# **Current status of neutrino oscillations**

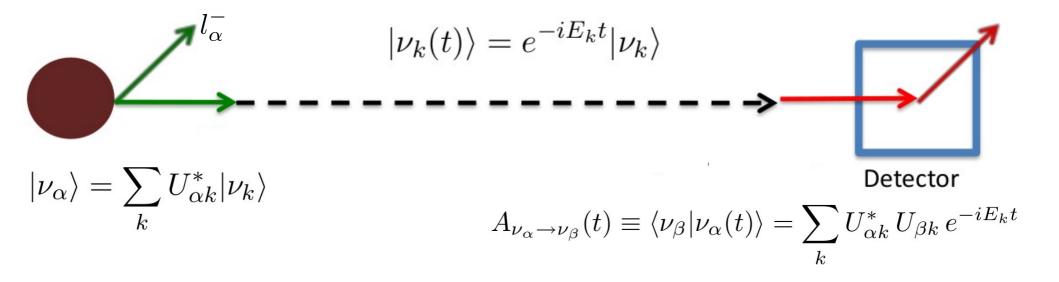
#### **Christoph Andreas Ternes**

#### **Barolo Astroparticle Meeting, September 9<sup>th</sup> 2021**



INFN Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare SEZIONE DI TORINO

### **Neutrino oscillations**



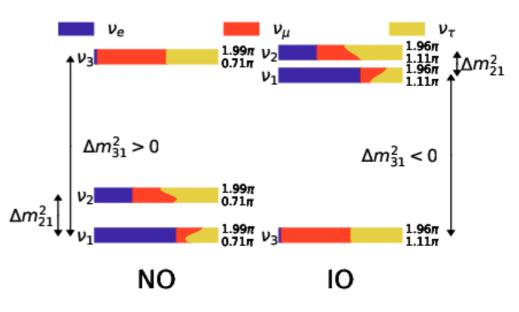
$$P_{\nu_{\alpha} \to \nu_{\beta}}(t) = \left| A_{\nu_{\alpha} \to \nu_{\beta}}(t) \right|^{2} = \sum_{k,j} U_{\alpha k}^{*} U_{\beta k} U_{\alpha j} U_{\beta j}^{*} e^{-i(E_{k} - E_{j})t}$$

## **Three-neutrino oscillations**

#### Neutrino mixing matrix

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ 0 & s_{23} & c_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{13} & 0 & s_{13}e^{-i\delta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s_{13}e^{i\delta} & 0 & c_{13} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 \\ s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Three mixing angles  $\theta_{12}, \theta_{13}, \theta_{23}$ 1 Dirac + 2 Majorana CP-phases Three masses  $m_1, m_2, m_3$  for which two orderings are possible Oscillations are only sensitive to mass splittings



## **Three-neutrino oscillations**

Neutrino oscillation probability in vacuum is given by

$$P_{\alpha\beta}(E,L) = \sum_{k,j} U^*_{\alpha k} U_{\beta k} U_{\alpha j} U^*_{\beta j} e^{i\frac{\Delta m^2_{kj}}{2E}L}$$

From the interplay of the mass splittings with energy and distance we see that different types of experiments are sensitive to different parameters

| Parameter           | Main contribution from                              | Other contributions from    |  |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|
| $\Delta m_{21}^2$   | KamLAND   | SOL                         |  |
| $ \Delta m_{31}^2 $ | LBL+ATM+REAC  | -                           |  |
| $\theta_{12}$       | SOL   | KamLAND                     |  |
| $\theta_{23}$       | LBL+ATM   | -                           |  |
| $\theta_{13}$       | REAC  | (LBL+ATM) and (SOL+KamLAND) |  |
| $\delta$            | LBL   | ATM                         |  |
| MO                  | $(\mathrm{LBL}{+}\mathrm{REAC})$ and $\mathrm{ATM}$ | COSMO and $0\nu\beta\beta$  |  |

