

2KM water Cherenkov detector: ν_e appearance analysis

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Outline

- Interaction / Simulation update
- 2KM reconstruction updates
- ν_e appearance analysis

I. Interaction / Simulation update

- Neutrino interactions parametrization
- GEANT4 simulation
- Monte Carlo files / generated livetime

Neutrino interactions parametrizations

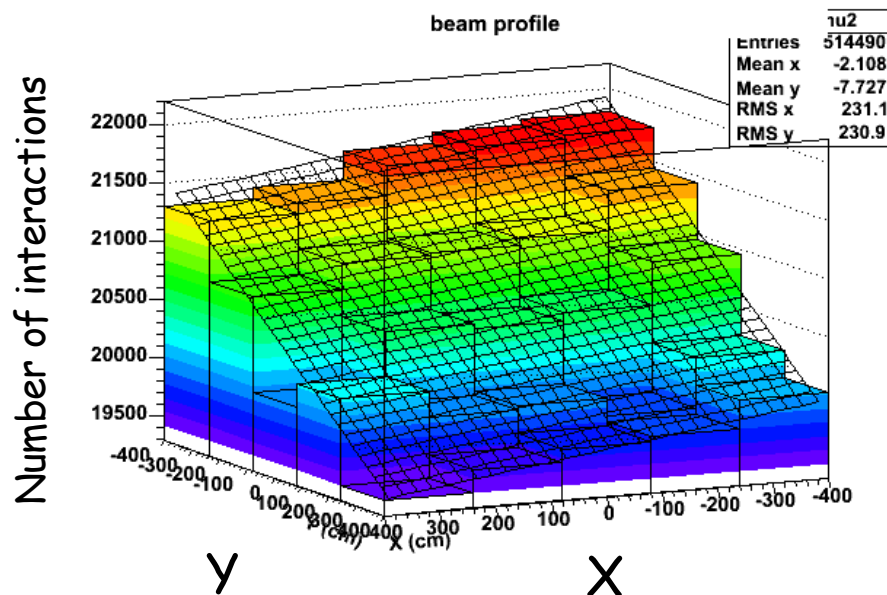
Neutrino interactions are simulated in 2 steps :

1. Make neutrino 4-vectors (E, \vec{p}) using the JNUBEAM ν flux simulator
2. Use NEUT to generate the actual interactions

In order to simulate $5 \cdot 10^{21}$ pot in 100 tons @ 2KM, we need approx. 3-4 million events.

Using the same method as SK, keeping several important effects :

1. correlation between vertex position and ν energy aka "running of the off-axis peak"
(50 MeV from top of tank to bottom)
2. Non uniform distribution of vertices over the 2KM detector surface (consequence of the off-axis beam)



beam profile is parametrized by a plane

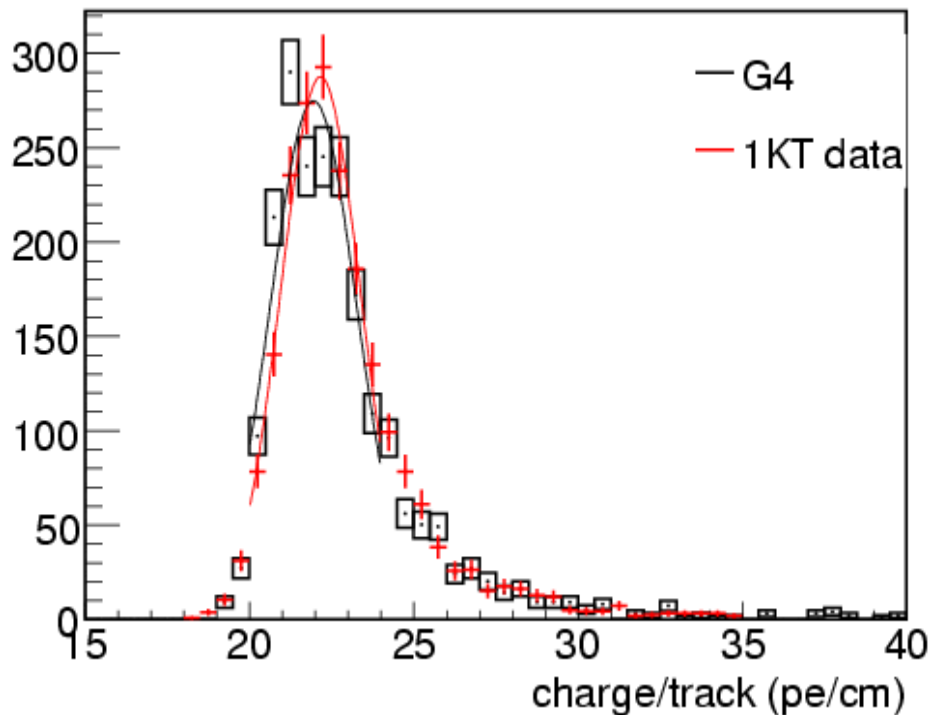
GEANT4 simulation : improvements

- Retuned reflections and scattering lengths to match through-going muon data
- Updated PMT digitization code
- Changed hadronic models in GEANT4 (see J. Raaf's talk)

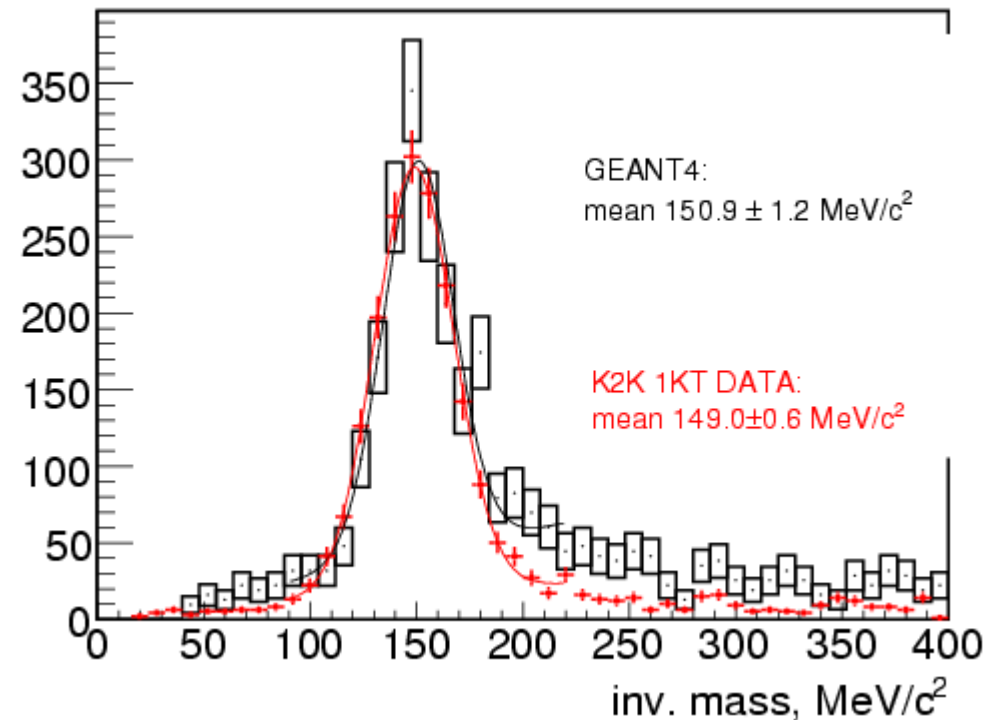
GEANT4 simulation : energy scale tuning

Example of simulation / reconstruction tuning : charge scale and energy scale using K2K 1kton data

