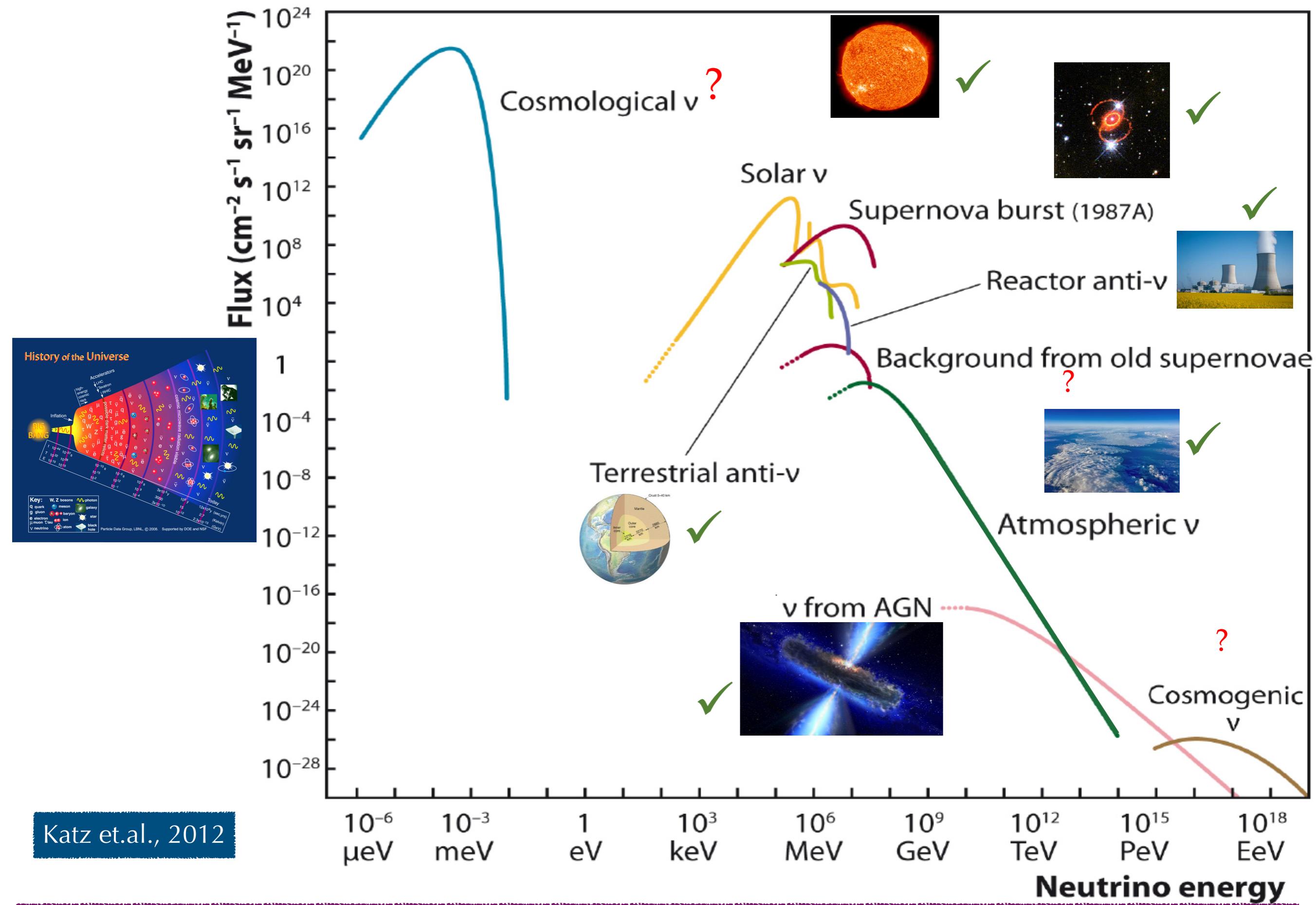


# CP-violation and the Earth's Interior: Through the Atmospheric Neutrino Looking-Glass

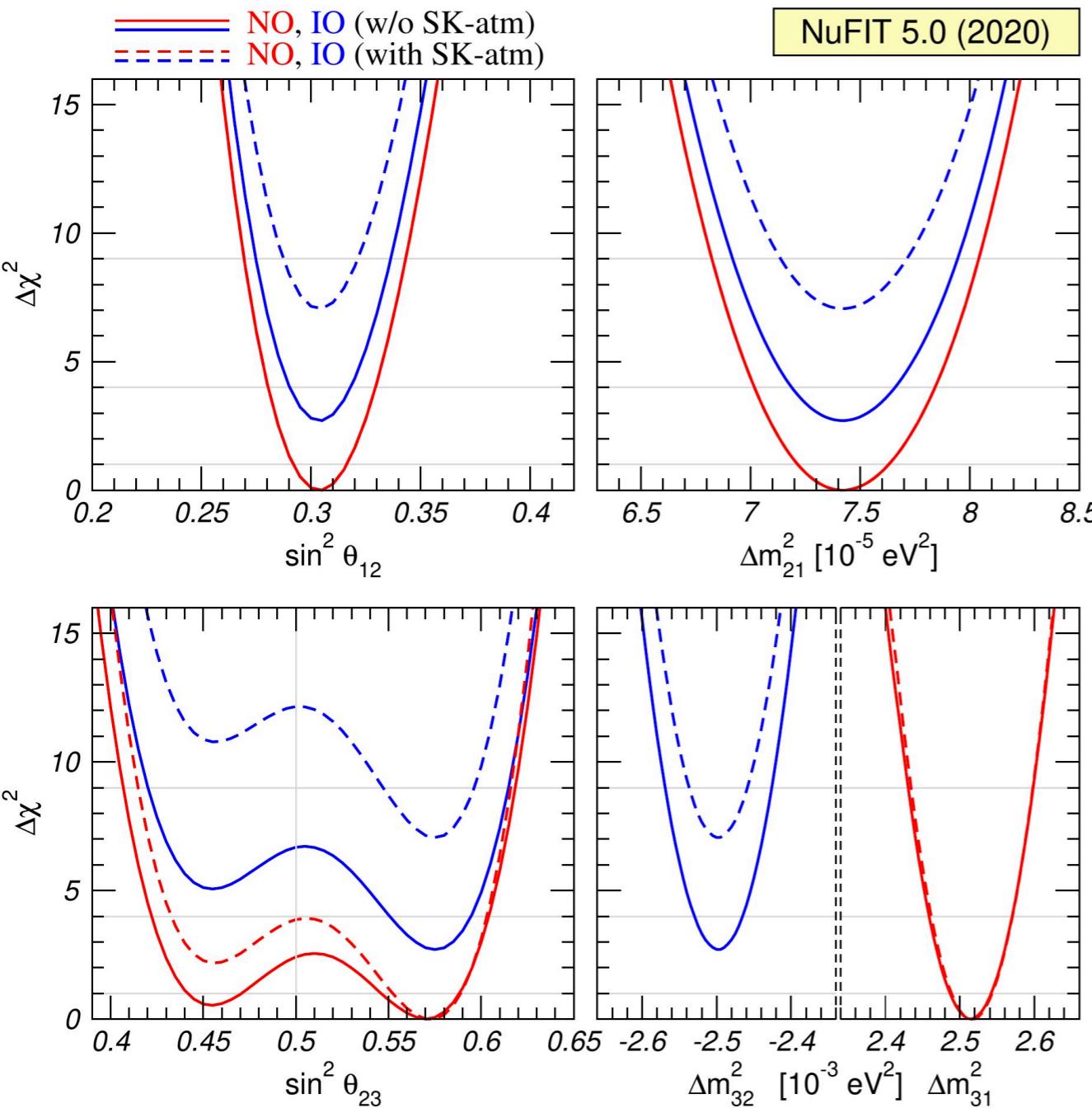
Yuber F. Perez-Gonzalez  
IPPP, Durham U



Opportunities with Atmospheric Neutrinos  
Institute of Physics  
November 10th, 2021

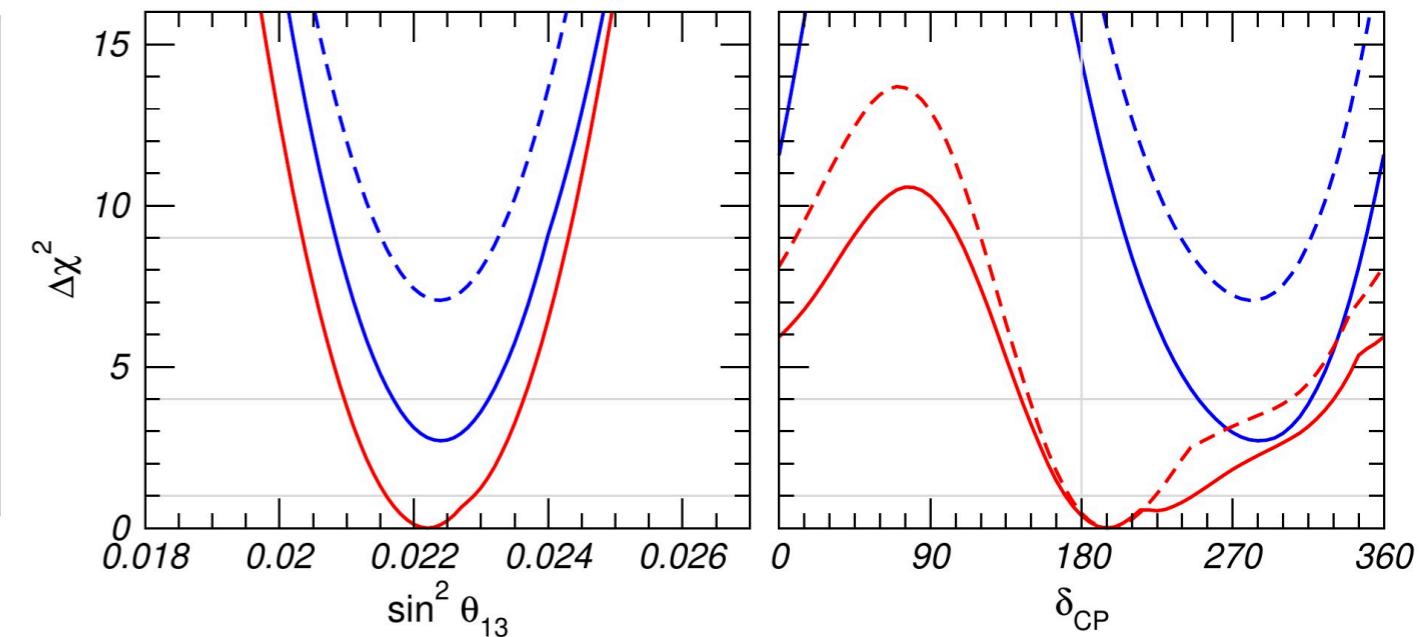


# What do we know about neutrino masses and mixing?



$$P(\nu_\alpha \rightarrow \nu_\beta) = \sum_{a,b} \tilde{U}_{\alpha a}^* \tilde{U}_{\beta a} \tilde{U}_{\alpha b} \tilde{U}_{\beta b}^* e^{i\Delta_{ab}L}$$

- ❖ 3 mixing angles
- ❖ 2 quadratic mass differences



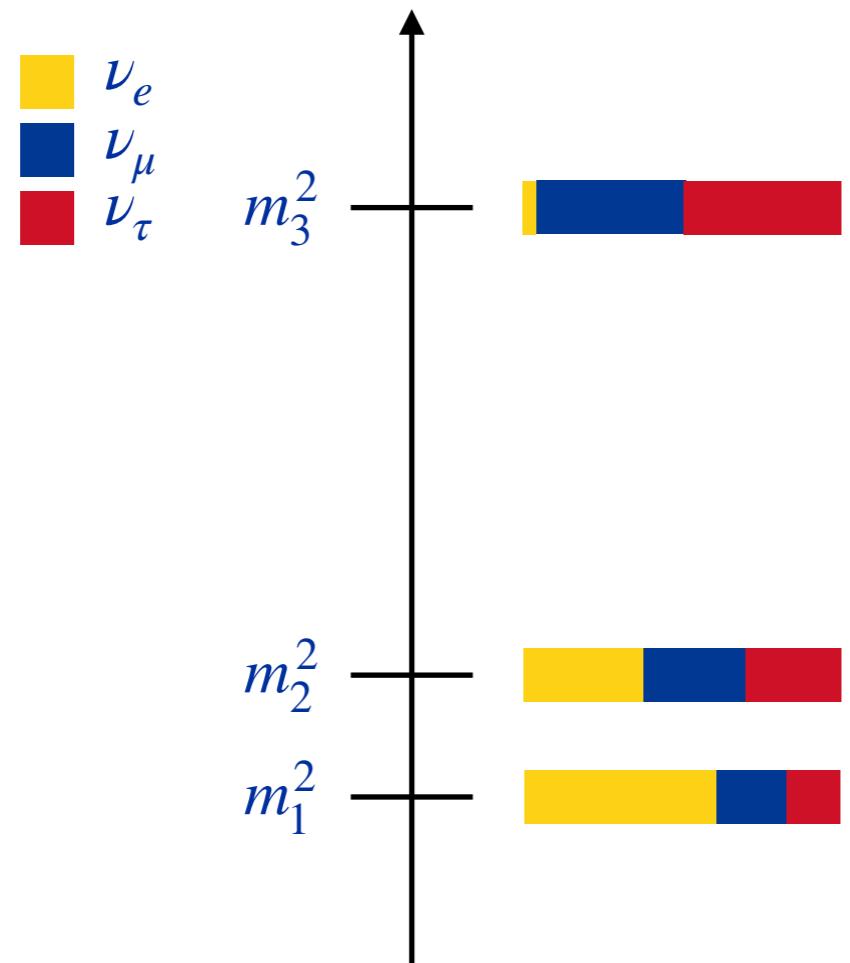
NuFit  
JHEP 09 (2020) 178

Other global fits

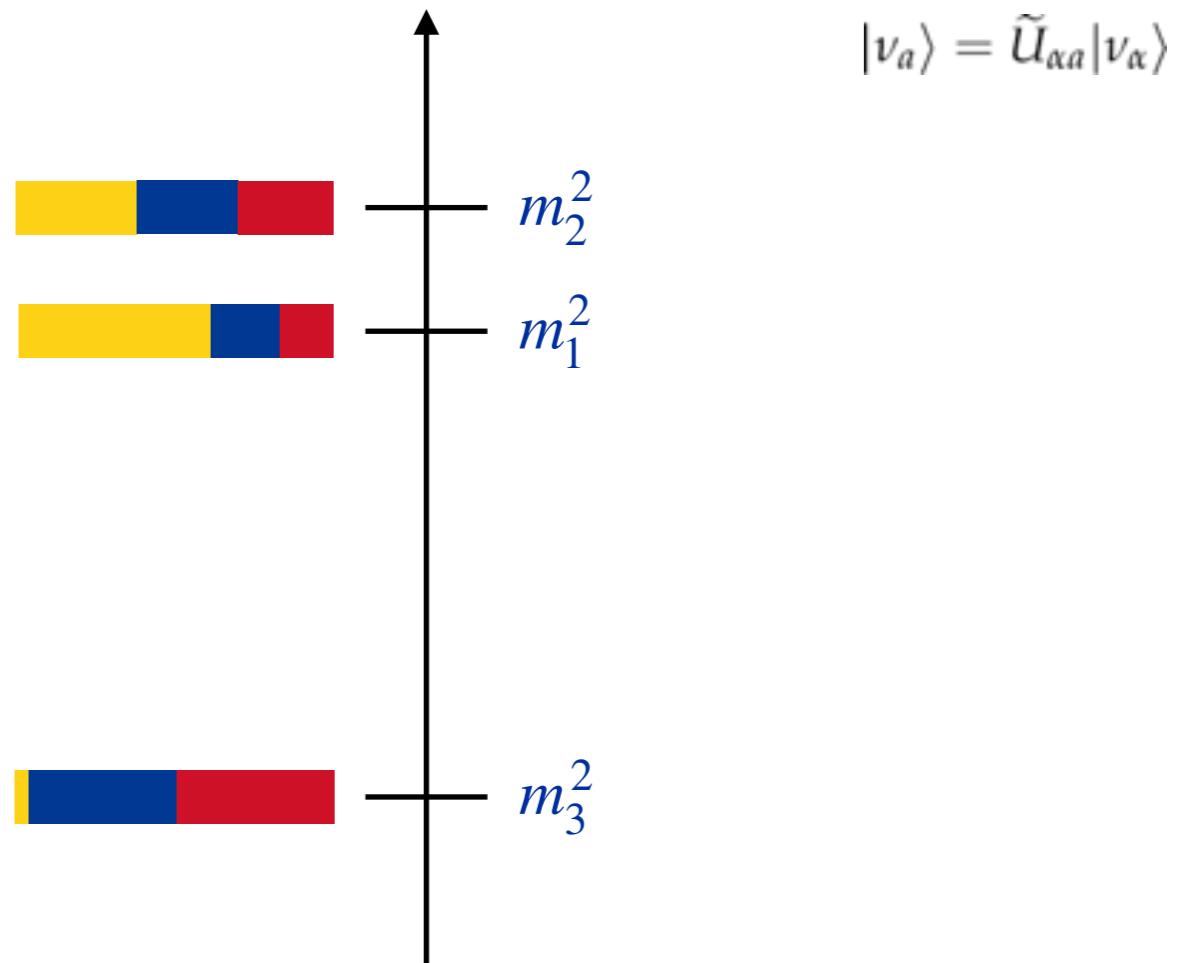
Valencia group  
[2006.11237](https://arxiv.org/abs/2006.11237)

Bari group  
[2003.08511](https://arxiv.org/abs/2003.08511)

# What do we not know about neutrino masses and mixing?



Normal Ordering



Inverted Ordering

T2K  $\rightarrow$  NO  
NOvA  $\rightarrow$  NO  
T2K + NOvA  $\rightarrow$  IO  
  
Kelly, Machado, Parke, YFPG,  
and Funchal  
[2007.08526](https://arxiv.org/abs/2007.08526)

Denton, Gehrlein, Pestes  
PRL 126 (2021) 5, 051801  
  
Chatterjee, Palazzo  
PRL 126 (2021) 5, 051802

- ❖ CP phase - CP violation
- ❖ Absolute mass values
- ❖ Dirac vs Majorana nature

