

# T2K $\nu_\mu$ Disappearance at Super-Kamiokande

IOP NPPD Conference 4<sup>th</sup> April '11 - *Alex Hyndman*

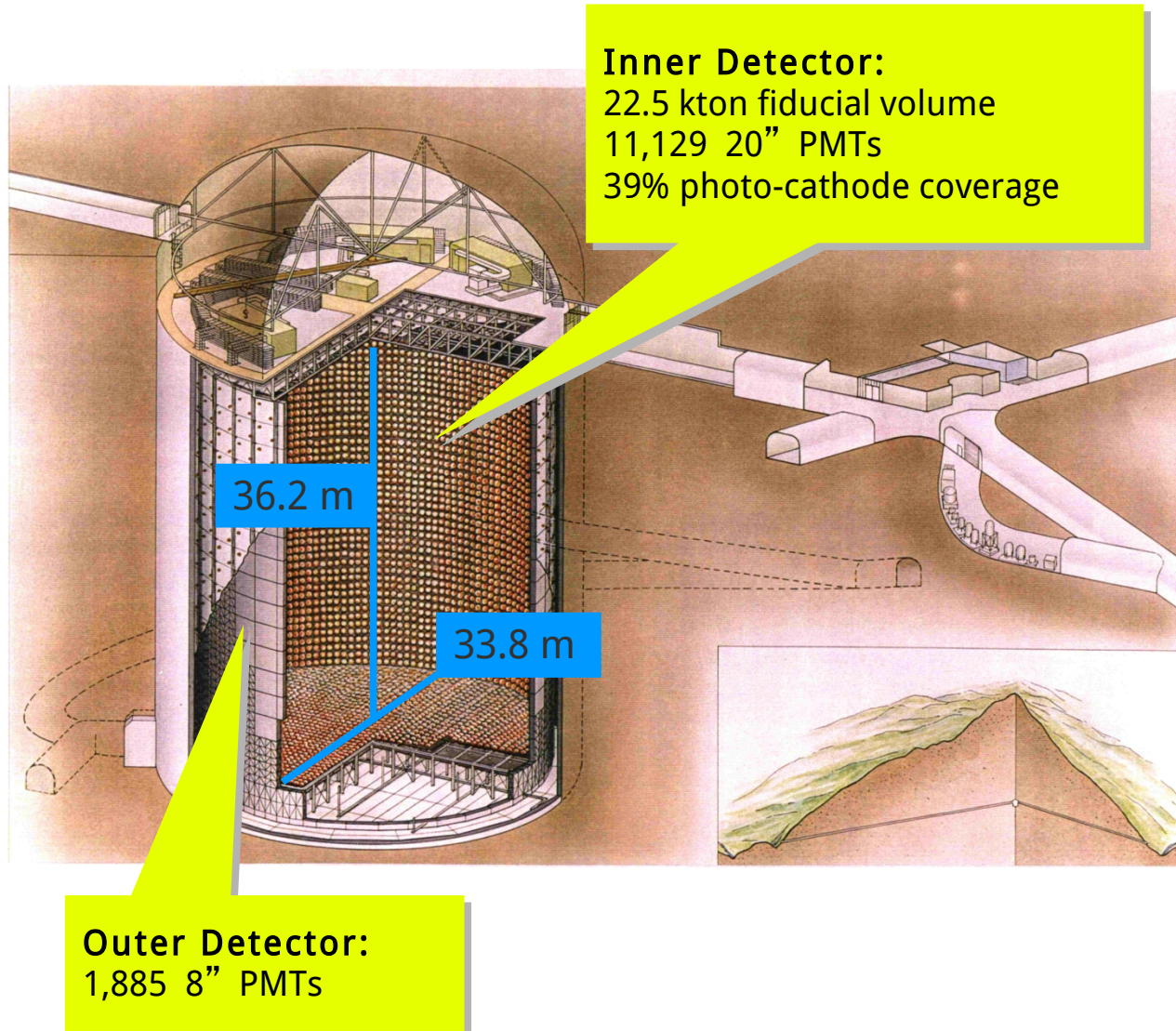
- Neutrino oscillation parameters  $\theta_{23}$  and  $\Delta m^2_{23}$  are dominant cause of  $\nu_\mu$  disappearance at T2K far detector Super-Kamiokande.
- This talk looks at how we can measure this disappearance and the results from the first period of T2K running.

# T2K

Long-baseline neutrino oscillation experiment.  
Uses the World's highest intensity  $\nu_\mu$  beam.



# Super-Kamiokande (SK)



50 kton water Cherenkov detector.

Located in a drive-in Zinc mine near Kamioka.

1000 m rock overburden (2700 m.w.e).

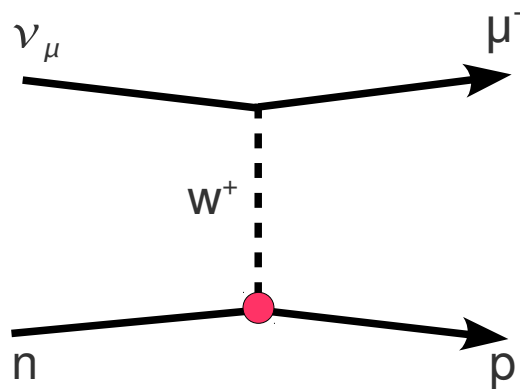
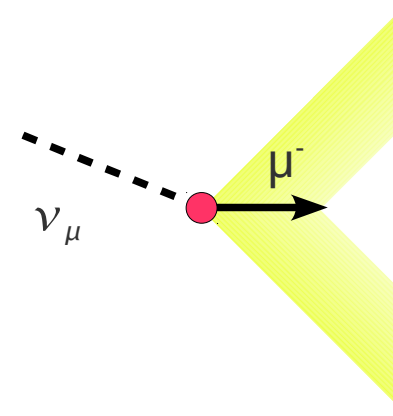
Water filled cavern divided into a cylindrical inner detector (ID) and outer detector (OD).

