

5/30/01

@JHF-SK Nu WS

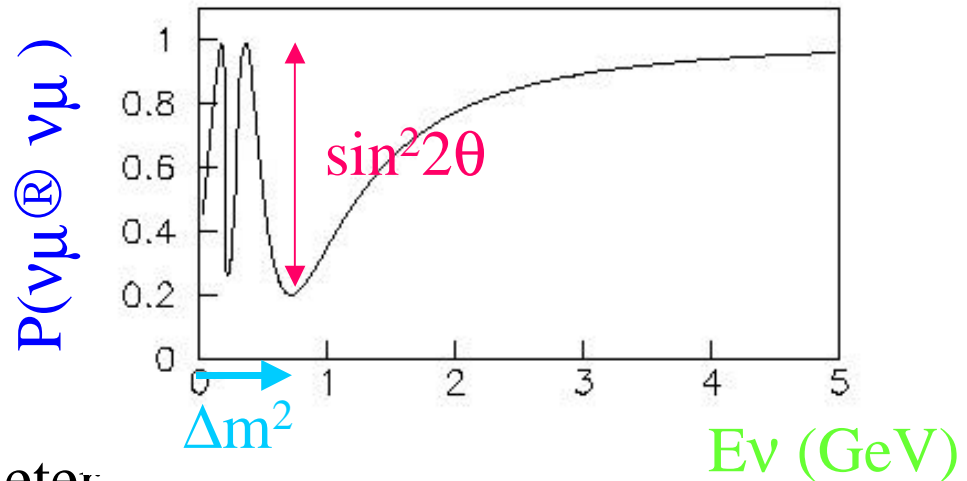
ν_μ @ ν_μ disappearance analysis

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1. Introduction
2. Analysis and Result
3. Summary and Conclusion

1. Introduction

$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu) = 1 - \underbrace{\cos^4 \theta_{13}}_{\sim 1} \sin^2 2\theta_{23} \sin^2(1.27 \Delta m_{23}^2 L/E)$$



● Δm_{23}^2

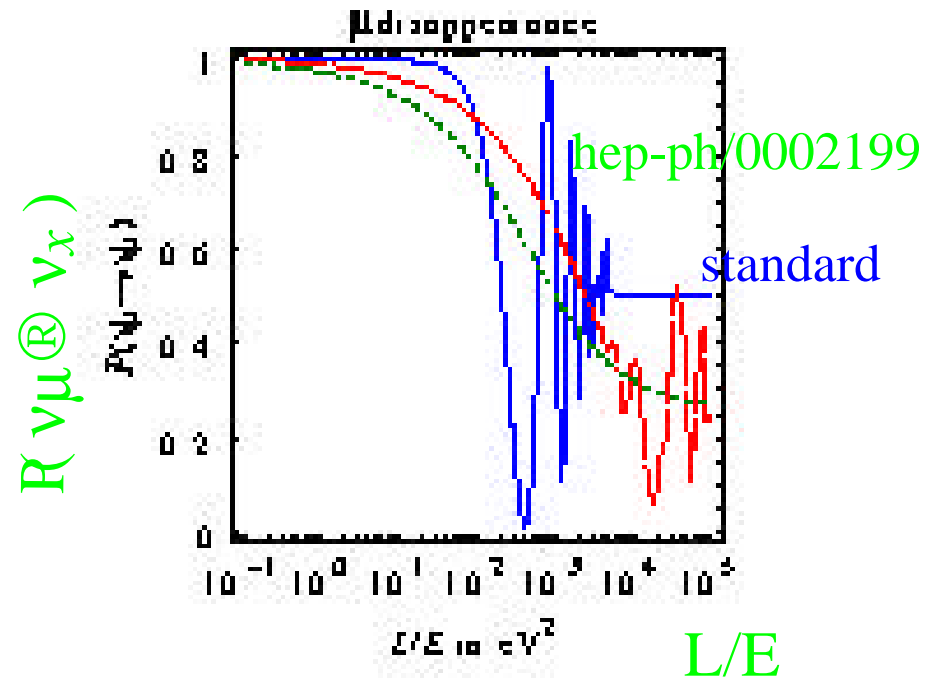
- Mass is a basic parameter.
- If $m_3 \gg m_2$, the measurement is the mass itself which indicates a scale at high energy. \leq **GUT**

