



# New Results with Atmospheric Neutrinos at Super-Kamiokande

Linyan Wan, Boston University  
on behalf of the Super-Kamiokande collaboration

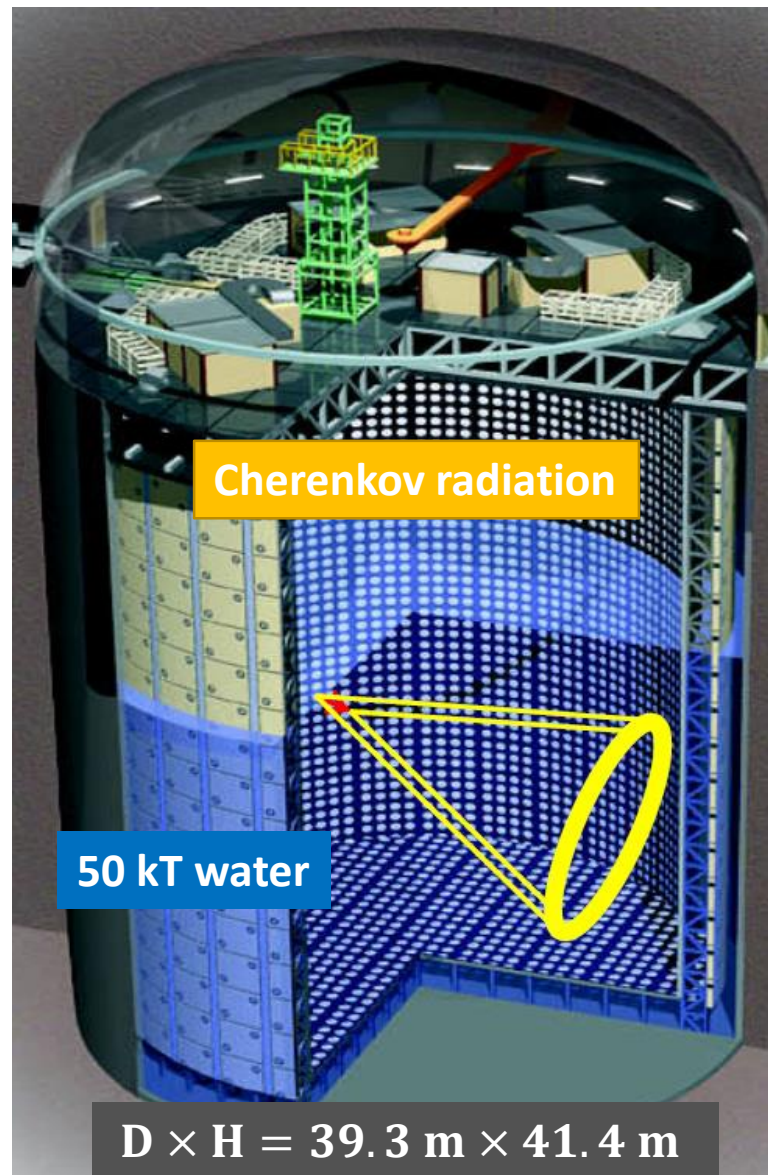
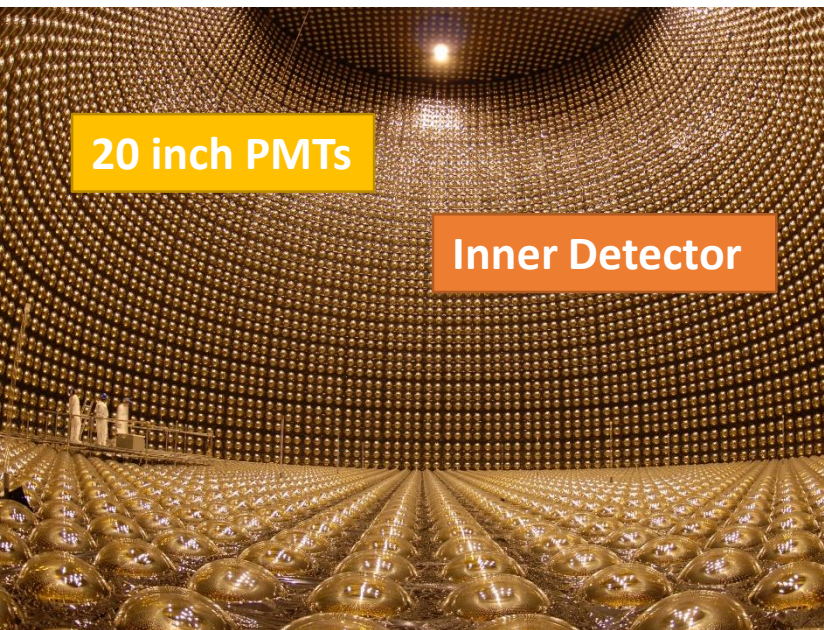


The 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

**NEUTRINO 2022**

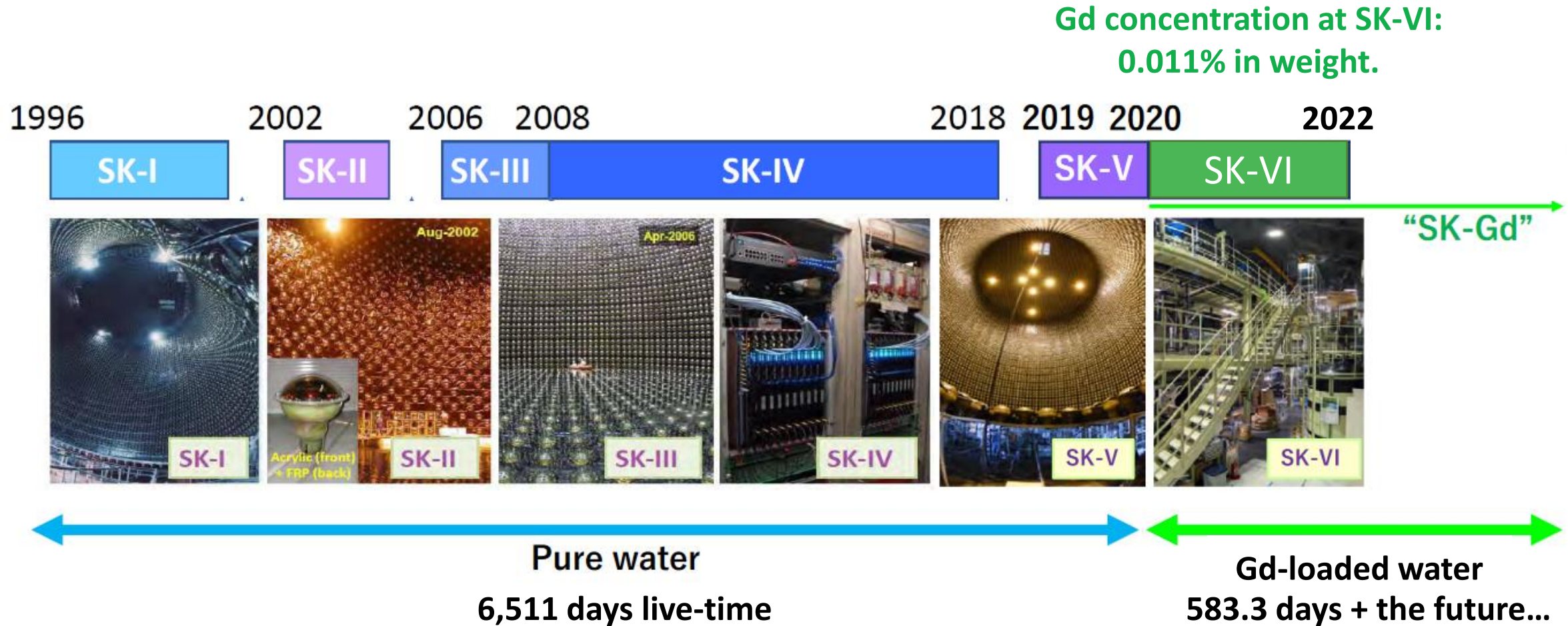
*Virtual Seoul* May 30 (Mon) - June 4 (Sat), 2022

# The Super-Kamiokande Detector





# SK Data Taking Phases



# The Super-Kamiokande Collaboration



~230 collaborators  
from 51 institutes  
in 11 countries

Kamioka Observatory, ICRR, Univ. of Tokyo, Japan  
RCCN, ICRR, Univ. of Tokyo, Japan  
University Autonoma Madrid, Spain  
BC Institute of Technology, Canada  
Boston University, USA  
University of California, Irvine, USA  
California State University, USA  
Chonnam National University, Korea  
Duke University, USA  
Fukuoka Institute of Technology, Japan  
Gifu University, Japan  
GIST, Korea  
University of Hawaii, USA  
IBS, Korea  
IFIRSE, Vietnam  
Imperial College London, UK  
ILANCE, France

INFN Bari, Italy  
INFN Napoli, Italy  
INFN Padova, Italy  
INFN Roma, Italy  
Kavli IPMU, The Univ. of Tokyo, Japan  
Keio University, Japan  
KEK, Japan  
King's College London, UK  
Kobe University, Japan  
Kyoto University, Japan  
University of Liverpool, UK  
LLR, Ecole polytechnique, France  
Miyagi University of Education, Japan  
ISEE, Nagoya University, Japan  
NCBJ, Poland  
Okayama University, Japan  
University of Oxford, UK

Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, UK  
Seoul National University, Korea  
University of Sheffield, UK  
Shizuoka University of Welfare, Japan  
Sungkyunkwan University, Korea  
Stony Brook University, USA  
Tohoku University, Japan  
Tokai University, Japan  
The University of Tokyo, Japan  
Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan  
Tokyo University of Science, Japan  
TRIUMF, Canada  
Tsinghua University, China  
University of Warsaw, Poland  
Warwick University, UK  
The University of Winnipeg, Canada  
Yokohama National University, Japan

