



# Results from TeV Neutrinos at the FASER Experiment

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42<sup>nd</sup> International Conference on High Energy Physics  
18–24 July 2024, Prague, Czech Republic



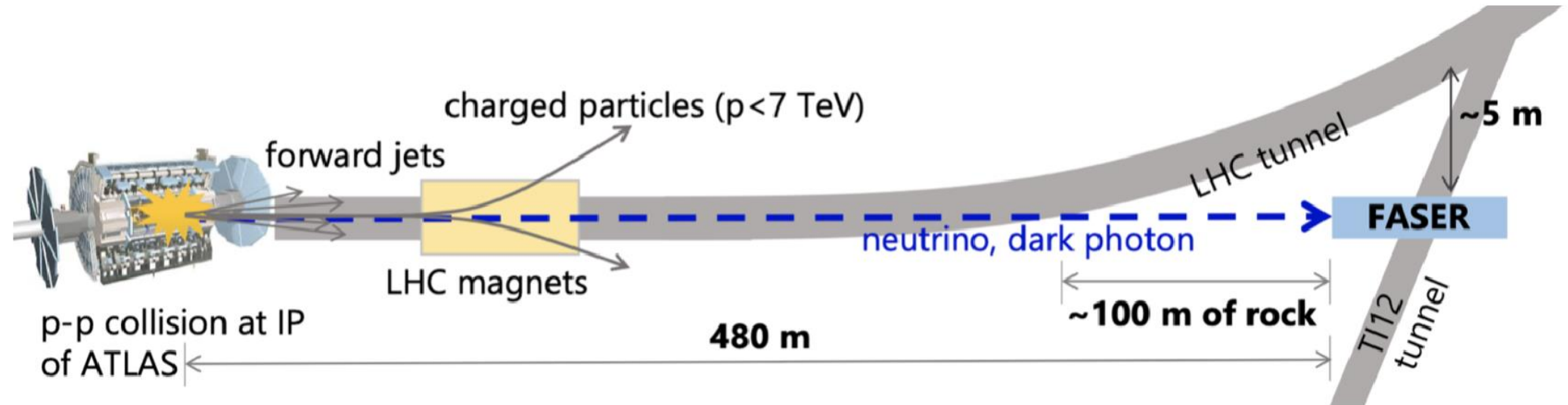
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KAKENHI



# ForwArd Search ExpeRiment



FASER is a small LHC based experiment designed to search for light, weakly interactive particles produced in the far-forward region of proton-proton collisions at the ATLAS interaction point (IP):

- long-lived BSM particles (dark photons, axion-like-particles (ALPs))
- TeV neutrinos



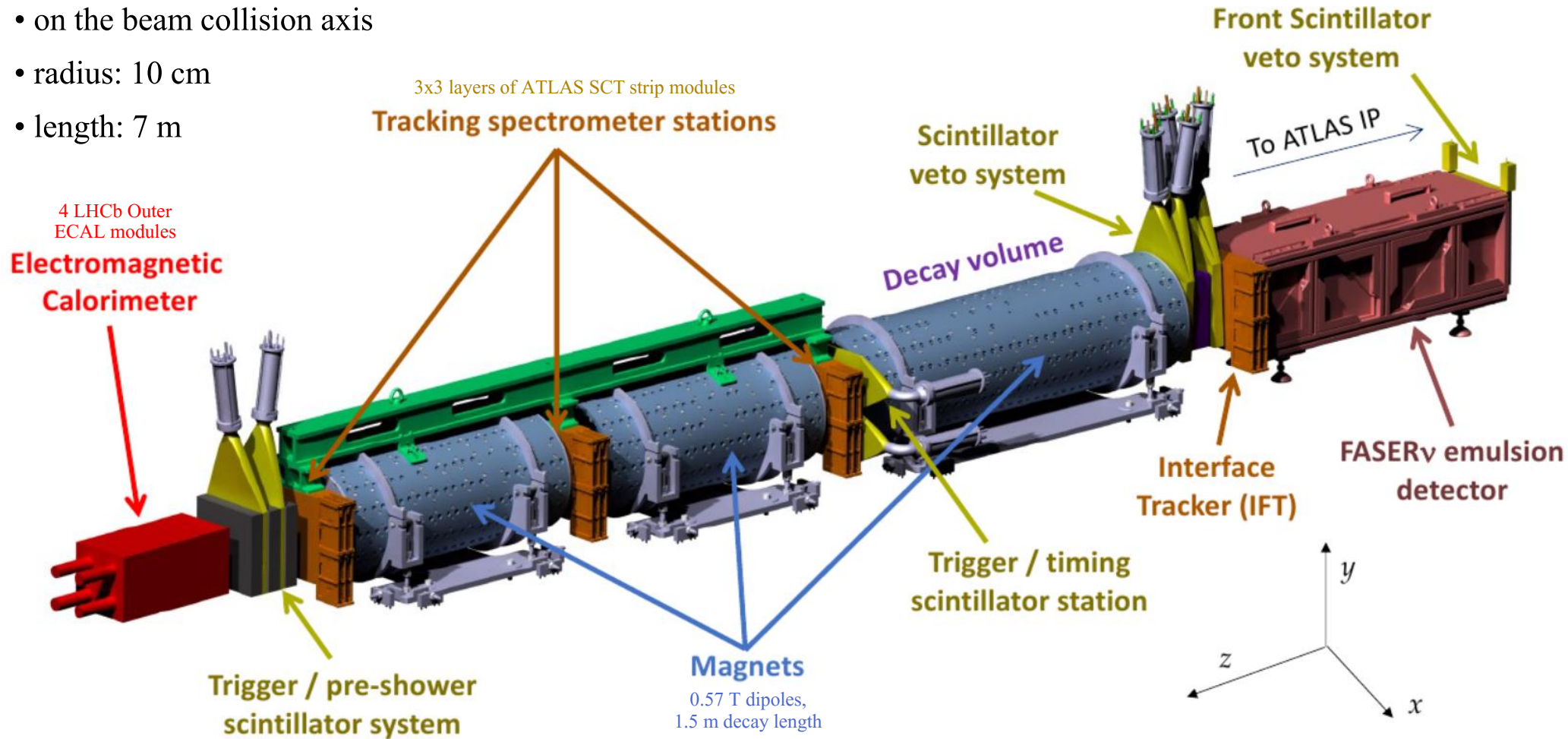


Towards ATLAS IP

# The FASER detector

[JINST 19 \(2024\) P05066](#)

