

Results from Super-Kamiokande



Yasuo Takeuchi
Kobe University



- Super-Kamiokande detector
- Atmospheric neutrino results
- Solar neutrino results

Inside of SK detector (April 2006)

The Super-Kamiokande Collaboration



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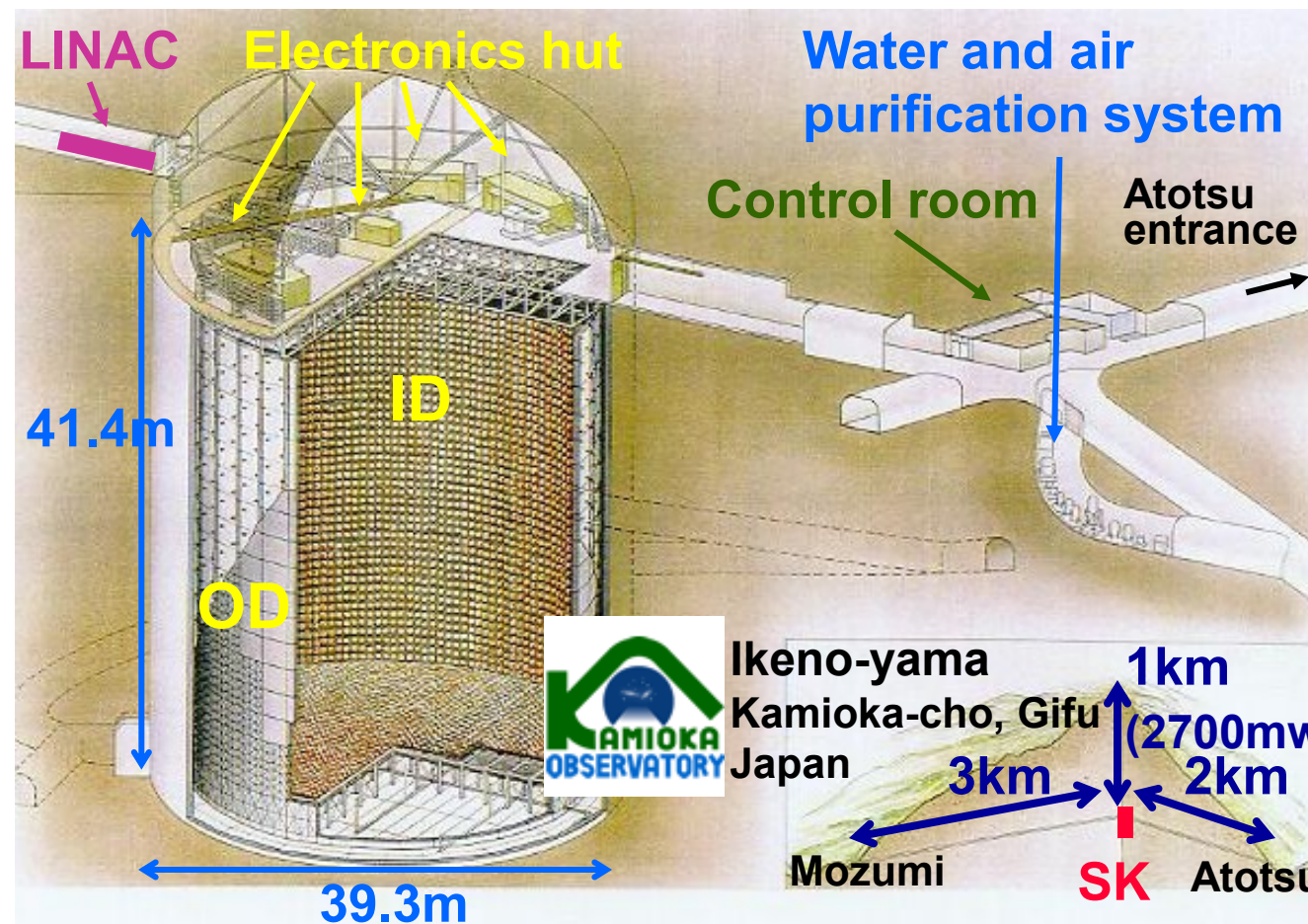
1 Kamioka Observatory, ICRR, Univ. of Tokyo, Japan
2 RCCN, ICRR, Univ. of Tokyo, Japan
3 IPMU, Univ. of Tokyo, Japan
4 Boston University, USA
5 Brookhaven National Laboratory, USA
6 University of California, Irvine, USA
7 California State University, Dominguez Hills, USA
8 Chonnam National University, Korea
9 Duke University, USA
10 Gifu University, Japan
11 University of Hawaii, USA
12 Kanagawa, University, Japan
13 KEK, Japan
14 Kobe University, Japan
15 Kyoto University, Japan
16 Miyagi University of Education, Japan
17 STE, Nagoya University, Japan
18 SUNY, Stony Brook, USA

19 Niigata University, Japan
20 Okayama University, Japan
21 Osaka University, Japan
22 Seoul National University, Korea
23 Shizuoka University, Japan
24 Shizuoka University of Welfare, Japan
25 Sungkyunkwan University, Korea
26 Tokai University, Japan
27 University of Tokyo, Japan
28 Tsinghua University, China
29 Warsaw University, Poland
30 University of Washington, USA
Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain (Nov.2008~)

~120 collaborators
31 institutions, 6 countries

From PRD81,
092004 (2010)

Super-Kamiokande detector



- 50kton water
- ~2m OD viewed by 8-inch PMTs
- 32kt ID viewed by 20-inch PMTs
- 22.5kt fid. vol. (2m from wall)
- ~4.5MeV energy threshold
- SK-I: April 1996~
- SK-IV is running

Inner Detector (ID) PMT: ~11100 (SK-I,III,IV), ~5200 (SK-II)
Outer Detector (OD) PMT: 1885

History of Super-Kamiokande



1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010

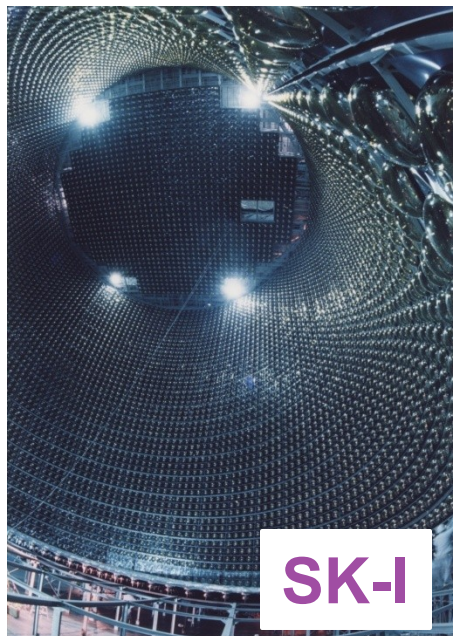


SK-I

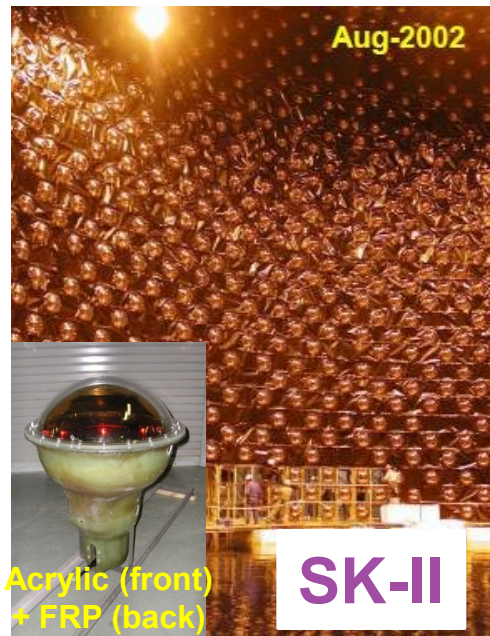
SK-II

SK-III

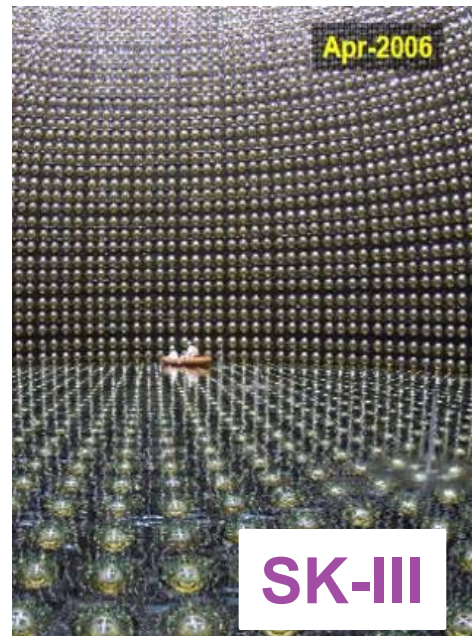
SK-IV



SK-I



SK-II



SK-III



SK-IV

11146 ID PMTs
(40% coverage)

5182 ID PMTs
(19% coverage)

11129 ID PMTs
(40% coverage)

Electronics
Upgrade

Energy Threshold **5.0 MeV**
(Total energy) **~4.5 MeV**
(Kinetic energy)

7.0 MeV
~6.5 MeV

5.0 MeV
~4.5 MeV

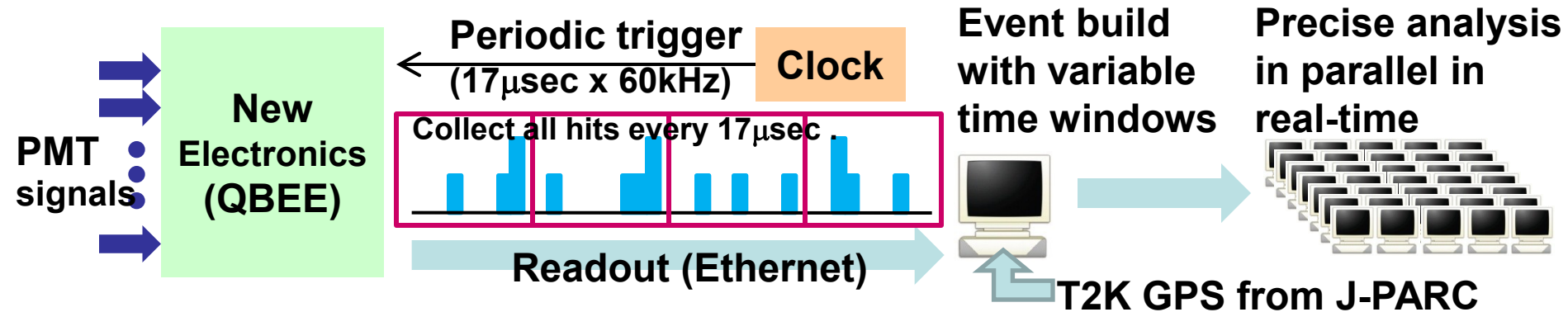
~4.5 MeV < **4.0 MeV**
~4.0 MeV < **~3.5 MeV**
Current Target

Improvements of the DAQ system



IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci. 57 (2010) 428

SK-I,II,III: partial data above threshold were read ($1.3\mu\text{sec}$ window x 3kHz)
SK-IV: All hits are read, then apply complex triggers by software.



