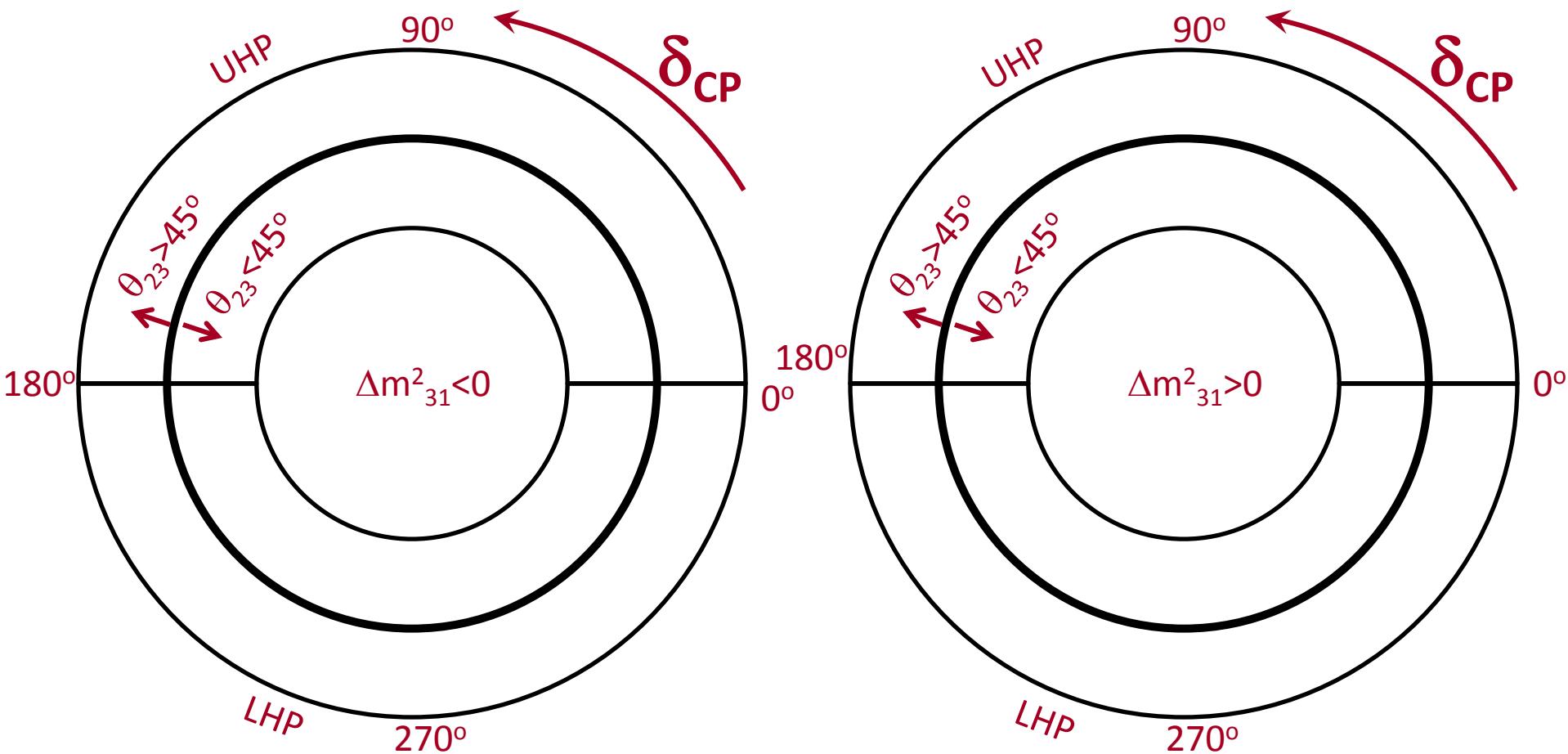
Degeneracies in neutrino parameter space



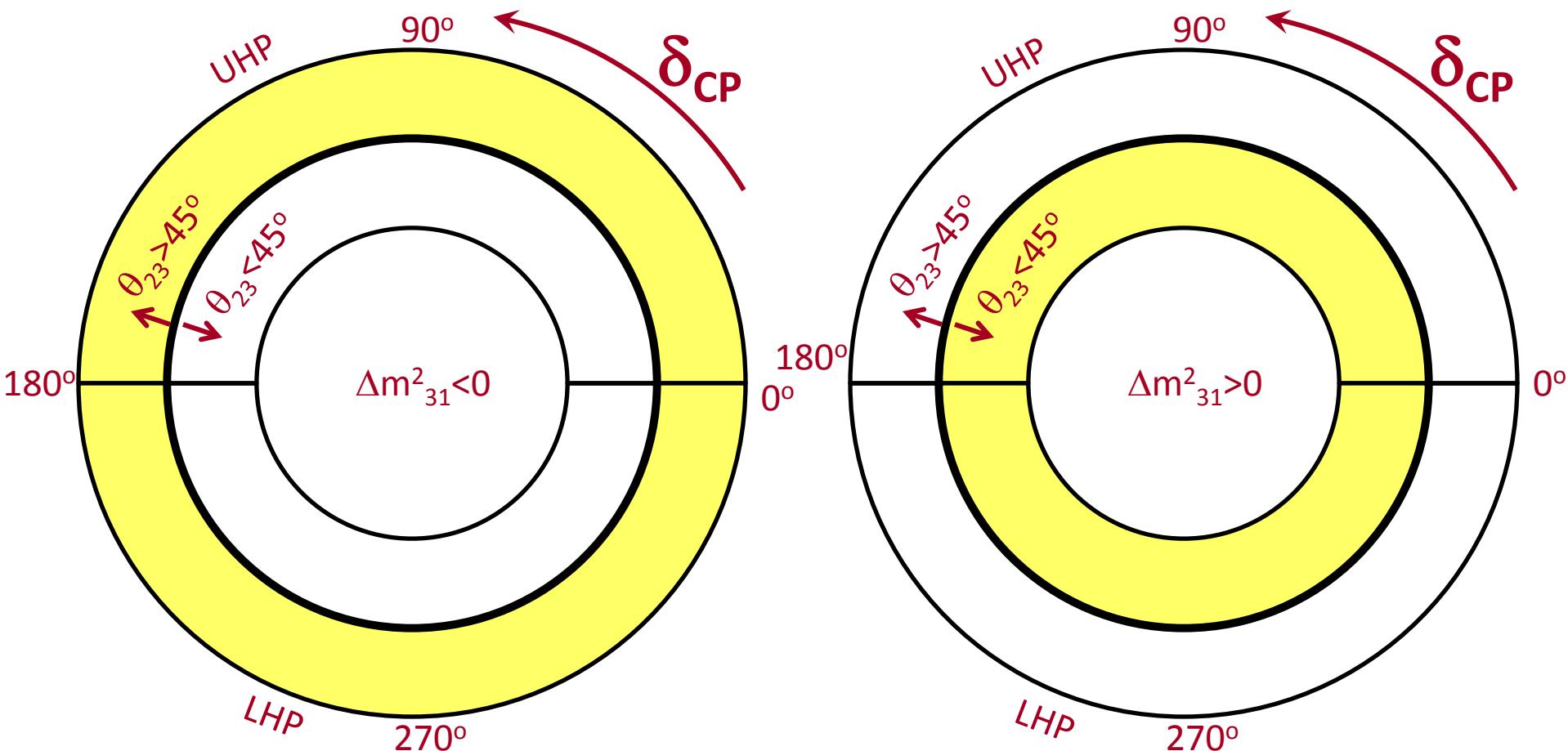
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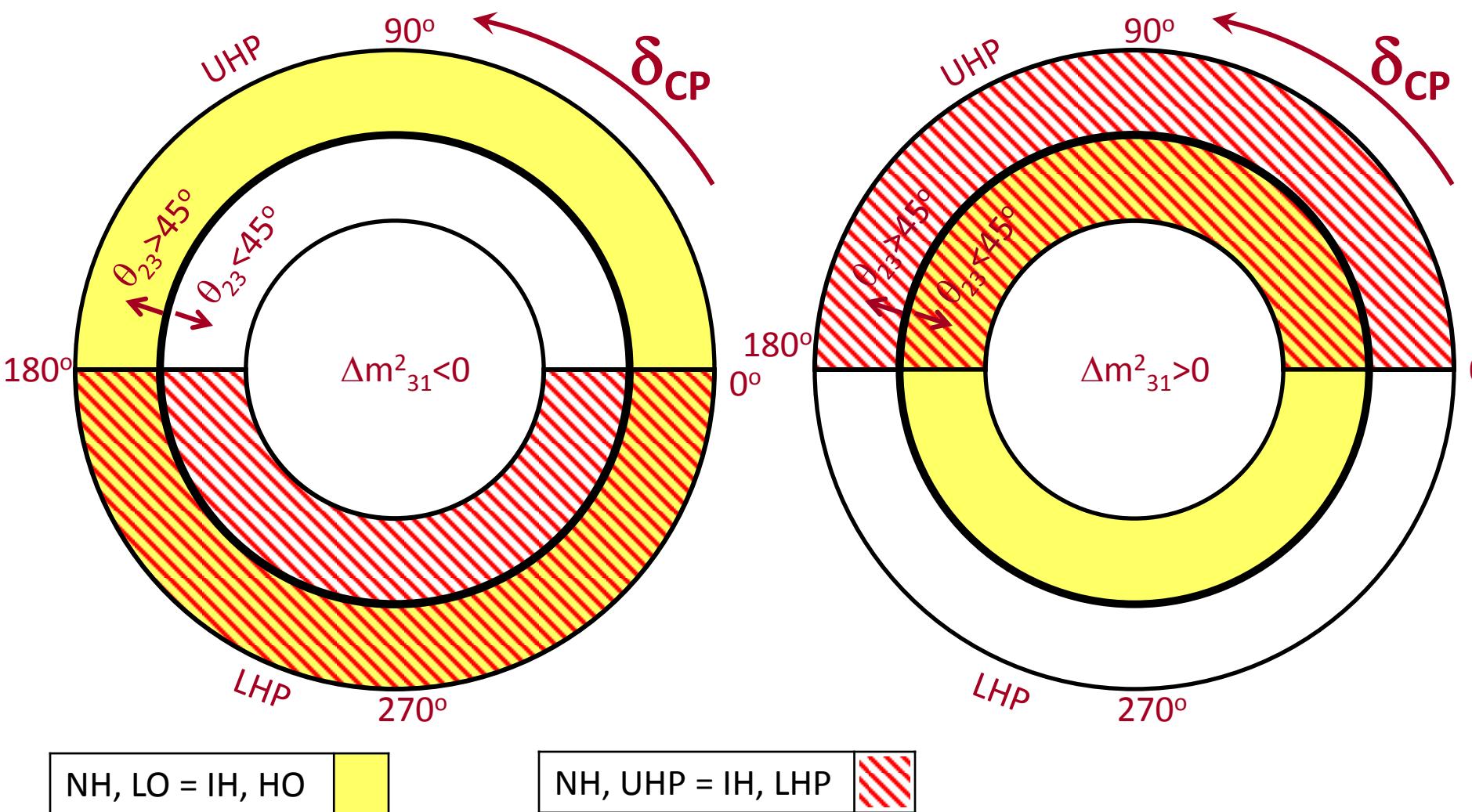
Degeneracies in neutrino parameter space



NH, LO = IH, HO



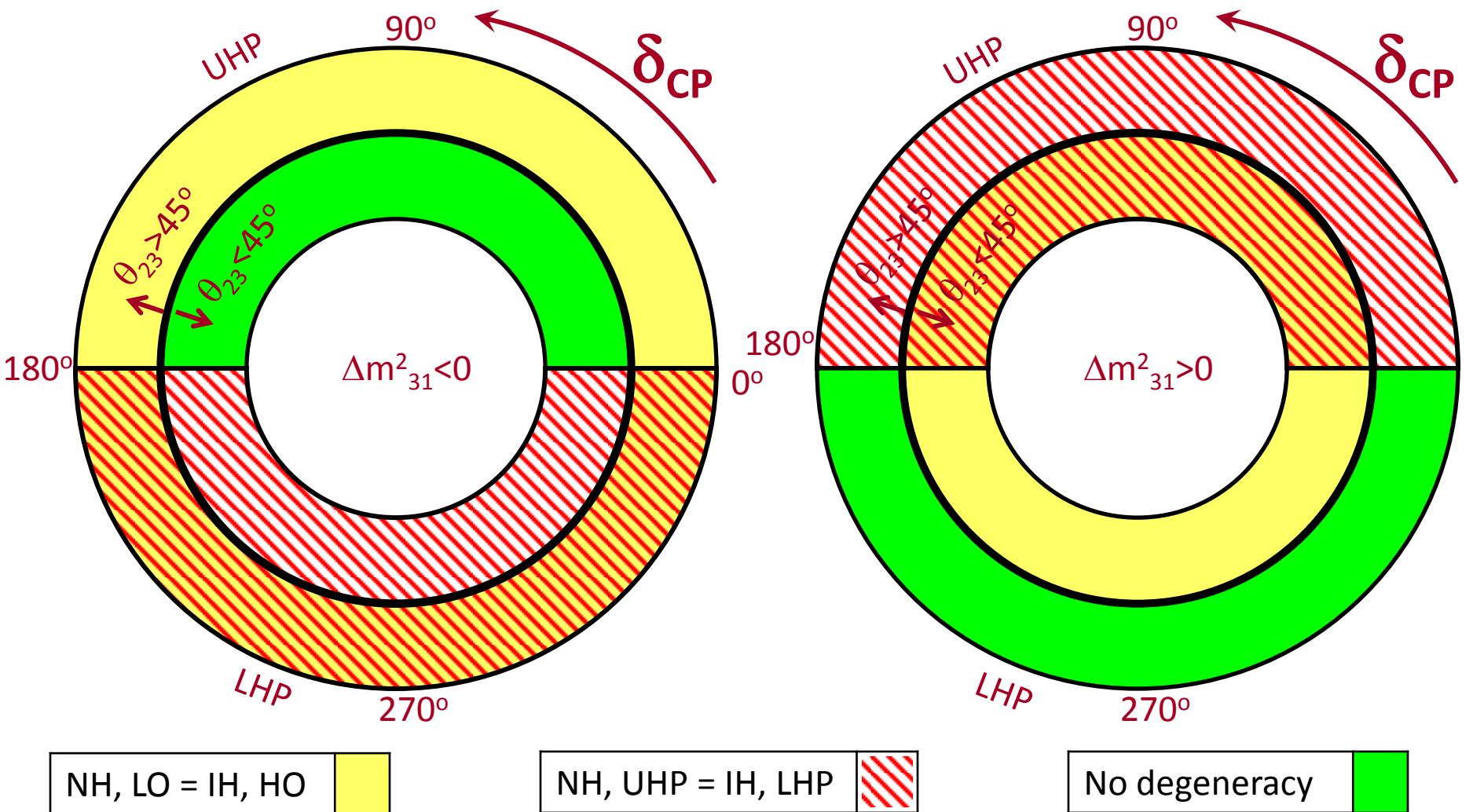
Degeneracies in neutrino parameter space