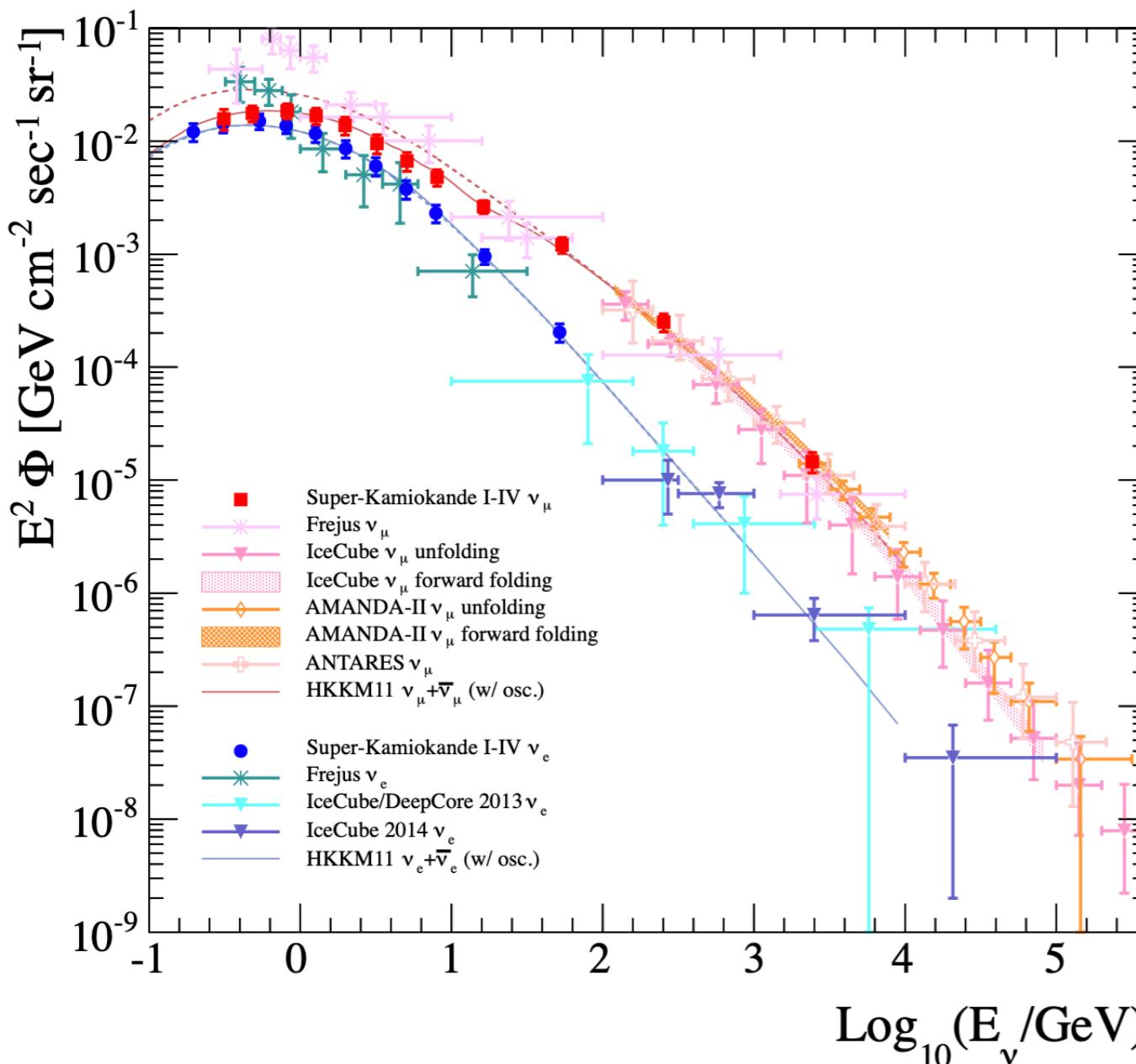
# Atmospheric Neutrinos

- ❖ Decay of unstable mesons produces a flux of neutrinos

$$\pi^\pm \rightarrow \mu^\pm + \nu_\mu (\bar{\nu}_\mu)$$

$$K^\pm \rightarrow \mu^\pm + \nu_\mu (\bar{\nu}_\mu)$$

$$\mu^\pm \rightarrow e^\pm + \nu_e (\bar{\nu}_e) + \bar{\nu}_\mu (\nu_\mu)$$



- ❖ Neutrino spectrum spans many orders of magnitude in energy ( $\sim 10 \text{ MeV} - 100 \text{ TeVs}$ )
- ❖ Flux ratios are energy-dependent

$$\frac{\nu_e + \bar{\nu}_e}{\nu_\mu + \bar{\nu}_\mu} \sim \frac{1}{2} \quad E \lesssim 1 \text{ GeV}$$

E. Richard et al. (SK),  
PRD 94 (2016) 5, 052001.

# Oscillation Probabilities — MSW and Parametric

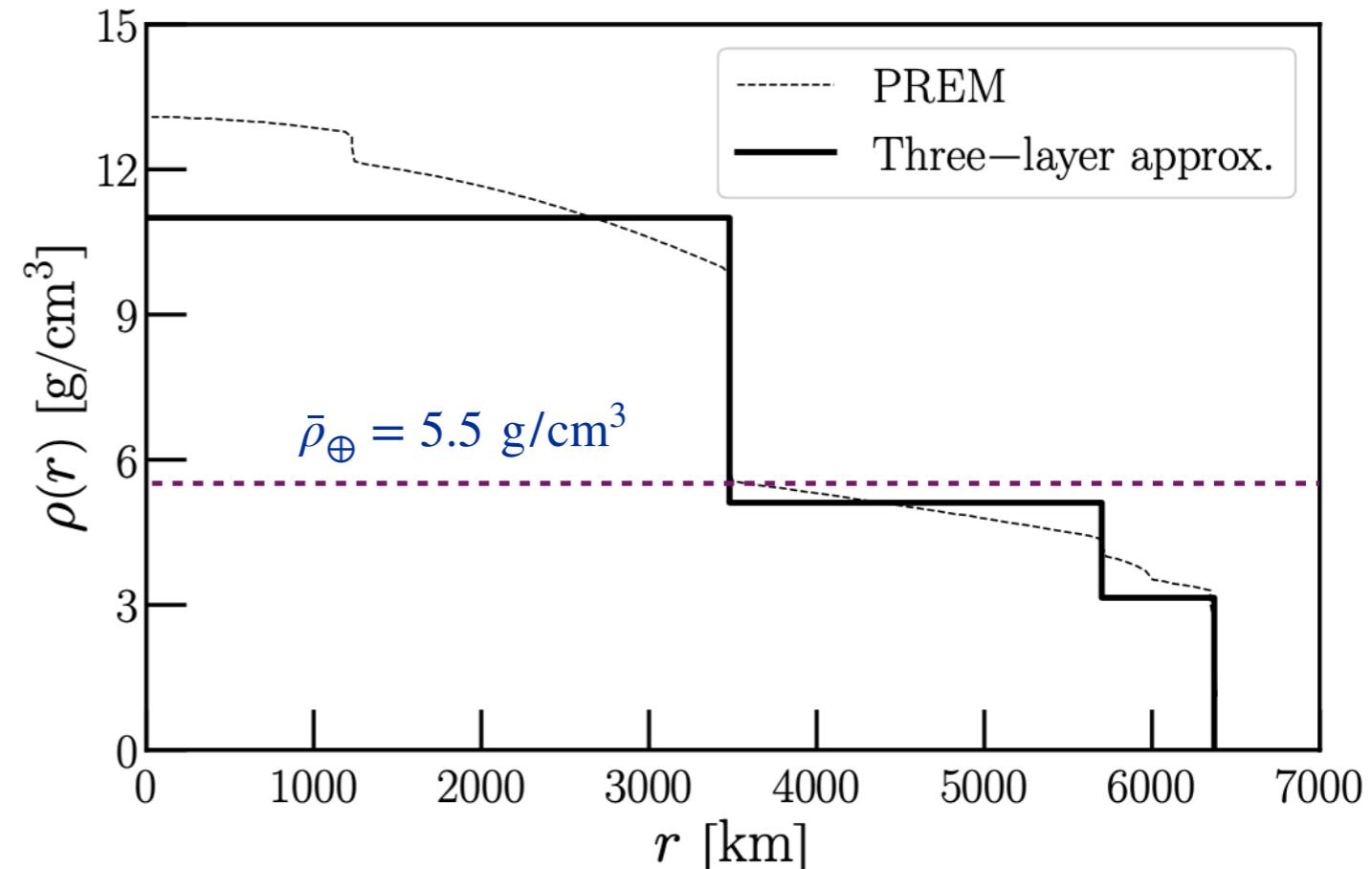
Neutrino propagation in matter:

$$i \frac{d\vec{\nu}}{dt} = H \vec{\nu}$$

$$H = \frac{1}{2E} U^\dagger \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \Delta m_{21}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \Delta m_{31}^2 \end{pmatrix} U + \begin{pmatrix} V_{CC} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_{CC} = \sqrt{2} G_F n_e$$

Electron density  
 $n_e = N_A Y_e \rho$



MSW resonance

Matter effects matter

Constant Density!

$$E_{\text{MSW}} = \frac{\Delta m^2 \cos 2\theta}{2\sqrt{2}G_F N_A Y_e \rho} \approx \begin{cases} 5.3 \text{ GeV} \left( \frac{\Delta m^2}{2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2} \right) \left( \frac{\cos 2\theta}{0.95} \right) \left( \frac{0.5}{Y_e} \right) \left( \frac{6 \text{ g/cm}^3}{\rho} \right) & (\text{atmospheric pars.}) \\ 68 \text{ MeV} \left( \frac{\Delta m^2}{7.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2} \right) \left( \frac{\cos 2\theta}{0.41} \right) \left( \frac{0.5}{Y_e} \right) \left( \frac{6 \text{ g/cm}^3}{\rho} \right) & (\text{solar pars.}) \end{cases}$$

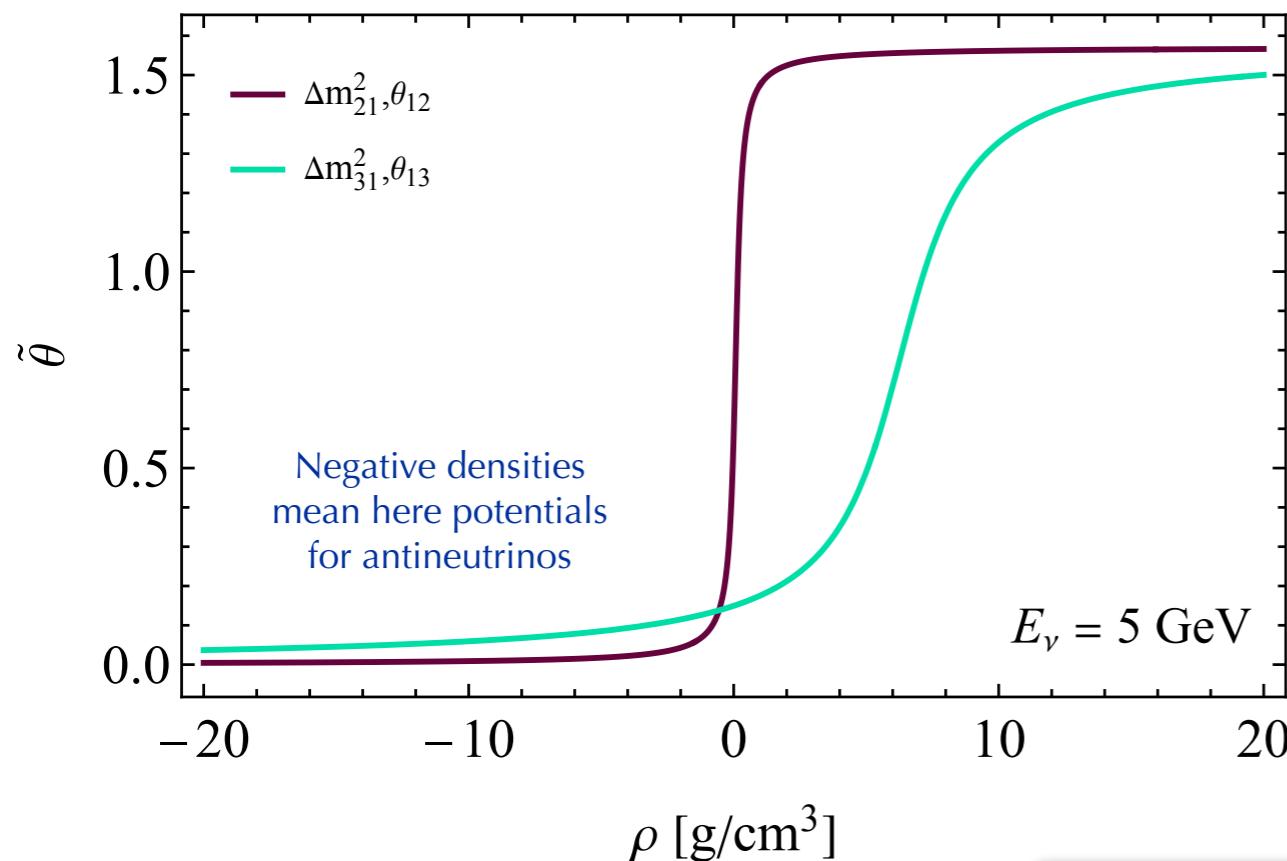
# Oscillation Probabilities — MSW and Parametric

MSW resonance

Matter effects matter

$$E_{\text{MSW}} = \frac{\Delta m^2 \cos 2\theta}{2\sqrt{2}G_F N_A Y_e \rho} \simeq \begin{cases} 5.3 \text{ GeV} \left( \frac{\Delta m^2}{2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2} \right) \left( \frac{\cos 2\theta}{0.95} \right) \left( \frac{0.5}{Y_e} \right) \left( \frac{6 \text{ g/cm}^3}{\rho} \right) & \text{(atmospheric pars.)} \\ 68 \text{ MeV} \left( \frac{\Delta m^2}{7.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2} \right) \left( \frac{\cos 2\theta}{0.41} \right) \left( \frac{0.5}{Y_e} \right) \left( \frac{6 \text{ g/cm}^3}{\rho} \right) & \text{(solar pars.)} \end{cases}$$

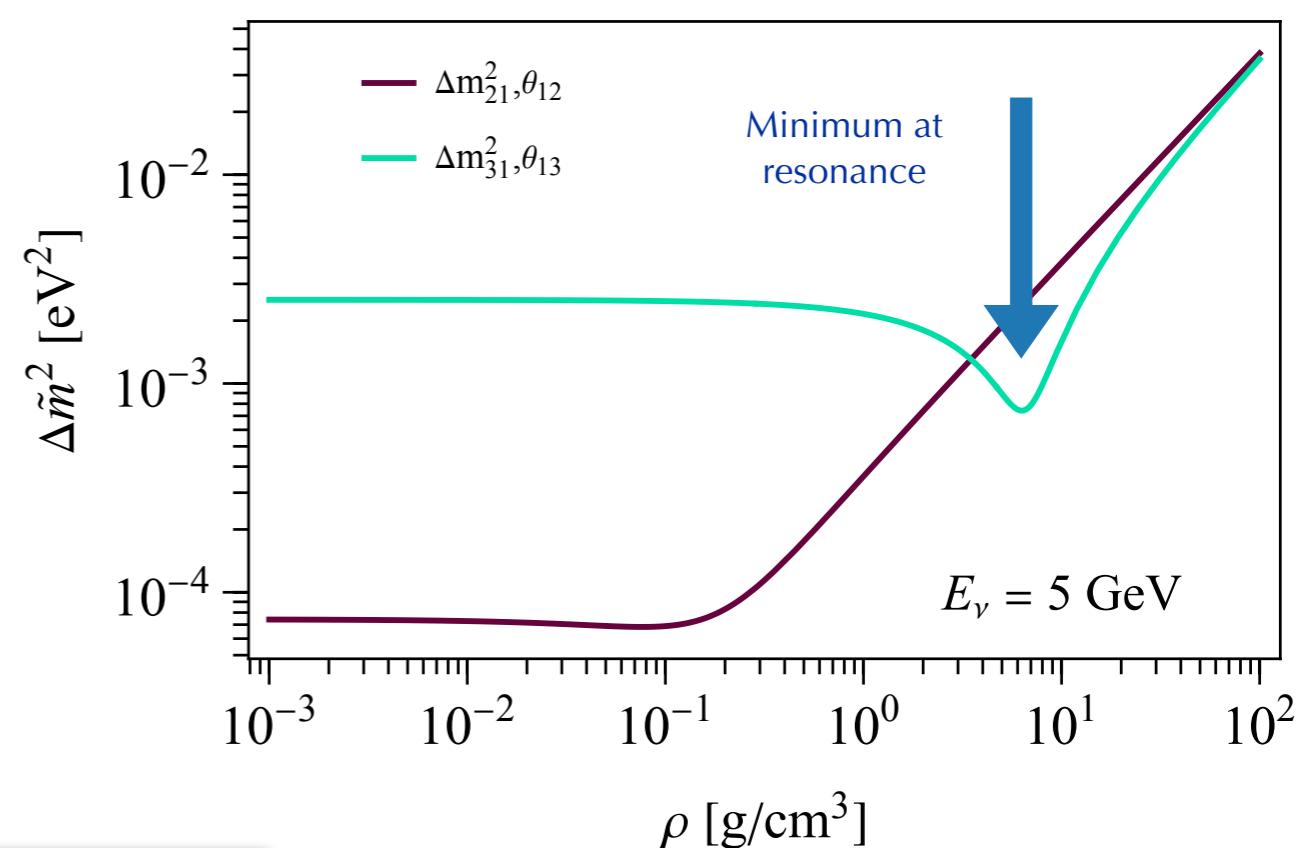
Angle in matter



2-flavours

Constant Density!

Mass difference in matter

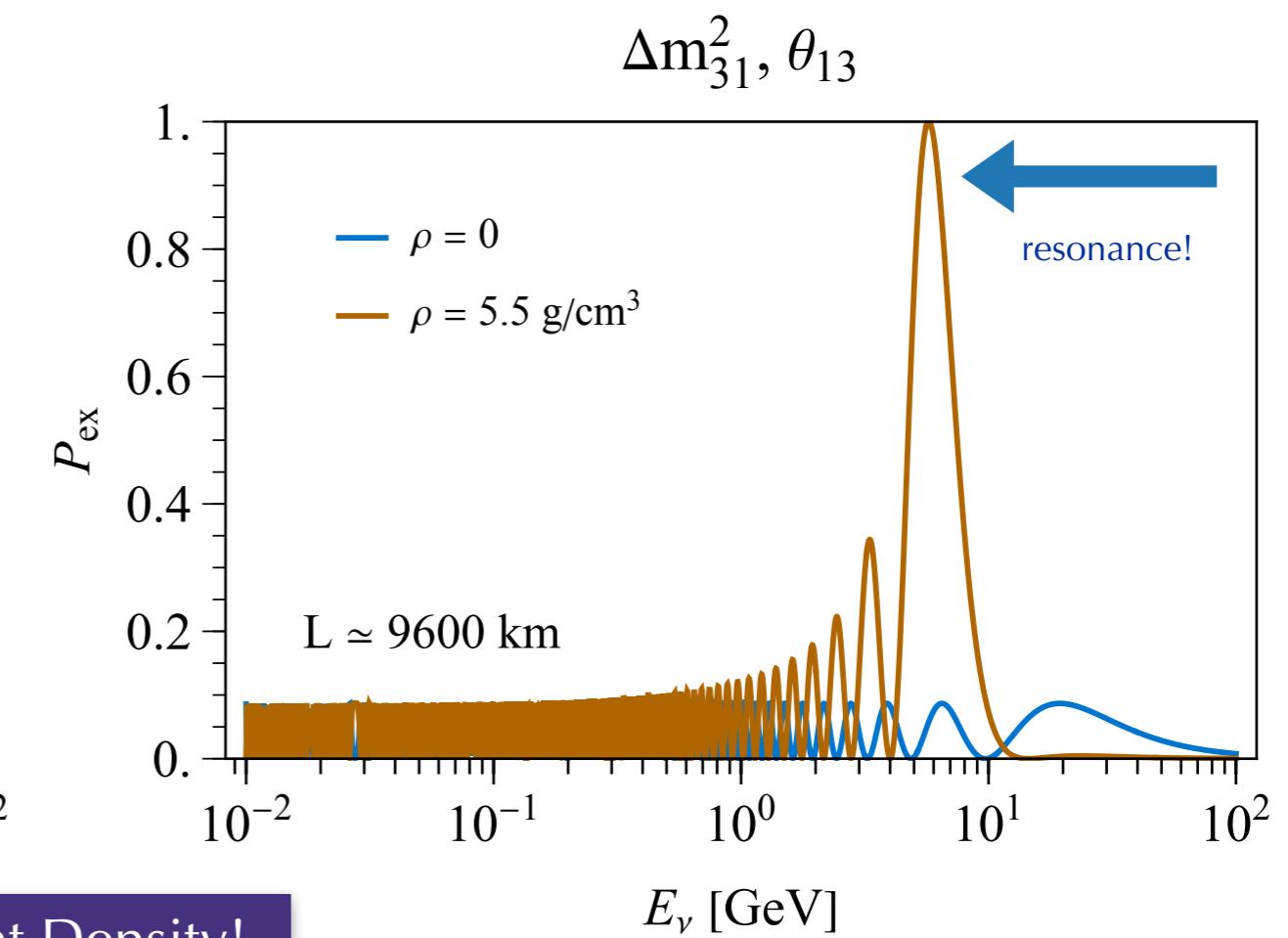
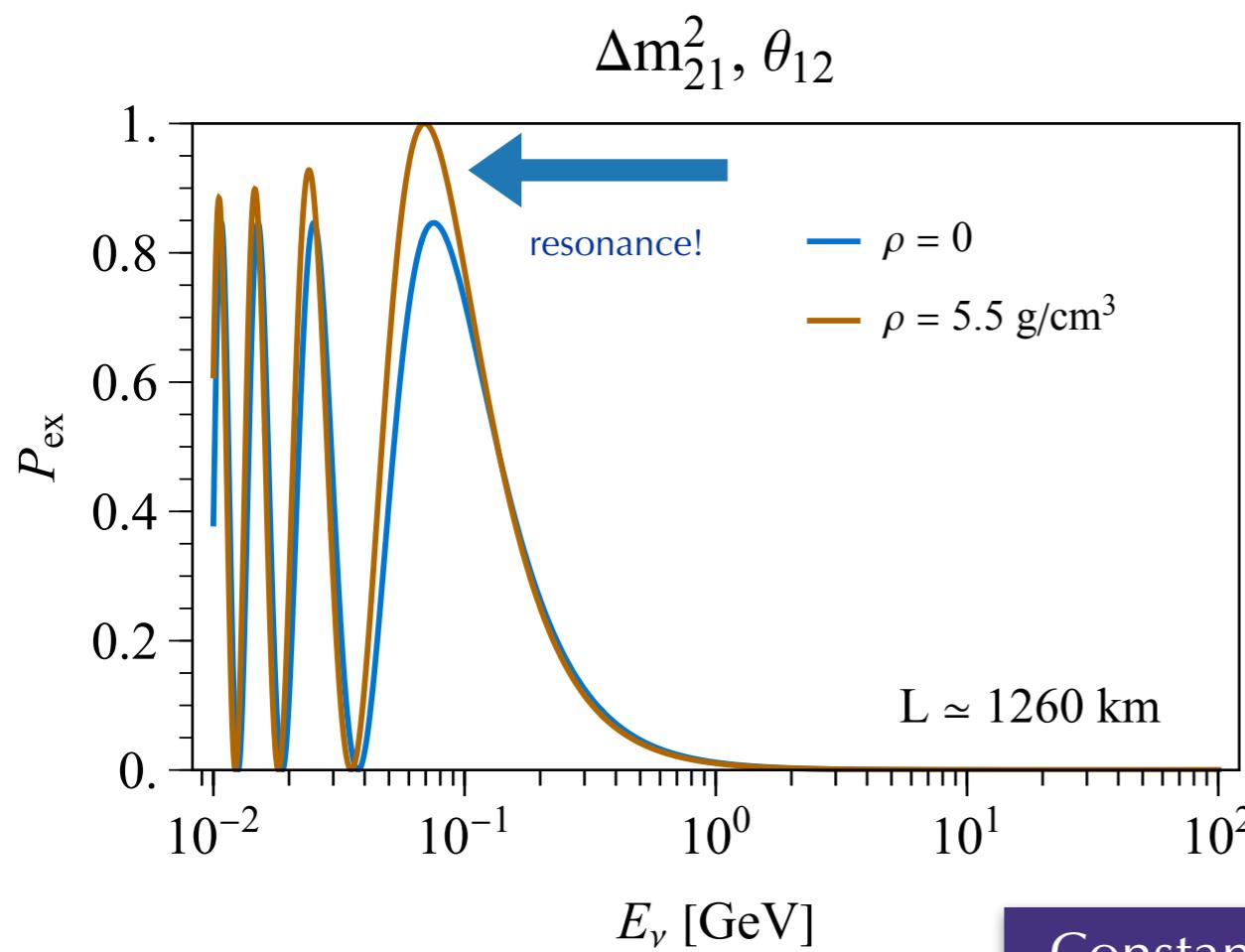