● θ_{23}

- $\theta_{23} = \pi/4$ or NOT (several predictions from **GUT**)
 - $\sin^2 2\theta = 0.93$ (Yanagida and Fukugita)
 - $= 0.81-0.96$ (J. Pati, hep-ph/0005095)

- Non standard ν oscillation scenario

Large Extra Dimension



It is important to measure the oscillation patten.

- **Principle of the experiment**

- Beam energy is tuned to be **at the oscillation maximum.**

- **High sensitivity**

$$\Delta m^2 = 1.6 \sim 4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$$

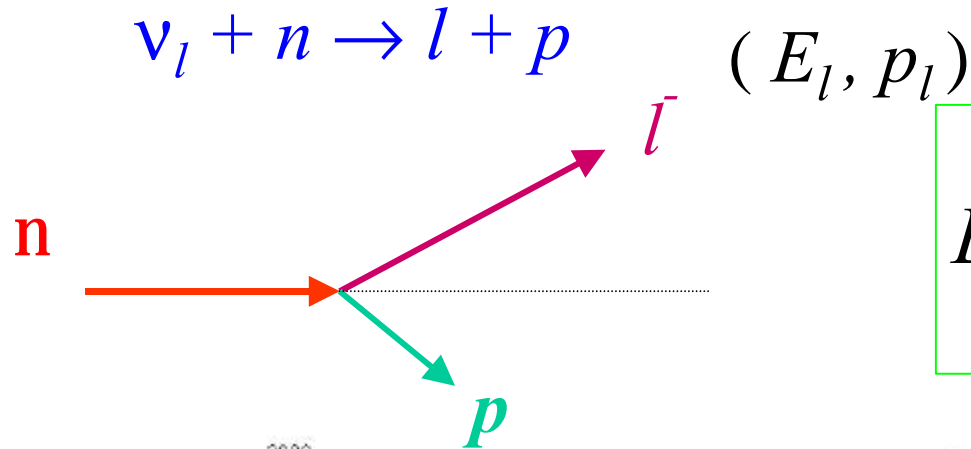
- **Less background**

$$E_n = 0.4 \sim 1.0 \text{ GeV}$$

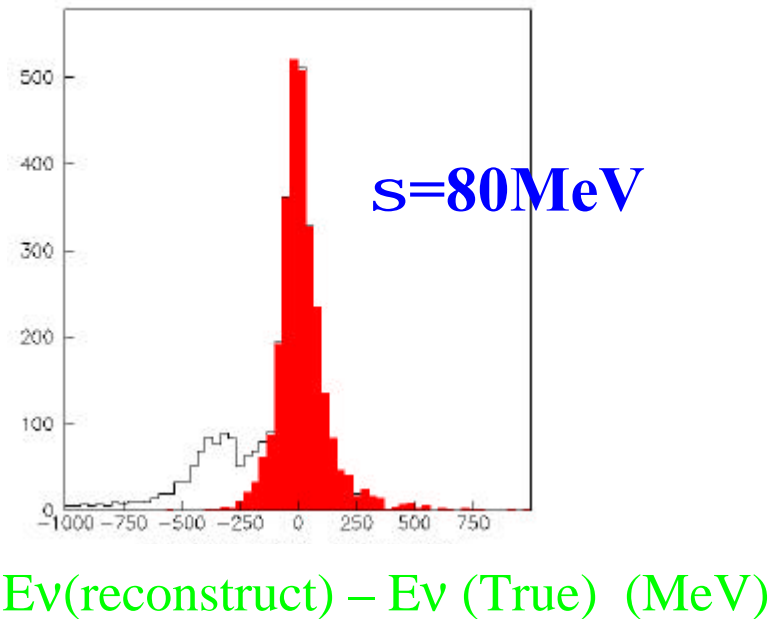
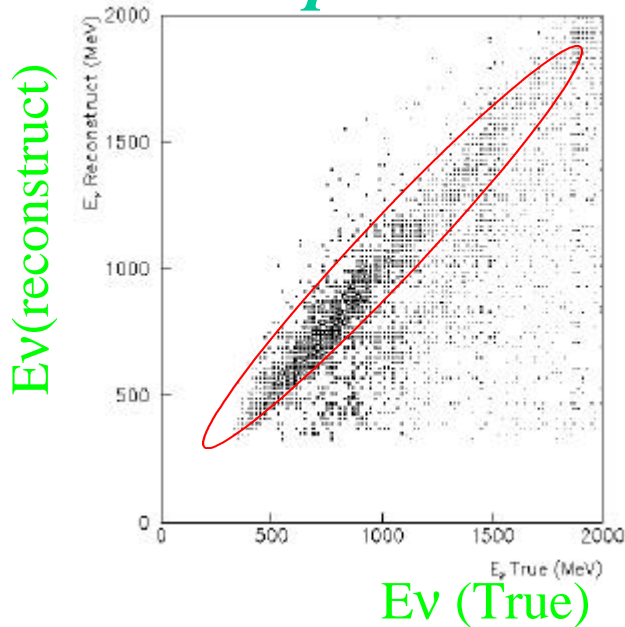
- ~1 GeV ν beam energy is ideal for **Quasi-elastic** interaction.