Typical event time windows:

Super-Low-Energy (SLE) events ($<\sim 6.5\text{MeV}$): $-0.5/+1.0\mu\text{sec}$ high rate ($\sim 3\text{kHz}$)

Normal events ($>\sim 6.5\text{MeV}$): $-5/+35\mu\text{sec}$ decay electrons

Supernova Relic ν (SRN) candidates ($>\sim 10\text{MeV}$, No OD): $-5/+535\mu\text{sec}$ neutrons

T2K events: $-512/+512\mu\text{sec}$ at T2K beam spill timing

Wider dynamic range for charge measurement of each channel ($>2000\text{pC}$) **x5**
No dead time up to $\sim 6\text{MHz}/10\text{sec}$ for Supernova burst neutrinos **x100**
Apply precise event reconstruction to remove more low-e BG events in real-time

Atmospheric neutrino results

Summary of the recent progress



■ Oscillation analysis

- 2-flavor (SK-I,II,III, zenith, L/E) Jun 2009
- 3-flavor (SK-I,II,III, solar term, matter) Jun 2009 PRD81, 092004 (2010)
 - Chi2 map will be provided through our web site in near future
- ➔ ■ Full 3-flavor (SK-I,II,III, solar, θ_{13} , δ_{CP}) May 2010
- 3-flavor Non Standard Interaction (SK-I,II) Nov 2008
- CPT violation (SK-I,II,III) Nov 2009 Poster-79 Roger Wendell
- (Tau appearance in SK-I: $\sim 2\sigma$ observed) PRL97, 171801 (2006)
 - Under improving and updating with SK-I,II,III data.

- Nucleon decay Nov 2009 Poster-148 Jennifer Raaf
 - $p \rightarrow e^+ \pi^0$: $> 1.0 \times 10^{34}$ year (SK-I,II,III, 172.8kt year)

■ Astrophysics

- WIMP search (SK-I,II,III, Sun, GC, diffuse source) May 2010
 - Poster-34 Takayuki Tanaka
 - Poster-61 Piotr Mijakowski

Zenith angle & lepton momentum distributions



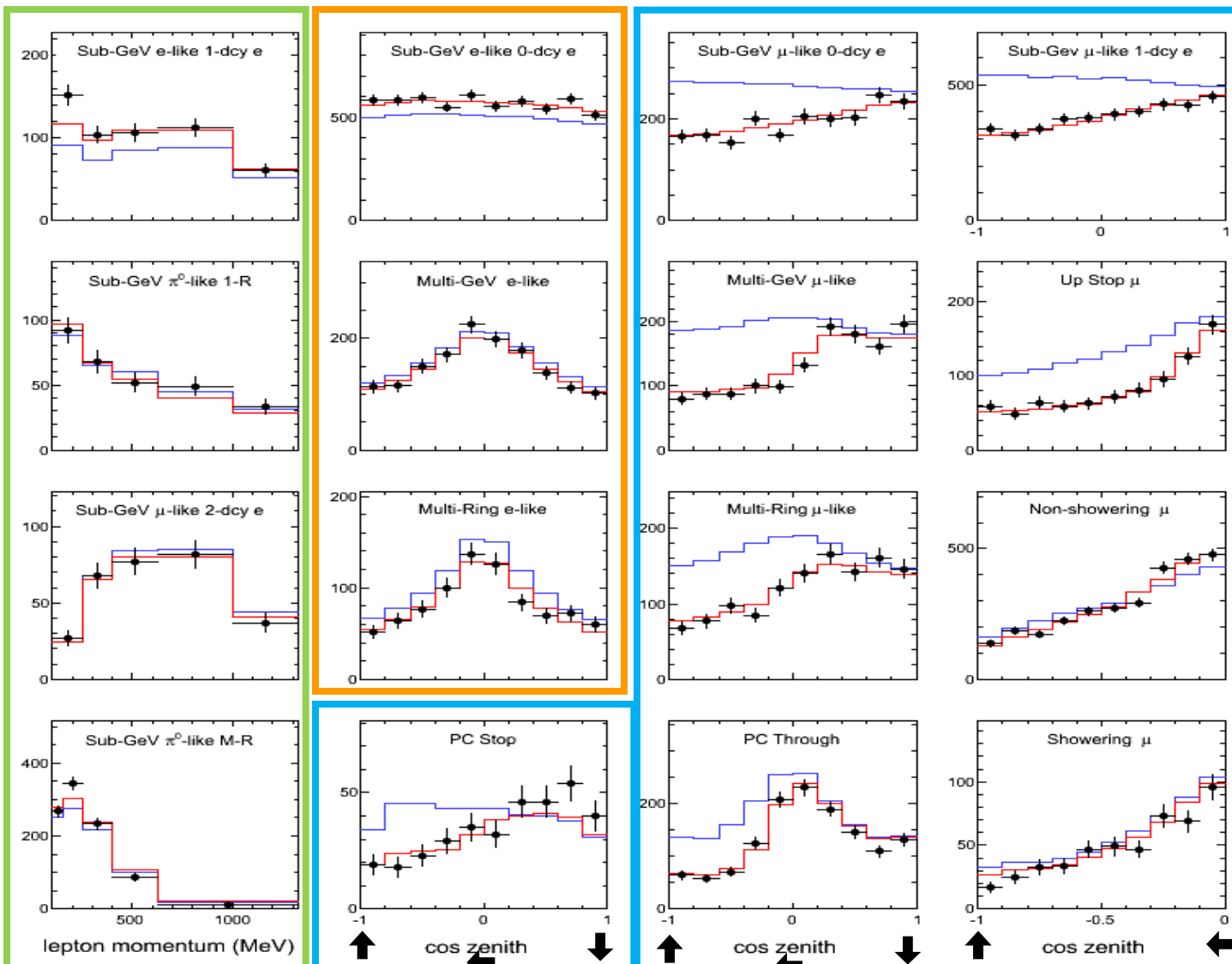
SK-I+II+III
Preliminary

— $\nu_\mu - \nu_\tau$ oscillation (best fit)
— null oscillation

momentum

e-like

μ -like



Live time:

SK-I

1489d (FCPC)

1646d (Upmu)

SK-II

799d (FCPC)

827d (Upmu)

SK-III

518d (FCPC)

636d (Upmu)

Sub-GeV samples are divided to improve sensitivity to low-energy oscillation effects

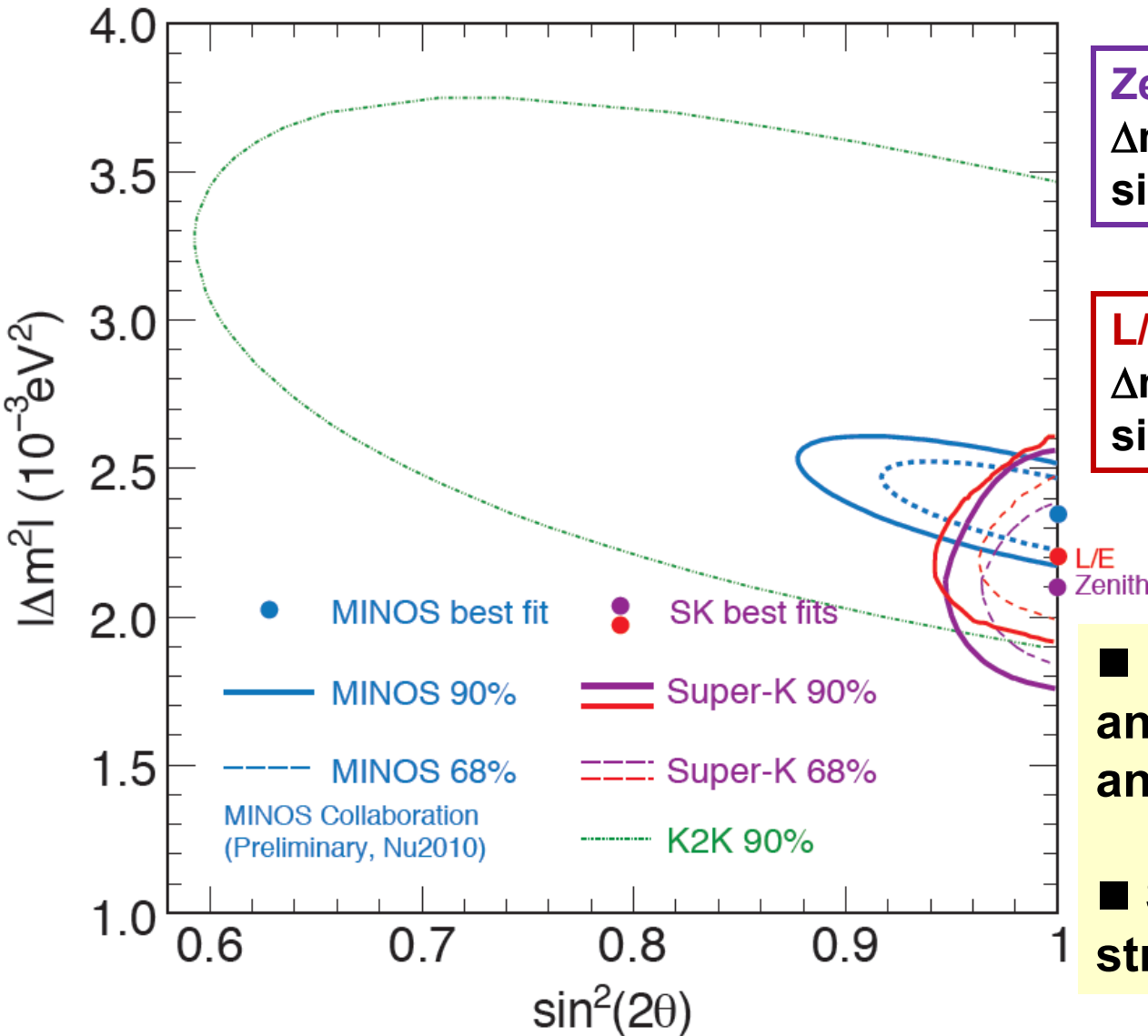
Jun 2009

2-flavor oscillation analysis results

SK-I+II+III Preliminary



Jun 2009



Zenith Physical Region (1σ)

$$\Delta m_{23}^2 = 2.11 + 0.11 / -0.19 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\sin^2 2\theta_{23} > 0.96 \text{ (90\% C.L.)}$$

L/E Physical Region (1σ)

$$\Delta m_{23}^2 = 2.19 + 0.14 / -0.13 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\sin^2 2\theta_{23} > 0.96 \text{ (90\% C.L.)}$$

■ Both results of zenith angle analysis and L/E analysis are consistent.

