# ${f T2K}$ $u_{\mu}$ disappearance result file (2013 paper results)

t2k\_2013paper\_likelihoodratio\_contour\_and\_deltachisq.root contains the following ROOT objects:

#### • g\_bestfit\_68\_o1:

TGraph with the best-fit point in  $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})$ - $|\Delta m_{32}^2|$  space assuming  $\theta_{23} \leq \pi/4$  (o1) and normal hierarchy (NH).

# • g\_contour\_68\_o1:

TGraph with the 90% C.L. contour in  $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})$ - $|\Delta m_{32}^2|$  space assuming  $\theta_{23} \leq \pi/4$  (o1) and normal hierarchy (NH).

# • g\_contour\_90\_o1:

TGraph with the 90% C.L. contour in  $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})$ - $|\Delta m_{32}^2|$  space assuming  $\theta_{23} \leq \pi/4$  (o1) and normal hierarchy (NH).

# • h\_deltachisq\_o1:

TH2D with the  $\Delta \chi^2$  surface in  $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})$ - $|\Delta m_{32}^2|$  space assuming  $\theta_{23} \le \pi/4$  (o1) and normal hierarchy (NH).

#### • g\_bestfit\_68\_o2:

TGraph with the best-fit point in  $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})$ - $|\Delta m_{32}^2|$  space assuming  $\theta_{23} \geq \pi/4$  (o2) and normal hierarchy (NH).

## • g\_contour\_68\_o2:

TGraph with the 90% C.L. contour in  $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})$ - $|\Delta m_{32}^2|$  space assuming  $\theta_{23} \geq \pi/4$  (o2) and normal hierarchy (NH).

## • g\_contour\_90\_o2:

TGraph with the 90% C.L. contour in  $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})$ - $|\Delta m_{32}^2|$  space assuming  $\theta_{23} \geq \pi/4$  (o2) and normal hierarchy (NH).

## • h\_deltachisq\_o2:

TH2D with the  $\Delta \chi^2$  surface in  $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})$ - $|\Delta m_{32}^2|$  space assuming  $\theta_{23} \ge \pi/4$  (o2) and normal hierarchy (NH).

#### • h\_osc\_param\_space:

TH2D with the axes set up appropriately for drawing the TGraph's, is included for convenience.

t2k\_2013paper\_likelihoodratio\_deltachisq\_octant1.txt contains the  $\Delta \chi^2$  surface in  $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})$ - $|\Delta m_{32}^2|$  space assuming  $\theta_{23} \leq \pi/4$  (octant1) and normal hierarchy (NH) in tab separated text format (the three columns are  $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})$ ;  $|\Delta m_{32}^2|$ ;  $\Delta \chi^2$ ).

t2k\_2013paper\_likelihoodratio\_deltachisq\_octant2.txt contains the  $\Delta \chi^2$  surface in  $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})$ - $|\Delta m_{32}^2|$  space assuming  $\theta_{23} \geq \pi/4$  (octant2) and normal hierarchy (NH) in tab separated text format (the three columns are  $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})$ ;  $|\Delta m_{32}^2|$ ;  $\Delta \chi^2$ ).

are  $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})$ ;  $|\Delta m_{32}^2|$ ;  $\Delta \chi^2$ ). Figure 1 shows the best-fit point, and the 68% and 90% C.L. limits in  $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})$ - $|\Delta m_{32}^2|$  space using this file. plot\_t2k\_numu\_disappearance\_contours.C is the macro used to make this figure.

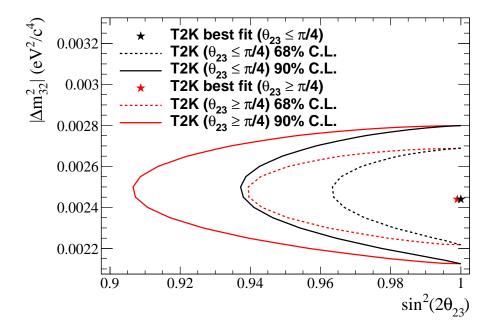


Figure 1: The 68% and 90% C.L. contour regions and best-fit points for  $\sin^2(2\theta_{23})$  and  $|\Delta m_{32}^2|$  are shown for octant 1 (black) and octant 2 (red).