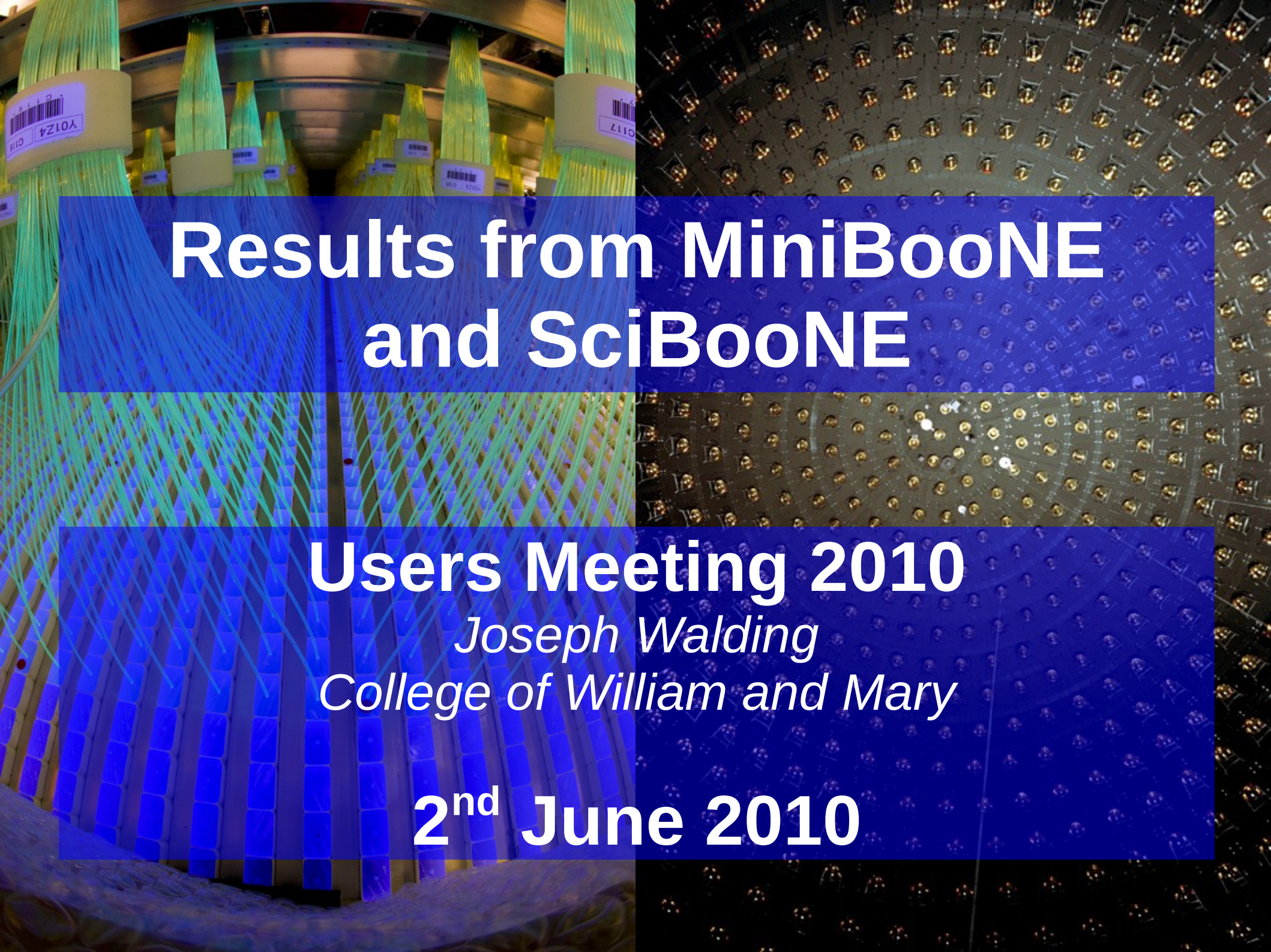


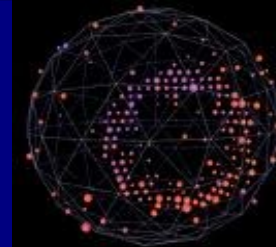


Results from MiniBooNE and SciBooNE

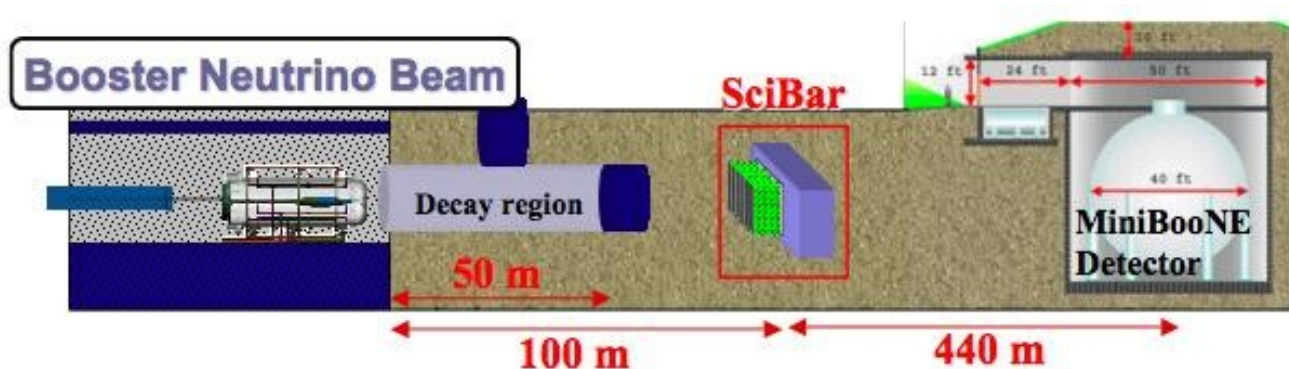
Users Meeting 2010

*Joseph Walding
College of William and Mary*

2nd June 2010



- MiniBooNE and SciBooNE Refresher Course
- Physics Results From The Last Year...
 - Neutrino Cross-sections
 - Neutrino Oscillations
- Summary





MiniBooNE Collaboration

SciBooNE

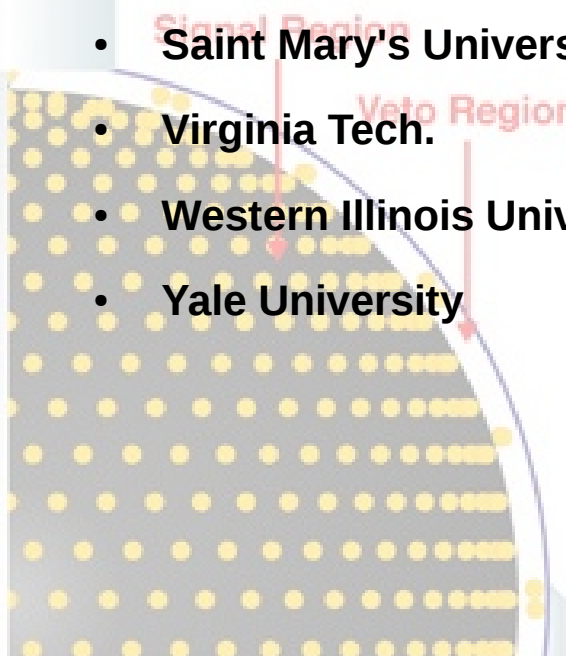
Joseph Walding

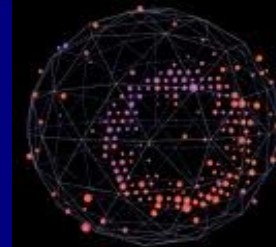
Fermilab Users Meeting

2nd June 2010

- University of Alabama
- Bucknell University
- University of Cincinnati
- University of Colorado, Boulder
- Columbia University
- Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University
- Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory
- University of Florida
- University of Illinois
- Indiana University
- Los Alamos National Laboratory
- Louisiana State University
- MIT
- University of Michigan
- Princeton University

- Saint Mary's University of Minnesota
- Virginia Tech.
- Western Illinois University
- Yale University

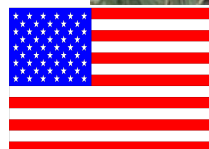
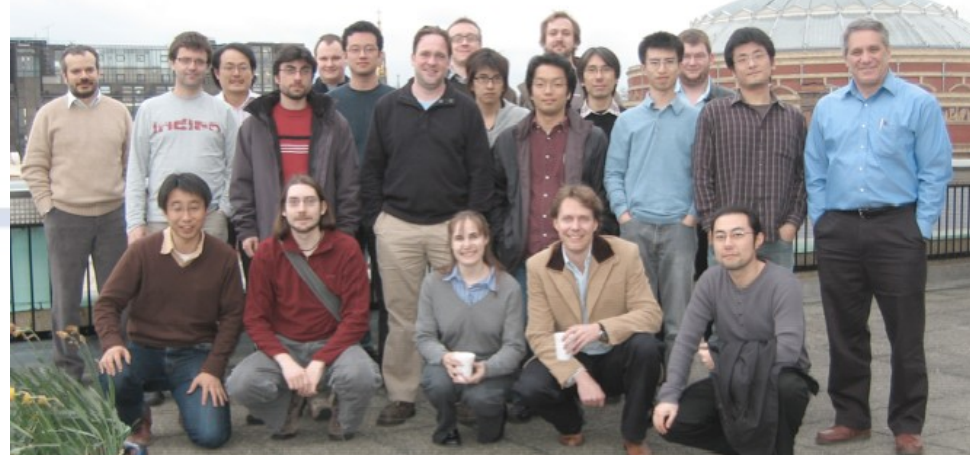




Users Meeting 2010

- Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
- University of Cincinnati
- University of Colorado, Boulder
- Columbia University
- Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory
- High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK)
- Imperial College London
- Indiana University
- Institute for Cosmic Ray Research (ICRR)
- Kyoto University
- Kamioka Observatory
- Los Alamos National Laboratory
- Louisiana State University
- MIT
- Purdue University Calumet
- Università degli Studi di Roma "La Sapienza" & INFN
- Saint Mary's University of Minnesota
- Tokyo Institute of Technology
- Universitat de València

A selection of SciBooNE collaborators at the London Collaboration Meeting. March 2008





Outline

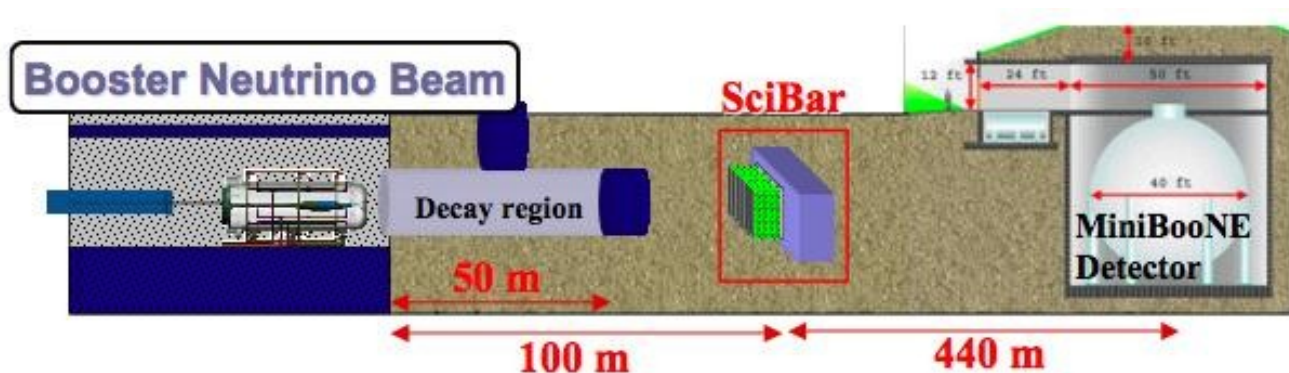
SciBooNE

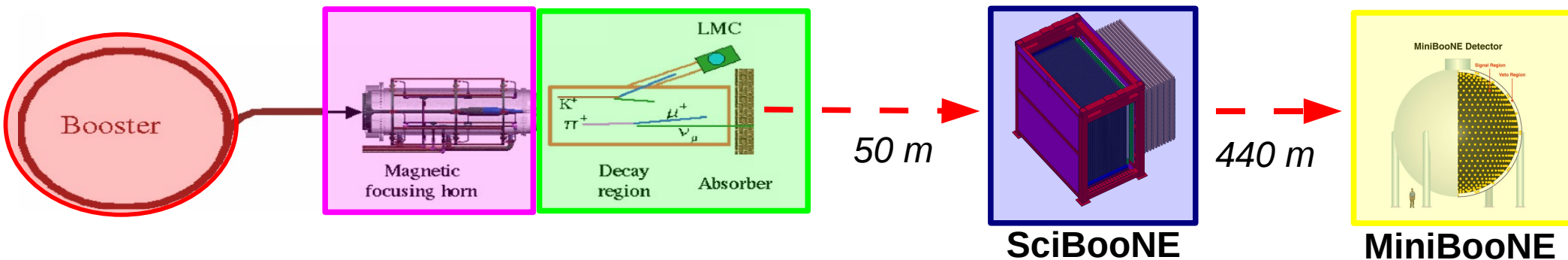
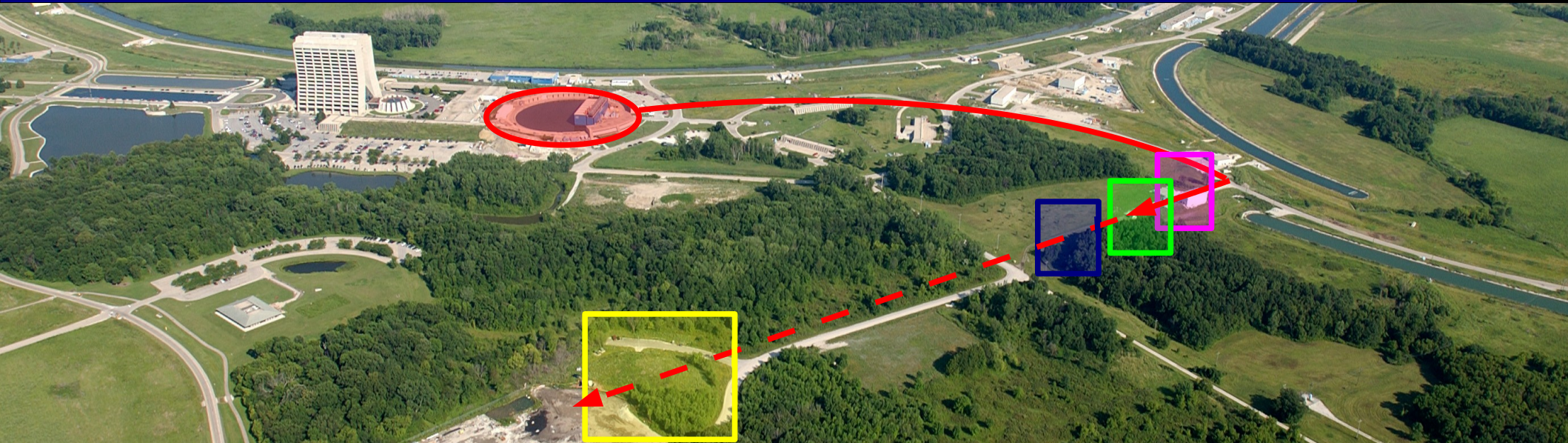
Joseph Walding

Fermilab Users Meeting

2nd June 2010

- MiniBooNE and SciBooNE Refresher Course
- Physics Results From The Last Year...
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 - Neutrino Oscillations
- Summary





- Booster Proton accelerator: 8 GeV protons sent to target
- Target Hall: Beryllium target. 174kA magnetic horn with reversible horn polarity
- 50m decay volume: Mesons decay to μ & ν_μ . Short decay pipe minimises $\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ decay
- SciBooNE: 100m baseline; MiniBooNE: 540m baseline



