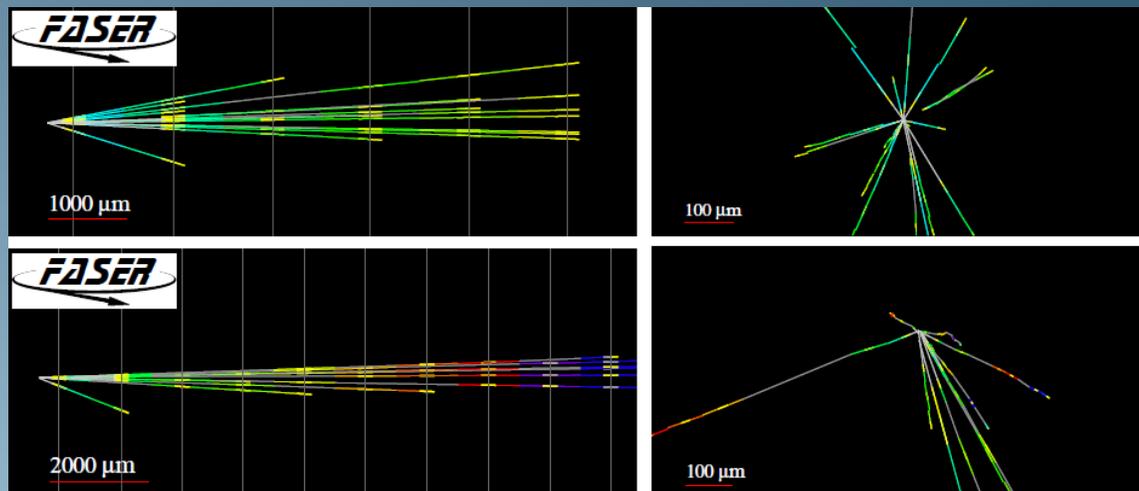




Measuring three-flavor neutrinos with FASER ν at the LHC

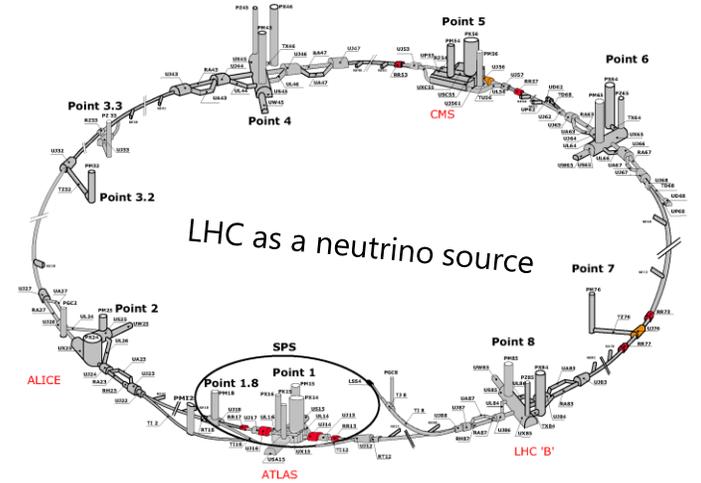
Tomoko Ariga (Kyushu University)
on behalf of the FASER Collaboration



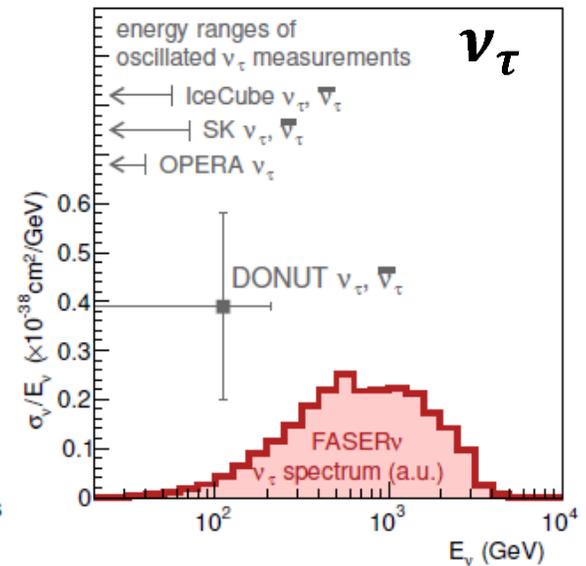
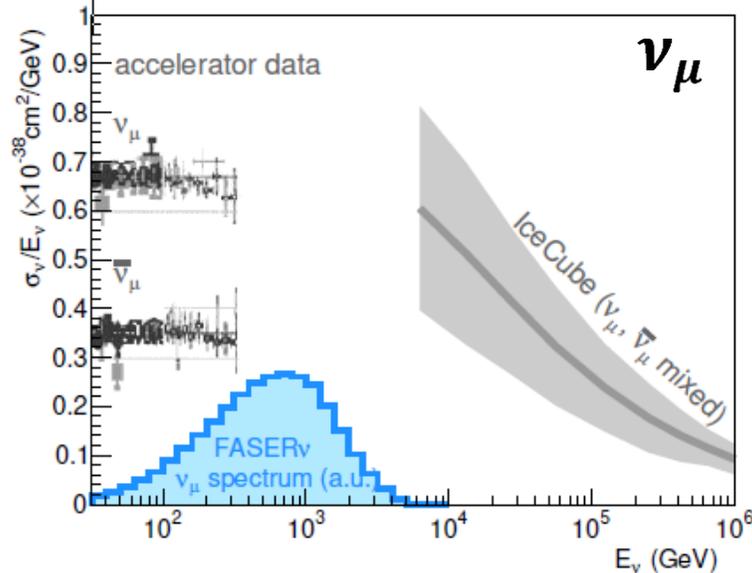
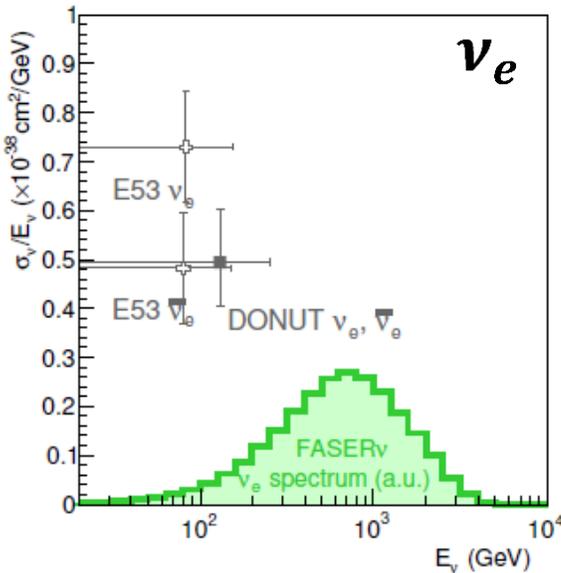
First neutrino interaction candidates
at the LHC, [arXiv:2105.06197](https://arxiv.org/abs/2105.06197)

Physics motivations

- **Studying neutrinos in unexplored high-energy regime (TeV energies)**
 - Neutrinos from the LHC
 - Use of a collider as a neutrino source for the first time
 - High energy frontier of man-made neutrinos
 - Cross section measurements of different flavors at high energy
 - Probing neutrino-related models of new physics
 - From the other perspective, measurements of forward particle production

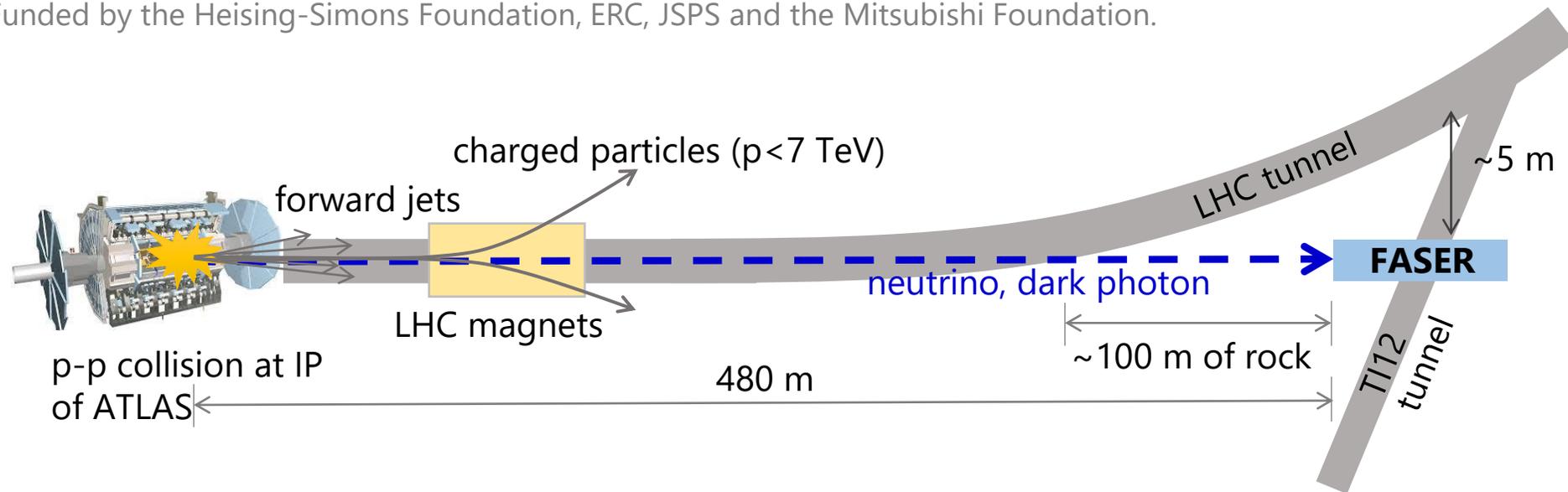


Existing measurements of νN CC cross sections and the expected energy spectra for FASER ν



The FASER experiment

- FASER is a small and fast experiment at the LHC.
 - Will take data in the LHC Run-3 (2022-2024).
- **FASER (new particle searches)** approved by CERN in Mar. 2019.
 - Targeting light, weakly-coupled new particles at low p_T .
 - Funded by the Heising-Simons and Simons Foundations with support from CERN.
- **FASER ν (neutrino measurements)** approved by CERN in Dec. 2019.
 - First measurements of neutrinos from a collider and in unexplored energy regime.
 - Funded by the Heising-Simons Foundation, ERC, JSPS and the Mitsubishi Foundation.