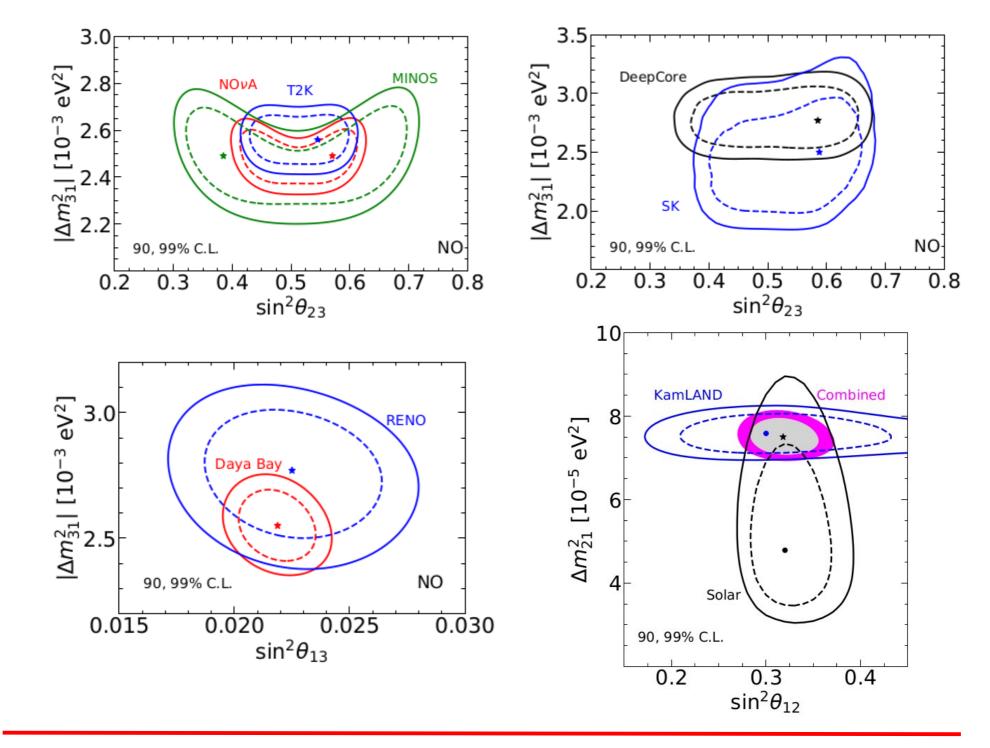
# **Three-neutrino oscillations**

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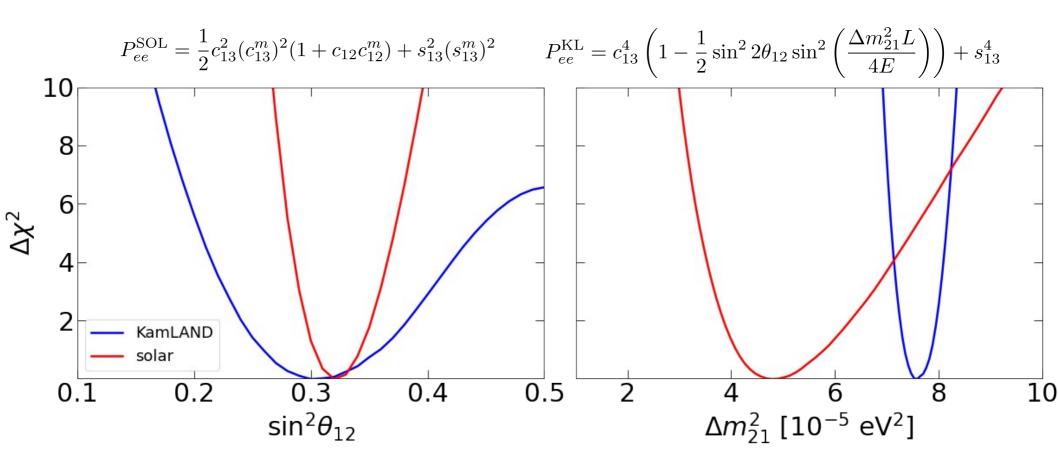
Common sensitivities from different types of experiments

Combination of data sets can enhance sensitivities to oscillation parameters

=> Perform a global fit to neutrino oscillation data!

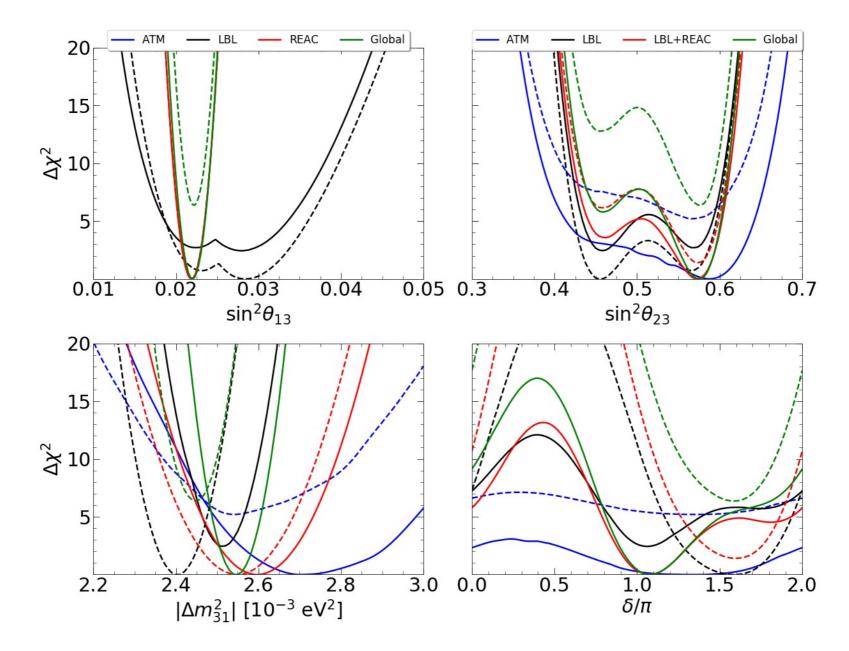


### **Solar sector**

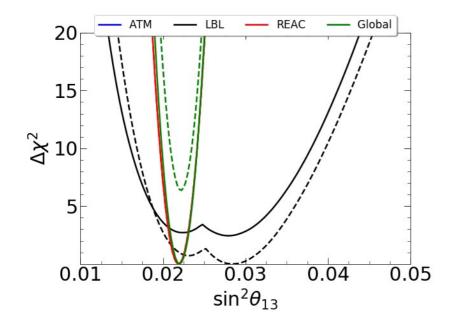


Better determination of mass splitting / mixing angle at KamLAND / solar expriments

