

K2K $E\nu$ spectrum measurement and ν interaction model

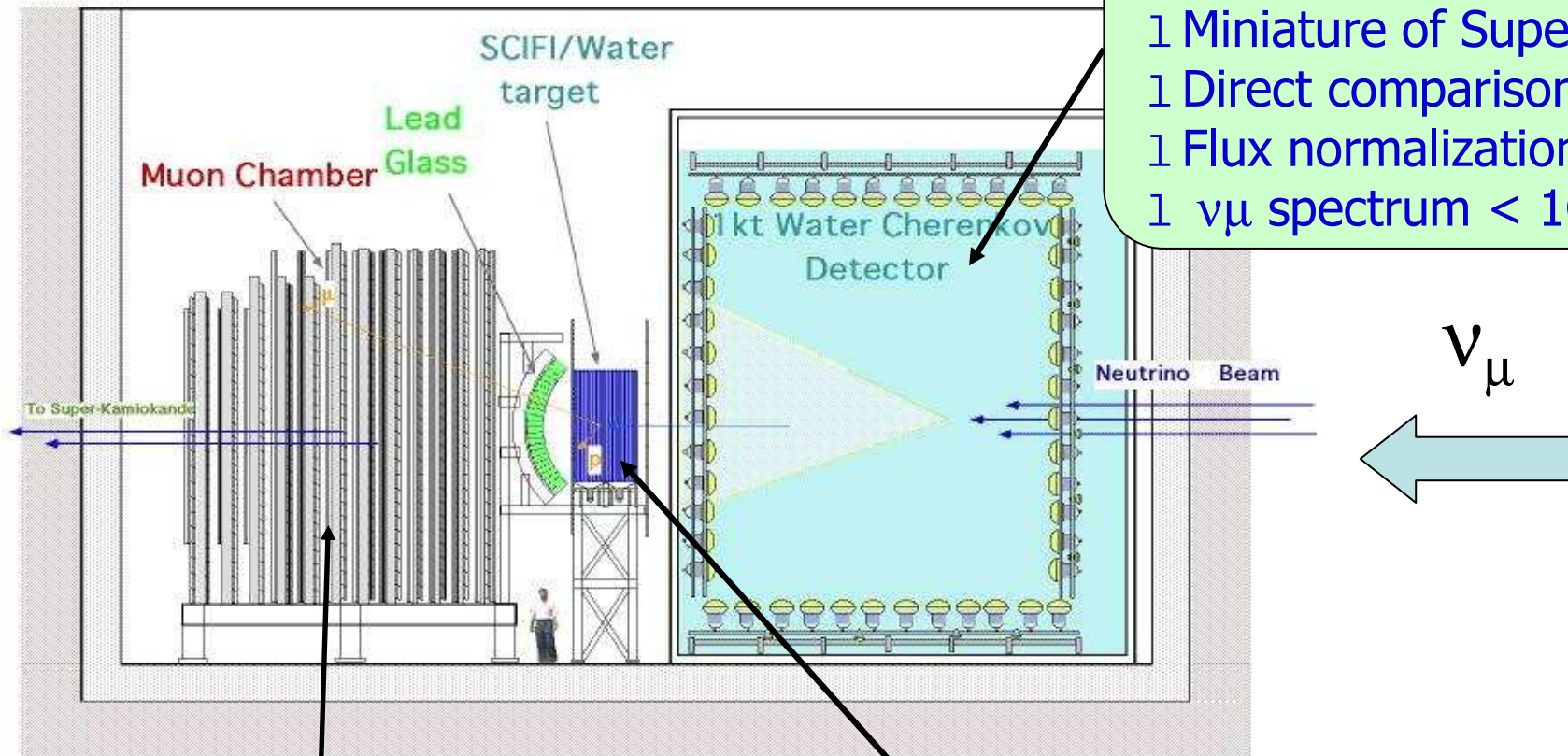
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NuInt02@UCIrvine,12Dec,02

Motivation & Outline

- K2K E_ν spectrum is determined by two near detectors
 - 1kt water Cherenkov detector
 - Fine Grain Detector
- ν interaction model (“NEUT”) needs to be tuned to derive $\Phi(E_\nu)$ from measured quantity $\Phi(E_\nu)\times\sigma(E_\nu)$
 - Also check ν interaction model used in Super-K
- 4 CC sample (1kt+FGD) to determine $\Phi(E_\nu)$
 - 1kt : 1-ring μ -like FC
 - FGD:1-track, 2-track QE-enriched, 2-track nQE-enriched
- Adjust ν interaction model, then fit $\Phi(E_\nu)$ \implies Many talks@NuInt01
 - This is one explanation of our data
 - Oscillation analysis is robust against adjustment \implies C.Walter@NuInt02
- Check consistency with other 1kt nQE-sample
 - 2-ring $\mu\mu(=\mu\pi)$, 3-ring $\mu\pi^0$ (nQE-rich sample)

K2K Front Detector



1kt water Cherenkov

- 1 Miniature of Super-K
- 1 Direct comparison to SK
- 1 Flux normalization
- 1 ν_μ spectrum $< 1\text{GeV}$

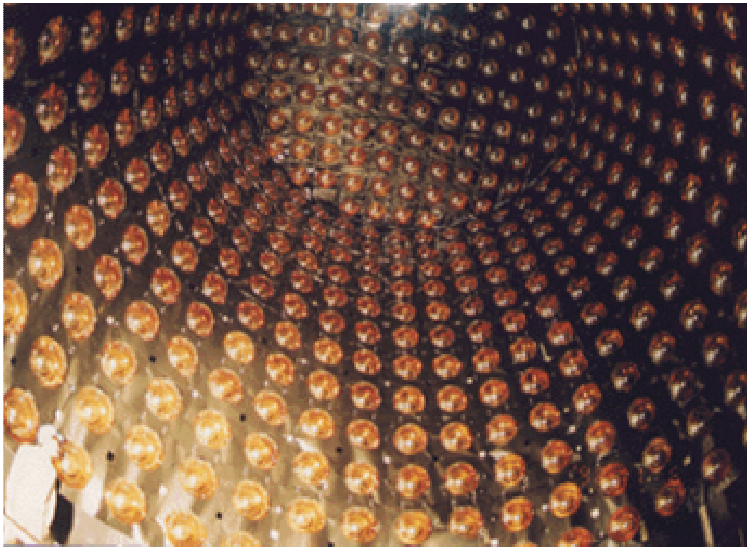
MRD

- 1 drift tubes + Fe
- 1 Huge mass, Large area
- 1 profile, spectrum, their stability

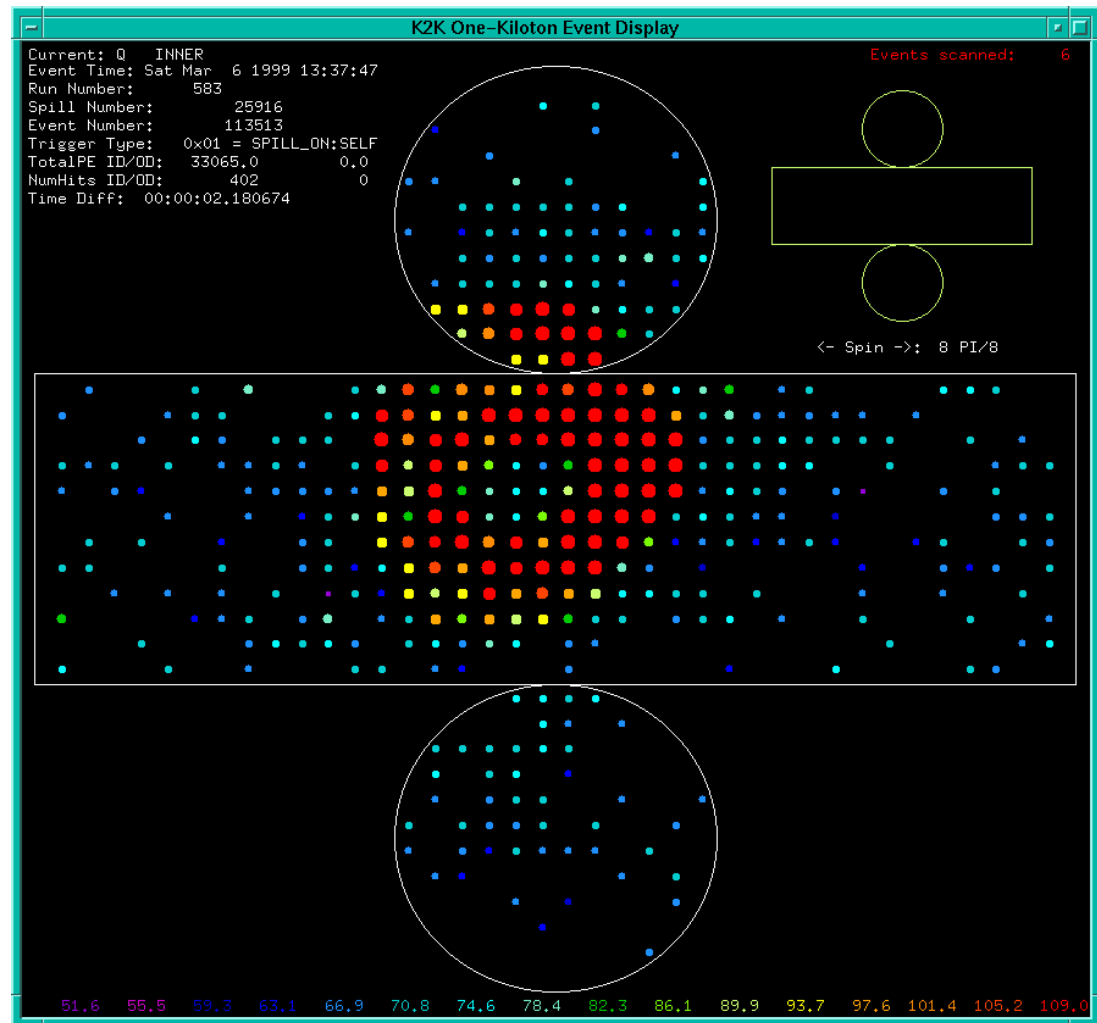
SCIFI

- 1 SCIFI tracker + water
- 1 Fine vertex tracking
- 1 ν_μ spectrum

Water Cherenkov Detector (1kt)

