



JOINT MICROBOONE AND LAR1 SHORT-BASELINE OSCILLATION SENSITIVITIES

G. Karagiorgi & R. Guenette
Columbia U. & Yale U.

Future Short-Baseline Neutrino Experiments – Needs and Options
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OUTLINE

- MicroBooNE and LAr1 in a near/far detector configuration to look for short-baseline oscillations

This is potentially a two neutrino beam experiment, with both the BNB and the NuMI beam*

*NuMI beam sensitivities coming soon...

MICROBOONE'S PHYSICS GOALS

- R&D physics
- Cross sections
- MiniBooNE low energy excess
- Short-baseline oscillations

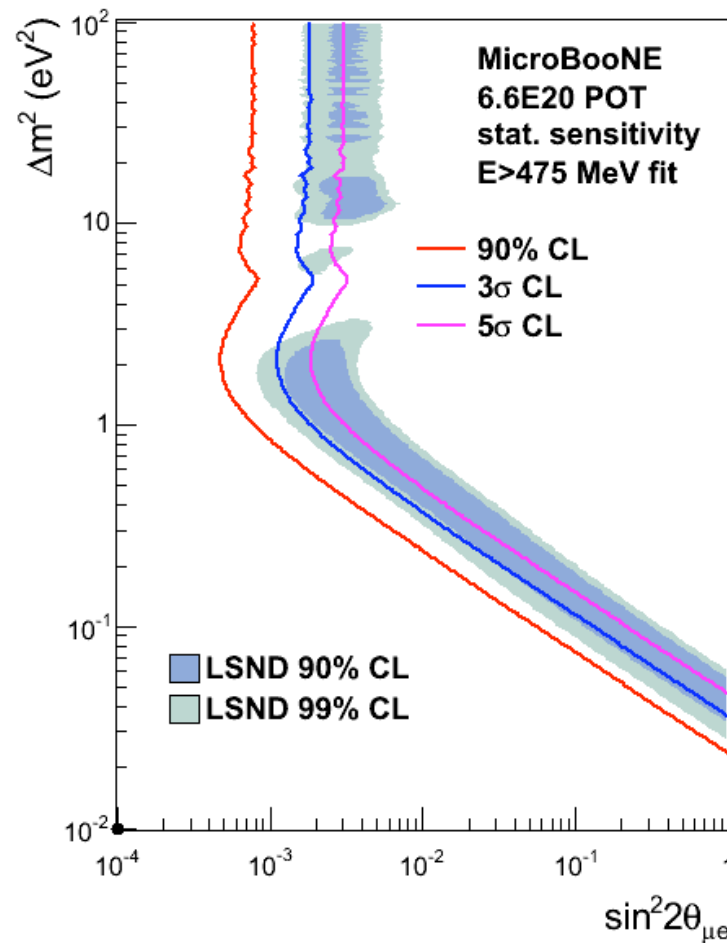
MICROBOONE'S OSCILLATION SENSITIVITY

- Oscillation sensitivity assumptions*:
 - BNB beam, on-axis
 - Two-neutrino oscillations
 $P = \sin^2 2\theta_{\mu e} \sin^2(1.27\Delta m^2 L/E)$
 - 80% reconstruction efficiency (flat in E)
 - 3% $\nu_{\mu e}$ background **mis-ID** rate
 - 3%/sqrt(E[GeV]) EM shower energy **resolution**
 - 6% muon energy resolution
 - fits exclude low energy range (E>475 MeV)

*Same assumptions for LAr1

MICROBOONE'S OSCILLATION SENSITIVITY

MicroBooNE's sensitivity is statistics-limited



Neutrino mode

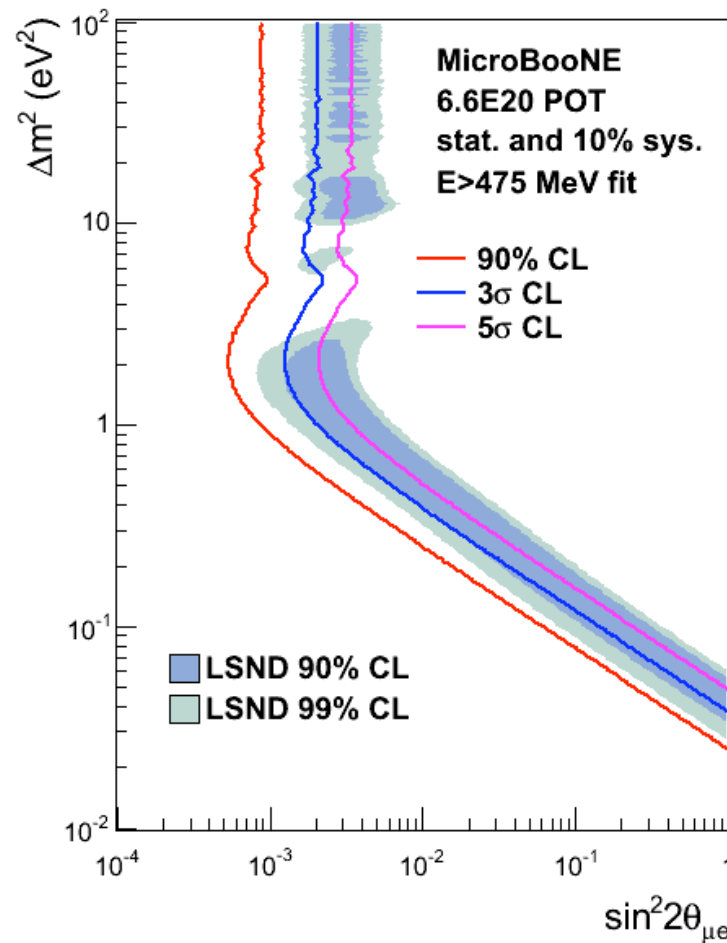
Expected background events (475-1250 MeV):
~150

Expected signal events at LSND best fit (475-1250 MeV):
~70

signal/sqrt(bkgd) = 5.7

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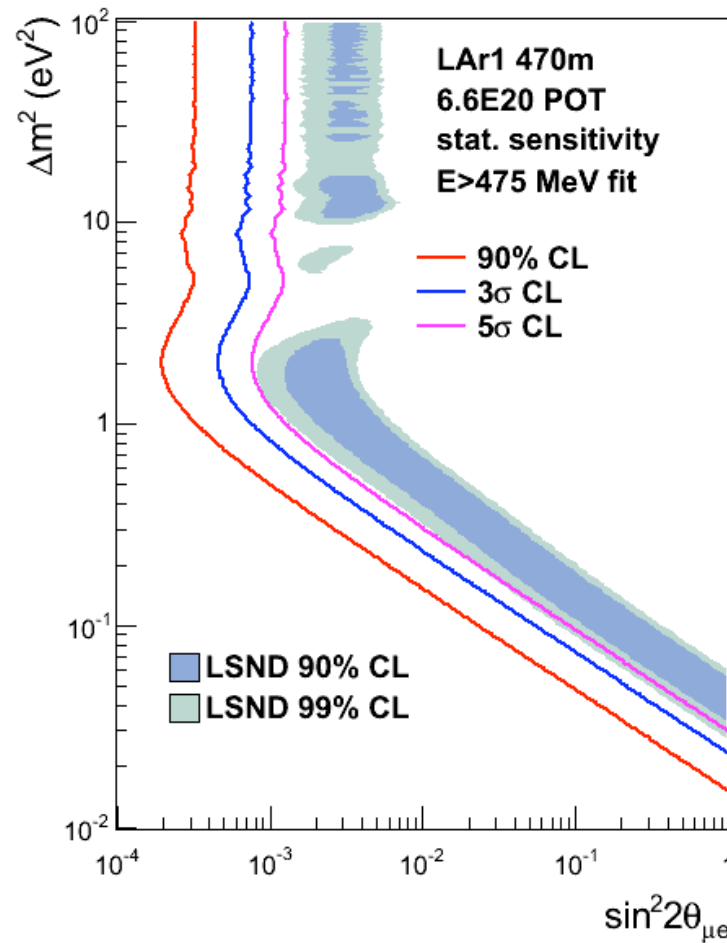
Expected signal events at LSND best fit (475-1250 MeV):
~70

signal/sqrt(bkgd) = 5.7

LAR1'S OSCILLATION SENSITIVITY

(@ MICROBOONE LOCATION,
AS REFERENCE)

**LAr1's sensitivity, at same location,
is systematics-limited (5.5x larger)**



Neutrino mode

Expected background
events (475-1250 MeV):
~880

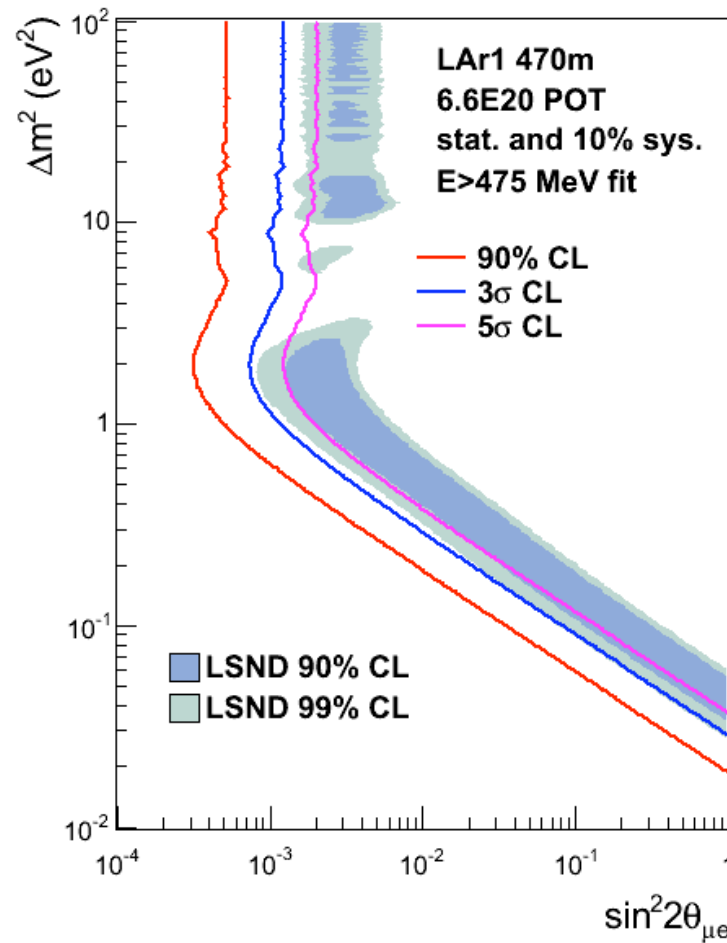
Expected signal events at
LSND best fit (475-1250 MeV):
~400

signal/sqrt(bkgd) = 13.5

LAR1'S OSCILLATION SENSITIVITY

(@ MICROBOONE LOCATION,
AS REFERENCE)

**LAr1's sensitivity, at same location,
is systematics-limited (5.5x larger)**



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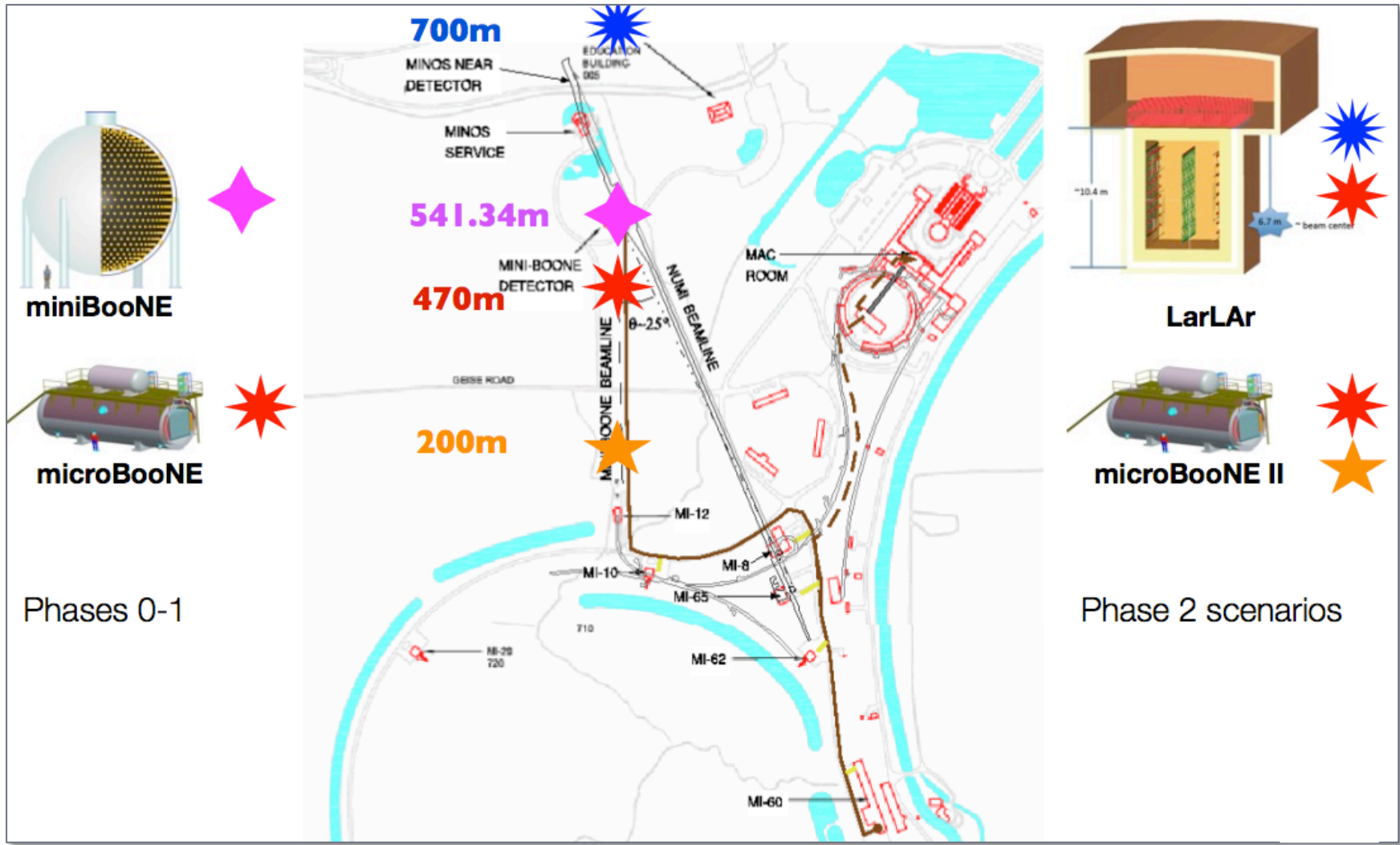
signal/sqrt(bkgd) = 13.5

It would be great to have LAr1 in the BNB/NuMI beam, with reduced systematics!

- Far detector to MicroBooNE?

*We are in the process of optimizing LAr1 baseline. Sensitivities shown next assume LAr1 at 700m location (both detectors on-BNB-axis)

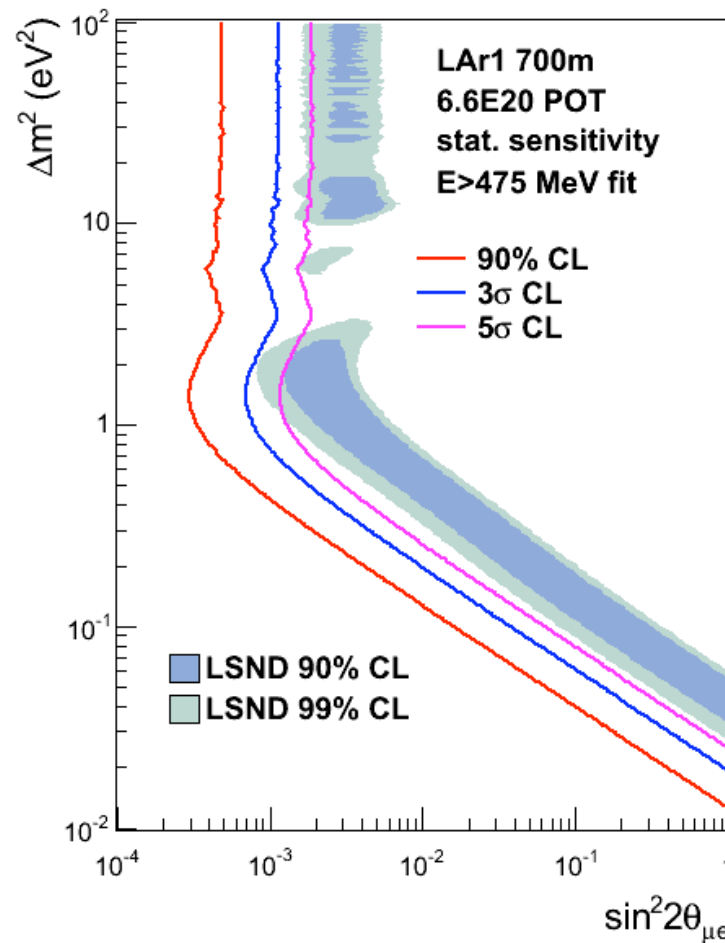
POSSIBLE DETECTOR CONFIGURATIONS



LAR1'S OSCILLATION SENSITIVITY

(@ 700M)

At 700m, LAr1 sensitivity ~equally limited by systematics and statistics



Neutrino mode

Expected background events (475-1250 MeV):
~370

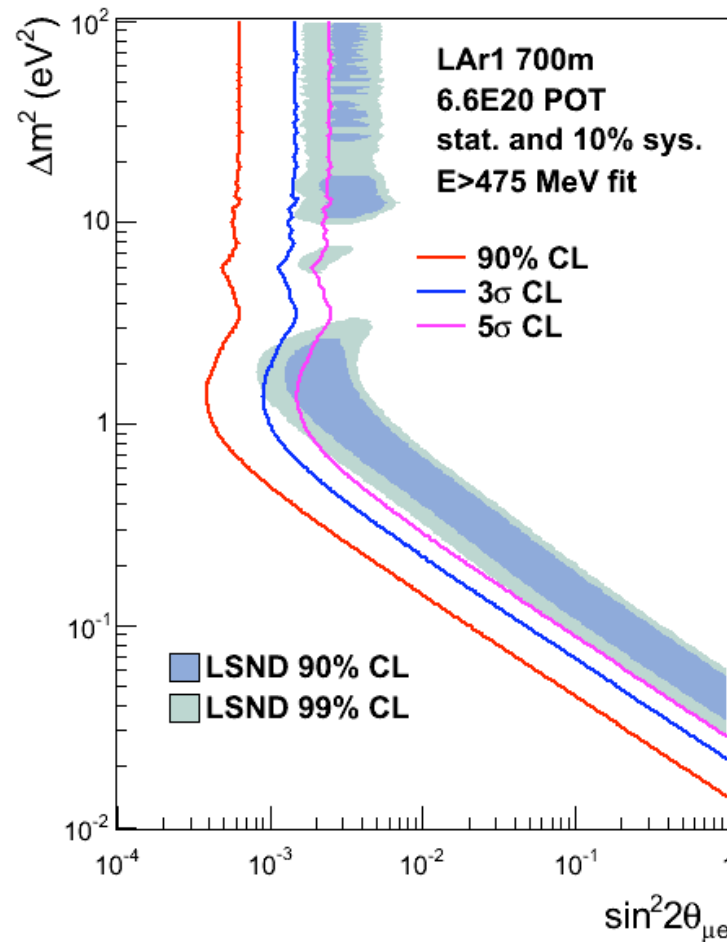
Expected signal events at
LSND best fit (475-1250 MeV):
~230

signal/sqrt(bkgd) = 12.0

LAR1'S OSCILLATION SENSITIVITY

(@ 700M)

At 700m, LAr1 sensitivity ~equally limited by systematics and statistics



Neutrino mode

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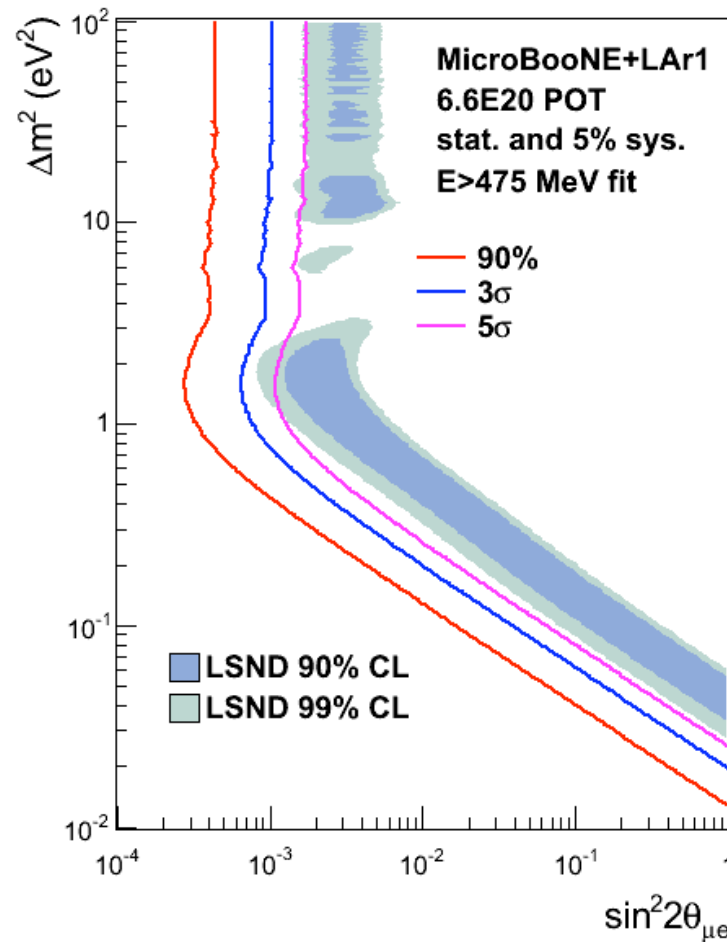
Expected signal events at
LSND best fit (475-1250 MeV):
~230

signal/sqrt(bkgd) = 12.0

COMBINED MICROBOONE + LAR1 SEARCH

(ASSUMING 5% UNCORRELATED SYSTEMATIC UNCERTAINTIES)

With MicroBooNE as a near detector, LAr1 comfortably covers the LSND 90% allowed region at 5σ :

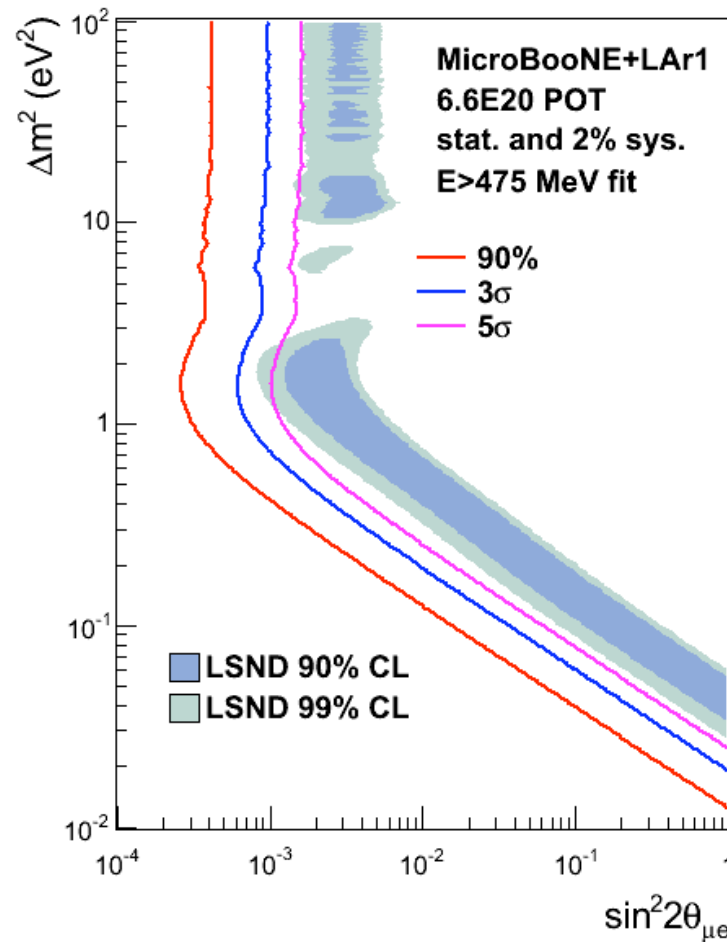


Neutrino mode

COMBINED MICROBOONE + LAR1 SEARCH

(ASSUMING 2% UNCORRELATED SYSTEMATIC UNCERTAINTIES)

With MicroBooNE as a near detector, LAr1 comfortably covers the LSND 90% allowed region at 5σ :



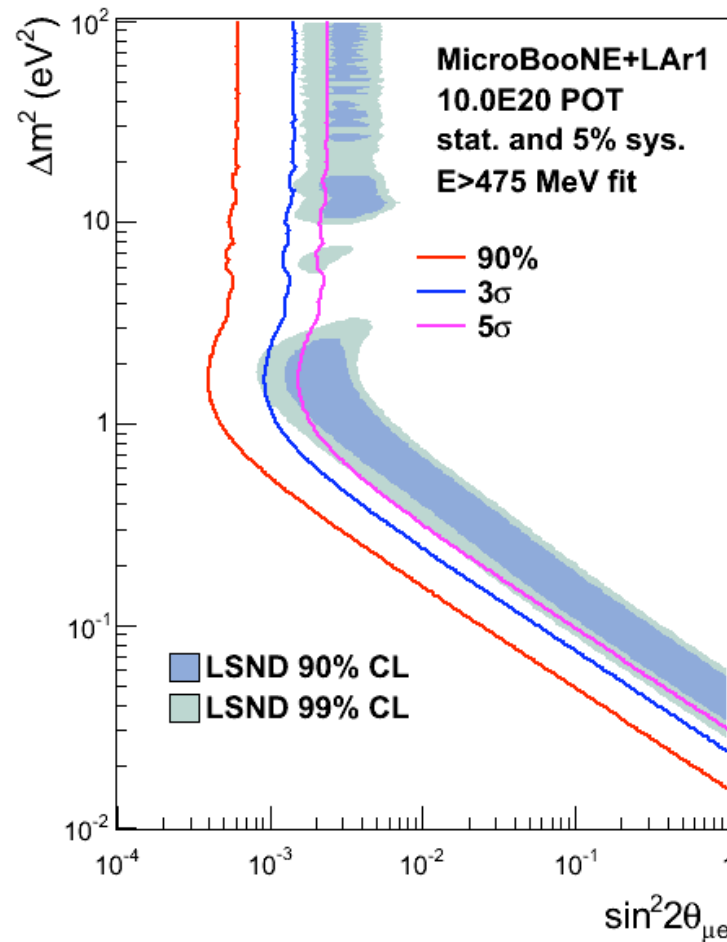
Neutrino mode

With room for improvement with reduced systematic uncertainties.

COMBINED MICROBOONE + LAR1 SEARCH

(ASSUMING 5% UNCORRELATED SYSTEMATIC UNCERTAINTIES)

In antineutrino mode, 5 σ coverage of LSND 90% CL allowed region can be achieved for >10E20 POT.

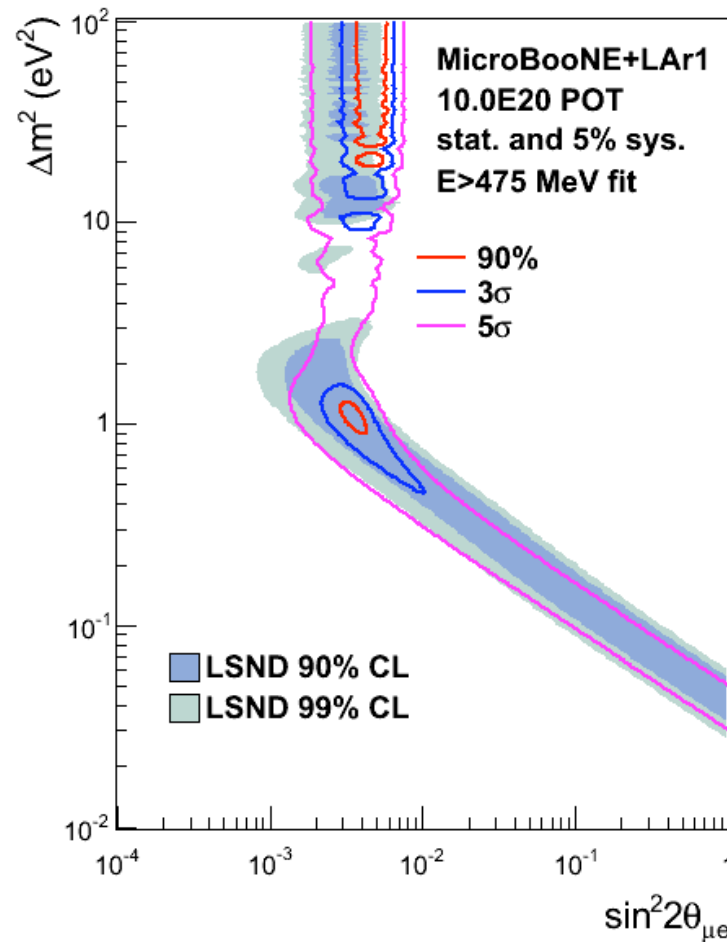


Antineutrino mode

COMBINED MICROBOONE + LAR1 SEARCH

(ASSUMING 5% UNCORRELATED SYSTEMATIC UNCERTAINTIES)

Given current best-fit from antineutrino SBL data sets:



Antineutrino mode

Assumed signal:

$$\Delta m^2 \sim 1 \text{ eV}^2$$
$$\sin^2 2\theta_{\mu e} \sim 0.004$$

→ **5σ signal**

FINAL REMARKS

- A joint MicroBooNE/LAr1 search can definitively test LSND oscillation signal, potentially with two independent beams
- A short-baseline appearance search is just one example of physics which can be studied with a MicroBooNE/LAr1 near/far configuration
 - E.g., additional L-dependent information in the event of an electron-like excess in MicroBooNE
- One must consider feasibility (i.e. cost, schedule constraints)

Backup slides

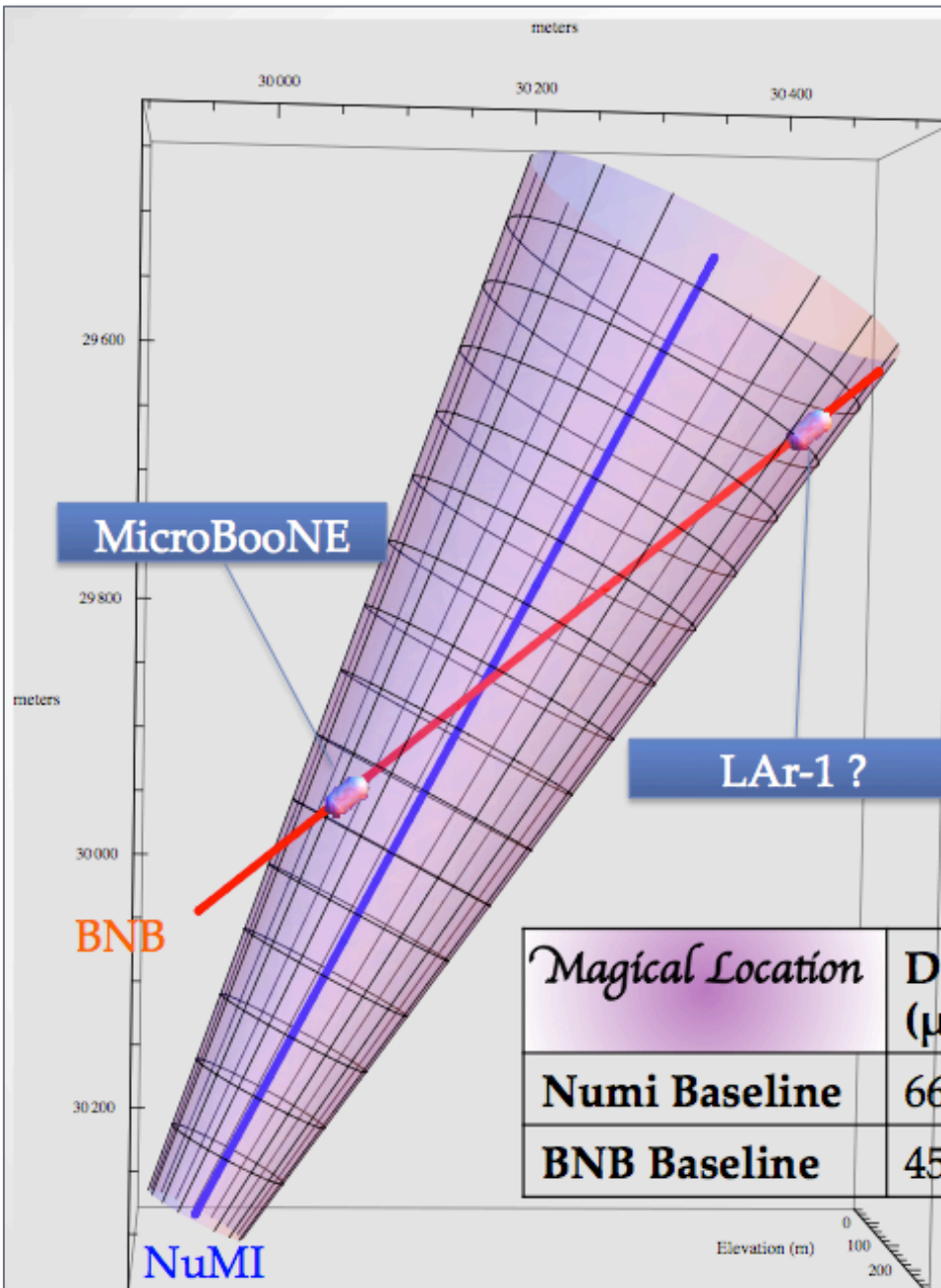
18

Slide by Geoff Mills

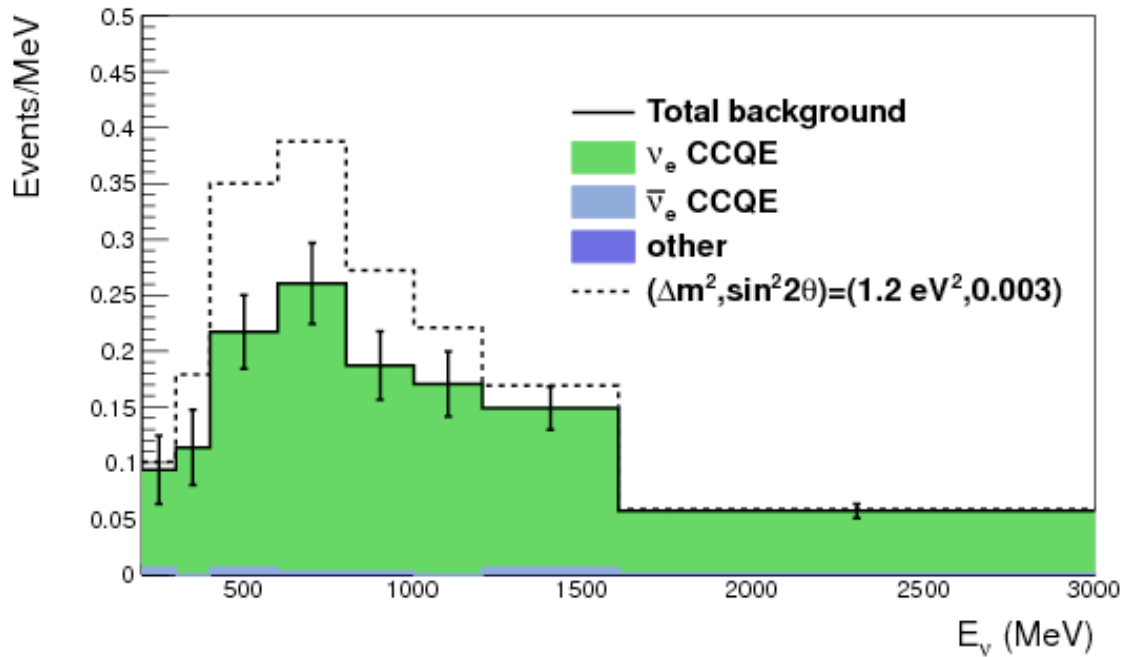
Two Detectors & Two Neutrino Beams

Locate a far detector for μ BooNE such that it is:

- on-axis for the BNB
- at the same off-axis angle

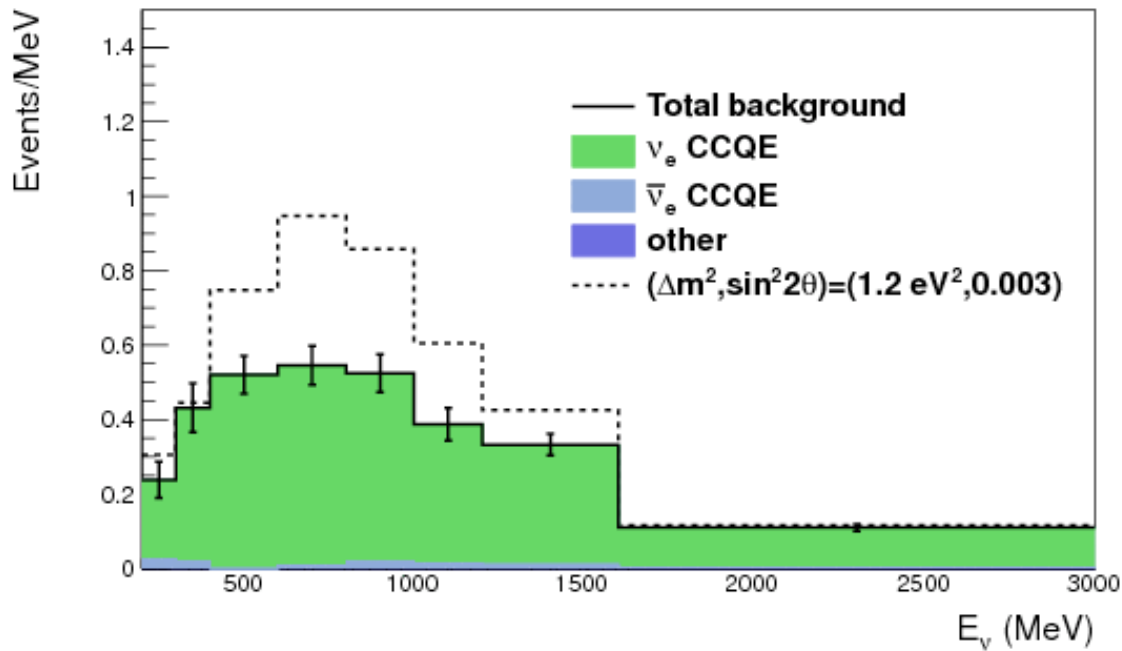


| <i>Magical Location</i> | Detector 1 (μ BooNE) | Detector 2 (LAr-1) |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| NuMI Baseline | 667 m | 1110 m |
| BNB Baseline | 450 | 925 |



MicroBooNE at 470m
 Neutrino mode
 6.6E20 POT

Error bars: bkgd stat



LAr1 at 700m
 Neutrino mode
 6.6E20 POT

Error bars: bkgd stat

(note different y-axis)