

# DUNE-PRISM Scope

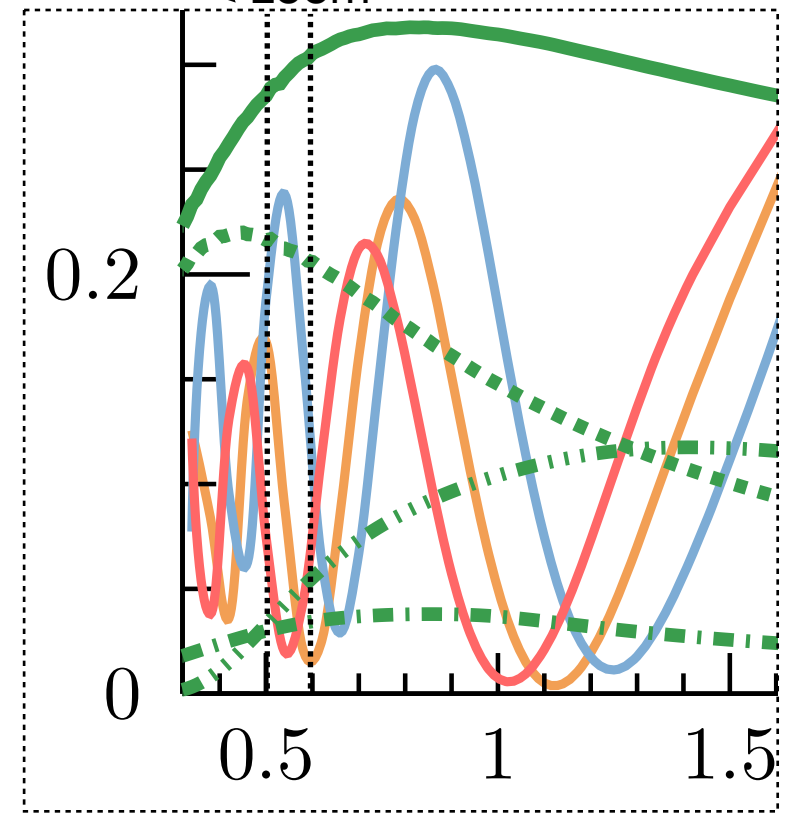
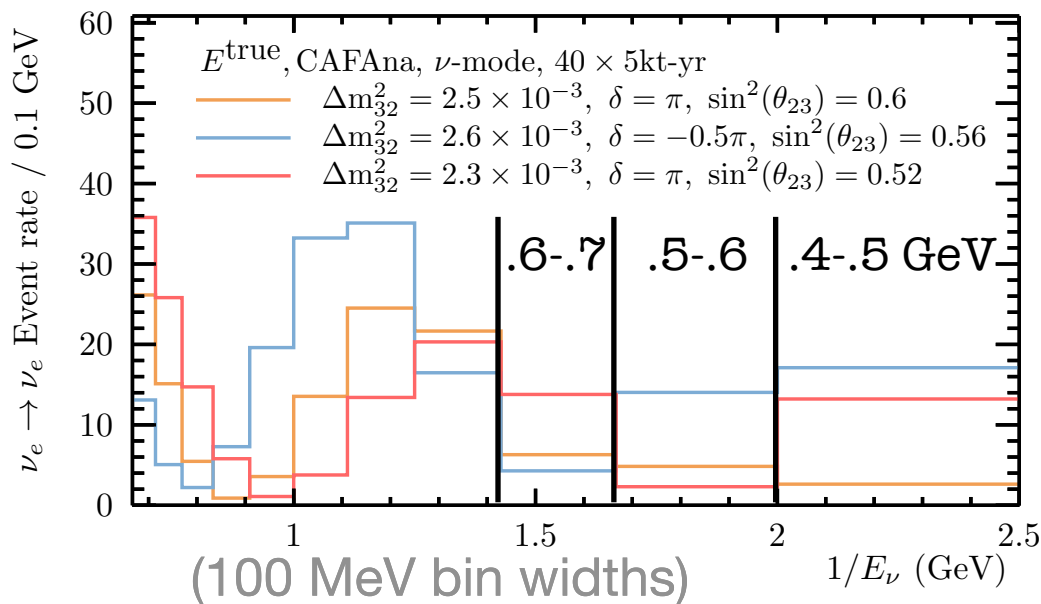
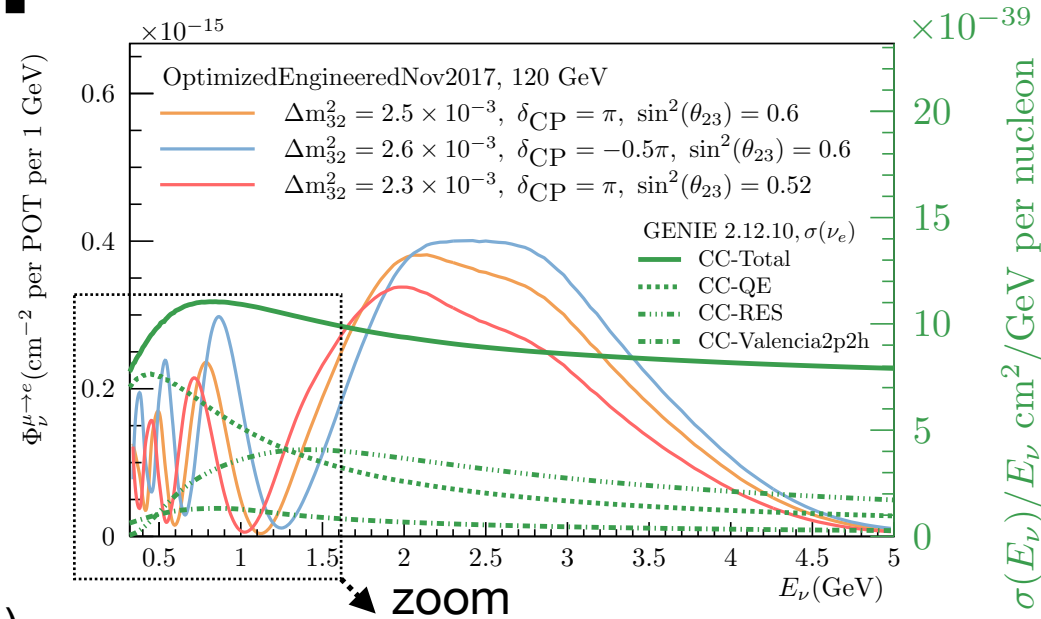
Mike Wilking  
For the DUNE-PRISM Working Group  
ND Workshop  
May 26th, 2019

# Overview

- Descoping DUNE-PRISM involves shortening the hall length
  - This reduces the low energy reach of DUNE-PRISM
- Baseline experimental goals have been defined as measuring oscillations down to at least 500 MeV (wide-band beam, stated in CDR, Flux Optimization, etc.)
  - We have flux and efficiency at low energy
  - Oscillation information per energy bin increases as we probe lower in energy (oscillations are a function of  $L / E_\nu$ ; CP effect grows at lower energies)
  - The value of this information is to study the full PMNS framework within which  $\delta_{CP}$  is defined (rather than how much they contribute to the combined  $\delta_{CP}$  sensitivity)
- Low energy is difficult without DUNE-PRISM
  - Exclusive cross sections are varying quickly (near thresholds)
  - Energy feed-down from higher energies can wash out the oscillation information

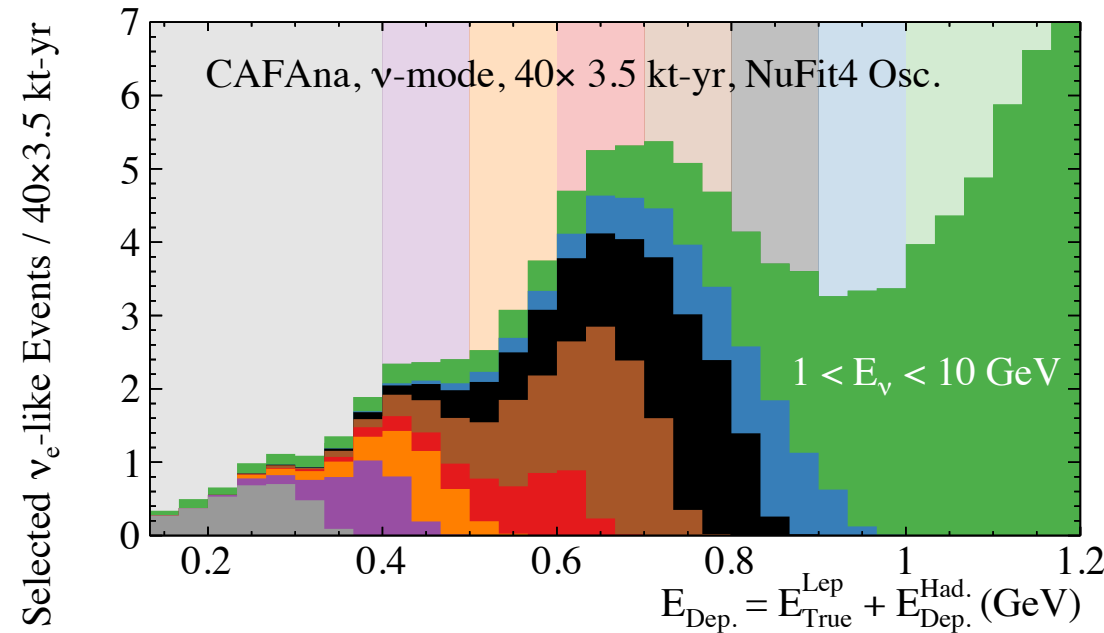
# Energy Dependence

- Events with high oscillation information content occur below 500 MeV
  - Oscillation sensitivity given by these events on will depend on efficiency, backgrounds, & energy feed-down (more on next slide)
- At 500 MeV, the oscillation feature width (“peak-to-depth”) is  $\sim 90$  MeV (more in backup)
- Cross sections are varying at low energy



