

DECAY PIPE EFFECTS FOR STERILE NEUTRINO SEARCHES

ALESSIO GIARNETTI



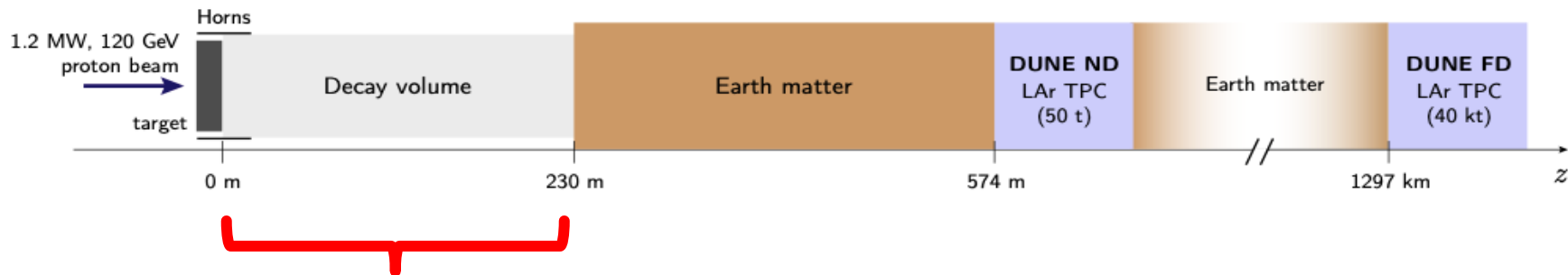
WP5 in-person meeting
24/05/2023

THE DUNE EXAMPLE

Baseline and other effects for a sterile neutrino at DUNE

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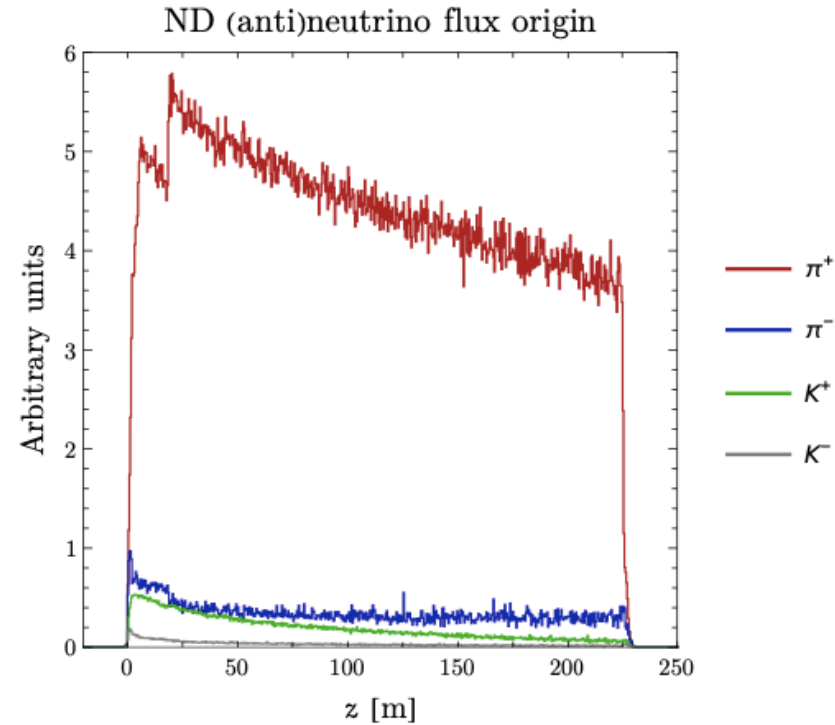
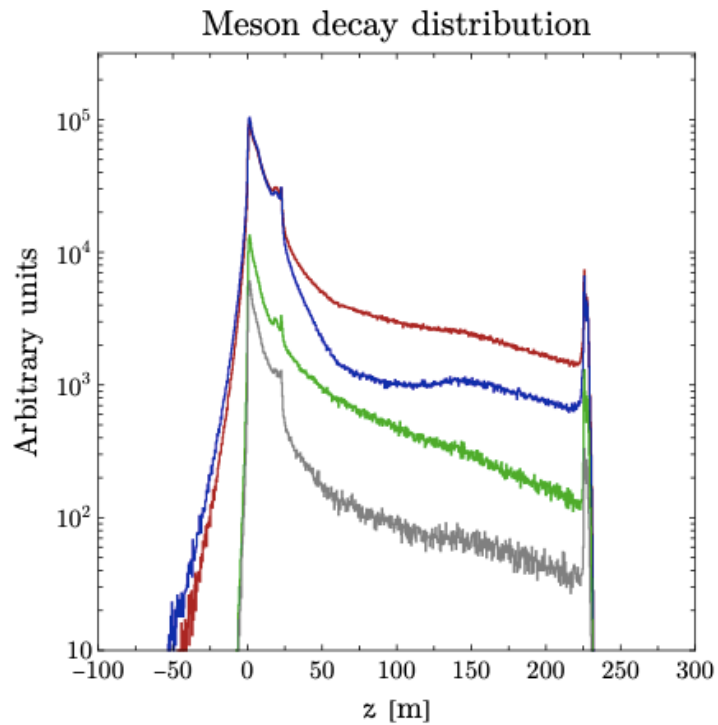
The decay volume length is not negligible in respect to the sterile neutrino oscillation baseline!

THE DUNE EXAMPLE

For a neutrino which travels for a distance L_1 in the decay pipe and reaches the near detector placed at a distance L_2 from the end of the pipe, we get

