

Recent Results of T2K and NOvA and their joint fit

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A satellite map of Minnesota showing the NOvA experiment baseline. A yellow line, labeled "810 km baseline", runs from the northwest to the southeast. At the northwest end, a yellow pushpin is labeled "NOvA Far Detector (Ash River, MN)". At the southeast end, a yellow pushpin is labeled "Fermilab". A second yellow pushpin further northwest is labeled "MINOS Far Detector (Soudan, MN)". The map includes labels for "Lake Superior", "Wisconsin", "Lake Michigan", "Milwaukee", and "Chicago". A small text box in the bottom right corner contains the text "nova_beamline".

Super-KAMIOKANDE

Mt. Ikeno-Yama 1,360m

Mt. Noguchi-Goro 2,924m

water equiv. 1,000m

NEUTRINO BEAM

295 km

Pure ν_μ beam

-1°

280m

Near Detector

J-PARC

NOvA in USA: 800 km, 2 GeV

Collected Data: Protons on Target (POT)

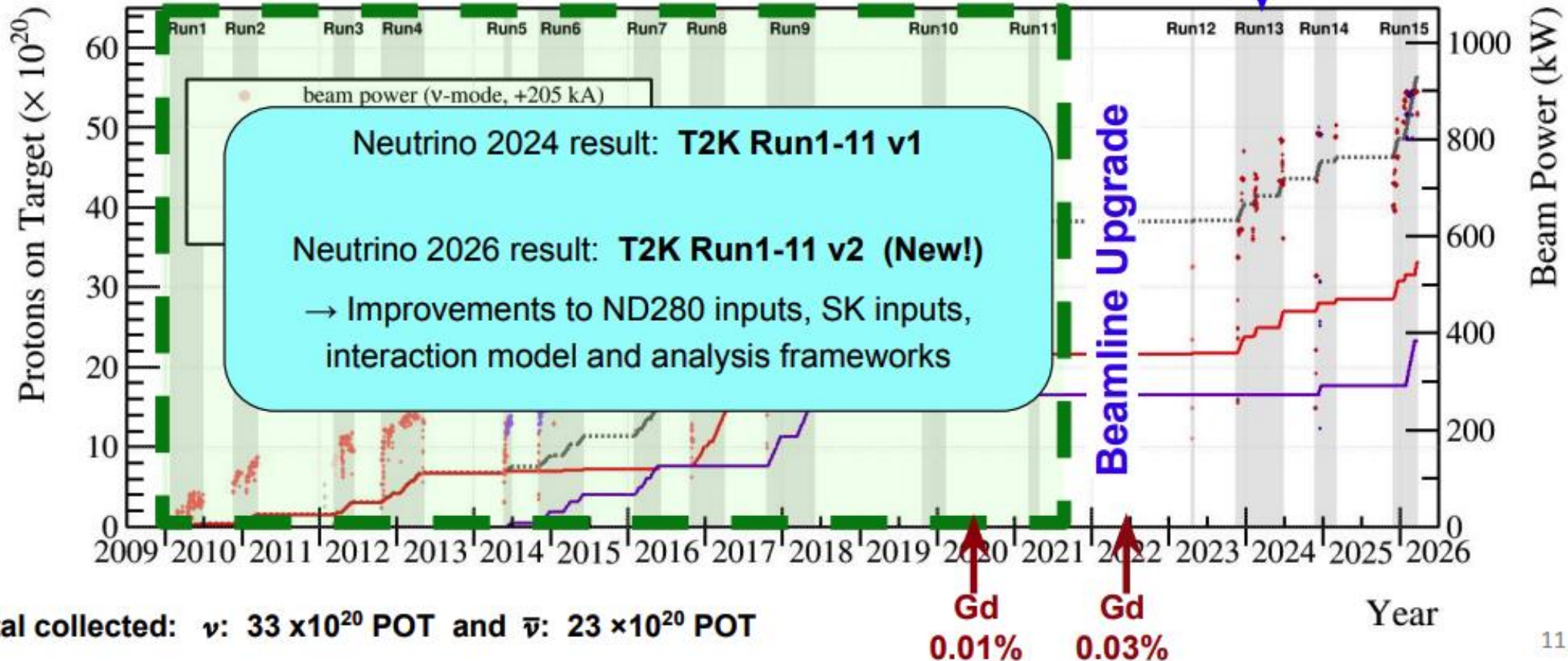


ν : 21×10^{20} POT
 $\bar{\nu}$: 16×10^{20} POT

Data period for these results

..... accumulated POT for physics analysis (total)
 — accumulated POT for physics analysis (ν -mode)
 — accumulated POT for physics analysis ($\bar{\nu}$ -mode)

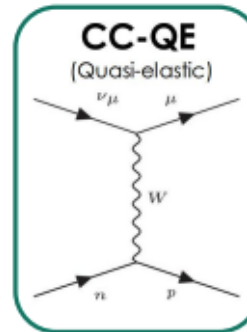
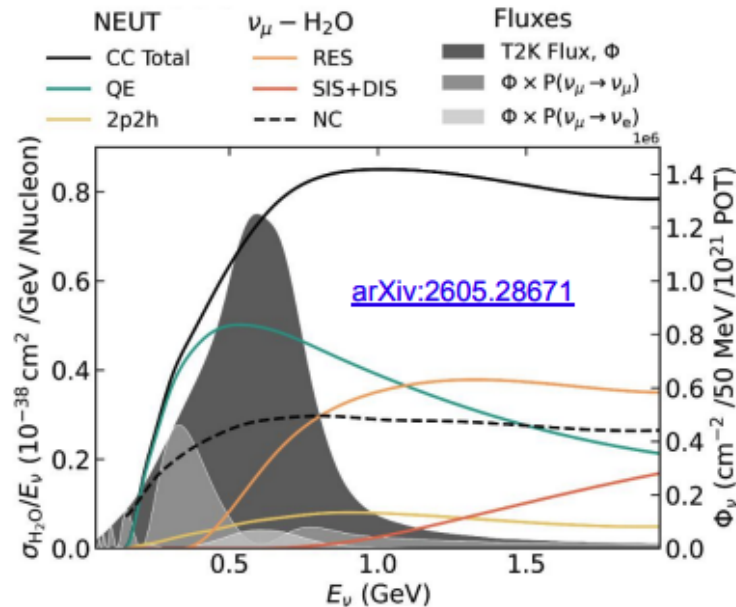
ND280 upgrade complete



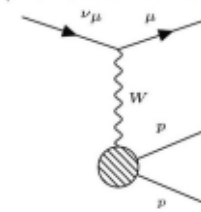
T2K Cross-section

Sophie King, Neutrino 2026

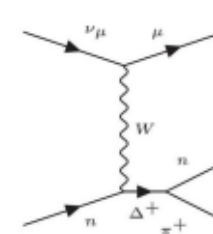
Neutrino Interactions in T2K



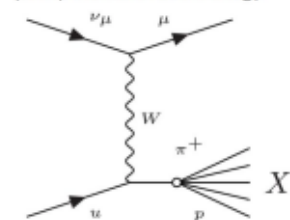
CC-2p2h
(Two-Particle-Two-Hole)



CC-Resonant 1π

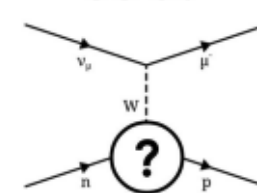


CC-DIS
(Deep Inelastic Scattering)



Interactions occur with nucleons bound inside a nucleus → **Nuclear effects!**
e.g. Final State Interactions (FSI) and nucleon-nucleon corrections

CC- 0π



NEUT simulates neutrino-nucleus interactions: [EPJ ST 230, 4469–4481 \(2021\)](#)

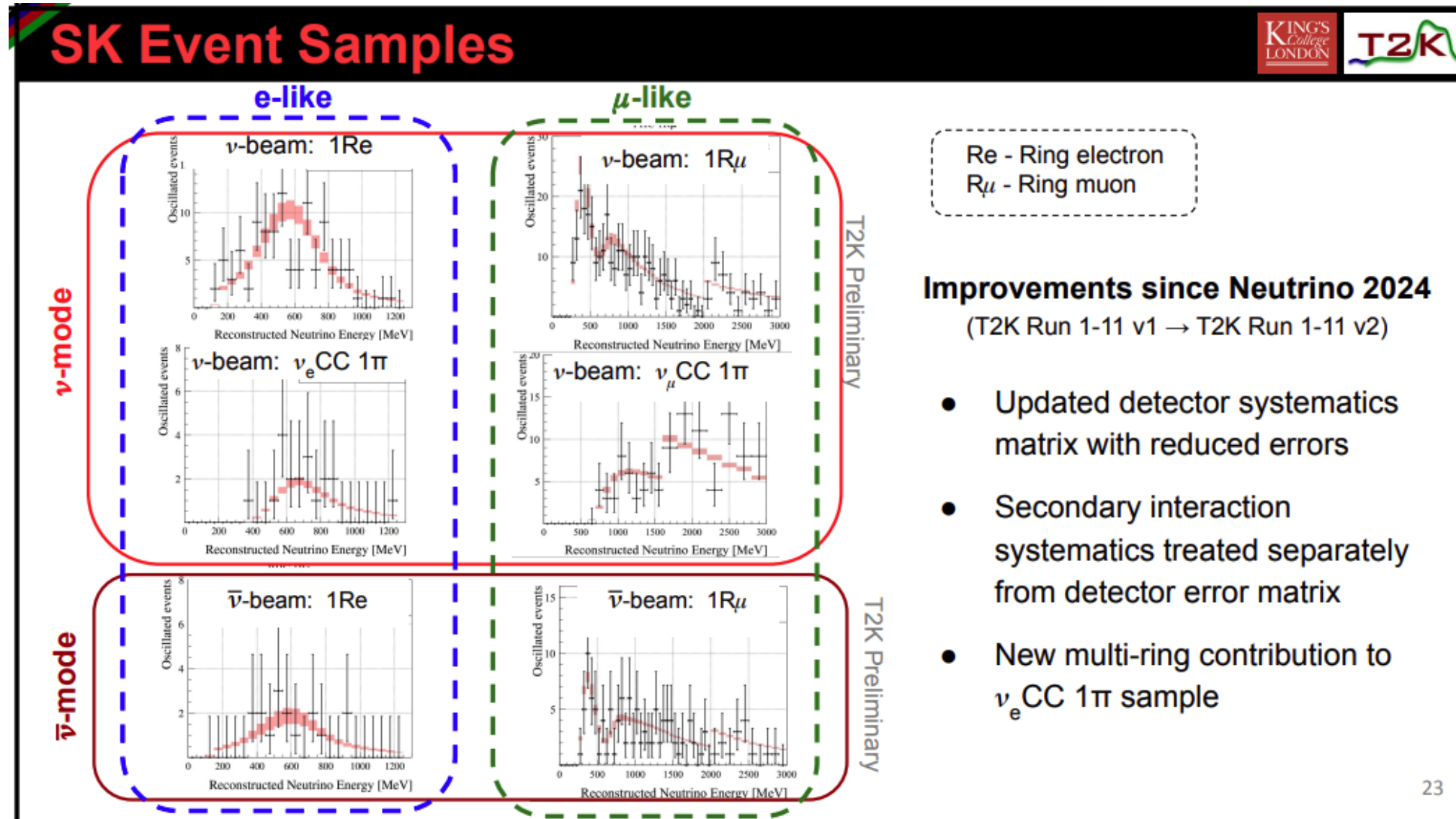
Improved model since Neutrino 2024 (T2K Run 1-11 v1 → T2K Run 1-11 v2) :