# Energy Reconstruction

- $E_\nu$  feed-down from higher energy events can easily wash out sensitivity at low  $E_\nu$ 
  - True energy bins shown as colored bars in the background
  - Here,  $E_{\text{rec}}$  is true lepton energy + deposited hadronic energy (i.e. no model-dependent correction applied)



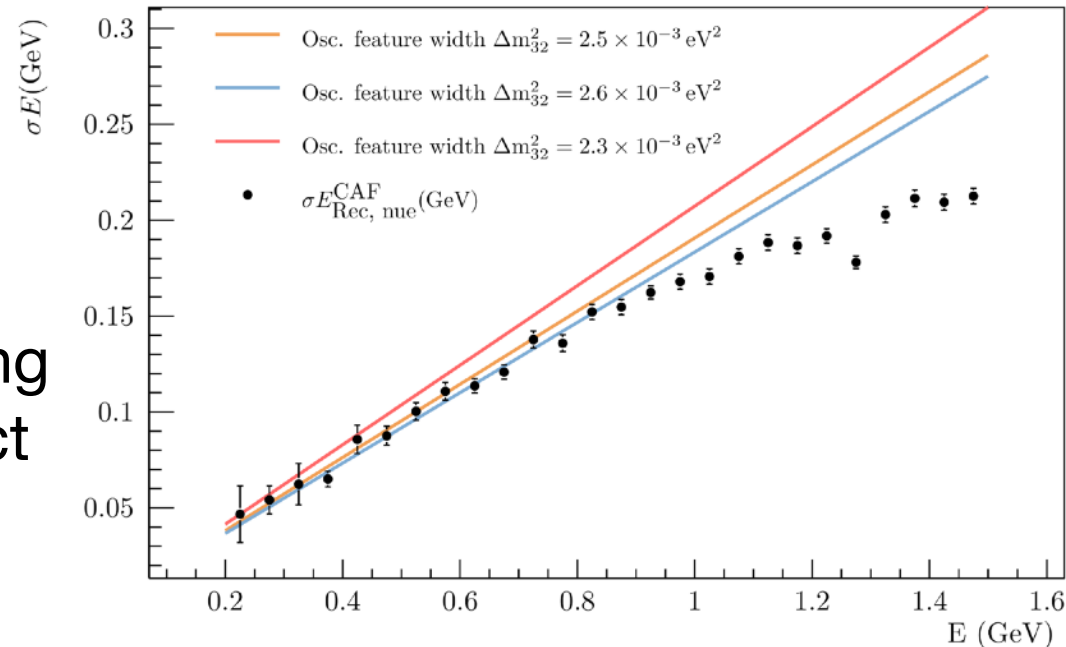
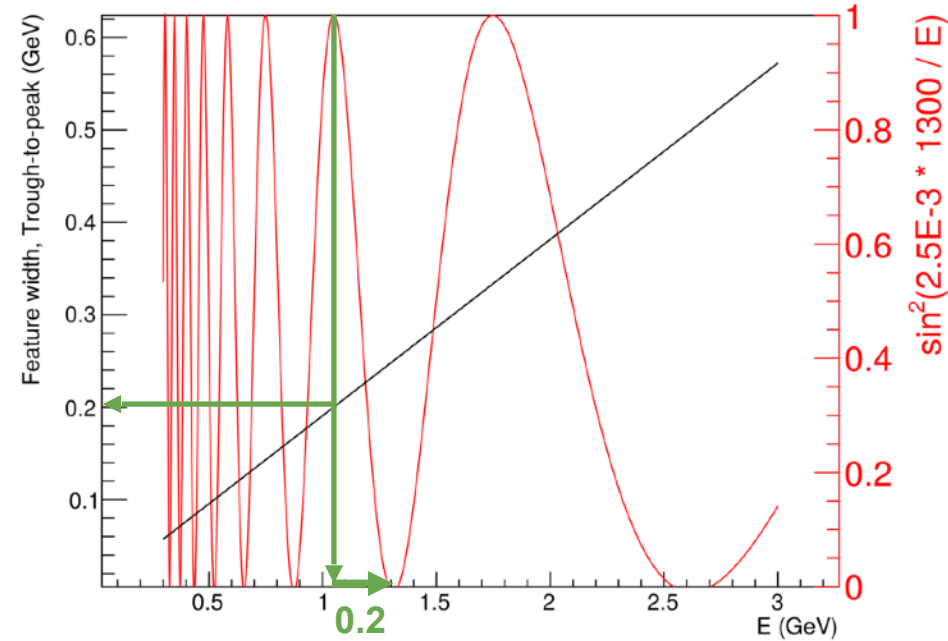
## Main Points

1. More effort is planned to optimize our resolution (and efficiency and background rejection) at low- $E_\nu$  as much as possible
2. Regardless of the resolution we ultimately achieve, we need to calibrate  $E_{\text{true}} \rightarrow E_{\text{rec}}$  (i.e.  $E_{\text{rec}}$  feed-down) as precisely as possible
  - This is more difficult without direct measurement from DUNE-PRISM

# $E_\nu$ Resolution vs Osc. Features

- Oscillation peak-to-trough distance scales linearly with energy
- The energy resolution also scales linearly with energy
- Current LBL fractional  $E_{\text{rec}}$  resolution is flat at  $\sim 20\%$  below 0.8 GeV
- Bottom line: energy resolution is not a limiting factor in determining how low in energy we can extract oscillation features

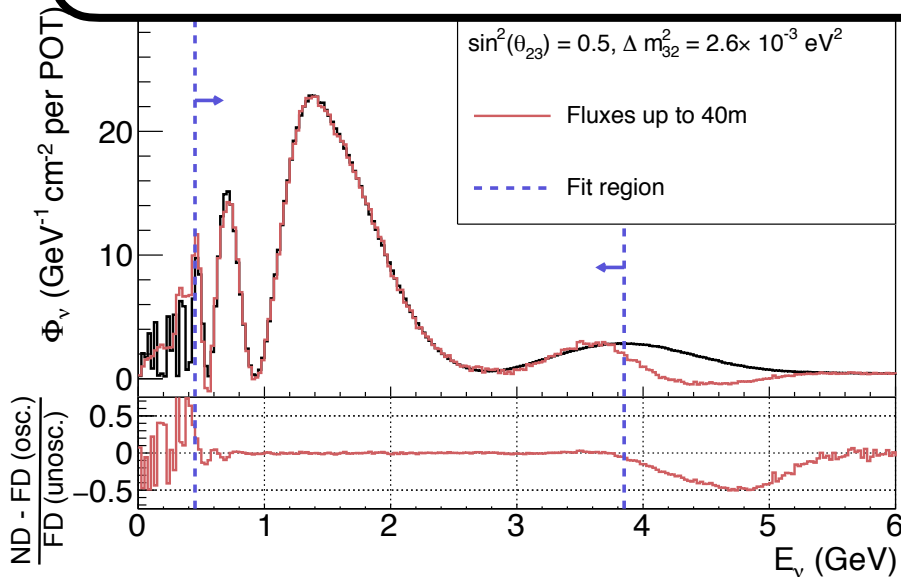
“Peak-to-Trough” Width vs  $E_\nu$



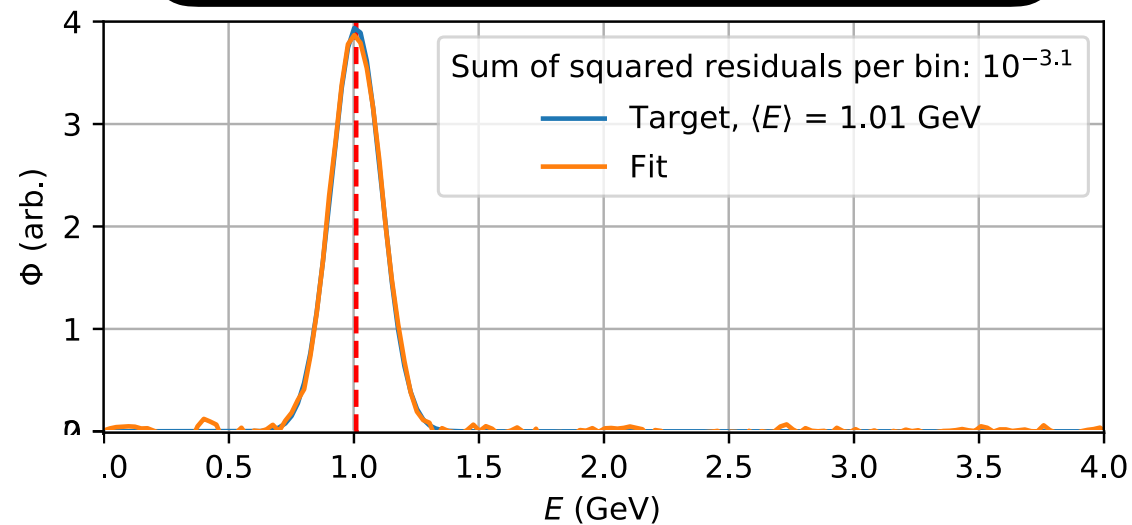
# Creating New $E_\nu$ Spectra

- By taking linear combinations of measurements at different off-axis positions, we can determine observable distributions for a wide variety of energy spectra

Oscillated Fluxes at the ND!

