

# Status of NA65(DsTau) data taking and analysis

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On behalf of the DsTau Collaboration

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**28 August-1 September University of Vienna**

# DsTau: Physics Motivations

## ■ Tau neutrino is the least studied particle of the Standard Model.

- $\nu_\tau$  beam : DONuT (9  $\nu_\tau$  events )
- oscillated  $\nu_\tau$  : OPERA, Super-K, IceCube
- $\nu_\tau$  cross section error >50% (DIS) due to systematic uncertainty in  $\nu_\tau$  production

$\nu_\tau$  source:  $D_s \rightarrow \tau \rightarrow X$

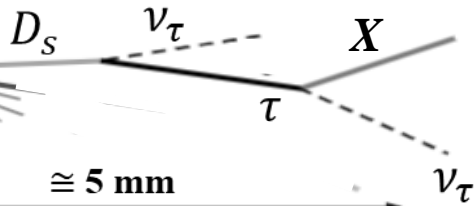
$\nu_\tau$  production  
(tungsten target)

Absorption of Charged  
particles & Neutrons

$\nu_\tau$  beam

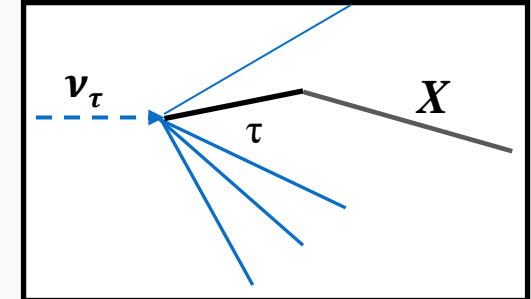
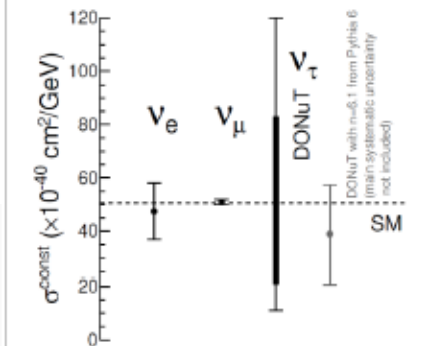
proton beam

400 GeV  
proton



$\nu_\tau$  production study: DsTau

$\nu, \bar{\nu}$  averaged energy  
independent cross section

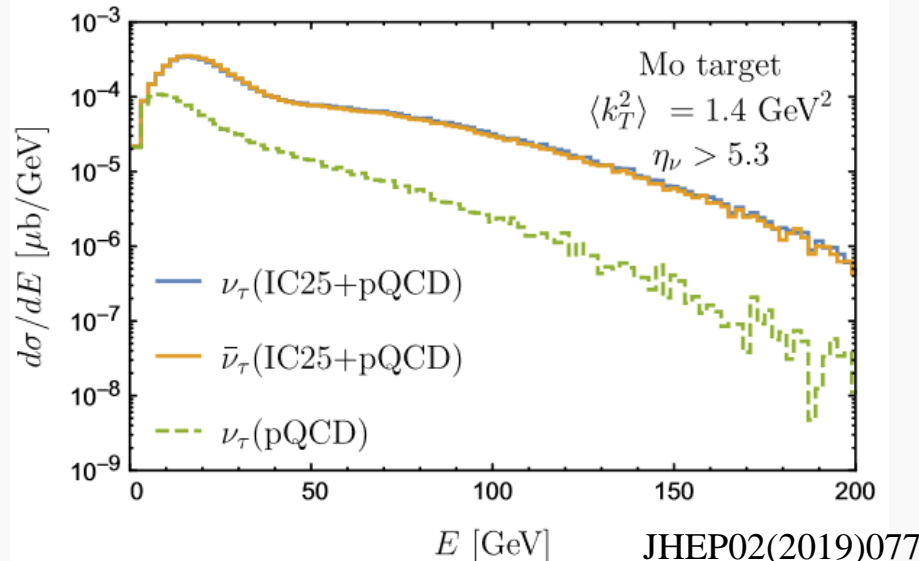


$\nu_\tau$  detection:  
SND@LHC, FASER, SHiP etc.

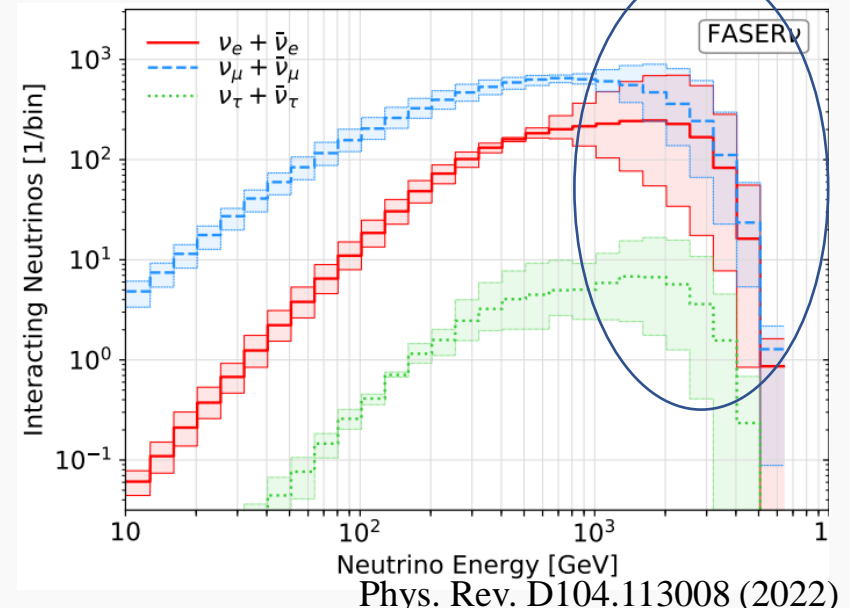
# DsTau: Physics Motivations

- First measurement of Ds differential production cross section
- Forward charm physics, intrinsic charm component in proton
  - Large theoretical uncertainty for forward charm production
    - Intrinsic charm content of proton can affect  $\nu_\tau$  flux.
  - $\nu_\tau$  flux may change by a factor of  $\sim 10$
  - Neutrino experiments needs data on forward charm production !
- Detailed understanding  $\nu_\tau$  production allows measuring precise cross-section
  - Reduce uncertainty of  $\nu_\tau$  flux from  $>50\%$  to  $10\% <$
  - Test of Lepton Universality in neutrino scattering

SHiP case (400 GeV p-N) interaction



FASER case (7-7 TeV)

