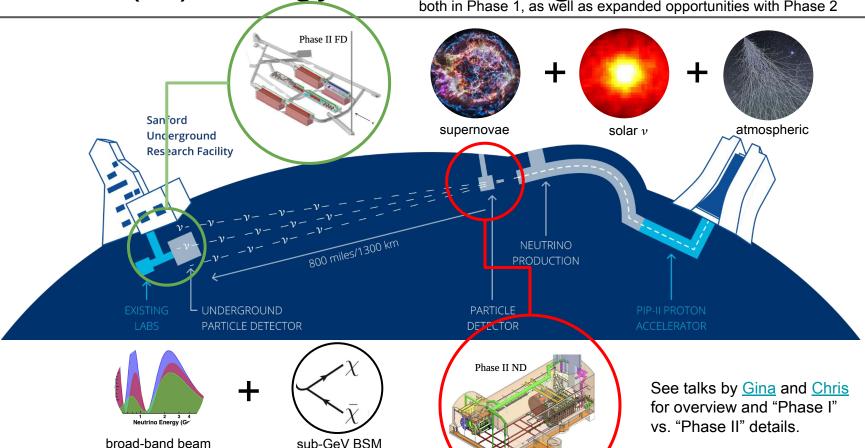
Low(er) Energy Neutrinos in DUNE



David Caratelli, UC Santa Barbara [dcaratelli@ucsb.edu]

Snowmass Community Summer Study, Seattle, 07/20/22

Low(er) Energy ν have a big role in DUNE! both in Phase 1, as well as expanded opportunities with Phase 2



Supernova and Solar Neutrinos

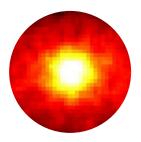
Supernova Burst



DUNE, Eur.Phys.J.C 81 (2021) 5, 423

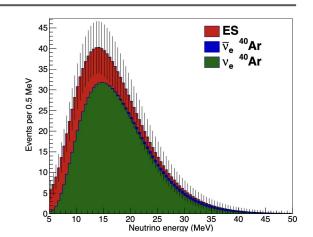
- Unique and rich astrophysics program.
- Neutrino properties (e.g. mass ordering)
- Few second burst w/ 10²-10³ @ 10 kpc

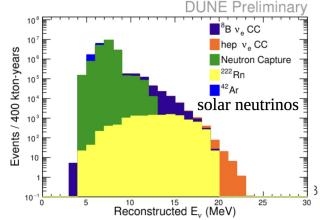
Solar Neutrinos



Capozzi, Li, Zhu, Beacom PRL 123 (2019) 13, 131803

- B and potentially hep neutrino fluxes.
- Solar neutrino mixing
- continuous flux of neutrinos

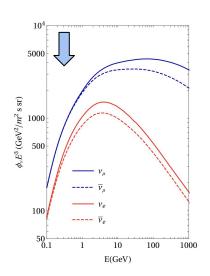




Refer to talk by Daniel Pershey for more details on this SNB and solar neutrinos See also "Low Energy Physics in Liquid Argon" workshop summary / whitepaper

sub-GeV Neutrinos

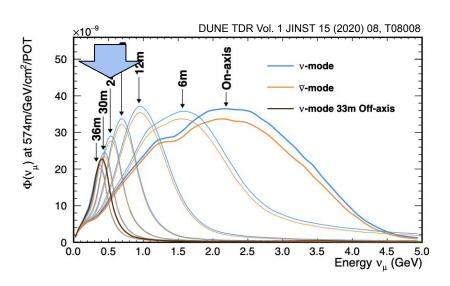
atmospheric



"[...] detailed event reconstruction capability of [LArTPCs]. This allows for studying the subGeV atmospheric neutrino component, which bears a rich oscillation phenomenology, strongly dependent on the matter potential sourced by the Earth."