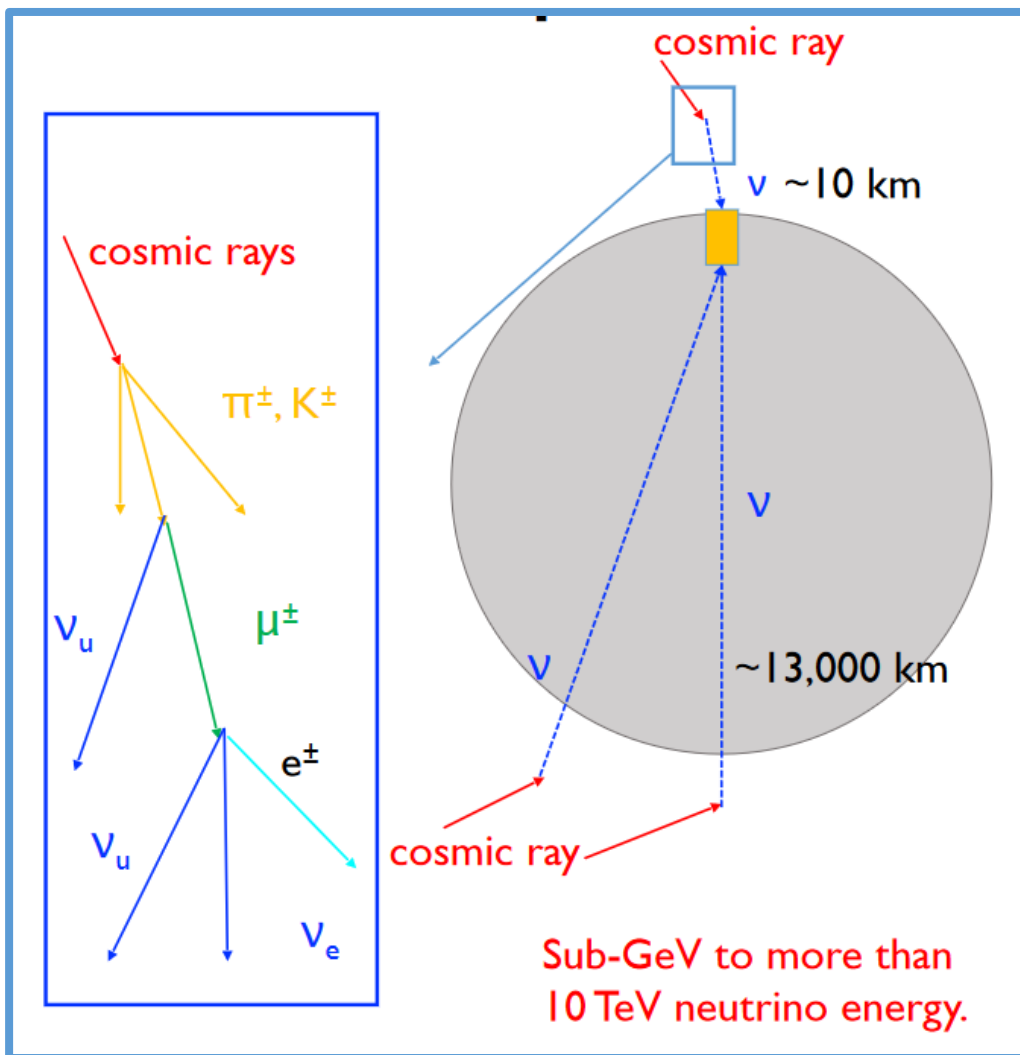




# New Results from SK

- **Atmospheric neutrino oscillation measurements**
  - SK-I through SK-V + Expanded FV
  - Three Flavor Oscillation with T2K Constraints
  - Tau appearance study [Poster by Maitrayee Mandal @ III-a, 2F. Majorana, MT09-216]
- **Boosted dark matter search**
- Proton decay [Poster by Ryo Matsumoto @ IV-a, 8F. Majorana, MT17-156]
- Cross-section measurement [Poster by Baran Bodur @ IV-b, 7F. Majorana, MT05-371]
- **Neutron capture on Gd in SK-VI**

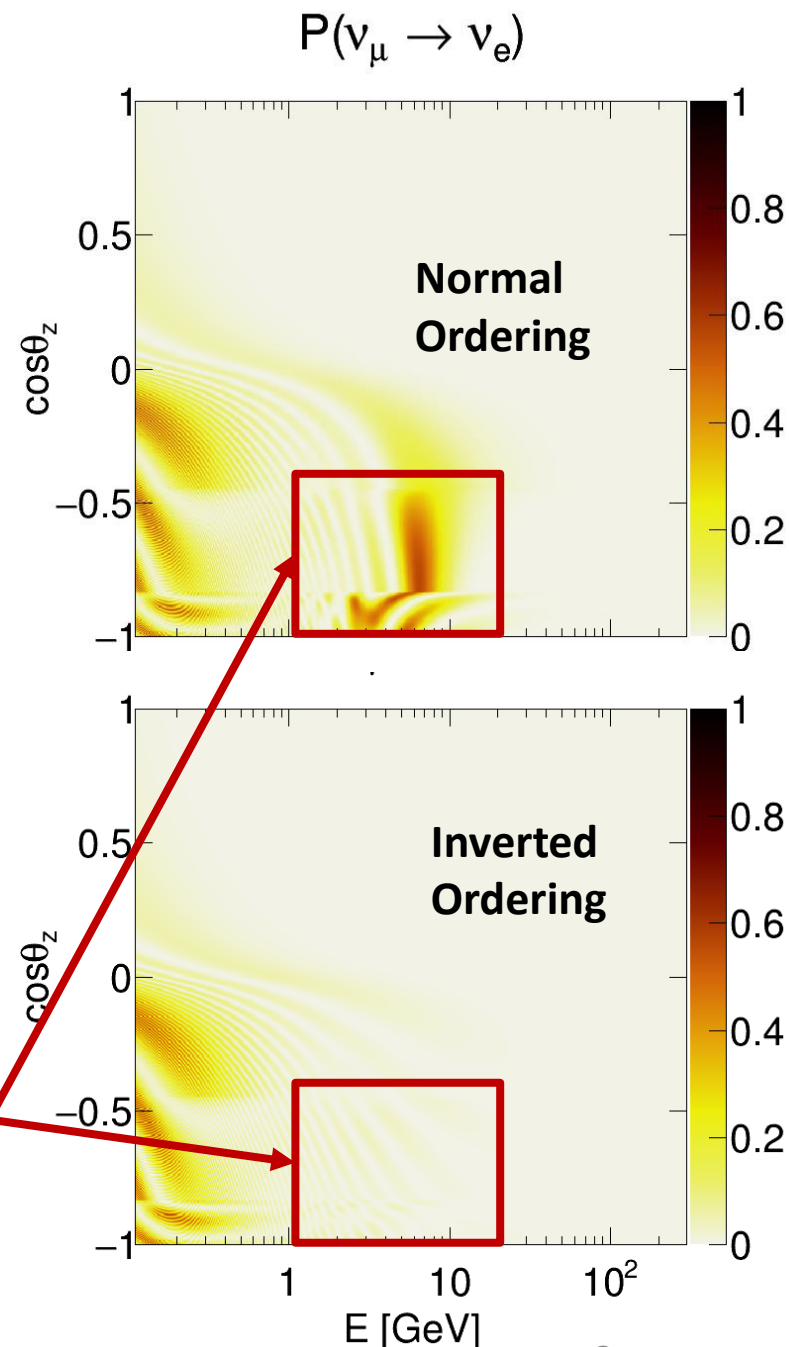
# Atmospheric Neutrino Oscillation



## Key measurements:

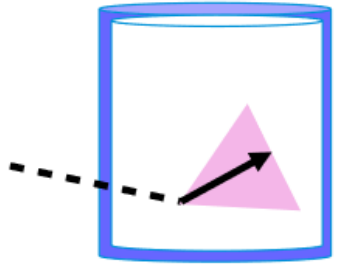
- $\nu_\mu$  disappearance
  - $\Delta m_{32}^2$
  - $\sin^2 \theta_{23}$
- $\nu_e$  appearance
  - CP violation  $\delta$
  - Mass-ordering

Matter Effect

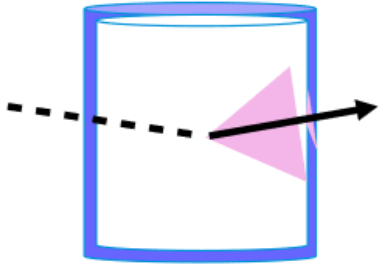


# Atmospheric Neutrino Analysis at SK

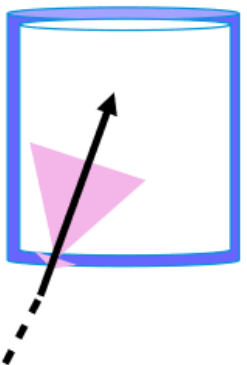
Fully Contained (FC)



Partially Contained (PC)



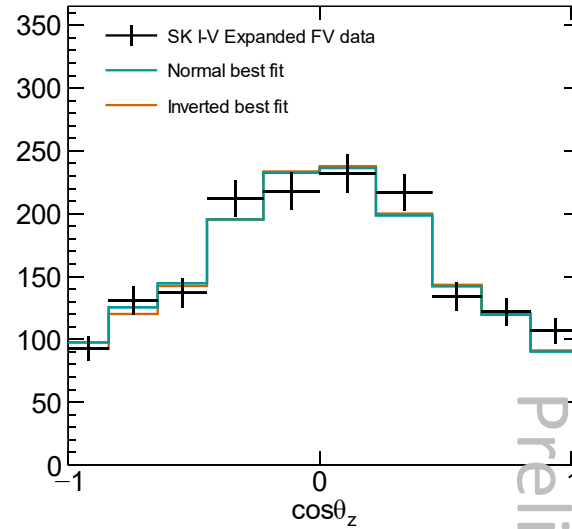
Upward-going Muons (Up- $\mu$ )



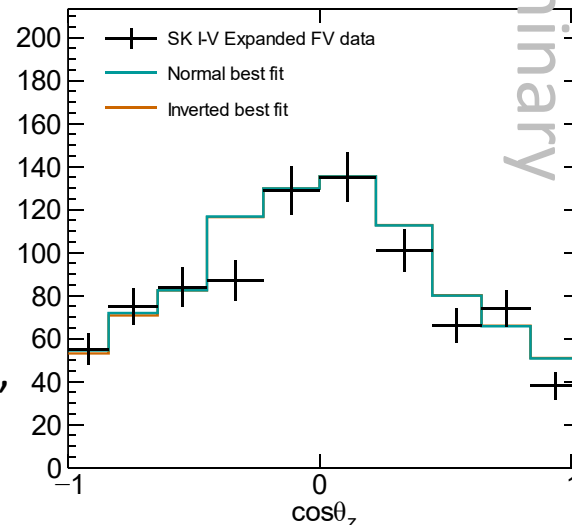
Reconstructed,  
Classified, and  
Binned



