

# A first search for sterile neutrinos with the T2K near detector



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## Reactor and Gallium anomalies

Anomalies observed in the last few years that can be explained assuming non standard  $\nu_e$  disappearance:

Reactor anomaly [1]  
Gallium anomaly [2][3]

Compatible with the oscillation  $\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_s$

No hints of  $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_s$  oscillations [4]

[1] T.Mueller,D.Lhuillier,M.Fallot,A.Letourneau,S.Cormon,etal.,Phys.Rev.C83,054615(2011), arXiv:1101.2663

[2] P. Anselmann et al., Phys. Lett. B685, 47 (2010), arXiv:1001.2731

[3] J. N. Abdurashitov et al., Phys. Rev. C80, 015807 (2009), arXiv:0901.2200

[4] MiniBooNE, SciBooNE collaborations, Phys. Rev. D86.052009, arXiv:1208.0322

## 3+1 Model

Add a sterile neutrino that doesn't interact via W/Z exchange but can oscillate with standard neutrinos

$$\nu_\alpha = \sum_{k=1}^4 U_{\alpha k} \nu_k$$

$\Delta m_{14}^2$  around  $1 \text{ eV}^2$  is responsible for short baseline oscillations

$U$  is the unitary  $4 \times 4$  matrix

Assume no  $\nu_\mu$  disappearance and  $\nu_e$  appearance ( $U_{\mu 4} = 0$ )

$$\sin^2 2\theta_{ee} = 4|U_{e4}^2| (1 - |U_{e4}^2|)$$

$$P_{\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e} = 1 - \sin^2 2\theta_{ee} \cdot \sin^2 \left( \frac{1.267 \Delta m_{41}^2 L_\nu}{E} \frac{\text{GeV}}{\text{eV}^2 \text{km}} \right)$$

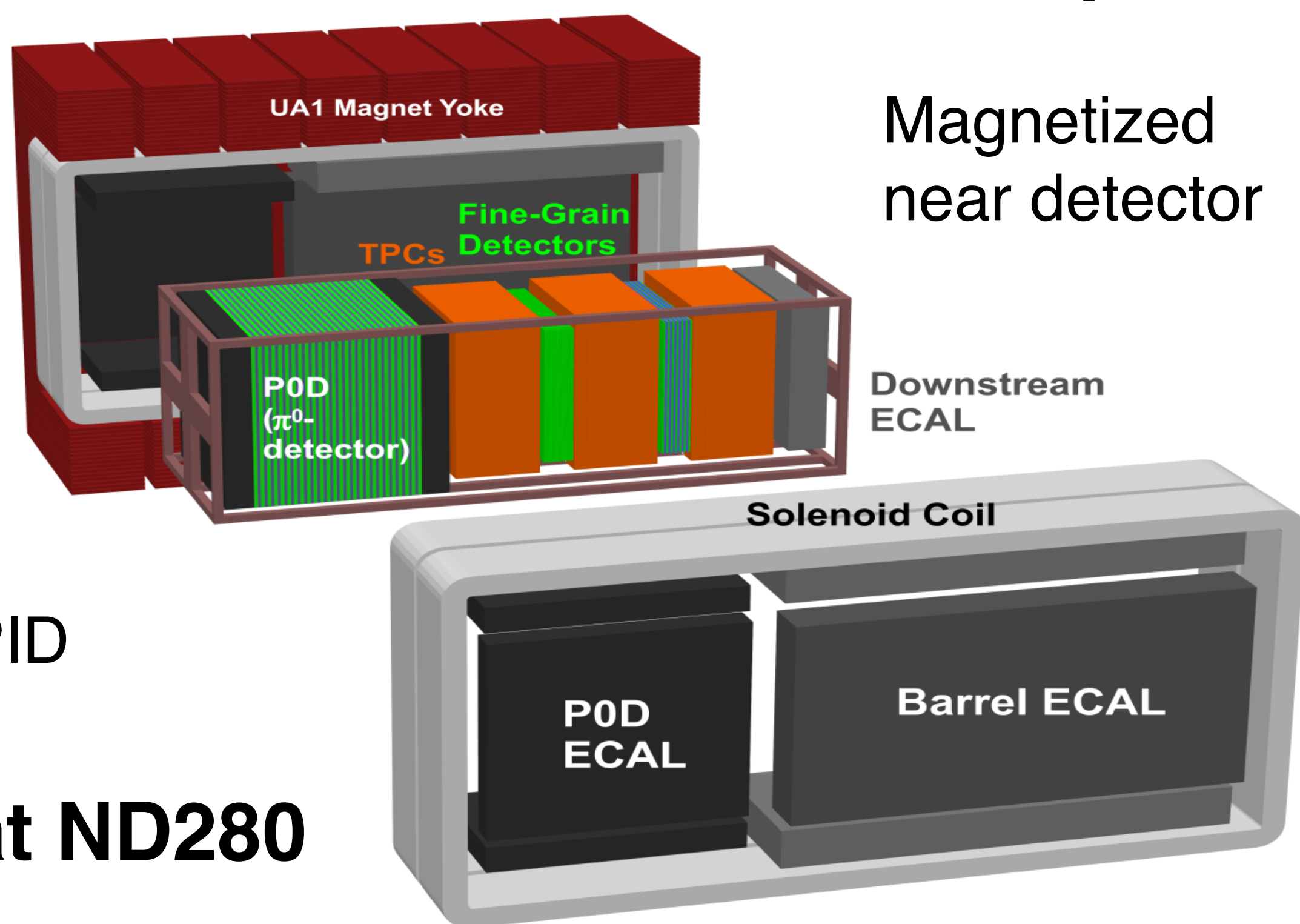
Short baseline: 280m from the production target

