Université de Genève (Switzerland)

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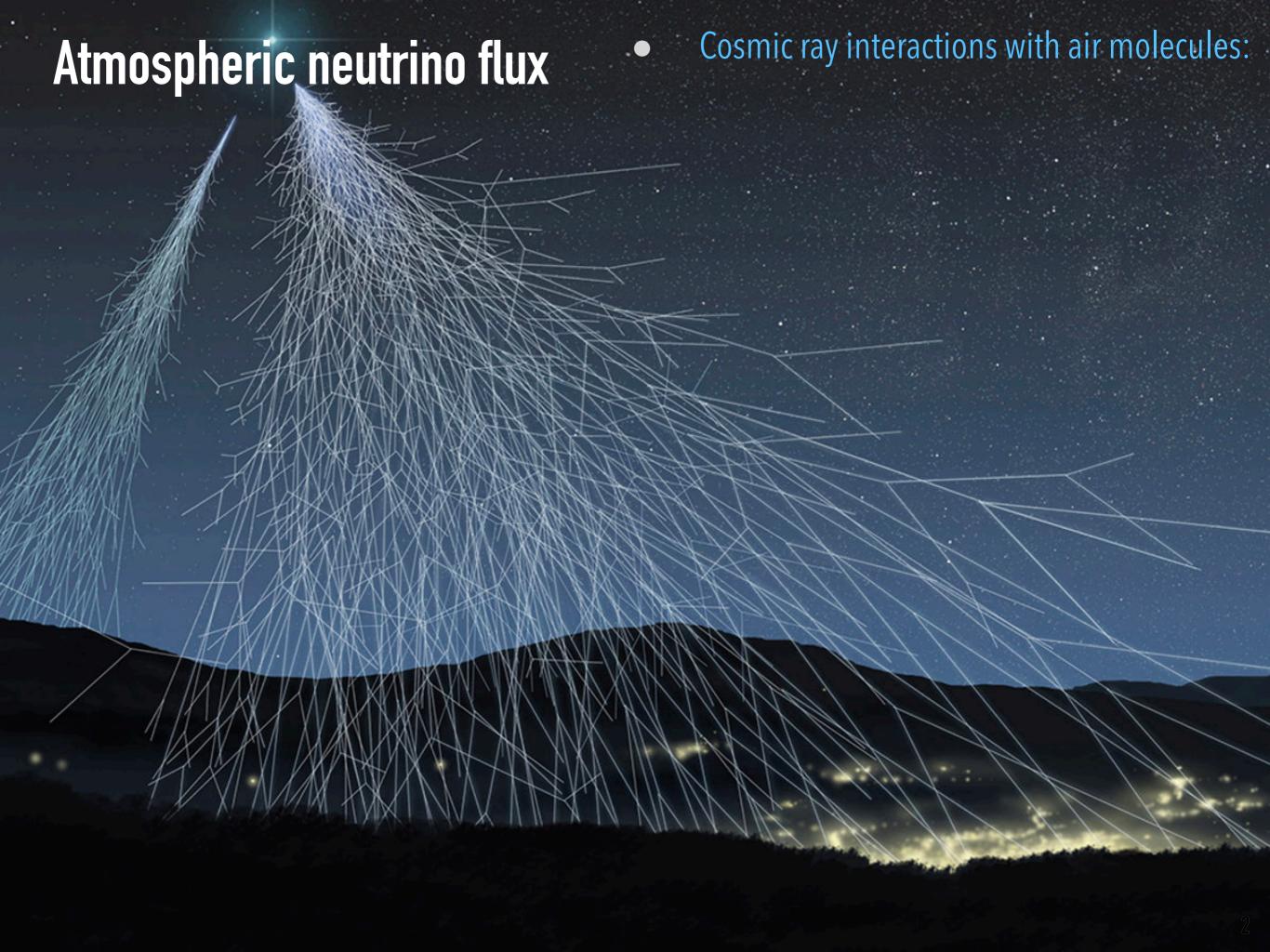


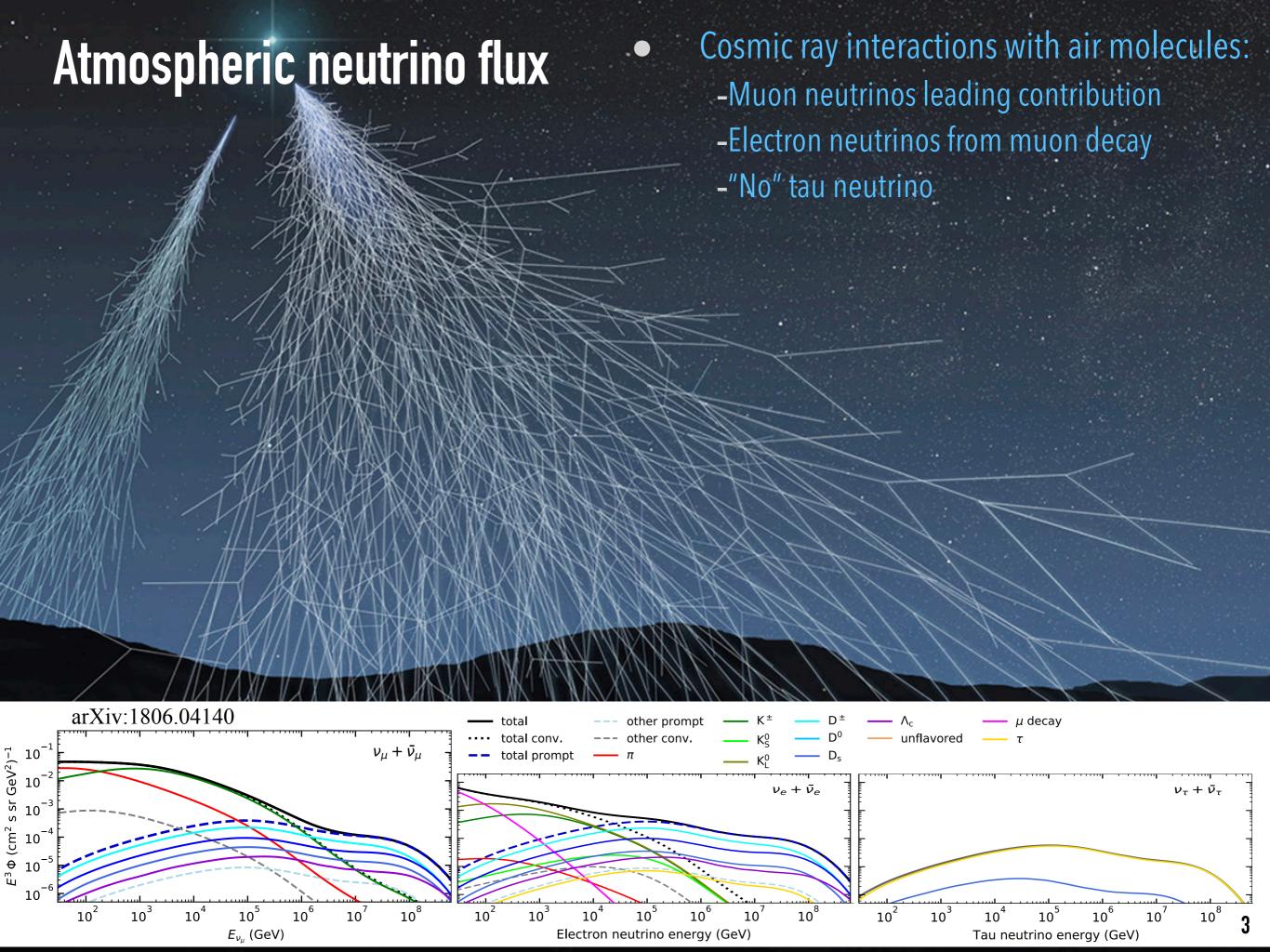




Alfonso Garcia

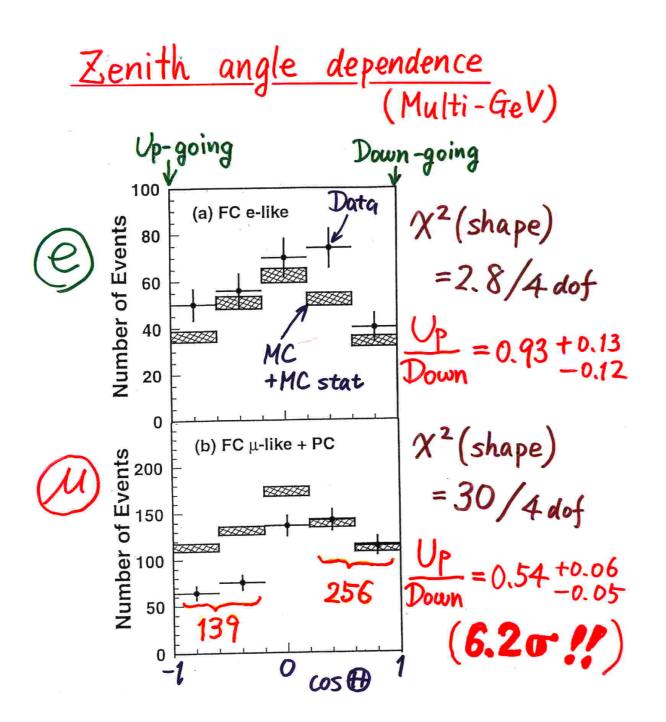
alfonso.garcia@ific.uv.es

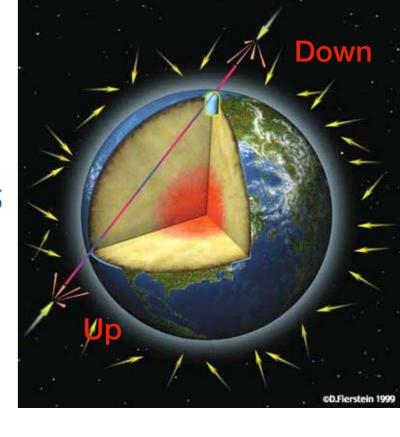




Recap

Atmospheric neutrinos -> first strong evidence of oscillations

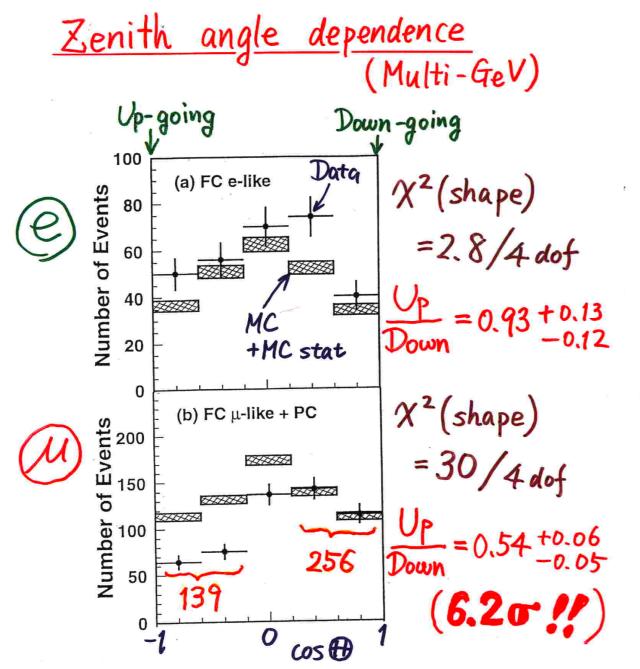


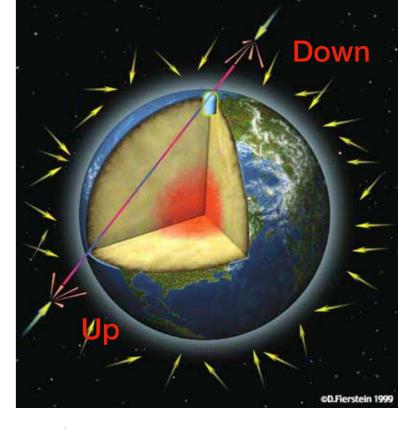


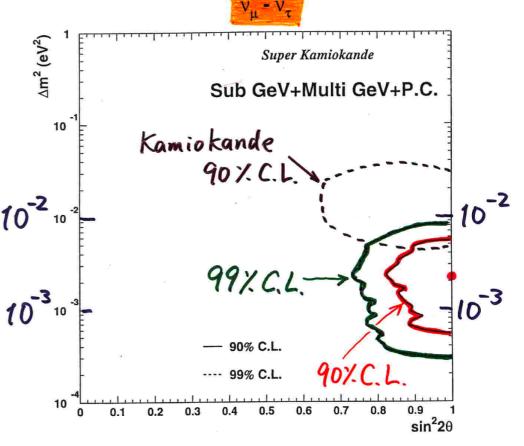
T.Kajita (Neutrino 98)

