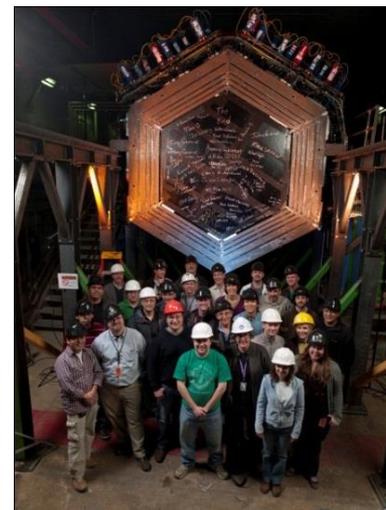
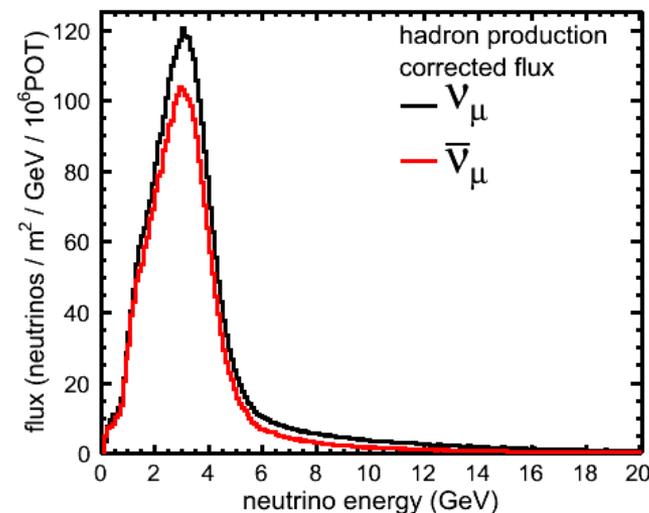


# MINERvA Overview



- ◆ MINERvA is studying neutrino interactions in unprecedented detail on a variety of different nuclei
- ◆ Low Energy (LE) Beam Goals:
  - ◆ Study both signal and background reactions relevant to oscillation experiments (current and future)
  - ◆ Study nuclear effects in inclusive reactions
  - ◆ Measure nuclear effects on exclusive final states
    - » as a function of measured neutrino energy
    - » Study differences between neutrinos and anti-neutrinos
- ◆ Medium Energy (ME) Beam (NOvA) Goals:
  - ◆ Structure functions on various nuclei
  - ◆ Study high energy feed-down backgrounds to oscillation expt's
- ◆ NuMI Beamline provides
  - ◆ High intensity, wide range of available energies
- ◆ MINERvA detector provides
  - ◆ Reconstruction in different nuclei, broad range of final states

NuMI Low Energy Beam Flux



~65 Particle, nuclear and theoretical physicists from 20 institutions



# MINERvA Detector Basics

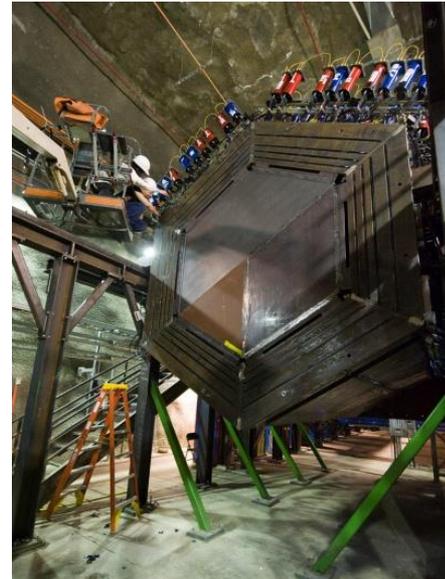
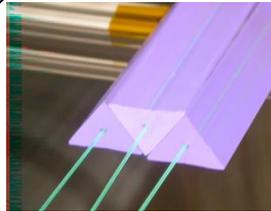