e.g. overhaul of **low-energy transfer** treatment and improved **nucleon FSI**

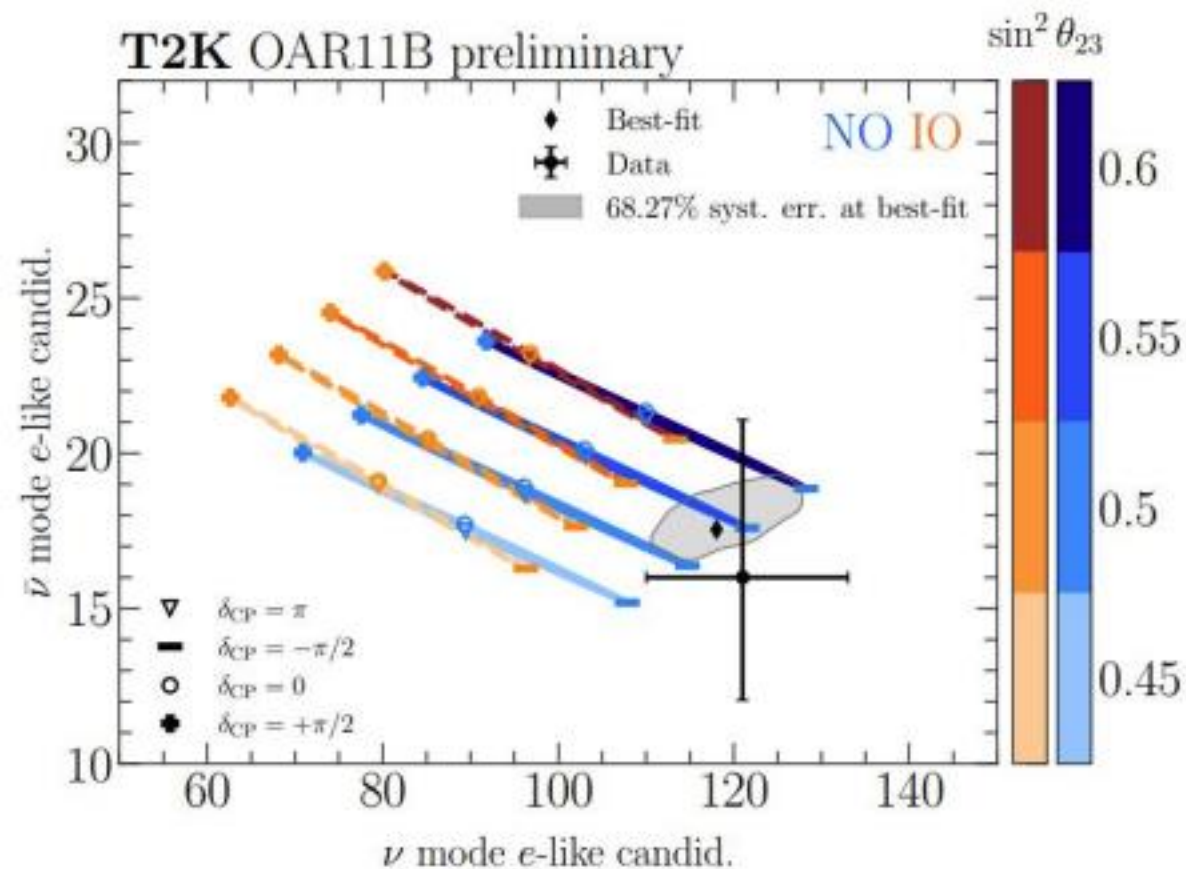
Alternate models are used to test **robustness**

T2K event sample

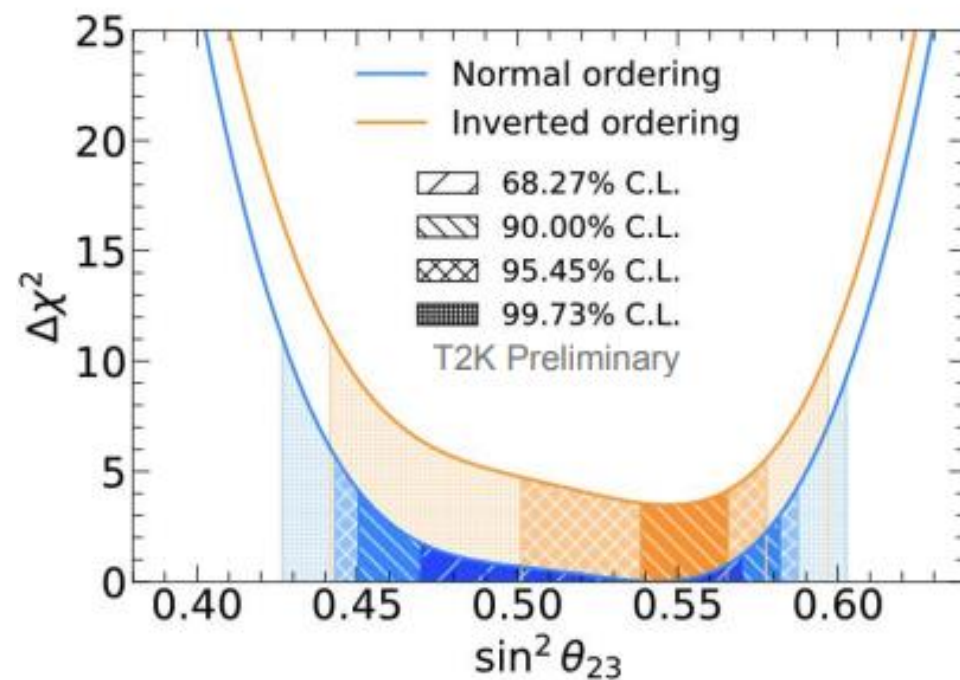
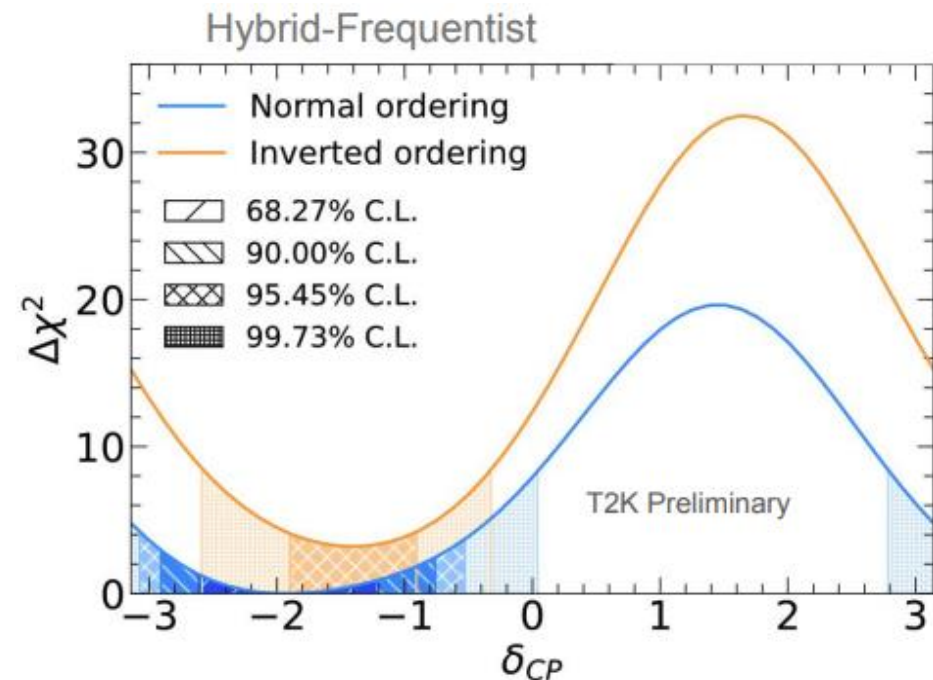
Sophie King, Neutrino 2026



