Hyper-Kamiokande Oscillation Physics

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for the Hyper-Kamiokande collaboration

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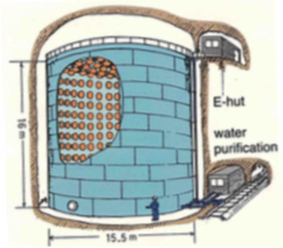
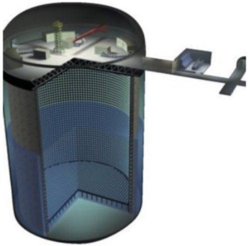
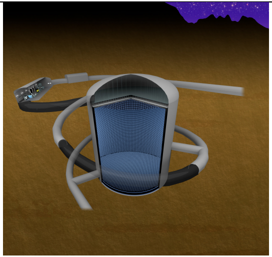
Towards Hyper-Kamiokande

	Kamiokande	Super-K	Hyper-K
Operation	1983–1995	1996–	2027–
Mass (fiducial)	4.5 (0.68) kton	50 (22.5) kton	258 (187) kton

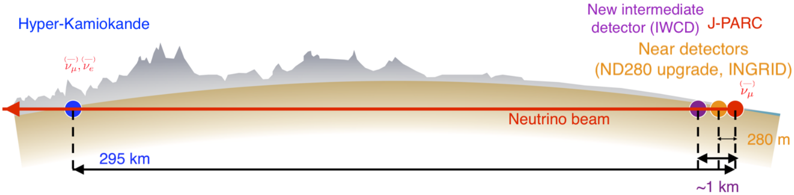






- Building on decades of expertise
- Fiducial mass increase $> \times 8$, relative to Super-K
- $\sim$20k improved 20" PMTs with $\sim \times 2$ photo detection efficiency, relative to Super-K PMTs
- Addition of $\sim$1k fine-grained "mPMTs", enhancing reconstruction & providing cross-calibration with 20" PMTs

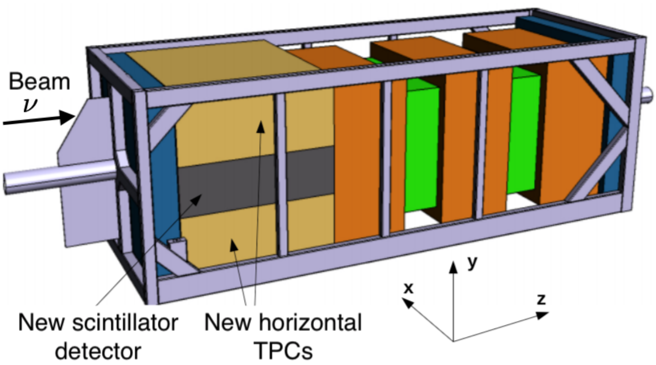
Hyper-Kamiokande ν_μ & $\overline{\nu}_\mu$ beam



Hyper-Kamiokande ν_μ & $\overline{\nu}_\mu$ beam

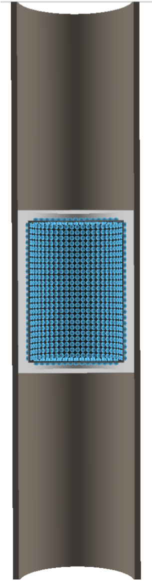
- New Intermediate Water Cherenkov Detector (IWCD)
- Upgraded off-axis near detector (ND280-upgrade)
- 20 times more stats at far detector than T2K, in 10 HK-years
  - J-PARC beam upgraded to 1.3 MW
  - New 188 kt fiducial far detector

ND280-upgrade



- Upgrade to T2Ks magnetised off-axis near detector @ 280 m
- Increased efficiency for
  - Low-momentum tracks
  - High-angle tracks
- First parts of the upgrade are currently taking data!

Intermediate water Cherenkov detector (IWCD)

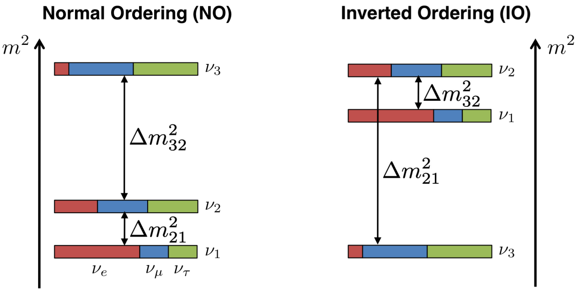


- Water Cherenkov detector @ $\sim$1 km
  - Brand new detector & facility for the Hyper-K era
- Novel off-axis angle spanning method allows
  - Creation of narrow beam for cross-section analyses
  - Reconstruction of the oscillated flux

Neutrino oscillation open questions

JHEP 09 (2020) 178 NuFIT 5.2 (2022)	Beam	Atmospheric	Solar
$\delta_{CP} \sim 200^\circ$	✓	❍	✗
$\theta_{13} \sim 9^\circ$	✓	❍	✗
$\theta_{23} \sim 49^\circ$	✓	✓	✗
$\pm\Delta m^2_{32} \sim 2.5 \times 10^{-3}\,\mathrm{eV}^2$	✓	✓	✗
Mass ordering	❍	✓	✗
$\theta_{12} \sim 33^\circ$	✗	✗	✓
$+\Delta m^2_{21} \sim 7.4 \times 10^{-5}\,\mathrm{eV}^2$	✗	✗	✓

✓ Drives sensitivity
❍ Enhances sensitivity
✗ Negligible sensitivity



- Is there CP violation? Does $\sin \delta_{CP} = 0$?
- Is θ_{23} maximal $(= 45^\circ)$? If not, which octant $(< \text{or} > 45^\circ)$?
- Which mass ordering? $\Delta m^2_{32} < \text{or} > 0$?

