

*Multi-Beam Strategy for
Low Energy Neutrino-Nucleus
Cross-Sections*

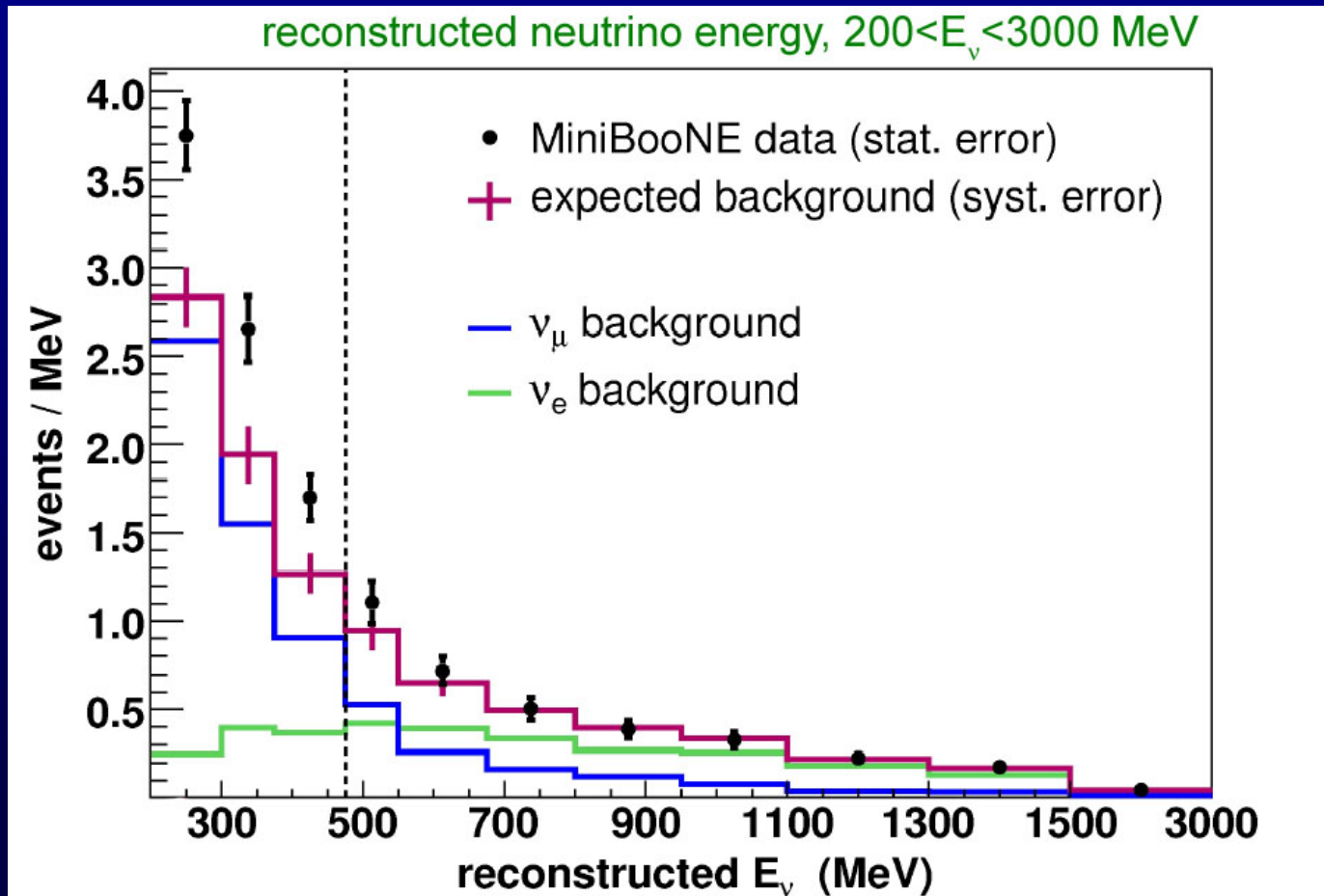
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in collaboration with John P. Ralston
The University of Kansas*

*Pheno 2008 Symposium
April 28th 2008*



Last year at Pheno ...

