

# SK 大気ニュートリノ

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# 大気ニュートリノ観測データ

- SK-I ~15,000 events (1996/5~2001/7)
- SK-II ~ 2,700 events (2003/1~2004/2)

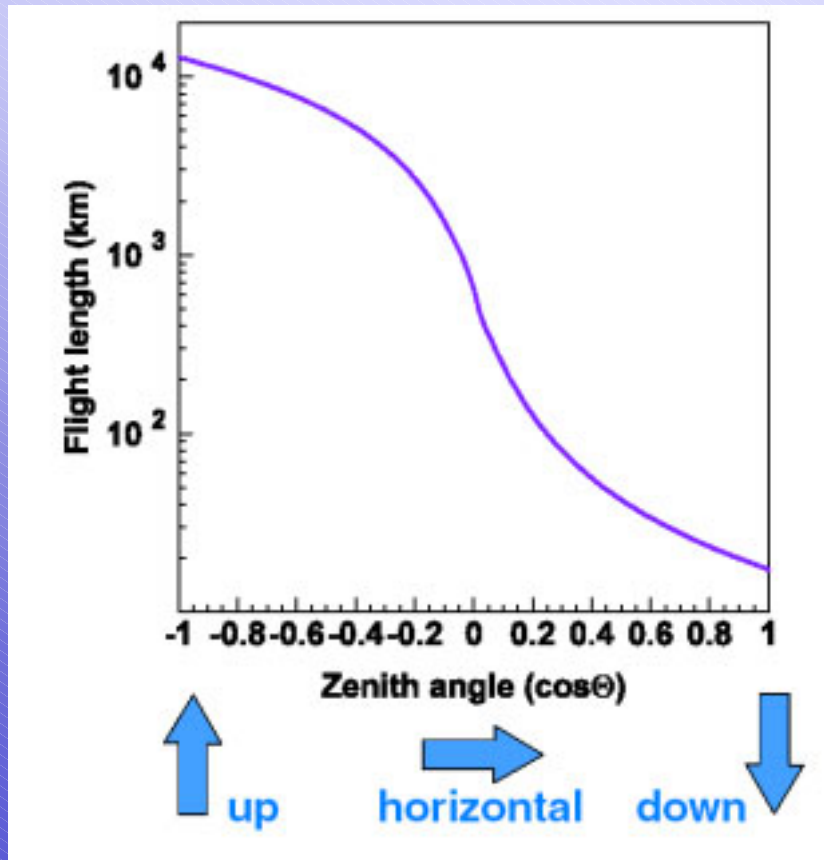
One of main tools to explore neutrino sector

- measurements of  $\theta_{23}$  and  $\Delta m^2_{23}$  ----- paper almost ready
  - L/E analysis ----- hep-ex/0404034
    - observing “oscillations” and test of various alternative hypotheses
  - $\nu_\tau$  appearance ----- under study
  - 3-flavor analysis ----- preliminary results
    - nonzero  $\theta_{13}$ ?
    - $\Delta m^2_{23}$ (normal) or  $\Delta m^2_{23}<0$ (inverted)
  - mixing with sterile  $\nu$
  - CPT violation test
  - Exotic scenarios ( $\nu$  decay, Lx E etc.)
- } papers in progress

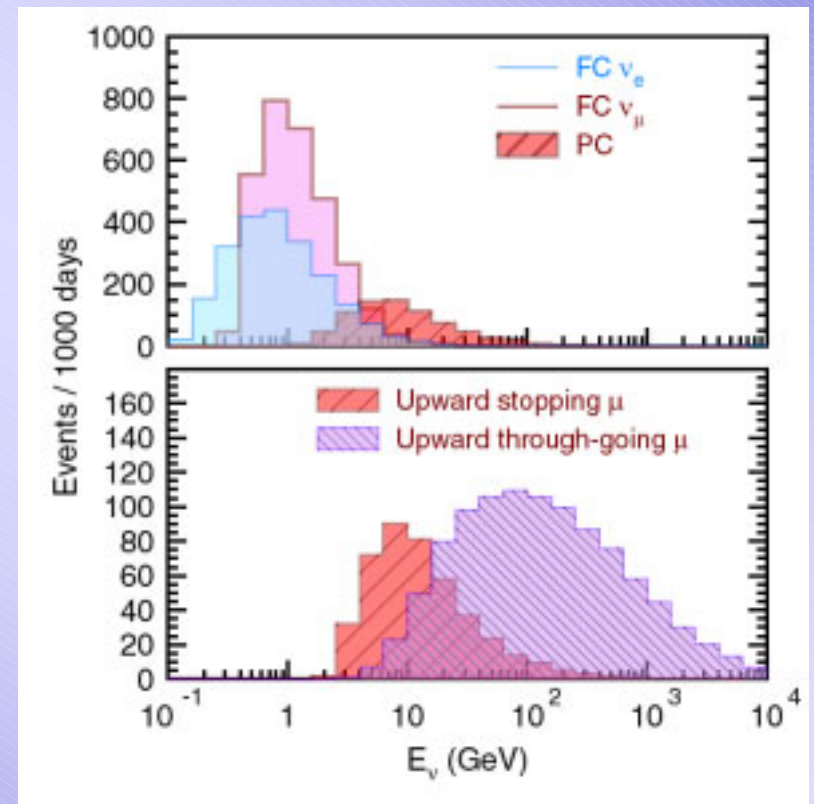
# Neutrino oscillations in atmospheric $\nu$

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

**L(path length)=10~13000km**  
**3 decades**



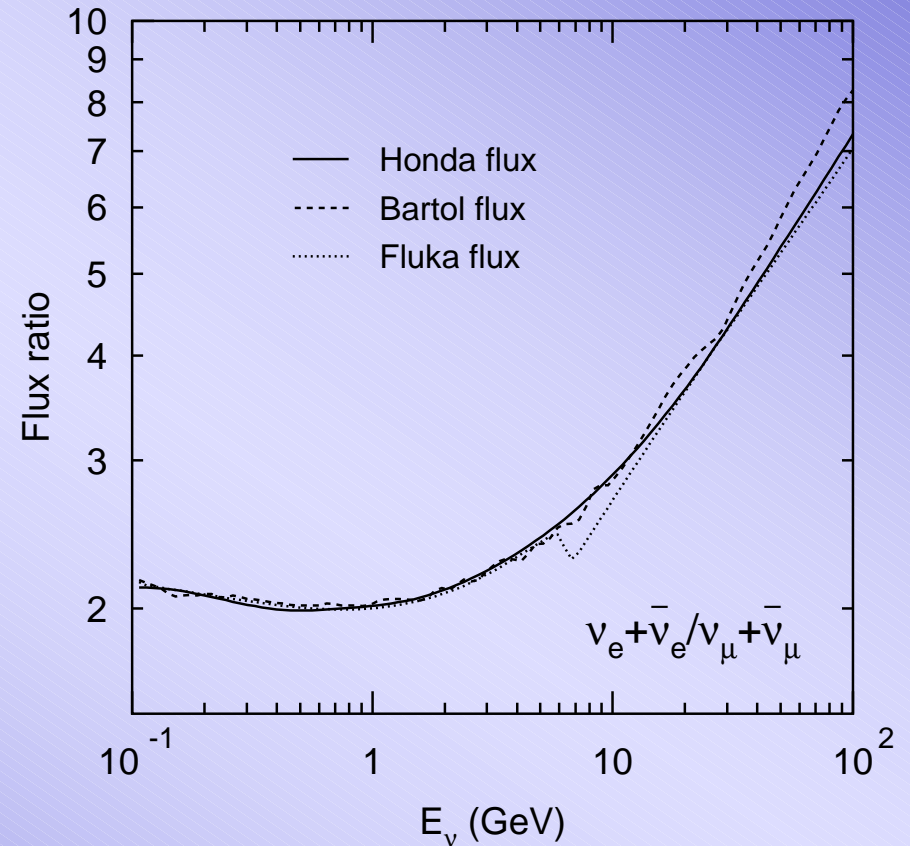
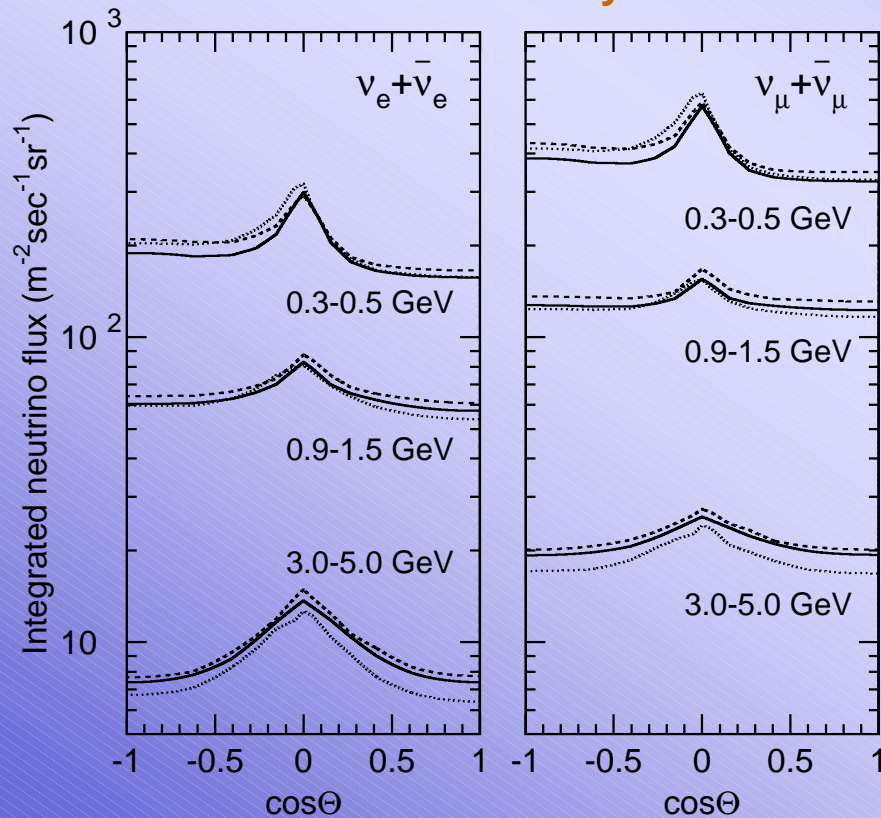
**E( $\nu$  energy)=100MeV~10TeV**  
**5 decades**



# Flux calculations

## 3D MC calculation of neutrino flux w/ taking into account

- measured primary flux
- geomagnetic effect
- solar activity

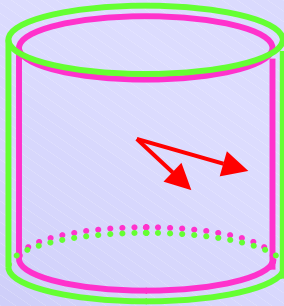


Up/down symmetric above a few GeV

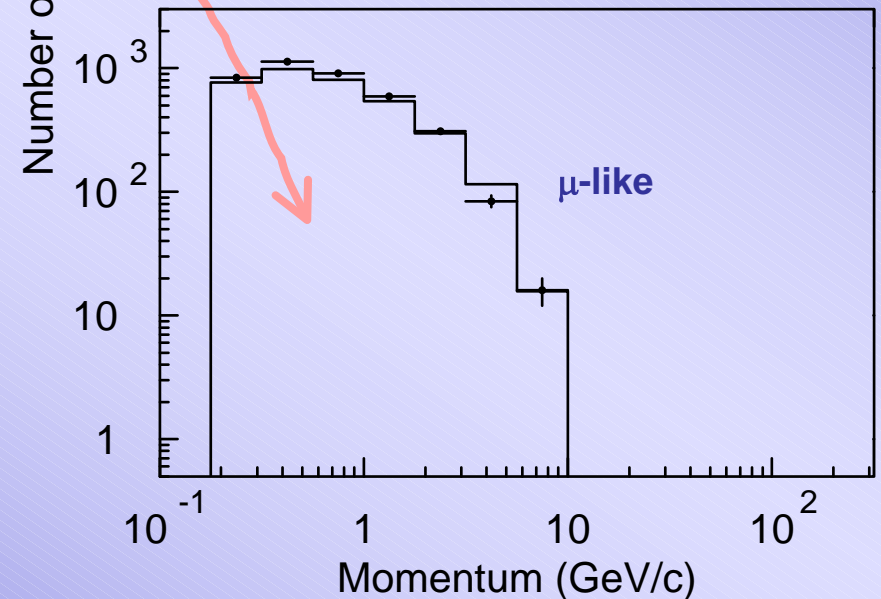
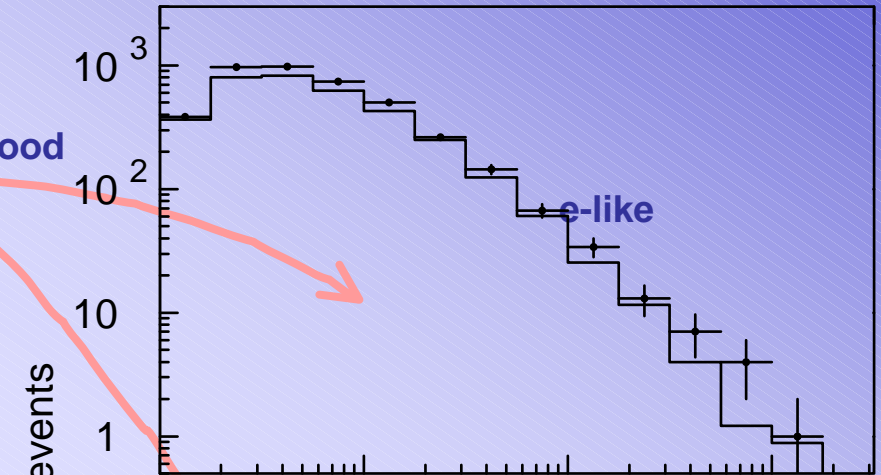
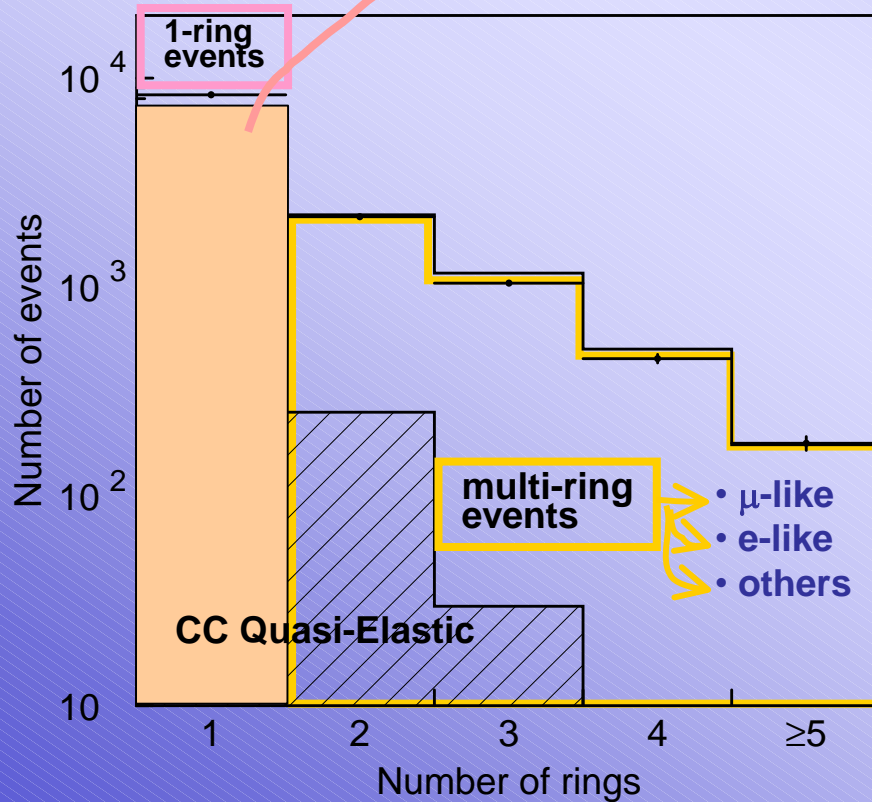
$\nu_\mu/\nu_e$  uncertainty is better than 5%

