NEUTRINO RECONSTRUCTION ANALYSIS AT ICARUS DETECTOR

Maria Artero Pons (Università degli Studi di Padova and INFN) for the ICARUS Collaboration

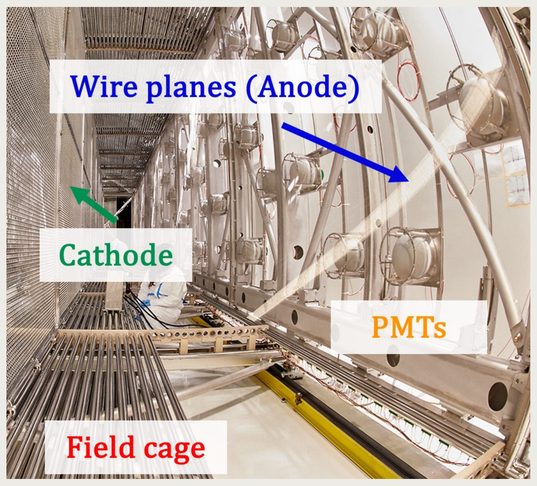
1. ICARUS AT FERMILAB

ICARUS liquid argon time projection chamber (LArTPC) is a high granularity uniform self-triggering detector with 3D imaging and calorimetric capabilities, ideal for ν physics.

With 476 t of active mass and placed at 600 m from target, ICARUS operates at shallow depth as the far detector in the Short-Baseline Neutrino (SBN) Program.

It consists of three large LArTPCs sitting along the Booster Neutrino Beam (BNB) line searching for sterile neutrino oscillations in both appearance and disappearance channels (at $\sim eV^2$ mass scale).

More details here!

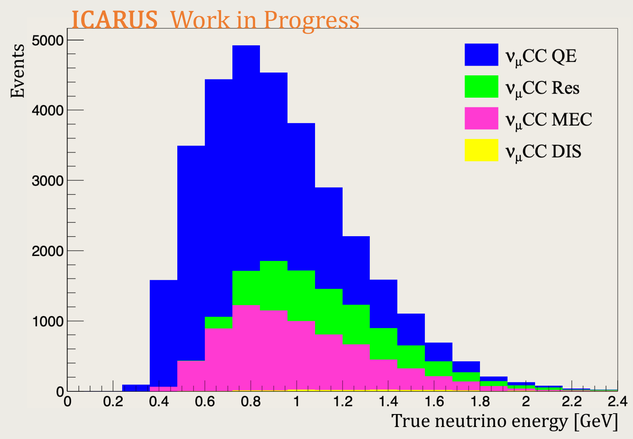


- 2 identical cryostats with 2 TPC divided by a common central cathode
- 2 Induction + 1 Collection anode planes per TPC
- 360 PMTs providing fast signals for timing and triggering purposes
- ~4π external Cosmic Ray Tagger (CRT) + 3 m concrete overburden

2. SIGNAL DEFINITION – 1μNp ν_μCC events

A first step towards a BNB ν_μ disappearance analysis is the study of 1μNp ν_μCC events fully contained. Their true signal definition was implemented requiring (at true level):

- ⇢ ν_μCC with vertex inside the fiducial volume
- ⇢ 1 muon of length > 50 cm
- ⇢ At least 1 proton with deposited energy E_{dep} > 50 MeV (~2.3 cm)
- ⇢ No photons with E_{dep} >25 MeV and 0 charged pions
- ⇢ All charged particles contained within 5 cm from TPC active borders



~ **2.5×10^{20} POT** collected with BNB during the entire physic runs

Contribution	2.5×10^{20} POT
ν_μ CC QE	62.4%
ν_μ CC MEC	22.7%
ν_μ CC Res	14.3%
ν_μ CC DIS	0.6%
Total events	~ 32.3k