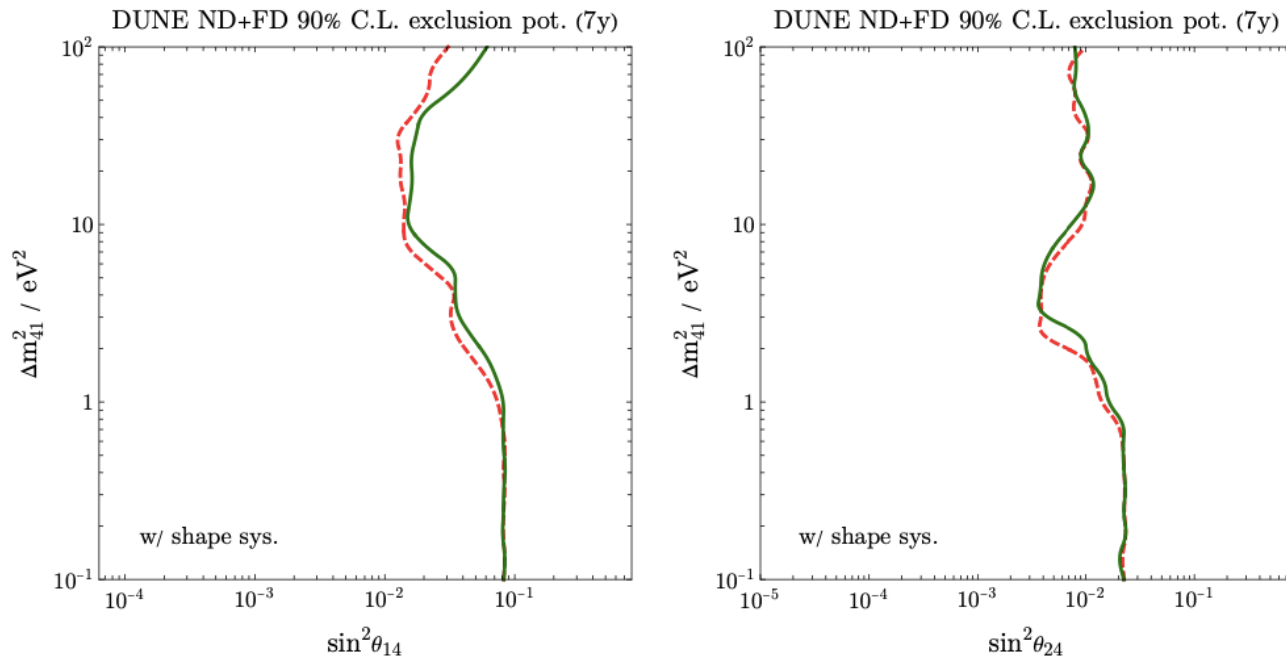
$$\begin{aligned} P_{\alpha\beta}^{\text{SBL}} &= \left| \langle \nu_\beta | e^{-iH^{\text{mat}}L_2} e^{-iH^{\text{vac}}L_1} | \nu_\alpha \rangle \right|^2 \\ &= \left| \langle \nu_\beta | \exp\left(-i\frac{\Delta\tilde{m}_{j1}^2 L_2}{2E}\right) \left(\sum_j |\tilde{\nu}_j\rangle \langle \tilde{\nu}_j| \right) \left(\sum_\gamma |\nu_\gamma\rangle \langle \nu_\gamma| \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times \exp\left(-i\frac{\Delta m_{k1}^2 L_1}{2E}\right) \left(\sum_k |\nu_k\rangle \langle \nu_k| \right) | \nu_\alpha \rangle \right|^2 \\ &= \left| \sum_\gamma \sum_{j,k} \tilde{U}_{\beta j} \tilde{U}_{\gamma j}^* U_{\gamma k} U_{\alpha k}^* \exp\left(-i\frac{\Delta m_{k1}^2 L_1 + \Delta\tilde{m}_{j1}^2 L_2}{2E}\right) \right|^2 \end{aligned}$$

THE DUNE EXAMPLE



The fraction of neutrinos produced at each point of the decay pipe is crucial to compute the probabilities

THE DUNE EXAMPLE



Only a small effects on the sensitivity!

Indeed, for DUNE, the ND is at 570 m, thus for 2.5 GeV, we obtain that

$$1.27 * 1 eV^2 * \frac{0.570 m}{2.5 GeV} \sim 0.3 \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

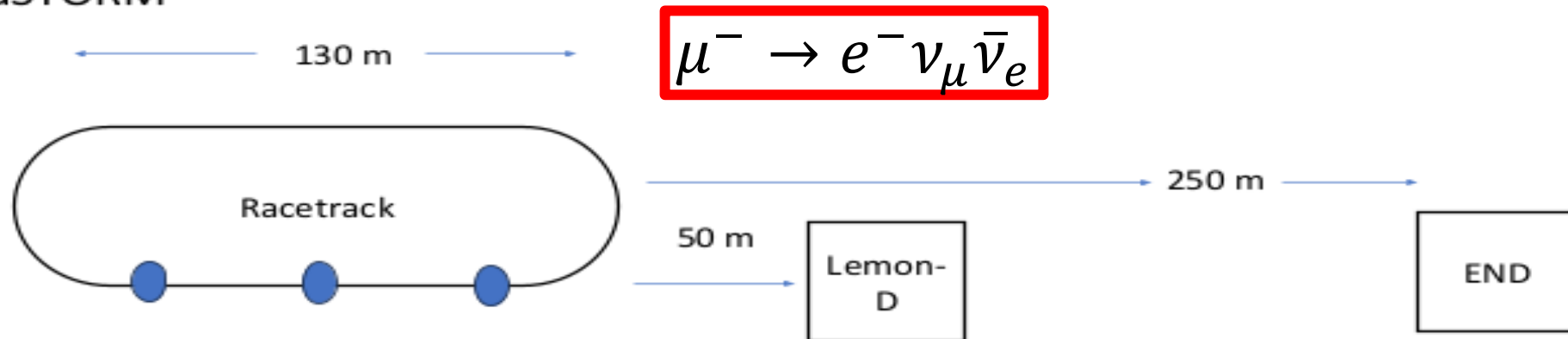
Far from the sterile oscillation maximum



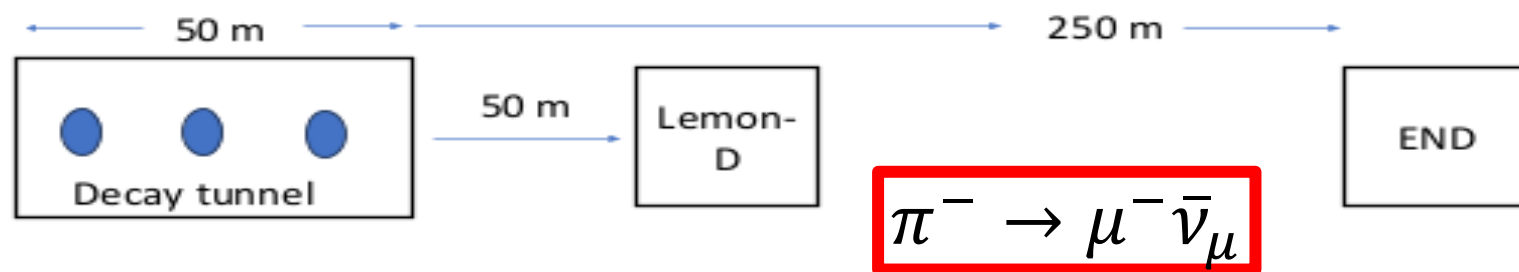
THE EFFECT AT LENUSTORM AND LEMNB

LENUSTORM AND LEMNB GEOMETRY

LEnuSTORM



LEMNB



● → Different Neutrino production points, E = 0.2 GeV to 0.6 GeV

OUR FUTURE GOAL

We don't have the neutrino flux yet.