NH, LO = IH, HO

NH, UHP = IH, LHP

Degeneracies in neutrino parameter space



NH, LO = IH, HO



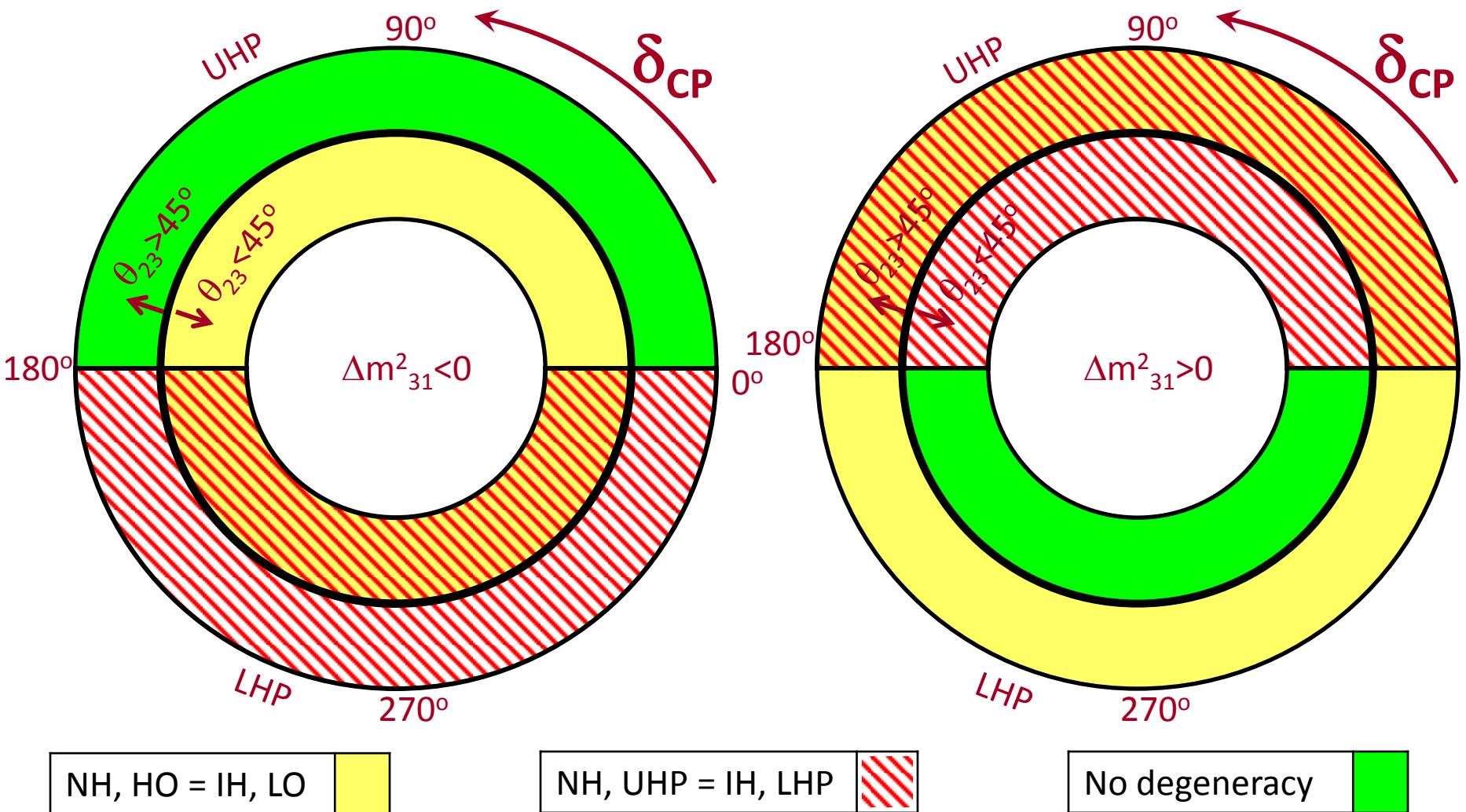
NH, UHP = IH, LHP



No degeneracy

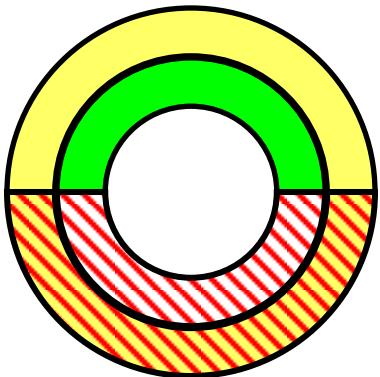


Degeneracies in antineutrino parameter space

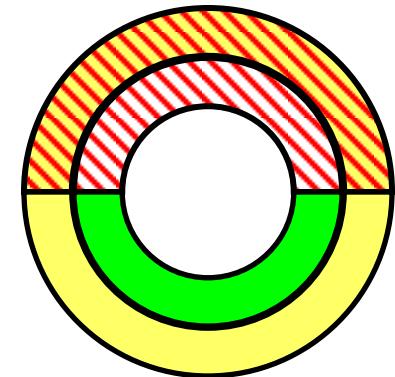
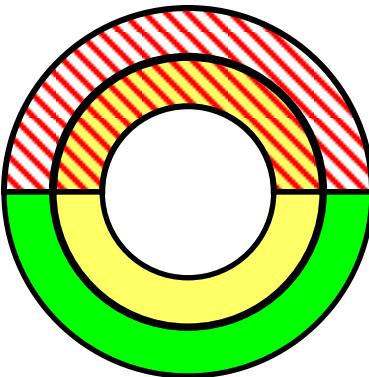
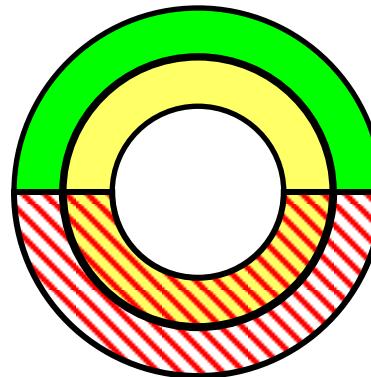


Summary of degeneracies

Neutrinos

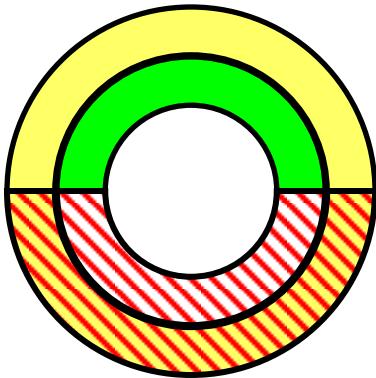


Antineutrinos

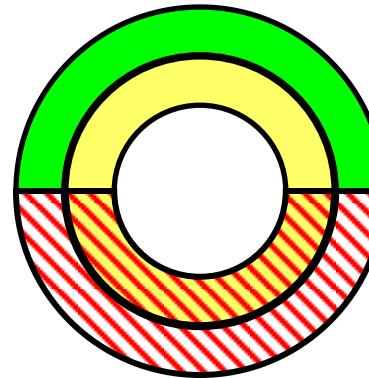


Summary of degeneracies

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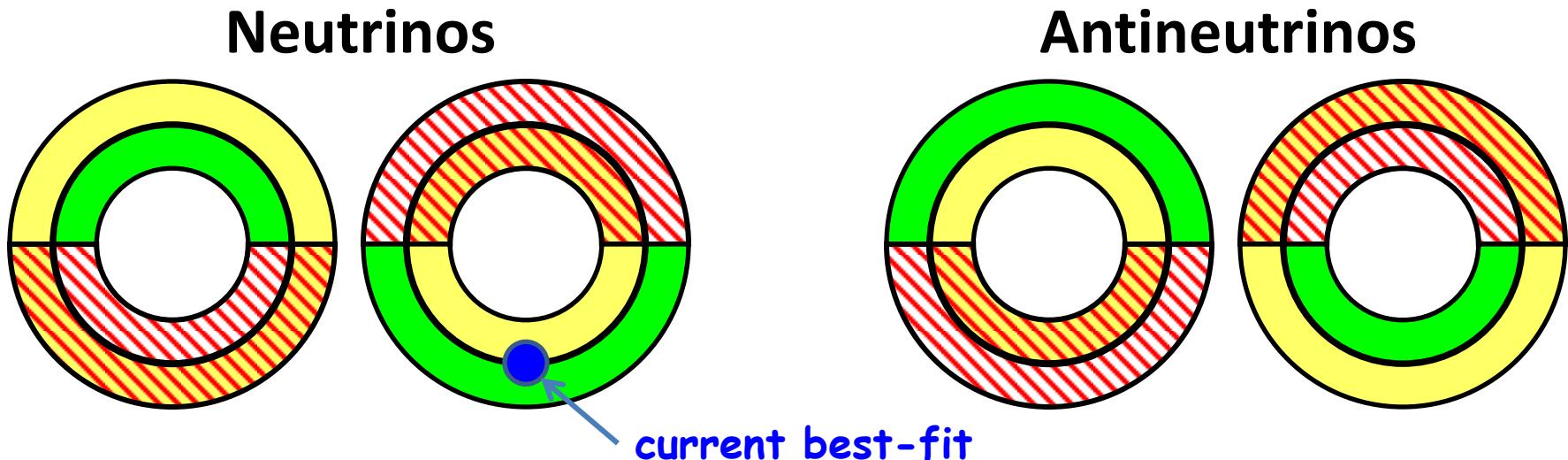


Antineutrinos



0. If the best-fit value is in the ‘green’ area, we are lucky
1. If we end up in the yellow unshaded area, lift the octant degeneracy by collecting data with the opposite polarity
2. If we are in the shaded area, we need to resolve the hierarchy degeneracy. This can only be done in conjunction with another experiment that measures δ_{CP} or is insensitive to δ_{CP} .

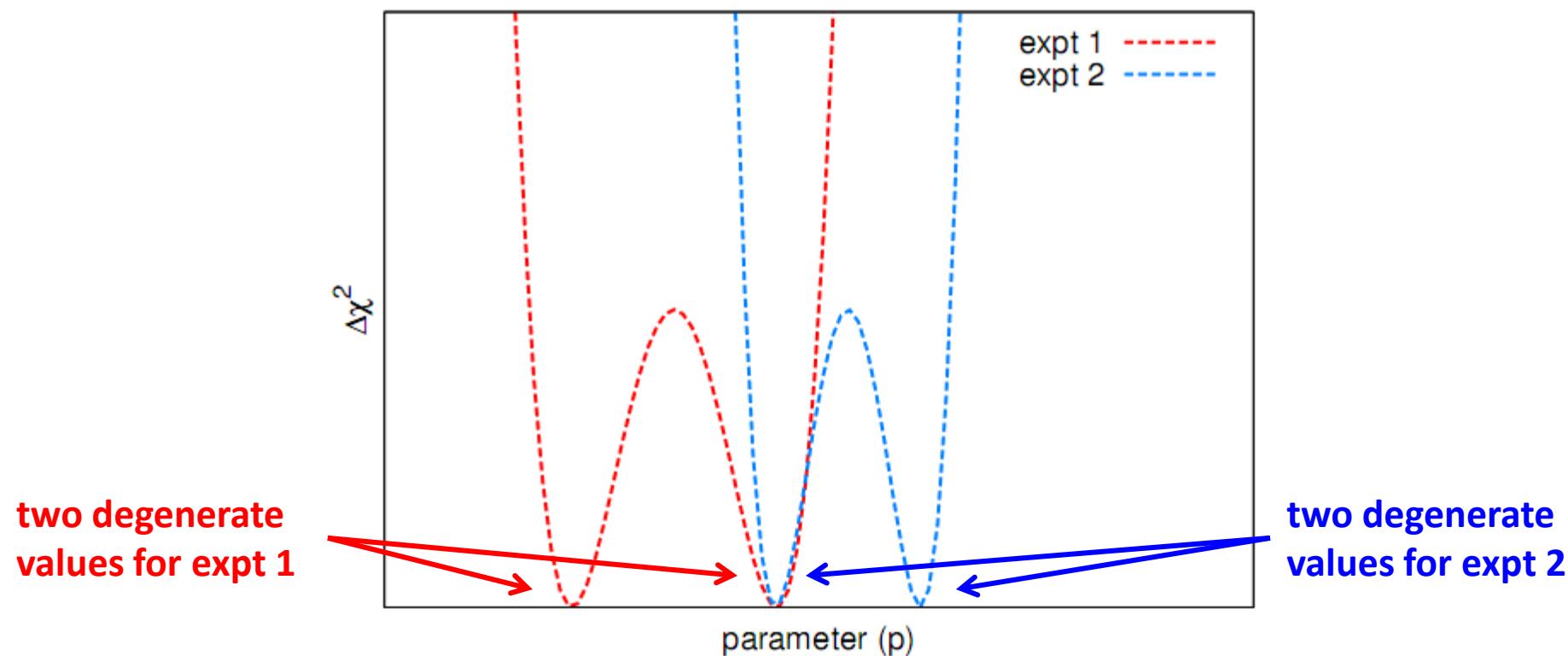
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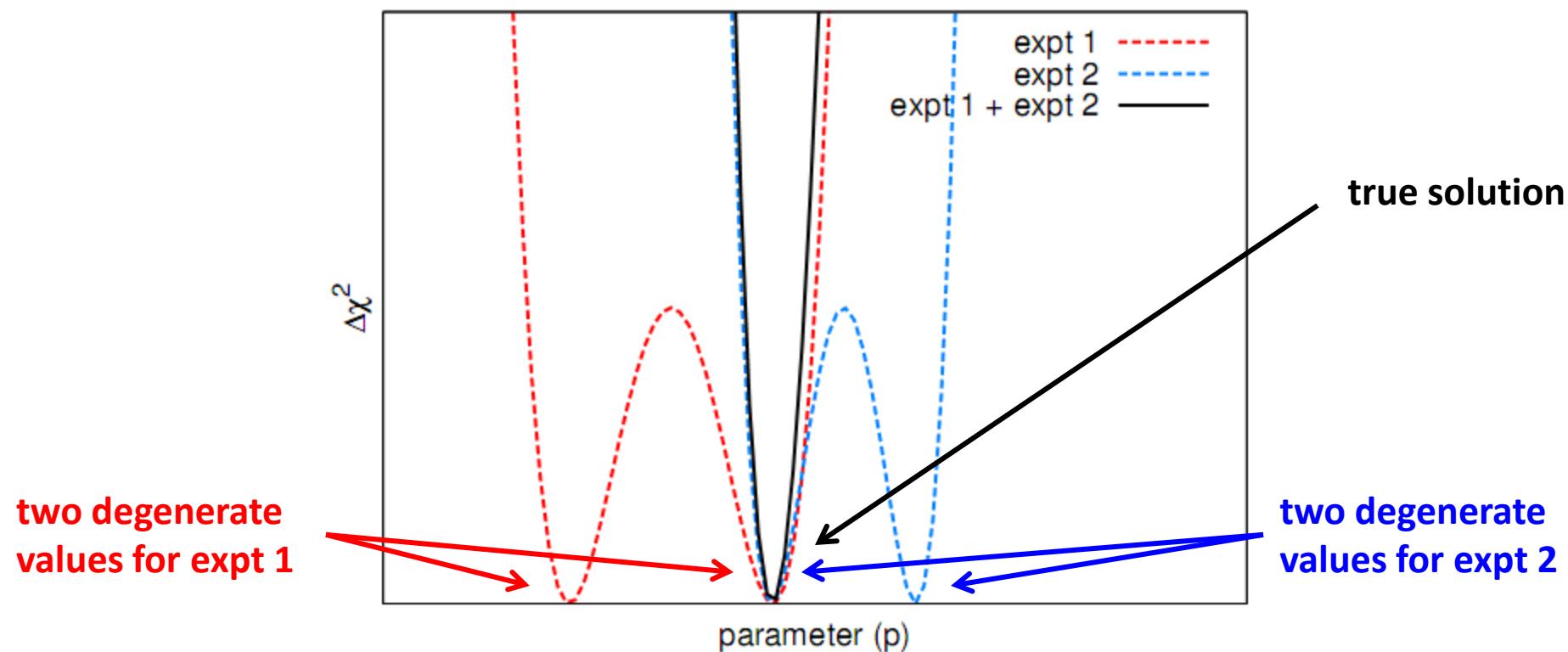
Synergies between experiments

Different experiments have different L,E dependence, therefore their functional dependence on a given parameter p is different.