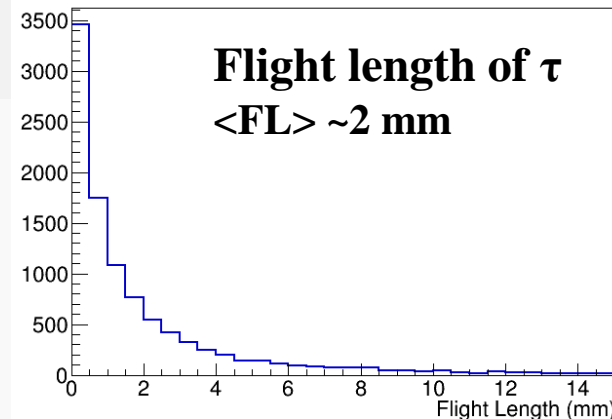
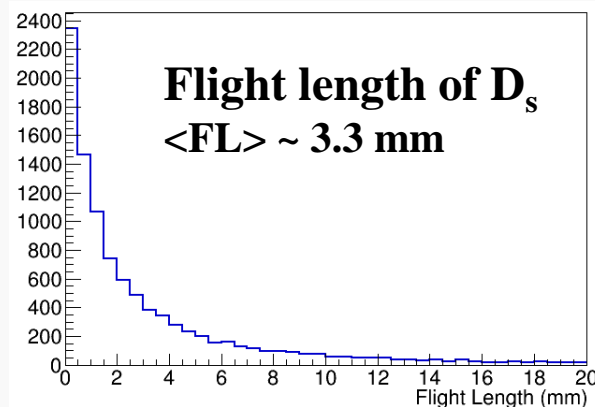
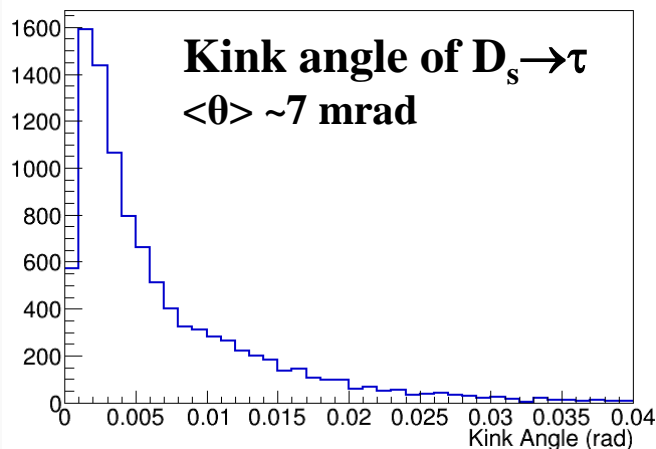
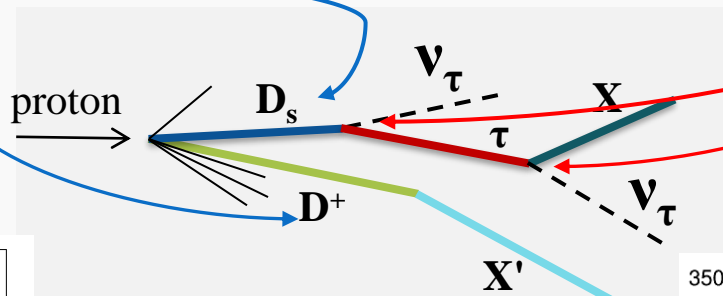


# DsTau: Unique Signature

Double charm hadron production

Double kink topology

Small kink @  $D_s \rightarrow \tau$

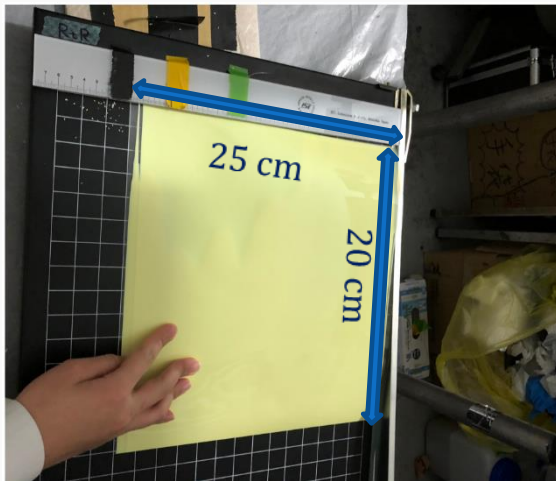


- $4.6 \times 10^9$  protons,  $2.3 \times 10^8$  proton interactions in target (tungsten & molybdenum),
- $\sim 10^5$  charm pairs &  $\sim 10^3$   $D_s \rightarrow \tau \rightarrow X$  decays can be detected.

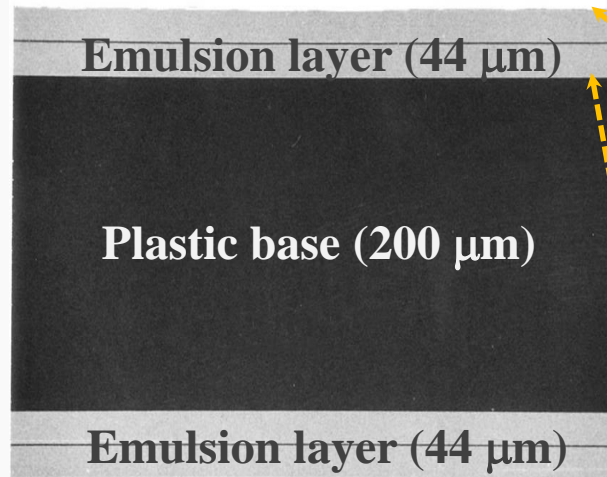
# Emulsion detector

- Among the available detector technologies, only nuclear emulsion can provide a **sub-micron three dimensional spatial resolution**, which gives us a sub mrad three-dimensional angular resolution

