





Event reconstruction of atmospheric neutrinos using Machine Learning-based method in JUNO

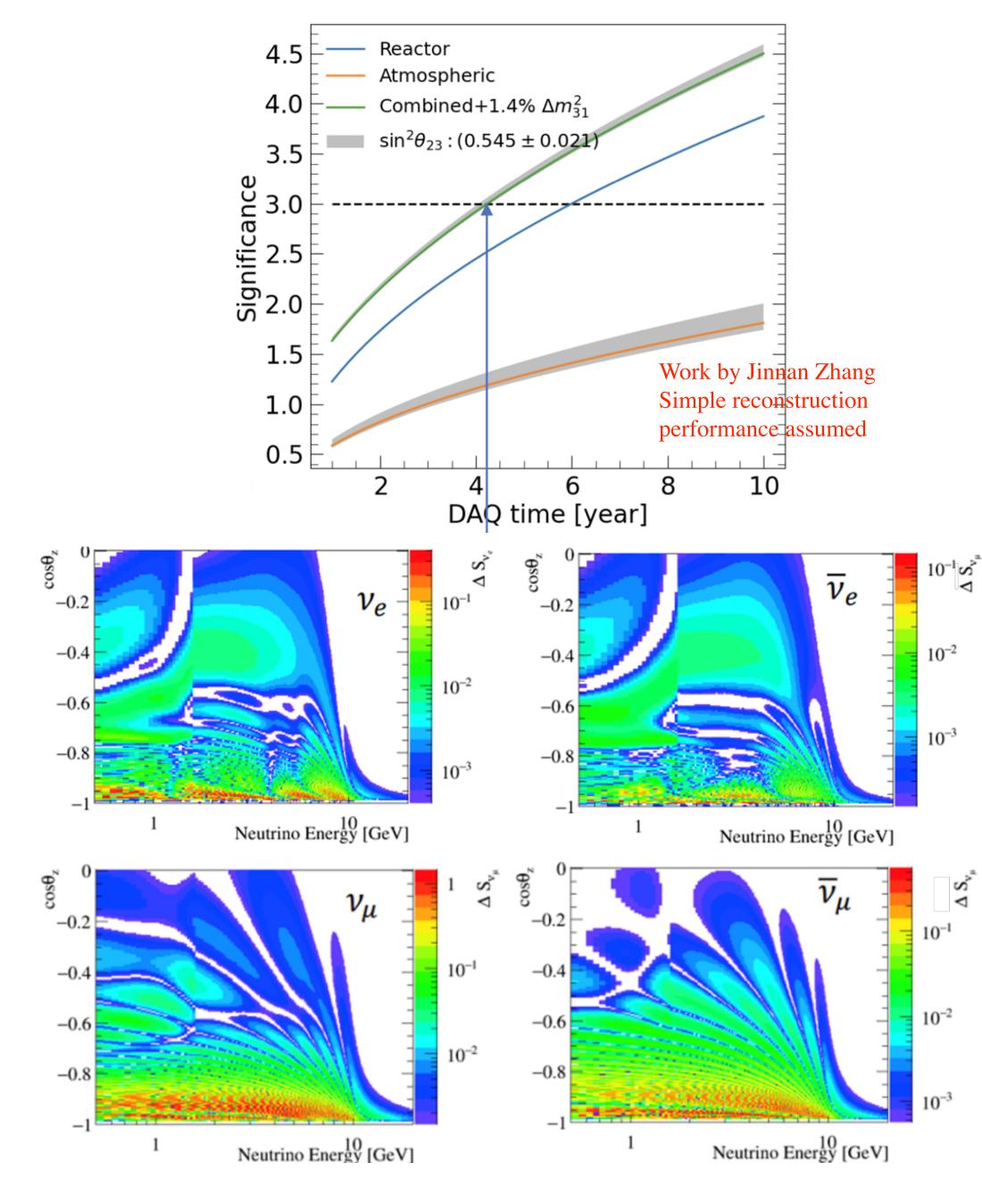
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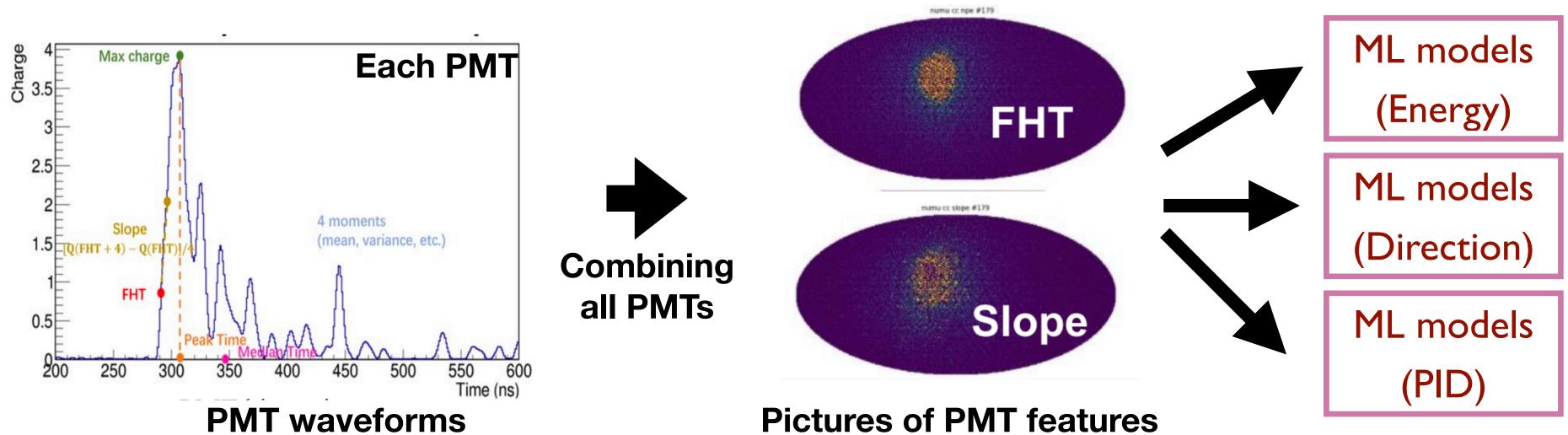
Overview

