

# MINERvA in 10 Minutes: Main Injector Experiment for $\nu$ -A

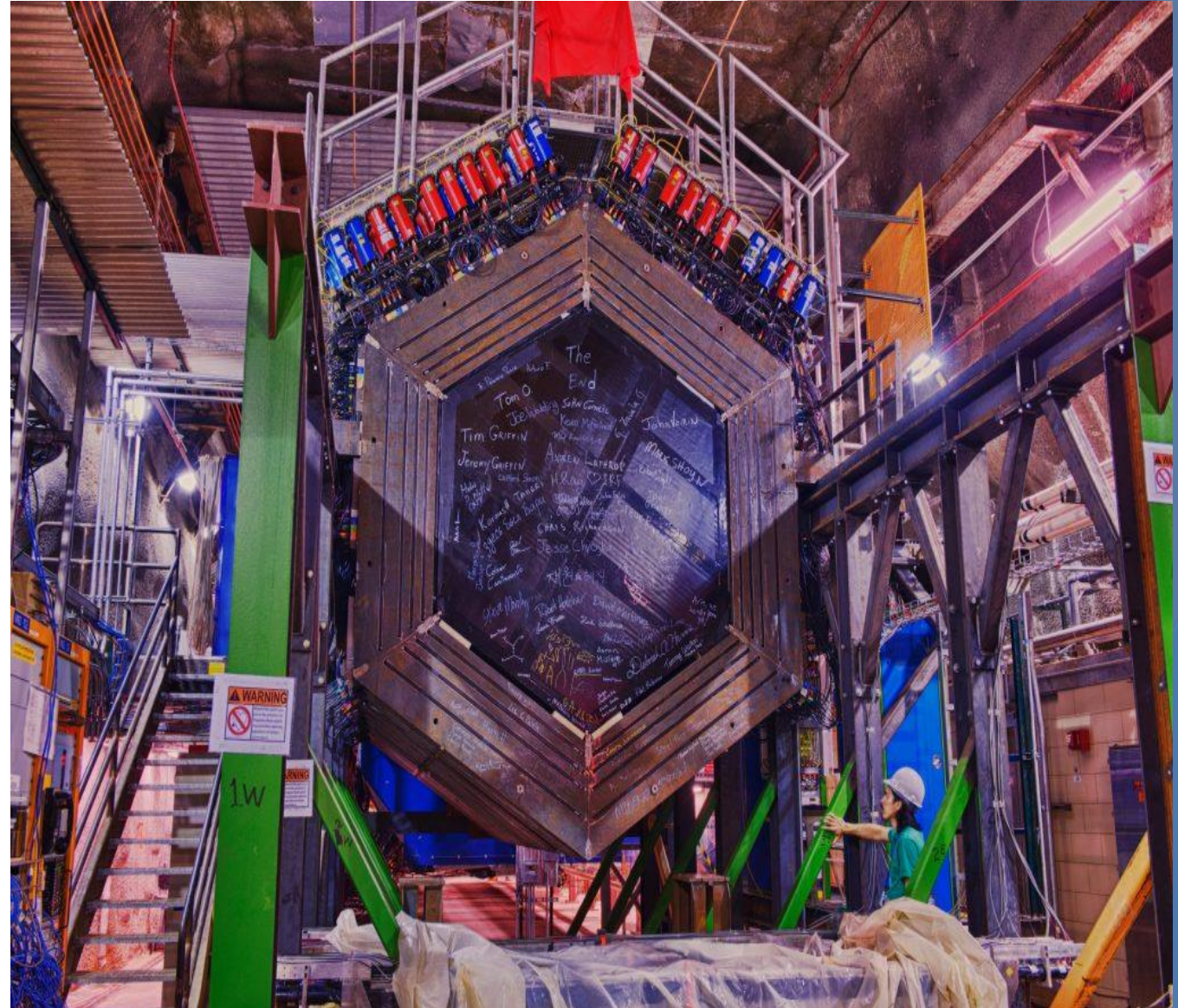


New Perspectives 08/17/2021  
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On behalf of the MINERvA  
Collaboration



