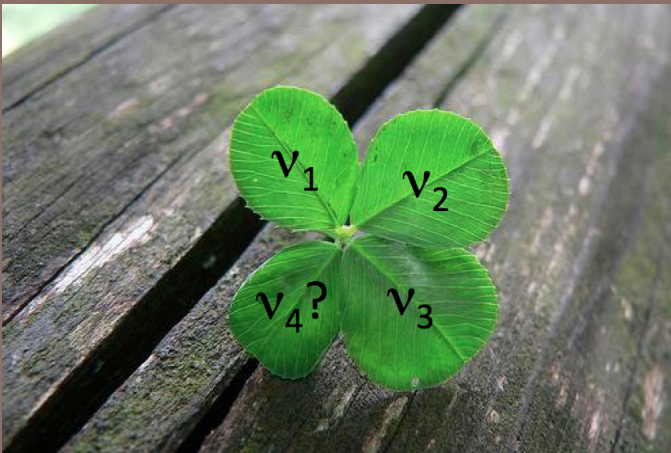
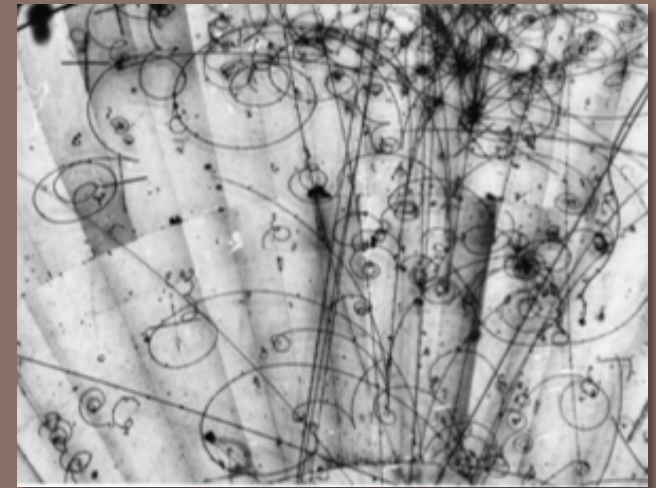


CROSS SECTION & FLUXES GROUP REPORT



Sam Zeller
SBL Workshop

March 21, 2012



- status report on behalf of our sub-group ...

Cross Section and Flux Group

2

- Bonnie Fleming (Yale)
- Debbie Harris (FNAL)
- Patrick Huber (Virginia Tech)
- Chris Polly (FNAL)
- Sam Zeller (FNAL)*

* facilitator

- our task is to examine the neutrino cross sections and fluxes that are most relevant to a potential SBL program at Fermilab

- which σ 's, Φ 's are important?
- what is the status quo right now? how will this evolve in the future?
- what add'l meas might we need to ensure definitive SBL results?

Experiments Measure ν Rates

3

- oscillation experiments measure a neutrino interaction *rate* from which we get out information on oscillation parameters:

$$N(E_\nu) = \sigma(E_\nu) \times \Phi(E_\nu) \times \varepsilon$$

- neutrino interaction cross sections and fluxes play a crucial role in the interpretation of neutrino oscillation data
- short-baseline investigations are no exception

Which σ_ν and Φ_ν 's are Important?

4

- depends on the neutrino source and the neutrino target
(P. Huber, B. Fleming)

Which σ_ν and Φ_ν 's are Important?

5

- **π^+ decay-at-rest**
 - example: *LSND*
 - $\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$
 - $\lesssim 50$ MeV
 - signal detection via inverse β decay
- depends on the neutrino source and the neutrino target
(P. Huber, B. Fleming)

Which σ_ν and Φ_ν 's are Important?

6

- **π^+ decay-at-rest**
 - example: *LSND*
 - $\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$
 - $\lesssim 50$ MeV
 - signal detection via inverse β decay
- **$\pi^{+/-}$ decay-in-flight**
 - example: *MiniBooNE*
 - $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e, \nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu$ and same for $\bar{\nu}_\mu$
 - 0.2-3 GeV range
 - signal detection via ν -nucleus QE scattering (mostly)
- depends on the neutrino source and the neutrino target
(P. Huber, B. Fleming)

Which σ_ν and Φ_ν 's are Important?