## ◆ Nuclear Targets

- ◆ Allows side by side comparisons between different nuclei
- ◆ Pure C, Fe, Pb, LHe, water

## ◆ Solid scintillator (CH) tracker

- ◆ Tracking, particle ID, calorimetric energy measurements
- ◆ Low visible energy thresholds



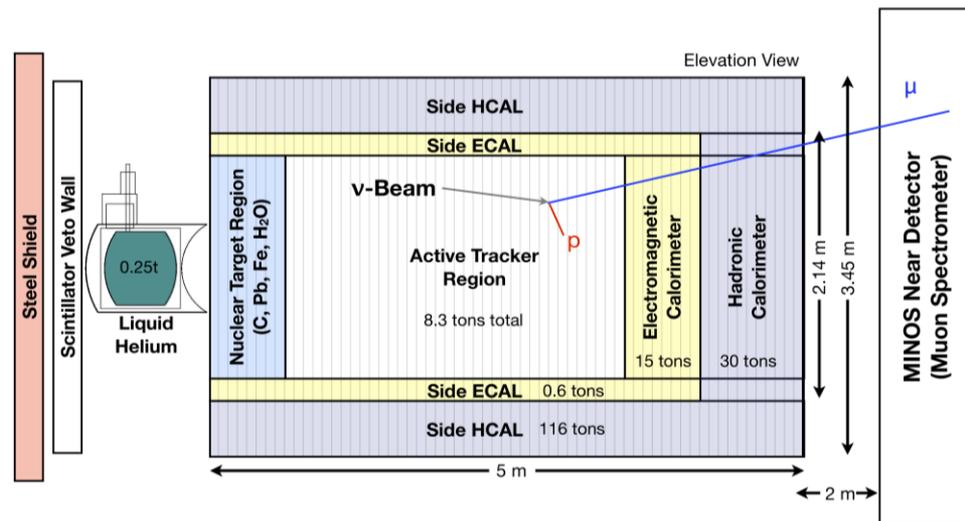
LHe cryotarget

## ◆ Side and downstream electromagnetic and hadronic calorimetry

- ◆ Allow for event energy containment

## ◆ MINOS Near Detector

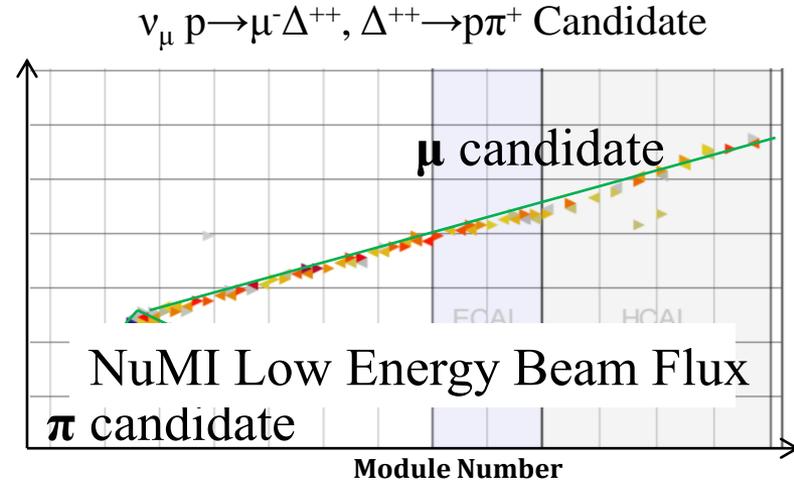
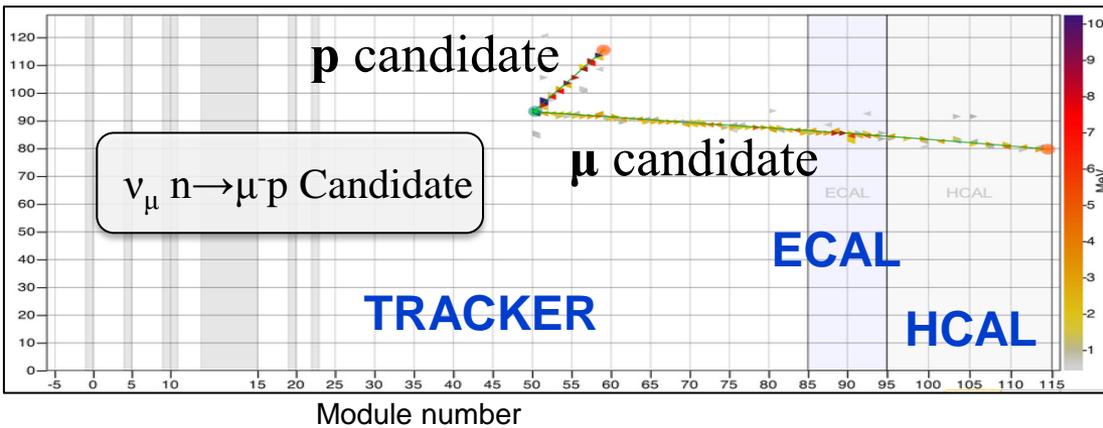
- ◆ Provides muon charge and momentum



