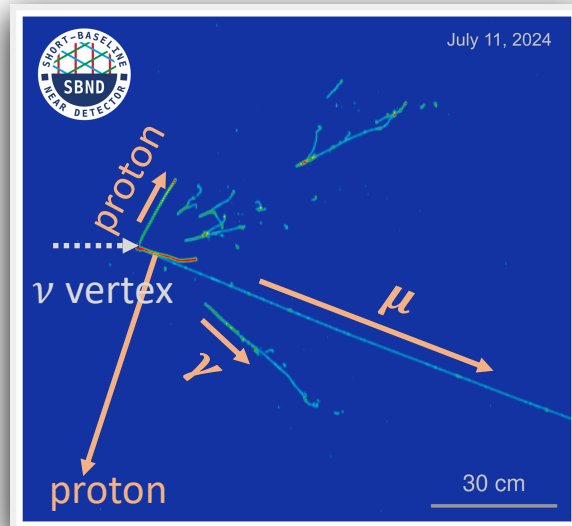




Near Detector Event Selection for SBN Oscillation analysis

Shweta Yadav,
on behalf of the SBND collaboration



NuFact 2024

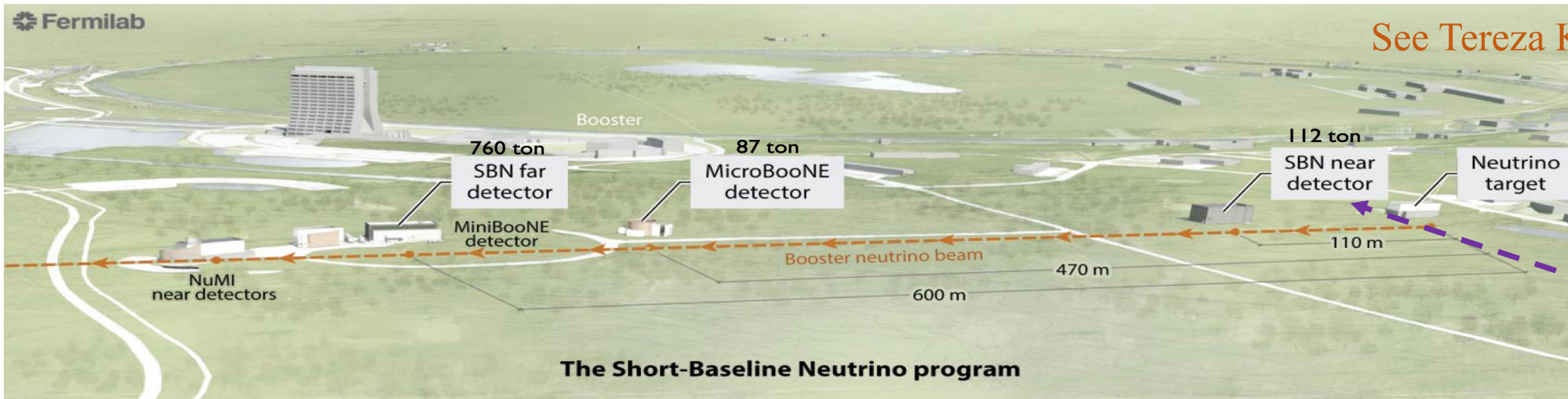
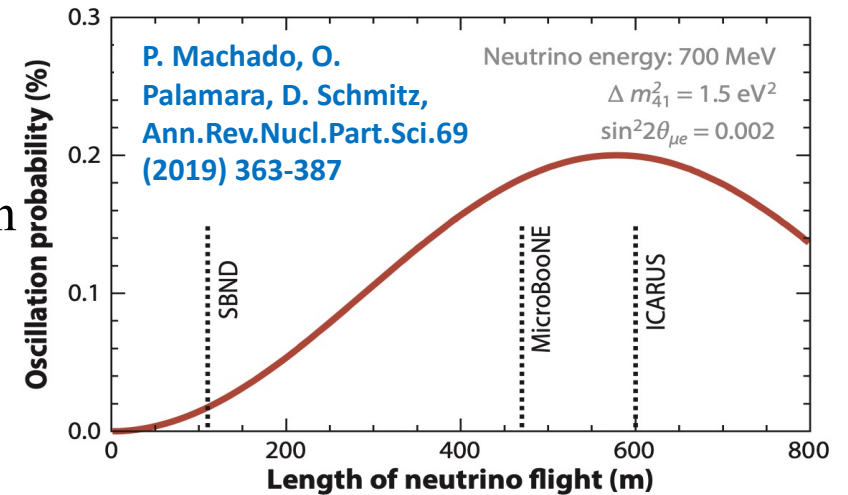
The 25th International Workshop on Neutrinos for Accelerators
Argonne National Laboratory
September 16-21, 2024

Goal of SBN Program



It is essential to resolve the current observed anomalies, which are hinting towards the existence of “sterile” neutrinos

- SBN aims to measure both appearance and disappearance with excellent neutrino identification and effective background rejection
- SBND data will **constrain** predictions and uncertainties for the FD (ICARUS)



See Tereza Kroupova's talk

Role of SBND is to constrain uncertainties

ND constraint strategy



To fully exploit ND statistics, we use all inclusive events splitted into fully exclusive topologies to enhance different neutrino interaction modes.

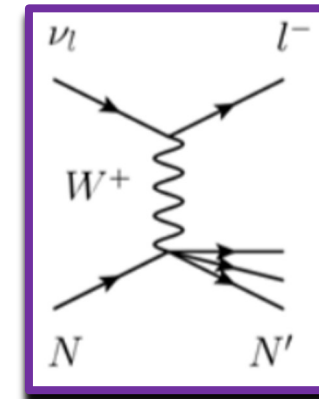
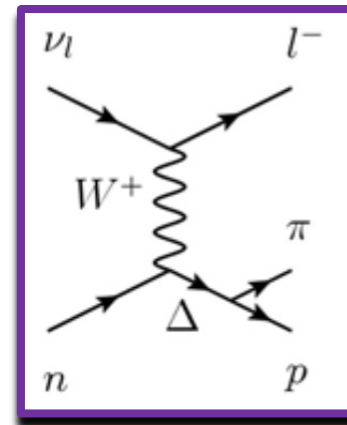
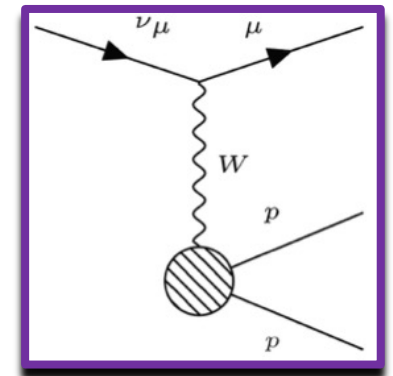
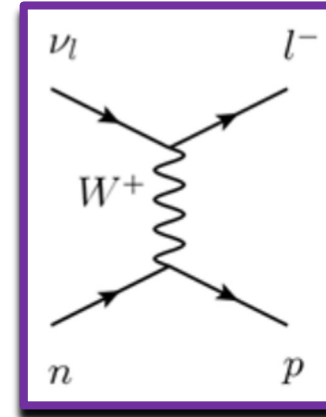
This way reduces model dependency in the FD prediction –

- Detail on the next slide

ND event selection for oscillation :

- ▶ ν_μ CC 0p 0 π
- ▶ ν_μ CC 1p 0 π
- ▶ ν_μ CC Np 0 π (N>1)
- ▶ ν_μ CC 1 π^\pm (any number of nucleons)
- ▶ ν_μ CC Others

ν_μ CC inclusive



ND constraint strategy



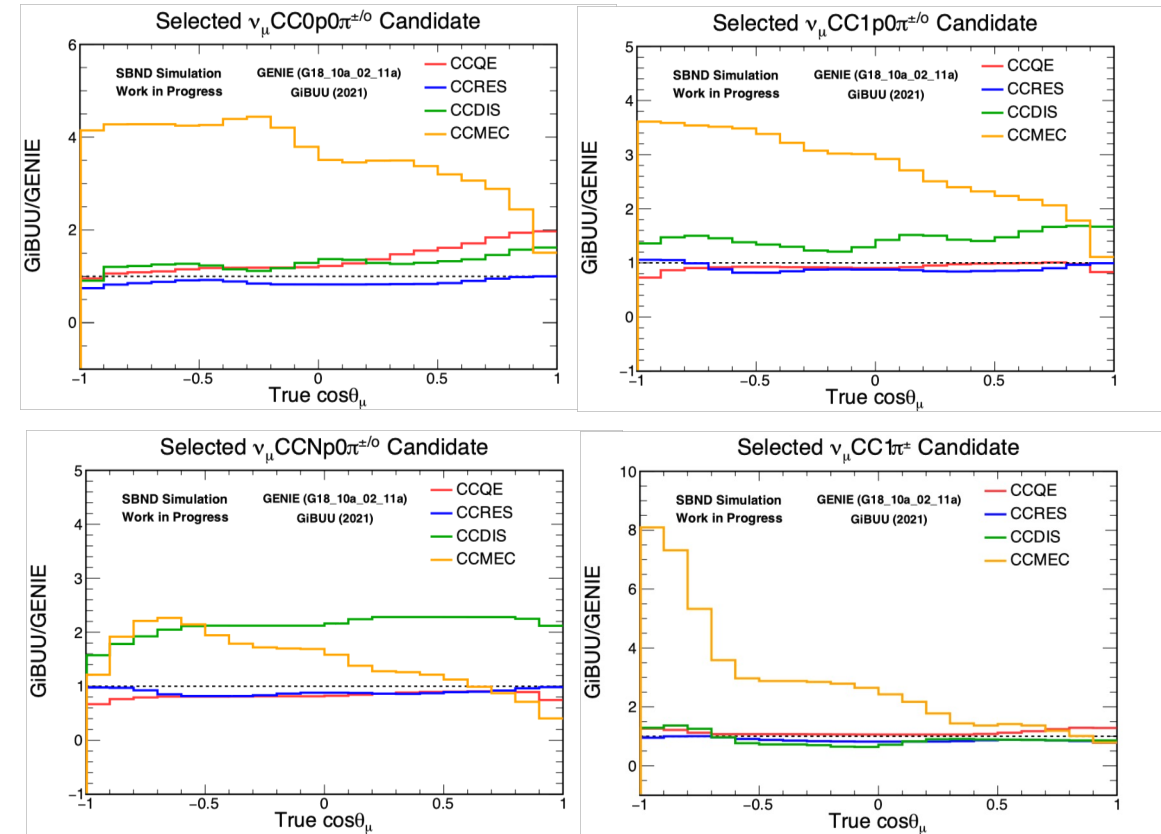
To fully exploit ND statistics, we use all inclusive events splitted into fully exclusive topologies to enhance different neutrino interaction modes.