7

- **π^+ decay-at-rest**
 - example: *LSND*
 - $\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$
 - $\lesssim 50$ MeV
 - signal detection via inverse β decay
- **$\pi^{+/-}$ decay-in-flight**
 - example: *MiniBooNE*
 - $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e, \nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu$ and same for $\bar{\nu}_\mu$
 - 0.2-3 GeV range
 - signal detection via ν -nucleus QE scattering (mostly)
- **$\mu^{+/-}$ decay**
 - example: *VLENF* (see talk by Alan Bross)
 - $\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e, \nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e, \bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu$ and similarly for $\nu_\mu, \bar{\nu}_e$
 - similar energy range and detection as π DIF
- depends on the neutrino source and the neutrino target
(P. Huber, B. Fleming)

Which σ_ν and Φ_ν 's are Important?

8

- **π^+ decay-at-rest**

- example: *LSND*
- $\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$
- $\lesssim 50$ MeV
- signal detection via inverse β decay

- **$\pi^{+/-}$ decay-in-flight**

- example: *MiniBooNE*
- $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e, \nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu$ and same for $\bar{\nu}_\mu$
- 0.2-3 GeV range
- signal detection via ν -nucleus QE scattering (mostly)

- **$\mu^{+/-}$ decay**

- example: *VLENF* (see talk by Alan Bross)
- $\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e, \nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e, \bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu$ and similarly for $\nu_\mu, \bar{\nu}_e$
- similar energy range and detection as π DIF

- depends on the neutrino source and the neutrino target
(P. Huber, B. Fleming)

have narrowed our initial discussions at least to these accelerator-based options but there are also radioactive sources, reactors, β beams

Experience From Existing Experiments

9

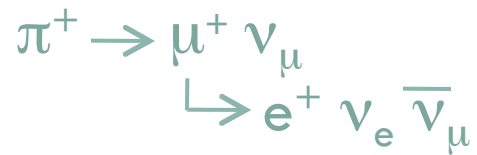
- to understand the role that neutrino σ and Φ knowledge plays in ν_e appearance experiments, we have started to survey experiments who have made such measurements (adding ν_μ disappearance, where applicable):
 - * **LSND** (G. Mills)
 - π DAR example
 - * **MiniBooNE** (C. Polly)
 - π DIF example
 - lower energy ν beam, single detector system
 - * **MINOS** (T. Vahle)
 - π DIF example
 - higher energy ν beam, 2 detector set-up