Emulsion film

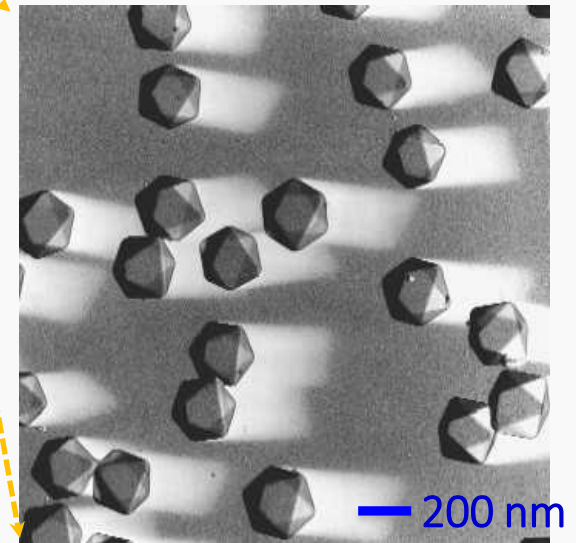


Cross-sectional view



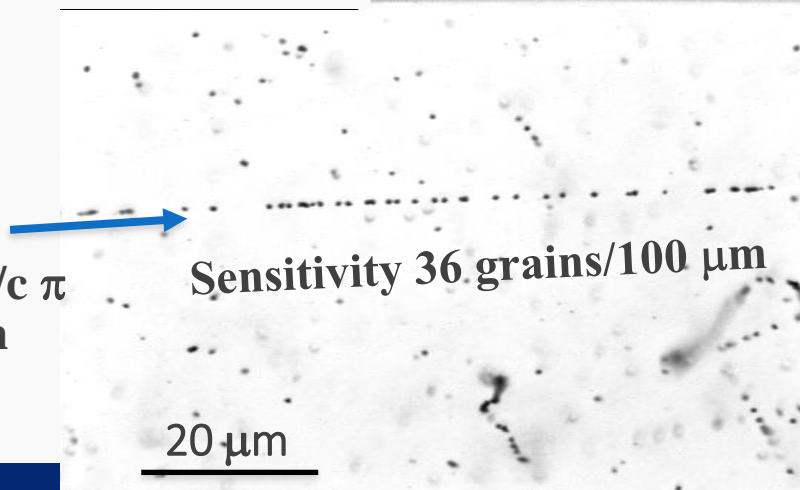
AgBr crystal

$10^{14}$  crystals in a film

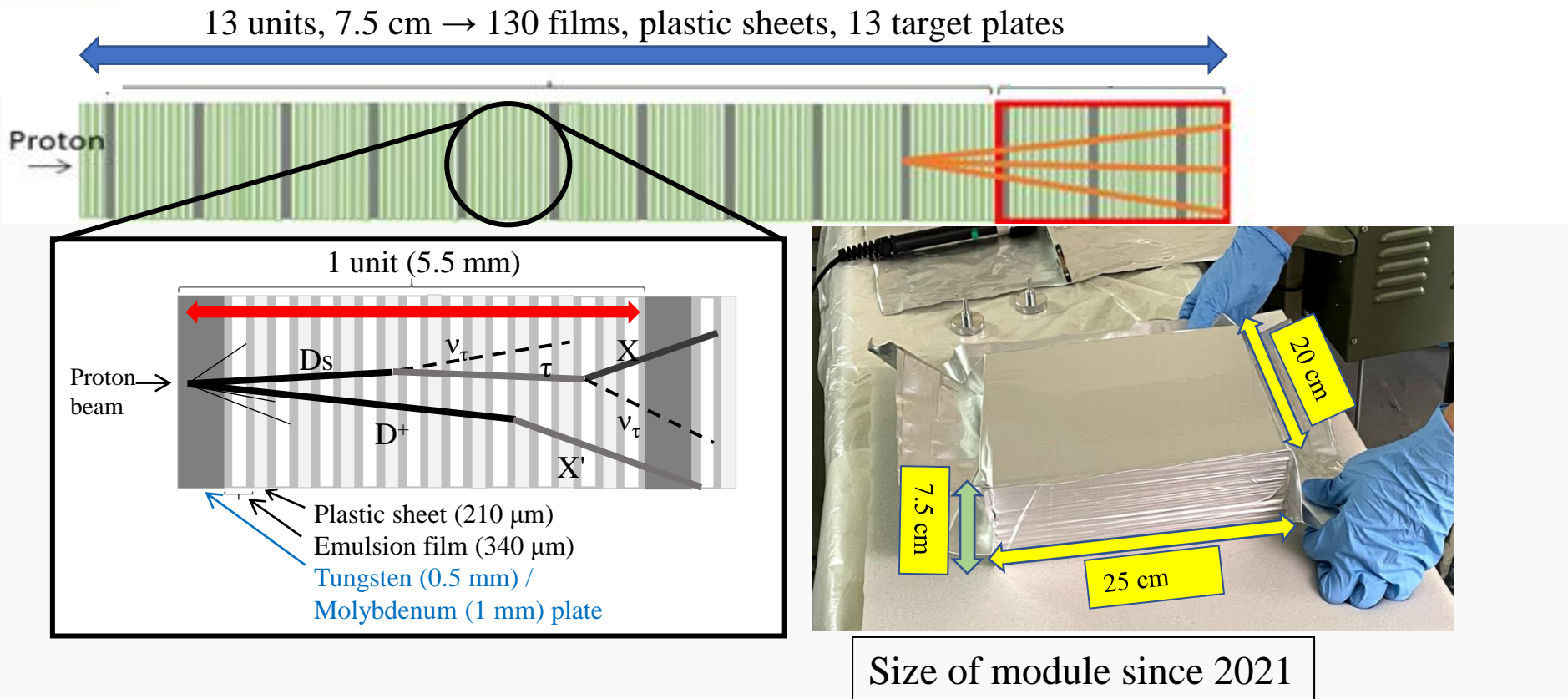


3D tracking device

10 GeV/c  $\pi$   
beam



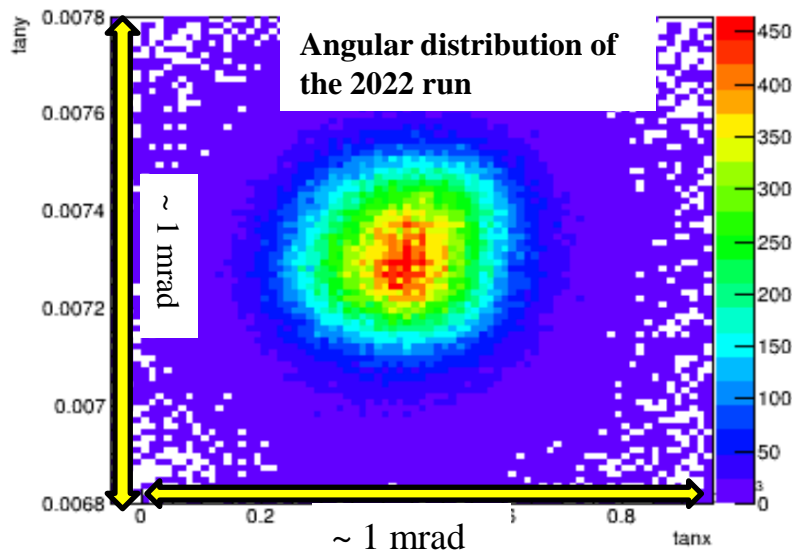
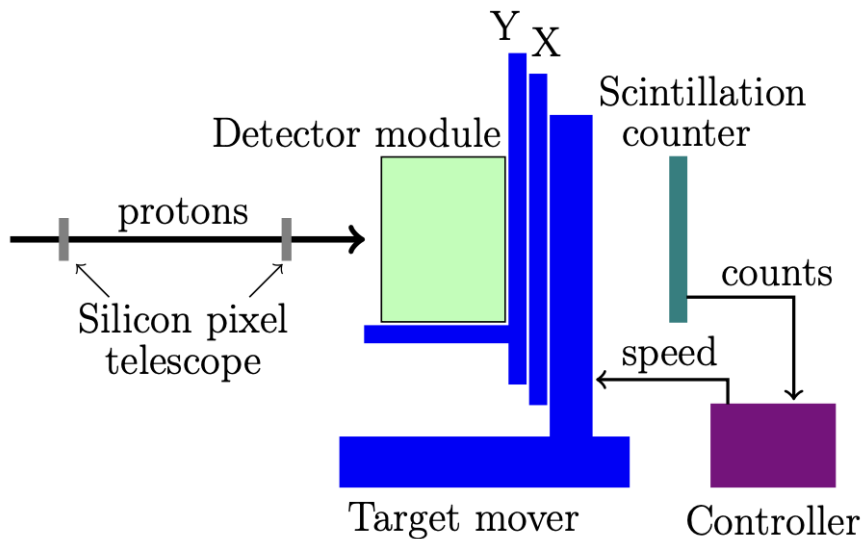
# The DsTau Detector



- Original structure had more material (2018 pilot run)  $\rightarrow$  too high track density in ECC
  - Dedicated scanning is required
- Reduce material (without ECC), but sufficient performance
- Making data taking procedure simple



# Data Taking 2022

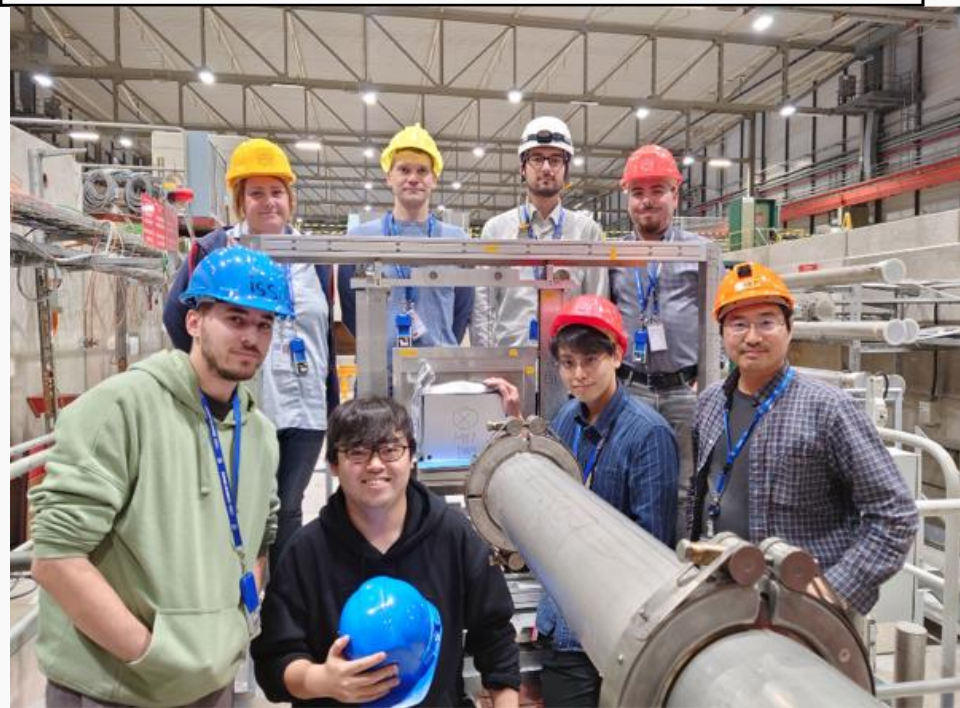


## ■ Beam condition

- Energy : 400 GeV proton
- Size :  $\sigma_x \approx 7.2$  mm,  $\sigma_y \approx 10.0$  mm