## **Remaining parameters**



## **Remaining parameters**



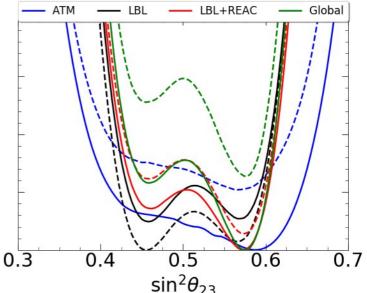
$$P_{ee}^{\text{REAC}} = 1 - \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \sin^2 \left(\frac{\Delta m_{ee}^2 L}{4E}\right)$$

Nunokawa, Parke, Zukanovich Funchal, hep-ph/0503283, PRD 2005

## **Atmospheric octant**



Adding ATM and REAC breaks degeneracies



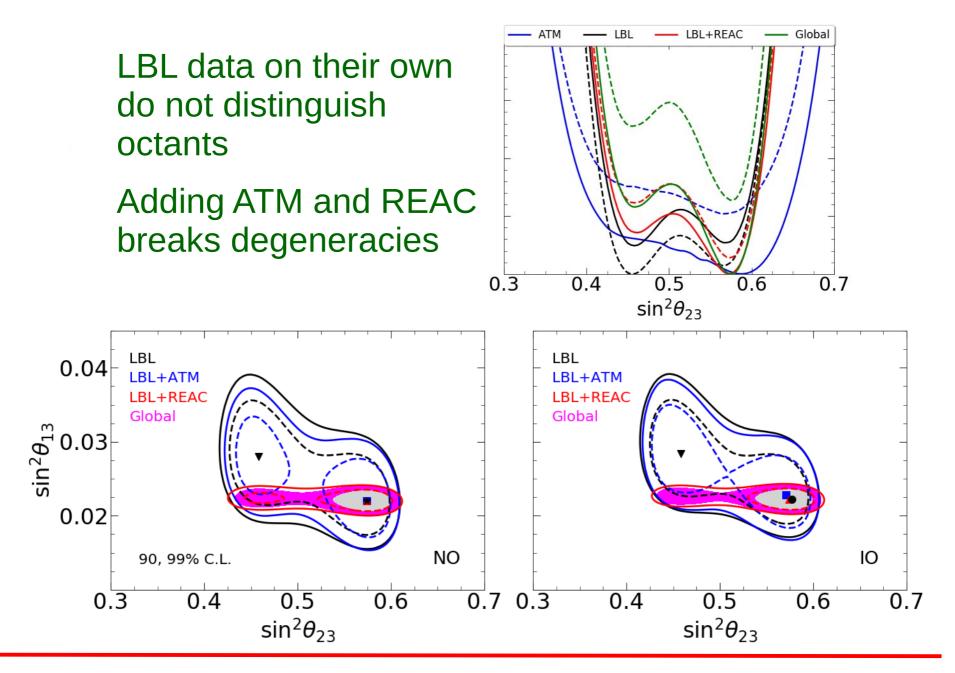
$$P_{\mu\mu}^{\text{LBL}} = 1 - \sin^2 2\theta_{\mu\mu} \sin^2 \left(\frac{\Delta m_{\mu\mu}^2 L}{4E}\right)$$

$$P(\nu_{\mu} \to \nu_e) \simeq \sin^2 \theta_{23} \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \frac{\sin^2(\Delta_{31} - aL)}{(\Delta_{31} - aL)^2} \Delta_{31}^2$$

$$+ \sin 2\theta_{23} \sin 2\theta_{13} \sin 2\theta_{12} \frac{\sin(\Delta_{31} - aL)}{(\Delta_{31} - aL)} \Delta_{31} \frac{\sin(aL)}{(aL)} \Delta_{21} \cos(\Delta_{31} + \delta_{\text{CP}})$$

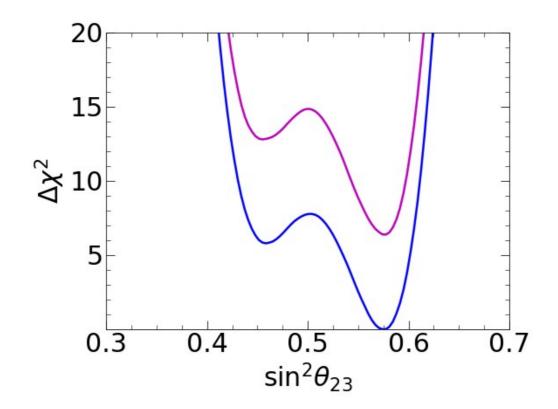
$$+ \cos^2 \theta_{23} \sin^2 2\theta_{12} \frac{\sin^2(aL)}{(aL)^2} \Delta_{21}^2,$$