## T2K Near Detector (ND280)

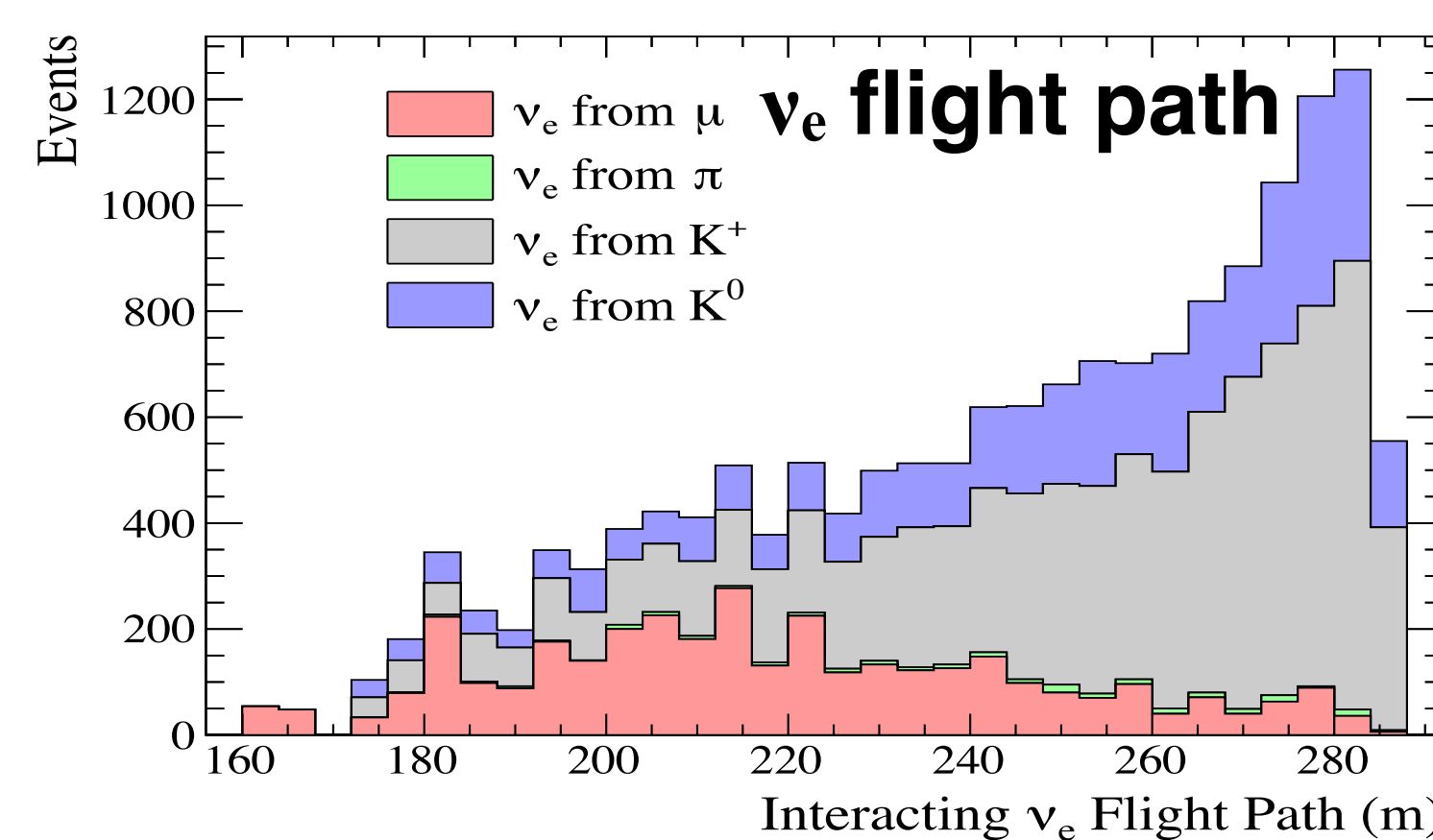
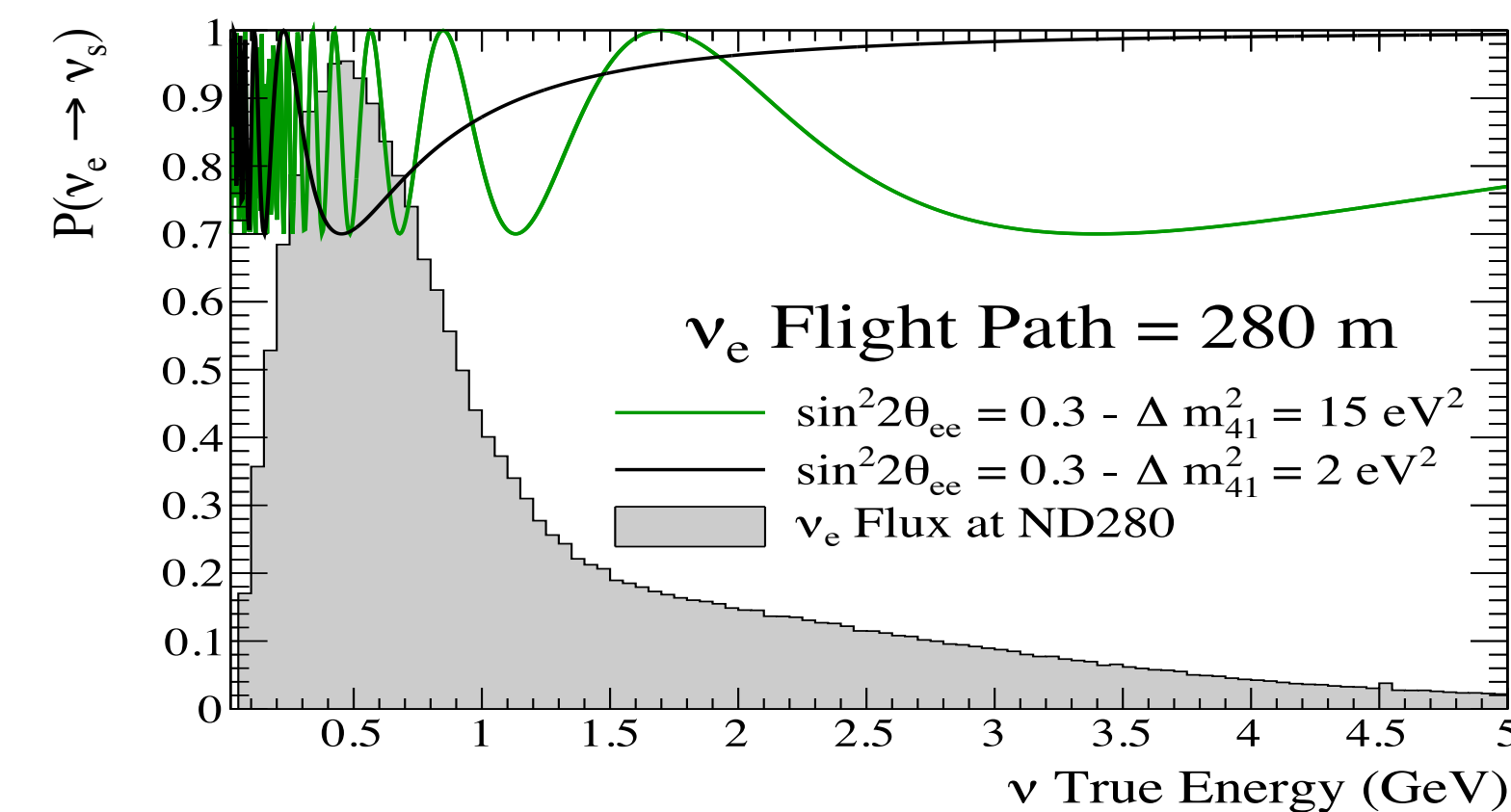
Fine Grained Detectors give active mass for neutrino interactions

