



Hadron Production Measurements in NA61/SHINE for the Precise T2K Neutrino Flux Prediction and the Cosmic Ray Physics Program

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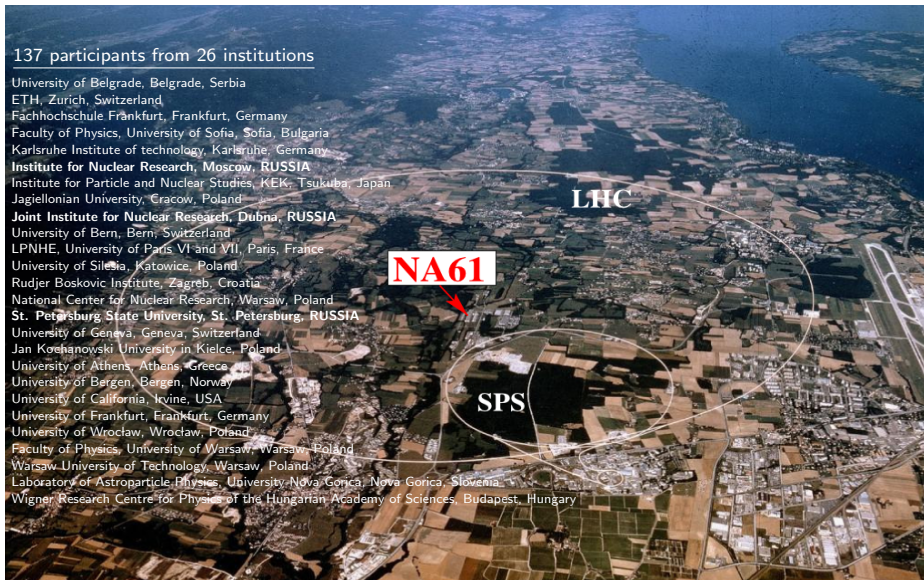
On Behalf of the NA61/SHINE Collaboration

August 27, 2013

The NA61/SHINE experiment at SPS CERN

137 participants from 26 institutions

University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
ETH, Zurich, Switzerland
Fachhochschule Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany
Faculty of Physics, University of Sofia, Sofia, Bulgaria
Karlsruhe Institute of technology, Karlsruhe, Germany
Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, RUSSIA
Institute for Particle and Nuclear Studies, KEK, Tsukuba, Japan
Jagiellonian University, Cracow, Poland
Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, RUSSIA
University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland
LPNHE, University of Paris VI and VII, Paris, France
University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland
Rudjer Boskovic Institute, Zagreb, Croatia
National Center for Nuclear Research, Warsaw, Poland
St. Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, RUSSIA
University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland
Jan Kochanowski University in Kielce, Poland
University of Athens, Athens, Greece
University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway
University of California, Irvine, USA
University of Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany
University of Wroclaw, Wroclaw, Poland
Faculty of Physics, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland
Warsaw University of Technology, Warsaw, Poland
Laboratory of Astroparticle Physics, University Nova Gorica, Nova Gorica, Slovenia
Wigner Research Centre for Physics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary



The NA61/SHINE experiment

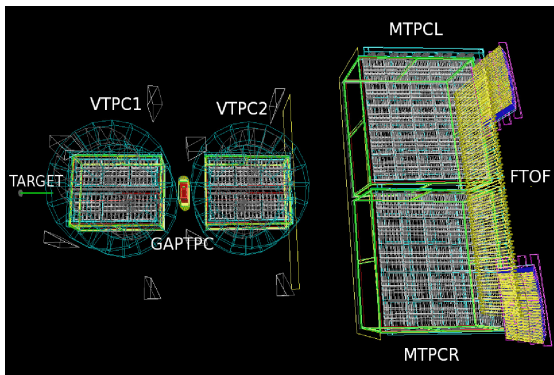
NA61/SHINE : hadron production experiment at SPS CERN

Rich physics program covering:

- heavy ion physics (presentation from T. Czopowicz)
- hadron-production measurements for cosmic ray experiments
- hadron-production measurements for accelerator neutrino experiments

