



## T2K Near Detector Contribution to the Neutrino Oscillations Analysis

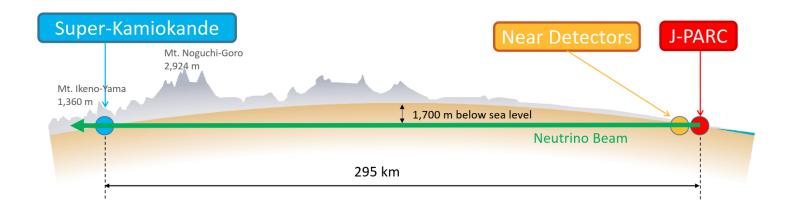
#### Ewan Miller



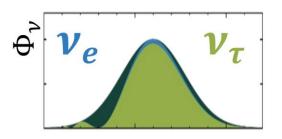
IFAE 17/09/2024

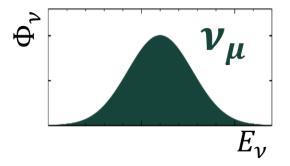


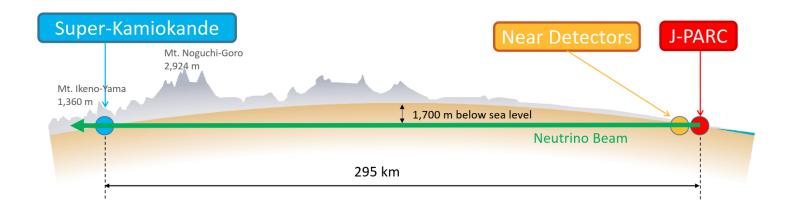




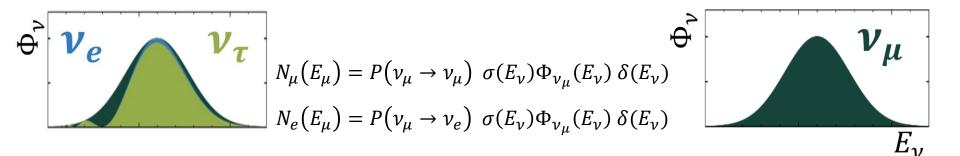
T2K

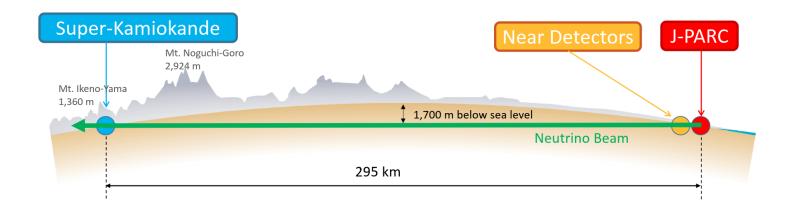




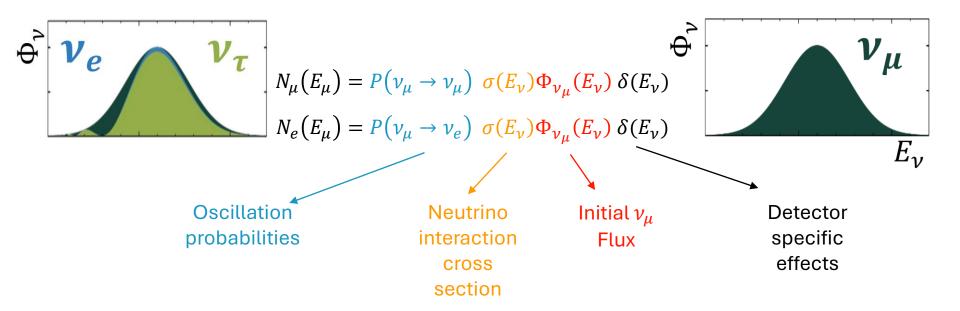


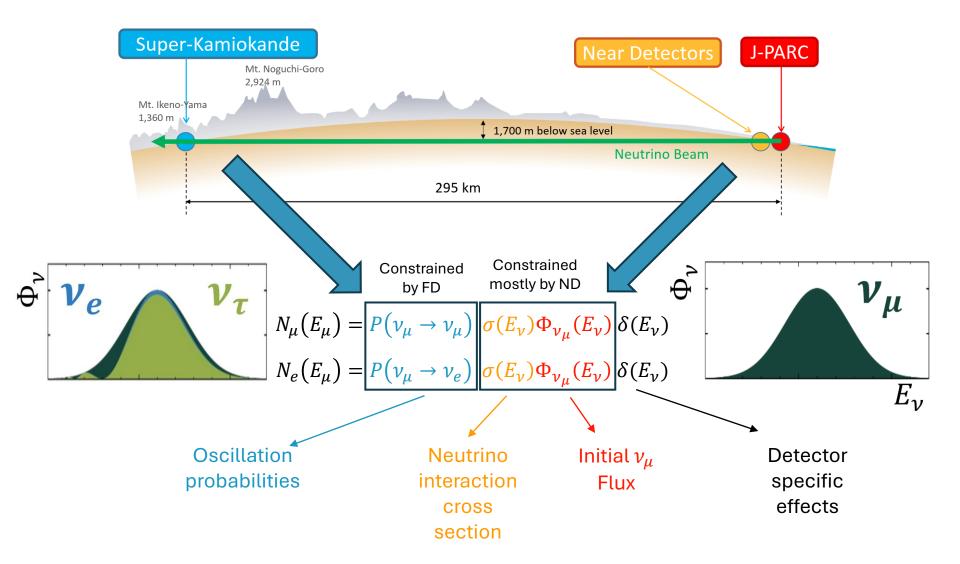
T2K





T2K

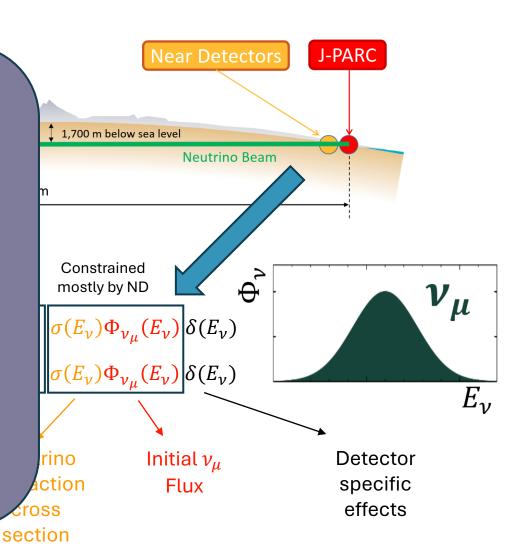




T2K