We need the neutrino flux produced in every point of the decay pipe!

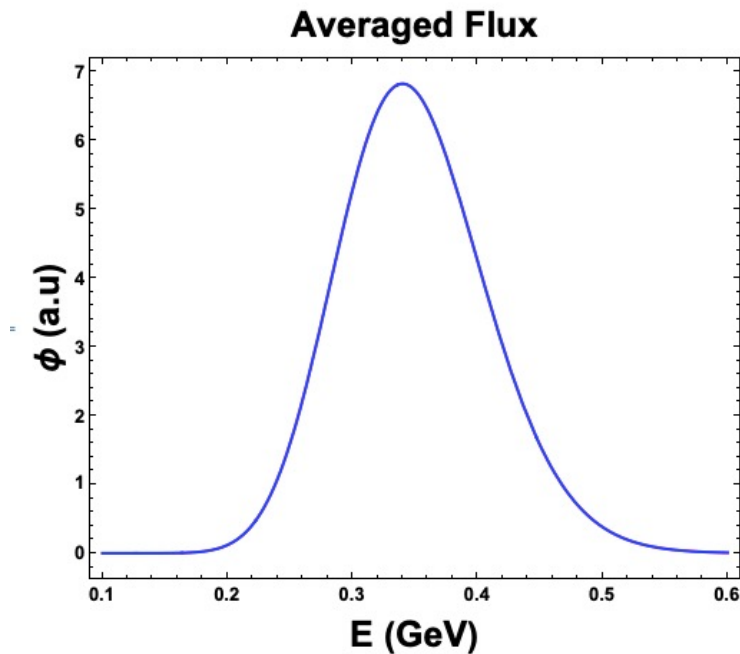


THE EFFECT AT LENUSTORM

LENUSTORM CASE

Very simple approximation:

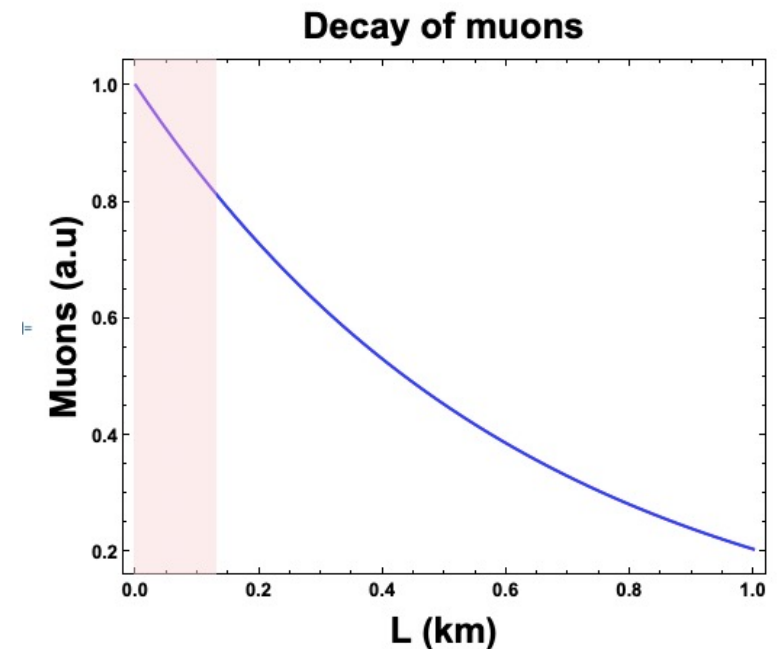
Final expected flux: $\phi(E) \sim \text{Gaussian}$



$$\psi(L, E) = \phi(E) d(L)$$

Amount of neutrinos from each point proportional to the number of remaining muons

$$d(L) \sim e^{-L/L_0}$$



L_0 is the decay length of 450 MeV muons, 600 m

LENUSTORM CASE

We can estimate (very) roughly the neutrino spectra!

$$N_{\alpha}(E) \propto \int_0^{L_1} \psi_{\beta}(E, L) P_{\beta\alpha}(E, L_2 + L_1 - L) dL$$

L_2 is the distance between the end of the pipe and the detector

L_1 is the length of the pipe

L represent the point in which neutrinos are produced

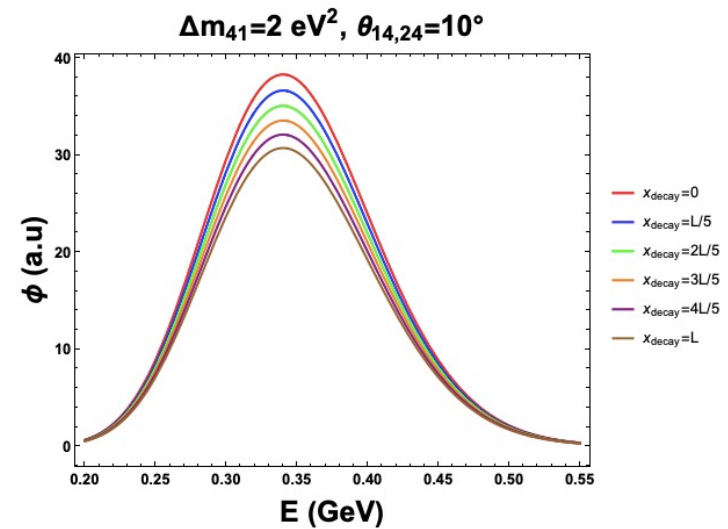
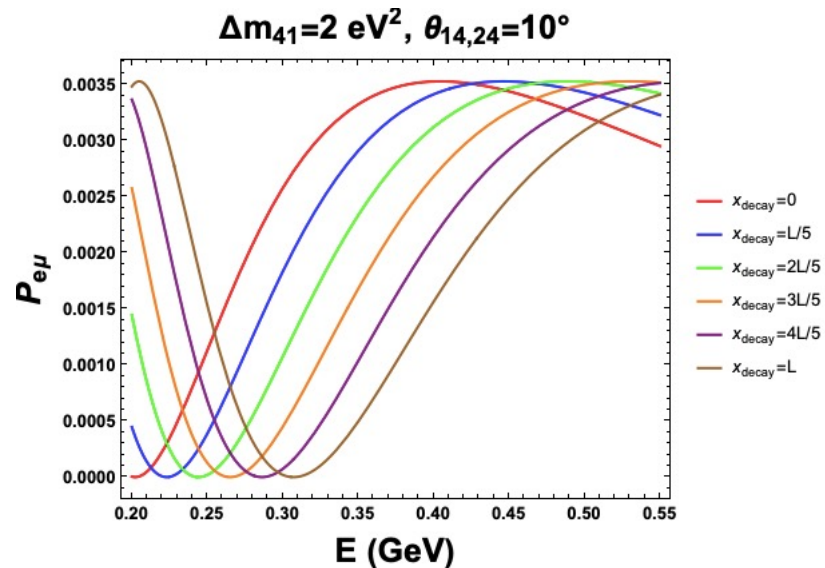
$$P_{e\mu} = 4 \cos^2 \theta_{14} \sin^2 \theta_{14} \sin^2 \theta_{24} \sin^2 \left(\frac{\Delta m_{41}^2 L}{4E} \right)$$

