

Results from T2K Experiment



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for T2K collaboration

Neutrino Oscillation

flavor eigenstates $\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{pmatrix} = U_{MNS} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{pmatrix}$ mass eigenstates

$c_{ij} = \cos \theta_{ij}$
 $s_{ij} = \sin \theta_{ij}$

$U_{MNS} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ 0 & -s_{23} & c_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{13} & 0 & s_{13}e^{-i\delta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s_{13}e^{i\delta} & 0 & c_{13} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 \\ -s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\alpha_1/2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\alpha_2/2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Maki-Nakagawa-Sakata Matrix

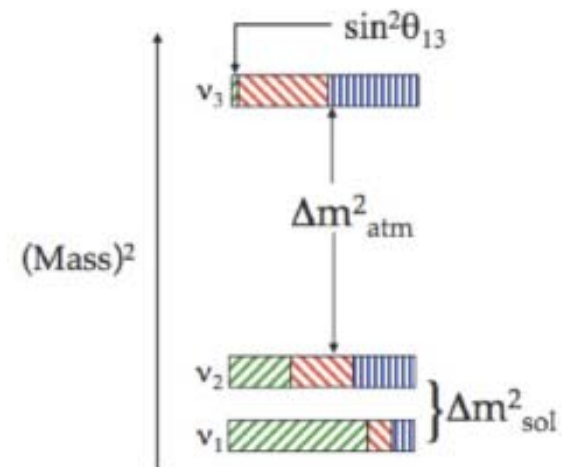
“atm. + accel.” “reactor + accel.” “solar + KamLand”

$\neq 0 ?$

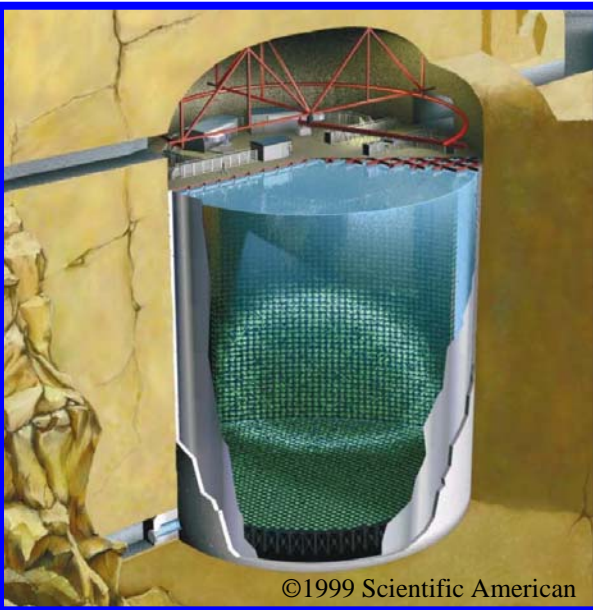
experimental signature using ν_μ beam :

$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu) = 1 - \sin^2 2\theta_{23} \sin^2 \left(1.27 \Delta m_{23}^2 [\text{eV}^2] \frac{L[\text{km}]}{E[\text{GeV}]} \right)$$

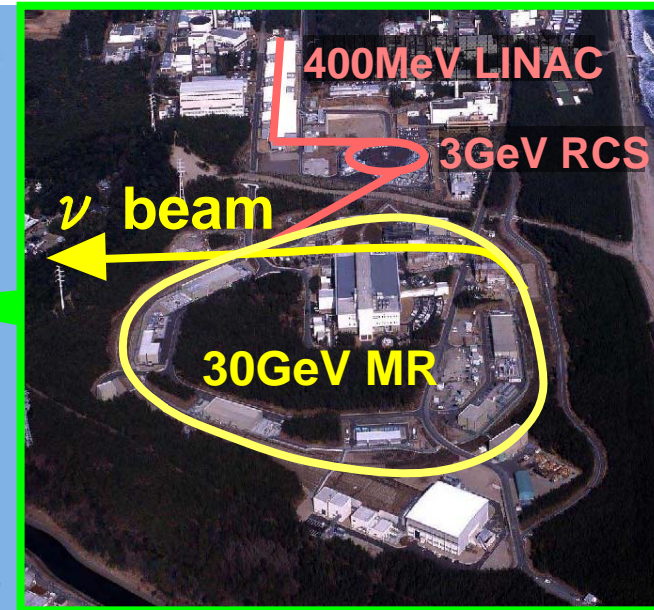
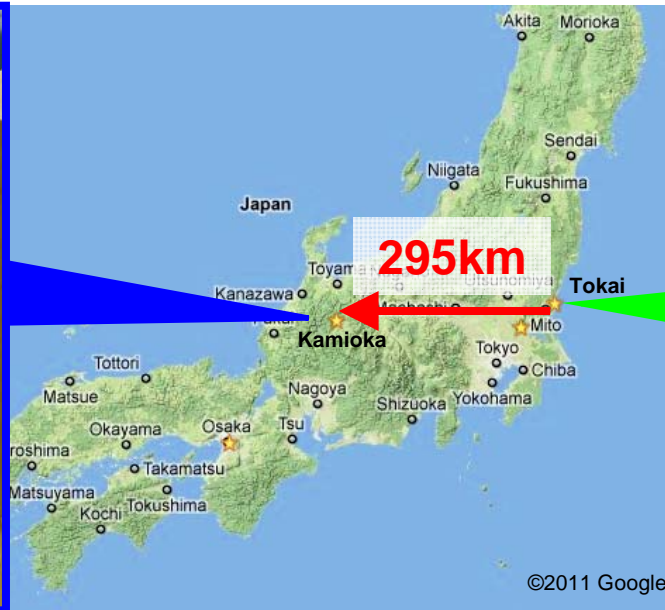
$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e) = \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \sin \theta_{23} \sin^2 \left(1.27 \Delta m_{23}^2 [\text{eV}^2] \frac{L[\text{km}]}{E[\text{GeV}]} \right)$$



T2K (Tokai-to-Kamioka) Experiment



Super Kamiokande
(Far Detector)



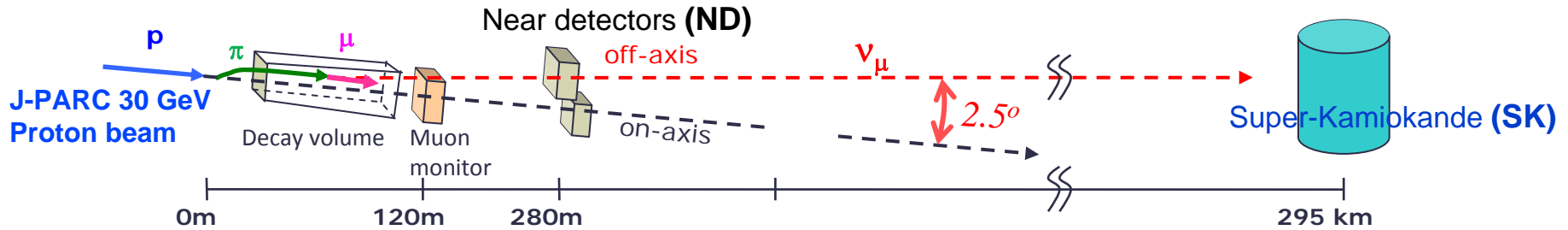
J-PARC @ Tokai

- Accelerator Beam
- Beam Monitors
- Near Detectors

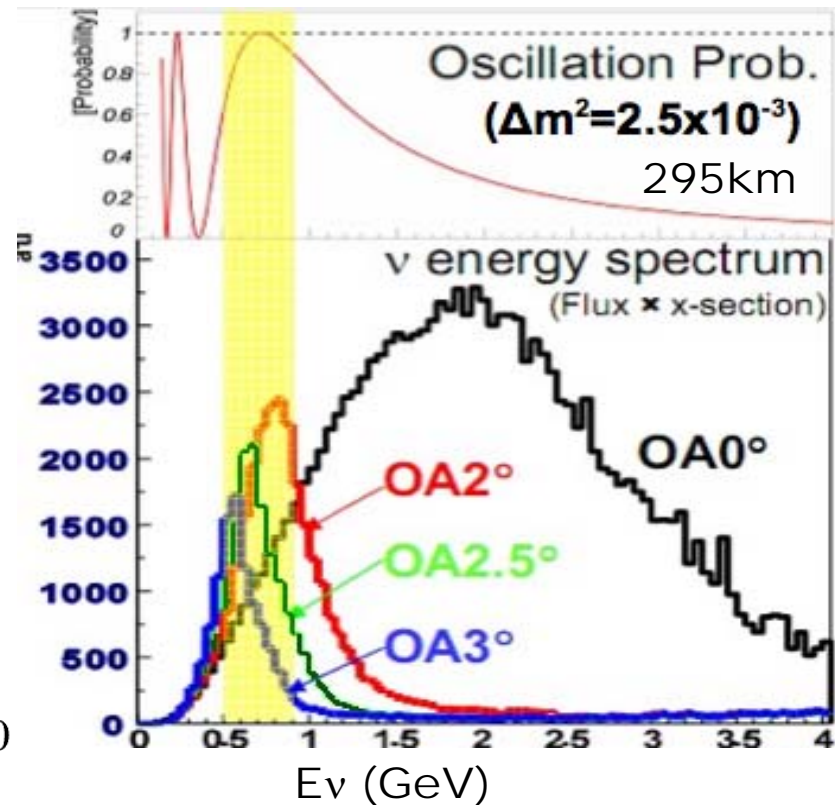
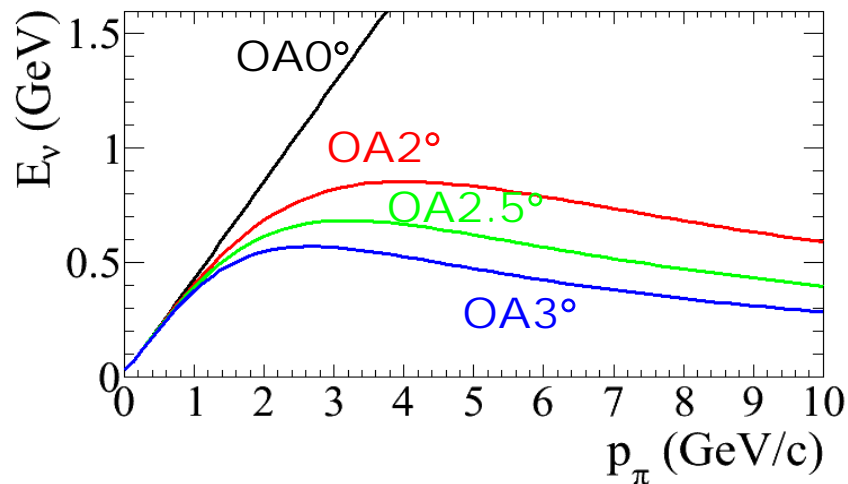
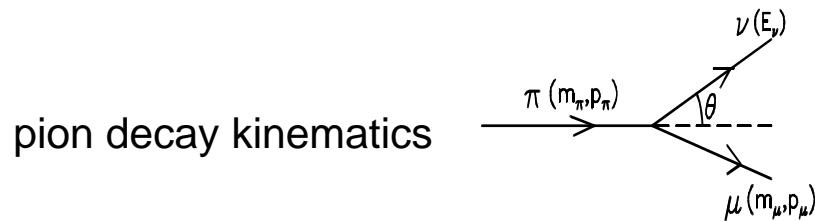
Long Baseline Neutrino Oscillation Experiment