MiniBooNE Low Energy Excess



Some Ideas to Explain the Low Energy Excess

*Sterile Neutrinos
(3+2, 3+3 models)*

*Lorentz Violating
Neutrinos*

*ν_2 decay to
 $\nu_1 + \text{unparticle}$*

*Shortcuts Through
Extra Dimensions*

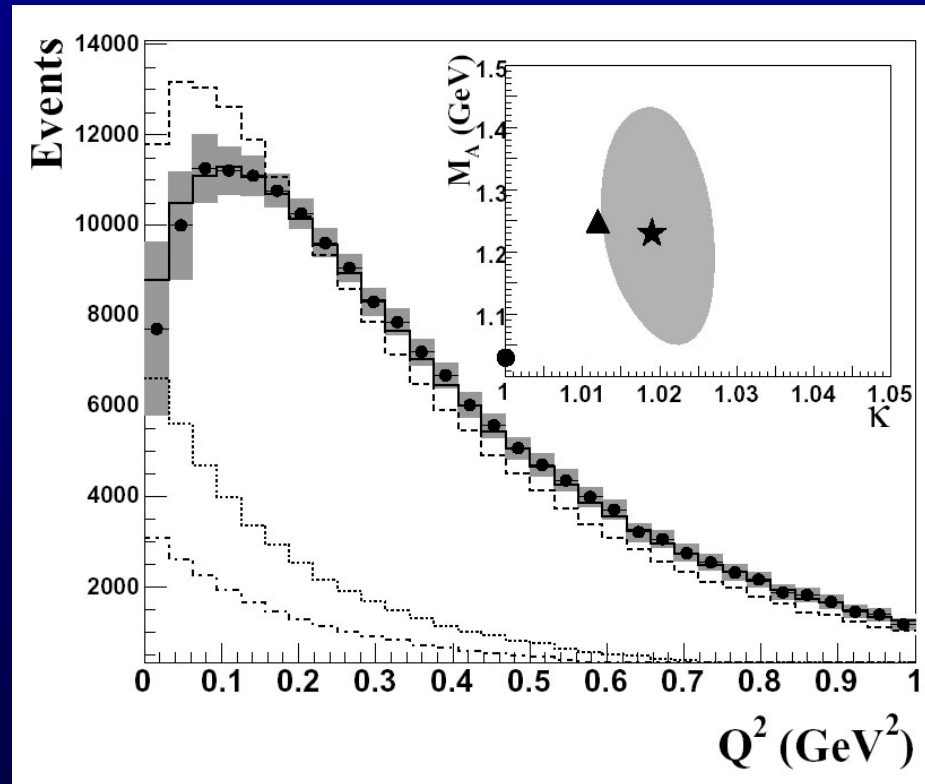
*Muon Internal
Bremsstrahlung*

*Nuclear Target
Effects in ^{12}C*



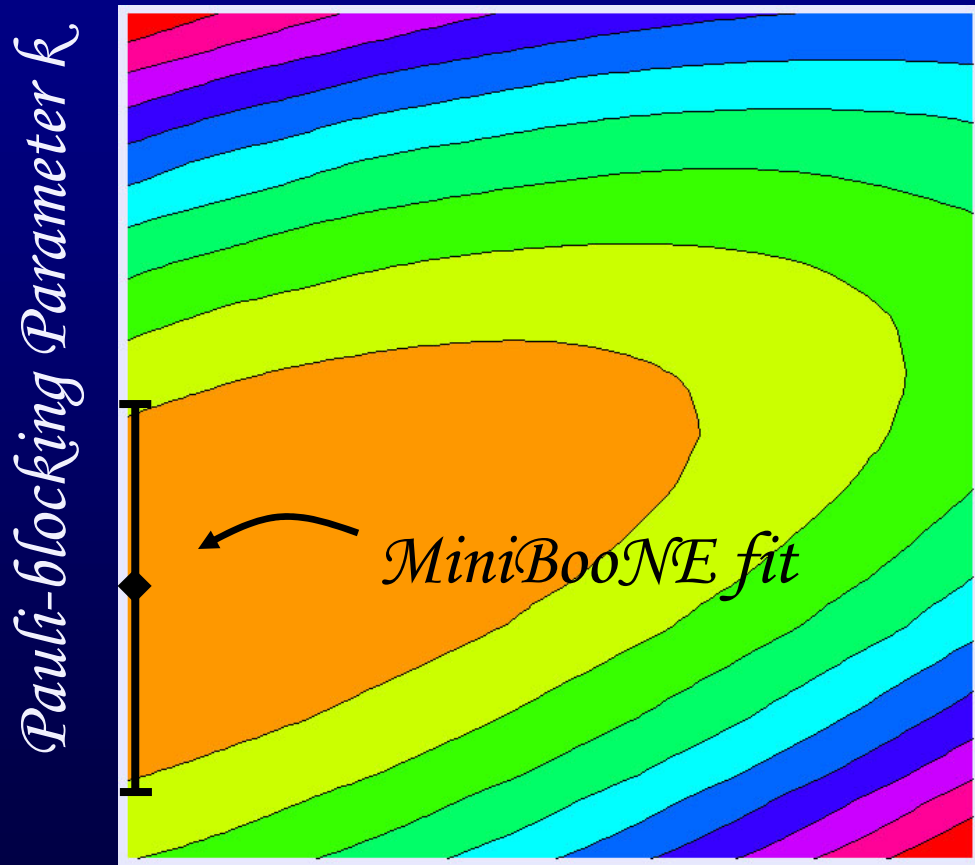
MiniBooNE fits Parameters based on Muon Data ...

