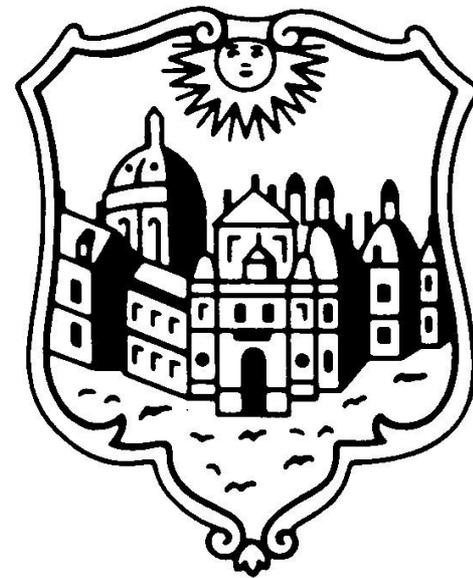


MINERvA

*High Precision Neutrino Scattering
at the Main Injector*

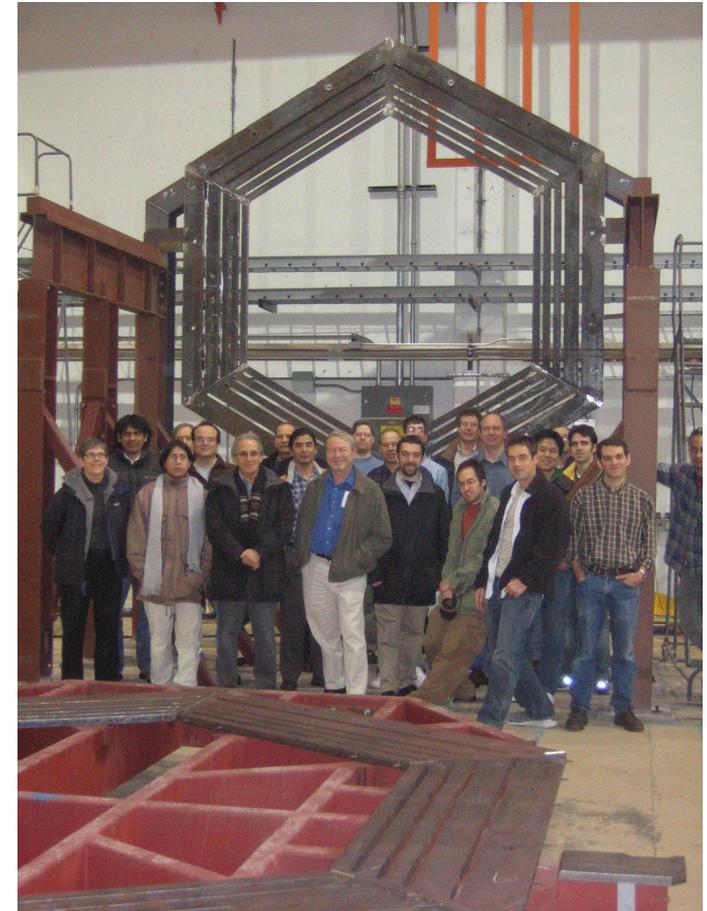
Mike Kordosky

William and Mary



MINERvA Introduction

- MINERvA: precision ν scattering @ NuMI
- Highly segmented fully active scintillator tracking chamber, surrounded by ECAL, HCAL
 - Fully reconstructed exclusive final states
- Emphasis on tried and true technology
- Nuclear targets for A dependence
- Upstream of MINOS (muon spectrometer)

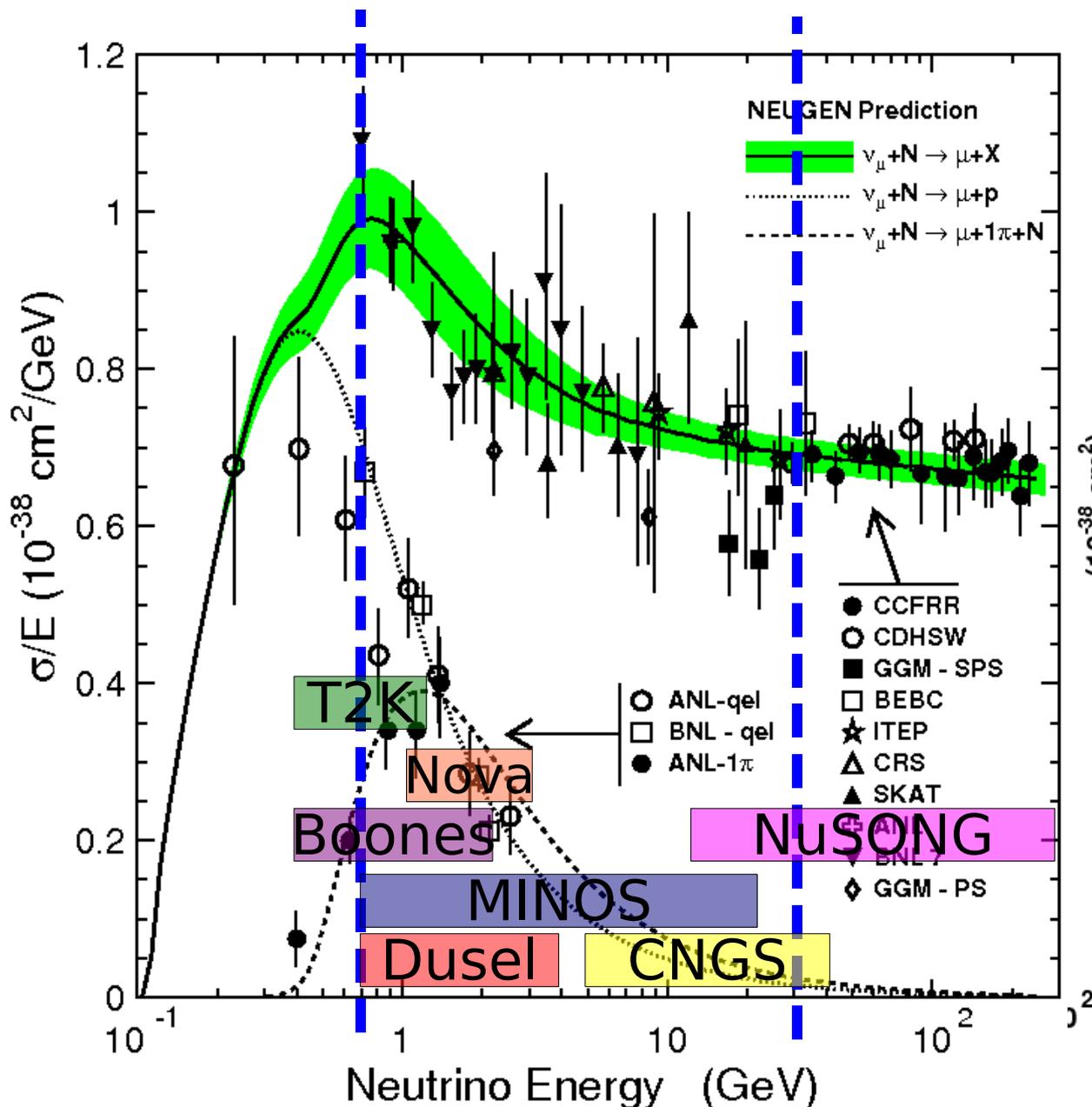


Motivation for MINERvA

- Entering a precision era in neutrino physics
- **Our tool:** ν scattering on nuclei @ few GeV
 - Knowledge anchored to bubble chamber data
 - Nuclear targets add significant complication
 - Exclusive final states important
- APS Multi-Divisional Study on the Physics of Neutrinos:

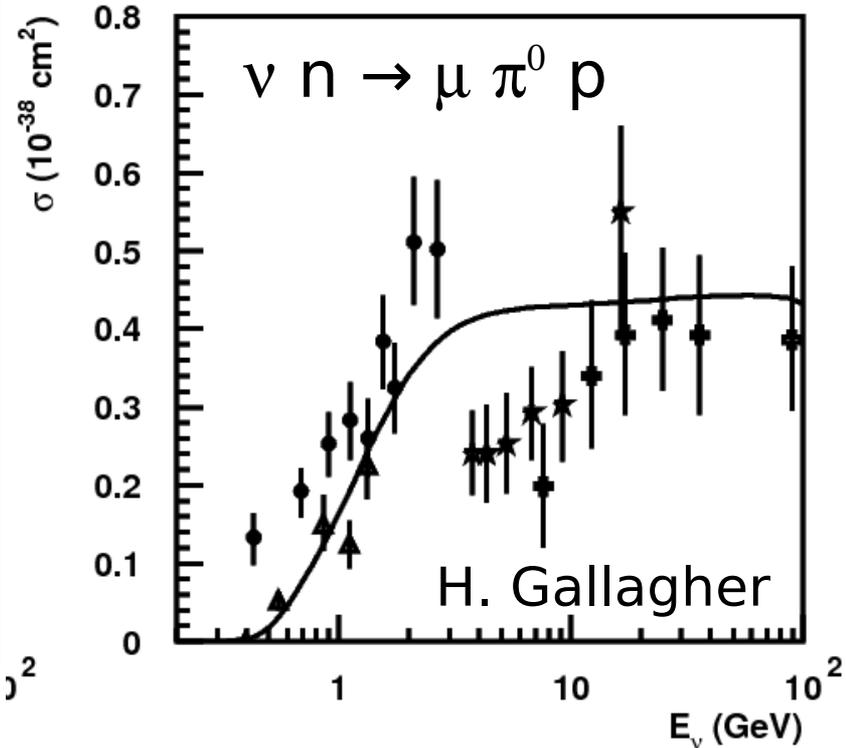
“determination of the neutrino reaction and production cross sections required for a precise understanding of neutrino-oscillation physics and the neutrino astronomy of astrophysical and cosmological sources.
Our broad and exacting program of neutrino physics is built upon precise knowledge of how neutrinos interact with matter.”

Energy Coverage



Estimated Cross section uncertainties

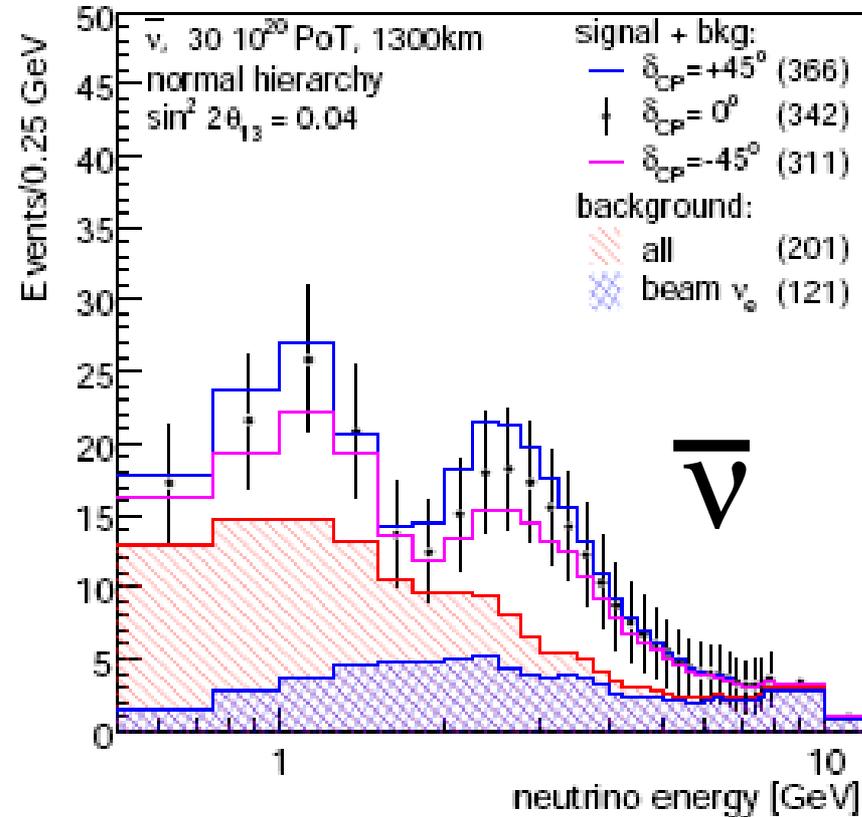
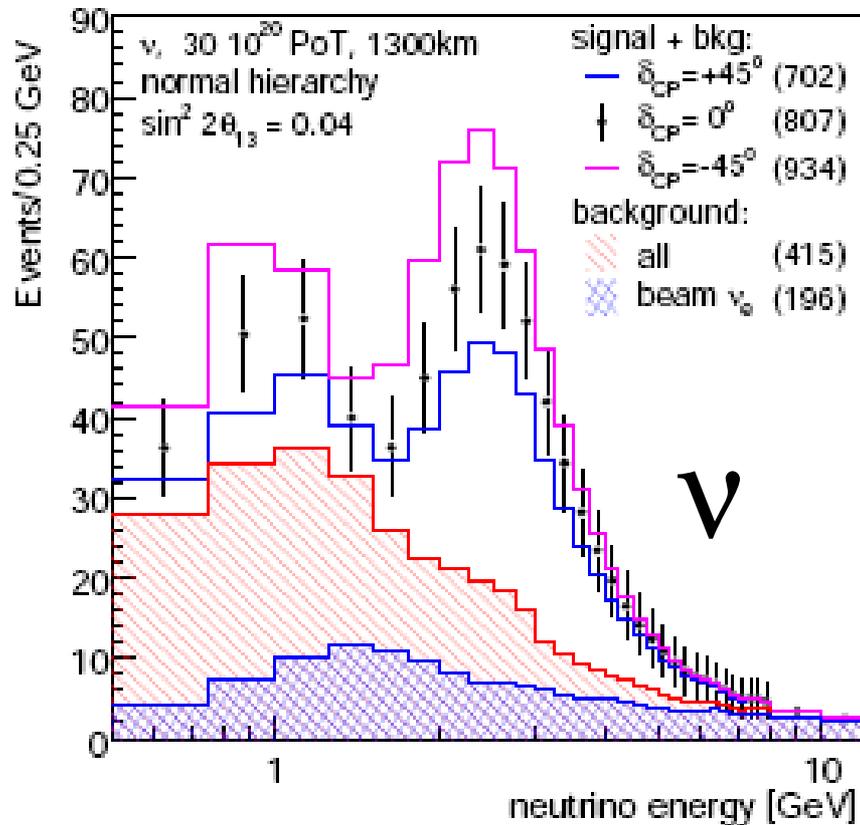
Process	Current	After MINER ν A
QE	20%	5%
Res	40%	5/10%(CC/NC)
DIS	20%	5%
Coh	100%	20%



Example: DUSEL

300kt Water Cerenkov

arXiv: 0705.4396



Backgrounds from NC π⁰ production feed down

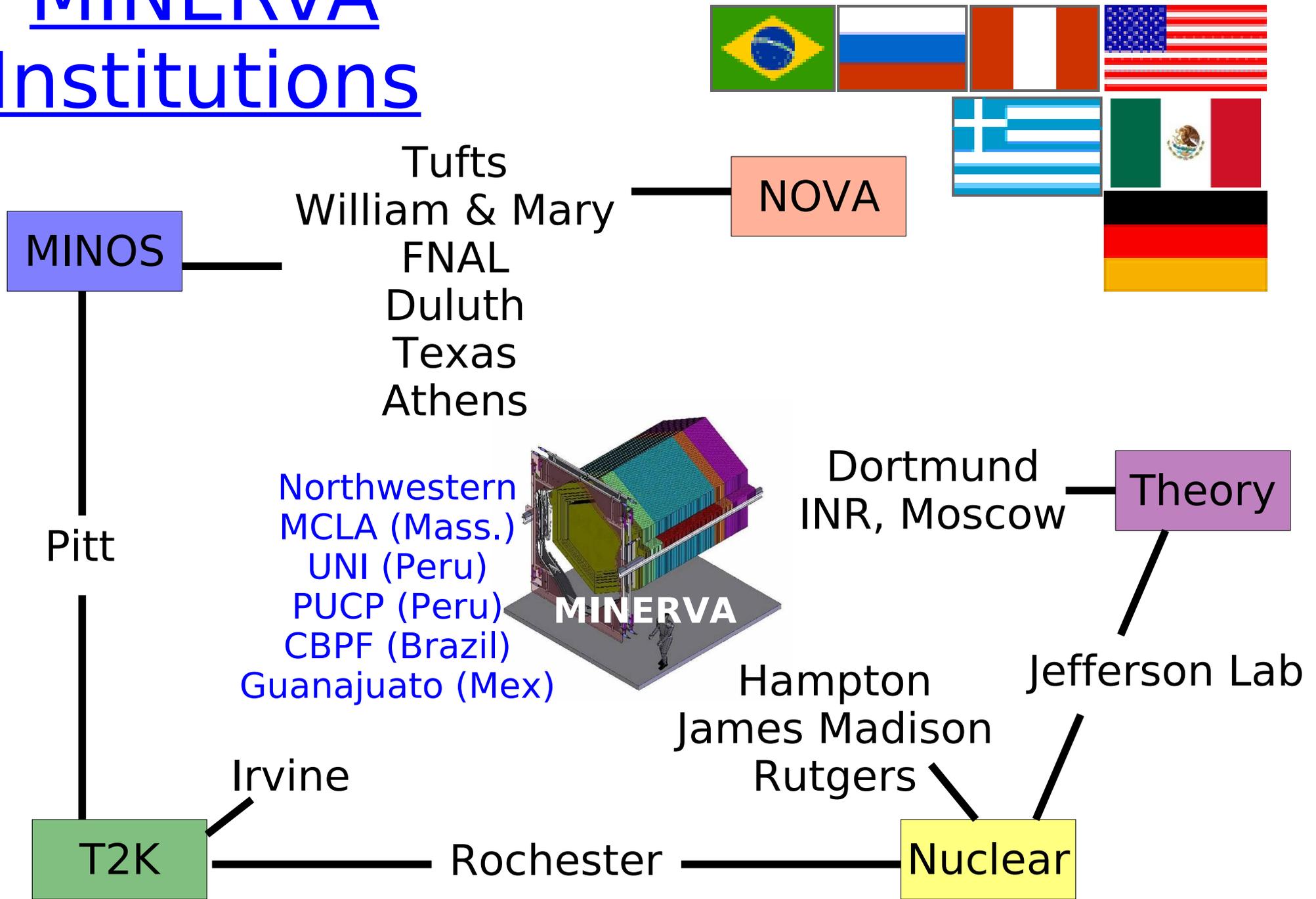
Study above assumes 5% knowledge of background

Basic cross-sections have large uncertainties (30-100%)