# Event category 1 (fully contained events)

## Fully Contained (FC)



PID likelihood

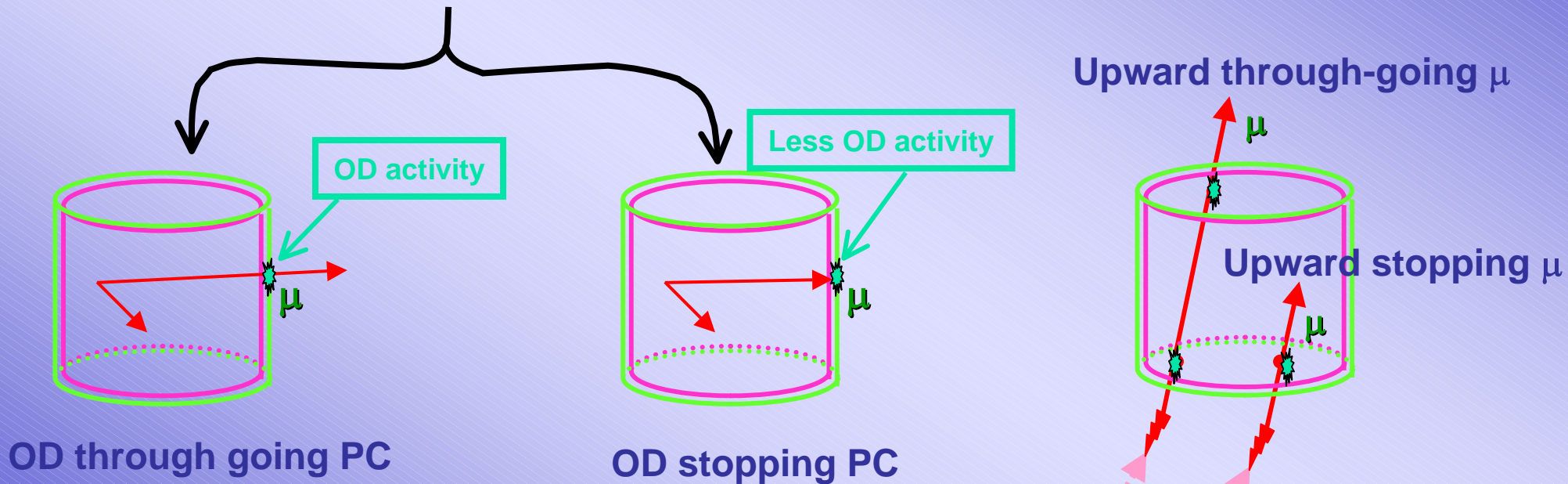


# Event category 2 (PC and $\mu$ )

PID likelihood method and # of Cherenkov rings are not used.

## Partially Contained (PC)

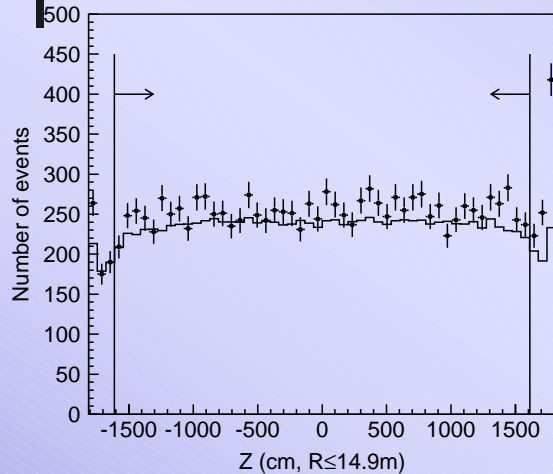
## Upward $\mu$



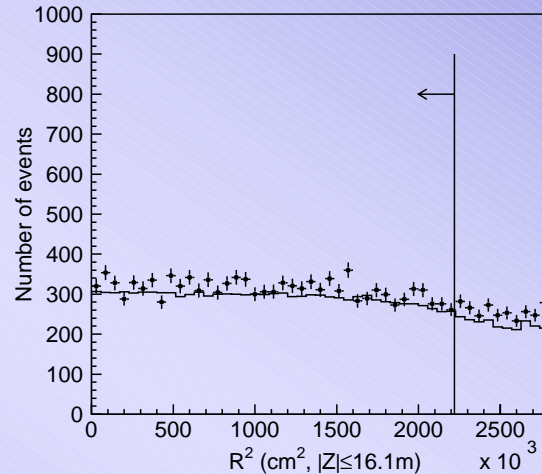
- discrimination of PC stop and through by deposited energy in the outer detector
- PC stop is a kind of FC events and energy can be reconstructed.

- target is rock (water for FC and PC)
- different energy scale and detection technique

# vertex distributions and BG



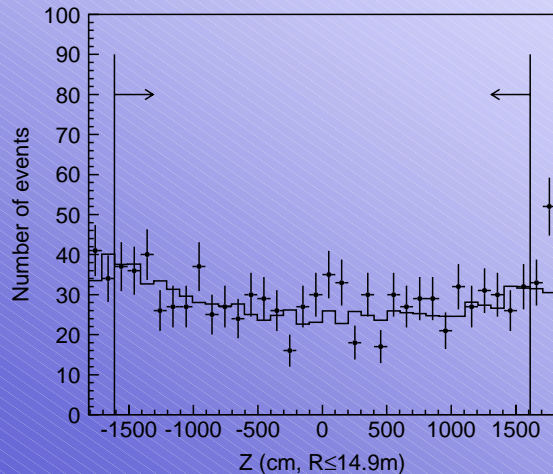
**FC, Z(cm)**



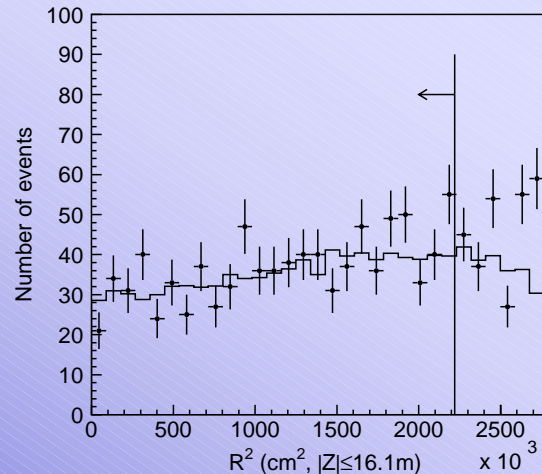
**FC, R2(cm2)**

**Non  $\nu$  BG in fiducial volume**

- cosmic mu 0.07% (Sub-GeV)  
0.09% (Multi-GeV)
- neutron 0.1% (e-like)
- PMT flasher 0.42%(Sub-GeV e)  
0.16%(Multi-G e)



**PC, Z(cm)**



**PC, R2(cm2)**

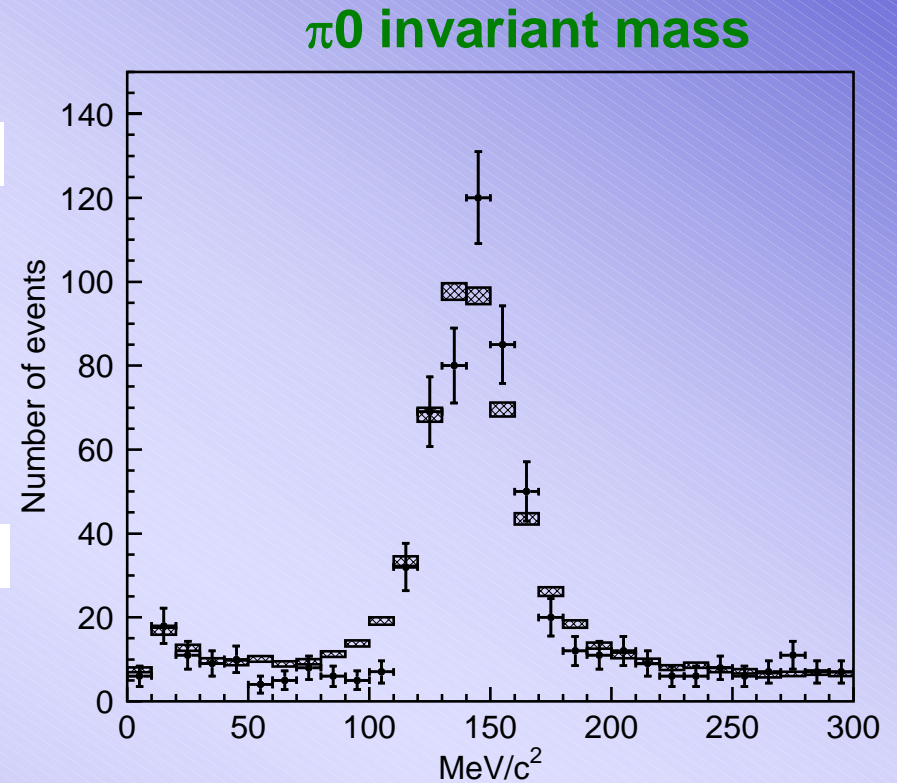
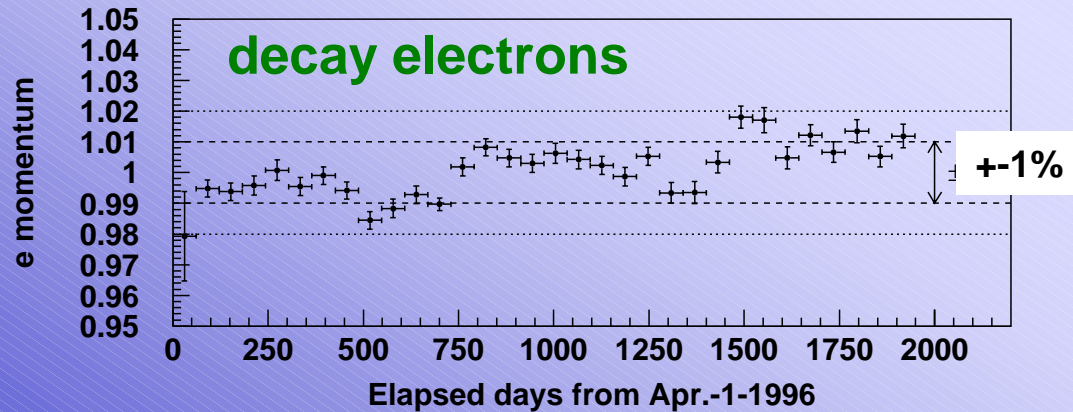
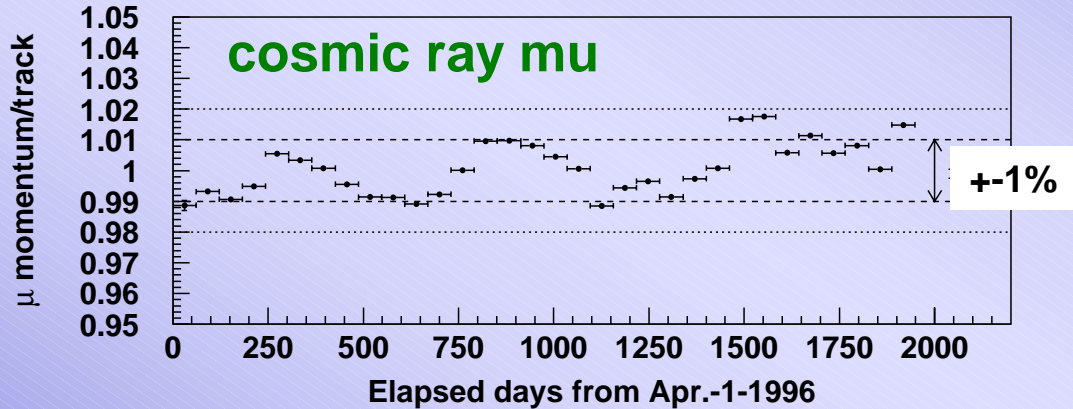
**Non  $\nu$  BG in fiducial volume**

- cosmic mu 0.2%

**Very clean  $\nu$  sample**

# energy reconstruction

Full SK-I period



Corrected for light attenuation length in water  
Time variation of E scale ~ 0.9%

E scale difference < 1.8%  
(decaye, pi0, cosmic mu)