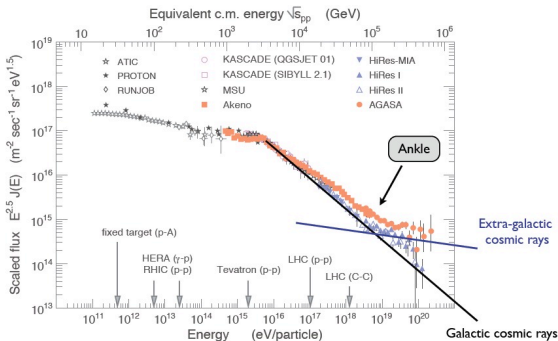
Large acceptance spectrometer:

- 5 TPCs
- 2 dipole magnets
- $\sigma(p)/p^2 \sim 10^{-4}(\text{GeV}/c)^{-1}$ (at 9Tm)
- $\sigma(dE/dx)/\langle dE/dx \rangle \sim 0.04$
- 3 ToF
- $\sigma(\text{FTOF}) \sim 120\text{ps}$
- $\sigma(\text{TOF } L/R) \sim 80\text{ps}$



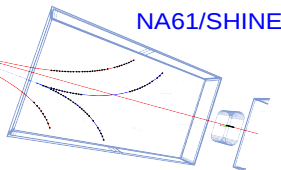
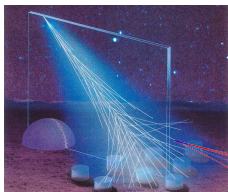
Beam	(GeV/c)	graphite target	year	$N \times 10^6$
π^-	158	2cm	2009	5.5
π^-	350	2cm	2009	4.6
p	31	2cm	2007	0.7
p	31	2cm	2009	5.4
p	31	90cm "T2K replica"	2007	0.2
p	31	90cm "T2K replica"	2009	4
p	31	90cm "T2K replica"	2010	10

Hadron-Production measurements for the Cosmic Ray Program

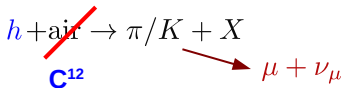


- Cosmic Ray composition of central importance for understanding sources, knee, ankle, ...
- Indirect measurements for Ultra High Energy Cosmic Rays: extensive air showers seen by a surface array detector
- Strong model dependence of the reconstructed primary energy from surface detector signals
- Muon production related to hadronic interaction at fixed target energies

UHECR
air shower



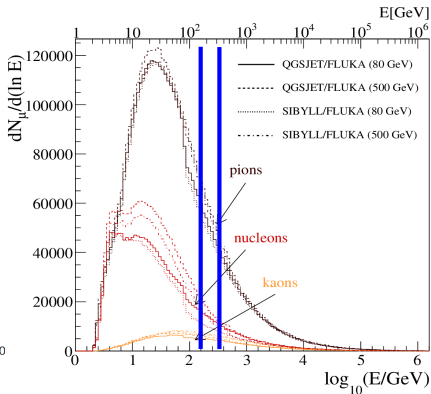
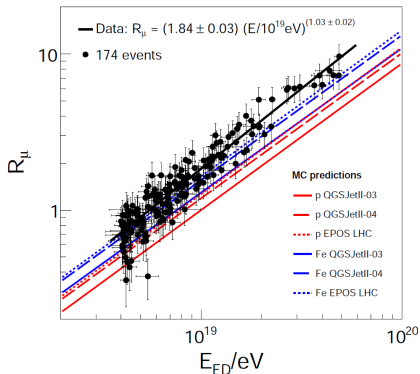
Muons in ultra-high energy air showers