Cosmic through-going muons



Beam ν_μ events, 2 e-like rings



Current T2K MC statistics

2KM water Cherenkov detector MC :

- ν_e : 250,000 events (total), 93,000 events in 100t FV --> 17.1 years
- ν_μ : ~2.3 million events (total), 840,000 events in 100t FV --> 3.4 years
(was 0.3yr in march05)

Files are available at <http://www.phy.duke.edu/~mfguest/2km-04b-ntuples>

SK water Cherenkov detector MC :

- ν_e : 450,000 events in the FV
- ν_μ : 40,935 events in the FV

(See J. Raaf's talk)

II. 2KM reconstruction updates

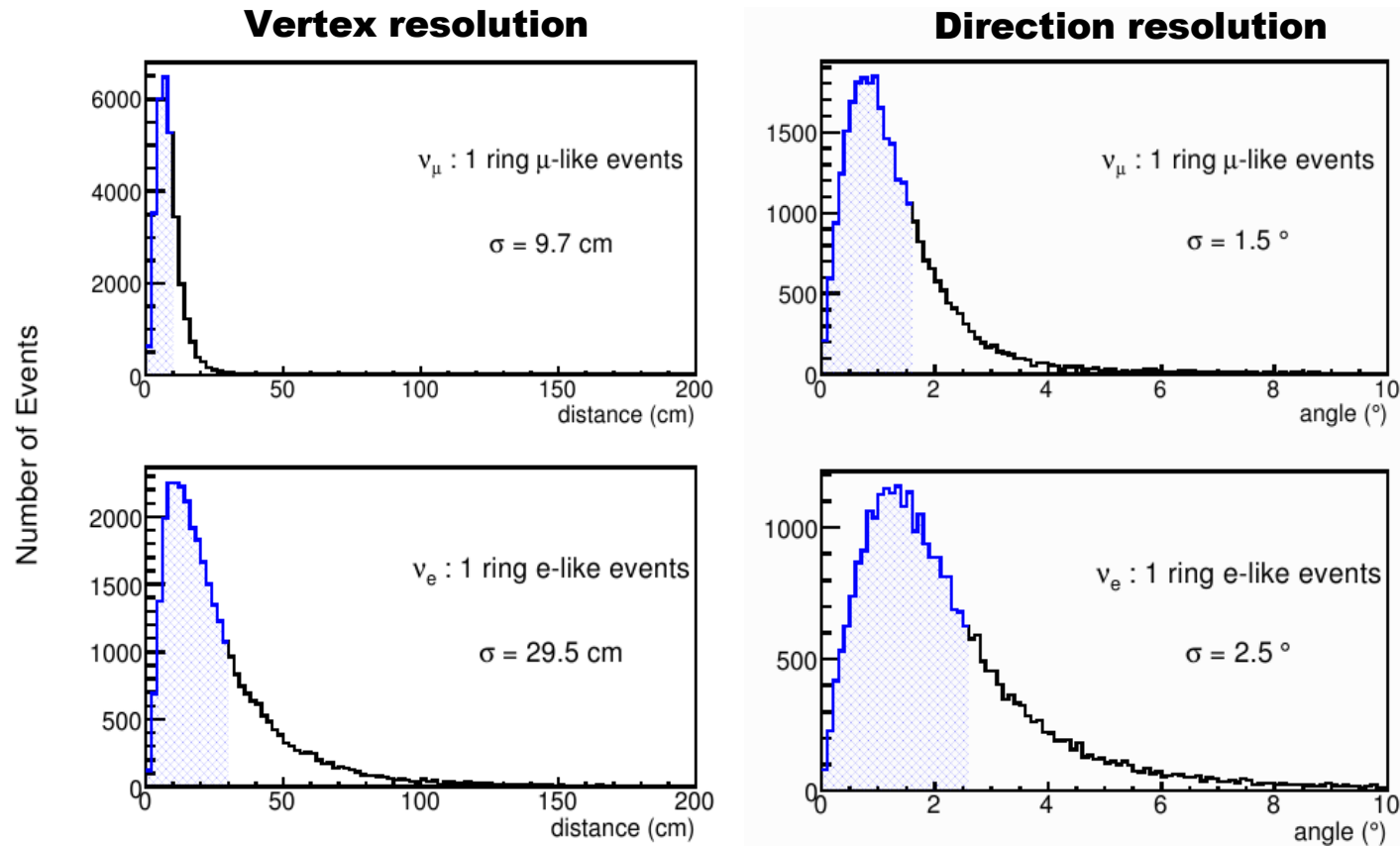
- Vertex fitters
- Ring counting
- PID
- POLfit

2KM reconstruction : introduction

- Based on 1KTon software
- Modified to accept 2KM simulated data
- All the standard reconstruction programs were tuned to take into account specific 2KM behaviour
- Check that performance is similar to SK's using mono-energetic e/μ events & T2K beam

2KM reconstruction : vertex fitter

Tuned ring-edge finding routine and MS-fit calling sequence



Vertex resolution :

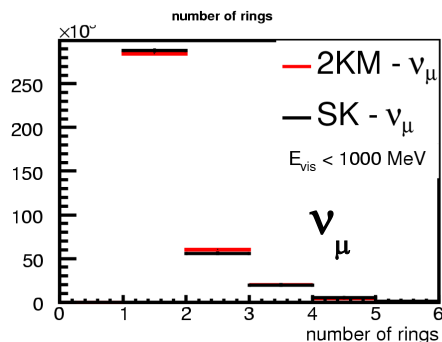
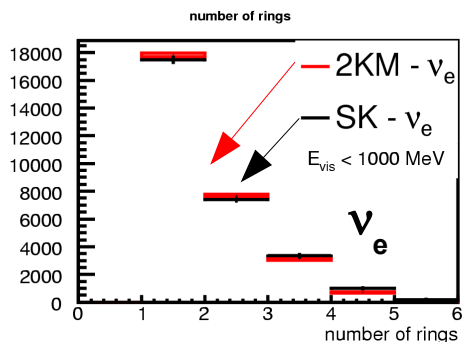
Better than SK for ν_μ (23.9cm),
similar for ν_e