ID & OD optically separated.

Electronics updated in 2006 (SK-IV). Continuous data taking now possible.

# SK Events

- SK detects neutrino interactions via Cherenkov radiation produced by outgoing charged particles.

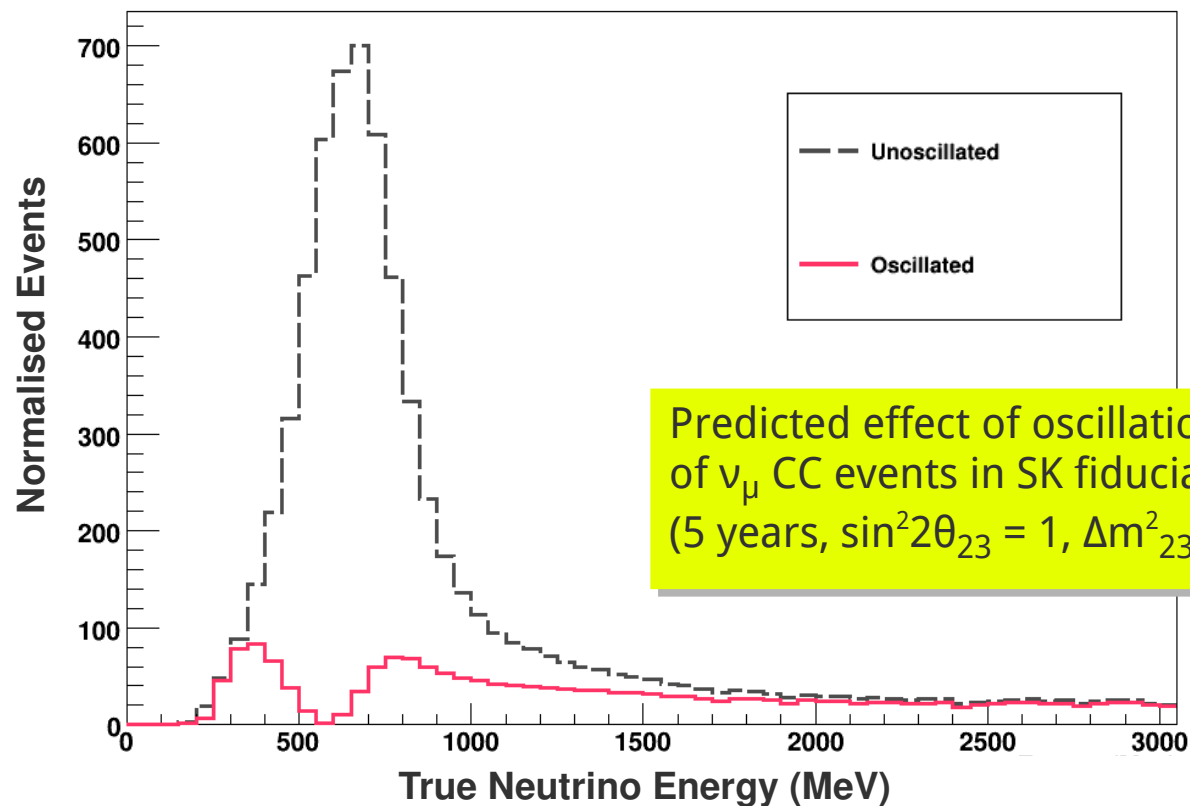


- Timing, hit pattern and energy are recorded and are used to reconstruct the interaction.
- Most important interaction in the T2K energy regime for  $\nu_\mu$  disappearance measurement is charge current quasi-elastic (CCQE) which is taken as our signal.

# $\nu_\mu$ Oscillation

- The dominant process for the T2K baseline and energy (L/E) is  $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\tau$
- It is sufficient to use a 2 flavour oscillation formula:

$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\tau) = \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \left( \frac{1.27 \Delta m^2 (eV^2) L (km)}{E (GeV)} \right)$$



# Event Selection

- Want to select CCQE events.
- Following cuts applied:

**Fully Contained:** only small hit clusters in outer detector

**Fiducial Volume:** reconstructed vertex is more than 2 metres from the nearest wall

**Visible Energy:** remove low energy events

**1 Ring:** only 1 ring reconstructed

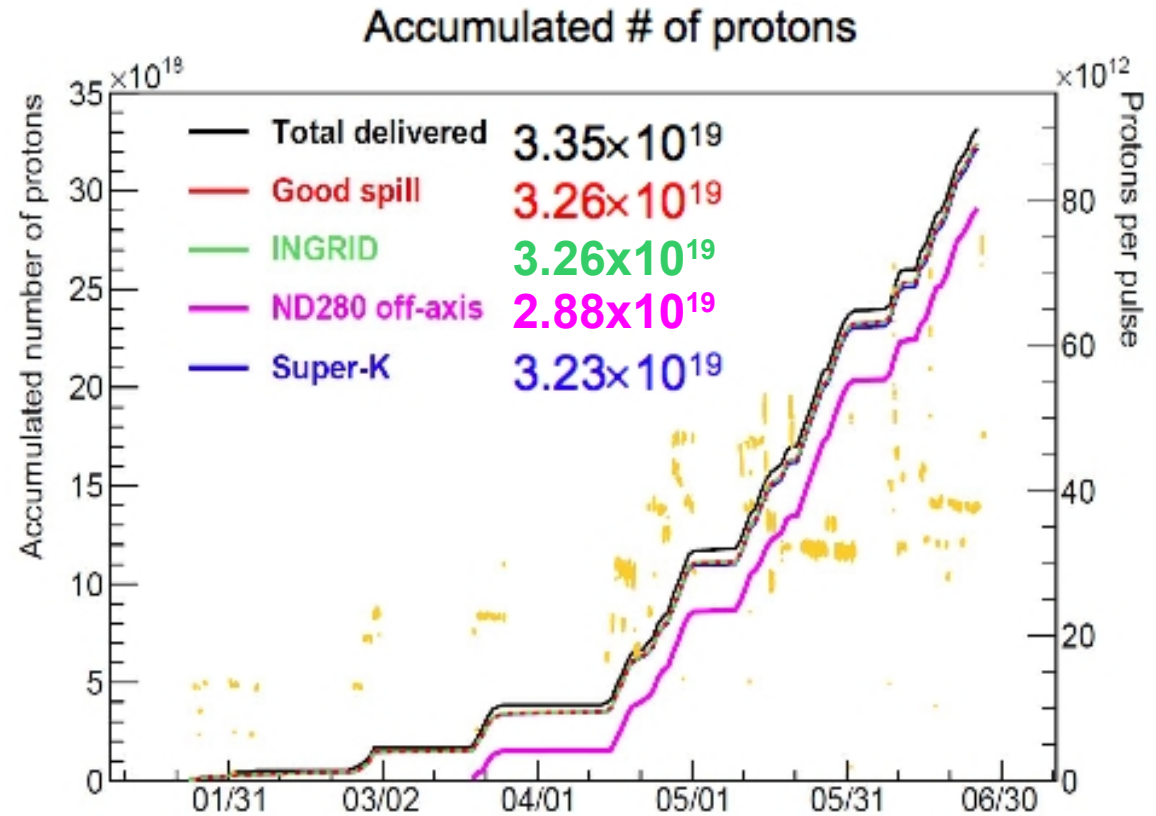
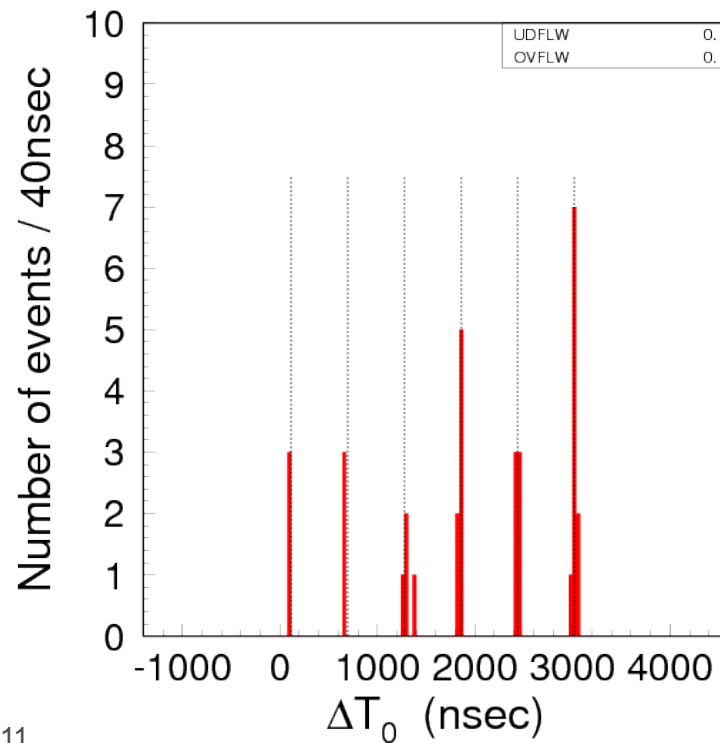
**$\mu$ -like:** ring is  $\mu$ -like

Basic usable event selection.

For high Charged Current (CC) yield and low Neutral Current. Single  $\mu$ -like ring corresponds to the outgoing lepton.

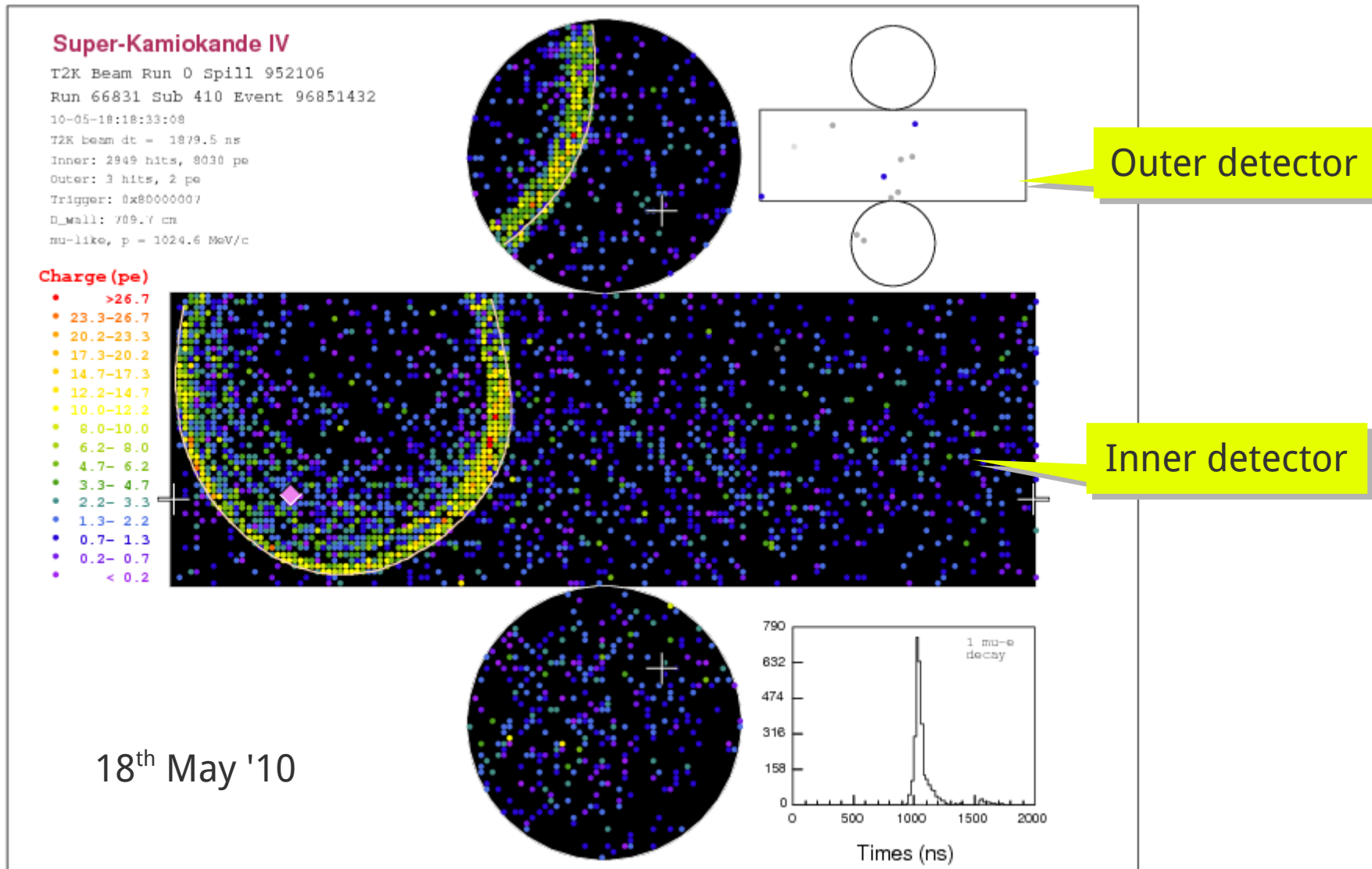
# Data (Run1)

