

A.D. 1308

**unipg**

DIPARTIMENTO  
DI FISICA E GEOLOGIA



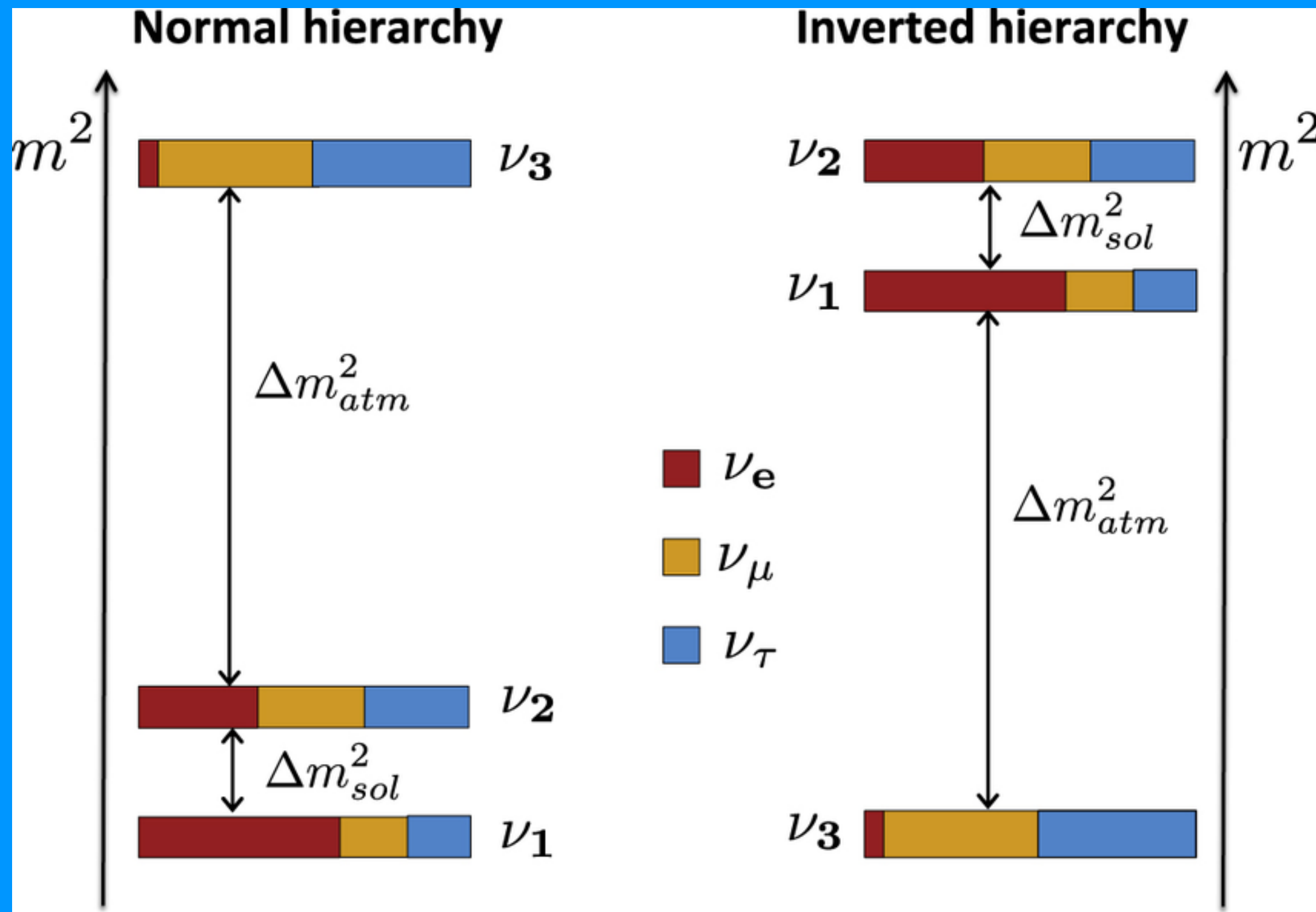
# Neutrino Oscillation Results from the MINOS/MINOS+ Experiment

**16<sup>th</sup> International Workshop on Tau Lepton Physics**

**30/9/2021**

**S. Germani - Università degli Studi di Perugia**  
On behalf of the MINOS+ Collaboration

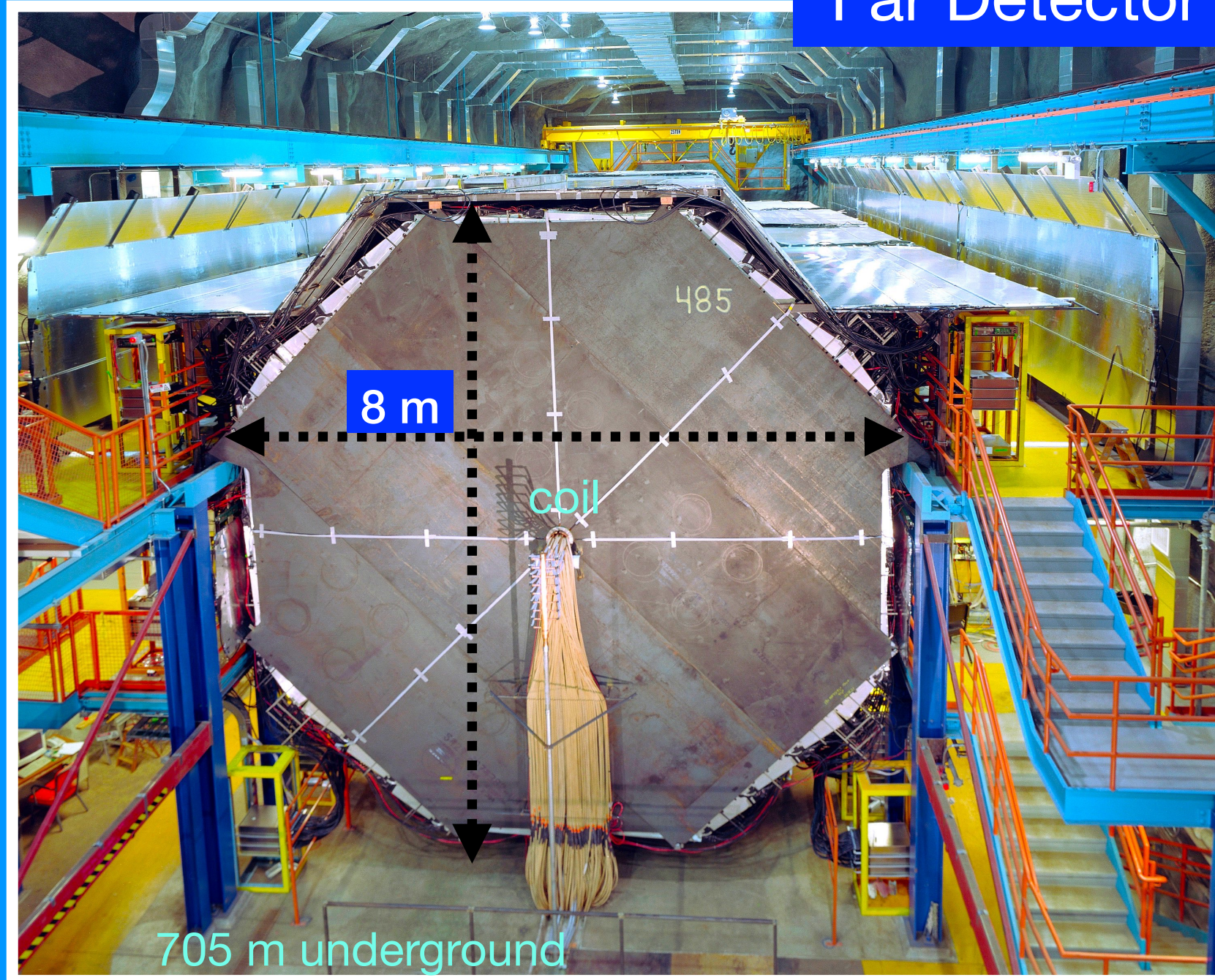
# Neutrino Oscillation Questions for MINOS



- Mass Hierarchy?
- Maximal Mixing in  $\theta_{23}$ ?
- Sterile Neutrinos?

# MINOS Detectors

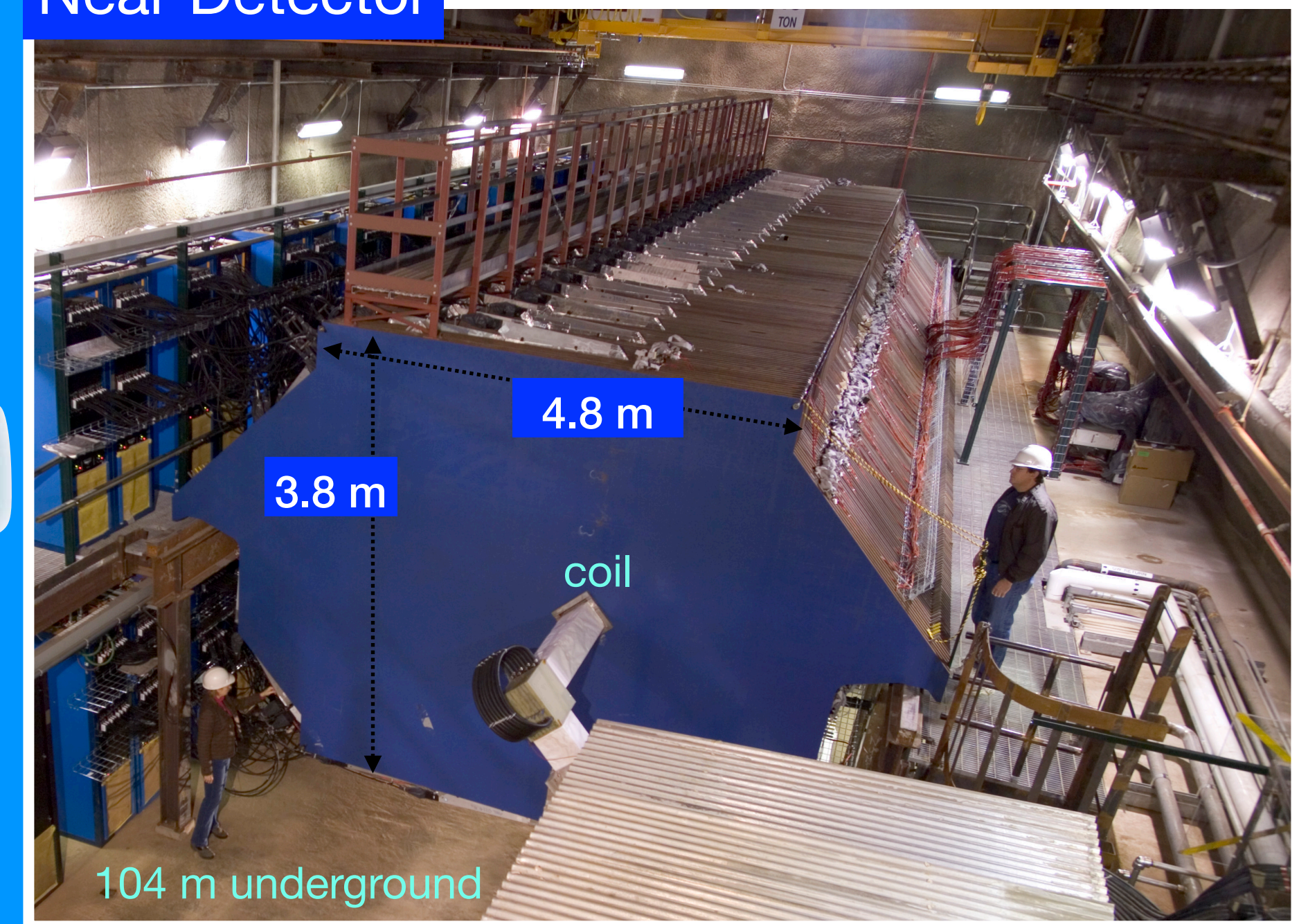
Far Detector



- 735 km from target
- 5.4 ktons



Near Detector

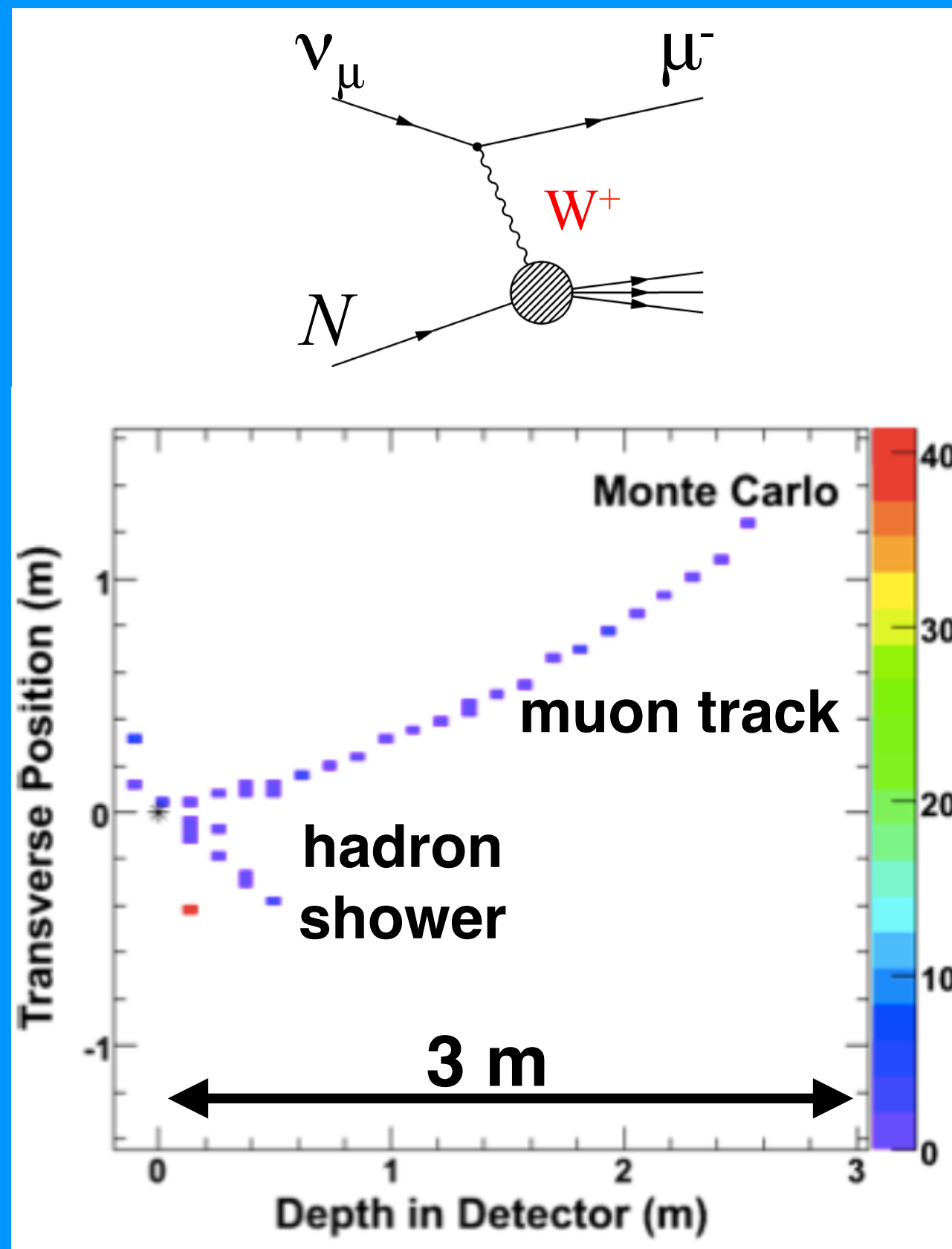


- 1 km from target
- 980 tons

- On-axis long-baseline neutrino oscillation experiments
- Identical detector technology
- Magnetized steel tracking sampling calorimeters

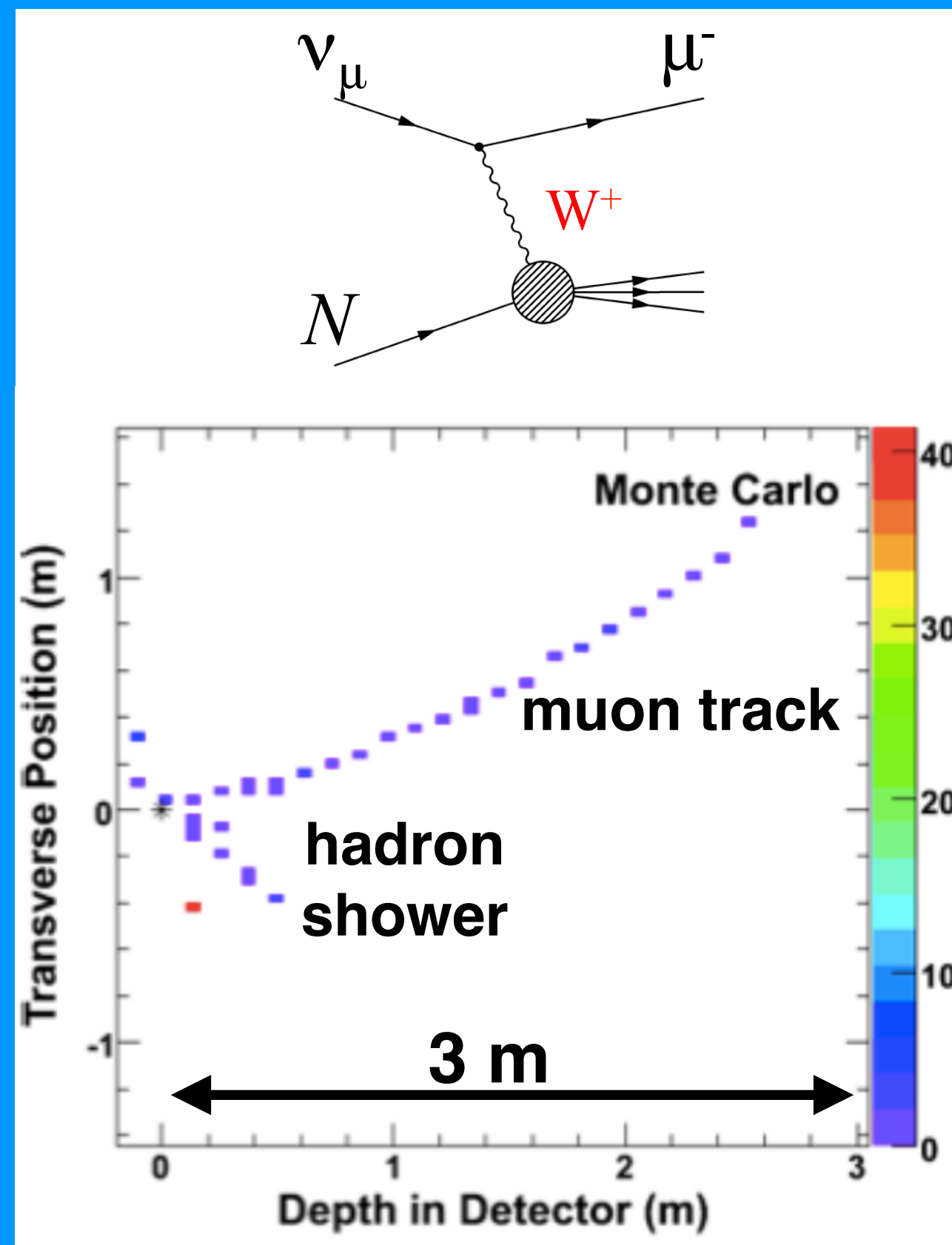
# Neutrino Events

## $\nu_\mu$ Charged Current (CC)

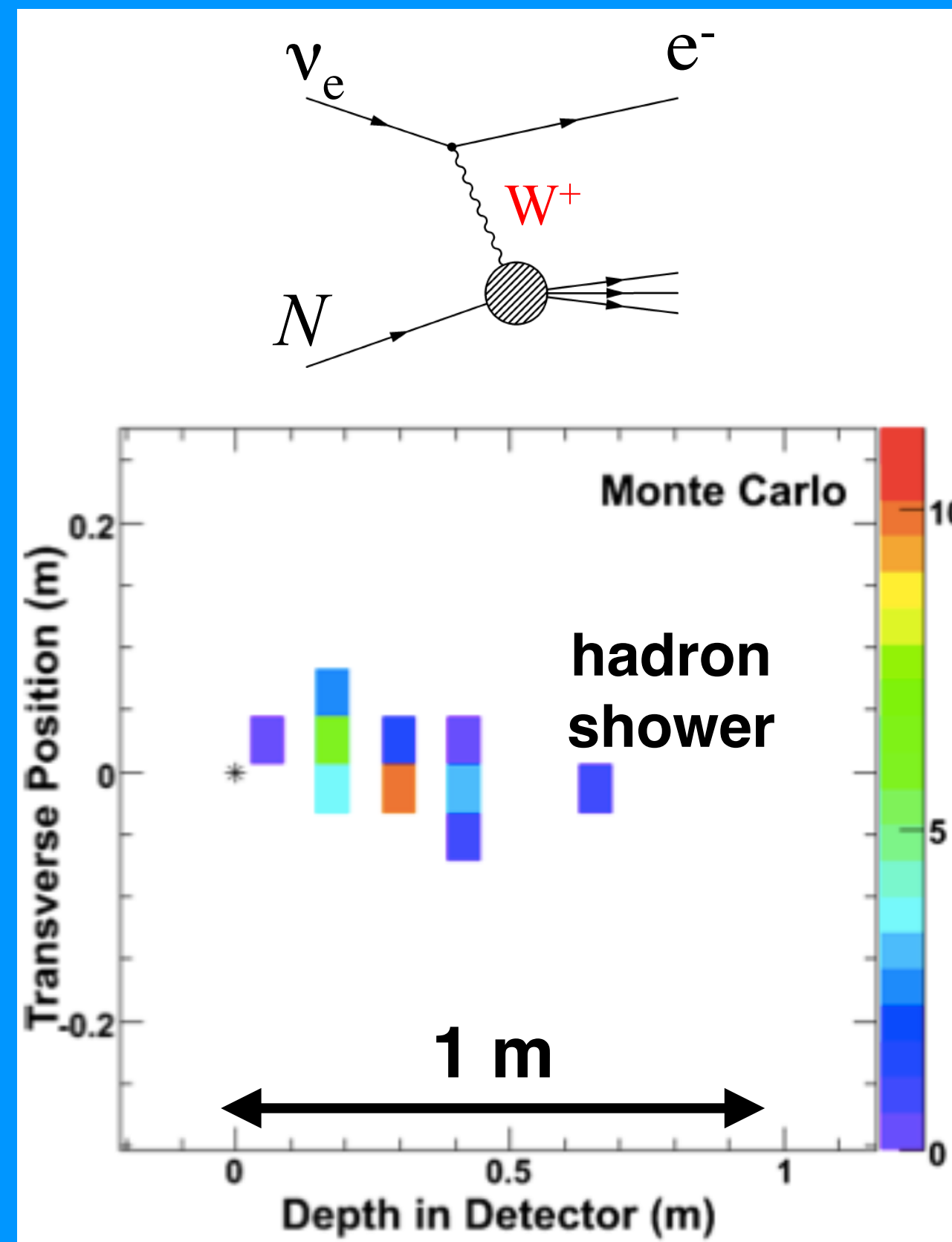


# Neutrino Events

$\nu_\mu$  Charged Current (CC)