JHEP 05 (2022) 187, Kelly, Machado, Martinez-Soler, Perez-Gonzalez

beam induced



Lower energy beam neutrinos:

- 2nd oscillation maximum
- Oscillation and BSM physics @ Near Detector

BSM / Neutrinos as Backgrounds

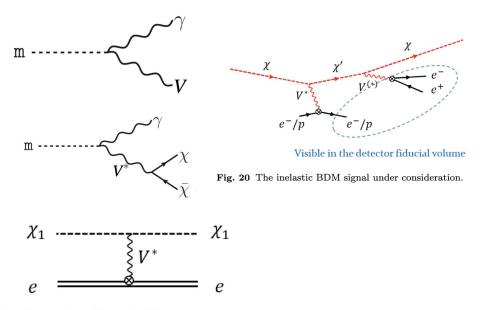


Fig. 18 Production of fermionic DM via two-body pseudoscalar meson decay $\mathfrak{m} \to \gamma V$, when $M_V < m_{\mathfrak{m}}$ (top) or via three-body decay $\mathfrak{m} \to \gamma \chi \overline{\chi}$ (center) and DM-electron elastic scattering (bottom).

Many examples in literature. Taking some diagrams from DUNE's "Prospects for Beyond the Standard Model physics searches ..." [Eur.Phys.J.C 81 (2021) 4, 322]

DUNE provides a rich program for Beyond the Standard Model searches.

sub-GeV Dark Matter produced directly in the beam is a centerpiece of this program.

See Kevin's talk for more details on this.

Neutrino interactions are a background.

Uncertainty on their rate, at low energies in particular, impacts sensitivity and physics reach.

Talks by Pilar Coloma [link], Alex Sousa [link], and Jaehoon Yu [link] in Tuesday's session provide broad overview.

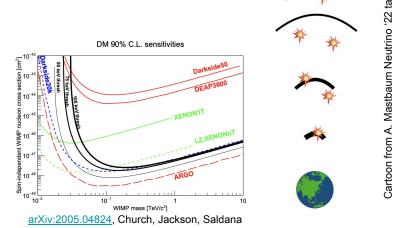
Potential New Directions in Phase II

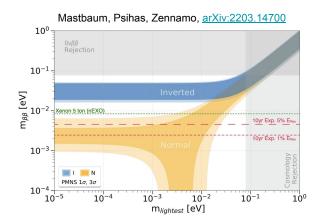
How can new technologies complement / expand existing program?

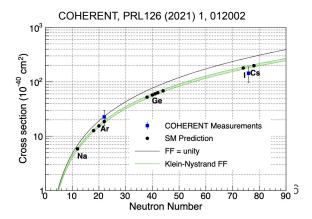
Many ideas aiming to leverage FD underground environment, as well as multi-detector and MW beam setup at the ND.

- $0\nu\beta\beta$
- CEvNS glow from a supernova
- Diffuse Supernova Neutrino Background
- Dark Matter searches

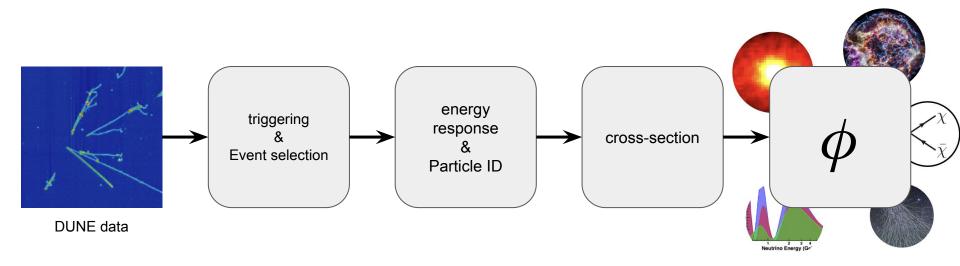
Low(er) energy vs play a key role here as well!







