

NuInt 17
26/06/2017

NEW

ν_μ inclusive CC cross-section measurement on C at T2K

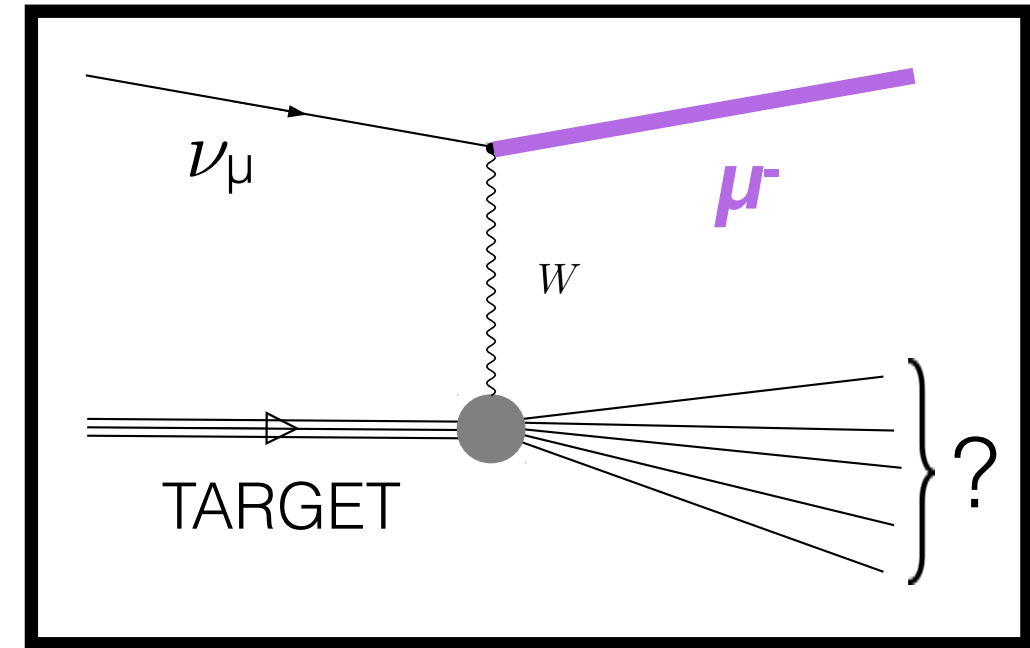
Alfonso Garcia and Federico Sanchez
for the T2K collaboration



Inclusive Cross Section:

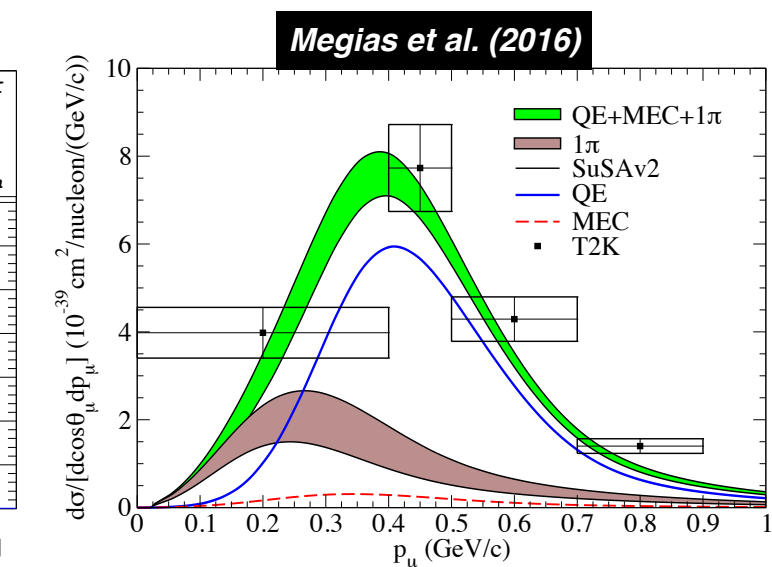
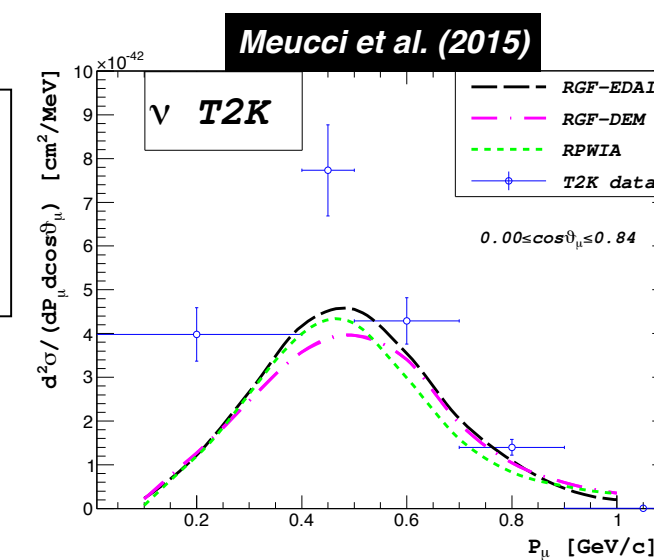
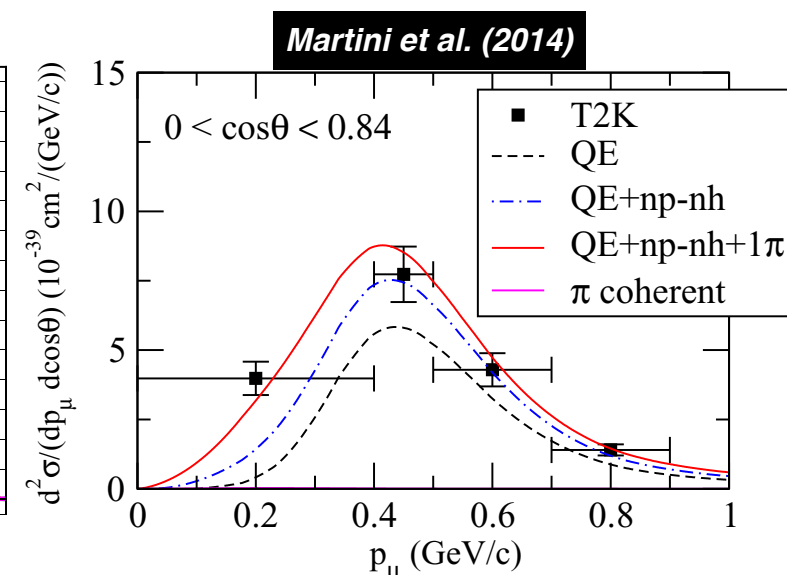
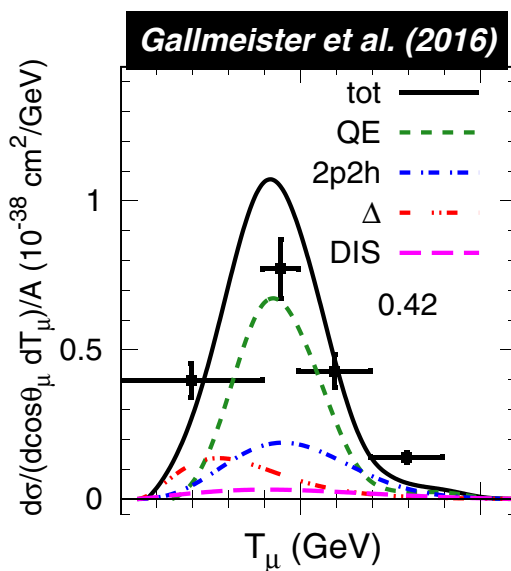
- Inclusive measurements are valuable:

- High purity and efficiency.
- Hadron information is almost not used.
- Test different channel predictions from models.



- T2K already published a ν_μ CC inclusive cross section using the off-axis near detector in 2013 (PRD87).

- Statistics was limited \rightarrow loose binning.
- Simple event selection \rightarrow phase space restricted to forward region of the outgoing μ^- .



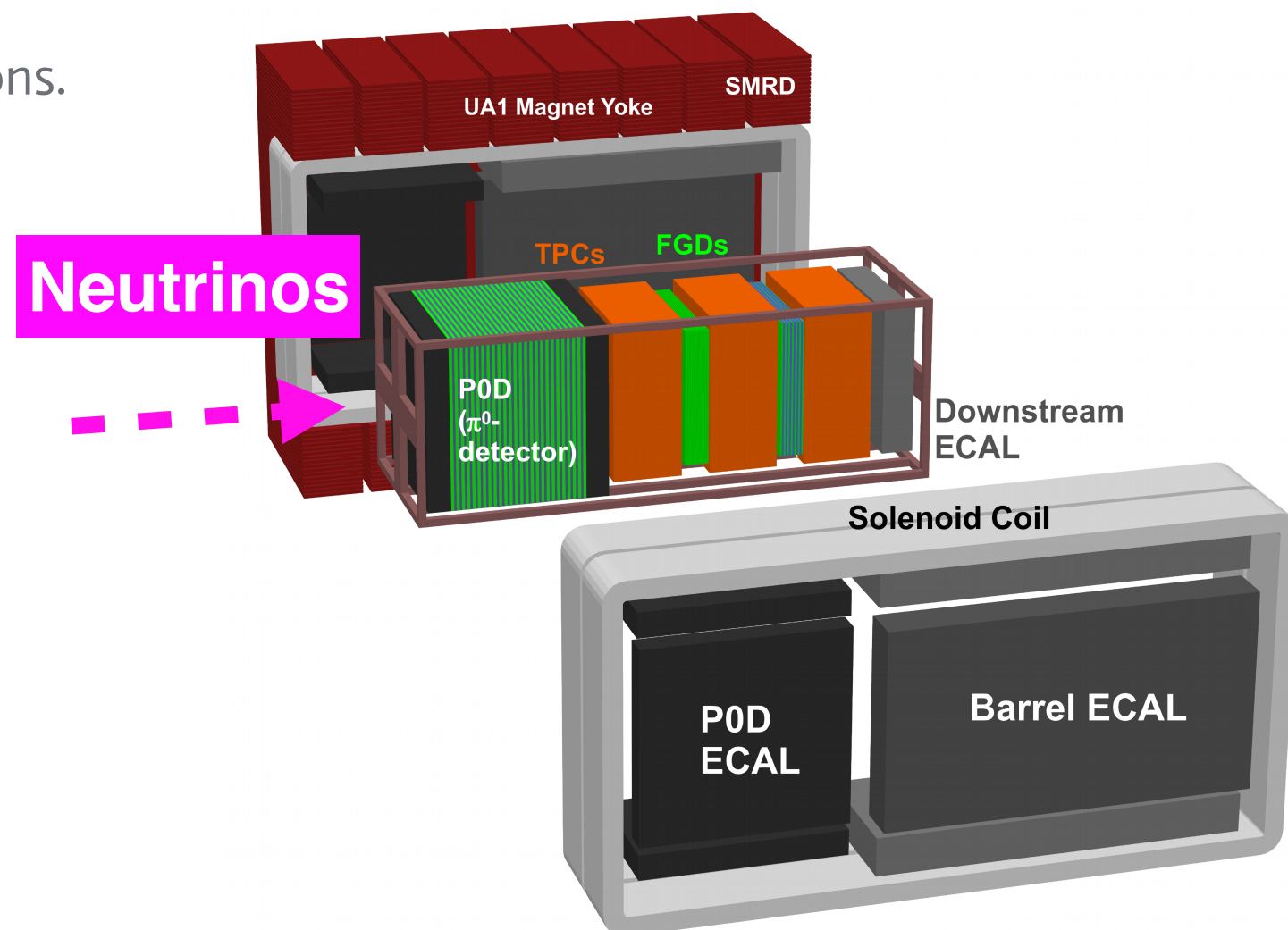
NEW

Off-Axis Inclusive Cross Section:

Goal -> double-differential ($p_\mu, \cos\theta_\mu$) cross section ν_μ CC inclusive on plastic*

*C[86%]H[7%]O[4%]

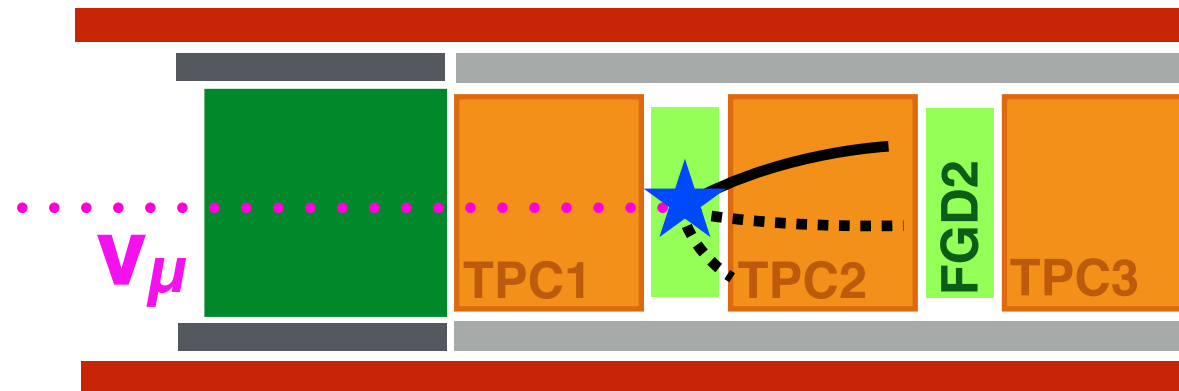
- Statistics has been increased by a factor of five.
- New event selection has been developed:
 - Increase the angular acceptance for high-angle and backward-going muons.
 - Reduce the pion contamination (main background).
- Full use of the off-axis near detector (ND280) is required.



Previous ν_μ CC Selection:

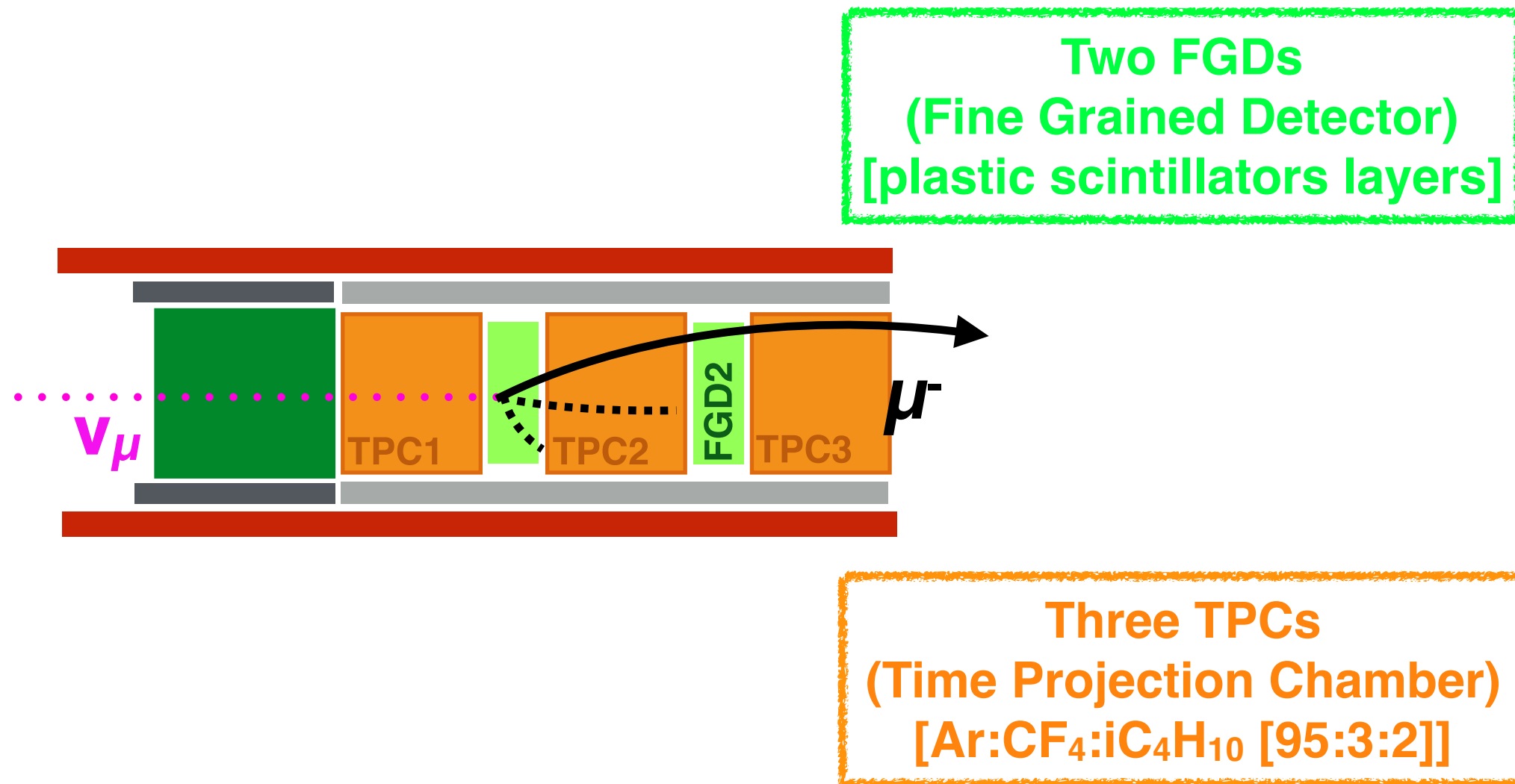
- Event selection focused on the TRACKER region (FGDs+TPCs).
 - Select tracks starting in the FGD1 entering in TPC2.

Two FGDs
(Fine Grained Detector)
[plastic scintillators layers]



Previous ν_μ CC Selection:

- Event selection focused on the TRACKER region (FGDs+TPCs).
 - Select tracks starting in the FGD1 entering in TPC2.
 - Momentum/charge (curvature) and PID (energy loss) reconstructed using TPC.

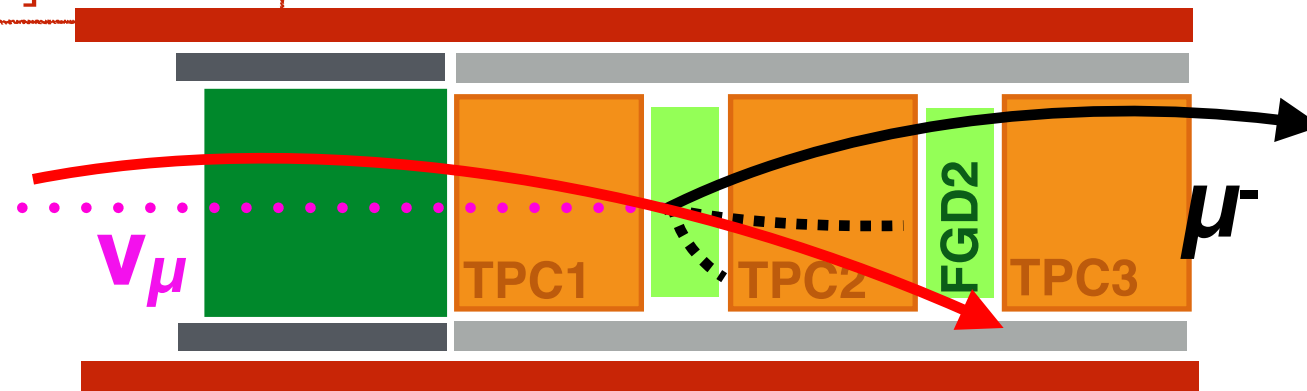


Previous ν_μ CC Selection:

- Event selection focused on the TRACKER region (FGDs+TPCs).
 - Select tracks starting in the FGD1 entering in TPC2.
 - Momentum/charge (curvature) and PID (energy loss) reconstructed using TPC.
 - Other detectors used as veto.