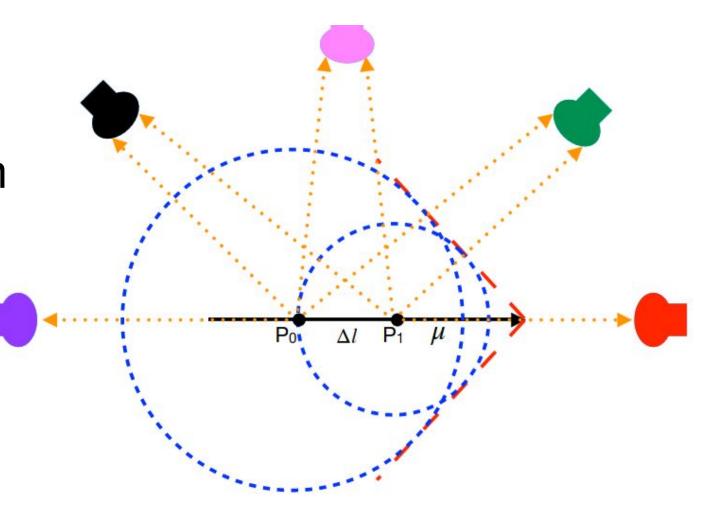
- NMO sensitivity can be enhanced by studying ν_{atm} oscillations in GeV region
- Oscillation probabilities depends on E, L, different neutrino flavor exhibits different oscillation probabilities depending on Mass Ordering
- Precise energy, direction, particle identification (PID) reconstructions are crucial
- We present a novel, multi-purpose reconstruction method based on ML algorithms



