

Physics opportunities at ν STORM & ENUBET

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Neutrino from STORed Muons



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

nuSTORM meeting 08/08

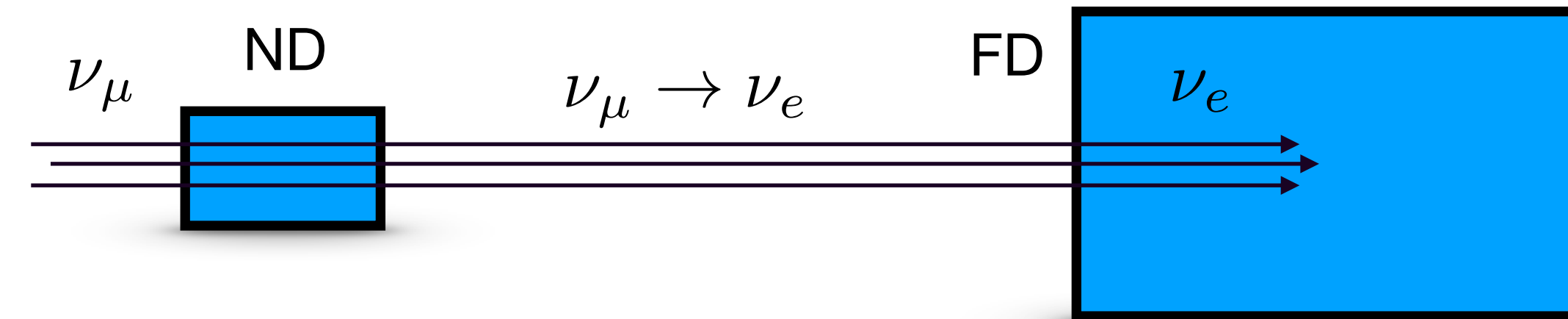


Challenges of GeV neutrino beams

► Large scale next-generation accelerator neutrino facilities:

► Precise measurement of CP violating phase in the leptonic sector.

► DUNE & Hyper-Kamiokande — both measurements will be systematics dominated



$$R = \Phi_{\nu_{\mu}}(E_{\nu}) \times P_{\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \nu_e} \times \left(\sum_{\nu X \rightarrow e X'} \sigma_{\nu_e}(E_{\nu}) \times \epsilon(E_{\nu}, E_{\nu}^r) \right)$$

Neutrino flux
The physics
Neutrino-nucleus cross sections

~ 10% uncertainties

1) Energy spectrum is not the same between ND and FD (oscillation and geometry).

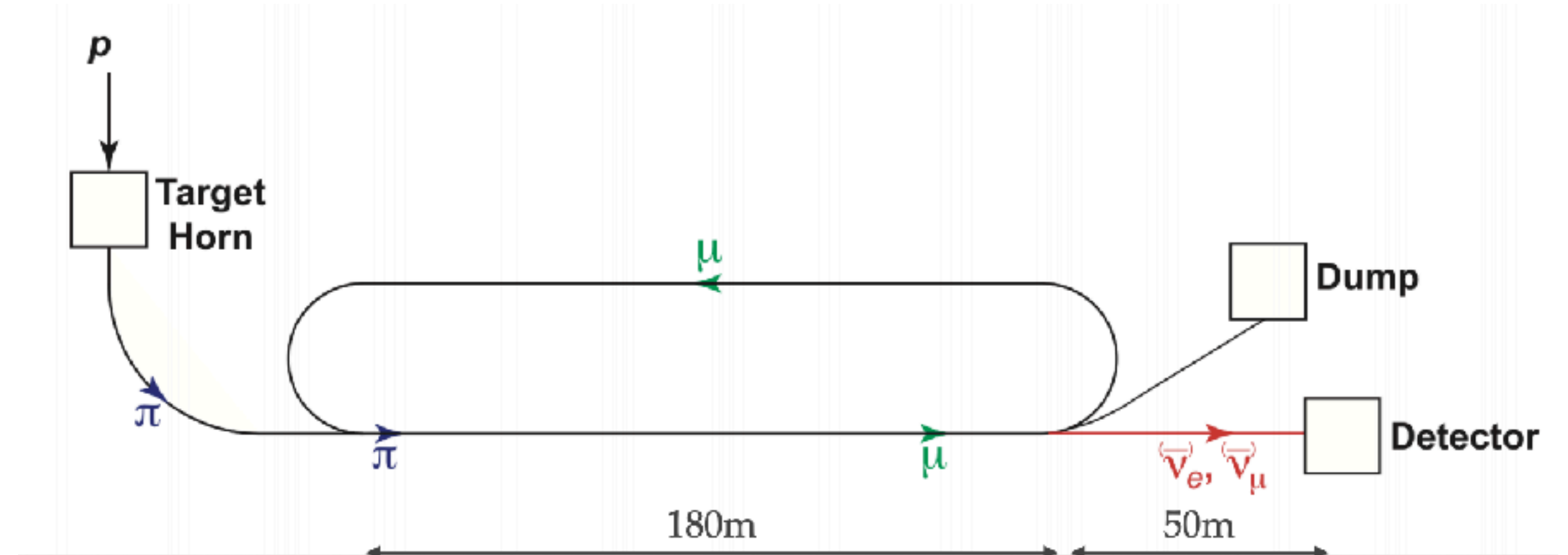
2) Near-to-far detector ratio is not robust against detector systematics.

3) Low stats and large bkg in electron-neutrino (exclusive) measurements at the near detector

The ν STORM concept

Neutrinos from STORed Muons

- A precision neutrino facility — 1% flux uncertainties
 - 1) neutrino-nucleus cross sections,
 - 2) Muon collider demonstrator and test-bed.
 - 3) new physics at short-baselines,



[Fermilab \(2012\)](#)

nuSTORM coll., FERMILAB-LOI-2013-02, [arXiv:1206.0294](#)

nuSTORM coll., Proposal to the Fermilab PAC, [arXiv:1308.6822](#)

[Effort redirected to CERN \(2013\)](#)

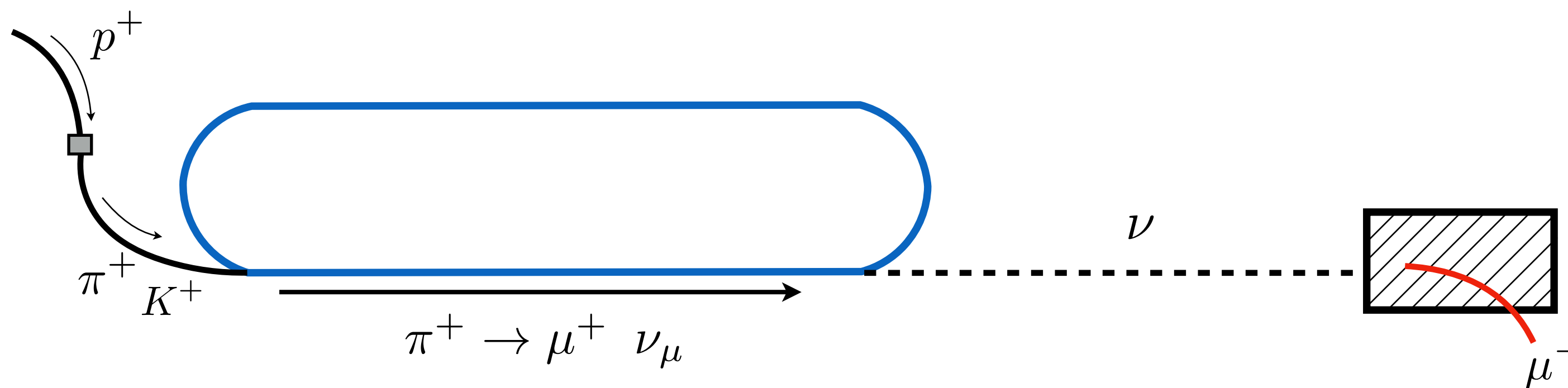
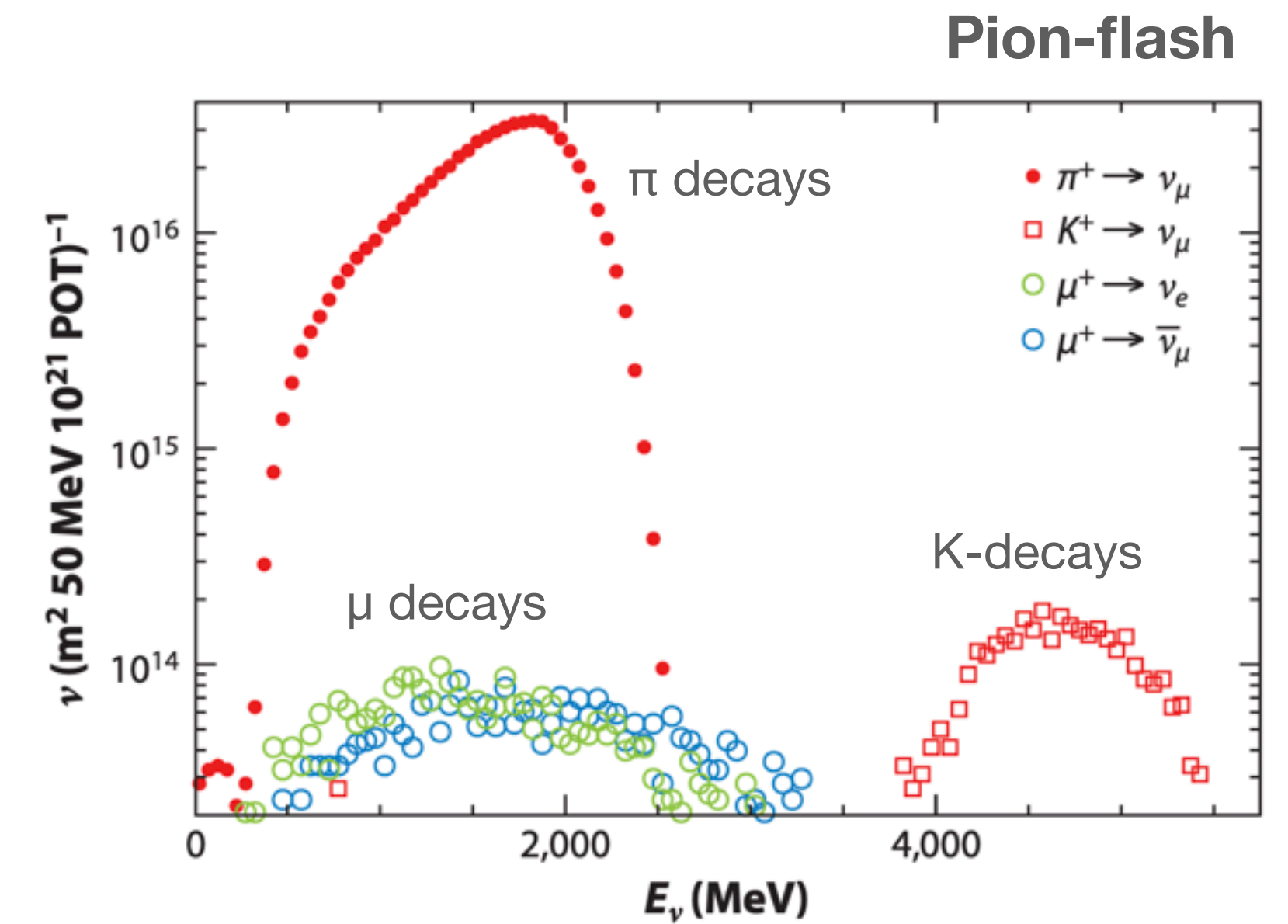
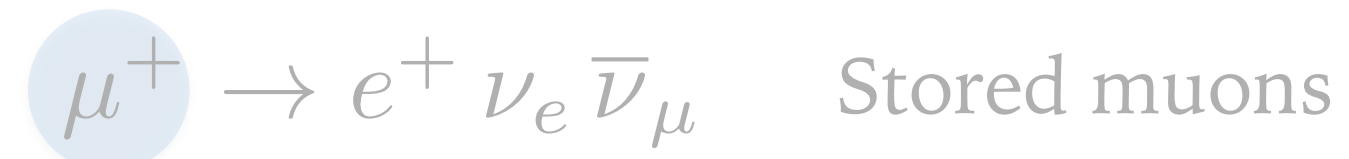
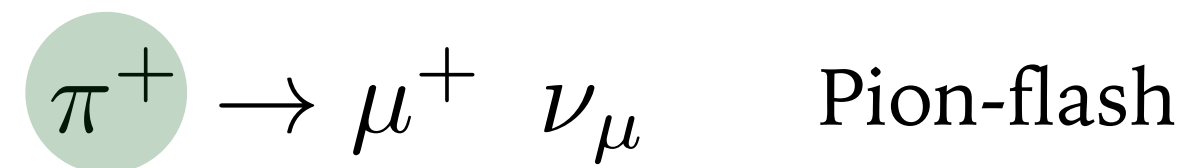
nuSTORM coll., Expression of Interest CERN, [arXiv:1305.1419](#)

[CERN \(2019\) PBS study](#)

nuSTORM coll. [CERN PBC REPORT 2019-003](#)

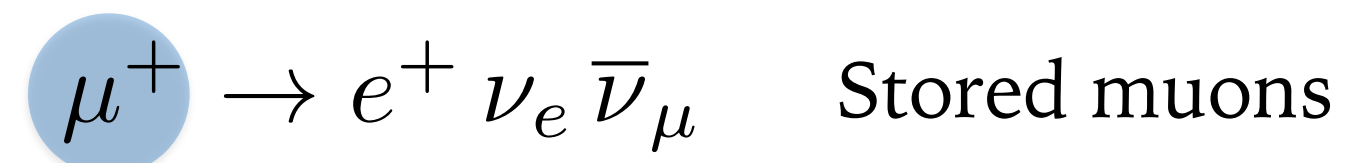
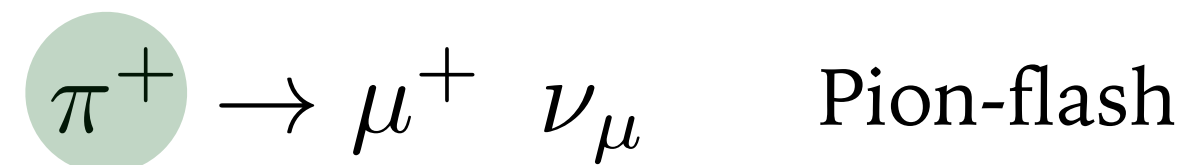
The ν STORM flux