# MINERvA in 1 Slide

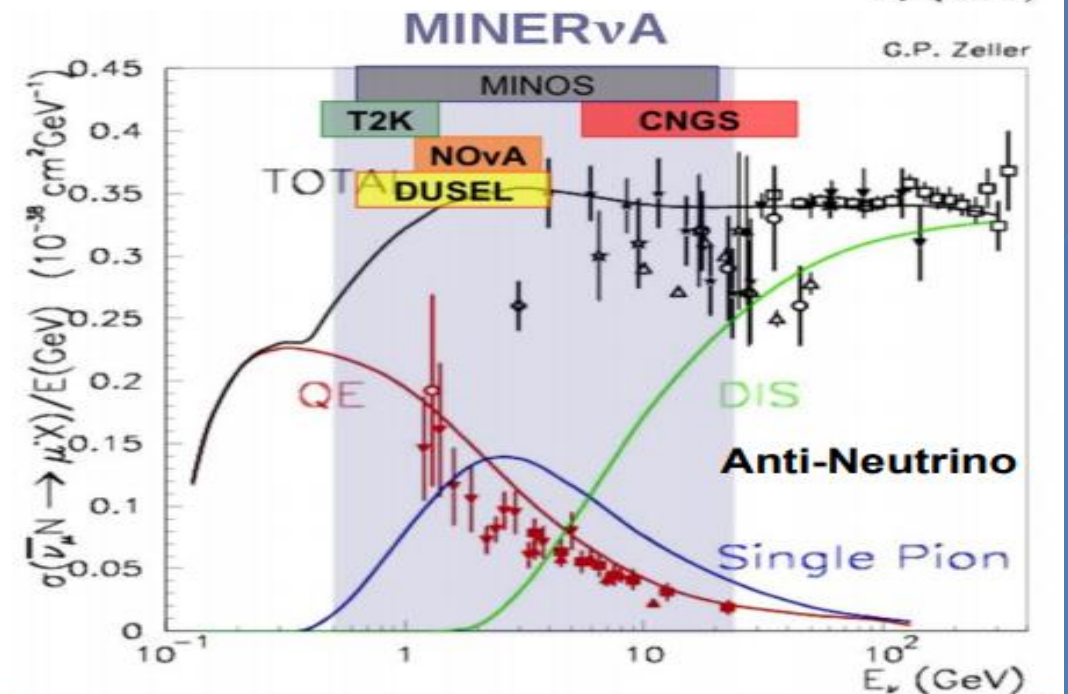
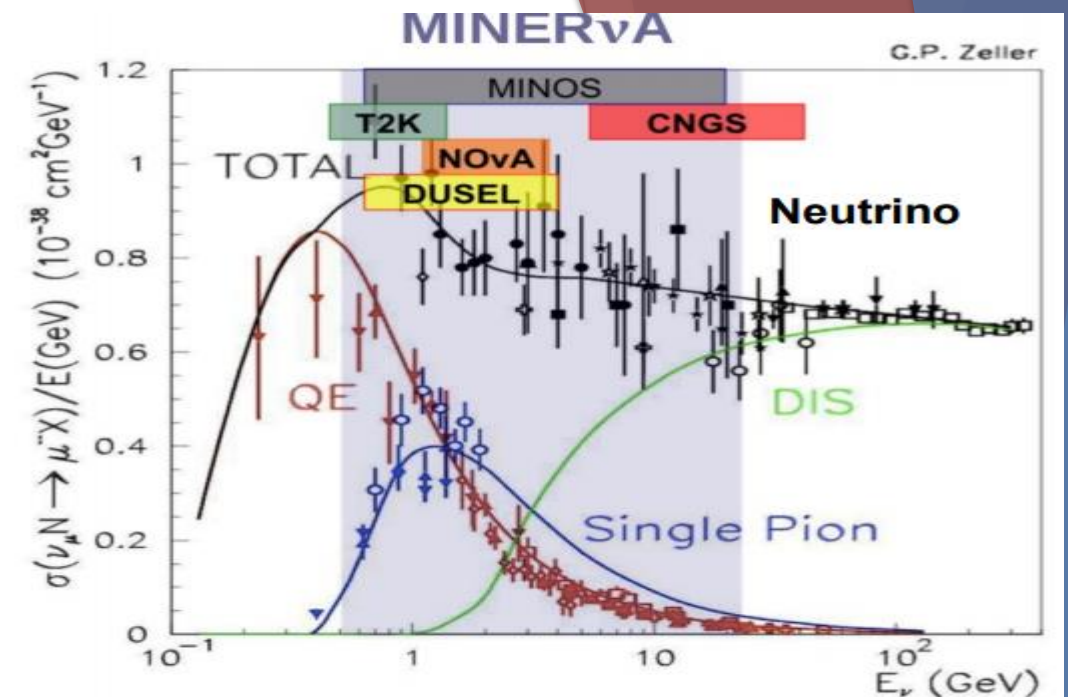
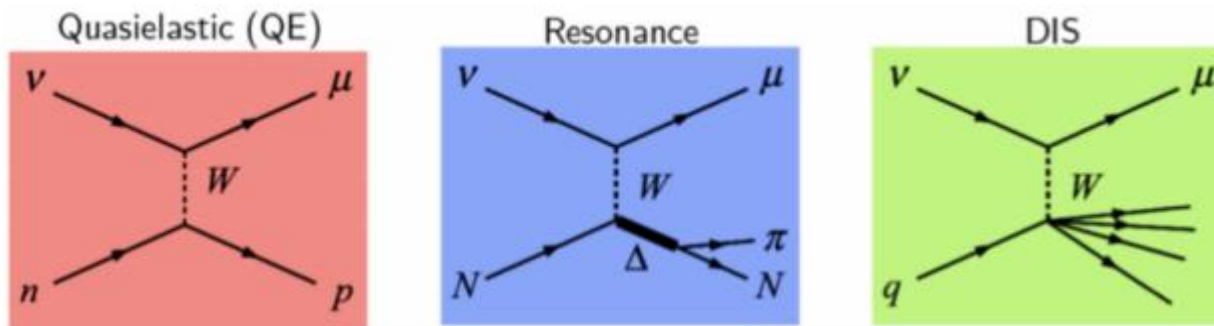
- ▶ MINERvA is an experiment dedicated to studying neutrino-nucleus interactions in the NuMI (Neutrinos at the Main Injector) beamline:
  - ▶ High Statistics Neutrino and Antineutrino data
  - ▶ Neutrino energy range of ~1-50 GeV
  - ▶ Array of Nuclear targets (CH, Fe, Pb, C, H<sub>2</sub>O, He) allow for study of nuclear effects
  - ▶ Viability for various inclusive and exclusive final state measurements



