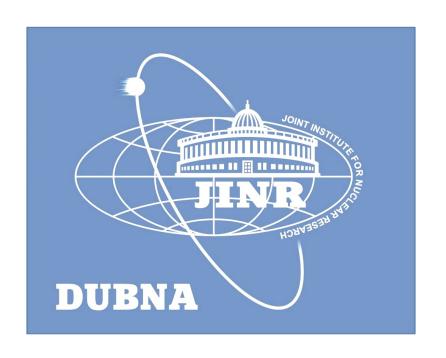
Status of known and unknown 3v parameters, circa 2018

Eligio Lisi INFN, Bari, Italy





JINR, Dubna, Russia (Sept. 21st, 2018) - 124th Session of the Scientific Council

PROLOGUE

I am deeply honored to receive the Bruno Pontecorvo Prize together with Gianluigi Fogli, for our contributions to the global analysis of neutrino oscillation data from different experiments.

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[that had been dedicated to (non)standard EW precision data analyses at 1-loop] The absence of hints for new physics at LEP led us to explore v's ...

G.L. Fogli and E. Lisi

Dipartimento di Fisica di Bari, Bari, Italy
Sexione INFN di Bari, Bari, Italy

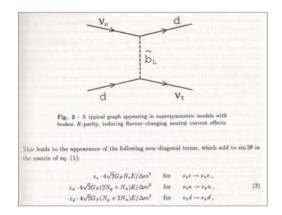
1. Introduction

New experimental measurements of the solar neutrino flux have been recently added to those reported by the Homestake [1] and Kamiokande [2] experiments: we refer to the recent data of GALLEX at Gran Sasso [3] and SAGE in Baksan [4]. At present, as reported in Section 2, all the four experiments, although sensitive to different neutrino energy ranges, seem to agree in measuring a deficit of the solar neutrino flux with respect to that expected in the Electroweak Standard Model. This conclusion requires an estimate of the neutrino emission from the sun, of course, and is then based on the current solar models, as the Standard Solar Model proposed [5] and then refined [6], [7] by Bahcall

and collaborators.

Neutrino Telescopes Venice, Italy, 1993

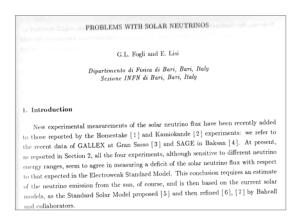
Effects of SUSY FCNC on solar v oscillations and mass-mixing parameters



PROLOGUE

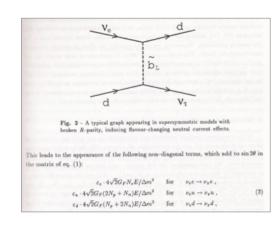
I am deeply honored to receive the Bruno Pontecorvo Prize together with Gianluigi Fogli, for our contributions to the global analysis of neutrino oscillation data from different experiments.

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Effects of SUSY FCNC
on solar v oscillations and
mass-mixing parameters



... and to attract a number of outstanding students – that have become accomplished researchers or professionals – forming the so-called "Neutrino Bari Group", as mentioned in the Jury's extended motivation:

"The International Jury... has resolved to award the Bruno Pontecorvo Prize for 2017 to a group of authors including: Professor FOGLI Gianluigi (University and INFN, Bari, Italy) and Professor LISI Eligio (INFN, Bari, Italy) for pioneering contribution to the development of global analysis of neutrino oscillation data from different experiments"

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"Neutrino Bari Group"



G.L. FOGLI



E. LISI



D. MONTANINO



G. SCIOSCIA



A. MARRONE



A. PALAZZO



A.M. ROTUNNO



A. MIRIZZI



I. TAMBORRA



F. CAPOZZI

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A. MIRIZZI



I. TAMBORRA



F. CAPOZZI

Today's award is a great honor for the whole group!

In the 90's, the Bari research activity in the theory and phenomenology of neutrino masses and mixings was built from scratch.

However, there was already an experimental tradition in neutrino physics: Gargamelle and MACRO detectors, CHORUS proposal...

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He talked about his experience as one of the "Via Panisperna boys" ("ragazzi") - the famous group led by Enrico Fermi in Rome.

from Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno

14 Martedi 20 Marzo 1990

A Bari, domani, Bruno Pontecorvo

Il ragazzo Enrico tra i ragazzi

Il grande ricorderà il sodalizio con Fermi e gli altri Panisperna

di Carlo De Marzo

la biografia di Bruno Pontecorvo, uno dei 1933 sotto la guida di Fermi, con cui continuò a lavorare Ino alla partenza del maestro per gli Stati Uniti, nel '38. La conferenza su «Fermi e la fi-sica di oggi» che Pontecorvo terrà domani a Bari per i «mercoledì letterari» è per-tanto una testimonianza di mportante di quel mitico pe-iodo della storia scientifica zionale, che vide la nascita

mi nella formazione scientifica dei giovani fisici era stra-ordinaria. Giunto a Roma alla fine del 1926, vincitore della presso quella Università, Fermi, partendo praticamente dal nulla, diede vita ad un gruppo di ricerca destinata ad acquistare risonanza inter-nazionale. A quel tempo egli aveva più di venticinque ancui si distingueva per la maturità, il prestigio e quella grande passione per la scienza che sapeva comunicare.