For this part, see other talks:

- 3-Flavour Neutrino Oscillations from the T2K Experiment -Edward Atkin - Monday WG 1
- T2K/Super-Kamiokande joint fit and T2K - Tristan Doyle -Thursday Plenary
- Estimating detector systematic uncertainties for the T2K far detector - Michael Reh - Monday WG1



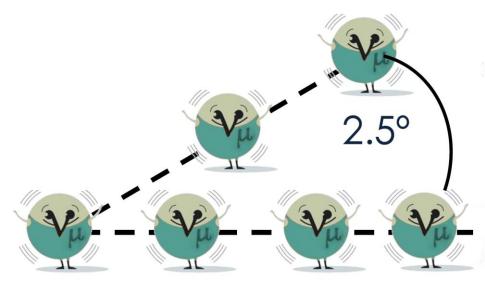
**T2K** 

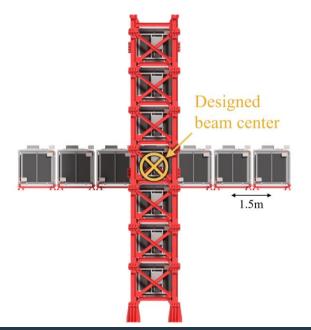


#### **Near Detectors**



- INGRID: on axis detector
  - Measures beam profile & stability
  - Constrains flux
     uncertainties

