

Neutrino interactions in MicroBooNE

Xiao Luo, Yale University

On behalf of the MicroBooNE collaboration

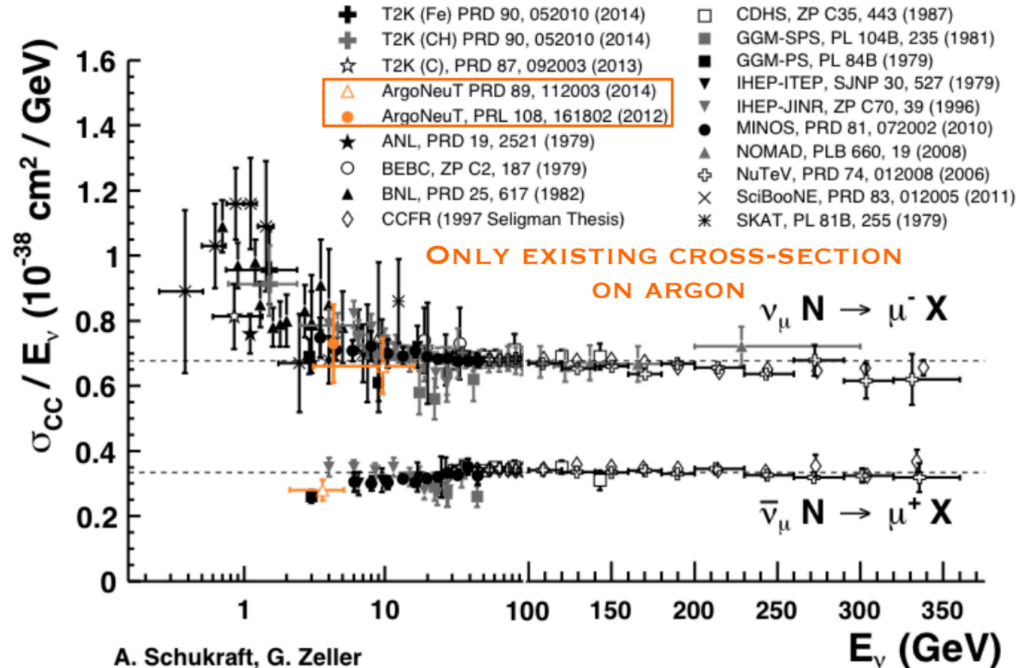
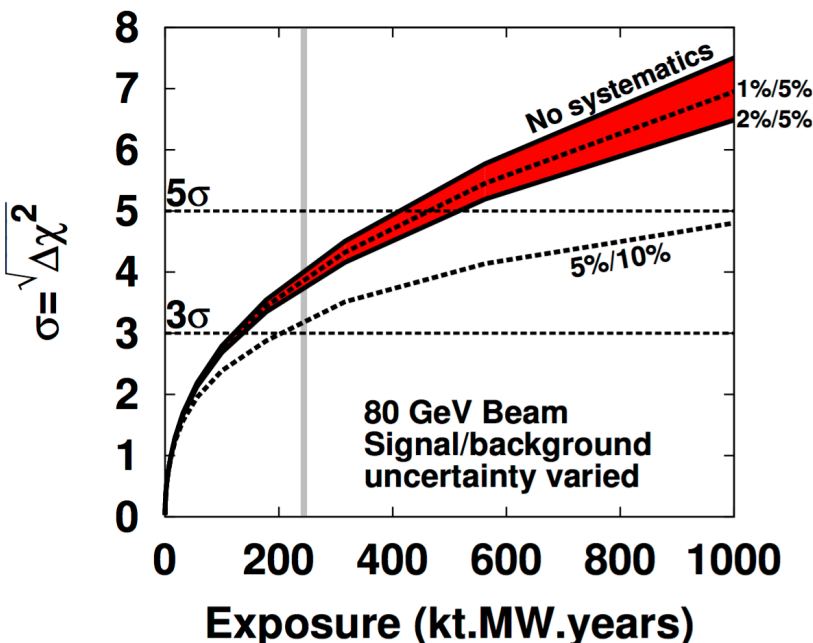
ICHEP 2016

Motivation

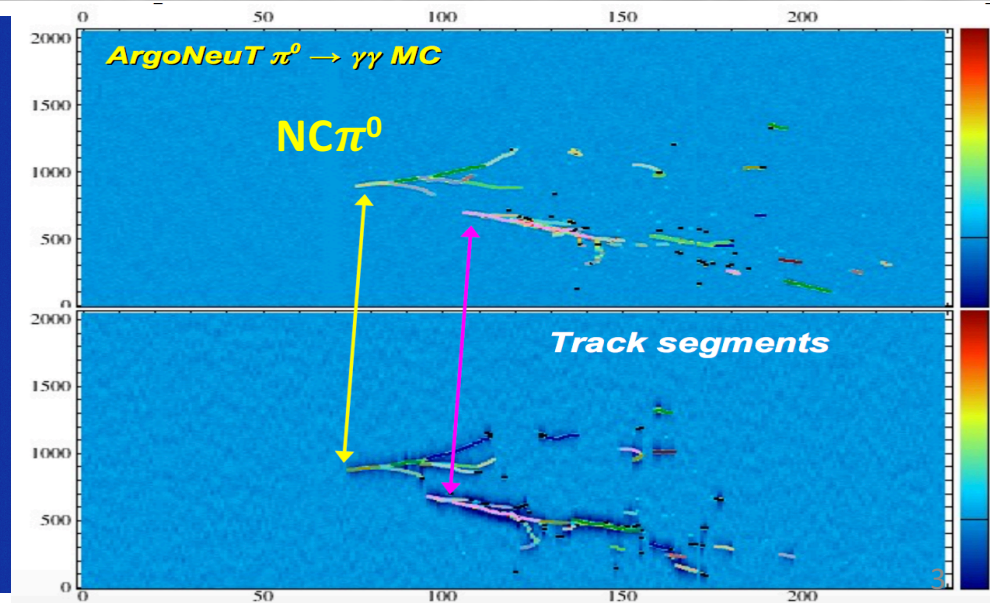
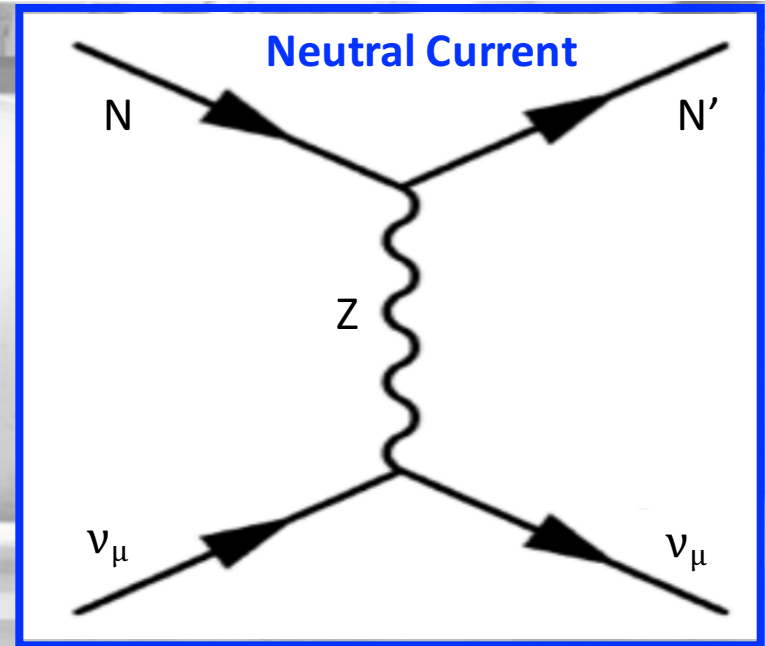
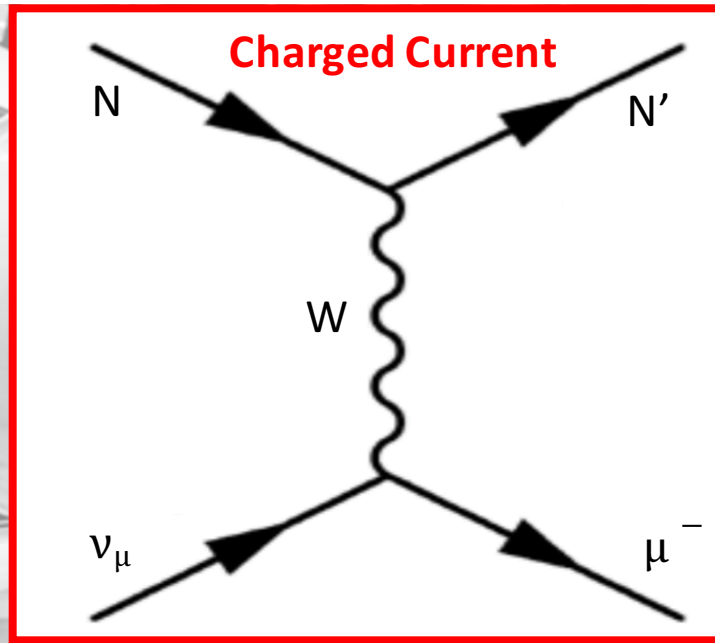
- Neutrino oscillation goals require precise measurements of cross-sections (e.g. DUNE experiment).
- Why ν -Ar: interpretation of results from FNAL LArTPC experiments (Limited measurements of ν -Ar cross-section).
- Interests to nuclear physics community.

