



# Atmospheric Results from Super-Kamiokande

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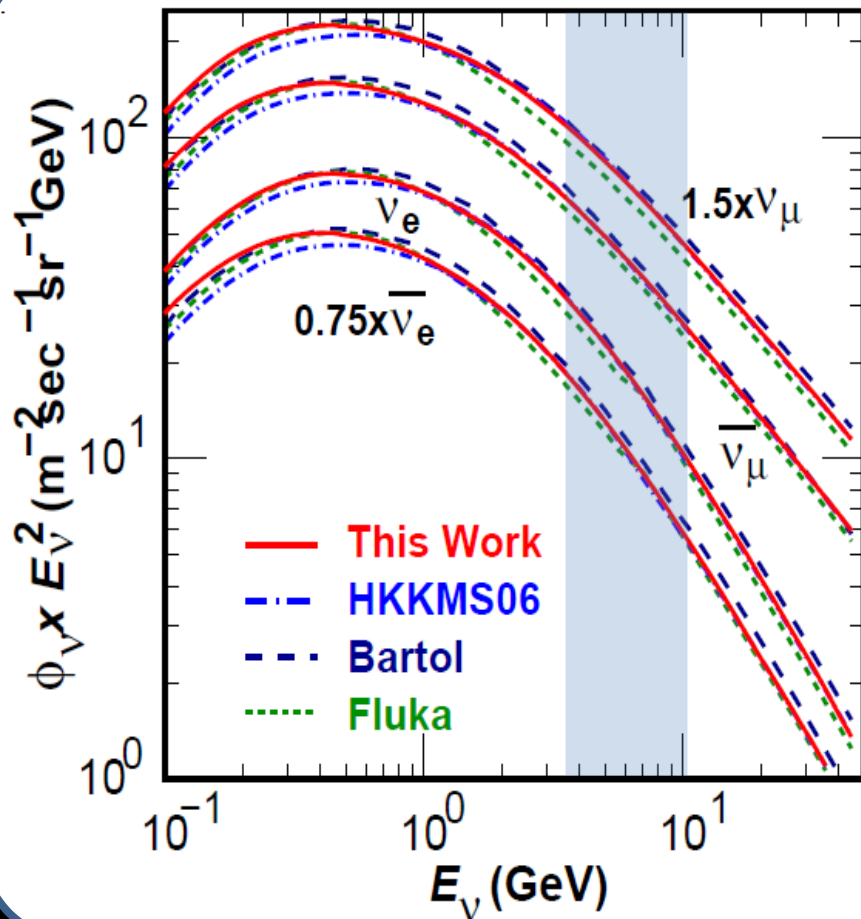
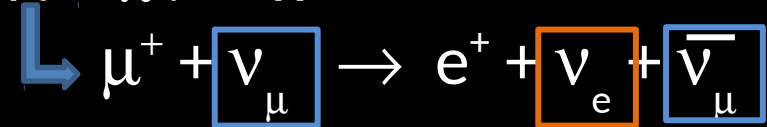
# Introduction

- Some Introductory Material
  
- Atmospheric neutrinos as **signal**
  - Search for  $\nu_{\tau}$  Appearance
  - Standard MNS Oscillation Analysis
  - Search for  $\Delta m_s \sim eV^2$  scale sterile neutrinos
  - Search for Lorentz invariance violation
  
- Atmospheric neutrinos as **background**
  - Search for WIMP-induced neutrinos from the galactic center
  - Search for WIMP-induced neutrinos from the sun
  
- Summary

# Atmospheric Neutrinos As **Signal**

# Atmospheric Neutrino Generation

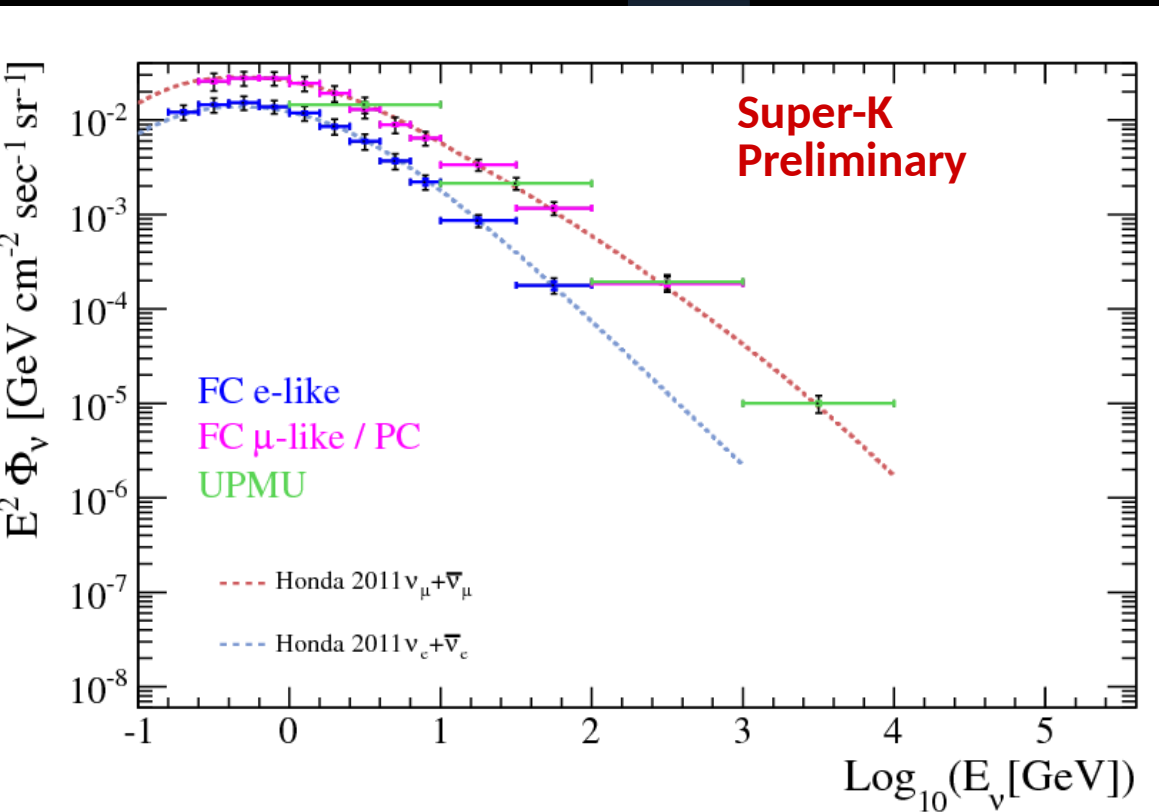
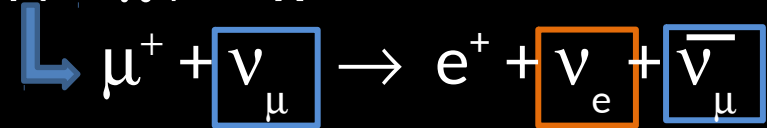
- Cosmic rays strike air nuclei and the decay of the out-going hadrons gives neutrinos



- Primary cosmic rays Isotropic about Earth
- $\nu$ s travel 10 – 10,000 km before detection
- Both neutrinos and antineutrinos in the flux
  - ~ 30% of final analysis samples are antineutrinos
- Flux spans many decades in energy ~100 MeV – 100TeV+
- Excellent tool for broad studies of neutrino oscillations
  - Access to sub-leading effects with high statistics

# Atmospheric Neutrino Generation

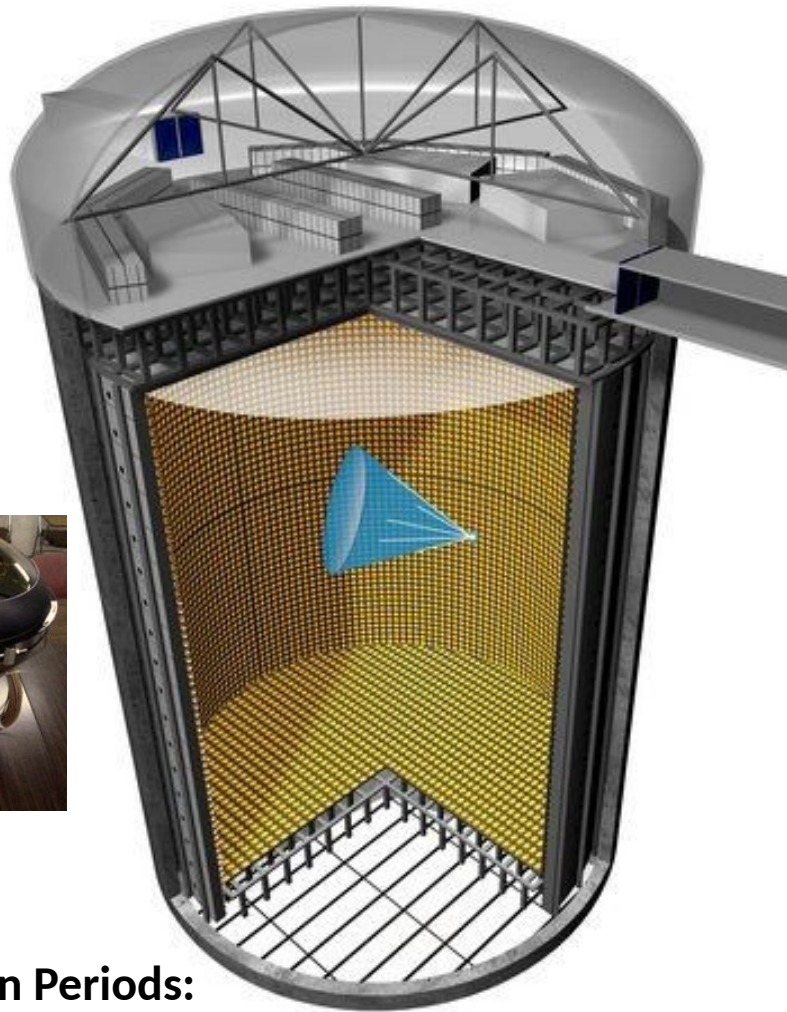
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Atmospheric neutrino Flux measurement  
By Super-K  
Poster #249, K.Okumura

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# Super-Kamiokande: Introduction

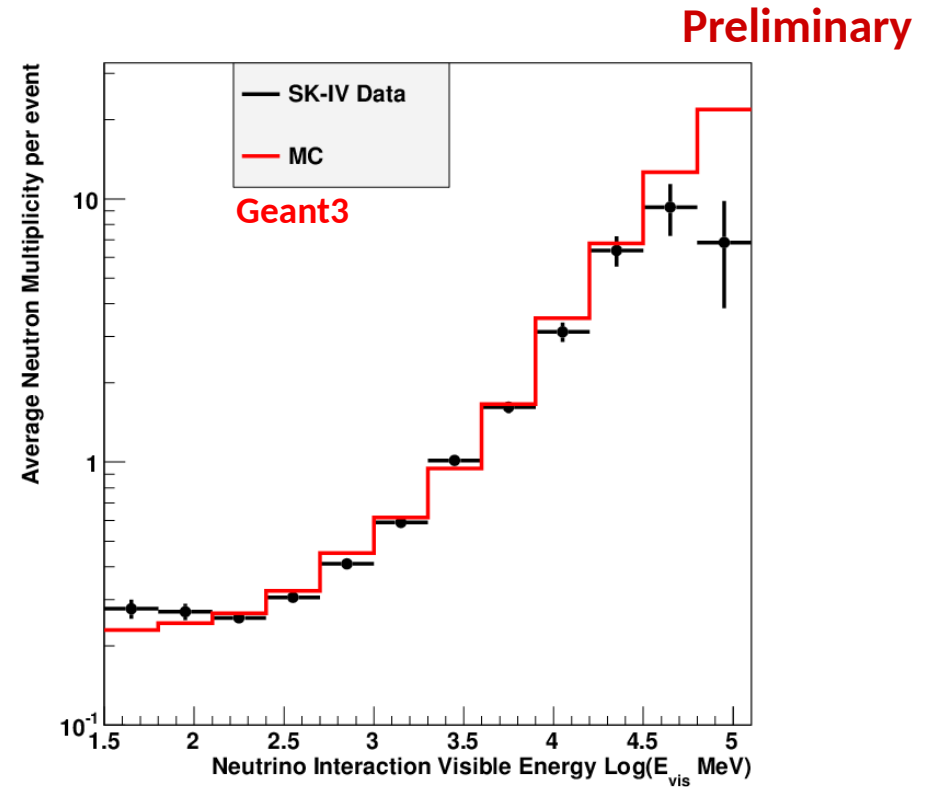
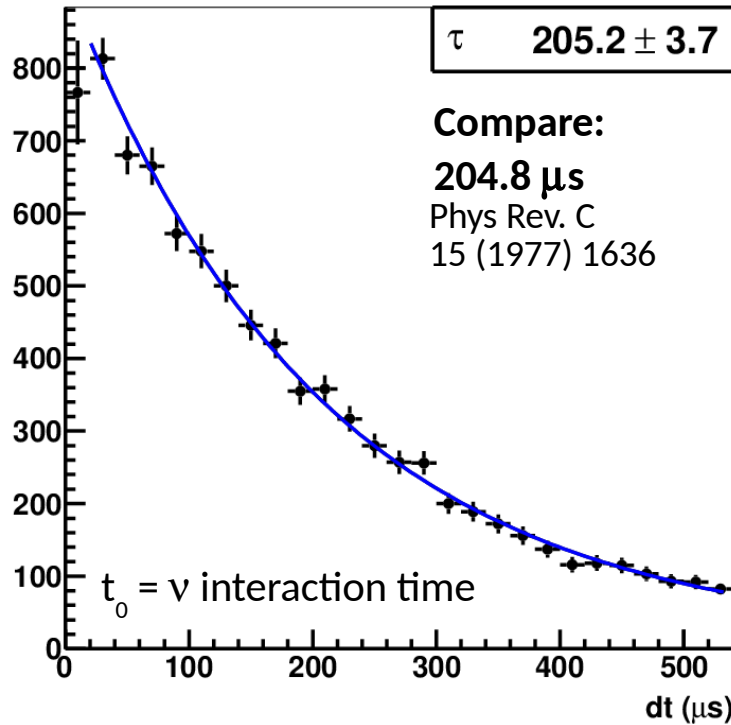


- 22.5 kton fiducial volume
- Optically separated into
  - Inner Detector 11,146 20" PMTs
  - Outer Detector 1885 8" PMTs
- No net electric or magnetic fields
- Excellent PID between showering (e-like) and non-showering (m-like)
  - < 1% MIS ID at 1 GeV
- Today: 4581 days of atmospheric neutrino data
  - 40,000 Events
  - Statistics limited
- Multipurpose machine
  - Solar and Supernova Neutrinos
  - **Atmospheric Neutrinos (this talk)**
  - Nucleon Decay
  - Far detector for T2K

Four Run Periods:  
SK-I (1996-2001) SK-II (2003-2005)  
SK-III (2005-2008) **SK-IV (2008-Present)**

Dinucleon Decay Search  
Poster#157 J. Gustafson  
Trilepton Decay Search  
Poster #216, V.Takhistov

