



Updating Hadron Models to Better Predict Neutrino Flux for DUNE

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SIST Presentation

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A Brief Review of Neutrino Physics

- There are 3 “flavors” of neutrinos
- Flavor is determined by associated charged lepton
- Massless in the Standard Model
- Rarely interacts
- Only interacts via the weak force and gravity

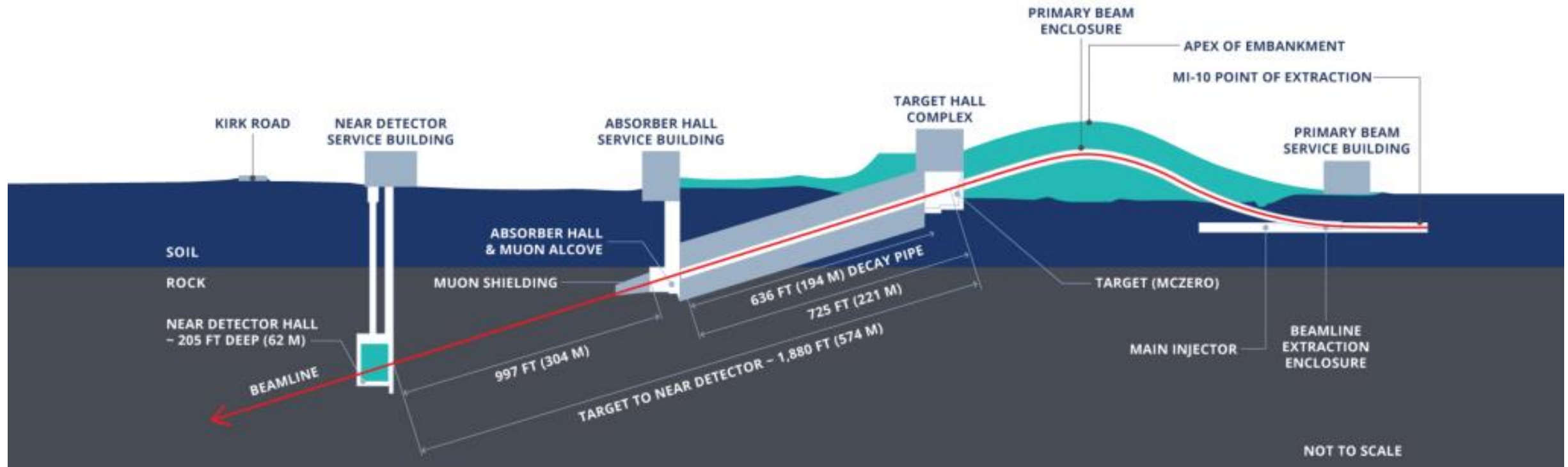
LEPTONS	<div>$\approx 0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$  electron</div>	<div>$\approx 105.66 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$  muon</div>	<div>$\approx 1.7768 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$  tau</div>
	<div>$< 1.0 \text{ eV}/c^2$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$  electron neutrino</div>	<div>$< 0.17 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$  muon neutrino</div>	<div>$< 18.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$  tau neutrino</div>

Why Do We Care?

- Why Care About Neutrinos?
 - Neutrinos are everywhere
 - Now believe neutrinos have mass
 - Could explain why there is a matter-antimatter imbalance in the universe
- Why Care About DUNE?
 - Optimized to study Charge Parity symmetry violation
 - Study neutrino oscillation i.e. how neutrinos change flavor
 - Look for neutrinos coming from supernovas
 - Dark matter, proton decay, and more



LBNF (Long Baseline Neutrino Facility)



- Primary proton beam 60-120 GeV
- Beam power of 1.2 MW, upgradable to 2.4 MW
- 2 m long graphite target
- 3 magnetic horns
- Near Detector is approx. 574 meters from target, located at Fermilab
- Far Detector is approx. 1300 kilometers from target, located at Sanford Underground Research Facility

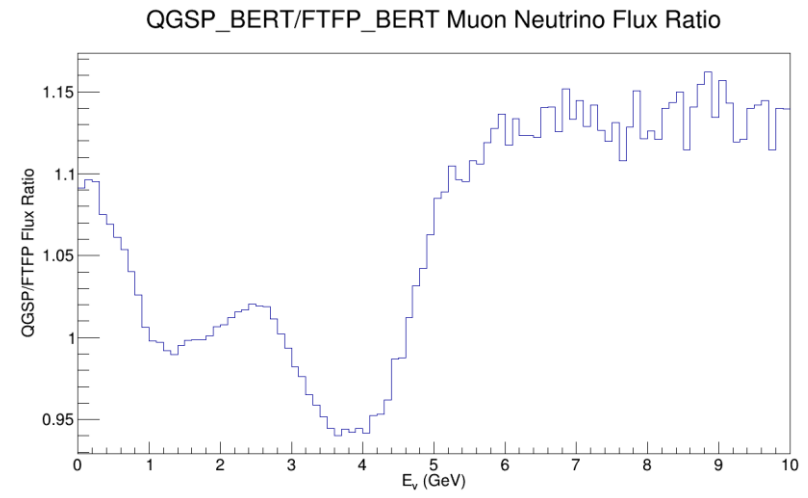
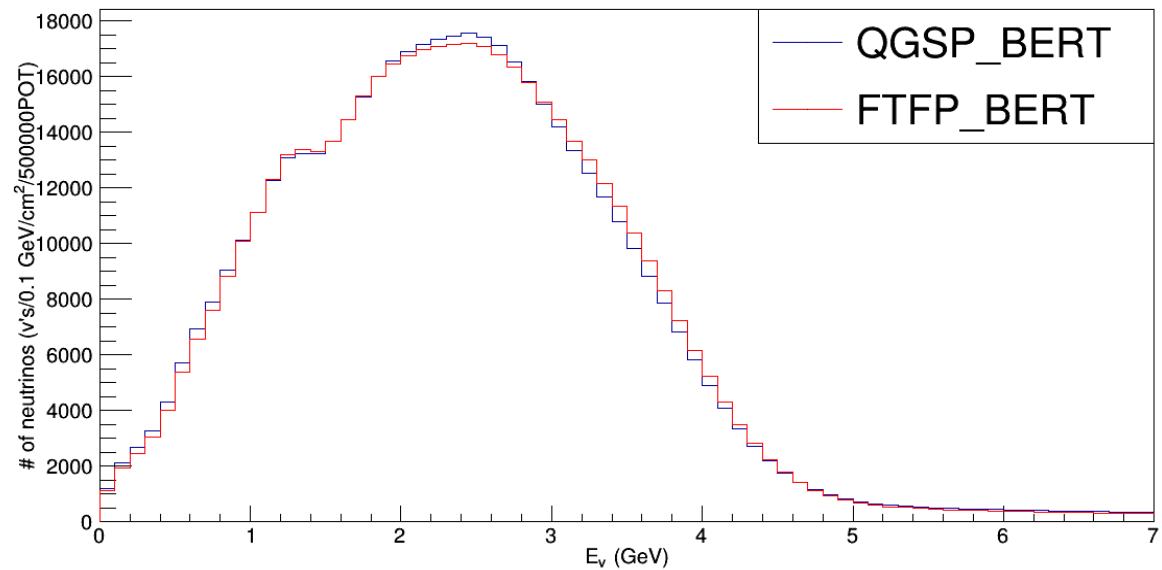
My Project

