

# New Results for Muon Neutrino to Electron Neutrino Oscillations in the MINOS Experiment

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## Neutrino Oscillations

Mixing between flavor states and mass states of neutrinos:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{pmatrix} = U \begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta_{23} & \sin\theta_{23} \\ 0 & -\sin\theta_{23} & \cos\theta_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta_{13} & 0 & \sin\theta_{13}e^{-i\delta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin\theta_{13}e^{i\delta} & 0 & \cos\theta_{13} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta_{12} & \sin\theta_{12} & 0 \\ -\sin\theta_{12} & \cos\theta_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\theta_{23} \approx 45^\circ, \theta_{12} \approx 34^\circ$   
 $\theta_{13} < 11^\circ$   
 $\delta = ??$

Probability for muon neutrino to electron neutrino transitions in vacuum

$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e) \approx \sin^2(2\theta_{13}) \sin^2\theta_{23} \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m_{31}^2 L}{4E}\right)$$

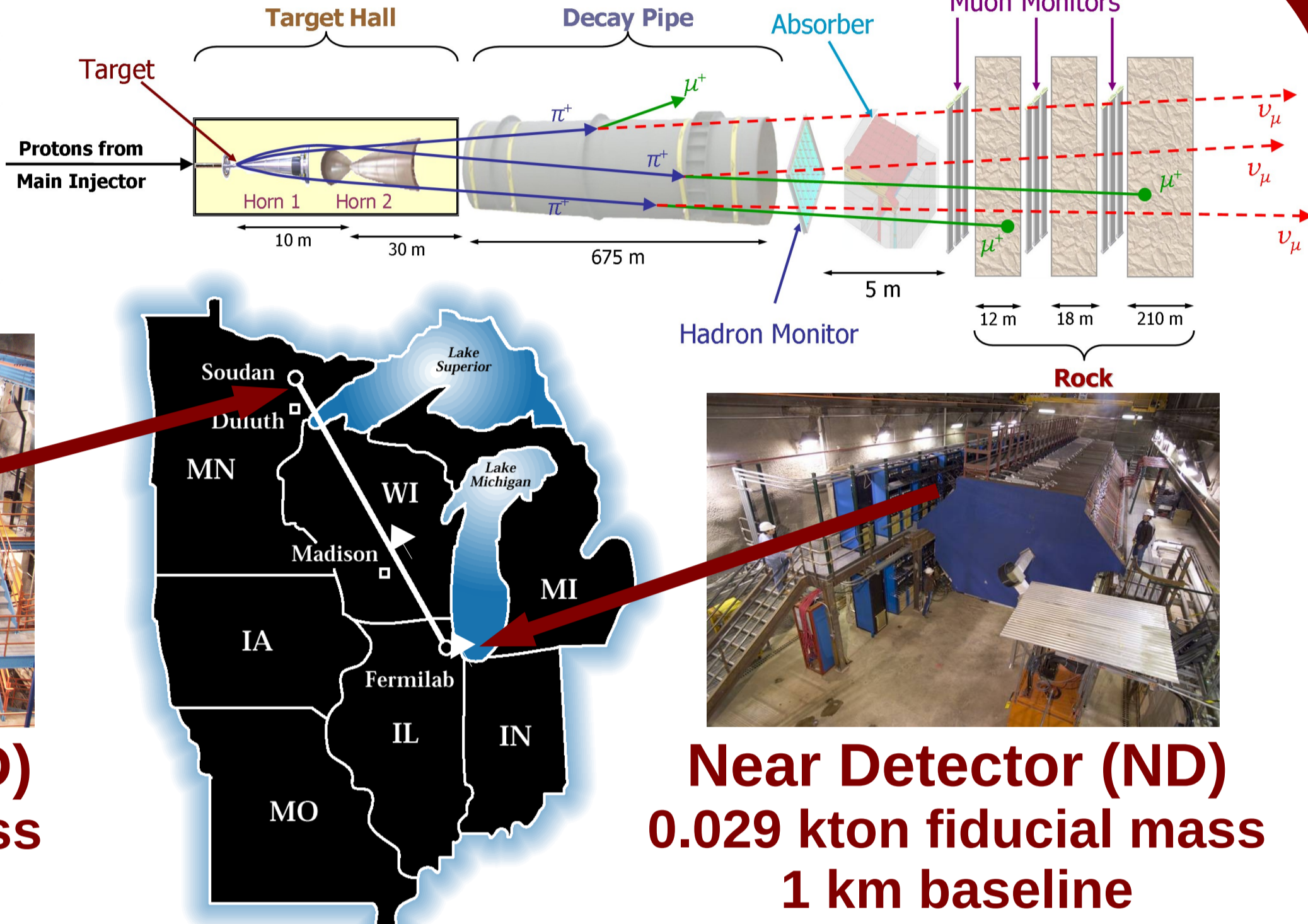
Best limit on  $\theta_{13}$  from the CHOOZ reactor neutrino experiment