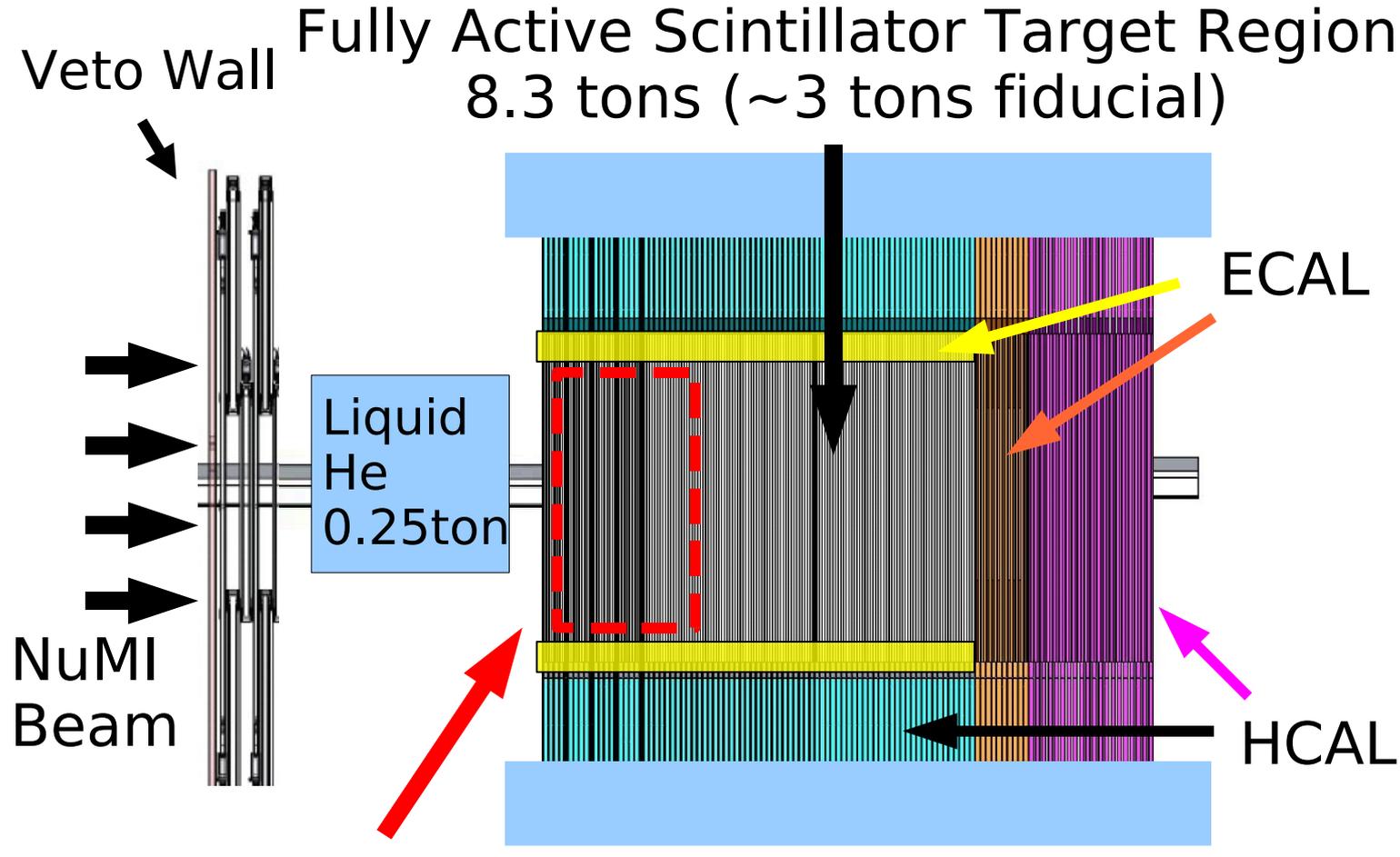
Note: MiniBoone coherent / all π⁰ = 19.5 +/- 2.7% @ 1 GeV

arXiv: 0803.3423

MINERvA Institutions

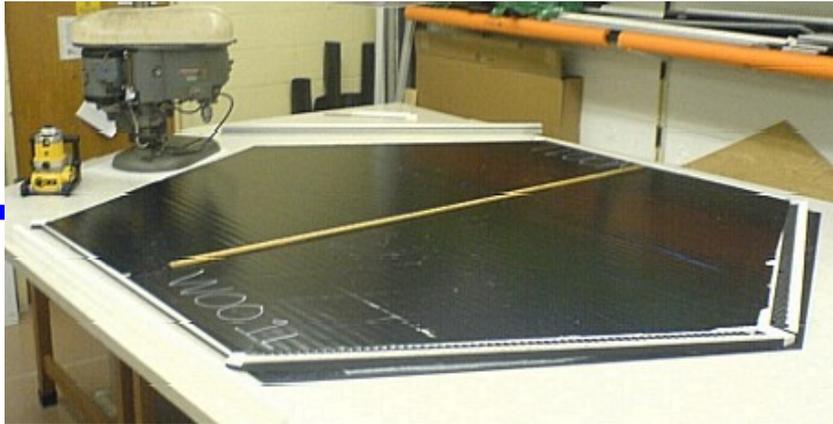


MINERvA Detector



Nuclear Target Region with Pb, Fe, C
6.2 tons (including 40% Scintillator)

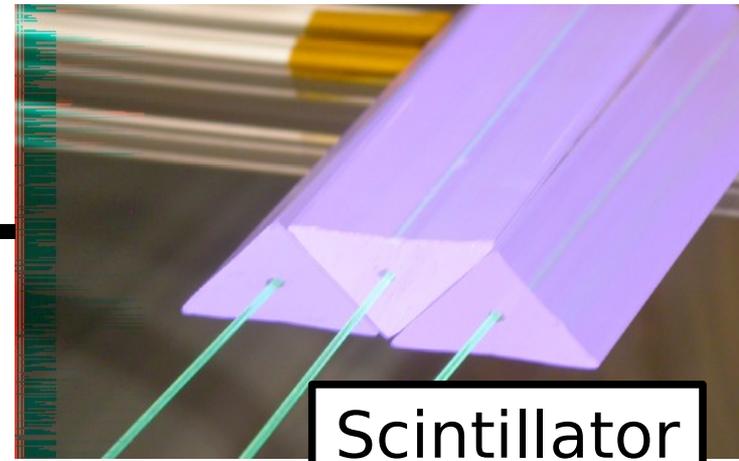
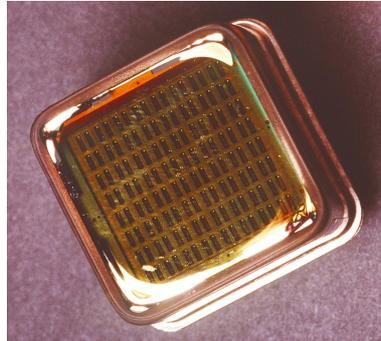
Scintillator Plane



Clear Optical Fibers



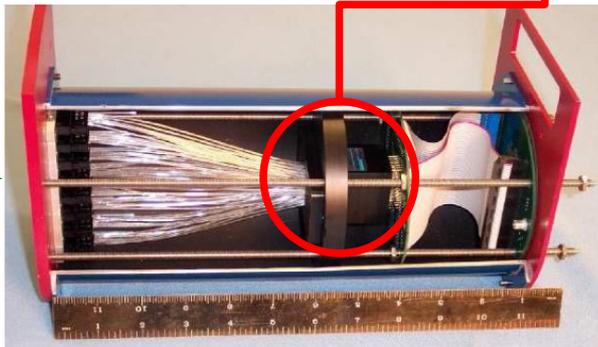
64 Anode PMT



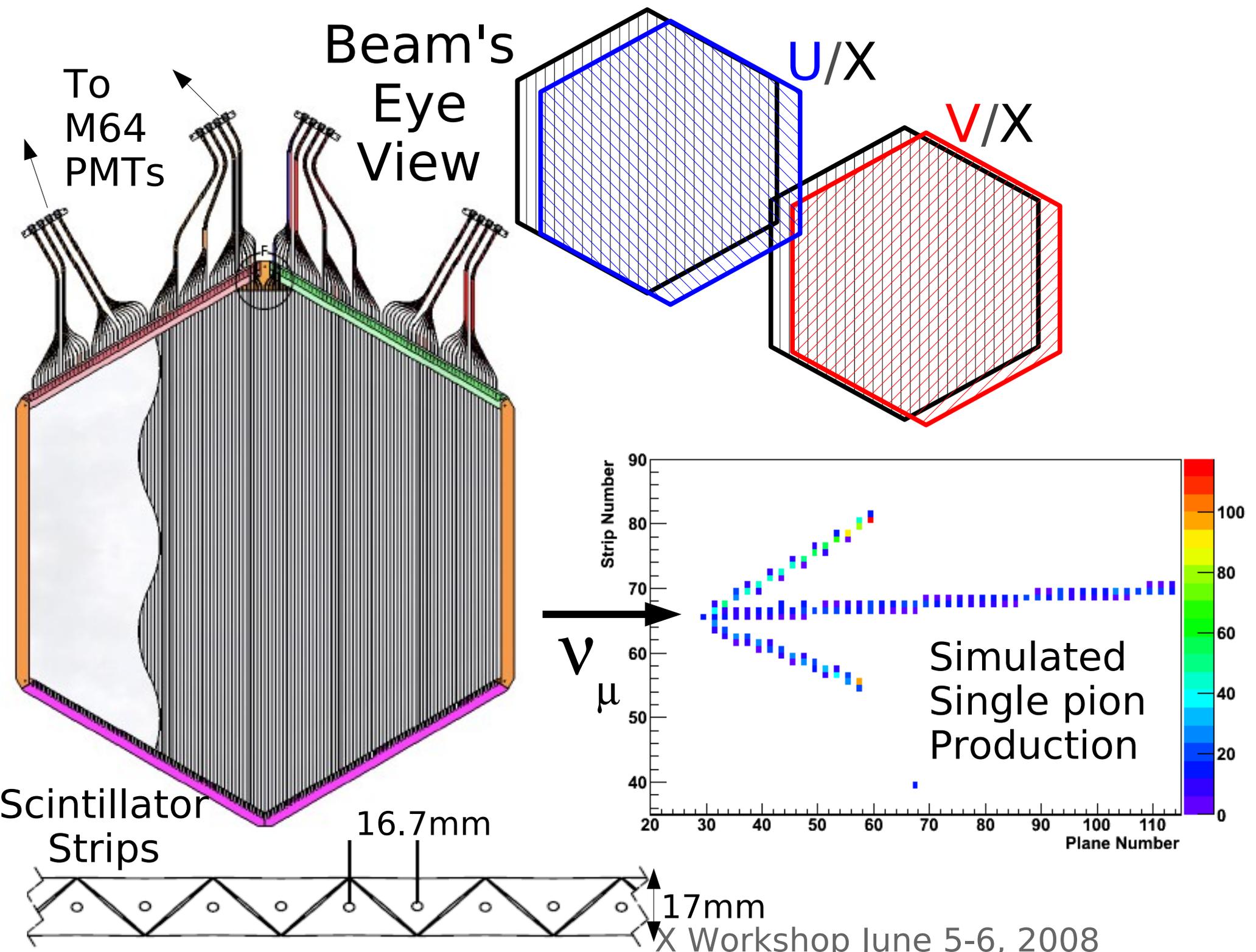
Scintillator Strips and WLS

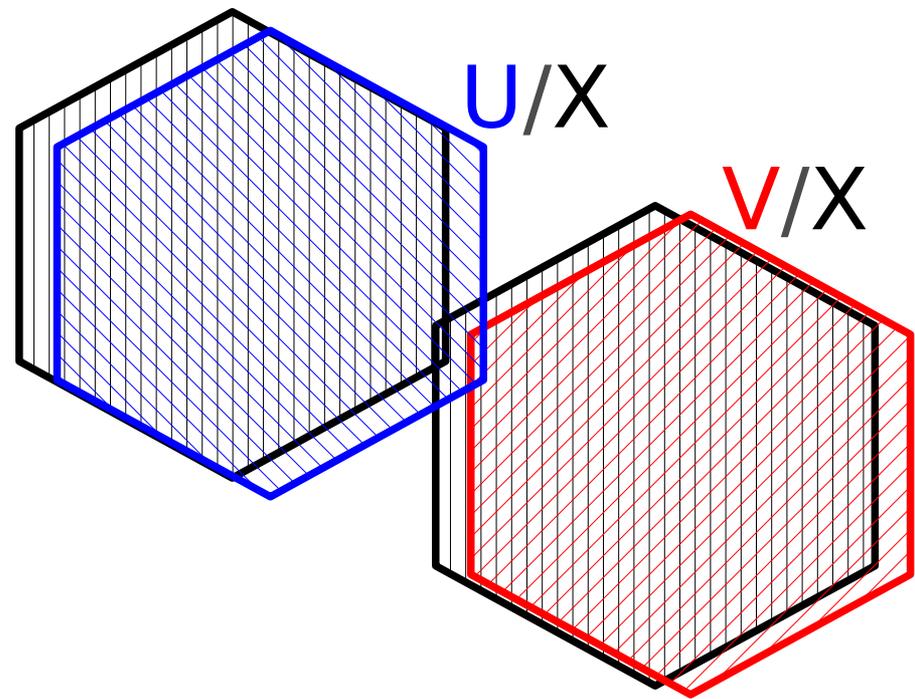
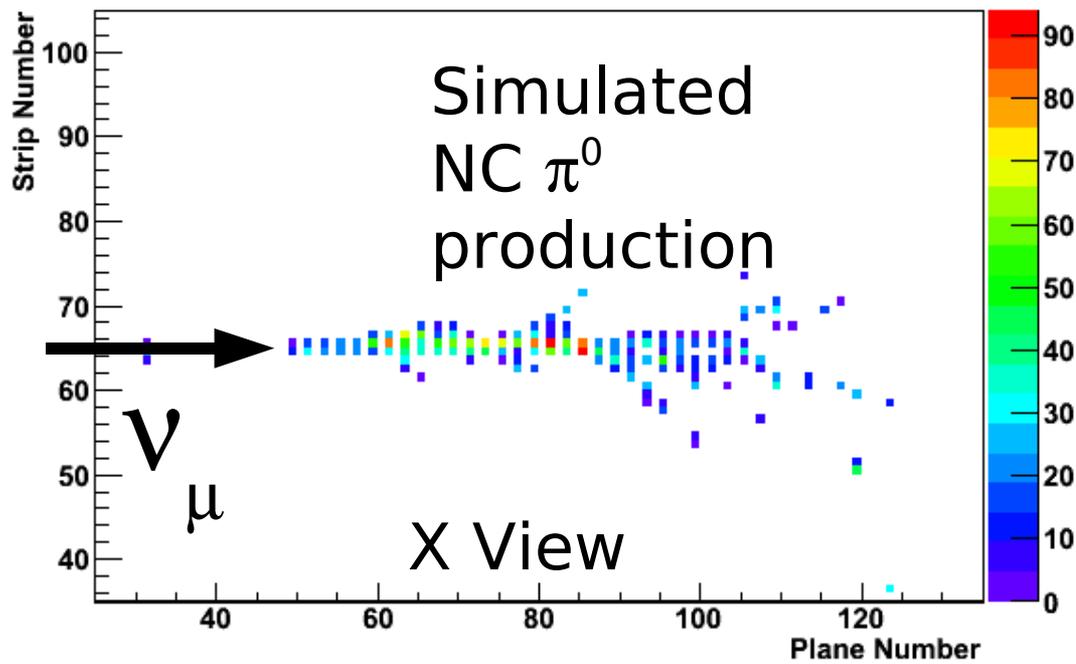
Detector Components

PMT Box & ODU

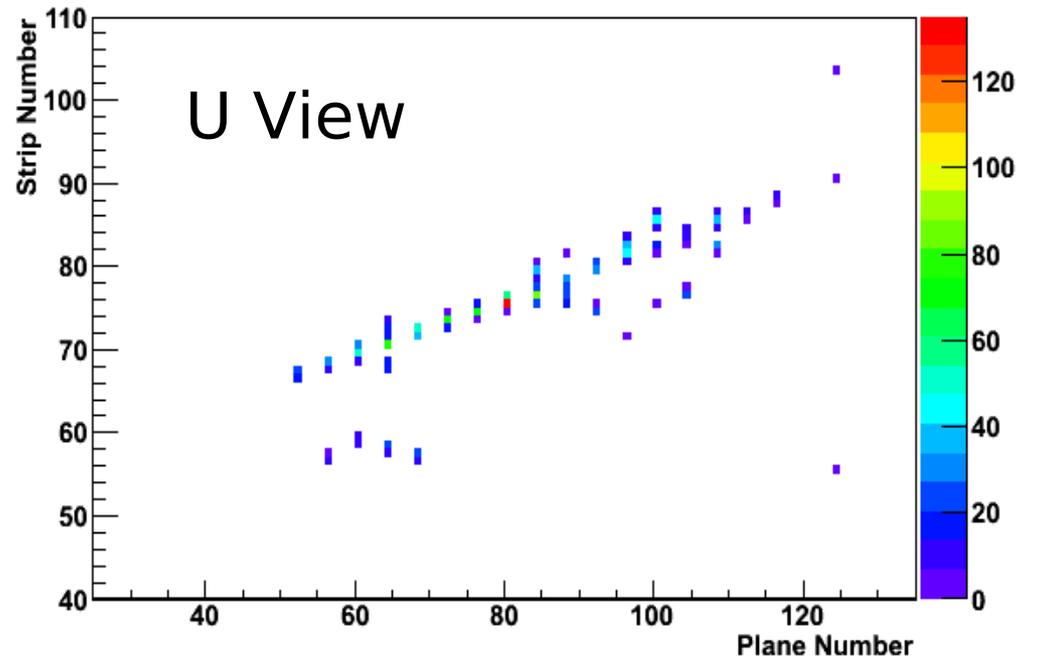
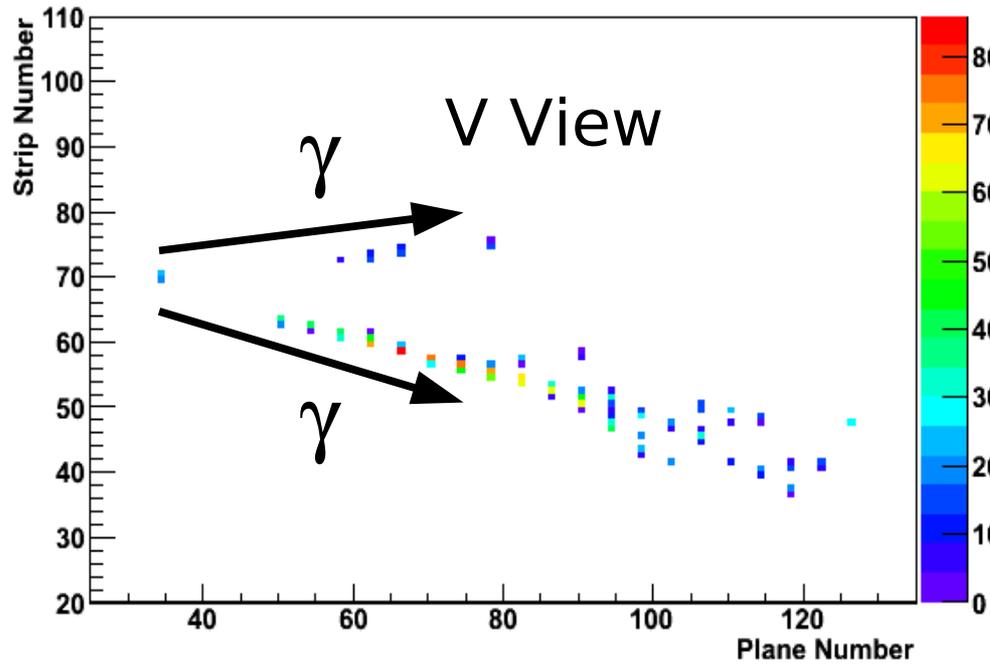