Sotto la guida di Fermi il metodo di lavoro all'Istituto fisico di Roma era particolar a giornata negli impegni del-'attività sperimentale, nel tardo pomeriggio ci si riuniva nello studio del maestro per l'attività seminariale. Pren- ro della sua scomparsa.



ascoltatori sulle ultime novità

tiera della ricerca in Fisica ti. In questo modo Fermi, che si teneva aggiornato attraver so la lettura regolare delle principali riviste scientifiche

e al tempo stesso dava le sue valutazioni e la sua interpretazione delle scoperte man mano che queste venivano Via via che il gruppo di dell'Istituto si aggiunsero partecipanti di altre sedi ed an-che visitatori stranieri, tra cui non mancavano scienziati tra i più attivi nel settore del-la Fisica moderna. Un ruolo particolare vi svolse Ettore Majorana, che cominciò a fre-quentare il gruppo a partire dal '27, quando era ancora studente. Majorana era forse con Fermi di problemi di fisisferimento in America ca su un piano di parità. Di lui Fermi aveva la più alta opinione, ritenendolo il più

grande fisico teorico dei nostri tempi. Ma il suo carattere difficile e scontroso impedì a 1938. La moglie Laura era di Majorana di emergere tra i fondatori della fisica nuclea-re. Dopo il '32 lo si vide sem-Svezia per ritirare il premio Nobel, portò con sè tutta la famiglia. A cerimonia finita pre più di rado fin quando, nel '38, sparì letteralmente, lasciando dietro di sè il misteanzichè tornare in Italia, per gli Stati Uniti. Non sareb

co Bruno Pontecorvo ico Fermi e la física di oggi- nell'ambito de «mercoledi letterari» organizzati dall'Asso

to da Fermi. Nacque allora la teoria della radioattività di tino «beta», in cui entrò in gio co una delle forze fondamen tali della natura, la forza «nu cleare debole». In questo la voro, seguendo un suggeri dusse in Fisica il «neutrino più di vent'anni per essere soprattutto attraverso i con-

> na portarono il gruppo di Ro più alla fisica nucleare che Ben presto il laboratorio dell' Istituto acquistò una posizio li. Sulle proprietà fisiche de dell'impegno scientifico e tec-nico di Fermi dopo il suo tra

In the 90's, the Bari research activity in the theory and phenomenology of neutrino masses and mixings was built from scratch.

However, there was already an experimental tradition in neutrino physics: Gargamelle and MACRO detectors, CHORUS proposal...

Indeed, the experimental groups had also invited **Bruno Pontecorvo in Bari**, where he gave a public Colloquium at the Piccinni Theater on **March 23**rd, **1990**



He talked about his experience as one of the "Via Panisperna boys" ("ragazzi") - the famous group led by Enrico Fermi in Rome.

Unfortunately I missed that unique event, being committed elsewhere as Officer of the Italian Army, during the military service.

I'm glad to ideally meet Bruno here today!

from Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno

14 Martedi 20 Marzo 1990

A

A Bari, domani, Bruno Pontecorvo

Il ragazzo Enrico tra i ragazzi

Il grande fisico ricorderà il sodalizio con Fermi e gli altri «di via Panisperma»

di Carlo De Marzo

les icca e affacianate è la hosparfa di Bruno Pontecorvo, uno del protecorvo i une del protecorvo i laureò a Roma nel 1833 sotto la guida di Permi, con cui continuba à lavorare con cui continuba à lavorare con cui continuba à lavorare conferenta su «Permi e la fisica di oggis che Pontecorvo terrà domani a Bari per i sunercoledi letterari» è pertanto una testimonianza di prima mano su un aspetto ricolo della stotta di restributo della stotta controla della recola nascina della scula narionale di Pisi-

appunto, da maestro.
Sotto la guida di Fermi il
metodo di lavoro all'Istituto
fisico di Roma era particularmente informale. Trascorsa
la giornata negli impegni dell'attività sperimentale, nel
l'attività sperimentale, nel
l'attività seminariale. Peridendo siudio del maestro perdendo spunto dai fatti correnti la corrente il propere



mava presto in una lezione.
Gli argomenti allora di frontiera della ricerca in Fisica
erano naturalmente i prefiriti. In questo modo Perm, che
si teneva aggiorazio attraverso la lettura regolare delle
principali rivise scientifiche
e soprattutto attraverso i contatti internazionali con altri
scienziatti, informava gli
ascolatori sulle ultime novità
un di presenti della contrata di presenti di pres

statione delle scoperte man an portamano che queste venivano manonicate.
Via via che il gruppo di Permi acquistava notorietta internazionale, al menimari internazionale, al a Frincia moderna. Un rusoli il a Frincia moderna con consiste de quentare il gruppo a partire di al Transita del Tran

pre più di rado fin quando, nel '38, sparì letteralmente, lasciando dietro di sè il mistero della sua scomparsa. Apparve nel 1934 uno dei niù fondamentali contributi Domani a Bari (teatro Piccinni, ore 18), il fisico Brumo Pontecorvo parlerà sul tema: «Enrico Fermi e la fisica di oggi» nell'ambito dei «mercoledì letterari», organizzati dall'Associazione culturale ita-

and inter interest, passesses, and interest interest, passes, in cut entro in glo ou ma delle forre fondamental della natura, in forra entro interest in the control of the

La sviluppa delle ricerche nel campo della fisica moderna portarono il gruppo di Roma ad interessarsi sempre più alla fisica nucleare che divenne il suo principale in divenne il suo principale in situato della fisica nucleare che divenne il suo principale in Stattuo acquistò una posizione di primo piano in campo internazionale, producendo continue scoperte sul consporte sulla possibilità di rallestrati. Sulle proprietà fisiche dei neutroni rallentatisi si bascrà poi ogni sfruttamento dell'esengia nucleare e gran parte nico di Permi dopo il suo tra-ferimento in America.

al accurrent decise a lacerate and extension of a lacerate Think dopo is pro mulgazione delle leggi fascis te sulla razza nel luglio de 1938. La moglie Laura era di famiglia ebrea. Per questo, quando in ottobre si recò in Svezia per ritirare il premio Nobel, portò con se tutta la famiglia. A cerimonia finita, anzichè tornare in Italia, il Permi si imbarcarono tutti per gli Statt Uniti. Son sareb bero tornati che dopo ila fine protectioni che dopo ila fine.

