

Hyper-Kamiokande Sensitivity and Systematic Uncertainties Studies

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Hyper-Kamiokande (HK)

- 8 times fiducial volume of Super-K (SK) water Cherenkov detector[2];
- J-PARC neutrino beam is expected to reach 1.3 MW by 2027;
- Long baseline 295 km located in Japan.

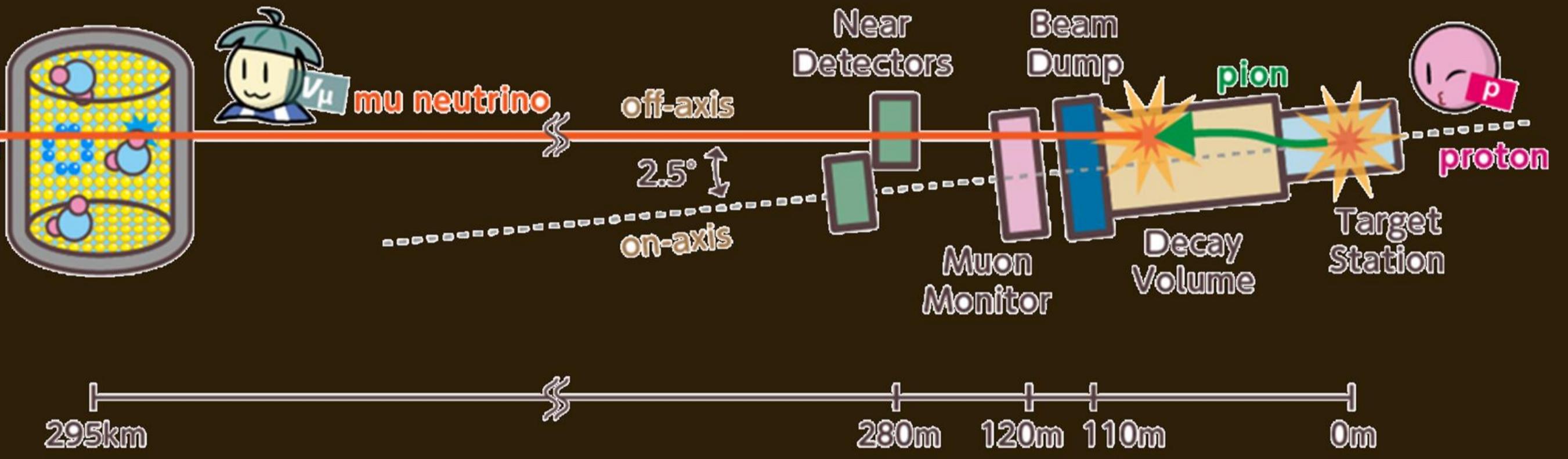


Oscillation & Event Build