SMRD
(Side Muon Range Detector)
[plastic scintillator inside magnet yokes]

Two FGDs
(Fine Grained Detector)
[plastic scintillators layers]



POD
(π^0 detector)
[plastic scintillator modules interleaved with water, brass and lead layers]

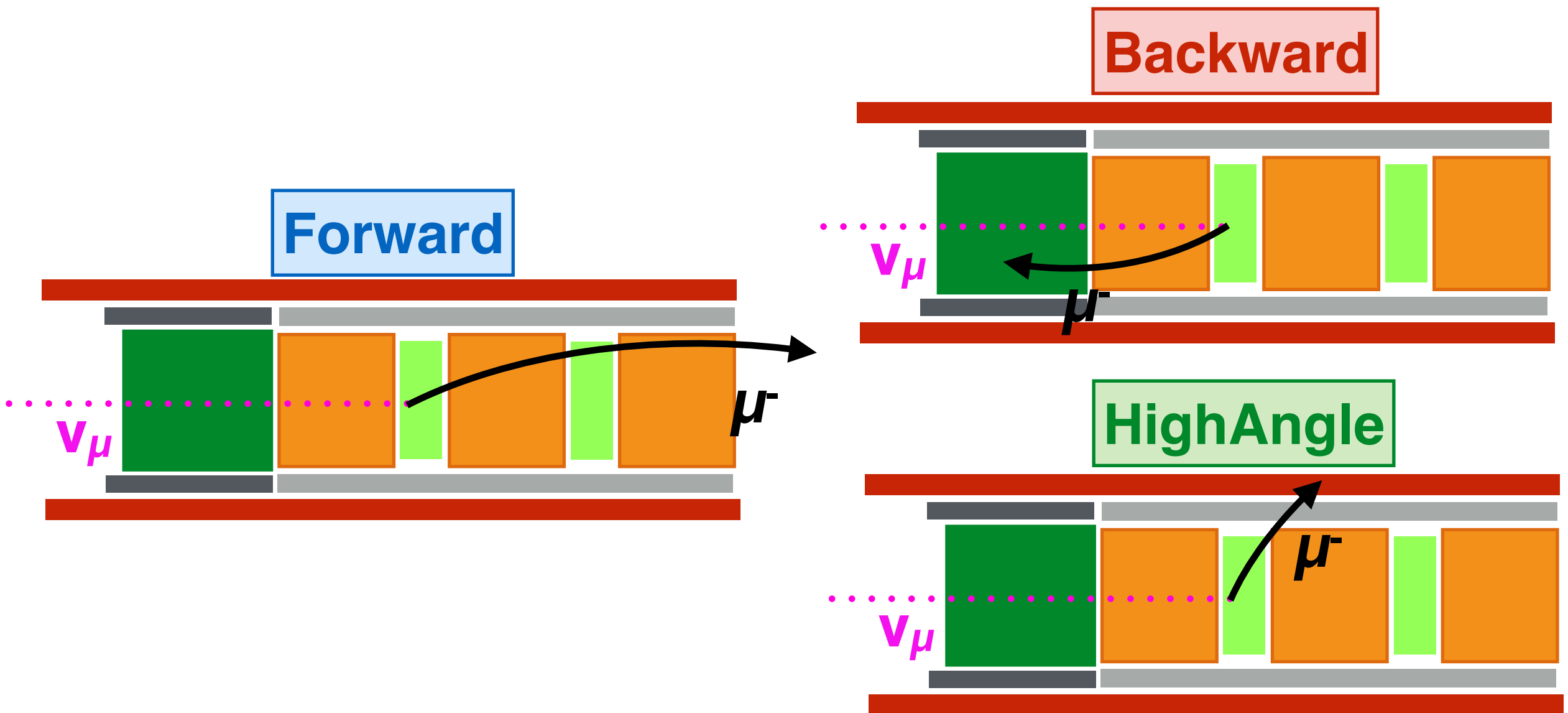
ECal
(Electromagnetic CALorimeter)
[plastic scintillator layers interleaved with lead]

Three TPCs
(Time Projection Chamber)
[Ar:CF₄:iC₄H₁₀ [95:3:2]]

NEW

ν_μ CC Selection:

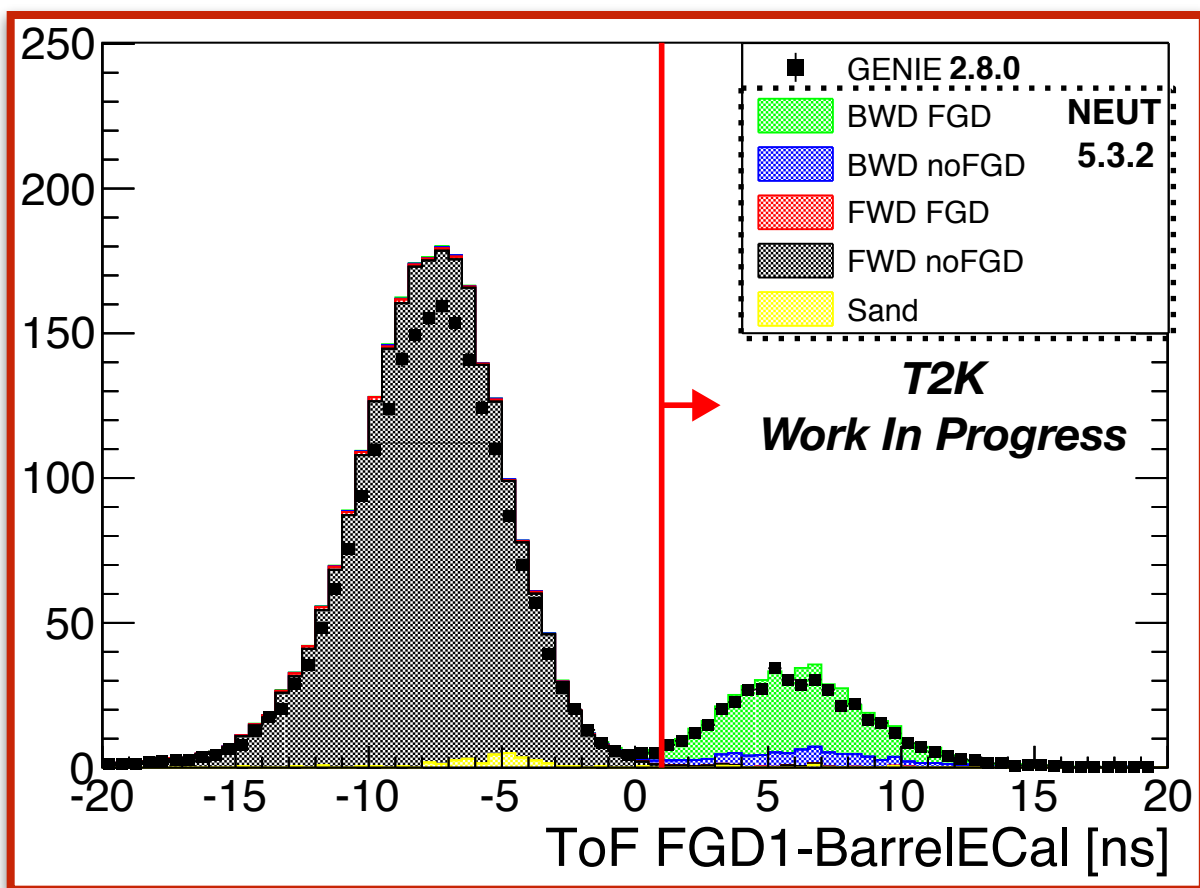
- New ν_μ CC selection aims for full coverage in ND280.



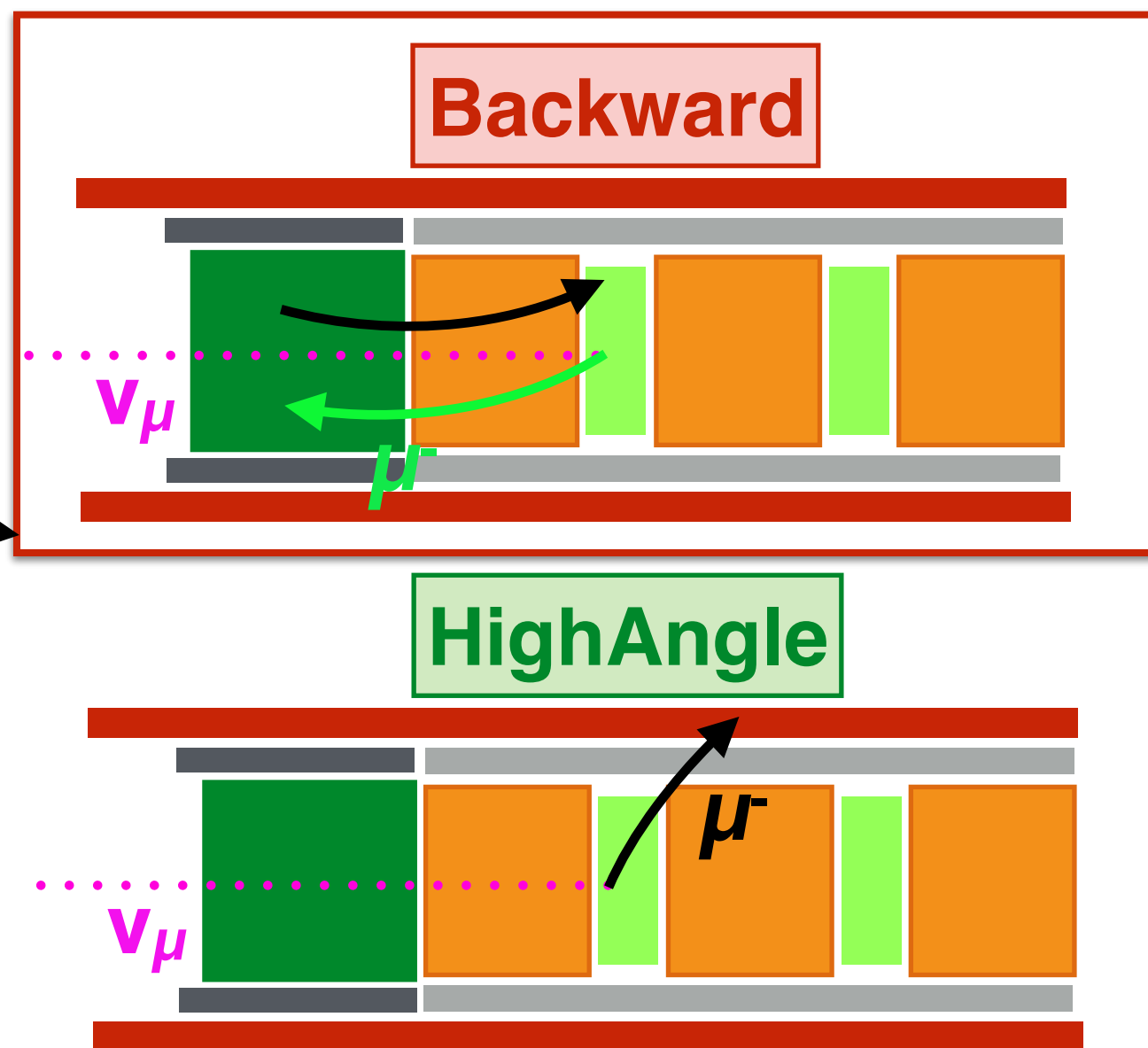
NEW

ν_μ CC Selection:

- New ν_μ CC selection aims for full coverage in ND280.
- Select backward-going muons using timing (FGD1-FGD2 // FGD1-PoD // FGD1-ECAL).



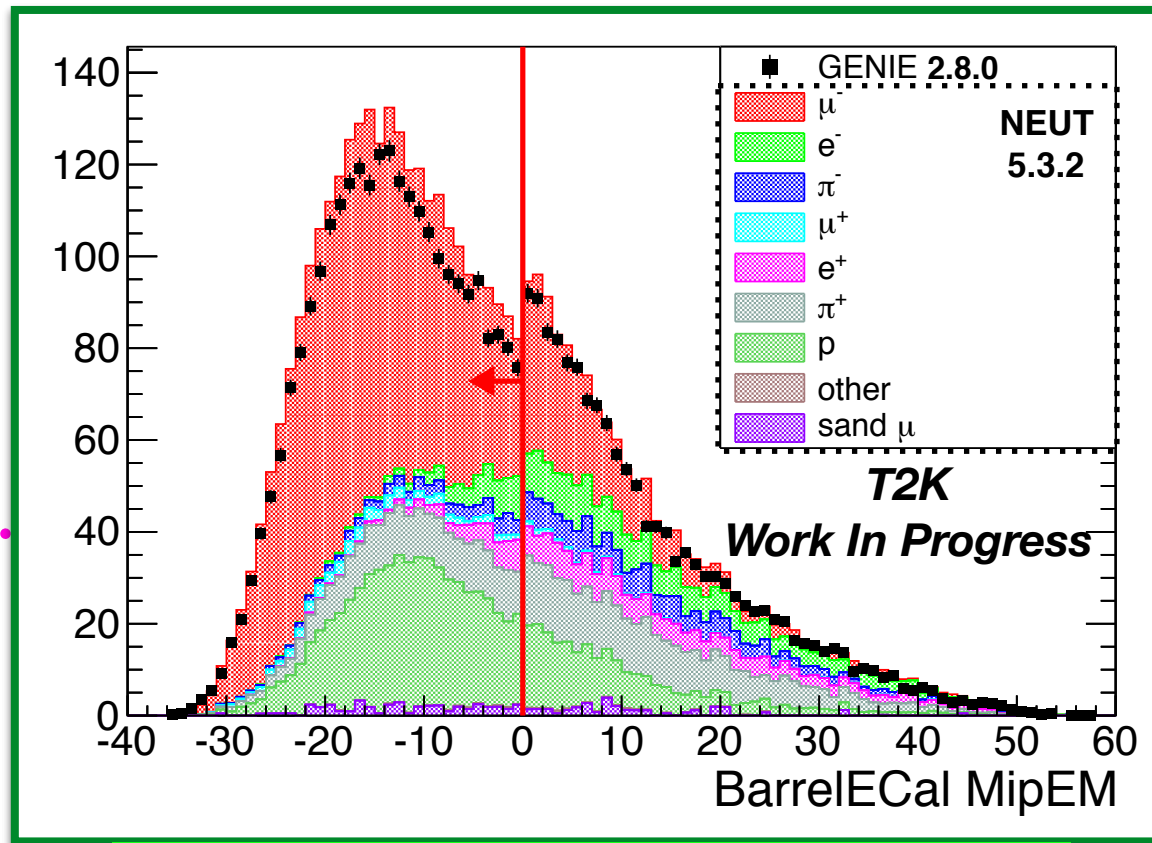
Timing from sub-detectors



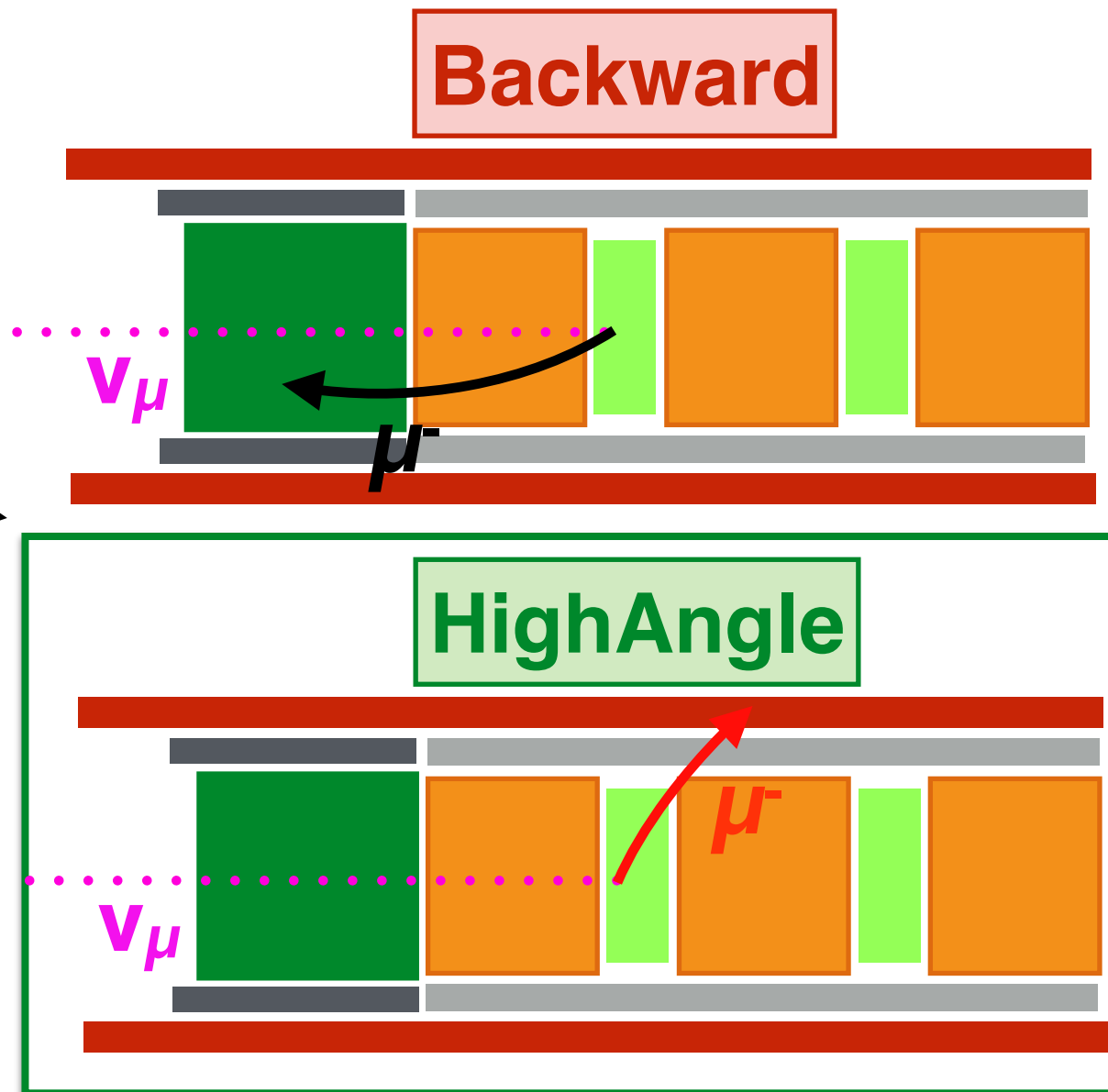
NEW

ν_μ CC Selection:

- New ν_μ CC selection aims for full coverage in ND280.
 - Select backward-going muons using timing (FGD1-FGD2 // FGD1-PoD // FGD1-ECAL).
 - Select high-angle muons using calorimeter information.