FASER ν physics potential: high-energy neutrino interactions

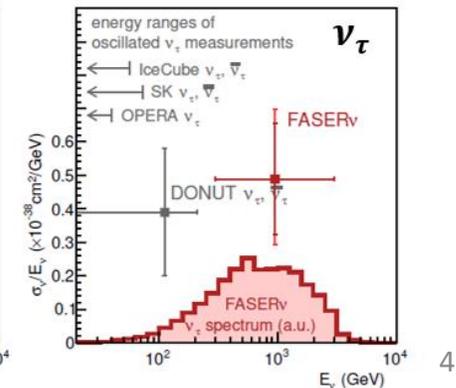
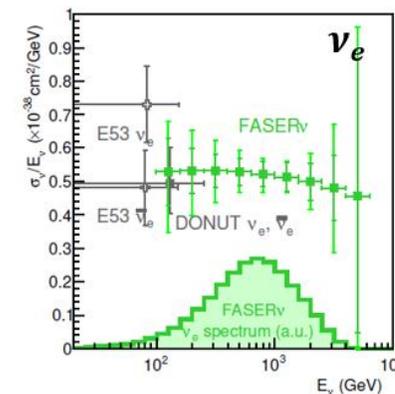
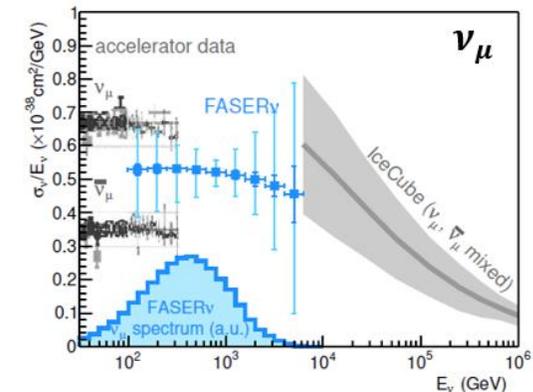
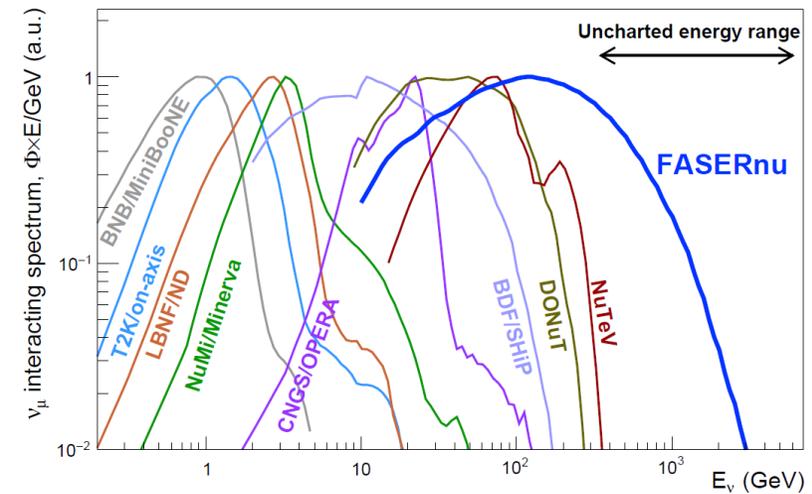
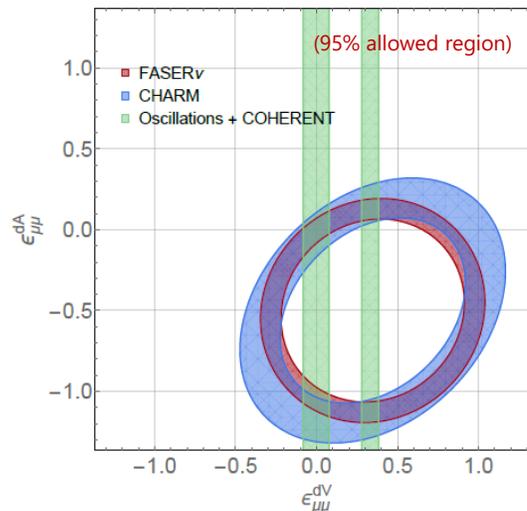
- Primary goal: **cross section measurements of different flavors at TeV energies**
 - where no such measurements currently exist.

Expected number of CC interactions in FASER ν during LHC Run-3 (150 fb $^{-1}$)
 $\sim 2000 \nu_e, \sim 7000 \nu_\mu, \sim 50 \nu_\tau$ interactions

FASER Collaboration,
[Eur. Phys. J. C 80 \(2020\) 61](#), arXiv:1908.02310

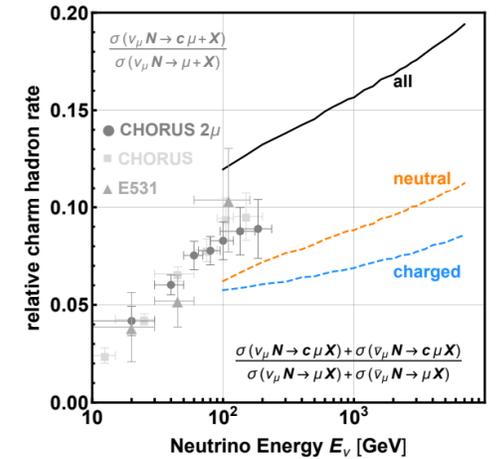
- NC measurements
 - could constrain neutrino non-standard interactions (NSI).

A. Ismail, R.M. Abraham, F. Kling,
[Phys. Rev. D 103, 056014 \(2021\)](#),
 arXiv:2012.10500

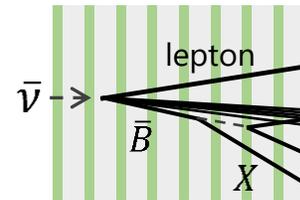
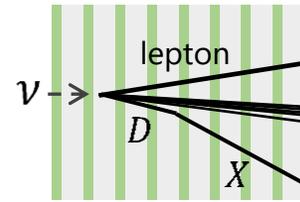
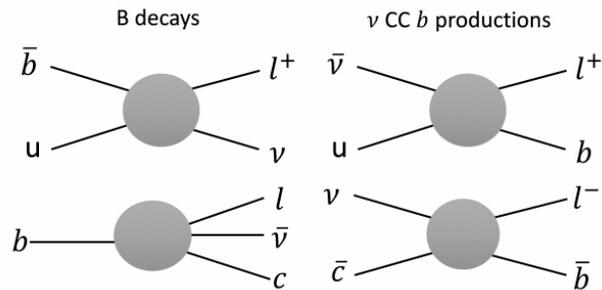


FASER ν physics potential: heavy-flavor-associated channels

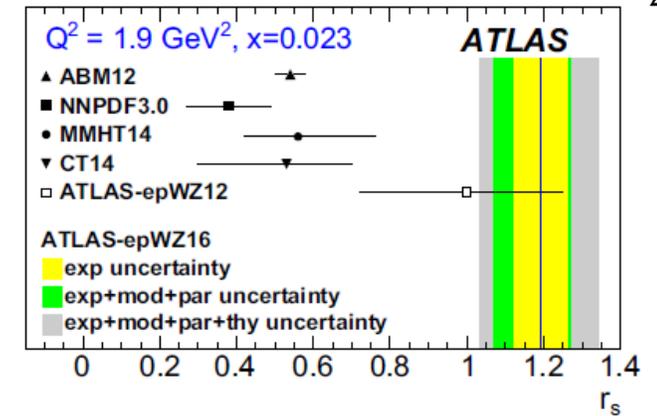
- Neutrino CC interaction with charm production ($\nu s \rightarrow lc$)
 - Study the strange quark content \rightarrow Probe inconsistency between the predictions and the LHC data



- Neutrino CC interaction with beauty production
 - Has never been detected.