- Usual 5 GeV/c π^\pm injection, and 1—6 GeV/c stored μ^\pm



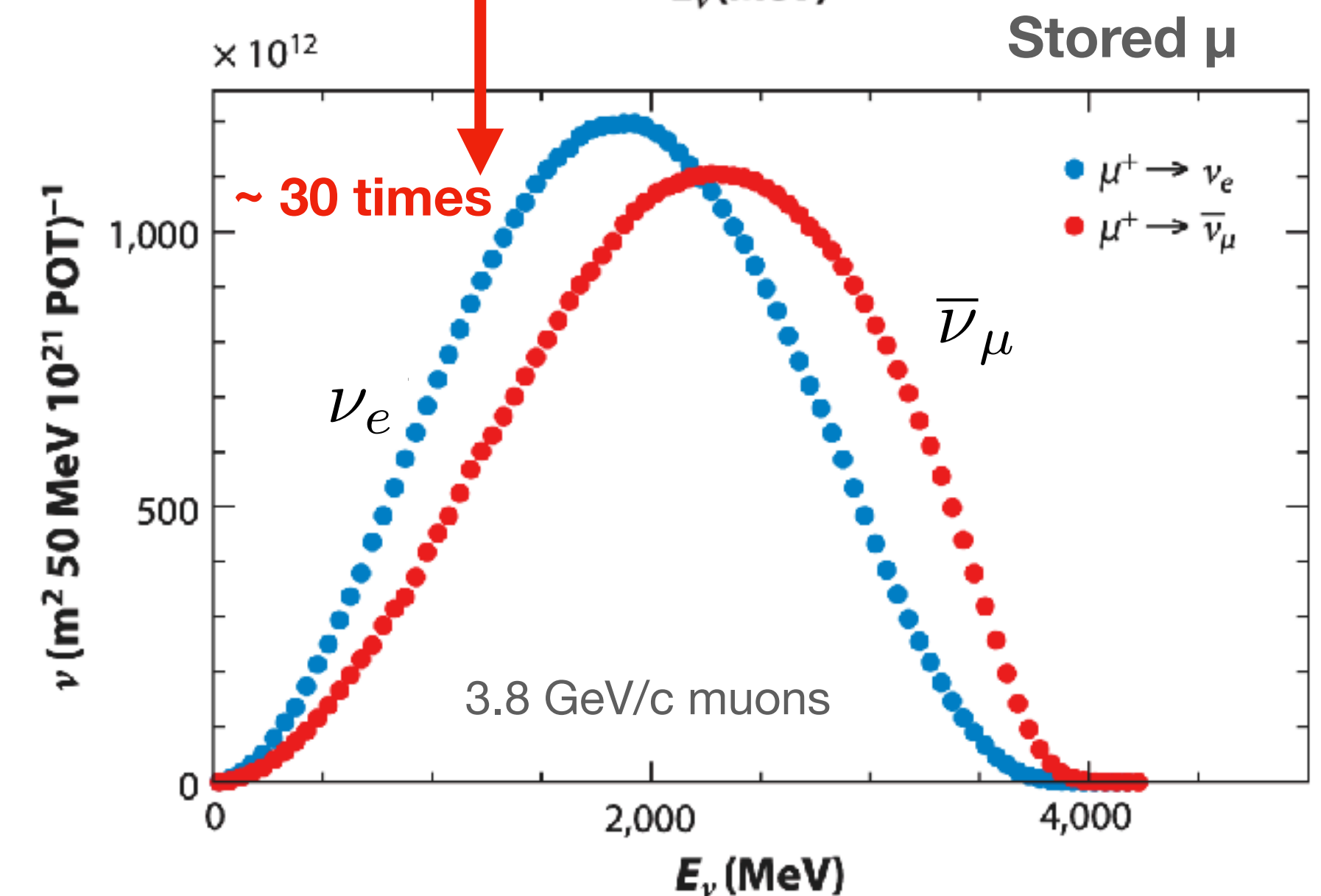
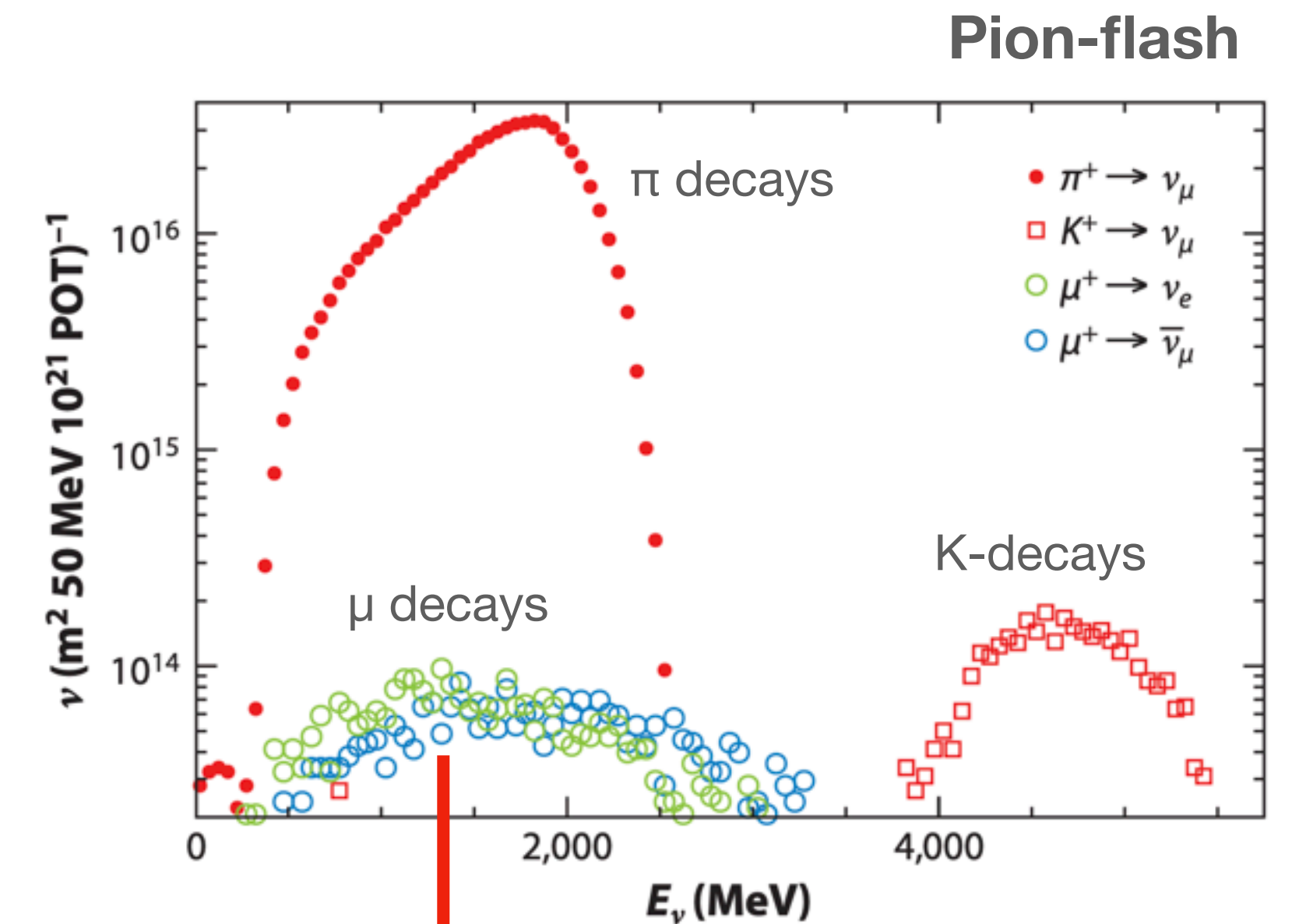
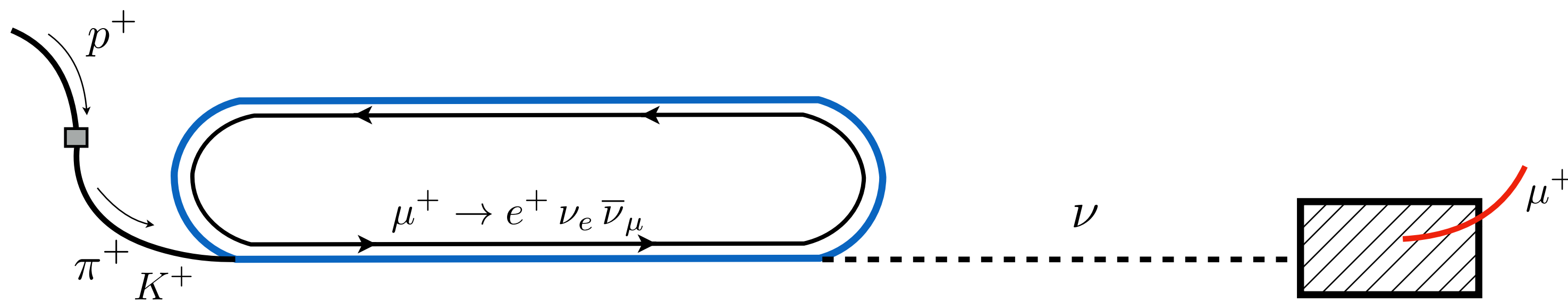
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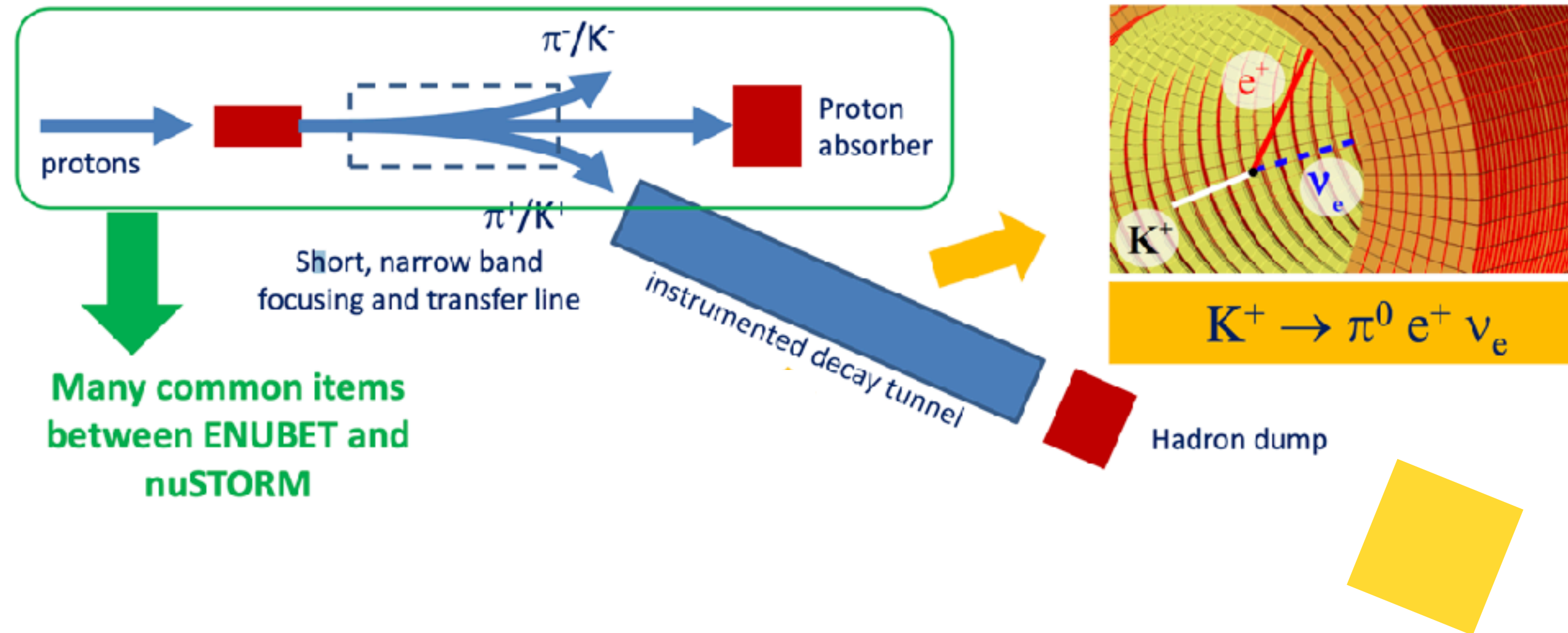
- Precision neutrino source:

- Well-known rate, energy spectrum, and composition
- unique flavor composition — $(\nu_e : \bar{\nu}_\mu) = (1 : 1)$
- monitored beam line



Enhanced Neutrino Beams from kaon Tagging

A. Longhin, L. Ludovici, F. Terranova, EPJ C75 (2015) 155



Many common items between ENUBET and nuSTORM

Possibility to tag:



and



- A precision neutrino facility — 1% flux uncertainties

- 1) electron-neutrino scattering on nuclei,
- 2) new physics at short-baselines
- 3) first tagged neutrino beam

