# MINOS Atmospheric Neutrino Oscillation Parameters

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# Outline

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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  $\Delta m_{32}^2$
- > Look for  $v_e$  appearance.  $P(v_{\mu} \rightarrow v_e) \approx \sin^2 \theta_{23} \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \sin^2 (1.27 \Delta m_{31}^2 L/E)$
- > Compare v, v oscillations Test of CPT violation.

# **MINOS Experiment**

NuMI beam line produced at the Fermilab uses
I20 GeV protons from the Main Injector .

**0.9** kton Near detector (ND) of dimension  $3.8 \times 4.8 \times 15$  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  $8 \times 8 \times 30$  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<sub>µ</sub> Disappearance - Energy Spectrum



# V<sub>µ</sub> Disappearance Oscillations

The observed survival probability is given by,

$$P(\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \nu_{\mu}) = \frac{FD_{oscillated}}{FD_{unoscillated}}$$

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

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

# Analysis (contd..)

 $\chi^2$  is given by,

$$\chi^{2}\left(\mathcal{G},\Delta m^{2}\right) = \sum_{i} \frac{\left(P_{i}^{obs} - P^{\exp}\left(\mathcal{G},\Delta m^{2}\right)\right)^{2}}{\sigma^{2}_{i}}$$

Where  $P_i^{obs}$  is the observed probability and

 $P^{exp}$  probability expected

Now we minimize the standard  $\chi^2$ 

Confidence region contours are calculated by the equation,

$$\chi^2(\mathcal{G},\Delta m^2) = \chi^2_{\min} + \Delta \chi^2$$

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

CL	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% CL = 2.30 , m =2

$$\Delta \chi^2$$
 for 90% CL = 4.61, m =2



### Results

#### Oscillation Parameters Contour





## **MINOS** Result



Ref: <u>http://www-numi.fnal.gov</u>

 $\Delta m^2$ =(2.43±0.11)x10<sup>-3</sup> and sin<sup>2</sup>(2 $\Theta$ )=1.00±0.05 which gives the best fit to the data, with a  $\chi^2$ /dof=90/97

## THANKYOU