$$P_{\mu\mu} = 1 - 4 \sin^2 \theta_{24} \cos^2 \theta_{14} (1 - \sin^2 \theta_{24} \cos^2 \theta_{14}) \sin^2 \left(\frac{\Delta m_{41}^2 L}{4E} \right)$$

LENUSTORM CASE

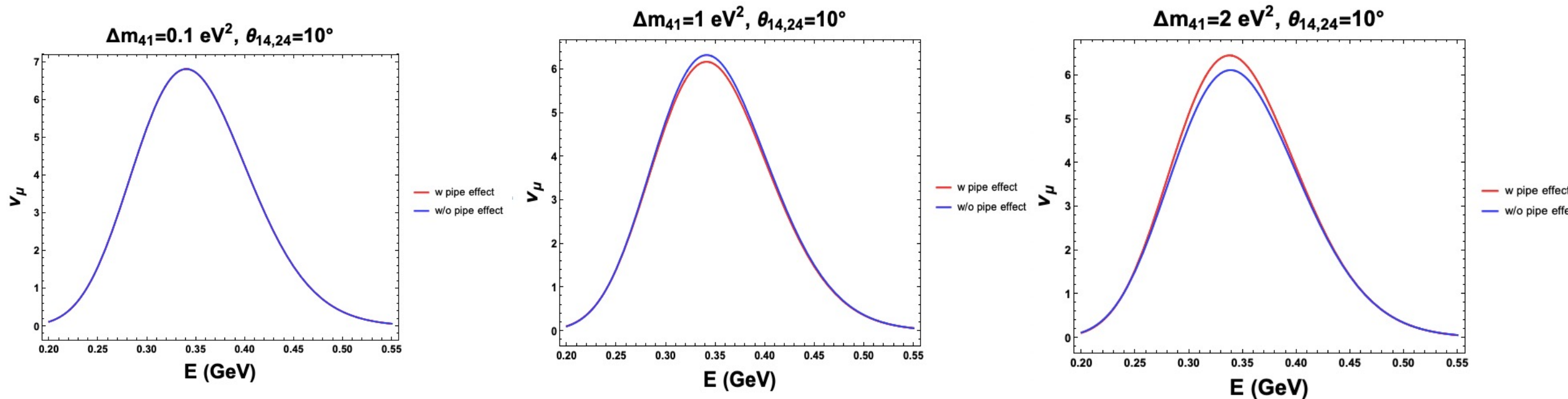
LEnuSTORM FD: L2=250 m and L1=130 m

The example of the muon appearance: we show the dependence on the production point