- Characterize the hadronic model interactions and then compare with experimental data from NA49.
- Then check the effect that correcting the models with the experimental data has on the flux prediction.
- It is important for DUNE that predictions of the neutrino flux are understood and have characterized uncertainties so measurement of neutrino oscillation can be made more reliably and accurately

My Progress

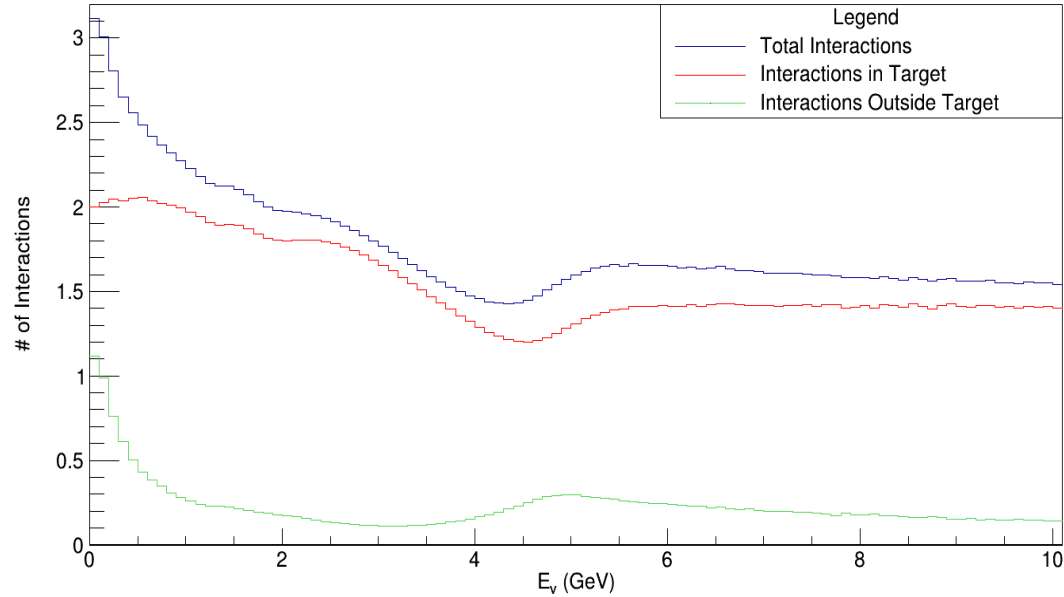
- Improved skills with Unix, C++, Root, Geant4, and learned how to use the grid
- Extracted simulated data on interactions, yields, and cross sections from Geant4
- Geant4 version v4_10_3_p03b, G4LBNE v3r5p7
- Corrections have been applied for proton on carbon creating pions and for the cumulative particles. Done using a modified PPFx.