**energy scale uncertainty of neutrino detection < 2.0%**

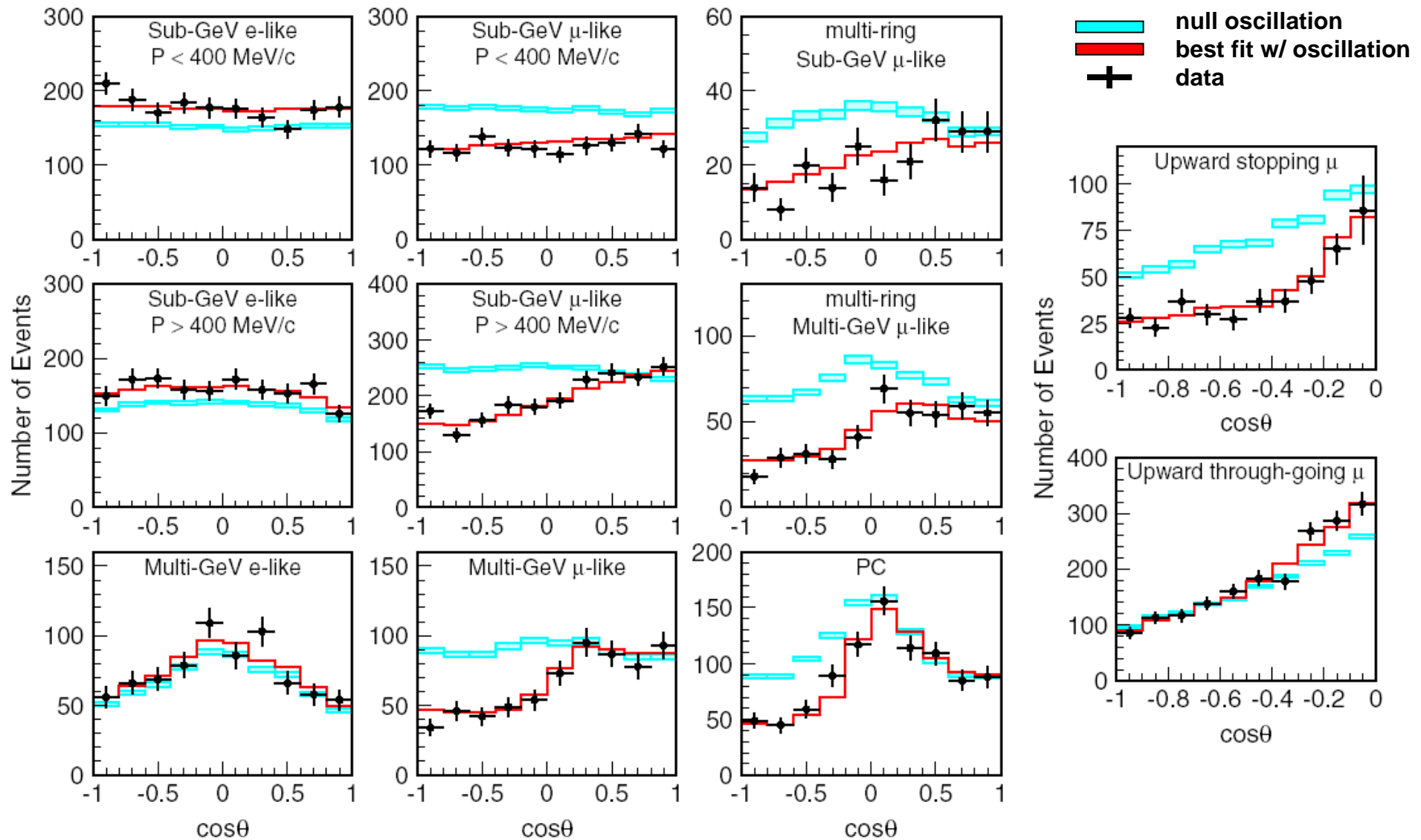


# 2 flavor oscillation analysis

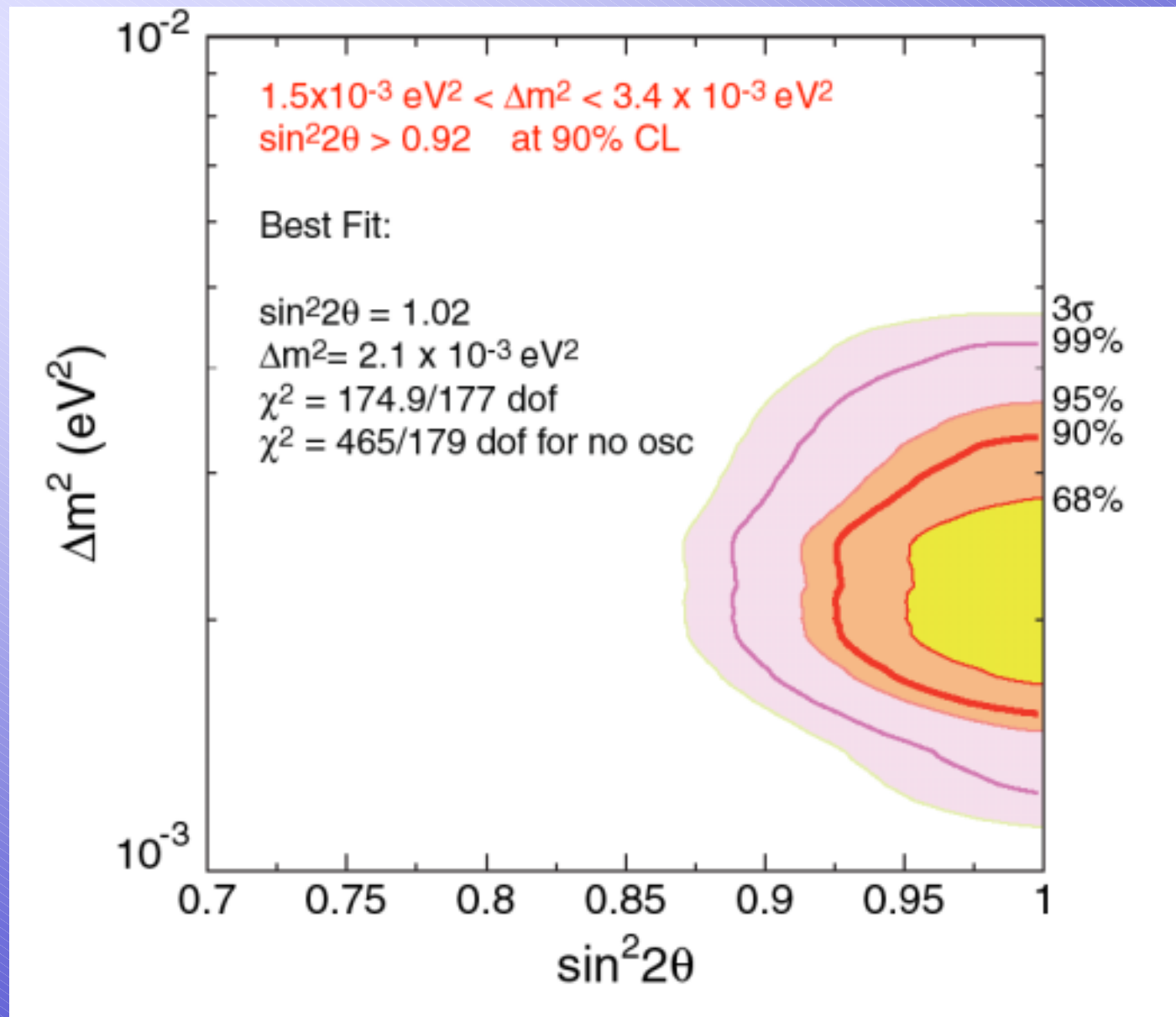
# List of updated systematic errors

- a. Combined
  - a. Overall normalization
  - b. Relative norm. FC/PC
  - c. Relative norm. ustop/upthr
- b. Neutrino flux
  - a. Numu/nue below 5GeV
  - b. Numu/nue above 5GeV
  - c. anti-nue/nue below 10GeV
  - d. Anti-nue/nue above 10GeV
  - e. Anti-numu/numu below 10GeV
  - f. Anti-numu/numu above 10GeV
  - g. Up/down ratio
  - h. Horizontal-vertical in FC/PC
  - i. Neutrino flight length
  - j. Energy spectrum
  - k. K/pi ratio
  - l. Sample-by-sample normalization (FC multi-GeV mu)
  - m. Sample-by-sample normalization (PC and upstop)
- c. interactions
  - a. QE
  - b. Single-pi
  - c. DIS
  - d. DIS Bodek
  - e. Coherent pi
  - f. NC/CC
  - g. Low energy QE
  - h. M\_A
  - i. Hadron simulator
  - j. Nuclear effect
- d. Event selection
  - a. FC reduction
  - b. PC reduction
  - c. Upmu efficiency
  - d. Upmu 1.6GeV cut
  - e. Flasher BG
  - f. Cosmic mu BG
- e. Event reconstruction
  - a. Ring-counting
  - b. Single-R PID
  - c. Multi-R PID
  - d. Energy calibration
  - e. Up/down asymmetry of energy
- f. Others
  - a. Tau

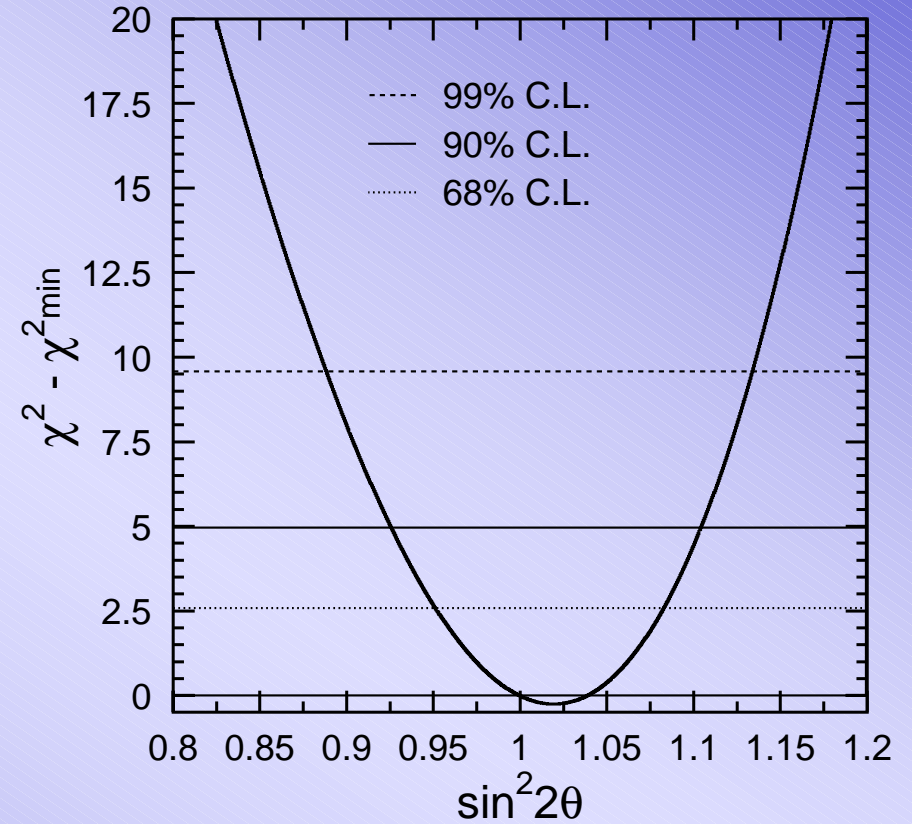
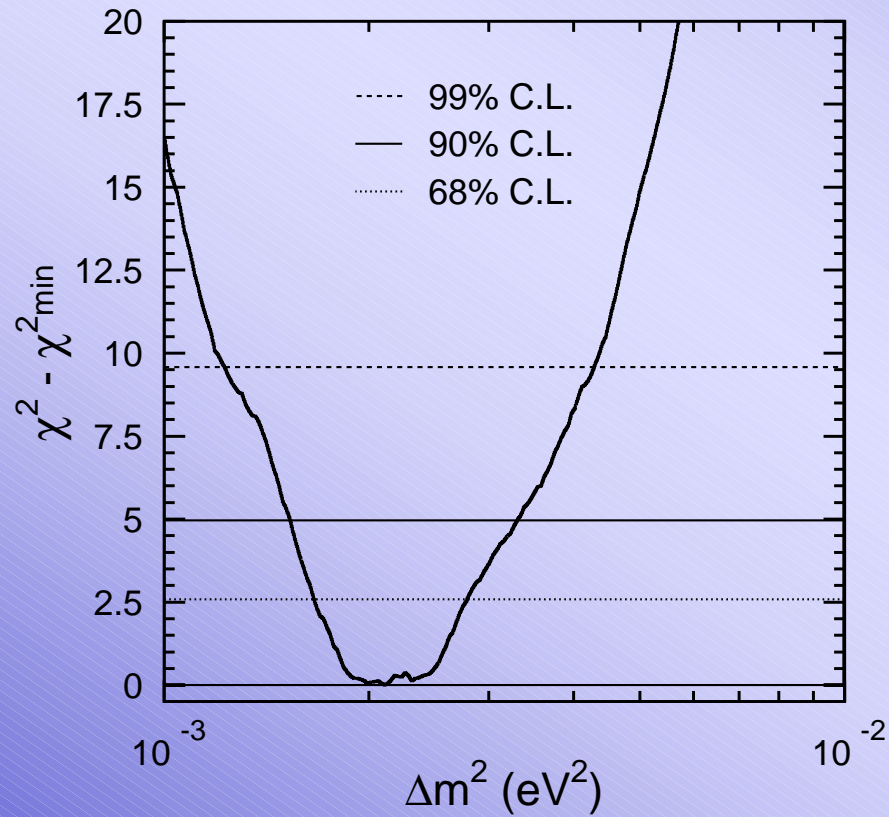
# zenith angle distributions