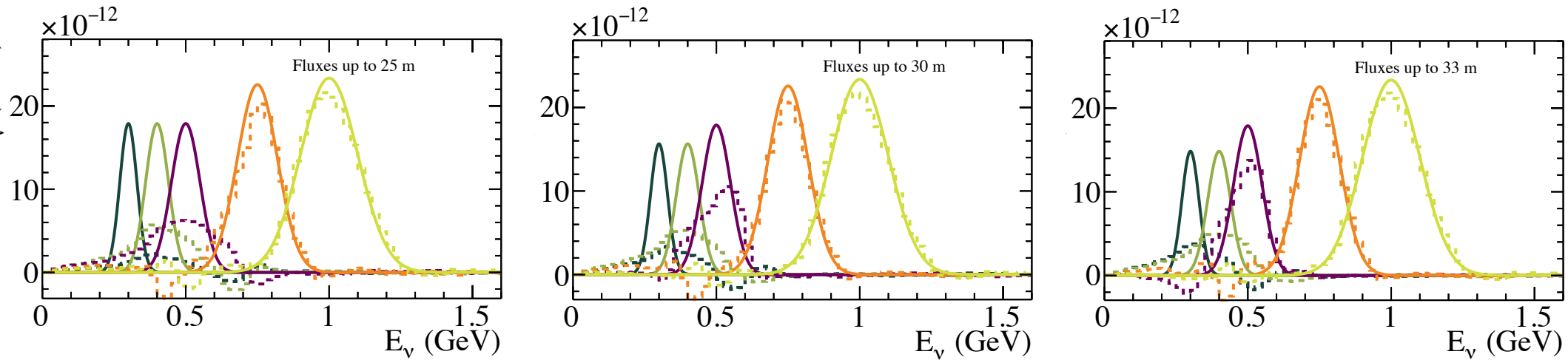


Gaussian Beams

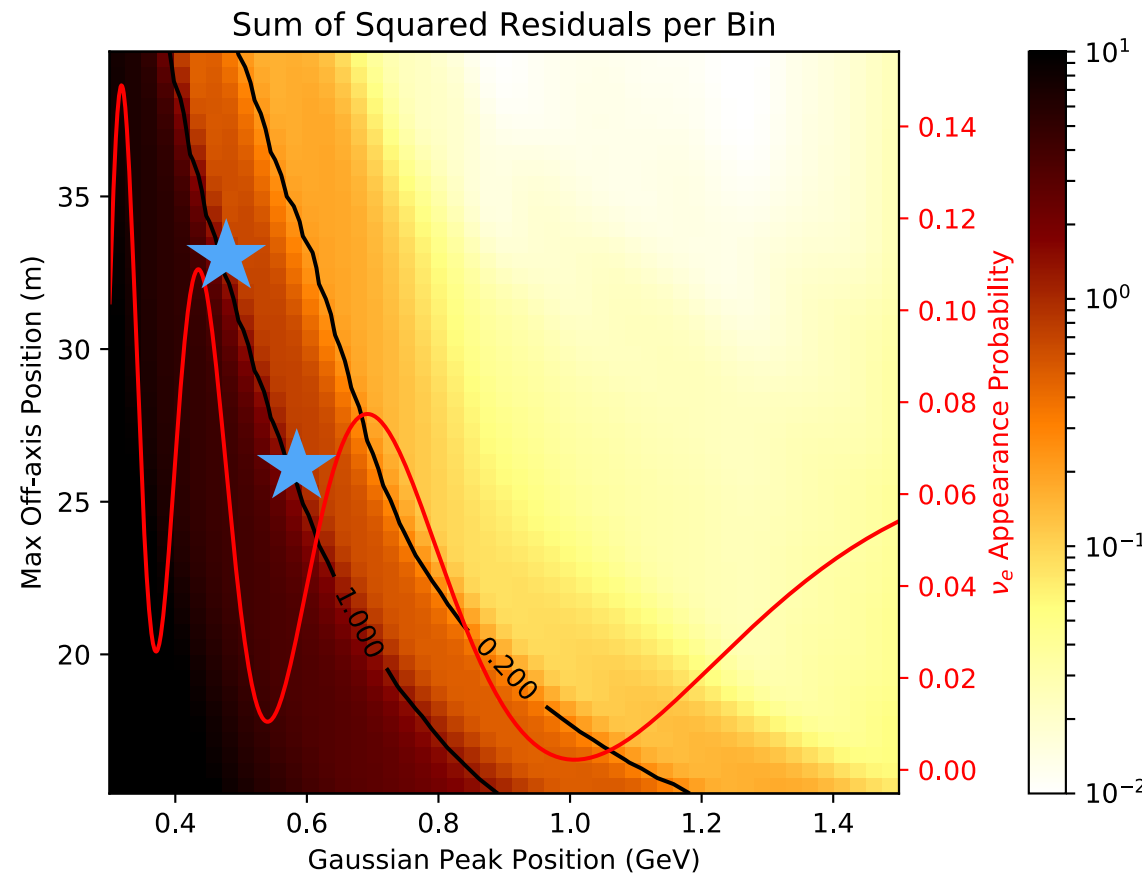


- Gaussian fluxes allow us to directly measure  $E_{\text{rec}}$  for a given  $E_{\text{true}}$
- Oscillated fluxes allow us to directly measure oscillated far detector observables at the near detector

# DUNE-PRISM Gaussian Fluxes



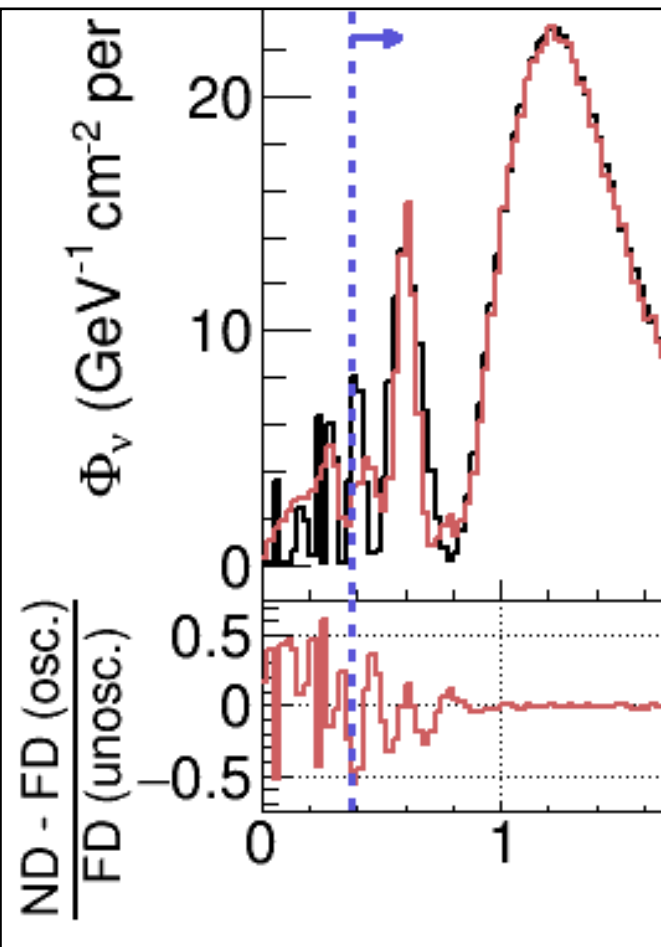
- To reach 500 MeV with DUNE-PRISM Gaussian fluxes, measurements up to 33 m off-axis are needed
  - ~Linear relationship between maximum off-axis position & minimum  $1/E_\nu$  that can be constrained
- If maximum off-axis position is reduced to 27 m, low- $E_\nu$  reach is degraded to 600 MeV



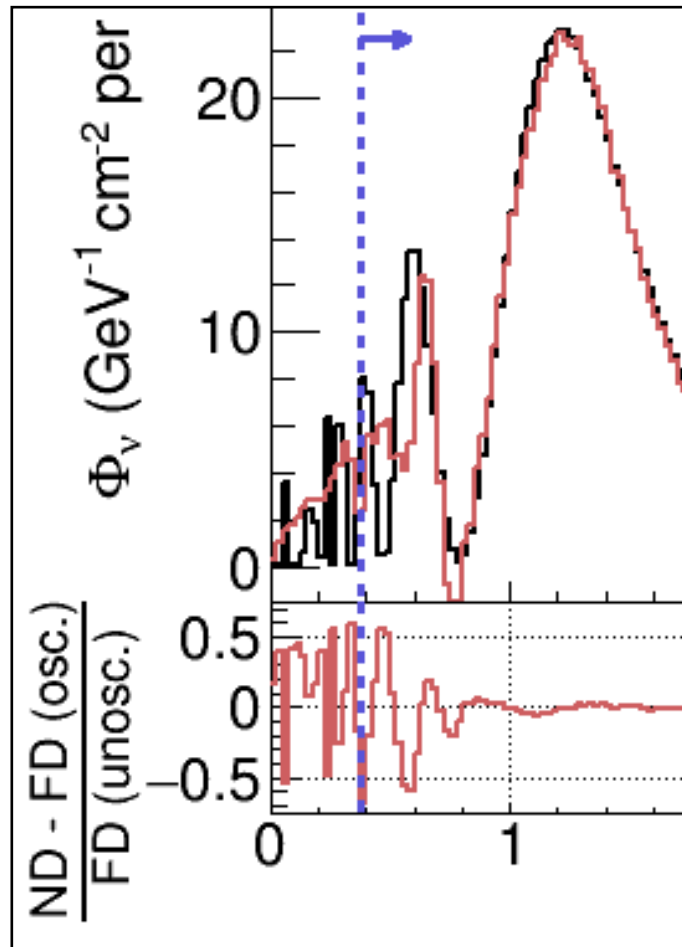
# Similar Story With Osc. Fluxes

- $\nu_\mu$  disappearance flux matching ( $\sin^2\theta_{23}=0.5$  &  $\Delta m_{32}^2=2.2\times 10^{-3}$  eV<sup>2</sup>)
- Fit degradation seen as far off-axis angles are removed