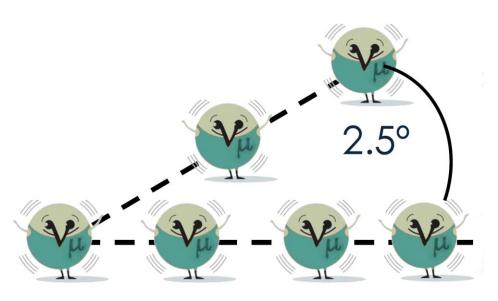


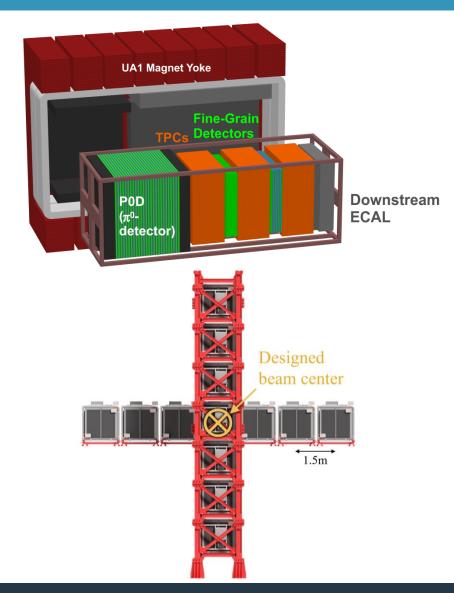


#### **Near Detectors**



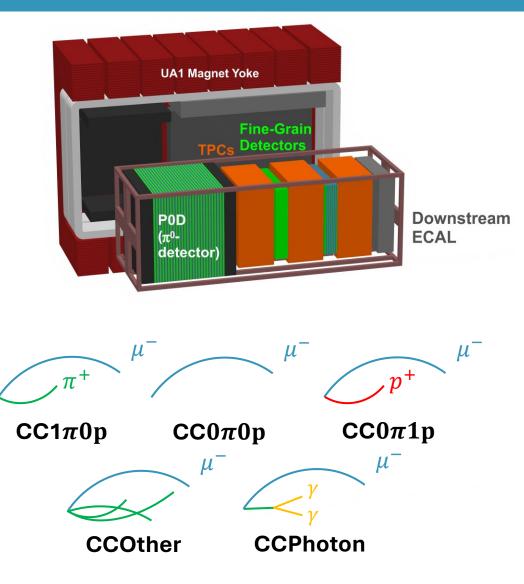
- ND280: off axis detector
  - Constrains flux and cross section uncertainties