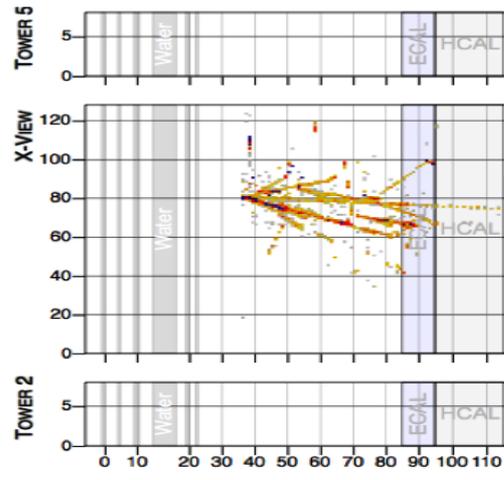
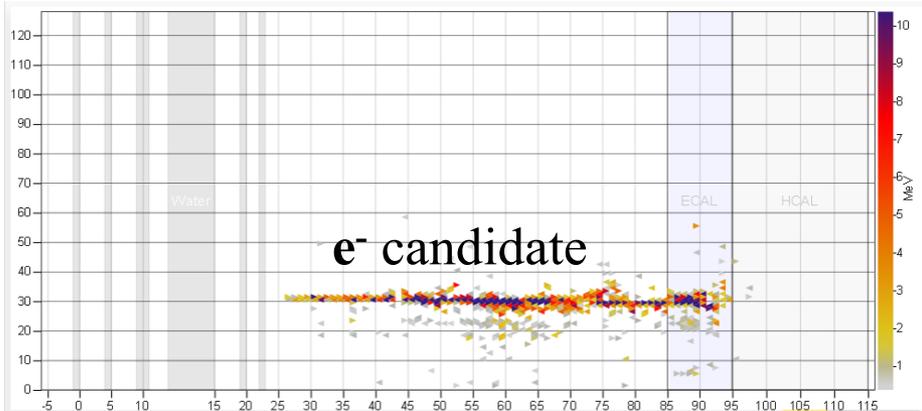


# Events in MINERvA

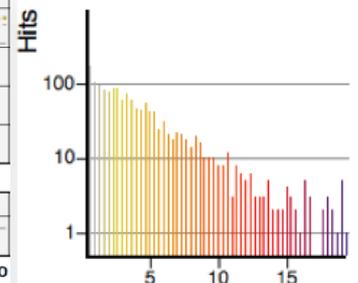
One out of three views shown, color = energy