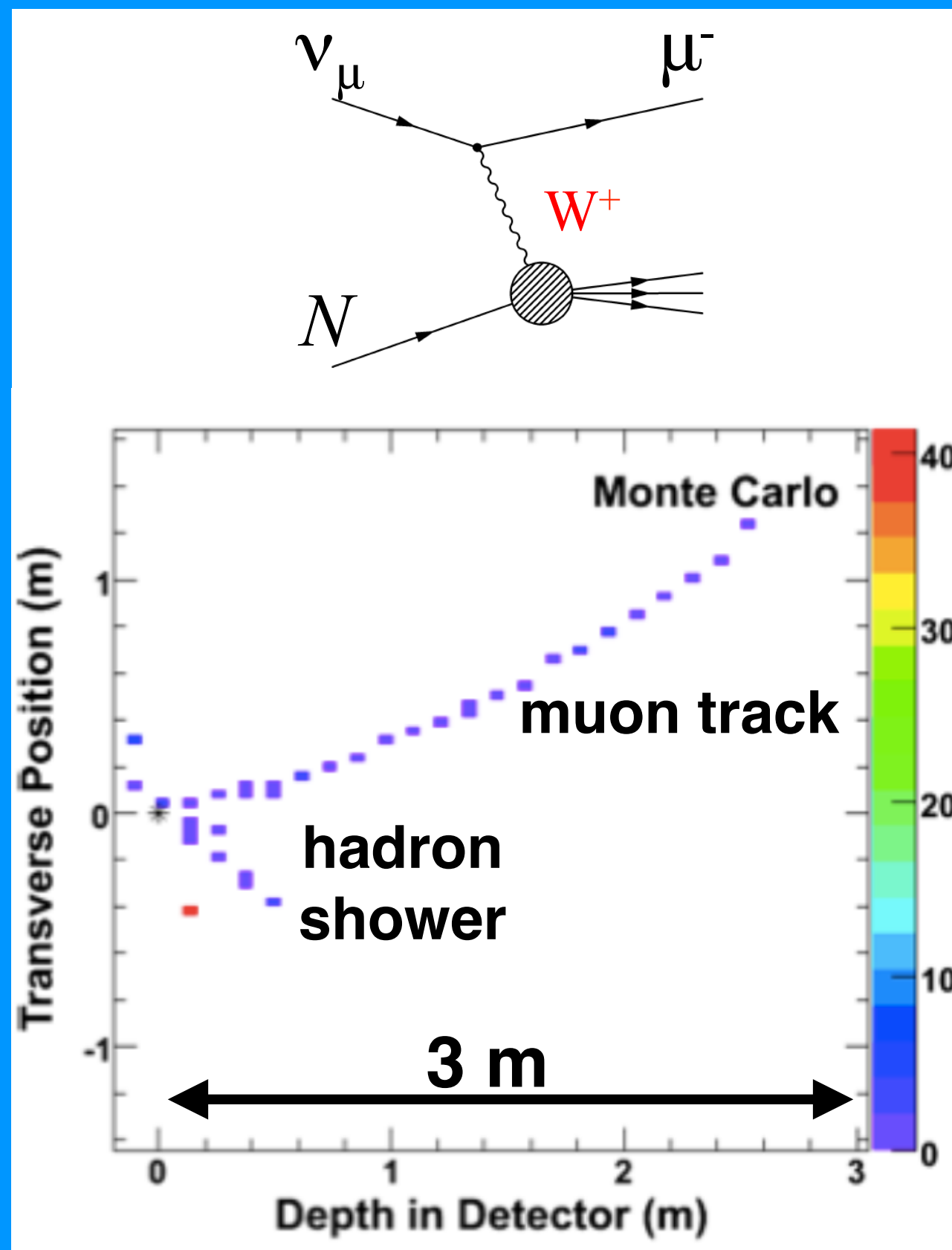


$\nu_e$  Charged Current (CC)

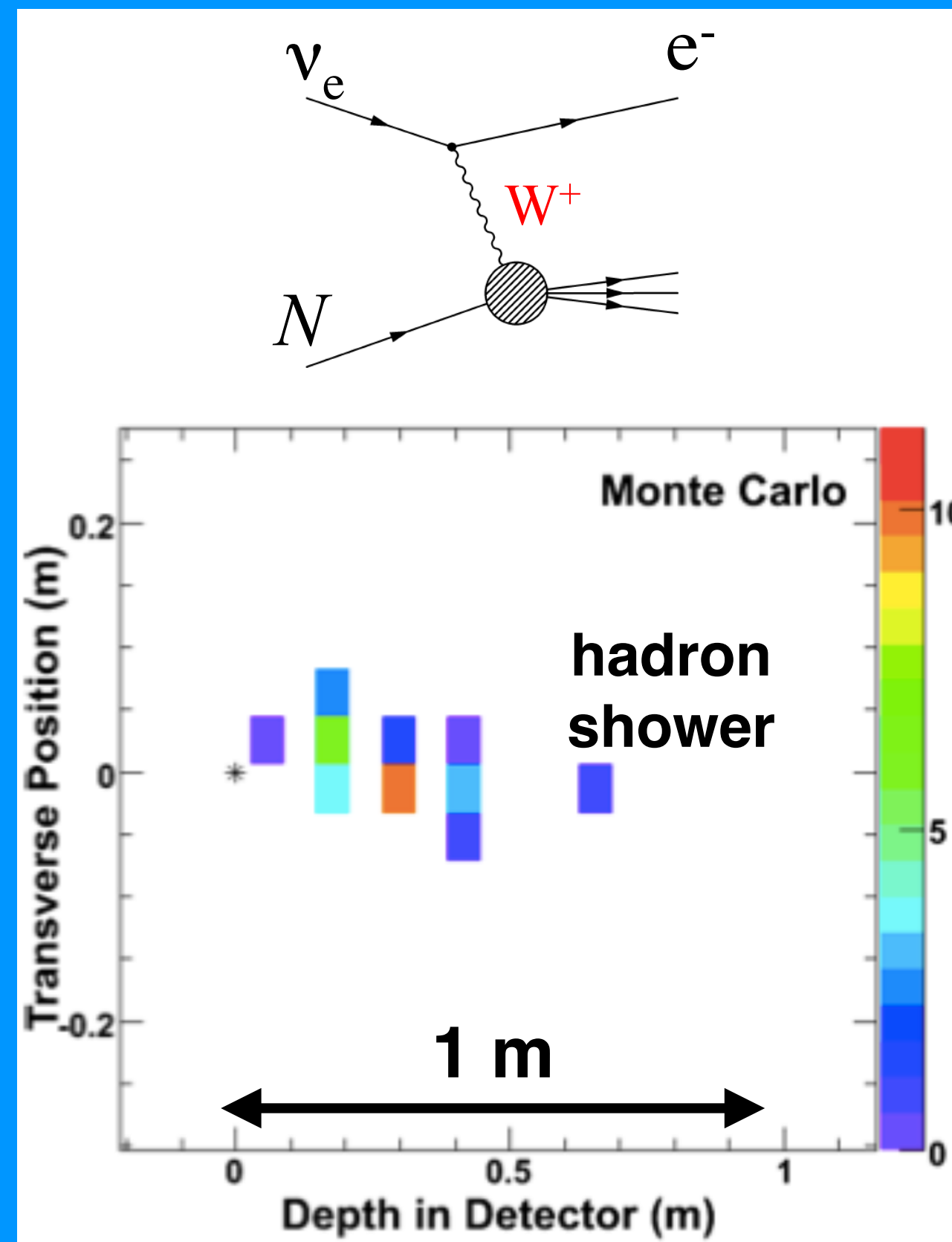


# Neutrino Events

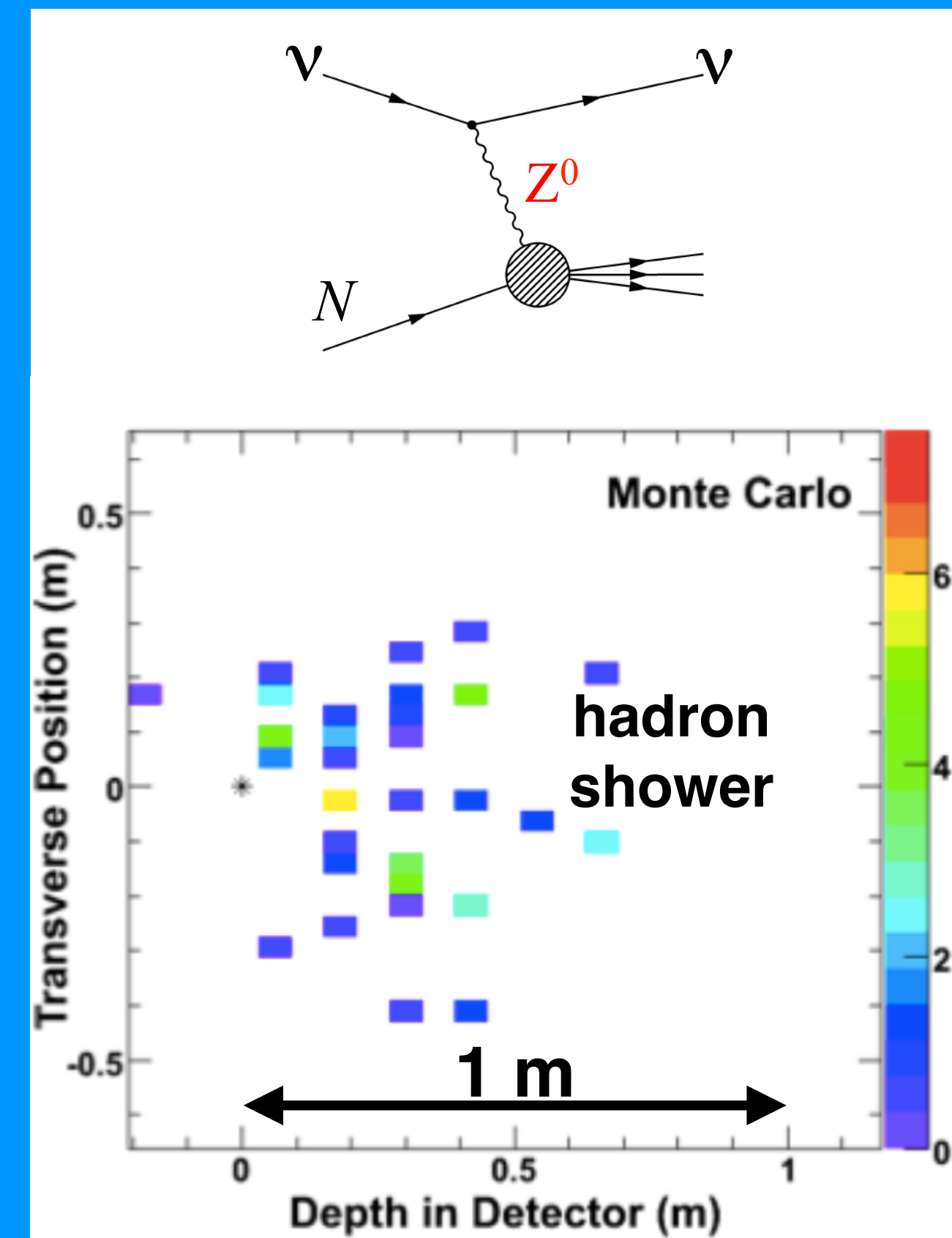
$\nu_\mu$  Charged Current (CC)



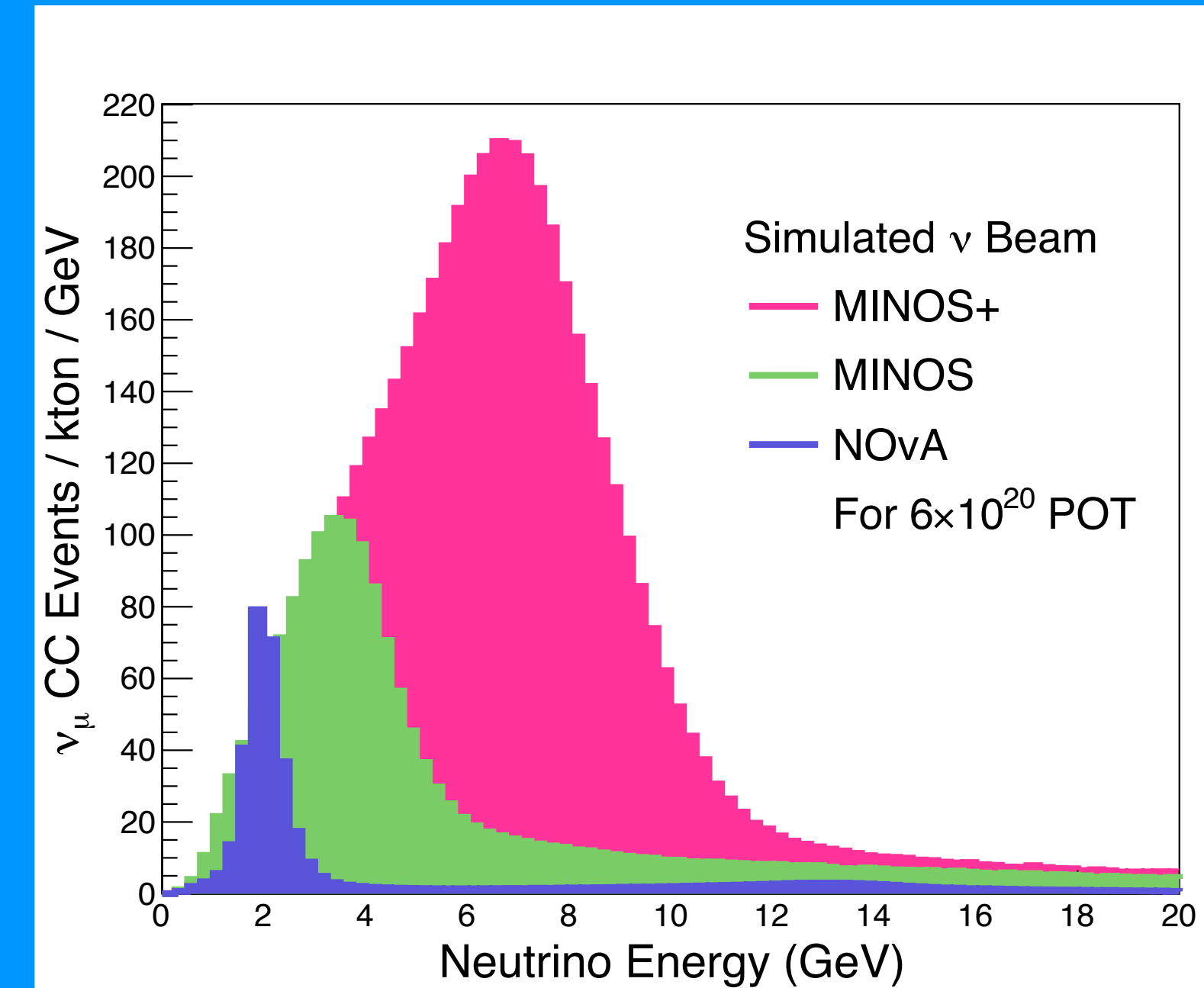
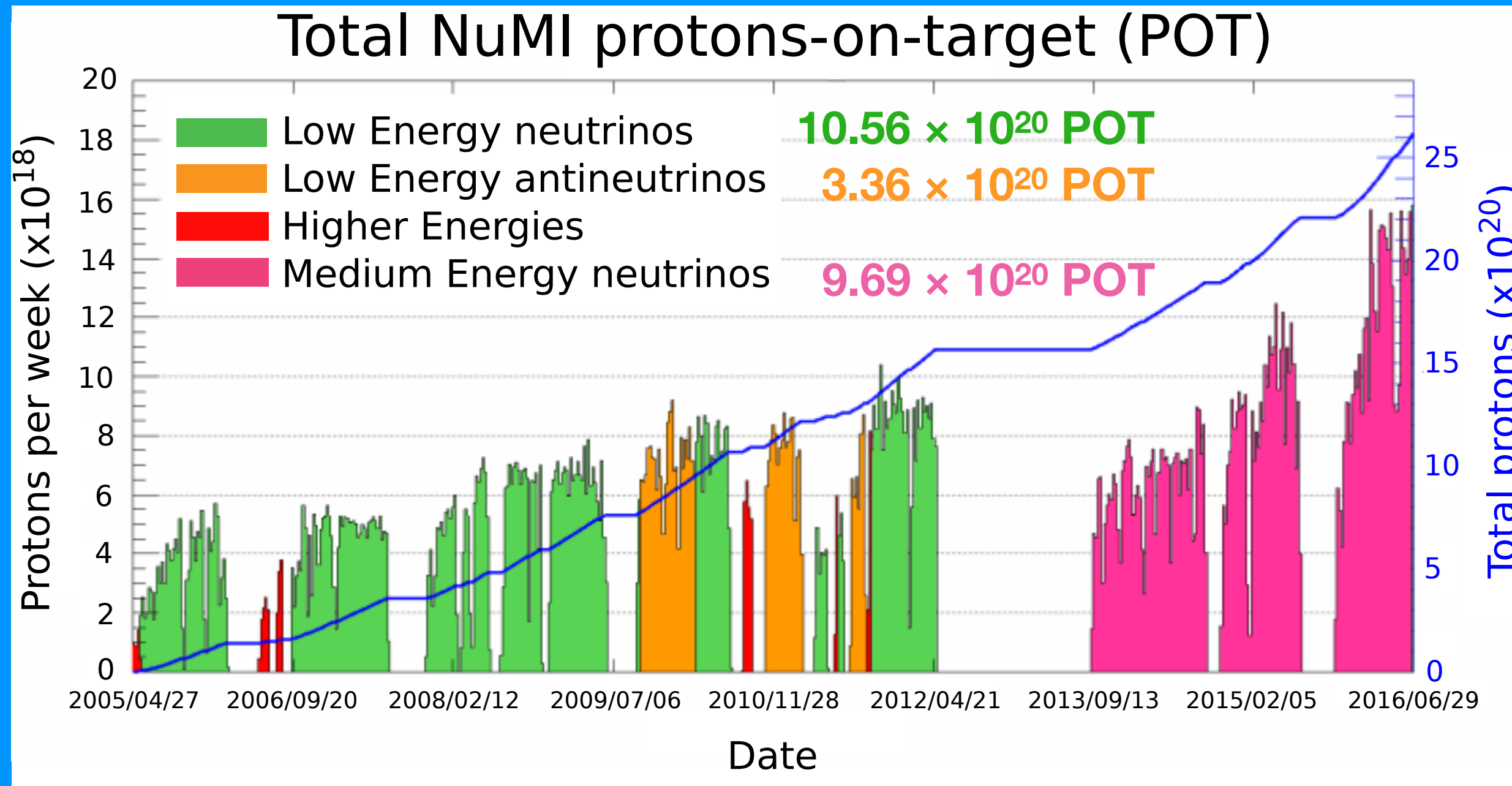
$\nu_e$  Charged Current (CC)



Neutral Current (NC)