Direction resolution :

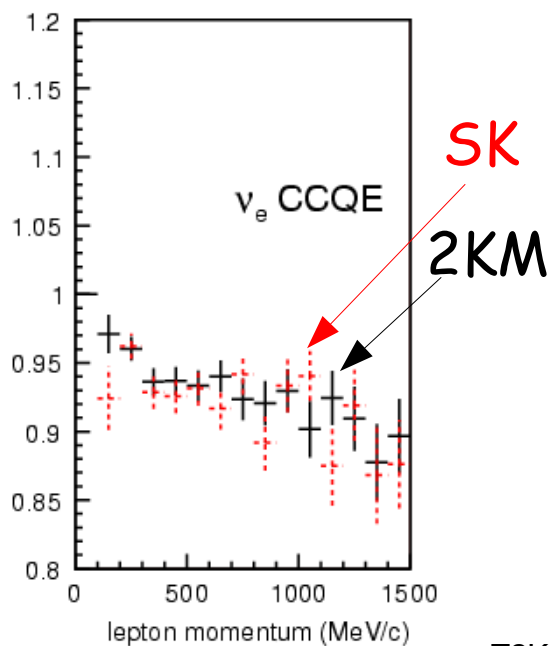
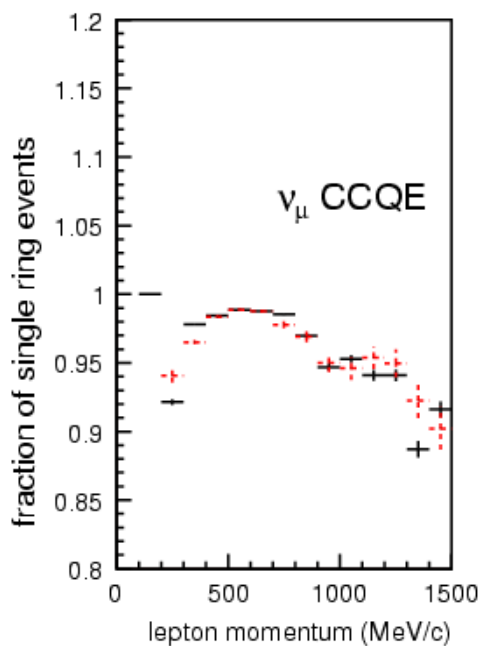
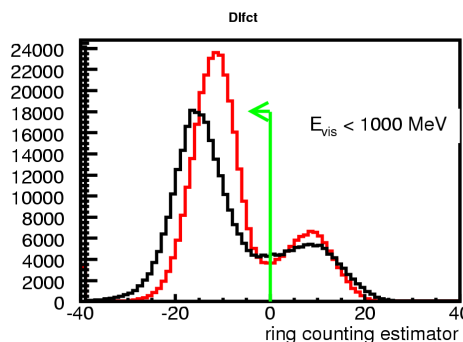
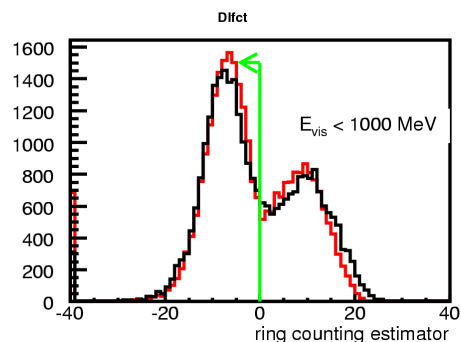
Better than SK (resp. 2.0° & 3.3°)

2KM reconstruction : ring counting

Number of events

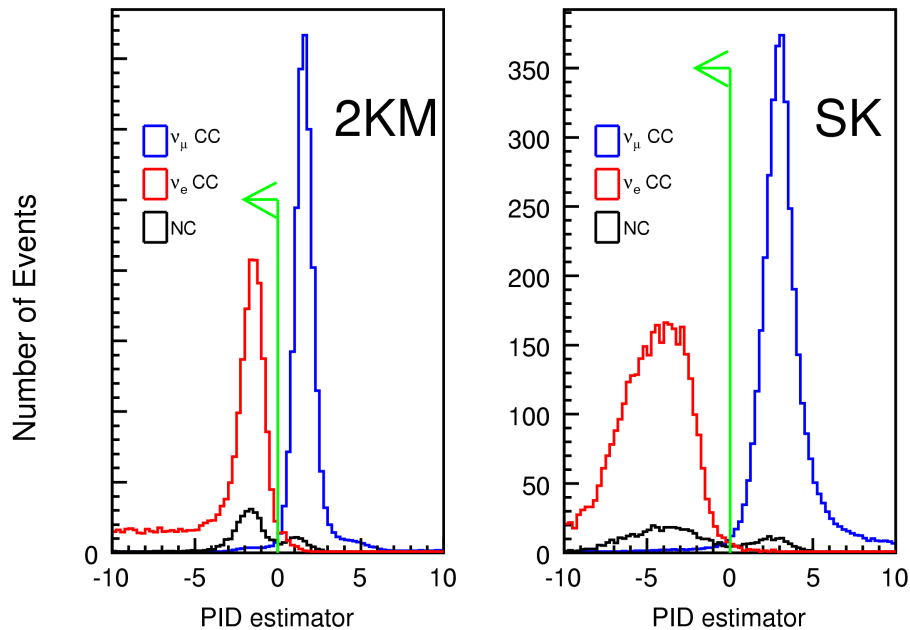


Ring counting performance is almost identical to SK for $E_{\text{vis}} < 1 \text{ GeV}$ (where the signal region is)



Ring counting efficiency for CCQE ν interactions drops off because 2nd ring is found Similar @ SK & 2KM