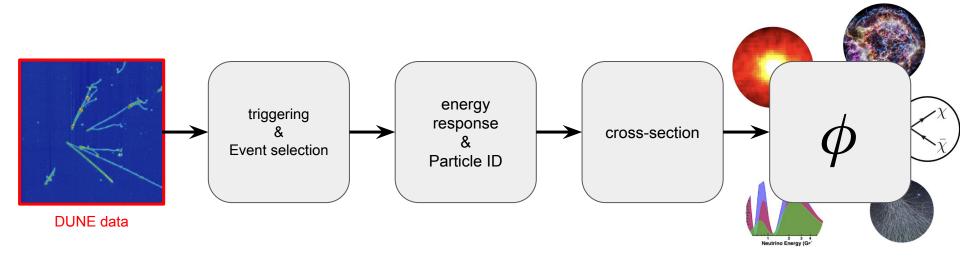
Extracting Physics with Low(er) Energy vs



This is a chain that can be applied to most topics of interest, and to any detector technology, planned or conducting R&D.

Will walk through this chart and attempt to make relevant considerations.

The Data at Low(er) Energies



What Neutrinos?

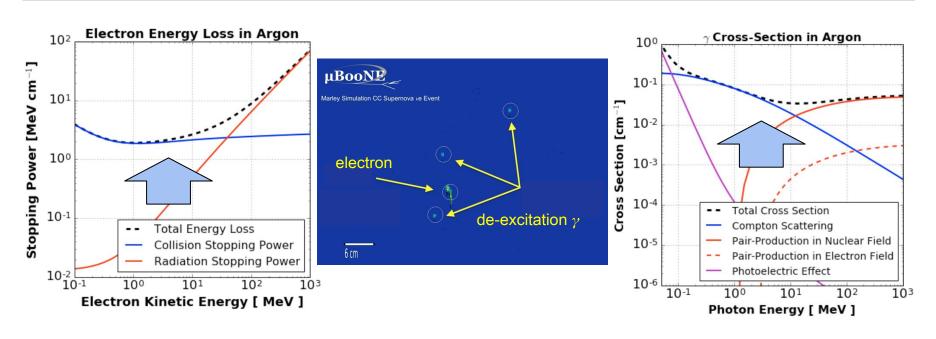


GeV-scale 100s of MeV Few-10s of MeV

Examples of v_e interactions in LAr. Final-state appearance varies significantly depending on the energy.

- Potentially different design and analysis considerations for different regimes.
- At the same time, MeV-scale performance improvements can benefit GeV-scale program. [Friedland, Li Phys.Rev.D 99 (2019) 3, 036009] & [Castiglioni, et al. Phys.Rev.D 102 (2020) 9, 092010]

Detector response: electrons and γ

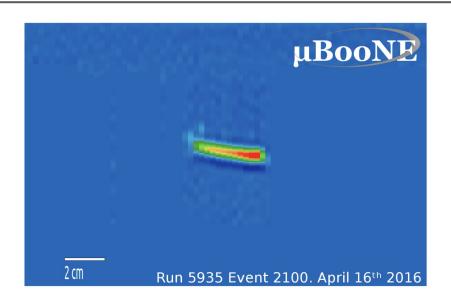


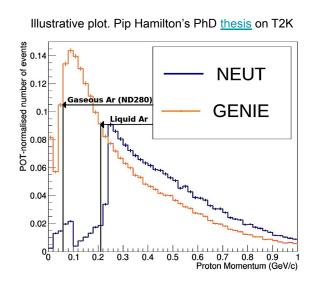
Radiative losses a lower fraction of total:

- "track-like" EM showers
- Stochastic photons, event-to-event variation in topology

Below 10 MeV photons Compton scatter, losing a small fraction of their energy in "blips".