# Beam Neutrinos Exposure



**MINOS**  
(2005-2012)

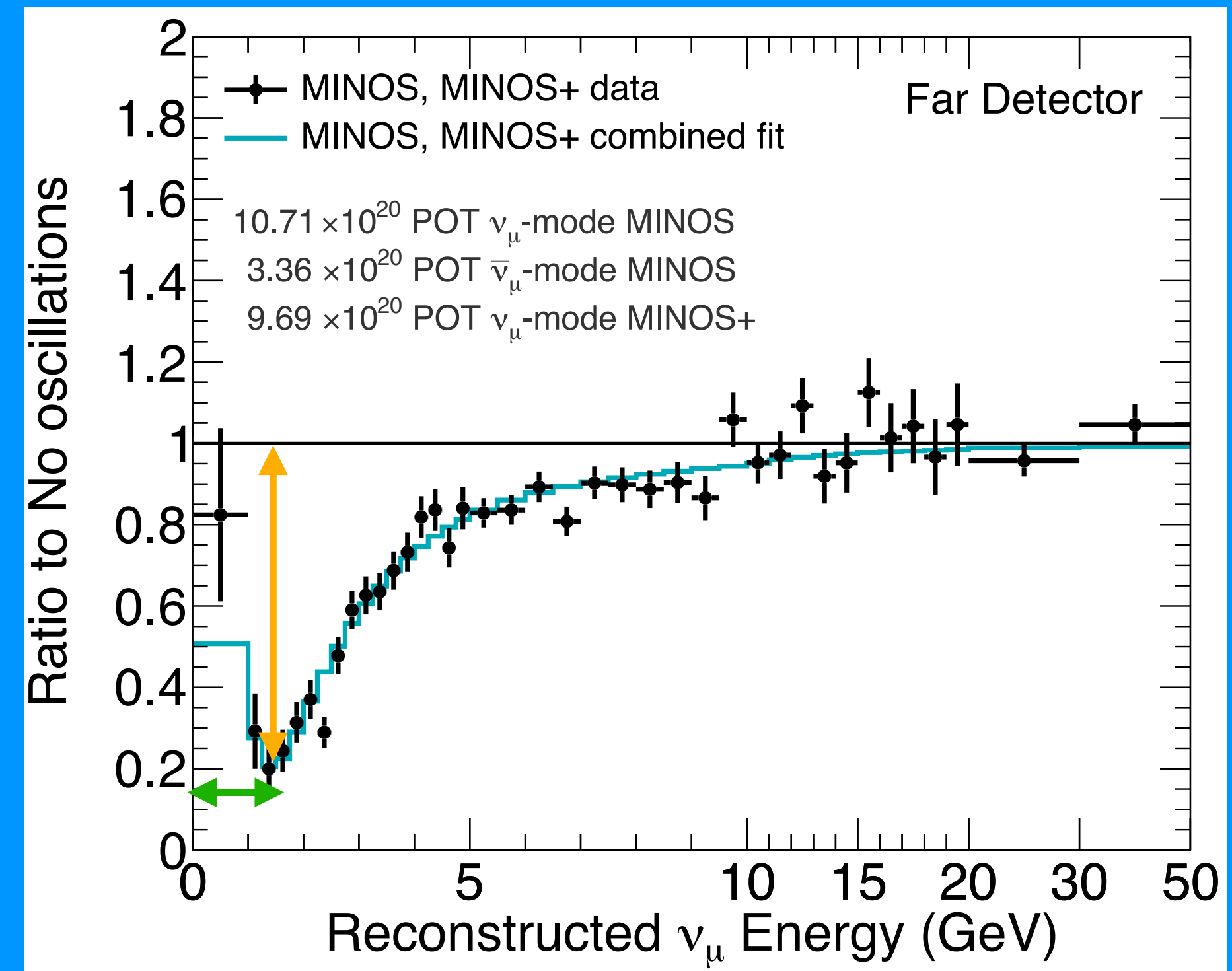
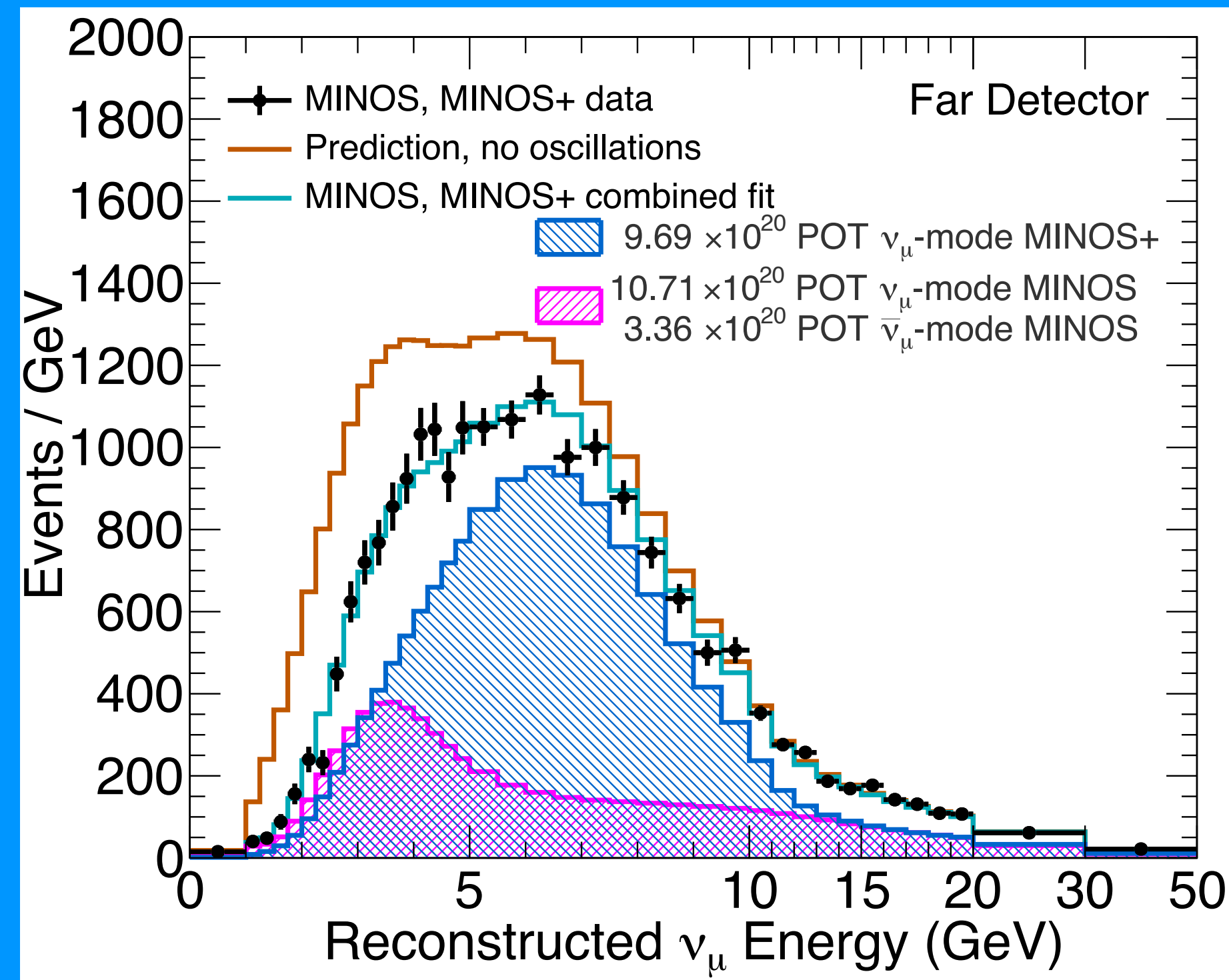
**MINOS+**  
(2013-2016)

- $23.61 \times 10^{20}$  protons on target (11 years of accelerator neutrino data)
- 60.75 kt-yr exposure (13 years of atmospheric neutrino data)

# Three Flavours Oscillation Results



# Far Detector Beam Data

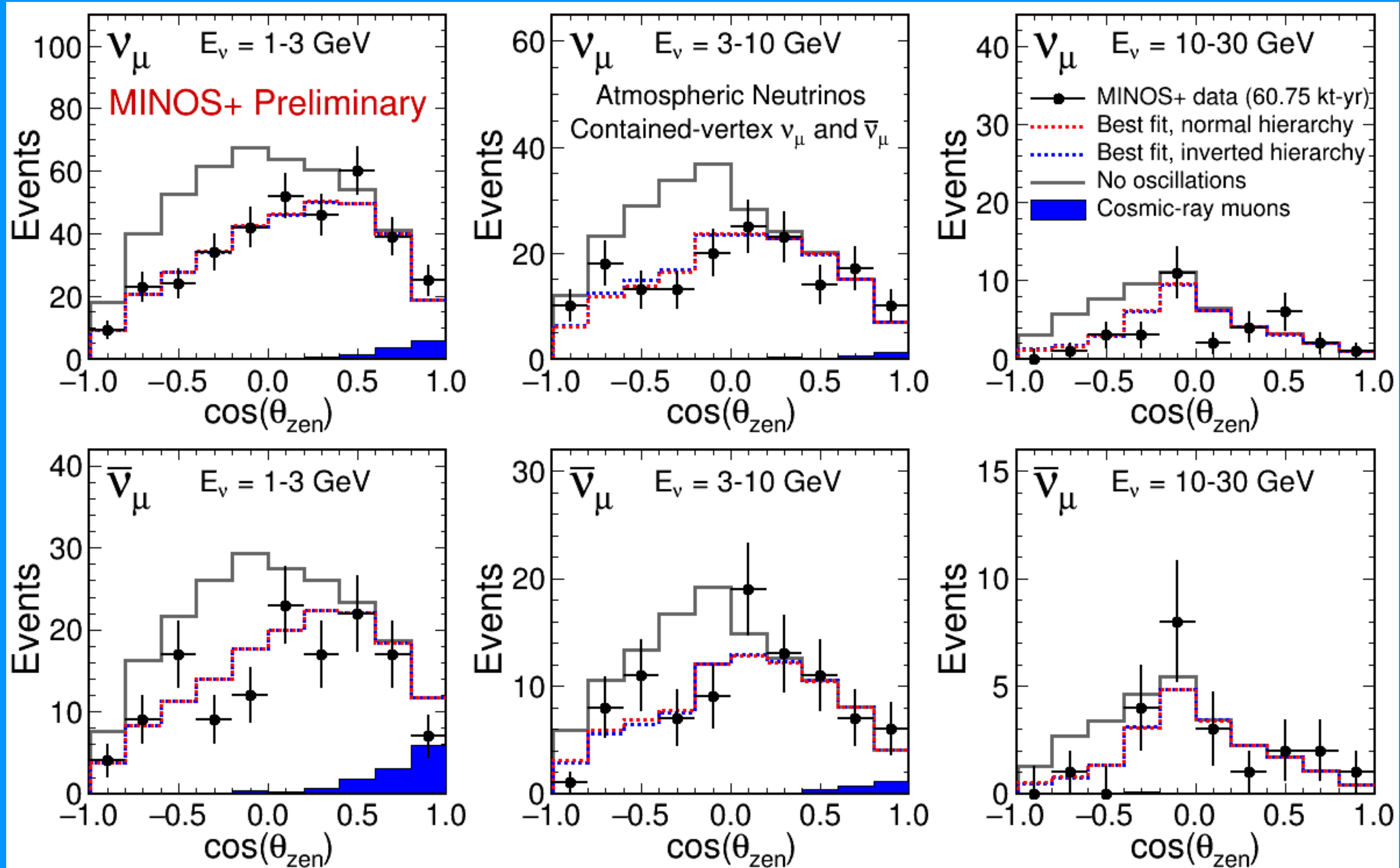


$$P_{\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu} \approx 1 - \cos^2 \theta_{13} \sin^2(2\theta_{23}) \sin^2 \frac{\Delta m_{32}^2 L}{4E_\nu}$$

# Atmospheric Data

$\nu_\mu$

$\bar{\nu}_\mu$

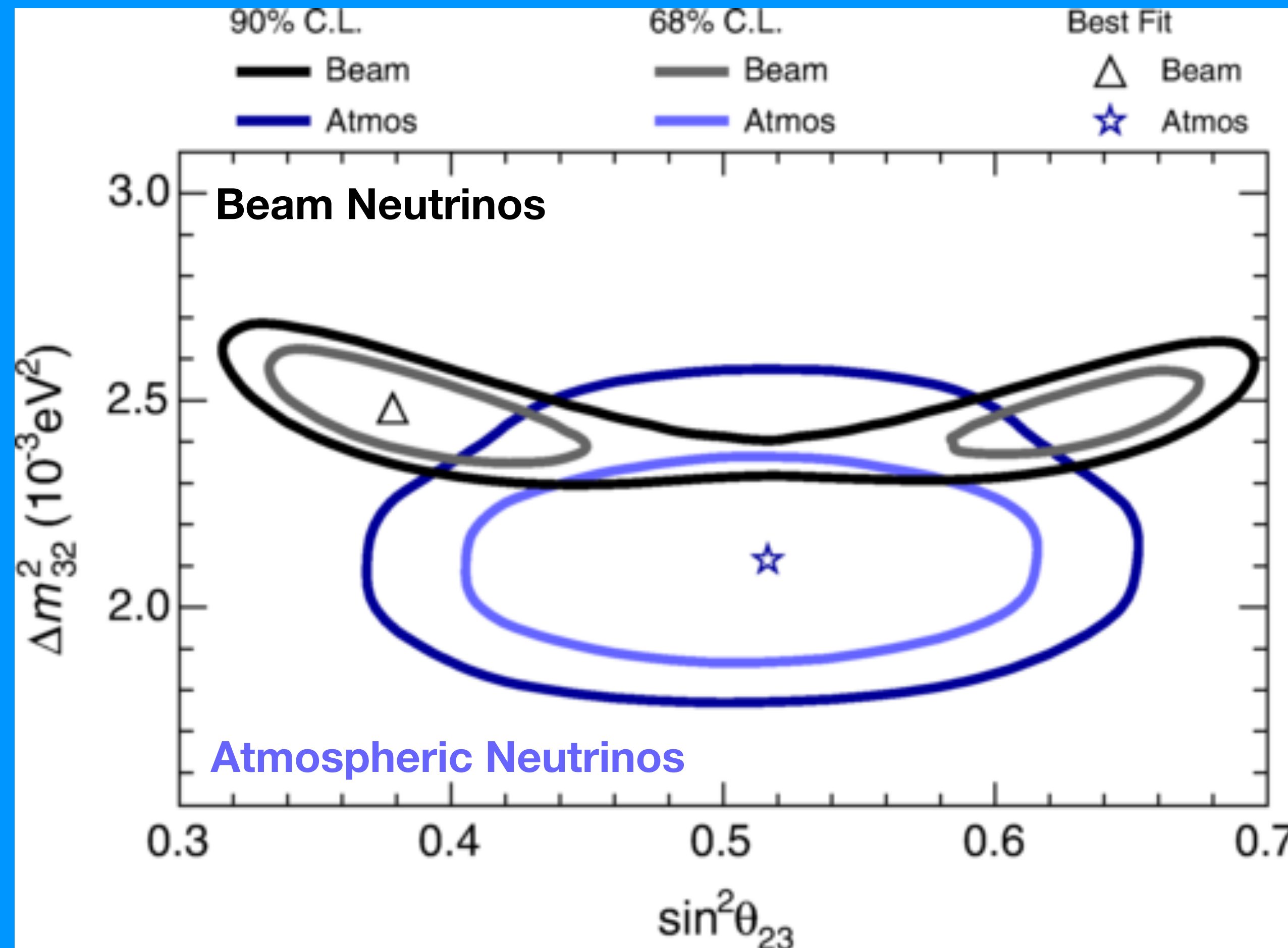


Independent from Beam Data

- Different baselines

Fit in neutrino energy and  $\cos(\theta_{zen})$

# Beam and Atmospheric Constraints

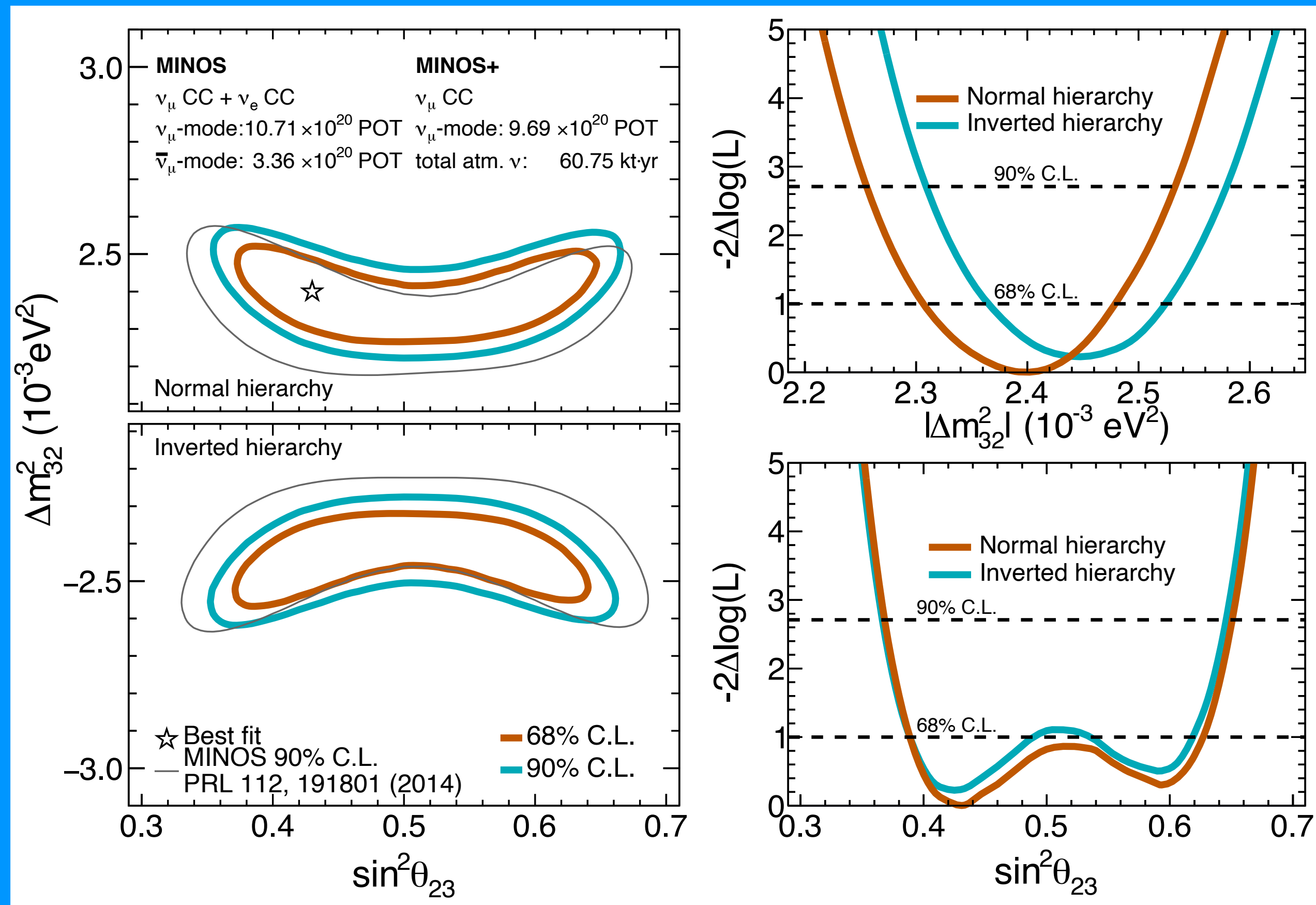


**Beam Best Fit**  
Normal Hierarchy  
 $\Delta m_{32}^2 = 2.48 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$   
 $\sin^2 \theta_{23} = 0.38$

**Atmospheric Best Fit**  
Normal Hierarchy  
 $\Delta m_{32}^2 = 2.11 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$   
 $\sin^2 \theta_{23} = 0.52$

Results consistent with the combined fit with a p-value of 22%

# Combined Fit



## Best fit in Normal Hierarchy

$$\Delta m_{32}^2 = 2.40^{+0.08}_{-0.09} \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$$

$$\sin^2 \theta_{23} = 0.43 \quad (0.39 \leftrightarrow 0.63)$$

## Inverted Hierarchy

$$\Delta m_{32}^2 = 2.45^{+0.07}_{-0.08} \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$$

$$\sin^2 \theta_{23} = 0.42 \quad (0.39 \leftrightarrow 0.49)$$

Disfavor maximal mixing:  $0.91\sigma$

Preference for lower octant:  $0.55\sigma$

Preference for normal hierarchy:  $0.45\sigma$

# Combined Fit

Phys. Rev. Lett. **125**, 131802 (2020)

Comparing with Other Experiments

Best fit in Normal Hierarchy

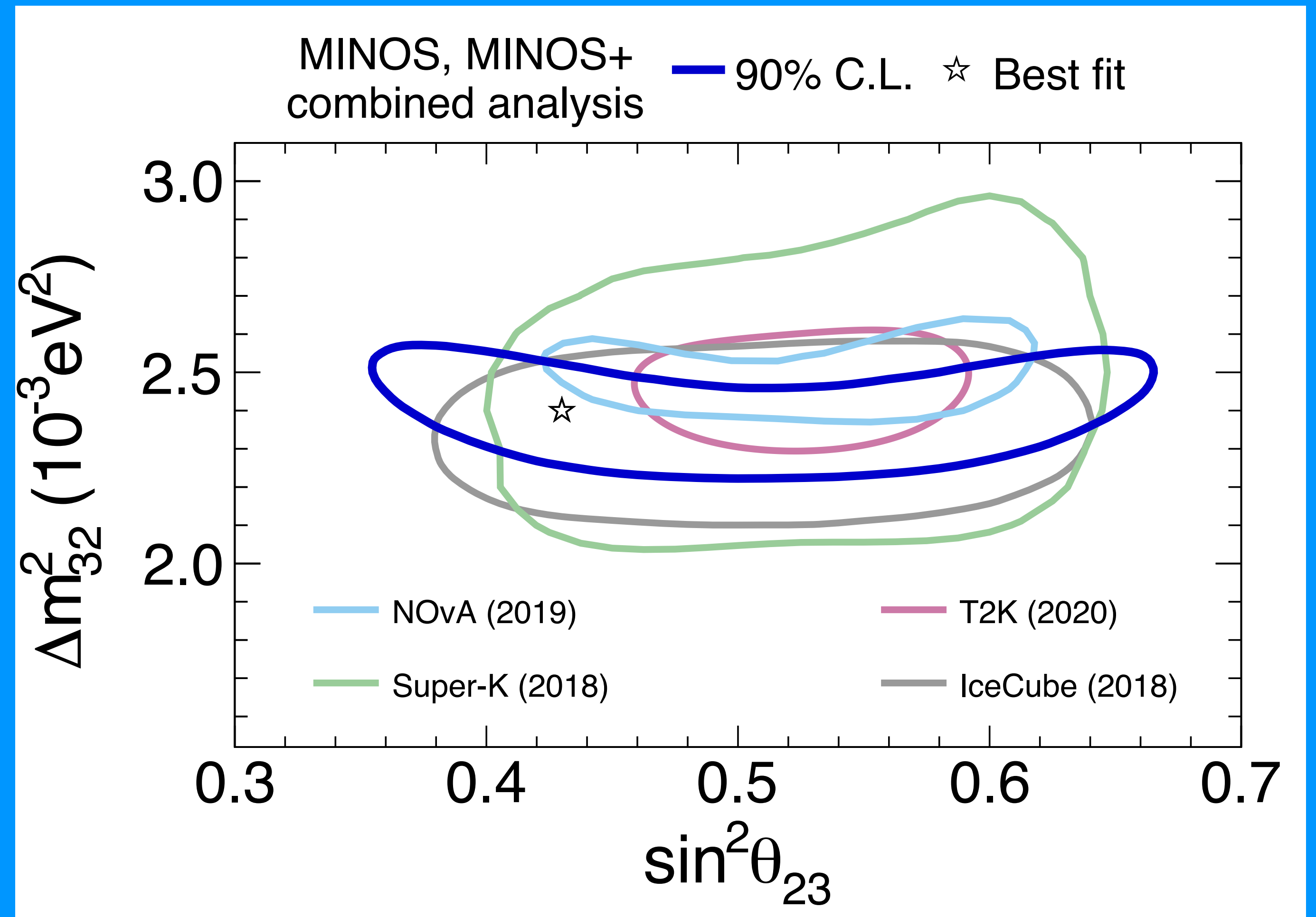
$$\Delta m_{32}^2 = 2.40^{+0.08}_{-0.09} \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$$

$$\sin^2 \theta_{23} = 0.43 \quad (0.39 \leftrightarrow 0.63)$$

Inverted Hierarchy

$$\Delta m_{32}^2 = 2.45^{+0.07}_{-0.08} \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$$