No TPC \rightarrow ECAL PID



NEW

ν_μ CC Selection:

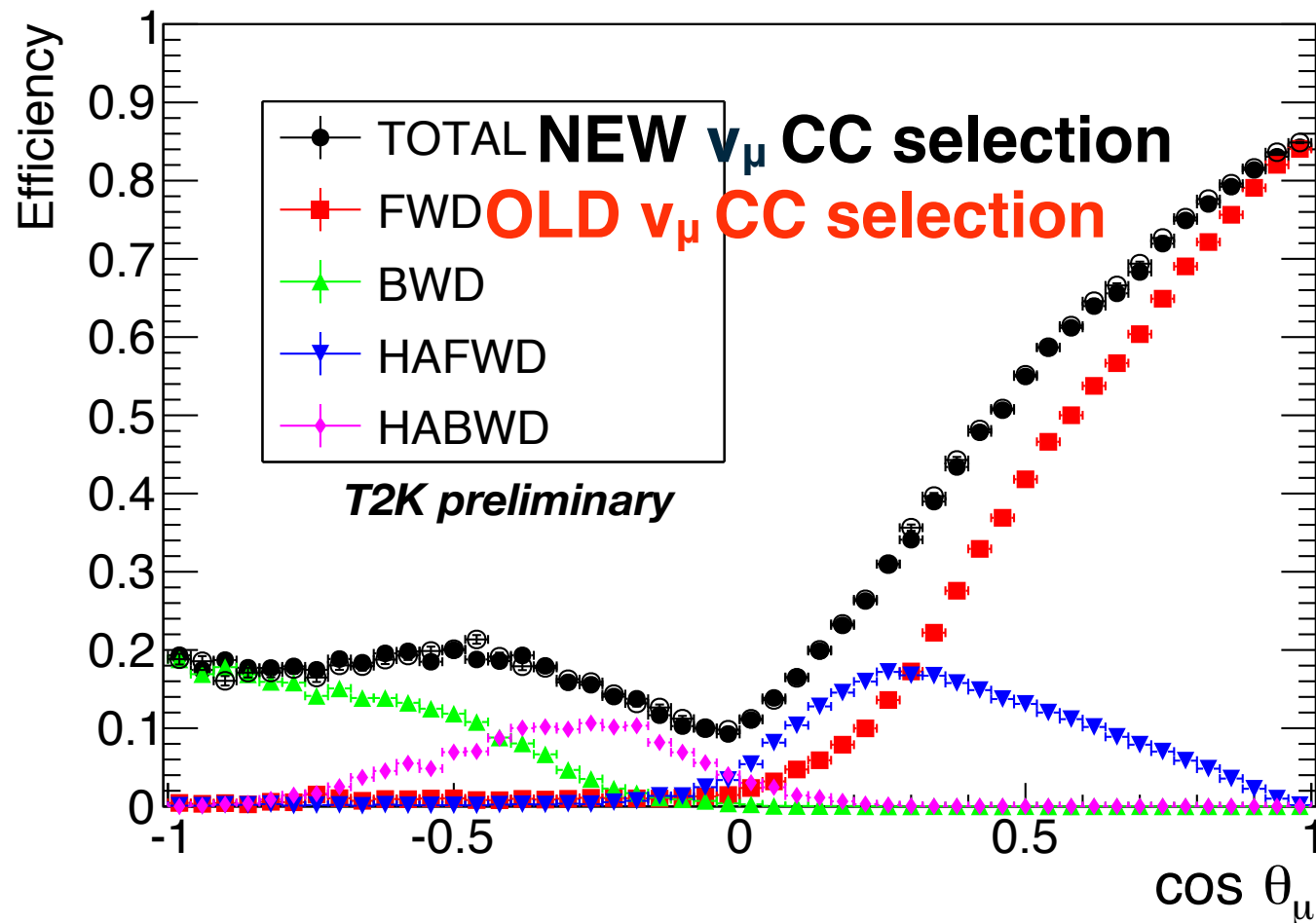
**Clear improvement of angular acceptance
& high purities**

Forward -> FWD

Backward -> BWD

High-Angle Forward -> HAFWD

High-Angle Backward -> HABWD



Purities	FWD	BWD	HAFWD	HABWD
ν_μ CC	89%	73%	82%	79%
$\bar{\nu}_\mu / \nu_e / \bar{\nu}_e$ CC or NC	6%	2%	6%	3%
Out of FV	4%	22%	11%	17%
Sand μ	1%	2%	1%	1%

Cross-section Extraction:

Goal -> double-differential ($p_{\mu}, \cos\theta_{\mu}$) cross section ν_{μ} CC inclusive on plastic*

*C[86%]H[7%]O[4%]

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dp_{\mu,i} d\cos\theta_{\mu,j}} = \frac{N_{ij}^{CC-\mu}}{\epsilon_{ij}^{CC-\mu,MC} \Phi N_{nucleons}^{FV} \Delta p_{\mu,i} \Delta \cos\theta_{\mu,j}}$$

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$$\frac{d\sigma}{dp_{\mu,i} d\cos\theta_{\mu,j}} = \frac{N_{ij}^{CC-\mu}}{\epsilon_{ij}^{CC-\mu, MC} \Phi N_{nucleons}^{TV} \Delta p_{\mu,i} \Delta \cos\theta_{\mu,j}}$$

- Flux integrated result:
 - Detector dependent.
 - Less model bias.

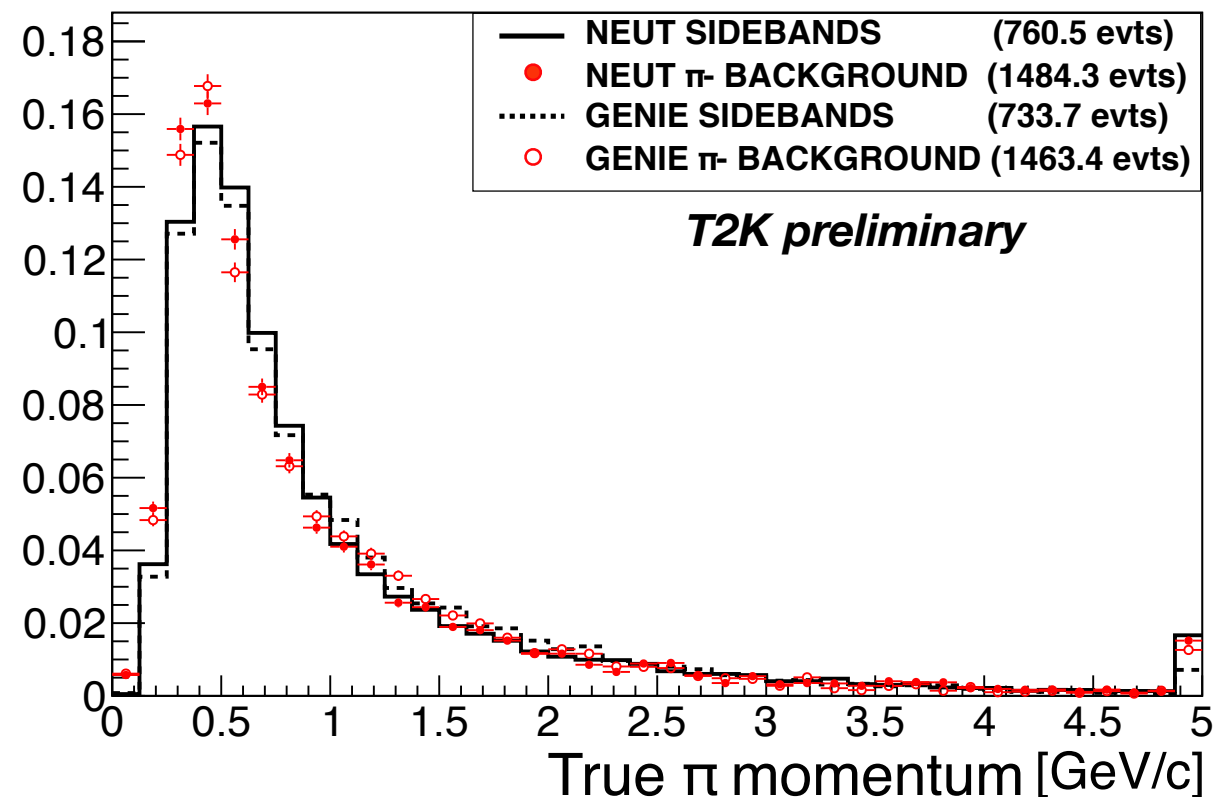
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$$\frac{d\sigma}{dp_{\mu,i} d\cos\theta_{\mu,j}} = \frac{N_{ij}^{CC-\mu}}{\epsilon_{ij}^{CC-\mu,MC} \Phi N_{nucleons}^{EV} \Delta p_{\mu,i} \Delta \cos\theta_{\mu,j}}$$

- μ kinematics unfolded using maximum likelihood fit (PRD 93, 112012 [2016]).
- Background subtraction controlled with π^- sidebands.



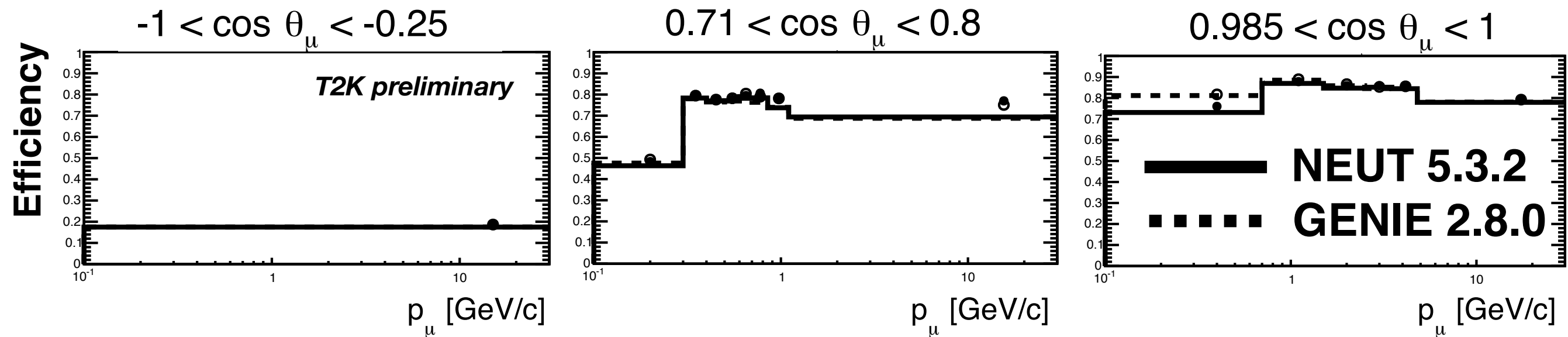
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$$\frac{d\sigma}{dp_{\mu,i} d\cos\theta_{\mu,j}} = \frac{N_{ij}^{CC-\mu}}{\epsilon_{ij}^{CC-\mu, MC} \Phi N_{nucleons}^{FV} \Delta p_{\mu,i} \Delta \cos\theta_{\mu,j}}$$

- Efficiency correction using two different predictions.



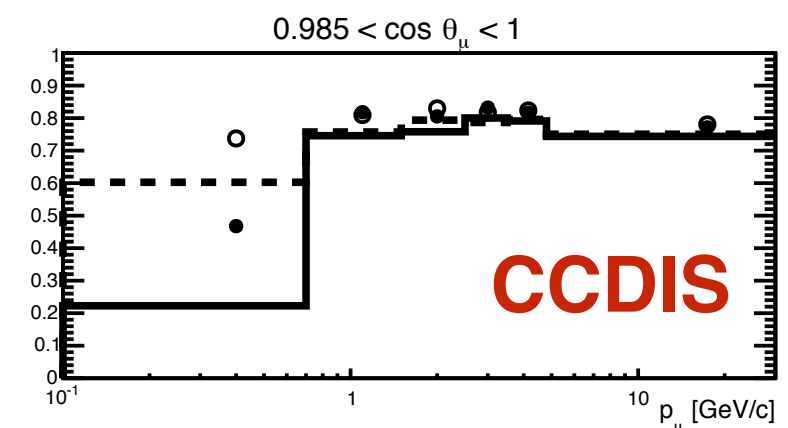
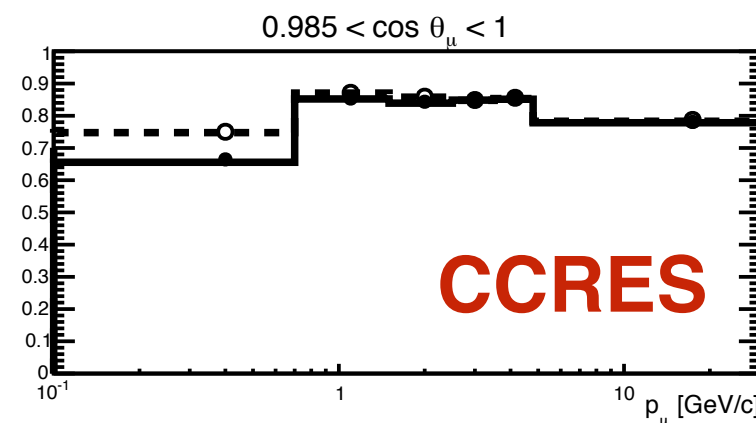
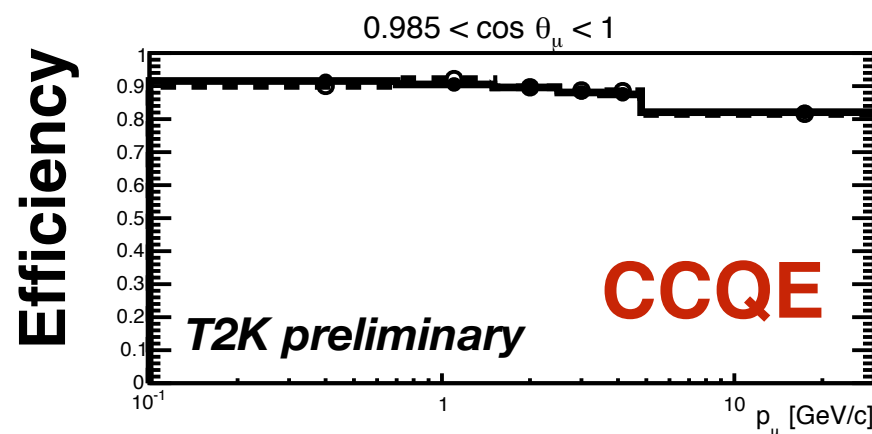
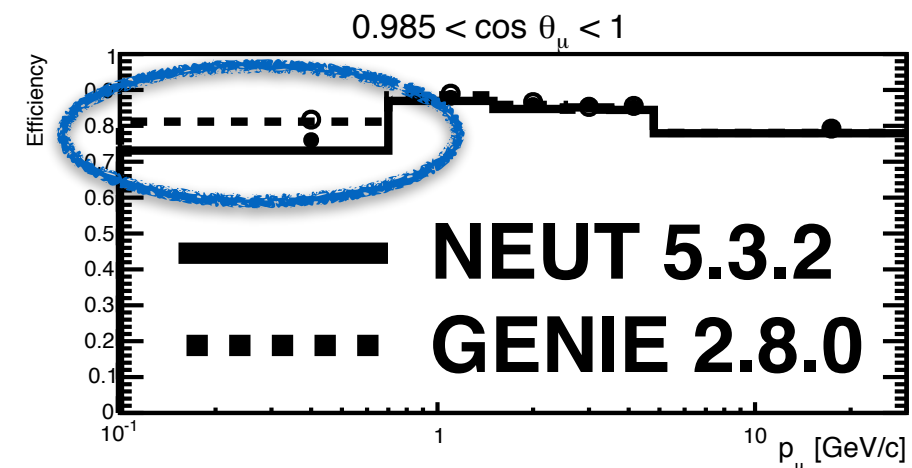
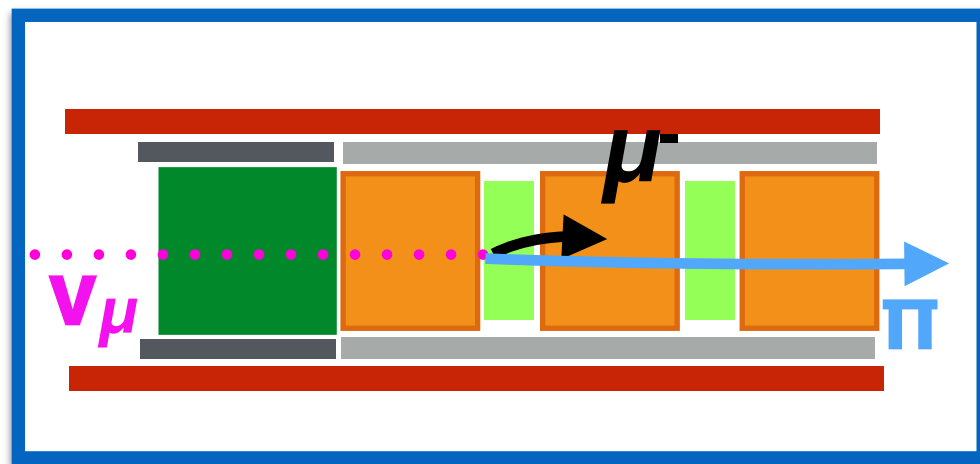
Cross-section Extraction:

Goal -> double-differential ($p_\mu, \cos\theta_\mu$) cross section ν_μ CC inclusive on plastic*

*C[86%]H[7%]O[4%]

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dp_{\mu,i} d\cos\theta_{\mu,j}} = \frac{N_{ij}^{CC-\mu}}{\epsilon_{ij}^{CC-\mu,MC} \Phi N_{nucleons}^{FV} \Delta p_{\mu,i} \Delta \cos\theta_{\mu,j}}$$

- Efficiency correction using NEUT 5.3.0 and GENIE 2.8.0 predictions.
 - Discrepancies for low momentum muons going forward (in RES and DIS channels).