Detector response: protons

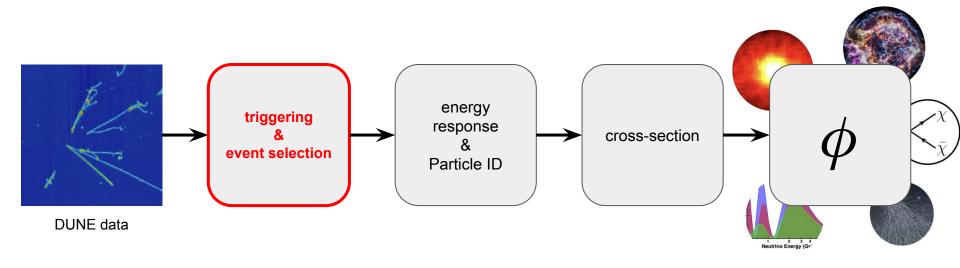




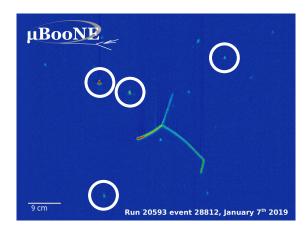
Protons range out quickly due to high dE/dx.

Gas detector like ND-GAr brings new capabilities in tracking and measuring kinematics of low-energy protons.

Triggering on Low(er) Energy vs



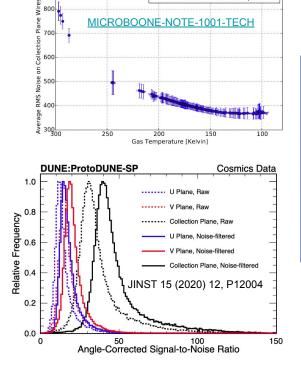
Low-Thresholds



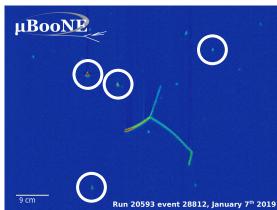
Low-Thresholds

of RMS noise over all collection plane wires

Cold electronics have had a huge impact on the ability to reconstruct low-energy activity

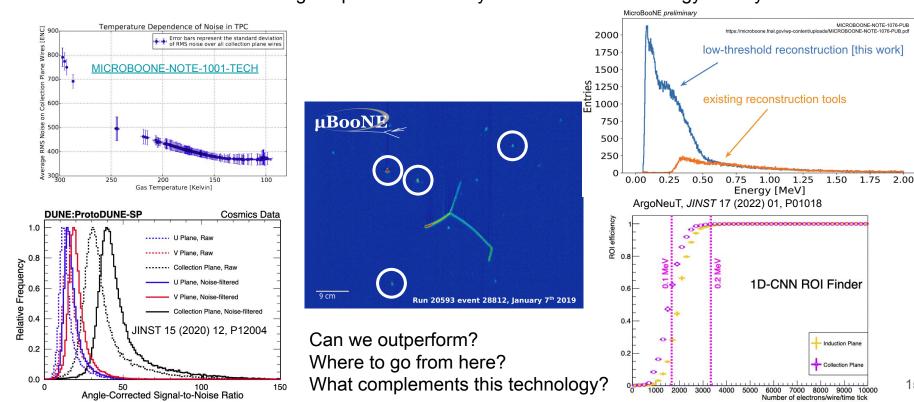


Temperature Dependence of Noise in TPC



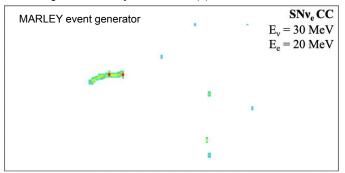
Low-Thresholds

Cold electronics have had a huge impact on the ability to reconstruct low-energy activity



Triggering on MeV-scale Physics in DUNE

W. Castiglioni, et al., Phys. Rev. D, 102(9):092010, 2020

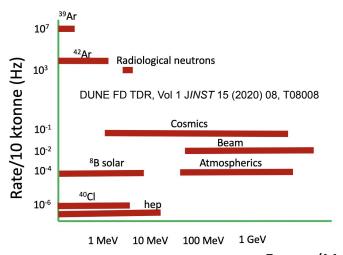


How to mitigate backgrounds:

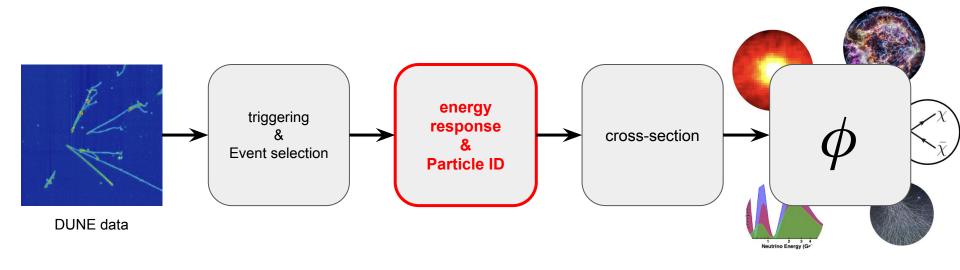
- Sophisticated Triggers
- Shielding (e.g. Capozzi, Li, Zhu, Beacom PRL 123 (2019) 13, 131803)
- Underground Ar [see next NF session]

Low-Energy Physics in Neutrino LArTPCs, arXiv:2203.00740

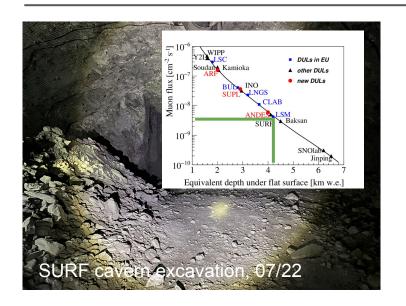
Event Type	Rate	Data Rate (PB/y)		
	(1/s/10 kT)	Module	TPC	m ³ Box
Beam or Atmospheric ν	2×10^{-5}	10^{-3}	0.5	-
Cosmic Muons	4×10^{-2}	4) -	
Solar ν	3×10^{-4}	0.03	2×10^{-4}	10^{-6}
n-Ar Captures	1	10^{2}	0.6	4×10^{-3}
⁴² Ar Decays	1000	10^{5}	700	4



Calibrations and Energy Measurements



Calibrations @ FD



Low energy physics program has particular calibration needs:

- Neutron and Compton scatters
- MeV-scale electrons vs. higher energy showers.
- particle-species dependent charge quenching and Light Yield.

Important for each module to have adequate calibration strategy (intrinsic + artificial) that can meet the needs of this physics program.

Underground environment is "quiet" by design. Fewer cosmogenic sources traditionally leveraged in LArTPCs thus far.

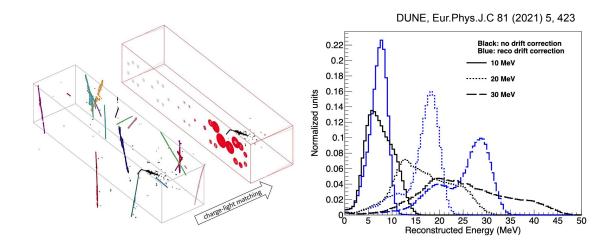
Value of existing detectors, both in designing calibration strategies, and providing constraints on detector physics parameters.

Light Collection

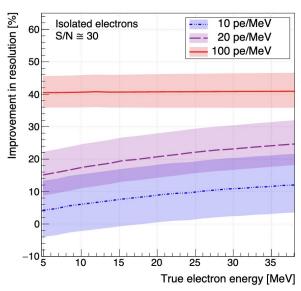
Scintillation light in LArTPCs key to extract full 3D position.

"Charge-to-light" matching used to "time" interaction.

Enhancements to scintillation light collection can further expand reach and opportunities for event tagging.