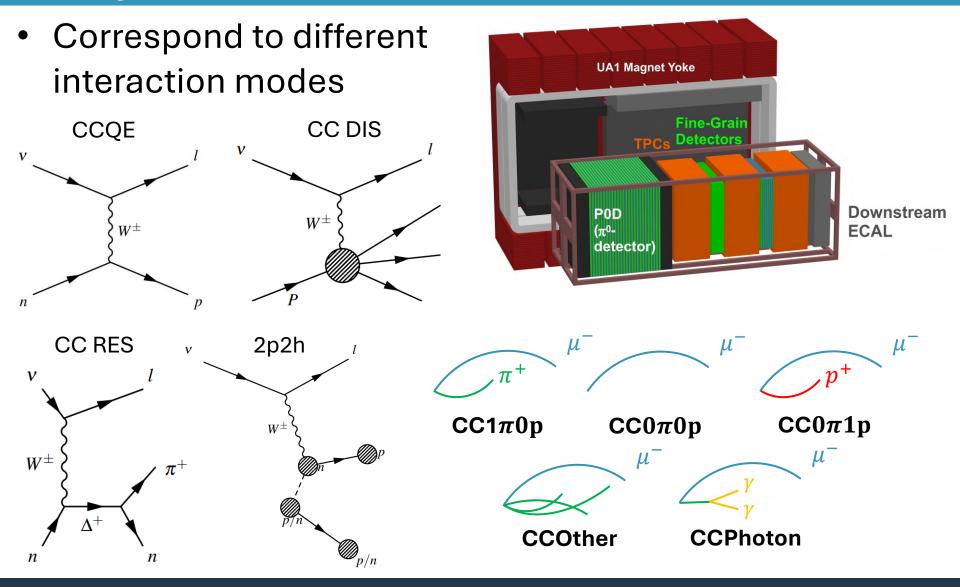


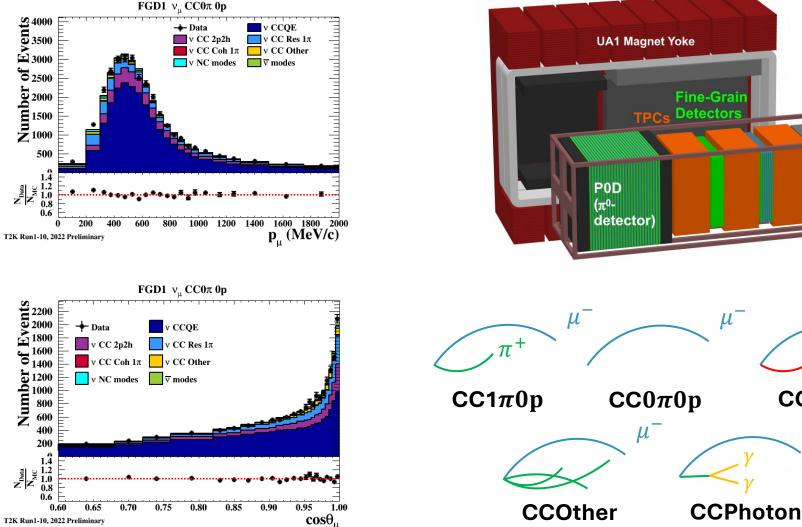


 Split our events based on particle content of their final state











**Downstream** 

**ECAL** 

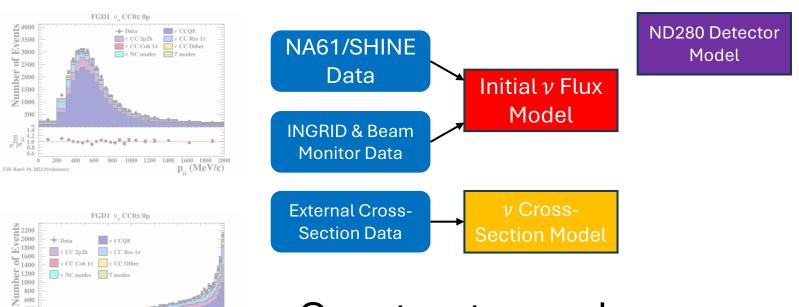
 $p^+$ 

**CC0***π*1p

μ



 $N_{\mu}(p_{\mu},\theta_{\mu}) = \sigma(E_{\nu})\Phi_{\nu_{\mu}}(E_{\nu})\,\delta(p_{\mu},\theta_{\mu})$ 



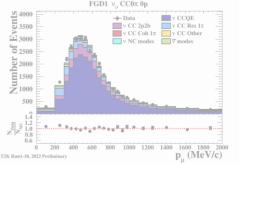
 Construct complex parameterised models using external data

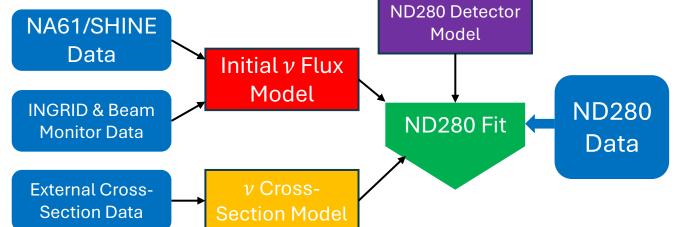
400

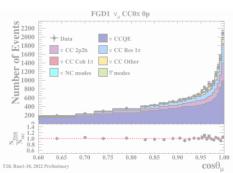
T2K Run1-10, 2022 Pre



 $N_{\mu}(p_{\mu},\theta_{\mu}) = \sigma(E_{\nu})\Phi_{\nu_{\mu}}(E_{\nu})\,\delta(p_{\mu},\theta_{\mu})$ 