Multi-Ring e-like  $\nu_e$



SK4 Multi-GeV  $\nu_e$ -like



**Total exposure:  
484.2 kiloton-years**

30% more data than 2020 analysis  
Using all of pure water data at SK

**New in this analysis:**

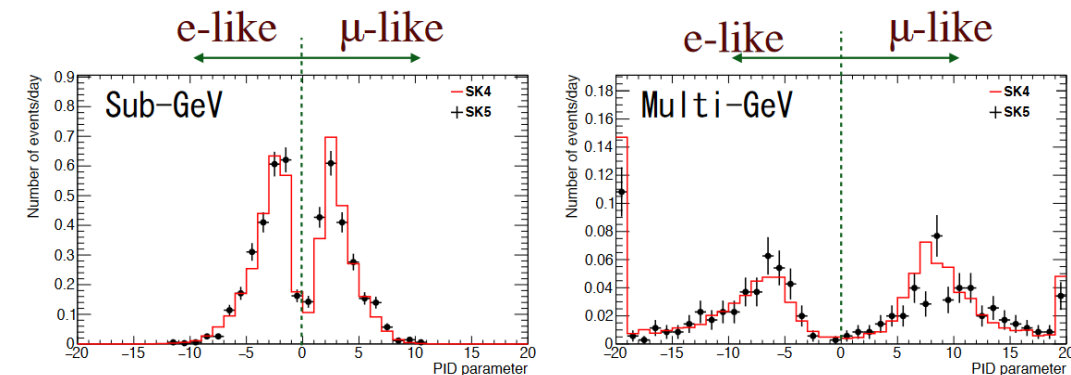
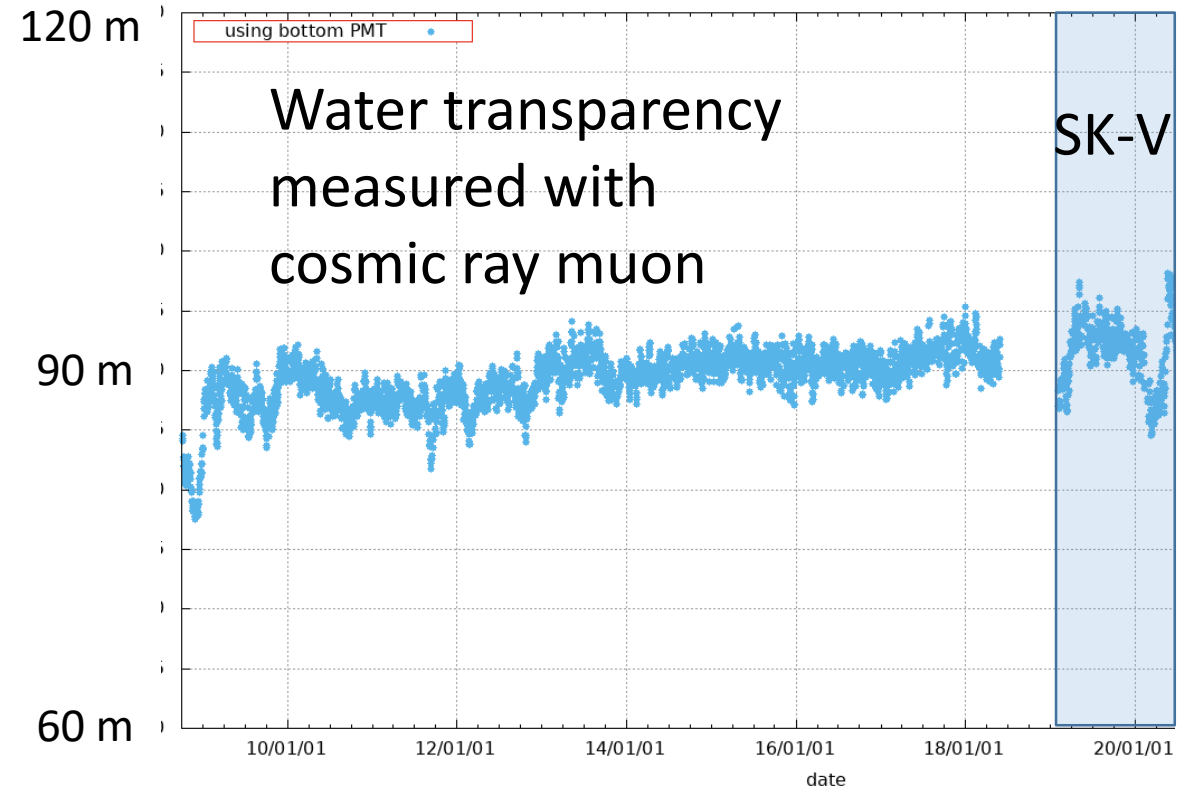
- SK-V data
- Expanded fiducial volume
- T2K model including  $\bar{\nu}$  mode
- New multi-ring selection
- Systematics improvements

# SK-V

2019.2 ~ 2020.7, 461 days



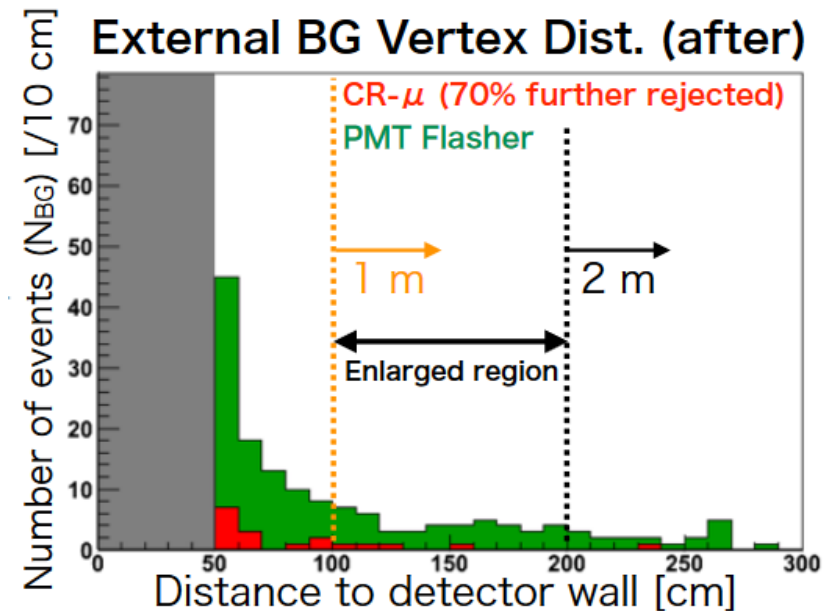
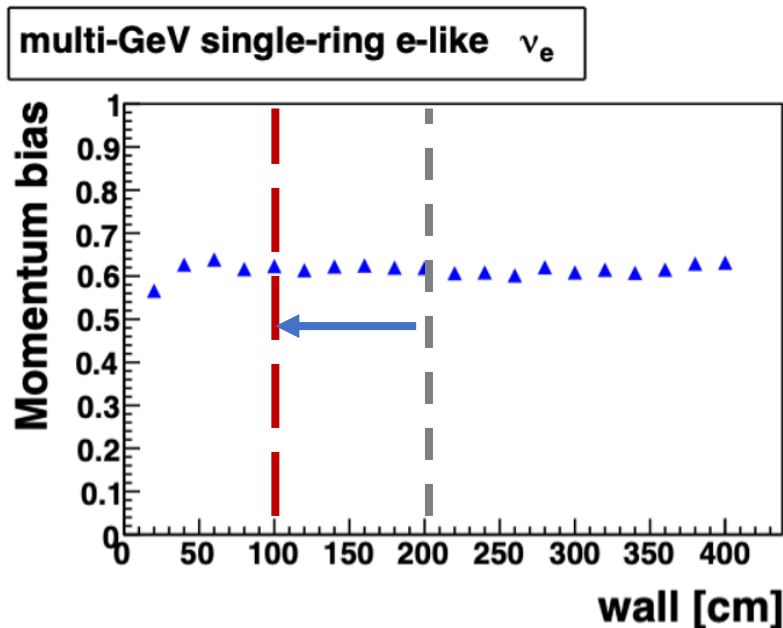
- The last SK phase with pure water
- Upgraded water system, replaced PMT, cleaned detector... Getting ready for Gd loading!
- Consistent data quality with SK4



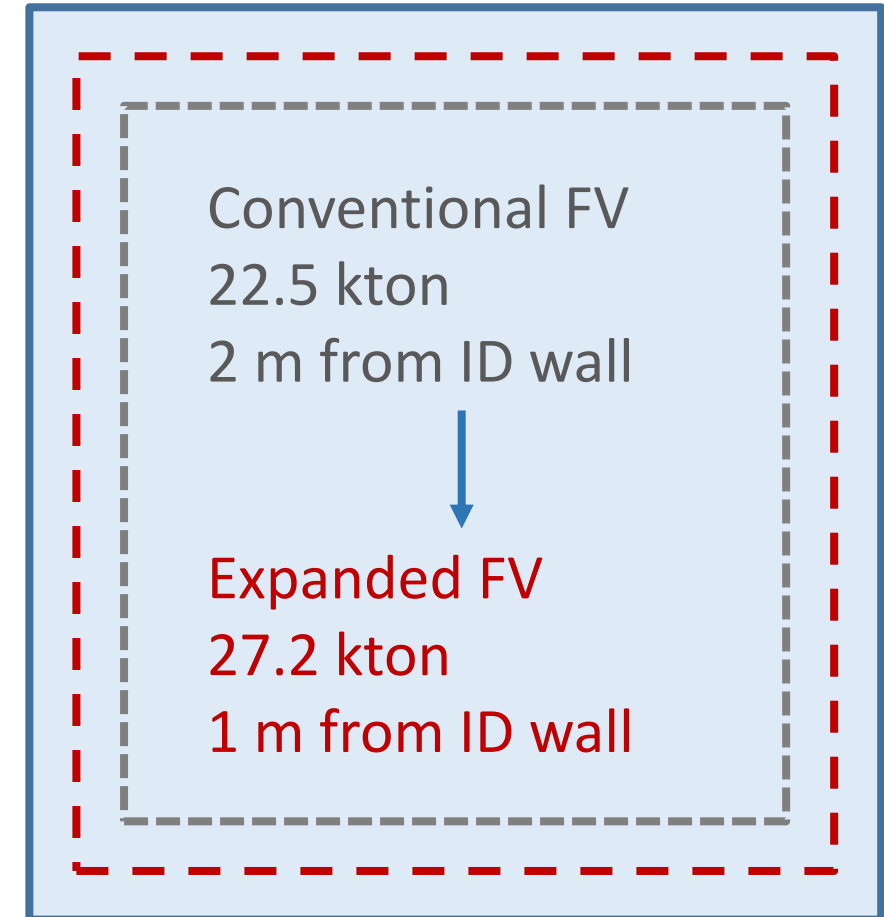


# Expanded Fiducial Volume

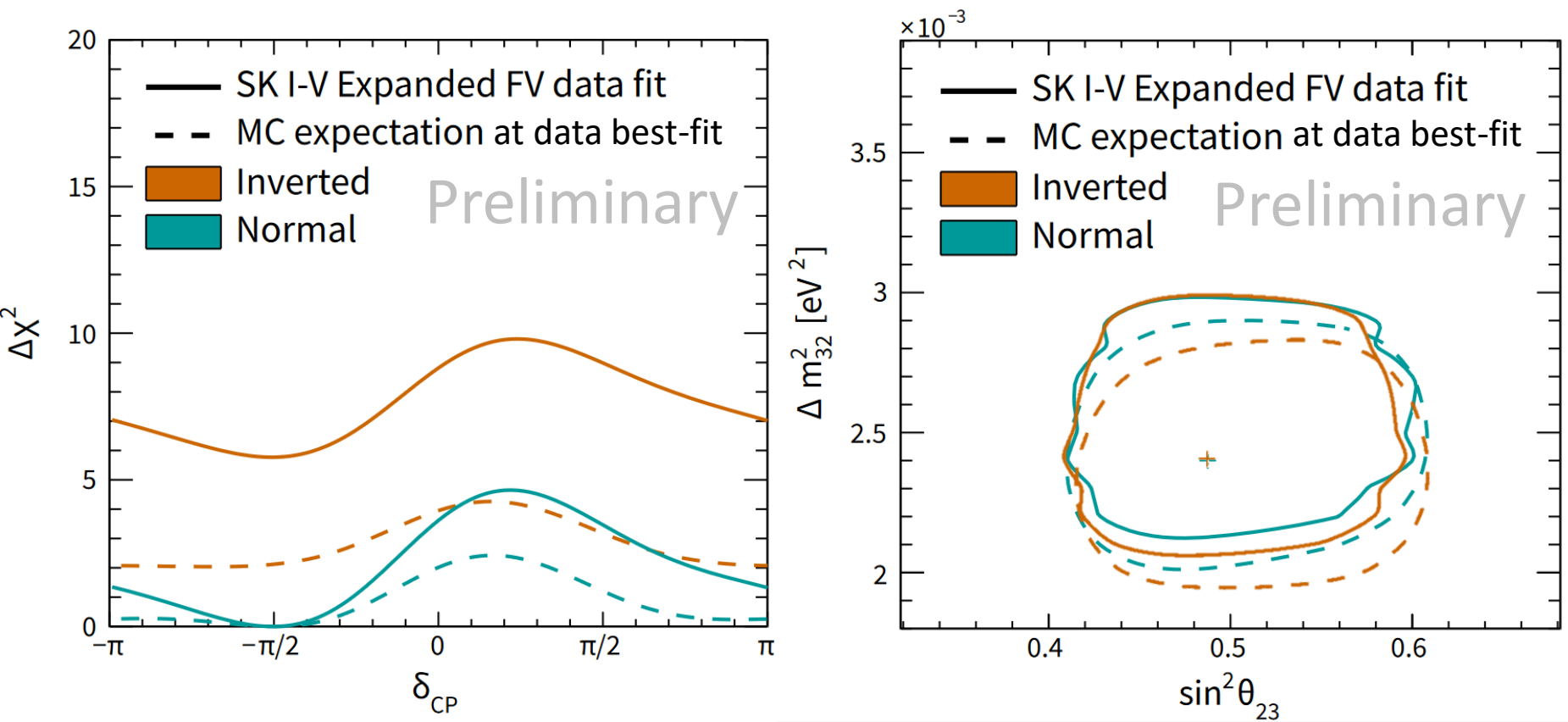
- Expanded fiducial volume
  - 22.5 kton → **27.2 kton**, 20% increase
- No significant increase of external background
- No significant bias in reconstruction
- Systematics re-estimated for expanded FV