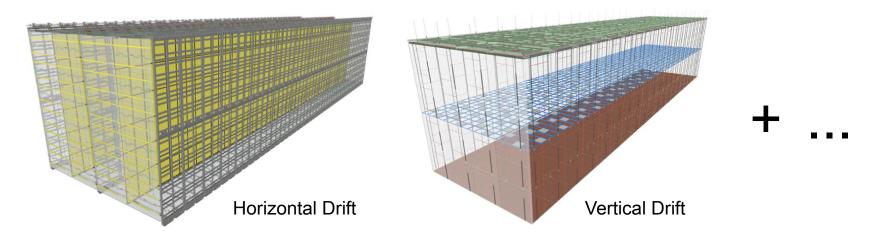


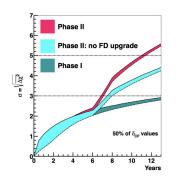
LArIAT, Phys.Rev.D 101 (2020) 1, 012010



high Light Yield can further bring improvements to calorimetric energy reconstruction

Calibrations with Multiple FD Modules



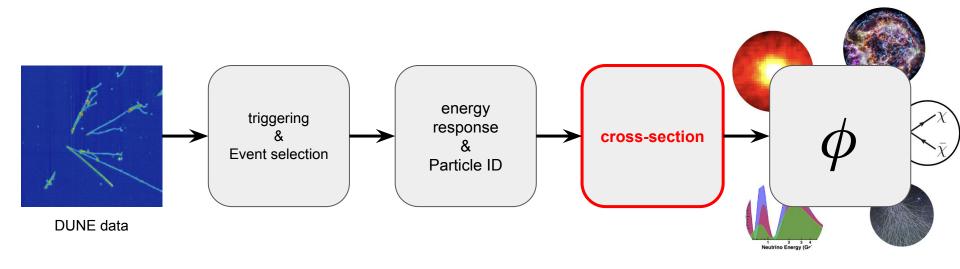


Precious statistics from all 4 FD modules for DUNE Phase II.

Important for modules to satisfy the needs of the beam oscillation program.

Ensure datasets from different detectors can be combined effectively.

Neutrino Interaction Modeling



Interaction Cross-Sections

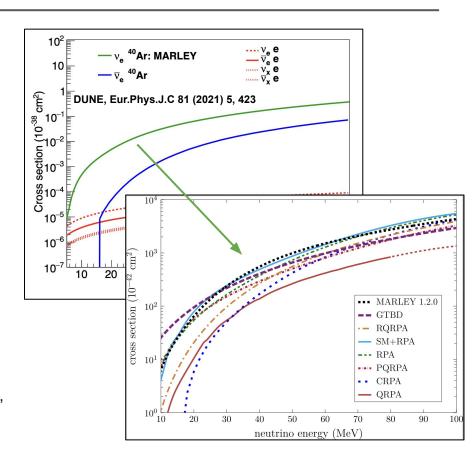
Modeling uncertainties on ⁴⁰Ar cross-section calculations impact ability to measure the flux of the sources we are interested in

- Calculations focus on inclusive channel
- MARLEY generator [Gardiner, Phys. Rev. C 103, 044604] recent development focusing on de-excitation modeling.
- Need for experimental data

Input can come from:

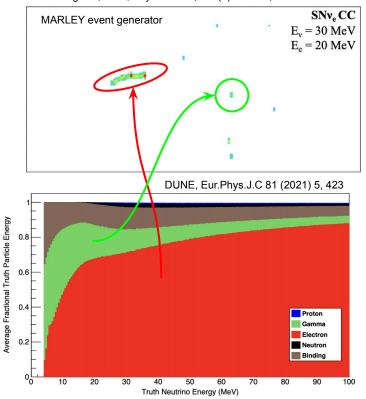
- Measurements of 10s of MeV *v*-Ar interactions
- MeV activity in higher energy neutrinos
- Further theory / generator developments

Discussion contained in "Low-Energy Physics in Neutrino LArTPCs" [arXiv:2203.00740] and references therein Summary of LEPLAr workshops, prepared for Snowmass