This way reduces model dependency in the FD prediction

ND event selection for oscillation :

- ▶ $\nu_{\mu}CC\ 0p\ 0\pi$
- ▶ $\nu_{\mu}CC\ 1p\ 0\pi$
- ▶ $\nu_{\mu}CC\ Np\ 0\pi\ (N>1)$
- ▶ $\nu_{\mu}CC\ 1\pi^{\pm}$ (any number of nucleons)
- ▶ $\nu_{\mu}CC\ Others$

$\nu_{\mu}CC$ inclusive



Showing differences between generators in a very simple variable $\cos\theta_{\mu}$ at truth level 4

Event selection for ND constraint



Particle Identification :

- Signal definition : Protons and Pions with $E_{kE,p} > 22$ MeV and $E_{kE,\pi} > 10$ MeV
- Reconstructed tracks using Pandora with $L > 5$ cm and starting within 4 cm from vertex
- Particles are identified based on reconstructed dE/dx



Event selection for ND constraint



Particle Identification :

- Signal definition : Protons and Pions with $E_{kE,p} > 22$ MeV and $E_{kE,\pi} > 10$ MeV
- Reconstructed tracks using Pandora with $L > 5$ cm and starting within 4 cm from vertex
- Particles are identified based on reconstructed dE/dx

Obtained purities :

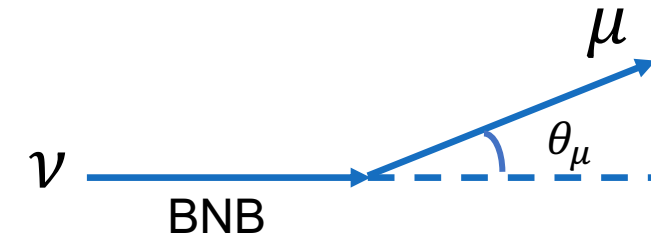
- >85% for muons
- >95% for protons
- >60% for pions



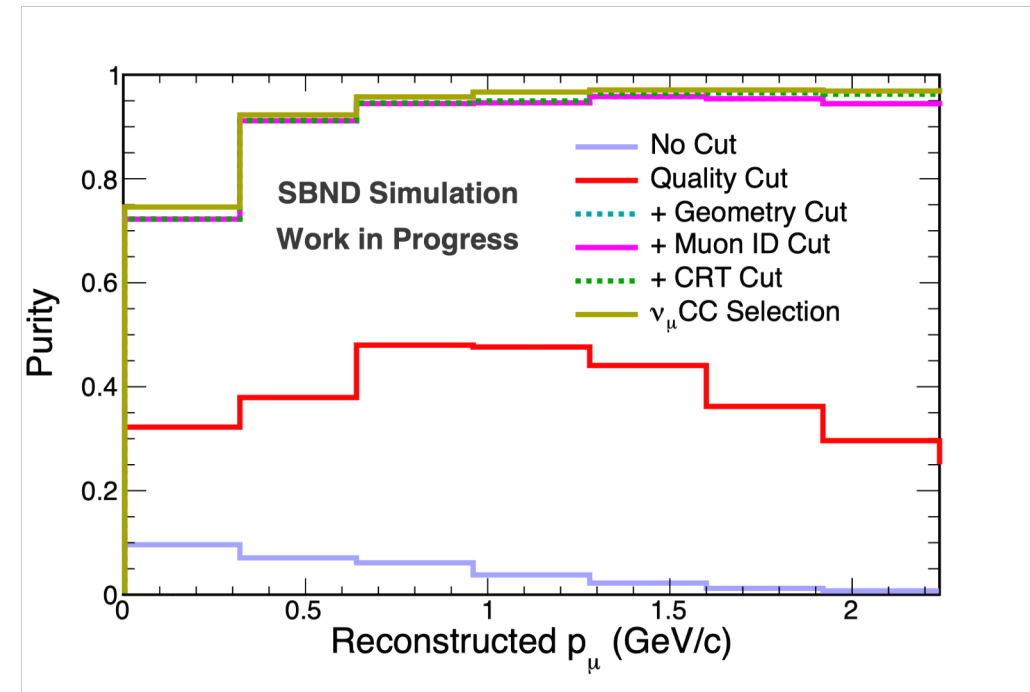
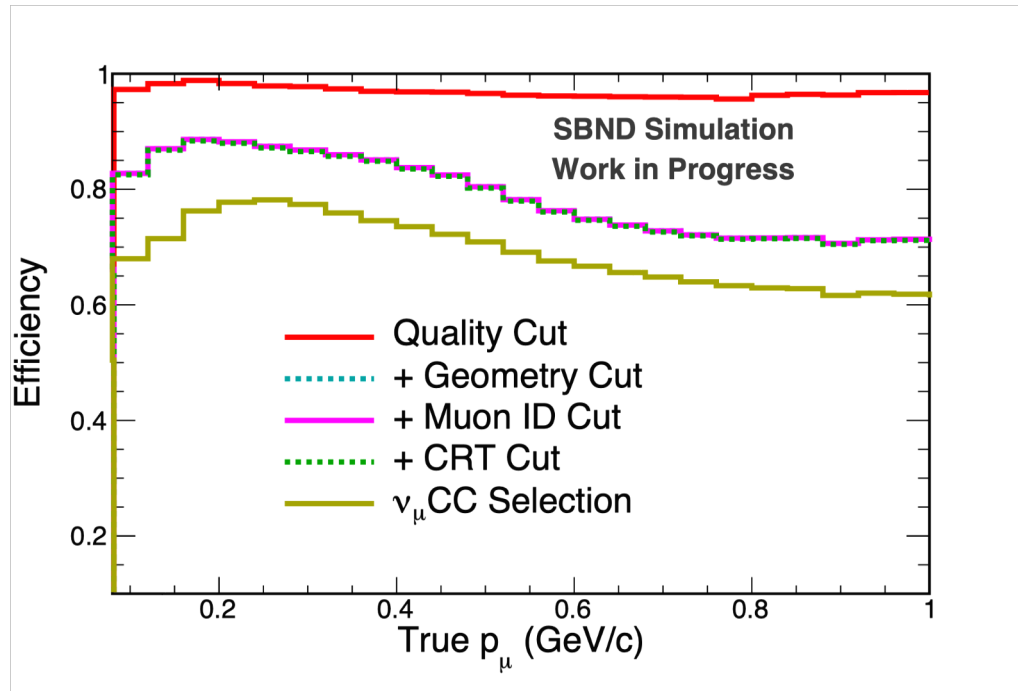
ν_μ CC Selection



- Highly pure ν_μ CC candidates are obtained
 - contained and exiting muon tracks and contained secondaries (protons and pions) are selected
 - Reconstructed momenta uses momentum by range information for contained and MCS* for exiting tracks