# Allowed region for $\nu_\mu \leftrightarrow \nu_\tau$

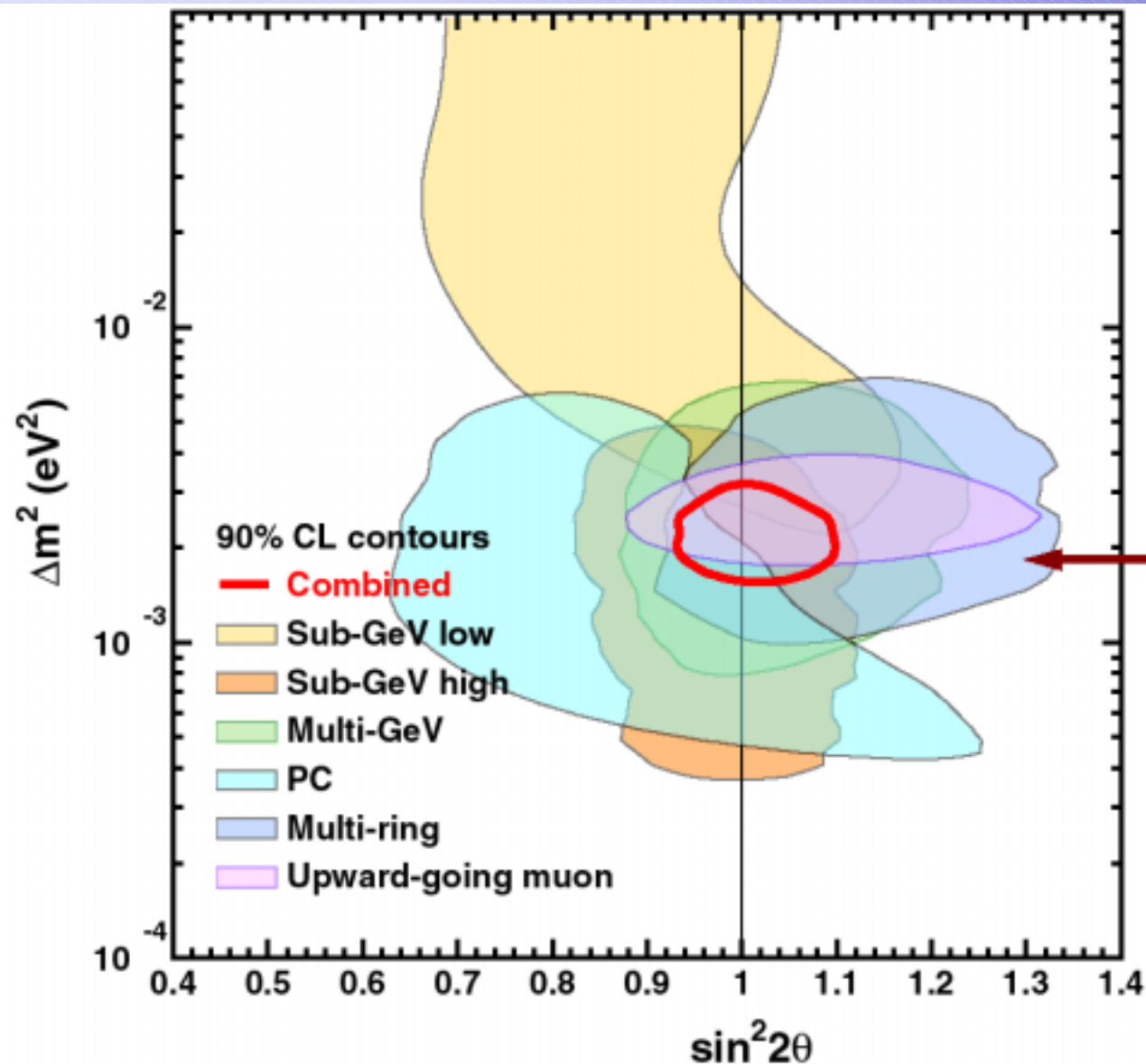


# $\chi^2$ distributions



$\chi^2$  is rather flat btw  $2 \sim 2.5 \times 10^{-3}$  eV<sup>2</sup>

# Contours by sub-samples



All sub-samples suggests consistent parameter regions.

# L/E analysis

# L/E analysis

**Neutrino oscillations:**

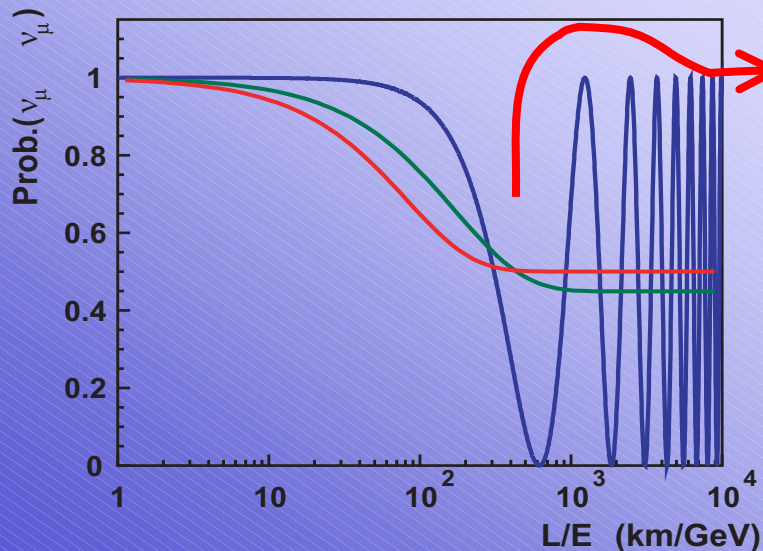
$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu) = 1 - \sin^2 2\mathcal{G} \sin^2 \left( 1.27 \frac{\Delta m^2 L}{E_\nu} \right)$$

**Neutrino decay :**

$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu) = \left( \cos^2 \mathcal{G} + \sin^2 \mathcal{G} \times \exp \left( -\frac{m}{2\tau} \frac{L}{E_\nu} \right) \right)^2$$

**Neutrino decoherence :**

$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2\mathcal{G} \left( 1 - \exp \left( -\gamma_0 \frac{L}{E_\nu} \right) \right)$$



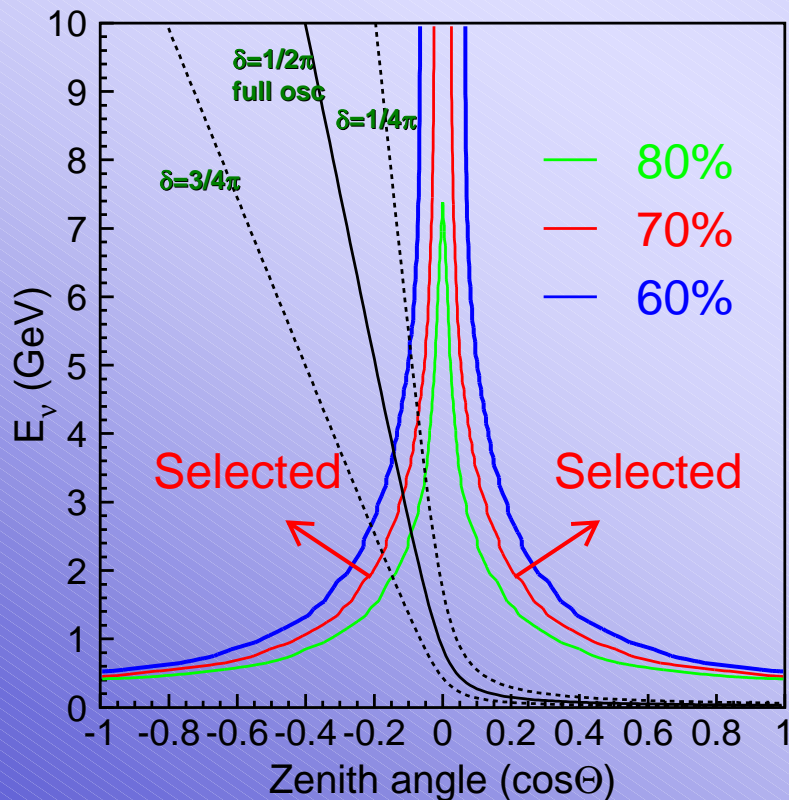
**Need high resolution L/E**

- to observe direct evidence for “oscillations”.
- to constraint on  $\Delta m^2$  from the dip position.
- to help rejecting other hypothesis.

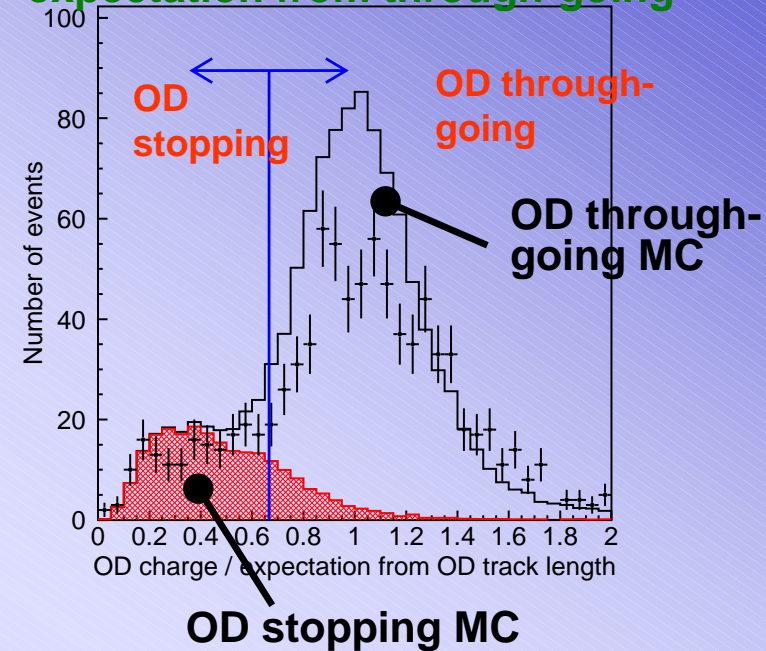


# High resolution, high statistics

1. expand fiducial volume (22.5→26.4kton)
  - high statistics
2. separate PC muons that stop in OD
  - better energy measurement
3. selection by 70% (L/E) resolution



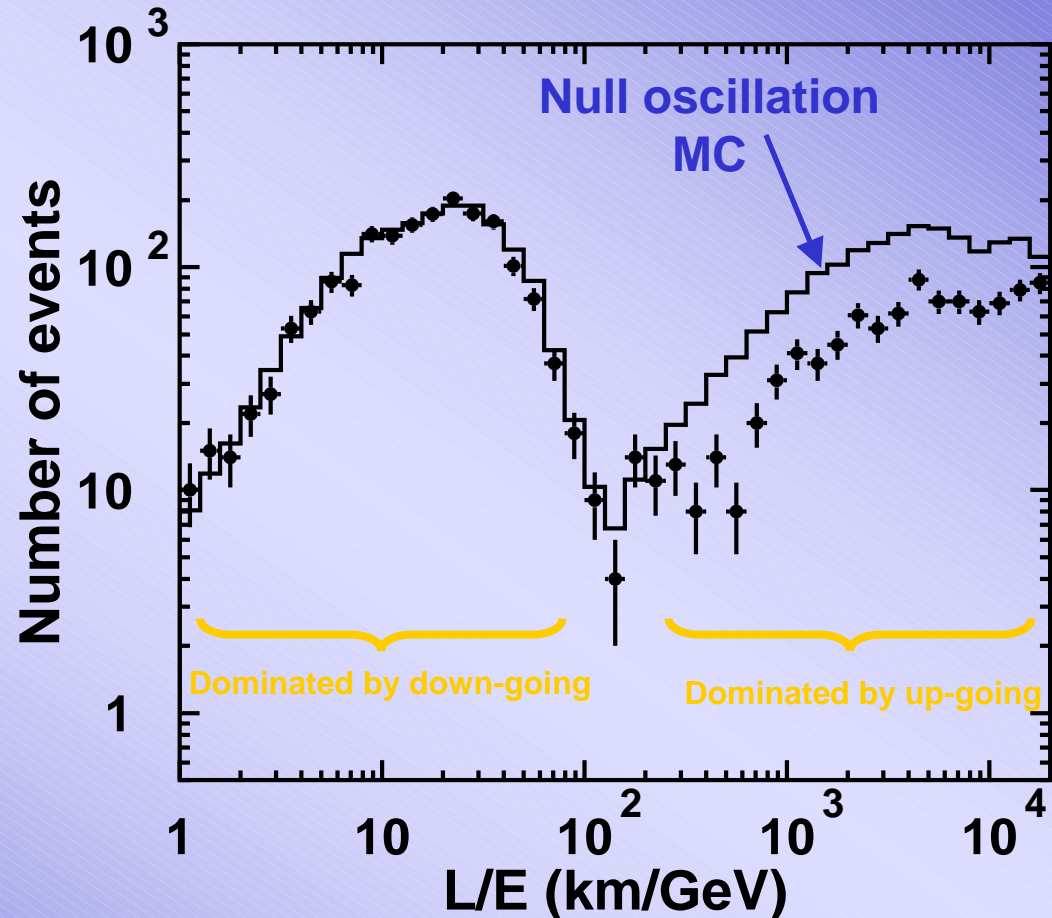
observed charge / expectation from through-going



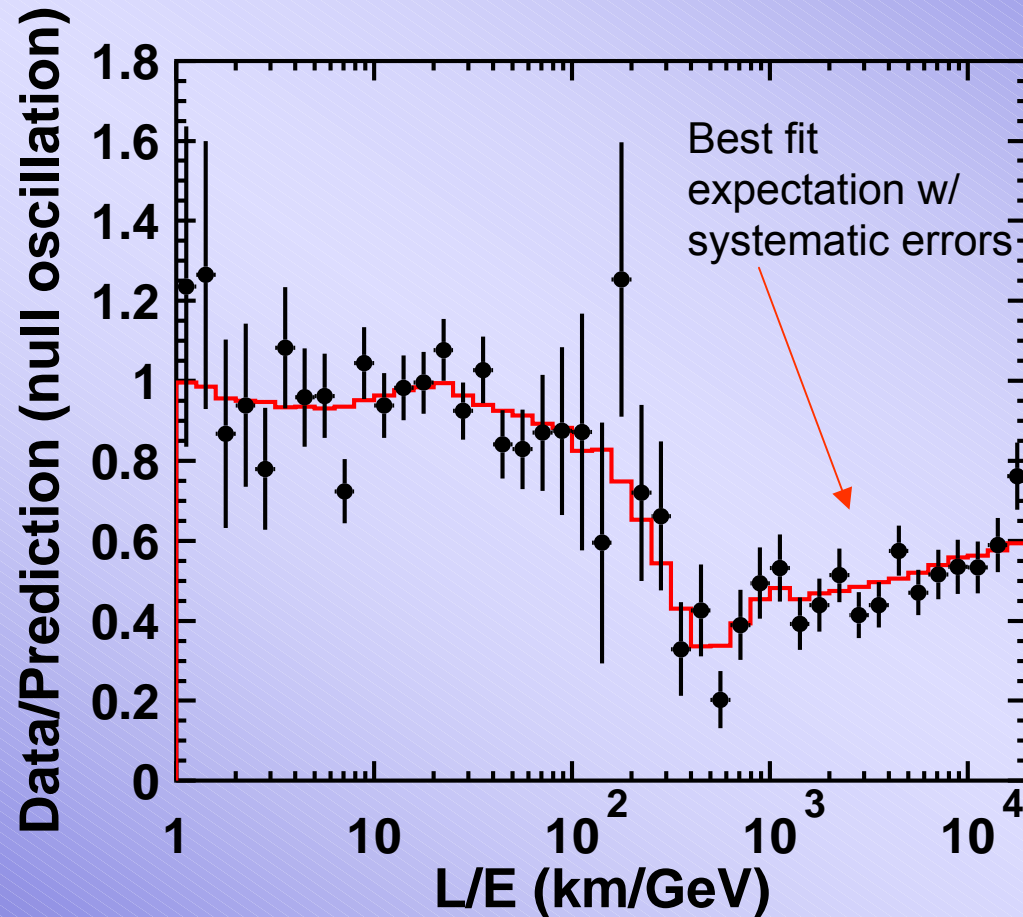
# Event summary of high resolution sample

