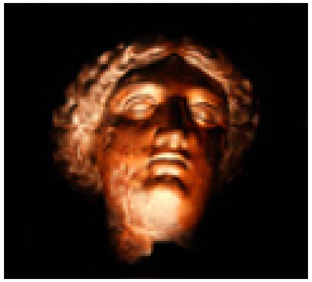
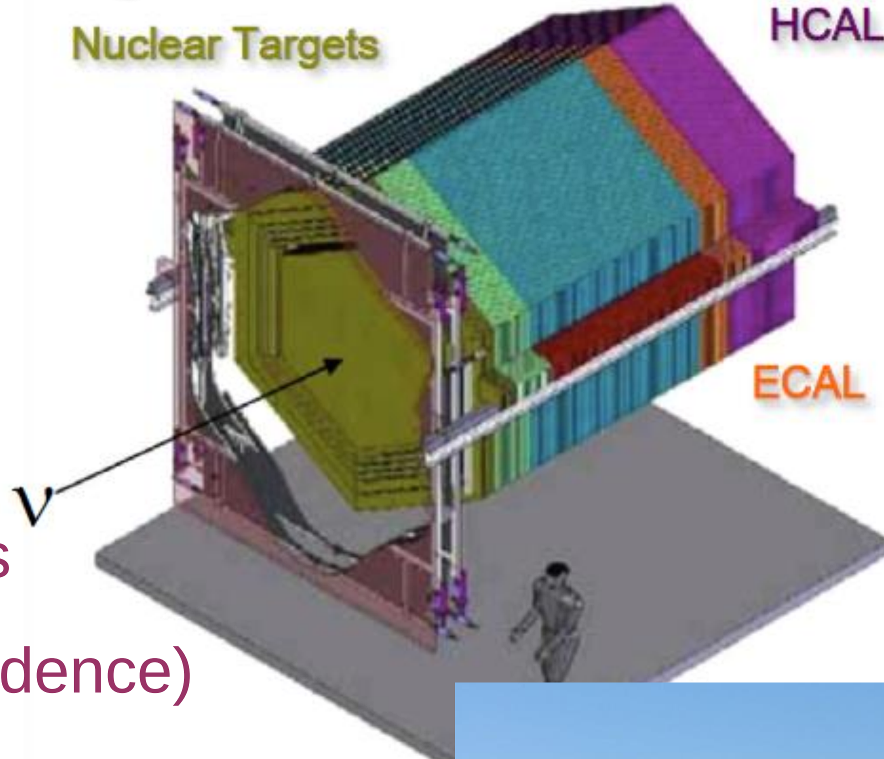
Charged Current Inclusive Scattering in MINERνA





What is Minerνa ?

Why Minerνa ?

ν beam and ν flux

$\bar{\nu}$ / ν inclusive x-sections

x-section ratios (A-depndence)

Outlook

Alessandro Bravar
for the Minerνa Collaboration

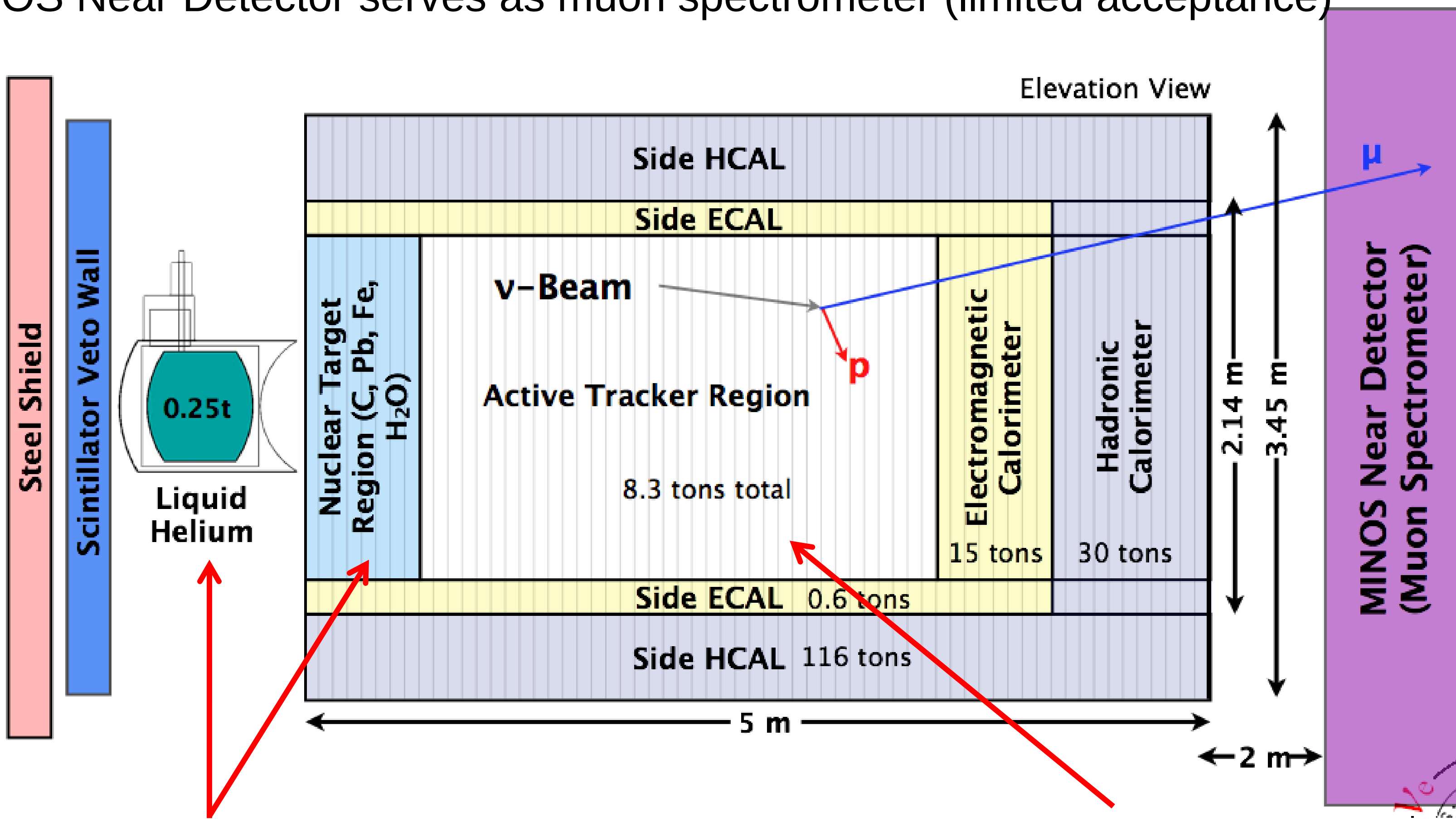
NUFACT 2013
August 21st '13

The MINERνA Detector

120 plastic scintillator modules for tracking and calorimetry (~32k readout channels)

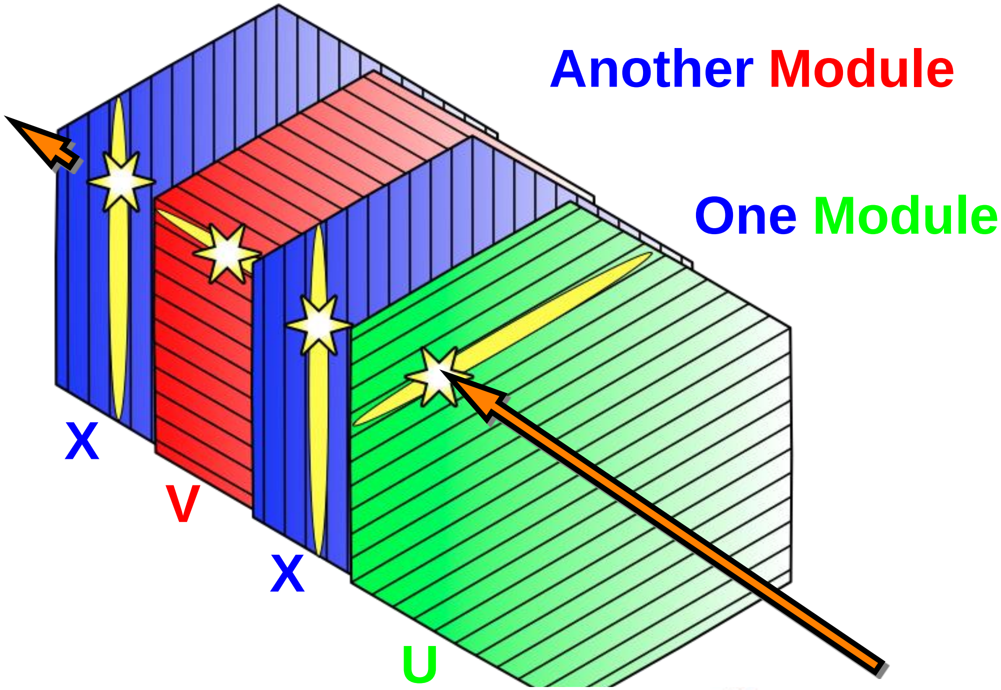
Construction completed in Spring 2010. He and H_20 targets added in 2011

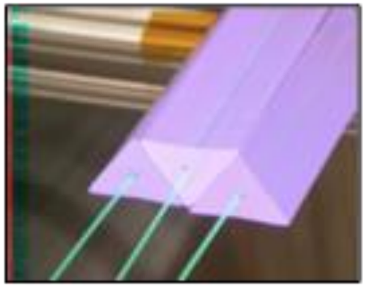
MINOS Near Detector serves as muon spectrometer (limited acceptance)



