Neutrino Scattering Results from MiniBooNE and SciBooNE

Outline:
- introduction, motivation
- MiniBooNE/SciBooNE experiments
- measurements, results
- interpretations
- future
- conclusions

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R. Tayloe, Indiana U.

e-N scattering XII
Isola d'Elba, Italia, 6/12

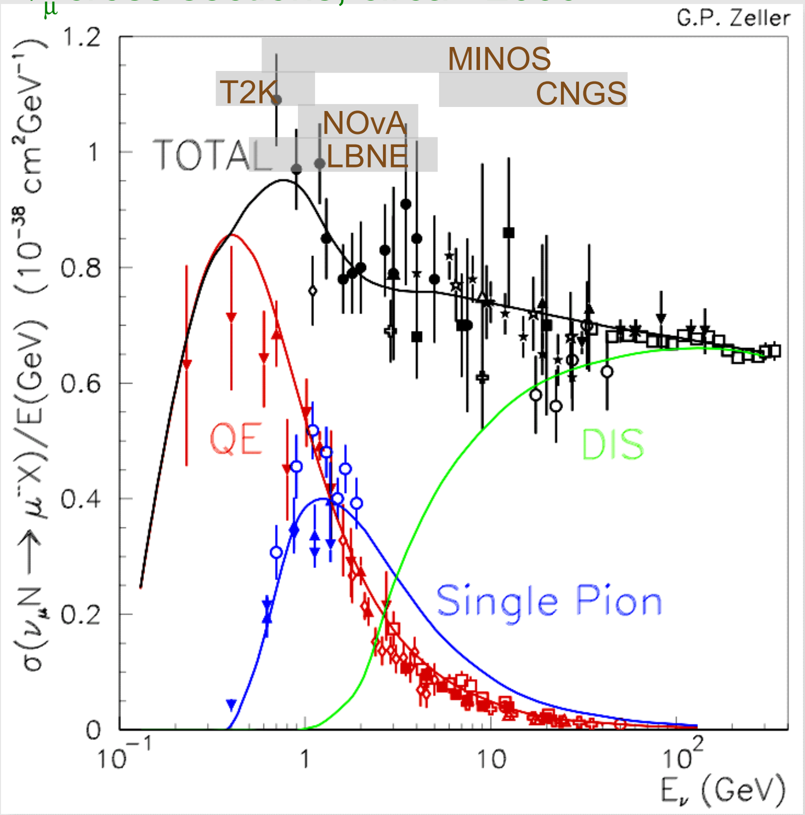
Neutrino scattering measurements

In order to understand ν oscillations, it is crucial to understand the detailed physics of ν scattering (at 1-10 GeV)

- for current and future oscillation experiments:
  MINOS, MiniBooNE, T2K, NOvA, LBNE, etc
- especially for *precision* (e.g. 1%) measurements
  and/or small oscillation probabilities (e.g. 0.1%)

Requires: Precise measurements to enable a complete theory valid over wide range of variables (reaction channel, energy, final state kinematics, nucleus, etc)

ν_μ cross sections, circa ~2000



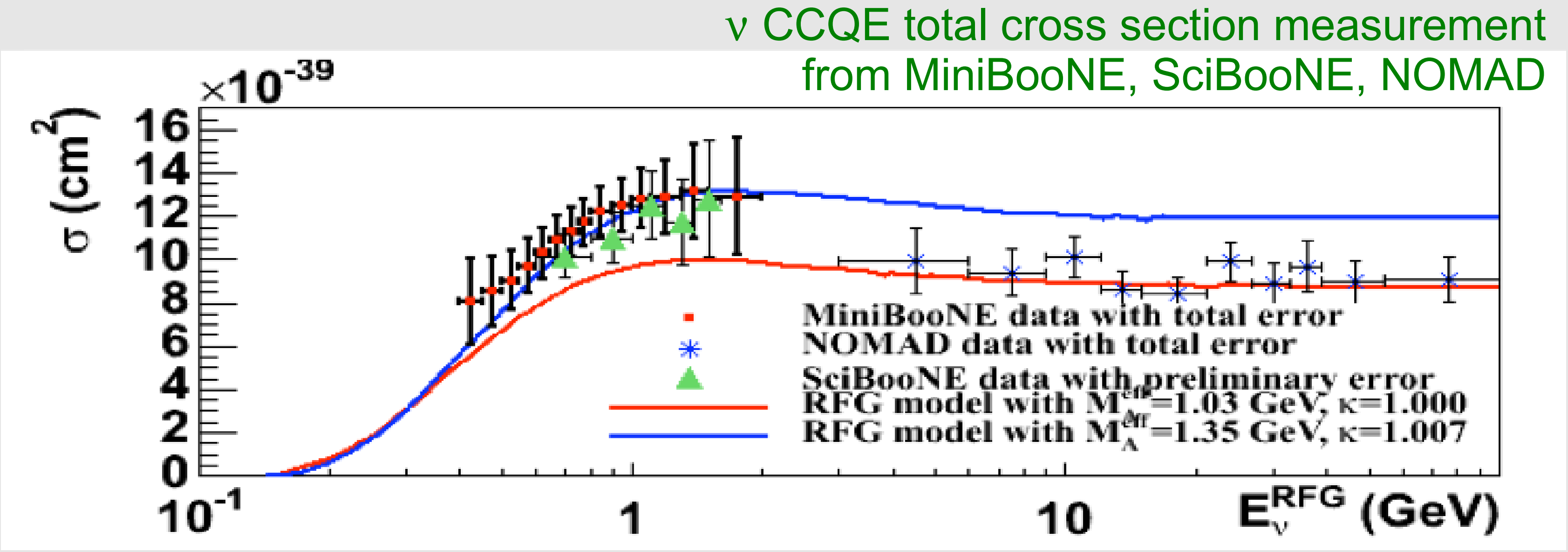
A significant challenge with neutrino experiments:

- non-monoenergetic and poorly-known beams
- large backgrounds
- nuclear scattering (bound nucleons)

We are currently making progress...

Neutrino scattering measurements

No one said it would be easy... for example:



Revealing some interesting new and/or underappreciated physics.

MiniBooNE and SciBooNE experiments, overview

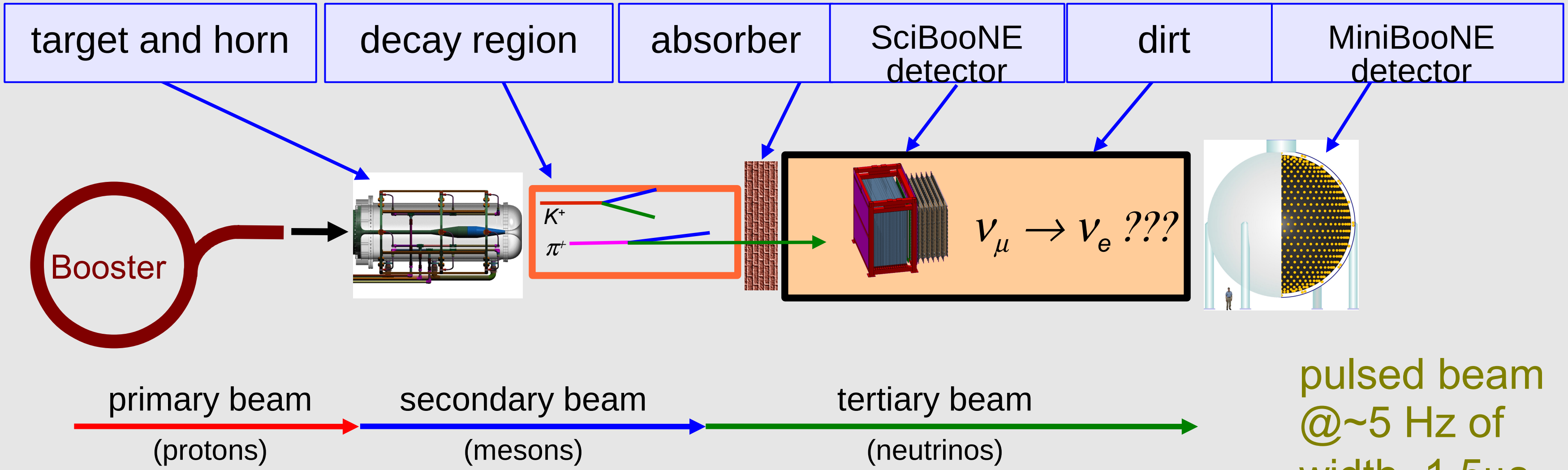
MiniBooNE

- Main Goal: Test the LSND observation of ν oscillations via $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ (and $\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$) appearance.
- Additional goal: Investigate ν cross sections and interactions
- See http://www-boone.fnal.gov/publications/ for publications and theses.
- Recently ended running. 2002-2005, 2007 in ν_μ mode, 2005-2006, 2008->=2012 $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ mode.

SciBooNE

- Goal: Measure ν cross sections and interactions with fine-grained detector for oscillation experiments (MiniBooNE, T2K)
- Ran: 2007-08 in ν_μ and $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ modes.
- See http://www-sciboone.fnal.gov/documents/papers/papers.html for publications and theses.

Fermilab Booster Neutrino Beam



pulsed beam
@~5 Hz of
width~1.5μs

Booster neutrino beam, ν flux

- Prediction of ν flux is absolute
  necessity to produce
  absolute cross sections

- Determined from π production
  measurements from HARP
  at 8.9 GeV/c beam momentum
  (as MB), on 5% int. length Be target..
  (Eur.Phys.J.C52(2007)29)
  and
- detailed MC
  (GEANT4) simulations of
  target+horn (PRD79(2009)072002)

- There was no tuning of flux
  based on MB data

- error on HARP data (7%) is dominant
  contribution to flux uncertainty

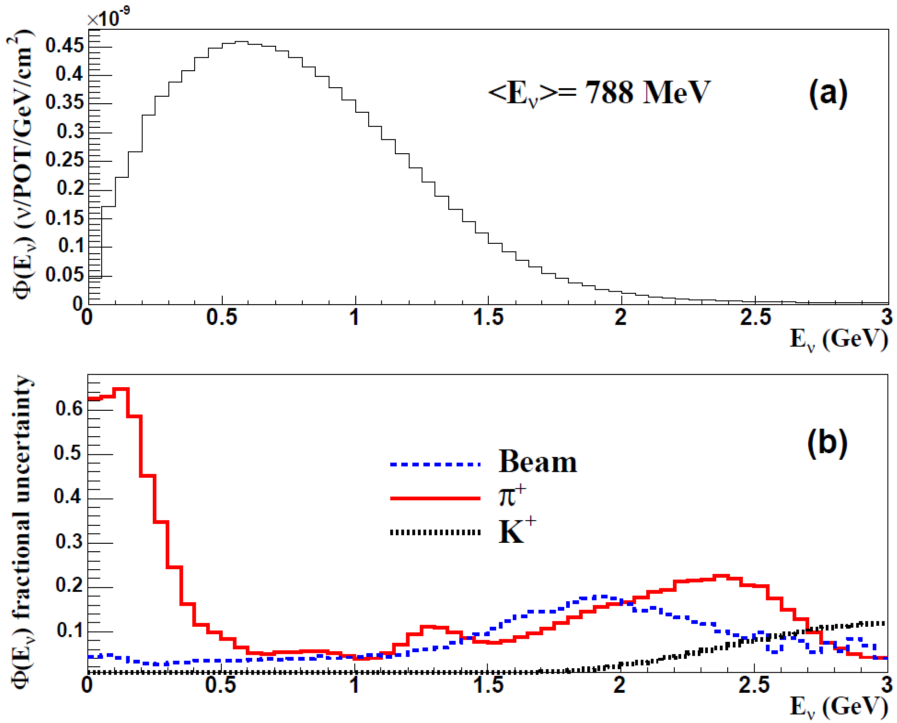
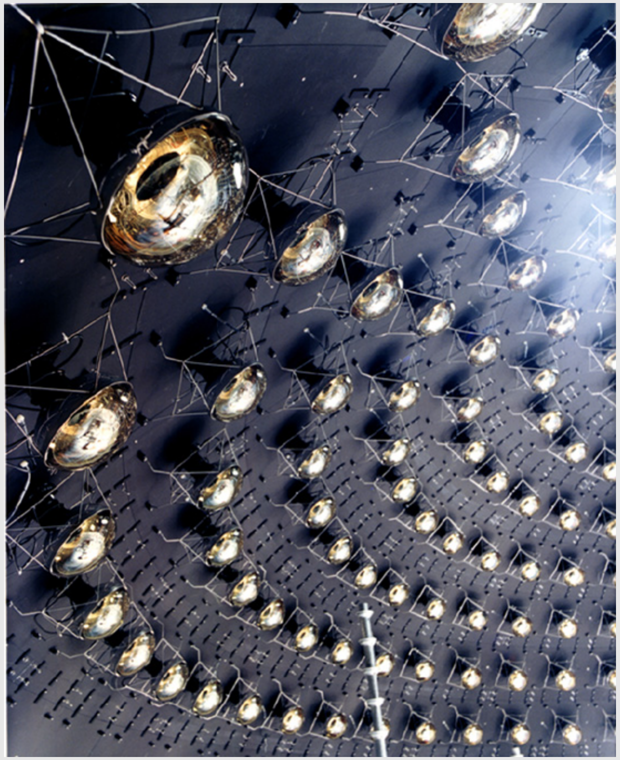


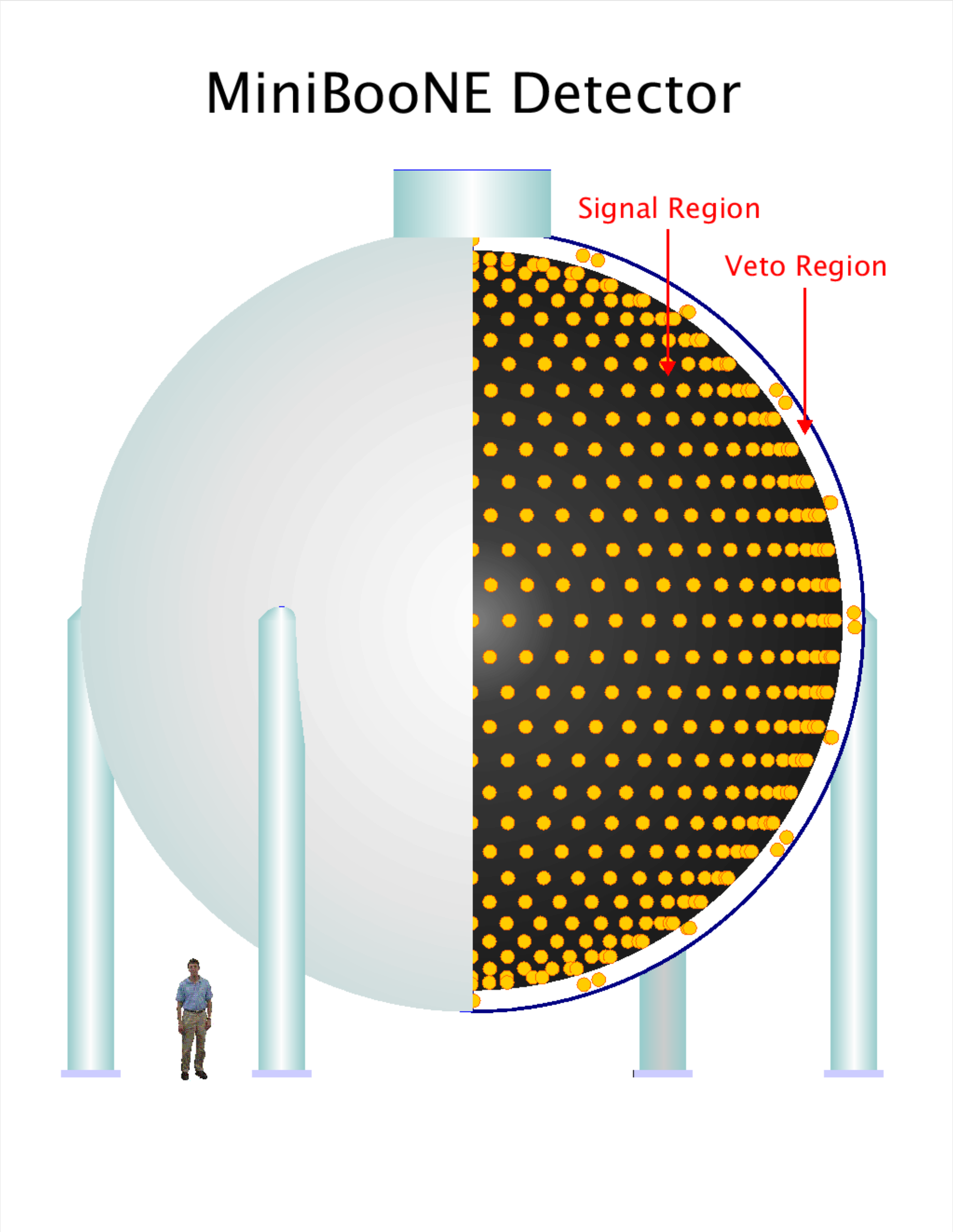
FIG. 2: (color online) Predicted ν_μ flux at the MiniBooNE detector (a) along with the fractional uncertainties grouped into various contributions (b). The integrated flux is 5.16×10^{-10} ν_μ/POT/cm^2 ($0 < E_\nu < 3$ GeV) with a mean energy of 788 MeV. Numerical values corresponding to the top plot are provided in Table V in the Appendix.

