

TAU NEUTRINO APPEARANCE: AN EXAMPLE OF NEUTRINO OSCILLATION ANALYSIS

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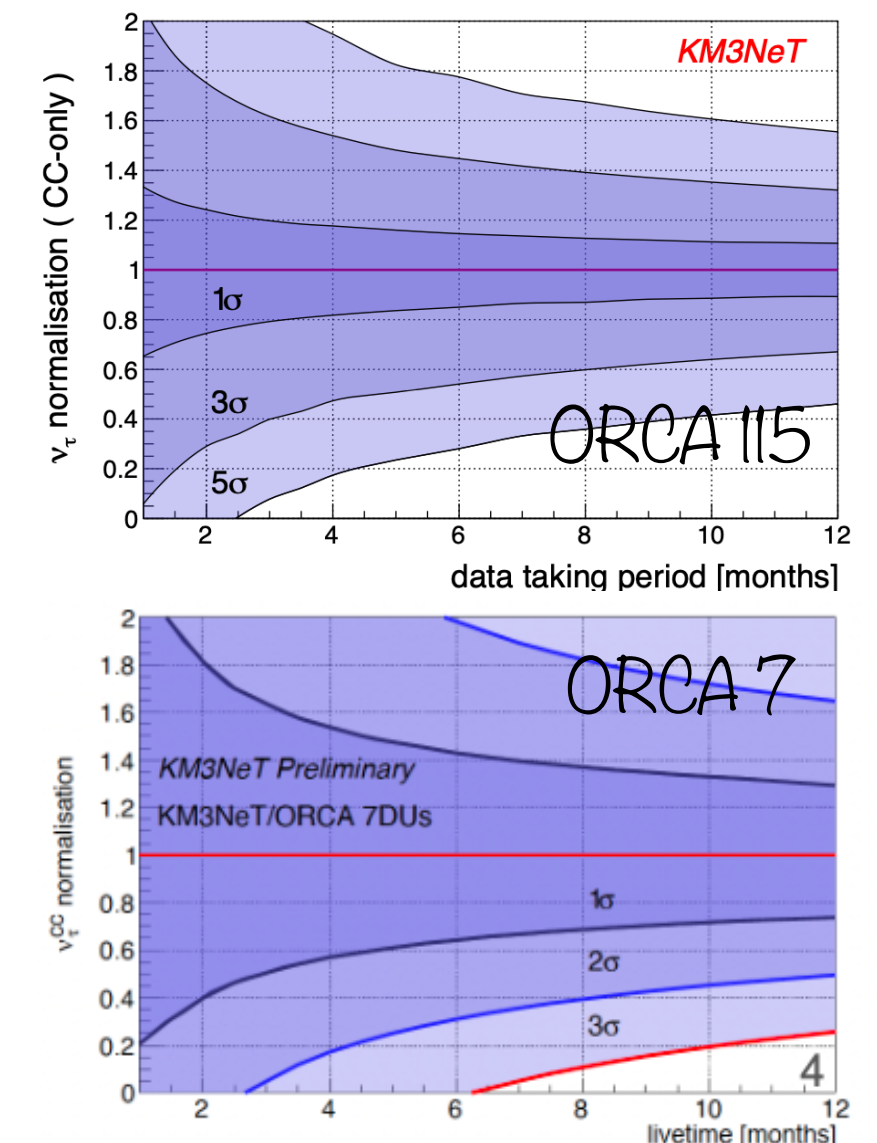
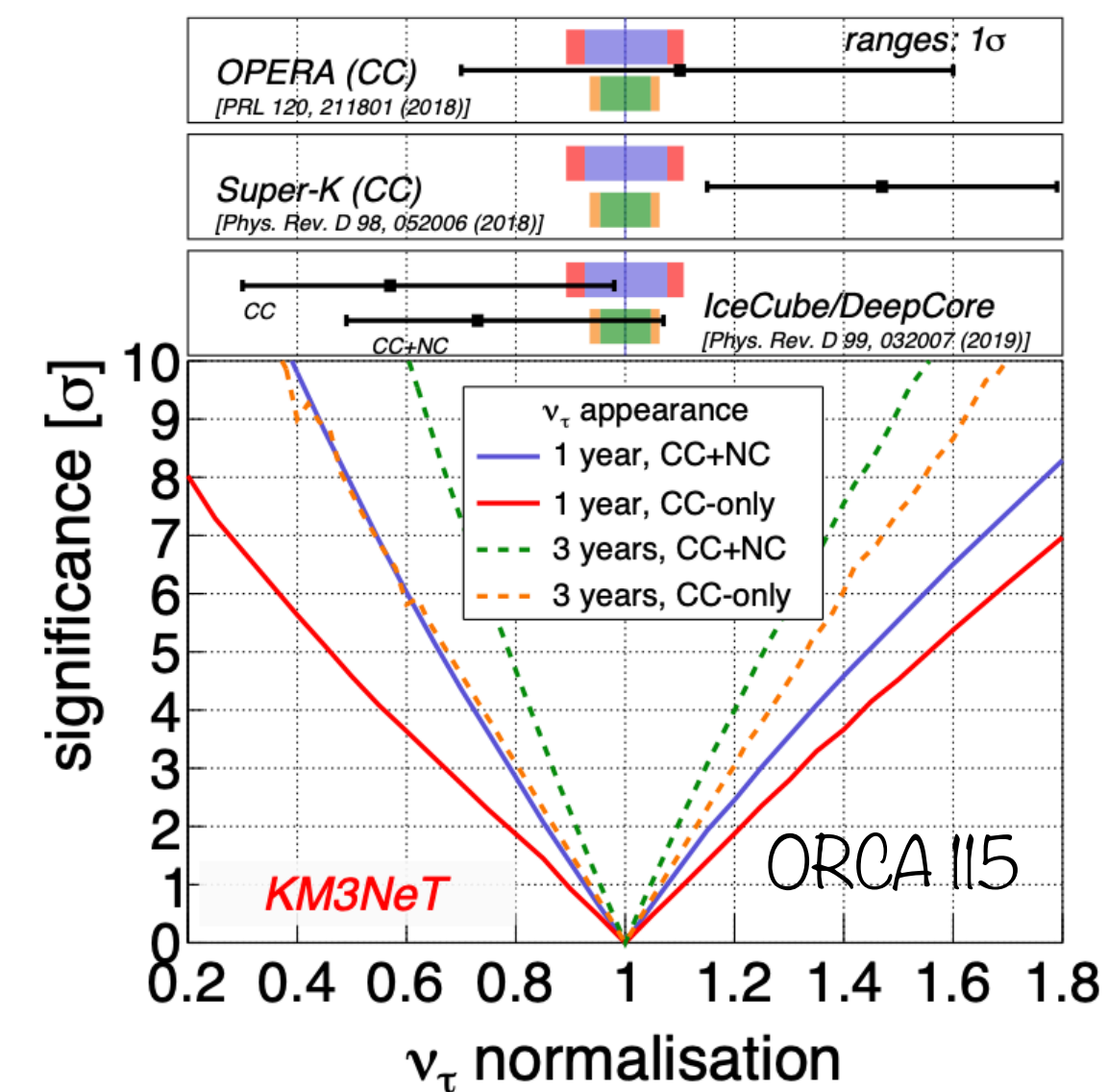
Introduction