- Search for $\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \nu_e$ appearance
Aim to measure θ_{13}
~10 times better sensitivity than CHOOZ limit ($\sin^2 2\theta_{13} < 0.15$)
- Precise measurements of oscillation parameters via ν_{μ} disappearance
 $\delta(\Delta m_{23}^2) \sim 1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ eV}^2$, $\delta(\sin^2 2\theta_{23}) \sim 0.01$

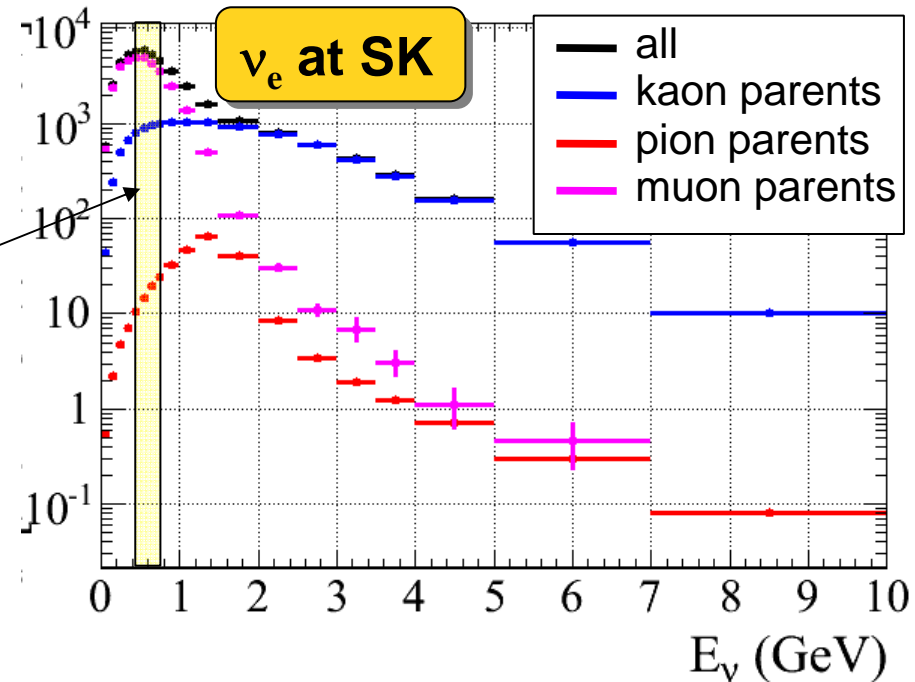
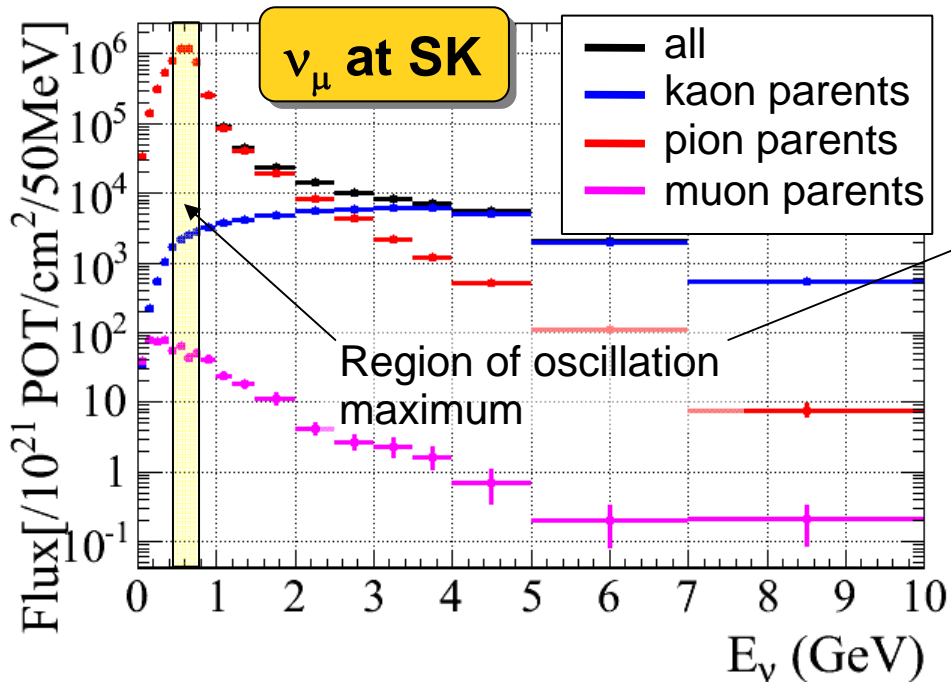
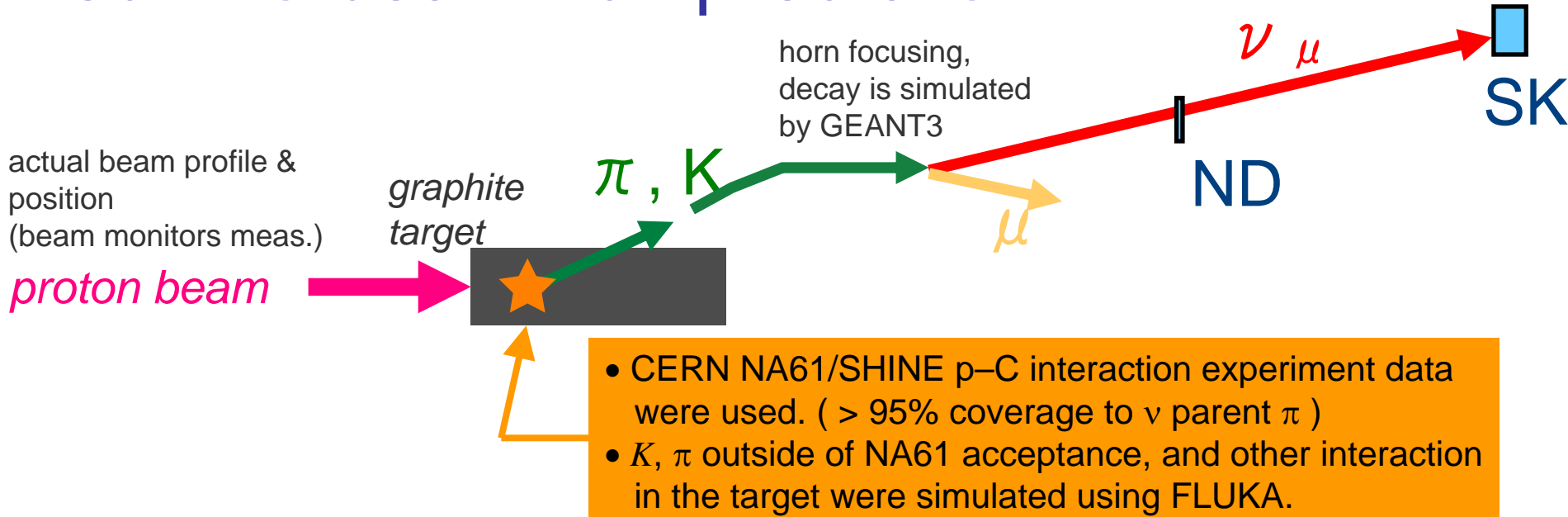
Off-axis beam



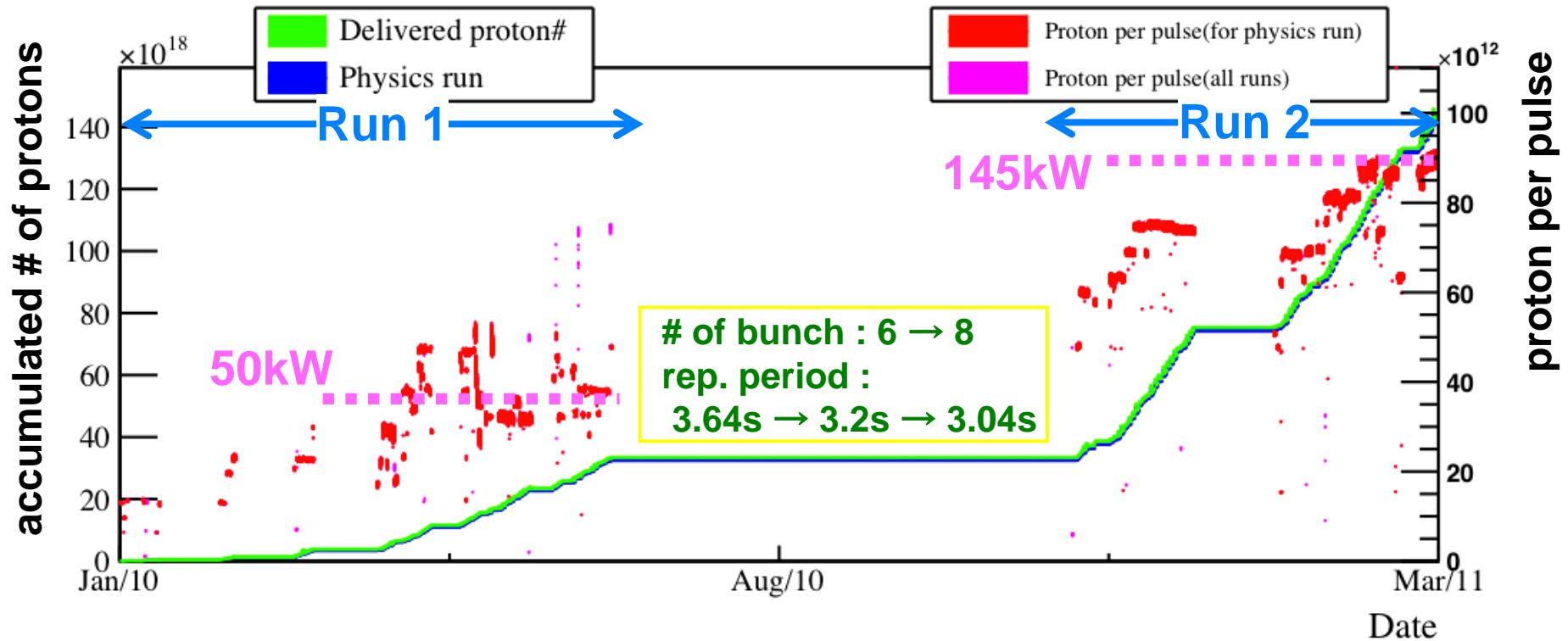
- Intense, narrow-band beam
- Peak E_ν tuned for oscillation max. (~ 0.6 GeV)
- Reduce BG by π^0 from high energy tail
- Important to watch and keep beam direction