Trip-t ASIC



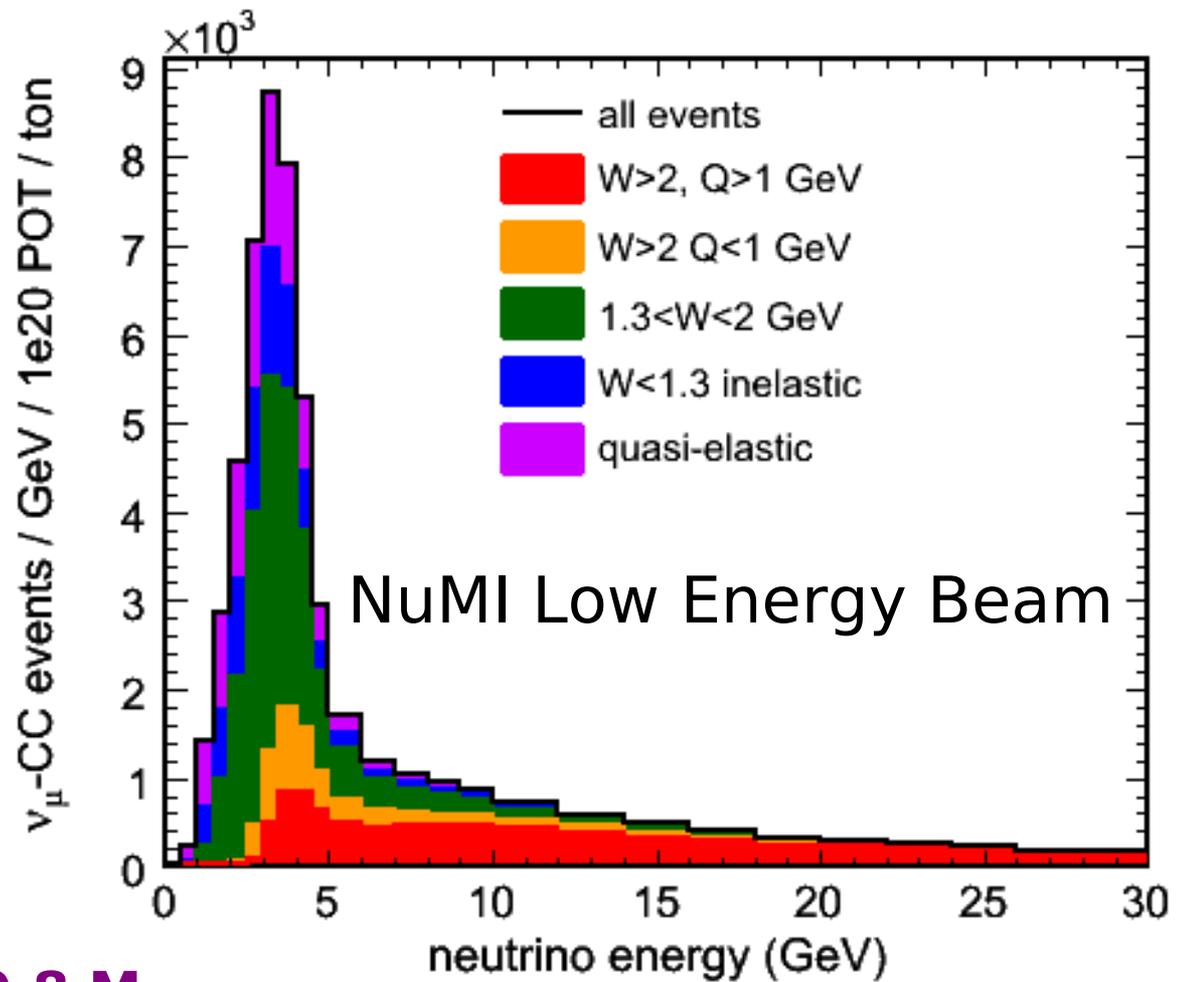


3D event reconstruction



Event Yields

- Assume 4yr run
4e20 POT LE beam
12e20 POT ME beam
- Yield: ~14M events



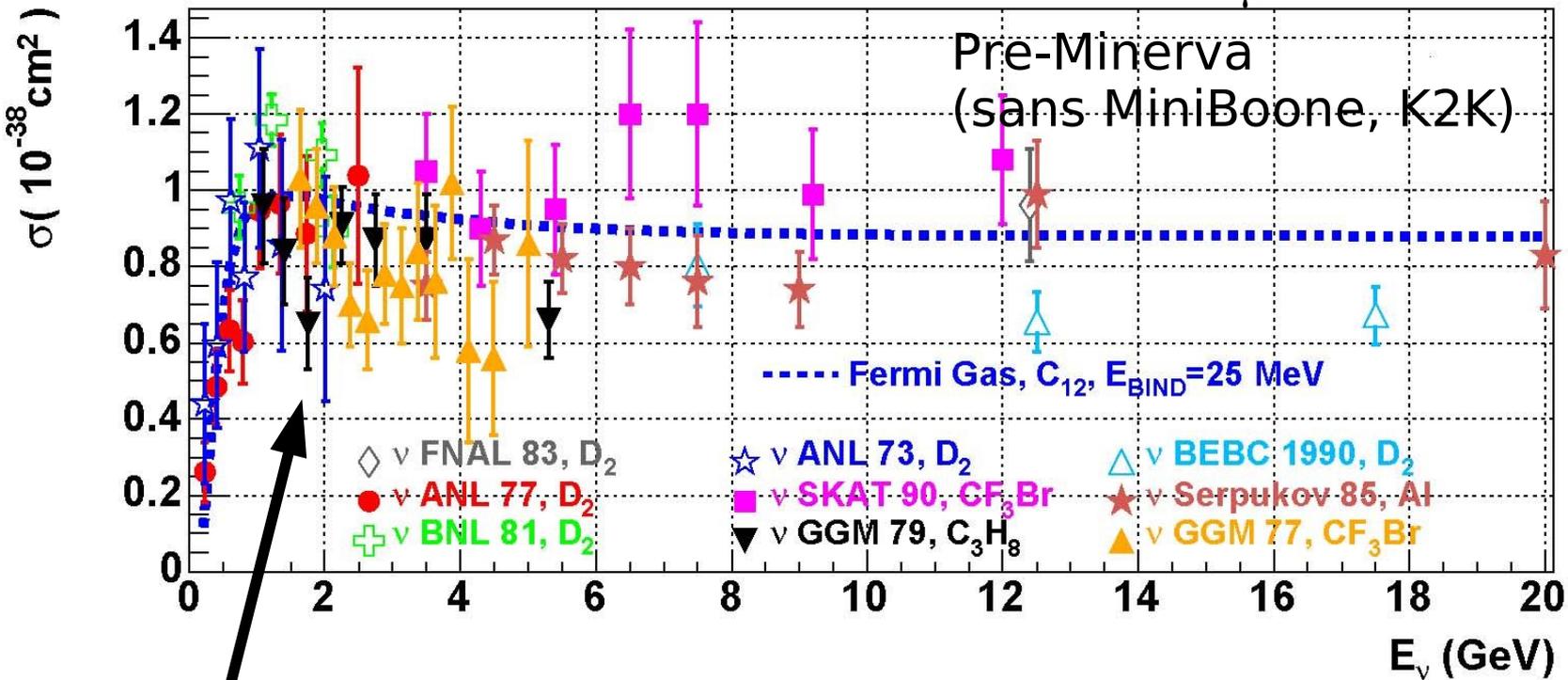
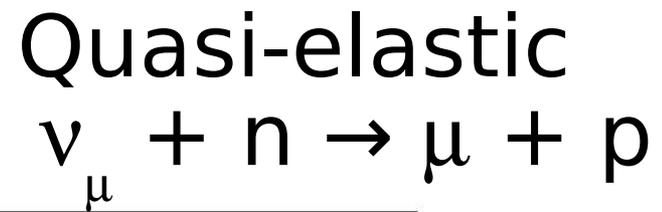
Quasi-elastic	0.8 M
Resonance production	1.7 M
Resonance to DIS transition region	2.1 M
DIS Low Q^2 region and structure functions	4.3 M

Nuclear Targets

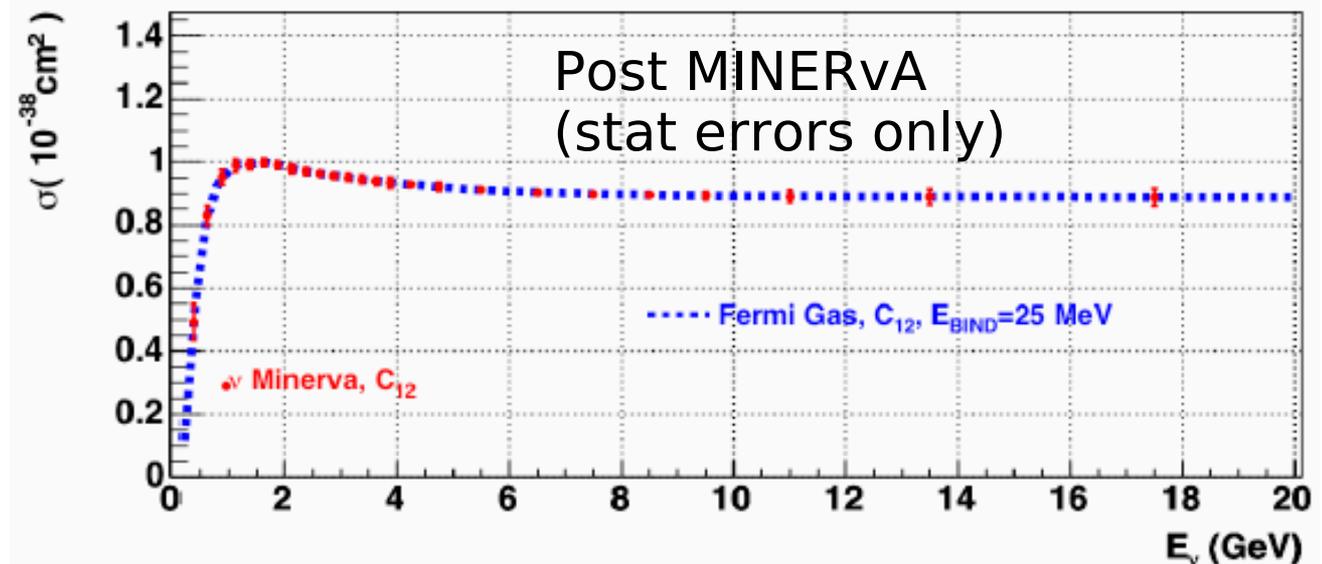
He	0.6M
C	0.4M
Fe	2.0M
Pb	2.5M

Coherent Pion Production CC 89k, NC 44k
charm / strange production 230 k

Physics Example



“Best understood”
channel
~ 15% uncertainty



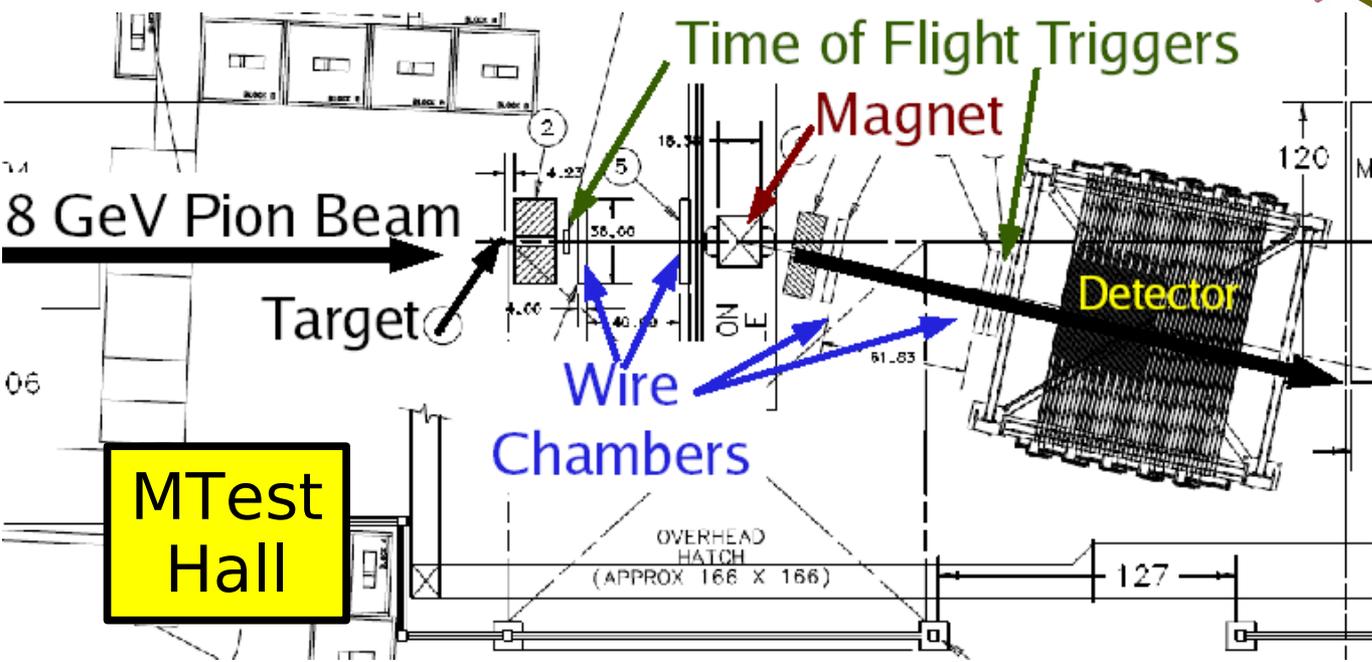
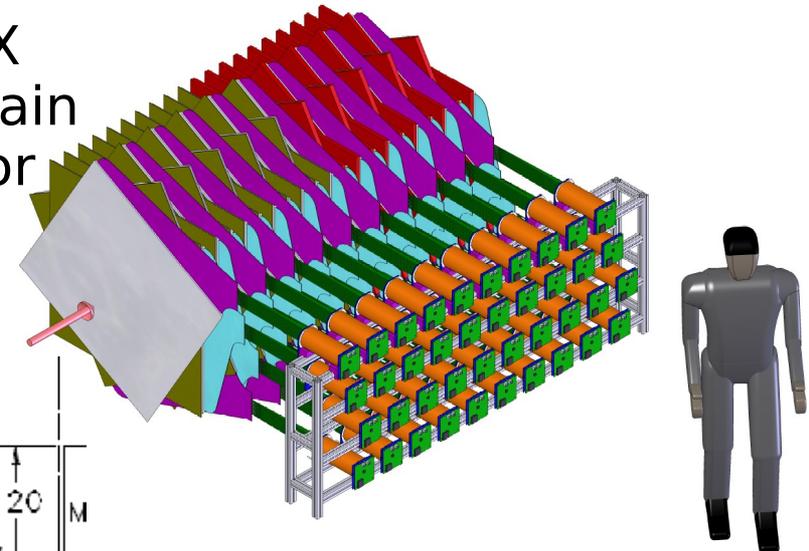
Current Status

- Obtained CD 3b in Nov 2007 and currently under construction
- Building MINERvA tracking prototype (20 modules) for advanced system integration, cosmic rays
 - If detector performs well, perhaps NuMI running (autumn 08)
- Test beam detector under construction for operation in Mtest (fall 08).
 - Benchmark energy scale, tune MC
- **Installation/commissioning: end 2009**