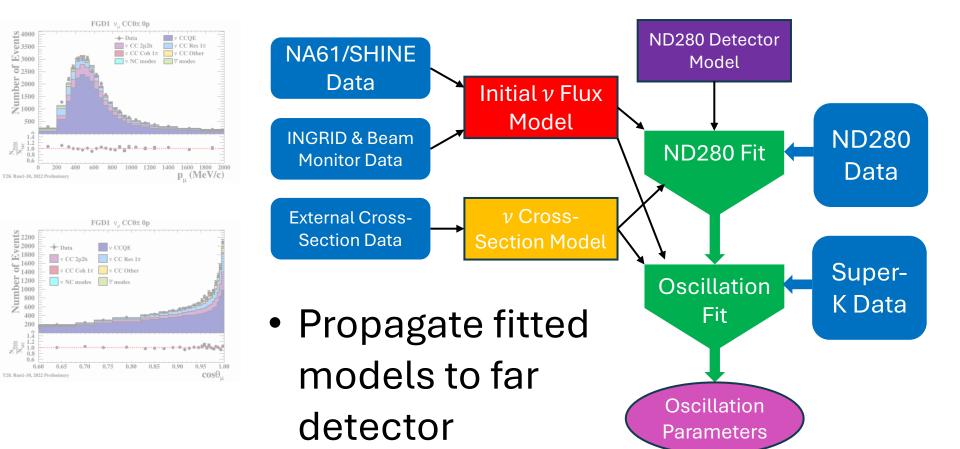




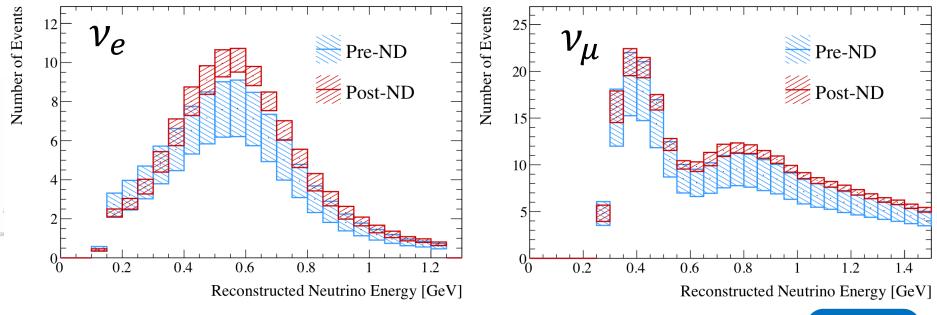
 Fit the model parameters to match the predictions to ND280 data



 $N_{\mu}(p_{\mu},\theta_{\mu}) = \sigma(E_{\nu})\Phi_{\nu_{\mu}}(E_{\nu})\,\delta(p_{\mu},\theta_{\mu})$ 

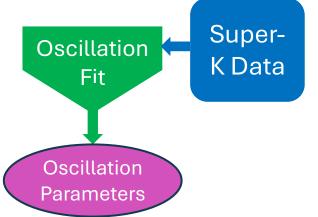






• Greatly reduce uncertainties on event rates at SK:

$$\begin{array}{l} \nu_{\mu}:\sim 17\% \ \rightarrow \sim 3\% \\ \nu_{e}:\sim 17\% \ \rightarrow \sim 5\% \end{array}$$

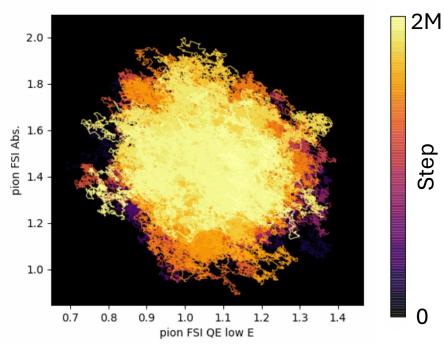




#### <u>MaCh3</u> Bayesian MCMC



- Uses Metropolis-Hastings to perform random walk in parameter space
- Step values sample posterior likelihood