- on the beam collision axis
- radius: 10 cm
- length: 7 m



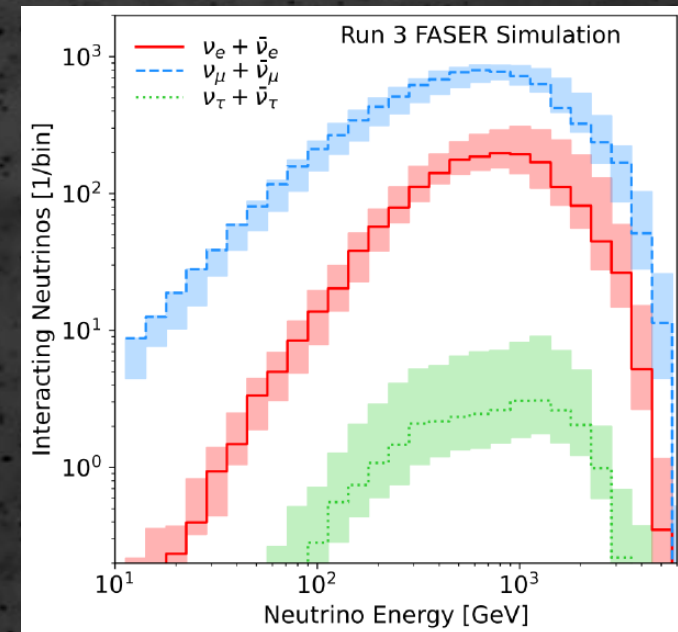
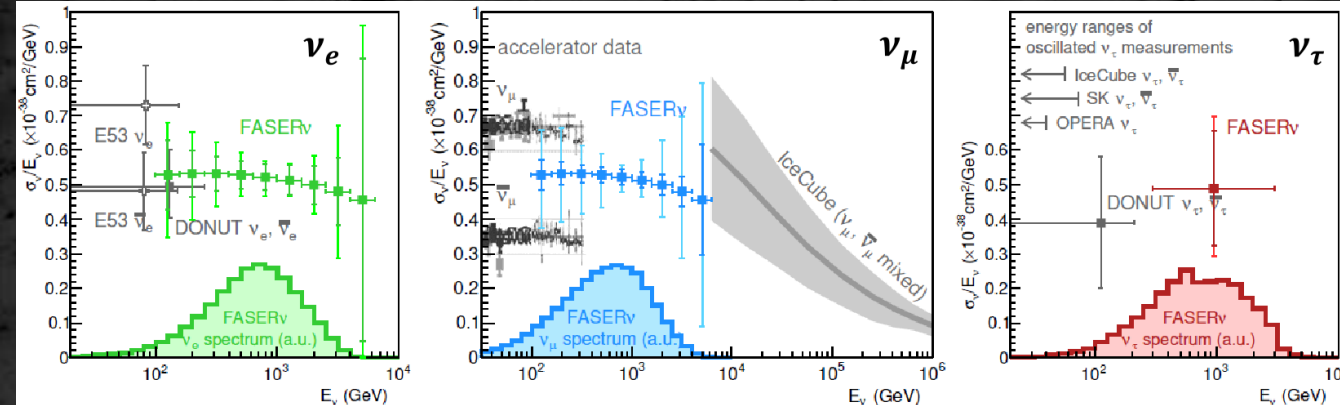
# Collider neutrinos at FASER

- >10 000 neutrinos expected to interact in FASER throughout LHC Run 3 ( $\sim 250 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ )
- 3-flavour cross-section measurement for previously unexplored energy range  $\rightarrow$  highest  $E_\nu$  from artificial source
- $\mathcal{O}(1000)$  events via charm production channels – allows to measure forward charm production
- High statistics allows to study neutrino induced heavy quark (charm) production

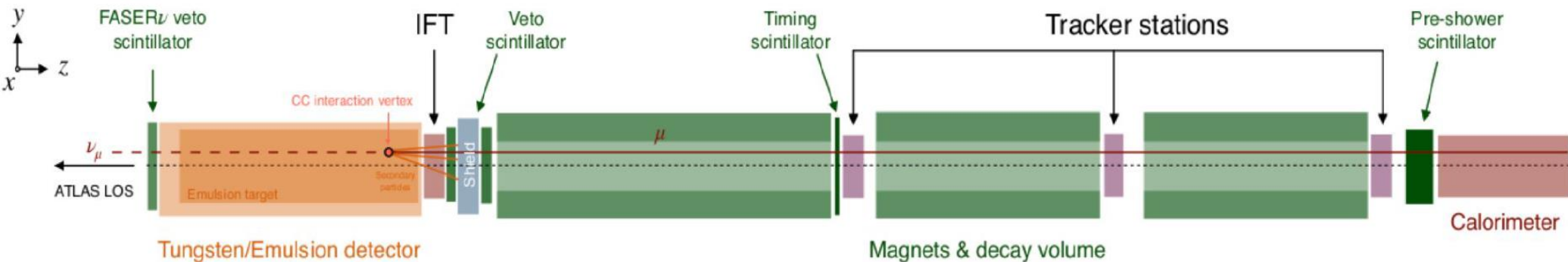
For 250 fb <sup>-1</sup>	$\nu_e + \bar{\nu}_e$	$\nu_\mu + \bar{\nu}_\mu$	$\nu_\tau + \bar{\nu}_\tau$
Main source	Kaon/charm decay	Pion/charm decays	Charm decay
No expected CC events in FASER $\nu$	$\sim 1700$	$\sim 8500$	$\sim 30$

[Phys.Rev.D 110, 012009 \(2024\)](#)

Projected precision of FASER $\nu$  measurement at 14-TeV LHC ( $\sim 150 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ )



# Neutrino measurements with FASER



## Using tungsten/emulsion detector

- Sensitive to all neutrino flavours
- High spatial and angular resolution
- Analysis is time intensive due to scanning and processing of emulsion films

## Using electronic detectors

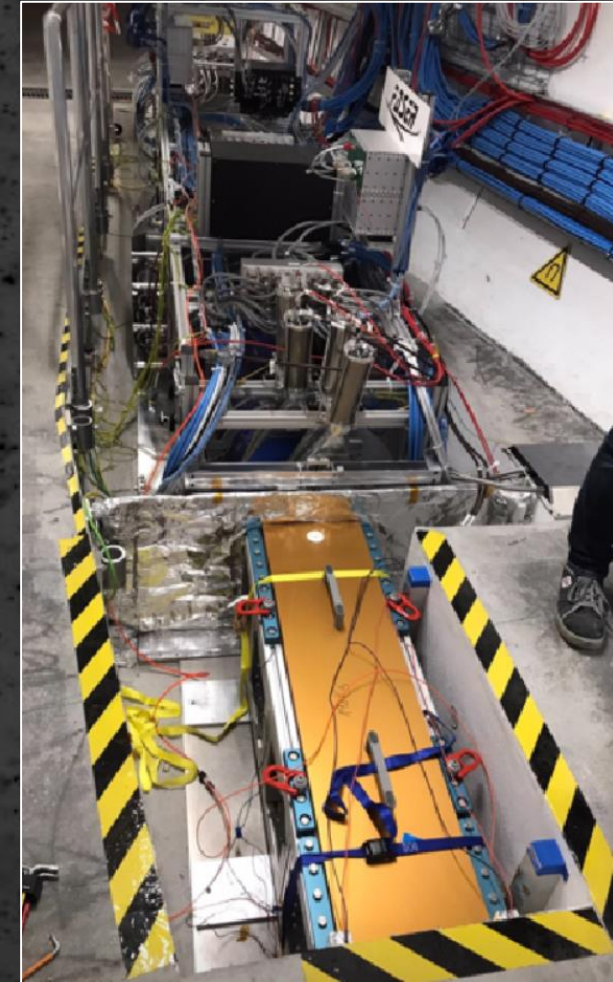
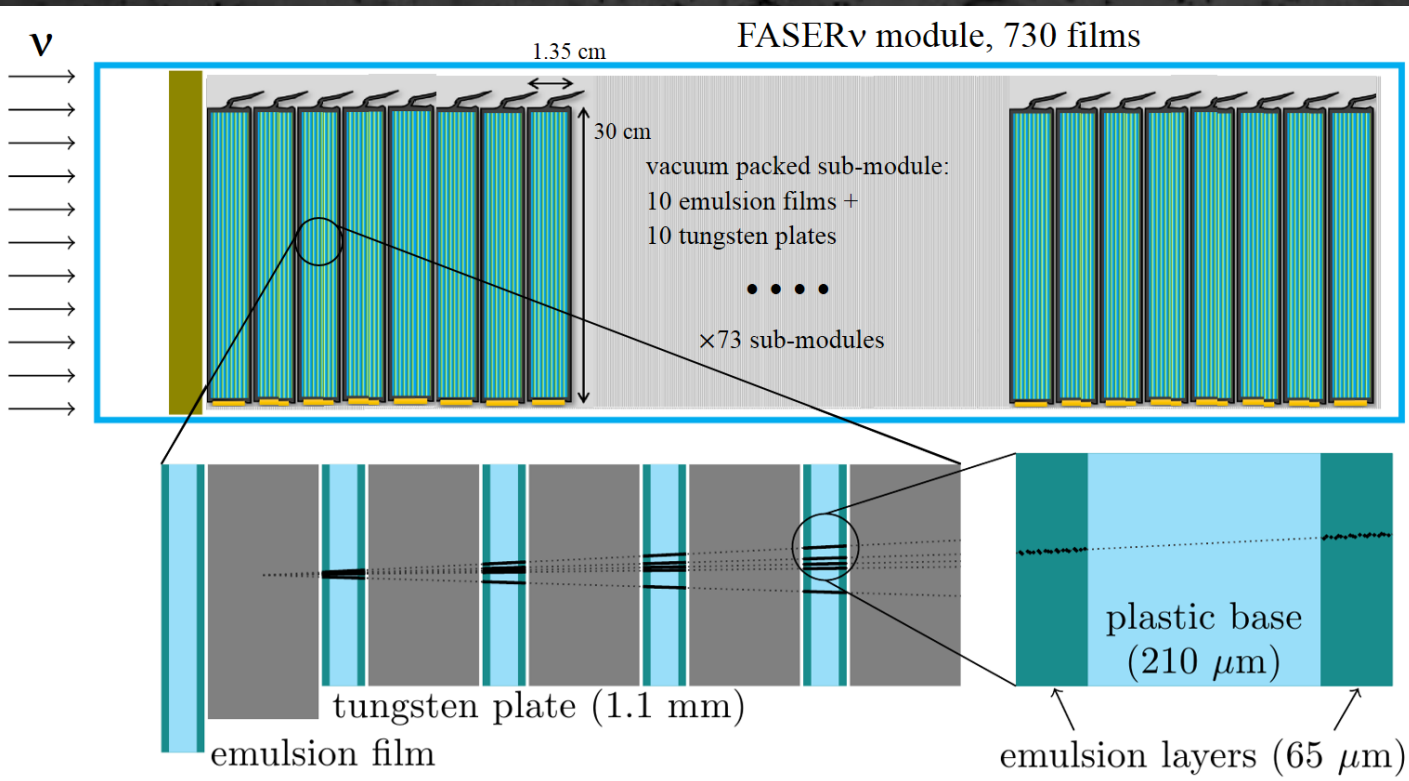
- FASER $\nu$  as target (1.1 t) – detection of muons from  $\nu_\mu$  CC interactions
- Can separate  $\nu$  and  $\bar{\nu}$
- Fast analysis of data possible
- Only sensitive to muon neutrinos