## **Atmospheric octant**



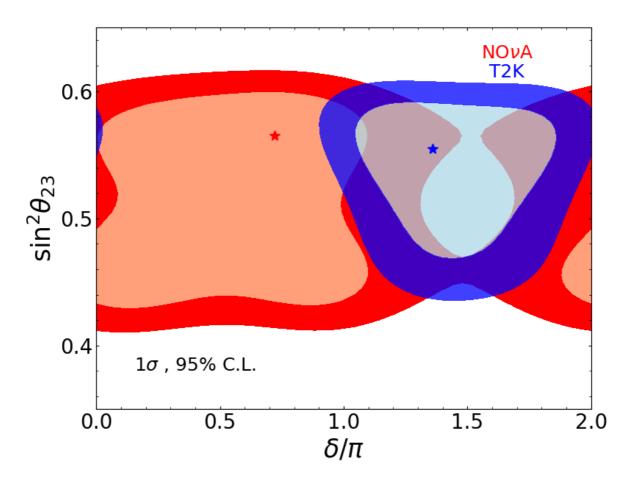
**Christoph Ternes** 

## **Atmospheric octant**

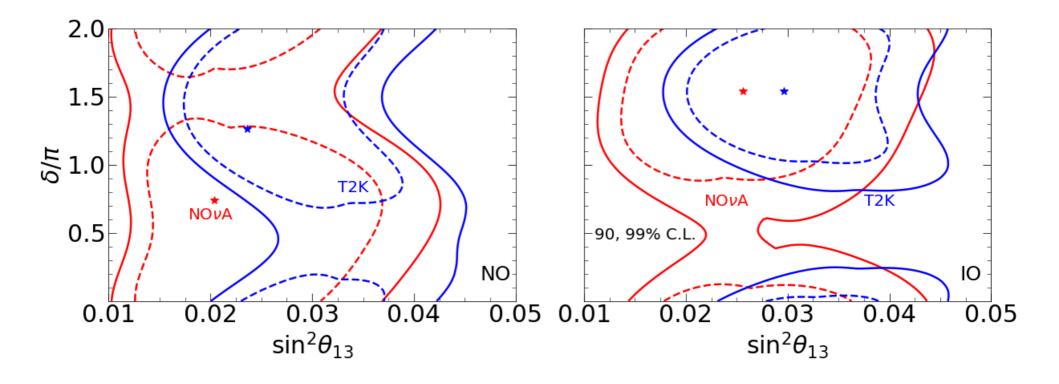


Current global fit prefers second octant

Valencia - Global Fit, 2006.11237, JHEP 2021

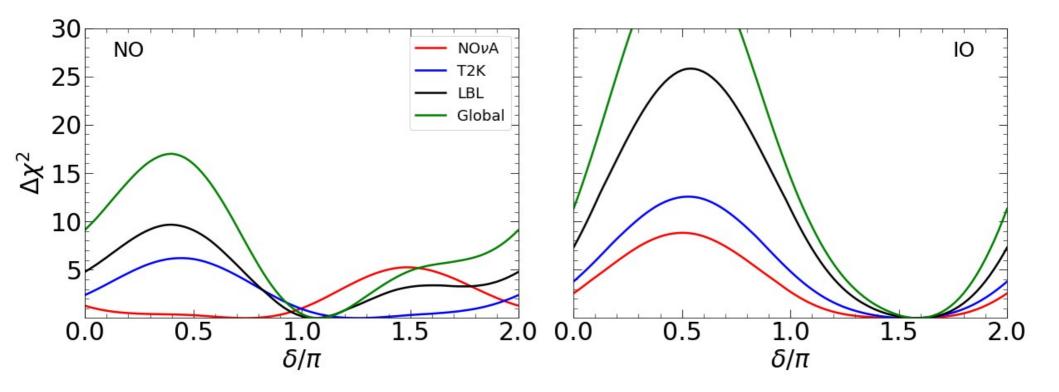


Tension in the measurement of the CP phase in current data



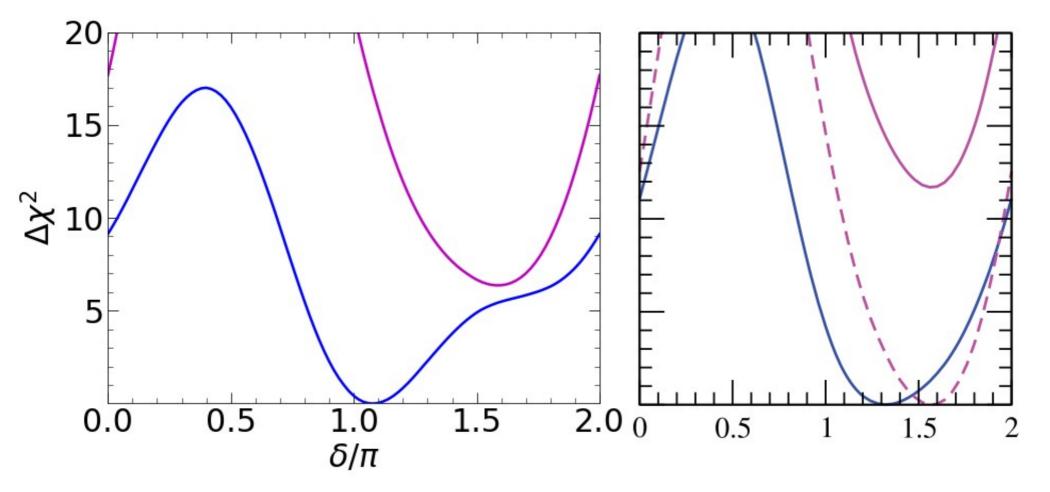
Tension remains when relaxing prior from reactor neutrinos