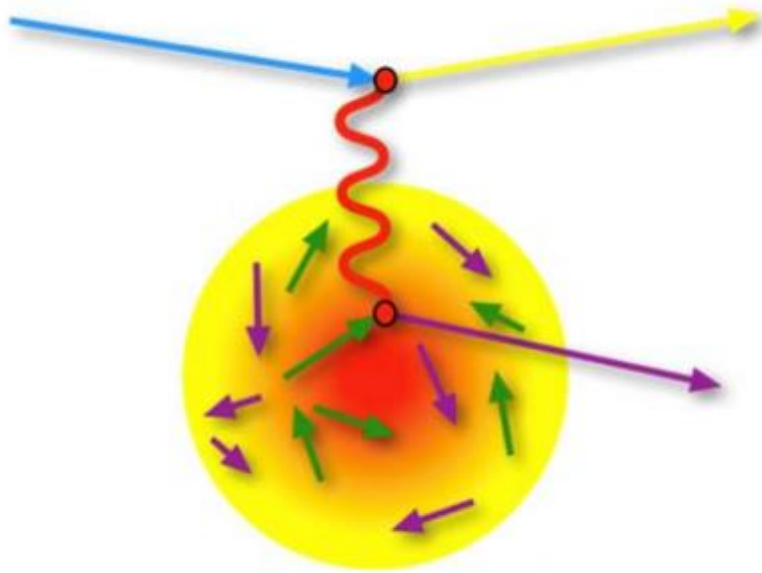


# Relation to Oscillation Experiments

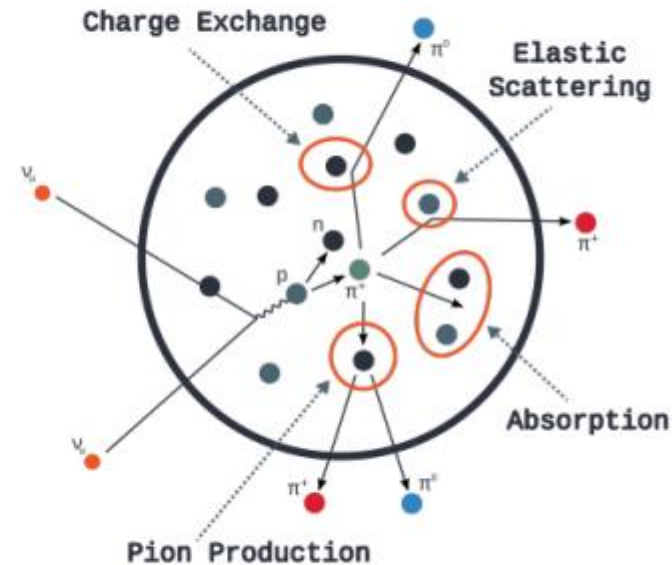
- ▶ Neutrino energy reconstruction is a central component of oscillation measurements
- ▶ Neutrino event generators rely on neutrino-nucleus interaction models: improved by high precision measurements
- ▶ Improvements to model also reduce systematic uncertainties: critical for goals of future oscillation experiments such as DUNE



# Probing Nuclear Structure and Effects



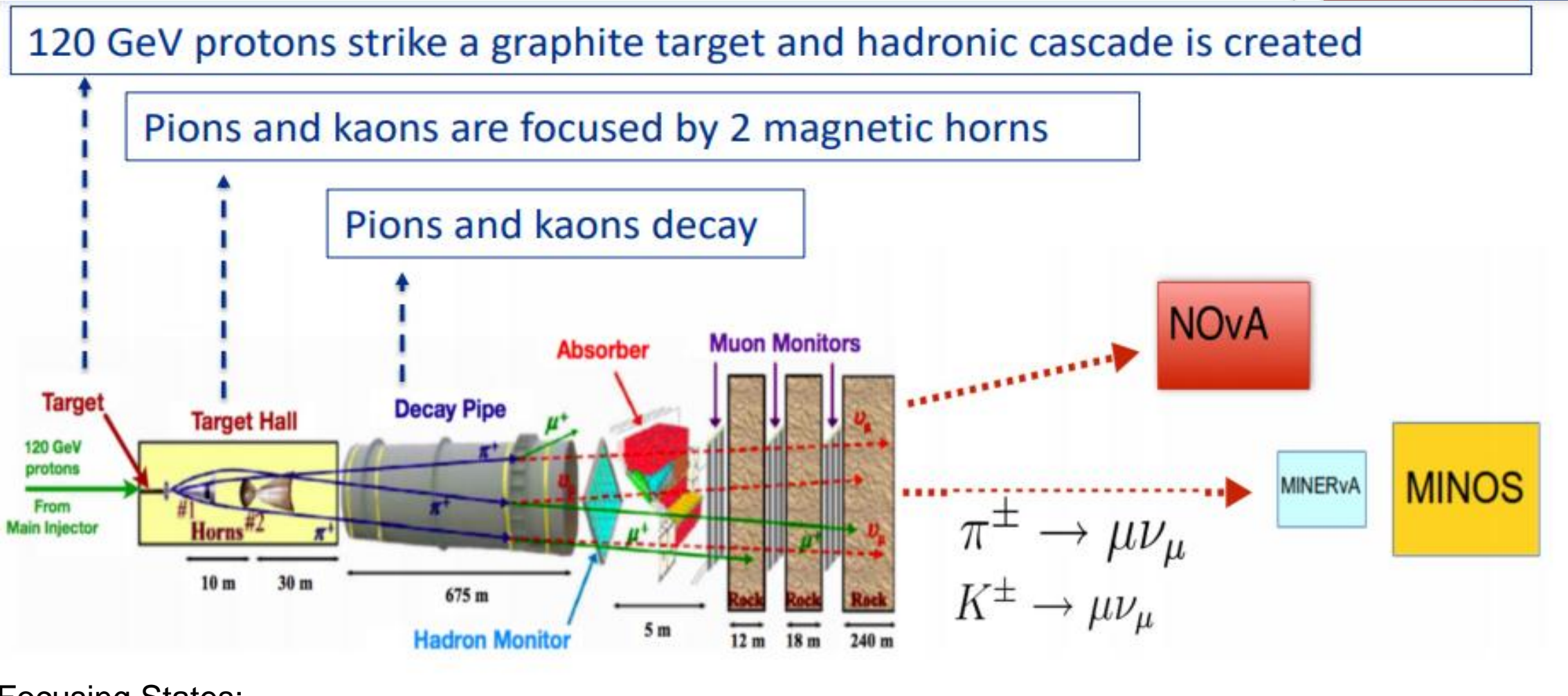
Probe the behavior of nucleons in nuclei: correlations of nuclei, distribution of nuclear momentum



Final State Interactions “FSI”:  
Interactions of neutrino final state particles exiting the nucleus.

