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The global picture of neutrino oscillation phenomenology after NU2020 @ GdR Neutrino Meeting 2020

Albert Zhou (KIT)

November 23, 2020



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Latest NuFit paper



The fate of hints: updated global analysis of three-flavor neutrino oscillations I. Esteban, M. C. Gonzalez-Garcia, M. Maltoni, T. Schwetz, A. Zhou

JHEP 09 (2020) 178 [arXiv:2007.14792]

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- (Super-K was originally trying to observe proton decay from GUT: neutrinos were just a background! Maybe Xenon1T suffers the same fate??).

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- Other phenomena not discussed: oscillations in matter (MSW resonance, adiabatic conversion), supernova neutrinos, secret interactions, cosmology & dark matter etc.
- We've come a long way!

CP-violation in neutrino sector? (Press coverage)



The Super-Kamiokande Neutrino Observatory, located more than 3,000 feet below Mount Ikeno near the city of Hida, Japan. Kamioka Observatory, Institute for Cosmic Ray Research, University of Tokyo

Figure: NY Times Article on T2K Nature paper

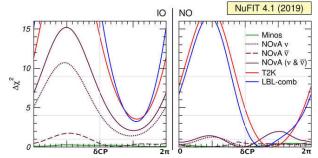
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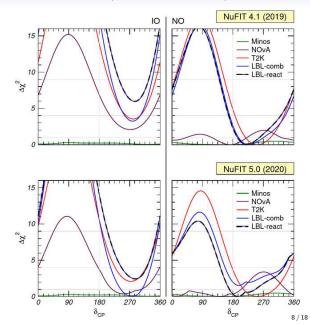
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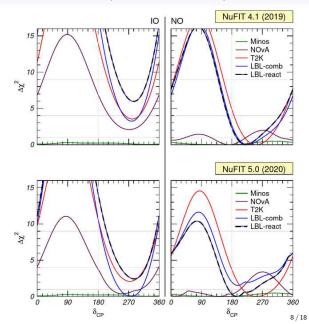
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- However even from NuFit 4.0, "The combination of those effects . . . leads to a disfavouring of sin $\delta_{CP} \sim -1$ from NOvA, somewhat in contradiction with the T2K preferred region."



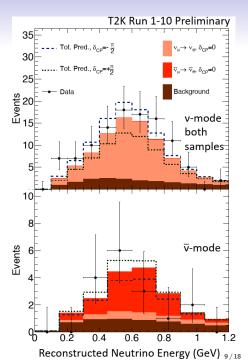
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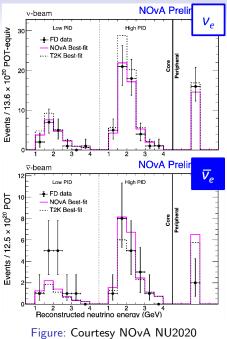
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- Essentially T2K and NOvA continue opposite trajectory.



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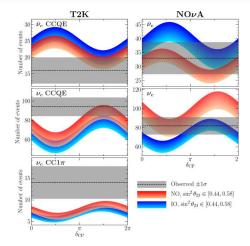


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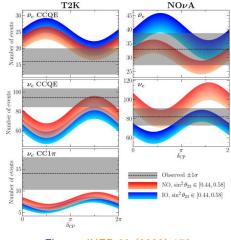
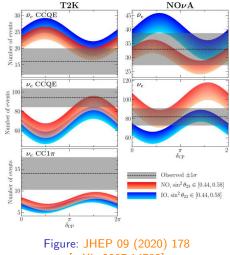
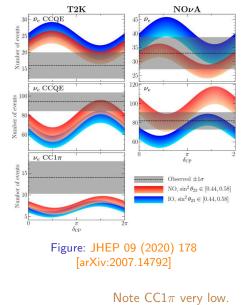


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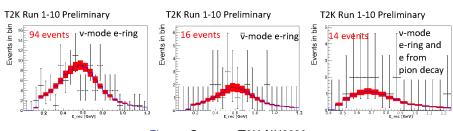


Figure: Courtesy T2K NU2020

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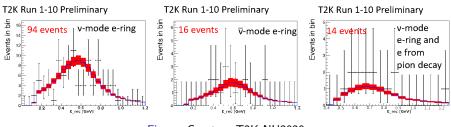


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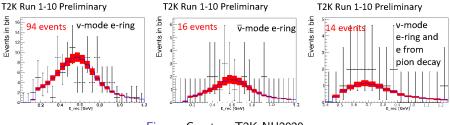
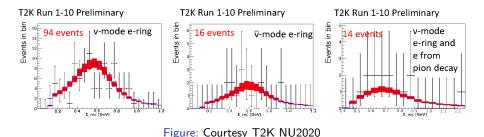
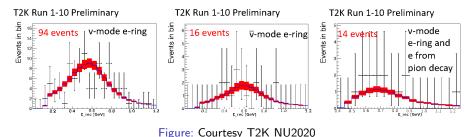


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- Technical aside: θ_{12} , θ_{13} , Δm_{21}^2 fixed in analysis of accelerator data.