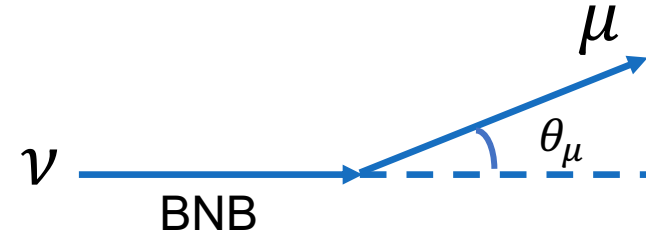
* Multiple Coulomb Scattering



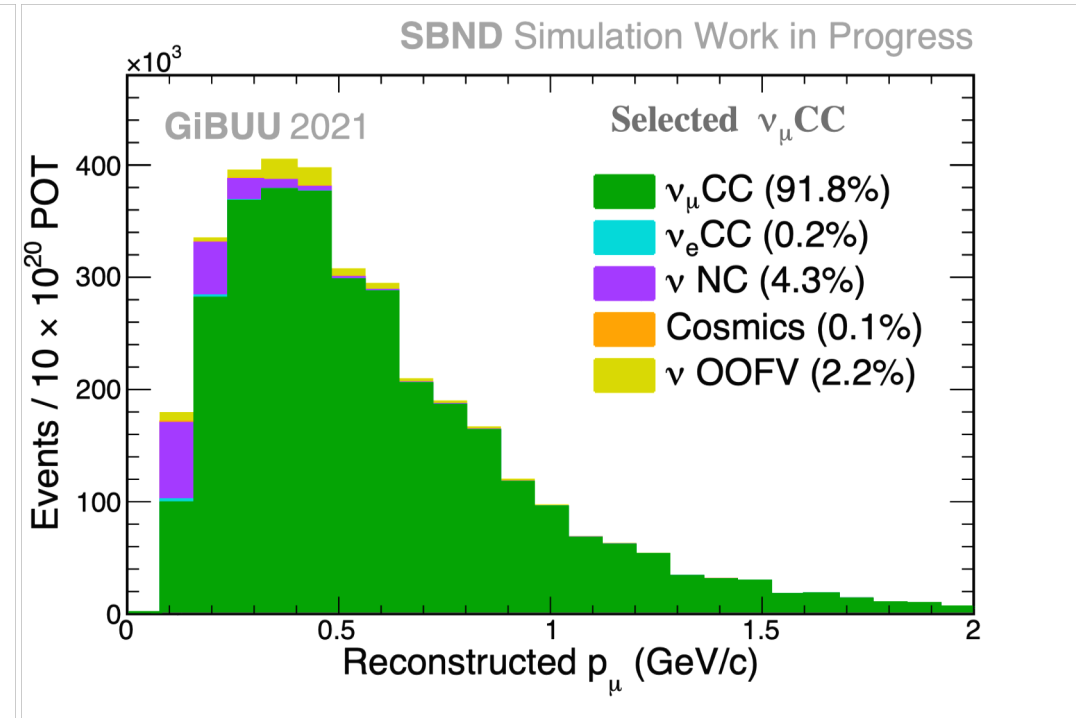
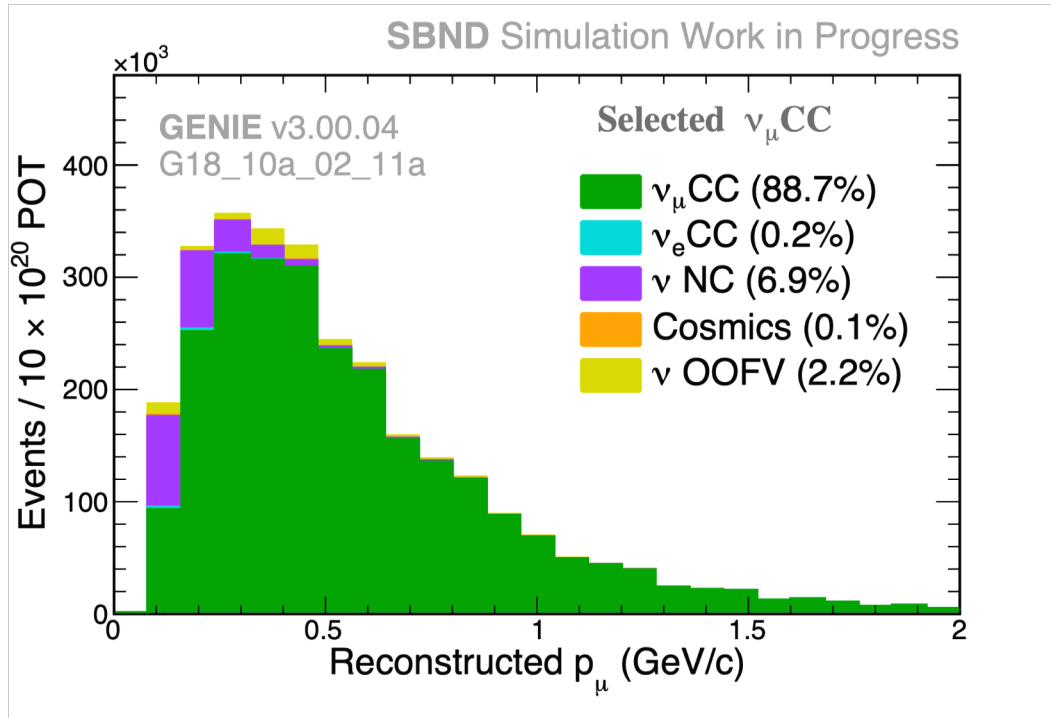
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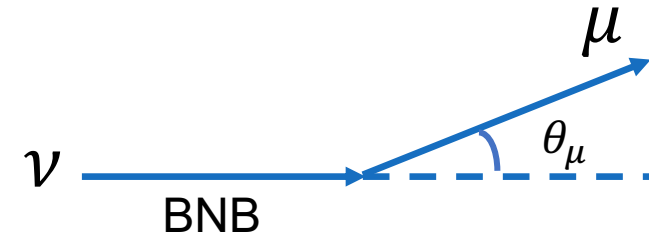
* Multiple Coulomb Scattering



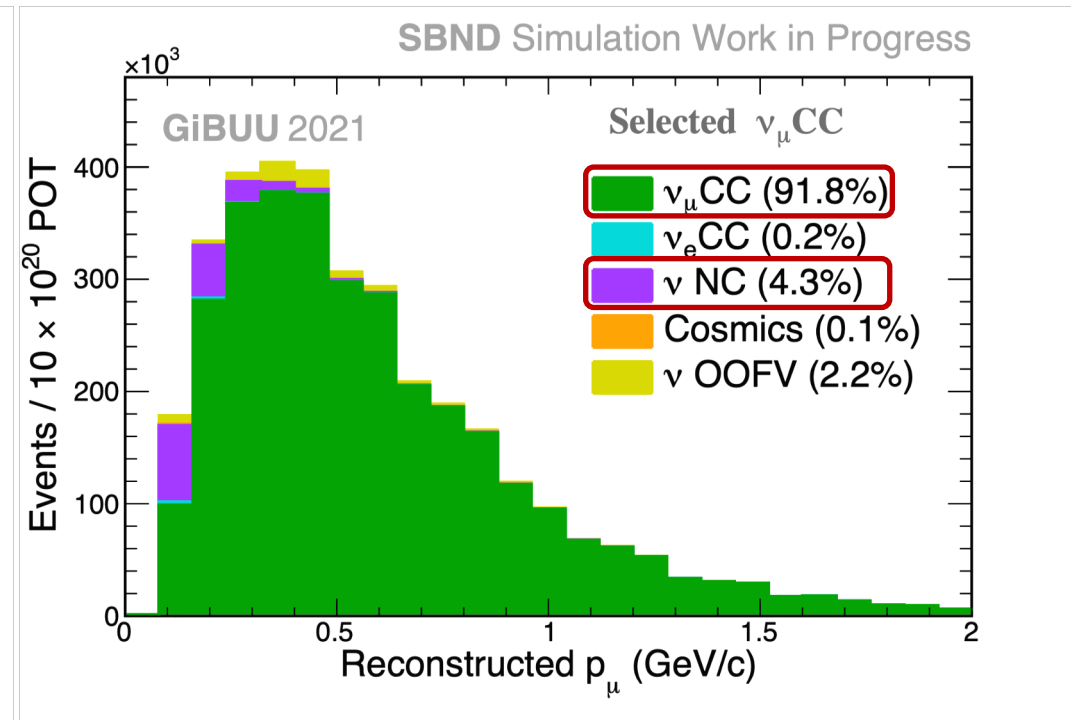
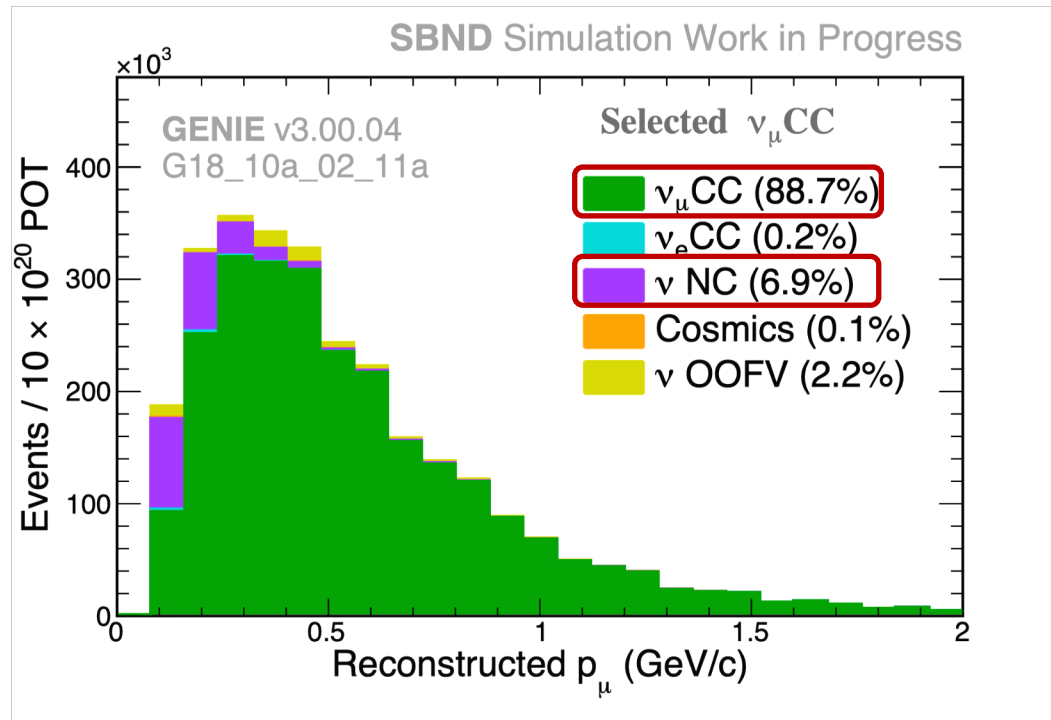
ν_μ CC Selection



