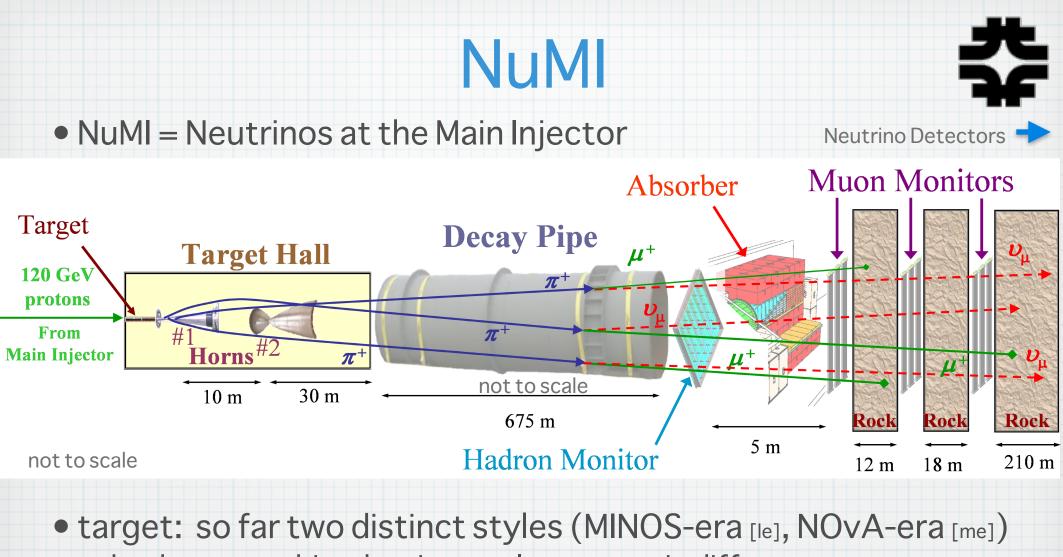


Simulations of the NuMI Beam

& General NuMI-X Work

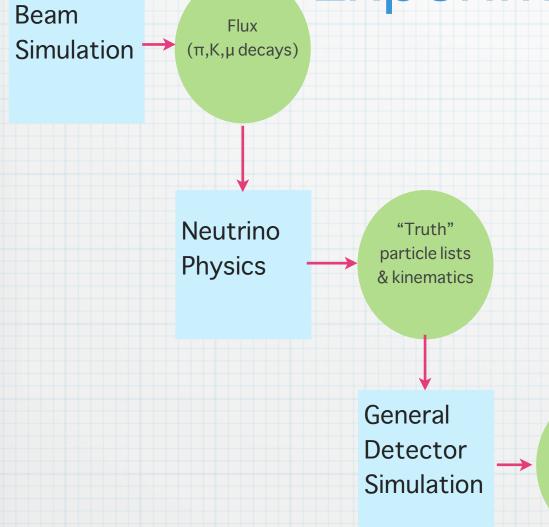
Robert Hatcher Fermilab Computing Division

