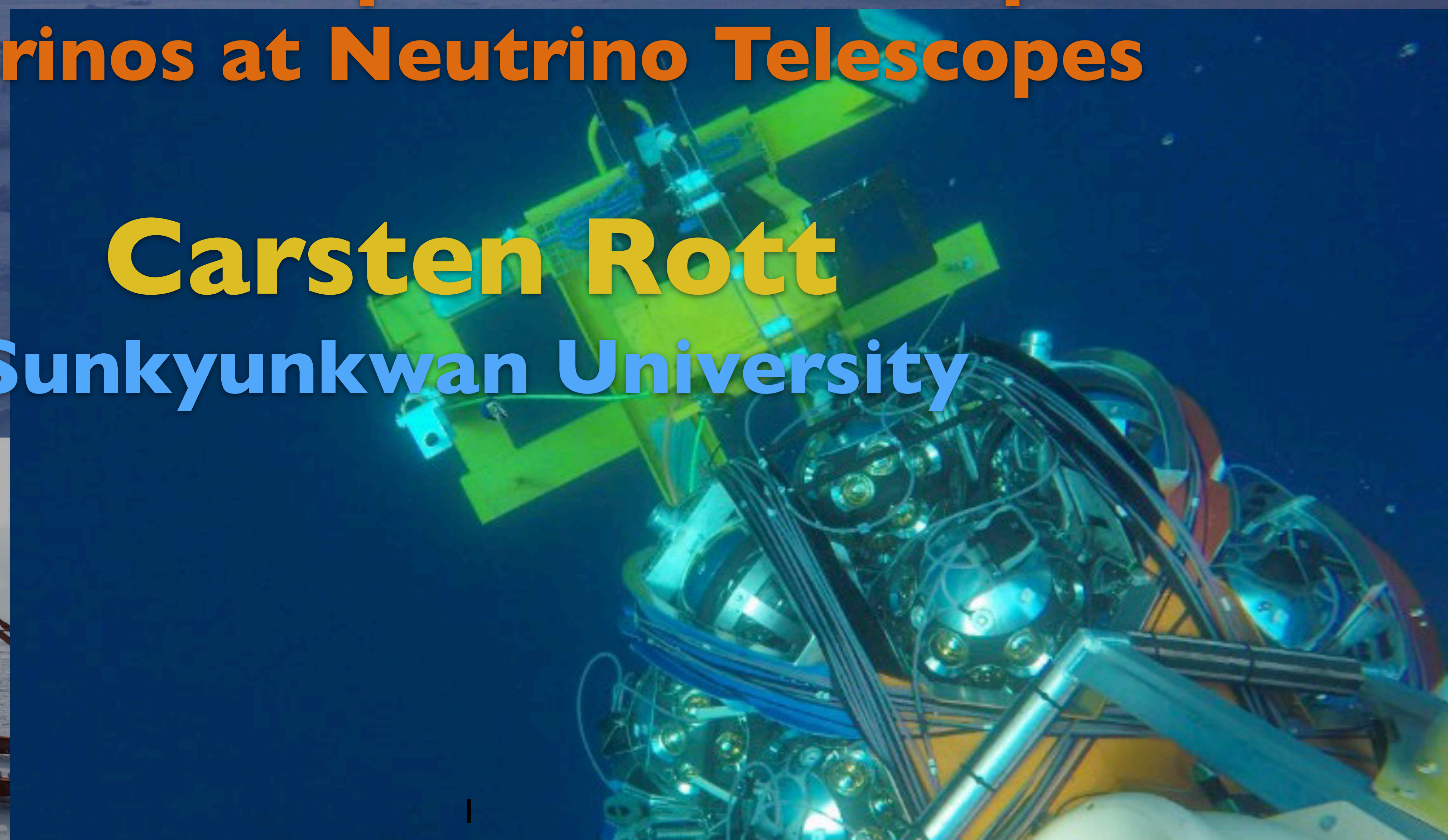
Results and Prospects for Atmospheric Neutrinos at Neutrino Telescopes

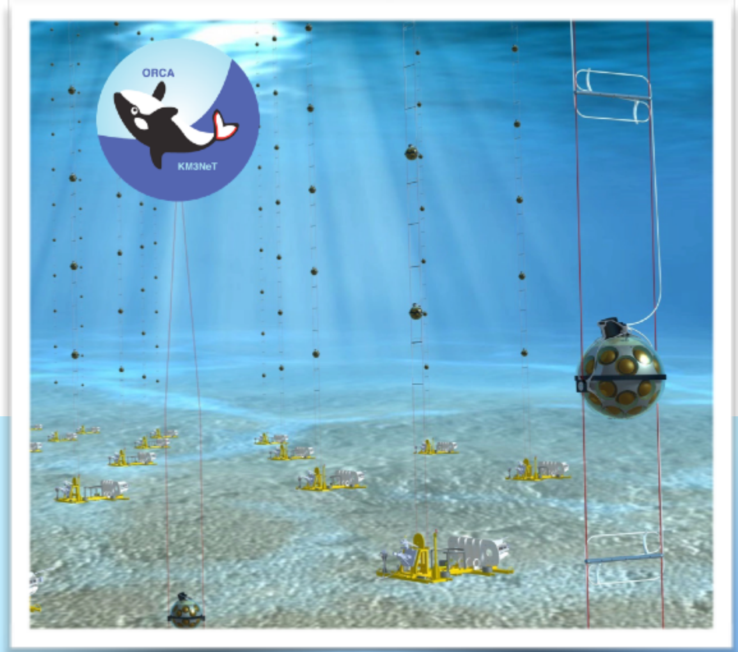


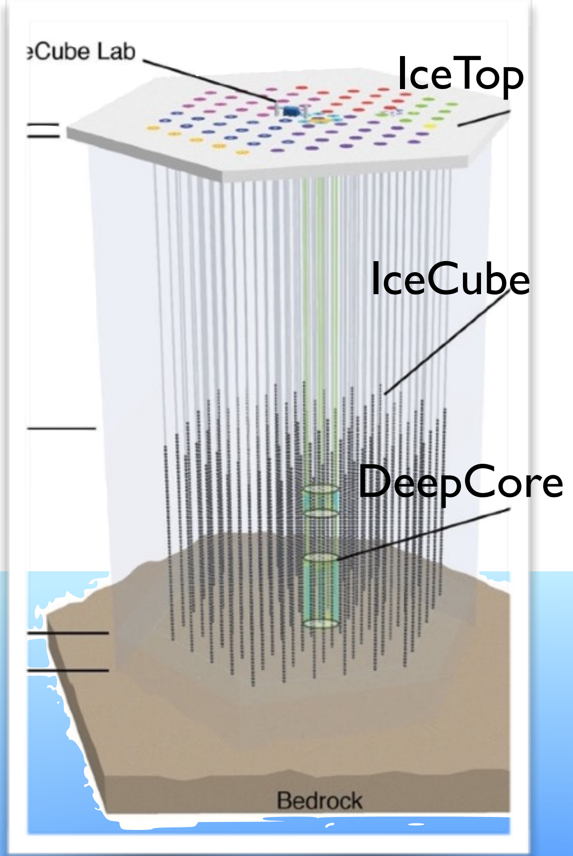
Carsten Rott

Sunkyunkwan University

Overview

- Neutrino Telescope Landscape
- A revolution in the making
- Review of selected (atmospheric) results
- Astrophysical Neutrinos / Multi-messenger Science
- Next generation detectors
- Summary and Outlook





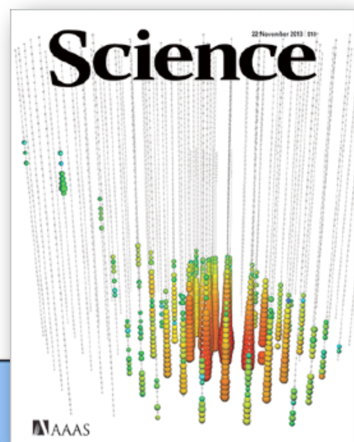
Neutrino Telescope Landscape

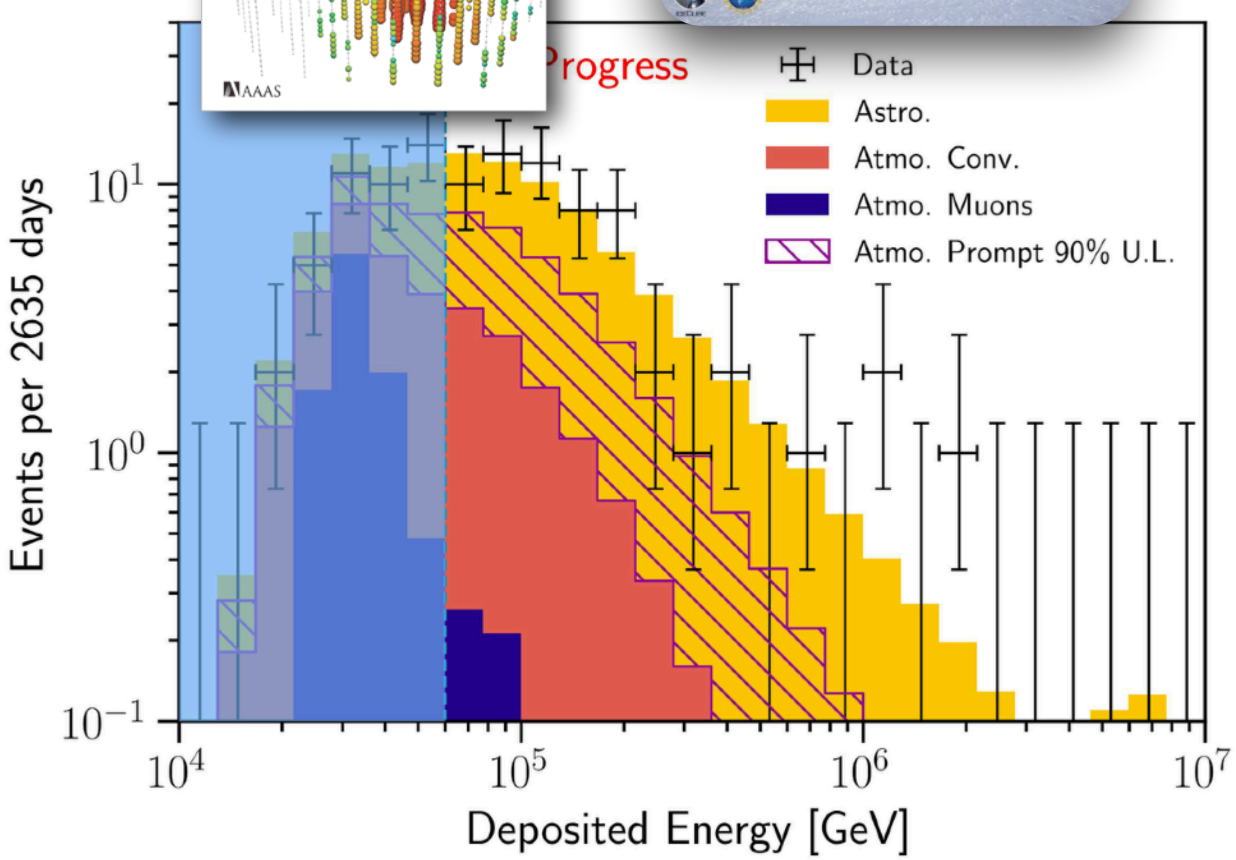
New Window to the Universe !

2002

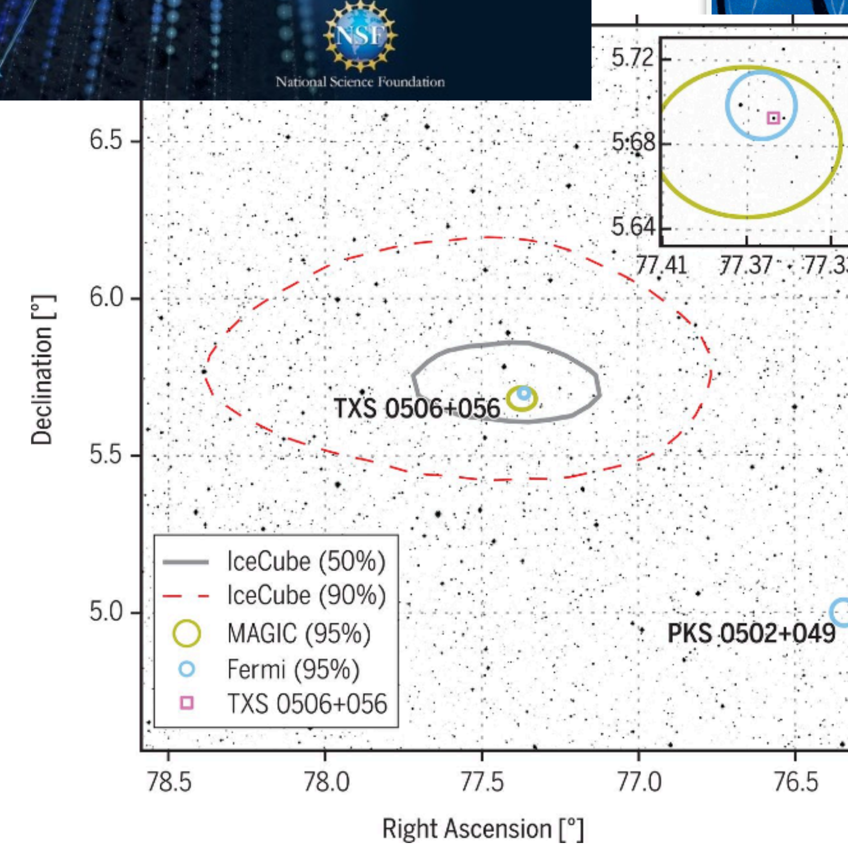
Following the observation of supernova burst neutrinos in 1987, *neutrino astronomy is becoming a reality quickly now …*

2013 Discovery of diffuse astrophysical neutrino flux

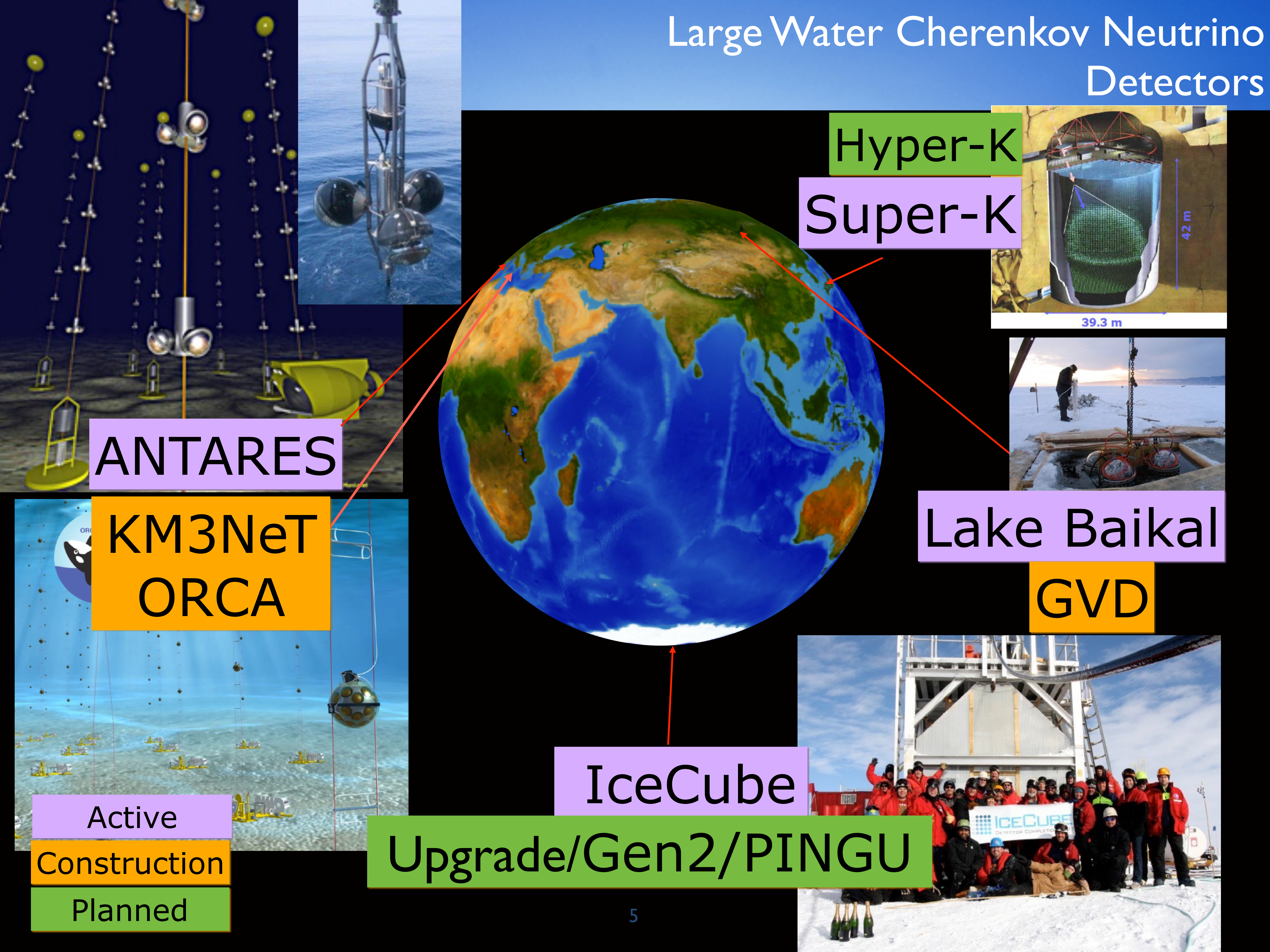




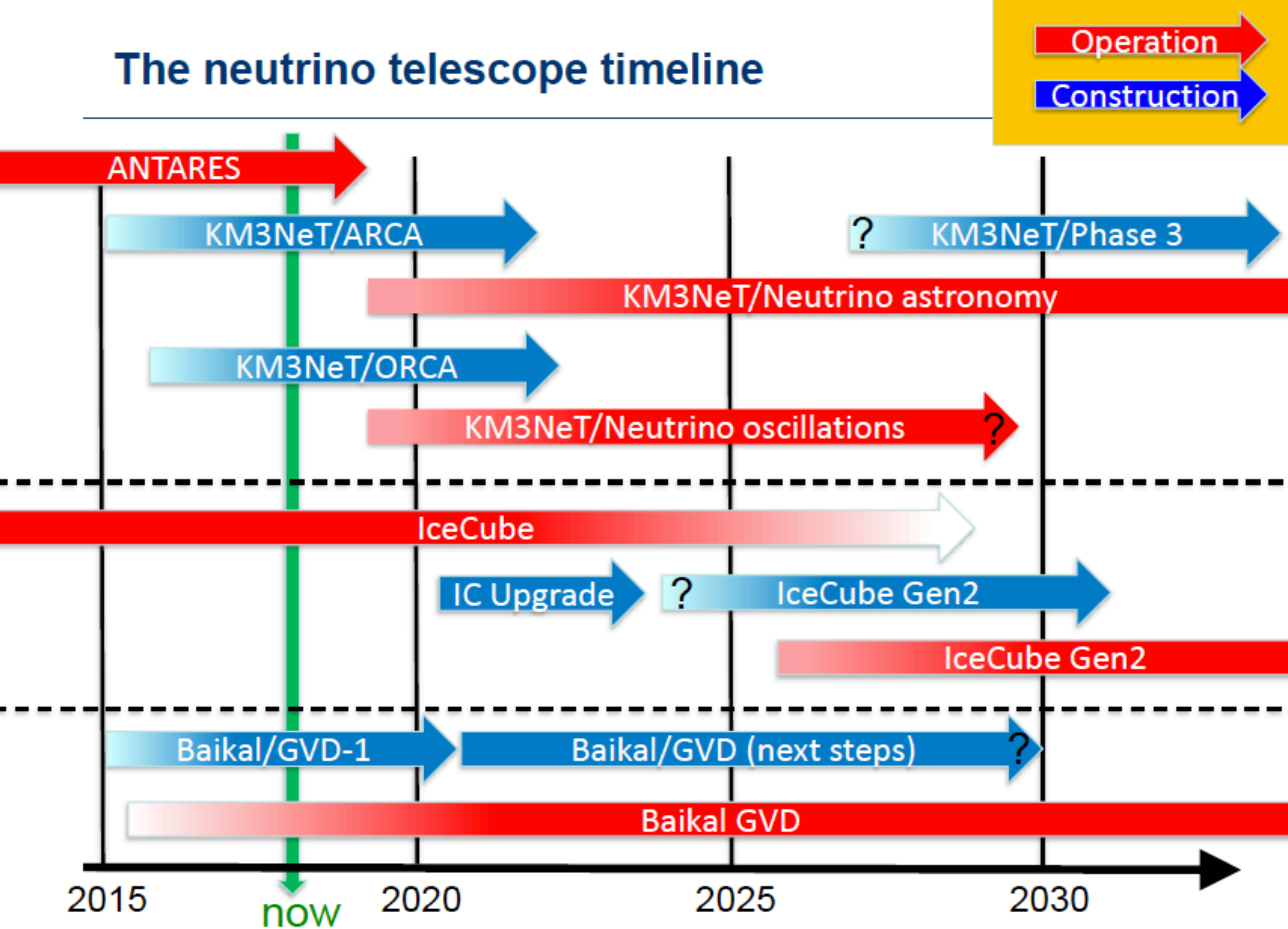
2018 Neutrino multi-messenger astronomy



Large Water Cherenkov Neutrino Detectors



The neutrino telescope timeline

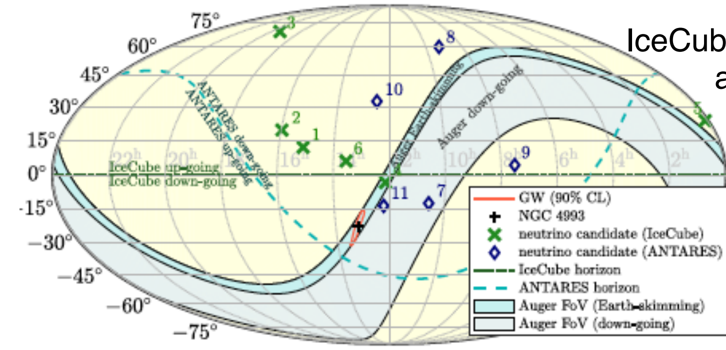


Very Broad Scientific Scope

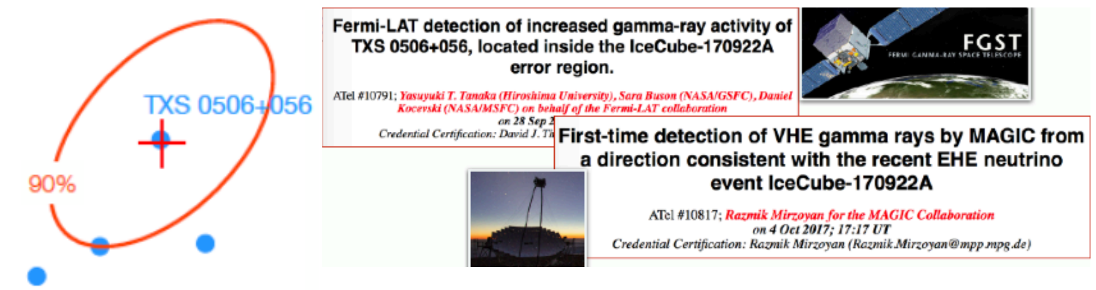
- ASTROPHYSICS
  - point sources of ν's (SNR, AGN …), extended sources
  - transients (GRBs, AGN flares …)
  - diffuse fluxes of ν's (all sky, cosmogenic, galactic plane …)
- COSMIC RAY PHYSICS
  - energy spectrum around "knee", composition, anisotropy
- DARK MATTER
  - Dark matter self-annihilation, decay, scattering, …
- BSM PHYSICS
  - magnetic monopoles
  - violation of Lorentz invariance
- PARTICLE PHYSICS
  - ν oscillations, sterile ν's
  - charm in CR interactions
- SUPERNOVAE (galactic/LMC)
- GLACIOLOGY & MARINE SCIENCE & EARTH SCIENCE

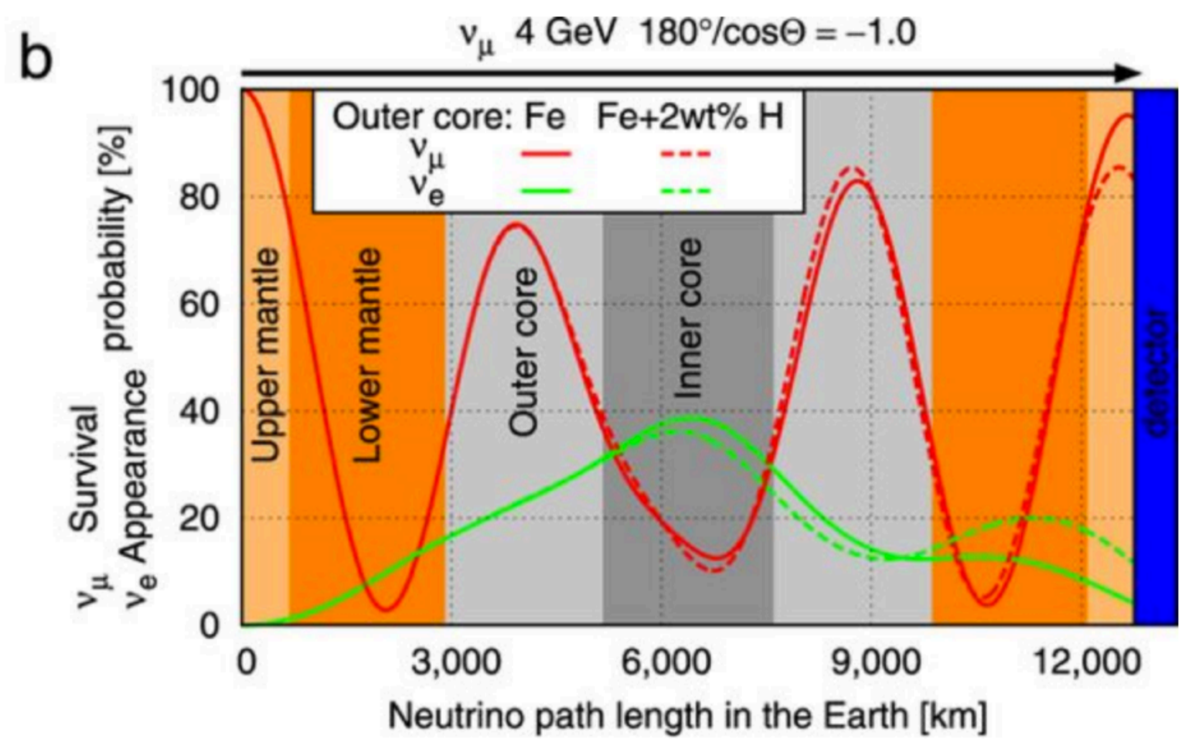
Very diverse science program, with neutrinos from 10GeV to EeV, and MeV burst neutrinos

Multi-messenger Observations



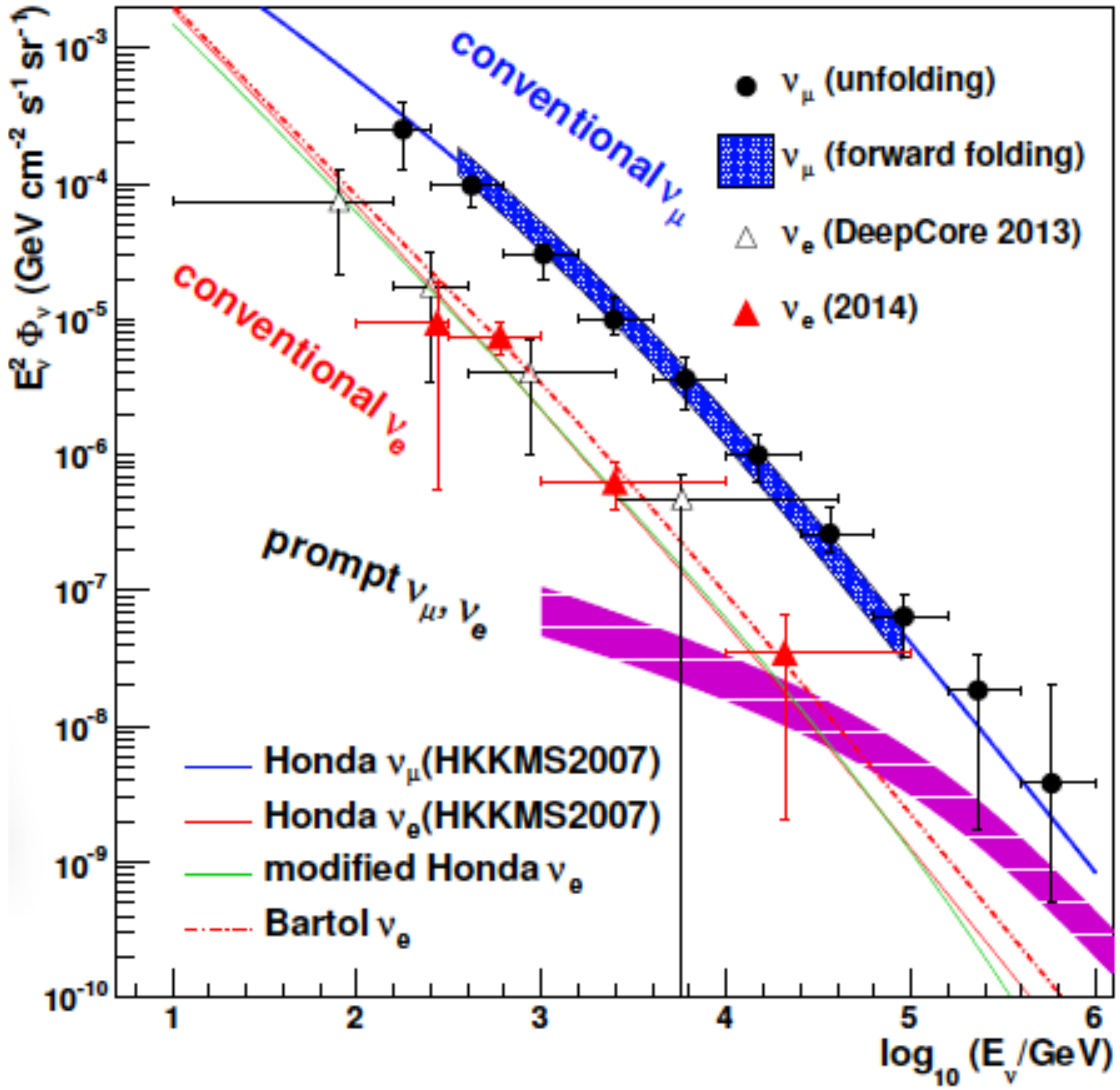
IceCube/ANTARES/Auger/LIGO
arXiv:1710.05839



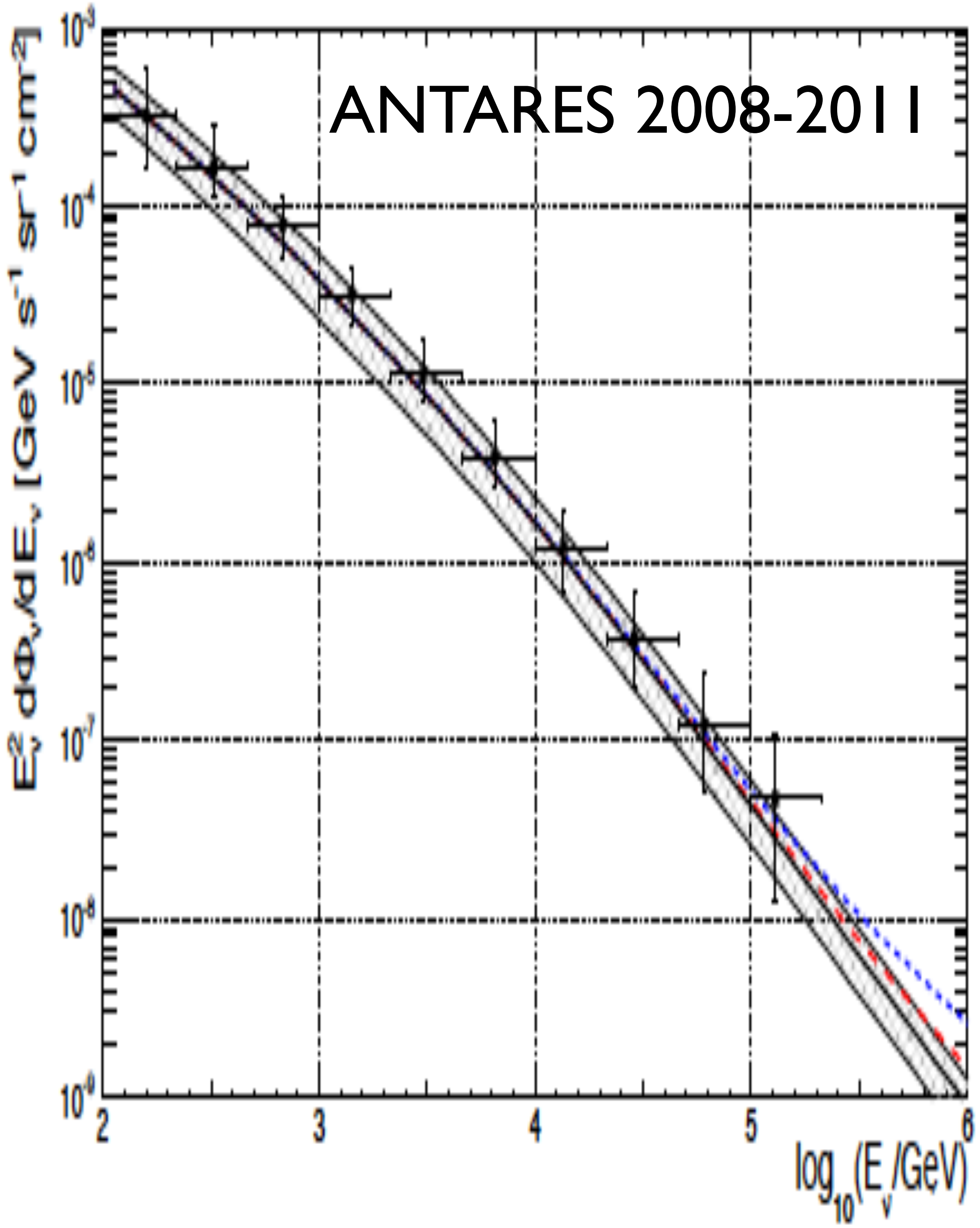


Atmospheric Neutrino Spectra

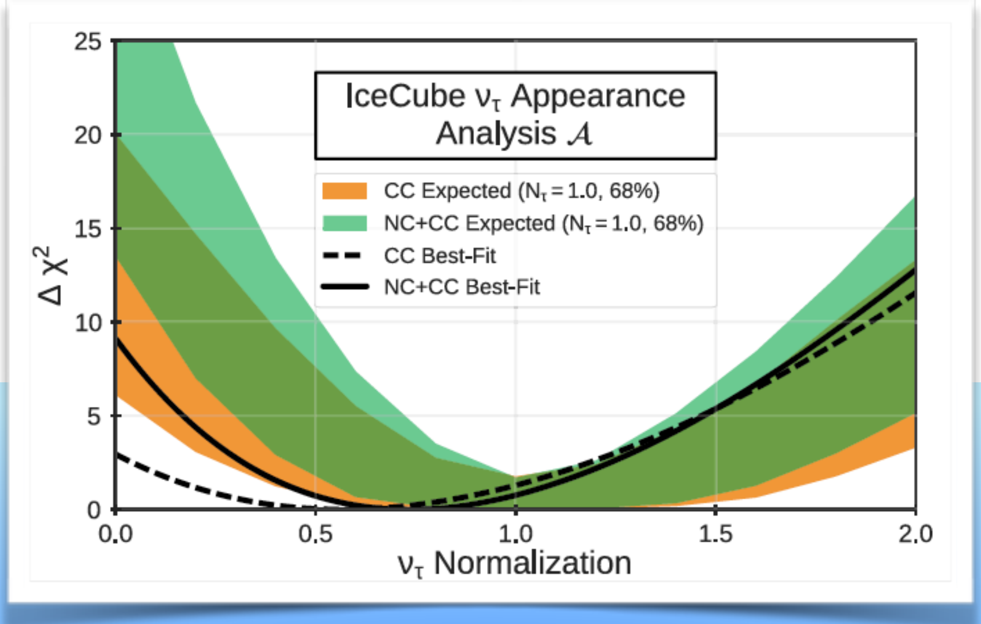
IceCube Collaboration Phys. Rev. Lett. 110 (2013) 151105 /1212.4760v2