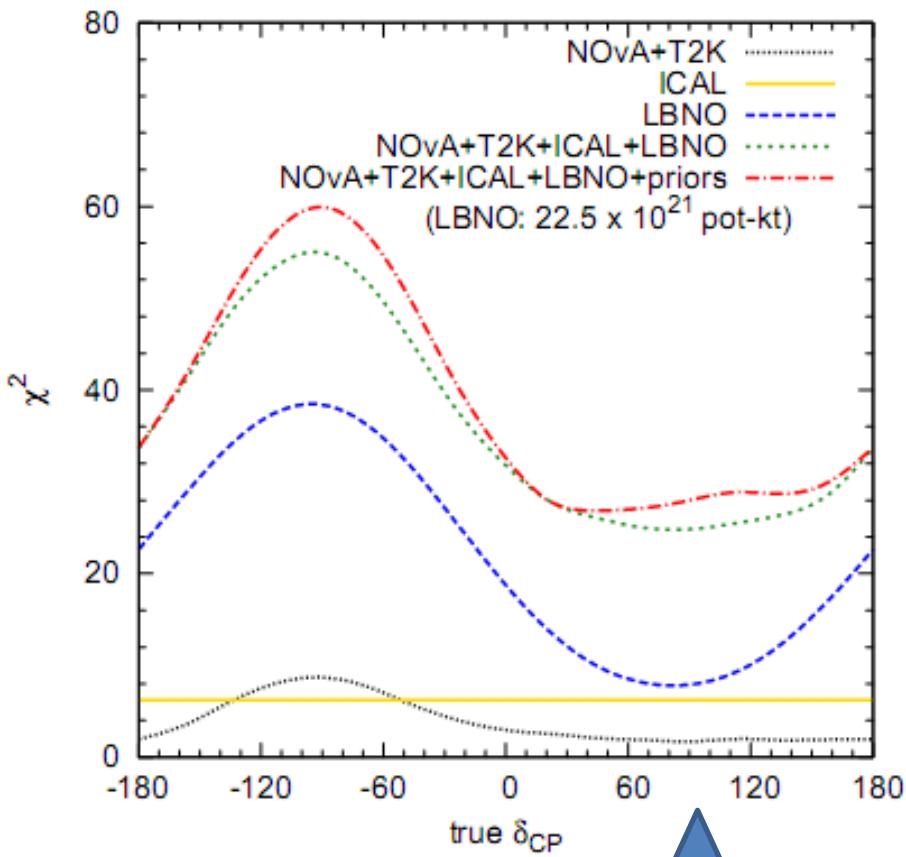


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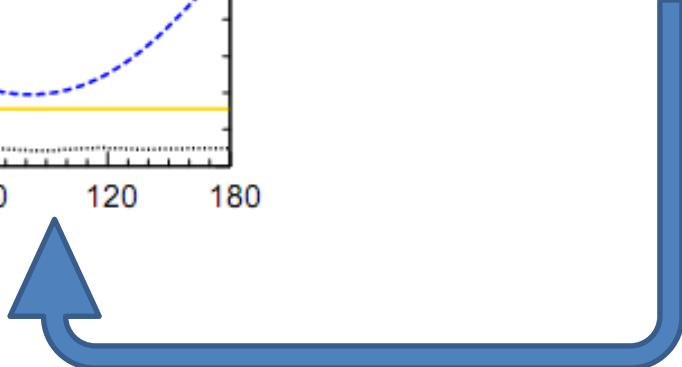


1540 km, NH (hierarchy)



1308.5979: Ghosh, Ghoshal, Goswami, SR

Combined χ^2 much
higher than sum of the
individual χ^2 : Synergy!



Future experiments

T2HK

T2HKK

ESSvSB

DUNE

JUNO

HK

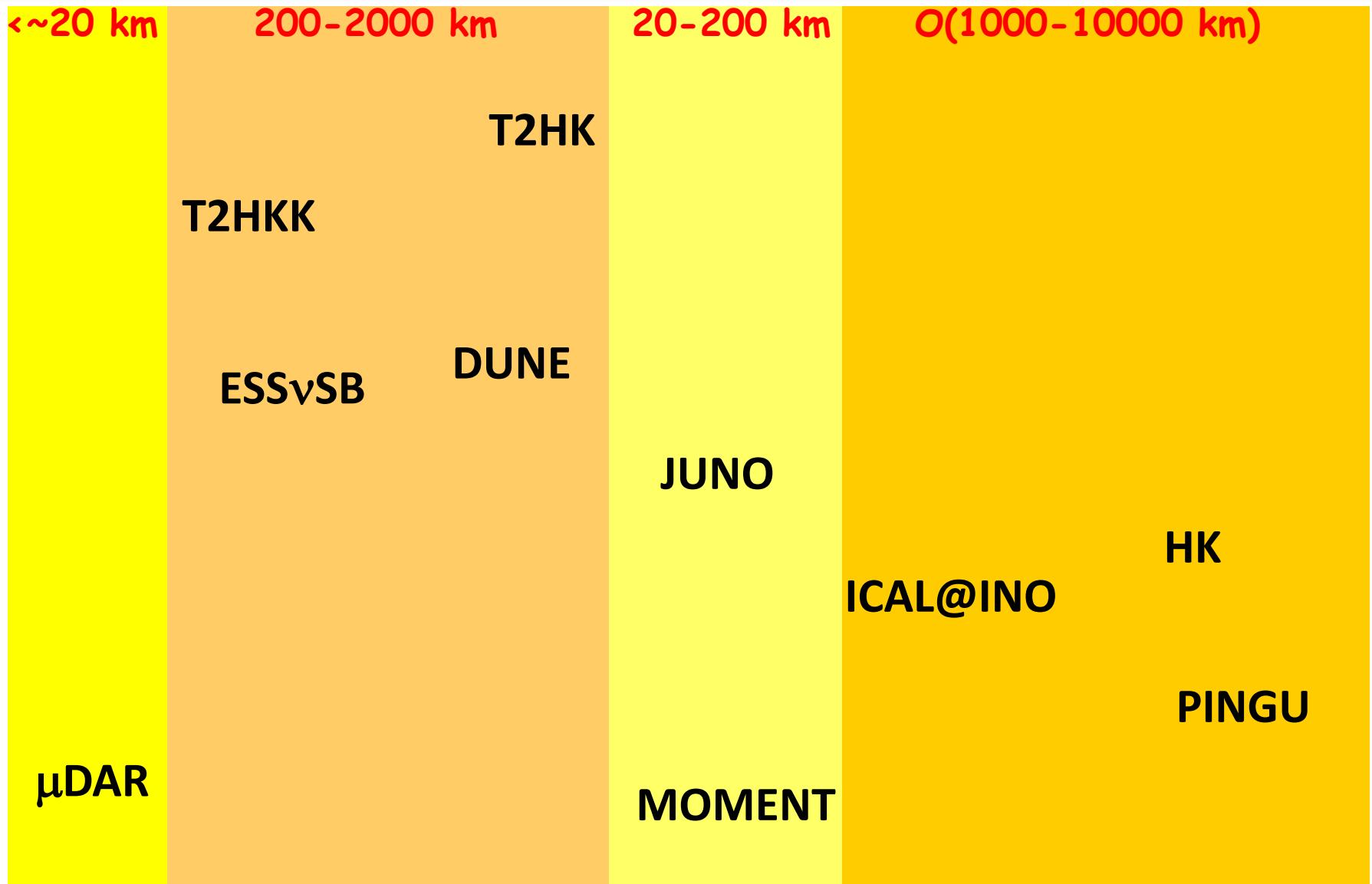
ICAL@INO

PINGU

μ DAR

MOMENT

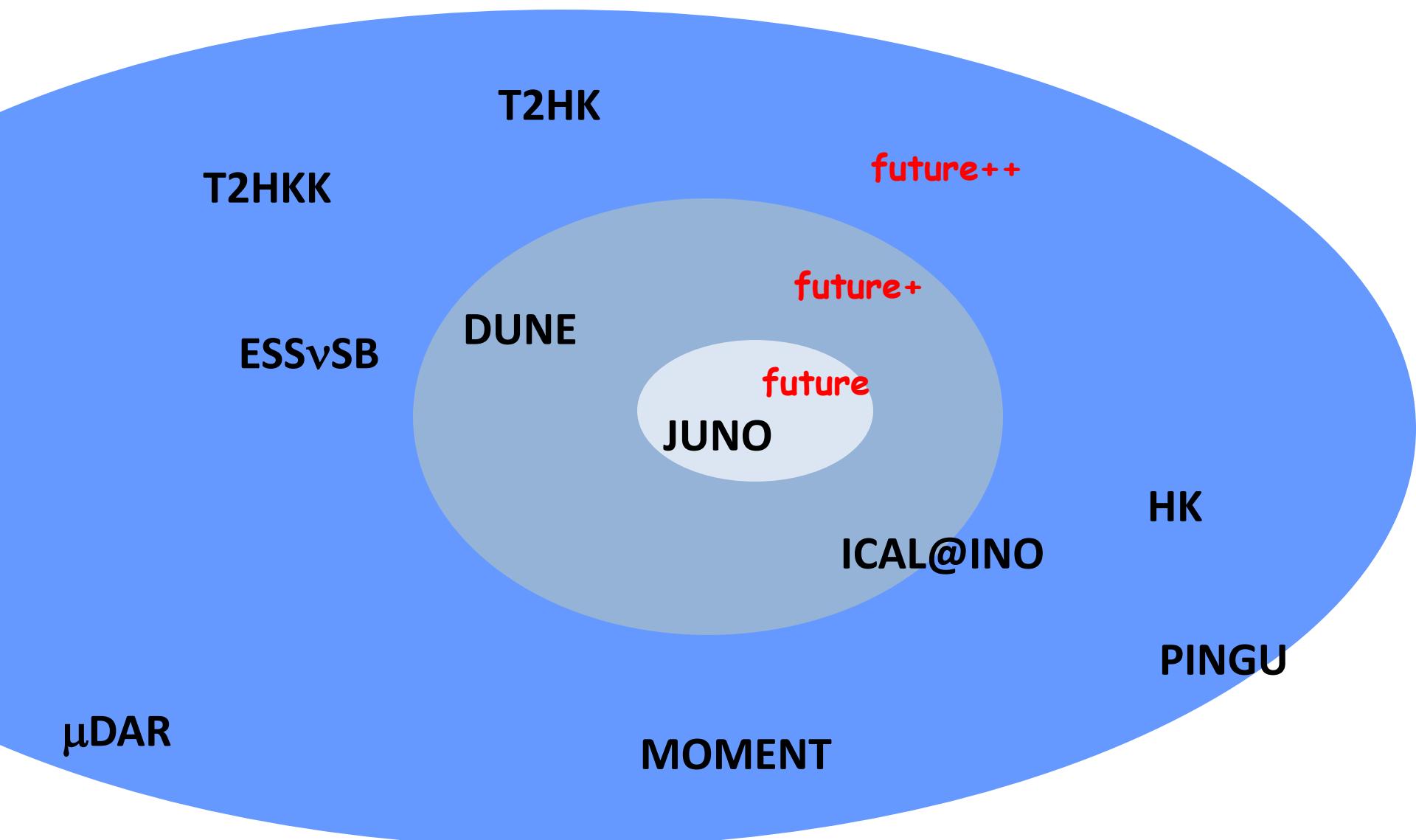
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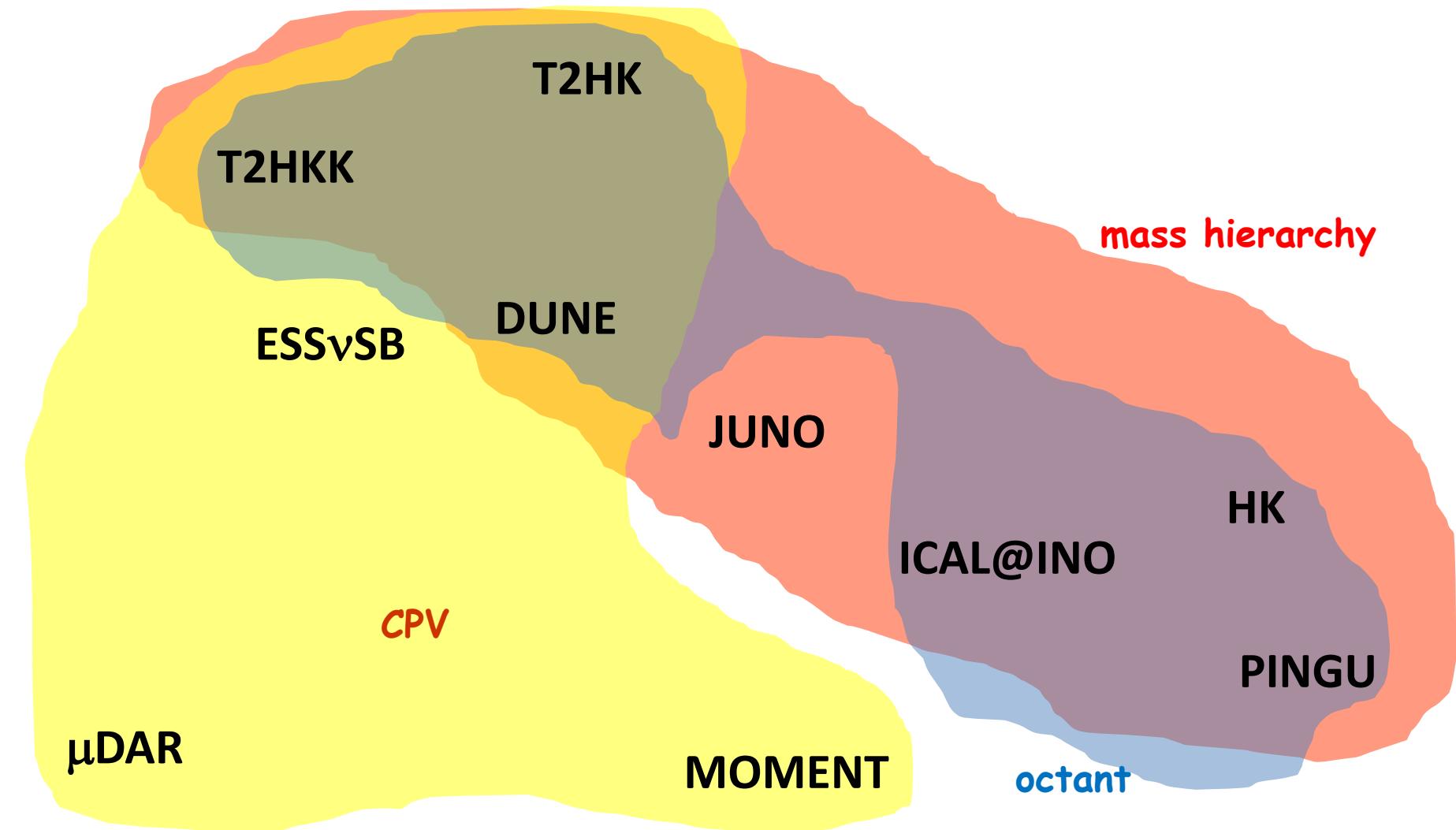
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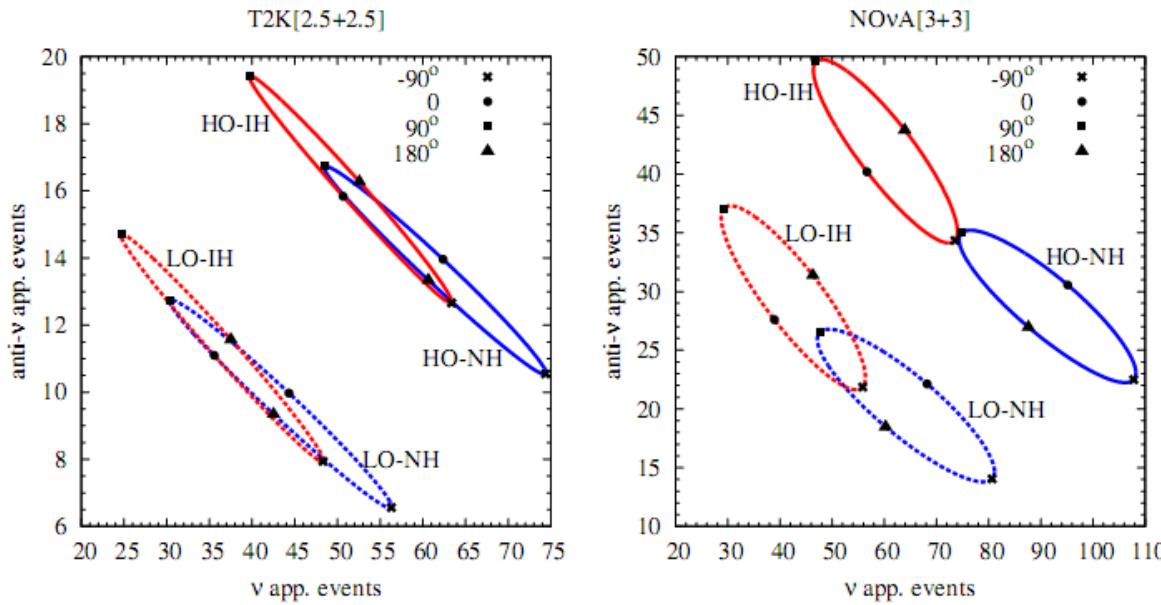