$$\Delta m_{ij}^2 = m_i^2 - m_j^2$$

## MINOS

### Main Injector Neutrino Oscillation Search

NuMI  $\nu_\mu$  beam with 1.3% contamination from  $\nu_e$

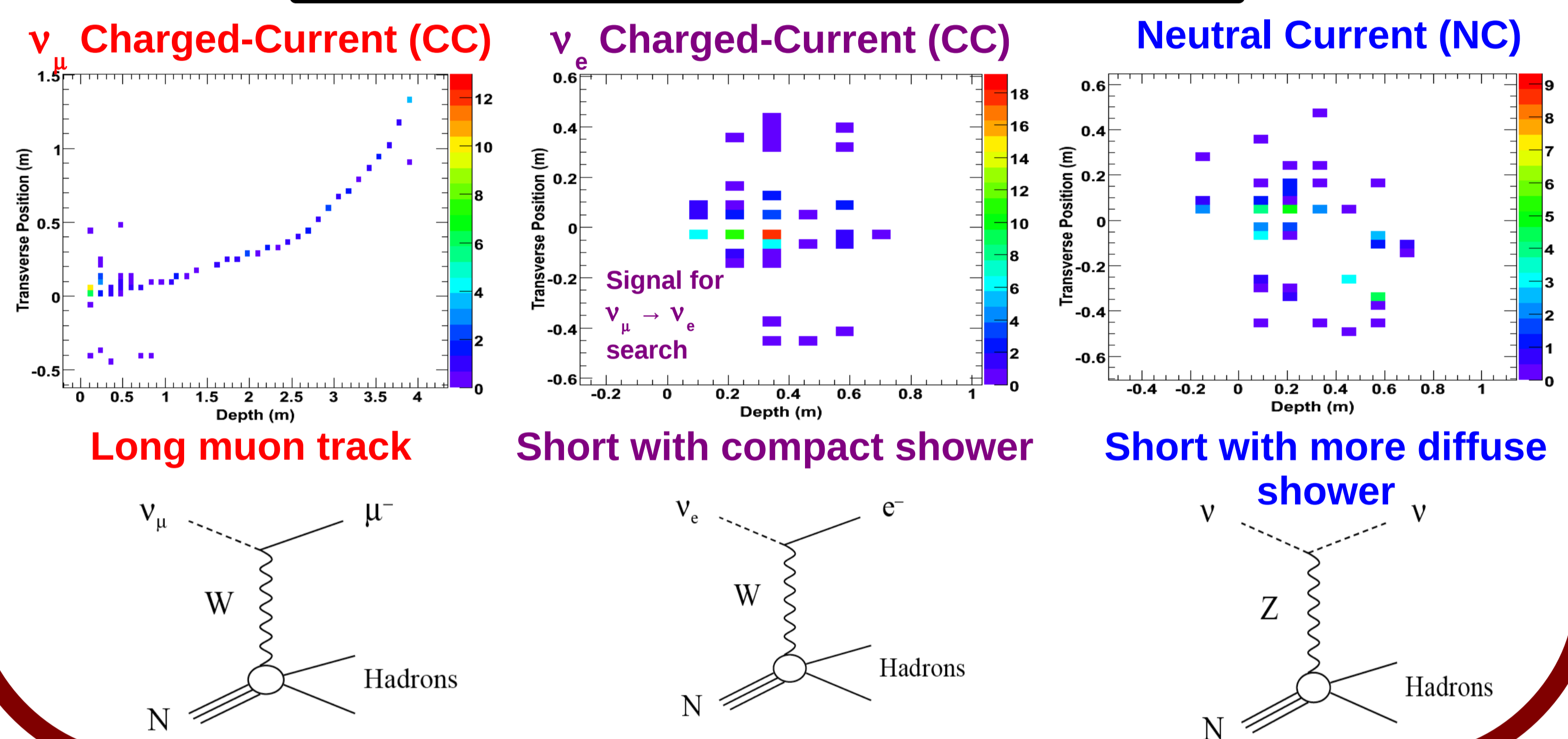


Far Detector (FD)  
4 kton fiducial mass  
735 km baseline

Near Detector (ND)  
0.029 kton fiducial mass  
1 km baseline

Both detectors are magnetized tracking calorimeters with alternating layers of steel plates (2.54 cm) and scintillator strips (1.0 cm thick, 4.1 cm wide)