# Oscillation Probabilities — MSW and Parametric

MSW resonance

Matter effects matter

$$E_{\text{MSW}} = \frac{\Delta m^2 \cos 2\theta}{2\sqrt{2}G_F N_A Y_e \rho} \simeq \begin{cases} 5.3 \text{ GeV} \left( \frac{\Delta m^2}{2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2} \right) \left( \frac{\cos 2\theta}{0.95} \right) \left( \frac{0.5}{Y_e} \right) \left( \frac{6 \text{ g/cm}^3}{\rho} \right) & \text{(atmospheric pars.)} \\ 68 \text{ MeV} \left( \frac{\Delta m^2}{7.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2} \right) \left( \frac{\cos 2\theta}{0.41} \right) \left( \frac{0.5}{Y_e} \right) \left( \frac{6 \text{ g/cm}^3}{\rho} \right) & \text{(solar pars.)} \end{cases}$$



Constant Density!

$P_{\text{ex}} \rightarrow$  2-flavour appearance probability

# Oscillation Probabilities — MSW and Parametric

Let's assume a three-layered Earth

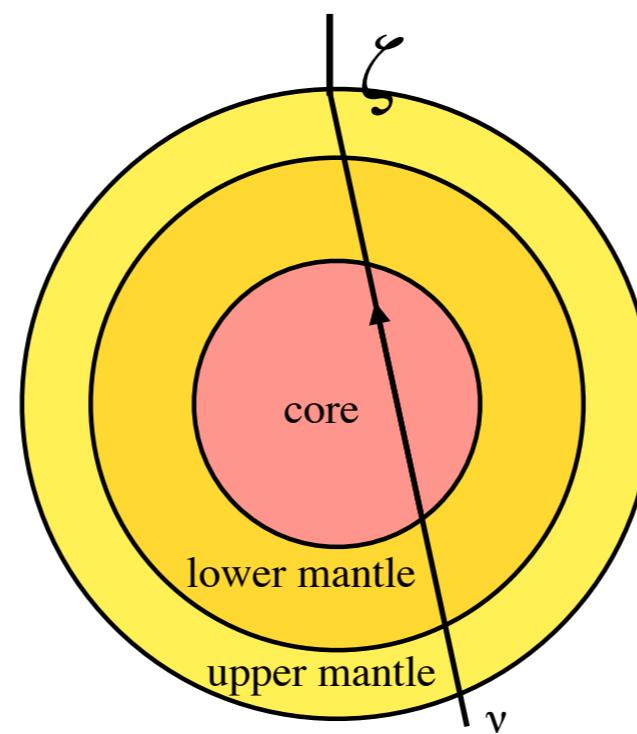
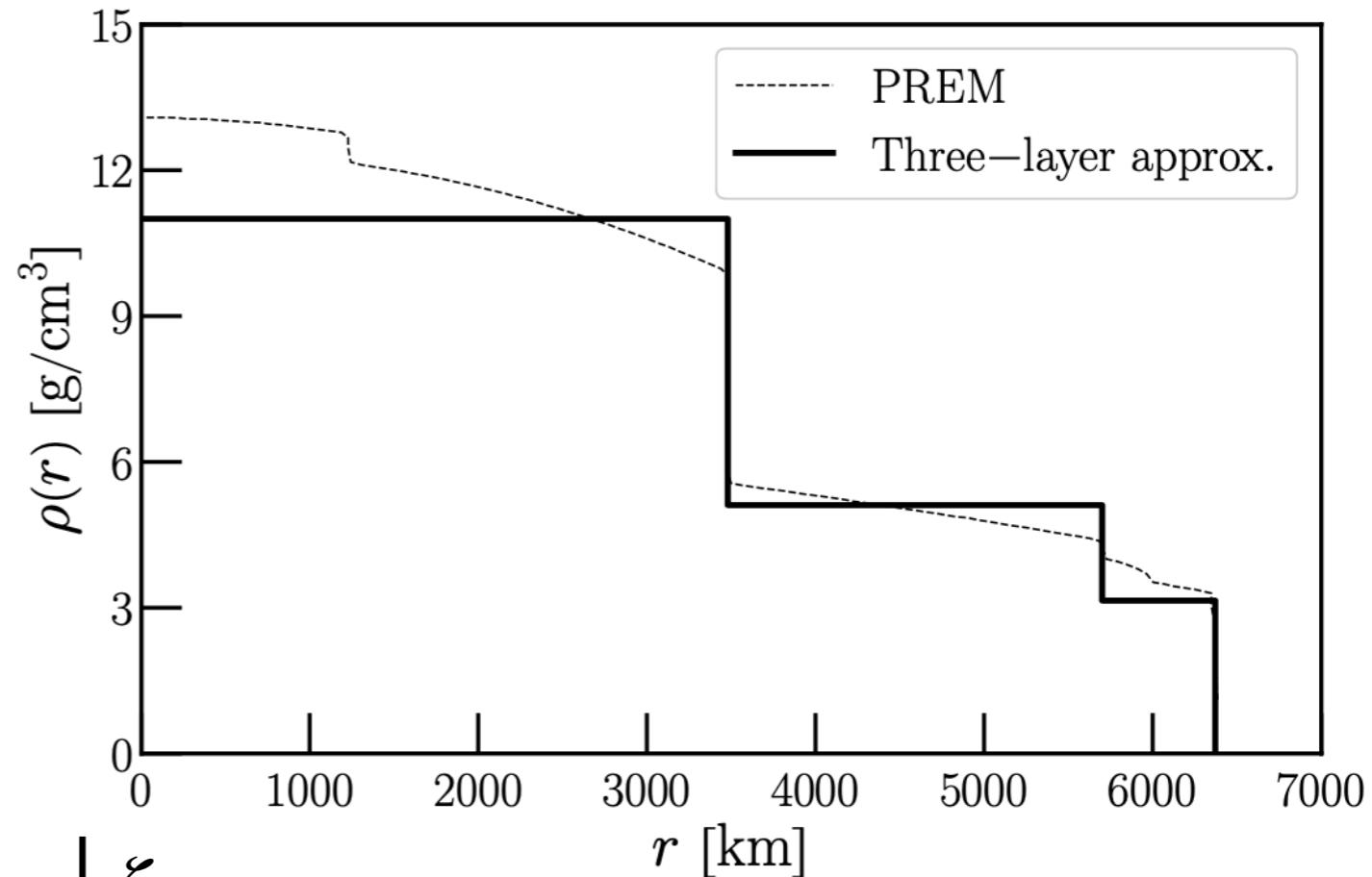
$$i \frac{d\vec{\nu}}{dt} = H \vec{\nu}$$

$$H = \frac{1}{2E} U^\dagger \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \Delta m_{21}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \Delta m_{31}^2 \end{pmatrix} U + \begin{pmatrix} V_{CC} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_{CC} = \sqrt{2} G_F n_e$$

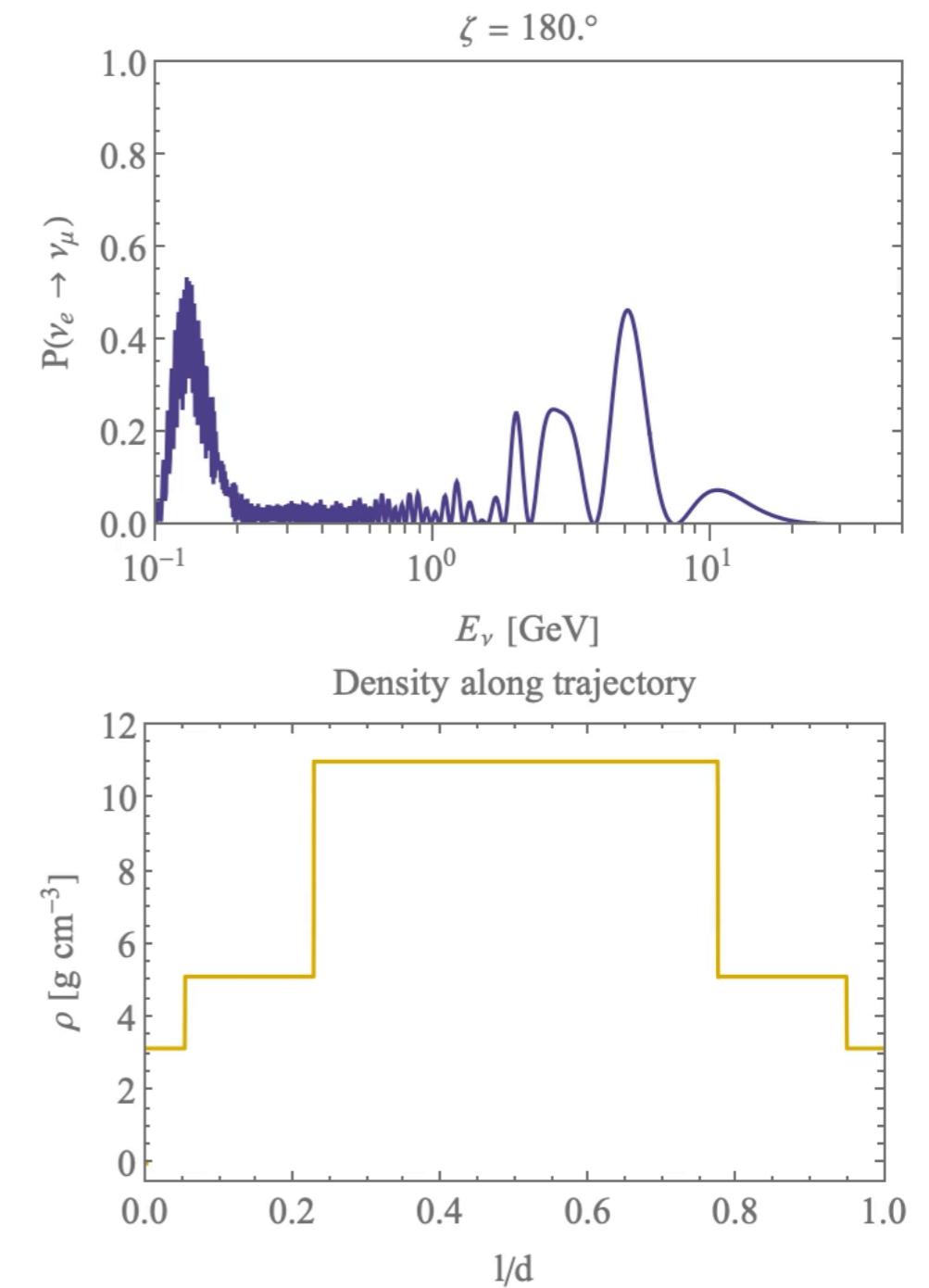
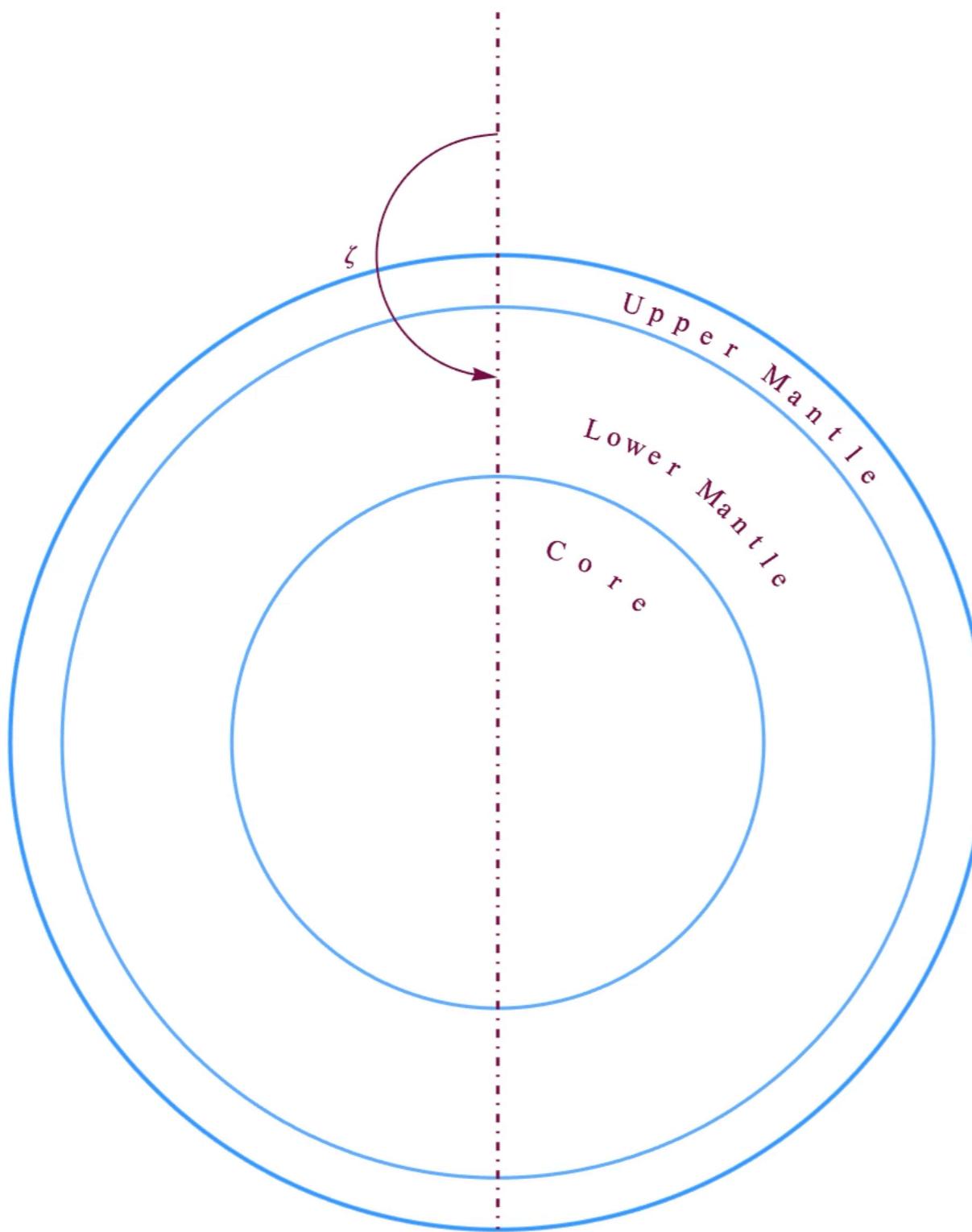
Electron density  
 $n_e = N_A Y_e \rho$

$$\rho = \rho(\zeta)$$



- $\zeta \gtrsim 147^\circ \rightarrow$  Neutrinos cross the core and mantle
- $116^\circ \lesssim \zeta \lesssim 147^\circ \rightarrow$  Neutrinos cross the lower and upper mantle

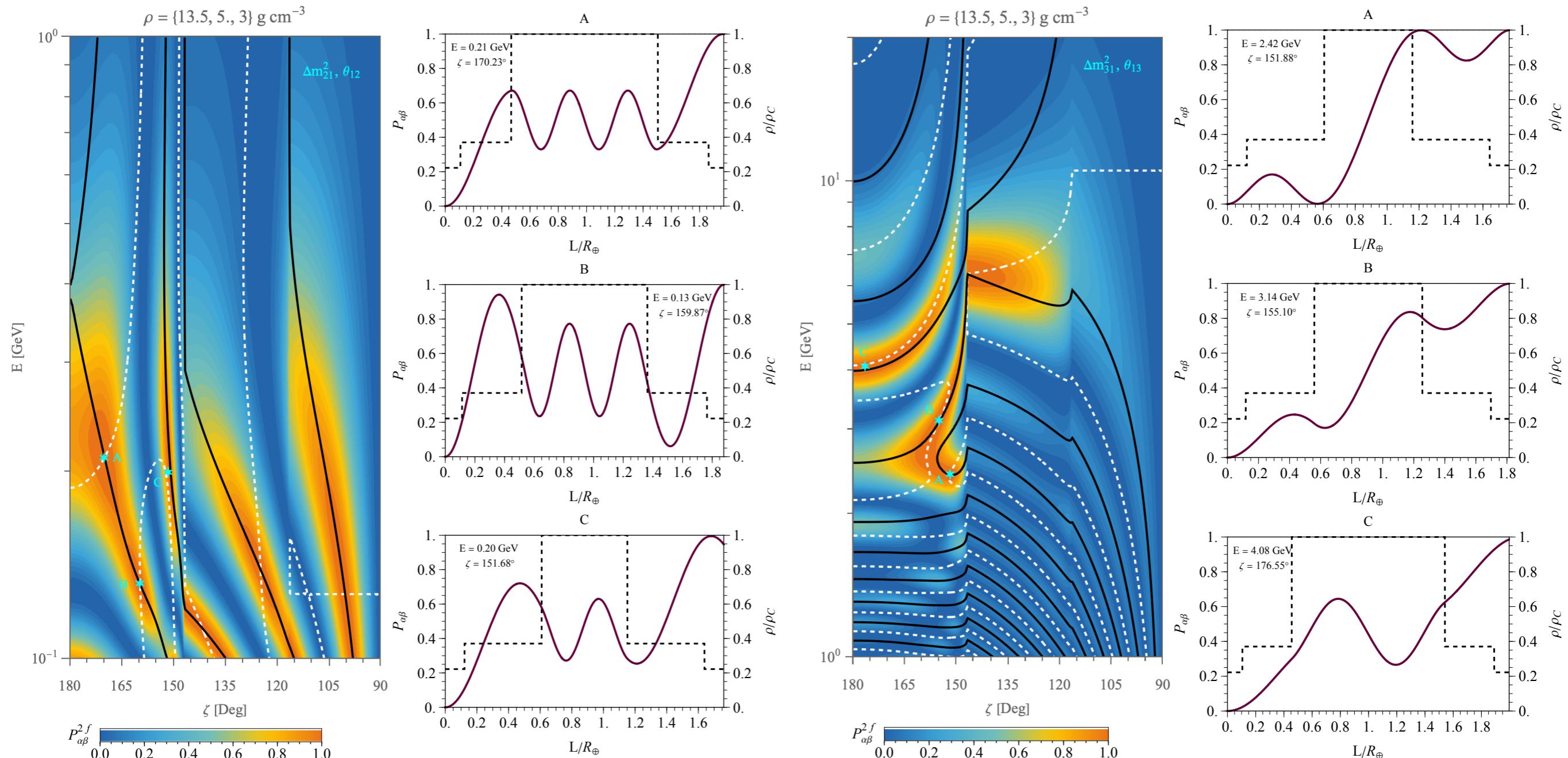
Not only the matter effects are important, but also the abrupt change in the densities



# Oscillation Probabilities — MSW and Parametric

Parametric Enhancement!