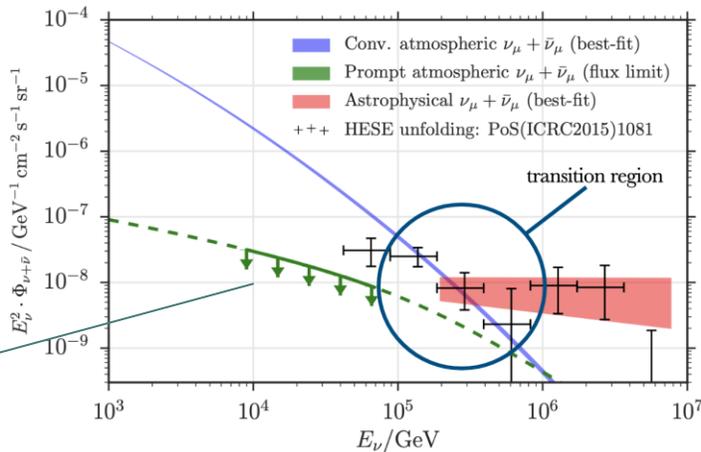
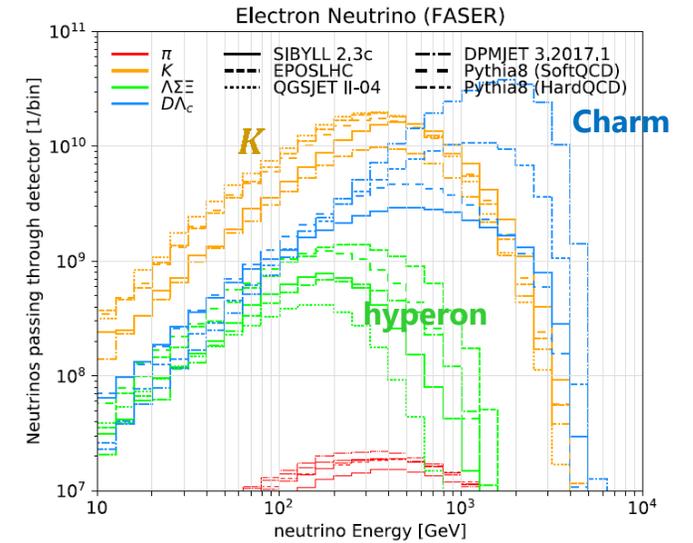
Eur. Phys. J. C77 (2017) 367 $r_s = \frac{s + \bar{s}}{2\bar{d}}$



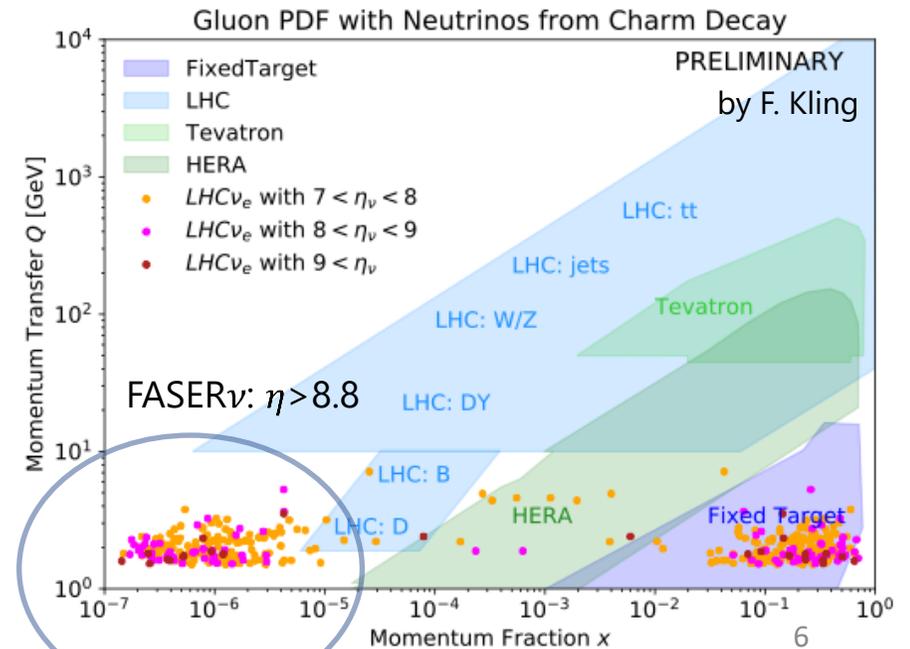
- Tests of lepton universality in the heavy-flavor-associated channels
 - $\sim 100 \nu_e$ CC charm, $\sim 600 \nu_\mu$ CC charm, $\sim 2 \nu_\tau$ CC charm, and $\sim 0.1 \nu_\mu$ CC beauty production expected in FASER ν
 - > 100 more statistics in FASER $\nu 2$

FASER ν physics potential: forward particle production

- Neutrinos produced in the forward direction at the LHC originate from decays of hadrons, mainly pions, kaons, and charm particles.
- FASER ν 's measurements provide novel input to validate/improve generators.
 - Forward particle production is poorly constrained by other LHC experiments.
 - First data on forward charm
- Neutrinos from charm decay, relevant for neutrino telescopes (such as IceCube).
 - In order for IceCube to make precise measurements of the cosmic neutrino flux, accelerator measurements of high energy and large rapidity charm production are needed.
 - As 7+7 TeV p - p collision corresponds to 100 PeV proton interaction in fixed target mode, a direct measurement of the prompt neutrino production would provide important basic data for current and future high-energy neutrino telescopes.

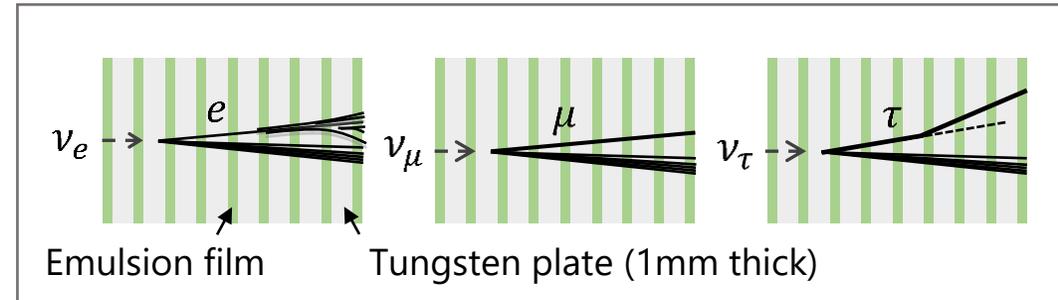
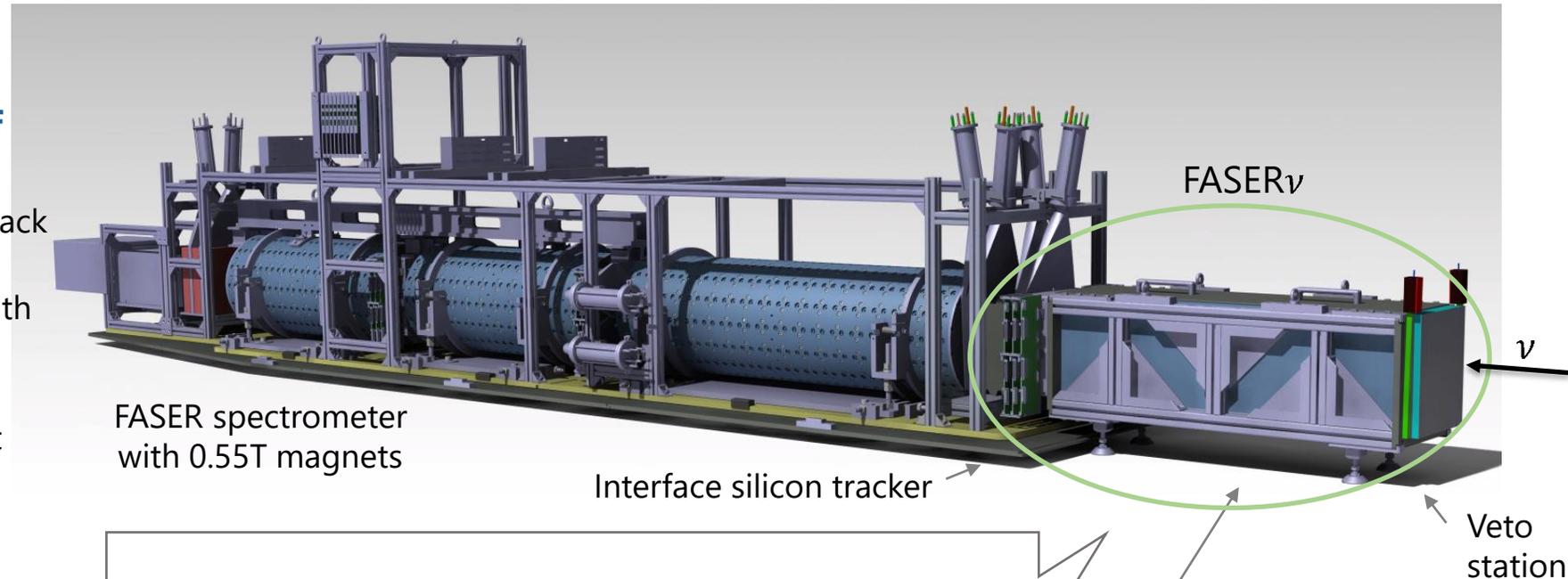
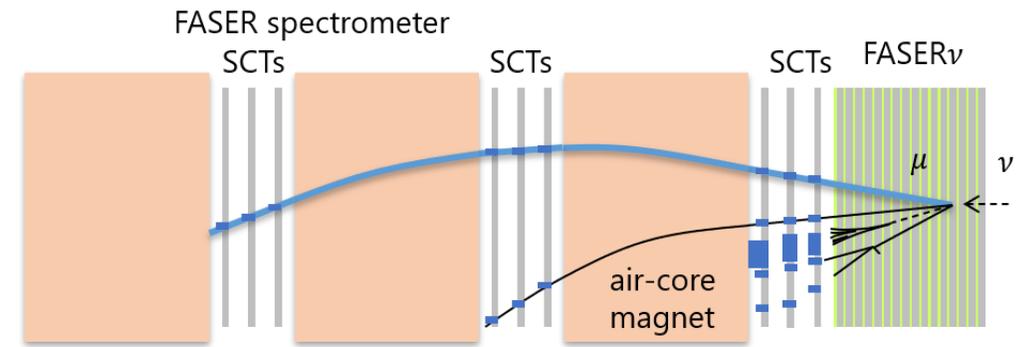