CP Violation Sensitivity 50% δ_{CP} Coverage

M. Bass NuInt14



Neutrino interaction in MicroBooNE LArTPC

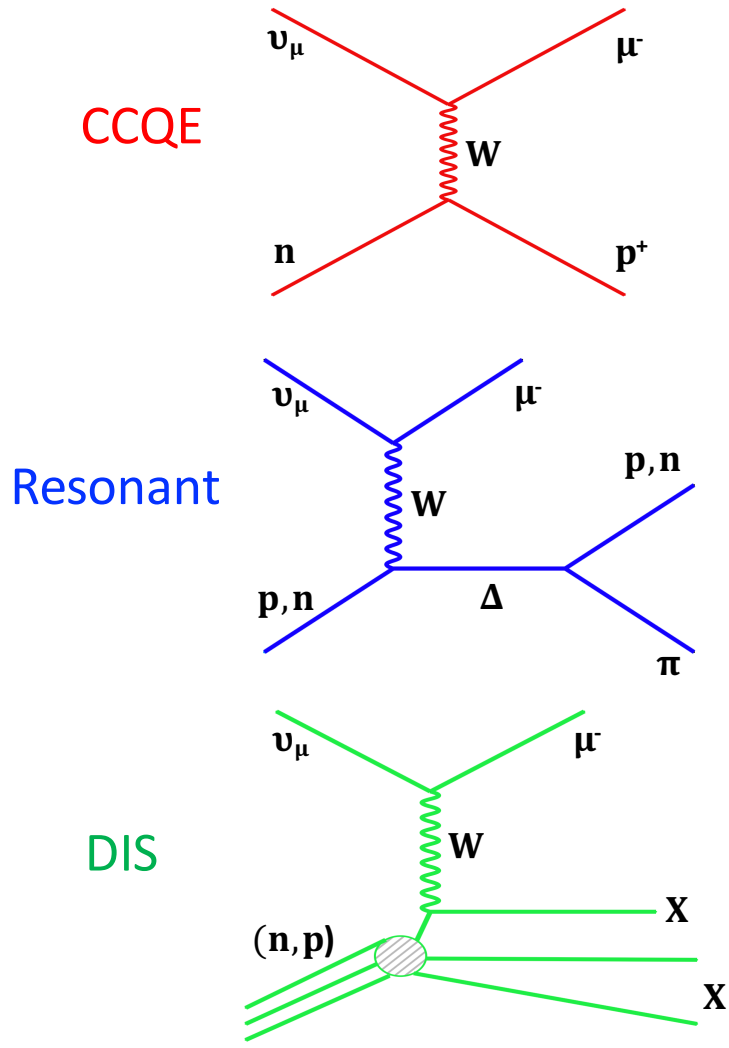


ν_μ CC inclusive cross-section

First channel in cross-section program: ν_μ CC inclusive

- Relatively simple event signature – tag outgoing **long muon track**.
- Help to develop reconstruction tools.
- A standard channel to compare with other neutrino experiments.
- Muon kinematics are insensitive to Final state interactions.
- Understanding low energy excess requires precise measurement of ν_e appearance and various background
 - ν_μ **CC** help to constrain the ν_e flux uncertainty.
 - Build a large sample to study proton, π^0 , π^\pm in neutral current (NC) background.

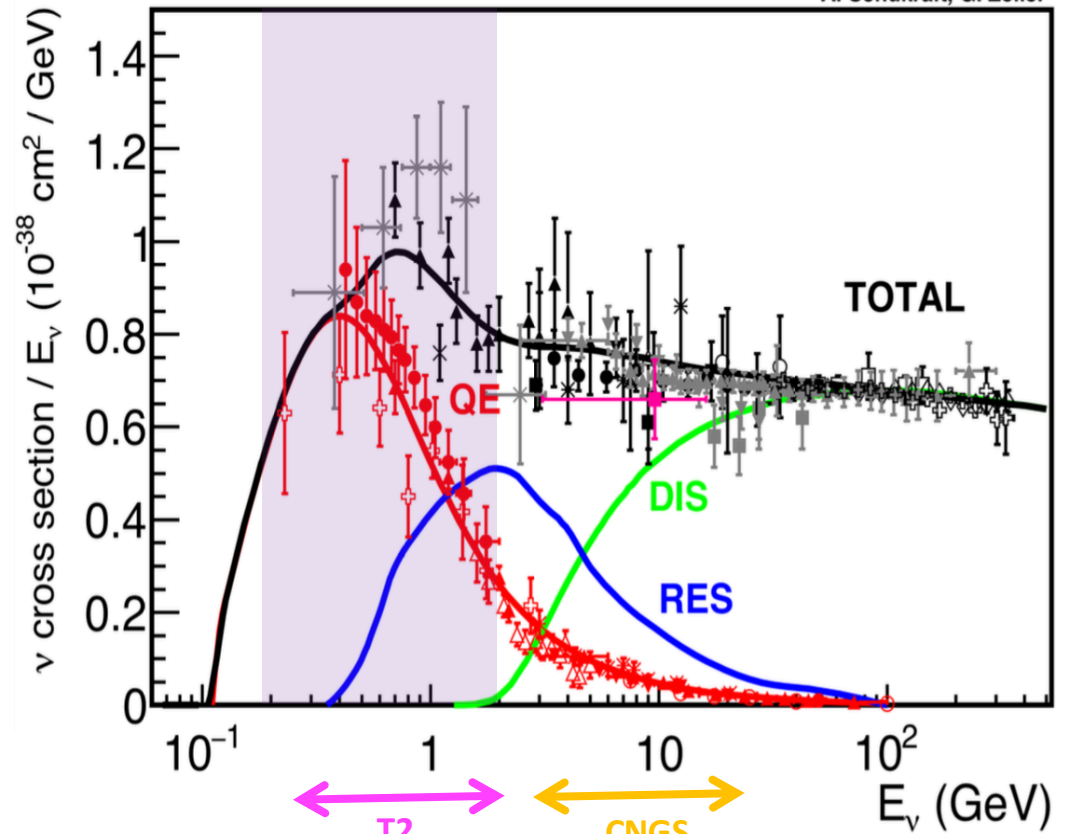
ν_μ CC Inclusive



CC inclusive cross-section vs. neutrino energy

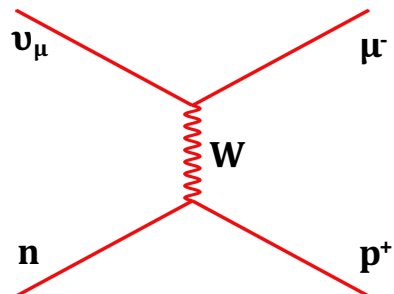
BNB (0.2 - 2 GeV)