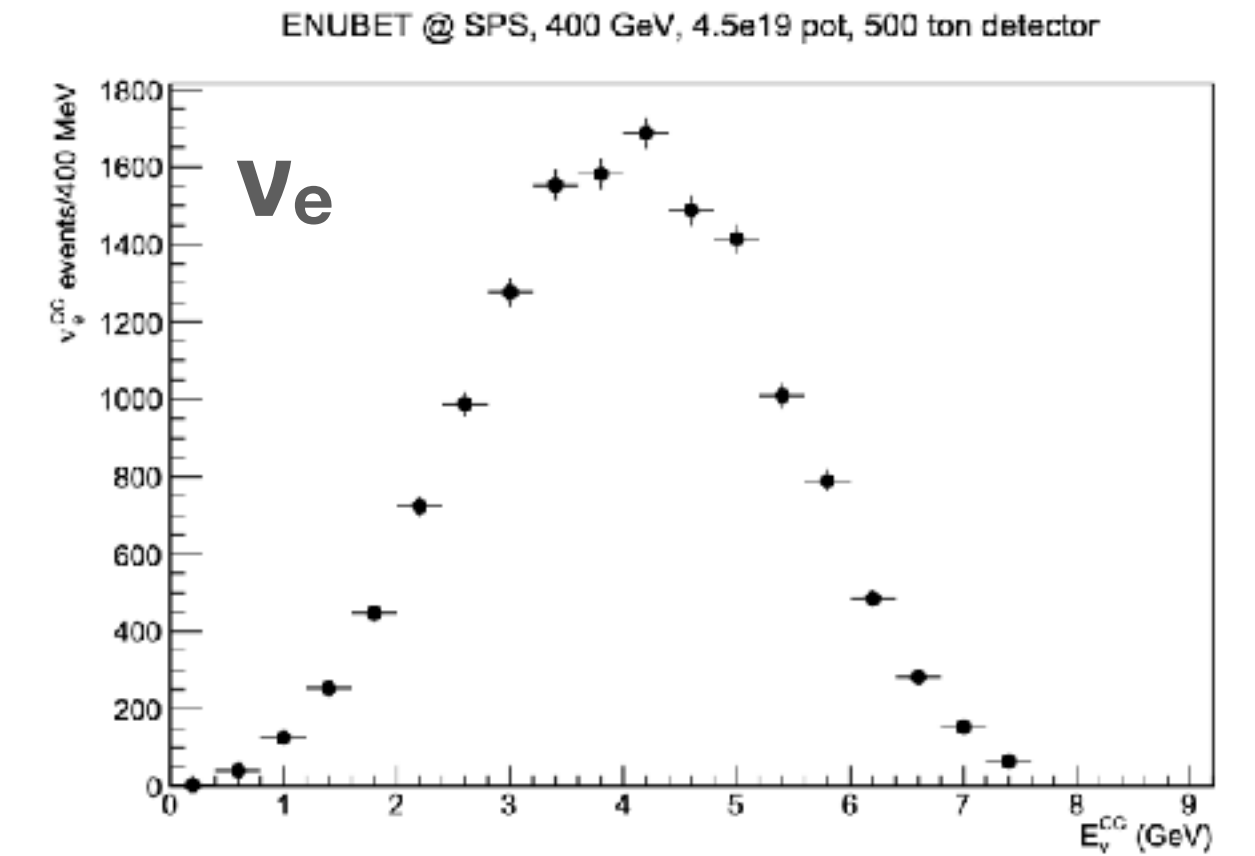
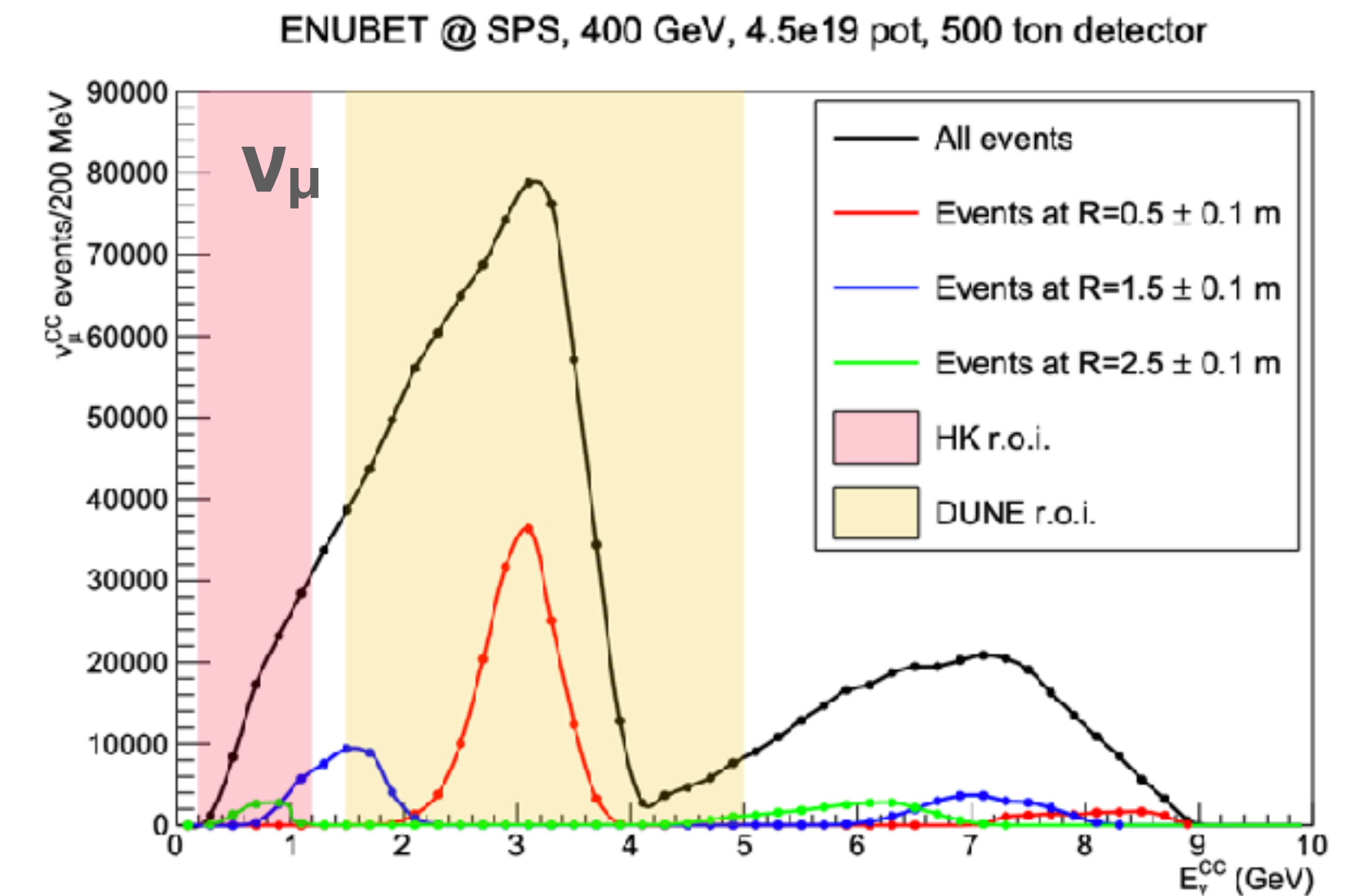


Figure 8: ν_e^{CC} interaction spectrum.

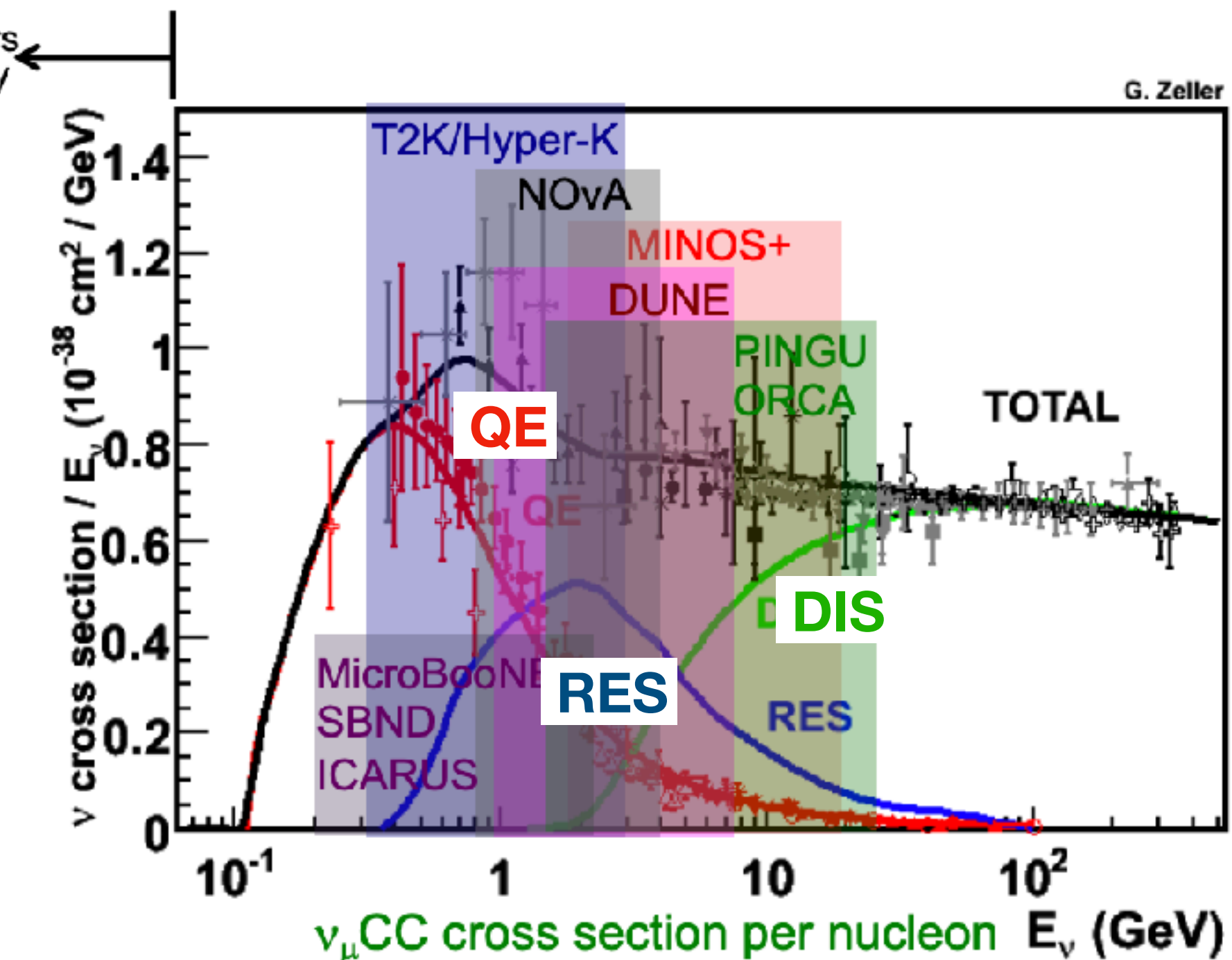


The GeV neutrino energy region — cross sections

Accelerator neutrino fluxes span a challenging region:
Poorly measured cross sections and several overlapping regimes in nuclear medium.

See NuSTEC white paper — [10.1016/j.pnpnp.2018.01.006](https://arxiv.org/abs/10.1016/j.pnpnp.2018.01.006).

By L. Alvarez



- ▶ Neutrino QE scattering
 - ▶ Axial form factor of the nucleon
- ▶ Inelastic scattering
 - ▶ Dominated by $\Delta(1232)$ resonance — single pion and photon production
 - ▶ Several other overlapping resonances + interference effects
- ▶ Shallow inelastic scattering
 - ▶ Low Q^2 and W region — transition region: quark-hadron duality
- ▶ Deep inelastic scattering
 - ▶ Better understood, but also subject to in-nuclear-medium effects.

The GeV neutrino energy region — cross sections

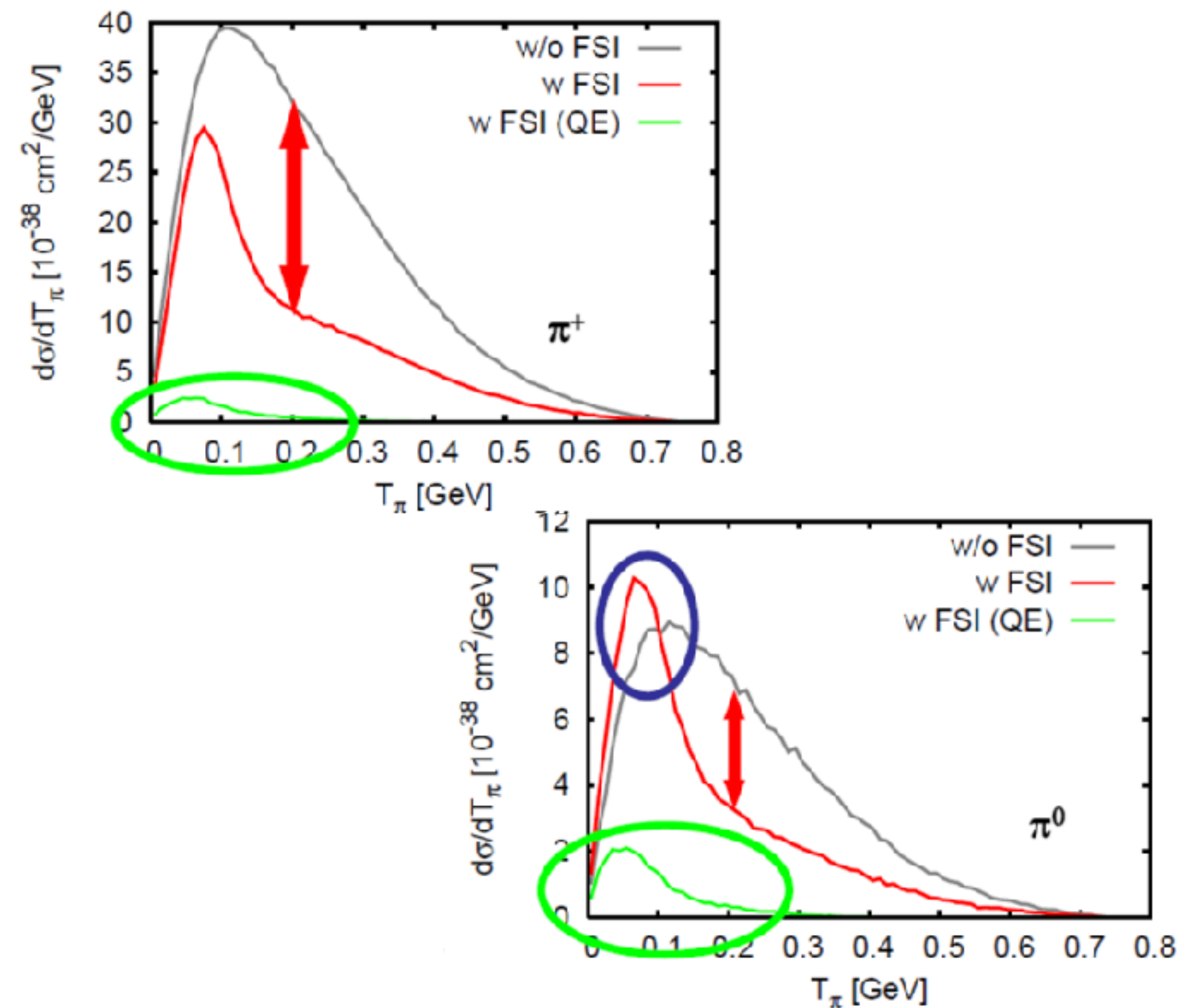
Accelerator neutrino fluxes span a challenging region:

Poorly measured cross sections and several **overlapping regimes** in **nuclear medium**.

Leitner, LAR, Mosel, PRC 73 (2006)

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Measuring these contributions requires **well known flux** and **ability to measure exclusive final states**

The GeV neutrino energy region — cross sections

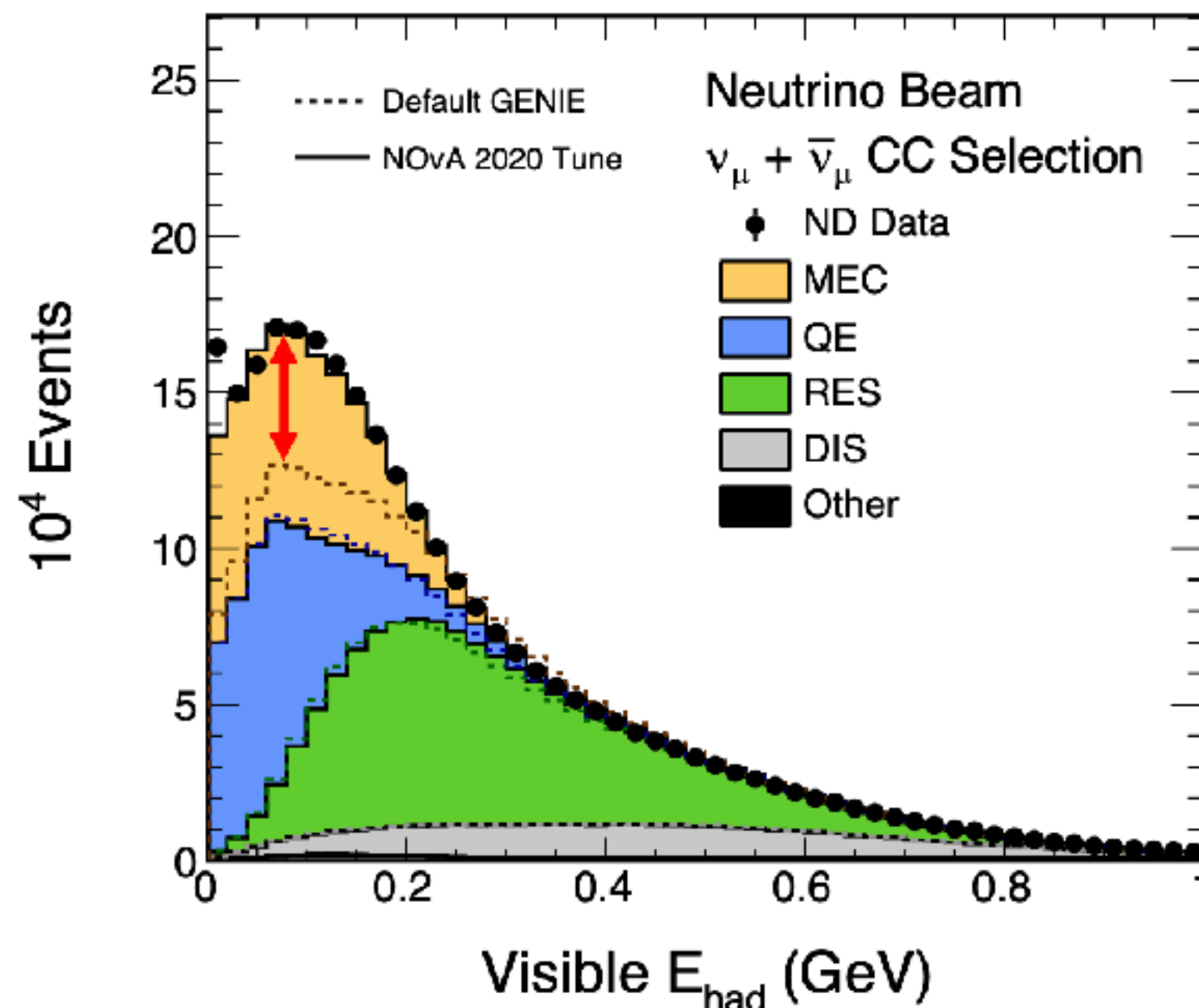
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NOvA coll., *Eur.Phys.J.C* 80 (2020) 12, 1119