#### <u>GUNDAM</u> Likelihood Minimiser

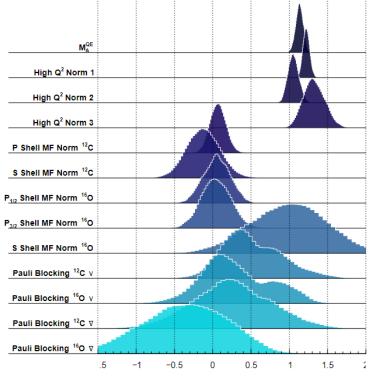


- Uses Gradient descent to find best fit point of parameters
- New to the current oscillation analysis iteration
- Also used extensively in T2K neutrino cross section analyses
- Comparison of results between fitters allows us to validate our fitting frameworks and have confidence in our results



 Posterior Likelihood Distributions:

CCQE

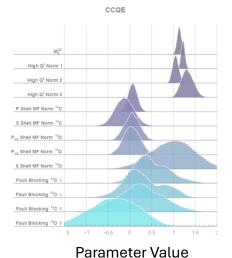


Parameter Value

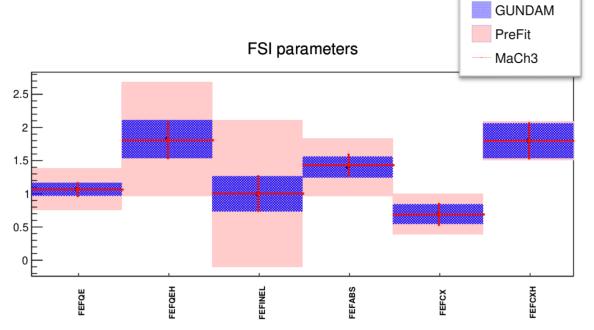
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 Posterior Likelihood Distributions:



• Point Estimates:





 Correlations between Posterior Likelihood • Cross **Distributions: Postfit Correlation Matrix** Section CCQE 1.0 1 1 1 1 700 0.8 High Q<sup>2</sup> Norm 600 0.6 S Shell MF Norm 0.4 500 P., Shell MF Norm P<sub>1/2</sub> Shell MF Norm 18 S Shell MF Norm 15 0.2 Pauli Blocking <sup>12</sup>C 400 Pauli Blocking 160 Pauli Blocking <sup>12</sup>C 0.0 Pauli Blocking <sup>16</sup>O 300 -0.2Parameter Value **Point Estimates:** -0.4GUNDAM 200 PreFit **FSI** parameters -0.6 MaCh3 100 -0.8110 -1.00 300 100 200 400 500 600 700 ٥E **Parameter Number** Detector Flux



# What's New?

## New Samples!



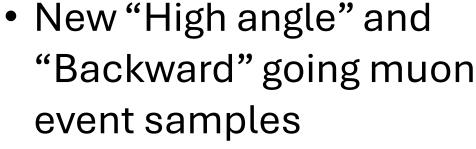
 Previous analyses used only events with "Forward" going muons