A. Schukraft, G. Zeller

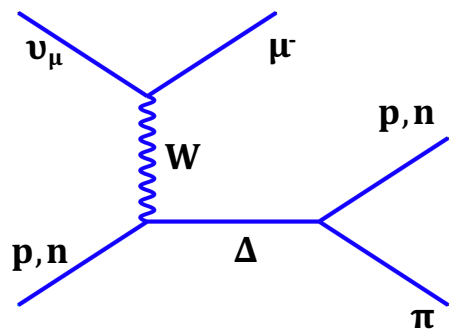


ν_μ CC Inclusive in MicroBooNE

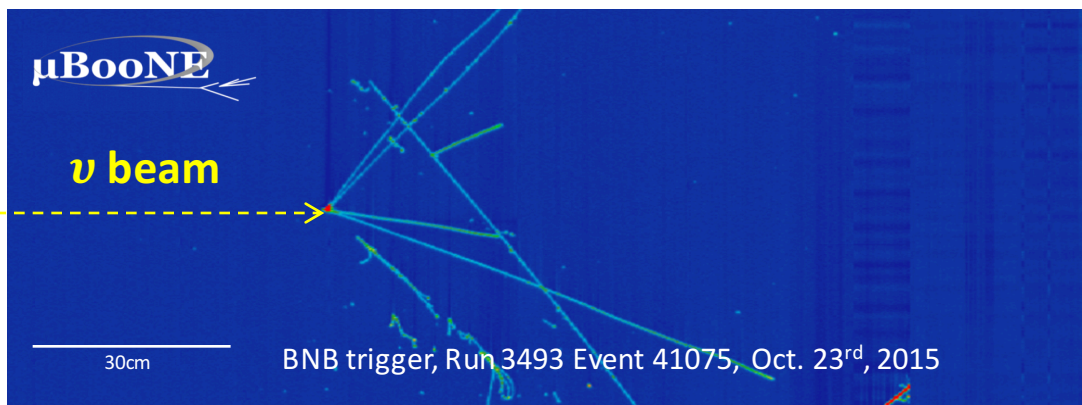
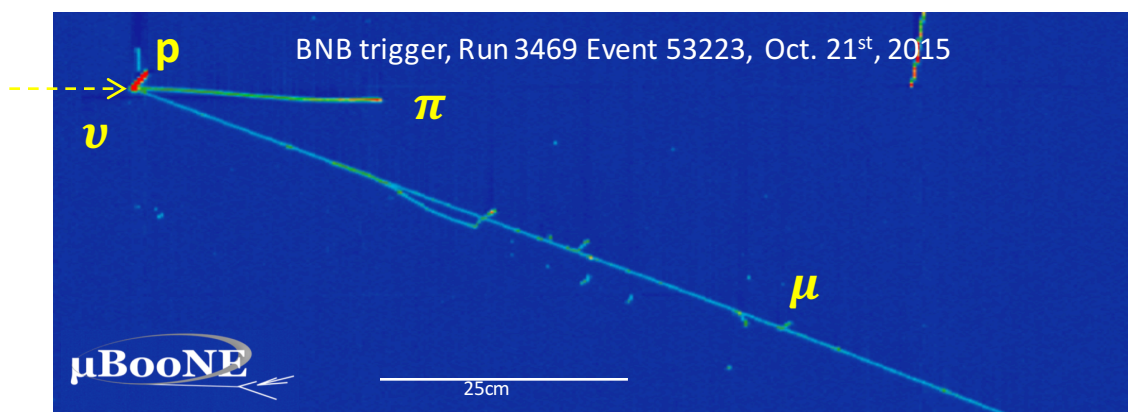
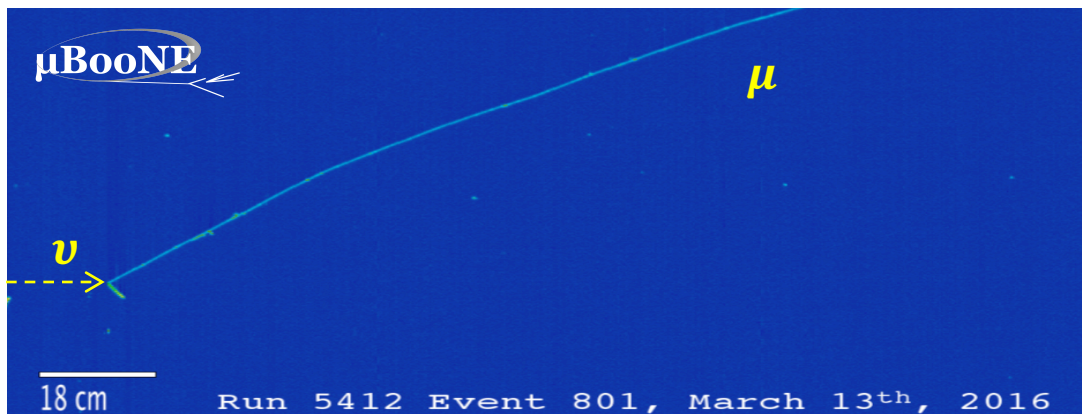
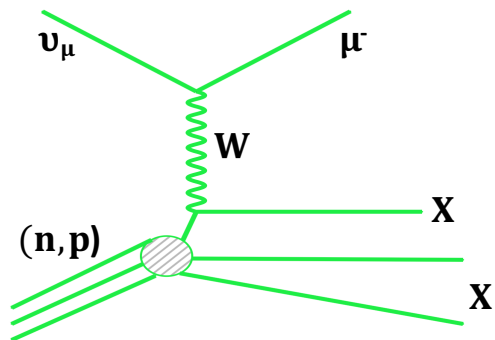
CCQE