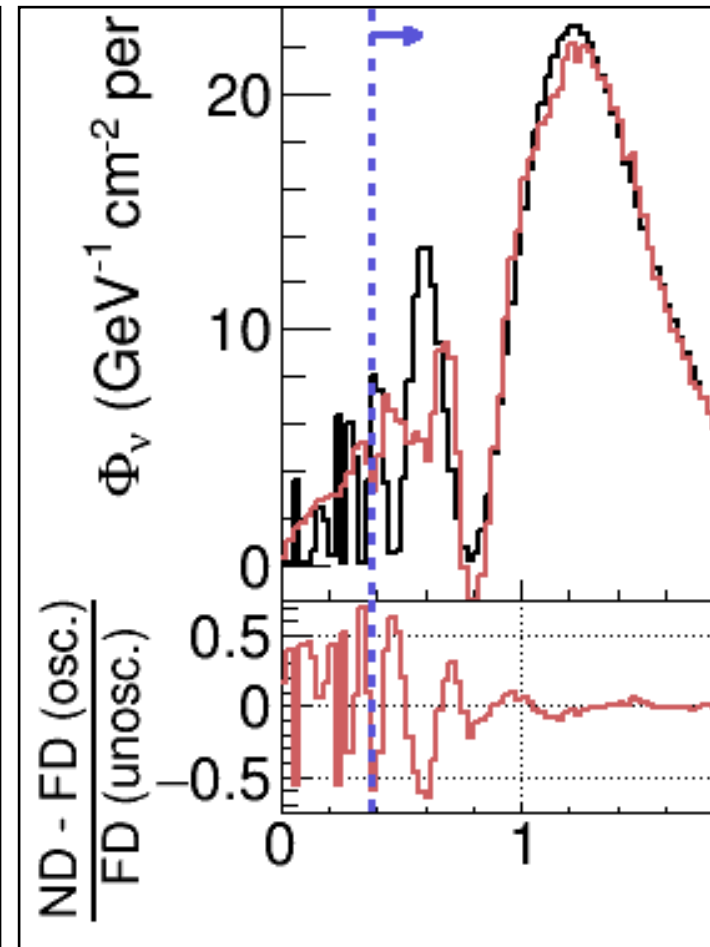
Up to 33m



Up to 30m



Up to 28m



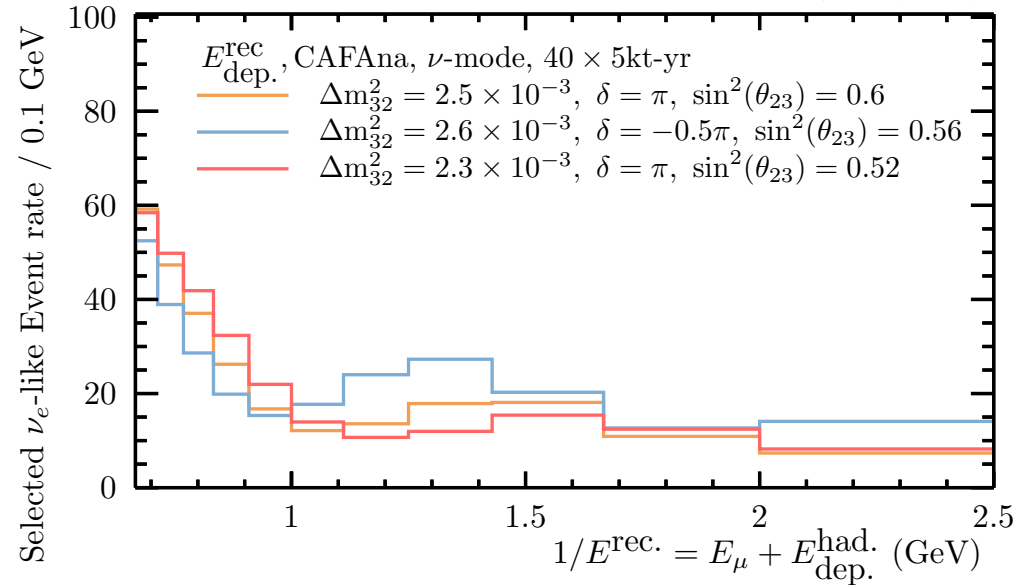
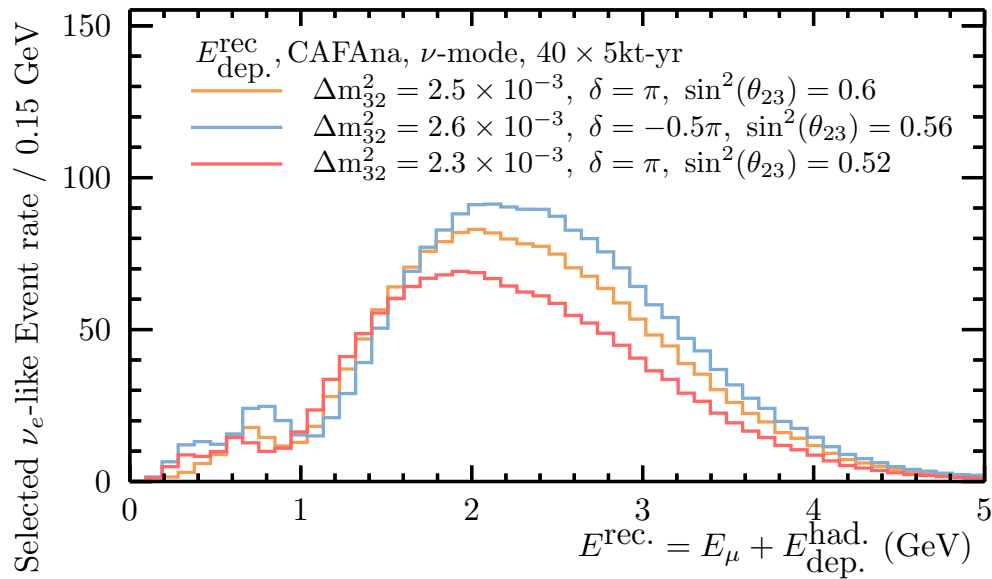
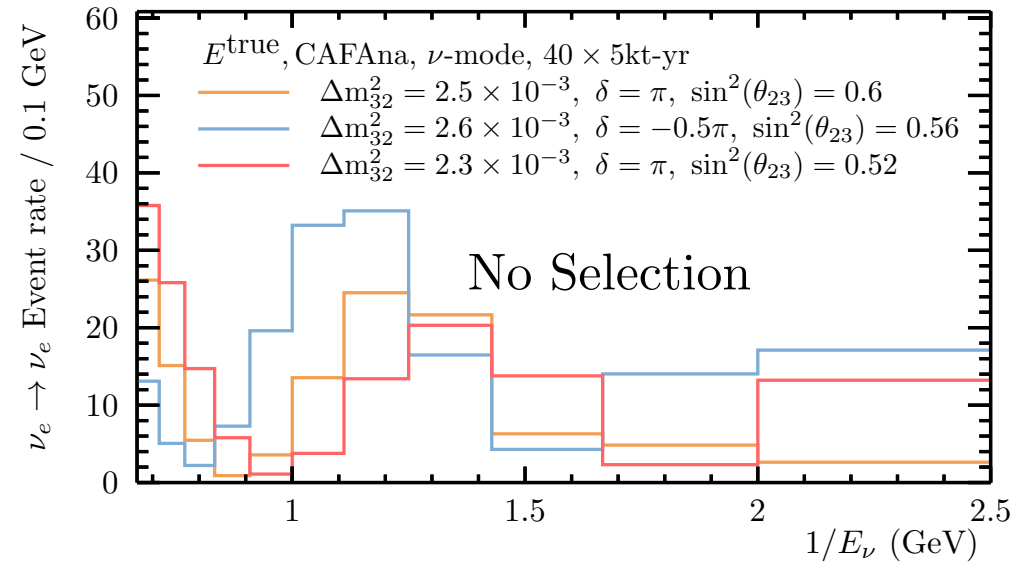
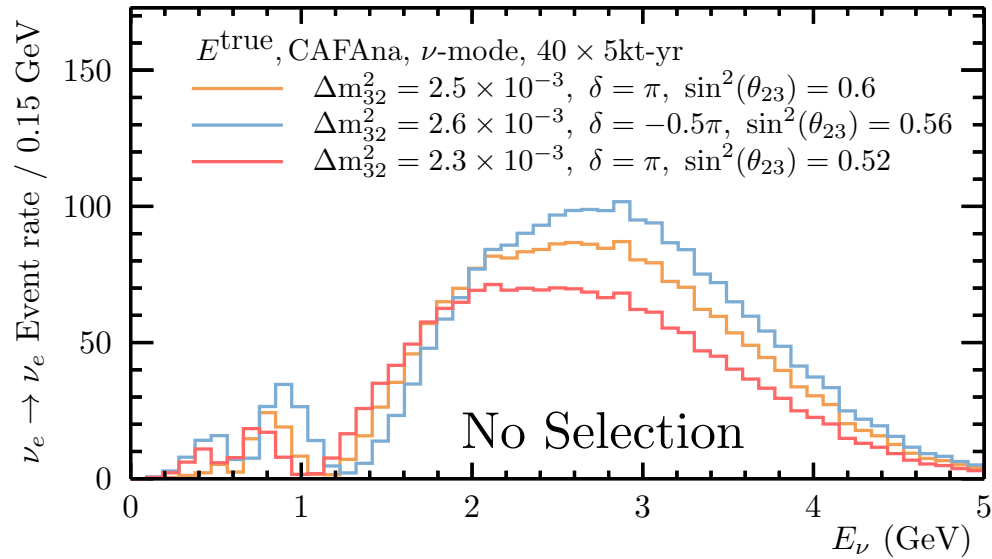