3√ paradigm: parameters

Mixings and phases: CKM→ PMNS (Pontecorvo-Maki-Nakagawa-Sakata)

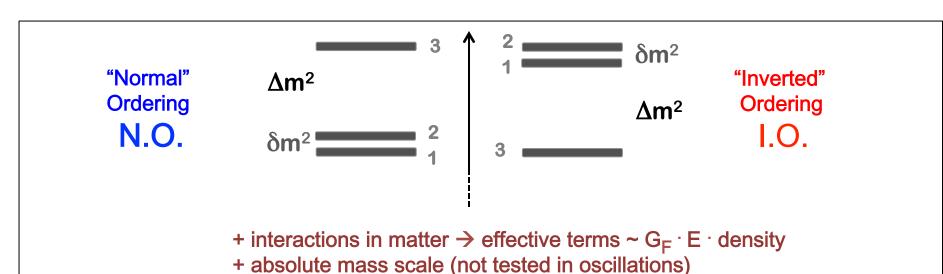
$$U_{\alpha i} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ 0 & -s_{23} & c_{23} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{13} & 0 & s_{13}e^{-i\delta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s_{13}e^{i\delta} & 0 & c_{13} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 \\ -s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\alpha/2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{i\beta/2} \end{bmatrix}$$

2-3 rotation

1-3 rotation + CPV "Dirac" phase 1-2 rotation

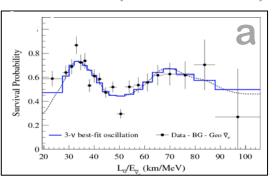
Extra CPV phases [if Majorana] not tested in oscillat.

Mass [squared] spectrum ($E \sim p + m^2/2E +$ "interaction energy")

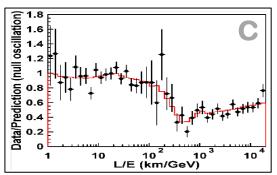


ν flavor oscillation experiments: $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ in vacuum and matter

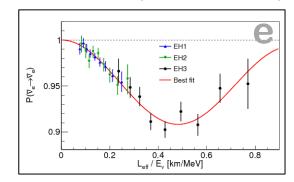
 $e \rightarrow e$ (KamLAND)



 $\mu \rightarrow \mu$ (Atmospheric) $e \rightarrow e$

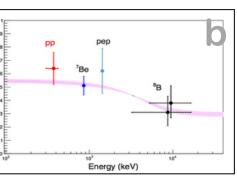


e→e (SBL Reac.)



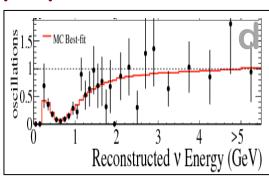
e→e

(Solar)



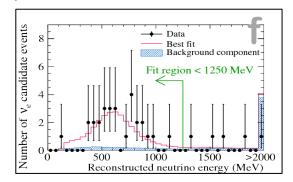
 $\mu \rightarrow \mu$

(LBL Accel)



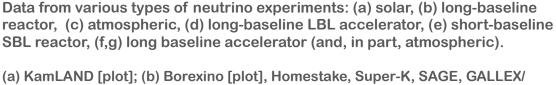
μ→e

(LBL Accel)

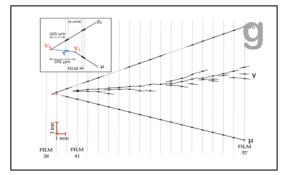


μ→τ

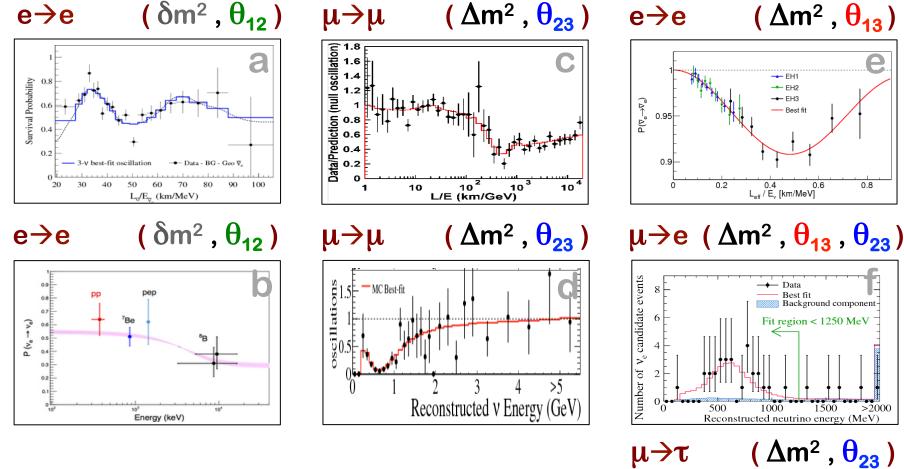
(OPERA, SK)