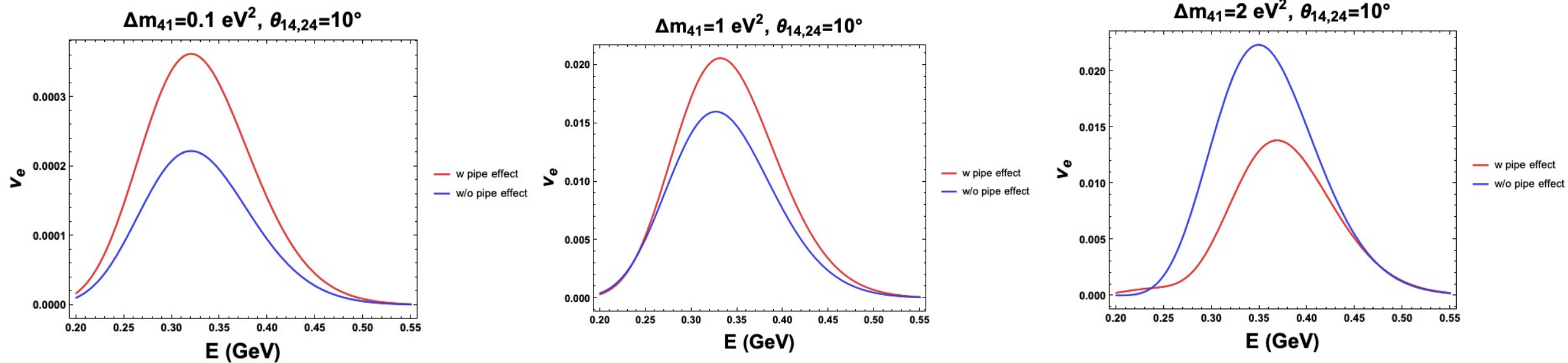
LENUSTORM CASE

LEnuSTORM FD: L2=250 m and L1=130 m, final disappearance spectra



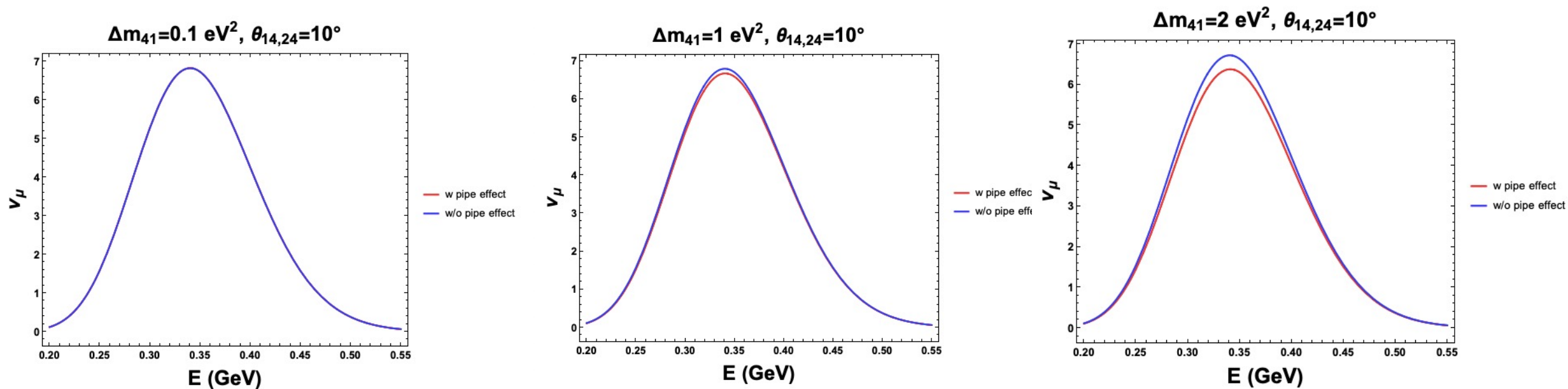
LENUSTORM CASE

LEnuSTORM FD: L2=250 m and L1=130 m, final appearance spectra



LENUSTORM CASE

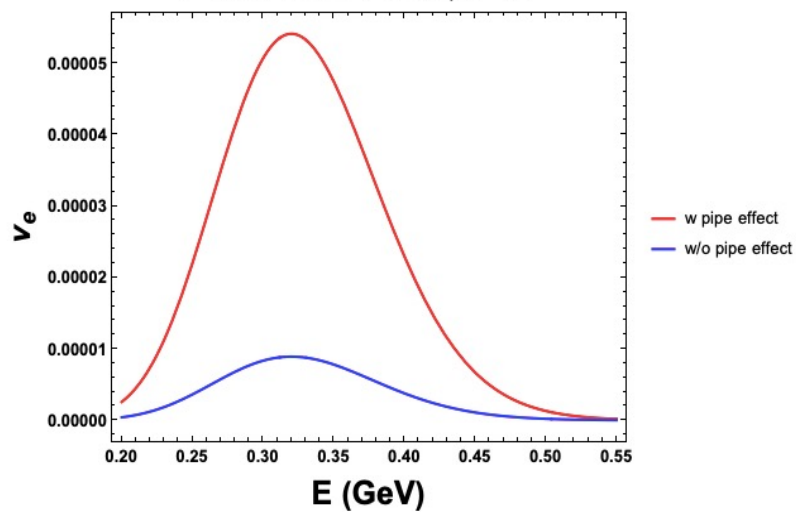
LEnuSTORM ND: L2=50 m and L1=130 m, final disappearance spectra



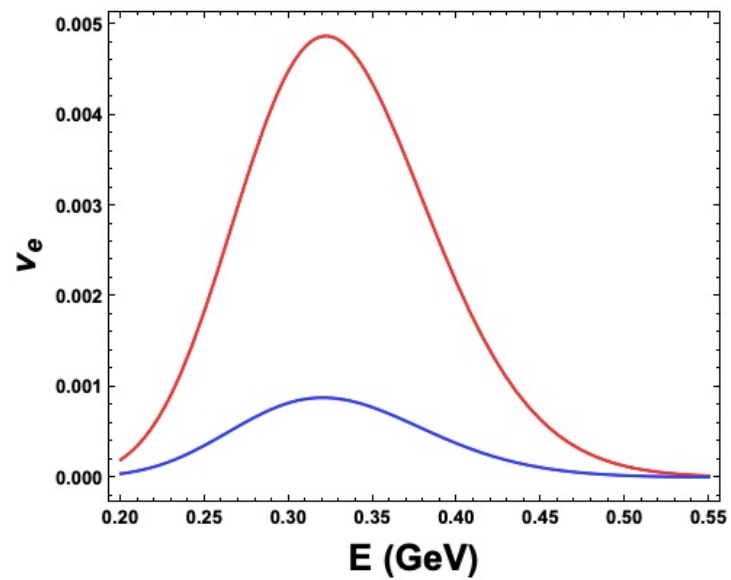
LENUSTORM CASE

LEnuSTORM ND: L2=50 m and L1=130 m, final appearance spectra

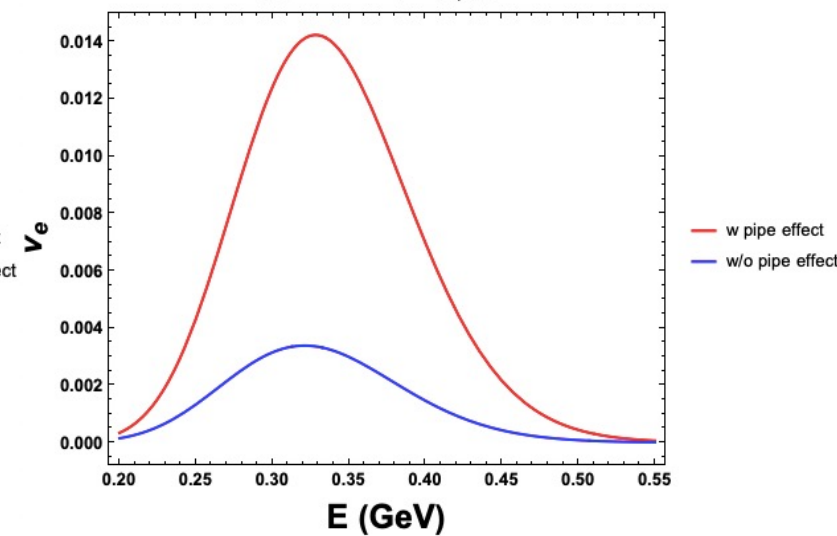
$\Delta m_{41}=0.1 \text{ eV}^2, \theta_{14,24}=10^\circ$