# Summary

- Low energy provides additional useful oscillation physics to probe full PMNS picture (even if the CP constraint is somewhat smaller)
- At low energies, it is difficult to correctly sort Erec bin content into Etrue bins
  - Due to Erec feed-down & rapidly varying cross section models
- DUNE-PRISM can provide a data-driven constraint of Etrue → Erec down to 500 MeV (600 MeV) with measurements up to 33 m (27 m) off-axis
- (Also other physics possibilities, e.g. dark photons or CPV in sub-GeV atmospheric neutrinos)

# Supplement

# Event Rates



- Unselected true  $E_{\nu}$ , and custom  $E_{\text{rec}}$  with official selection

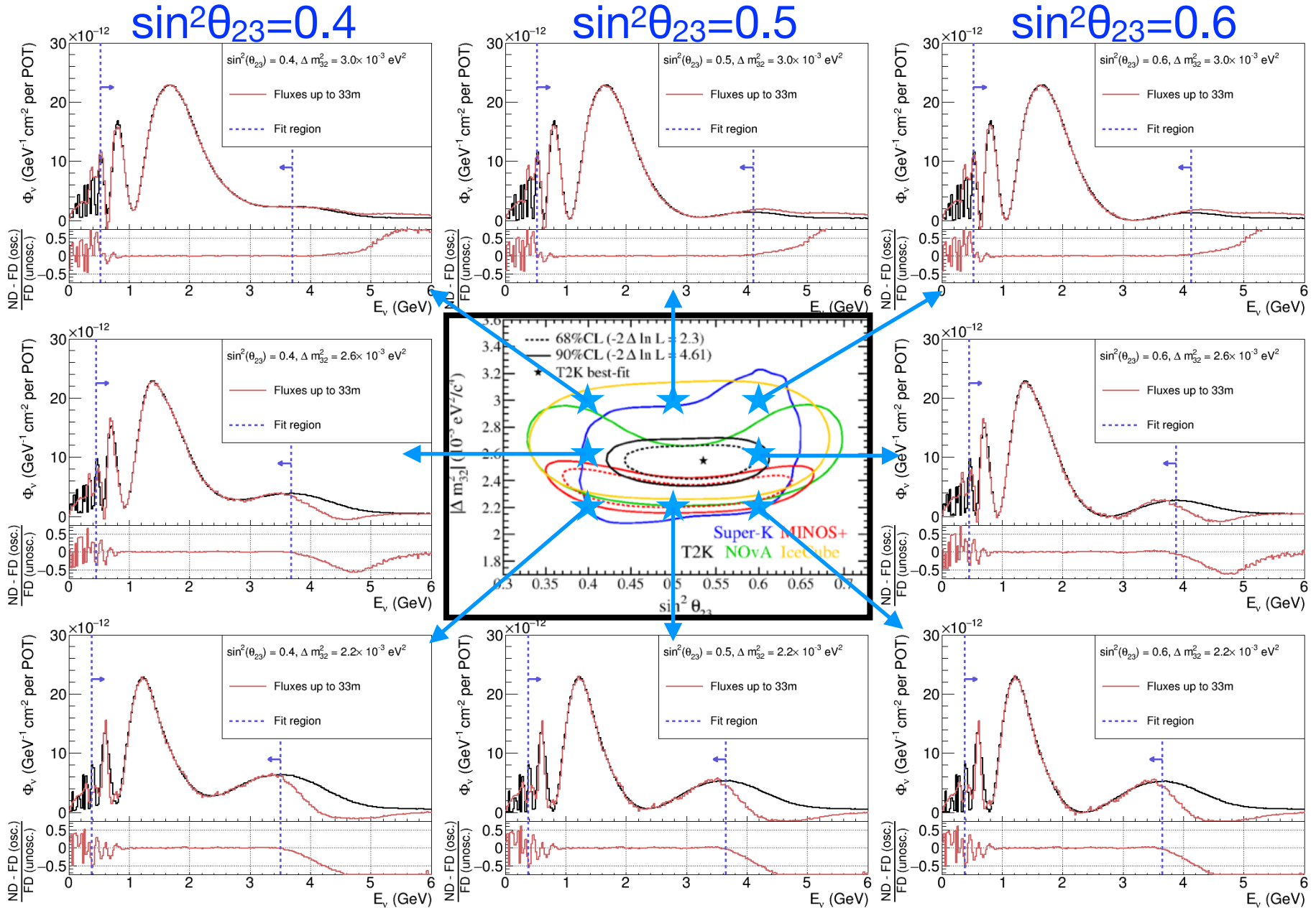
# Oscillated Flux Fits

- DUNE-PRISM can match the far detector oscillated spectra for all currently allowed values of oscillation parameters

$\Delta m^2 = 3.0 \times 10^{-3}$

$\Delta m^2 = 2.6 \times 10^{-3}$

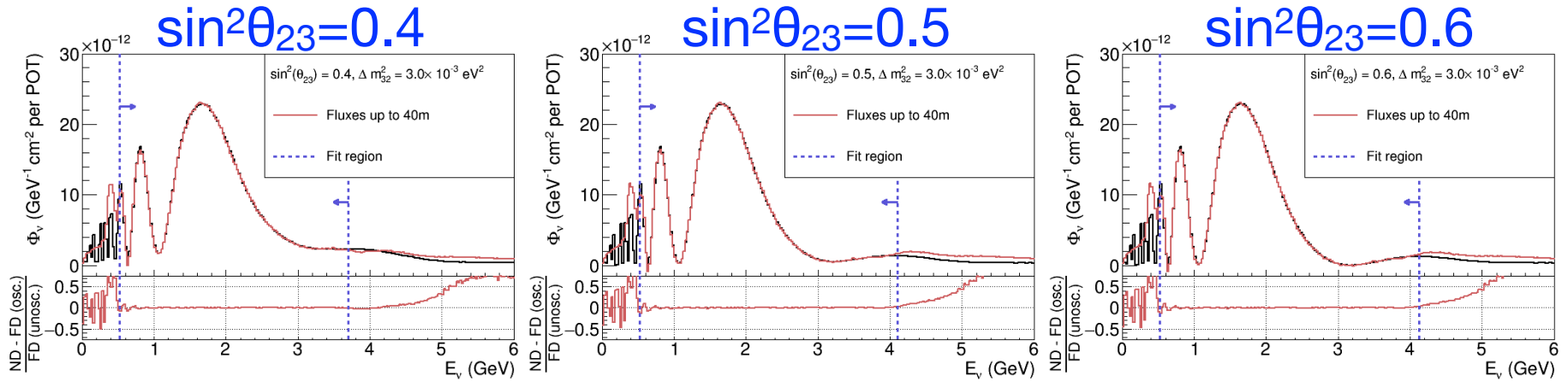
$\Delta m^2 = 2.2 \times 10^{-3}$



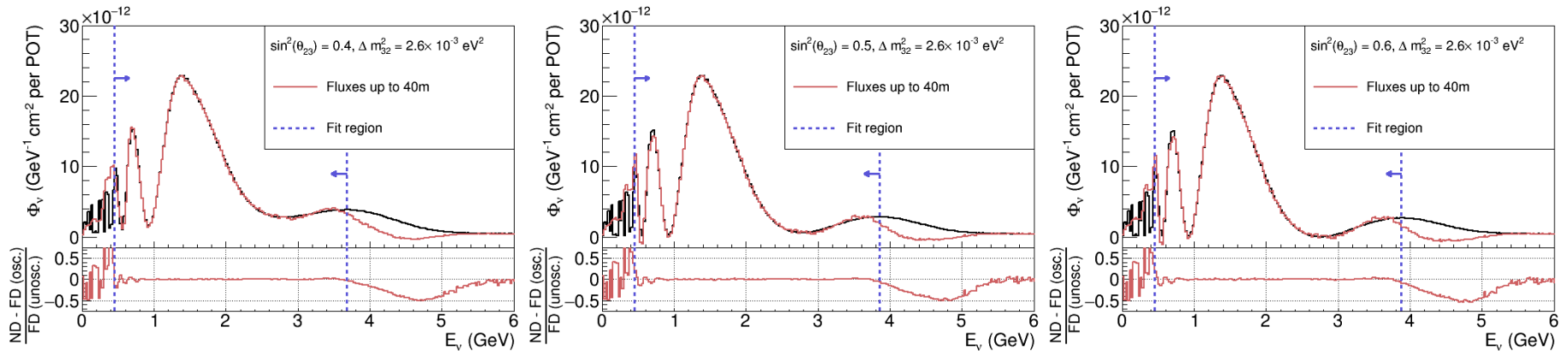
# Fluxes Up to 40 m Off-Axis

- Can even somewhat resolve the peak below the 3rd oscillation maximum for all values of  $\Delta m_{32}^2$