Results from T2K

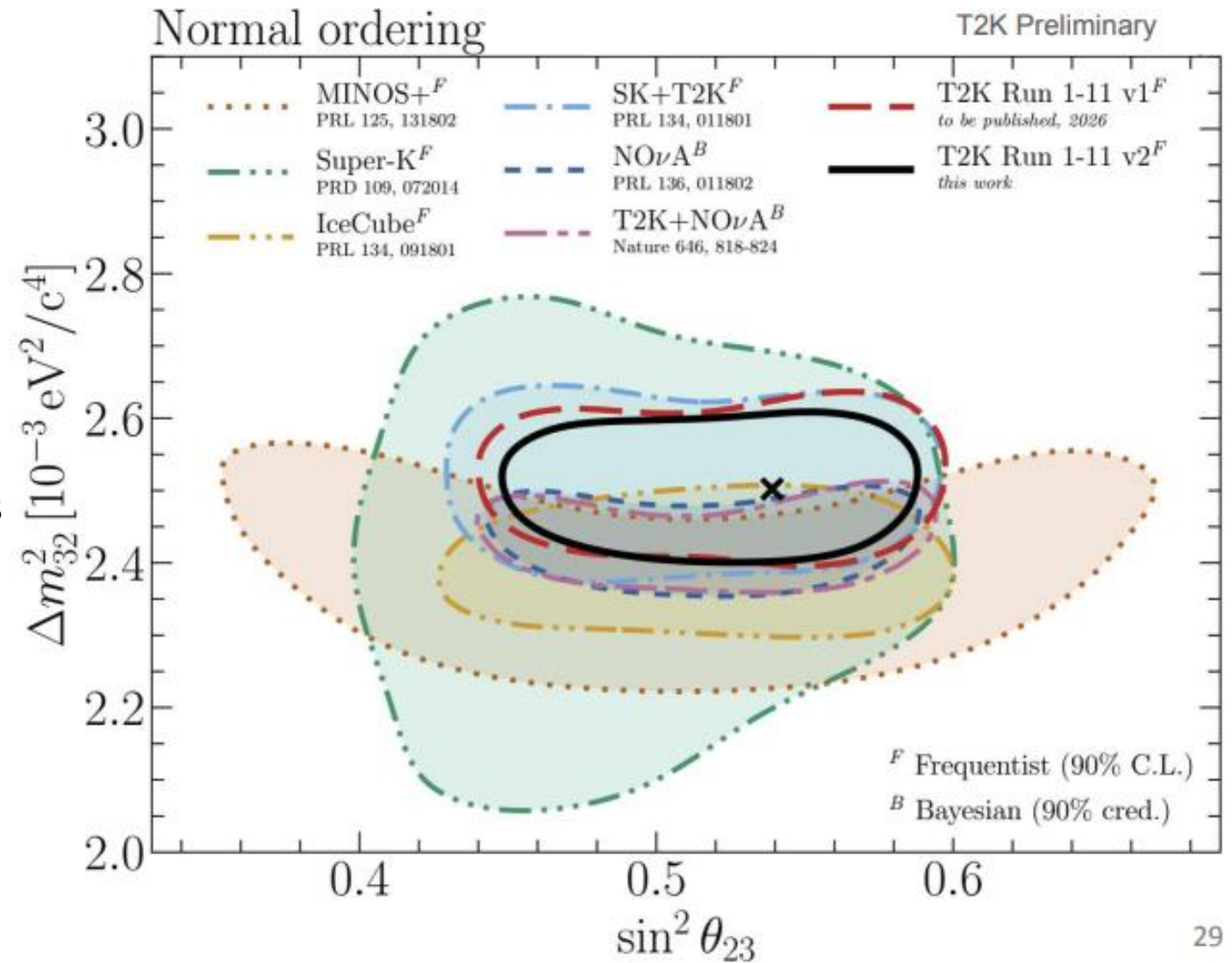


Normal Ordering, Upper Octant, $\delta_{CP} = -90^\circ$



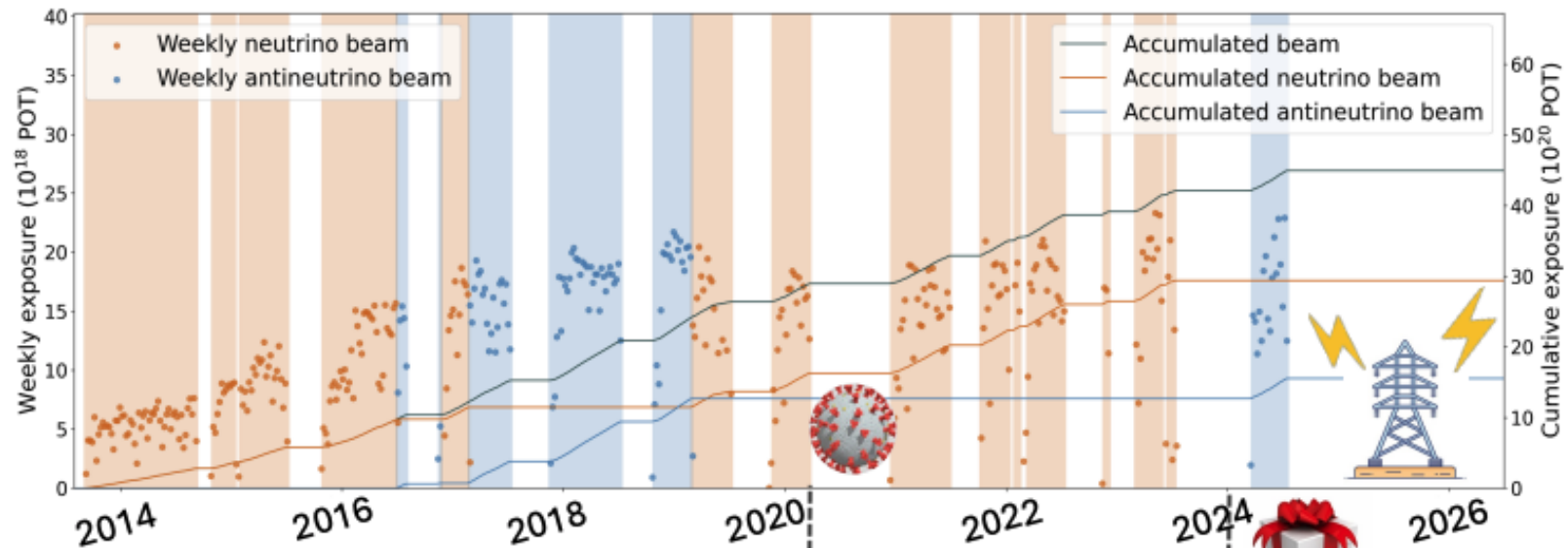
Results from T2K

The biggest improvement in the latest T2K result is due to the improved interaction model



More Data

- NuMI reached record power of $> 1\text{MW}$ in 06/2024.
 - No beam since 07/2024.
- Expected return $\sim 09/2026$ for a final run.



NOvA -T2K (Nature 2025) Dataset

NOvA 3-Flavor (PRL 2026) & Today's Results Dataset



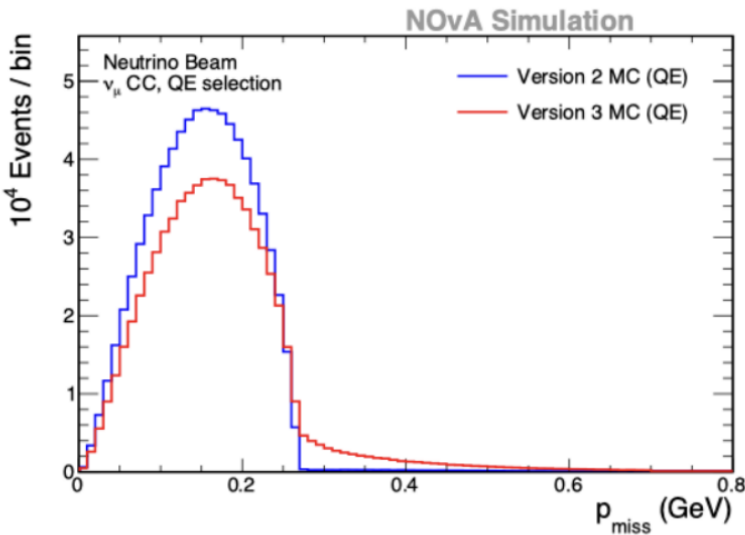
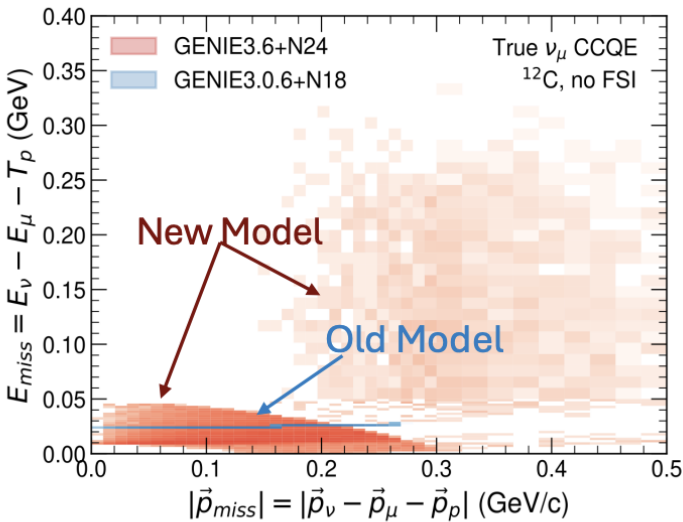
Antineutrino
 $2.9\text{E}20\text{ POT}$
in the box

New Interaction Model

#241 Cross-Section Model: Bryan Ramson, Georgia Nissen, Jeremy Wolcott

- New production with updated cross-section model used **across Fermilab experiments (“AR-23”)** with custom NOvA adjustments. GENIE 3.6.0 with N24_20i_02_11b model.

NOvA Version	CMC	Initial State	QE	Res	MNI/MEC	DIS	FSI	FSI Tune
Version 2	N18_10j_00_000*	LFG	Valencia	Berger-Seghal	Valencia	Bodek-Yang*	IntraNuke hN2018	None
Version 3	N24_20i_02_11b	LFG*	Valencia*	Berger-Seghal	SuSAv2 2p2h*	Bodek-Yang*	IntraNuke hA2018	Free-Nuke