Neutrino Flux Prediction Mtg 2014-09-22

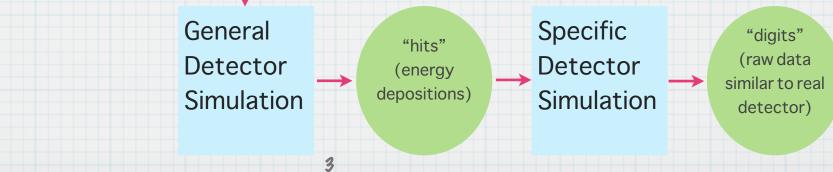


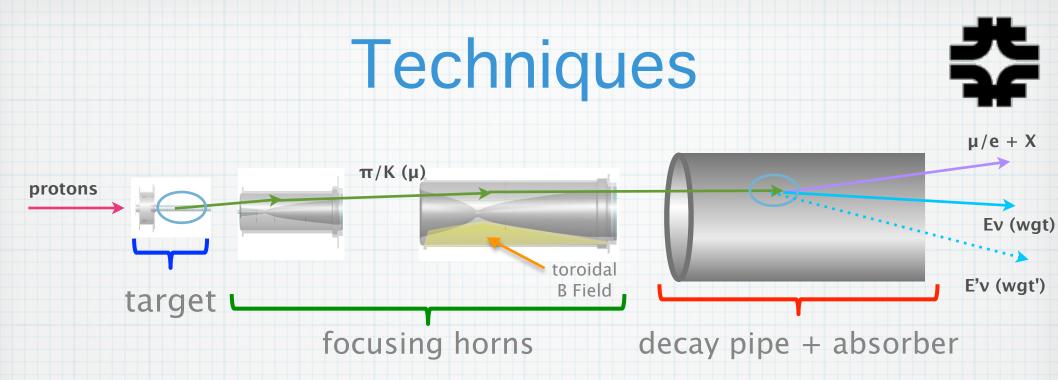
- both are graphite, but internal structure is different
- MINOS-era target could be repositioned relative to horn 1
- two "horns" produce magnetic fields that focus secondaries
 - relative positioning affects focussing, and thus the spectrum
- long decay pipe (vacuum or He filled)

General Simulation Workflow & Products in Neutrino Experiments

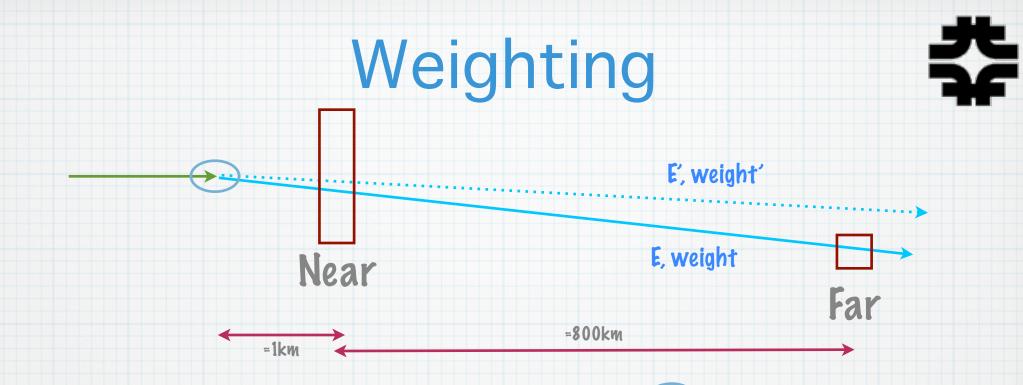


- The final simulation of the experiment is only as good as the weakest link in the chain
- We factorize the steps to make them tractable problems
- Flux is the first step...
- Errors in one step can mask errors in another ... beware of compensation
- Estimates of systematic errors are an important work product





- Keep track of kinematics at key points
 - many π's: toss many (energy dependent); give those that remain an corresponding importance weight
 - hadron production
 - NA49, NA61, MIPP can inform us on adjusting MC yields
 - kinematics of the decay
 - calculate new v energy and weight for alternative directions
 - not dependent on low efficiency at pointing to a given detector
- Recent: keep track all intermediate stages in ancestry



• Keep track of kinematics at key points

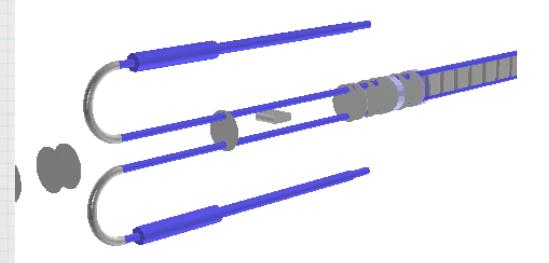
- many π's: toss many (energy dependent); give those that remain an corresponding importance weight
- initial scatter
 - NA49, NA61, MIPP can inform us on adjusting MC yields
- kinematics of the decay
 - calculate new v energy and weight for alternative directions
 - not dependent on low efficiency at pointing to detector
- Keep track all intermediate stages in ancestry