- Run period Jan – Jun 2010
- SK physics efficiency >99%



Bunch timing structure  
of fully contained events

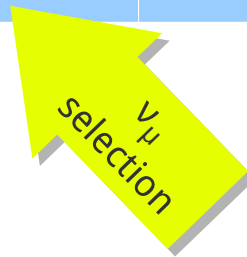
# 1<sup>st</sup> $\mu$ -like Single Ring Event





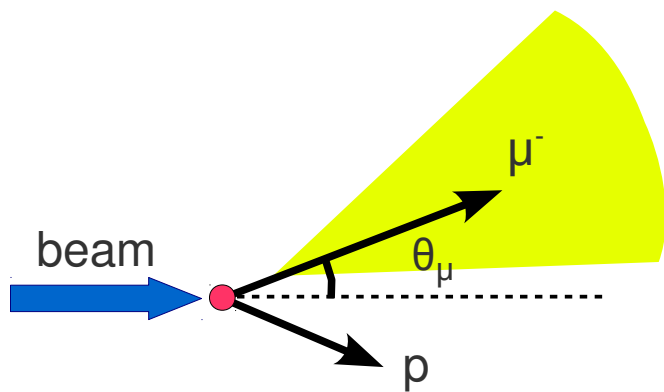
# 1<sup>st</sup> Results (Run1)

|                                  | Data | MC             |  | BG<br>(12 $\mu$ s<br>window) |
|----------------------------------|------|----------------|--|------------------------------|
|                                  |      | No oscillation | Oscillation<br>$\Delta m^2 = 2.4 \times 10^{-3}$<br>(eV <sup>2</sup> ) $\sin^2 2\theta_{23} = 1.0$ |                              |
| Fully-Contained                  | 33   | 54.5           | 24.6   | 0.0094                       |
| Fiducial Volume,<br>Evis > 30MeV | 23   | 36.8           | 16.7   | 0.0011                       |
| Single-ring $\mu$ -like          | 8    | 24.6           | 7.2  | -                            |

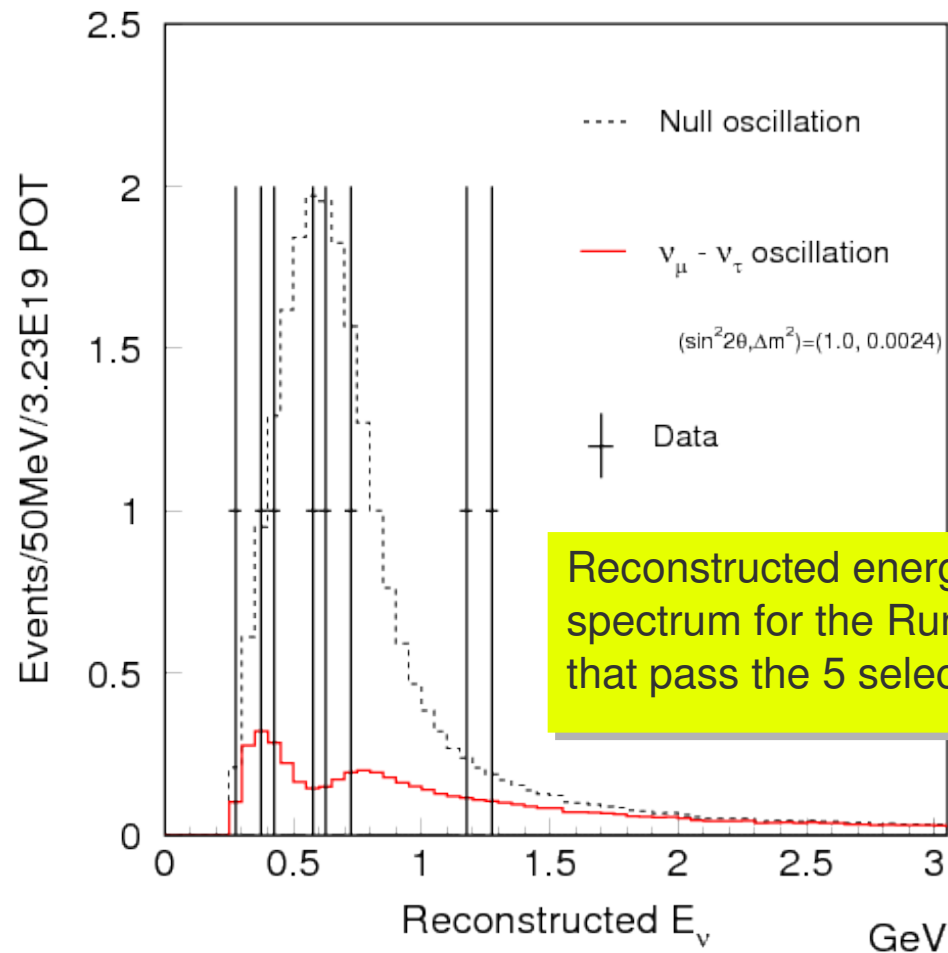


# Energy Spectrum (Run1)

We can reconstruct the energy of the events assuming a CCQE interaction.