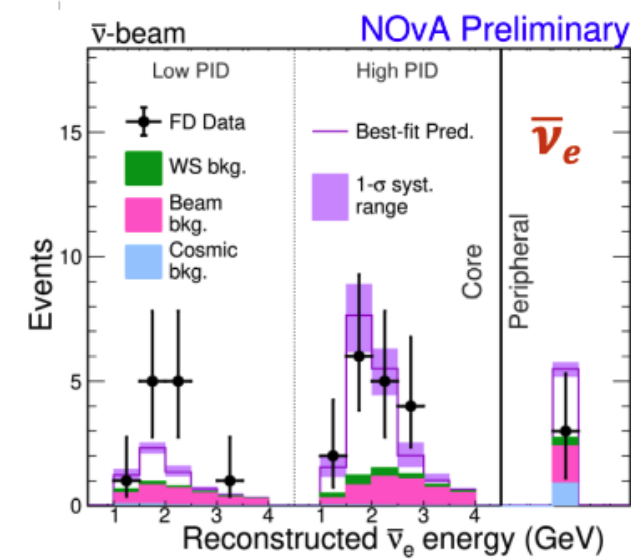
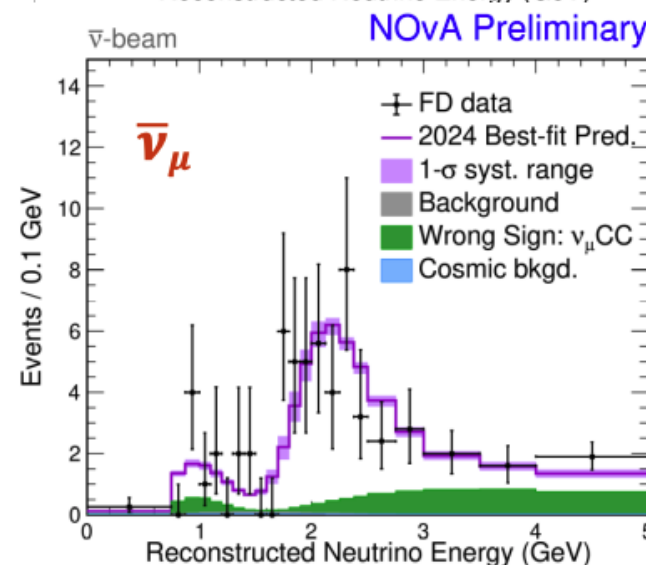
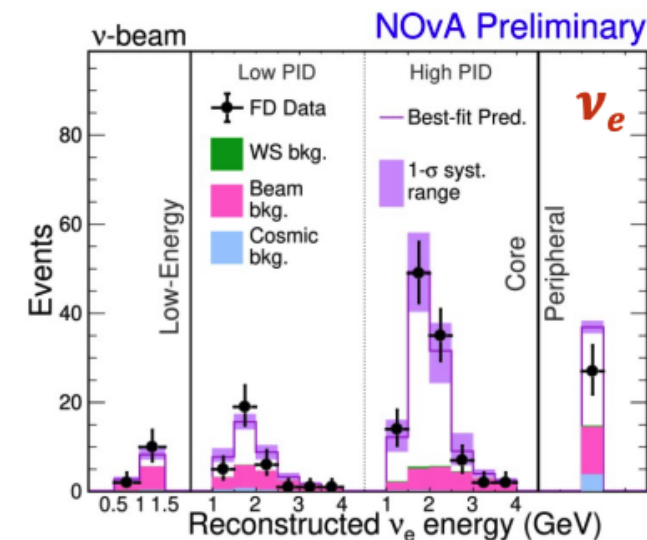
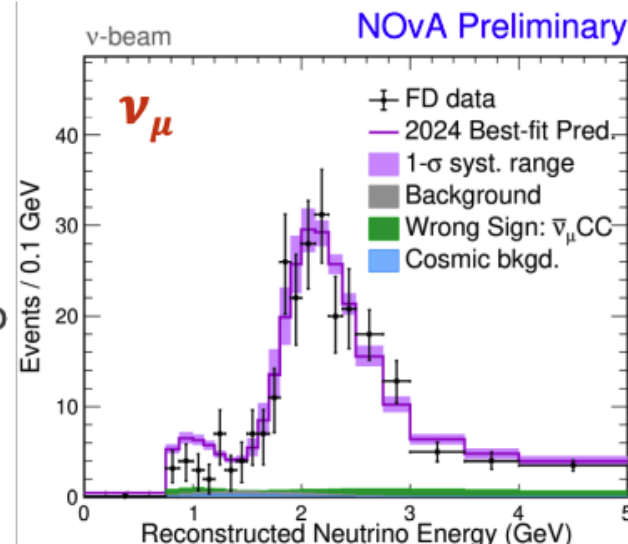
NOvA event sample

Zoya Vallari, Neutrino 2026

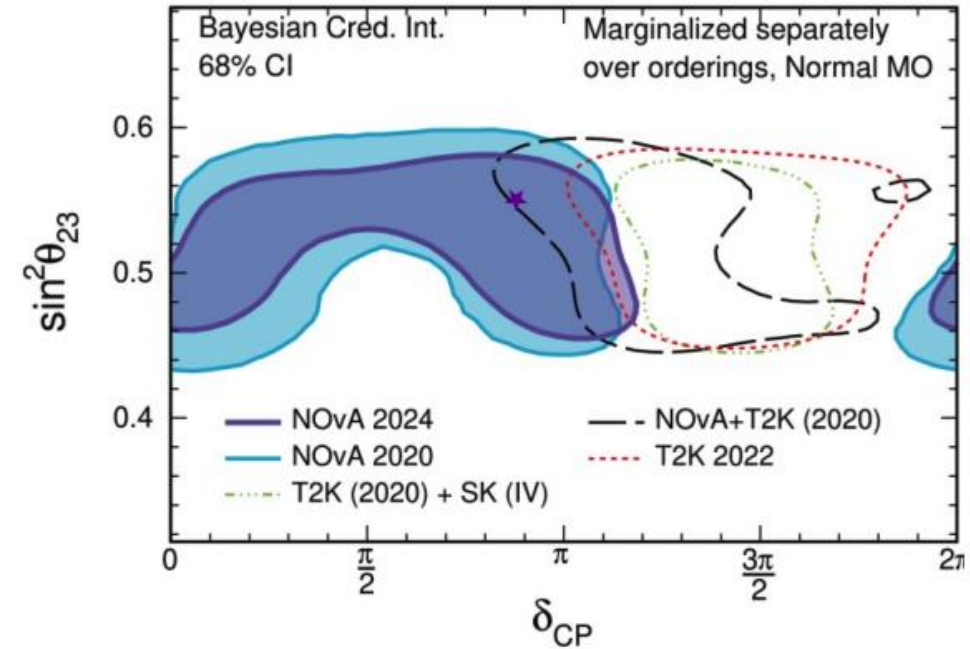
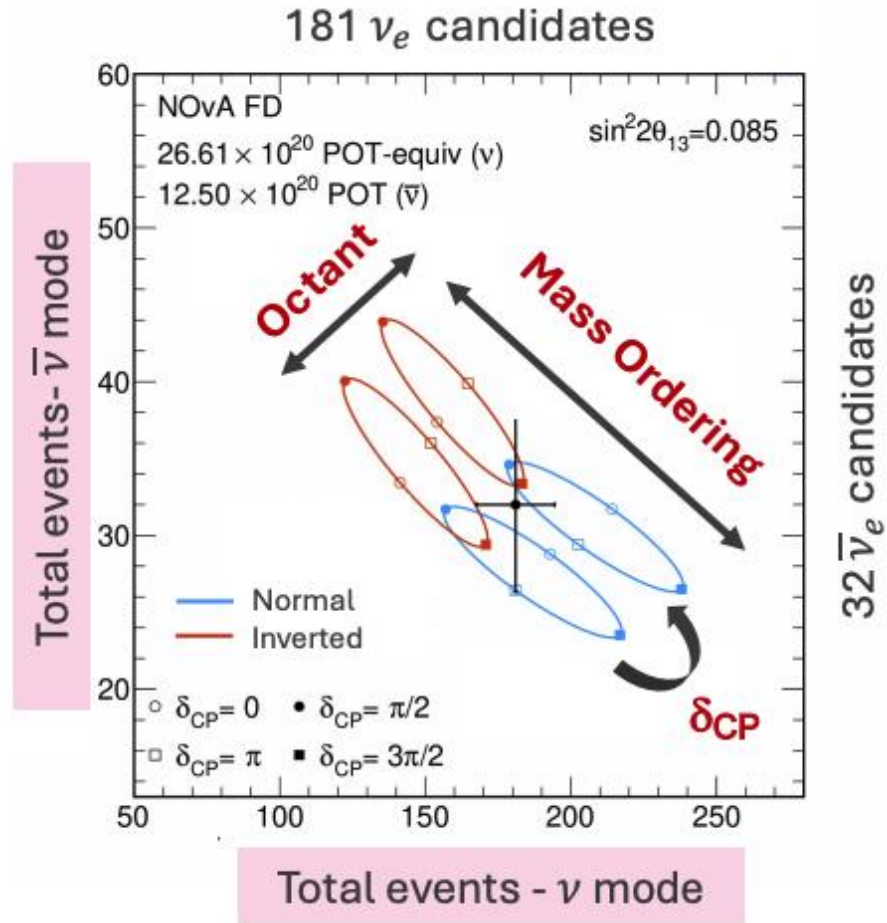
NOvA 2024 Dataset

- The 3-Flavor fit describes the data well.
- NOvA performs one frequentist and two Bayesian (ARIA: MR²T²H and STAN: Hamiltonian MCMC) fits. All fits agree well with each other.

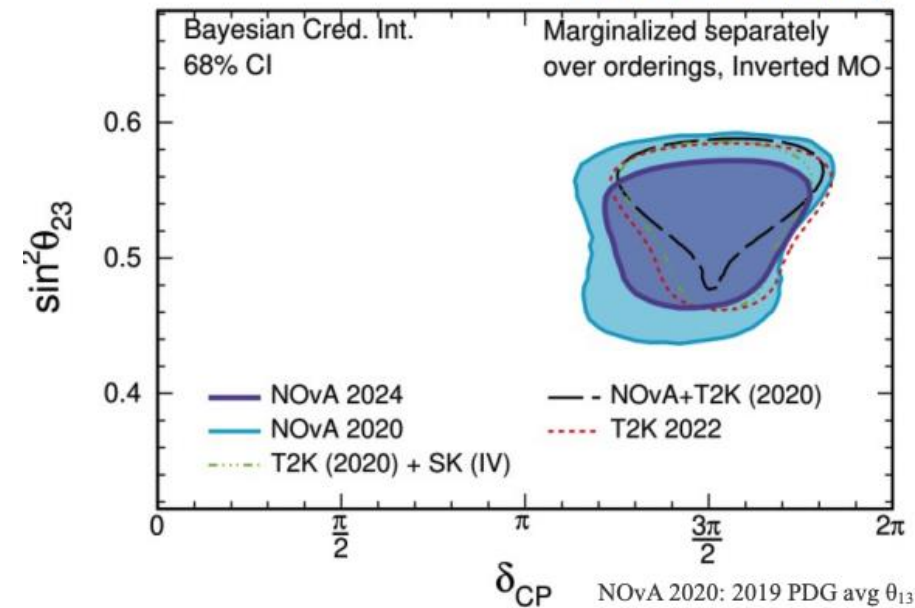
Channel	2024 Dataset	PPP value = 0.48
ν_e	169 (ν_e) 12 (Low E)	0.58 (ν_e) 0.72 (Low E)
$\bar{\nu}_e$	32	0.19
ν_μ	384	0.59
$\bar{\nu}_\mu$	106	0.39