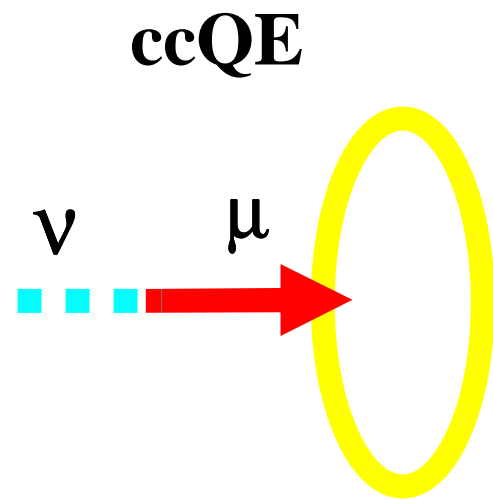


- A miniature of Super-Kamiokande detector with 1/50 volume
- 680 20" PMTs with 70cm spacing (same as Super-K)
- Inner Volume : 496 tons
Fiducial Volume : 25.1 tons
($r=2\text{m}$ cylindrical volume along beam)

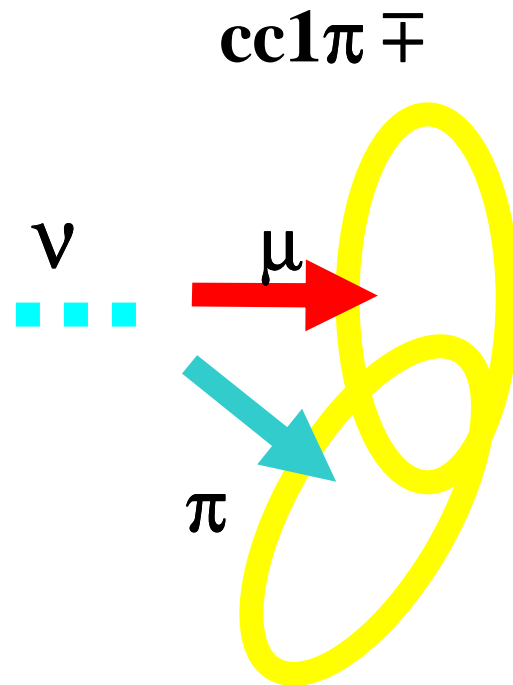


Typical 1-ring FC μ -like event

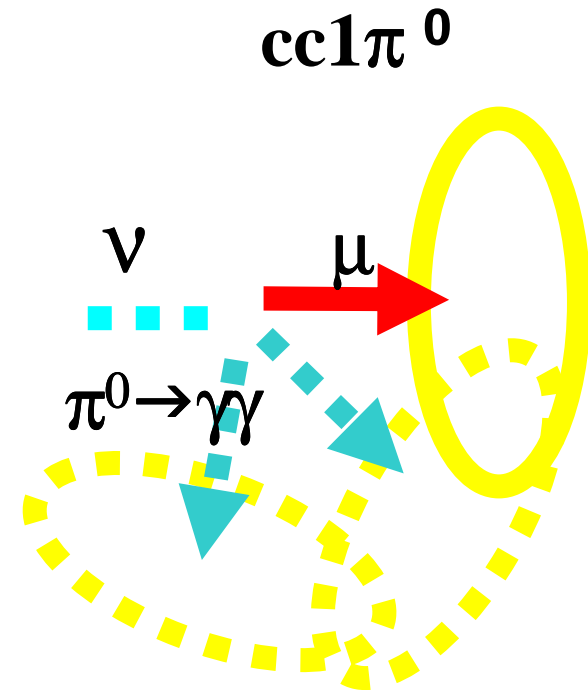
1kt event topology based on ring counting



1-Ring μ



2-Ring $\mu\pi$
($\mu\mu$)



3-Ring $\mu\pi^0$

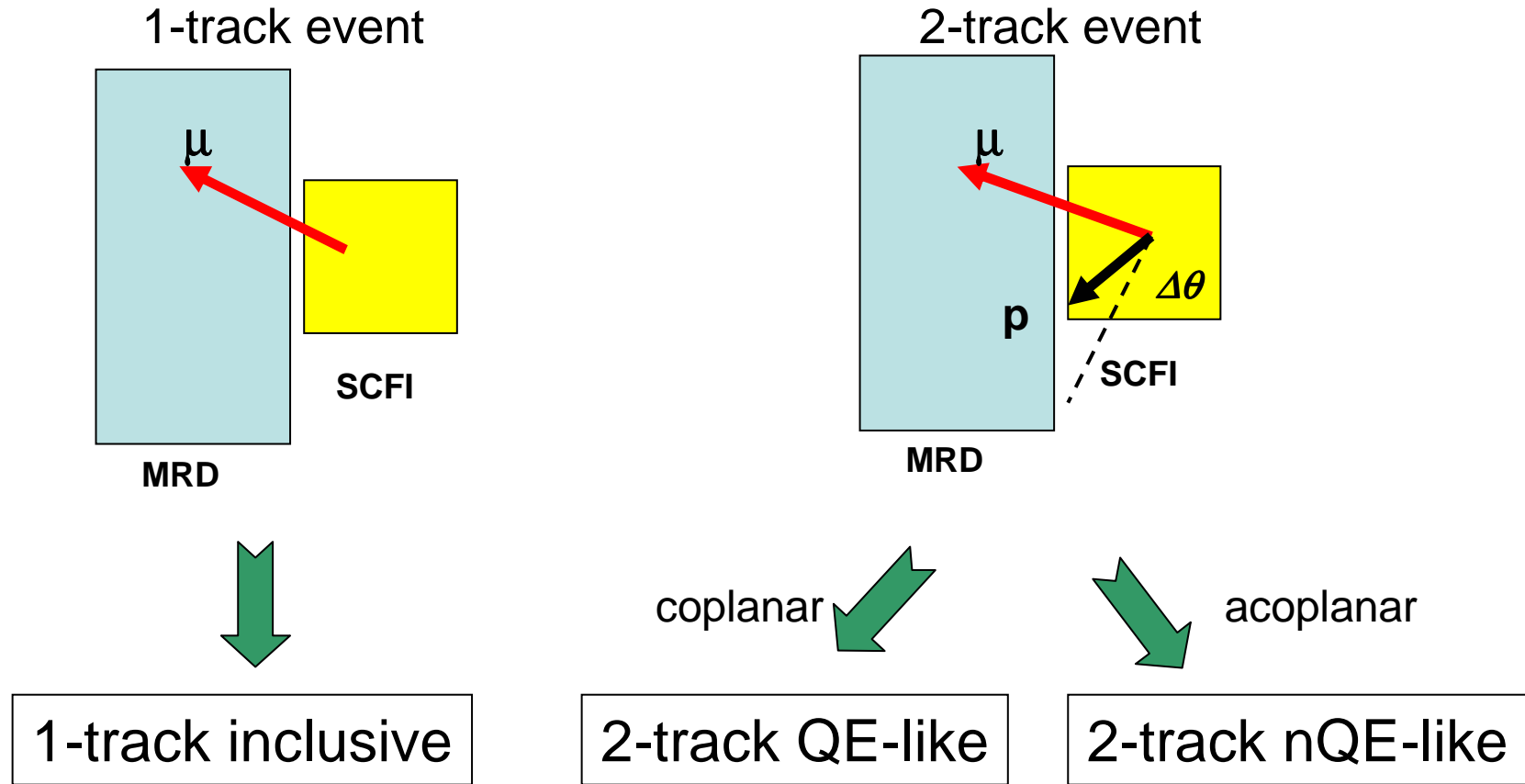
Fraction of NEUT modes:

	μ	$\mu\mu$	$\mu\pi^0$	π^0
CCQE	53%	11%	3%	0.3%
CC1 π	34%	58%	38%	7%
CCcohe π	2%	4%	0.7%	0.1%
CCother	8%	21%	44%	8%
NC1 π	2%	3%	5%	50%
NCcohe π	0.03%	0%	0.2%	12%
NCother	1%	3%	9%	24%

For 1kt sample

C.Mauger@NuInt01

FGD (SCFI target+MRD)

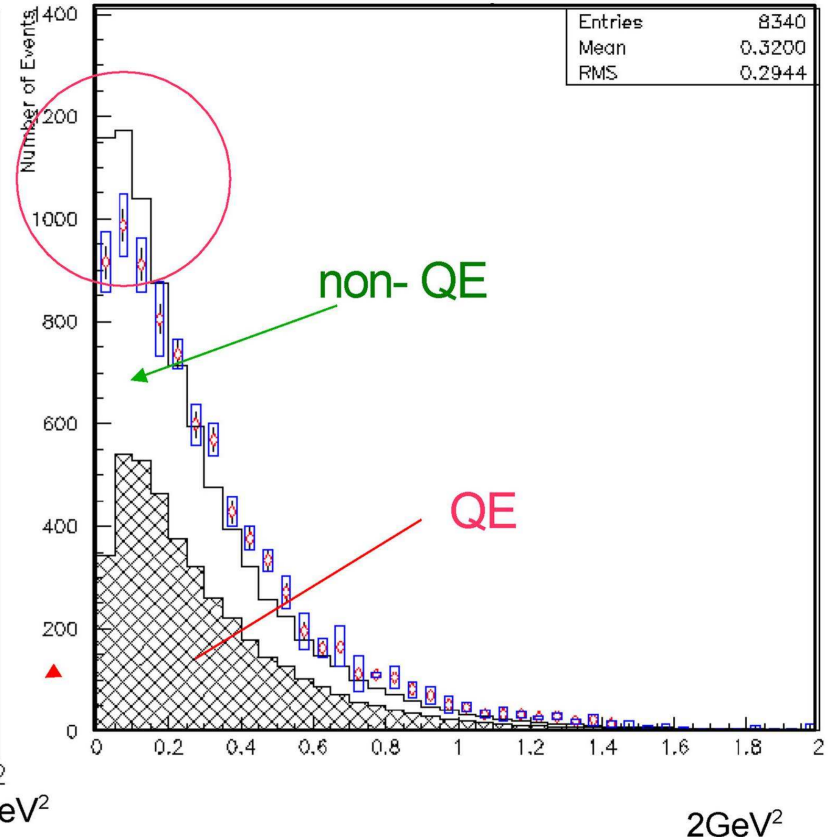
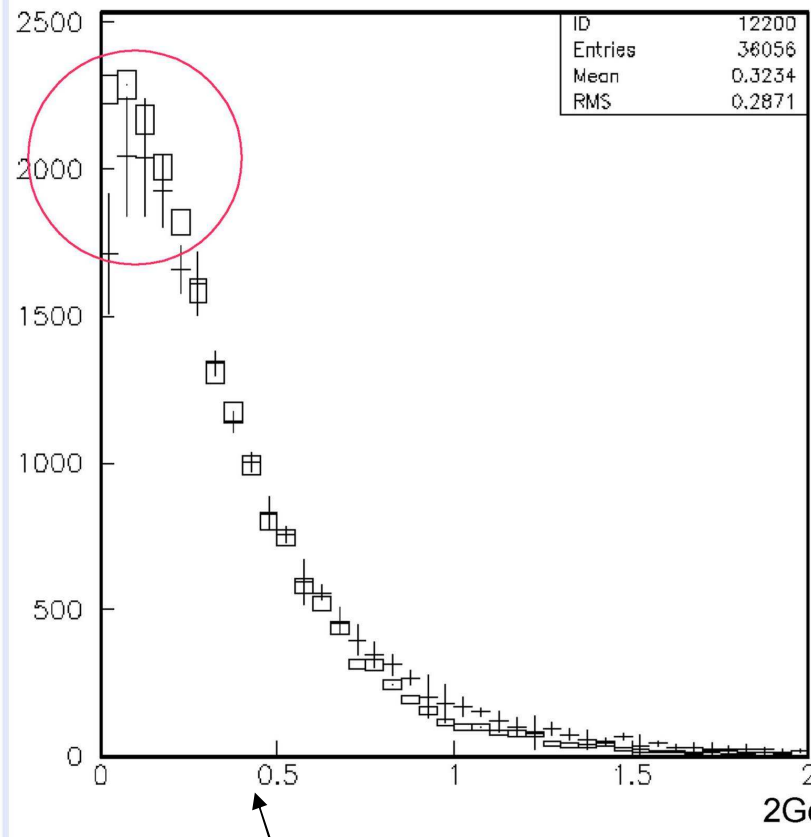