- overall 9% flux uncertainty,
  dominates cross section normalization ("scale") error

MiniBooNE experiment, ν detector

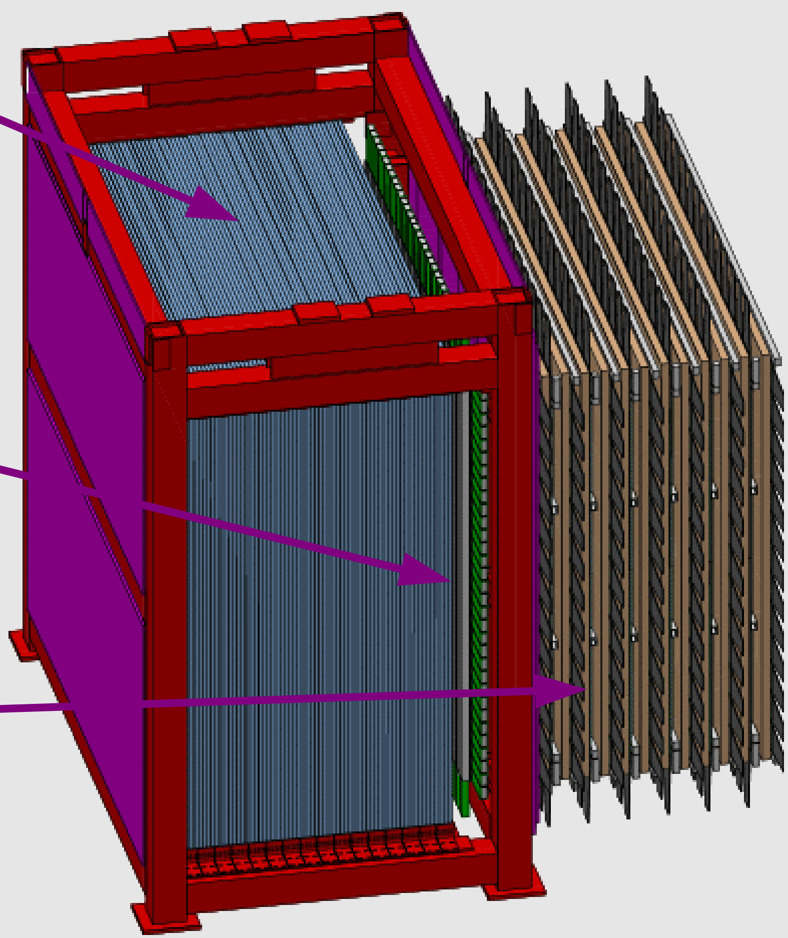
- 541 meters from target
- 12 meter diameter sphere
- 800 tons mineral oil (CH_2)
- 3 m overburden
- includes 35 cm veto region
- viewed by 1280 8" PMTs (10% coverage) + 240 veto
- Simulated with GEANT3
- Nucl. Instr. Meth. A599 (2009).





SciBooNE experiment, ν detector

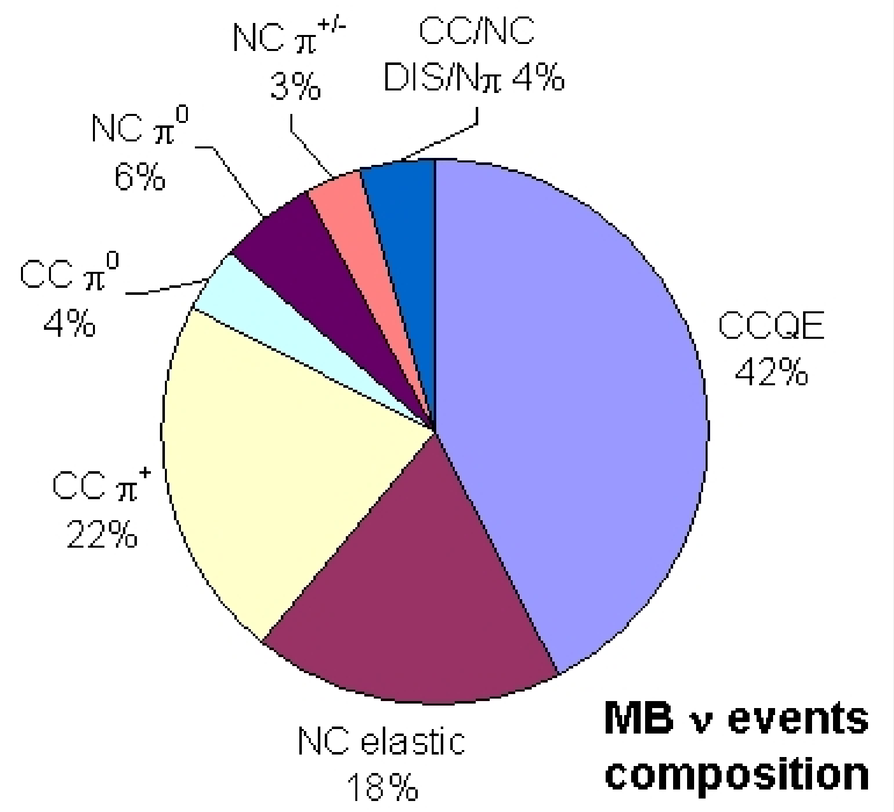
- 100 meters from target
- scintillator tracking detector (scibar)
  - 14,336 - 1.3 x 2.5 x 290 cm^3 scintillator bars (15 tons)
  - p/π separation using dE/dx

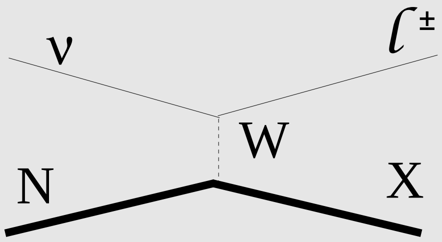


- electron catcher (EC)
  - spaghetti calorimeter
  - 2 planes (11 X_0)
  - identify π^0 and e
- muon range detector (MRD)
  - 12 2”-thick steel + scintillator planes
  - measure muon momentum with range up to 1.2 GeV/c
- simulated with GEANT4

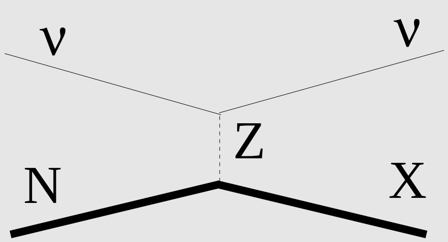
ν scattering channels in Booster Neutrino Beam

- ν CC quasielastic (CCQE)
  - detection and normalization signal for oscillations
  - charged-current axial formfactor
- ν NC elastic (NCel)
  - predicted from CCQE excepting NC contributions to form factors (possibly strange quarks)
- ν CC production of π^+, π^0
  - background (and perhaps signal) for oscillations
  - insight into models of neutrino pion production via nucleon resonances and via coherent production
- ν CC inclusive scattering
  - should be understood together with exclusive channels
  - ~independent of final state details
- ν NC production of neutral pions
  - very important oscillation background
  - complementary to CC pion production
- ν NC production of photons
  - a possible oscillation background





"CC":
charged-current



"NC":
neutral-current

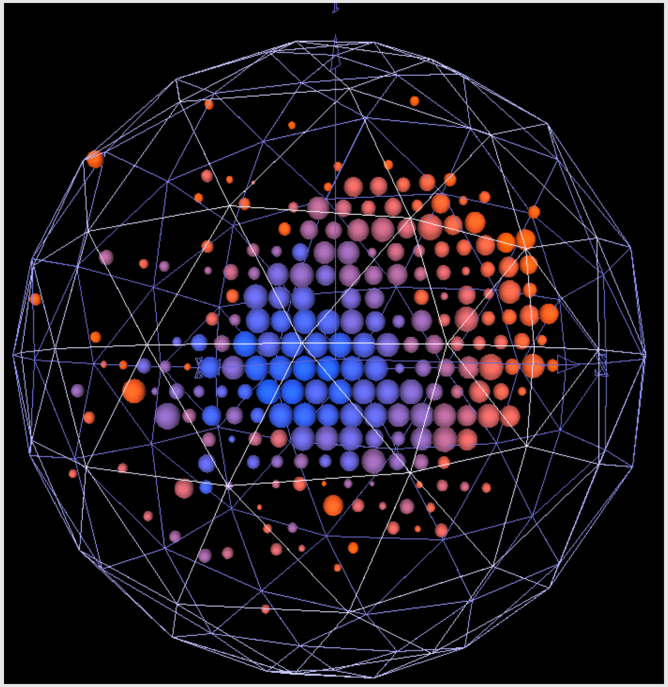
MiniBooNE experiment, event reconstruction

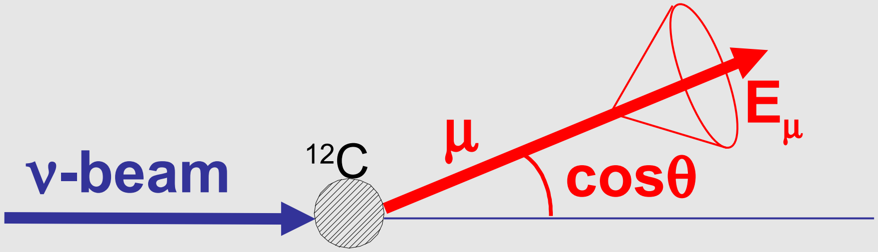
- Charged particles in MB create Cerenkov and small amount of scintillation light

- Tracks reconstructed (energy, direction, position) with likelihood method utilizing time, charge of PMT hits (NIM, A 608 (2009), pp. 206-224)

- In addition, muon, pion decays are seen by recording PMT info for 20μs around 2μs beam spill

- E_ν^{QE} and Q^2_{QE} reconstructed from E_μ , θ_μ with assumption of interaction with bound neutron at rest ("QE assumption")





$$E_\nu^{QE} = \frac{2(M_n')E_\mu - ((M_n')^2 + m_\mu^2 - M_p^2)}{2\cdot[(M_n') - E_\mu + \sqrt{E_\mu^2 - m_\mu^2}\cos\theta_\mu]}, \quad (1)$$

$$Q^2_{QE} = -m_\mu^2 + 2E_\nu^{QE}(E_\mu - \sqrt{E_\mu^2 - m_\mu^2}\cos\theta_\mu), \quad (2)$$

SciBooNE experiment, event reconstruction

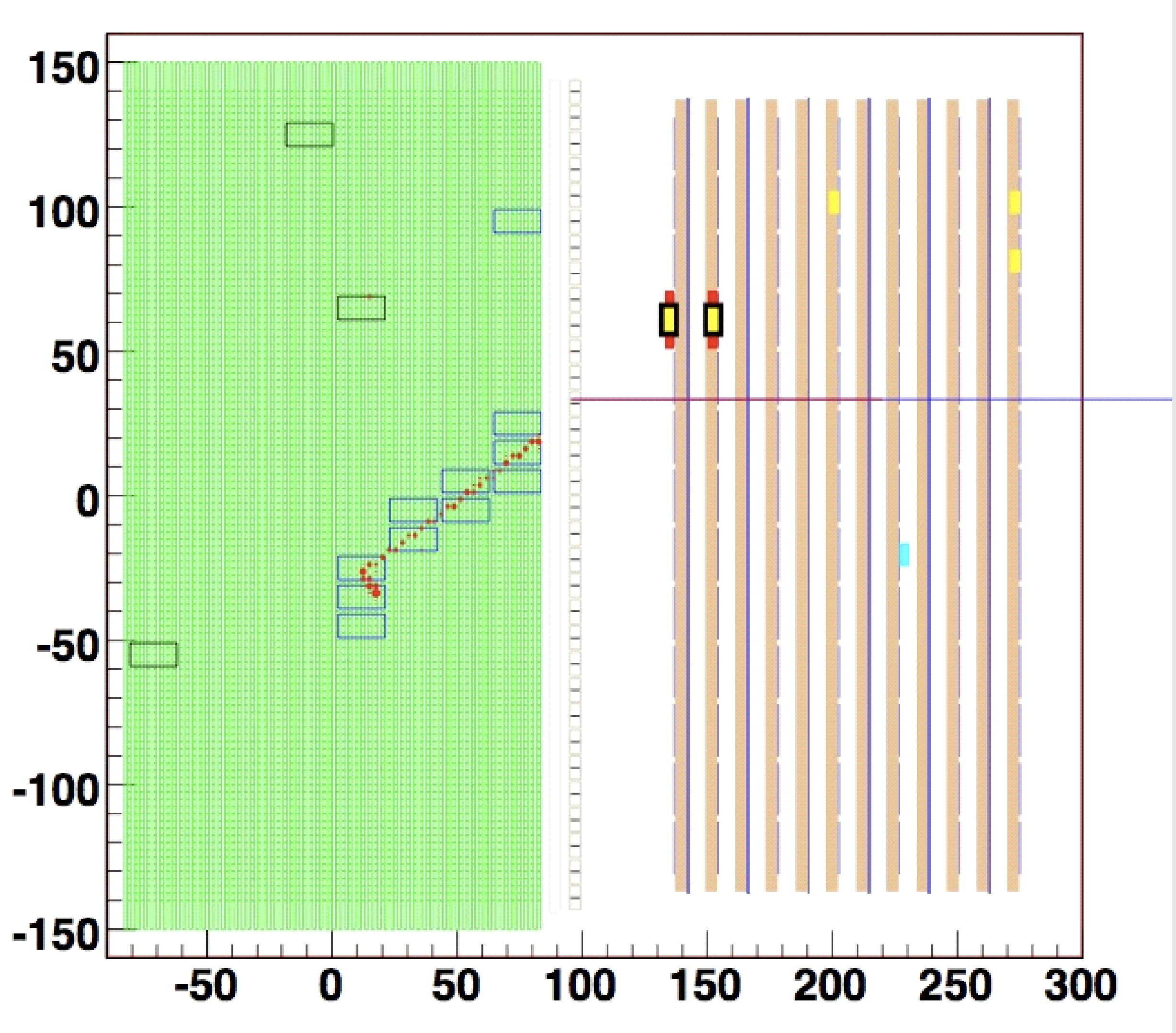
- Charged particles create scintillation light in scibar, EC, MRD

- Tracks reconstructed (energy, direction, position) from scibar hits

- MRD ranges out fraction of muons.