- ~60% for WBB, 75~80% for NBB and OAB

ν energy reconstruction with an assumption of **quasi-elastic scattering**



$$E_i = \frac{m_N E_i - m_i^2 / 2}{m_N - E_i + p_i \cos \theta_i}$$



2. Analysis and Result

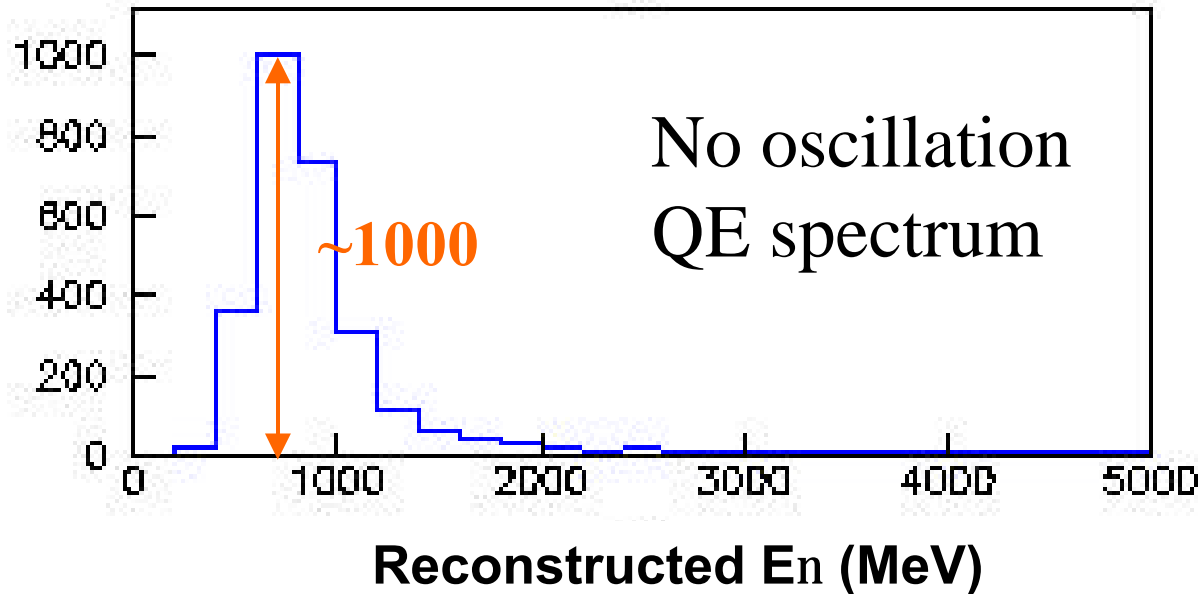