*“lessons learned”
proposal vs. reality*

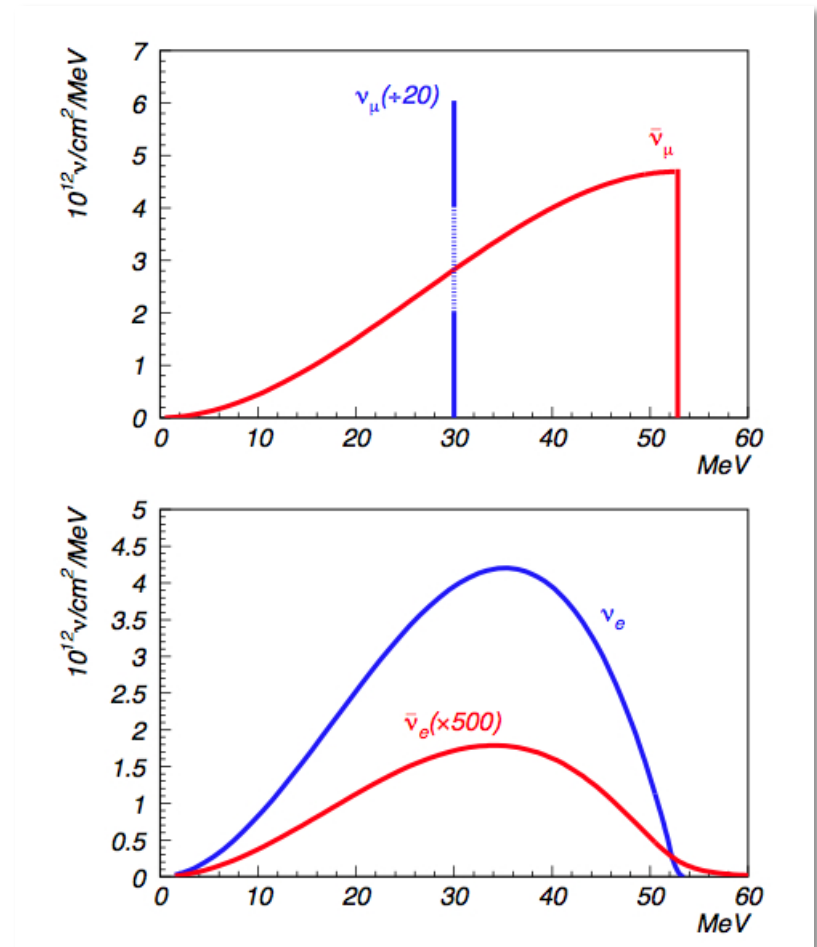
π^+ DAR & LSND Experience

10

- well-defined ν spectrum



- μ^+ DAR flux known to 7%
- processes with well-known σ 's to check flux normalization
e.g., $\nu + e^-$, $^{12}\text{C}(\nu_e, e^-)^{12}\text{N}_{\text{g.s.}}$

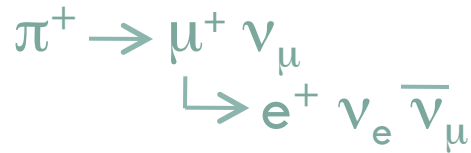


(G. Mills)

π^+ DAR & LSND Experience

11

- well-defined ν spectrum

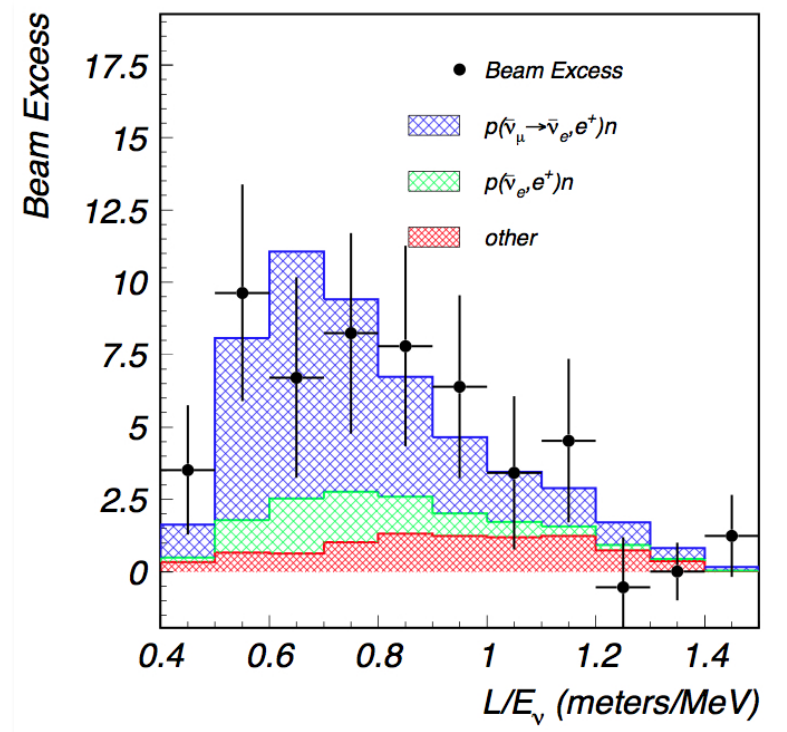


- μ^+ DAR flux known to 7%
- processes with well-known σ 's to check flux normalization e.g., $\nu + e^-, {}^{12}\text{C}(\nu_e, e^-){}^{12}\text{N}_{\text{g.s.}}$

- well-defined signal (IBD)



- 2 fold-signature \Rightarrow low ν bkg
- well-known σ (few-%)



(G. Mills)

π DIF & MB/MINOS Experience

12

- ν spectra known to 10's of %
 - dependent on having good hadro-production constraints as input
 - needed to help break σ , Φ degeneracies
 - important that these be at same beam energies, on same target
(see talks on MIPP (R. Rajendran) and N61 /SHINE (D. Schmitz))
-