Neutrino beam flux prediction



Data Taking



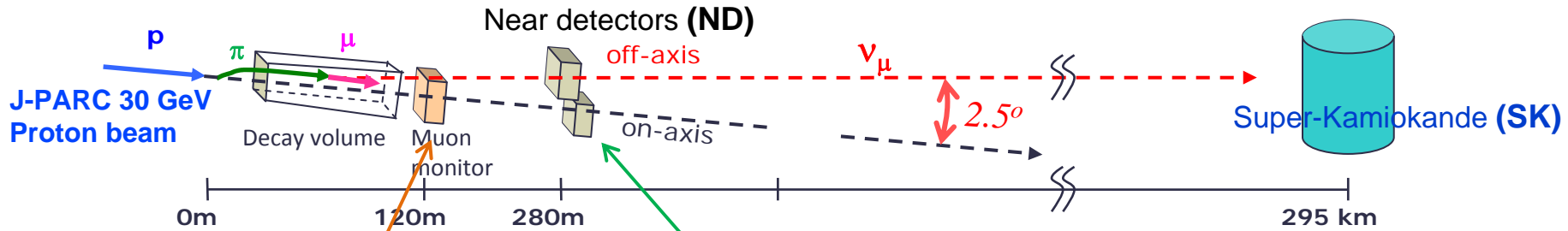
Run 1 (Jan. '10 - June '10)

- 3.23×10^{19} p.o.t. for analysis
- 50kW stable beam operation

Run 2 (Nov. '10 - Mar. '11)

- 11.08×10^{19} p.o.t. for analysis
- ~145kW beam operation

**1.43×10^{20} POT is used for current analysis
(2% of T2K's final goal)**



Muon monitor

- Si detector + Ionization Chamber
- 7×7 array covers 1.5m × 1.5m
- Monitor intensity and profile spill-by-spill

high energy μ

I.C.

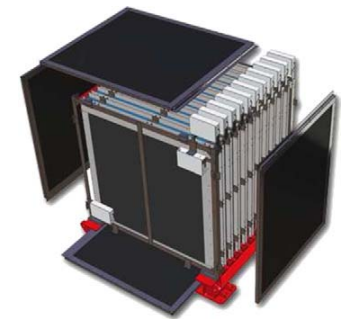
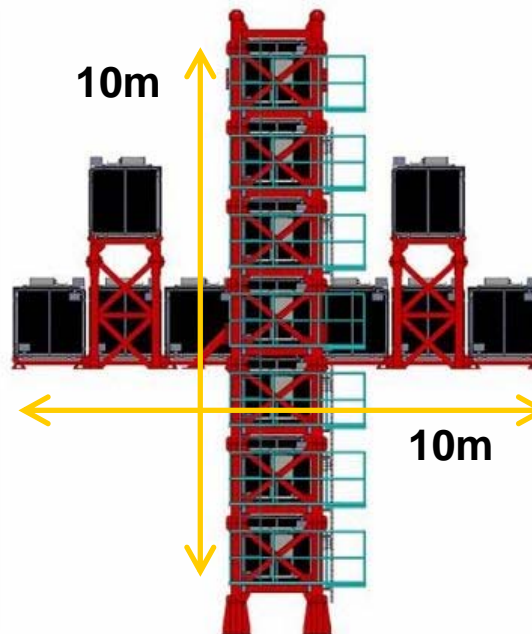
Si



Muon monitor

On-axis detector (INGRID)

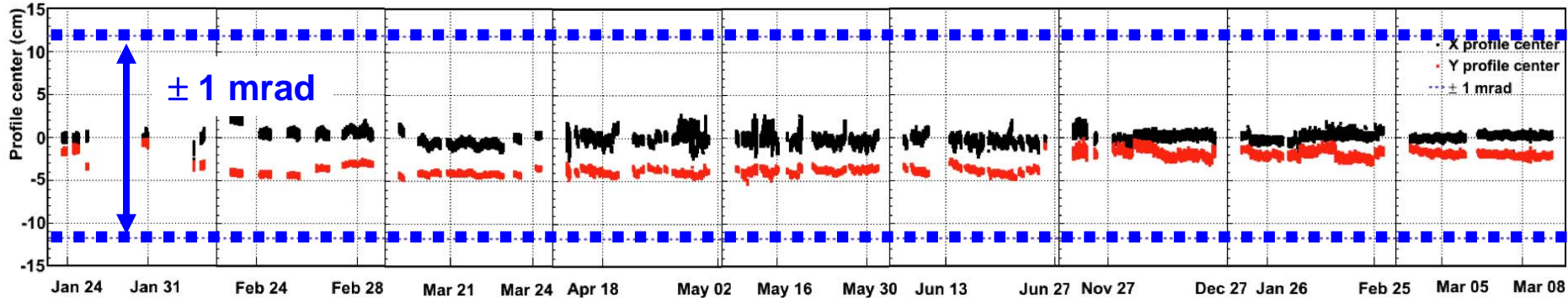
- Iron + Scintillator detector
- 7 (horiz.) + 7 (vert.) + 2 modules
- Monitor ν beam (direction & flux) day-by-day



7 ton / module

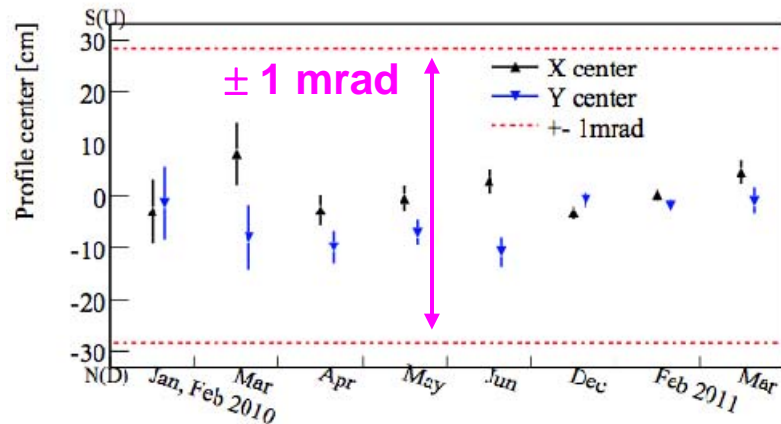
ν beam stability

Muon monitor : Stability of the beam direction

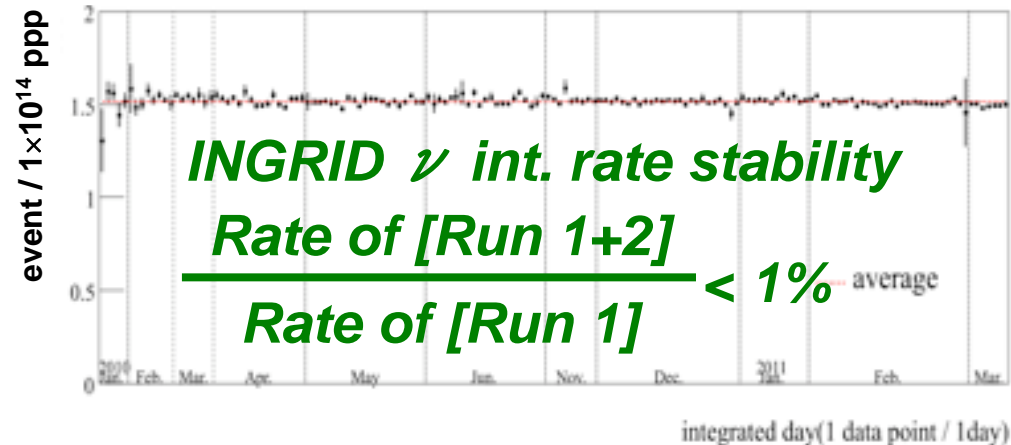


INGRID :

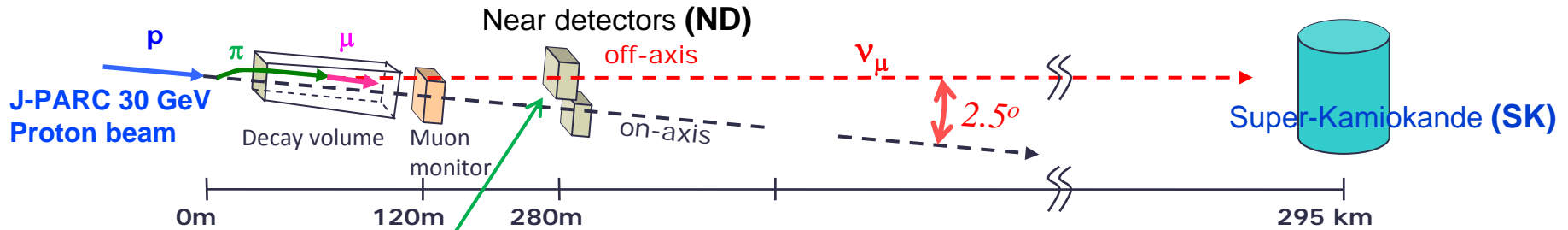
Stability of ν beam direction



Stability of ν interaction rate normalized by # of protons

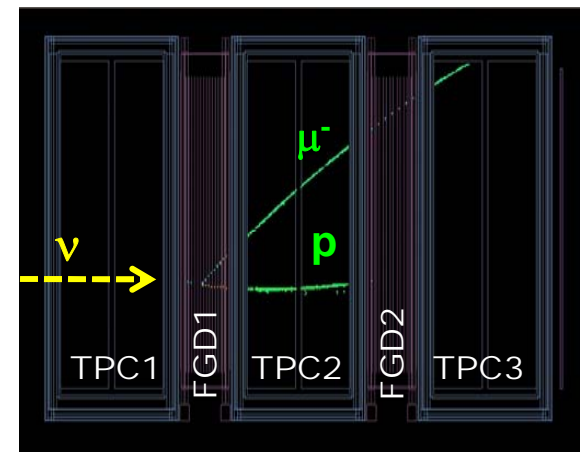
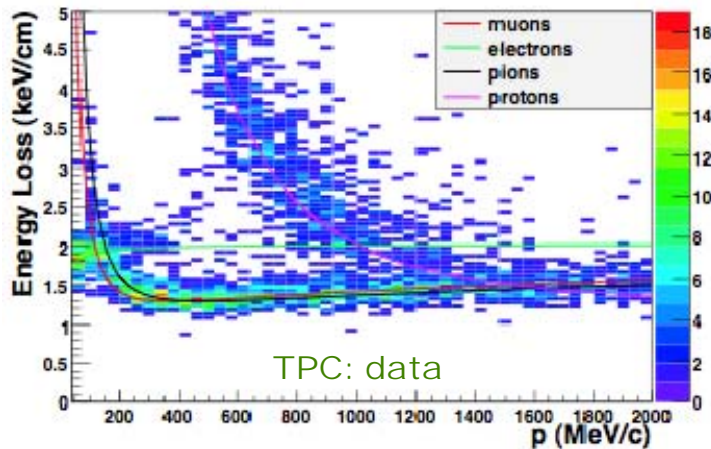
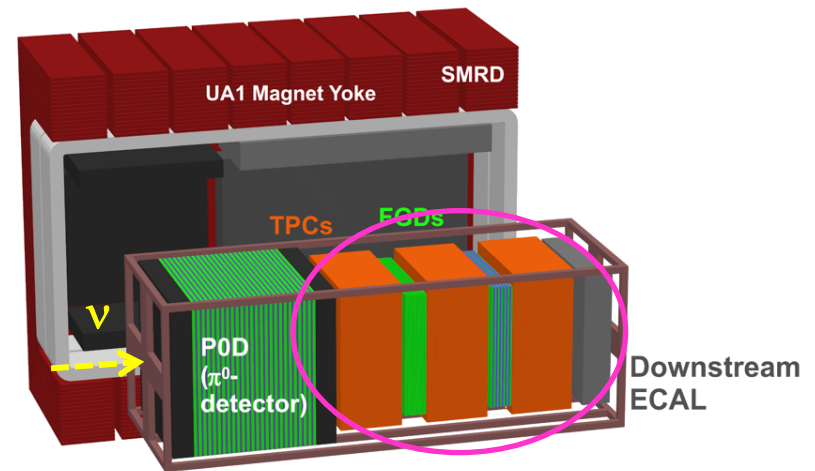


ν beam direction and interaction rates were stable.