Low-Q² suppression or Larger M_A?

T.Ishida's talk @NuInt01

1kt

SciFi



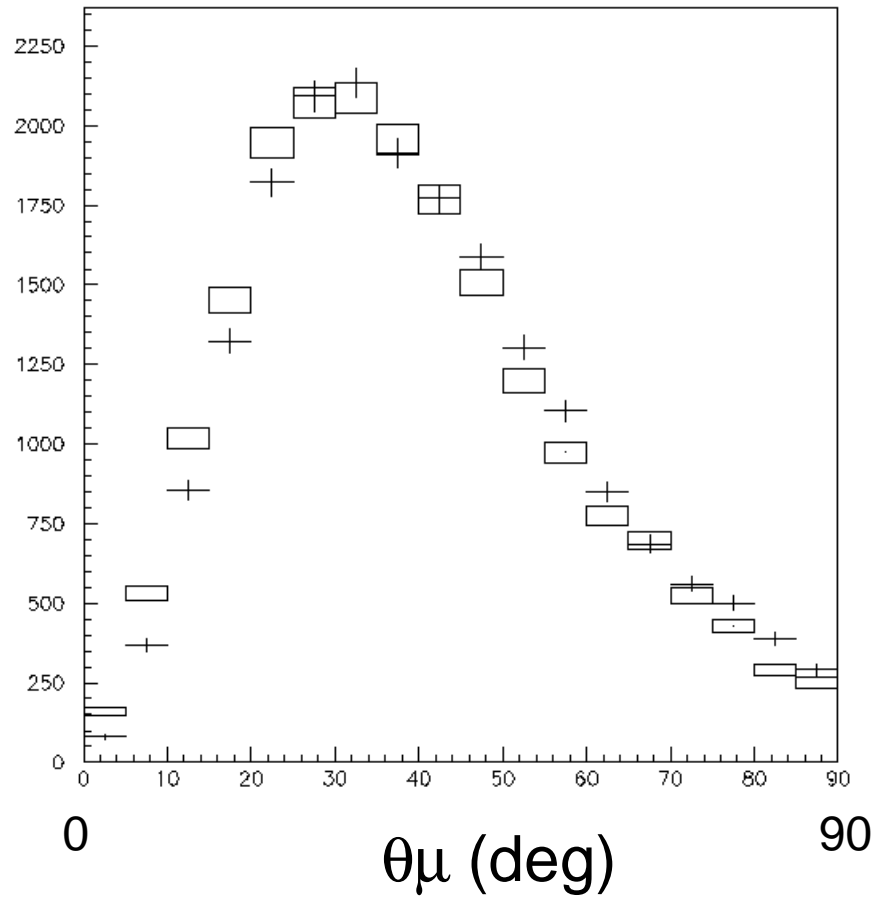
- * Errors shown here is an energy scale error ($\pm 5\%$)
- * Nuclear binding energy is not taken into account..

- * Errors shown here is a typical energy scale error ($\pm 3\%$).
- * Nuclear binding energy $B = -30\text{MeV}$ (for Oxygen) is taken into account.

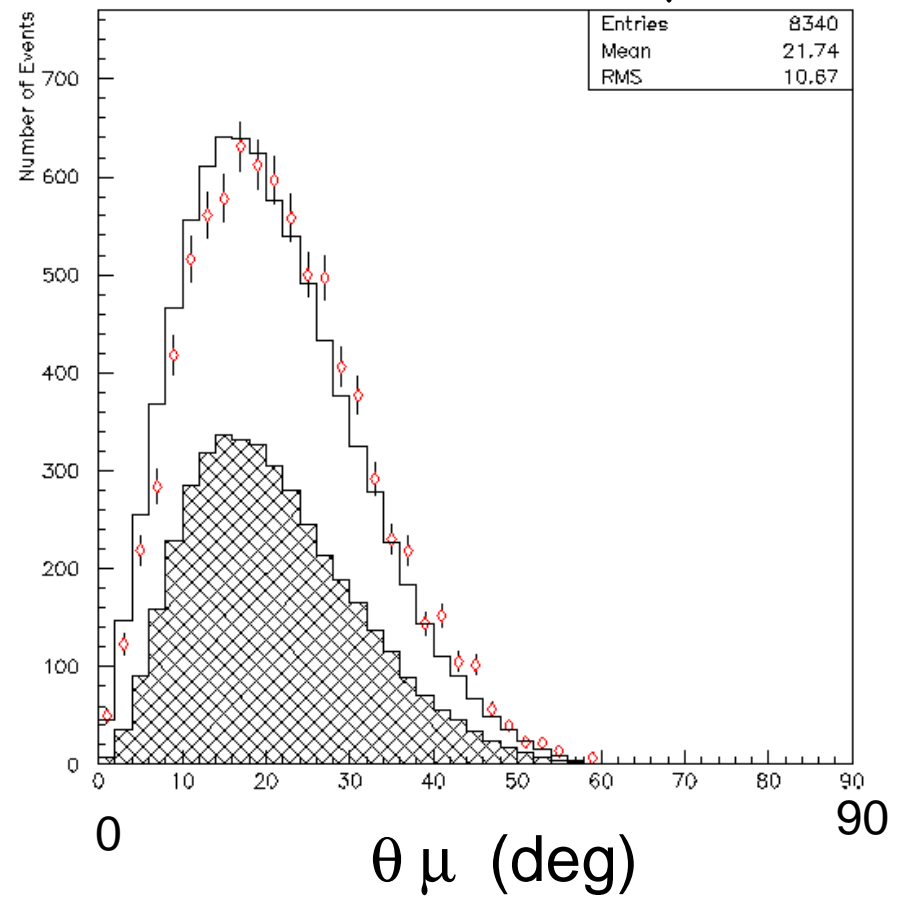
Angular distribution of μ

Taken from Ishida@NuInt01

1kt 1- $R\mu$ -like θ_μ

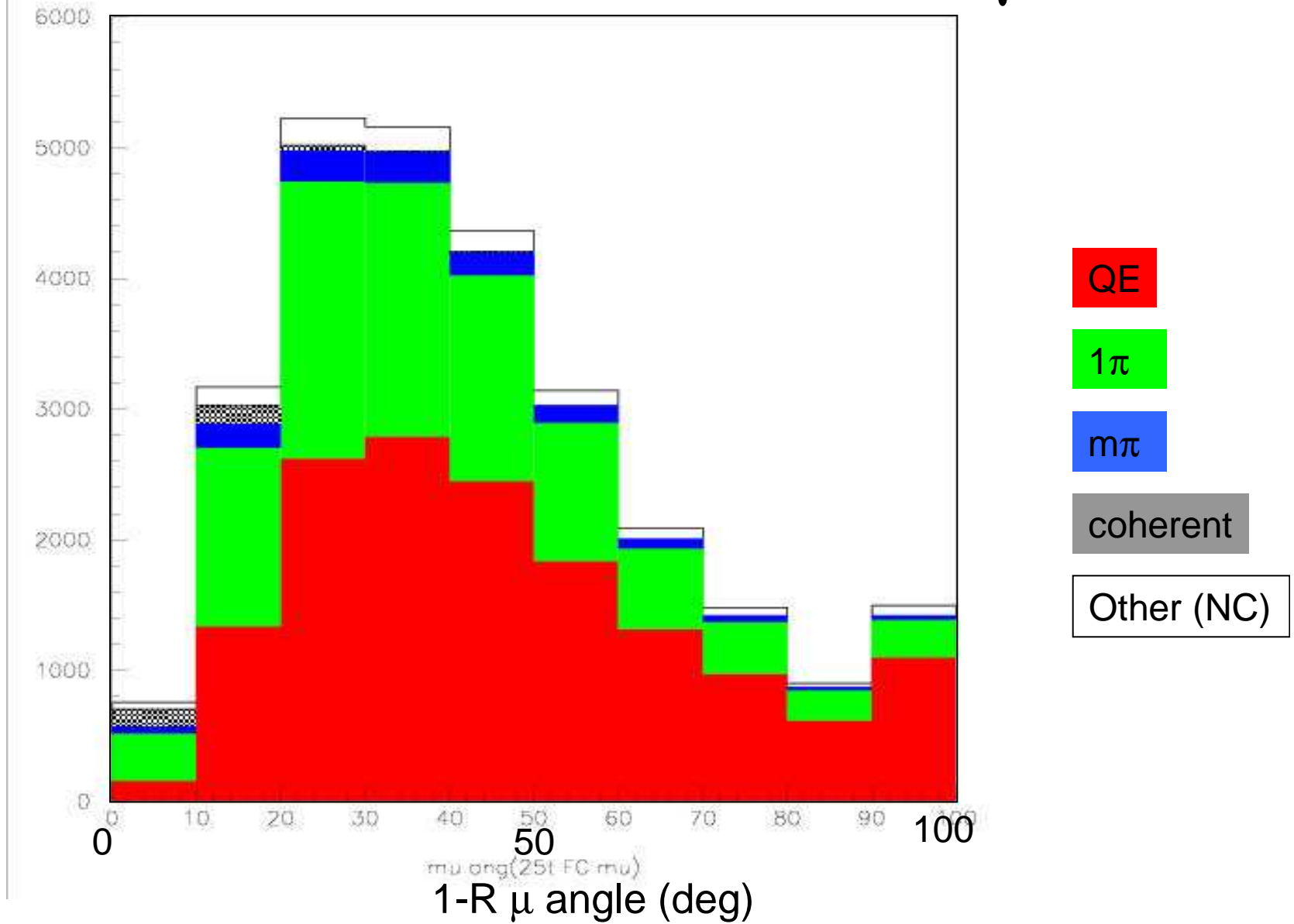


FGD 1-track θ_μ



Statistical error only

Mode fraction in 1kt 1-R μ



NEUT (The ν interaction model)