- EC used for π^0 and e ID

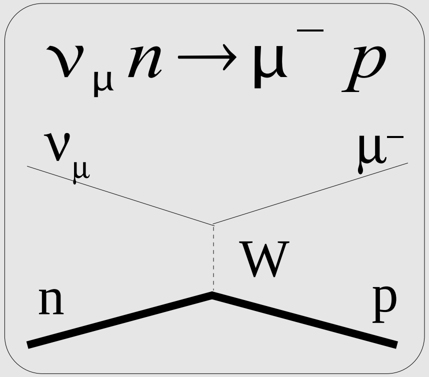
candidate ν CCQE event in SciBooNE



CCQE scattering

- ν_μ charged-current (CC) quasielastic (CCQE)
  - most fundamental scattering process in ~1GeV range
  - detection and normalization signal for oscillations
  - charged-current axial formfactor

ν_μ CCQE

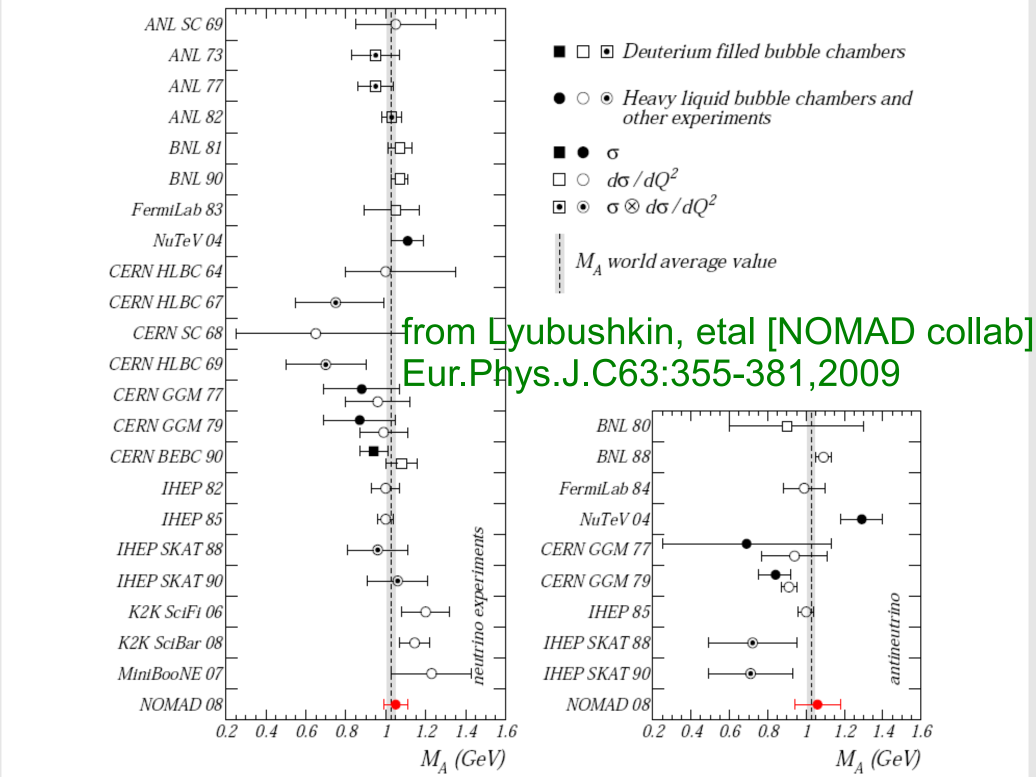


- Our fits and event generator use a relativistic fermi gas (RFG) model with one free parameter, M_A , which controls axial formfactor:

$$F_A(Q^2) = -\frac{g_A}{\left(1+\frac{Q^2}{M_A^2}\right)^2}$$

- Expect, from ν H/D scattering and π electroproduction, $M_A \sim$ 1.0 GeV

- (not quite one parameter, added a 2[nd] parameter needed to describe low-Q^2 behavior)



from Lyubushkin, etal [NOMAD collab], Eur.Phys.J.C63:355-381,2009

Fig. 18. A summary of existing experimental data: the axial mass M_A as measured in neutrino (left) and antineutrino (right) experiments. Points show results obtained both from deuterium filled BC (squares) and from heavy liquid BC and other experiments (circles). Dashed line corresponds to the so-called world average value $M_A = 1.026 \pm 0.021$ GeV (see review [33]).

MiniBooNE ν CCQE analysis

- CCQE experimental defintion: 1 μ^- , no π
- Requires id of stopping μ^- and 1 decay e^- (2 "subevents")

$$\nu_\mu + n \rightarrow \mu^- + p$$
$$\quad \lfloor\rightarrow \nu_\mu + \nu_e + e^- \quad (\tau\sim 2\mu s)$$

- No selection on (and ~no sensitivity to) f.s. nucleon

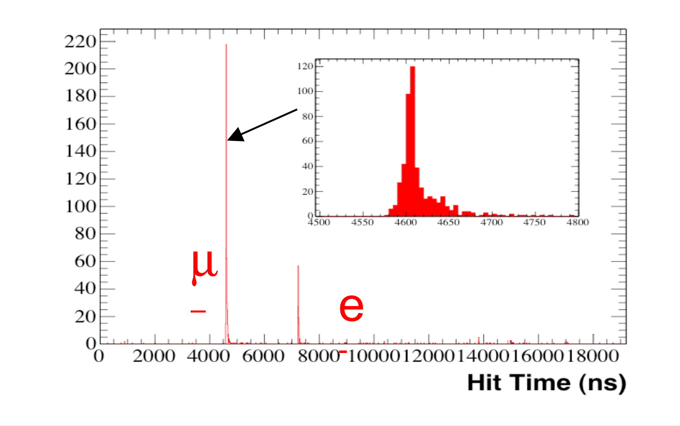
- CCπ produces 2 decay electrons (3 subevents)

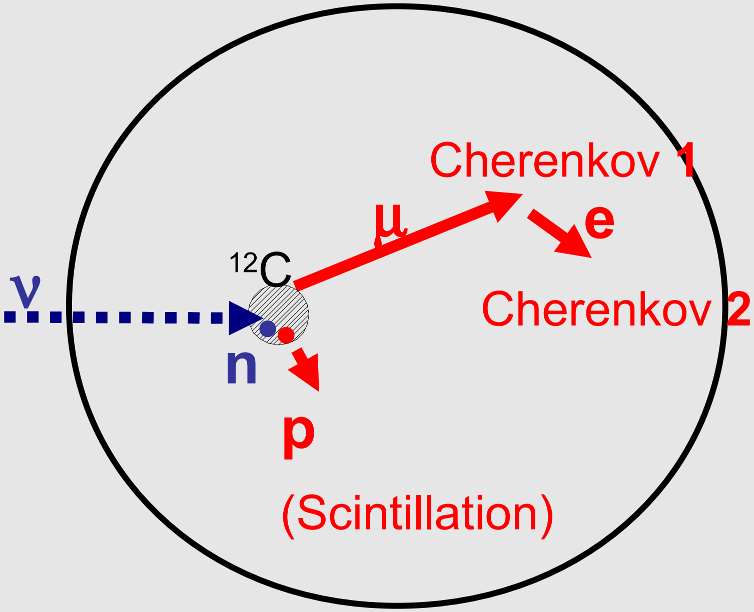
$$\nu_\mu + N \rightarrow \mu^- + N + \pi^+$$
$$\quad \lfloor\rightarrow \mu^+ \rightarrow \nu_\mu + \nu_e + e^+ \quad (\tau\sim 2\mu s)$$
$$\quad\quad \lfloor\rightarrow \nu_\mu + \nu_e + e^- \quad (\tau\sim 2\mu s)$$

- CCπ^+ is (largest) background
  (e^{+-} missed because of π absorption, μ^- capture),
  but measured and

Final ν CCQE sample:
- 146k CCQE candidates
- 27% efficiency
- 77% purity

evt time dist in (19μs) DAQ window





T, Katori, Ph.D, Indiana U
PRD 81, 092005 (2010),
PRL 100, 032301 (2008)

MiniBooNE CCQE analysis

- At this stage, fit (shape-only) for M_A, κ
  (but, not main result of analysis and has no effect on cross section results).

  M_A^{eff} = 1.35 ± 0.17 GeV (stat+sys)
  κ = 1.007± 0.007(stat+sys)
  χ^2/ndf = 47.0/38

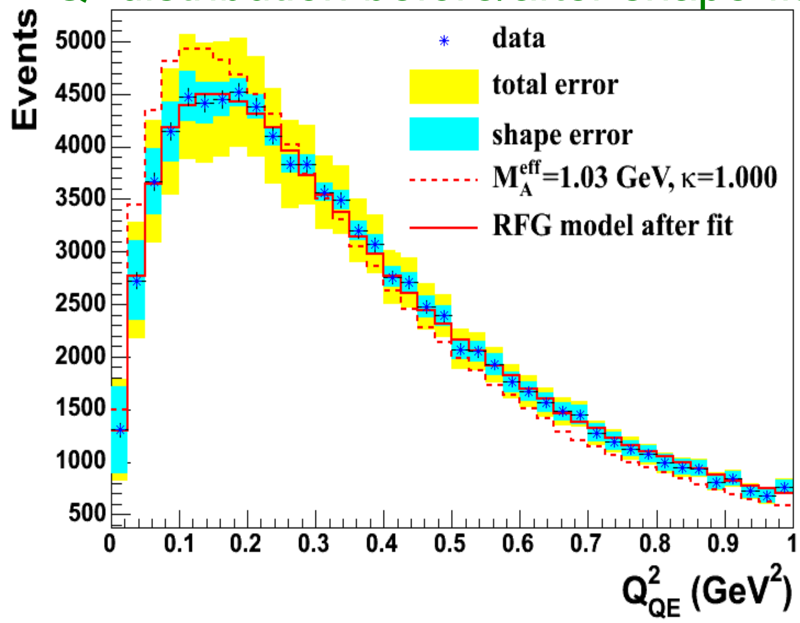
- added 2nd fit parameter, κ , to get low Q^2 shape just right

- This model describes data well in μ energy, angle and is used for other analyses.

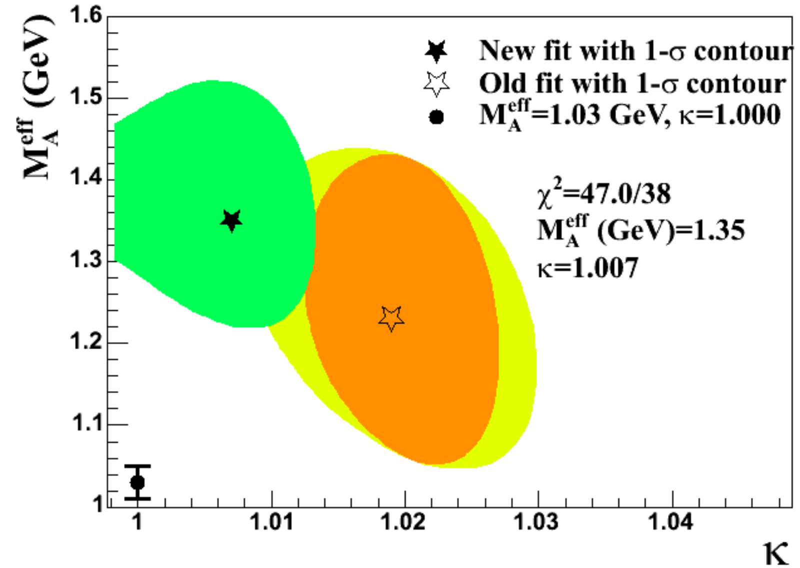
.

... then on to cross section extraction...

Q^2 distribution before/after shape-fit



M_A^{eff} - κ shape-only fit result



PRD 81, 092005 (2010)

MiniBooNE CCQE results

Double-differential cross section:

- First measurement of this quantity

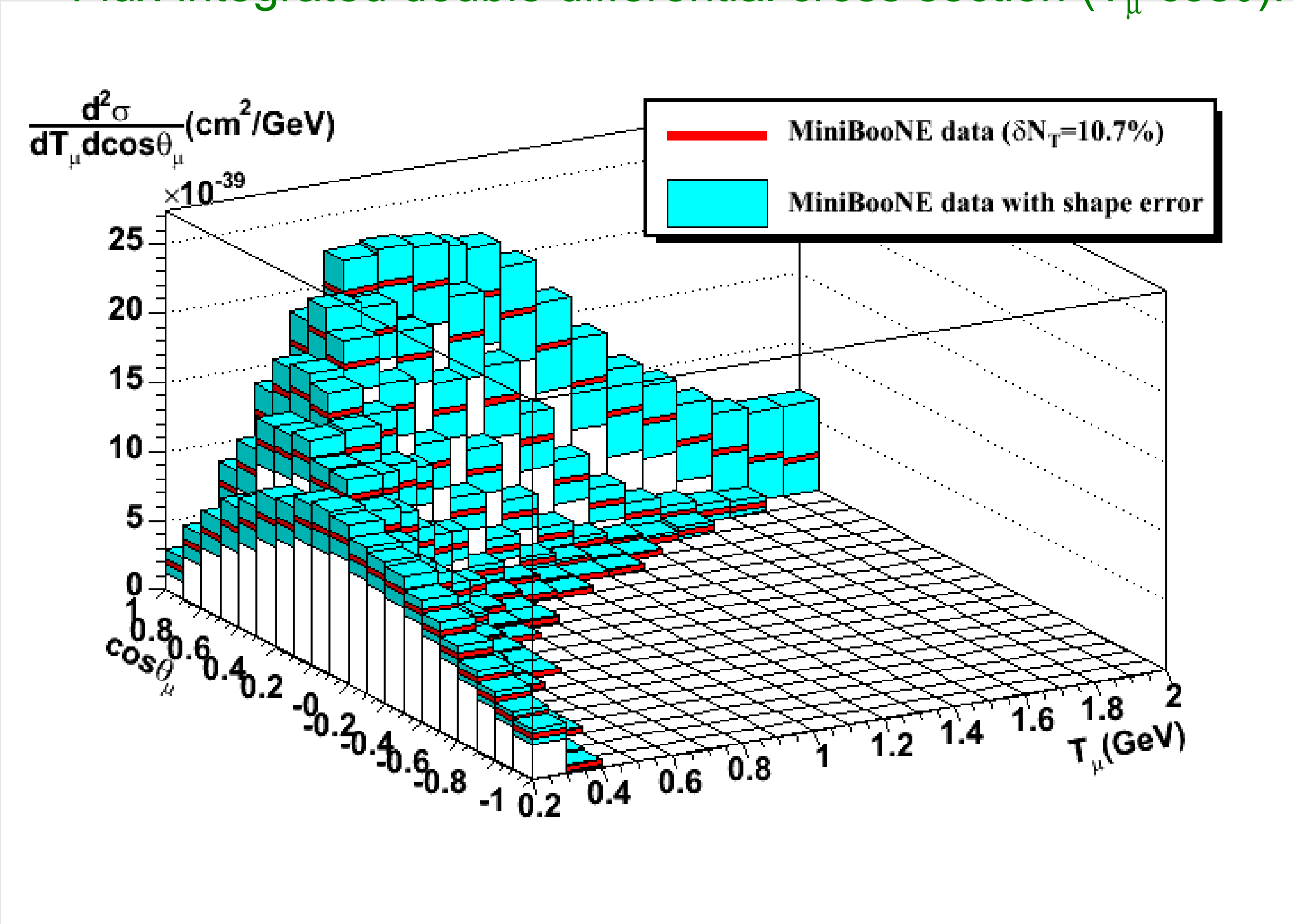
- Maximum information measurable on CCQE process from MB (which uses muon only)

- Most model-independent result possible

- normalization (scale) error is 10.7% (not shown)

- error bars show remaining (shape) error

Flux-integrated double differential cross section (T_μ-$\cos\theta$):



PRD 81, 092005 (2010)

MiniBooNE CCQE results

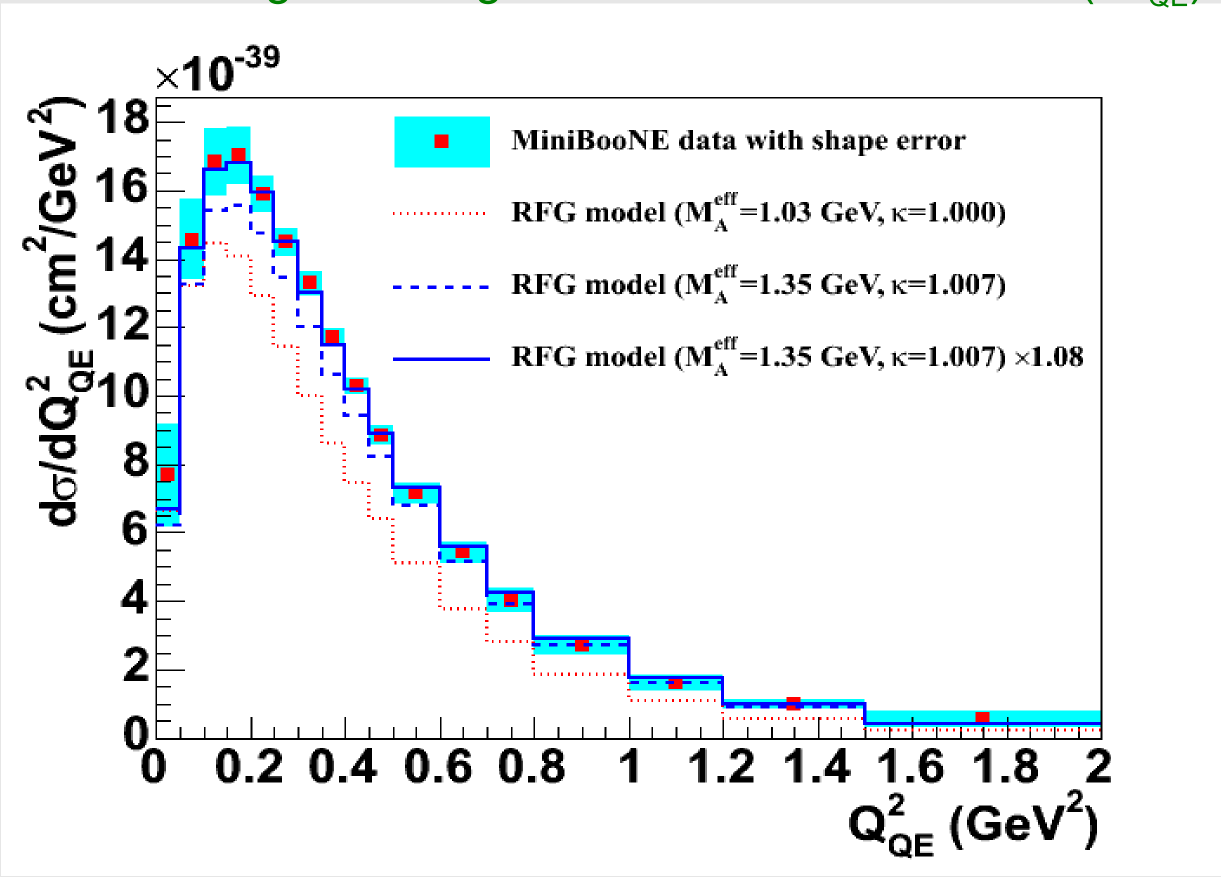
Single-differential cross section:

- data is compared (absolutely) with CCQE (RFG) model with various parameter values

- Compared to the world-averaged CCQE model (red), MB CCQE data is 30% high

- RFG model with MB CCQE parameters (extracted from *shape-only* fit) agrees well with data over to within normalization error.