## Recent physics results:

First Neutrino Interaction Candidates at the LHC  
([Phys.Rev.D 104, L091101 \(2021\)](#))

First Direct Observation of Collider Neutrinos with FASER at the LHC ([Phys.Rev.Lett. 131, 031801 \(2023\)](#))

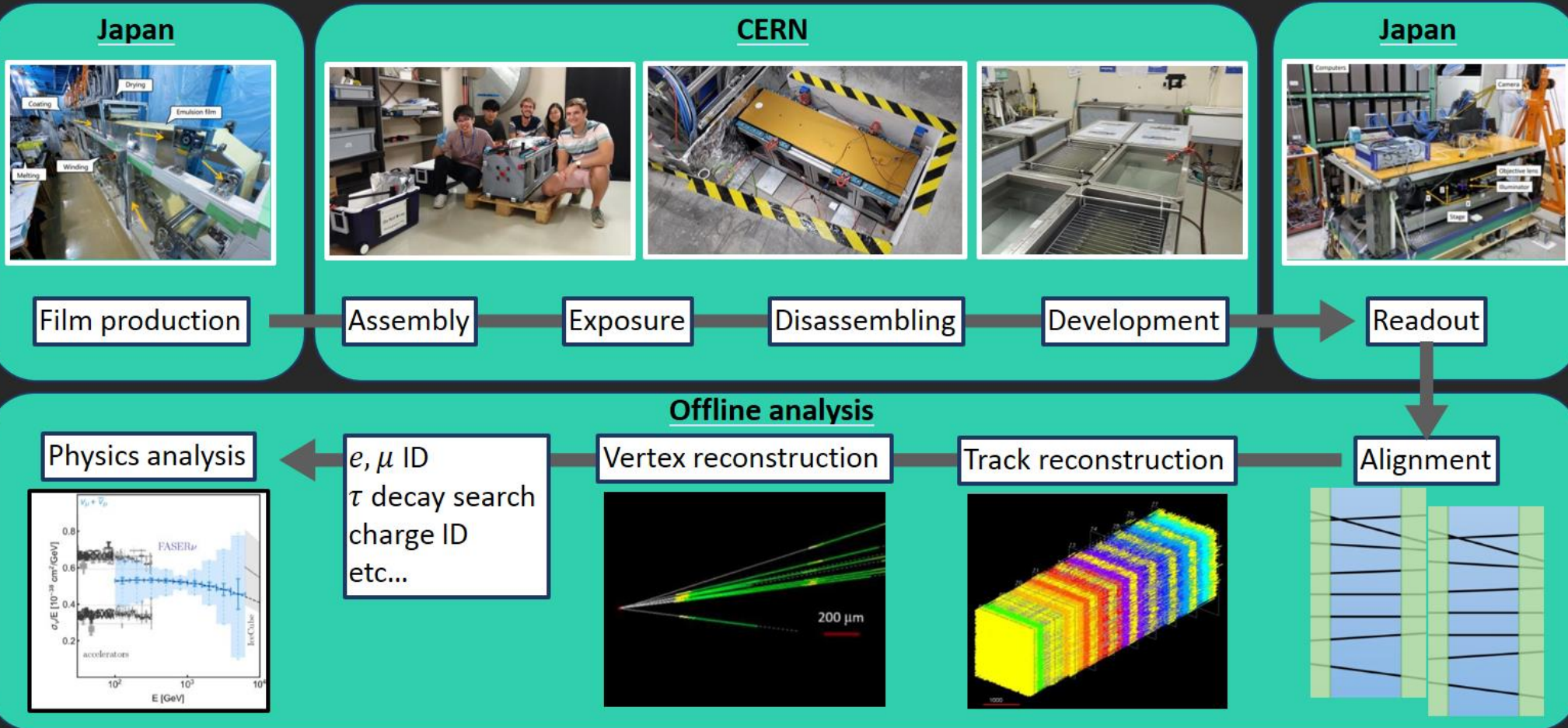
# The FASER $\nu$ tungsten/emulsion detector



- 730 alternating emulsion films and 1.1 mm thick tungsten plates ( $25 \times 30 \text{ cm}^2$ )
- Target mass: 1.1 tonnes; length: 1.05 m ( $220 X_0$ ,  $8\hat{\lambda}$ )
- 3 modules irradiated each year to keep track occupancy  $< 10^6/\text{cm}^2$  ( $\sim 30 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ )

# FASER $\nu$ processing and analysis chain

From emulsion production to exposure at the LHC and the subsequent event analysis steps to physics results