FC	Data	MC	CC $\nu_\mu$
single-ring	1619	2105.8	(98.3%)
multi-ring	502	813.0	(94.2%)
PC			
stopping	114	137.0	(95.4%)
through-going	491	670.4	(99.1%)

High purity & high resolution  
muon sample



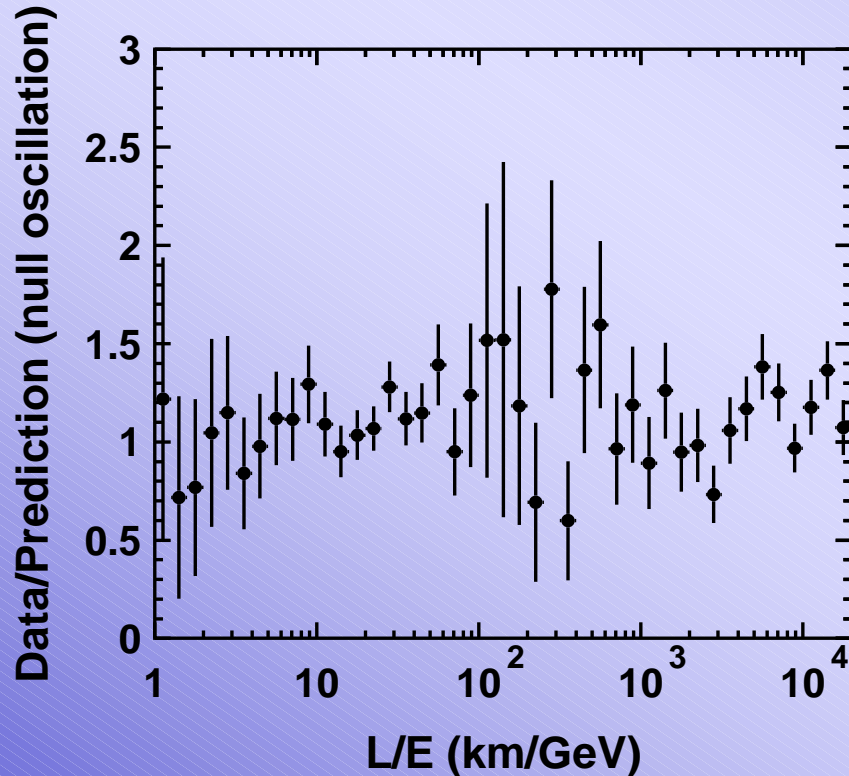
# Data/MC for high resolution events



First dip is seen as expected  
by neutrino oscillation

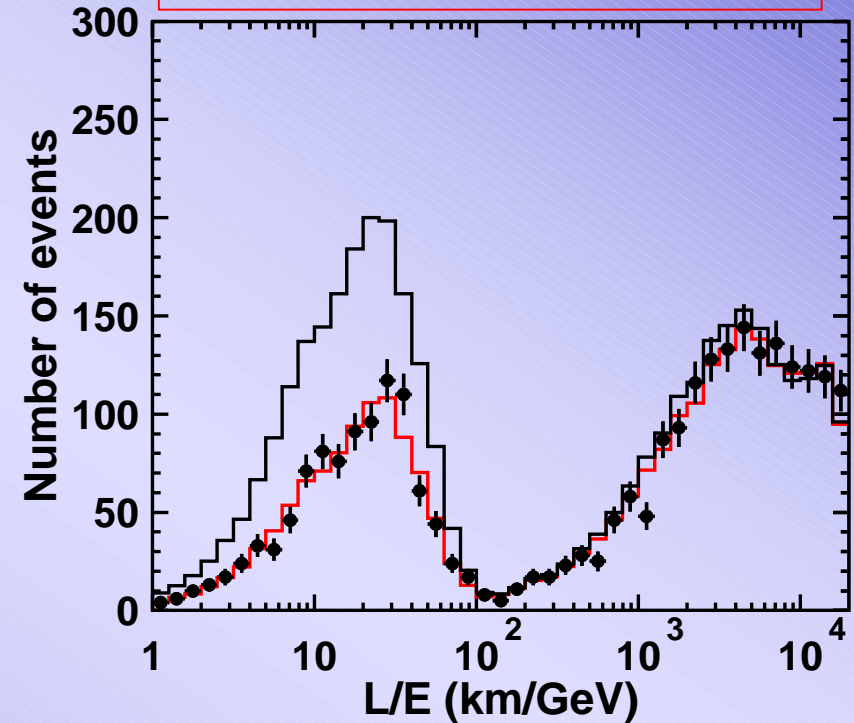
# Systematic checks

Electron sample



Flat L/E distribution is observed as is expected.

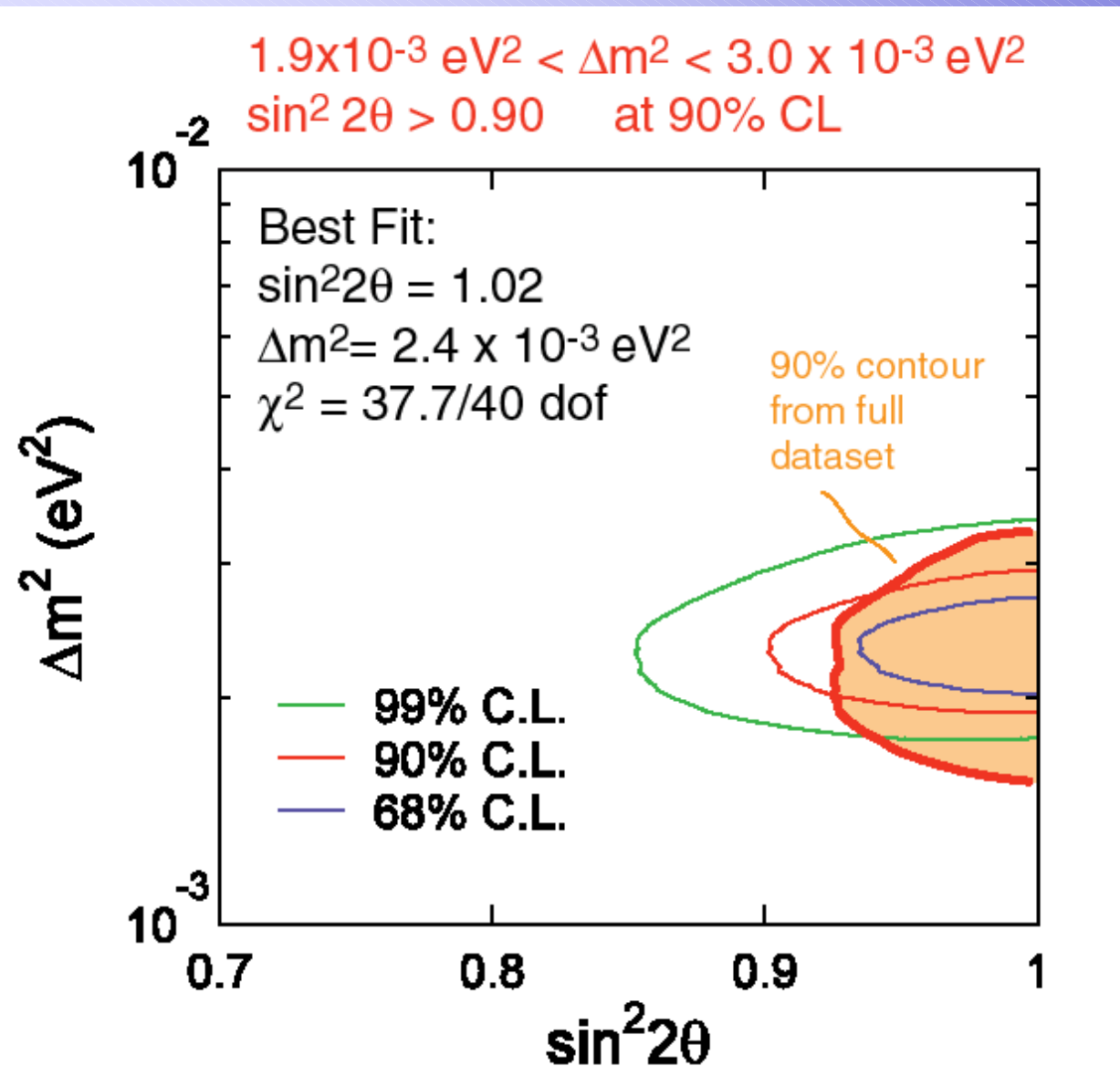
zenith angle is inverted.  
 $\cos\theta \rightarrow -\cos\theta$



No dip is observed as is expected for wrong L assignments.

→ No systematic bias is seen.