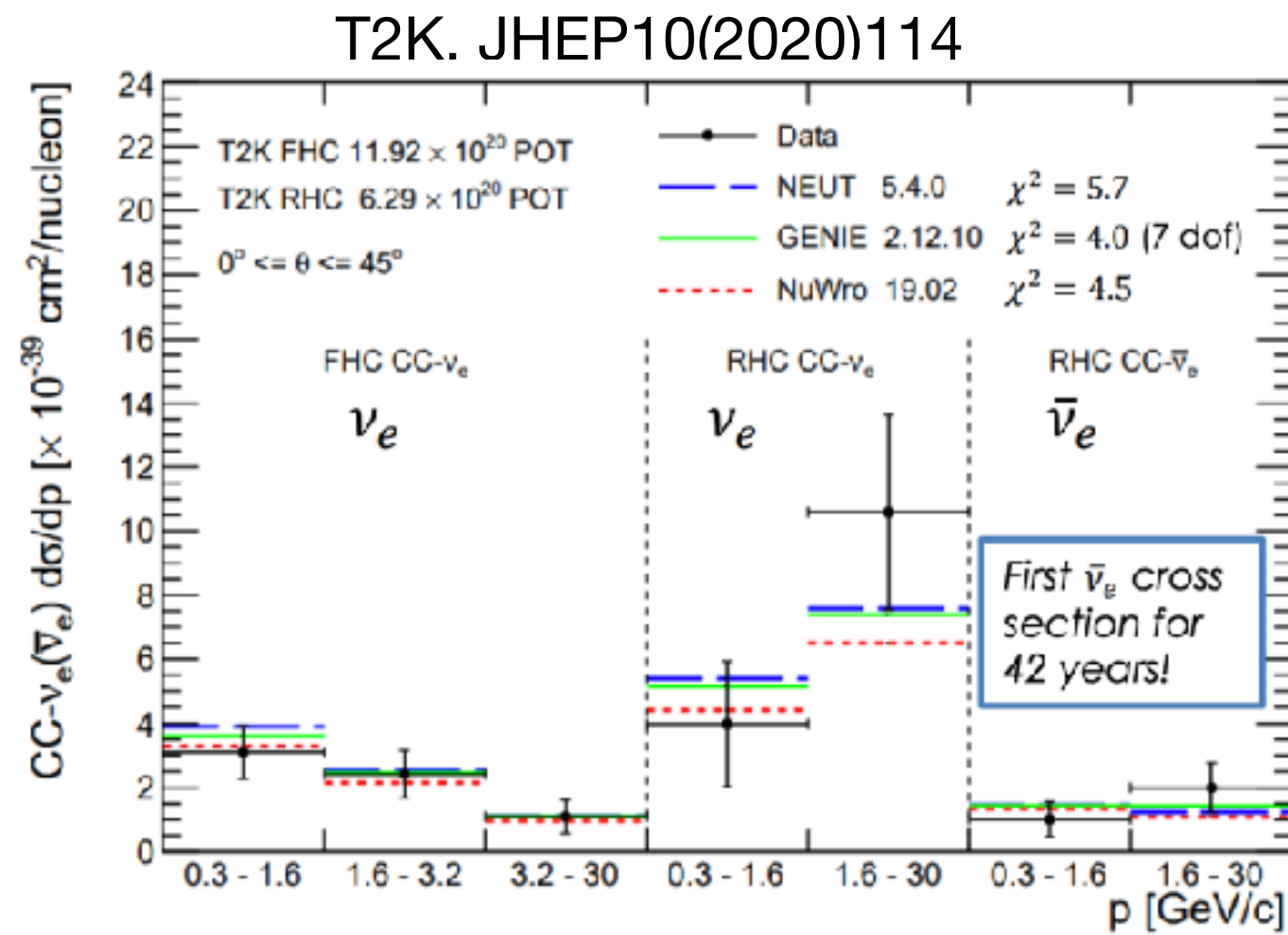
A. Himmel. For NOvA (NEUTRINO2020)



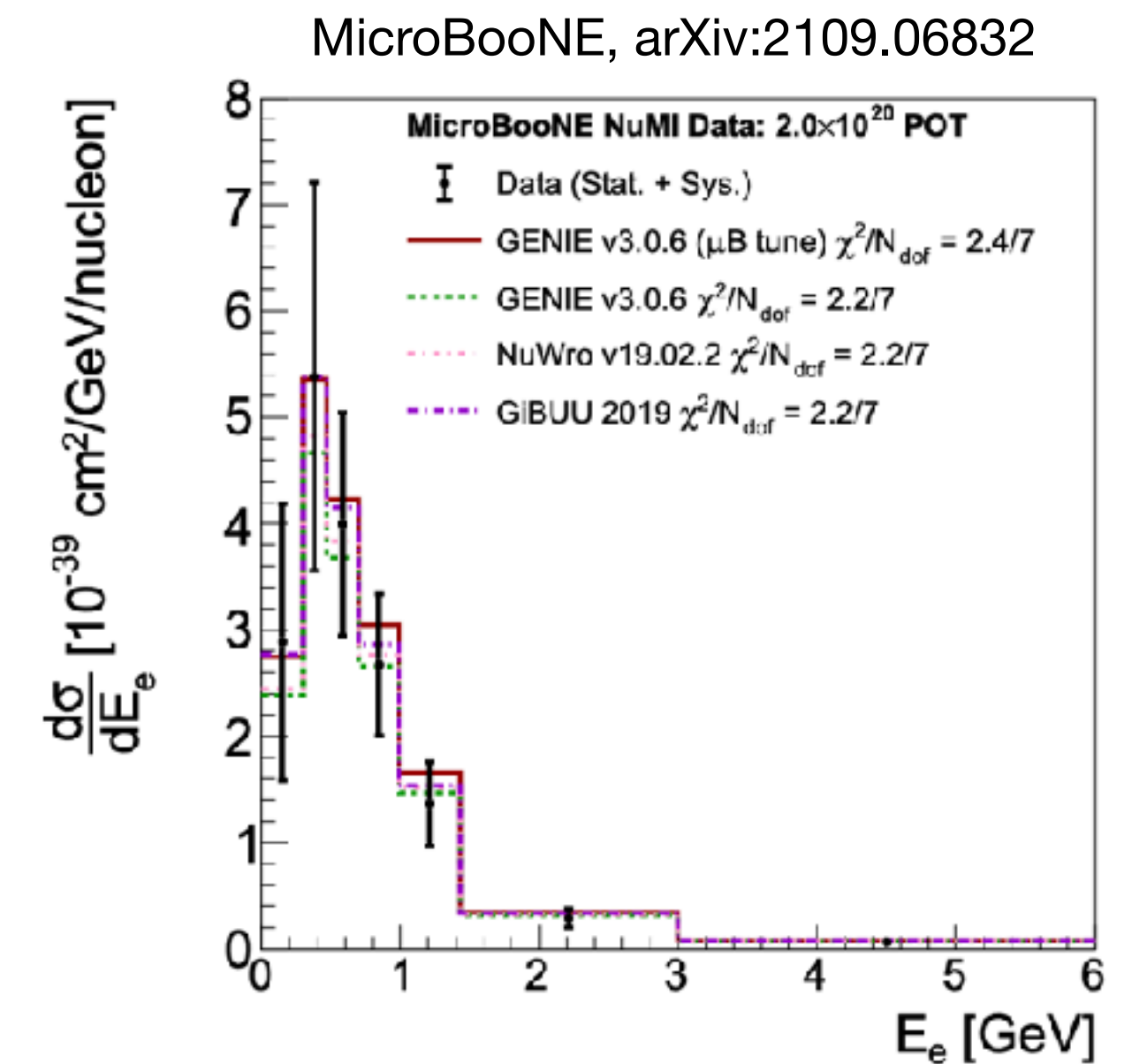
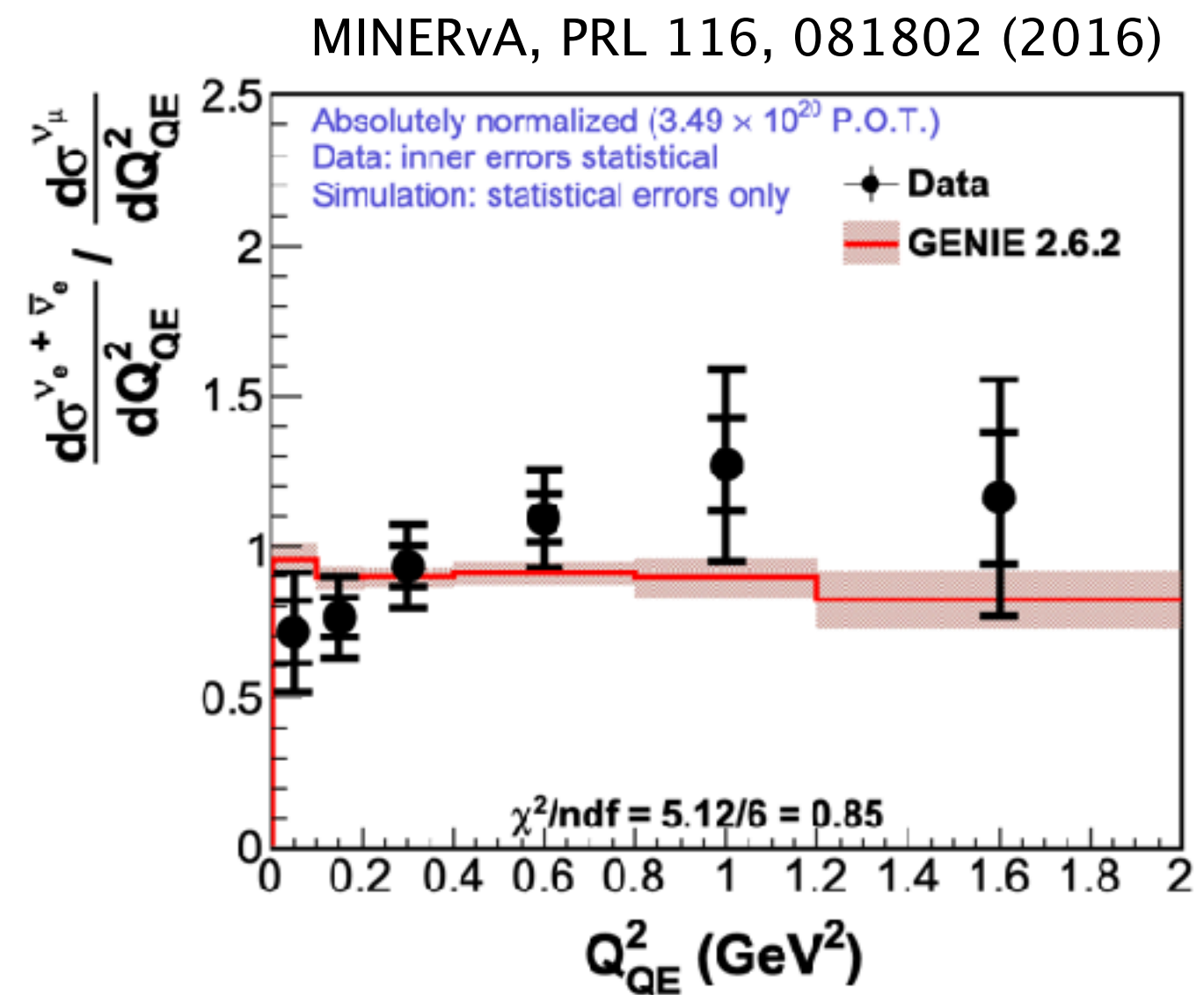
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Monte Carlo tuning is not physical — we do not learn how to make general predictions.