Valencia - Global Fit, 2006.11237, JHEP 2021



T2K and NOvA profiles disagree for NO

Valencia - Global Fit, 2006.11237, JHEP 2021



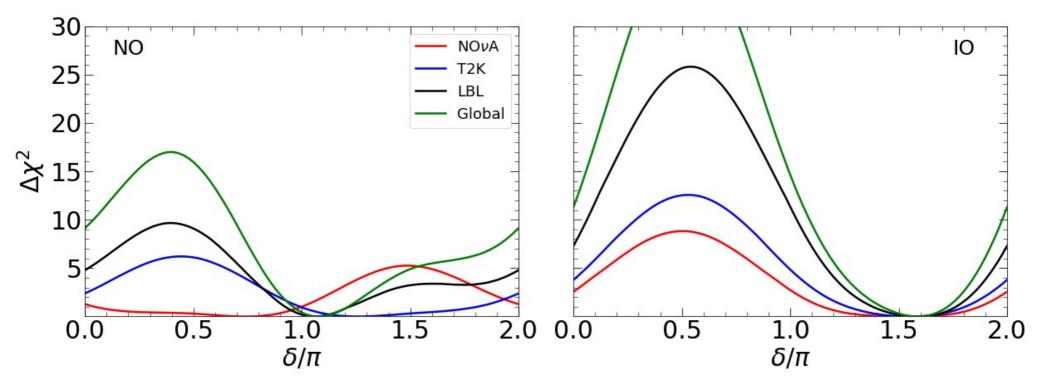
The measurement of delta is now worse than it was before

Valencia - Global Fit (current), 2006.11237, JHEP 2021 Valencia - Global Fit 2018, 1708.01186, PLB 2018

Global fit has  $2.5\sigma$  preference for normal neutrino mass ordering

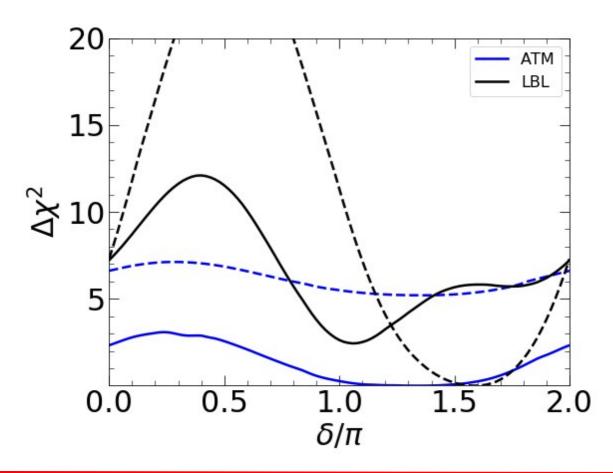
- None of the experiments has a good sensitivity on its own
- The 2.5  $\sigma$  are due to a series of small or large tensions among different data sets
- The neutrino mass ordering is a sensible issue

The tension between T2K and NOvA in the measurement of the CP phase appears only for normal ordering

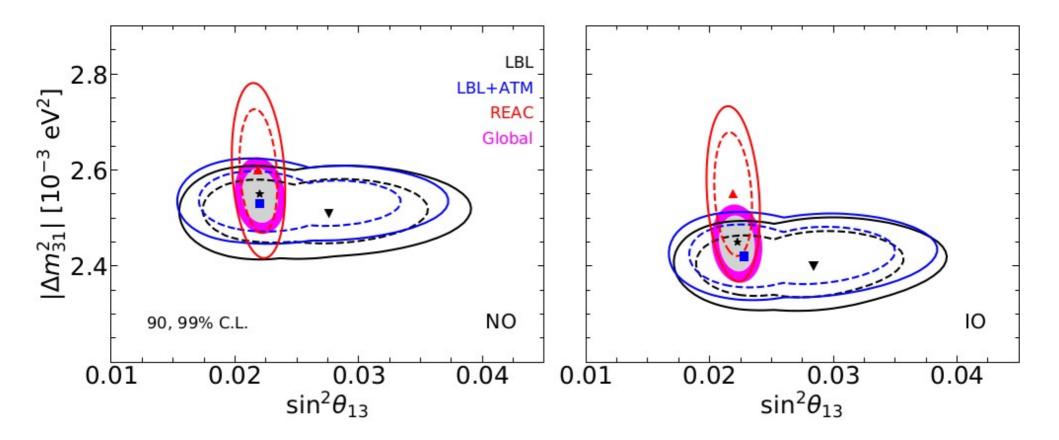


Although none of the experiments has a preference on its own, the combined analysis of all LBL data prefers IO!