Inner detector (ID) wall



# Oscillation Measurements (SK only)



SK atmospheric neutrino data favors:

- maximal mixing
- $\delta_{CP} \approx -\frac{\pi}{2}$
- NO ( $\Delta\chi^2 = 5.8$ )

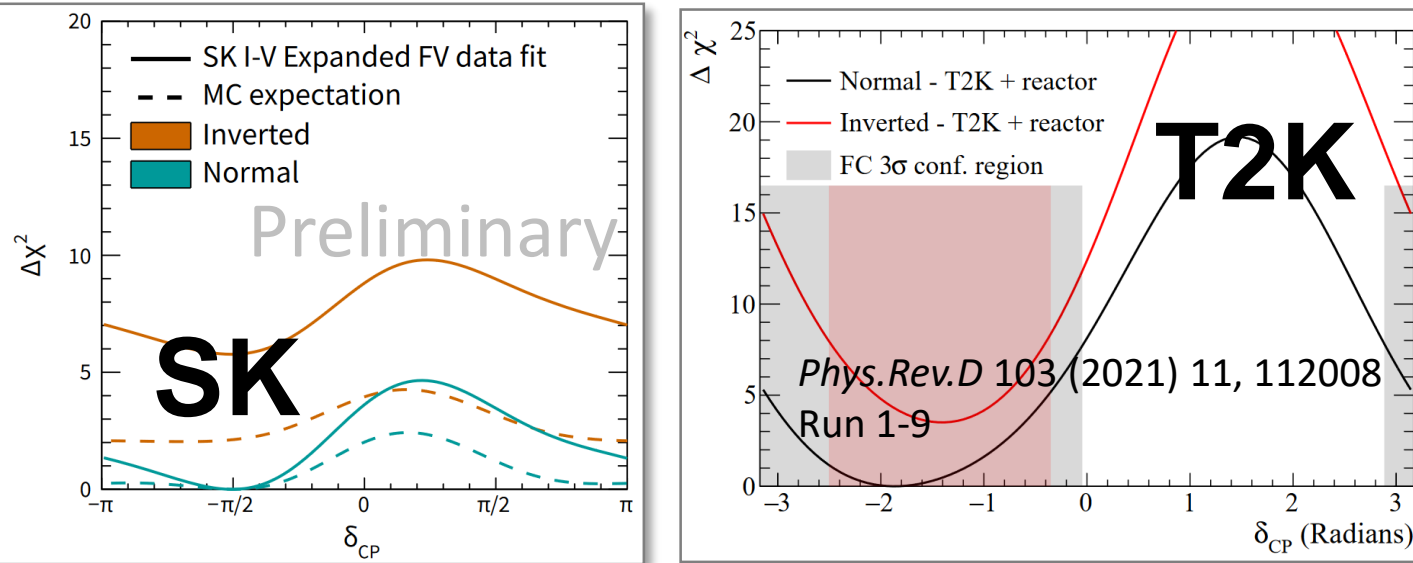
930 bins	$\chi^2$	$\delta_{CP}$	$\sin^2\theta_{23}$	$\Delta m^2_{23}$
SK NO	1000.42	4.71	0.49	$2.4 \times 10^{-3}$ eV <sup>2</sup>
SK IO	1006.19	4.71	0.49	$2.4 \times 10^{-3}$ eV <sup>2</sup>

\*Results on MO and  $\delta_{CP}$  exceed sensitivity.

$$\sin^2\theta_{13} = 0.0220 \pm 0.0007$$

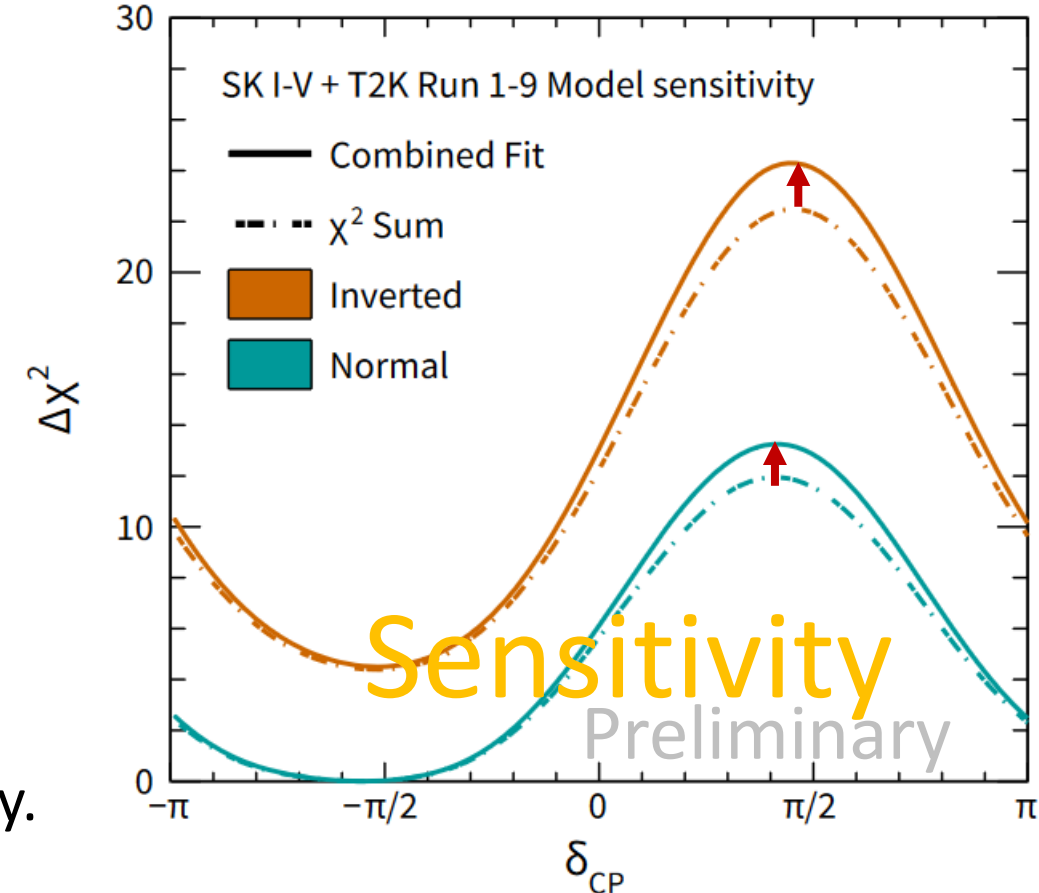
# Combining SK and External T2K Constraints

- SK sensitive on **mass ordering**, T2K sensitive on  $\delta_{CP}$



This is an SK analysis, and we have no access to T2K data. The combination is performed by modelling T2K externally.

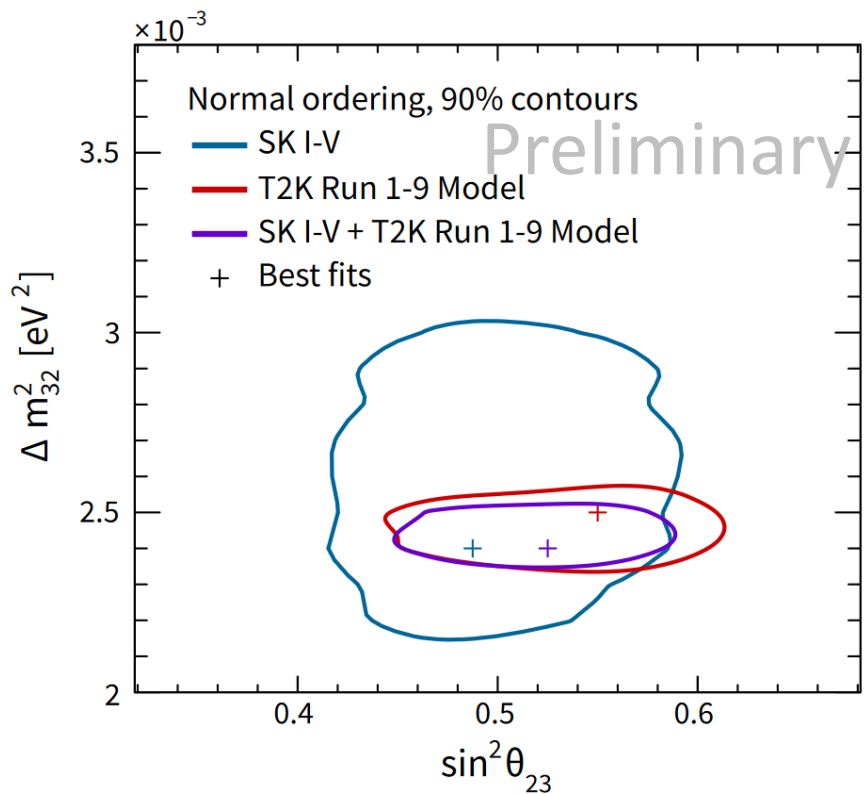
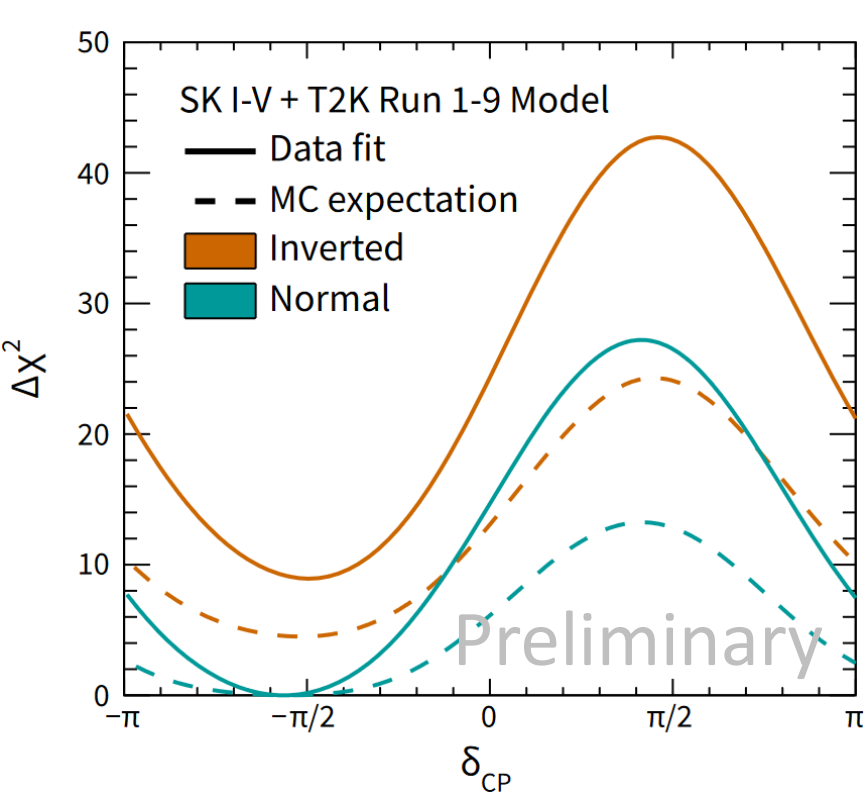
- Reweight SK MC to T2K flux
- Construct cross-sections models
  - SK = T2K far detector → **correlated cross-section**
- Simultaneously fit SK data and T2K published data