Serendipitous relations  
between angles and phases



Different conditions lead to an enhancement of the oscillation probability, see, e.g. [2110.00003](#)

# Measuring Atmospheric Neutrinos

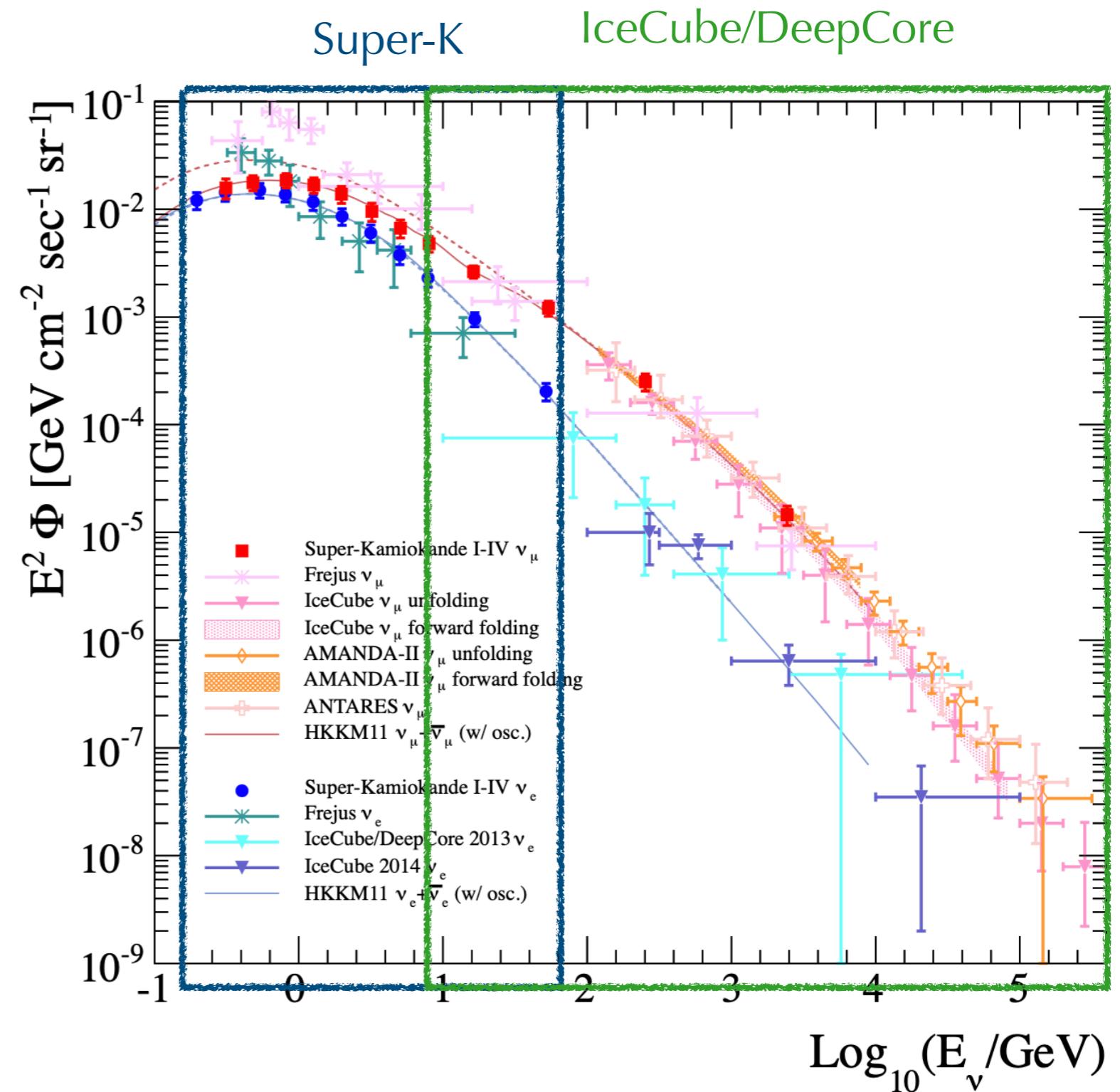
Super-K:

- 22.5 kton Water Cherenkov
- Samples divided in FC, PC, Up,  $\mu$ -like rings
- Low directionality for sub-GeV  $\nu$ s

IceCube/DeepCore:

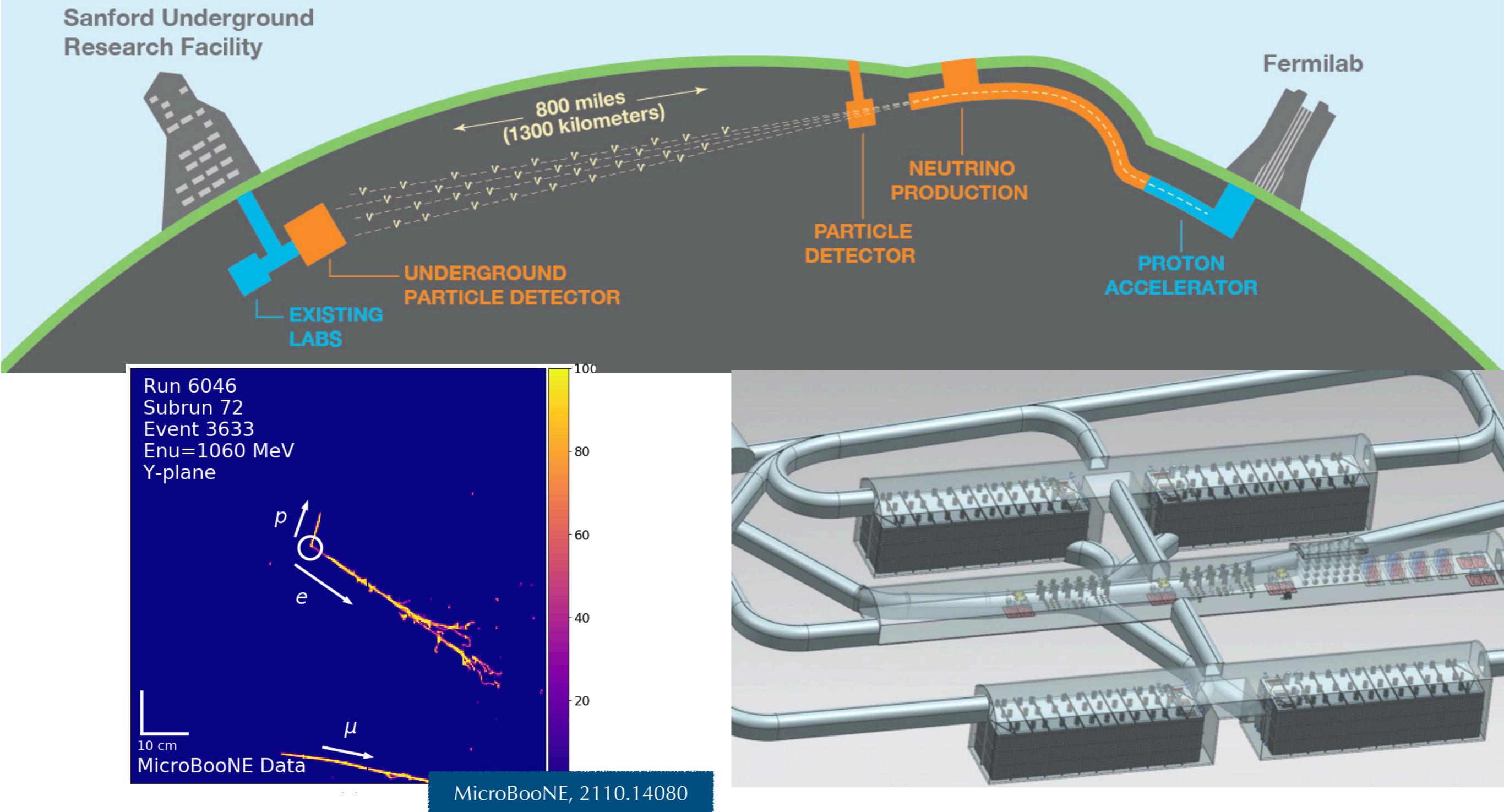
- $\sim 1 \text{ km}^3$  Ice Cherenkov
- Samples divided cascades and tracks
- Measures the high energy ( $E \gtrsim 5 \text{ GeV}$ ) part of the flux

Other possibilities to measure atmospheric neutrinos??



# Deep Underground Neutrino Experiment (DUNE)

❖ DUNE: 40kt and 10 years

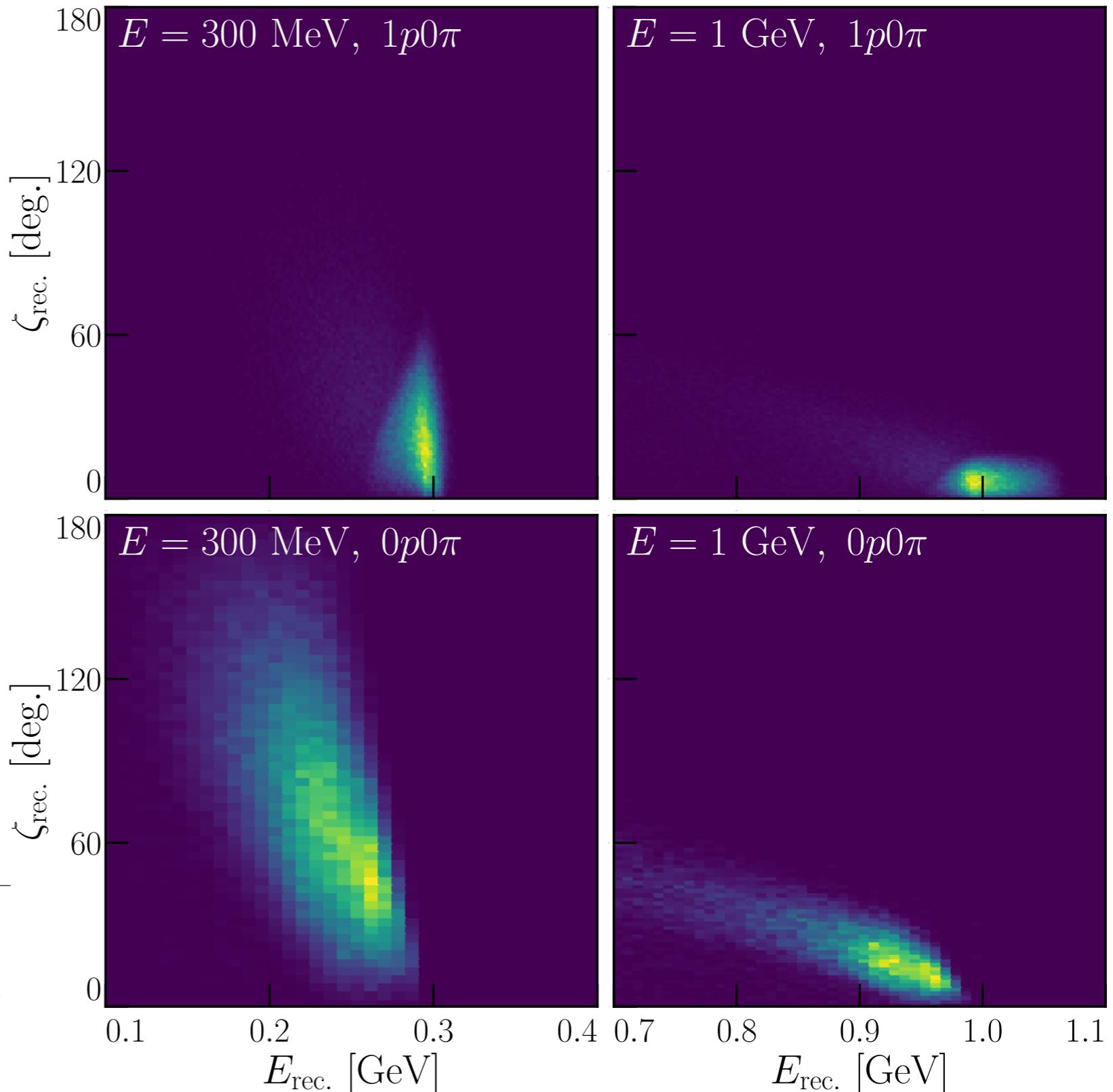
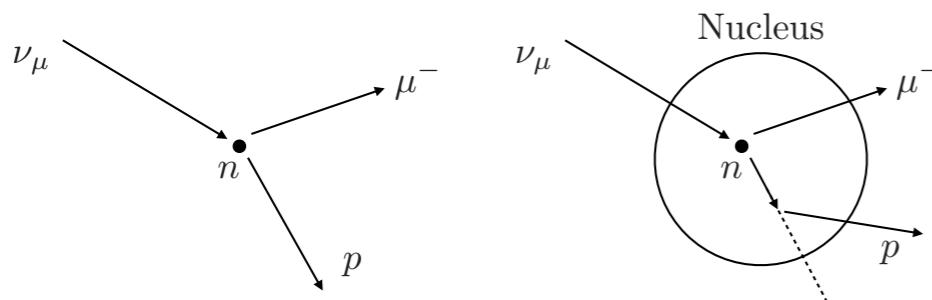


# DUNE — Reconstruction Capabilities

- ❖ Capability of identifying different types of particles
- ❖ Low-energy protons!
- ❖ Precise energy/direction measurement of their trajectories
- ❖ Distinguish between topologies  
 $1\text{ lepton} + n\text{-protons} + m\text{-pions}$

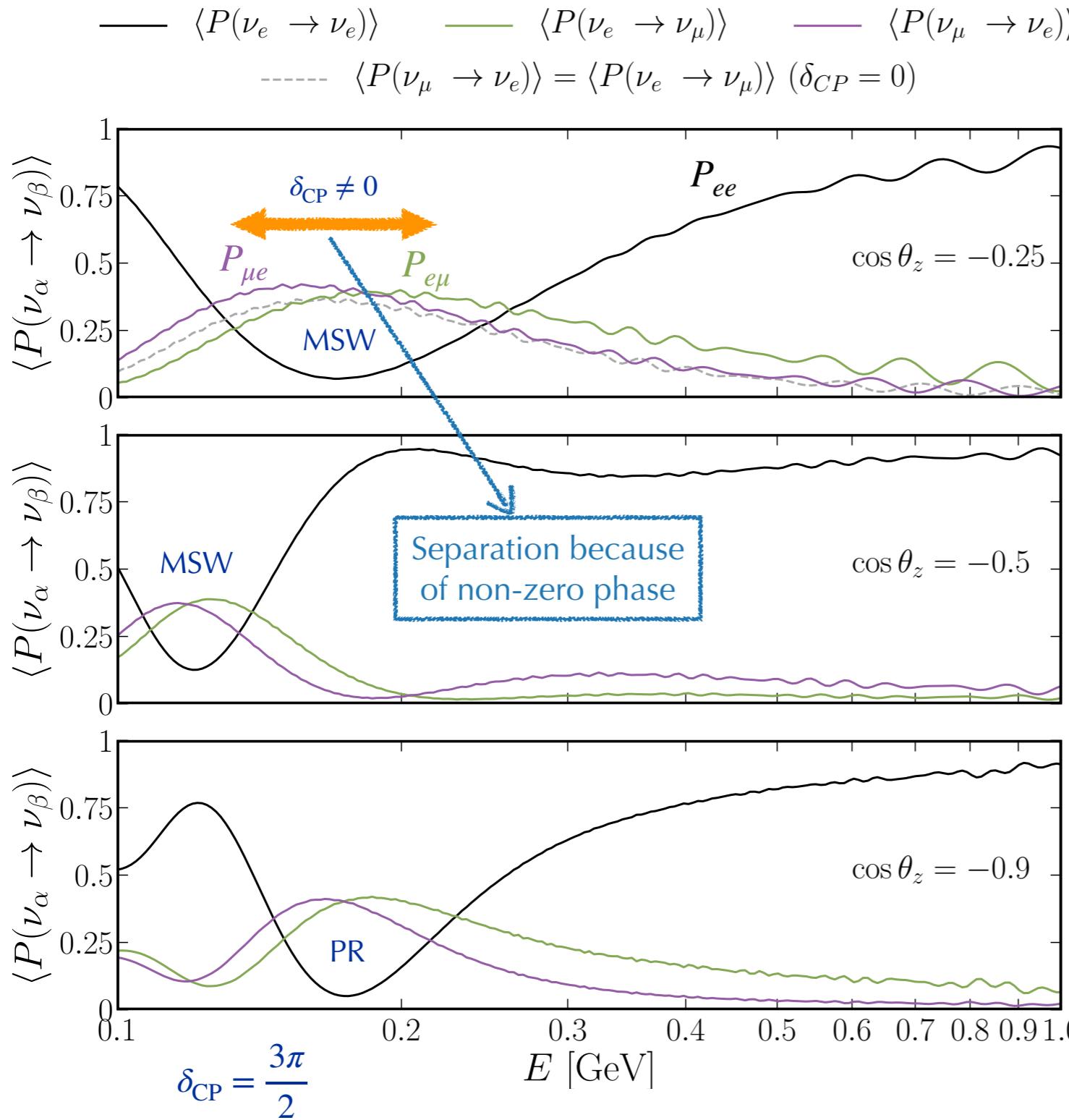
Reconstruction of energy **and** direction

Nuclear physics is tough!!