■ Intensity :  $\approx 4.5 \times 10^5$  protons/spill

■ Data taking rate  $\approx 100$  kHz



- 17 modules exposed  
1~4 hours / module

# Emulsion Processing

- Emulsion facility at CERN was upgraded (2022)
- 150~300 films per day



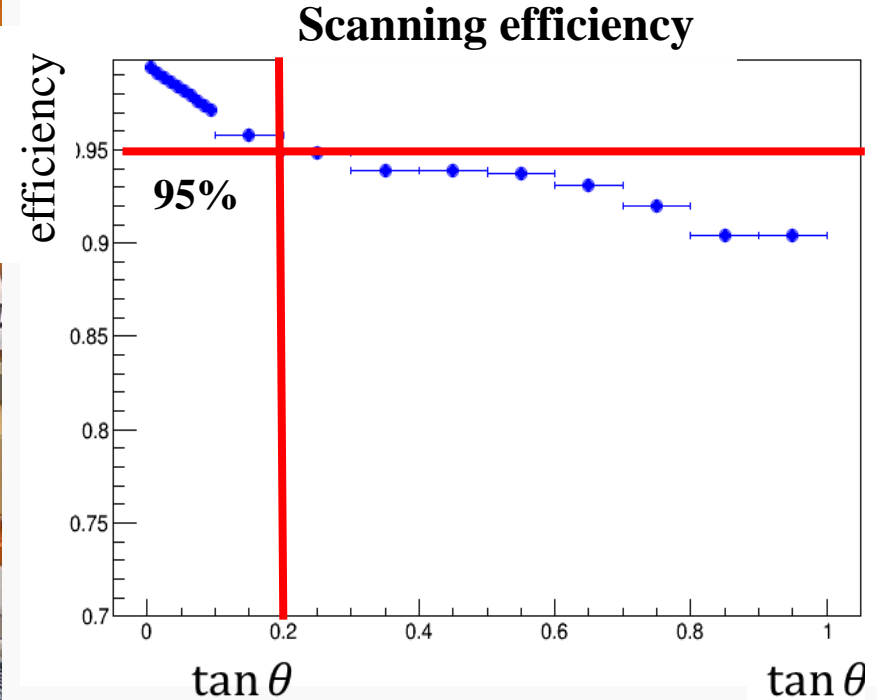
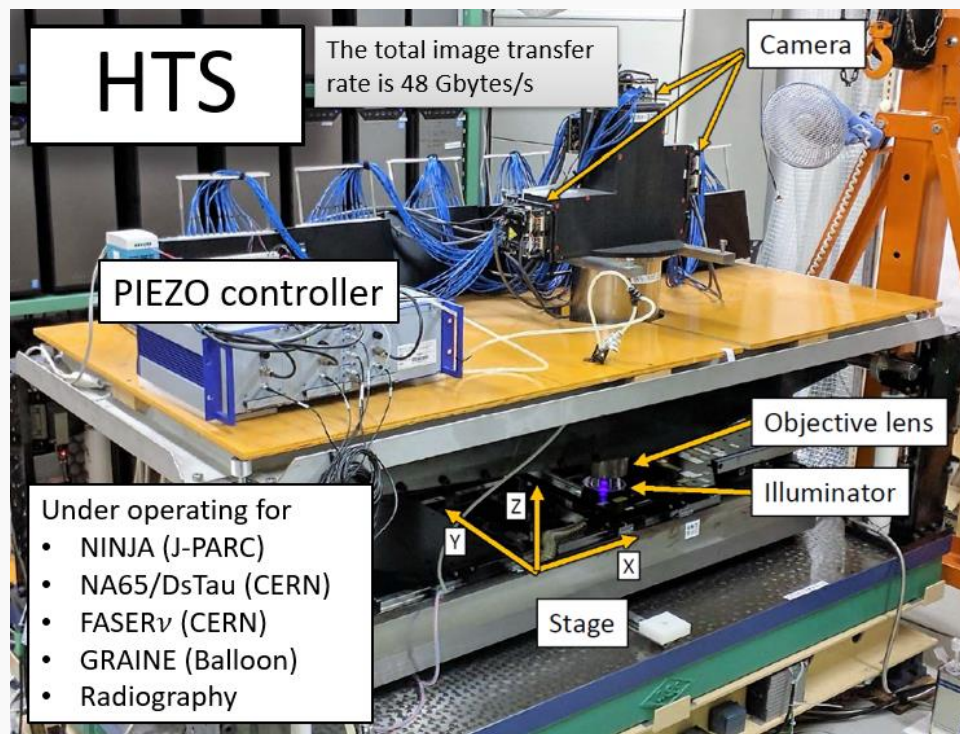


# Emulsion Readout

- High speed readout by the Hyper Track Selector (HTS) in Nagoya University  
40~50 min per 1 film ( $20\text{ cm} \times 25\text{ cm} \times 2$  (both sides) =  $1000\text{ cm}^2$ )