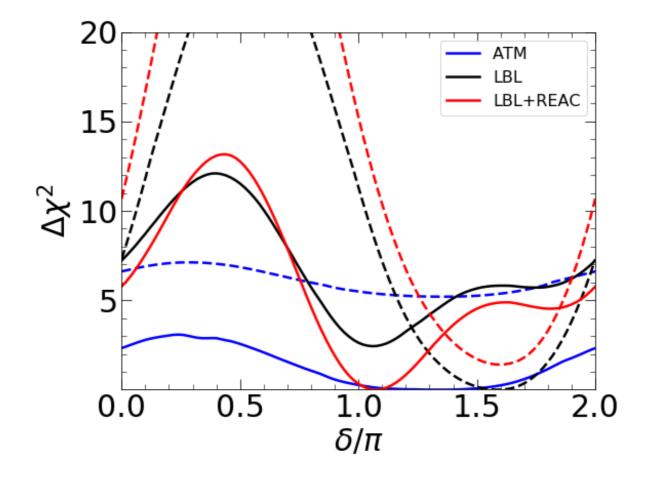
At the same time there is slight preference for NO from atmospheric experiments



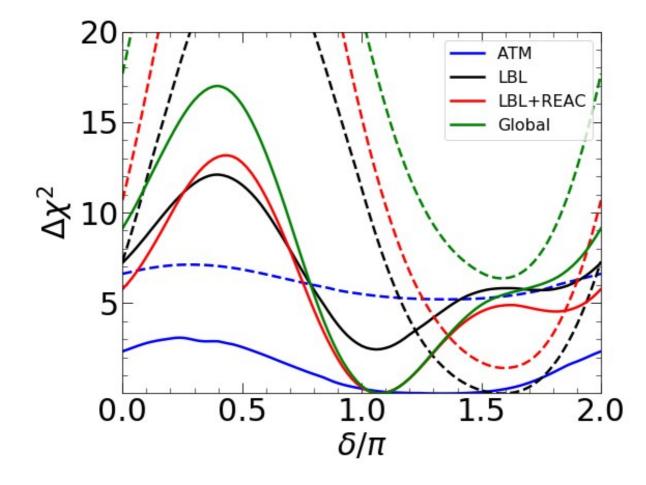
When combining LBL with REAC, NO is again preferred at  $1\sigma$  level, due to a better agreement in the measurement of the mass splitting among accelerators and reactor for normal ordering



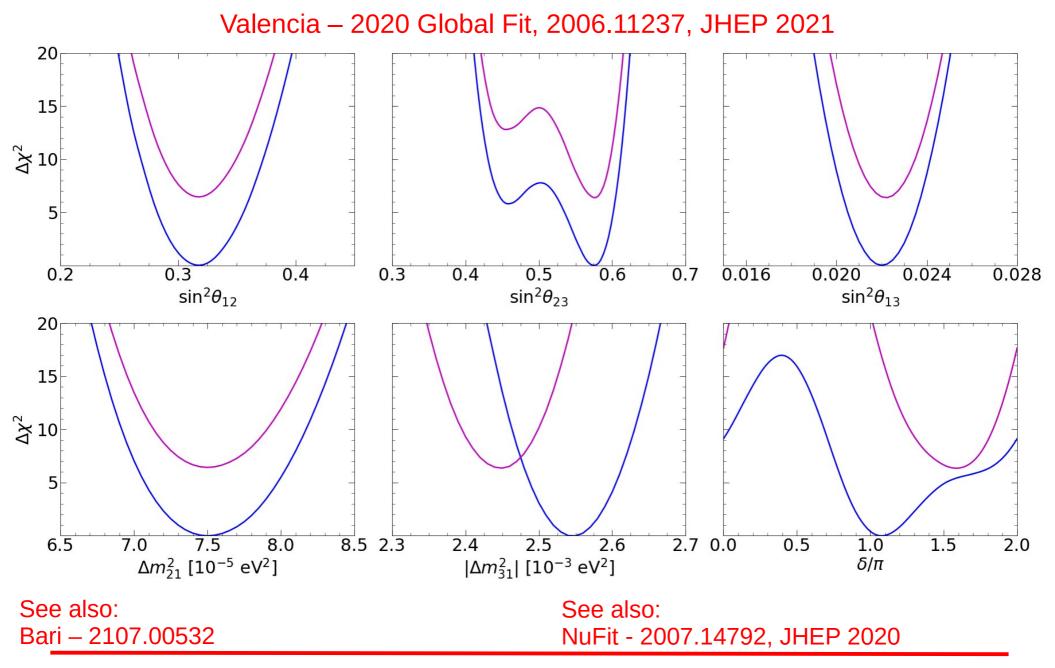
When combining LBL with REAC, NO is again preferred at  $1\sigma$  level, due to a better agreement in the measurement of the mass splitting among accelerators and reactor for normal ordering