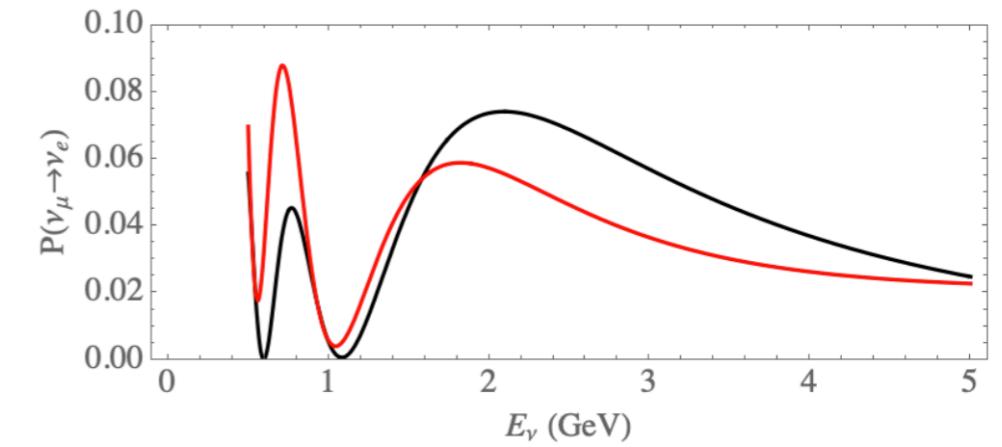


We use NuWro to simulate neutrino interactions

# CP violation — Sub-GeV neutrinos



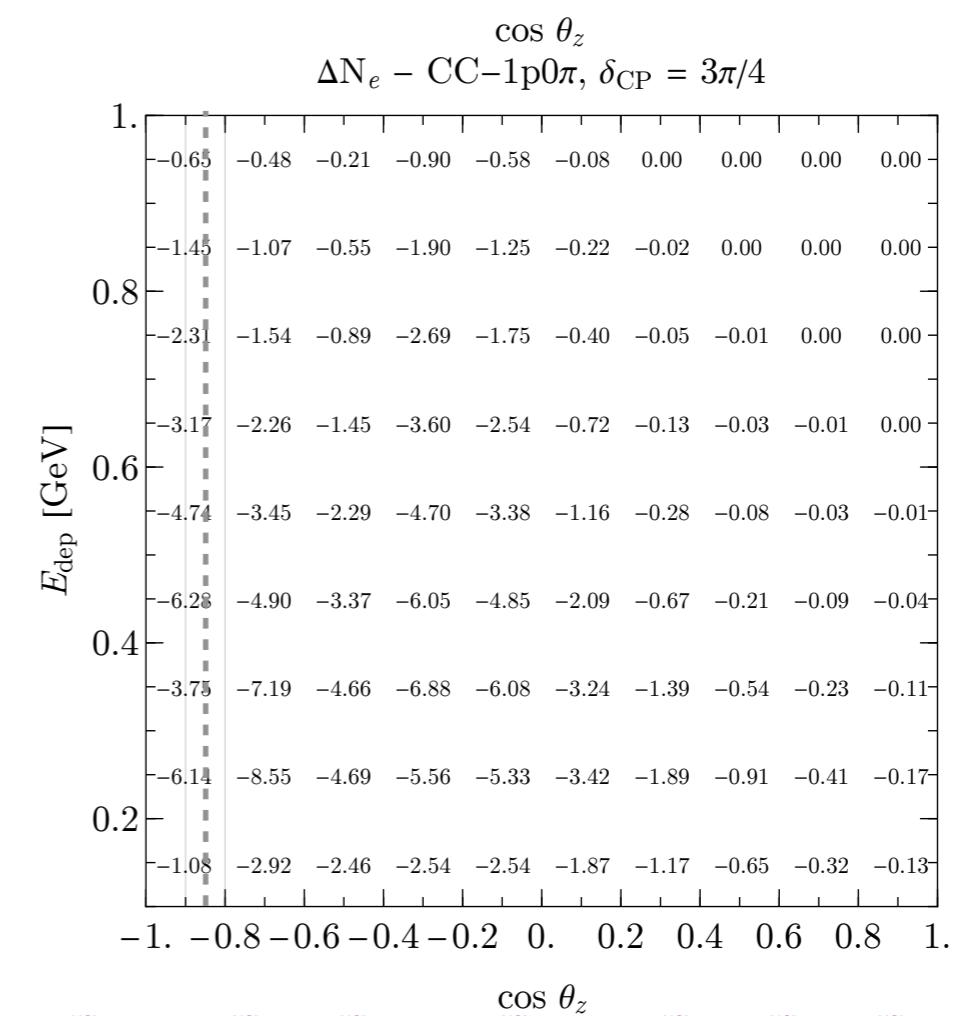
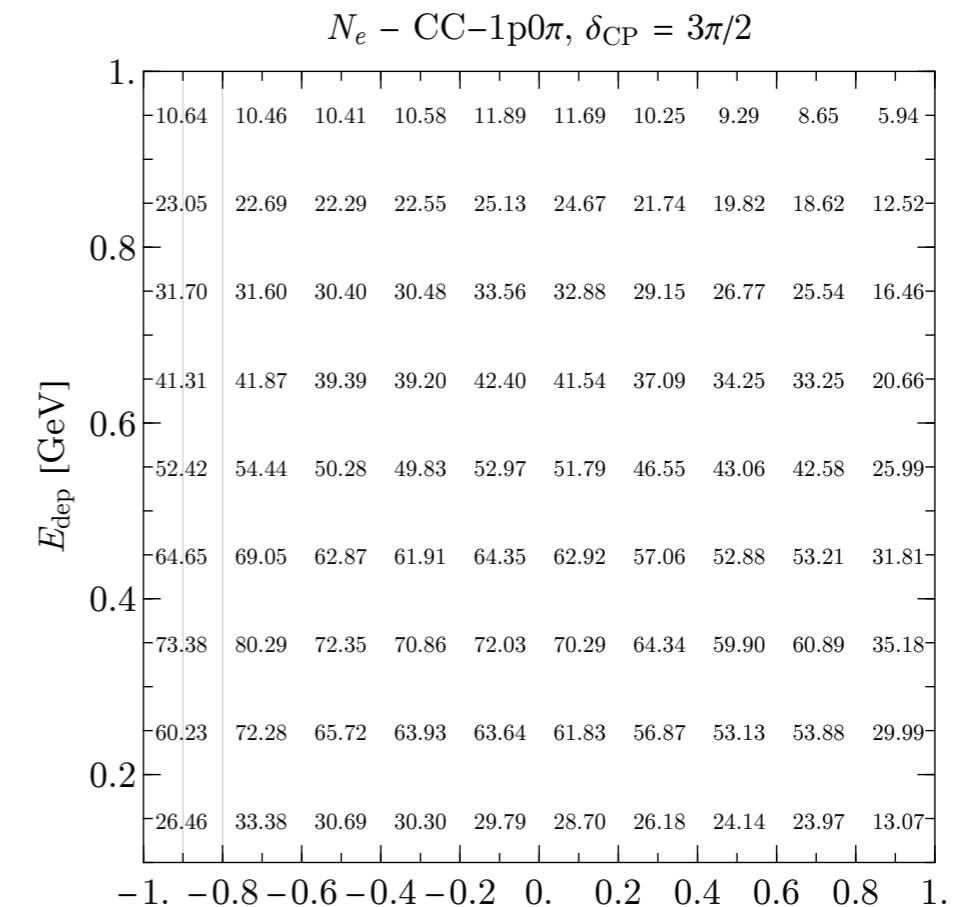
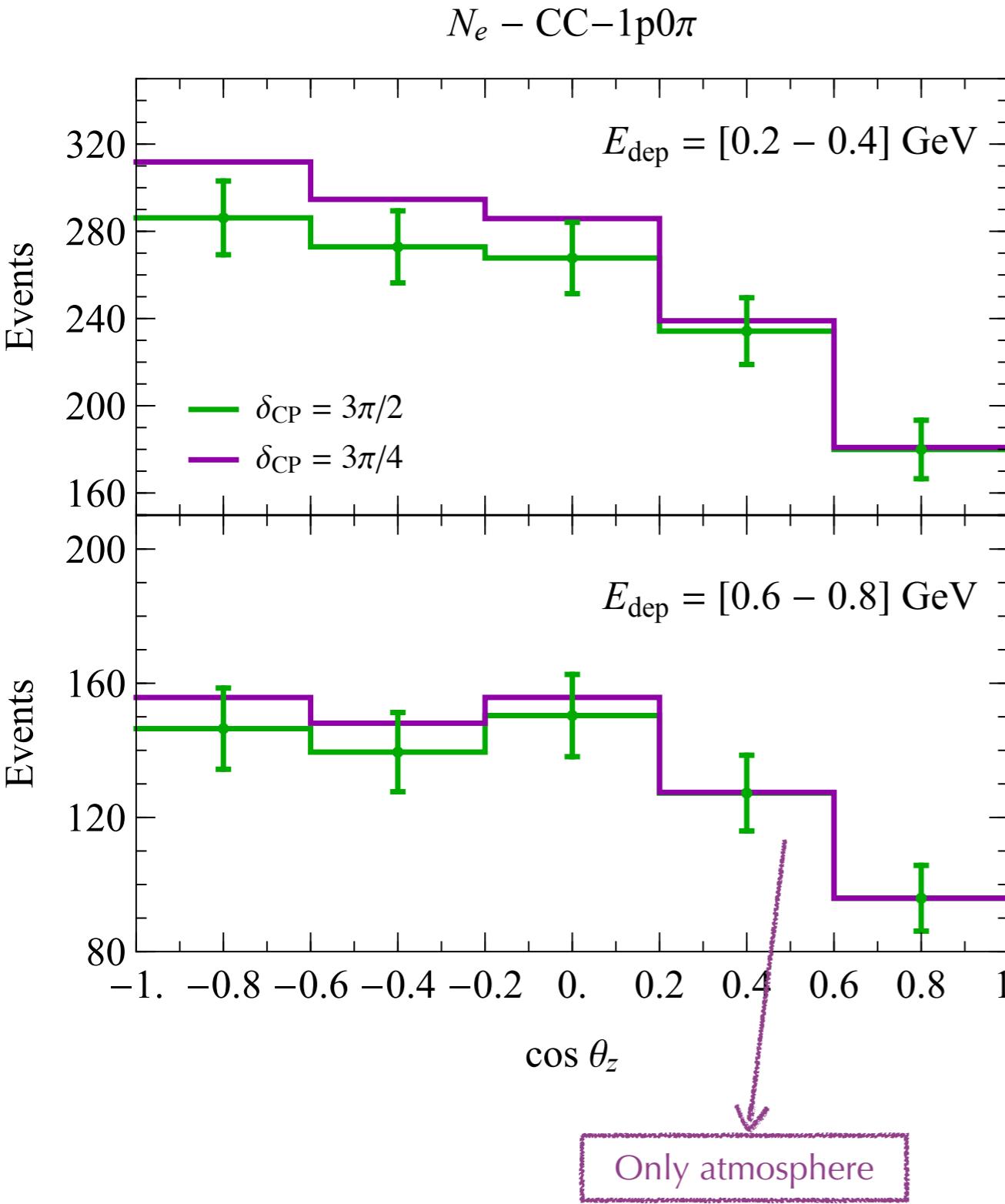
The main goal of DUNE is to measure leptonic CP violation  
For DUNE's beam, CP will be a small effect (few %)



From Pedro Machado's talk on IceDUNE

CP Violation effects are “huge” in the Sub GeV Sample

# Sub-GeV neutrinos



# DUNE — Analysis

$$\Phi_\alpha(E, \cos \zeta) = f_\alpha(E, \cos \zeta) \Phi_0 \left( \frac{E}{E_0} \right)^\delta \eta(\cos \zeta),$$

↓  
Systematics

**Honda's Tables**

|           | K.E.   | Ang. | E   |
|-----------|--------|------|-----|
| p         | 30 MeV | 10°  | 10% |
| $\pi$     | 30 MeV | 10°  | 10% |
| $\Lambda$ | 30 MeV | 10°  | 10% |
| $\mu^\pm$ | 5 MeV  | 2°   | 5%  |
| $e^\pm$   | 10 MeV | 2°   | 5%  |

| Systematic   | Uncertainties/Priors |
|--|----------------------|
| Normalization ( $\Phi_0$ )                         | 40%                  |
| Flavor ratio ( $\nu_e/\nu_\mu$ )                   | 5%                   |
| Neutrino to antineutrino ratio ( $\bar{\nu}/\nu$ ) | 2%                   |
| Energy distortion ( $\delta$ )                     | $0 \pm 0.2$          |
| Zenith distortion ( $C_{u,d}$ )                    | $0 \pm 0.2$          |

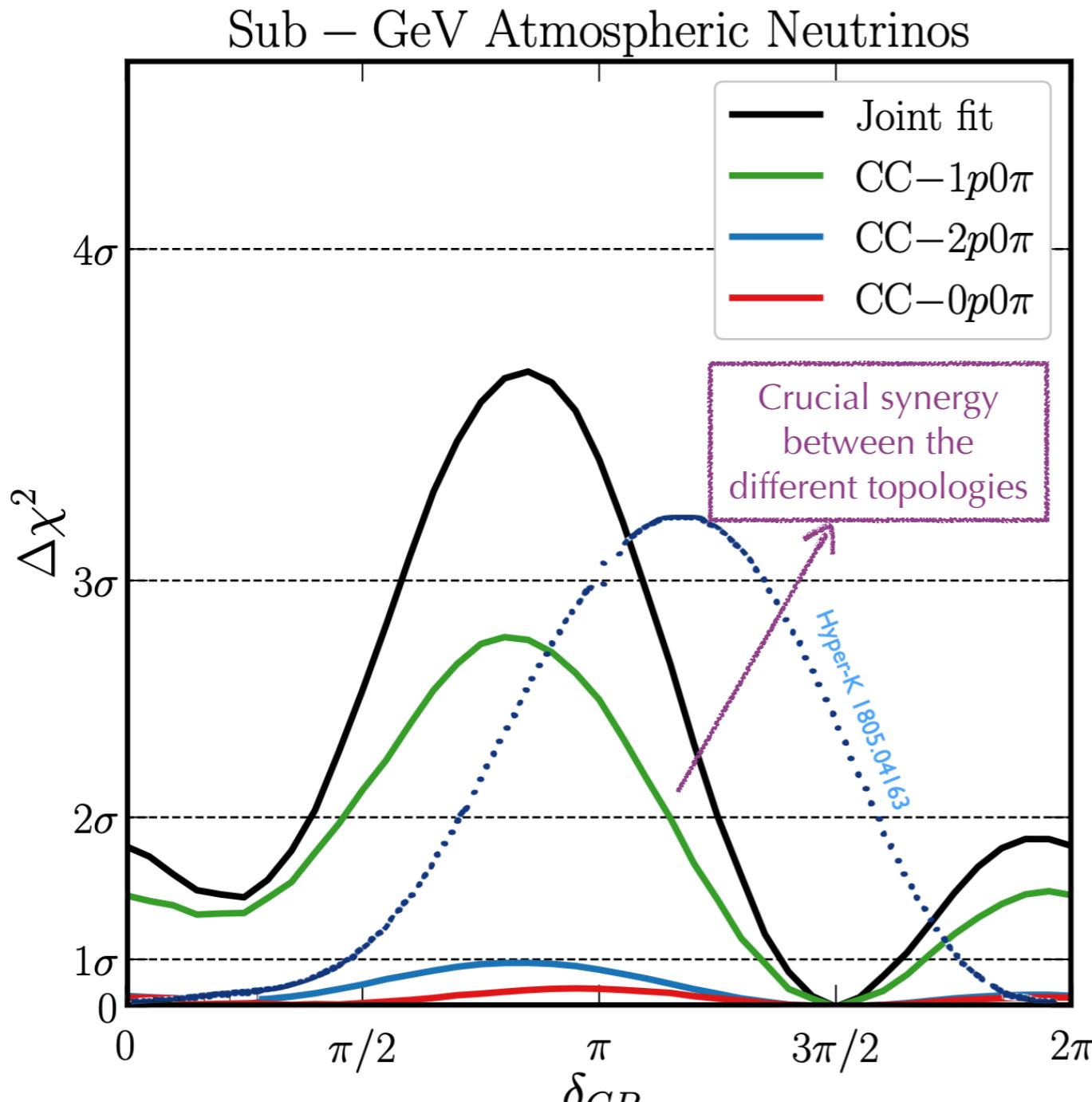
Test statistics:

$$\Delta\chi^2 = \min_{\vec{q}, \vec{\theta}} \left\{ 2 \sum_{m=0,1,2} \sum_{\alpha=e,\mu} \sum_i N_{i,m}^\alpha - N_{i,m}^{\alpha,\text{bf}} + N_{i,m}^{\alpha,\text{bf}} \log \left( \frac{N_{i,m}^\alpha}{N_{i,m}^{\alpha,\text{bf}}} \right) + \sum_j \frac{(q_j - q_j^{\text{bf}})^2}{\sigma_{q_j}^2} + \sum_l \frac{(\theta_l - \theta_l^{\text{bf}})^2}{\sigma_{\theta_l}^2} \right\}$$

↑  
Systematics      ↑  
Oscillation pars.

$$\eta(\cos \zeta) \equiv [1 - C_u \tanh(\cos \zeta)^2] \Theta(\cos \zeta) + [1 - C_d \tanh(\cos \zeta)^2] \Theta(-\cos \zeta)$$

# CP violation — Sub-GeV neutrinos



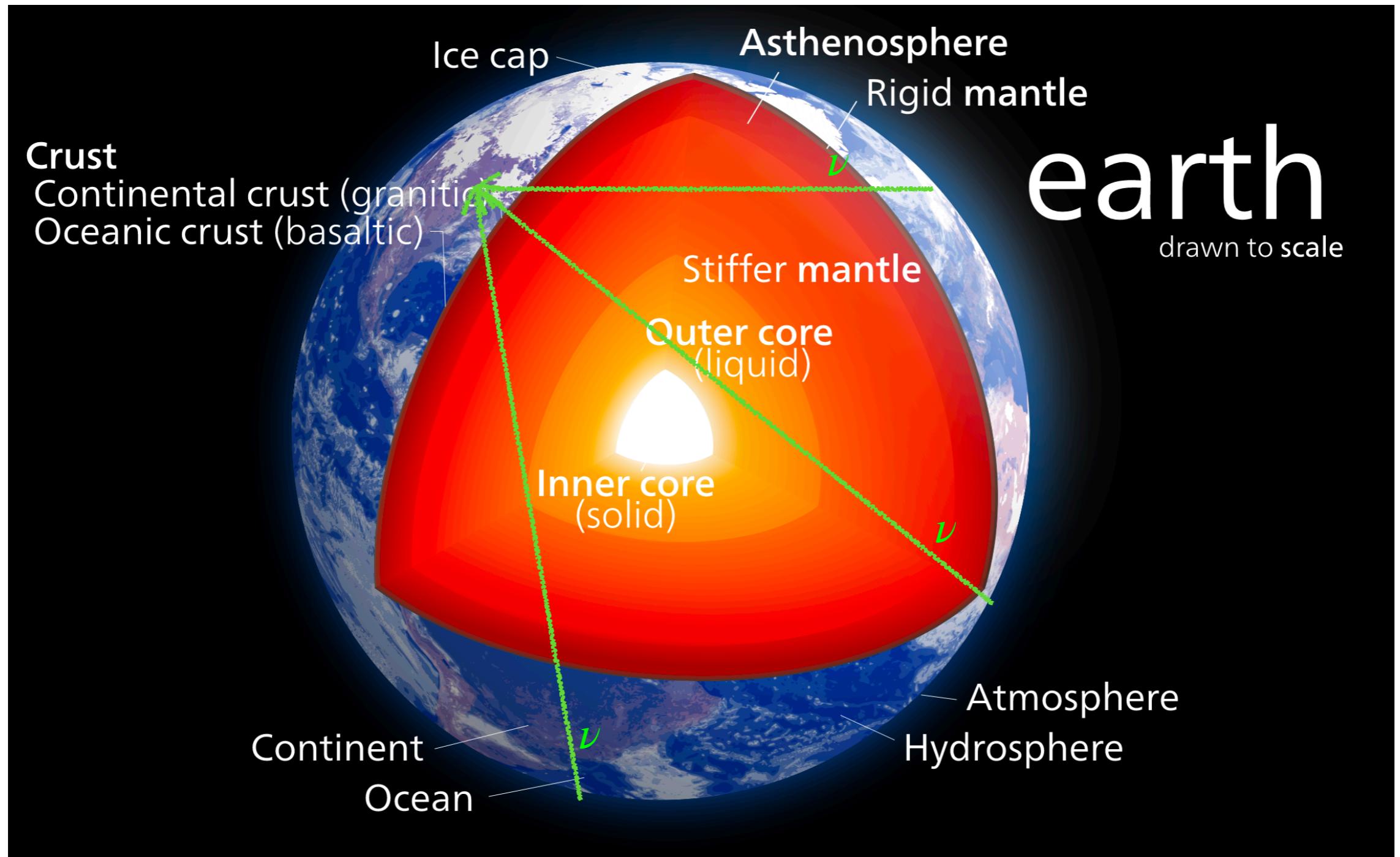
Kelly, Machado, Martinez-Soler, Parke, and YFPG,  
PRL 123 (2019) 8, 081801