Resonant



DIS

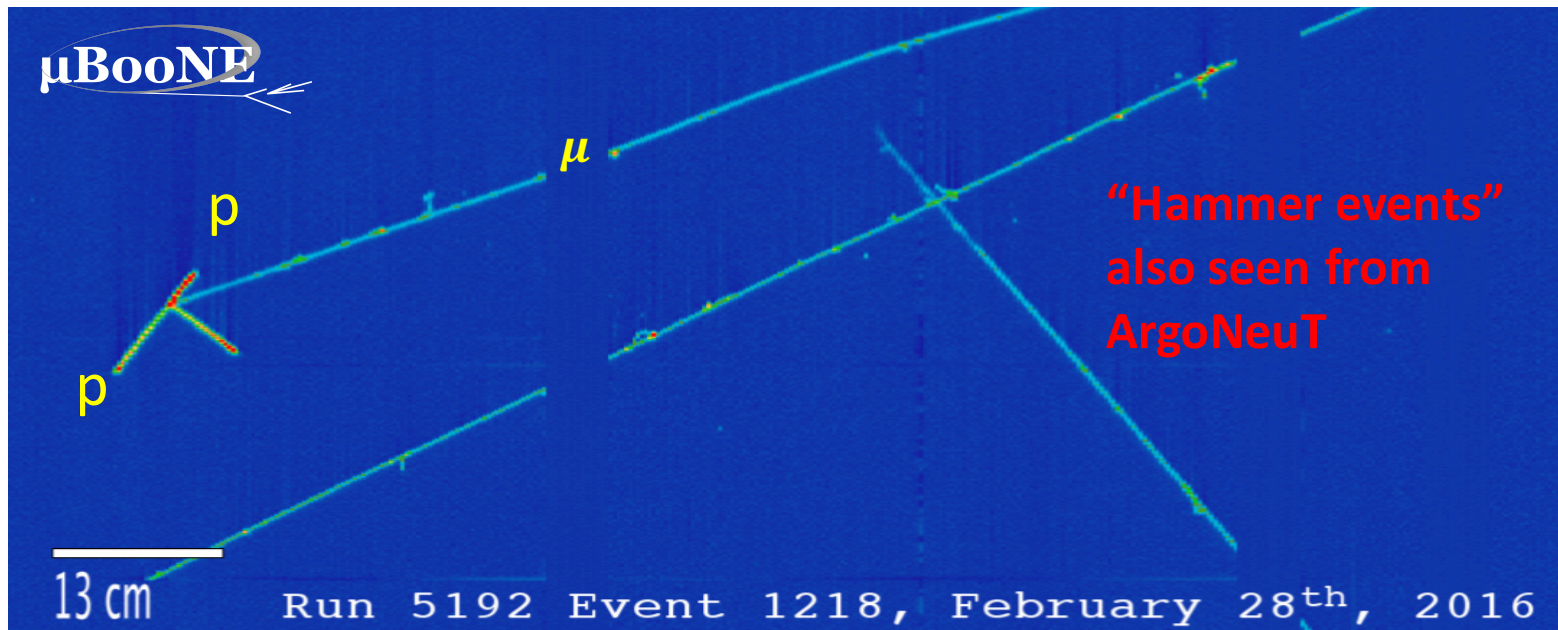
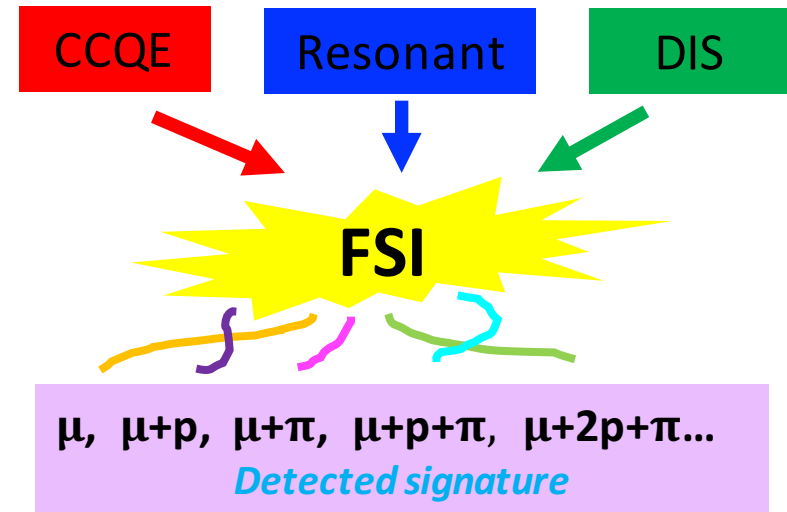


Nuclear Effects complicate things

Complications due to nuclear effects:

- Short Range Correlation
- Meson Exchange Current
- Final State Interactions

MicroBooNE will probe nuclear physics with excellent precision.



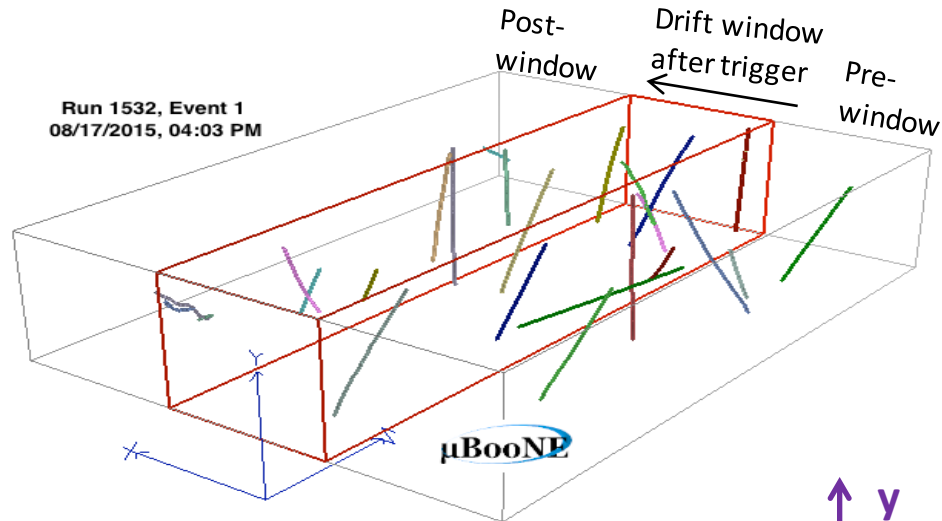
Fully automated event selection

Challenge:

Cosmic rays in the surface LArTPC.

Selection strategy:

1. Flash inside of Beam trigger window.
2. Simple PMT flash - TPC track matching.
3. Further cuts on topology and calorimetry to suppress cosmic background.

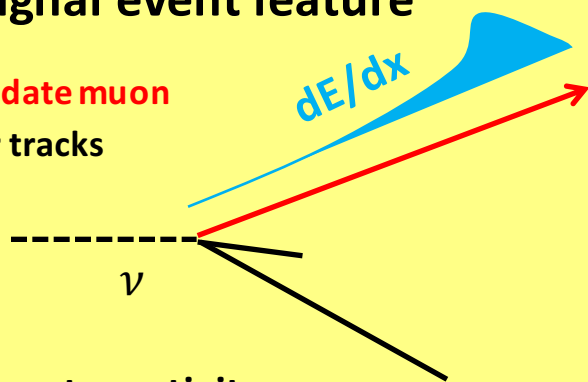


Topological and calorimetric features of signal and cosmic background:

ν_μ CC Signal event feature

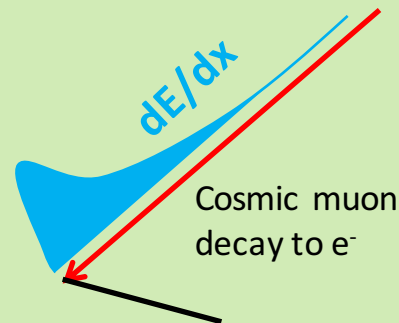
— Candidate muon

— Other tracks



- More vertex activity
- Muon is likely forward going
- Muon has small dE/dx close to the vertex