#### After combing everything we get $2.5\sigma$



### **Global fit**



# **Global fit**

| parameter  | best fit $\pm 1\sigma$  | $2\sigma$ range    | $3\sigma$ range |
|--|---|--------------------|-----------------|
| $\Delta m_{21}^2 [10^{-5} \text{eV}^2]$                | $7.50^{+0.22}_{-0.20}$ <b>2.7</b> 9   | <b>∞</b> 7.12−7.93 | 6.94 - 8.14     |
| $ \Delta m_{31}^2  [10^{-3} \text{eV}^2] \text{ (NO)}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 2.55\substack{+0.02\\-0.03}\\ 2.45\substack{+0.02\\-0.03}\end{array} \textbf{1.29}$ | 2.49-2.60          | 2.47 – 2.63     |
| $ \Delta m_{31}^2  [10^{-3} \text{eV}^2] \text{ (IO)}$ | $2.45_{-0.03}^{+0.02}$  | 2.39 - 2.50        | 2.37 - 2.53     |
| $\sin^2 \theta_{12} / 10^{-1}$                         | $3.18 \pm 0.16$ <b>5.0</b>  | <b>%</b> 2.86−3.52 | 2.71 – 3.69     |
| $\sin^2 \theta_{23} / 10^{-1}$ (NO)                    | $5.74 \pm 0.14$   | 5.41 - 5.99        | 4.34 - 6.10     |
| $\sin^2 \theta_{23} / 10^{-1} $ (IO)                   | $5.78^{+0.10}_{-0.17}$ <b>2.5</b>   | <b>5.41–5.98</b>   | 4.33 - 6.08     |
| $\sin^2 \theta_{13} / 10^{-2} (\text{NO})$             | $\begin{array}{c} 2.200\substack{+0.069\\-0.062}\\ 2.225\substack{+0.064\\-0.070} \end{array}$        | 2.069–2.337        | 2.000 - 2.405   |
| $\sin^2 \theta_{13} / 10^{-2} $ (IO)                   | $2.225^{+0.064}_{-0.070}$   | 2.086 - 2.356      | 2.018 - 2.424   |
| $\delta/\pi$ (NO)                                      | $1.08^{+0.13}_{-0.12}$ <b>129</b>   | 0.84-1.42          | 0.71 – 1.99     |
| $\delta/\pi$ (IO)                                      | $1.58^{+0.15}_{-0.16}$  | 1.26 - 1.85        | 1.11 - 1.96     |

Valencia - Global Fit, 2006.11237, JHEP 2021

# Conclusions

Some of the neutrino oscillation parameters are well measured

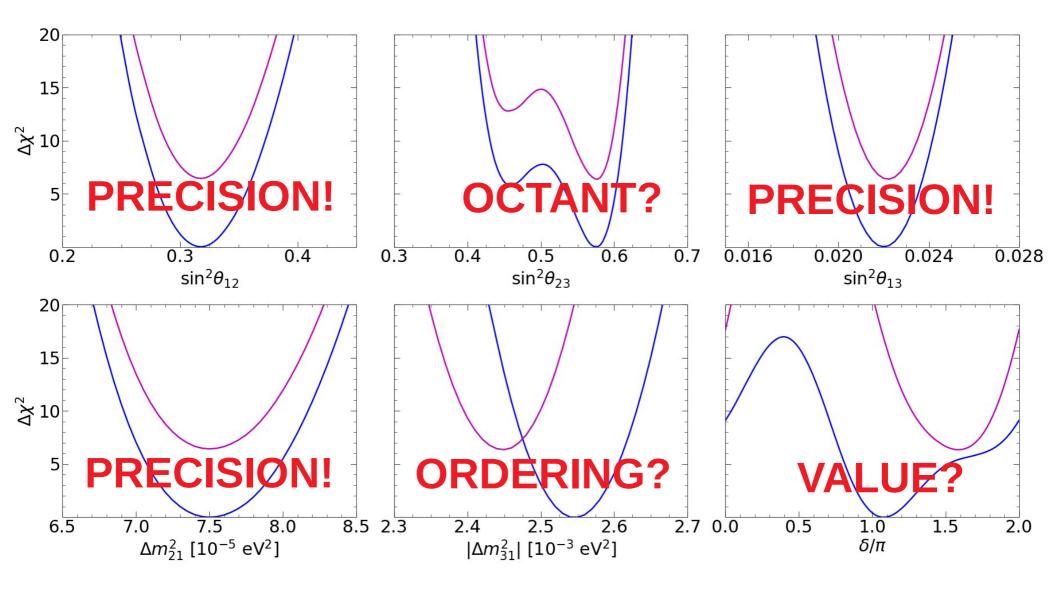
Open issues are CP violation, atmospheric octant and neutrino mass ordering

In the updated data there is an overall lower sensitivity to the to CP phase due to the T2K/NOvA tension

The same tension worsens the determination of the neutrino mass ordering

We have to wait for more data (or even for the next generation of neutrino experiments) to clarify these issues