- Tau neutrino appearance search in KM3NeT/ORCA is currently carried out by three institutions: CPPM (Luc C., Chiara L., Mathieu P.-T.), ECAP (Nicole G., Rodrigo G.-R., Lukas H.), and NIKHEF (Bouke J.)

○ two scenarios:

1. same fit approach as proposed in NMO paper (excess of ν_τ in shower sample) Short-term goal (ICRC 23)
2. identify ν_τ in the shower sample

- in full KM3NeT/ORCA, 3000 ν_τ /year are expected from the oscillation of pure ν_μ and ν_e atmospheric neutrino flux crossing the earth
- preliminary studies in ORCA 7 showed still a good sensitivity



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○ two scenarios:

1. same fit approach as proposed in NMO paper (excess of ν_τ in shower sample)

2. identify ν_τ in the shower sample *Medium/long-term goal (end 2023-24)*

- improvement in sample(s) purity and fit strategy (systematics, impact on event selection and classification)
- extrapolate sensitivity toward larger intermediate geometries

From the selection to the fit

- Three main topics under development and that can be improved:

PID

(more MC info and define/identify new features for better shower-like and ν_τ events identification)

sample purity

(both shower-like and ν_τ sample: improved pre-selection and selection)

ν_τ normalization fit

(sensitivity in ORCA-6 geometry, extrapolation toward larger intermediate geometries, and update full-ORCA results)

○ definition of **variables** and **features** for **particles identification (PID)** > stored in aonet and DST files

> **km3net-dataformat**, two **maximum likelihood algorithms** provide the **reconstruction** of each event:

JGandalf and **JShowerFit** respectively optimized for track-like and shower-like events (only recently,

JShF included in the full ORCA6 production)

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- pre-selection: so far, **cut-based** approach on **DST** variables to reject downing and anti-noise events
 - > pre-selection may be modified depending on the specific analysis
- event classification: **paramPID** (Boosted Decision Tree) + other neural network, **NN**, and **GNN** techniques as an alternative
- sample selection: cutting on **muon** and **track scores** (by paramPID) + Random Search Grid (RGS) alternative