- Assume as true value  $\delta_{CP} = 3\pi/2$
- $1\ell 1p0\pi \rightarrow$  Coming mainly from neutrinos
- $1\ell 0p0\pi \rightarrow$  Coming mainly from antineutrinos

Topologies help to separate *statistically* neutrinos from antineutrinos

“Free” measurement, and a cross-check of beam results

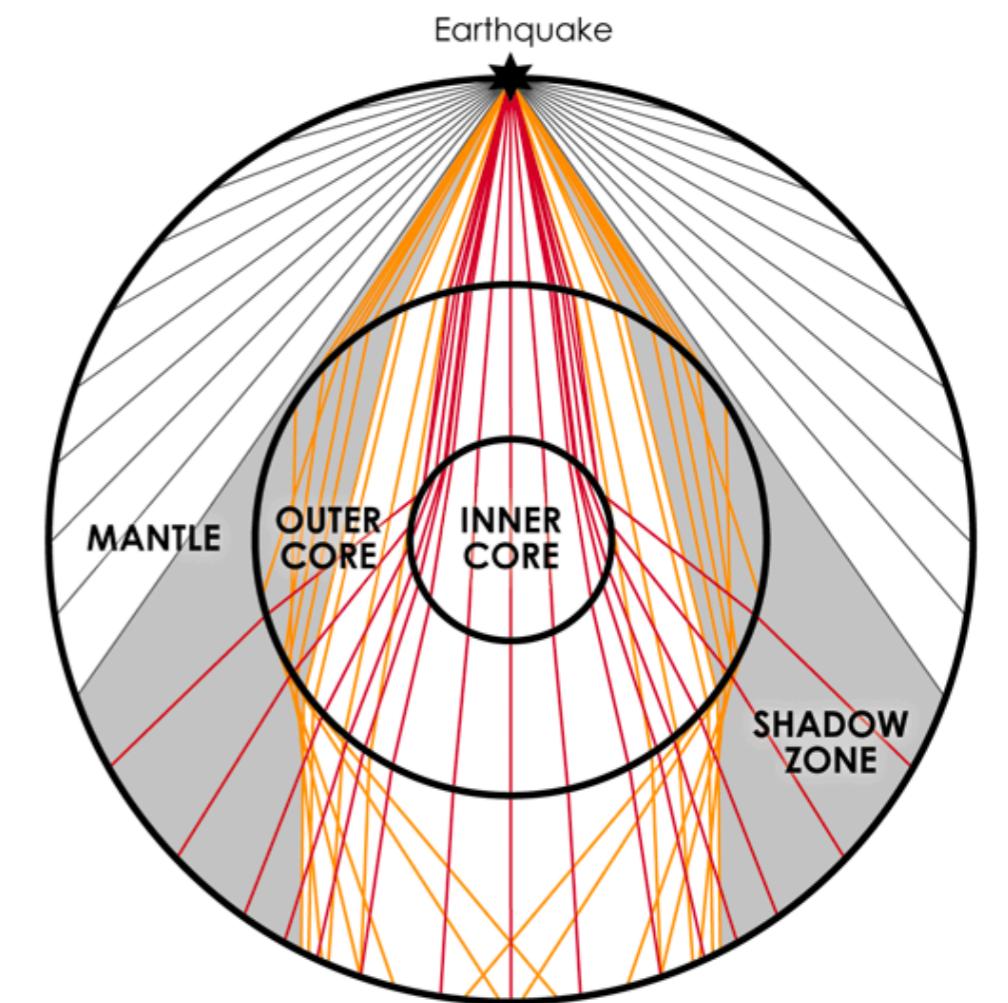
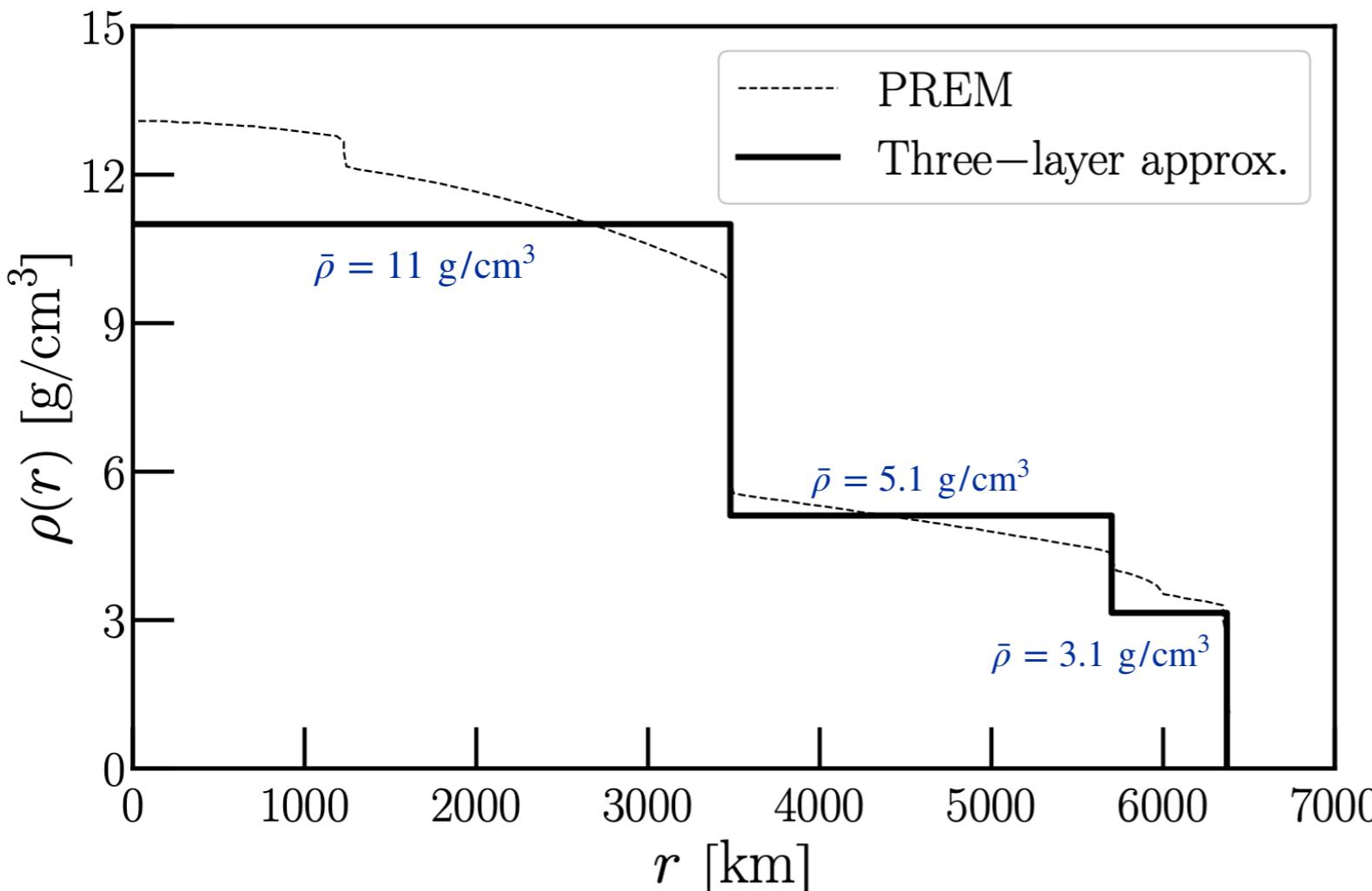
# Earth Matter Profile



- ❖ How well do we know the density profile?

# Earth Matter Profile

How well do we know the density profile?



— P-waves passing through mantle  
— P-waves passing through mantle and liquid outer core  
— P-waves interacting with solid inner core

HE neutrinos: absorption

$$\frac{\lambda}{R_\oplus} \sim 3.7 \left( \frac{10 \text{ g/cm}^3}{\rho} \right) \left( \frac{10 \text{ TeV}}{E} \right)$$

Seismology tell us the radii and density of the layers

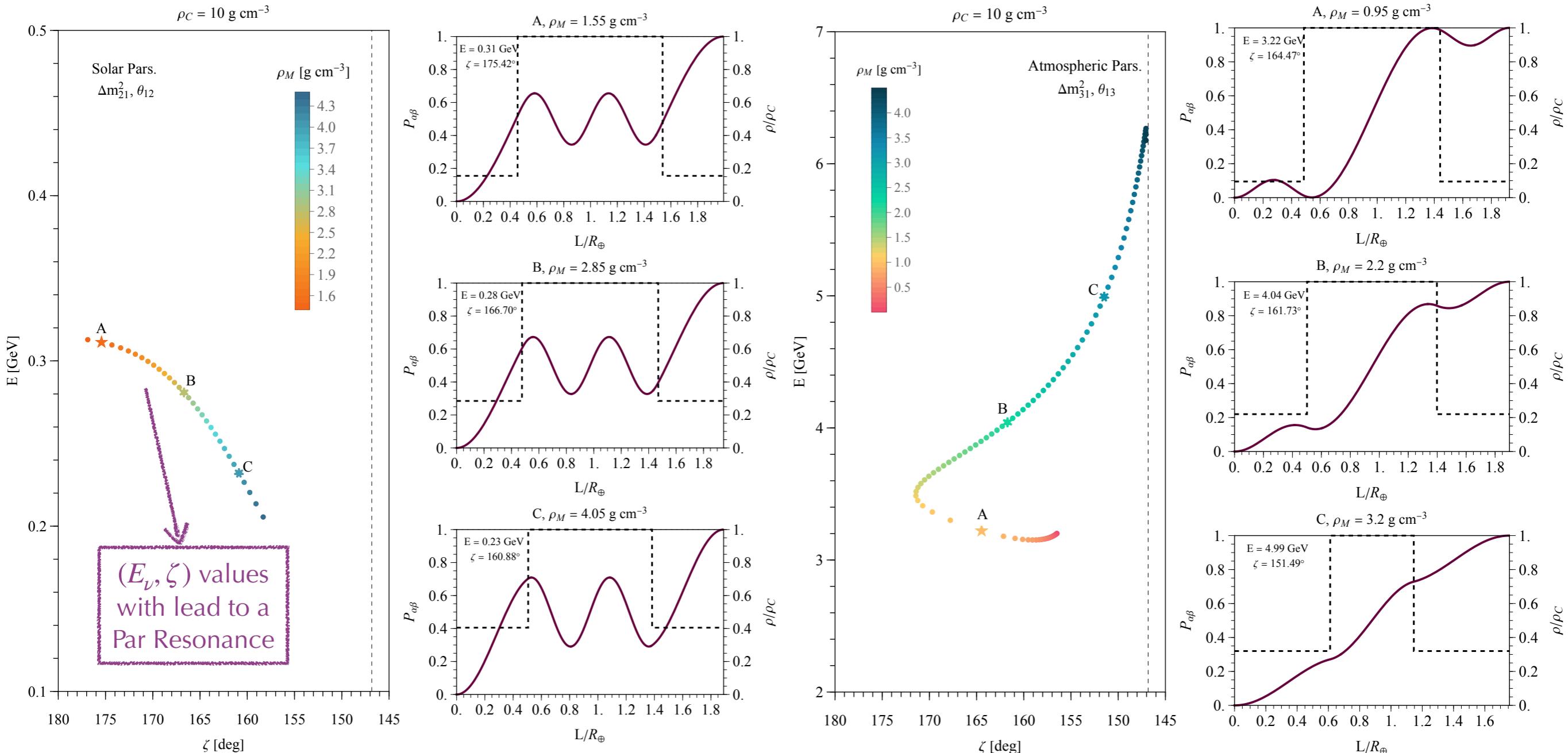
Mass + Moment of Inertia

De Rujula, Glashow, Wilson and Charpak, Phys. Rept. 99 (1983) 341.

Donini, Palomares-Ruiz and Salvado, Nature Phys. 15 (2019) 37 [1803.05901]

# Oscillation Probabilities — MSW and Parametric

## Parametric Enhancement!



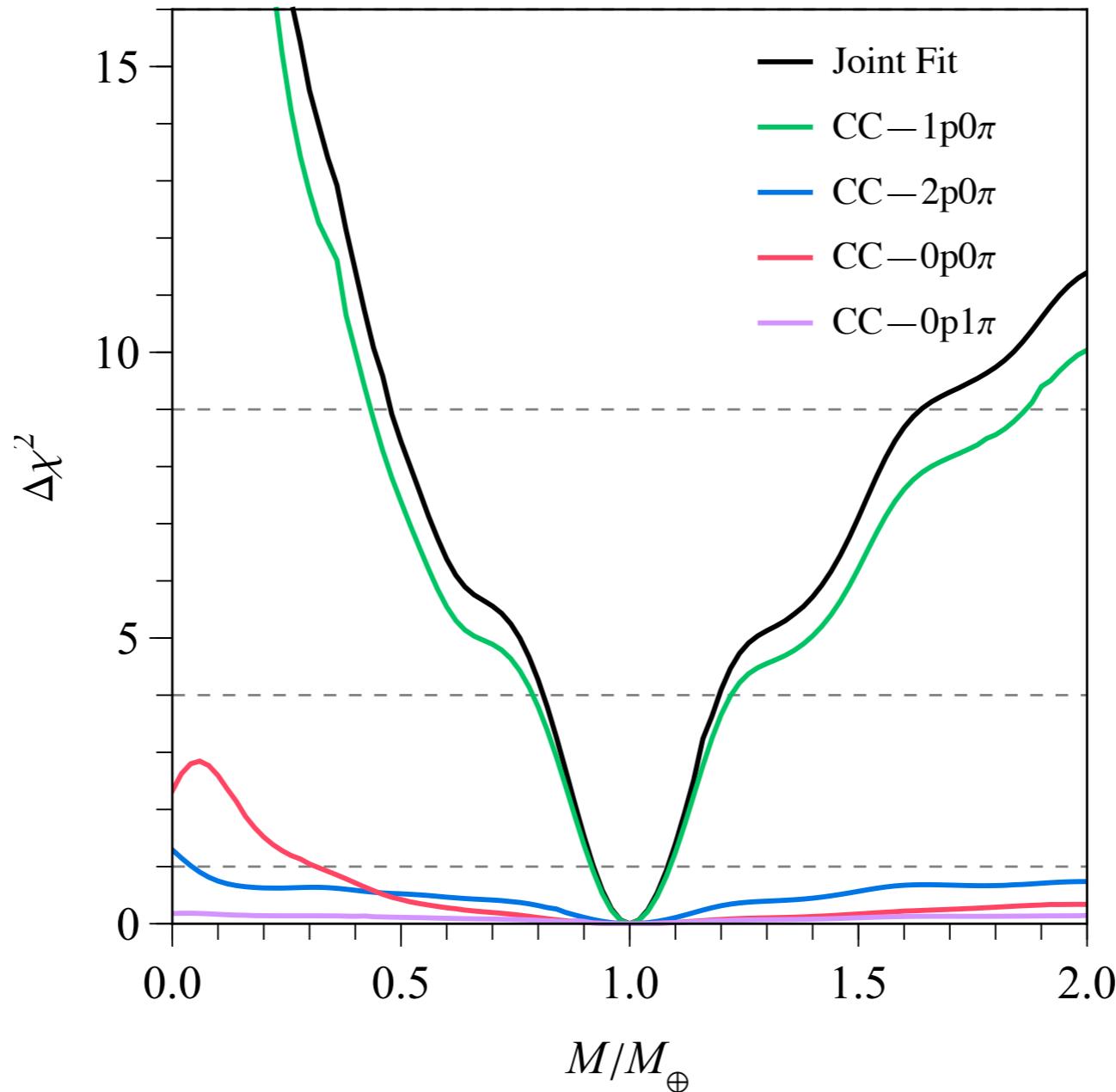
Different conditions lead to an enhancement of the oscillation probability, see, e.g. [2110.00003](#)

Extremely dependent on the densities of the layers

There are other solutions besides these ones

# Earth Matter Profile I: Total mass\*

Normal Ordering



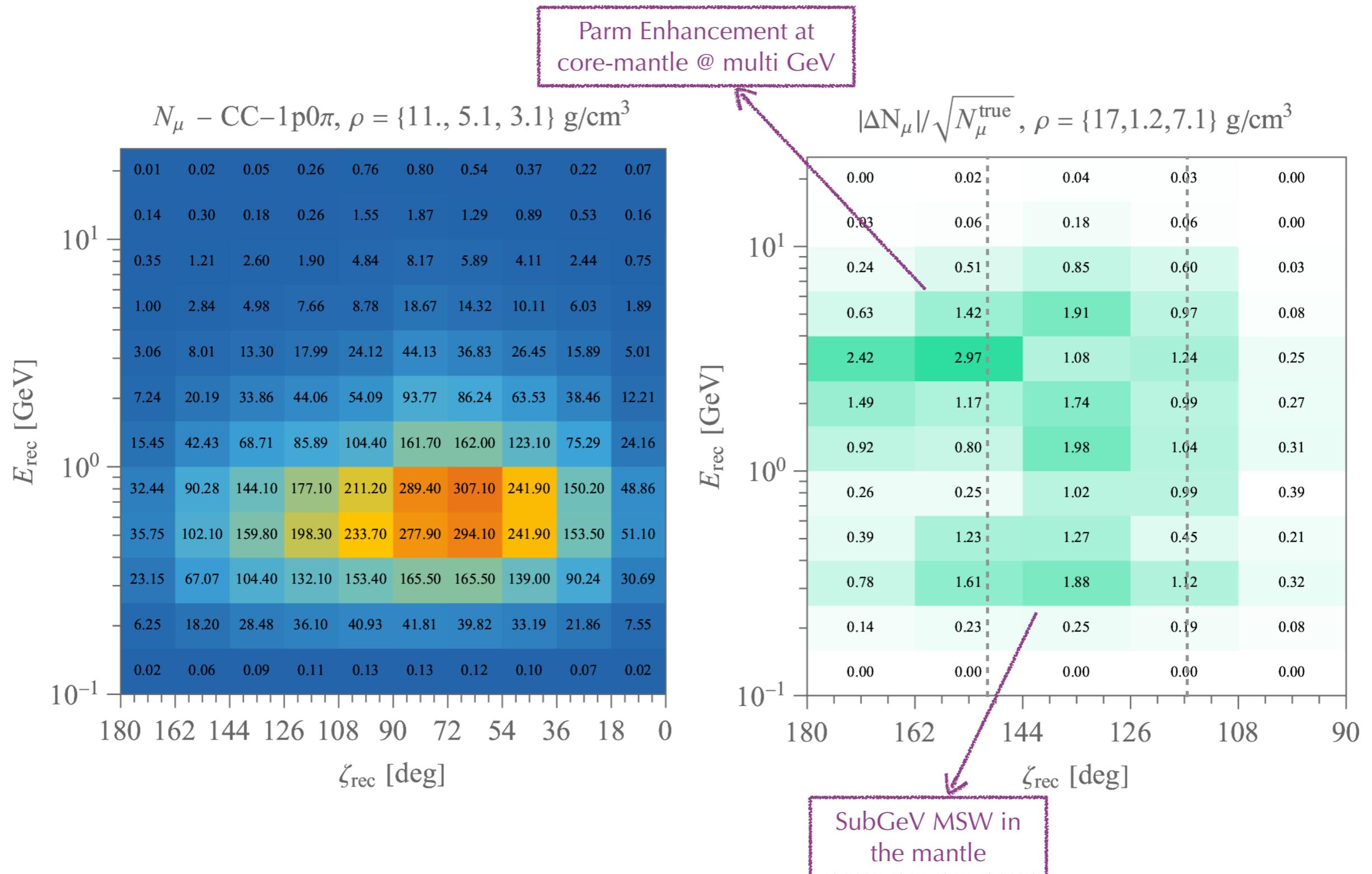
$$M = (1 \pm 0.084)M_{\oplus}$$

(400 kton-year exposure)