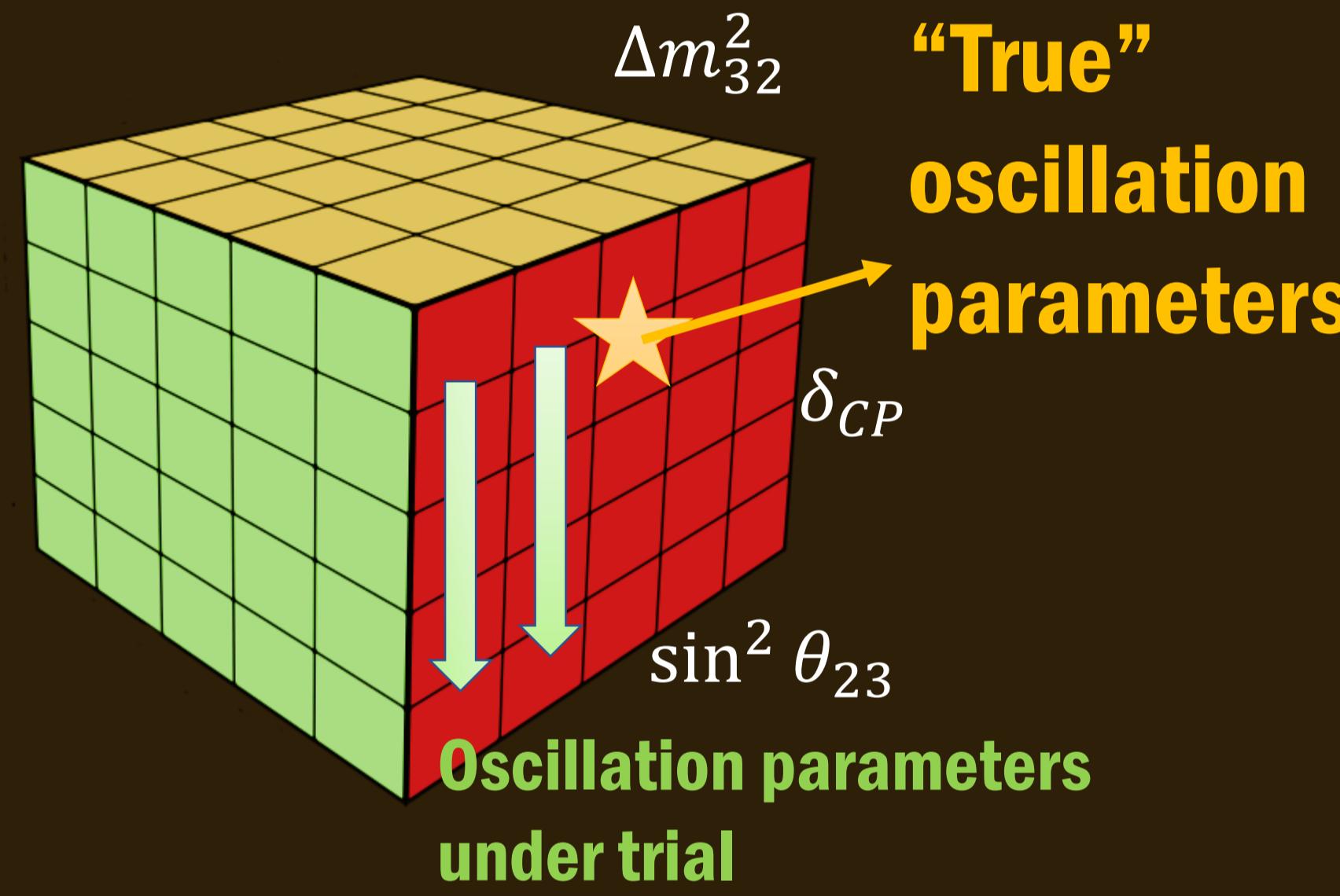
ATMOSPHERICS^[3] + BEAM^[4]



Oscillate event by event → reconstructed energy spectra



Fits



$$\chi^2_{tot} = \sum_n \left[E'_n - O_n - 0_n \log \frac{E'_n}{O_n} \right] + \sum_{kj} \varepsilon_k \rho_{kj}^{-1} \varepsilon_j$$

Where $E'_n = \sum_m \frac{E_m \prod_k (1 + \varepsilon_k f_m^k)}{4(1 + \hat{\varepsilon}\sigma) \Delta b_m} \zeta_{n,m} (1 + \hat{\varepsilon}\sigma)$