Recap

Atmospheric neutrinos -> first strong evidence of oscillations



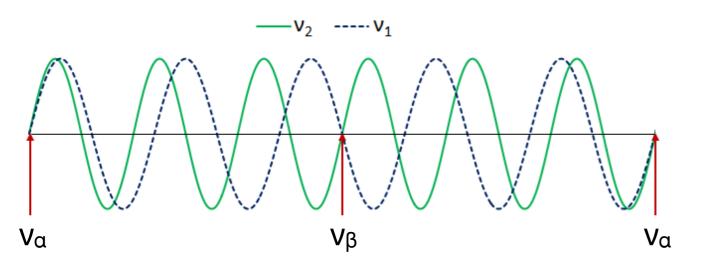




T.Kajita (Neutrino 98)

Neutrino oscillations

- Flavor states -> superposition of mass states (i.e, massless particles don't work)
 - Quantum interference observable at macroscopic distances

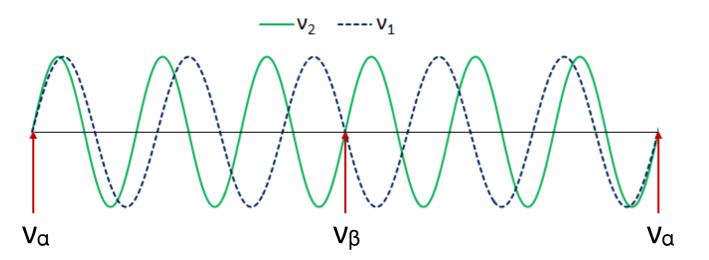


$$P(\nu_{\alpha} \to \nu_{\beta}) = \sin^2(2\theta)\sin^2(1.27\Delta m^2 \frac{L}{E_{\nu}})$$

Two-flavor oscillatio

Neutrino oscillations

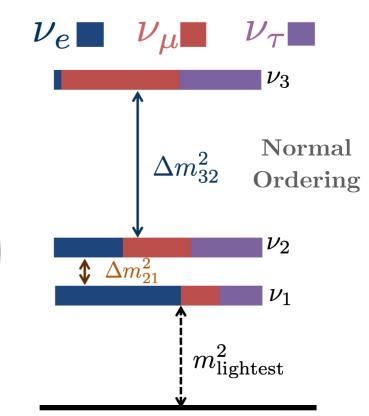
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$$P(\nu_{\alpha} \rightarrow \nu_{\beta}) = sin^2(2\theta)sin^2(1.27\Delta m^2\frac{L}{E_{\nu}})$$
 Two-flavor oscillation

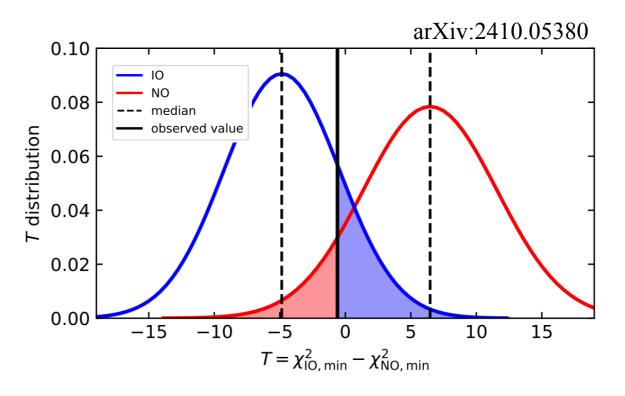
- PMNS (unitary mixing matrix) -> combination of states
 - Measured most of the free parameters at percent level

$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_{\mu} \\ \nu_{\tau} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ 0 & -s_{23} & c_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{13} & 0 & s_{13}e^{-i\delta_{\mathrm{CP}}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s_{13}e^{i\delta_{\mathrm{CP}}} & 0 & c_{13} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 \\ -s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 Atmospherics / Accelerators Reactors / accelerator



Neutrino mass ordering

- Connection across very different experiments:
 - Neutrino oscillations

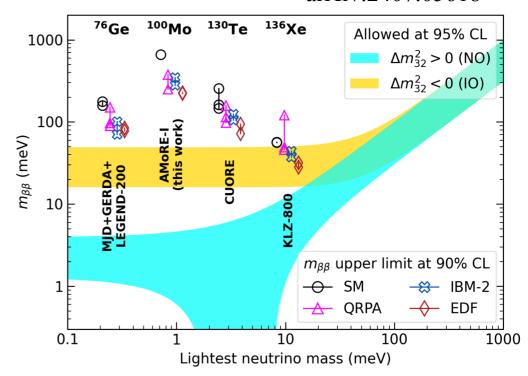


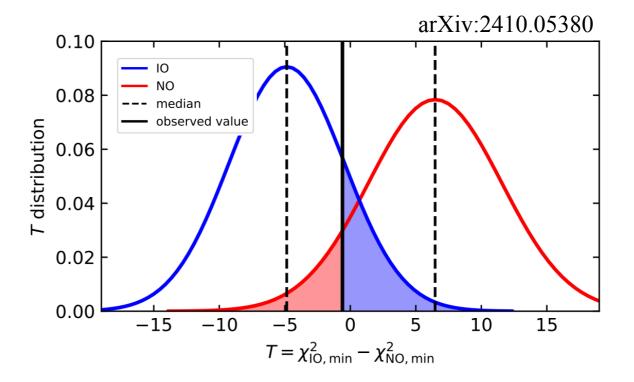


Neutrino mass ordering

arXiv:2407.05618

- Connection across very different experiments:
 - Neutrino oscillations
 - Neutrinoless double beta decay

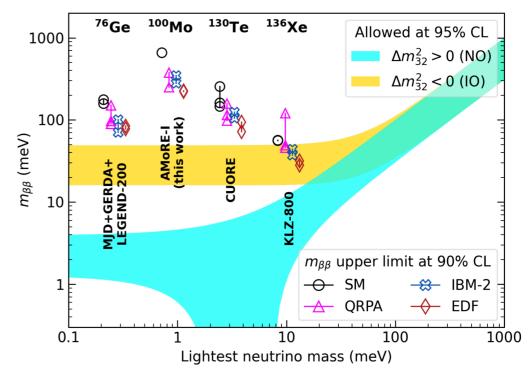


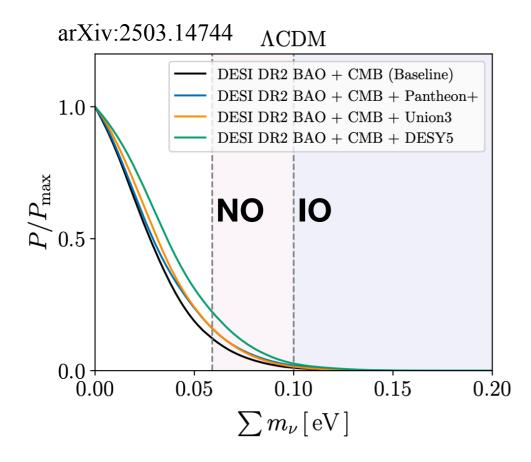


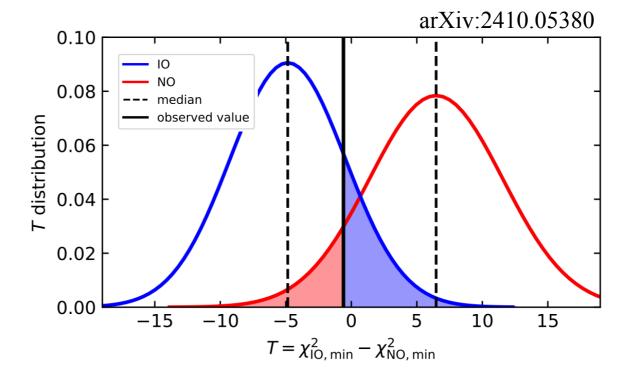
Neutrino mass ordering

arXiv:2407.05618

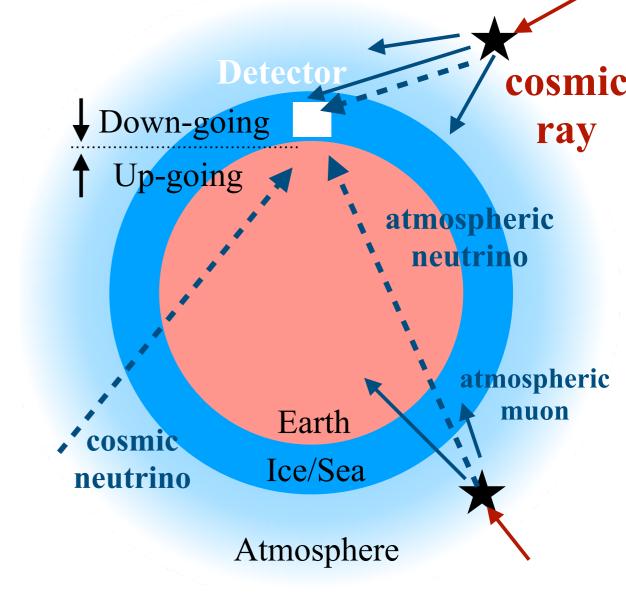
- Connection across very different experiments:
 - Neutrino oscillations
 - Neutrinoless double beta decay
 - Cosmology



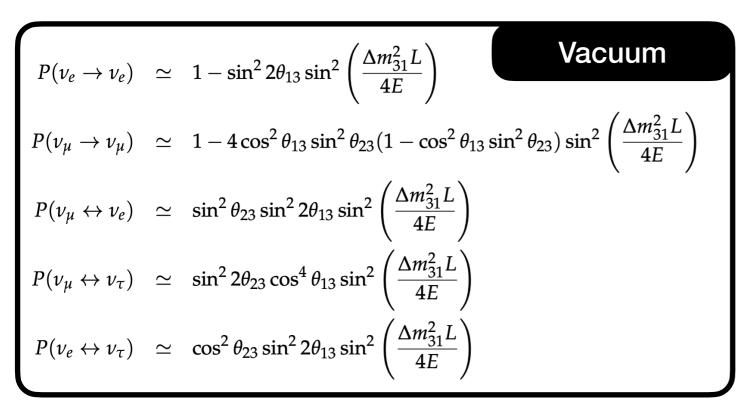


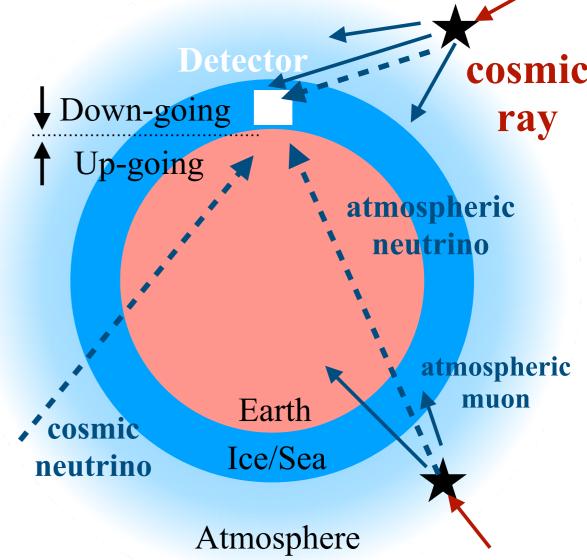


- Multiple baselines and flavors:
 - Reconstructed topology, energy and zenith
- Down-going vs up-going asymmetry:
 - Constrain systematics



- Multiple baselines and flavors:
 - Reconstructed topology, energy and zenith
- Down-going vs up-going asymmetry:
 - Constrain systematic



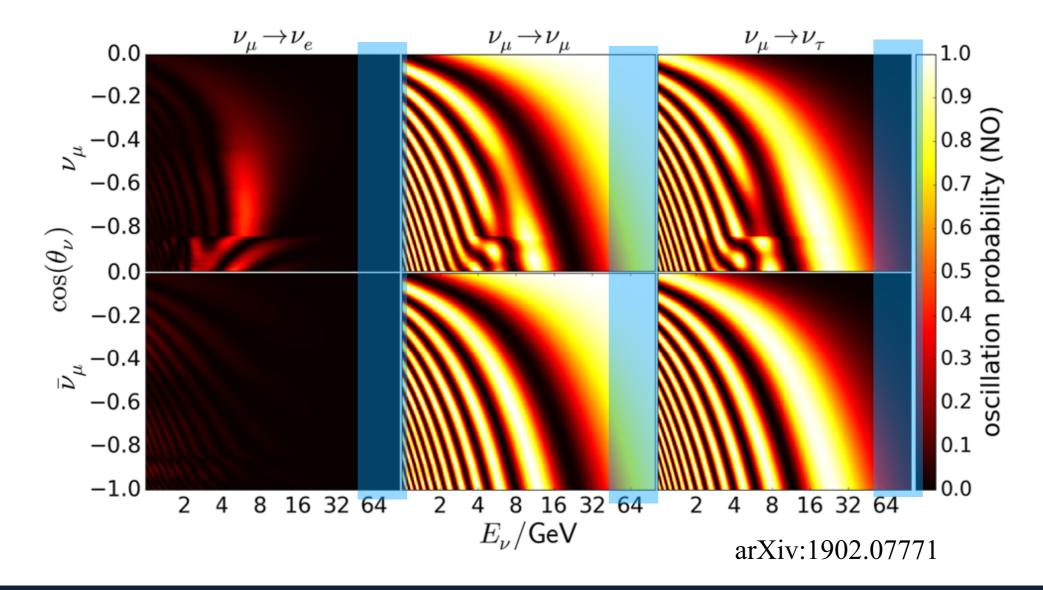


Matter $V_e = \pm \sqrt{2}G_F N_e$ $\Delta m_{31,M}^2 = \Delta m_{31}^2 \sqrt{\sin^2 2\theta_{13} + (2EV_e/\Delta m_{31}^2 - \cos 2\theta_{13})^2}$

$$\sin^2 2\theta_{13,M} = \frac{\sin^2 2\theta_{13}}{\sin^2 2\theta_{13} + (2EV_e/\Delta m_{31}^2 - \cos 2\theta_{13})^2}$$