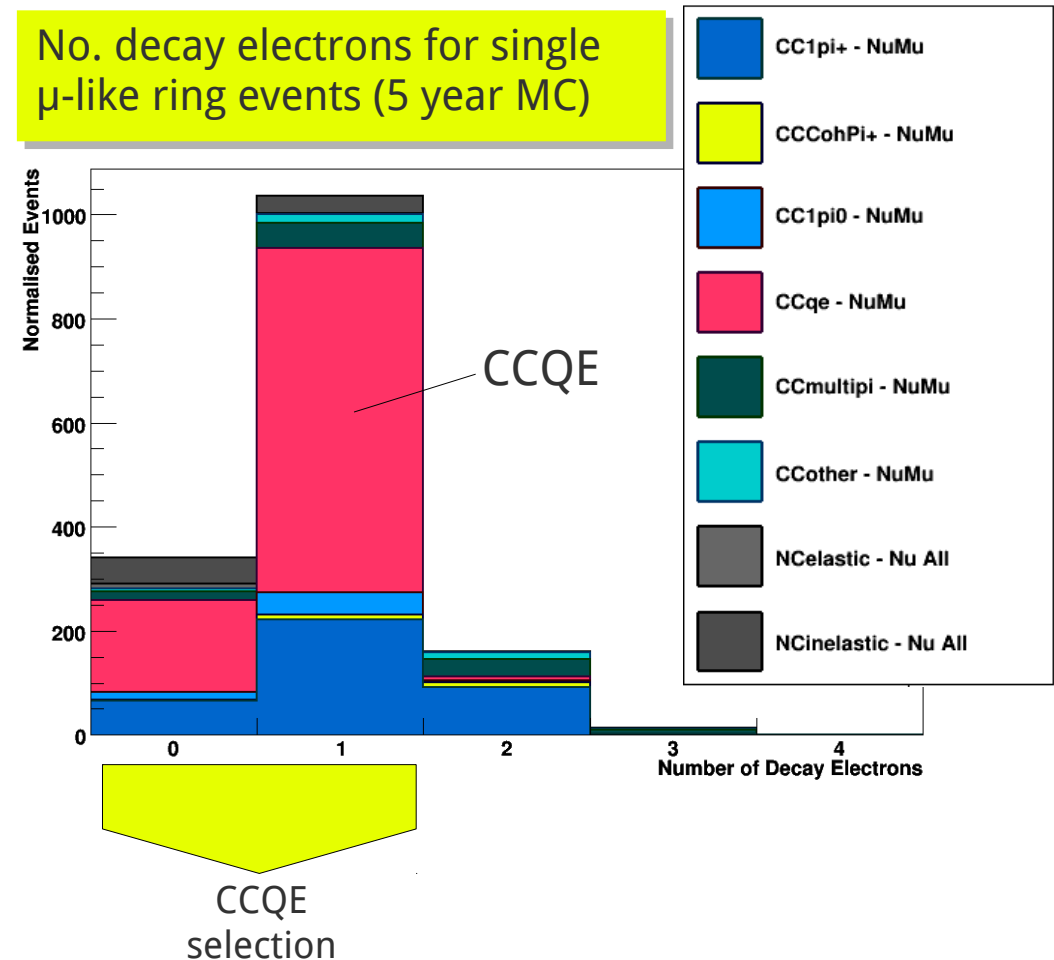


$$E_\nu \approx \frac{2m_n E_\mu - m_\mu^2}{2(m_n - E_\mu + |\vec{p}_\mu| \cos \theta_{\mu\nu})}$$

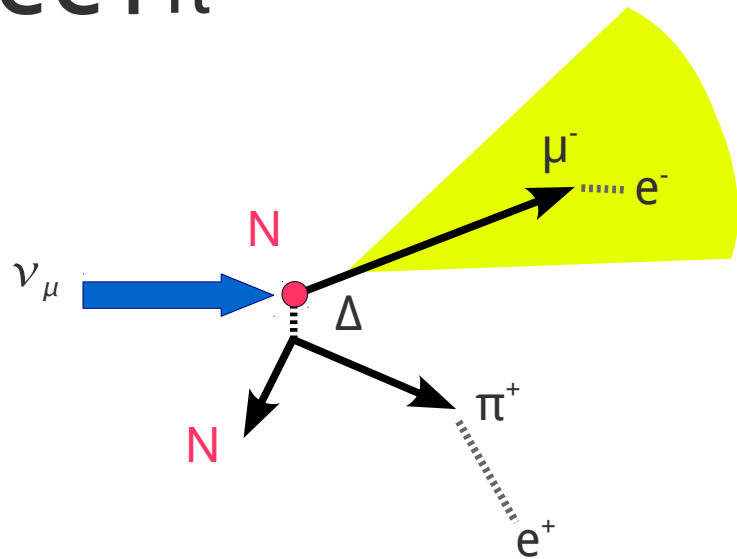


# Improving the Selection

- As statistics improve, we can apply more rigorous cuts to reduce our backgrounds.
- The following expectations are for the a nominal **5 year** running of T2K ( $8.33 \times 10^{21}$  POT).
- First we look for **decay electrons** from the outgoing muon, which produce delayed Cherenkov radiation in the tank.
- A limit of 1 decay electron purifies the CCQE sample ( $50\% \rightarrow 55\%$ )
- Signal efficiency drop 1% ( $93\% \rightarrow 92\%$ )