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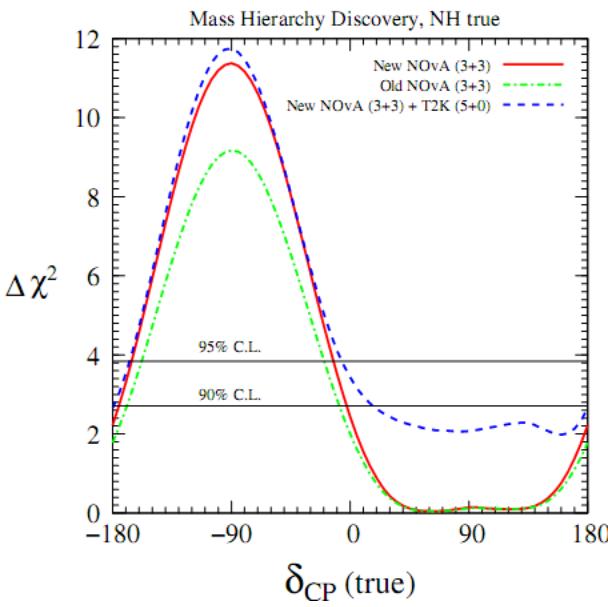
Mass hierarchy

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Matter effects help to break the hierarchy-CP degeneracy

Mass hierarchy

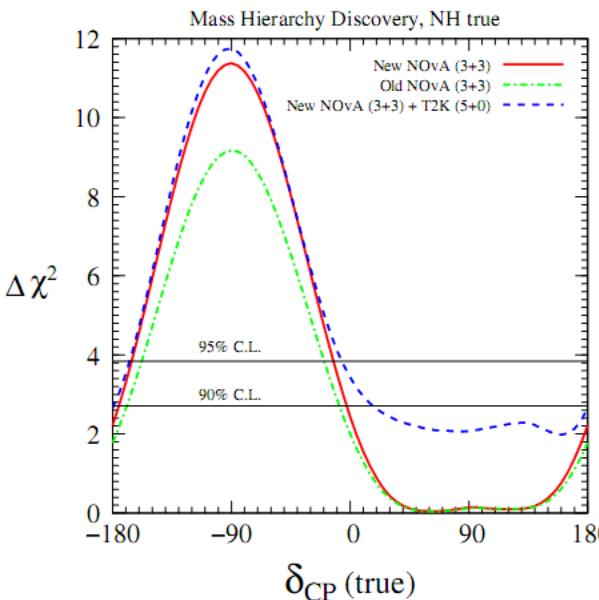


For favourable combinations of parameters, NOvA and T2K can determine the hierarchy very well

1208.3644: Agarwalla, Prakash, SR, Uma Sankar

For unfavourable combinations, we need data from an expt that is either (a) insensitive to CP, (b) has more matter effects to break the degeneracy, or (c) has negligible matter effects in order to measure CP independently of the hierarchy

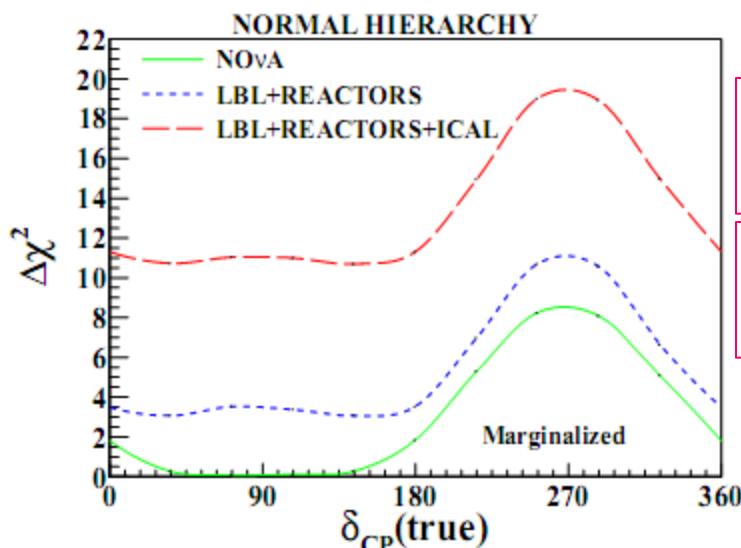
Mass hierarchy



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[1208.3644: Agarwalla, Prakash, SR, Uma Sankar](#)

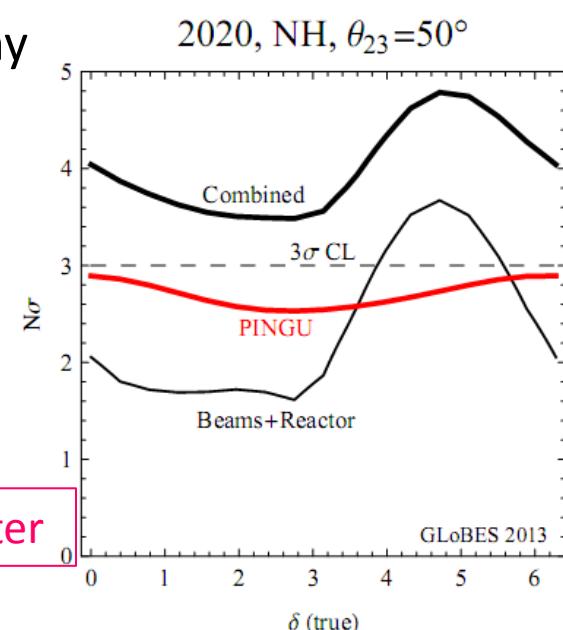
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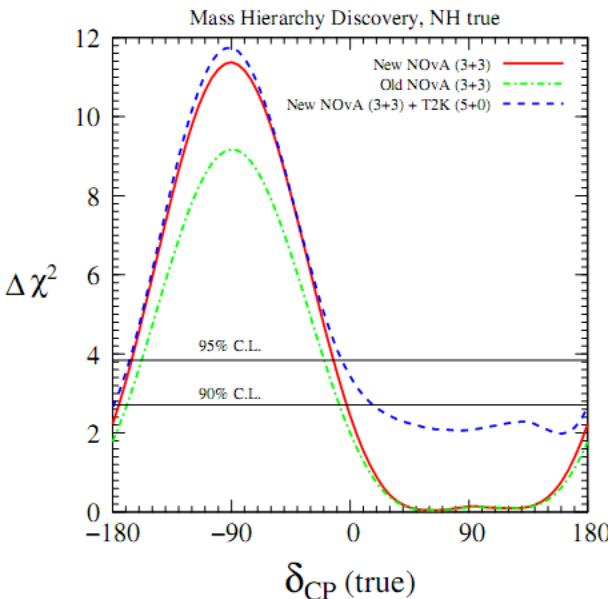
[1212.1305: Choubey, Ghosh, Thakore](#)

Also see [1203.3388: Blennow, Schwetz](#)

[1305.5539: Winter](#)



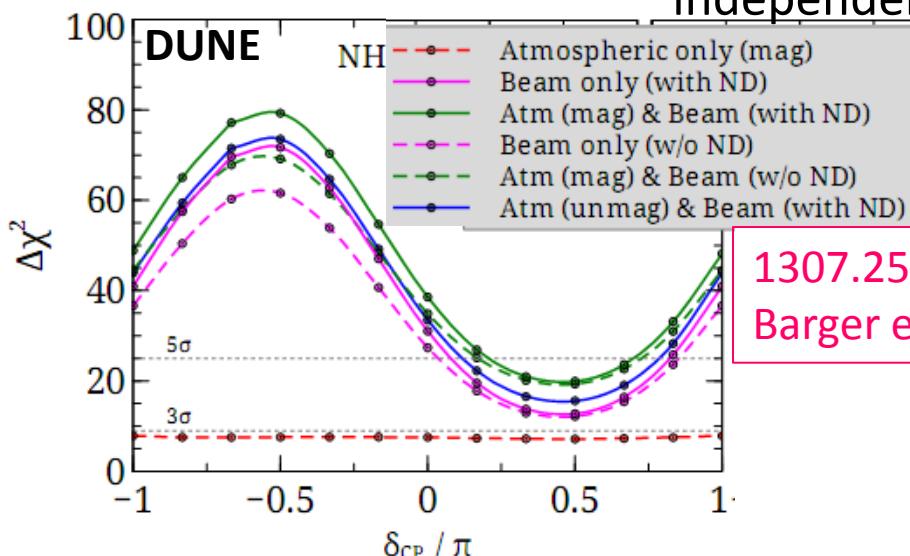
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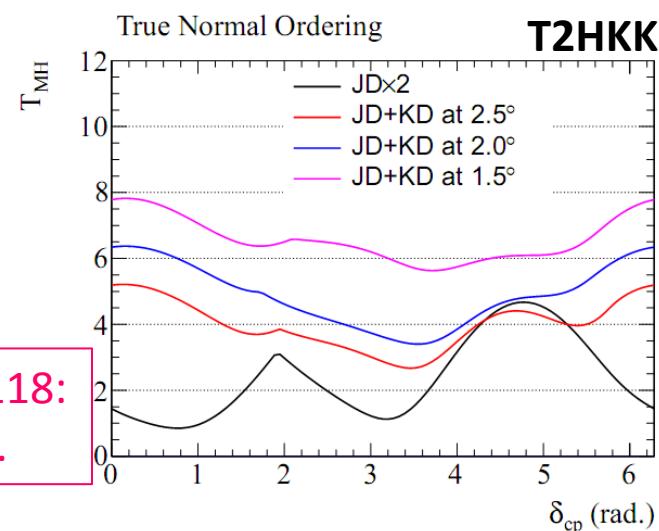
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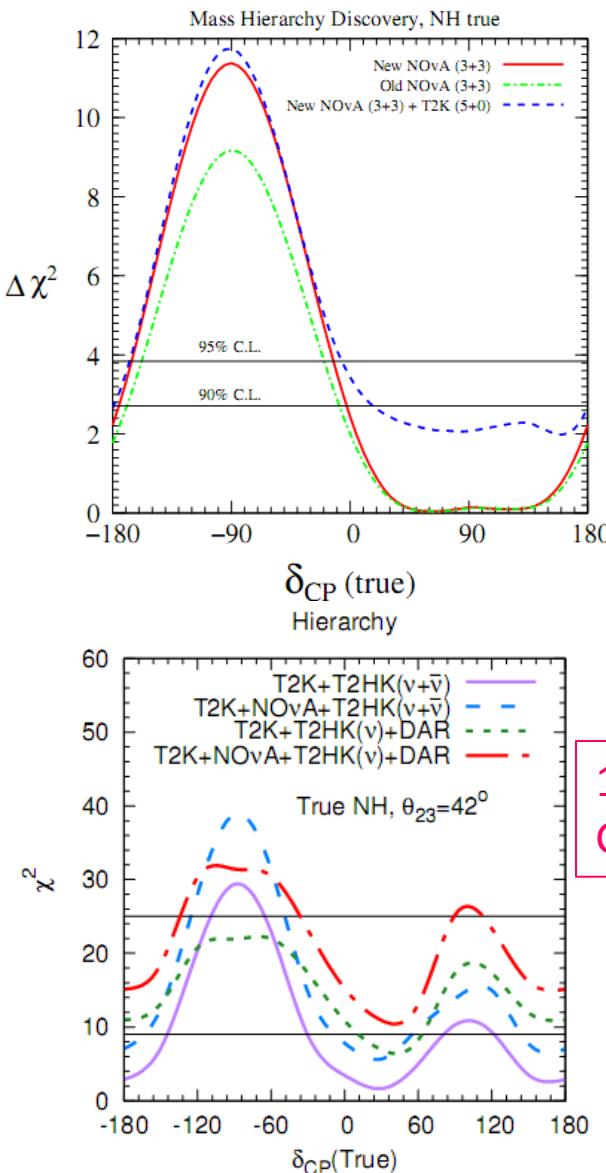


1307.2519:
Barger et al.