π DIF & MB/MINOS Experience

13

- ν spectra known to 10's of %
 - dependent on having good hadro-production constraints as input
 - needed to help break σ , Φ degeneracies
 - important that these be at same beam energies, on same target
(see talks on MIPP (R. Rajendran) and N61/SHINE (D. Schmitz))

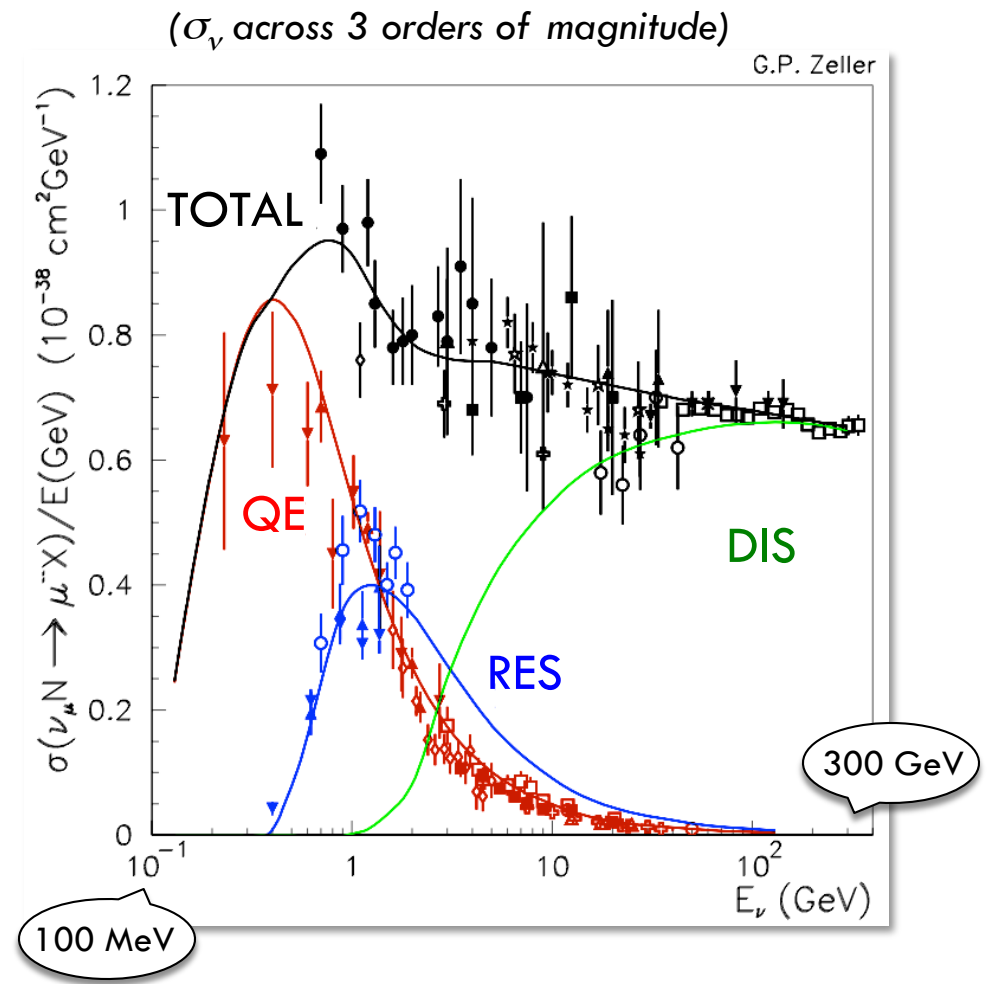
- ν cross sections become more complicated as move up in energy ...
 - affects both signal and background estimates
 - ν -nucleus scattering, both elastic and inelastic processes

- some (but not all) of these issues can be mitigated by having a capable near detector (T. Vahle, D. Harris)

ν Cross Sections for DIF Beams

14

- large uncertainties in the few-GeV energy range
(compared to low and high E_ν)
- lots of rich physics here
- we have been probing this region with increased precision recently ...
- ex., new results on QE scattering challenging assumptions about the size and source of nuclear effects in this energy range