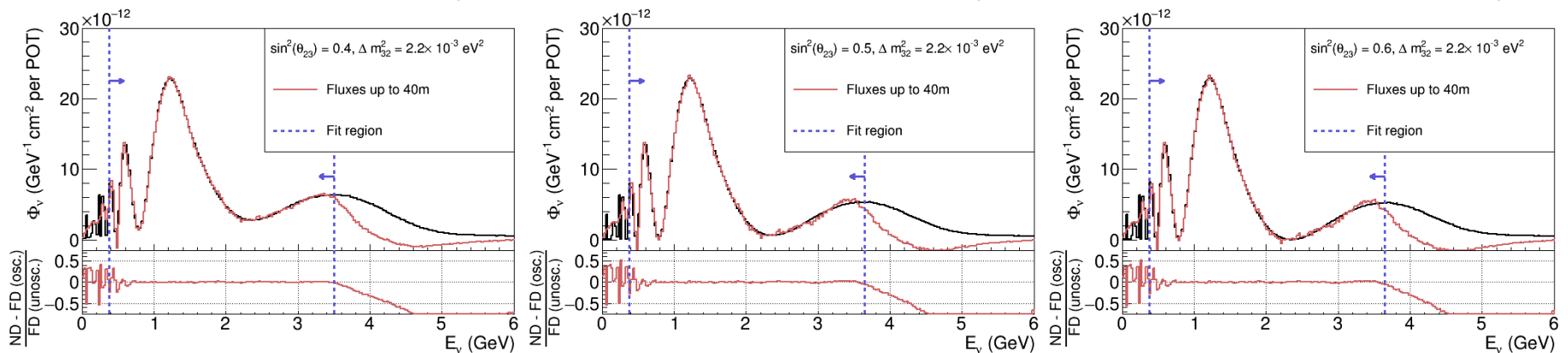
$\Delta m^2 = 3.0 \times 10^{-3}$



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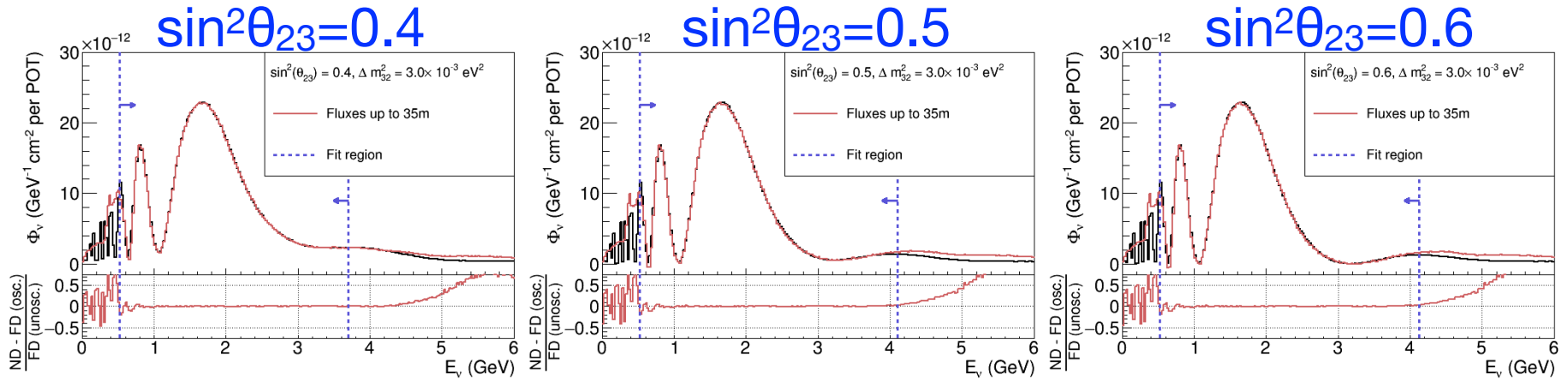
$\Delta m^2 = 2.2 \times 10^{-3}$



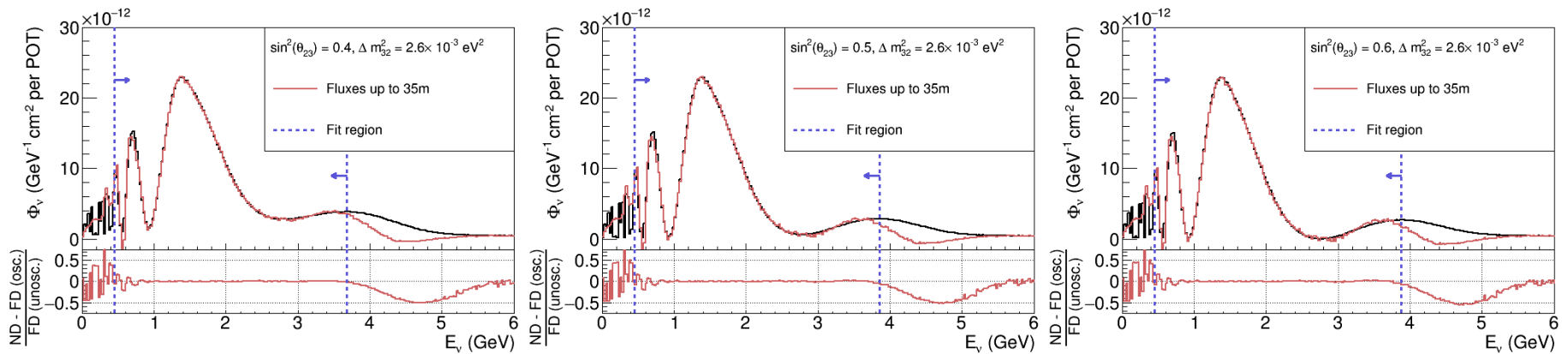
# Fluxes Up to 35 m Off-Axis

- Can still generally resolve bump below 2nd oscillation maximum for all values of  $\Delta m_{32}^2$ , although some fluctuations are seen in the ratio to the unoscillated flux