Flux-integrated single differential cross section (Q^2_{QE}):



PRD 81, 092005 (2010)

MiniBooNE CCQE results

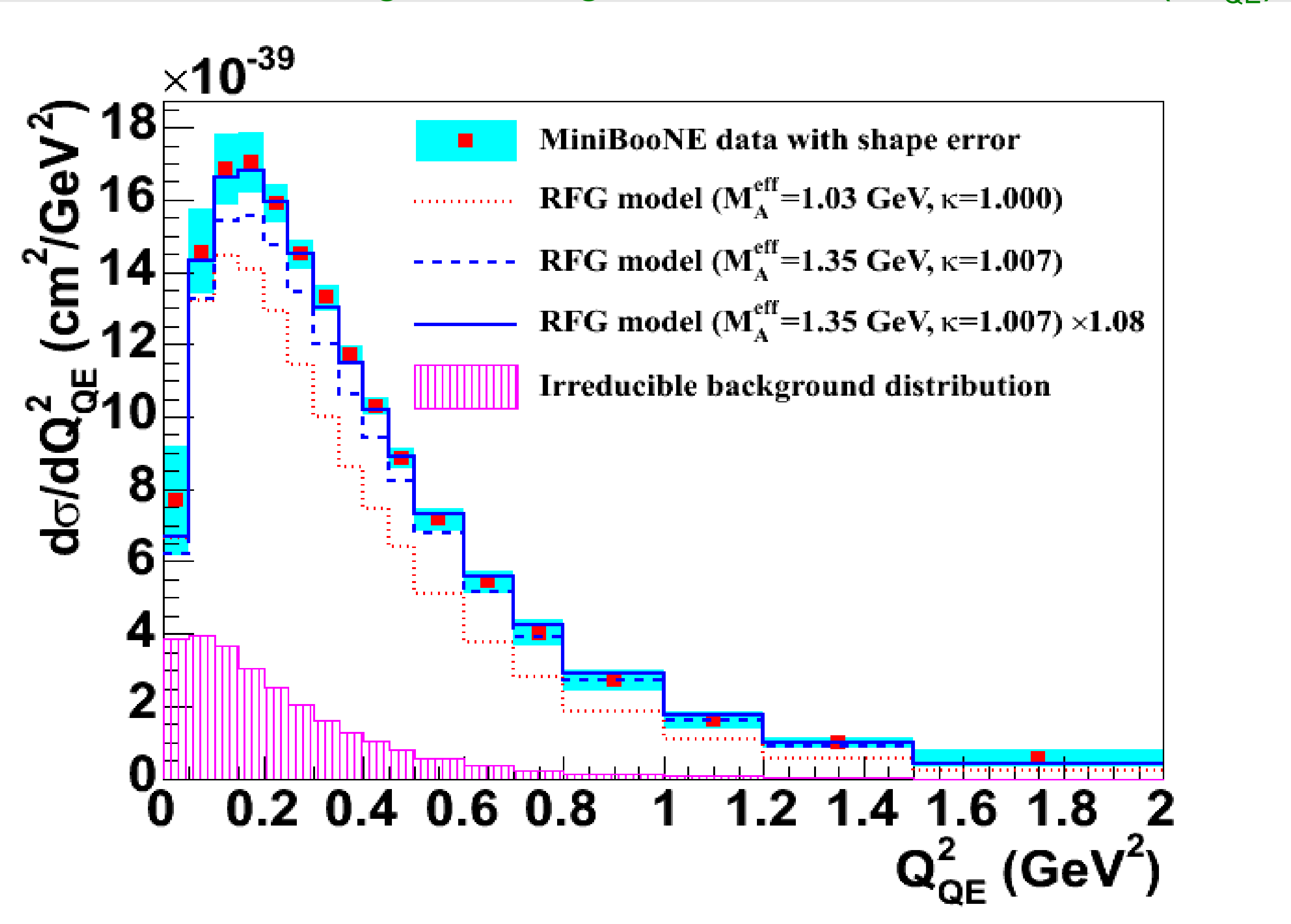
Single-differential cross section (again):

- same plot as previous but with "irreducible" (CCπ with π intra-nuc absorption) background shown.

- this background is subtracted, but may be undone (if desired) to produce "CCQE-like" sample

- also reported for double-diff xsection

Flux-integrated single differential cross section (Q^2_{QE}):



PRD 81, 092005 (2010)

MiniBooNE CCQE results

Total cross section:

- Total cross section is extracted by binning in “true” neutrino energy bins. “ $E_\nu^{QE,RFG}$ ”

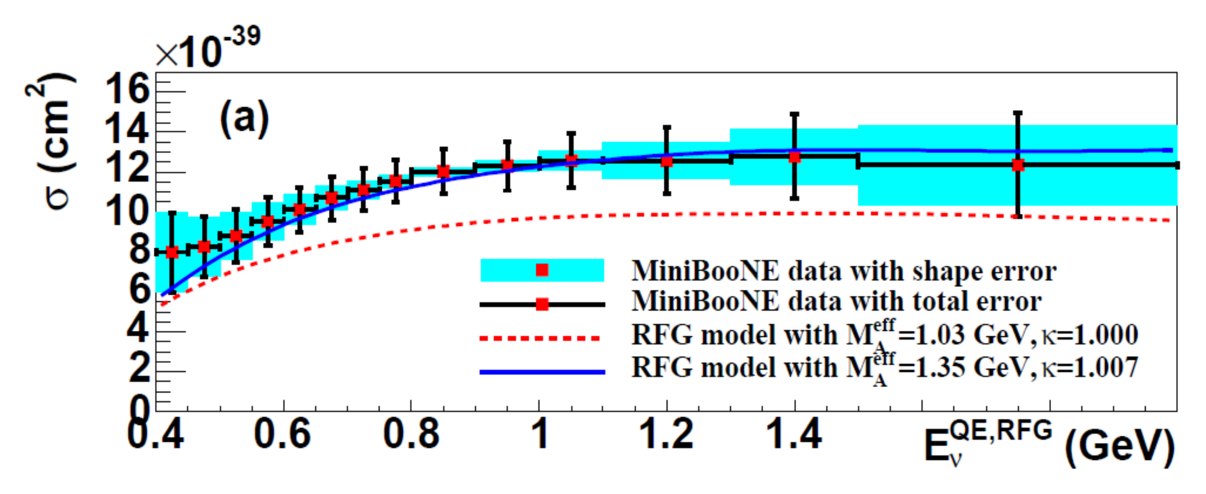
- Caution, model dependent, but conventional.

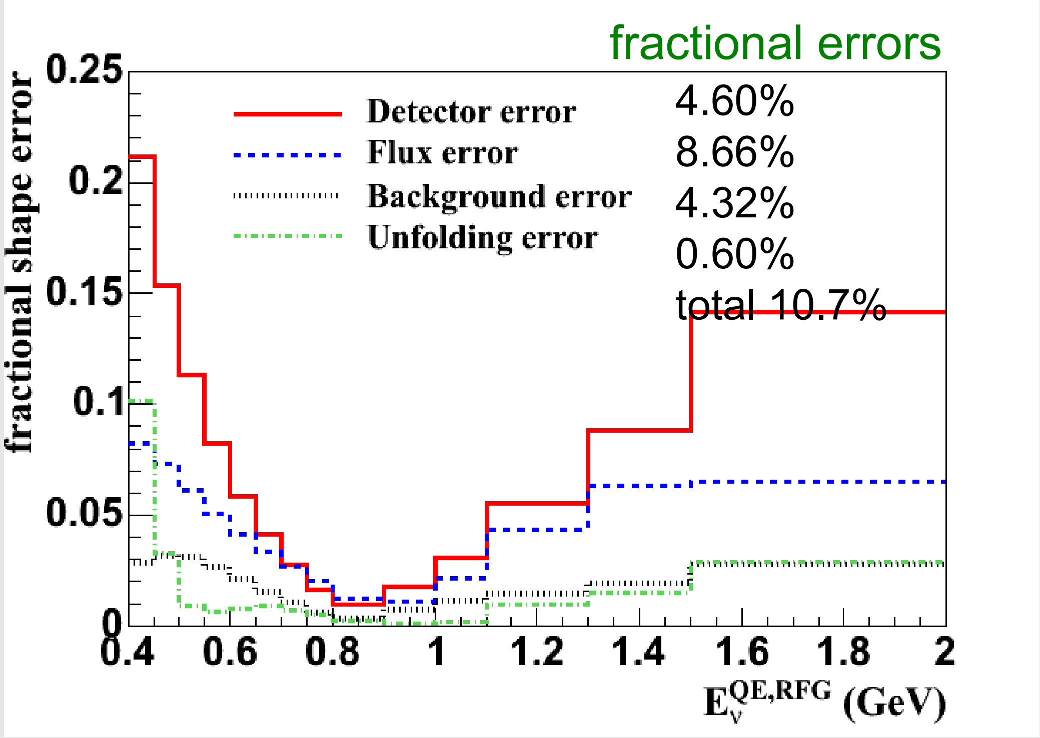
- Again, total cross section value well-reproduced from extracted CCQE model parameters

- Fractional errors (as function of neutrino energy) and overall normalization errors reported

- Note how frac errors grow “off-peak” of flux. Important to consider for extracting energy-dependence

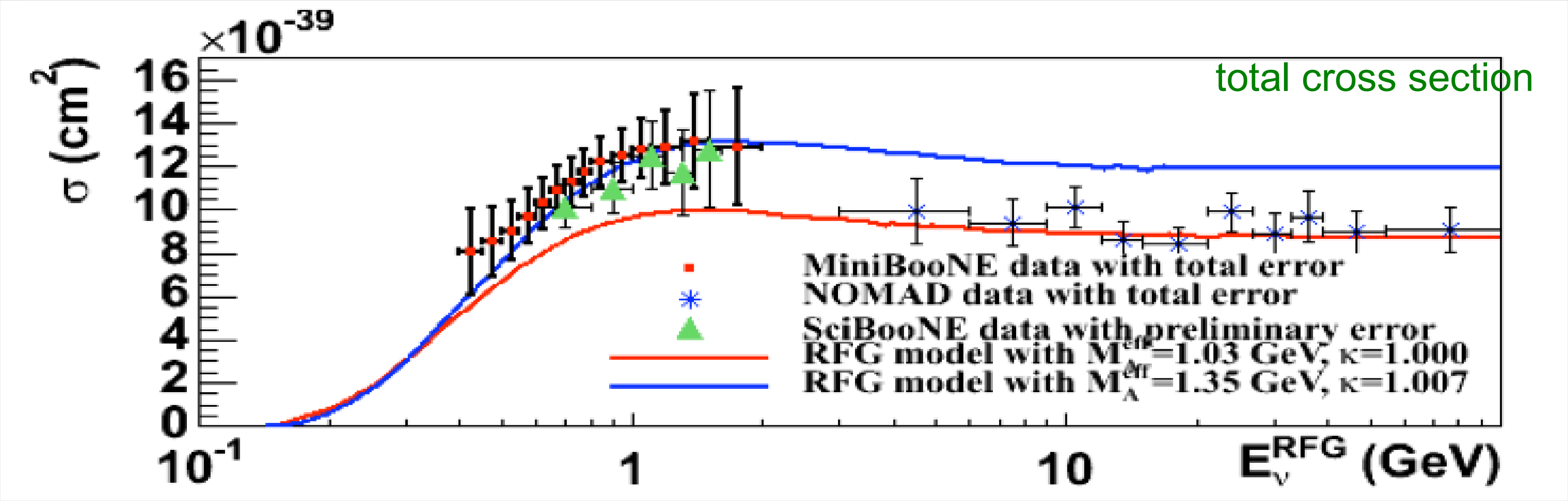
Flux-unfolded total cross section ($E_\nu^{QE,RFG}$)





SciBooNE CCQE results

- SciBooNE CCQE results are consistent with MiniBooNE



- NOMAD:
  - wire chamber detector at CERN, mostly carbon target, 3-100 GeV
  - in agreement with "world-average" M_A , M_A=1.05±0.02±0.06 GeV
  - EPJ C63, 355 (2009)

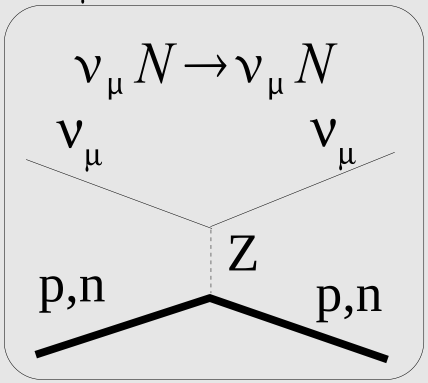
ν NC elastic scattering from MiniBooNE

- ν neutral-current (NC) elastic (NCel)
  - predicted from CCQE excepting NC contributions to form factors (possibly strange quarks)

- Does our knowledge of CCQE (usually measured via muon) completely predict NCel (measured via recoil nucleon) for nuclear targets?

- Unlike CC quasielastic, sensitive to isoscalar component of nucleon via isoscalar or "strange" axial-vector formfactor, $G_A^s(Q^2)$ and $\Delta s = G_A^s(Q^2 = 0)$

ν_μ NC elastic



axial nucleon weak neutral current

$$\langle N|A_\mu^Z|N\rangle = -\left[\frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}}\right]^{1/2} \langle N|\frac{1}{2}\{\underbrace{\bar{u}\gamma_\mu\gamma_5 u}_{\Delta u} - \underbrace{\bar{d}\gamma_\mu\gamma_5 d}_{\Delta d} - \underbrace{\bar{s}\gamma_\mu\gamma_5 s}_{\Delta s}\}|N\rangle$$

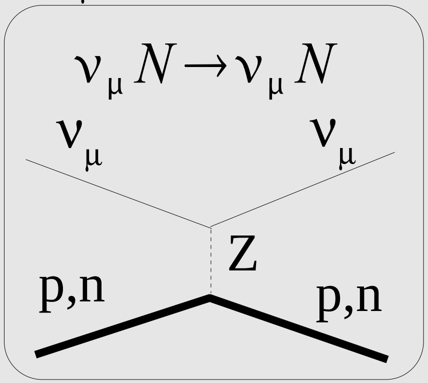
$$= -\left[\frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}}\right]^{1/2} \langle N|\frac{1}{2}\{-G_A(Q^2)\gamma_\mu\gamma_5\tau_z + G_A^s(Q^2)\gamma_\mu\gamma_5\}|N\rangle$$

MiniBooNE NC elastic analysis

- NCel experimental definition: 1 p/n , no μ^- , π

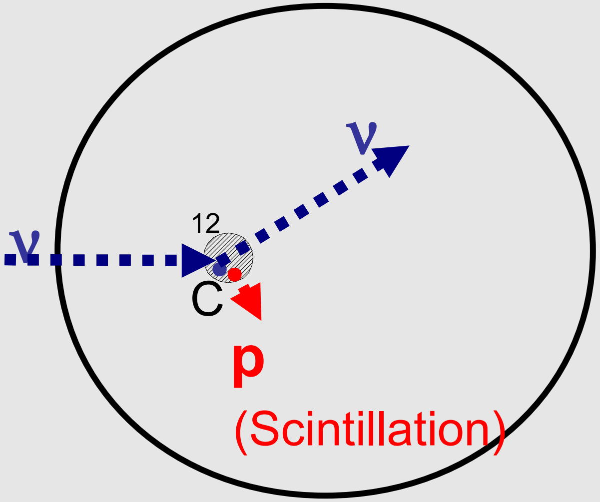
- below Cerenkov threshold (~350MeV),
  - p/n ~same response, from scintillation light
- above Cerenkov threshold
  - p/n separation possible, but cross section small

ν_μ NC elastic



- NCel sample:
  - 94.5K candidate evts
  - efficiency = 26%
  - purity = 65%

- NC$\pi^{+/-}$ is (largest) background,
 (π^{+-} missed because of π absorption)