Methodology

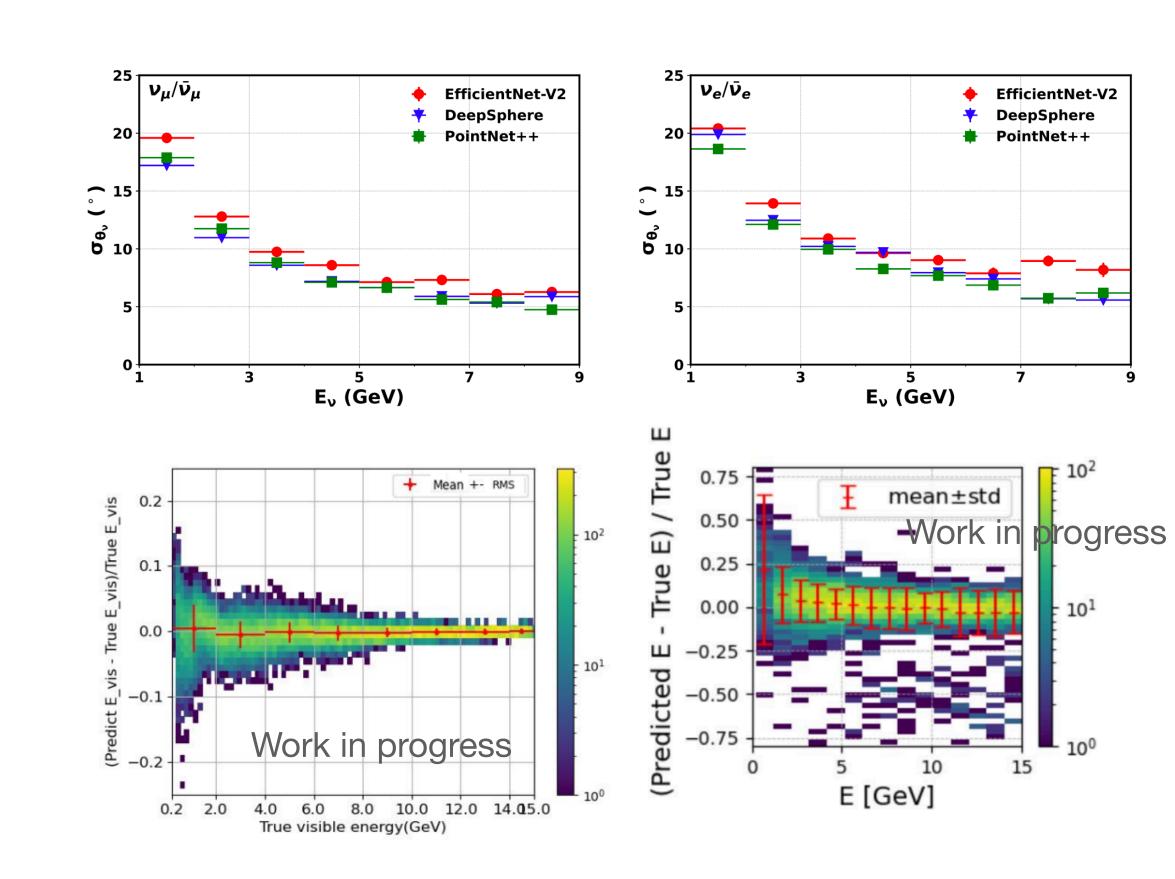
- Light seen by PMTs of an LS detector is a superposition of light generated from many points along the track
 - Shape of light curve received by each PMT depends on :
 - Angle w.r.t. track direction θ
 - Track starting and stopping position
 - Particle type different dE/dx
- Features extracted from each PMT's waveform reflect the event's topological structure and carry information about the event's direction, energy and flavor types: **multi-purpose reconstruction**