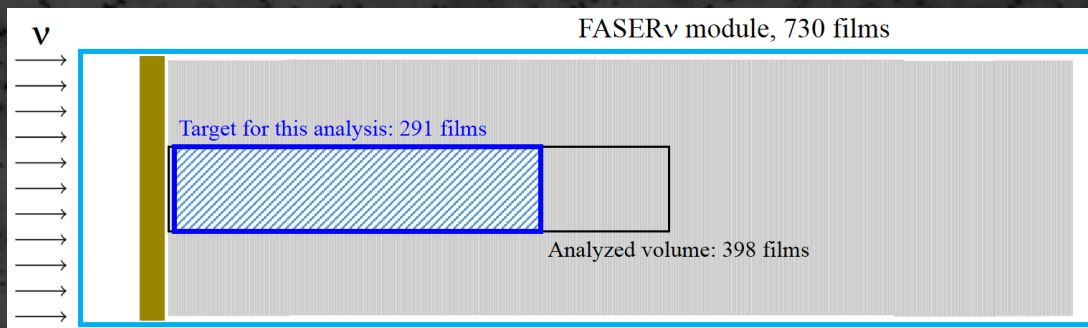




# New FASERv analysis

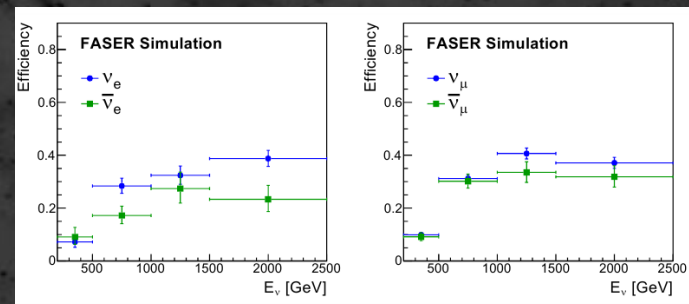
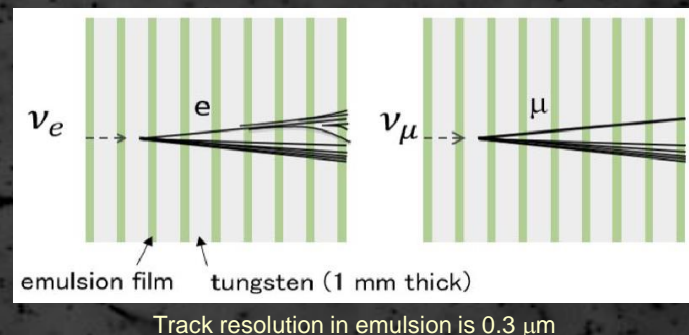
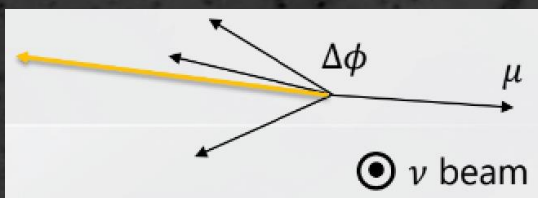
## Data set analyzed:

- 2022 2nd module  $\rightarrow 9.5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
- Target mass: 128.6 kg
- 1.7% of data collected today



## $\nu$ event selection criteria:

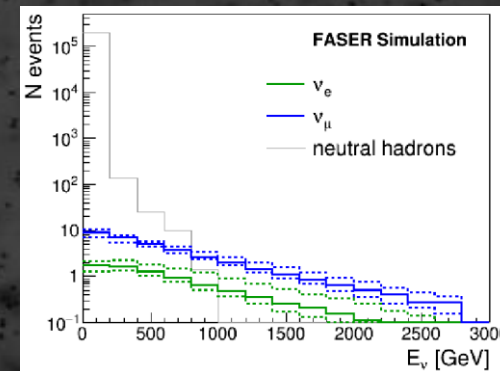
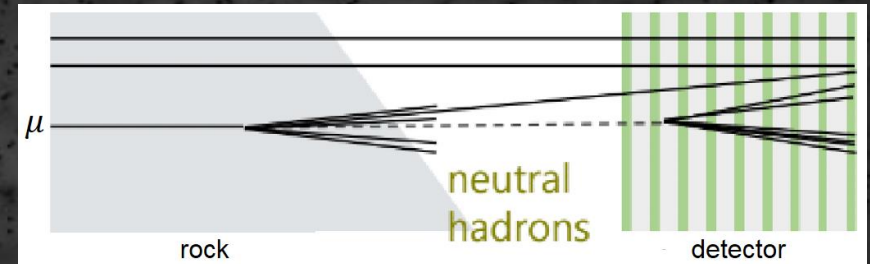
- Vertex reconstruction:
  - $N_{\text{track}} (\tan\theta \leq 0.5) \geq 4$
  - $N_{\text{track}} (\tan\theta \leq 0.1) \geq 3$
- Lepton requirements:
  - $E_e$  or  $p_\mu > 200 \text{ GeV}$
  - $\tan\theta_e$  or  $\tan\theta_\mu > 0.005$
- Back-to-back topology:  $\Delta\phi > 90^\circ$



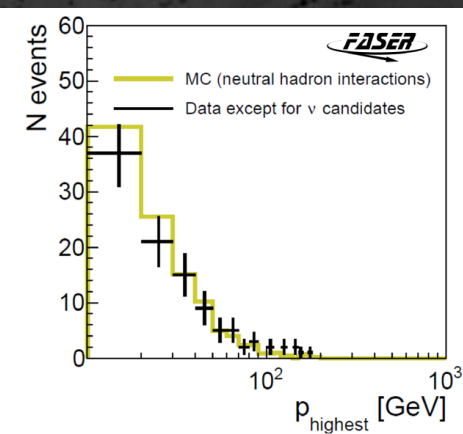
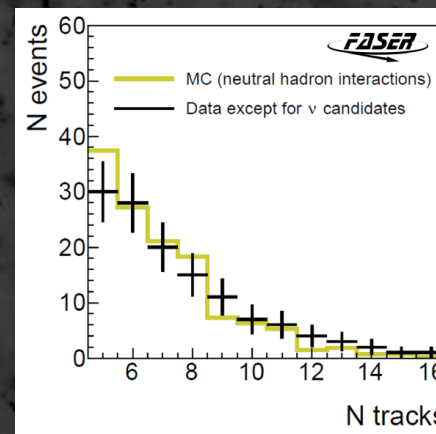
$E_e$  – from counting track segments at EM shower maximum (resolution:  $\sim 25\%$  at 200 GeV)  
 $p_\mu$  – from track spread due to multiple Coulomb scattering (resolution:  $\sim 30\%$  at 200 GeV/c, validated with test beam)

# Study of neutral-hadron background

- Neutral hadrons are produced in interactions of muons within the rock in front of the FASER detector or within the FASERV detector material.
- Estimated using simulation.
- The simulation was validated with study of low-energy neutral-vertex data sample from a part of the analyzed volume (150 tungsten plates  $\rightarrow$  target mass = 68.2 kg).



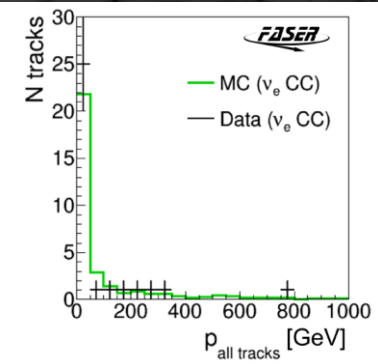
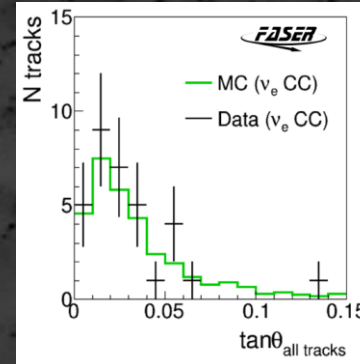
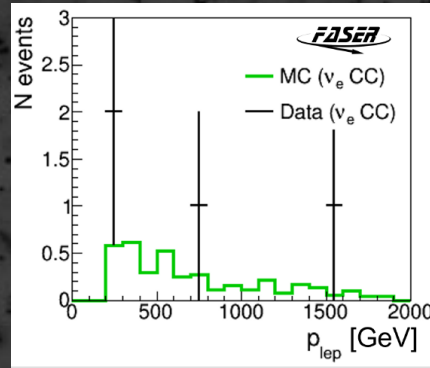
- **Expected:** 246 vertices ( $K_S, K_L, n, \bar{n}, \Lambda, \bar{\Lambda}$  interactions).
- **Reconstructed:** 139 vertices.
- Lies within 50% uncertainty.