NuMI Combinatorics

- Multiple detector locations
 - Near vs. Far
 - far detectors see a point source
 - near detectors see a more distributed ("fuzzy") source
 - Angle relative to beam direction
 - on-axis yields a broad spectrum beam
 - off-axis sees a more narrow spectrum
 - Different positions are sensitive to π production in different regions of $p_t\,\&\,p_z$
- Multiple target designs
 - MINOS-era target could be repositioned relative to the horn
- Horn current affects focussing
 - "horn off" is valuable running condition
- Many "knobs" to turn to get a handle on systematics

Targets

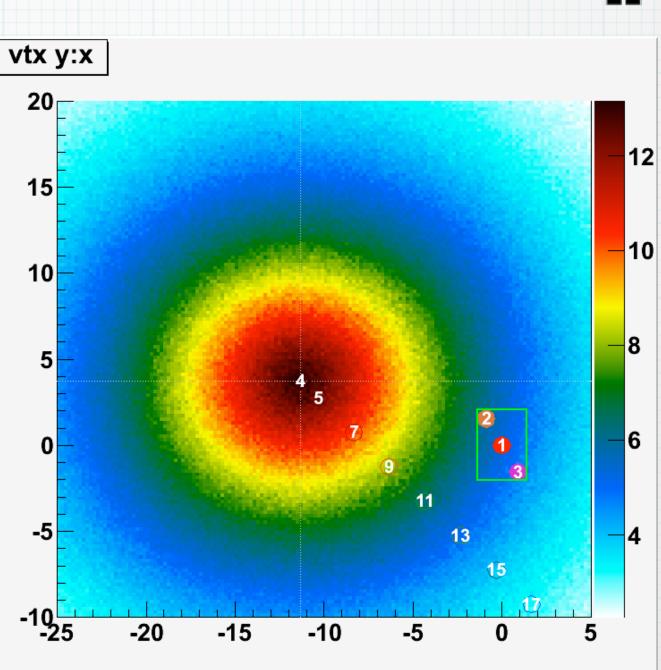
MINOS-era mostly LE running



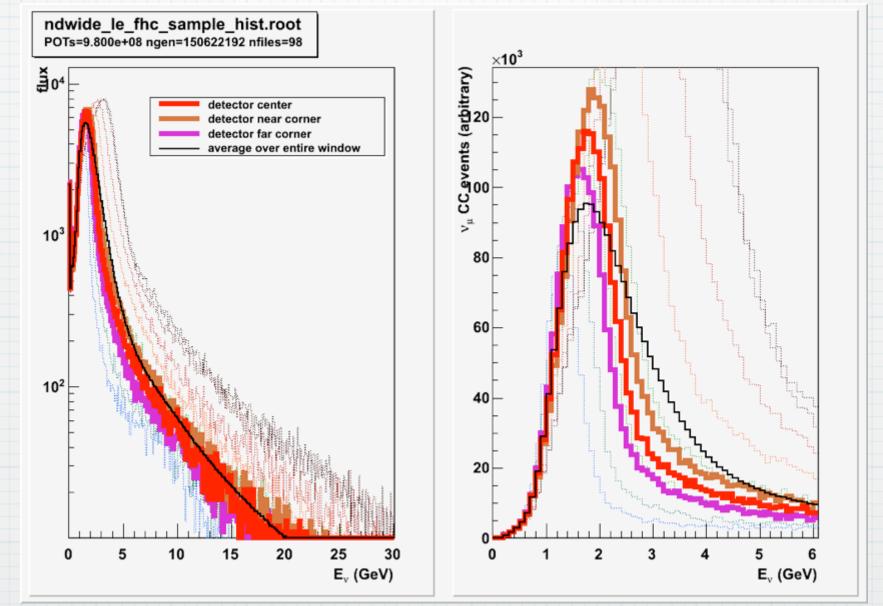
NOvA-era **ME** running

Where the " ν " are

- plot of flux intensity
 - irrespective of energy spectrum
- numbered circles represent sample locations
- proposed NOvA-ND 2x3 = ~green box
- gray crosshairs at beam center