**Both categories affect neutrino energy reconstruction through modified final states in both particle content and kinematics**

# NuMI Beamline



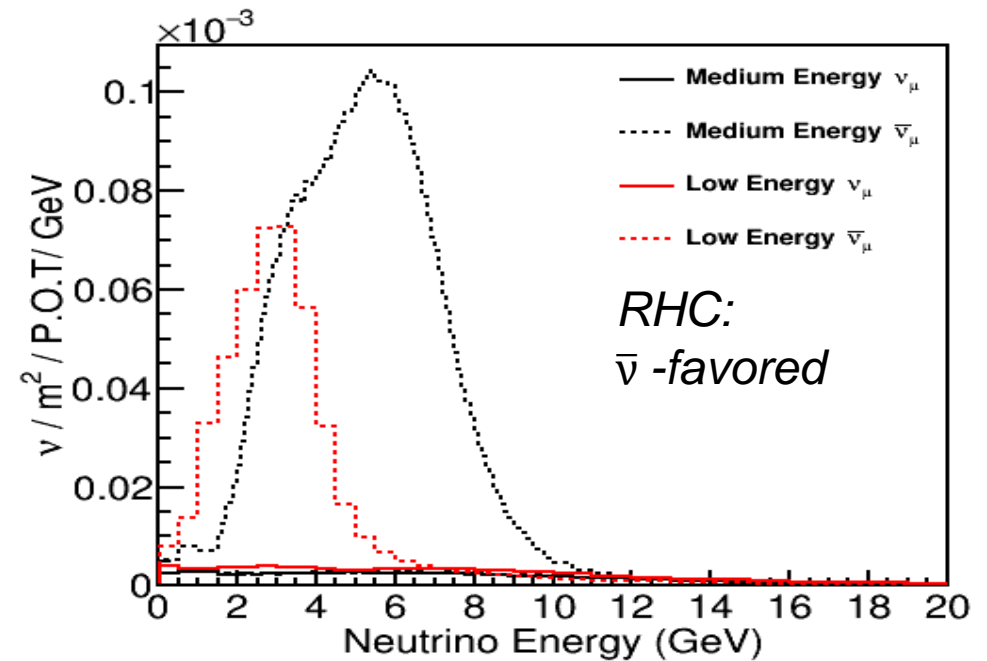
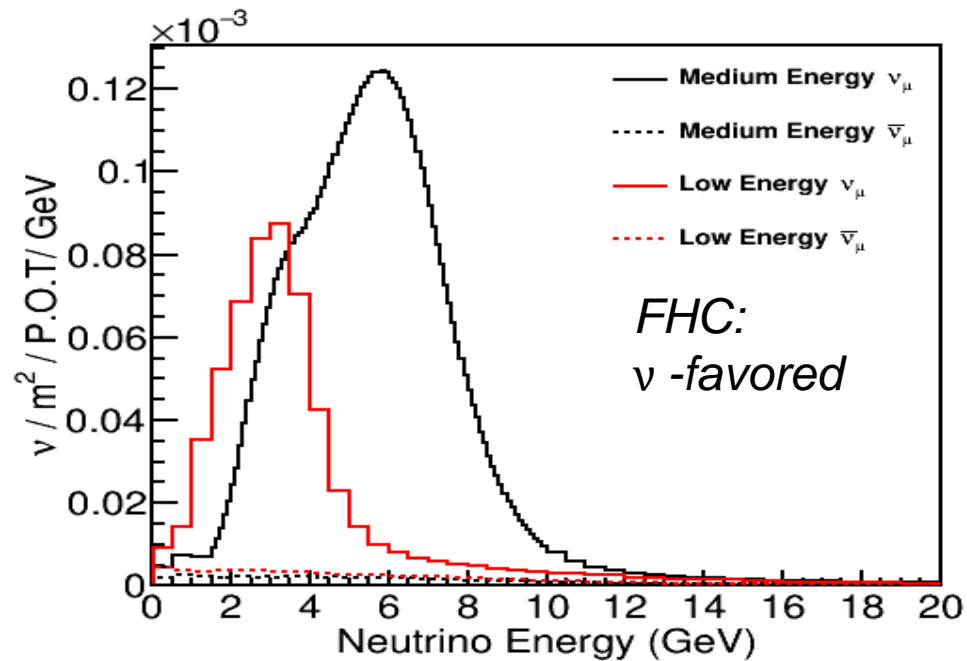
2 Focusing States:

“FHC”: Forward Horn Current, focuses positive particles to give primarily neutrinos

“RHC”: Reverse Horn Current, focuses negative particles to give primarily antineutrinos

# MINERvA Datasets Some History

- ▶ EOI: 2002, Construction Start: 2007, First Full Detector Data: 2009
- ▶ Data-taking has been completed for both energy configurations → MINERvA has been decommissioned



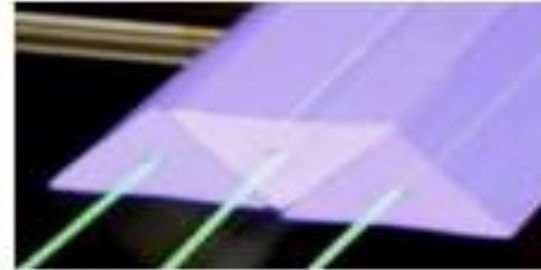
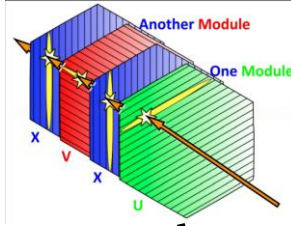
Energy	$\nu$ - P.O.T.	$\bar{\nu}$ - P.O.T.
Low Energy: ~3.5 GeV peak (2010-2012)	4.0 E 20	1.7 E 20
Medium Energy: ~6 GeV peak (2013-2019)	12.1 E 20	12.4 E 20