# Neutron Tagging

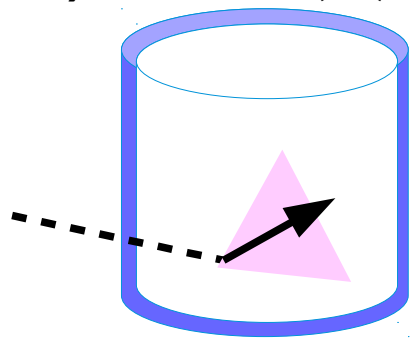


- Upgraded detector electronics in SK-IV store all PMT hits in a 500  $\mu$ sec window after a physics trigger
  - Search for the 2.2 MeV gamma from  $p(n,\gamma)d$
- Search is performed using a neural network built from 16 variables
  - Data and MC show good agreement on atmospheric neutrino sample
- **Future:** Implement neutron tagging to help distinguish  $\nu/\bar{\nu}$  interactions and to reduce proton decay backgrounds

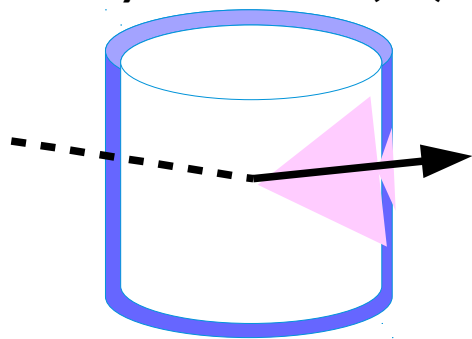
<b>2.2 MeV <math>\gamma</math> Selection</b>	
Efficiency	<b>20.5%</b>
Background / Event	<b>0.018</b>

# Super-K Atmospheric $\nu$ Event Topologies

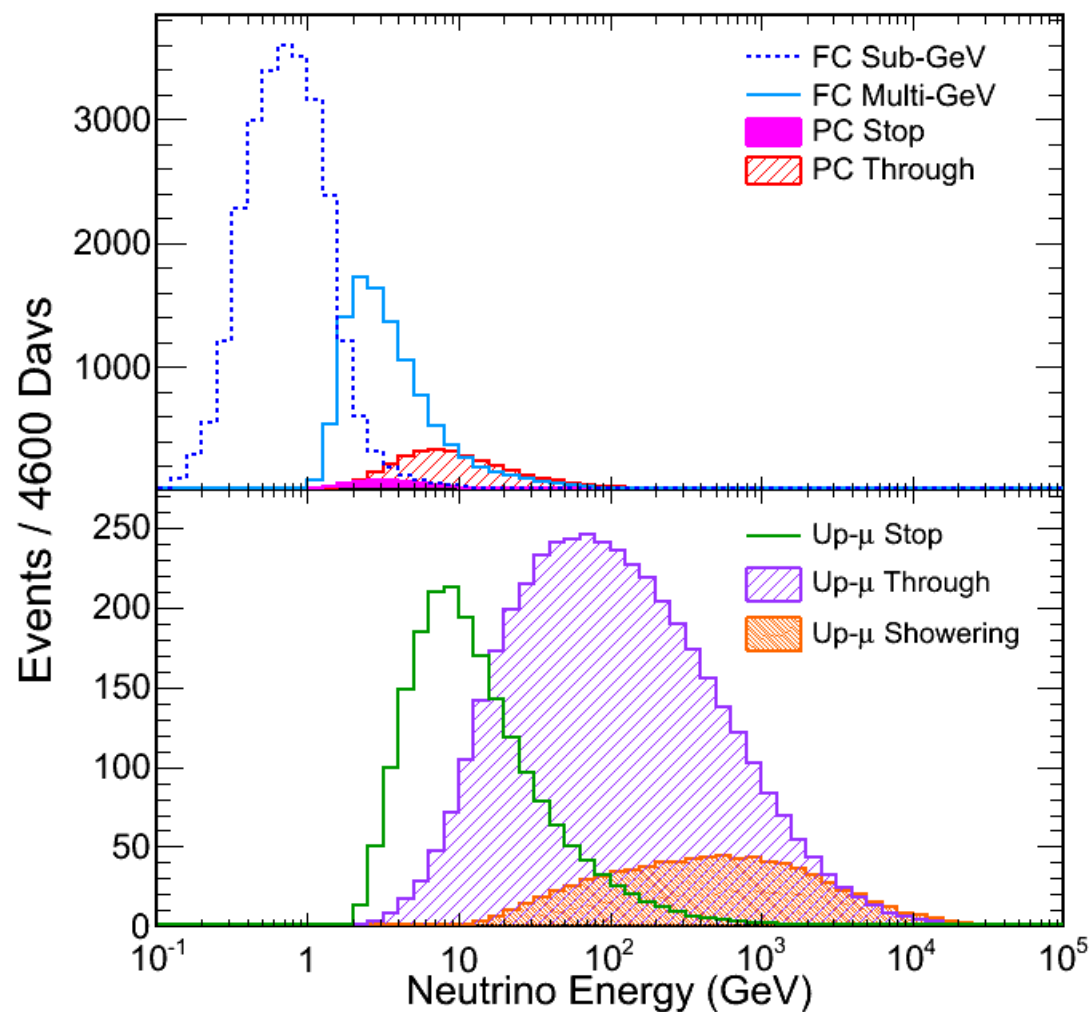
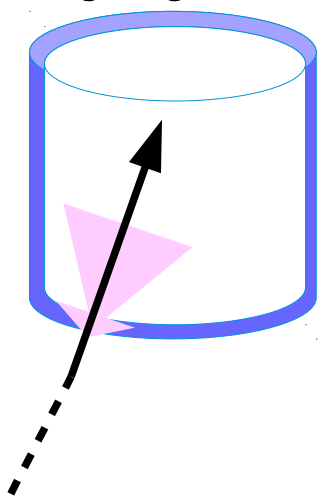
## Fully Contained (FC)



## Partially Contained (PC)



## Upward-going Muons (Up- $\mu$ )



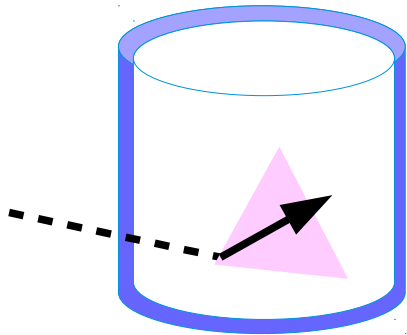
■ Average energies

- FC:  $\sim 1$  GeV , PC:  $\sim 10$  GeV, UpMu:  $\sim 100$  GeV

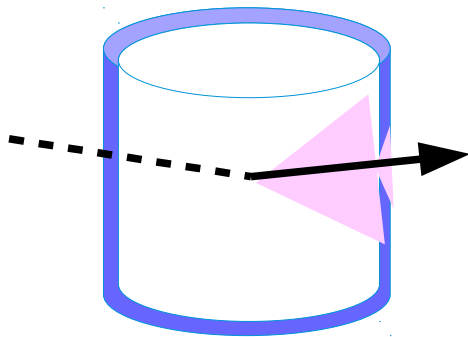


# Super-K Atmospheric $\nu$ Analysis Samples

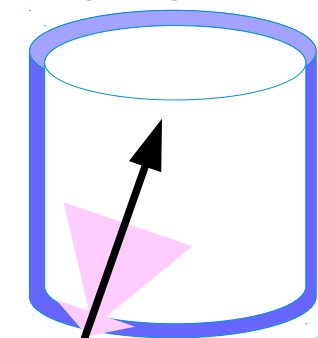
Fully Contained (FC)



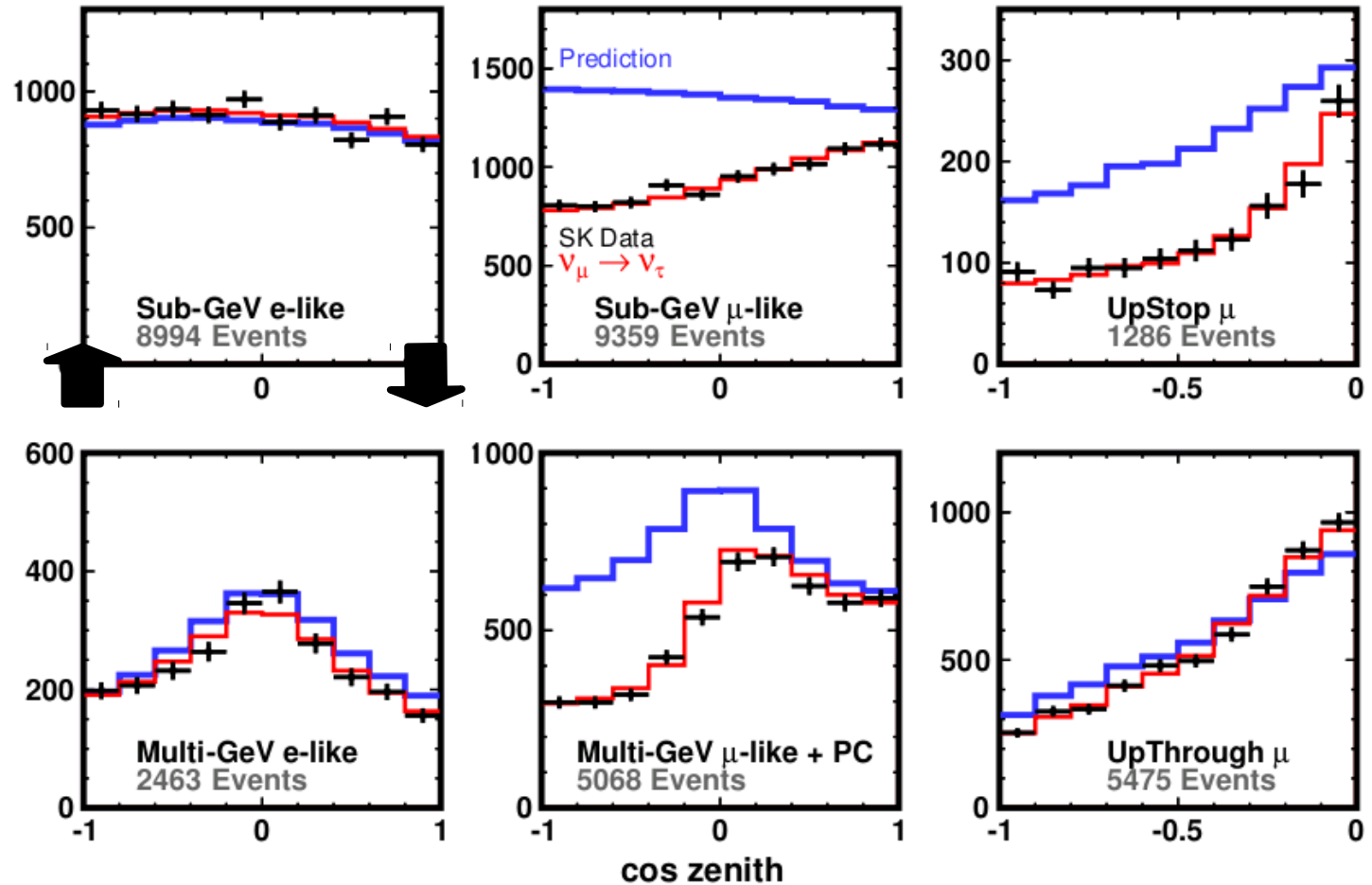
Partially Contained (PC)



Upward-going Muons (Up- $\mu$ )

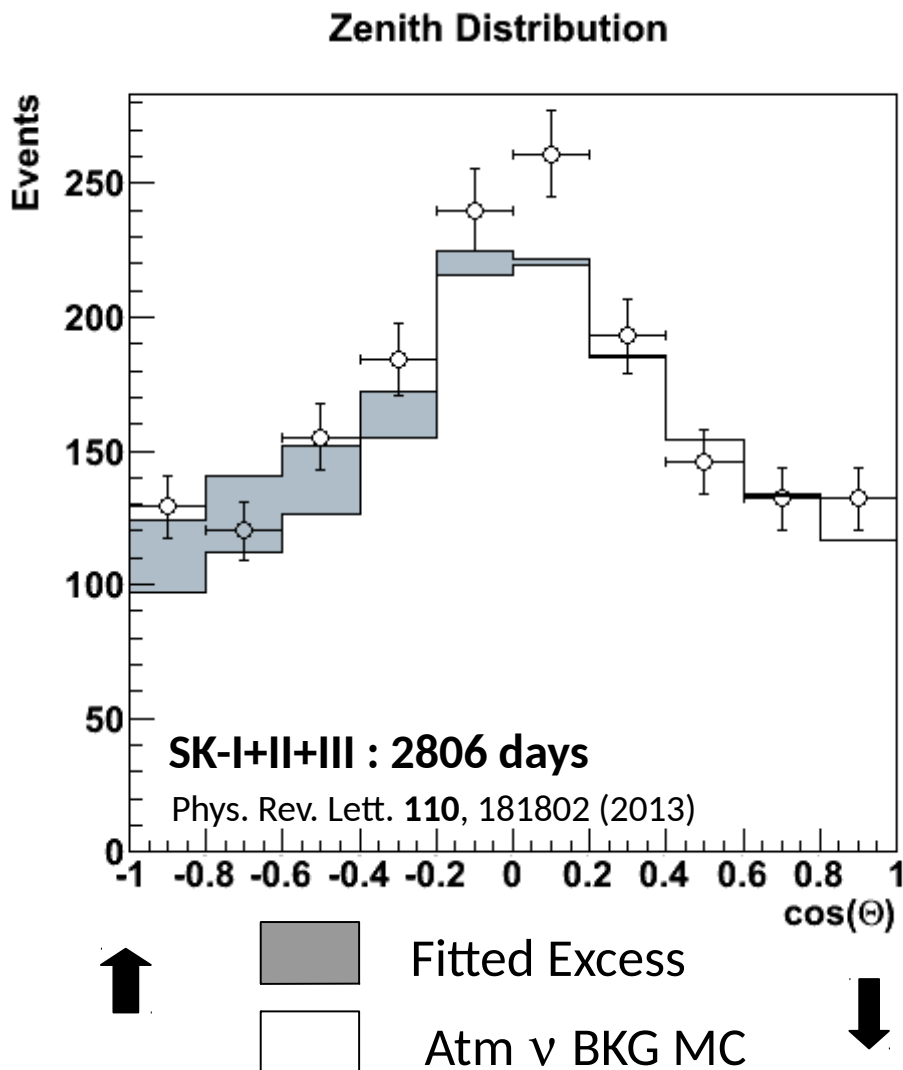


Number of Events



- In total **19** analysis samples: multi-GeV e-like samples are divided into  $\nu$ -like and  $\bar{\nu}$ -like subsamples
- Dominated by  $\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \nu_{\tau}$  oscillations
- Interested in subdominant contributions to this picture
  - le three-flavor effects, Sterile Neutrinos, LIV, etc.