Neutrino Beam

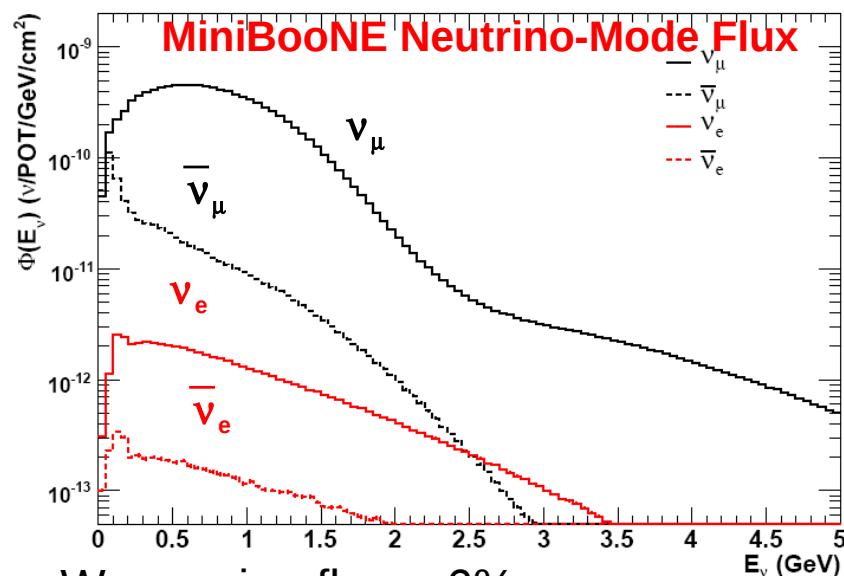
SciBooNE

Joseph Walding

Fermilab Users Meeting

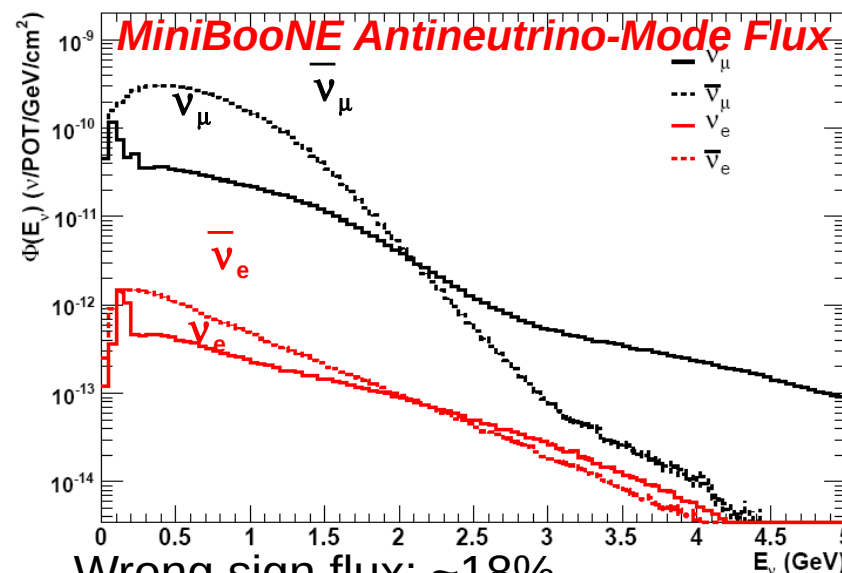
2nd June 2010

- Use HARP experiment $p\text{Be} \rightarrow \pi^\pm$ production data to predict our neutrino flux
 - $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu$
- Kaon production: Primary source of ν_e 's
- Reversible horn polarity used to sign select mesons
 - Run in neutrino or anti-neutrino mode



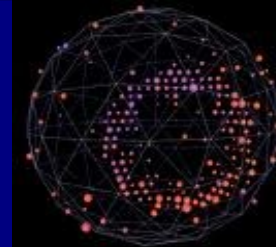
Wrong sign flux: ~6%

Intrinsic ν_e flux: ~0.5%



Wrong sign flux: ~18%

Intrinsic ν_e flux: ~0.5%

**SciBar**

14,336 Scintillator bars
15 tons (10 tons F.V.)
 p/π separation using dE/dx

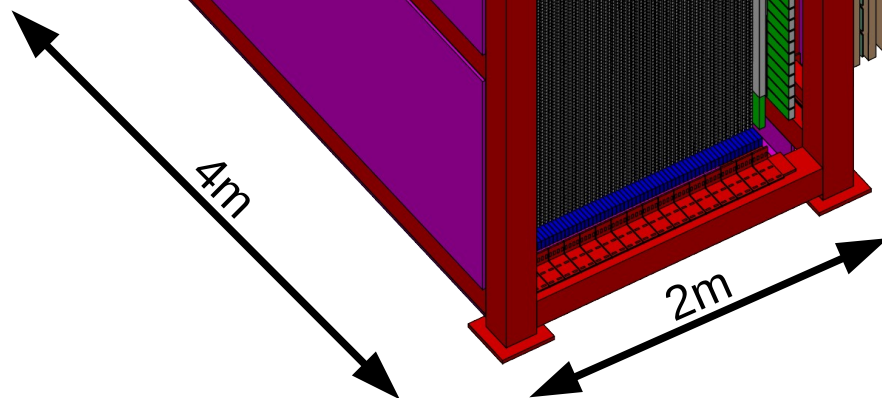
Electron-Catcher (EC)

'Spaghetti' Calorimeter
2 planes (x&y)
 $11X_0$
identify π^0 & ν_e

Muon Range Detector (MRD)

12 2" iron planes
362 scintillator panels
stop μ 's with $p < 1.2$ GeV/c

ν beam



All detectors have X&Y views
SciBar & EC used at K2K
MRD 'new' detector built at FNAL
2008 DOE P2* Environmental Award



MiniBooNE

SciBooNE

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Cherenkov Detector

Events identified using:

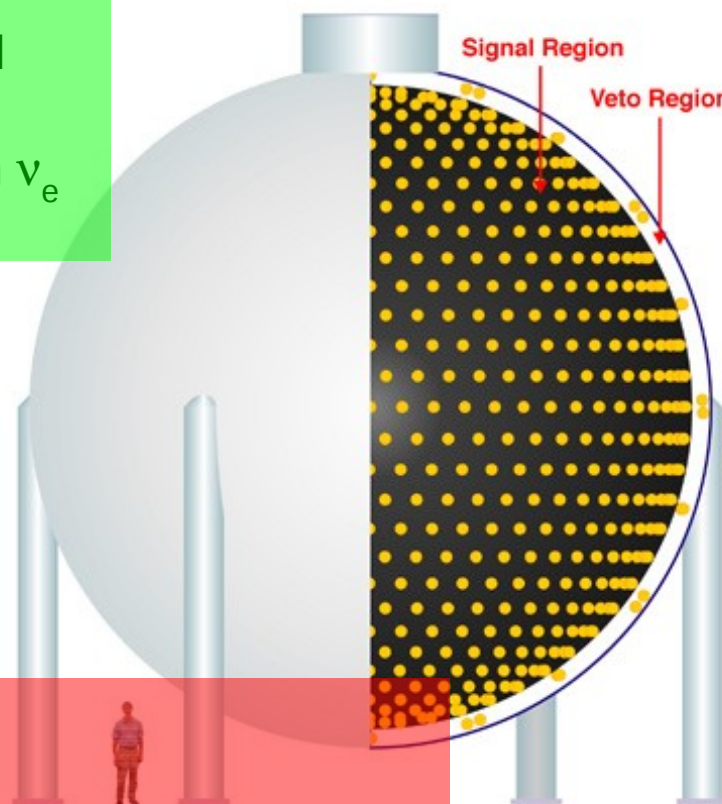
- Ring topology

- μ -decay Michel signal

- Scintillation light

Able to distinguish ν_μ from ν_e

MiniBooNE Detector



Specification

12 m diameter tank

900 tons mineral oil (CH_2)

1280 inner PMTs (signal region)

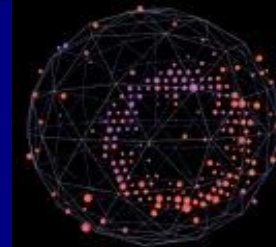
240 outer PMTs (veto region)

Physics Goals:

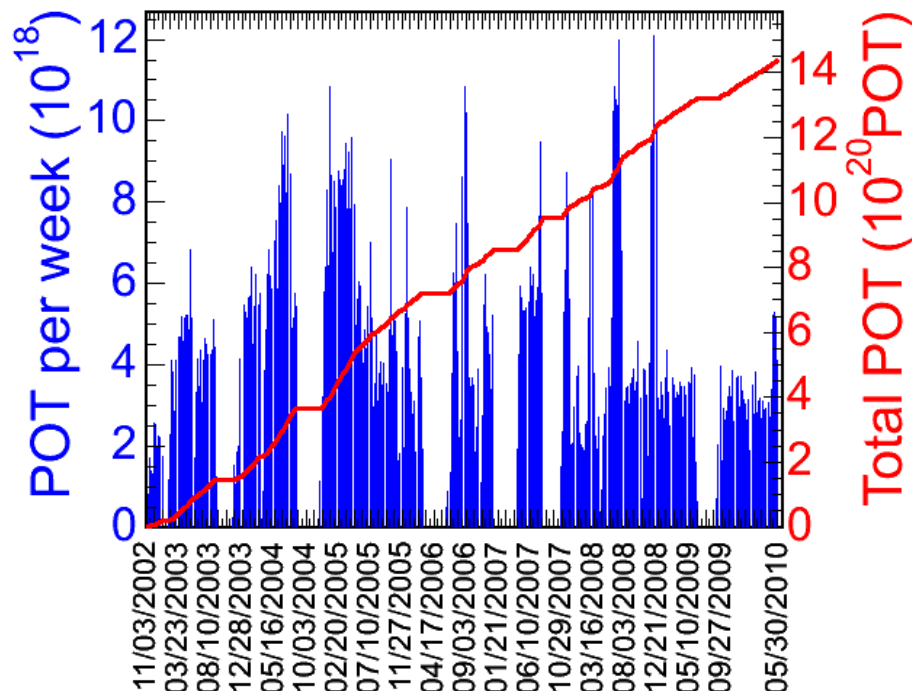
Principally a neutrino oscillation experiment.

Also able to measure neutrino cross-sections

Huge data-set in neutrino and antineutrino mode

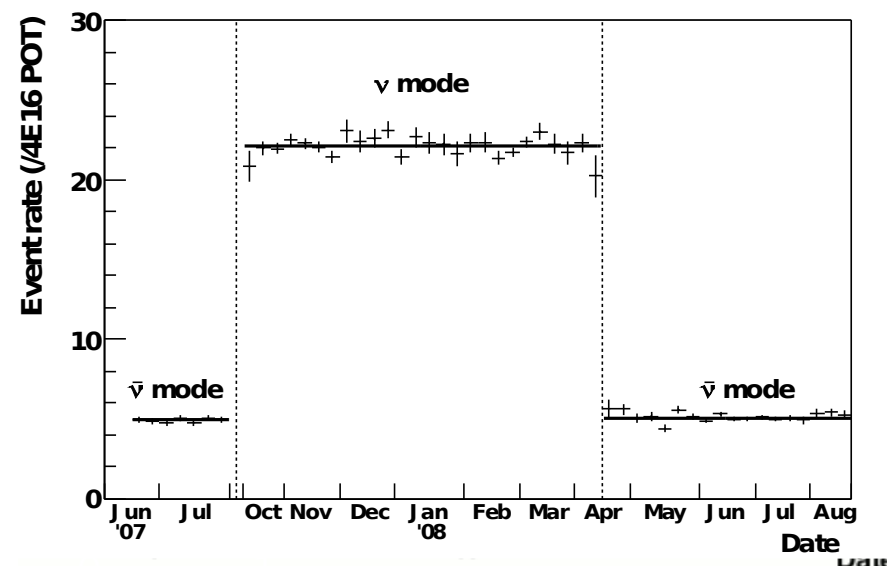


MiniBooNE



- ν : 6.5×10^{20} POT
- $\bar{\nu}$: 5.8×10^{20} POT
- Currently running in $\bar{\nu}$ mode
 - Approved for 1×10^{21} POT

SciBooNE



- ν : 0.99×10^{20} POT
- $\bar{\nu}$: 1.53×10^{20} POT
- 95% POT efficiency

Thank you to the Beams Division!



Outline

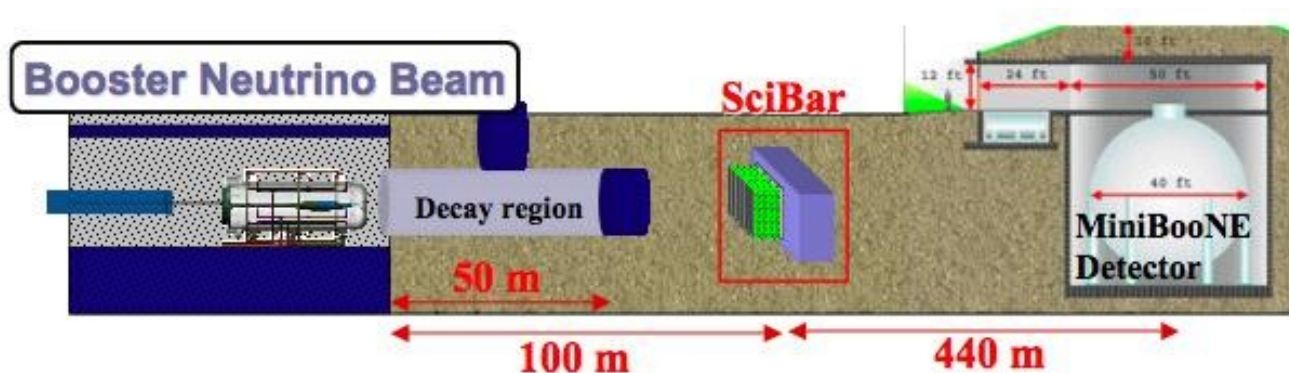
SciBooNE

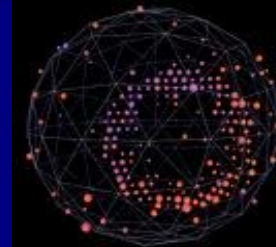
Joseph Walding

Fermilab Users Meeting

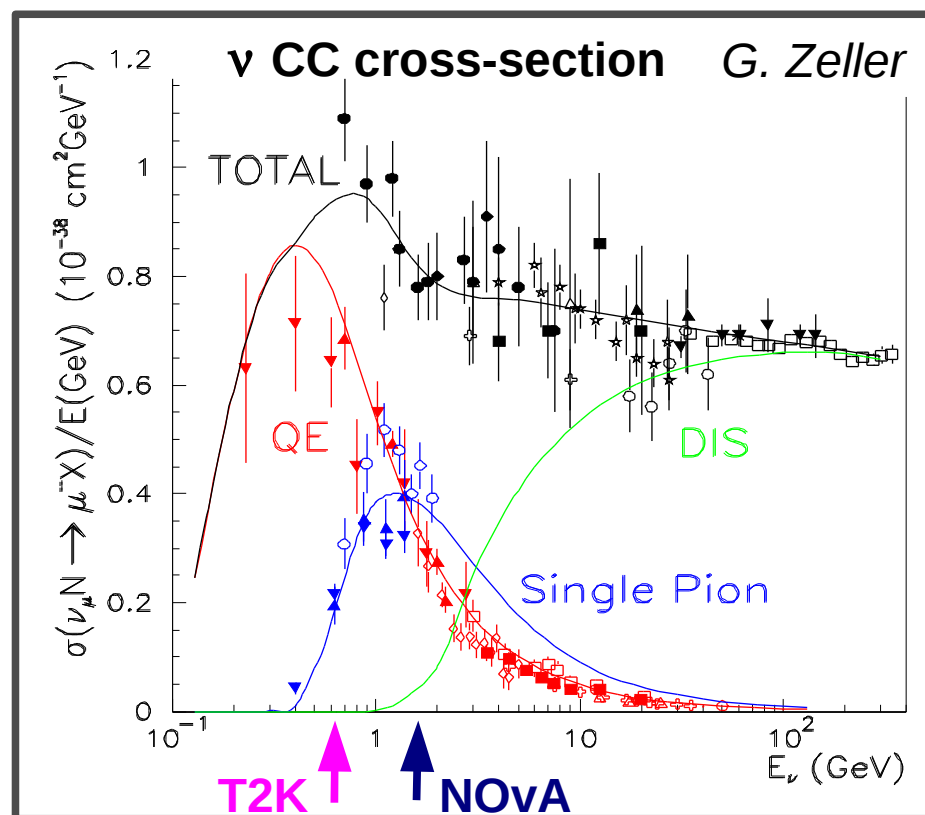
2nd June 2010

- MiniBooNE and SciBooNE Refresher Course
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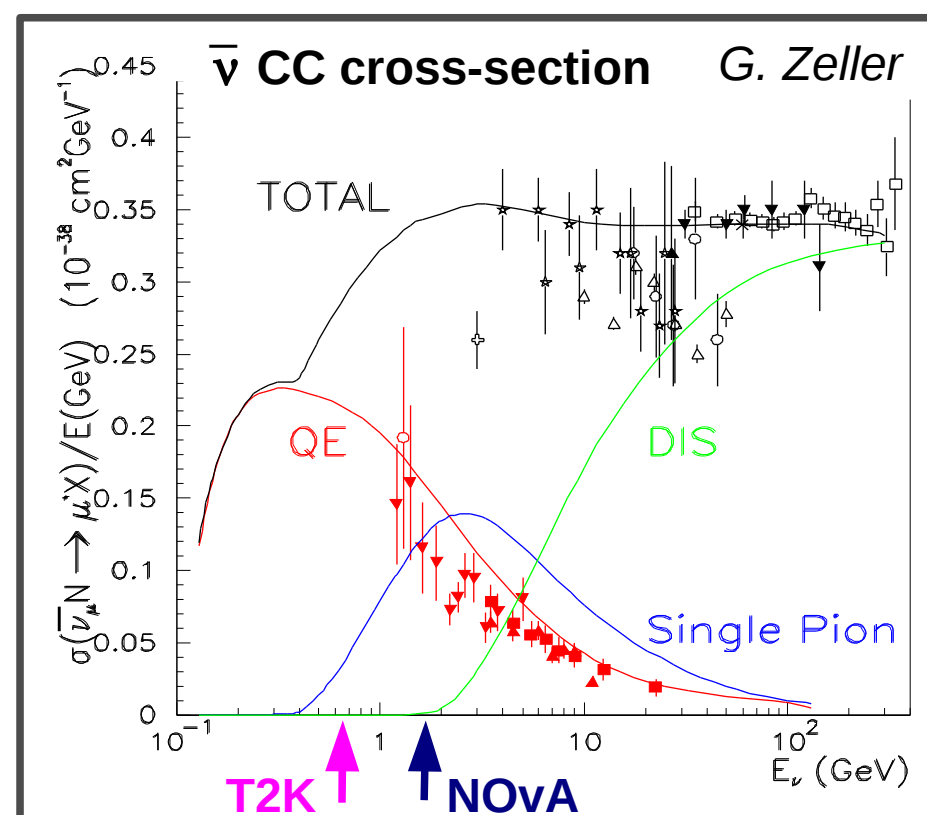