# oscillation analysis by L/E analysis



# Test for $\nu$ decay & $\nu$ decoherence

Oscillation

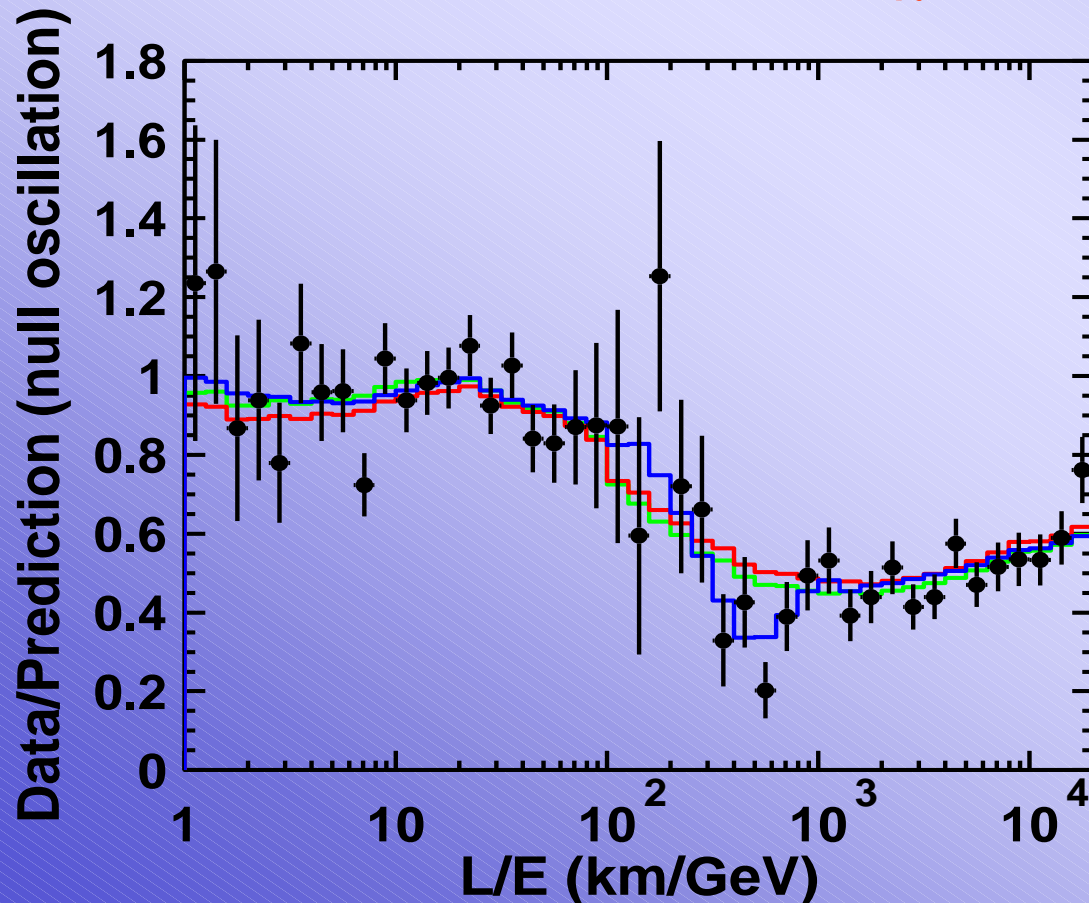
$$\chi^2_{\min}=37.9/40 \text{ d.o.f}$$

Decay

$$\chi^2_{\min}=49.1/40 \text{ d.o.f} \rightarrow \Delta\chi^2=11.3$$

Decoherence

$$\chi^2_{\min}=52.4/40 \text{ d.o.f} \rightarrow \Delta\chi^2=14.5$$



$$\Delta\chi^2=11.4 \text{ for } \nu \text{ decay}$$

$$\rightarrow 3.4 \sigma$$

$$\Delta\chi^2=14.6 \text{ for } \nu \text{ decoherence}$$

$$\rightarrow 3.8 \sigma$$

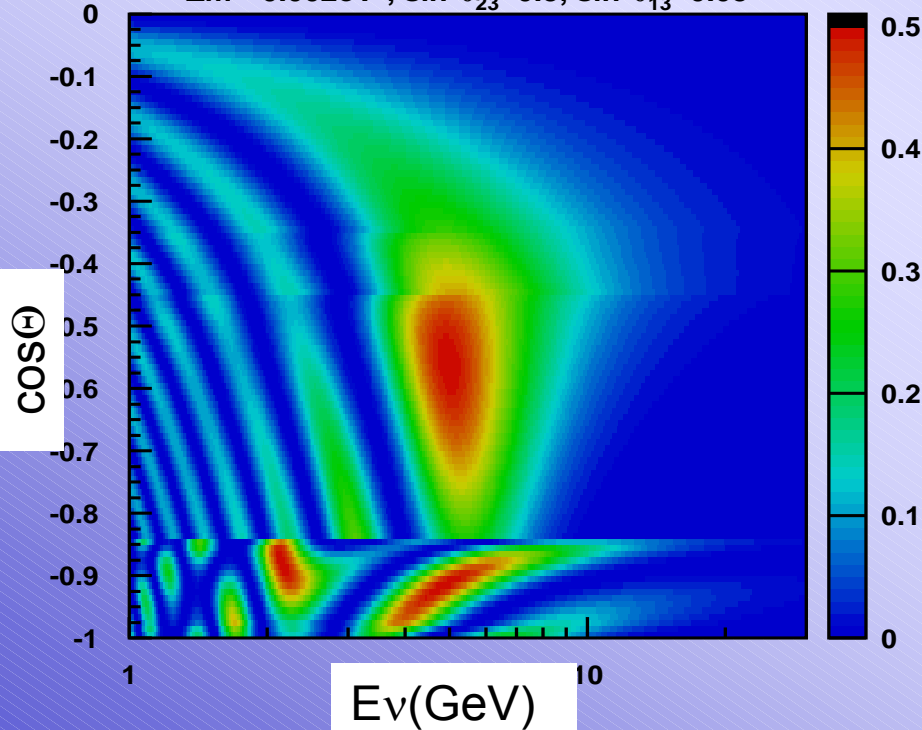
# 3 flavor oscillation analysis

# Search for non-zero $\theta_{13}$

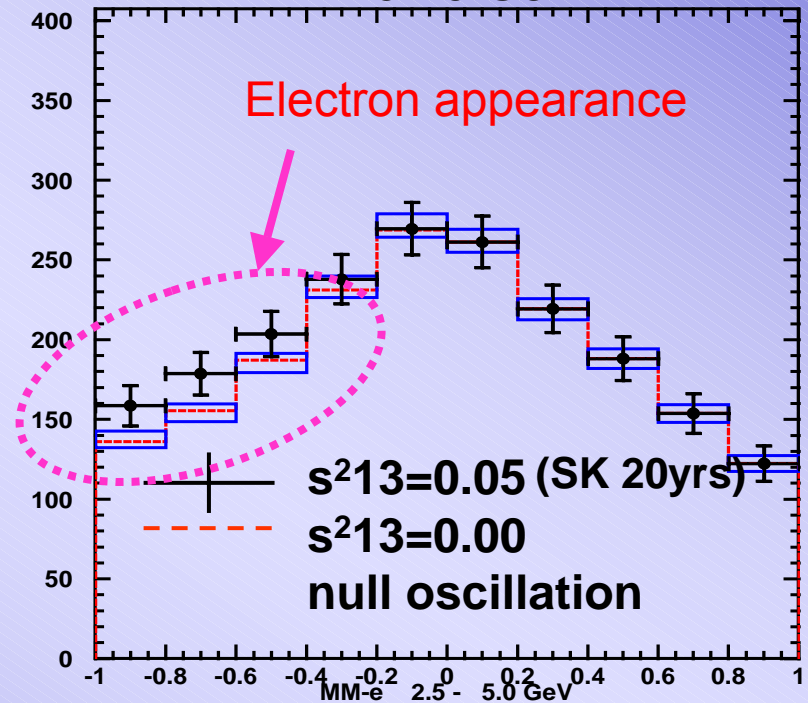
$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e) = \sin^2 \theta_{23} \cdot \sin^2 \theta_{13} \cdot \sin^2 \left( \frac{1.27 \Delta m^2 L}{E} \right)$$

$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e)$$

$\Delta m^2=0.002\text{eV}^2, \sin^2\theta_{23}=0.5, \sin^2\theta_{13}=0.05$



Single- and multi-ring, e-like  
2.5 - 5 GeV



Electron appearance in multi-GeV upward going events.

(And stronger muon disappearance in multi-GeV upward going events.)



# positive VS negative $\Delta m^2$

- positive  $\Delta m^2 \rightarrow$  resonance only in  $\nu_e$
- negative  $\Delta m^2 \rightarrow$  resonance only in anti- $\nu_e$

Single-ring electrons  
( $2.5 < P < 5.0 \text{ GeV}$ )

$$\Delta m^2 = 0.002 \text{ eV}^2$$

$$\sin^2 \theta_{23} = 0.5$$

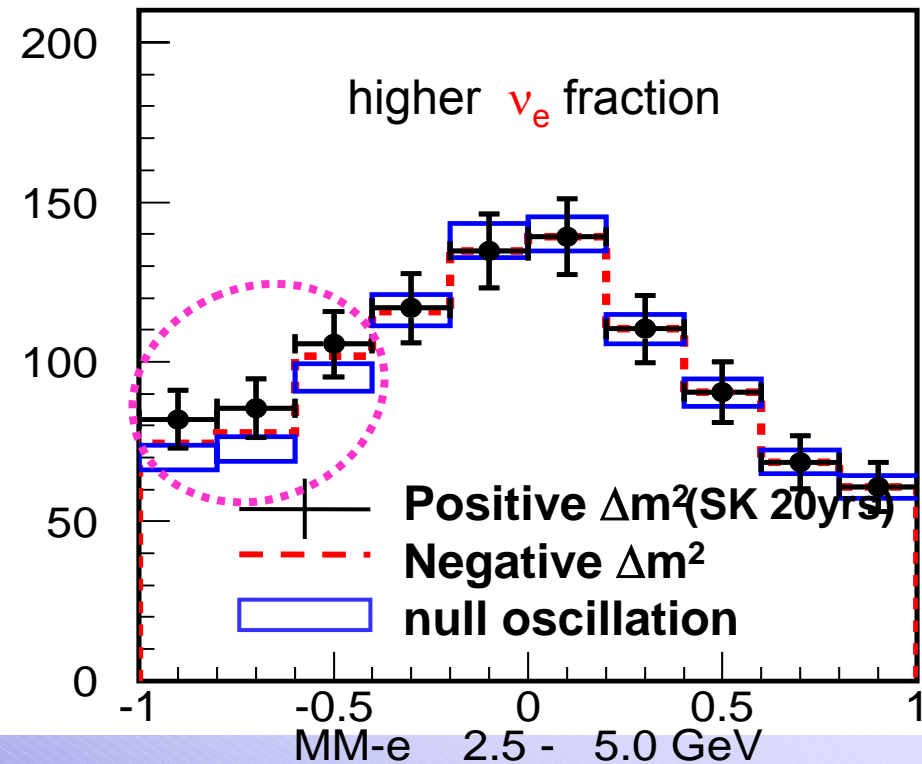
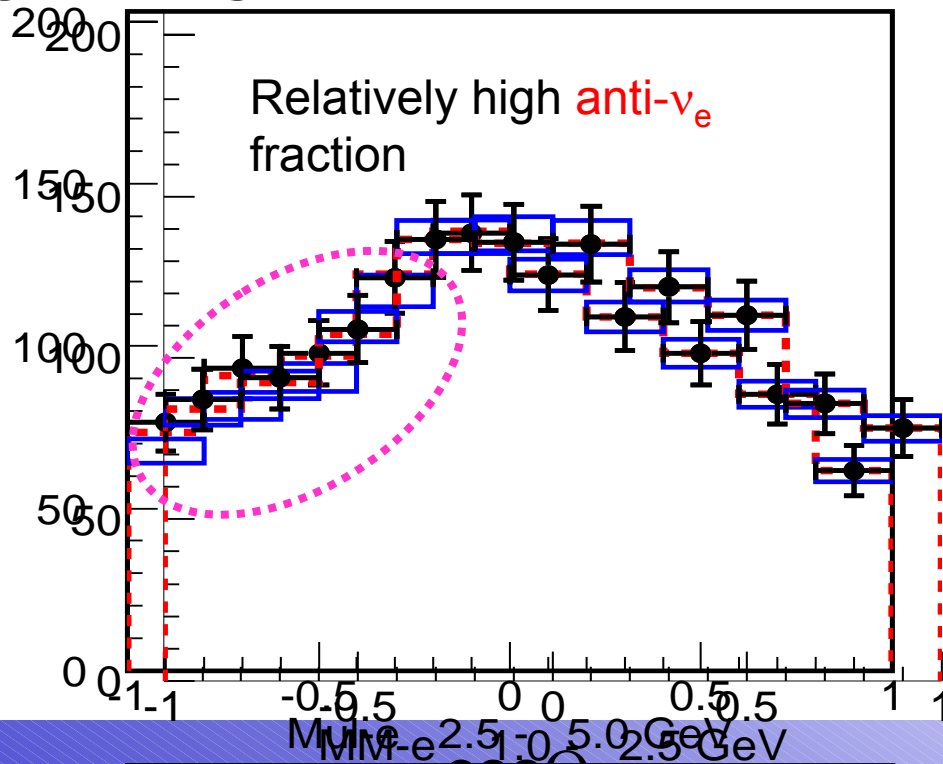
$$\sin^2 \theta_{13} = 0.05$$

Multi-ring electrons

( $2.5 < P < 5.0 \text{ GeV}$ )