Electrons are selected using the TPC and the electromagnetic calorimeter PID

Search for  $\nu_e$  disappearance at ND280



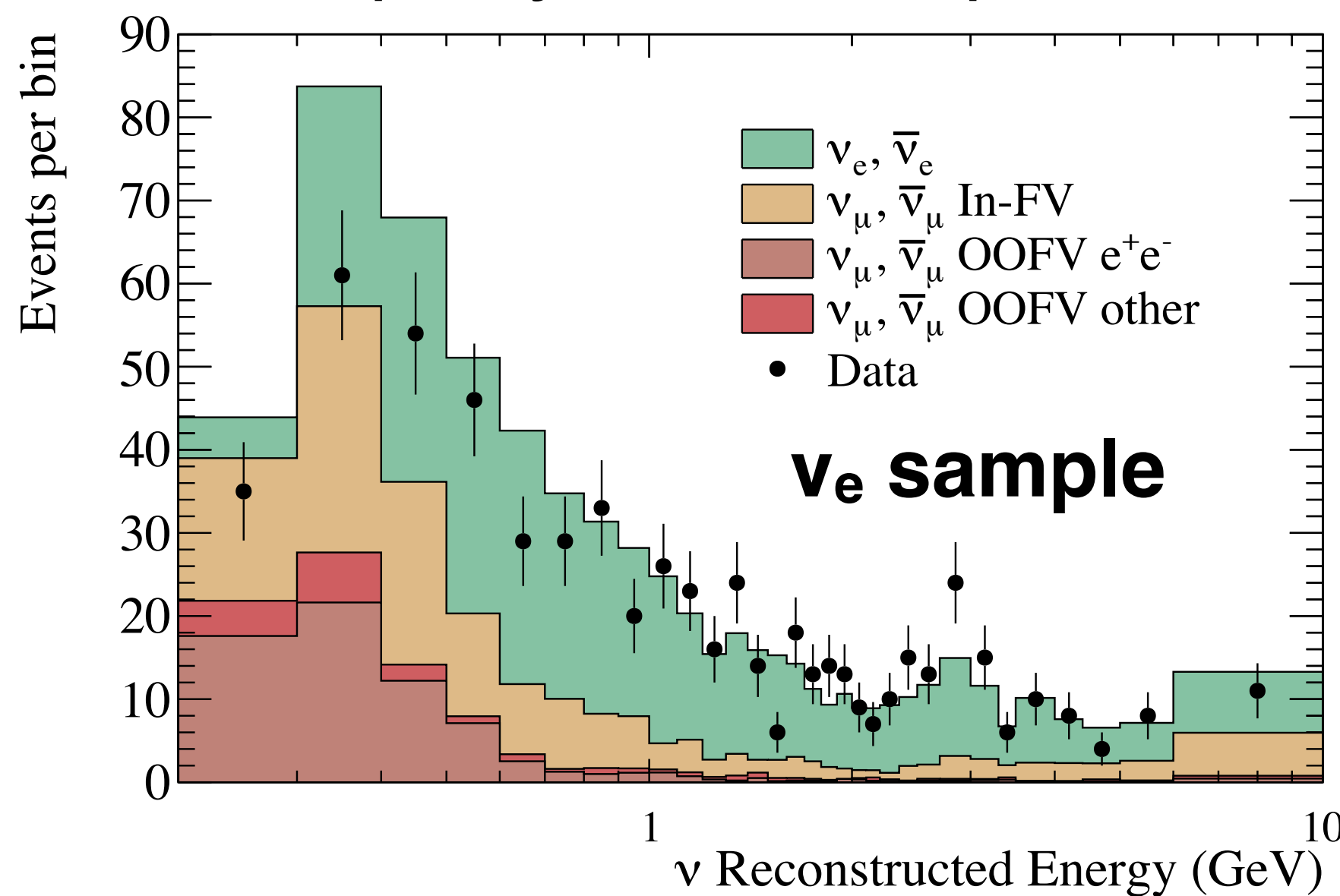
Magnetized near detector



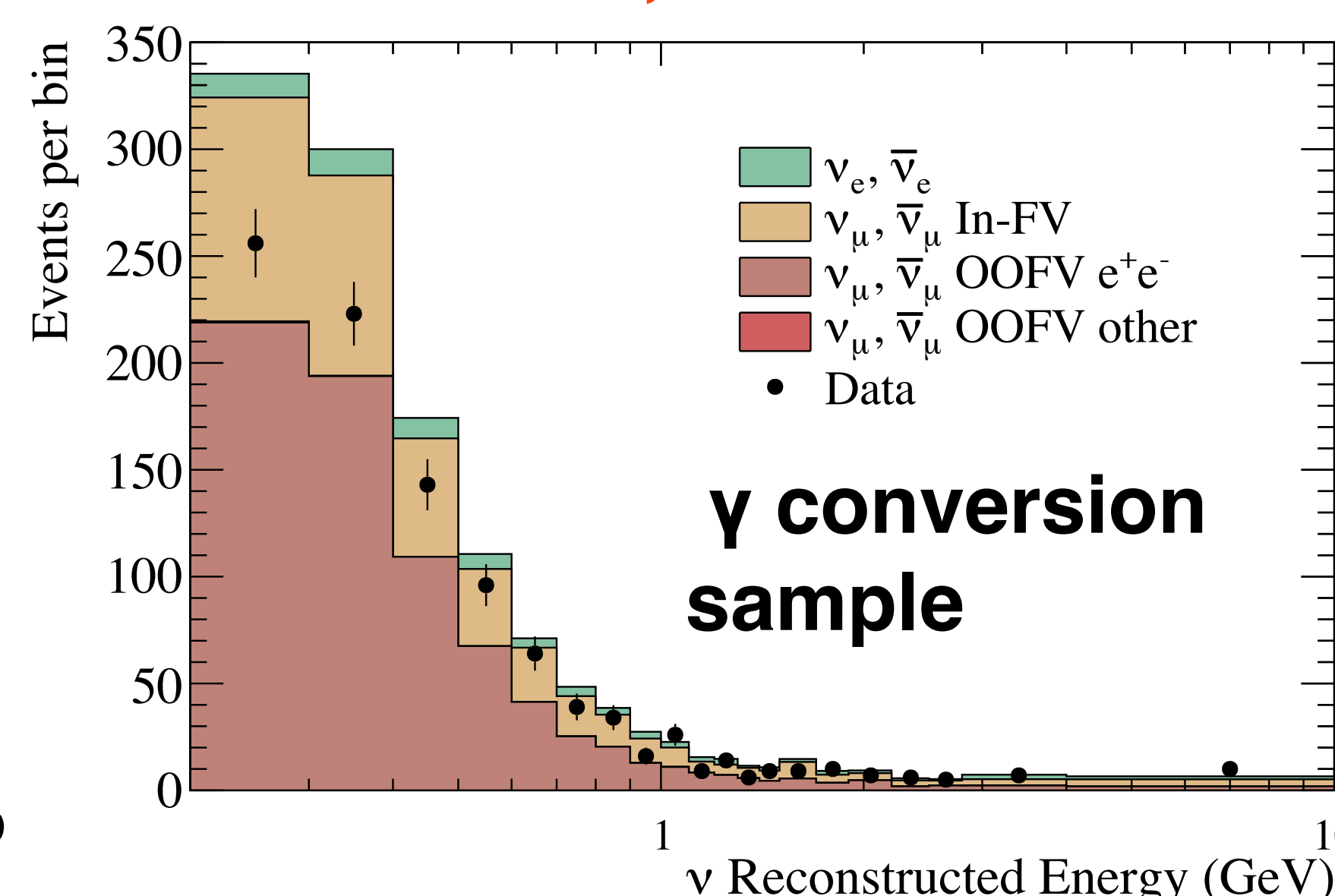
75% of the  $\nu_e$  comes from kaon decays