## Neutrino Interactions in the MINOS detectors



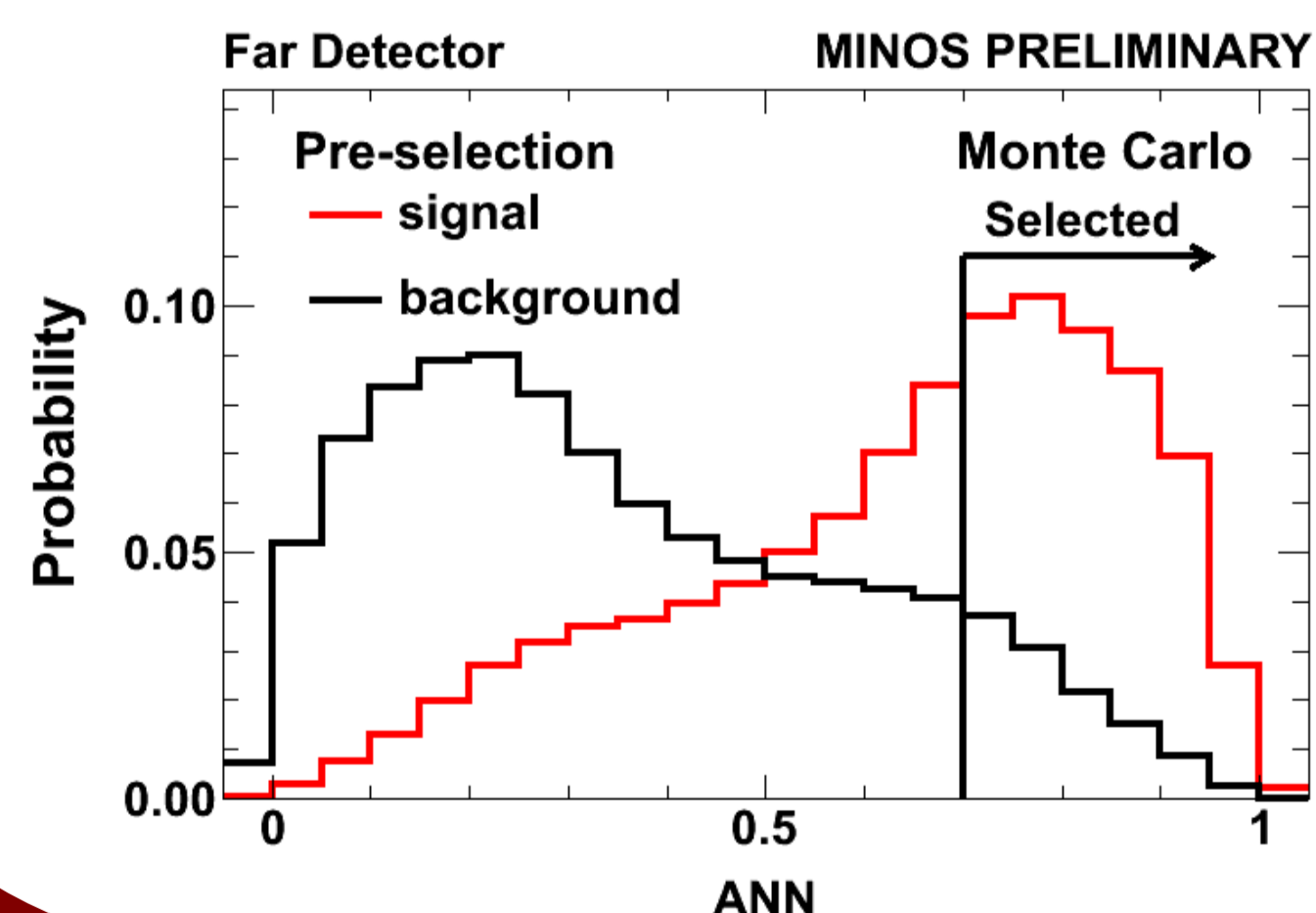