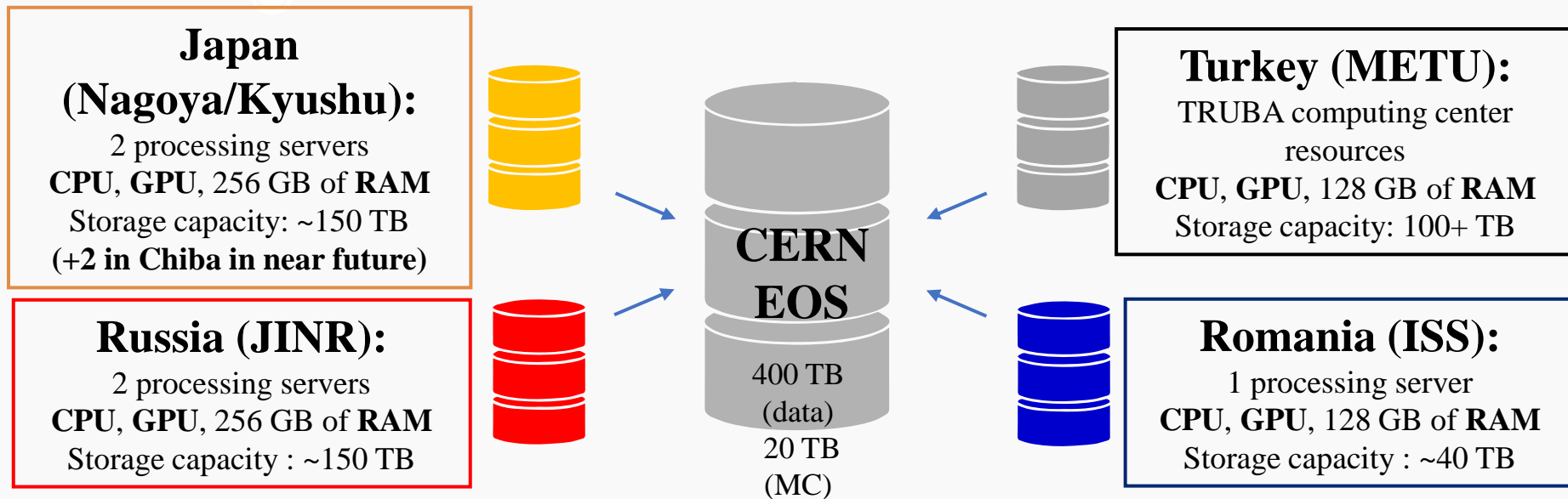
>

Angular resolution  $\sim 2\text{ mrad}$



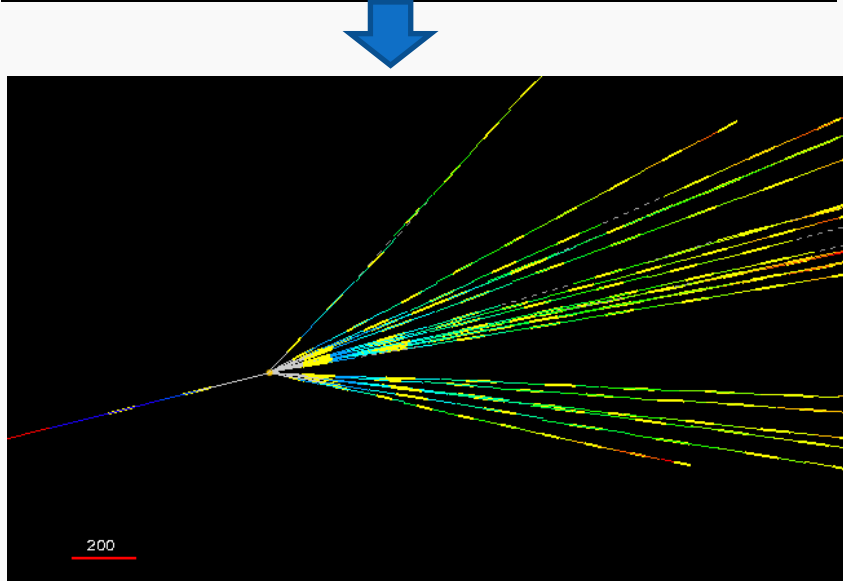
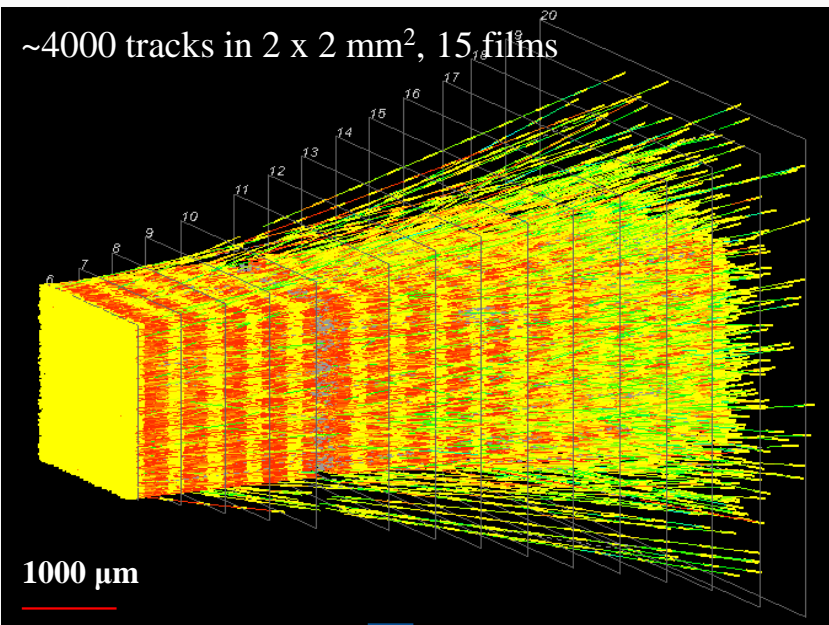
# Data processing

- Reconstruction procedures require powerful processing servers with CPU/GPU and high memory (~128-256~GB of RAM) and disk space (~10~TB for each data module) resources.
- Distributed data processing is being done gradually. All modules of 2018 run have been fully processed.

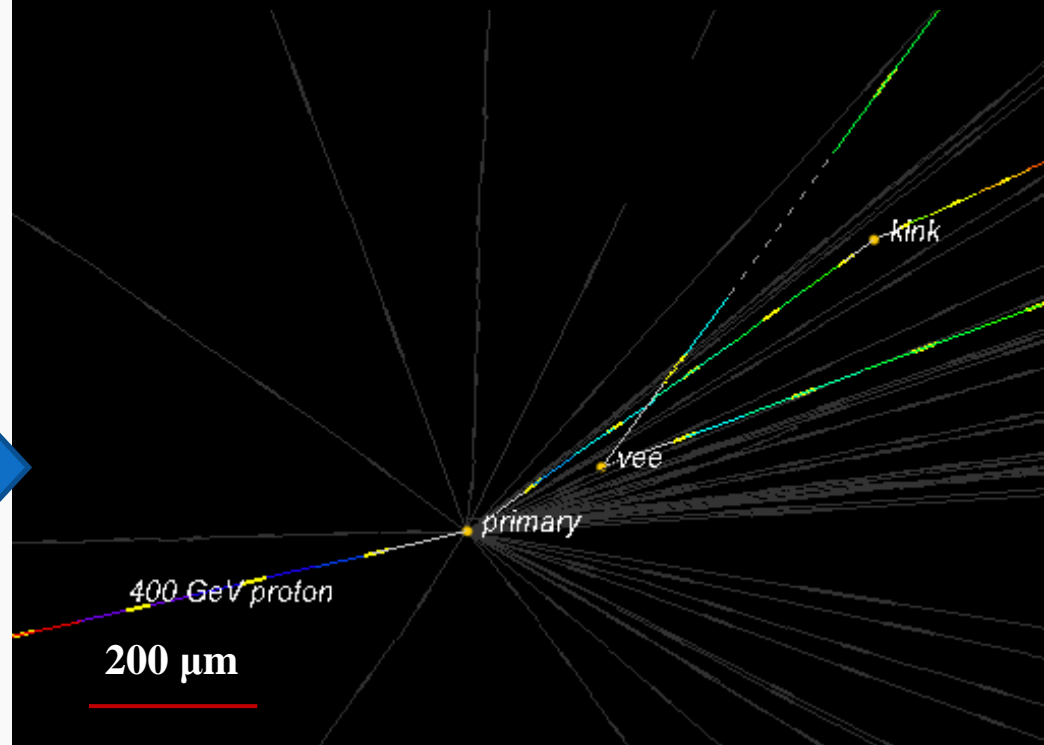


- Batch system of the CERN computing center is also used to process physics run data.

# Reconstructed Double Decay vertices



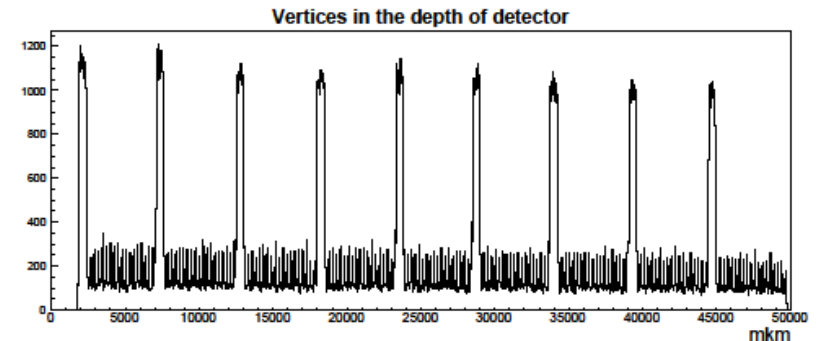
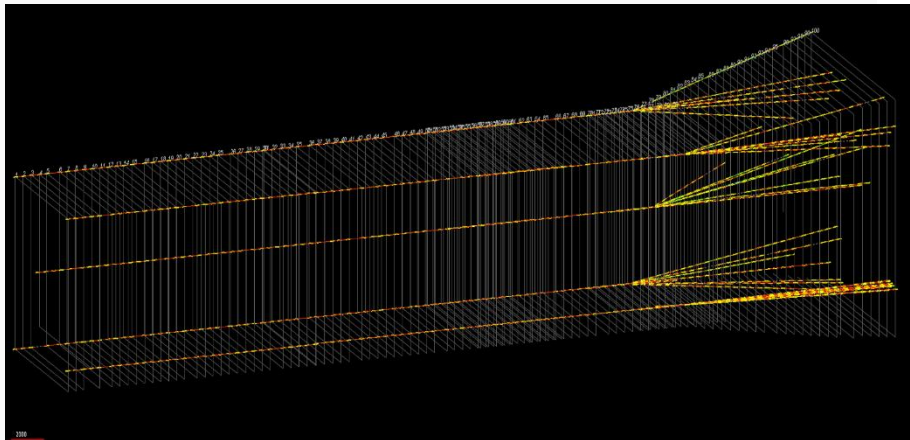
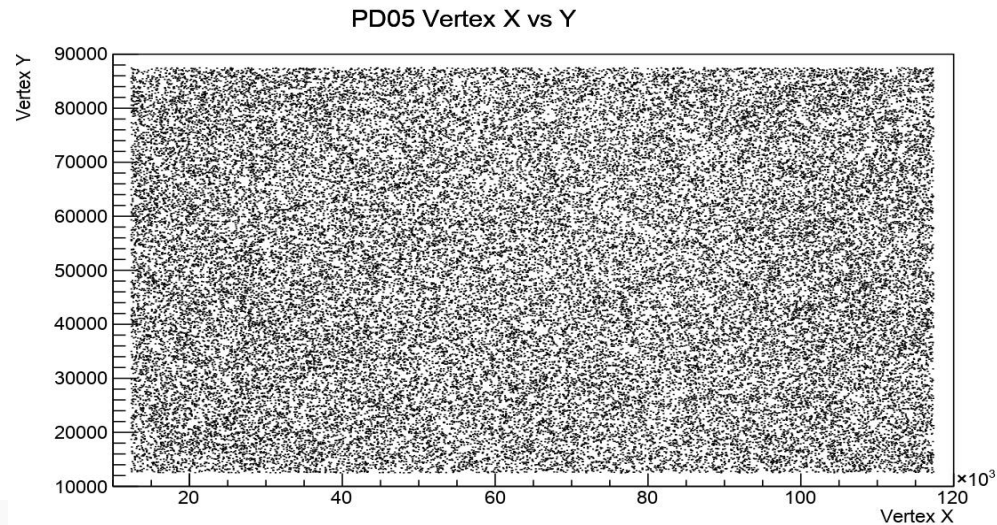
- Kink
  - IP of daughter  $291.6 \mu\text{m}$
  - FL  $2536.6 \mu\text{m}$
  - kink angle  $118 \text{ mrad}$
- Vee
  - IP of daughters  $20.9, 109.7 \mu\text{m}$
  - FL  $554.5 \mu\text{m}$
  - Opening angle  $242 \text{ mrad}$