Backups

Test Beam Detector

U/X V/X
as in main
Detector

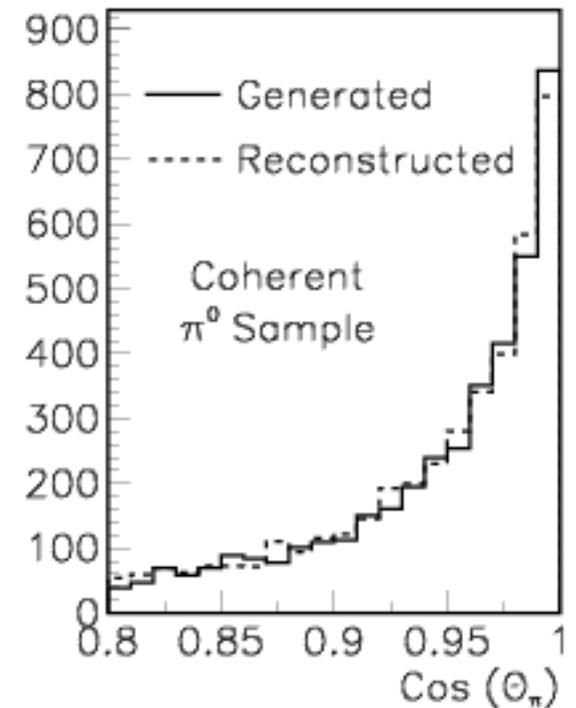
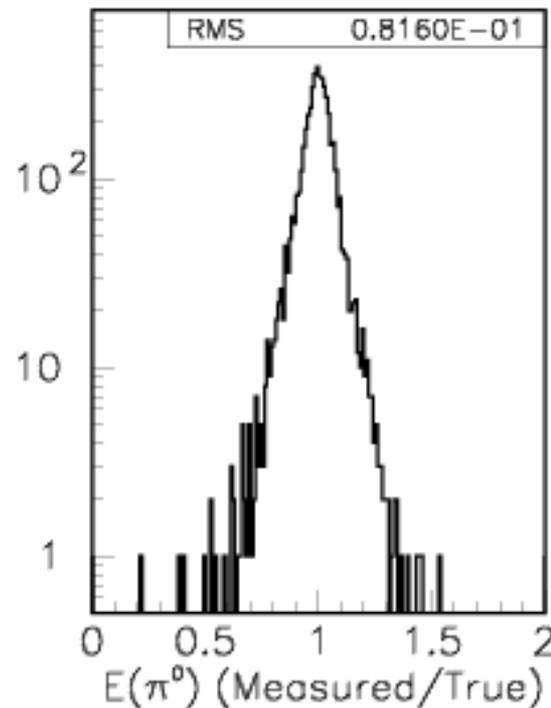
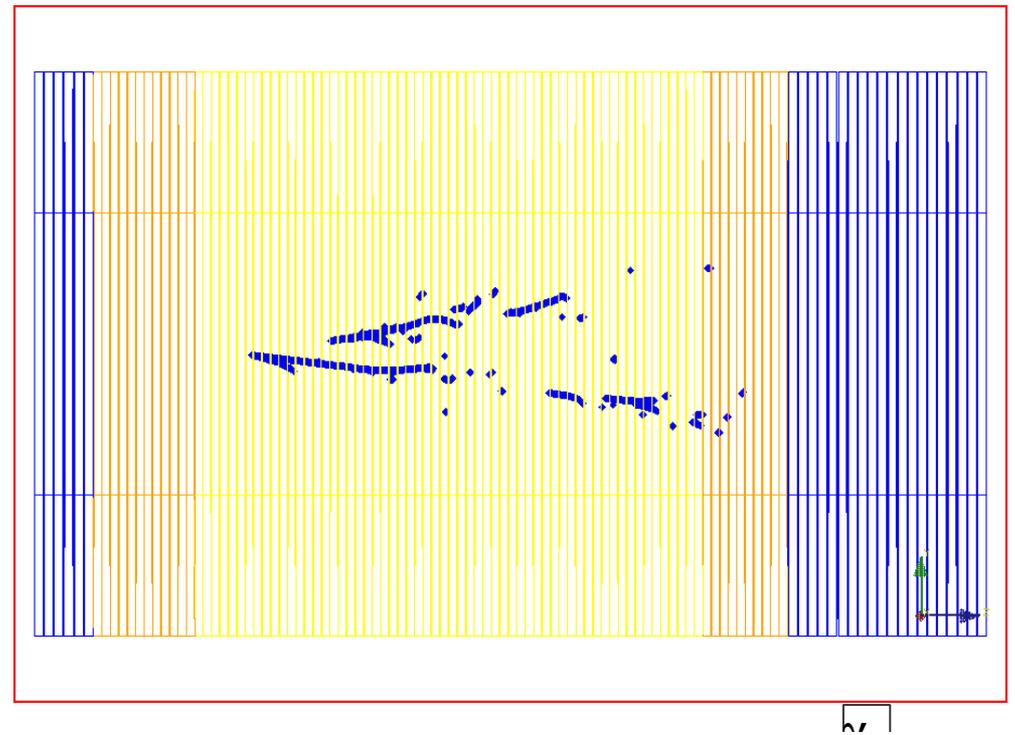


Test Beam Det.
Nuclear Targets
LI system
funded by NSF

- Scaled down version of MINERvA
- Benchmark detector response to single particles
- To be operated in MTest Hall, fall 2008
- New tertiary beam to get down to 200 MeV/c
- Reconfigurable Sci, Fe, Pb modules
to emulate different detector sections

Neutral Pions

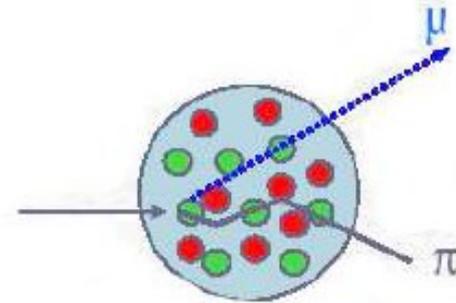
- Photons cleanly identified and tracked
 - π^0 energy res.:
6%/√E (GeV)
- For coherent pion production, the angular distribution is dominated by physics not resolution



MINERvA and Oscillations- How much is the improvement: Nuclear Effects on MINOS

Final State Interactions

- Intranuclear rescattering
- Energy loss and/or absorption
- Change in direction

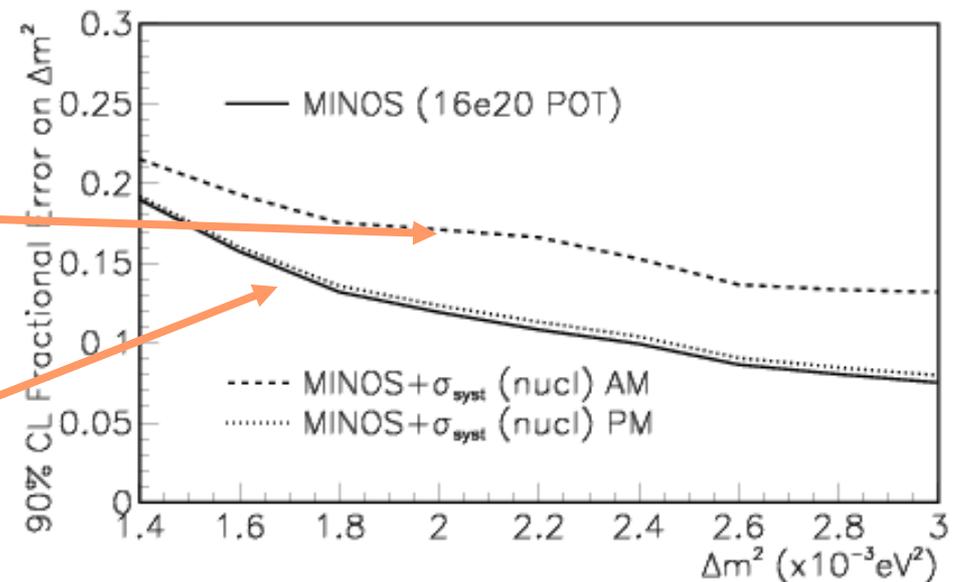


Before MINERv A

$\sigma_{\text{stat}} \sim \sigma_{\text{syst}}$ (rescattering only)

After MINERv A:

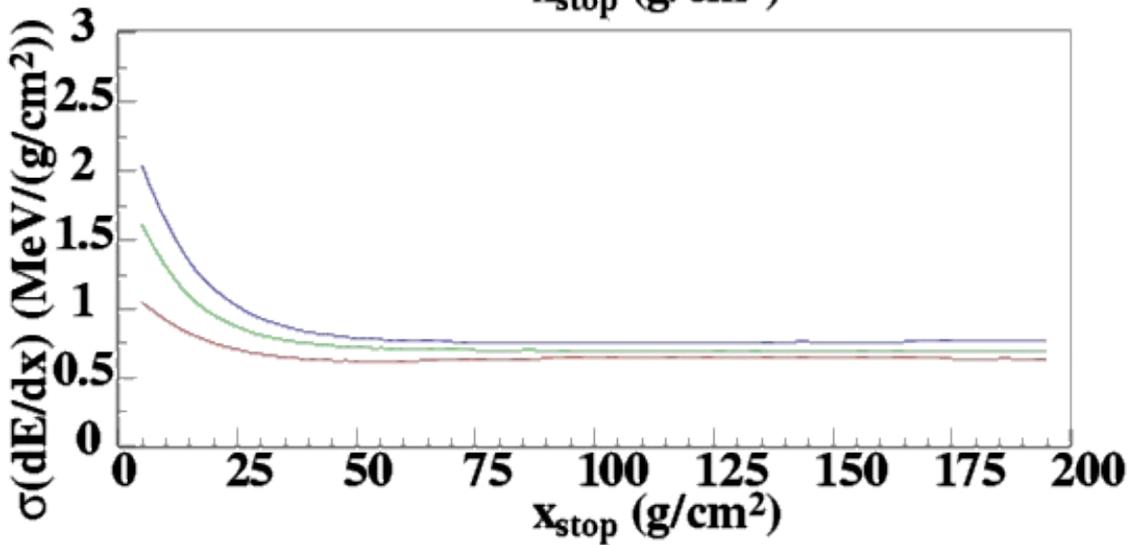
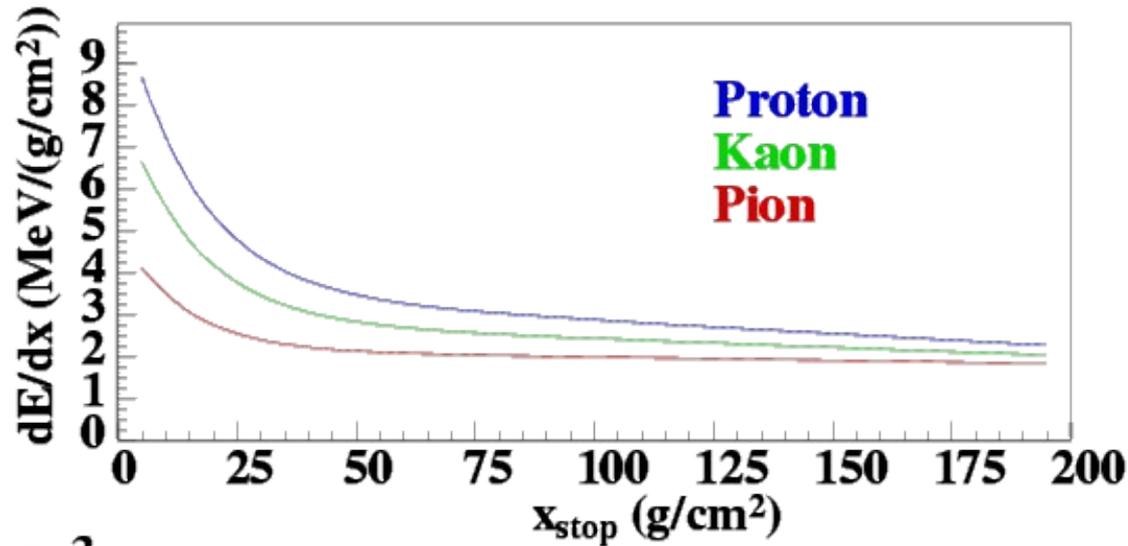
$\sigma_{\text{stat}} \gg \sigma_{\text{syst}}$ (rescattering only)



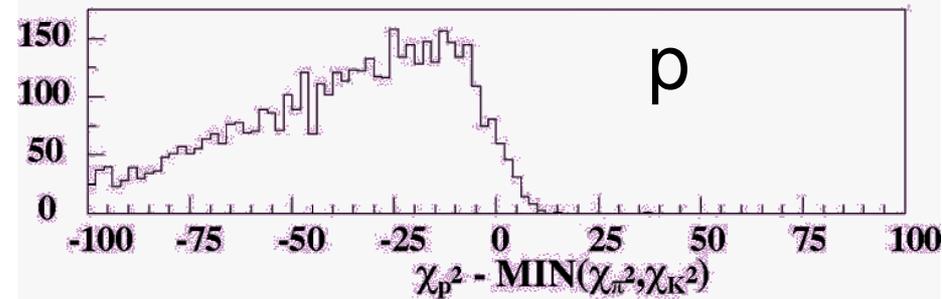
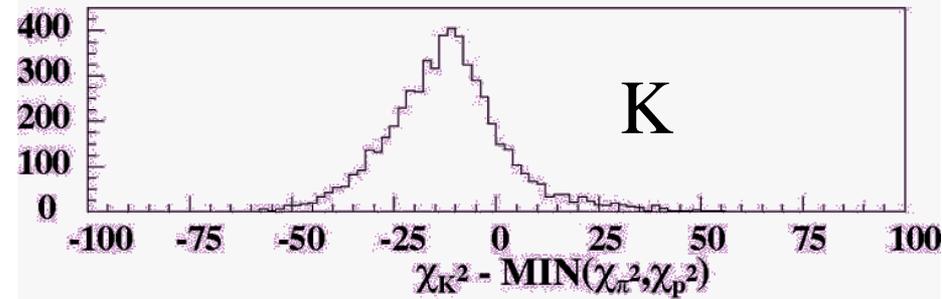
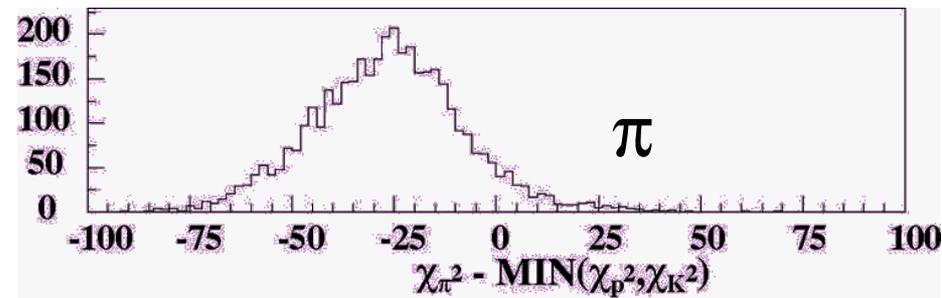
MINERvA: measurements with high-A targets and high-statistics

Particle Identification

- Particle ID by dE/dx in strips and endpoint activity

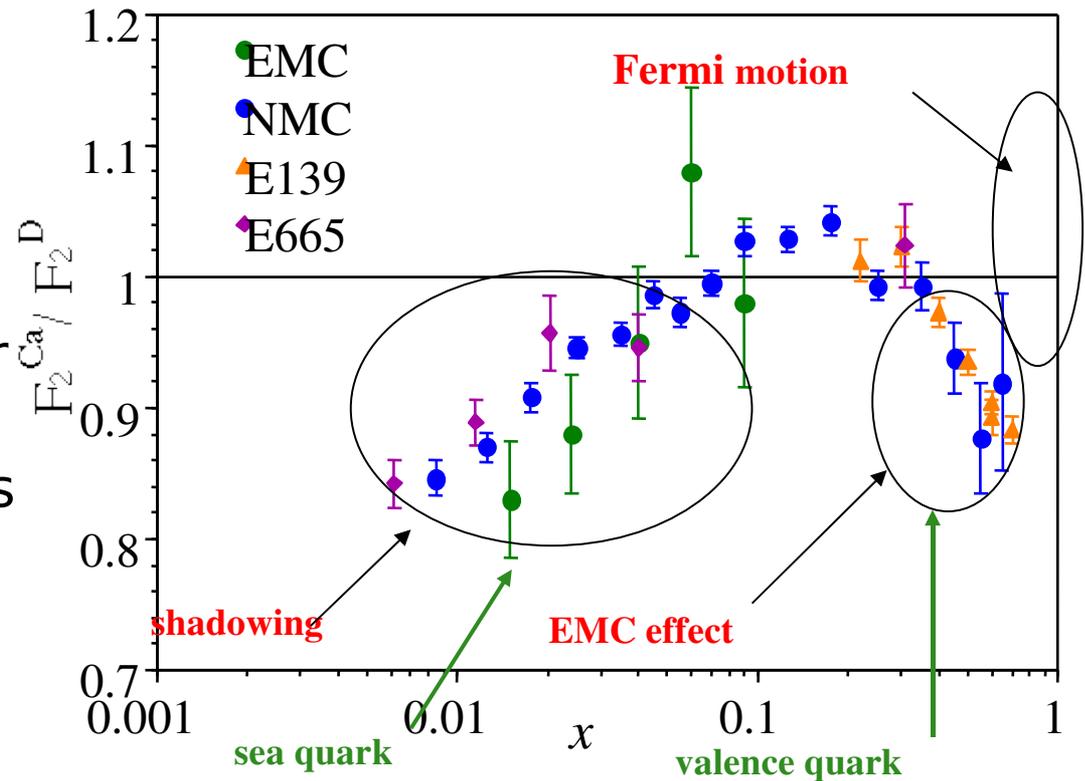


χ^2 differences between right and best wrong hypothesis



A-dependence in ν scattering

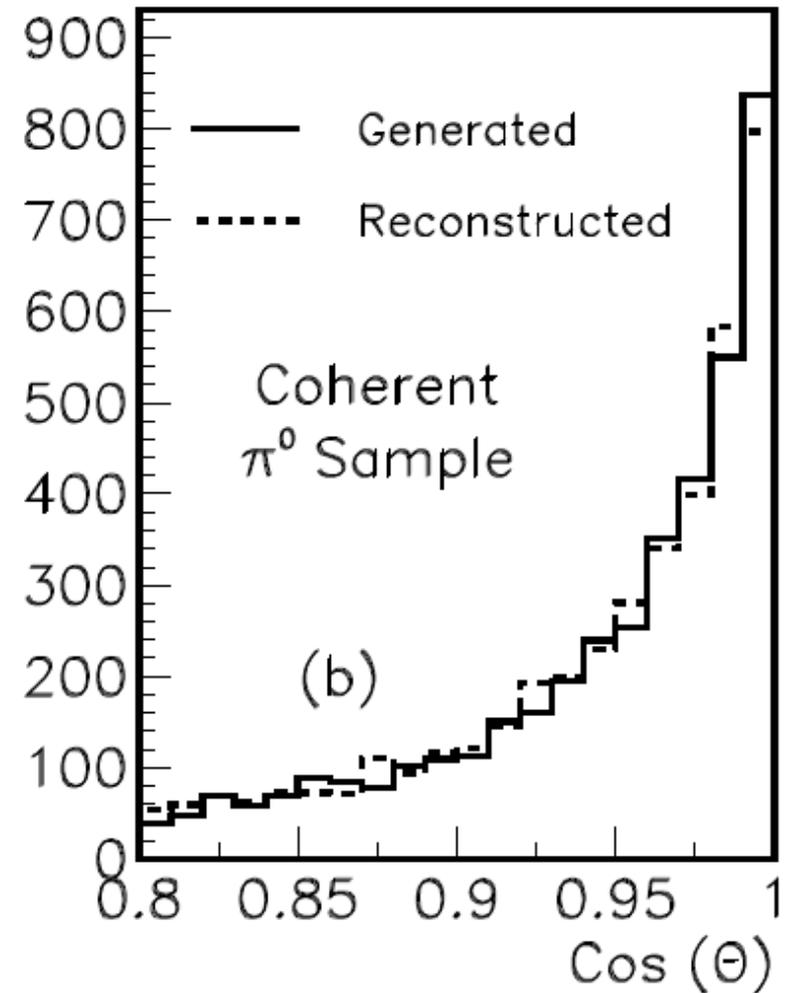
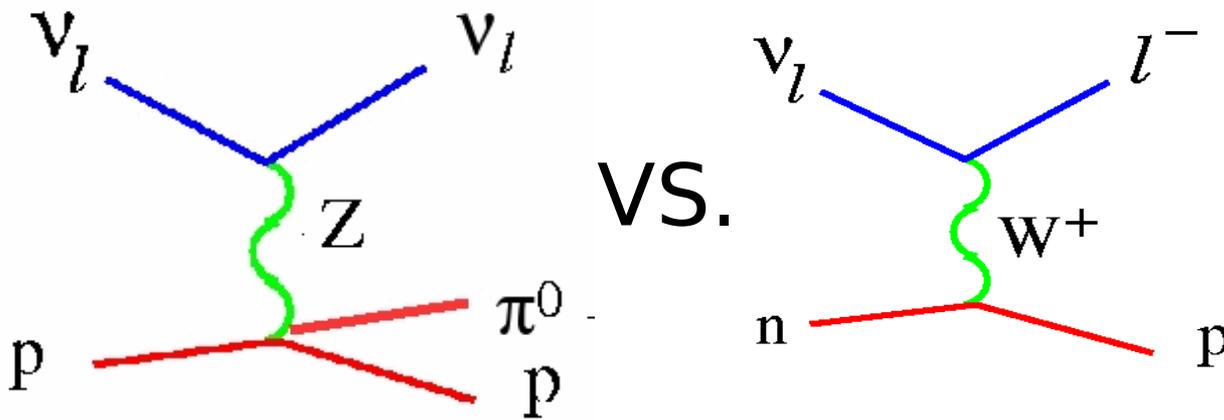
- A dependence observed in e/μ DIS
- Could be different for neutrinos
 - Presence of axial-vector current.
 - Different nuclear effects for valence and sea
 - leads to different shadowing for xF_3 compared to F_2 .