Results from NOvA



NOvA Preliminary



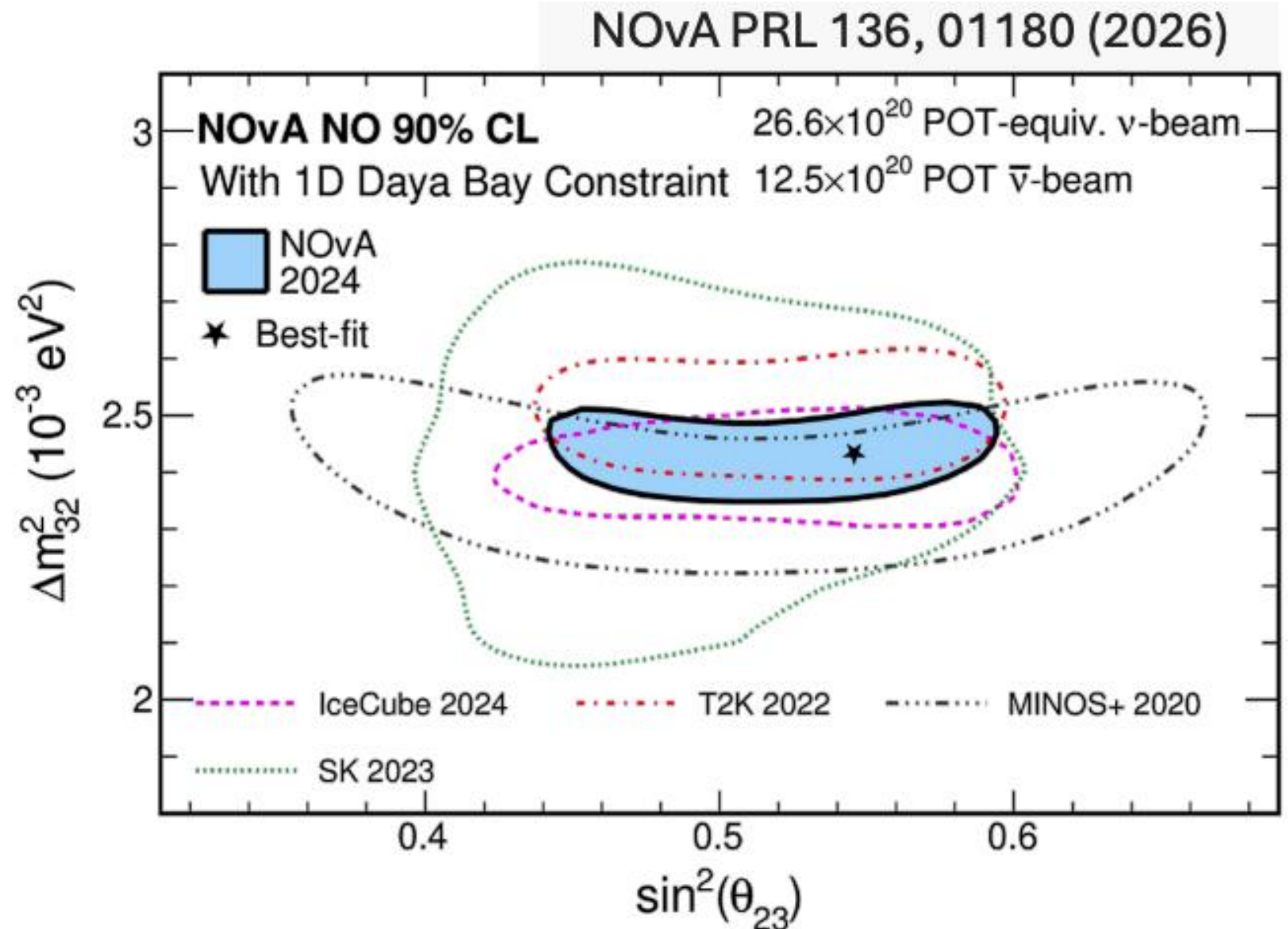
Zoya Vallari, Neutrino 2026

Normal Ordering, Upper Octant, $\delta_{CP} = 180^\circ$

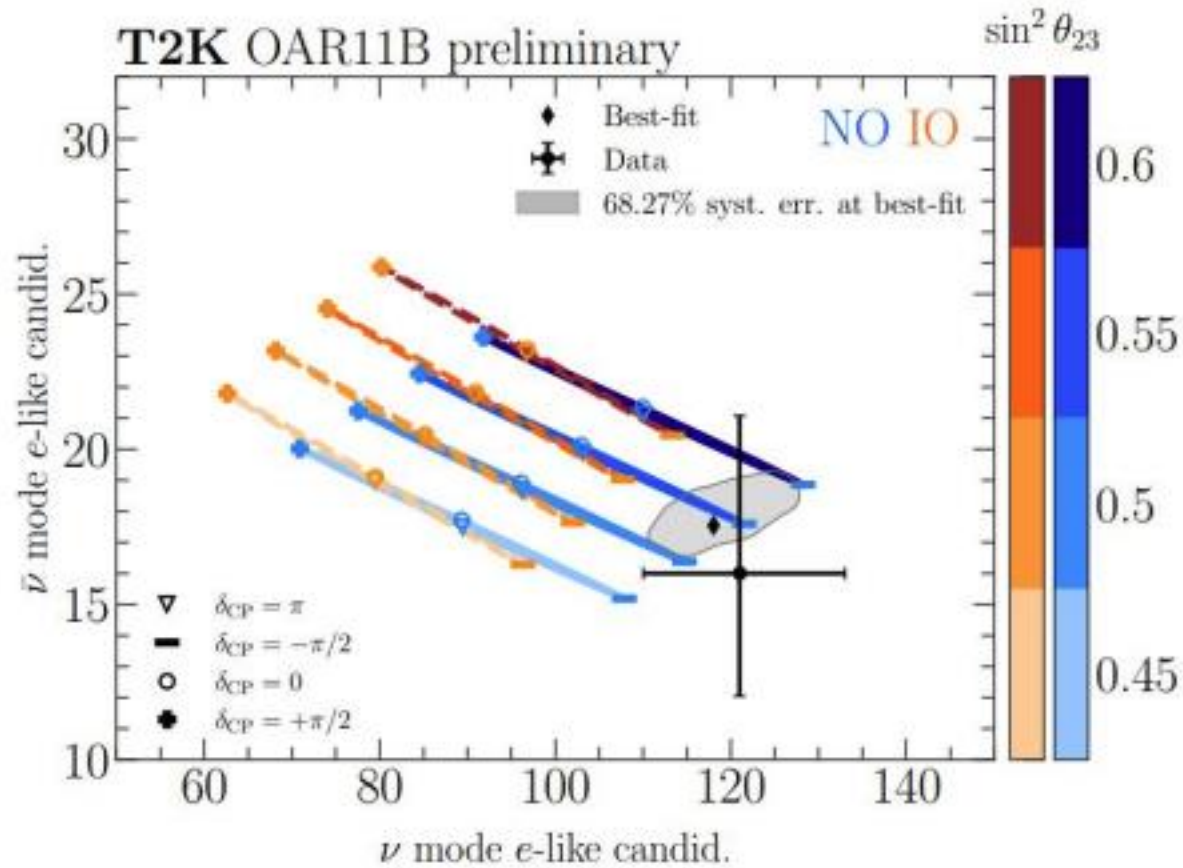
Results from NOvA

Zoya Vallari, Neutrino 2026

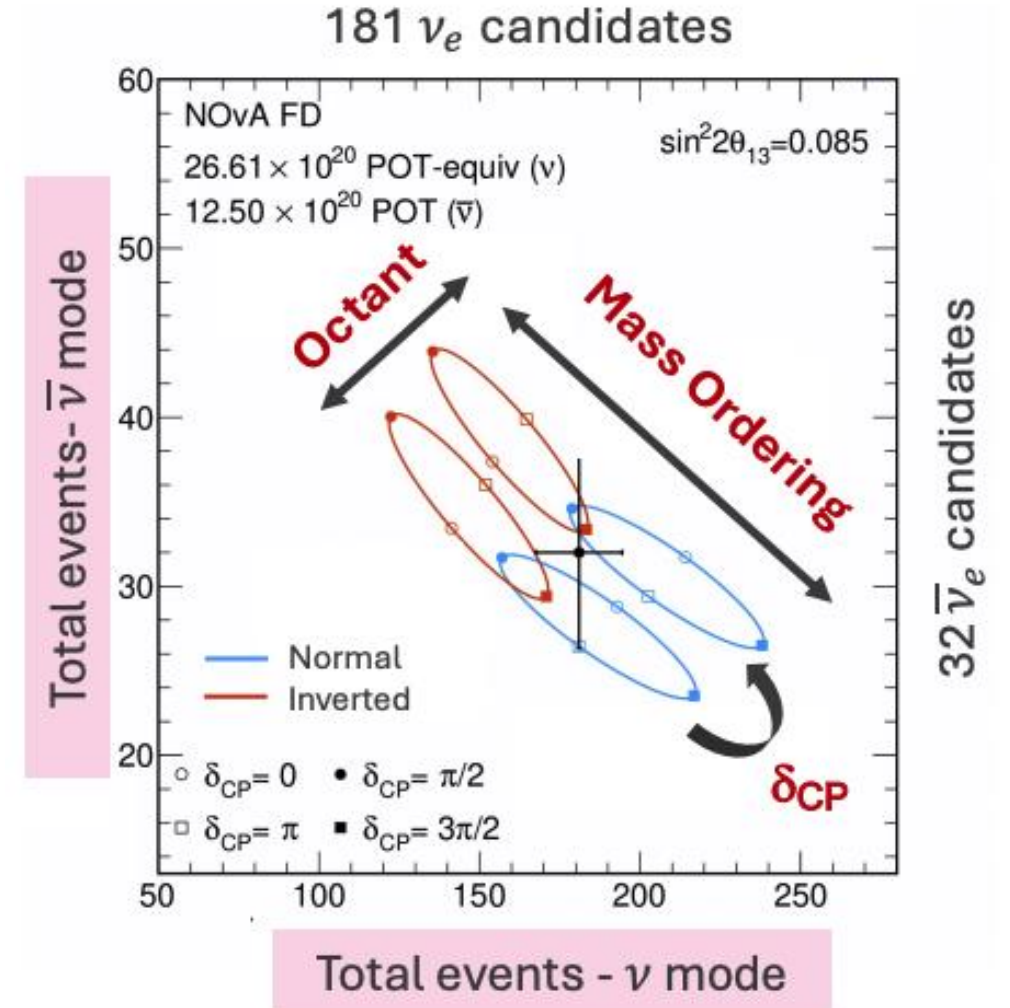
Global agreement among
atmospheric and accelerator
experiments.