- Highly pure ν_μ CC candidates are obtained
 - Reconstructed momenta use **momentum by range** for **contained** and **MCS*** for **exiting** tracks
 - Migration between NC and CC



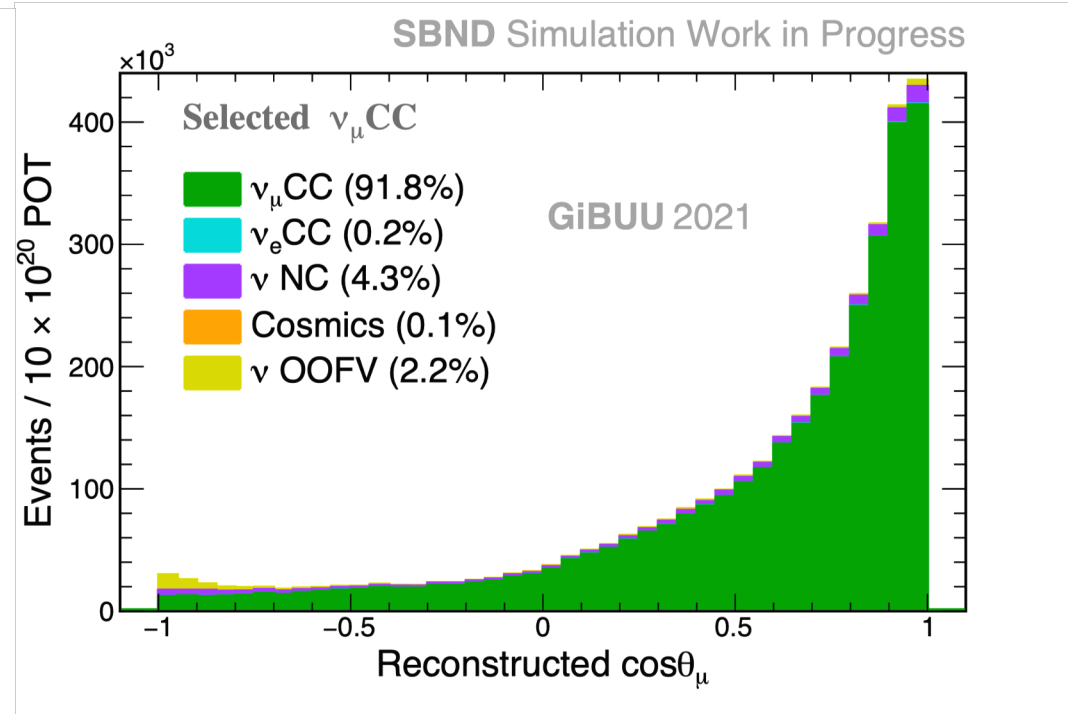
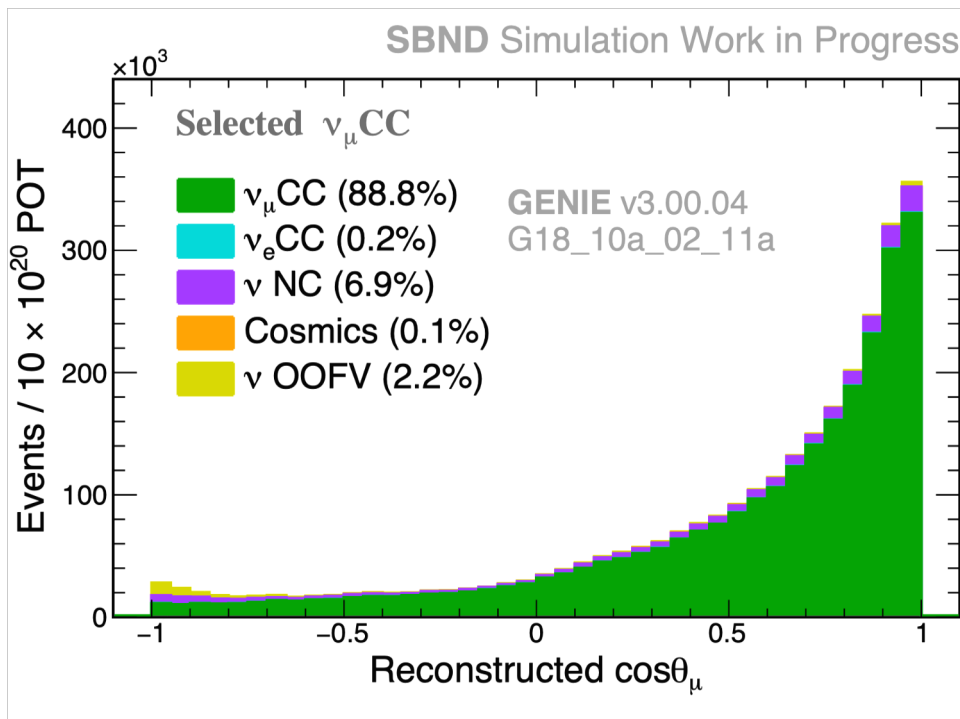
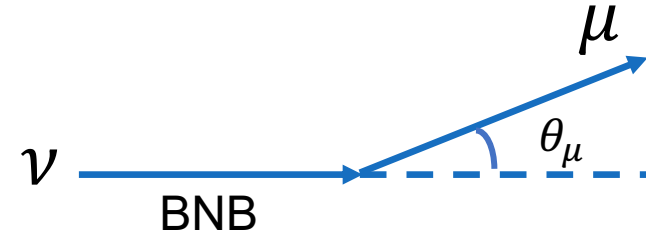
* Multiple Coulomb Scattering