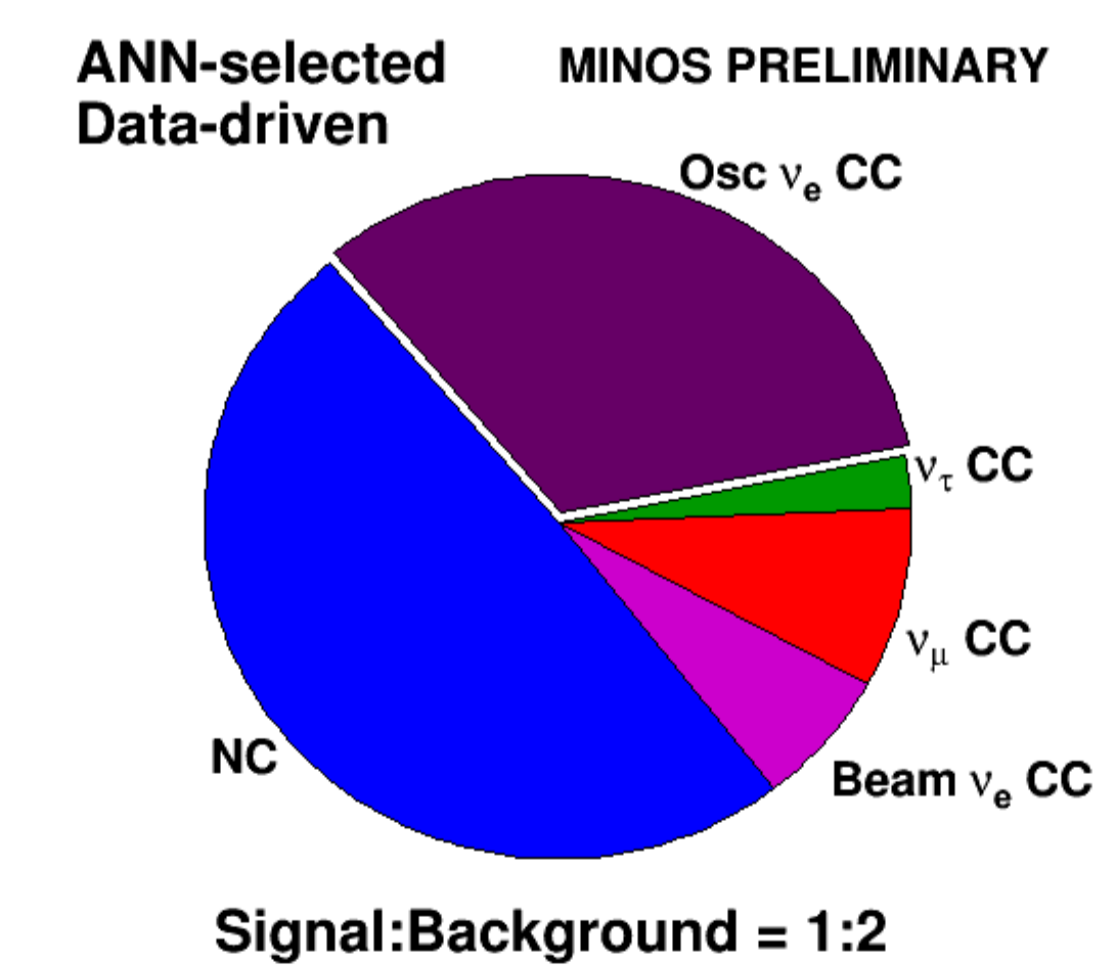
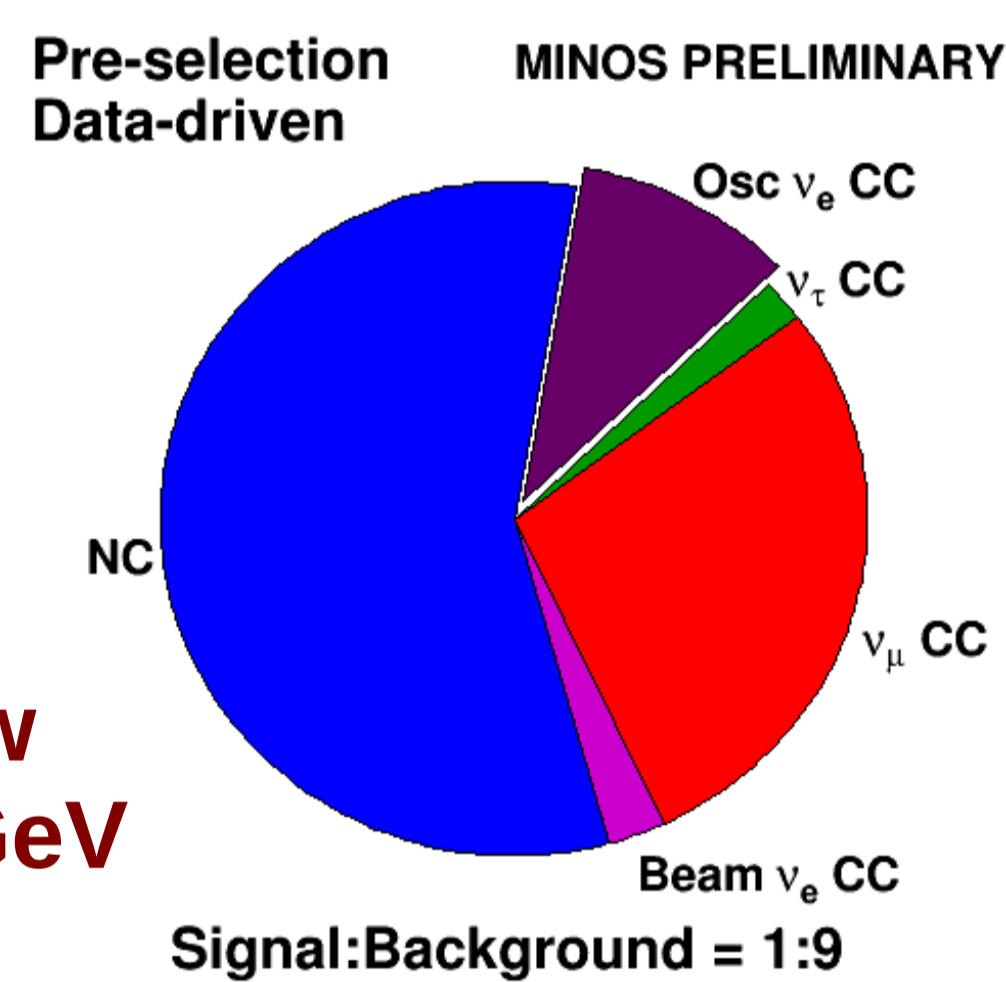
## Event Selection