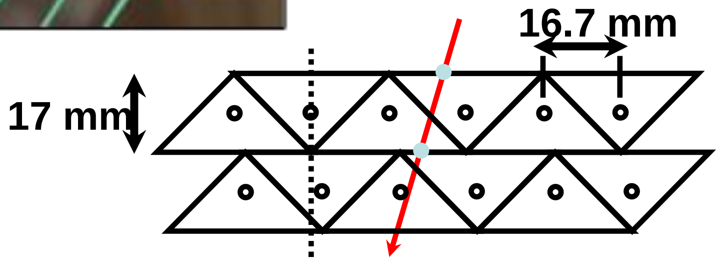
nuclear targets: He, C, H_20, Fe, Pb

fully active scintillator tracker

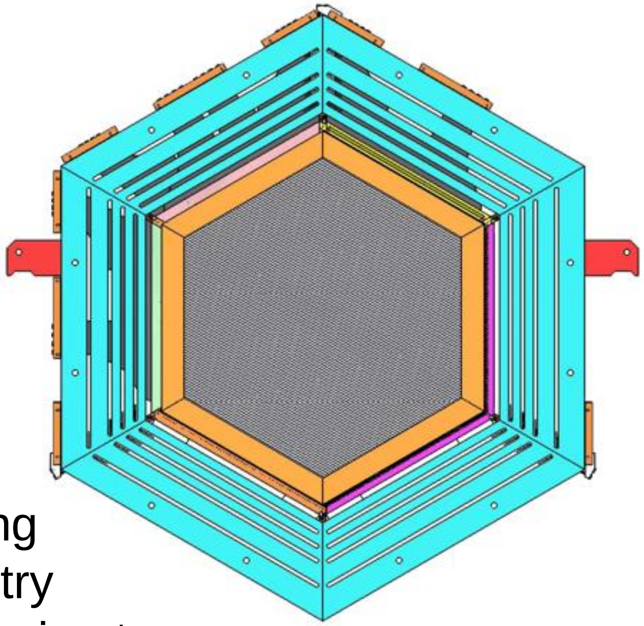


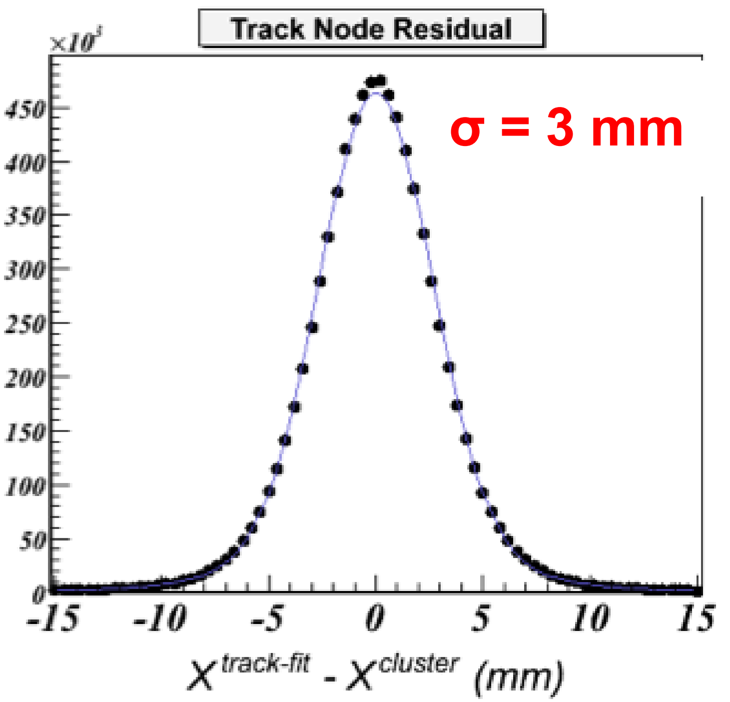


triangular scint. bars with WLS fiber readout



Charge sharing for improved position resolution (~3 mm) and alignment



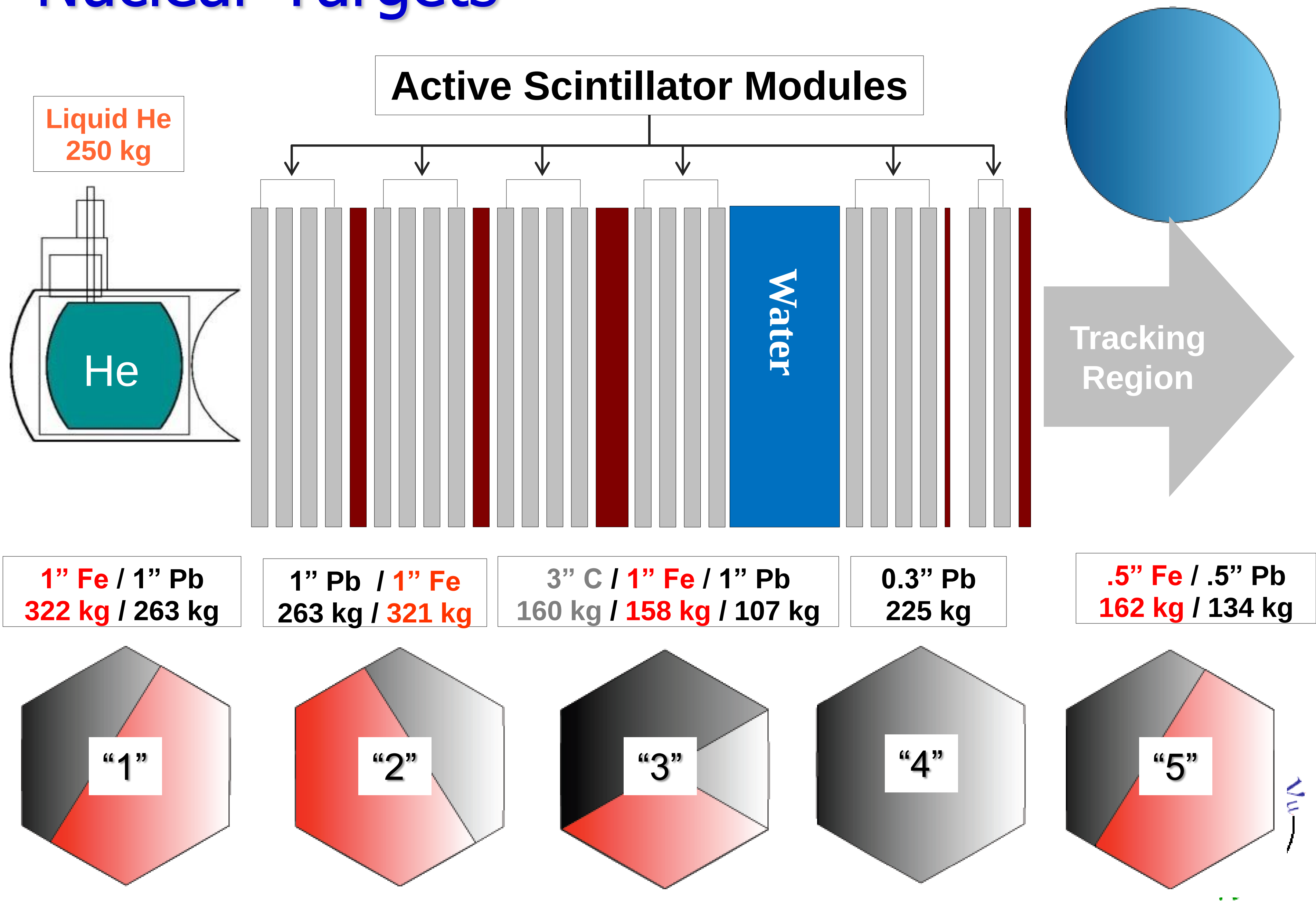


Scintillator - tracking

Lead - EM calorimetry

Steel - hadronic calorimetry

Nuclear Targets



Why MINERνA?

existing ν scattering data (~1 – 20 GeV) poorly understood

mainly (old) bubble chamber data

low statistics samples

large uncertainties on ν flux

need detailed understanding of ν_μ and anti-ν_μ cross sections

ν oscillation

precision neutrino oscillation measurements

all experiments use nuclear targets (CH, $H_2$0, Ar, Fe)

$\rightarrow$ additional complications whose impact needs to be understood

neutrinos – weak probe of nuclear (LE) and hadronic (ME) structure

elastic : axial form factors of the nucleon

inclusive : quark structure of the nucleon (parton distribution functions)

nucleons are confined in nuclei and are not free

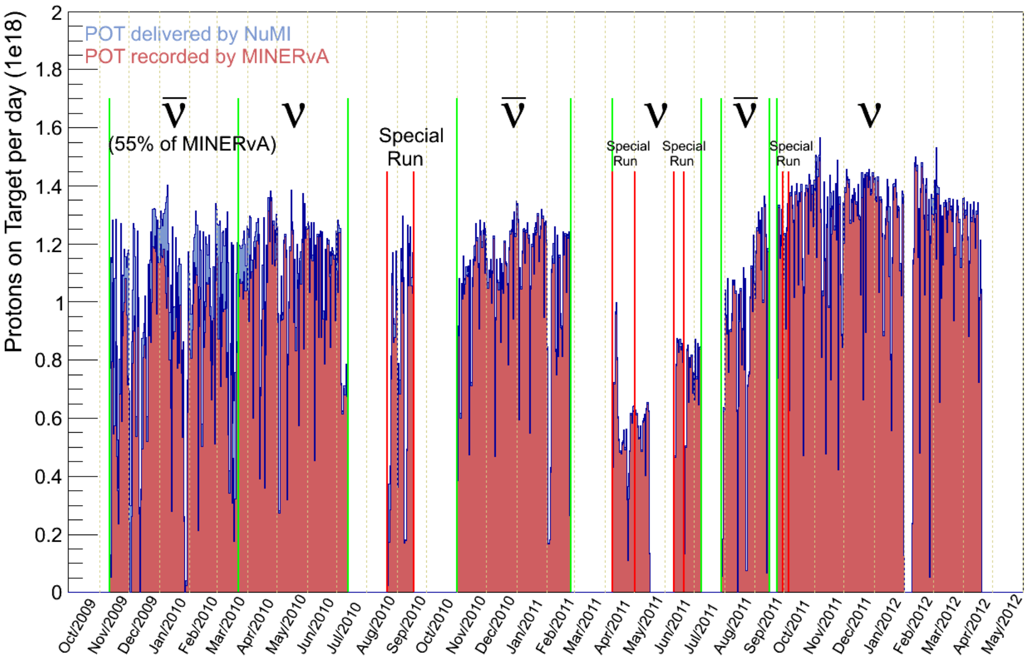
$\rightarrow$ expect deviations from ν – *free* nucleon (p or n) interactions

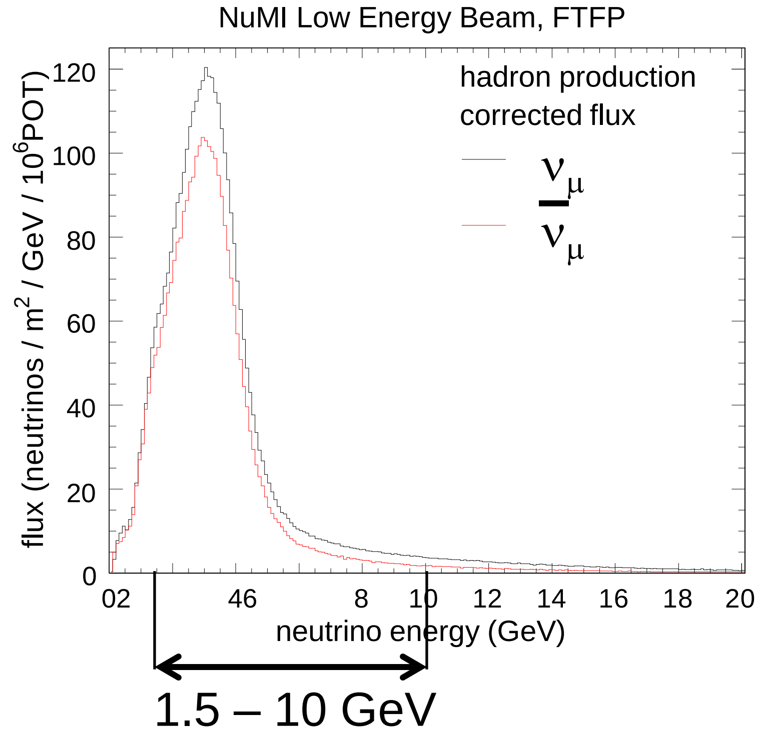
$\rightarrow$ quark densities modifications in nuclei (EMC effect)

measure absolute cross section off the scintillator tracker (HC target)
and cross section ratios off nuclear targets

MINERνA : transition region from exclusive states to DIS

Collected Data





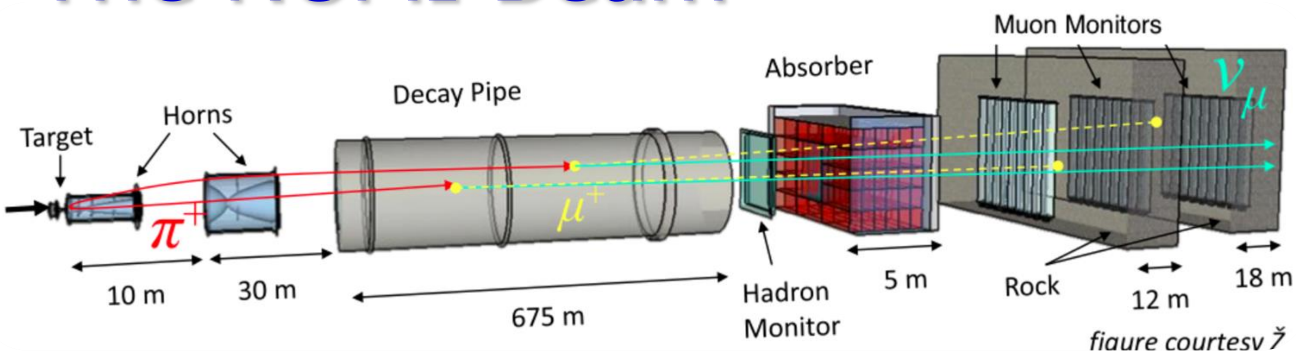
Low Energy (LE, peak ~3 GeV) run
2010 – 2012

LE ν mode 3.9×10^{20} POT
LE anti-ν mode 1.7×10^{20} POT
flux-calibration 4.9×10^{20} POT

Medium Energy (ME, peak ~6 GeV) run
about to start → 2018 (NOνA era)
ν and anti-ν running

Target	Fiducial Mass	ν_μ CC Events in 4×10^{20} POT
Plastic	6.43 tons	1363k
Helium	0.25 tons	56k
Carbon	0.17 tons	36k
Water	0.39 tons	81k
Iron	0.97 tons	215k
Lead	0.98 tons	228k

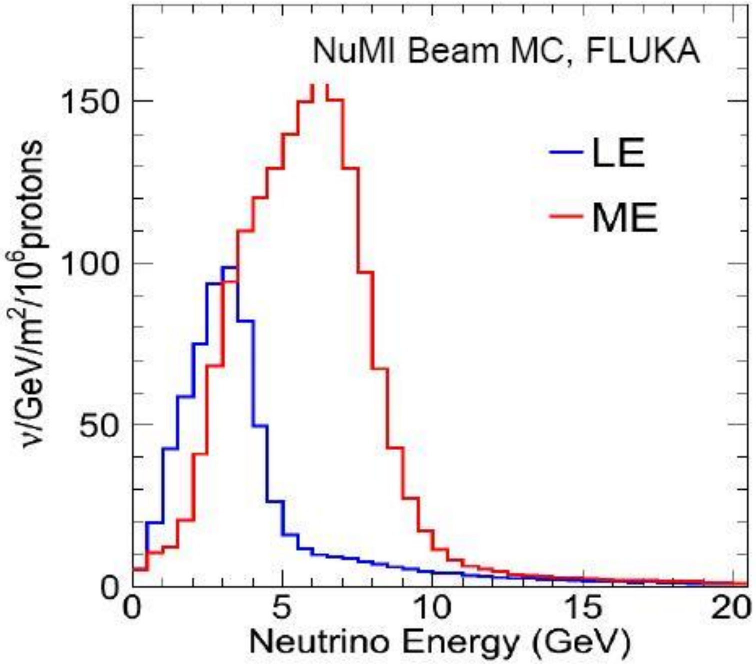
The NUMI Beam



NuMI (Neutrinos at the Main Injector)