Cross-section Extraction:

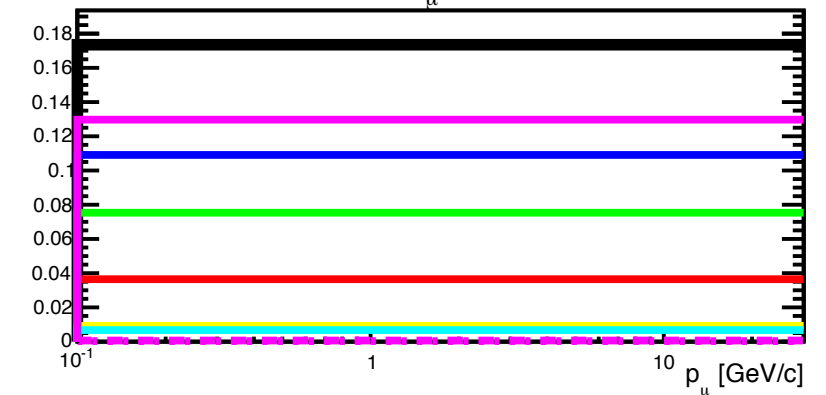
Goal -> double-differential ($p_\mu, \cos\theta_\mu$) cross section ν_μ CC inclusive on plastic*

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dp_{\mu,i} d\cos\theta_{\mu,j}} = \frac{N_{ij}^{CC-\mu}}{\epsilon_{ij}^{CC-\mu,MC} \Phi N_{nucleons}^{FV} \Delta p_{\mu,i} \Delta \cos\theta_{\mu,j}}$$

~9% ~0.7%

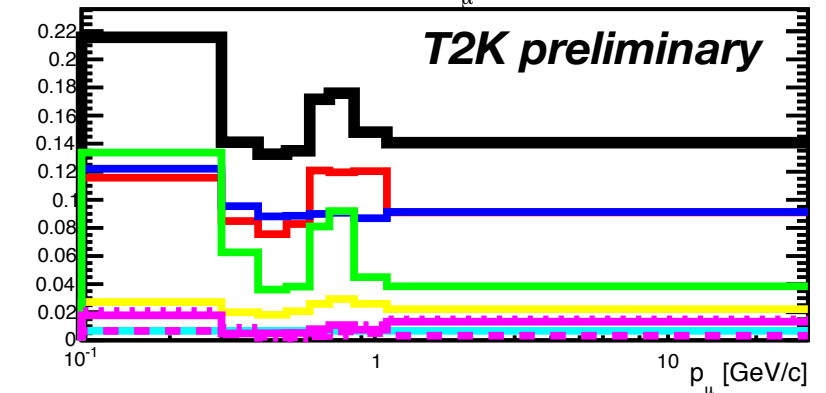
*C[86%]H[7%]O[4%]

-1 < $\cos\theta_\mu$ < -0.25

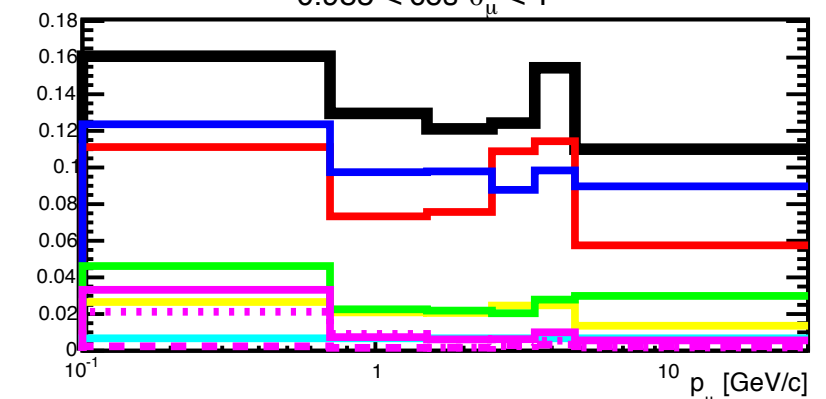


0.71 < $\cos\theta_\mu$ < 0.8

relative errors



0.985 < $\cos\theta_\mu$ < 1



- Source of errors →

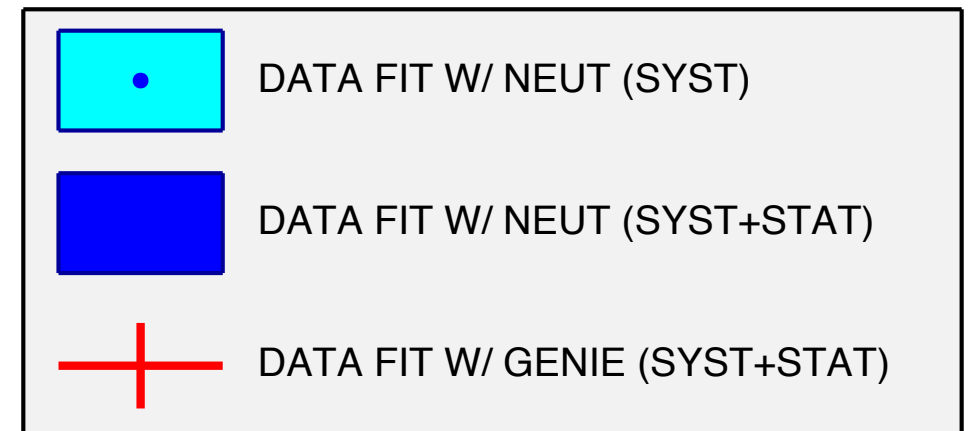
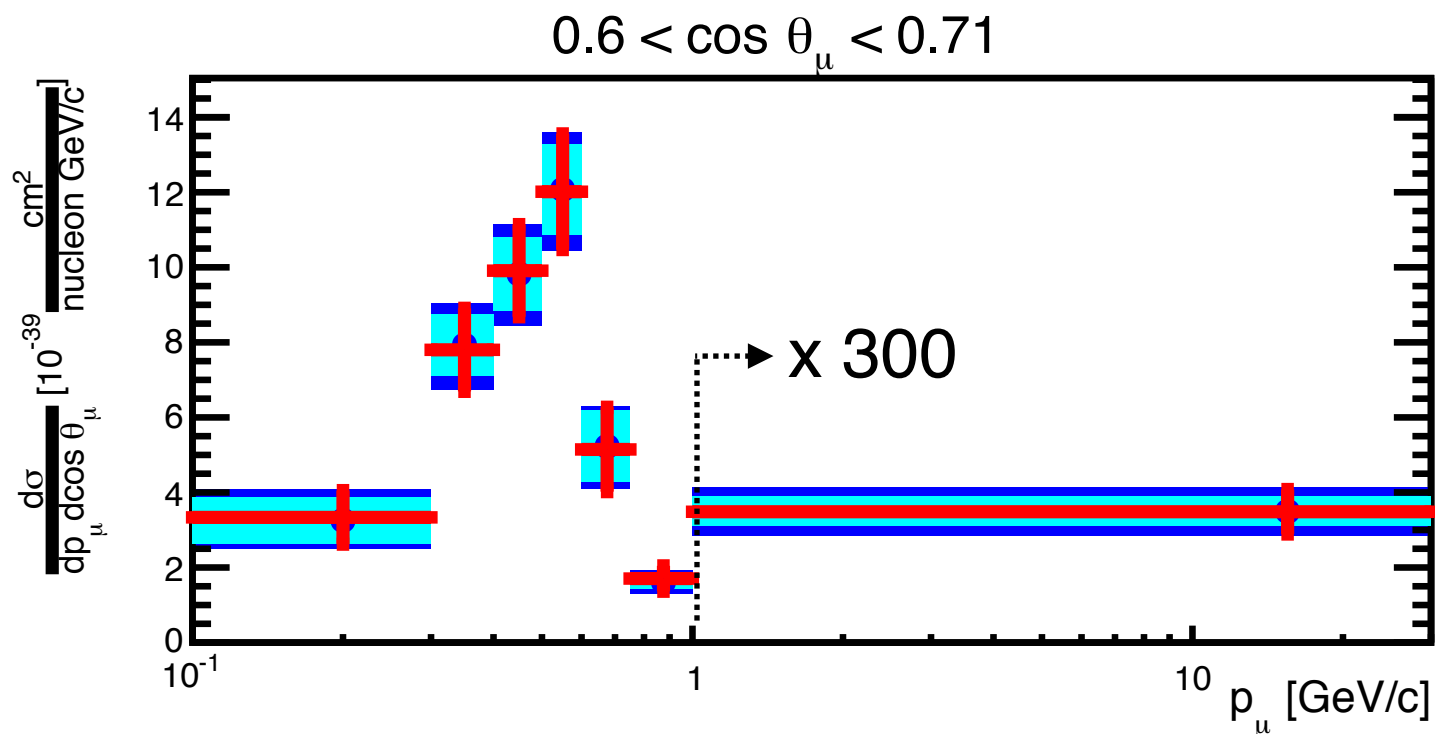
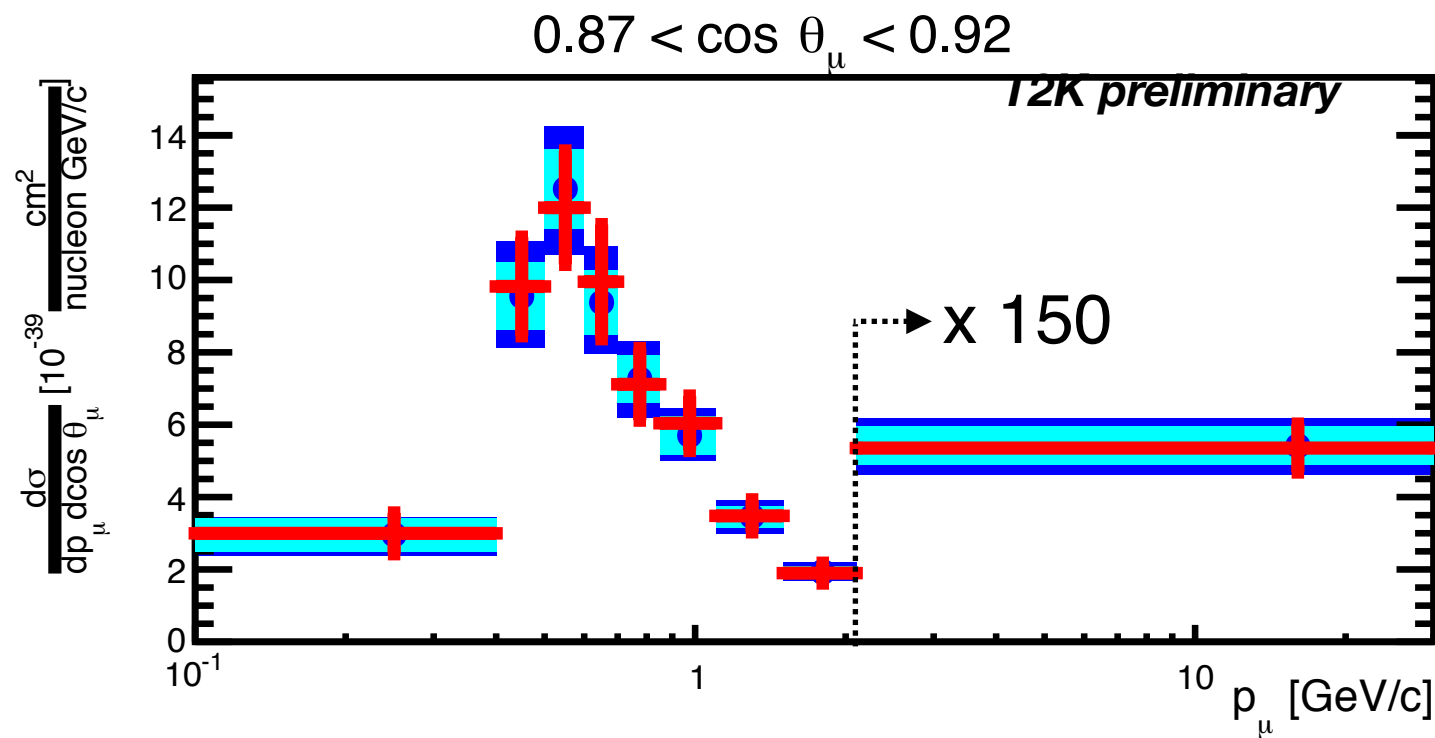


- Flux normalization uncertainty dominates, and generator modeling uncertainty is low (except backward region).

NEW

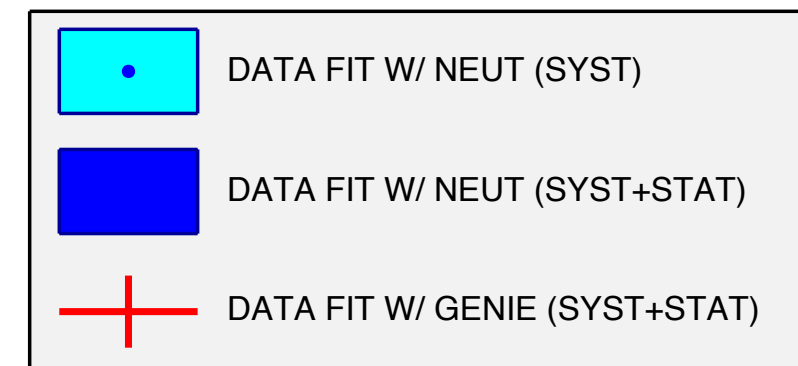
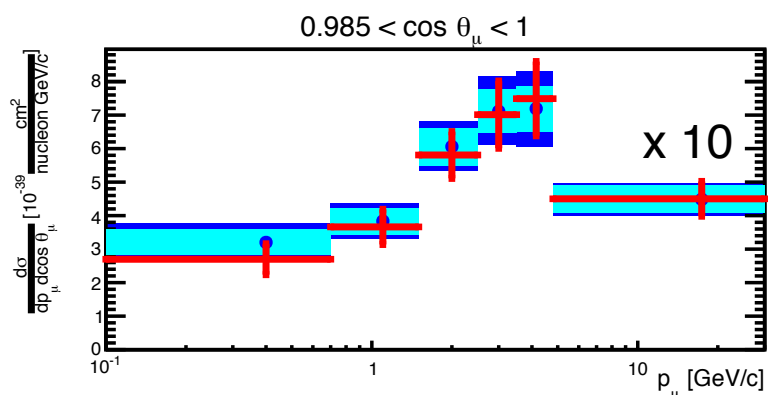
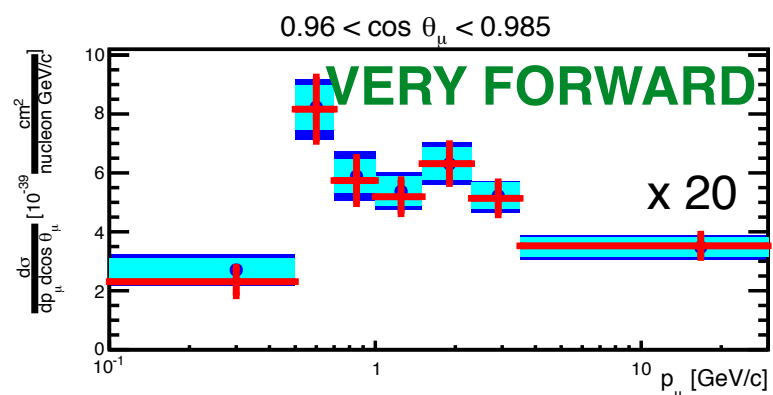
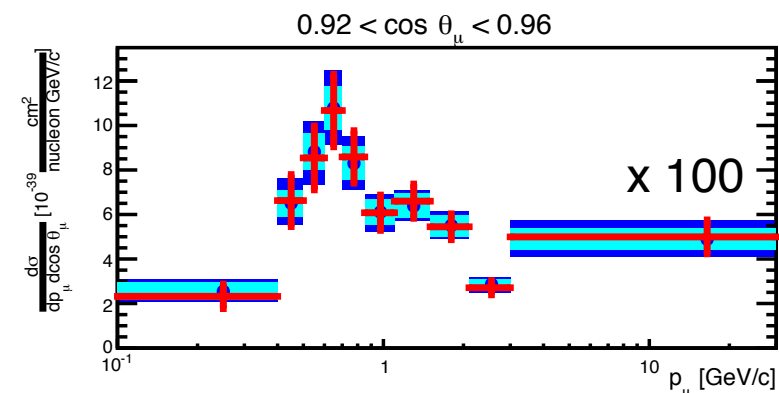
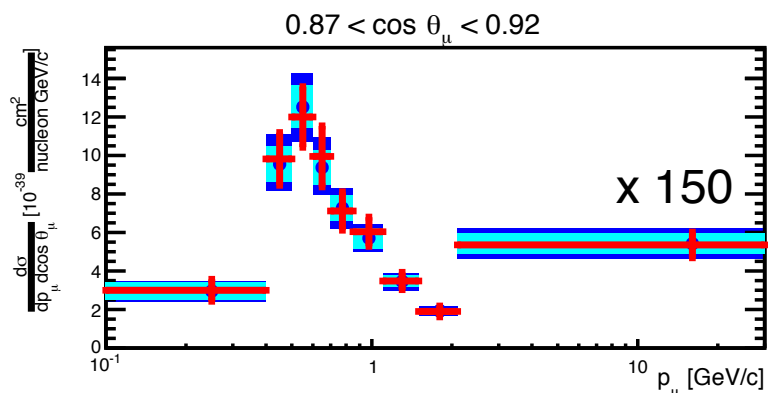
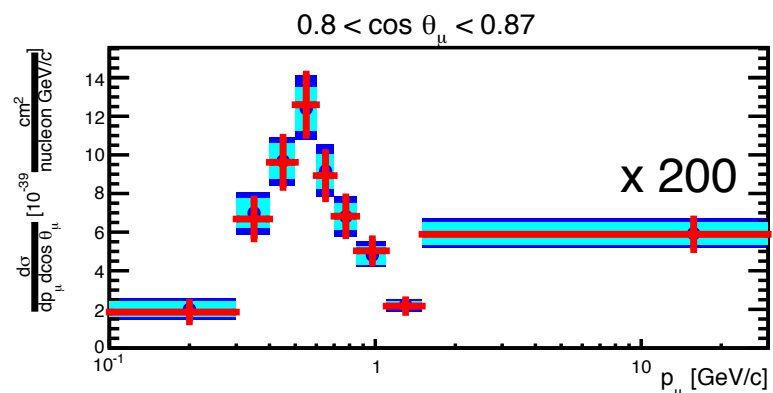
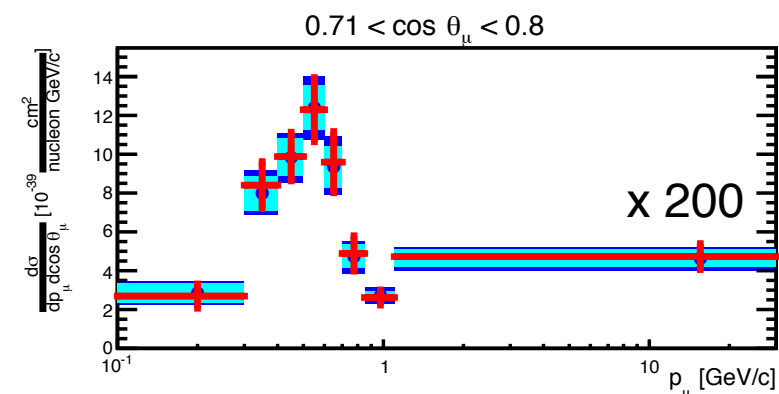
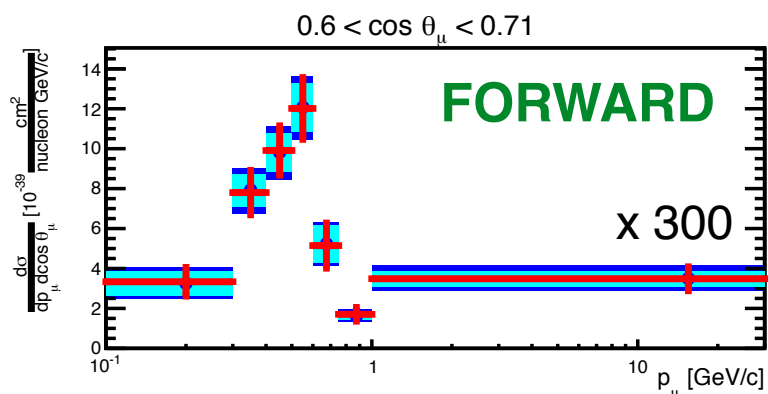
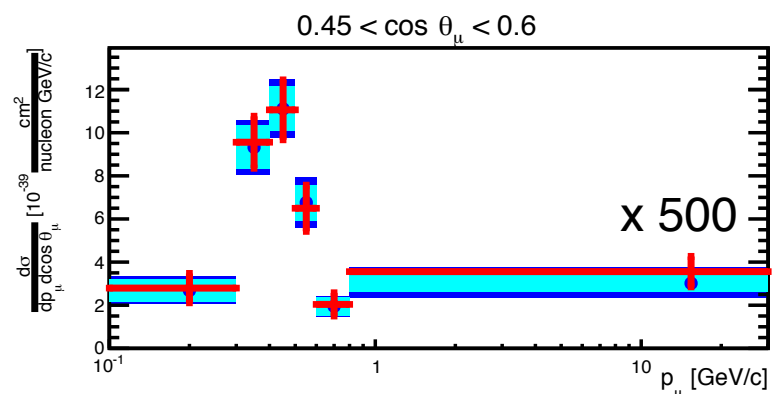
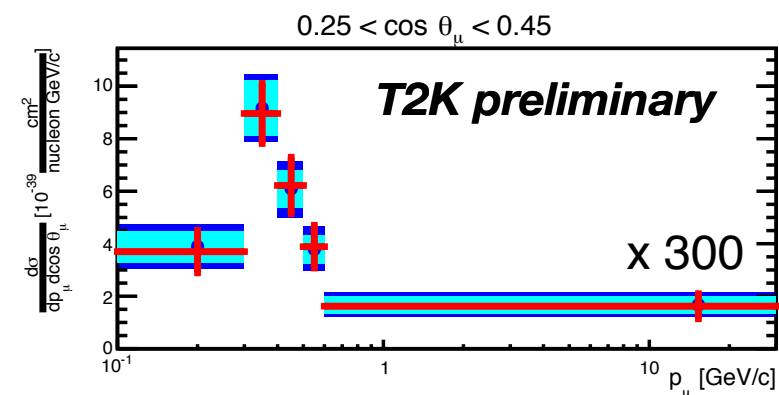
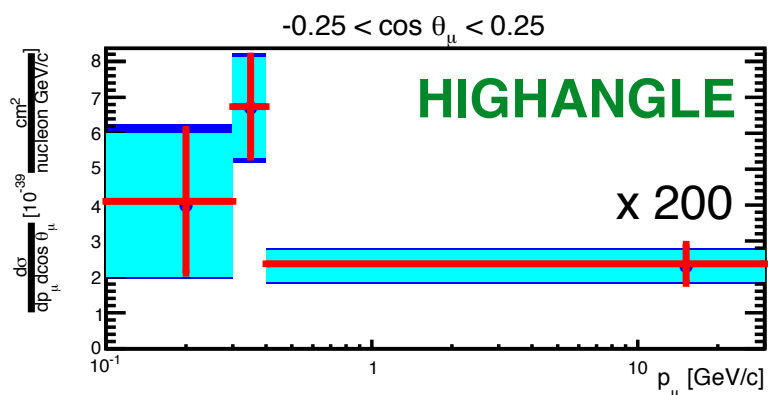
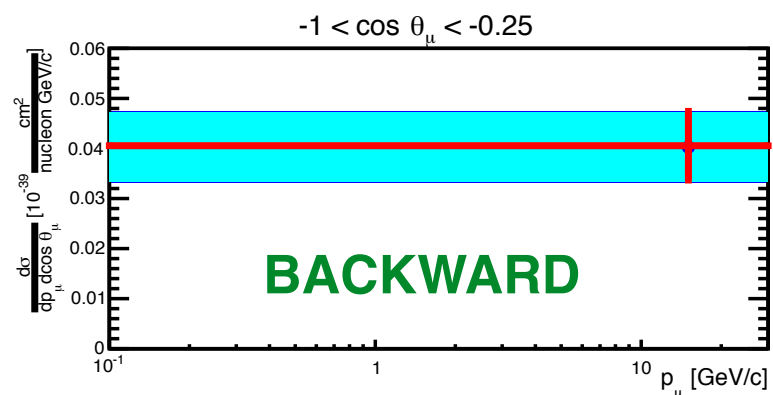
Results:

- Robust cross-section measurement (same results with two models).



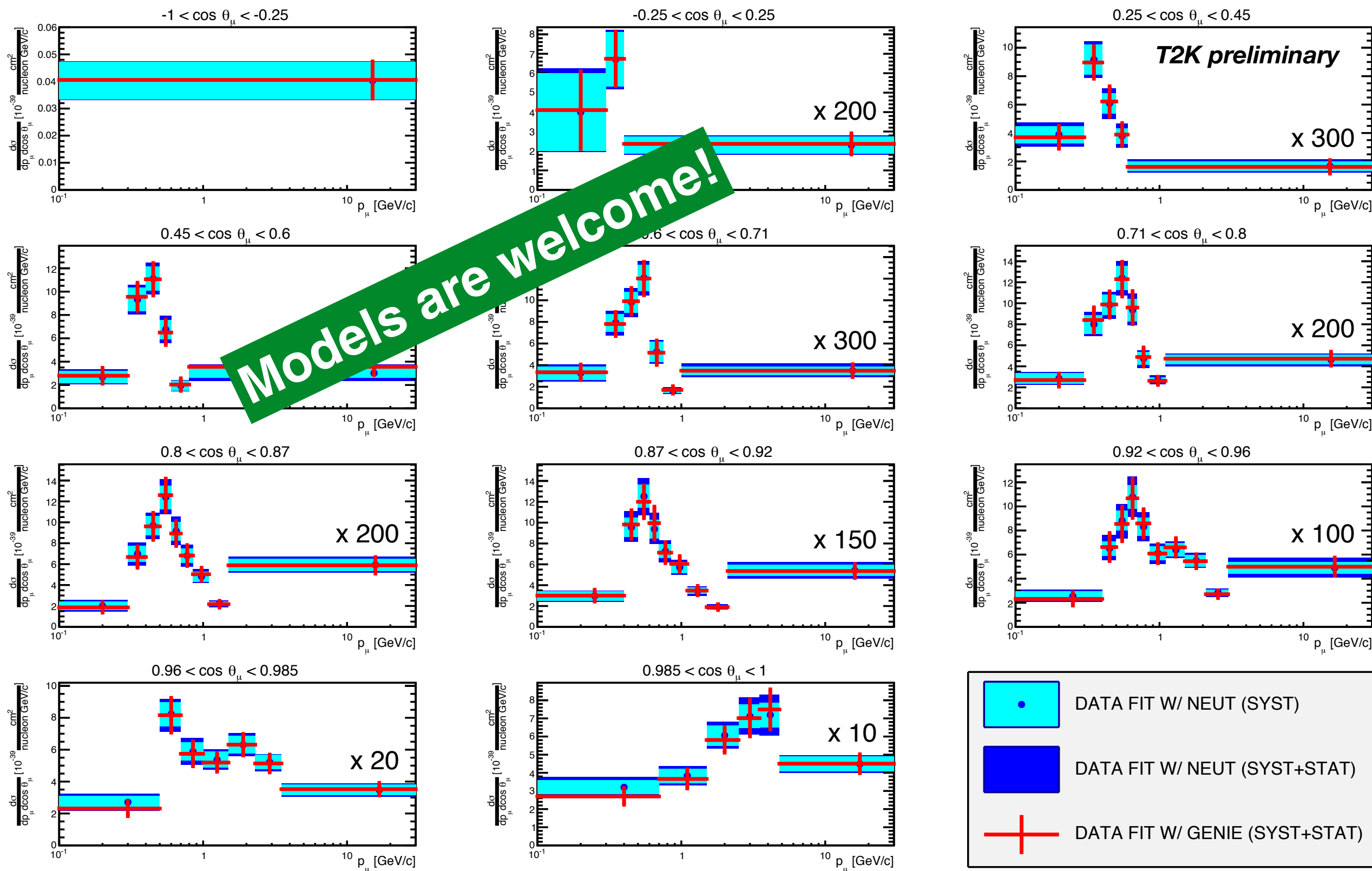
NEW

Results:



NEW

Results:



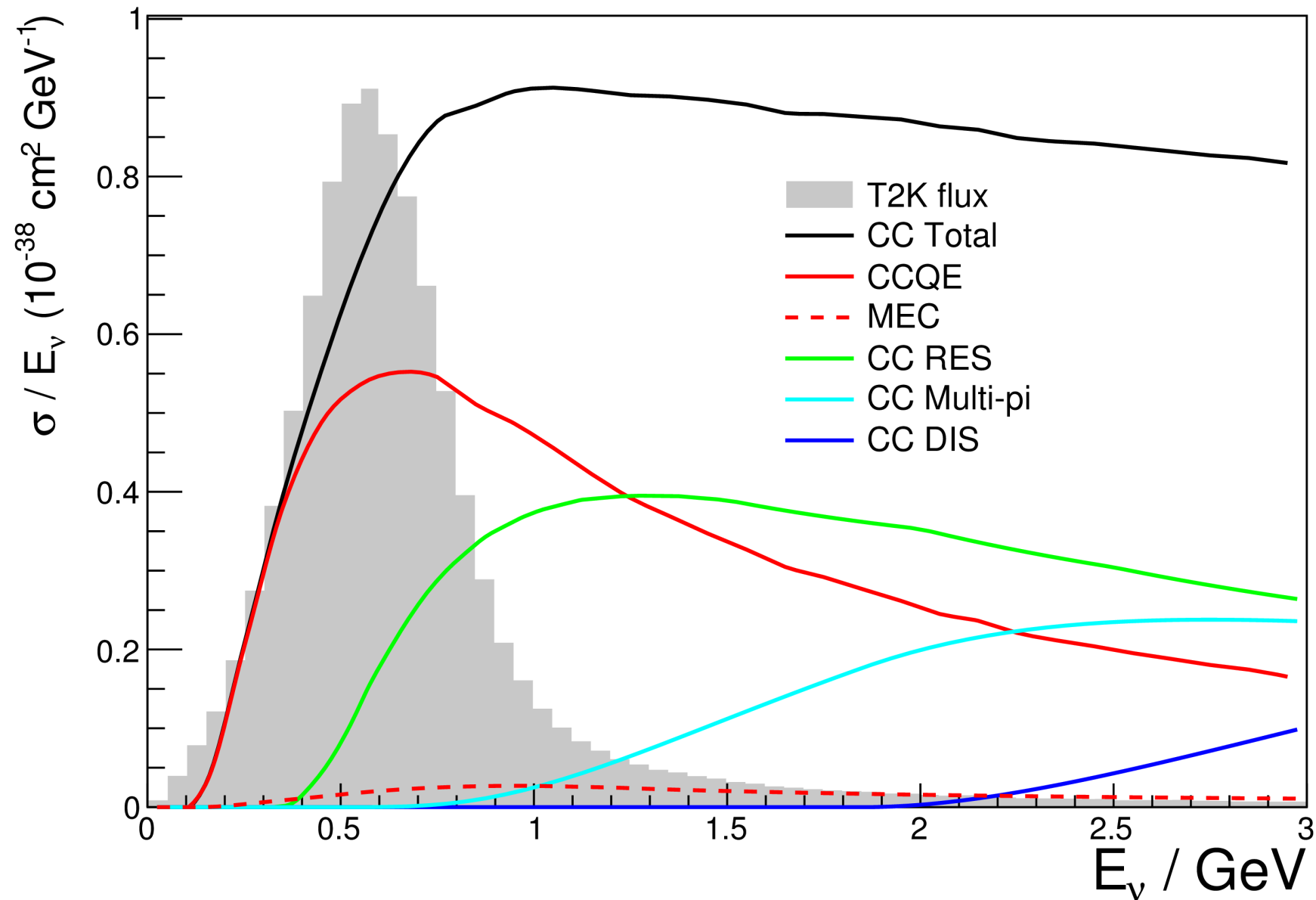
Conclusions:

- T2K near detectors provide a perfect opportunity to make precise cross section measurements.
- ν_μ CC selection has been improved in order to increase both purity and angular acceptance.
- New inclusive cross-section measurement has been developed using new selection.
- Other on-going inclusive analyses:
 - $\sigma_{\text{water}}/\sigma_{\text{scint}}$ using two FGDs sub-detectors in ND280 (off-axis).
 - ν_μ CC-inclusive cross section with H₂O using INGRID (on-axis).
 - Run 8 will increase by a factor ~ 2 statistics.

Back up

Off-axis Neutrino Flux:

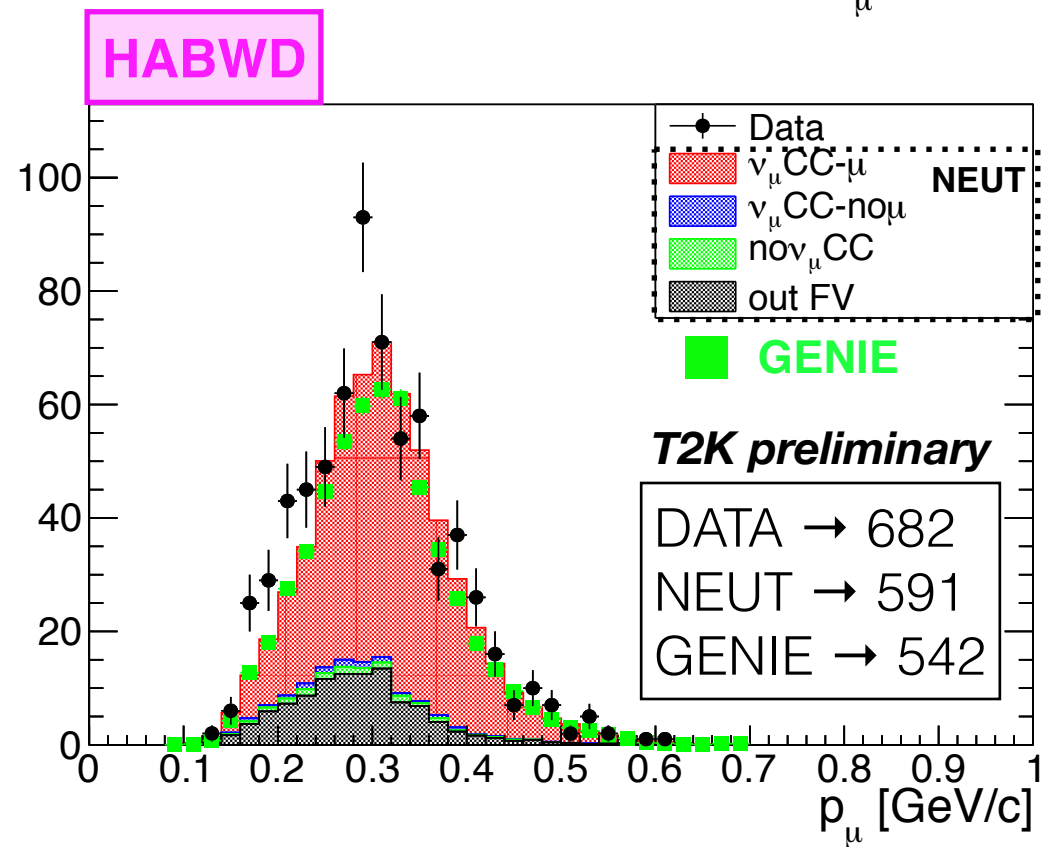
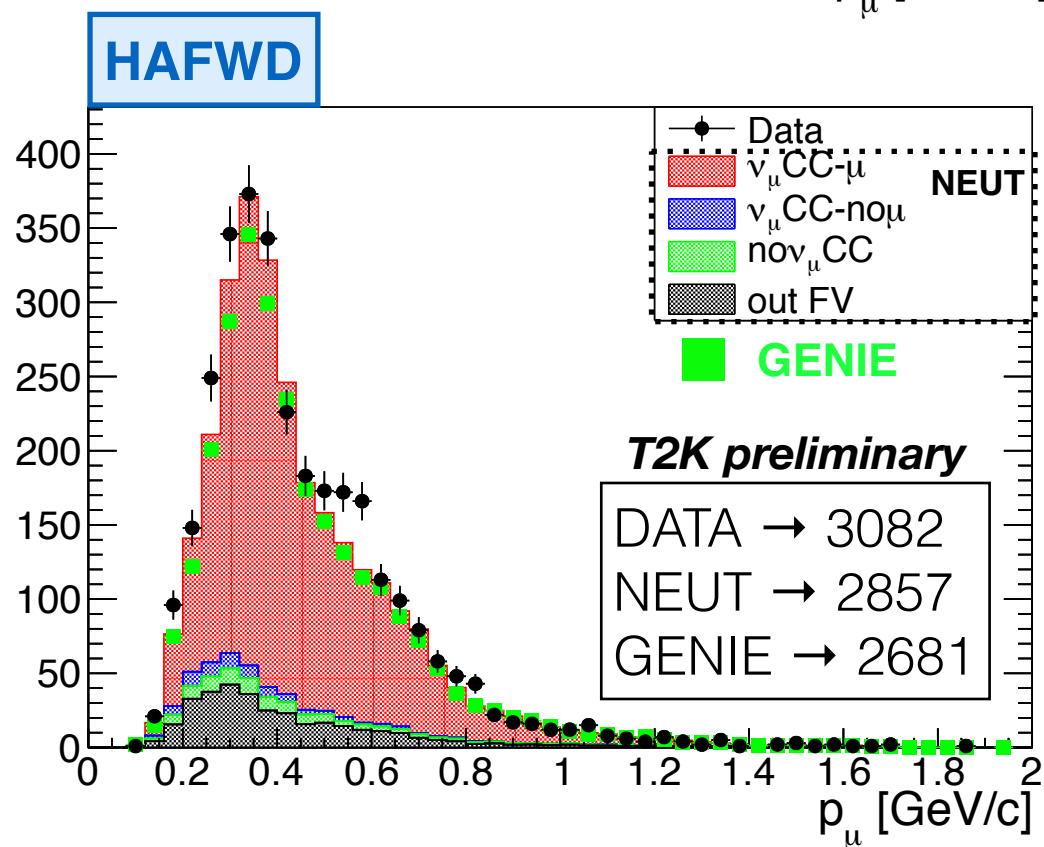
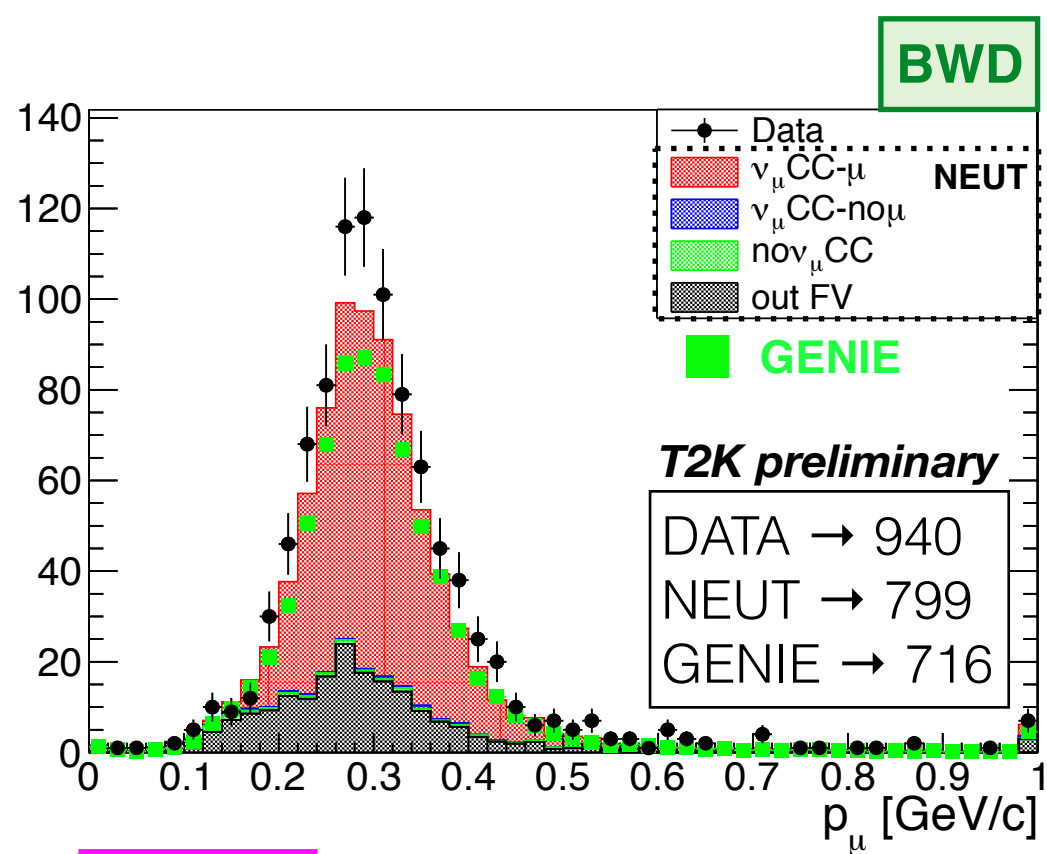
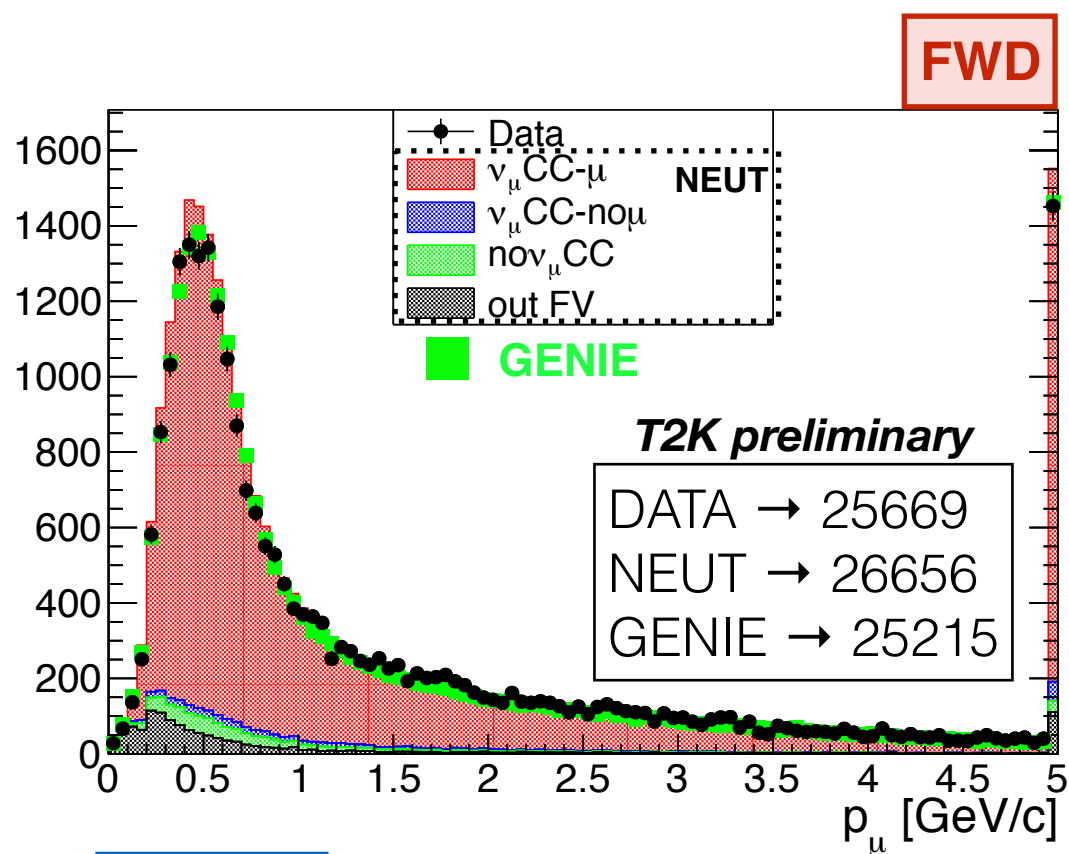
- Off-axis neutrino flux -> narrow peak centred at ~600 MeV.
- Low multiplicity interactions are dominant in this energy region.
- Nuclear medium plays a fundamental role.