Additional sensitivity gained from combined fit with **correlated cross-section uncertainty**



# Oscillation Measurements (SK+T2K)



SK + external T2K constraints favor:

- maximal mixing
- $\delta_{\text{CP}} \approx -\frac{\pi}{2}$
- NO ( $\Delta\chi^2 = 8.9$ )

\*Results from both experiments exceed sensitivity.

1020 bins	$\chi^2$	$\delta_{\text{CP}}$	$\sin^2\theta_{23}$	$\Delta m^2_{23}$
SK+T2K NO	1086.33	4.54	0.53	$2.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$
SK+T2K IO	1095.25	4.71	0.53	$2.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$

$$\sin^2\theta_{13} = 0.0220 \pm 0.0007$$

Daniel Barrow @ II-a, 8F. Dirac  
Lukas Berns @ II-b, 8F. Dirac  
Junjie Xia @ II-b, 7F. Dirac

Sensitivity only

# More on SK-T2K Joint Analyses

This result (SK + external T2K constraints) Thomas Wester @ II-b, 7F. Dirac		
SK + published T2K binned data	Data sources	T2K + SK event data
SK-I to SK-V (1996-2020) 484.2 kiloton-year	Atmospheric data	SK-IV only (2008-2019) 253.9 kiloton-year
Run 1-9 (2009-2017) $1.5 \times 10^{21}$ POT for $\nu$ mode $1.6 \times 10^{21}$ POT for $\bar{\nu}$ mode	Beam data	Run 1-10 (2009-2020) $2.0 \times 10^{21}$ POT for $\nu$ mode $1.6 \times 10^{21}$ POT for $\bar{\nu}$ mode
Yes	Neutron samples	Not yet
Cross-section + energy scale	Correlated systematics	Cross-section + energy scale (with full detector syst. in progress)
SK + modelling T2K	Analysis frame	Full SK + T2K analysis

# New Results from SK

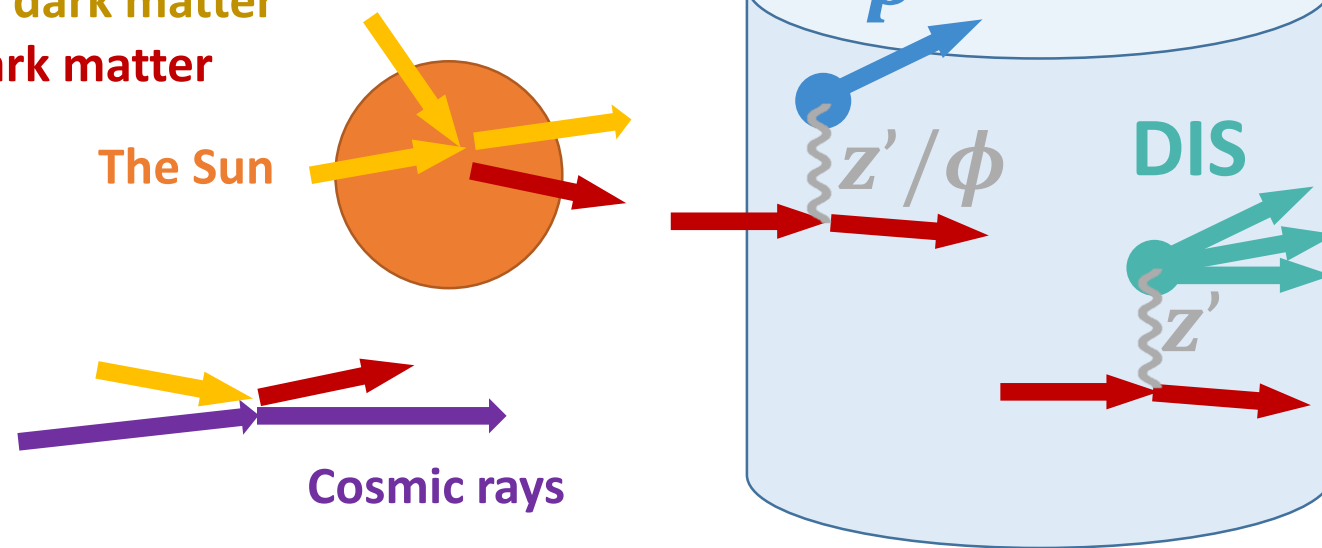
- Atmospheric neutrino oscillation measurements
- **Boosted dark matter search**
- Neutron capture on Gd in SK-VI



# Boosted Dark Matter

Unboosted dark matter

Boosted dark matter

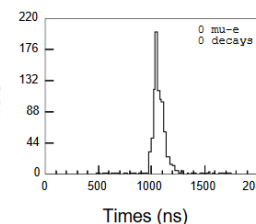
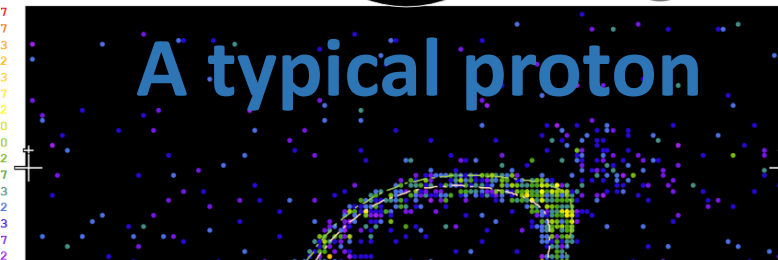


Super-Kamiokande IV

Run 999999 Sub 12 Event 146  
18-01-27:13:03:01  
Inner: 928 hits, 2090 pe  
Outer: 2 hits, 1 pe  
Trigger: 0x07  
D\_wall: 369.7 cm  
Evis: 228.1 MeV  
mu-like,  $p = 410.6$  MeV/c

Charge (pe)

• >26.7  
• 23.3-26.7  
• 20.2-23.3  
• 17.3-20.2  
• 14.7-17.3  
• 12.2-14.7  
• 10.0-12.2  
• 8.0-10.0  
• 6.2- 8.0  
• 4.7- 6.2  
• 3.3- 4.7  
• 2.2- 3.3  
• 1.3- 2.2  
• 0.7- 1.3  
• 0.2- 0.7  
• < 0.2



- **Cold heavy dark matter** can be boosted by **galactic cosmic rays** or in dense astrophysics objects such as **the Sun** by 2-component processes.
- **Boosted dark matter** can produce observable signals at SK.
- Signals: recoil electrons [1], **recoil protons**, **deep inelastic events (DIS)**.
- Backgrounds: atmospheric neutrinos.

[1] Phys. Rev. Lett. 120, 221301 (2018)

# Proton Sample and DIS Sample

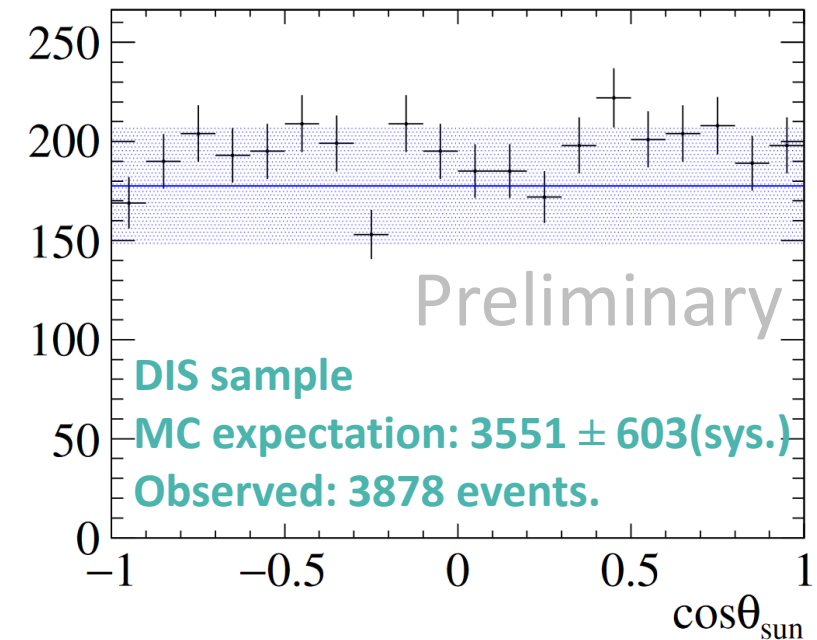
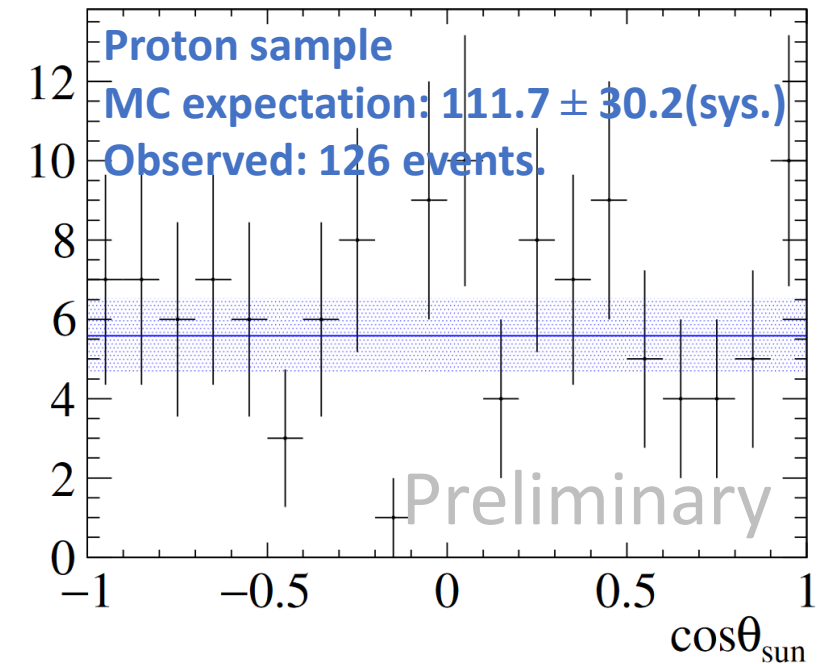
## Proton sample:

- **Pattern fitting** based reconstruction.
- A **multi-variate analysis (MVA)** to select **protons** over **low energy muons** from atmospheric neutrinos.
- A neutral current sample (77% proton purity).
- Detection limited within  $1.2 \text{ GeV}/c < p_p < 2.3 \text{ GeV}/c$ .