prompt atmospheric neutrinos



The FASER ν detector for LHC Run-3

- **Emulsion/tungsten detector, interface silicon tracker, and veto station** will be placed in front of the FASER main detector.
- Allow to distinguish **all flavor of neutrino interactions**.
 - **Muon identification** by their track length in the detector ($8\lambda_{int}$)
 - **Muon charge identification** with hybrid configuration \rightarrow distinguishing ν_μ and $\bar{\nu}_\mu$
 - **Neutrino energy** measurement with ANN by combining topological and kinematical variables



Emulsion/tungsten detector

- 770 1-mm-thick tungsten plates, interleaved with emulsion films
- 25x30 cm², 1.1 m long, 1.1 tons detector ($220X_0$)

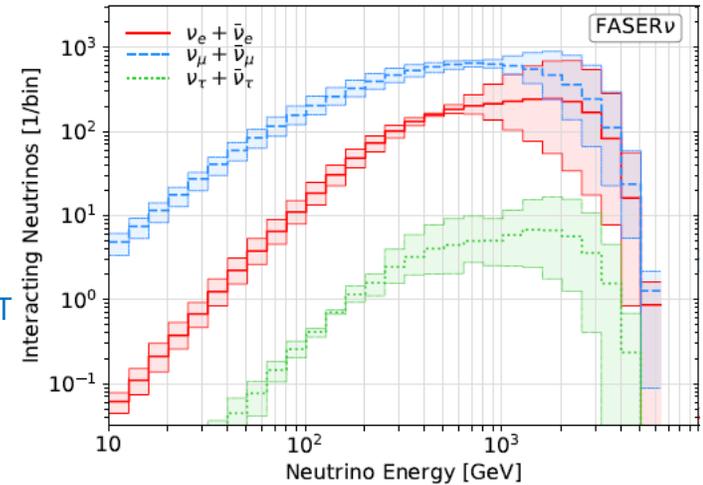
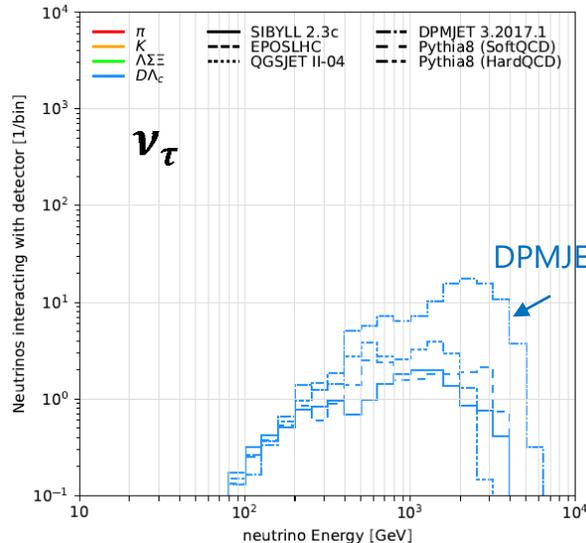
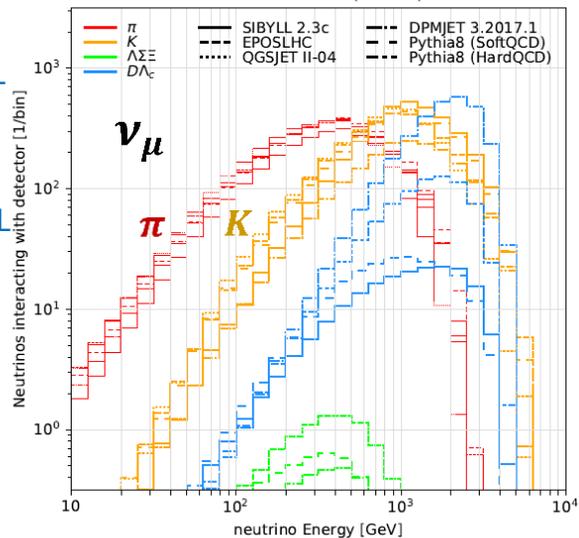
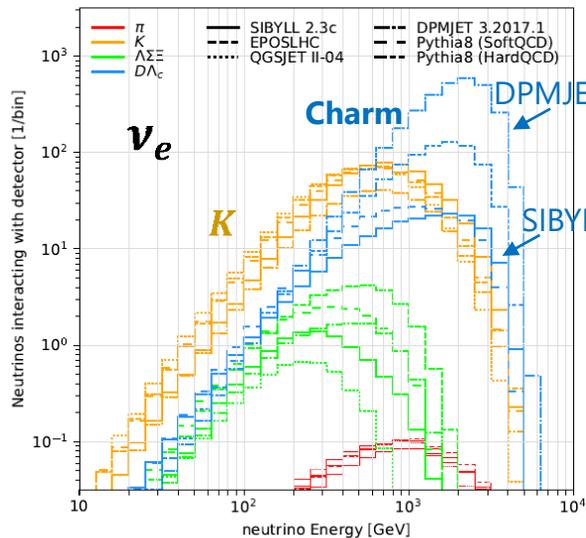
Expected neutrino event rate in LHC Run-3

F. Kling, Forward Neutrino Fluxes at the LHC, arXiv:2105.08270

- A high-intensity beam of neutrinos will be produced in the far-forward direction.
- FASER ν will be centered on the LOS (in the FASER trench) to maximize fluxes of all neutrino flavors.
- Differences between the generators checked.

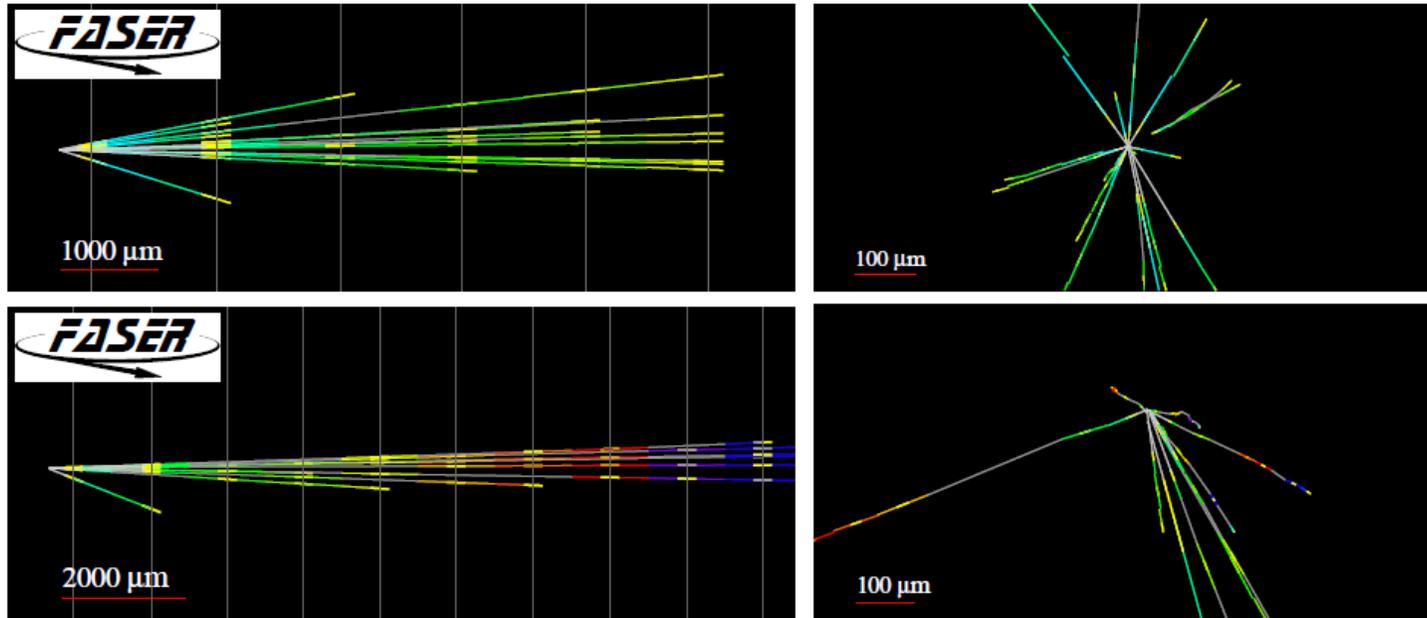
Expected number of CC interactions in FASER ν during LHC Run-3 (150 fb $^{-1}$)