“P.O.T.”: Protons on Target, a proxy for number of neutrinos produced

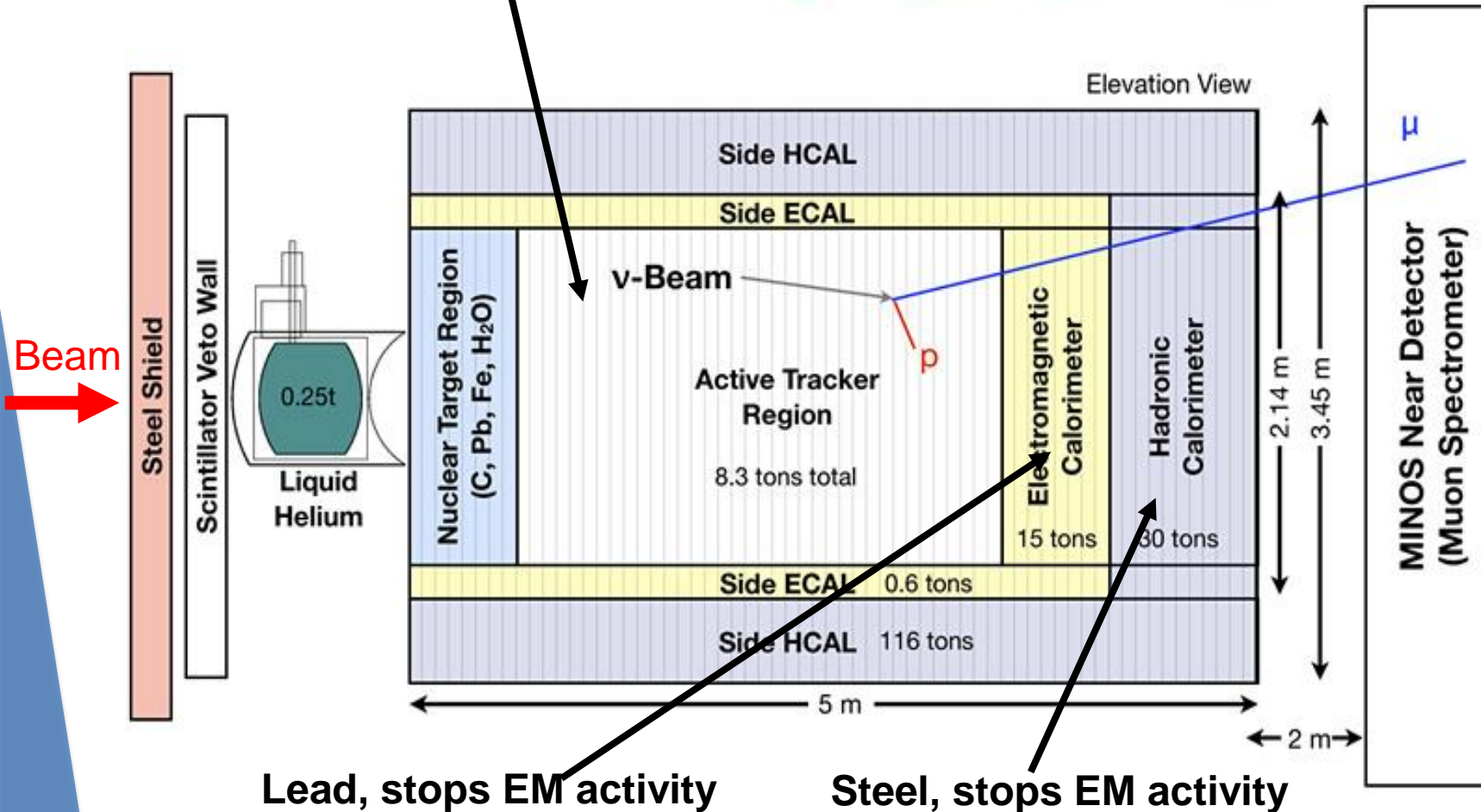


# MINERvA Detector

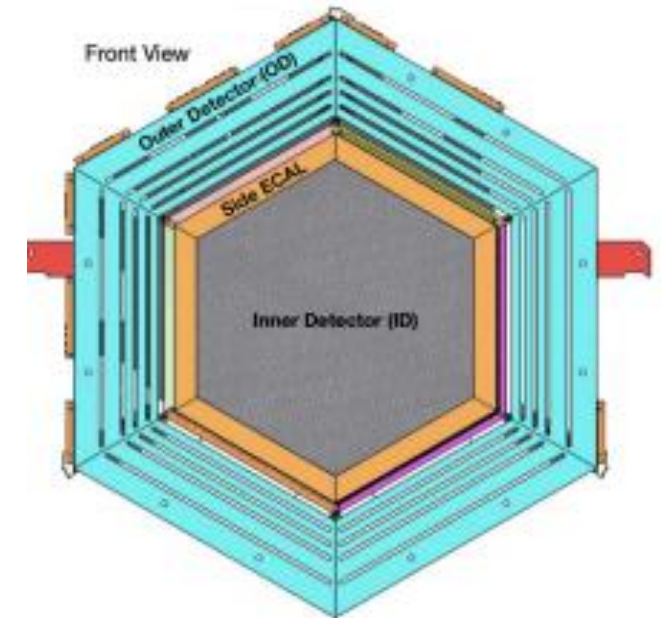
Plane rotation of scintillator allows for tracking



Charged particles pass through strips of scintillator. Light collected by fibers, measured by photomultiplier tubes.