ν_μ CC Selection



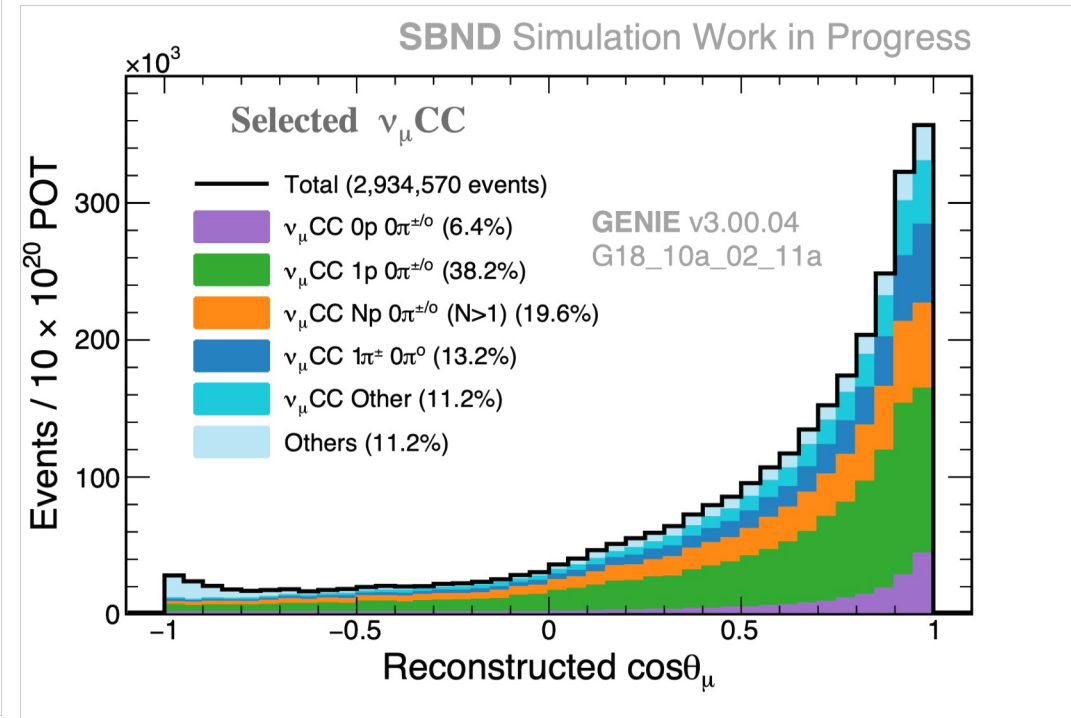
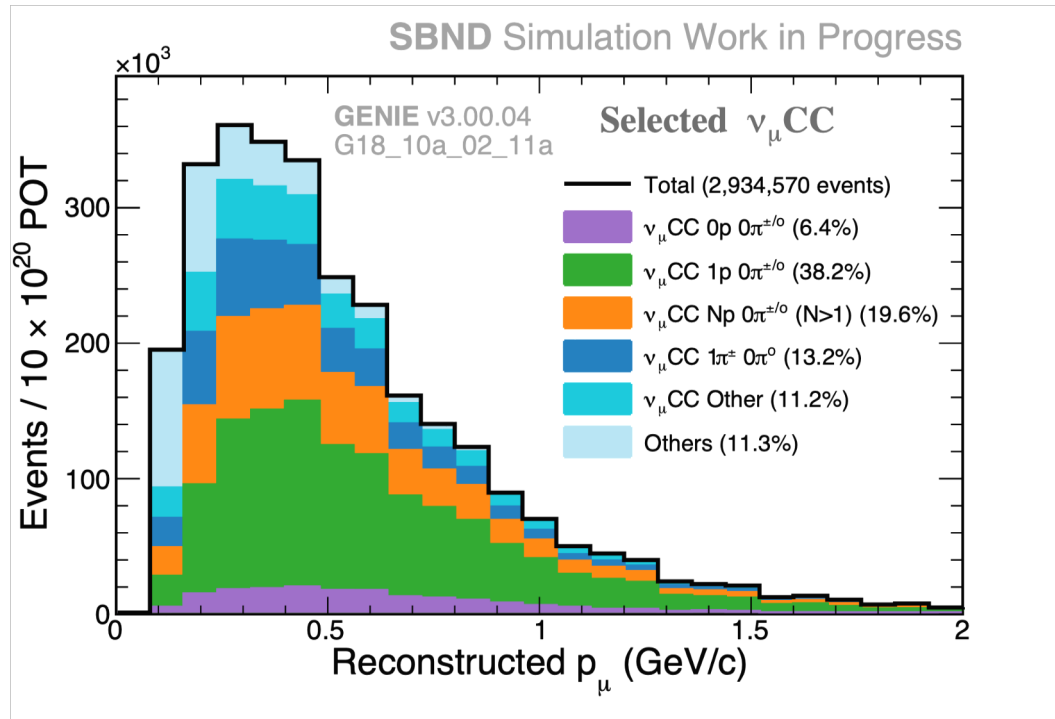
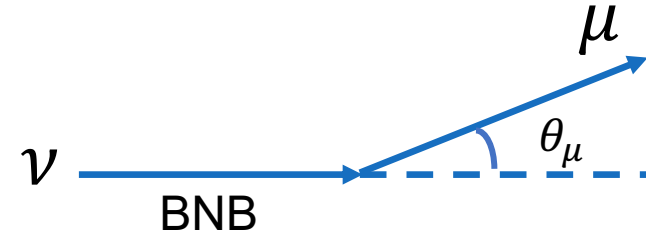
- Highly pure ν_μ CC candidates are obtained
 - contained and exiting muon tracks and contained secondaries (protons and pions) are selected
 - Reconstructed $\cos\theta_\mu$ is shown here



ν_μ CC Selection



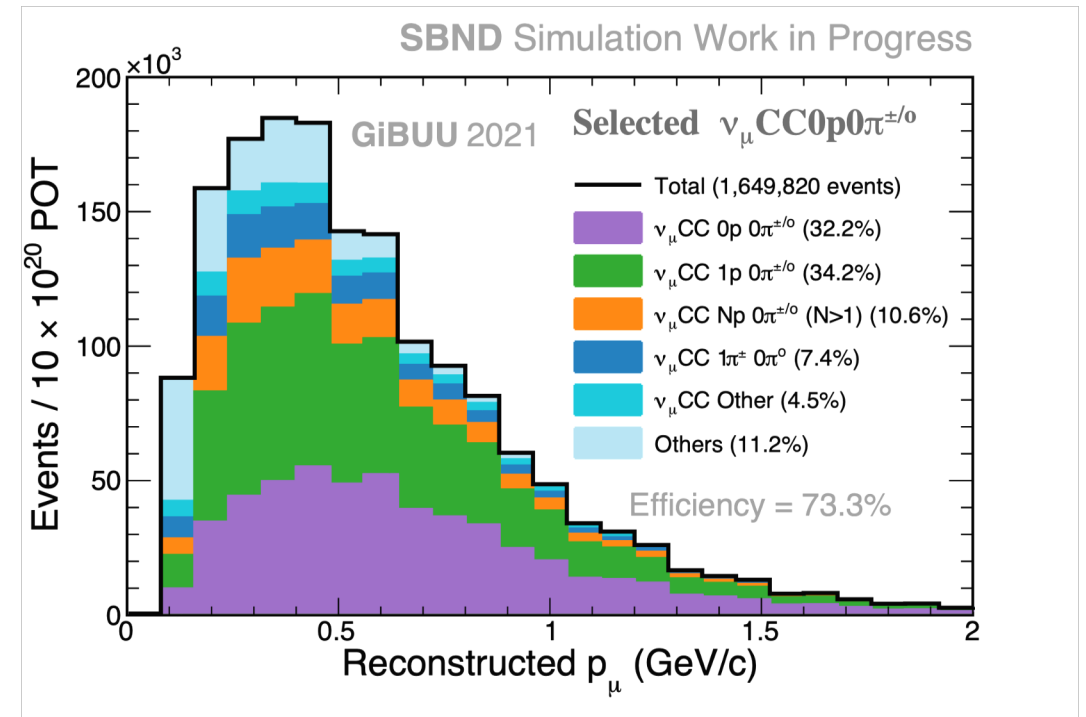
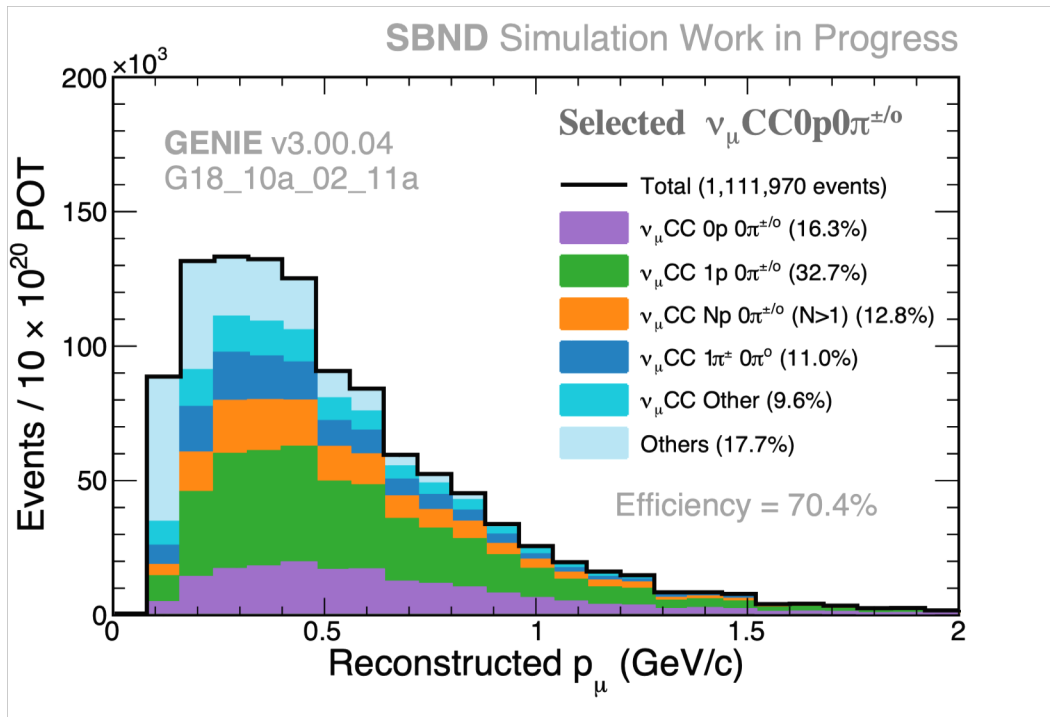
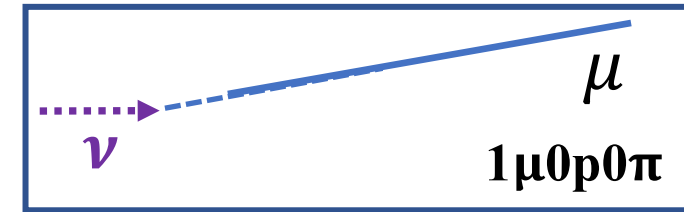
- Kinematics of the selected ν_μ CC per topology
- Projected number of events to be collected with $10e20$ POT



ν_μ CC $0p0\pi$ Selection

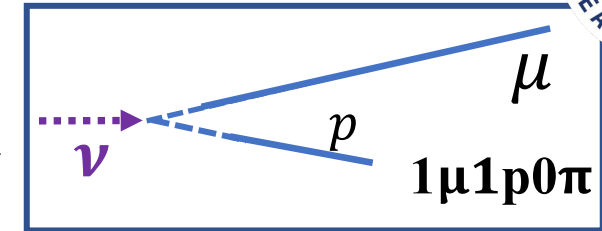


- This topology is dominated by CCQE in GENIE (50.4%) and GiBUU (56.0%)