Generators		FASER ν			SND@LHC		
light hadrons	heavy hadrons	$\nu_e + \bar{\nu}_e$	$\nu_\mu + \bar{\nu}_\mu$	$\nu_\tau + \bar{\nu}_\tau$	$\nu_e + \bar{\nu}_e$	$\nu_\mu + \bar{\nu}_\mu$	$\nu_\tau + \bar{\nu}_\tau$
SIBYLL	SIBYLL	1343	6072	21.2	184	965	10.1
DPMJET	DPMJET	4614	9198	131	547	1345	22.4
EPOS LHC	Pythia8 (Hard)	2109	7763	48.9	367	1459	16.1
QGSJET	Pythia8 (Soft)	1437	7162	24.5	259	1328	10.7
Combination (all)		2376^{+2238}_{-1032}	7549^{+1649}_{-1476}	$56.4^{+74.5}_{-35.1}$	339^{+208}_{-155}	1274^{+184}_{-308}	$14.8^{+7.5}_{-4.7}$
Combination (w/o DPMJET)		1630^{+479}_{-286}	7000^{+763}_{-926}	$31.5^{+17.3}_{-10.3}$	270^{+96}_{-85}	1251^{+208}_{-285}	$12.3^{+3.8}_{-2.1}$



Neutrino interaction candidates

First neutrino interaction candidates at the LHC, [arXiv:2105.06197](https://arxiv.org/abs/2105.06197)



UCI-TR-2021-04, KYUSHU-RCAPP-2020-04, CERN-EP-2021-087

First neutrino interaction candidates at the LHC

Henso Abreu,¹ Yoav Afik,¹ Claire Antel,² Jason Arakawa,³ Akitaka Ariga,^{4,5} Tomoko Ariga,^{6,*} Florian Bernlochner,⁷ Tobias Boeckh,⁷ Jamie Boyd,⁸ Lydia Brenner,⁸ Franck Cadoux,² David W. Casper,³ Charlotte Cavanagh,⁹ Francesco Cerutti,⁸ Xin Chen,¹⁰ Andrea Coccaro,¹¹ Monica D'Onofrio,⁹ Candan Dozen,¹⁰ Yannick Favre,² Deion Fellers,¹² Jonathan L. Feng,³ Didier Ferrere,² Stephen Gibson,¹³ Sergio Gonzalez-Sevilla,² Carl Gwilliam,⁹ Shih-Chieh Hsu,¹⁴ Zhen Hu,¹⁰ Giuseppe Iacobucci,² Tomohiro Inada,¹⁰ Ahmed Ismail,¹⁵ Sune Jakobsen,⁸ Enrique Kajomovitz,¹ Felix Kling,¹⁶ Umut Kose,⁸ Susanne Kuehn,⁸ Helena Lefebvre,¹³ Lorne Levinson,¹⁷ Ke Li,¹⁴ Jinfeng Liu,¹⁰ Chiara Magliocca,² Josh McFayden,¹⁸ Sam Mehan,⁸ Dimitar Mladenov,⁸ Mitsuhiro Nakamura,¹⁹ Toshiyuki Nakano,¹⁹ Marzio Nessi,⁸ Friedemann Neuhaus,²⁰ Laurie Nevey,¹² Hidetoshi Otono,⁶ Carlo Pandini,² Hao Pang,¹⁰ Lorenzo Paoletti,² Brian Petersen,⁸ Francesco Pietropaolo,⁸ Markus Prim,⁷ Michaela Queitsch-Maitland,³ Filippo Resnati,³ Hiroki Rokujo,¹⁹ Marta Sabaté-Gilarte,⁸ Jakob Salfeld-Nebgen,⁸ Osamu Sato,¹⁹ Paola Scamporrì,^{1,21} Kristof Schmieden,²⁰ Matthias Schott,²⁰ Anna Sfyrla,² Savannah Shively,³ John Spencer,¹⁴ Yosuke Takubo,²² Ondrej Theiner,⁷ Eric Torrence,¹² Sebastian Trojanowski,²³ Serhan Tufanli,⁸ Benedikt Vormwald,⁸ Di Wang,¹⁰ and Gang Zhang¹⁰
(FASER Collaboration)

¹ Department of Physics and Astronomy, Technion—Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa 32000, Israel

² Département de Physique Nucléaire et Corpusculaire, University of Geneva, CH-1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland

³ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California, Irvine, CA 92697-4575, USA

⁴ Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics, Laboratory for High Energy Physics, University of Bern, Sidlerstrasse 5, CH-3012 Bern, Switzerland

⁵ Department of Physics, Chubu University, 1-33 Yago-cho Inage-ku, Chiba, 263-8522, Japan

⁶ Kyushu University, Naha-ku, 819-0395 Fukuoka, Japan

⁷ Universität Bonn, Regina-Pacis-Weg 3, D-53113 Bonn, Germany

⁸ CERN, CH-1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland

⁹ University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 3BX, United Kingdom

¹⁰ Department of Physics, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China

¹¹ INFN Sezione di Genova, Via Dodecaneso, 33-16114, Genova, Italy

¹² University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403, USA

¹³ Royal Holloway, University of London, Egham, TW20 0EX, UK

¹⁴ Department of Physics, University of Washington, PO Box 351560, Seattle, WA 98195-1560, USA

¹⁵ Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078-3072, USA

¹⁶ SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, 2575 Sand Hill Road, Menlo Park, CA 94025, USA

¹⁷ Department of Particle Physics and Astrophysics, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot 76100, Israel

¹⁸ Department of Physics & Astronomy, University of Sussex, Sussex House, Falmer, Brighton, BN1 9QJ, United Kingdom

¹⁹ Nagoya University, Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya 464-8602, Japan

²⁰ Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz, Mainz, Germany

²¹ Dipartimento di Fisica "Ettore Pancini", Università di Napoli Federico II, Complesso Universitario di Monte S. Angelo, I-80126 Napoli, Italy

²² Institute of Particle and Nuclear Study, KEK, Oho 1-1, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-0801, Japan

²³ Astrocent, Nicolaus Copernicus Astronomical Center Polish Academy of Sciences, ul. Bartycka 18, 00-716 Warsaw, Poland (Dated: July 18, 2021)

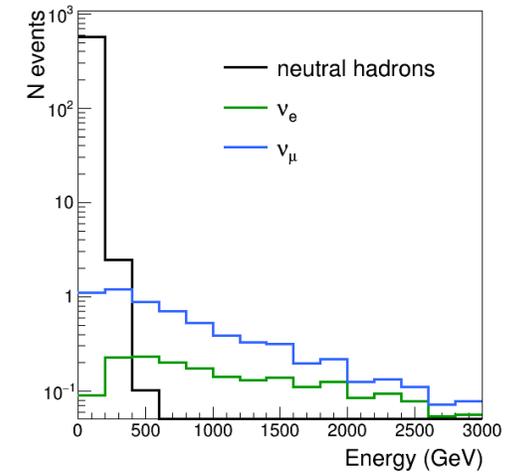
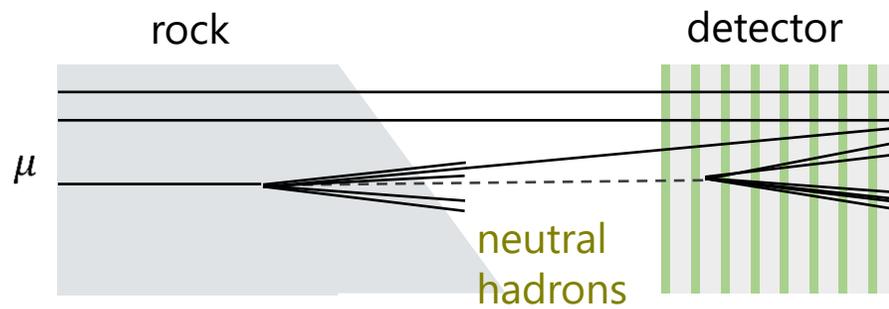
FASER_ν at the CERN Large Hadron Collider (LHC) is designed to directly detect collider neutrinos for the first time and study their cross sections at TeV energies, where no such measurements currently exist. In 2018, a pilot detector employing emulsion films was installed in the far-forward region of ATLAS, 480 m from the interaction point, and collected 12.2 fb⁻¹ of proton-proton collision data at a center-of-mass energy of 13 TeV. We describe the analysis of this pilot run data and the observation of the first neutrino interaction candidates at the LHC. This milestone paves the way for high-energy neutrino measurements at current and future colliders.