See Hayato@NuInt01 for detail

ν interaction vertex

- Quasi elastic
 - $\nu N \rightarrow l N'$ (l : lepton)
- Single π production
(based on Rein&Sehgal)
 - $\nu N \rightarrow l N' \pi, (\eta, K)$
(resonance)
 - $\nu^{16}\text{O} \rightarrow l^{16}\text{O} \pi$ (coherent)
- Deep inelastic
(GRV94)
 - $\nu N \rightarrow l X \pi \pi \pi \dots$

Nuclear effect

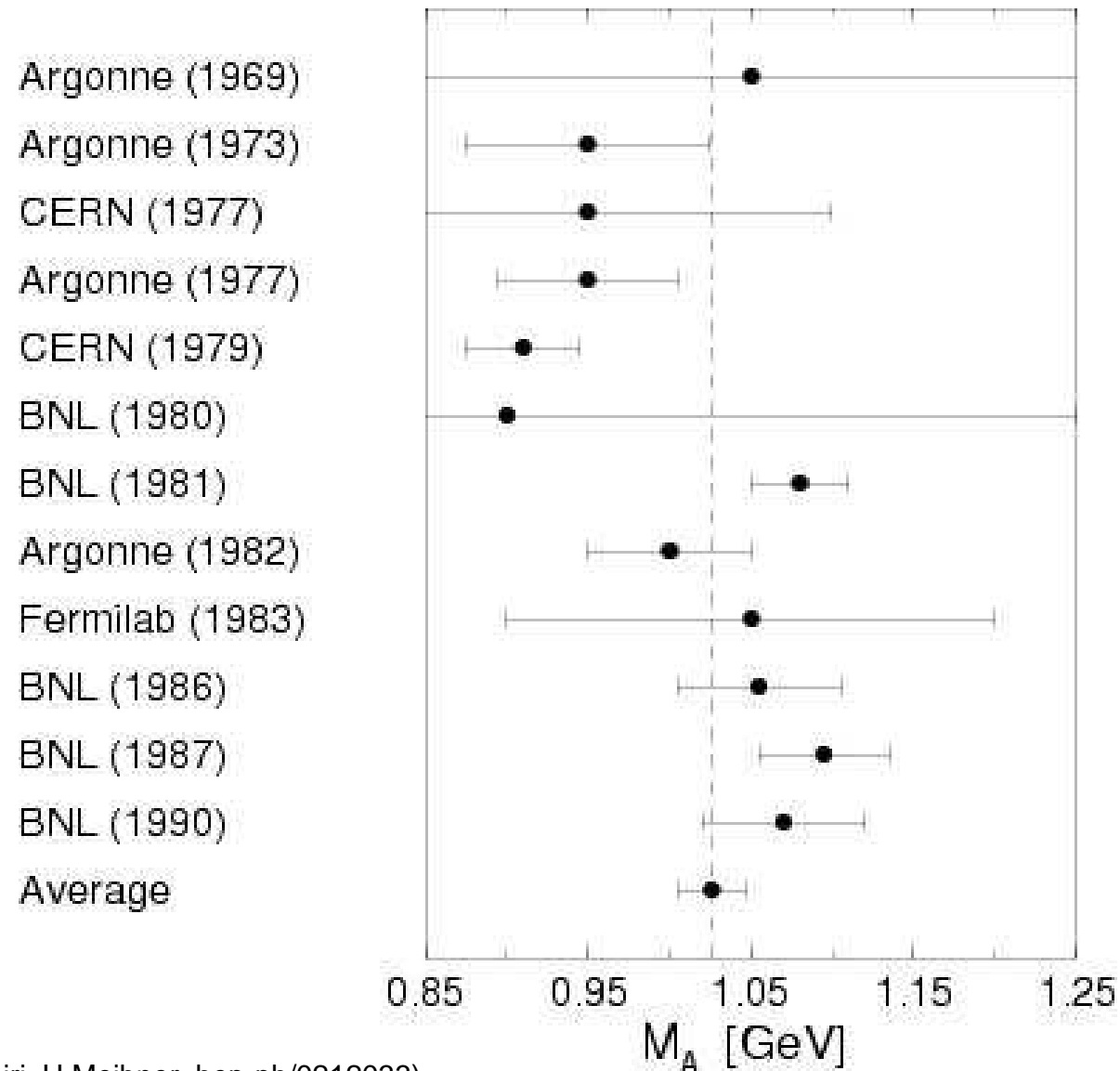
- p, π rescattering
absorption, exchange
inside a nucleus
- Nuclear potential
- Pauli blocking
- Fermi motion

Adjustment of NEUT parameters

- **QE** : $M_A=1.11$ (instead of 1.01, survey 1.0 ~ 1.11)
- **1 π** : $M_A=1.21$ (instead of 1.01, survey 1.0~1.5)
- **Coherent π** :
 - J.Marteau et al., NIM A451(2000)
 - Use Rein&Sehgal, but cross section is scaled by ~0.5
- **Multi- π** :
 - A.Bodek et al., hep-ex/0203009
 - Re-scale by $q^2/(q^2+0.188)$
- **(nQE/QE ratio)**
 - Later fitted as a free parameter, found to be =0.93

[Re-weight distributions according to the above adjustments](#)

M_A ? For QE



M_A ? for 1π production

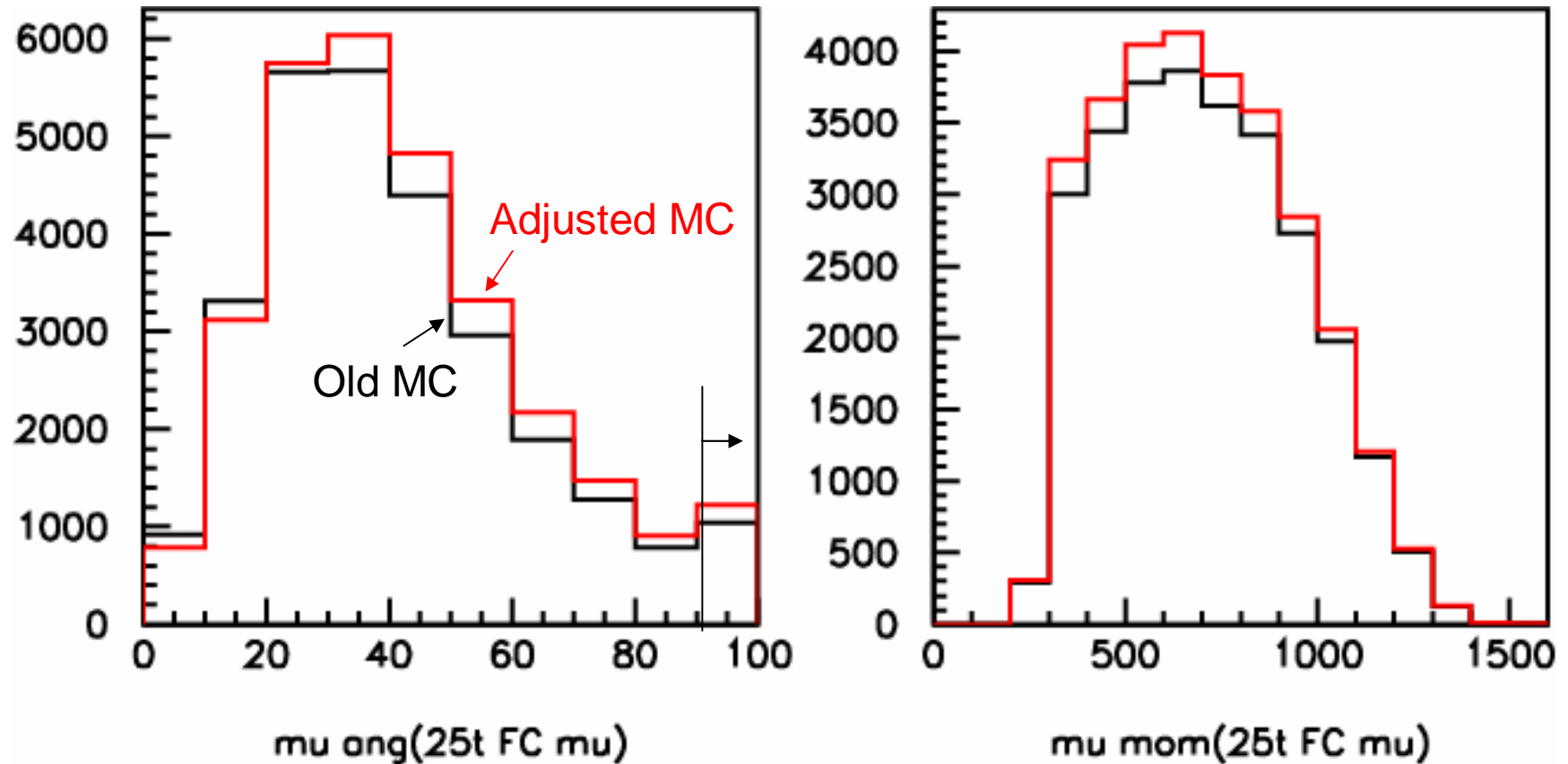
G.T.Jones et al., Z.Phys. C43(1989)527-540