Pauli-blocking Parameter k



(Source: *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 98, 231801 (2007))

... but neglects Coherent Scattering!

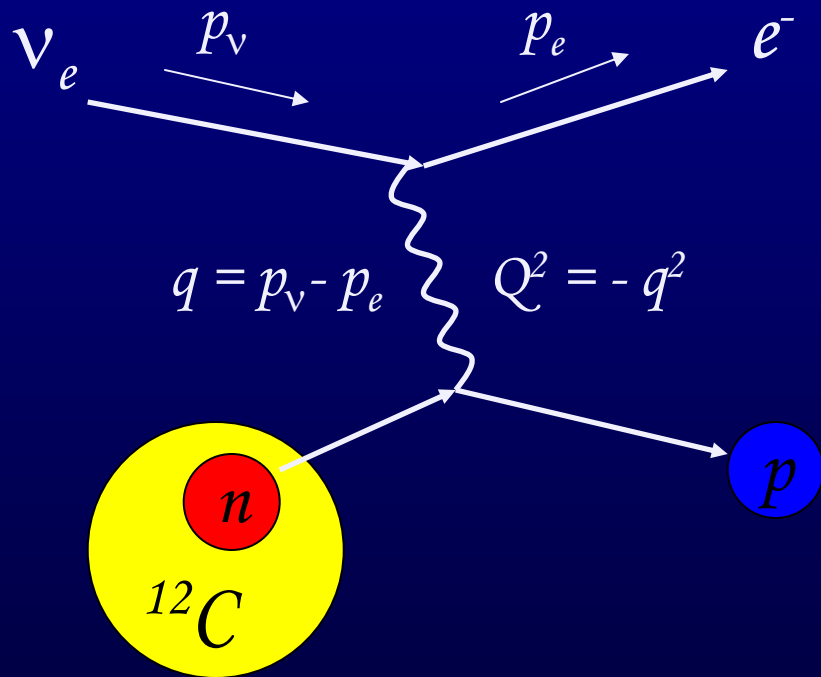


Parameter degeneracy!

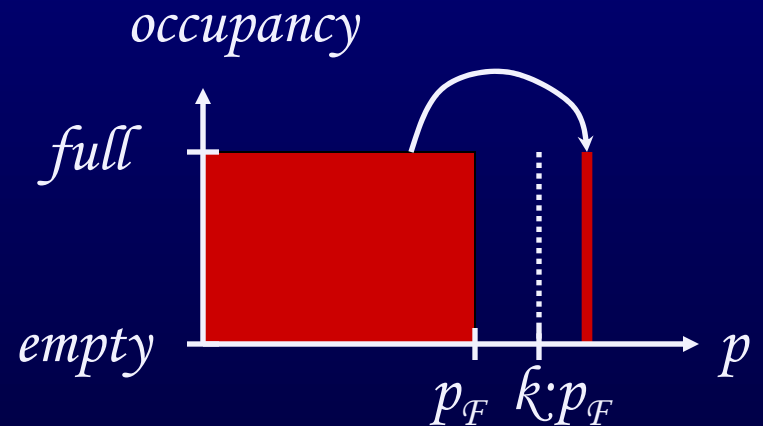
MiniBooNE analysis neglects coherent scattering!

Coherent scattering contribution

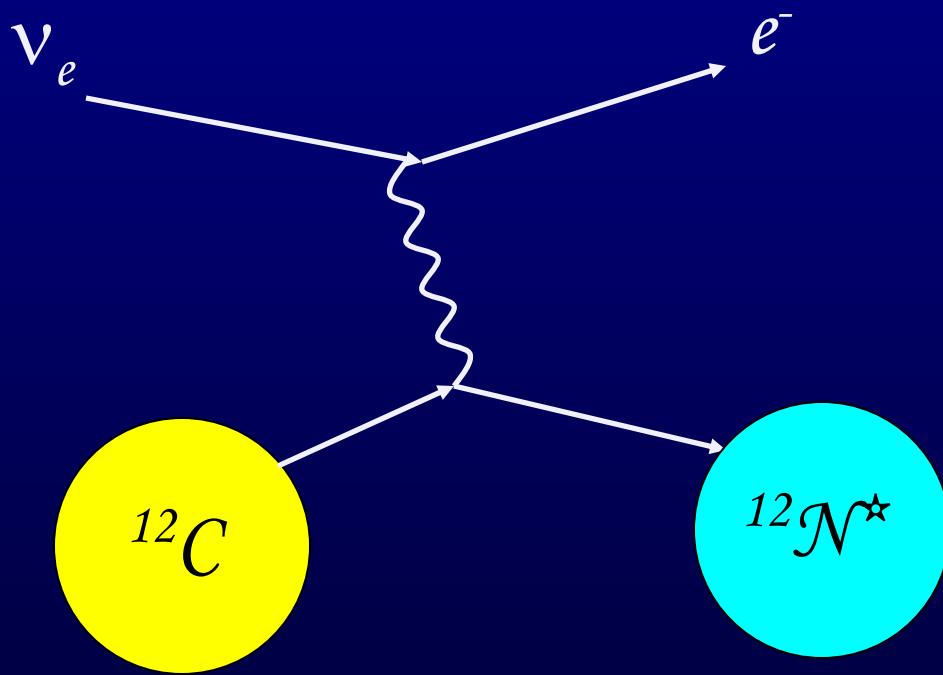
Charged-Current Quasi-Elastic Process "CCQE"