D. Perevalov, Ph.D, Alabama U.
Phys. Rev. D82, 092005 (2010)

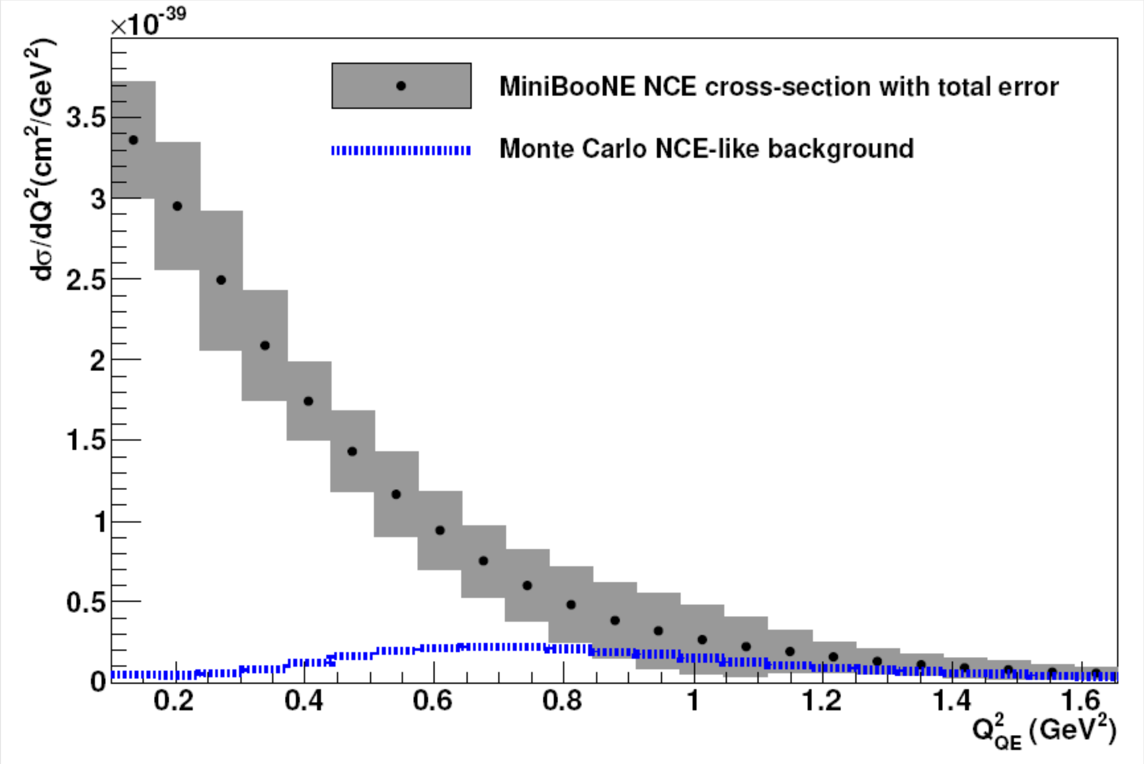
MiniBooNE NC elastic results

- differential cross section:

- actually the wtd sum of 3 different processes:

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\nu N\to\nu N}}{dQ^2} = \frac{1}{7} C_{\nu p,H}(Q^2) \frac{d\sigma_{\nu p\to\nu p,H}}{dQ^2} + \frac{3}{7} C_{\nu p,C}(Q^2) \frac{d\sigma_{\nu p\to\nu p,C}}{dQ^2} + \frac{3}{7} C_{\nu n,C}(Q^2) \frac{d\sigma_{\nu n\to\nu n,C}}{dQ^2},$$

NCel differential cross section



- ~1/3 of background is NCel-like (NCπ with π abs). This calc'd background is reported so NCel-like may be calculated.

Phys. Rev. D82, 092005 (2010)

MiniBooNE NC elastic results

- M_A extraction:

- from an absolute fit to proton KE distribution

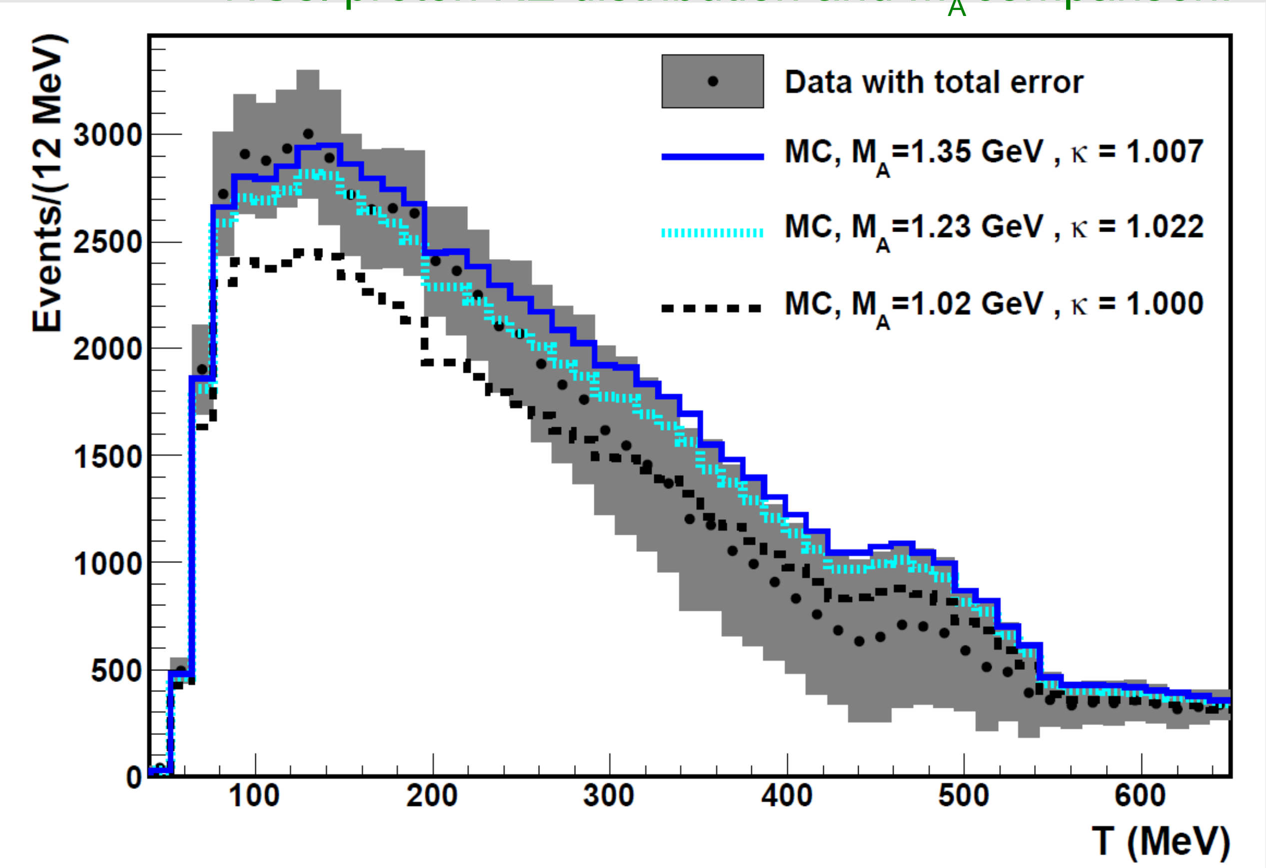
M_A = 1.39 ± 0.11 GeV
χ^2/ndf = 26.9/50

- small sensitivity to Δs, assume Δs = 0.

- negligible sensitivity to κ

- consistent with M_A from CCQE (shape) fit

NCel proton KE distribution and M_A comparison:



Phys. Rev. D82, 092005 (2010)

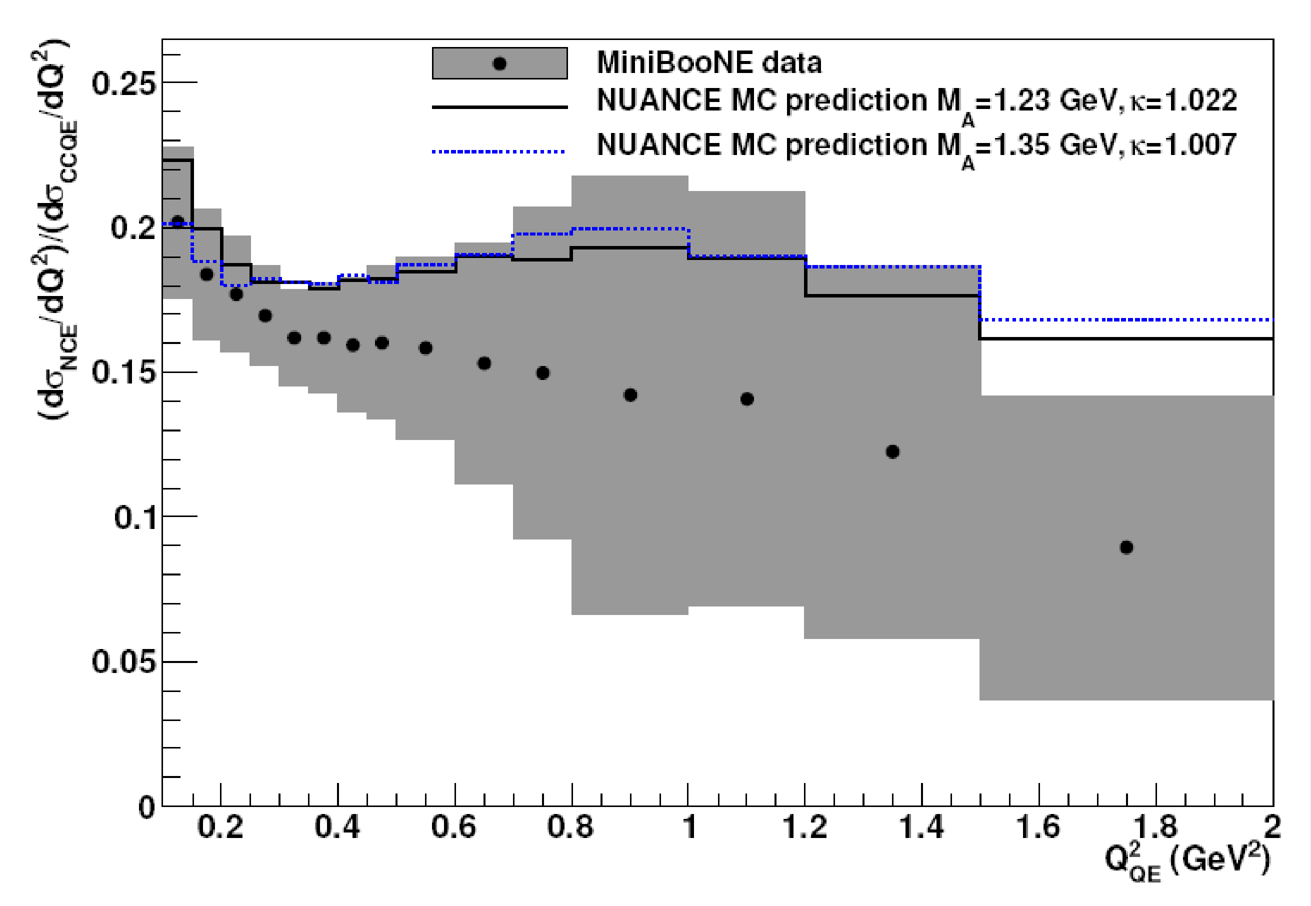
MiniBooNE NC elastic results

- NCel to CCQE differential cross section ratio:

- flux error cancels between the 2 channels

- ratio is consistent with our RFG model. So no discrepency in NCel compared to CCQE

NCel to CCQE differential cross section ratio



Phys. Rev. D82, 092005 (2010)

CCπ production in MiniBooNE

– ν CC production of π^+, π^0
- background (and perhaps signal) for oscillations
- insight into models of neutrino pion production via nucleon resonances and via coherent production
- may also feed into "CCQE-like" events

$$\nu_\mu + p(n) \rightarrow \mu + \Delta^{+(+)} \rightarrow \mu + p(n) + \pi^+$$
$$\nu_\mu + A \rightarrow \mu + A + \pi^+$$

- CCπ^+/CCQE ratio measured in MiniBooNE

- CCπ^+/CCQE ratio in agreement with model.

- So CCπ^+ rate (cross section) is also larger than expected.

- In both FSI corrected/uncorrected samples

CCπ^+ /CCQE ratio, no FSI corrections

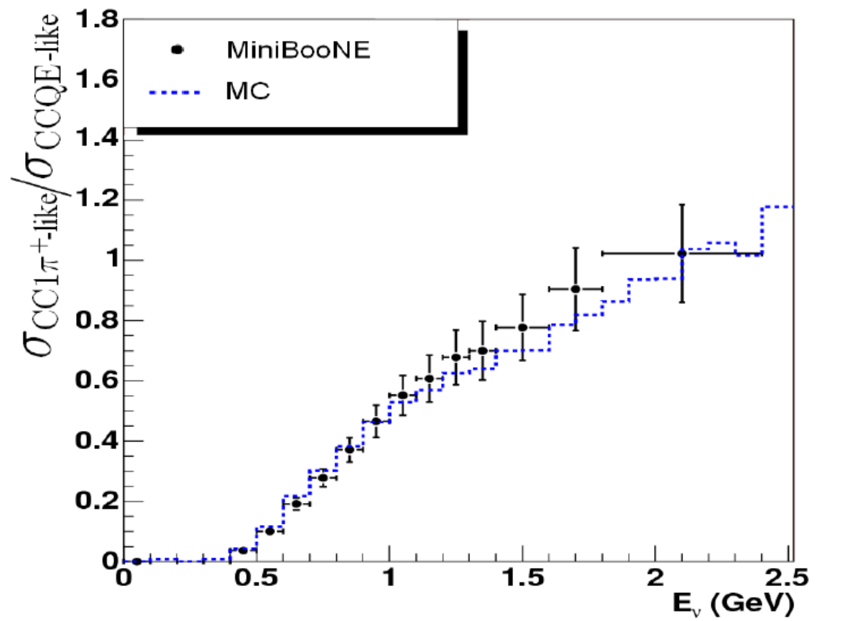


FIG. 1: Observed CC1π^+-like/CCQE-like cross section ratio on CH_2, including both statistical and systematic uncertainties, compared with the MC prediction [6]. The data have not been corrected for hadronic re-interactions.

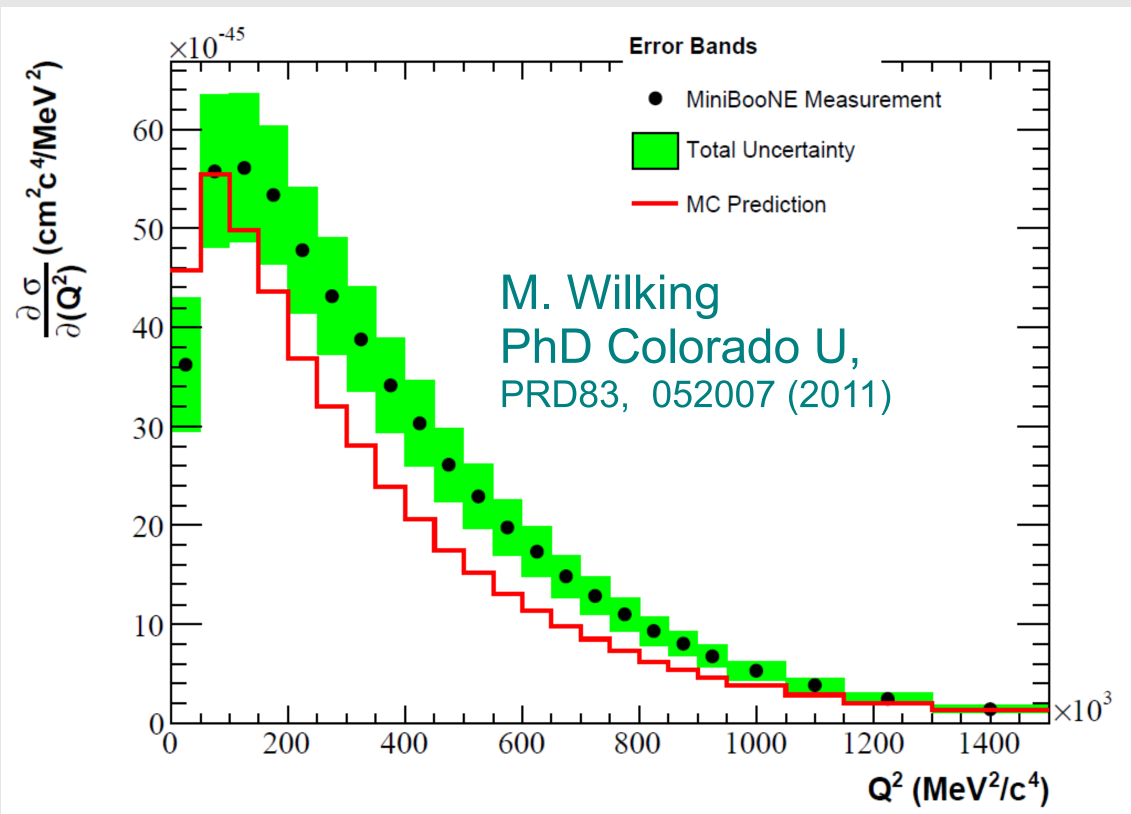
S. Linden, PhD, Yale
(Phys. Rev. Lett. 103, 081801 (2009))