* Corresponding author: tomoko.ariga@cern.ch

©2021 CERN for the benefit of the FASER Collaboration. Reproduction of this article or parts of it is allowed as specified

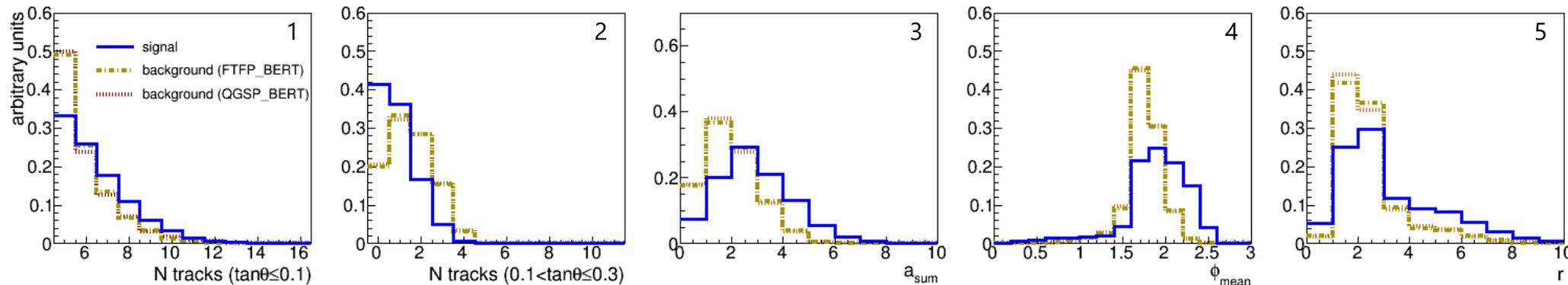
Background estimation and BDT analysis

- The pilot detector lacked the ability to identify muons given its depth of only $0.6\lambda_{int}$, much shorter than the $8\lambda_{int}$ of the full FASER ν detector.
- Separation from neutral hadron BG (produced by muons) is much harder than the physics run.
- Muons rarely produce neutral hadrons in upstream rock, which can mimic neutrino interaction vertices.
 - The produced neutral hadrons are low energy → discriminate by vertex topology



5 variables used in the analysis

- the number of tracks with $\tan\theta \leq 0.1$ with respect to the beam direction
- the number of tracks with $0.1 < \tan\theta \leq 0.3$ with respect to the beam direction
- the absolute value of vector sum of transverse angles calculated considering all the tracks as unit vectors in the plane transverse to the beam direction (a_{sum})
- for each track in the event, calculate the mean value of opening angles between the track and the others in the plane transverse to the beam direction, and then take the maximum value in the event (ϕ_{mean})
- for each track in the event, calculate the ratio of the number of tracks with opening angle ≤ 90 degrees and > 90 degrees in the plane transverse to the beam direction, and then take the maximum value in the event (r).

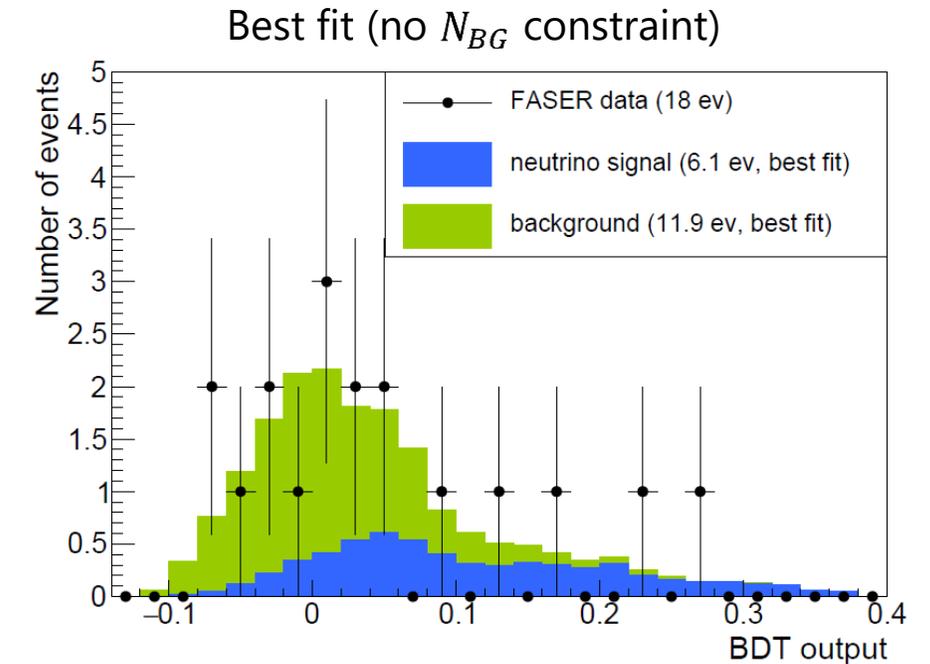


Results

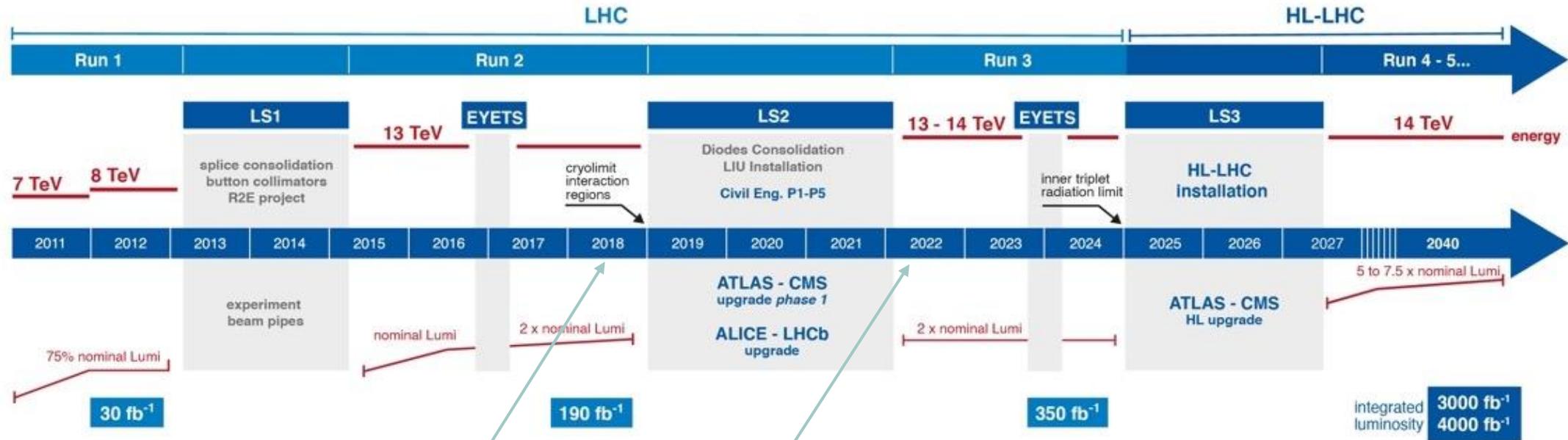
- Analyzed target mass 11 kg
- 18 neutral vertices were selected
 - by applying # of charged particle ≥ 5 , etc.
 - Expected signal $3.3_{-0.9}^{+1.7}$ events, BG 11.0 events
- In the BDT analysis, **an excess of neutrino signal is observed.** Statistical significance 2.7σ from null hypothesis
- This result demonstrates **detection of neutrino interaction candidates at the LHC.**

We are currently preparing for data taking in LHC Run-3.

With a deeper detector and lepton identification capability, FASER ν will perform better than this pilot detector.



FASER ν /FASER ν 2 schedule



FASER ν pilot run in 2018

First neutrino interaction candidates at the LHC, [arXiv:2105.06197](https://arxiv.org/abs/2105.06197)

FASER ν physics run will start in 2022

Measuring neutrinos of different flavors at TeV energies

FASER ν 2 in HL-LHC

Preparation towards LHC Run-3

The TI12 area

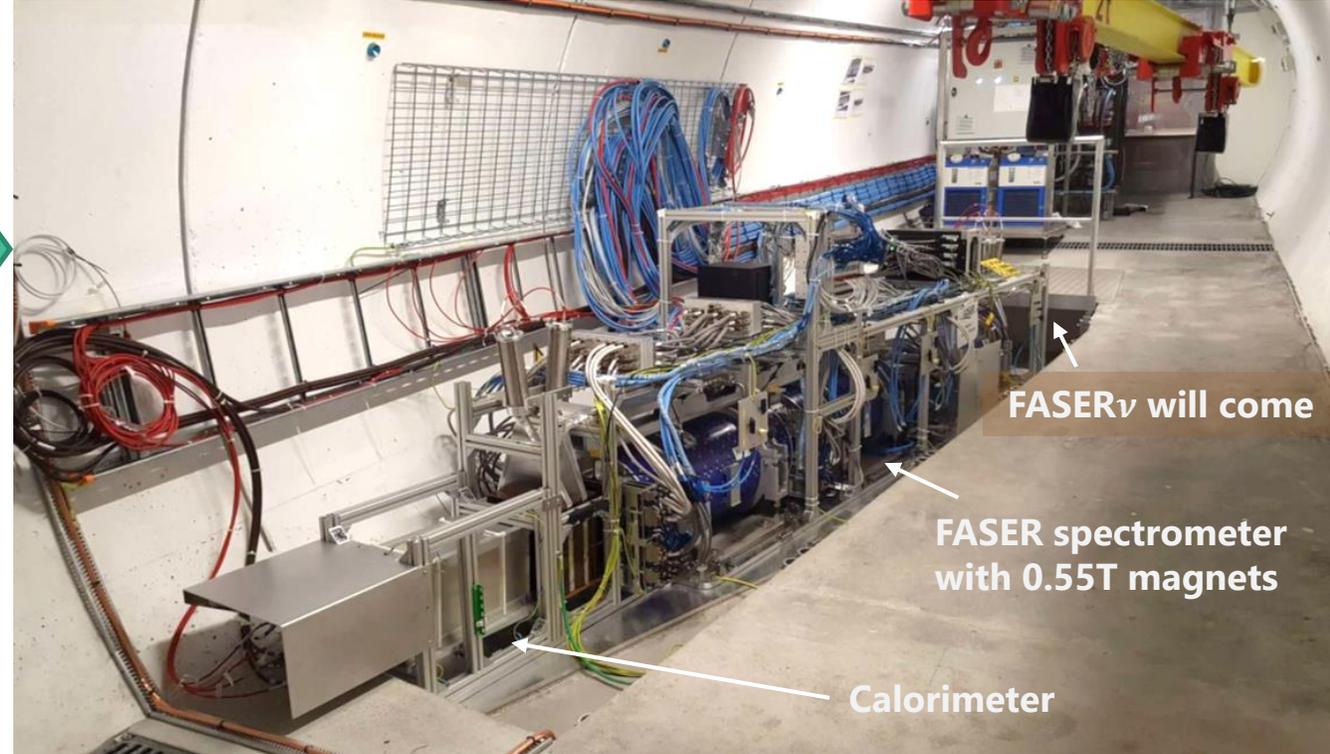
2018



2020



2021



The FASER main detector was successfully installed into the TI12 tunnel in March 2021.
Acknowledge great support from many CERN teams involved in the work