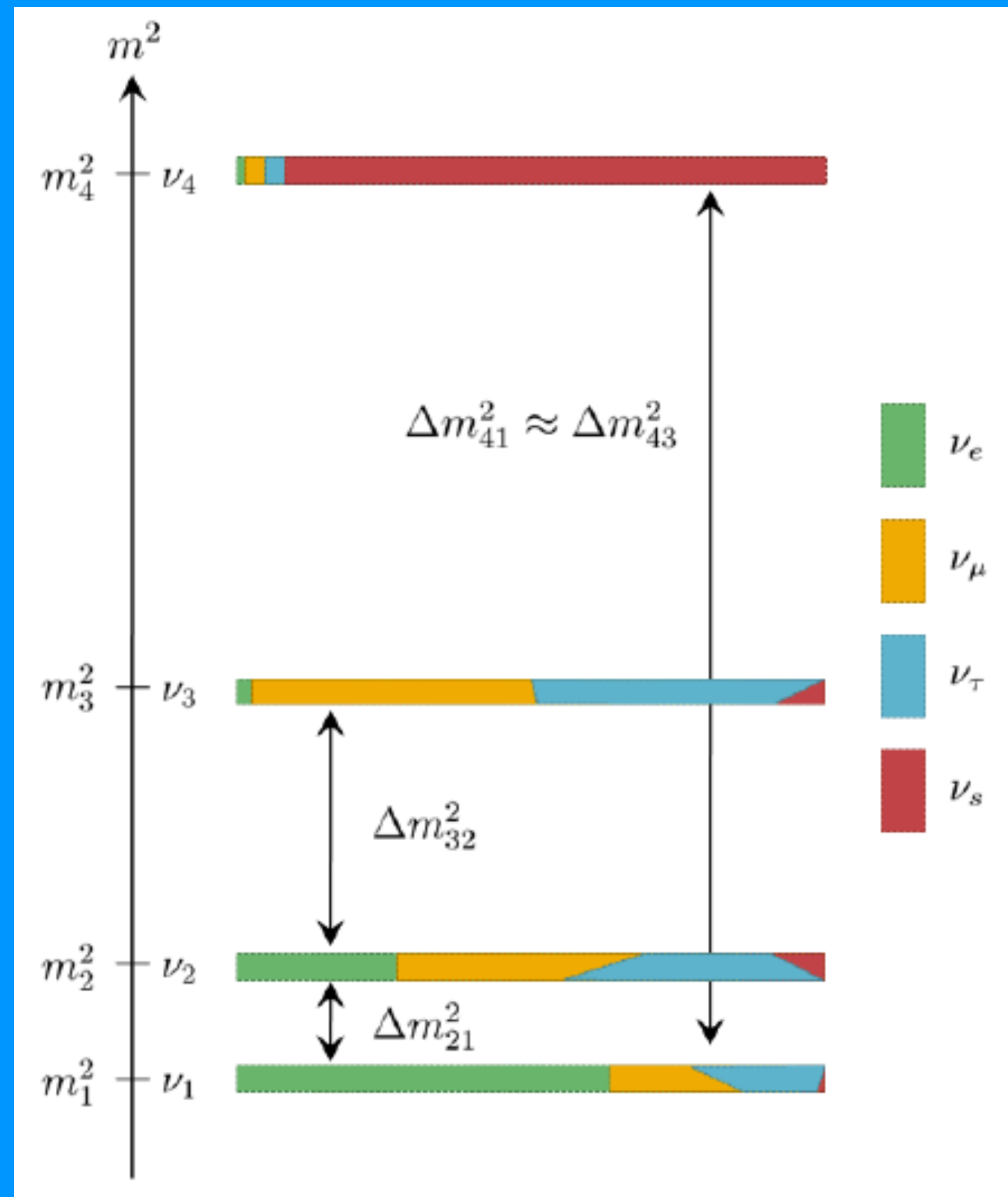
$$\sin^2 \theta_{23} = 0.42 \quad (0.39 \leftrightarrow 0.49)$$



# Beyond Three Flavour Standard Oscillation

# Sterile Neutrinos 3+1 Model

## New Mass Eigenstate

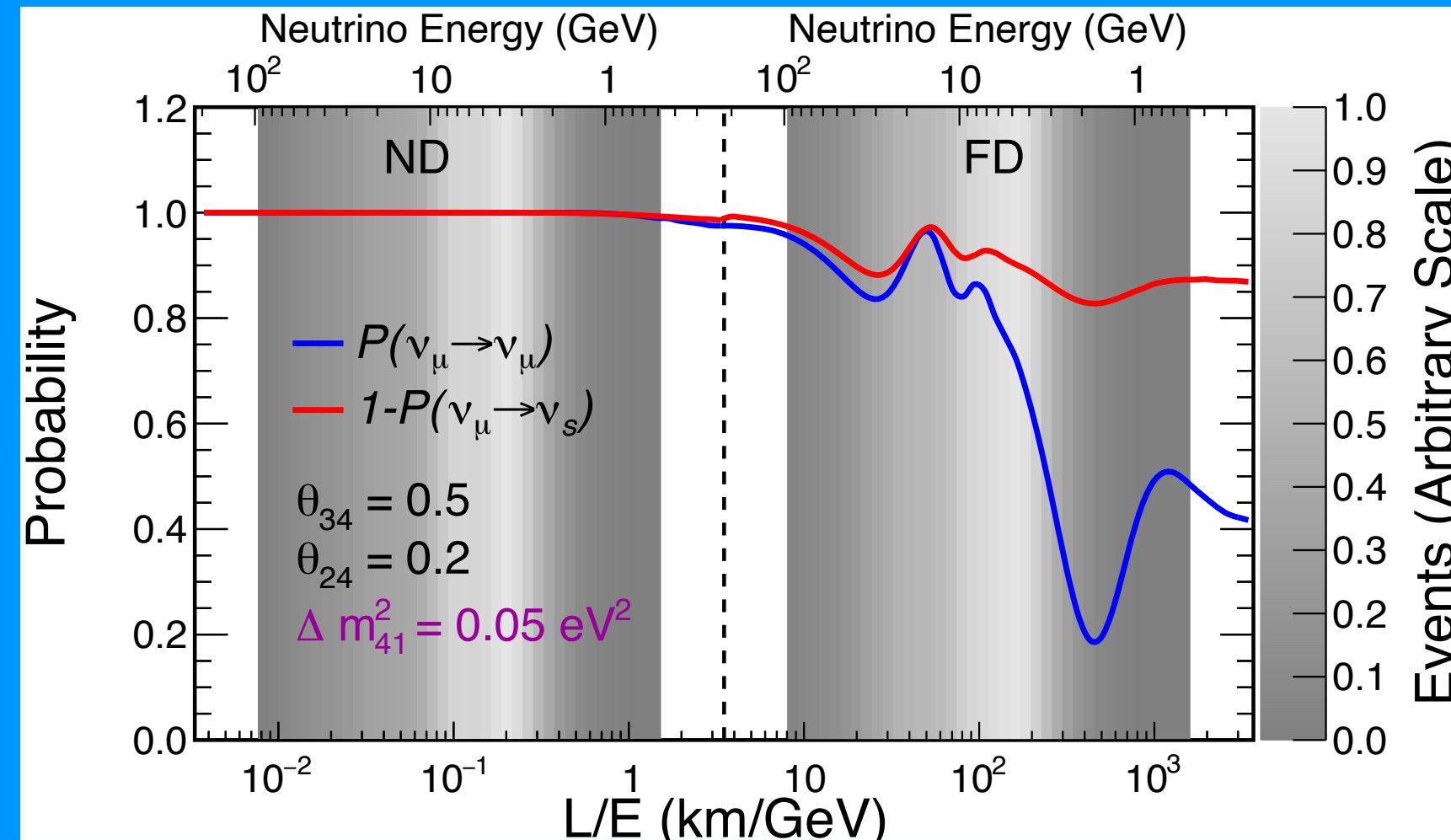


$$U = \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} & U_{e4} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} & U_{\mu 4} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} & U_{\tau 4} \\ U_{s1} & U_{s2} & U_{s3} & U_{s4} \end{pmatrix}$$

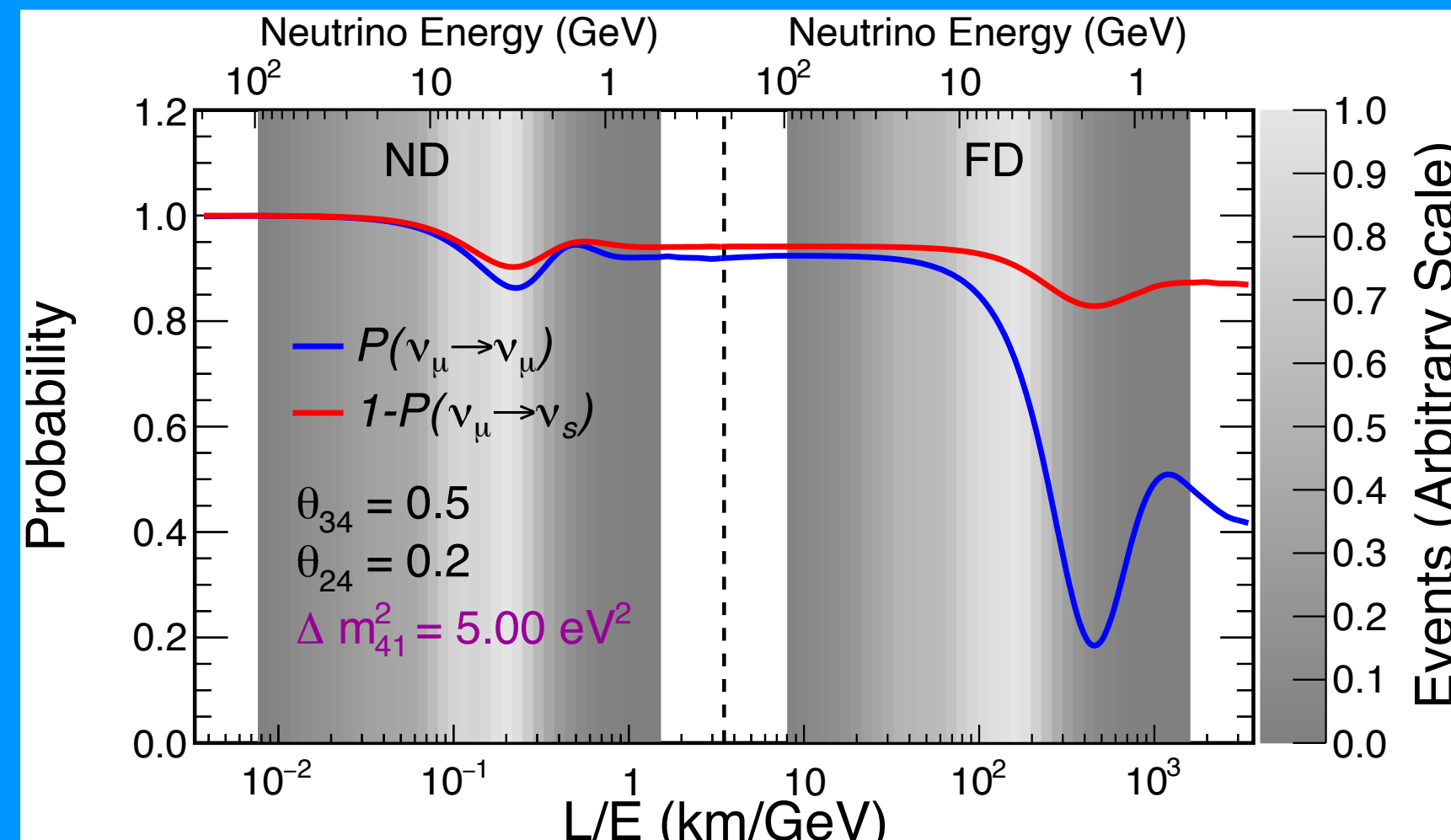
- 3 mass scales:  $\Delta m^2_{21}, \Delta m^2_{32}, \Delta m^2_{41}$
- 6 mixing angles:  $\theta_{12}, \theta_{23}, \theta_{13}, \theta_{14}, \theta_{24}, \theta_{34}$
- 3 CP-violating phases:  $\delta_{13}, \delta_{14}, \delta_{24}$

# 4 Flavour Oscillations at MINOS

Small  
 $\Delta m^2_{41}$   
 Large



Small  $\Delta m^2_{41}$  :  
 Oscillations at the FD

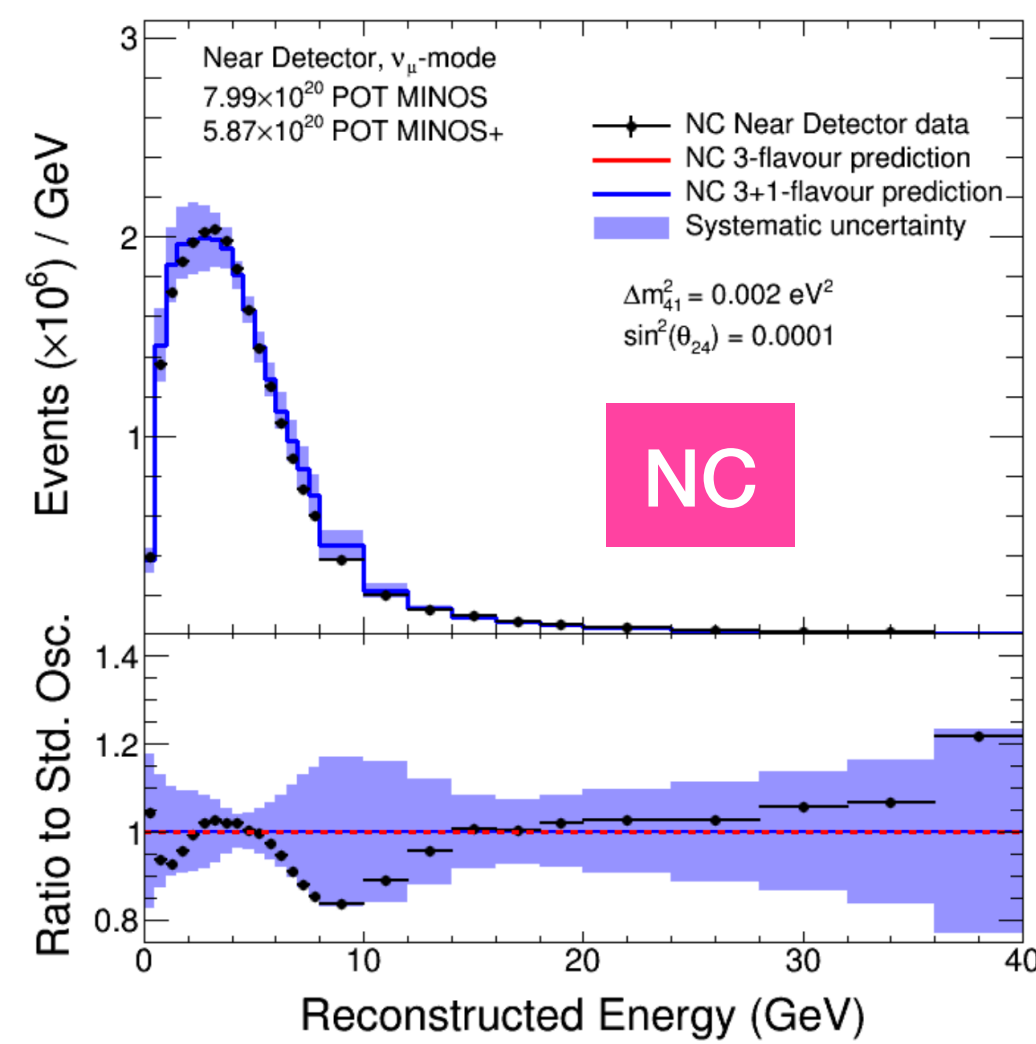
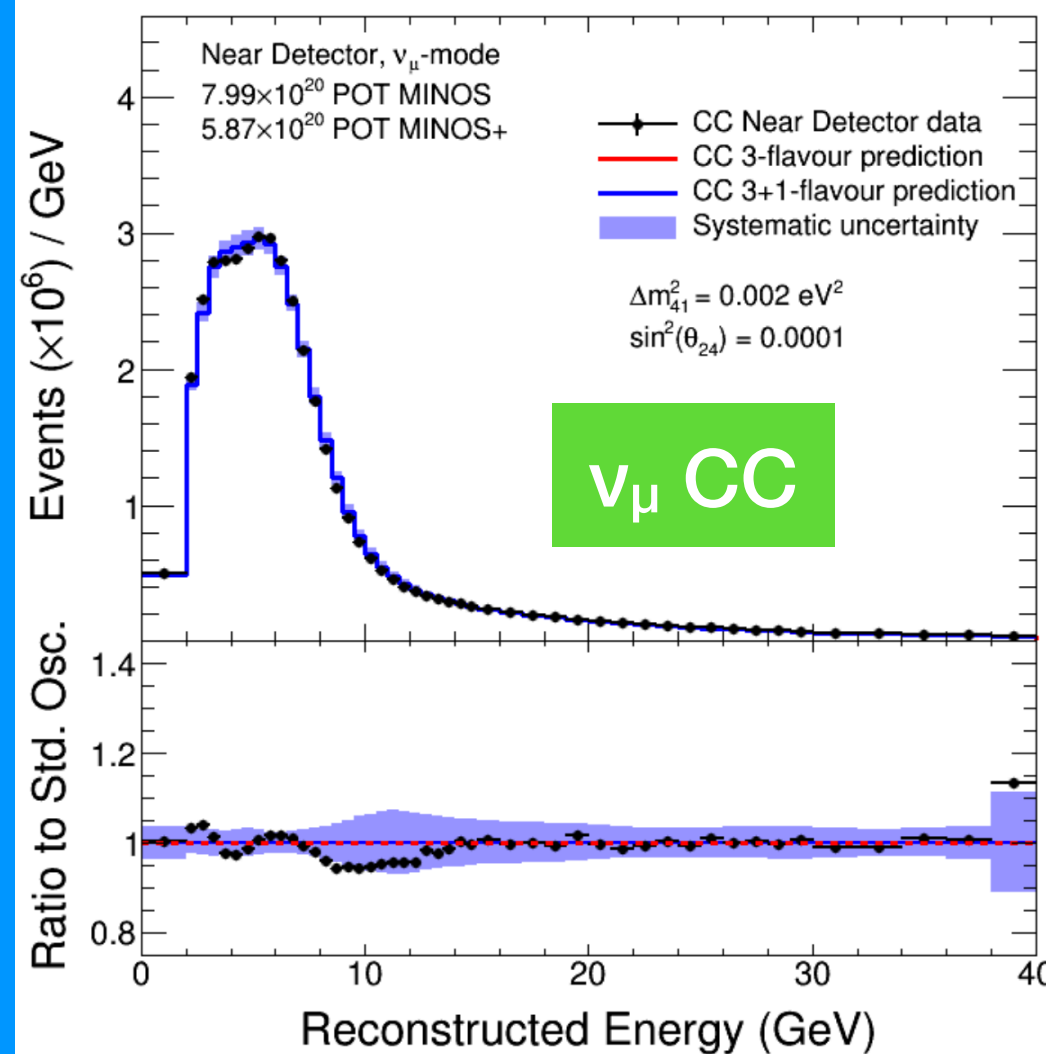


Large  $\Delta m^2_{41}$  :  
 Large oscillations at the ND



# Sterile Neutrino Fit - Data Samples

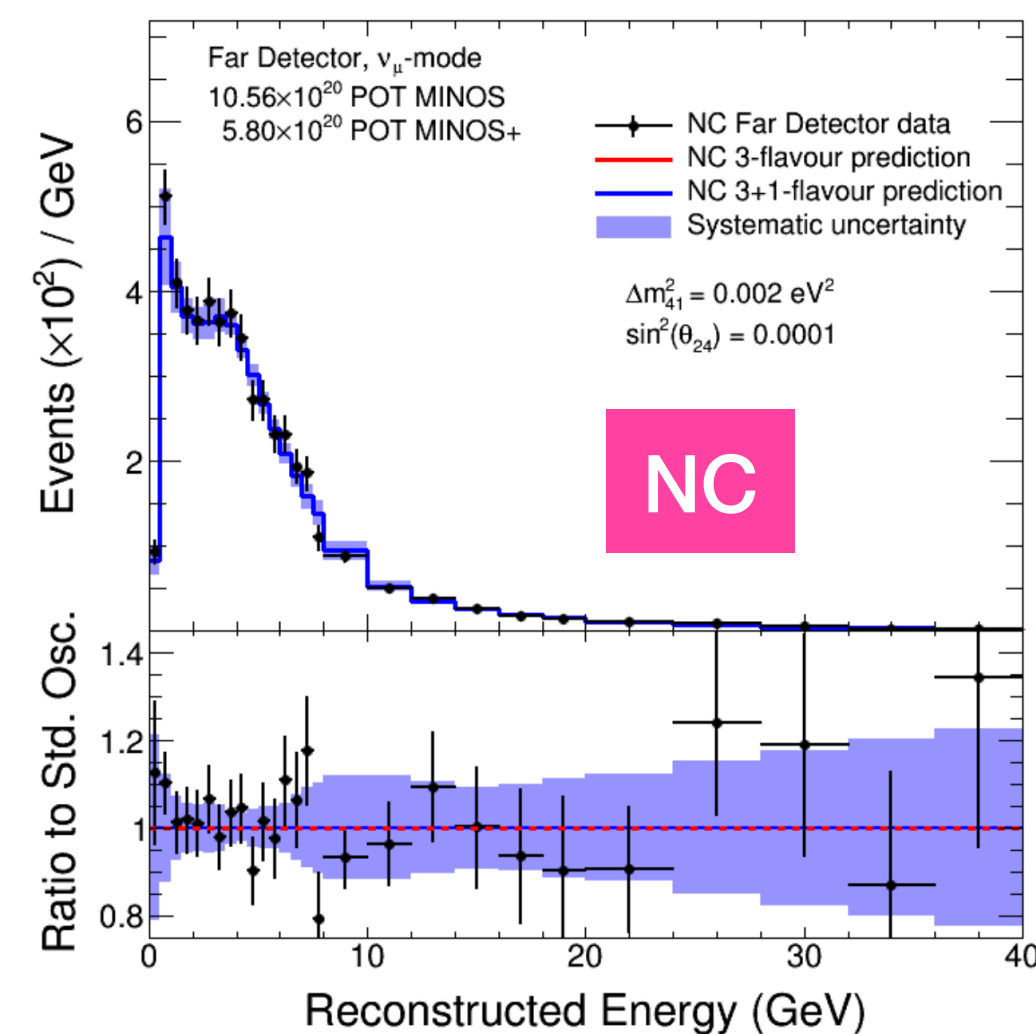
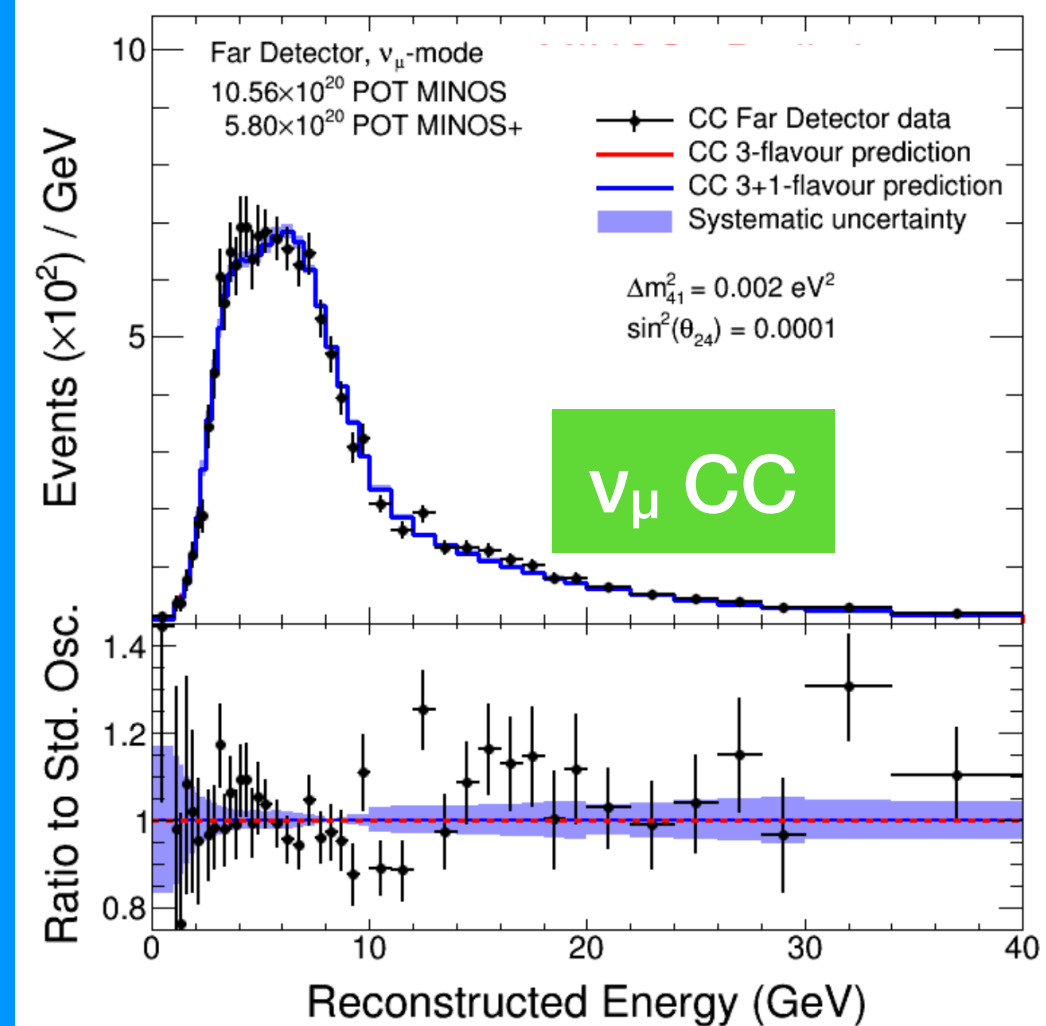
Near Detector