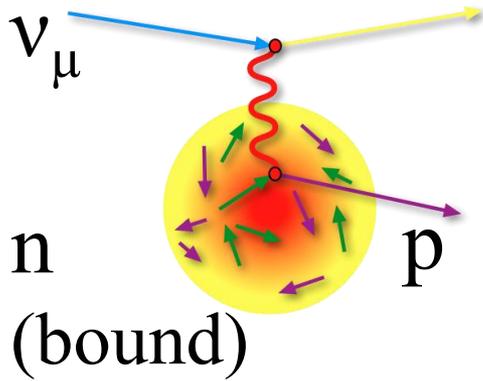


$\nu_\mu e^- \rightarrow \nu_\mu e^-$  Candidate



Deep Inelastic Scattering candidate





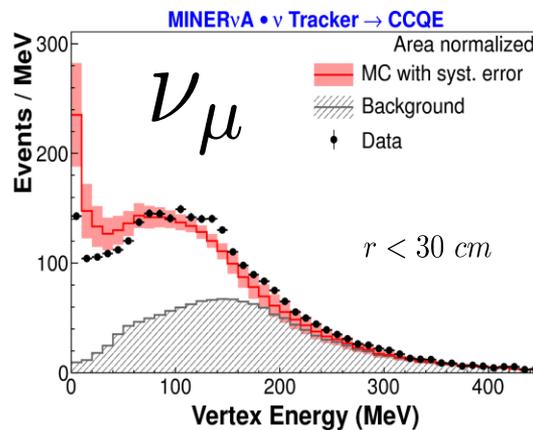
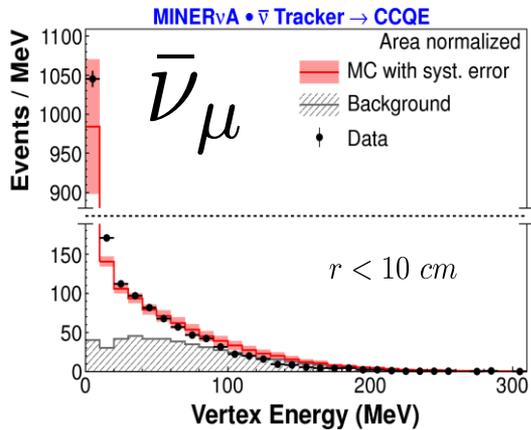
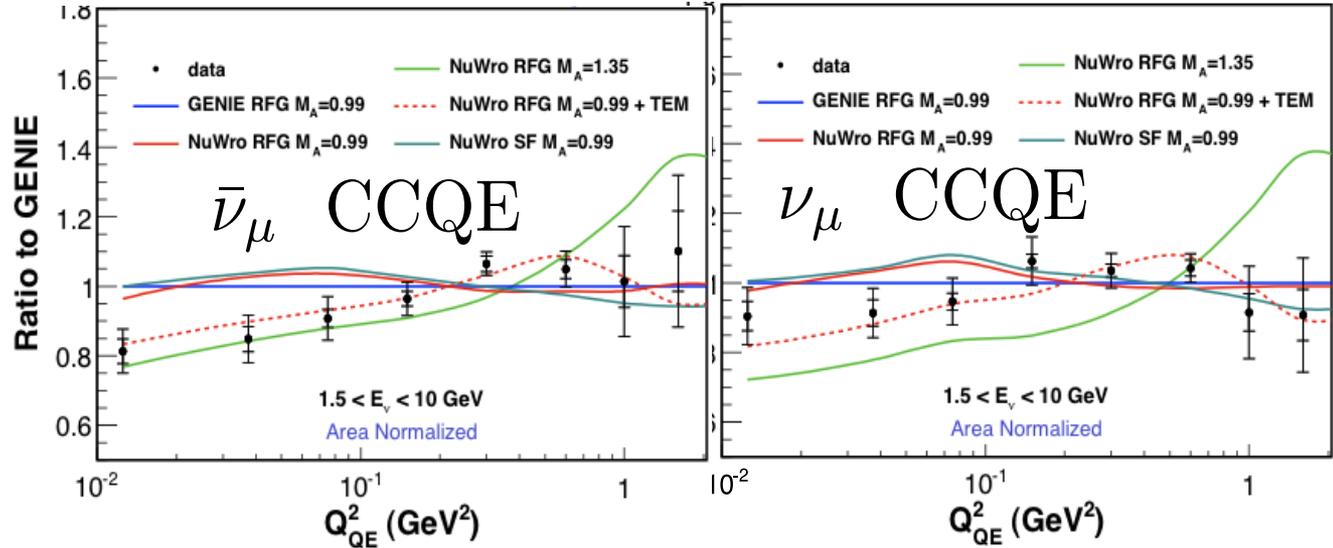
# $\mu^-$ Neutrino & Anti-Neutrino CCQE