Preselection cuts:

- Detector and beam quality
- Fiducial volume
- Reject cosmic events
- Reject events with long tracks
- Require at least one shower
- Require at least 5 hit planes in a row
- Require reconstructed energy 1-8 GeV

Artificial Neural Network (ANN)

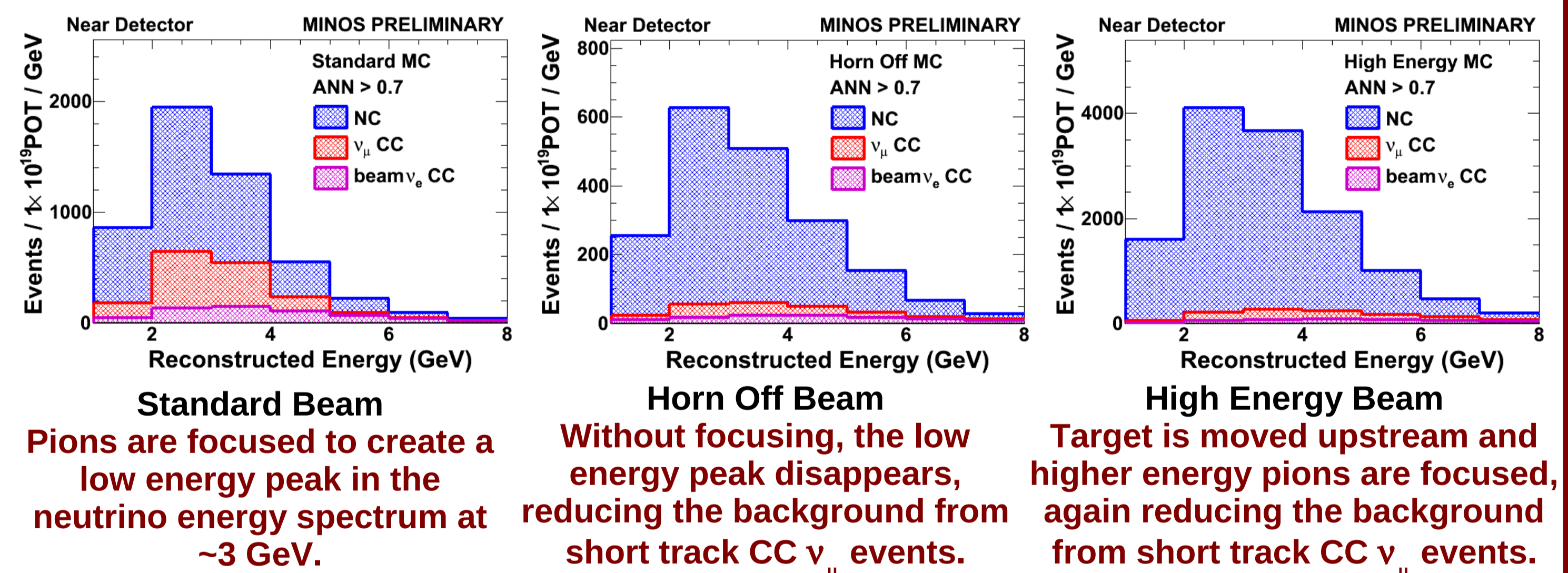
- Uses 11 variables that characterize the shower shape
- Output is used as a final selection variable
- Maximize sensitivity by selecting events with ANN value > 0.7