μ at ground mostly depend on π/K produced by π in range of $10\text{-}10^3$ GeV

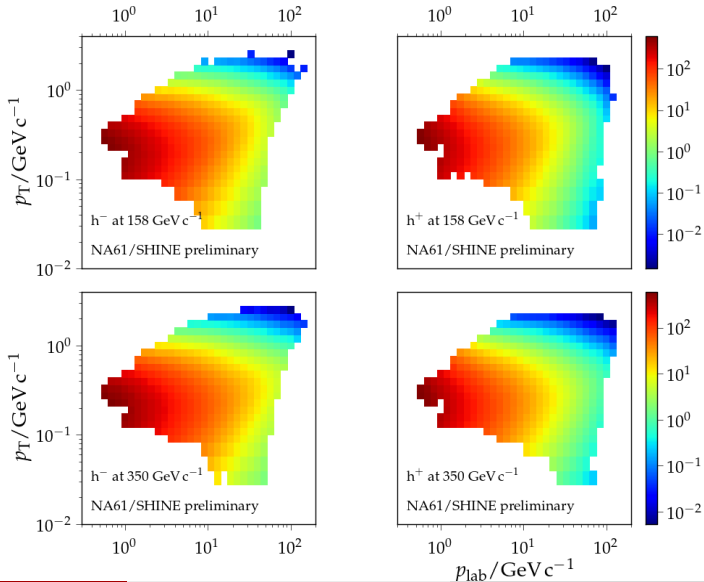
Pierre Auger Observatory-like

$E_0 = 10^{19}$ eV, $r = 1000$ m, $E_\mu \geq 150$ MeV

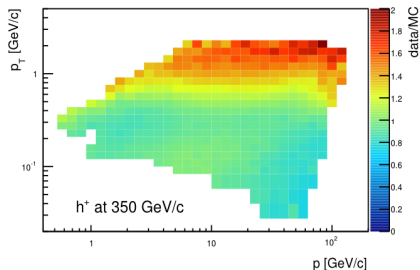
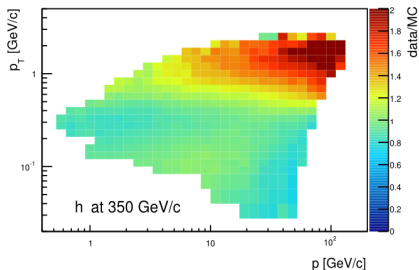
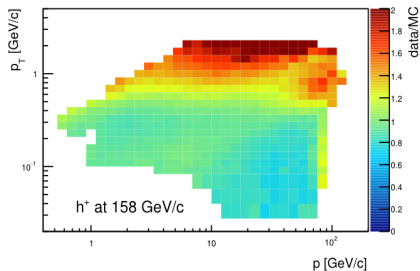
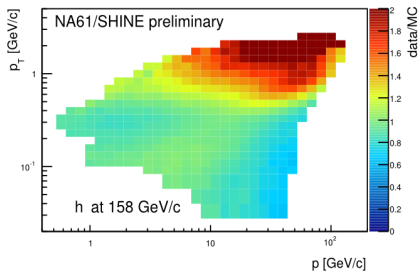


Result: Double differential cross-section $\pi^- + C \rightarrow h^\pm + X$

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dp_{\text{lab}} dp_T} / \text{mb GeV}^{-2} c^2$$

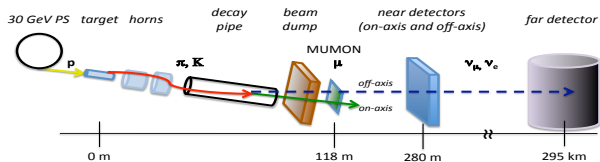


Comparison to models: EPOS 1.99

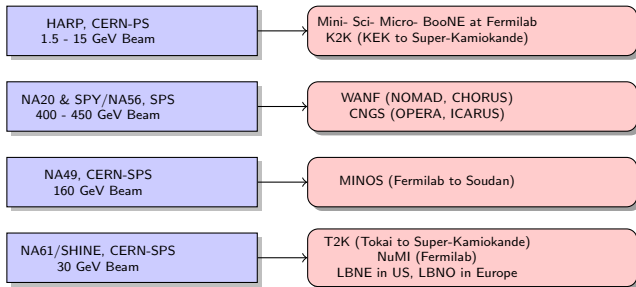


Hadron Production measurements for the T2K neutrino flux prediction

- Conventional ν beam produced by interactions of protons on fixed target
- Neutrino beam predictions rely on modeling the proton interactions and hadron production in the target
- Precise hadron production measurements allow to reduce uncertainties on neutrino flux prediction