Off-axis detector (ND280)

- Predict interaction rate w/o oscillation
- Fine grained detector (FGD)
 - full active for ν int. w/ FV 1.6 ton
- 0.2 T UA1 magnet
- Time projection chamber (TPC)
 - Particle ID by dE/dx in gas



Beam measurement at ND280

of event expected at SK
without oscillation

$$N_{SK}^{\text{exp}} = N_{SK}^{\text{MC}} \frac{R_{ND}^{\mu, \text{Data}}}{R_{ND}^{\mu, \text{MC}}}$$

Input number for
oscillation analysis

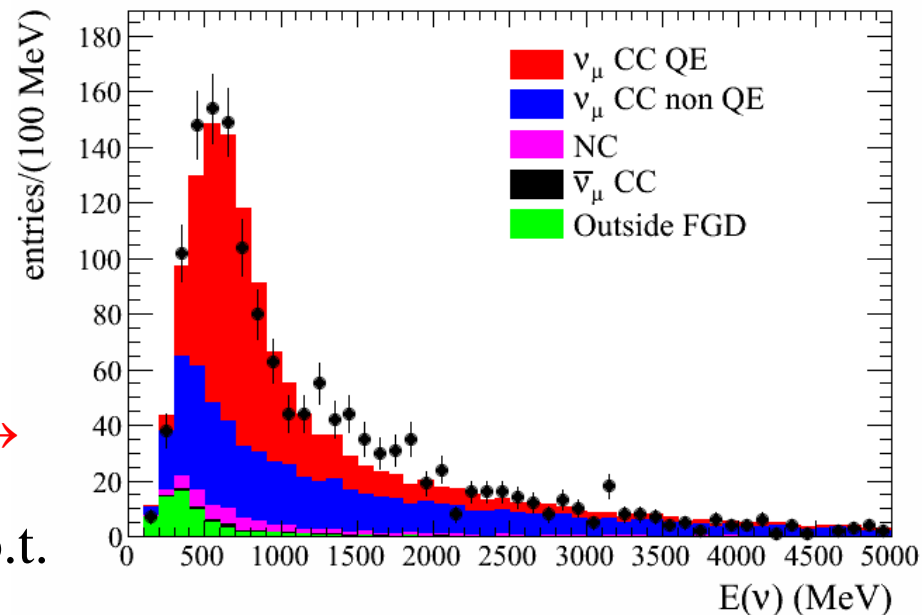
• ν_{μ} inclusive measurement

Select events starting in the FGD FV
with most energetic negative track
identified as μ .

(90% purity, 38% efficiency)

Data is consistent with MC →

$$R_{ND}^{\mu, \text{Data}} = 1529 \text{ events} / 2.9 \times 10^{19} \text{ p.o.t.}$$



$$\frac{R_{ND}^{\mu, \text{Data}}}{R_{ND}^{\mu, \text{MC}}} = 1.036 \pm 0.028 \text{ (stat.) } +0.044 \text{ (det.syst.) } -0.037 \text{ (phys.syst.)}$$

Beam measurement at ND280

- ν_e inclusive measurement

Select electrons by PID from TPC.

BG from mis-ID μ estimated using sand- μ data.

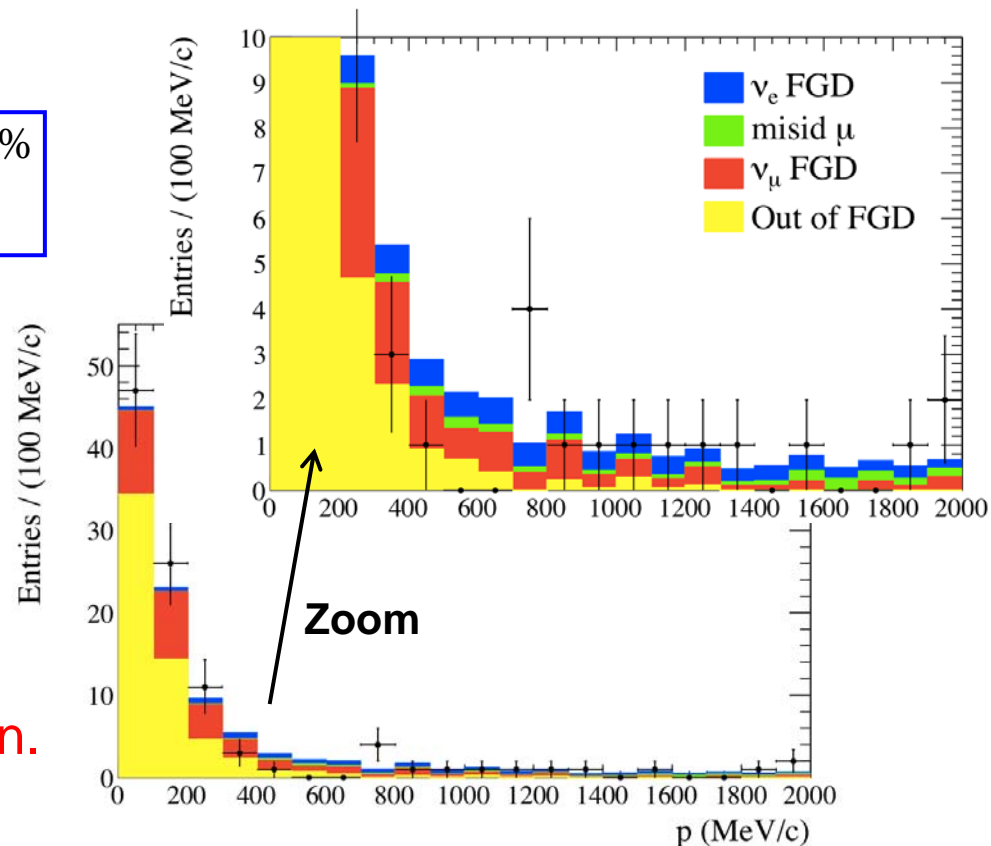
BG from γ conversion constrained by control sample (data).

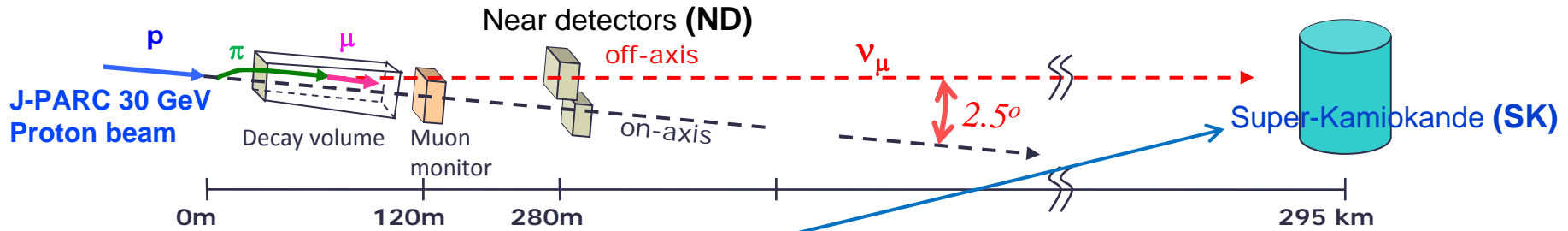
$$R(\nu_e/\nu_\mu) = (1.0 \pm 0.7(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.3(\text{syst.})) \%$$

$$< 2.0 \% \quad @ 90\% \text{ C.L.}$$

$$\frac{(N_{\nu_e}/N_{\nu_\mu})^{\text{Data}}}{(N_{\nu_e}/N_{\nu_\mu})^{\text{MC}}} = 0.6 \pm 0.4(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.2(\text{syst.})$$

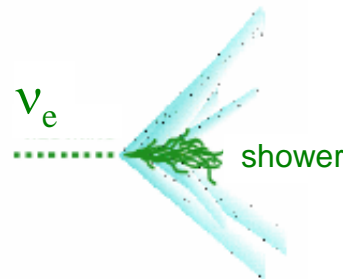
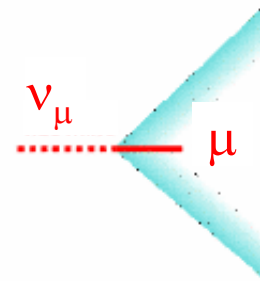
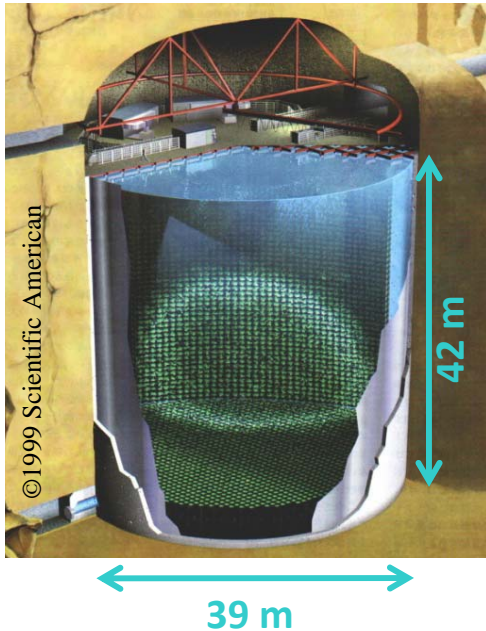
Measured ν_e/ν_μ ratio is
consistent with MC expectation.