"signal" assumes  $\theta_{13}$  at the CHOOZ limit

## Background Prediction

Step 1: Break the ND data down into the three components ( $\nu_\mu$  CC, NC, and beam  $\nu_e$  CC) using data from three different beam configurations:



Total measured ND rate in each beam configuration + Relative interaction rates for each background component between configurations from the MC simulation } Fit for the CC  $\nu_\mu$ , NC, and beam  $\nu_e$  CC components in the standard sample

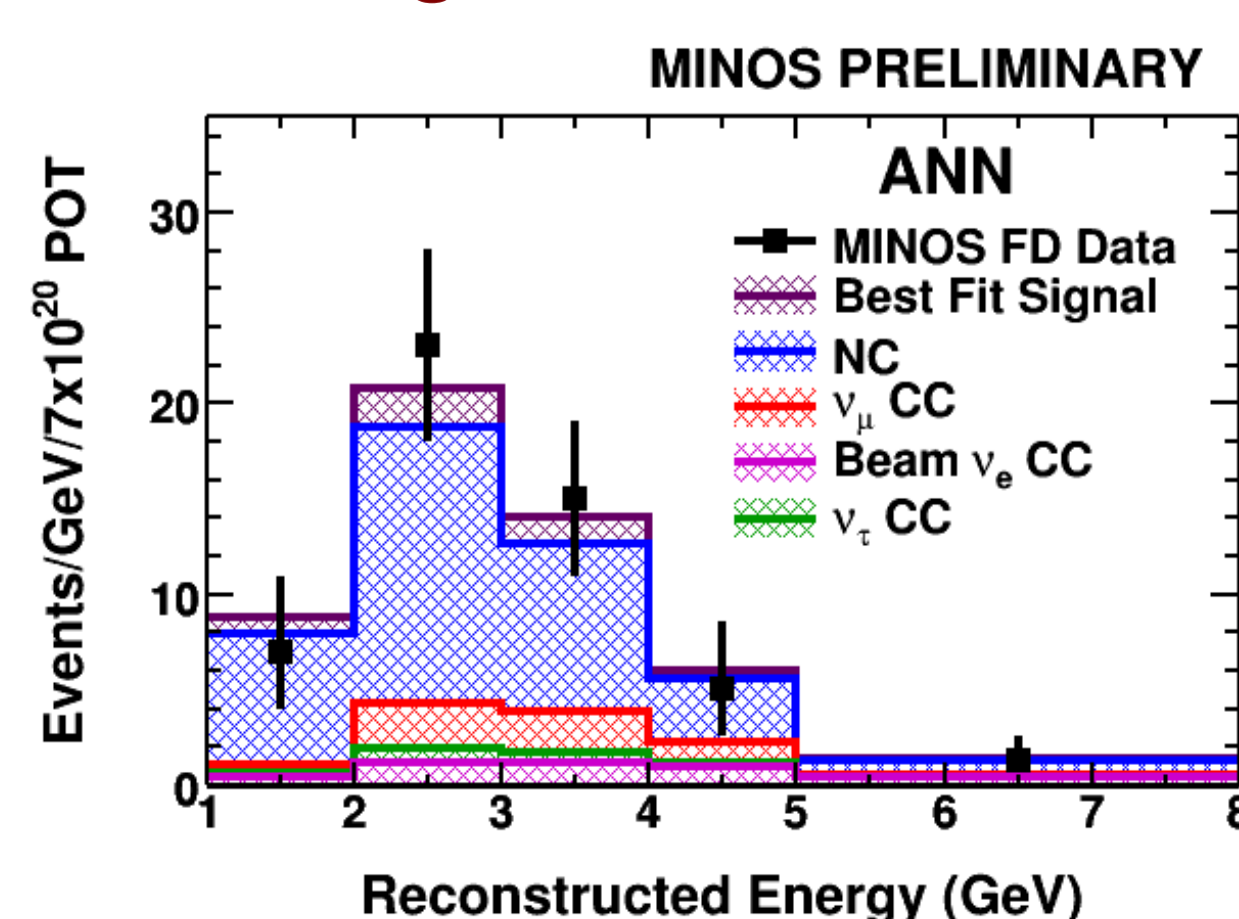
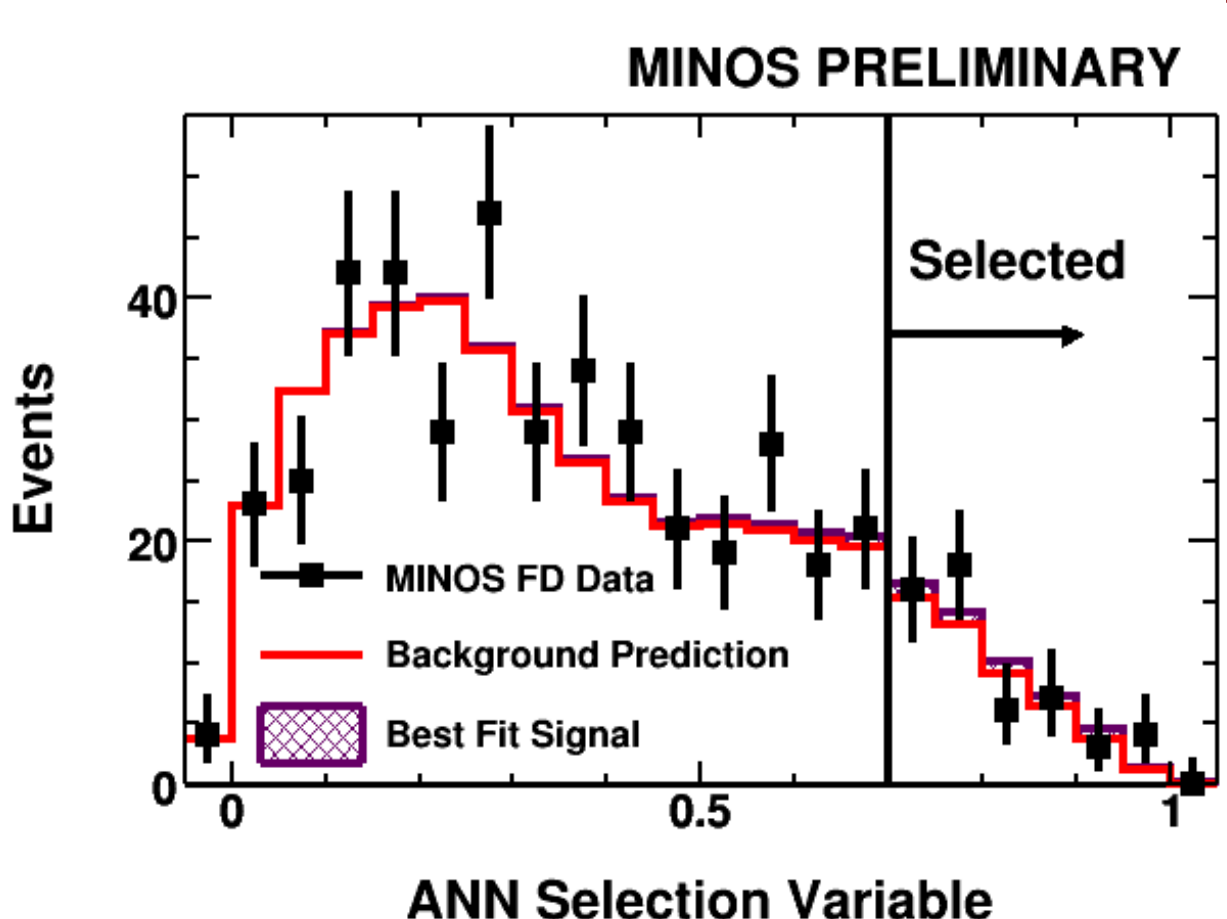
Step 2: Extrapolate each ND component to form a prediction for FD background

$$F_{\alpha,i}^{Pred} = N_{\alpha,i}^{Data} \times R_{\alpha,i}^{F/N}$$

FD prediction for component  $\alpha$  in energy bin  $i$       ND data for component  $\alpha$  in energy bin  $i$       Far/Near MC Ratio for component  $\alpha$  in energy bin  $i$

## Results

Observation: 54 events  
Expected Background:  $49.1 \pm 7.0$  (stat)  $\pm 2.7$  (syst)