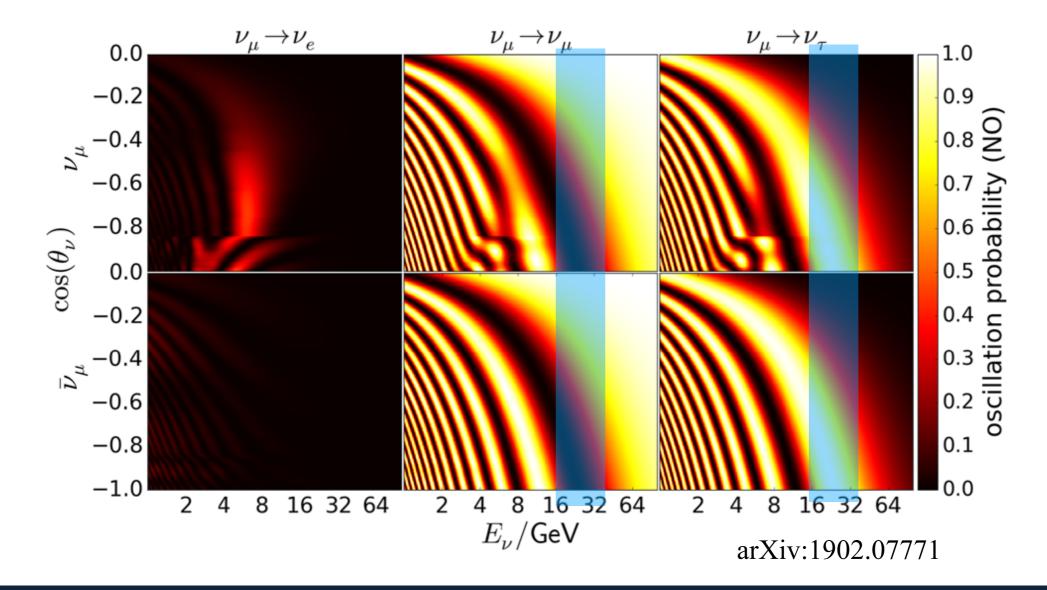


- E>100 GeV:
 - Too high energies to observe oscillations



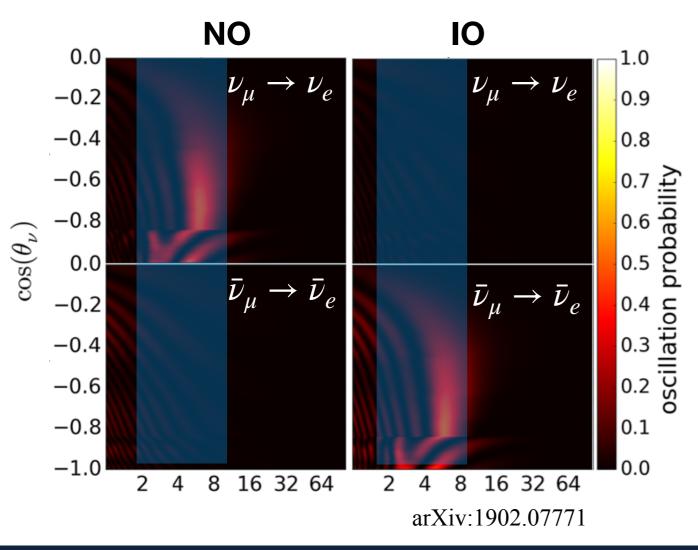


- E>100 GeV:
 - Too high energies to observe oscillations
- Multi-GeV:
 - First oscillation $\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \nu_{\tau}$ very sensitive to θ_{23} and Δm_{31}





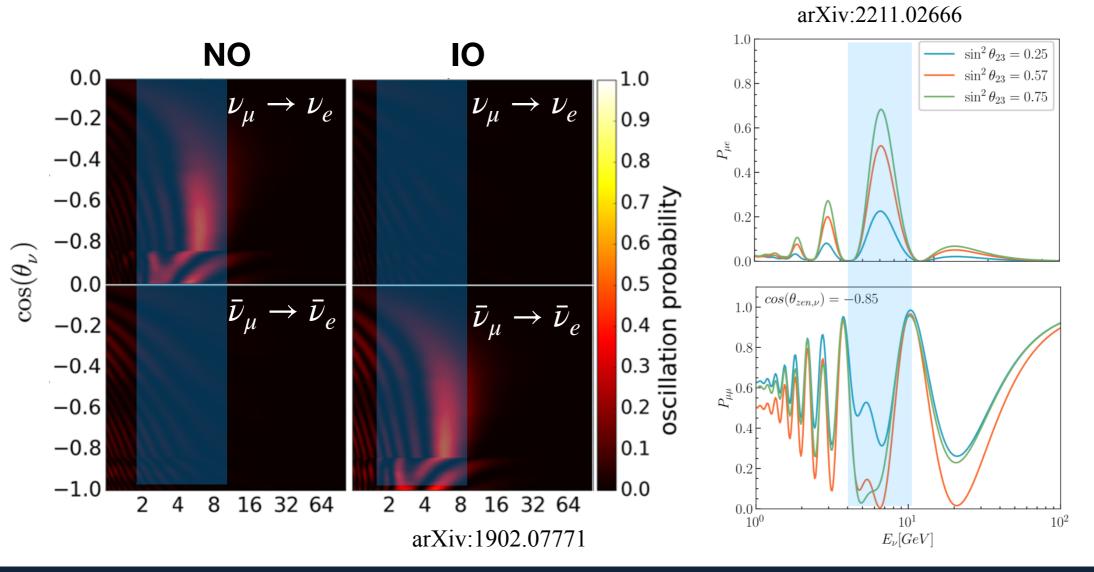
- Few-GeV:
 - Mass ordering -> matter effects difference between $\nu_{\mu} \to \nu_{e}$ and $\bar{\nu}_{\mu} \to \bar{\nu}_{e}$





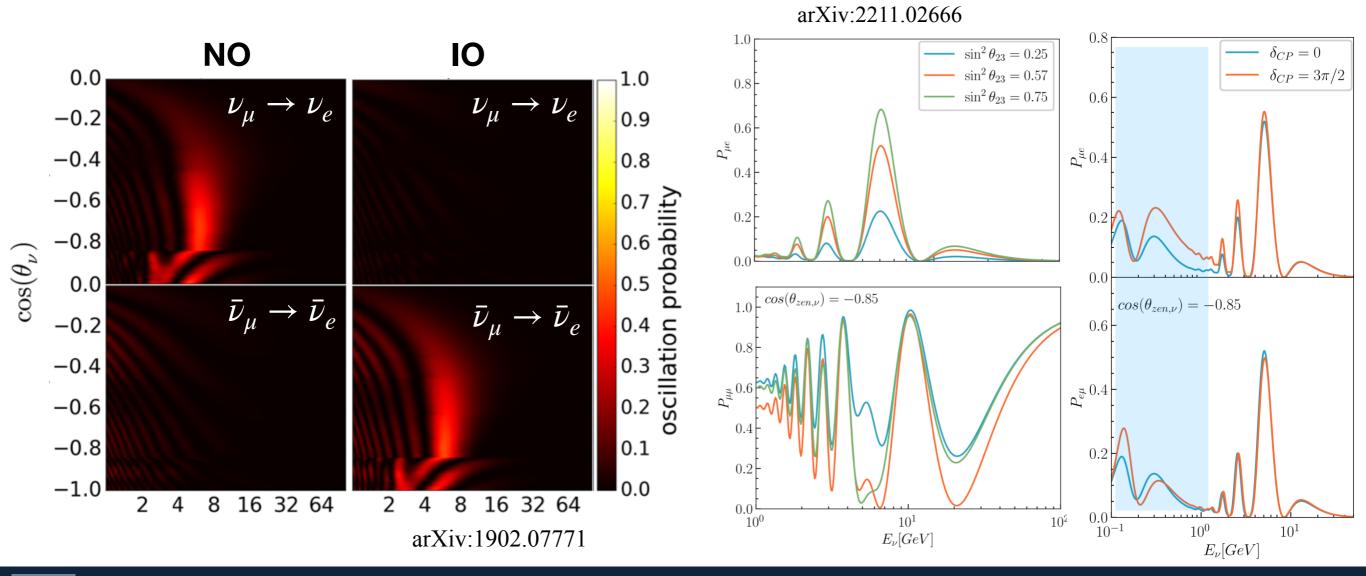
Few-GeV:

- Mass ordering -> matter effects difference between $\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \nu_{e}$ and $\bar{\nu}_{\mu} \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_{e}$
- Octant Θ_{23} can also be extracted





- Few-GeV:
 - Mass ordering -> matter effects difference between $\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \nu_{e}$ and $\bar{\nu}_{\mu} \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_{e}$
 - Octant Θ_{23} can also be extracted
- Sub-GeV:
 - v_e appearance sensitive to CP term



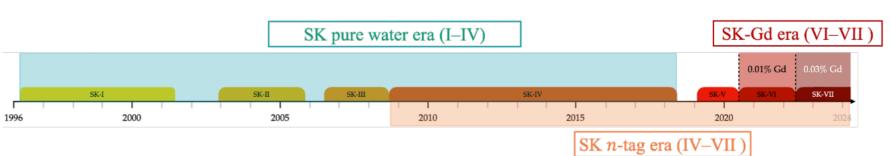


Running detectors

Three detectors are currently operational:







1k under rock 50 kton 11k PMTS >25y data

Running detectors

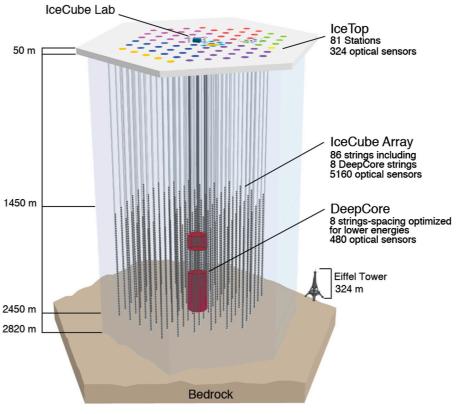
Three detectors are currently operational:

SuperK



1k under rock 50 kton 11k PMTS >25y data

IceCube-DeepCore

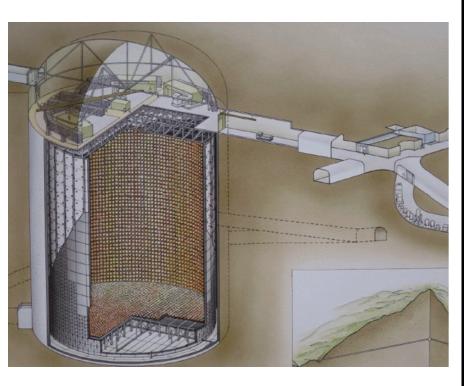


2.5 km under ice 10 Mton >500 OMs ~50m horizontal ~7m vertical >9y data

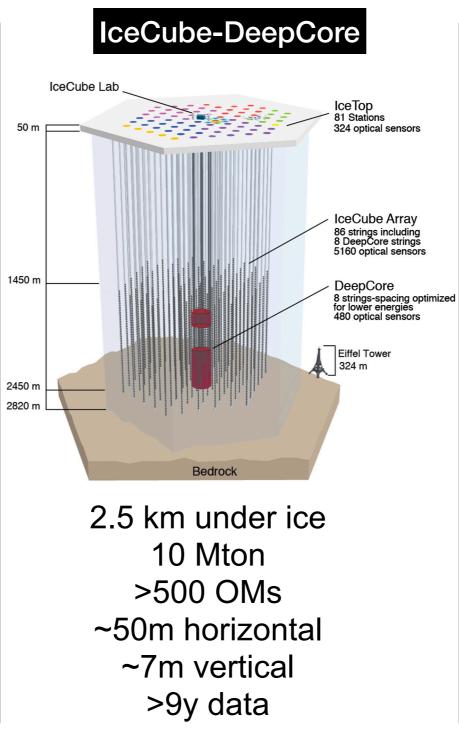
Running detectors

Three detectors are currently operational:

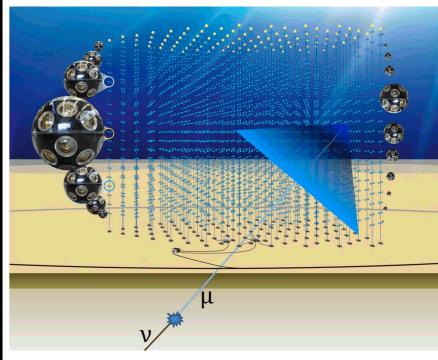
SuperK



1k under rock
50 kton
11k PMTS
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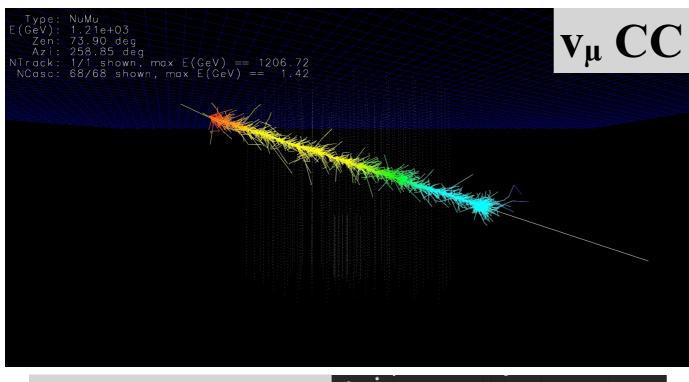
KM3NeT-ORCA

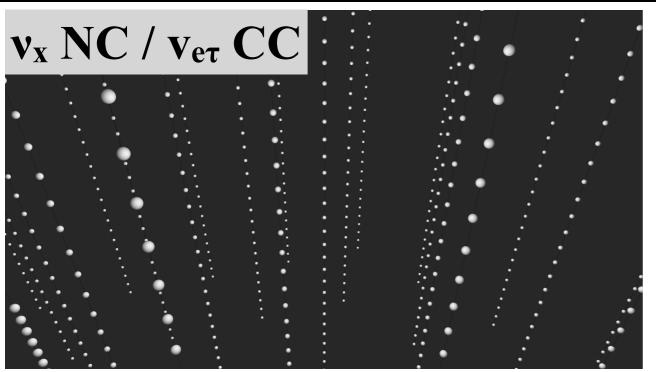


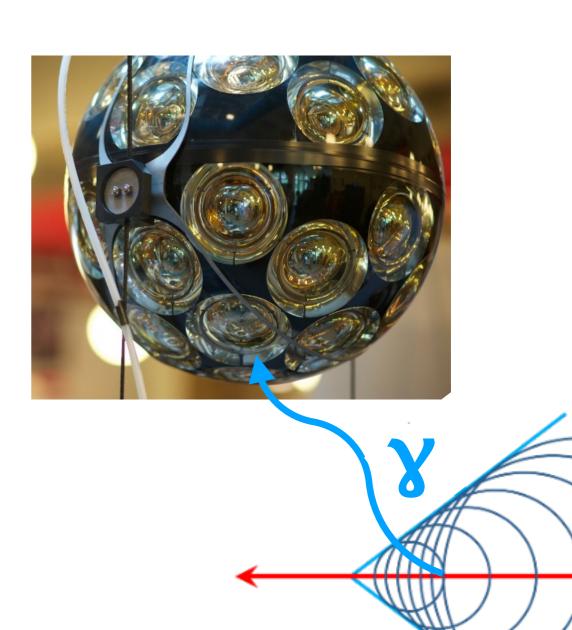
2.5 km under water
7 Mton
64k PMTs (2000 OMs)
~20m horizontal
~9m vertical
Under construction (25%)
(>5y partial)

Detection principle

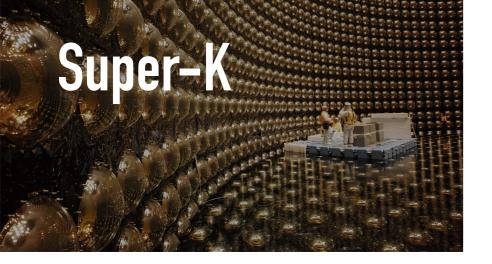
Cherenkov light:

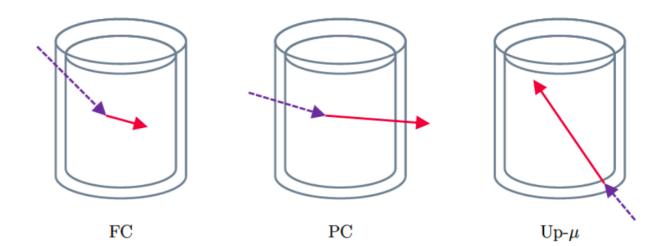






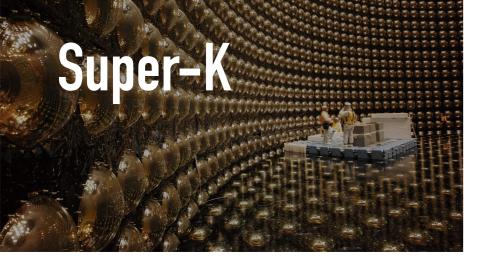


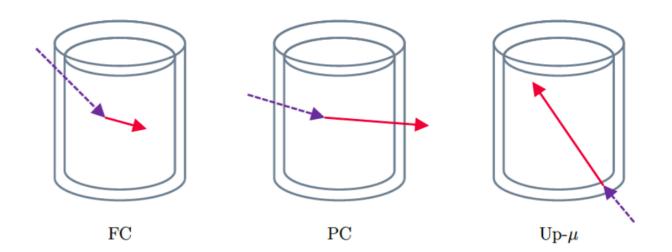




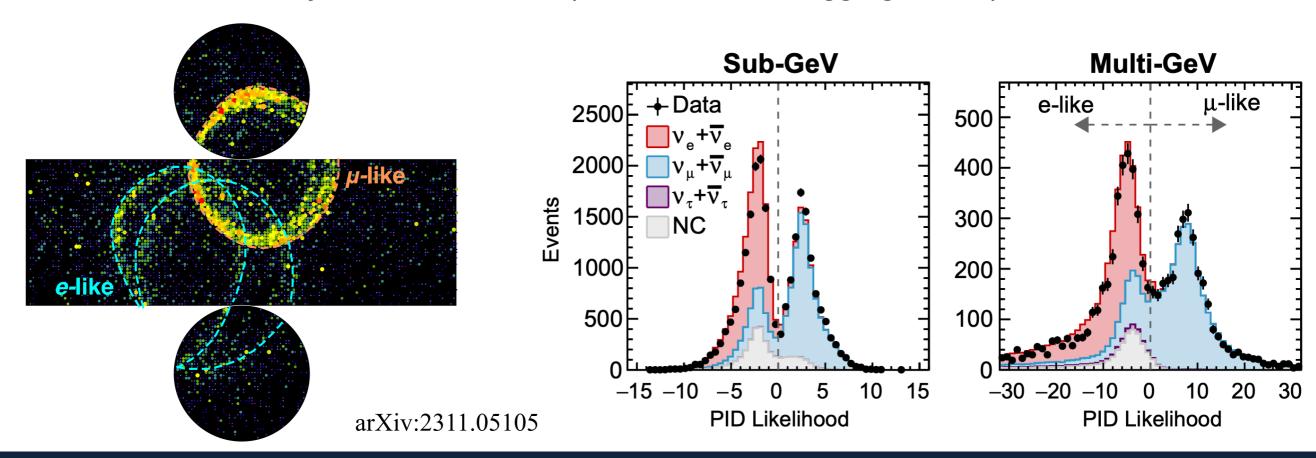
Three event topologies:

- Veto from outer detector plays crucial role (latest analysis increased FV by 20%)
- FC -> best energy estimator





- Three event topologies:
 - Veto from outer detector plays crucial role (latest analysis increased FV by 20%)
 - FC -> best energy estimator
- Features of Cherenkov rings allow to distinguish electron/muon neutrinos
 - Latest analysis also include samples with neutron tagging (v/\bar{v} separation)



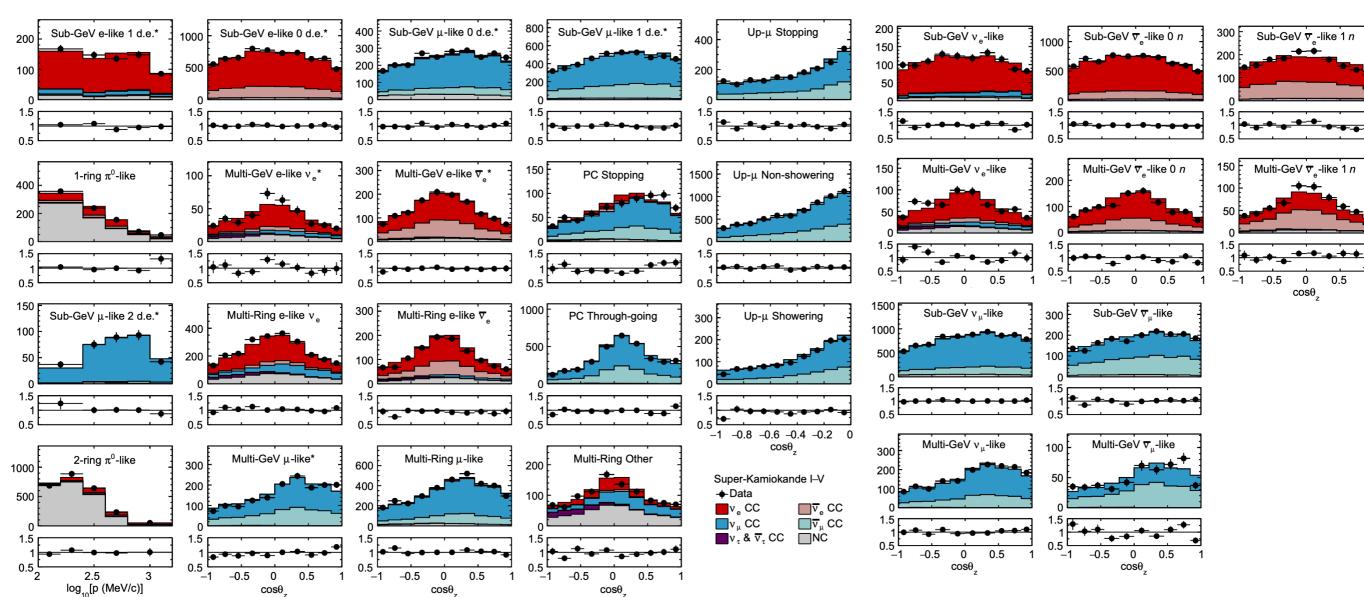


Super-K

Analysis strategy:

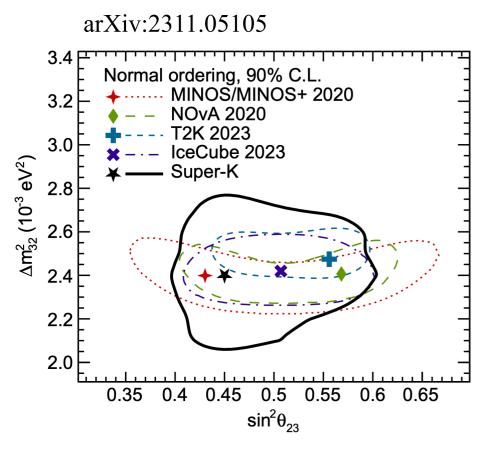
- 29 samples binned in zenith, energy with >190 systematics
- Grid scan in Θ_{13} , Θ_{23} , $\Delta m_{31/32}$, δ_{CP}
- Also analysis combining with T2K

arXiv:2311.05105



Super-K

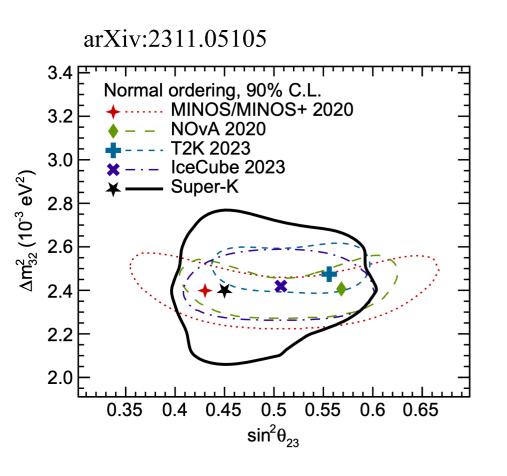
Competitive results on atmospheric mixing parameter

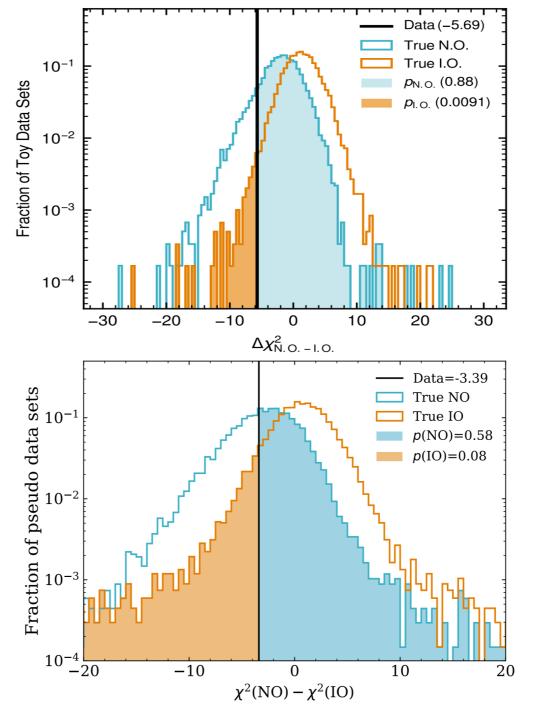




Super-K

Competitive results on atmospheric mixing parameter and NMO





SK only* IO rejected at 92% C.L.