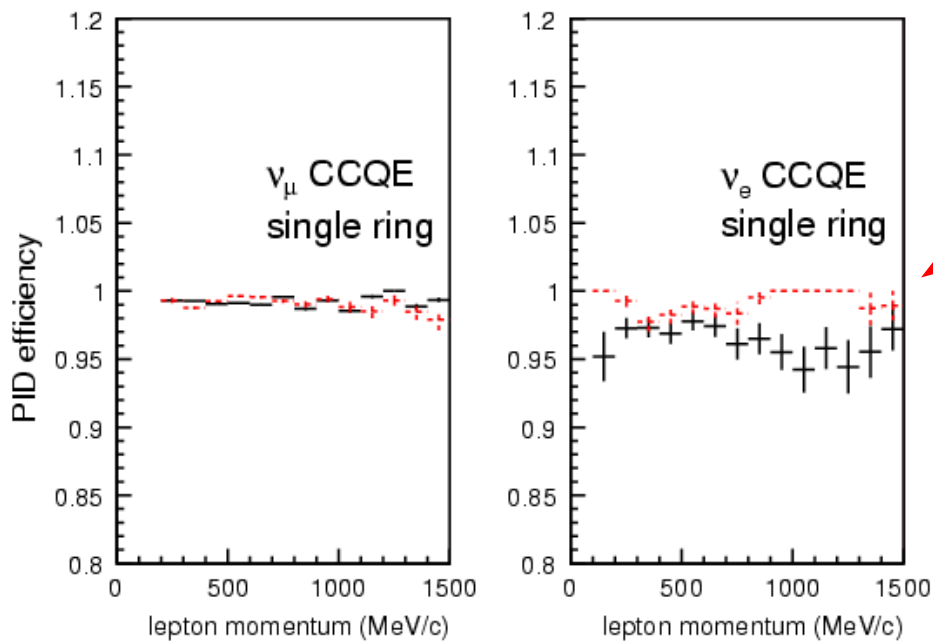
2KM reconstruction : PID



Tuned PID pattern for new geometry

Shape is somewhat different because of pattern differences

ν_e rescaled to same number as ν_μ



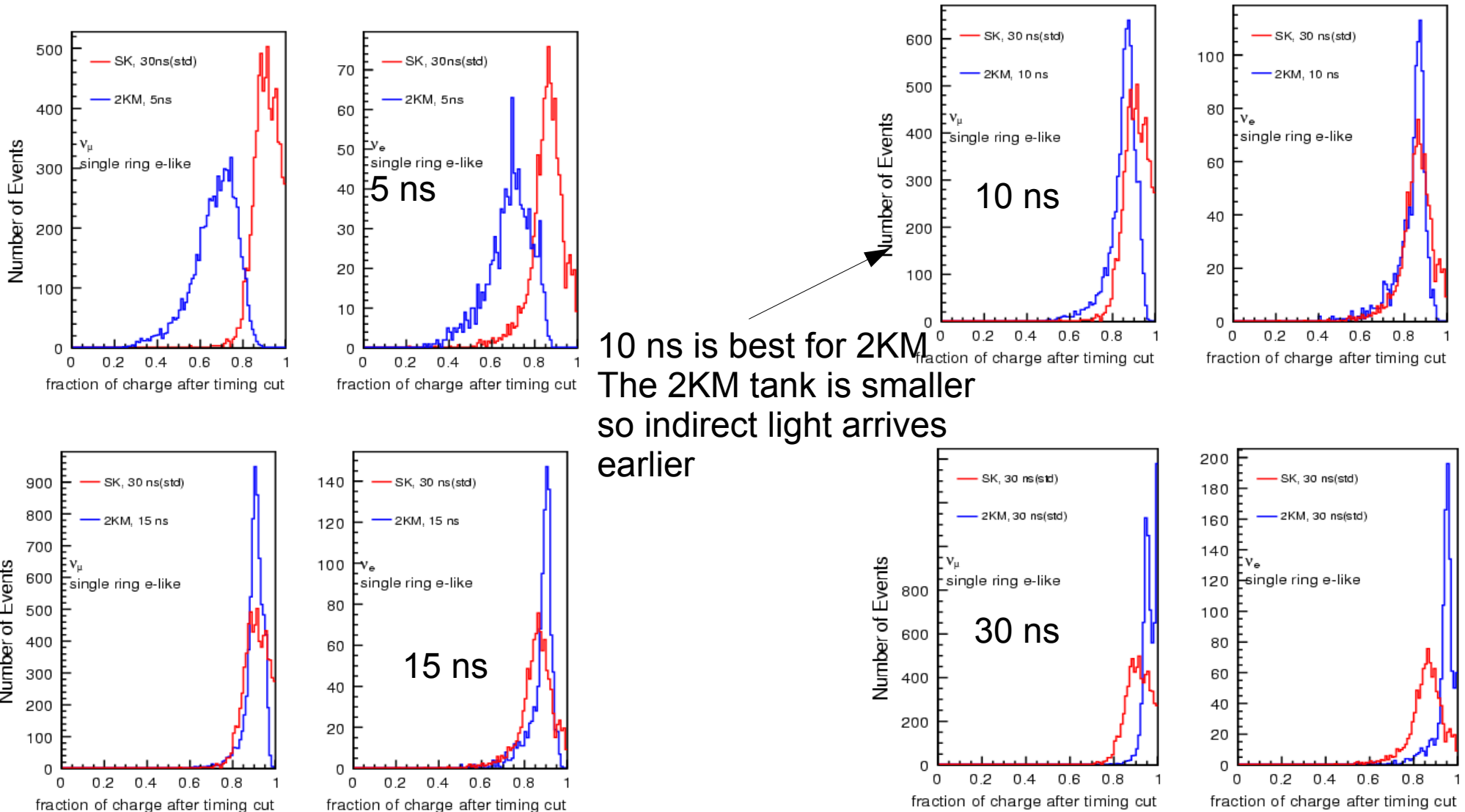
ID probability is almost the same

2KM reconstruction : polfit timing cut

Timing cut removes scattered and reflected light; width at SK is 30 ns.