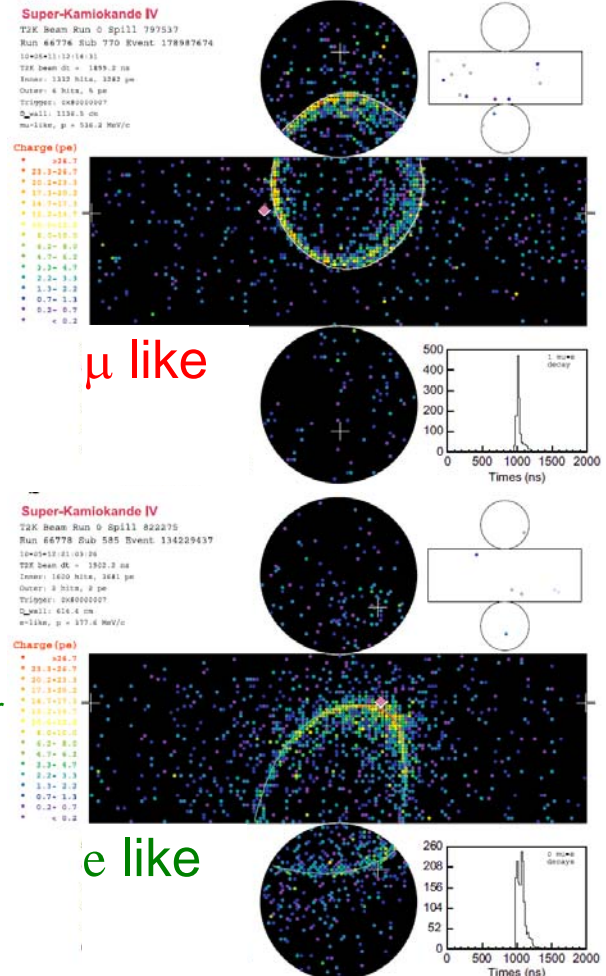


Far detector (Super-Kamiokande)

- Water Cherenkov detector w/ FV 22.5 kton
- Dead Time less DAQ (2008 ~)
- Excellent particle ID for μ/e particle with $\sim 99\%$ efficiency

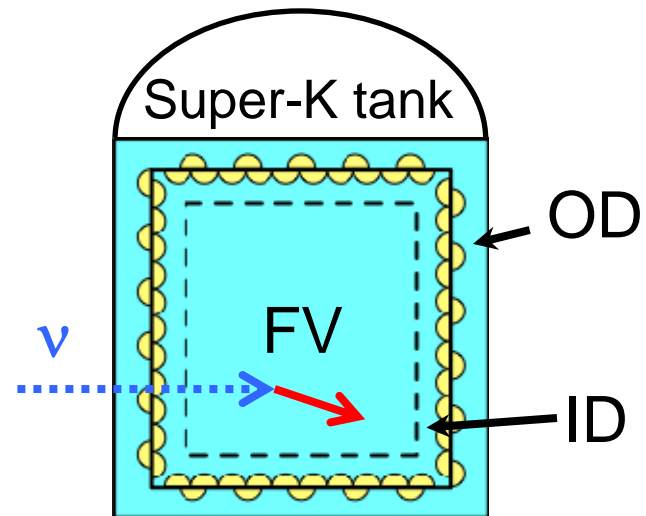
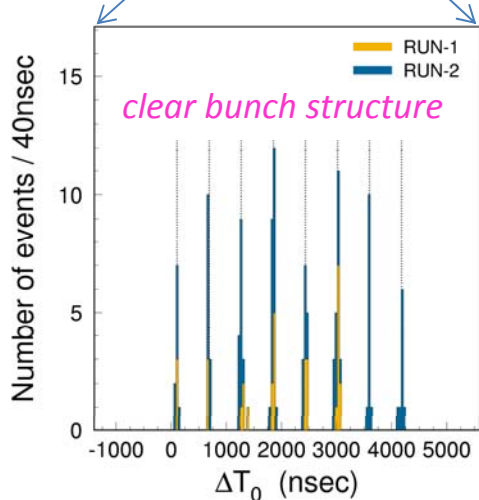
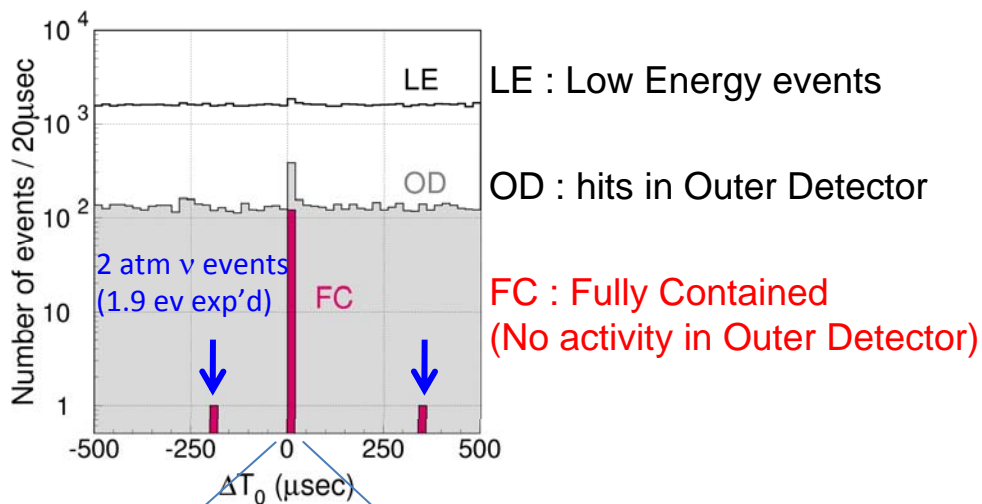


Example of T2K events



SK events

Event timing w.r.t. beam spill

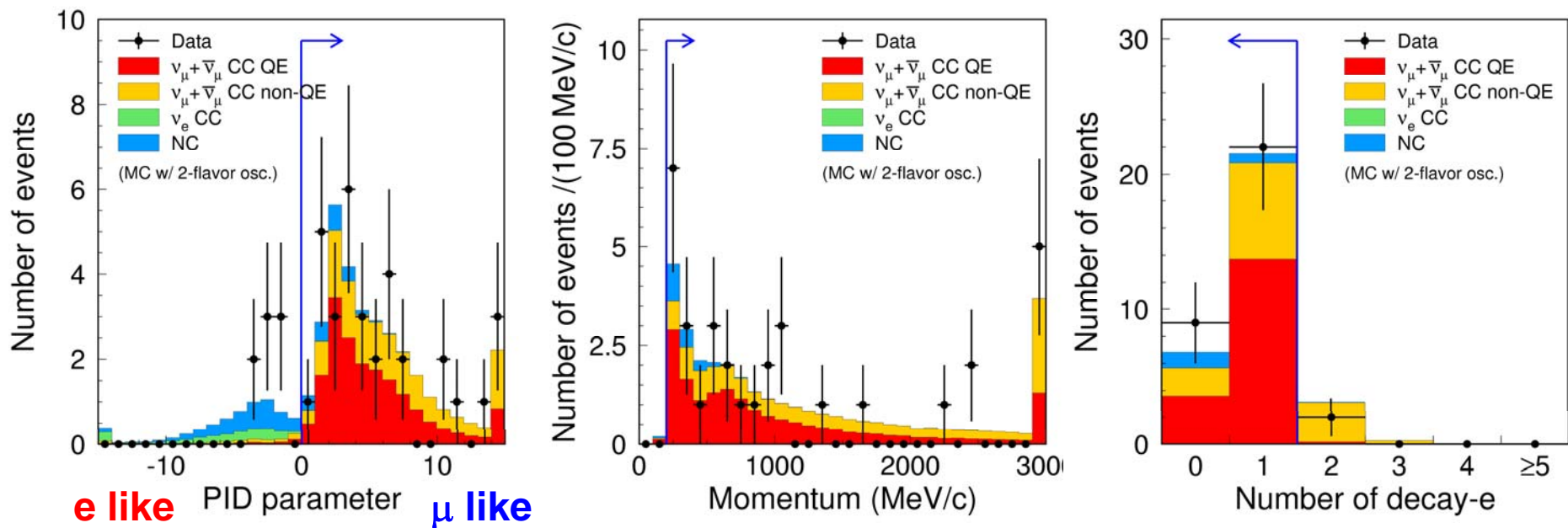


FV : Fiducial Volume
 > 2m from wall

Criteria		# of events
Fully Contained & beam timing (FC)		121
Vertex in FV (FCFV)	total	88
	Single Ring	33 $\rightarrow \nu_\mu$ cand.
	Multi Ring	8 $\rightarrow \nu_e$ cand.
Multi Ring		47

$$\Delta T_0 = T_{\text{GPS}} @ \text{SK} - T_{\text{GPS}} @ \text{J-PARC} - \text{TOF}_c (\sim 985 \mu \text{ sec})$$

ν_μ disappearance analysis



Cut Sequence for ν_μ CCQE

Criteria	# of events
single ring μ -like	33
muon momentum $p_\mu > 200$ MeV/c	33
# of decay electron < 2	31

For **null-oscillation** :

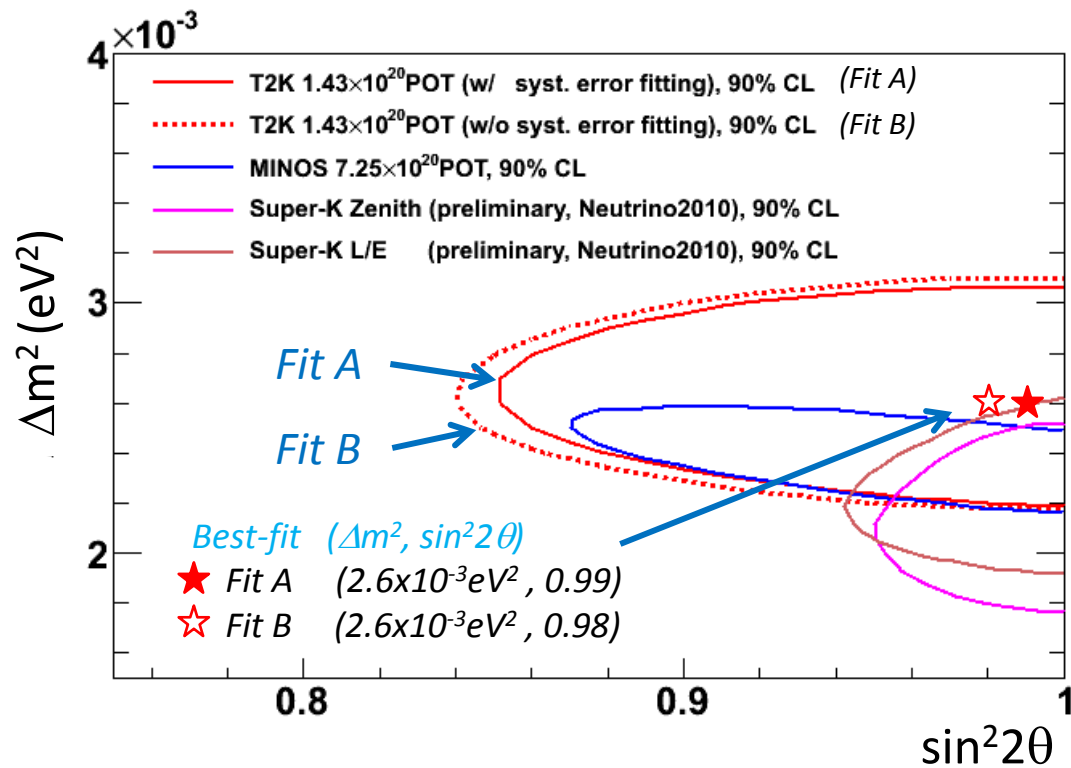
103.6 events expected

For **oscillation** with $\sin^2 2\theta_{23}=1$,

$\Delta m^2_{23}=2.4 \times 10^{-3}$ eV² :