ANTARES Eur.Phys.J. C73 (2013) no.10, 2606, Eur.Phys.J. C73 (2013) 2606



- ~100,000 atmospheric neutrinos per year

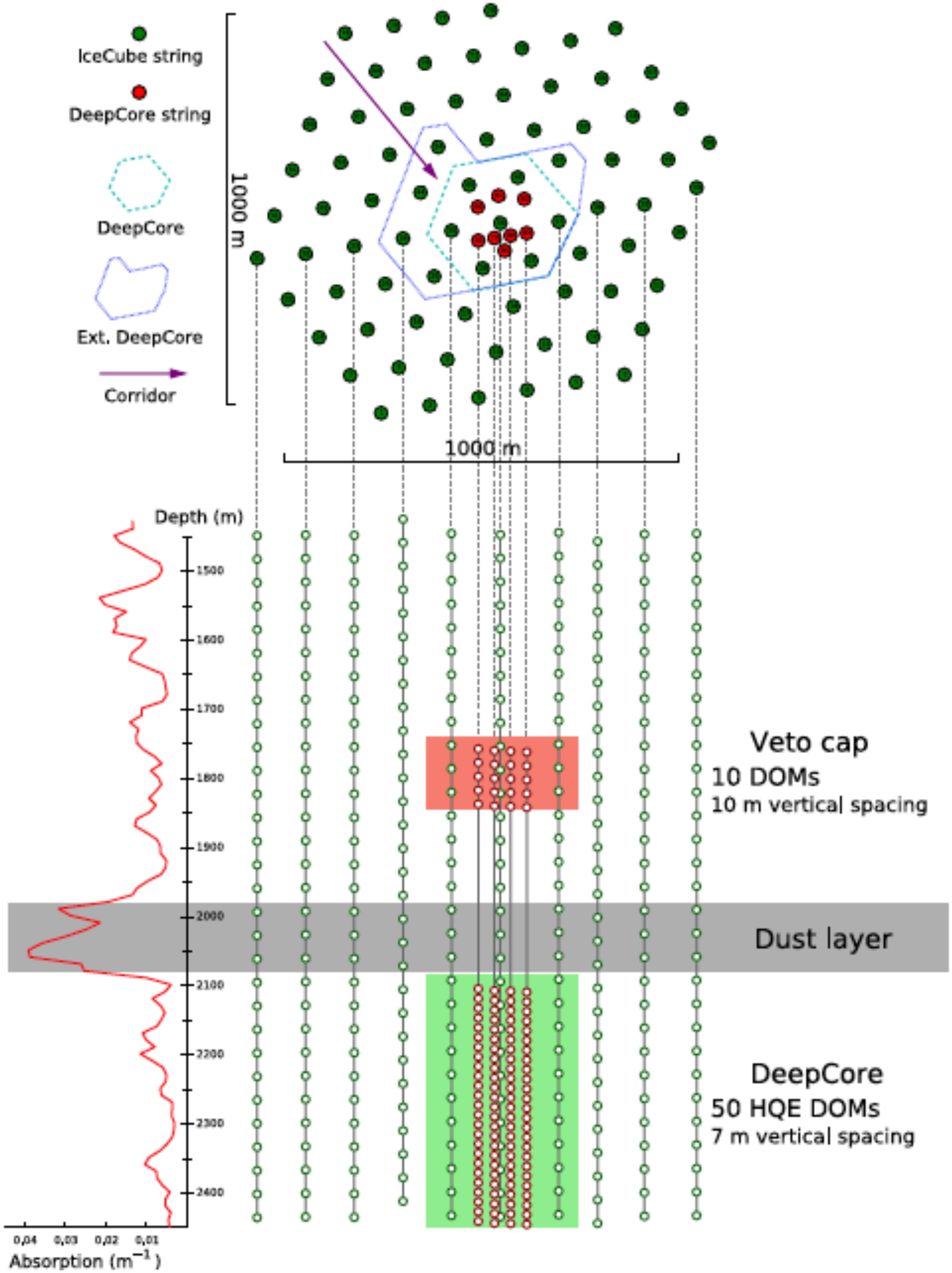


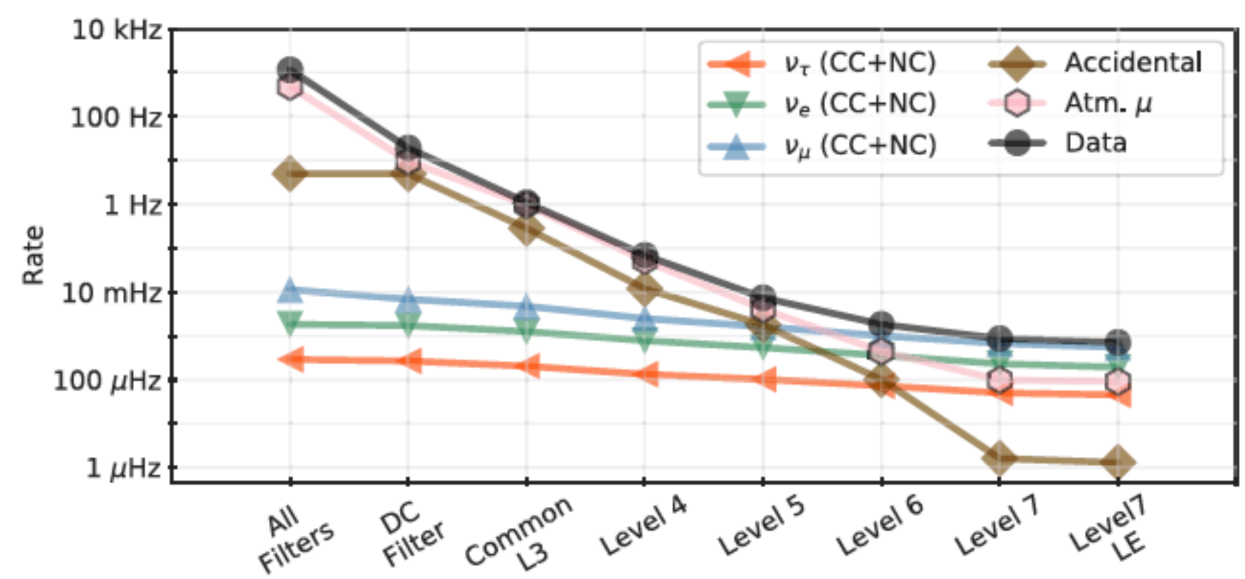
Tau Neutrino Appearance

IceCube Collaboration - Phys.Rev. D99 (2019) no.3, 032007

Detector and Data

- Dataset: April 2012 - May 2015
- Two independent analyses
  - Analysis $\mathcal{A}$: Optimize for high efficiency to select neutrino events in DeepCore (1006days)
  - Analysis $\mathcal{B}$: Designed to effectively reject atm. muon backgrounds (1022days)





Low-energy neutrinos in IceCube

Expected charge $q_i(t)$ at i^{th} DOM

$$q_i(t) = \Lambda_i^{\mathrm{cscd}}(t) \cdot E_{\mathrm{cscd}}/\mathrm{GeV} + \sum_{\mathrm{segments} \in L_\mu} \Lambda_i^{trck}(t) + n_i$$

noise

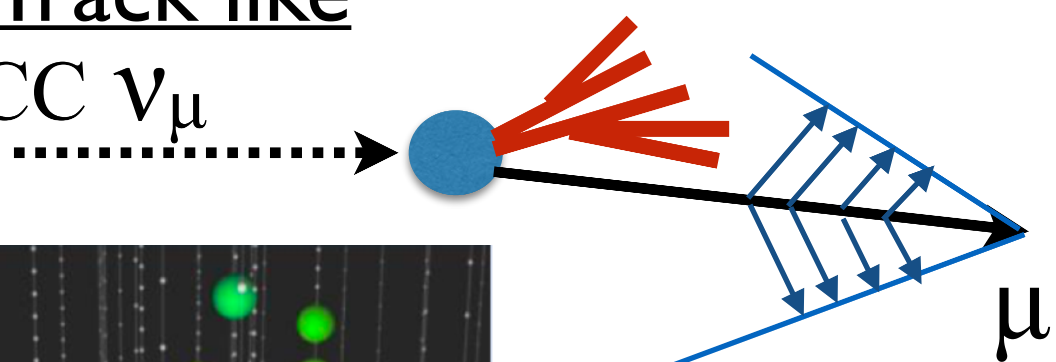
charge expectation for a 1GeV cascade

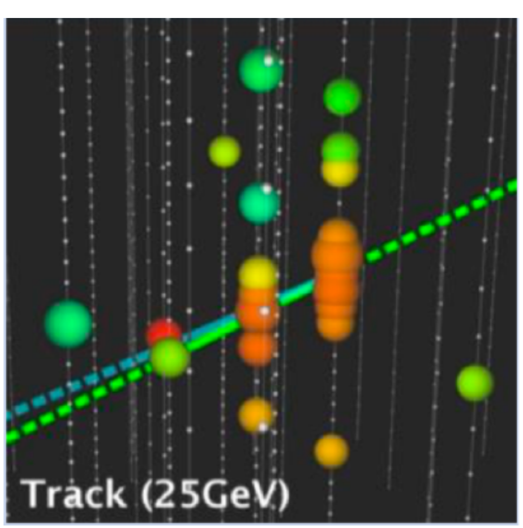
expected charge for one track segment of the MIP muon

- Λ^{cscd} and Λ^{trck} obtained from photon propagation look-up tables
- Find best-fit hypothesis using MultiNest

Track like

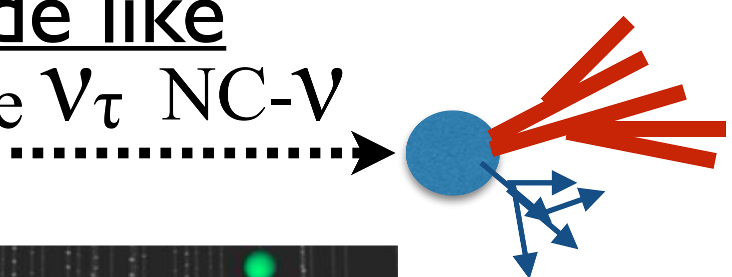
CC ν_μ

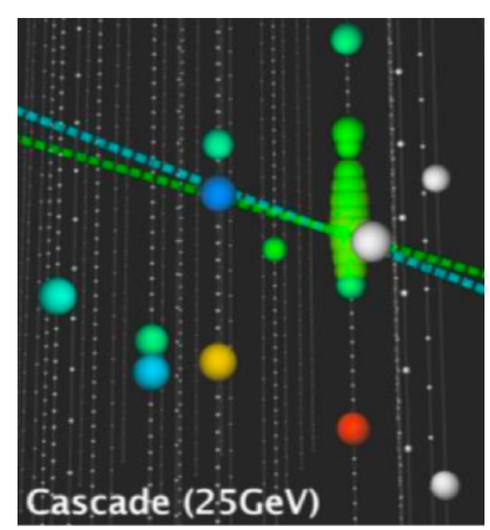




Cascade like

CCν_e ν_τ NC-ν





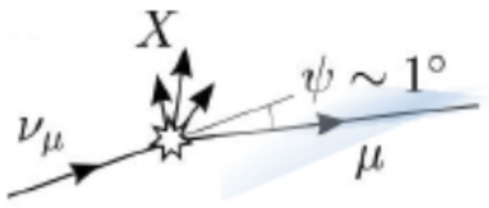
ν_τ appearance analysis IceCube

- Event identification

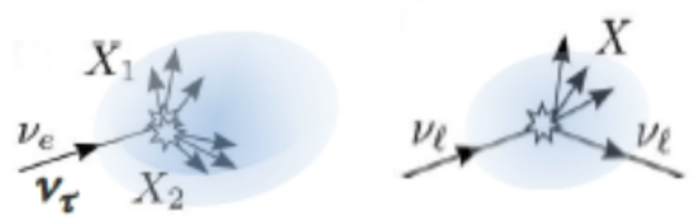
$$\Delta LLH_{reco} = \ln\mathcal{L}_{cascade+track} - \ln\mathcal{L}_{cascade}$$

Classification	
tracklike	$\Delta LLH_{reco} > 2$
cascadelike	$-3 < \Delta LLH_{reco} < 2$

Track - muon neutrino



Cascade - electron/tau neutrino or NC interaction



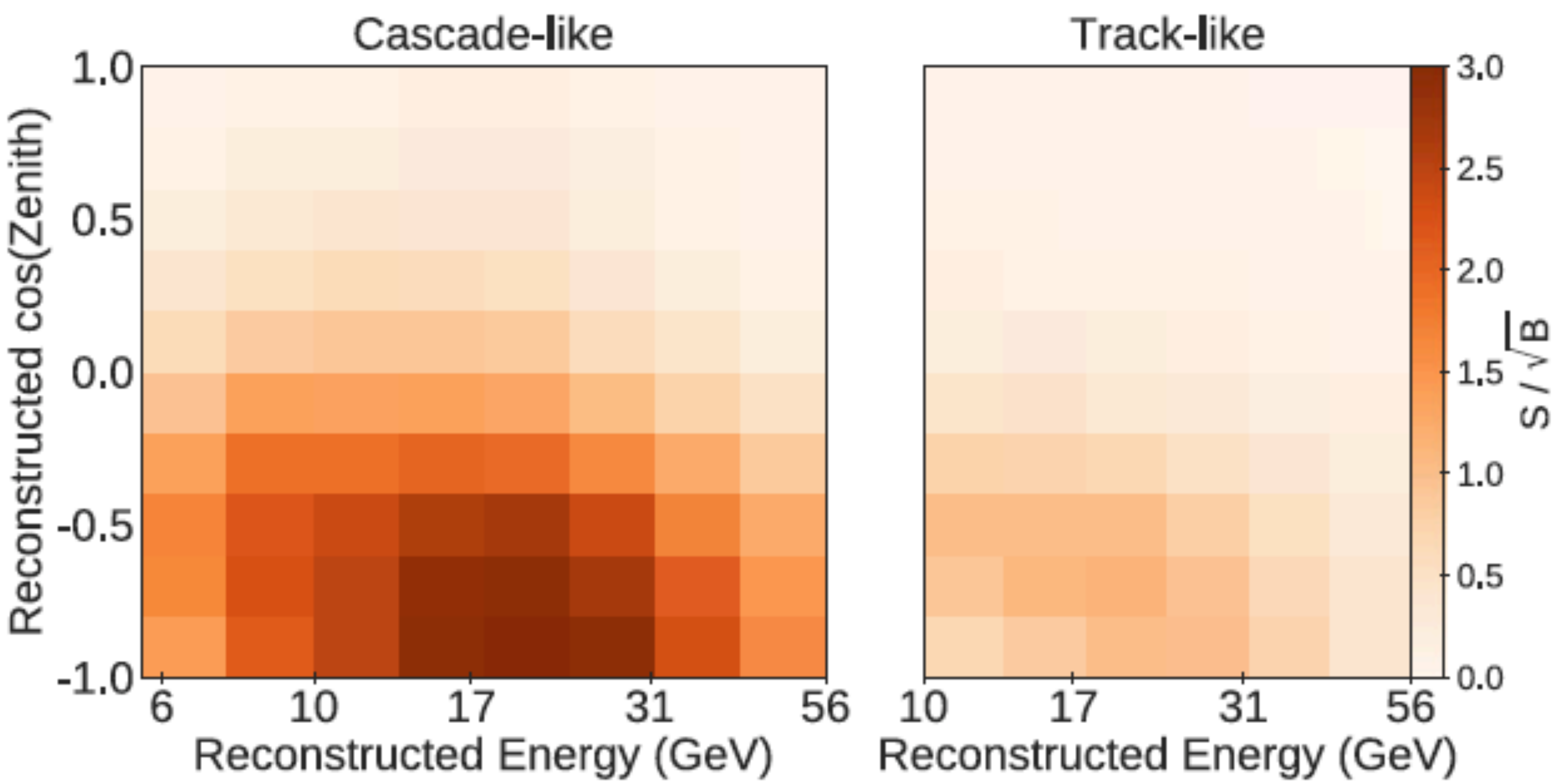
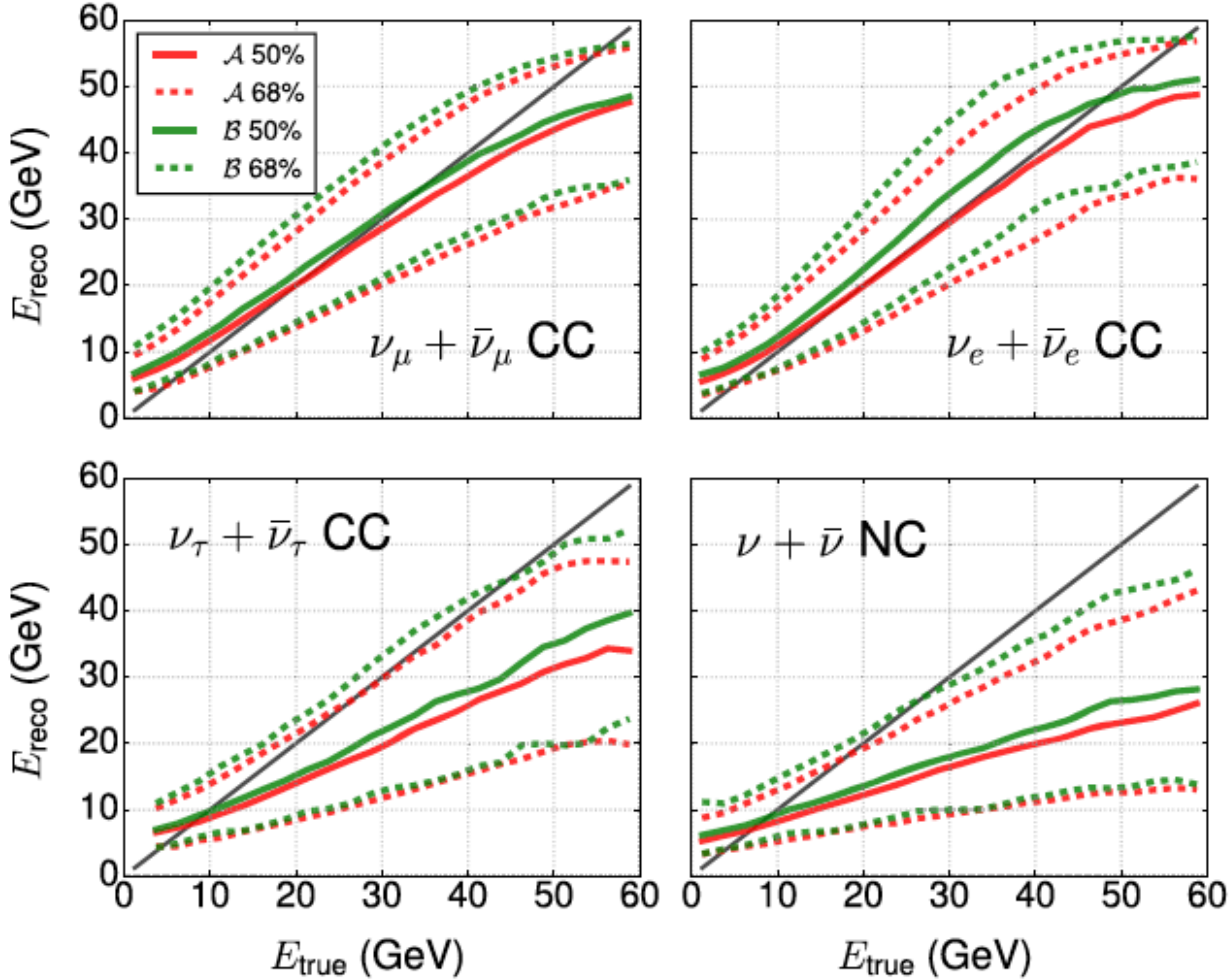


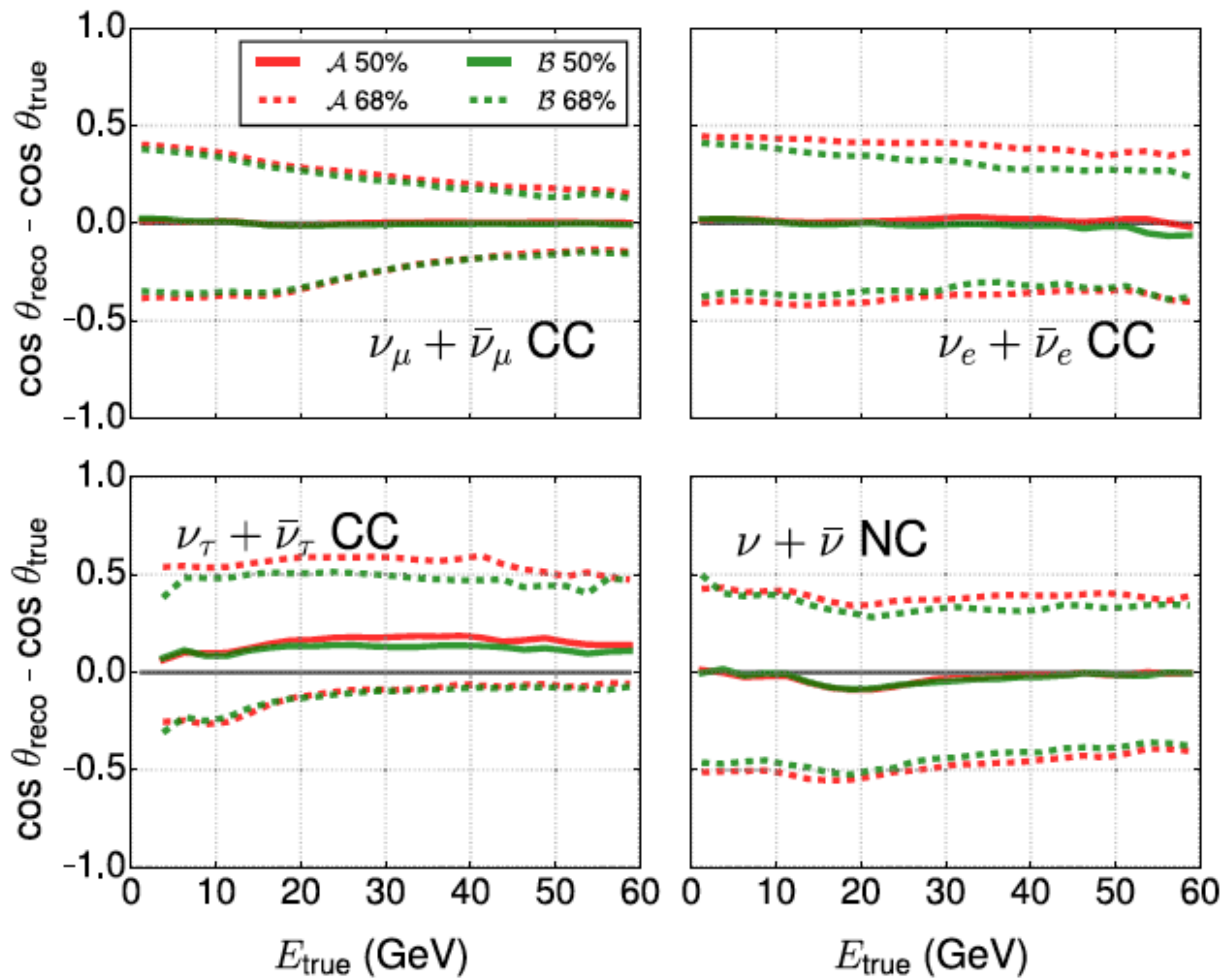
FIG. 8. Expected signal ν_τ (CC + NC) divided by the square-root of the expected background (ν_e, ν_μ, atmospheric μ, and noise-triggered) events as a function of reconstructed cosine of the zenith angle and reconstructed energy. Cascadelike events are shown on the left and tracklike events on the right. The plots include both neutrinos and anti-neutrinos.

IceCube PHYS. REV. D 99, 032007 (2019)

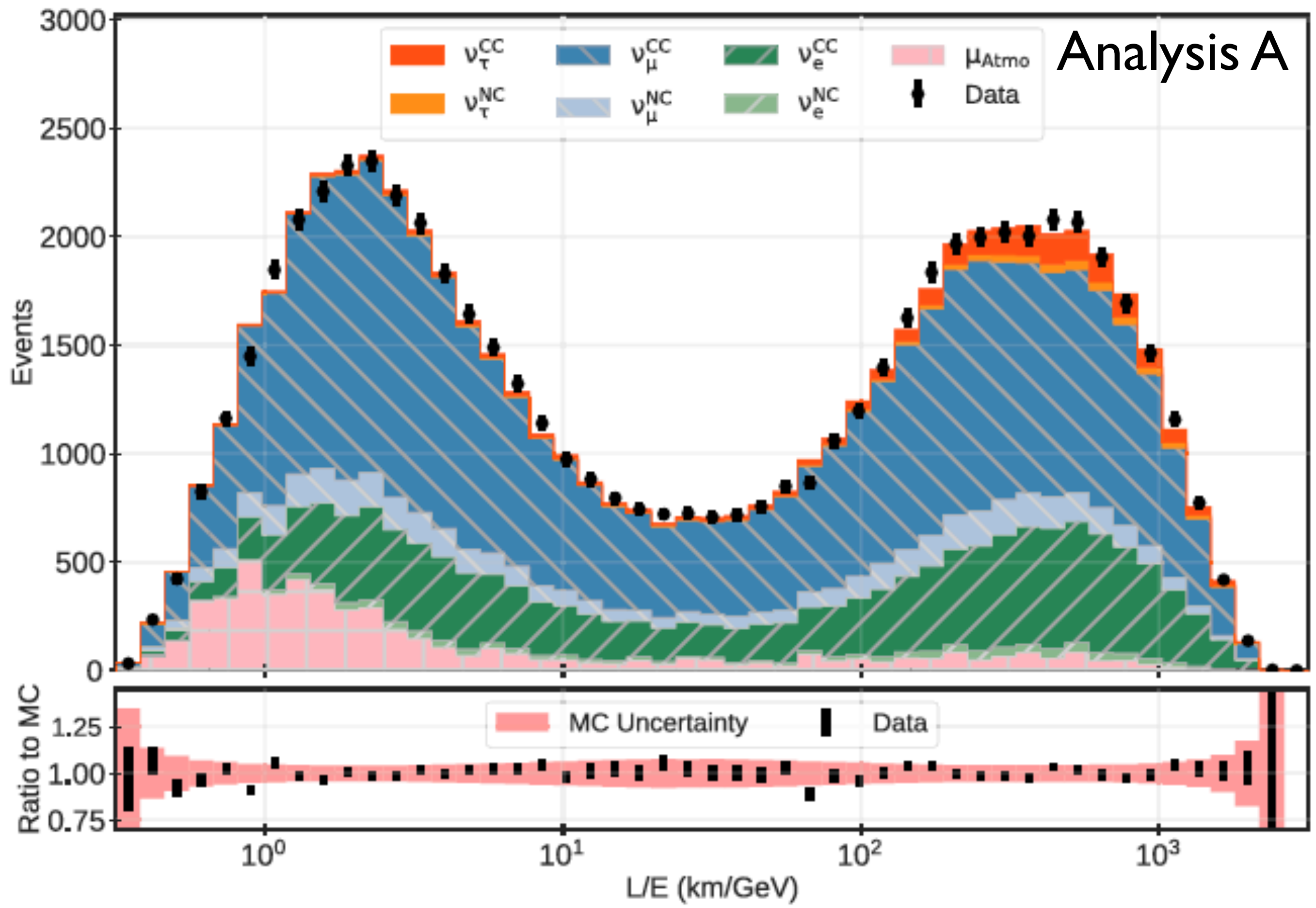
Neutrino Energy Reconstruction



Neutrino Directional Reconstruction



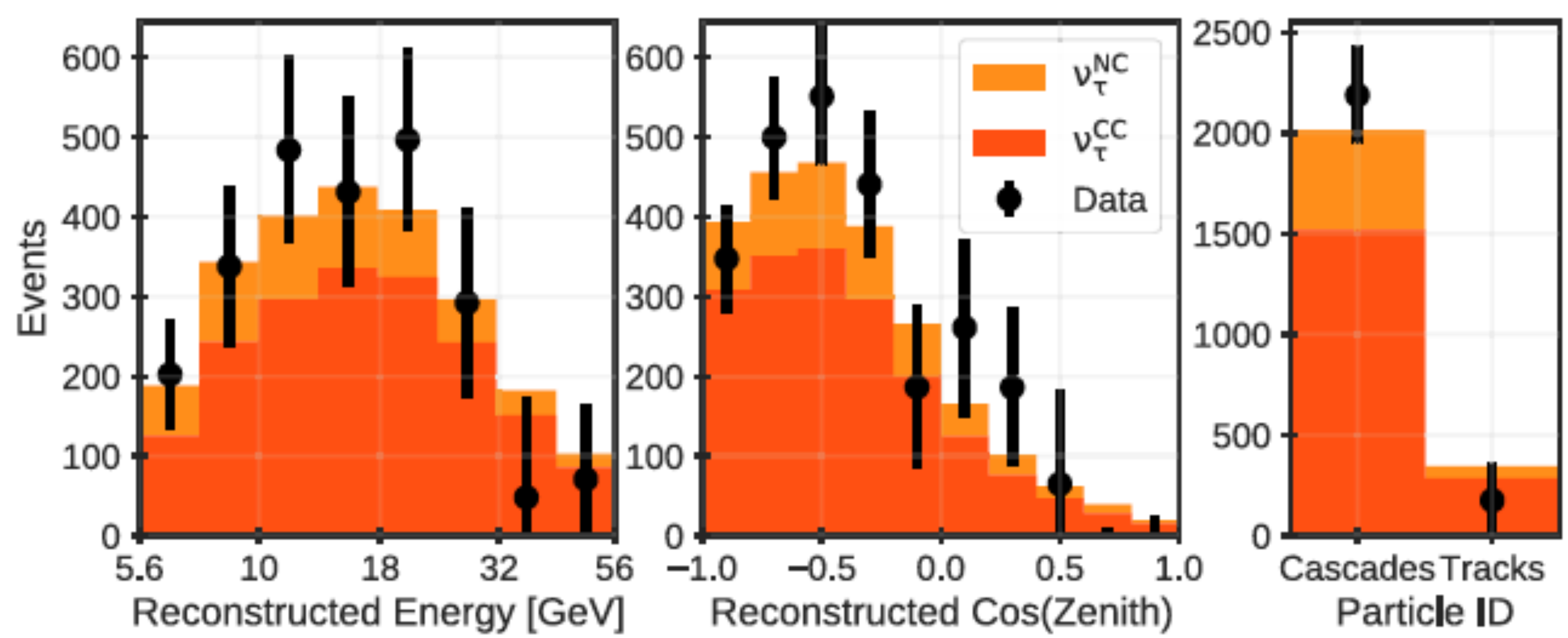
ν_τ appearance analysis IceCube



- **Binned analysis** (Energy, reconstructed angle, PID (ΔLLH_{reco}))
- χ^2 **- minimization** as function of ν_τ normalization and nuisance parameters associated with the relevant systematic uncertainties

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i\in\{bins\}} \frac{(N_i^{exp} - N_i^{obs})^2}{N_i^{exp} + (\sigma_i^{exp})^2} + \sum_{j\in\{syst\}} \frac{(s_j - \hat{s}_j)^2}{\sigma_{s_j}^2}$$

Subtract the best-fit non-ν_τ background



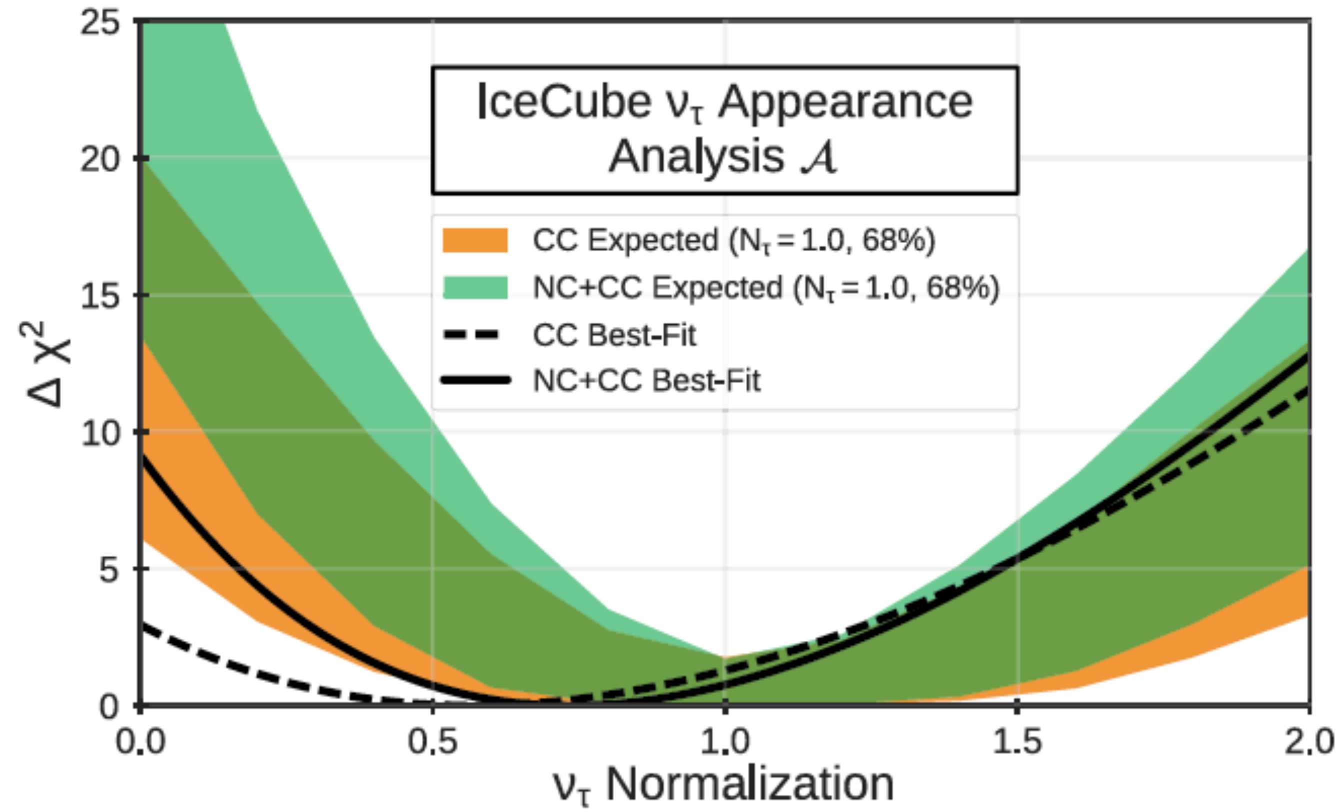
Best fit tau events:

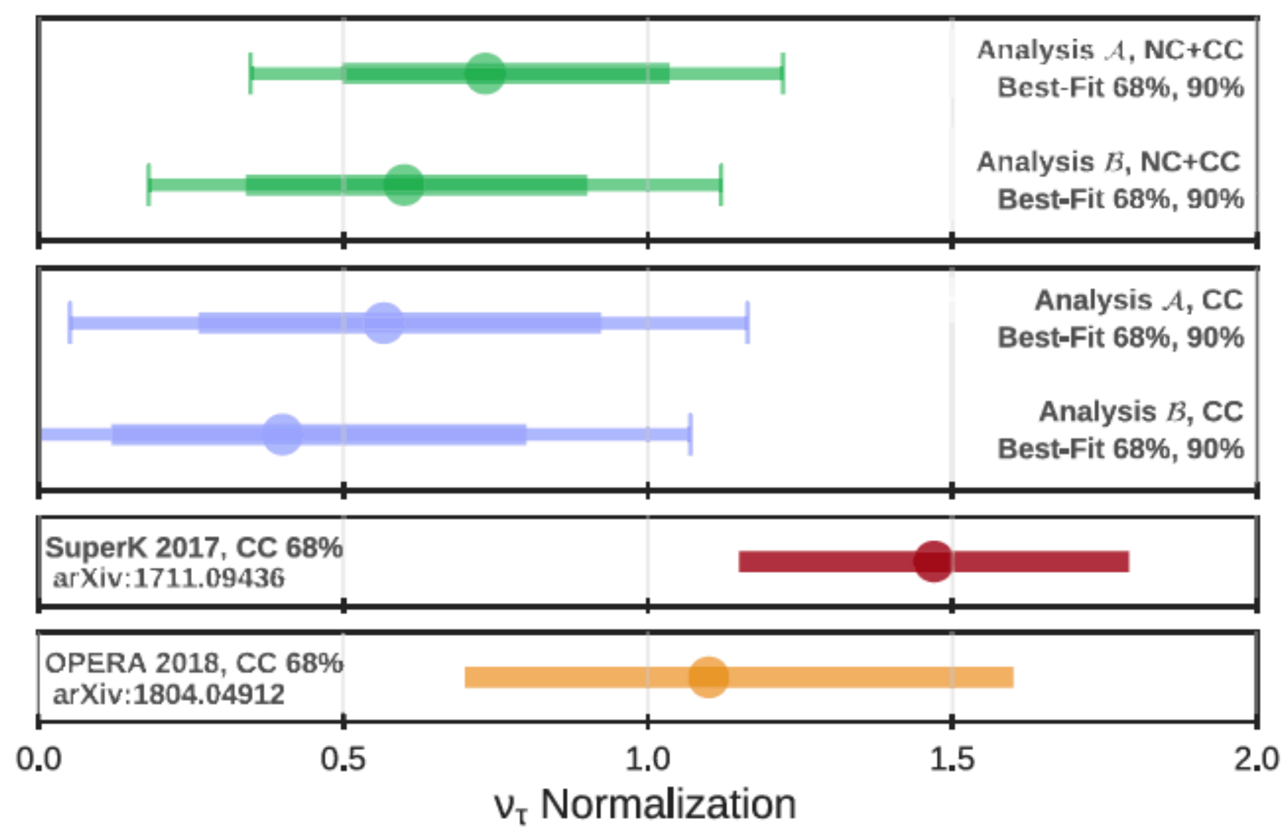
- CC 1804 events
- NC 556 events

ν_τ appearance analysis IceCube

τ sector is the least well-constrained

Most important test of the unitarity of the PMNS matrix





ν_τ appearance rate consistent with standard neutrino oscillations

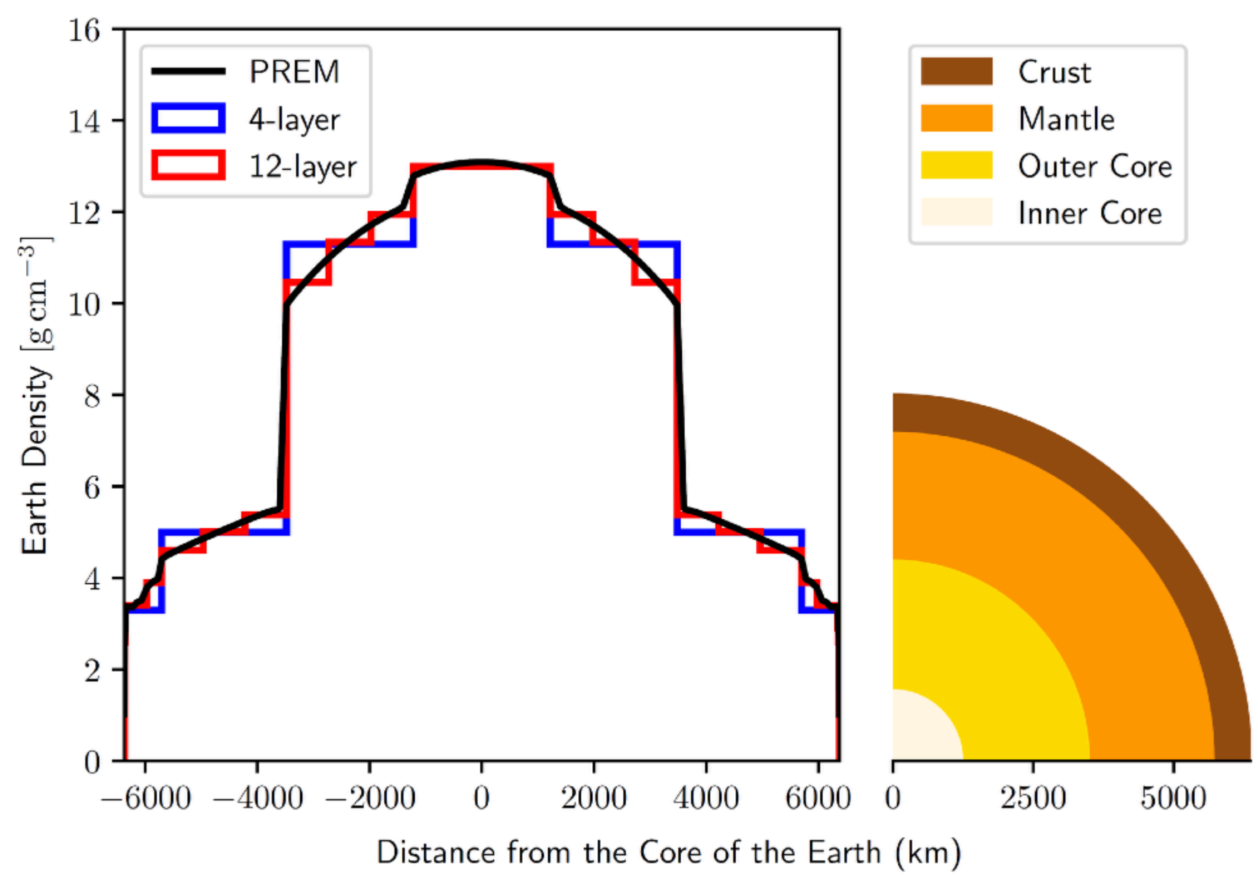
IceCube Neutrino Mass Ordering

IceCube Collaboration arXiv:1902.07771

Neutrino Mass Ordering

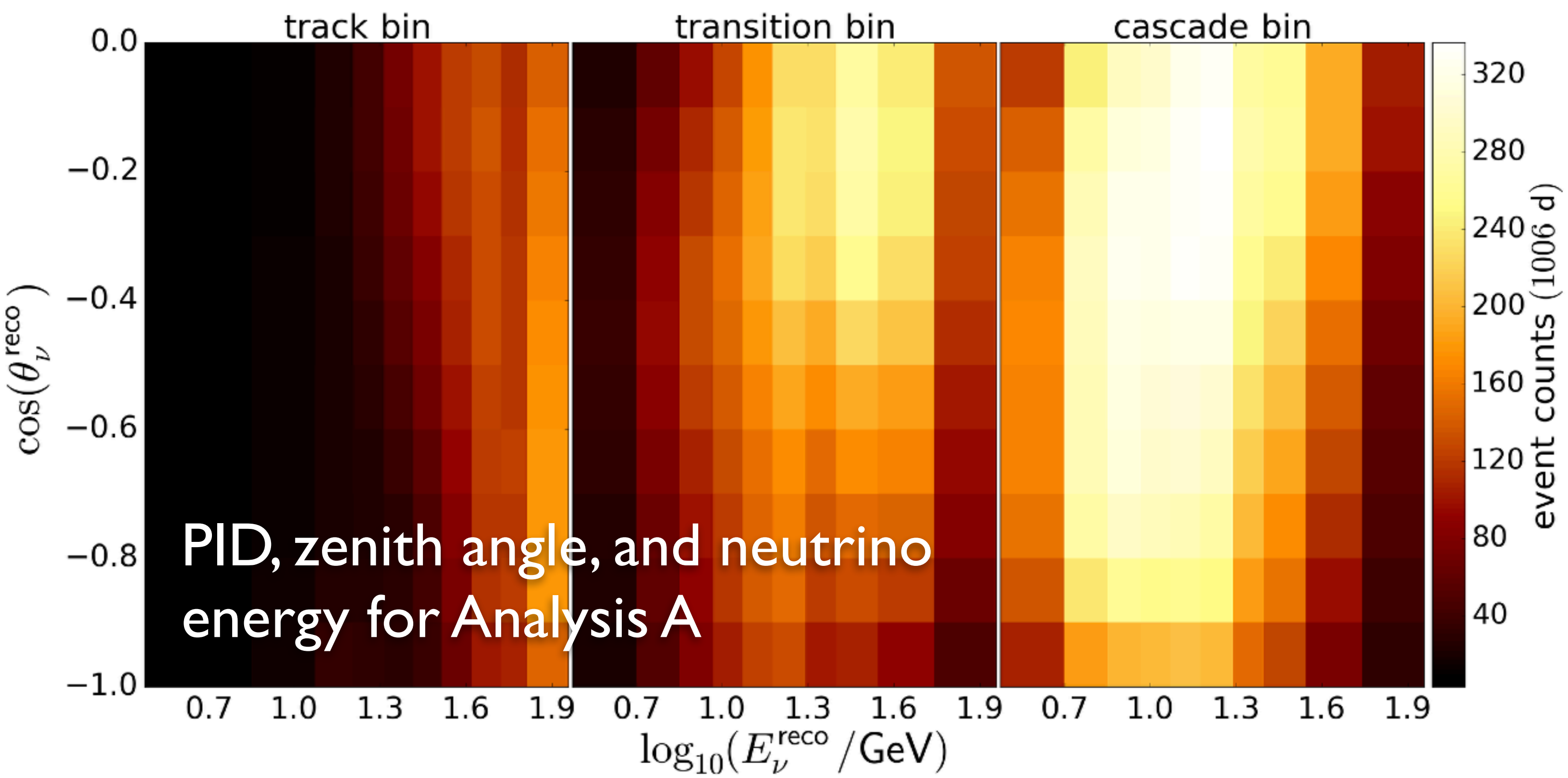
- **Basic idea:**
  - Neutrino Oscillation effects enhanced for NO. For the case of IO oscillation effects of anti-neutrinos enhanced
  - Neutrino / anti-neutrino cross-sections differ ! Atm. neutrino fluxes differ between neutrinos and anti-neutrinos

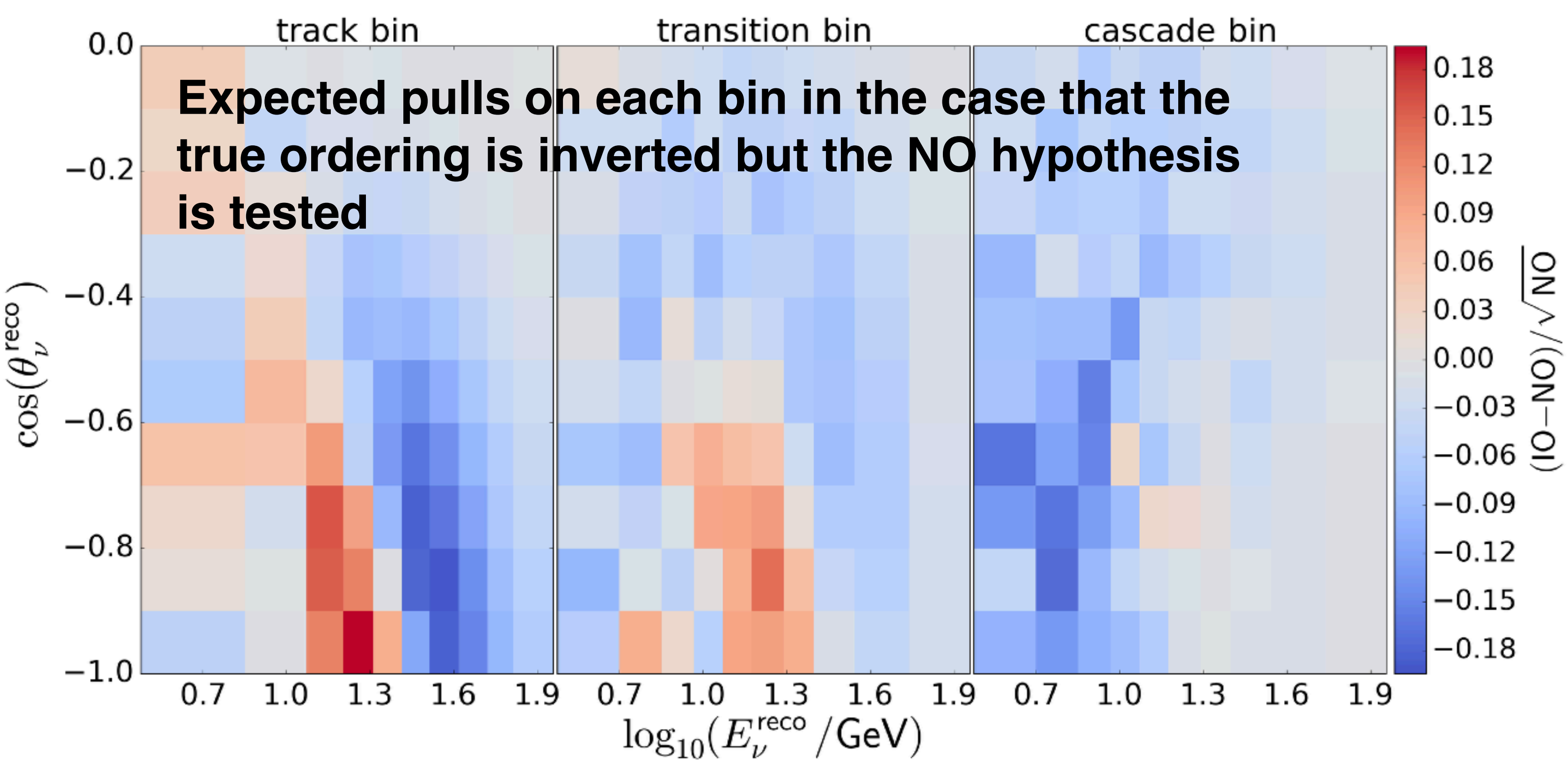
- Three years of data collected with IceCube - DeepCore (May 2012 and April 2014)
- Two independent likelihood analyses
  - Analysis $\mathcal{A}$: Optimize the sensitivity to the NMO with DeepCore
  - Analysis $\mathcal{B}$: Designed to resemble the proposed PINGU analysis



	Data Events	Selection Strategy	Recon. Likelihood	Energy Range	Analysis Binning	Background Description	Template Generation	Estimated Contributions [%] CCν_e/CCν_μ/CCν_τ/NC/μ/noise
$\mathcal{A}$	43 214	high statistics	hit-based	4 – 90 GeV	10, 10, 3	simulation	KDEs	21.7 / 58.4 / 6.2 / 8.8 / 4.8 / 0.1
$\mathcal{B}$	23 053	quality events	charge-based	5 – 80 GeV	10, 5, 2	data	histograms	29.4 / 58.0 / 2.0 / 10.4 / 0.2 / –

Analysis A





- Adaptive Kernel Density Estimation (KDE) used to the reduced impact of limited MC statistics
- MC used to generate templates in reconstructed neutrino energy, zenith angle, and Particle ID.
  - Uniform binning in

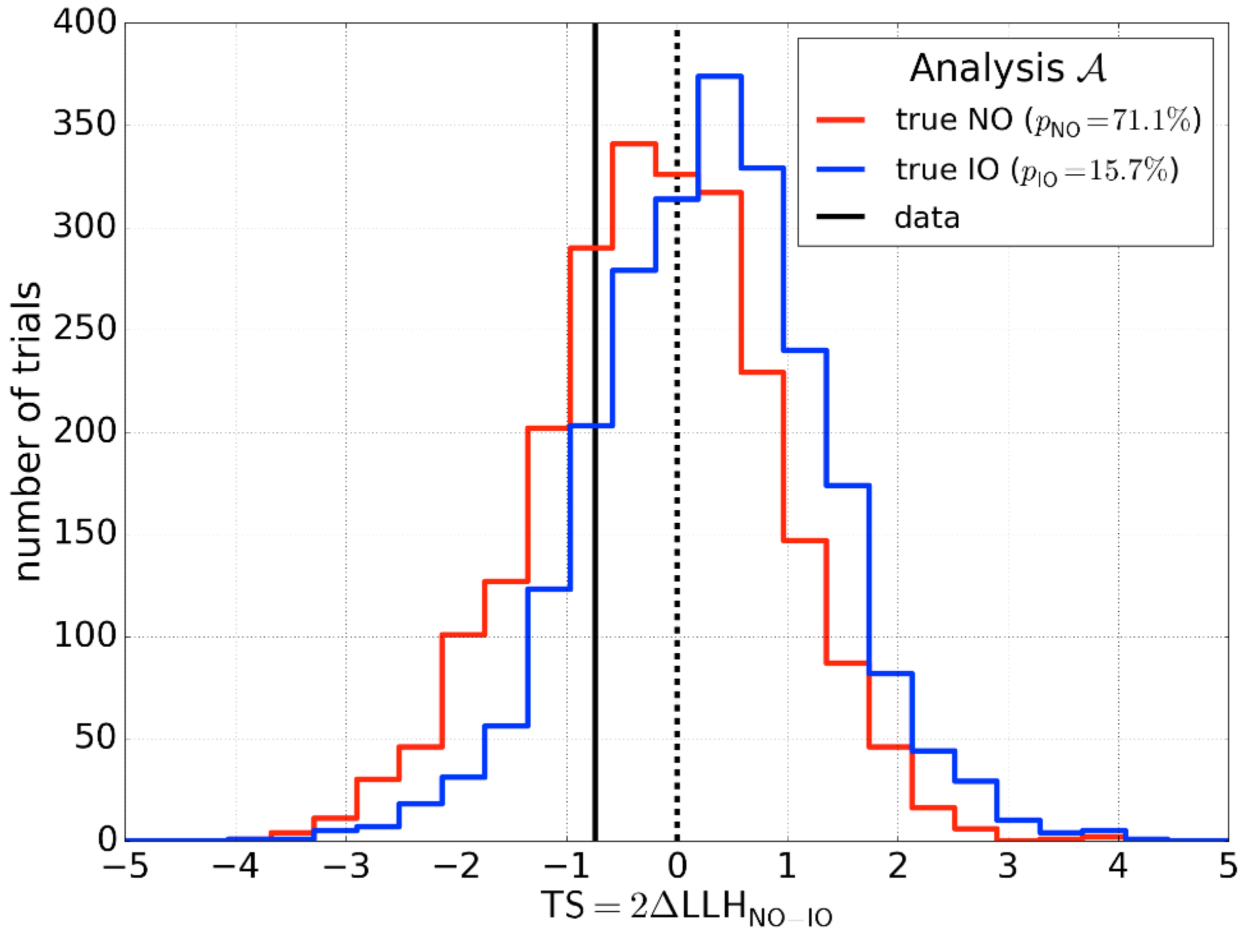
$$\log_{10}(E_\nu^{\rm reco}), \cos(\theta_\nu^{\rm reco})$$

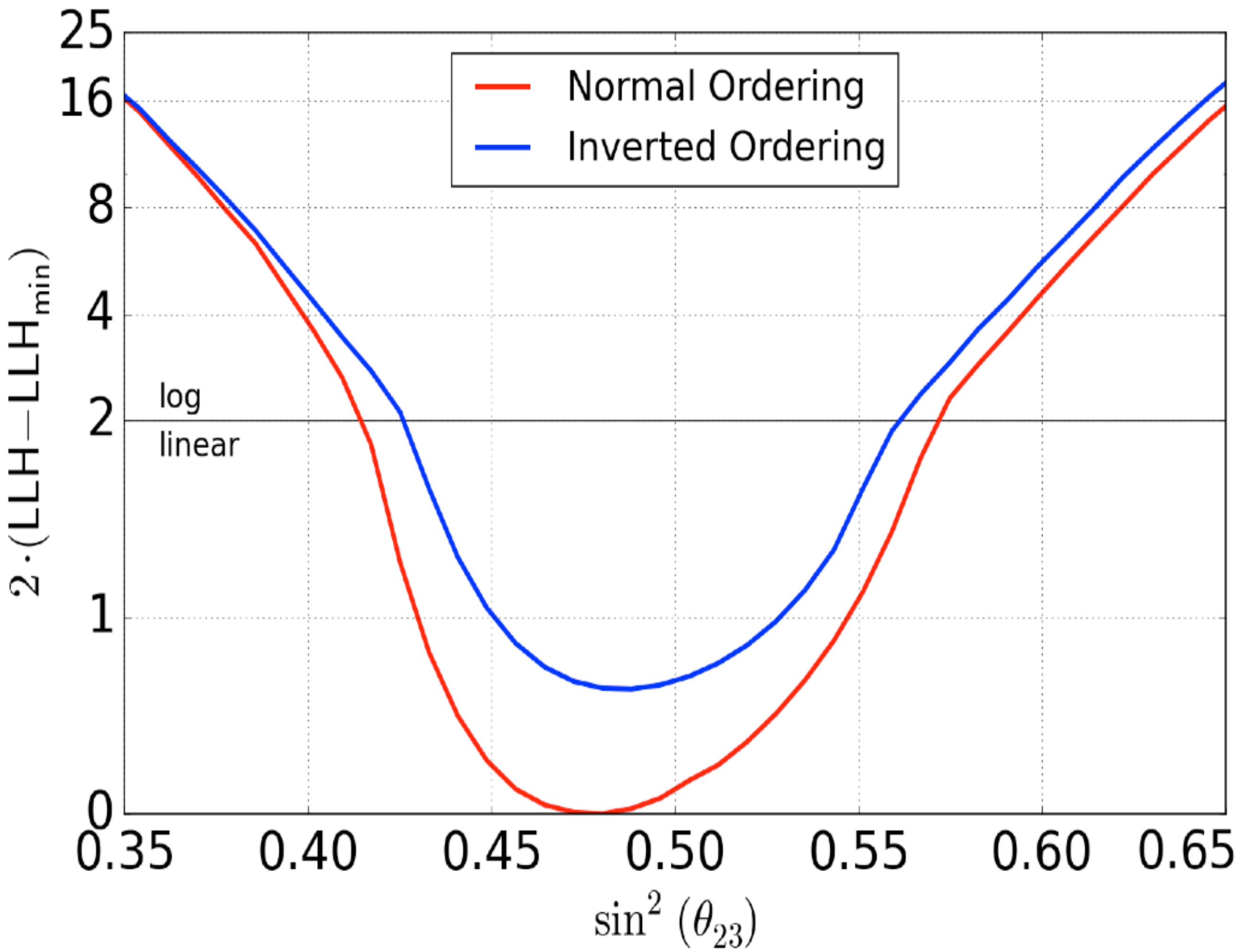
$$\mathrm{LLH} = \left[-\sum_{i\in\{\mathrm{bins}\}} \ln\left(\frac{p_i^{\mathrm{tot}}(N_i^{\mathcal{A}}, \mu_i^{\mathcal{A}}, \sigma_{\mu_i}^{\mathcal{A}})}{p_i^{\mathrm{tot}}(N_i^{\mathcal{A}}, N_i^{\mathcal{A}}, \sigma_{\mu_i}^{\mathcal{A}})}\right)\right] + \frac{1}{2}S,$$

$$S = \sum_{s\in\{\mathrm{sys}\}} \left(\frac{s - s_0}{\sigma_s}\right)^2$$

- Gaussian priors are included in the likelihood
- Same priors used for both analyses

Neutrino Mass Ordering IceCube

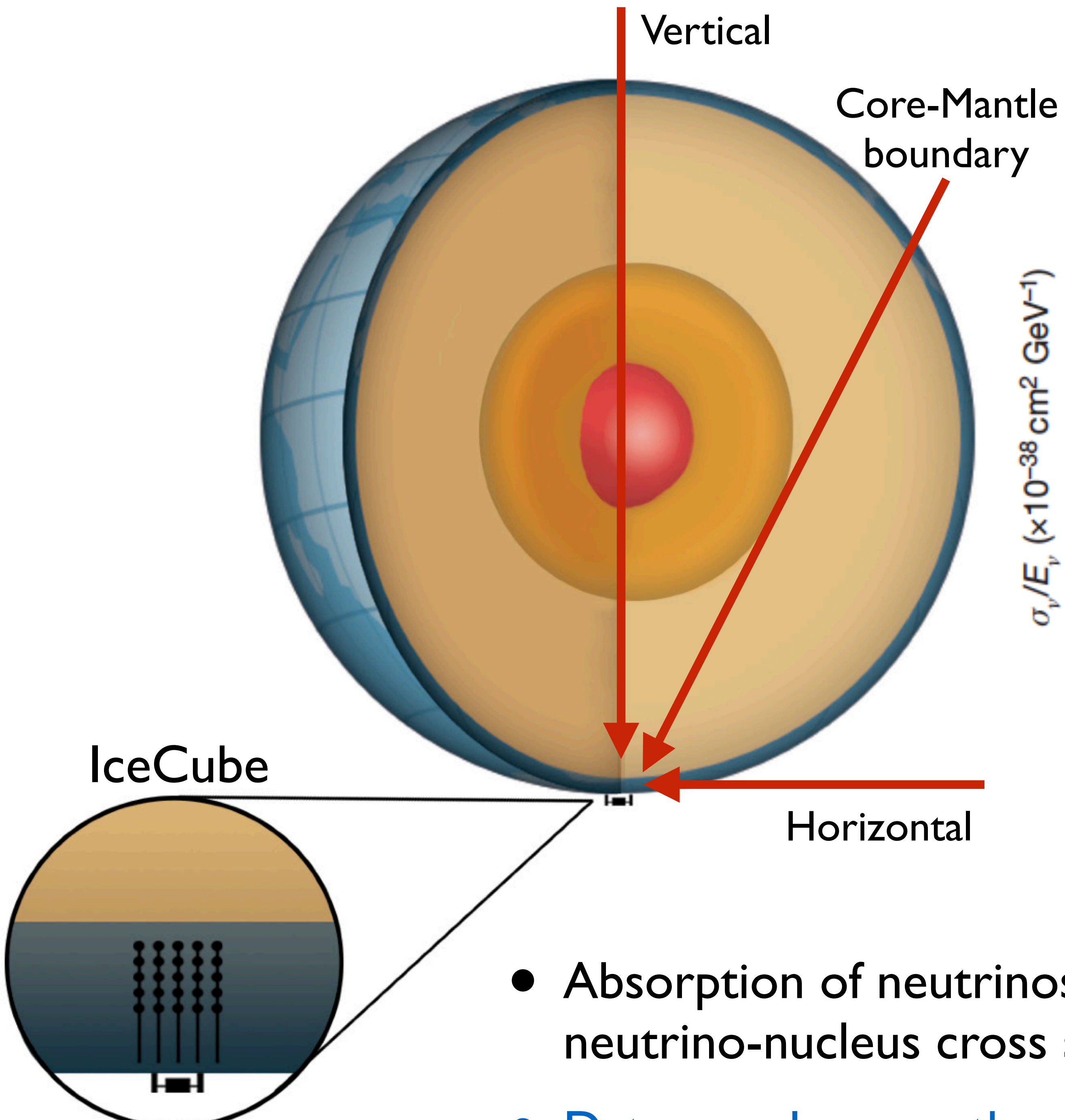




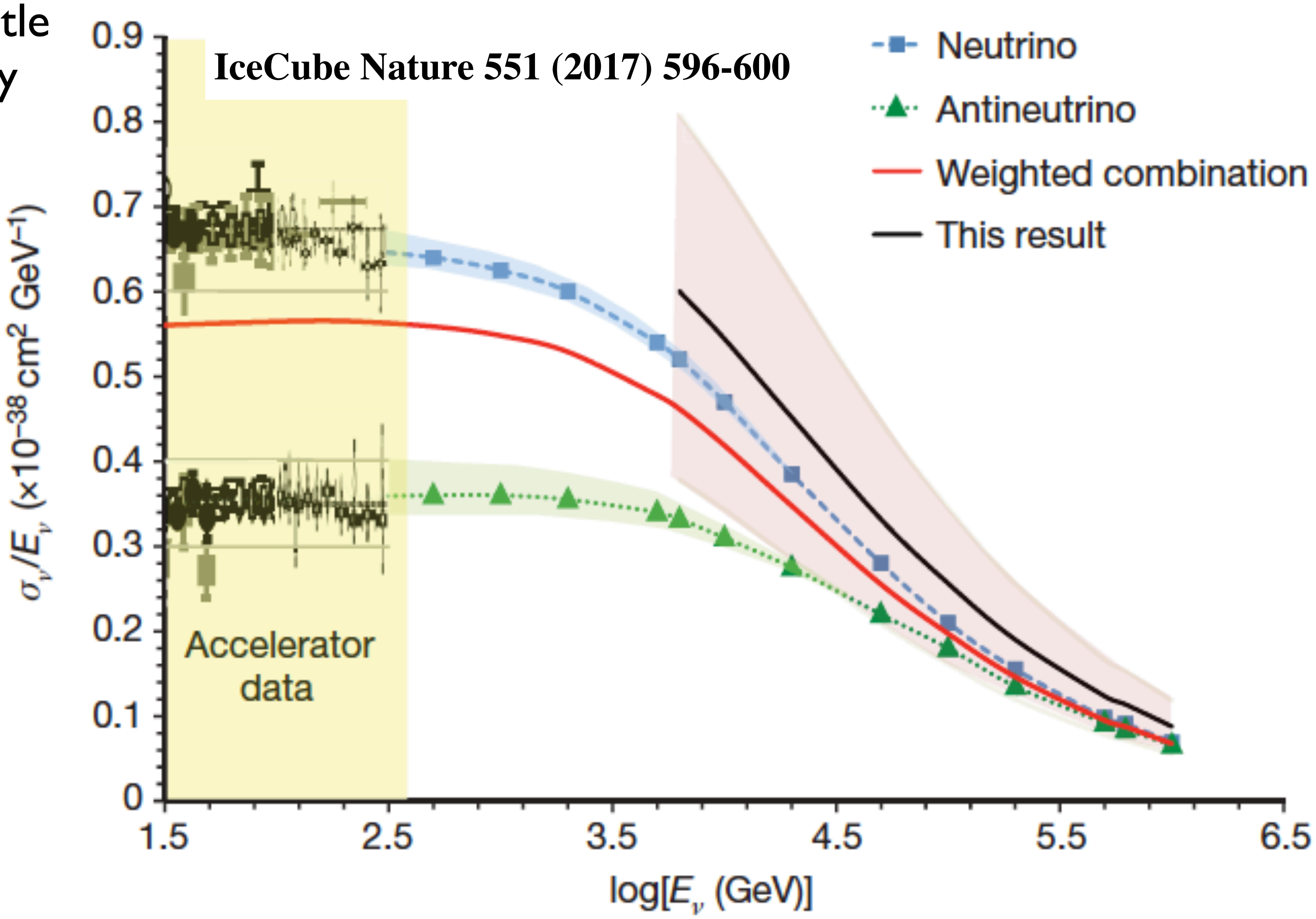
- Slight preference for normal ordering (NO)
  - $2\Delta LLH_{NO-IO} = 0.738$
  - p-value of inverted ordering is 15.7%