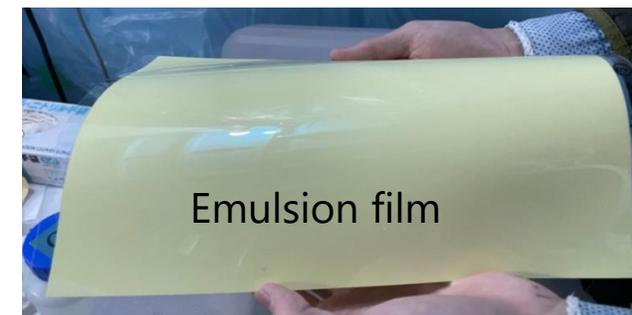
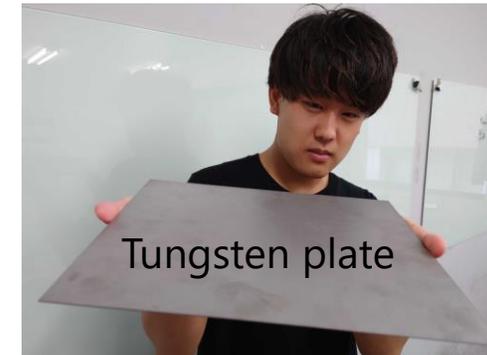
FASER ν installation test

FASER ν box



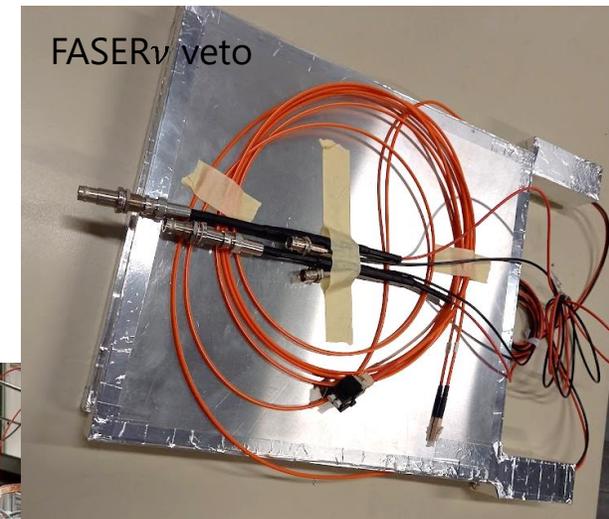
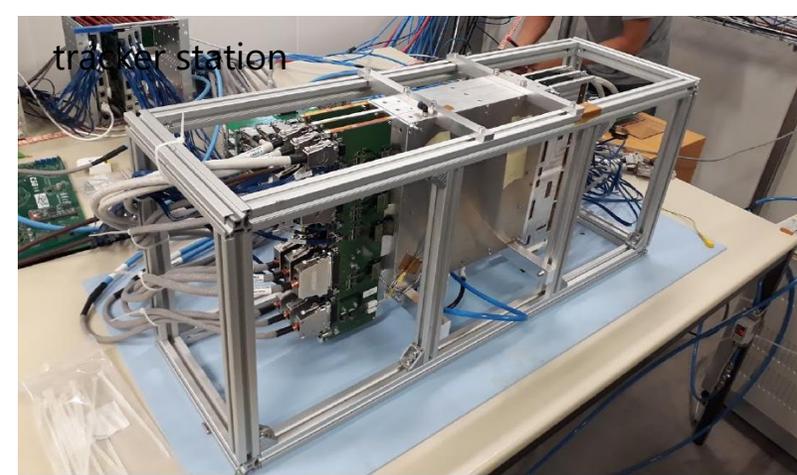
Emulsion detector preparation

- Emulsion gel and film production facilities in Nagoya have been set up in 2020.
- We are testing mass production of the gel and films, and conducting tests of the produced films with cosmic rays.

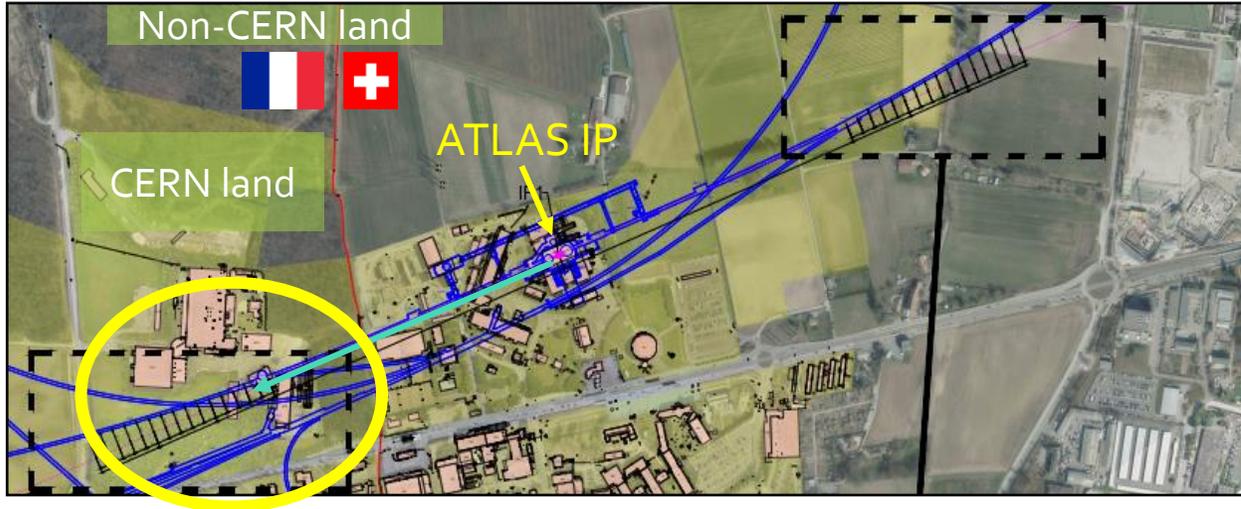


Interface tracker (IFT) and veto system

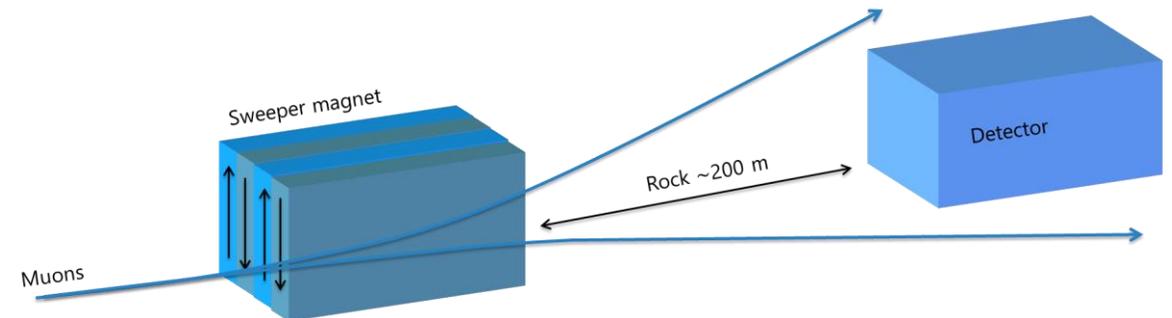
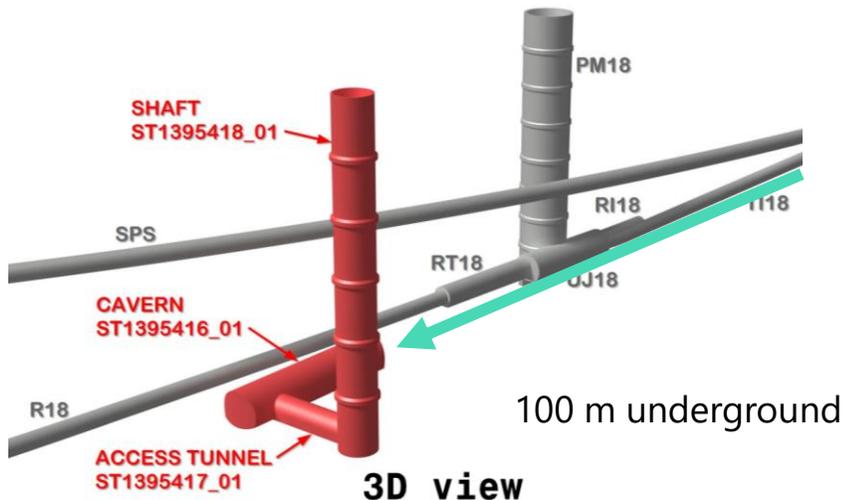
- **IFT** will use the same design as the tracker station in the FASER spectrometer.
 - Silicon strip detector with ATLAS SCT barrel modules
 - 80 μm strip pitch, 40 mrad stereo angle
 - Position resolutions are $\sim 17 \mu\text{m}$ and $\sim 580 \mu\text{m}$ in the 2 coordinates
 - The electrical qualification as well as assembly of the planes/station was completed.
- **Veto station** consists of two 2-cm scintillators and WLS (Wave Length Shifting) bars with two PMTs (H11934-300).
 - The PMTs were tested and the scintillators were assembled.
- These detectors were used for the test beam at the H2 beamline in the CERN SPS North Area.
- Will be installed in T112 in Nov. 2021.