■ SK provides the most stringent limit for $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})$.

Full 3-flavor oscillation analysis

- Consider both **matter effect** and **solar term** simultaneously.
- Matter effect: possible enhancement of ν_e is expected in several GeV energy region and in Earth core
 - ➔ θ_{13} and **mass hierarchy** could be studied.
- Solar term: possible enhancement of ν_e in sub-GeV region
 - ➔ θ_{23} **octant degeneracy** could be studied.
- **Interference: CP phase** could be studied. (when $\sin^2\theta_{13} > \sim 0.05$).

Difference in # of electron events:

$$\Delta_e \equiv \frac{N_e}{N_e^0} \simeq \Delta_1(\theta_{13}) \leftarrow \text{Matter effect}$$

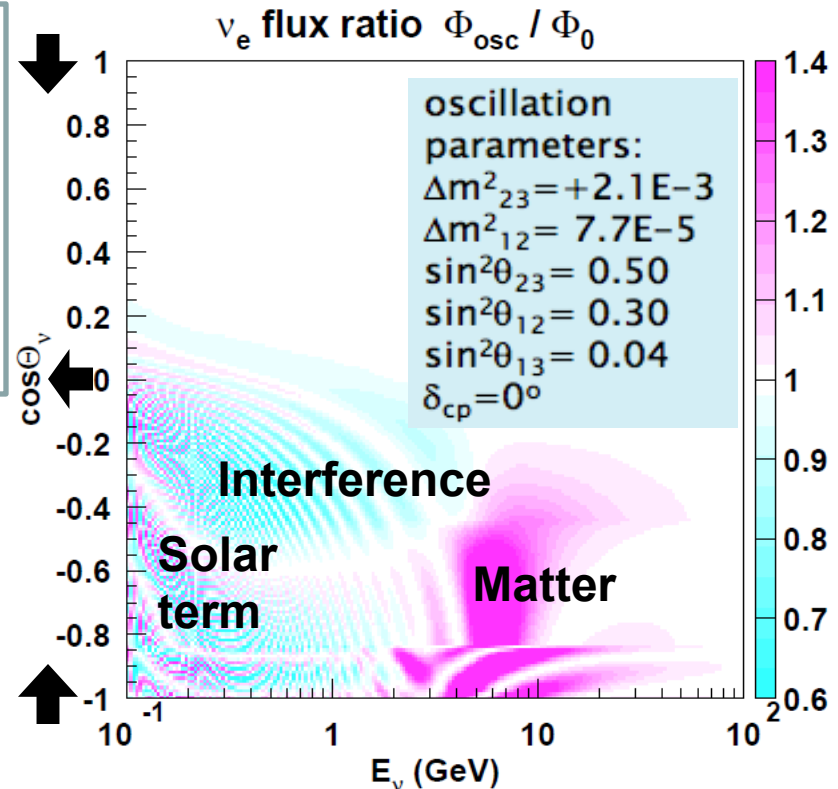
$$+ \Delta_2(\Delta m_{12}^2) \leftarrow \text{Solar term}$$

$$+ \Delta_3(\theta_{13}, \Delta m_{12}^2, \delta) \leftarrow \text{Interference}$$

(The ν_μ flux difference is also expected.)

Full 3-f osc. analysis: all parameters are considered at a time.

PRD81, 092004: either matter effect or solar term is considered with some approximations (cannot test the interference part)



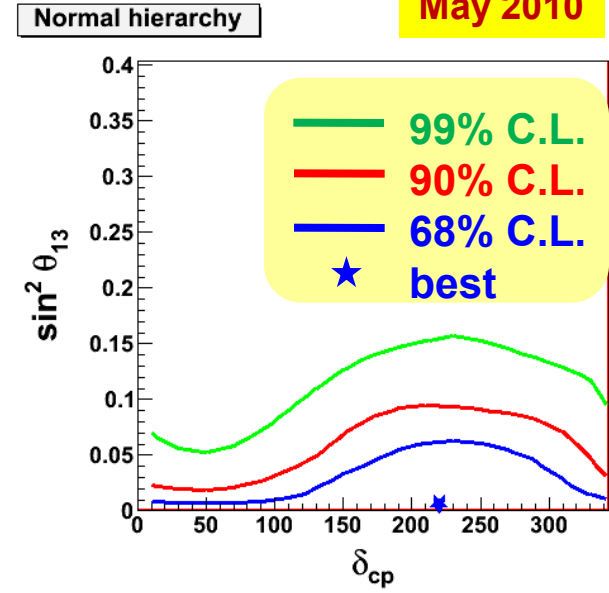
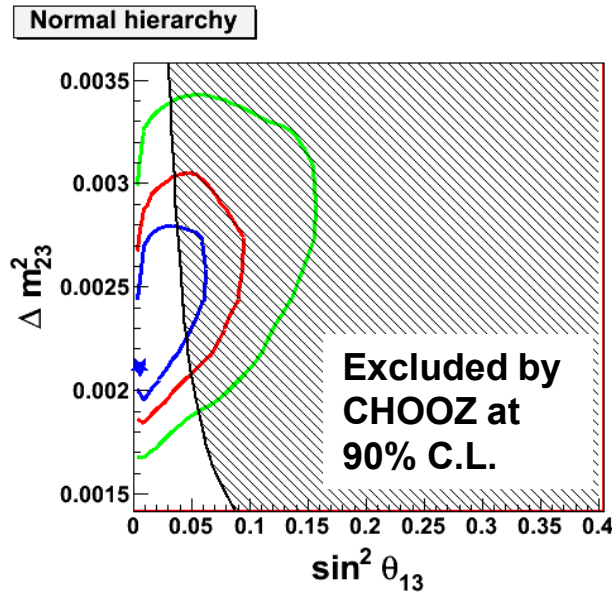
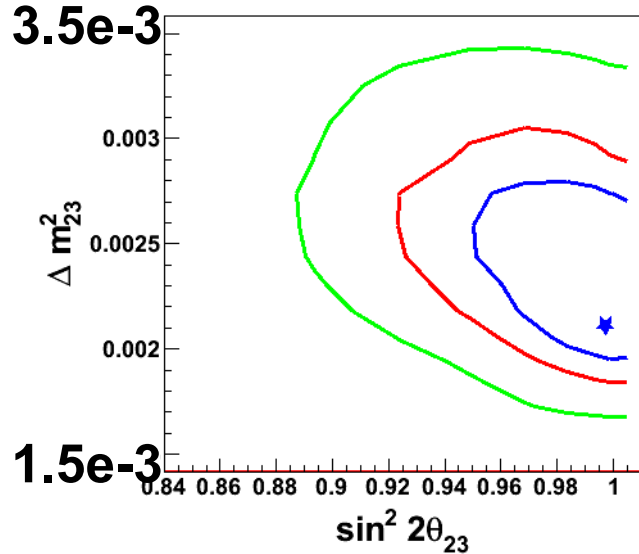
Full 3-flavor oscillation results



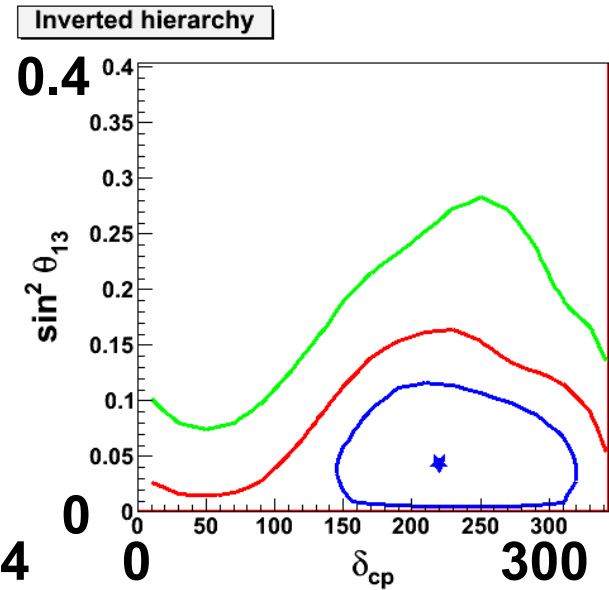
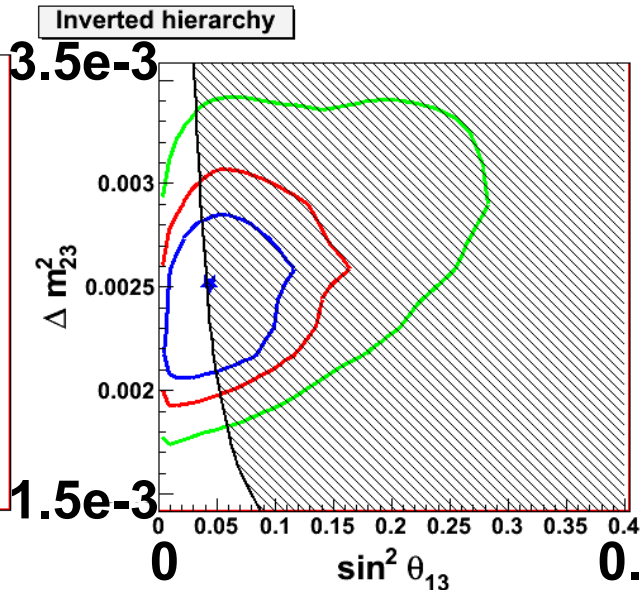
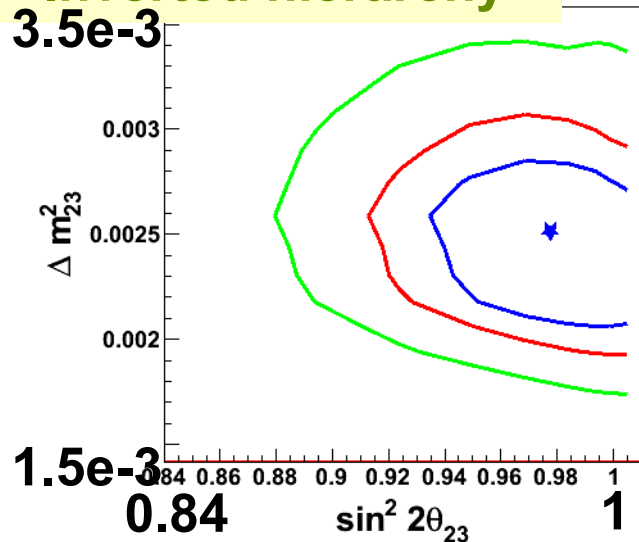
SK-I+II+III Preliminary