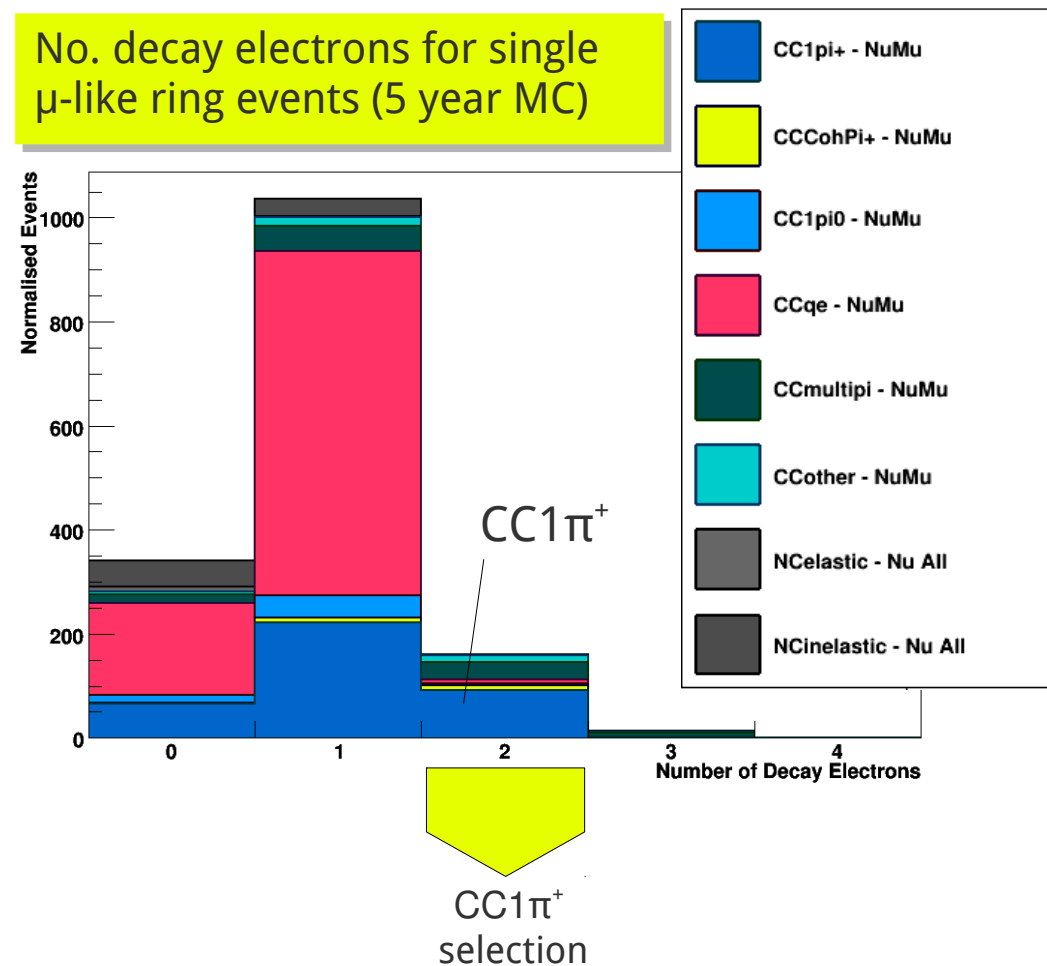


# CC1 $\pi^+$



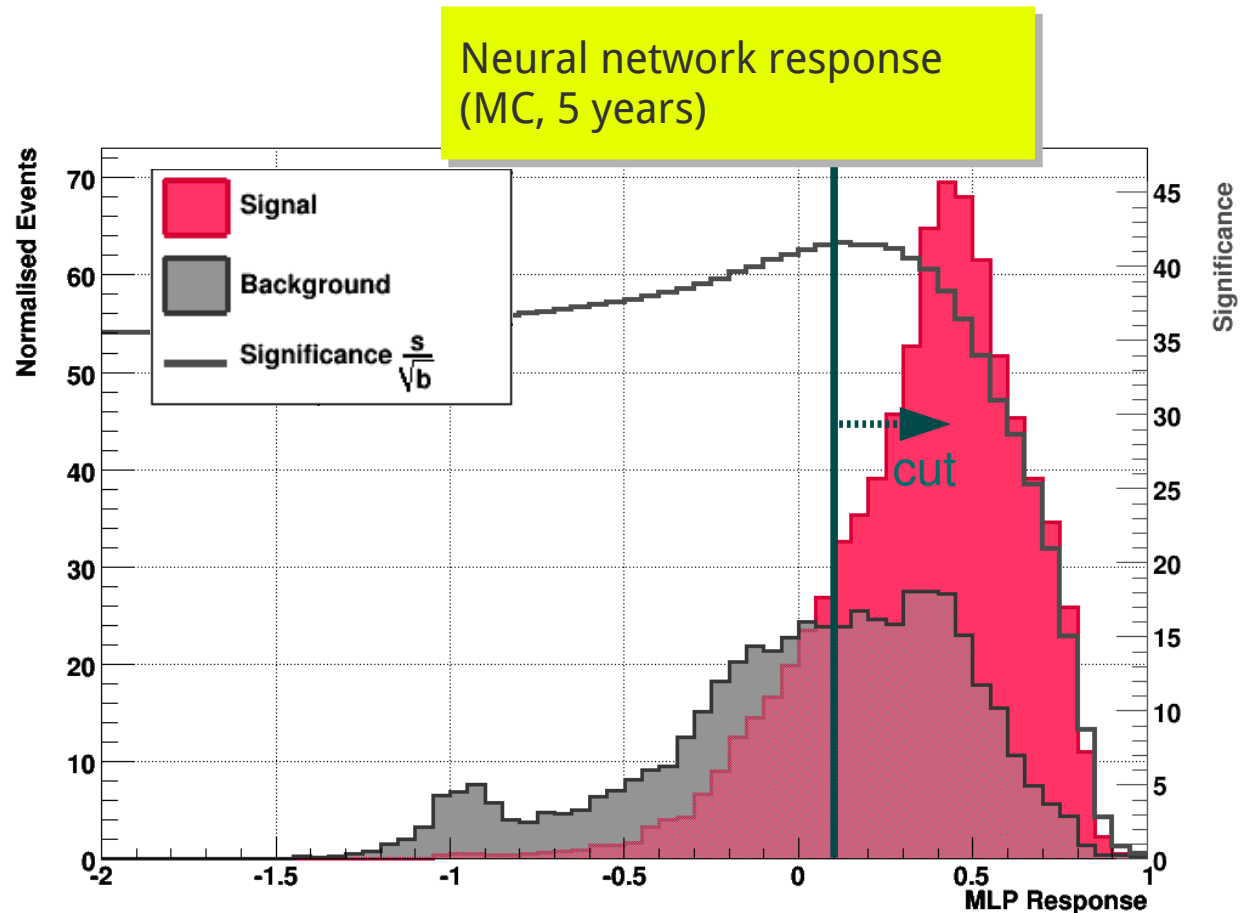
- Don't want to lose cut events.
- Events with **2 decay electrons** have a high CC1 $\pi^+$  purity.
- Can add these back into the selection if we **reconstruct energy appropriately**.
- Use QE formula but with a recoil delta instead of a proton.