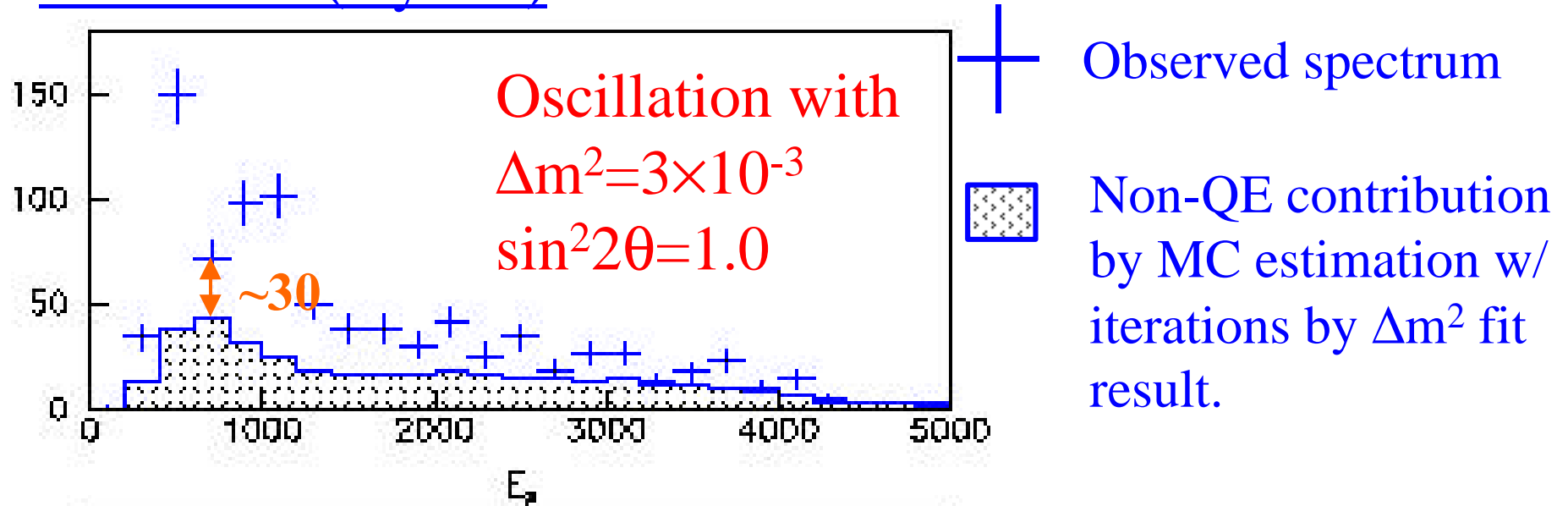
Selection Criteria

- 22.5kton fiducial volume (2m away from the wall)
- Fully Contained Single Ring μ events.
- $P_{\mu} > 300 \text{ MeV}/c$ (We have to check this again).
- #decay electrons < 2