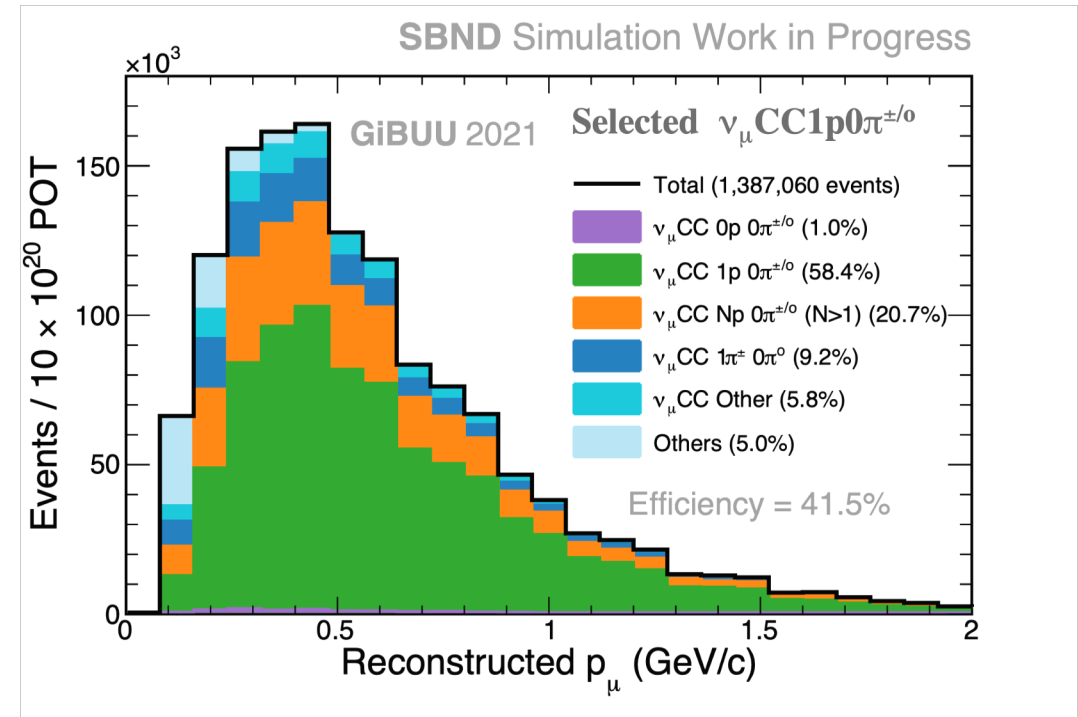
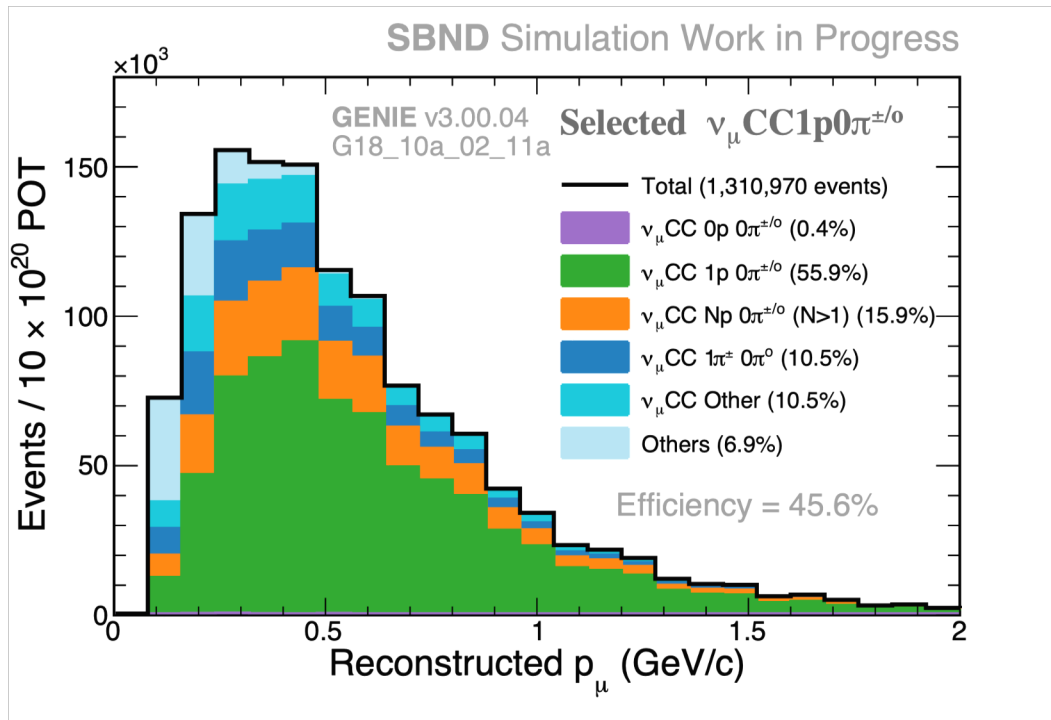


- This topology is crucial to understand **low energy neutrinos** from BNB

ν_μ CC $1p0\pi$ Selection



- Channel is dominated with :
 - CCQE (56.2%), CCRES (23.3%) and CC 2p2h (10.2%) in GENIE
 - CCQE (50.0%), CCRES (20.9%) and CC 2p2h (18.8%) in GiBUU

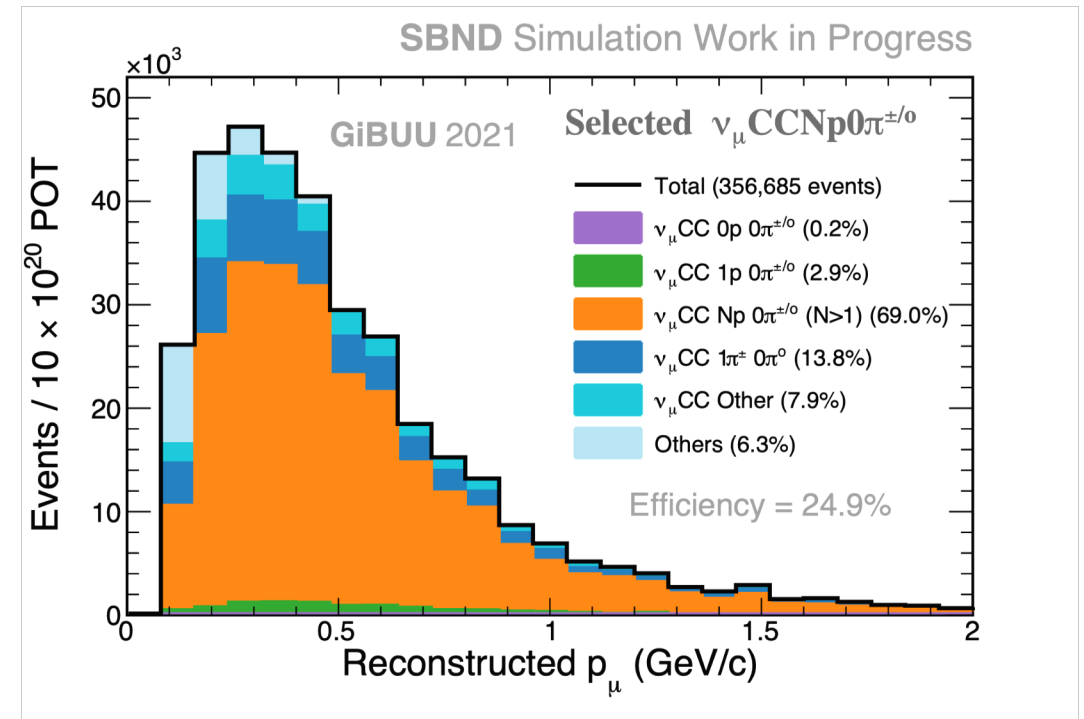
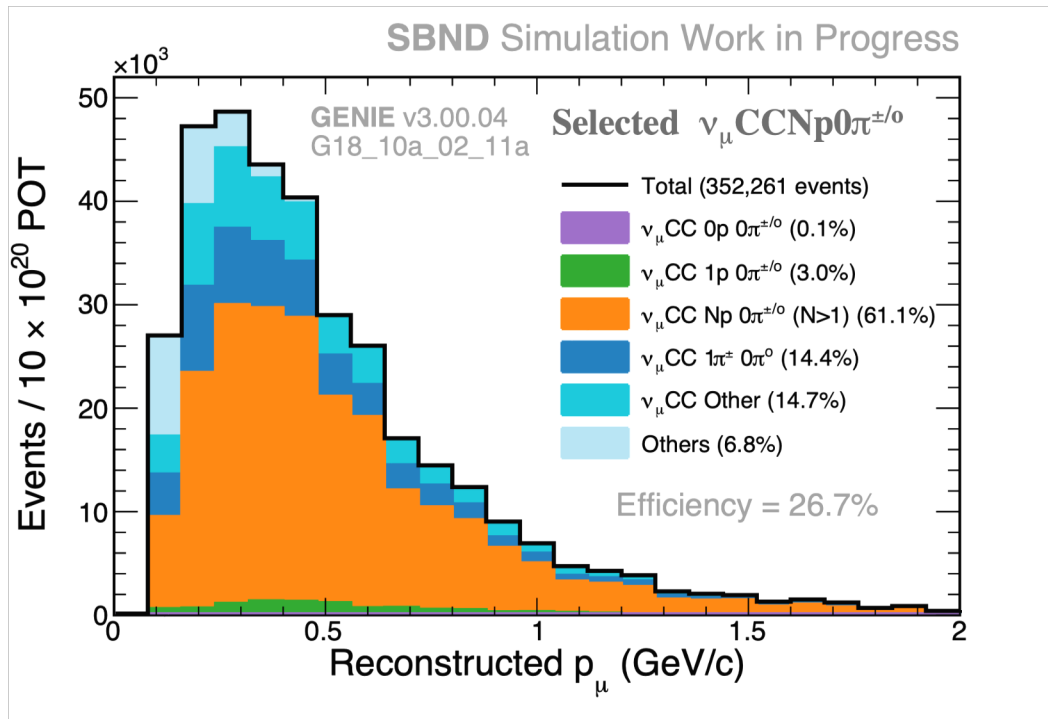
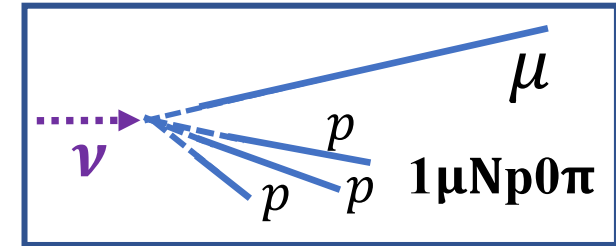