Cosmic Background event feature



Single cosmic muon

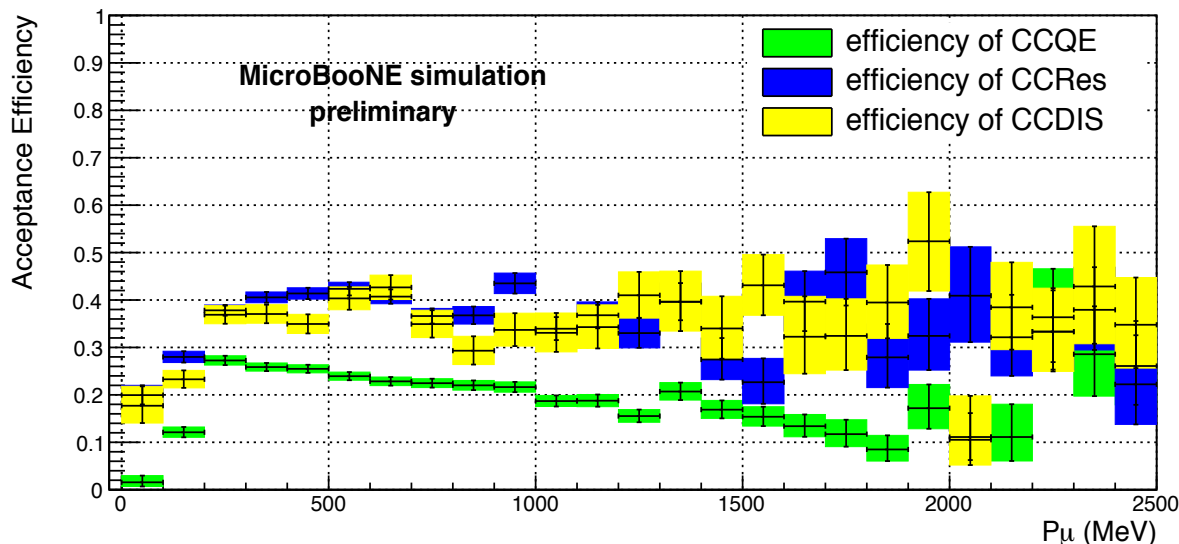
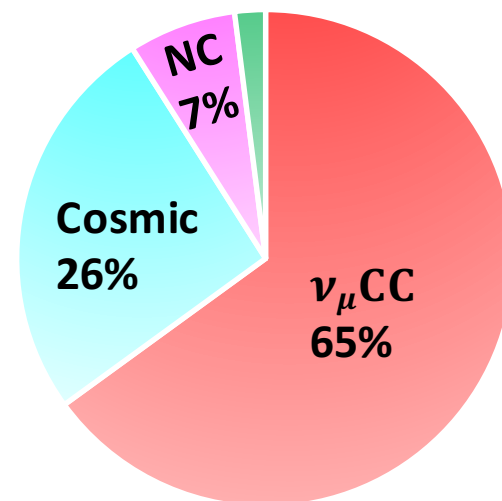
- Mostly single track, some muon decay
- Downward going muon
- Muon has bigger dE/dx close to the vertex

Selection efficiency and purity (From MC)

Purity: 65%

Efficiency: 30%

- If multiplicity ≥ 2 , no containment requirement.
- Single track sample requires containment in FV.
- Restrictive cuts to remove cosmic background, in particular, muon decay to Michel electron.

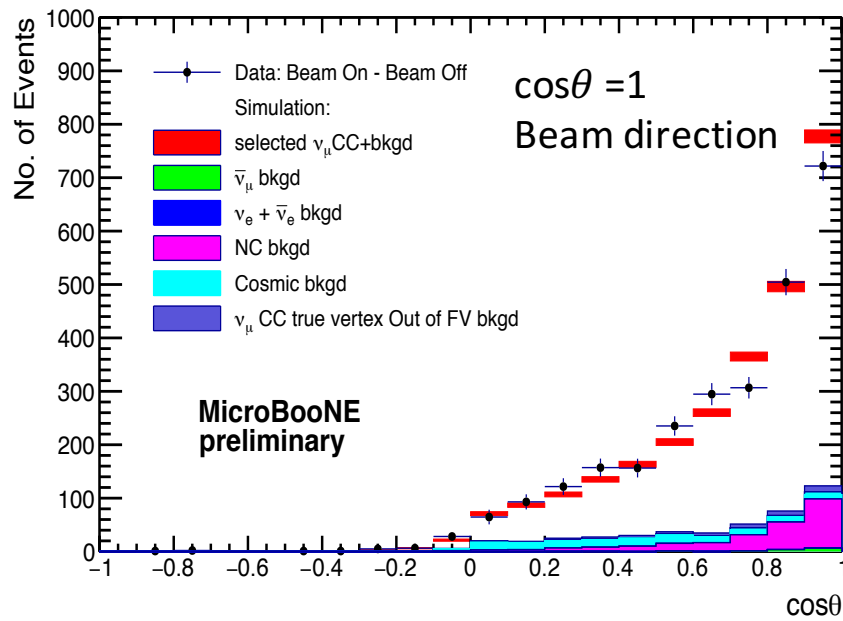
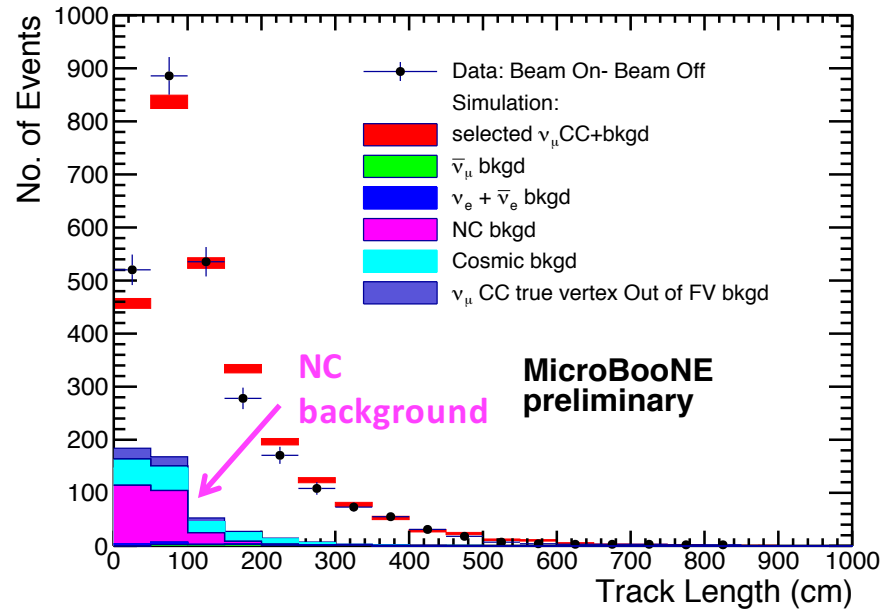


Room for improvement:

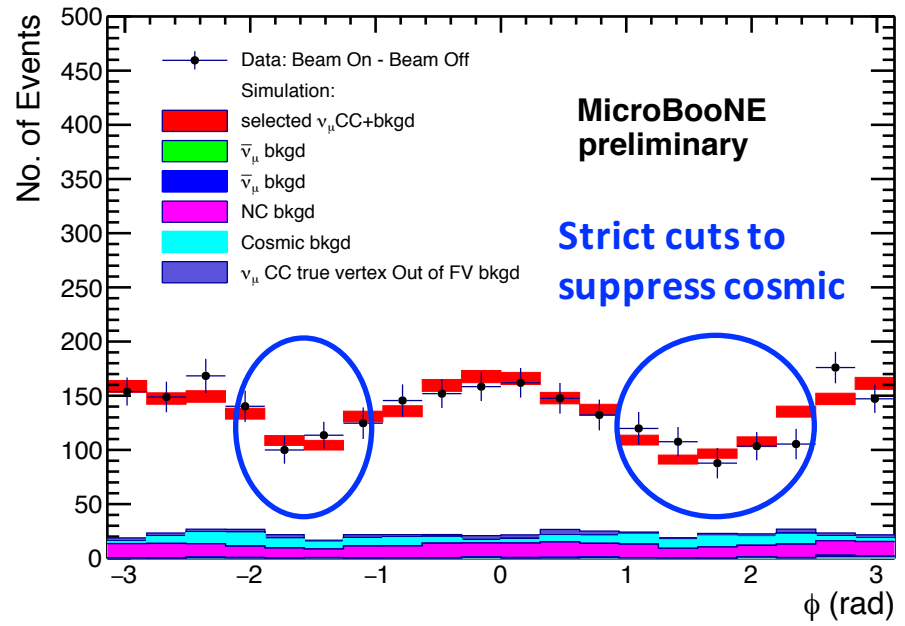
- Better **PMT flash – TPC track matching** can relax the downstream cuts.
- Improve **track reconstruction** especially for **short tracks**.
- Other selection technique such as **BDT, deep learning**, etc.