Kelly, Machado, Martinez-Soler, and YFPG,  
2110.00003

\*recall that oscillations are sensitive to the electron density, thus we can extract the chemical composition as well

# DUNE — Reconstruction Capabilities

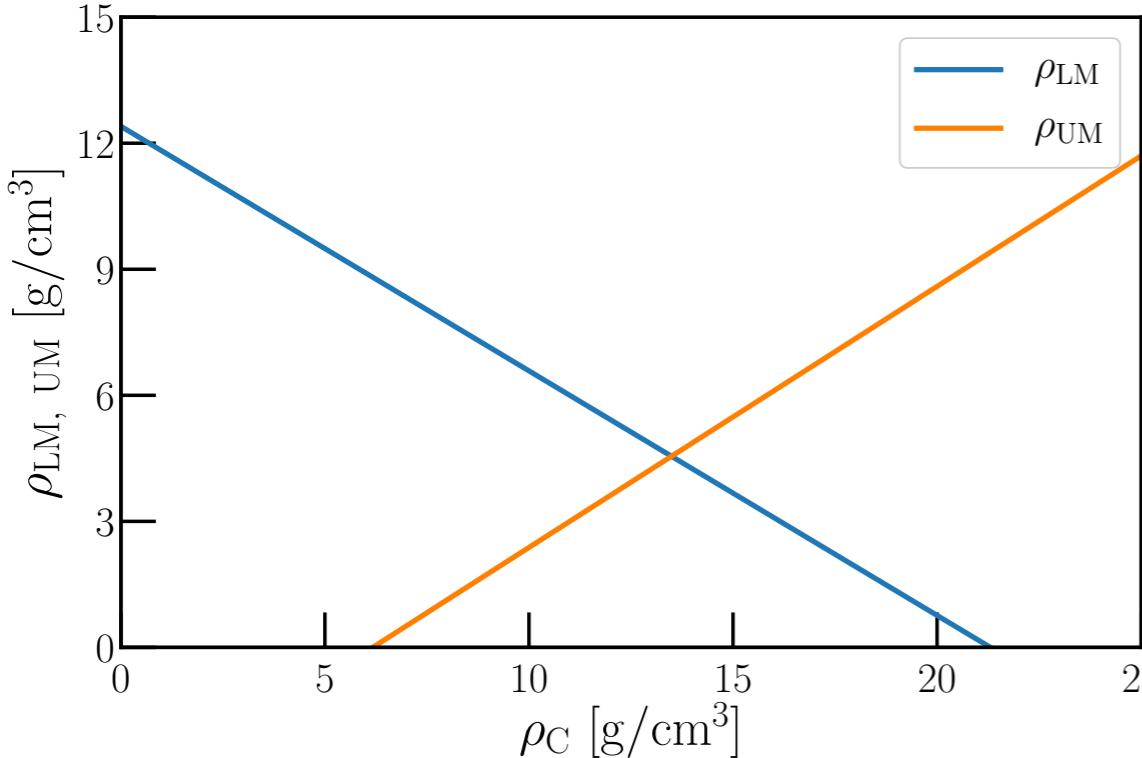


# Earth Matter Profile II: Core density

Mass and Moment of Inertia constraints

$$M_{\oplus} = \frac{4\pi}{3} [\rho_C R_C^3 + \rho_{LM} (R_{LM}^3 - R_C^3) + \rho_{UM} (R_{\oplus}^3 - R_{LM}^3)],$$

$$I_{\oplus} = \frac{8\pi}{15} [\rho_C R_C^5 + \rho_{LM} (R_{LM}^5 - R_C^5) + \rho_{UM} (R_{\oplus}^5 - R_{LM}^5)].$$



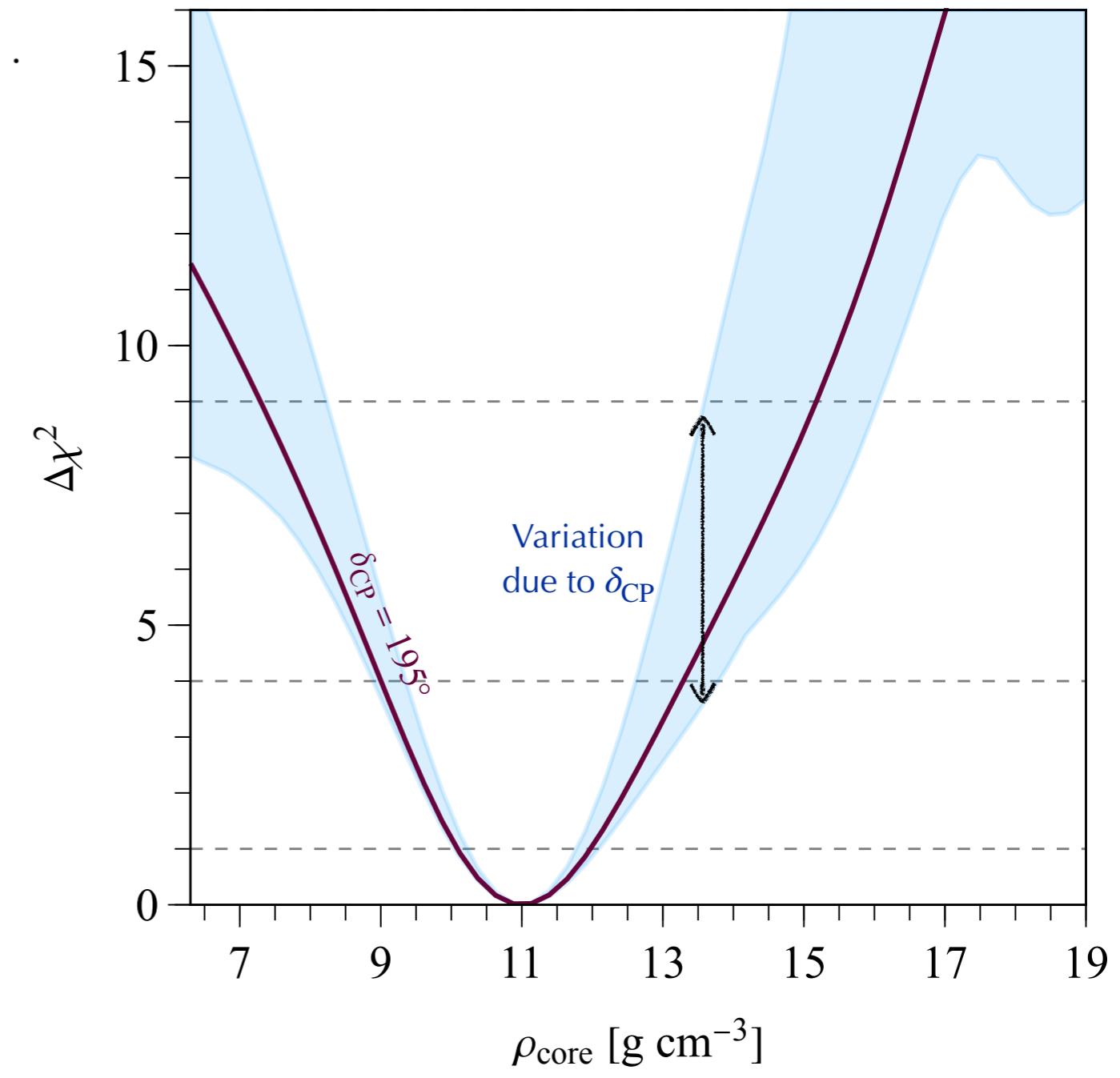
$$\rho_C = 11.0 \times (1^{+0.088}_{-0.083}) \text{ g/cm}^3$$

Kelly, Machado, Martinez-Soler, and YFPG,  
2110.00003

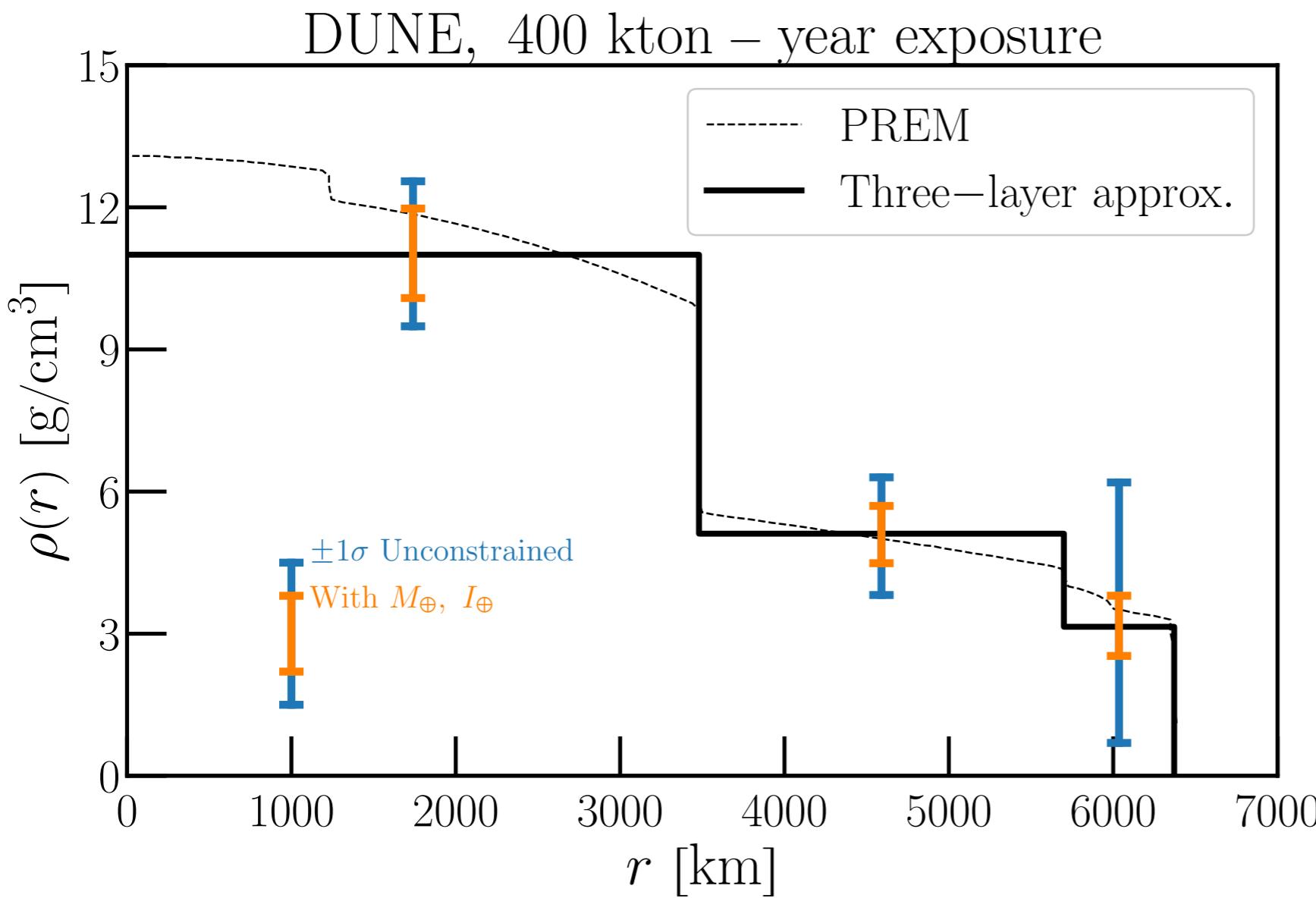
$$M_{\oplus} = 5.9722 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$$

$$I_{\oplus} = 8.01738 \times 10^{37} \text{ kg m}^2$$

Normal Ordering



# Earth Matter Profile III: No Constraints



At  $1\sigma$  C.L.:

$$\rho_C = 11.0 \times (1 \pm 0.14) \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$\rho_{LM} = 5.11 \times (1^{+0.23}_{-0.25}) \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$\rho_{UM} = 3.15 \times (1^{+0.97}_{-0.78}) \text{ g/cm}^3$$

Exclude a “coreless”  
Earth at  $\sim 2\sigma$

Exclude a “mantleless”  
Earth at  $\gtrsim 3\sigma$

Kelly, Machado, Martinez-Soler, and YFPG,  
[2110.00003](#)

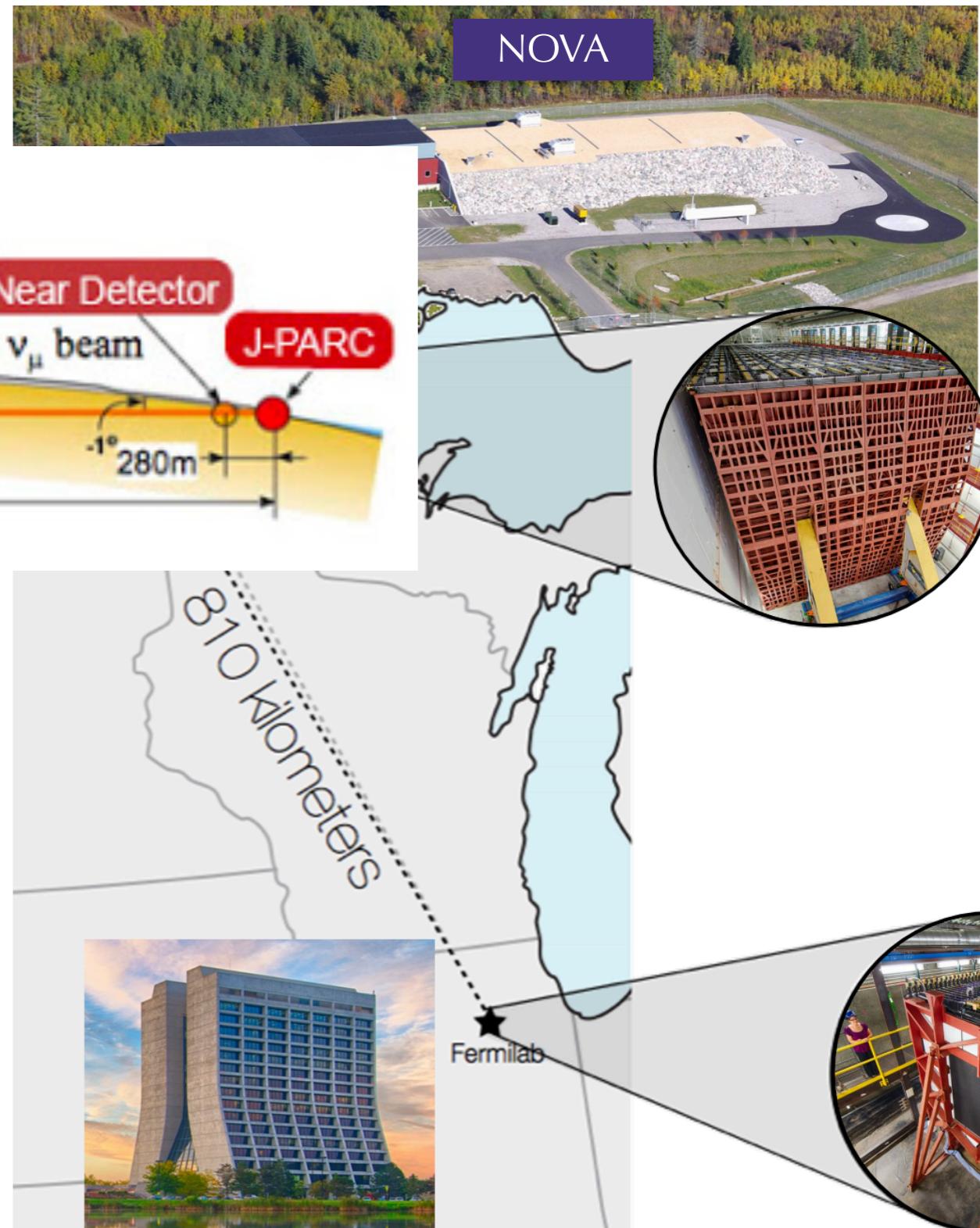
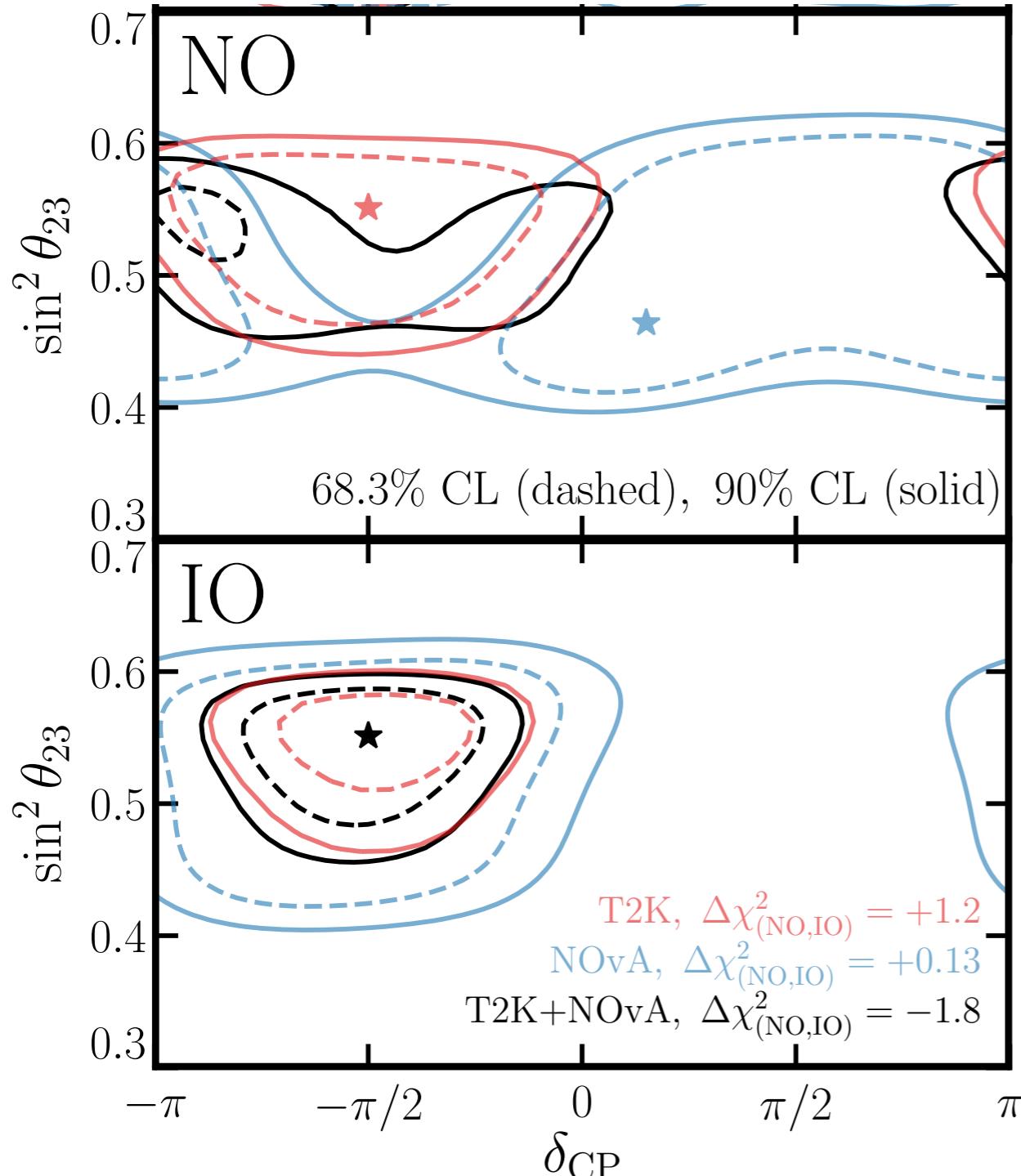
# Conclusions

- ✿ Atmospheric neutrinos and their oscillations through the Earth present a whole new phenomena, yet to be fully explored.
- ✿ Expected capabilities of LArTPC offer a unique laboratory to measure atmospheric neutrinos from  $\sim 100$  MeVs up to  $\sim 30$  GeV.
- ✿ Assuming realistic resolutions for different particles and topologies, we have demonstrated that DUNE will be able to constrain the CP violation phase using sub-GeV atmospheric neutrinos, excluding some regions with  $\gtrsim 3\sigma$ .
- ✿ Moreover, DUNE has the capability to determine the total Earth's mass at the 10% after 10 years, and the density profile, i.e., the densities of the Core and Mantle at a 9% (25%) with (without) constraints on the mass and moment of inertia
- ✿ BSM??