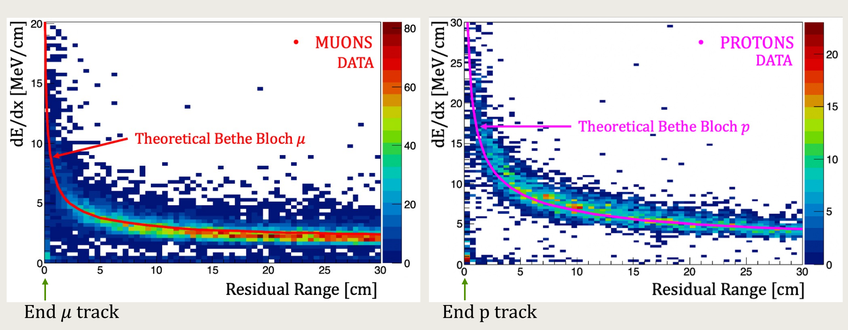
- ✶ Fiducial volume definition: >25 cm from the lateral TPC walls and 30/50 cm from the upstream/downstream walls

3. AUTOMATIC SELECTION

ν in ICARUS must be recognized among ~ 11 kHz of cosmic rays ⟶ **Pandora**, a pattern recognition tool, was used to develop an automatic selection procedure, where consistent conditions were applied to match the true signal definition:

1. No CRT signal inside the 1.6 μs beam spill window
2. Reconstructed vertex inside the fiducial volume
3. Require charge and light barycenter to be within 1 m
4. All interaction reconstructed objects within 5 cm from the TPC active volume
5. Longest track (≥ 50 cm) classified as a μ by the Particle identification tool (PID)
6. At least 1 proton of 50 MeV of kinetic energy (range-based measurement)
7. No other pions or showers with E > 25 MeV

The PID algorithm relies on the comparison between the measured dE/dx vs residual range along the track and the mean theoretical profiles from different particles (μ, p, K, π).



A small sample of data (~ 2×10^{18} POT) was visually scanned to evaluate selection efficiency and purity and compare it with MC:

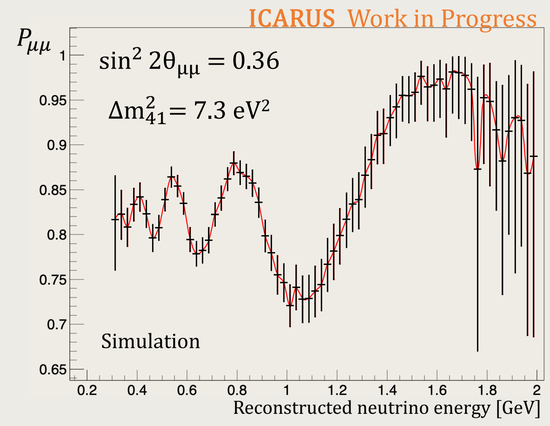
	Efficiency	Purity
Data	48%	84%
Simulation	48%	81%

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{Selected\ signal}{True\ signal} \qquad \text{Purity} = \frac{Selected\ signal}{All\ selected}$$

Hypothetical example of ν_μ disappearance assuming the reported values of Neutrino-4 $\bar{\nu}_e$.

$$P(\nu_\mu \longrightarrow \nu_\mu)_{SBL} \simeq 1 - \sin^2 2\theta_{\mu\mu} \sin^2 1.27 \frac{\Delta m^2_{41} L}{E_{\nu\mu,true}}$$

The oscillation pattern due to the neutrino active-sterile mixing is not spoiled when the precision of reconstructed neutrino energy is accounted for.