From the selection to the fit: current approach

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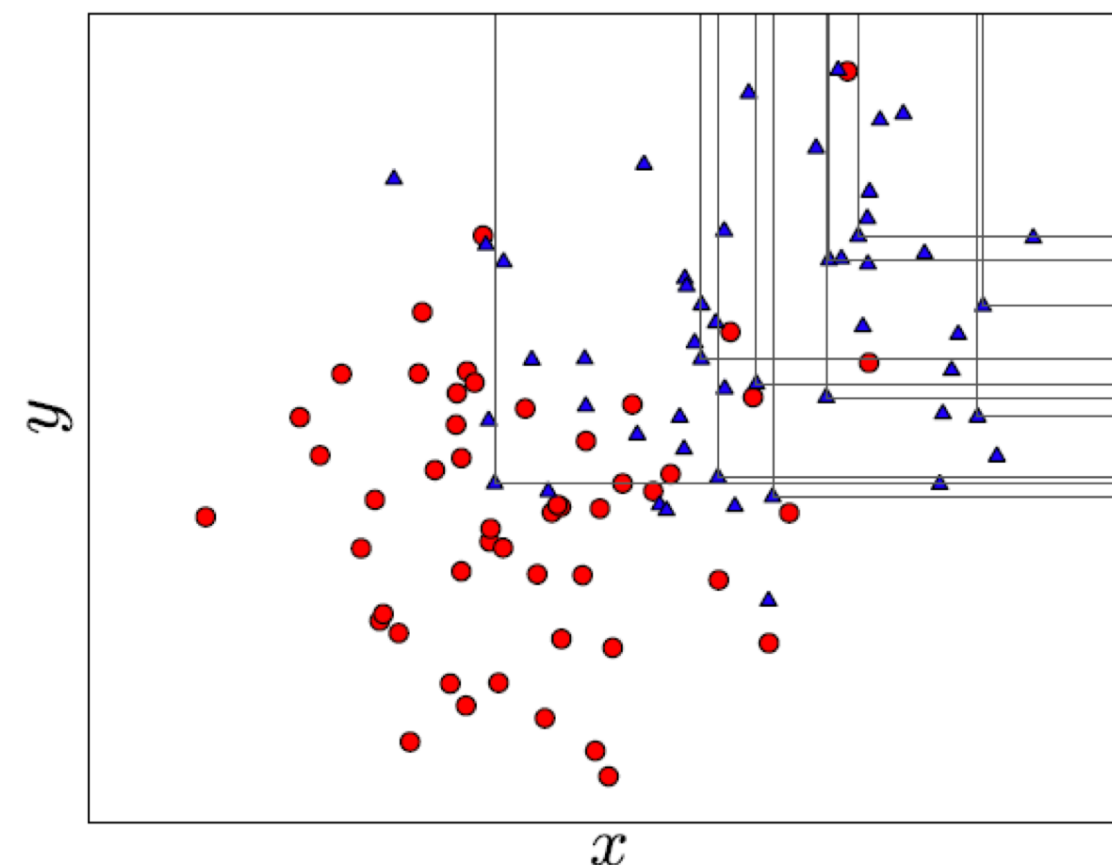
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