Muon Neutrino Flux at the Near Detector

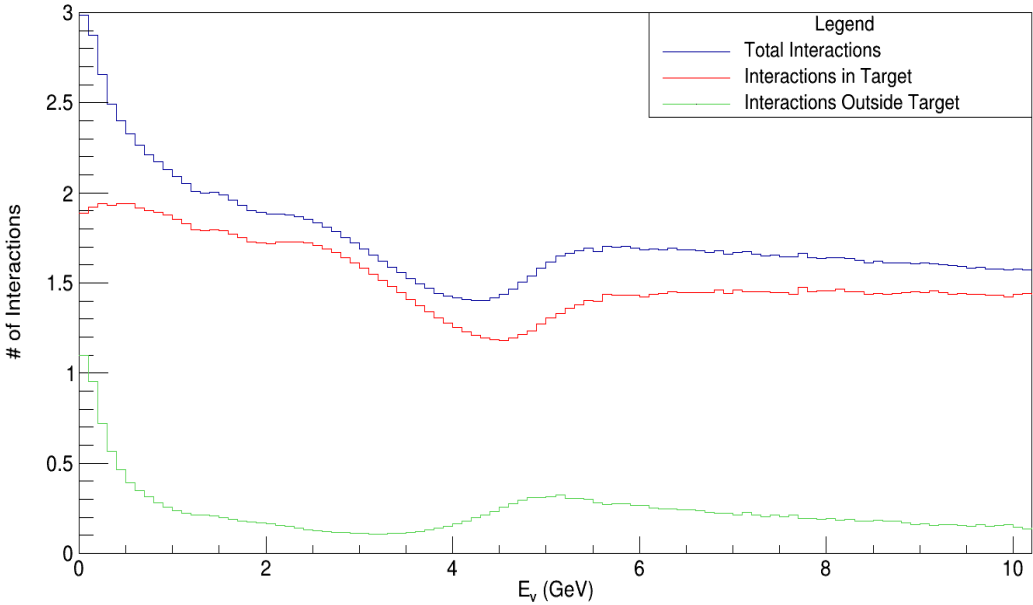


Total Interactions

QGSP_BERT Interaction Totals

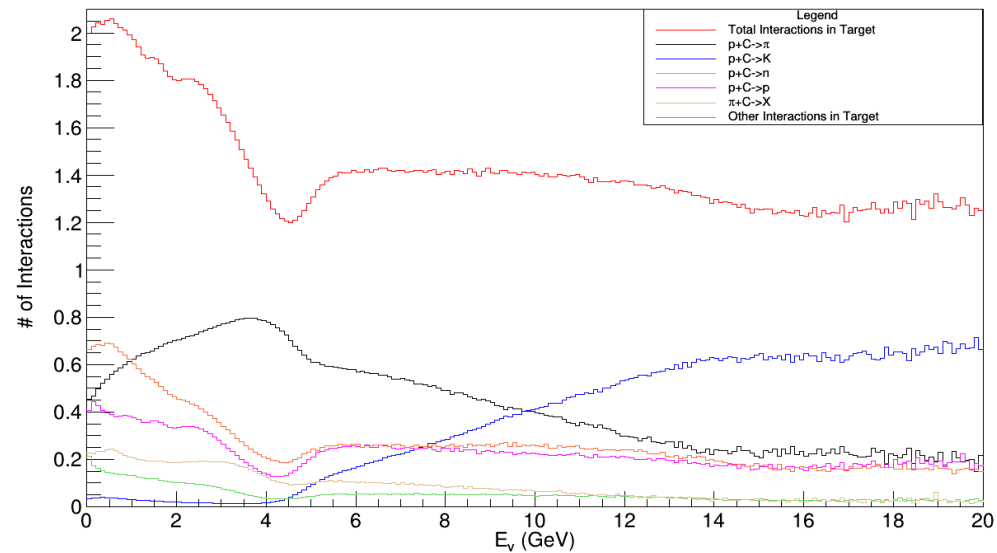


FTFP_BERT Interaction Totals

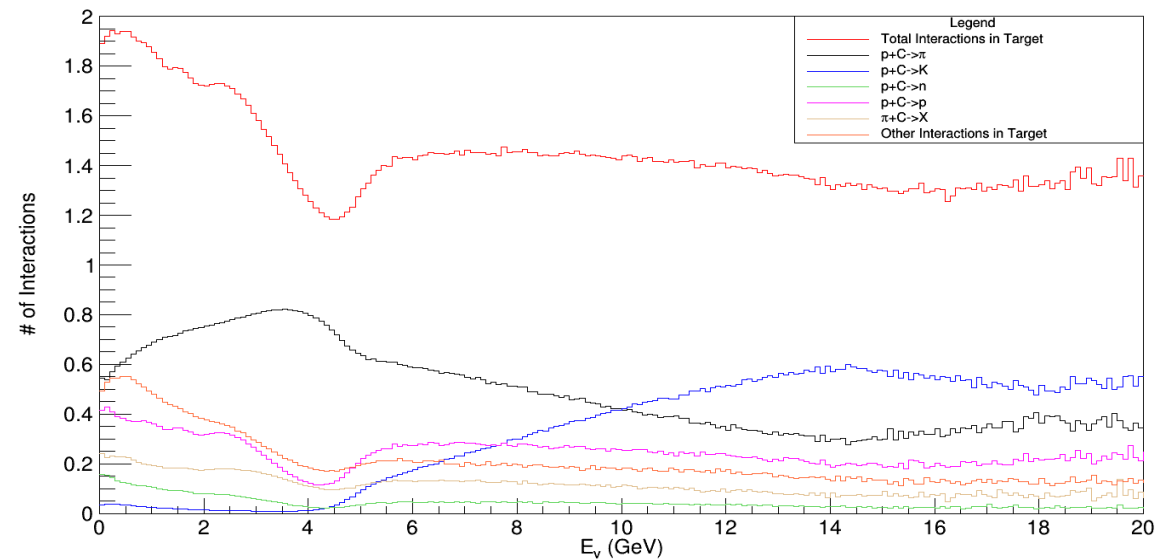


Interactions in Target

QGSP_BERT Interactions in Target