Two Detector Fit

CC EVENTS  
 Sensitive to  $\Delta m_{41}^2$  and  $\theta_{24}$

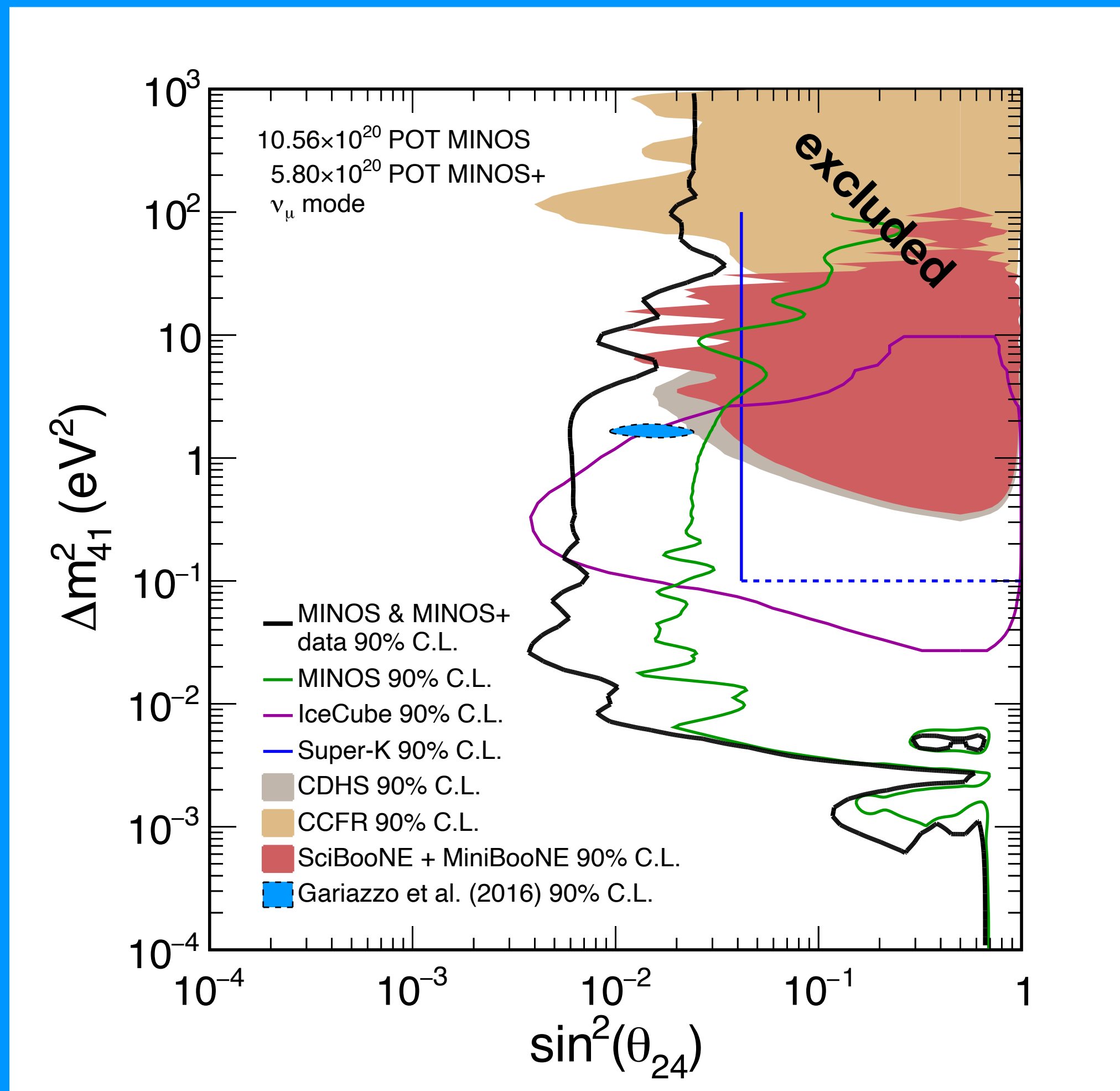
Far Detector



NC EVENTS  
 Sensitive to  $\Delta m_{41}^2$  and  $\theta_{24}$   
 Sensitive to  $\theta_{34}$

# MINOS+ Exclusion

Phys. Rev. Lett. **122**, 091803 (2019)

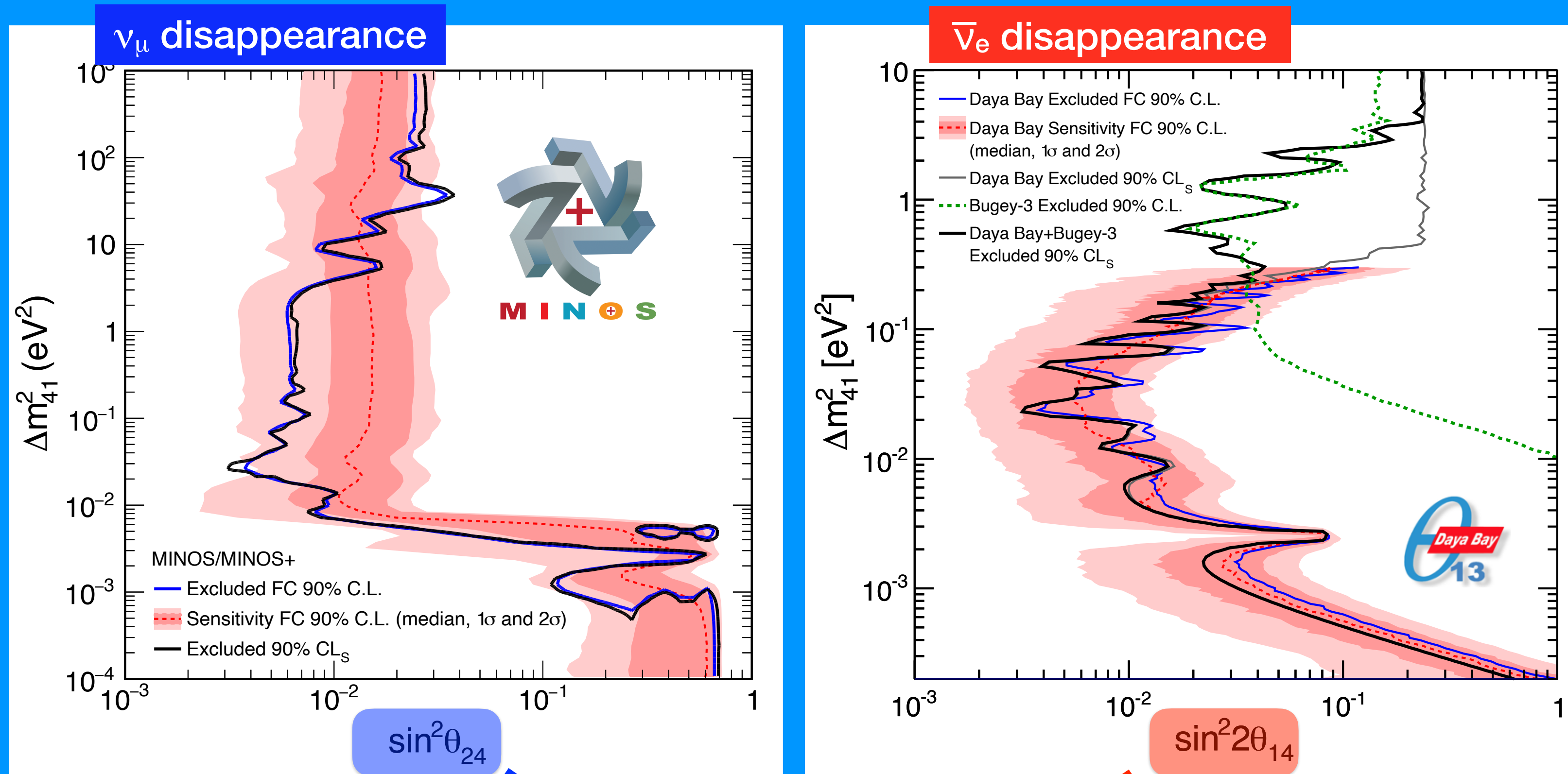


Fit  $\theta_{23}$ ,  $\theta_{24}$ ,  $\Delta m_{32}^2$ , and  $\Delta m_{41}^2$   
Fix  $\delta_{13}$ ,  $\delta_{14}$ ,  $\delta_{24}$ , and  $\theta_{14}$  to zero (no sensitivity)

- Simultaneous 2 detector fit over long baseline
- Improvement over previous FD/ND ratio method
- Improvement with MINOS+ extra statistics

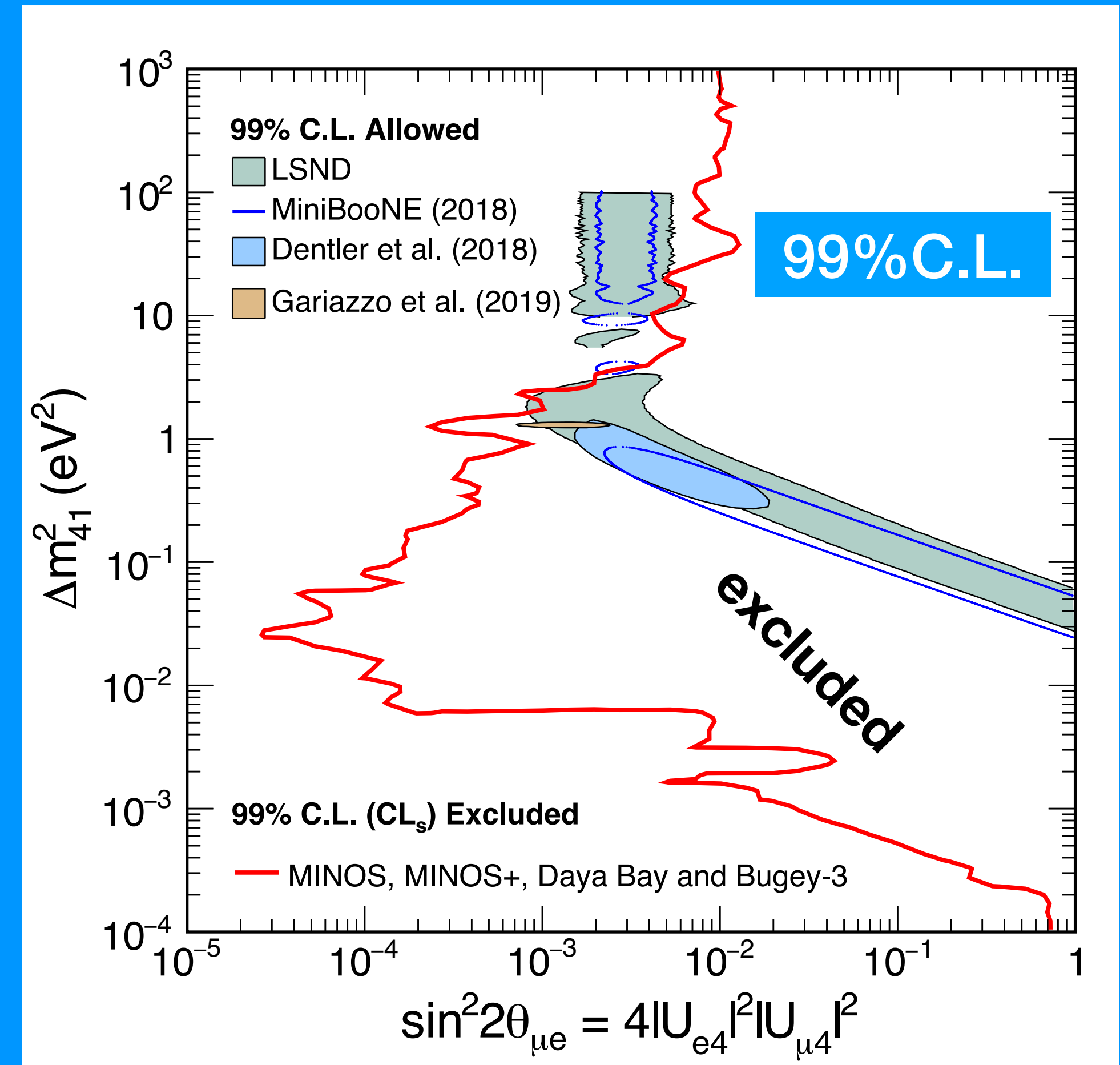
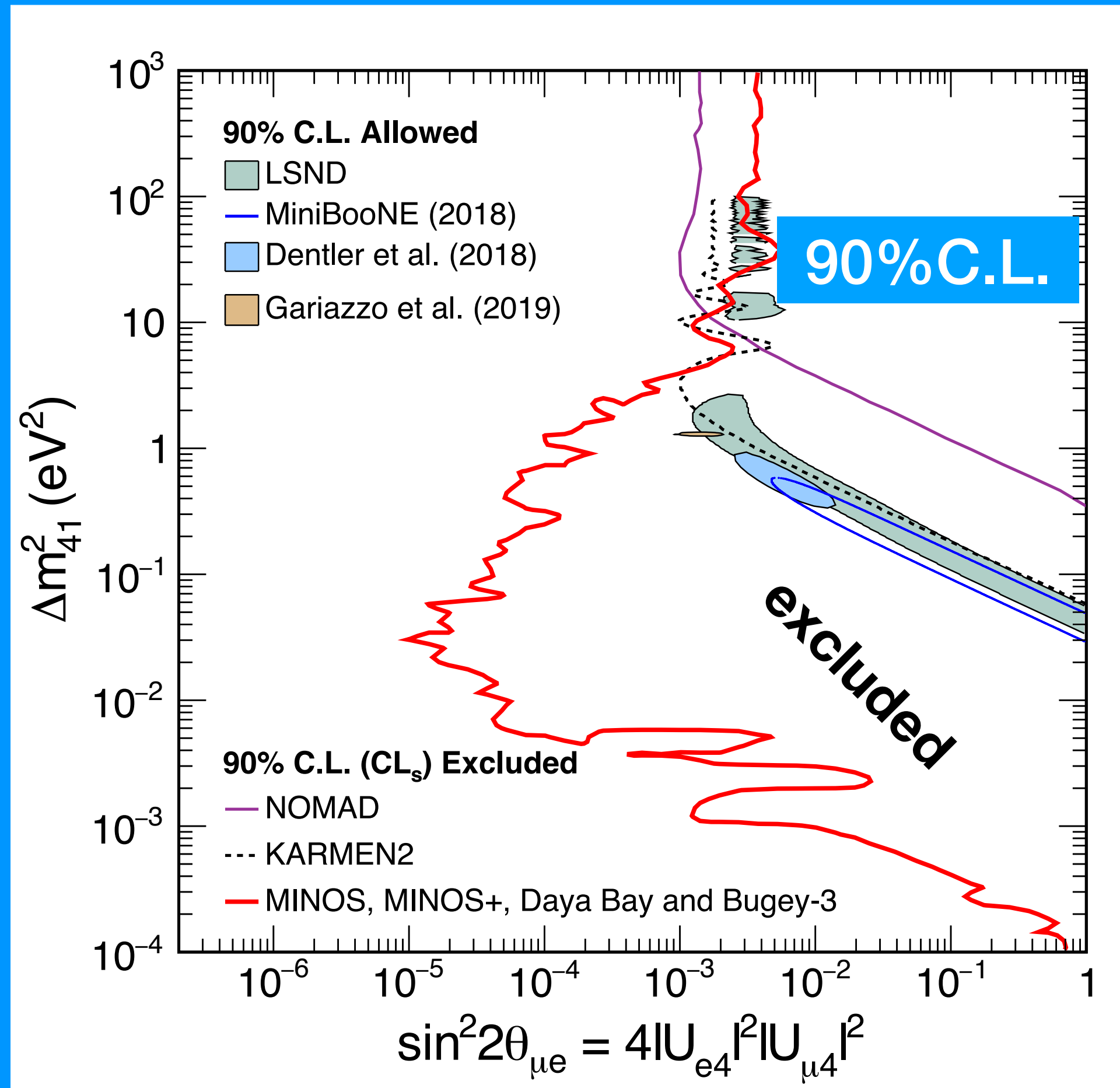
# MINOS+/Daya Bay/Bugey-3 Exclusion

Phys. Rev. Lett. 125, 071801



$$4|U_{e4}|^2|U_{\mu4}|^2 = \sin^2 \theta_{24} \sin^2 2\theta_{14} \equiv \sin^2 2\theta_{\mu e}$$

# MINOS+/Daya Bay/Bugey-3 Exclusion

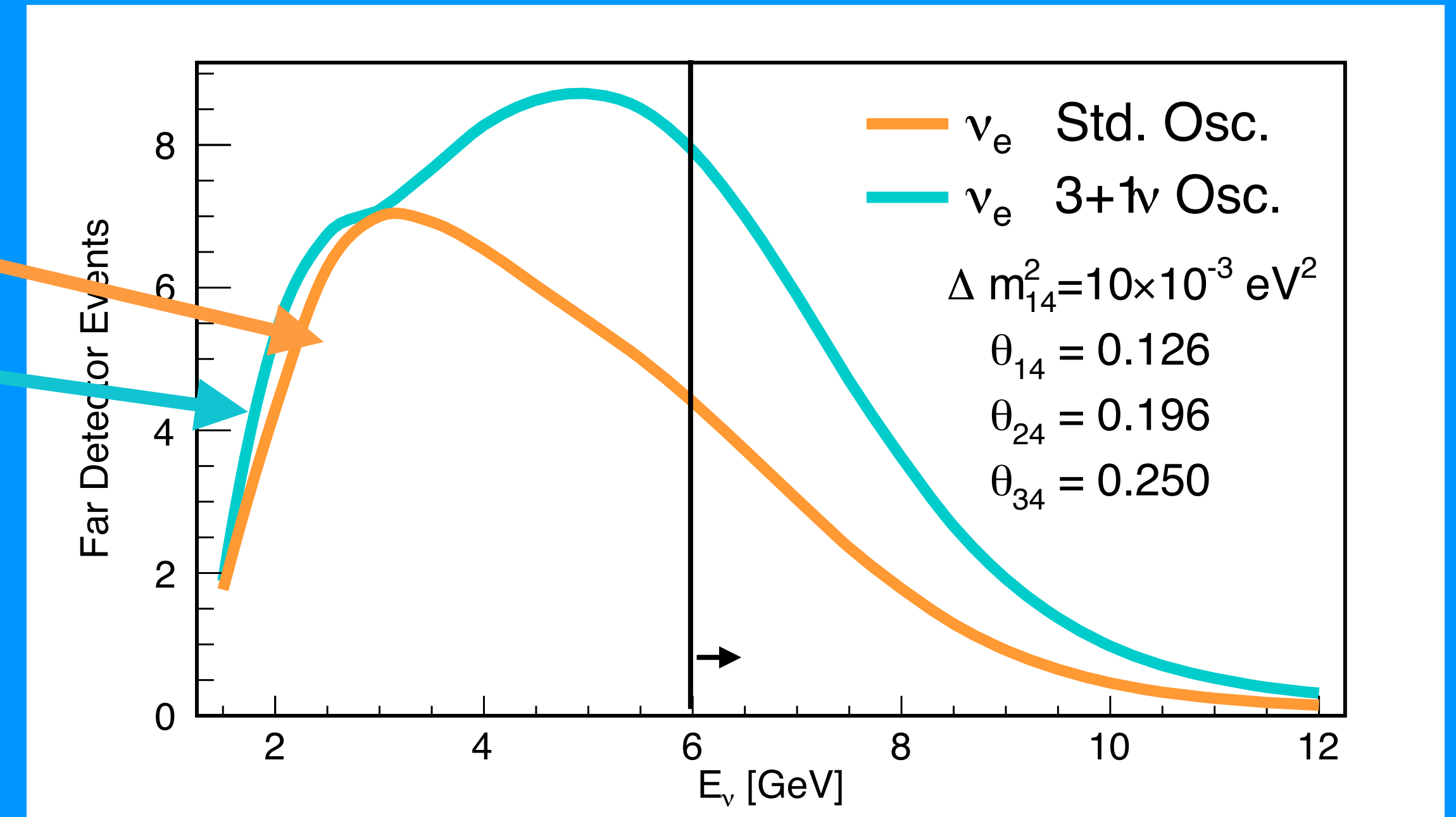
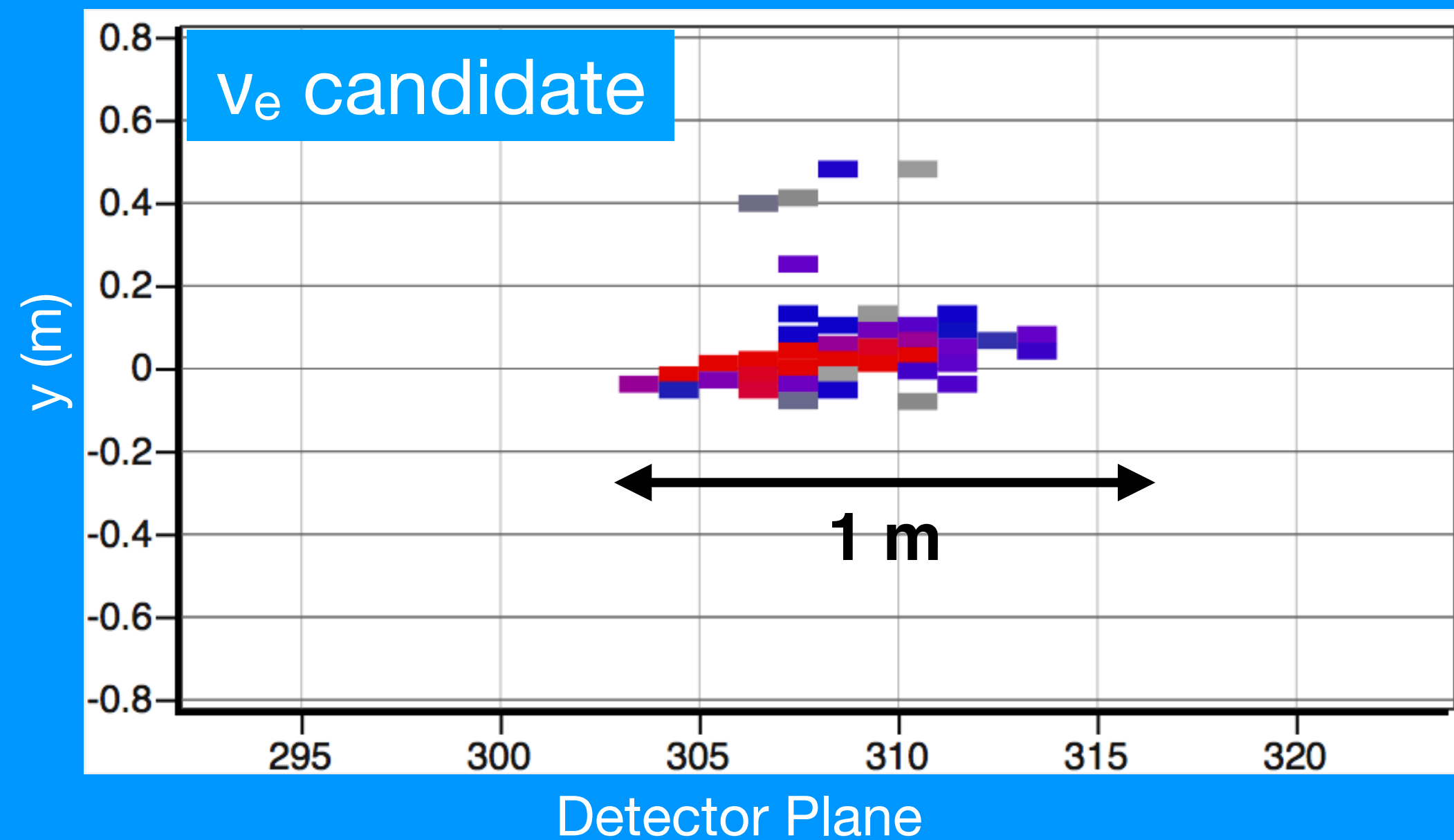


$$4|U_{e4}|^2|U_{\mu 4}|^2 = \sin^2 \theta_{24} \sin^2 2\theta_{14} \equiv \sin^2 2\theta_{\mu e}$$