Tune the cut to **keep the same fraction of light as at SK**

Using single ring, e-like events from numu & nue @ SK & 2KM

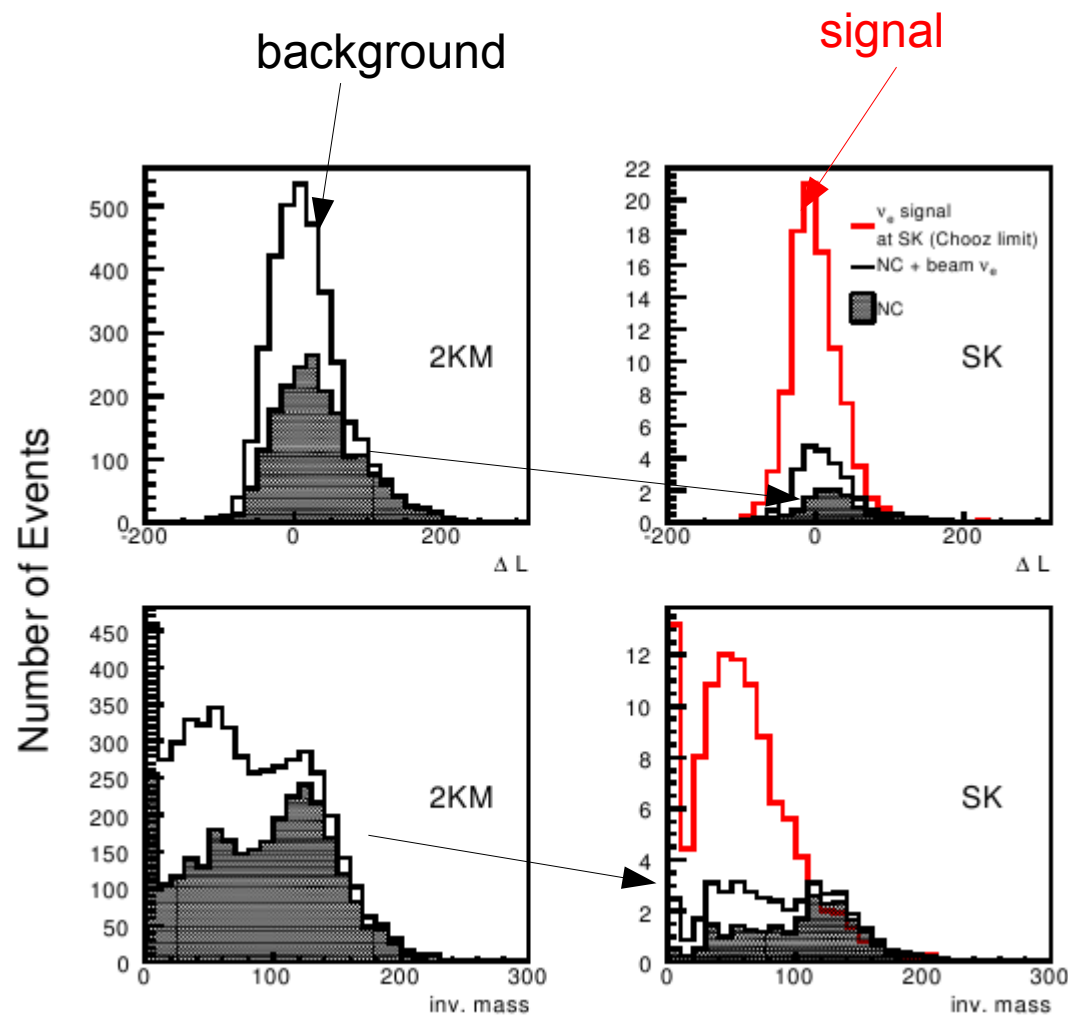


2KM reconstruction : POLfit

- Use polfit2 at 2KM & SK for this analysis

- Compare 2KM with BG at SK
Signal @ Chooz limit shown at SK

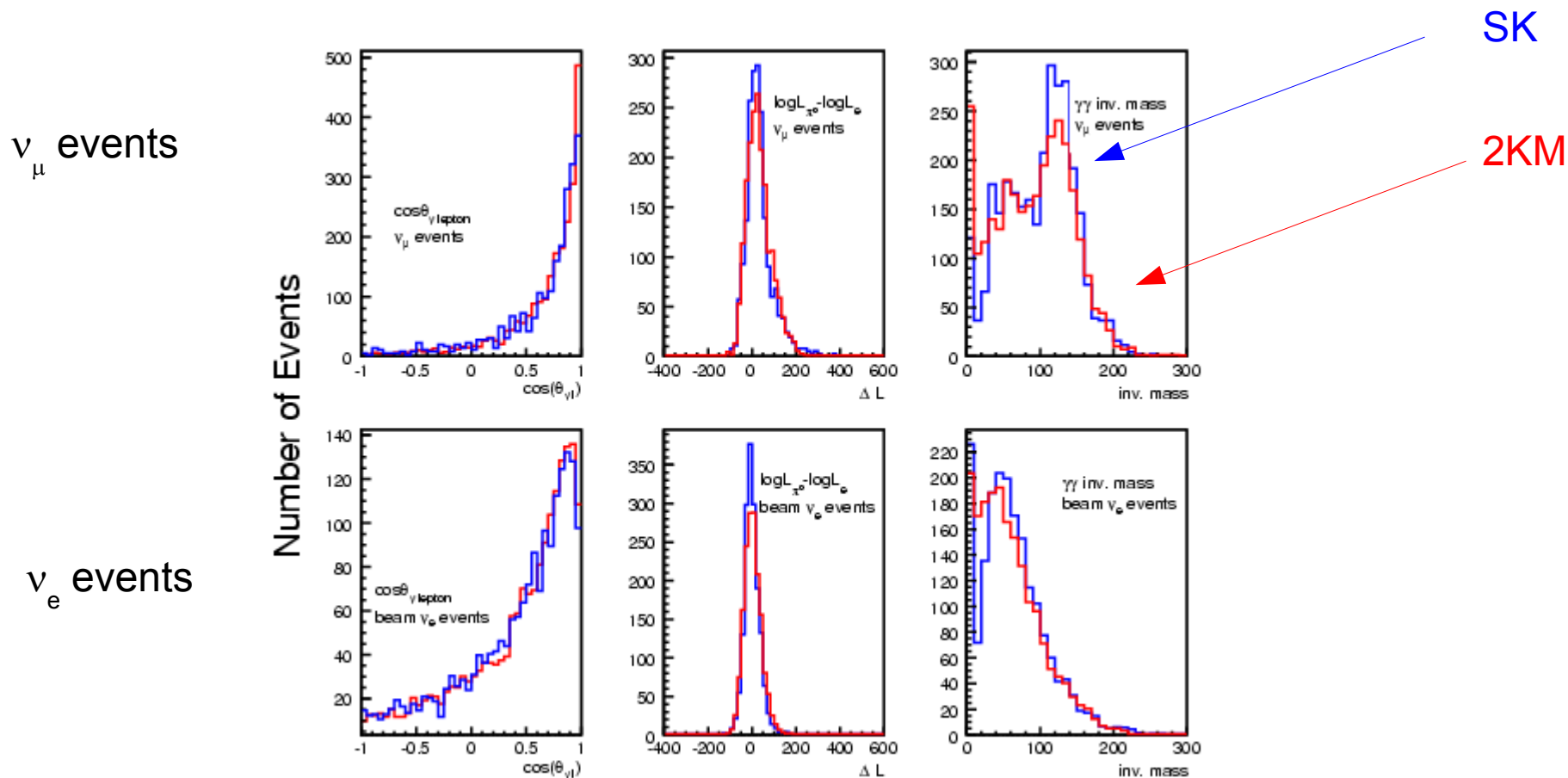
Events passing all ν_e selection criteria
except the one being studied
FCFV, 1ring, e-like, no decay e-,
 $\cos \theta_{\nu l} < 0.9$, $0.35 \text{ GeV} < E_\nu < 0.85 \text{ GeV}$



2KM reconstruction : POLfit (cont'd)

Using events after passing all criteria except the one under study
 FCFV, 1ring, e-like, no decay e-, $\cos \theta_{\nu l} < 0.9$, $0.35 \text{ GeV} < E_{\nu} < 0.85 \text{ GeV}$

Compare distributions for the background at SK and 2KM



III. ν_e appearance analysis

- Selection @ SK & 2KM
- Extrapolation
- Analysis systematics
- Other systematics
- Results

ν_e appearance analysis : selection cuts

- Compare selection efficiencies at SK & 2KM
(Numbers of events correspond to $5 \cdot 10^{21}$ pot = "5 years")
- Determine a conservative estimate of the systematics on background "prediction" from 2KM