## Expected distributions

The  $\nu_e$  purity in the sample is 68% PRD 89 092003, arXiv:1403.2552



#  $\nu_e$  candidates (Data) = 614  
#  $\nu_e$  candidates (MC) = 681.8



#  $\gamma$  candidates (Data) = 989  
#  $\gamma$  candidates (MC) = 1149.7

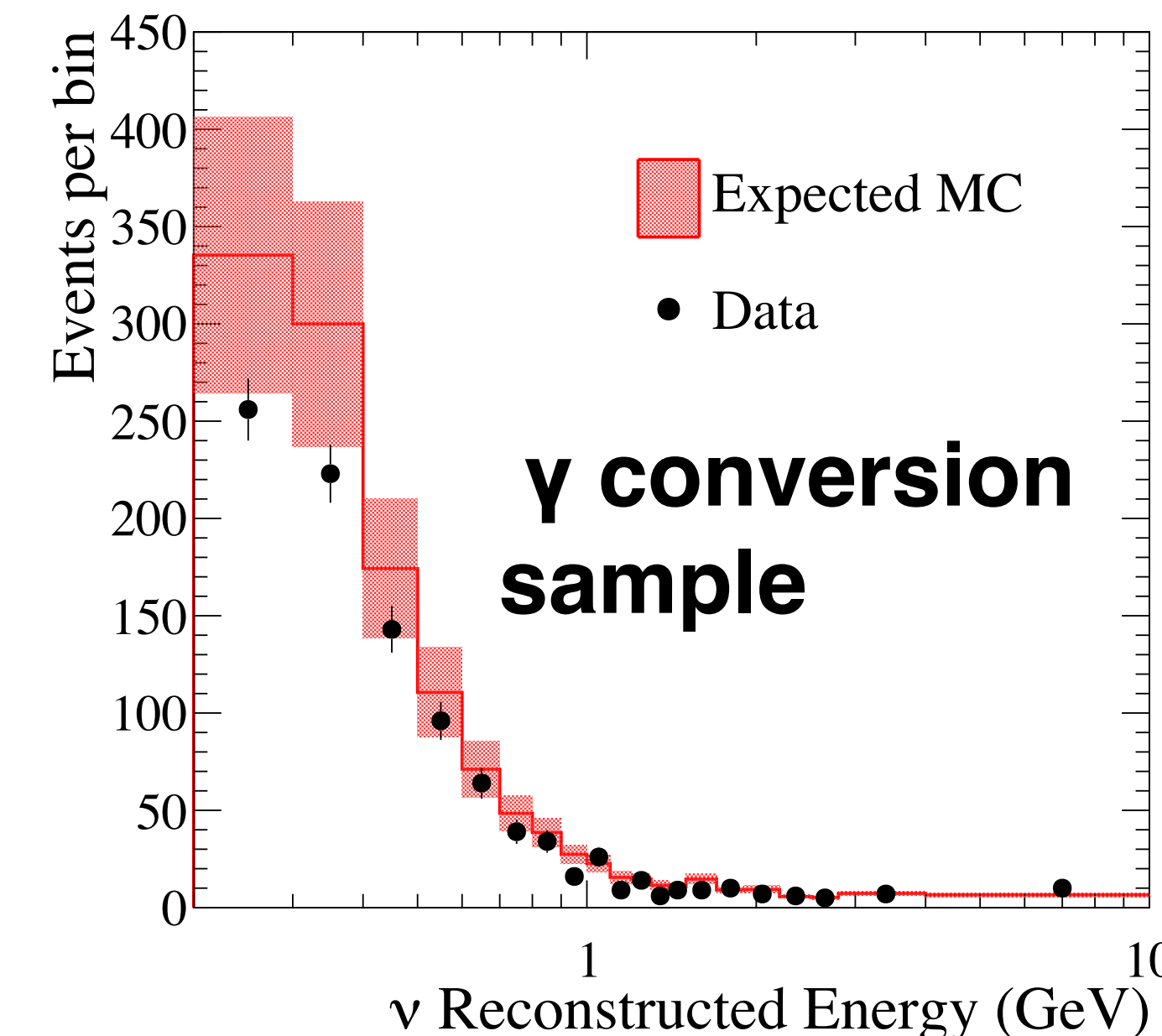
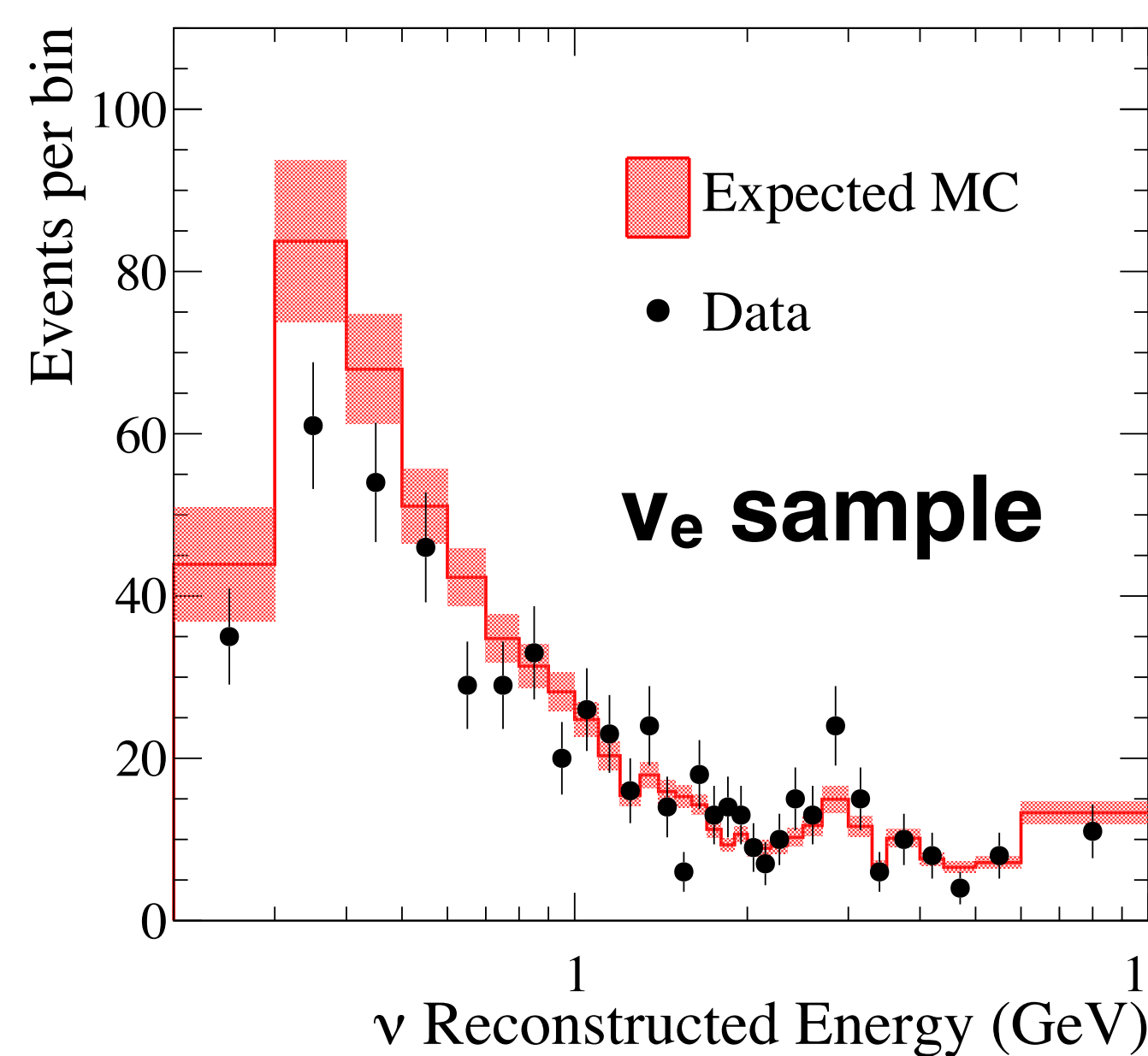
92% of events in the control sample are from  $\gamma$  conversion (main  $\nu_e$  Bkg)  
Out of fiducial volume (OOFV) component is measured "in situ"