Fermi Gas Model:



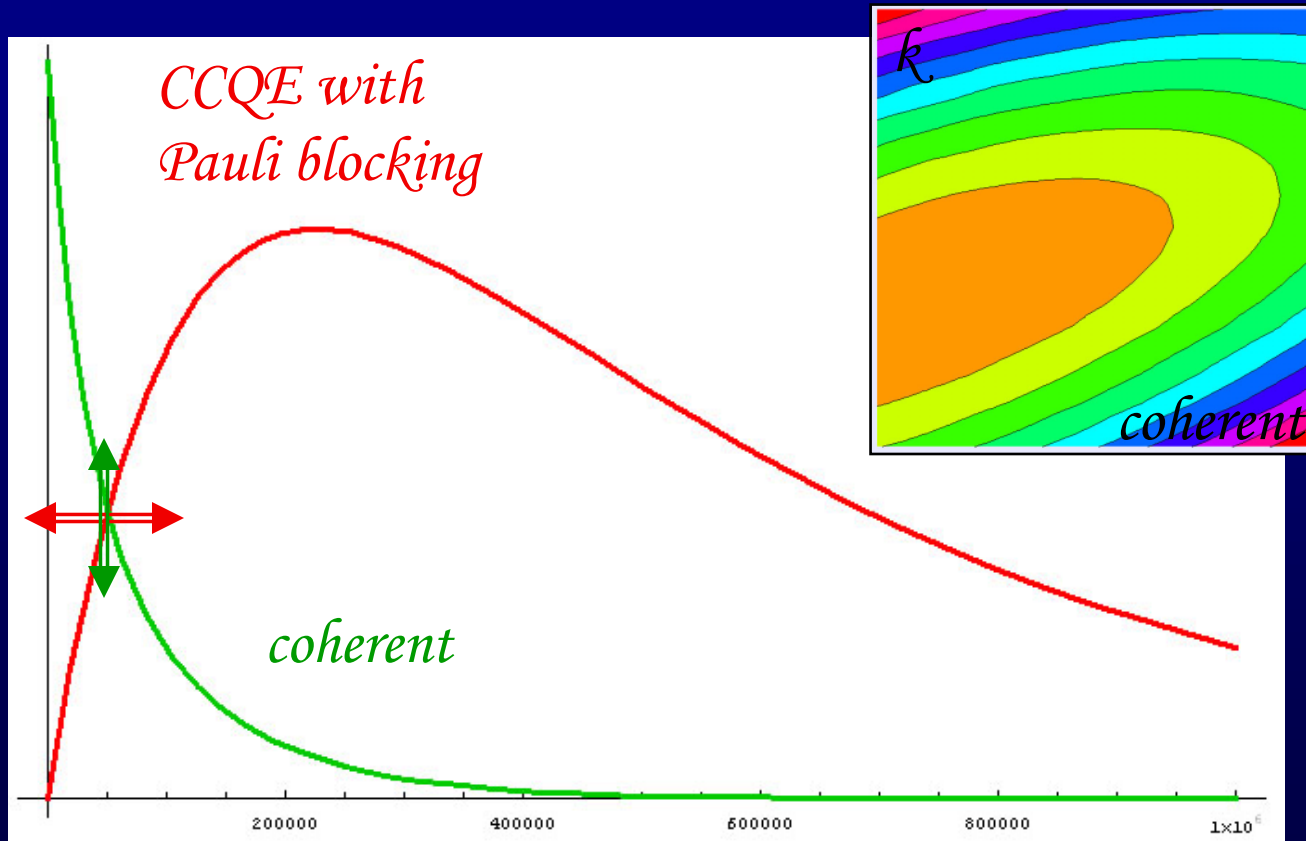
Coherent Scattering



- *Important at lower energies!*
- *Use inclusive cross-section (to ground and excited states)*

Parameter Degeneracy

$d\sigma/dq^2$



Q^2 (MeV^2)