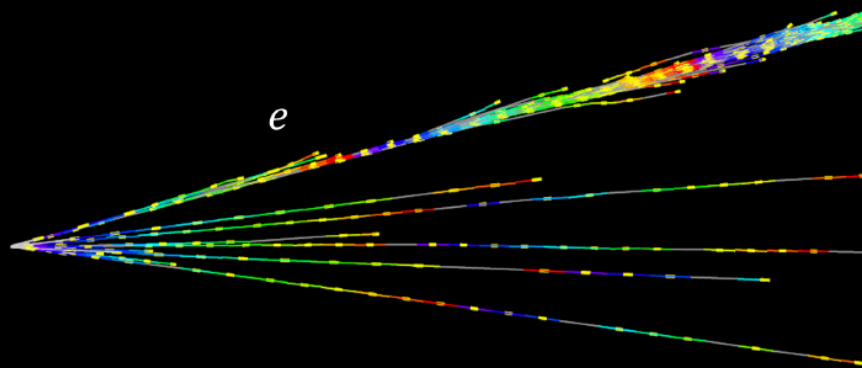
MC is normalized to the number of data events

# $\nu_e$ -candidate events

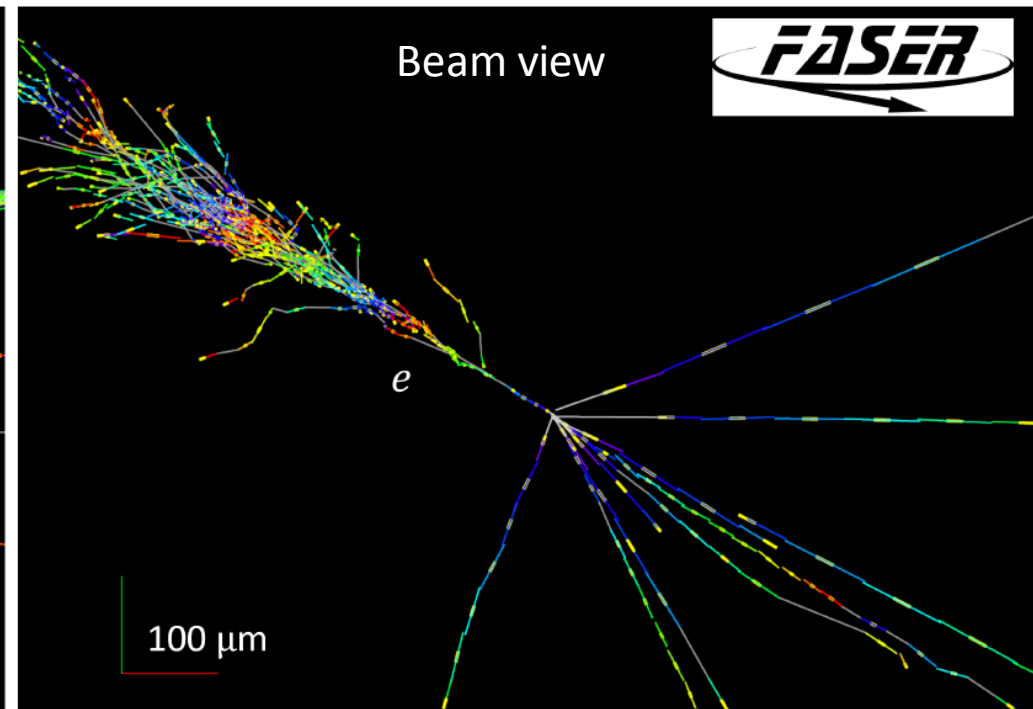
MC normalized to number of observed events.



Side view



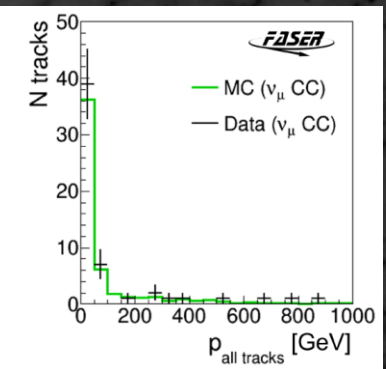
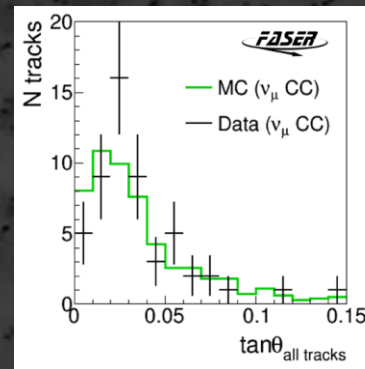
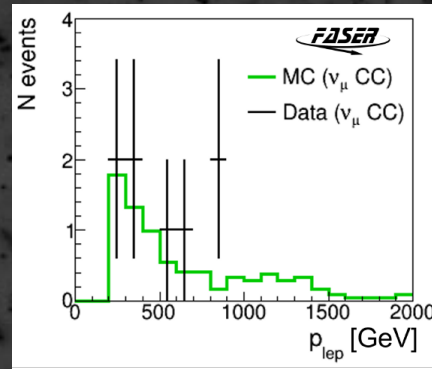
Beam view



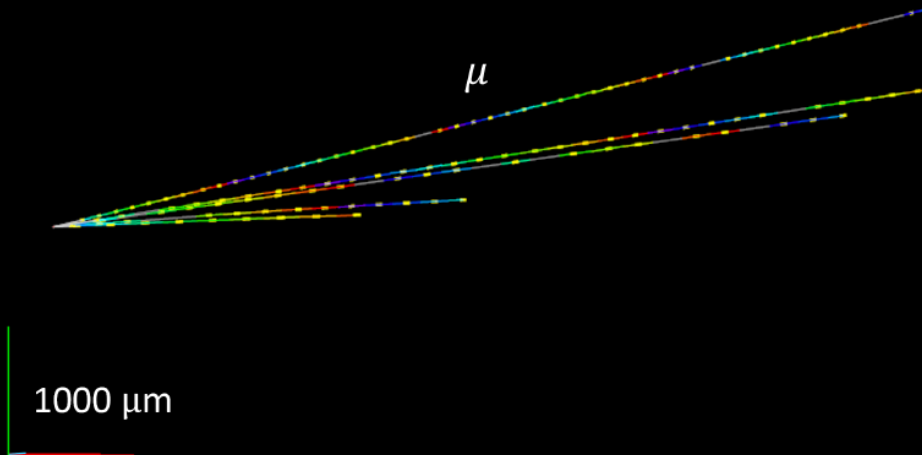
$E_e = 1.5$  TeV, highest  $\nu_e$  energy measured in accelerator-based experiments

# $\nu_\mu$ -candidate events

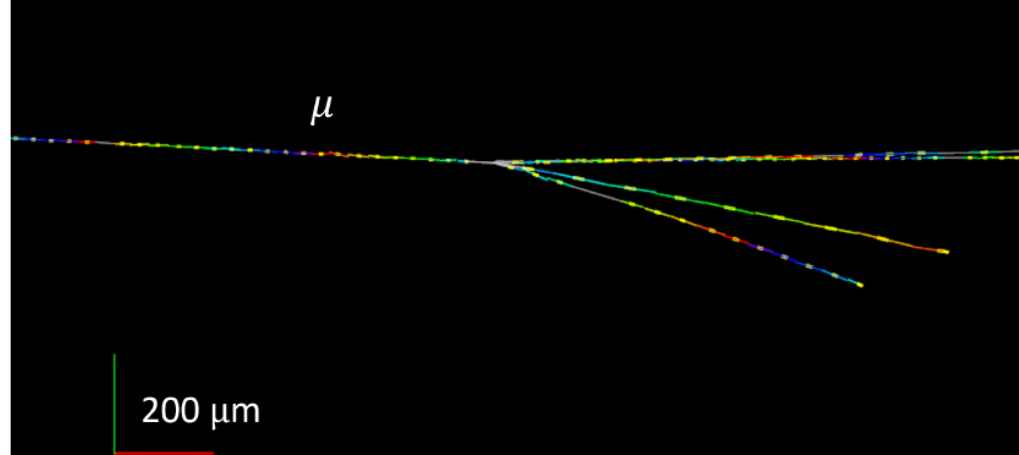
MC normalized to number of observed events.