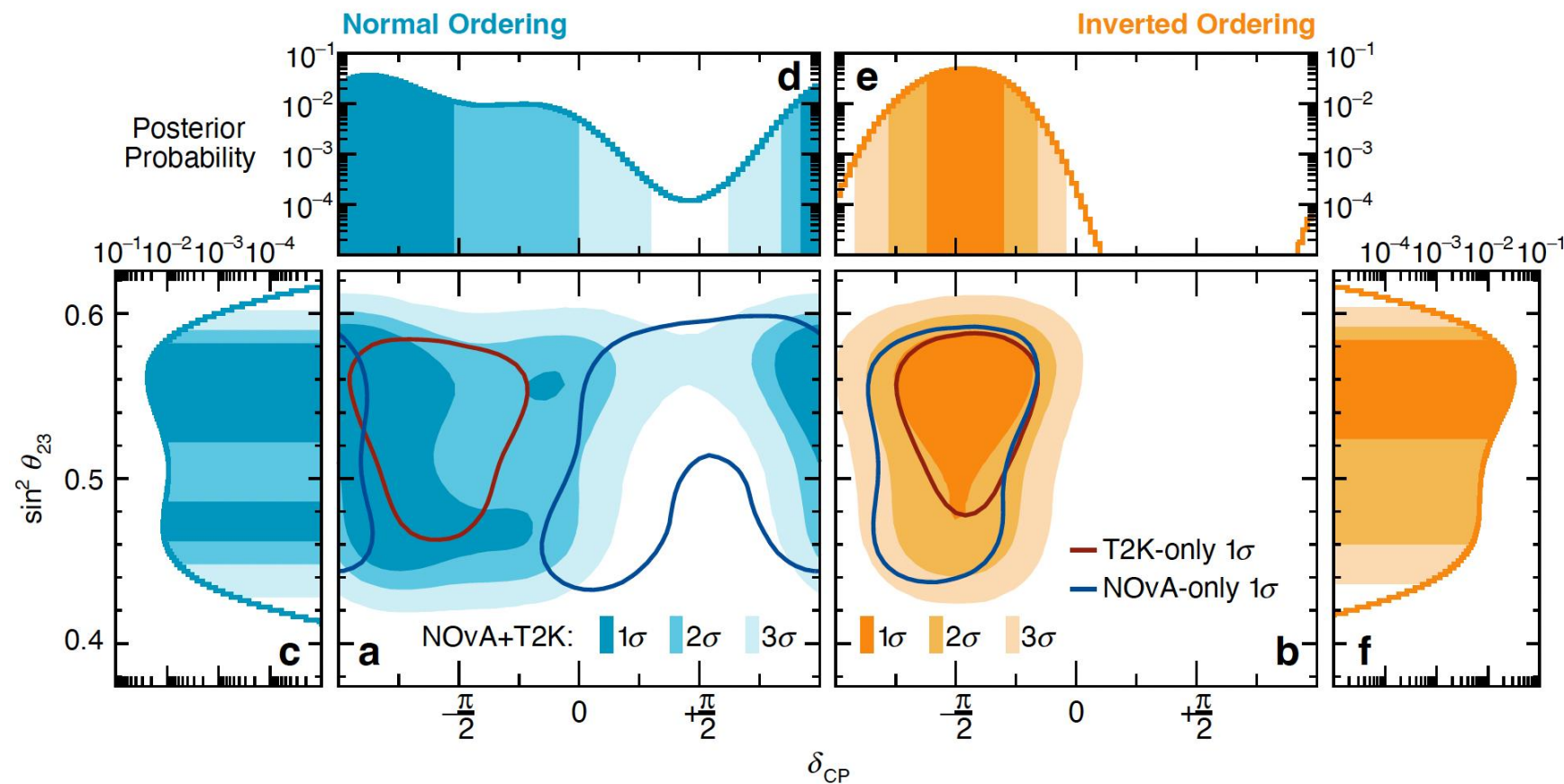
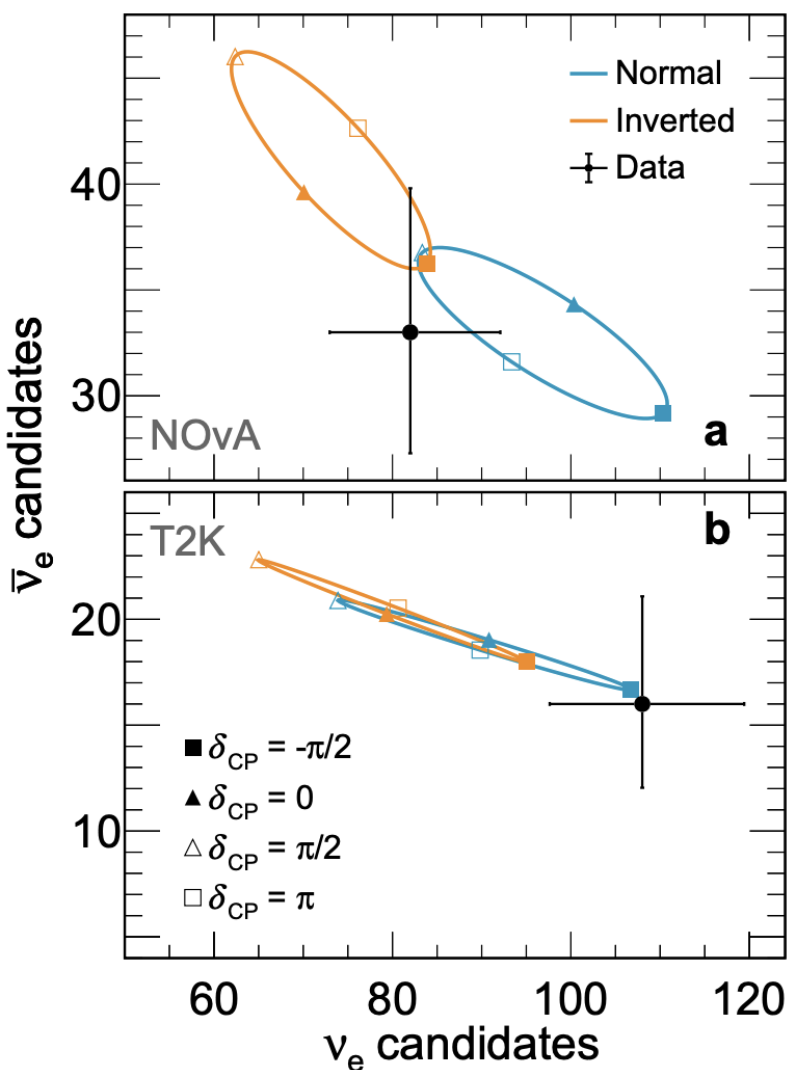
The Mismatch



- Both Normal ordering, NOVA
- Both Higher Octant
- CP Phase - Interesting



Joint-Fit

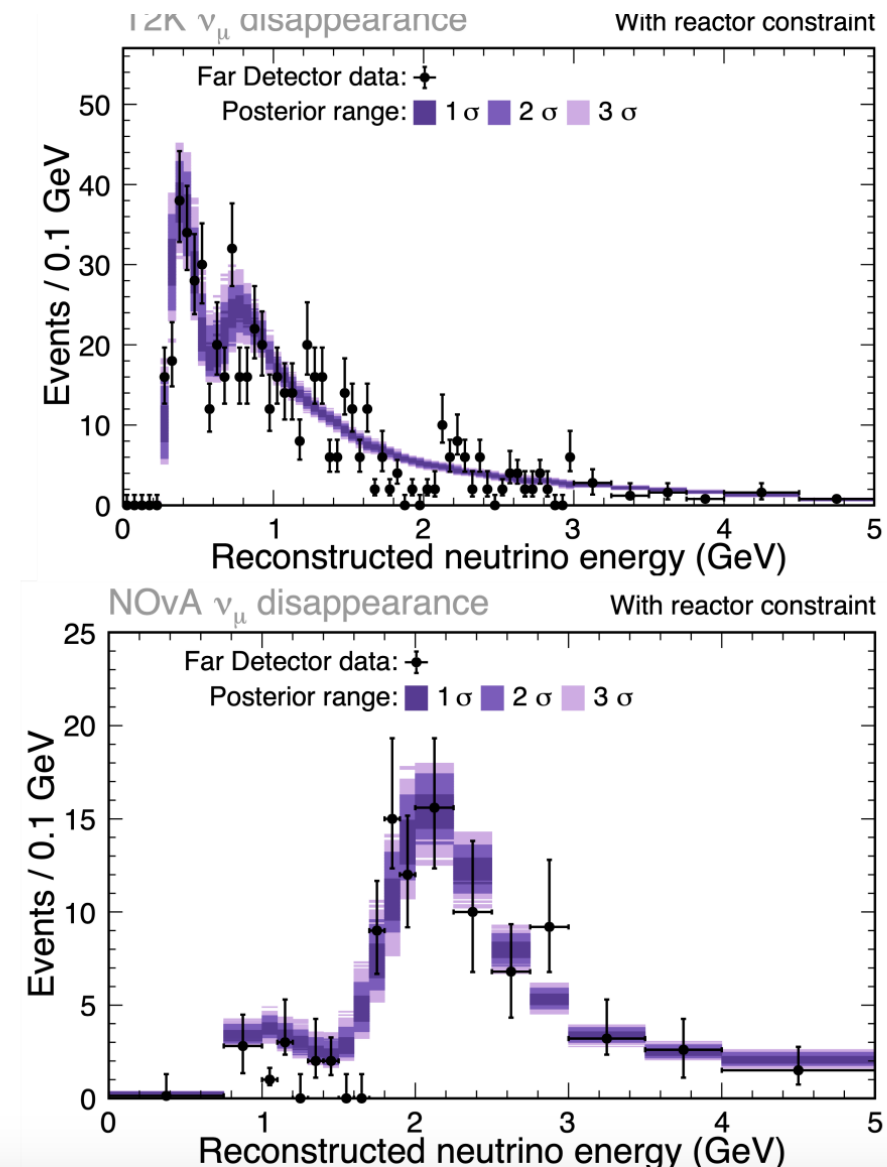


- Both ordering is favoured
- Higher Octant
- CP Phase- Interesting

FD Data Samples

- The joint-fit uses the data collected by each experiment up until 2020.
- Using both experiments data roughly doubles the total statistics at the far detectors.