Phys Rev. Lett. 111, 002051 and 002052 (2013)

**What is effect of nucleus?**

Compare shape of  $d\sigma/dQ^2$  to models

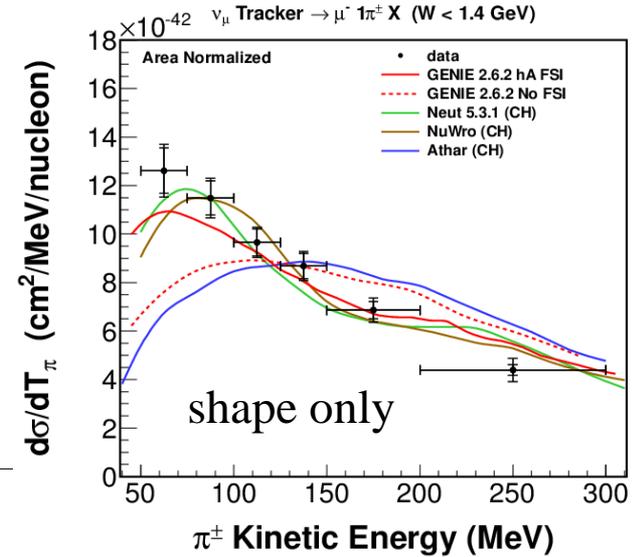
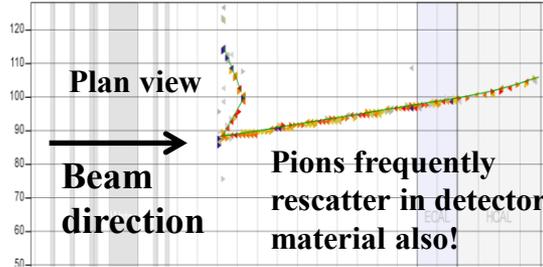
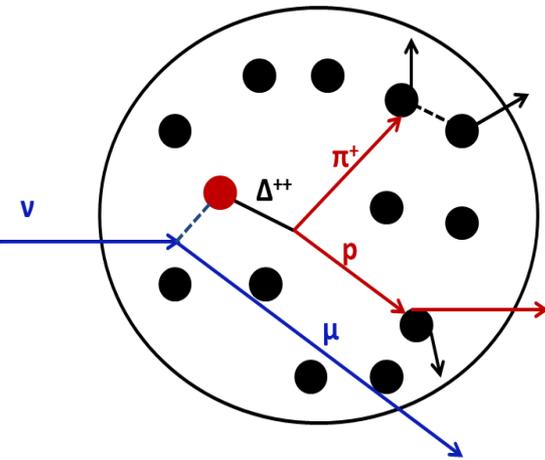


Look for energy near vertex consistent with extra nucleons  
*Data would prefer if  $25 \pm 9\%$  of events ejected initial state  $np$  pairs (final state  $nn$  or  $pp$ )*