# Evidence for $\nu_\tau$ Appearance at Super-K



- Search for events consistent with hadronic decays of  $\tau$  leptons
  - Multi-ring e-like events, mostly DIS interactions
- Negligible primary  $\nu_\tau$  flux so  $\nu_\tau$  must be oscillation-induced : **upward-going**
- Event selection performed by neural network
  - Total efficiency of 60%

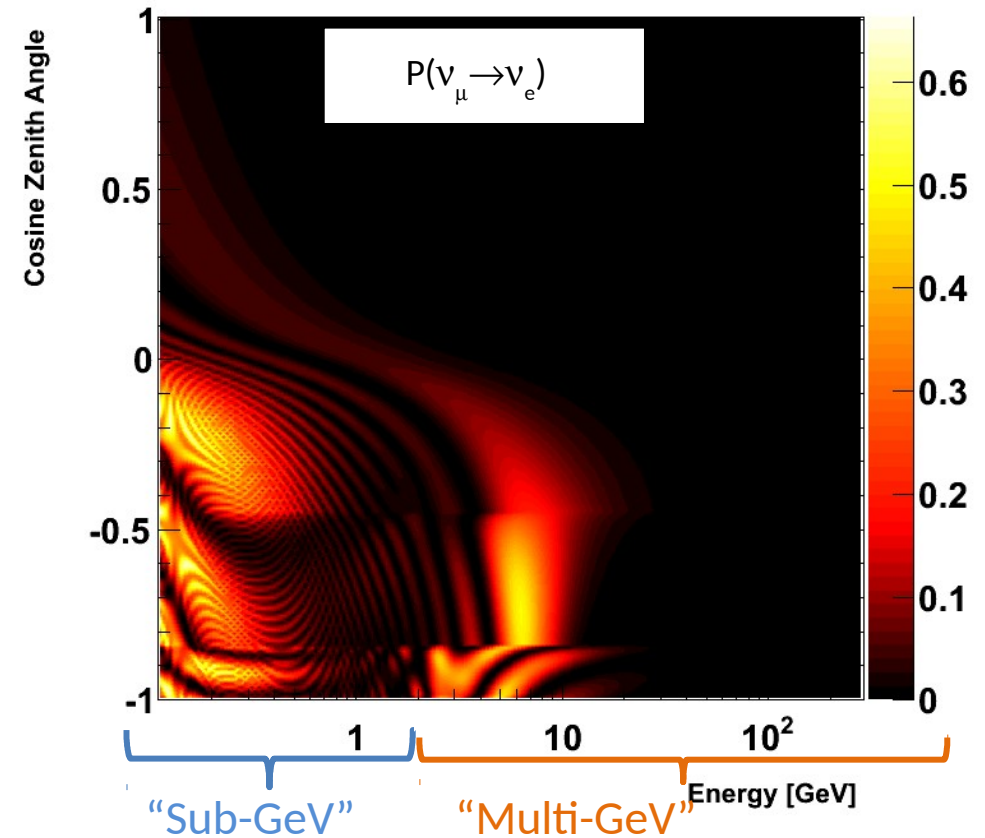
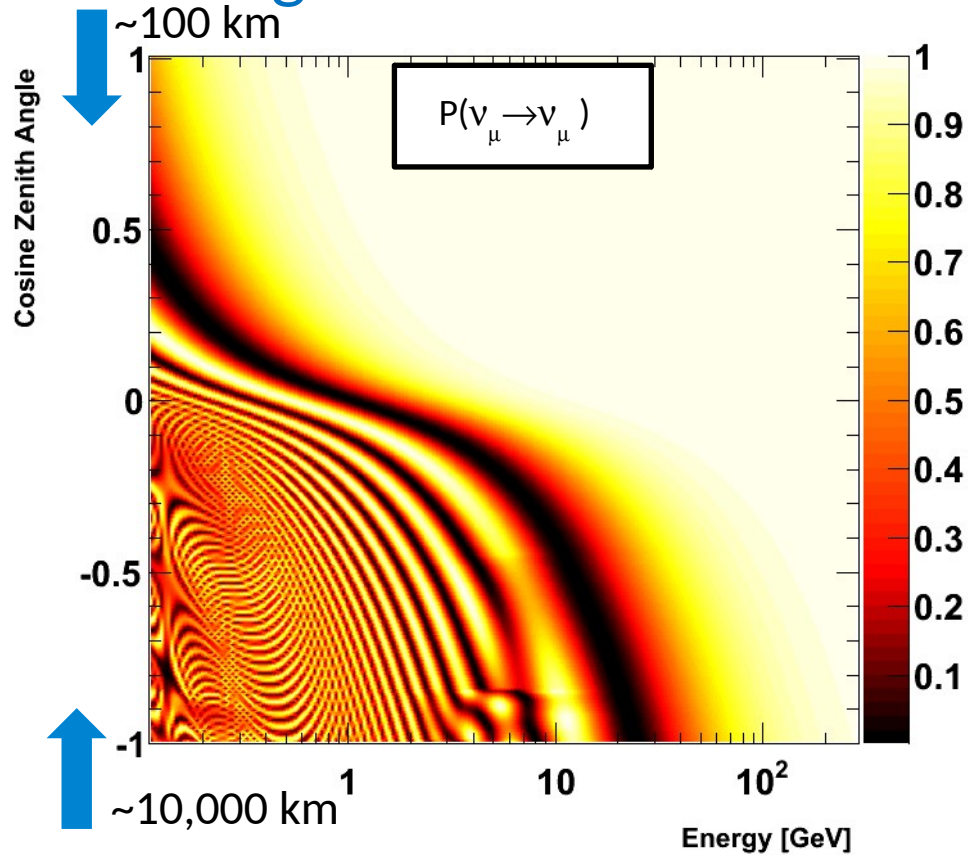
$$Data = \alpha(\gamma) \times bkg + \beta(\gamma) \times signal$$

$\beta = 0$  : no  $\nu_\tau$

Result	Background	DIS ( $\gamma$ )	Signal
SK-I+II+III	$0.94 \pm 0.02$	$1.10 \pm 0.05$	<b><math>1.42 \pm 0.35</math></b>

This corresponds to  **$180.1 \pm 44.3$**  (stat) +17.8-15.2 (sys) events, a  **$3.8 \sigma$**  excess (Expected 2.7  $\sigma$  significance)

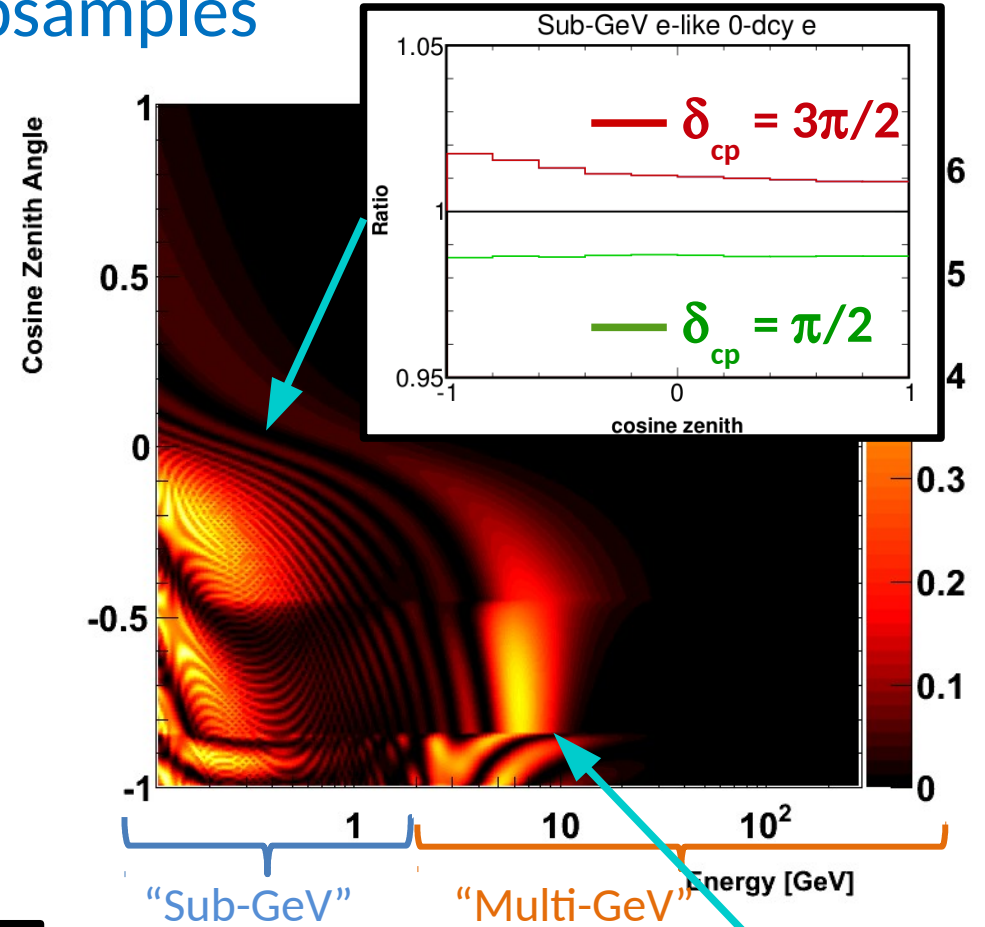
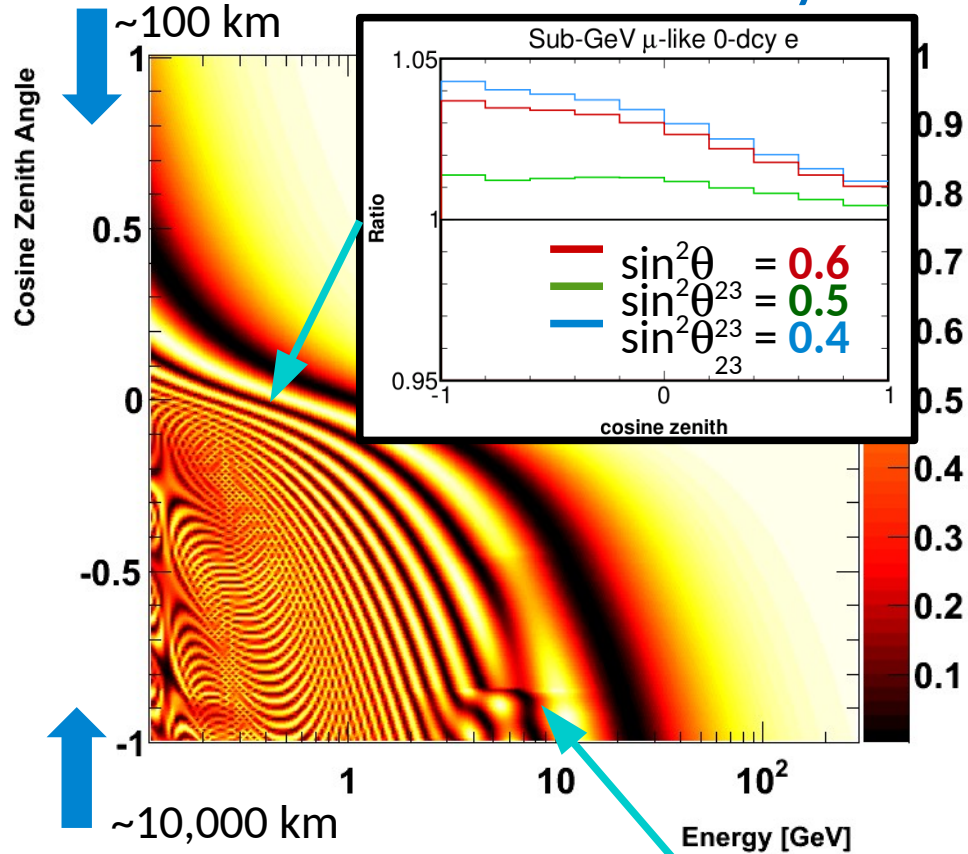
# Searching for Three-Flavor Effects: Oscillation probabilities



## Key Points

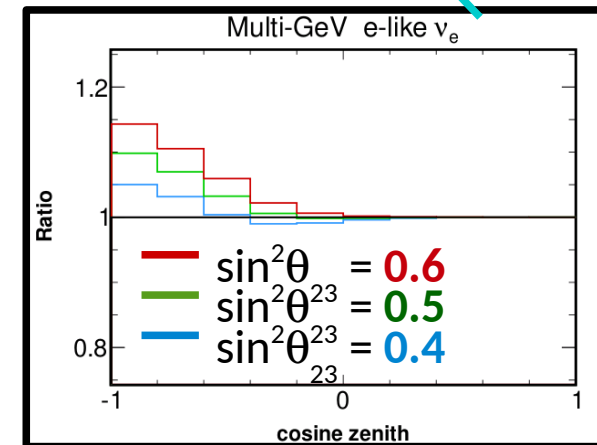
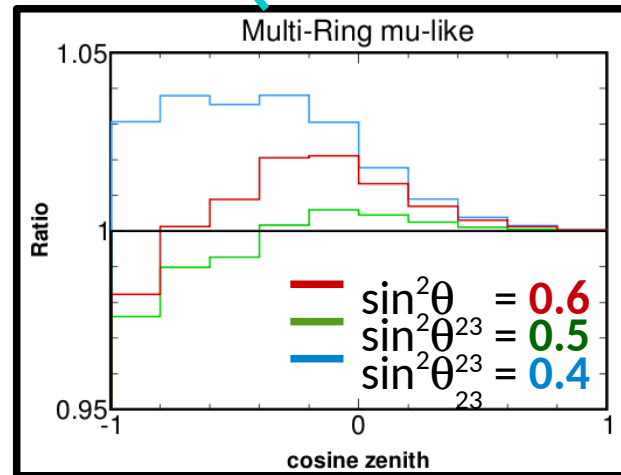
- No  $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$  Appearance above  $\sim 20$  GeV,
- Resonant oscillations between 2-10 GeV (for  $\nu$  or  $\bar{\nu}$  depending upon MH)
- No oscillations above 200 GeV
- No oscillations from downward-going neutrinos above  $\sim 5$  GeV
- Expect effects in most analysis samples, largest in upward-going  $\nu_e$