# Study of Proton interaction in tungsten

- For the present analysis, a sample of  $\sim 100\text{k}$  proton interaction in the tungsten plates are used from a single module of the pilot run data.

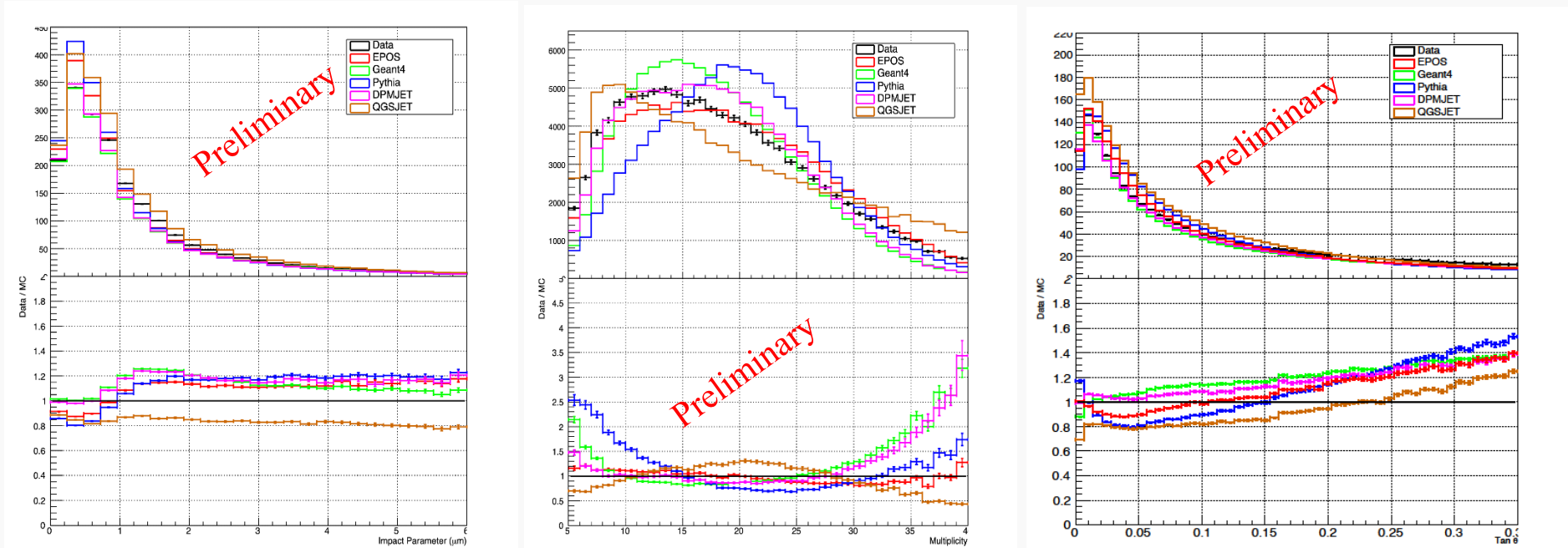
Tungsten	N	$N_0$	$N/N_0$ (%)
1	14,883	4,063,335	0.37
2	14,680	4,004,765	0.37
3	13,951	3,922,567	0.36
4	13,601	3,833,913	0.35
5	13,132	3,732,000	0.35
6	12,174	3,615,423	0.34
7	11,859	3,485,434	0.34
8	10,702	3,335,090	0.32





# Study of Proton interaction in tungsten

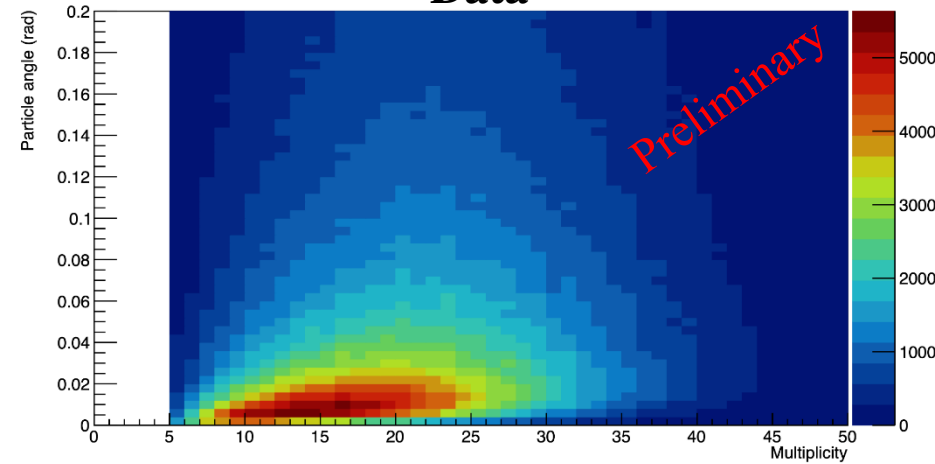
- The proton track and vertex reconstruction efficiencies are evaluated with making a detailed simulation of the detector response using GEANT4. The simulated geometry set as for 2018 pilot run setup.
- A large number of proton interactions are generated using **EPOS**, **PYTHIA8**, **QGSJET**, **DPMJET**, and **GEANT4.11** generators by considering the realistic beam proton density in a module.