(arXiv:2311.05105)

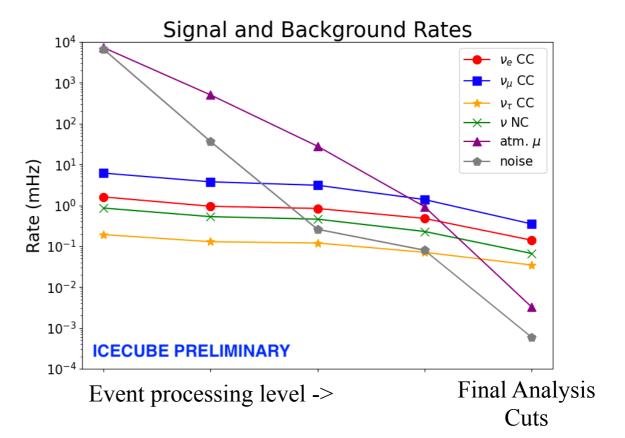
IO rejected at 82% C.L. (arXiv:2405.12488)

SK+T2K*

*w/ priors on θ_{13} from reactor experiments



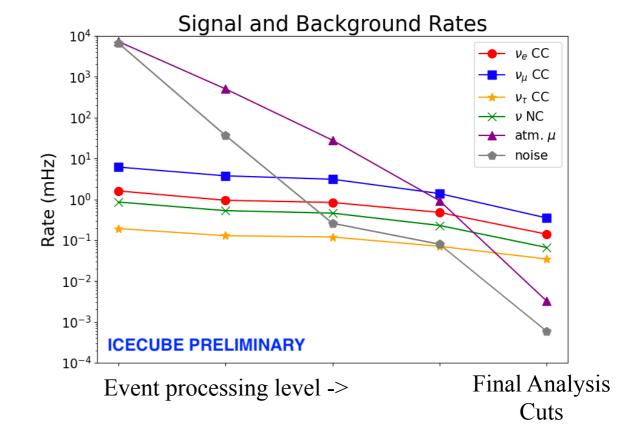
- >150k events in 9 years:
 - background contamination < 1%



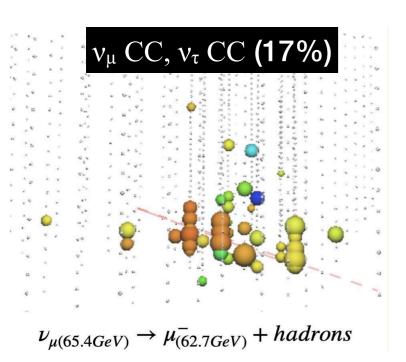
S. Yu and J. Micallef (ICRC 23)

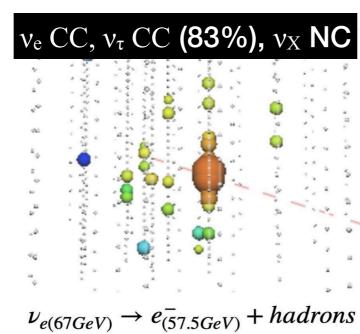


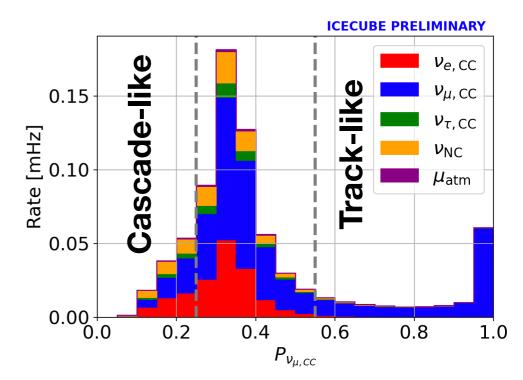
- >150k events in 9 years:
 - background contamination <1%
- Two main topologies: track and cascades



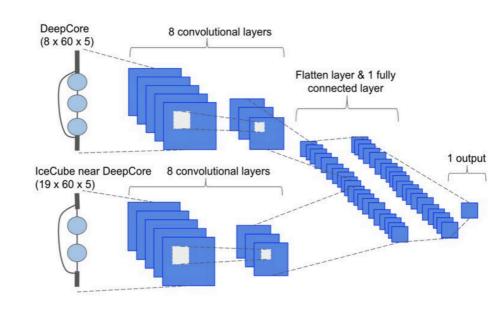
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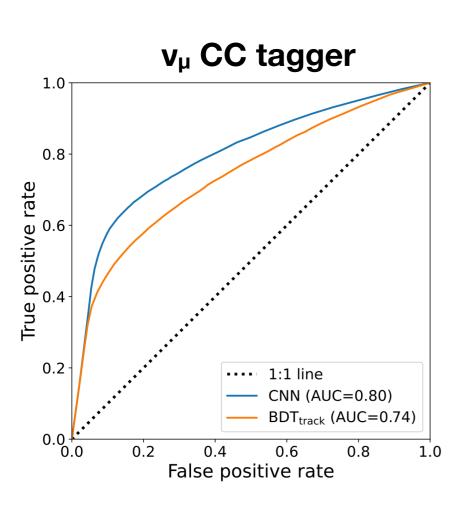






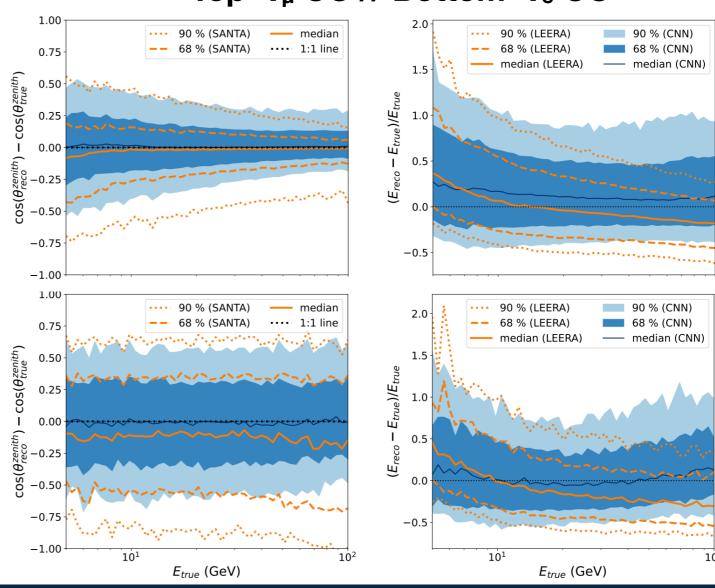
- Profit from machine-learning techniques
 - Energy, direction, and classifiers extracted from CNN





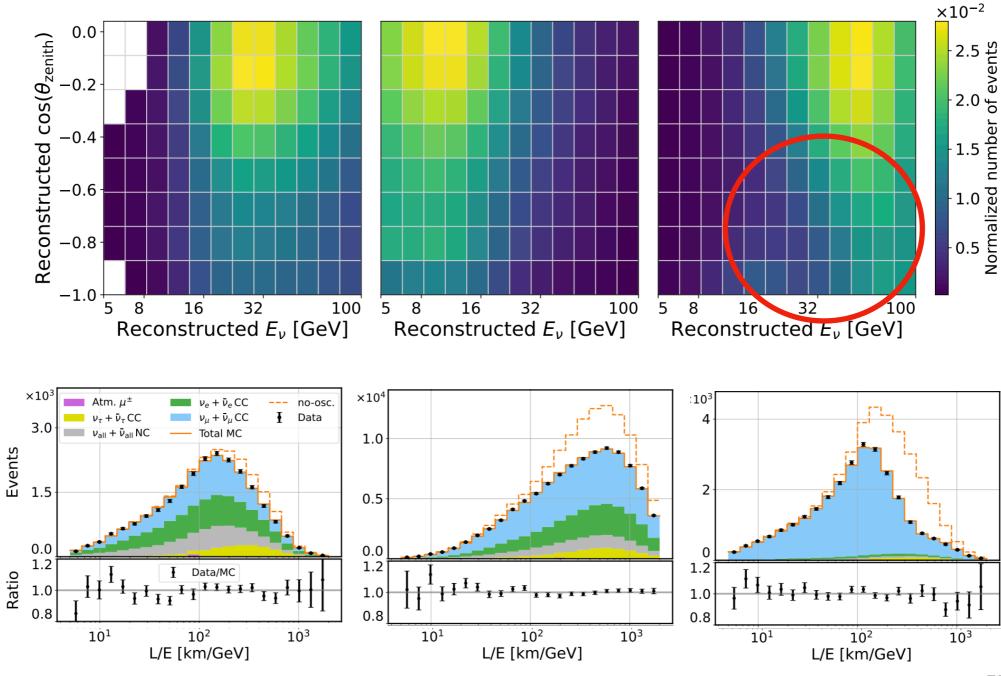
arXiv:2505.16777

Top=v_μ CC // Bottom=v_e CC



Analysis strategy:

3 samples binned in zenith, energy with 17 systematics

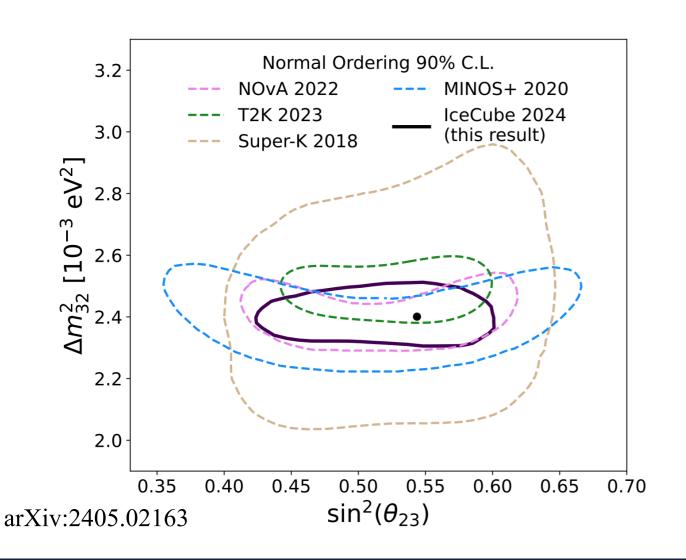


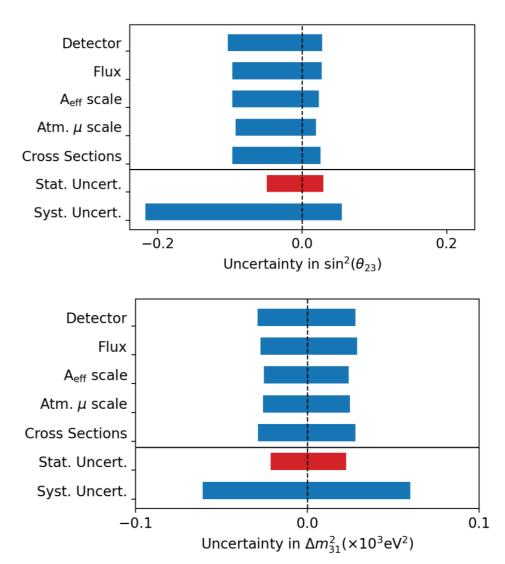
arXiv:2405.02163



Results:

- Compatible with the existing measurement -> very competitive mass splitting!
- Complementarity with long baseline: different energy range and systematics
- Mixing and mass splitting error dominated by systematics
- Mass ordering results coming soon