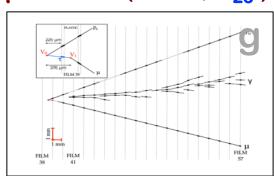
(a) KamLAND [plot]; (b) Borexino [plot], Homestake, Super-K, SAGE, GALLEX/GNO, SNO; (c) Super-K atmosph. [plot], DeepCore, MACRO, MINOS etc.; (d) T2K (plot), NOvA, MINOS, K2K; (e) Daya Bay [plot], RENO, Double Chooz; (f) T2K [plot], MINOS, NOvA; (g) OPERA [plot], Super-K atmospheric.



Leading sensitivities to 3v oscillation parameters:



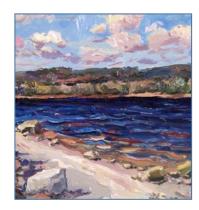
... + subleading sensitivities to **CPV** and **NO vs IO** difference, essentially via $\mu \rightarrow e$ channel in LBL accel. and atmosph. expts



"Broad-brush" 3v picture (with 1-digit accuracy)

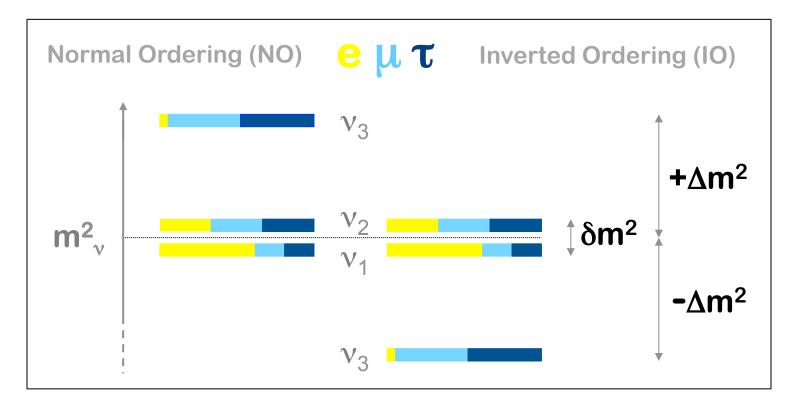
Knowns:

 $\begin{array}{lll} \delta m^2 & \sim 7 \times 10^{-5} \ eV^2 \\ \Delta m^2 & \sim 2 \times 10^{-3} \ eV^2 \\ \sin^2\!\theta_{12} & \sim 0.3 \\ \sin^2\!\theta_{23} & \sim 0.5 \\ \sin^2\!\theta_{13} & \sim 0.02 \end{array}$



Unknowns:

 δ = Dirac CPV phase sign(Δ m²) = ordering octant(θ_{23}) absolute mass scale Dirac/Majorana nature



Hi-res, larger picture \rightarrow Global analysis of ν oscillation data







Analysis includes increasingly rich oscillation data sets:

LBL Accel + Solar + KL (KamLand)

LBL Accel + Solar + KL + SBL Reactor

LBL Accel + Solar + KL + SBL Reactor + Atmosph.

 χ^2 metric adopted. Parameters not shown are marginalized away:

C.L.'s refer to
$$N_{\sigma} = \sqrt{\Delta \chi^2} = 1, 2, 3, ...$$

Global fit results: 1804.09678 by F. Capozzi, E. Lisi, A. Marrone, A. Palazzo, PPNP 102, 48 (2018)

LBL accelerators (T2K and NOvA) are dominantly sensitive to (Δm^2 , θ_{13} , θ_{23}) but also probe δ and NO vs IO, provided that (δm^2 , θ_{12}) are fixed by solar+KL.

$$P(\nu_{\mu} \to \nu_{e}) \simeq \sin^{2}\theta_{23}\sin^{2}2\theta_{13} \left(\frac{\Delta m^{2}}{A - \Delta m^{2}}\right)^{2}\sin^{2}\left(\frac{A - \Delta m^{2}}{4E}x\right)$$

$$+ \sin 2\theta_{23}\sin 2\theta_{13}\sin 2\theta_{12} \left(\frac{\delta m^{2}}{A}\right) \left(\frac{\Delta m^{2}}{A - \Delta m^{2}}\right)\sin\left(\frac{A}{4E}x\right)\sin\left(\frac{A - \Delta m^{2}}{4E}x\right)\cos\left(\frac{\Delta m^{2}}{4E}x\right)\cos\delta$$

$$- \sin 2\theta_{23}\sin 2\theta_{13}\sin 2\theta_{12} \left(\frac{\delta m^{2}}{A}\right) \left(\frac{\Delta m^{2}}{A - \Delta m^{2}}\right)\sin\left(\frac{A}{4E}x\right)\sin\left(\frac{A - \Delta m^{2}}{4E}x\right)\sin\left(\frac{\Delta m^{2}}{4E}x\right)\sin\delta$$

$$+ \cos^{2}\theta_{13}\sin^{2}2\theta_{12} \left(\frac{\delta m^{2}}{A}\right)^{2}\sin^{2}\left(\frac{A}{4E}x\right), \qquad (13)$$
where $A = 2\sqrt{2}G_{F}N_{e}E$ governs matter effects, with $A \to -A$ and $\delta \to -\delta$ for $\nu \to \overline{\nu}$, and $\Delta m^{2} \to -\Delta m^{2}$ for normal to inverted ordering. At typical NOvA energies $(E \sim 2 \text{ GeV})$ it is $|A/\Delta m^{2}| \sim 0.2$,