1611.06118:
Abe et al.



Mass hierarchy



For favourable combinations of parameters, NOvA and T2K can determine the hierarchy very well

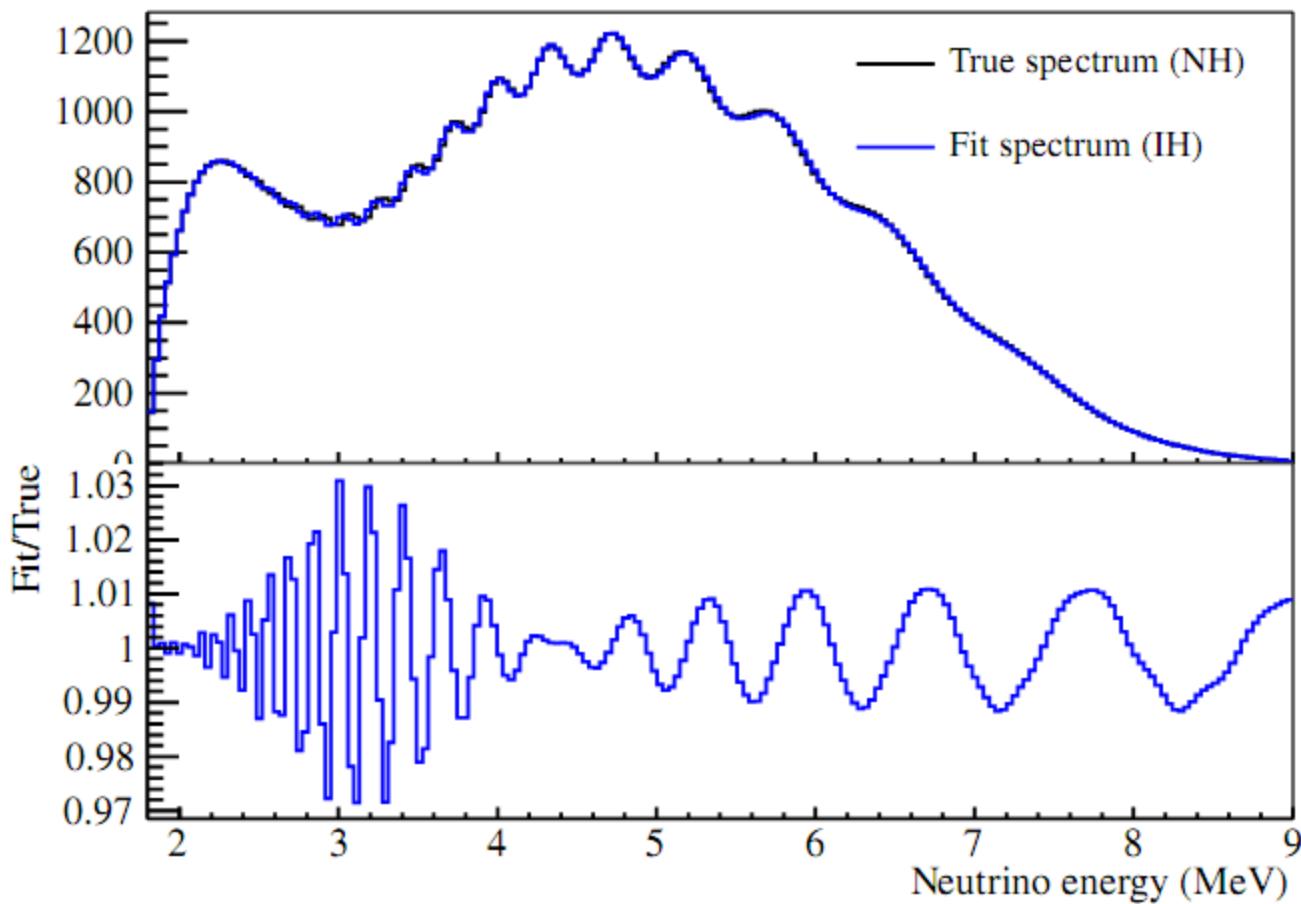
1208.3644: Agarwalla, Prakash, SR, Uma Sankar

For unfavourable combinations, we need data from an expt that is either (a) insensitive to CP, (b) has more matter effects to break the degeneracy, or (c) has negligible matter effects in order to measure CP independently of the hierarchy

1704.06116: Agarwalla,
Ghosh, SR

See poster #64

Mass hierarchy

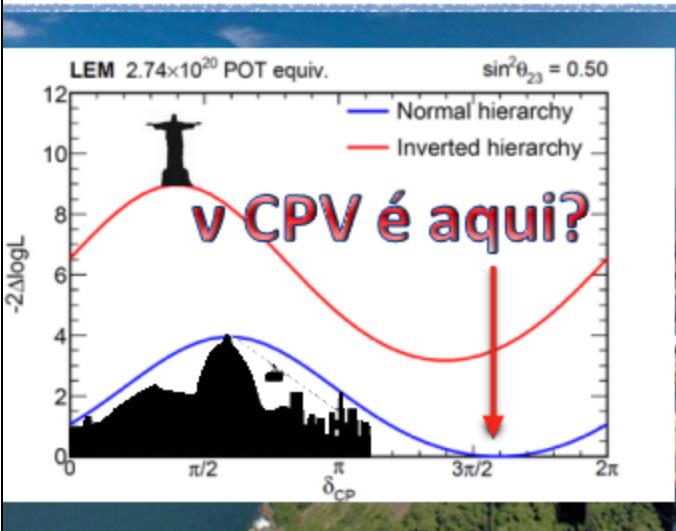


JUNO: Mass hierarchy determination through spectral effects at $L/E \sim$ solar mass-sq diff

1508.07166 (JUNO CDR)

CP violation

WG1 - Neutrino Oscillations Summary and Answers to Questions



Alex Sousa

University of Cincinnati

Francesca Di Lodovico

Queen Mary University of London

Mark Hartz

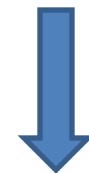
Kavli IPMU (WPI), University of Tokyo/TRIUMF

NuFact 2015

CBPF, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

August 15, 2015

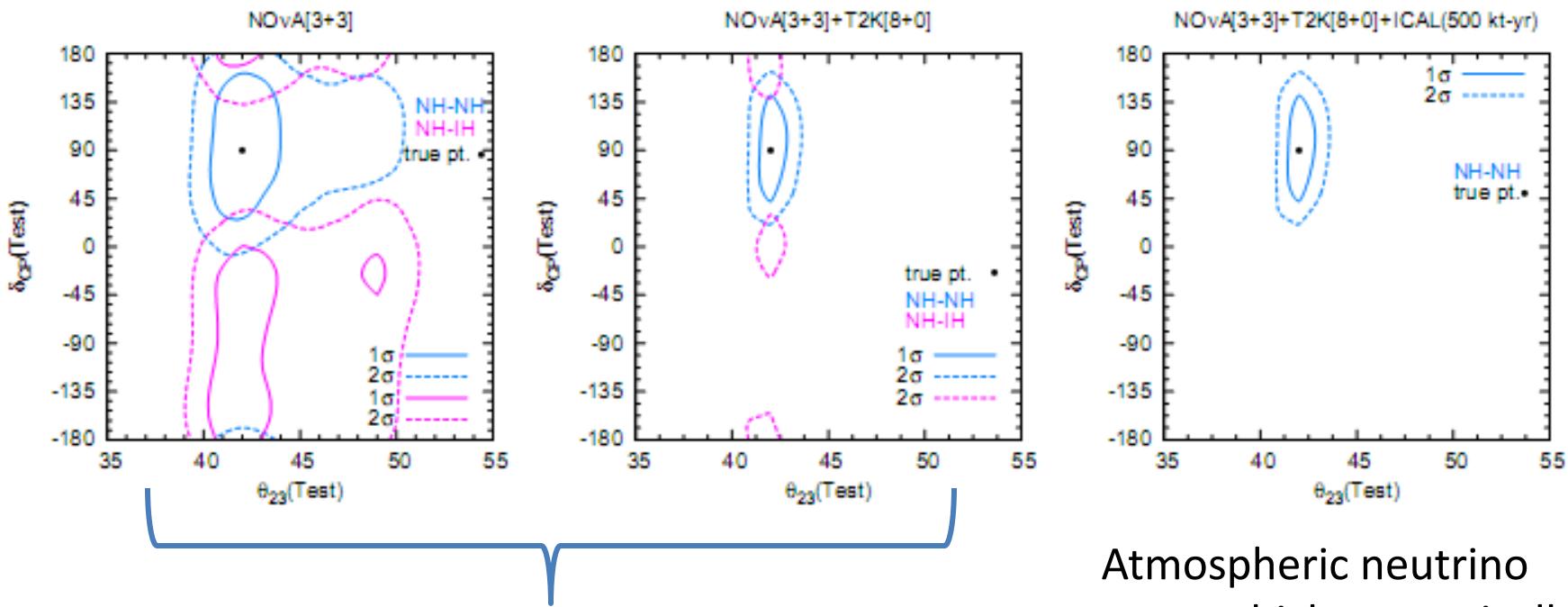
Hint from T2K
and NOvA for δ_{CP}
around -90°



Favourable part of
the parameter
space if the
hierarchy is normal

Alex Sousa, at NuFact 2015 in Rio

CP violation



Synergy between NOvA and T2K helps constrain the wrong-hierarchy solution

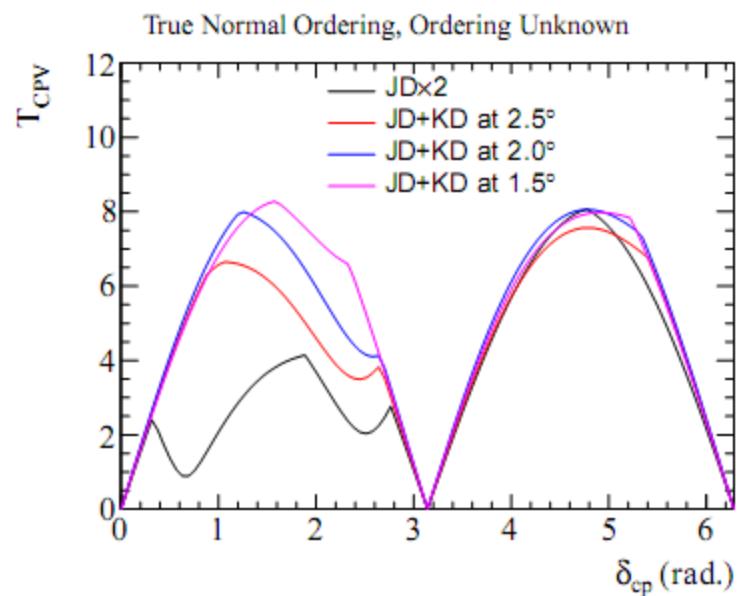
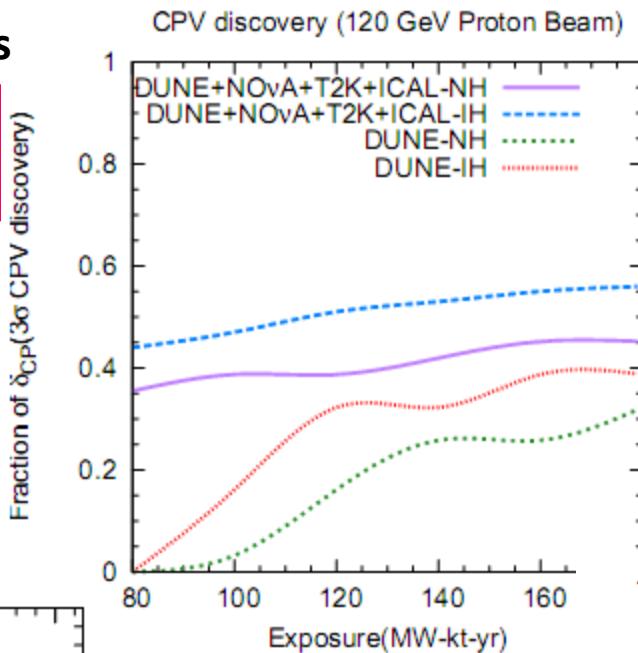
1504.06283: Ghosh, Ghoshal, Goswami, Nath, SR

Atmospheric neutrino expts which are typically insensitive to CP, can also improve CP measurement further by eliminating the wrong-hierarchy solution

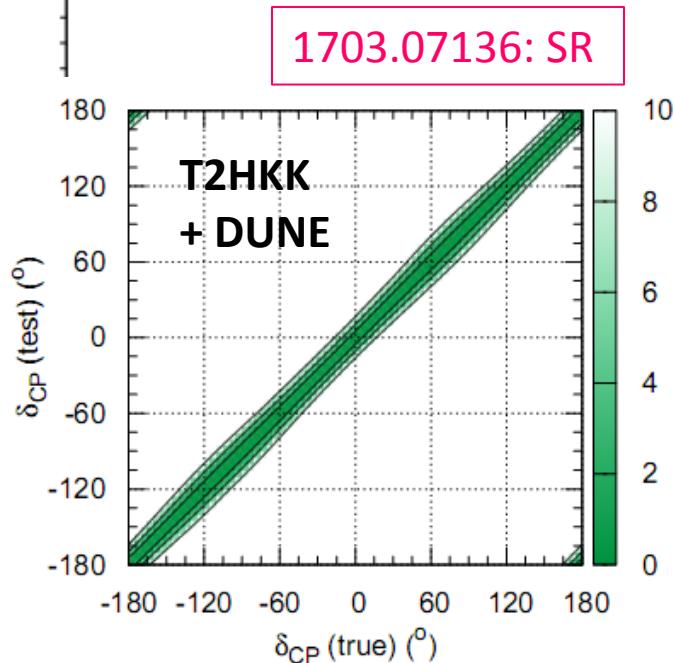
CP violation

DUNE + NOvA + T2K + atmos

1412.1744: Ghosh,
Goswami, SR



1611.06118:
Abe et al.