28.3 events expected

ν_μ disappearance analysis

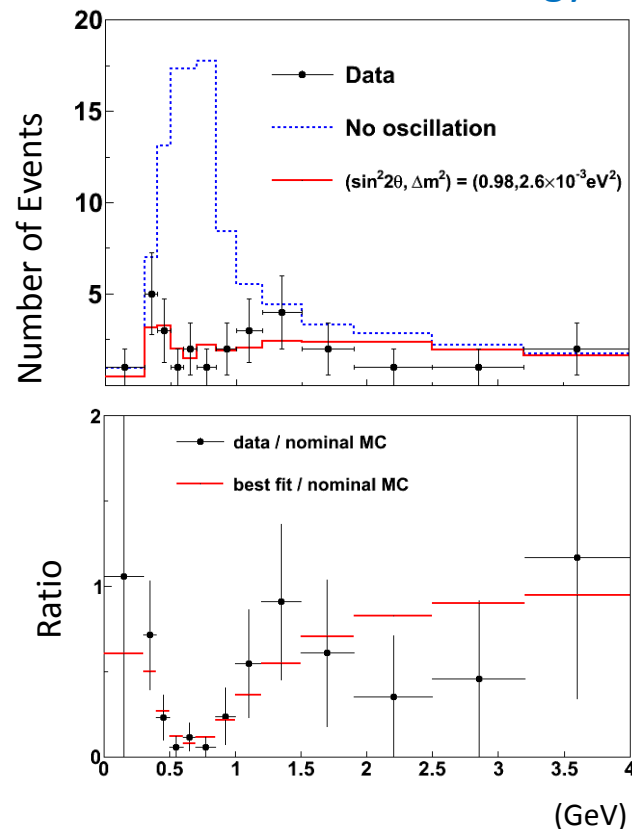


90% C.L. allowed region

	Δm^2 (eV^2)	$\sin^2(2\theta)$
<i>Fit A</i>	$2.1 \sim 3.1 \times 10^{-3}$	> 0.85
<i>Fit B</i>	$2.1 \sim 3.2 \times 10^{-3}$	> 0.84

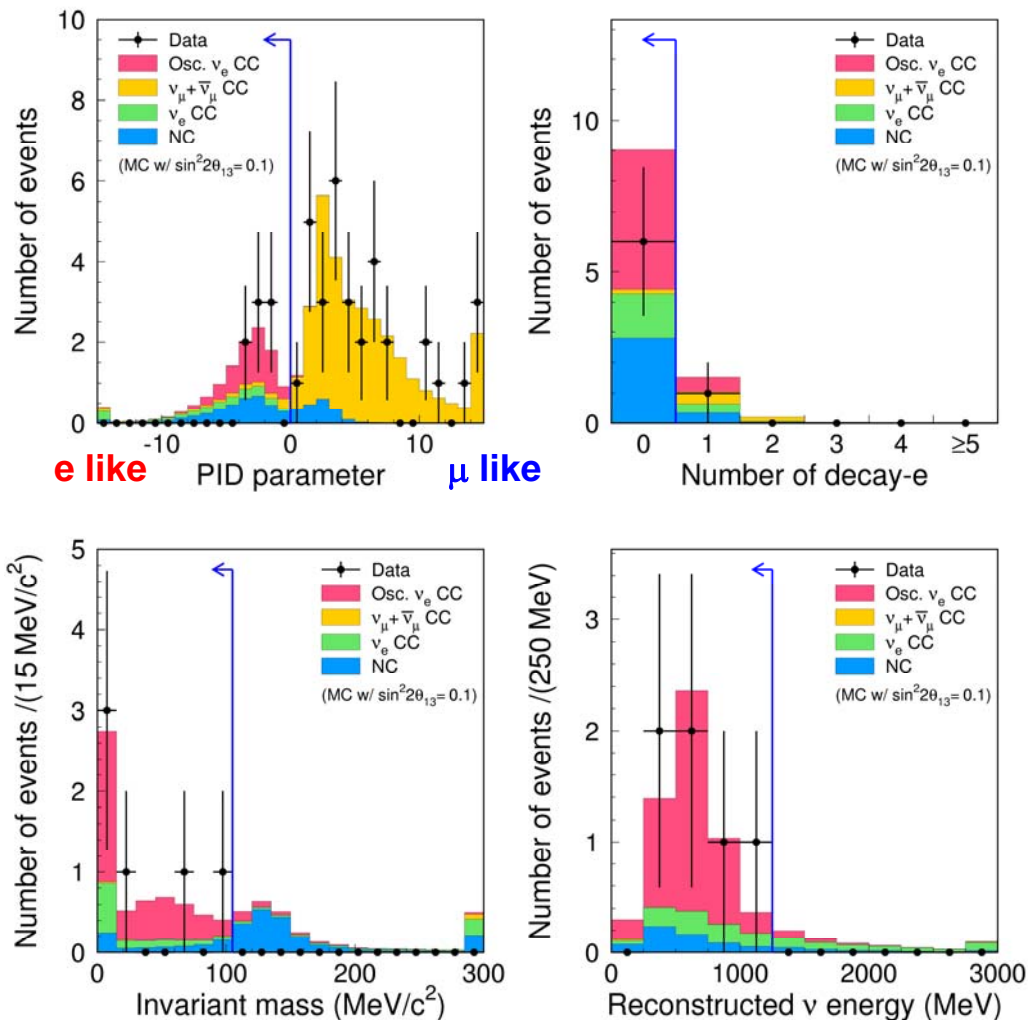
Consistent with MINOS/SK results

Reconstructed ν energy



Clear oscillation pattern observed

ν_e appearance analysis



Expected backgrounds: 1.5 ± 0.3

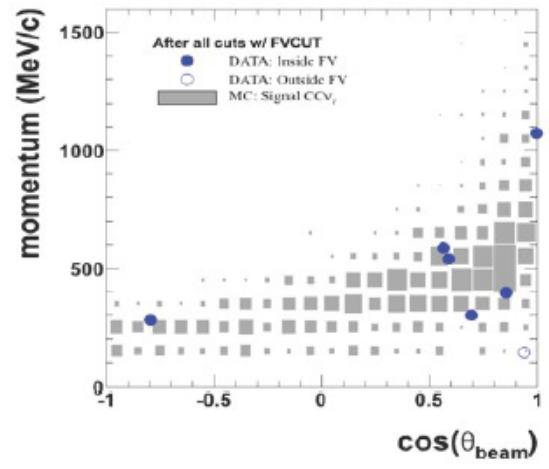
Cut Sequence for ν_e CCQE

Criteria	# of events
single ring e-like	8
$E_{\text{vis}} > 100 \text{ MeV}$	7
No delayed electron	6
M_{inv} of 2 ring $< 105 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	6
$E_{\nu_{\text{rec}}} < 1250 \text{ MeV}$	6

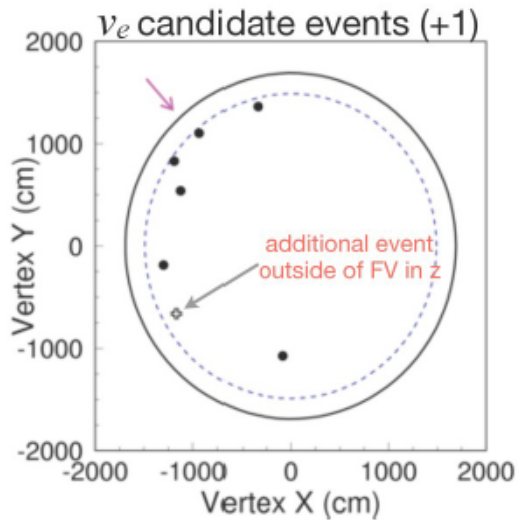
Background breakdown

Total	ν_μ CC	ν_e CC	NC	solar $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$
1.5	0.03	0.8	0.6	0.09

ν_e appearance analysis



Kinematic distribution of ν_e candidates consistent with $\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \nu_e$ oscillation

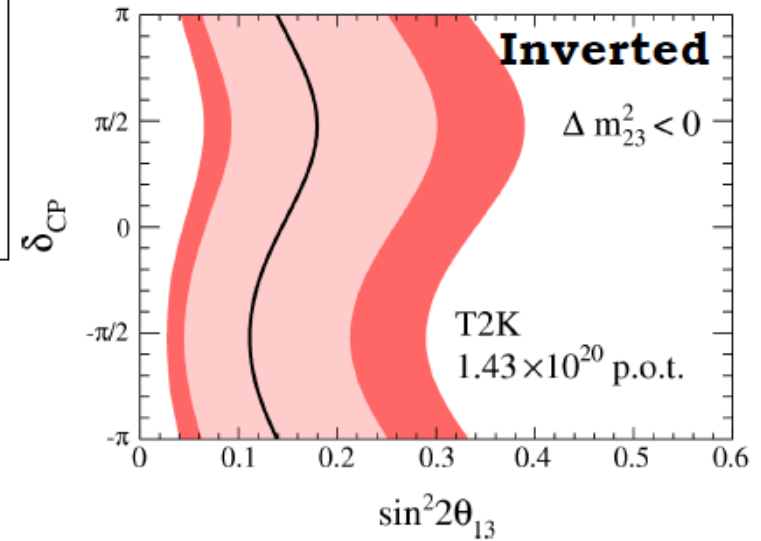
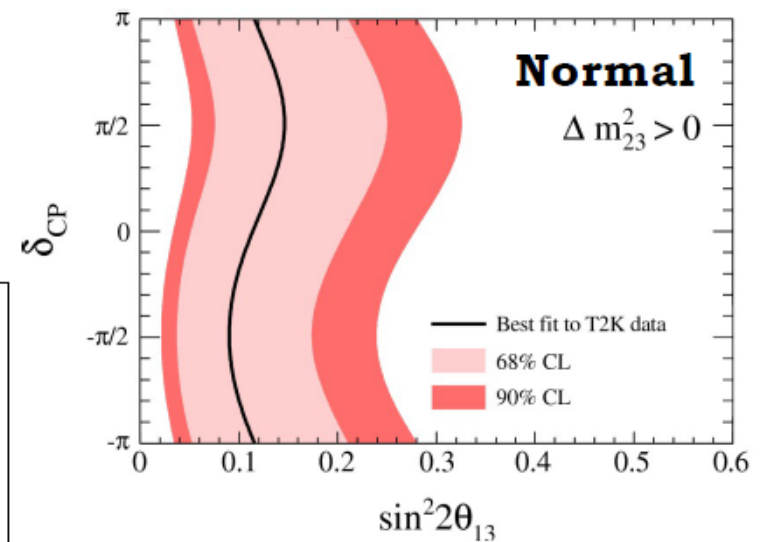