CCπ production in MiniBooNE

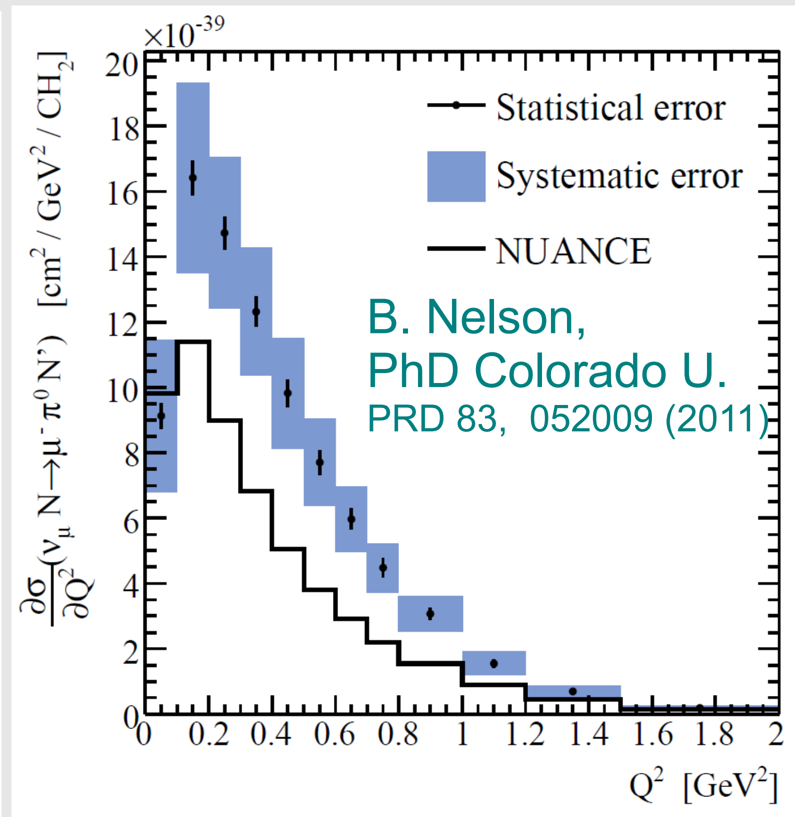
$$\nu_\mu + p(n) \rightarrow \mu + \Delta^{+(+)} \rightarrow \mu + p(n) + \pi^+$$
$$\nu_\mu + A \rightarrow \mu + A + \pi^+$$

CCπ^+, π^0 differential cross sections from MiniBooNE:
- in a variety of kinematic variables
- model independent, absolutely norm'd
- will guide models of pion production including coherent piece
- excess of data over model present in these channels also.

CCπ^+ differential cross sections



CCπ^0 differential cross section



CCπ production in SciBooNE

$$\nu_\mu + p(n) \rightarrow \mu + \Delta^{+(+)} \rightarrow \mu + p(n) + \pi^+$$
$$\nu_\mu + A \rightarrow \mu + A + \pi^+$$

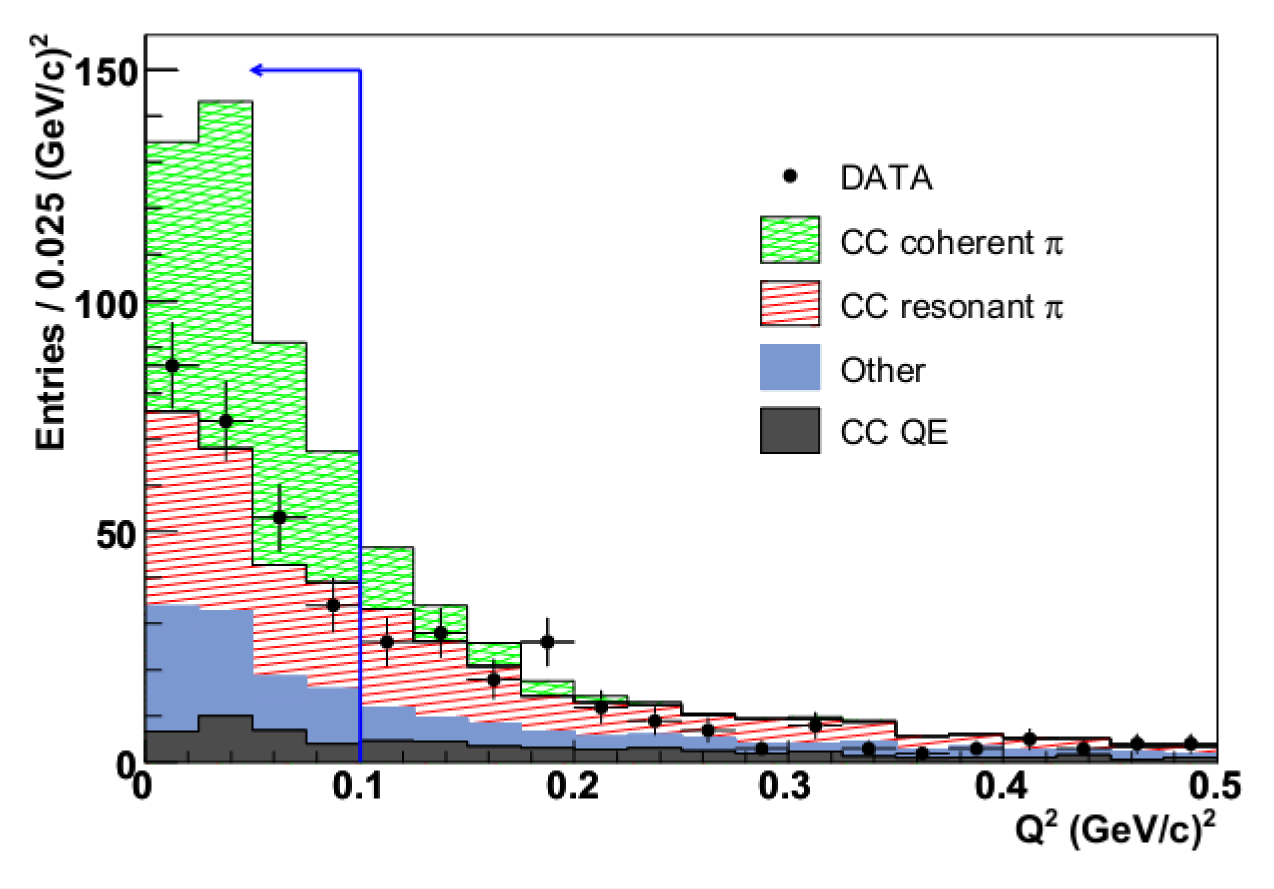
SciBooNE *coherent* CCπ^+ results:
- selected with forward-going low-Q2 pions

- No coherent production in CC channel observed, limit set.

- measured coherent CCπ^0/NCπ^0 ratio = 0.14± 0.39
  Expected to be = 2 in most models.

- PRD78, 112004 (2008)

CCπ^+ event Q^2 distribution



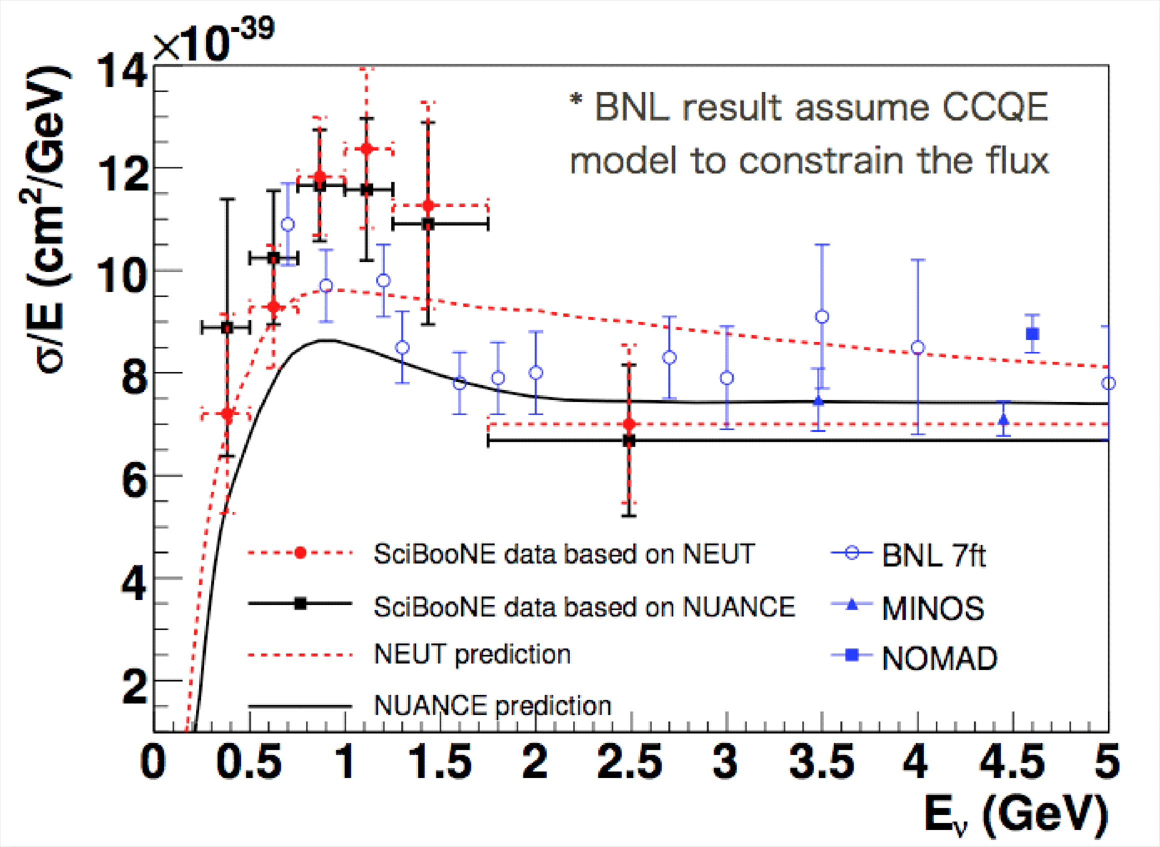
CC inclusive from SciBooNE

– ν CC inclusive scattering
  - should be understood together with exclusive channels
  - ~independent of final state details

- SciBooNE result
  (PRD 83, 012005, 2011)

- larger rate than predicted (as expected from CCQE, CCπ)

SciBooNE ν CC inclusive cross section



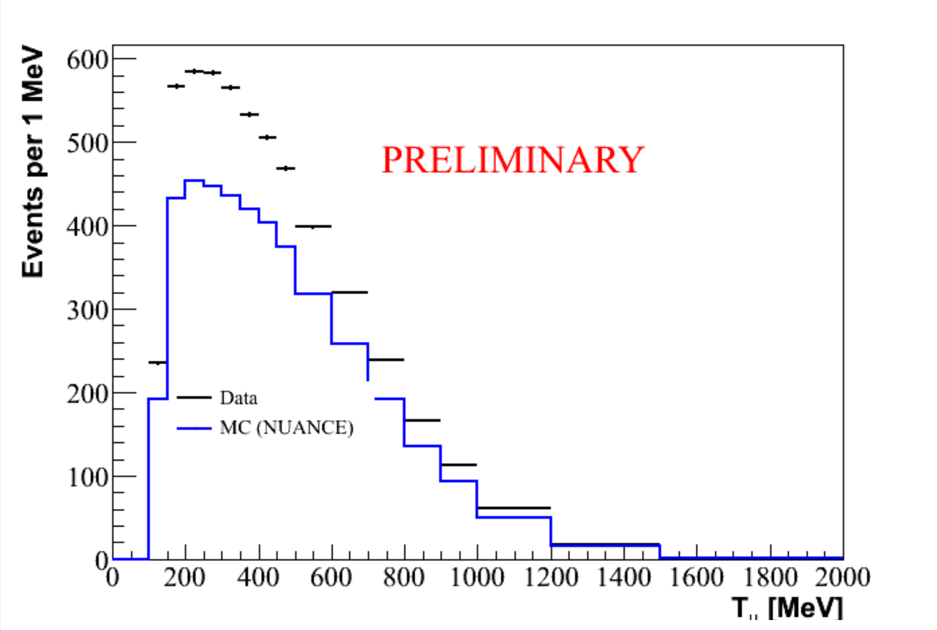
CC inclusive from MiniBooNE

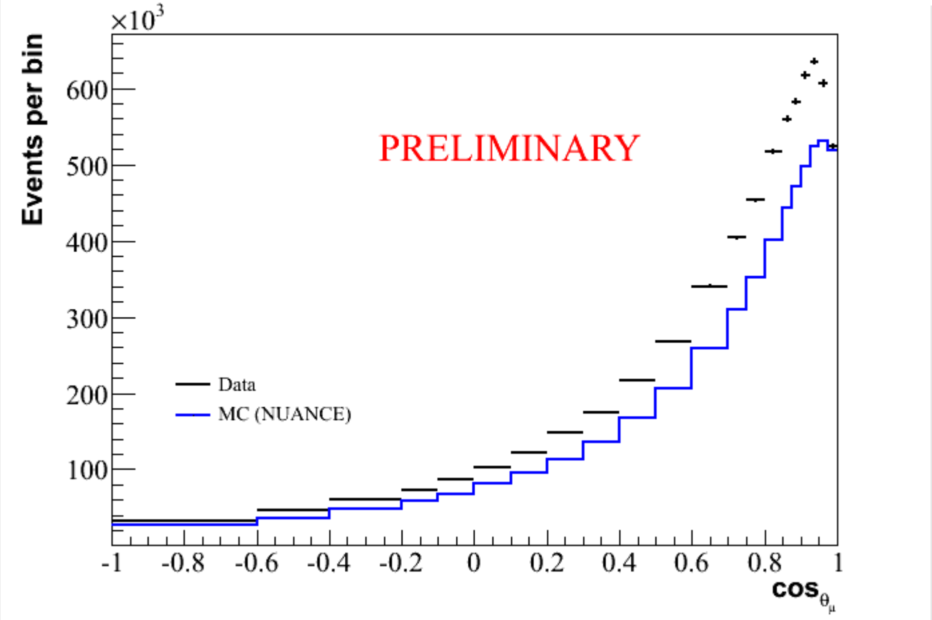
- MiniBooNE preliminary results

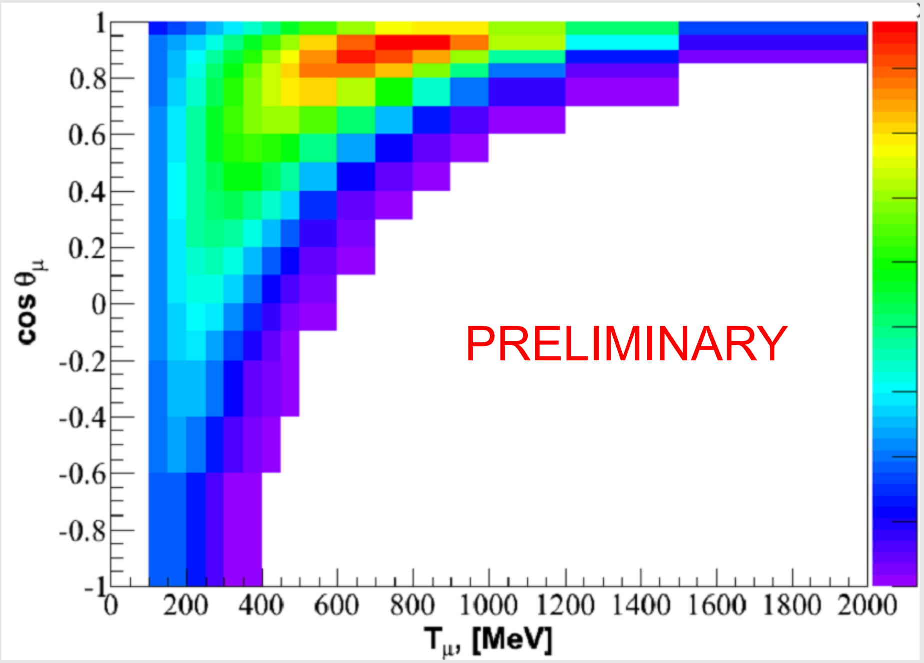
- larger rate than predicted (as expected from CCQE, CCπ)