Other Particle Physics Highlights with atm. neutrinos

Neutrino Absorption

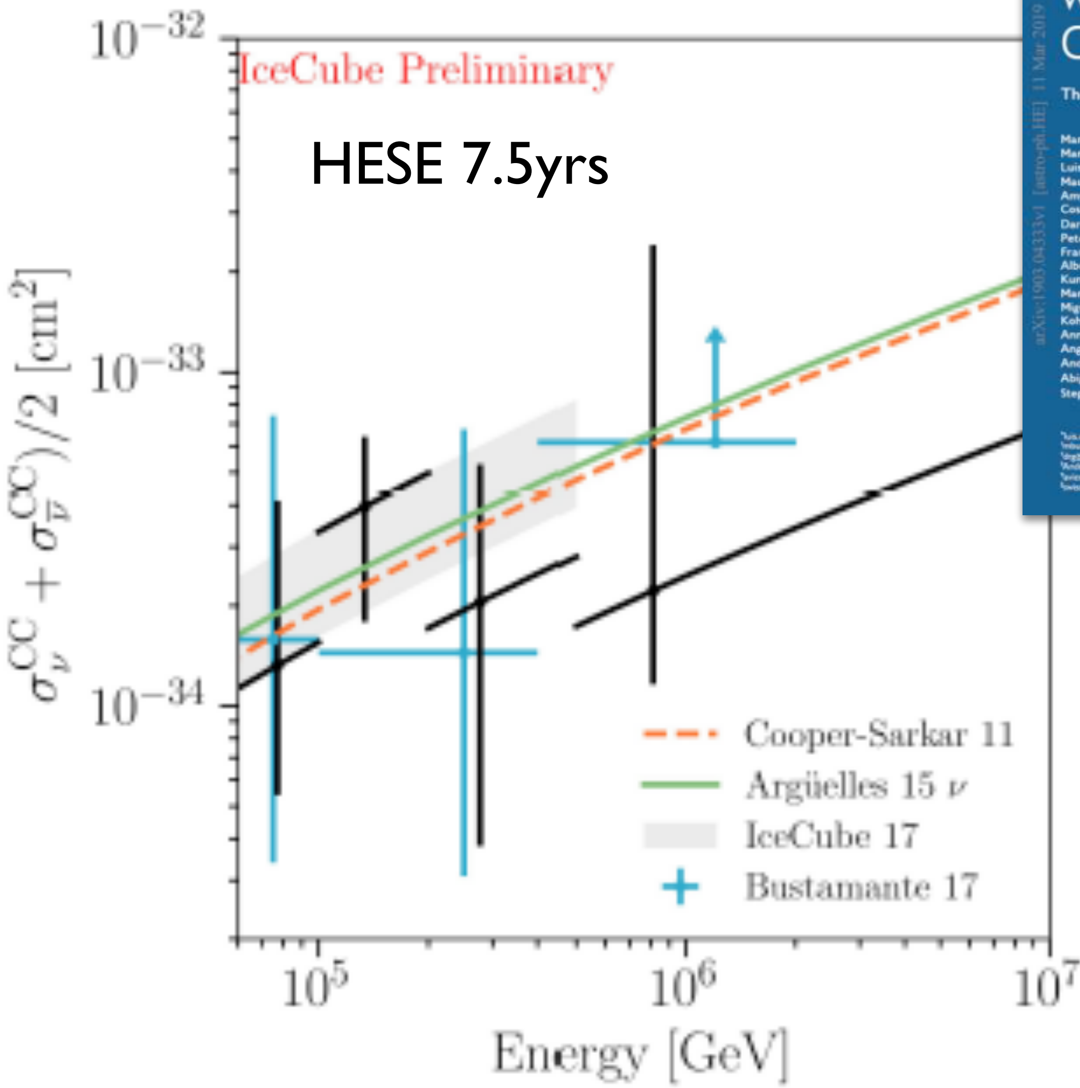


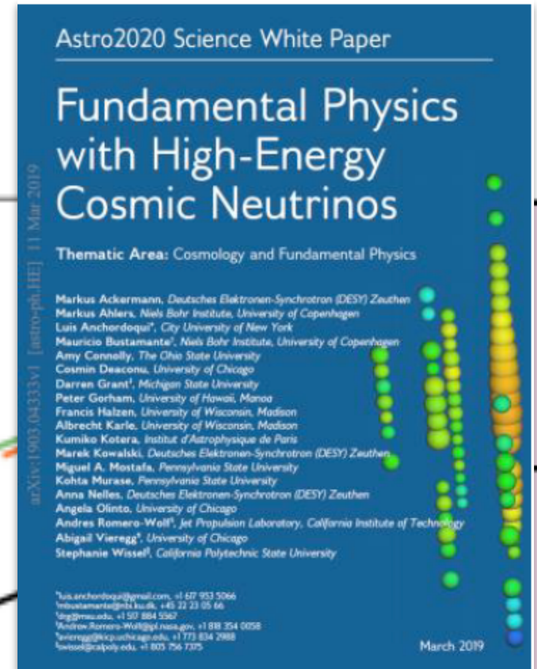
Neutrino-Nucleus Cross Section

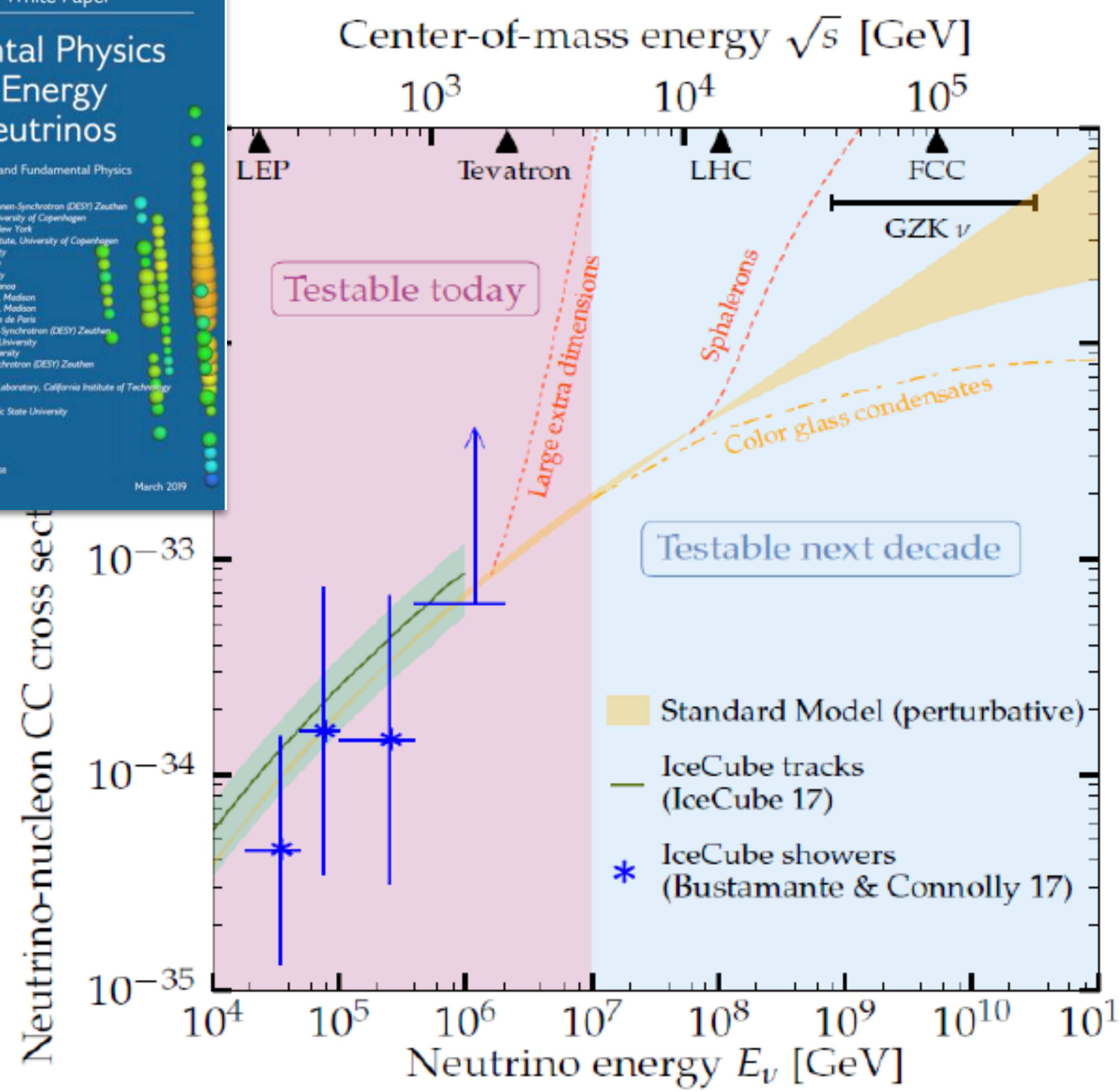


- Absorption of neutrinos in the Earth can be a powerful tool to measure neutrino-nucleus cross section
- Data sample more than 10,000 muon neutrino in on year of data
- Measured cross section between 6.3-980 TeV (extents previous measurements by more than an order of magnitude

IceCube Neutrino 2018







See also:

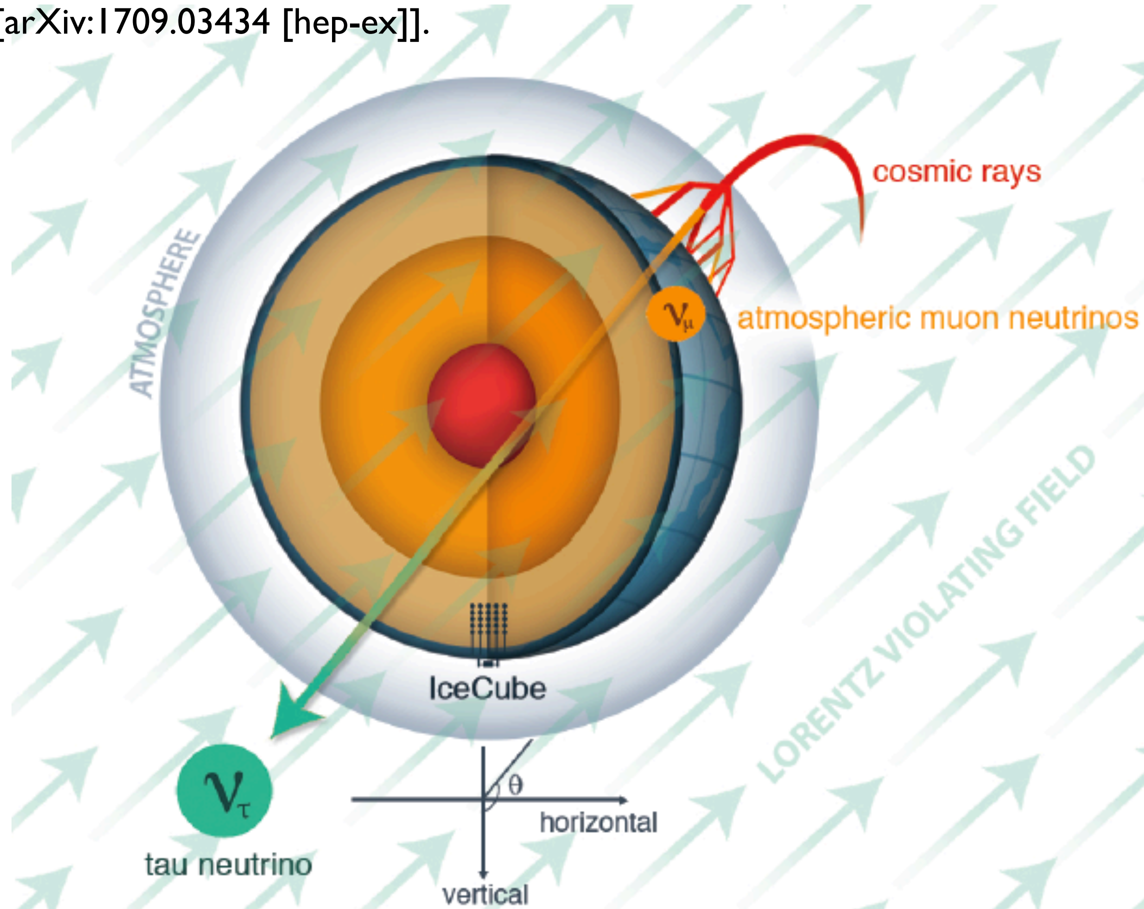
- Gonzalez−Garcia, Halzen, Maltoni, Tanaka, Phys. Rev. Let. 100 (2008)
- Rott, Taketa, Bose, 2015; Winter, 2016; Bourret, Coelho, van Elewyck, 2017
- A. Donini, S. Palomares-Ruiz, and J. Salvado, Nature Phys. 15, 37 (2019)

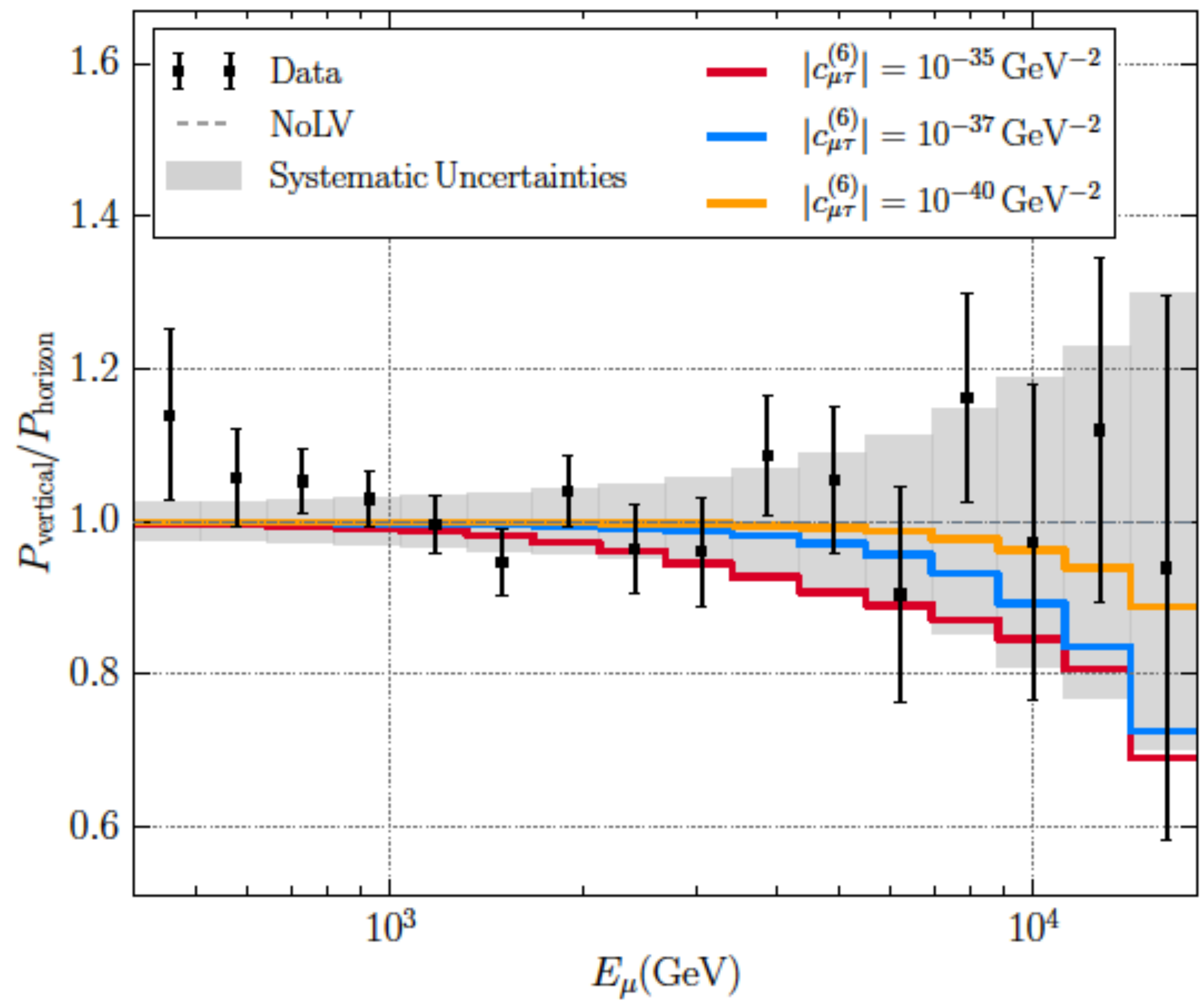
IceCube Coll. **Nature Phys. (2018),** doi:10.1038/s41567-018-0172-2, [arXiv:1709.03434 [hep-ex]].

Tests of Lorentz Symmetry

Neutrino Interferometry for High-Precision Tests of Lorentz Symmetry with IceCube

IceCube Coll. **Nature Phys. (2018),** doi:10.1038/s41567-018-0172-2, [arXiv:1709.03434 [hep-ex]].

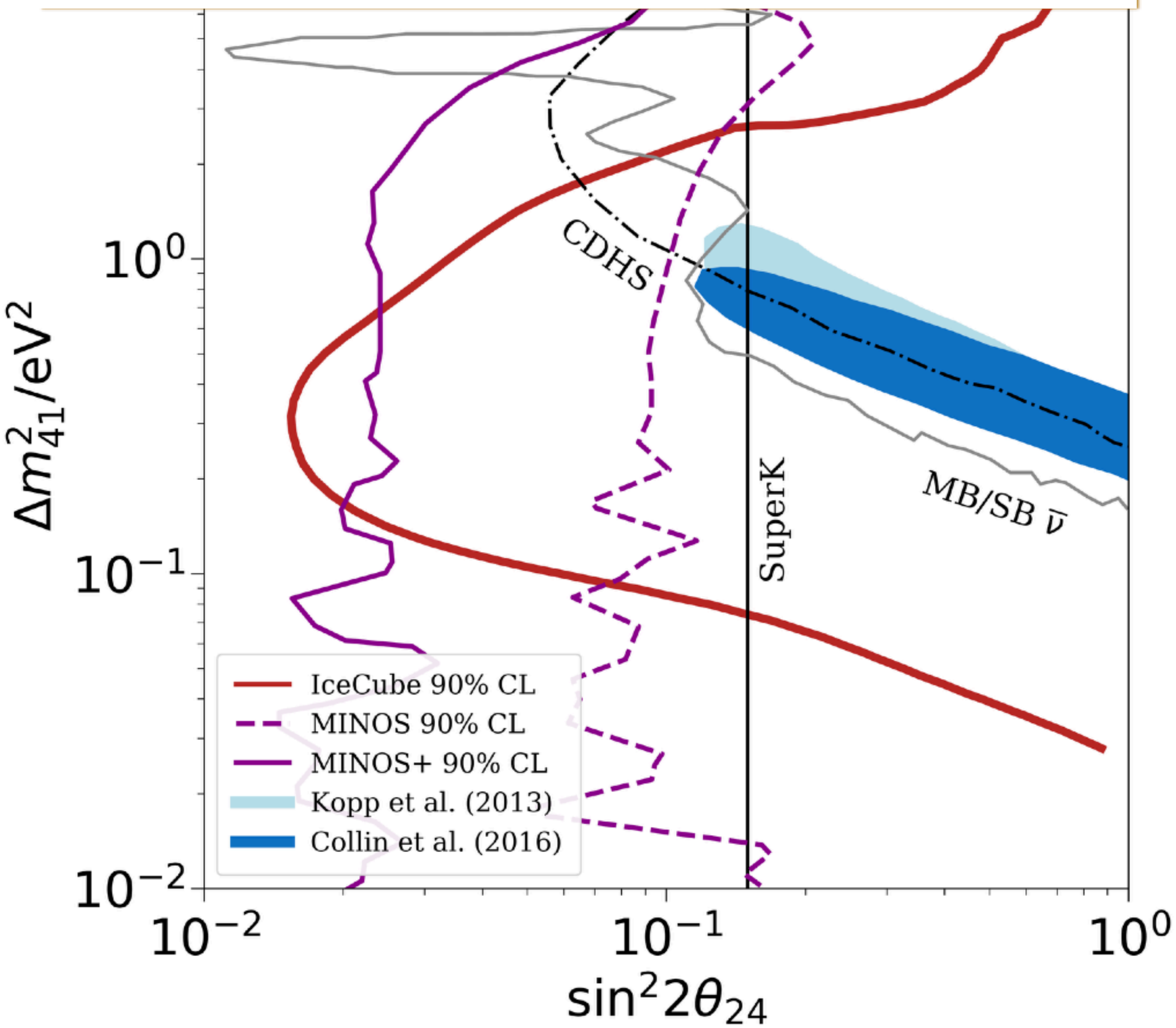




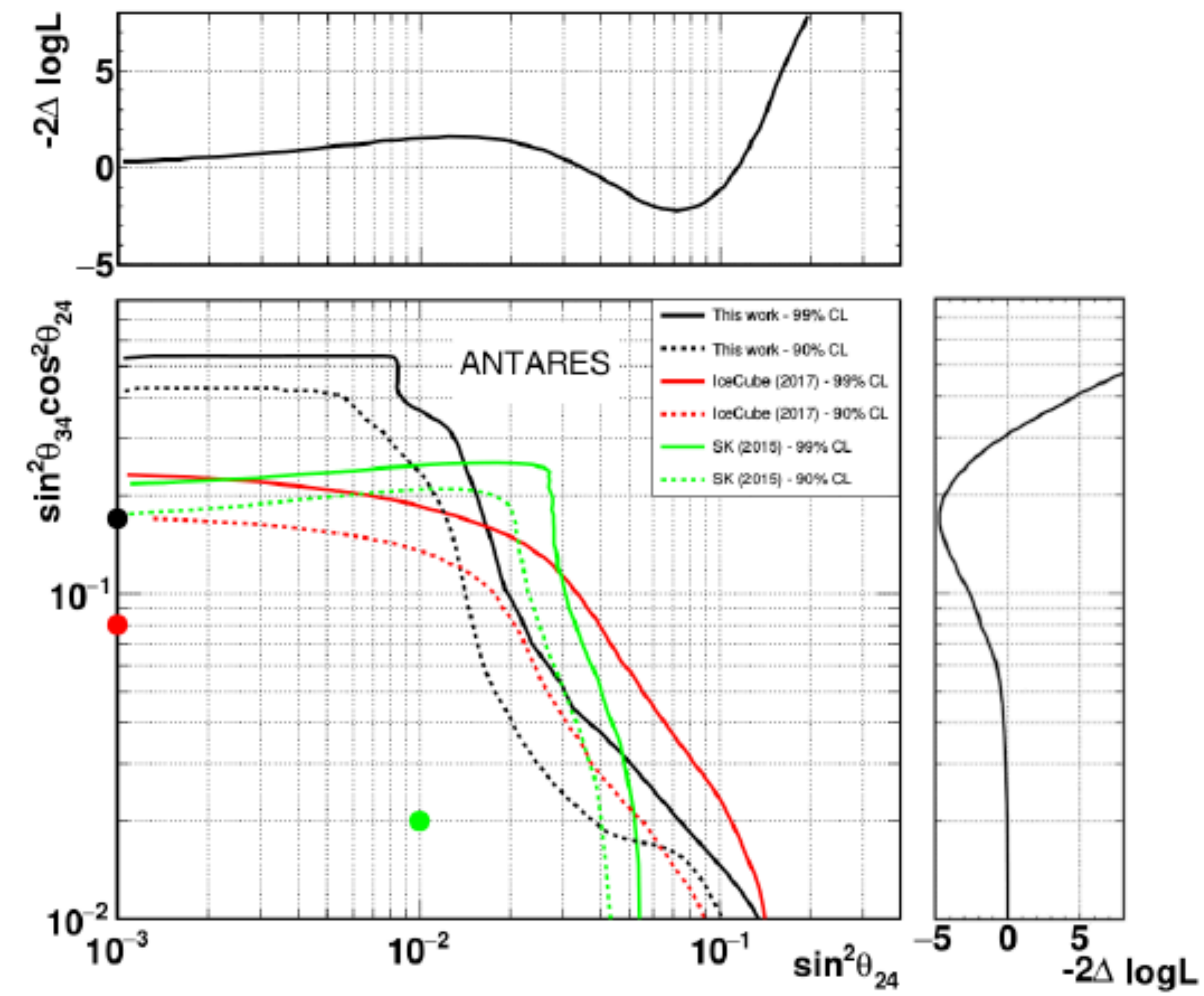
- Most precise test of space-time symmetry in the neutrino sector to date
- Search for anomalous neutrino oscillations in IceCube's high energy neutrino sample
  - No evidence for such phenomena

Sterile Neutrinos

M.G. Aartsen et al. (IceCube), Phys. Rev. Lett. 117, 071801 (2016), 1605.01990



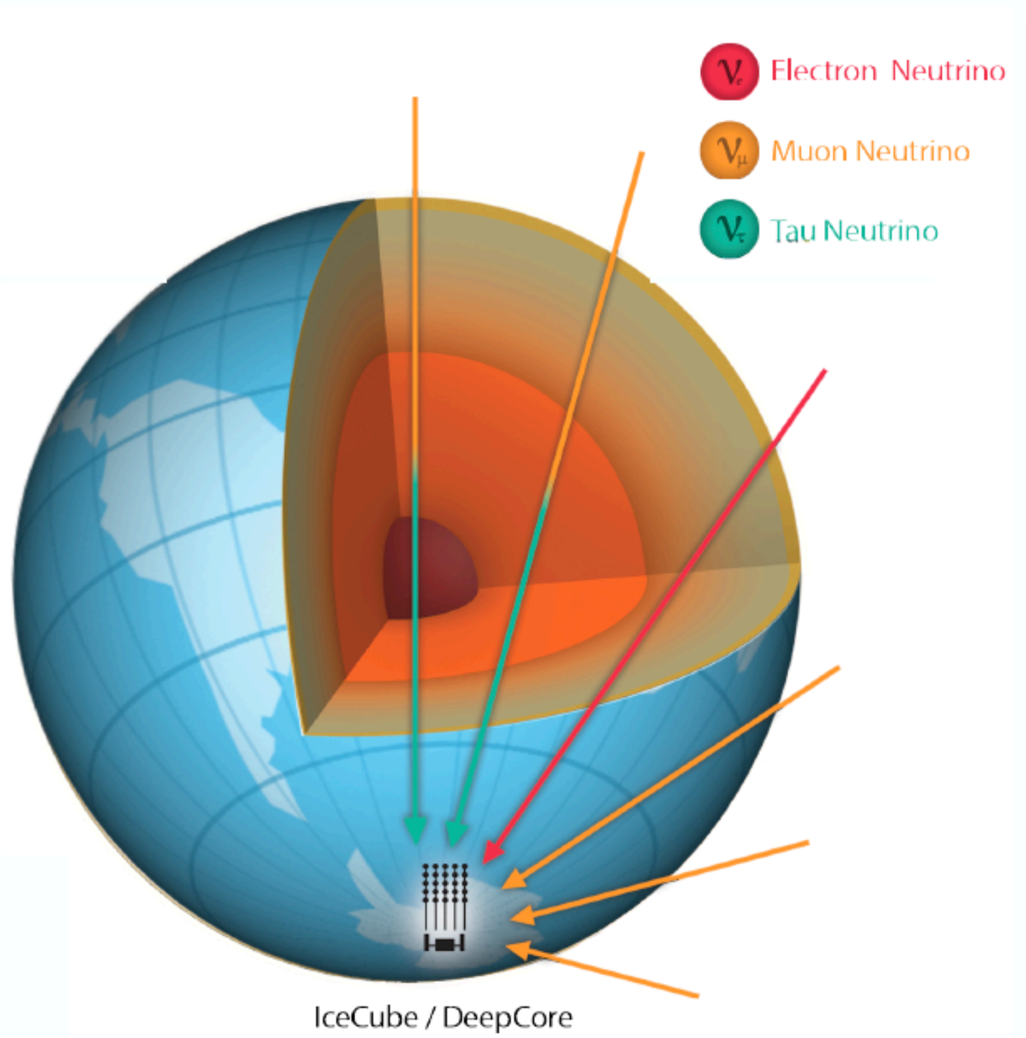
ANTARES arXiv:1812.08650v1

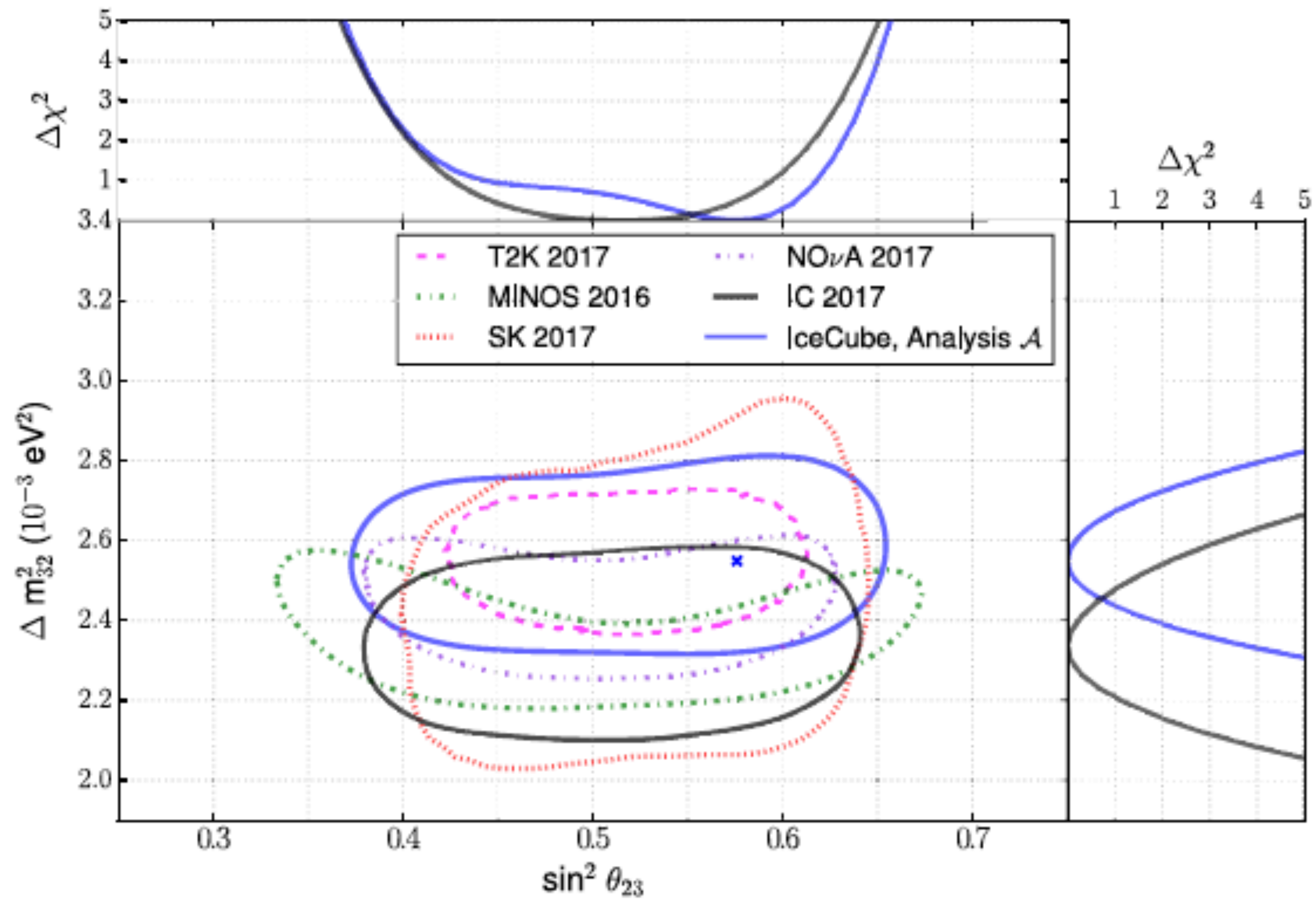


- Anomalies in short baseline experiments have been interpreted as evidence for additional neutrino mass states with large mass splittings
- No evidence for sterile neutrinos observed. Data consistent with 3 active neutrinos

IceCube Coll. PHYS. REV. D 99, 032007 (2019)
(see also ANTARES Coll. arXiv:1812.08650v1)

Neutrino Oscillations





- 3 years of IceCube Deep Core data
- Measurements of muon neutrino disappearance, over a range of baselines up to the diameter of the Earth
- Neutrinos from the full sky with reconstructed energies from 5.6 to 56 GeV

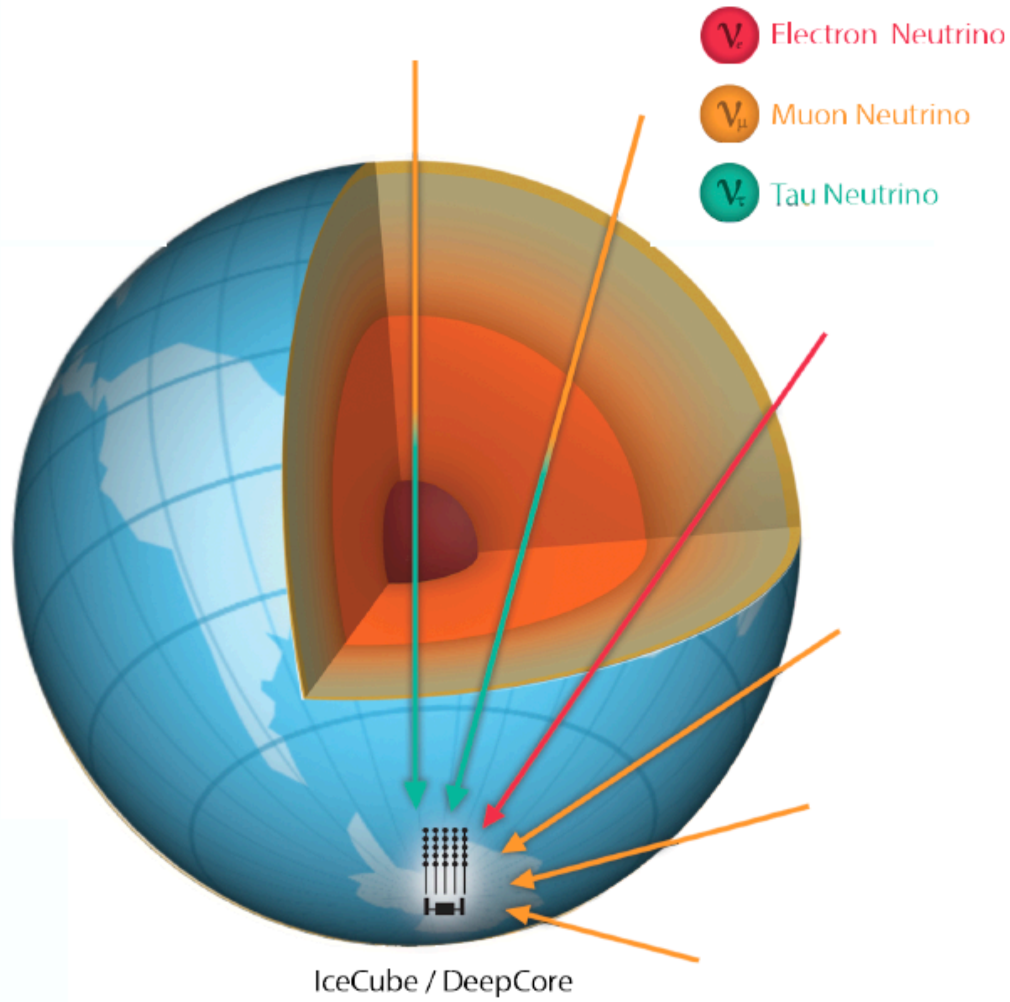
Normal ordering best fits

$$\Delta m^2_{32} = 2.55^{+0.12}_{-0.11} \times 10^{-3}\ \text{eV}^2$$

$$\sin^2\theta_{23} = 0.58^{+0.04}_{-0.13}$$

IceCube Coll. PHYS. REV. D 99, 032007 (2019)
(see also ANTARES Coll. arXiv:1812.08650v1)

Neutrino Oscillations



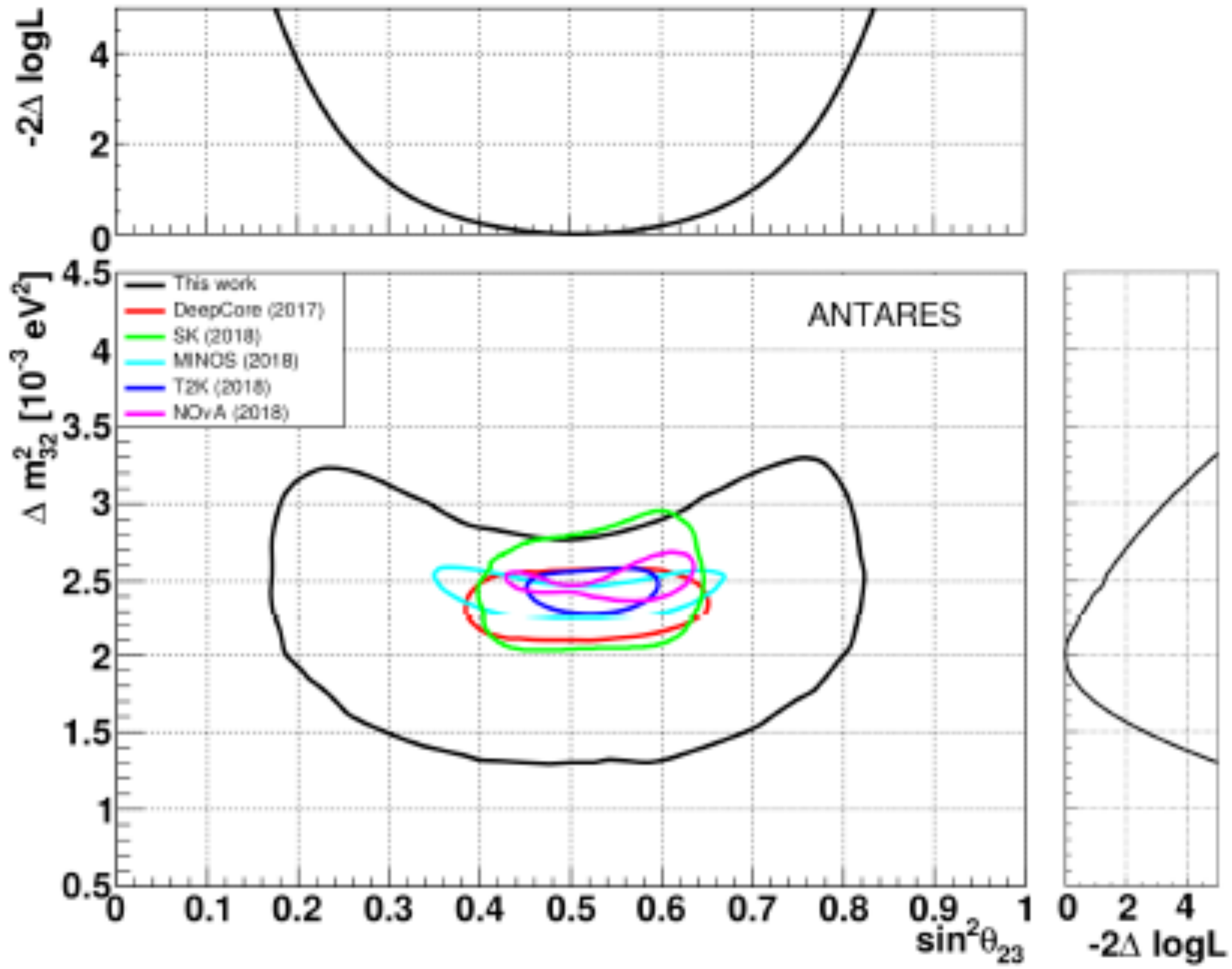
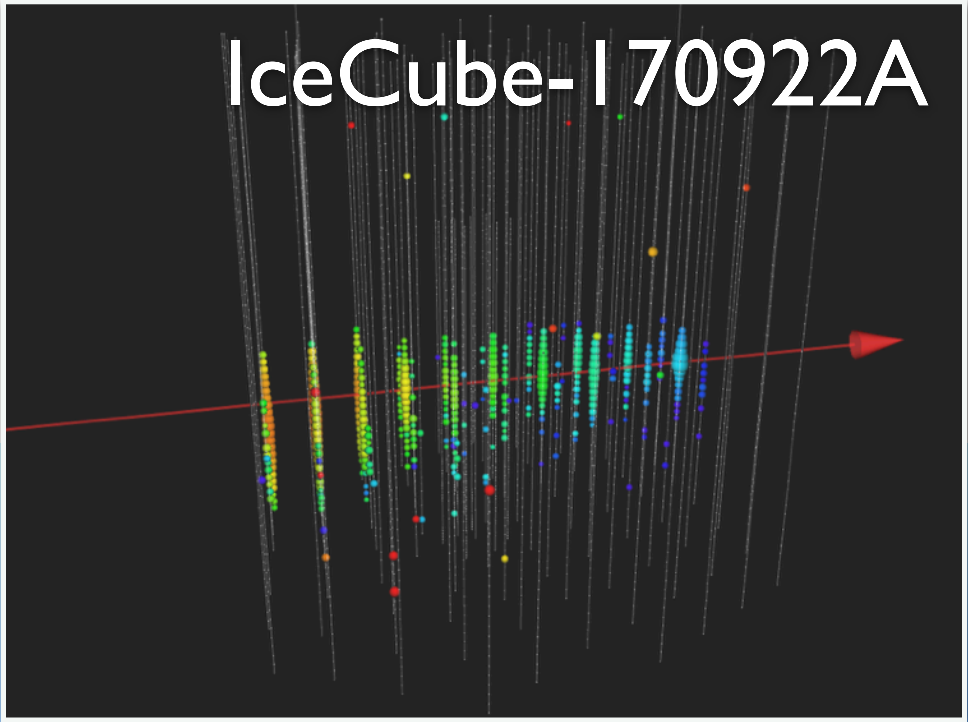


Figure 7: Contour at 90% CL in the plane of $\sin^2\theta_{23}$ and Δm^2_{32} obtained in this work (black line) and compared to the results by other experiments: IceCube/DeepCore (red) [7], Super-Kamiokande (green) [42], NOνA (purple) [43], T2K (blue) [44], and MINOS (light blue) [45]. The lateral plots show the 1D projections on the plane of the two oscillation parameters under study.