$\Delta m_{41}=1 \text{ eV}^2, \theta_{14,24}=10^\circ$

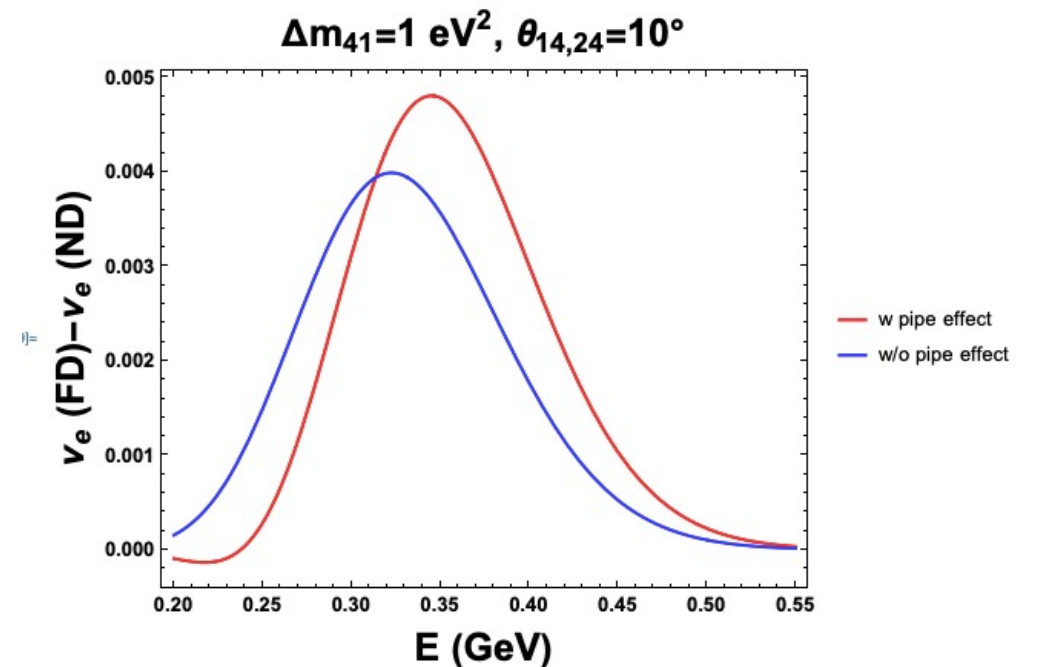
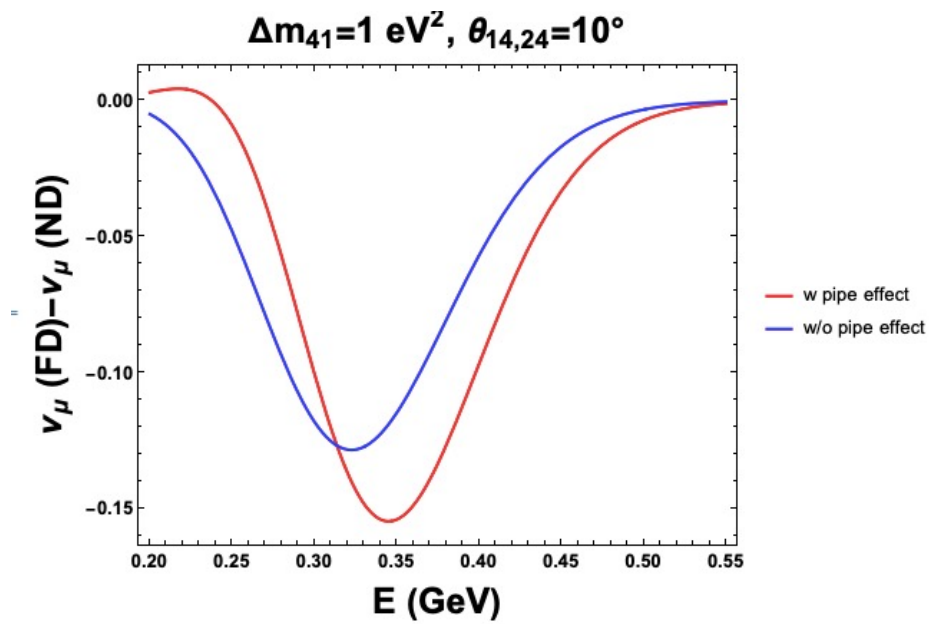


$\Delta m_{41}=2 \text{ eV}^2, \theta_{14,24}=10^\circ$



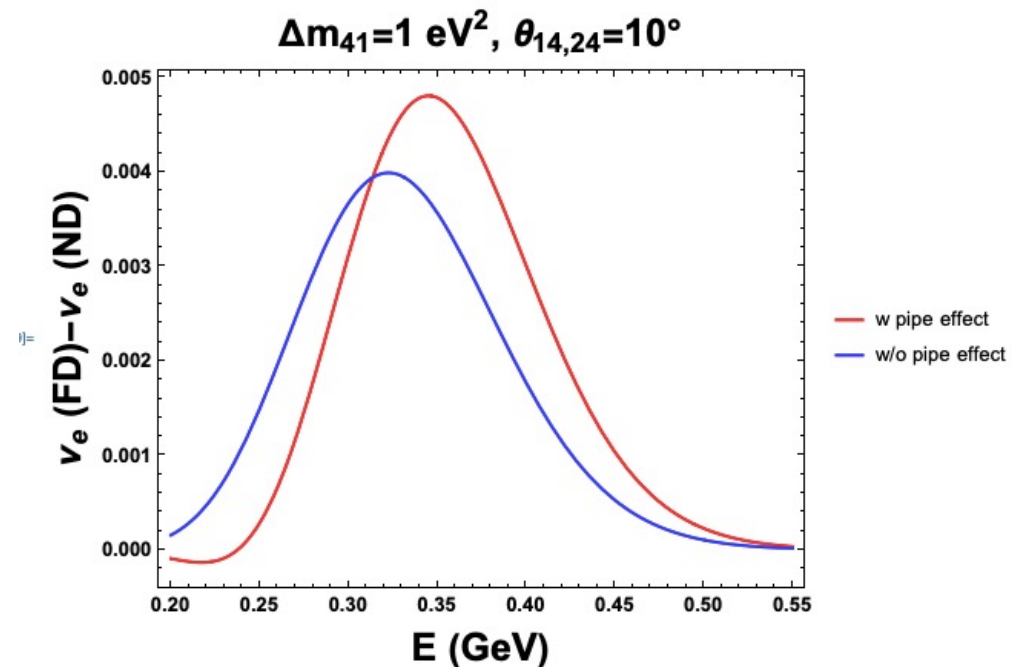
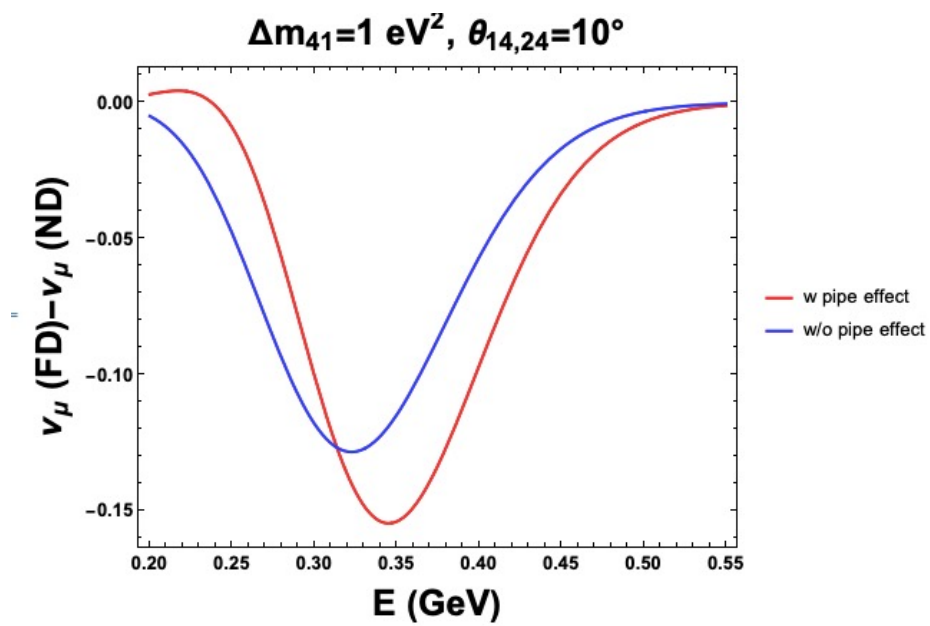
LENUSTORM CASE