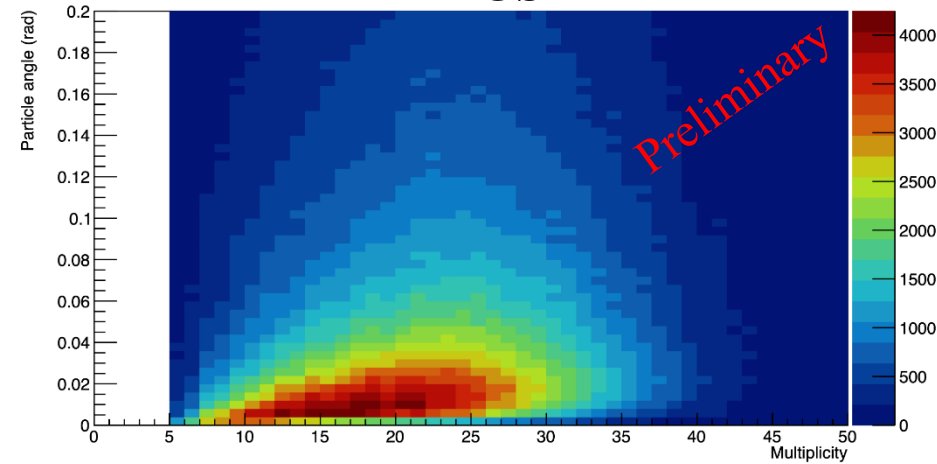


# Average angle dependence on multiplicity

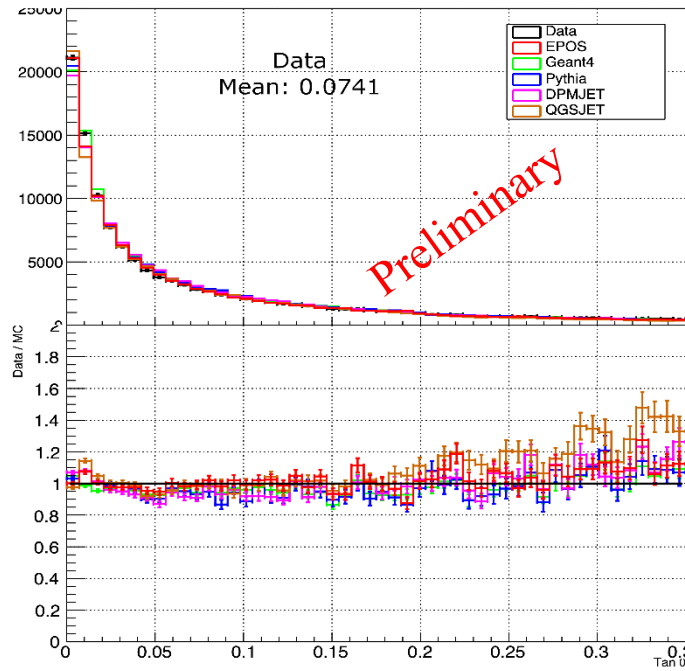
Data



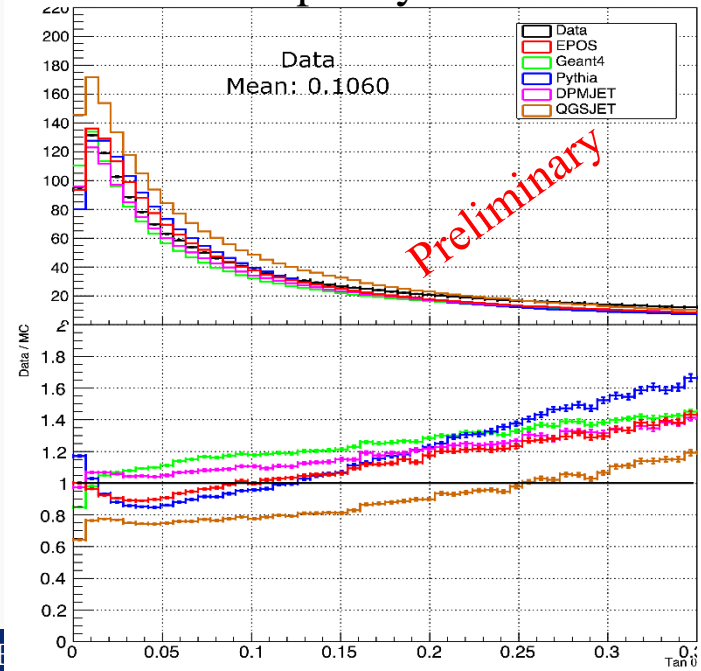
EPOS



Multiplicity < 10



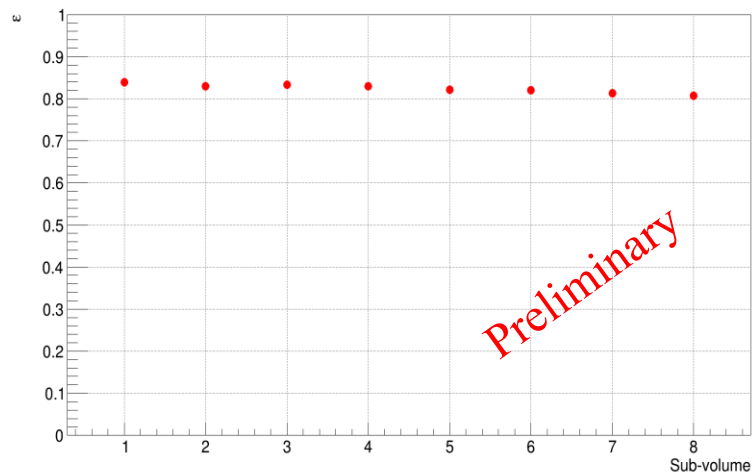
Multiplicity  $\geq 10$



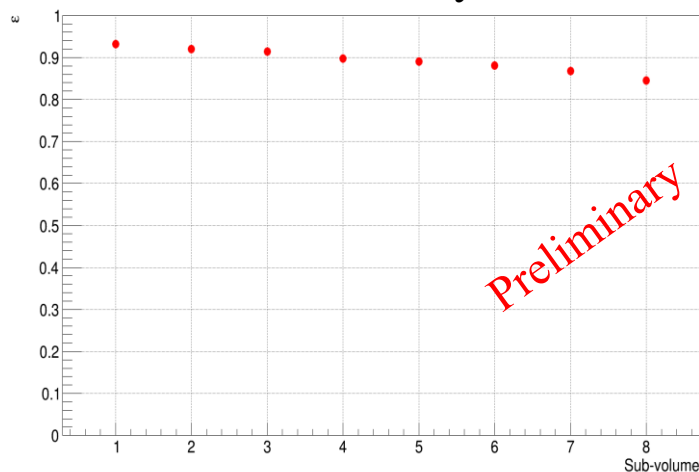
# Efficiency Estimation

- Among event generators, EPOS predictions are in good agreement with data within 10 %.
- Efficiencies of vertex reconstruction and proton-linking are estimated using EPOS
- Proton purity for proton selection measured as  $96 \pm 0.2\%$

Vertex reconstruction Efficiency

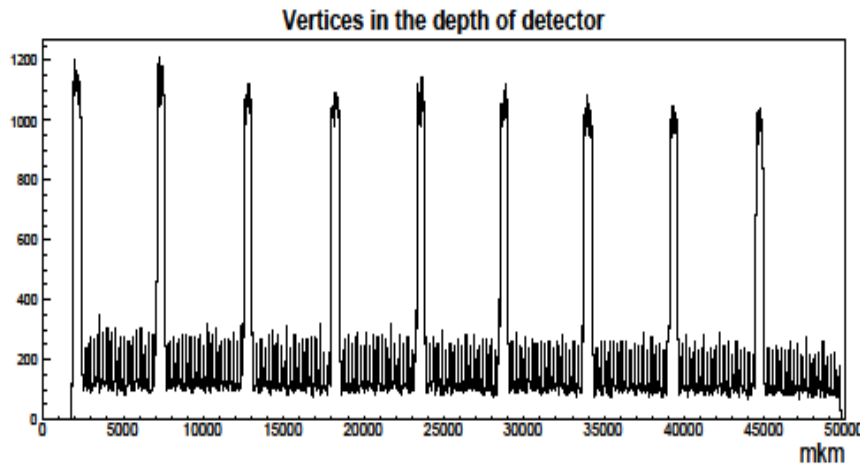


Proton track reconstruction Efficiency



# Proton Interaction Length in Tungsten/Polystyrene

- The ratio of proton interactions in Tungsten and Polystyrene is obtained by a fit to the measured vertex position in beam direction with a function which is a convolution of Gaussian and box functions.



Sub-volume	$N_w/N_{pl}$
1	$9.07 \pm 0.01$
2	$9.07 \pm 0.01$
3	$9.01 \pm 0.01$
4	$9.16 \pm 0.01$
5	$9.29 \pm 0.01$
6	$8.79 \pm 0.01$
7	$9.32 \pm 0.01$
8	$9.73 \pm 0.01$
Mean	$9.18 \pm 0.01$

# Proton Interaction Length in Tungsten

**Data**

Sub-volume	Tungsten (mm)	Polystyrene (mm)
1	108.6±3.7	789.6±27.1
2	107.2±3.7	799.2±27.4
3	111.1±3.8	813.8±28.0
4	110.9±3.8	842.6±29.0
5	110.7±3.8	836.7±28.8
6	115.5±4.0	839.8±28.9
7	113.3±3.9	871.8±30.0
8	119.3±4.1	950.3±32.8

**Geant4 based MC**

Sub-volume	Tungsten (mm)	Polystyrene (mm)
1	102.7±3.4	746.8±24.4
2	104.9±3.4	780.2±25.5
3	106.2±3.5	778.1±25.4
4	107.5±3.5	816.5±26.7
5	108.0±3.5	816.4±26.7
6	108.3±3.6	787.5±25.8
7	110.7±3.6	852.2±27.9
8	113.1±3.7	901.1±29.5

# Summary

- ❑ The DsTau experiment aims to decrease  $\nu_\tau$  production uncertainty.
- ❑ A sub sample of the pilot run data is analysed to study the proton interactions in Tungsten.
- ❑ Proton interaction length in tungsten is measured for the first time.
  - The results will be submitted for a publication
- ❑ The analysis of physics run data is going on.
- ❑ 2023 physics run was scheduled in September.



# DsTau Collaboration

## **Japan:**

Aichi  
Chiba  
Kobe  
Kyushu  
Nagoya



## **Switzerland:**

Bern



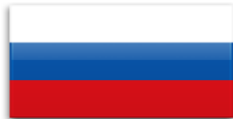
## **Romania:**

Bucharest



## **Russia:**

Dubna



## **Turkey:**

METU

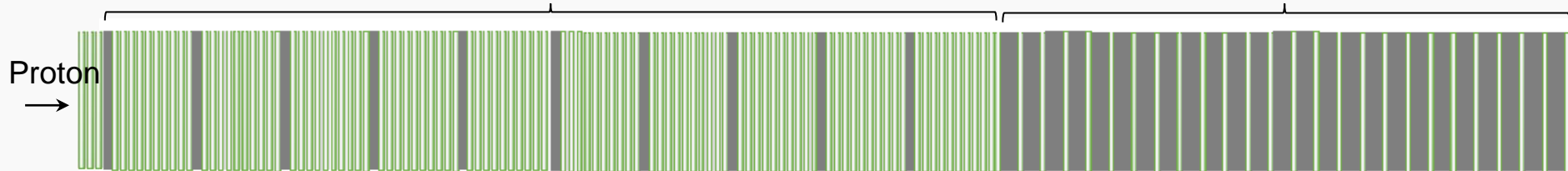


# Concept of $D_s \rightarrow \tau \rightarrow X$ Detection

-2018

10 units  
(total 100 emulsion films)

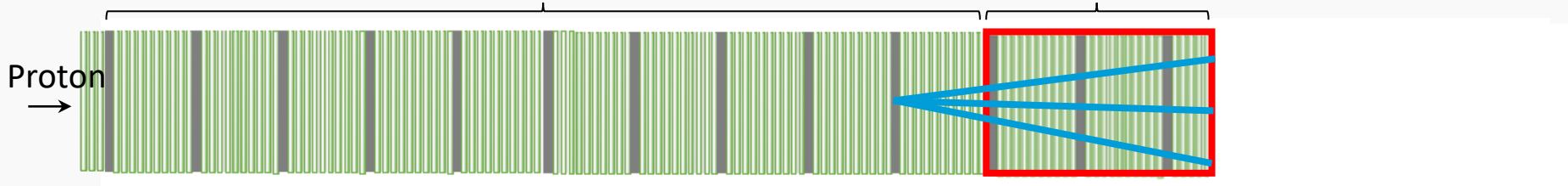
ECC for momentum measurement  
(26 emulsion films interleaved with  
1 mm thick lead plates)



2021-

10 units  
(total 100 emulsion films)

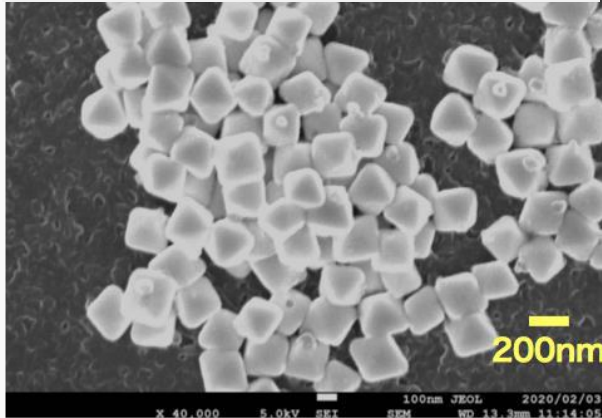
**Momentum analyzer** for events at  
downmost tungsten plates :  
3 tungsten plates and 25 emulsion plates



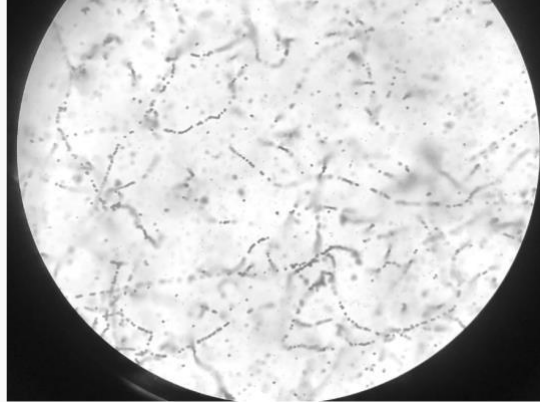
- Original structure had more material  $\rightarrow$  too high track density in ECC
  - Dedicated scanning is required
- Reduce material, but sufficient performance
- Making data taking procedure simple

# Emulsion Production

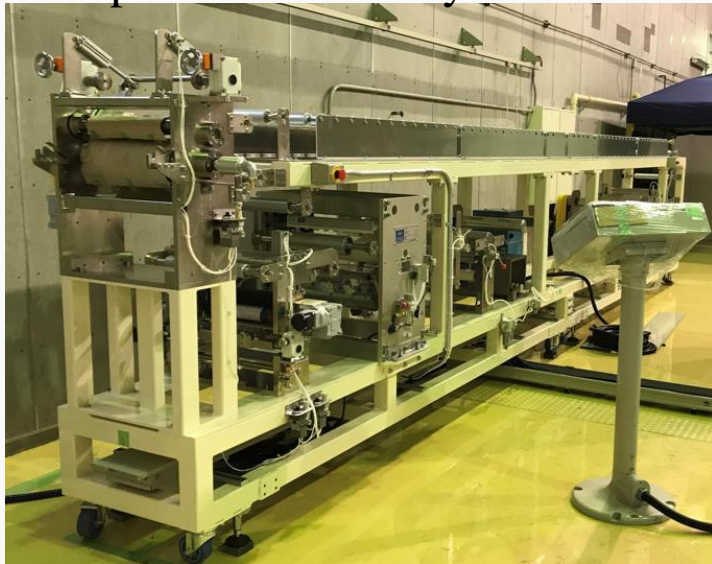
Electron microscop view



Sensitivity of new emulsions confirmed



Film production facility



25cm x 20cm

# Tracking & Vertexing

- The first step of the reconstruction is to form base-tracks by linking the micro-tracks found on the both sides of emulsion films.
- Film to film alignment is performed by applying the base-tracks pattern matching.
- Base-tracks are connected film by film according to angular and position acceptance to form volume tracks.
- Tracks containing a set of at least four connecting base-tracks are used for the vertexing
- In order to have a purity in the vertex reconstruction, a vertex with more than four tracks are in use for further analysis.
- Beam protons are followed down to have a full module reconstruction.
- Decay search has been applied