## Systematic uncertainties

Flux, cross section and detector systematics

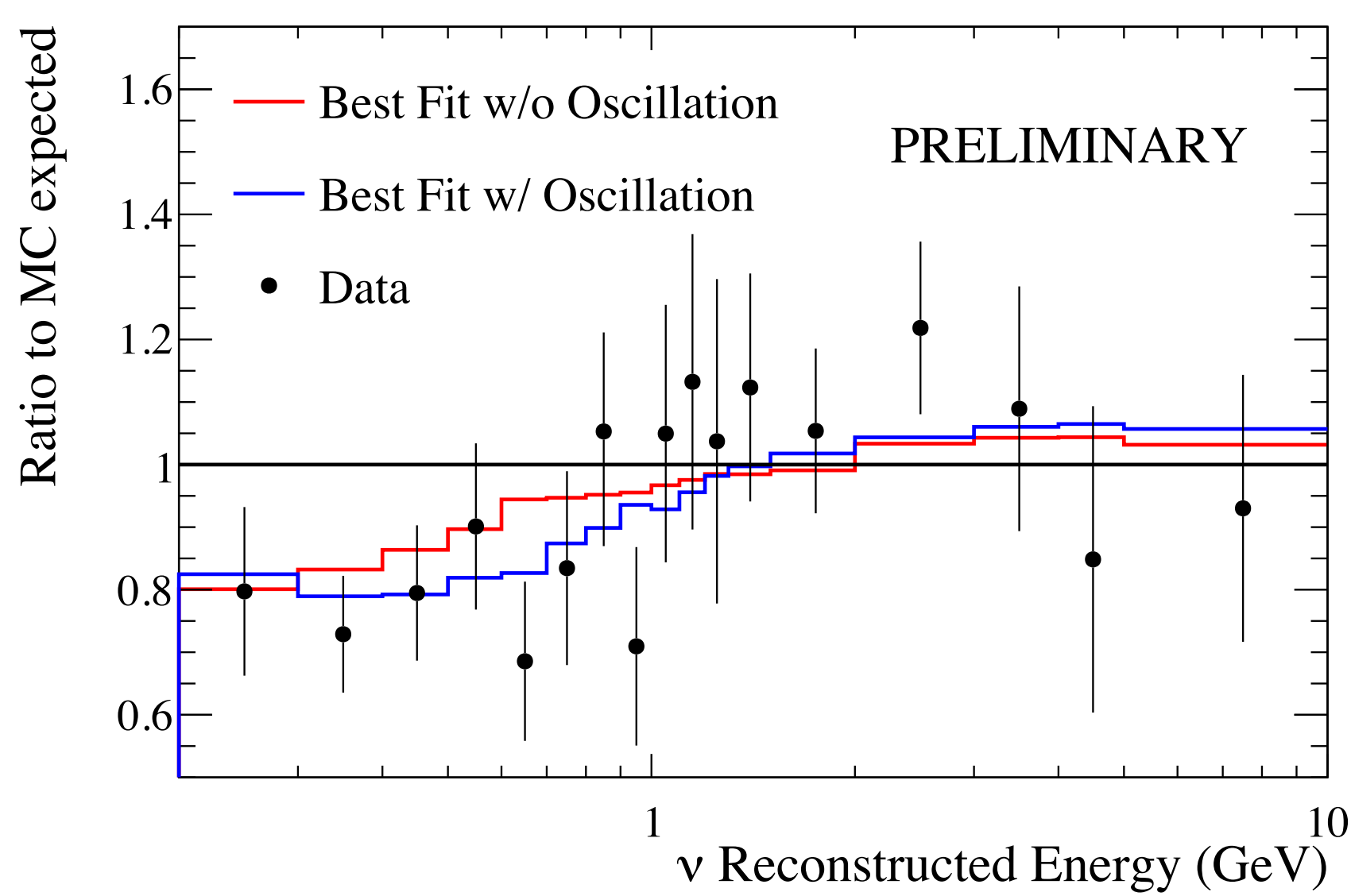
The ND280  $\nu_\mu$  sample is used to constrain the systematic parameters