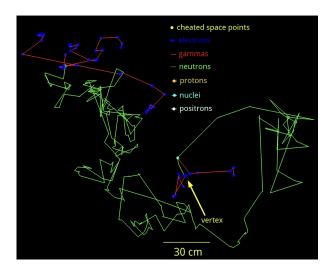


Final States / v Energy Reconstruction

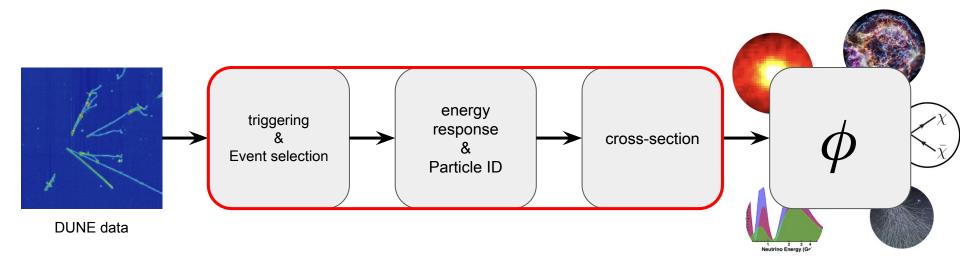




- Energy "budget" split amongst final-states
 - Important to model different contributions
 - Important to tag and reconstruct final-states
- Significant event-to-event variation.



New Analysis Tools and Techniques

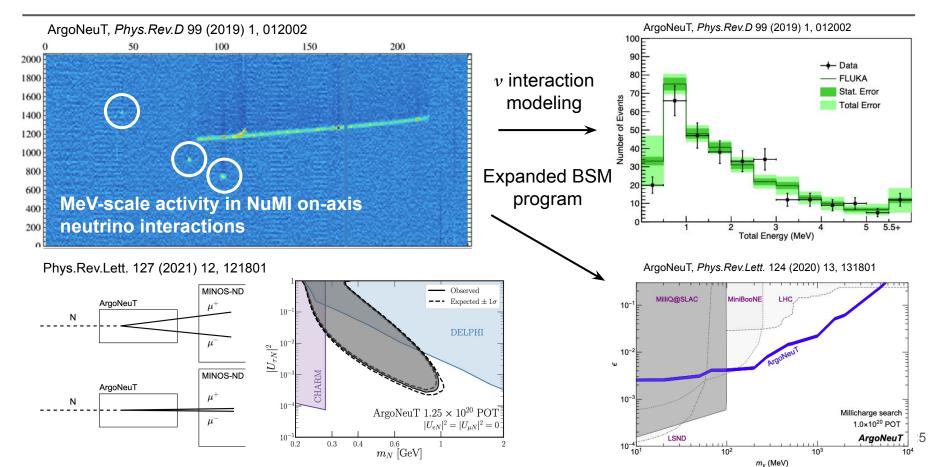


We are continuously devising new ways to analyze and extract more information from LArTPCs

R&D in analysis methods offers exciting opportunities for low-energy physics program in DUNE

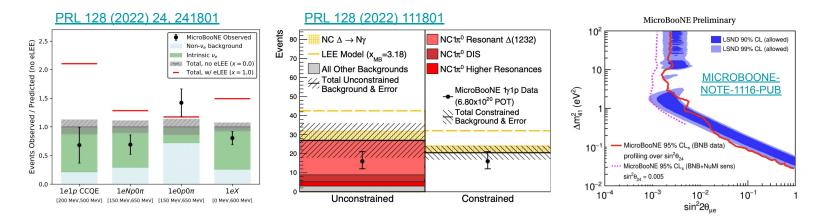
An investment in the future potential for DUNE

ArgoNeuT



sub-GeV: MicroBooNE "LEE" Results

MicroBooNE released in 2021 its first results investigating the MiniBooNE "Low Energy Excess"