May 2010

- Normal hierarchy -



- Inverted hierarchy -



Full 3-flavor oscillation results



SK-I+II+III Preliminary

May 2010

- Normal hierarchy -

	Parameter	Best point	90% C.L. allowed	68% C.L. allowed
$\chi^2_{\min} = 469.94 / 416\text{dof}$	$\Delta m^2_{23} (\times 10^3)$	2.11 eV ²	1.88 - 2.75 eV ²	1.99 - 2.54 eV ²
	$\sin^2\theta_{23}$	0.525	0.406 - 0.629	0.441 - 0.597
	$\sin^2\theta_{13}$	0.006	< 0.066	< 0.036
	CP- δ	220°	-	140.8 - 297.3°

- Inverted hierarchy -

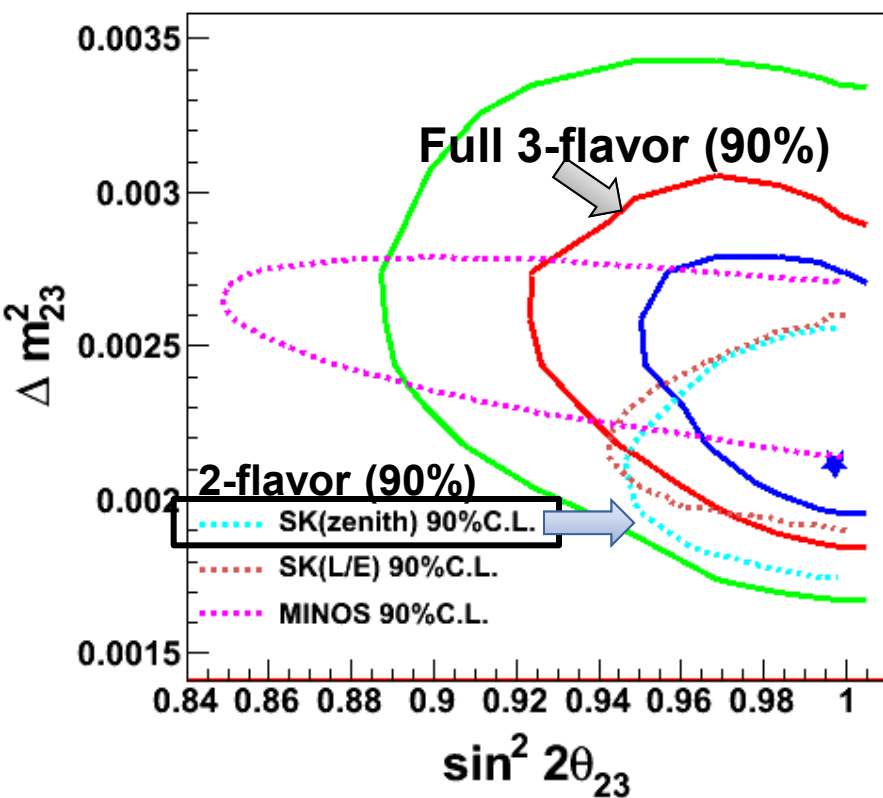
	Parameter	Best point	90% C.L. allowed	68% C.L. allowed
$\chi^2_{\min} = 468.34 / 416\text{dof}$	$\Delta m^2_{23} (\times 10^3)$	2.51 eV ²	1.98 - 2.81 eV ²	2.09 - 2.64 eV ²
	$\sin^2\theta_{23}$	0.575	0.426 - 0.644	0.501 - 0.623
	$\sin^2\theta_{13}$	0.044	< 0.122	0.0122 - 0.0850
	CP- δ	220°	121.4 - 319.1°	165.6 - 280.4°

- No significant preference on hierarchy.
- No significant constraint on CP phase at 90% C.L.

($\sin^2\theta_{12}$, Δm^2_{12}) are fixed at (0.304, 7.66×10^{-5} eV²)

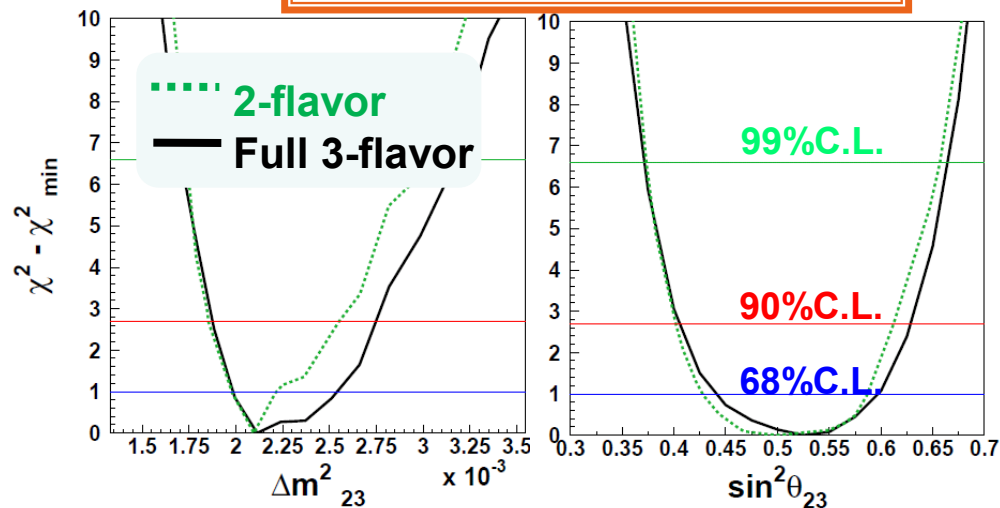
Comparison with 2-flavor analysis

Normal hierarchy



- 99% C.L.
- 90% C.L.
- 68% C.L.
- ★ best

$\chi^2 - \chi^2_{\min}$ distributions



90% C.L. allowed region (1dof, $\chi^2 = \chi^2_{\min} + 2.71$)

Full 3-flavor (NH)

Global-best

$(1.88 < \Delta m^2_{23} < 2.75) \text{ e-3}$ $(2.22 < \Delta m^2_{23} < 2.60) \text{ e-3}$

$0.406 < \sin^2 \theta_{23} < 0.629$ $0.401 < \sin^2 \theta_{23} < 0.615$

$(0.93 < \sin^2 2\theta_{23})$

$(0.95 < \sin^2 2\theta_{23})$

Consistent results are obtained. No deviation of $\sin^2 \theta_{23}$ from 0.5. Allowed region of Δm^2_{23} is a bit larger than that of the 2-flavor analysis as the effect of CP phase is also taken into account.

Comparison of hierarchies

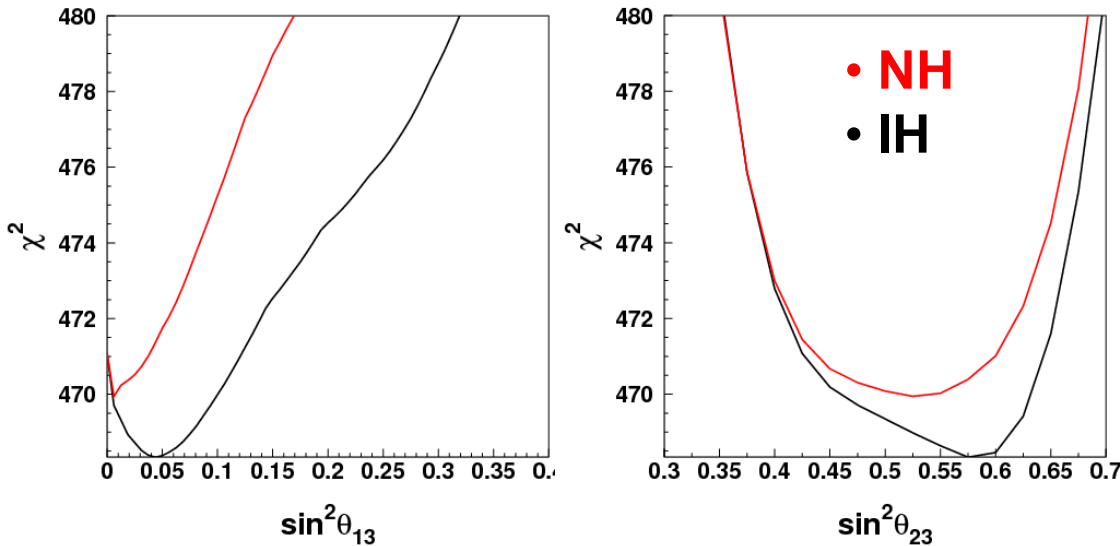
Best fit is in the inverted hierarchy case

Normal hierarchy (NH): $\chi^2_{\min} = 469.94/416\text{dof}$

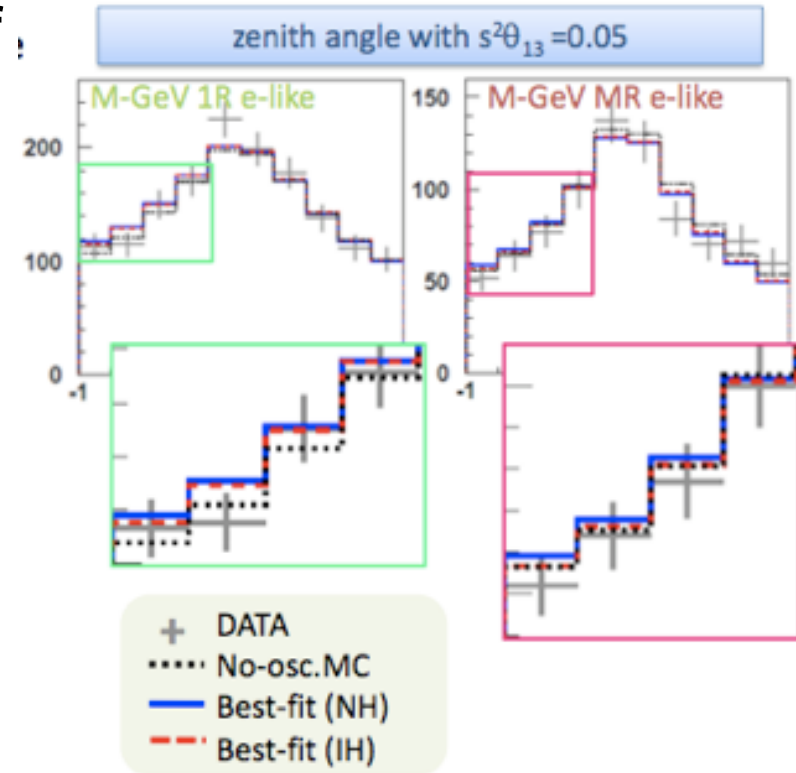
Inverted hierarchy (IH): $\chi^2_{\min} = 468.34/416\text{dof}$

$\rightarrow \Delta\chi^2 = 1.6$

No significant difference



Multi-GeV samples tend to favor inverted hierarchy.