Single-ring e-like

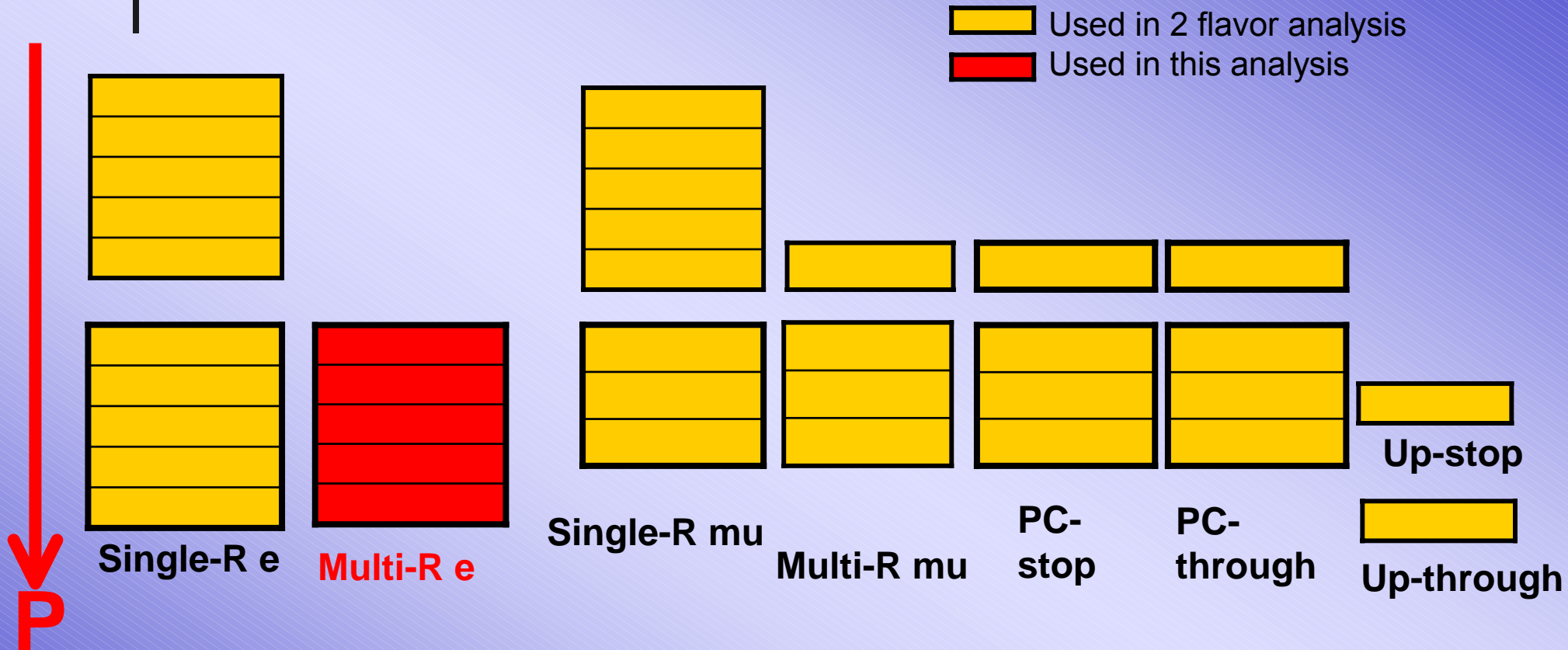
Multi-ring



$\cos \theta$

$\cos \theta$

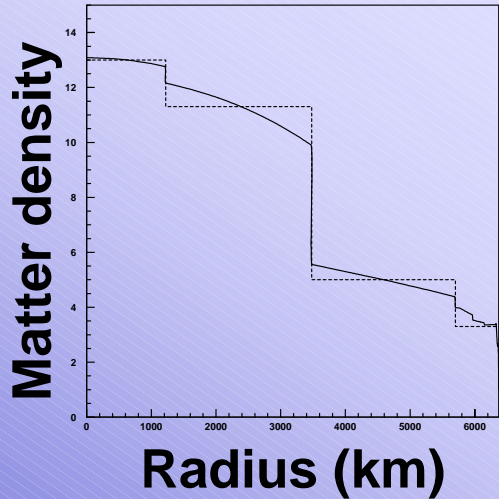
# Binning for 3flavor analysis



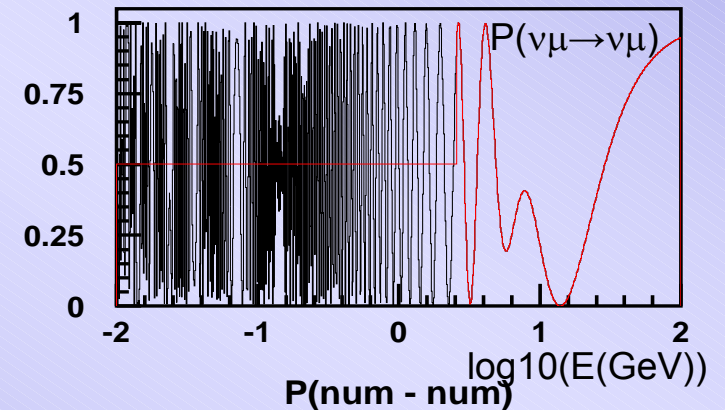
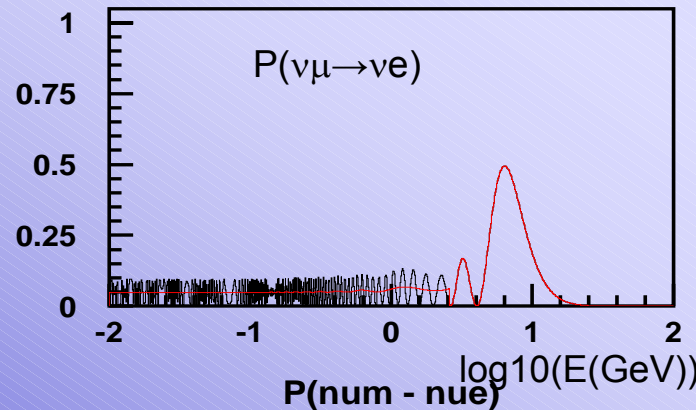
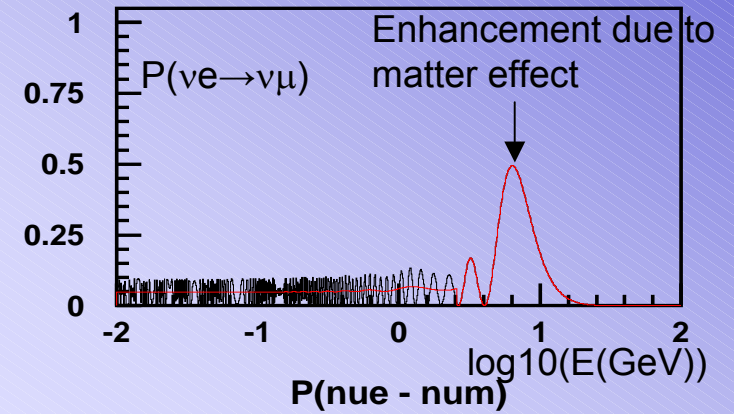
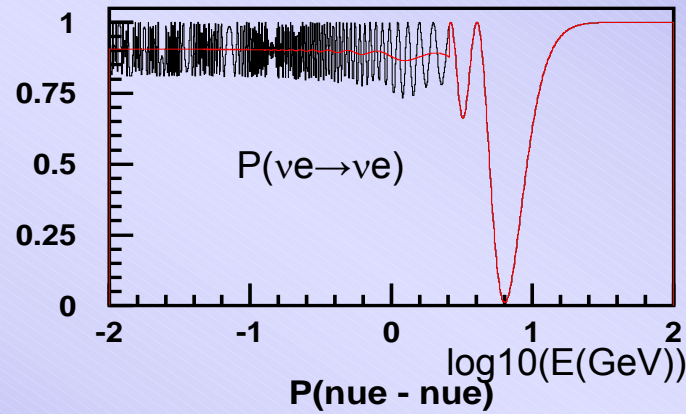
Use **multi-ring electrons** to increase electron sample.  
 Use **finer electron/muon binning** to increase sensitivity to oscillation parameters.  
 37 momentum bins x 10 zenith bins = 370 bins in total

# oscillation probability w/ matter effect

$$\cos(\vartheta_{zen}) = -0.6$$



Approximation by four layers w/ constant matter densities.



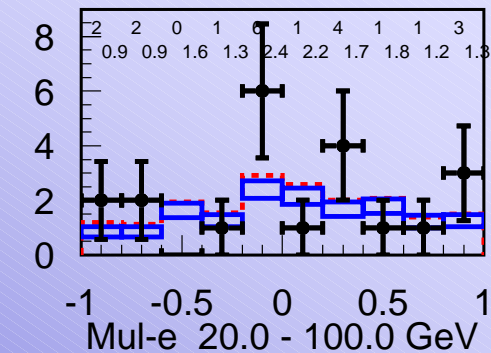
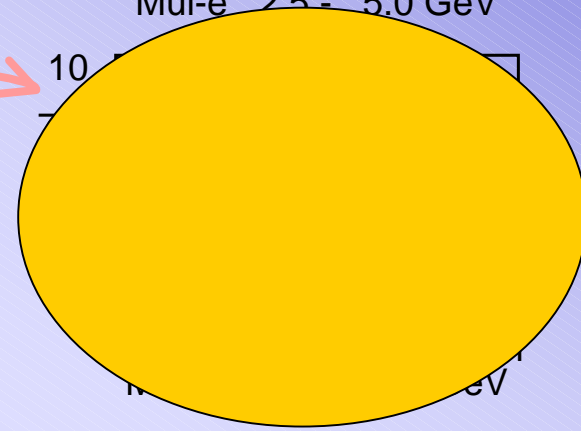
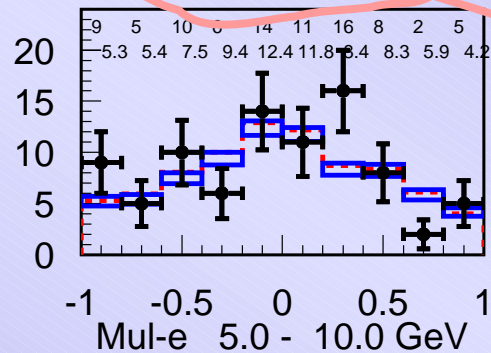
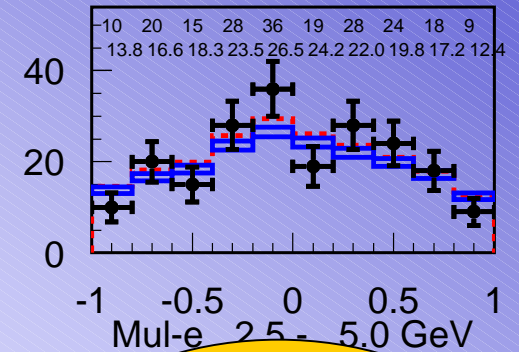
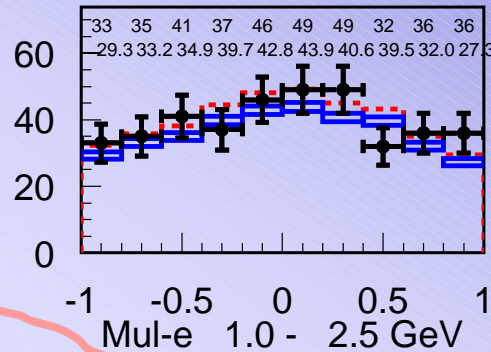
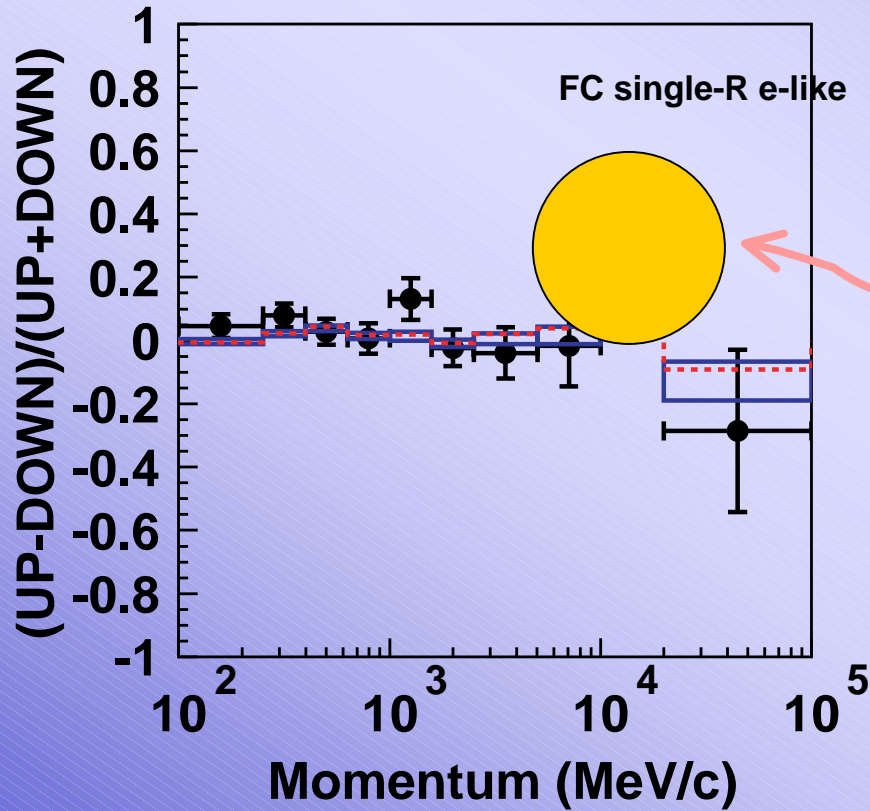
Oscillation parameters:

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

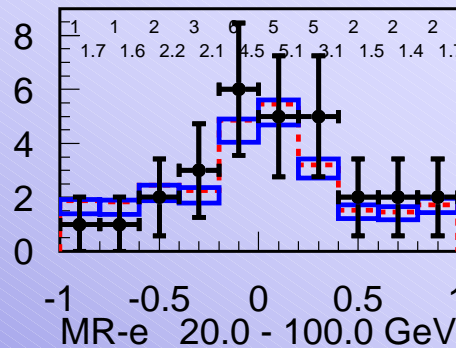
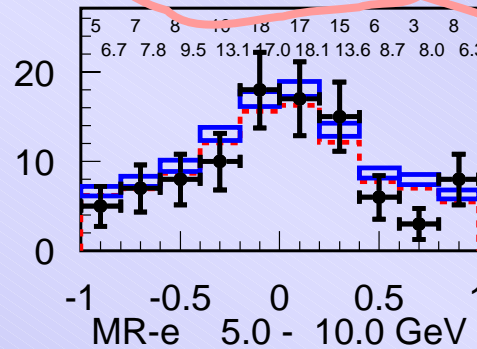
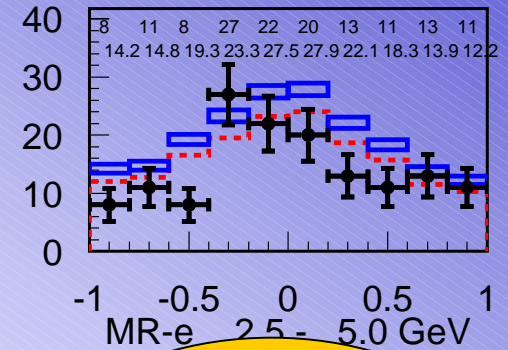
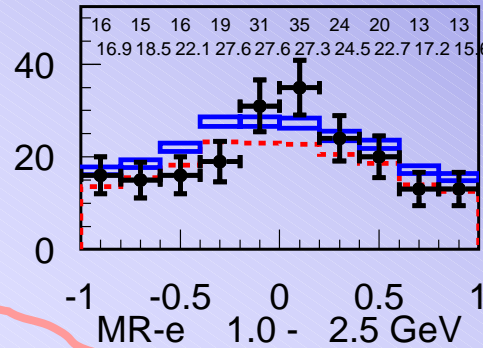
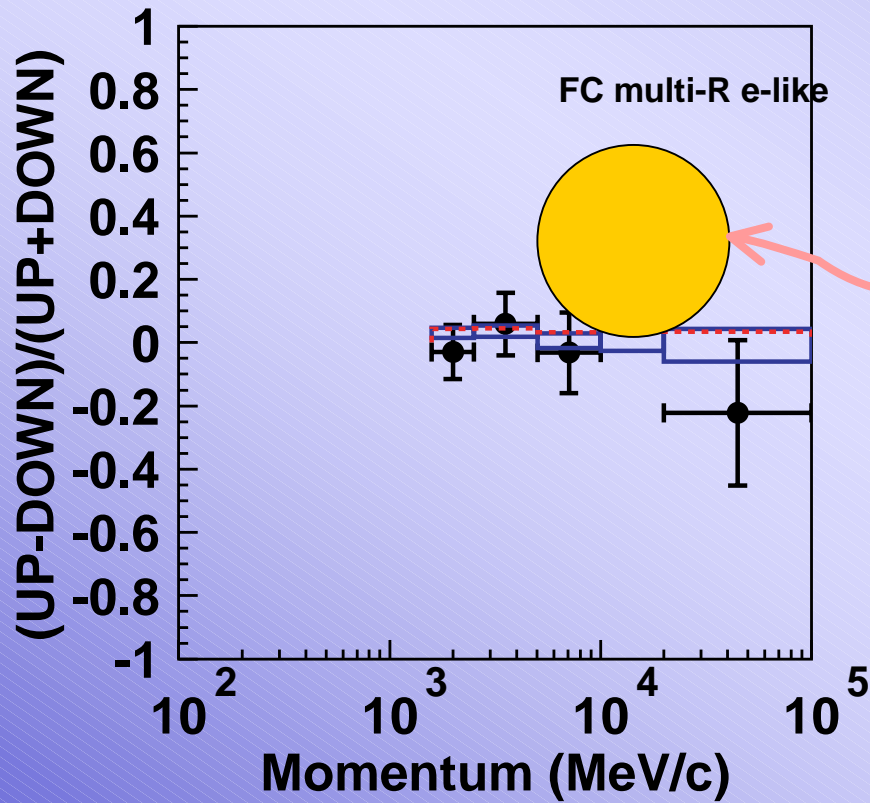
$$\sin^2 \theta_{23} = 0.5, \sin^2 \theta_{13} = 0.05, \cos \theta_{zenith} = -0.6$$