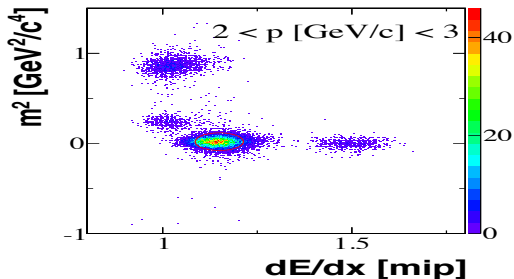
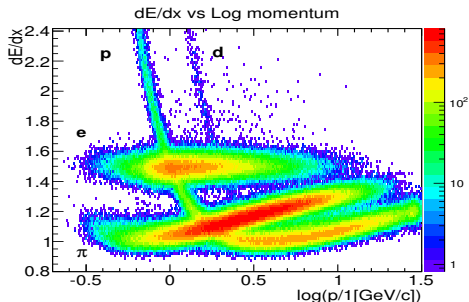
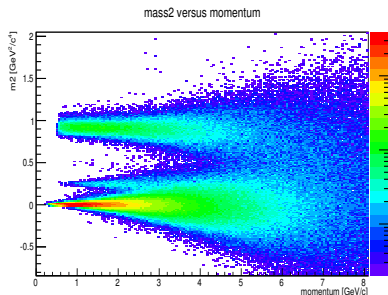


Examples:

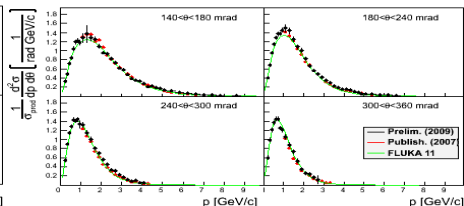
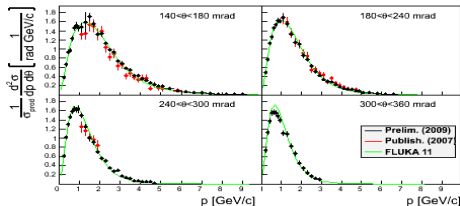
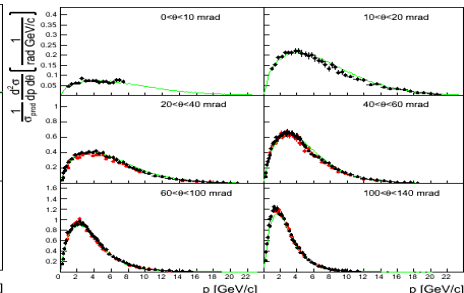
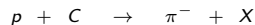
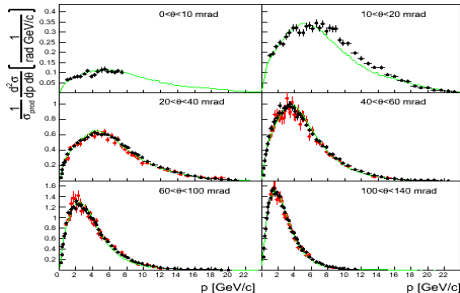
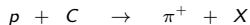


Analysis Techniques

- h^- analysis: analysis of π^- via measurements of negatively charged particles
- dE/dx analysis at $p \leq 1 \text{ GeV}/c$: π^\pm and protons were identified via energy loss in TPC
- $ToF - dE/dx$ analysis at $p \geq 1 \text{ GeV}/c$: information from dE/dx and ToF is combined to identify π^\pm , K^\pm and protons