Direct measurement of the ν_e cross section



Oscillation studies assume a theoretical uncertainty of 2.8% for $\sigma_{\nu_e} / \sigma_{\nu\mu}$

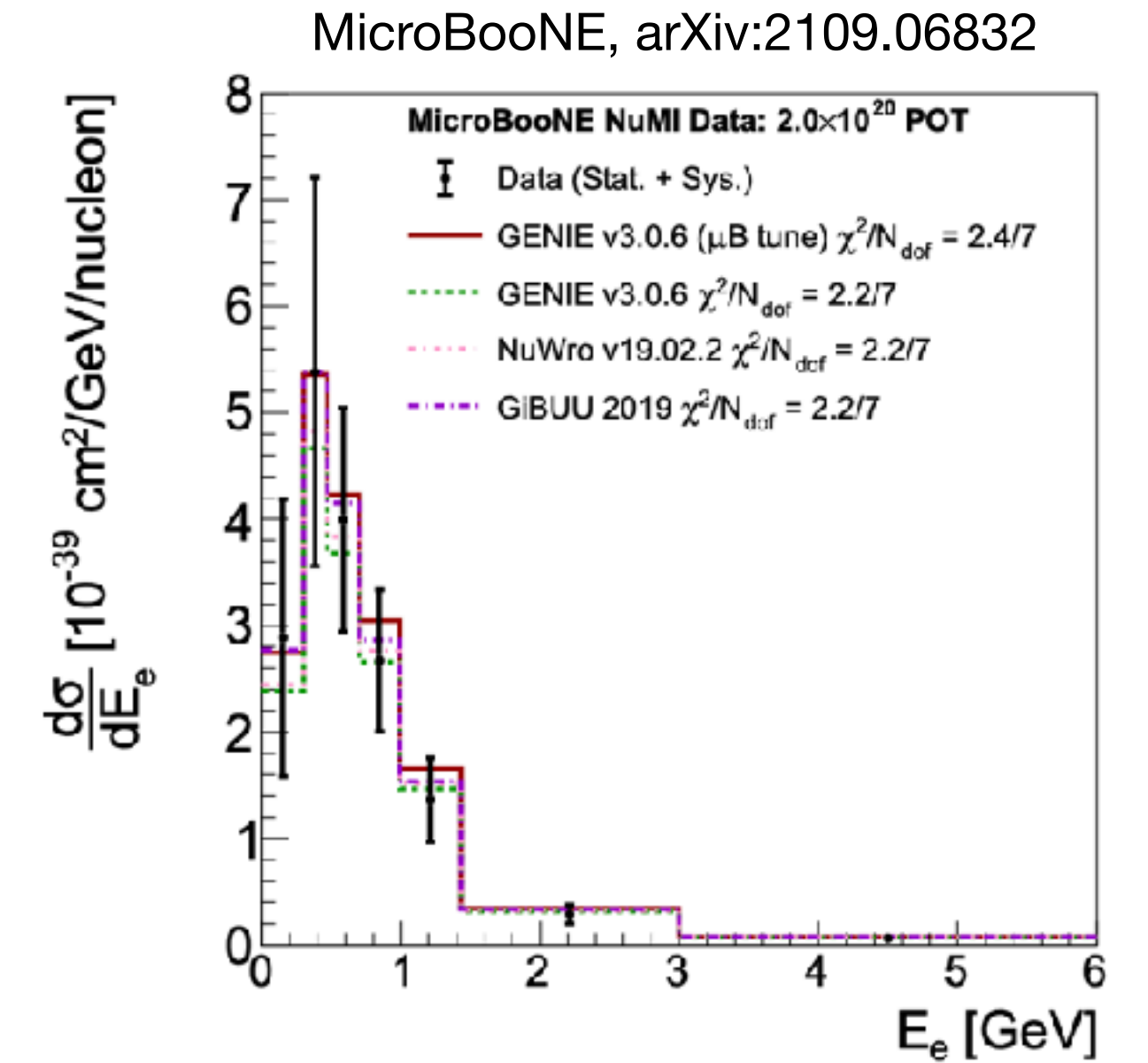
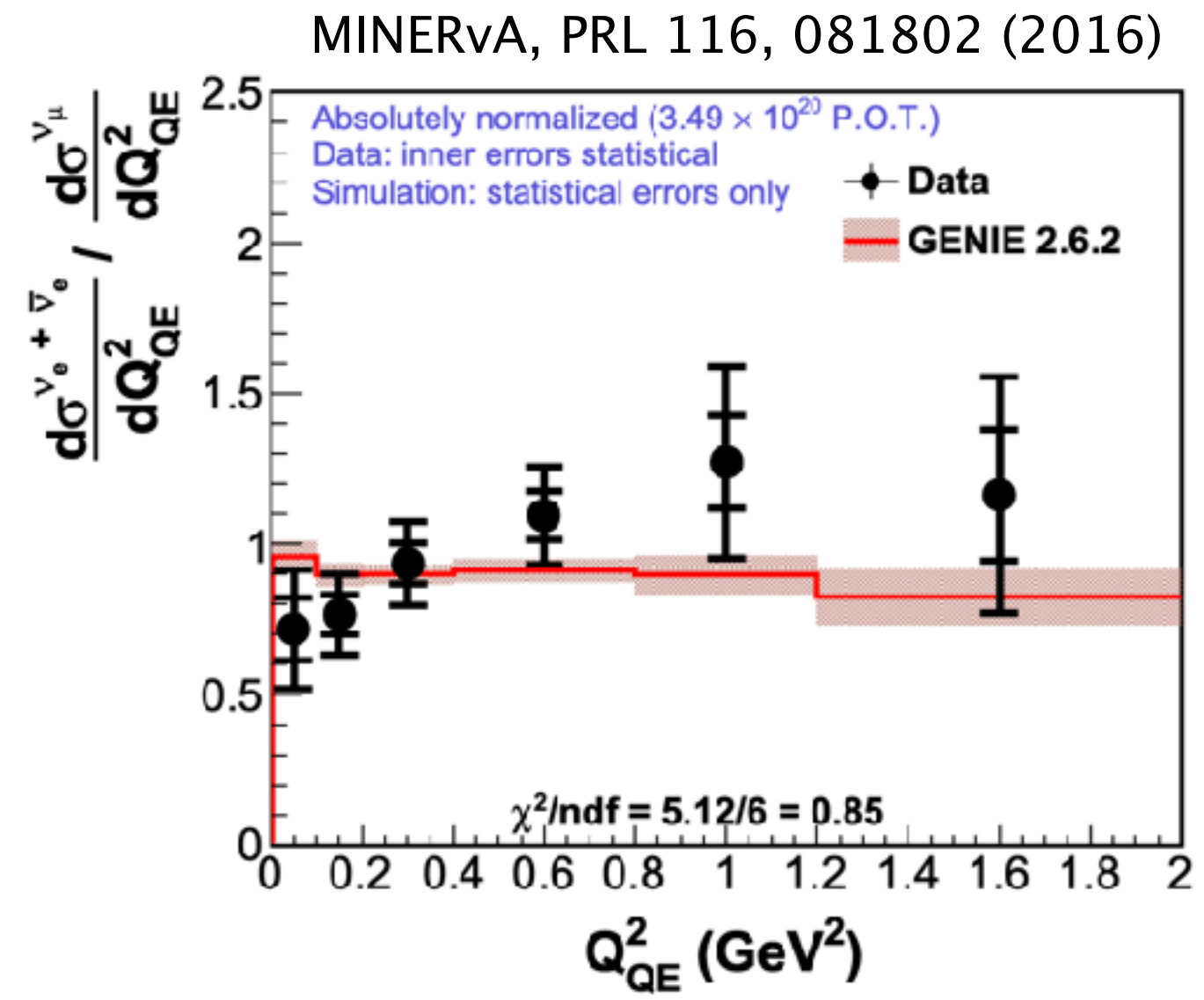
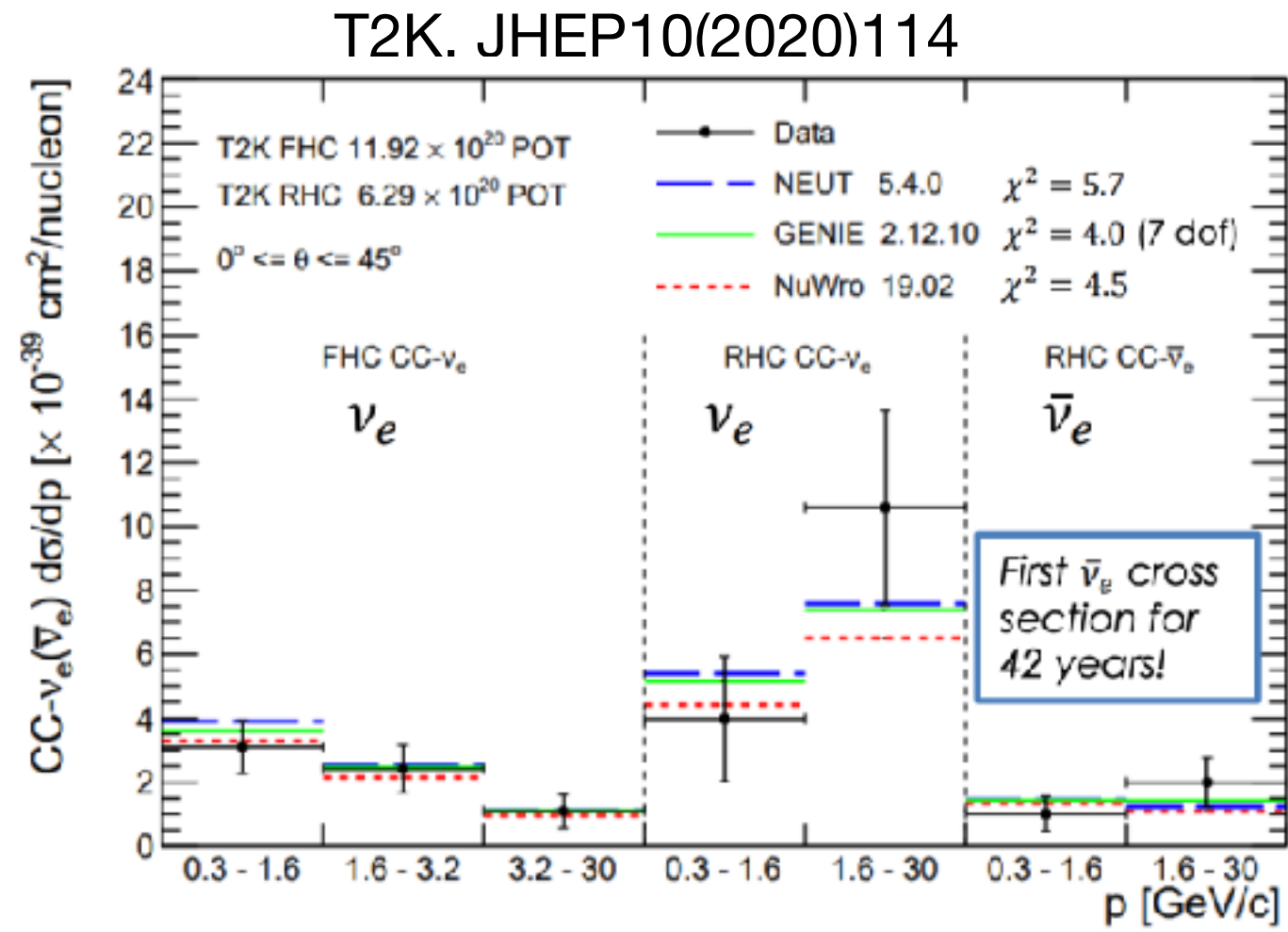


Uncertainties are large, always subject to flux normalization and detector systematics.

Statistics still low — increasing exposure may not help due to large backgrounds from muon-neutrinos.

Tuning with electron-neutrinos is much harder than muon-neutrinos — does it still cover “unknown unknowns”?

Direct measurement of the ν_e cross section



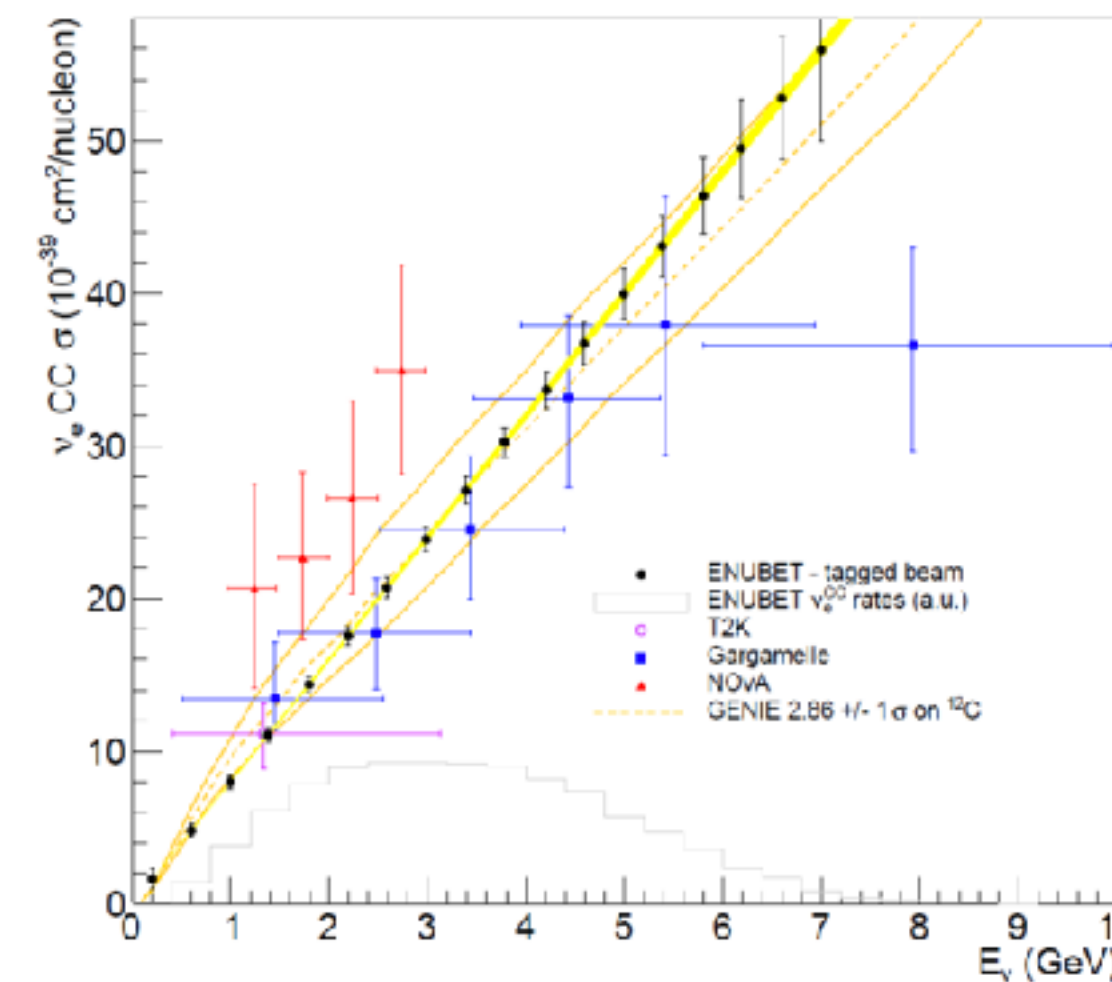
10^{21} POT on 100 ton LAr detector at 50 m

μ^+		μ^-	
Channel	N_{evts}	Channel	N_{evts}
$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ NC	1,174,710	$\bar{\nu}_e$ NC	1,002,240
ν_e NC	1,817,810	ν_μ NC	2,074,930
$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ CC	3,030,510	$\bar{\nu}_e$ CC	2,519,840
ν_e CC	5,188,050	ν_μ CC	6,060,580
π^+		π^-	
ν_μ NC	14,384,192	$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ NC	6,986,343
ν_μ CC	41,053,300	$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ CC	19,939,704

D. Adey, R. Bayes, A. Bross and P. Snopok, Ann.Rev.Nucl.Part.Sci 2015, 65:145-175

ν STORM

Enough rates for detailed exclusive final state studies
+
differential cross sections



ENUBET

>10k events in 0.5 kt detector
Assuming 1% flux uncertainty
Energy range optimized for DUNE's flux

Some ideas for new physics strategies at ν STORM

Direct contributions to new physics searches at ν STORM

Summary

- Precision as an “umbrella strategy”:
 - Well known flux (✓) + well-known SM xsecs (?)