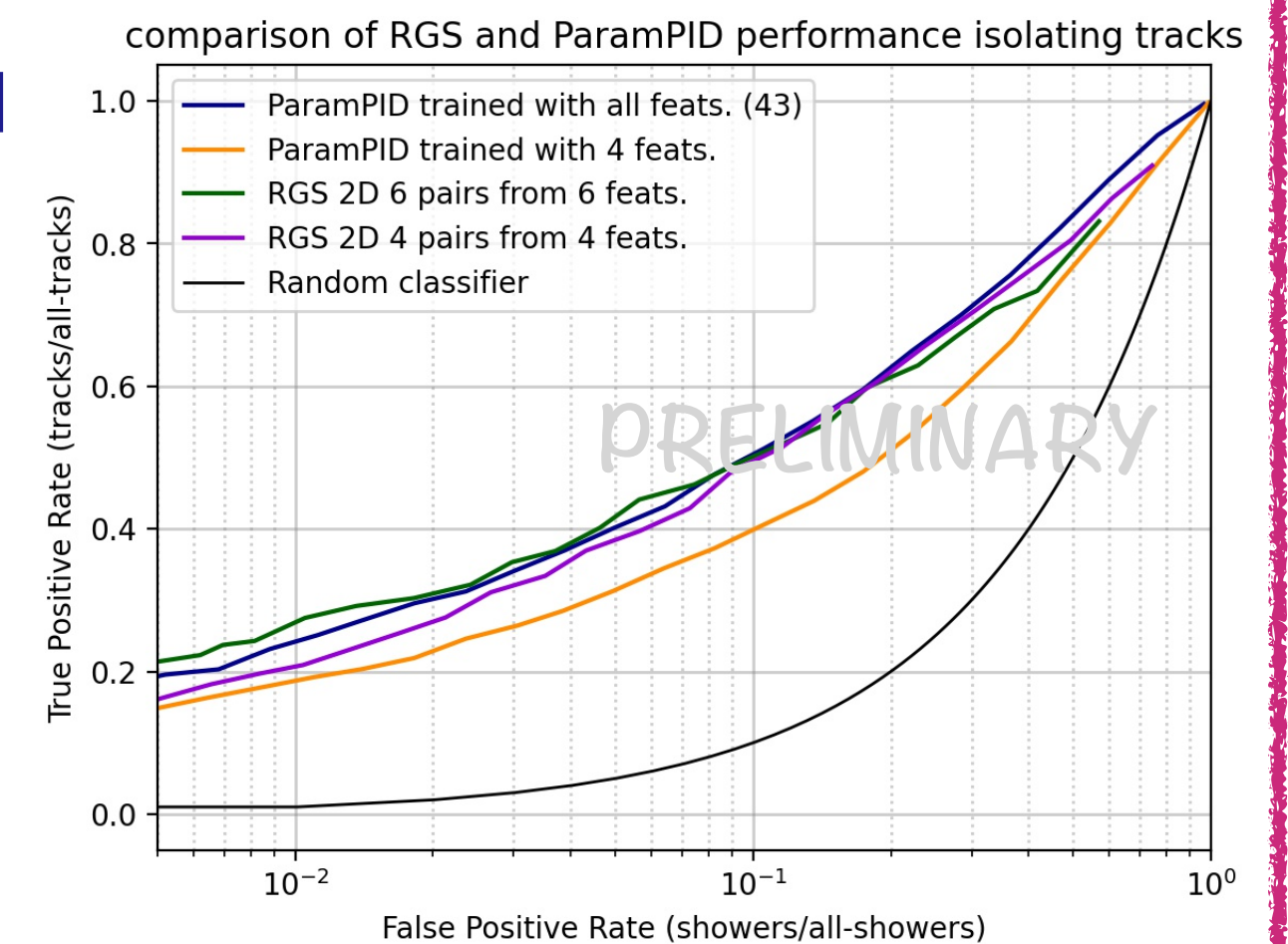
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○ step 1: pre-selection, classification, and selection from standard neutrino oscillation analysis