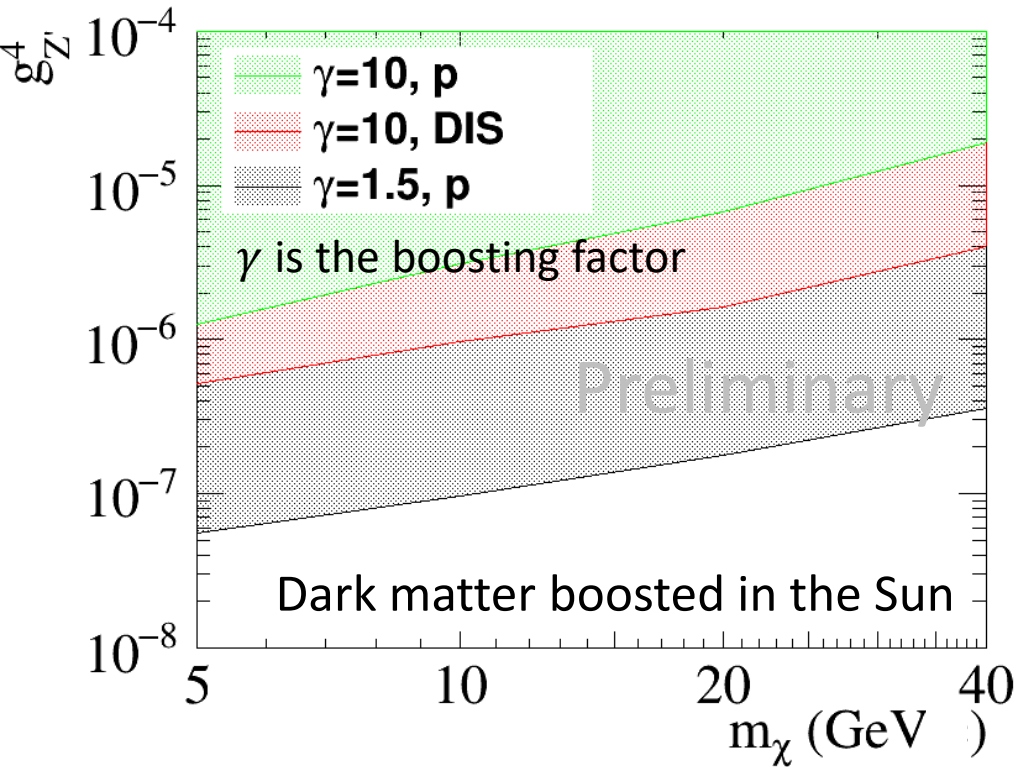
## Deep inelastic scattering (DIS) sample:

- $E_{vis} > 1.33 \text{ GeV}$  with **more than 1 ring**.
- PID cuts to remove  $\nu_\mu/\bar{\nu}_\mu$  CC backgrounds from atmospheric neutrinos
- Sensitive to higher dark matter mass / boosting parameters.

**No excess** observed in the direction of **the Sun** or **galactic center** in either samples.

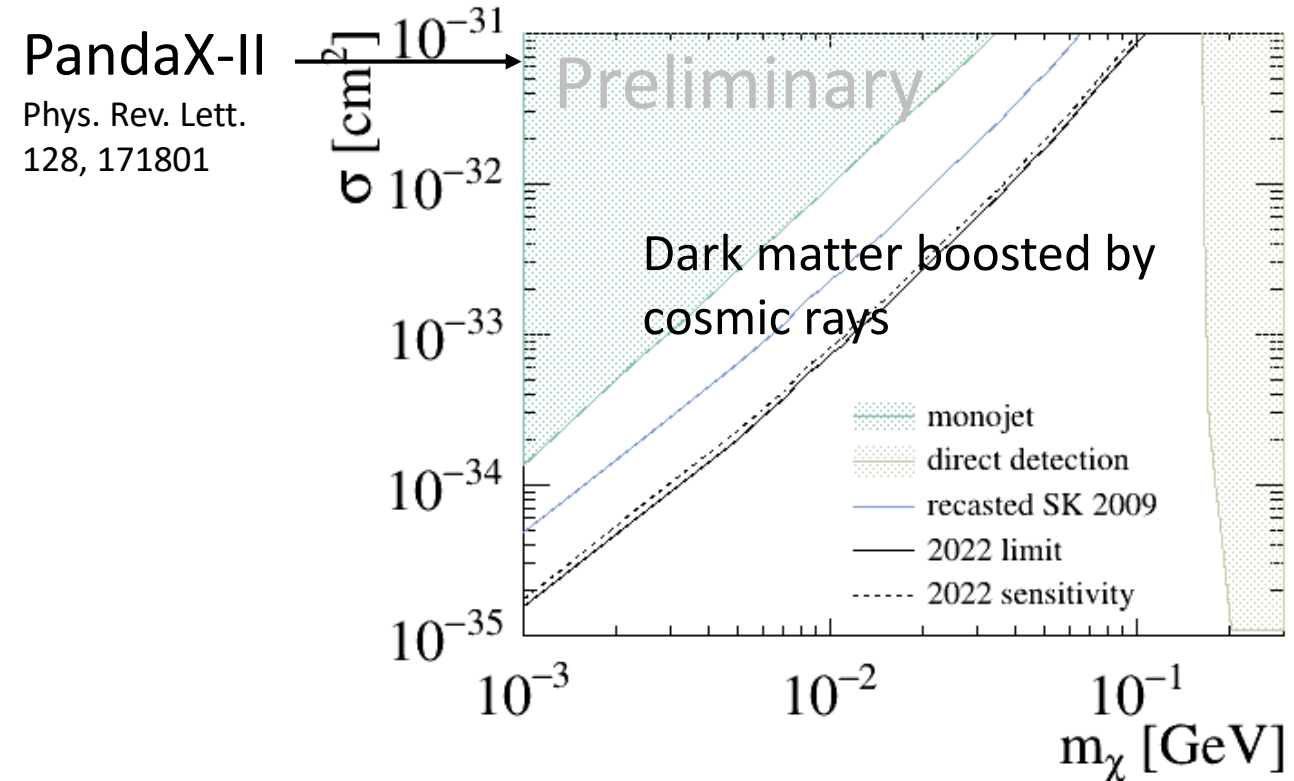


# Constraints on Boosted Dark Matter Models



Constrained by searching for proton and DIS sample excess in the direction of the Sun.

Scalar DM, mediator  $m_{Z'} = 1$  GeV  
 Flux from Phys. Rev. D 103, 095012 (2021)  
 Cross-section by GENIE r3.00.06, Berger et al.



Constrained by searching for proton excess in the direction of the galactic center.

Fermionic DM, scalar mediator  $m = 1$  GeV  
 Flux & cross-section from Ema et al.,  
 SciPost Phys. 10, 072 (2021)

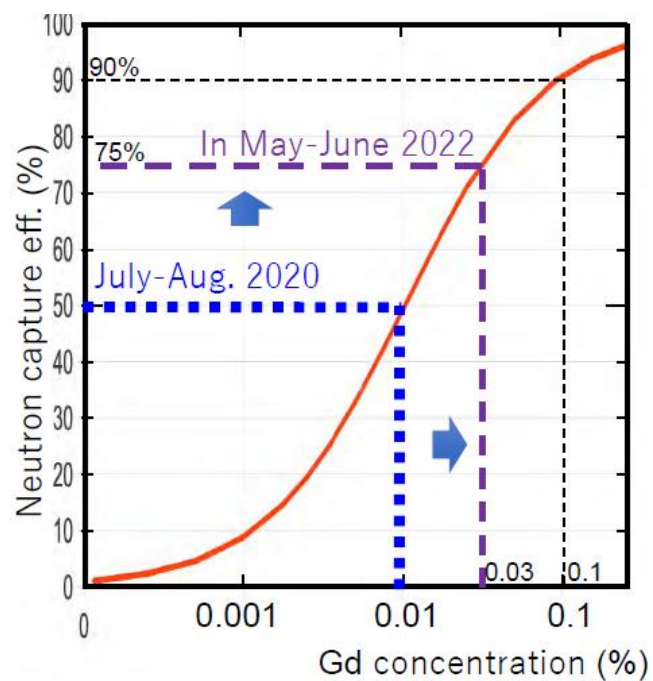


# New Results from SK

- Atmospheric neutrino oscillation measurements
- Boosted dark matter search
- Neutron capture on Gd in SK-VI



- Gd loading started in 2020.
- At **SK-6**, the Gd concentration is **0.011%**, corresponding to **~50%** neutron tagging efficiency.
- More Gd being loaded NOW!