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- Rare processes — Statistics (✓):

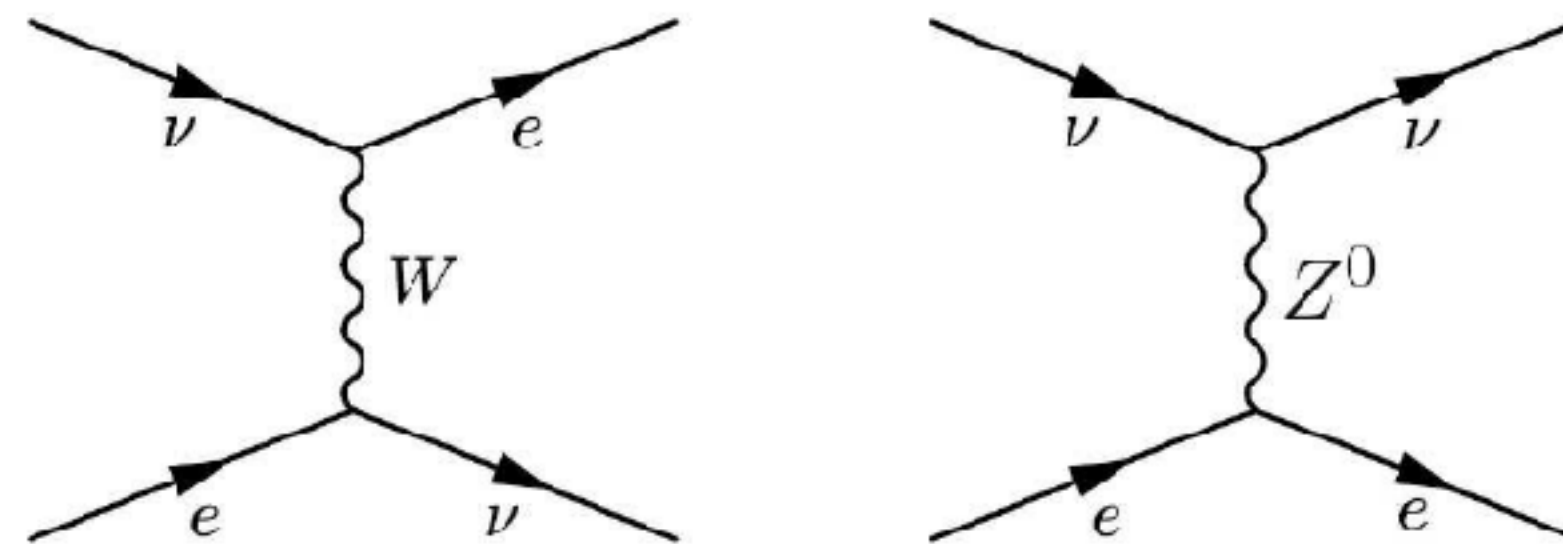
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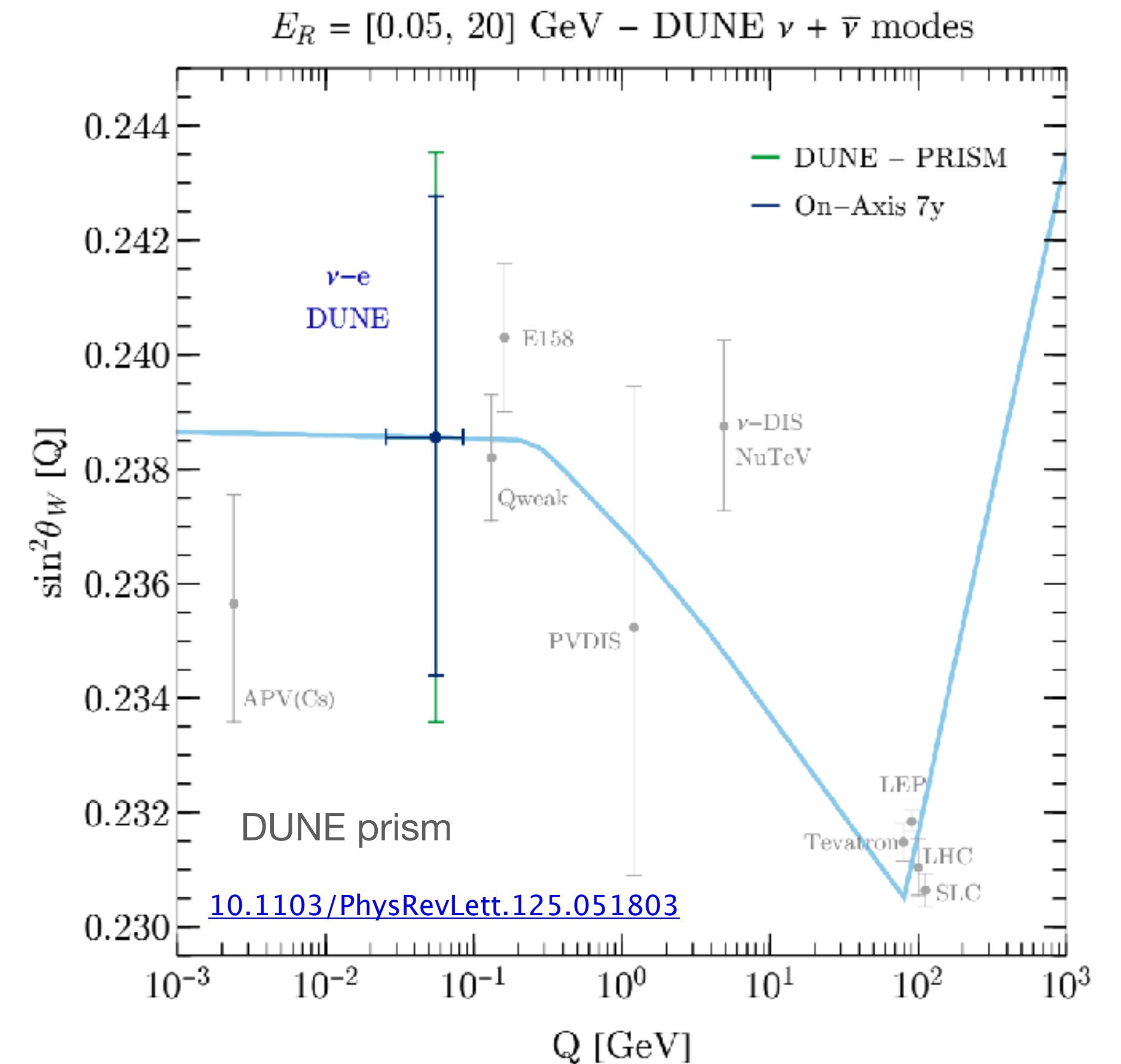
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- Rare processes — Statistics (✓):
 - Neutrino-electron scattering

Precision physics



Forward electrons — hard background due to large electron-neutrino flux.

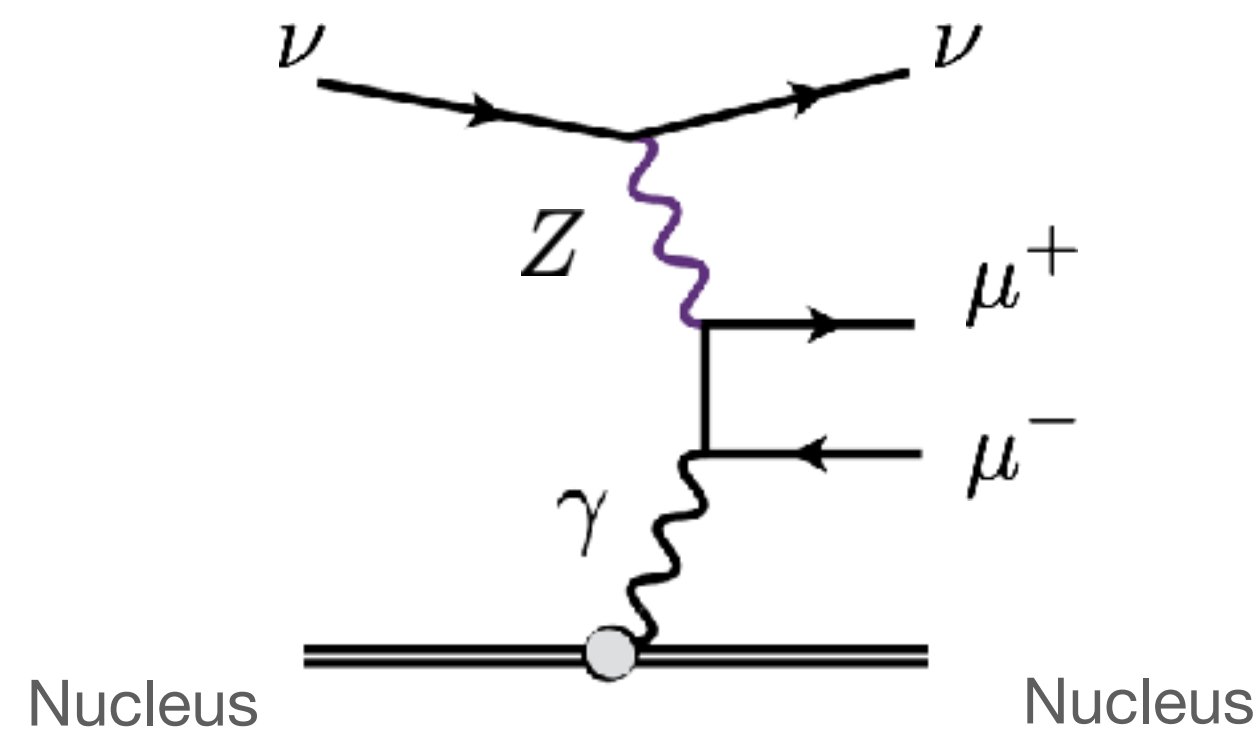


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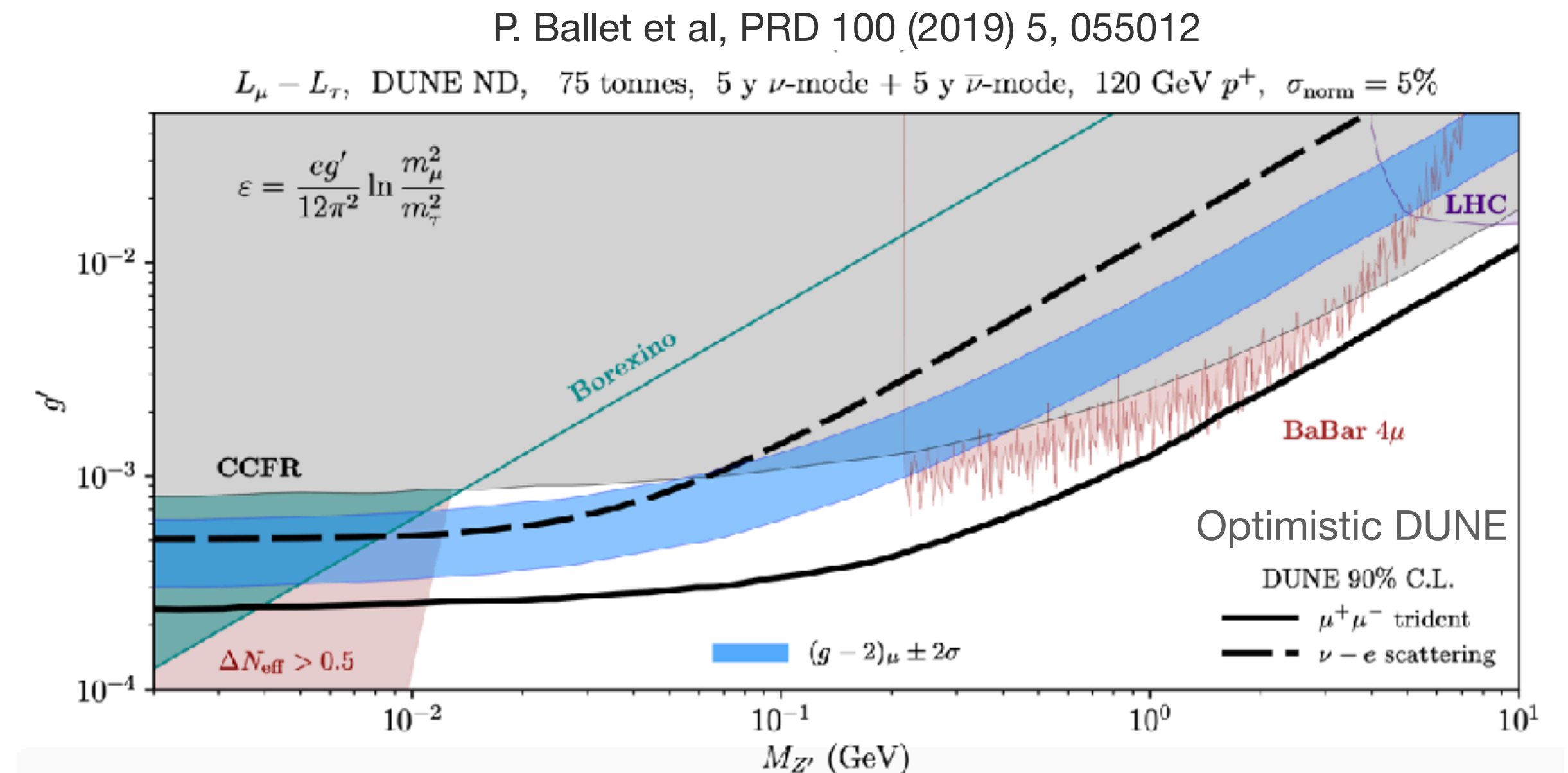
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 - Neutrino trident production



Cross section at the level of 10^{-6} of CCQE at 2 GeV

Magnetized detector with large Z nuclei is ideal.



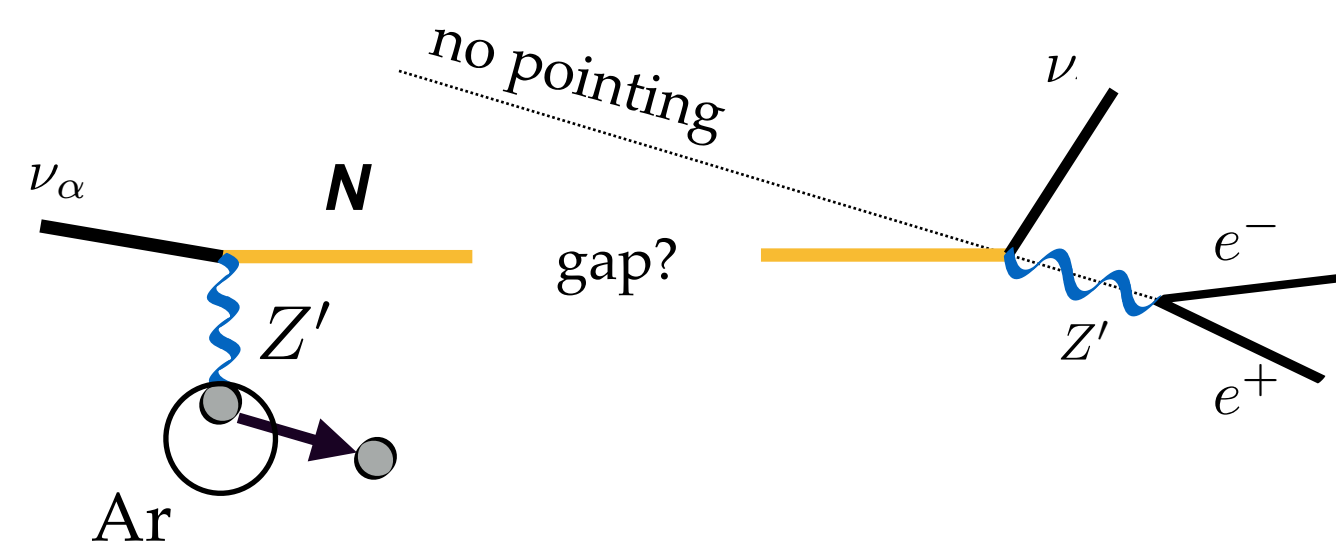
Test of new physics explanations to $(g-2)_\mu$