- 120 GeV protons from Main Injector, ~ 300 - 350 kW
- 90 cm graphite target
- 675 m decay tunnel

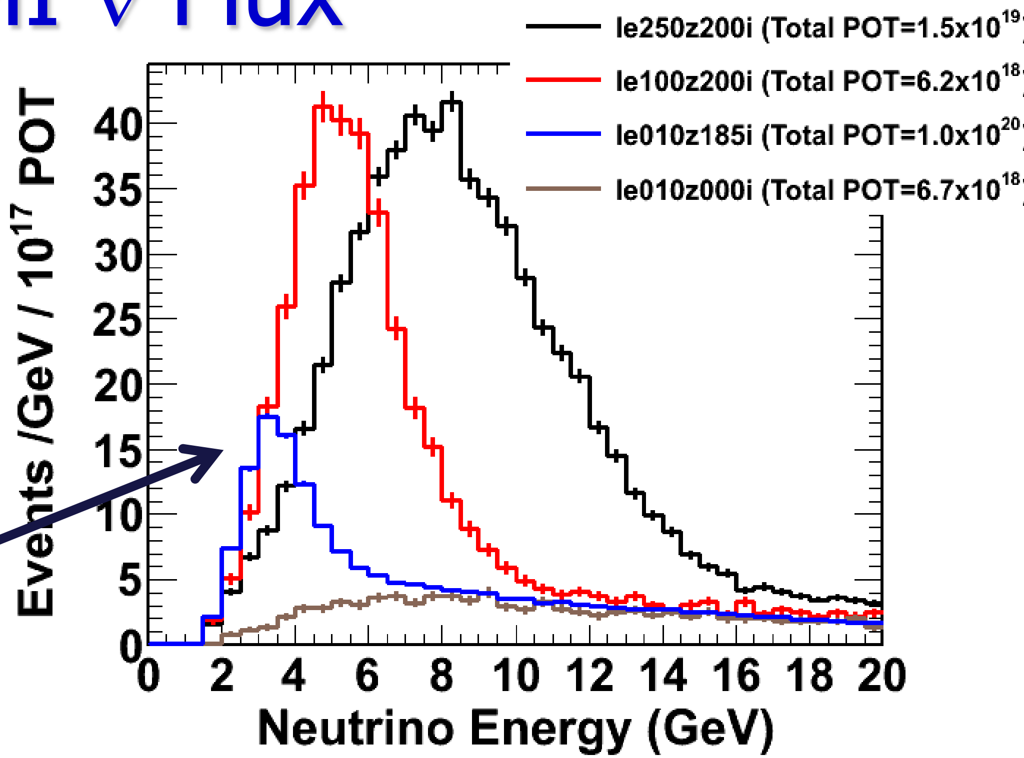
By moving the production target w.r.t. 1st horn one can modify the ν spectrum:
LE (peak ~3 GeV) $\rightarrow$ ME (peak ~6 GeV)



Flux determination

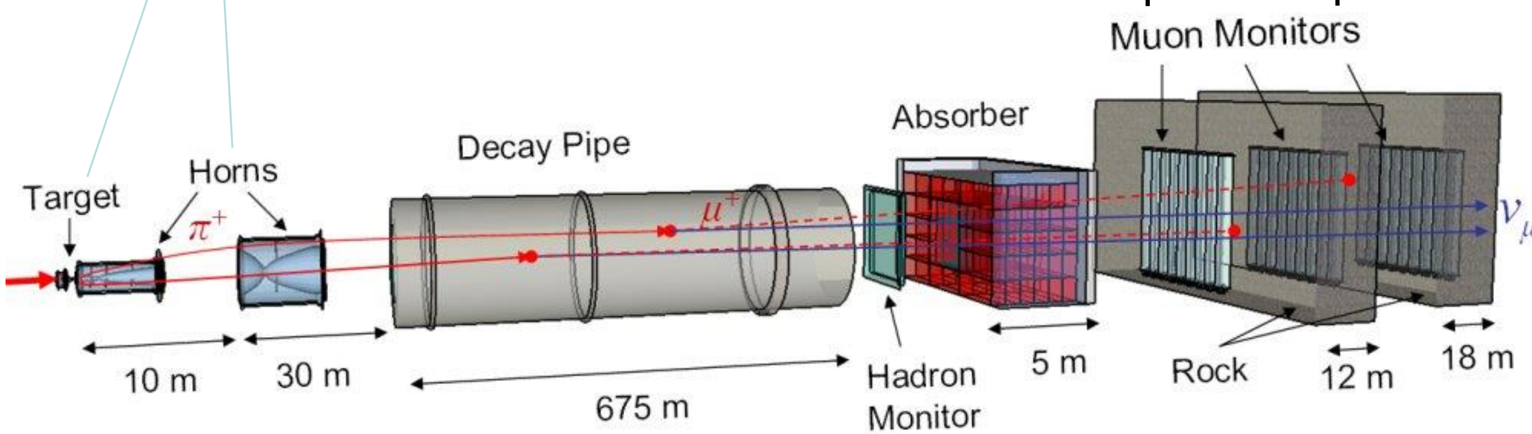
- muon monitor data
- special runs (vary beam parameters)
- ν_μ – electron scattering
- low–ν method
- external hadron production data

Understanding NuMI ν Flux



Vary the target position and the horn current to change the flux spectrum.

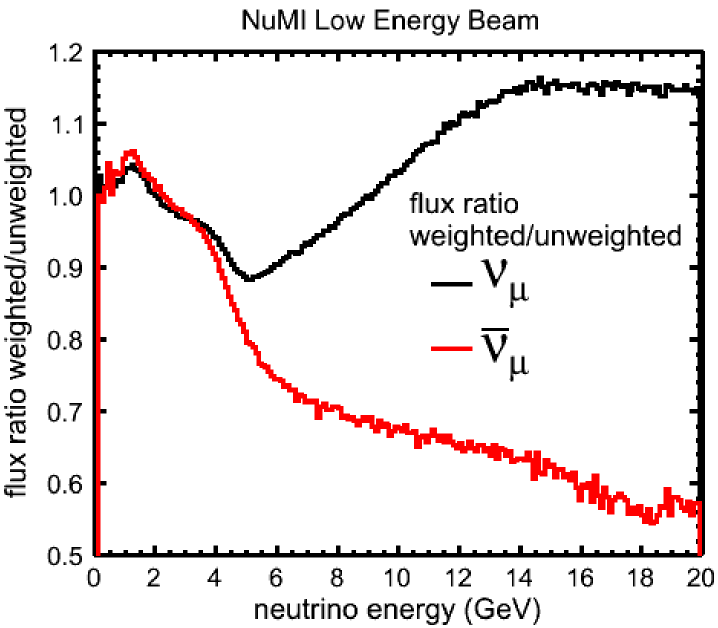
Monitor spread of $\mu^{\pm}$ from $\pi^{\pm}$ decay

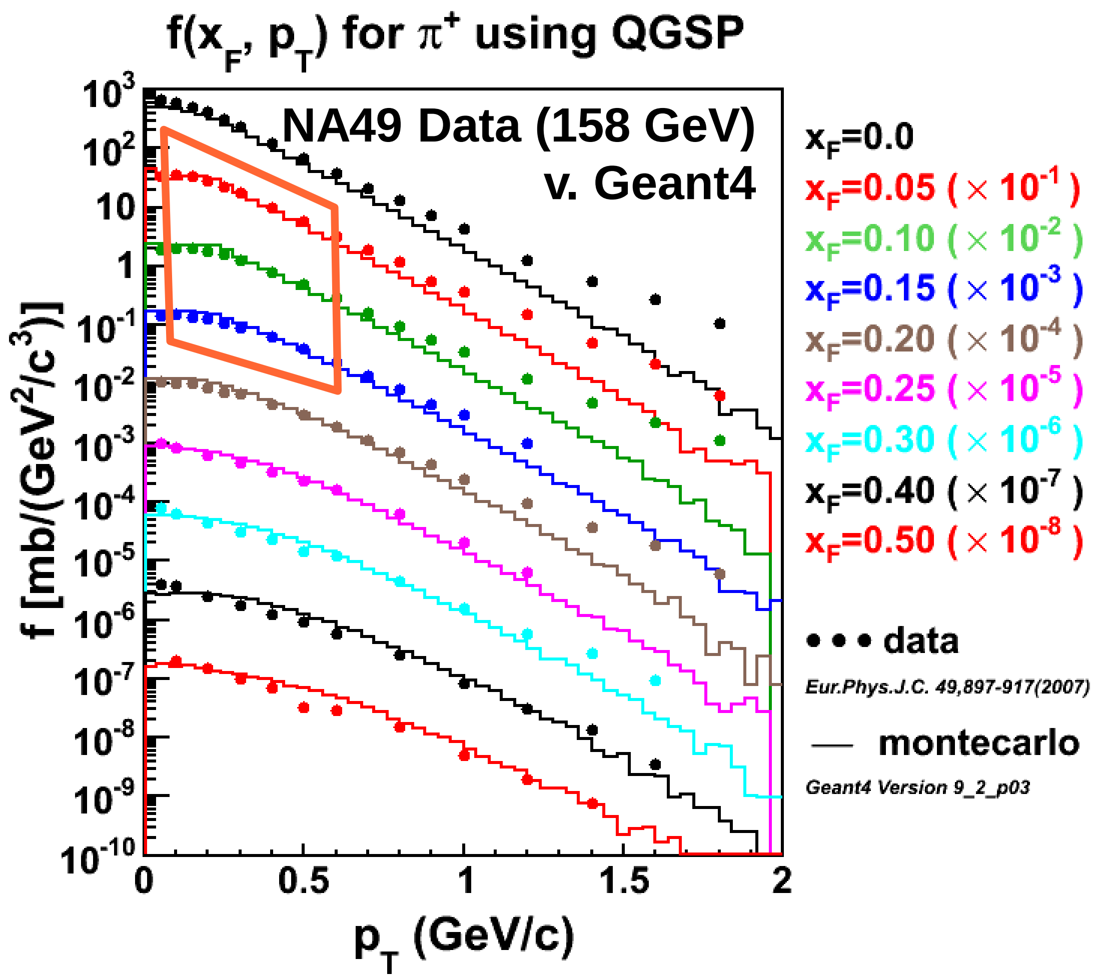


Tuning to Hadron Production Data

Hadron production simulated with Geant4 to predict flux.

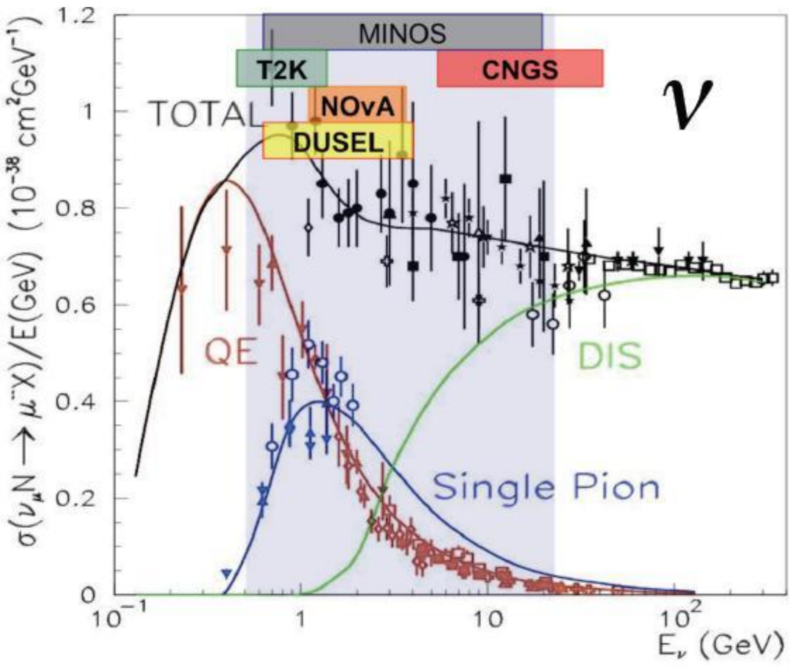
Flux is reweighted based on hadron production data compared to Geant4.