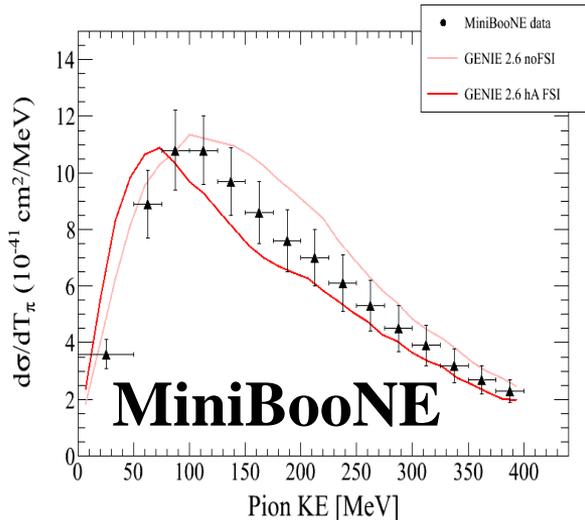
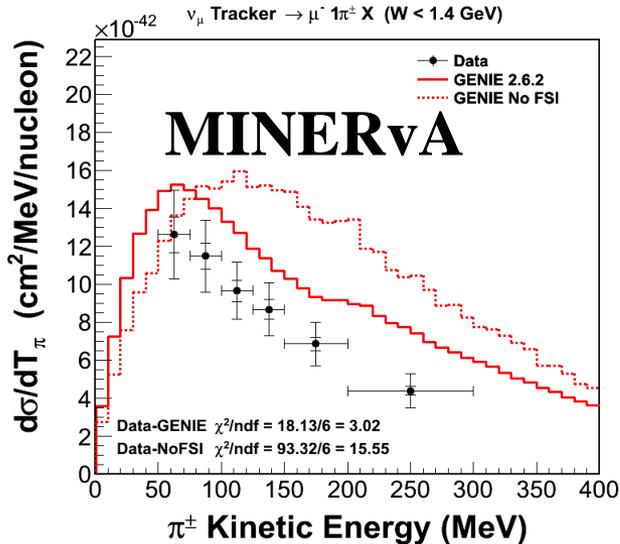
Cross-section vs  $Q^2$  and vertex energy support multi-nucleon hypothesis