Model	Value of m_A (GeV)	Fitted quantity	Reaction
MA1	$1.25^{+0.15}_{-0.13}$ ←	Q^2 distribution, $Q^2 < 1 \text{ GeV}^2$	$\nu p \rightarrow \mu^- p \pi^+$
	$1.43^{+0.07}_{-0.09}$ ←	Q^2 distribution, $Q^2 < 3 \text{ GeV}^2$	
SvH	1.15 ± 0.10 ←	Q^2 distribution, $Q^2 < 3 \text{ GeV}^2$	
SvH	0.85 ± 0.10	$\sigma(E_\nu^L)$	$\nu p \rightarrow \mu^- p \pi^+$
SvH	1.28 ± 0.11 ←	Q^2 distribution, $0.1 \text{ GeV}^2 < Q^2 < 3 \text{ GeV}^2$	$\nu d \rightarrow \mu^- p \pi^+(n)$
RS	0.96 ± 0.08	$\sigma(E_\nu^L)$	$\bar{\nu} d \rightarrow \mu^+ p \pi^-(n),$ $\bar{\nu} d \rightarrow \mu^+ n \pi^-(p)$
RS	1.01 ± 0.10	$\sigma(E_\nu^L), W < 1.6 \text{ GeV}$	$\nu p \rightarrow \mu^- p \pi^+$
RS	1.05 ± 0.09	$\sigma(E_\nu^L), W < 2 \text{ GeV}$	$\bar{\nu} p \rightarrow \mu^+ p \pi^-$
MA2	1.31 ± 0.12 ←	Q^2 distribution, $Q^2 < 1 \text{ GeV}^2$	$\nu p \rightarrow \mu^- p \pi^+,$ $\bar{\nu} p \rightarrow \mu^+ p \pi^-$

Q^2 -fit favors larger M_A than $\sigma(E)$ does?

Old NEUT vs Adjusted NEUT

(Please ignore absolute normalization here)



For 1-ring FC μ -like sample

Data Set for Spectrum Measurements

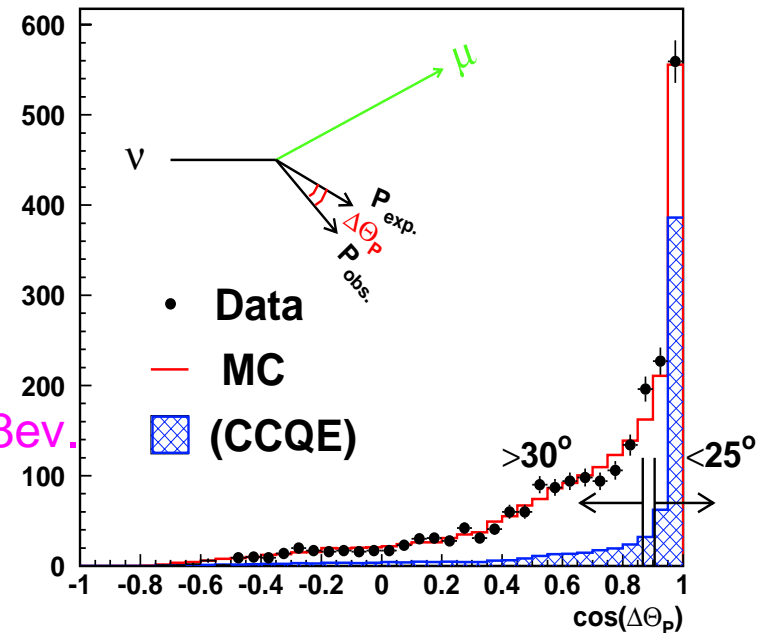
- **1KT** : $P_\mu < 1.5 \text{ GeV}/c$, 4π acceptance
 - Fid.25ton 1-ring μ -like FC : 22,476ev.
- **SciFi** : $P_\mu > 1 \text{ GeV}/c$, $\theta_\mu < 60 \text{ deg.}$
 - 1-track μ -like (MRD 3D+1L) : 5963ev.
 - 2-track QE-enriched ($\Delta\theta_p < 25 \text{ deg.}$) : 764ev.
 - 2-track nonQE-enriched ($\Delta\theta_p > 30 \text{ deg.}$) : 1288ev.
- **PIMON**
 - $\pi(p, \theta)$ distribution \Rightarrow Neutrino Spectrum ($> 1 \text{ GeV}$)

Fitting Parameters

E_ν : 8 bins, nonQE/QE ratio : 1

(+ normalization, detector systematic parameters)

SciFi 2 track $\cos(\Delta\theta_p)$ distribution



See K2K spectrum analysis paper in hep-ex

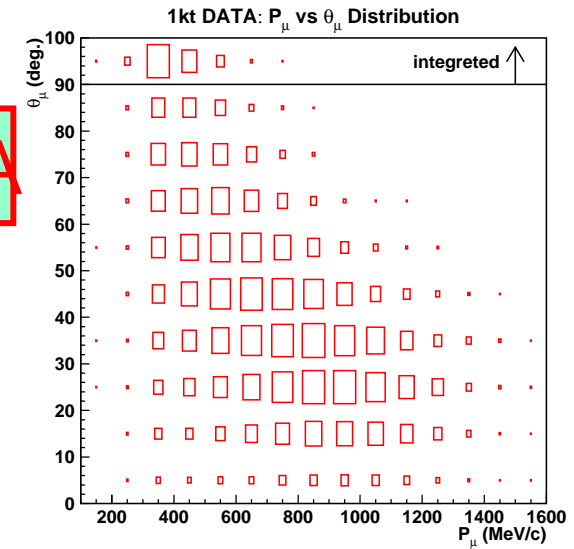
E_ν spectrum fitting

Fitting parameters: f_{1-8} , R_{nqe}

χ^2 -fitting : $\chi^2_{merged} = \chi^2_{1kt} + \chi^2_{SciFi}$

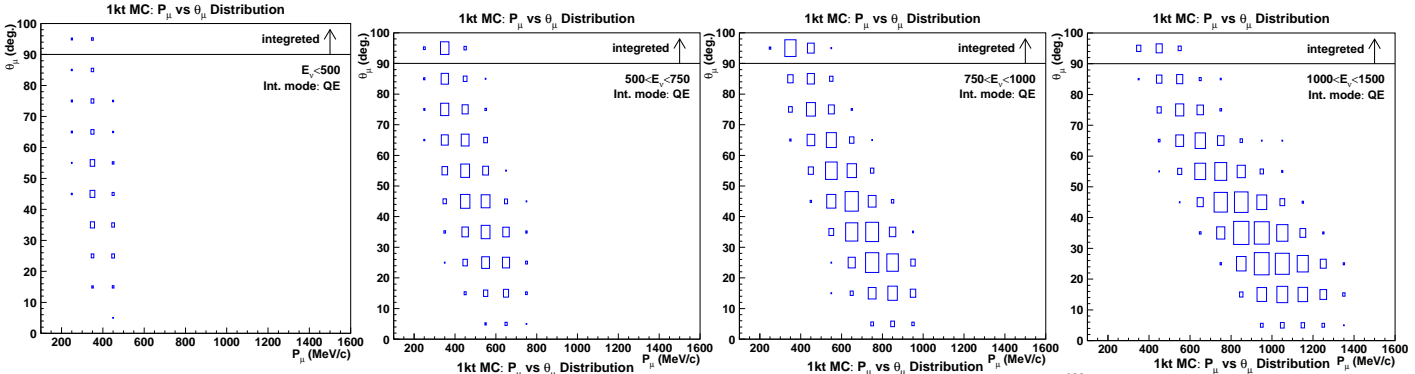
MC templates (8bins x 2)

DATA

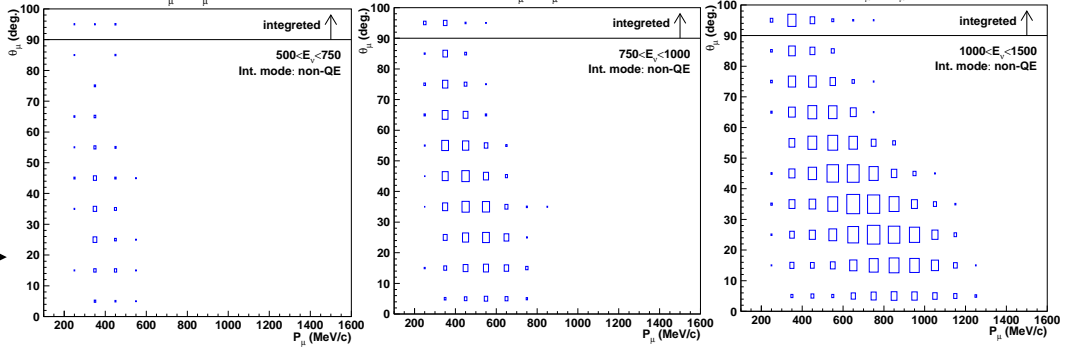
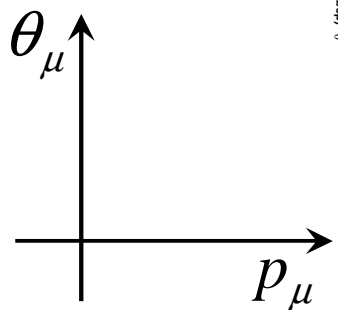