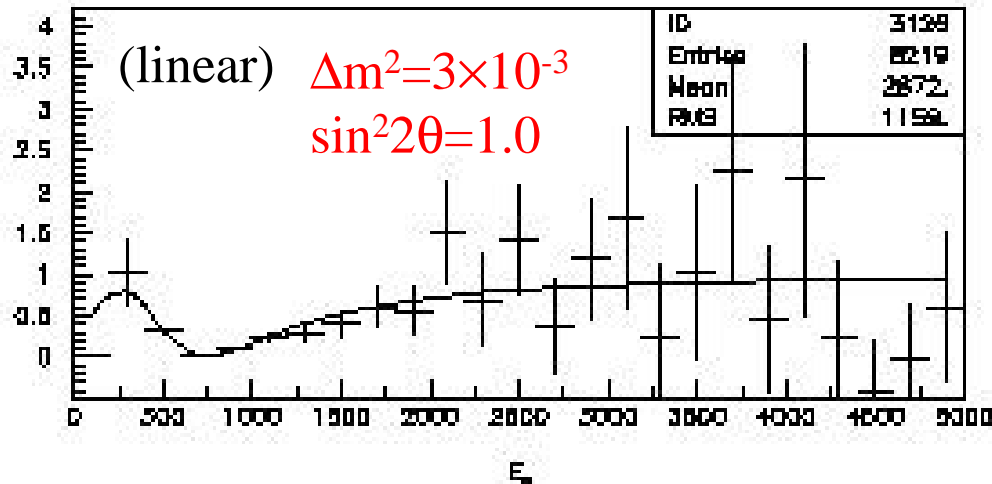
With oscillation,

$$\begin{aligned}\#events &= 3700 \textcircled{\text{R}} \text{ 860} / 5\text{years for OAB2 } (\Delta m^2 = 3.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{eV}^2) \\ &= 1070 \textcircled{\text{R}} \text{ 180} / 5\text{years for NBB-1.5 } (\Delta m^2 = 3.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{eV}^2) \\ &= 2900 \textcircled{\text{R}} \text{ 310} / 5\text{yaers for NBB-3 } (\Delta m^2 = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{eV}^2)\end{aligned}$$

For OAB2 (5 years)



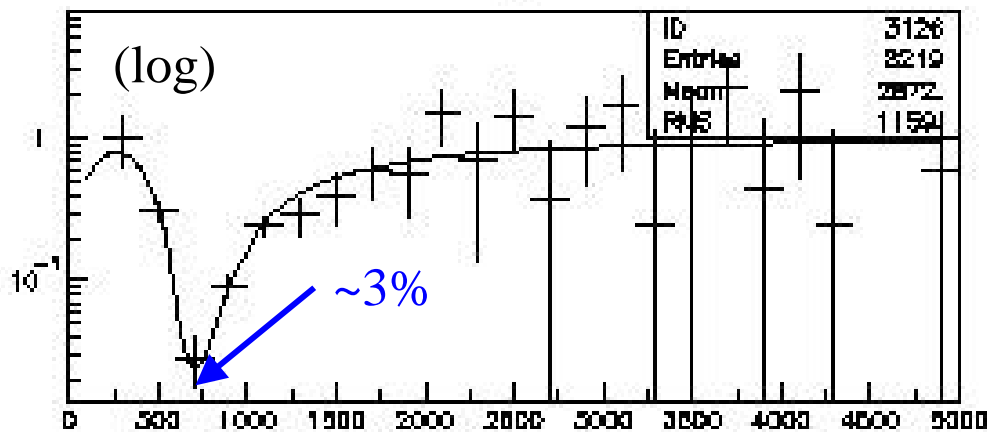
- After non-QE BG subtraction, take the ratio between observed spectrum and the expected QE spectrum.
- Fit the ratio by $1 - \sin^2 2\theta \cdot \sin^2(1.27 \Delta m^2 L/E)$



FIT result:

$$\Delta m^2 = (2.96 \pm 0.04) \times 10^{-3}$$

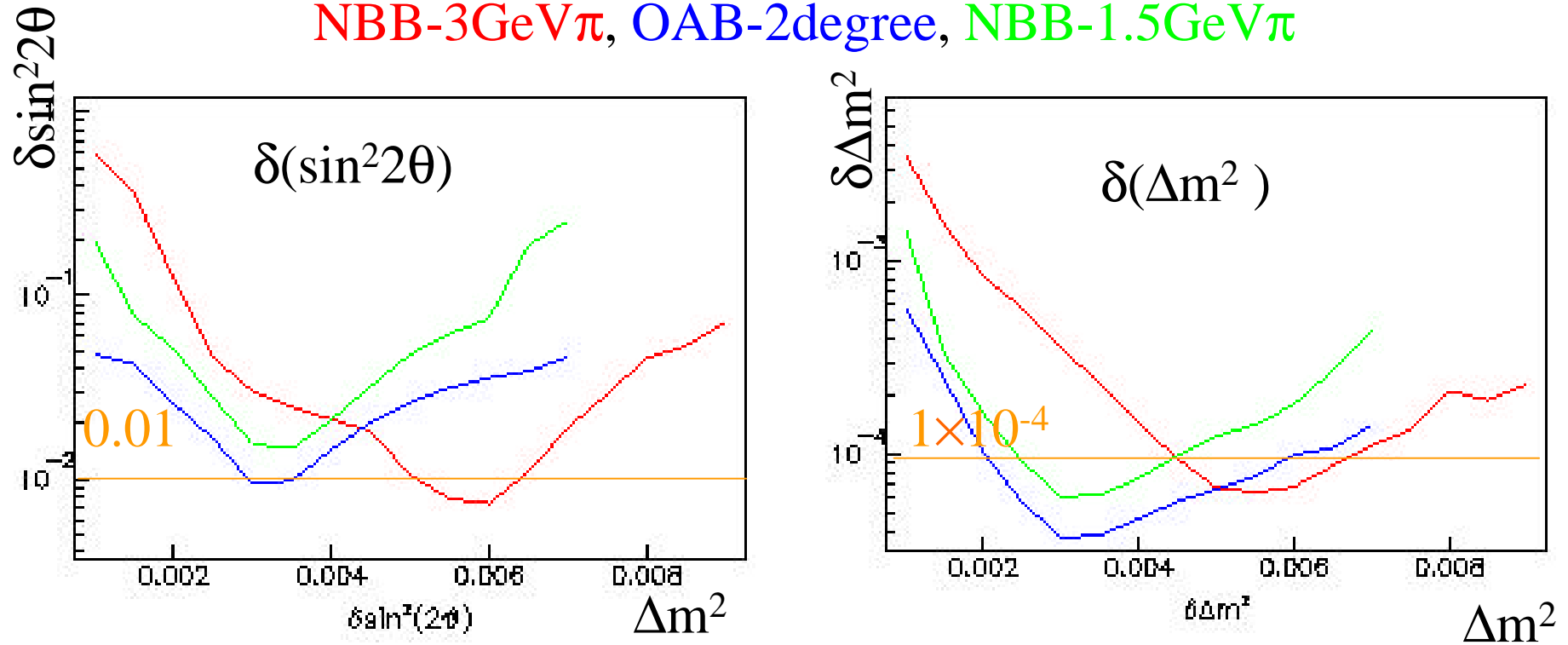
$$\sin^2 2\theta = 1.00 \pm 0.01$$



Reconstructed E_n (MeV)

Sensitivity for several beam configurations.

