

Charged kaon production at MINERvA

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Supersymmetric Grand Unified Theories predict proton decay with $p \rightarrow K^+\bar{\nu}$ as the dominant channel. Backgrounds arise from K^+ production by atmospheric neutrinos where other final-state particles are not detected. MINERvA identifies K^+ events by reconstructing the time difference between the kaon and its decay products, and expects to be able to constrain the rate of such neutrino-induced backgrounds. The current status of this analysis is presented.

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