- Previous measurements from 1970's-1980's
- Mostly H₂ & D₂ targets
- Small sample sizes (100's of events)
- No measurements of sub-GeV $\bar{\nu}$ cross-sections
- Important for ~~CP~~ studies
- ν and $\bar{\nu}$ Different oscillation probabilities



↔
LBNE



↔
LBNE



Neutrino Cross-Sections

SciBooNE

Joseph Walding

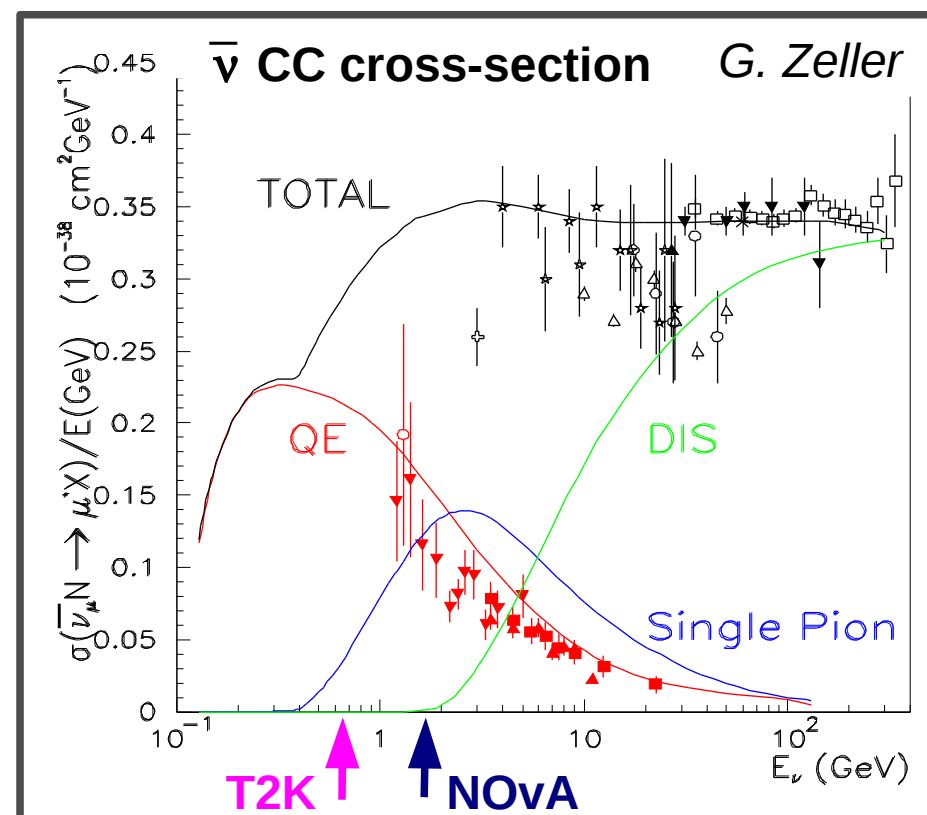
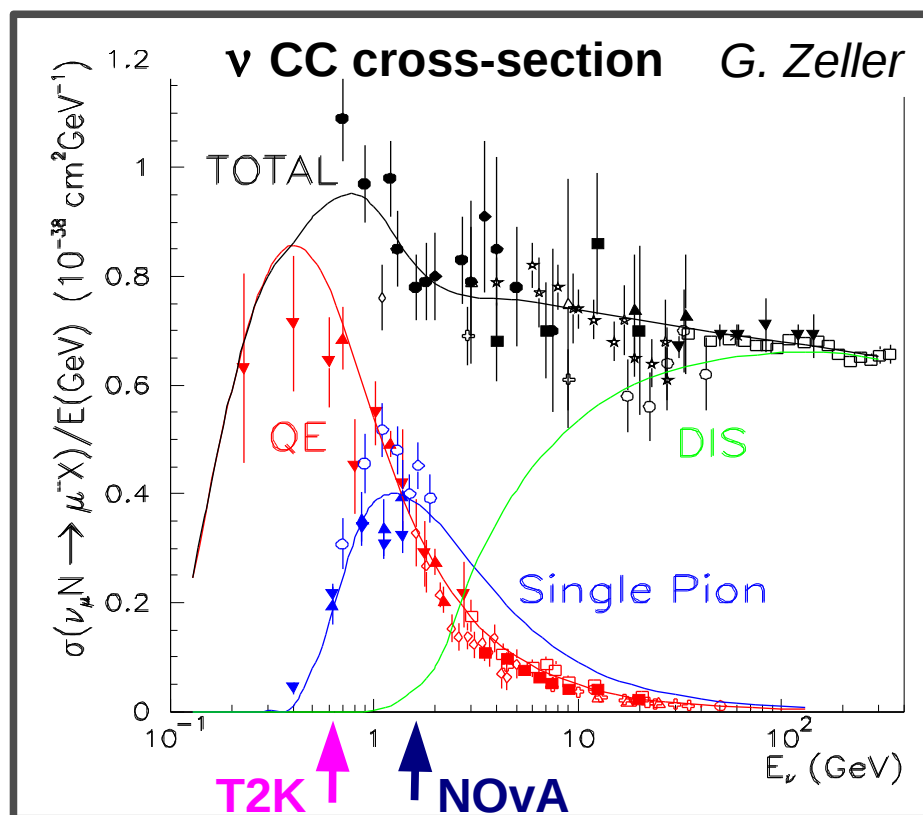
Fermilab Users Meeting

2nd June 2010

Good understanding of high E cross-sections (DIS)
Low E is different regime:

Quasi-elastic (QE) and single pion (1π) events dominate

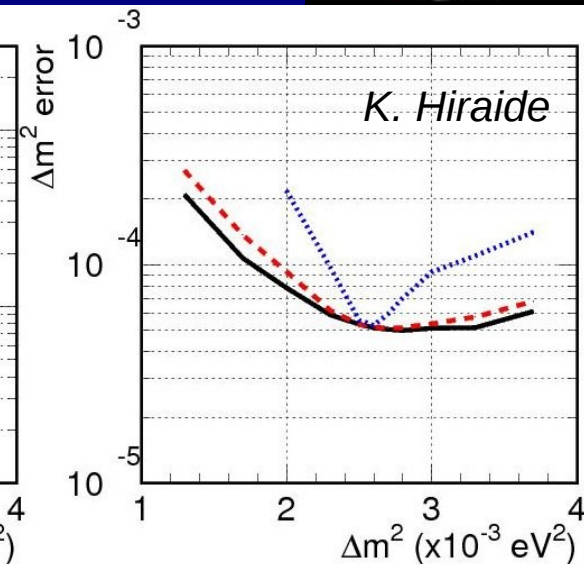
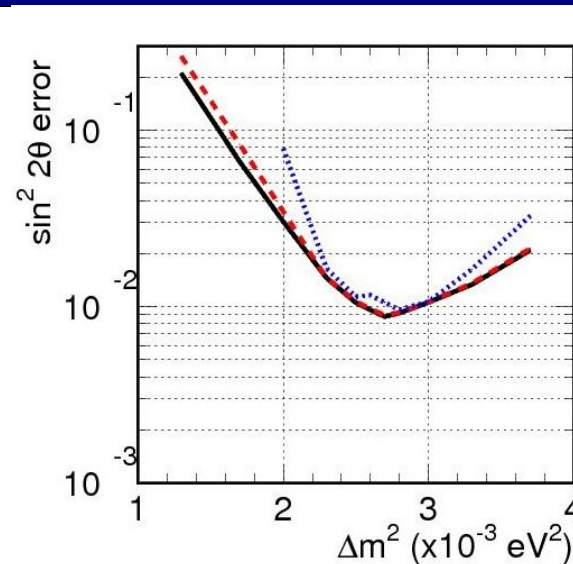
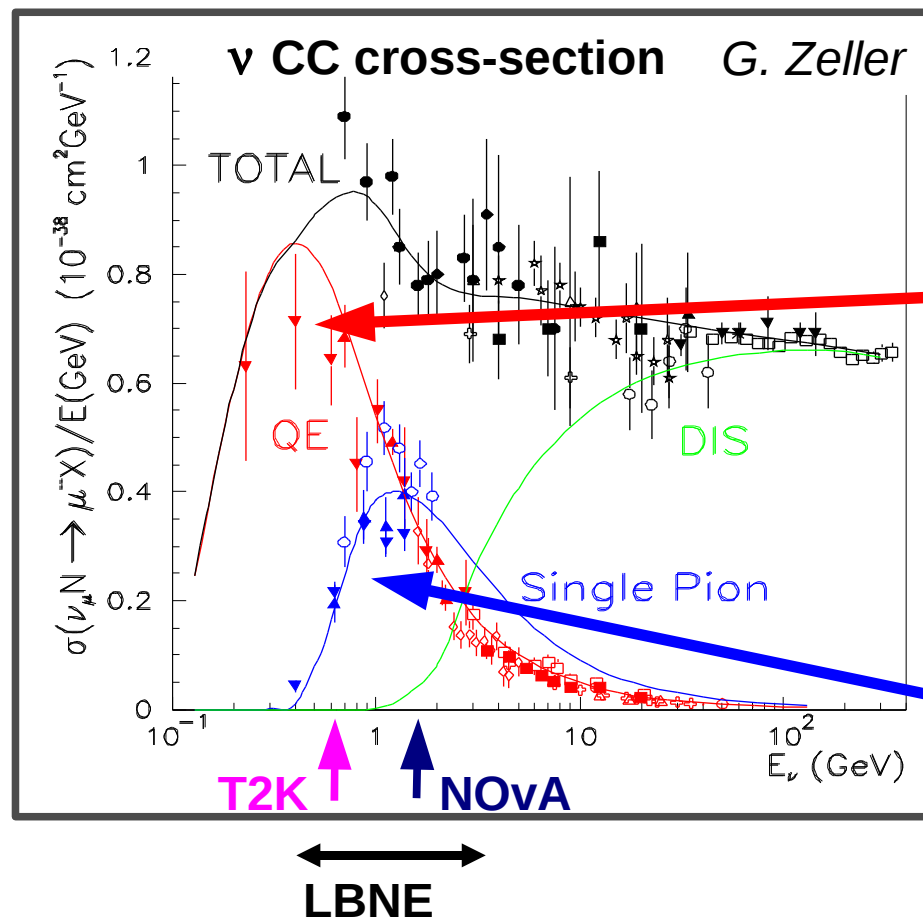
Important for future neutrino oscillation experiments





Expected statistic error (T2K)
 5% systematic
 20% systematic

Wish to know T2K cross-sections
 better than 10%



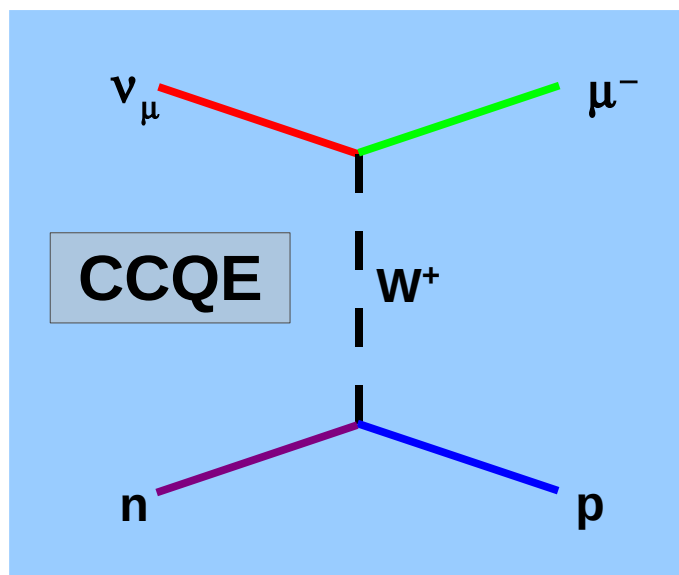
quasi-elastic (QE)
 signal

NC π^0
 (background to
 ν_e appearance)

CC π^+
 (background to
 ν_μ disappearance)

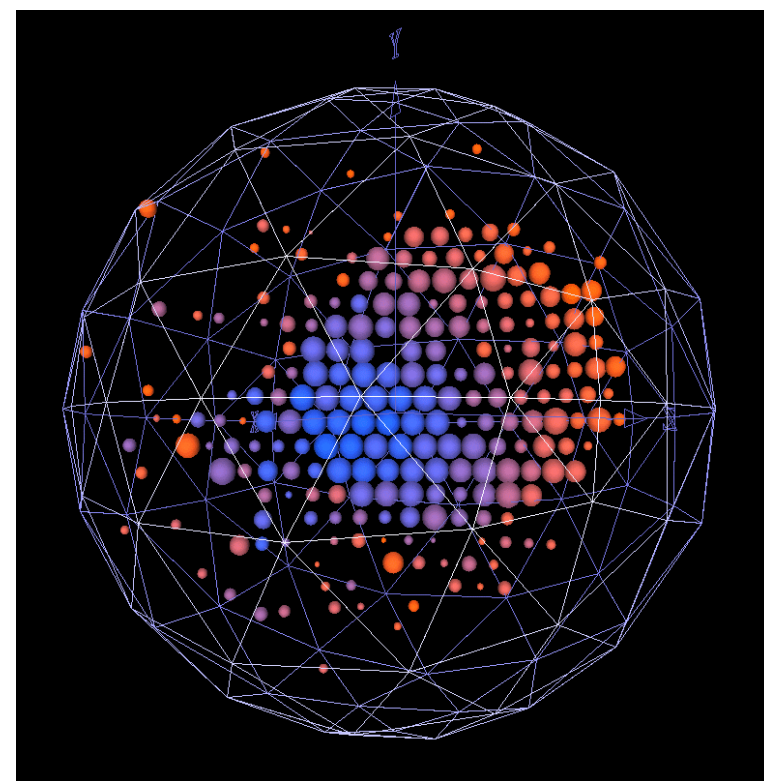


Quasi-Elastic Scattering



- MiniBooNE uses muon kinematics to describe event
- Identify muons from decay signature
- Measuring total and differential cross-sections
 - Not ratios with respect to Charged Current inclusive events

'Typical' muon ring in MiniBooNE





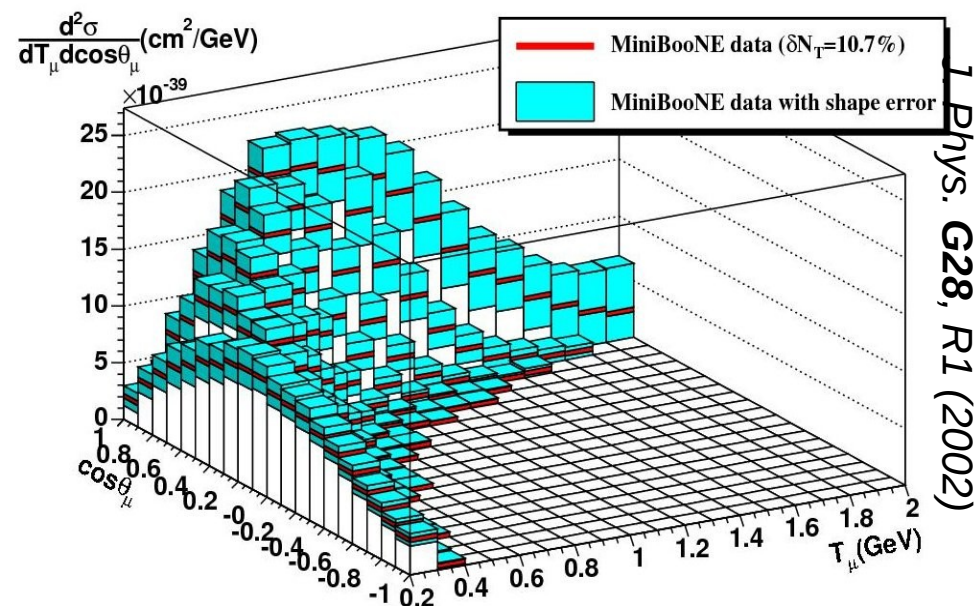
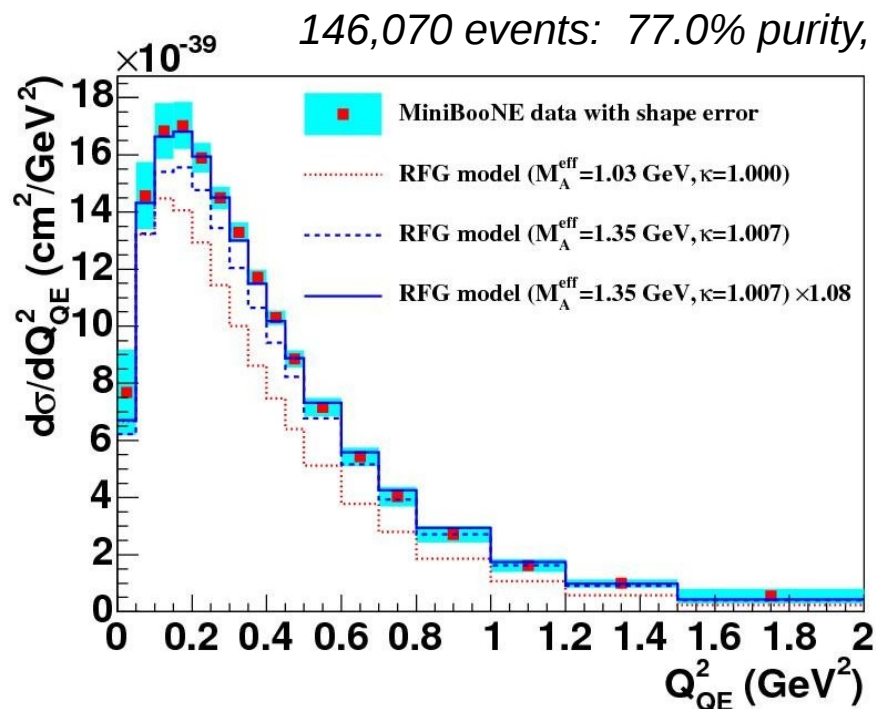
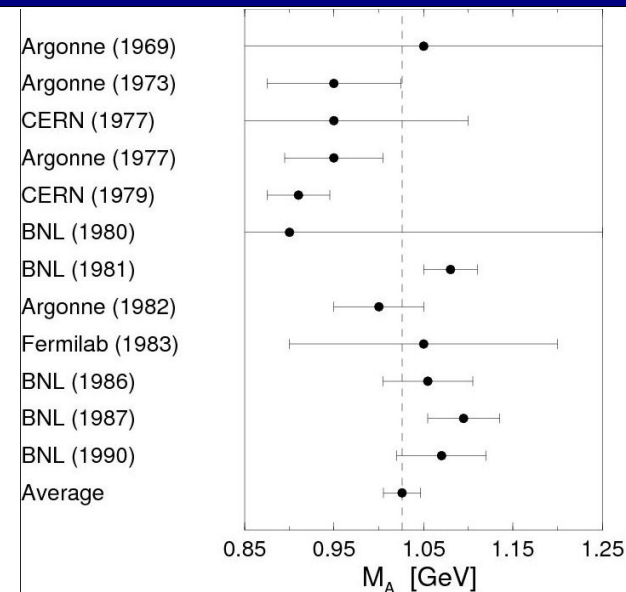
Quasi-Elastic Scattering

