# MINOS Atmospheric Neutrino Oscillation Parameters 

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## Outline

$>$ Introduction
$>$ MINOS Detector Overview
$>$ Data Analysis
$>$ Results

## Introduction

- MINOS (Main Injector Neutrino Oscillation Search) is a long-baseline ( 735 km ) neutrino oscillation experiment.
- MINOS Physics Goals include
$>$ Precise measurement of $\theta_{23}$ and $\Delta \mathrm{m}^{2}{ }_{32}$
$>$ Look for $v_{\mathrm{e}}$ appearance.

$$
\mathrm{P}\left(v_{\mu} \rightarrow v_{\mathrm{e}}\right) \approx \sin ^{2} \theta_{23} \sin ^{2} 2 \theta_{13} \sin ^{2}\left(1.27 \Delta \mathrm{~m}_{31}^{2} \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{E}\right)
$$

$>$ Compare $v, \bar{v}$ oscillations - Test of CPT violation.

## MINOS Experiment

$\square$ NuMI beam line produced at the Fermilab uses 120 GeV protons from the Main Injector .
$\square 0.9$ kton Near detector (ND) of dimension $3.8 \times 4.8 \times 15 \mathrm{~m}$ located 1.04 km from the NuMI target at Fermilab to measure the beam composition and energy spectrum.
5.4 kton Far Detector (FD) of dimension $8 \times 8 \times 30 \mathrm{~m}$ located 735 km away from the target, in the Soudan Mine, Minnesota to search for evidence of oscillations


## MINOS Detector




MINOS Near Detector


MINOS Far Detector

## Analysis

## $v_{\mu}$ Disappearance - Energy Spectrum



Reconstructed neutrino energy ( GeV )

## $v_{\mu}$ Disappearance Oscillations

The observed survival probability is given by,

$$
P\left(v_{\mu} \rightarrow v_{\mu}\right)=\frac{F D_{\text {oscillated }}}{F D_{\text {unoscillated }}}
$$

A $v_{\mu}$ of energy $E_{v}(\mathrm{GeV})$ observed after travelling some distance $L(\mathrm{~km})$ from its production point has a probability of being detected as $v_{\mu}$ is given by,

$$
P\left(v_{\mu} \rightarrow v_{\mu}\right) \approx 1-\sin ^{2}(2 \theta) \sin ^{2}\left(1.27 \frac{\Delta m^{2} L}{4 E}\right)
$$

## Analysis (contd..)

$\chi^{2}$ is given by,
$\chi^{2}\left(\vartheta, \Delta m^{2}\right)=\sum_{i} \frac{\left(P_{i}^{o b s}-P^{\exp }\left(\vartheta, \Delta m^{2}\right)\right)^{2}}{\sigma_{i}^{2}}$
Where $P_{i}^{o b s}$ is the observed probability and
$P^{\text {exp }}$ probability expected

Now we minimize the standard $\chi^{2}$
Confidence region contours are calculated by the equation,

$$
\chi^{2}\left(\vartheta, \Delta m^{2}\right)=\chi_{\min }^{2}+\Delta \chi^{2}
$$

## $\Delta \chi^{2}$ for m parameters

| $\mathbf{C L}$ |  | $m=1$ | $m=2$ | $m=3$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 68.27 | 1.00 | 2.30 | 3.53 |
|  | 90. | 2.71 | 4.61 | 6.25 |
|  | 95. | 3.84 | 5.99 | 7.82 |
|  | 95.45 | 4.00 | 6.18 | 8.03 |
|  | 99. | 6.63 | 9.21 | 11.34 |
|  | 99.73 | 9.00 | 11.83 | 14.16 |

Ref: Particle Data Book
$\Delta \chi^{2}$ for $68 \% \mathrm{CL}=2.30, \mathrm{~m}=2$
$\Delta \chi^{2}$ for $90 \% \mathrm{CL}=4.61, \mathrm{~m}=2$

## Results

## Oscillation Parameters Contour



## MINOS Result



Ref: http://www-numi.fnal.gov
$\Delta m^{2}=(2.43 \pm 0.11) \times 10^{-3}$ and $\sin ^{2}(2 \Theta)=1.00 \pm 0.05$ which gives the best fit to the data, with a $x^{2} /$ dof $=90 / 97$

## THANKYOU