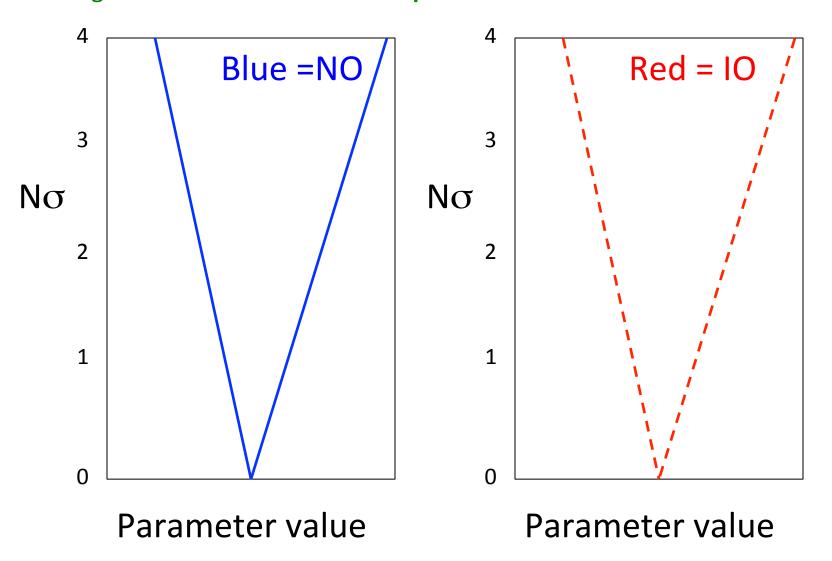
[Hereafter:
$$\Delta m^2 = (\Delta m^2_{31} + \Delta m^2_{32})/2$$
]

SBL reactors (Daya Bay, RENO, Double Chooz) are dominantly sensitive to (Δm^2 , θ_{13}) and shrink the θ_{13} range dramatically, with correlated effects on the other parameters

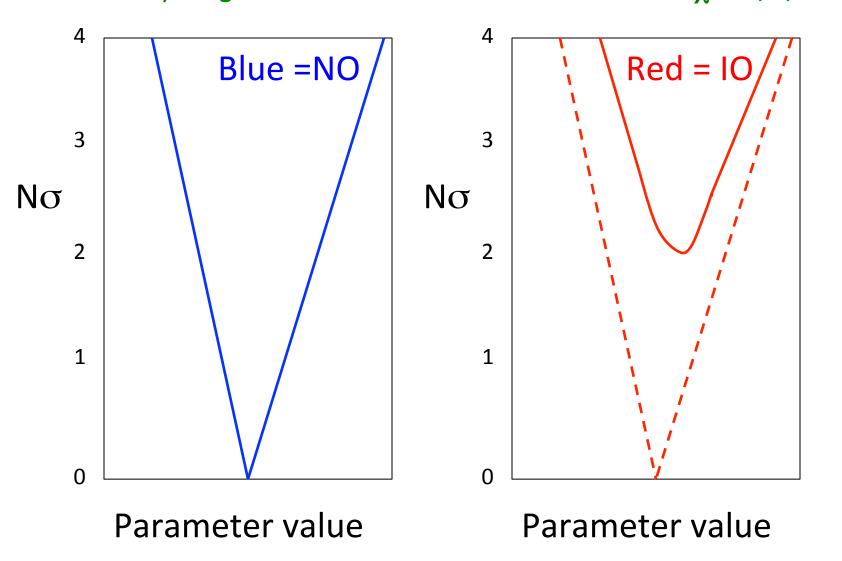
Atmospheric v searches (mainly Super-Kamiokande) also contribute to probe and to constrain (Δm^2 , θ_{13} , θ_{23} , δ) as well as testing NO vs IO.

Relevant new result (2017-2018): Hints for CPV and Normal Ordering (NO)

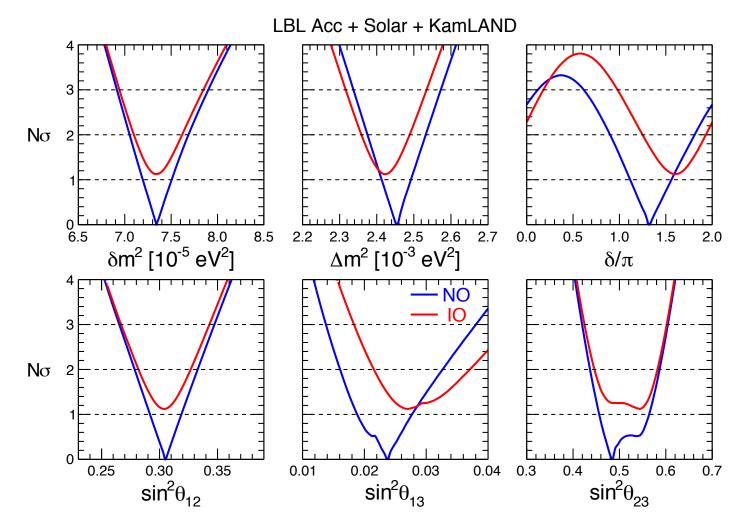
In the following figures: Typical bounds would be "linear and symmetric for "gaussian errors around the **separate best fits for both NO and IO.**