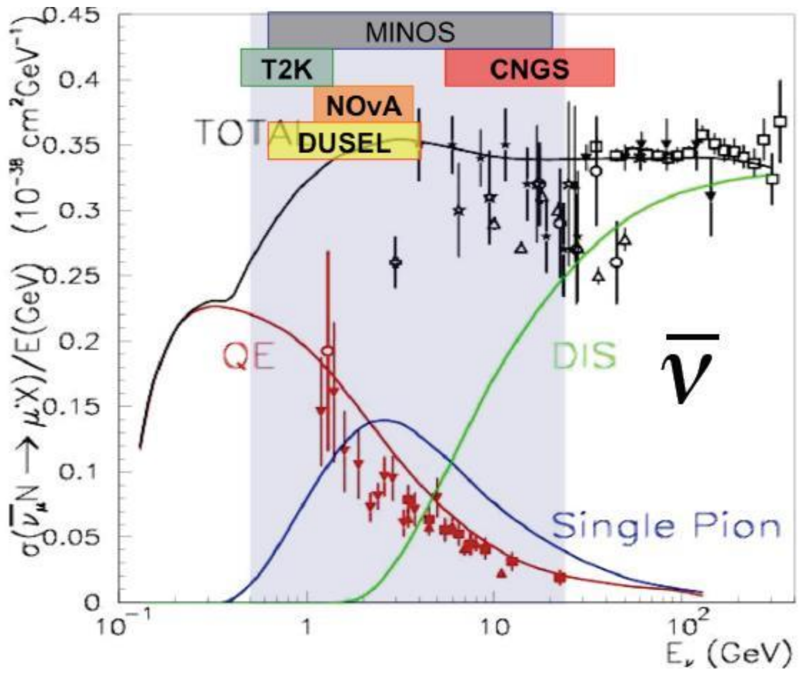


New hadron production data at 120 GeV
NA61 : p + C at 120 GeV using NuMI replica target in 2015 ?

ν ×-sections



MINOS
T2K
CNGS
NOvA
DUSEL
TOTAL
QE
DIS
Single Pion
ν
$\sigma(\nu_\mu N \to \mu^- X)/E(\mathrm{GeV})$ $(10^{-38}\ \mathrm{cm^2 GeV^{-1}})$
E_ν (GeV)



MINOS
T2K
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NOvA
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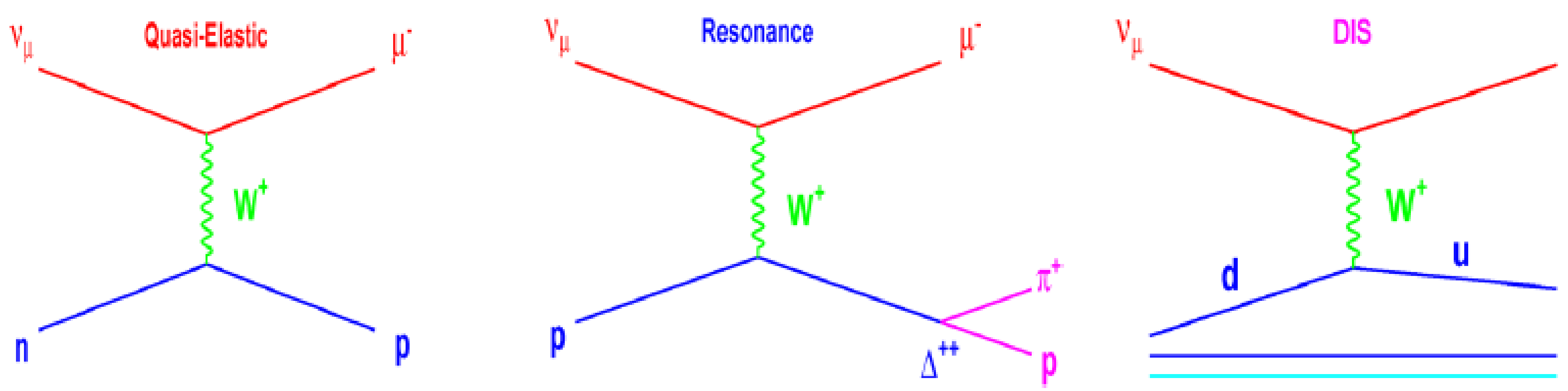
TOTAL
QE
DIS
Single Pion
$\bar{\nu}$
$\sigma(\bar{\nu}_\mu N \to \mu^+ X)/E(\mathrm{GeV})$ $(10^{-38}\ \mathrm{cm^2 GeV^{-1}})$
E_ν (GeV)



Quasi-Elastic
Resonance
DIS
ν_μ
μ^-
W^+
n
p
Δ^{++}
π^+
d
u

Probing Nucleon Structure

Charged lepton scattering data show that quark distributions are modified in nucleons confined (bound) in a nucleus:
PDFs of a nucleon within a nucleus are different from PDFs of a free nucleon.

The EMC effect (valence region) does not shows a strong A dependence for F_2^A / F_2^D

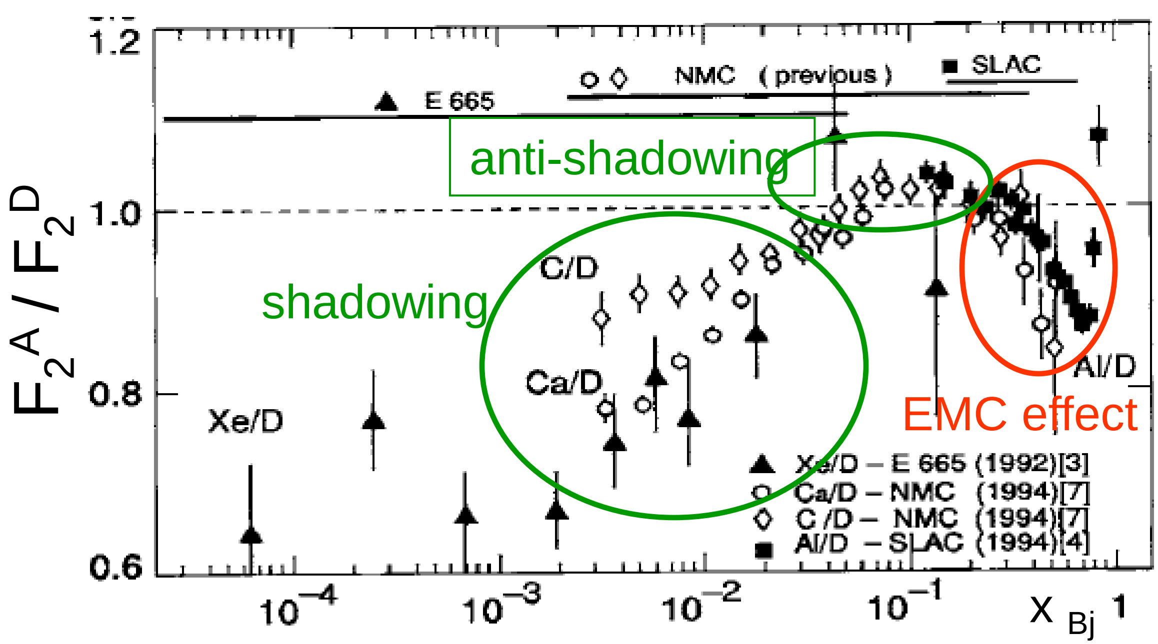
Nuclear effects in neutrino scattering are not well established, and have not been measured directly: experimental results to date have all involved one target material per experiment (Fe or Pb or …).

ν probes same quark flavors but with different "weights"

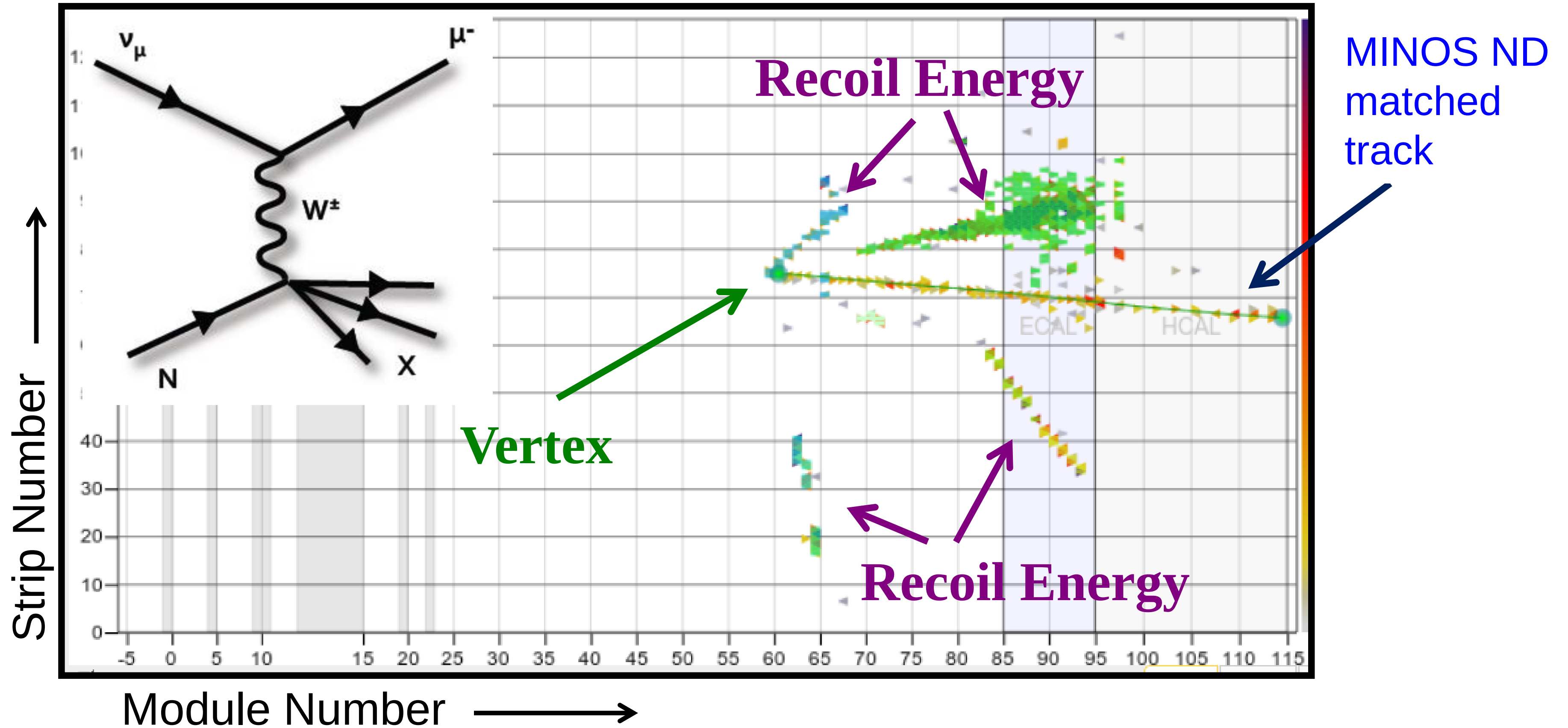
- $\rightarrow$ expect different shape
- $\rightarrow$ expect different behavior ?
- $\rightarrow x \rightarrow 1$?
- $\rightarrow$ is shadowing the same?

Should be studied using also D targets.