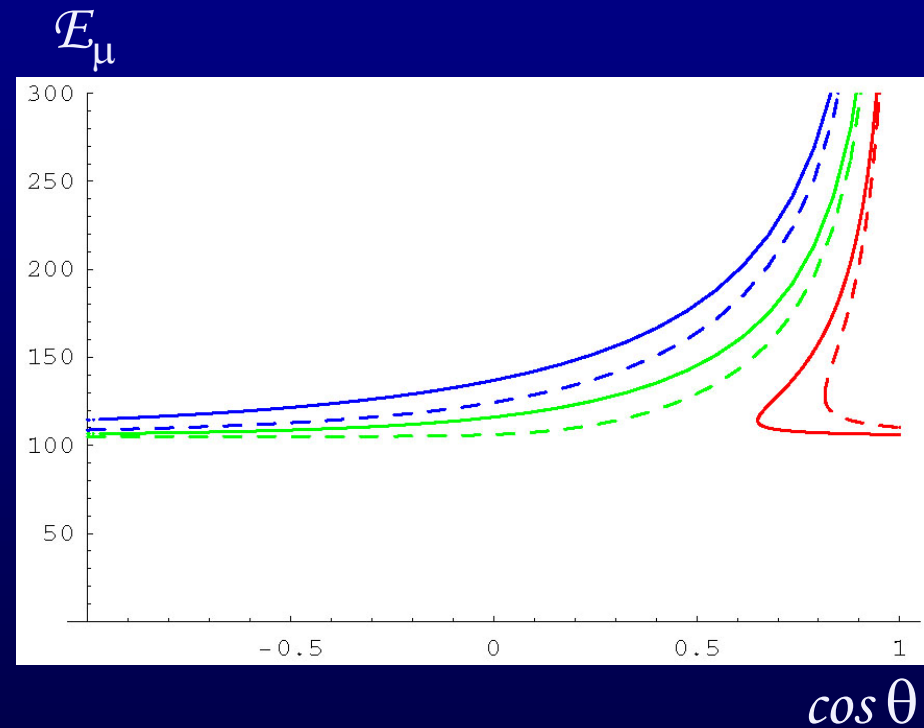
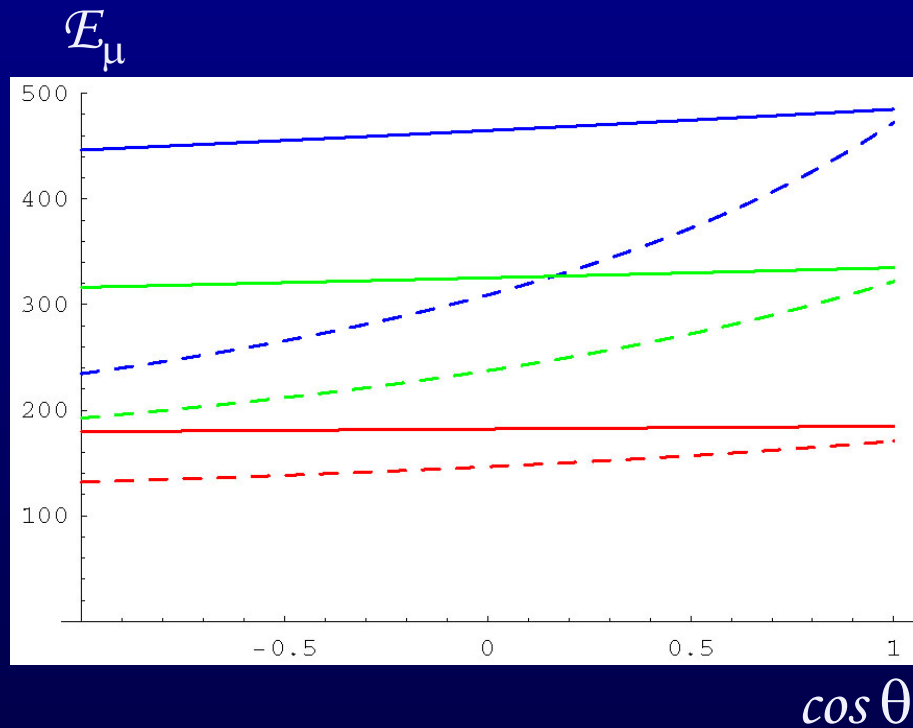
How to Resolve the Parameter Degeneracy

- *Measure the recoiled target*
 - *K2K did this with discouraging results*
 - *And it gets harder at lower energies!*
- *Use a monochromatic neutrino beam*
 - *Only available from charged pion decay, yielding too low energies*



Kinematics

coherent — vs. incoherent (CCQE) - - -



$$E_\nu = 200 \text{ MeV}, 350 \text{ MeV}, 500 \text{ MeV}$$

$$Q^2 = (105 \text{ MeV})^2, (140 \text{ MeV})^2, (176 \text{ MeV})^2$$

Multi-Beam Strategy

$$R^A(p, \theta) = \frac{d\sigma_{QE}}{dq^2} f^A(E_\nu | p, \theta, QE) + \frac{d\sigma_{coh}}{dq^2} f^A(E_\nu | p, \theta, coh)$$

event rate

flux



Multi-Beam Strategy

$$R^A(p, \theta) = \frac{d\sigma_{QE}}{dq^2} f^A(E_\nu | p, \theta, QE) + \frac{d\sigma_{coh}}{dq^2} f^A(E_\nu | p, \theta, coh)$$

event rate (pointing to R^A) *flux* (pointing to $d\sigma_{coh}$)

$$R^B(p, \theta) = \frac{d\sigma_{QE}}{dq^2} f^B(E_\nu | p, \theta, QE) + \frac{d\sigma_{coh}}{dq^2} f^B(E_\nu | p, \theta, coh)$$