E_ν^{true} : 0.0-0.5 0.5-0.75 0.75-1.0 1.0-1.5

QE

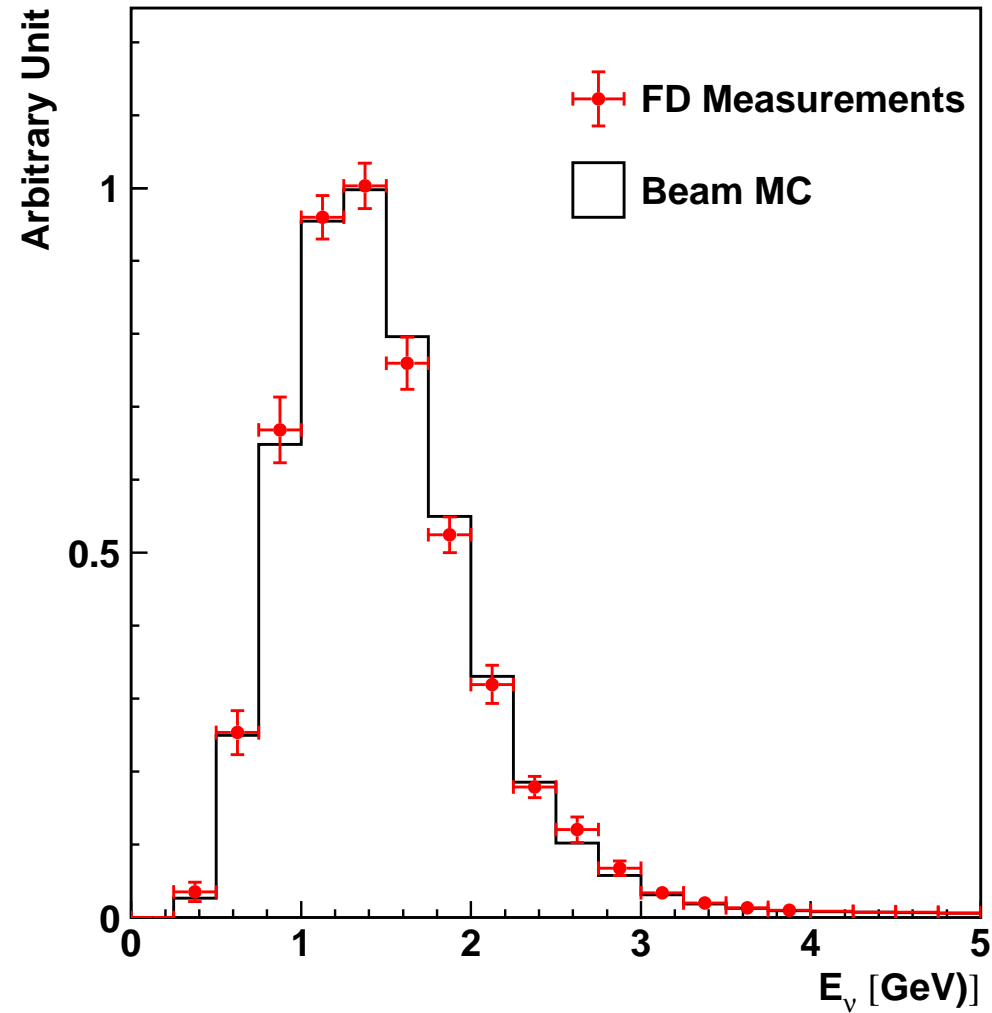


non-QE



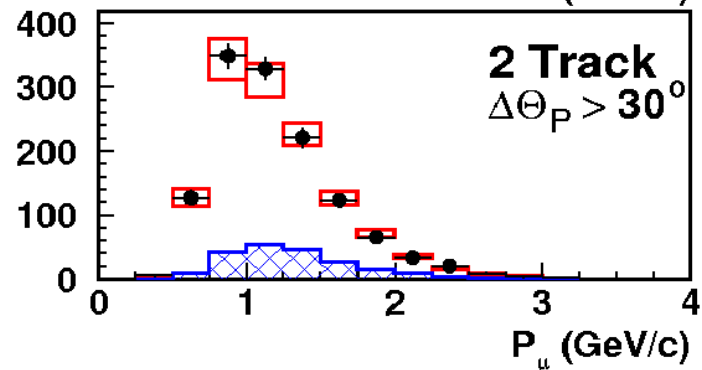
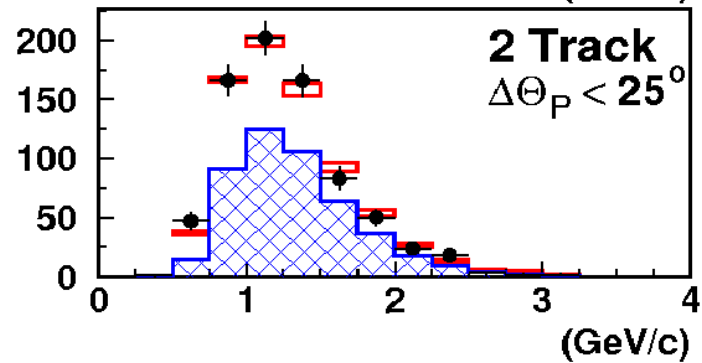
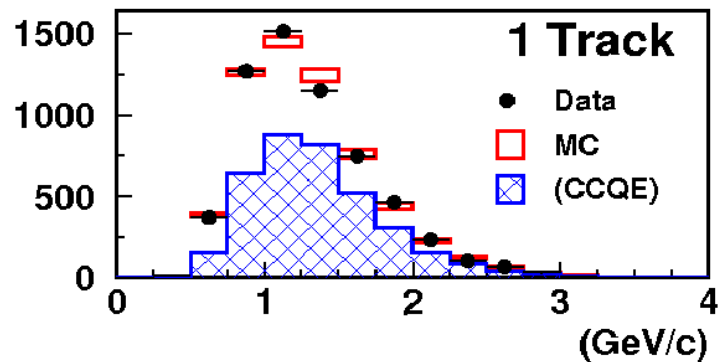
Results of Fitting νE_ν Spectrum

Neutrino Spectrum at KEK

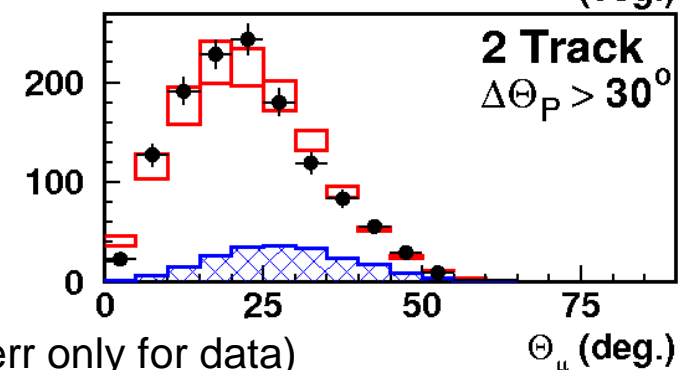
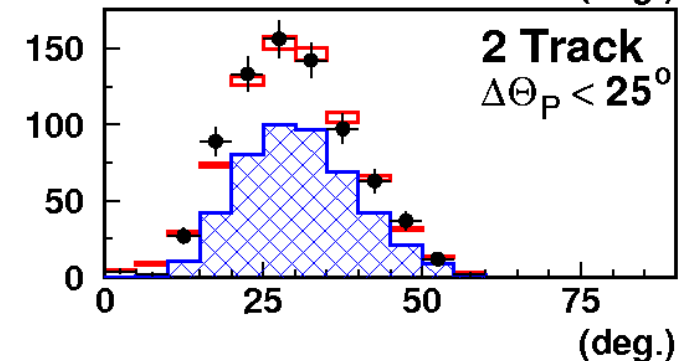
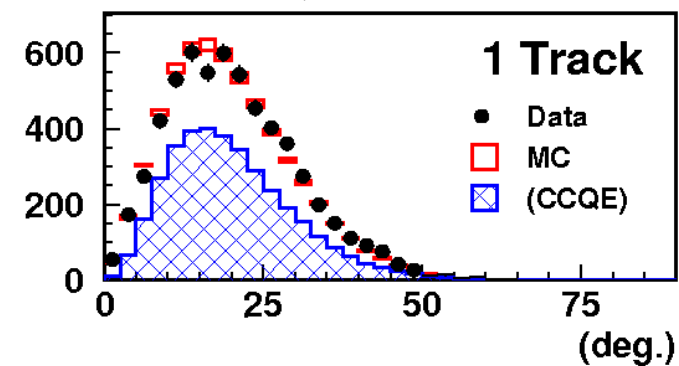


Results of Fitting : SciFi

SciFi P_μ distributions

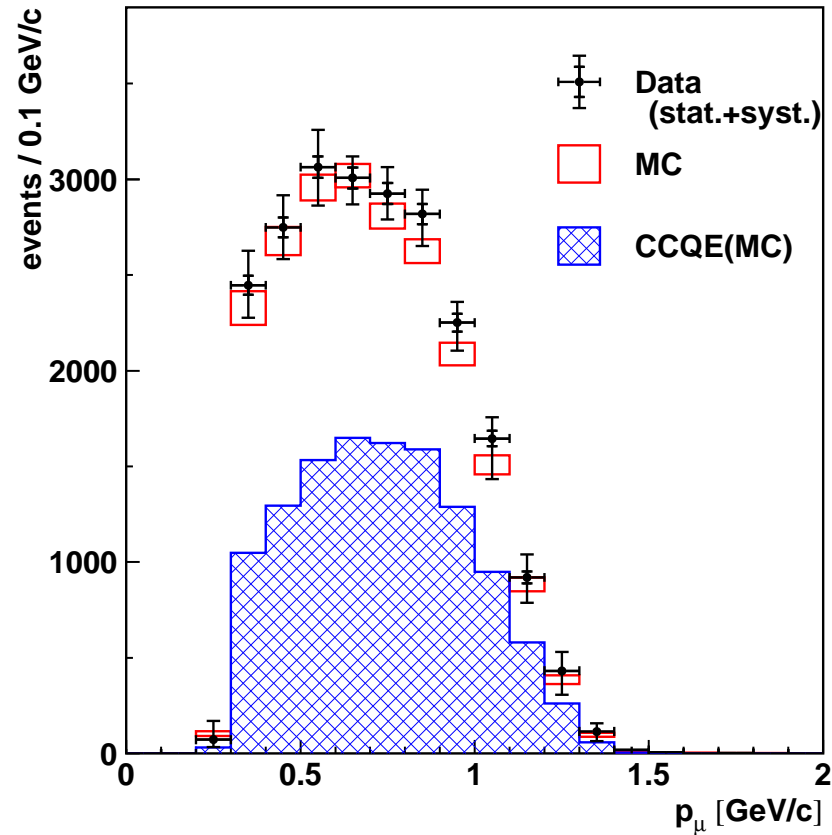


SciFi Θ_μ distributions

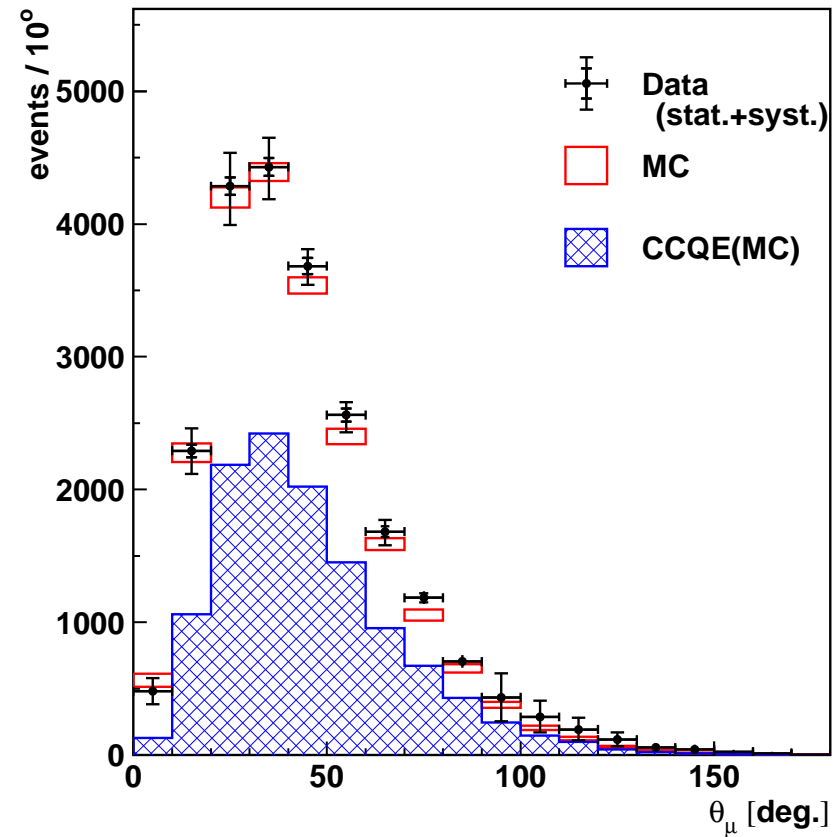


Results: 1KT 1-R μ sample

1kt: Muon Momentum (FV25t 1-ring μ -like FC)