A / D Ratio (e / μ DIS)



Inclusive ν ×–sections



Event selection criteria :

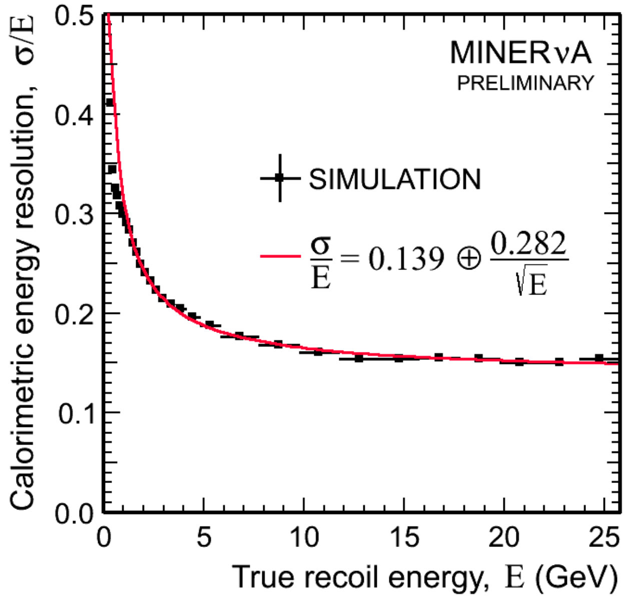
- single muon track in MINERνA, well reconstructed and matched into MINOS ND
- reconstructed vertex inside fiducial tracker region or z position near nuclear target
- recoil energy E_{REC} reconstructed calorimetrically:
- incoming neutrino energy E_ν:

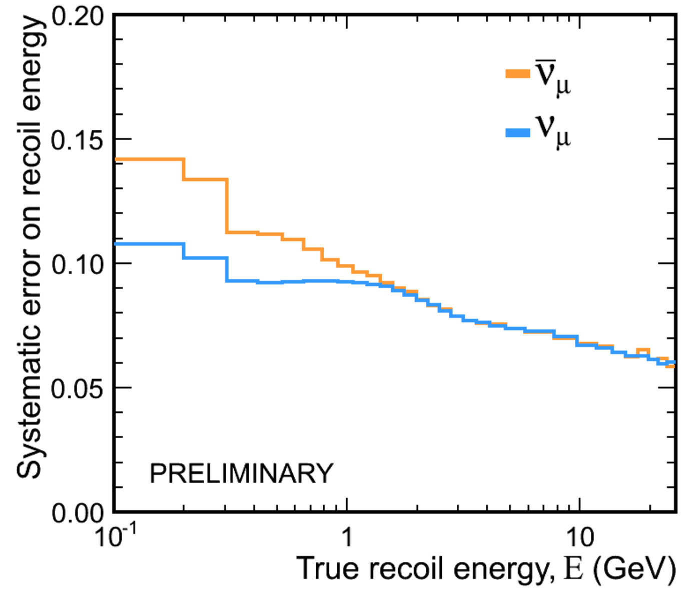
$$E_\nu = E_\mu + E_{REC}$$

Recoil Energy

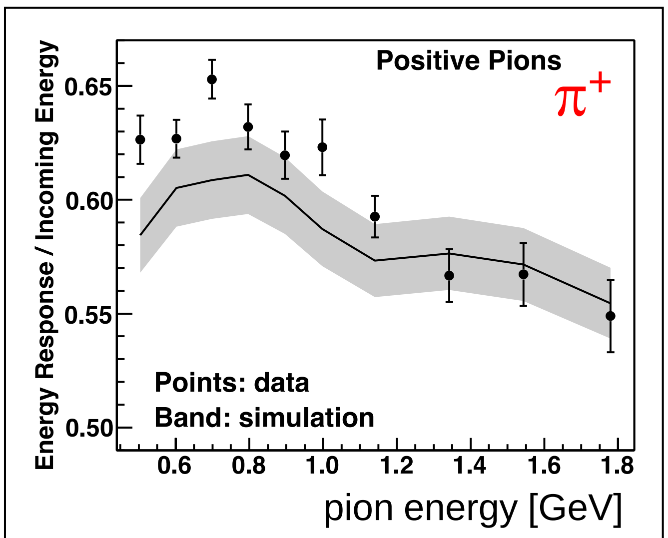
recoil energy E_{REC} reconstructed calorimetrically:
sum of visible energy, weighted by amount of passive material

calorimetric $E_{recoil} = \alpha \times \sum_i c_i E_i$





high-energy π^+ response measured in a test beam uncertainty ≈ 5%



convolution of single particle uncertainties

$\pi, K = 5\%$

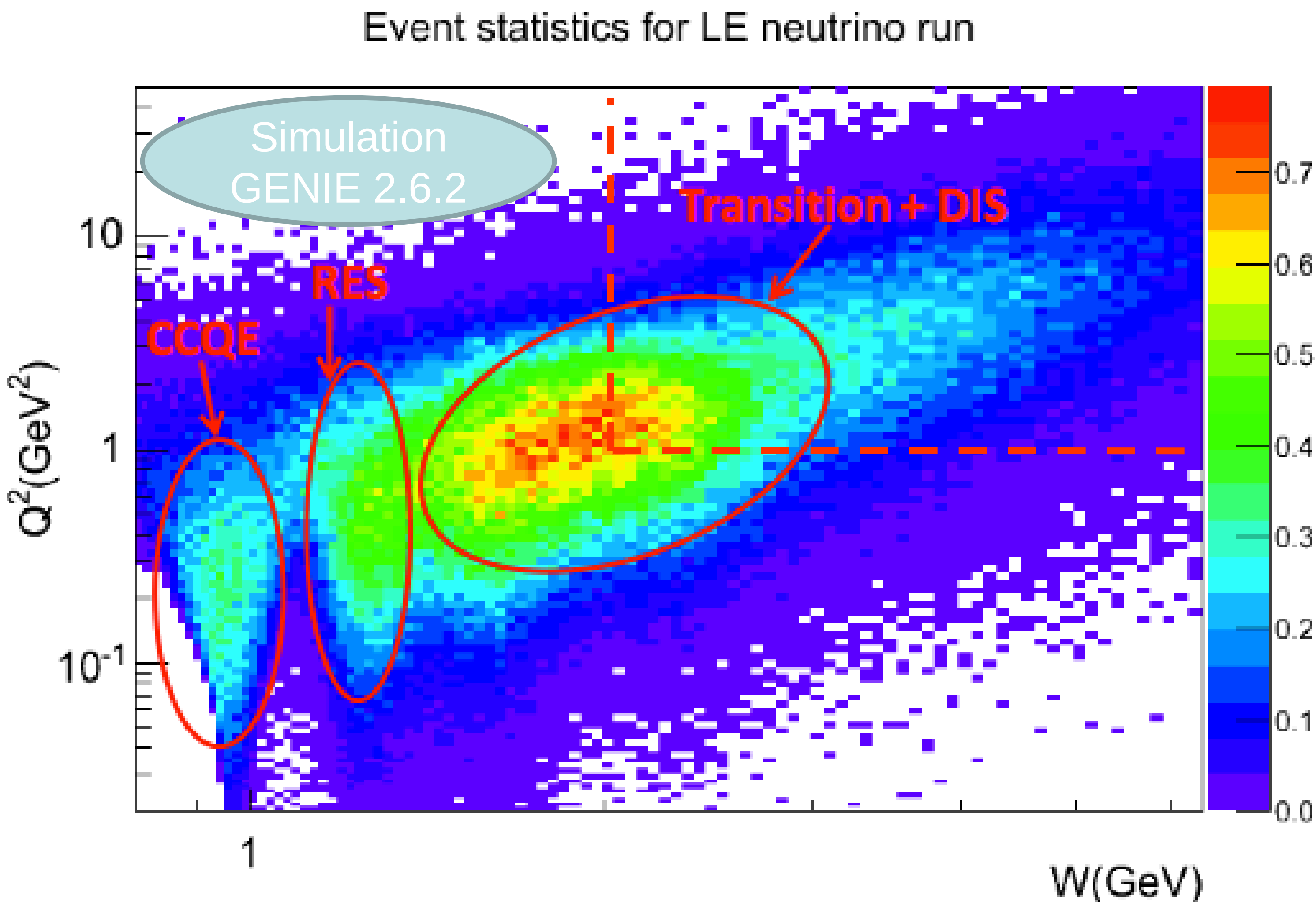
$e, \gamma = 3\%$

$p = 10\%$

$n = 20\%$

W–Q^2 "acceptance" LE (2010–12)

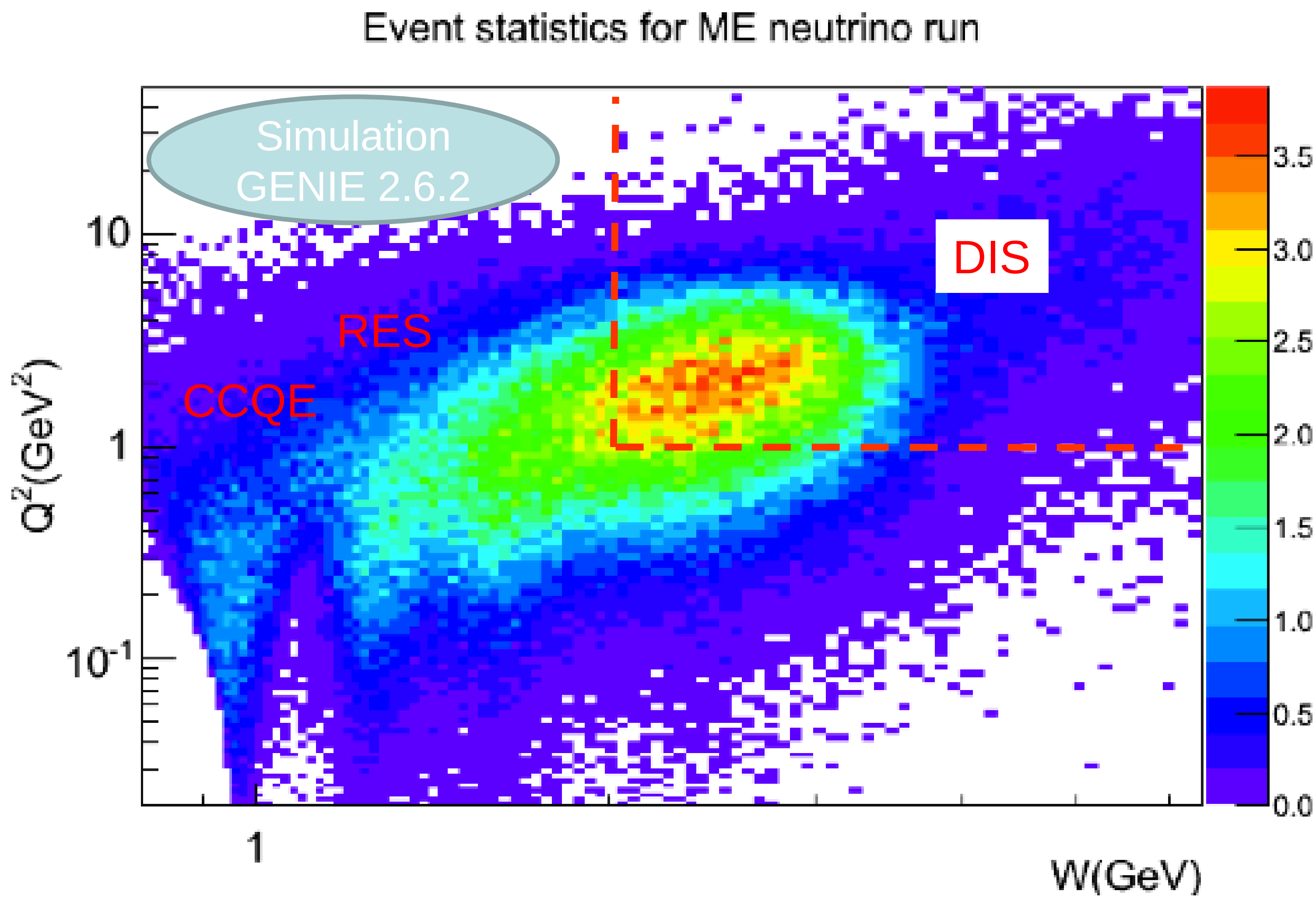
z axis : 10^3 events / 3 x 10^3 kg of C / 5e20POT



kinematical distribution from GENIE 2.6.2 event generator: no cuts applied

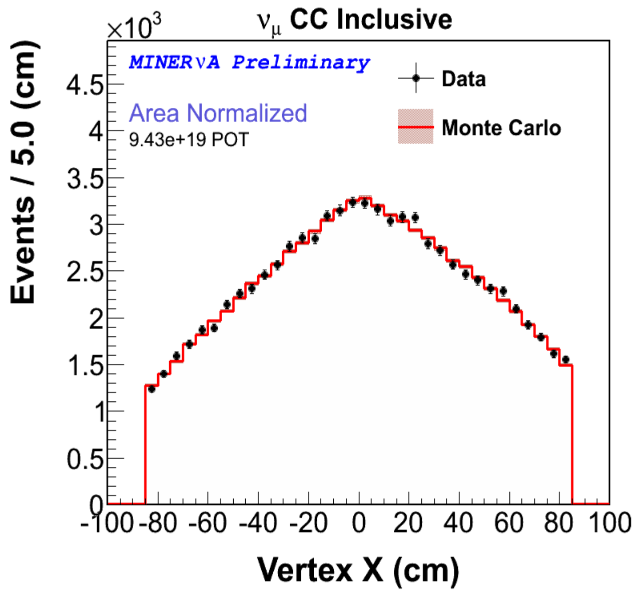
W–Q^2 “acceptance” ME (2013–18)

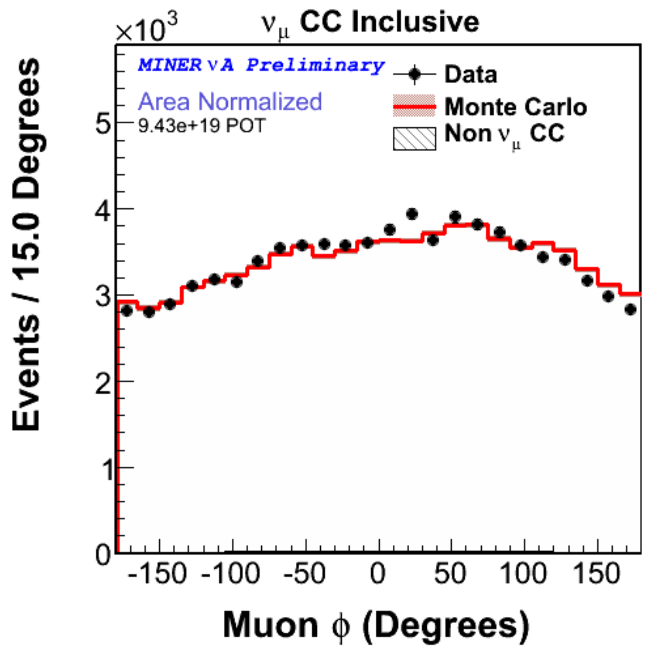
z axis : 10^3 events / 3 x 10^3 kg of C / 6e20POT