Vertex distribution of ν_e candidates: KS test of R2 gives 11% probability

6 candidate events with 1.5 expected background

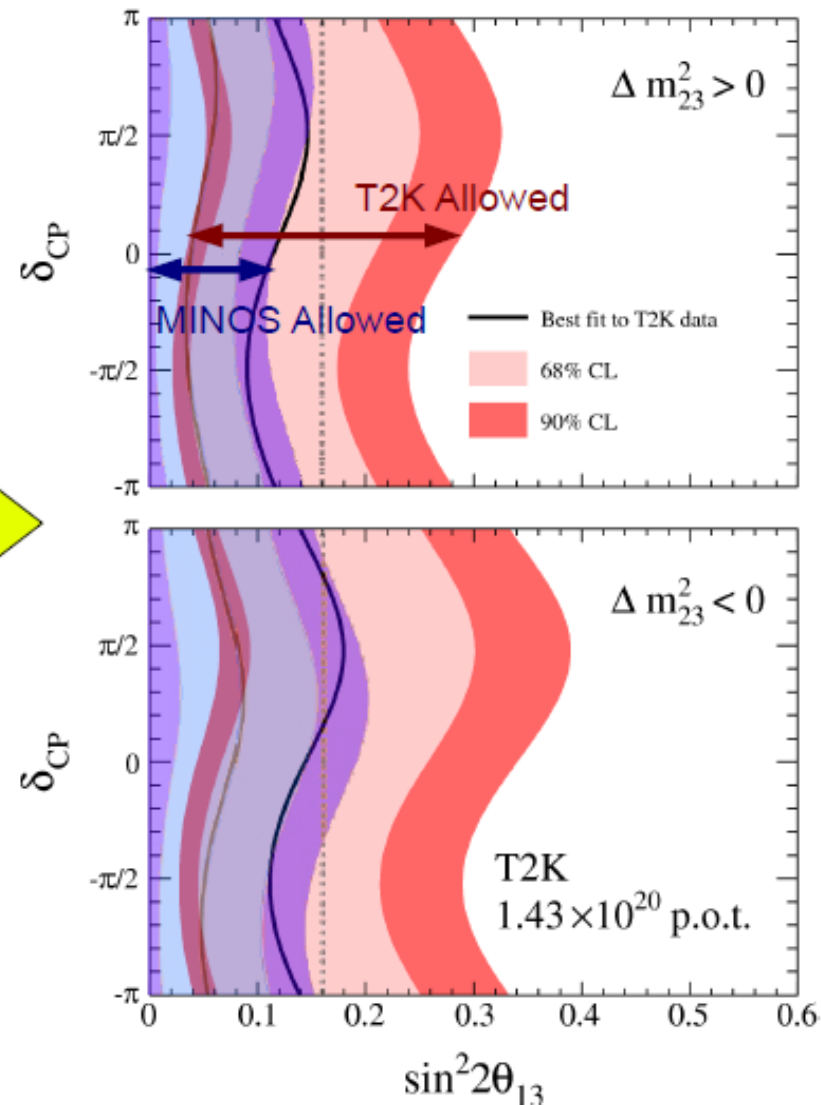
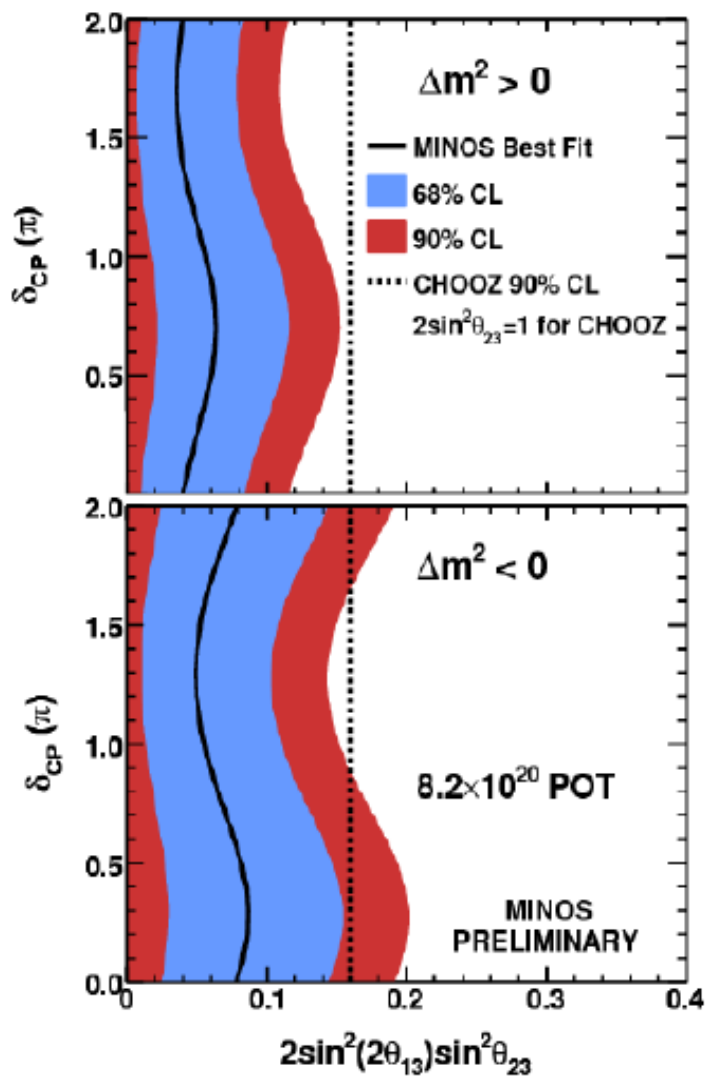
Best fit values:
Normal :
 $0.04 < \sin^2 2\theta_{13} < 0.34$
 Central value: **0.14**

Inverted :
 $0.03 < \sin^2 2\theta_{13} < 0.28$
 Central value: **0.11**



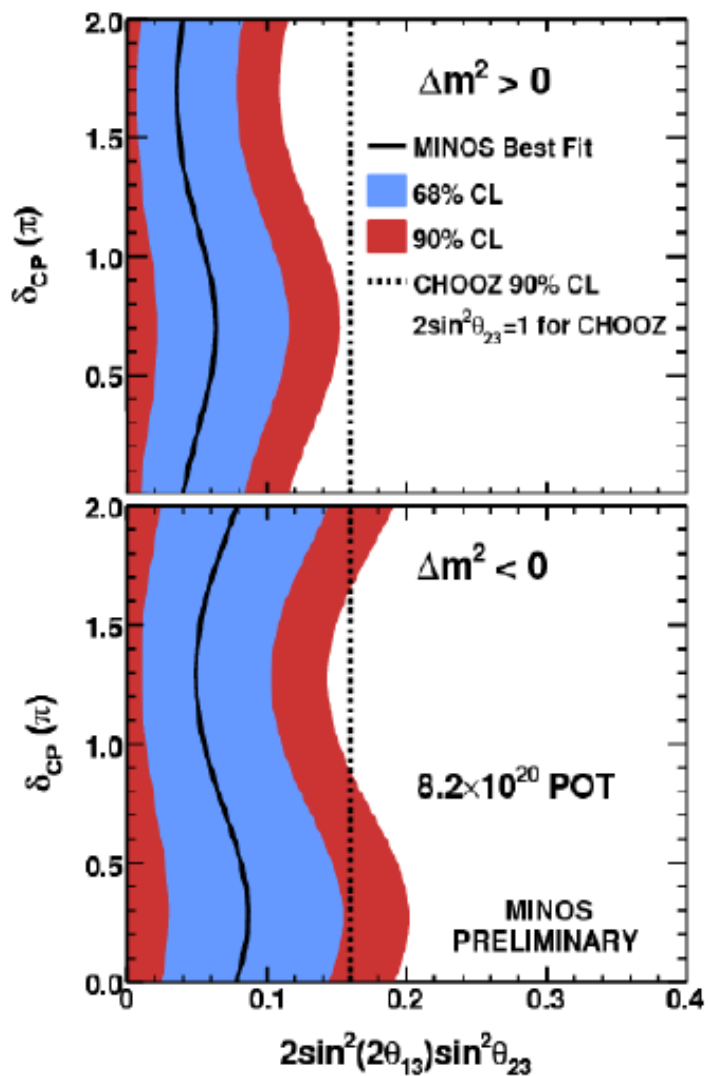
Pvalue of null hypothesis: 0.7%

Comparison with MINOS result

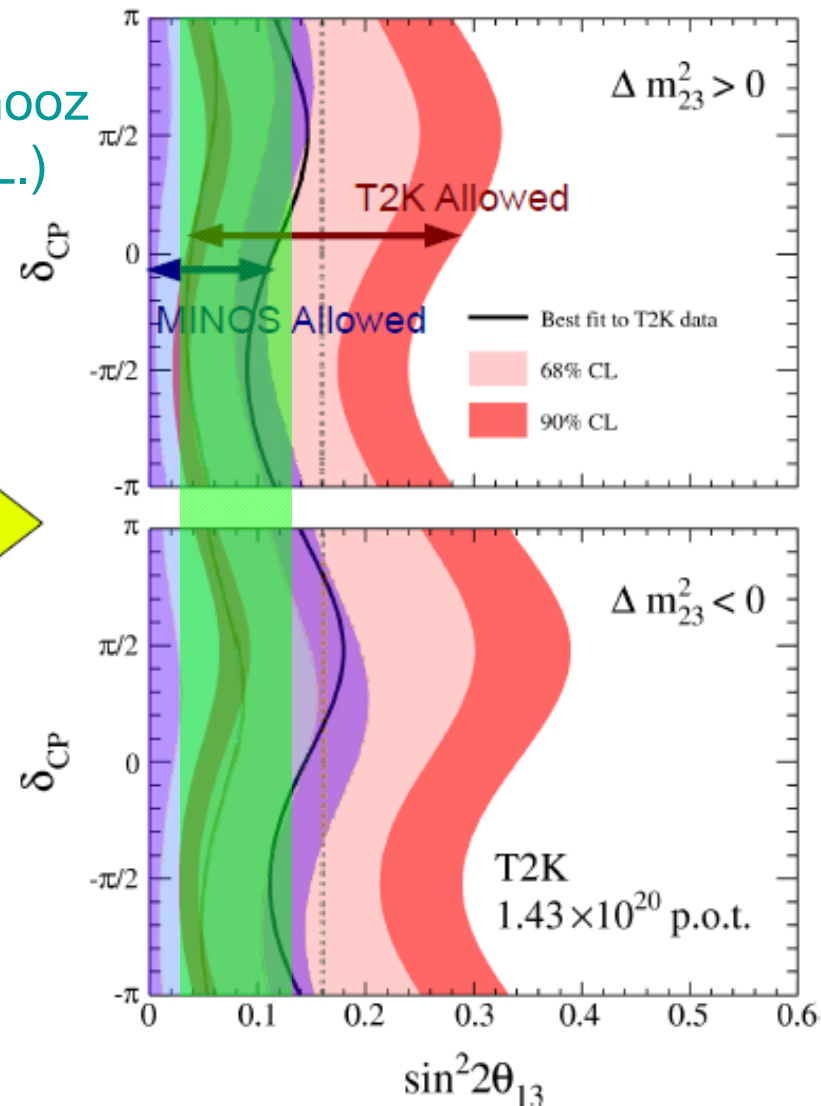


Significant overlap of T2K and MINOS 90% C.L. allowed regions

Comparison with MINOS result



Double Chooz
(68% C.L.)