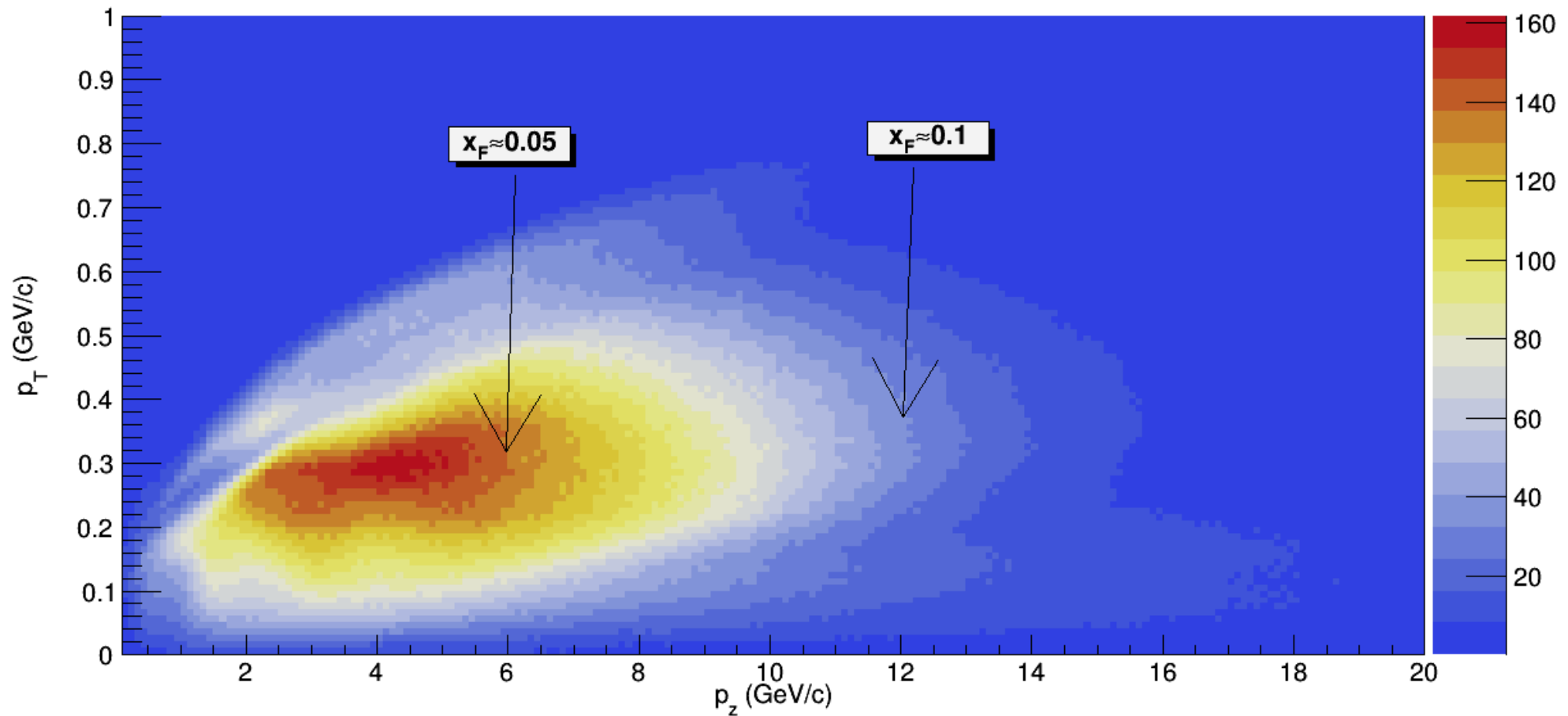


FTFP_BERT Interactions in Target



Pion Kinematics

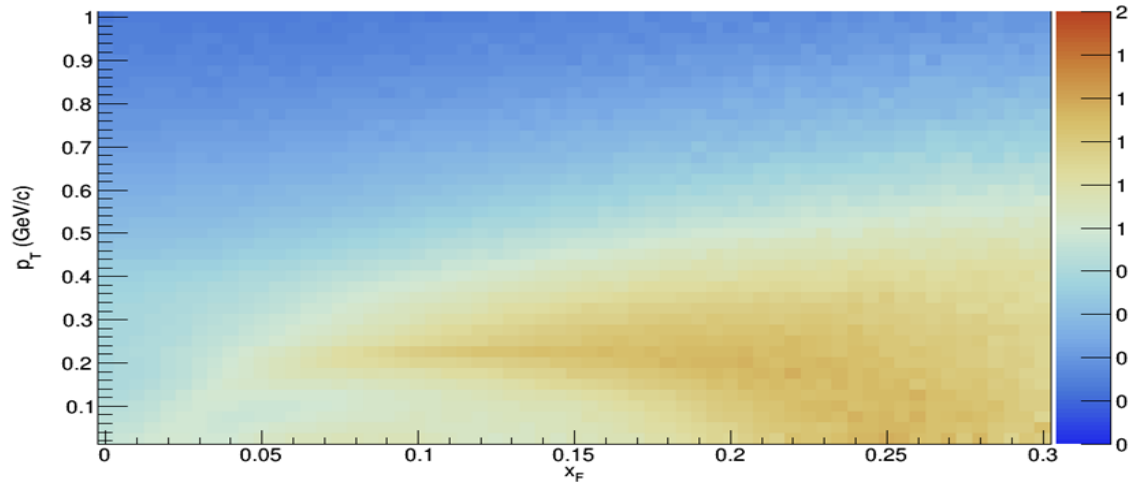
QGSP_BERT Pion Momentum



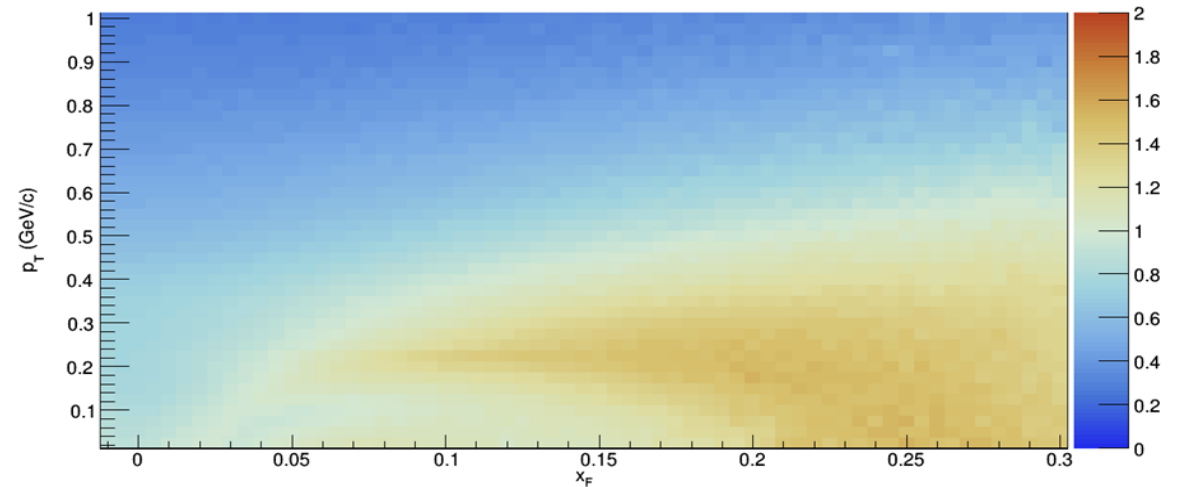
$$x_F \approx \frac{p_L}{\sqrt{s}/2}, \text{ in the center of mass frame}$$