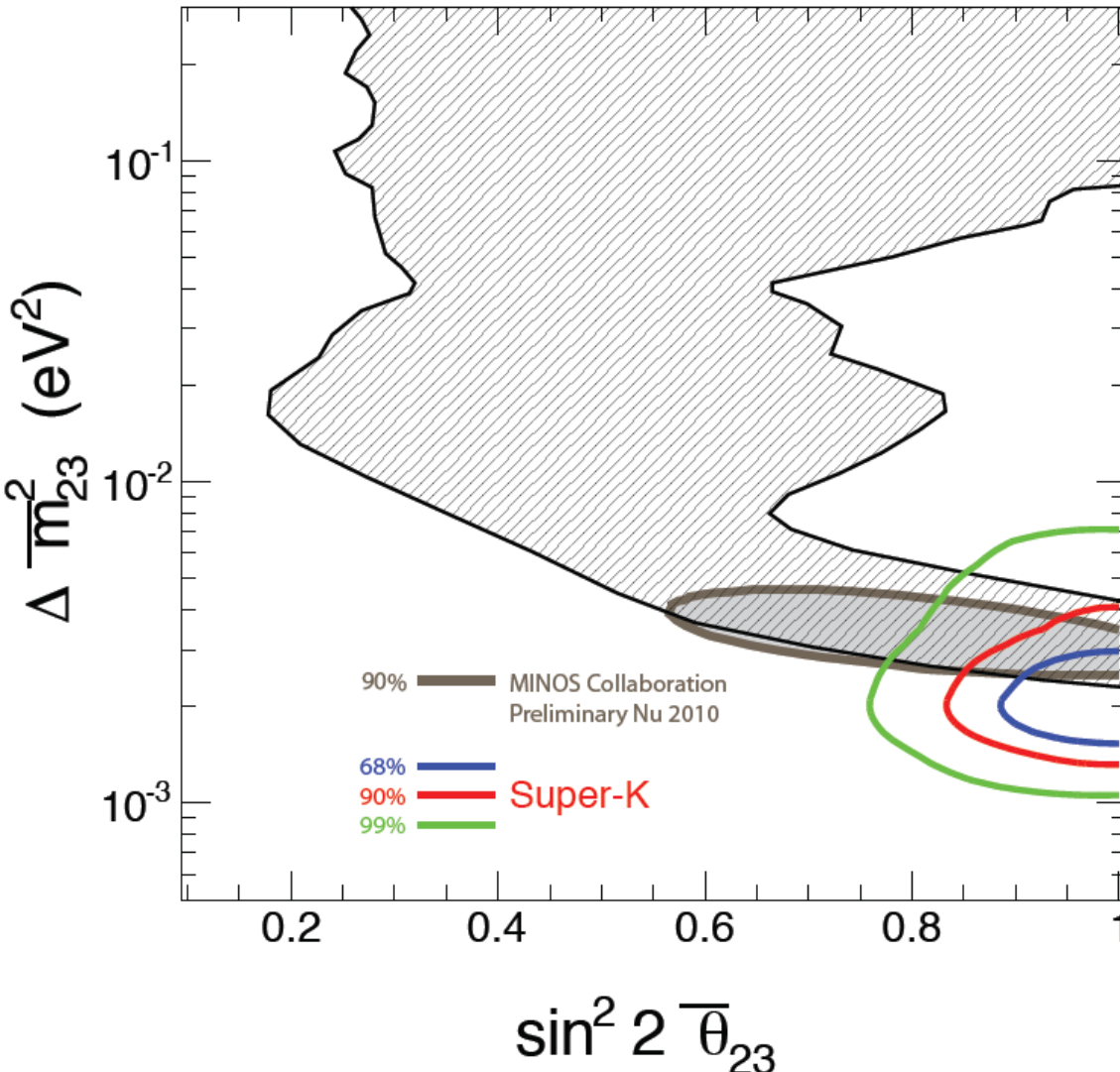


There are also some contributions from Multi-GeV μ -like samples favoring IH to NH.

Search for CPT violation in atm. ν

- Under the CPT theorem, $P(\nu \rightarrow \nu)$ and $P(\bar{\nu} \rightarrow \bar{\nu})$ should be same.
- Test ν oscillation or $\bar{\nu}$ oscillation separately.

SK-I+II+III
Preliminary



Neutrino:

$$\Delta m_{23}^2 = 2.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{eV}^2$$

$$\sin^2 2\theta_{23} = 1.0$$

Anti-neutrino:

$$\Delta \bar{m}_{23}^2 = 2.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{eV}^2$$

$$\sin^2 2\bar{\theta}_{23} = 1.0$$

No evidence for CPT violating oscillations is found



Poster-79 by Roger Wendell

Solar neutrino results

Summary of the recent progress



- Solar neutrino analysis
 - ➔ ■ **SK-III results are summarized.**
 - A 3-flavor analysis with SK-III data was done. **May 2010**
 - ➔ Poster-54 Byeongsu Yang

- Supernova Relic Neutrino
 - Analysis improvement is on going. (almost done)
 - ➔ Poster-35 Kirk Bays
 - A R&D for GADZOOKS! (EGADS) was funded. **Apr 2009**
 - ➔ Poster-64 Andrew Renshaw ➔ (will be covered by Mark Vagins's talk)

- Other astrophysics
 - Monopole search results (SK-I,II,III, Sun) **May 2010**
 - ➔ Poster-37 Koh Ueno

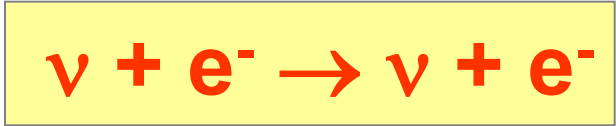
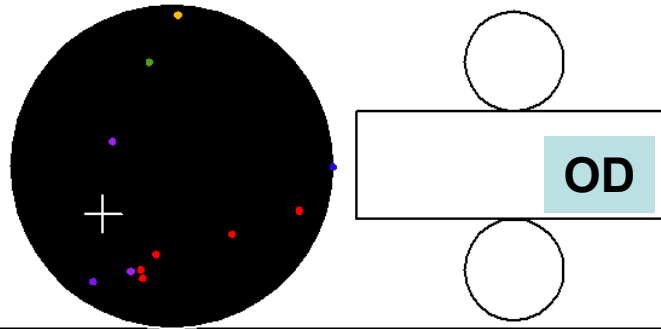
- SK-IV: Running 100% trigger efficiency at $E_{\text{total}} \sim 4.5\text{MeV}$.
 - Target in near future: $E_{\text{total}} \leq 4.0\text{MeV}$ ($E_{\text{kinetic}} \leq 3.5\text{MeV}$)

Typical low-energy event

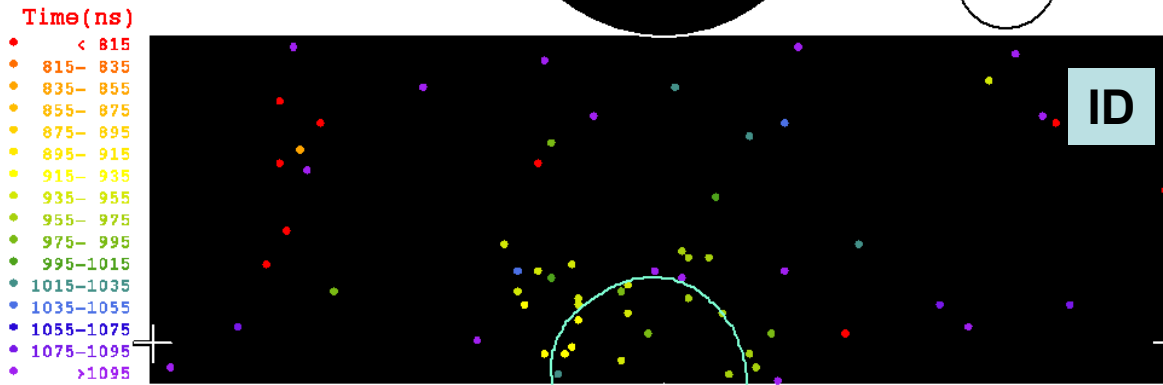


Super-Kamiokande

Run 1742 Event 102496
 96-05-31:07:13:23
 Inner: 103 hits, 123 pE
 Outer: -1 hits, 0 pE (1n-time)
 Trigger ID: 0x03
 E= 9.086 GDN=0.77 COSSUN= 0.949
 Solar Neutrino



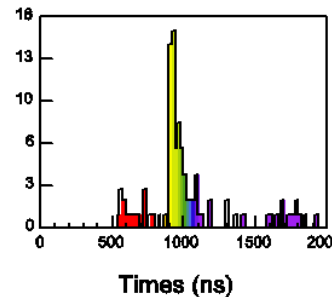
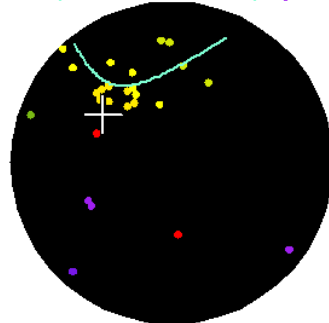
(for solar neutrinos)



- Timing information
 - ➔ vertex position
- Ring pattern
 - ➔ direction
- Number of hit PMTs
 - ➔ energy

(color: time)

$E_e = 9.1\text{MeV}$
 $\cos\theta_{\text{sun}} = 0.95$



~6hit / MeV
 (SK-I, III, IV)

Resolutions (for 10MeV electrons)

(software improvement)