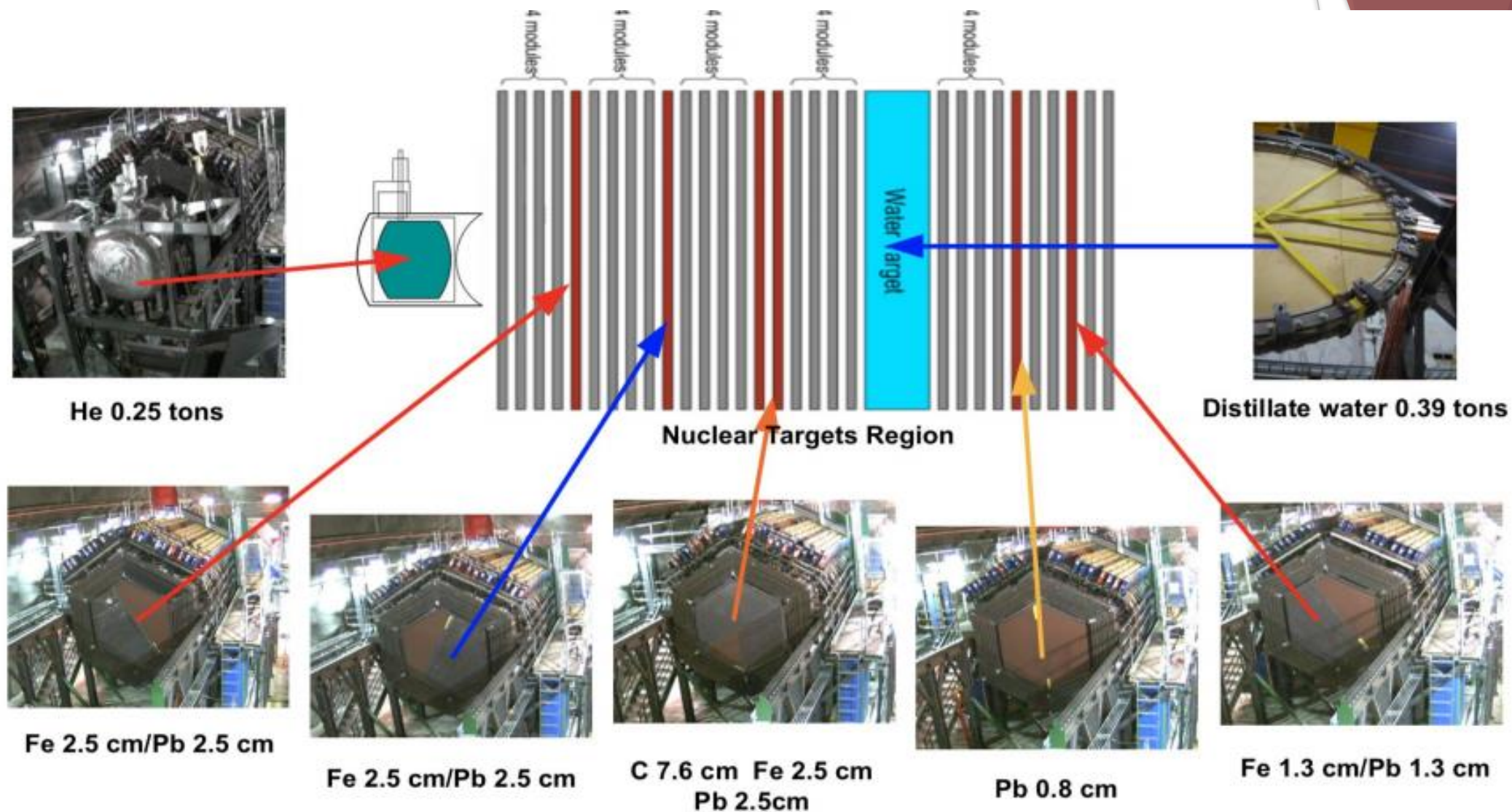


Front View Single Module



Scintillator - Tracking  
Lead - EM calorimetry  
Steel - Hadronic calorimetry

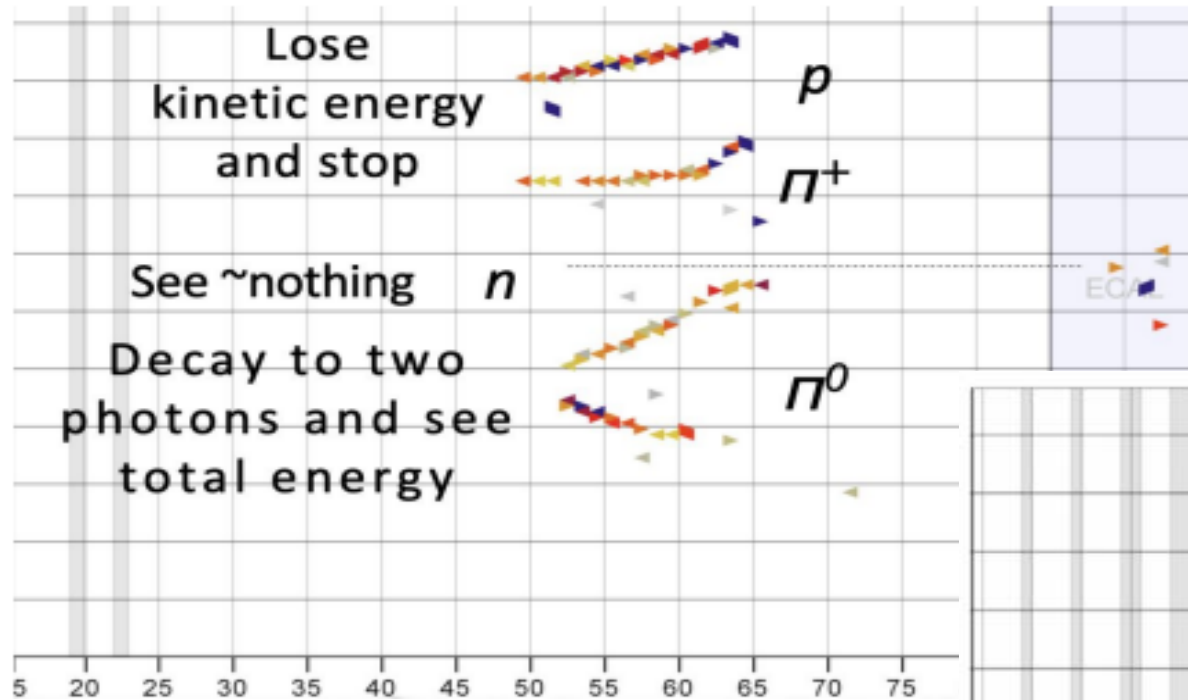
# MINERvA Detector: Target Region





# How Does MINERvA See?