# Oscillation Effects on Analysis Subsamples



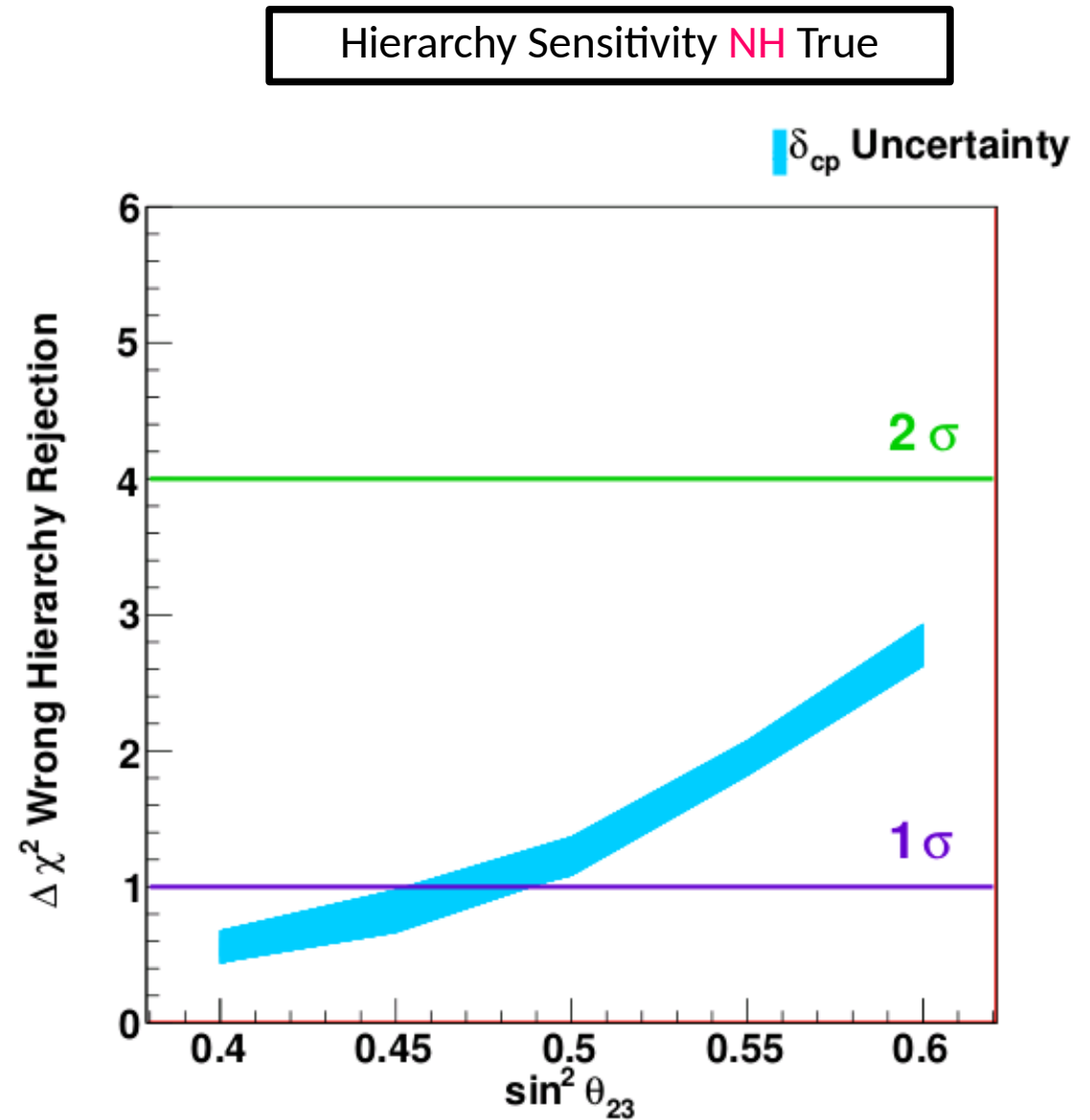
Ratio to two-flavor oscillations

Appearance effects are halved in the IH

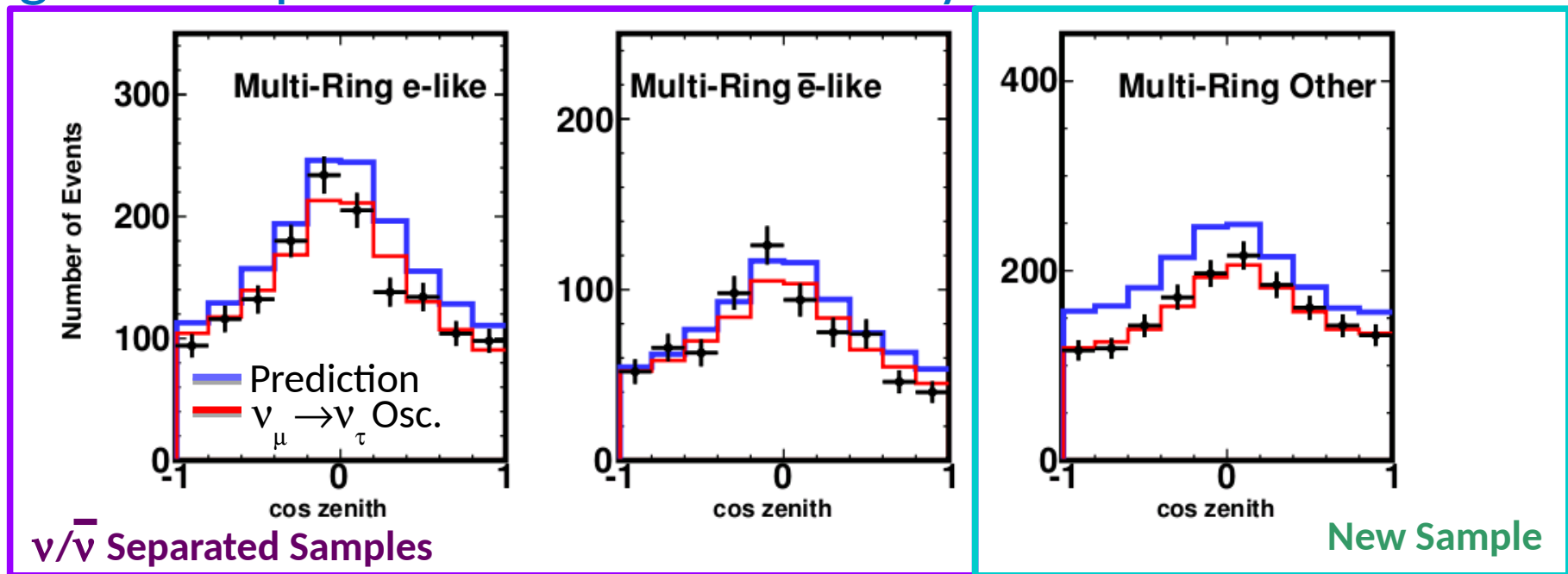


## Expected Sensitivity

- As a result, the sensitivity to the mass hierarchy is a rather strong function of the other oscillation parameters
- As a function of the true value of  $\sin^2\theta_{23}$  this plot shows the ability to reject the inverted mass hierarchy hypothesis assuming the normal hierarchy



# Changes and Updates to Oscillation Analyses



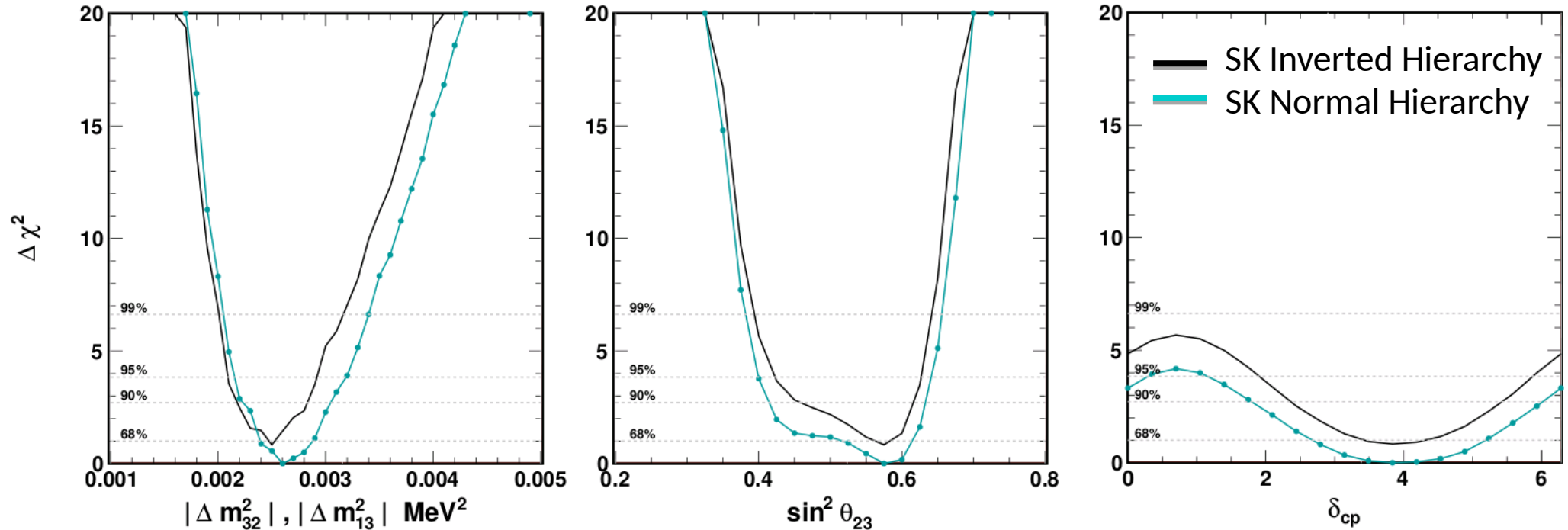
- Addition of a new analysis sample
- Multi-Ring e-like Inclusive (Fully Contained)
  - Events that fail the multi-ring e-like selection
- Improved systematic error treatments
  - Updates to cross-section, FSI, detector systematics, 2p-2h (MEC) uncertainties
- 1775 days of SK-IV data: 4581.4 days total
  - (282.2 kton yrs)

Multi-Ring e-like Sample Purities

Purity	CC $\nu_e$	CC $\nu_{\mu}$	CC $\nu_{\tau}$	NC
$\nu$ -like	72.2%	8.3%	3.2%	16.1%
$\bar{\nu}$ -like	75.0%	6.5%	2.8%	15.6%
other	30.9%	33.4%	5.1%	30.5%

# $\theta_{13}$ Fixed Analysis (NH+IH) SK Only

Preliminary



Fit (517 dof)	$\chi^2$	$\theta_{13}$	$\delta_{cp}$	$\theta_{23}$	$\Delta m_{23} (\times 10^{-3})$
SK (NH)	559.8	0.025	3.84	0.57	2.6
SK (IH)	560.7	0.025	3.84	0.57	2.5

- $\theta_{13}$  fixed to PDG average, but its uncertainty is included as a systematic error
- Offset in these curves shows the difference in the hierarchies



# About These Results

■ **Normal** hierarchy favored at:

$$\chi^2_{IH} - \chi^2_{NH} = -0.9$$

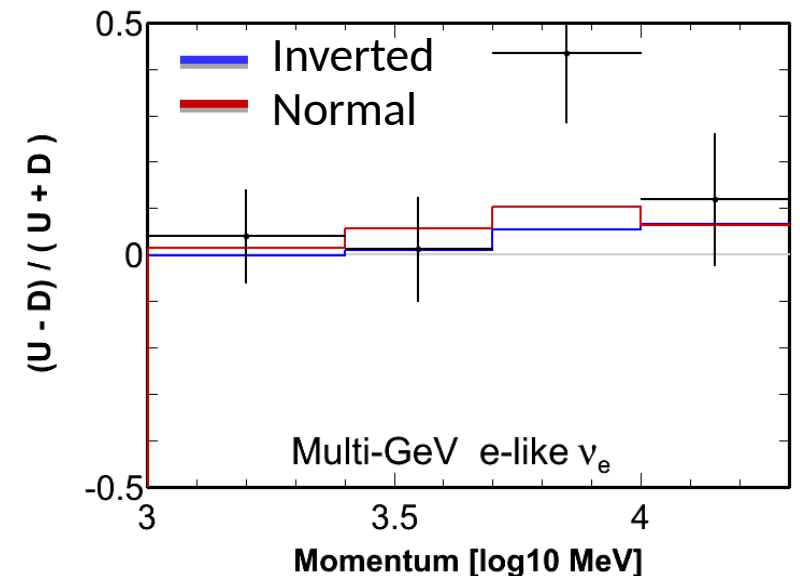
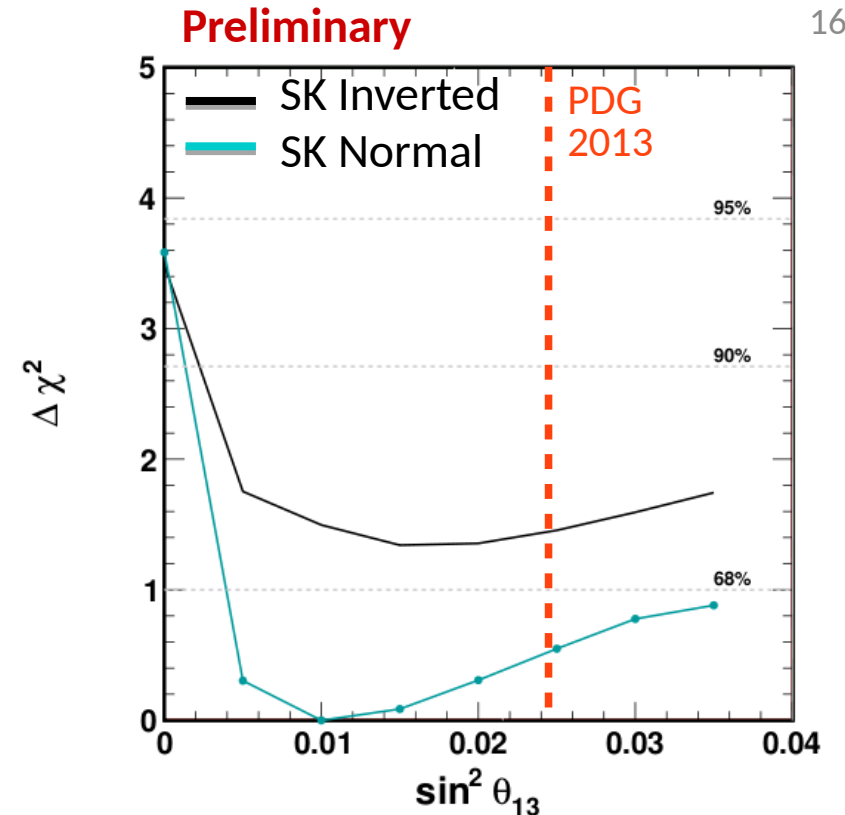
- Not a significant preference
- Previous results (2013 Summer) favored inverted hierarchy by  $\Delta\chi^2 \sim 1.5$

■ Driven by excess of upward-going e-like events consistent with the effects of  $\theta_{13}$

- Primarily in SK-IV data
- New multi-ring e-like sample also pulls the fit towards the NH
- Fit for  $\theta_{13}$  now weakly favors  $\theta_{13} \neq 0$

■ Rejection of  $\delta_{cp} \sim 60^\circ$  driven by excess in SubGeV electron events

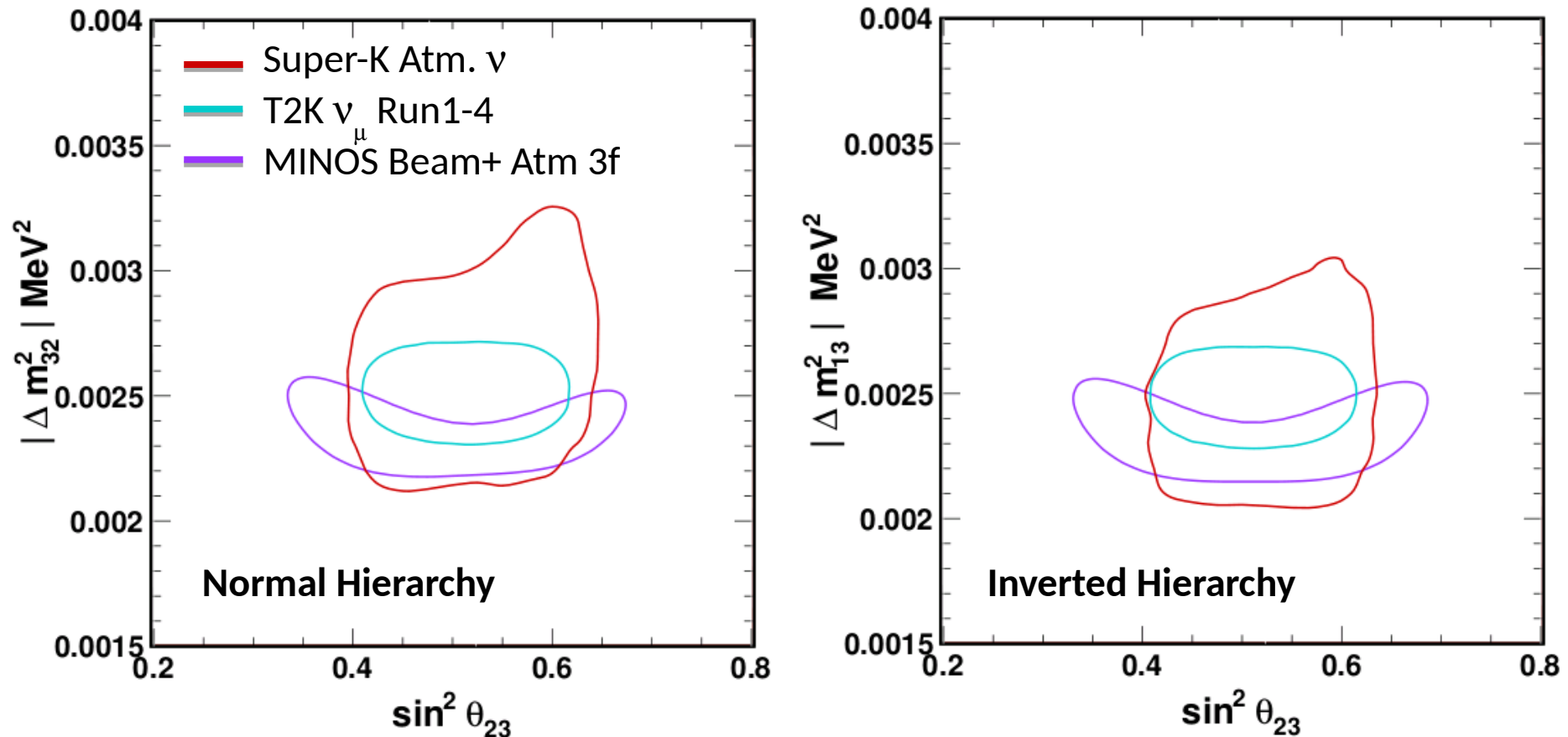
- Constraint is consistent with sensitivity