Side view



Beam view



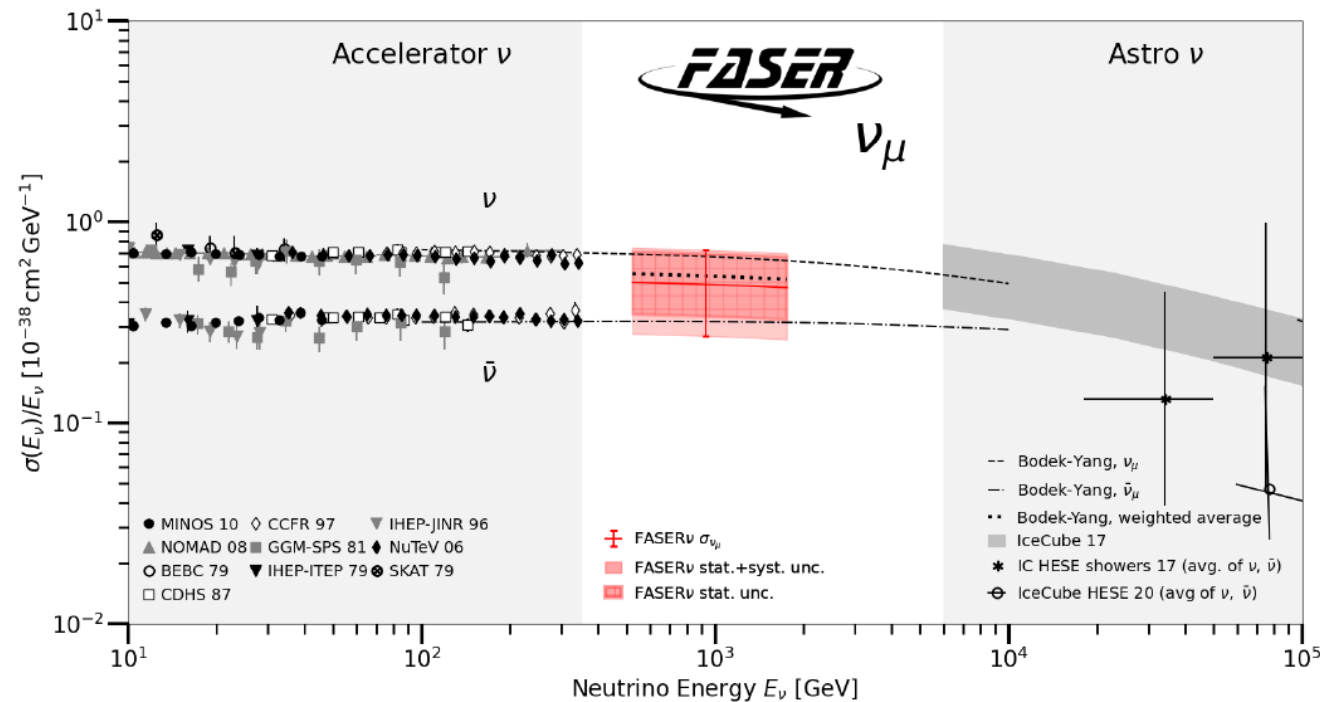
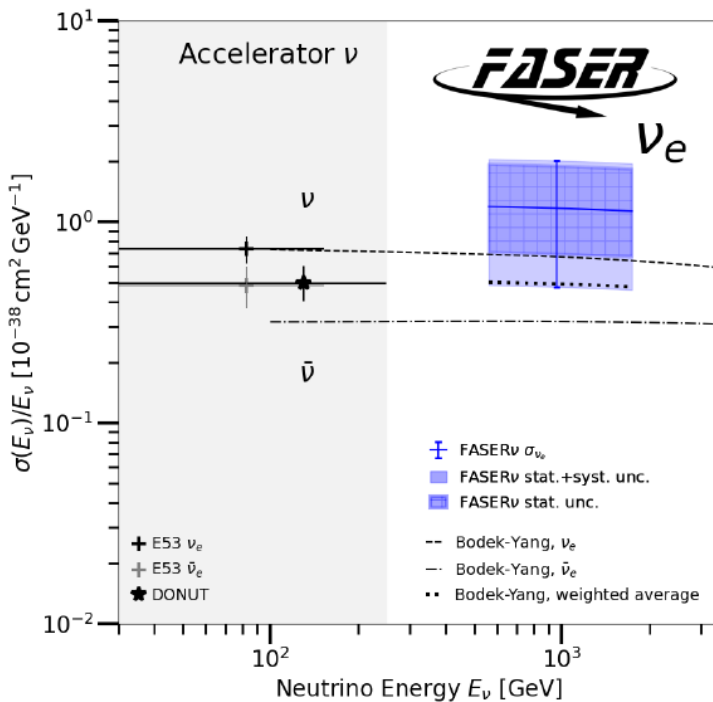
$p_\mu = 360\text{ GeV}$

# $\nu_e$ and $\nu_\mu$ cross section measurements

- First observation of  $\nu_e$  at the LHC!
- First neutrino cross section measurement in the TeV range!

Interaction	Expected background	Expected signal	Observed	Significance
$\nu_e$ CC	$0.025^{+0.015}_{-0.010}$	1.1 – 3.3	4	$5.2\sigma$
$\nu_\mu$ CC	$0.02^{+0.09}_{-0.07}$	6.5 – 12.4	8	$5.7\sigma$

[Phys.Rev.Lett.133, 021802 \(2024\)](#)



- The uncertainties dominated by neutrino flux and by data statistics (for the  $\nu_e$  channel).

- Both measurements are consistent with the Standard Model.