Significant overlap of T2K and MINOS 90% C.L. allowed regions

Summary

*First off-axis experimental ν_e and ν_μ results from T2K,
based on RUN1+2 data (1.43×10^{20} p.o.t.)*

New result from ν_μ disappearance analysis

- Observe 31 events for single-ring μ -like (104 events expected w/o osc.)
- 90% C.L. allowed region: $2.1 \times 10^{-3} < \Delta m^2_{23} < 3.1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$, $\sin^2 2\theta_{23} > 0.85$
- Consistent with other ν_μ oscillation results

Indication of ν_e appearance consistent with non-zero θ_{13}

- Observe 6 ν_e candidate events when 1.5 ± 0.3 (syst.) BG expected at $\sin^2(2\theta_{13})=0$ (p-value = 0.7% equivalent to 2.5σ)
- 0.03 (0.04) $< \sin^2(2\theta_{13}) < 0.28$ (0.34) at 90% C.L. for normal (inverted) hierarchy (assuming $\Delta m^2_{23}=2.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$, $\delta_{CP}=0$)
- Significant overlap of the allowed region has seen among T2K, MINOS and Double Chooz.

Resume J-PARC operation in Dec. 2011

and restart T2K data taking as soon as possible

T2K Collaboration

~500 members, 59 institutes, 12 countries



Canada

U. Alberta
U. B. Columbia
U. Regina
U. Toronto
TRIUMF
U. Victoria
U. Winnipeg
York U.

France

CEA Saclay
LLR E. Poly.
IPN Lyon
LPNHE Paris

Germany

RWTH Aachen U.

Italy

INFN, U. Bari
INFN, U. Napoli
INFN, U. Padova
INFN, U. Roma

Japan

ICRR Kamioka
ICRR RCCN
KEK
Kobe U.
Kyoto U.
Miyagi U. Edu.
Osaka City U.
U. Tokyo

Poland

National Center
for Nucl. Research
H.Niewodniczanski,
Cracow
U. Silesia, Katowice
U. Warsaw
Warsaw U. T.
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Russia

INR

S Korea

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Dongshin U.
Seoul N. U.

Spain

IFAE, Barcelona
IFIC, Valencia

Switzerland

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ETH Zurich
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UK

Imperial C. London
Lancaster U.
Liverpool U.
Oxford U.
Queen Mary U. L.
U. Sheffield
STFC/Daresbury
SFTC/RAL
U. Warwick

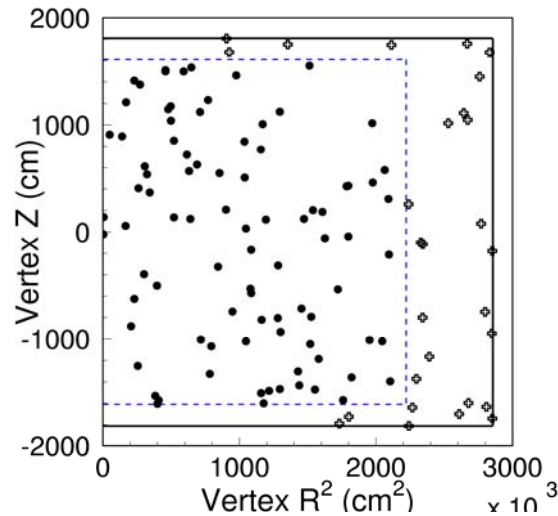
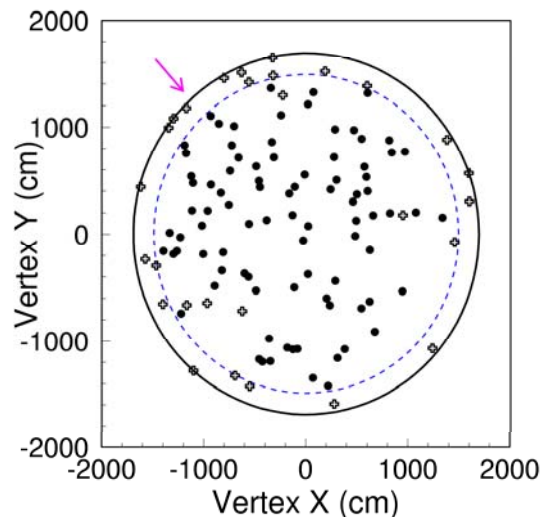
USA

Boston U.
U. C. Irvine
U. Colorado
Colorado S. U.
Duke U.
Louisiana S. U.
SUNY Stony Brook
U. Pittsburgh
U. Rochester
U. Washington

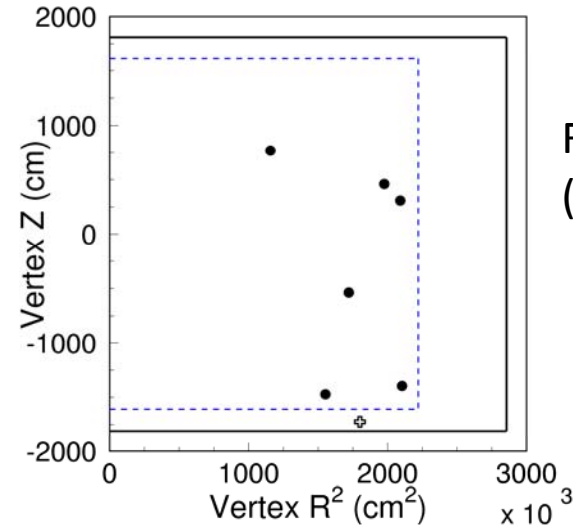
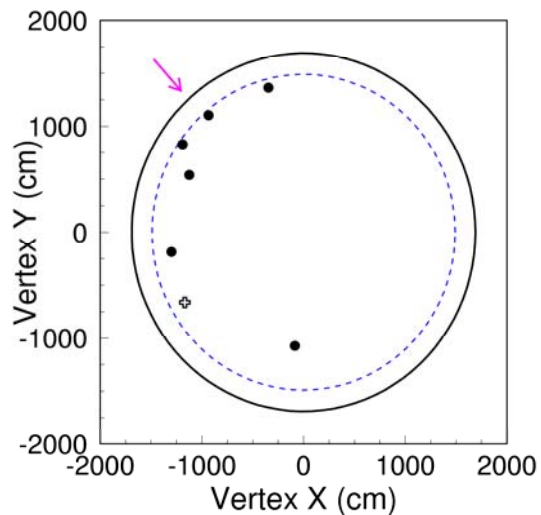


backup

Vertex distributions of T2K FC sample and final sample



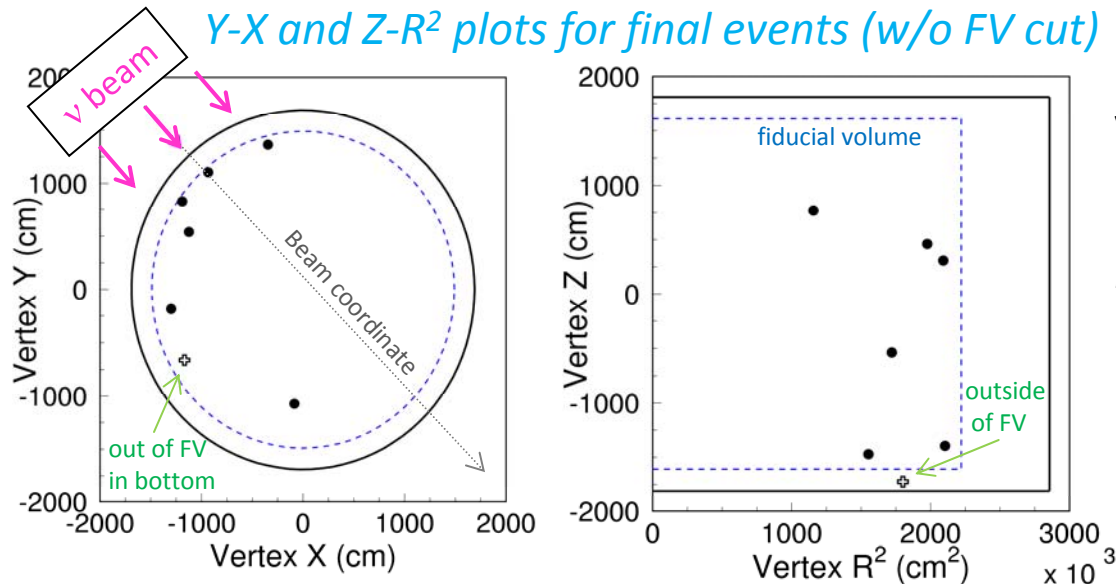
Fully-contained (FC) sample
(w/o ν_e selection and fiducial volume cuts)



Final sample
(w/o fiducial volume cut)

Vertex distribution

Y-X and Z-R² plots for final events (w/o FV cut)

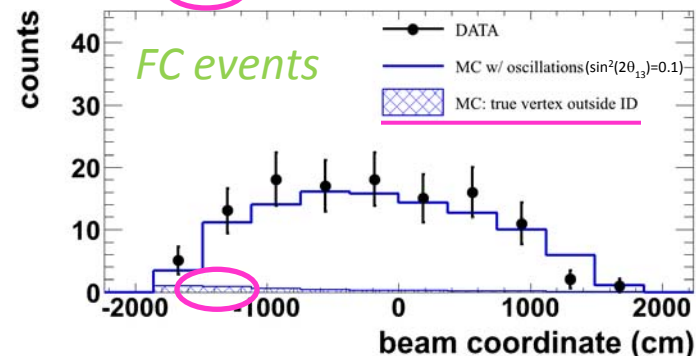
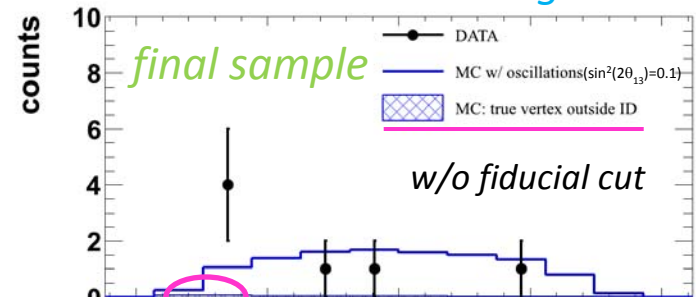


Vertex of these six events are located near fiducial volume edge

K-S test of R² event distribution

→ 3% probability

Vertex distribution along beam dir.



Check distribution of events outside FV

Check distribution of OD events

→ No indication of BG contamination

Simulation study of beam-induced BG by mis-ID μ , π^0 photon, neutron, K from outside of ID

→ very small (3×10^{-3}) events estimated in FV