$$M_A^{\text{eff}} = 1.35 \pm 0.17 \text{ GeV}/c^2$$

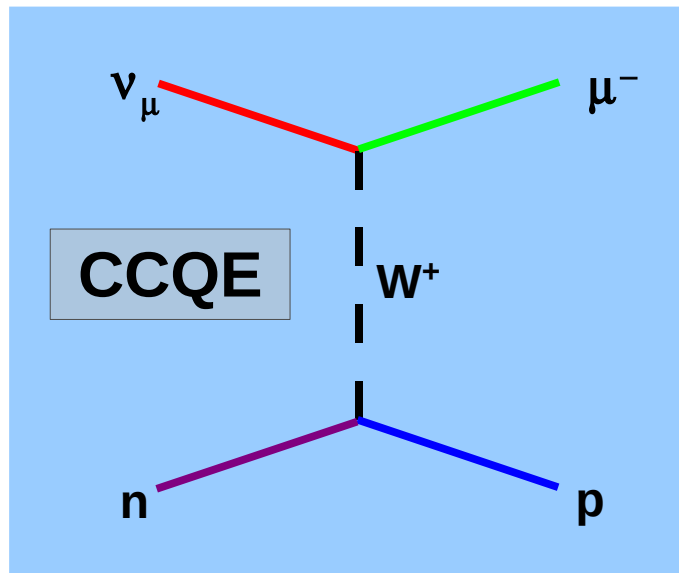
cf. K2K: $M_A = 1.20 \pm 0.12$ (SciFi)

$$M_A = 1.14 \pm 0.11 \text{ (SciBar)}$$

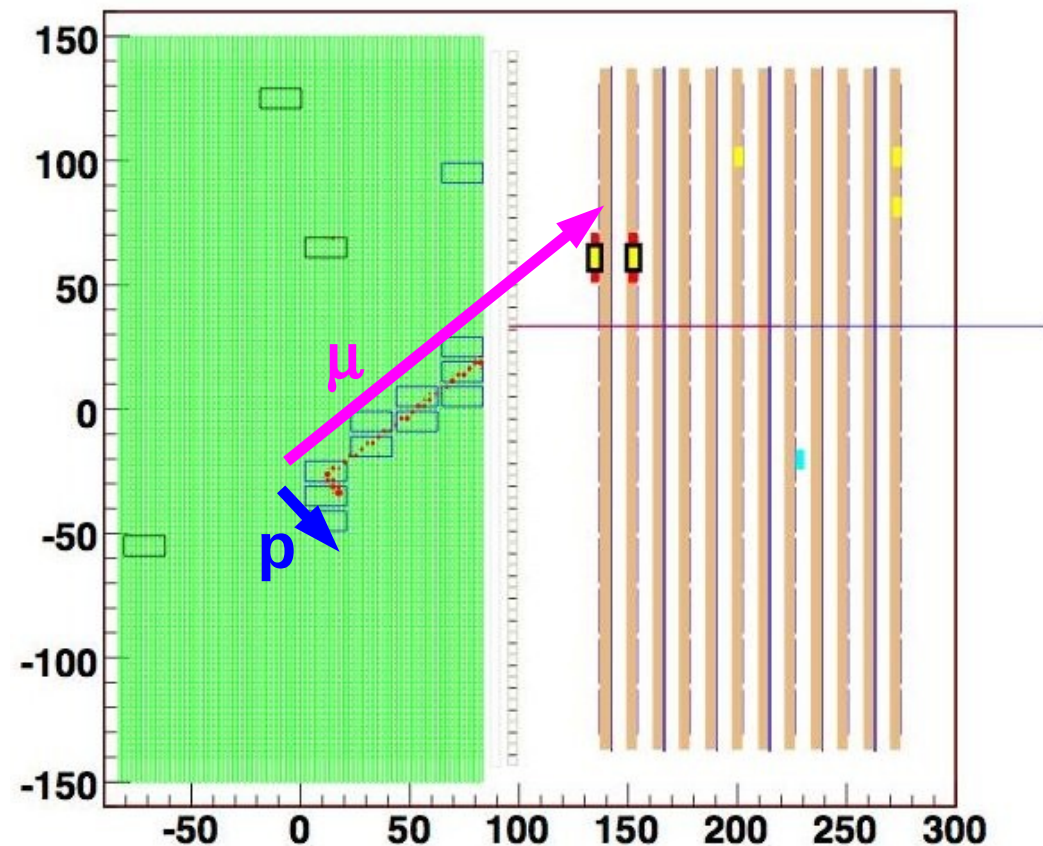
- Very different from light target experiments and for higher energy interactions
- First double differential CCQE cross-section
 - Model Independent



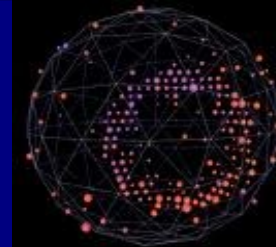
T. Katori: arXiv:1002.2680, accepted by PRD



'Typical' 2-track CCQE event in SciBooNE



- SciBooNE uses muon and proton kinematics to describe event
- Identify muons using MRD or from decay signature

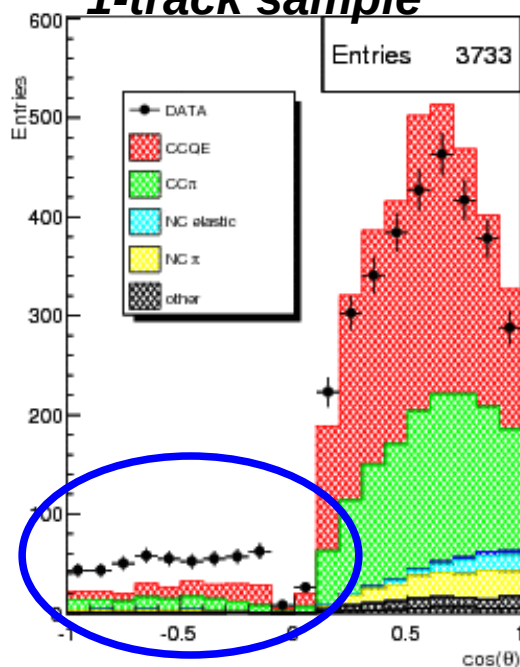


- Extraction of CCQE absolute cross-section
 - MRD-matched sample

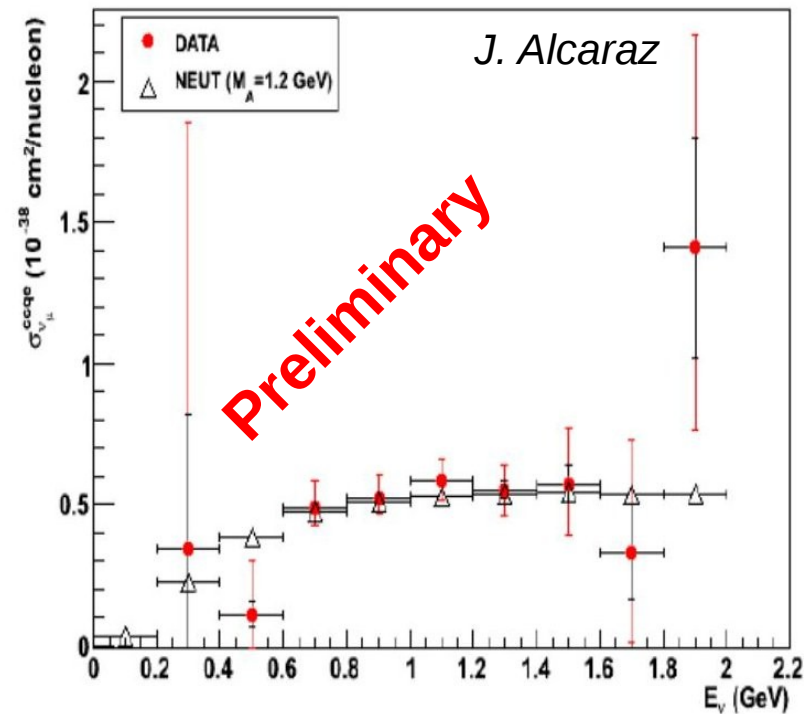
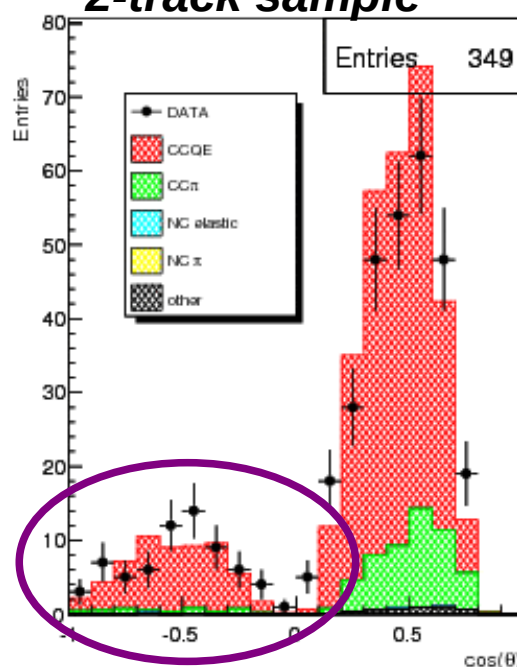
MRD-Matched Sample:

13,585 1-track events: 66.2% purity, 10.8% efficiency
 2,915 2-track events: 68.5% purity, 2.3% efficiency

SciBar-Contained 1-track sample



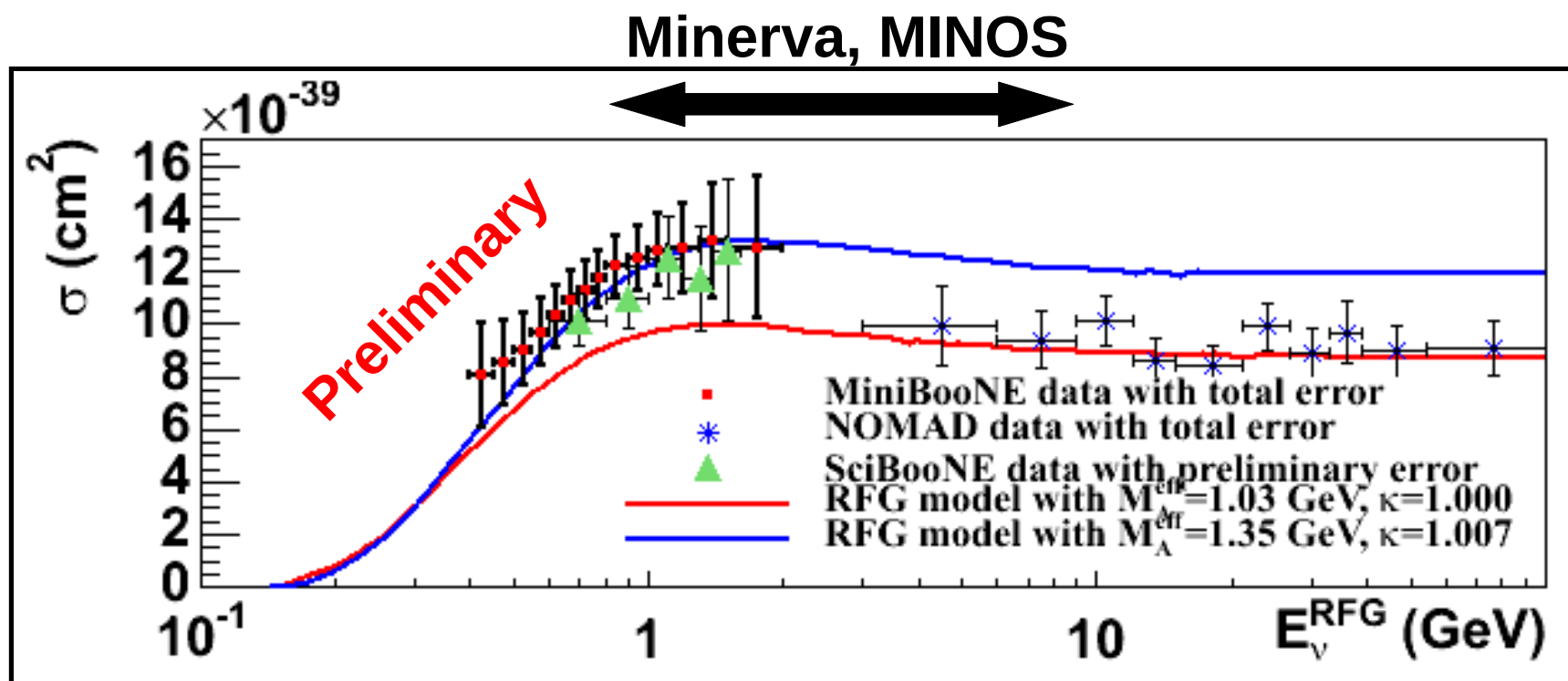
SciBar-Contained 2-track sample

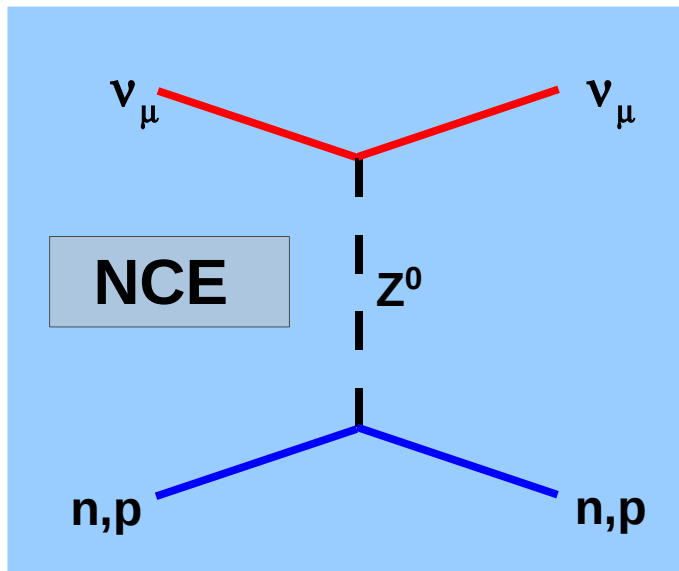


- SciBar-contained 1-track (μ) sample: **Excess in backwards muon tracks**
- Not seen in 2-track (μ +p) sample



- SciBooNE and MiniBooNE data in good agreement
- Low to high energy discrepancy
 - Minerva to fill in the gaps...