Energy: 14%

Vertex: 87cm

Direction: 26° SK-I

Energy: 14%

Vertex: 55cm

Direction: 23° SK-III

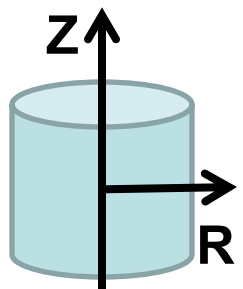
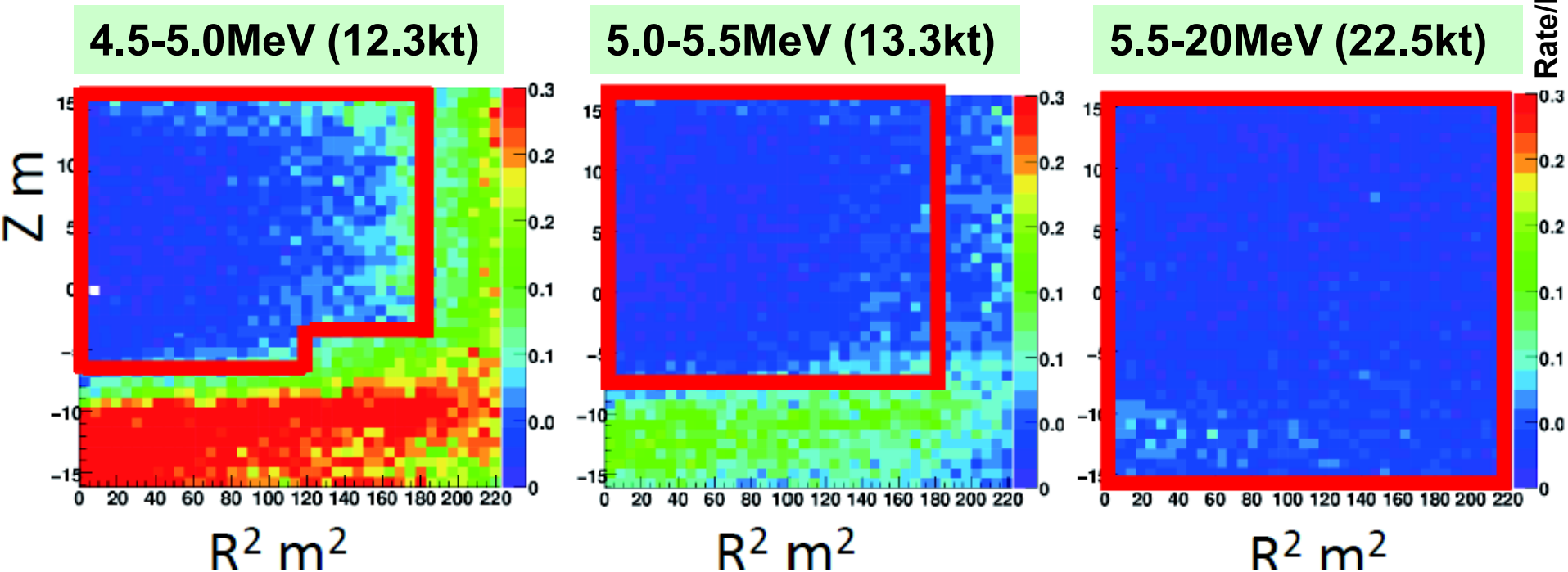
Vertex distributions in SK-III



May 2010

 Fiducial volume in SK-III

Final data sample before tight fiducial volume cut



SK detector

- Tight fiducial volume cut is applied in $E_{\text{total}} < 5.5 \text{ MeV}$ to remove the background events. (probably Rn, γ -rays from detector wall).

Systematic uncertainties on total flux



May 2010

Preliminary

Energy region:
 $E_{total} = 5.0 - 20.0 \text{ MeV}$

	SK-III	SK-I (PRD73,112001)
Energy scale	+/-1.4	+/-1.6
Energy resolution	+/-0.2	
8B spectrum shape	+/-0.2	+1.1/-1.0
Trigger efficiency	+/-0.5	+0.4/-0.3
Vertex shift	+/-0.54	+/-1.3
Reduction	+/-0.65	+2.1/-1.6
Small cluster hits cut	+/-0.5	
Spallation cut	+/-0.2	+/-0.2
External event cut	+/-0.25	+/-0.5
Background shape	+/-0.1	+/-0.1
Angular resolution	+/-0.67	+/-1.2
Signal extraction method	+/-0.7	
Cross section	+/-0.5	+/-0.5
Live time calculation	+/-0.1	+/-0.1
Total	+/-2.1	+3.5/-3.2%

The systematic error on total flux of SK-III is reduced by precise calibrations and software improvements

SK-III solar neutrino results



May 2010

Preliminary

- Total live time : 548 days, $E_{\text{total}} \geq 6.5 \text{ MeV}$
289 days, $E_{\text{total}} < 6.5 \text{ MeV}$
- Energy region: $E_{\text{total}} = 5.0 - 20.0 \text{ MeV}$
- ^8B Flux: $2.32 \pm 0.04(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.05(\text{syst.})$ ($\times 10^6/\text{cm}^2/\text{s}$)
 - SK-I: $2.38 \pm 0.02(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.08(\text{syst.})$
 - SK-II: $2.41 \pm 0.05(\text{stat.}) + 0.16 / -0.15(\text{syst.})$
(SK-I,II are recalculated with the Winter06 ^8B spectrum)

- Day / Night ratio:

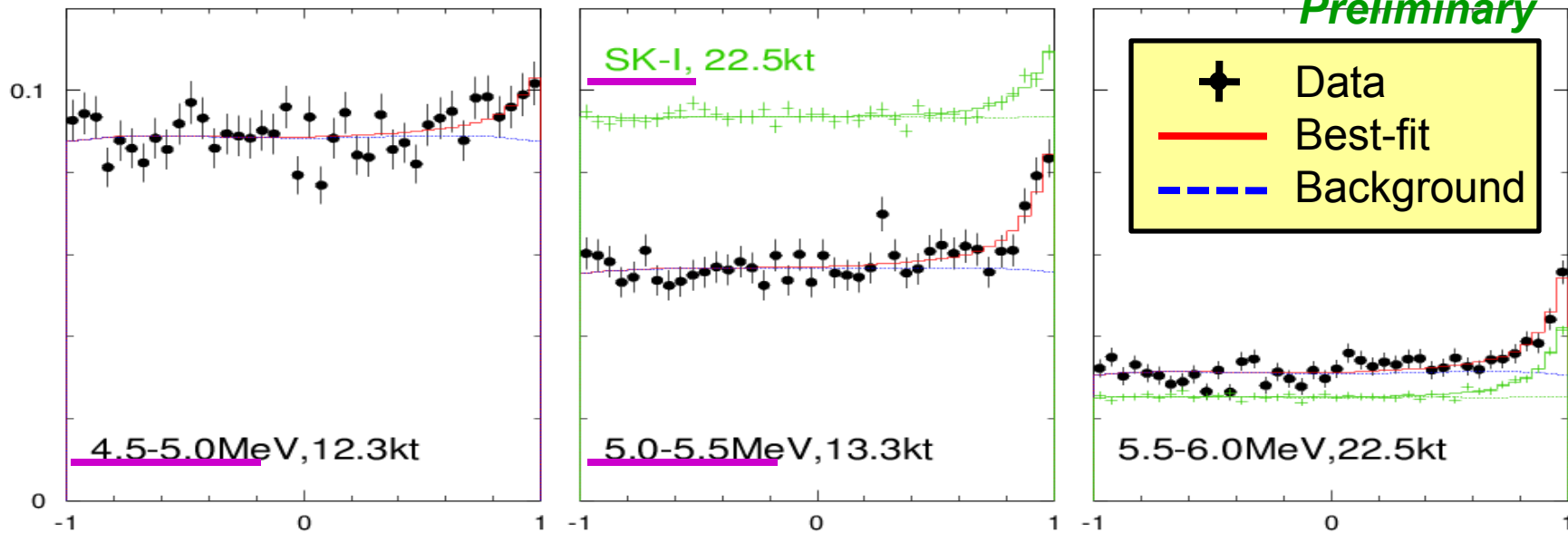
$$A_{DN} = \frac{(\Phi_{\text{Day}} - \Phi_{\text{Night}})}{(\Phi_{\text{Day}} + \Phi_{\text{Night}}) / 2} = -0.056 \pm 0.031(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.013(\text{syst.})$$

Angular distributions in SK-III

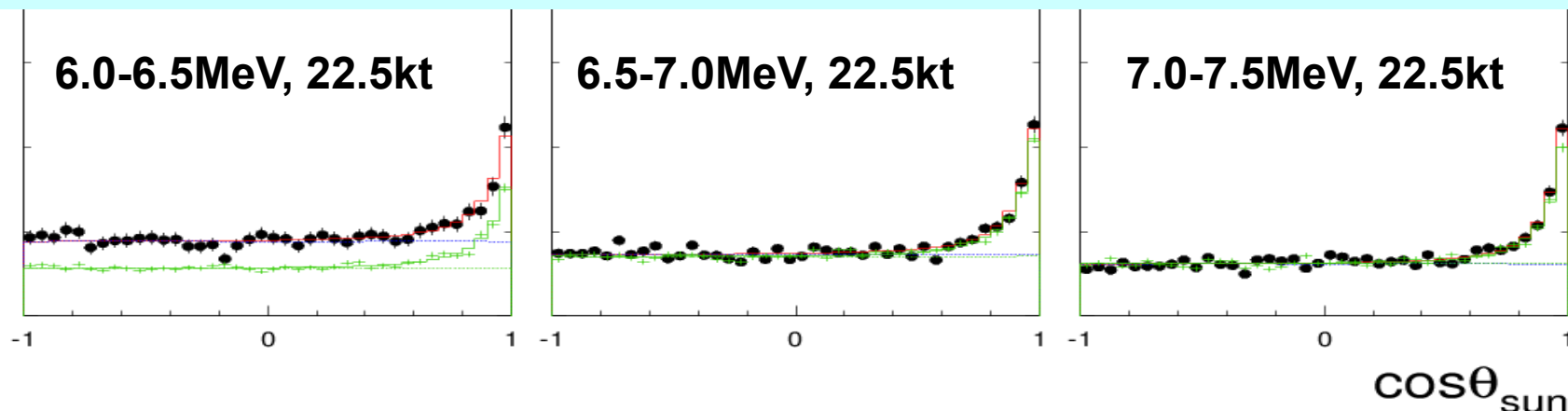


Preliminary

Event/day/kton



- Angular resolution in SK-III is better
- In $E_{\text{total}}=5.0-5.5\text{MeV}$, SK-III has better Signal to Noise ratio.
- BG level in 4.5-5.0MeV region is similar as that in 5.0-5.5MeV of SK-I