Note: efficiency = # of ν_μ CC events after selection / All ν_μ CC events inside of FV

Selection Distributions (Data Vs MC)



- Data: (Beam On – Beam Off) corresponds to **4.95×10^{19} POT**, about **2700 ν_μ CC** candidate events are selected.
- MC: Neutrino interaction (GENIE 2.8.6), cosmic (CORSIKA v7.4003).
- **Area normalized** comparison between data and MC.
- Only **statistical error** is shown here



Cross-section measurement underway

- **Systematics Uncertainties:**

- Flux uncertainty (dominant uncertainty)
- Uncertainties from detector effects
- Model uncertainties.
- Reconstruction efficiency

The diagram shows the formula for the differential cross-section $\frac{d\sigma}{dp_{\mu,i}}$ enclosed in a blue box. Annotations with orange arrows point to specific parts of the formula: 'Unsmearing matrix' points to U_{ij} , 'True muon momentum' points to $dp_{\mu,i}$, and 'Bin width' points to $\Delta p_{\mu,i}$.

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dp_{\mu,i}} = \frac{\sum_j U_{ij} \cdot (N_{\text{measured},j} - N_{\text{BG},j})}{\epsilon_i \cdot \Delta p_{\mu,i} \cdot N_{\text{target}} \cdot \Phi_{\nu_\mu}}$$

- P_μ reconstruction for differential cross-section.

- Contained track: from range
- Uncontained track: from multiple scattering

- Integrated cross-section -> single/double differential cross-section.

- ν_μ CC inclusive selection lays a foundation for future study of exclusive topological channels.

Conclusion

- ν_μ CC inclusive to kick off MicroBooNE cross-section program.
- First result on fully automated ν_μ CC inclusive event selection.
- Area normalized distributions show good data-MC comparison.
- ν_μ CC inclusive cross-section measurement is underway.
- Cross-section studies of many other channels are on going.

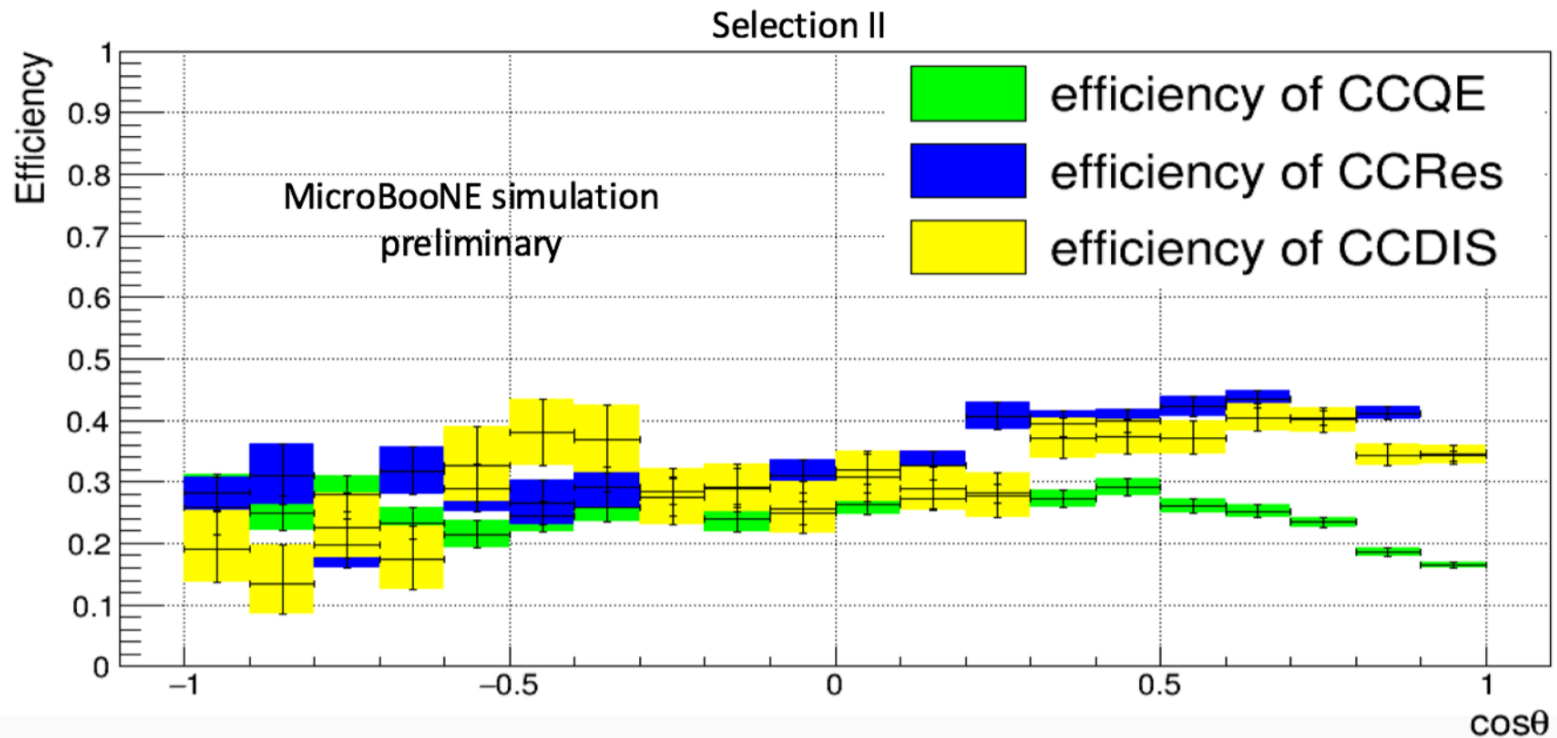
Thank you !