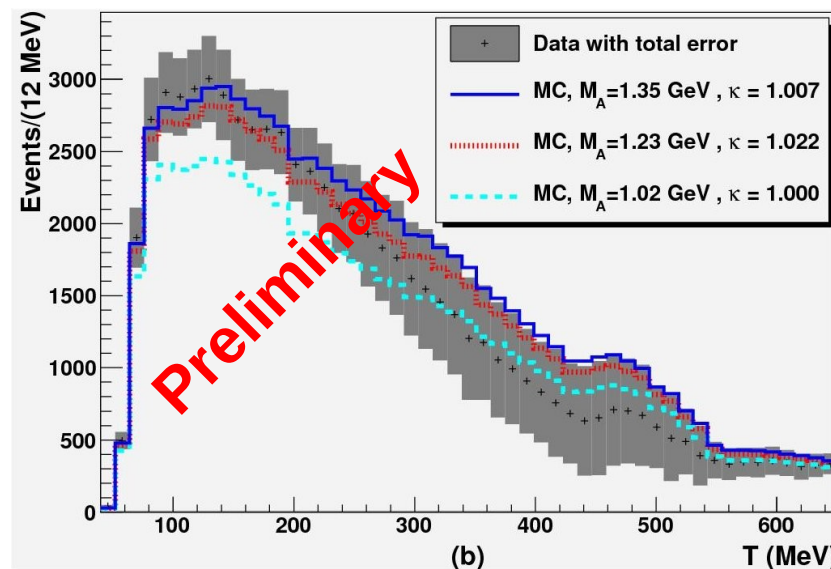
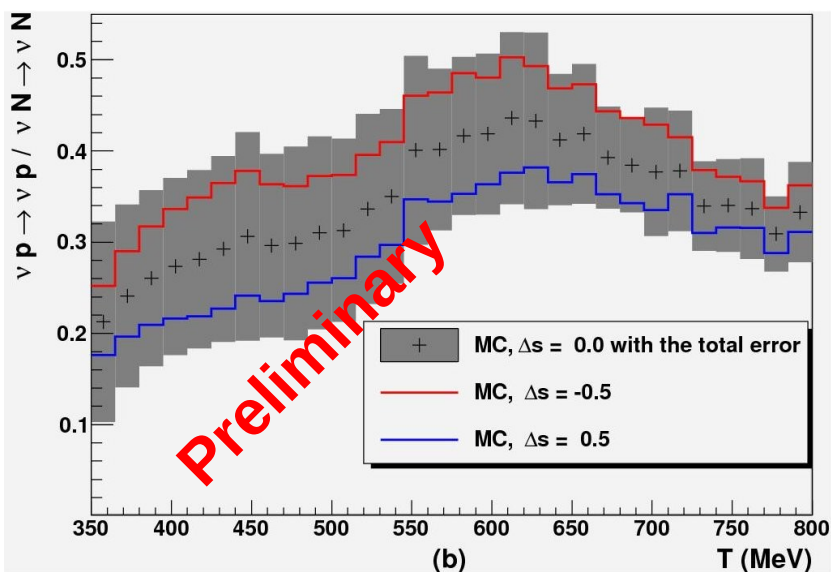
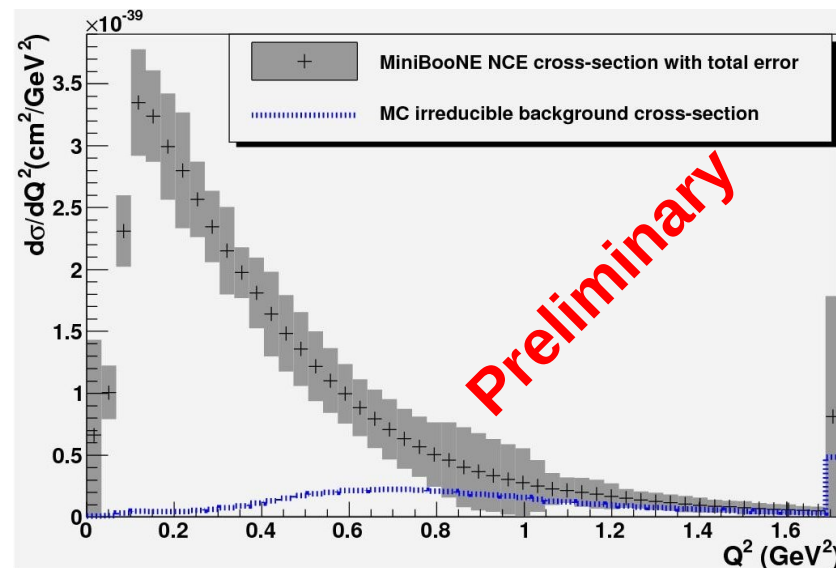


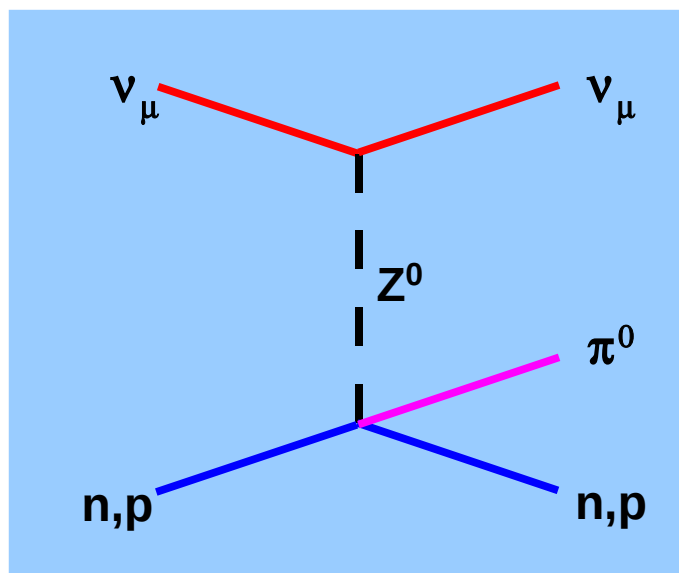
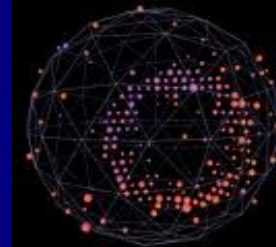
- Neutral Current
 - SciBooNE: Proton track
 - MiniBooNE: Scintillation light
 - Proton typically below Cherenkov threshold
- SciBooNE:
 - NC/CCQE ratio calculation in progress – watch this space!



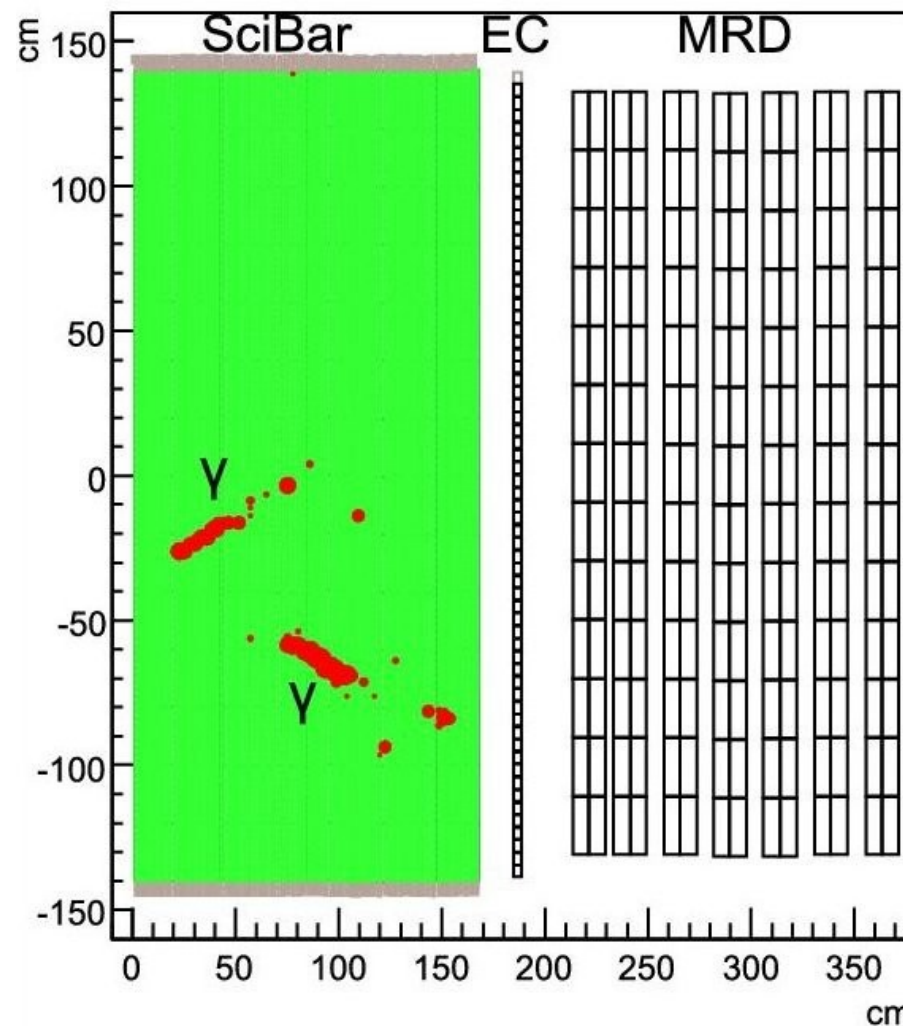
NC-Elastic Scattering

- Extracted $\frac{d\sigma}{dQ^2}$
- MiniBooNE CCQE value for M_A better description of data than world average
- Isolating a Cherenkov proton sample
 - Ratio: $\nu p \rightarrow \nu p / \nu N \rightarrow \nu N$
 - Strange spin component of the nucleon, Δs
- $\Delta s = 0.08 \pm 0.26$, systematics limited





- SciBooNE: Two measurements
 - Inclusive NC π^0
 - Coherent NC π^0





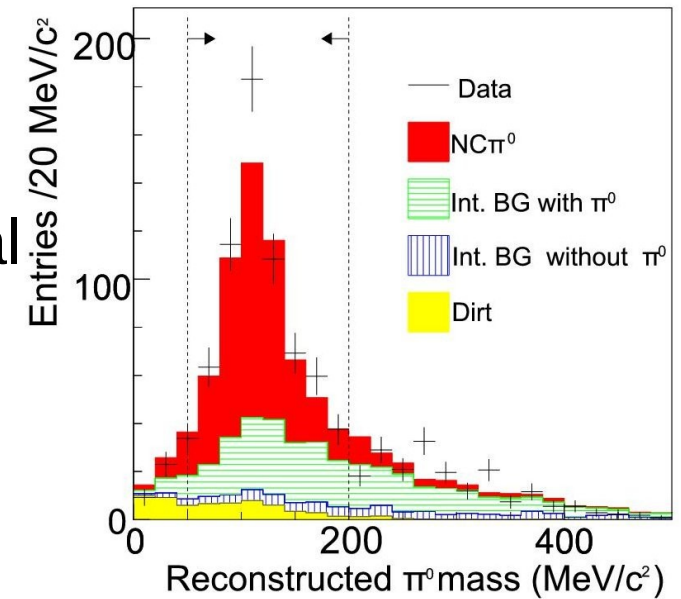
- Charged current events rejected by looking for muon decay signature
- Vertex reconstruction used to reject external neutrino events (dirt events) from sample
- Able to reconstruct the π^0 mass
- Extract model independent cross-section ratio ($\bar{E}_\nu = 0.8$ GeV):

657 events selected, 240 expected background events

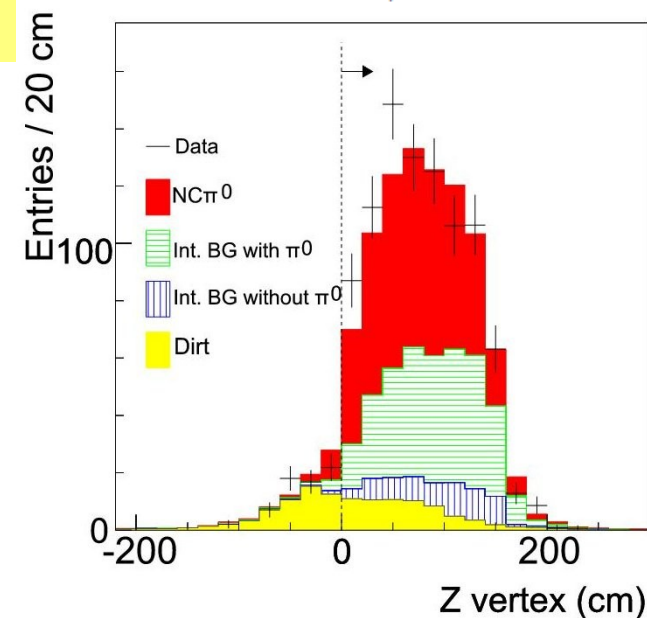
$$\frac{\sigma(NC \pi^0)}{\sigma(CC)} = \frac{(N_{obs}^{NC \pi^0} - N_{bck}^{NC \pi^0}) \epsilon_{CC}}{(N_{obs}^{CC} - N_{bck}^{CC}) \epsilon_{NC \pi^0}}$$

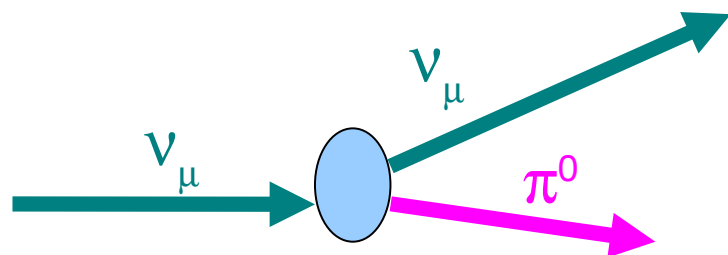
$$= 7.7 \pm 0.5^{(stat)} \pm 0.5^{(sys)} \times 10^{-2}$$

cf. MC prediction = 6.8×10^{-2}
Error < 10%

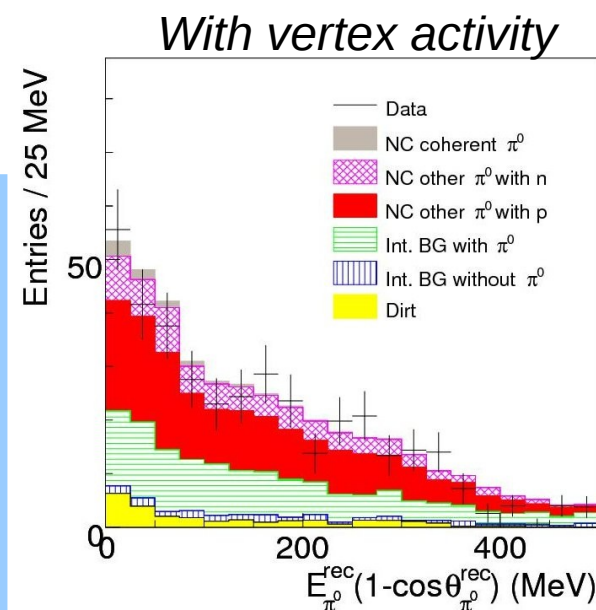
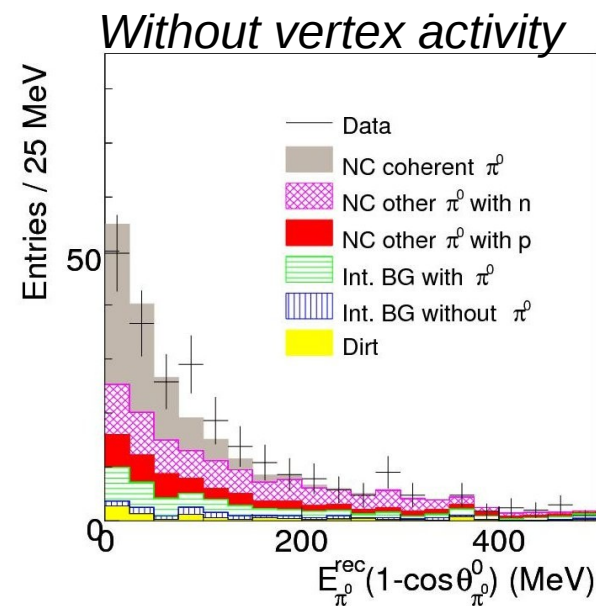


$$M_{\pi^0}^{rec} = \sqrt{2E_{\gamma 1}^{rec} E_{\gamma 2}^{rec} (1 - \cos \theta^{rec})}$$





- Neutrino interacts coherently with whole nucleus
 - No nucleon recoil, forward tracks only
 - SciBar sensitive to proton recoil
 - Not possible in MiniBooNE
- Define region around reconstructed vertex to look for proton recoil activity
- Extract model-dependent coherent fraction
- Fraction of NC π^0 events from coherent channel: 17.9% (cf. MiniBooNE: 19.5%)
 - Agrees with Rein-Sehgal (RS) prediction
 - CC (K2K, SciBooNE): No evidence of coherent production - disagrees with RS prediction





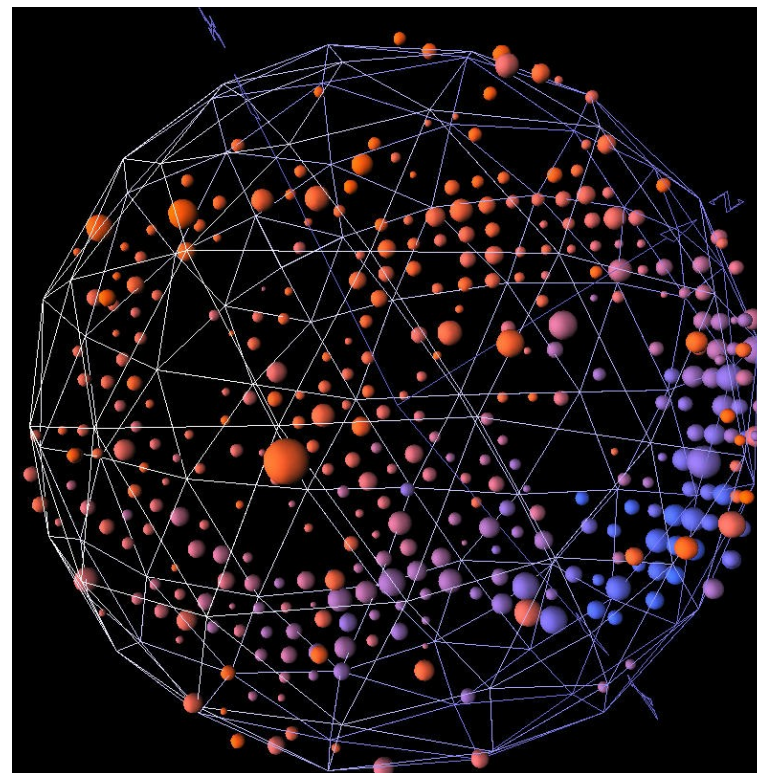
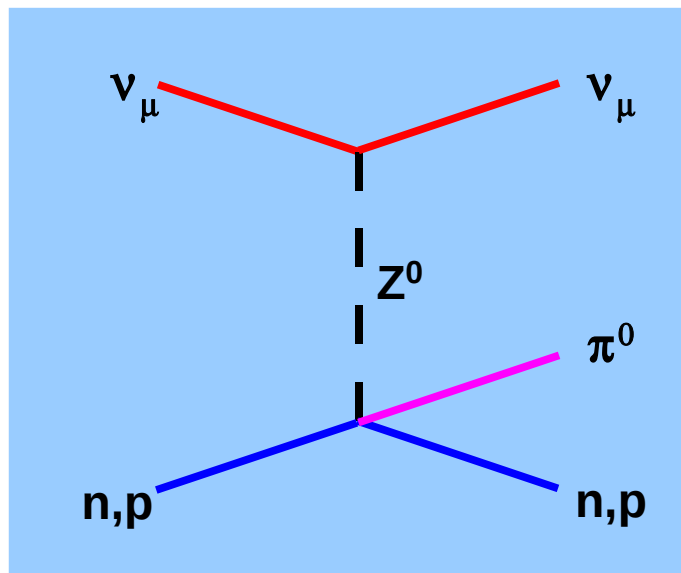
MB: NC π^0 Production