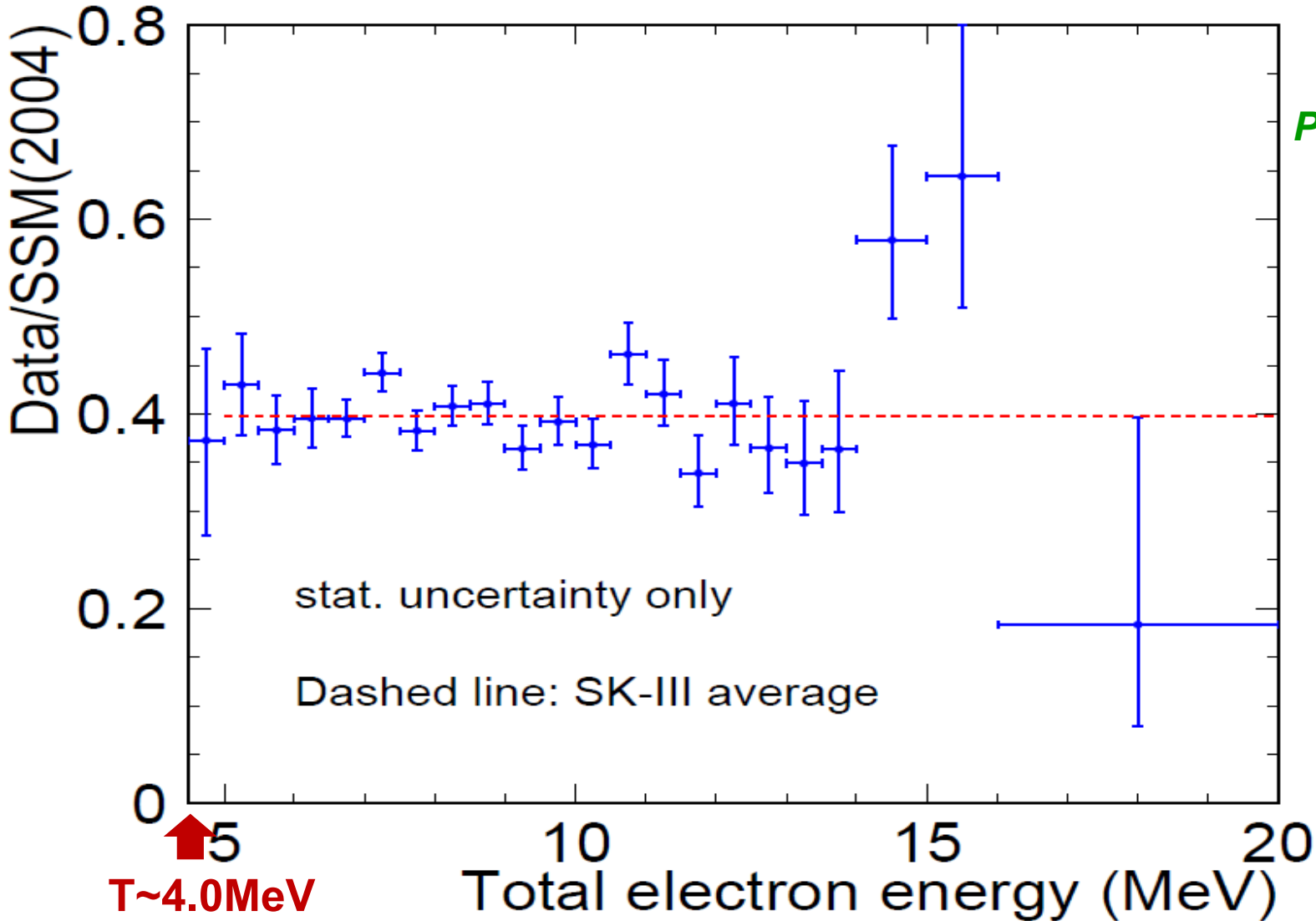


SK-III ^8B energy spectrum



May 2010

Preliminary



↑ 5
 $T \sim 4.0 \text{ MeV}$

- Consistent with no distortion
- $E_{\text{total}} = 4.5\text{-}5.0 \text{ MeV}$ data isn't used in the oscillation analysis.

Data set for oscillation analysis



May 2010

- SK
 - SK-I 1496 days, spectrum 5.0-20MeV + D/N : $E \geq 5.0\text{MeV}$
 - SK-II 791 days, spectrum 7.0-20MeV + D/N : $E \geq 7.5\text{MeV}$
 - **SK-III 548 days, spectrum 5.0-20.0MeV + D/N : $E \geq 5.0\text{MeV}$**
- SNO
 - CC flux (Phase-I & II & III)
 - **NC flux (Phase-III & LETA combined) (= $(5.14 \pm 0.21) 10^6 \text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$)**
 - Day/Night asymmetry (Phase-I & II)
- Radiochemical : Cl, Ga
 - **Ga rate: 66.1 ± 3.1 SNU (All Ga global) (PRC80, 015807(2009))**
 - Cl rate: 2.56 ± 0.23 (Astrophys. J. 496 (1998) 505)
- Borexino
 - **^7Be rate: 48 ± 4 cpd/100tons (PRL101, 091302(2008))**
- KamLAND : **2008**
- ^8B spectrum : **Winter(2006)**

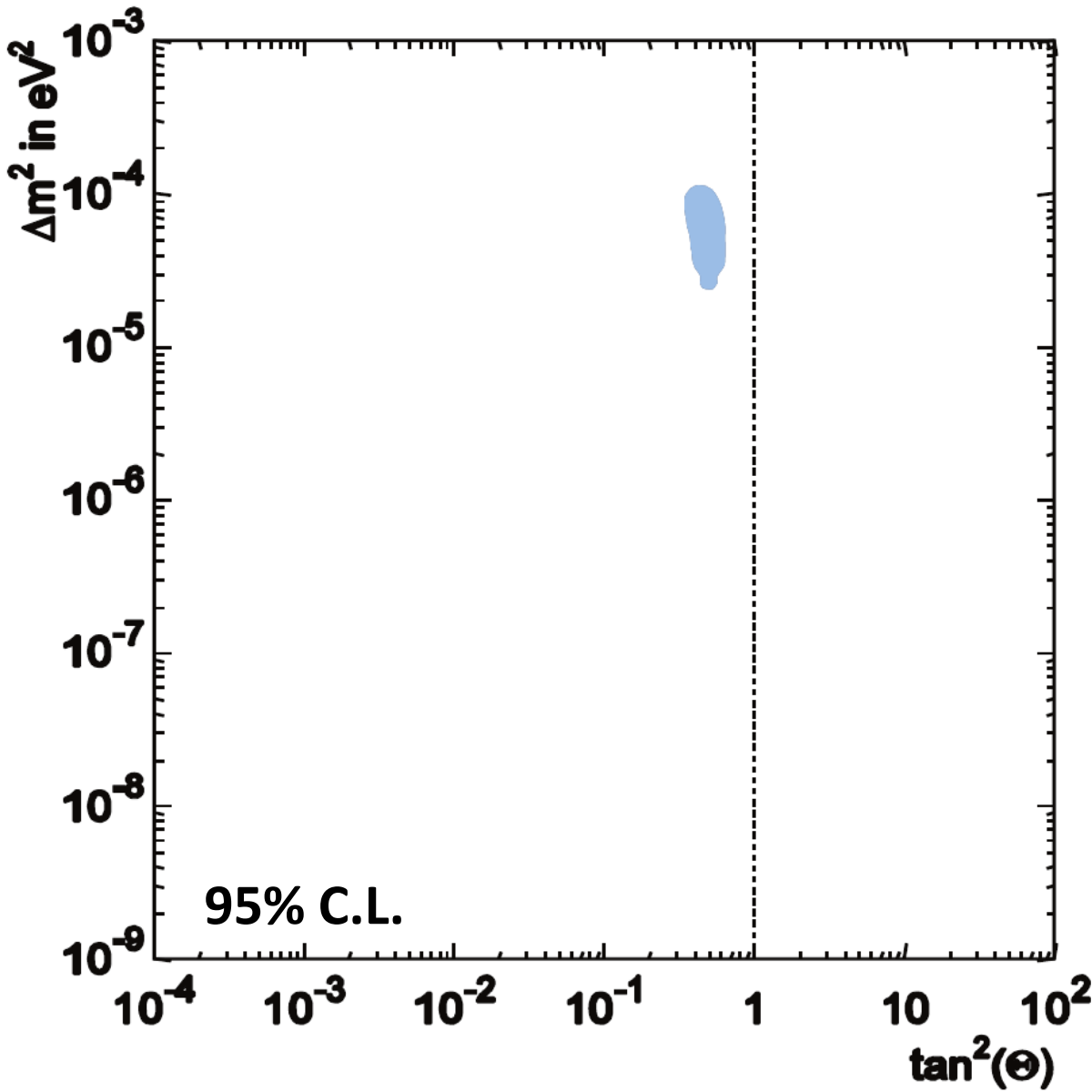
updates since our previous oscillation analysis (PRD78,032002(2008))

(Need to add SNO spectrum information.)

2-flavor SK-I/II/III with flux constraint

Preliminary

May 2010



$$\text{Min } \chi^2 = 48.8$$

$$\Delta m^2 = 6.1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$$

$$\tan^2 \theta = 0.48$$

$$\Phi_{B8} = 0.89 \times \Phi_{B8,SSM}$$

B8 rate is constrained by
SNO(NCD+LETA) NC flux
= $(5.14 \pm 0.21) 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

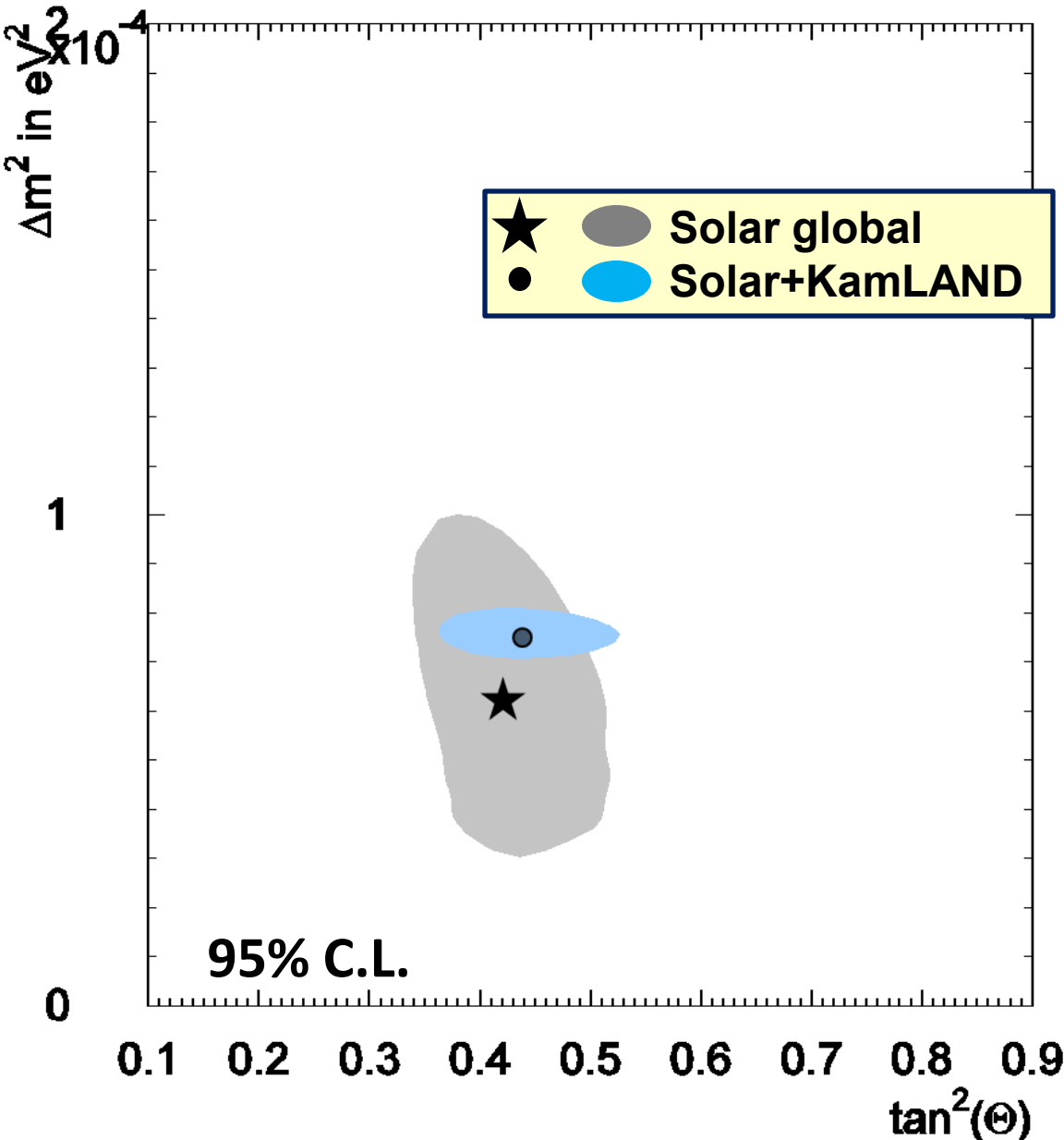
hep rate is constrained by
SSM flux and
uncertainty(16%).