QGSP/FTFP Cross-Section Ratios

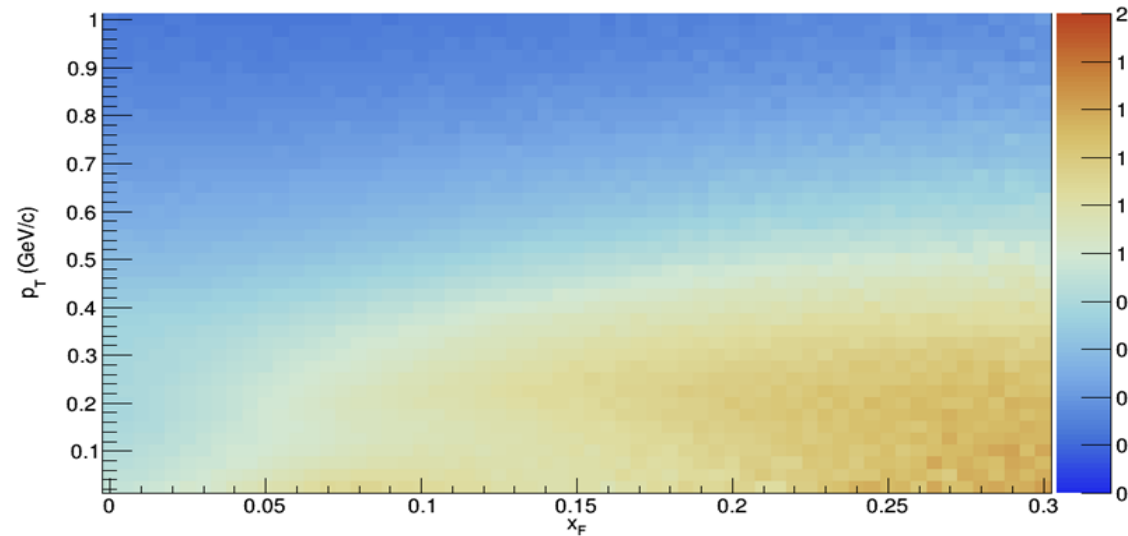
QGSP/FTFP 120GeV Π^+ Ratio



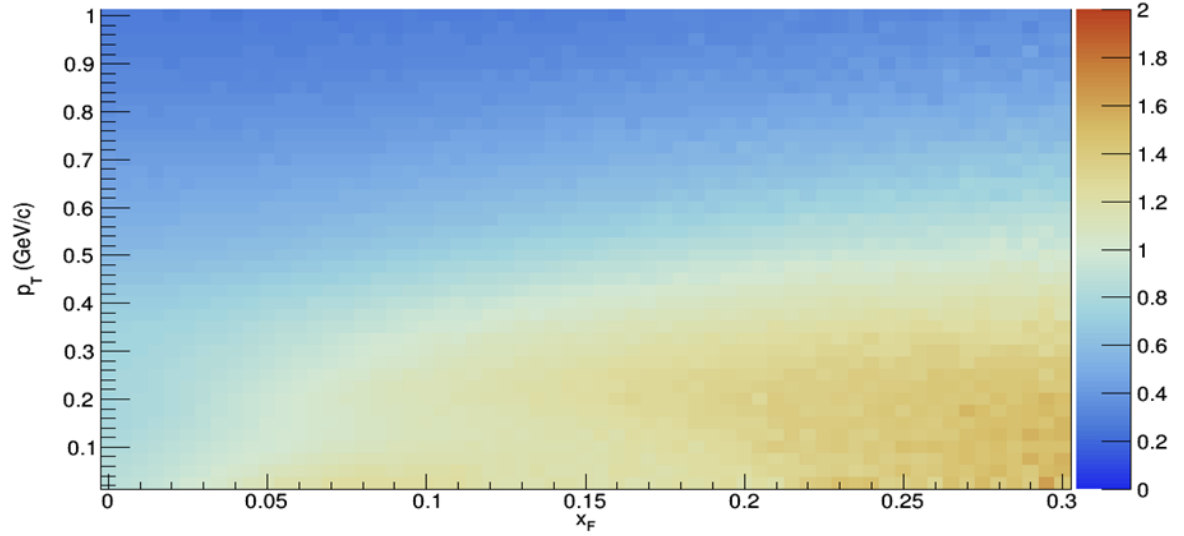
QGSP/FTFP 158GeV Π^+ Ratio



QGSP/FTFP 120GeV Π^- Ratio

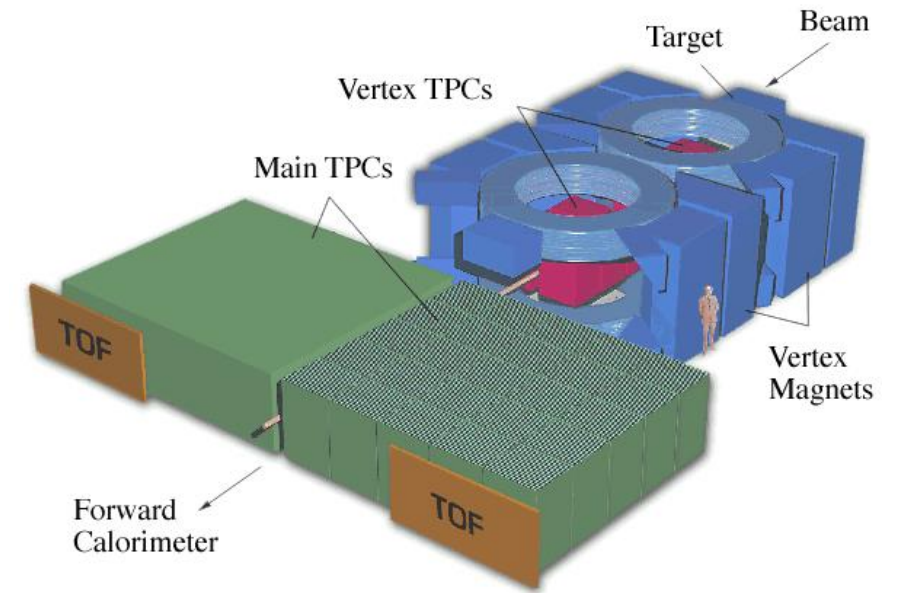


QGSP/FTFP 158GeV Π^- Ratio



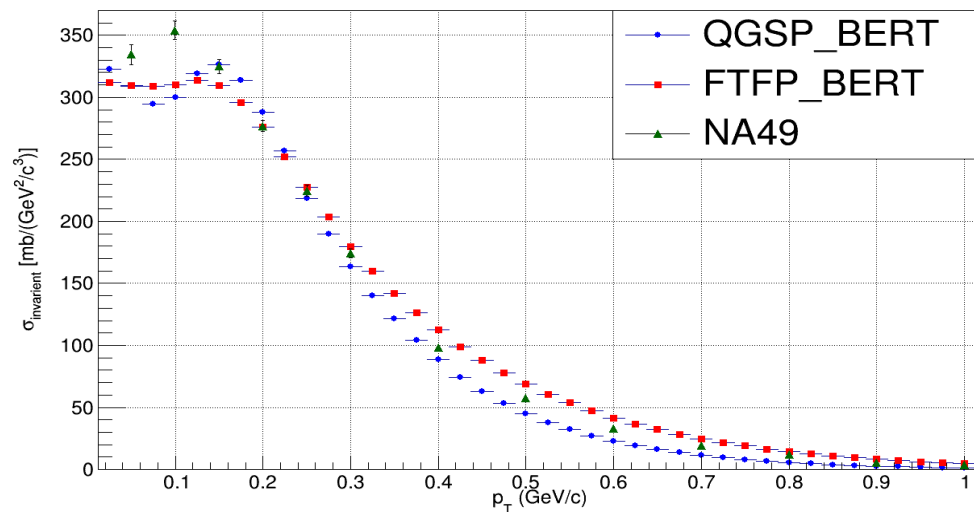
NA49

- Experiment conducted at CERN on hadron production