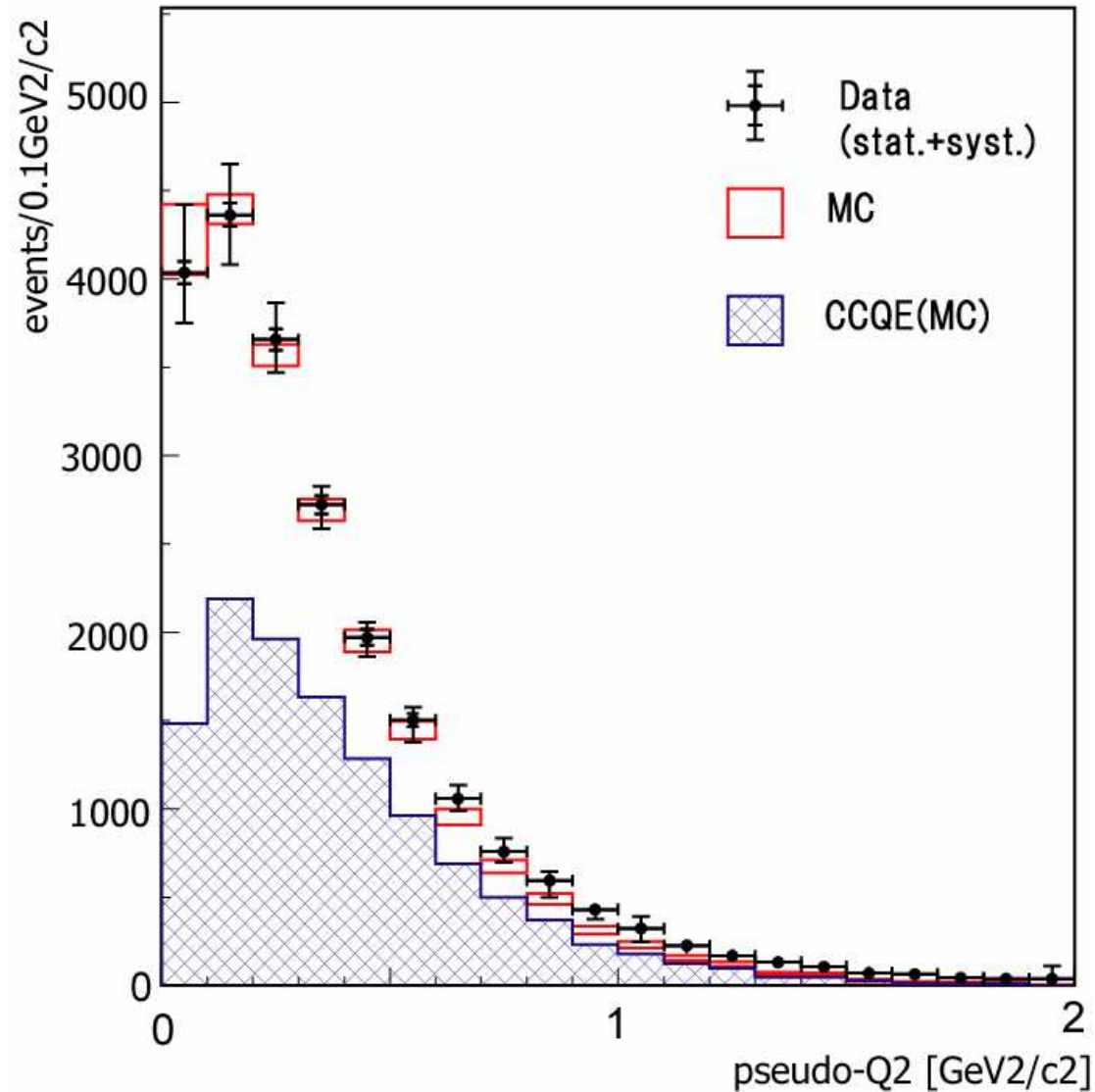


1kt: Muon Angle (FV25t 1-ring μ -like FC)



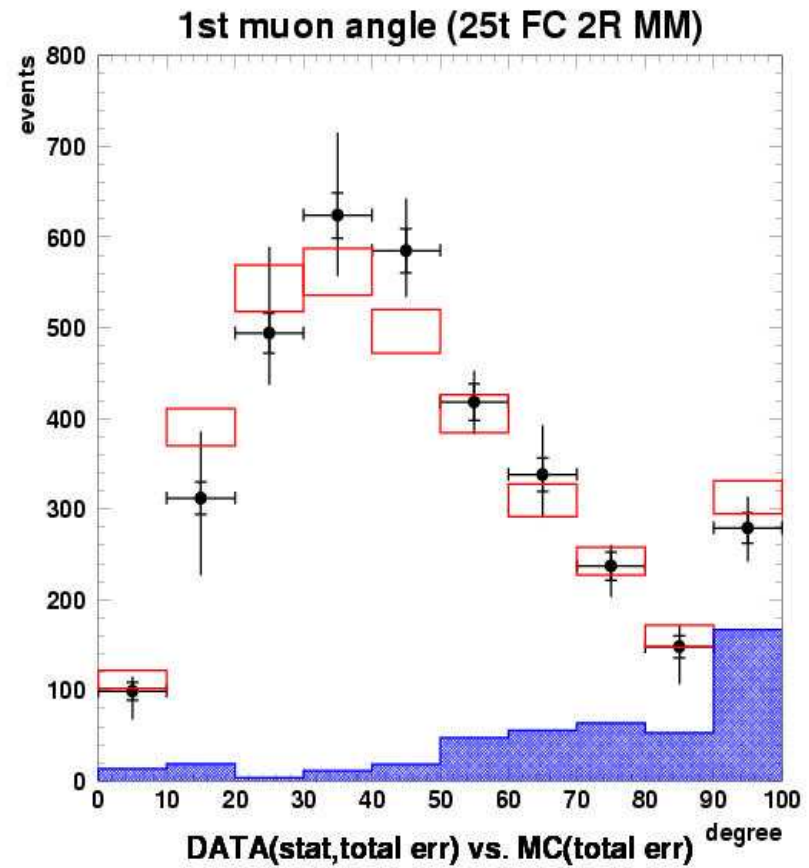
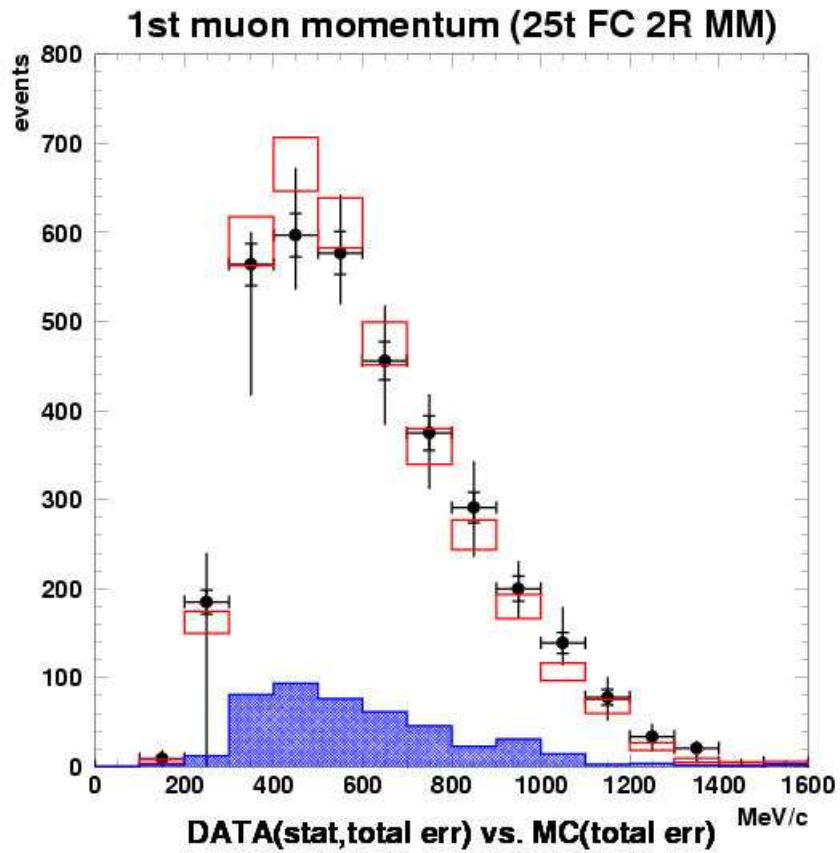
Results: Q^2 of 1kt 1-R μ

1kt:Pseudo- Q^2 (FV25t 1-ring m-like FC)