Channel	NOvA	T2K
ν_e	82	94 (ν_e) 14 ($\nu_e 1\pi$)
$\bar{\nu}_e$	33	16
ν_μ	211	318
$\bar{\nu}_\mu$	105	137



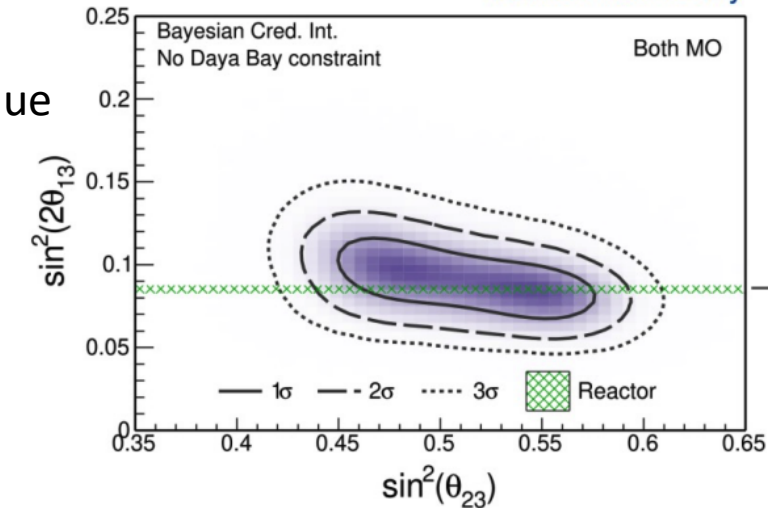
$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ samples
in backup

θ_{23} and θ_{13} : NOvA

Observations

Mixing Angles: θ_{23} and θ_{13} NOvA Preliminary

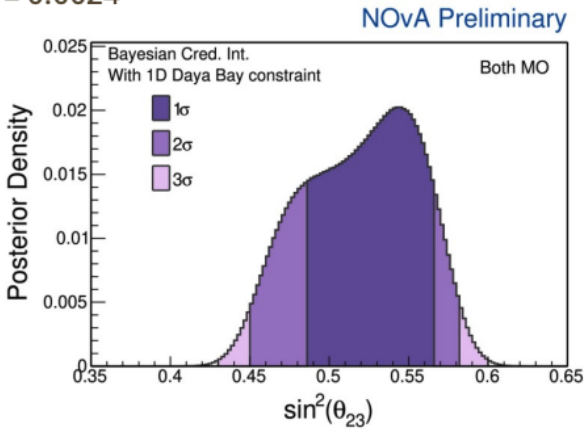
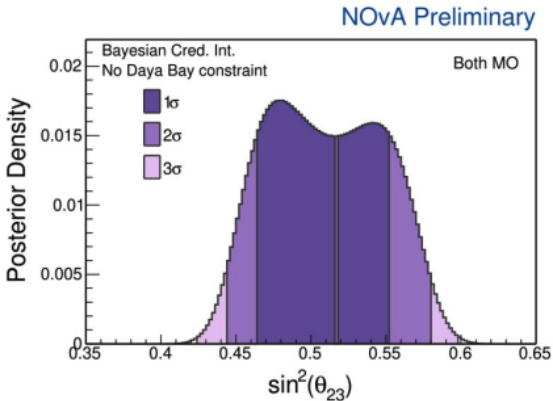
- NOvA θ_{13} fit higher than the reactor value
- Without reactor fit – Lower Octant
- With Reactor fit – Higher Octant



$\sin^2 2\theta_{13} = 0.0851 \pm 0.0024$

Daya Bay
(PRL 130, 161802)

	No constraint		Daya Bay 2023 1D θ_{13}	
	Probability	Bayes Factor	Probability	Bayes Factor
Upper Octant preference	57%	1.3	69%	2.2

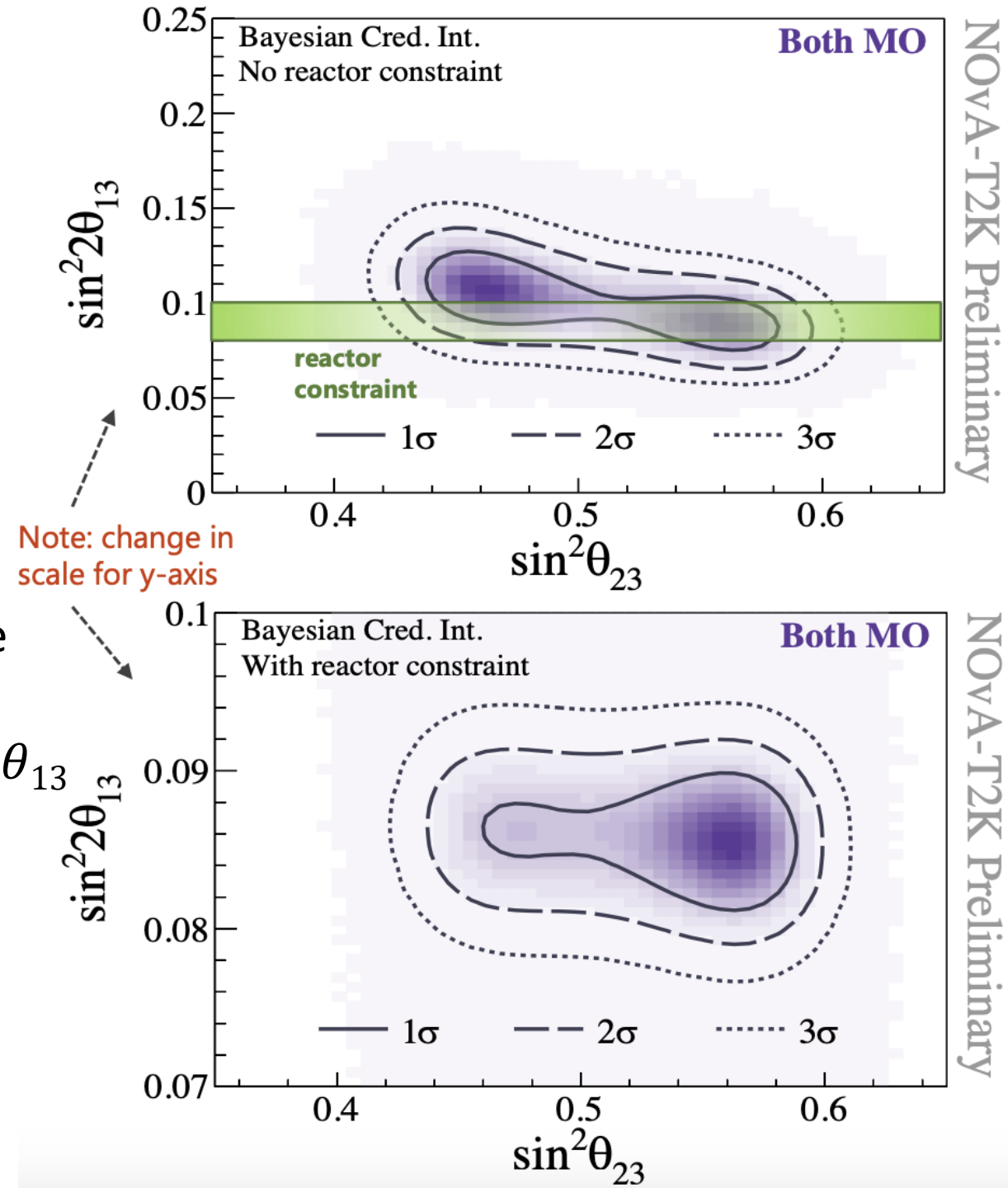


Zoya Vallari, Neutrino 2026

θ_{23} and θ_{13} : Joint fit

Observations and Questions

- T2K+NOvA θ_{13} fit higher than the reactor value
 - Why ? New Physics ?
 - What about the individual T2K and NOvA fit to θ_{13}
- Without reactor fit – Lower Octant
- With Reactor fit – Higher Octant