If we understand at 10-20 GeV
Will that help at 100 GeV?
Comparing with JLAB will help.

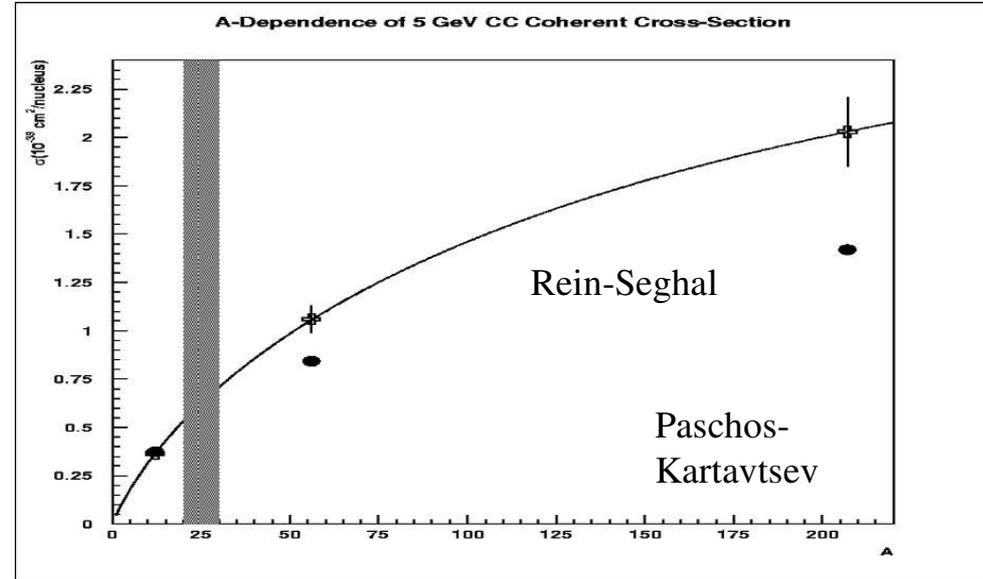
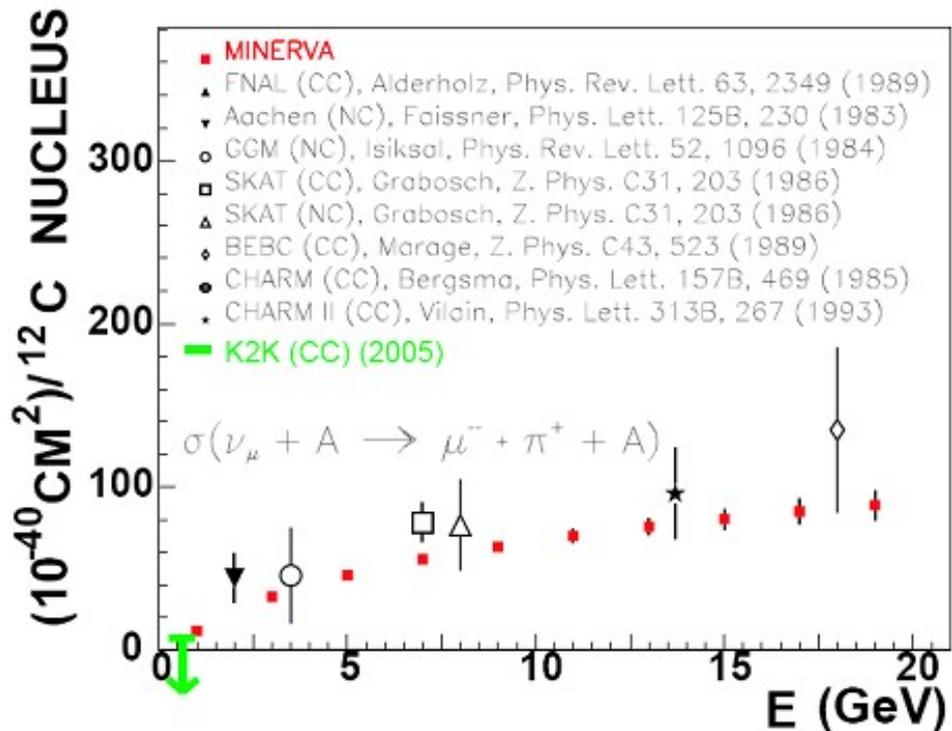
Low energy inclusive and exclusive cross sections for neutrino oscillations

- Example: π^0 NC important for oscillation experiments

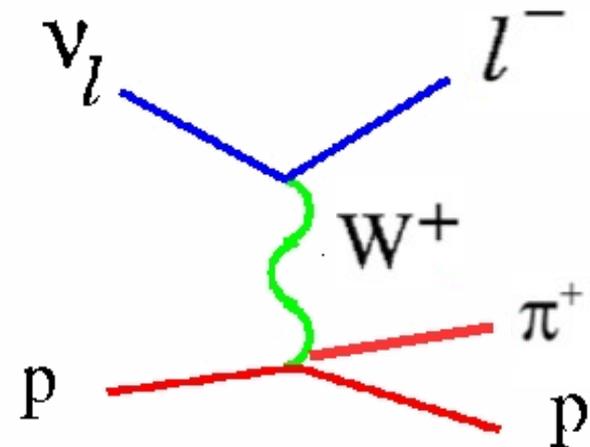


Coherent Pion Production

CC Coherent Pion Cross-Section

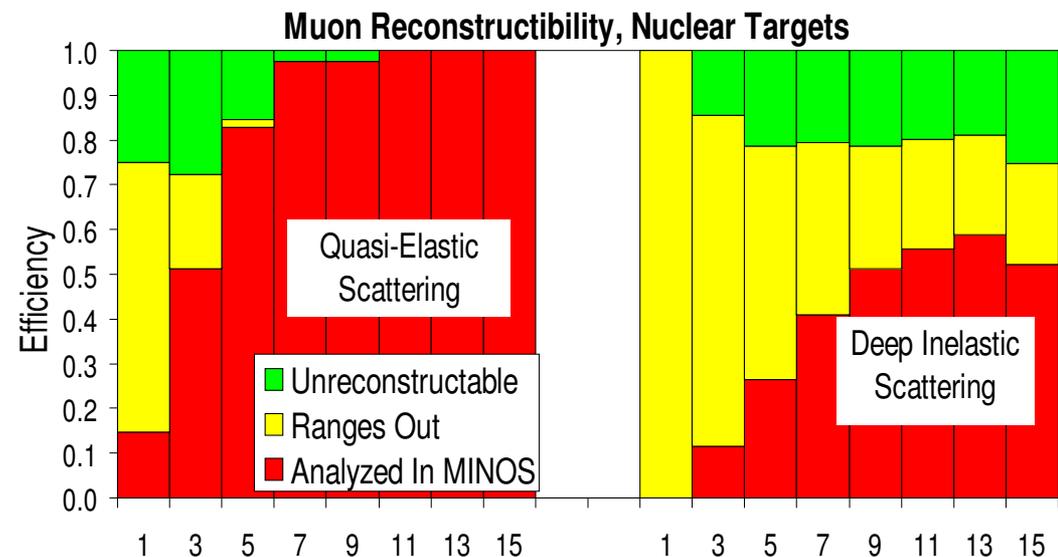
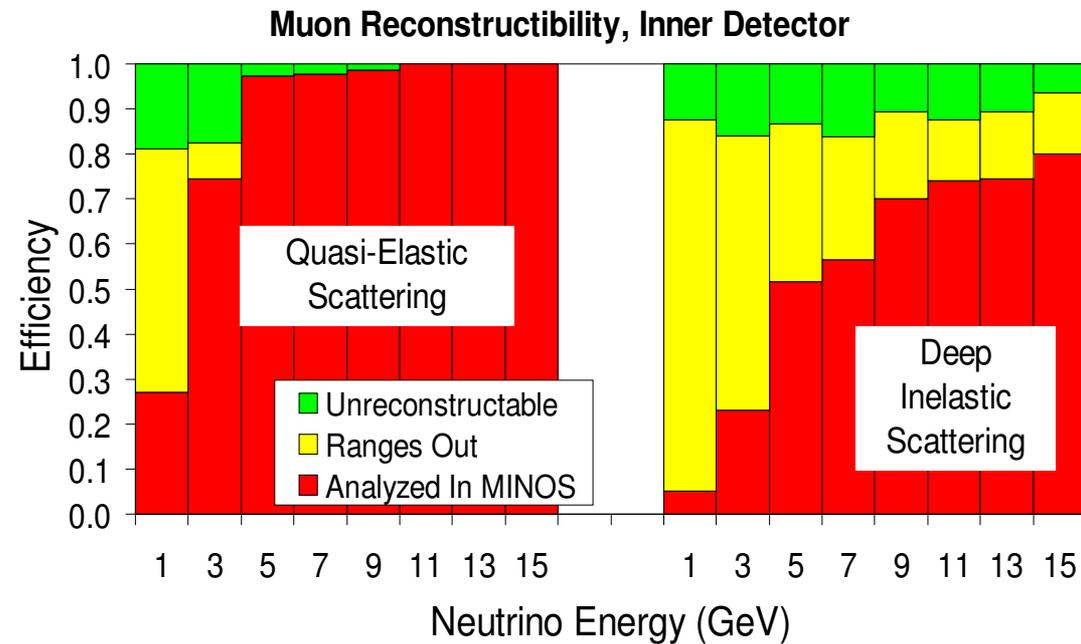


MINERv A's nuclear targets allow the first measurement of the A-dependence of σ_{coh} across a wide A range



Muon Acceptance Study

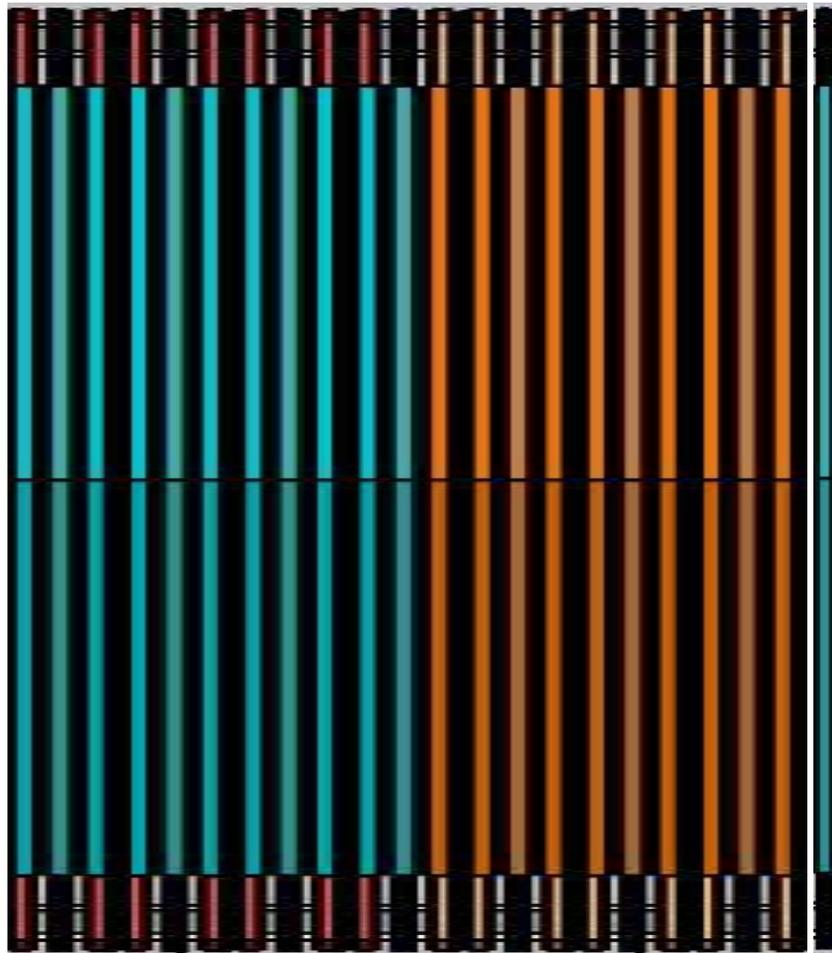
- Fiducial Volume Cuts:
radius < 75cm
- Look at acceptance for muon
Active Target
(>50cm from DS ECAL)
Nuclear Target Region
- In kinematic extrema of interest:
 - High x DIS: ($x > .7$)
Analyzed in MINOS:
>90% active TGT,
>80% nucl target
Remainder escape the sides
 - High Q^2 Quasi-Elastic:
Analyzed in MINOS:
>99% active TGT,
>86% nucl. target