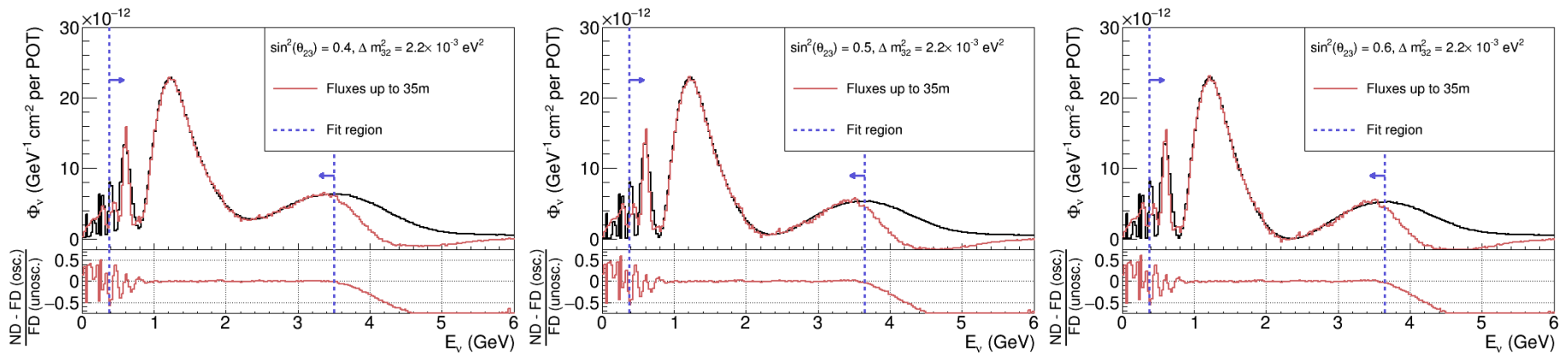
$\Delta m^2 = 3.0 \times 10^{-3}$



$\Delta m^2 = 2.6 \times 10^{-3}$



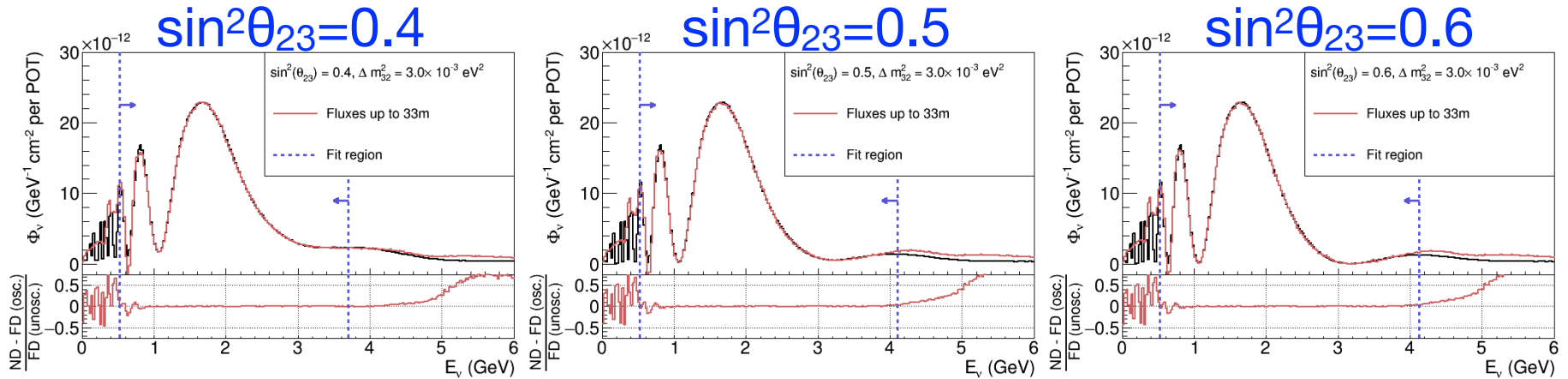
$\Delta m^2 = 2.2 \times 10^{-3}$



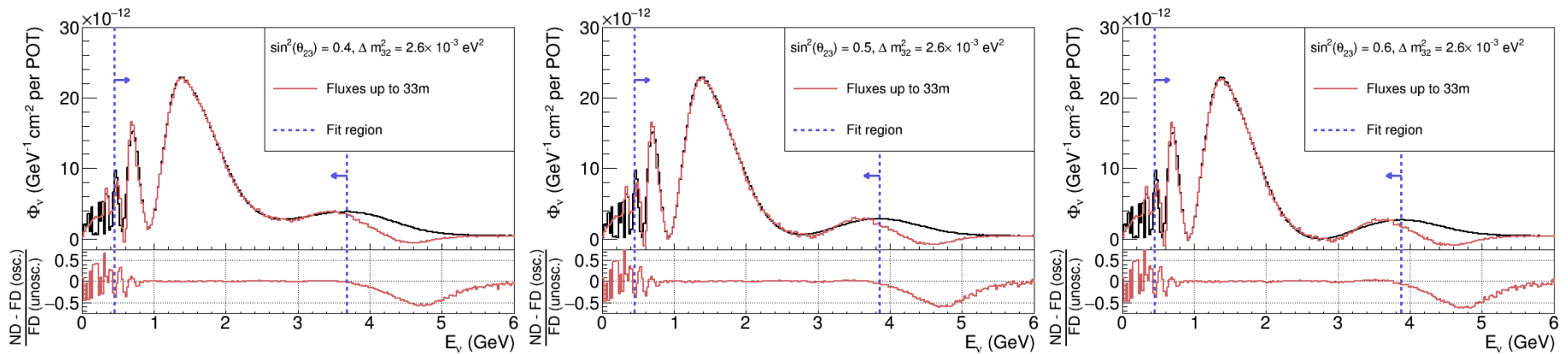
# Fluxes Up to 33 m Off-Axis

- Can still generally resolve bump below 2nd oscillation maximum for all values of  $\Delta m_{32}^2$ , although some fluctuations are seen in the ratio to the unoscillated flux

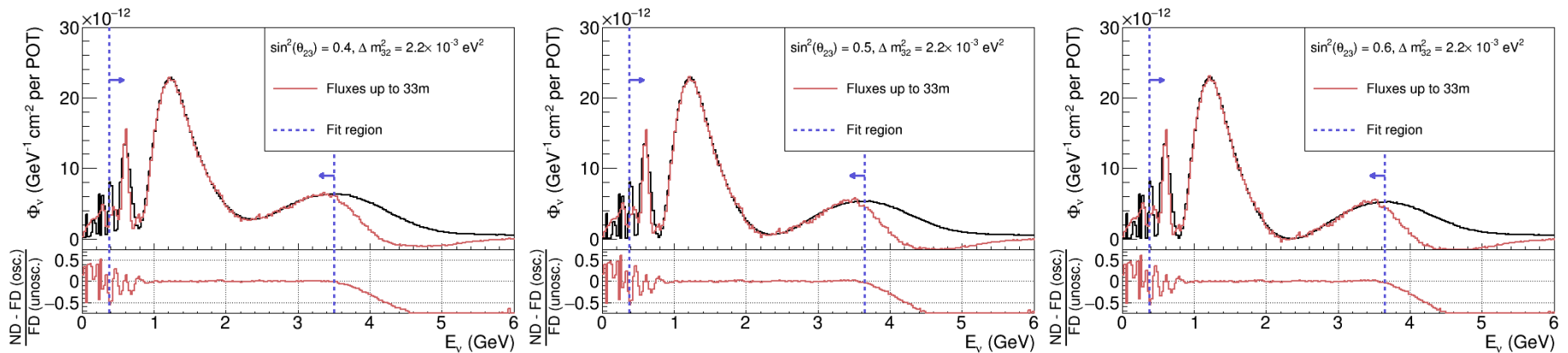
$\Delta m^2 = 3.0 \times 10^{-3}$



$\Delta m^2 = 2.6 \times 10^{-3}$



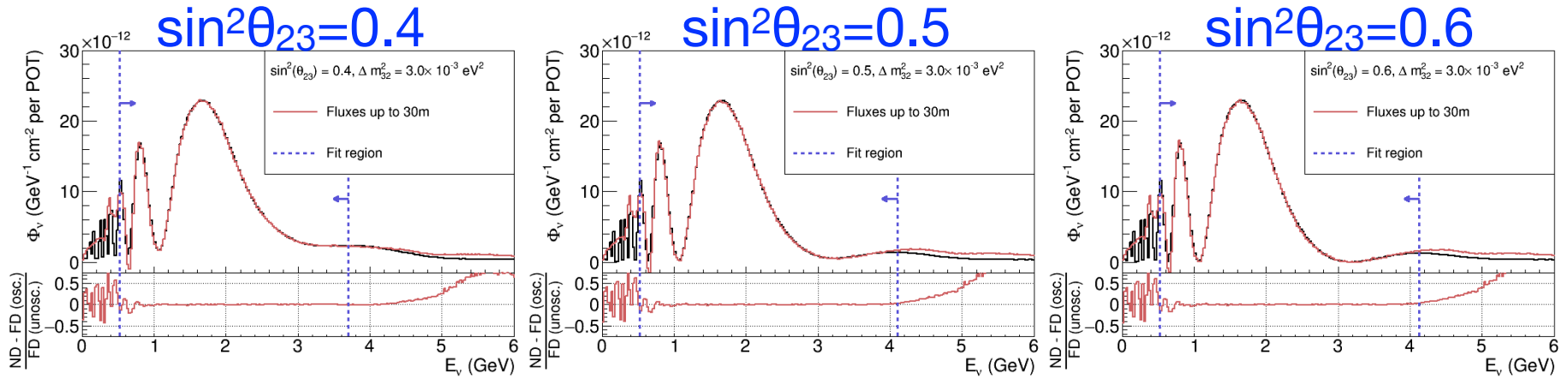
$\Delta m^2 = 2.2 \times 10^{-3}$



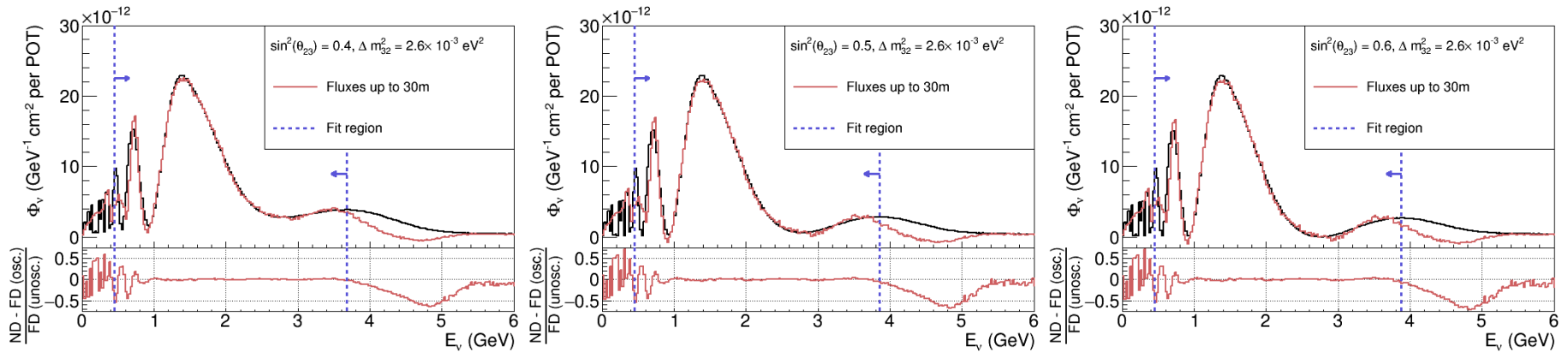
# Fluxes Up to 30 m Off-Axis

- Poor fits around the 2nd oscillation maximum for low  $\Delta m_{32}^2$  region; ability to constrain systematics in this region may be compromised