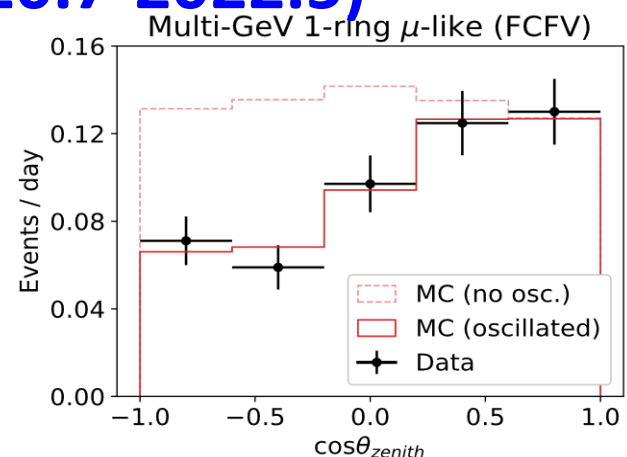
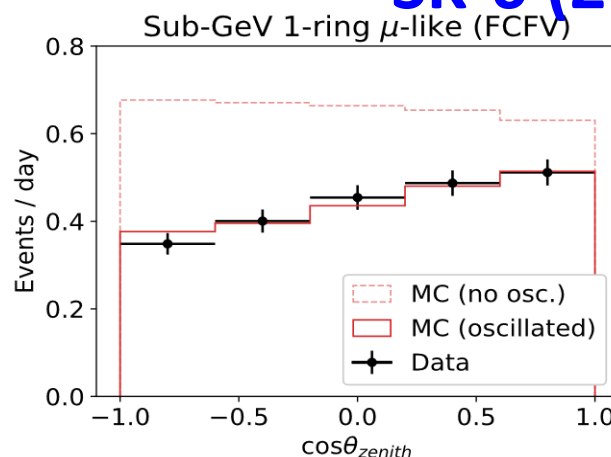
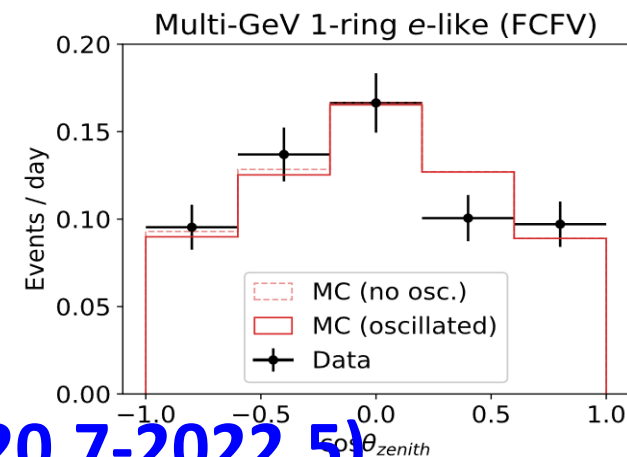
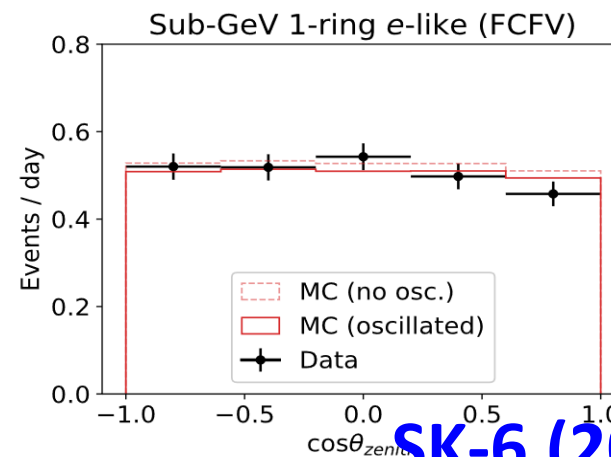


More on SK-Gd:  
Mark Vagins  
June 2<sup>nd</sup>,  
23:00 KST



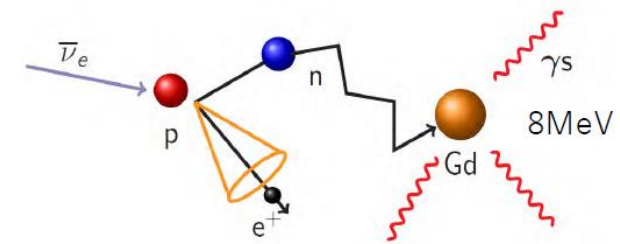
2022/06/02

Linyan WAN @ NEUTRINO 2022

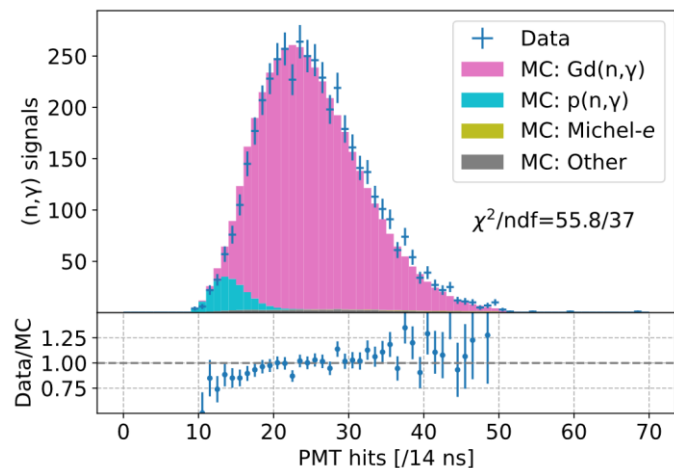


- With 577 days of **data** in **SK-6**, the data quality is as expected in **MC**, and event rate is consistent with pure water phase.

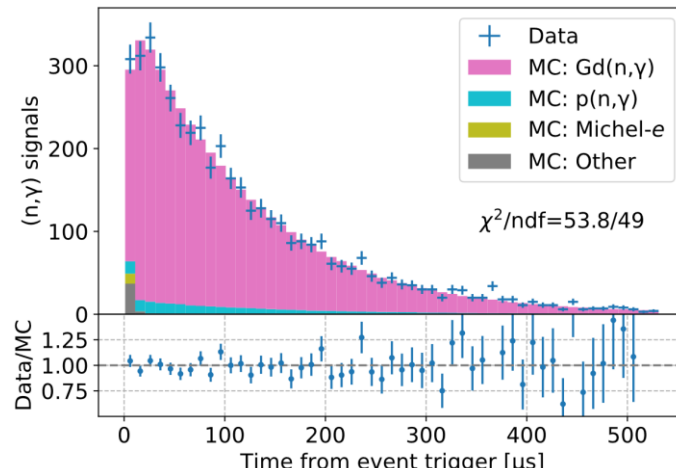
# SK-6 Neutron Capture Signal on Gd



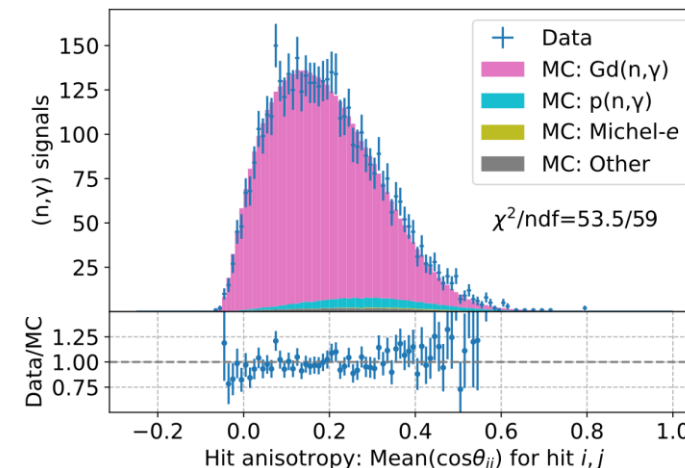
- Compared to **H**, neutron captures on **Gd** are:



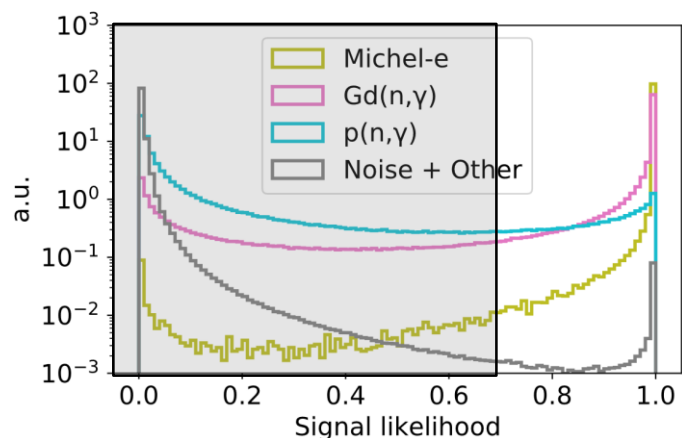
more energetic



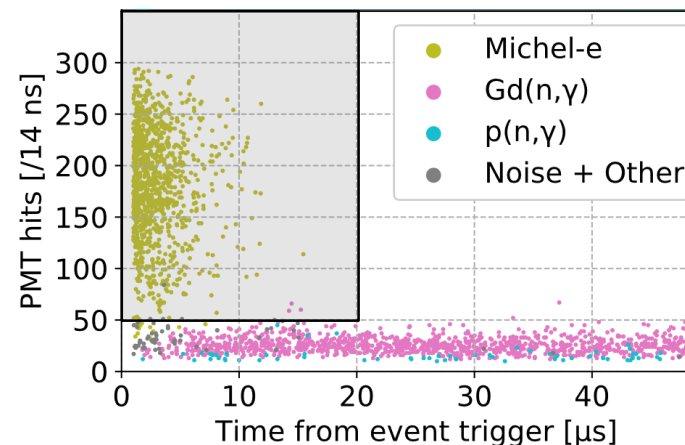
shorter lived



more isotropic



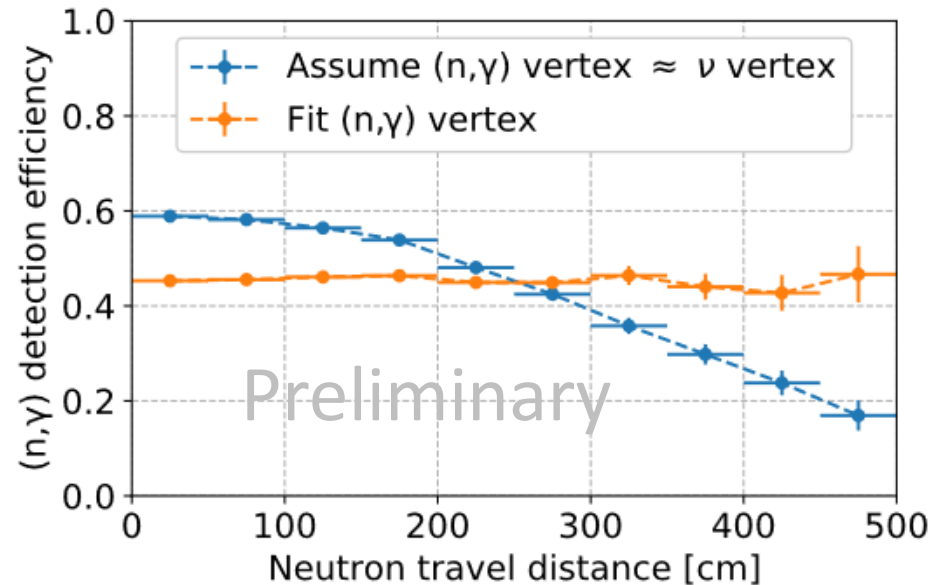
- Neural network to select neutron candidates
- Cuts to remove remaining Michel electrons