- differential cross section will also be reported

ν CC inclusive μ energy, angle distributions







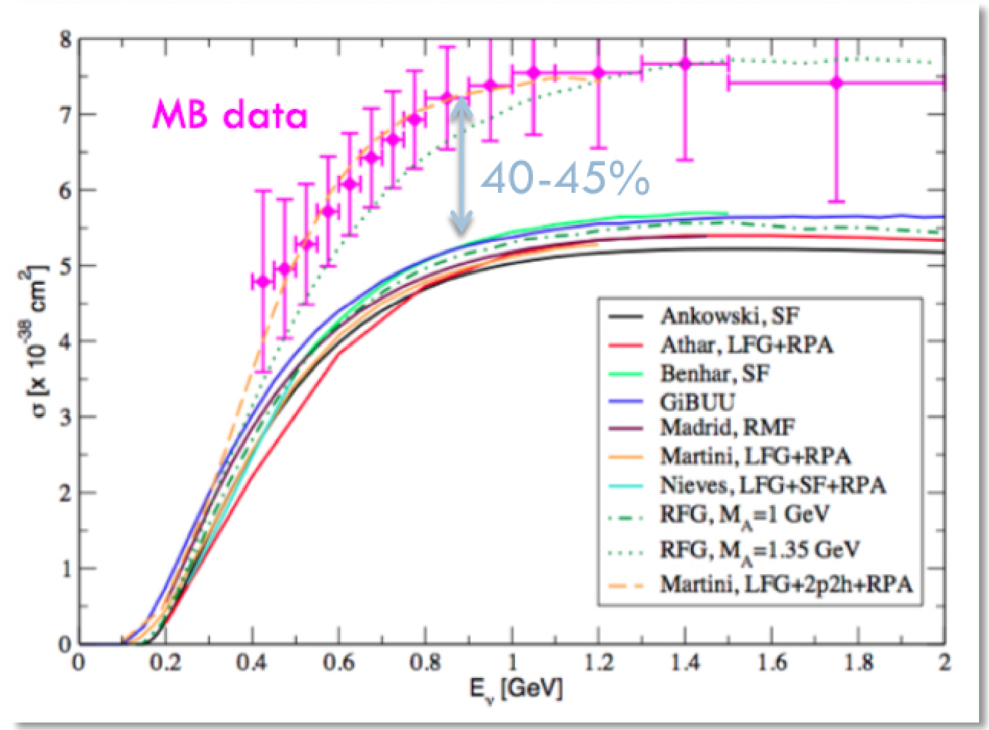
models for ν QE scattering

Much theoretical interest in results:

- Butkevich, arXiv:1204.3160
- Lalakulich *et al.*, arXiv:1203.2935
- Mosel, arXiv:1204.2269, 1111.1732
- Barbaro *et al.*, arXiv:1110.4739
- Giusti *et al.*, arXiv:1110.4005
- Meloni *et al.*, arXiv:1203.3335, 1110.1004
- Martini *et al.*, arXiv:1202.4745, 1110.0221, 1110.5895, Phys. Rev **C81**, 045502 (2010)
- Paz, arXiv:1109.5708
- Sobczyk, arXiv:1201.3673, 1109.1081, 1201.3673
- Nieves *et al.*, arXiv:1204.5404, 1106.5374, 1110.1200, Phys. Rev. **C83**, 045501 (2011)
- Bodek *et al.*, arXiv:1106.0340
- Amaro, *et al.*, arXiv:1112.2123, 1104.5446, 1012.4265, Phys. Lett **B696**, 151 (2011)
- Antonov, *et al.*, arXiv:1104.0125
- Benhar, *et al.*, arXiv:1012.2032, 1103.0987, 1110.1835
- Meucci *et al.*, arXiv:1202.4312, Phys. Rev. **C83**, 064614 (2011)
- Ankowski *et al.*, Phys. Rev. **C83**, 054616 (2011)
- Alvarez-Ruso, arXiv:1012.3871
- Martinez *et al.*, Phys. Lett **B697**, 477 (2011)

(disclaimer: this is not a complete list!)

model comparison to MiniBooNE CCQE



(L. Alvarez-Ruso, NuFact11)

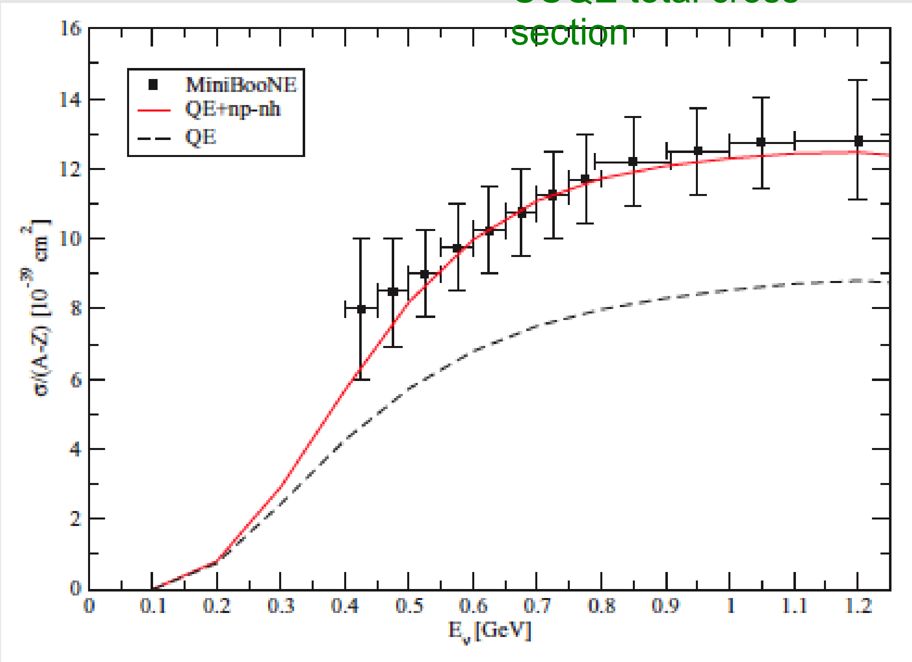
with attention on the 40% excess over expectations

models for ν QE scattering

An interesting ideas have emerged...

- Perhaps extra "strength" in CCQE from multi-nucleon correlations within carbon (Martini et al PRC80, 065501, '09)

CCQE total cross section

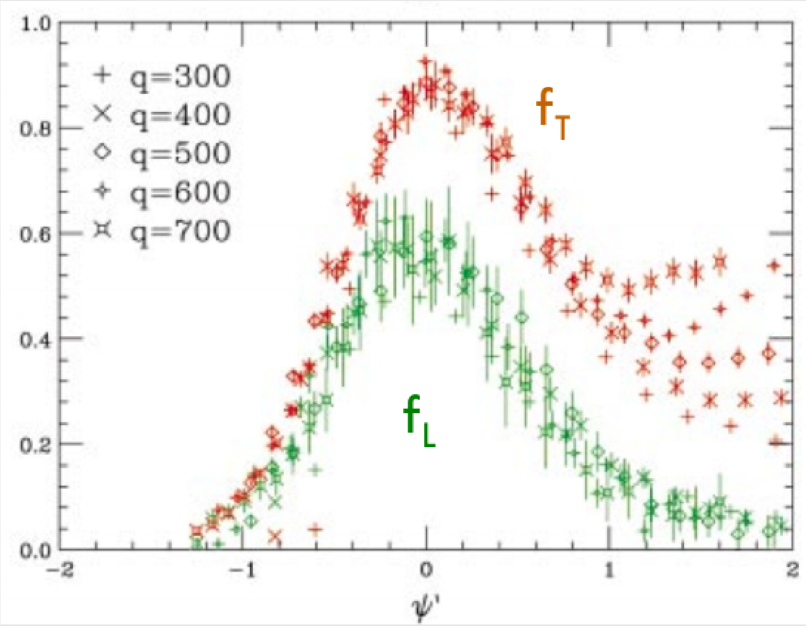


- Related to neglected "transverse" response in noted in electron scattering? (Carlson etal, PRC65, 024002, '02)

- Expected with nucleon correlations and 2-body exchange currents

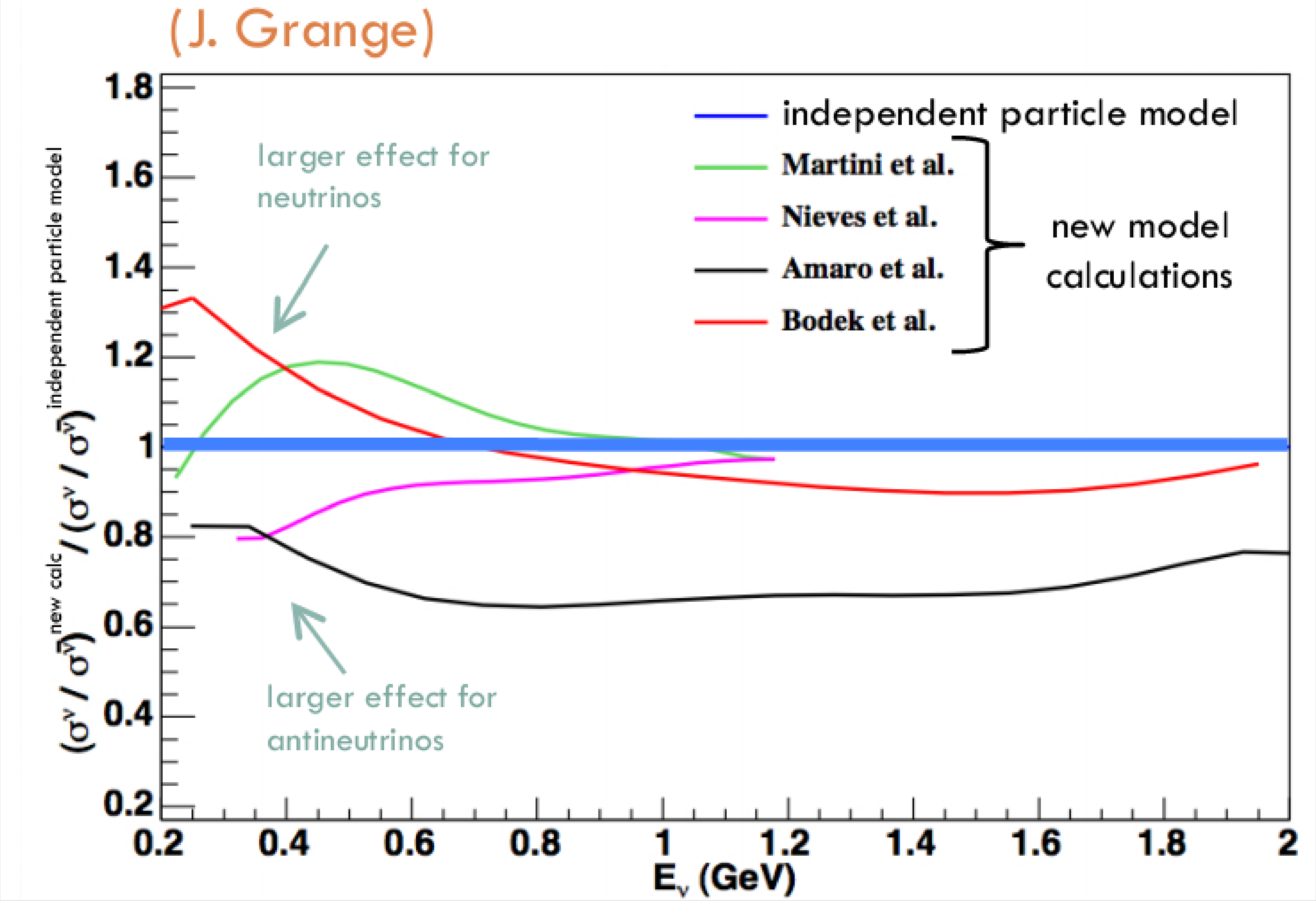
- Note: may effect neutrino energy reconstruction in oscillation experiments!

e-scattering T,L response



upcoming MiniBooNE results: $\bar{\nu}$ CCQE

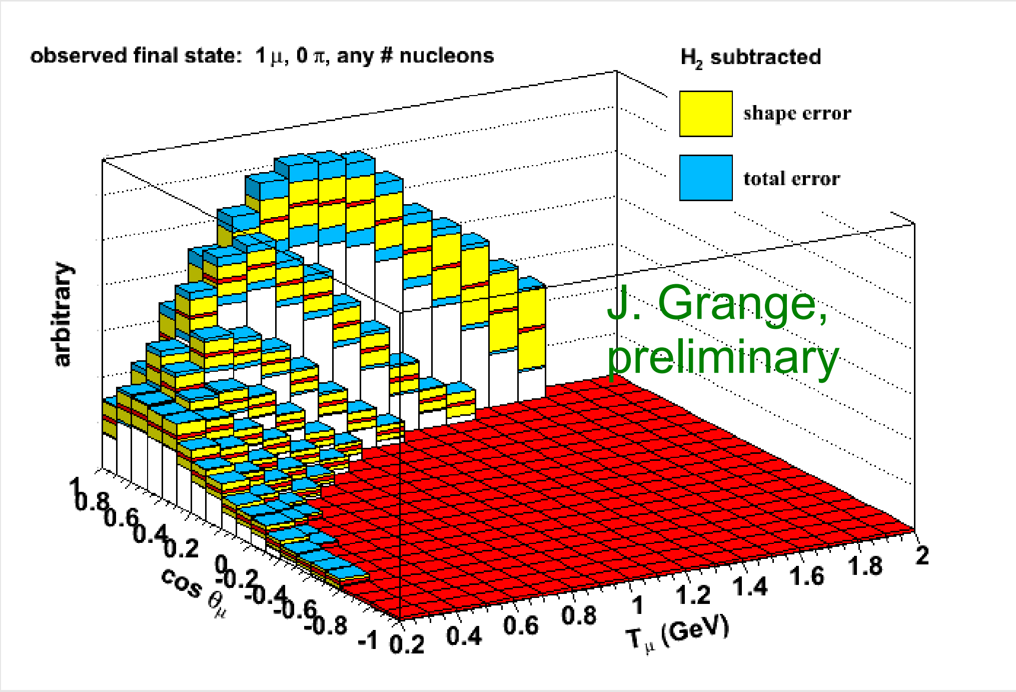
If multinucleon correlations are large in CC-"QE" scattering,
- these contributions should result in different final states,
- $\bar{\nu}$ interference not as in 1N model
- and prediction for $\bar{\nu}$ CCQE based on ν data should show that.



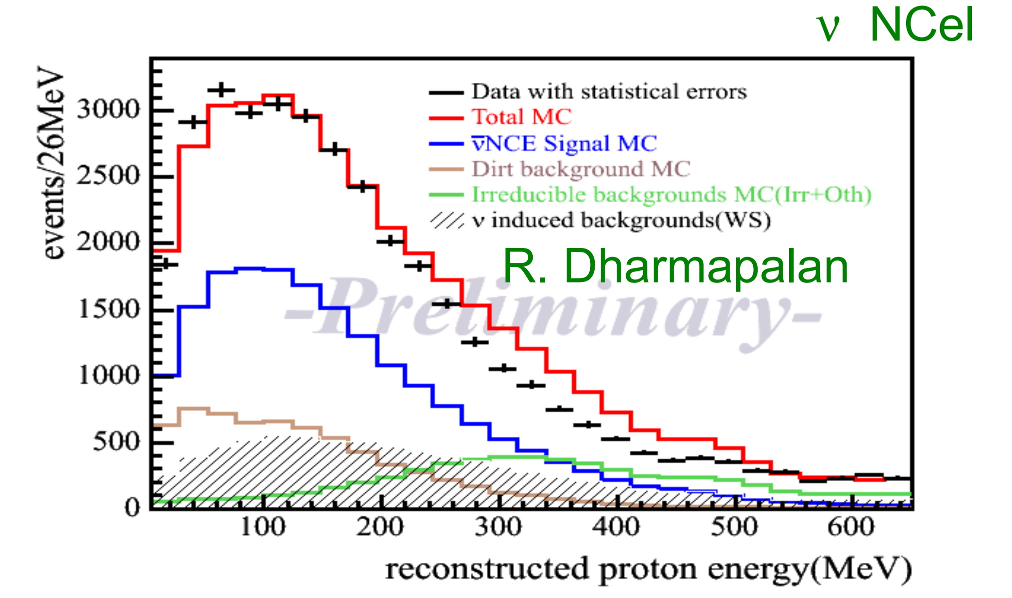
upcoming MB results: $\bar{\nu}$ CC and NC QE

Preliminary results:

$\bar{\nu}$ CCQE



$\bar{\nu}$ NCel

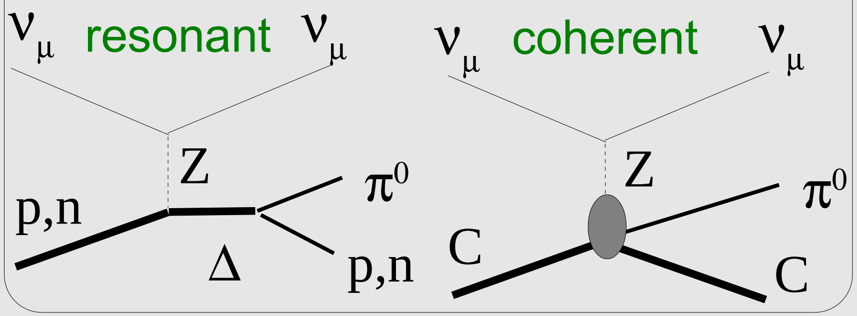


Final MiniBooNE $\bar{\nu}$ CCQE
(J. Grange, Florida)
and
$\bar{\nu}$ NCel
(R. Dharmapalan, Alabama) ..
coming soon..