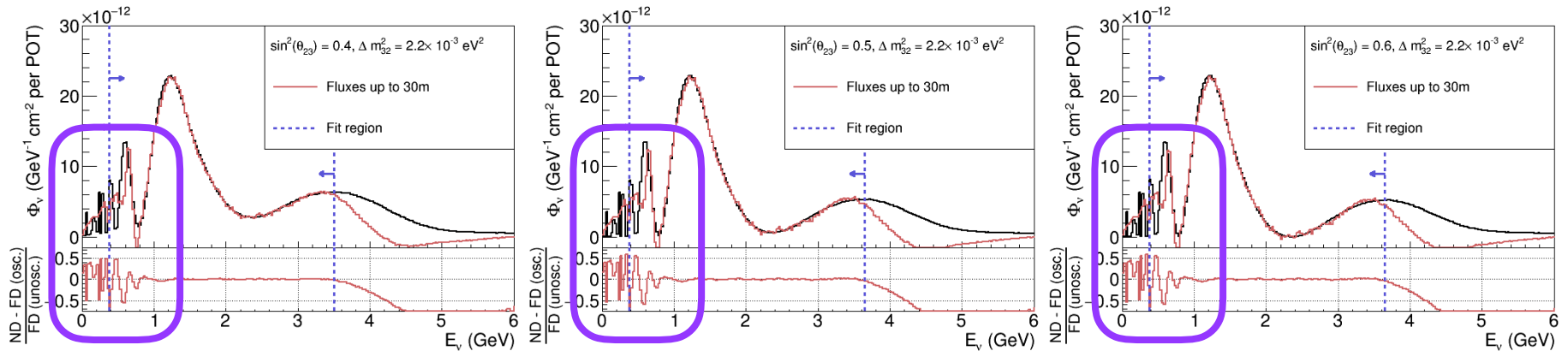
$\Delta m^2 = 3.0 \times 10^{-3}$



$\Delta m^2 = 2.6 \times 10^{-3}$



$\Delta m^2 = 2.2 \times 10^{-3}$

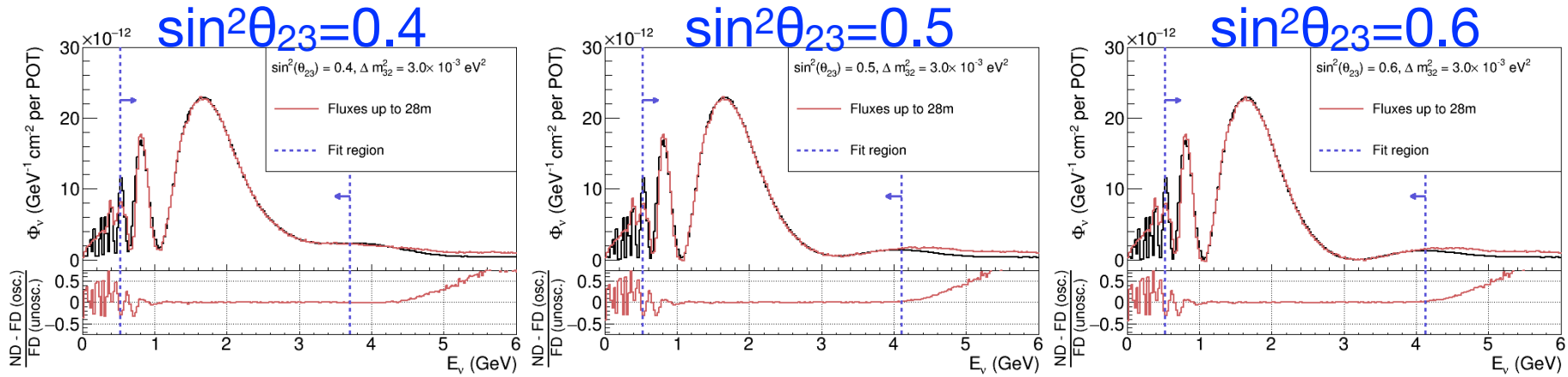




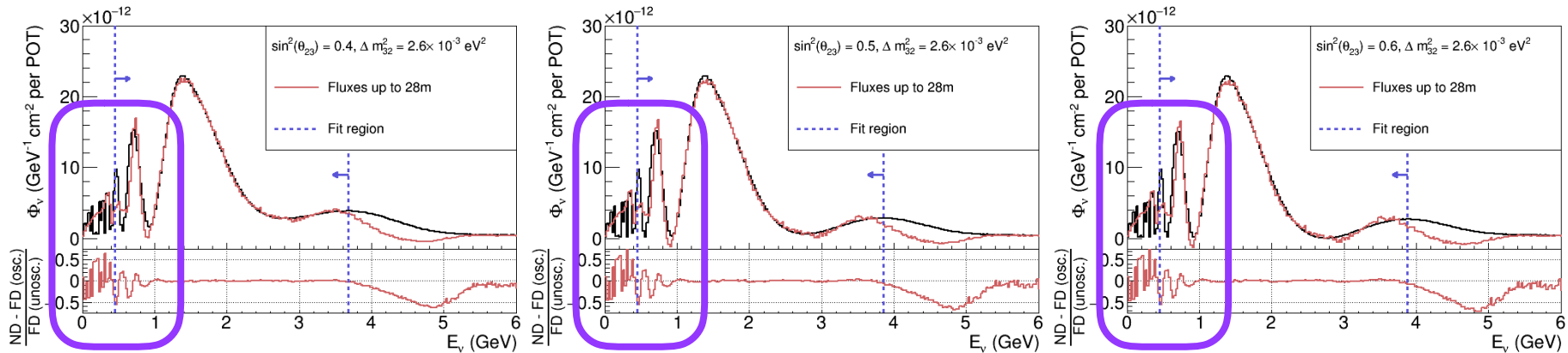
# Fluxes Up to 28 m Off-Axis

- Very poor fits around the 2nd oscillation maximum for low  $\Delta m_{32}^2$ ; limiting to 28 m can cause harm to 2nd oscillation maximum physics

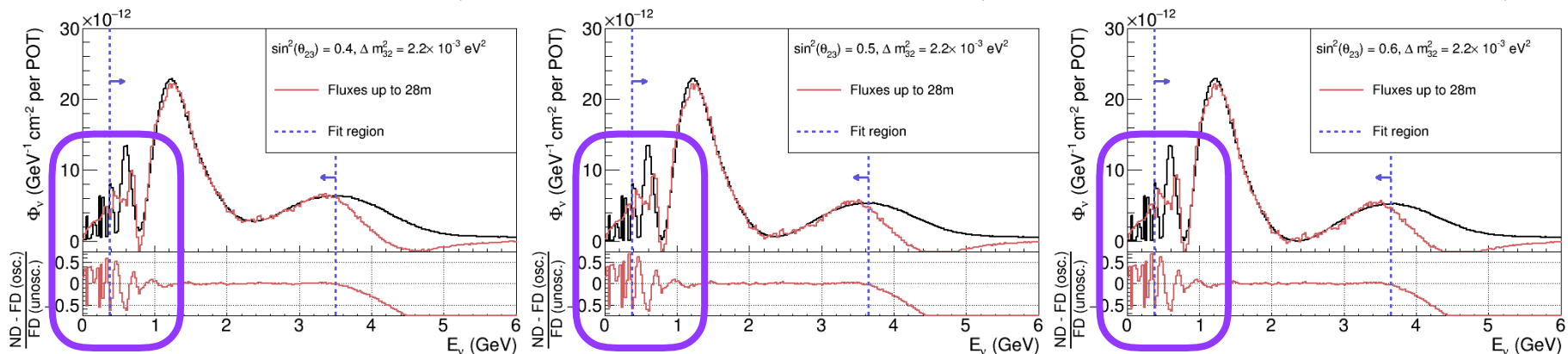
$\Delta m^2 = 3.0 \times 10^{-3}$



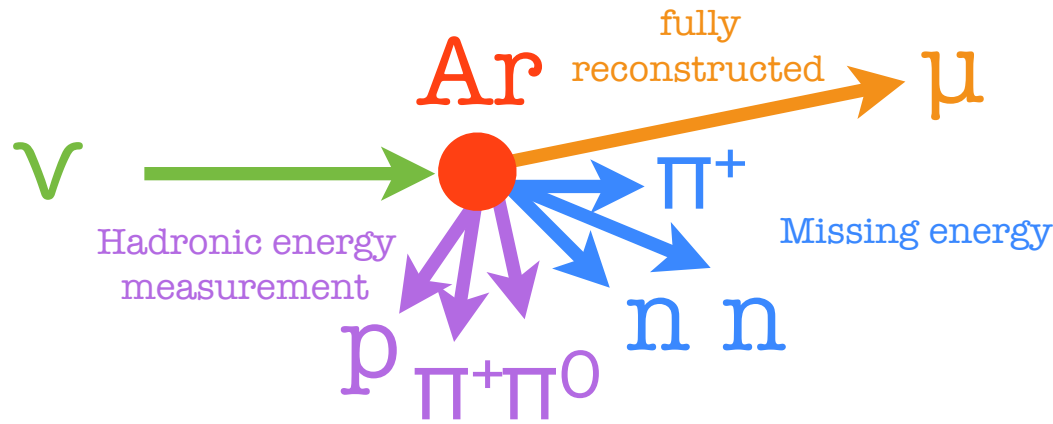
$\Delta m^2 = 2.6 \times 10^{-3}$



$\Delta m^2 = 2.2 \times 10^{-3}$

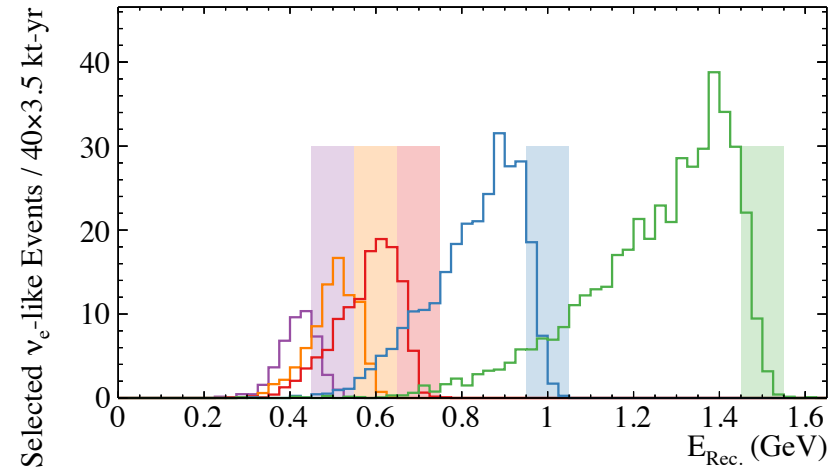


# The $E_\nu$ Measurement Problem



- Typically,  $E_\nu$  is “measured” via the observed final state
  - However, the final state is subject to **missing energy** (e.g. neutrons) & **nuclear physics** (e.g. MEC, FSI, off-shell effects, ...)
  - This causes smearing of  $E_{rec}$  relative to  $E_{true}$  (typically feed-down)
- $E_{rec} \rightarrow E_{true}$  translation depends on **poorly understood neutrino interaction models**
  - 1p1h, 2p2h, npnh, RPA, pion production, FSI, multi-pi transition, DIS, etc.
- Within DUNE, the near detector (ND) will be used to experimentally constrain  $E_{rec} \rightarrow E_{true}$  using off-axis measurements

$E_{rec}$  for Selected  $E_{true}$  bins



MEC Cross Section