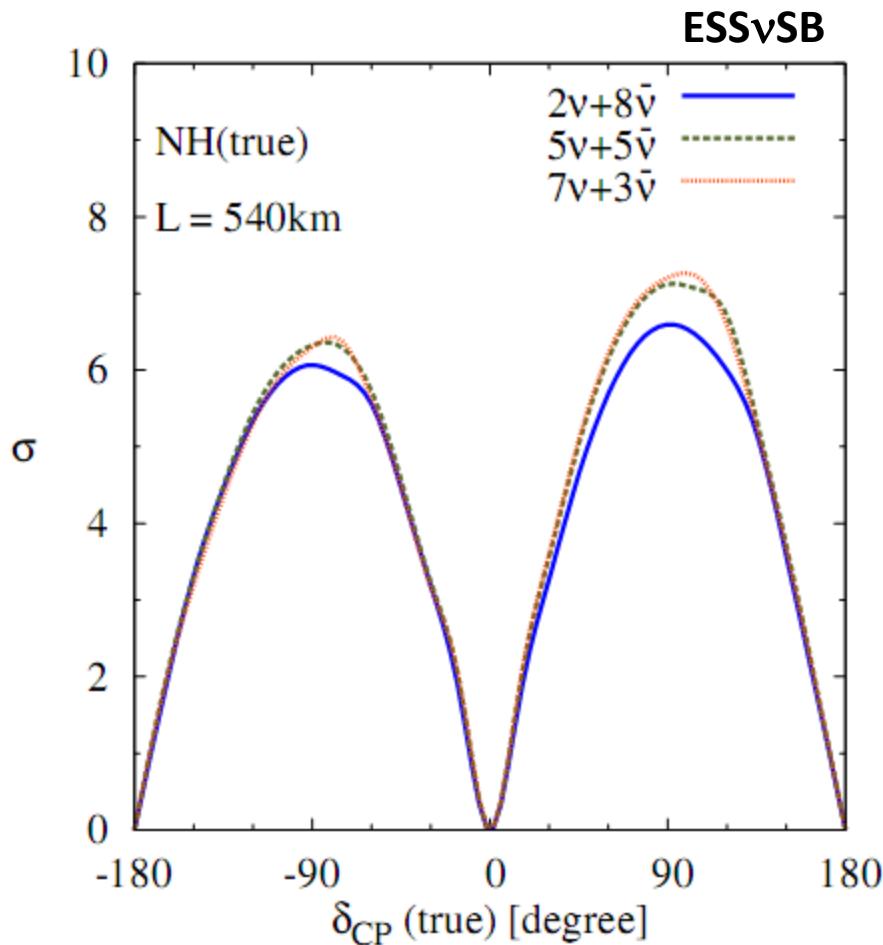


CP violation

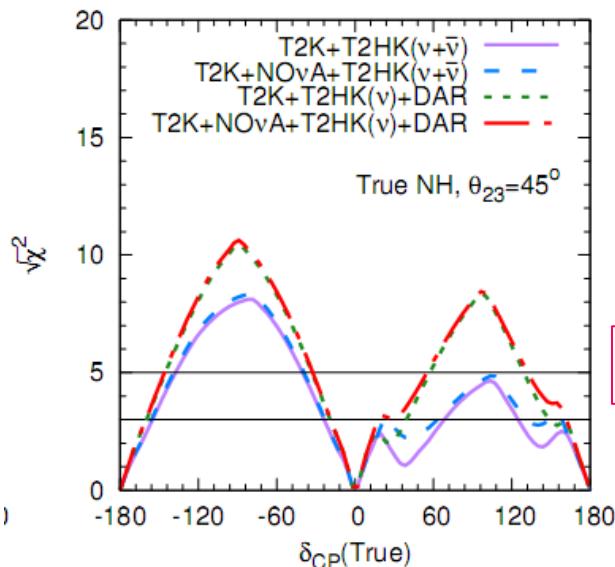
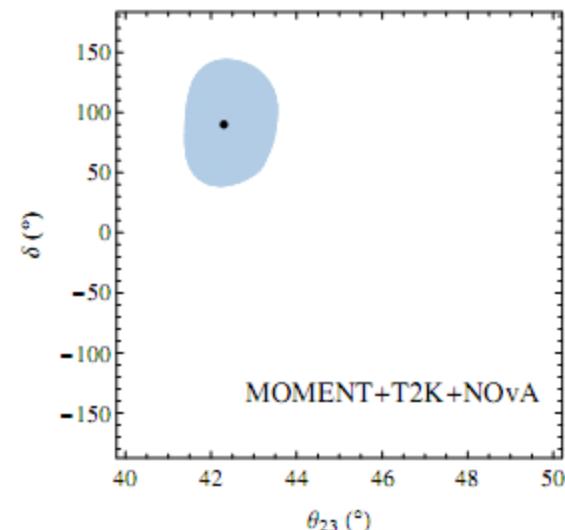
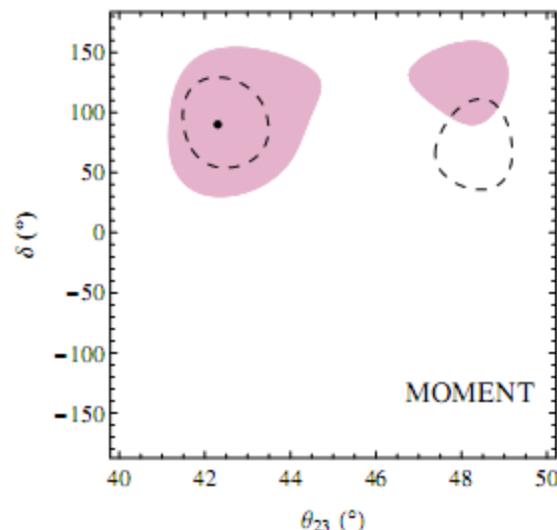
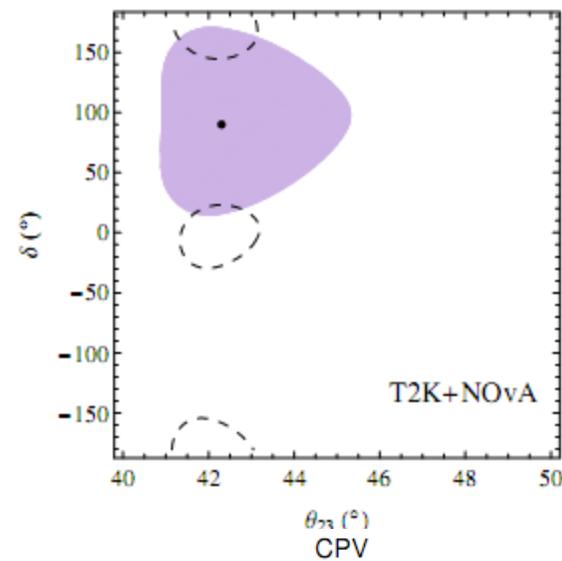
$$\lim_{\hat{A} \rightarrow 0} \frac{dP_{\mu e}}{d\delta_{CP}} \propto \Delta \sin \Delta \sin(\Delta + \delta_{CP})$$

CP sensitivity is greater at the second oscillation maximum ($\Delta=3\pi/2$) than at the first one ($\Delta=\pi/2$)

1406.2219: Agarwalla, Choubey, Prakash



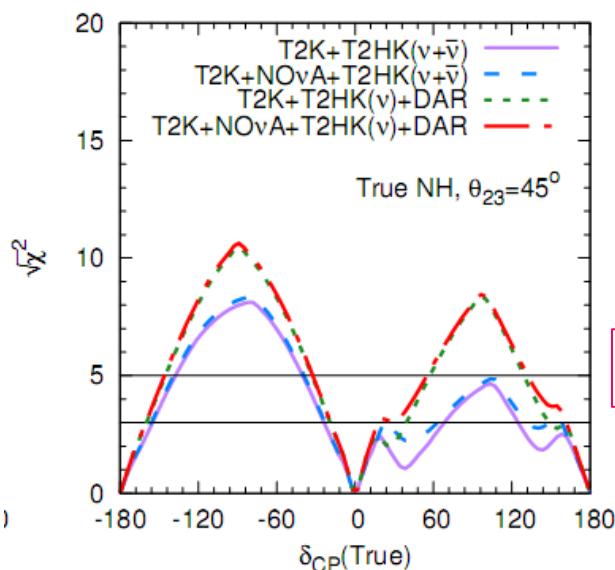
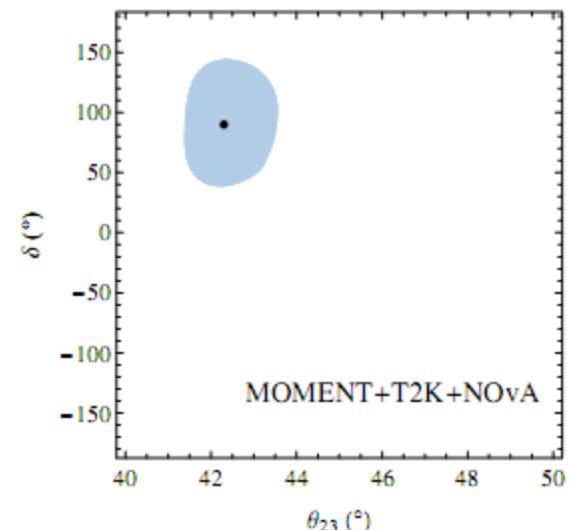
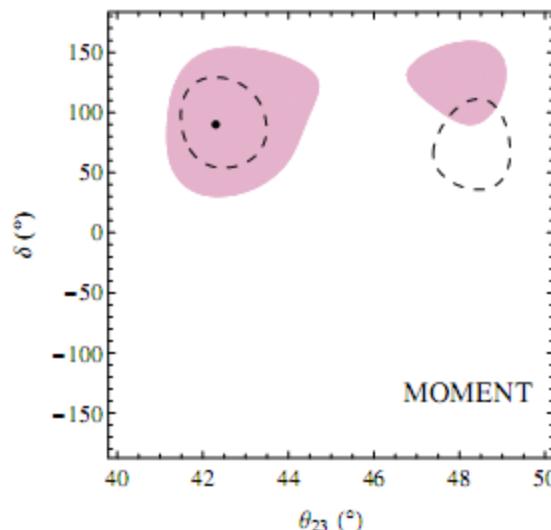
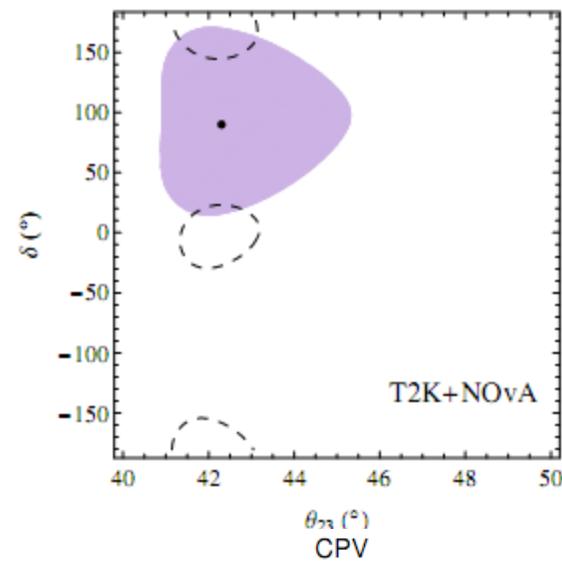
CP violation



1511.02859: Blennow, Coloma, Fernandez-Martinez

1704.06116: Agarwalla, Ghosh, SR

CP violation



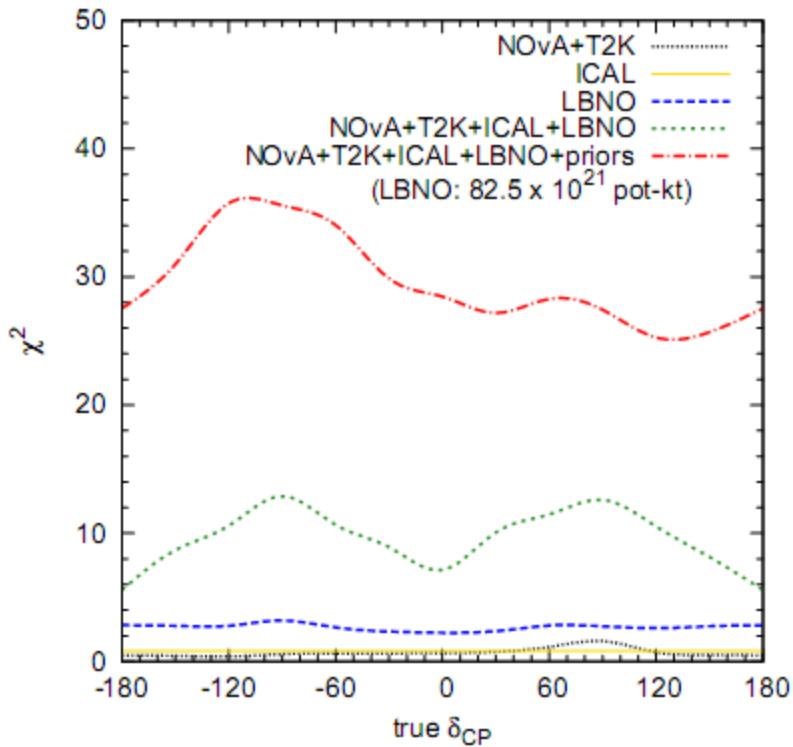
1511.02859: Blennow, Coloma, Fernandez-Martinez

Combination of neutrino and antineutrino data helps in measuring δ_{CP} by breaking the degeneracy

1704.06116: Agarwalla, Ghosh, SR

Octant of θ_{23}

1540 km, IH (octant)