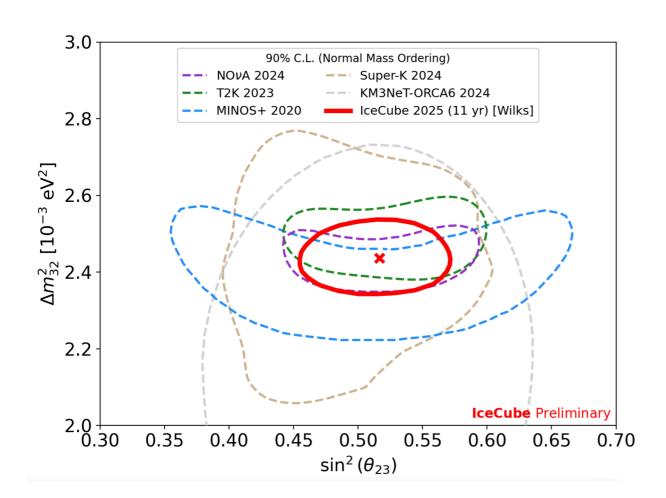




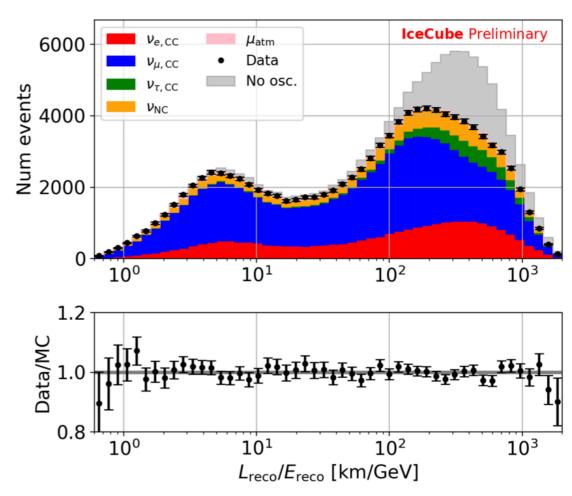


IC-DeepCore (lastest result)

- New results presented from few weeks ago:
 - New reconstruction algorithm (GNN), and PMT noise filtering and modeling of systematic uncertainties.
 - World-leading measurement of the mixing



 $108,784 \pm 129$ events (total) 0.7% atm. μ contamination

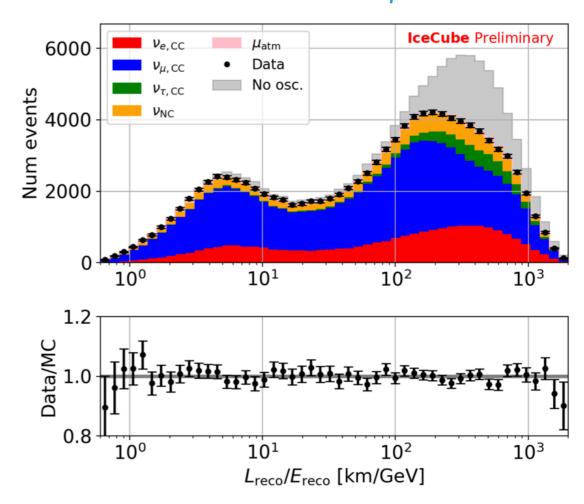


IC-DeepCore (lastest result)

- New results presented from few weeks ago:
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 - World-leading measurement of the mixing and tau appearance!

IceCube IceCube 2025 (11 yr) [CC+NC, Wilks] **Preliminary** IceCube 2019 (3 yr) [CC+NC] OPERA 2018 [CC] Super-K 2024 [CC] 0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 $N_{\nu_{\tau}}$ (1 σ)

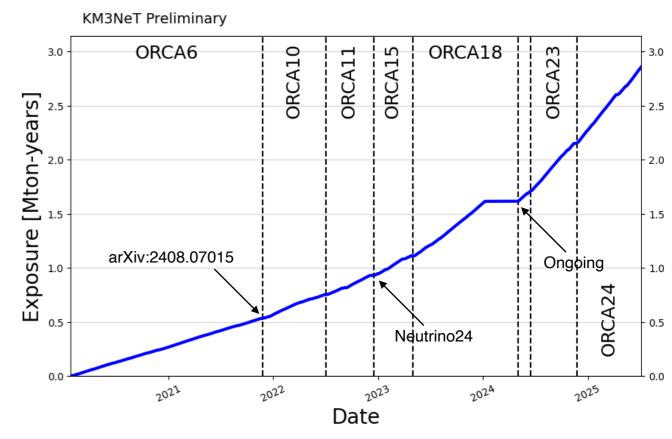
 $108,784 \pm 129$ events (total) 0.7% atm. μ contamination





KM3NeT-ORCA

- ~10k events in 3 years with 6-11 DUs:
 - ORCA24 already online (3x more data)!



V. Carretero (EPS-HEP 25)



KM3NeT-ORCA

ORCA15 ORCA11 ORCA10 ORCA23 Exposure [Mton-years] arXiv:2408.07015 Ongoing 1.0 ORCA24 0.5 Neutrino24 2021 2025 2022 2023 2024 Date

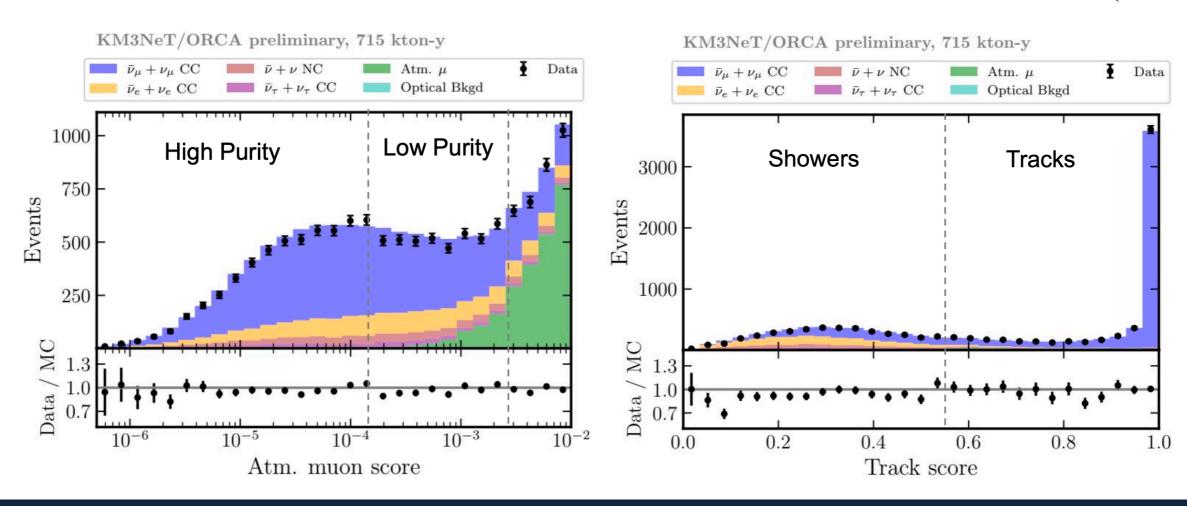
KM3NeT Preliminary

ORCA6

V. Carretero (EPS-HEP 25)

ORCA18

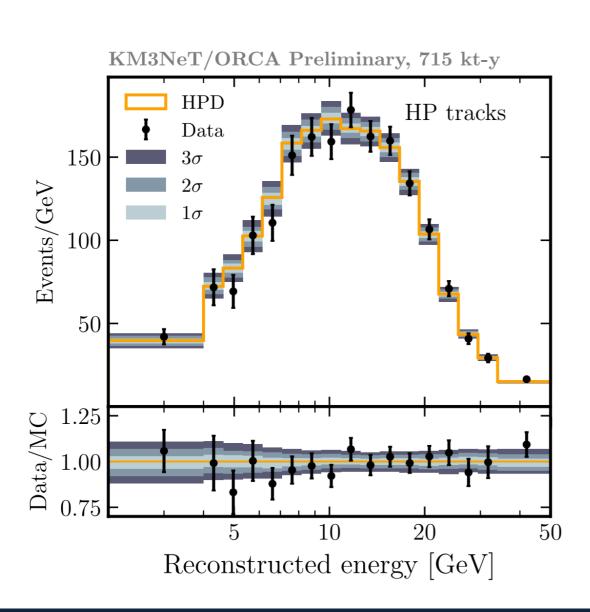
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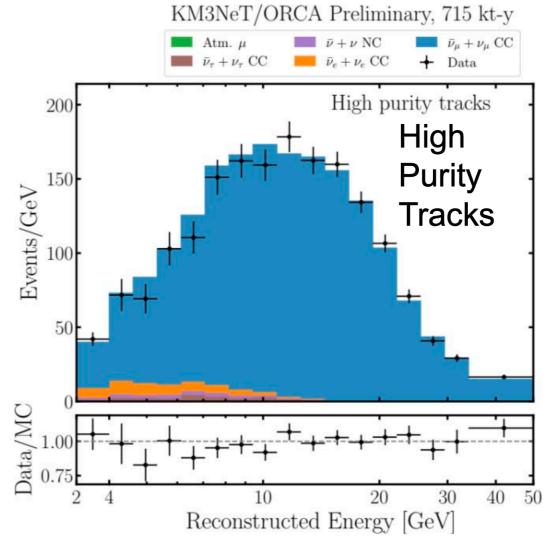


KM3NeT-ORCA

Analysis strategy:

- 3 samples binned in zenith, energy with 13 systematics
- Both frequentist and Bayesian analyses!
- Goodness-of-fit (& posterior predictive p-value) shows a very good performance





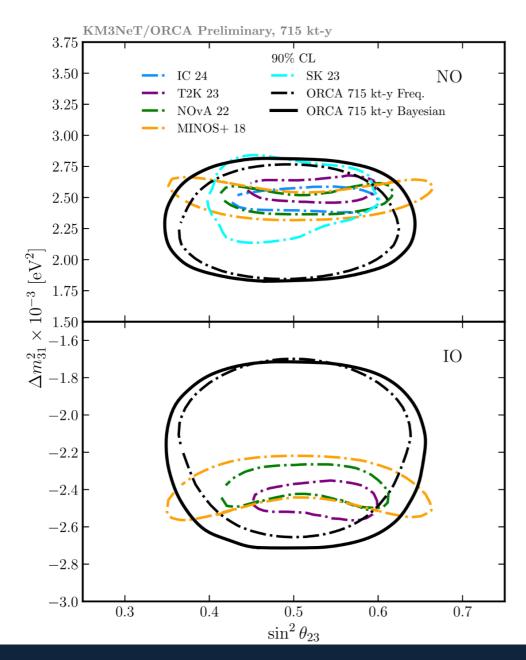
V. Carretero (EPS-HEP 25)



KM3NeT-ORCA

Results:

- Compatible with the existing measurement
- Bayesian and freq. methods show good agreement

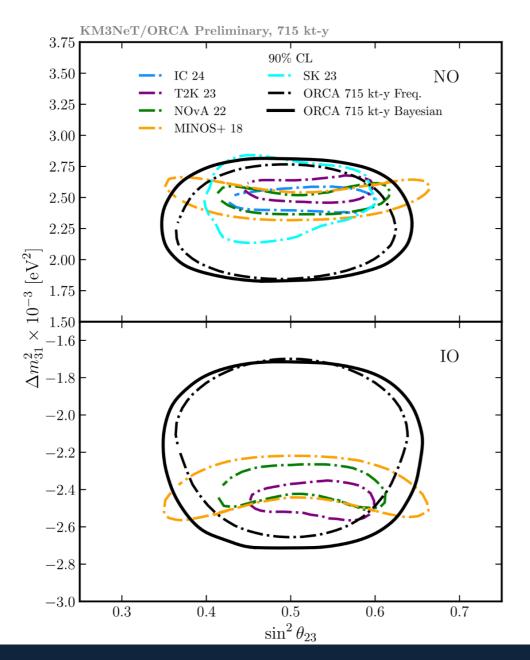


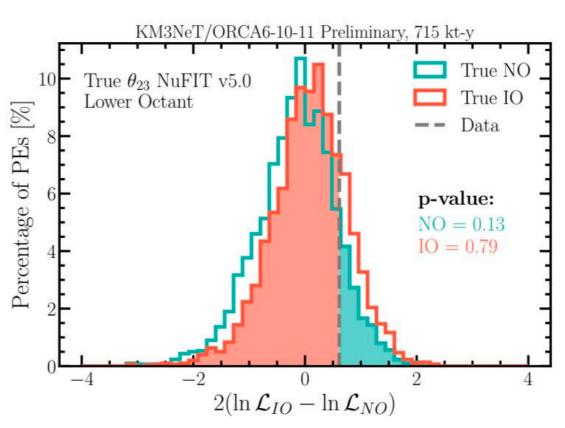


KM3NeT-ORCA

Results:

- Compatible with the existing measurement
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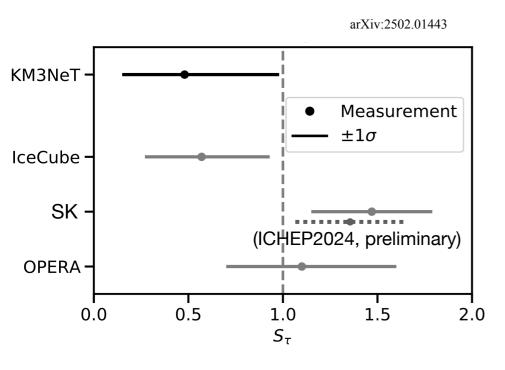




NO rejected at 87(IO)/92(UO)% C.L.