# Charged Pion Production



*Our data on pion momenta requires this FSI*

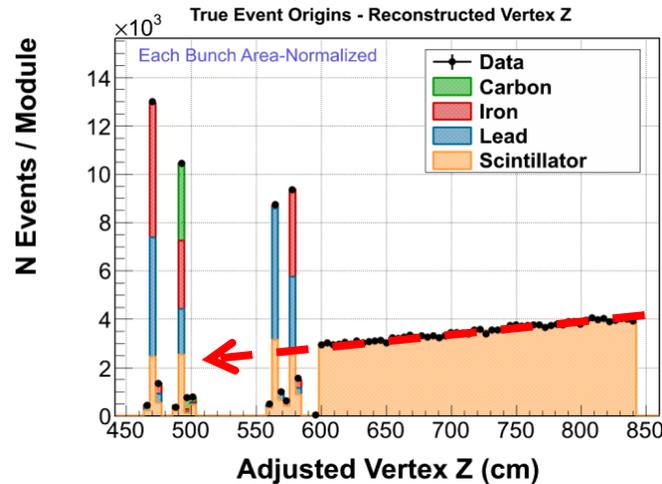
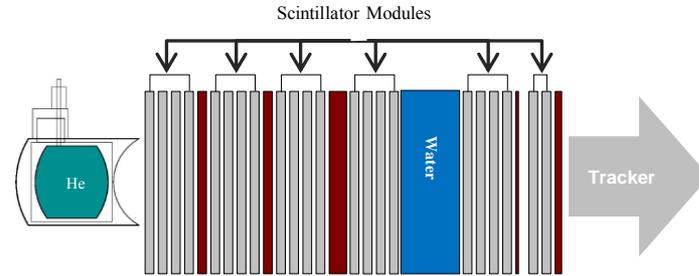
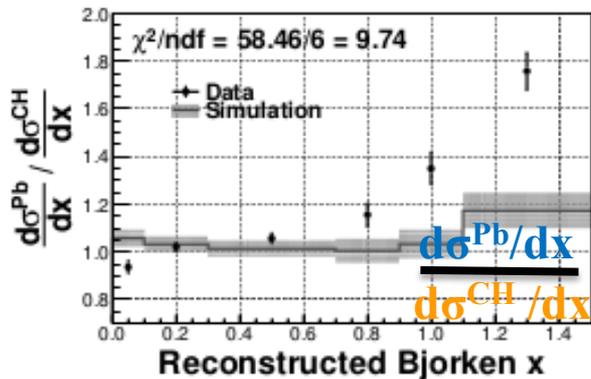
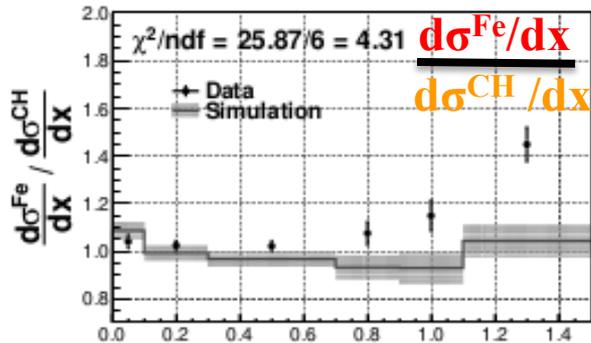
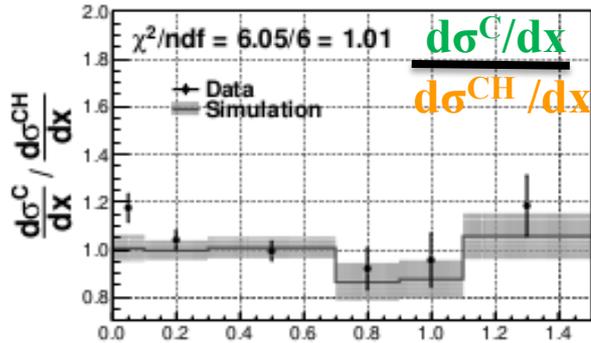


MiniBooNE's measurement of same reaction sees harder momenta, more events and suggest less FSI.  
*There is significant tension between the experiments.*

# Ratios of Inclusive CC Reactions on Nuclei



How are CC reactions modified by nucleus?



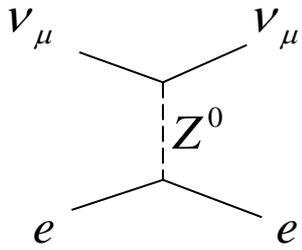
Targets are passive and there is contamination from nearby scintillator.

*Use events in the tracker modules to estimate and subtract contamination from scintillator events.*

1. At low  $x$ , we observe a *deficit* that increases with the size of the nucleus.
  2. At high  $x$ , we observe an *excess* that increases with the size of the nucleus.
- These effects are not reproduced by current neutrino interaction models.*