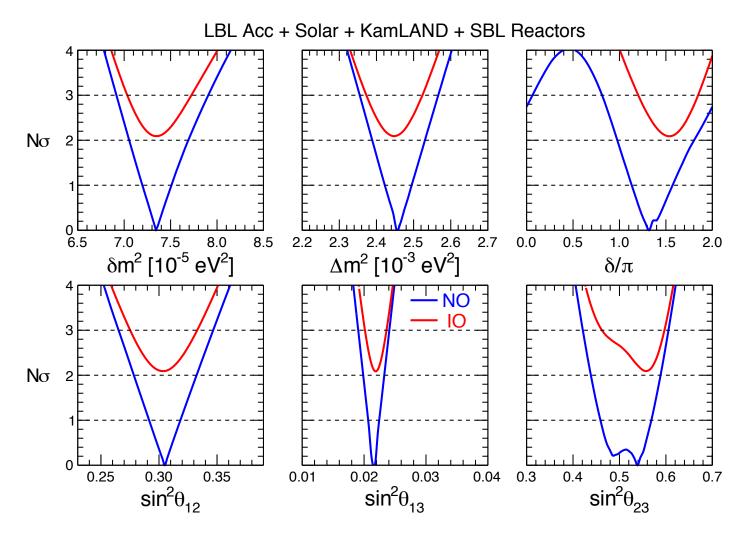
However, bounds for IO move upwards if one takes into account that currently NO gives the absolute best fit. Recall: No = $\sqrt{\Delta \chi^2}$ = 1, 2, 3...



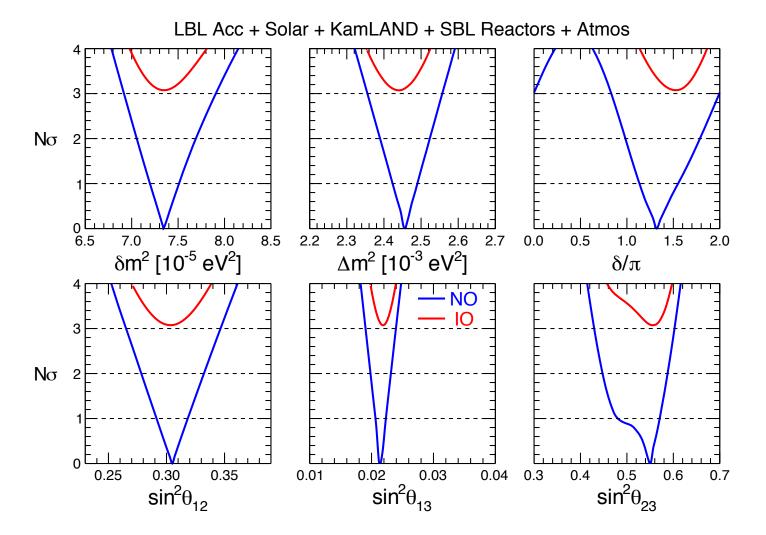
Results from real data →



The 2 mass² parameters and the 3 mixing angles bound at >4 σ level. Largest mixing angle θ_{23} close to $\pi/4$, but octant undetermined at 1σ . CP phase favored around $3\pi/2$ (max CPV with $\sin\delta \sim -1$). IO slightly disfavored with respect to NO at $\sim 1\sigma$ level.

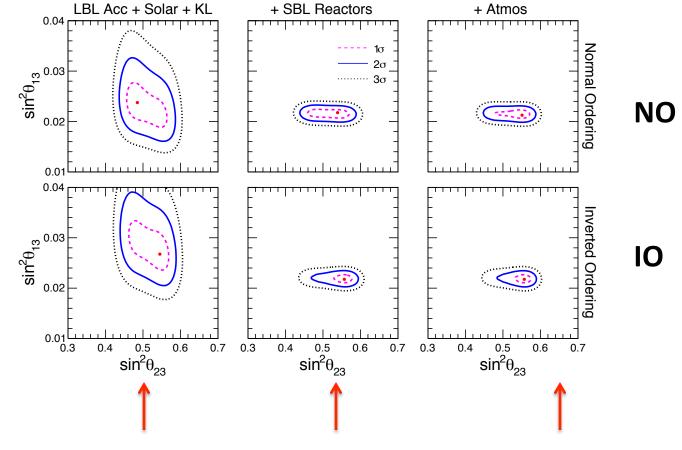


Range of smallest mixing angle θ_{13} dramatically reduced Largest mixing angle θ_{23} close to $\pi/4$, but octant undetermined at 2σ . Max CPV at $\sim 3\pi/2$ favored , CP conservation disfavored at $\sim 2\sigma$ in NO. IO disfavored with respect to NO at $\sim 2\sigma$ level.



Further improvements for various parameters: 1σ bounds at few % level Largest mixing angle (2-3) close to $\pi/4$, but octant undetermined at 2σ . CPV: $\sin\delta \sim -1$ favored, ~ 0 disfav., $\sim +1$ exclud. Meaningful bounds at $\sim 3\sigma$. IO significantly disfavored with respect to NO, at $\sim 3\sigma$ level (but: caution!)