 - Started Sept. 1991 and completed Oct. 2002
 - Studied various proton interaction
- Studied proton on carbon interactions at 158 GeV
 - Has Cross section data for Pions

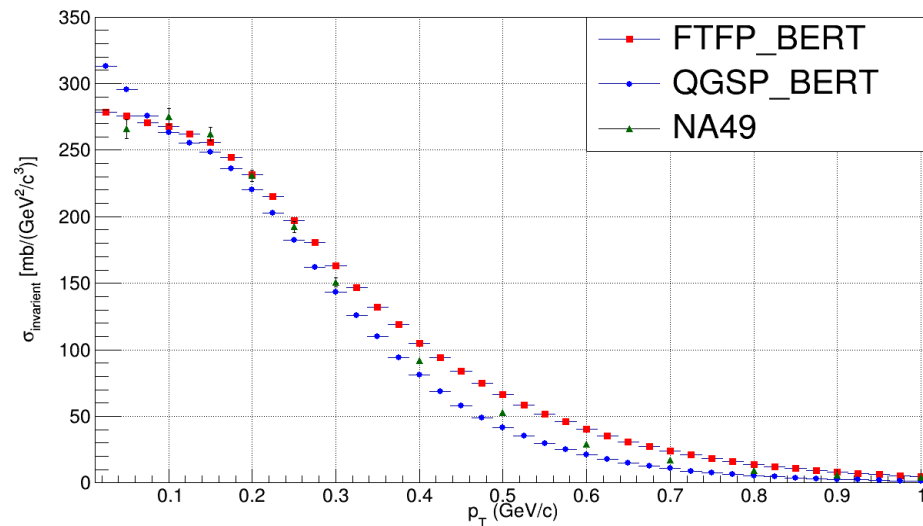


Invariant Cross Section

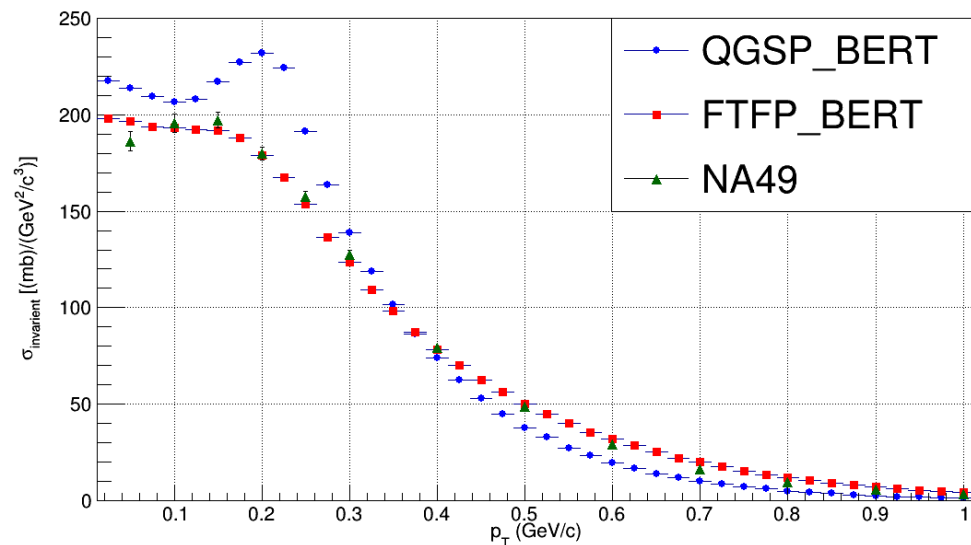
Cross Section at $x_F=0.05 \pi^+$ 158 GeV