# Comparison with Official Results from T2K and MINOS

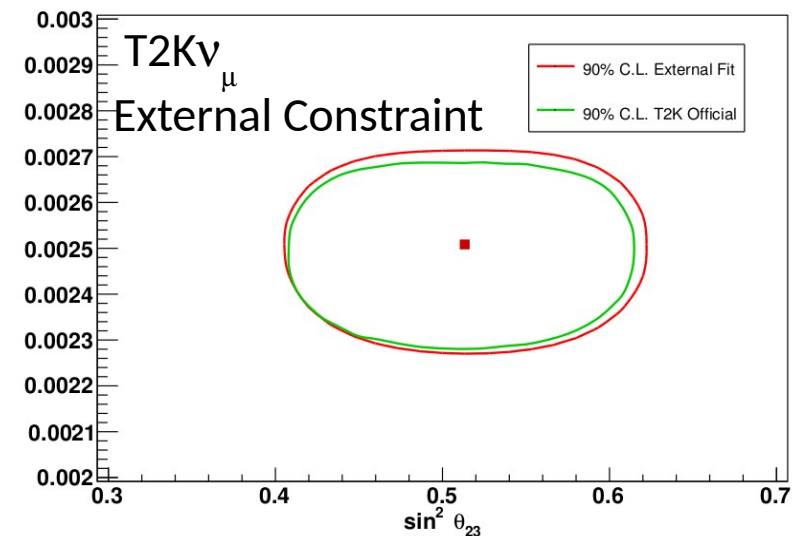
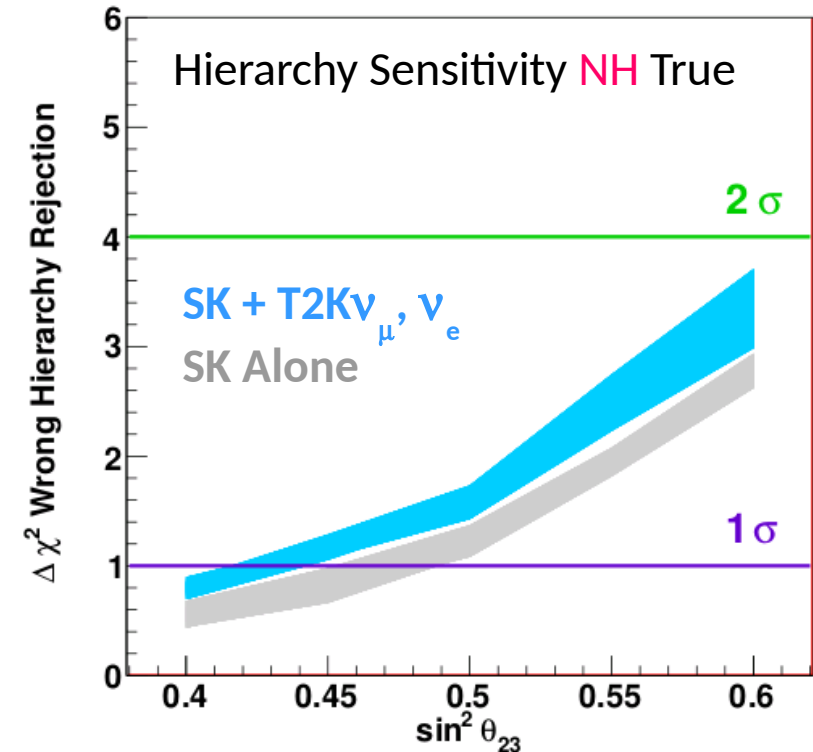
Preliminary



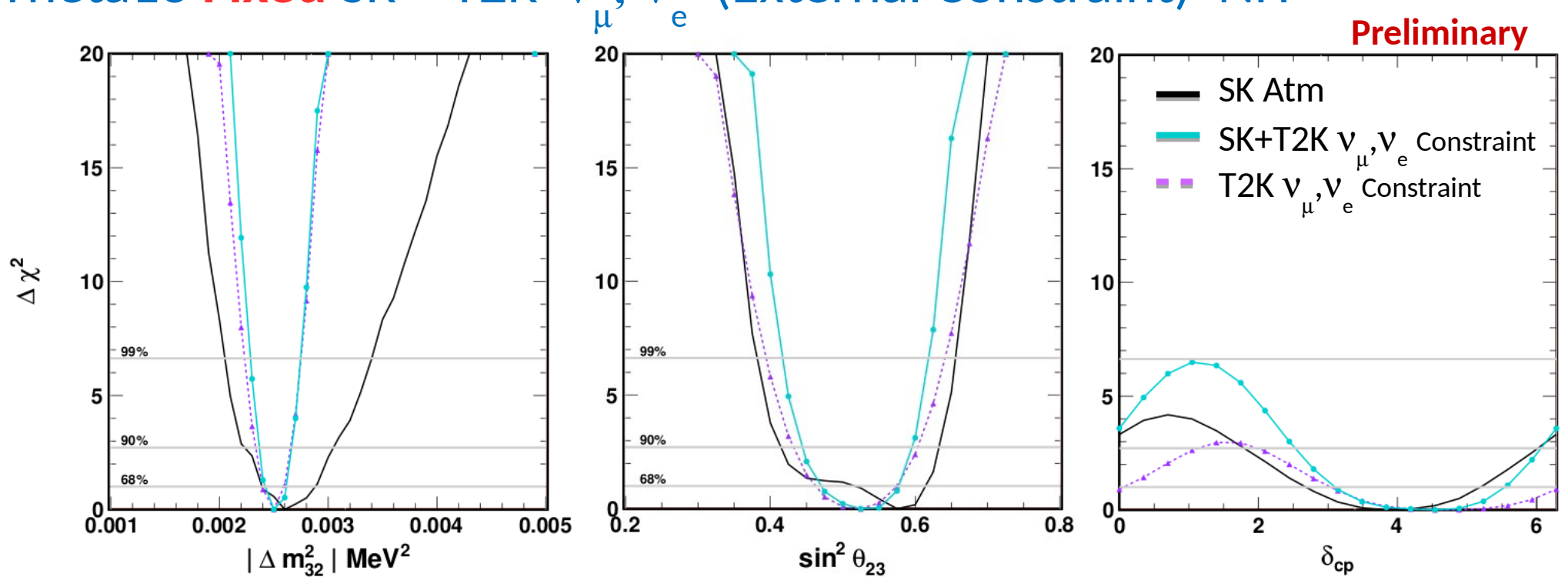
- Though consistent with long-baseline measurements, atmospheric neutrinos allow more of the mixing parameter space
- SK's sensitivity can be improved by incorporating constraints from these measurements

## Introduction of External Constraint

- Restricting the allowed values of  $\Delta m^2$  and  $\sin^2 \theta_{23}$  available to the atmospheric neutrino fit can help improve sensitivity to the mass hierarchy
  - Include these constraints as external data sets in the SK fit
- Fit the T2K  $\nu_\mu$  and  $\nu_e$  data sets with SK
  - Same detector, generator and reconstruction: systematic error correlations incorporated easily
  - Fit is based on **publicly available** T2K information and results
    - Simulate T2K using SK tools
    - (not a joint result of the T2K and SK collaborations )
- MINOS constraint is similarly important but harder to model accurately (so far...)



# Theta13 Fixed SK + T2K $\nu_\mu, \nu_e$ (External Constraint) NH



Fit (543 dof)	$\chi^2$	$\theta_{13}$	$\delta_{cp}$	$\theta_{23}$	$\Delta m_{23} (\times 10^{-3})$
SK + T2K (NH)	578.2	0.025	4.19	0.55	2.5
SK + T2K (IH)	579.4	0.025	4.19	0.55	2.5

■  $\chi_{IH}^2 - \chi_{NH}^2 = -1.2$  (-0.9 SK only)

■ CP Conservation ( $\sin\delta_{cp} = 0$ ) allowed at (at least) 90% C.L. for both hierarchies

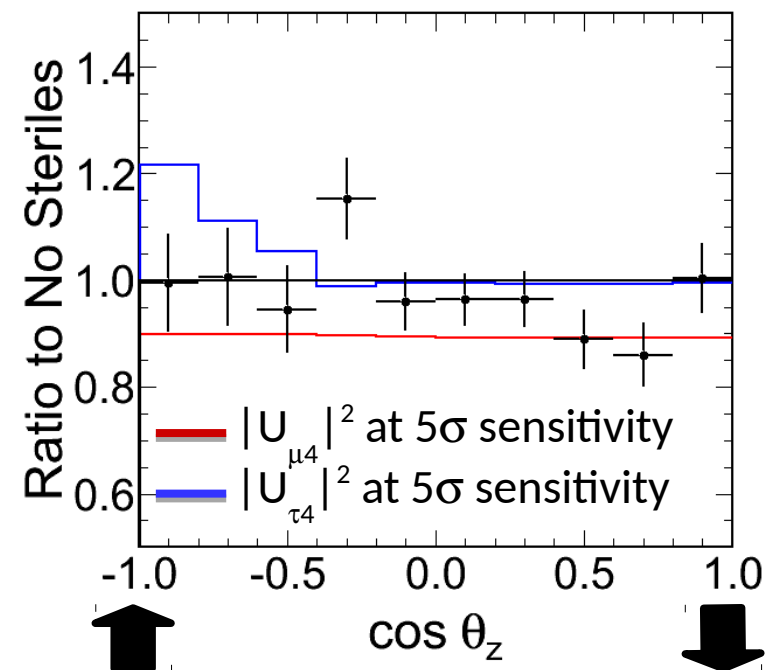
# Sterile Neutrino Oscillations in Atmospheric Neutrinos

- Sterile Neutrino searches at SK are independent of the sterile  $\Delta m^2$  and the number sterile neutrinos
  - 3+1 and 3+N models have the same signatures in atmospheric neutrinos
  - For  $\Delta m_s^2 \sim 1 \text{ eV}^2$  oscillations appear fast:
 
$$\langle \sin^2 \Delta m^2 L/E \rangle \sim 0.5$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} \text{MNS} & \text{Sterile} & & & \\ U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} & U_{e4} & \cdots \\ U_{\mu1} & U_{\mu2} & U_{\mu3} & U_{\mu4} & \cdots \\ U_{\tau1} & U_{\tau2} & U_{\tau3} & U_{\tau4} & \cdots \\ U_{s1} & U_{s2} & U_{s3} & U_{s4} & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

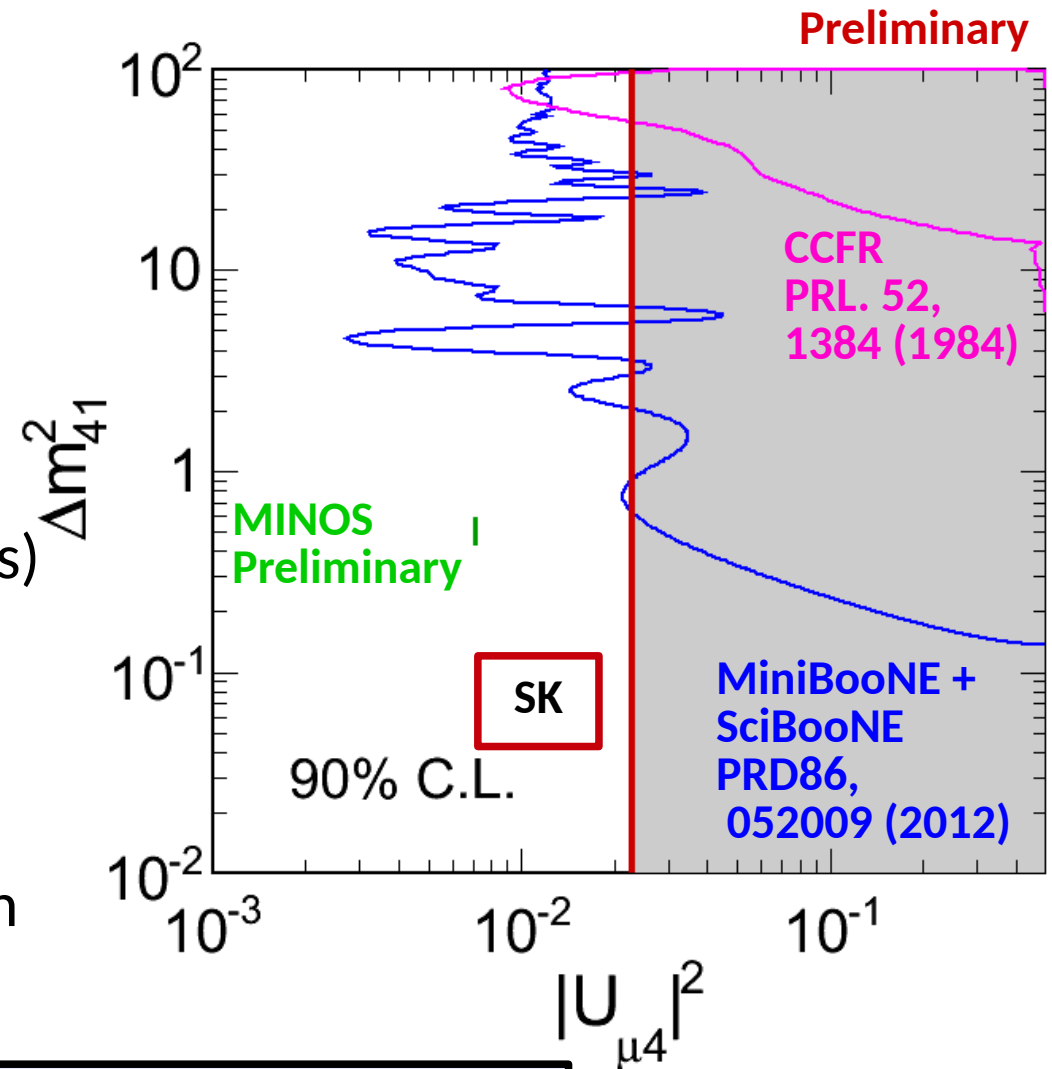
- $|U_{\mu4}|^2$ 
  - Induces a decrease in event rate of  $\mu$ -like data of all energies and zenith angles
- $|U_{\tau4}|^2$ 
  - Shape distortion of angular distribution of higher energy  $\mu$ -like data