Backup

Composition of the selection

Before selection: 60% QE 30% RES 10% DIS

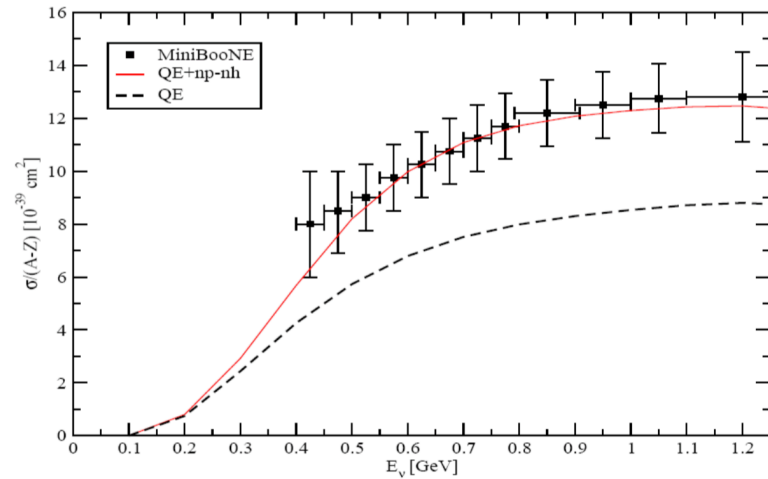
After selection: 43% QE 42% RES 14% DIS



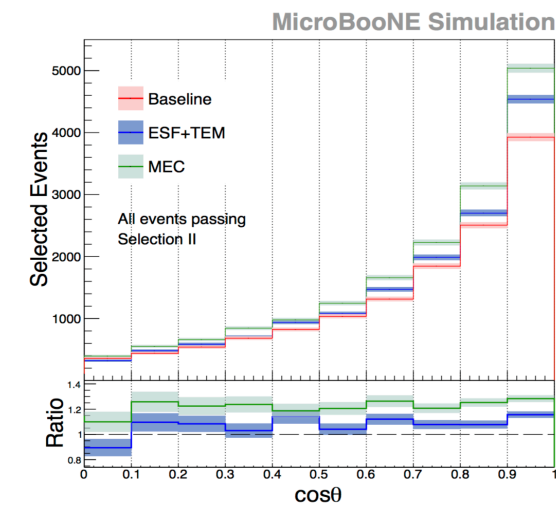
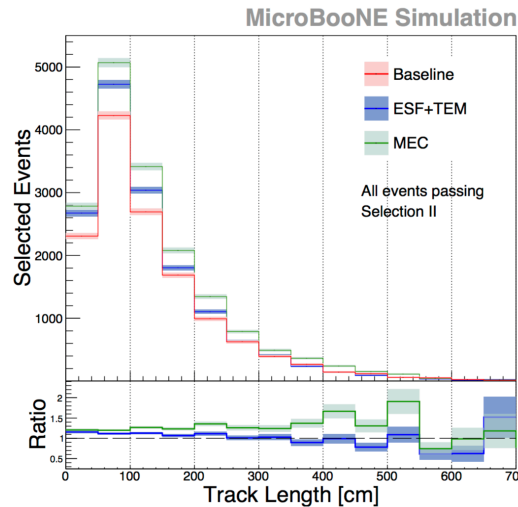
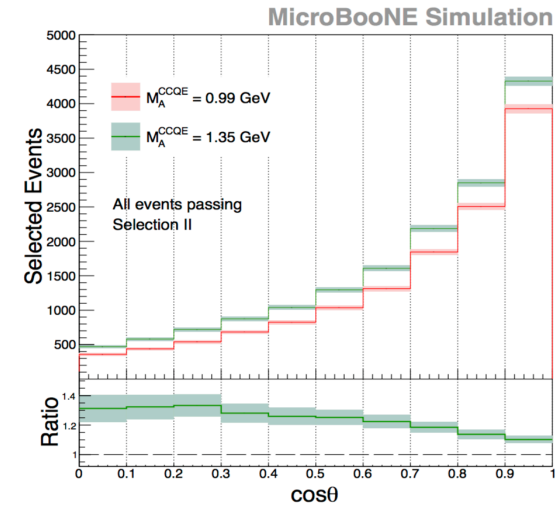
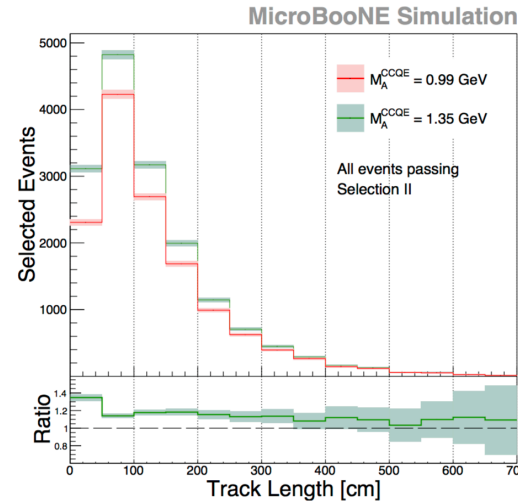
(c) Selection II: Selection efficiency as a function of the true muon angle $\cos(\theta)$.

Sensitivity to test different models

M. Martini, M. Ericson, G. Chanfray, J. Marteau
Phys.Rev. C 80 065501(2009)



Different models after Selection



Reconstruction

Hit reconstruction

Raw hits

Noise filter

Reconstructed hits

Raw Data

RawDigitFilter

CalWireROI

gaushit

Cosmic pass

Clustering
(& Pandora PFParticles)

Tracking

Tagging of
throughgoing tracks

Matching

(+ vertices)

pandoraCosmic

pandoraCosmic

Pandora Track and PFParticle
Cosmic Geometry Tagger

FuzzyCluster

trackkalmanhit

Geometry Cosmic Tagger

PFParticle Matching

Neutrino pass

Neutrino hit collection

Clustering
(& Pandora PFParticles)

Tracking

pandoraCosmicKHitRemoval

pandoraNu

(+ vertices)

linecluster

(+ vertices)

pandoraNu

pandoraNuPMA

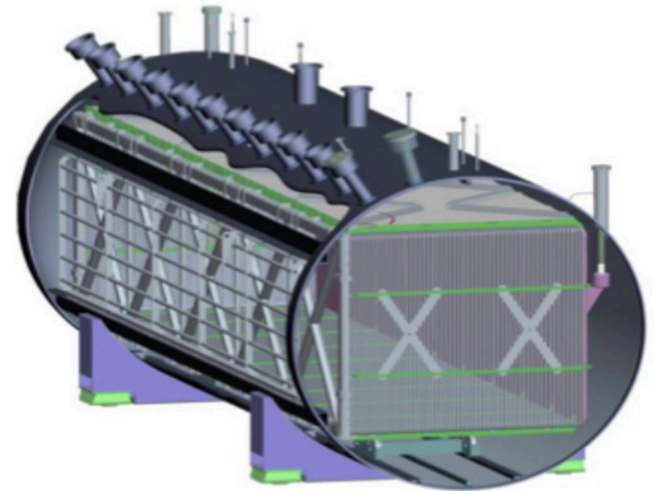
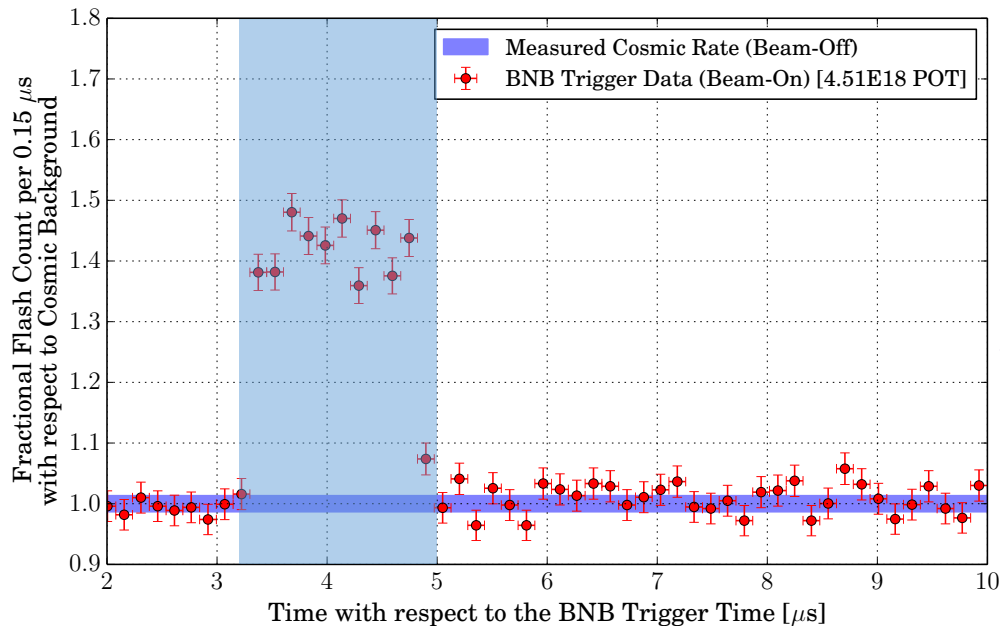
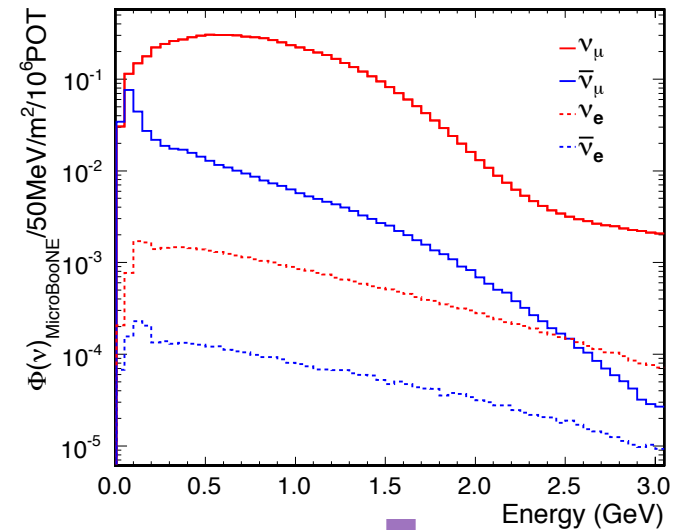
pmtrack

(+ vertices)

Figure 2: Reconstruction chain for data and MC processing. The red stars on some of the boxes indicate that the algorithms return reconstructed 3D vertices.