# Sterilre driven $\nu_e$ appearance

# Sterile-driven $\nu_e$ Appearance

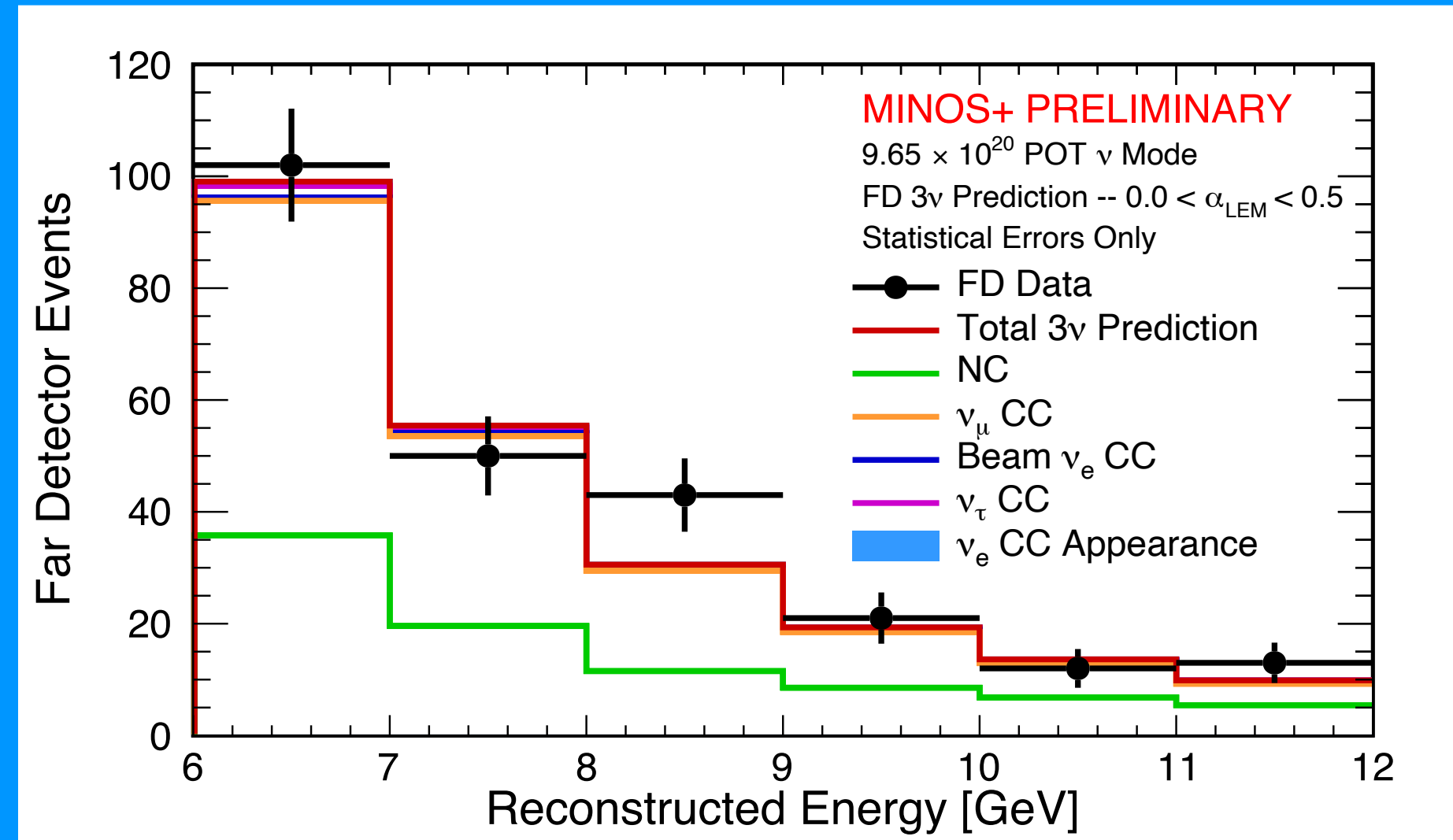
$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e) \approx \underbrace{\sin^2(2\theta_{13}) \sin^2(\theta_{23}) \sin^2(1.27\Delta m^2 L/E)}_{\text{3-flavor terms}} + \underbrace{\sin(\theta_{23}) \sin(2\theta_{13}) \sin(2\theta_{24}) \sin(\theta_{14}) \sin^2 \Delta_{32} + \sin^2(2\theta_{14}) \sin^2(\theta_{24}) \sin^2 \Delta_{43} + \dots}_{\text{3+1 terms}}$$



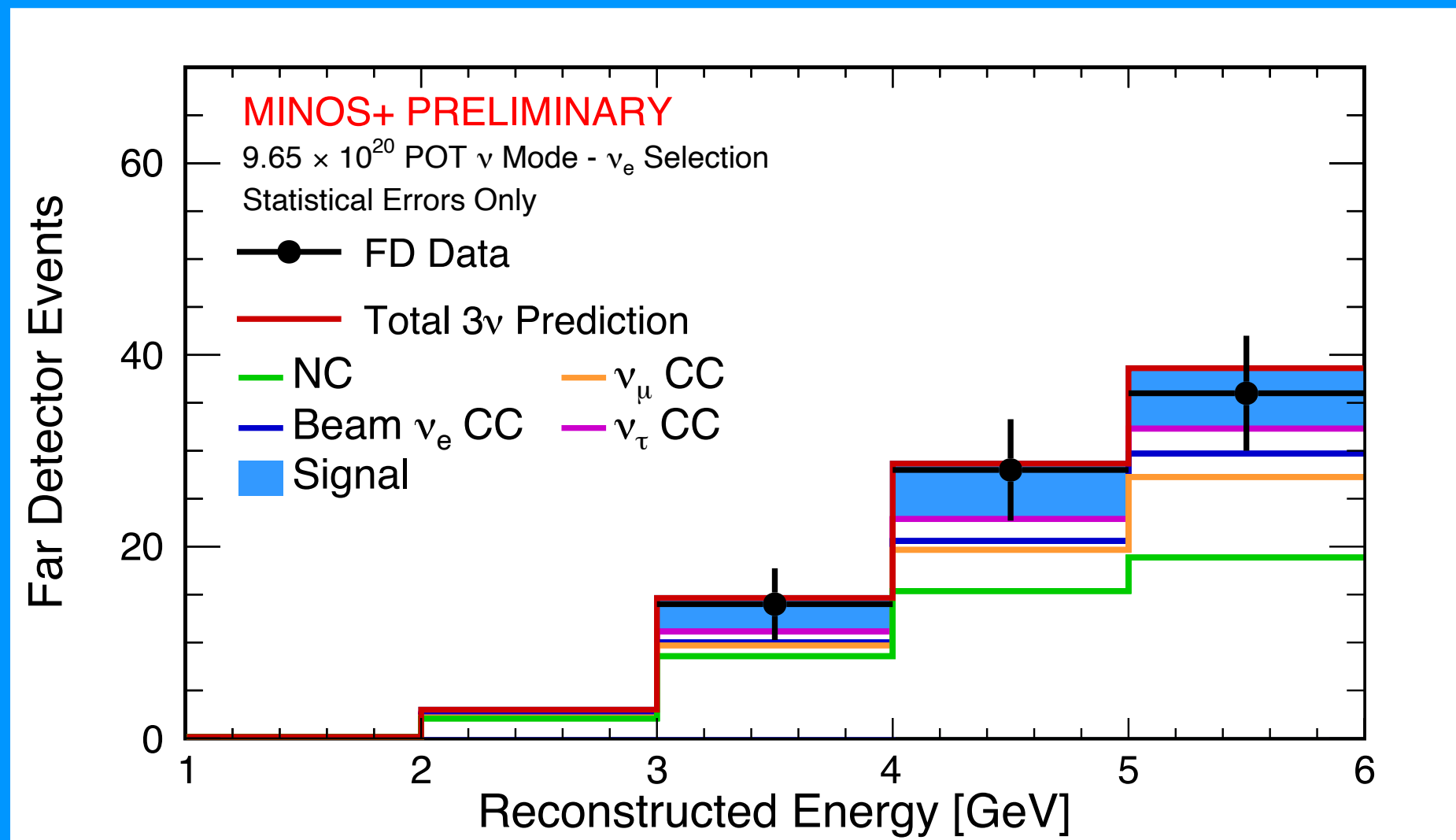
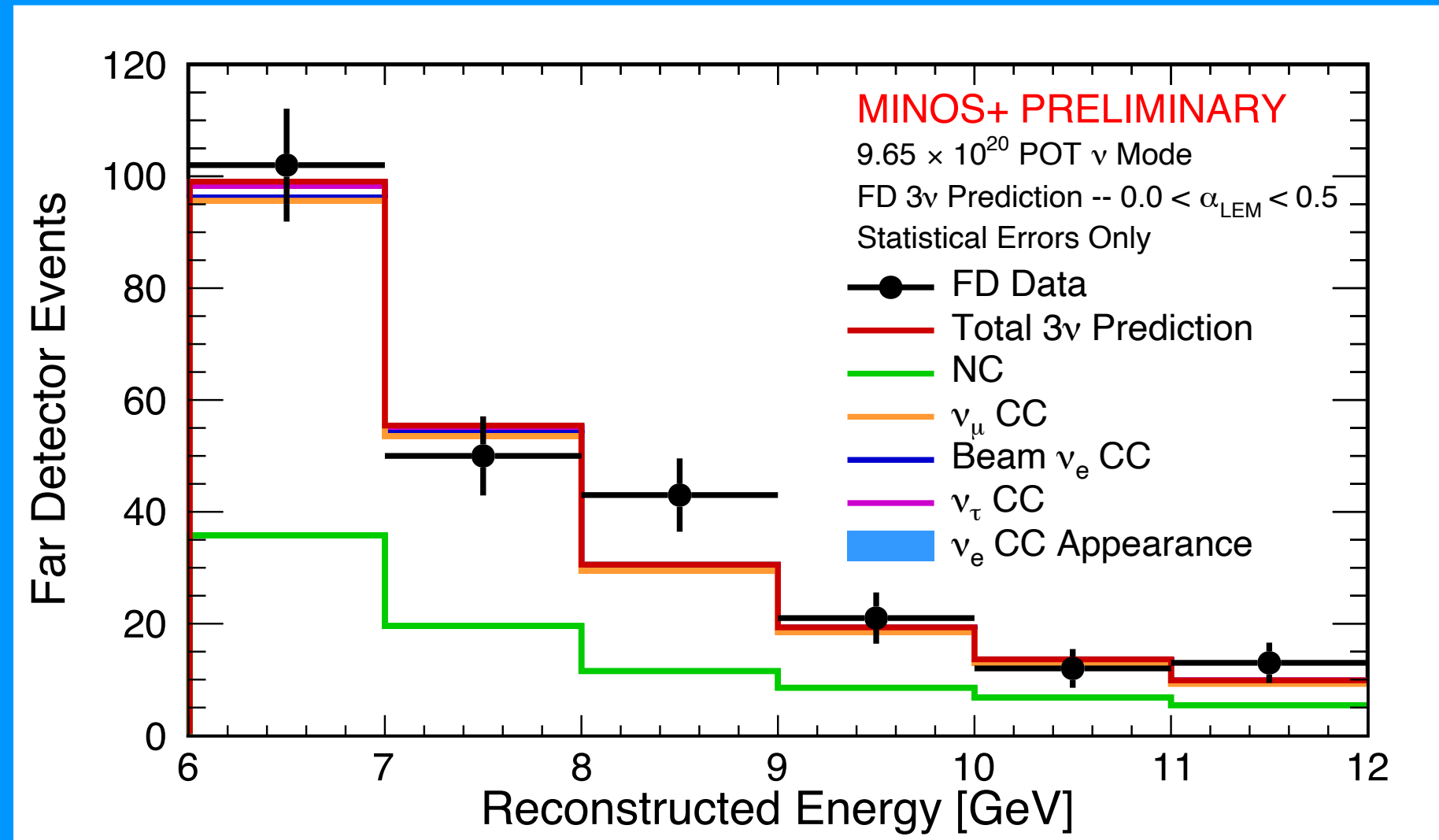
- MINOS+ data set is at high energy
- Standard  $\nu_e$  sample drops off above 6 GeV
- Signal events are more compact showers
- Background to  $\nu_e$  events in MINOS+ manageable at high energy

# 3 flavour $\nu_e$

Background -like  
Events



# 3 flavour $\nu_e$

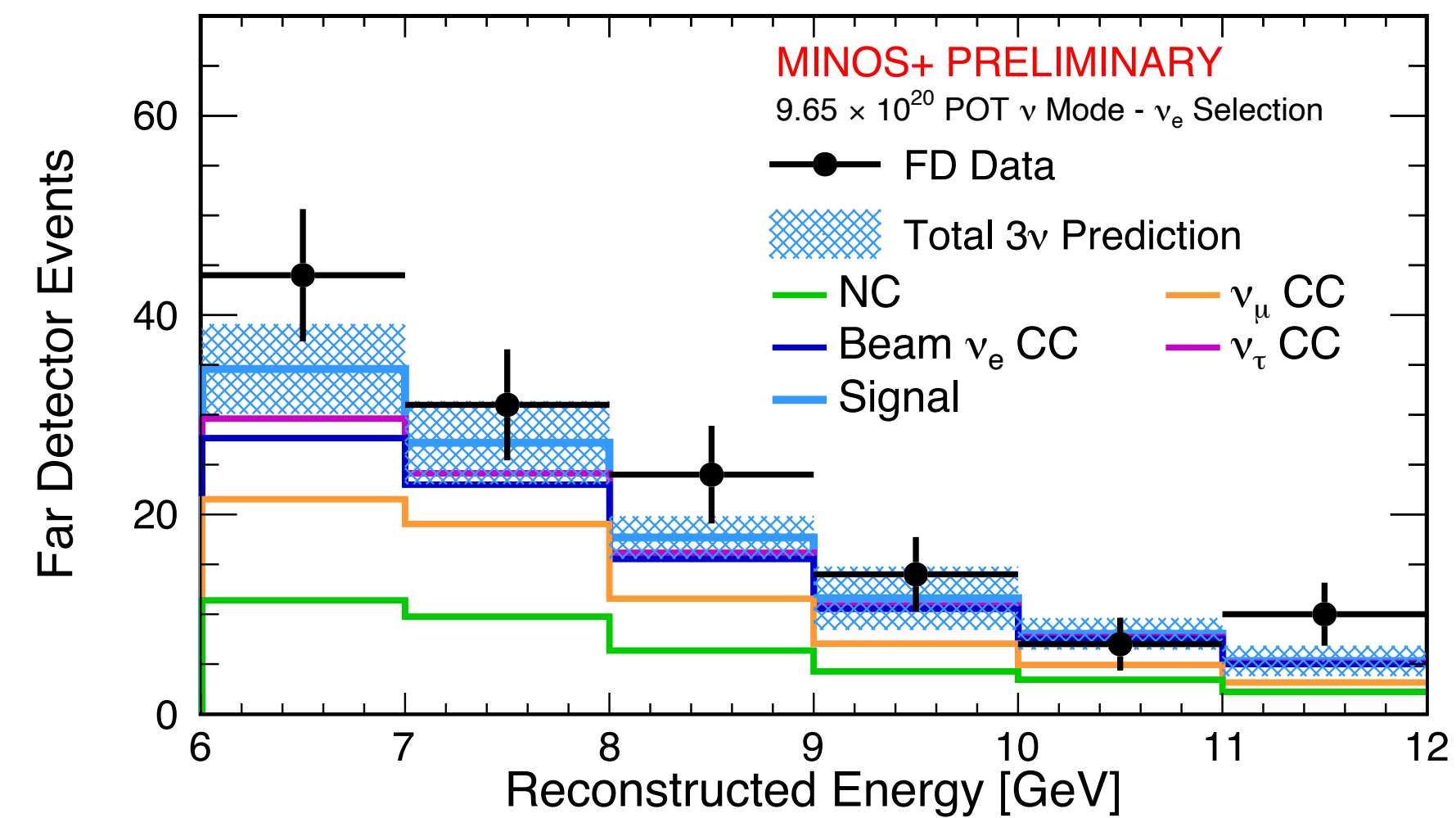
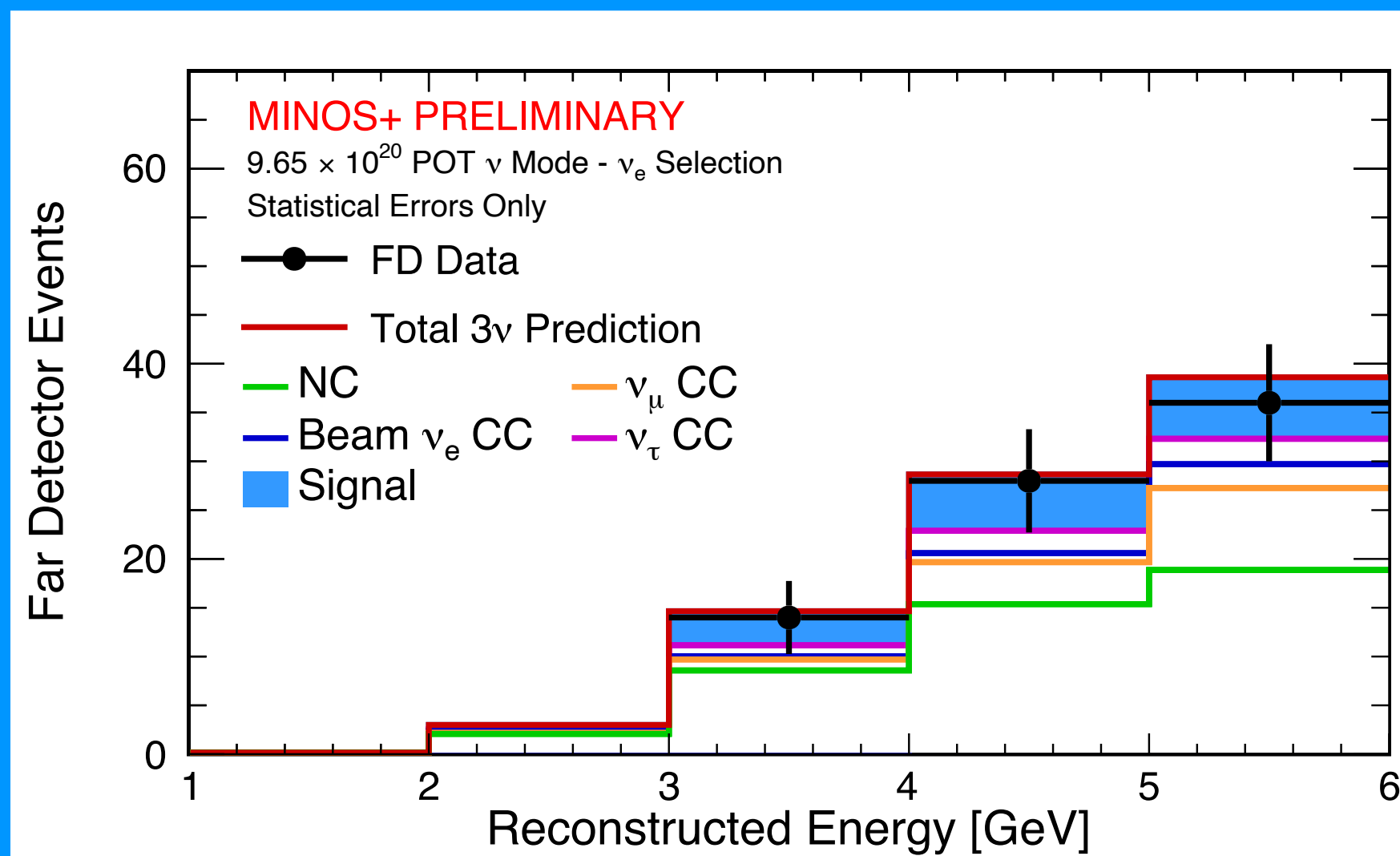
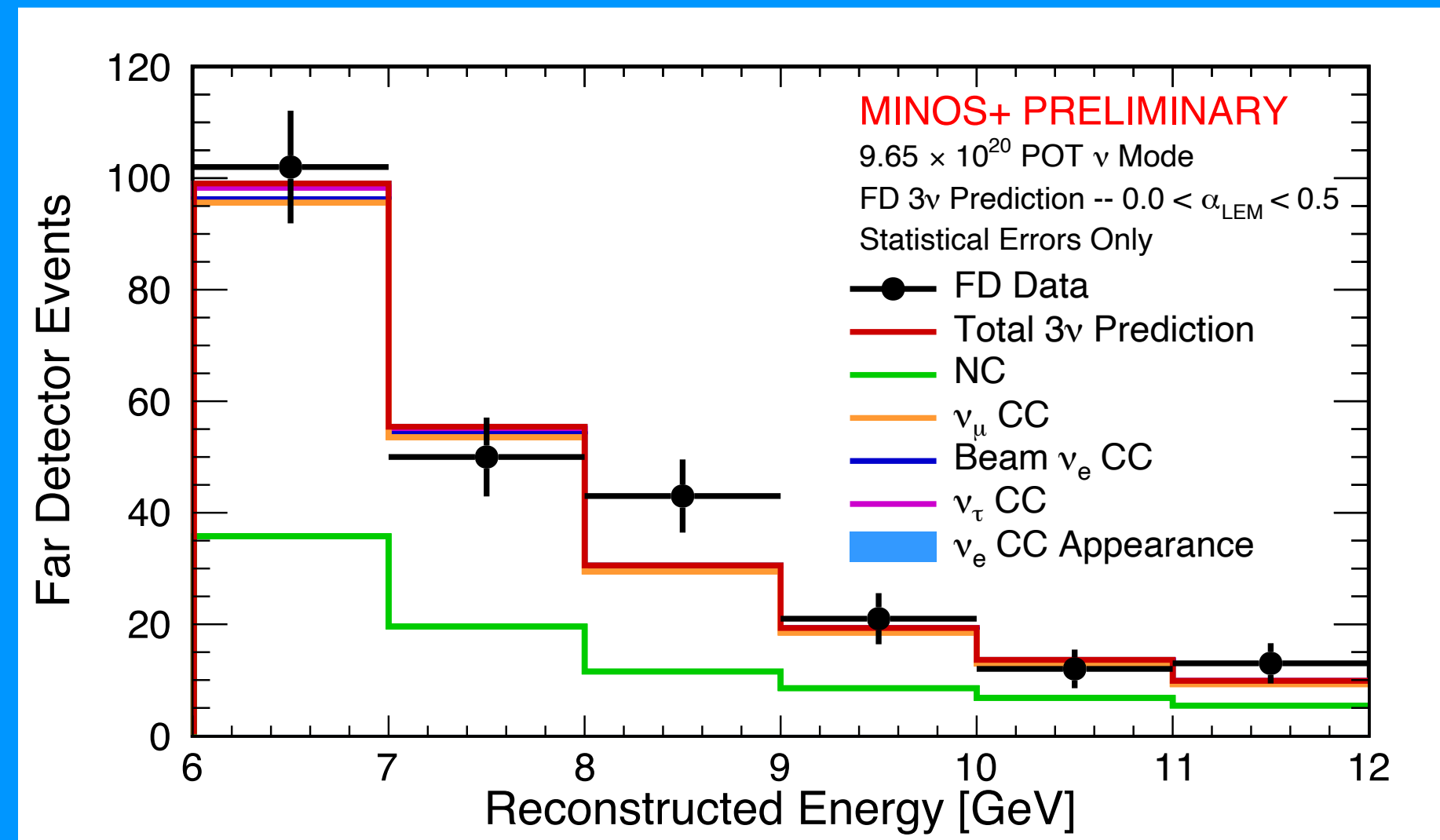