+ using **RGS** (optimized cut-based approach to be more effective in the signal region)



- training not needed
- each event can be a cut
- with only a few variables even better performance than paramPID



From the selection to the fit: current approach and further improvements

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- step 1: **pre-selection, classification, and selection** from standard neutrino oscillation analysis
+ using RGS (optimized cut-based approach to be more effective in the signal region)
- step 2: specifically for the tau-appearance analysis, **improve the pre-selection** (not to reject too many shower-candidates), **re-train paramPID** (ideally with more features), compare with **RGS selection**, identify a **more pure shower-sample**

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- identify common figures of merit for comparing the performance of different selection methods
- quantify the purity of the final sample
- in order to compare different samples and kinds of fit software, a common “summary”-file should be produced (same structure, independently from the selection techniques, and usable for both fit softwares)

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- **SWIM** and **paramNMH** as two alternatives software for the fit in this study
 - SWIM uses MC simulation for building the detector response matrix
 - paramNMH uses a parametrization of the detector response
- **MONA** was used in the first ORCA6 results, but not considered in this analysis

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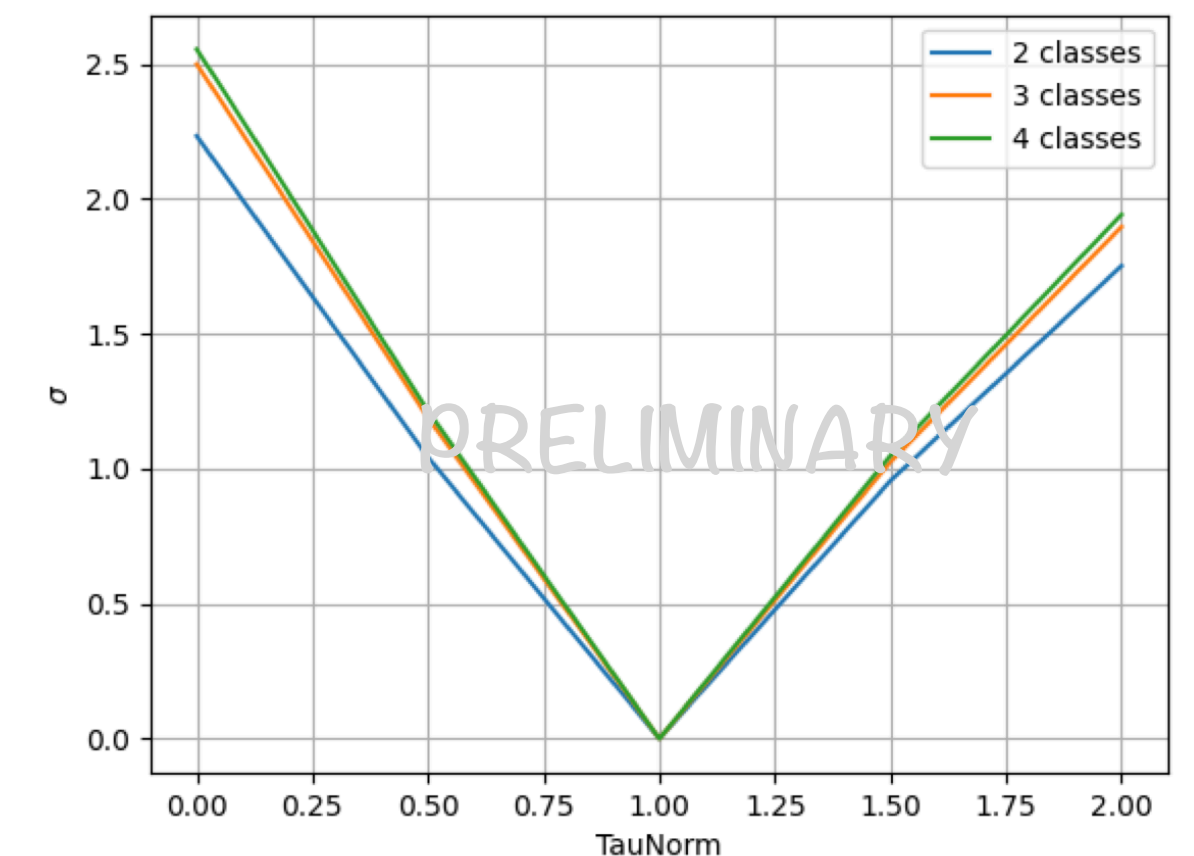
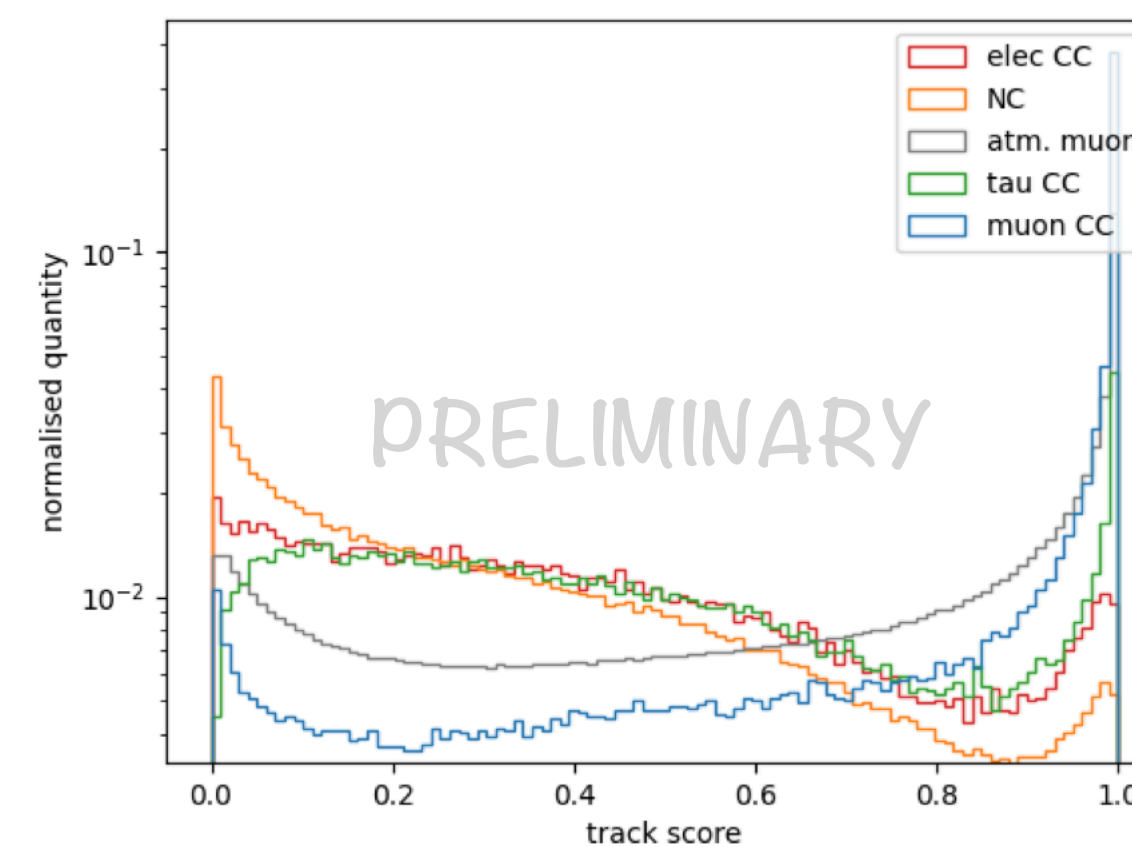
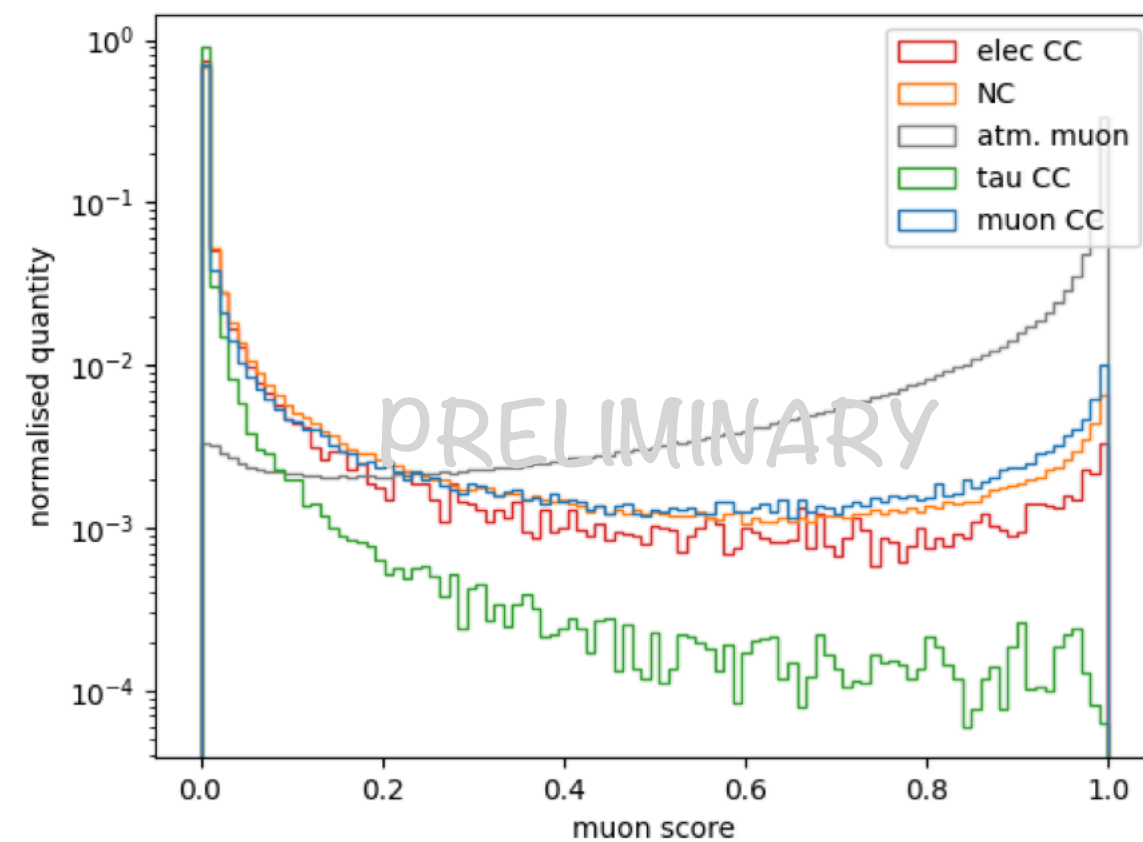
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ν_τ normalization fit