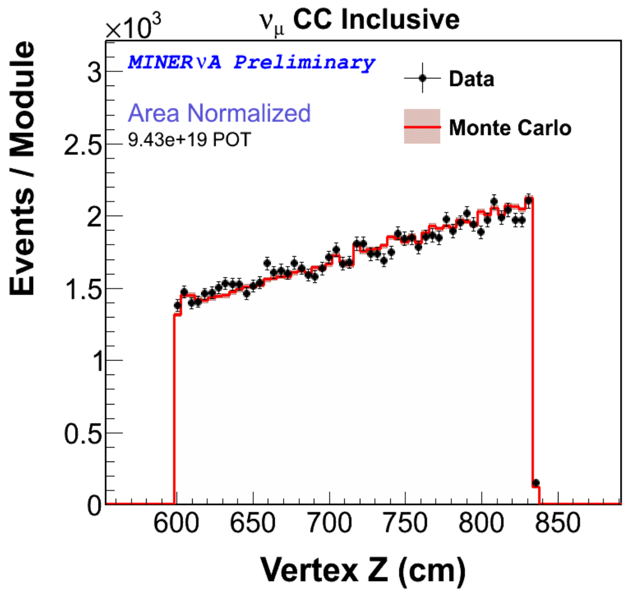


kinematical distribution from GENIE 2.6.2 event generator: no cuts applied

Vertex Distributions – Acceptance







"MINOS-matched" muons for CC ν_μ inclusive sample

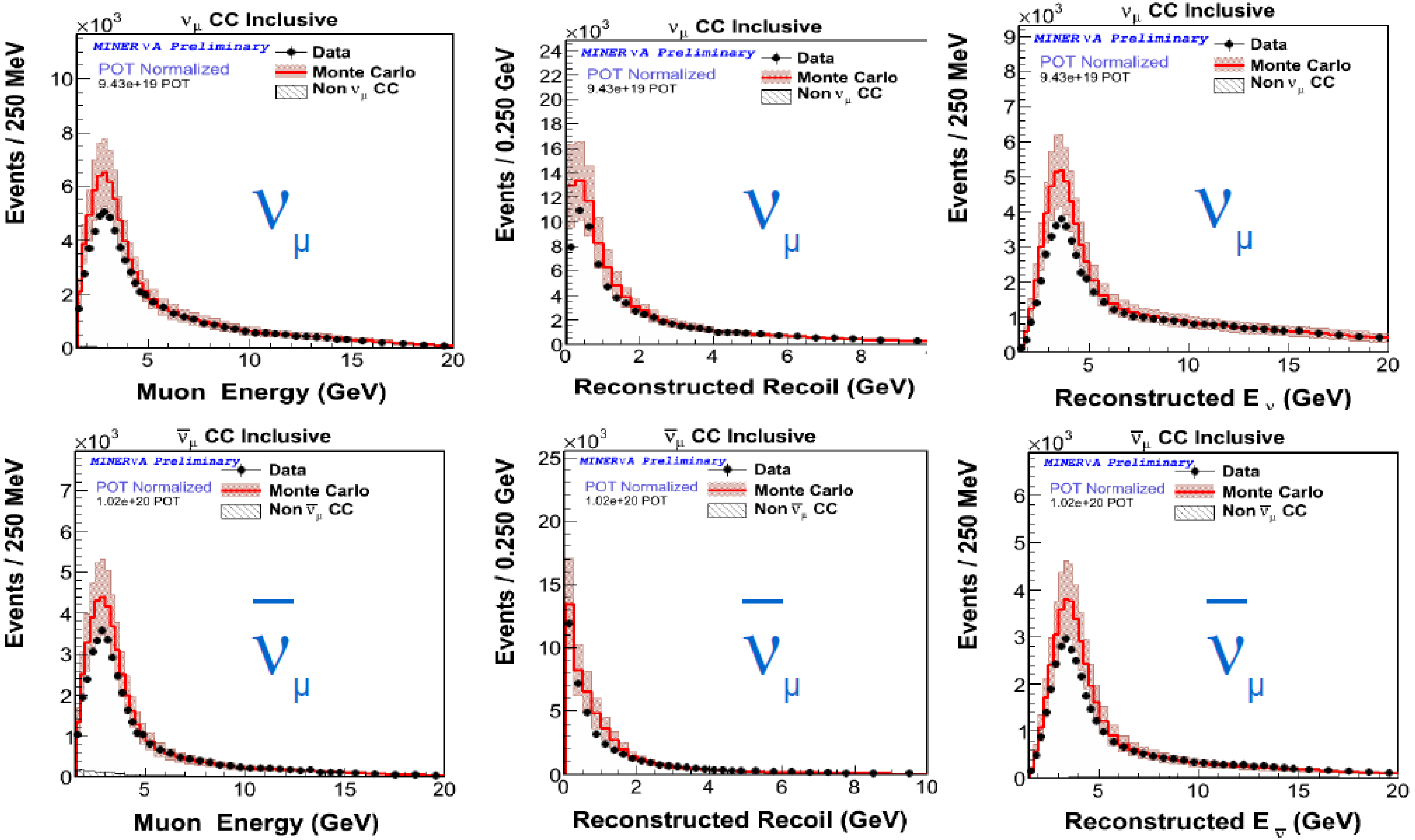
energy threshold ~2 GeV

good angular acceptance up to scattering angles of about 10 degrees, with limit of about 20 degrees

bias is complex but well understood

very active effort to increase acceptance!

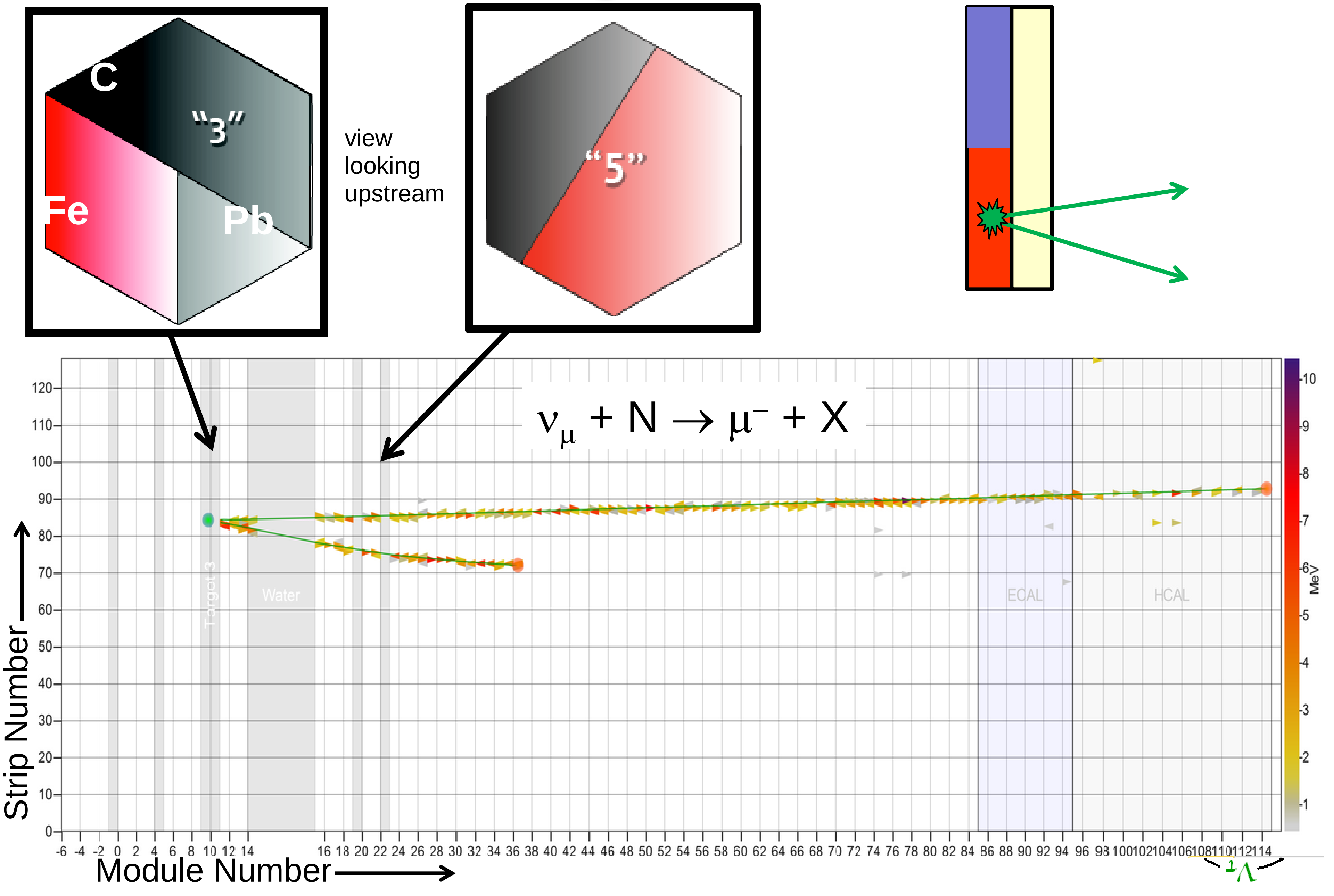
Reconstructed ν / $\bar{\nu}$ Inclusive Kinematics



Muon Energy (GeV) Recoil Energy (GeV) Neutrino Energy (GeV)