ν_e appearance cuts

2KM

- **FV 100t** ($-415\text{cm} < Z < 215\text{cm}$ && $\sqrt{x^2+y^2} < 225\text{cm}$)
- **FC** (max charge on a PMT < 100 p.e.)
- **Evis** > 100 MeV
- **1 ring, e-like**
- **No decay electron** : use MC info to compute decay e- detection probability and use random numbers
- **$\cos \theta_{\nu e} < 0.9$** (coherent π^0 suppression)
- **Polfit $M_{\gamma\gamma} < 100$ MeV/c²**
- **$\Delta\log\text{-likelihood} < 80$**

SK

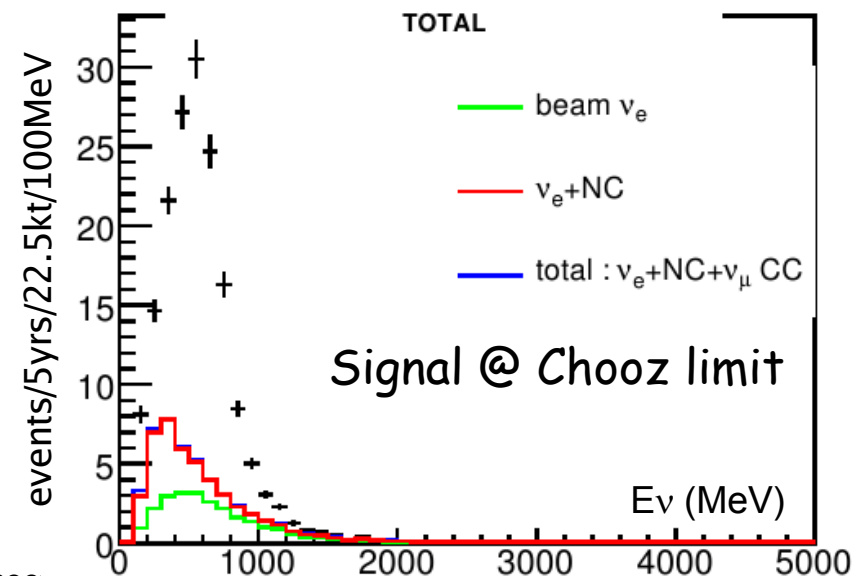
- **FV 22.5 kt** (distance to wall > 200 cm)
- **FC** (# of OD clusters < 10)
- **Evis** > 100 MeV
- **1 ring, e-like**
- **No decay electron** : use reconstructed decay e- info
- **$\cos \theta_{\nu e} < 0.9$** (coherent π^0 suppression)
- **Polfit $M_{\gamma\gamma} < 100$ MeV/c²**
- **$\Delta\log\text{-likelihood} < 80$**

Selection efficiencies at SK

At Super-K , 22.5 kt, 5 years, $\Delta m_{23}^2 = 2.5e-3 \text{ eV}^2$:

	ν_μ CC mis-ID	NC	Beam ν_e	Signal (chooz)
FC,FV,Evis>100 (MeV)	2081.7	801.37	182.9	217.9
Single ring	983 (47.2%)	214.7 (26.8%)	89 (48.7%)	1843 (84.6%)
E-like	39.0 (1.9%)	168.3 (21.0%)	86.7 (47.4%)	182.2 (83.6%)
No decay e-	13.6 (0.65%)	149.9 (18.7%)	72.4 (39.6%)	166.4 (76.2%)
$0.35 < E_\nu < 0.85$ (Gev)	1.37(0.07%)	50.8 (6.3%)	20.7 (11.3%)	127.2 (58.3%)
$\text{Cos}\theta_{\text{lepton}} < 0.9$	1.025 (0.05%)	35.8 (4.5%)	17.5 (9.6%)	111.4 (51.1%)
Polfit $M_{\gamma\gamma} < 100 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	0.47 (0.02%)	11.8 (1.5%)	13.9 (7.6%)	94.1 (43.2%)
$\Delta\log\text{Likelihood} < 80$	0.35(0.017%)	9.8 (1.2%)	13.5 (7.4%)	91.9 (42.2%)

- Efficiencies very similar to the previous analysis (0.03%, 1.06%, 7%, 42% respectively)
- **Bug fix in official SK event rates :**
reduced by ~5% (10% in signal region)

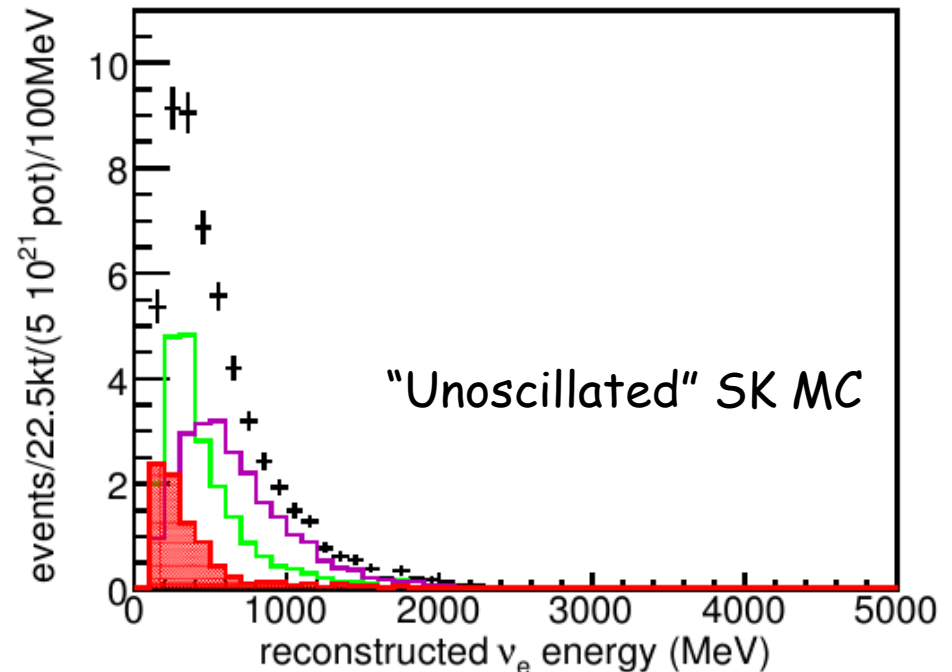
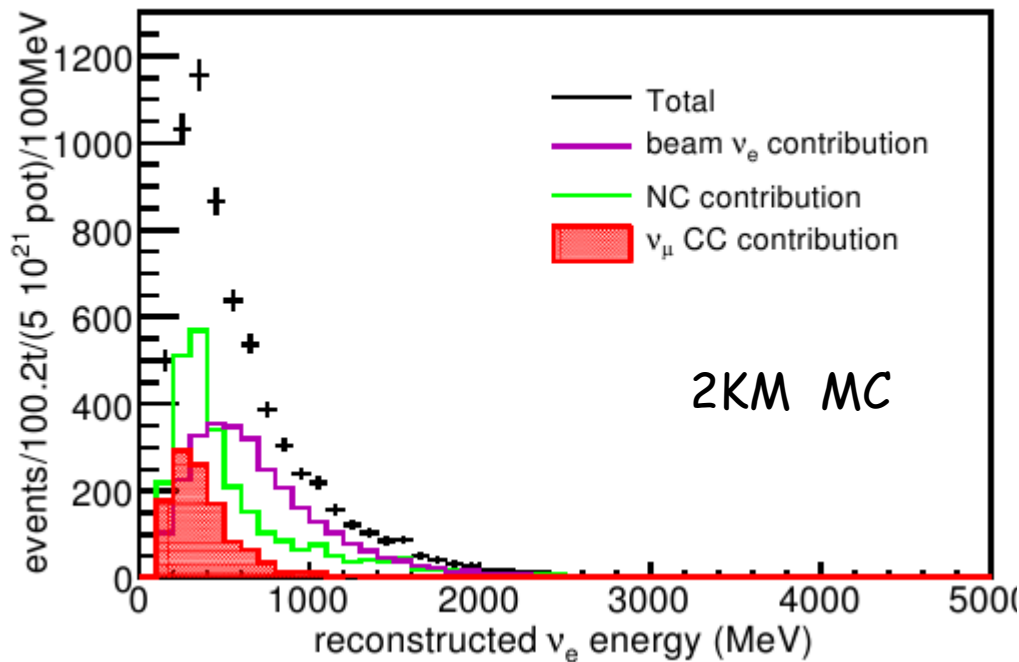