- ✶ Only statistical errors are shown

4. RESULTS – 1μNp

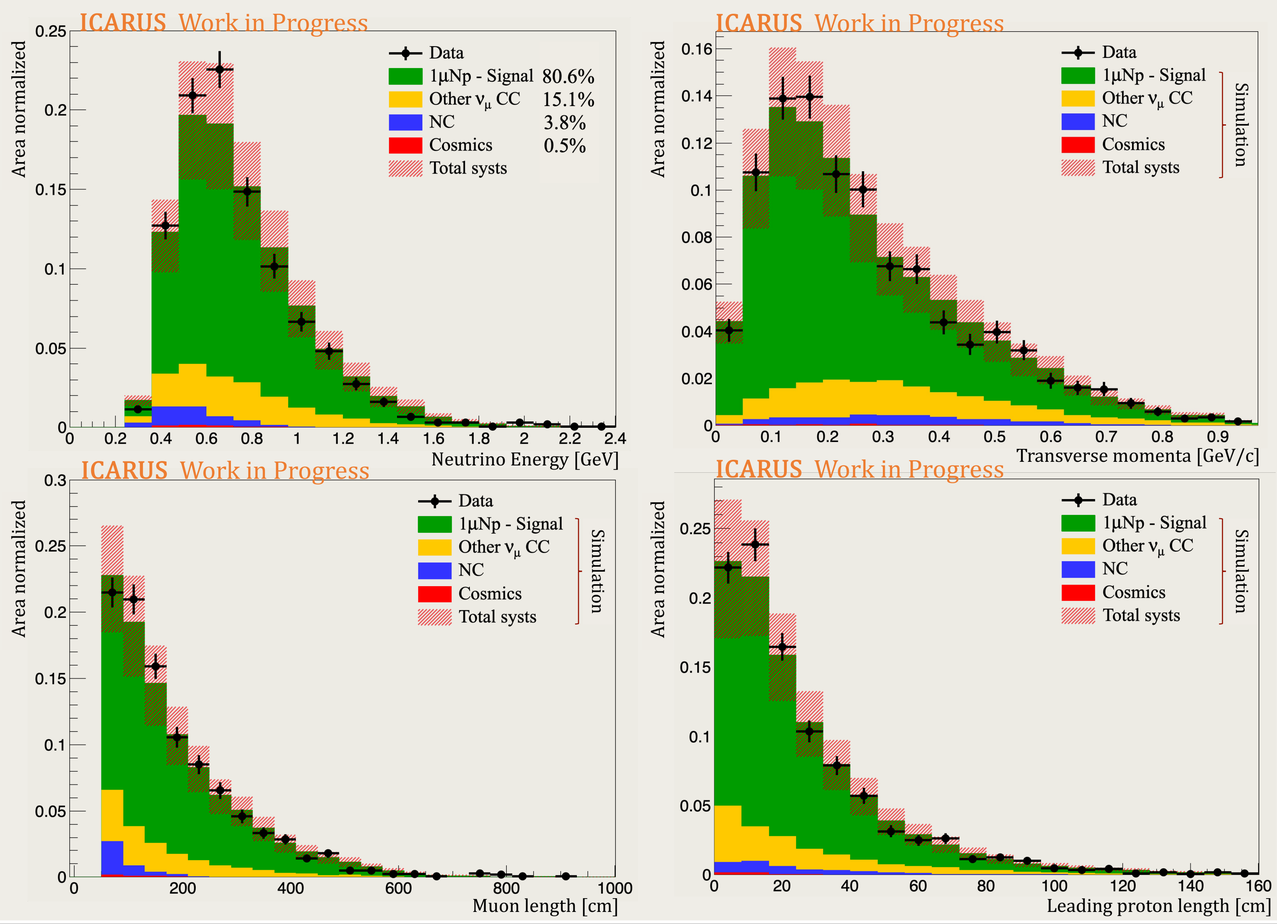
In view of the blinding policy towards a final ν_μ disappearance oscillation analysis, a small fraction of data (~ 1.9×10^{19} POT) was used to obtain the following data – MC comparisons.

- > Shape only analysis are shown with full treatment of systematic uncertainties including flux, cross section, detector and POT errors.
- > Conservative systematics are considered, expected to be reduce in the near future. For instance, cross section errors with a new GENIE retuning and more detailed detector systematics.

See poster #259 for more on detector systematics!

Huge effort is ongoing to improve the **efficiency** and **purity** of the automatic selection, as well as to optimize all the selection cuts applied.

Common systematic uncertainties are expected to be substantially reduced when combining **near** and **far** detector data in future analysis.



Maria Artero Pons – maria.arteropons@pd.infn.it

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