Multi-Beam Strategy

$$R^A(p, \theta) = \frac{d\sigma_{QE}}{dq^2} f^A(E_\nu | p, \theta, QE) + \frac{d\sigma_{coh}}{dq^2} f^A(E_\nu | p, \theta, coh)$$

event rate *flux*

$$R^B(p, \theta) = \frac{d\sigma_{QE}}{dq^2} f^B(E_\nu | p, \theta, QE) + \frac{d\sigma_{coh}}{dq^2} f^B(E_\nu | p, \theta, coh)$$

Can solve for cross-sections if fluxes are linearly independent:

$$f^A(E_\nu | p, \theta, QE) f^B(E_\nu | p, \theta, coh) - f^A(E_\nu | p, \theta, coh) f^B(E_\nu | p, \theta, QE) \neq 0$$

→ Need two neutrino beams with different neutrino spectra!



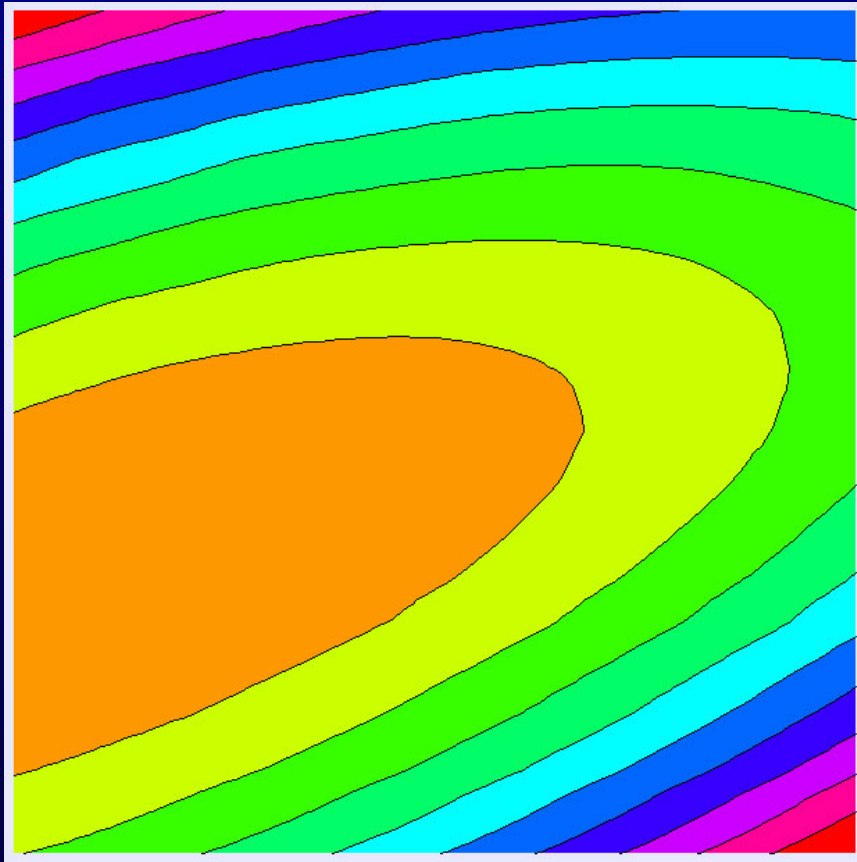
Multi-Beam Strategy

- *The “LSND beam” perfectly complements the “MiniBooNE beam” for low energies*
- *Integrate in (p, θ) space to get better statistics*