- This will help better constrain QE and 2p2h

ν_μ CC Np0 π Selection



- Channel is dominated with :
 - CCRES (47.1%) and CC 2p2h (21.1%) in GENIE
 - CCRES (43.2%) and CC 2p2h (20.1%) in GiBUU

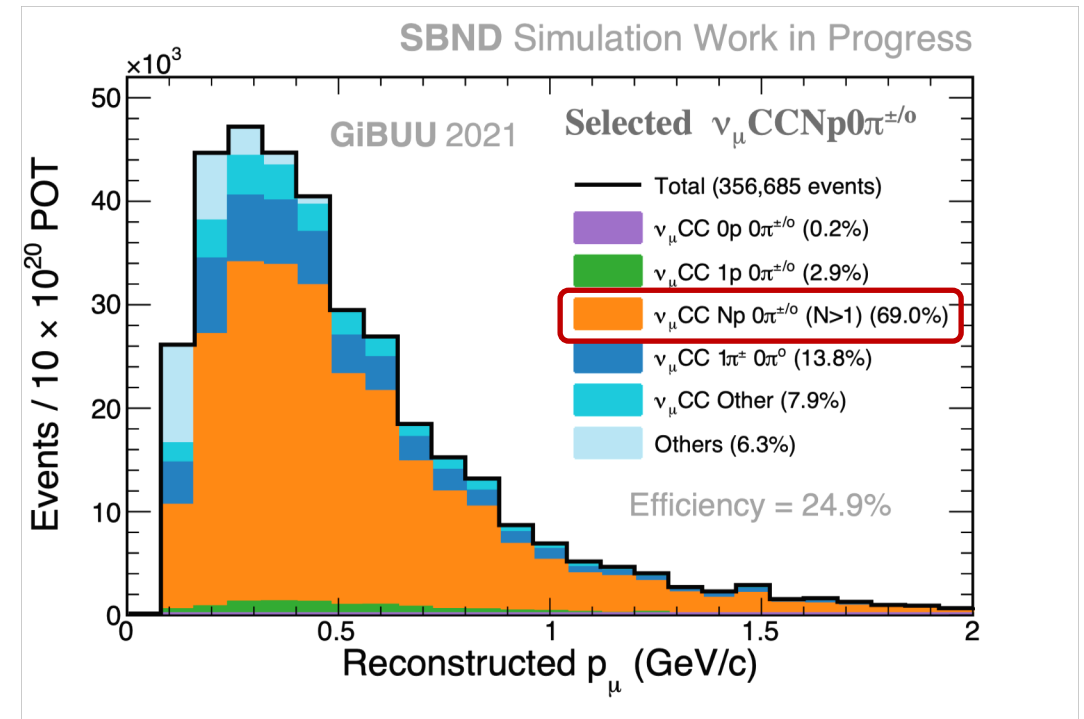
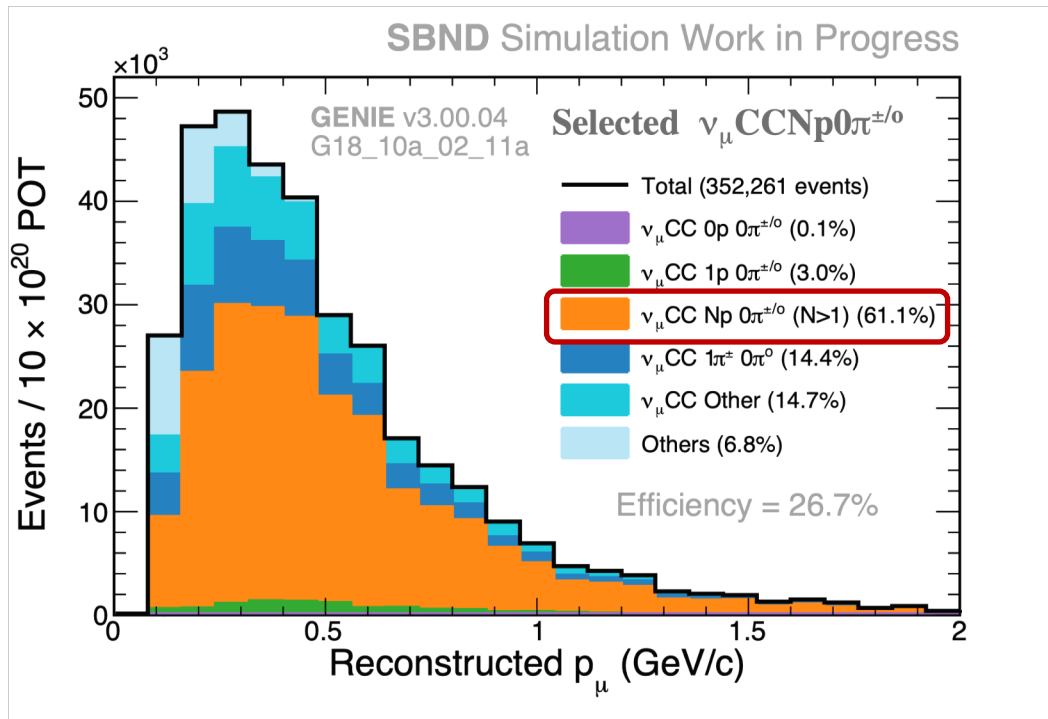
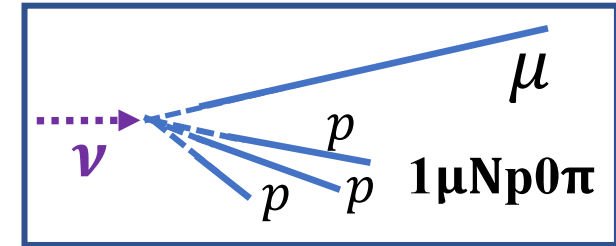


- This will help better constrain 2p2h and pion absorption

ν_μ CC Np0 π Selection



- Channel is dominated with :
 - CCRES (47.1%) and CC 2p2h (21.1%) in GENIE
 - CCRES (43.2%) and CC 2p2h (20.1%) in GiBUU