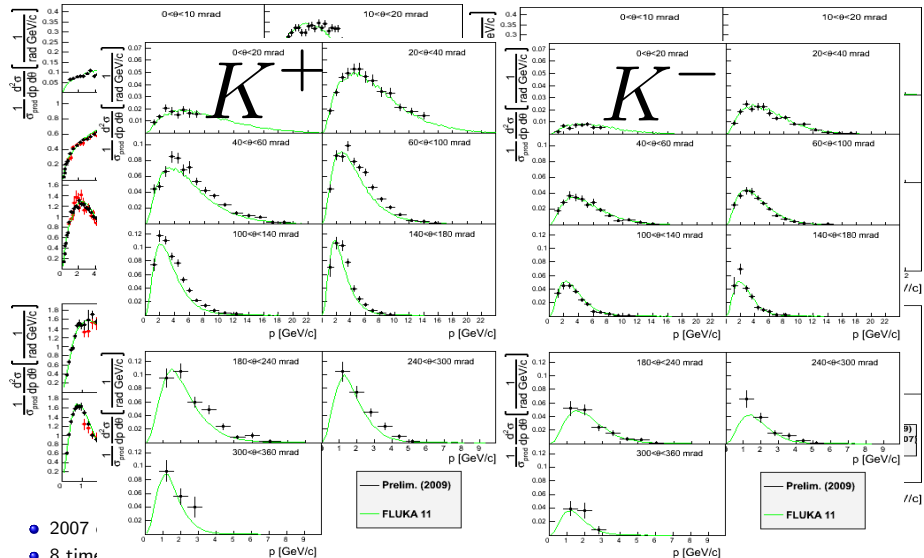
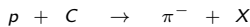
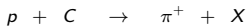


Six Particle Spices Released for p+C at 31 GeV/c

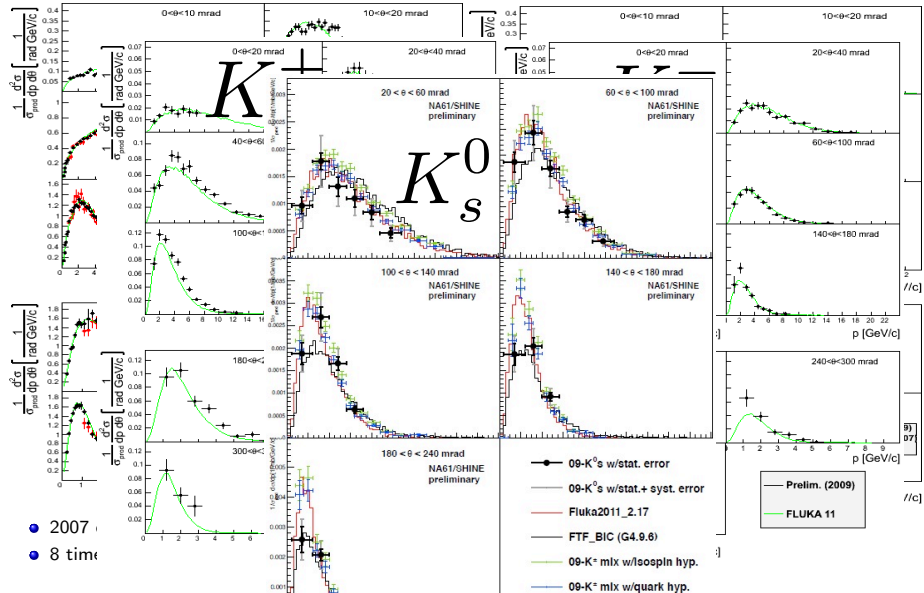
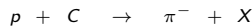
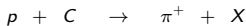


- 2007 data set already published and used by the T2K experiment
- 8 times more statistics for the 2009 data set; preliminary results released