— Averaged probability

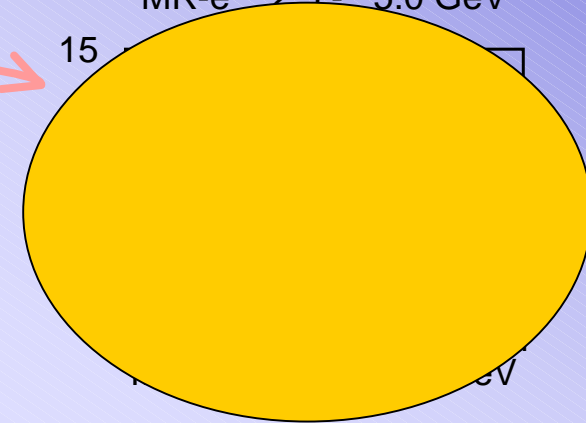
# single-ring electrons



# multi-ring electrons



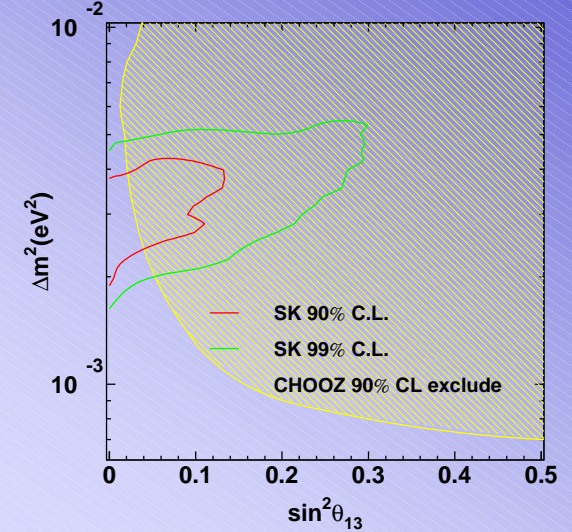
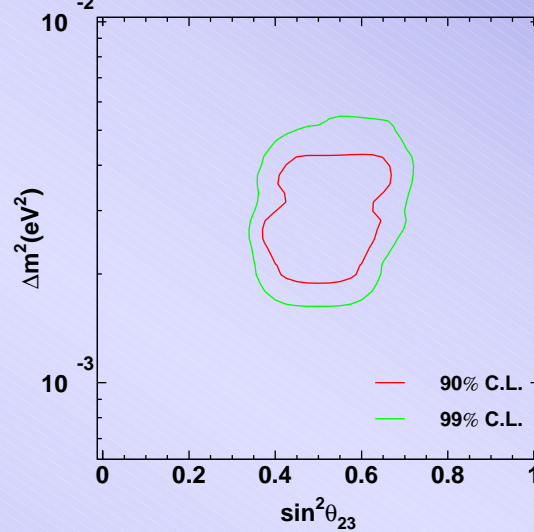
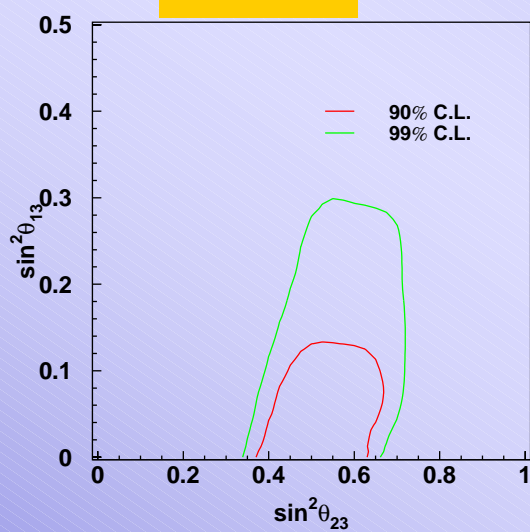
**No significant excess of upward electrons both in single-R and multi-R electron sample.**



# oscillation fit for normal and inverse hierarchy

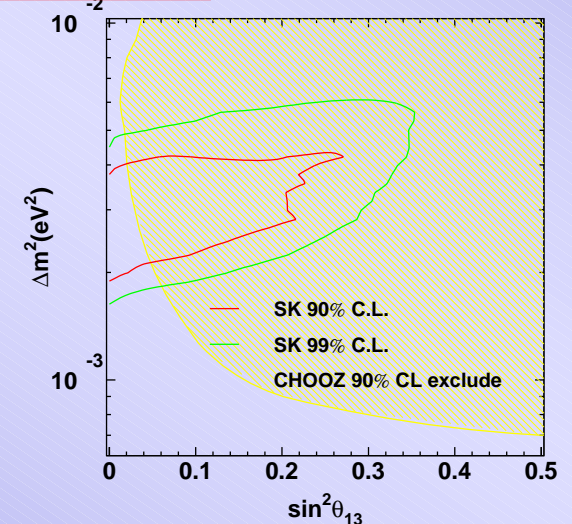
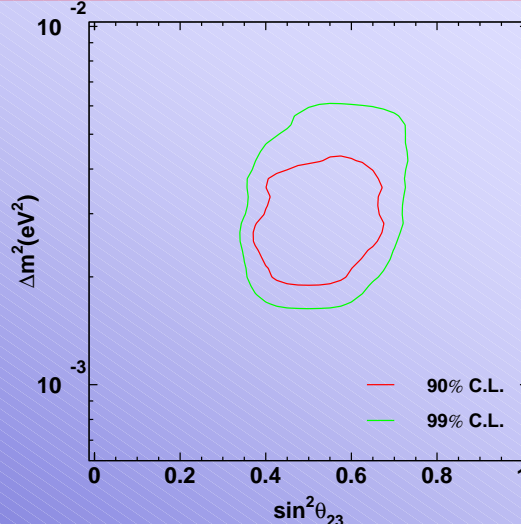
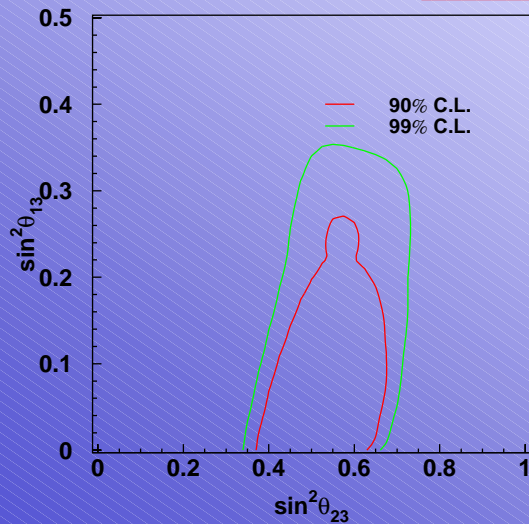
$\Delta m^2 > 0$

$\chi^2_{\min}/\text{ndf} = 380.36/368 @ (2.7 \times 10^{-3}, 0.5, 0.0)$



$\Delta m^2 < 0$

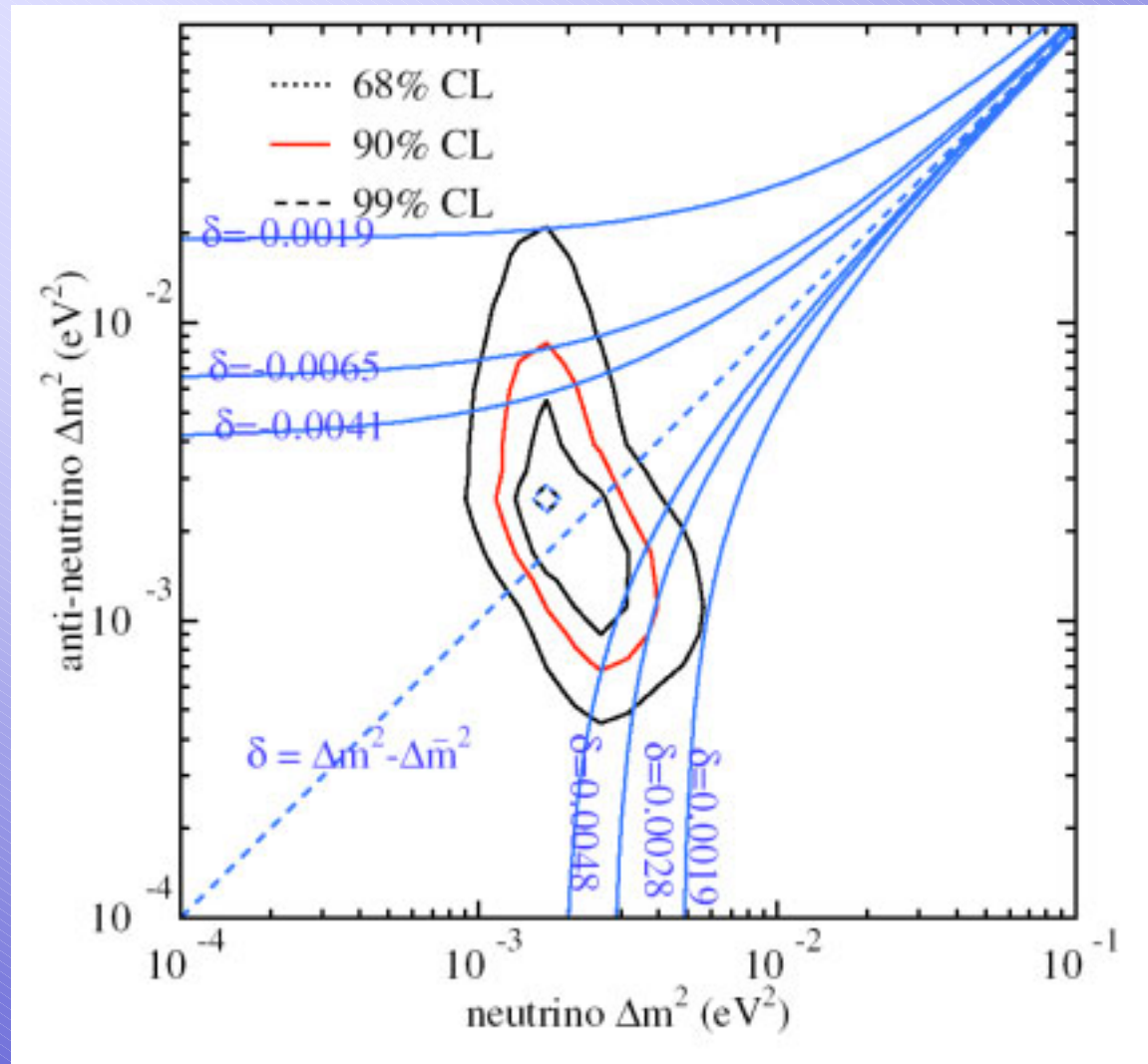
$\chi^2_{\min}/\text{ndf} = 380.30/368 @ (2.7 \times 10^{-3}, 0.525, 0.00625)$



*exotic scenarios*

# CPT violation

allow for different mixing and  $\Delta m^2$  for  $\nu$  and anti- $\nu$

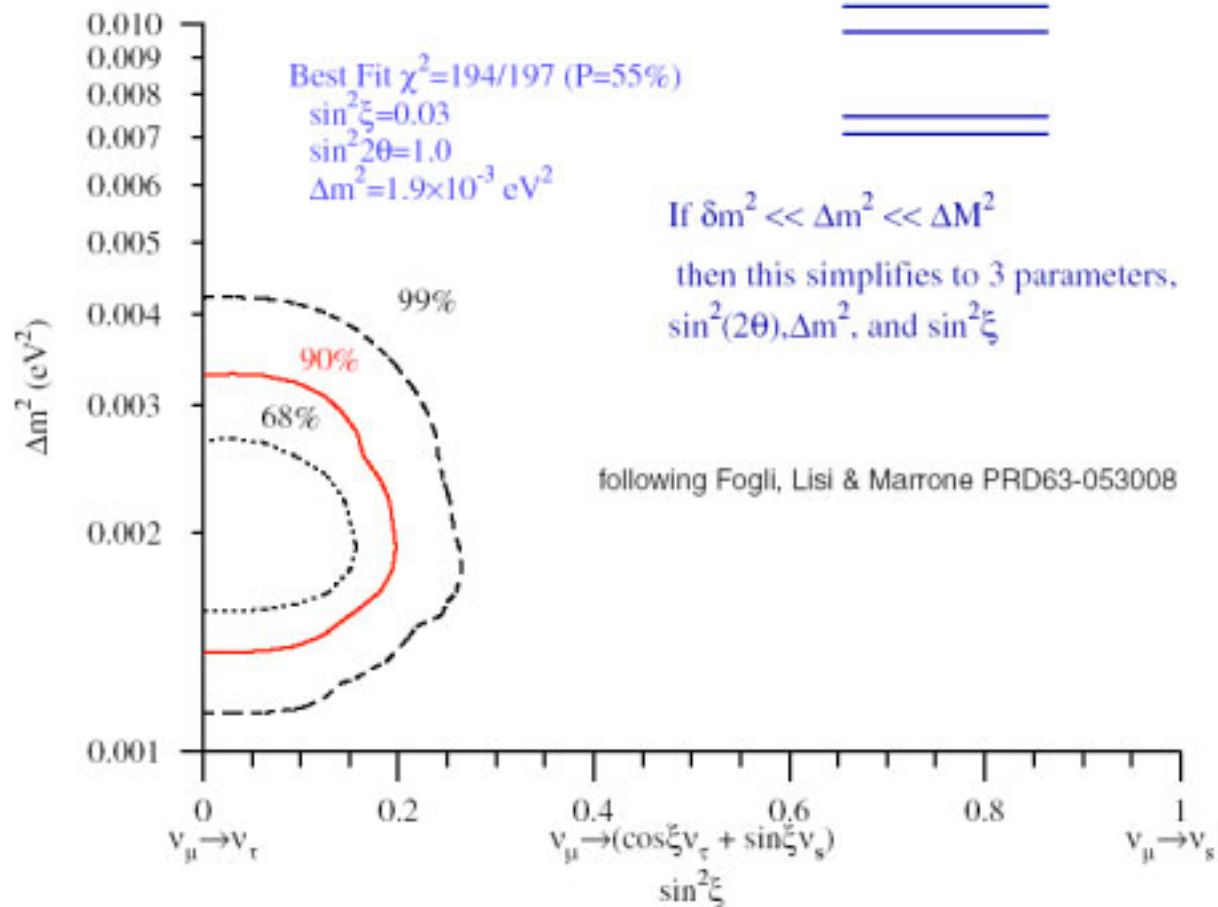




# $\nu$ sterile admixture

$$\begin{bmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \\ \nu_s \end{bmatrix} = U \begin{bmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \\ \nu_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\delta m^2$  - Solar Neutrinos ( $< 10^{-4} \text{ eV}^2$ )  
 $\Delta m^2$  - Atmospheric Neutrinos ( $\approx 10^{-3} - 10^{-2} \text{ eV}^2$ )  
 $\Delta M^2$  - LSND ( $\approx 1 \text{ eV}^2$ )



# conclusion

- I. Atmospheric neutrinos are powerful tools to explore the lepton sector
  - i.  $\theta_{23}$  and  $\Delta m_{23}^2$  measurements
  - ii. evidence for oscillatory signature
  - iii. exclude  $\nu$  decay and  $\nu$  decoherence
  - iv. search for  $\theta_{13}$
  - v. test of exotic scenarios (CPT, sterile  $\nu$ , LxE.....)
  
- II. In near future
  - i. more data (SK-II)
  - ii. improve  $\theta_{23}$  and  $\Delta m_{23}^2$  measurements (zenith, L/E analyses)
  - iii.  $\nu_\tau$  appearance
  - iv. improve  $\theta_{13}$  sensitivity