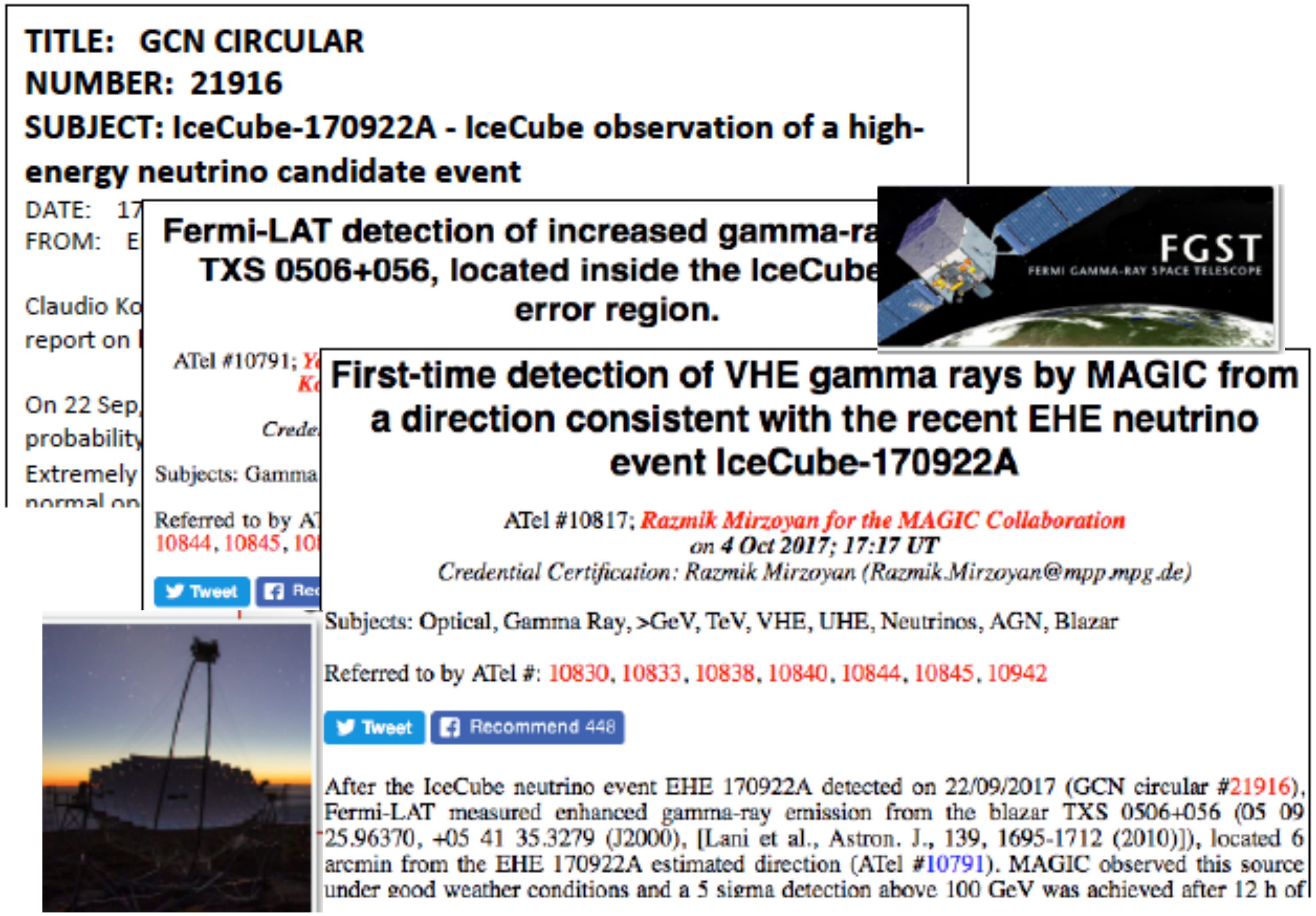
- 3 years of IceCube Deep Core d
- Measurements of muon neutrino disappearance, over a range of ba to the diameter of the Earth
- Neutrinos from the full sky with reconstructed energies from 5.6



Astrophysical Neutrinos

Astropart. Phys. 92 (2017) 30
A&A 607 (2017) A115

IceCube-170922A & TXS 0506+056



TITLE: GCN CIRCULAR
NUMBER: 21916
SUBJECT: IceCube-170922A - IceCube observation of a high-energy neutrino candidate event
DATE: 17
FROM: E

Claudio Ko
report on

On 22 Sep
probability
Extremely
normal on

Fermi-LAT detection of increased gamma-ra TXS 0506+056, located inside the IceCube error region.

ATel #10791; Y K

Crede

Subjects: Gamma

Referred to by AT 10844, 10845, 10

Tweet Rec

First-time detection of VHE gamma rays by MAGIC from a direction consistent with the recent EHE neutrino event IceCube-170922A

ATel #10817; *Razmik Mirzoyan for the MAGIC Collaboration*
on 4 Oct 2017; 17:17 UT
Credential Certification: Razmik Mirzoyan (Razmik.Mirzoyan@mpp.mpg.de)

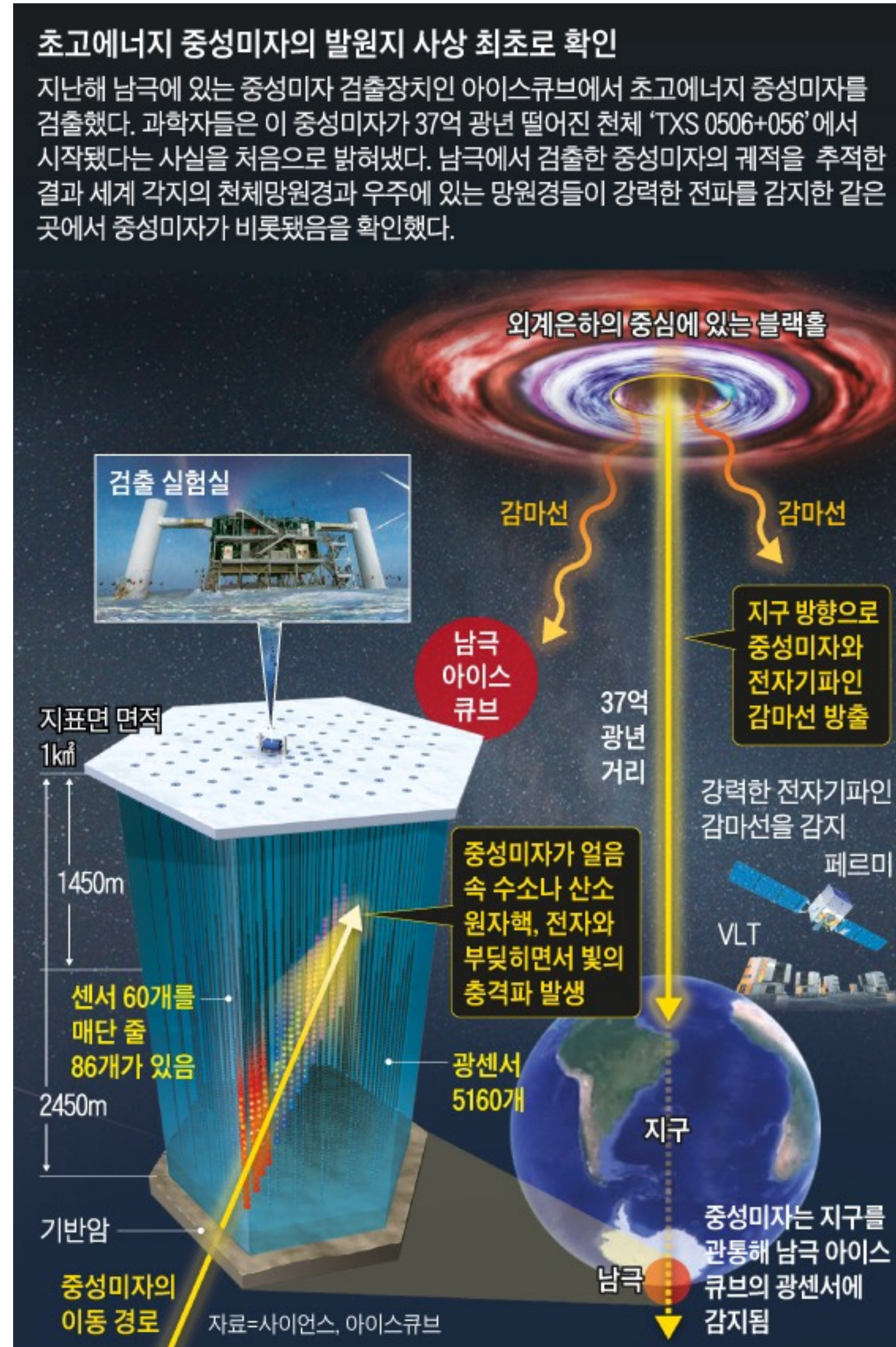
Subjects: Optical, Gamma Ray, >GeV, TeV, VHE, UHE, Neutrinos, AGN, Blazar

Referred to by ATel #: 10830, 10833, 10838, 10840, 10844, 10845, 10942

Tweet Recommend 448

After the IceCube neutrino event EHE 170922A detected on 22/09/2017 (GCN circular #21916), Fermi-LAT measured enhanced gamma-ray emission from the blazar TXS 0506+056 (05 09 25.96370, +05 41 35.3279 (J2000), [Lani et al., Astron. J., 139, 1695-1712 (2010)]), located 6 arcmin from the EHE 170922A estimated direction (ATel #10791). MAGIC observed this source under good weather conditions and a 5 sigma detection above 100 GeV was achieved after 12 h of

- September 22, 2017: a neutrino alert issued by IceCube
- Fermi-LAT and MAGIC identify a spatially coincident flaring blazar (TXS 0506+056)
- Very active multi-messenger follow-up from radio to γ-rays

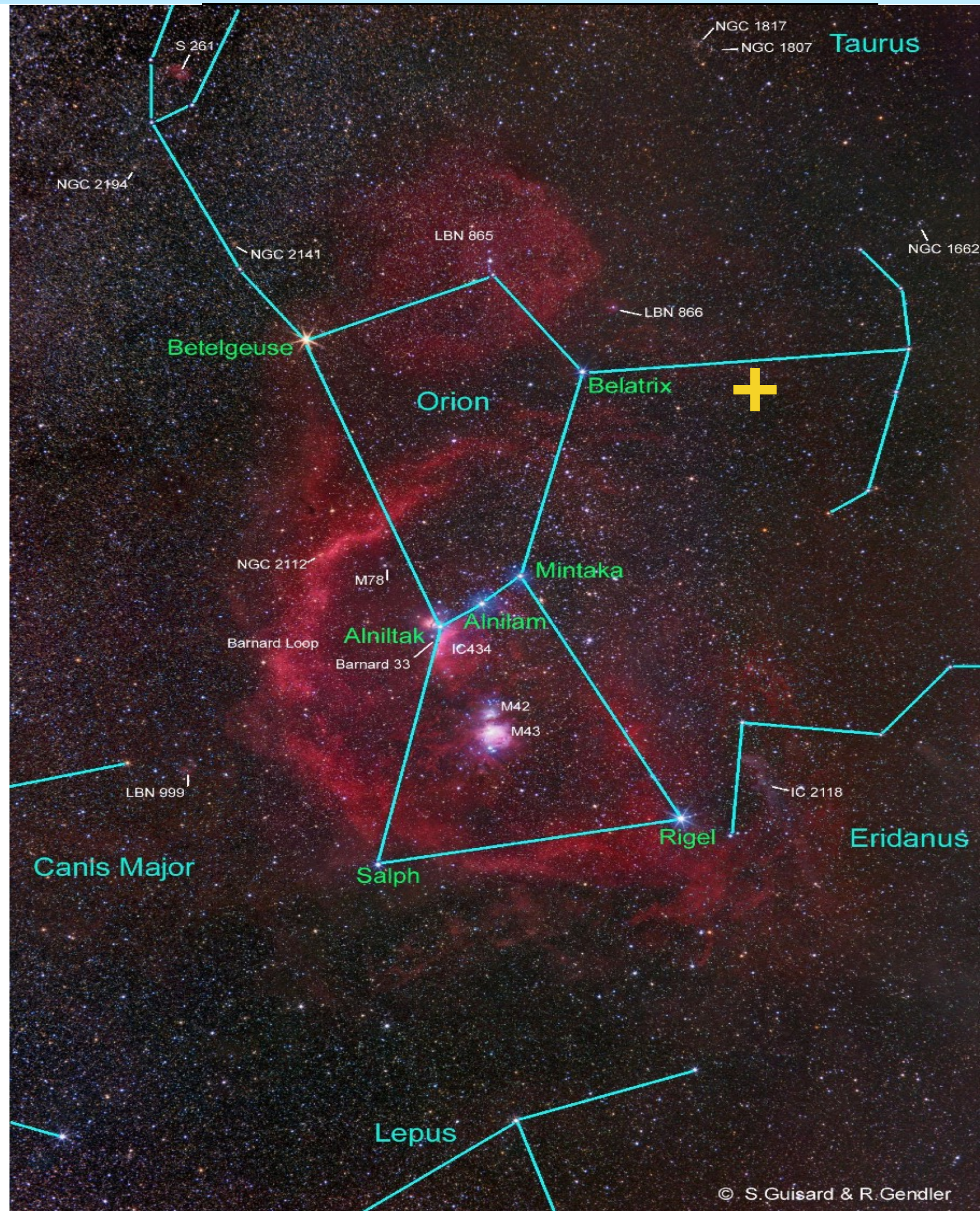


IceCube-170922A

Multimessenger observations of a flaring blazar coincident with high-energy neutrino IceCube-170922A

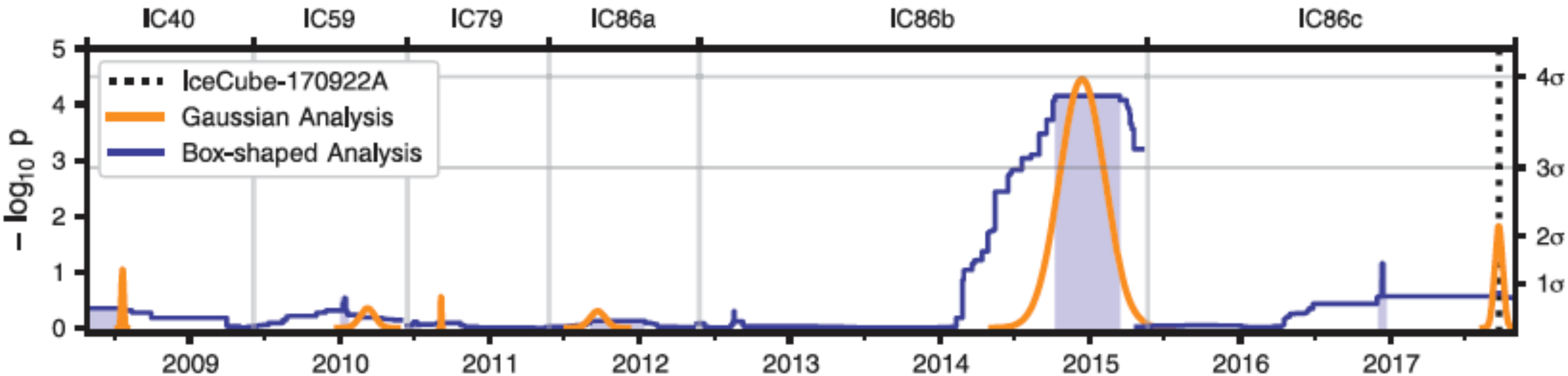
The IceCube Collaboration, *Fermi*-LAT, MAGIC, *AGILE*, ASAS-SN, HAWC, H.E.S.S., *INTEGRAL*, Kanata, Kiso, Kapteyn, Liverpool Telescope, Subaru, *Swift/NuSTAR*, VERITAS, and VLA/17B-403 teams*†

- Chance probability of a Fermi-IceCube coincident observation: ~**3σ** (determined based on the historical IceCube sample and known Fermi-LAT blazars)
- Time-integrated neutrino spectrum is approximately $E^{-2.1}$
- **TXS 0506+056 redshift determined to be z=0.3365** (S. Paiano et al. ApJL 854.L32(2018))
- Time-average luminosity about an order of magnitude higher than Mkn 421, Mkn 501, or 1ES 1959+605

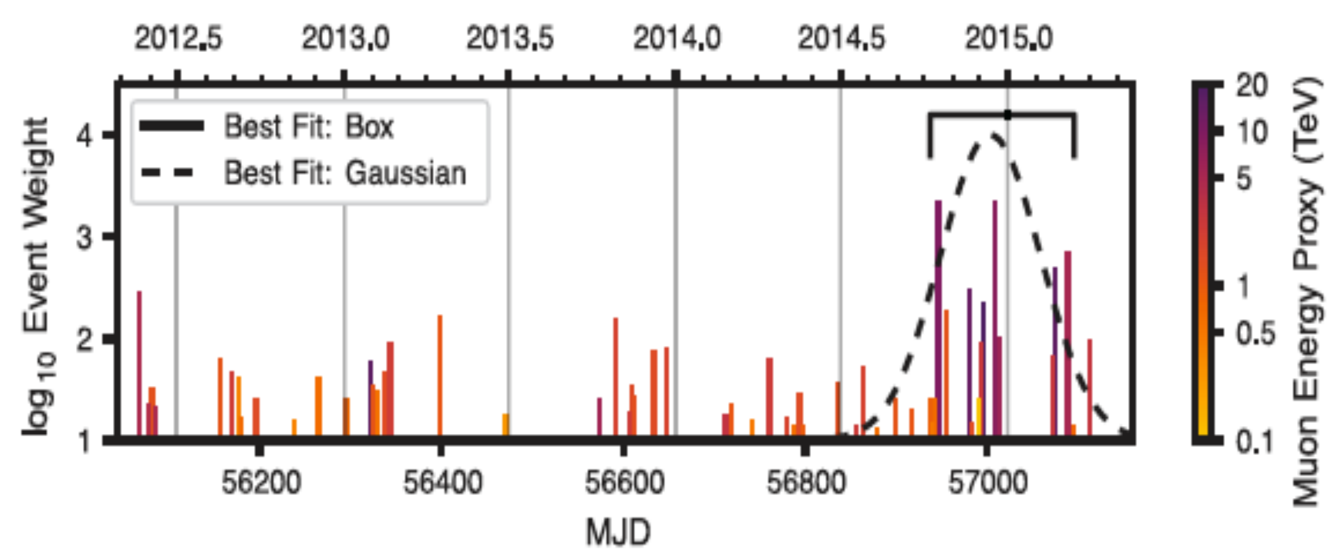


Science 361 (6398), 147-151.

IceCube-170922A

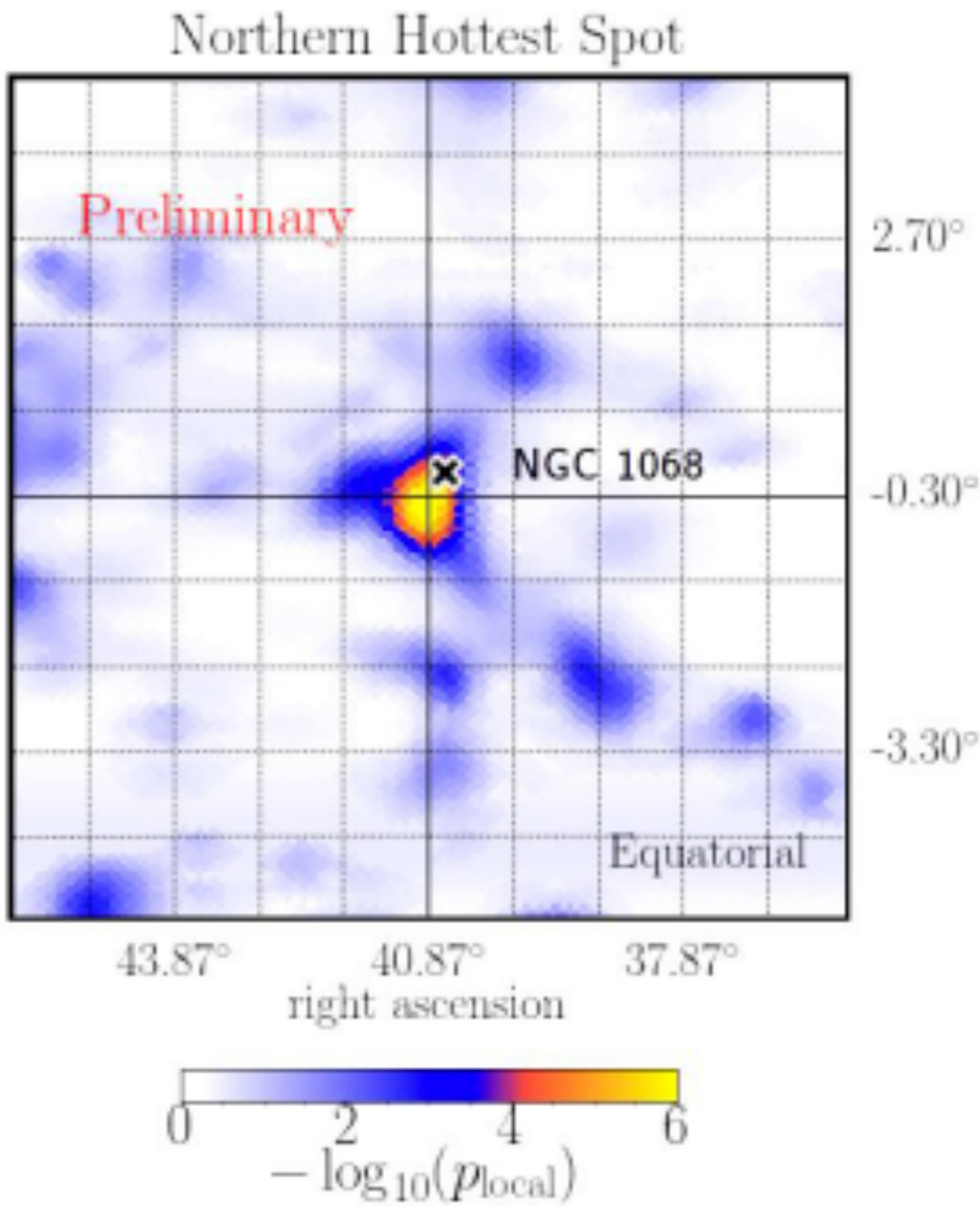


- 9.5 years of archival data was evaluated in direction of TXS 0506+056
- An excess of 13±5 events above background was observed during Sep 2014 - March 2016
- Inconsistent with background only hypothesis at **3.5σ** level (independently of the **3σ** associated with IceCube-170922A alert)

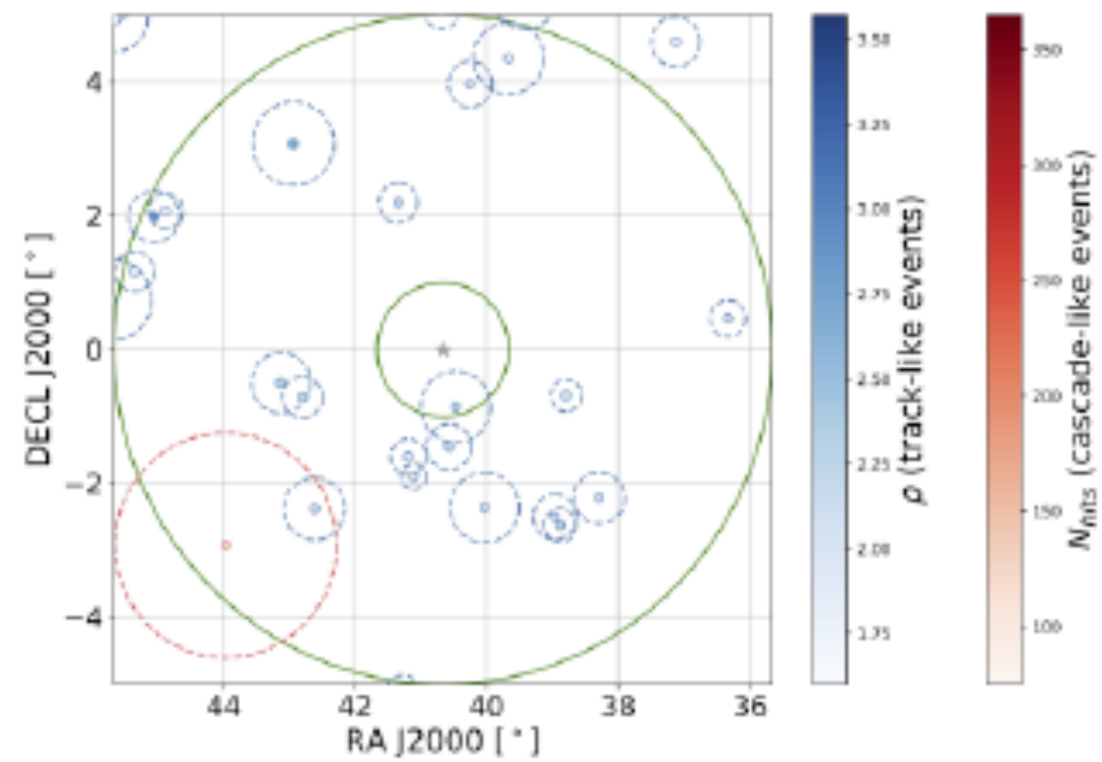


Time-independent weight of individual events during the IC86b period.

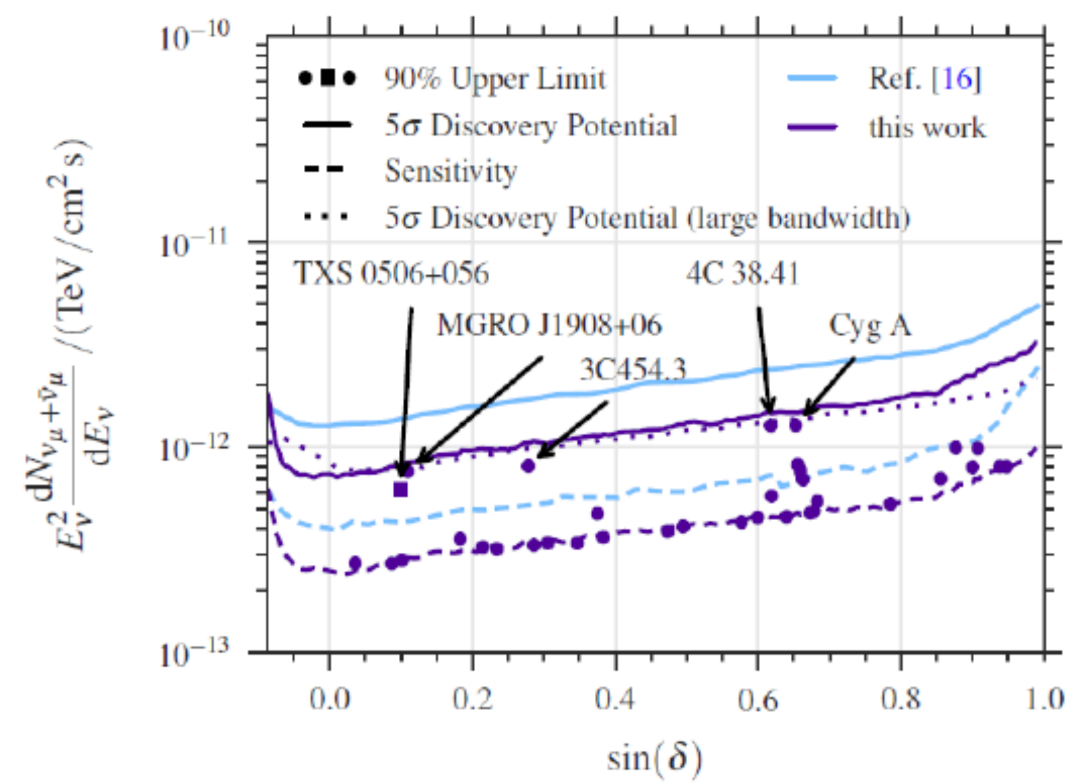
More sources in the future ?



10 years of IceCube data which recently have been unblinded, unifying the muon diffuse and point source streams