# 3 flavour $\nu_e$

Low Energy  
 $\nu_e$  like Events

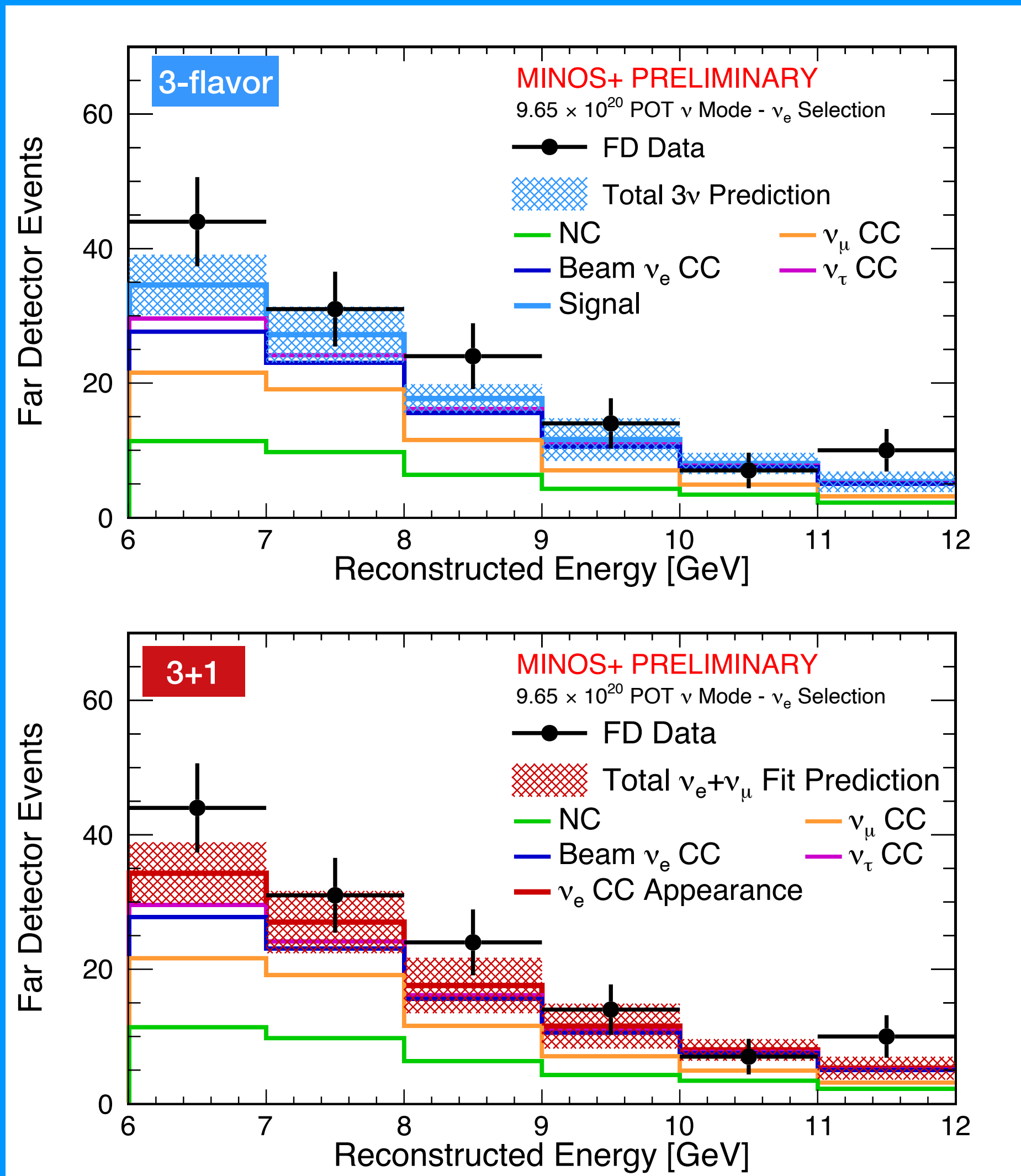
Background -like Events



Signal Region  
 $\nu_e$  like Events

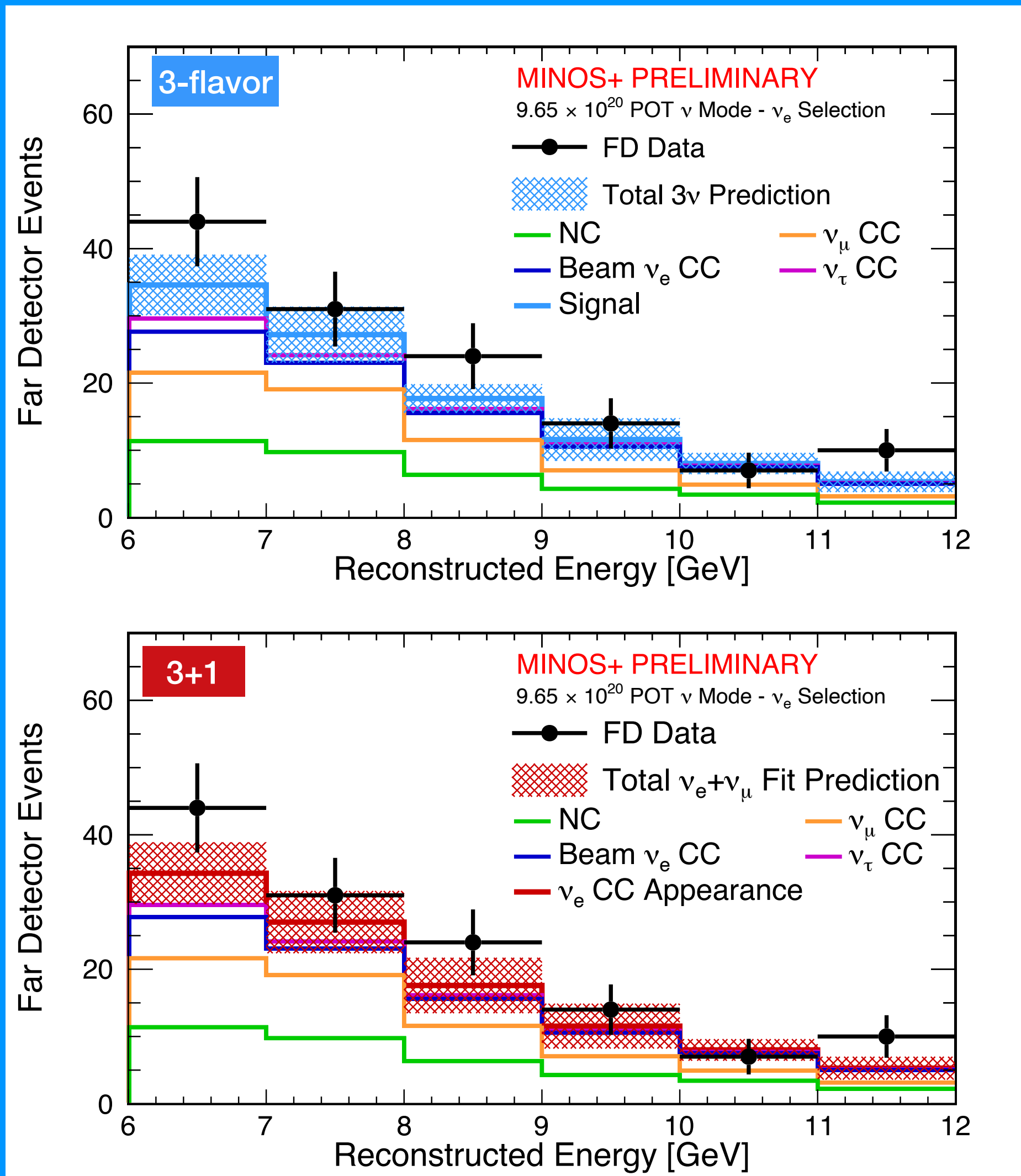
Consistent with 3-flavor oscillations

# Joint $\nu_e - \nu_\mu$ Fit

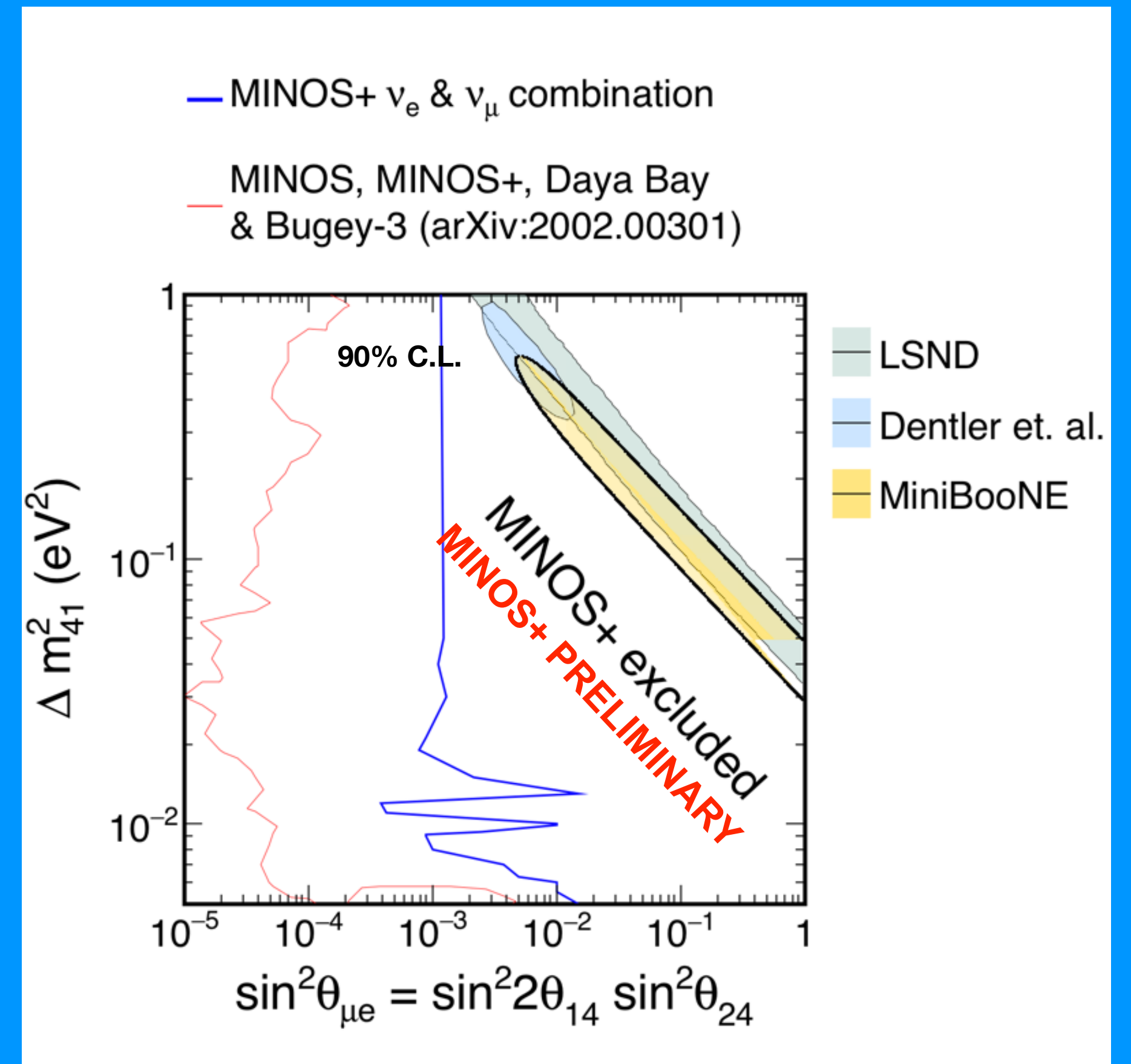


Using MINOS/MINOS+ appearance and disappearance

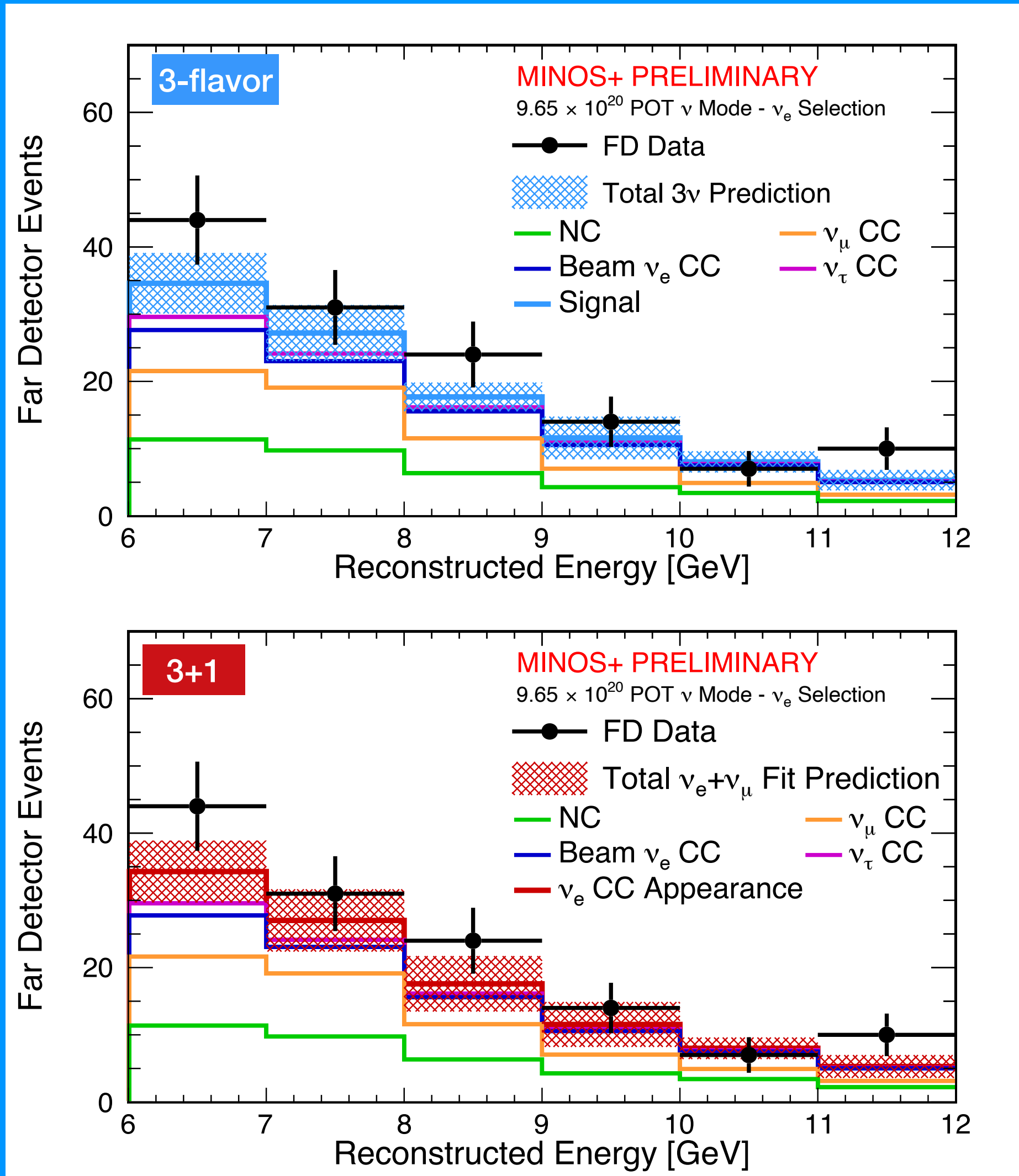
# Joint $\nu_e - \nu_\mu$ Fit



Using MINOS/MINOS+ appearance and disappearance

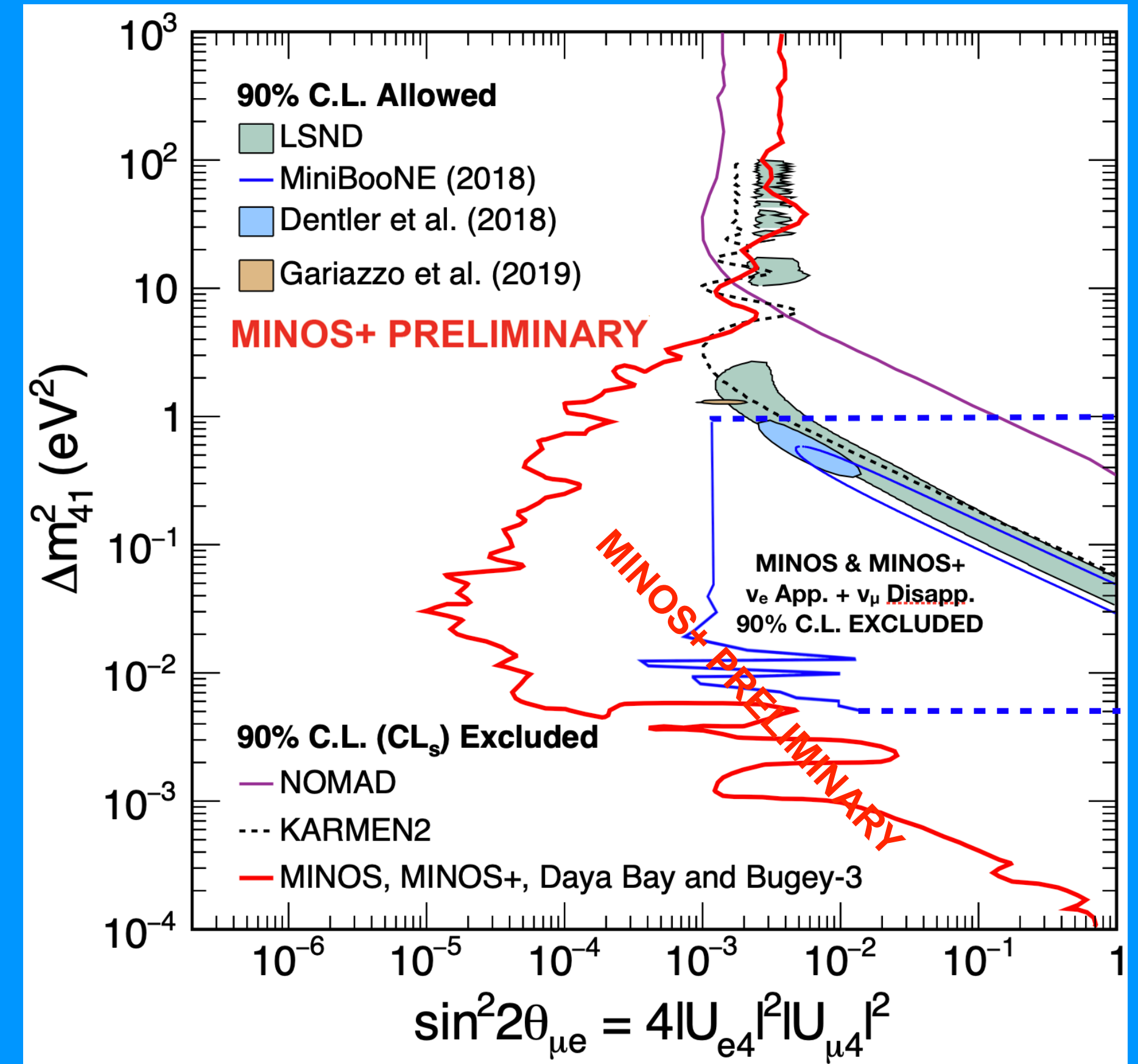


# Joint $\nu_e - \nu_\mu$ Fit



Using MINOS/MINOS+ appearance and disappearance

## Complementary to MINOS+/Daya Bay/Bugey-3 Combination

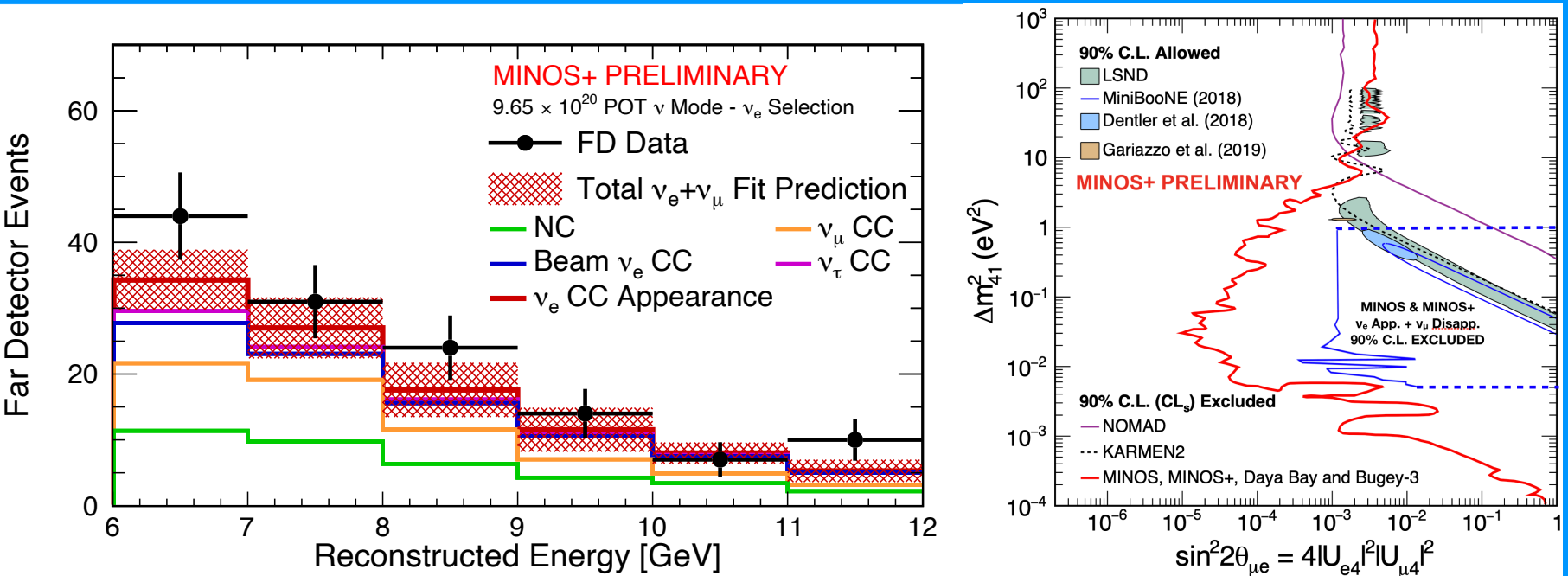
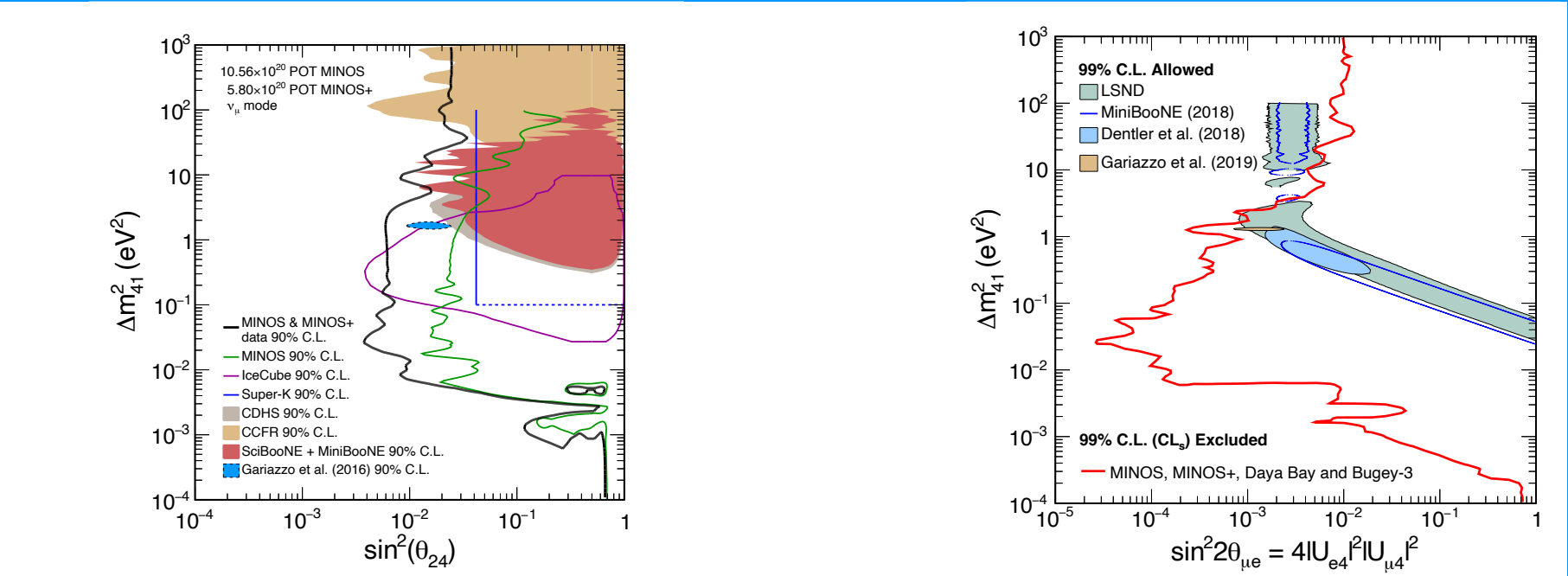
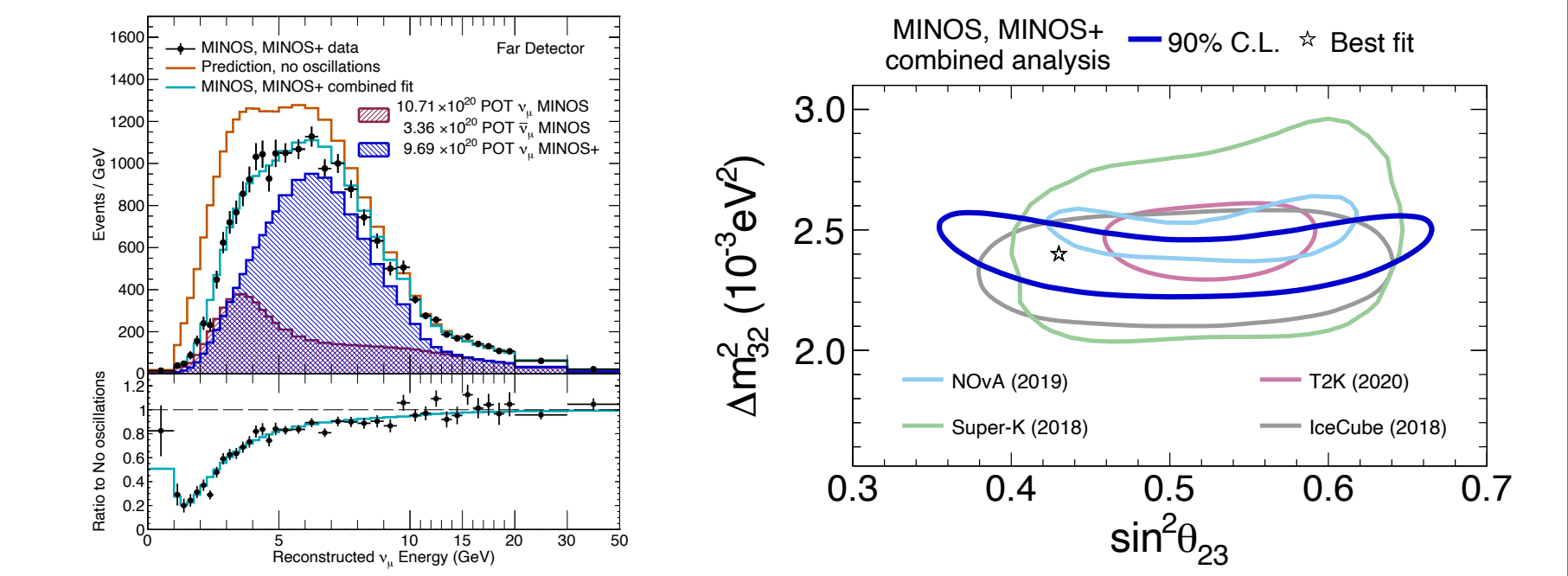


# Conclclusions

High stats long-baseline  $\nu_\mu$  disappearance:  
tight constraints on 3  $\nu$  paradigm

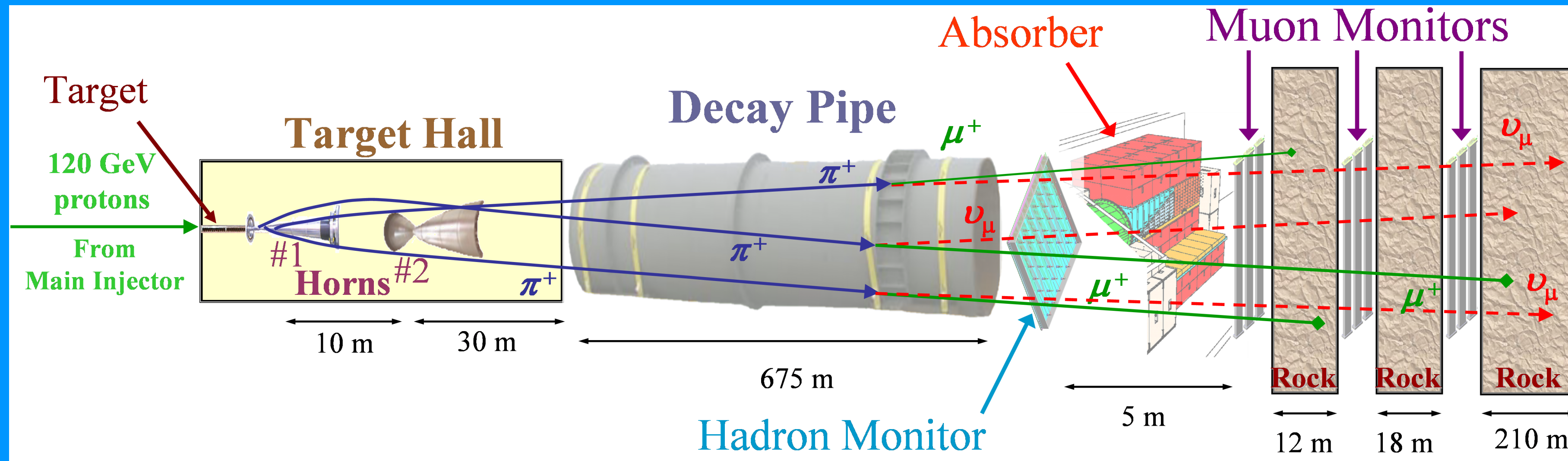
High stats long-baseline  $\nu_\mu$  disappearance:  