The new FPF facility and FASER ν 2



- The Forward Physics Facility (FPF) for the HL-LHC is a proposed facility that could house a suite of experiments to **greatly enhance the LHC's physics potential for BSM physics searches, neutrino physics and QCD.**
- The background muon rate may be able to be reduced with a sweeper magnet (studies ongoing).



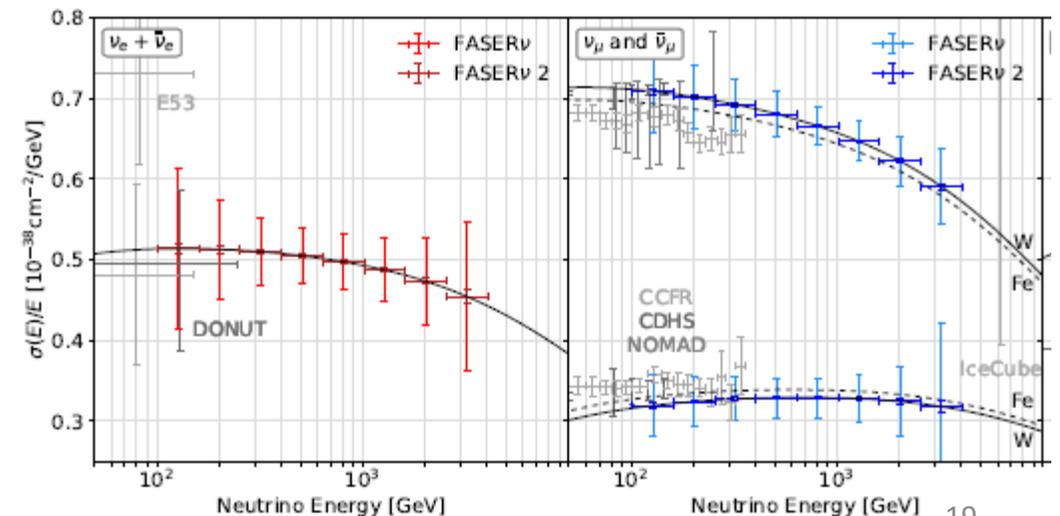
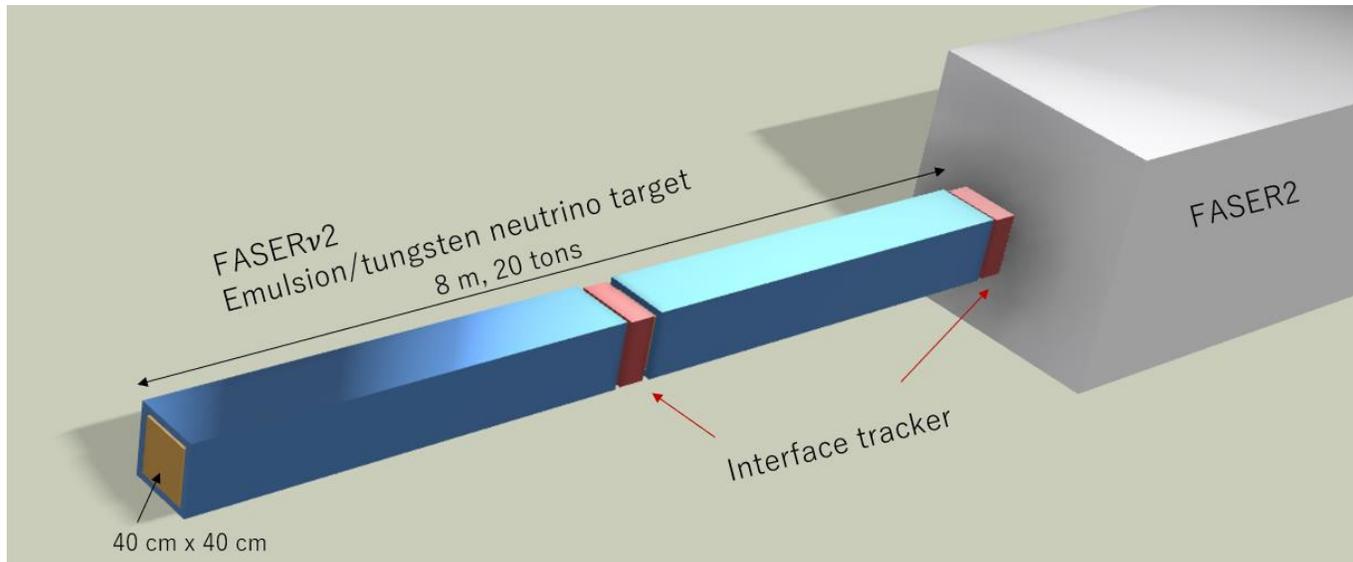
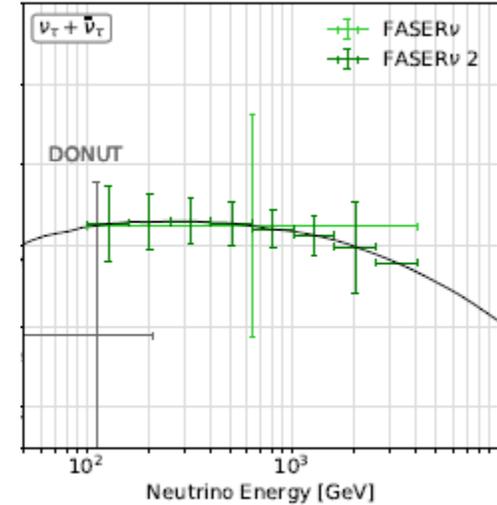
Expected number of CC interactions in FASERν2 during HL-LHC (3 ab⁻¹)
using Sibyll 2.3d / DPMJET 3.2017

FASERν2

Detector			Interactions at EFP		
Name	Mass	Coverage	CC $\nu_e + \bar{\nu}_e$	CC $\nu_\mu + \bar{\nu}_\mu$	CC $\nu_\tau + \bar{\nu}_\tau$
FASERν2	20 tons	$\eta \gtrsim 8.5$	178k / 668k	943k / 1.4M	2.3k / 20k

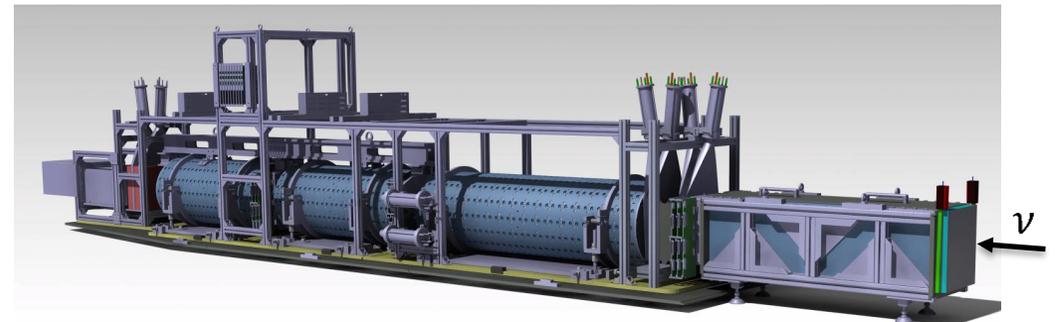
- FASERν2 is designed to carry out precision measurements of high-energy neutrinos and heavy flavor physics studies
 - Emulsion-based detector
 - distinguishment of all flavor of neutrino interactions
 - identification of heavy flavor particles such as tau leptons, charm and beauty particles
 - and interface detectors to the FASER2 detector
 - muon charge identification → neutrino/anti-neutrino separation for muon neutrinos and for tau neutrinos in the muonic decay channel

2000–20000 ν_τ interactions are expected.



Summary and prospects

- FASER ν at the CERN LHC is designed to **directly detect collider neutrinos for the first time and study their properties at TeV energies**.
- We have detected **first neutrino interaction candidates at the LHC** in the 2018 pilot run data.
 - [arXiv:2105.06197](https://arxiv.org/abs/2105.06197)
- We expect to collect ~ 10000 CC interactions (distinguishing the flavors) in LHC-Run3 (2022-2024). Preparation for the data taking is in progress.
- Also planning FASER ν 2 in the HL-LHC era.



Thank you for your attention