## Conclusions

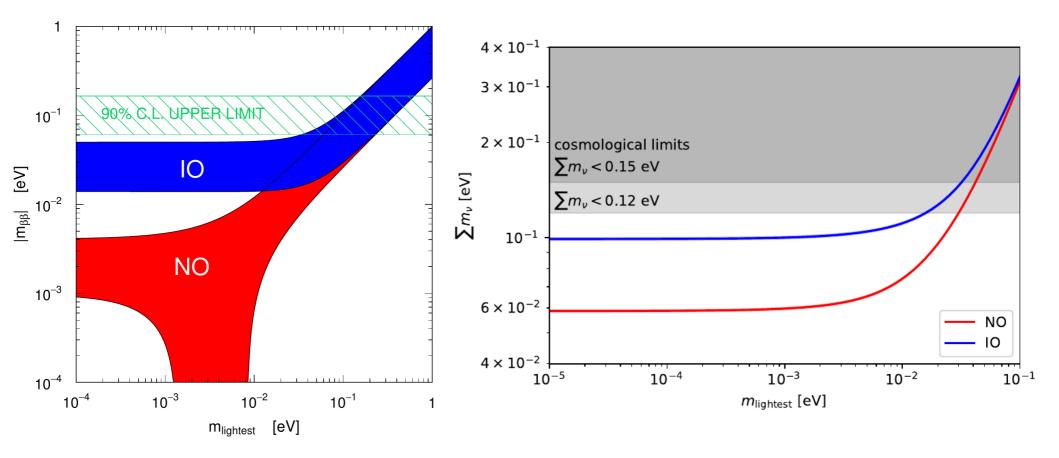


Valencia - Global Fit, 2006.11237, JHEP 2021

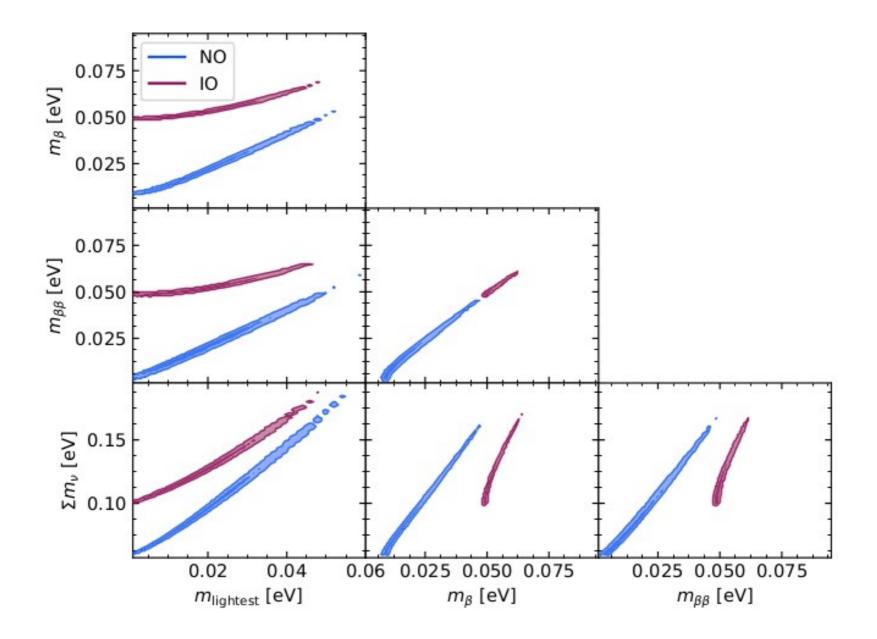


### More on mass ordering

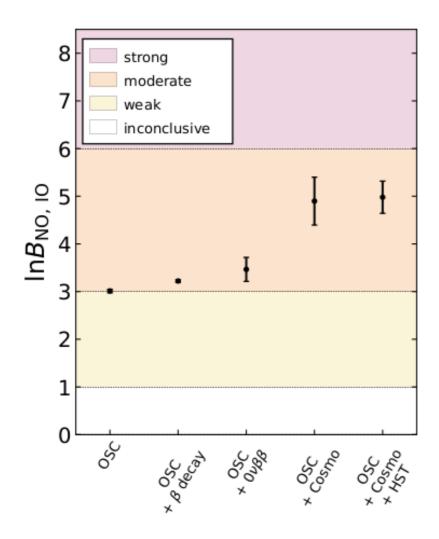
We can get additional information from neutrinoless double beta decay experiments and cosmological observations



### More on mass ordering



### More on mass ordering



| data set               | $\ln B_{\rm NO, IO}$ | $N\sigma$ |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| OSC                    | $3.01\pm0.04$        | 2.00      |
| $OSC + \beta$ decay    | $3.22\pm0.03$        | 2.07      |
| $OSC + 0\nu\beta\beta$ | $3.46\pm0.25$        | 2.17      |
| OSC + Cosmo            | $4.90\pm0.50$        | 2.68      |
| $OSC + Cosmo + H_0$    | $4.98\pm0.34$        | 2.70      |