Total systematic variation on the No. of  $\nu_e$  events is 8%



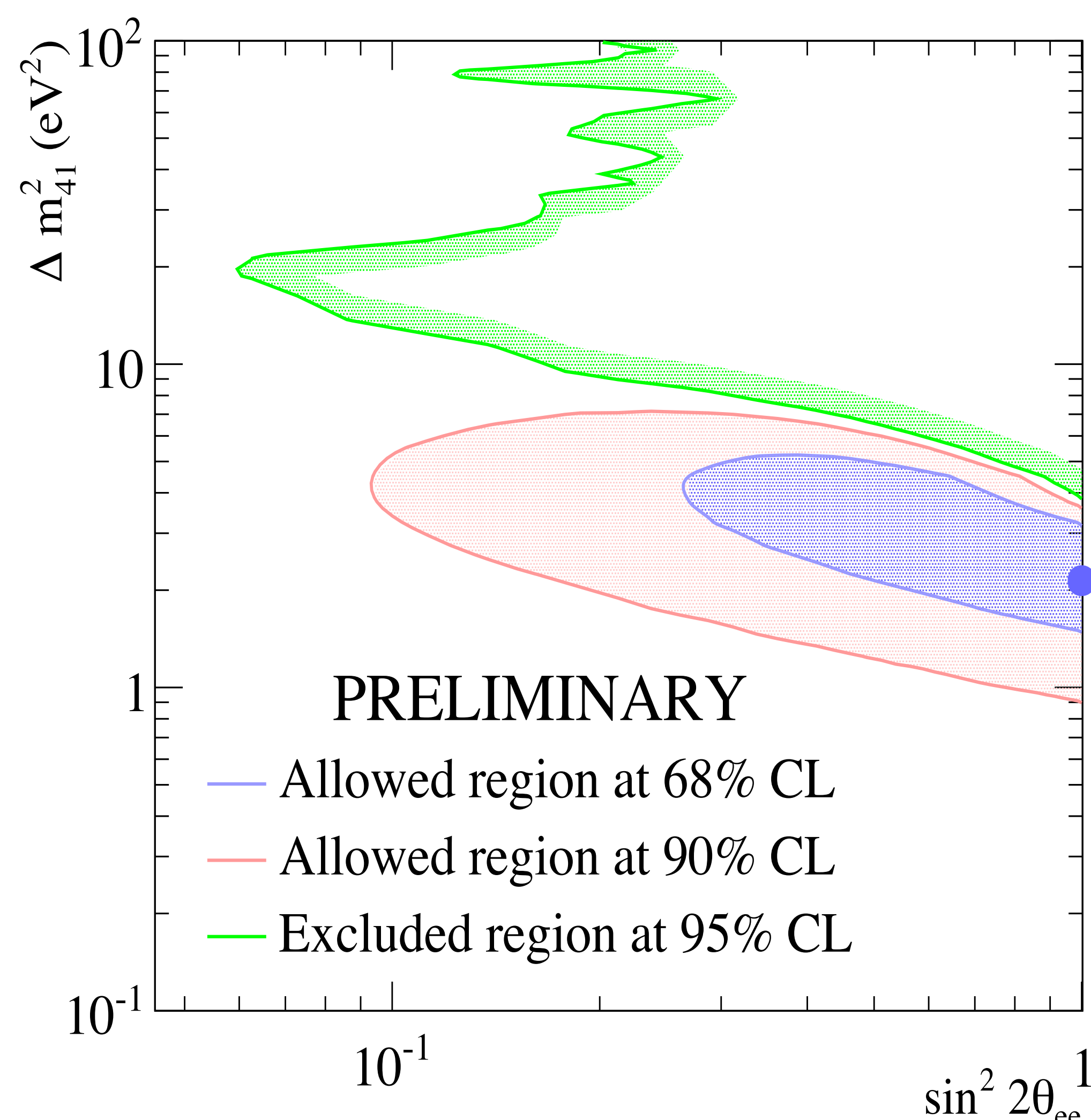
## Results

Log-likelihood ratio method  
55 nuisance parameters



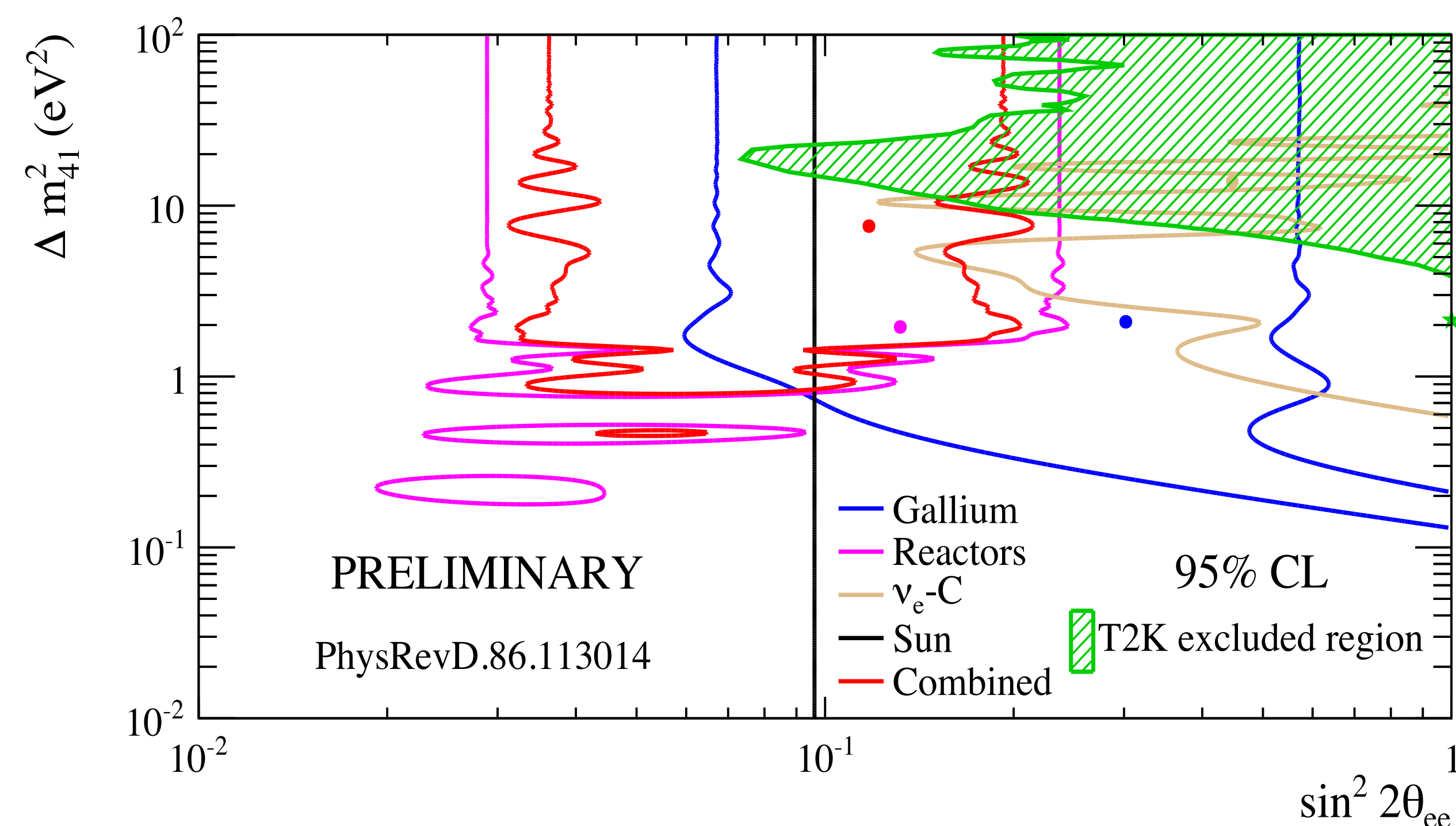
Confidence intervals built with Feldman-Cousins

P-value of non oscillation hypothesis is 6.069%



Best-fit parameters:  
 $\sin^2 2\theta_{ee} = 1$   $\Delta m_{41}^2 = 2.14 \text{ eV}^2$

$6 \times 10^{20}$  protons on target, only 8% of the T2K goal



Large part of the gallium anomaly at  $\Delta m_{41}^2 > 10 \text{ eV}^2$  as well as some part of the reactor anomaly ( $10 < \Delta m_{41}^2 < 30 \text{ eV}^2$ ) are rejected at 95%CL