MiniBooNE

Pauli-blocking Parameter k



Coherent scattering contribution

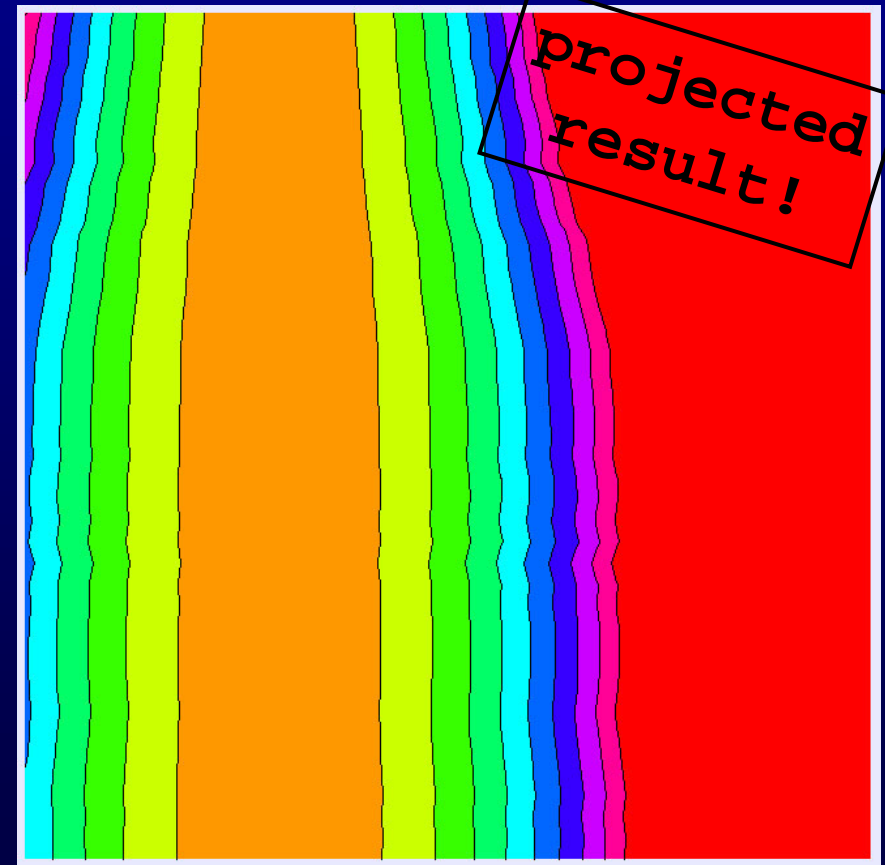
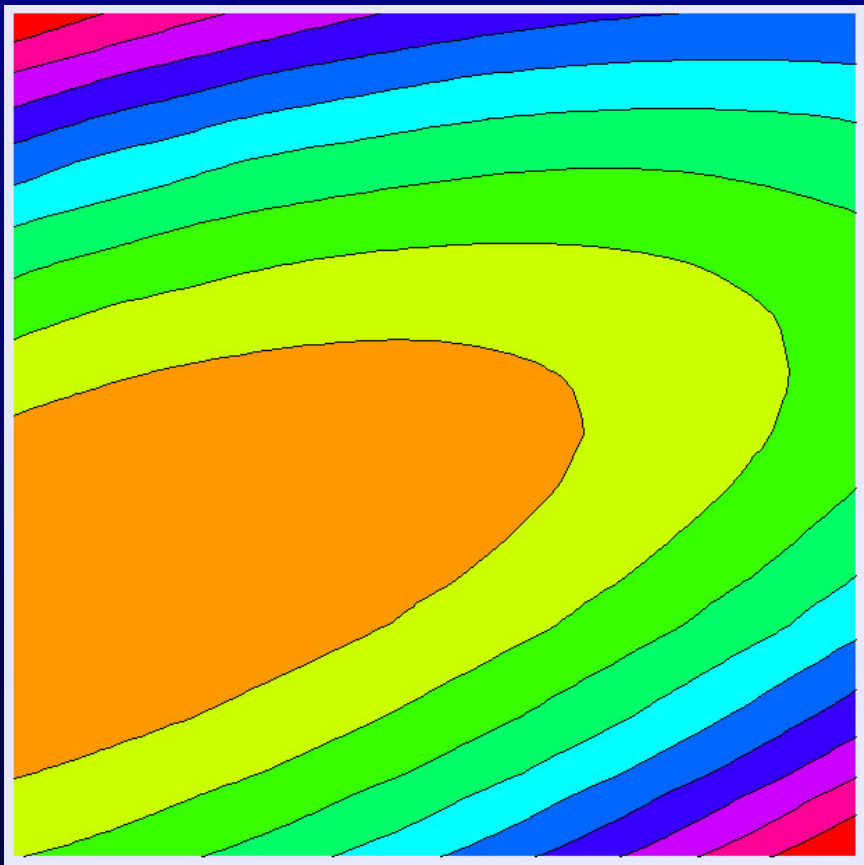
Rainer W. Schiel