PC Through



# Hydrogen Earth Approximation

- Turning off sterile matter effects while preserving standard three-flavor oscillations provides a pure measurement of  $|U_{\mu 4}|^2$
- Using SK-I+II+III+IV data ( 4438 days)  $|U_{\mu 4}|^2 < 0.022$  at 90% C.L.
- Limit is valid for  $\Delta m_{41} > 0.01 \text{ eV}^2$ 
  - For smaller values, the assumption of fast oscillations is invalid



"Searches for Exotic Oscillations in Atmospheric Neutrinos."  
Poster #212, A. Himmel

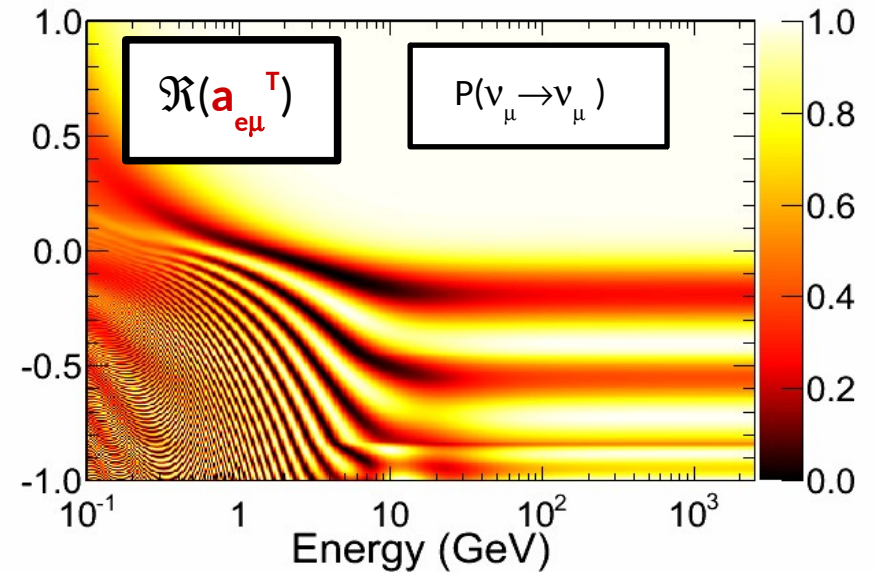
Search for MeV Sterile  $\nu$   
Poster #181, E. Richard

# Tests of Lorentz Invariance

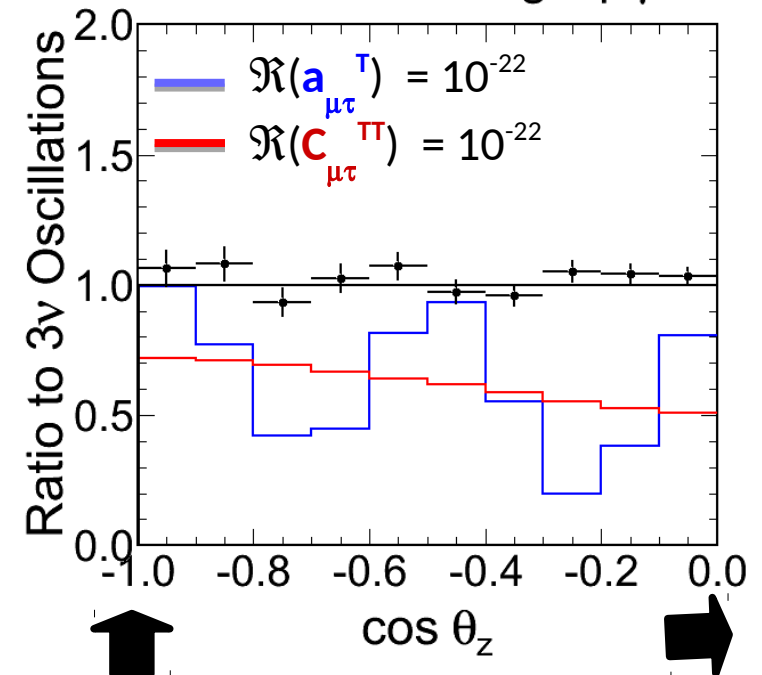
$$H = U M U^\dagger + V_e + H_{LV}$$

$$\pm \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_{e\mu}^T & a_{e\tau}^T \\ (a_{e\mu}^T)^* & 0 & a_{\mu\tau}^T \\ (a_{e\tau}^T)^* & (a_{\mu\tau}^T)^* & 0 \end{pmatrix} - E \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c_{e\mu}^{TT} & c_{e\tau}^{TT} \\ (c_{e\mu}^{TT})^* & 0 & c_{\mu\tau}^{TT} \\ (c_{e\tau}^{TT})^* & (c_{\mu\tau}^{TT})^* & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cos\theta_z$$

- Lorentz invariance violating effects can be probed using atmospheric neutrinos
  - Focus here on **isotropic** effects
  - (sensitive to sidereal effects as well...)
  
- Analysis using the Standard Model Extension (SME)
  - **Not a perturbative** calculation
  - Effects computed using full solutions of the Hamiltonian
  
- Effects of LIV controlled by two sets of complex parameters
  - $\mathbf{a}_{\alpha\beta}^T$  dim = 3 induces oscillation effects  $\sim \mathbf{L}$
  - $\mathbf{c}_{\alpha\beta}^{TT}$  dim = 4 induces oscillation effects  $\sim \mathbf{L} \times \mathbf{E}$

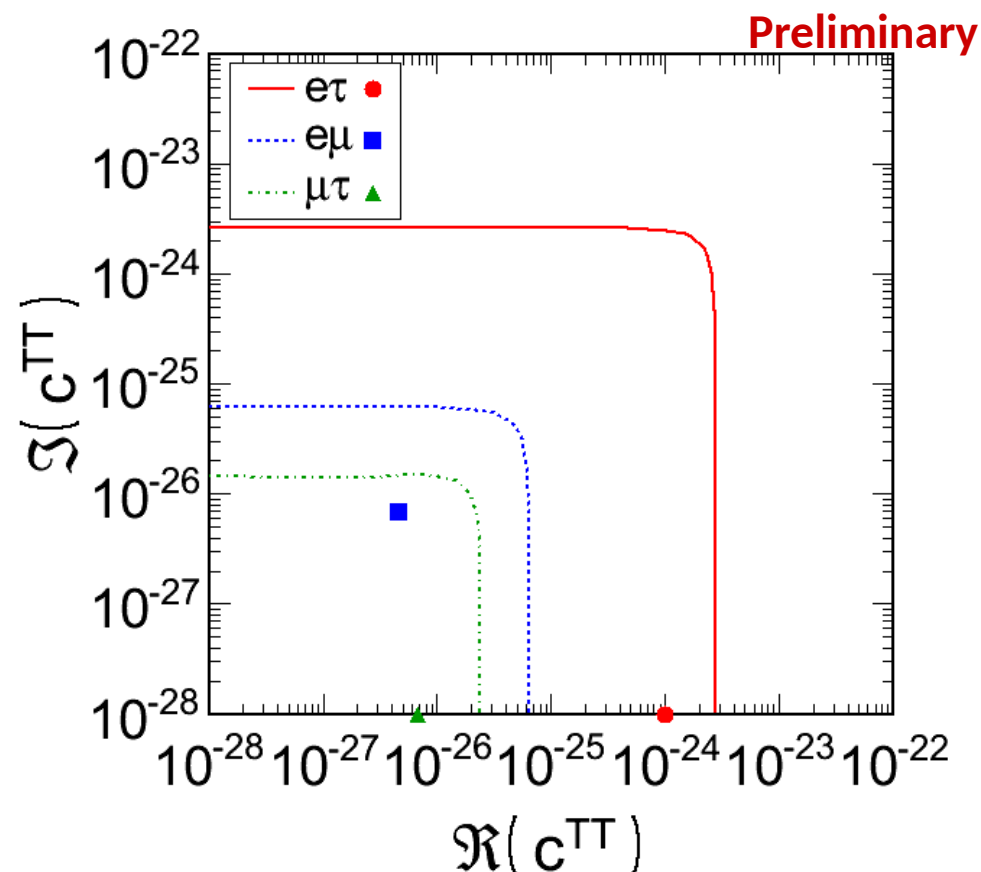
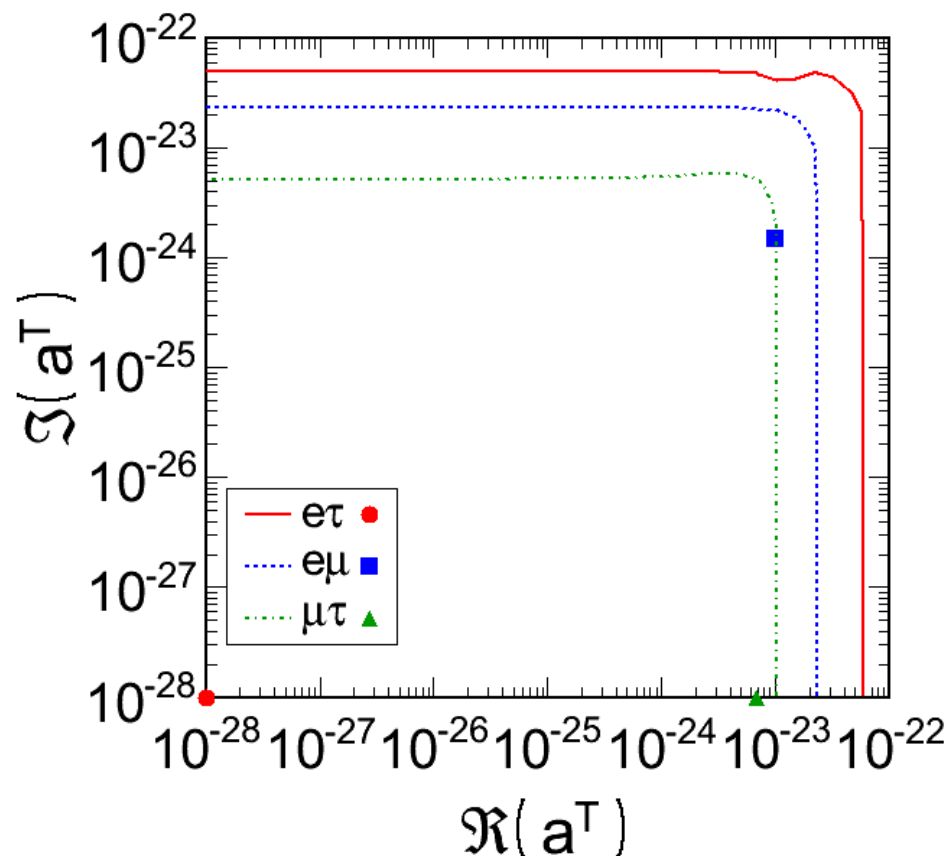


## Non-showering Up $\mu$



# Constraints on Lorentz Invariance Violating Oscillations: 90% C.L.

23



- SK-I+II+III+IV : 4438 days of data
- Perform separate fits on both hierarchy assumptions for each coefficient and each sector :  $e\mu$  ,  $e\tau$ ,  $\mu\tau$
- No indication of Lorentz invariance violation
  - Limits placed on the real and imaginary parts of **6 parameters**  $\leq O(10^{-23})$



# Lorentz Invariance Violating Oscillation Limits : 90% C.L.

Preliminary

	$e\mu$	$e\tau$	$\mu\tau$		$e\mu$	$e\tau$	$\mu\tau$
$\Re(a^T)$ (GeV)	$4 \times 10^{-20}$ MiniBooNE	$8 \times 10^{-20}$ Double Chooz	-	$\Im(a^T)$ (GeV)	$4 \times 10^{-20}$ MiniBooNE	$8 \times 10^{-20}$ Double Chooz	-
	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$		$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$
	$2 \times 10^{-23}$	$4 \times 10^{-23}$	$8 \times 10^{-24}$		$2 \times 10^{-23}$	$2 \times 10^{-23}$	$4 \times 10^{-24}$

	$e\mu$	$e\tau$	$\mu\tau$		$e\mu$	$e\tau$	$\mu\tau$
$\Re(c^{TT})$	$1 \times 10^{-19}$ MiniBooNE	$1 \times 10^{-17}$ Double Chooz	-	$\Im(c^{TT})$	$1 \times 10^{-19}$ MiniBooNE	$1 \times 10^{-17}$ Double Chooz	-
	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$		$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$
	$4 \times 10^{-26}$	$2 \times 10^{-24}$	$2 \times 10^{-26}$		$4 \times 10^{-26}$	$2 \times 10^{-24}$	$2 \times 10^{-26}$

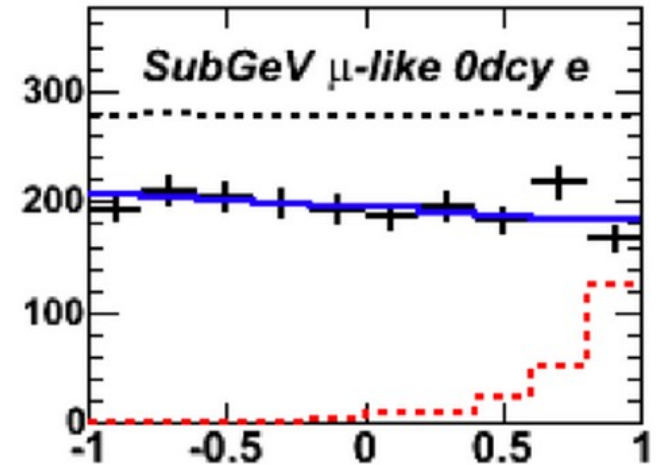
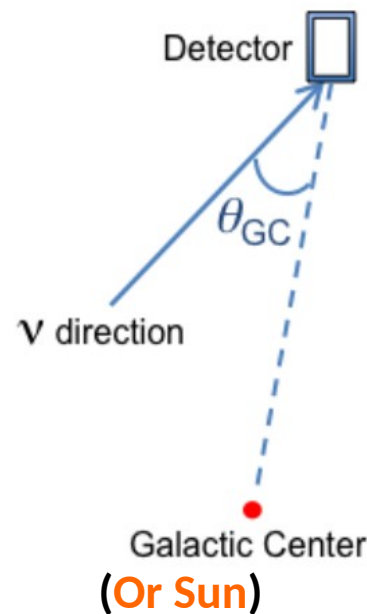
- Established new limits in the  $\mu\tau$  sector for both  $a_{\alpha\beta}^T$  and  $c_{\alpha\beta}^{TT}$  coefficients
- Improvements on existing limits between 3 and 7 orders of magnitude!