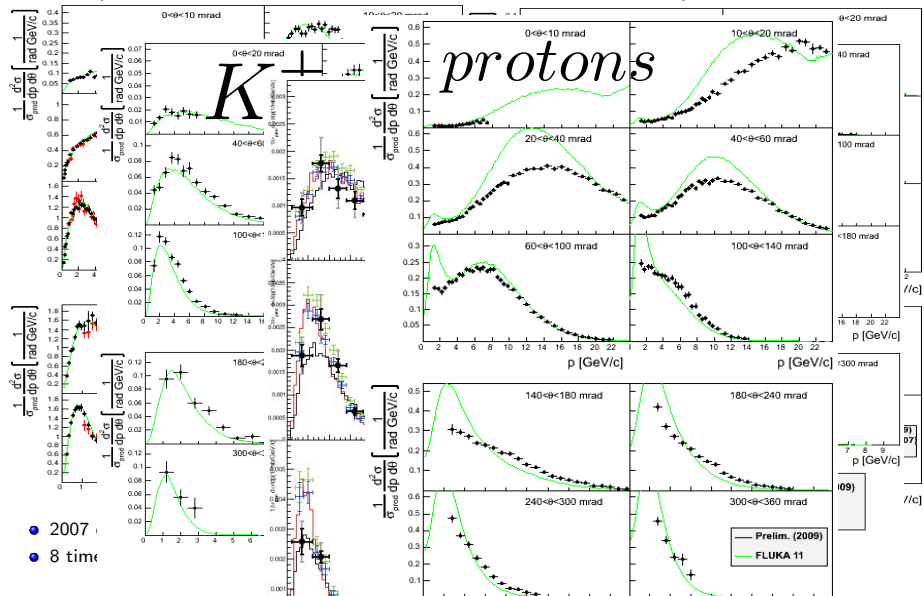
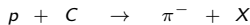
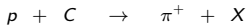
Six Particle Spices Released for p+C at 31 GeV/c



Six Particle Spices Released for p+C at 31 GeV/c



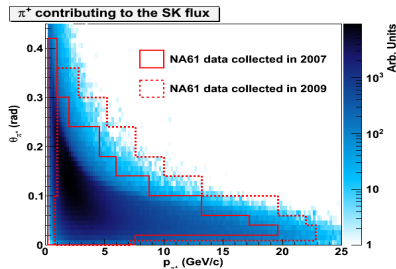
Six Particle Spices Released for p+C at 31 GeV/c



The T2K Beam Tuning with NA61/SHINE Measurements

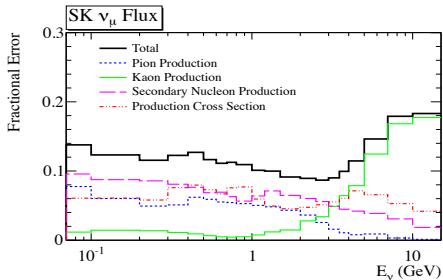
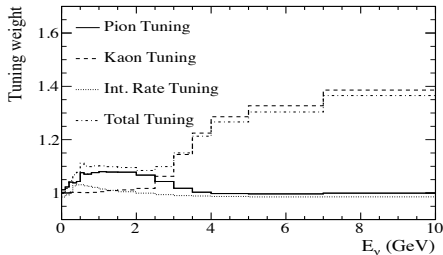
p+C at 31 GeV/c data in T2K

- Major part of the T2K phase space is covered by NA61/SHINE data
- Interaction chain is stored at the simulation level to be tuned later with measurements
- Tuning of tertiary particles requires extrapolation from NA61/SHINE data:
 - Extrapolation to different incident nucleon momenta
 - Extrapolation to different material (carbon to aluminum)
- Larger uncertainty to the flux due to tertiary particle production



(T2K) K.Abe et al., Phys.Rev.D87 (2013)012001

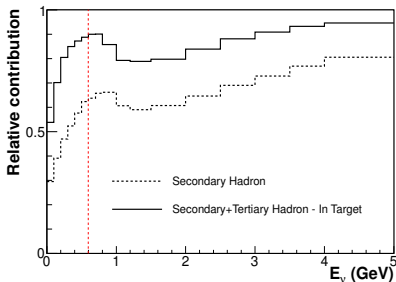
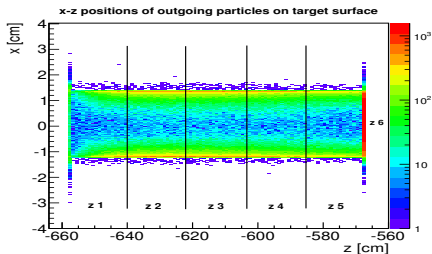
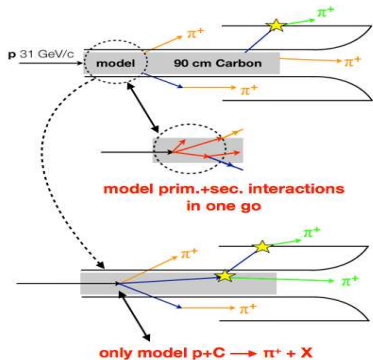
Alexis Hasler (University of Geneva)