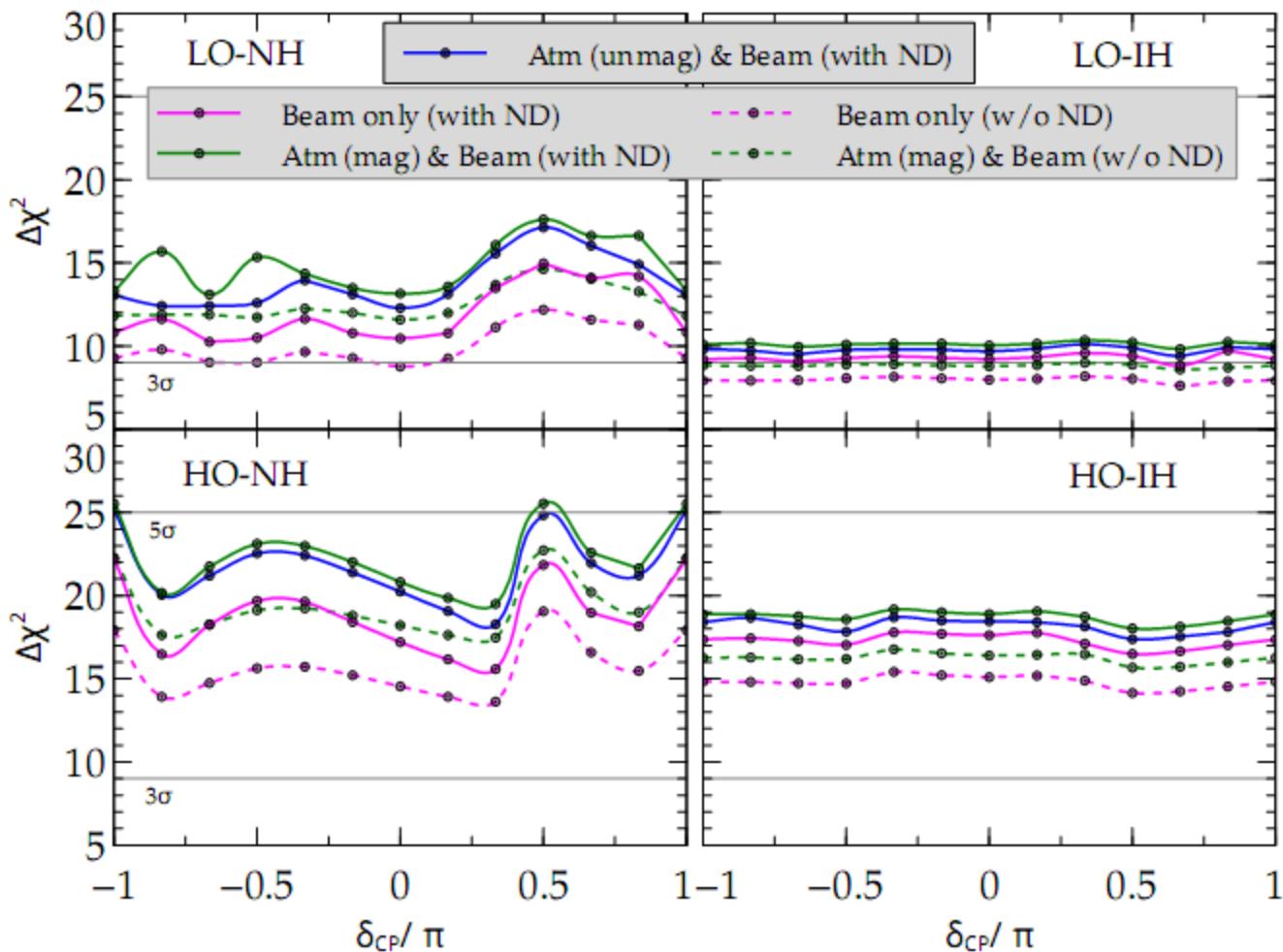
1308.5979: Ghosh, Ghoshal, Goswami, SR

Synergy in octant measurement: Note the effect of reactor data (prior on θ_{13})

$$\sin^2 2\theta_{\mu\mu} = 4|U_{\mu 3}|^2 (1 - |U_{\mu 3}|^2)$$

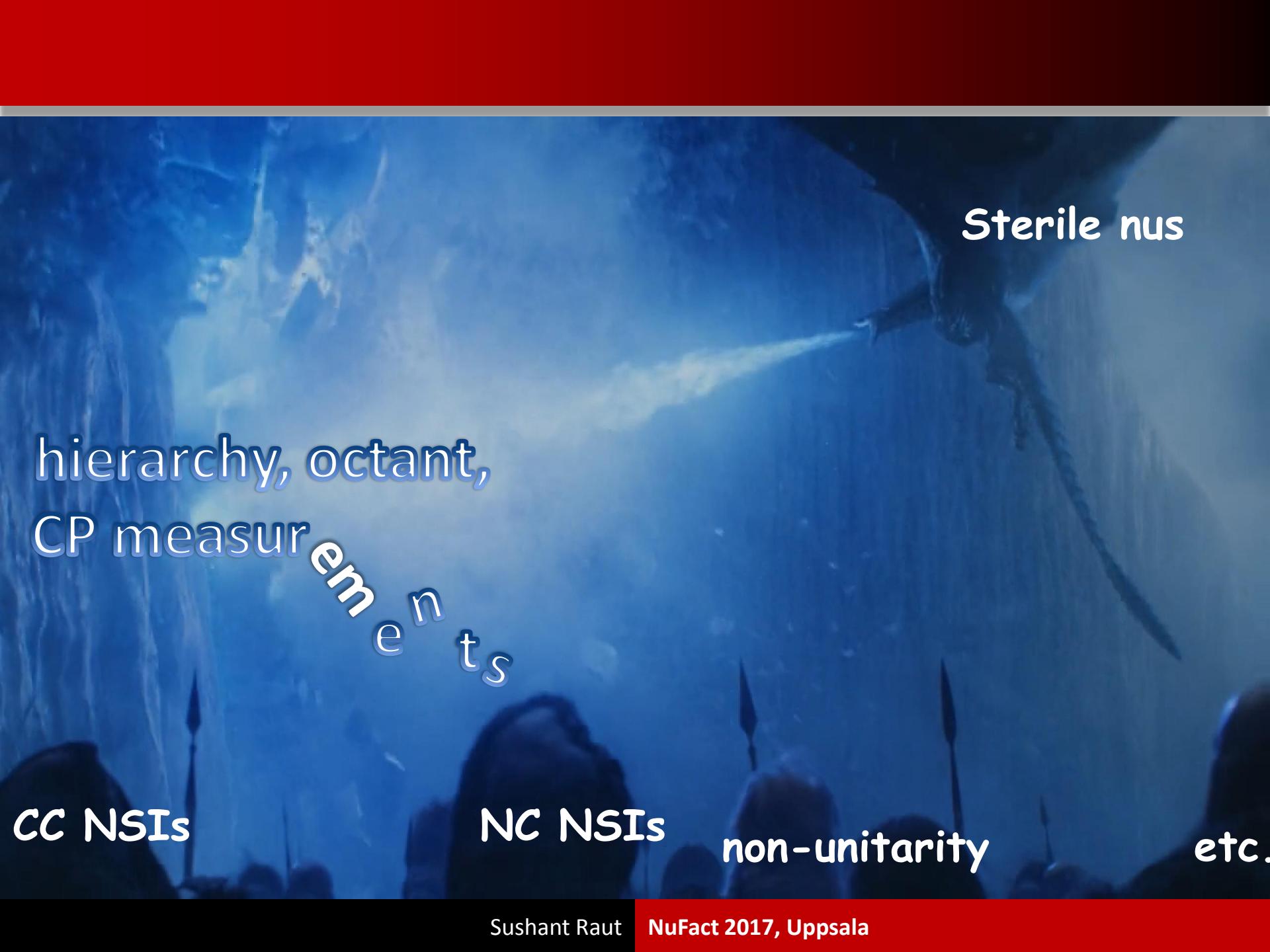
$$= 4 \cos^2 \theta_{13} \sin^2 \theta_{23} (1 - \cos^2 \theta_{13} \sin^2 \theta_{23})$$

Octant of θ_{23}



DUNE

1307.2519:
Barger et al.

A dramatic photograph of a firefighter in a dark, smoky environment, spraying a powerful stream of water onto a burning building. The scene is lit by the intense orange and yellow flames, creating a stark contrast with the firefighter's silhouette and the surrounding smoke.

Sterile nus

hierarchy, octant,
CP measur

em e n t s

CC NSIs

NC NSIs

non-unitarity

etc.

Beyond standard oscillations

Beyond standard oscillation scenarios:
CC NSIs (production/detection),
NC NSIs (propagation),
Sterile neutrinos,
Non-unitarity, ...

- Q1: How does the presence of new physics affect the measurement of the standard neutrino parameters?
- Q2: Can the new physics parameters be measured?

Beyond standard oscillations

Beyond standard oscillation scenarios:

CC NSIs (production/detection),

NC NSIs (propagation),

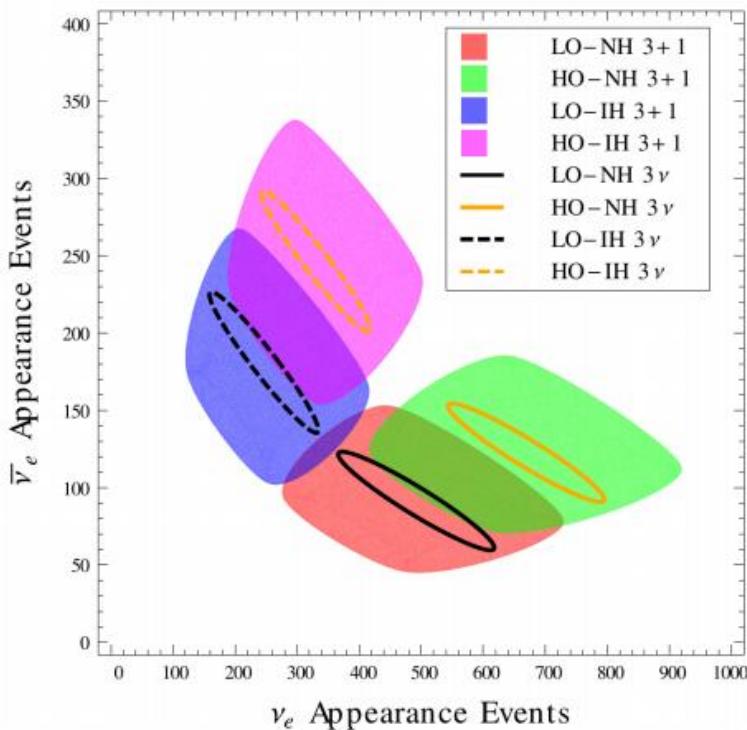
Sterile neutrinos,

Non-unitarity, ...

- Q1: How does the presence of new physics affect the measurement of the standard neutrino parameters?
- Q2: Can the new physics parameters be measured?

an opportunity to probe BSM physics!

Sterile neutrinos



1605.04299: Agarwalla,
Chatterjee, Palazzo

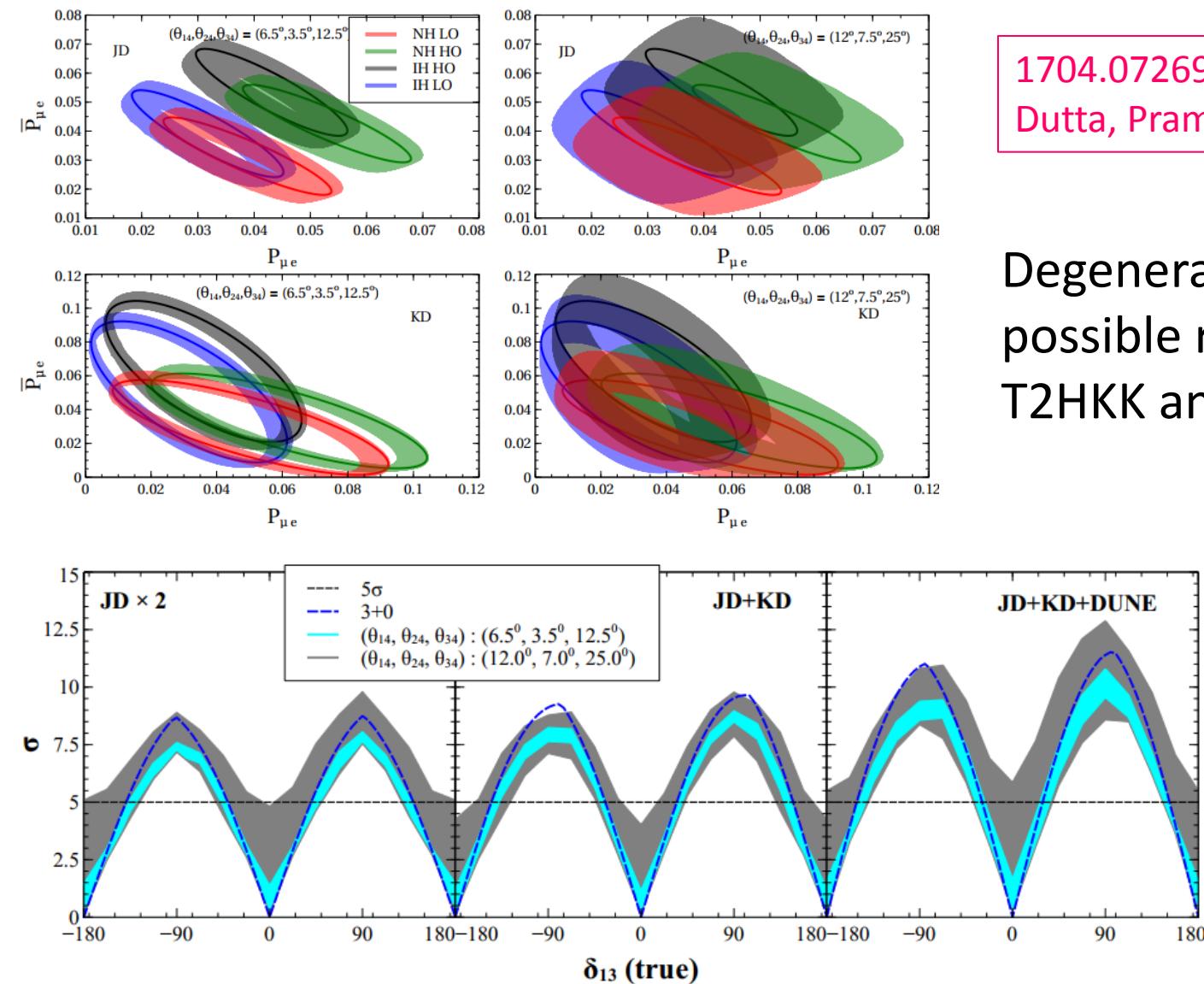
DUNE: Expansion of the parameter space leads to octant- δ_{CP} - δ_{14} degeneracy

Unlike the hierarchy- δ_{14} degeneracy, the octant- δ_{14} degeneracy is more difficult to resolve, even with a combination of neutrino and antineutrino data