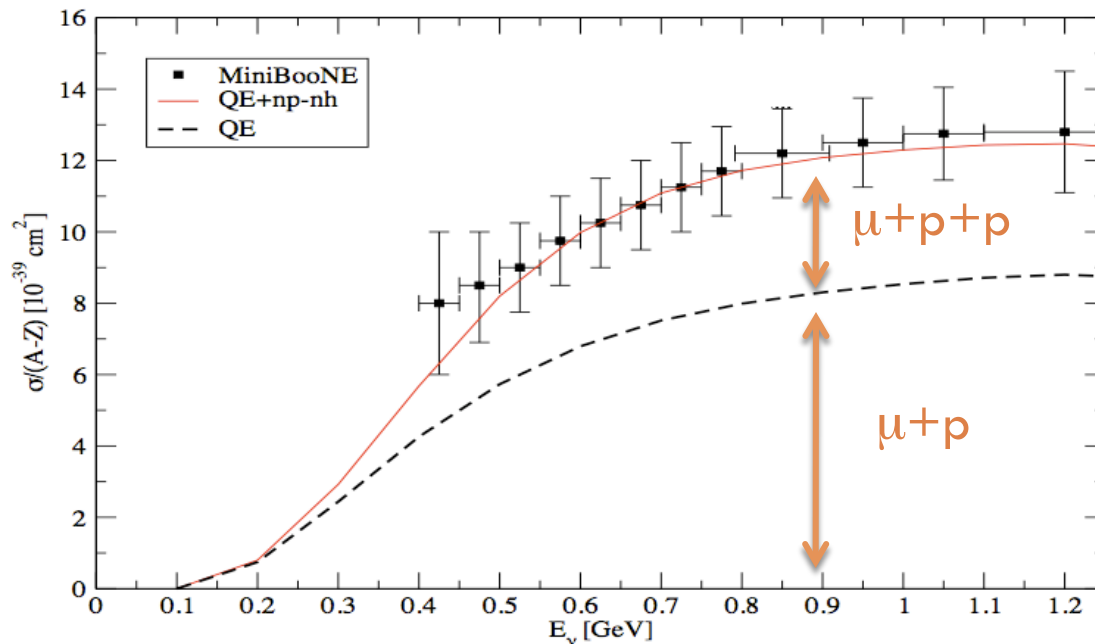


Under-Appreciated Nuclear Effects

15

- there may be add'l nuclear dynamics present in ν -nucleus scattering (i.e., effects that we have not included in our standard independent particle approach)

Aguilar-Arevalo *et al.*, PRD **81**, 92005 (2010)



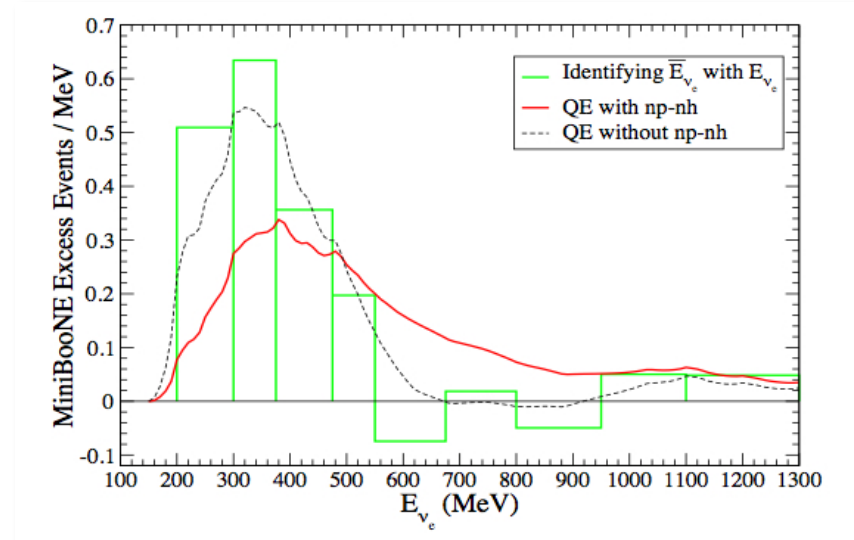
Martini *et al.*, PRC **80**, 065001 (2009)