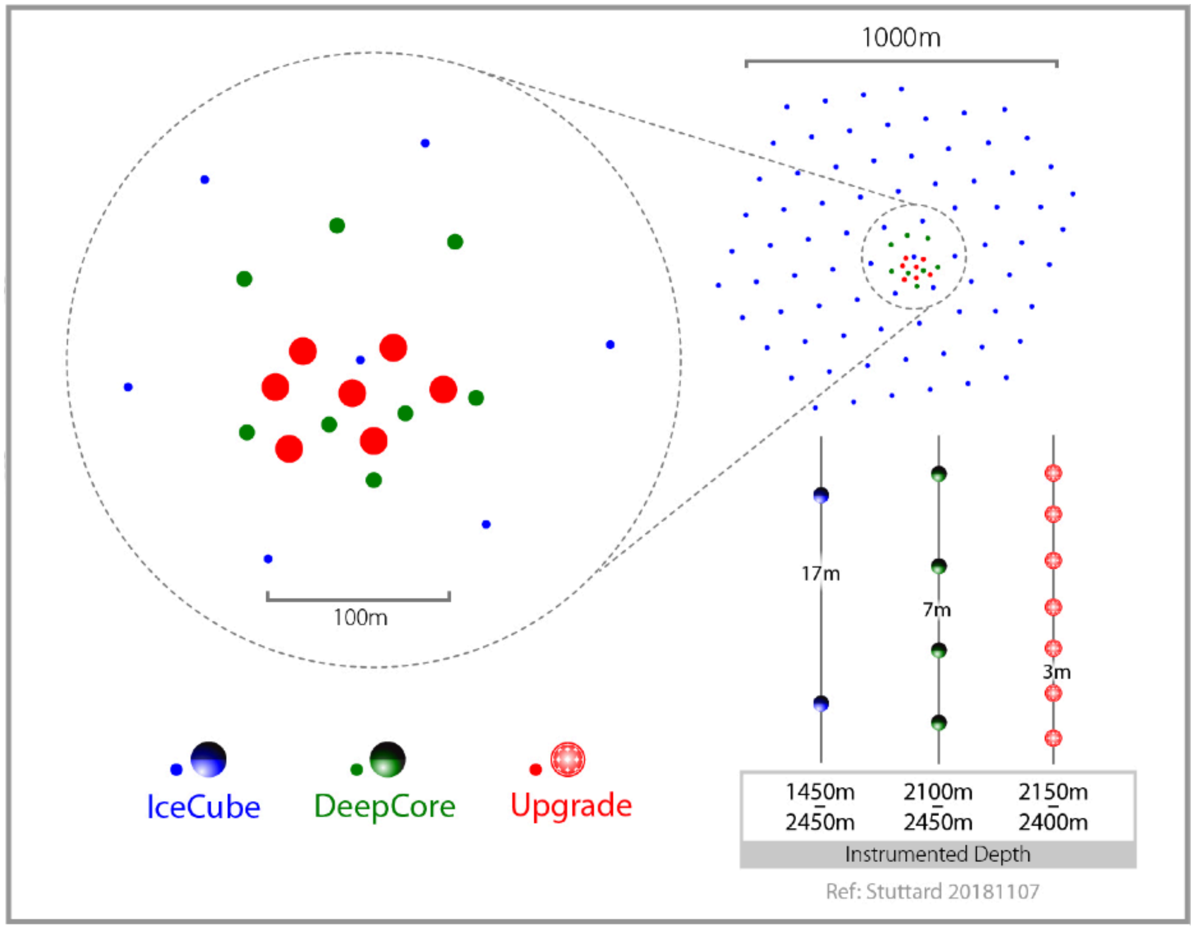
ANTARES NGC 1068 10 years of data



Next generation neutrino telescopes

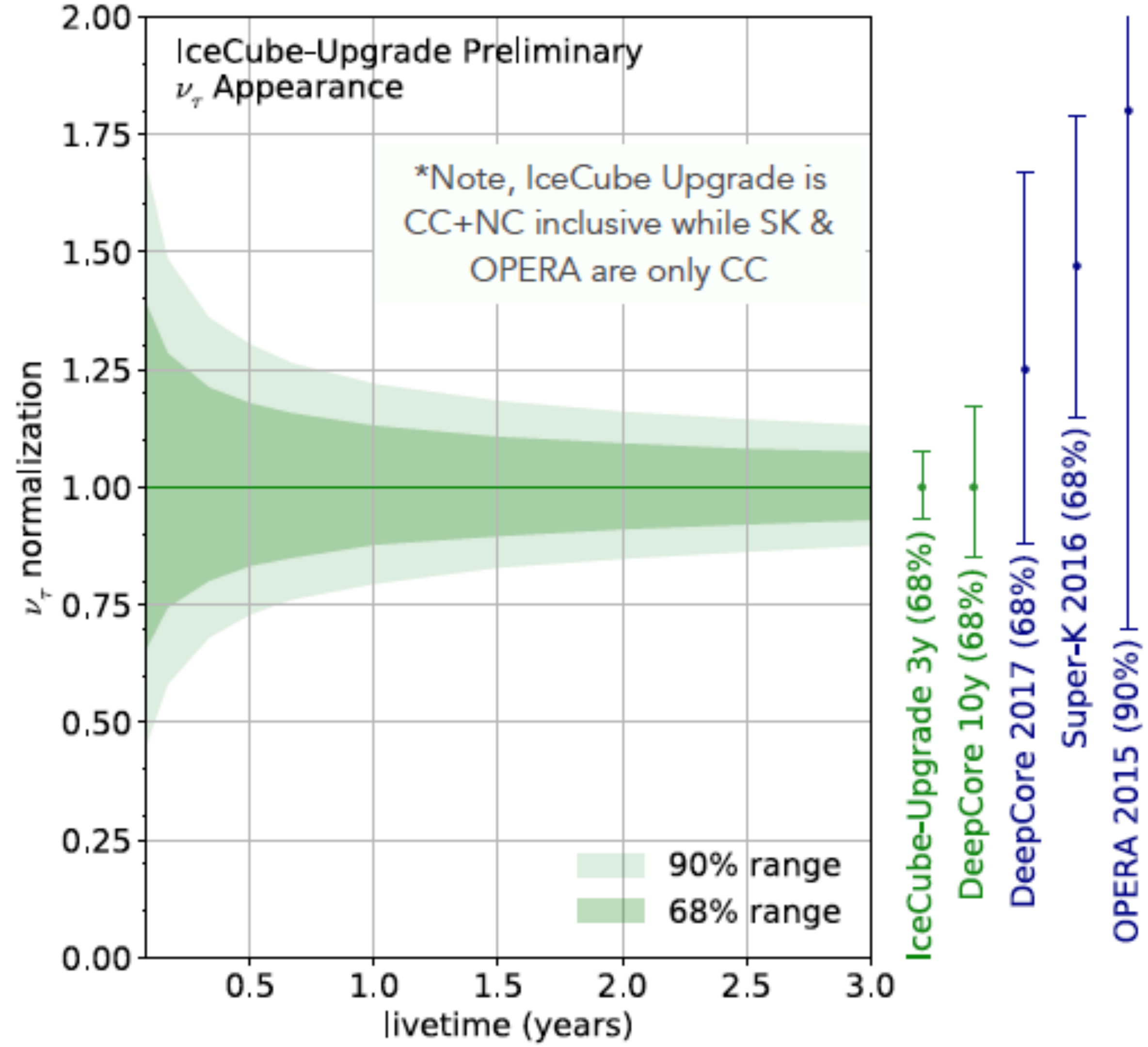
see also:
- PINGU LOI arXiv:1412.5106

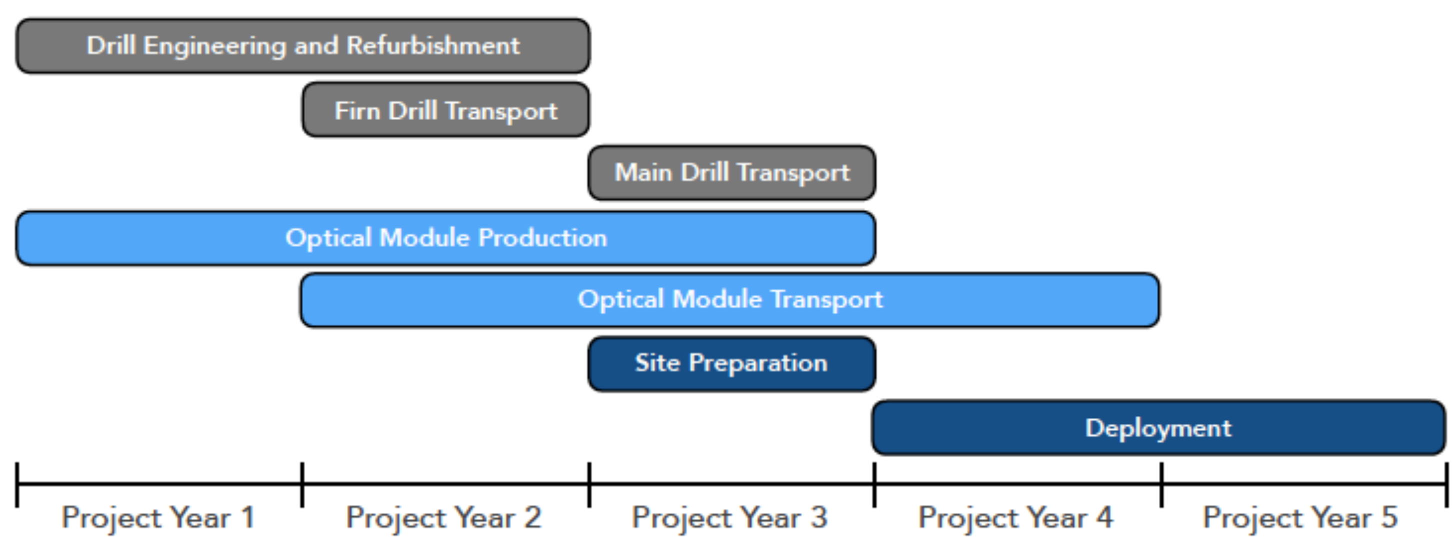
The IceCube Upgrade



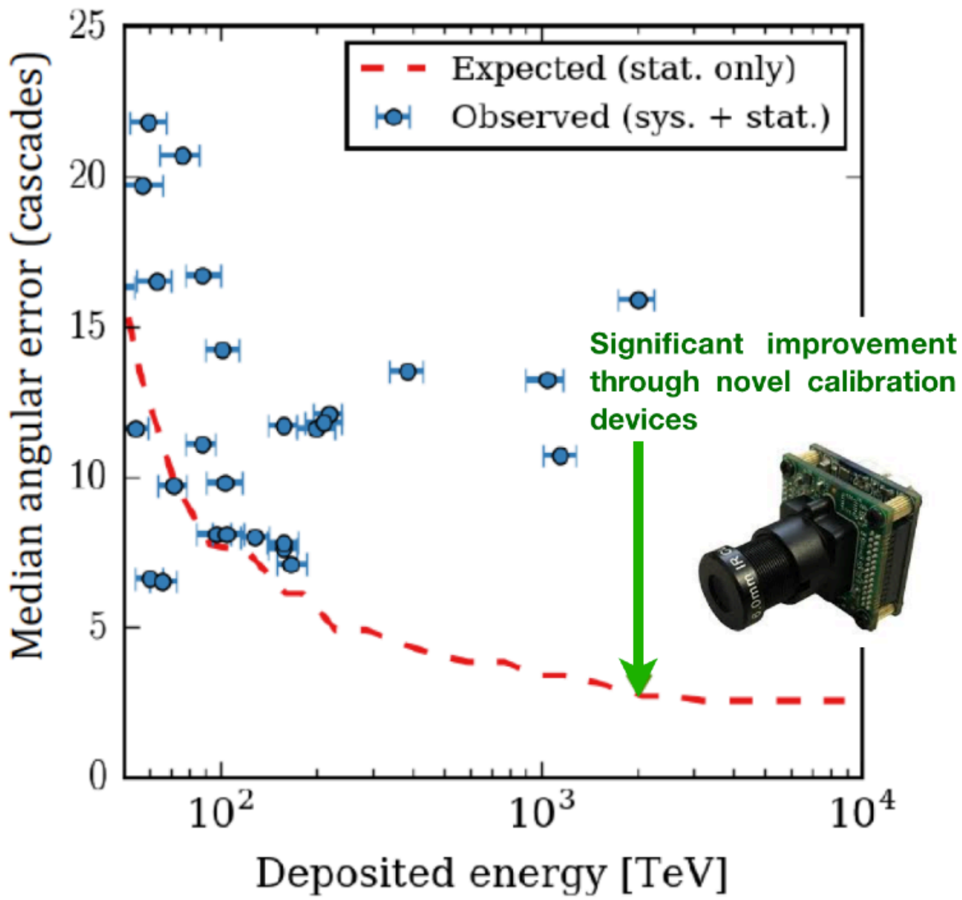
Array	String Spacing	Module Spacing	Modules / String
IceCube	125 m	17 m	60
DeepCore	75 m	7 m	60
Upgrade	20 m	2 m	125

First step to restart South Pole activities
- Tau neutrino appearance - Test unitarity of the PMNS matrix
- Calibration devices
- Platform to test new technologies



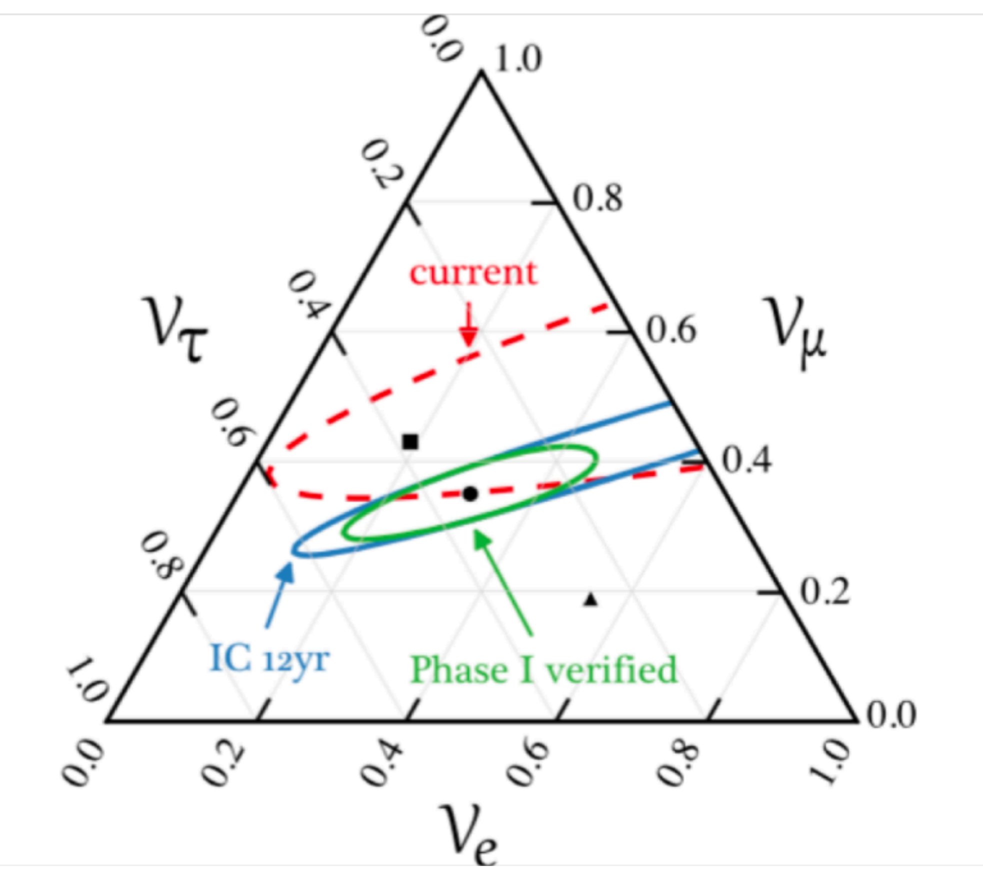


The IceCube Upgrade

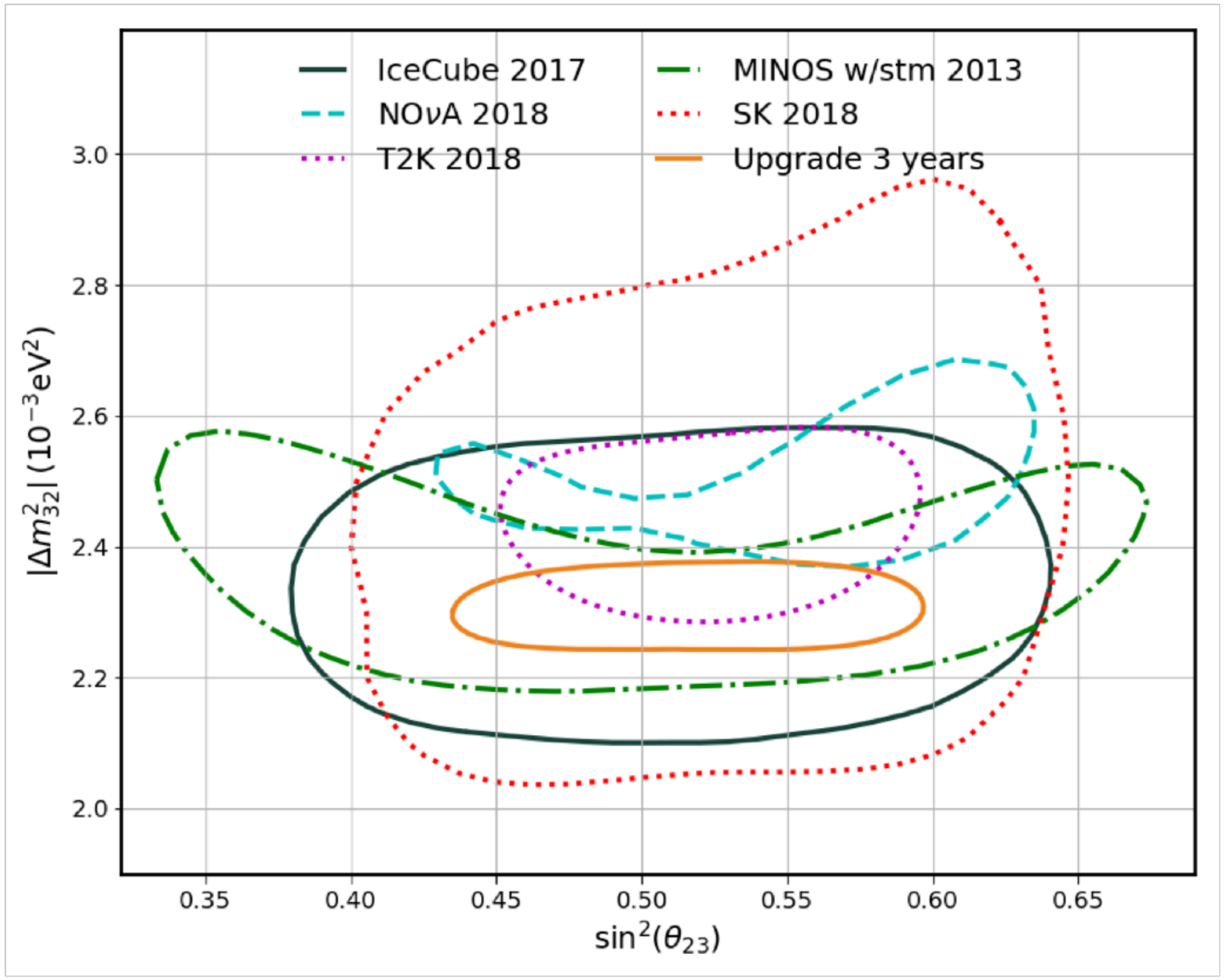


Recalibration campaign

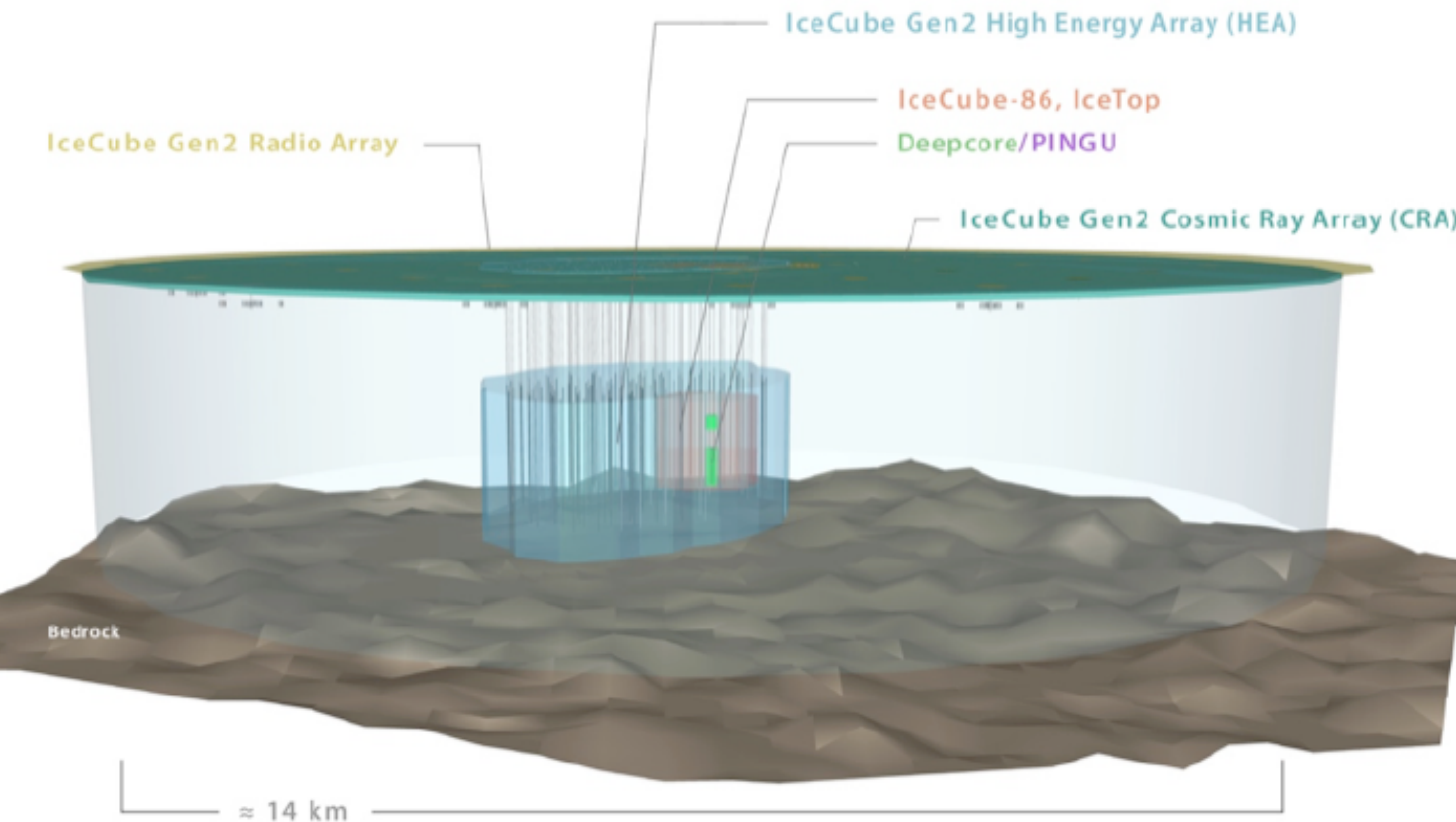
- Improved ice model
- Retroactively apply improved ice-model to archival data
- Precision neutrino physics
- Multi-messenger science with improve pointing



3σ discovery of cosmic tau neutrinos in 12 years of IceCube data, using the new calibration devices

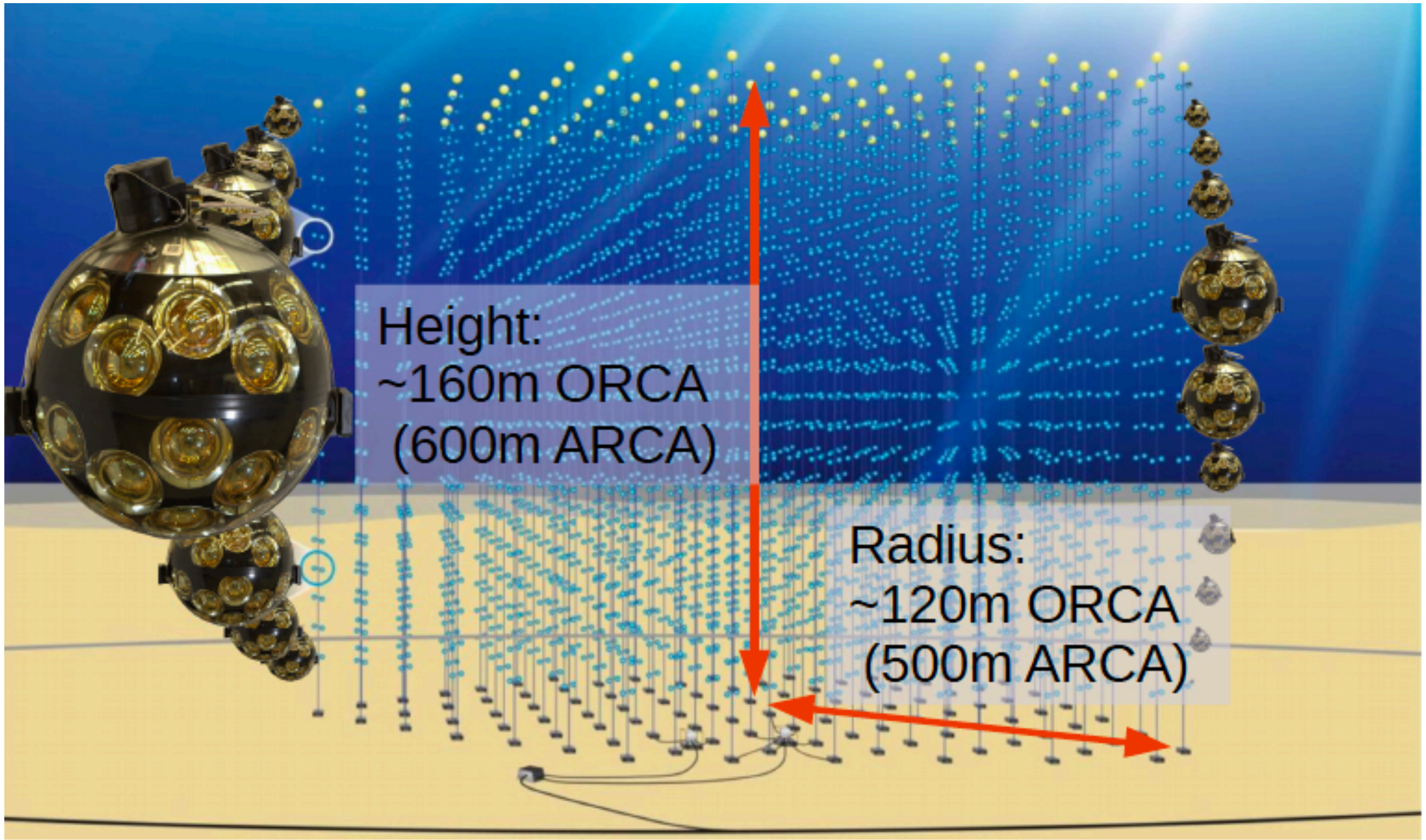


IceCube-Gen2



ORCA / KM3NeT see talk by Jannik Hofestaedt on Thursday

ORCA / KM3NeT



	ORCA	ARCA
String spacing	23 m	90 m
Vertical spacing	9 m	36 m
Depth	2470 m	3500 m
Instrumented mass	1x 8 Mton	2x 0.6 Gton

ORCA will consist of one dense KM3NeT Building Block

115 detection lines

Total: 64K * 3” PMTs

ARCA/ORCA construction on-going

Baikal-GVD: first clusters

Details see Olga Suvorova @ XVIII International Workshop on Neutrino Telescopes - Venezia - 18-22 of March. 2019

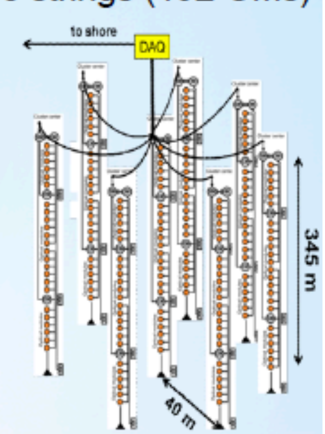
- GVD detector construction underway in Lake Baikal
- Currently clusters #2 and #3 are in operation while cluster #1 is subject to maintenance works
- Baikal-GVD expedition on-going (deployments until April 11th) Plan was to deploy and commission two new GVD-clusters (clusters 4 and 5), well underway (and **completed on April 7**)
  - Now reached 0.25 km^3 effective volume

Optical module
PMT: R7081-100

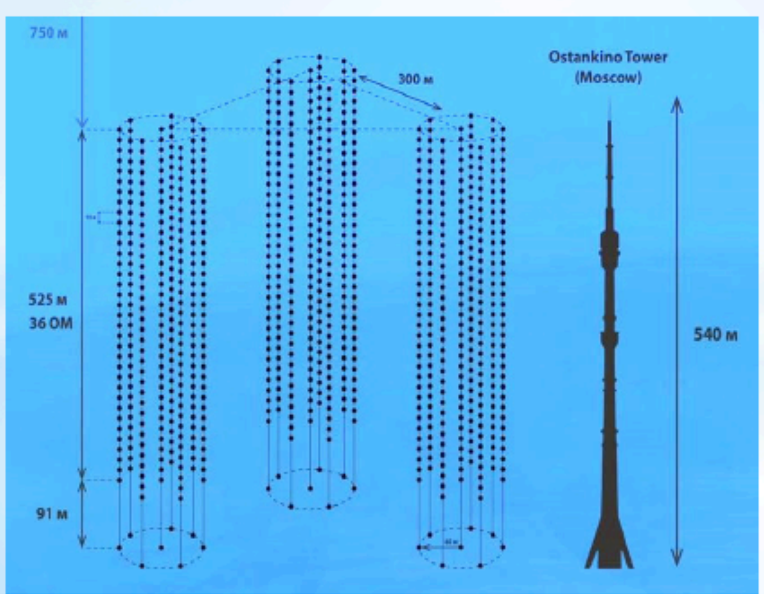
2018: 24 strings (864 OMs) – largest NT in the northern latitudes

Configuration	2015	2016	2017	2018
The number of OMs	192	288	576	864
Geometric sizes, m	Ø80×345	Ø120×525	2×Ø120×525	3×Ø120×525
Eff. Vol	0.03 km^3	0.05 km^3	0.1 km^3	0.15 km^3

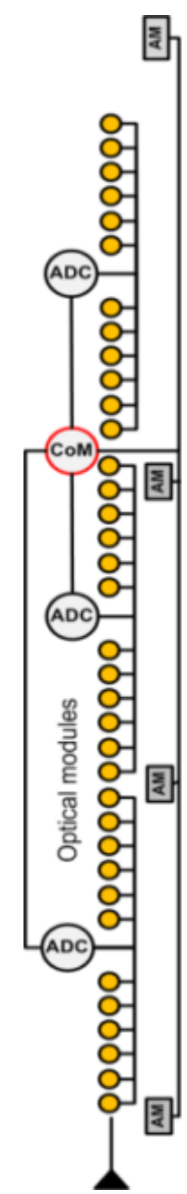
2015: «Dubna»
8 strings (192 OMs)

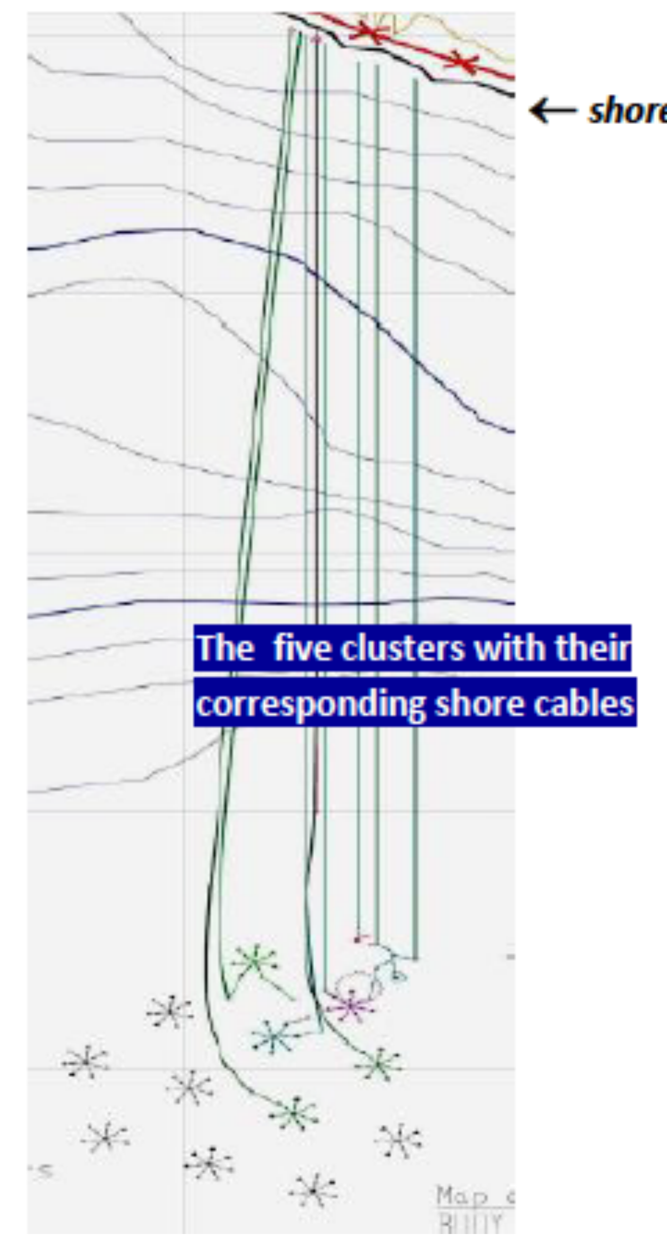


2018: Data taken with three Baikal-GVD clusters



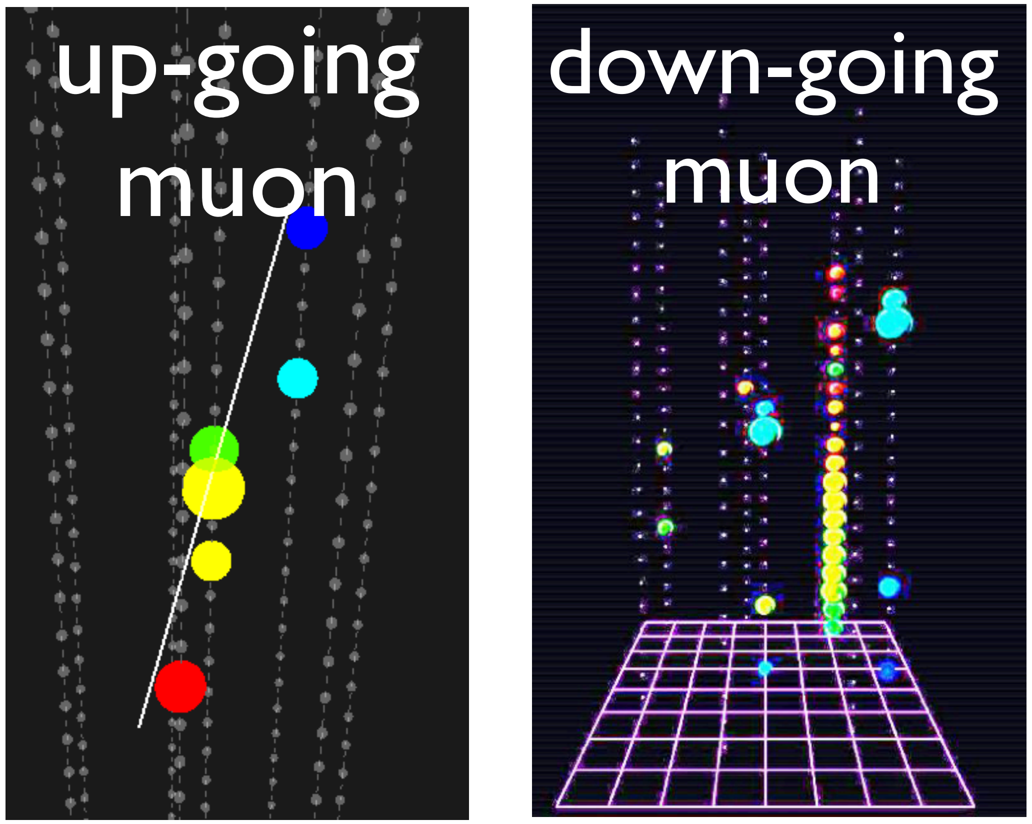
Status in 2018
- Cluster 1 since 2016
- Cluster 2 since 2017
- Cluster 3 since 2018
- Powerful isotropic laser source

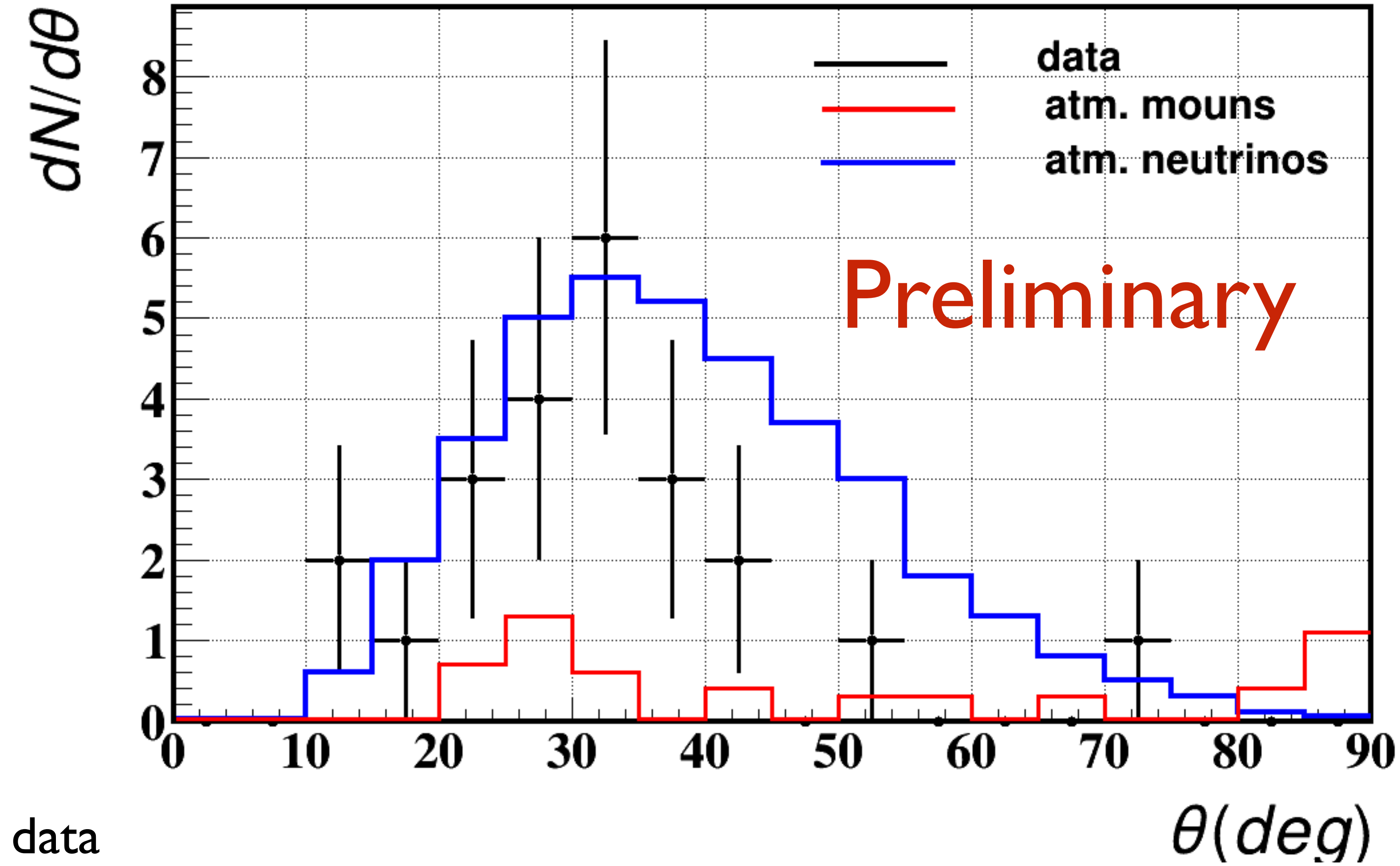




Atmospheric Neutrino Analysis at GVD

Details see Olga Suvorova @ XVIII International Workshop on Neutrino Telescopes - Venezia - 18-22 of March, 2019





- 33live days were analyzed of the first GVD data
- Event selection via BDT
- Preliminary results:
    - ~ 3 events – estimation of atm. muons background
    - ~36 events – estimation of signal atm. neutrinos
    - 23 events observed in data

Atmospheric Neutrino Physics starting at GVD

GVD-1 to reach 0.4 km^3 by 2021 with 9 clusters and 2592 OMs

About 0.6 astrophysical events/year are expected per GVD cluster

Baikal-GVD aims on search for astrophysical neutrinos

Details see Olga Suvorova @ XVIII International Workshop on Neutrino Telescopes - Venezia - 18-22 of March, 2019

Basic approach in GVD construction:
* Flexible structure allowing an expand, upgrade and rearrange of the detection system and
* Simplicity of the basic detector elements

- **1370 m maximum depth**
- **Distance to shore ~4 km**
- **Absence of high luminosity from biology and K^{40} background**
- **Water properties:**
  Abs. length: 22 ± 2 m
  Scatt. length: L_s ~ 30-50 m
  L_s /(1- <cosθ>) ~ 300-500 m