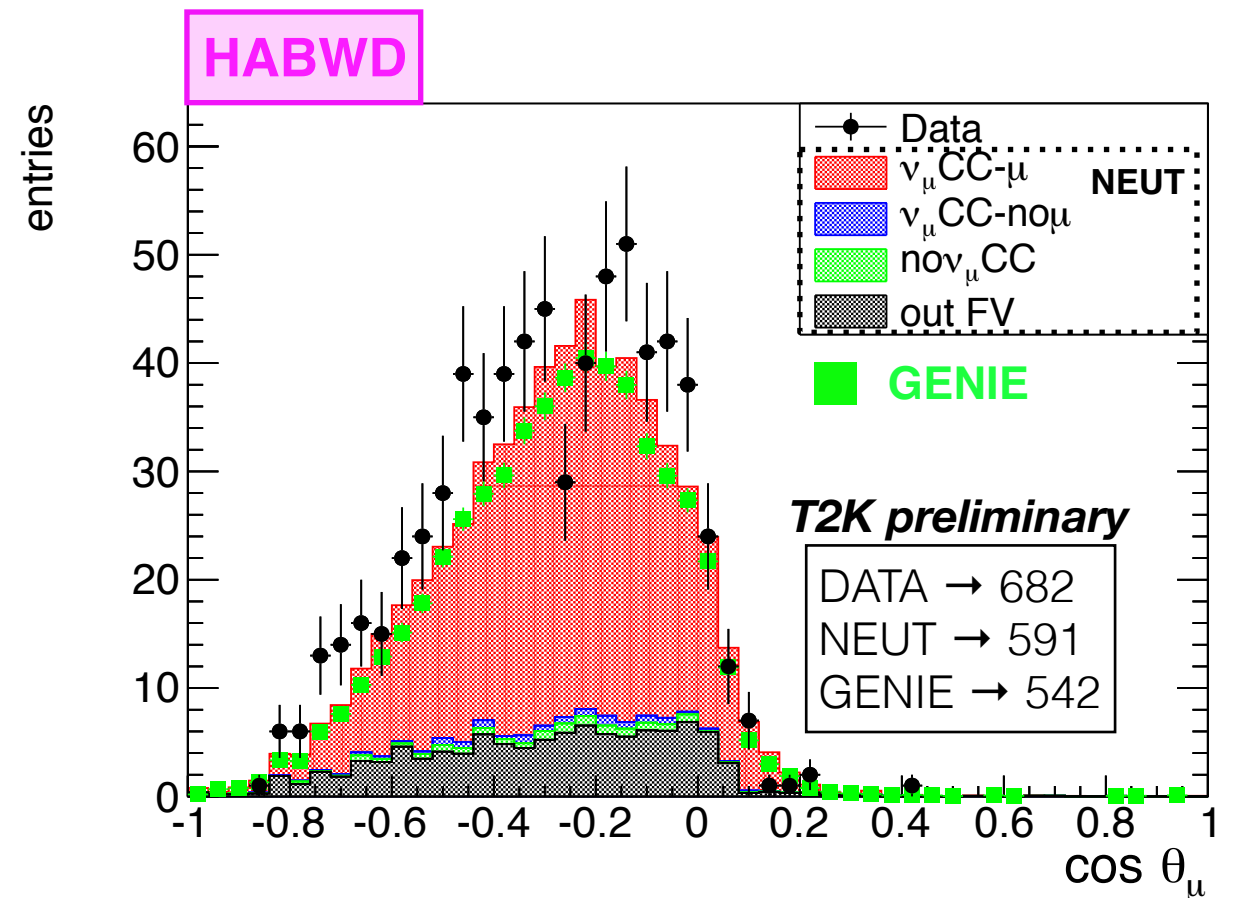
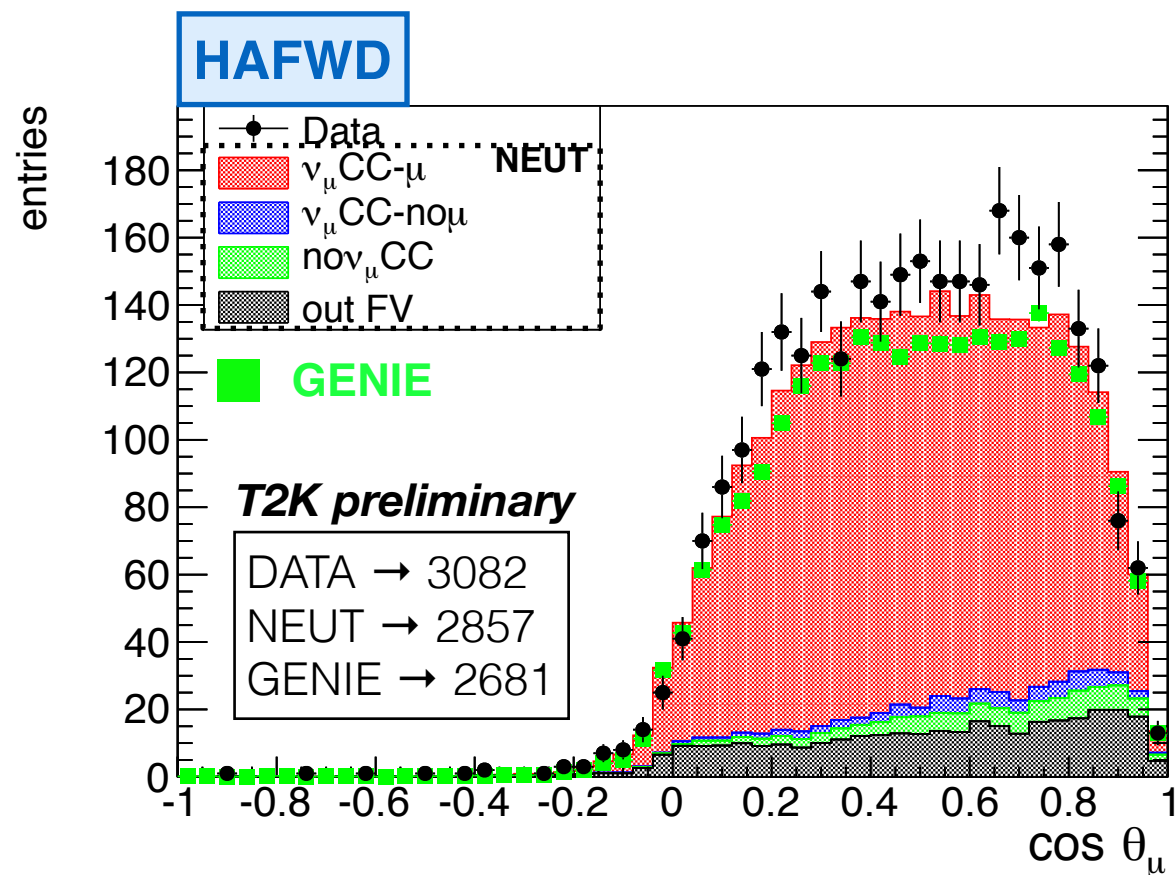
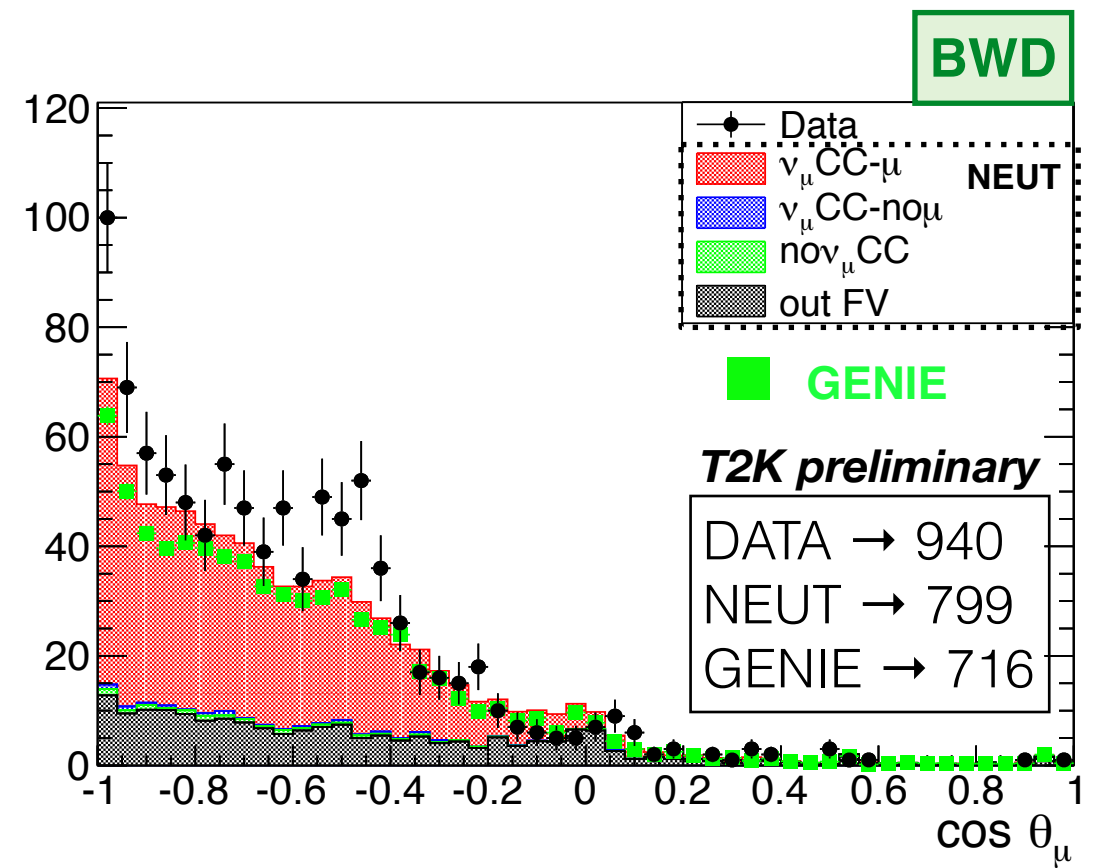
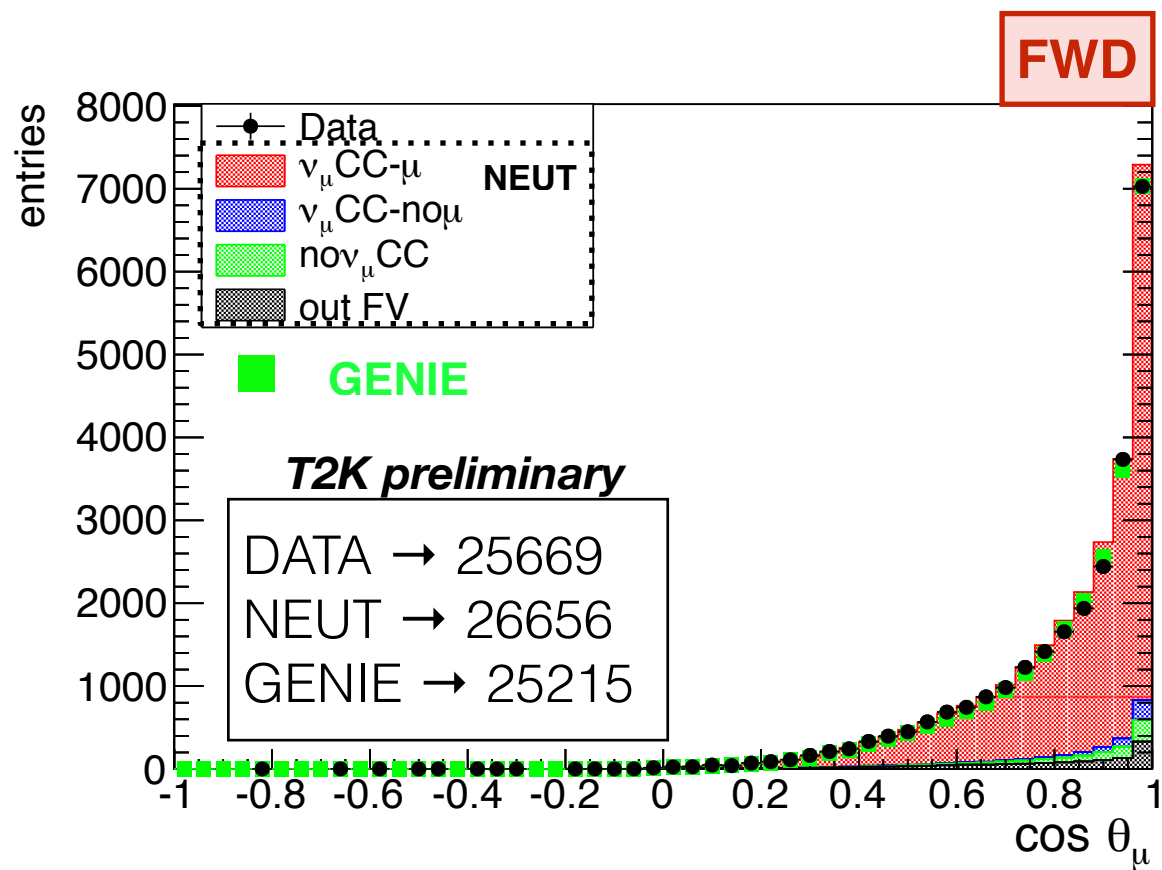
Event generators:

	NEUT 5.3.2	GENIE 2.8.0
CCQE	SF (Benhar et al., 2000) BBA05 (Bradford et al., 2005) $M_A^{QE} = 1.21 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ $p_F [^{12}\text{C}] = 217 \text{ MeV}/c$ $E_B [^{12}\text{C}] = 25 \text{ MeV}$	RFG (Bodek et al., 1981) BBA05 (Bradford et al., 2005) $M_A^{QE} = 0.99 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ $p_F [^{12}\text{C}] = 221 \text{ MeV}/c$ $E_B [^{12}\text{C}] = 25 \text{ MeV}$
2p2h	Nieves et al., 2011	-
CCRES	<u>$W < 2 \text{ GeV}$</u> Rein-Sehgal, 1981 FF (Graczyk et al., 2008)	<u>$W < 1.7 \text{ GeV}$</u> Rein-Sehgal, 1981 FF (Kuzmin et al., 2016)
CCDIS	<u>$W > 1.3 \text{ GeV}$ (w/o single π)</u> GRV98 PDF (Glück et al. 1998) BY corr. at low Q^2 (Bodek et al. 2003)	<u>$W > 1.7 \text{ GeV}$ (for $W < 1.7 \text{ GeV}$ is tuned)</u> GRV98 PDF (Glück et al. 1998) BY corr. at low Q^2 (Bodek et al. 2005)
Hadronization	<u>$W < 2 \text{ GeV}$</u> KNO scaling (Koba et al. 1972) <u>$W > 2 \text{ GeV}$</u> PYTHIA/JETSET	<u>$W < 2.3 \text{ GeV}$</u> AGKY (Koba et al. 1972) <u>$2.3 \text{ GeV} < W < 3 \text{ GeV}$</u> AGKY (Koba et al. 1972) + PYTHIA/JETSET <u>$W > 3 \text{ GeV}$</u> PYTHIA/JETSET
FSI	Intra-nuclear cascade	Intra-nuclear cascade (INTRANUKE hA)

Momentum distribution:

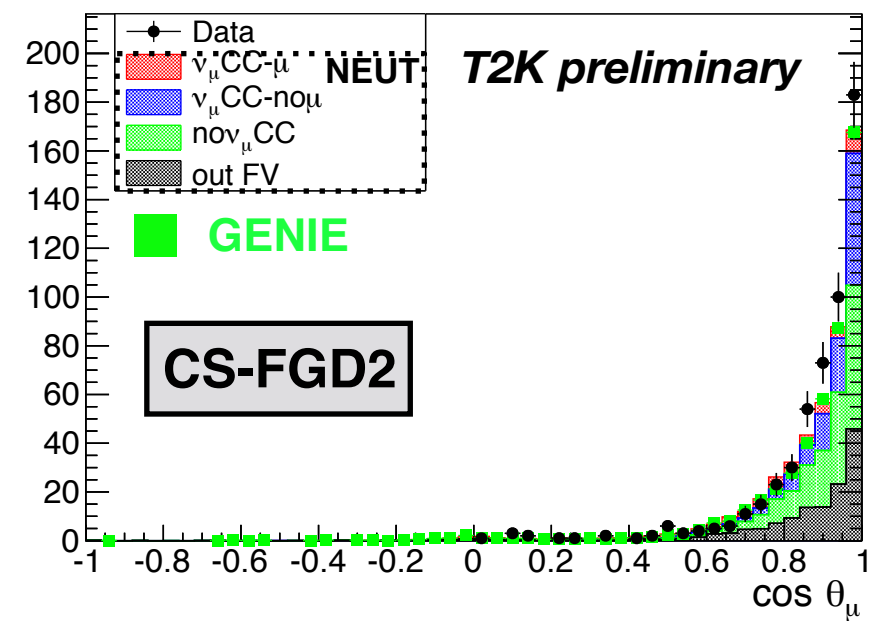
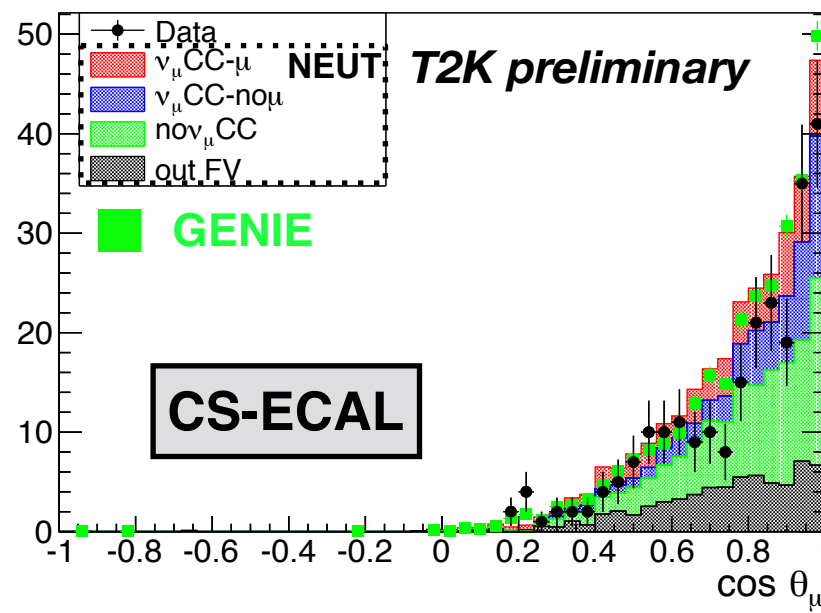


Angular distribution:



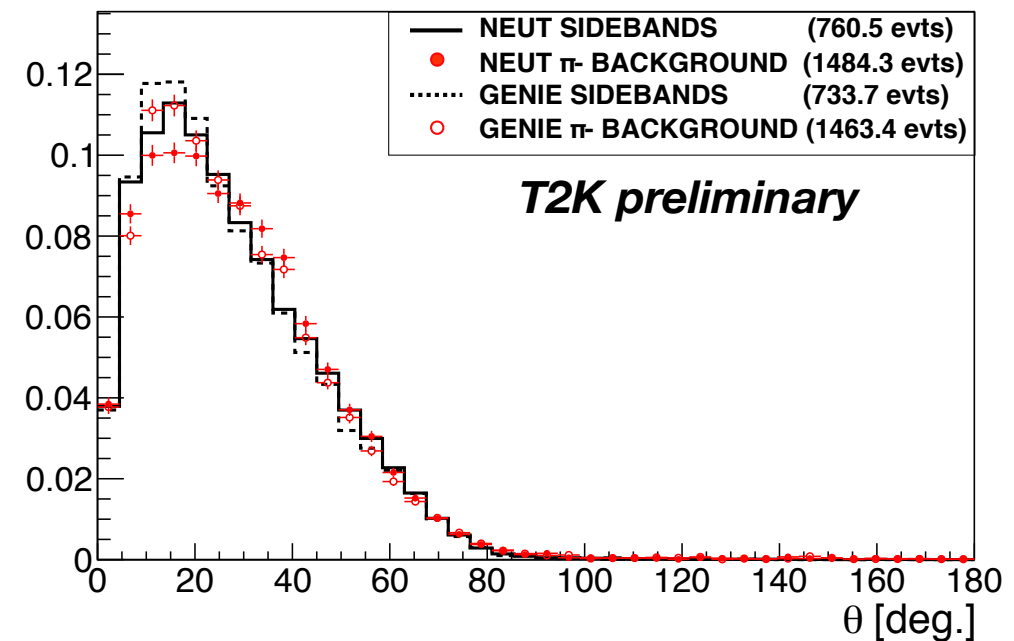
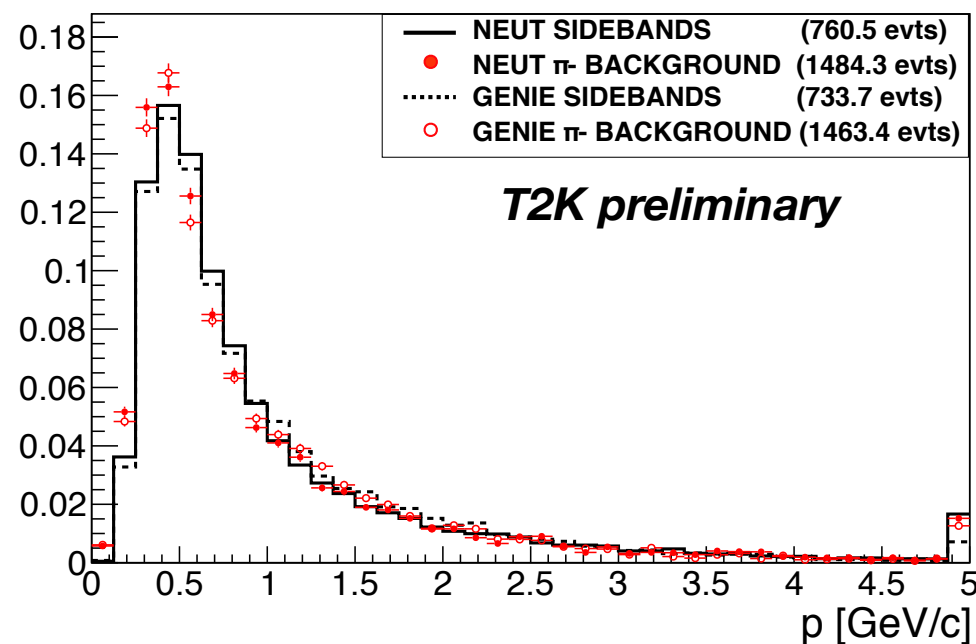
Sidebands:

- Try to constrain π^- background modelling (NC and pion FSI).



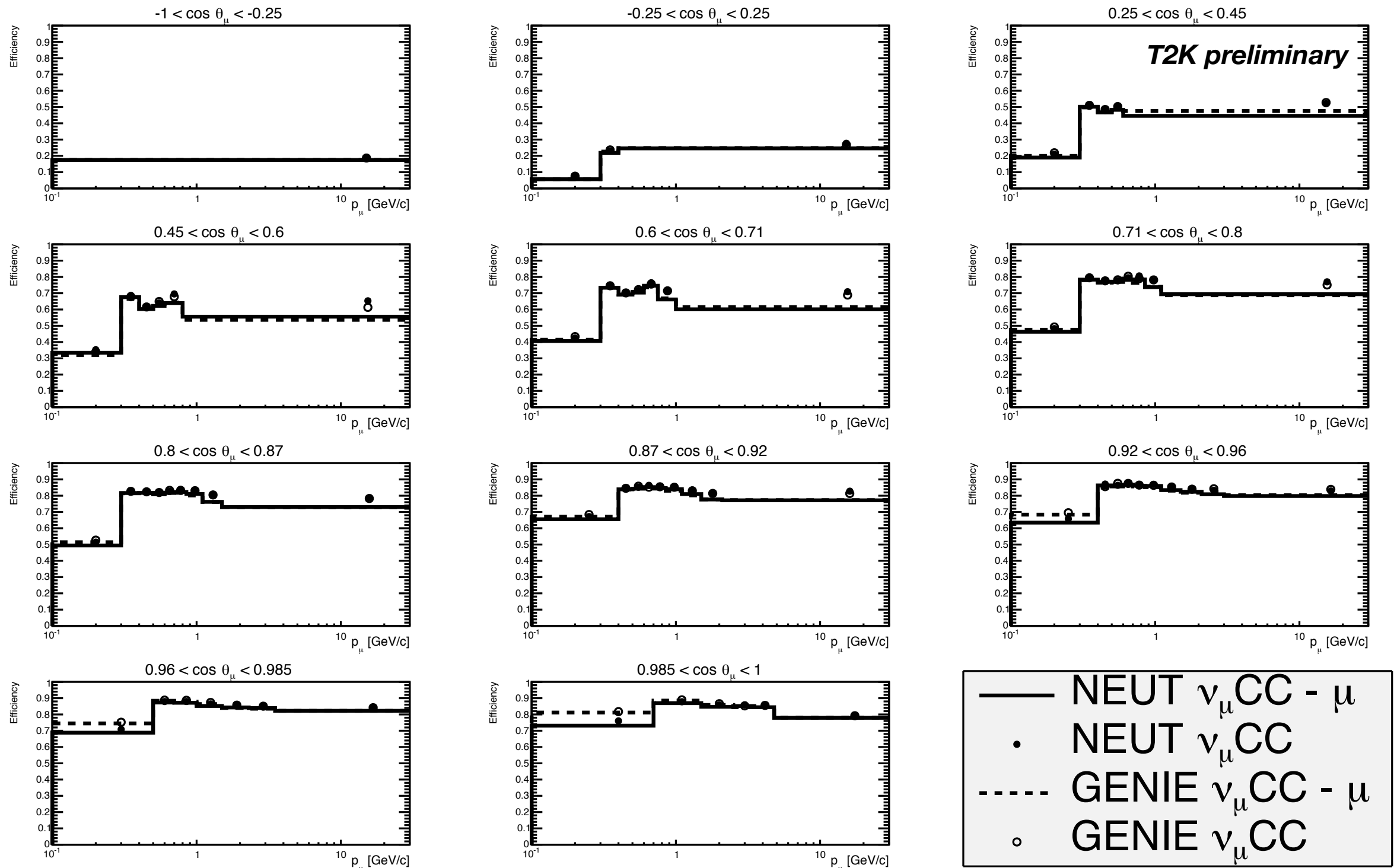
- Highly pure π^- sample.
- Sidebands and background in signal selection have similar shape.

π^- BCKG \rightarrow NEUT & GENIE = ~ 1500 events ($\sim 6\%$)
 π^- SIDEBANDS \rightarrow NEUT & GENIE = ~ 750 events ($\sim 70\%$)



Efficiency:

- Efficiency computed with two different MC:



Systematics uncertainties:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dp_{\mu,i} d\cos\theta_{\mu,j}} = \frac{N_{ij}^{CC-\mu}}{\epsilon_{ij}^{CC-\mu,MC} \Phi N_{nucleons}^{FV} \Delta p_{\mu,i} \Delta \cos\theta_{\mu,j}}$$

MODELLING

π FSI

Dial	Code	Type	Prior	Error	Valid range
FSI_INEL_LO_E	kNCasc_FrInelLow_pi	Shape	0.0	0.41	[-0.8, 1.2]
FSI_INEL_HI_E	kNCasc_FrInelHigh_pi	Shape	0.0	0.34	[-0.8, 1.2]
FSI_PI_PROD	kNCasc_FrPiProd_pi	Shape	0.0	0.5	[-0.8, 1.2]
FSI_PI_ABS	kNCasc_FrAbs_pi	Shape	0.0	0.41	[-0.6, 0.9]
FSI_CEX_LO_E	kNCasc_FrCEXLow_pi	Shape	0.0	0.57	[-0.8, 1.2]
FSI_CEX_HI_E	kNCasc_FrCEXHigh_pi	Shape	0.0	0.28	[-0.8, 1.2]

NUISANCE

π HADRON

Dial	Code	Type	Prior	Error	Valid range
AGKY_xF1pi	kGHadrAGKY_xF1pi	Shape	0	0.2	[-9999, 9999]
AGKY_pT1pi	kGHadrAGKY_pT1pi	Shape	0	0.03	[-9999, 9999]
Nucl_FormZone	kGHadrNucl_FormZone	Shape	0	0.5	[-9999, 9999]
Theta_Delta2Npi	kGRDcy_Theta_Delta2Npi	Shape	0	1	[-1, 1]

XSEC

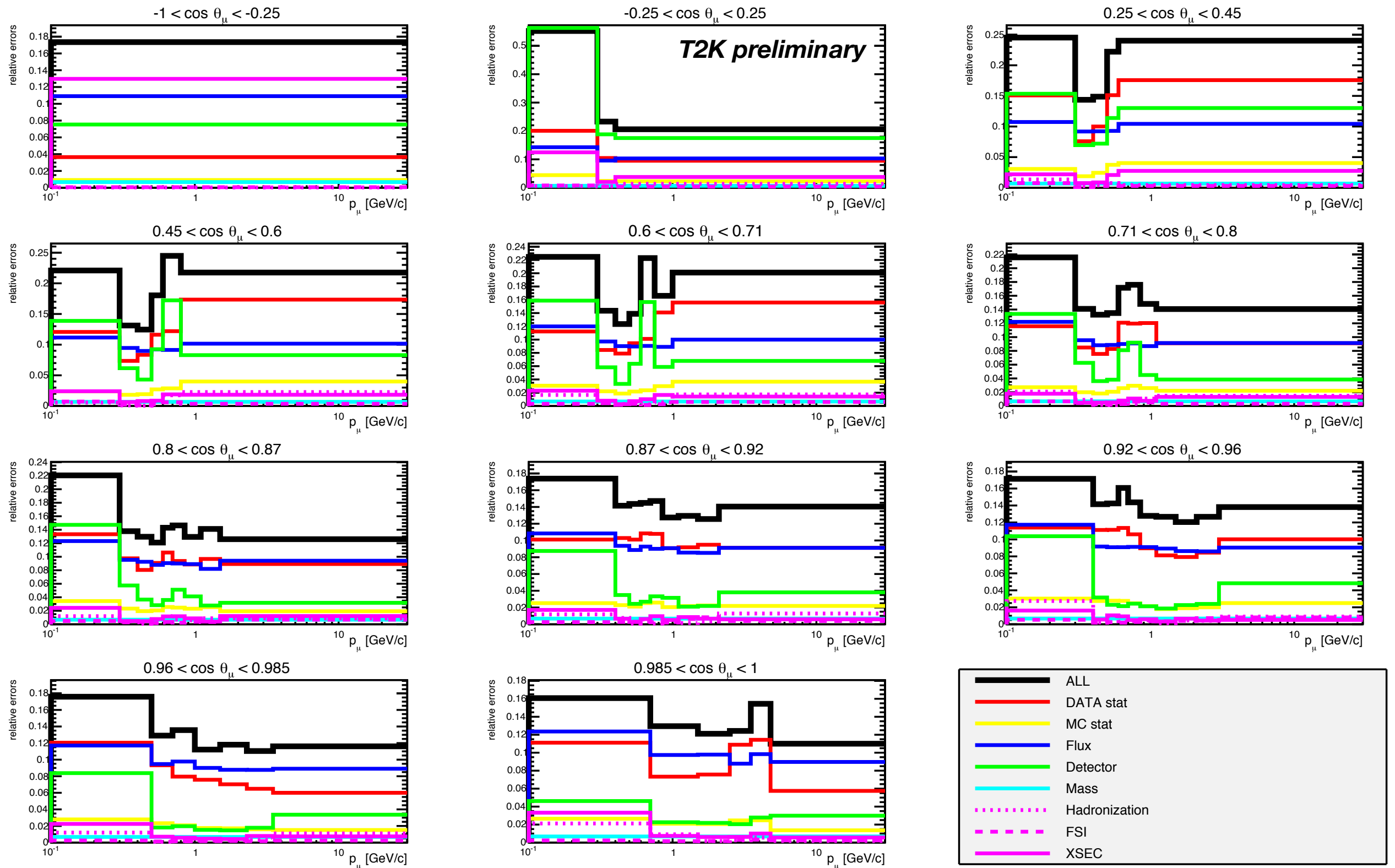
Dial	Code	Type	Prior	Error	Valid range
MAQE	kNXSec_MaCCQE	Shape	1.2	0.3	[0, 9999]
pF_C	kNIWG2014a_pF_C12	Shape	217	30	[200, 275]
MEC_C	kNIWGMEC_Norm_C12	Norm	1	1	[0, 9999]
EB_C	kNIWG2014a_Eb_C12	Shape	25	30	[12, 42]
pF_0	kNIWG2014a_pF_O16	Shape	225	30	[200, 275]
MEC_0	kNIWGMEC_Norm_O16	Norm	1	1	[0, 9999]
EB_0	kNIWG2014a_Eb_O16	Shape	27	30	[12, 42]
CA5	kNXSec_CA5RES	Shape	1.01	0.12	[0, 9999]
MANFFRES	kNXSec_ManFFRES	Shape	0.95	0.15	[0, 9999]
BgRES	kNXSec_BgSclRES	Shape	1.3	0.2	[0, 9999]
DISMPISHP	kNIWG2012a_dismpishp	Shape	0	0.4	[-9999, 9999]
CCCOH_C_0	kNIWG2012a_cccohE0	Norm	1	0.3	[0, 9999]
CCCOH_0_0	kNIWG2012a_cccohE0	Norm	1	0.3	[0, 9999]
CNUE_0	kNIWG2012a_ccnueE0	Norm	1	0.03	[0, 9999]
CNUEBAR_0	kNIWG2012a_ccnueE0	Norm	1	0.03	[0, 9999]
NCCOH_0	kNIWG2012a_nccohE0	Norm	1	0.3	[0, 9999]
NCOTHER_0	kNIWG2012a_ncotherE0	Norm	1	0.3	[0, 9999]

NUISANCE

Total uncertainties:

- Flux+DataSTAT dominates with low modelling uncertainties (except backward region).