- ν can scatter off of a strongly correlated nucleon state; multi-nucleon correls produce an enhancement in the QE cross section (40% increase in σ_{QE} at $\sim 1 \text{ GeV}$)
- seen e^- scattering (J. Carlson *et al.*, PRC **65**, 024002 (2002))
- over 50 theoretical papers on this topic in past year+

Areas of Specific Concern

16

- how well do we reconstruct E_{ν} ?
(M. Martini et al., arXiv:1202.4745;
O. Lalkulich et al., arXiv: 1203.2935)

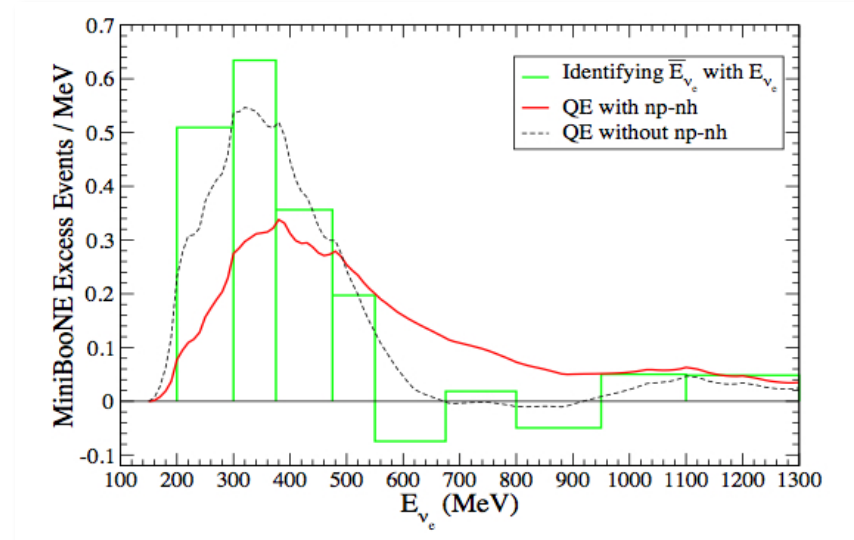


(M. Martini et al., arXiv:1202.4745)

Areas of Specific Concern

17

- how well do we reconstruct E_{ν} ?
(M. Martini et al., arXiv:1202.4745;
O. Lalkulich et al., arXiv: 1203.2935)
- how well do we know the
 ν_e/ν_μ and $\bar{\nu}/\nu$ cross sections?
(presentation by Natalie Jachowicz
“there is a lot we know we don't know”)



(M. Martini et al., arXiv:1202.4745)

Areas of Specific Concern

18

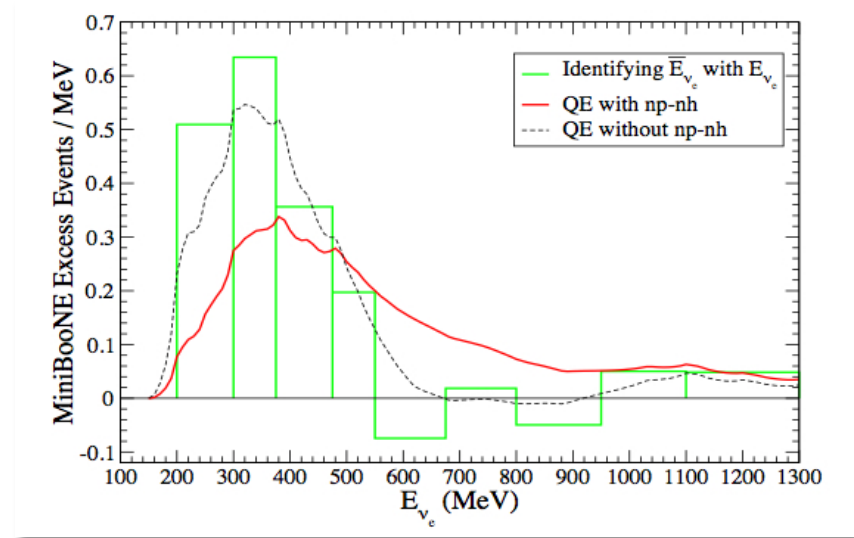
- how well do we reconstruct E_{ν} ?

(M. Martini et al., arXiv:1202.4745;
O. Lalkulich et al., arXiv: 1203.2935)

- how well do we know the ν_e/ν_μ and $\bar{\nu}/\nu$ cross sections?

(presentation by Natalie Jachowicz
“there is a lot we know we don't know”)

- can there be similar nuclear effects impacting background predictions
 - NC π^0 for ν_e appearance, CC π for ν_μ disappearance?



(M. Martini et al., arXiv:1202.4745)

Areas of Specific Concern

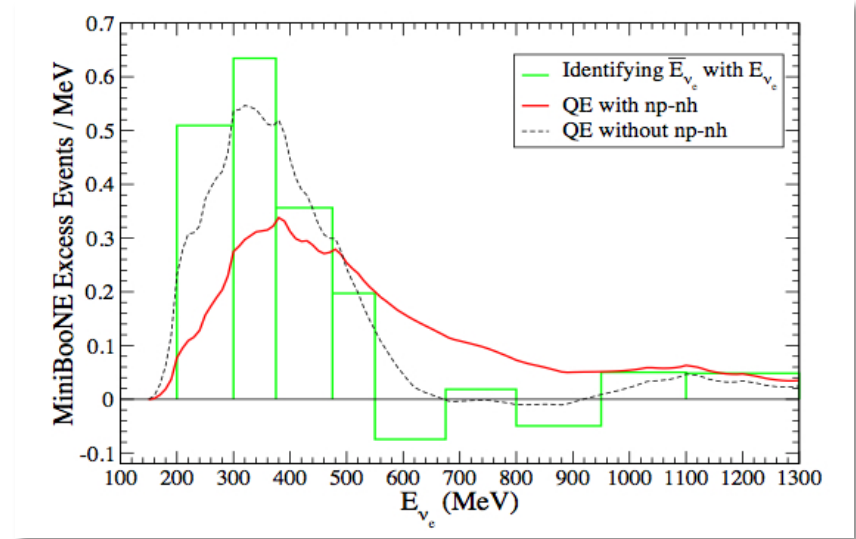
19

- how well do we reconstruct E_{ν} ?

(M. Martini et al., arXiv:1202.4745;
O. Lalkulich et al., arXiv: 1203.2935)

- how well do we know the ν_e/ν_μ and $\bar{\nu}/\nu$ cross sections?

(presentation by Natalie Jachowicz
“there is a lot we know we don’t know”)



(M. Martini et al., arXiv:1202.4745)

- can there be similar nuclear effects impacting background predictions
 - NC π^0 for ν_e appearance, CC π for ν_μ disappearance?
- are there additional sources of NC γ backgrounds?
 - resonant radiative decays ($\Delta \rightarrow N\gamma$) but also “new” SM sources
(R. Hill, PRD **84**, 017501 (2011); J. Jenkins et al., PRD **80**, 053005 (2009); X. Zhang (IU))

What Might We Learn Soon?*

20

- additional MiniBooNE, SciBooNE, NOMAD analyses plus ...
- Booster neutrino energies
 - **MicroBooNE** (argon)
 - **T2K** near detector (carbon, water)
- NuMI neutrino energies
 - **MINERvA** (multiple targets, LE and ME)
 - **NOvA** near detector (carbon, off-axis, NDOS)
 - **ICARUS** (argon)

* with help from Laura Fields (Northwestern)

Future Opportunities

21

σ_ν

- **MINERvA upgrades**
 - H₂, D₂ targets
- **SciNOvA**
 - fine-grained detector in NOvA off-axis beam
- **VLENF (A. Bross)**
 - measurement of neutrino σ 's in a different, more well-known beam
 - first measurements of ν_e and $\bar{\nu}_e$ cross sections

Φ_ν

- **MIPP, NA61/SHINE (R. Rajendran, D. Schmitz)**
 - important for oscillations and also σ measurements

Conclusions

22

- neutrino cross sections are more complex and therefore problematic especially when scattering on nuclei and in few-GeV energy region (DIF harder than DAR)
- need good ν flux constraints (both in planning, data analysis, σ_ν)
- certainly want a capable near detector, but that may not be enough

-
- we are in the middle of our discussions
 - if you have other ideas for us to consider or want to express an opinion or give a presentation to our sub-group, please contact us!

input is welcome!