Effect of Position on Spectrum



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NuMI Simulation Effort



- GEANT3, MARS, pbeam tools used in the early days
 - not used for NuMI experiment analysis any more
- g4numi_flugg = fluka physics + G4 geometry + flugg "glue"
 - all (recent) MINOS and NOvA analyses to date have used flugg
 - historically it seemed to better represent what was seen in data when used "out of the box"
 - but it is "problematic" code
 - a bit of a black box & persnickety about input specification
 - can be frustrating to get a coherent stable build w/ our own code
- g4numi = pure Geant4
 - primarily used by Minerva
 - interesting new development work being done here
 - more choices of physics models
 - local experts/development of G4

Too Many Choices?



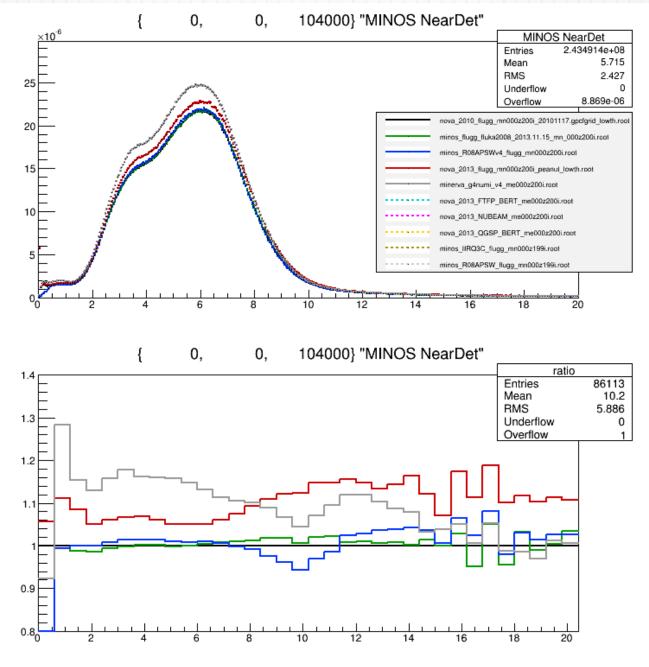
Segal's law is an adage that states:

"A man with a watch knows what time it is. A man with two watches is never sure."

Also, working with physicists is like herding cats.

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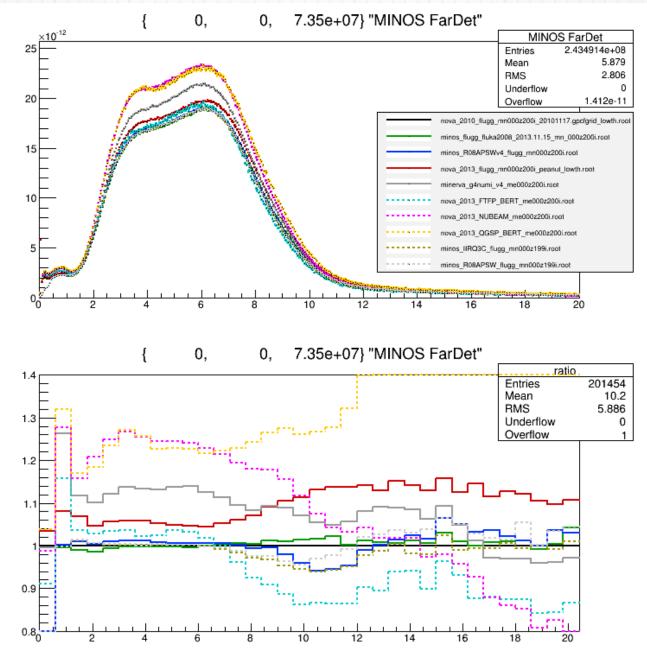
ME Beam @ MINOS Near