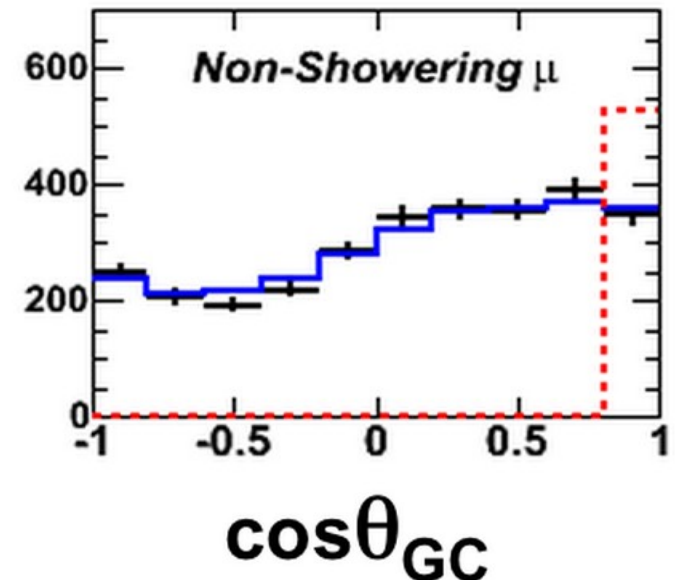
# Atmospheric Neutrinos As **Background**

# Search for WIMP Annihilations in the Galactic Center and Sun

- Search for a signal of WIMP annihilation from the Galactic Halo or solar interior assuming several branching modes
  - $\bar{\nu}\nu$ ,  $b\bar{b}$ ,  $t\bar{t}$ ,  $W^+W^-$
- Signal would appear atop the ATM  $\nu$  background, peaked towards either the **galactic center** or towards the **sun**
- Simulate **signal** and detector response for all  $\nu$  flavors
- Same analysis samples as oscillation analyses, but binned in angle to the galactic center
  - Use **all** samples
  - Previous analyses used only Up  $\mu$  sample
  - Allows probe of both low O(GeV) and high O(TeV) WIMP masses

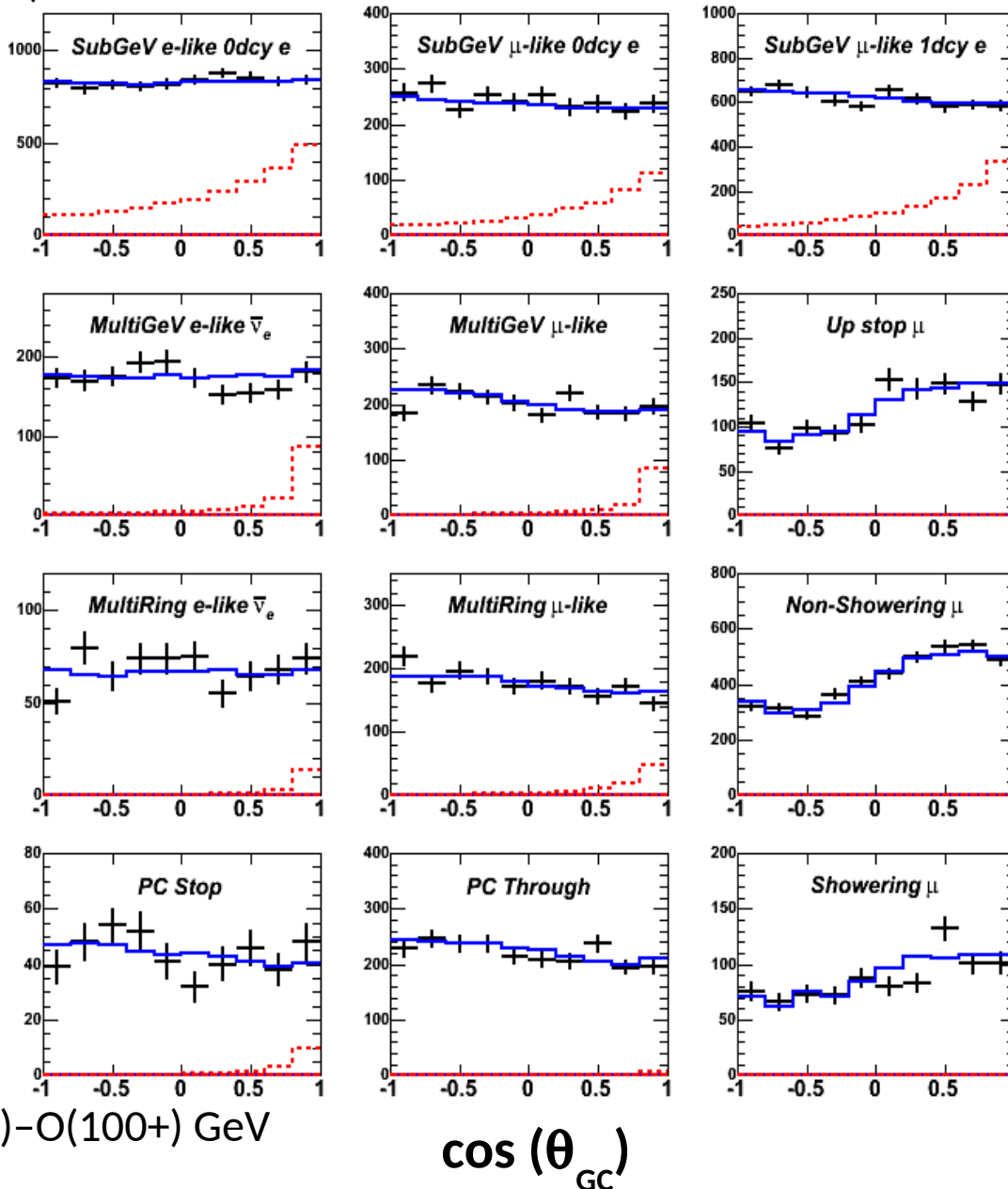


Signal Norm Arbitrary  
ATM BG MC



# Search for WIMP Annihilations : Signal Demonstration

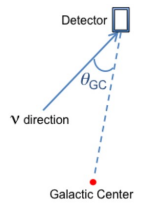
O(100) MeV



$$\chi\chi \rightarrow b\bar{b}$$

$$M(\chi) = 5 \text{ GeV} / c^2$$

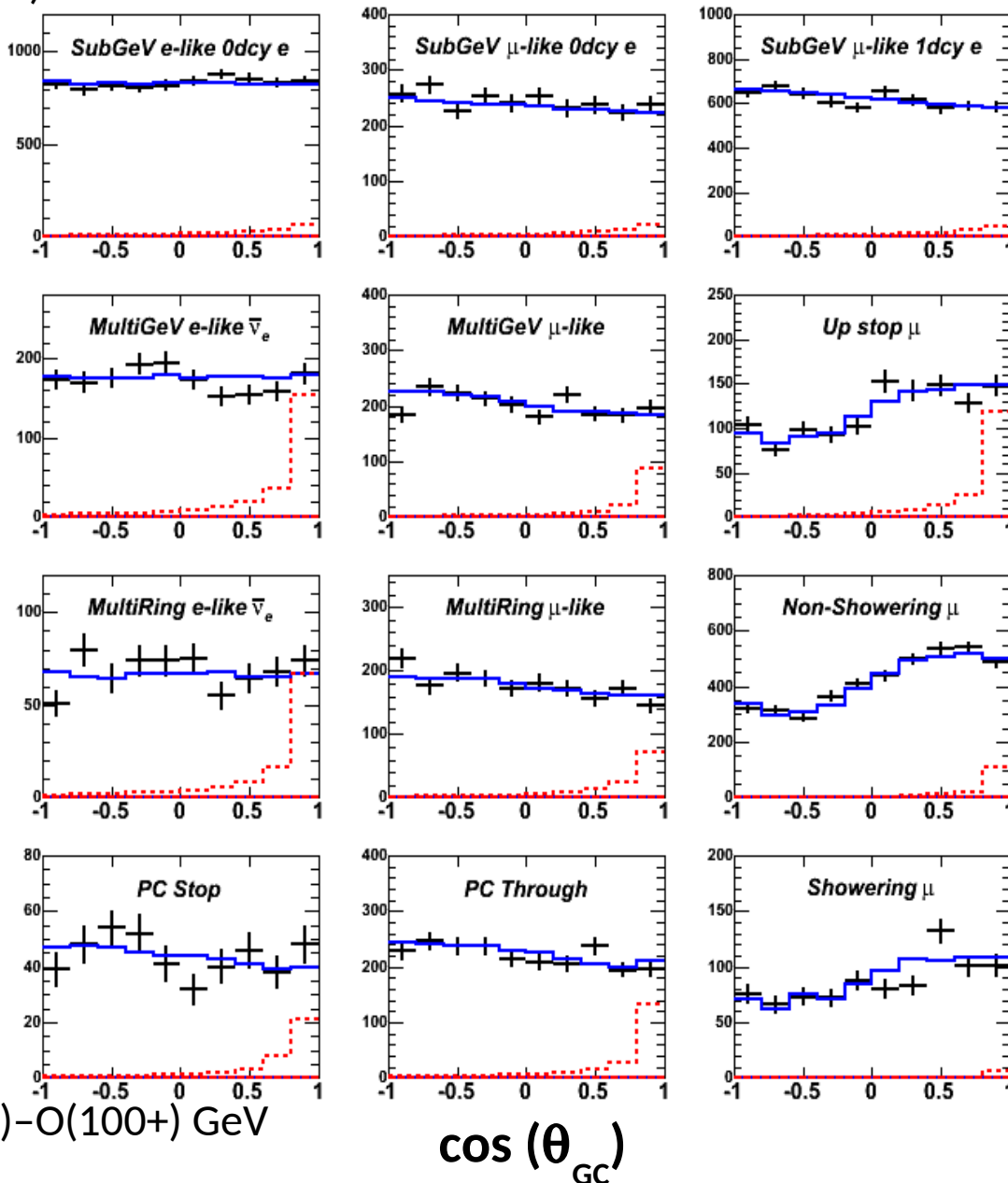
- WIMP Signal, Best Fit  $\times 15$
- ATM  $\nu$  Background + WIMP



- Analysis uses all available data
  - Previous analyses used only the upward-going muons
- 100% branching fraction assumed for each tested annihilation channel
- Equal fluxes at detection
  - $\phi(\nu_e) = \phi(\nu_\mu) = \phi(\nu_\tau)$

# Search for WIMP Annihilations : Signal Demonstration

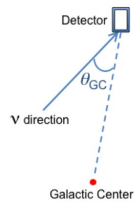
O(100) MeV



$$\chi\chi \rightarrow b\bar{b}$$

$$M(\chi) = 100 \text{ GeV} / c^2$$

— WIMP Signal, Best Fit  $\times 15$   
 — ATM  $\nu$  Background + WIMP

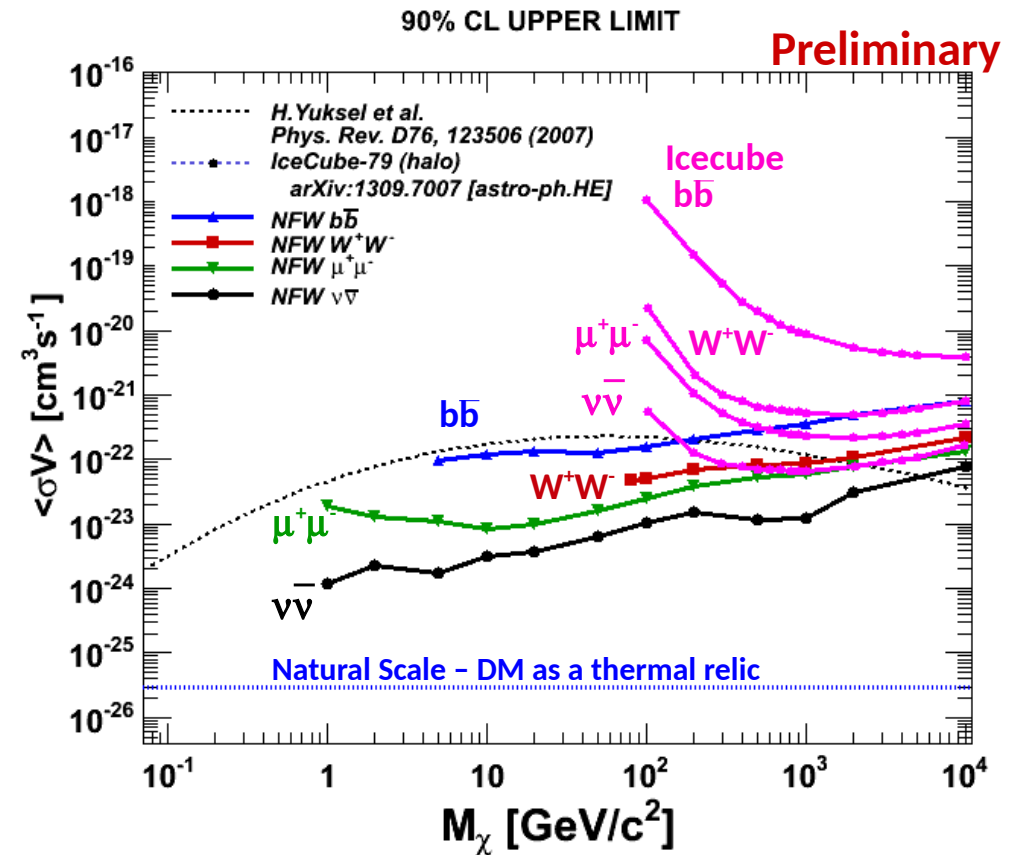
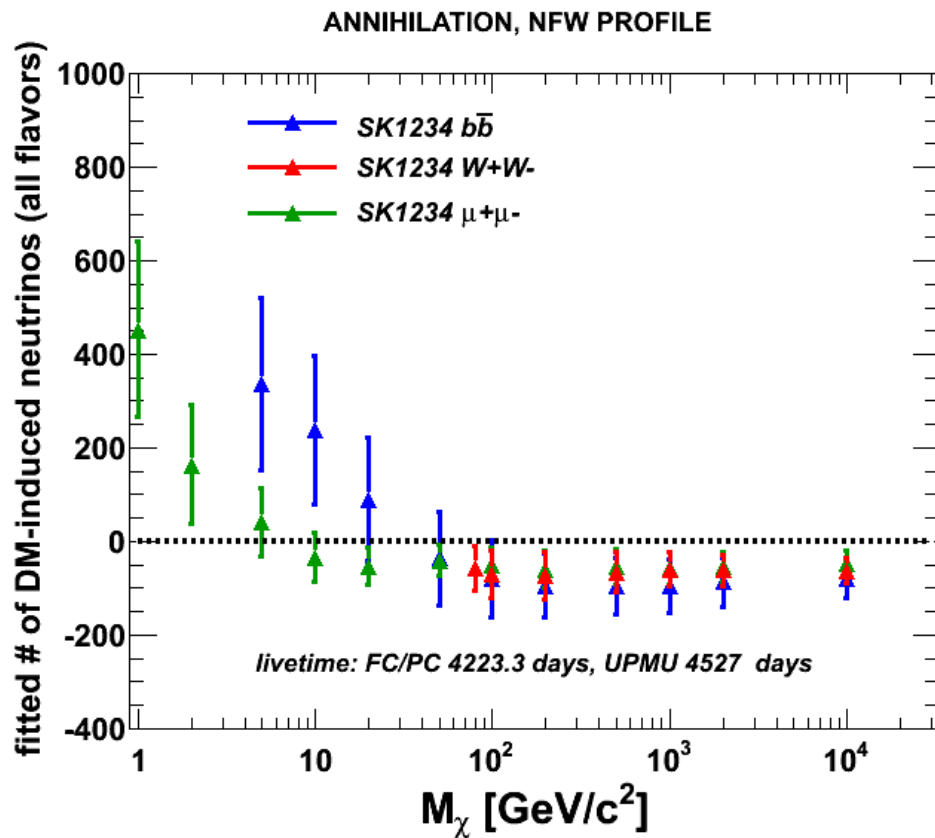


- Analysis uses all available data
  - Previous analyses used only the upward-going muons
- 100% branching fraction assumed for each tested annihilation channel
- Equal fluxes at detection
  - $\phi(\nu_e) = \phi(\nu_\mu) = \phi(\nu_\tau)$