The T2K Beam Tuning with NA61/SHINE Measurements

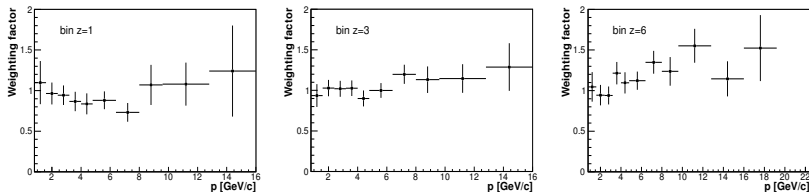
Alternative approach to the neutrino flux prediction:

- Measurement of hadron multiplicities at the surface of a T2K replica target placed in the NA61/SHINE experimental set-up
- Analysis in (p, θ, z) bins (6 "longitudinal" z bins)
- Re-weighting multiplicities of hadrons exiting the target in the T2K beam simulation
- Re-weighting up to 90% as compared to 60% in the standard approach

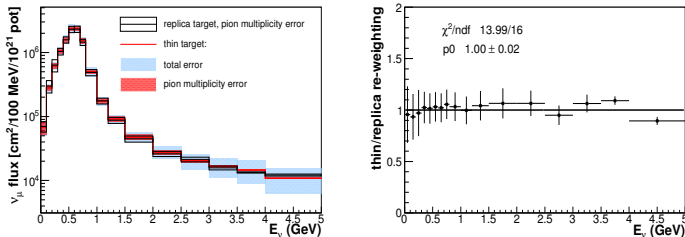


The T2K Beam Tuning with NA61/SHINE Measurements

Consider ratios $\omega_{\pi}^{NA61}(p, \theta, z) = n_{\pi data}^{NA61} / n_{\pi MC}^{NA61}$ for model tuning ($n = \text{number of } \pi / \text{proton on target}$)



Propagating these results in the T2K beam simulation:



Pilot Analysis based on 2007 low statistics Data set
 "Pion emission from the T2K replica target: method, results and application"
 Nuclear Inst. and Methods in Physics Research, A (2013) pp. 99-114

Summary

- The NA61/SHINE experiment has proved it's ability to deliver high quality data used for Cosmic Ray physics and Neutrino Physics programs
- Preliminary results of hadrons spectra from pion-carbon interactions at 158 and 350 GeV/c have been released
- All data requested by the T2K long baseline experiment have been recorded
- 8 particle species are extracted for p+C at 31 GeV/c:
 - π^{\pm} , K^{\pm} , K_s^0 and protons released
 - analysis for Λ and anti-protons is ongoing
- 3 articles have been published from p+C at 31 GeV/c
 - Measurement of Production Properties of Positively Charged Kaons in Proton-Carbon Interactions at 31 GeV/c; Phys.Rev. C85 (2012)
 - Measurements of Cross Sections and Charged Pion Spectra in Proton-Carbon Interactions at 31 GeV/c; Phys.Rev. C84 (2011)
 - Pion emission from the T2K replica target: method, results and application; Nuclear Inst. and Methods in Physics Research, A (2013)
- NA61/SHINE published results have been extensively used and have contributed to the recent achievements of the T2K experiment. Detailed explanations have been published in an article by the T2K collaboration (T2K neutrino flux prediction; Phys. Rev. D 87,(2013)). Future results with the thin (2cm) and T2K replica graphite target analyses will allow to further improve the T2K neutrino flux prediction.
- NA61/SHINE plans to continue taking hadron production measurements for future neutrino program at Fermilab and for long base line neutrino experiments