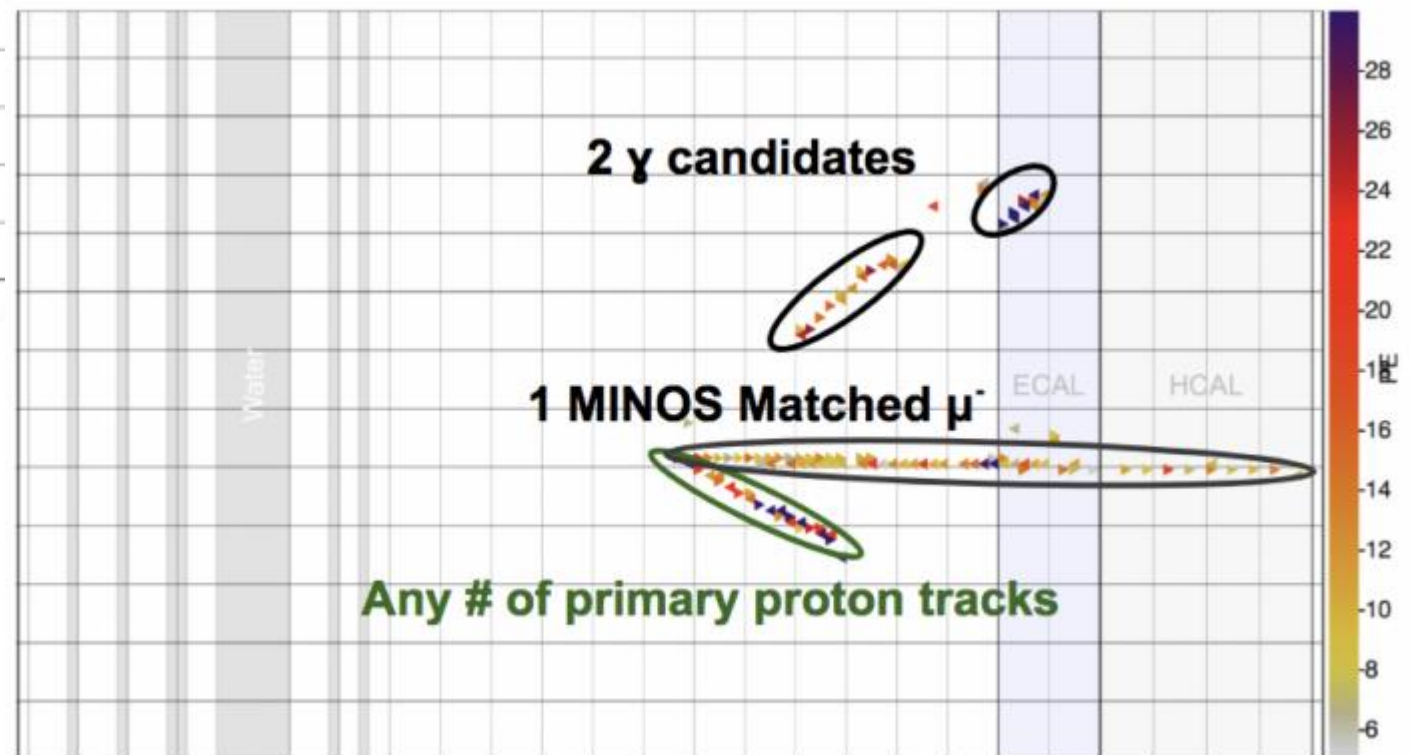
## Various Particles and how they present in MINERvA



Particles traversing the detector's active elements present differently enough to allow for the selection of exclusive final states of neutrino interactions