SciBooNE

Joseph Walding

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2nd June 2010

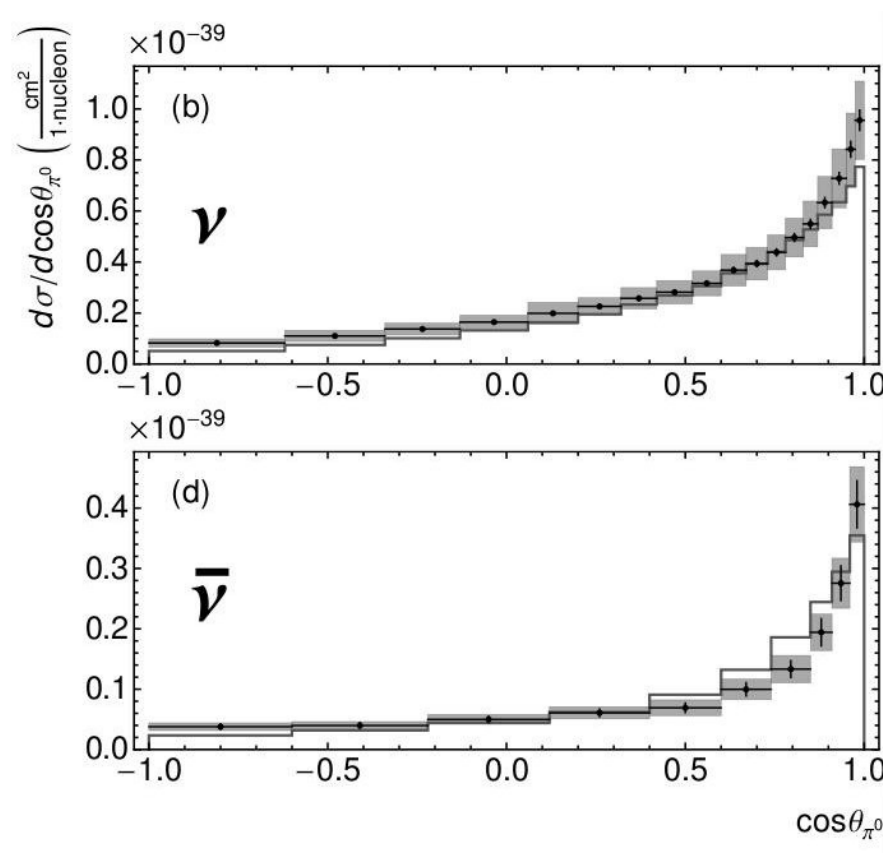
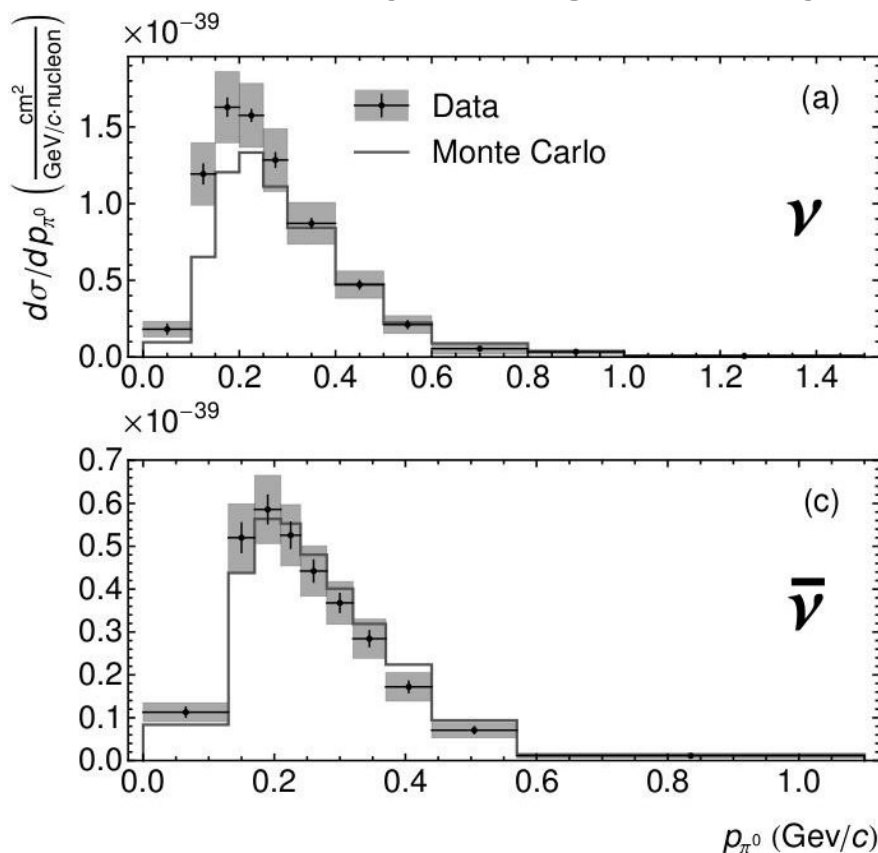


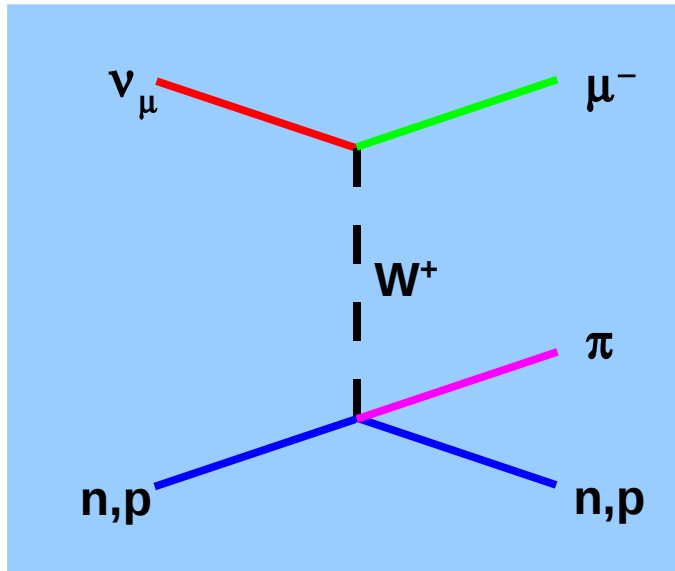
- Cross-section extraction in neutrino and antineutrino mode



MB: NC π^0 Production

- More model-independent measurements
- Flux averaged differential cross-sections (ν and $\bar{\nu}$ mode)
 - Already being used by T2K!



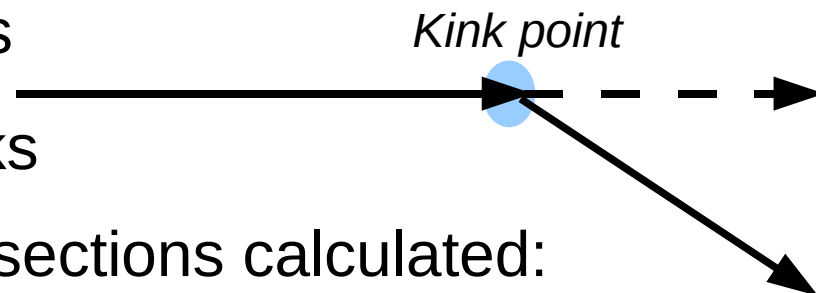


- CC- π^+ : Background to ν_μ disappearance
 - If pion not identified event looks CCQE-like
 - Mis-reconstruction of neutrino energy
- For T2K need to know CC- π^+ cross-section to $<10\%$
- CC- π^0 : Not an oscillation background
 - Completes π production picture



MB: CC π^+ Production

- Ability to separate pion and muon tracks
 - Hadronic interactions $\rightarrow$ kinked tracks
- Absolute and multiple differential cross-sections calculated:

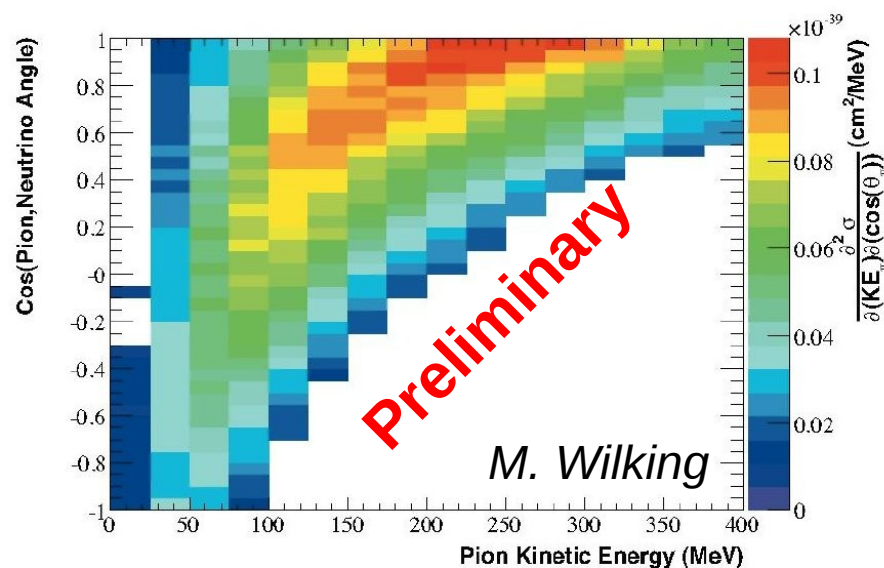
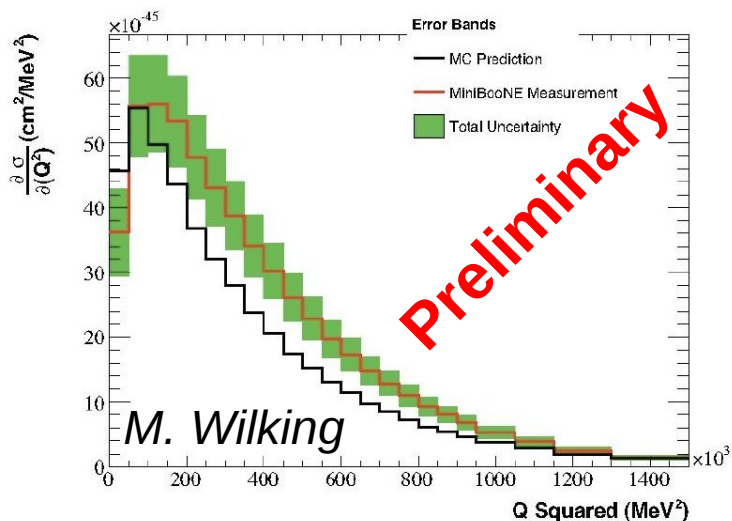


Model Independent

$$\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial (KE_\mu)}, \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial (\cos \theta_\mu)}, \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial (KE_\pi)}, \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial (\cos \theta_\pi)}, \frac{\partial^2 \sigma}{\partial (KE_\mu) \partial (\cos \theta_\mu)}, \frac{\partial^2 \sigma}{\partial (KE_\pi) \partial (\cos \theta_\pi)}$$

Model dependent

$$\sigma(E_\nu), \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial (Q^2)}$$





MB: $CC\pi^0$ Production

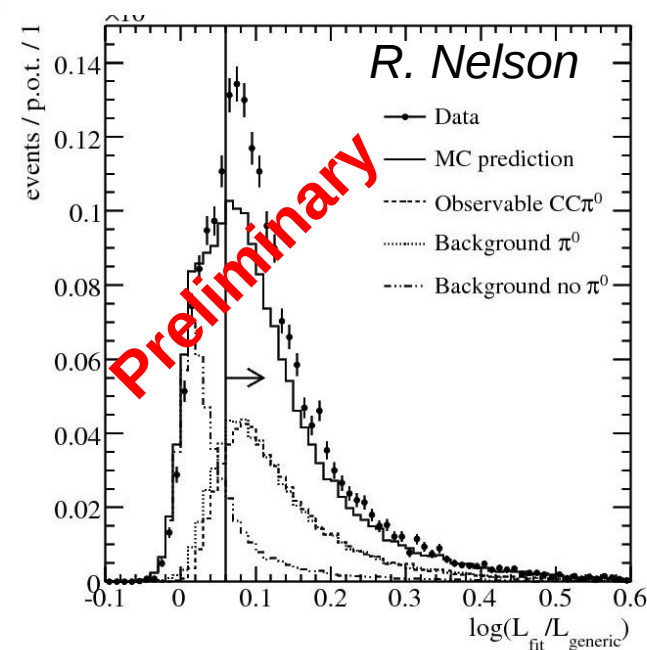
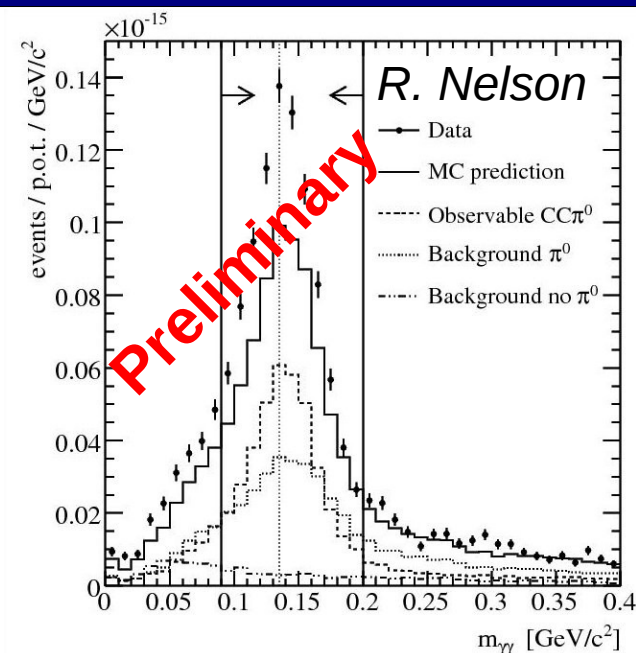
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Fermilab Users Meeting

2nd June 2010

- 3-ring fitting required
 - Overlapping, difficult to distinguish
- Identify muon ring
- Reconstruct pion mass from photon rings
- Construct and cut on $CC\pi^0$ vs. generic 3-track fit likelihood difference