NBB-3GeV π , OAB-2degree, NBB-1.5GeV π

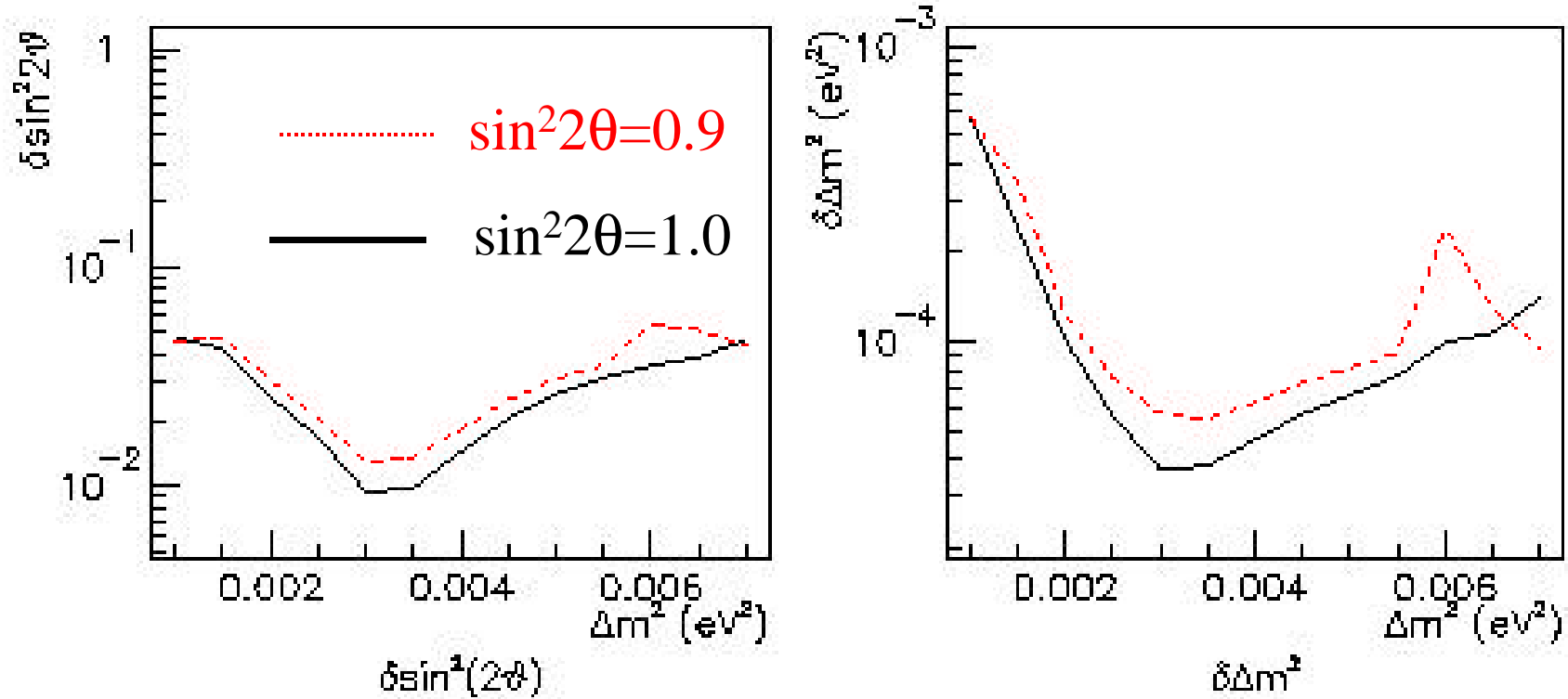


$\delta(\sin^2 2\theta) \sim 0.01$ in 5 years

$\delta(\Delta m^2) \sim < 1 \times 10^{-4}$ in 5 years

Sensitivity in the case of $\sin^2 2\theta \neq 1.0$.

OAB2 (5years)



Sensitivity is worse by a factor of ~ 1.3 (stat. only)