Understanding the accelerator + reactor (+atm.) impact on NO preference



Anticorrelation due to leading term in appearance channel at accelerators

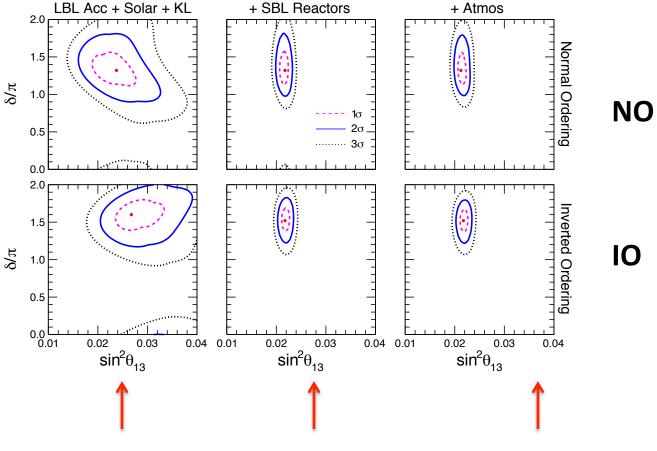
$$P(\nu_{\mu} \to \nu_{e}) \simeq \sin^{2}\theta_{23}\sin^{2}2\theta_{13}\left(\frac{\Delta m^{2}}{A - \Delta m^{2}}\right)^{2}\sin^{2}\left(\frac{A - \Delta m^{2}}{4E}x\right)$$

Better agreement with reactors on y-axis for NO

Atmosph. data also contribute (but in a less intuitive way)

Running experiments can further corroborate this picture (if true)

Understanding the accelerator + reactor (+atm.) impact on CPV preference



CPV tested by sub leading terms at accelerators (nu-antinu difference)

Reactors not sensitive to CPV, but sharpen range

Atmosph. contribute to test CPV (but in a less intuitive way)

$$\sin 2\theta_{23} \sin 2\theta_{13} \sin 2\theta_{12} \left(\frac{\delta m^2}{A}\right) \left(\frac{\Delta m^2}{A - \Delta m^2}\right) \sin \left(\frac{A}{4E} x\right) \sin \left(\frac{A - \Delta m^2}{4E} x\right) \sin \left(\frac{\Delta m^2}{4E} x\right) \sin \delta x$$

Running experiments can further corroborate this picture (if true)

3v oscillation parameters, circa 2018

Table 1: Best fit values and allowed ranges at $N\sigma = 1, 2, 3$ for the 3ν oscillation parameters, in either NO or IO. The latter column shows the formal " 1σ accuracy" for each parameter, defined

as 1/6 of the 3σ range divided by the best-fit value (in percent).

as 1/0 of the 30 range divided by the sest in value (in percent).						
Parameter	Ordering	Best fit	1σ range	2σ range	3σ range	" 1σ " (%)
$\delta m^2/10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$	NO	7.34	7.20 - 7.51	7.05 - 7.69	6.92 - 7.91	2.2
	IO	7.34	7.20 - 7.51	7.05 - 7.69	6.92 - 7.91	2.2
$\sin^2 \theta_{12}$	NO	3.04	2.91 - 3.18	2.78 - 3.32	2.65 - 3.46	4.4
	IO	3.03	2.90 - 3.17	2.77 - 3.31	2.64 - 3.45	4.4
$\sin^2\theta_{13}/10^{-2}$	NO	2.14	2.07 - 2.23	1.98 - 2.31	1.90 - 2.39	3.8
	IO	2.18	2.11 - 2.26	2.02 - 2.35	1.95 - 2.43	3.7
$\Delta m^2 / 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$	NO	2.455	2.423 - 2.490	2.390 - 2.523	2.355 - 2.557	1.4
	IO	2.441	2.406 - 2.474	2.372 - 2.507	2.338 - 2.540	1.4
$\sin^2\theta_{23}/10^{-1}$	NO	5.51	4.81 - 5.70	4.48 - 5.88	4.30 - 6.02	5.2
	IO	5.57	5.33 - 5.74	4.86 - 5.89	4.44 - 6.03	4.8
δ/π	NO	1.32	1.14 - 1.55	0.98 - 1.79	0.83 - 1.99	14.6
	IO	1.52	1.37 - 1.66	1.22 - 1.79	1.07 - 1.92	9.3
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	

Known parameters constrained at few % level - Precision era!

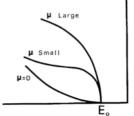
"Unknown" CP phase maybe already "known" at O(10%) - if trend confirmed Dramatic progress in the last two decades on the PMNS paradigm... but still a long way to go to reach CKM-level accuracy and redundance!

Hints for nearly maximal CPV and NO will be at center stage in next years

3ν paradigm status via non-oscillation searches: absolute ν masses and observables (m_{β} , $m_{\beta\beta}$, Σ)

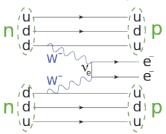
 β decay, sensitive to the "effective electron neutrino mass":

$$m_{\beta} = \left[c_{13}^2 c_{12}^2 m_1^2 + c_{13}^2 s_{12}^2 m_2^2 + s_{13}^2 m_3^2\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$



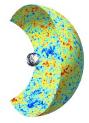
0ν $\beta\beta$ **decay**: only if Majorana. "Effective Majorana mass":

$$m_{\beta\beta} = \left| c_{13}^2 c_{12}^2 m_1 + c_{13}^2 s_{12}^2 m_2 e^{i\phi_2} + s_{13}^2 m_3 e^{i\phi_3} \right|$$