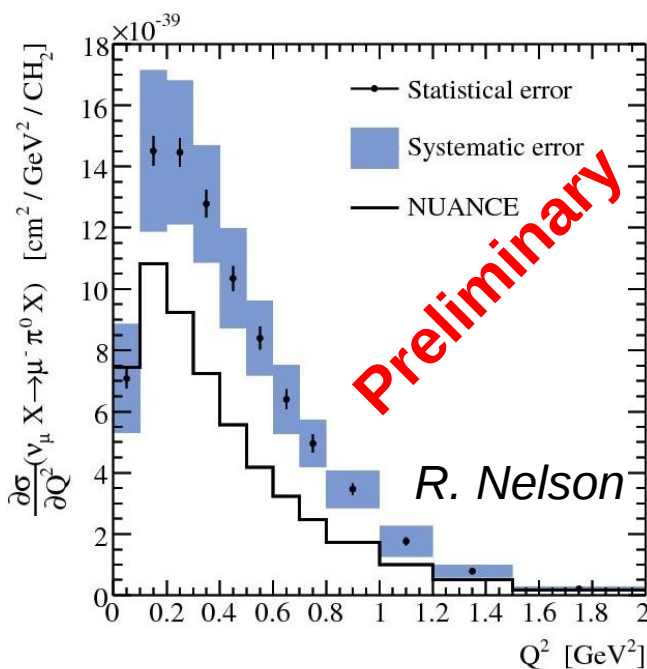
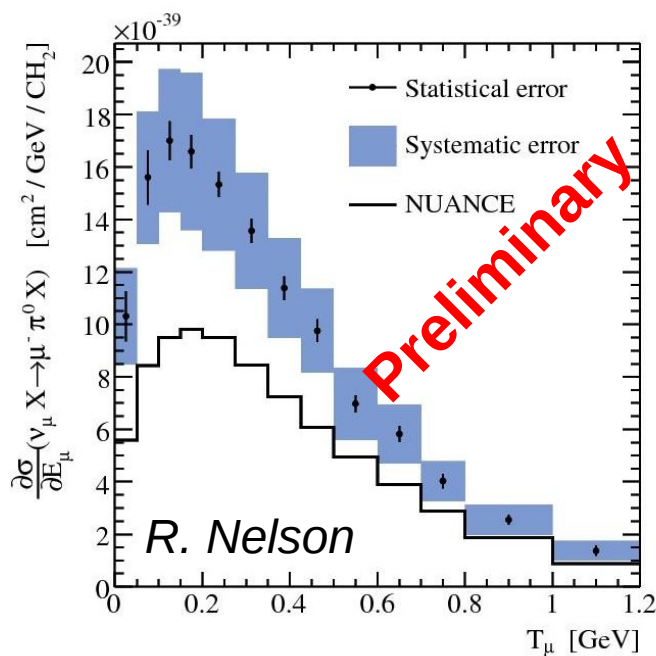
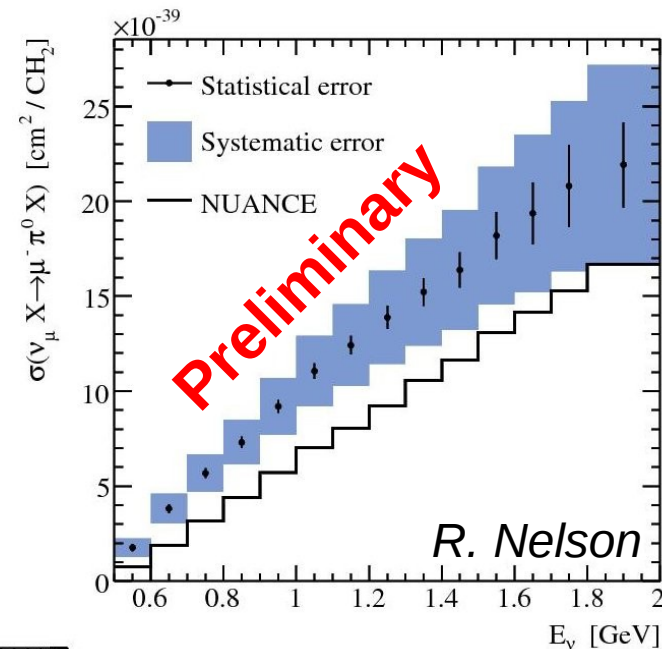


Plots: Absolute normalisation



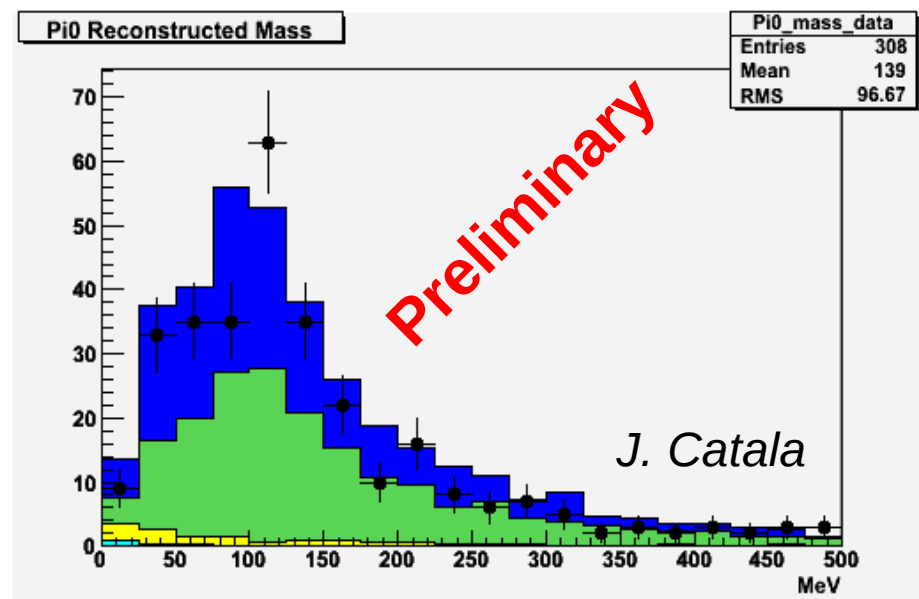
MB: CC π^0 Production

- Absolute and several differential cross-sections extracted
- MC not in agreement with measurement





- Analysis currently in progress
 - Successfully reconstructed pion mass
- Goal: Calculate absolute cross-section



Plot: MRD-Matched Normalisation



Outline

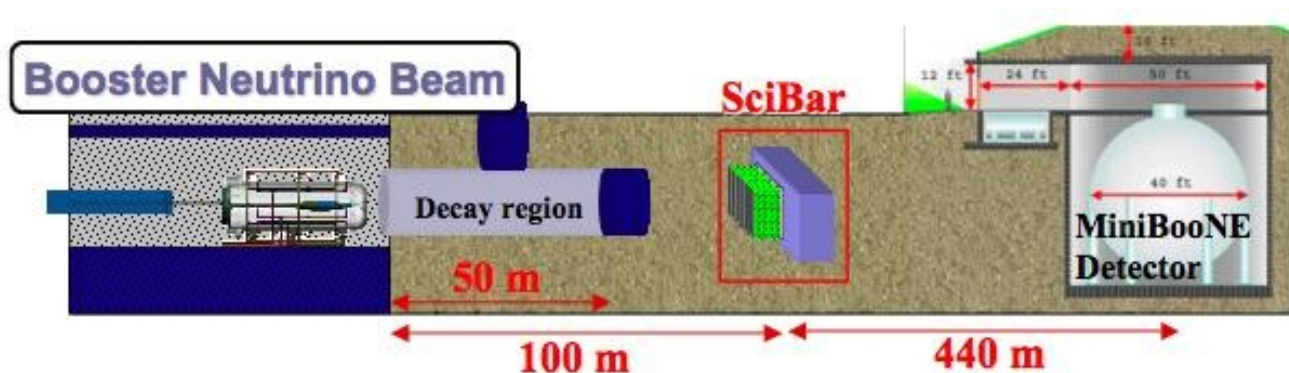
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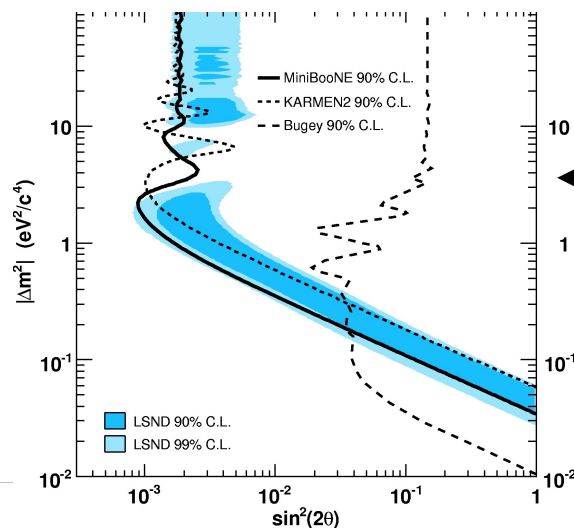
2nd June 2010

- MiniBooNE and SciBooNE Refresher Course
- Physics Results From The Last Year...
 - Neutrino Cross-sections
 - Neutrino Oscillations
- Summary





MiniBooNE Oscillations

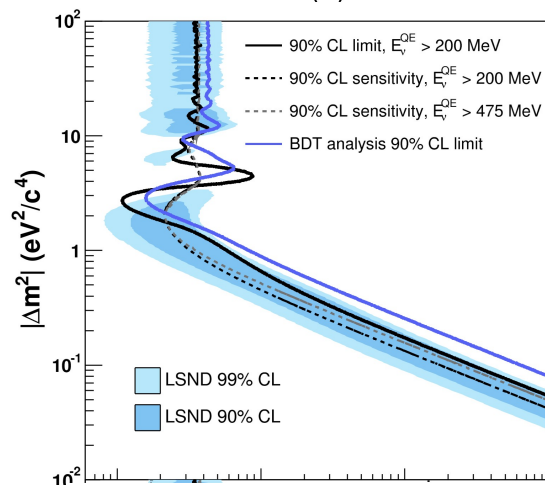
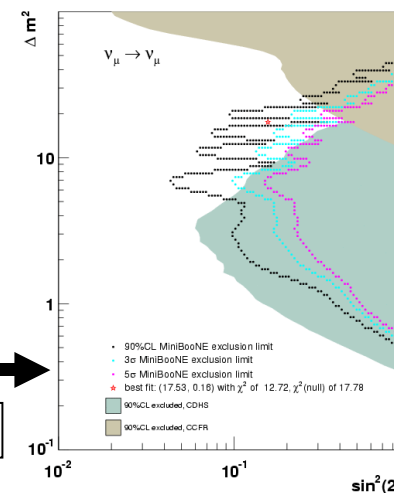


ν_e Appearance

Phys. Rev. Lett. 98, 231801 (2007)

ν_μ Disappearance

Phys. Rev. Lett. 103, 061802 (2009)

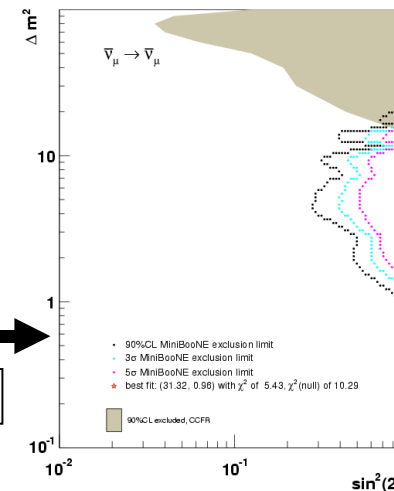


$\bar{\nu}_e$ Appearance

Phys. Rev. Lett. 103, 111801 (2009)

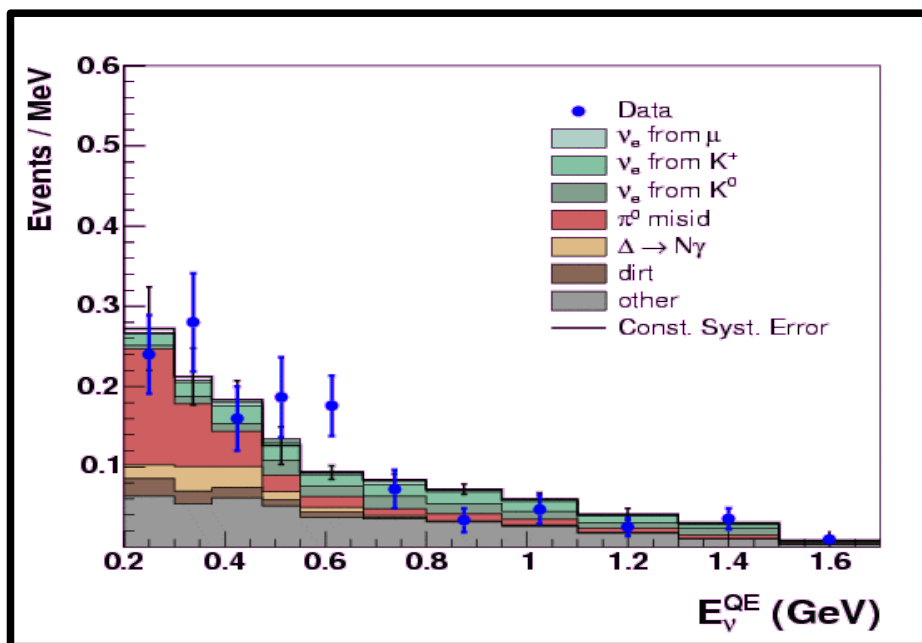
$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ Disappearance

Phys. Rev. Lett. 103, 061802 (2009)

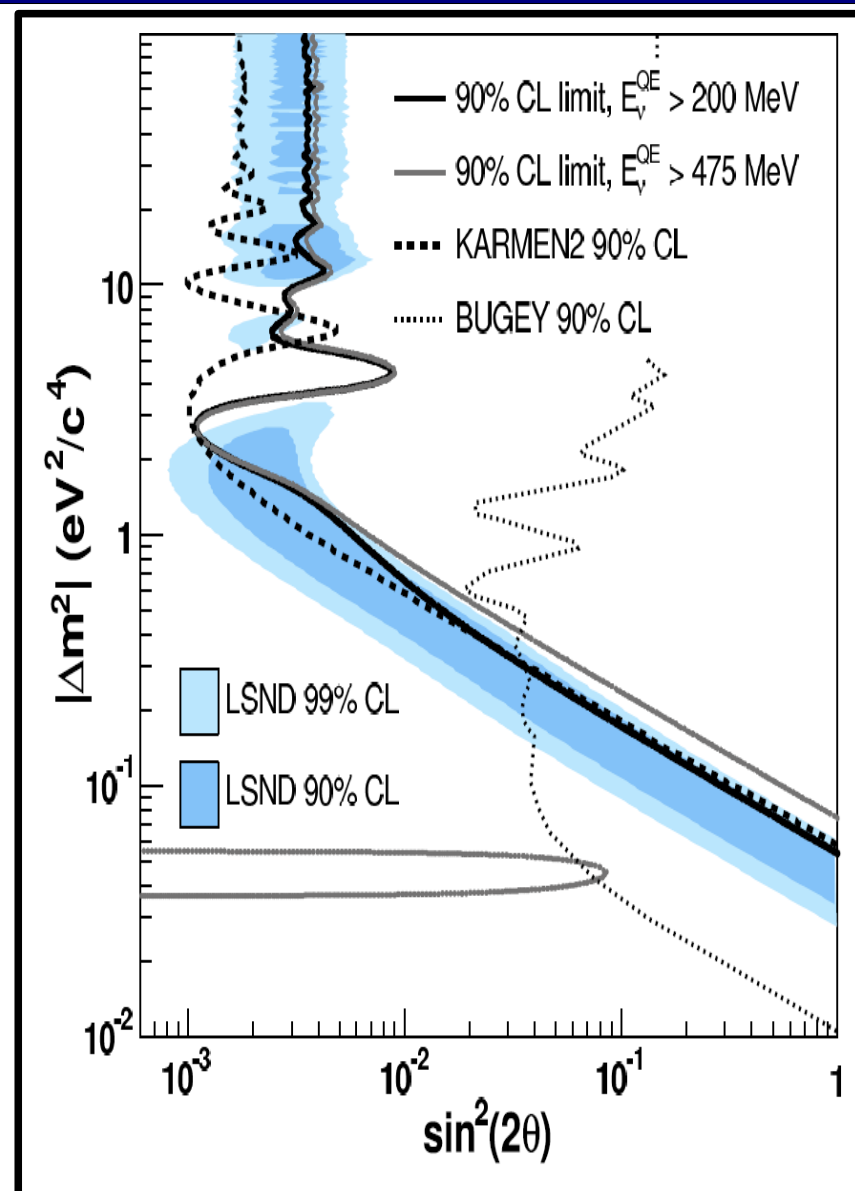




MB: $\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$ Appearance



- Direct test of LSND signal
- Analysis based on 3.386×10^{20} POT
- 200-475 MeV: -0.5 ± 11.1 events
- 475-1250 MeV: 3.2 ± 10.0 events
 - No indication of data-MC excess



Result inconclusive with respect to LSND



MB: $\bar{\nu}_{\mu} \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$ Appearance

SciBooNE

Joseph Walding

Fermilab Users Meeting

2nd June 2010

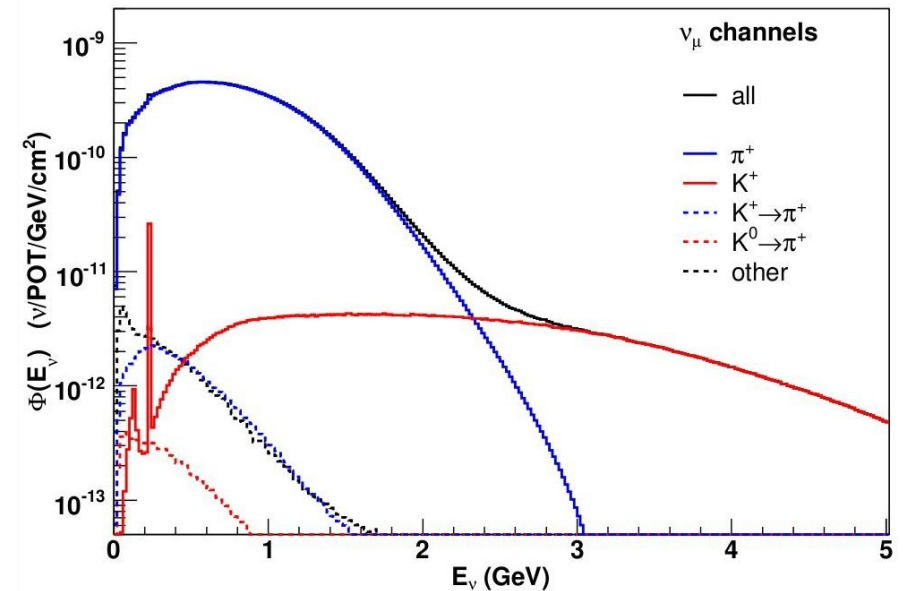
?

?