3. Systematic Uncertainty (in the case of $\sin^2 2\theta=1.0$)

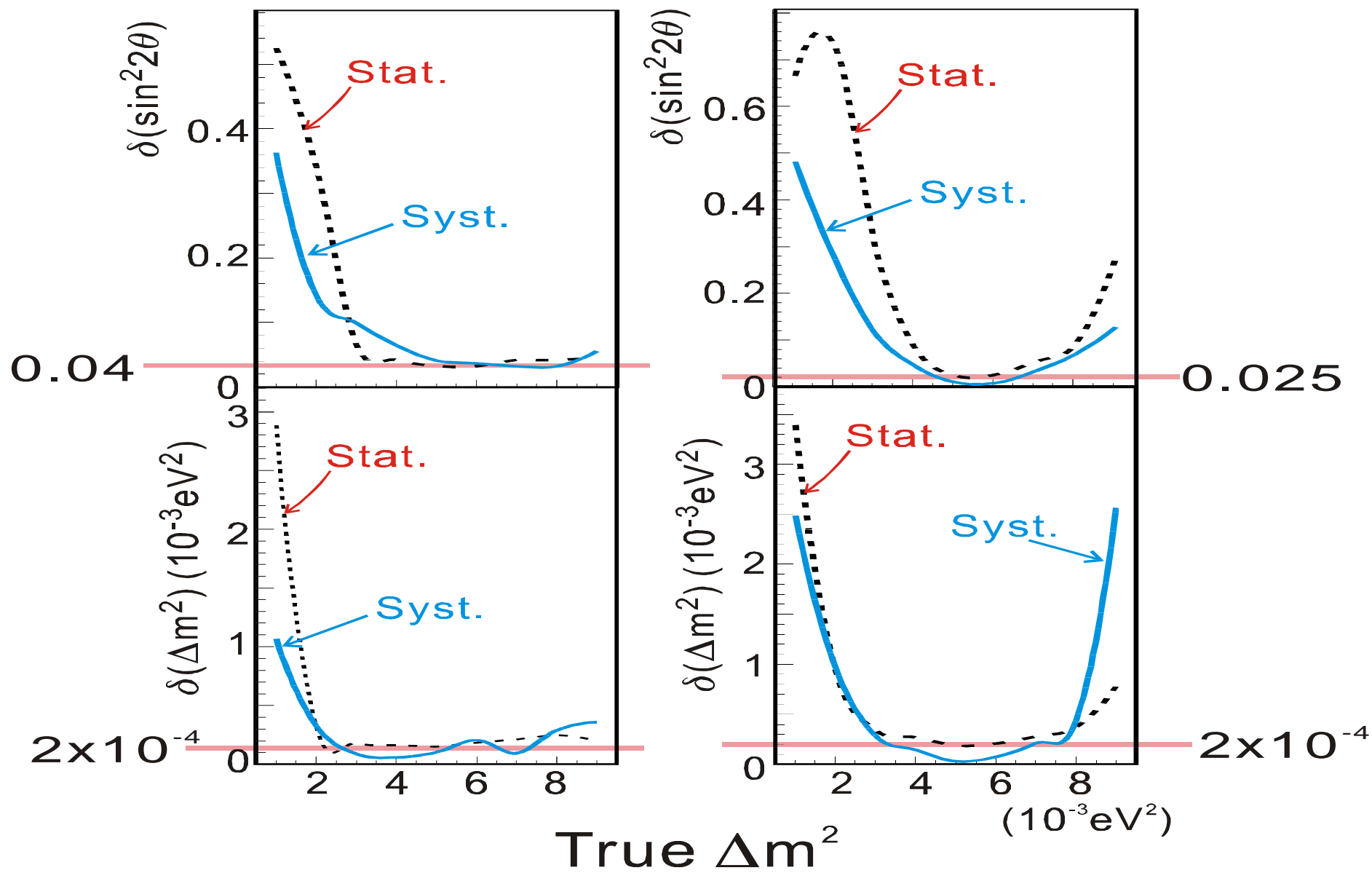
1. Non-QE background subtraction. ($\pm 20\%$).
2. Relative flux between FD and SK. ($\pm 10\%$)
3. Non-linearity in energy measurement. ($\pm 3\%$)
4. $\Phi_{SK} = (1 \pm 0.04) \Phi(E)_{FD}$, 10% flux increase at 2.5 GeV/c
5. Effect by high energy tail is under study now.

Though WBB is systematic dominant, but NBB is not at the oscillation maximum.

1 year sensitivity

WBB

NBB



3. Summary and Conclusion

Oscillation pattern will be clearly seen.

Sensitivity (goal) could be:

$$\delta \sin^2 2\theta_{23} < 0.01$$

$$\delta \Delta m_{23}^2 < 1 \times 10^{-4} \text{eV}^2$$

$$\text{at } (\sin^2 2\theta = 1.0, \Delta m^2 = 3.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{eV}^2)$$

Further Study:

- More systematic errors (from far to near ratio?)