Some ideas for new physics strategies at ν STORM

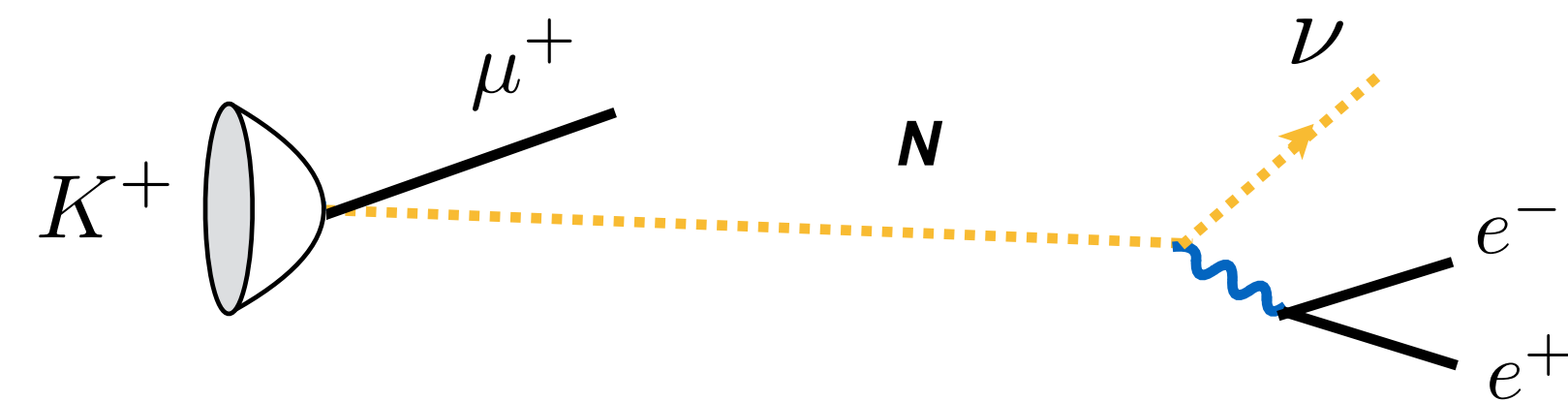
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 - Light new particles produced at target/kaon decays/muon decays



Production in neutrino scattering



Production in $K/\pi/\mu$ decays and decay in flight

Alternative explanations to the MiniBooNE excess with dark sectors

Direct contributions to new physics searches at ν STORM

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 - Light new particles produced at target/kaon decays/muon decays
- Short-baseline oscillations/flavor transitions:
 - Well-known flux (✓) + Statistics (✓) + Energy reconstruction (?)
 - Spectral shape distortions or anomalous (dis)appearance signals.
 - Zero-baseline effects: non-unitarity/non standard interactions

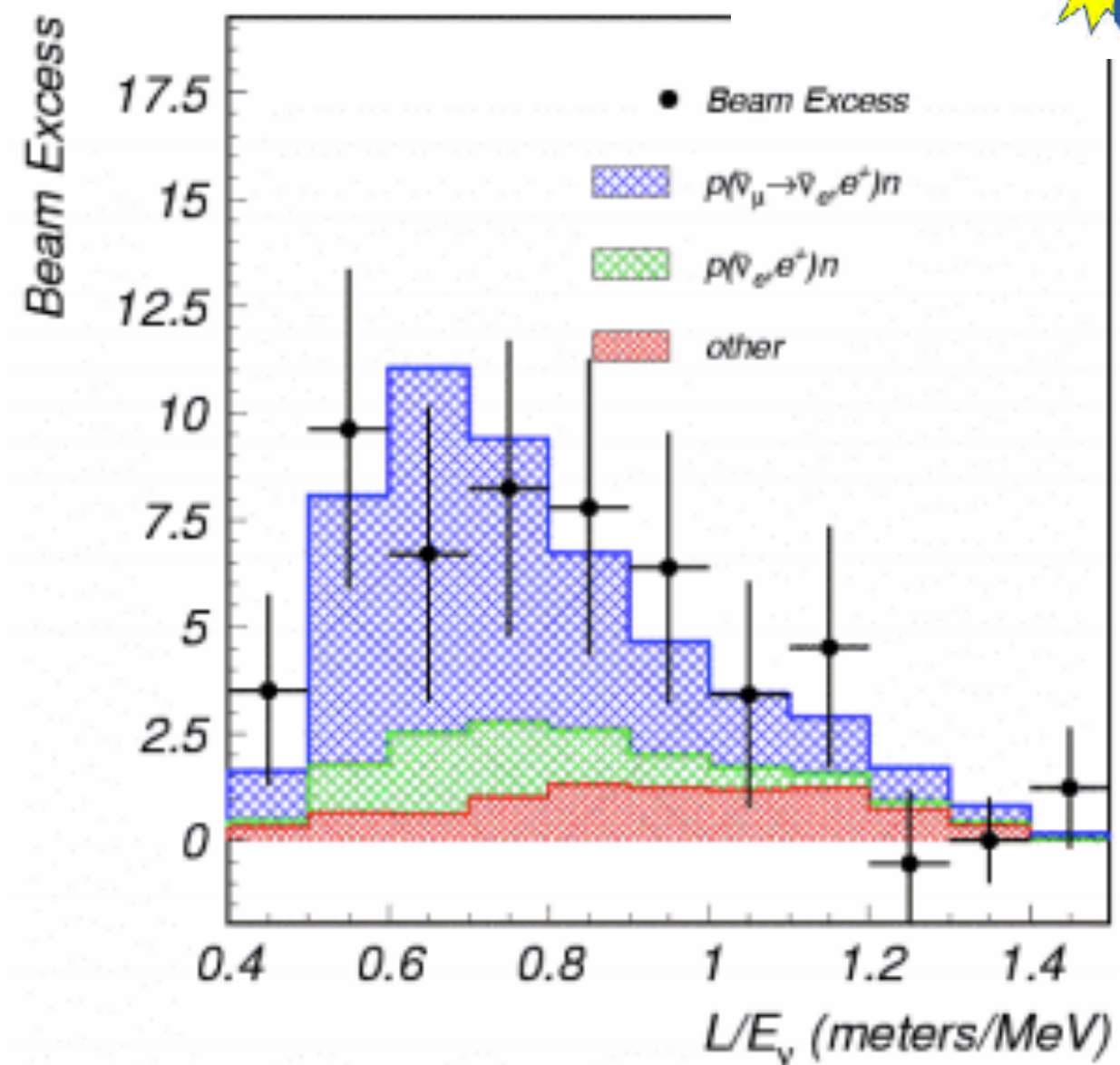
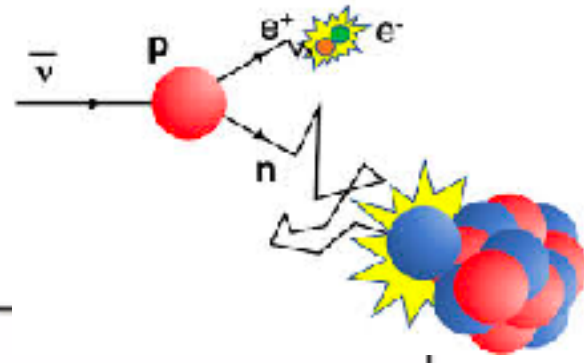
Short-baseline anomalies

@ LSND: $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu$

arXiv:0104049

$\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e \bar{\nu}_\mu$

$\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$

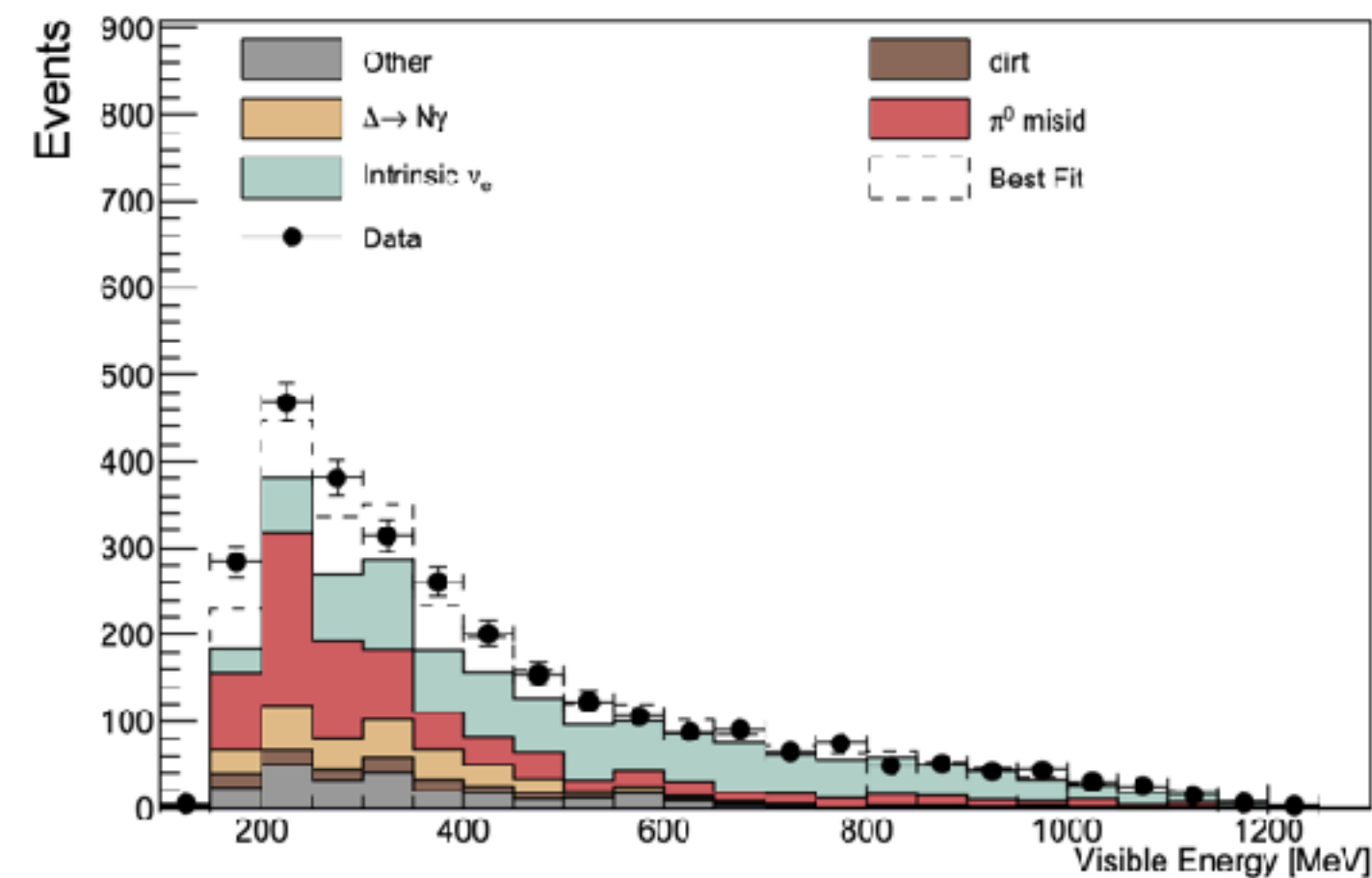
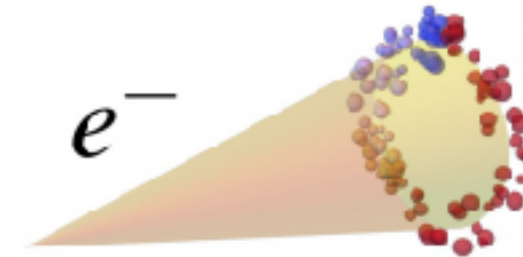


EXCESS: $87.9 \pm 22.4 \pm 6$ EVENTS
3.8 sigma

@ MiniBooNE: $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu$

arXiv:2006.16883

$\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$

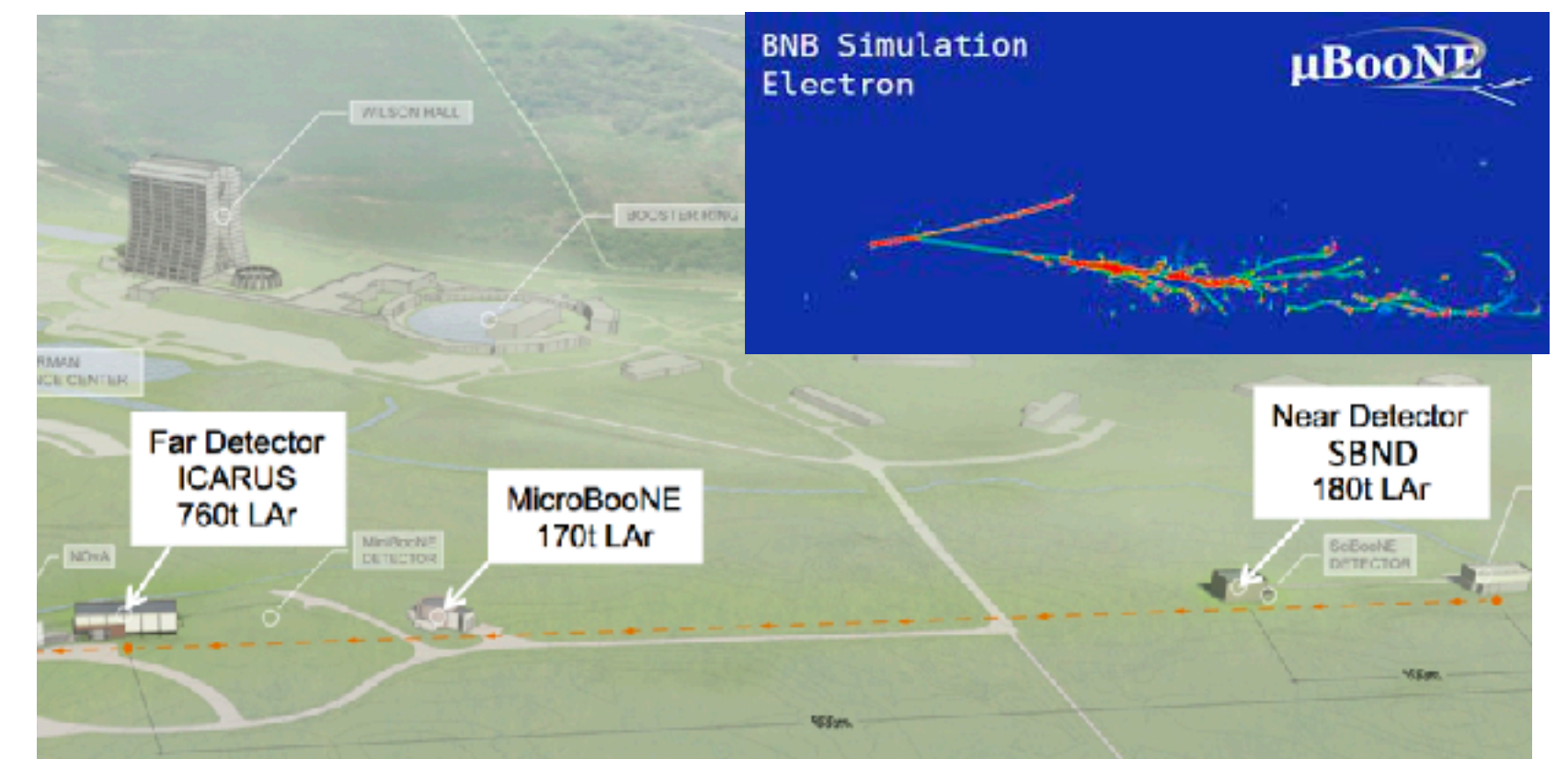


EXCESS: 560 ± 119.6 EVENTS only in nu mode
4.8 sigma significance

➤ Short-baseline oscillation at

$$L/E \sim \left(\frac{1 \text{eV}^2}{\Delta m^2} \right)$$

SBN program @ FNAL may confirm or constrain it.