all distributions are absolutely normalized

An Event from Target 3

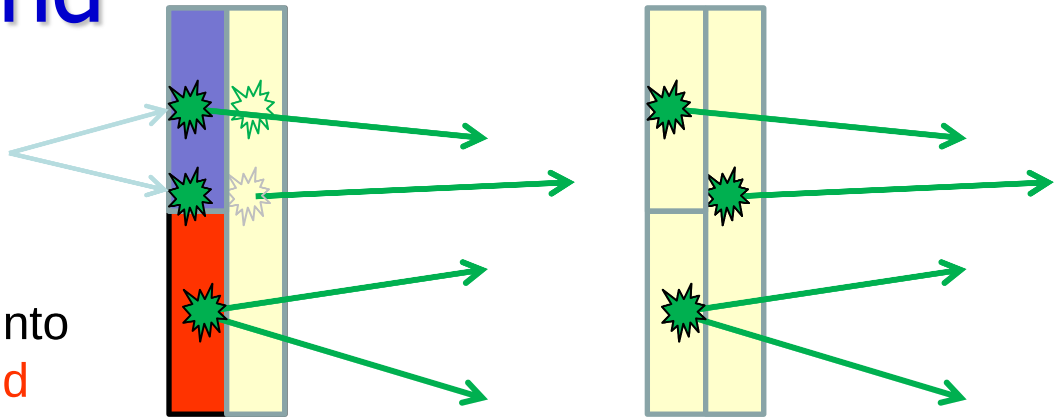


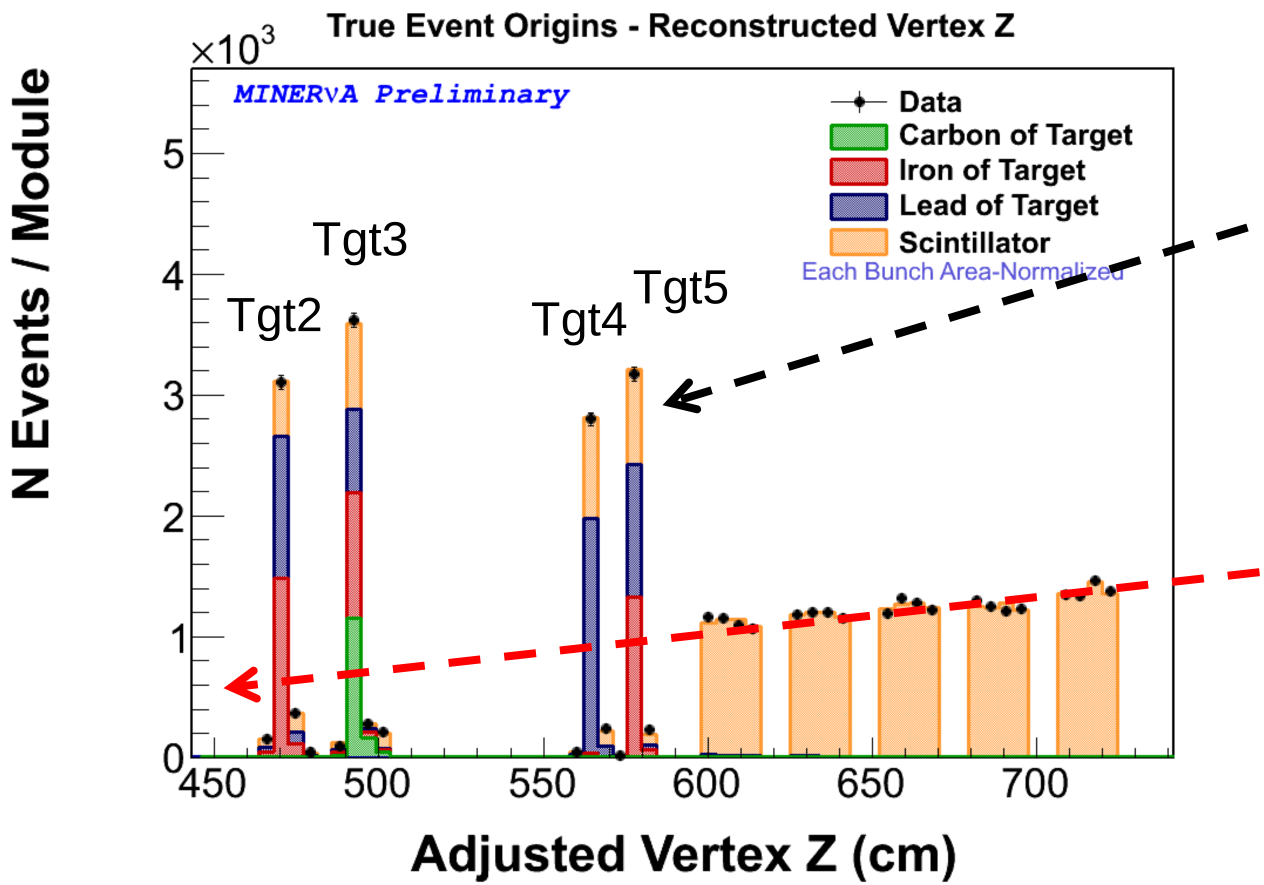
“Plastic” Background

Project the one track events to the passive target’s center in *z*

This is the best guess of the vertex

Scintillator events wrongly accepted into passive target sample are background



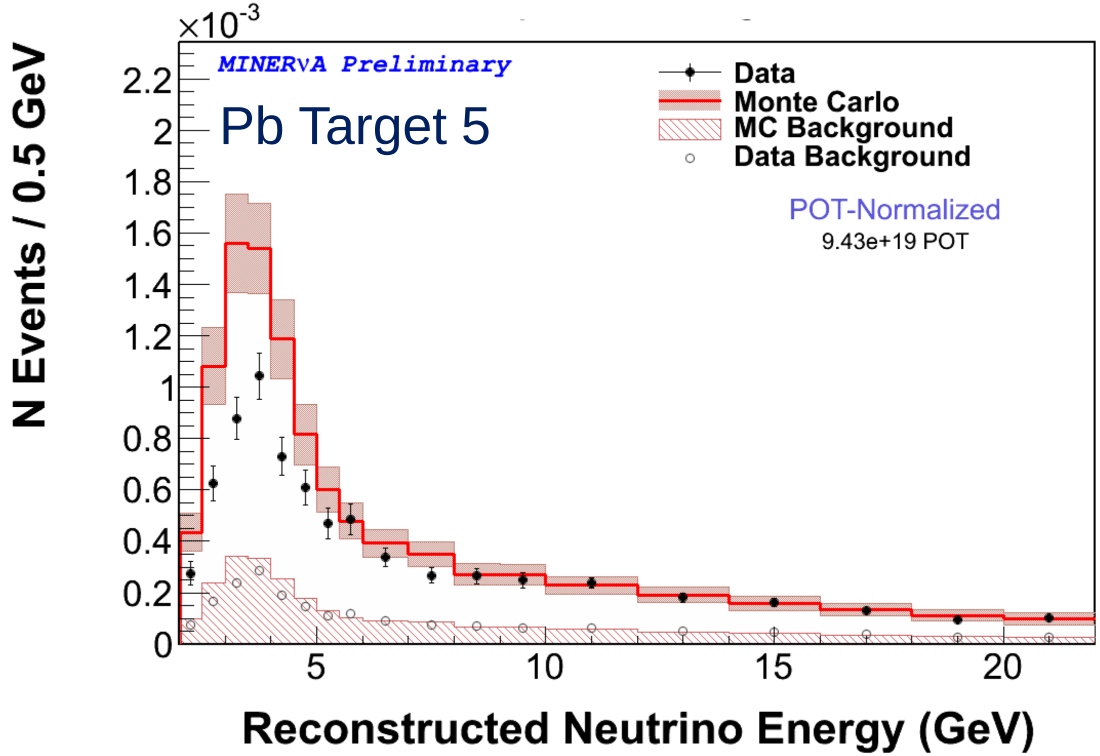


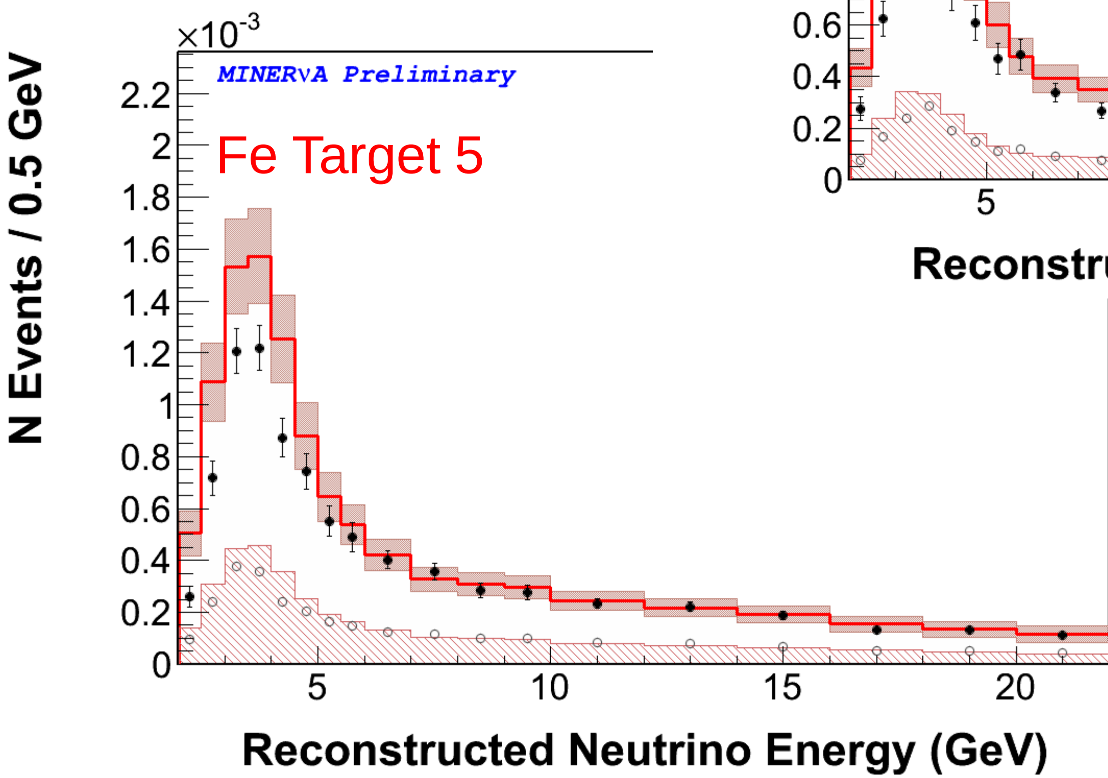
background : these peaks are at the location of the first module downstream of the passive targets

use downstream tracker modules to predict and subtract the “plastic background”

Accepted Events and Background (Target 5)

uses ~25% recorded neutrino data
and ~20% of target mass





Isoscalar Correction (i.e. neutron excess)

In absence of A-dependent nuclear effects the cross section is an incoherent sum of free nucleons (cross sections for limited kinematics extracted from GENIE 2.6.2)

$$\overline{\sigma}_{Z,N} = \frac{1}{Z+N}\left(Z \times \sigma_p + N \times \sigma_n\right)$$

Isolate nuclear effects by dividing out the free nucleon sum

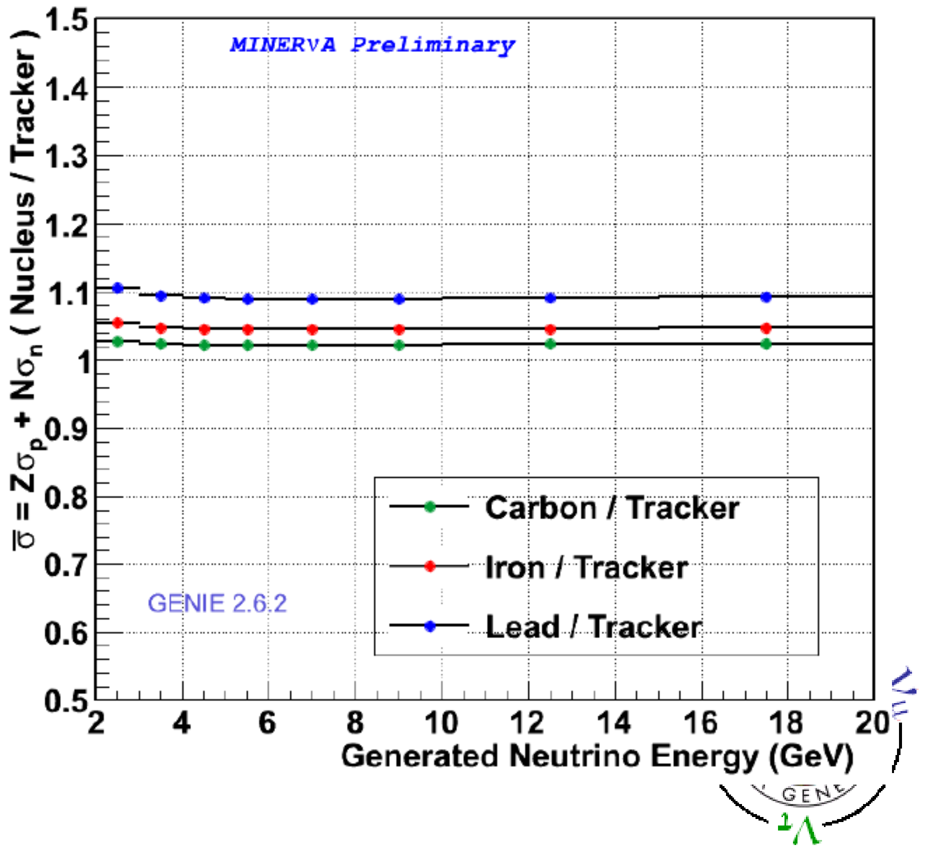
$$F_{Z,N} = \frac{\sigma_{Z,N}}{(Z+N) \times \overline{\sigma}_{Z,N}}$$

isoscalar correction:

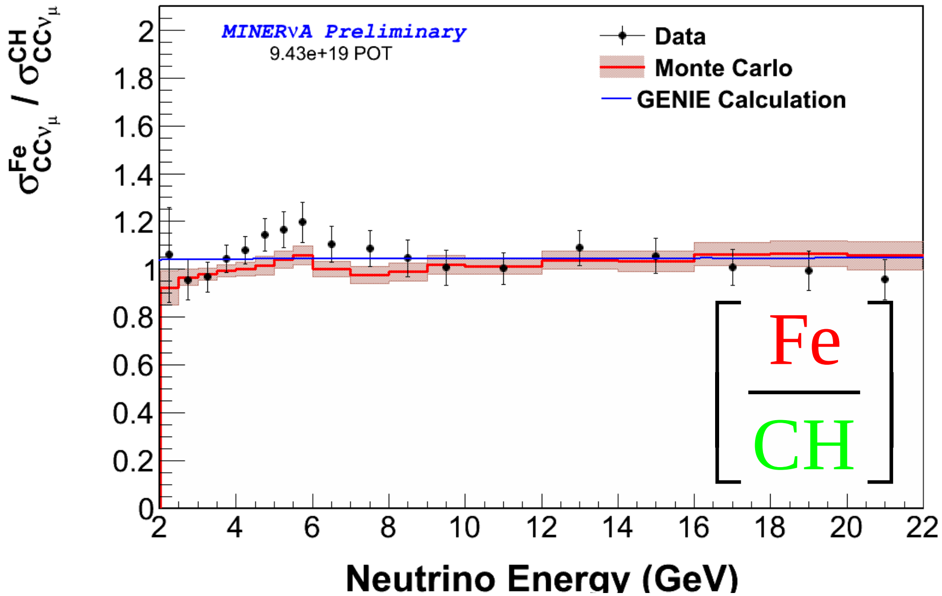
- use the free nucleon sum to remove neutron excess
- this way can observe difference in the nuclear effects between nucleus A and B