Only LMA solution

2-flavor global analysis

Preliminary

May 2010



Solar global:

$$\text{Min } \chi^2 = 53.7$$

$$\Delta m^2 = 6.2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$$

$$\tan^2 \theta = 0.42$$

$$\Phi_{B8} = 0.92 \times \Phi_{B8,SSM}$$

Solar global + KamLAND:

$$\text{Min } \chi^2 = 57.7$$

$$\Delta m^2 = 7.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$$

$$\tan^2 \theta = 0.44$$

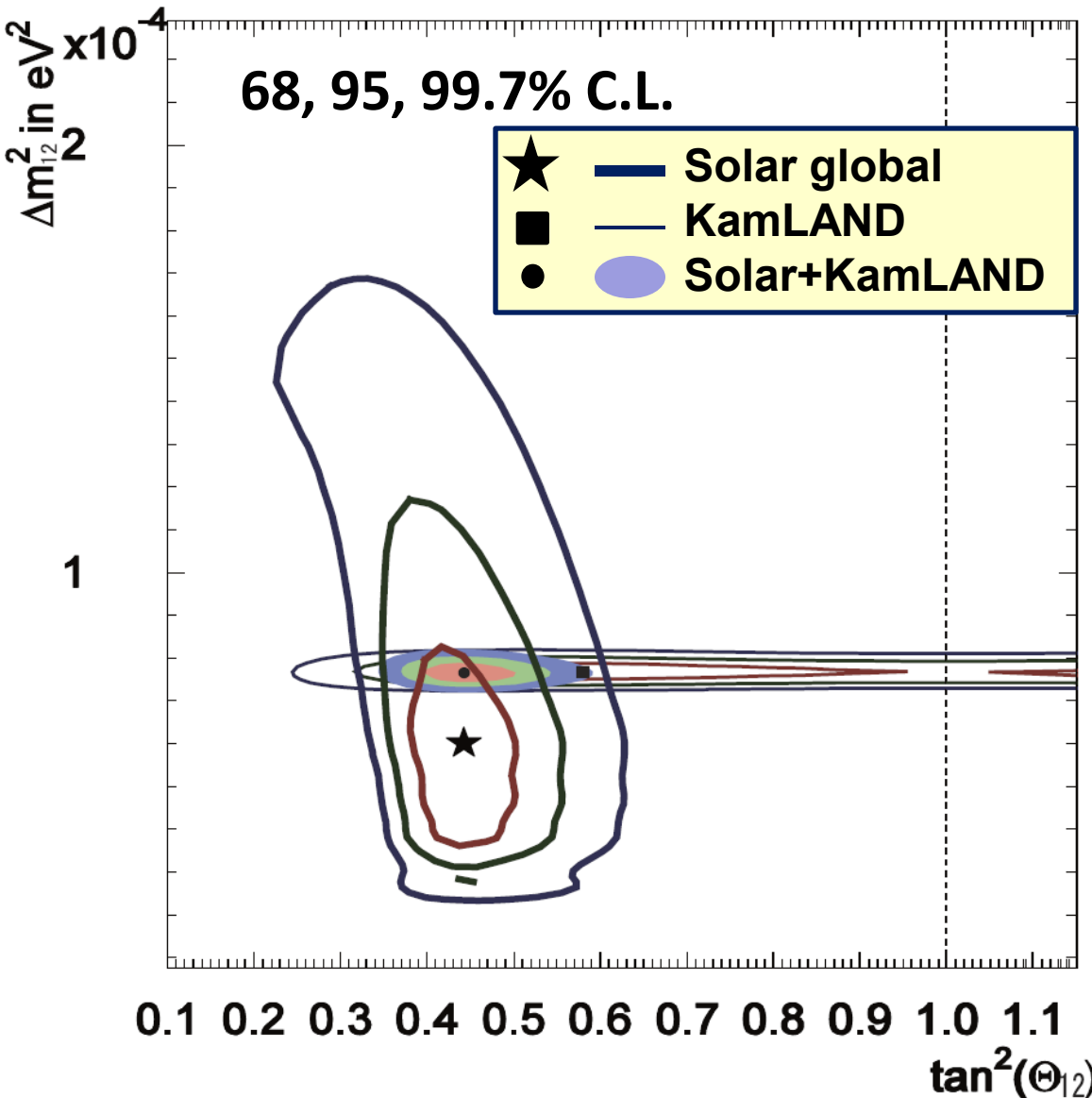
$$\Phi_{B8} = 0.89 \times \Phi_{B8,SSM}$$

3-flavor analysis: $\theta_{12} - \Delta m_{12}^2$



Preliminary

May 2010



Solar global:

$$\text{Min } \chi^2 = 52.8$$

$$\Delta m^2 = 6.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$$

$$\tan^2\theta = 0.44$$

$$\sin^2\theta_{13} = 0.010$$

$$\Phi_{B8} = 0.92 \times \Phi_{B8,SSM}$$

Solar global + KamLAND:

$$\text{Min } \chi^2 = 71.2$$

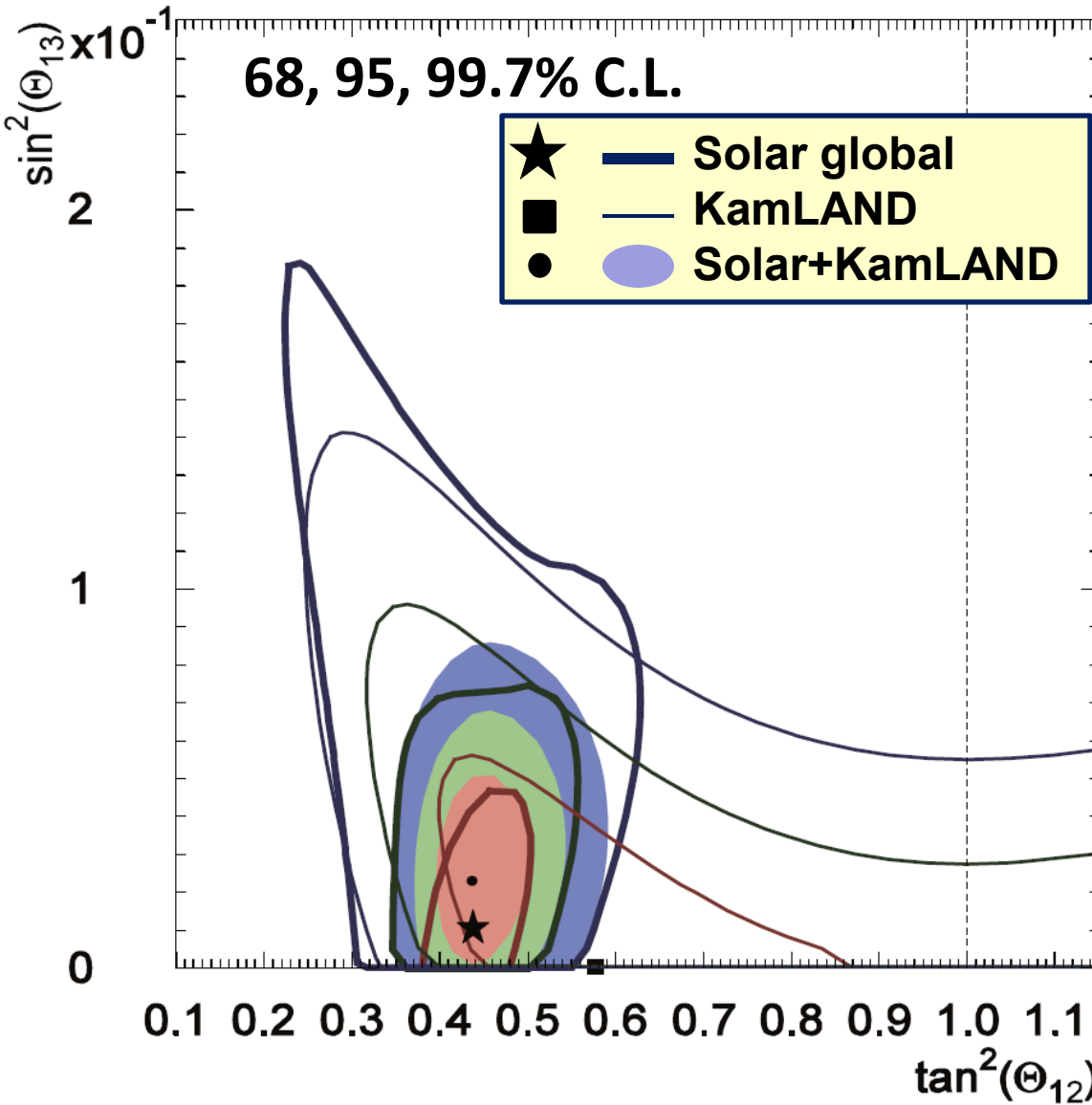
$$\Delta m^2 = 7.7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$$

$$\tan^2\theta = 0.44$$

$$\sin^2\theta_{13} = 0.025$$

$$\Phi_{B8} = 0.91 \times \Phi_{B8,SSM}$$

3-flavor analysis: $\theta_{12} - \theta_{13}$



Solar global:

$$\sin^2\theta_{13} < 0.060$$

@95% C.L.

Solar global + KamLAND:

$$\sin^2\theta_{13} = 0.025^{+0.018}_{-0.016}$$

(<0.059 @95% C.L.)

Cf. PRC81, 055504 (2010)
 $\sin^2\theta_{13} = 0.020^{+0.021}_{-0.016}$
(<0.057 @95% C.L.)

Summary



- SK-IV is running with the lowest energy threshold in SK.
 - 100% efficiency is at $E_{\text{total}} \sim 4.5\text{MeV}$
- Full 3-flavor atmospheric ν oscillation results from SK-I,II,III data are released.
- A 3-flavor solar ν oscillation results from SK-I,II,III data are released.
- Some other new results are also available.
 - CPT ν , NSI, p-decay, WIMP search, monopole search
- Some new results will be released in near future.
 - SRN analysis with SK-I,II,III, Tau analysis with SK-I,II,III
- R&D of GADZOOKS! is on going.
 - Budget for EGADS was approved.