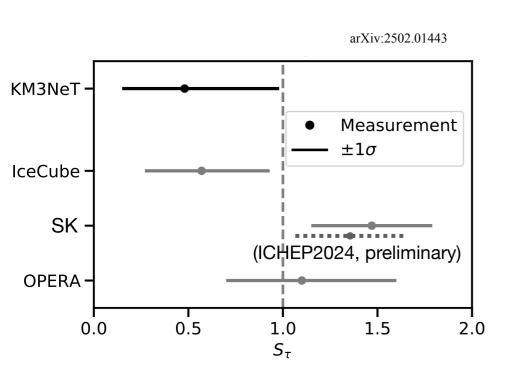


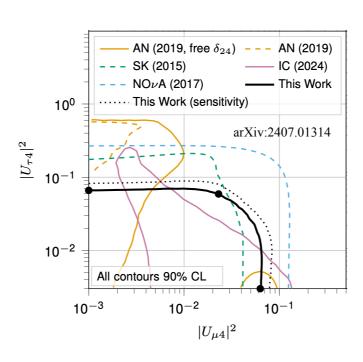
- Multiple analyses that can be done with <100GeV atmospheric neutrinos
 - Mostly looking for distortions in the oscillations patterns
- List a few: tau appearance,





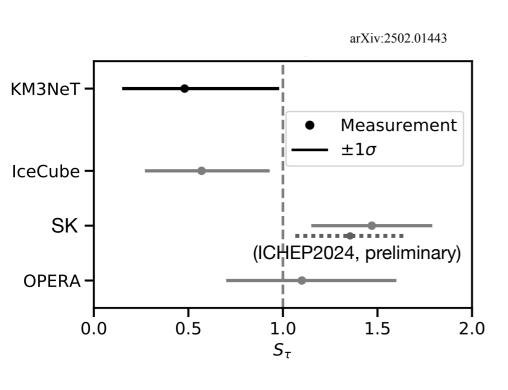
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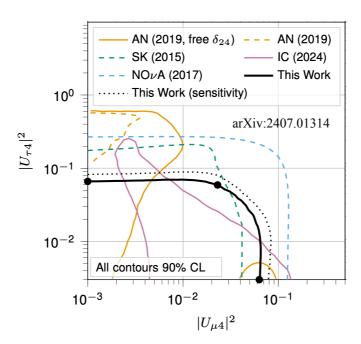


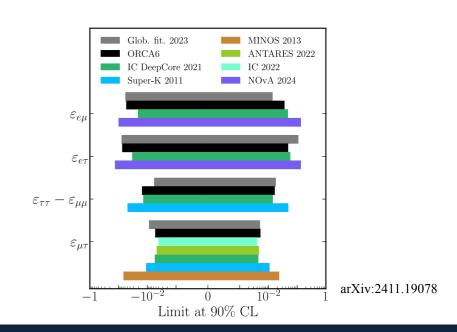




- Multiple analyses that can be done with <100GeV atmospheric neutrinos
 - Mostly looking for distortions in the oscillations patterns
- List a few: tau appearance, sterile neutrinos, neutrino decoherence, NSI,

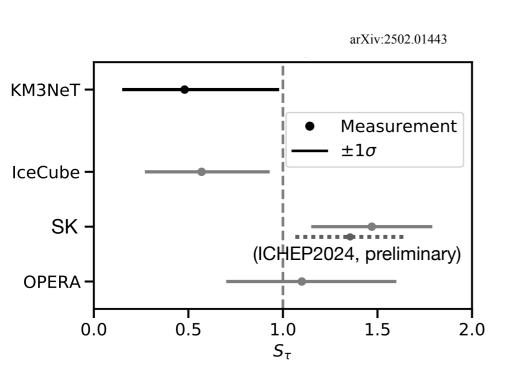


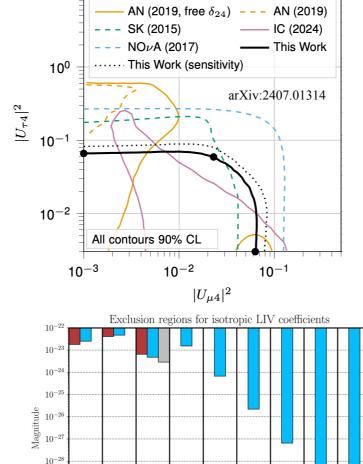


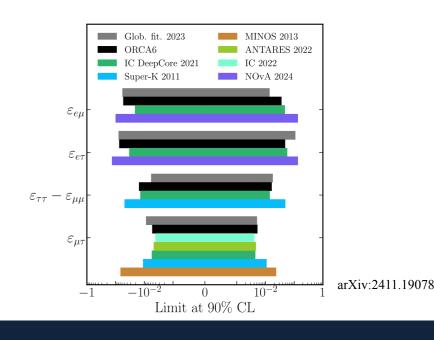




- Multiple analyses that can be done with <100GeV atmospheric neutrinos
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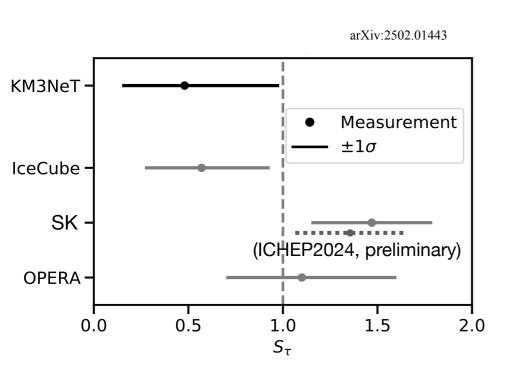


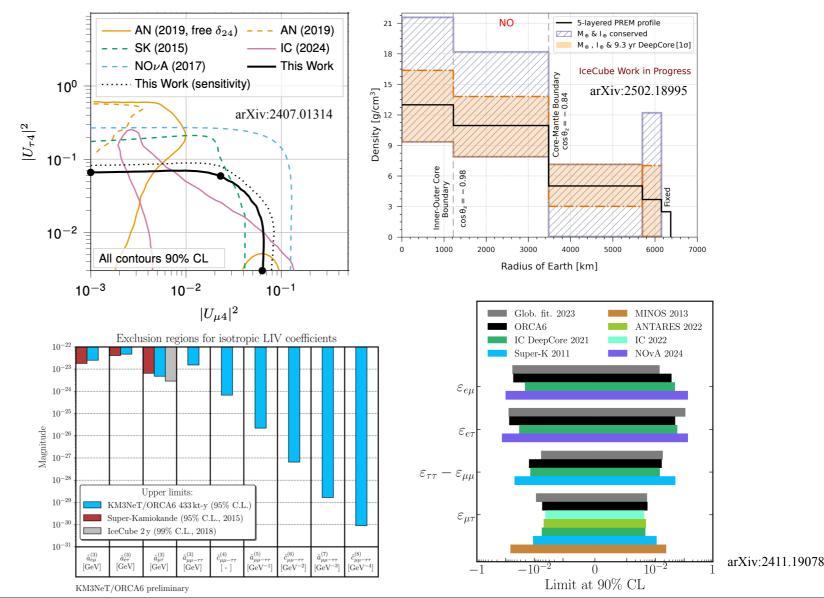


Upper limits KM3NeT/ORCA6 433 kt-y (95% C.L. Super-Kamiokande (95% C.L., 2015) IceCube 2 v (99% C.L., 2018)

KM3NeT/ORCA6 preliminary

- Multiple analyses that can be done with <100GeV atmospheric neutrinos
 - Mostly looking for distortions in the oscillations patterns
- List a few: tau appearance, sterile neutrinos, neutrino decoherence, NSI, neutrino decay, Lorentz violation, HNLs, Earth tomography

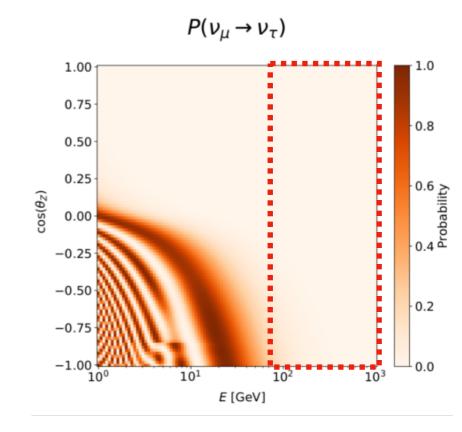






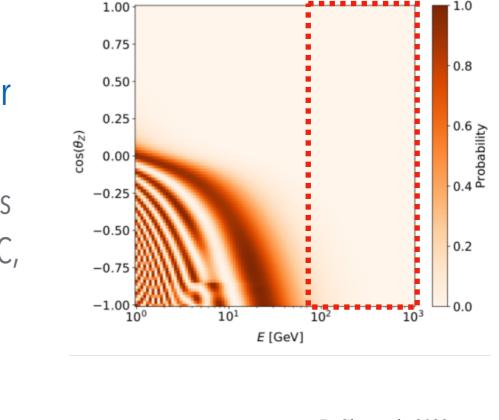
Going to higher energies

- For energies ≥100GeV no oscillations are expected for atmospheric neutrinos
 - No degeneracies with standard oscillation parameters
 - Higher energies -> lower fluxes -> larger volumes (IC, KM3NeT/ARCA, etc)

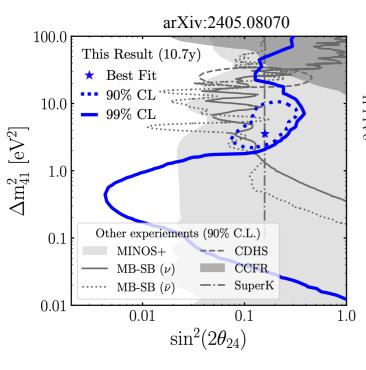


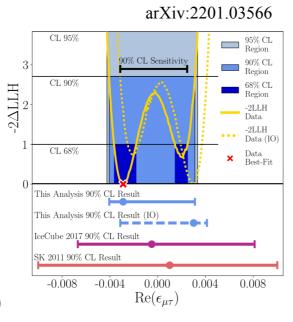
Going to higher energies

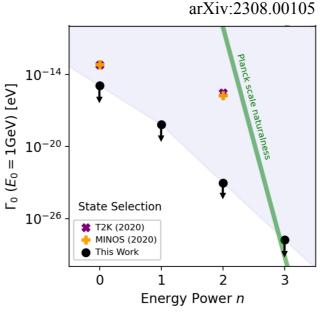
- For energies ≥100GeV no oscillations are expected for atmospheric neutrinos
 - No degeneracies with standard oscillation parameters
 - Higher energies -> lower fluxes -> larger volumes (IC, KM3NeT/ARCA, etc)
- IC has released world-leading BSM constraints

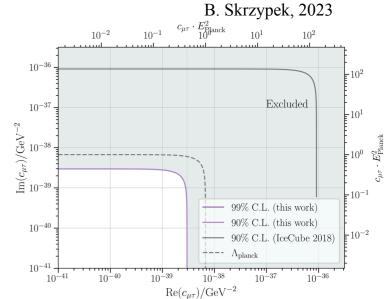


 $P(\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \nu_{\tau})$



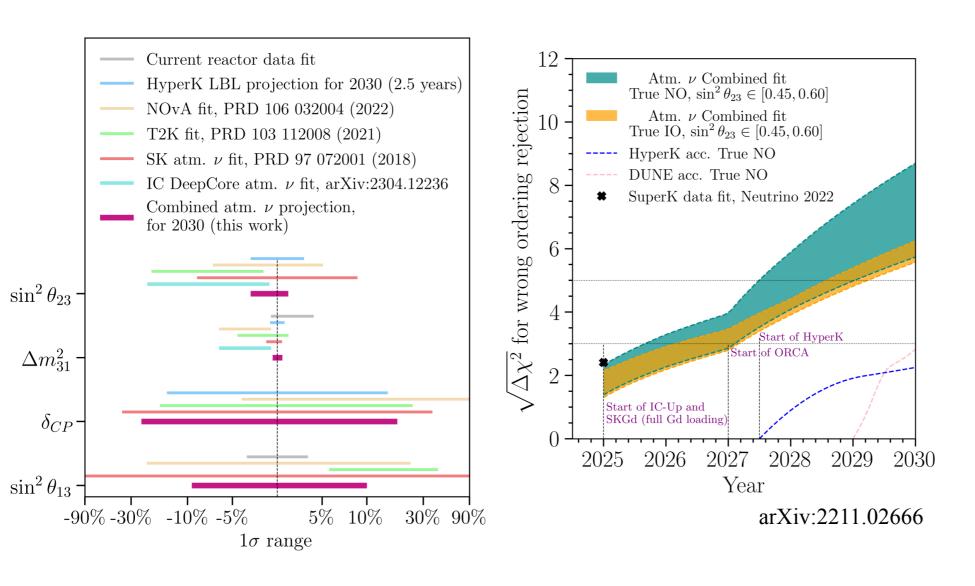






More data

- Prospects in the next years:
 - More detectors: SuperK-Gd, IC-Upgrade (deploy in 25/26), and KM3NeT-ORCA115