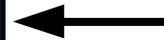
Tracker

ECAL

Tracking
Prototype



Plan
View



Not to
scale

19

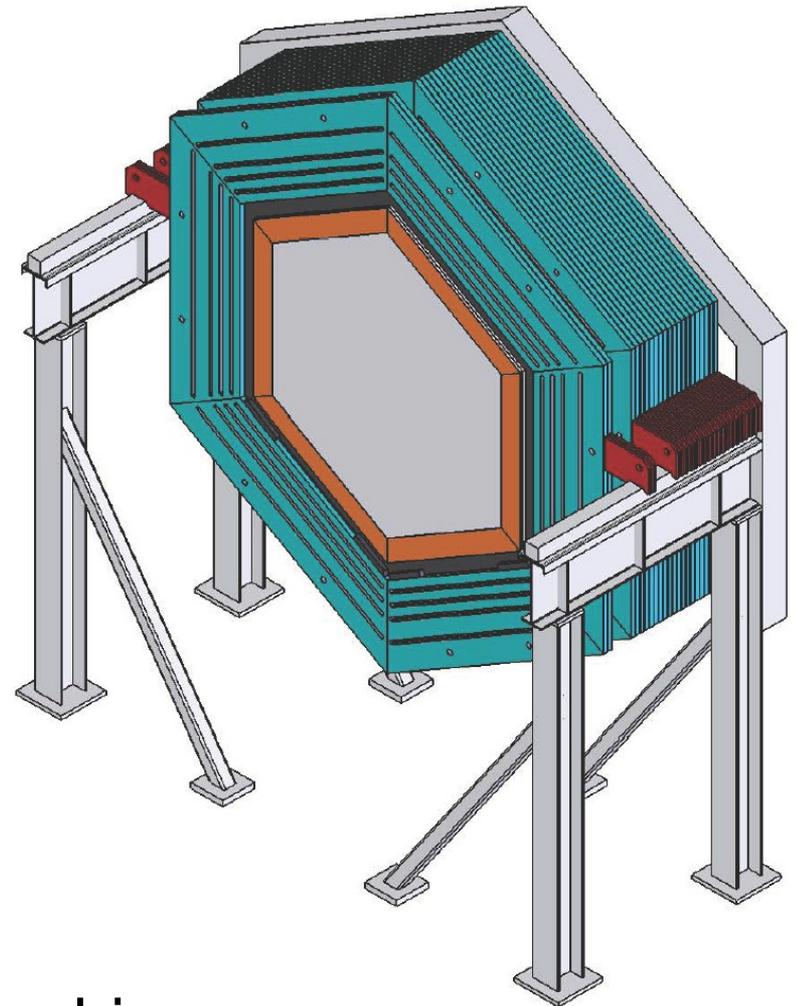
1.7cm thick
scintillator
planes

20

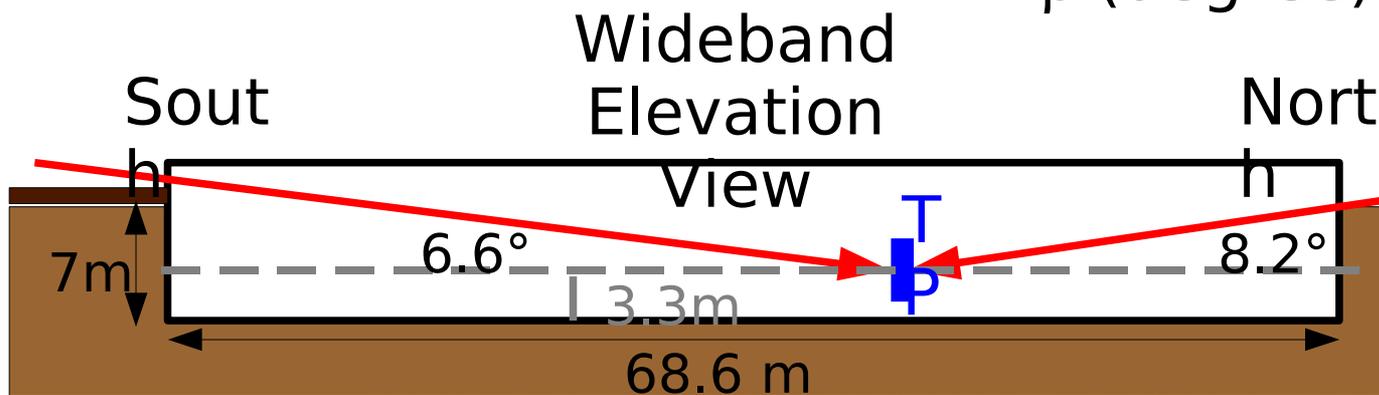
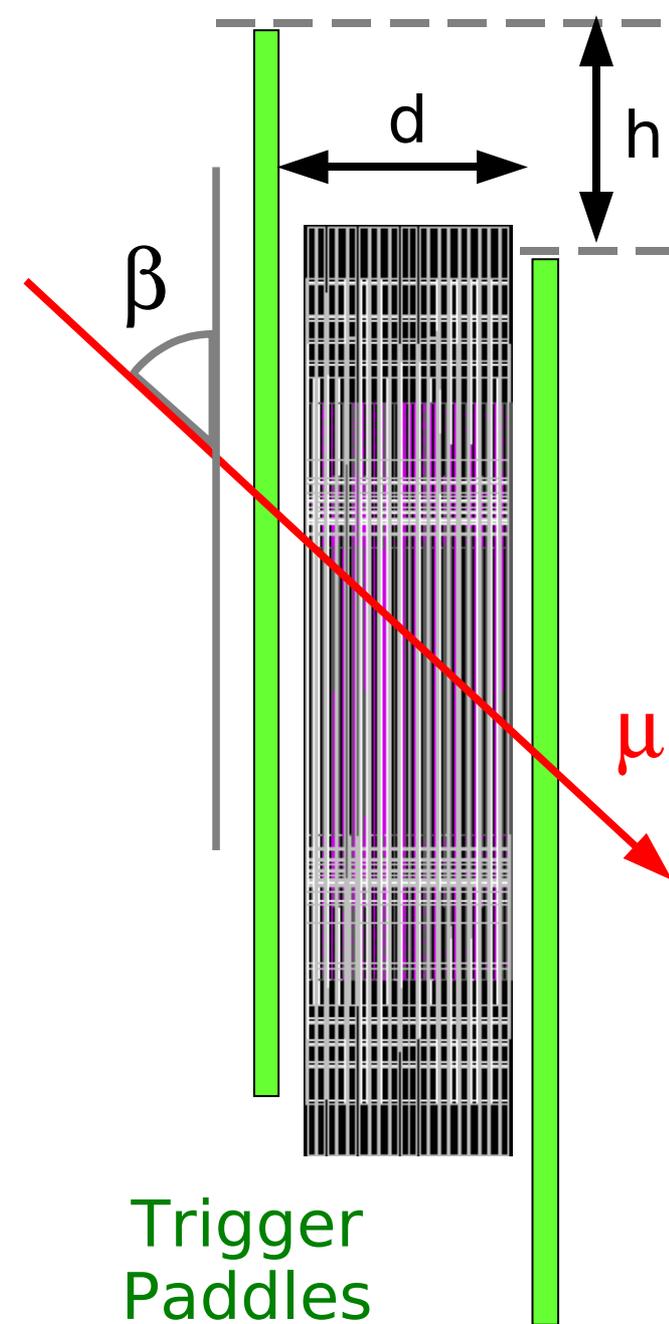
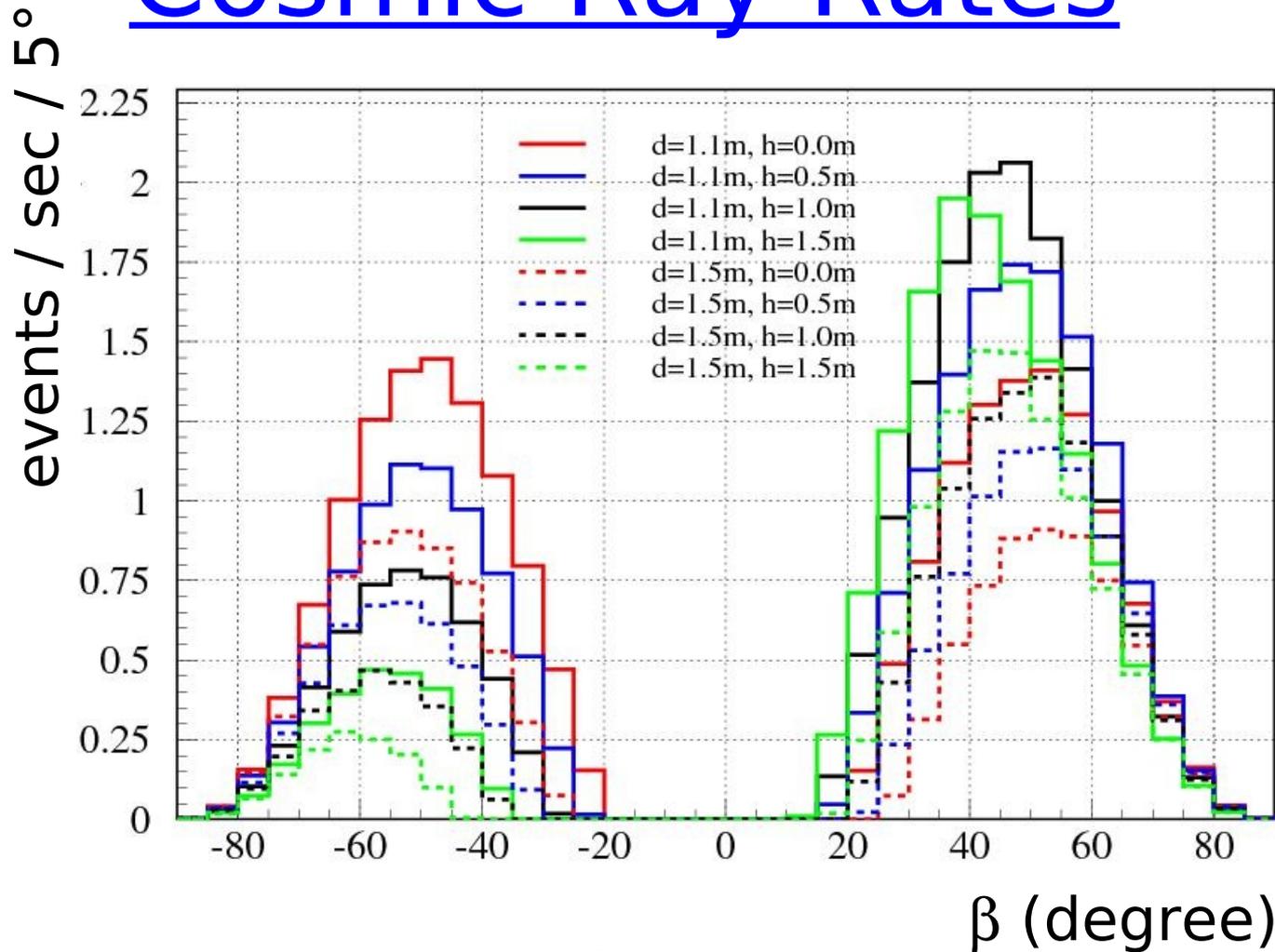
1.7cm scint.
+
0.2cm Pb

1

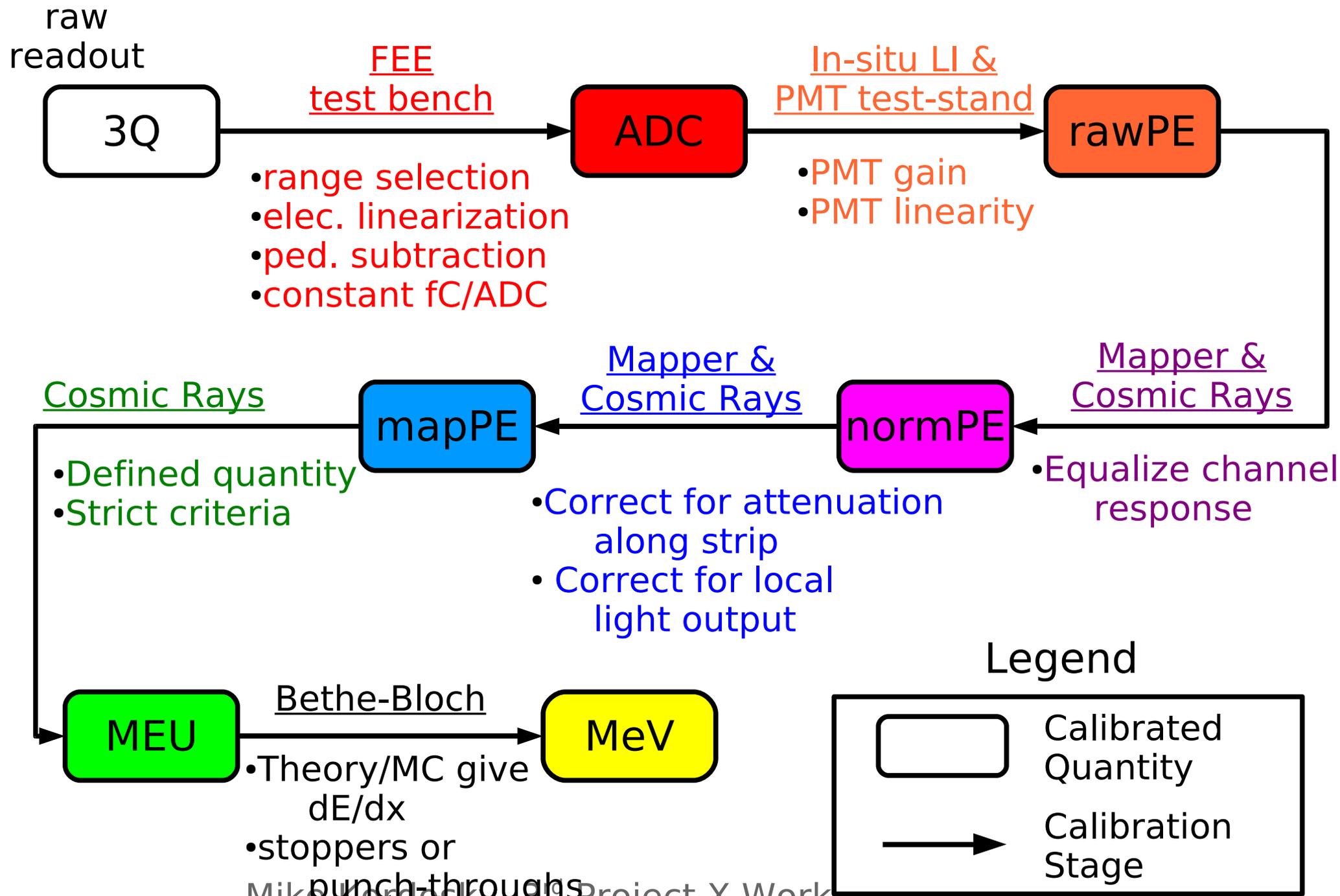
final tracking
plane



Cosmic Ray Rates

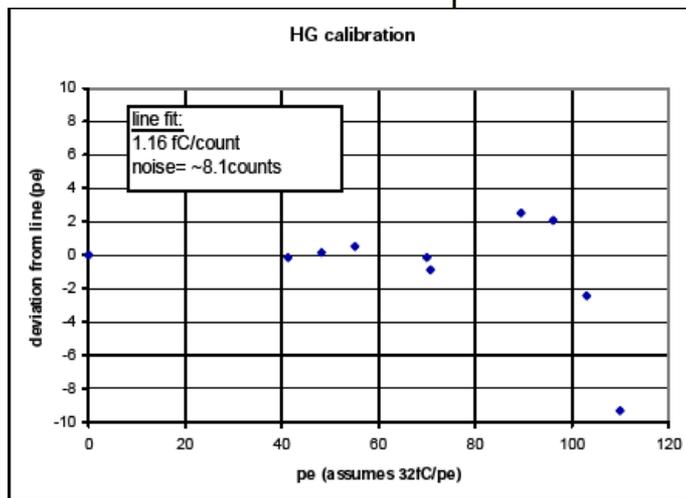
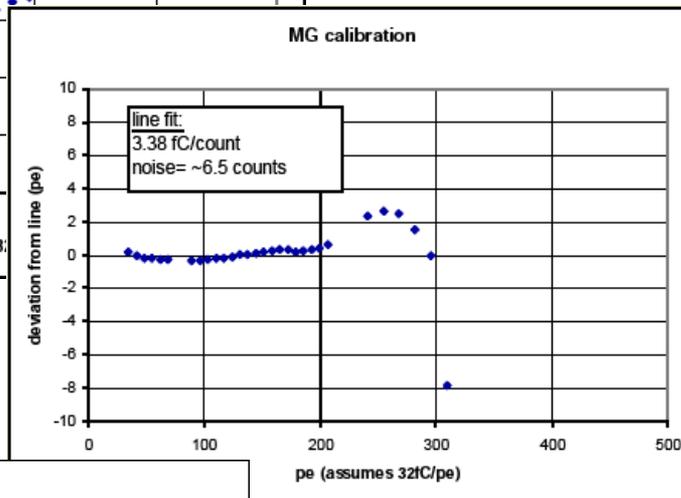
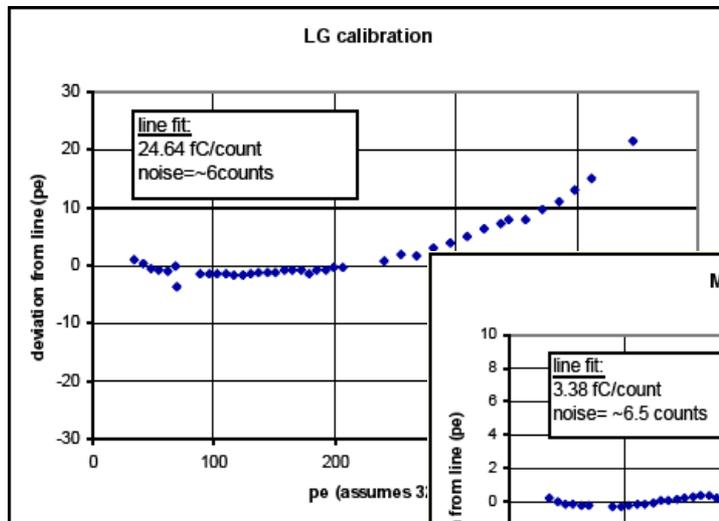


Calibration Scheme



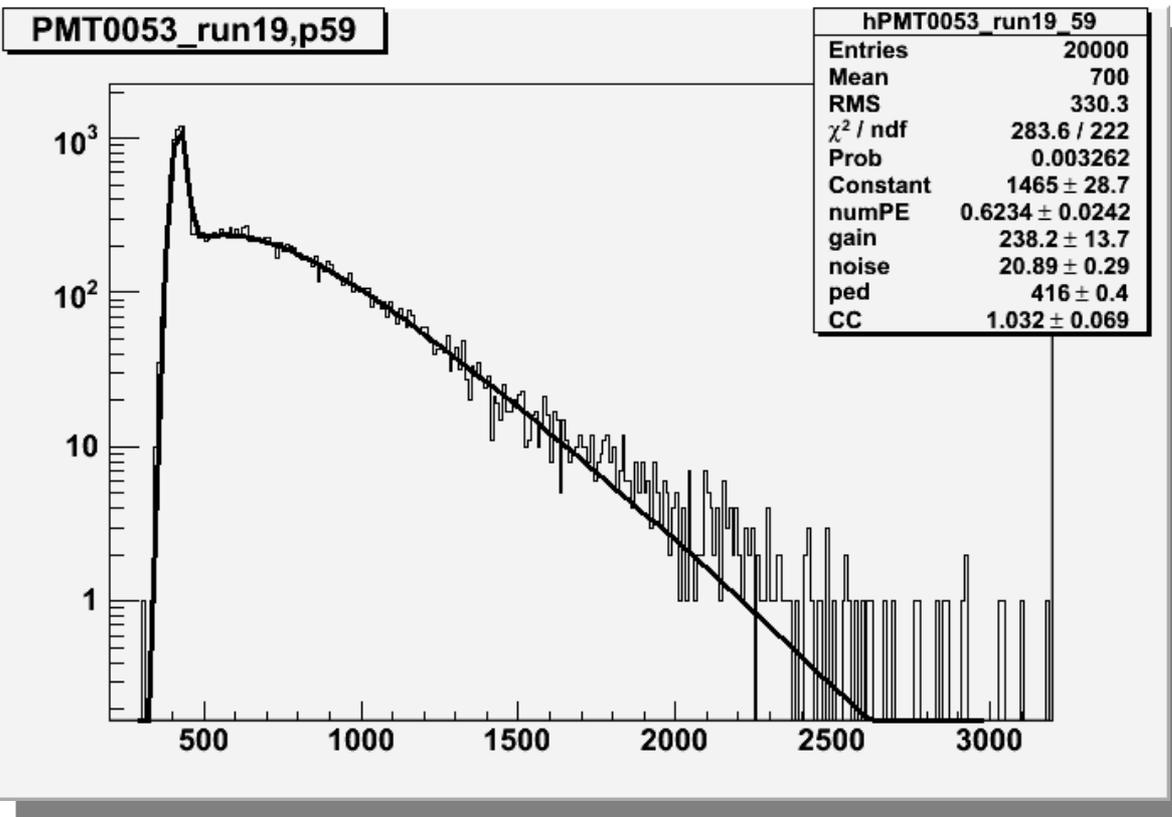
Electronics Gain, Linearity

Trip-t chip
& FEB



- Three Trip-t gain channels
 - high, medium and low gain
- Bench testing for linearity, range selection
- Relative gain in-situ