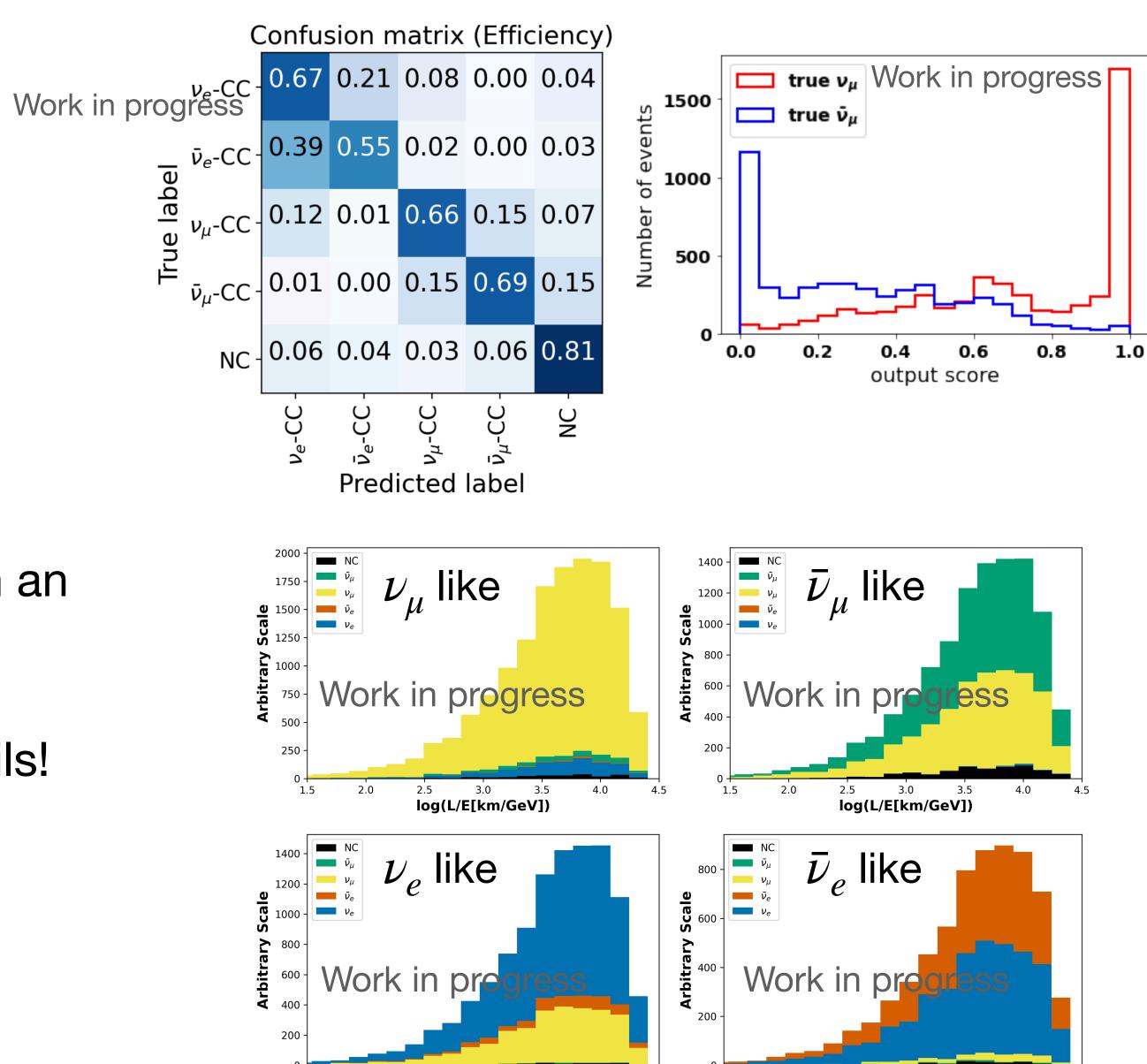
Performances: Energy, Direction

- Different types of machine learning models were developed to cross validate the method:
 - Planar Model: EfficientNetV2, Spherical CNN: DeepSphere, 3D point cloud: PointNet++
- Good resolutions achieved for both energy/directional reconstructions
 - Can reconstruct both E_{vis}/E_{ν} with good resolution
- Paper published on PRD: arxiv:2310.06281
- First demonstration in reconstructing ν_{atm} direction in a LS detector with MC



Performances: PID

- Can utilise neutron capture events producing delayed signal to aid $\nu/\bar{\nu}$ separation
- Efficiencies and purities can be tuned to obtain an optimised sample for NMO analysis
- Please come and see our poster for more details!
 (4-11)



log(L/E[km/GeV])

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