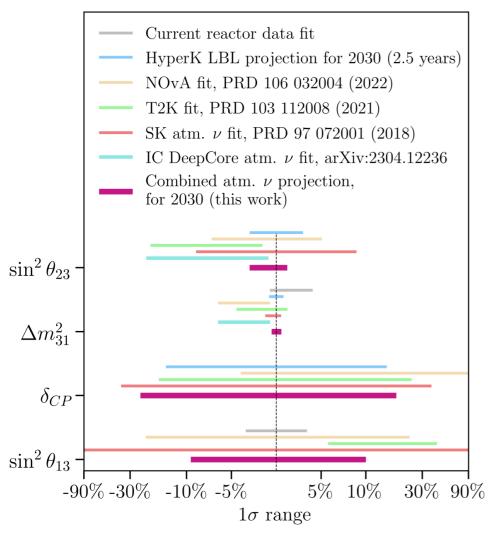


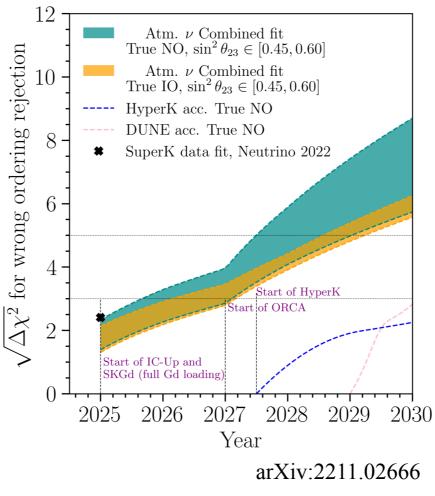


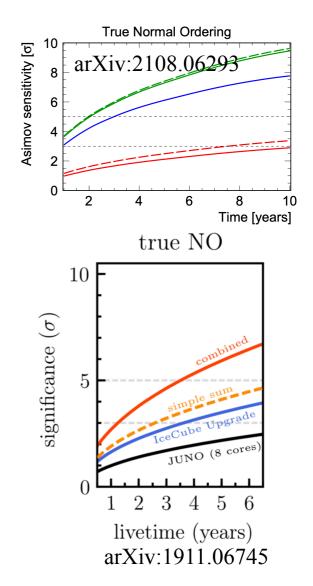
More data

Prospects in the next years:

- More detectors: SuperK-Gd, IC-Upgrade (deploy in 25/26), and KM3NeT-ORCA115
- Combination with JUNO enhances NMO sensitivity (synergy in Δm^2_{31})



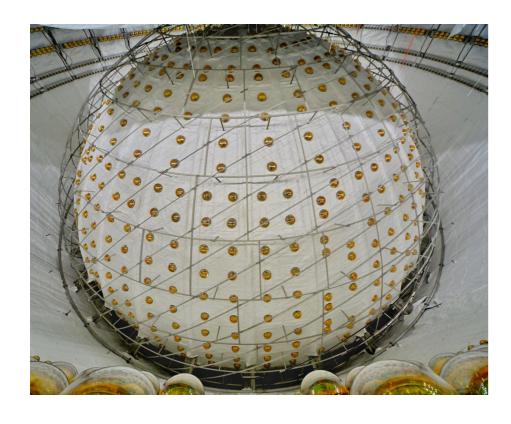






New detectors

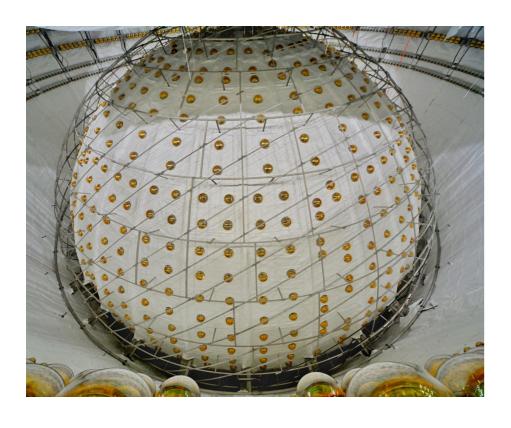
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 - JUNO: Liquid scintillator experiment (filling almost completed, data in Summer 2025)





New detectors

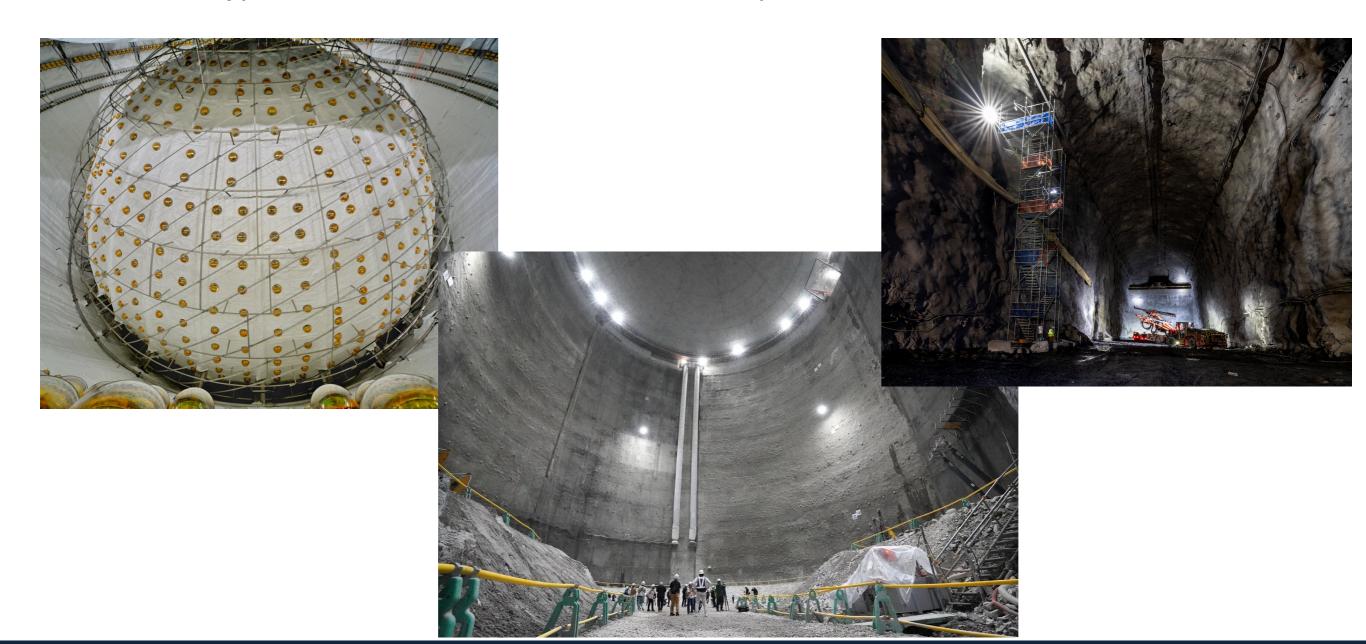
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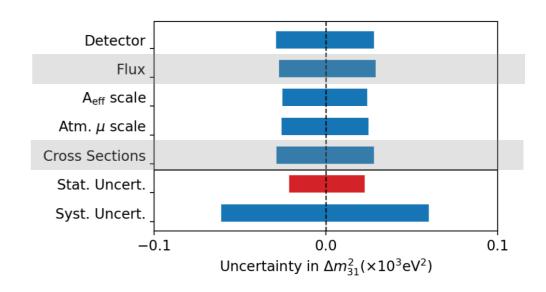


New detectors

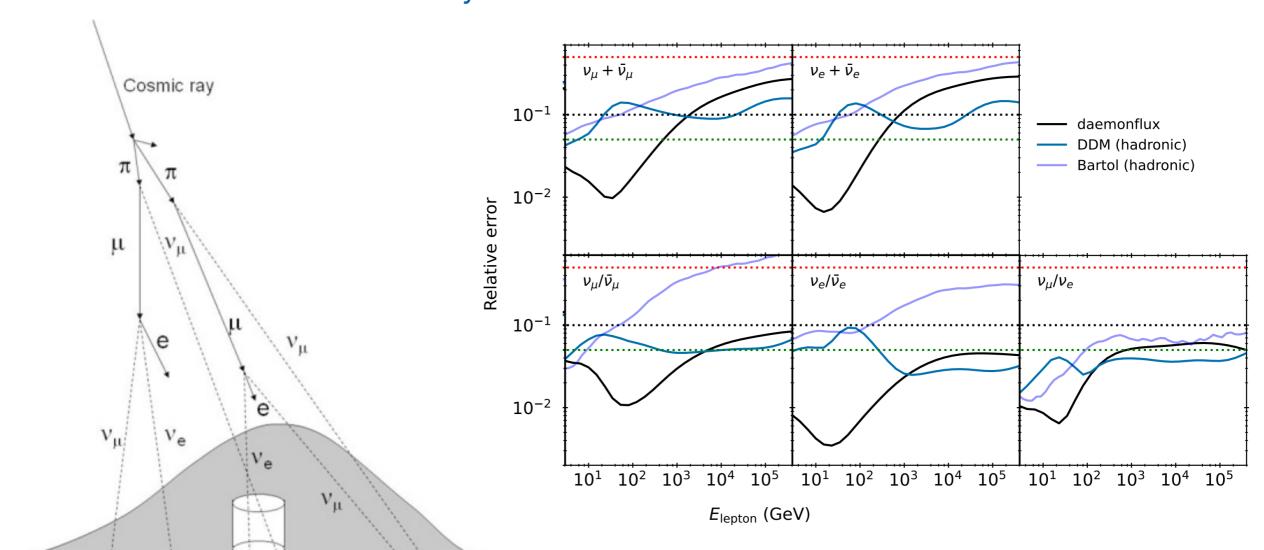
- Before the end of the decade, new detectors sensitive to atmospheric neutrinos:
 - JUNO: Liquid scintillator experiment (filling almost completed, data in Summer 2025)
 - DUNE: Liquid Argon TPC (cavern completed, data from <2029)
 - Hyper-K: Water Cherenkov tank (cavern completed, data end 2027)



Dominant systematics in oscillation analysis:



An idea to constrain the flux systematic:





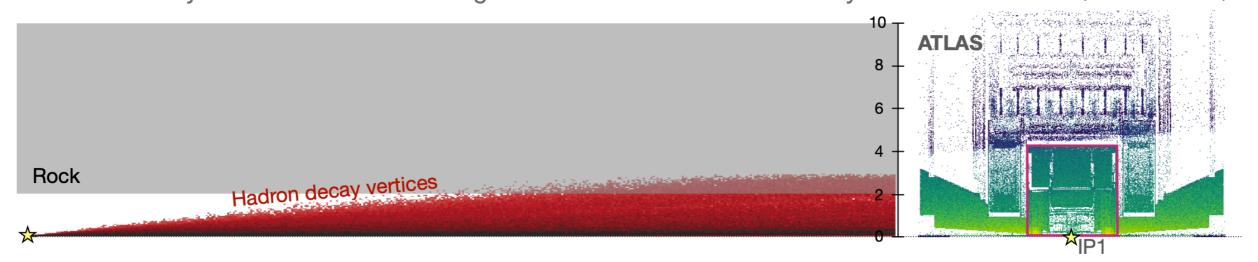
- What if we recreate the atmosphere in a laboratory?
 - Inject a small amount of gas few hundreds meters away from ATLAS/CMS



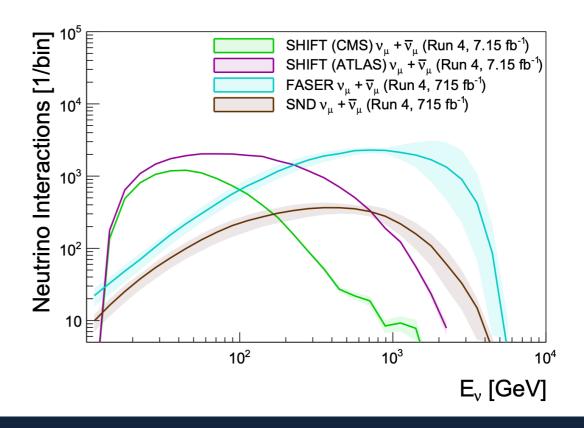
- What if we recreate the atmosphere in a laboratory?
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- What if we recreate the atmosphere in a laboratory?
 - Inject a small amount of gas few hundreds meters away from ATLAS/CMS (à la SMOG)



- Sizable amount of neutrino interactions in the calorimeters
- Energy regime relevant for atmospheric neutrinos





Conclusions

- Atmospheric neutrinos very valuable to understand neutrino properties
 - Competitive measurements of standard neutrino oscillations.
 - World-leading constraints on BSM scenarios.
- Samples with large statistics -> systematics are primary challenge
 - Rich program to improve the modeling of atmospheric neutrino fluxes.
 - Detector and cross section uncertainties are also being targeted.
- New technologies are coming online!