> FWD PODECal PODECal PODECal PODECal BrECal

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## Cover more phase space

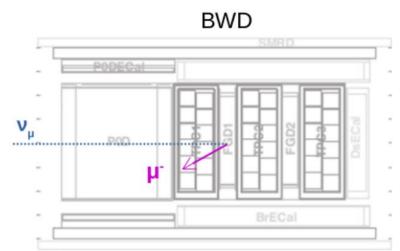
• Include higher  $Q^2$  events



FWD

# **New Samples!** HA

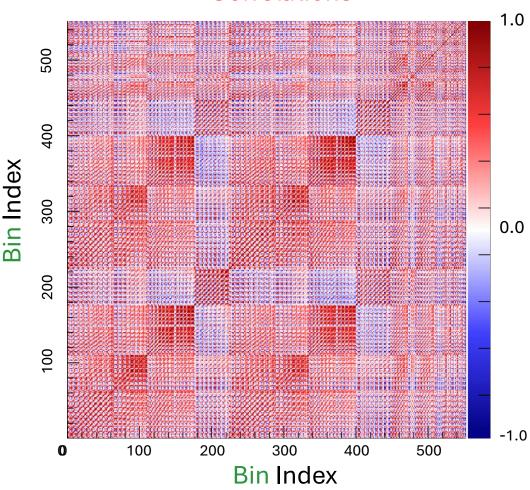
 $\boldsymbol{\nu}_{\mu}$ 





## New ND280 Systematic Treatment!

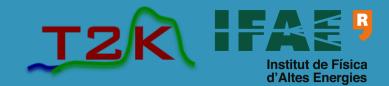




#### Correlations

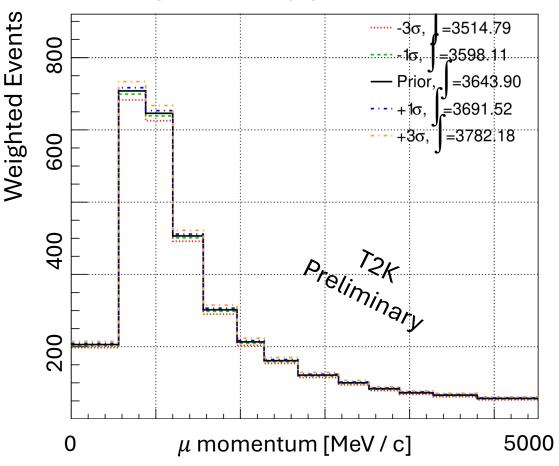
- Previous analyses used effective smearing approach for detector systematics
  - Estimate total effect of detector systematics as correlated Gaussian smear of kinematic bins
- Inflates number of fit parameters (need 1 for each bin)

## New ND280 Systematic Treatment!



- Now Using event by event reweighting approach
- No longer inflate
   N parameters
- Directly see effects of individual parameters

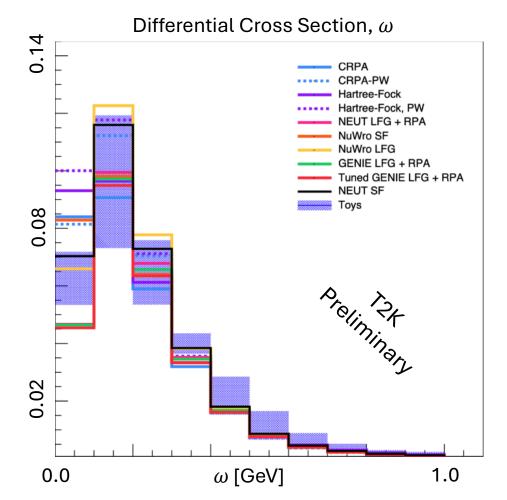
Sample Response to Pion Absorption probability parameter



# Expanded Cross Section Model!

- Massively expanded parameterisation of the neutrino cross section model
- New parameters to cover modelling of low energy transfer events
- Many, many more!

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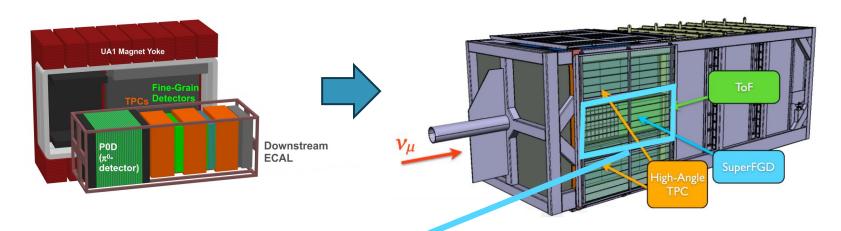


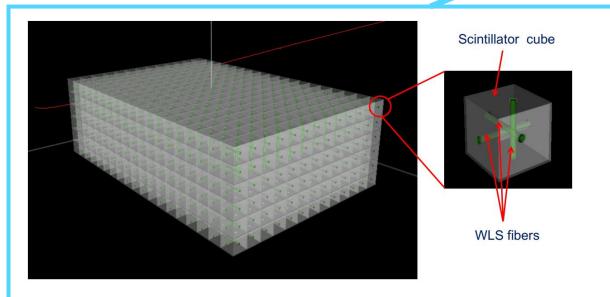


# Future Plans

## **New Detectors!**







Upgrade is fully complete and we are now taking data with it!