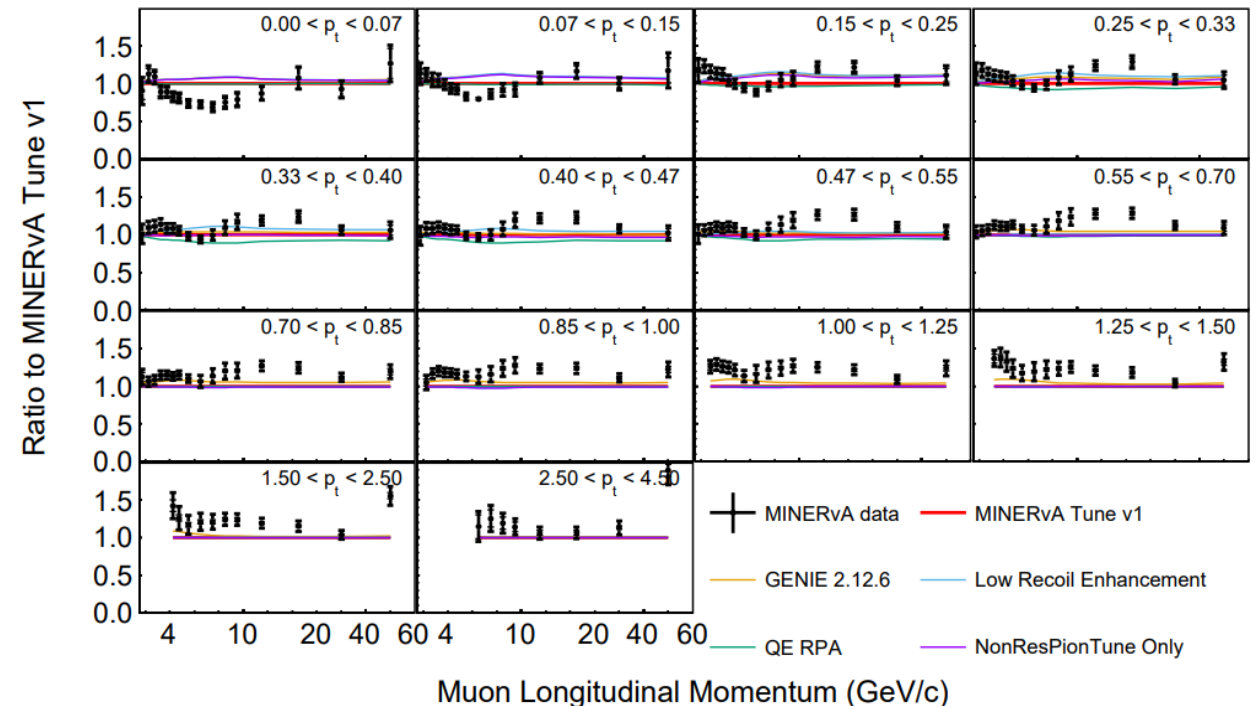
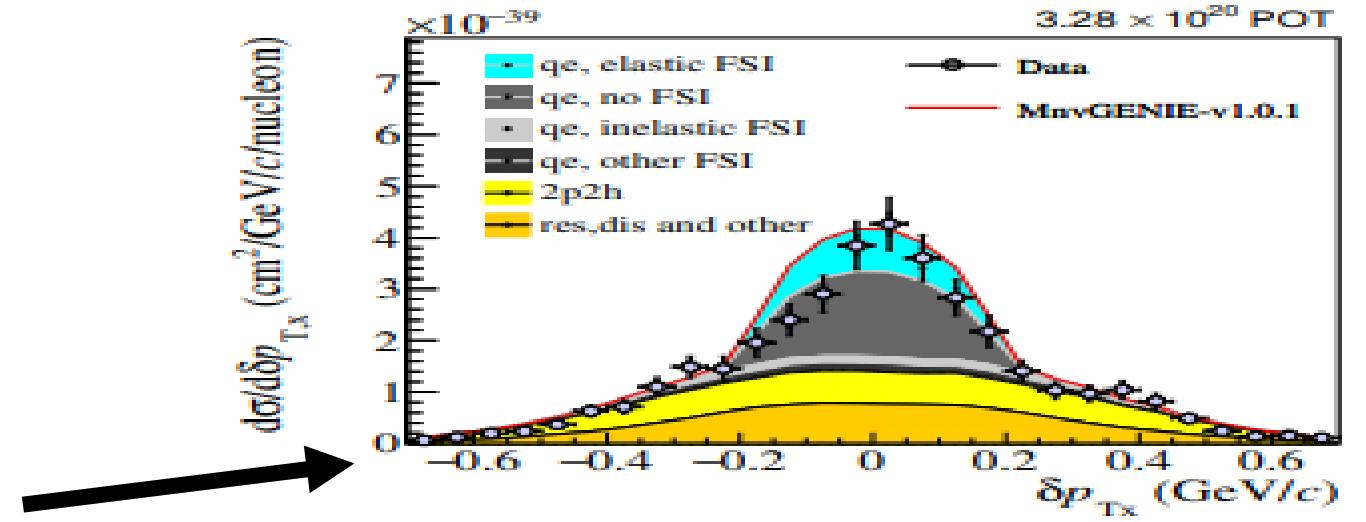
Crucial that the tracker region is all active, so that the particle deposits can be well-separated/identified

## Candidate $\pi^0$ Event in the tracker



# MINERvA Results' Recent Highlights

- ▶ Flux measurement techniques:
  - ▶ Inverse Muon Decay
  - ▶ Neutrino Electron Scattering
- ▶ Transverse Kinematic Imbalance “TKI” variables in single proton interactions (Phys.Rev. D 101, 092001):
  - ▶ Sensitivity to various models' handling of multiple nuclear effects (e.g. binding energy)
- ▶ ME Inclusive Final State Measurement (arXiv:2106.16210):
  - ▶ Discrepancy with various models
- ▶ All results in papers from next slide



# MINERvA Recent Publications/Preprints

- ▶ [“Exploring Neutrino-Nucleus Interactions in the GeV Regime using MINERvA”](#) arXiv: 2017.02064, submitted for publication
- ▶ [“Constraining the NuMI neutrino flux using inverse muon decay reactions in MINERvA”](#) arXiv: 2107.01059, submitted for publication
- ▶ [“Measurement of inclusive charged-current  \$\nu\mu\$  cross sections as a function of muon kinematics at  \$\sim 6\$  GeV on hydrocarbon”](#) arXiv:2106.16210 , submitted for publication
- ▶ [“Use of Neutrino Scattering Events with Low Hadronic Recoil to Inform Neutrino Flux and Detector Energy Scale”](#) arXiv: 2104.05769, submitted for publication
- ▶ [“Neutral pion reconstruction using machine learning in the MINERvA experiment at  \$\langle E\_\nu \rangle \sim 6\$  GeV”](#) arXiv: 2103.06992, accepted for publication in JINST
- ▶ [“Double-Differential Inclusive Charged-Current  \$\nu\mu\$  Cross Sections on Hydrocarbon in MINERvA at  \$\langle E\_\nu \rangle \sim 3.5\$  GeV”](#) Phys. Rev. D 101, 11 (2020)
- ▶ [“Probing Nuclear Effects with Neutrino-induced Charged-Current Neutral Pion Production”](#) Phys. Rev. D 102, 072007 (2020)
- ▶ [“High-statistics measurement of neutrino quasielastic-like scattering at  \$\sim 6\$  GeV on a hydrocarbon target”](#) Phys. Rev. Lett. 124, 121801 (2020)
- ▶ [“Nuclear binding energy and transverse momentum imbalance in neutrino-nucleus reaction”](#) Phys. Rev. D 101, 092001 (2020)



# MINERvA Summary

- ▶ MINERvA has pushed, and continues to push, the boundaries of the understanding of neutrino-nucleus interactions
- ▶ MINERvA's construction and beam conditions provide ample statistics to investigate inclusive and exclusive final states of neutrino interactions across an array of nuclear targets
- ▶ The efforts made by MINERvA are in great support of the goals to model and understand nuclei as well as model and constrain uncertainties for neutrino oscillation experiments

# July 2021 Zoom Collaboration Photo



Thank You!