**Backup slides**

# The FASER collaboration

101 collaborators, 27 institutions, 11 countries



JOHANNES GUTENBERG  
UNIVERSITÄT MAINZ



International laboratory  
covered by a cooperation  
agreement with CERN



清华大学  
Tsinghua University





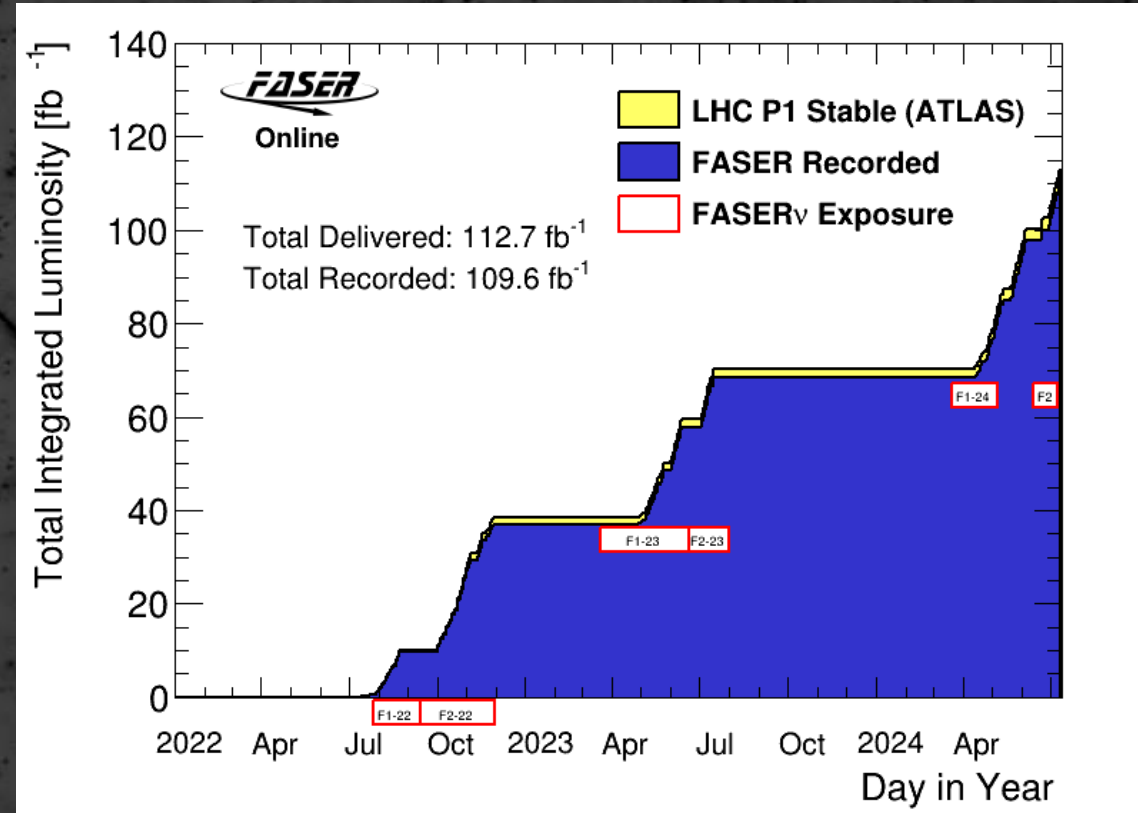
# FASER



**6<sup>th</sup> FASER Collaboration meeting, 25-27 June 2024, Bonn, Germany**

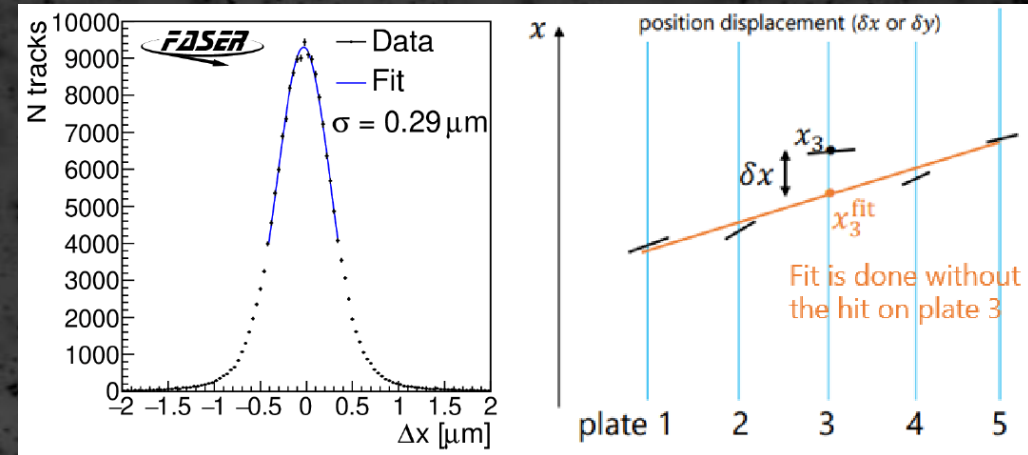
# FASER during LHC Run 3

- Successful running since 2022.
- Very high (97%) data-taking efficiency and excellent detector performance.
- Exchanges of FASER<sub>V</sub> modules due to occupancy in emulsion: 7 times so far.



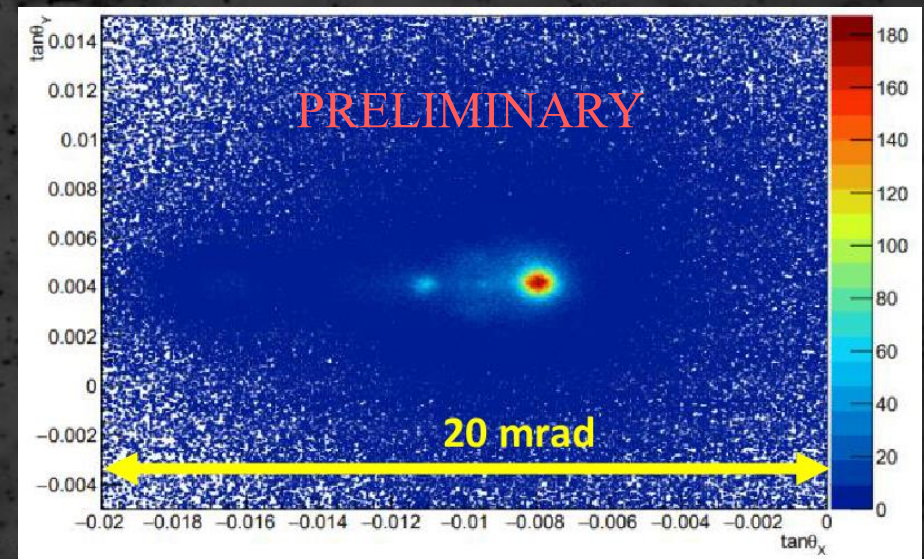
# FASERv performance

- Position resolution is determined using the position displacement between a hit and the linear fit of a track.
- Hit resolution:  $\sim 300$  nm after dedicated film alignment using high-momentum muon tracks ( $\mathcal{O}(10^5)$  tracks/cm<sup>2</sup>).



- Angular resolution for track of length  $\sim 1$  cm:  $\sim 0.04$  mrad.
- Angular spread of muon peaks:  $\sim 0.4$  mrad.

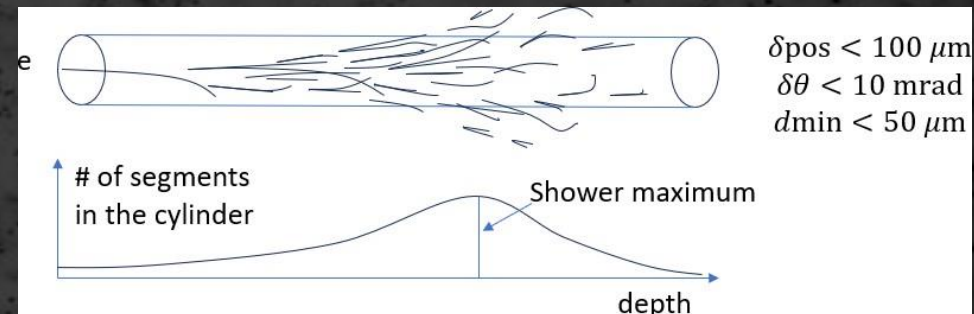
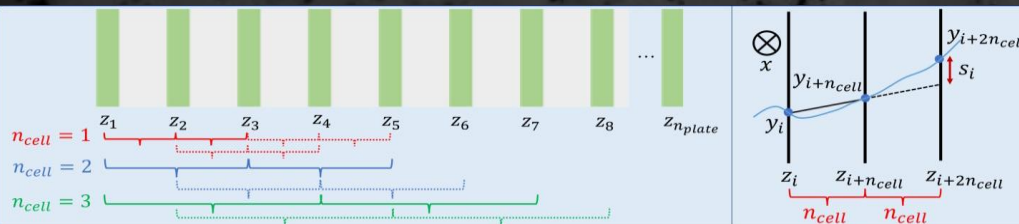
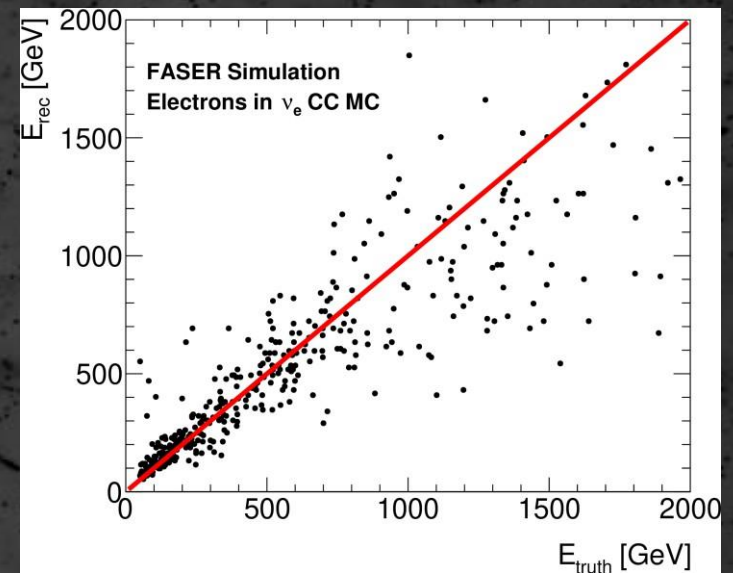
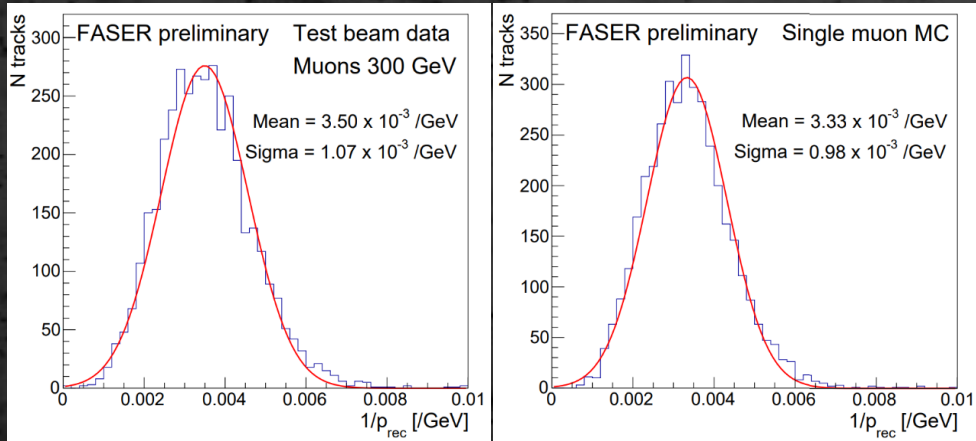
Background muon slopes (data)