## **New Detectors!**





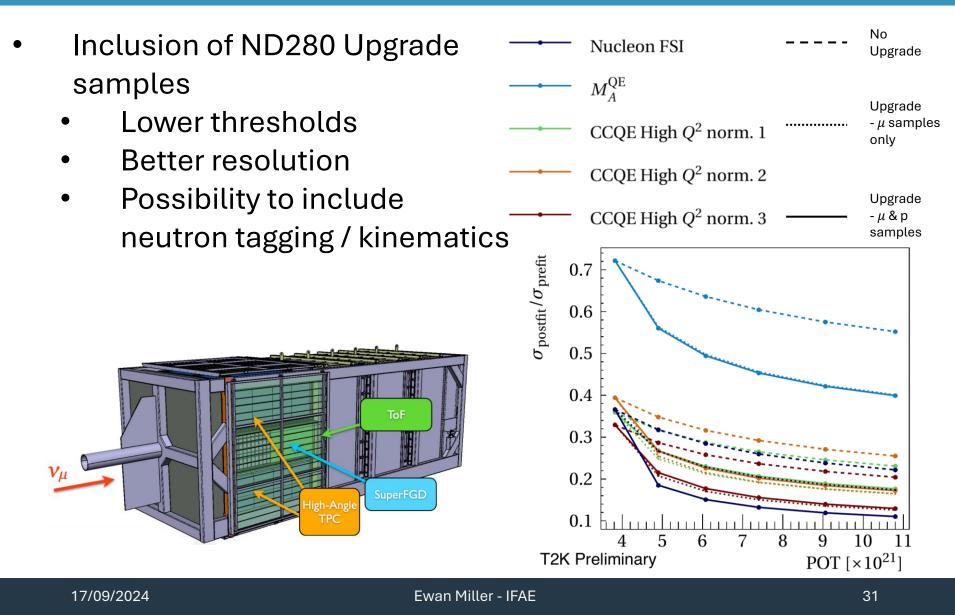
# See other talks and posters on upgraded ND280 for more information:

- DAQ system and detector response for Super-FGD in the upgraded T2K near detector Jianru Hu Monday Poster session
- Particle identification for proton and pion event discrimination using the SuperFGD prototype detector -Diana Leon Silverio – Monday Poster session
- A new near neutrino detector SuperFGD for the T2K experiment Tristan Doyle Thursday WG 6
- Technical challenges for the new T2K High Angle TPCs Samira Hassani Thursday WG 6

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## **Future Analysis Plans**

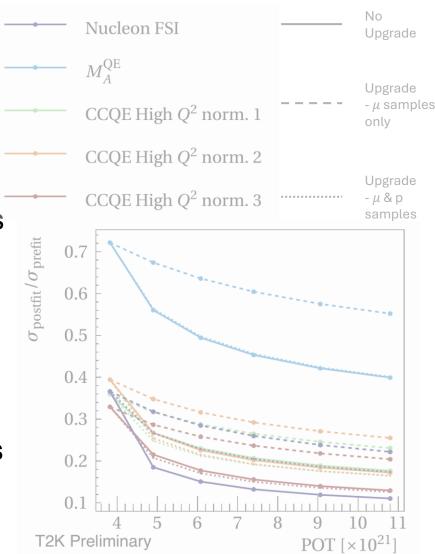




## Future Analysis Plans



- Inclusion of ND280 Upgrade samples
  - Lower thresholds
  - Better resolution
  - Possibility to include neutron tagging / kinematics
- Fitting in pion and proton kinematic variables
  - Better separation of interaction types
  - Will require significant cross section model development





# Summary

#### Summary



- ND280 analysis is crucial to constrain the neutrino flux and interaction models
- Ongoing efforts to improve this analysis:
  - New full coverage analysis samples
  - Improved approach to detector systematics
  - Expanded neutrino interaction model
- Plenty of plans to further improve the analysis:
  - Inclusion of the upgraded detectors
  - Inclusion of more kinematic variables in the fit

# Other T2K Talks & Posters

- Exploration of the
  beam profile using
  the ND280 detector
  in the T2K
  experiment Svetlana Karpova –
  Monday poster
  session
- Latest cross section
   results from T2K Laura Munteanu Wednesday WG2



# Backup