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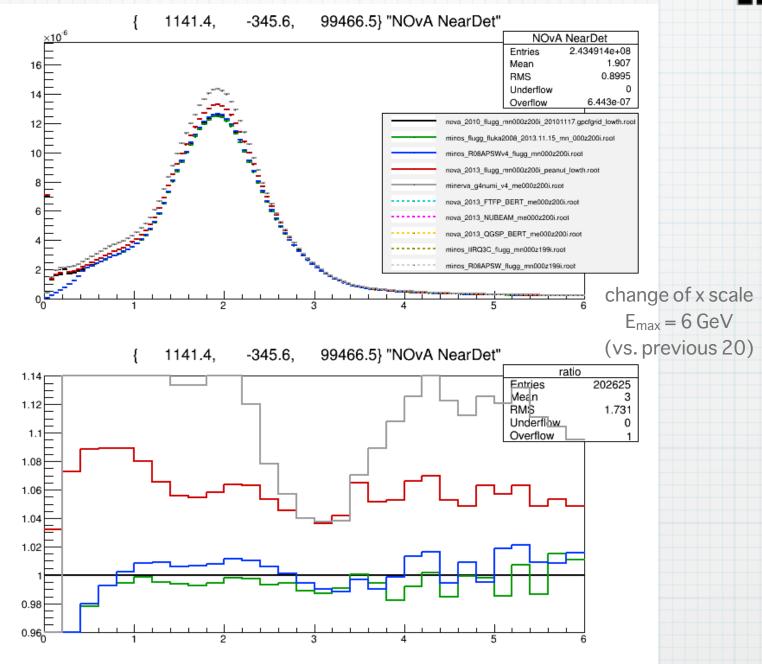
12