Cosmology: Dominantly sensitive to sum of neutrino masses:

$$\Sigma = m_1 + m_2 + m_3$$

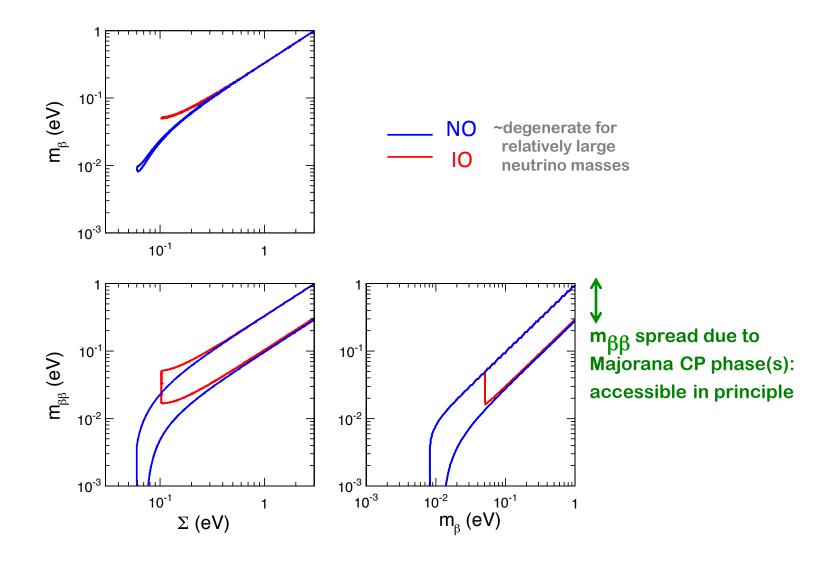


Note 1: These observables may provide handles to distinguish NO/IO.

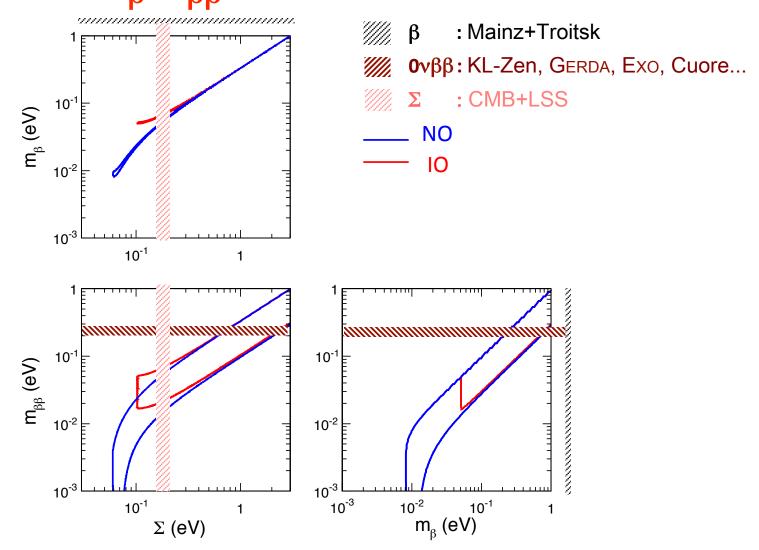
Note 2: Majorana case gives a new source of CPV (unconstrained)

Note 2: The three observables are correlated by oscillation data→

Constraints on nonoscillation observables from oscillation data



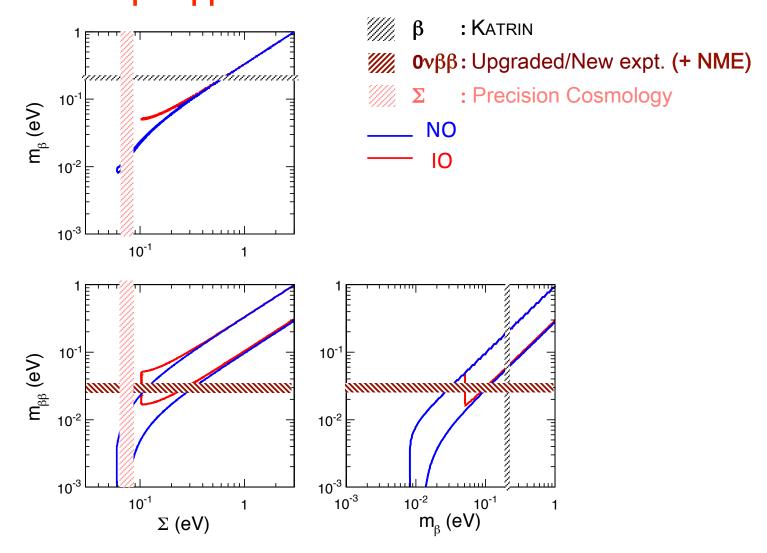
Upper limits on m_{β} , $m_{\beta\beta}$, Σ (up to some syst.) + osc. constraints



Cosmo data already contribute to put IO "under pressure".

Major improvements expected in the next decade ->

Upper limits on m_{β} , $m_{\beta\beta}$, Σ in ~10 years?



Large phase space for discoveries about v mass and nature (and for possible surprises! E.g., 4v?)

EPILOGUE

We are still in the middle of a transition from "unknown" to "known" in ν physics Neutrino CPV, masses and nature are at the focus of worldwide expt+theo research Global analyses of oscillation (+ nonoscillation) data will continue to play a role in deepening our understanding of the 3ν paradigm or... hinting at physics beyond it

Neutrinos will not cease to amaze us!



Thank you for your attention.