tight constraints on "3+1"  $\nu$  paradigm  
and in combination with Daya Bay and Bugey-3

Exclude large parameter space of "3+1"  $\nu$  models  
from MINOS/MINOS+  
 $\nu_e$  appearance +  $\nu_\mu$  disappearance search



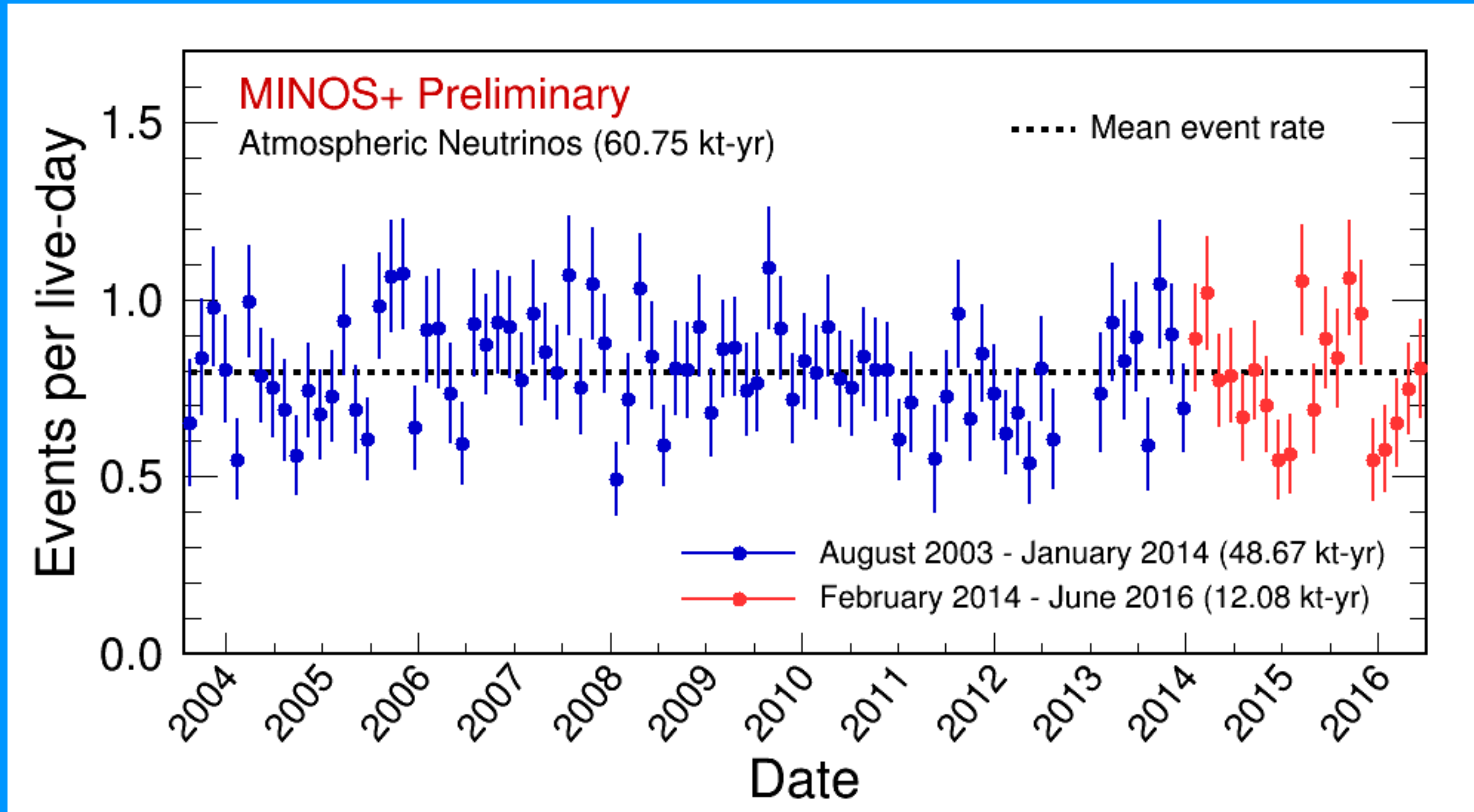
# BACKUP

# NuMI Beamline



- 120 GeV protons hit a graphite target
- Two magnetic horns focus produced pions and kaons
  - $\nu_\mu$  beam, focus  $\pi^+$  and  $K^+$
  - $\bar{\nu}_\mu$  beam, focus  $\pi^-$  and  $K^-$

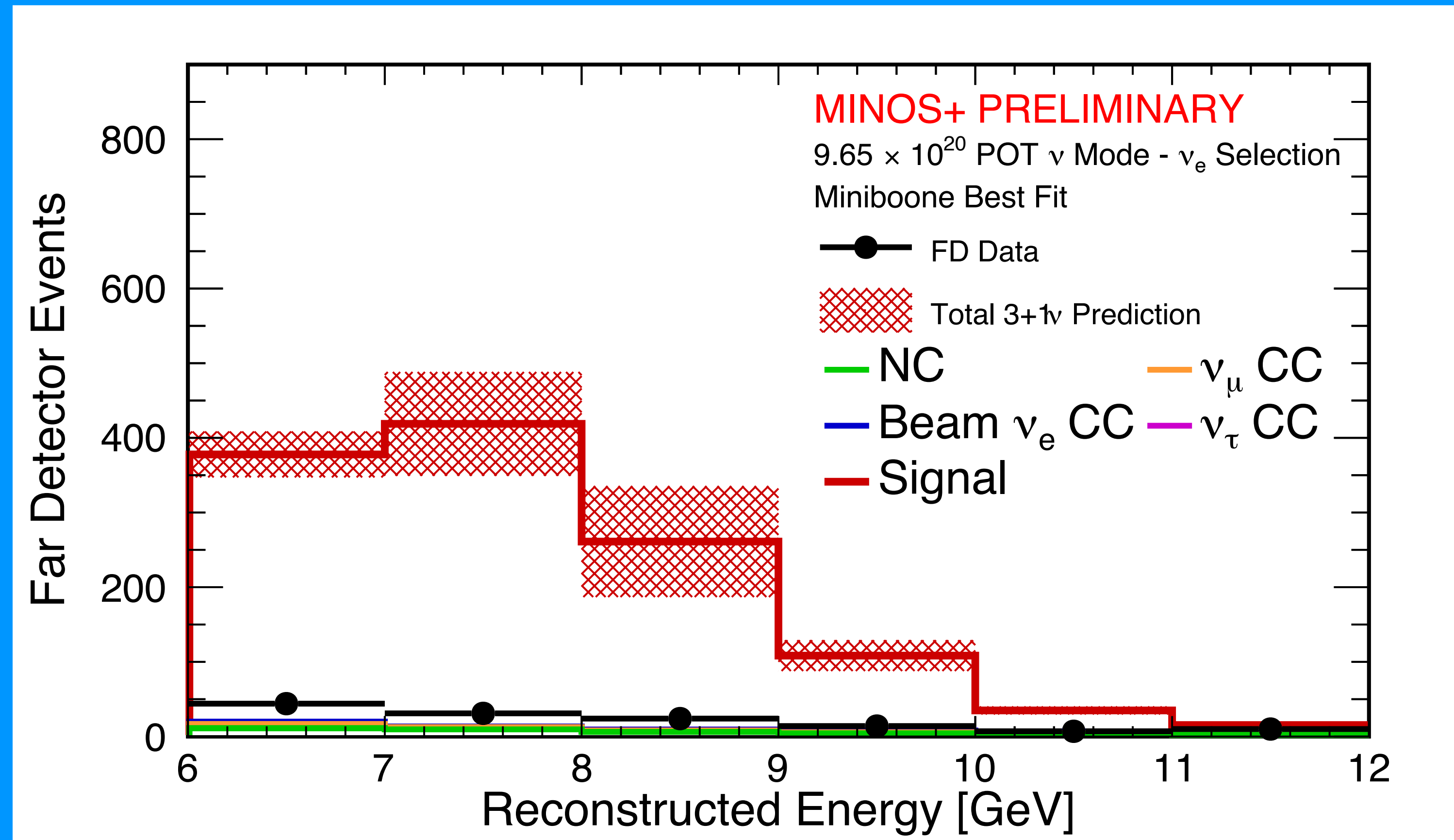
# Atmospheric Neutrino Exposure



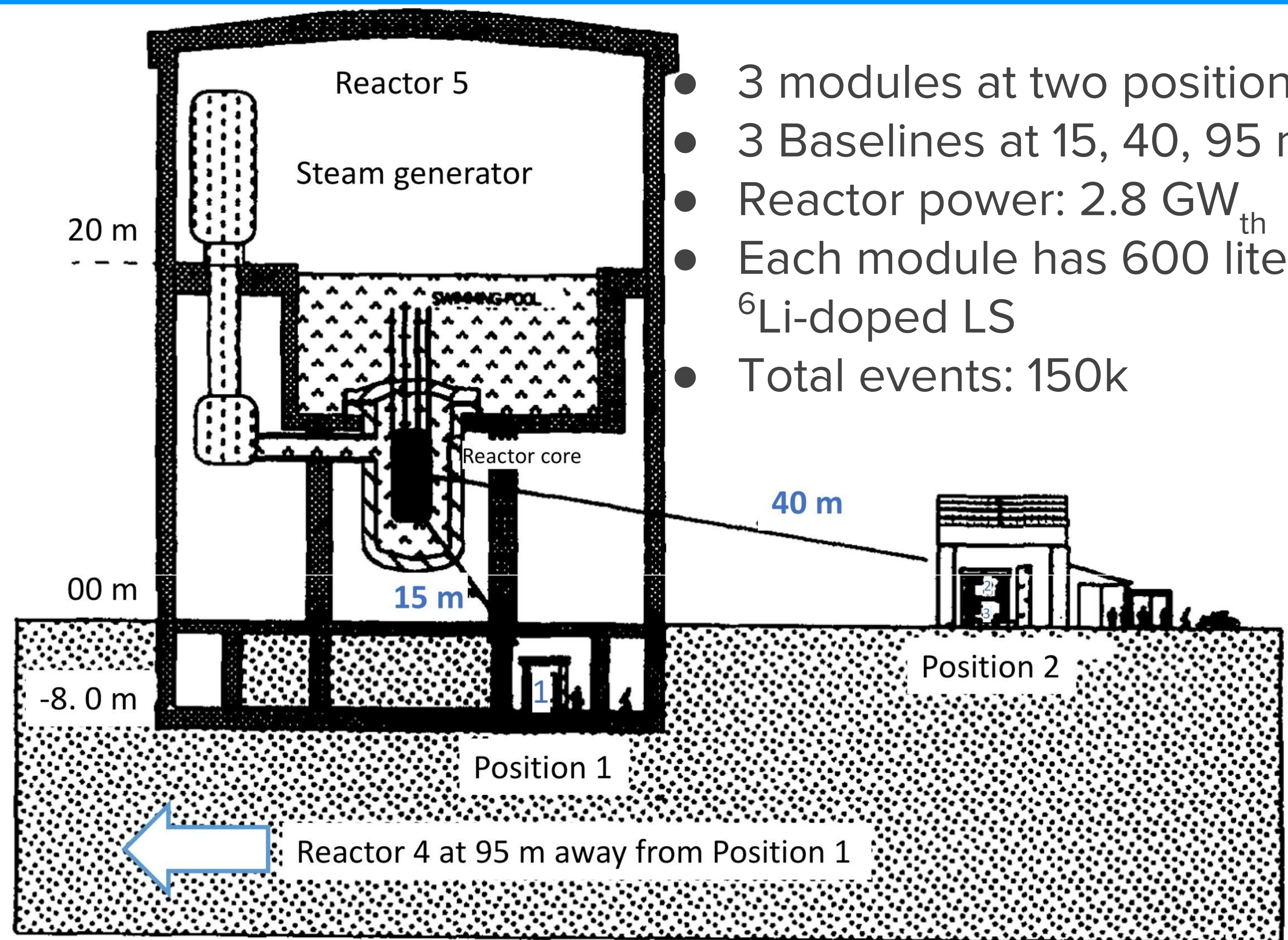


# Sterile Driven $\nu_e$

Predicted MINOS+ spectrum at the MiniBooNE best fit



# Bugey-3



- 3 modules at two positions
- 3 Baselines at 15, 40, 95 m
- Reactor power: 2.8 GW<sub>th</sub>
- Each module has 600 liters of <sup>6</sup>Li-doped LS
- Total events: 150k

Nucl.Phys. B434 (1995) 503-534, Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A374 (1996) 164-187