Assuming:

$$2\sin^2(\theta_{23}) = 1$$

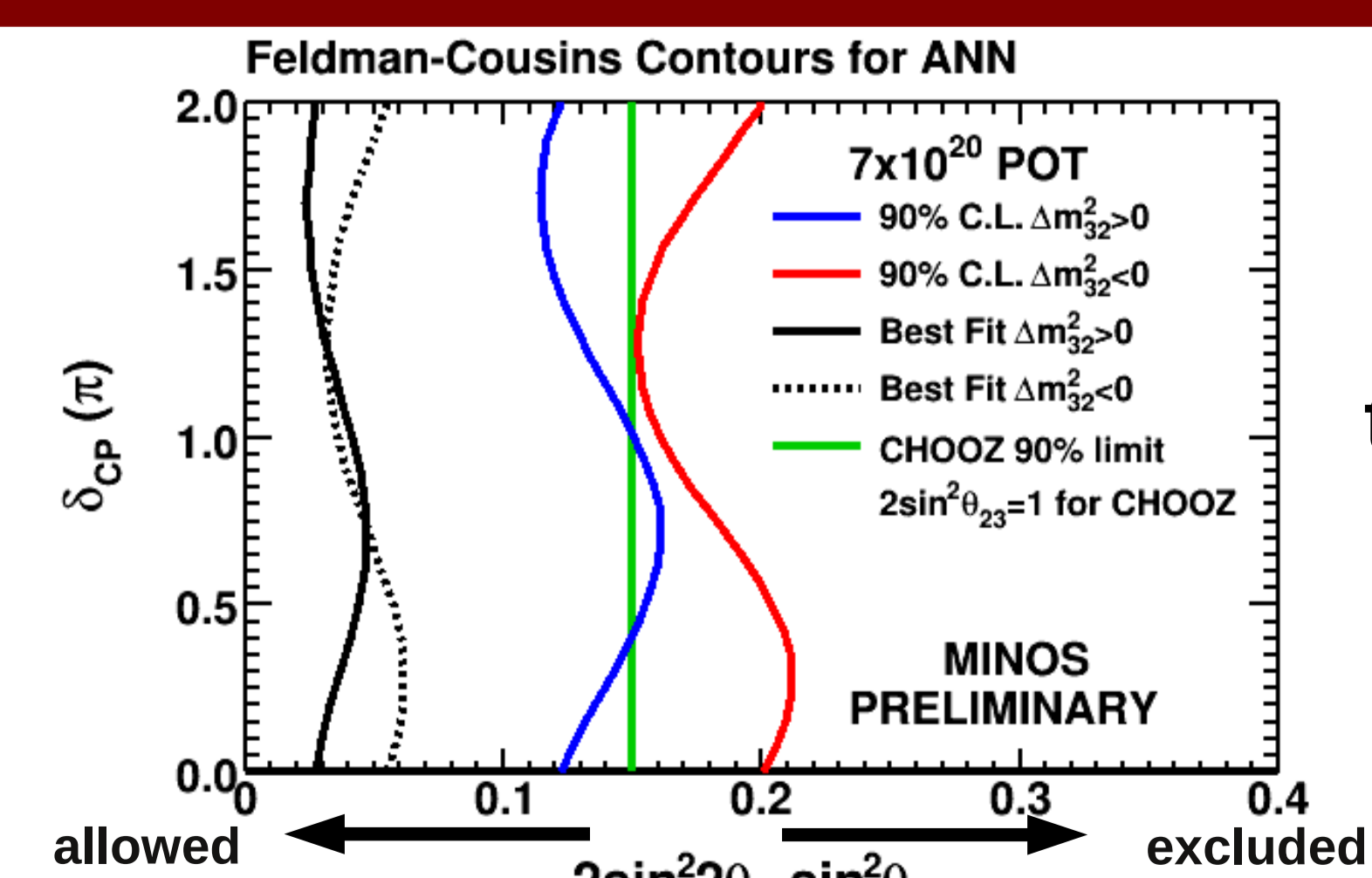
$$\delta = 0$$

$$\Delta m_{32}^2 = 2.43 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$$

90% C.L. limits:

$$\sin^2(2\theta_{13}) < 0.12 \quad \Delta m^2 > 0$$

$$\sin^2(2\theta_{13}) < 0.20 \quad \Delta m^2 < 0$$



MINOS is the first experiment to probe  $\theta_{13}$  with a sensitivity below the CHOOZ limit!

$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e)$  depends not only on  $\theta_{13}$ , but also on  $\delta$  and  $\text{sign}(\Delta m_{32}^2)$ , so the  $\theta_{13}$  limit is quoted for all possible values. The MSW matter effect is taken into account.

7.0x10<sup>20</sup> protons-on-target (POT) data set