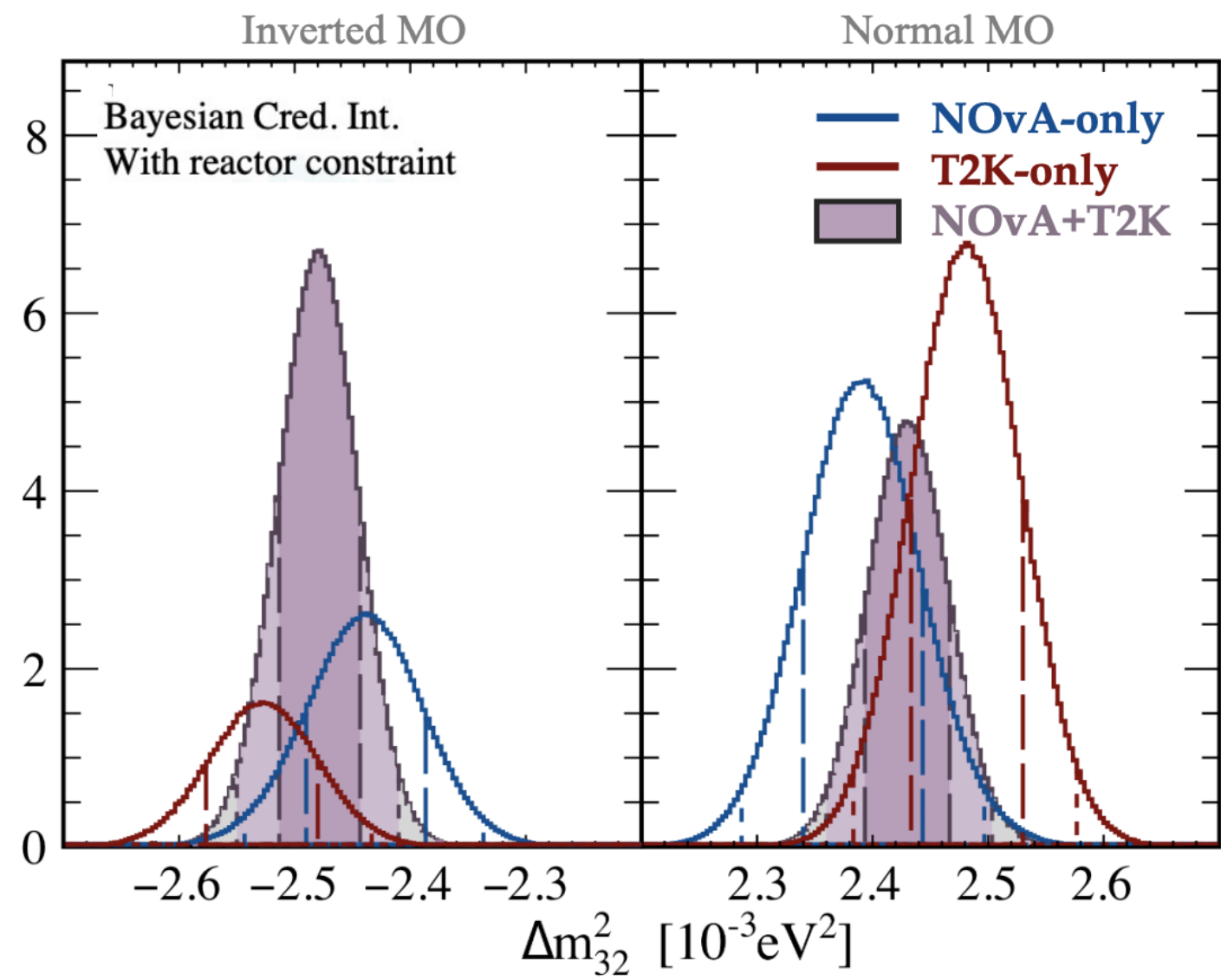


Mass ordering

Zoya Vallari,, Fermilab 2024

T2K: Normal Ordering
NOvA: Normal Ordering
T2K+NOvA: Inverted Ordering

Posterior density



NOvA-T2K Preliminary

	NOvA only	T2K only	NOvA+T2K
Bayes factor	2.07 Normal/Inverted ~67% : ~33% posterior	4.24 Normal/Inverted ~81% : ~19% posterior	1.36 Inverted/Normal ~58% : ~42% posterior

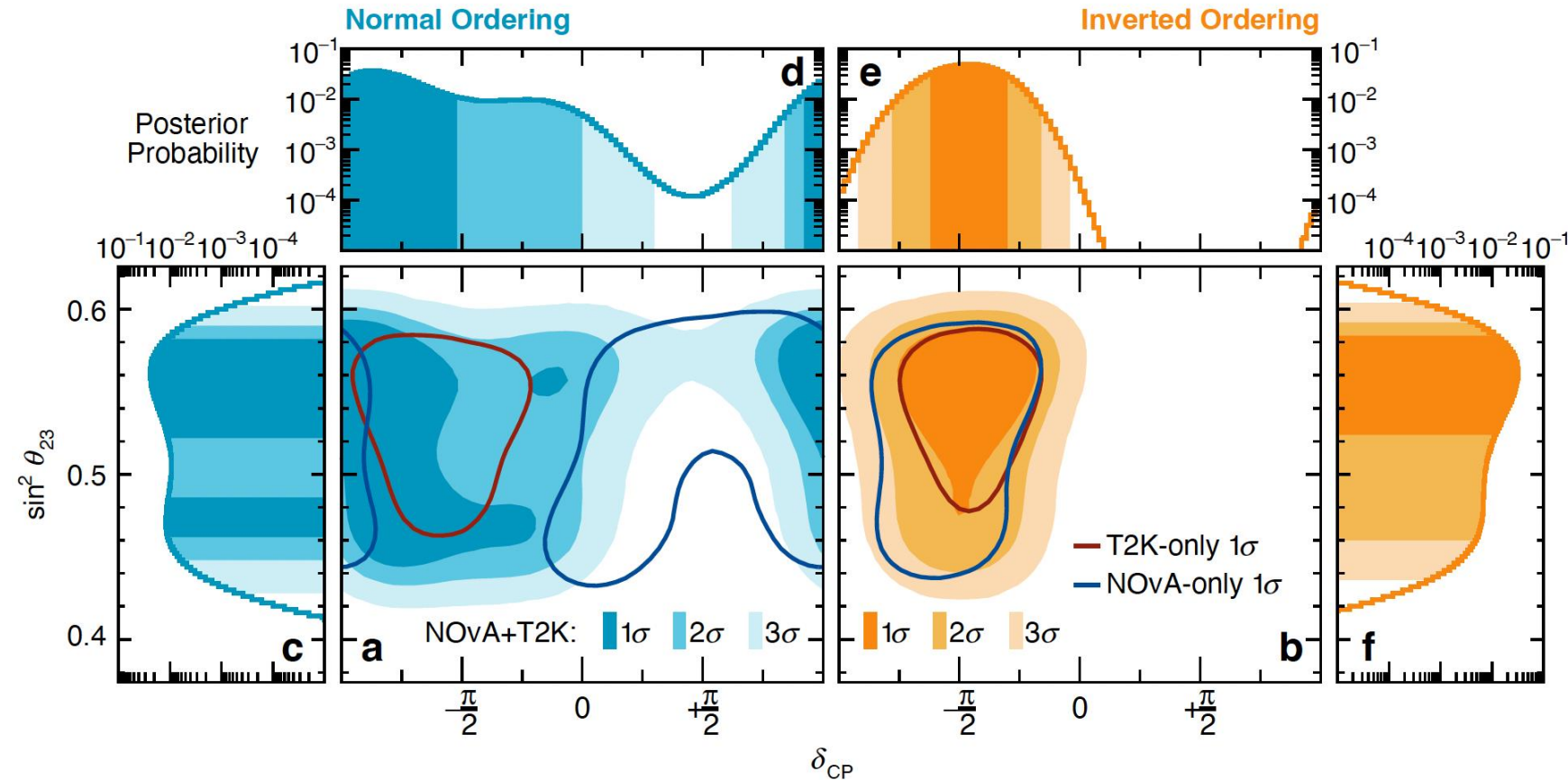
δ_{CP} and θ_{23}

Observations and Questions

T2K: -90° , NH, HO

NOvA: 180° , NH, HO

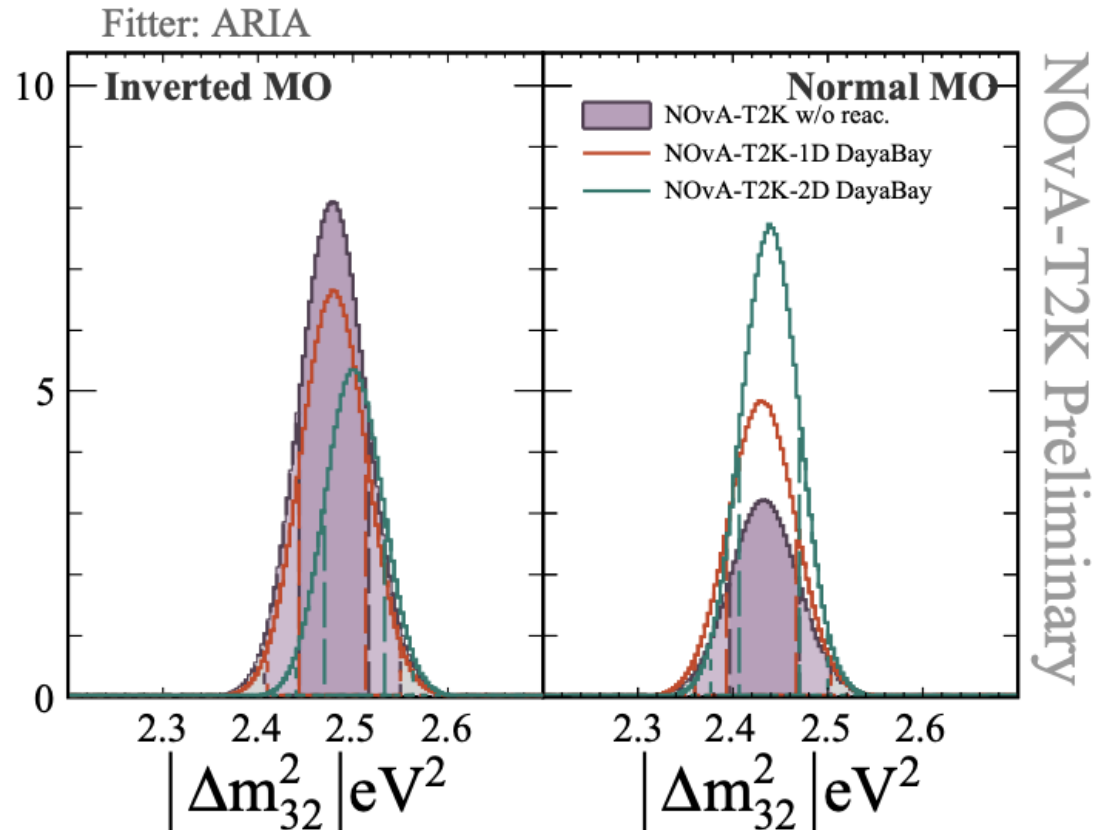
T2K+NOvA: -90° , IH, HO



Effect of Reactor Prior of θ_{13} and Δm_{31}^2

	NO RC	1D RC	2D RC
Mass ordering	2.4 71%:29% IO:NO	1.3 57%:43% IO:NO	1.4 59%:41% NO:IO
θ_{23} octant	1.2 54%:46% LO:UO	3.6 78%:22% UO:LO	3.2 76%:24% UO:LO

Posterior density



Without Reactor: Degeneracy in Octant and clear Inverted

With Reactor θ_{13} : Degeneracy in hierarchy and clear HO

With Reactor θ_{13} and Δm_{31}^2 : same as reactor θ_{13}

Food for thought

- Why accelerator θ_{13} measurement higher than Reactors ?
 - New Physics ?
- What if T2K, NOvA and T2K+NOVA data is fitted without reactors
 - Does that change the fit to δ_{CP} ?
 - Does that change fit to the Octant ?
- Why the mismatch in δ_{CP} in T2K and NOvA ?
 - New Physics ?
 - Cross-section modelling ?
- Why T2K+NOvA prefer inverted ordering ?
 - Related to θ_{13} prior ?

Food for thought

- Why T2K+NOvA θ_{13} measurement higher than Reactors ?
 - New Physics ?
- What if T2K, NOvA and T2K+NOVA data is fitted without reactors
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