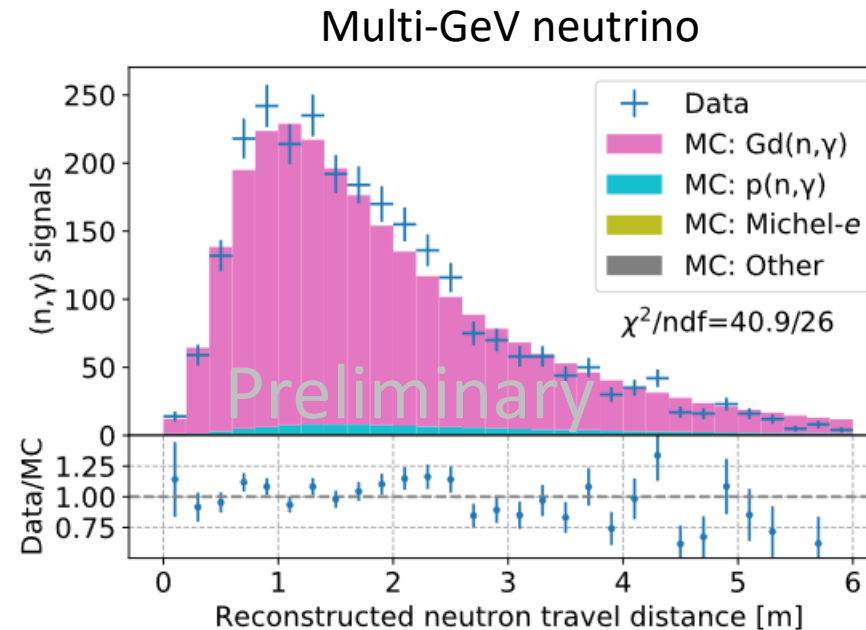


# Neutron Vertex Reconstruction

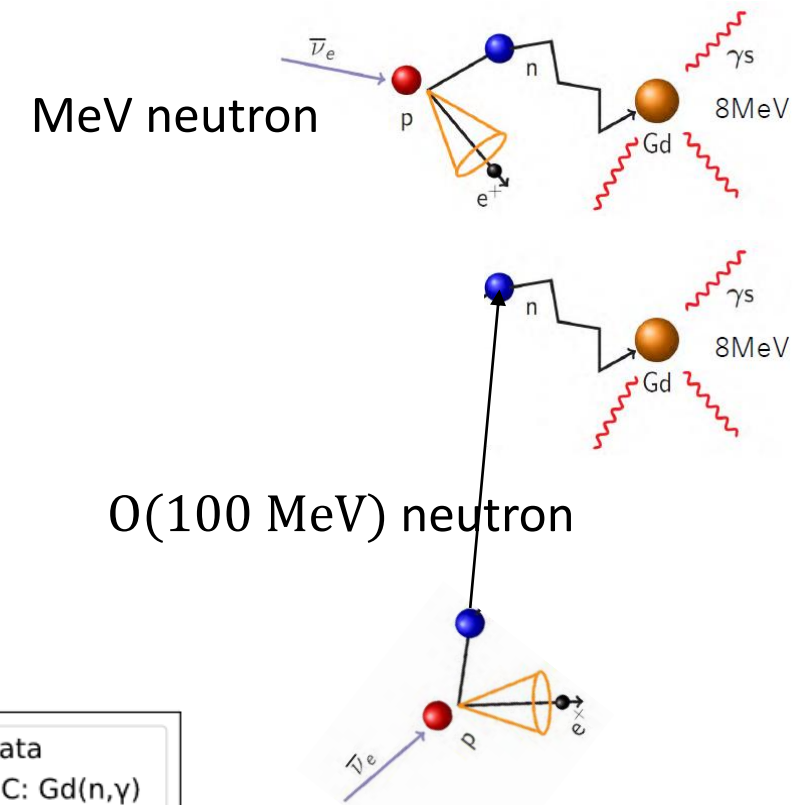
- In SK pure water phase, neutrons were tagged at the primary event vertex.
- Neutron captures on Gd yield higher number of hits, enabling independent neutron vertex reconstruction.
- Displacement between neutron vertex and primary vertex helps neutrino reconstruction.



2022/06/02



Linyan WAN @ NEUTRINO 2022

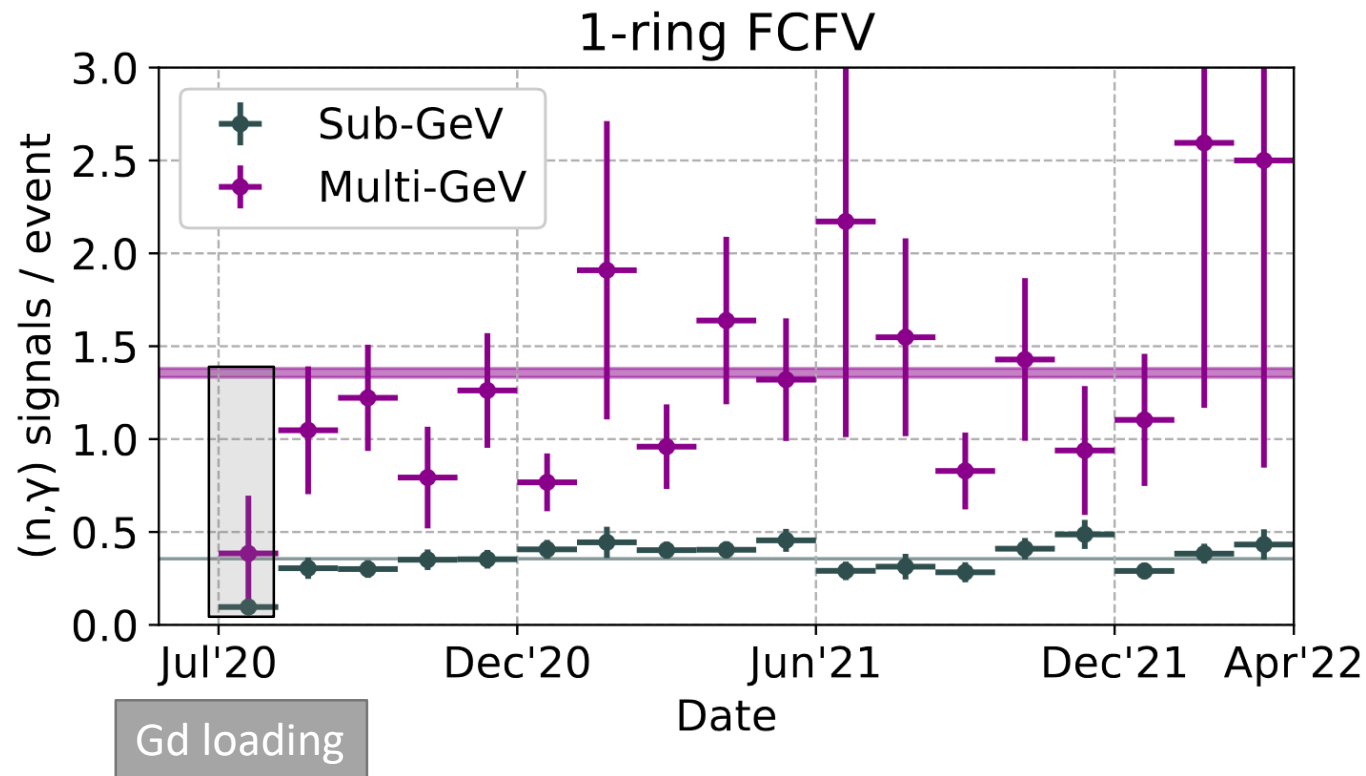


High energy neutrons travel longer before being captured.

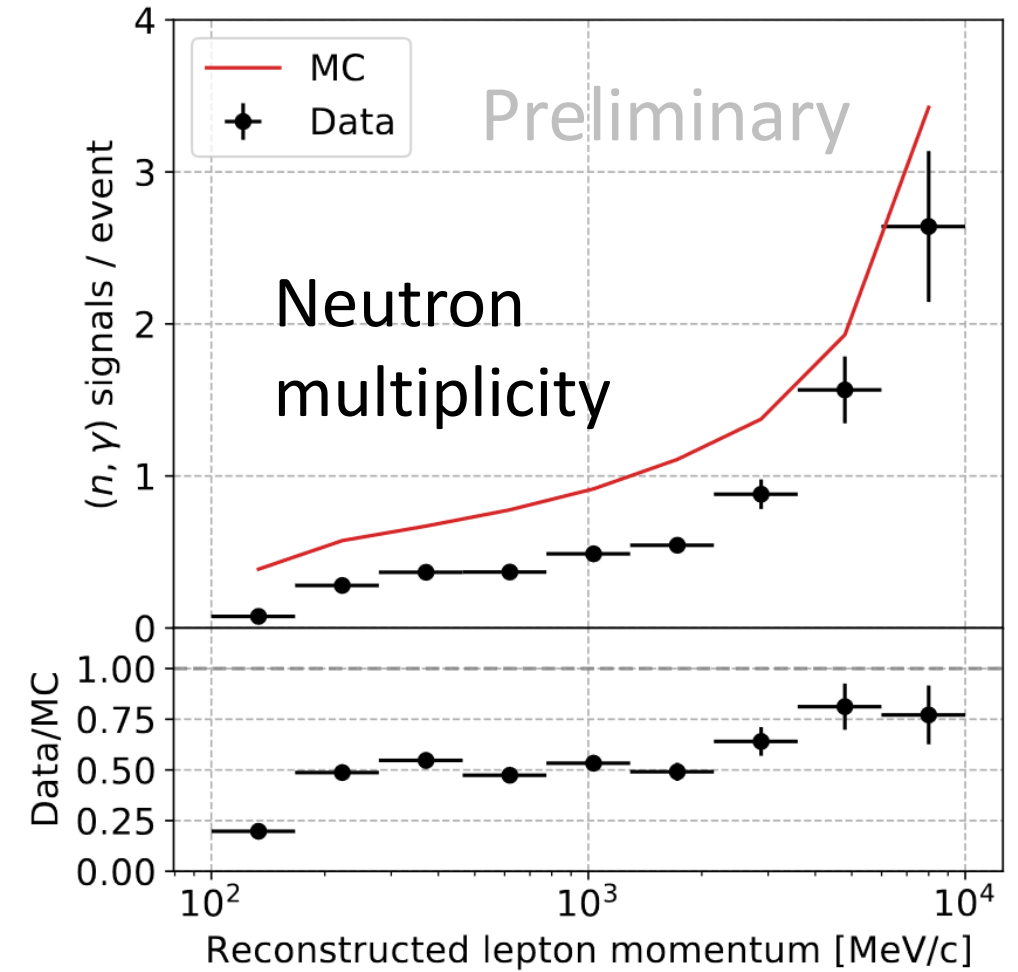
21

# SK-6 Neutron Measurement

- Stable neutron rate since Gd loading.
- Higher neutron multiplicity at higher energy events, as expected.



[Poster by Seungho Han @ III-b, 2F. Majorana, MT09-370]



- Measured neutron multiplicity is lower than present **MC prediction**.
- Neutron production needs model development and improvement.

# Summary

- **Atmospheric neutrino oscillation:** favoring NO,  $\delta_{CP} \approx -\frac{\pi}{2}$ , and maximal  $\sin^2\theta_{23}$
- **Boosted dark matter search:** proton and DIS sample, constraints on models
- **Neutron measurement in SK-VI:** observed neutron capture on Gd
- **More in poster sessions and in following talks:**

Seungho Han	Sensitivity improvements via neutron detection in SK-Gd atmospheric neutrino oscillation analysis	II-a, 8F. DT01-372
Thomas Wester	Atmospheric Neutrino Oscillation Analysis with SK	II-b, 7F. DT01-251
Maitrayee Mandal	$\nu_\tau$ appearance in atmospheric neutrinos at SK	III-a, 2F. MT09-216
Linyan Wan	Boosted dark matter search with hadrons at SK	III-b, 2F. MT09-046
Seungho Han	Neutron signals from atmospheric neutrino interactions in SK-Gd	III-b, 2F. MT09-370
Ryo Matsumoto	Search for proton decay into muon and neutral Kaon in SK	IV-a, 8F. MT17-156
Baran Bodur	$\nu_e$ - $^{16}\text{O}$ cross-section with atmospheric neutrinos in SK	IV-b, 7F. MT05-371

More on SK solar  $\nu$ 's:  
Yusuke Koshio  
June 2<sup>nd</sup>,  
21:30 KST

More on SK-Gd:  
Mark Vagins  
June 2<sup>nd</sup>,  
23:00 KST