No. decay electrons for single  $\mu$ -like ring events (5 year MC)



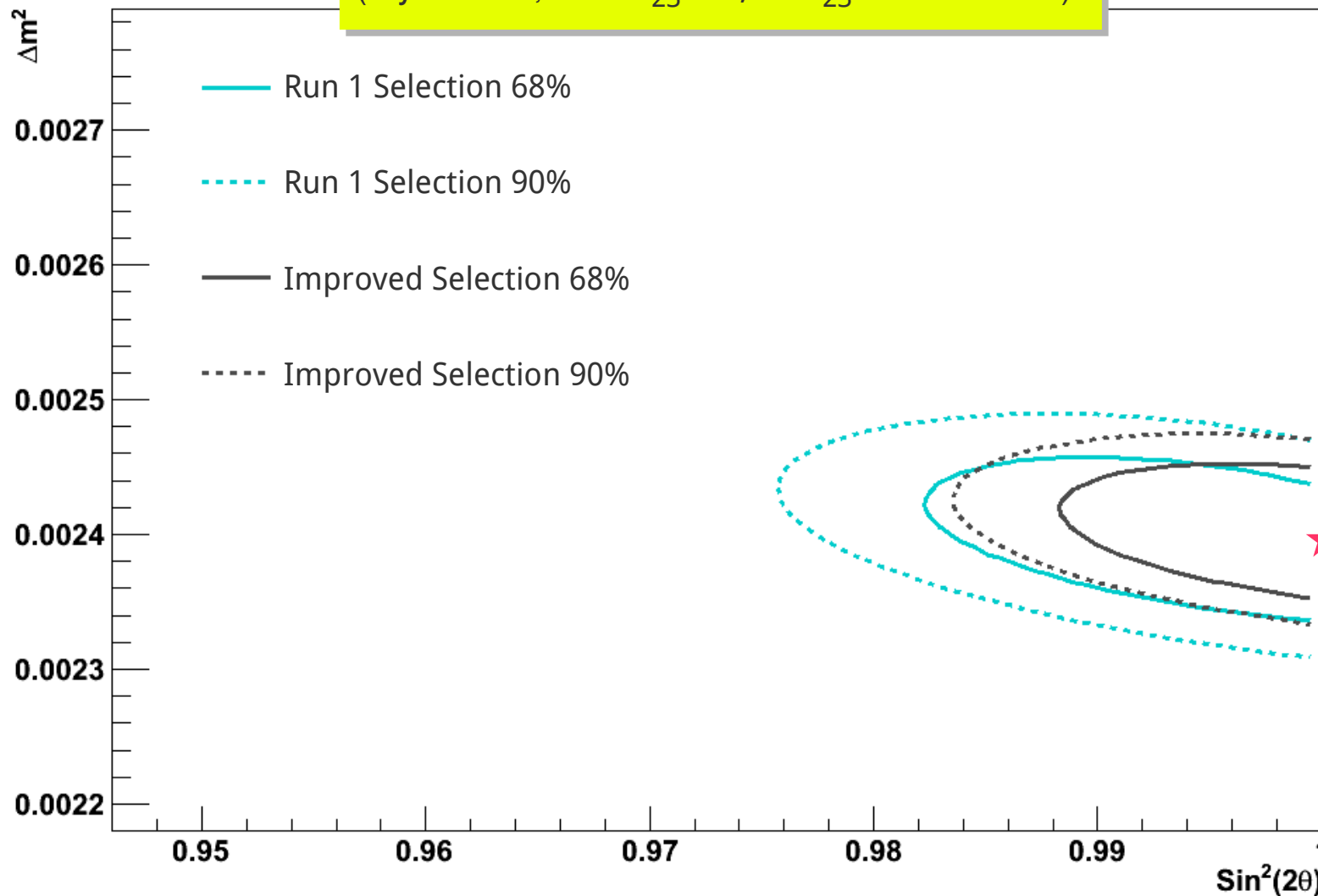
# Multi Variate Analysis

- Additional purification can be achieved with a multi-layer perceptron (MLP) neural network
- Train on **oscillated MC** events which have passed CCQE linear selection cuts.
- Signal is **CCQE**.
- Training variables include basic likelihoods about the ring and decay electron information.
- With a MVA cut we can increase purity (55% → 72%)
- Signal efficiency drop 18% (92% → 74%)