MiniBooNE

LSND

Pauli-blocking Parameter k

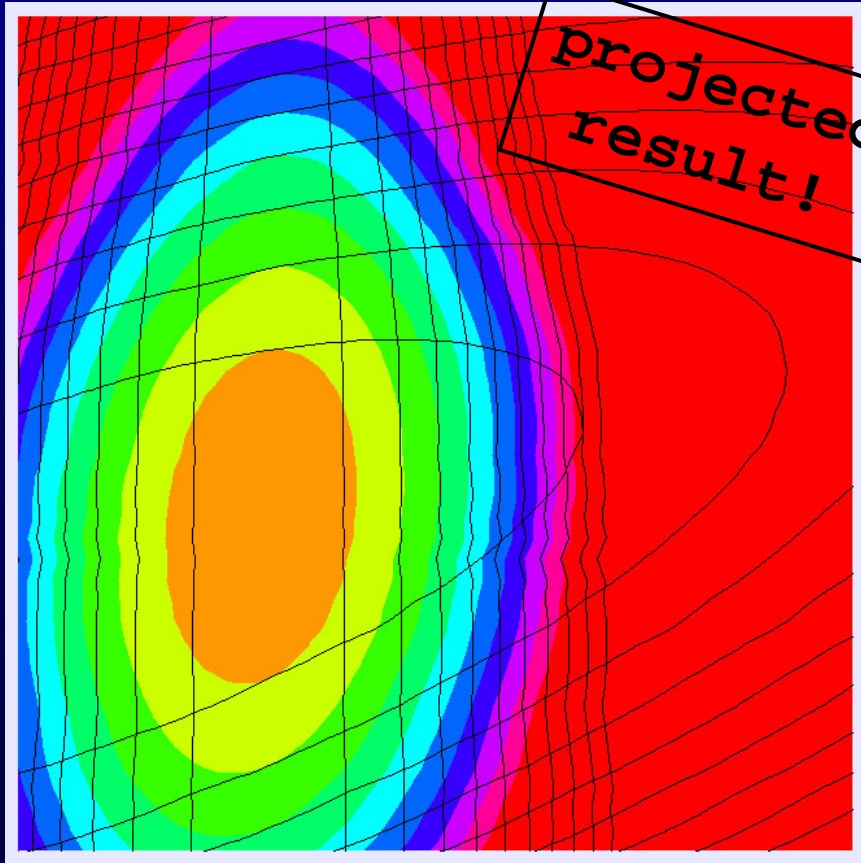


Coherent scattering contribution



Combined results

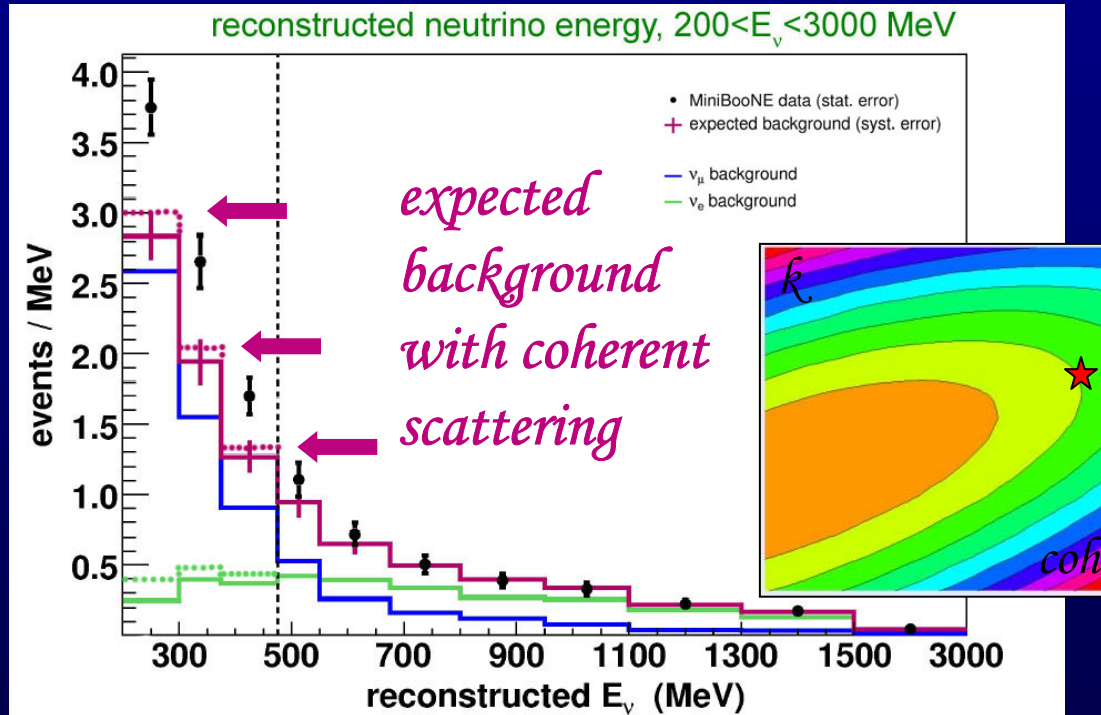
k



*Degeneracy
resolved!*

Coherent contribution

Low E excess revisited



..... includes coherent process

- *Even with extreme parameters for coherent scattering, the discrepancy remains*
- *Is this a real signal, after all?*

Conclusions

- *Multi-Beam Strategy can resolve the parameter degeneracy*
- *Even extreme parameters don't explain the discrepancy (new physics?)*
- *Coherent contribution is significant, needs to be taken into account in future experiments!*