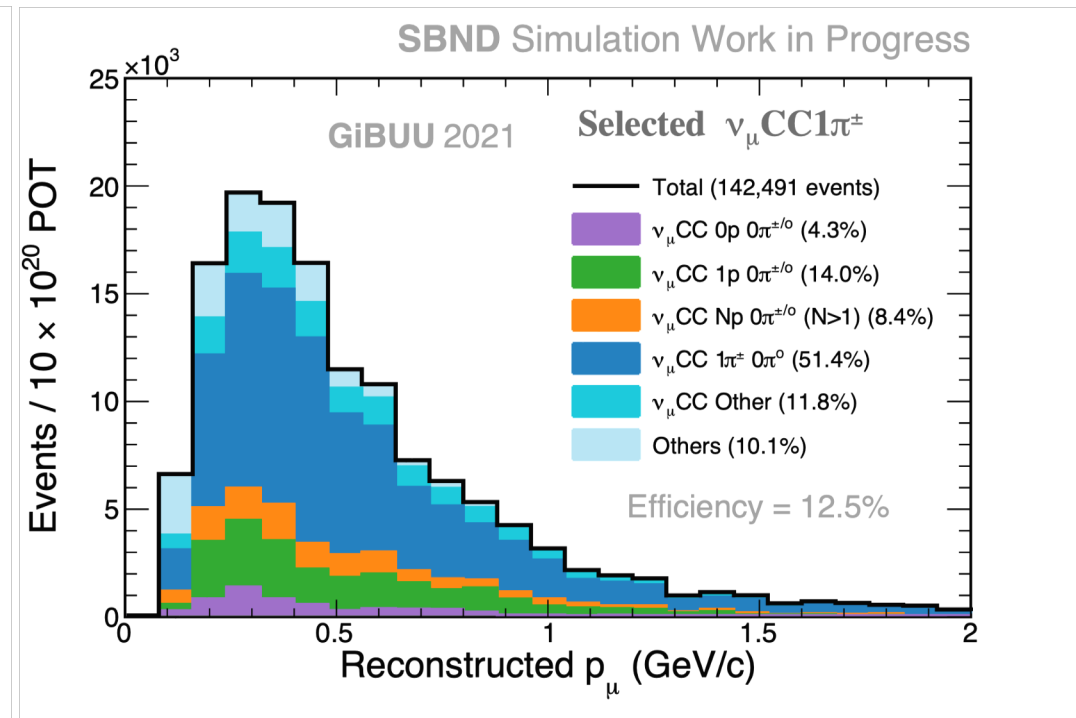
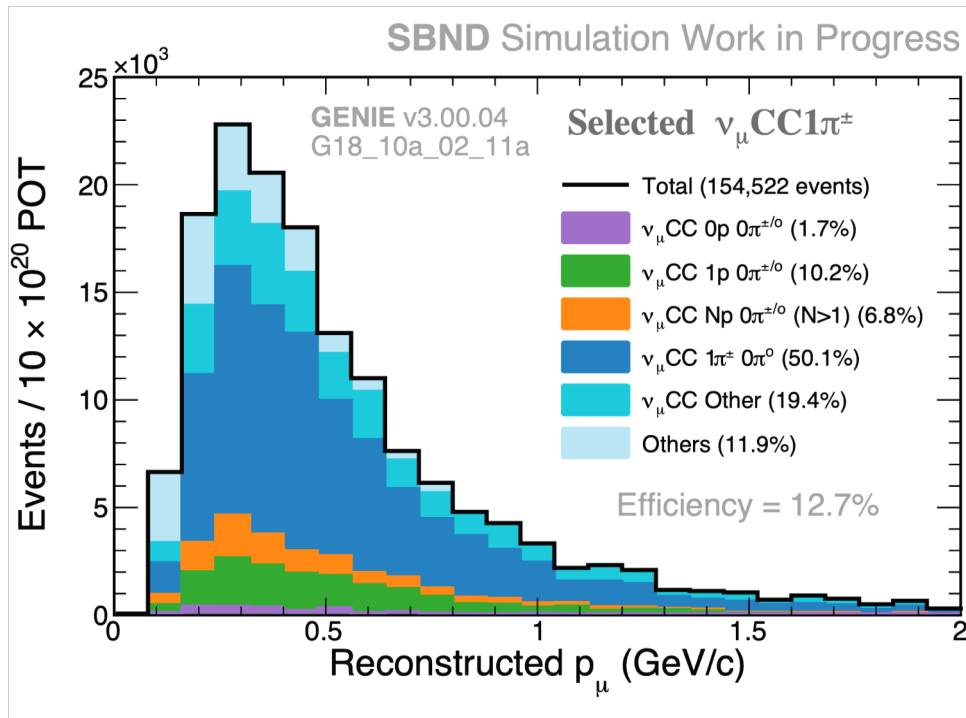
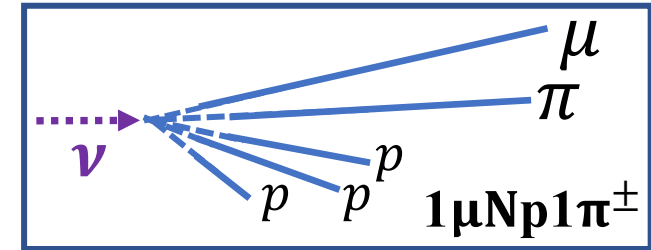


- This will help better constrain 2p2h and pion absorption

ν_μ CC $1\pi^\pm$ Selection



- Channel is dominated with :
 - CCRES (55.7%) and CCDIS (16.7%) in GENIE
 - CCRES (53.8%) and CCDIS (16.2%) in GiBUU

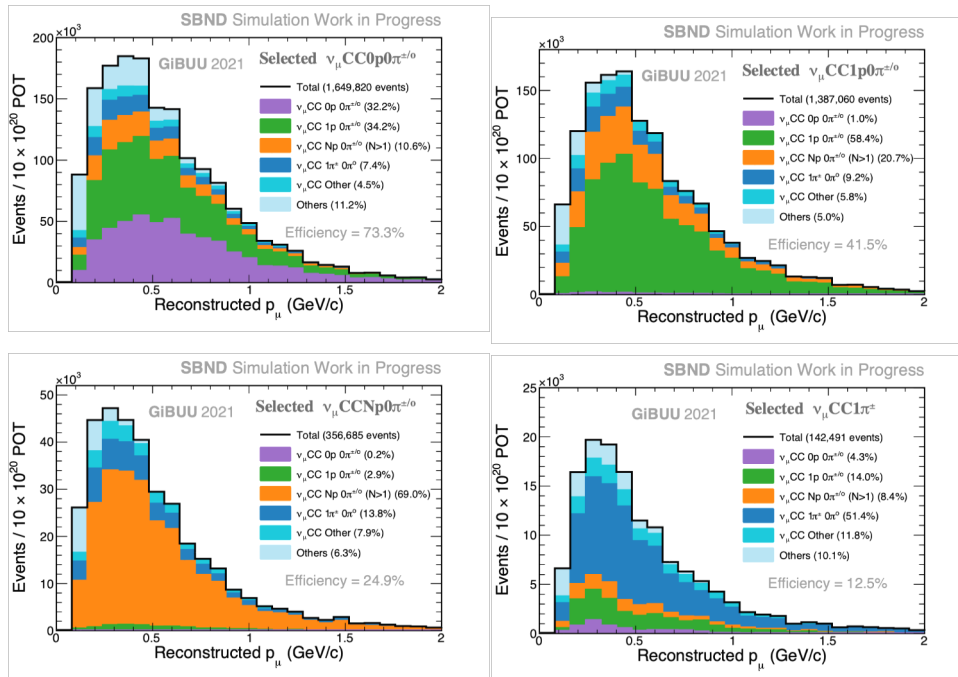


- This will help better constrain RES and DIS, very important to understand pion production modelling, which is the main background for ν_e CC searches at the FD

Summary



- Studies with exclusive (combination of which is also inclusive) topologies is shown
- SBND captured its first neutrino interactions in data during July this year – Really exciting time for our collaboration



Thank You all !



Backup



The enigma of sterile neutrinos



Over the past few decades, observations of experimental anomalies have been hinting towards the existence of “sterile” neutrinos with $\Delta m_{new}^2 \sim O(eV^2)$

○ Gallium-based experiments:

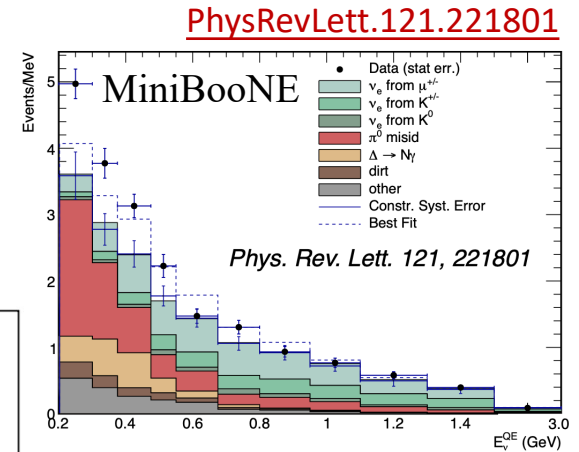
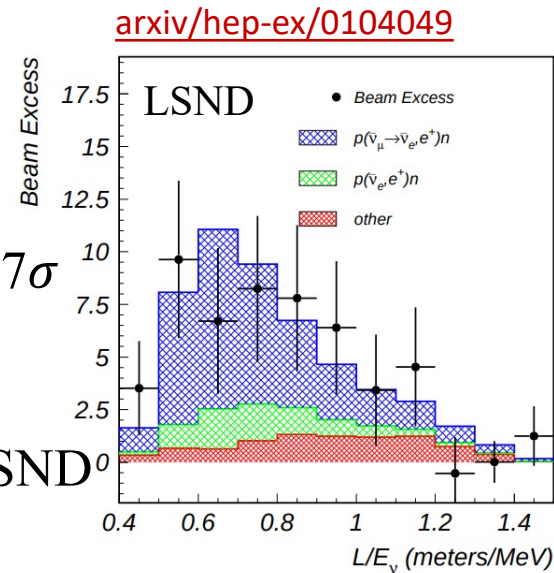
- Deficit in the rate of observed/predicted rate ($R = 0.84 \pm 0.05$) of ^{71}Ge production is shown by SAGE and GALLEX
- Confirmed by BEST with 4σ

○ Reactor experiments:

- Observed/predicted rate, $R_{avg} = 0.938 \pm 0.023$ at 2.7σ

○ Accelerator experiments:

- Excess of $\bar{\nu}_e$ is observed in $\bar{\nu}_e p \rightarrow e^+ n$ at 3.8σ in LSND
- MiniBooNE reported excess in ν_e and $\bar{\nu}_e$ at 4.7σ



Recent results from the combined analysis of Neutrino-4 with GALLEX, SAGE and BEST provides a best fit of $\Delta m_{14}^2 = (7.3 \pm 1.17) eV^2$ and $\sin^2 2\theta_{14} = 0.36 \pm 0.12$

[arxiv:2005.05301](https://arxiv.org/abs/2005.05301)