The difference between events at the ND and FD
(without distance effect dumping of the flux)



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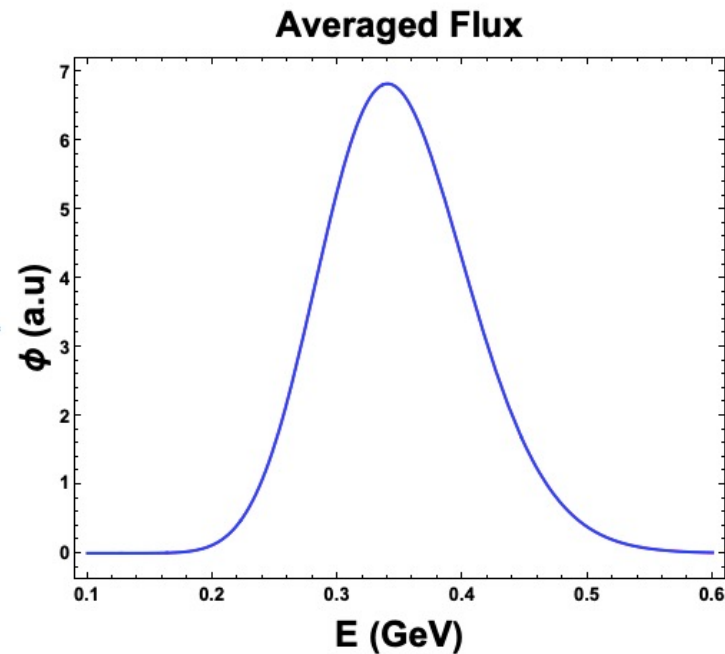


THE EFFECT AT LEMNB

LEMNB CASE

Again our approximation

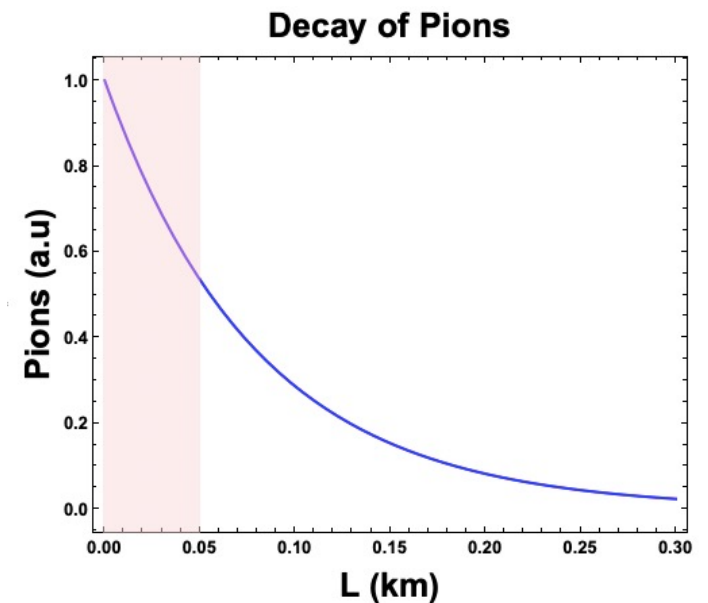
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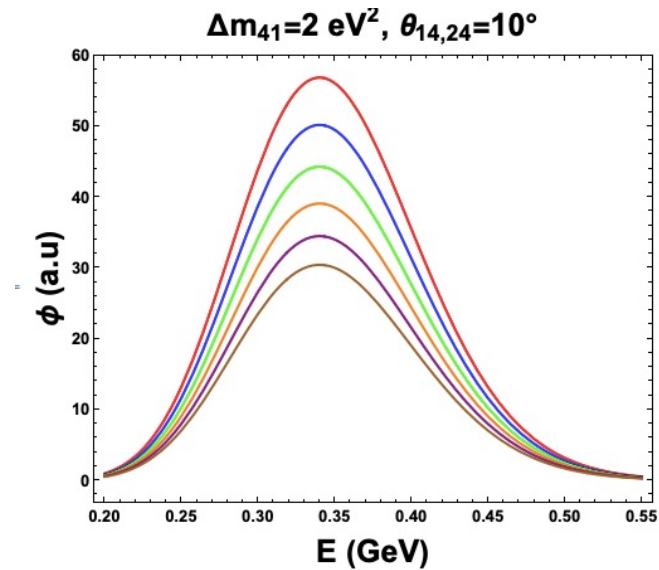
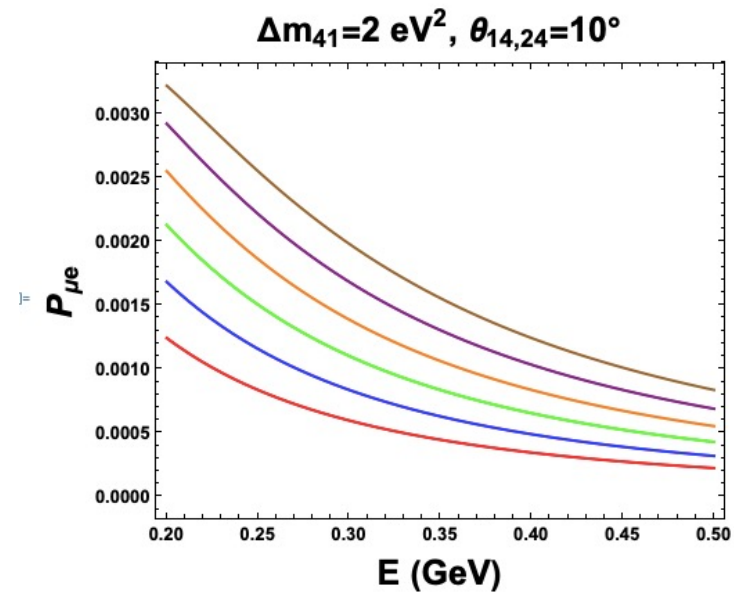