Selection efficiencies at 2KM

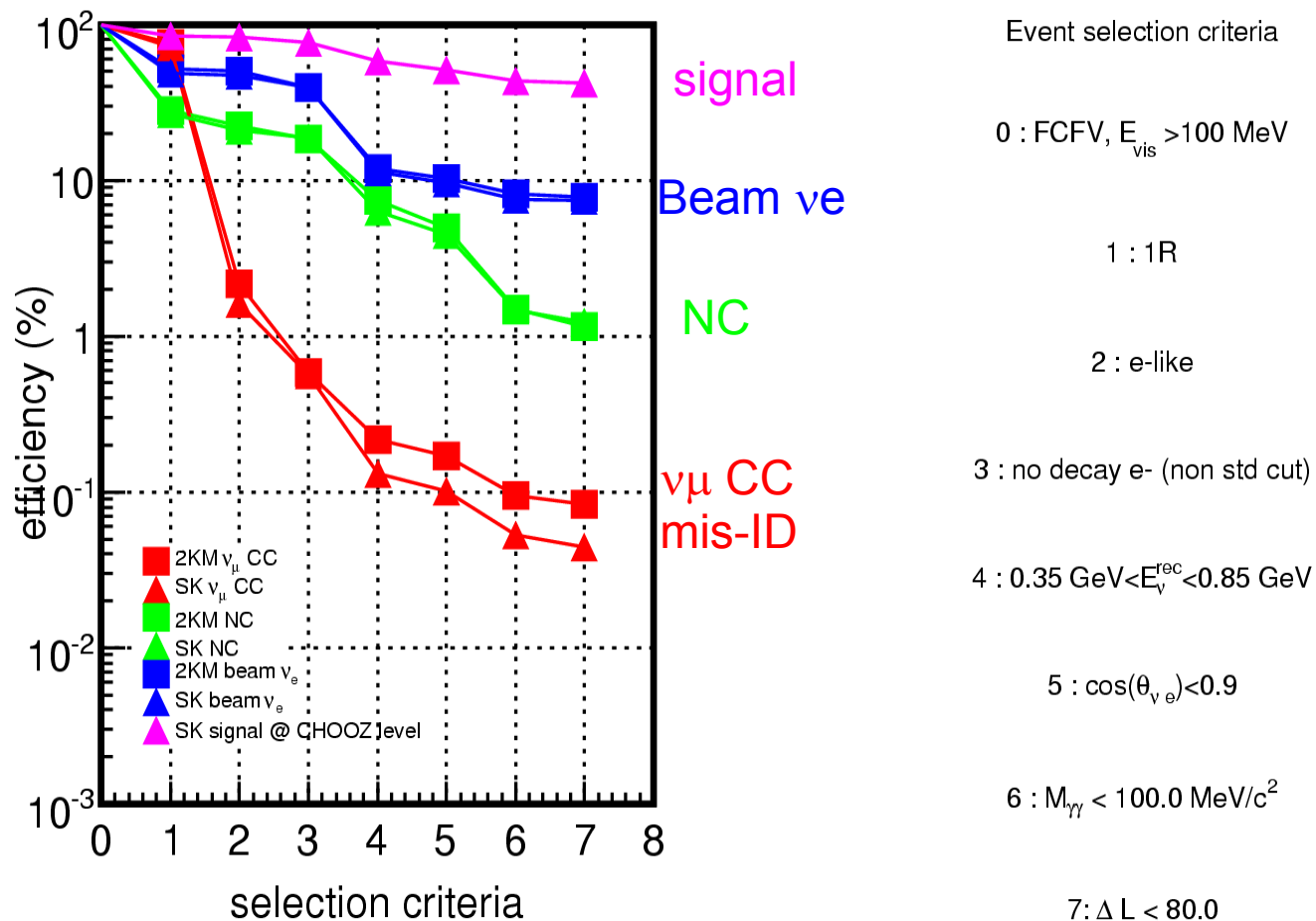
	ν_μ CC mis-ID	NC	Beam ν_e
FC,FV,Evis>100 (MeV)	564229.1	93804.6	20250.25
Single ring	426562 (75.6%)	26206 (27.9%)	10535 (52%)
E-like	12263.7 (2.2%)	20971 (22.4%)	10113 (49.9%)
No decay e-	3283.7 (0.57%)	17240.8(18.4%)	8032.9 (39.7%)
0.35<E ν <0.85 (Gev)	1223.3 (0.22%)	6938.8 (7.4%)	2422.4 (12.0%)
Cos $\theta_{\nu\text{lepton}} < 0.9$	963.9 (0.17%)	4641.8 (4.9%)	2080.9 (10.3%)
Polfit $M_{\gamma\gamma} < 100 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	536.5 (0.095%)	1389.8 (1.48%)	1646.6 (8.13%)
$\Delta\text{logLikelihood} < 80$	468.7 (0.083%)	1086.2 (1.16%)	1585.5 (7.83%)
SK, ALL CUTS	0.35 (0.013%)	9.8 (1.2%)	13.5 (7.4%)

NC and ν_e are almost identical !