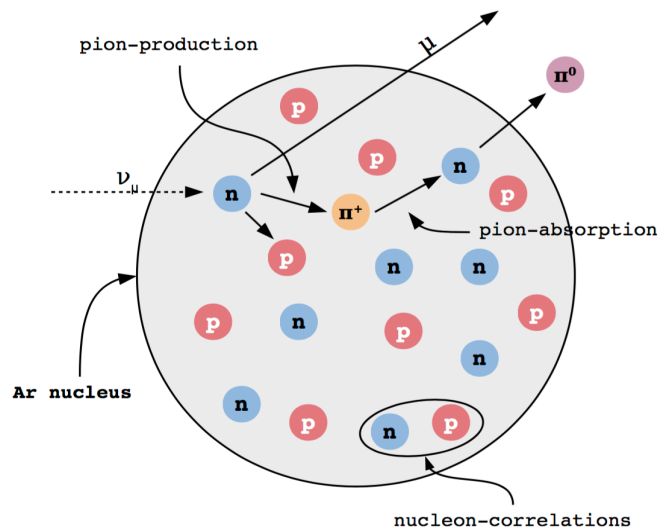
MicroBooNE and FNAL neutrino beam

- MicroBooNE Goals:
 - Address MiniBooNE low energy excess
 - $\nu - \text{Ar}$ Cross-section measurement at $\sim 1\text{GeV}$ range
 - LArTPC R&D
- FNAL Booster Neutrino Beam (BNB), mainly ν_μ with energy peak around 800 MeV.
- Neutrino interactions from the PMT flash.

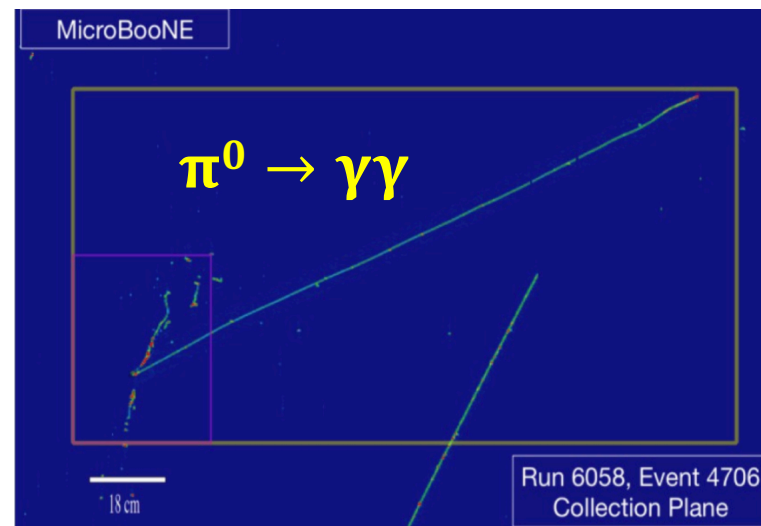


First step of Low energy excess - CC π^0

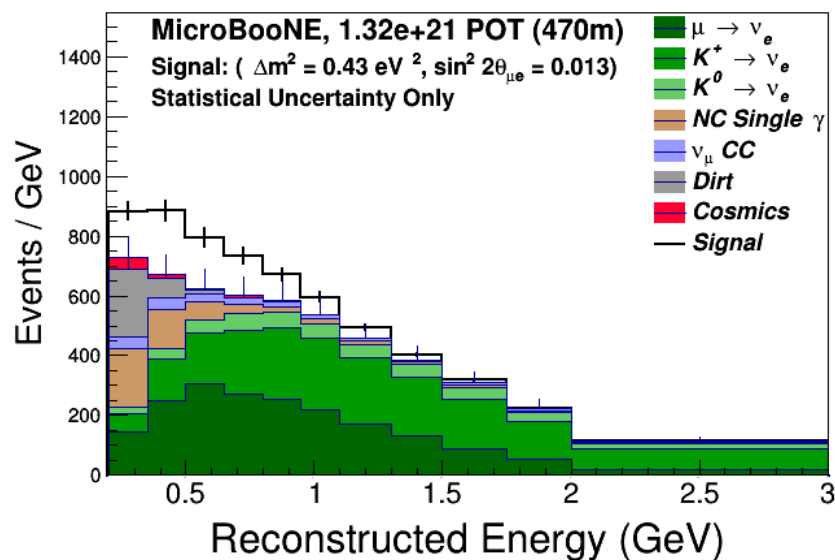
1. Finding π^0 from the CC inclusive sample



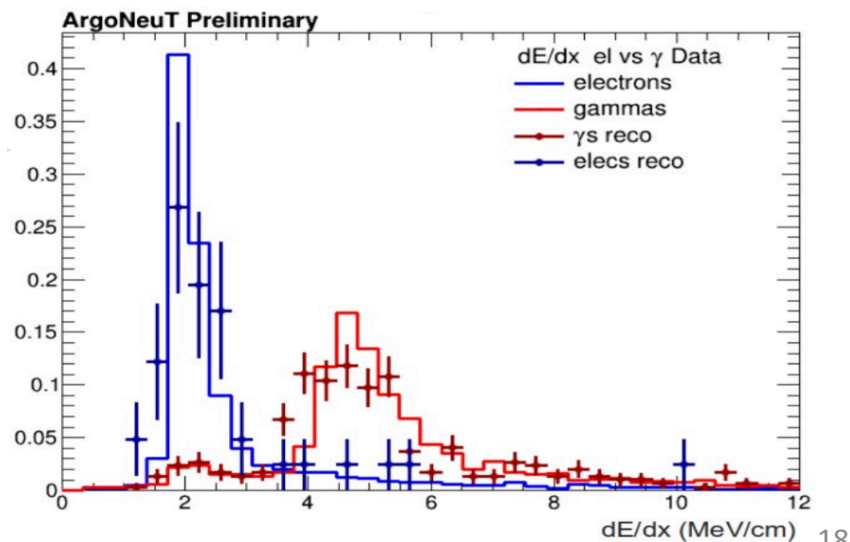
2. Automated **photon** reconstruction for π^0



4. Photon background in Low energy excess



3. **e/γ** separation in dEdx



Plan of cross-section measurement

CC inclusive integrated and differential cross-section

NC π^0 : “Neutral Pions & Prospects for Neutral Current Interactions in MicroBooNE” by **Ryan Grosso**.

NC elastic: Measure cross section to determine Δs .

ν_μ CC Track multiplicity: “Charged particle multiplicity analysis” by **Aleena Rafique**.

Kaon analysis: “A MC study of Kaon Identification Sensitivity in MicroBooNE” by **Elena Gramellini and Varuna Meddage**.

ν_e Electron: “Single-Electron Event Selection Techniques for the MicroBooNE Low-Energy Excess Analysis” by **Rui An**.

Public notes ([link](#)):

◇ 7/4/16 [MICROBOONE-NOTE-1010-PUB](#)

Selection and kinematic properties of numu charged-current inclusive events in 5E19 POT of MicroBooNE data

◇ 5/3/16 [MICROBOONE-NOTE-1006-PUB](#)

Study Towards an Event Selection for Neutral Current Inclusive Single π^0 Production in MicroBooNE

◇ 7/4/16 [MICROBOONE-NOTE-1015-PUB](#)

The Pandora multi-algorithm approach to automated pattern recognition in LAr TPC detectors

◇ 7/4/16 [MICROBOONE-NOTE-1014-PUB](#)

A Comparison of Monte-Carlo Simulations and Data from MicroBooNE