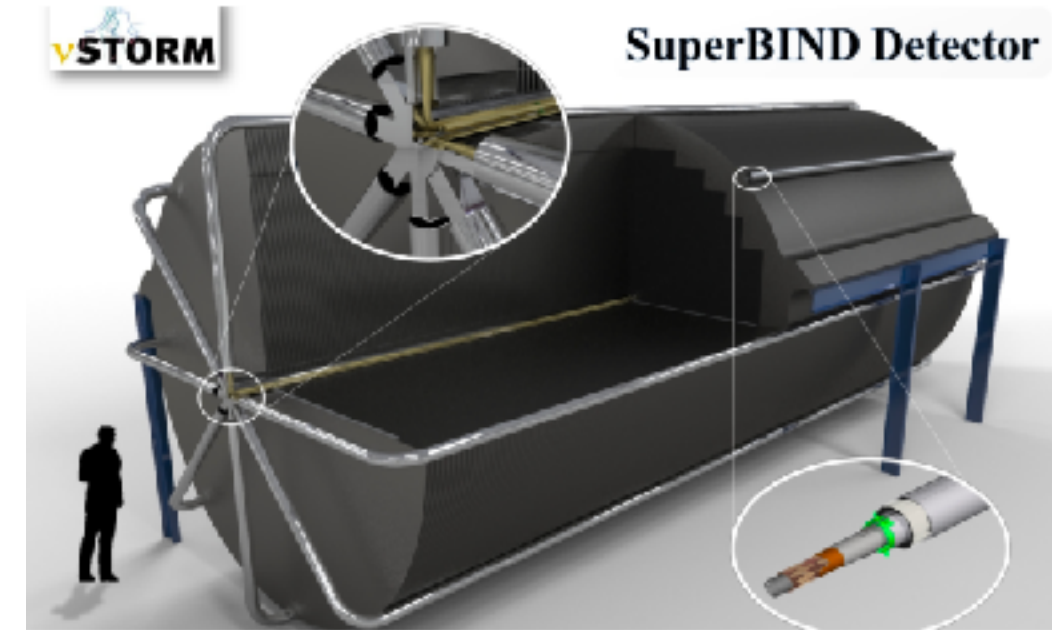
In case of a positive signal,
 we will need dedicated facilities to study it
and definitive tests.

New Physics searches

► A definitive test of short-baseline oscillations

Separated by **timing**.

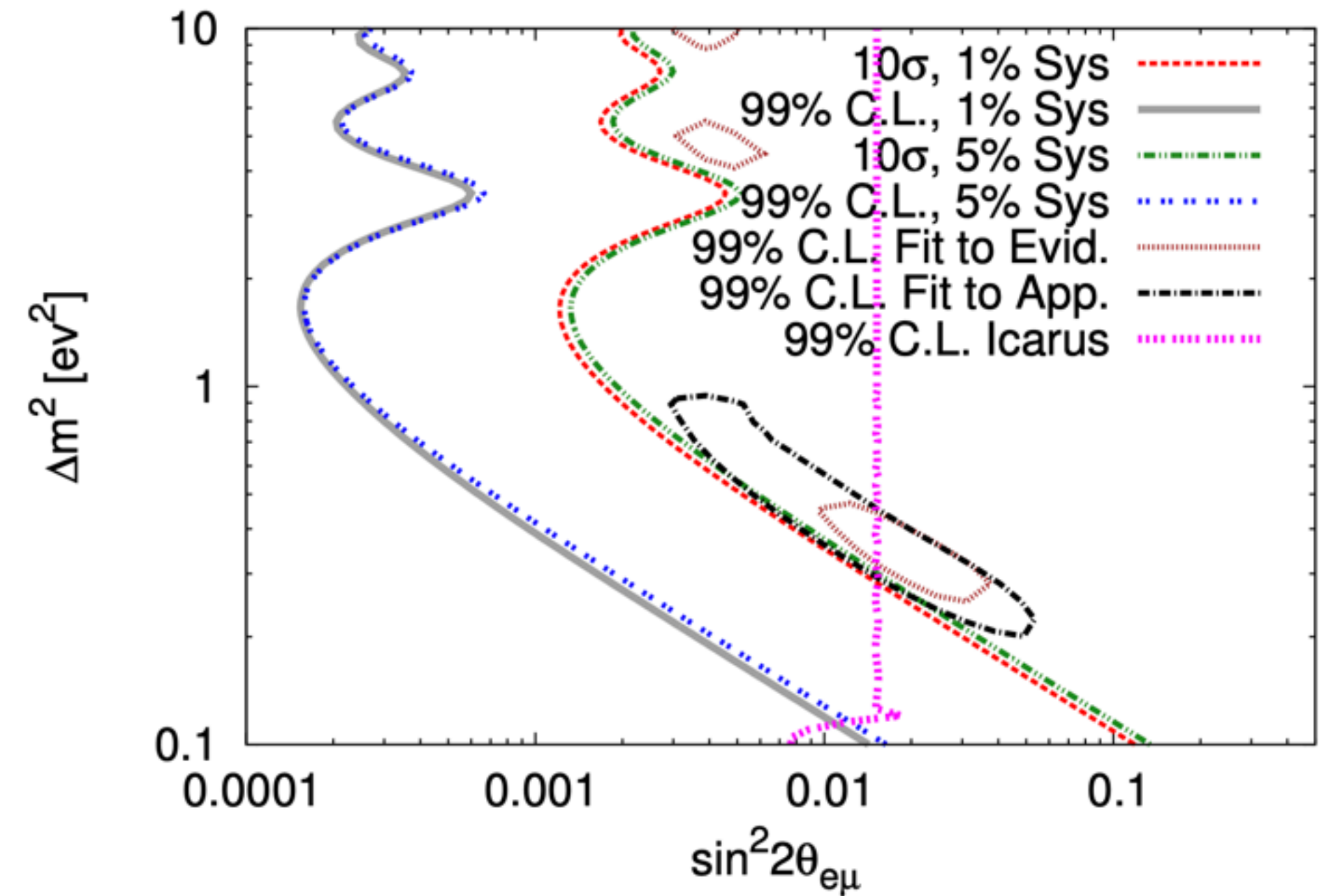
$\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu$	Charge separation with Magnetic field
$\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu$	
$\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu$	



Magnetized far detector
@ 2 km
 1.6×10^{18} useful muon decays

- 1) T or CPT conjugate of usual appearance channels
- 2) muon identification much easier than electrons
- 3) no photon backgrounds.

Sample	Channel	Sensitivity
π^+ flash	$\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu$	$ U_{\mu 4} ^2$
	$\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$	$ U_{e 4} U_{\mu 4} ^2$
Stored μ^+	$\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e$	$ U_{e 4} ^2$
	$\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu$	$ U_{\mu 4} ^2$
	$\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu$	$ U_{e 4} U_{\mu 4} ^2$



D. Adey et al, [10.1103/PhysRevD.89.071301](https://arxiv.org/abs/10.1103/PhysRevD.89.071301)

New Physics searches

► A c

Separat
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- 1) T or
- 2) muc
- 3) no p

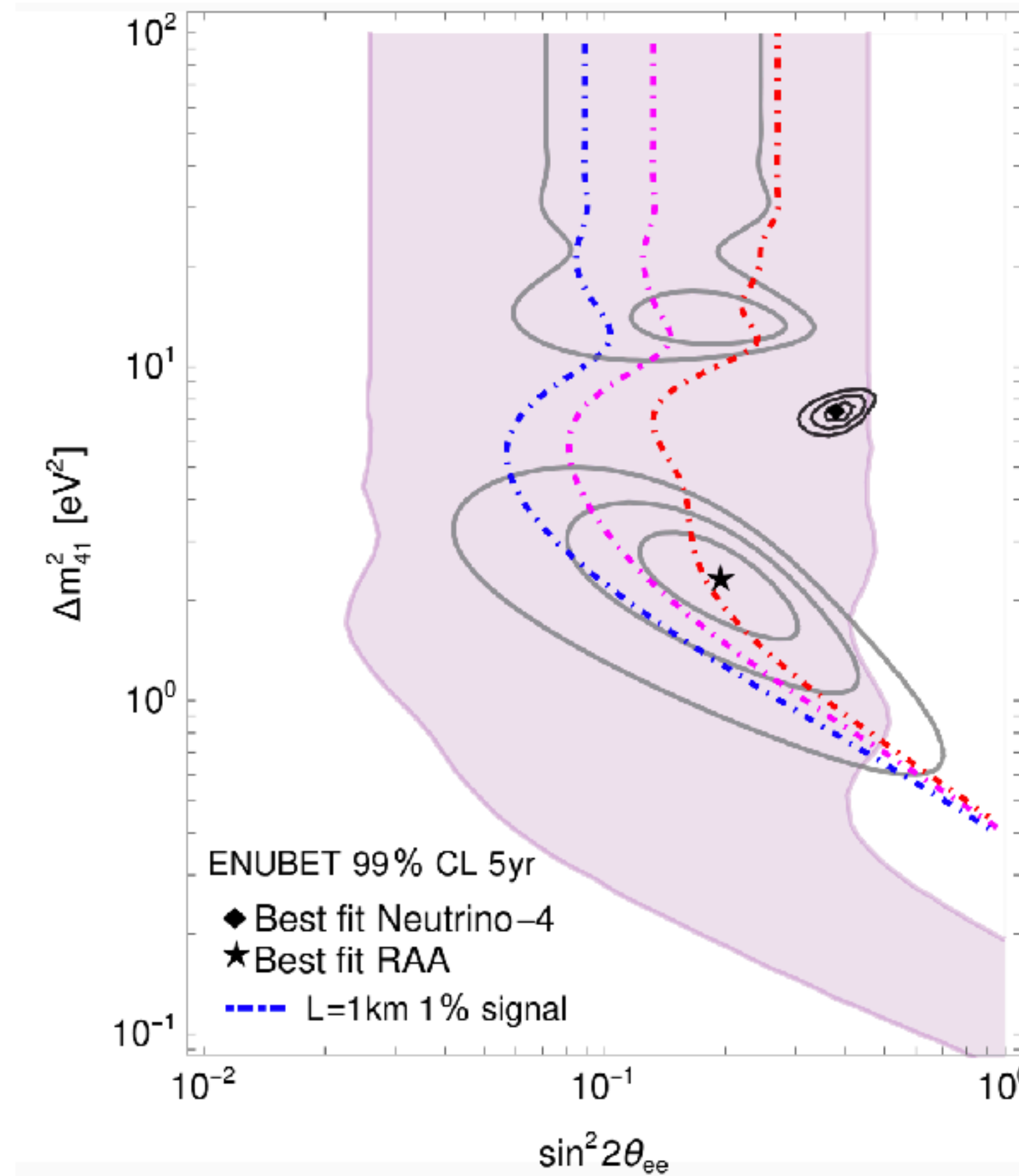
ENUBET is also an electron-neutrino disappearance experiment:

1 kt LAr detector at 1 km
w/ (1%, 2%, 5%) flux uncertainty.

**Performs a direct check of anomalies in
electron-neutrino disappearance**

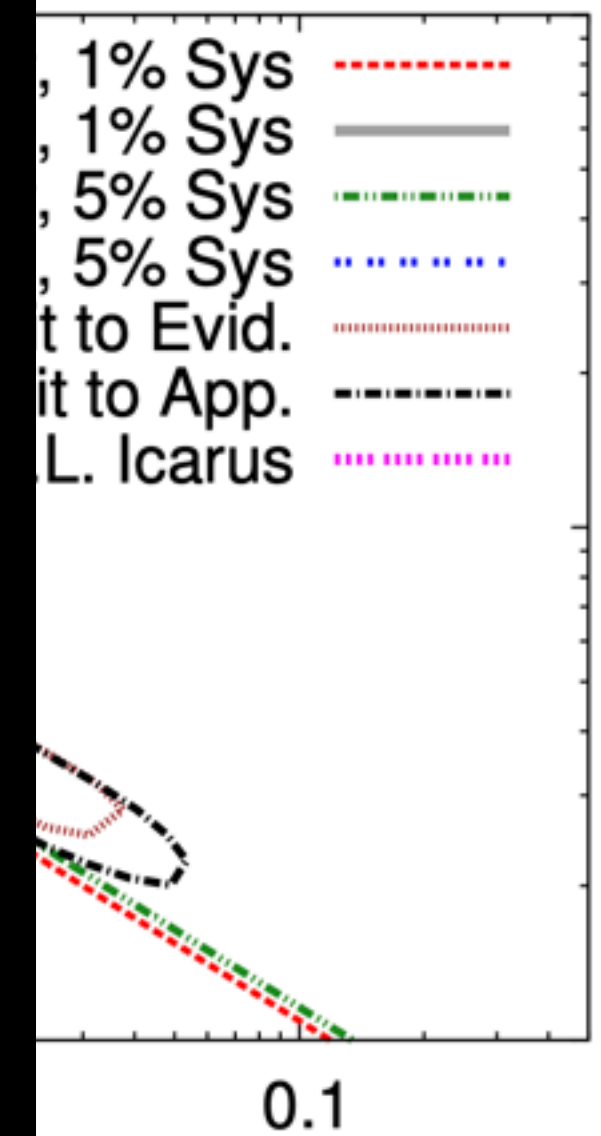
$$\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_e$$

Test of eV-sterile neutrino hypothesis



etized far detector
@ 2 km

8 useful muon decays



[evD.89.071301](https://arxiv.org/abs/1807.071301)

Direct contributions to new physics searches at ν STORM

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- Rare processes – Statistics (✓):
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 - Neutrino trident production
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 - Zero-baseline effects: non-unitarity/non standard interactions

Indirect contribution to new physics searches elsewhere:

- Clean measurement of **exclusive cross sections** that can be fed to other GeV-scale neutrino exps.
- Precision measurement of “**standard candles**” – Low- ν ? coh- π^\pm production?

Conclusions

- nuSTORM and ENUBET would open a door to **precision neutrino physics** (<1% flux uncertainties) in both ν_e and ν_μ sectors.
 - **Cross section measurements** would provide invaluable input to LBL program
 - Would like **precise measurements of exclusive channels, preferably in differential format.**
 - **Definitive test of short-baseline neutrino oscillations**
T and CPT analogues of MiniBooNE and LSND.
 - Search for **new physics at zero-distances (eg. non-unitarity) or neutrino scattering.**
-

**See also synergies between nuSTORM and ENUBET
Monitored K decays for a precise ν_e beam**

Andrea Longhin @ Neutrino 2020: 10.5281/zenodo.4139739