# FASER $\nu$ kinematical measurements

- Particle momenta calculated using multiple Coulomb scattering (MCS) via the Coordinate Method (works well even for  $P > 1$  TeV/c).
- Muon momentum:  $\Delta P^{RMS}/P \approx 0.3$  at 200 GeV/c.

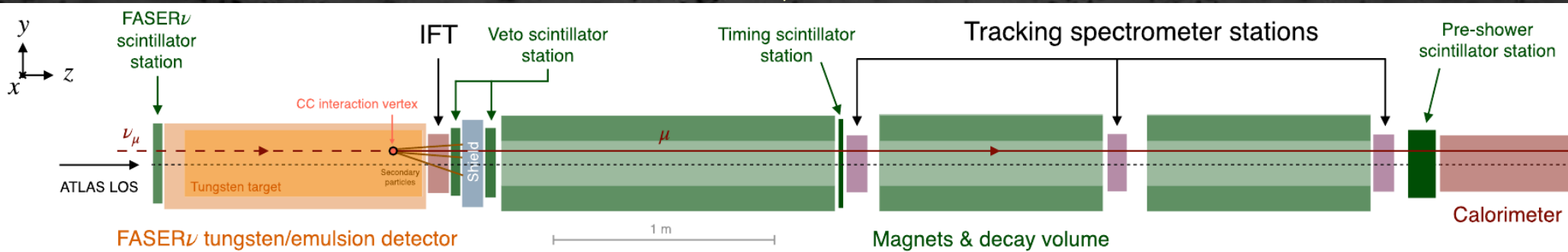
- EM shower energy found using track multiplicity.
- Reconstructed electron energy:  $\Delta E/E \approx 0.25$  at 200 GeV.



# Search for neutrino using electronic detectors

## Selection criteria:

- Collision events with good data quality ( $35.4 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ ) in 2022
- FASER $\nu$  as target
- No signal ( $<40 \text{ pC}$ )
- Signal ( $>40 \text{ pC}$ )



- Timing and pre-shower consistent with  $\geq 1 \text{ MIP}$
- Exactly 1 good track ( $r_{\text{max}} < 95 \text{ mm}$ ) in spectrometer fiducial tracking volume:
  - $p > 100 \text{ GeV}$  and  $\theta < 25 \text{ mrad}$
  - Extrapolating to  $r < 120 \text{ mm}$  in front veto station

## 151 $\pm$ 41 neutrino events expected from simulation:

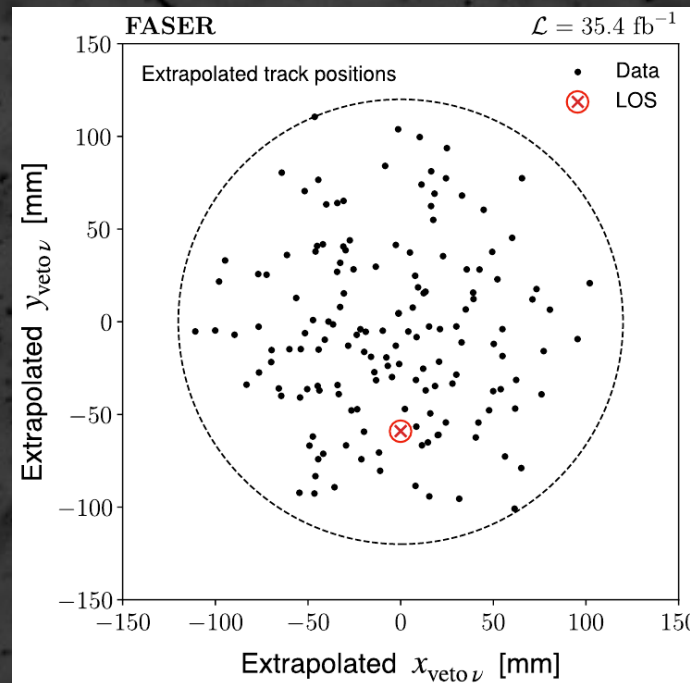
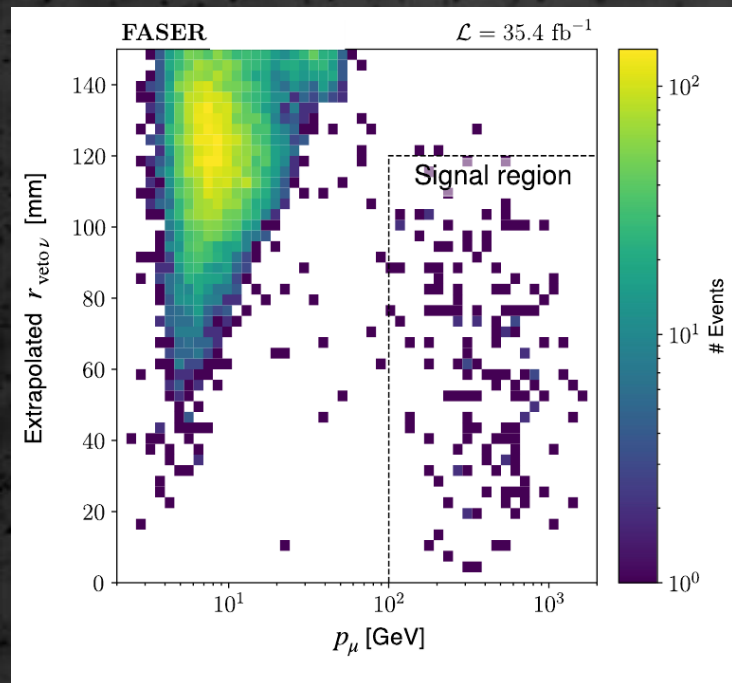
- Uncertainty from difference between generators (DPMJET & SIBYLL)
- No experimental errors were included

# Search for neutrino using electronic detectors

## Results:

- $153_{-13}^{+12}$  neutrino events observed (both  $\nu_\mu$  and  $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ ):
  - Corresponds to  $16\sigma$
  - First direct observation of collider neutrinos

Category	Events
Signal ( $n_0$ )	15
$n_{10}$	4
$n_{01}$	6
$n_2$	64014695



$n_0$ : A neutrino enriched category from events that pass all event selection steps.

$n_{10}$ : Events for which the first layer of the FASER $\nu$  scintillator produces a charge of  $>40 \text{ pC}$  in the PMT, but no signal with sufficient charge is seen in the second layer.

$n_{01}$ : Analogous events for which more than  $40 \text{ pC}$  in the PMT was observed in the second layer, but not in the first layer.

$n_2$ : Events for which both layers observe more than  $40 \text{ pC}$  of charge.

[Phys.Rev.Lett. 131, 031801 \(2023\)](#)