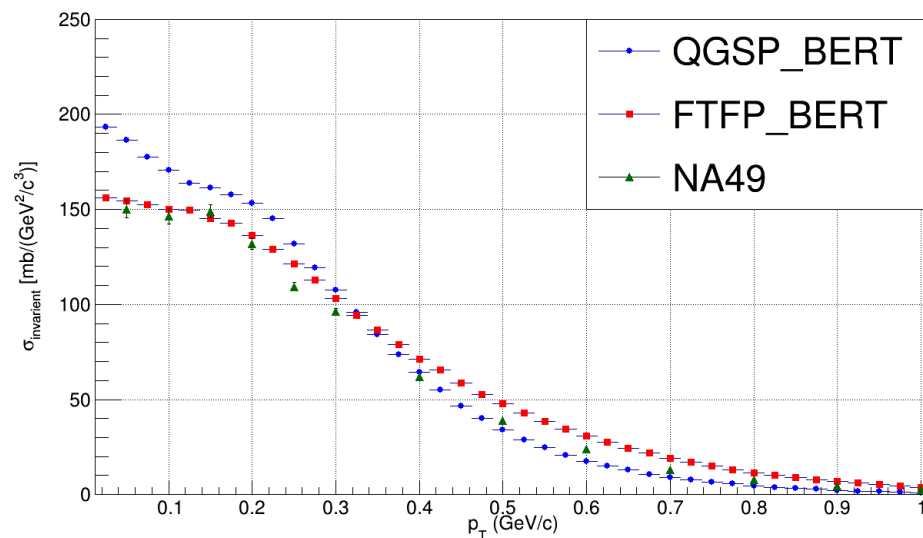
Cross Section at $x_F=0.05 \pi^-$ 158 GeV



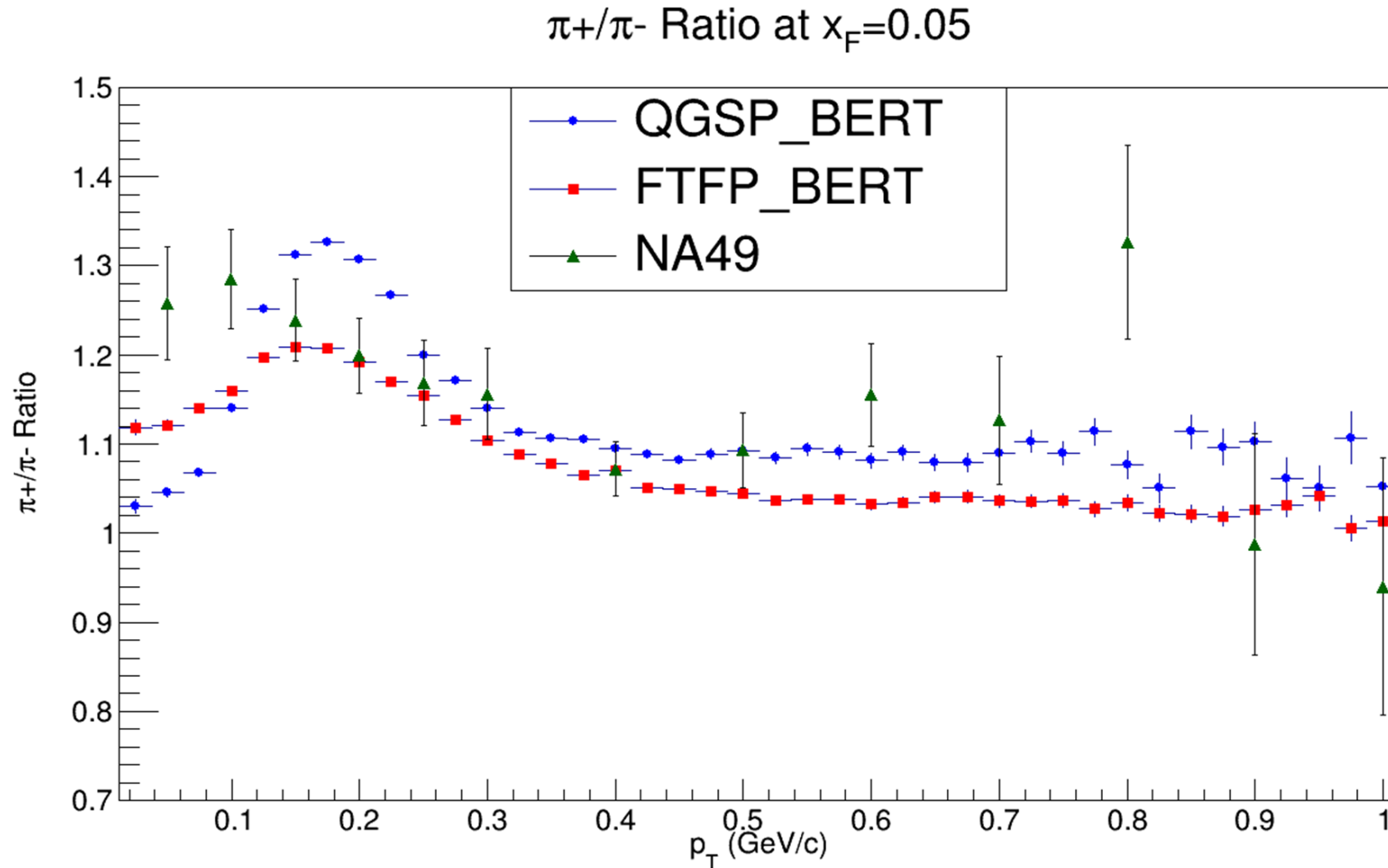
Cross Section at $x_F=0.1 \pi^+$ 158 GeV