1704.04771: Ghosh, Gupta,
Matthews, Sharma, Williams

1704.07269: Chouvey,
Dutta, Pramanik

Degeneracies and their possible removal at T2HKK and DUNE



CC NSIs

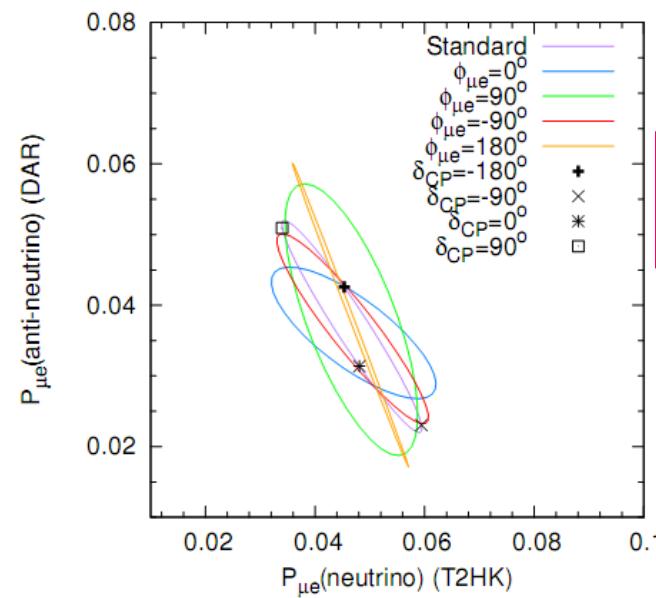
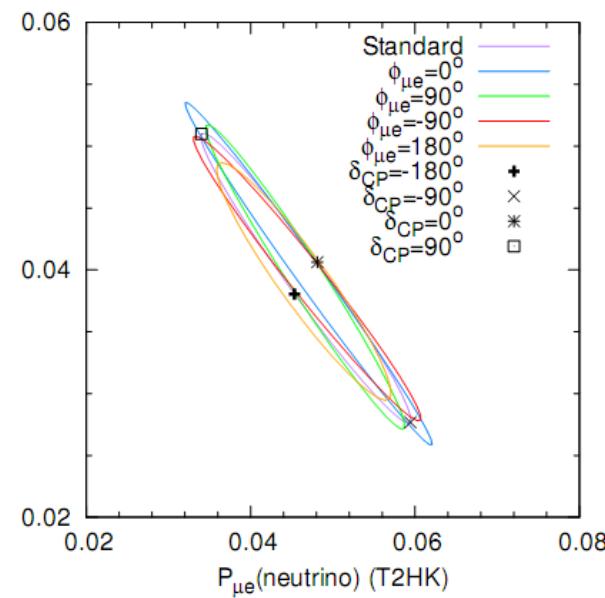
To probe CC NSIs (at source and detector) without interference from the NC NSIs (in propagation), use a low-energy experiment to reduce matter effects

Eg. ESSnuSB

1507.02868: Blennow, Choubey, Ohlsson, SR

Eg. MOMENT

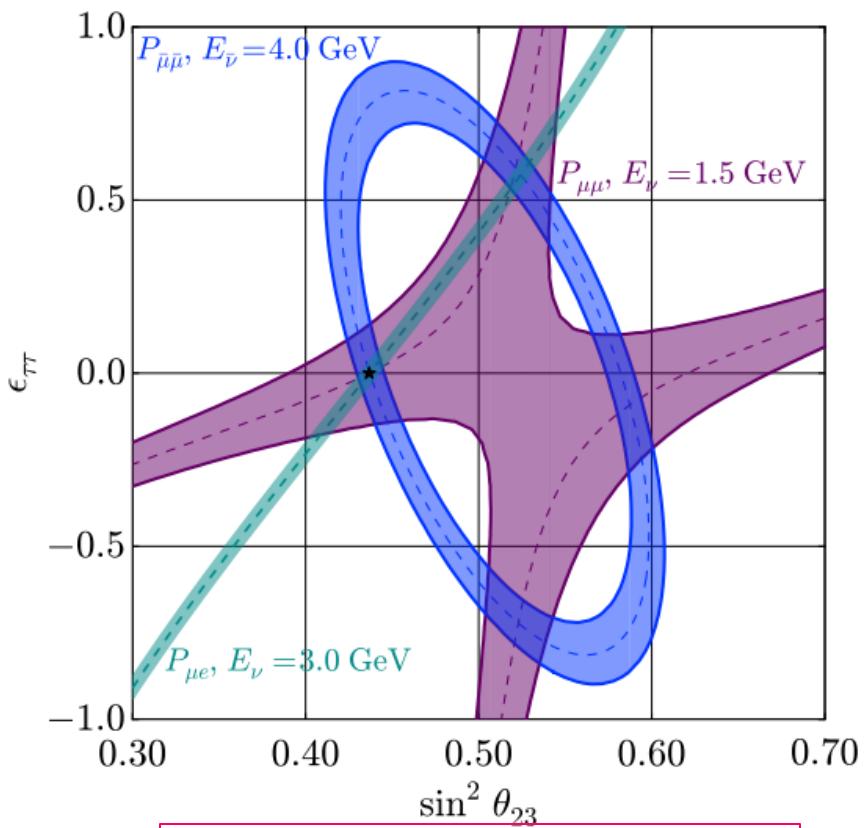
1705.09500: Tang, Zhang



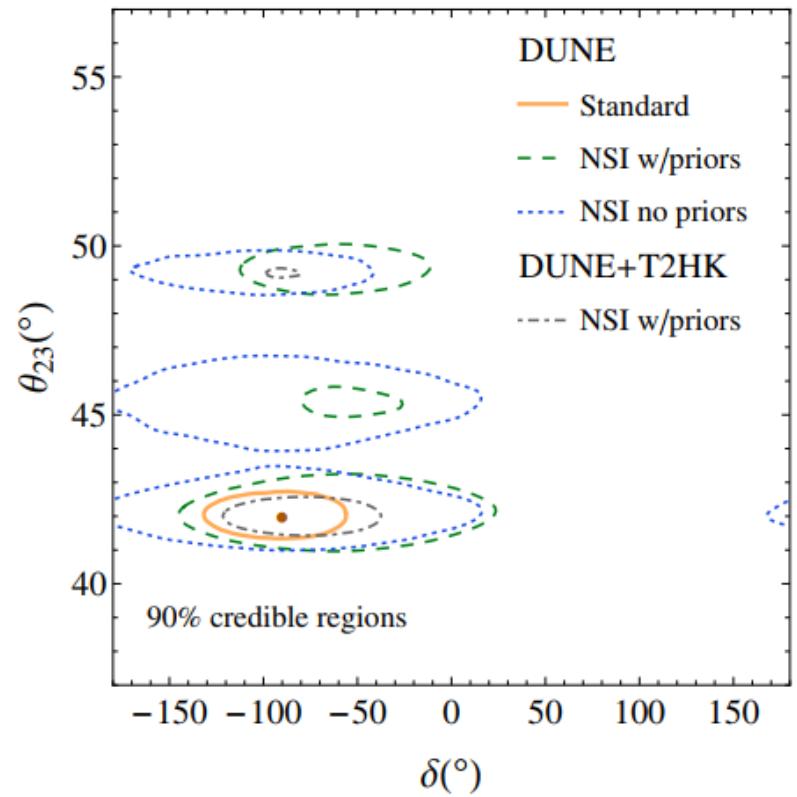
In preparation:
Agarwalla, Ghosh, SR

NC NSIs

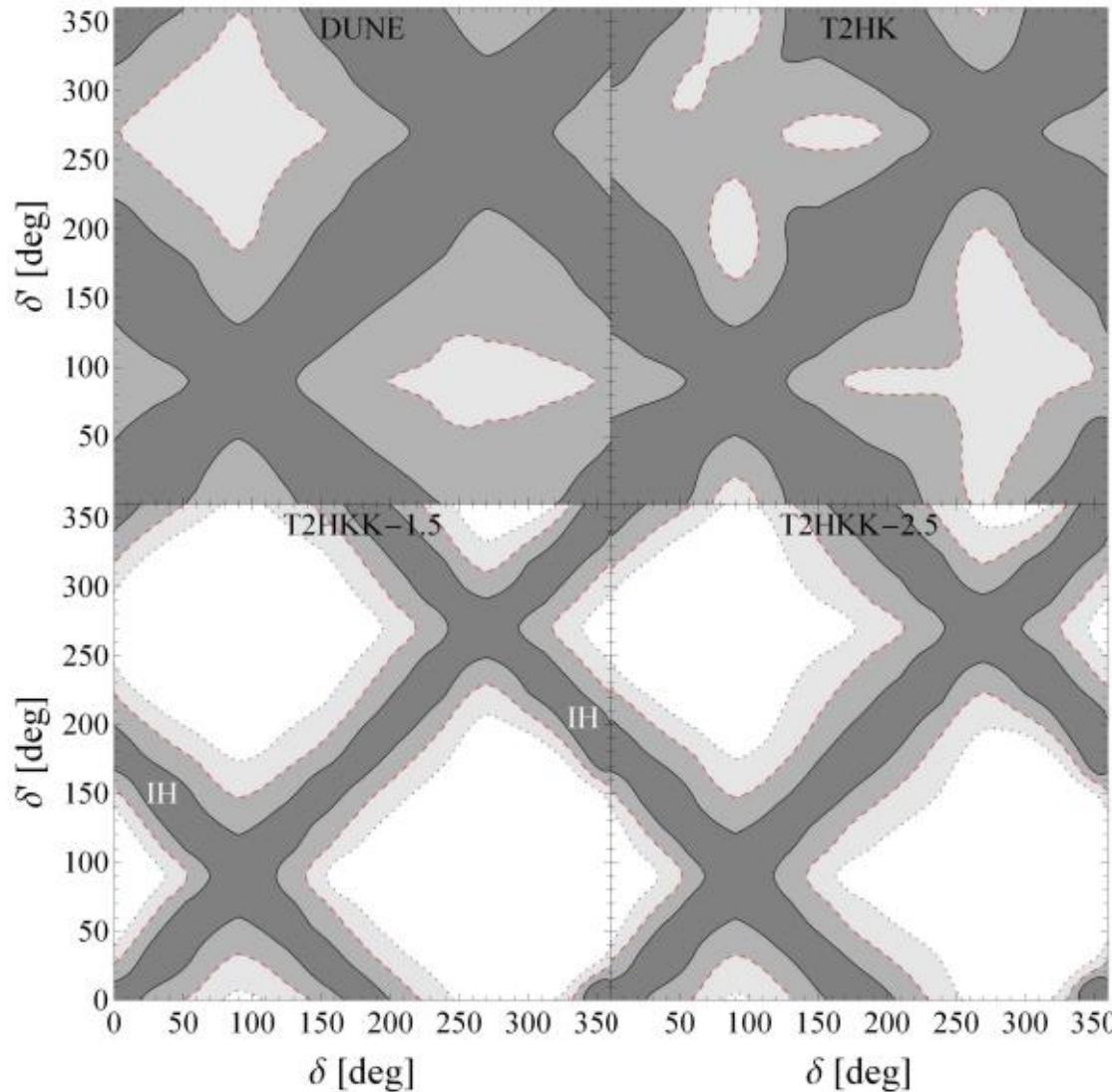
NC NSIs (in propagation) are best probed with large matter effects
Eg. DUNE, T2HKK, atmospheric neutrino experiments



1511.05562: de Gouvea, Kelly



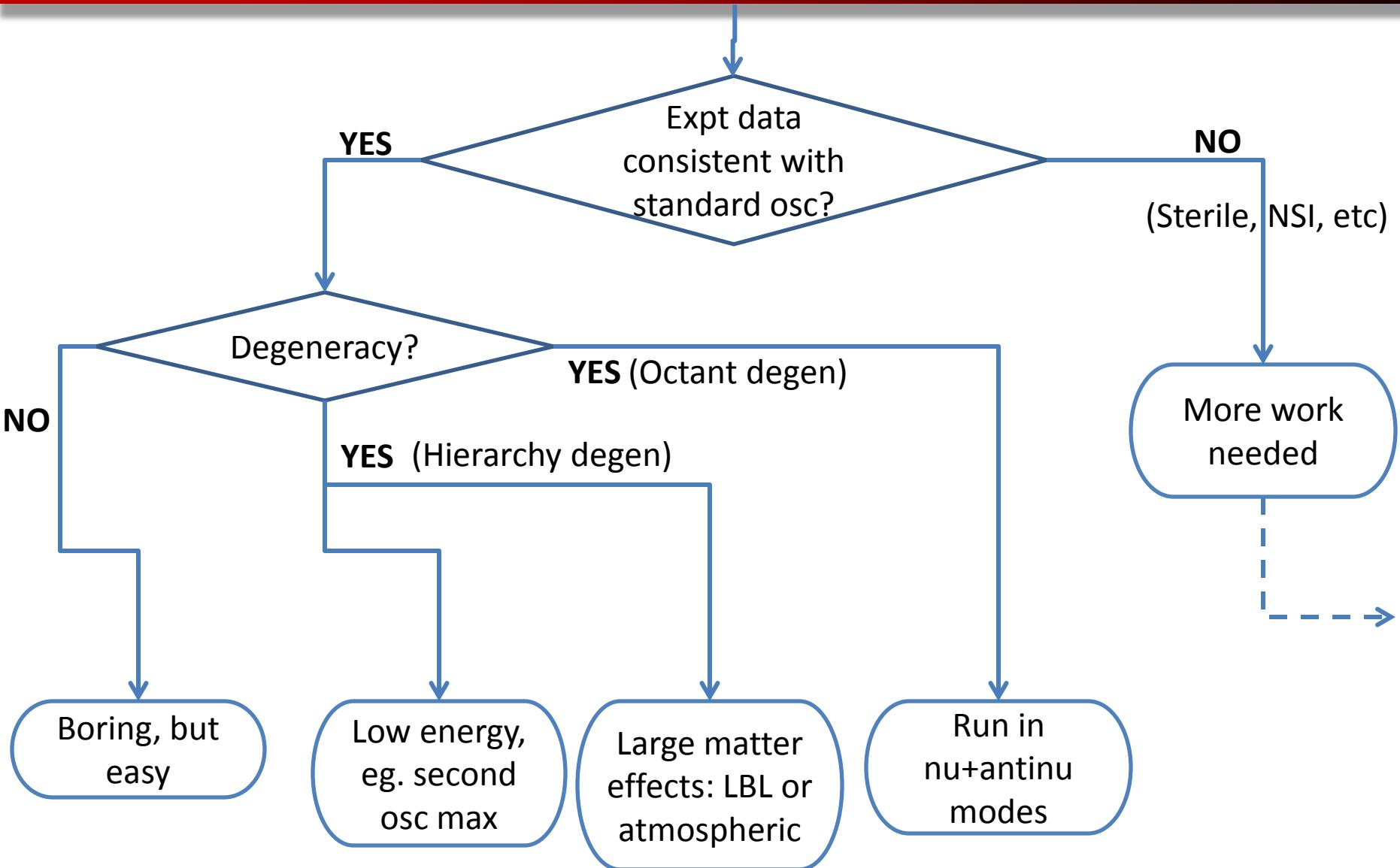
1511.06357: Coloma



Degeneracies in
measuring CPV at
DUNE, T2HK and T2HKK
(hierarchy unknown)

1612.01443: Liao,
Marfatia, Whisnant

Summary: A flowchart for the future?





THANK YOU