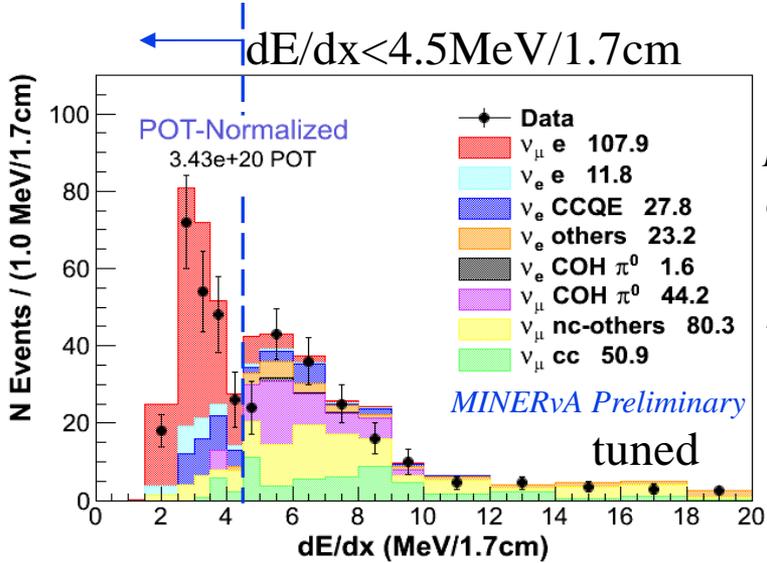
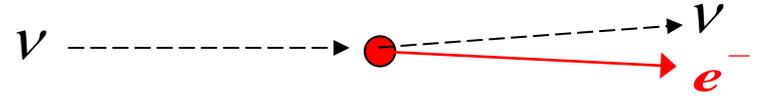


# Neutrino-Electron Scattering

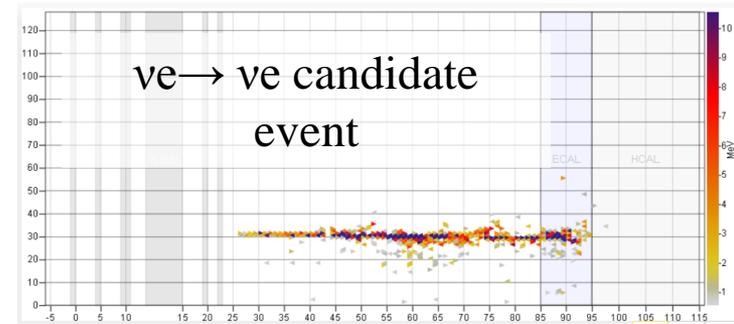


**Can we isolate a sample of these well-predicted events to directly measure neutrino flux?**

Very forward single electron final state

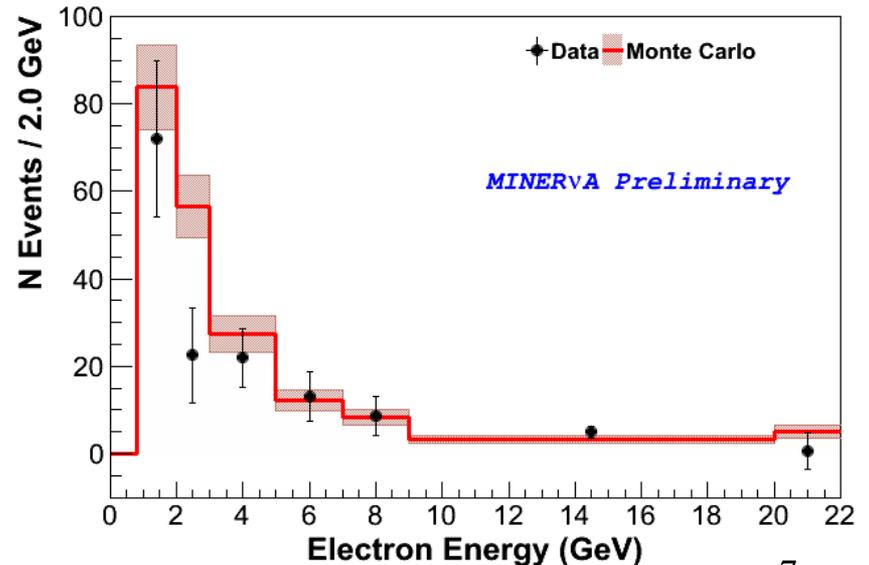


*Use early ionization to reject photons and direction to reject interactions on nucleons*



**Measurement in LE NuMI beam constrains flux at precision similar to hadroproduction uncertainties**

*Technique will be even more powerful in NOvA era beam with higher energy and rate*



# What's Next for MINERvA?