  Strongly anisotropic phase function: <cosθ> ~ 0.9
- **Possibility to deploy the detector from the ice of the lake**

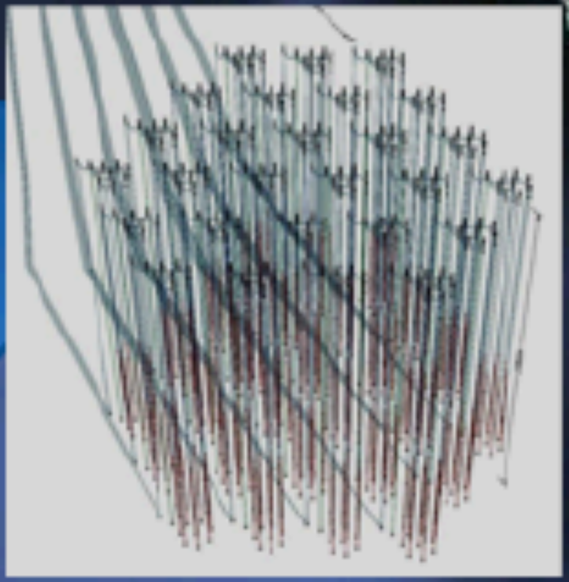
Половинная

3500м

1366м

N 51,76°

E 104,41°

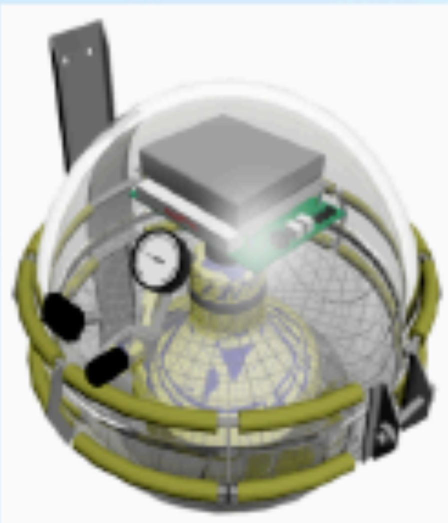


3D array, 10^4 photodetectors

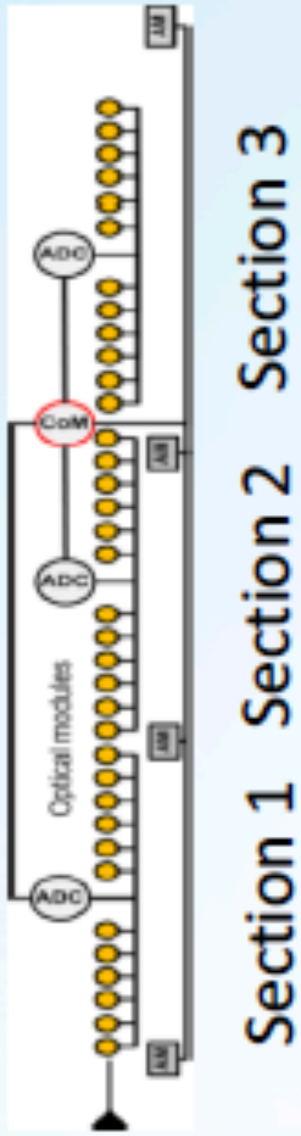
Eff. volume ~1.5 км^3

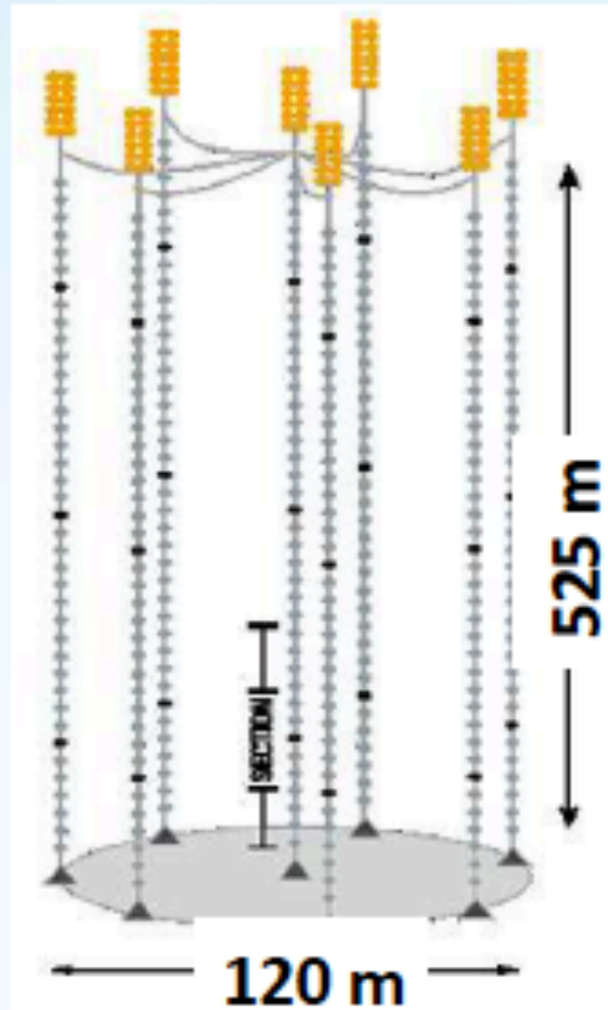
2768 m

Baikal-GVD: phase 1 (2020-2021)

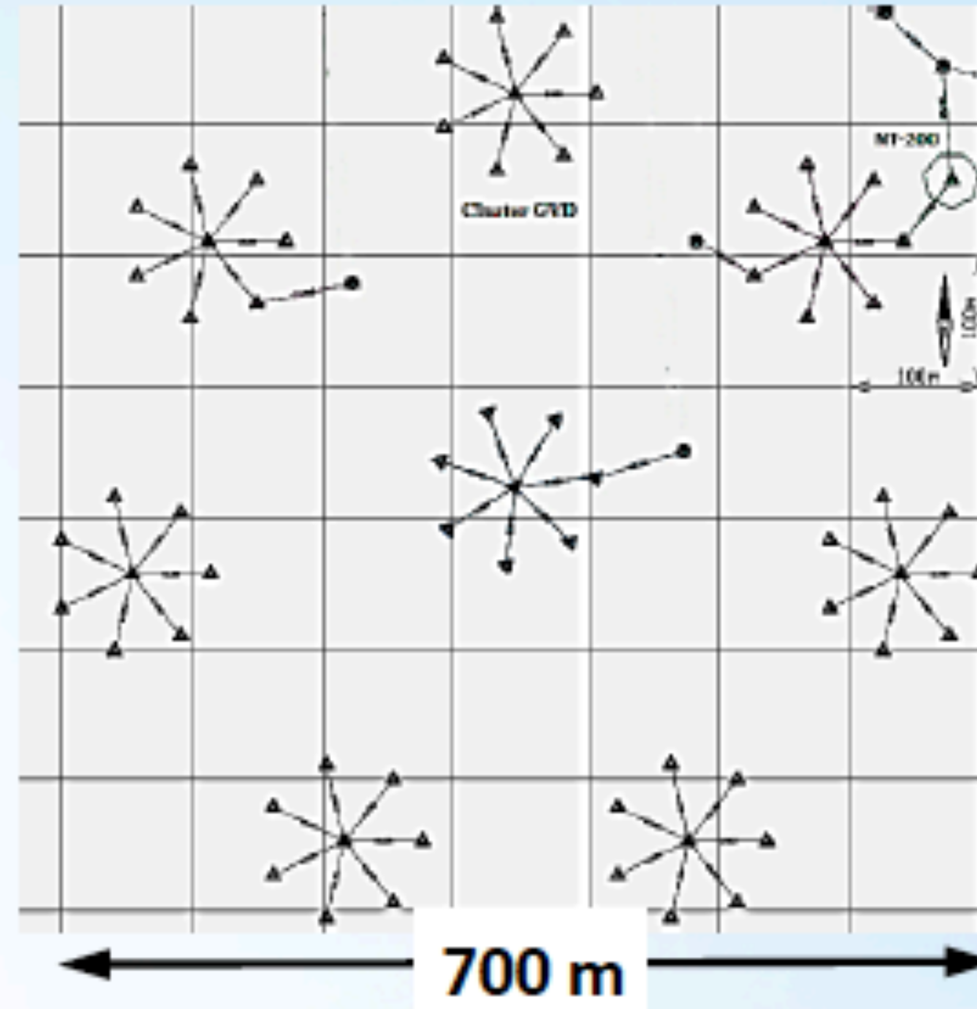


Optical module
PMT: R7081-100





Cluster: 8 strings



GVD-1: 8 clusters

GVD-1	
OMs	2304
Clusters (8 Strings)	8
Depths, m	750 – 1275
Eff. Volume	0.4 km^3

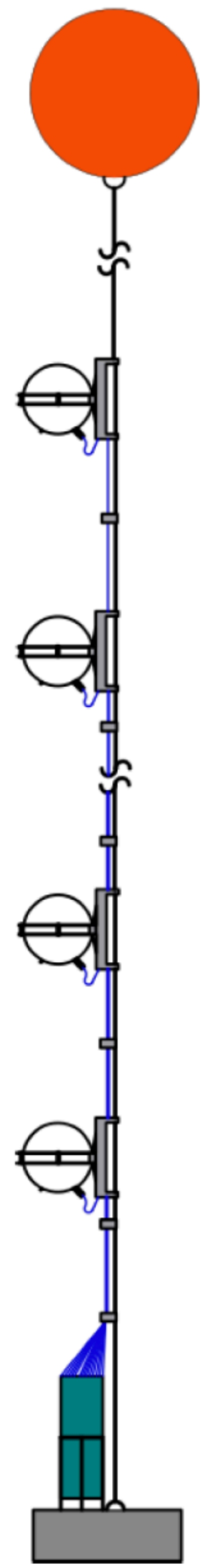
Directional resolution	Energy resolution
Cascades: 3.5° – 5.5°	δ(E/Esh) ~ 0.15
Muons: 0.25° - 0.5°	δ(lgE) ~ 0.4

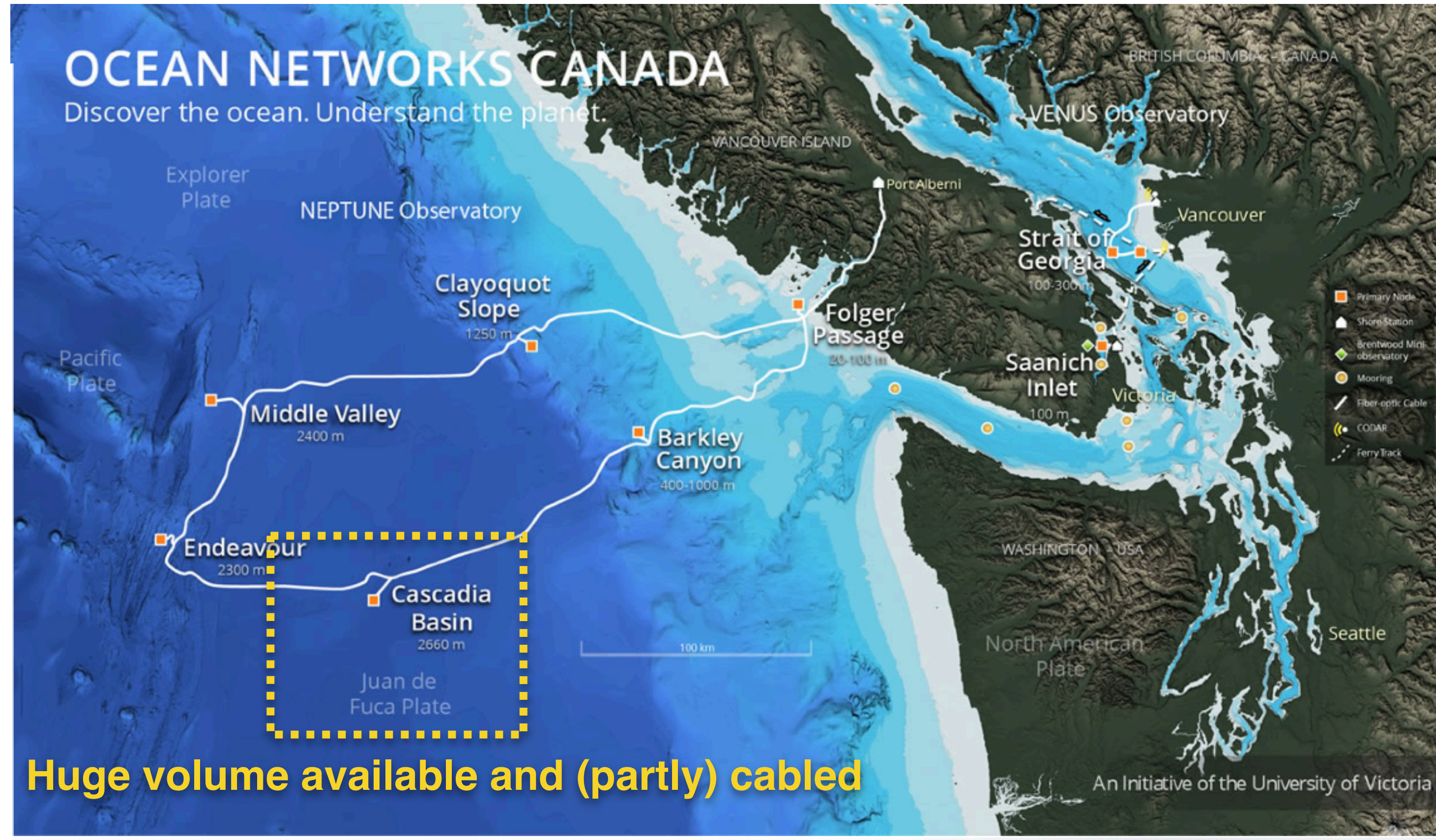
Details see Olga Suvorova @ XVIII International Workshop on Neutrino Telescopes - Venezia - 18-22 of March, 2019

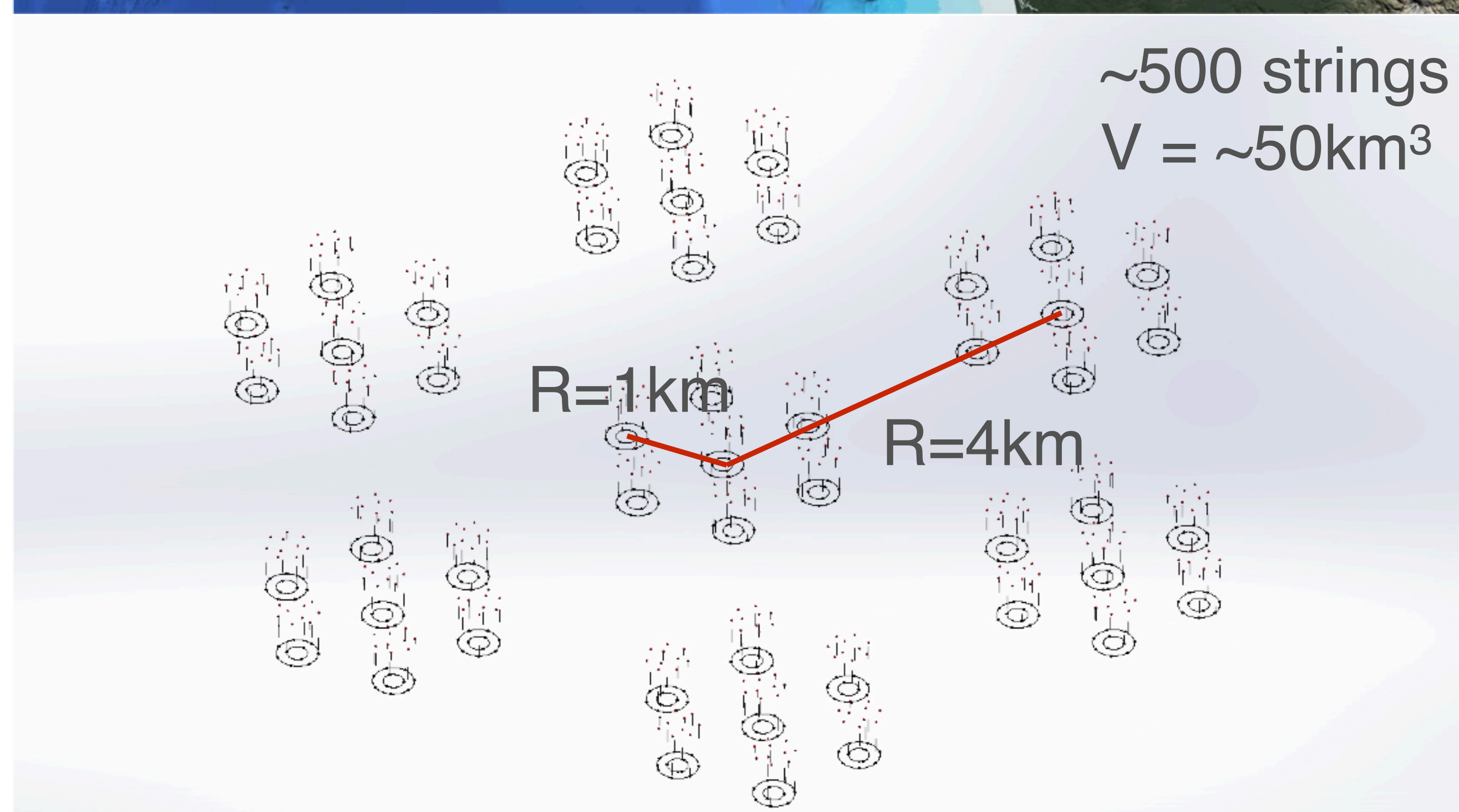
Details see E. Resconi @ XVIII International Workshop on Neutrino Telescopes - Venezia - 18-22 of March, 2019

ONC

- Ocean Net
- Straw Pathfinder Deployed in 2018, data taking on-going
- ONC (U. VICTORIA), U. of Alberta, Queen's U., TU Munich







STARTING UP CONCEPTUAL DESIGN

NEW ENTRY ON THE NEUTRINO MAP – @ONC

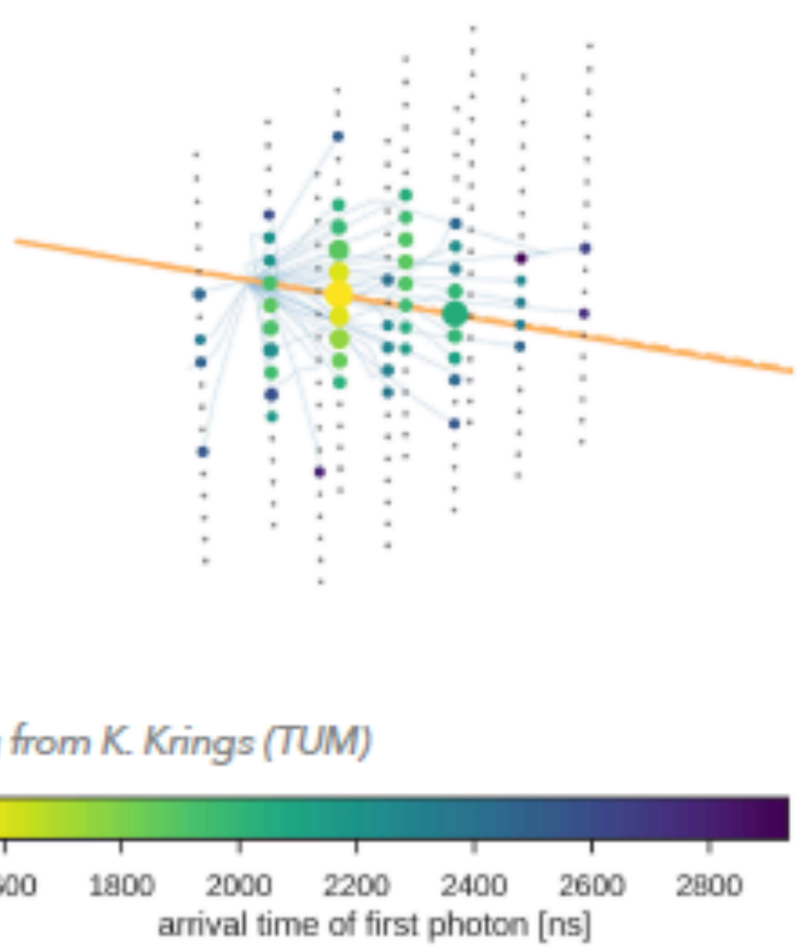
BRAINSTORMING AROUND A SEGMENTED DETECTOR FOR HE HORIZONTAL TRACKS

➡ STARTING UP CONCEPTUAL DESIGN

Water model from Antares

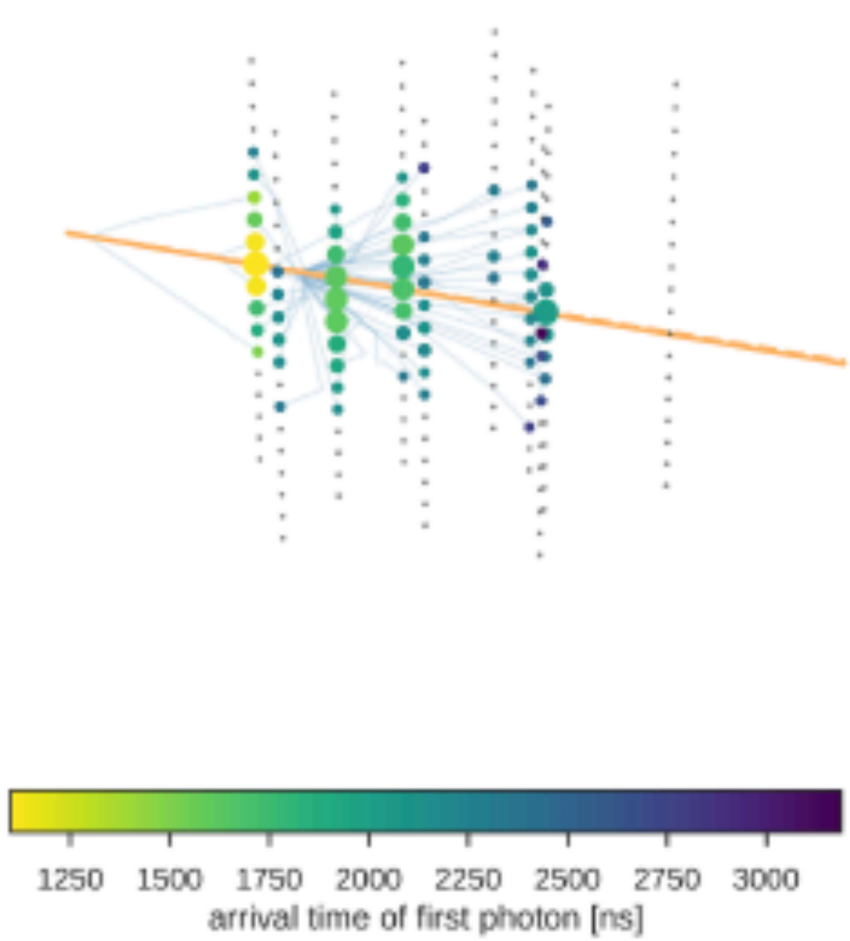
rectangular bundle

$E_{\nu_l} = 50$ TeV, $E_{l,\text{vertex}} = 28$ TeV



pentagonal bundle

$E_{\nu_l} = 50$ TeV, $E_{l,\text{vertex}} = 28$ TeV



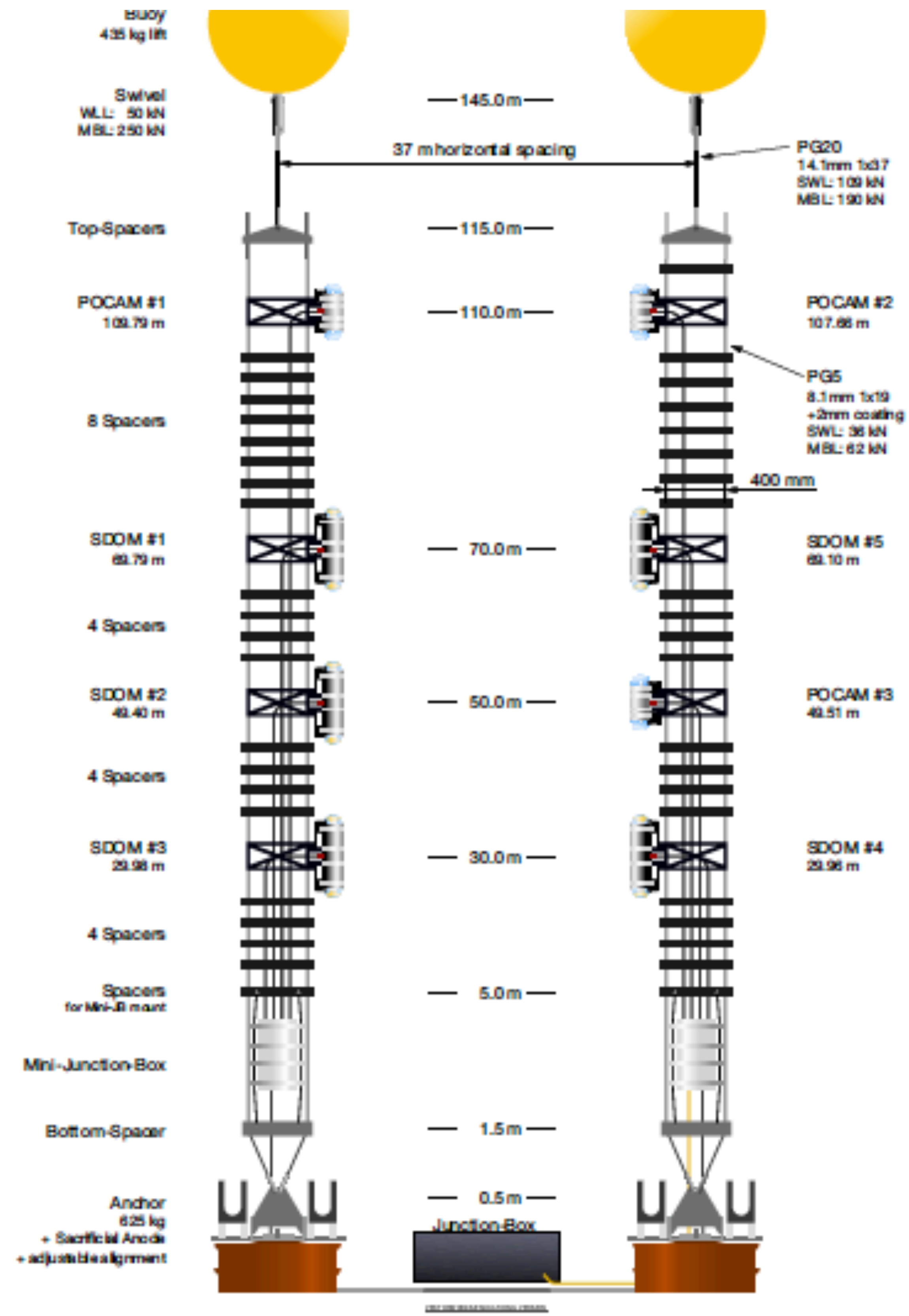
Study on going from K. Krings (TUM)

22

M. Boehmer et al 2019 JINST 14 P02013

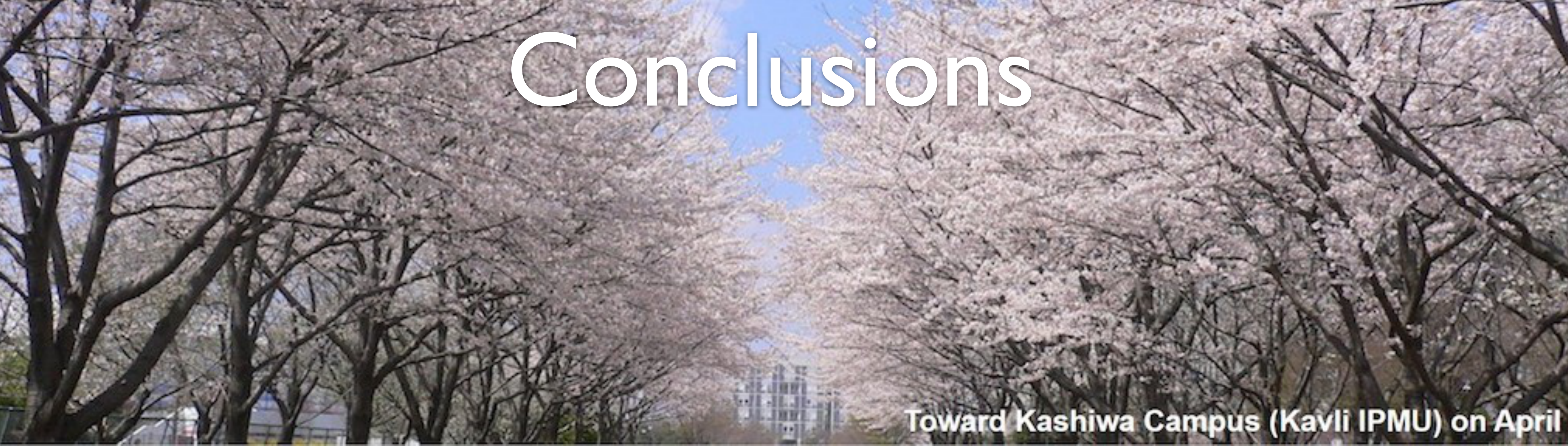
STRAW

- STRAW - **STR**ings for **A**bsorption length in **W**ater
  - Pathfinder mission towards a possible large scale neutrino telescope
  - Deployed in June 2018 at the Cascadia Basin site operated by Ocean Networks Canada (ONC)
  - depth of about 2600meters
  - two STRAW120 meters tall mooring lines
    - instrumented with 3 POCAMs and 5 sDOMs



Conclusions

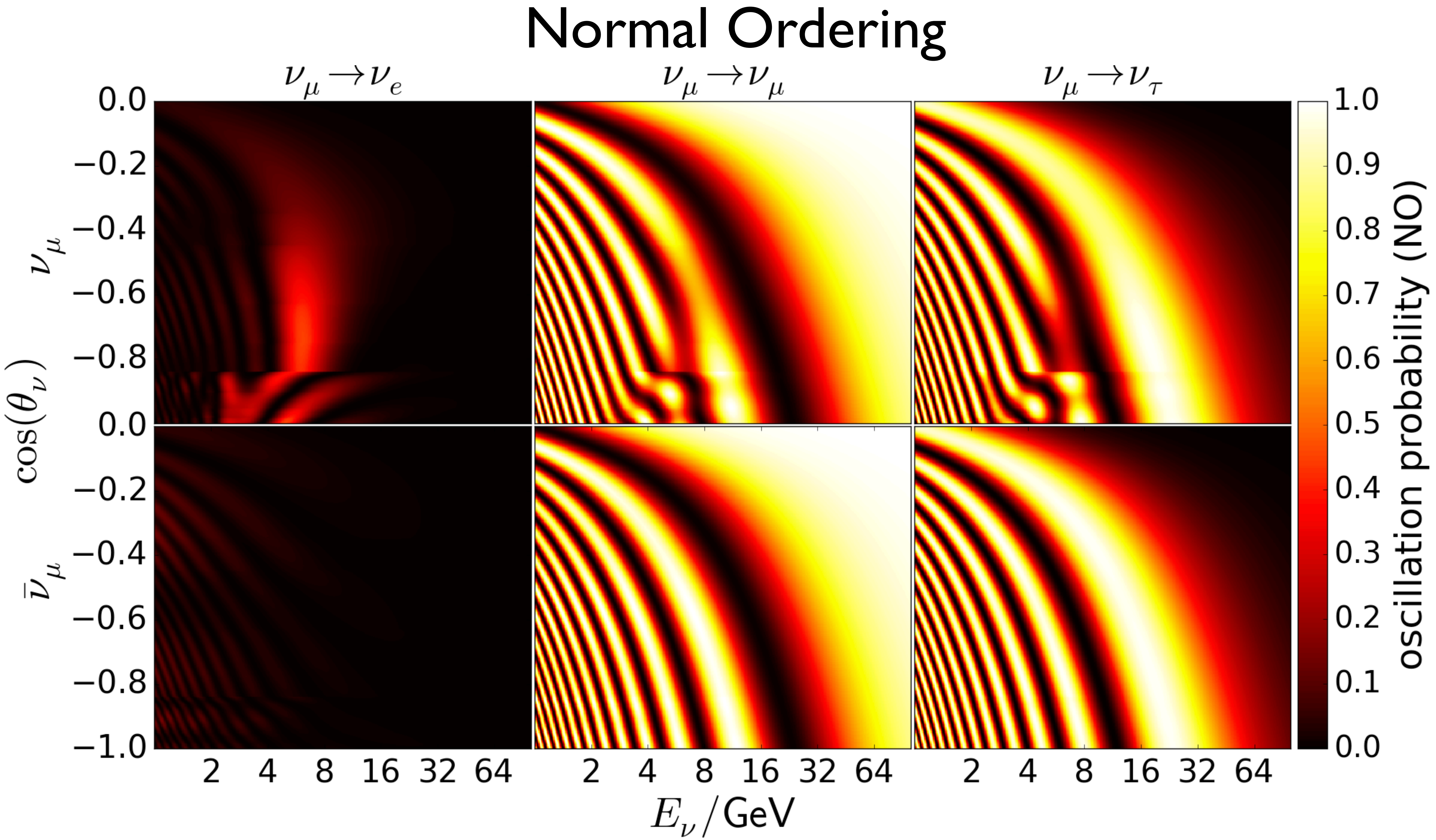
Conclusions



- We have now entered the era of neutrino astronomy
- Neutrino Telescopes accumulate rich high-statistics dataset of atmospheric neutrinos
    - Competitive oscillation parameter measurements
    - World-leading tau-neutrino appearance measurements
    - First results on neutrino mass ordering
    - Cross-section measurements, Sterile neutrinos, Non-standard interactions, and more…
- Next generation neutrino telescopes is becoming a reality fast
    - Multi-messenger astroparticle physics
    - Tremendous potential for neutrino physics / neutrino property measurements