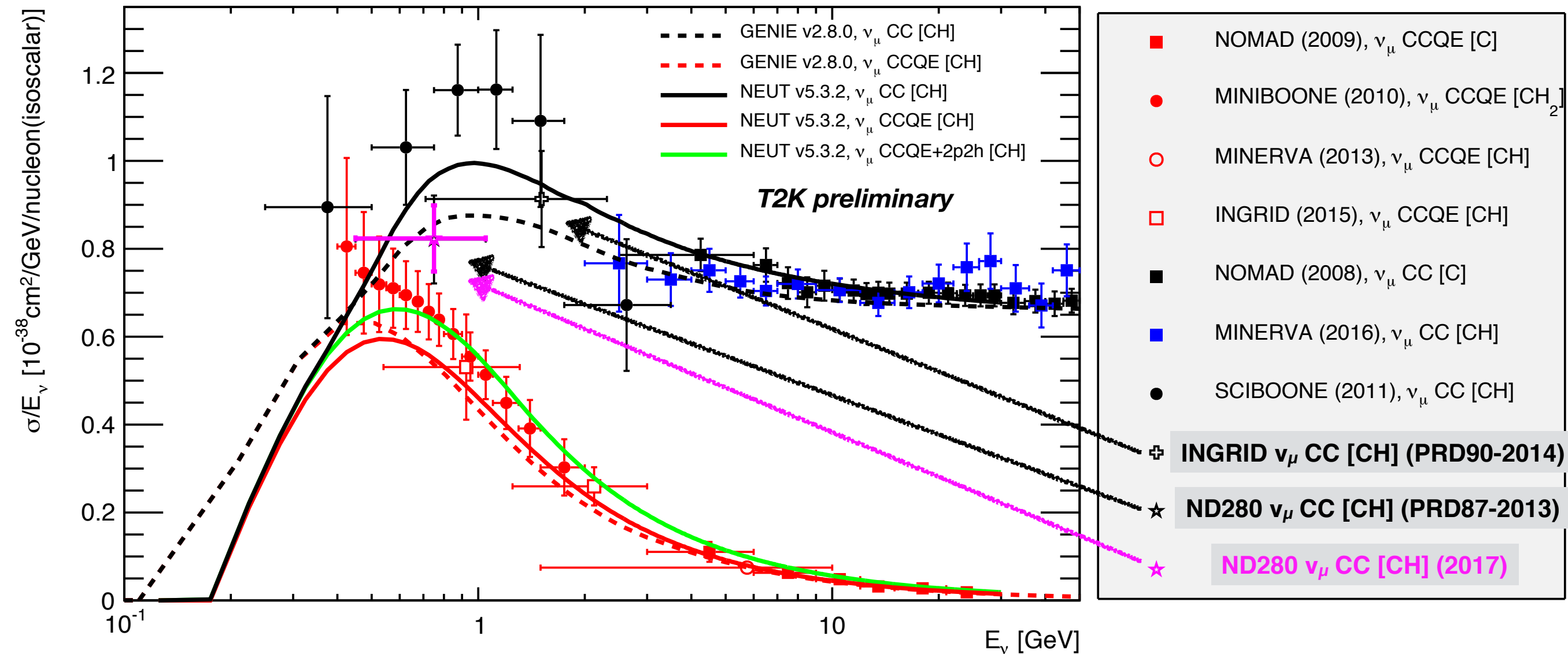
relative errors



Integrated cross section result:

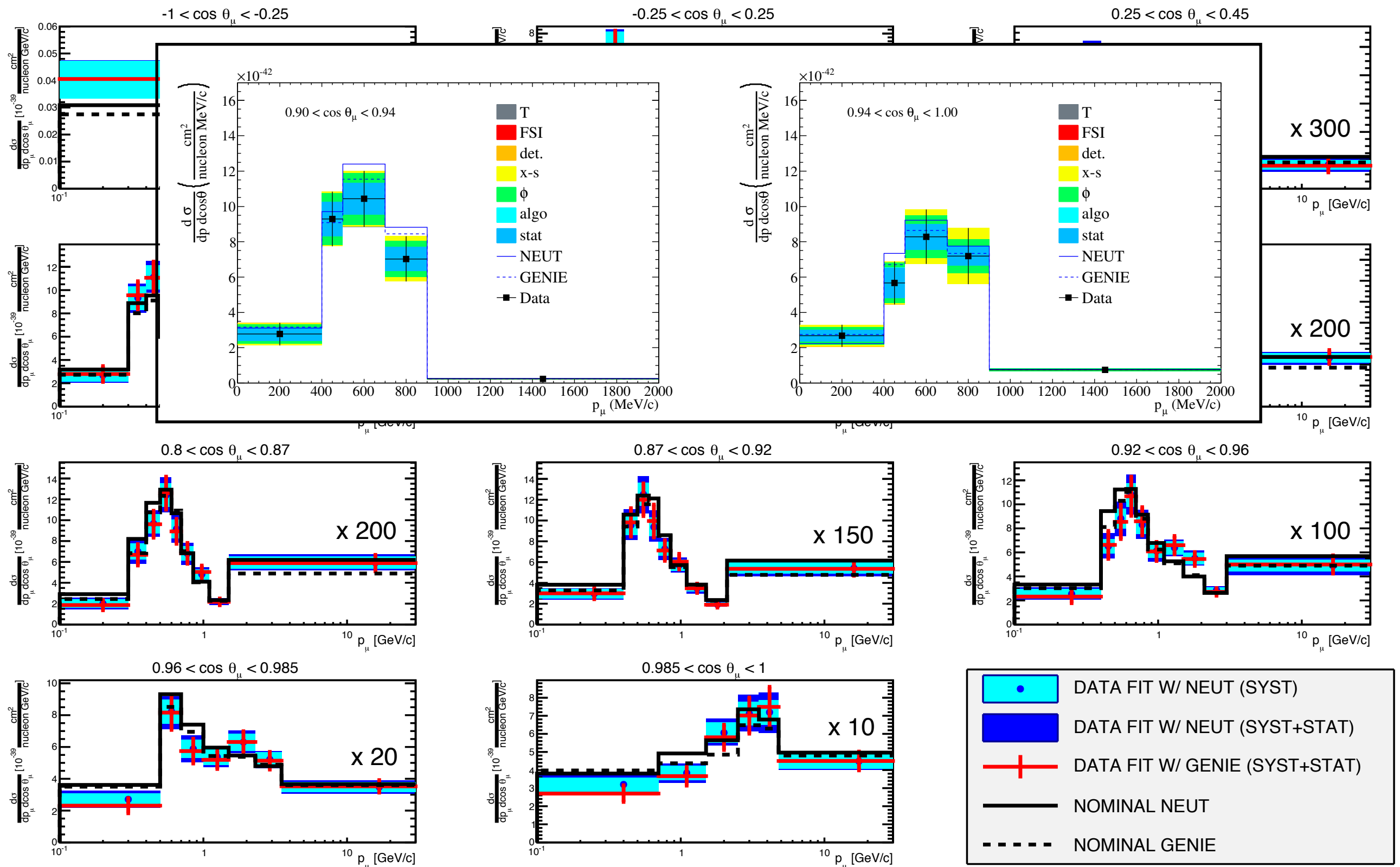
- Integrated result matches previous analysis.
- Error reduced from 12% to 9% (flux dominates).

$\langle E_\nu \rangle = 0.85 \text{ GeV}$
[2014] $\sim 1.1 \times 10^{20} \text{ POT}$
 $\sigma = 0.698 \pm 0.085 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ nucleon}^{-1}$
[2017] $\sim 5.8 \times 10^{20} \text{ POT}$
 $\sigma = 0.700 \pm 0.064 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ nucleon}^{-1}$



Real data results:

- Consistent with previous measurement.



Models comparison:

- Versions:
 - NEUT 5.3.2
 - GENIE 2.8.0
 - NuWro 11

	NEUT-SF	NEUT-RFG	NEUT-RFG+RPA	NEUT-NIWG	GENIE	NUWRO
Nuclear model	SF	RFG	RFG	RFG	RFG	LFG
M_A^{QE} [GeV/c ²]	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.15	0.99	1.2
p_F [MeV/c]	217	217	217	223	221	-
E_B [MeV]	25	25	25	25	25	25
MEC-Nieves %	100	100	100	27	0	100
RPA	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No

DATA fit w/ NEUT

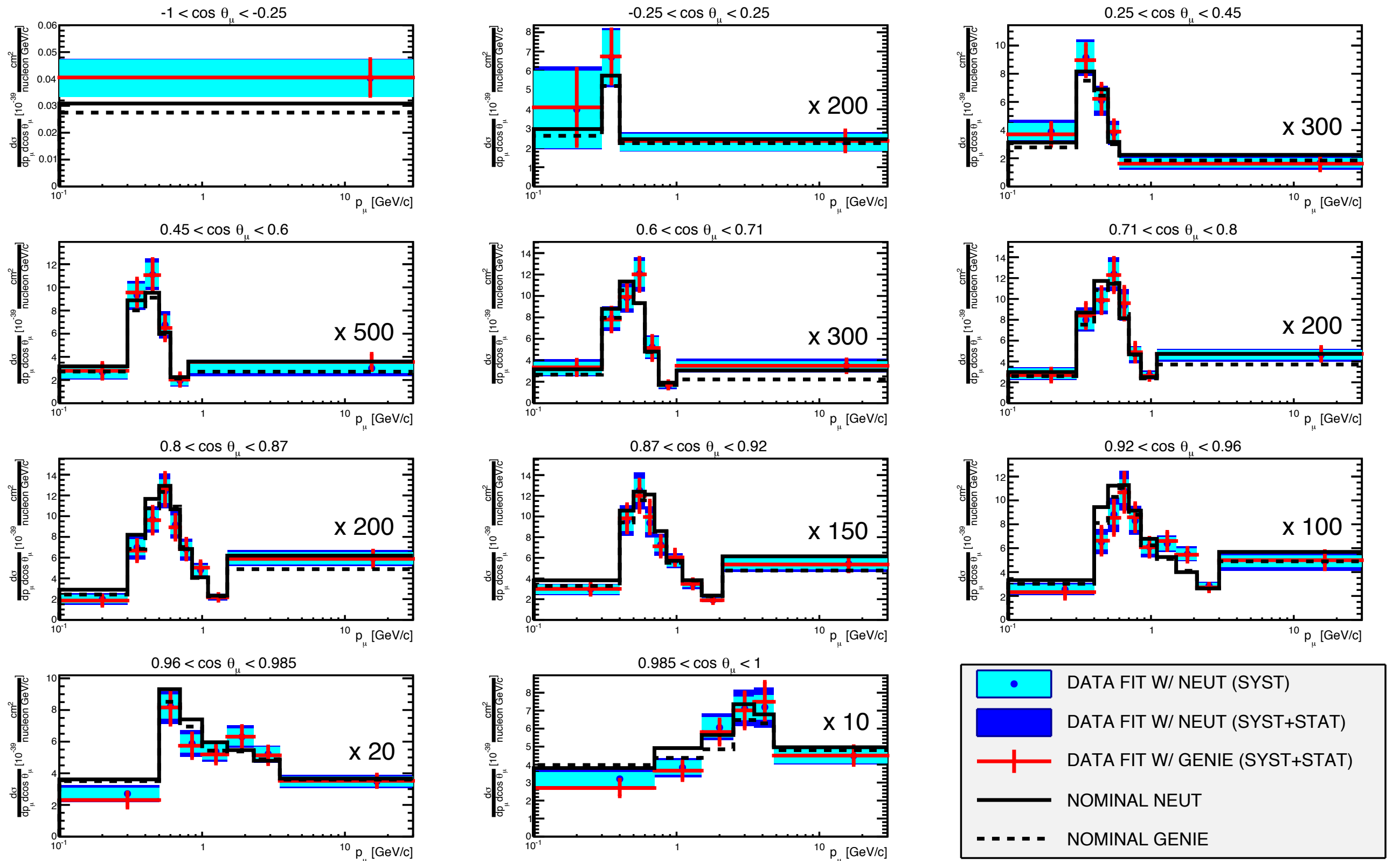
χ^2 (χ_{SHAPE}^2)	211.9 (210.1)	284.8 (242.6)	173.4 (168.1)	160.9 (179.4)	191.3 (232.2)	471.4 (457.9)
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DATA fit w/ GENIE

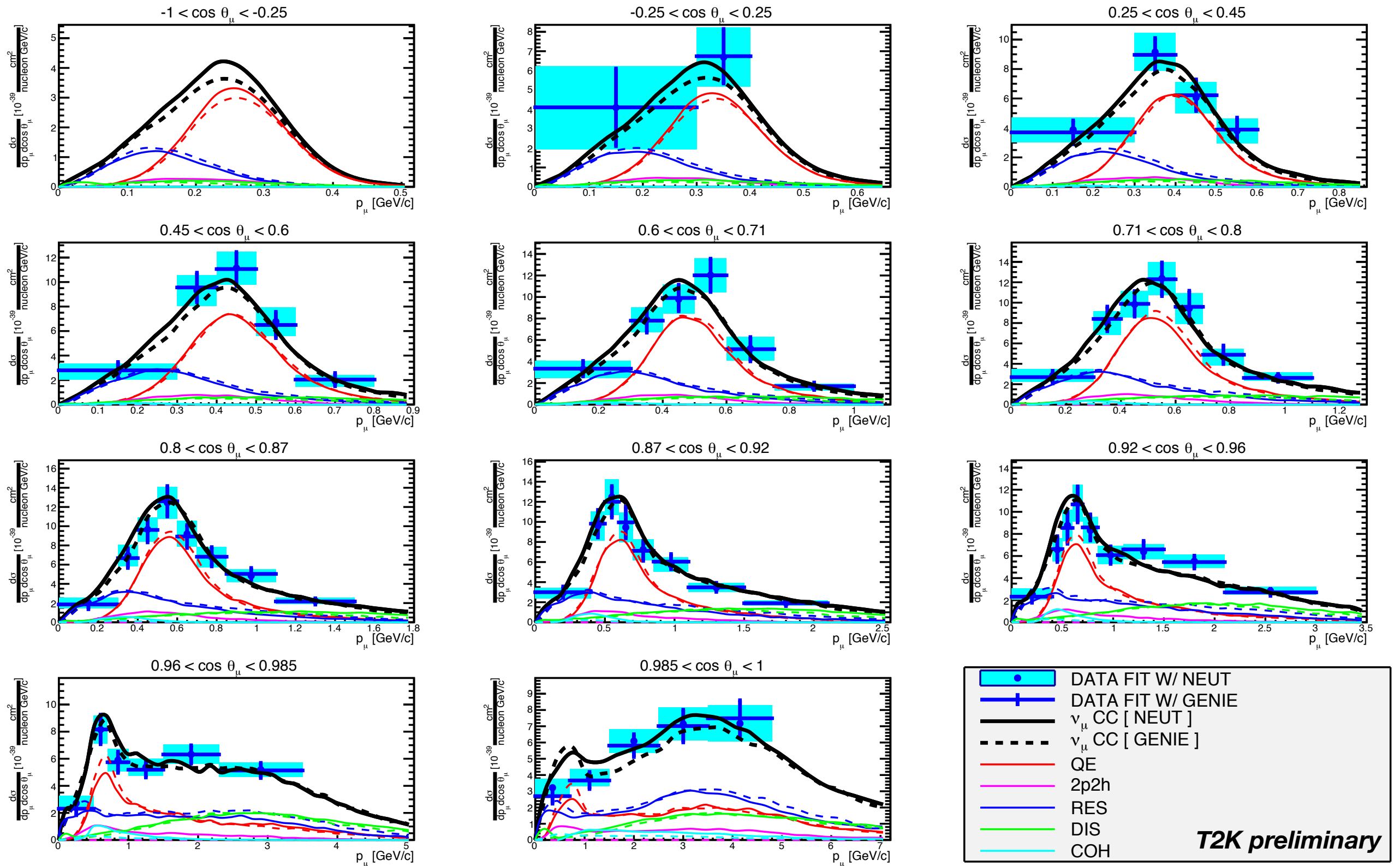
χ^2 (χ_{SHAPE}^2)	227.4 (221.8)	300.6 (253.4)	192.6 (182.9)	175.3 (191.2)	190.5 (224.4)	465.7 (458.5)
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NBINS = 71

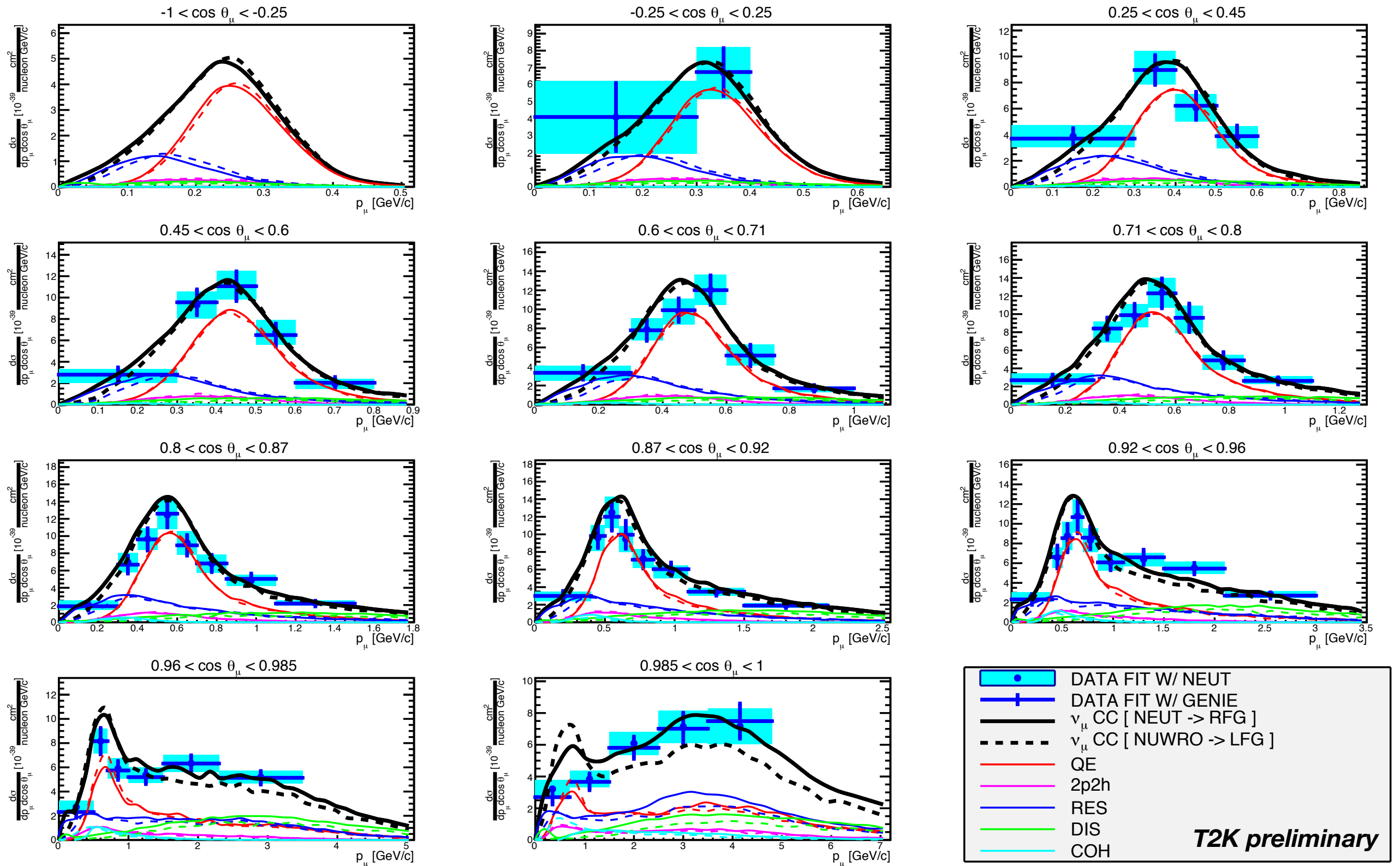
Models comparison:



Models comparison:



Models comparison:



Real data result:

