



The methodology of atmospheric neutrino identification in JUNO

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Outline

- Atmospheric neutrinos in JUNO
- Methodology of identification
- Preliminary performance of identification
- Summary and outlook

Jiangmen Underground Neutrino Observatory (JUNO)

- ✓ JUNO will be the largest liquid scintillator detector with 20 kt LS, located in China
- ✓ ~78% photo coverage
 - 17612 20" PMTs + 25600 3" PMTs
- ✓ Energy resolution 3% @1MeV

Multi-purpose:

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- Determine the neutrino mass ordering (NMO)
- Measure neutrino oscillation parameters to sub-percent level



JUNO: A multi-purpose observatory



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Atmospheric neutrino in JUNO

- Atmospheric neutrinos originate from the decays of mesons (π and K) produced by the interaction of cosmic rays with the Earth's atmosphere
- The Mikheyev–Smirnov–Wolfenstein (MSW) matter effect acting on neutrinos passing through the Earth will play a key role in determining the NMO.



 Combined with reactor neutrinos and atmospheric neutrinos can further enhance the NMO sensitivity of JUNO (analyses ongoing)

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Cosmic ray

Atmospheric neutrino in JUNO

Crucial factors for atmospheric neutrino oscillation

- Directionality
- Energy
- Flavor

Challenges (Compare with LAr TPC or Water Cherenkov)

- No direct track of final states hadrons information;
- No Cherenkov rings;

Advantages of JUNO

- Low energy threshold;
- Excellent neutron tagging;
- Hadronic component visible in LS;
- Can measure distinctive isotopes;

Direction and energy reconstruction:

 Develop a novel reconstruction method based on deep learning model



• Methodology paper to be published soon

Atmospheric neutrino in JUNO

Category based on behavior of secondary particles



✓ Fully contained (FC)

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✓ Partially contained (PC)

 \checkmark upward-going ν

Event selection flow



Muon background suppression

Classify FC/PC/Muon events:

Direction

Cosmic Muon: Down-ward

PMTs hit pattern

- Cosmic Muon: Multi Clusters
- Atm ν PC: Single Cluster

Analyses ongoing with great potential

Methodology of identification

• Different types of neural network models have been explored

Methodology of identification

 $\overrightarrow{R_i}$

Secondary particle information (event-level) are crucial for ν vs $\bar{\nu}$

- ✓ Neutron/Michel e multiplicity
- ✓ Neutron/Michel e position distribution
- \checkmark Distance from the deposit center to vertex
- ✓ Lepton energy ratio for $\nu_u / \overline{\nu_u}$

- $\bar{\nu}$ tends to produce more neutrons than ν .
- The ν̄ channel tends to have larger values of lepton energy ratio compared to the ν.

Methodology of identification

• Optimized flavor identification model by only using waveform or both waveform and event-level features

Flavor Identification Performance

• Only PMT waveform features as input

• Both waveform and event-level truth features as input

• Neutron/Michel electron information are crucial for ν vs $\bar{\nu}$ separation

Summary and outlook

- The JUNO NMO sensitivity from atmospheric neutrinos is complementary to that from the JUNO reactor neutrino results.
- Atmospheric neutrinos identification in larger LS detector is carried out for the first time, and the preliminary results are promising.
- Various characteristic have been used to do PID including neutrons, Michel electrons and waveform features based on TMVA, Scikit-learn and various deep learning model.

THANK YOU!