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So you're telling me IO fixes everything?

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$$P_{\nu_{\mu} \to \nu_{e}}^{[NO,IO]} \approx 4s_{13}^{2}s_{23}^{2}(1 \pm [\pm 2]A) \mp C \sin \delta_{CP}(1 \pm [\pm A])$$

$$C \equiv \frac{\Delta m_{21}^{2}L}{4E_{\nu}} \sin 2\theta_{12} \sin 2\theta_{13} \sin 2\theta_{23} \qquad A \equiv \frac{2E_{\nu}V}{\Delta m_{3l}^{2}} \qquad (1)$$

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• Very precise measurement of disappearance channels of LBL and MBL is sensitive to mass ordering via $|\Delta m^2_{\mu\mu}| - |\Delta m^2_{ee}|$. [Nunokawa, Parke and Funchal, Phys. Rev. D 72, 013009 (2005) arXiv:hep-ph/0503283]

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- Possible due to large number of events directly from source. (Idea of appearance experiment is to have intense flavour-pure source and measure contamination from oscillation.)

• Medium baseline reactor experiments $L \sim 1000 \text{ m}$ (Daya Bay, Double CHOOZ, RENO) sensitive to $\Delta m_{ee}^2 \approx \Delta m_{atm.}^2$

$$P(\bar{\nu}_e \to \bar{\nu}_e) \approx 1 - \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \sin^2 \left(1.27 \cdot \Delta m_{ee}^2 \frac{L}{E_\nu} \right)$$

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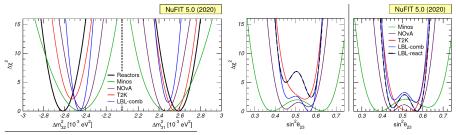
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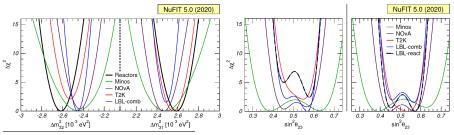
Conclusion: reactors can be important for determining mass ordering.

• NU2020 updates: Double-Chooz & RENO.



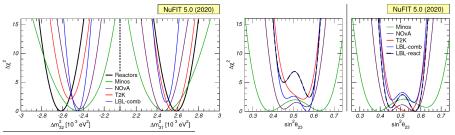
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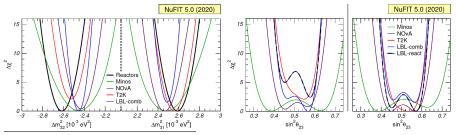
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- Reactors favour NO (we include Daya-Bay, RENO and DoubleChooz). Possible tension with accelerator data? [Next slide]



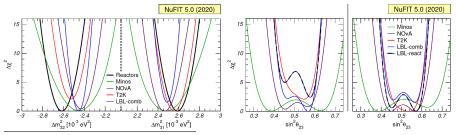
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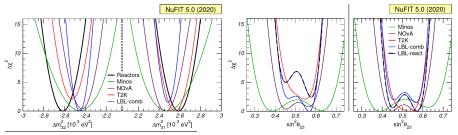
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Parameter-goodness-of-fit test statistic

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data sets		NO			Ю	
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T2K vs. NOvA (θ_{13} free)	6.7/4	0.15	1.4	3.6/4	0.46	0.7
T2K vs. React.	0.3/2	0.87	0.2	2.5/2	0.29	1.1
NOvA vs. React.	3.0/2	0.23	1.2	6.2/2	0.045	2.0
T2K vs. NOvA vs. React.	8.4/6	0.21	1.3	8.9/6	0.18	1.3
T2K vs. NOvA (θ_{13} fixed)	6.5/3	0.088	1.7	2.8/3	0.42	0.8
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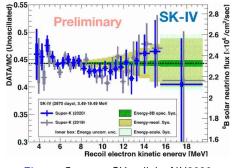
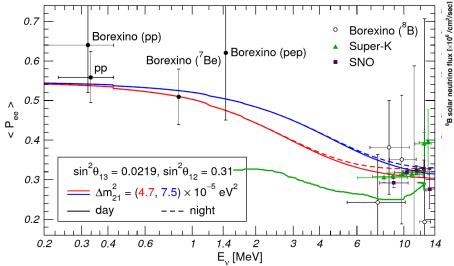
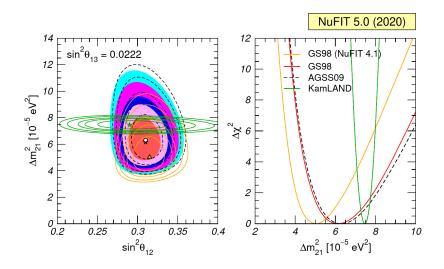


Figure: Courtesy SK collab. NU2020

NuFIT 2.0 (2014)





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