Bonus materials

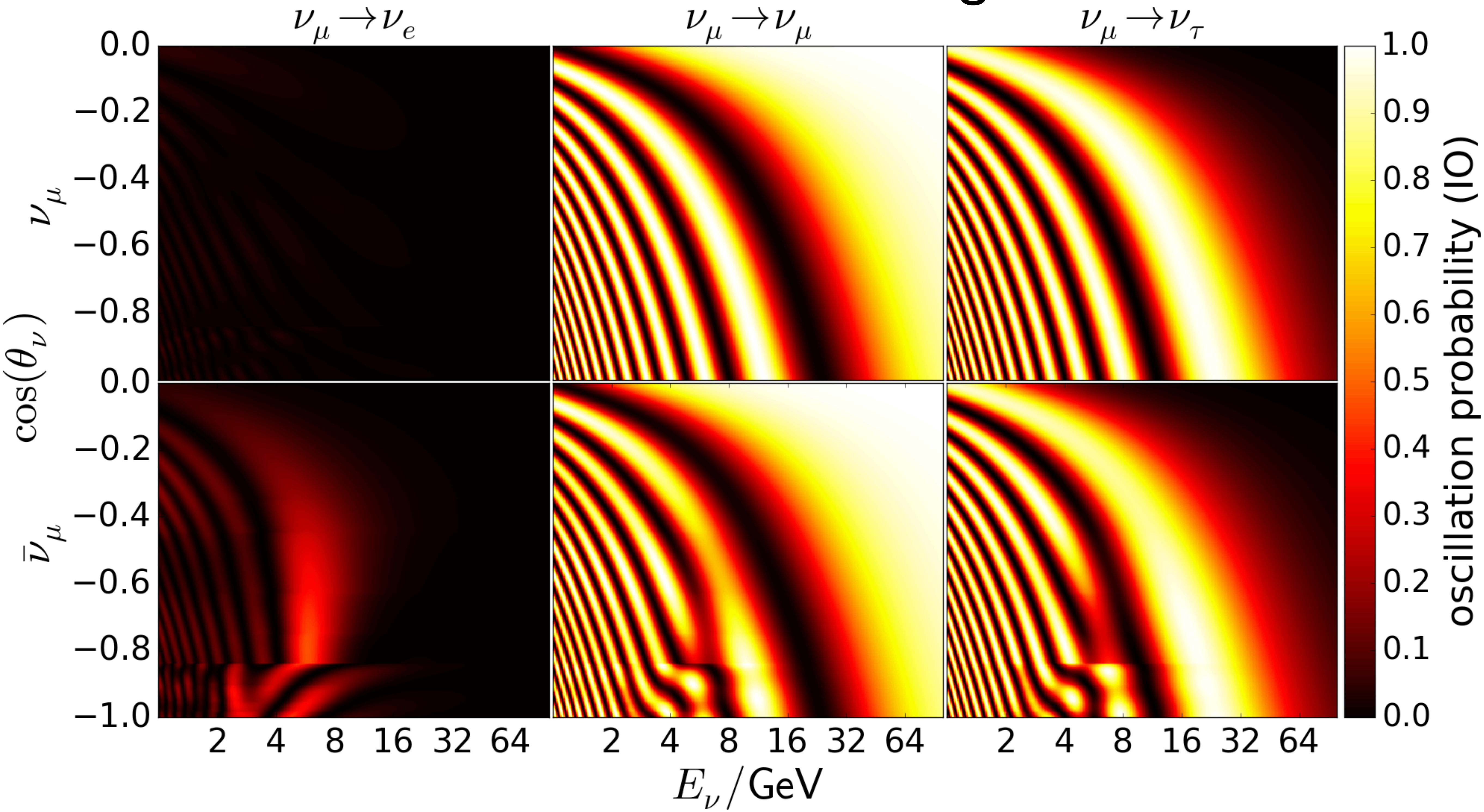
Neutrino Mass Ordering



IceCube Collaboration arXiv:1902.07771

Neutrino Mass Ordering

Inverted Ordering



Neutrino Oscillations ANTARES

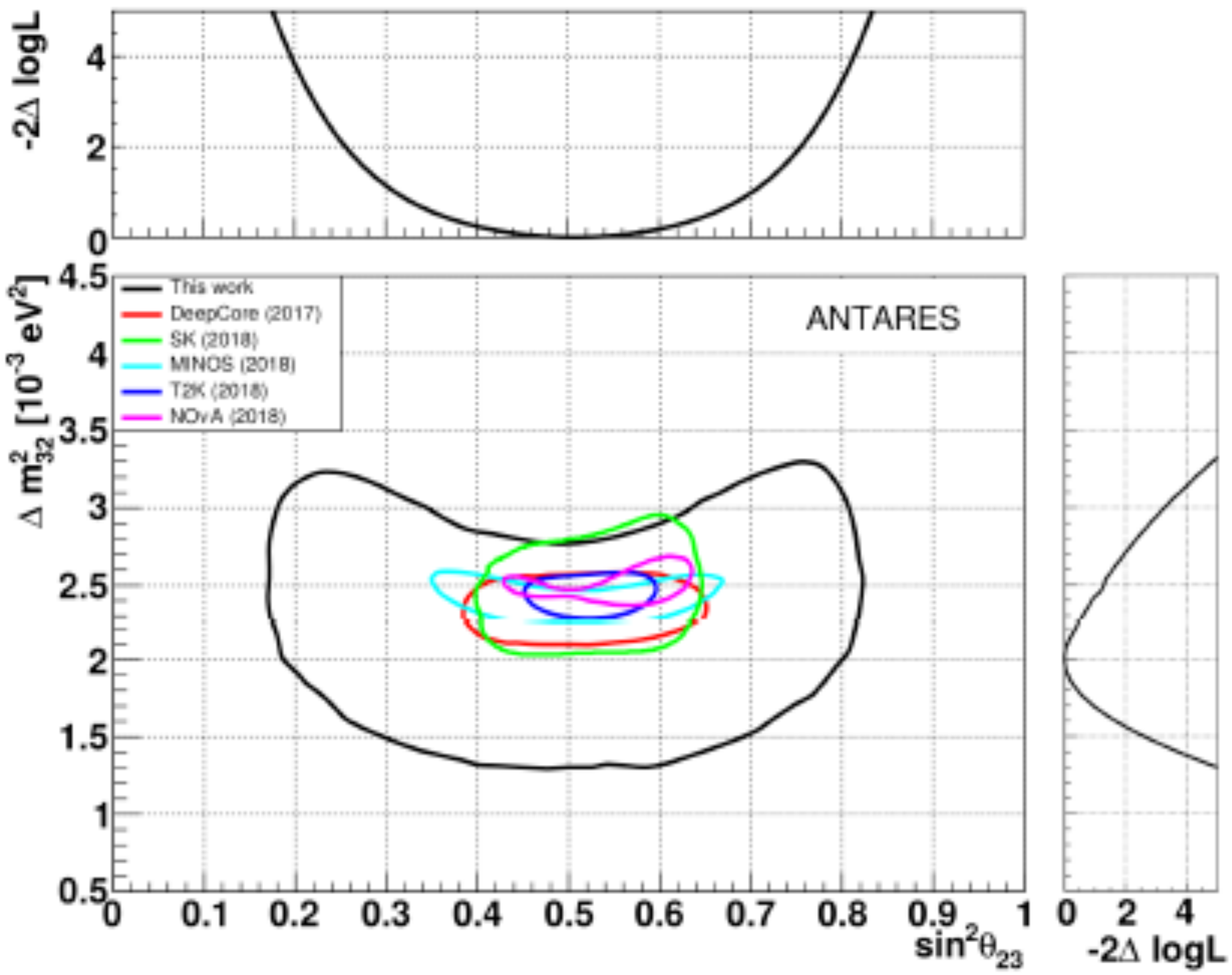


Figure 7: Contour at 90% CL in the plane of $\sin^2\theta_{23}$ and Δm^2_{32} obtained in this work (black line) and compared to the results by other experiments: IceCube/DeepCore (red) [7], Super-Kamiokande (green) [42], NOνA (purple) [43], T2K (blue) [44], and MINOS (light blue) [45]. The lateral plots show the 1D projections on the plane of the two oscillation parameters under study.

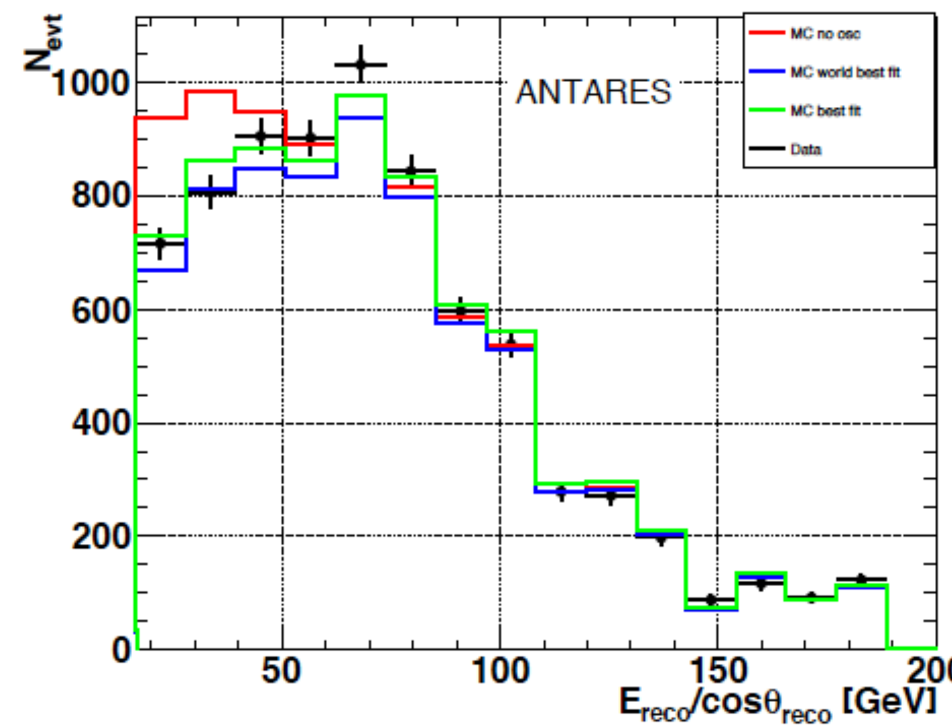
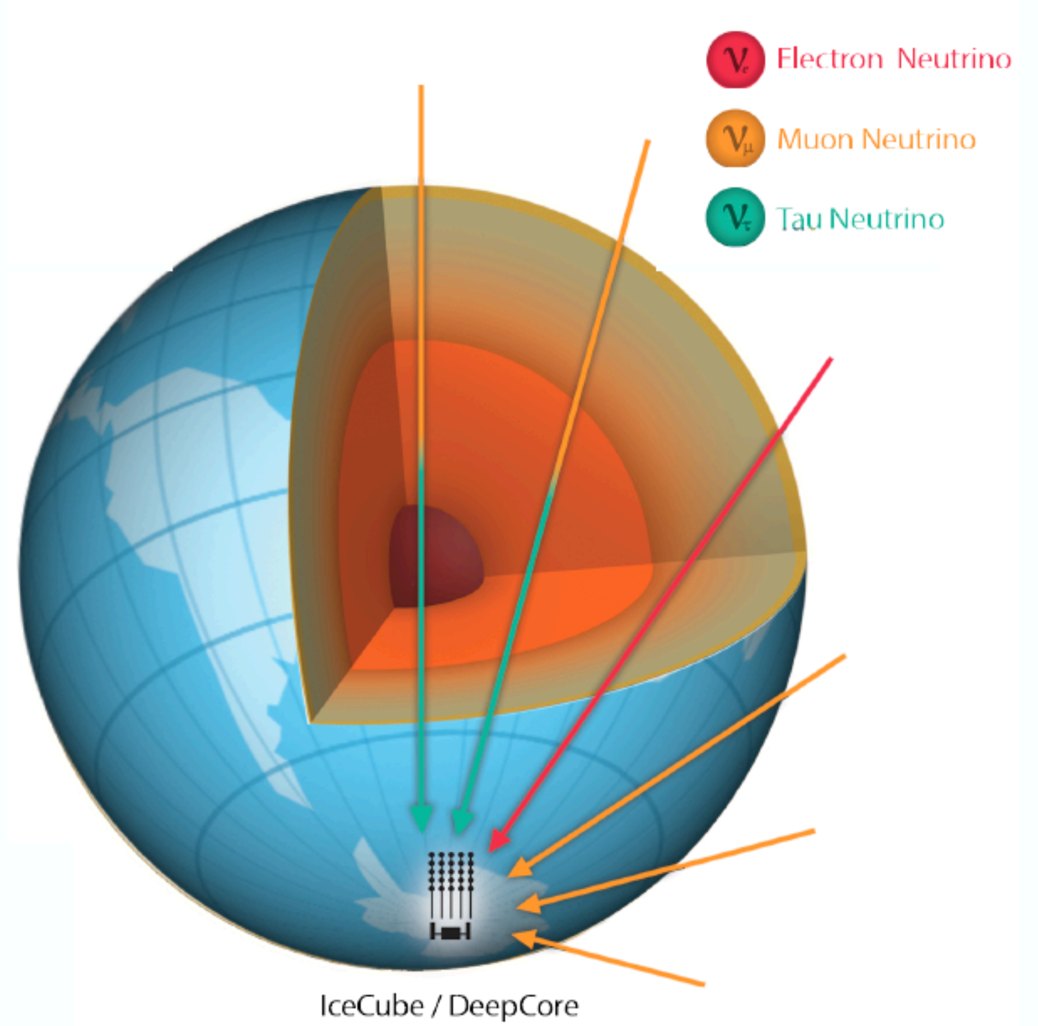
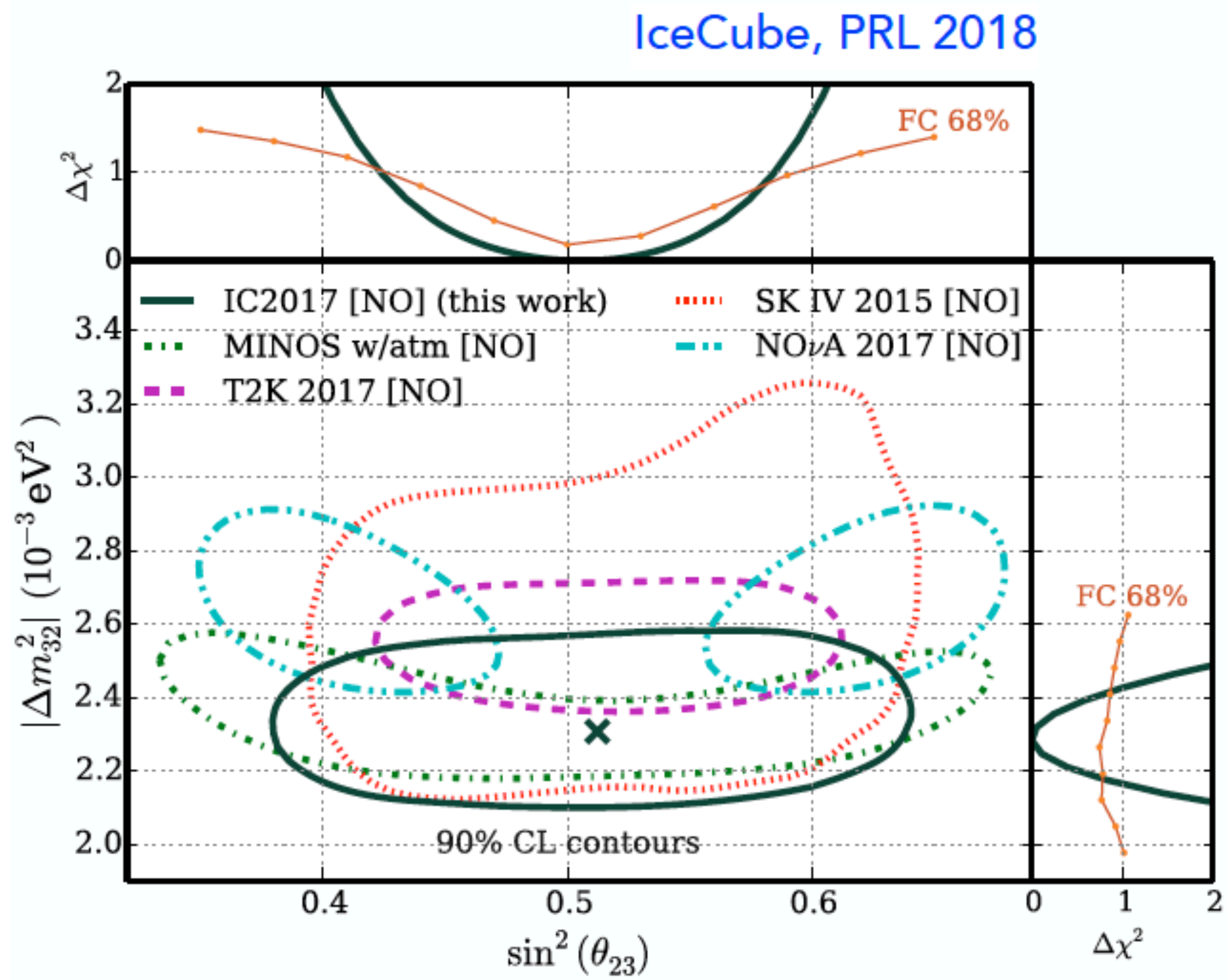


Figure 6: $E_{reco}/\cos\theta_{reco}$ distribution for data (black), MC without oscillation (red), MC assuming the world best-fit values (blue) [41] and MC assuming best-fit values of this analysis (green).

Neutrino Oscillations





- 3 years of IceCube Deep Core data
- Measurements of muon neutrino disappearance, over a range of baselines up to the diameter of the Earth
- Neutrinos from the full sky with reconstructed energies from 5.6 to 56 GeV

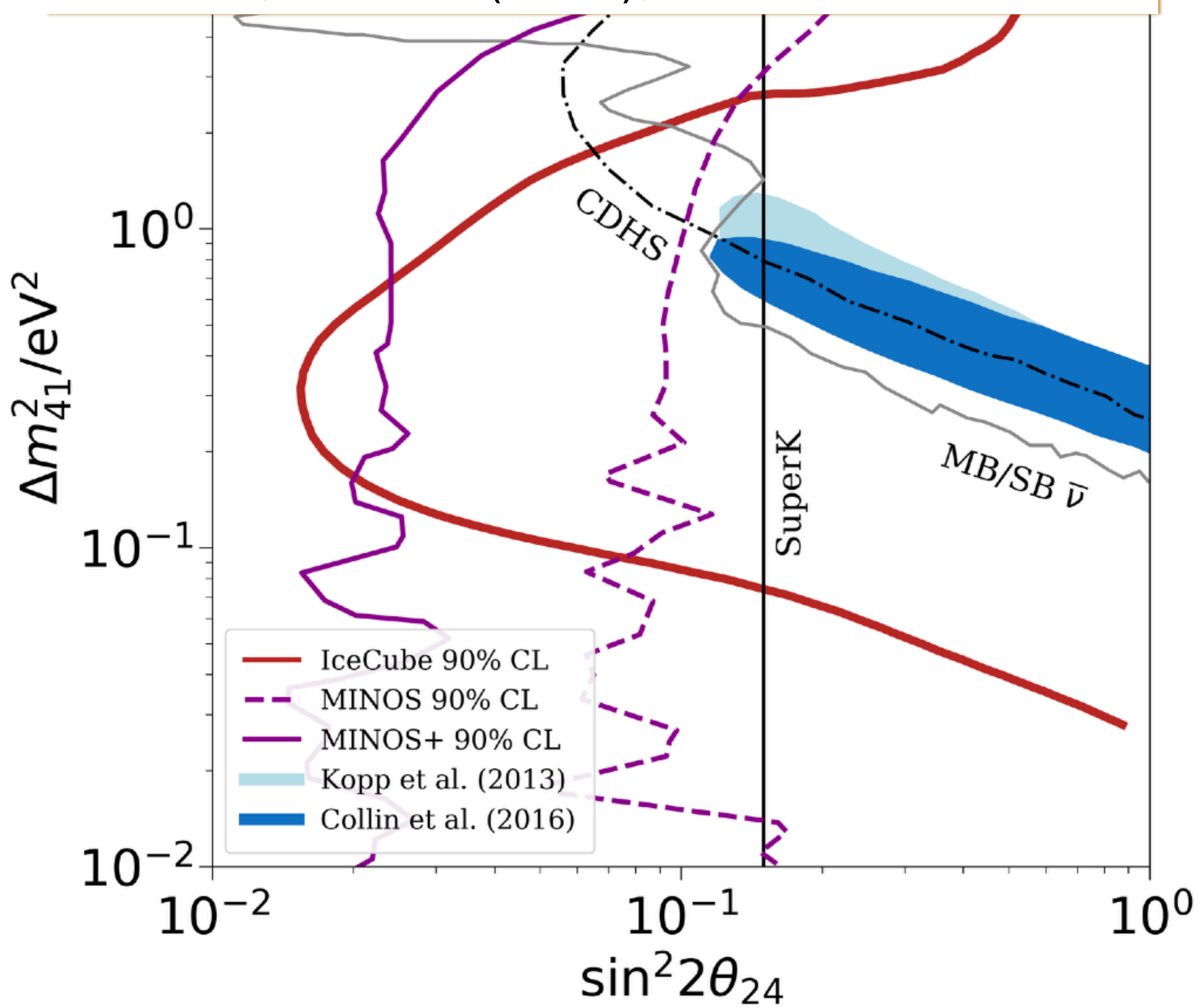
Normal ordering best fits

$$\Delta m^2_{32} = 2.31^{+0.11}_{-0.13} \times 10^{-3}\mathrm{eV}^2$$

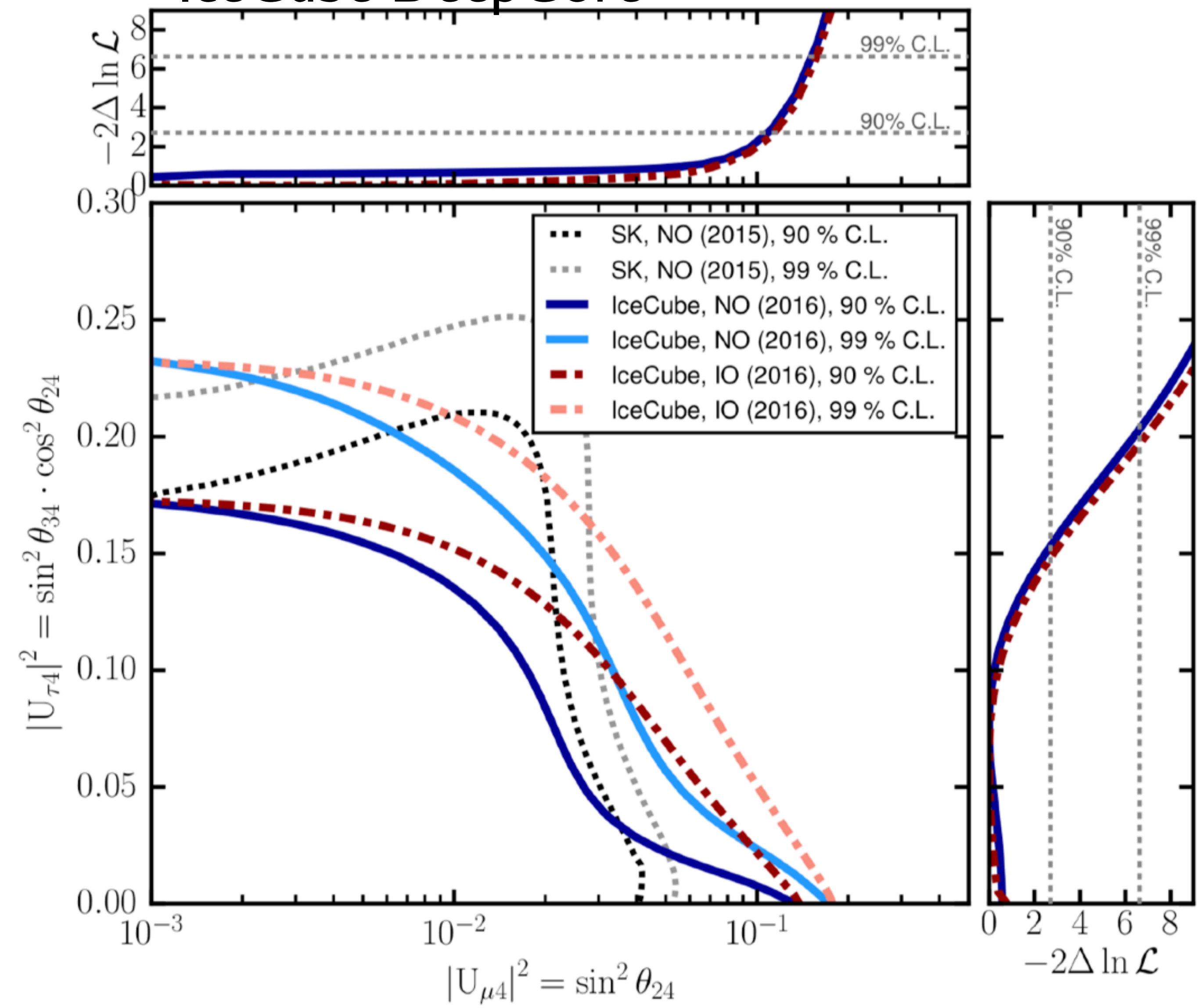
$$\sin^2\theta_{23} = 0.51^{+0.07}_{-0.09}$$

Sterile Neutrinos

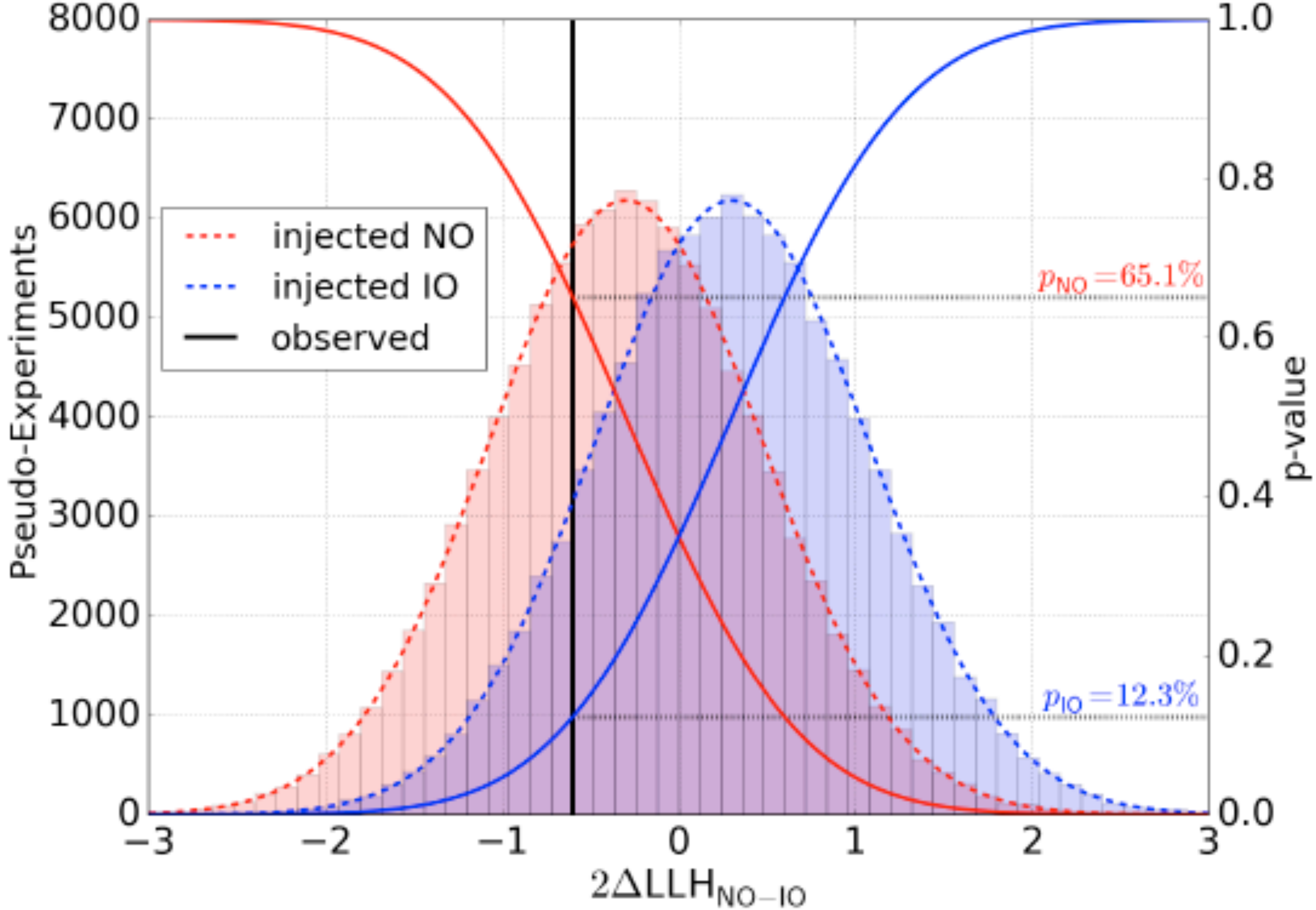
M.G. Aartsen et al. (IceCube), Phys. Rev. Lett. 117, 071801 (2016), 1605.01990



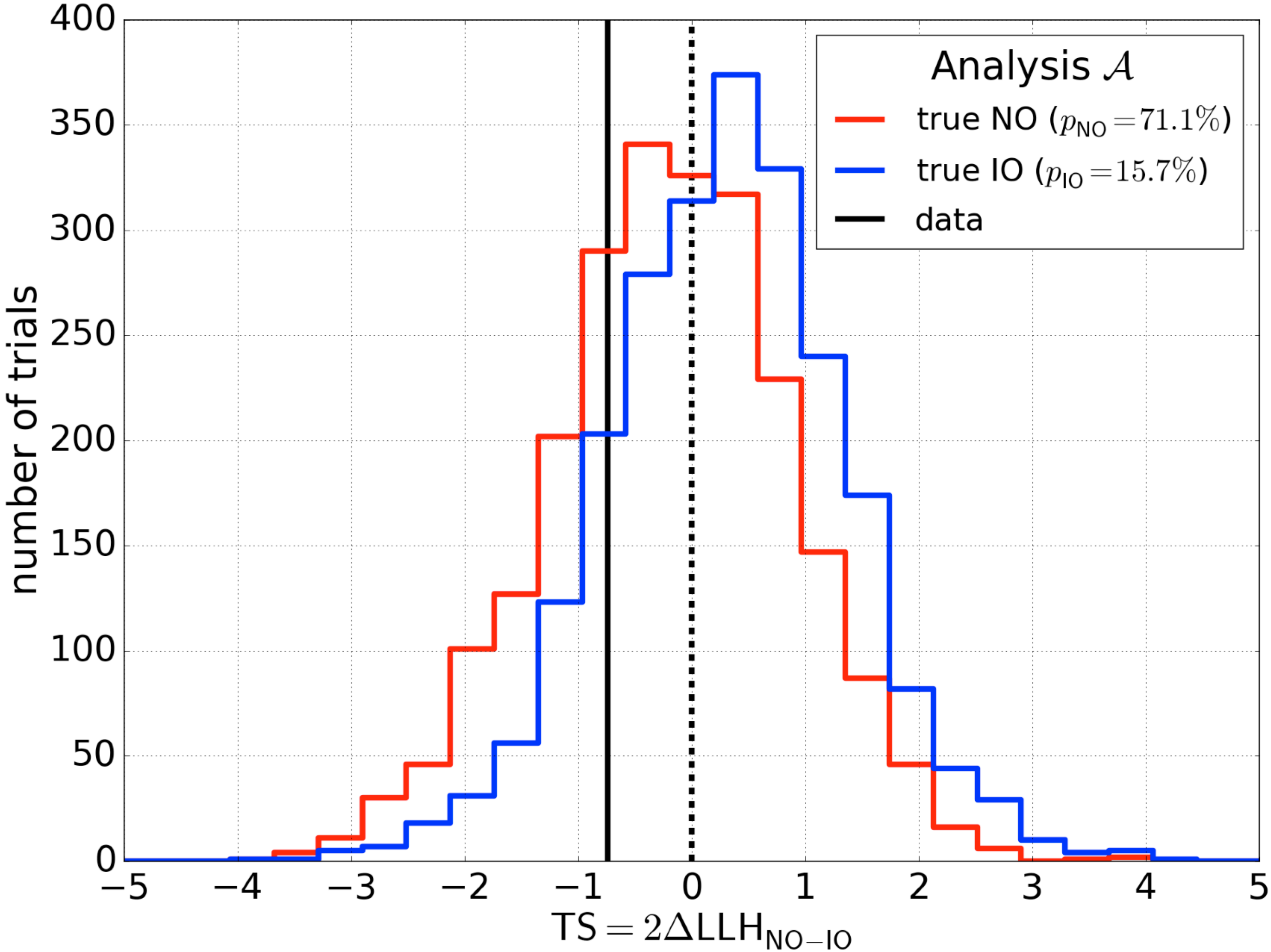
IceCube DeepCore

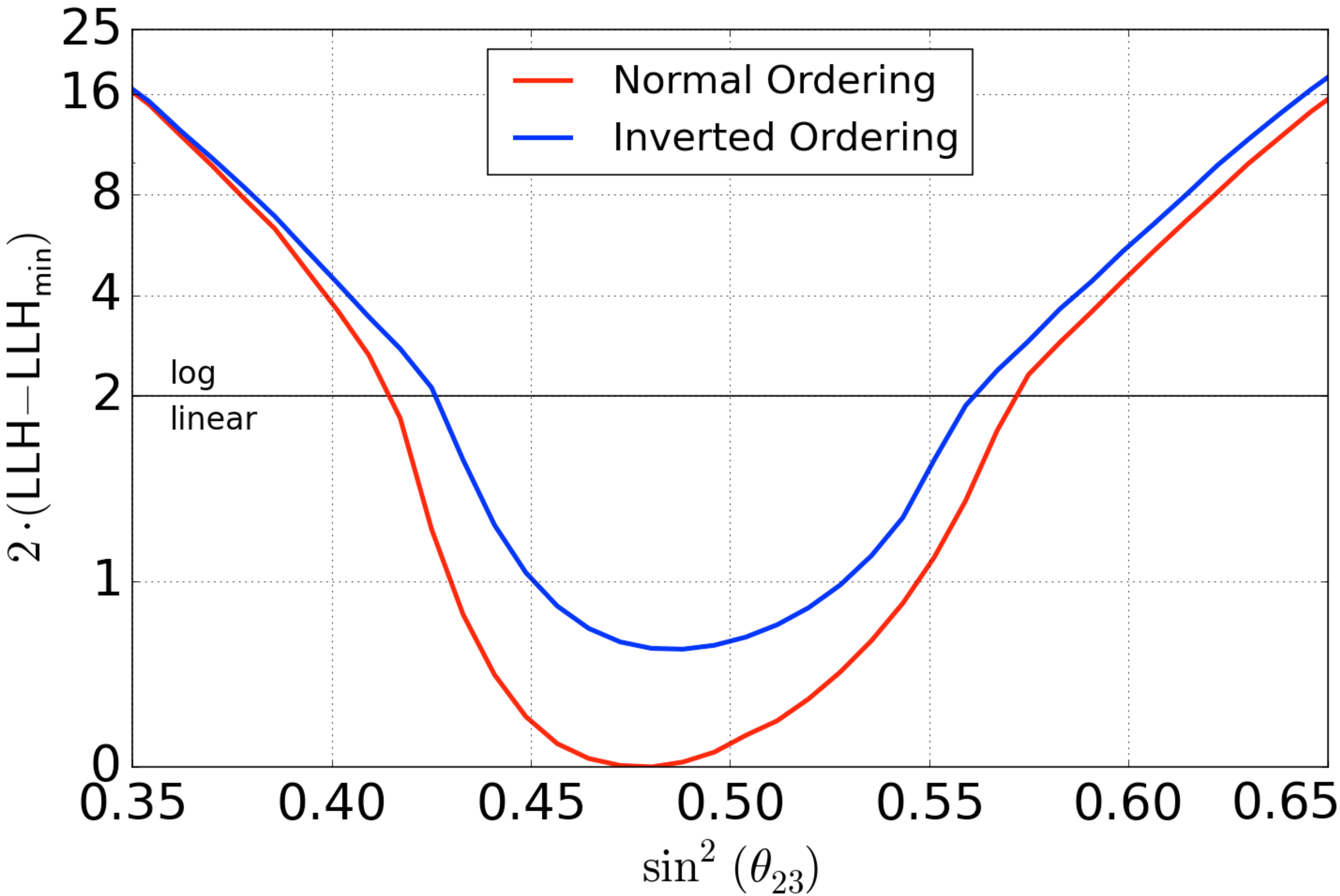


- Anomalies in short baseline experiments have been interpreted as evidence for additional neutrino mass states with large mass splittings
- No evidence for sterile neutrinos observed. Data consistent with 3 active neutrinos



8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
Pseudo-Experiments
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
p-value
injected NO
injected IO
observed
$p_{NO} = 65.1\%$
$p_{IO} = 12.3\%$
−3
−2
−1
0
1
2
3
$2\Delta LLH_{NO-IO}$


Analysis $\mathcal{A}$
true NO ($p_{\mathrm{NO}} = 71.1\%$)
true IO ($p_{\mathrm{IO}} = 15.7\%$)
data
number of trials
$\mathrm{TS} = 2\Delta\mathrm{LLH}_{\mathrm{NO-IO}}$
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
−5
−4
−3
−2
−1
0
1
2
3
4
5



Normal Ordering
Inverted Ordering
25
16
8
4
2
1
0
log
linear
$2\cdot(\mathrm{LLH}-\mathrm{LLH}_{\mathrm{min}})$
0.35
0.40
0.45
0.50
0.55
0.60
0.65
$\sin^2(\theta_{23})$