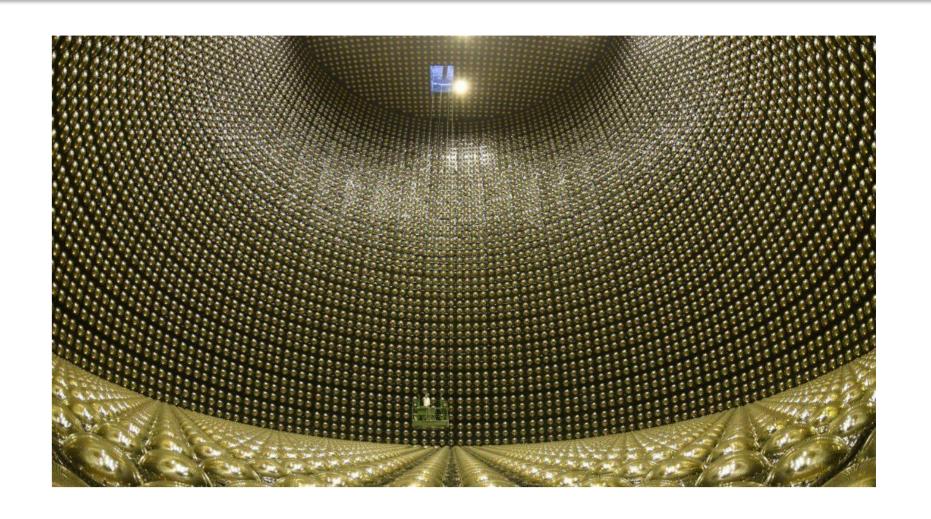
Sensitivity study for proton decay via $p \rightarrow e^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$

and $p \rightarrow \mu^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$ in the Super-Kamiokande Detector

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Introduction

- Nucleon decay search is an important physic topic to test GUT
- Super-Kamiokande (SK) have been searching for various nucleon decays
 - → World largest water Cherenkov Detector
 - \rightarrow About 11k 20-inch PMTs are installed on the wall
- One of the three-body decay modes of proton, charged lepton and two pion



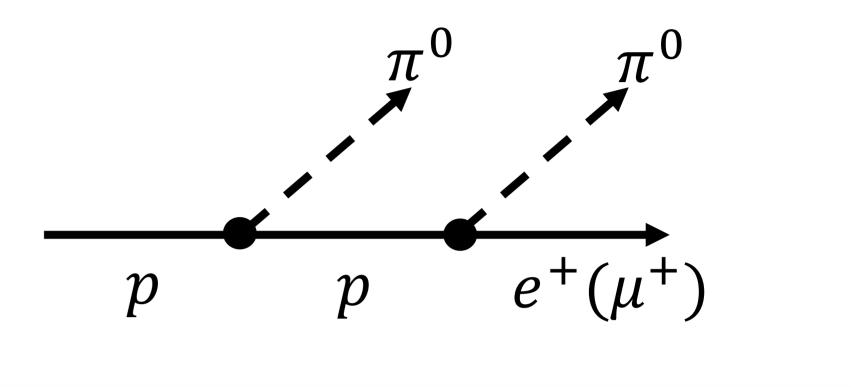
decay mode can be considered in a model-independent manners

 \rightarrow search for $p \rightarrow e^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$ and $p \rightarrow \mu^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$

 \rightarrow expected decay rate is 0.24 ~ 1.4 in comparison with $p \rightarrow e^+ \pi^0$

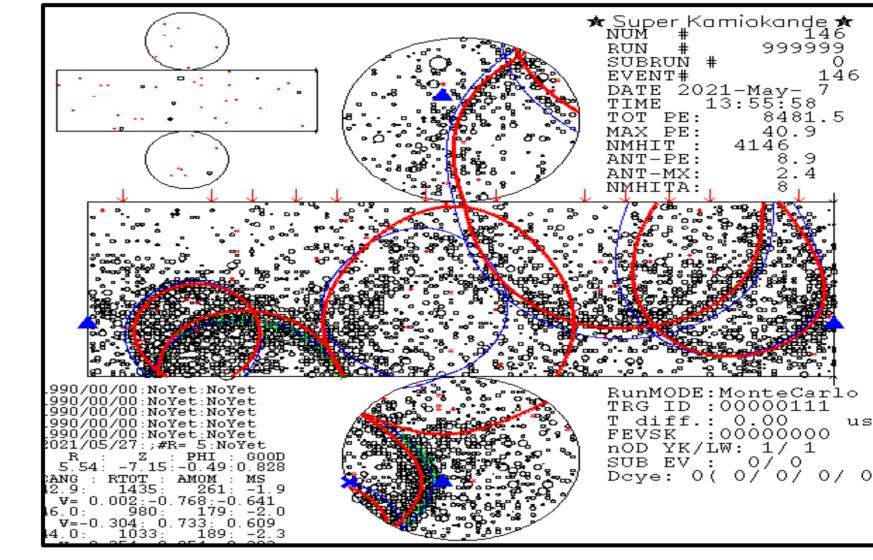
[M.B. Wise, R. Blankenbecler, and L. F. Abbott., Phys. Rev. D 23.7 (1981): 1591]

First search for nucleon decaying directly to a lepton and multiple pions in SK

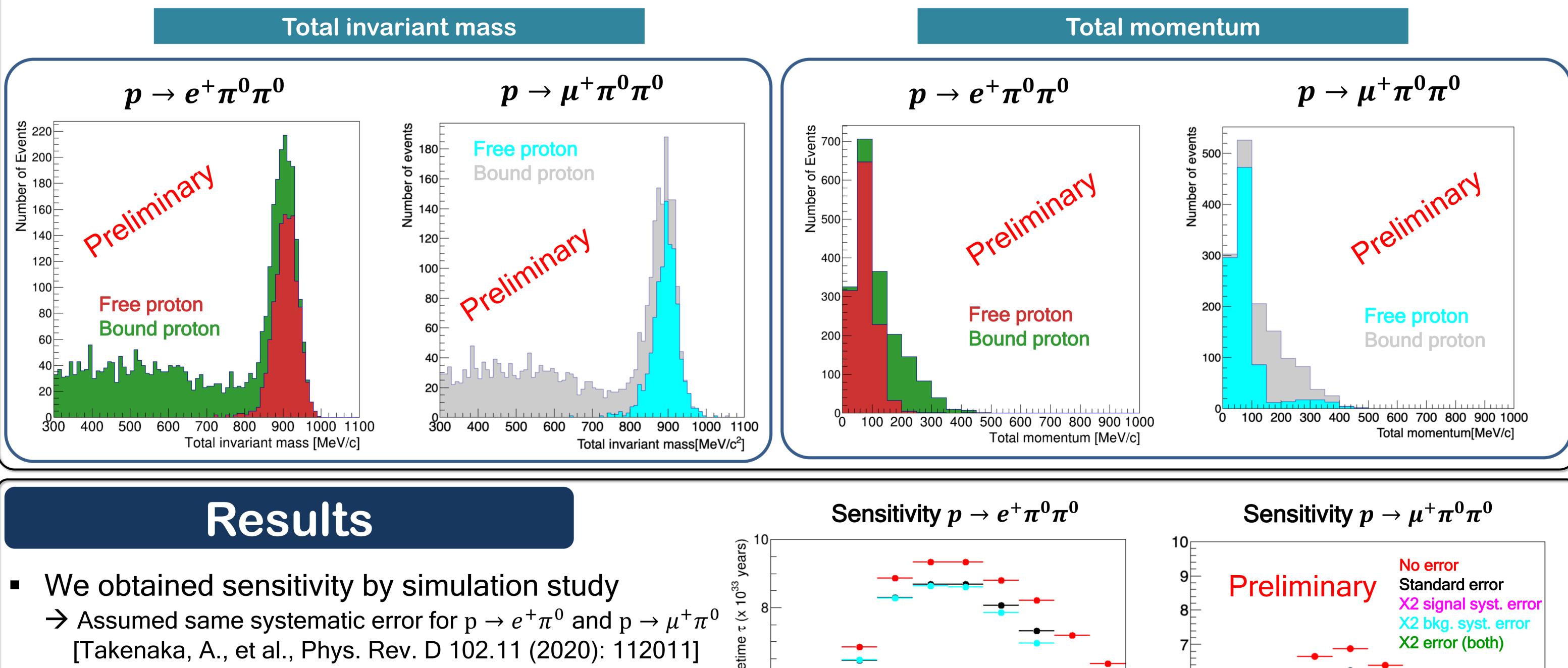


Event Selection

- SK detector can successfully reconstruct all the final particles
- Atmospheric neutrino interacts with water and generates charged particles
 - \rightarrow Selection criteria effectively rejects the atmospheric neutrino background events
- Optimize selection criteria for each $p \rightarrow e^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$ and $p \rightarrow \mu^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$ mode

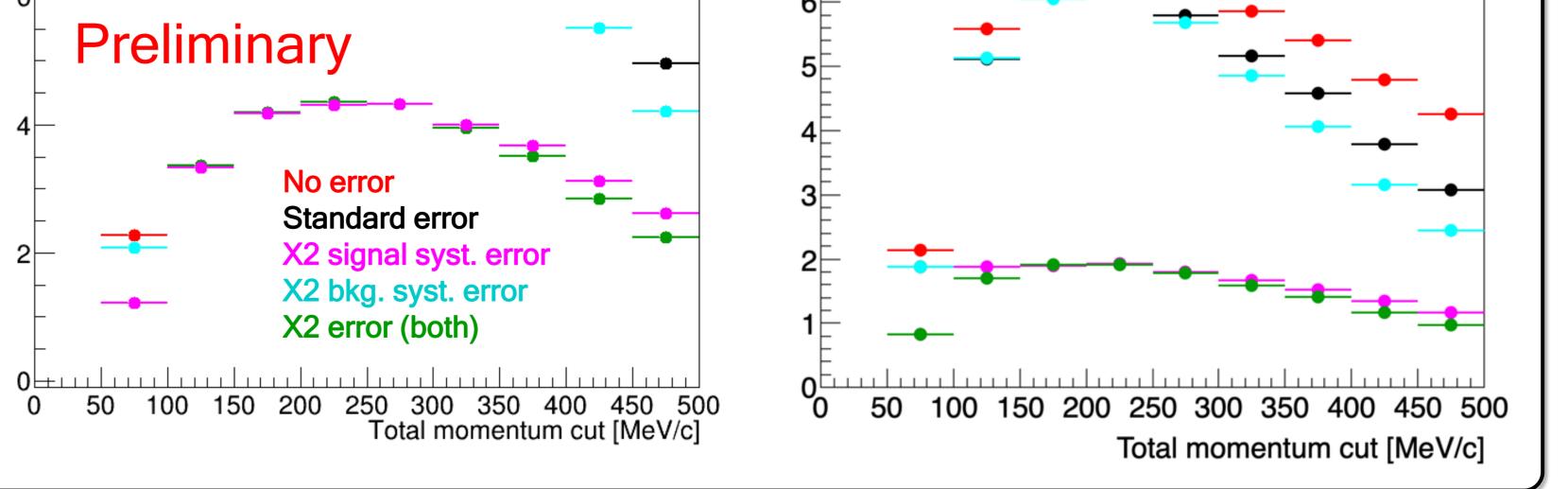


A sample event display of $p \rightarrow e^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$



Expected sensitivities are

- $p \to e^+ \pi^0 \pi^0 = 4 \sim 9 \times 10^{33}$ years $p \to \mu^+ \pi^0 \pi^0 = 2 \sim 7 \times 10^{33}$ years
- Sensitivity depends on the signal systematic error It is expected to extend the lifetime limit of the IMB-3 result by about $10 \sim 60$ times [McGrew, C., et al. Phys. Rev. D 59.5 (1999): 052004]



Summary

- The first study of proton decay directly into a lepton and two pion in SK
- We obtained the sensitivity of $p \to e^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$ and $p \to \mu^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$ by simulation study
- We plan to analyze the SK1-5 data in near future