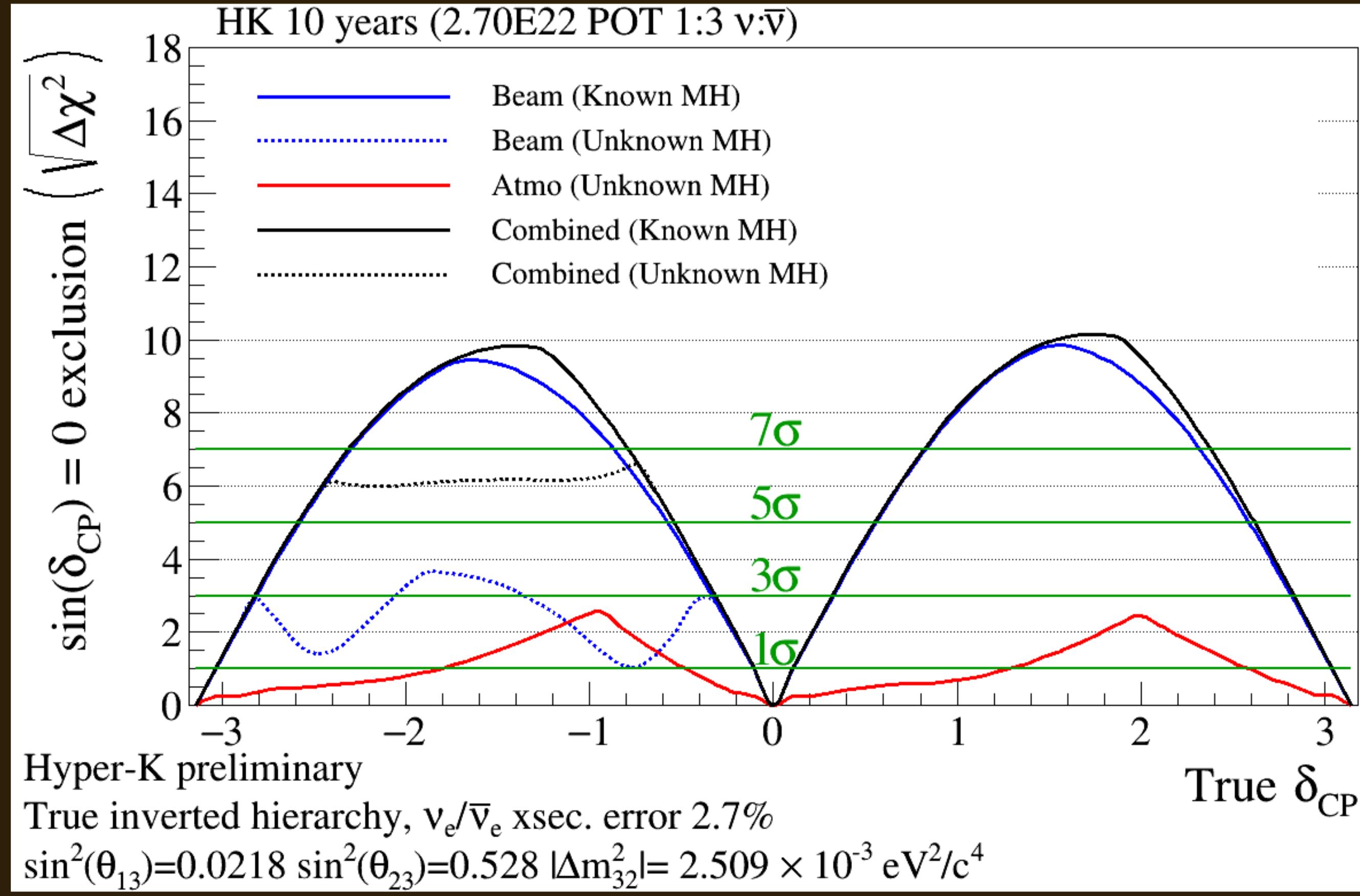
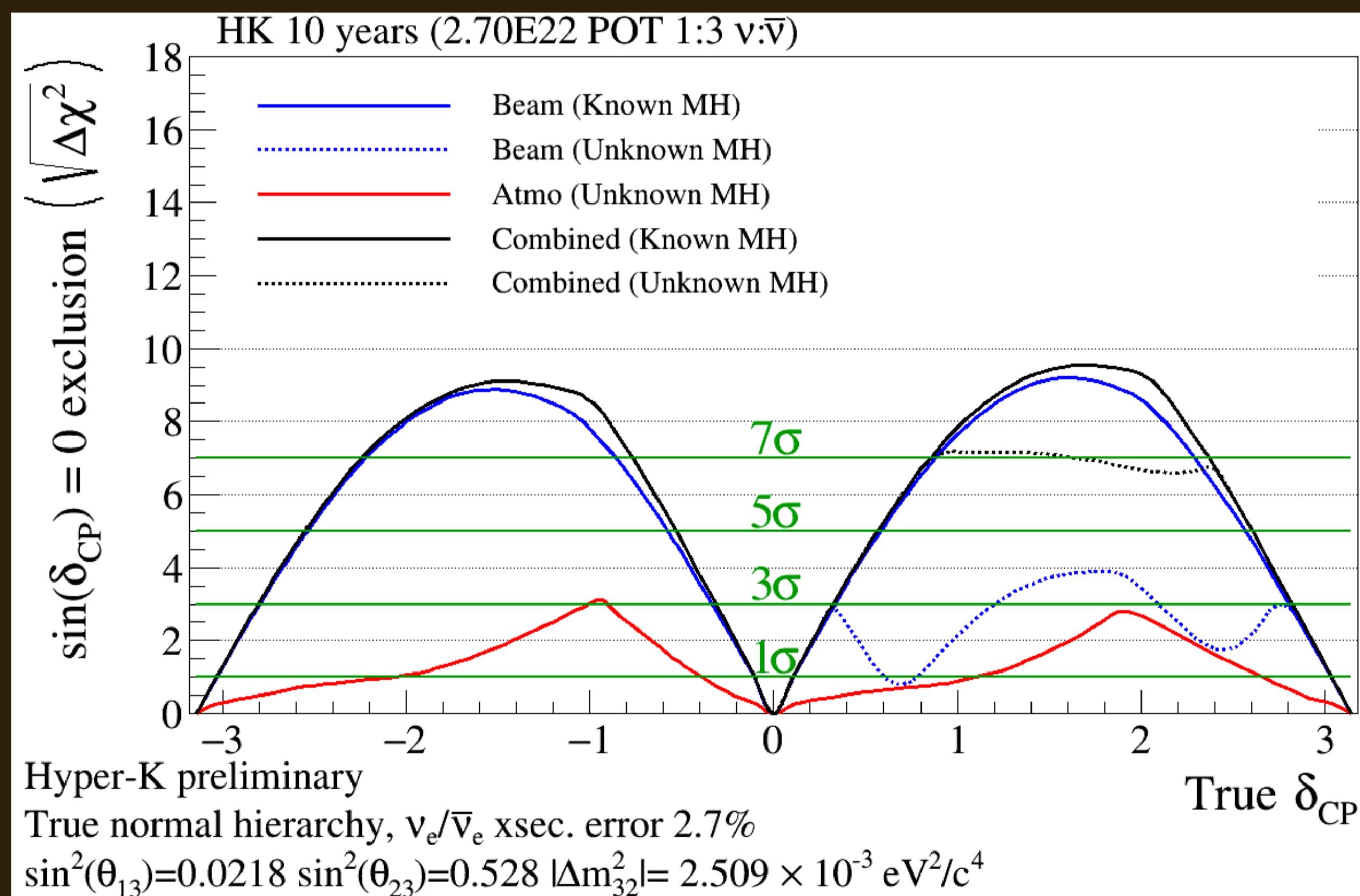
Minimize χ^2 w.r.t systematic parameters [5,6]

Systematic parameter correlations

Fractional change caused by systematic parameter variations

HK improved systematic model: Scaled down T2K-2018 errors

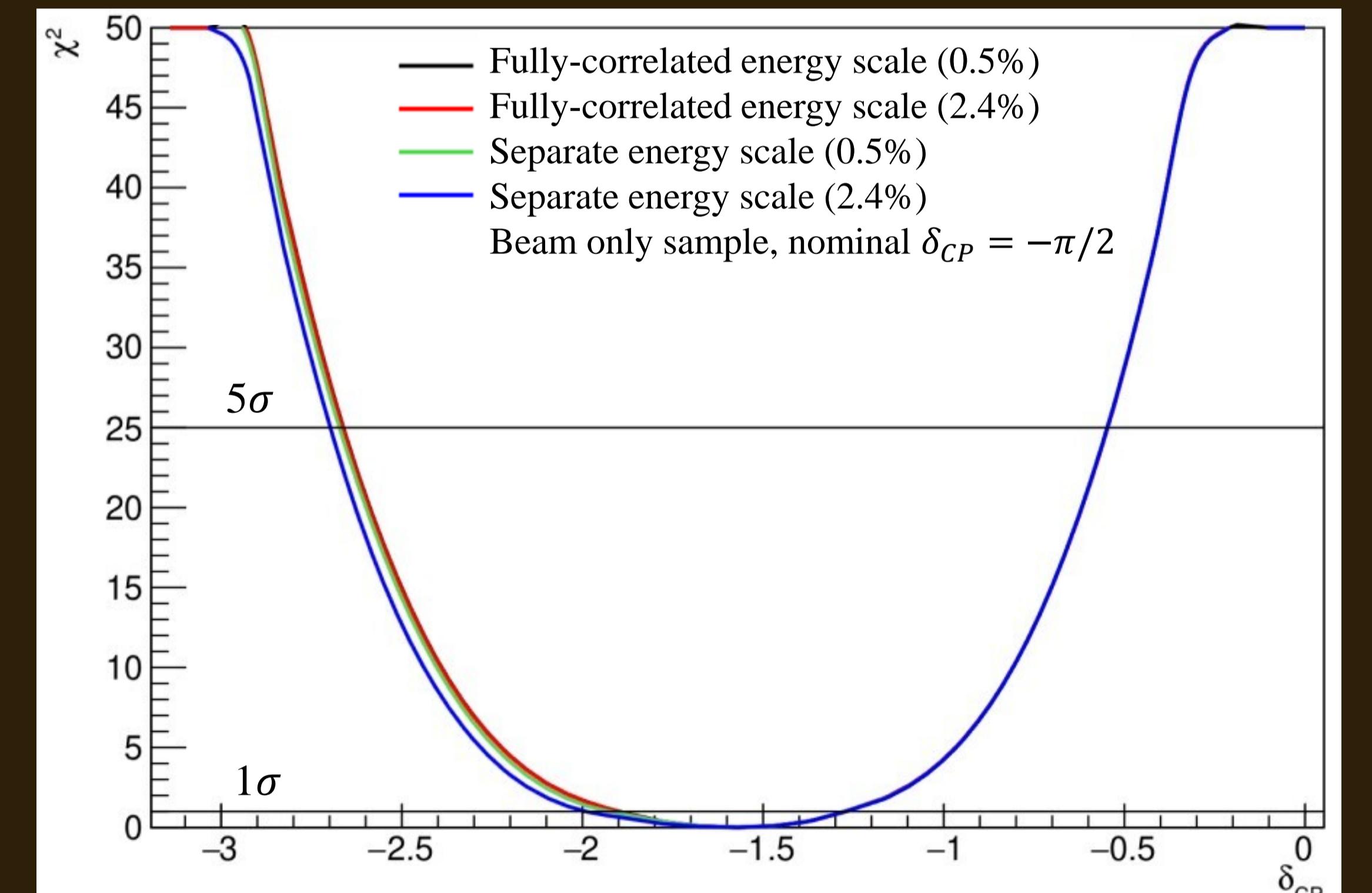
Sensitivity to CP-violation



What's the energy scale (ES) uncertainty?

The systematic uncertainty of the preliminary reconstructed momentum

SK ES
2.4%
↓
HK target ES
0.5%
↓
Different methods
to estimate ES of
 $v_e(\bar{v}_e)$ and $v_\mu(\bar{v}_\mu)$
Separately!



Fully correlated ES: The same 1σ error on ES for μ -like samples and e -like samples
Separate ES: Two ES parameters for μ -like samples and for e -like samples are uncorrelated

Conclusion
Sensitivity to CP-violation
Combining beam and atmospheric neutrinos can recover lost CPV Sensitivity → 5- σ
Systematic uncertainties
Increasing the energy scale error or separate energy scale of $v_e(\bar{v}_e)$ and $v_\mu(\bar{v}_\mu)$ lead to the loss of sensitivity.

What's next?
Other systematic uncertainties studies, sensitivity studies of HK configuration...