NCπ^0 production

- ν NC production of neutral pions
  - very important oscillation background
  - complementary to CC pion production
  - sizable coherent piece

$$\nu_\mu(p,n) \rightarrow \nu_\mu(p,n)\pi^0, \pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$$

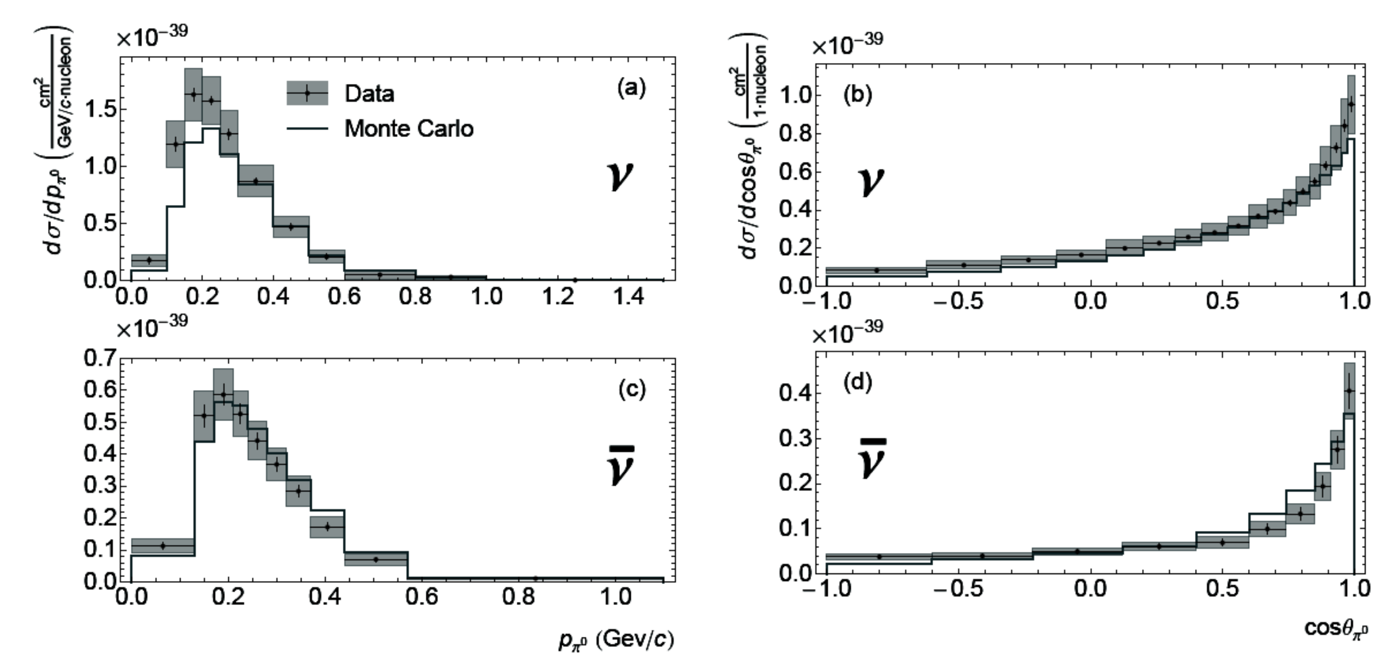


- MiniBooNE has produced differential cross section on NCπ^0 production, used to constrain oscillation search background (NCπ^0 misID and NCγ)

- SciBooNE has concentrated on coherent NCπ^0 and has measured non-zero value. In contrast to CCπ^0 coherent.

NCπ^0 production

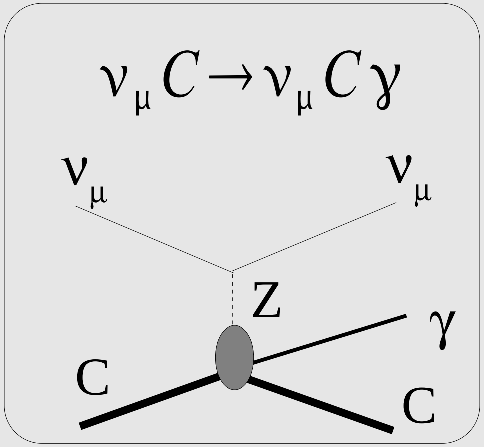
ν, $\bar{\nu}$, NC π0 differential cross sections



C. Anderson PhD, Yale
PRD81, 013005 (2010)

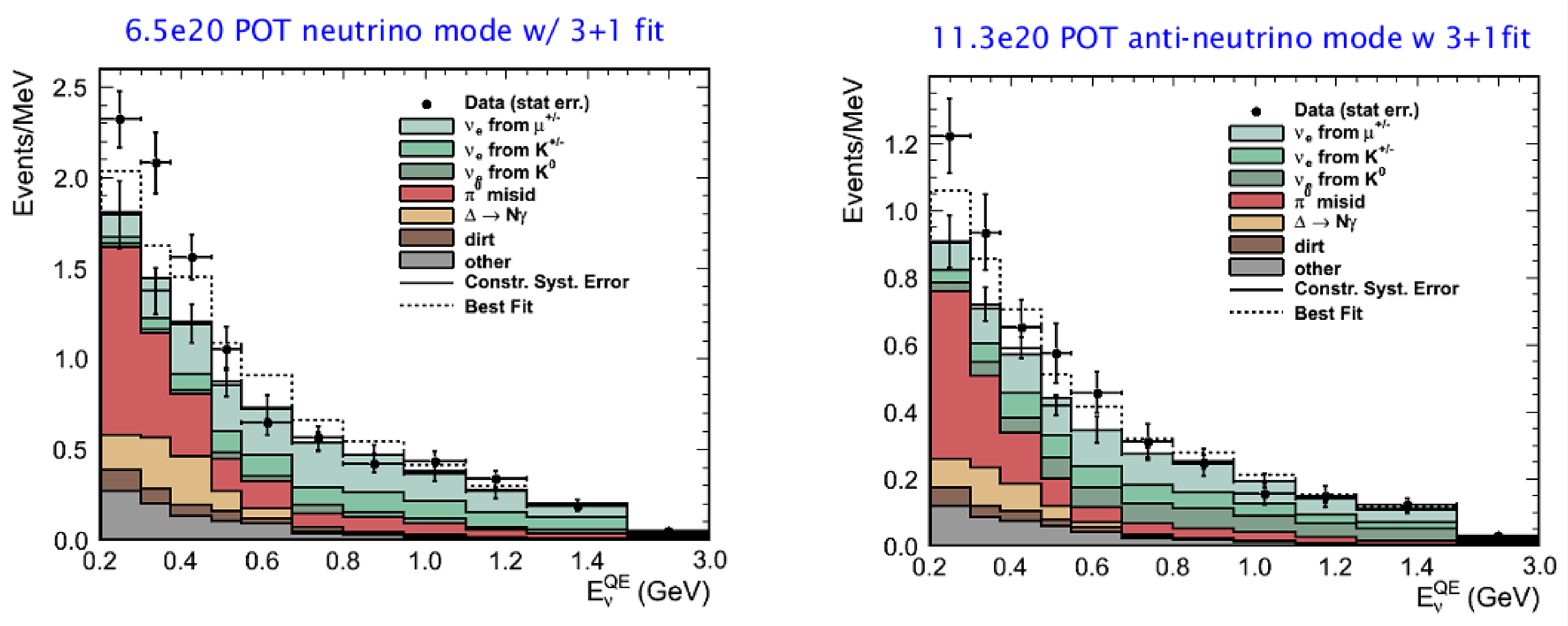
NC γ production

- MiniBooNE low-energy excess has spurred work on a possible background: NCγ production
- important background for ν_e appearance searches
- eg: R. Hill, Phys. Rev. D 81, 013008 (2010), 1002.4215 [hep-ph];
  B. Serot, X. Zhang, 1011.5913 [nucl-th].
- related to and constrained by π production
- should directly search for and measure this process.



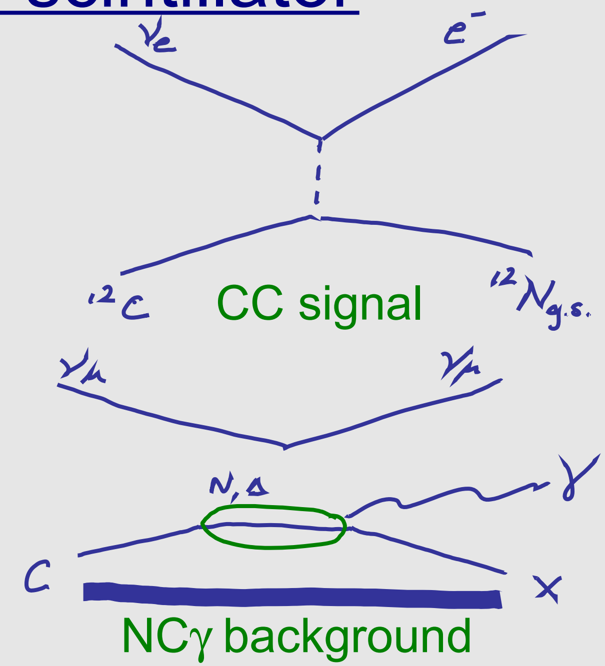
NC γ production

latest MiniBooNE oscillation candidate energy distribution



Possible future plan for MiniBooNE: add scintillator

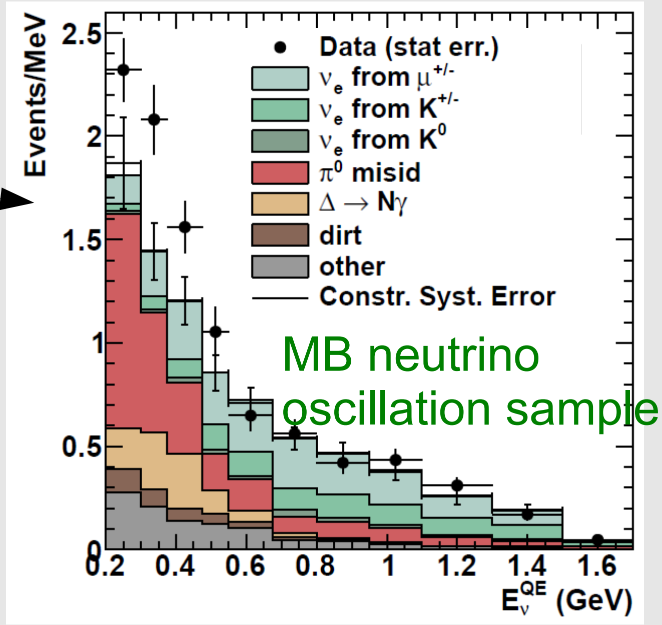
- Add scintillator (~30-50kg of butyl-PBD, as LSND) so that
  - n-capture (2.2 MeV) γ and
  - β-decays (~15 MeV) are better measured.



- At low energy, if MB excess due to...
  - oscillation signal (charged current),
    then excess would contain ~0 neutrons
    and a non-zero fraction of $^{12}N_{gs}$ events
  - neutral current background,
    then high yield of neutrons (~50%) and no $^{12}N_{gs}$

... yielding a test of MB low-energy excess
via CC/NC identification...

(Separates CC from NC components in this plot)



Other physics made possible with scintillator:

- NCn/NCp ratio, s-quark spin in nucleon
  and spin dependent dark-matter cross section

- neutron muliplicity in CCQE events provides info on
  multi-nucleon correlations in CCQE yield

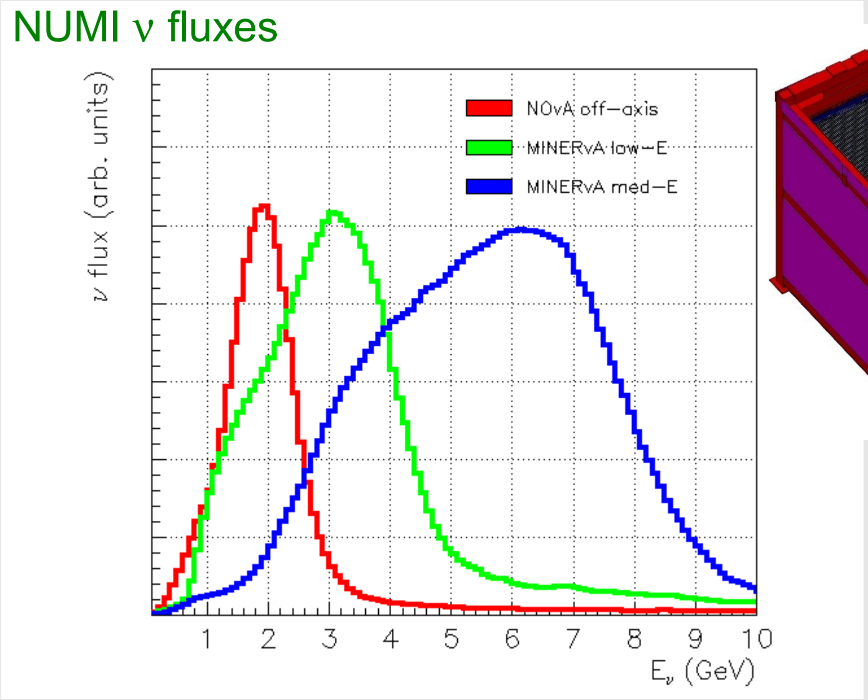
Disclaimer: (this plan is not yet adapted by collaboration or approved by Fermilab)

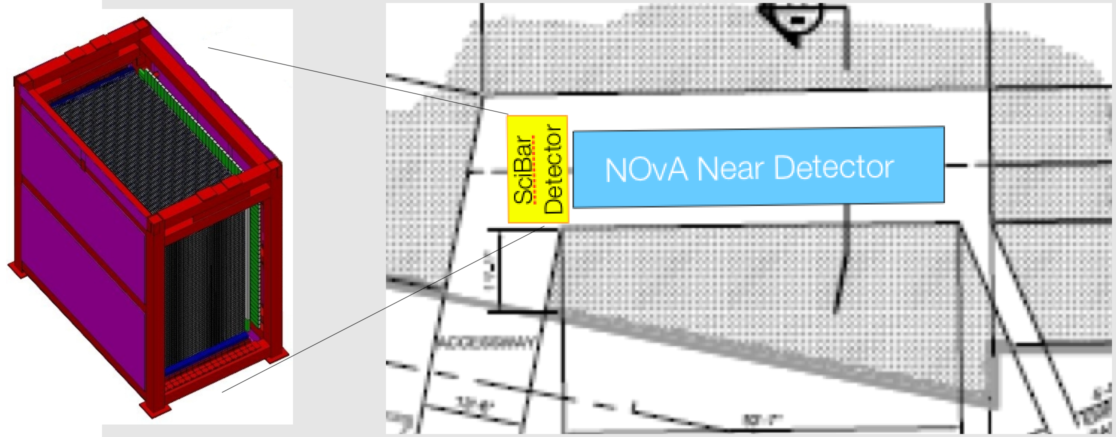
Possible future effort: SciNOvA

A "SciBar" detector using an existing and proven design (from KEK/SciBooNE), deployed in front of the NOvA near detector in the NuMI off-axis, 2 GeV, narrow-band beam.

A fine-grained SciBar detector in this location will provide:

- A test of recent MiniBooNE results indicating anomalously large cross section in CCQE using a different ν source at slightly higher E_ν
- a search for 2N correlations
- Neutral-current differential cross sections, $NC\pi^0$, $NC\gamma$ - crucial for ν_e appearance
- important cross checks of NOvA ν oscillation backgrounds, esp $NC\pi^0$





Summary/Conclusions/Outlook

- MiniBooNE/SciBooNE ν scattering results have revealed interesting new insights on:

- ν charged-current (CC) quasielastic (CCQE)
    - xsection anomously high, 2N effects?
    - MB $\bar{\nu}$ measurement coming soon
    - more from MINERvA, perhaps SciNOvA
- ν neutral-current (NC) elastic (NCel)
    - consistent with CCQE
    - MB $\bar{\nu}$ measurement coming soon
- ν CC production of π^+, π^0
    - also large cross section consistent with CCQE
- ν CC inclusive scattering
    - MB results coming soon
- ν NC production of neutral pions
    - measurements constrain oscillation backgrounds
- ν NC production of photons
    - an interesting, important channel
    - should pursue further w/ theory and experiment

- More results coming in from MINERvA, T2K, MiniBooNE, and (perhaps) SCINOvA.

- STAY TUNED!