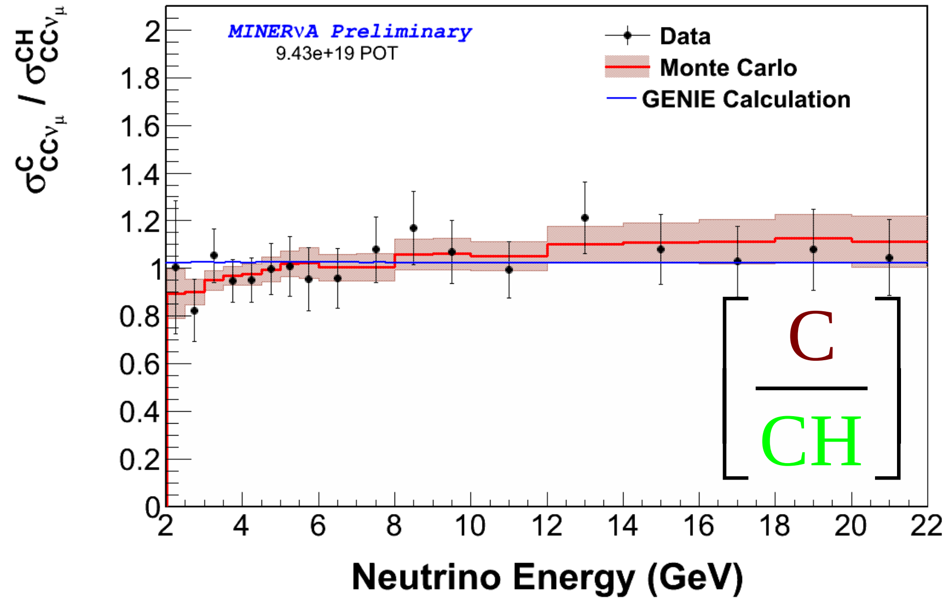
$$\frac{\sigma_A}{\sigma_B} = \frac{\sigma_A}{\sigma_B} \times \frac{\frac{1}{Z_B+N_B}\left(Z_B \times \sigma_p + N_B \times \sigma_n\right)}{\frac{1}{Z_A+N_A}\left(Z_A \times \sigma_p + N_A \times \sigma_n\right)}$$

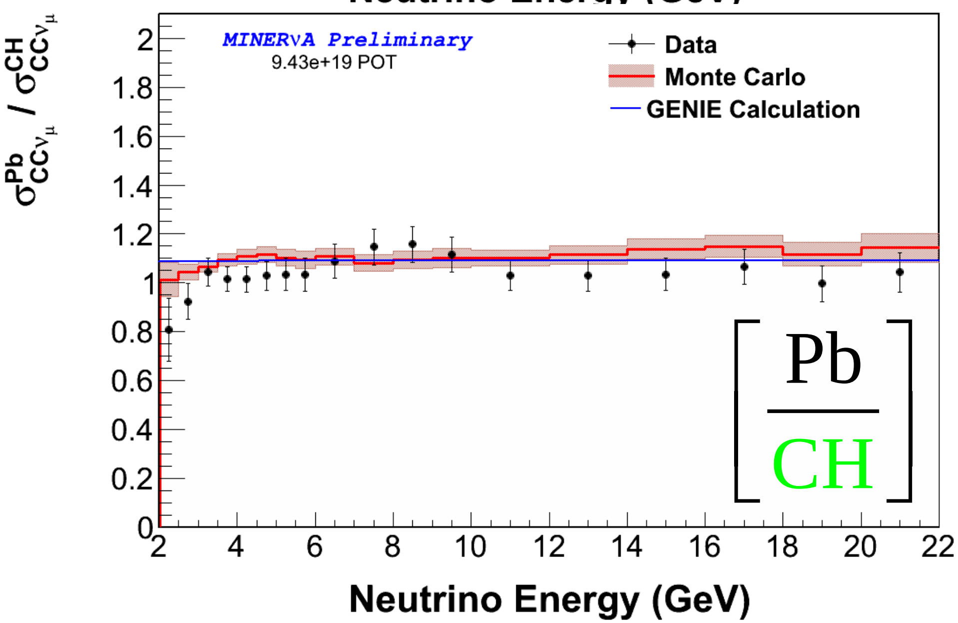
isosclar correction



Ratio (E_ν) of Fe, C, Pb to CH Cross Sections







isoscalar correction not applied to these ratios

higher statistics

→ x, Q^2 in bins of ν energy

→ remove elastic and resonant contributions

Systematic Errors for Cross Section Ratios

all targets in same beam
$\rightarrow$ flux largely cancels
(10 – 15% absolute cross sections $\rightarrow$ ~1% cross section ratios)

all targets in same detector
$\rightarrow$ similar reconstruction
however efficiency correction introduces cross section model uncertainties (using GENIE 2.6.2) of ~3%

"plastic" background subtraction contributes an uncertainty of ~3%
(it depends also on event topology)

hadronic energy reconstruction < 1%

muon energy reconstruction < 1%

Conclusions

MINERνA studies neutrino interactions in the 1 – 20 GeV region
over the transition region from exclusive states to DIS
with high precision
using a variety of nuclear targets (He, C, CH, H_20, Fe, Pb)
using a fine-grained, high resolution fully active scintillator detector
⇒ study of nuclear and hadronic structure with neutrino interactions

MINERνA is producing results both in exclusive and inclusive channels

Inclusive analyses in progress …
Cross sections on scintillator, carbon, iron, lead
Nuclear target ratios

Data taking with a "medium energy" ν beam about to start,
E_ν peak ~6 GeV (1 – 20 GeV region).
The higher neutrino beam energy will allow us to access the DIS region
and study quark distributions at high x_{Bj}, $x_{Bj} > 0.1$

The MINERνA Collaboration

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Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
UC Irvine, Irvine, CA
University of Chicago, Chicago, IL
Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, IL
University of Florida, Gainsville, IL
Université de Genève, Genève, Switzerland
Universidad de Guanajuato, Ganajuato, Mexico
Hampton University, Hampton, VA
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University of Rochester, Rochester, NY
Rutgers University, Piscataway, NJ
Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María, Valparaiso, Chile
University of Texas, Austin, TX
Tufts University; Medford, MA
Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería, Lima, Peru
College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA

~80 collaborators
~20 institutions

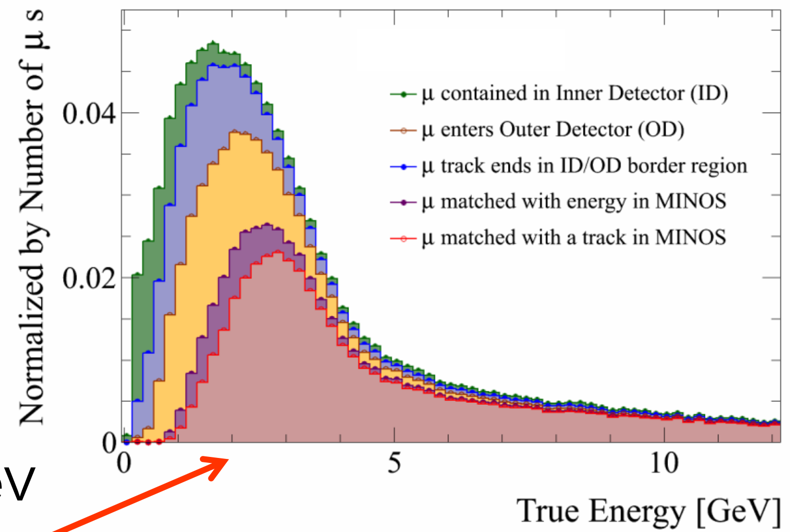
Detector Performance

Events visualized using with a fully active target with high granularity

Good tracking resolution (~3 mm)

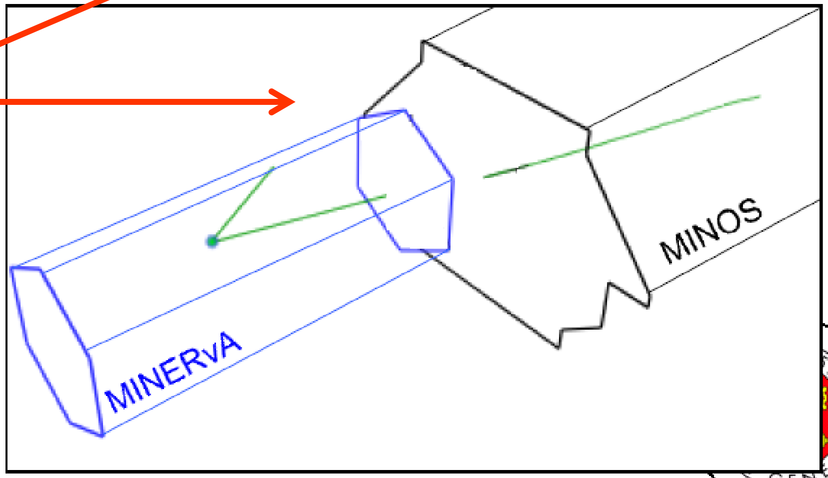
Calorimetry for charged hadrons and EM showers

Timing information (few ns)
pileup: several “rock” muons
more than one ν interactions per spill



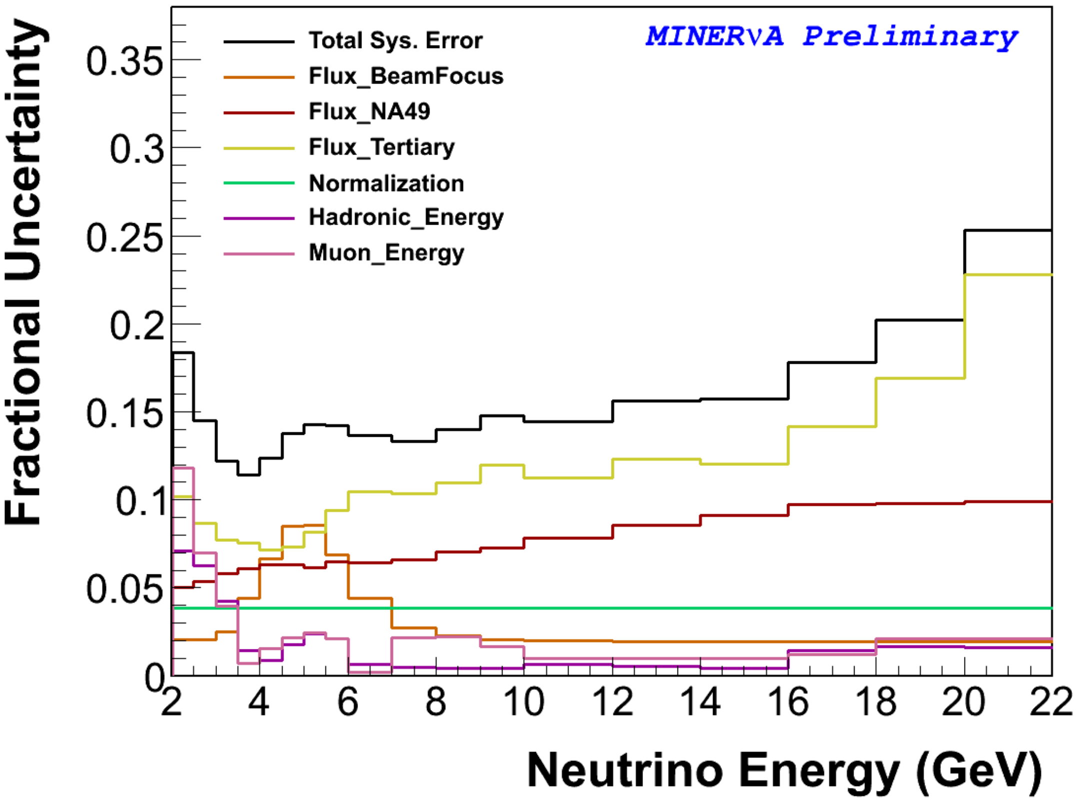
Containment of ν-induced events up to several GeV except for muons

Muon energy and charge measurement in MINOS ND
(acceptance is complex well understood)



Particle ID from dE/dx and energy + range
no charge determination
except for muons entering MINOS ND

Inclusive Cross Section Uncertainties



Beam Focus – Magnetic horns focusing the charged mesons that decay to neutrino beam

NA49 – A CERN hadron production experiment that constrains flux simulation (pC → X)

Tertiary – Neutrinos produced by decay of products other than pC in the NuMI target

Normalization – Uncertainty on flat normalization corrections applied to Monte Carlo

Hadronic Energy – Uncertainty on calorimetric recoil energy reconstruction

Muon Energy – Uncertainty on MINOS's momentum reconstruction + energy loss in MINERνA

GENIE– Neutrino event generator Uncertainties for cross section, final state interaction models. Not an uncertainty on our measurement.