Oscillations cause differences



Efficiency differences



For each category of events (ν_{μ} CC, NC, beam ν_e) compare SK and 2KM efficiencies using “unoscillated” SK efficiencies

Extrapolation from 2KM to SK

Simple scaling prediction with no corrections :

$$N_{sk} = N_{2km} (M_{sk}/M_{2km})(L_{sk}/L_{2km})^2 (\epsilon_{sk}/\epsilon_{2km})$$

Assumed to be 1 here

For ν_{μ} CC also apply ν oscillation "survival" probability

Get prediction of BG at SK from 2KM measurement assuming identical efficiencies & spectra -> simple scaling with squared distances and fiducial masses & no corrections

Systematics :

- Analysis cuts --> next slides
- Energy calibration --> next slides
- FV ~ 4 % = error @ SK + error @ 2KM in quadrature

Extrapolation systematics : differences between SK & 2KM

- Compute the efficiency of each cut
- Use relative difference between SK & 2KM as a very conservative estimate of the systematic error on each cut
- Add in quadrature

$$\sigma^2 = \sum_i \left(\frac{\epsilon_{SK,i} - \epsilon_{2KM,i}}{\epsilon_{2KM,i}} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{\epsilon_{SK} - \epsilon_{2KM}}{\epsilon_{2KM}}$$

FC,FV,Evis100-1000	Beam ν_e	NC	ν_μ misID
1R	-2.05%	2.82%	1.43%
E-like	1.00%	-4.64%	-13.51%
No μ -e	1.68%	5.00%	8.59%
$\cos(\theta) < 0.9$	-0.60%	6.27%	2.23%
$m_{gg} < 100$	-1.38%	-1.93%	2.37%
DL < 80	0.64%	-2.50%	-10.01%
Enu	0.30%	3.76%	-30.50%
TOTAL	3.28%	10.86%	36.05%

Then weight the contributions according to the actual numbers of events :
 13.0 beam ν_e CC events, 9.4 NC events & 0.7 ν_μ CC events

TOTAL "ANALYSIS" ERROR = 1.13/23.01 = 4.9%

Energy calibration systematics

Energy calibration errors are taken to be 2.1% at each detector, uncorrelated.

- Vary cuts by +/- 1 sigma corresponding to this uncertainty (Evis cuts, Ev cuts, polfit mass cuts)
- Relative variation of the final number is the error due to the energy calibration
- Add in quadrature SK and 2KM

Energy scale	SK	2KM
NC	9.1%	6.8%
$\nu\mu$ CC misID	5.7%	5.4%
Beam νe	0.6%	0.5%

Combining "analysis" errors and energy calibrations errors in quadrature, and extrapolating to SK :

	NC	Beam νe (CC)	$\nu\mu$ mis-ID (CC)
SK simulation	10.15	13.23	0.35
Prediction from 2km (\pm stat \pm syst)	9.38 \pm 0.28 \pm 1.02	12.97 \pm 0.33 \pm 0.43	0.67 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.24

Systematic error = 4.9% → including energy calibration = 6.8%

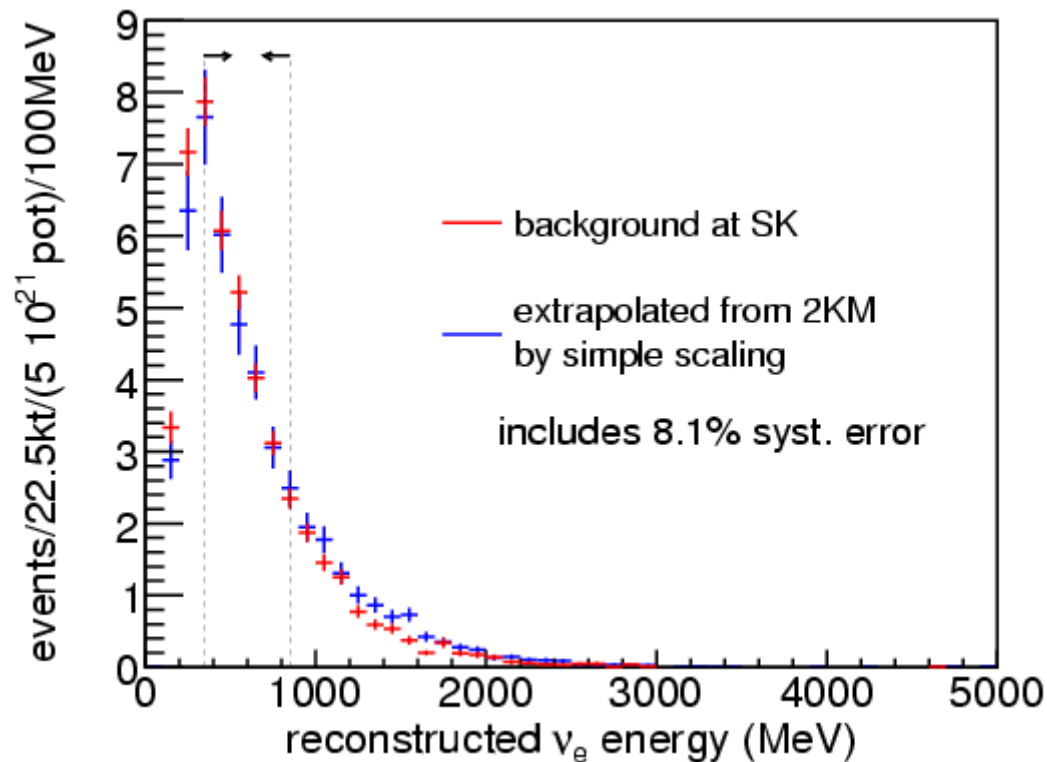
Final result

Add 4% FV(=2.8% uncorrelated at both positions)

Super-Kamiokande : $23.73 \pm 20\%$ (expected stat for 5 years)

**scaled from 2KM : 23.01 ± 0.41 (exp. stat) ± 1.86 (syst)
= 23.01 ± 0.41 (exp.stat) $\pm 6.8\%$ (analysis&energy) $\pm 4\%$ (FV)
= **$23.01 \pm 8.1 \%$****

Compare energy spectra @ SK and 2KM with systematic error : Excellent agreement !



Conclusion

- Interaction / simulation :
 - Large statistics available at 2KM and SK
 - Improved GEANT4 MC
- 2KM reconstruction :
 - Improved reconstruction @ 2KM : vertex fit, ring counting, PID, POLfit
- Analysis :
 - Total BG at SK for 5 years is 23.8 events
 - Prediction from 2KM is $23.0 \pm 8.1\%$, without any attempt to correct for anything (neither beam nor analysis differences between SK & 2KM)
 - Differences between the detectors contribute as 5%
 - Work on incorporating errors in full fit is in progress, will be shown by N. Tanimoto tomorrow in the SK session.