# Sensitivity

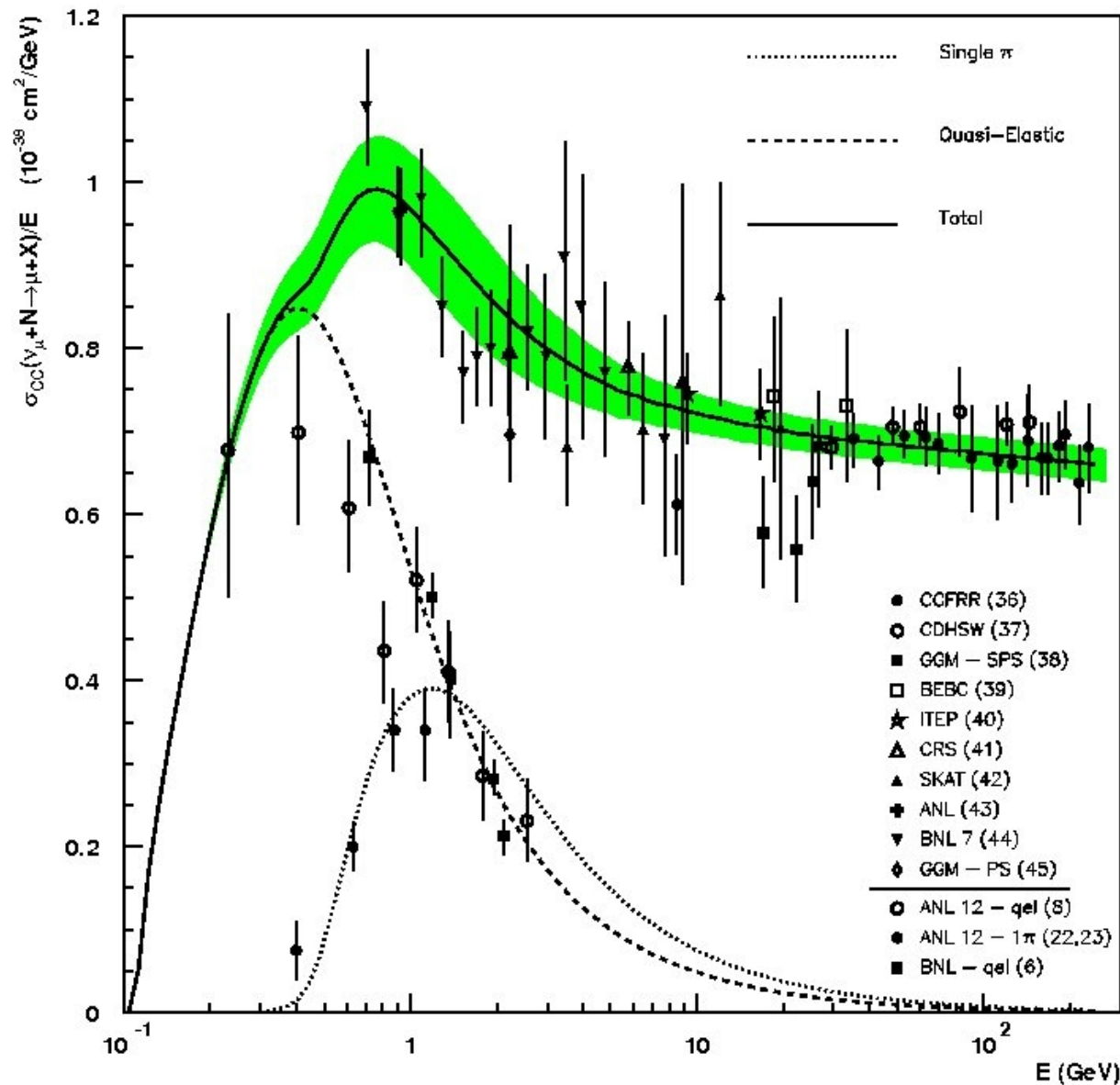
Oscillation sensitivity using chi-squared map  
(5 year MC,  $\sin^2 2\theta_{23} = 1$ ,  $\Delta m^2_{23} = 0.0024 \text{ eV}^2$ )



# Conclusion

- SK is the far detector for T2K.
- So far seen 8  $\nu_\mu$  disappearance signal events ( $3.23 \times 10^{19}$  POT).
- This is inconsistent with no oscillation.
- Shown 3 long term ways to improve sensitivity to oscillation parameters:
  - 0 or 1 decay electron cut
  - Additional CC1 $\pi^+$  sample (2 decay electrons)
  - MVA cut

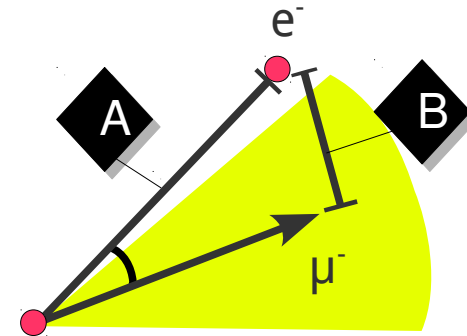
# CC $\nu_\mu$ Interaction Cross-Section





# MVA Training Variables

- 1) PID likelihood
- 2) Cosine of ring direction with beam
- 3) Ring counting likelihood
- 4) Reconstructed ring momentum
- 5) Decay electron hits
- 6) Decay electron hit times
- 7) **A** Distance of the decay electron vertex from the interaction vertex
- 8) **B** Distance of the decay electron vertex from the reconstructed stopping point of the muon
- 9) Decay electron type integer: 0 = no electron, 1 =  $< 0.6\mu\text{s}$  decay time, 2 = well reconstructed electron



# Individual Sensitivities

Oscillation Sensitivity of Different NuMu CC Selections for 5 years