Updated MiniBooNE anti-neutrino result coming...
See W&C 14th June and Neutrino 2010



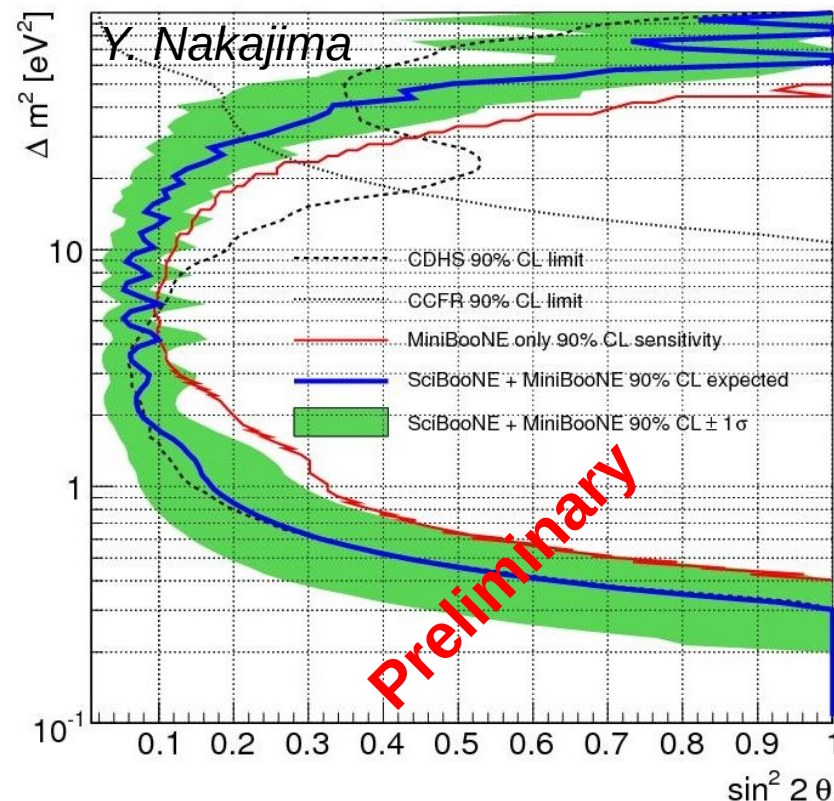
- Kaon production in beam corresponds to intrinsic ν_e in neutrino beam
- Major source of uncertainty for the MiniBooNE ν_e appearance measurement
 - $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ \bar{\nu}_e$ (BR: 5%)
 - Constrain K^+ flux from high energy ν_μ events
- Data/MC ratio:
 - 2-Track ν_μ sample: $0.74 \pm 0.06(\text{stat.}) \pm_{0.26}^{0.35}(\text{sys.})$ (preliminary)
 - 3-Track ν_μ sample: $0.77 \pm 0.08(\text{stat.}) \pm_{0.27}^{0.35}(\text{sys.})$ (preliminary)



MiniBooNE Collaboration: *Phys. Rev. D* 79, 072002 (2009)



- First inter-collaboration measurement!
- Improve disappearance measurement
 - Use SciBooNE as a near detector
 - Same nuclear target (Carbon)
- Reduce uncertainties
 - Beam flux

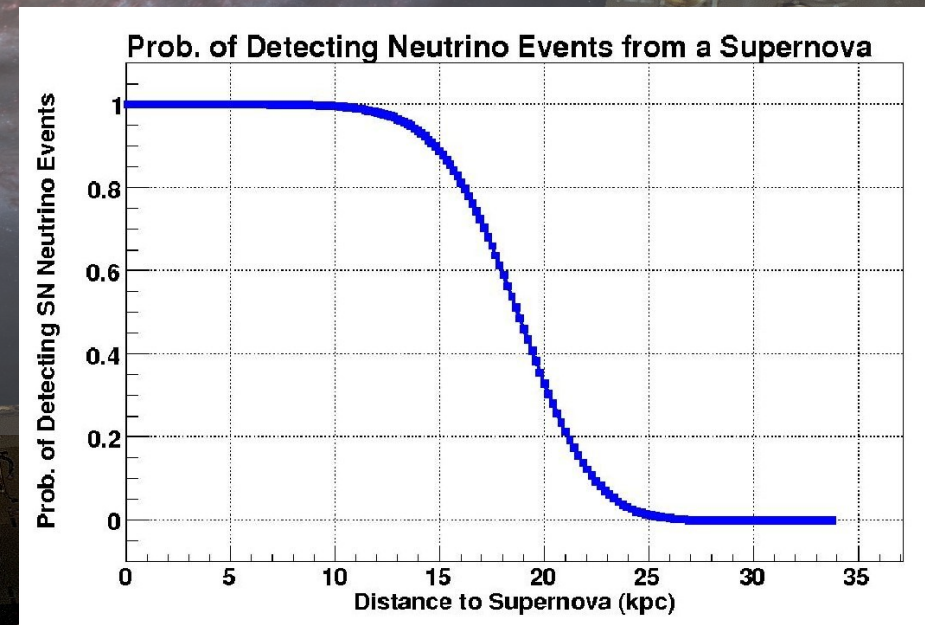


- Improved from MiniBooNE-only sensitivity especially at low- Δm^2 region, where absolute normalisation is important.

Final data fit result will be released soon!



- Search for supernova from Dec. 14th 2004 – July 31st 2008
 - 98% detector live-time
- No observation of supernova within the Milky Way galaxy is observed to a distance of 13.5kpc
 - Limit set to 0.69 supernova per year inside 13.5kpc (90% CL)





- SciBooNE:
 - Papers
 - NC Inclusive π^0 : Phys. Rev. D81, 033004
 - NC Coherent π^0 : arXiv:1005.0059 (accepted to Phys. Rev. D)
 - Theses: Y. Kurimoto, J. Walding
- MiniBooNE:
 - Papers
 - CCQE: arXiv: 1002.2680 (accepted to Phys. Rev. D)
 - NC π^0 : Phys. Rev. D81, 013005
 - CC π^+ /QE ratio: Rev. Lett. 103, 081801
 - MiniBooNE Supernova Search: Phys. Rev. D81, 032001
 - Theses: D. Perevalov, R. Nelson



- A number of new cross-section results from both experiments published or in the pipeline
 - Many firsts!
 - Model-independent differential cross-sections
 - Interesting kinematic distributions
- First joint SB+MB Analysis: Paper in the works

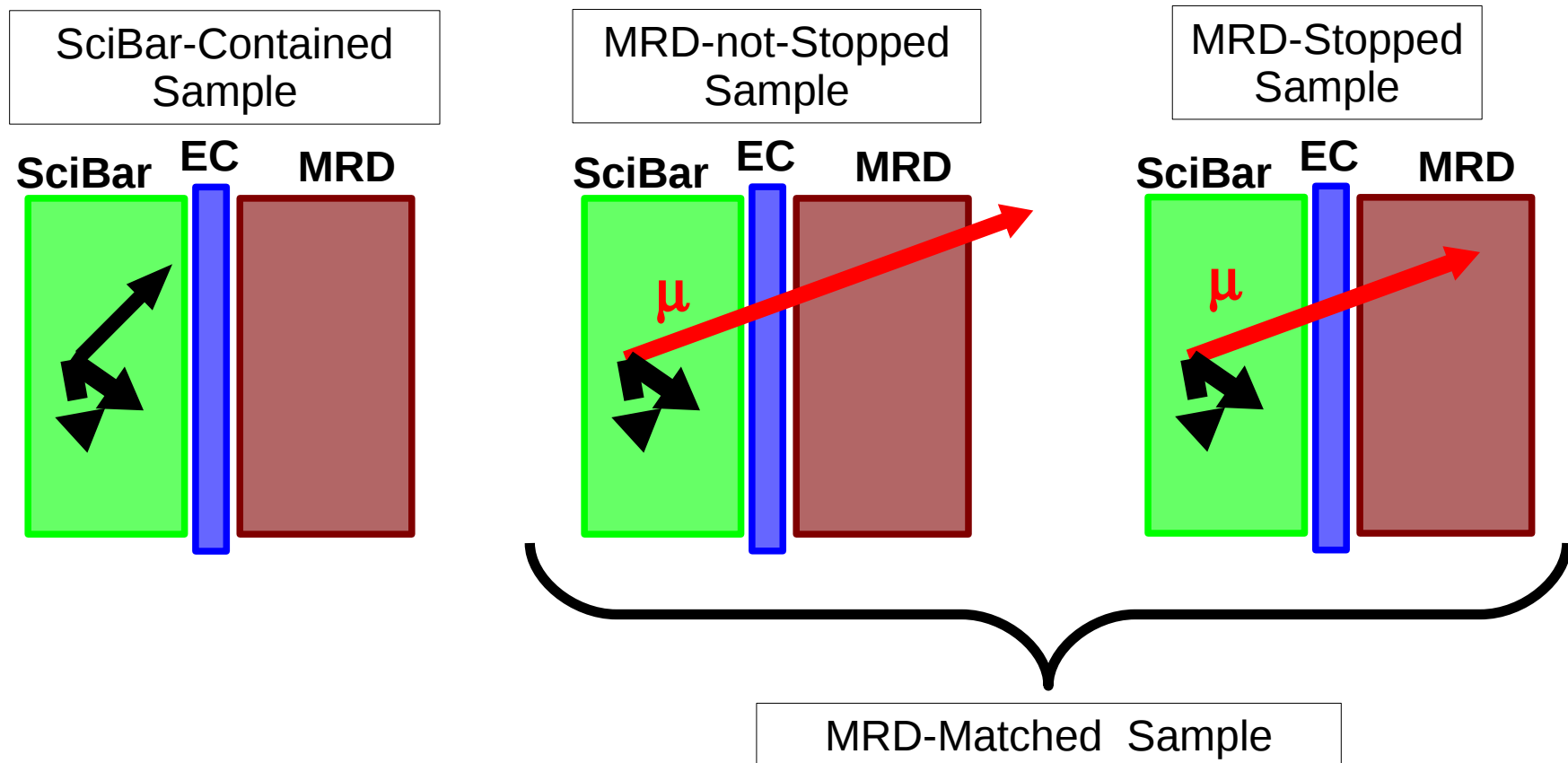


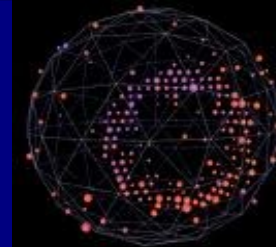
Thank you!

Backup

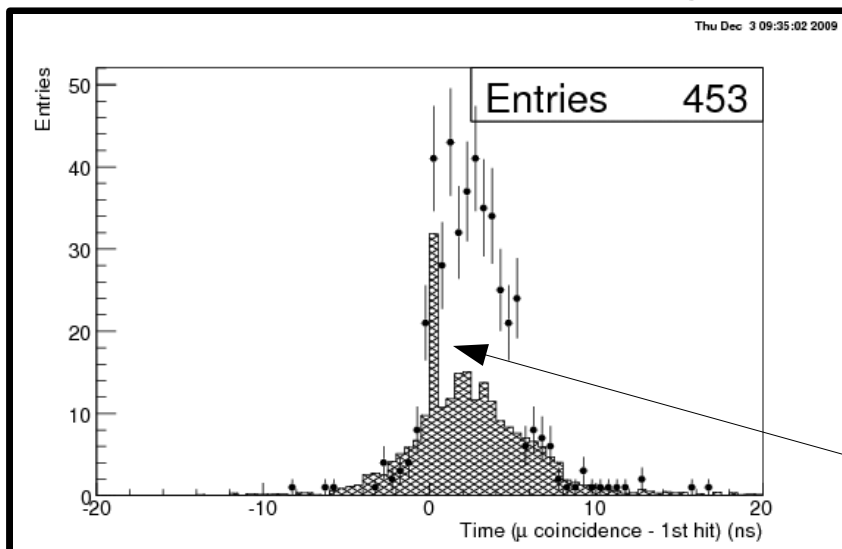
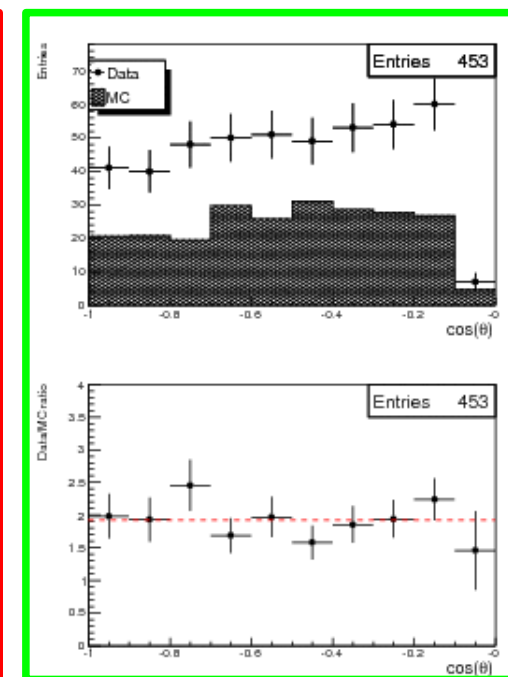
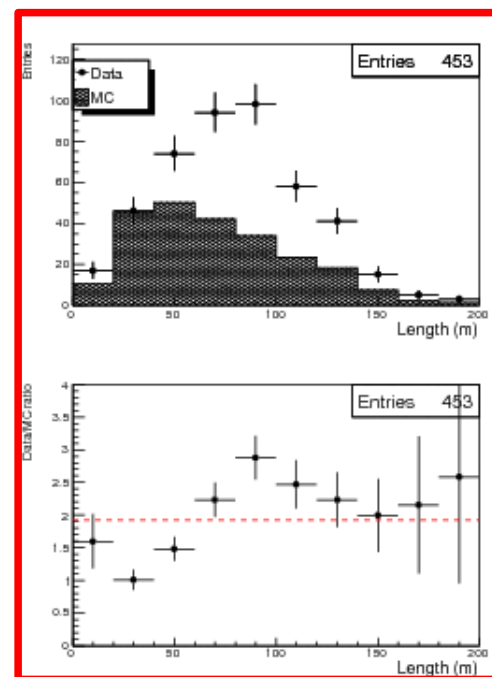


- Three event sub-categories



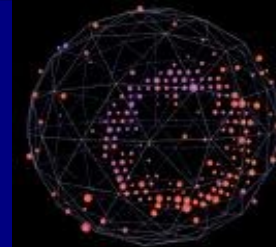


- SB-contained 1-track (μ) sample: Excess in backwards muon tracks
- Not seen in 2-track ($\mu+p$) sample
- Mis-reconstruction
 - Short tracks
 - High angle tracks
- Not the case, looks to be real physics
 - Under further investigation

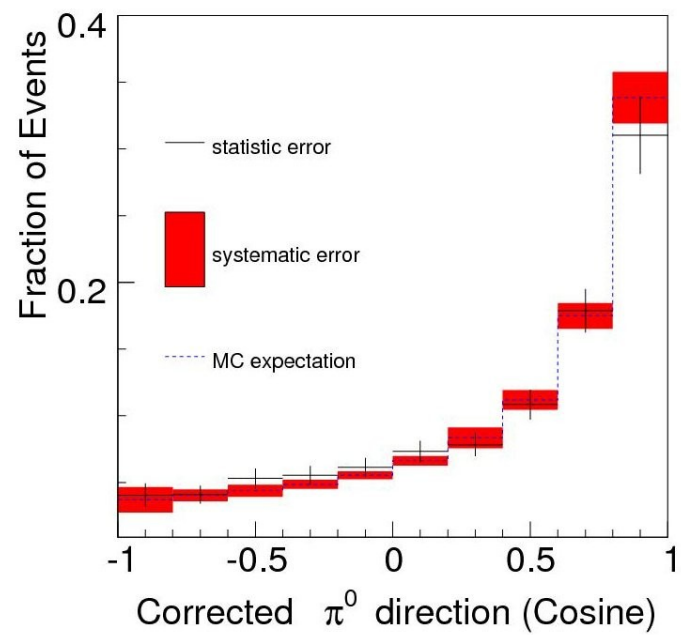
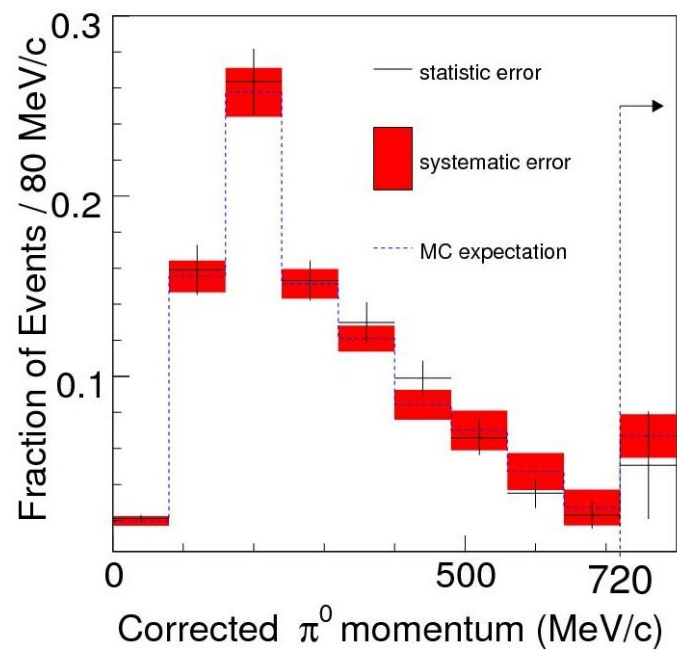


- Timing comparison between track ends supports case for physics effect

Instrumental effect



N_{obs}	657
N_{BG}	240
$\epsilon_{\text{NC}\pi^0}$	0.05
$N_{\text{obs}}^{\text{CC}}$	21702
$N_{\text{BG}}^{\text{CC}}$	2348
ϵ_{CC}	0.19





MB: NC π^0 Production

- Data in agreement with MC including coherent production for both ν and $\bar{\nu}$ mode
 - Angular distribution
 - Total cross-section
- Consistent with SciBooNE result