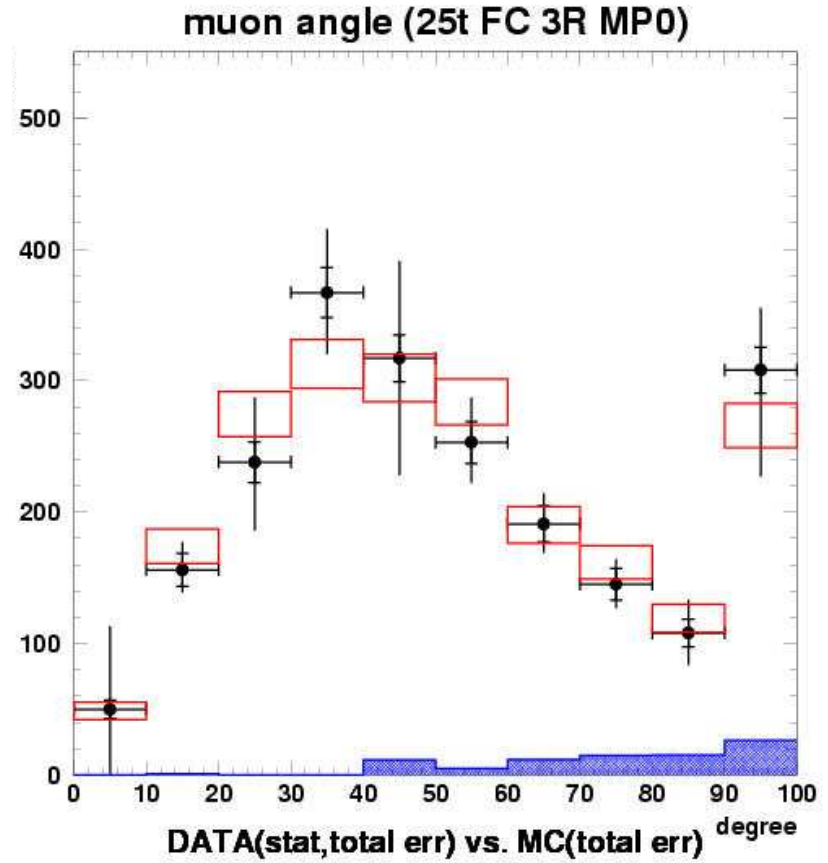
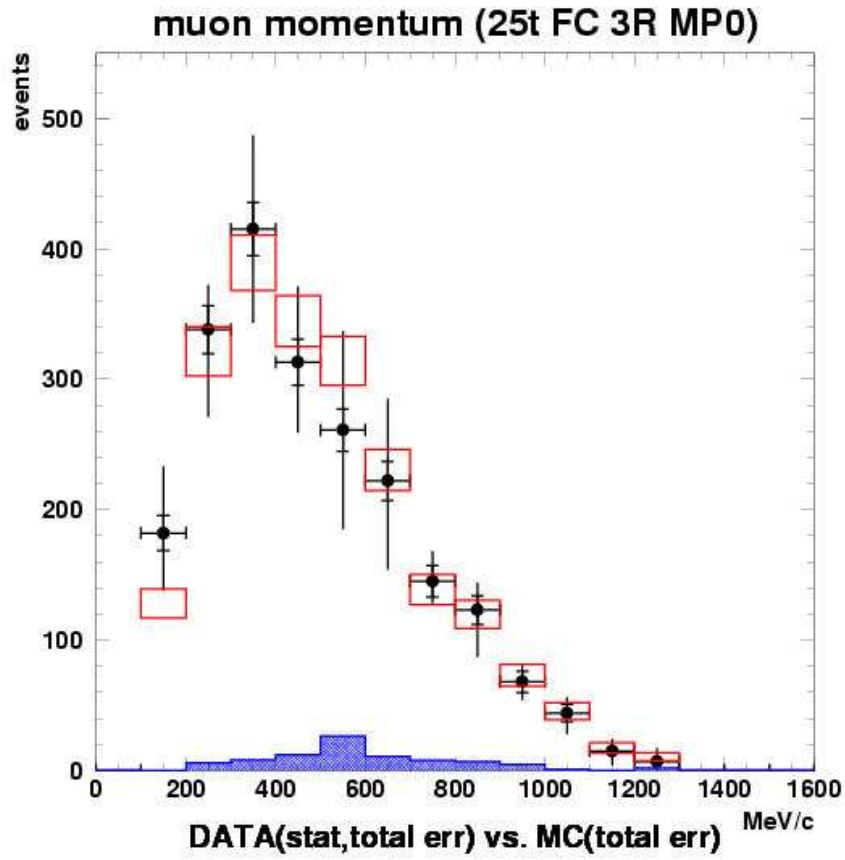
Check with 1kt nQE sample

2-R $\mu\pi$ sample



Preliminary

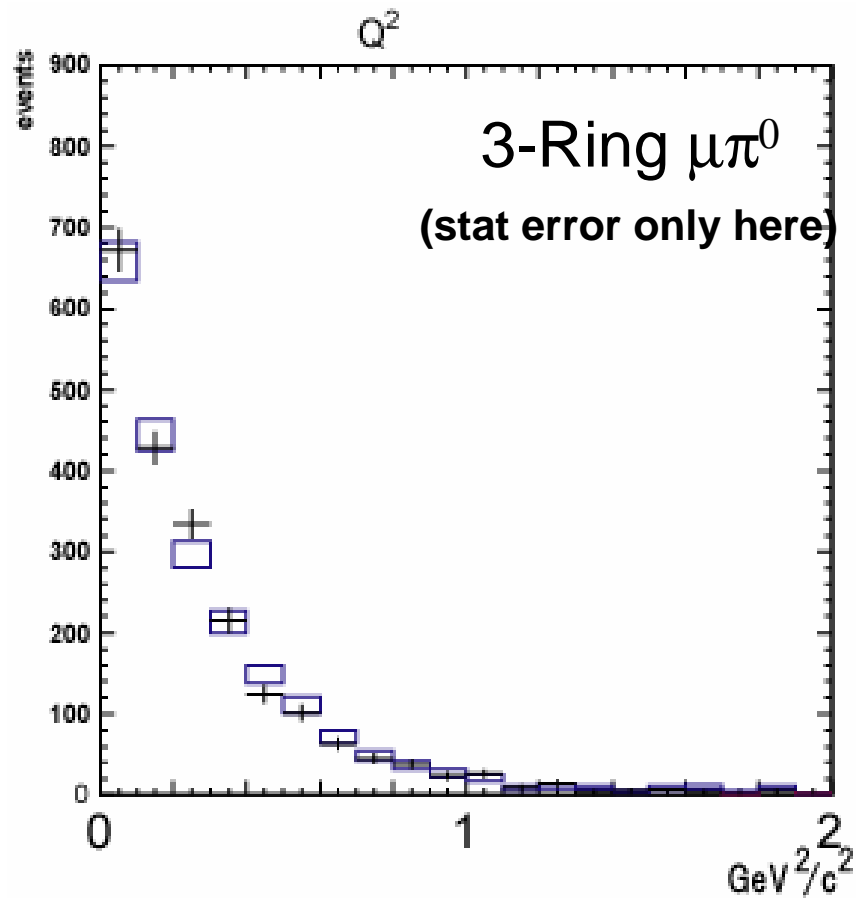
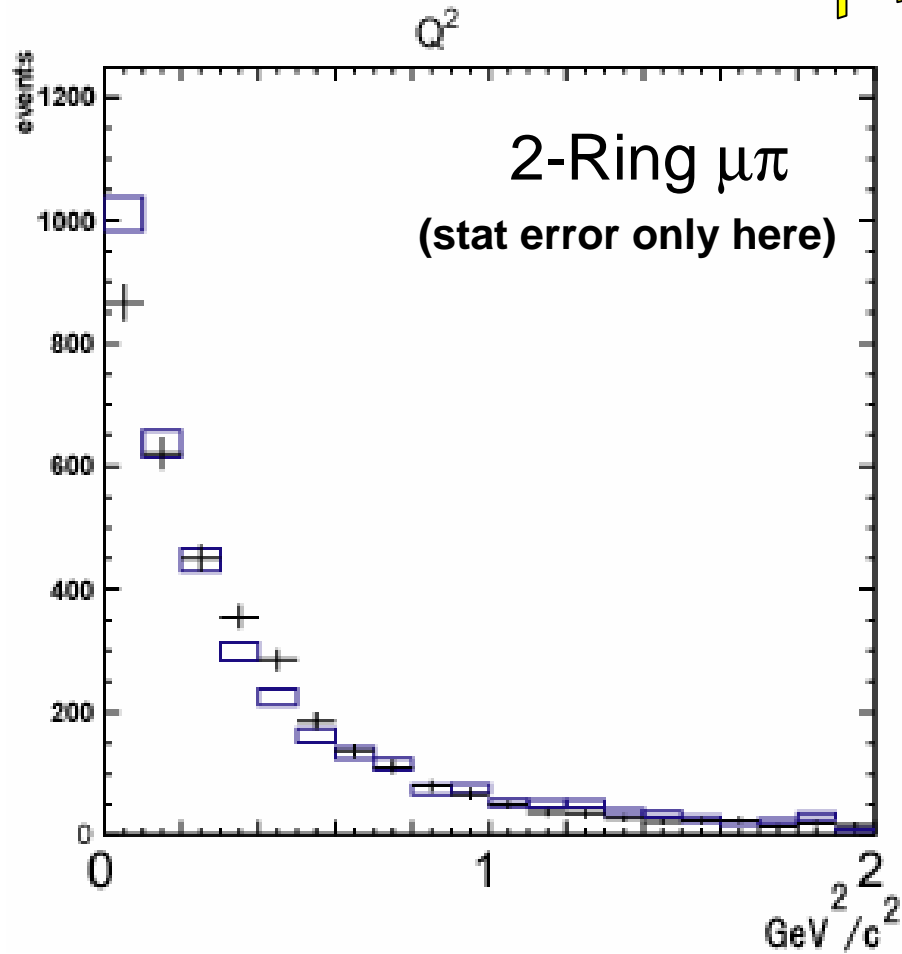
3-R $\mu\pi^0$ sample



Preliminary

Pseudo- Q^2 for 1kt 2R $\mu\pi$ 3R $\mu\pi^0$

Preliminary



Summary

- K2K E_ν spectrum is determined by two near detectors
 - 1kt water Cherenkov detector
 - Fine Grain Detector
- ν interaction model (“NEUT”) is adjusted to cope with low- Q^2 behavior
 - Larger MA for QE(=1.11) and 1π (=1.21)
 - Re-scaling for DIS (Bodek’s)
 - Smaller coherent production (Marteau’s)
- These modification reasonably explain various distributions
 - 1kt 1-R m-like, 2-R $\mu\mu$, 3-R $\mu\pi^0$, FGD 1track, 2track
 - This is the current best explanation.
 - Another explanation ? (Paschos’s idea ?)