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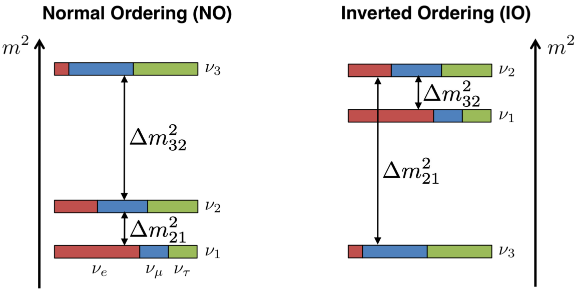
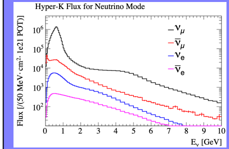


- Is there CP violation?
  Does $\sin \delta_{CP} = 0$?
- Is θ_{23} maximal ($= 45^\circ$)?
  If not, which octant ($< $ or $> 45^\circ$)?
- Which mass ordering?
  $\Delta m^2_{32} <$ or > 0?

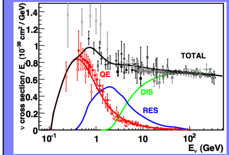
Beam-only sensitivities

Hyper-K neutrino beam analysis method

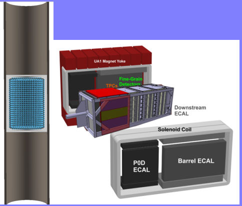
Neutrino flux



Neutrino xsec

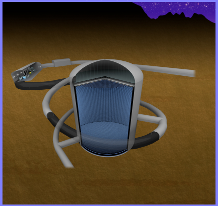


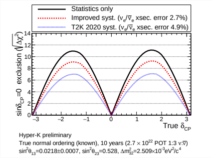
Constrain models with near detectors



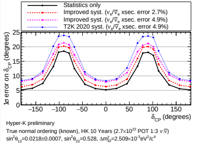
IWCD & ND280up

Fit models to far detector data



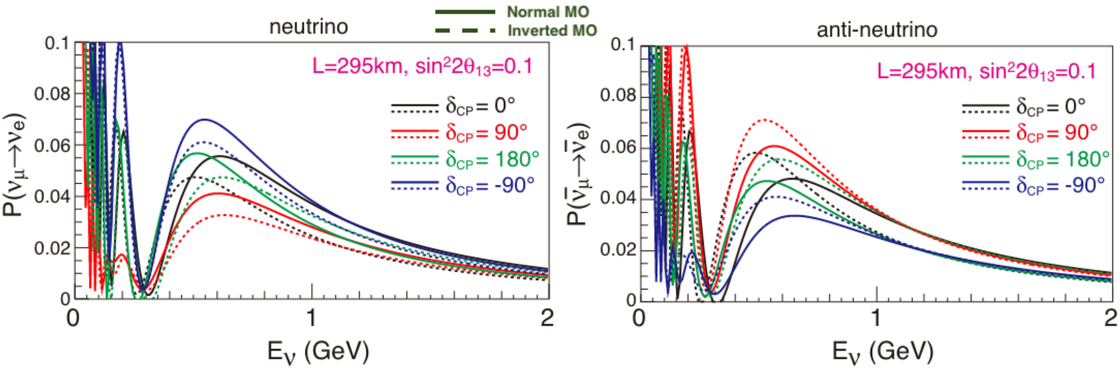


Oscillation sensitivities



- Using T2K analysis method
  - Super-K MC scaled to Hyper-K exposure

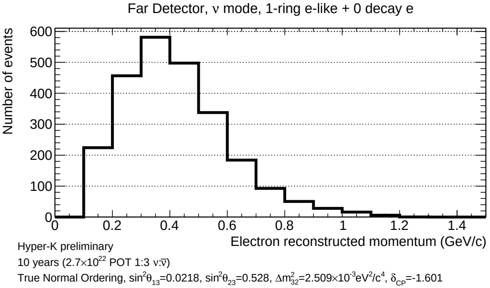
ν_e & $\overline{\nu}_e$ appearance probabilities



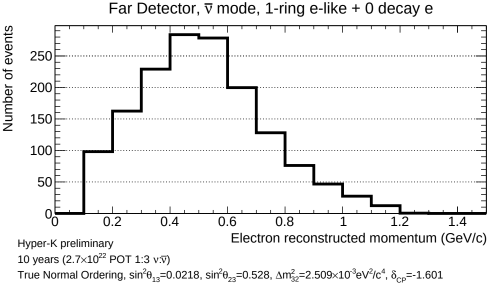
- Hyper-K ν & $\bar{\nu}$ beam flux peaks ∼0.6 GeV
- @ $\delta_{CP} = -90^\circ$ $(-\pi/2)$
  - ν_e appearance enhanced; $\overline{\nu}_e$ appearance suppressed
- Unknown mass ordering (solid vs dashed) complicates δ_{CP} measurement
  - Beam-only sensitivities we show today are for known normal ordering
  - Will also show how Hyper-K can use atmospheric data to exclude incorrect MO

1-ring event samples

ν-mode beam



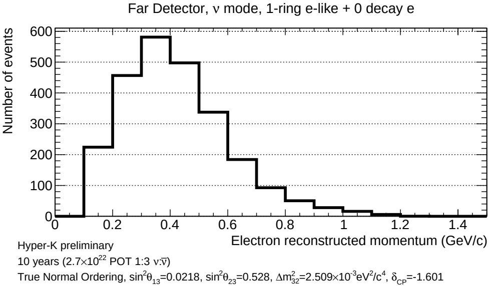
$\bar{\nu}$-mode beam

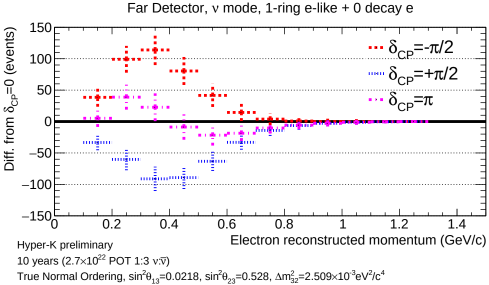


Expected event rate @ 10 years (2.7E22 POT), ν:$\bar{\nu}$ = 1:3, @ $\delta_{CP} = 0$	
ν-mode beam, 1-ring μ-like	$\sim$8800
$\bar{\nu}$-mode beam, 1-ring μ-like	$\sim$12000
ν-mode beam, 1-ring e-like + 0 decay e	$\sim$2100
$\bar{\nu}$-mode beam, 1-ring e-like + 0 decay e	$\sim$1800
ν-mode beam, 1-ring e-like + 1 decay e	$\sim$300

1-ring event samples

ν-mode beam





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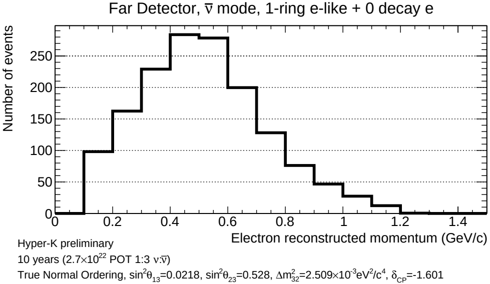

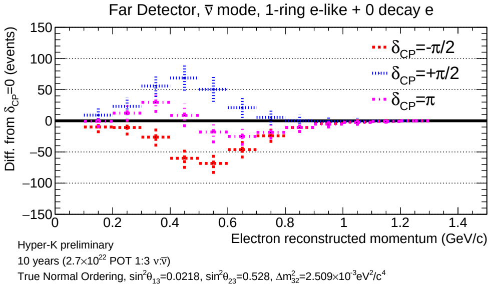

Systematics

- Hyper-K has high statistics $\rightarrow$ must work to reduce systematics as much as possible
- Going to show sensitivities
  - We have a range of systematics scenarios

1. T2K 2020 systematics
   - Where we are now
2. Improved systematics
   - Where we want to be with ND280-upgrade, IWCD, & increased statistics
   - Produced by scaling T2K systematics based on ND280-upgrade/IWCD sensitivity
3. Statistics only
   - Ideal case of no systematics

Total percentage error on sample event rates:

Error model	μ-like		e-like			
	ν-mode	$\bar{\nu}$-mode	ν-mode 0 d.e.	$\bar{\nu}$-mode 0 d.e.	ν-mode 1 d.e.	$\nu/\bar{\nu}$ modes 0 d.e.
T2K 2020	3.0%	4.0%	4.7%	5.9%	14.1%	4.6%
Improved	1.2%	1.1%	2.1%	2.2%	5.2%	2.0%

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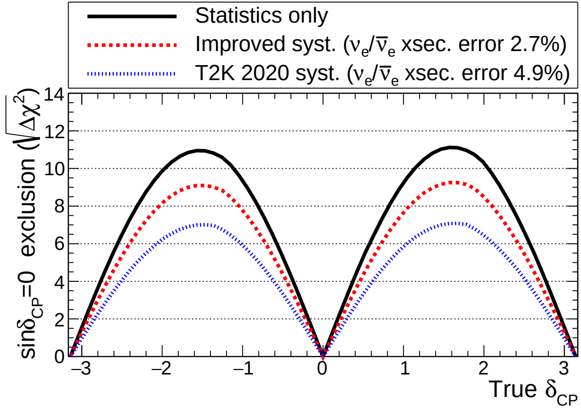
$\sin\delta_{CP} \neq 0$ sensitivity

- For a true value of δ_{CP}, how much can we exclude CP conservation? ($\delta_{CP} = 0, \pm\pi$)



Hyper-K preliminary
True normal ordering (known), 10 years (2.7×10^{22} POT 1:3 ν:$\bar{\nu}$)
$\sin^2\theta_{13}$=0.0218±0.0007, $\sin^2\theta_{23}$=0.528, $\Delta m^2_{32}=2.509\times10^{-3}$eV^2/c^4

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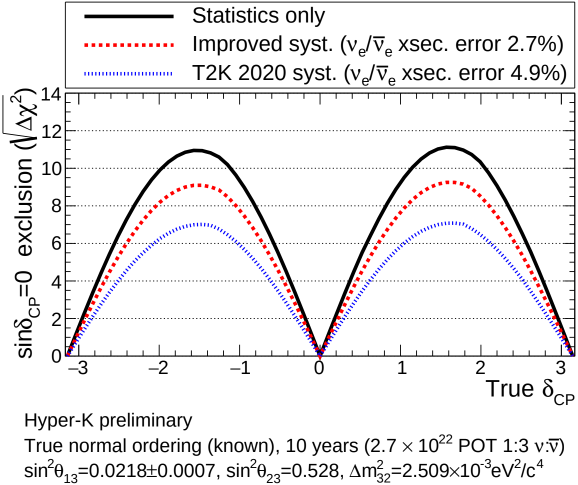
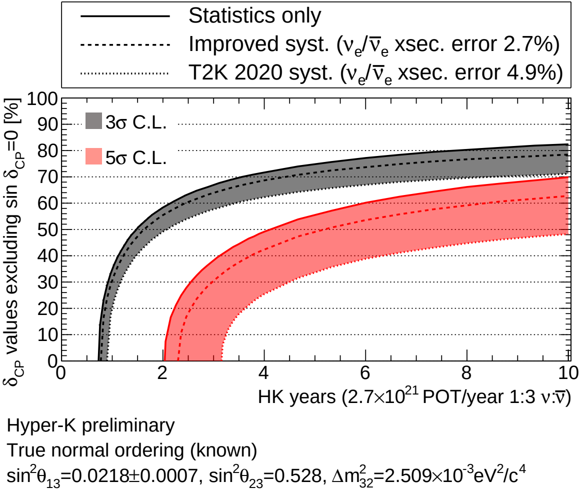


With "Improved systematics"

- Exclude CP conservation for 62% of true δ_{CP} values @ 5σ

$\sin \delta_{CP} \neq 0$ sensitivity vs time

- What % of true values of δ_{CP} where we can exclude CP conservation, as a function of time?



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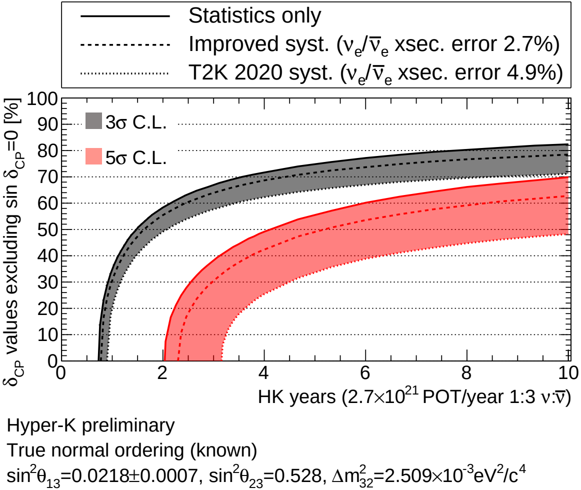

With "Improved systematics"

- 50% in <2 years @ 3σ

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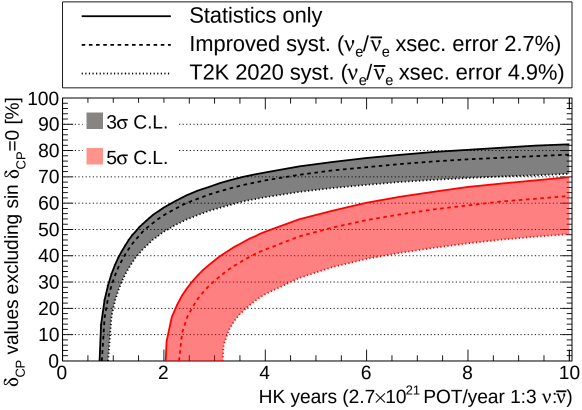

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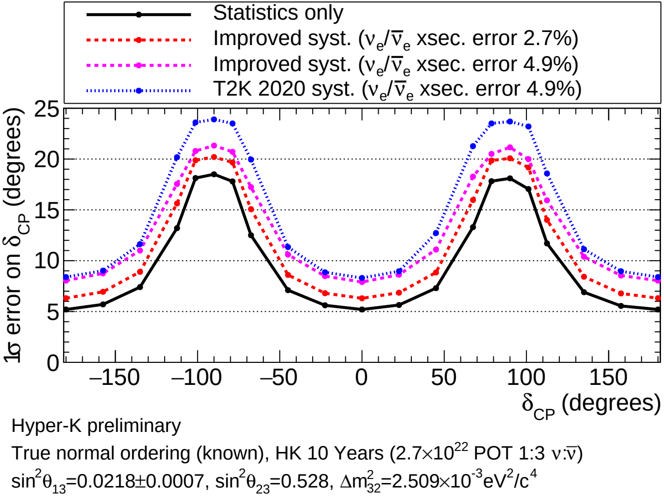
True normal ordering (known)
$\sin^2\theta_{13}=0.0218\pm0.0007$, $\sin^2\theta_{23}=0.528$, $\Delta m^2_{32}=2.509\times10^{-3}\mathrm{eV}^2/c^4$

With "Improved systematics"

- 50% in <2 years @ 3σ
- 50% in ~5 years @ 5σ

δ_{CP} resolution sensitivity

- How accurately can we measure the value of δ_{CP}, as a function of true δ_{CP}?



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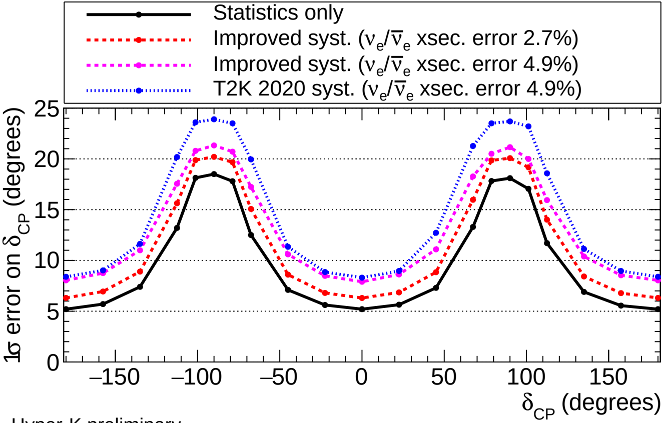

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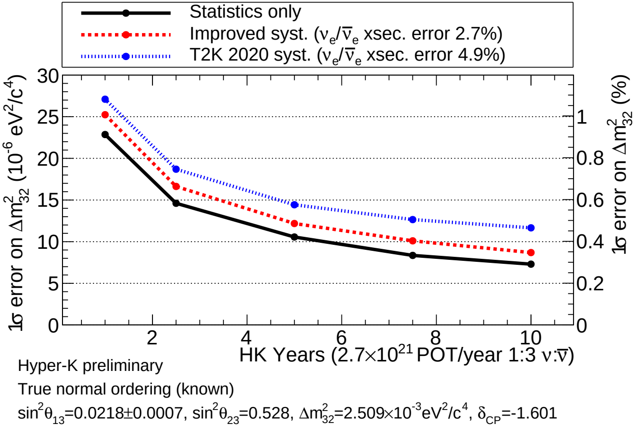
With "Improved systematics ($\nu_e/\overline{\nu}_e$ xsec. error 2.7%)"

- 20.2° for true $\delta_{CP} = -\pi/2 = -90^\circ$
- 6.3° for true $\delta_{CP} = 0$

Resolution sensitivity of other parameters



	NuFIT 5.2 (2022)	Hyper-K uncertainty (Improved systematics)
Δm^2_{32}	$2.511^{+0.028}_{-0.027} \times 10^{-3}\,\mathrm{eV}^2/\mathrm{c}^4$	$\pm 0.009 \times 10^{-3}\,\mathrm{eV}^2/\mathrm{c}^4$
$\sin^2(\theta_{23})$	$0.572^{+0.018}_{-0.023}$	± 0.013
$\sin^2(\theta_{13})$	$0.02203^{+0.00056}_{-0.00059}$	± 0.00054

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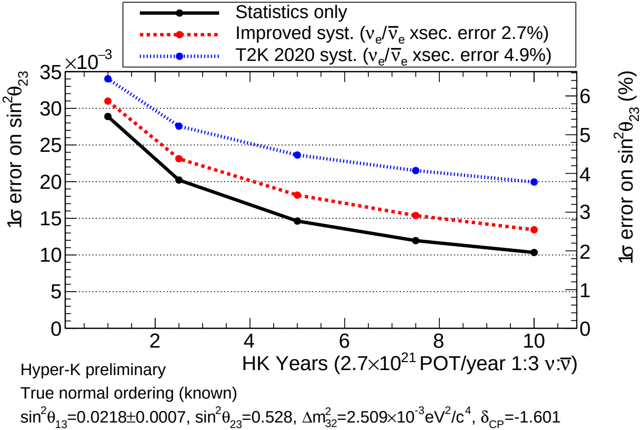

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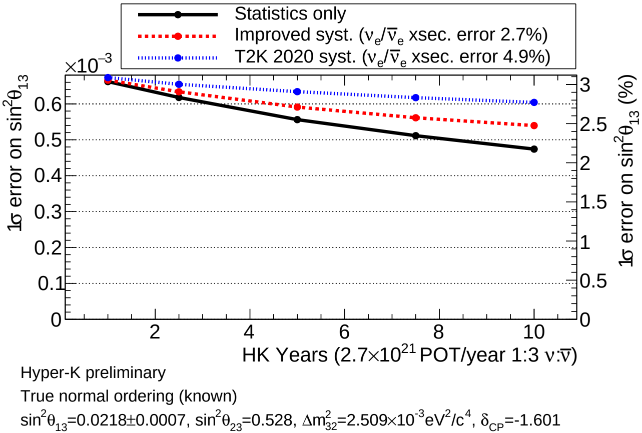

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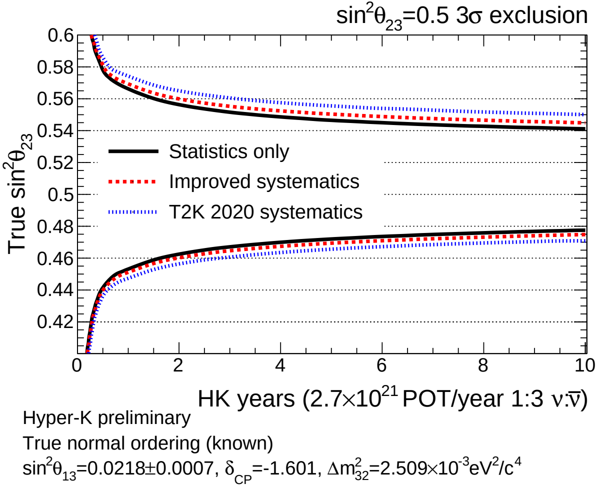
$\sin^2(\theta_{23}) = 0.5$ exclusion sensitivity

- For a true value of $\sin^2(\theta_{23})$, how much can we exclude $\sin^2(\theta_{23}) = 0.5$?



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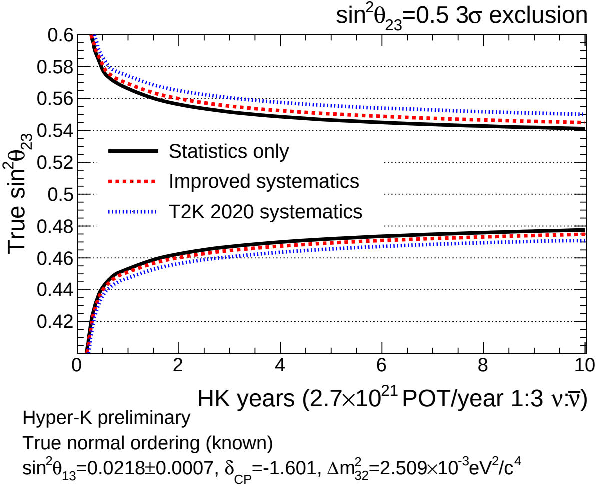
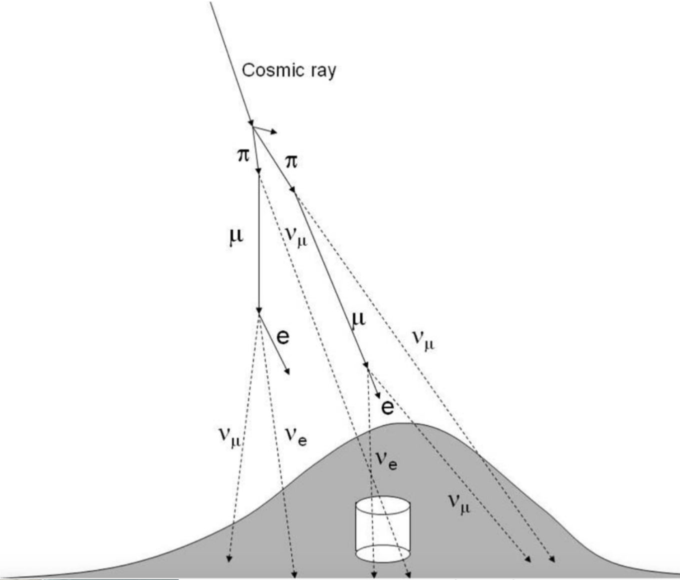


With "Improved systematics"

- 3σ exclusion outside the range of true $\sin^2(\theta_{23})$ $[0.475, 0.545]$

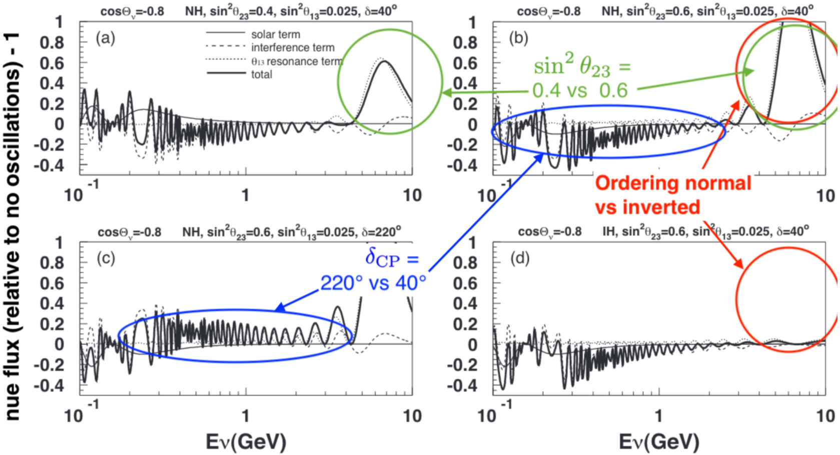
Beam + atmospheric sensitivities



Proc.Japan Acad.B 86 (2010) 303-321

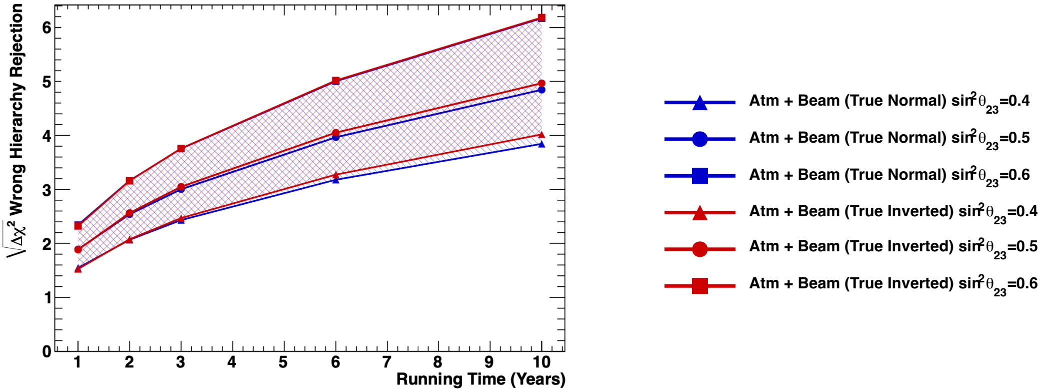
Atmospheric neutrino oscillations

ν_e flux (relative to no oscillations) - 1 versus true neutrino energy @ $\cos\theta_{\text{zenith}} = 0.8$



- Mass ordering creates resonance in ν_e or $\overline{\nu}_e$ multi-GeV events
- θ_{23} octant sets magnitude of the resonance
- δ_{CP} sets scale/direction of $\sim$1 GeV interference

Mass ordering sensitivity

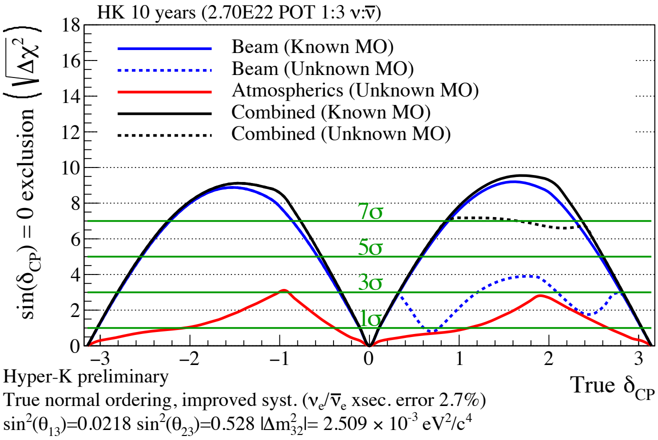


- Atmospheric neutrinos have longer baseline & higher energies than beam neutrinos (in general)
  - → Enhances matter effect ($\propto E_\nu n_e$)
  - → Increased sensitivity to mass ordering
  - → Exclude incorrect mass ordering at ~4–6σ in 10 years
    - ★ Depending on true value of $\sin^2(\theta_{23})$

Based on older HK analysis

$\sin\delta_{CP} \neq 0$ sensitivity with unknown mass ordering

- For a true value of δ_{CP}, how much can we exclude CP conservation? ($\delta_{CP} = 0, \pm\pi$)



Based on 2020 HK analysis

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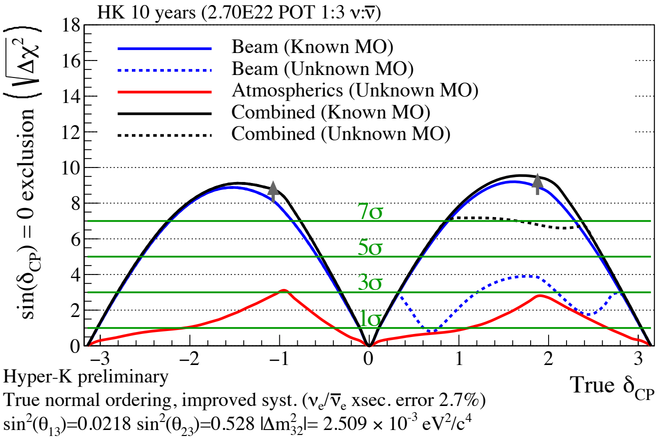

- Solid blue/black lines show case where mass ordering is known
  - Addition of atmospherics enhances sensitivity slightly

Based on 2020 HK analysis

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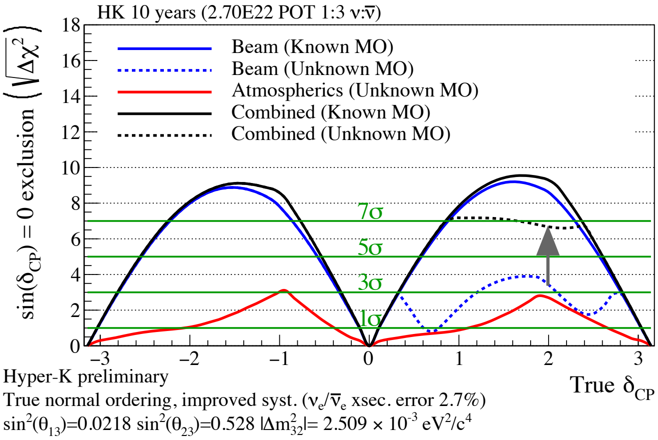
- For a true value of δ_{CP}, how much can we exclude CP conservation? ($\delta_{CP} = 0, \pm\pi$)



- Dashed blue/black lines show case where mass ordering is unknown
  - Addition of atmospherics gives massive improvement

Based on 2020 HK analysis

Summary

- After 10 years of beam data & improving on T2K-2020 error model based on sensitivity of ND280-upgrade & IWCD, we see
  - CP conservation exclusion for 62% of true δ_{CP} @ 5σ
  - δ_{CP} precision of 20.2° @ $\delta_{CP} = -\pi/2$), 6.3° @ $\delta_{CP} = 0$
  - Enhancement of precision on $\sin^2(\theta_{23})$, Δm^2_{32}, $\sin^2(\theta_{13})$, with HK data only (& reactor constraint), relative to current global fits
  - $\sin^2(\theta_{23}) = 0.5$ exclusion @ 3σ for true $\sin^2(\theta_{23})$ outside the range $[0.475, 0.545]$
- Adding atmospheric neutrino data, we see
  - Enhancement to CP conservation exclusion, whether the mass ordering is known or unknown
  - Can exclude incorrect mass ordering at $\sim$4–6σ (depending on true $\sin^2(\theta_{23})$)
- Ultimately, we will use solar data & measure solar parameters
  - Unitarity test of the PMNS matrix in a single experiment
- Hyper-Kamiokande has a wider, rich physics program including measurements of
  - Proton decay
  - Supernova burst, and diffuse supernova neutrino background

Backup

7. Bonus sensitivities
   - Wrong $\sin^2(\theta_{23})$ octant exclusion (beam only)
   - $\sin^2(\theta_{23})$ mirror point exclusion (beam only)
   - $\sin\delta_{CP} \neq 0$ sensitivity with unknown mass ordering (atmospherics + beam)
8. Far detector samples
9. Systematic errors
10. Hyper-Kamiokande physics program

Backup

7 Bonus sensitivities
- Wrong $\sin^2(\theta_{23})$ octant exclusion (beam only)
- $\sin^2(\theta_{23})$ mirror point exclusion (beam only)
- $\sin\delta_{CP} \neq 0$ sensitivity with unknown mass ordering (atmospherics + beam)

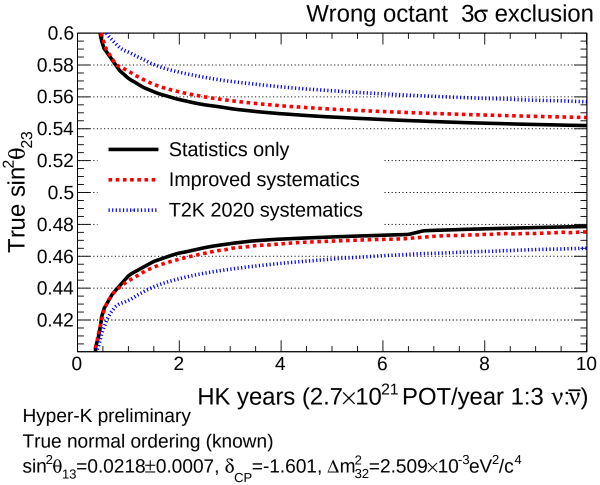
8 Far detector samples

9 Systematic errors

10 Hyper-Kamiokande physics program

Wrong octant exclusion sensitivity

- For a true value of $\sin^2(\theta_{23})$, how much can we exclude all values of $\sin^2(\theta_{23})$ in the other (wrong) octant?

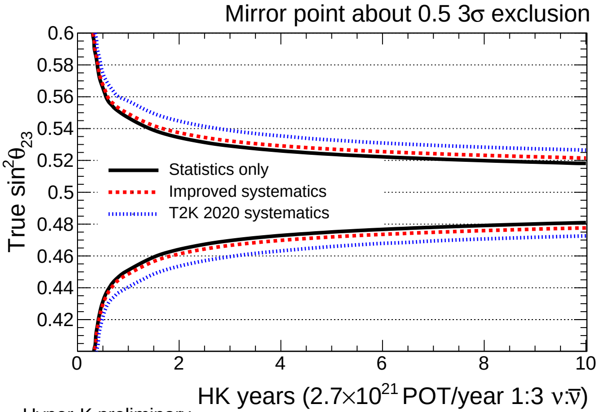


With "Improved systematics"

- 3σ exclusion outside the range of true $\sin^2(\theta_{23})$ $[0.474, 0.547]$

Mirror point exclusion sensitivity

- For a true value of $\sin^2(\theta_{23})$, how much can we exclude its mirror point (flipped about $\sin^2(\theta_{23}) = 0.5$)?



Hyper-K preliminary

True normal ordering (known)

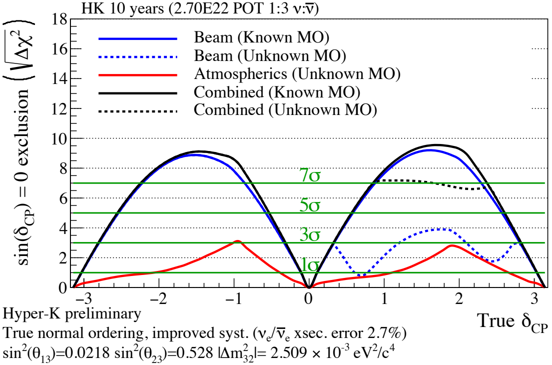
$\sin^2\theta_{13}$=0.0218±0.0007, δ_{CP}=-1.601, Δm^2_{32}=2.509×10^{-3}eV^2/c^4

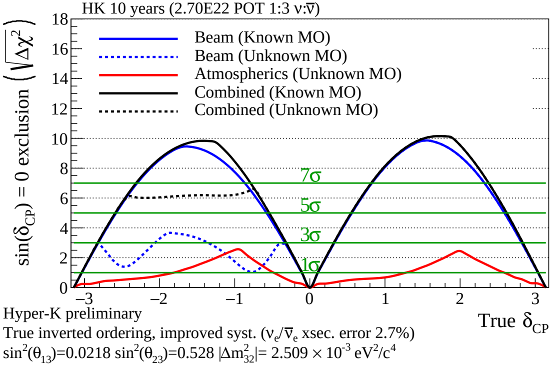
With "Improved systematics"

- 3σ exclusion outside the range of true $\sin^2(\theta_{23})$ $[0.478, 0.521]$

$\sin\delta_{CP} \neq 0$ sensitivity with unknown mass ordering

- For a true value of δ_{CP}, how much can we exclude CP conservation? $(\delta_{CP} = 0, \pm\pi)$





- Changing from true normal to true inverted MO flips the half of true-δ_{CP}-space where unknown MO has greatest effect

Based on 2020 HK analysis

Backup

7 Bonus sensitivities
- Wrong $\sin^2(\theta_{23})$ octant exclusion (beam only)
- $\sin^2(\theta_{23})$ mirror point exclusion (beam only)
- $\sin\delta_{CP} \neq 0$ sensitivity with unknown mass ordering (atmospherics + beam)

8 Far detector samples

9 Systematic errors

10 Hyper-Kamiokande physics program

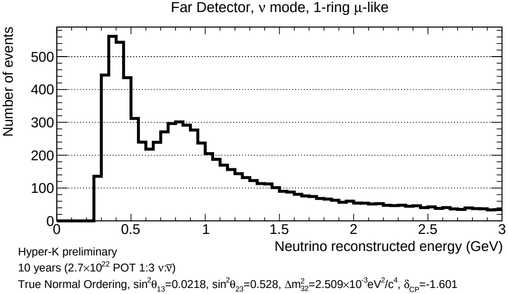
Event rates

	beam ν_μ	beam ν_e	beam $\bar{\nu}_\mu$	beam $\bar{\nu}_e$	$\nu_\mu \to \nu_e$	$\bar{\nu}_\mu \to \bar{\nu}_e$	Total
ν-mode, 1-ring μ-like	8355.42	8.36	478.01	0.68	2.61	0.01	8845.08
$\bar{\nu}$-mode, 1-ring μ-like	4255.94	6.02	7759.91	4.74	0.18	0.39	12027.20
ν-mode, 1-ring e-like + 0 decay e	143.91	294.27	5.29	11.97	2007.51	11.74	2474.69
$\bar{\nu}$-mode, 1-ring e-like + 0 decay e	59.10	130.13	96.28	234.83	229.21	793.17	1542.72
ν-mode, 1-ring e-like + 1 decay e	13.96	40.19	0.64	0.32	255.29	0.23	310.64

@ δ_{CP} = -1.601

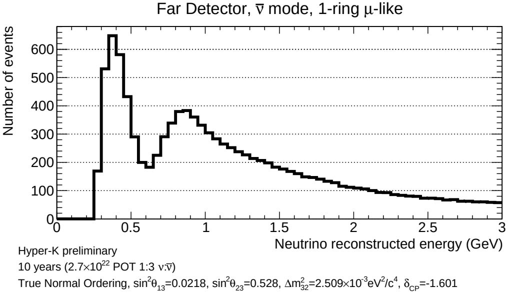
1-ring μ-like event samples

ν-mode beam



$\sim$8800 events

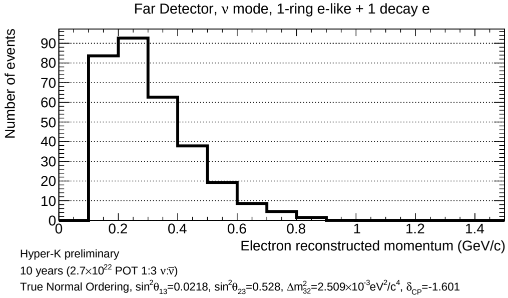
$\bar{\nu}$-mode beam



$\sim$12000 events

1-ring e-like + 1 decay e event sample

ν-mode beam



$\sim$300 events

Backup

T2K 2020 systematics

Flux Uses external data to tune model

- e.g. NA61/SHINE thin-target hadron-production data

Cross section Uses external data to tune model

- e.g. MINERνA, MiniBooNE, ..., ν-nucleus scattering data
- Uses NEUT 5.4.0

Final state interactions & secondary interactions Uses external data to tune model

- e.g. π-nucleus scattering data

SK detector Uses Super-K atmospheric neutrino data

- Flux & Cross-section uncertainties reduced by fit to near-detector data

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Scaling systematics for Hyper-K

- Statistical error on Hyper-K atmospheric samples will reduce
  - Hyper-K fiducial volume = 8.4 $\times$ Super-K
- Statistical error at ND280 will reduce
  - ND280-upgrade increases fiducial mass by $\sim$30%
  - More running with a higher power beam
- New detectors will produce better results
  - SFGD has increased nucleon tracking efficiency
    - ⋆ Get a handle on final state interactions
    - ⋆ Select $\bar{\nu} + H$ events
  - IWCD has excellent ν_e/ν_μ separation
    - ⋆ Measure ν_e & $\overline{\nu}_e$ cross sections to a few %

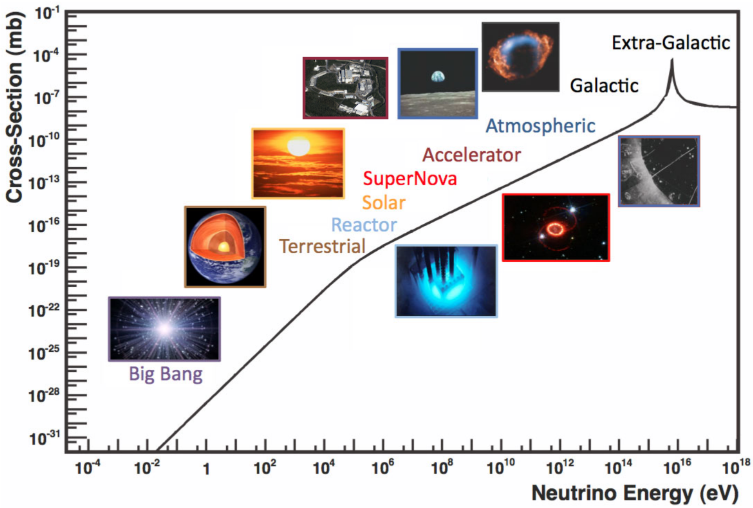
Systematic uncertainties

	μ-like		e-like			
T2K 2020 syst.	ν-mode	$\bar{\nu}$-mode	ν-mode 0 d.e.	$\bar{\nu}$-mode 0 d.e.	ν-mode 1 d.e.	$\nu/\bar{\nu}$ 0 d.e.
ND constrained						
Flux+cross section	2.1%	3.4%	3.6%	4.3%	4.9%	4.4%
Not ND constrained						
Cross section	0.5%	2.6%	3.0%	3.7%	2.7%	4.1%
Detector	2.1%	1.9%	3.1%	3.9%	13.2%	1.1%
All	3.0%	4.0%	4.7%	5.9%	14.1%	4.6%
Improved syst.						
ND constrained						
Flux+cross section	0.9%	0.9%	1.8%	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%
Not ND constrained						
Cross section	0.4%	0.4%	1.6%	1.4%	1.6%	1.9%
Detector	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%	1.5%	4.9%	0.4%
All	1.2%	1.1%	2.1%	2.2%	5.2%	2.0%

Total percentage error on sample event rates

Backup

Hyper-Kamiokande physics



ν CP violation
Precision ν oscillation measurements
Solar ν

Proton decay
Supernova burst ν
Diffuse supernova ν background

and many more...