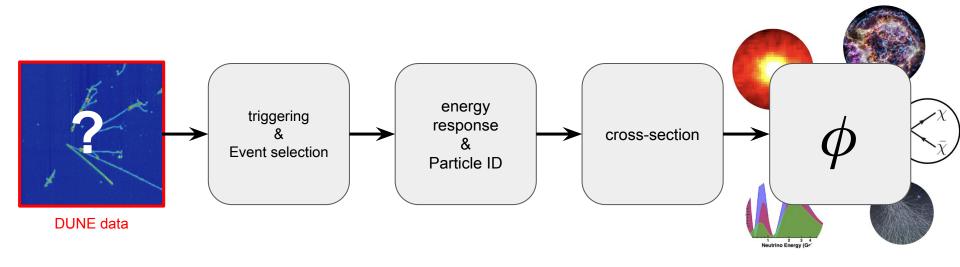


Major milestone for LArTPC technology, very much relevant to sub-GeV neutrino interactions.

Years of analysis R&D development in the making - even after demonstration of technology performance - on the tail of the Snomwass process.

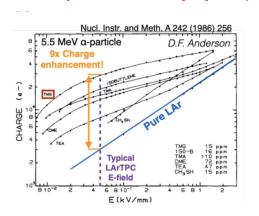
Contributing to broaden scope and reach of BSM searches in neutrino experiments.

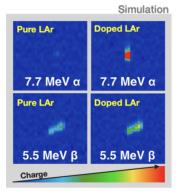
Detector Technologies for Phase II

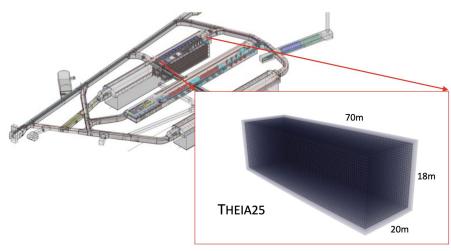


R&D Efforts Targeting Low-Energy

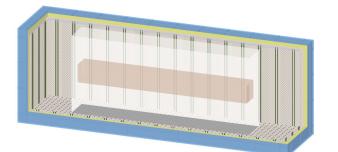
Talk by Fernanda Psihas [link] on dopants for increased charge yield







Talk by Chris Jackson [link] on Underground Argon solutions



Talk [link] by Gabriel Orebi Gann on THEIA module

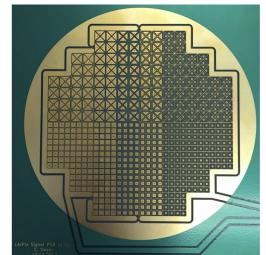
Many ideas: dope the argon...clean the argon...or get rid of the argon...

R&D Efforts Targeting Low-Energy

Broad landscape for R&D in LArTPCs that can build on and enhance existing detectors

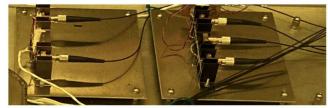
[see Angela Fava's Neutrino '22 talk for a very nice overview]

Pixel detectors, e.g. Q-Pix. Talk by Brooke Russell [link]



PoF - Power housing unit (5 warm Transmitter laser diodes)



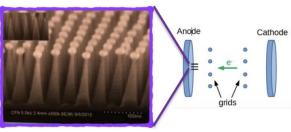


LV-HC PoF supply board (2 cold Receivers on heatsink)

HV-LC PoF supply cold board (3 cold Receivers on heatsink)

Photodetectors for HV surfaces, and signal/power over fiber transport Active and successful tests @ CERN

charge Amplification in LAr.



Conclusions

DUNE has an exciting road ahead with many clear scientific questions to address.

Excitement for the unknowns we may learn from a broad and diverse physics program.

Achieving and expanding possibilities tied to Low(er) energy Neutrinos can support:

- Strong(er) astrophysics program in FD
- Exciting prospects for BSM searches and important role of sub-GeV neutrinos in ND
- Expanded physics scope with detector and analysis R&D

Coordinate strategically: achieve performance that is greater than the sum of the parts.