ME Beam @ MINOS Far



ME Beam @ NOvA Near

14



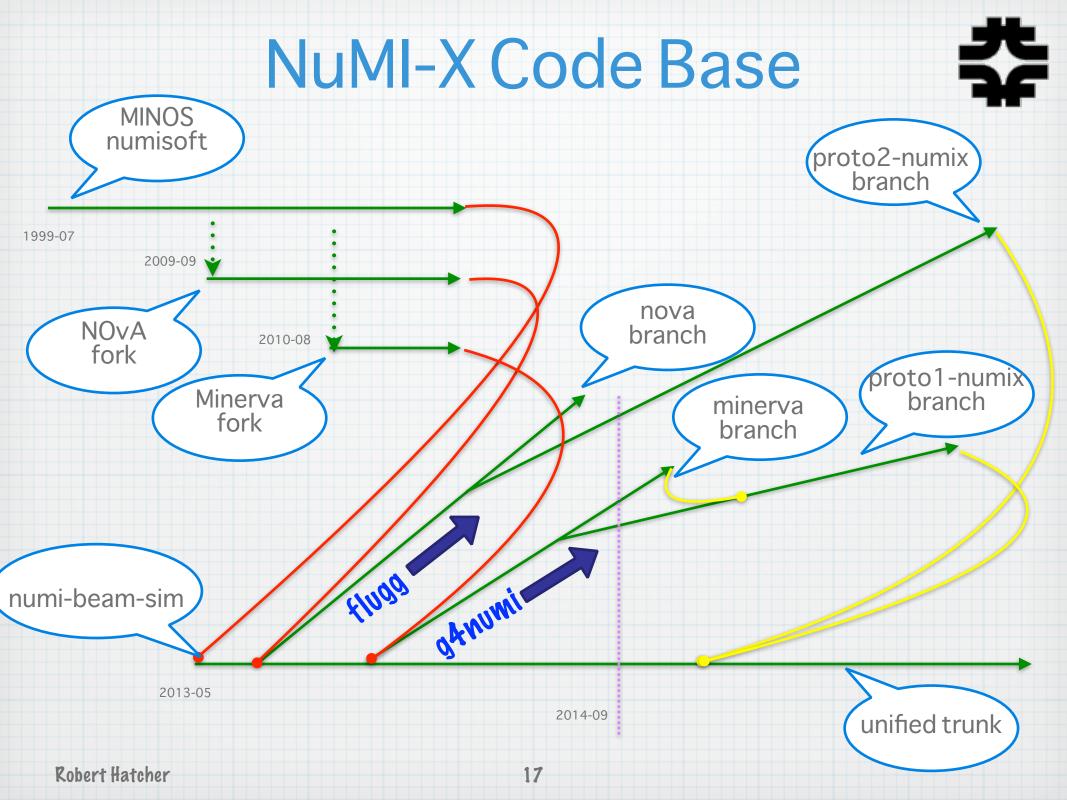
The NuMI-X Effort

One Beamline - Many Experiments

- MINOS (+): steel & plastic scintillator sandwich (Near + Far)
- MiniBooNE: liquid scintillator, off-axis
- ArgoNeuT: small liquid Ar TPC
- Minerva: fine grained calorimeter w/variety of nuclear targets
- NOvA: large segmented liquid scintillator (off-axis Near + Far)
- other soon to exist experiments (e.g. off-axis microBooNE)
- The Problem
 - lots of duplicative work was going on concerning the beam
 - people were often confused about the state of our knowledge
 - different experiments put different constraints on the beam
 - needed a means to share data prior to full public release
- Goal: Get all the NuMI experiments "on board" to work on
 - Beam Simulation
 - Beam Analysis (including hadron production studies)

Recent NuMI-X Efforts

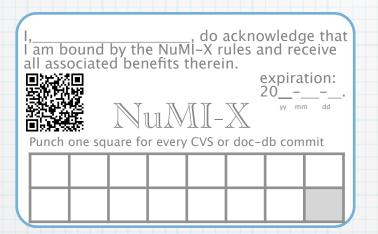
- Unifying disparate code bases
 - baby steps taken ... still work to be done
 - g4numi and g4numi_flugg should use the same geometry
 - but, sadly, they currently don't
- Unifying the output format Dk2Nu
 - more structured; standardized naming conventions; flexibility for storing pre-calculated detector location energies and weights
 - carry on Minerva's addition of recording full ancestry
 - non-NuMI specific; LBNE & Booster adoption in progress
- Unifying tools for analysis FluxReader
 - fast analysis of Dk2Nu files; plotting, × GENIE x-sec, etc
- Studying effects of hadron production models
- Working on more sensible scripts and instructions for building and running the codes
- Working on standardization of file naming + file sharing amongst the experiments



Sign up now!



- Be a NuMI-X member!
- Once you've signed off on the rules print out this card and put it in your wallet:





Questions?

NuMI-X scripts

- Standardize script to build g4numi_flugg
 - avoid confusion about build which requires copying "le" or "me" version of files into place before building
 - build records information about how it was built (fluka, flugg, geant4 versions, scripted modifications)
- Standardize script to run g4numi_flugg
 - command line switches for:
 - horn current (target position for MINOS-era target)
 - beam spot size (x & y)
 - "peanut", "lowth", "stepl" ("stepm")
- https://cdcvs.fnal.gov/redmine/projects/numi-beam-sim/wiki/ How_to_build_the_FLUGG_code

Events in Surround Rock

- Illustrative pictures from Matt Strait (MINOS-6643)
- These are the origin of reconstructed particles that enter the front face of the FarDet
- In the FarDet the beam points 3° up (in contrast to down in the NearDet)
- dE/dx ~ 4.2 MeV/cm in the rock
 - 1 GeV µ ~ 2.5m