(sensitivity in ORCA-6 geometry, extrapolation toward larger intermediate geometries, and update full-ORCA results)

- step 1: selection from standard analysis and SWIM has been used for the first preliminary result on the

ν_τ normalization fit



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ν_τ normalization fit

(sensitivity in ORCA-6 geometry, extrapolation toward larger intermediate geometries, and update full-ORCA results)

- step 1: selection from standard analysis and SWIM has been used for the first preliminary result on the ν_τ normalization fit
- step 2: compare with the selection from the RGS method
- step 3: compare with paramNMH fit
- step 4: have the two software as cross-check one of the other
- step 5: improve the treatment of the systematics in parallel with the study for main neutrino oscillation anal.

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- a new full-ORCA MC simulation has been produced with more information (enabled in gSeaGen) useful to define **new features** (in JPP) more suitable to identify shower-like and/or ν_τ events (lowE neutrinos, mass production approach instead of run-by-run so as to be faster - 4 clusters at CNAF and IFIC - 5 people)
- **GOAL**: develop a method valid also for intermediate geometries

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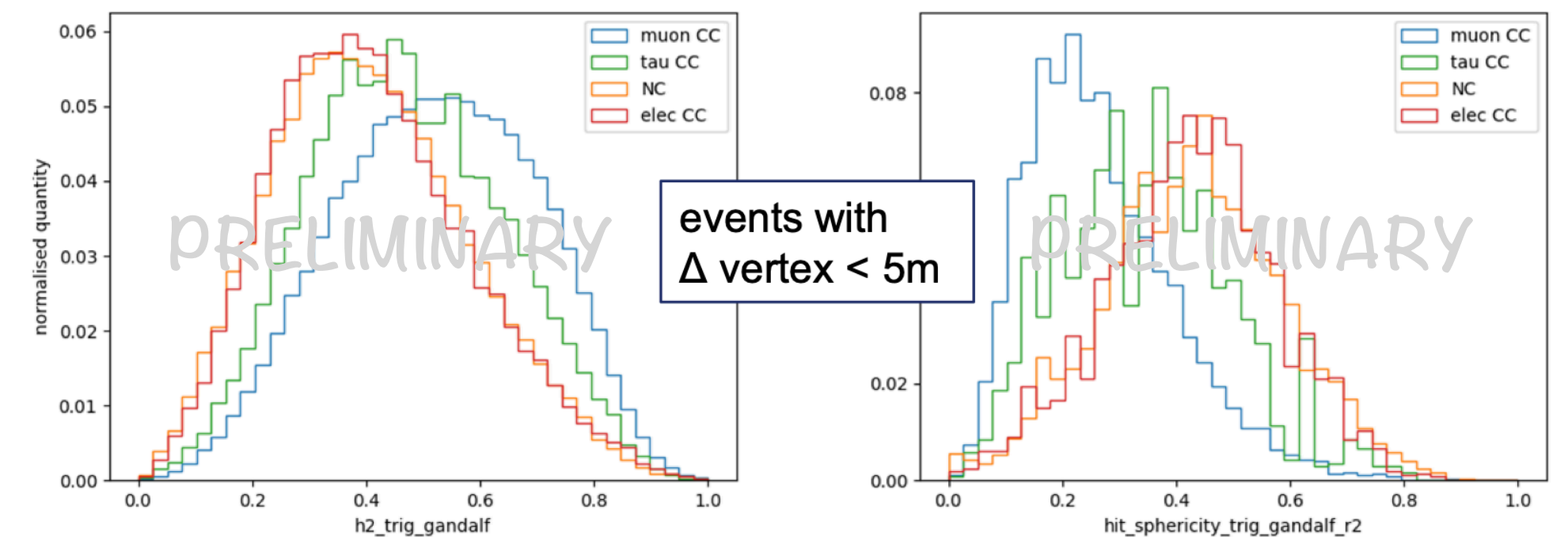
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- preliminary studies defining **sphericity** and **planarity** of the event
- a first attempt of implementation in ORCA6 (v6) has not been successful yet (to be updated with ORCA6-v7 production)



A few thoughts...

- Current analysis strategies have reached already robust performance for the first results in ORCA-6 but a there is still room for improvement:
 - JShowerFit was only recently included in the full data sample > larger statistics, improved pre-selection and selection (using different techniques)
 - SWIM has many contributors and maintainers > paramNMH can be applied to data, both software can be thought of as complementary in cross-checks and for sensitivity studies toward larger geometries
 - Simplify the MC production can be helpful also in studies related to the treatment of systematics
 - etc

...let's discuss!