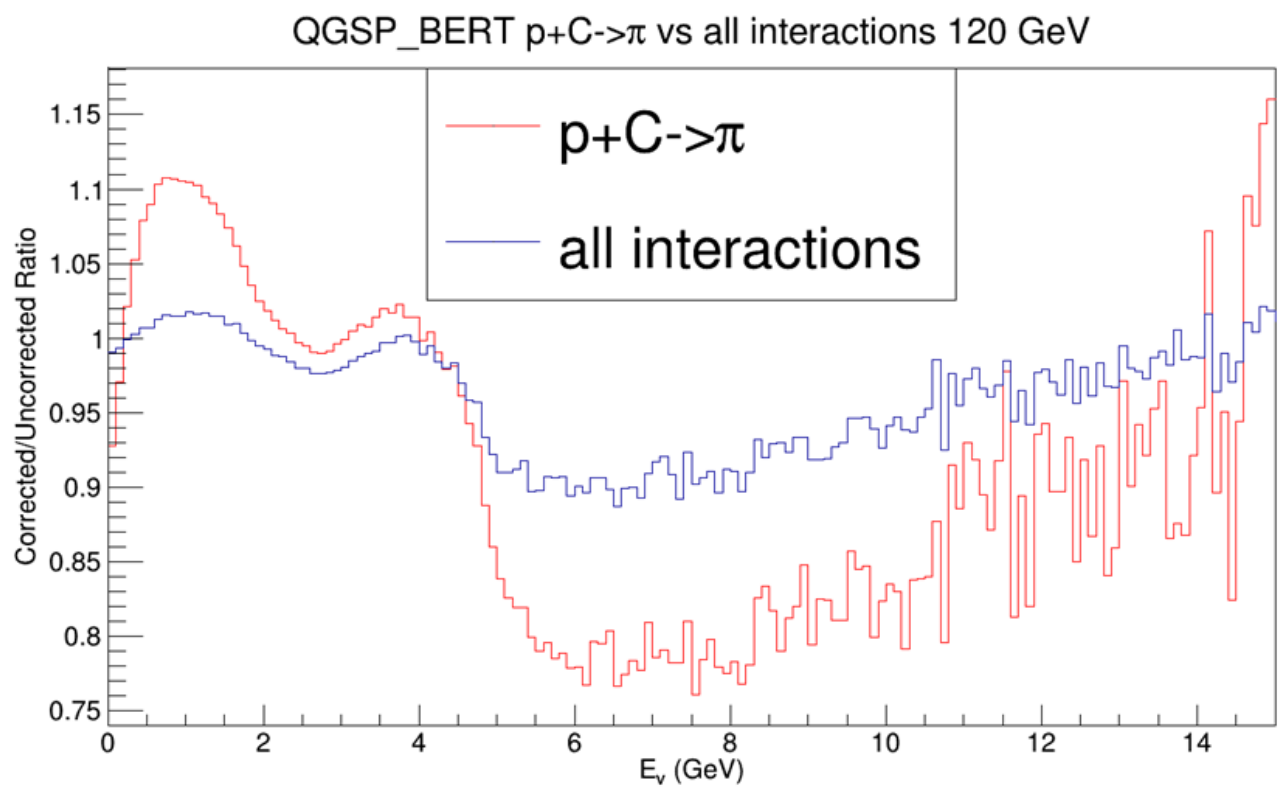
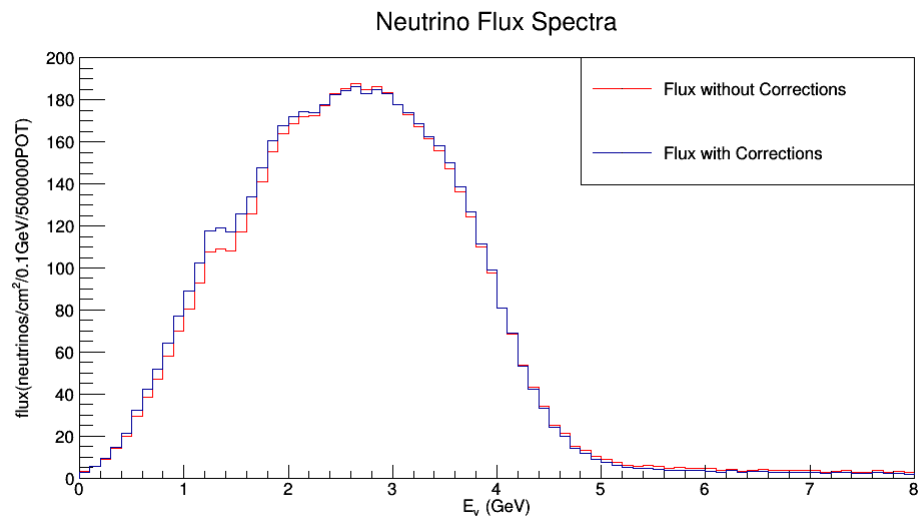
Cross Section at $x_F=0.1 \pi^-$ 158 GeV



Pion Production Ratio 158 GeV



Correction Results



Conclusions

- When there are no corrections FTFP_BERT on average does a better job of more closely following the NA49 data than QGSP_BERT
- My project can be used as a template to correct for other particles, e.g. kaons.
- Next step should be to apply corrections beyond primary proton i.e. particles that reinteract in the target.

Acknowledgements

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 - The SIST committee for transitioning this experience online

References

- NA49: Eur.Phys.J.C49:897-917,2007
- Aliaga Soplin, Leonidas. Neutrino Flux Prediction for the NuMI Beamline. United States: N. p., 2016. Web. doi:10.2172/1250884.