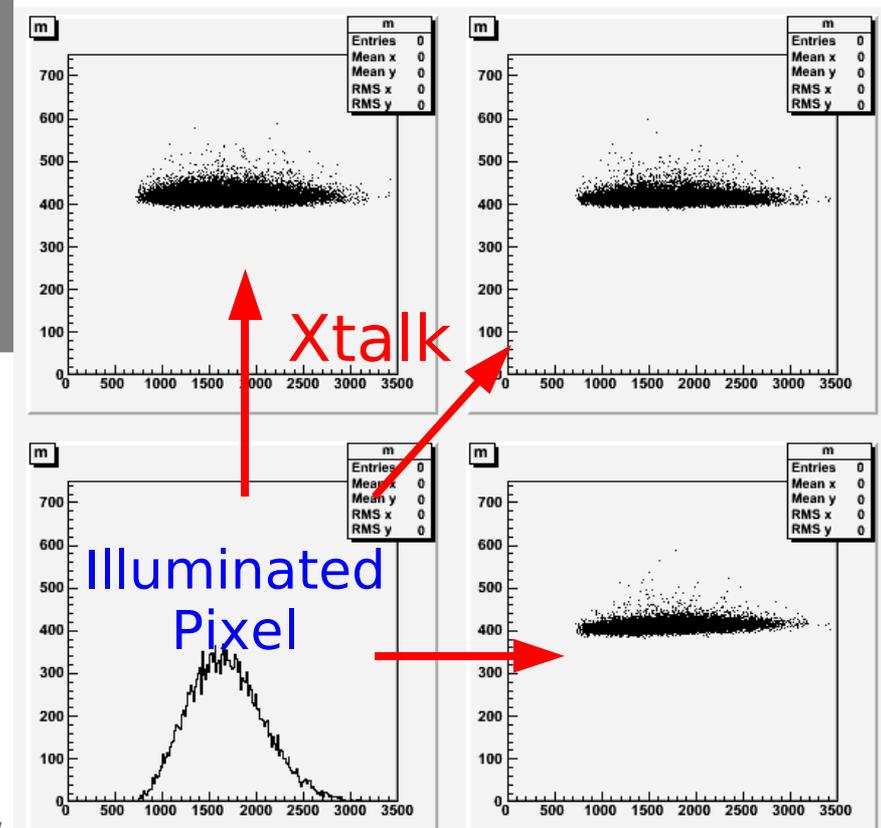
PMT Gain and Xtalk



PMT gains from 1PE peak

- Test stands
- In situ Light Injection

PMT Cross-Talk



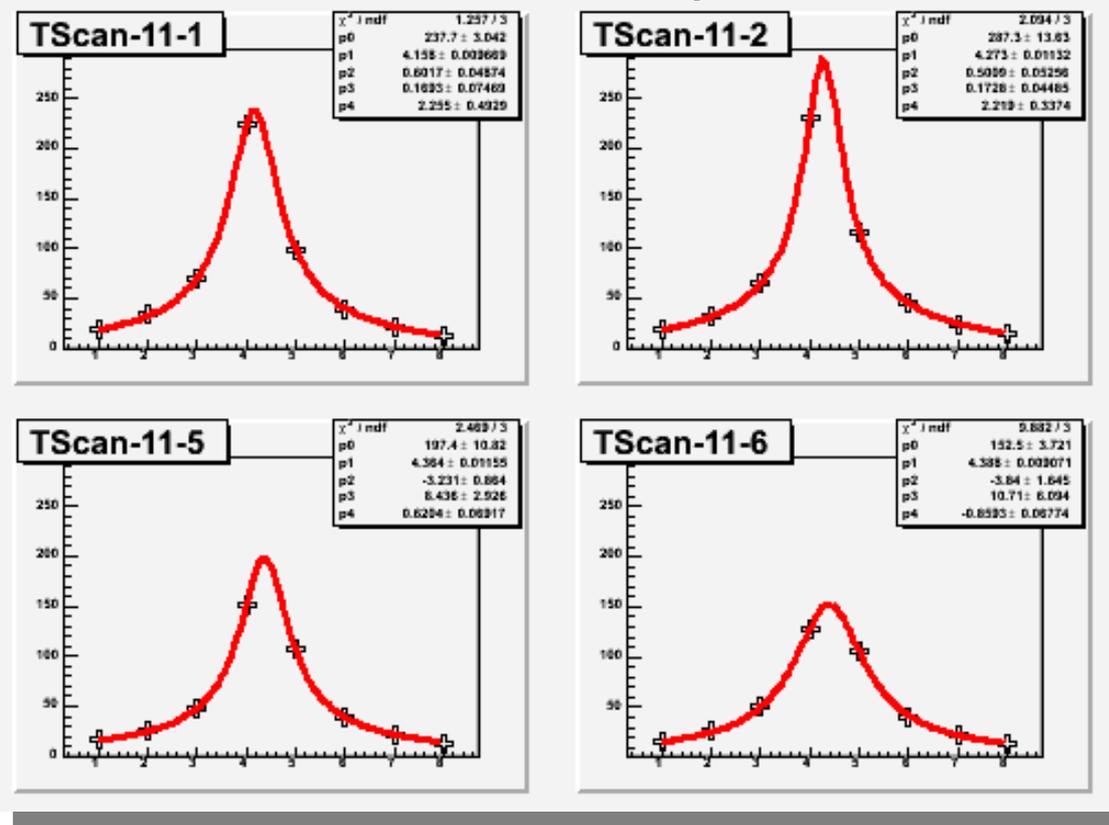
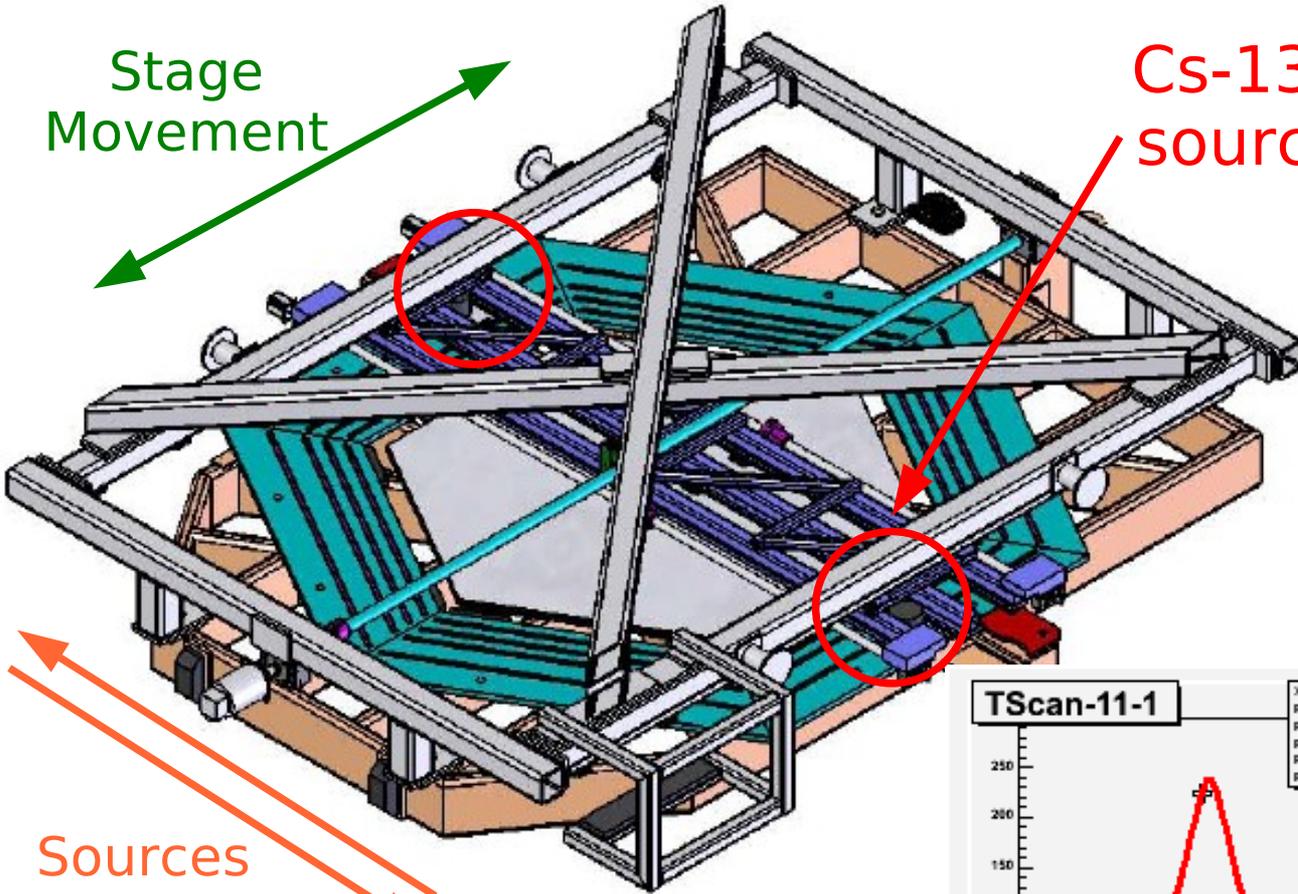
Module Mapper

- Fiber position
- Relative strip response
- Attenuation along strip

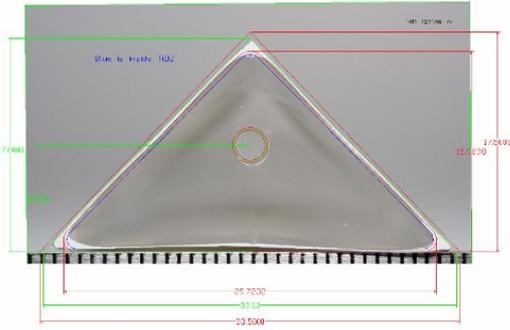
Stage Movement

Cs-137 source

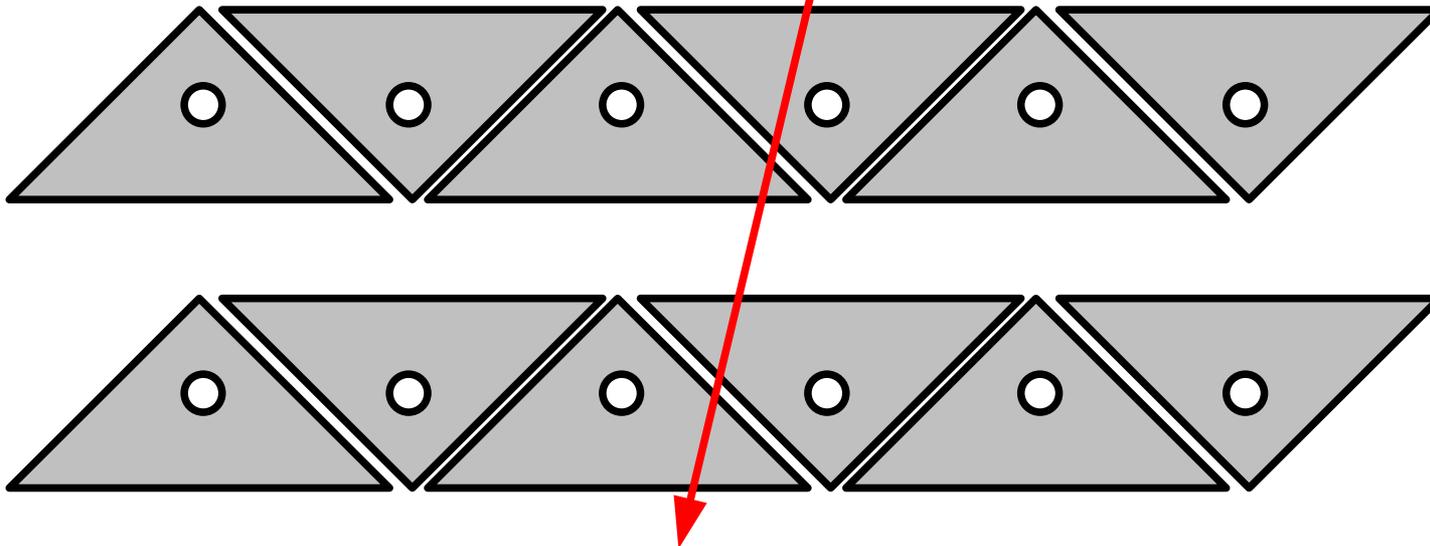
Sources Scan



Tracking and Light Output



μ

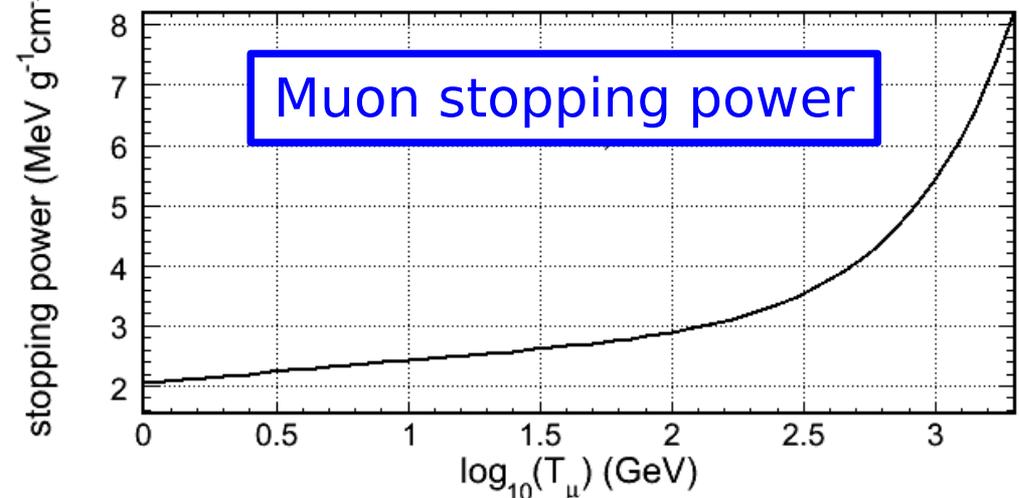
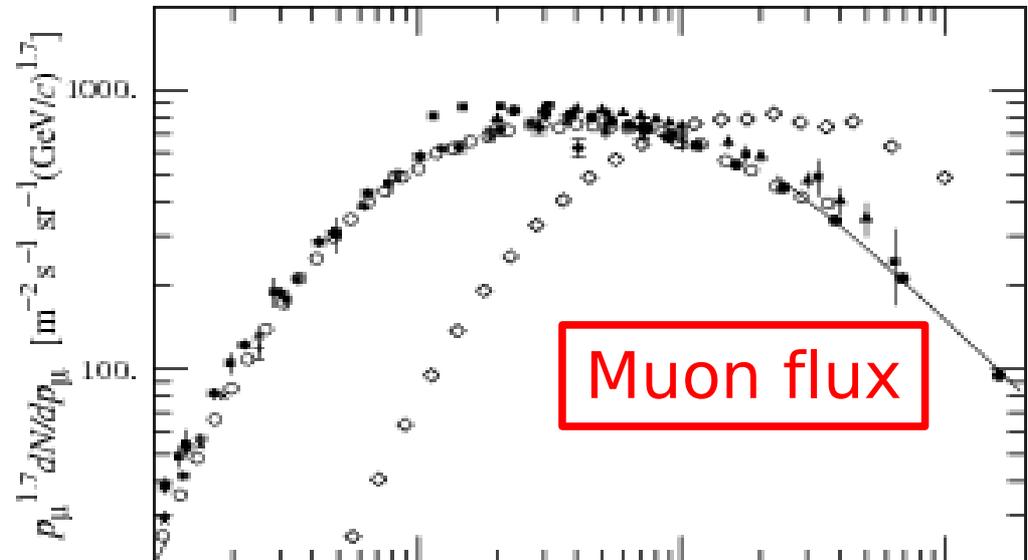
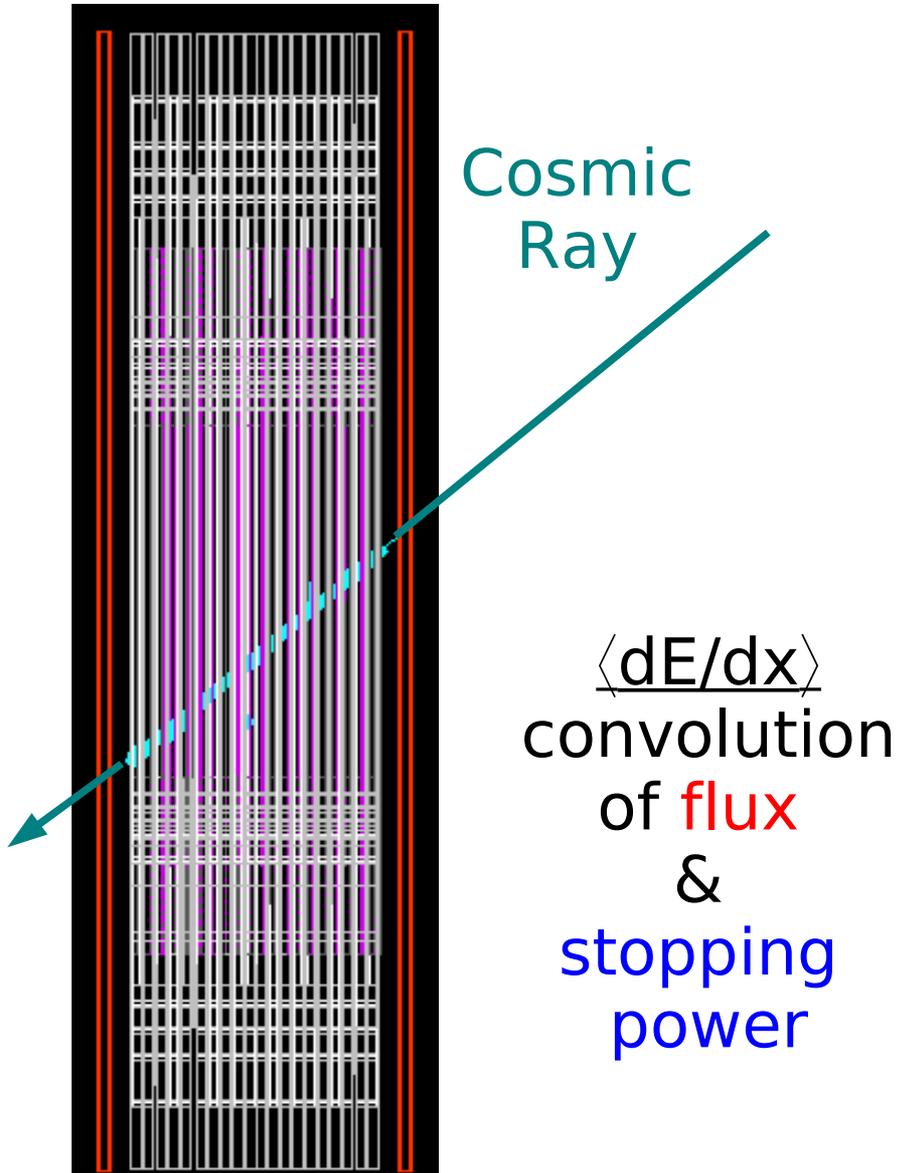