O(10)-O(100+) GeV

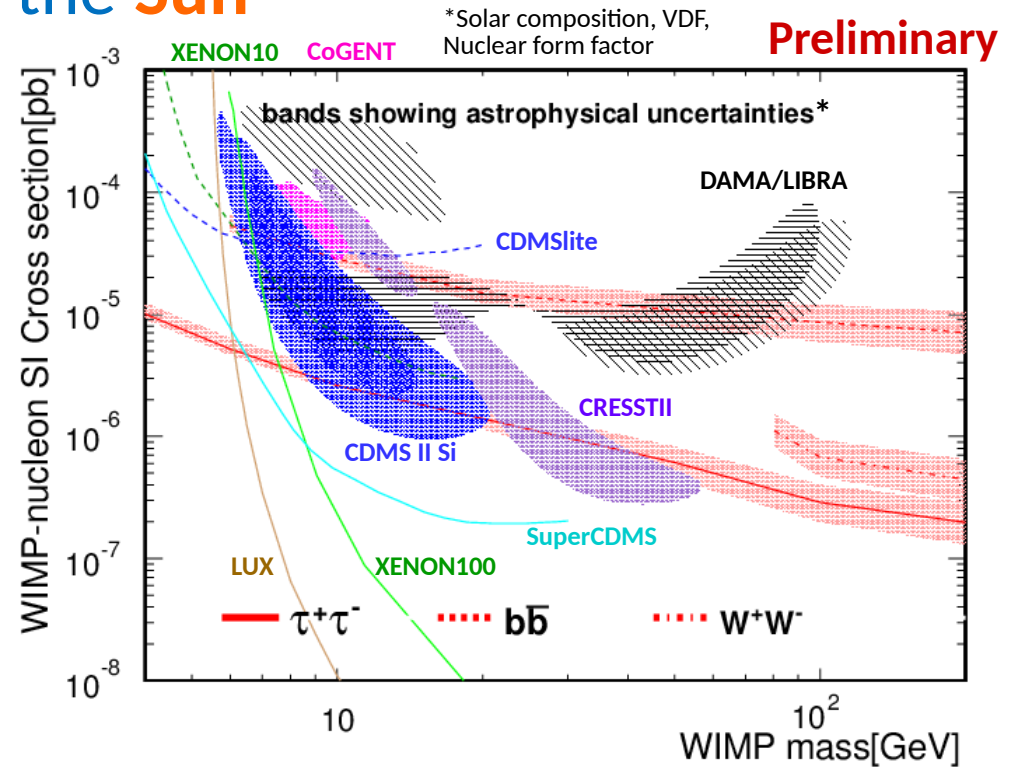
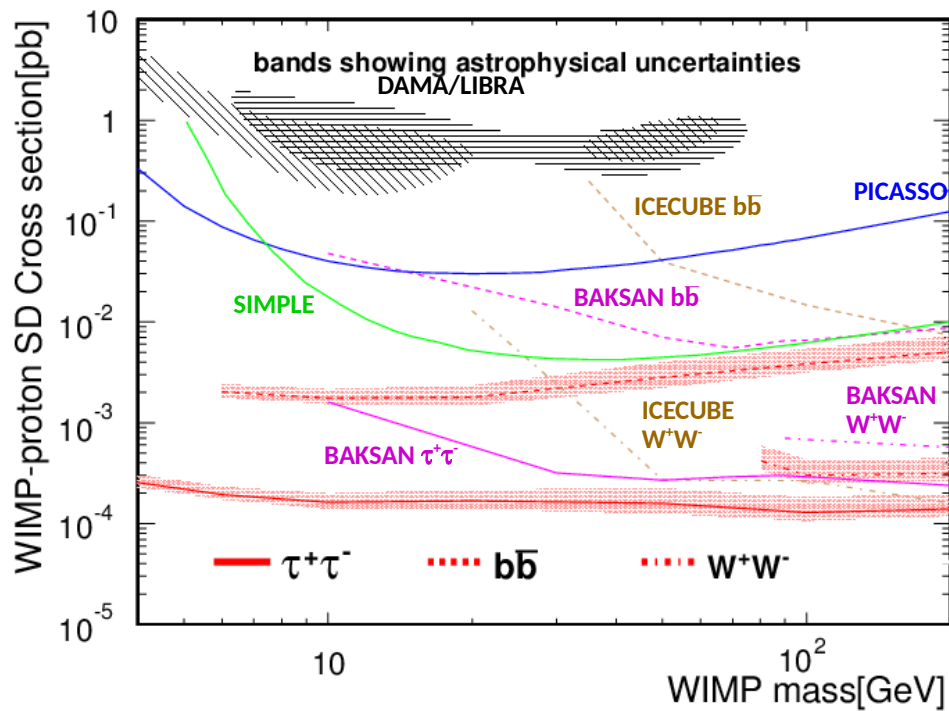
$\cos(\theta_{GC})$

# Search for WIMP Annihilations in the Galactic Center: Results

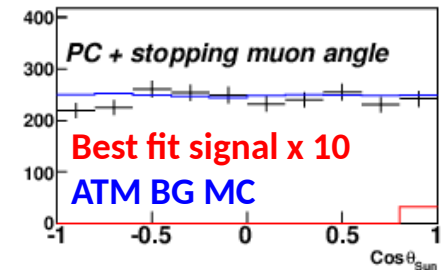
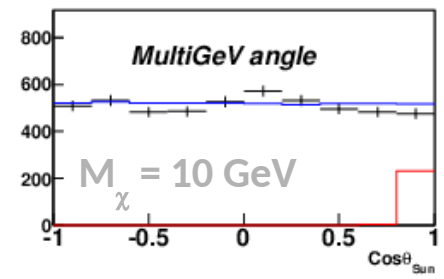


- No evidence for event excess on top of the atmospheric neutrino background
  - N.B. ~300 events allowed at 5 GeV test point are distributed over several analysis bins
- Stringent limits placed on the velocity-averaged annihilation cross section down to WIMP masses of 1 GeV ( $\chi\chi \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}$ )

# Search for WIMP Annihilations in the Sun



- Similar analysis can be performed when looking towards the center of the Sun
- No indication of an event excess in the data
- Spin-dependent cross section limits well below the allowed regions for DAMA/LIBRA
- Spin-independent limits in tension with some allowed regions, but not as constraining as LUX or XENON100



## Summary

- $\nu_\tau$  appearance seen at  $3.8\sigma$  significance
  
- Three-Flavor Analysis
  - Using 4538 days of data, there is a  $\sim 1\sigma$  preference for the NH, and second octant
  
- No indication of oscillations into sterile states
  - For 3+N models  $|U_{\mu 4}|^2 < 0.022$  at 90% C.L.
  
- No indication of Lorentz invariance violation
  - Limits set or improved by 3 to 7 orders of magnitude
  
- So far no indication of indirect dark matter annihilation into neutrinos from either the sun or galactic center
  
- Several posters for these and other SK analyses in the poster session

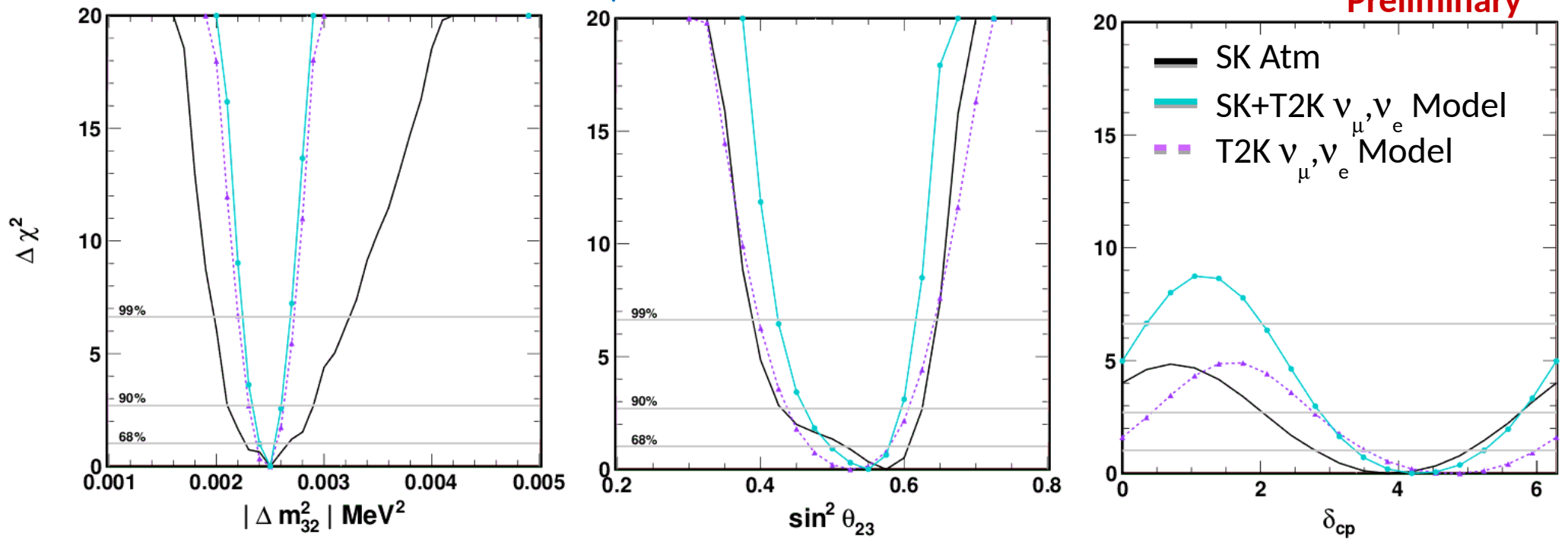
Thank you

# Supplements



# Three-Flavor

# Theta13 Fixed SK + T2K $\nu_\mu, \nu_e$ (External, Inverted Hierarchy)



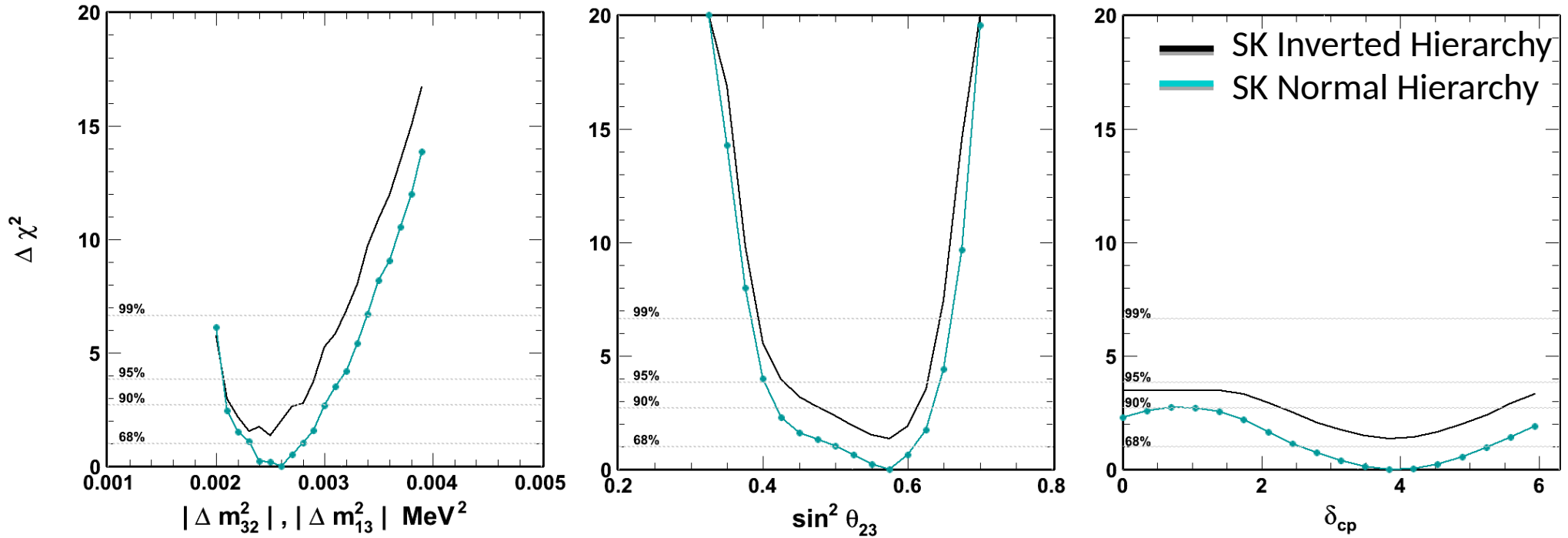
Fit (543 dof)	$\chi^2$	$\theta_{13}$	$\delta_{cp}$	$\theta_{23}$	$\Delta m_{23} (\times 10^{-3})$
SK + T2K (NH)	578.2	0.025	4.19	0.55	2.5
SK + T2K (IH)	579.4	0.025	4.19	0.55	2.5

■  $\chi_{IH}^2 - \chi_{NH}^2 = -1.2$  (-0.9 SK only)

■ CP Conservation ( $\sin \delta_{cp} = 0$ ) allowed at at least 90% C.L. for both hierarchies

# $\theta_{13}$ Free Analysis (NH+IH) SK Only

Preliminary

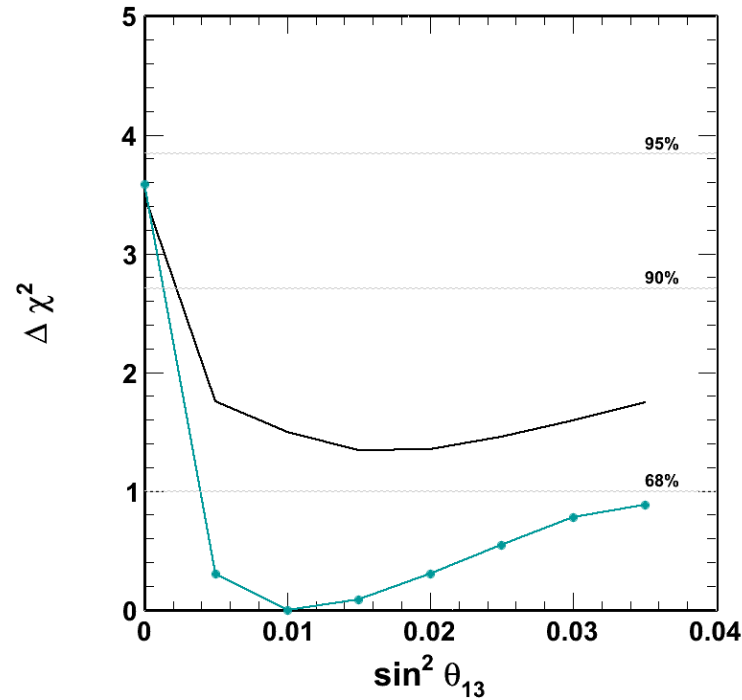


Fit (517 dof)	$\chi^2$	$\theta_{13}$	$\delta_{cp}$	$\theta_{23}$	$\Delta m_{23} (\times 10^{-3})$
SK (NH)	559.2	0.010	3.84	0.57	2.6
SK (IH)	560.4	0.015	3.84	0.57	2.5

Offset in these curves shows the difference in the hierarchies

# $\theta_{13}$ Free Analysis (NH+IH) SK Only

Preliminary



— SK Inverted Hierarchy  
— SK Normal Hierarchy

Fit (517 dof)	$\chi^2$	$\theta_{13}$	$\delta_{cp}$	$\theta_{23}$	$\Delta m_{23} (\times 10^{-3})$
SK (NH)	559.2	0.010	3.84	0.57	2.6
SK (IH)	560.4	0.015	3.84	0.57	2.5

Offset in these curves shows the difference in the hierarchies