# Thank you!

# Backup

# Accelerator Neutrinos



Alex Himmel, Neutrino 2020

Kelly, Machado, Parke,  
YFPG, and Funchal  
2007.08526

MINOS, T2K, NOvA...  
DUNE

Measurement of  
Δm<sub>3j'</sub><sup>2</sup>, θ<sub>23</sub> and δ<sub>CP</sub>

# What do we know about neutrino masses and mixing?

Neutrinos oscillate!!

Mixing

$$|\nu_\alpha\rangle = \tilde{U}_{\alpha a}^* |\nu_a\rangle$$

$$\Delta_{ab} = \frac{\Delta m_{ab}^2}{2E}.$$

$$P(\nu_\alpha \rightarrow \nu_\beta) = \sum_{a,b} \tilde{U}_{\alpha a}^* \tilde{U}_{\beta a} \tilde{U}_{\alpha b} \tilde{U}_{\beta b}^* e^{i\Delta_{ab} L}$$

$$\Delta m_{ab}^2 = m_a^{\nu 2} - m_b^{\nu 2}$$

Neutrinos are usually ultrarelativistic

PMNS Mixing matrix

2 more phases if neutrinos are Majorana

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

$$c_{ij} \equiv \cos \theta_{ij} \quad s_{ij} \equiv \sin \theta_{ij}$$

# 2 to 3 flavor probabilities

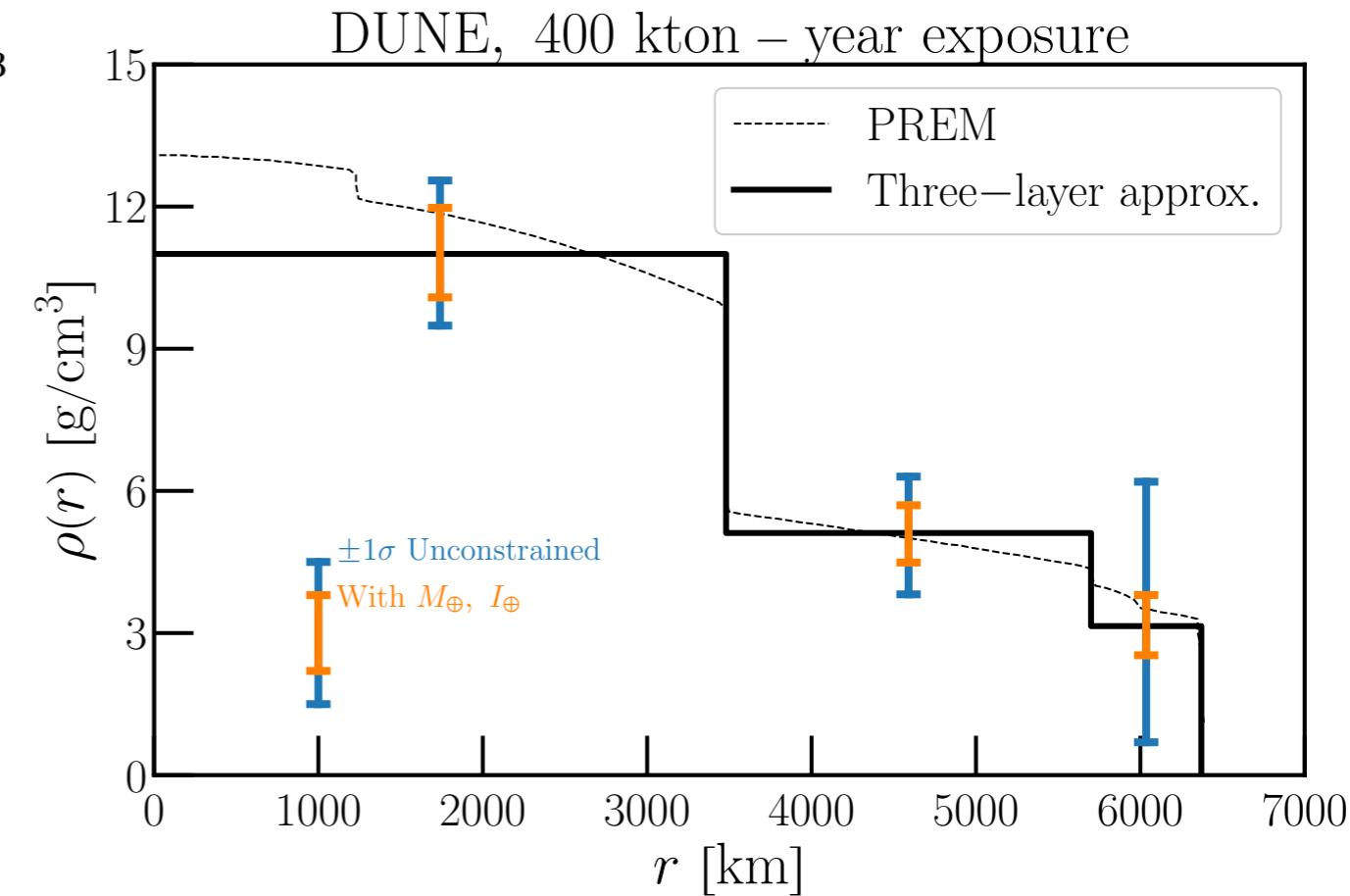
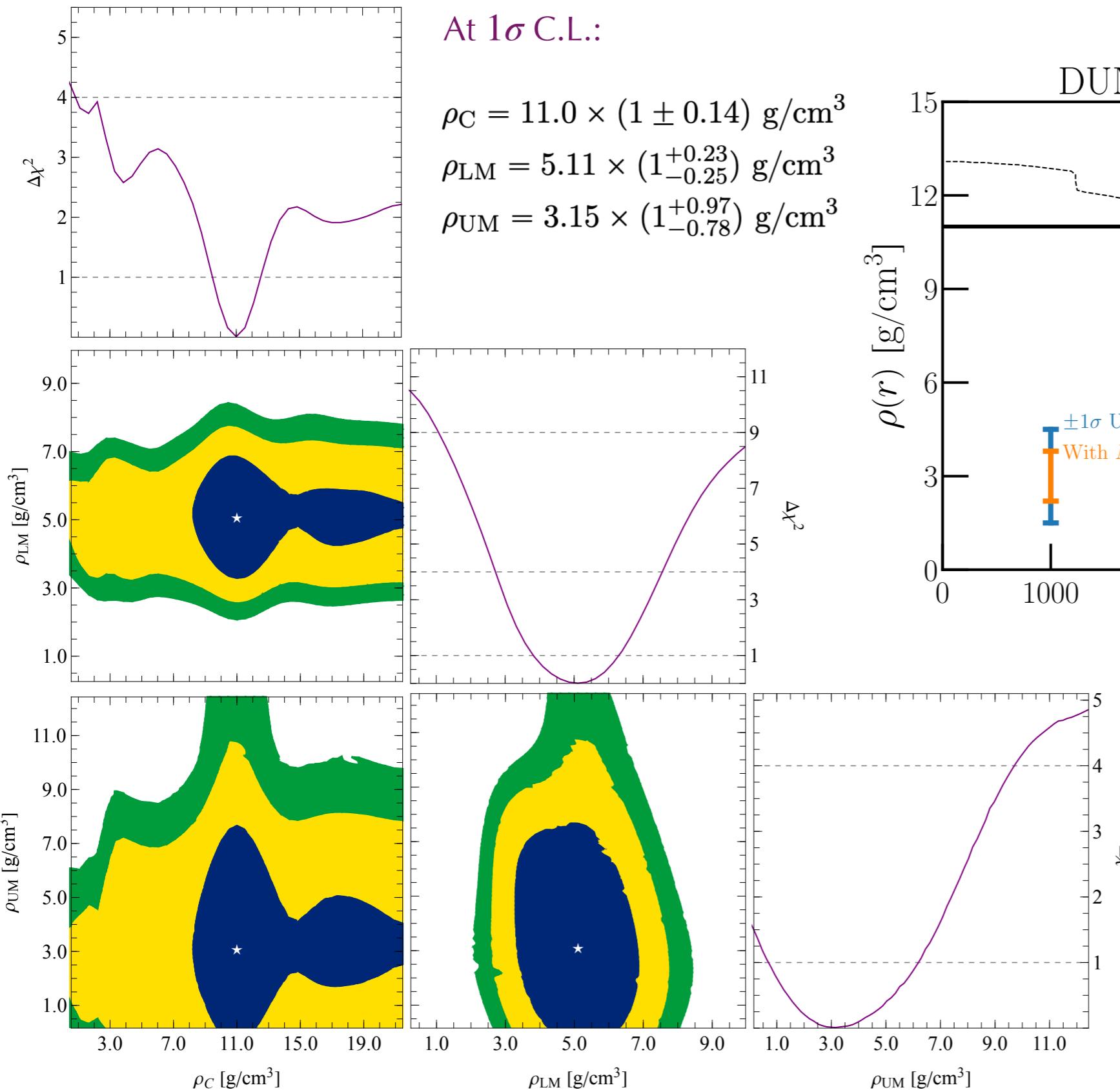
- ❖ Solar limit     $E \ll E_{\text{MSW}}^{\text{atm}}$                            $\sin^2 \theta_{13} \rightarrow 0$

$$P_{\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e} \approx \cos^2 \theta_{23} P_{\alpha\beta}^{2f}(\Delta m_{21}^2, \theta_{12})$$

- ❖ Atmospheric limit     $\Delta m_{21}^2 \rightarrow 0$     and/or     $\theta_{12} \rightarrow 0$

$$P_{\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e} \approx \sin^2 \theta_{23} P_{\alpha\beta}^{2f}(\Delta m_{31}^2, \theta_{13})$$

# Earth Matter Profile III: No Constraints



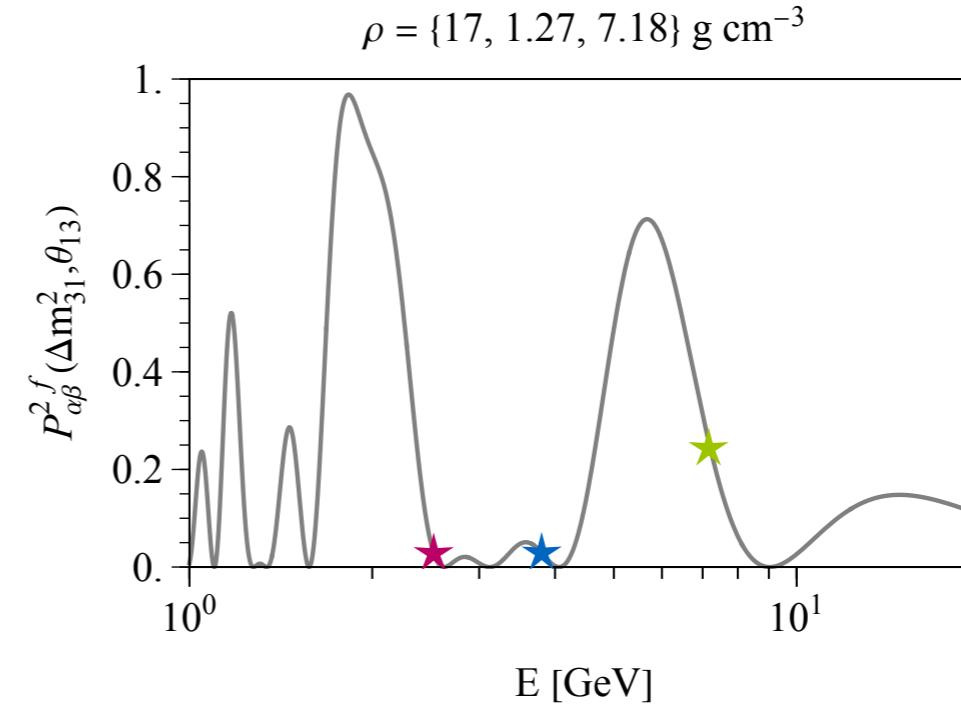
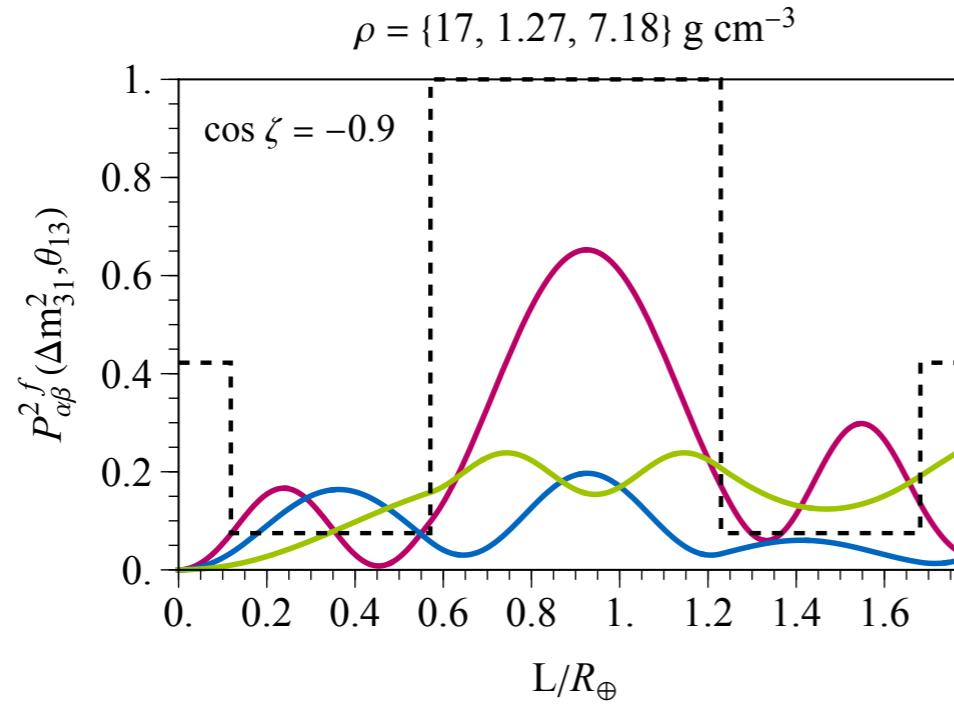
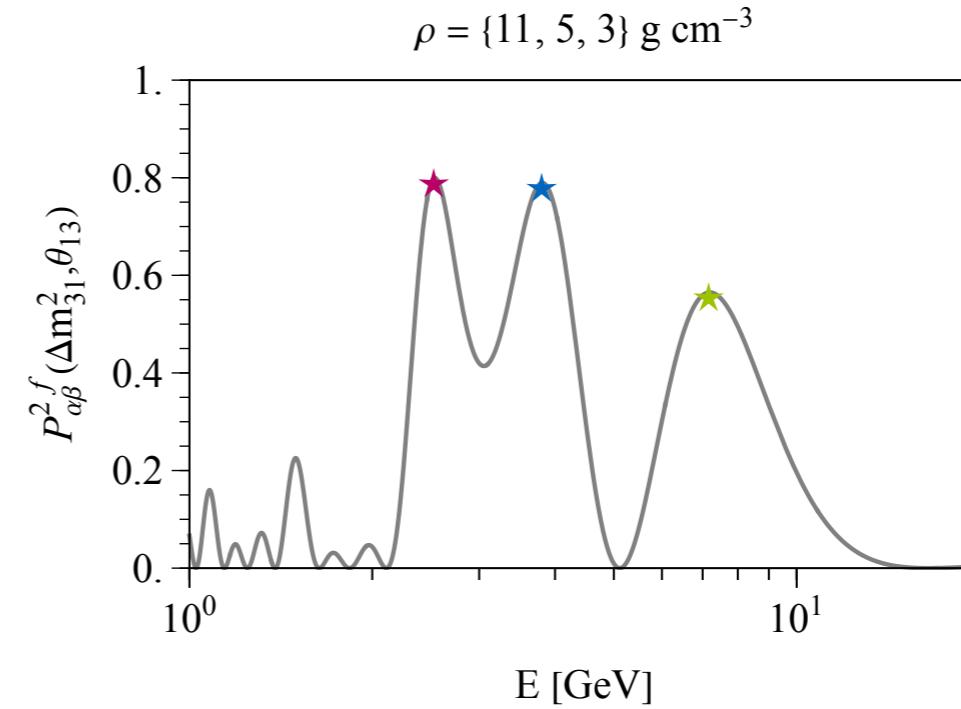
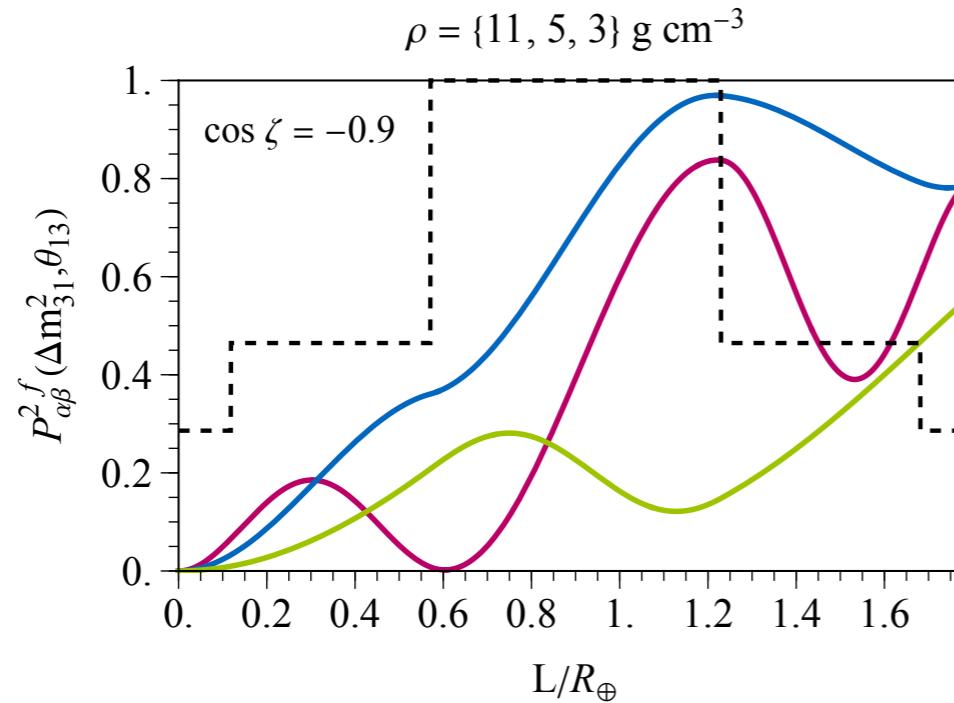
Exclude a “coreless”  
Earth at  $\sim 2\sigma$

Exclude a “mantleless”  
Earth at  $\gtrsim 3\sigma$

Kelly, Machado, Martinez-Soler, and YFPG,  
[2110.00003](https://arxiv.org/abs/2110.00003)

# Oscillation Probabilities — MSW and Parametric

Parametric Enhancement!



# Oscillation Probabilities — MSW and Parametric

Parametric Enhancement!