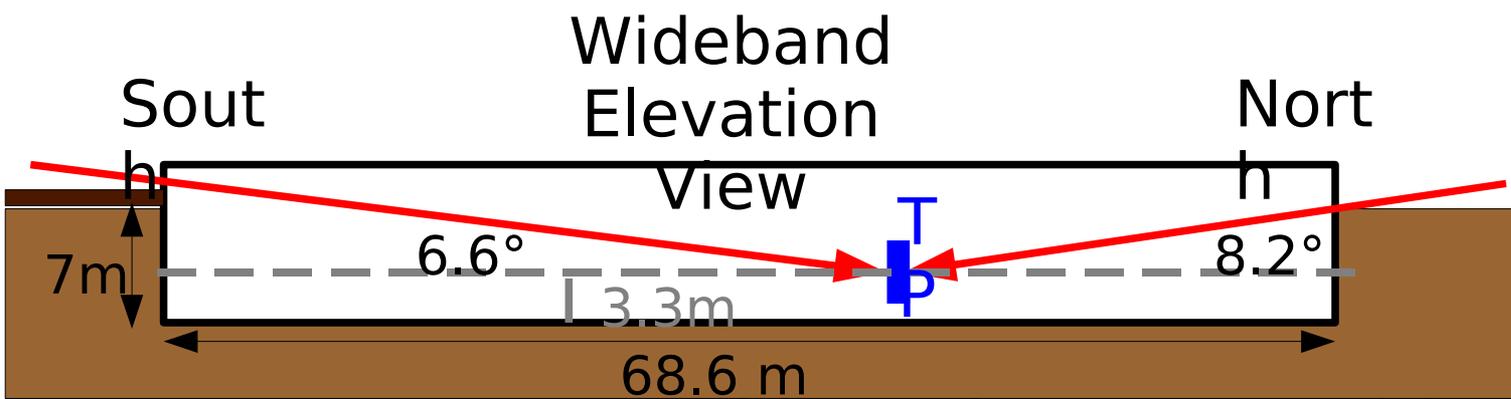
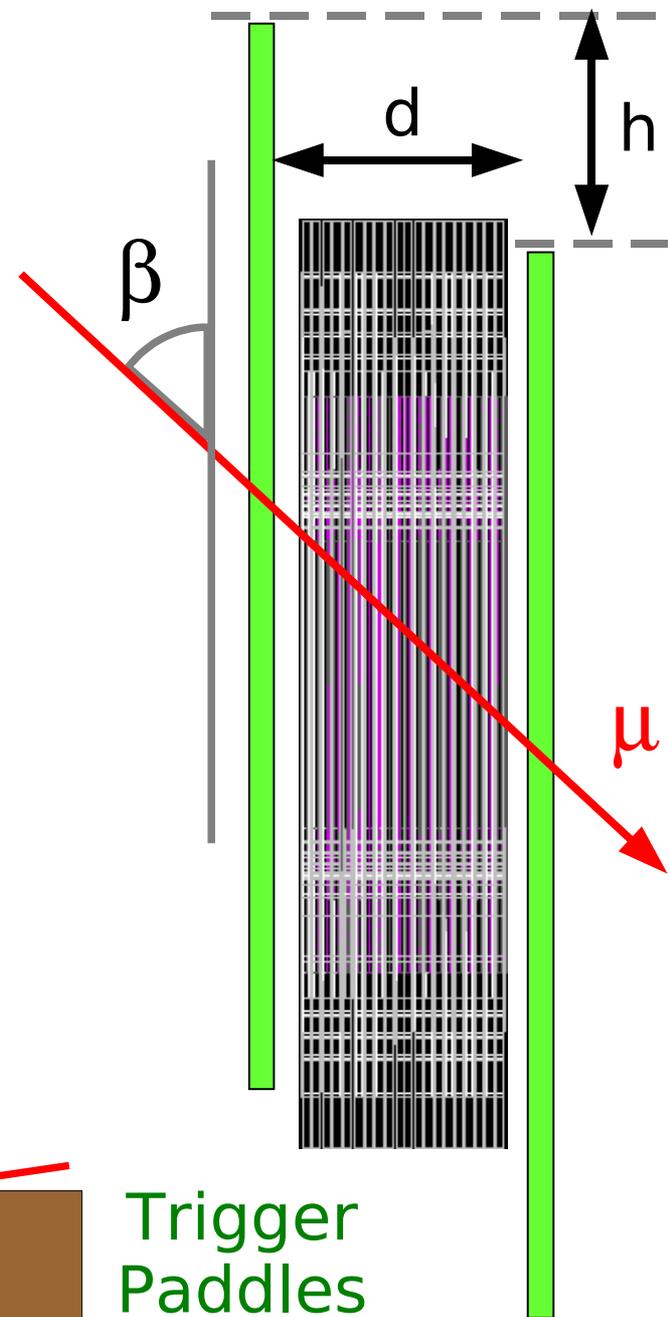
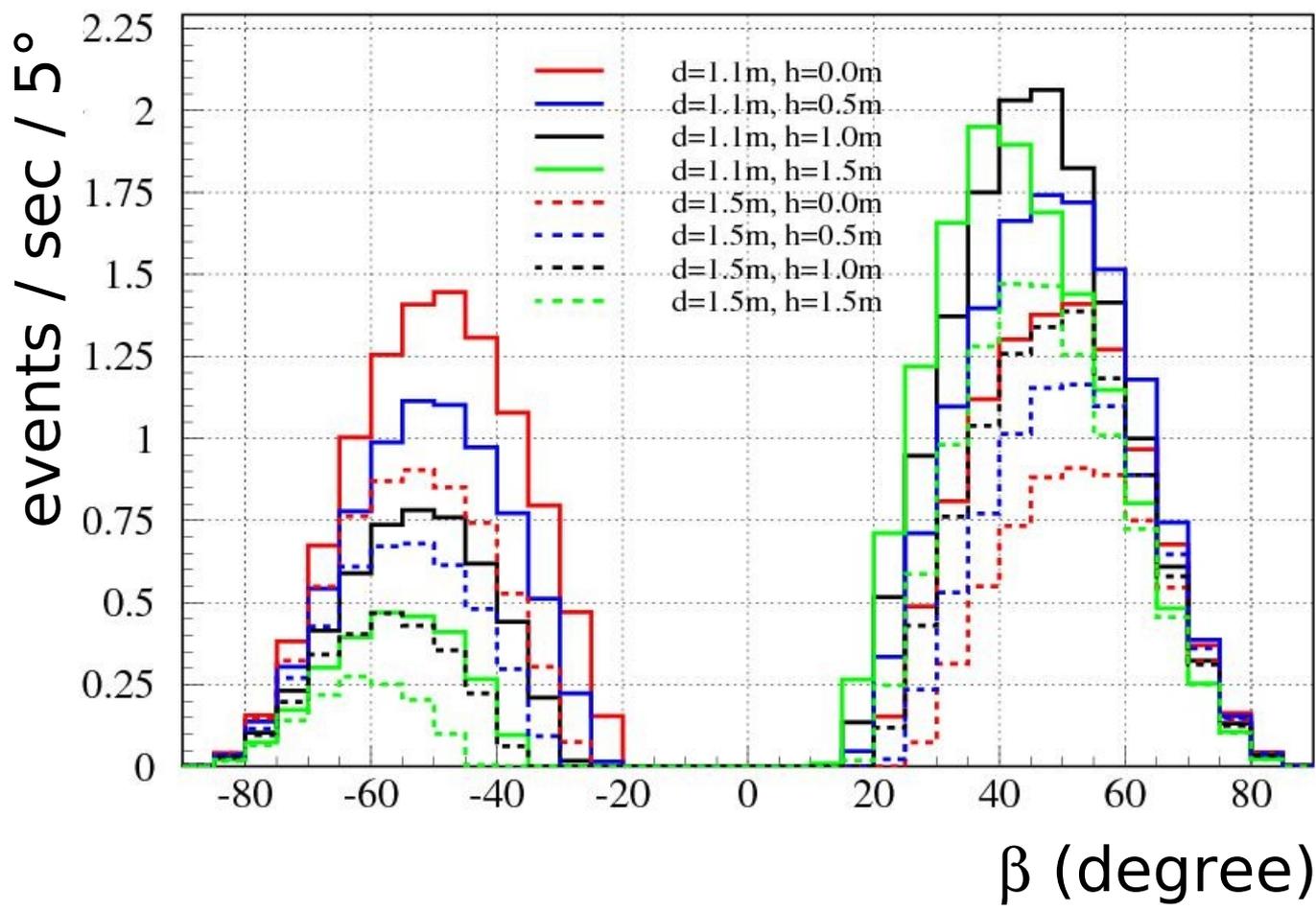
This is likely to be the most challenging calibration task

- Signal depends on light output, path-length, muon energy
 - Reconstructed position depends on light-sharing, which depends on relative light output and alignments
 - Alignments and relative light output from cosmics, mapper
- Implies Iteration**

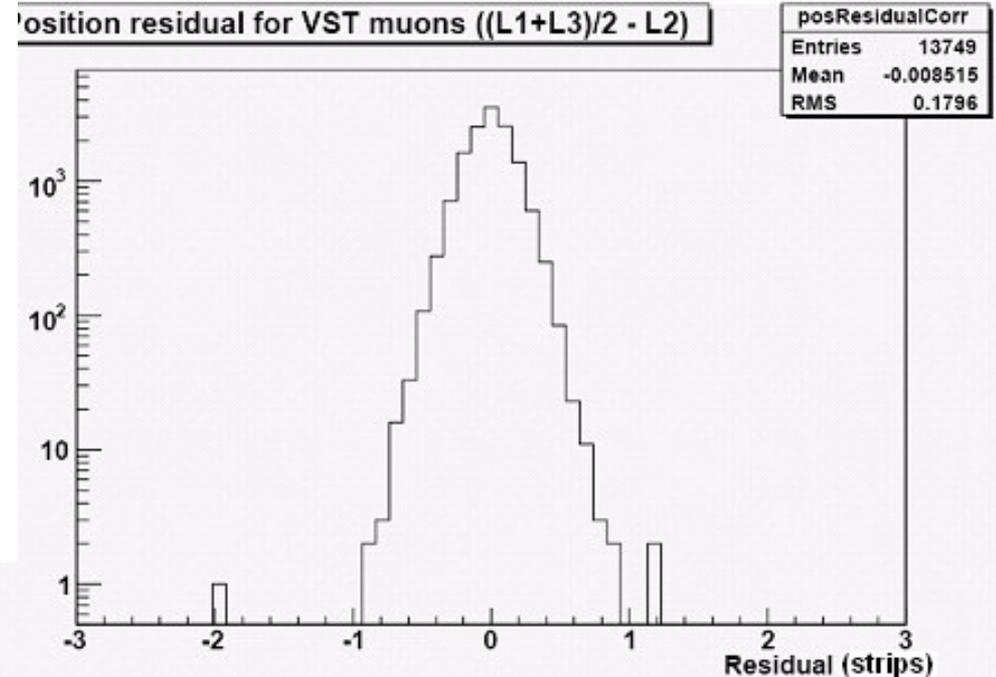
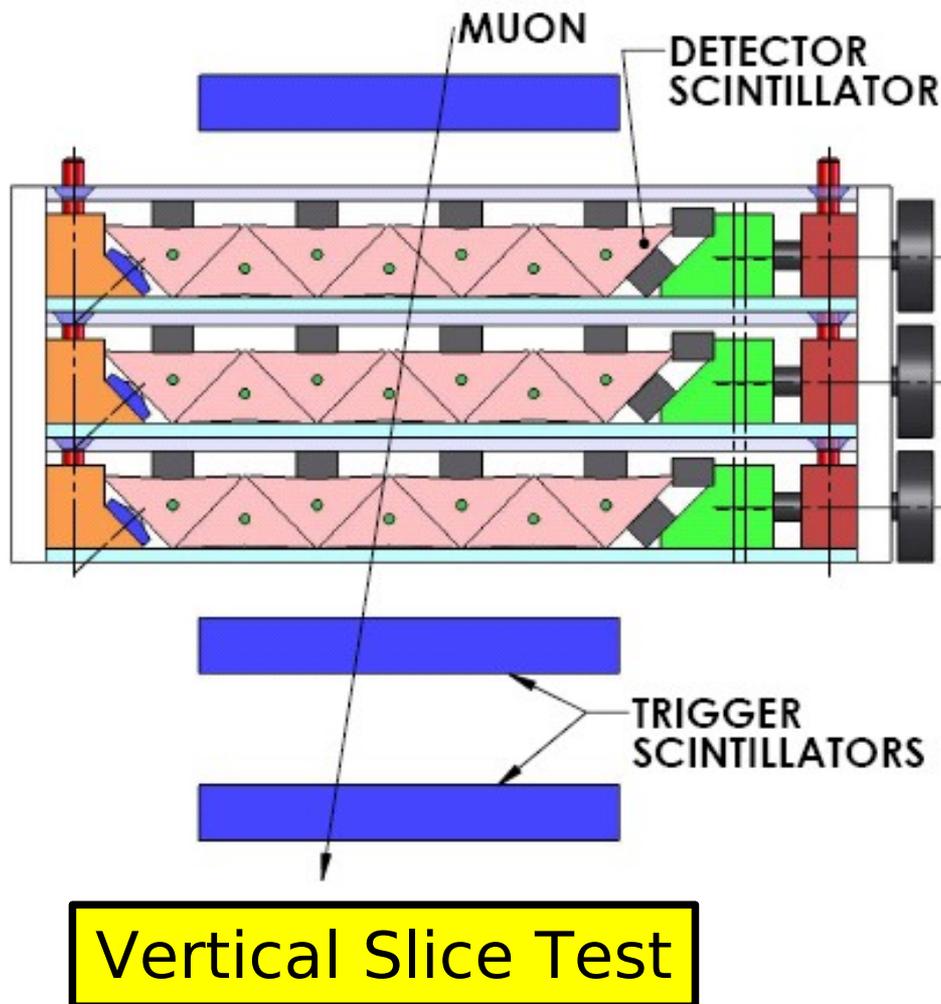
Absolute Scale

- MeV energy loss / MEU
- Via average signal/plane for through-going muons

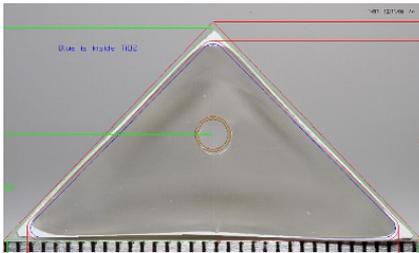




Position Resolution

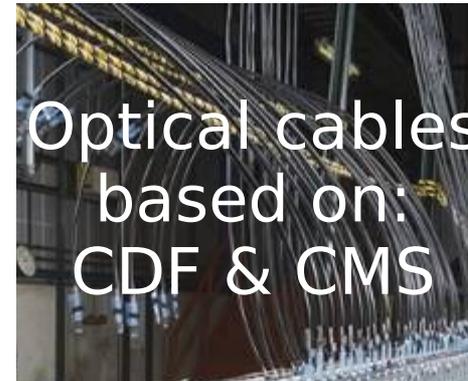


- Position resolution = 2.5 mm
- Distance between the center of strips is 1.7 cm



Sci. Bars from FNAL
Extrusion Facility
→ Now also used by T2K

Synergy?



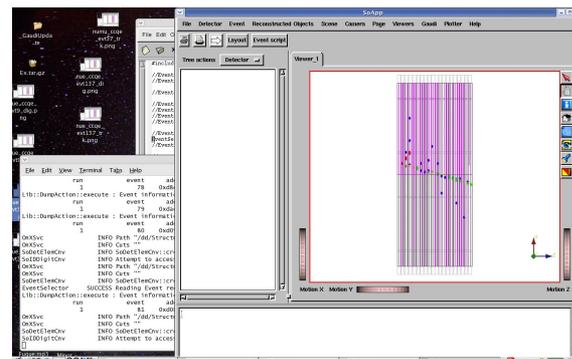
M64 PMTs
used by
MINOS



Trip-t ASIC
originally
designed for
DZero
→ used by T2K



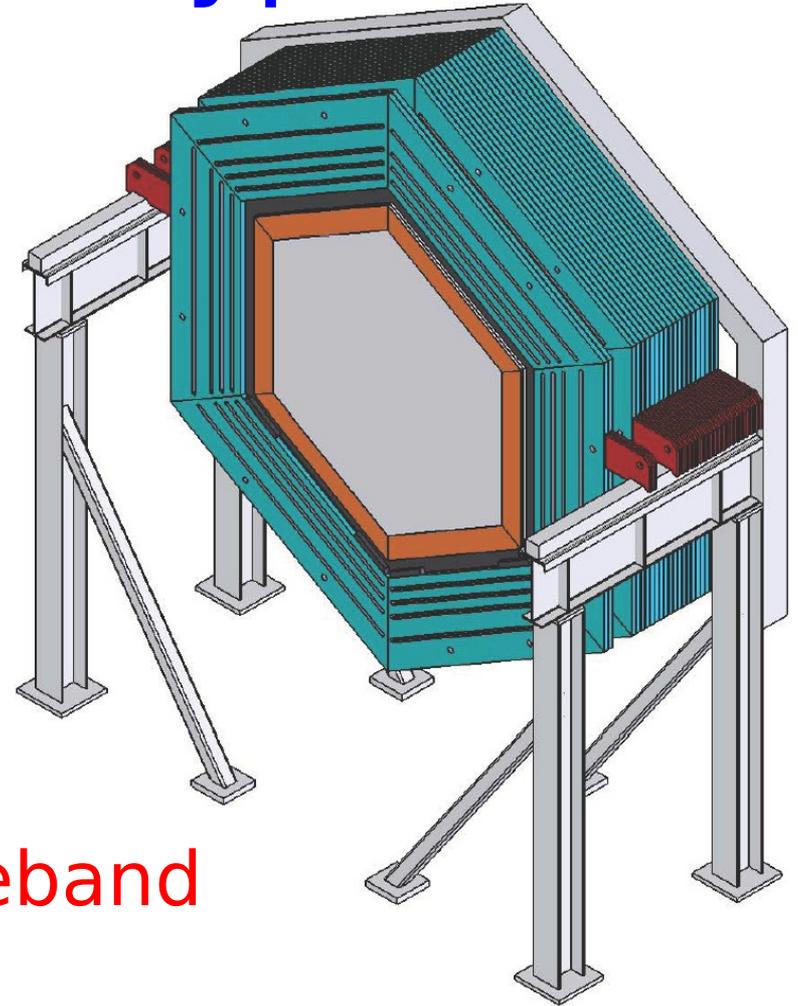
Light Injection
Hardware Design
From MINOS



Offline software
(GAUDI) also
used by
LHCb & ATLAS

Tracking Prototype

- Comprehensive test of
 - detector design
 - component production
 - detector assembly
 - component integration
 - calibration chain
 - event reconstruction
 - Simulations
- Commissioning now in Wideband
 - Led by university groups
 - **Twenty-three** students coming to the lab this summer



Now Playing at Wideband Hall