L_0 is the decay length of 1 GeV pions, 10 m

LEMNB CASE

LEMNB FD: L2=50 m and L1=50 m

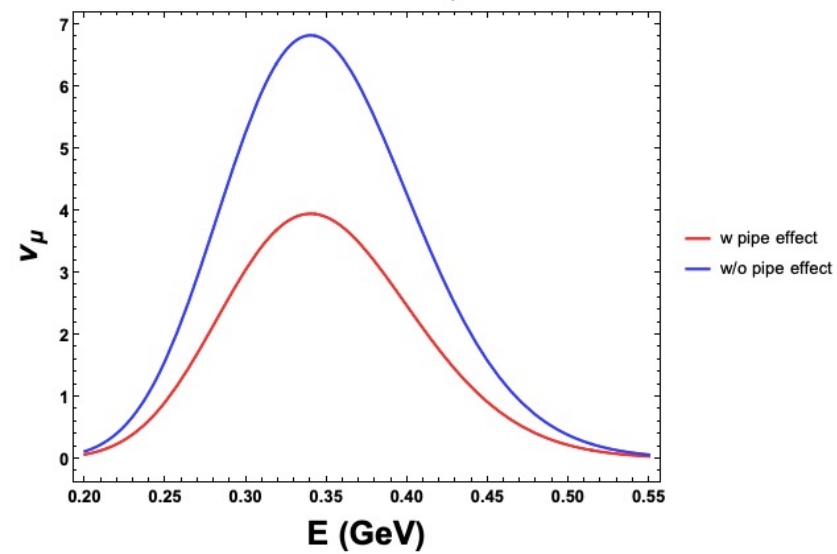
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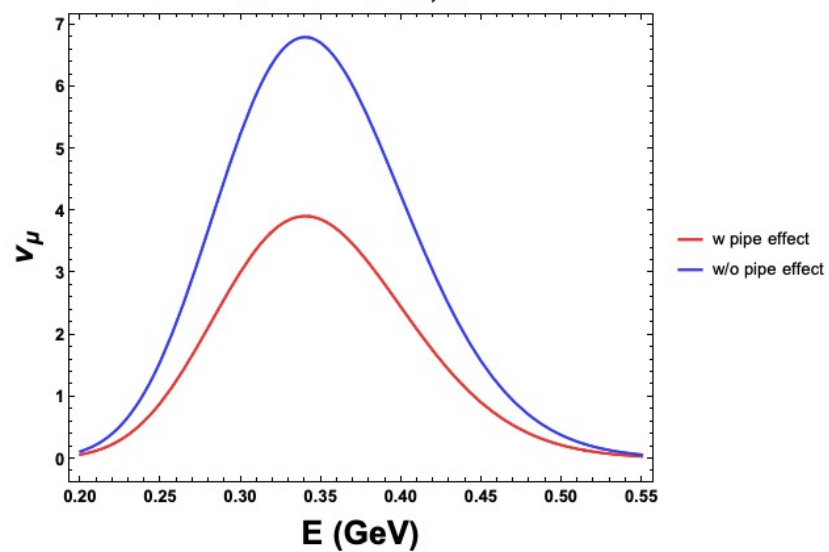
LEMNB CASE

LEMNB FD: L2=50 m and LI=50 m

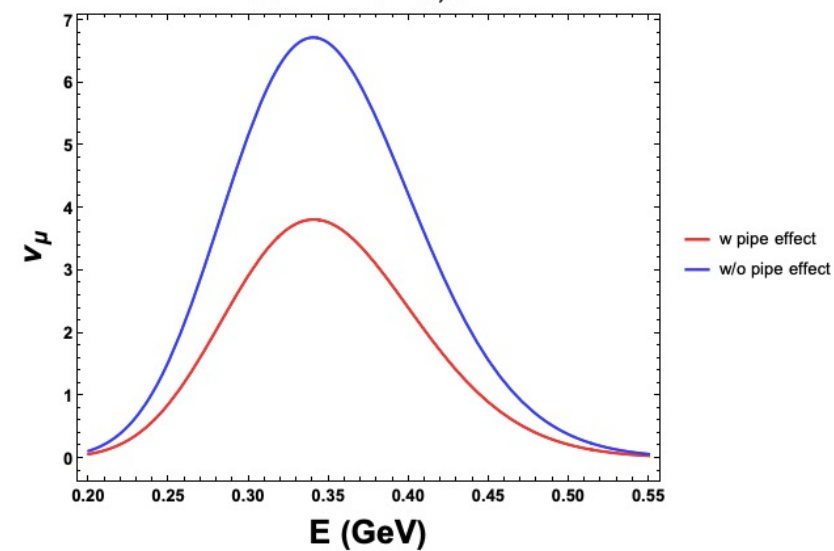
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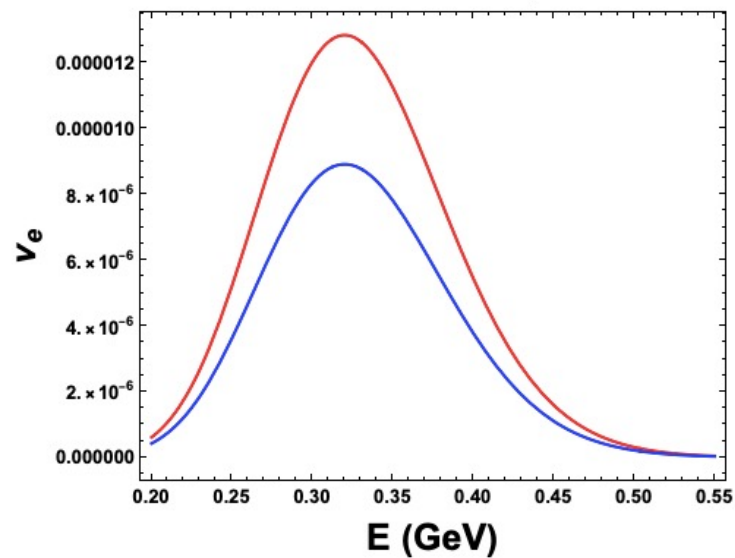
$\Delta m_{41}=2 \text{ eV}^2, \theta_{14,24}=10^\circ$



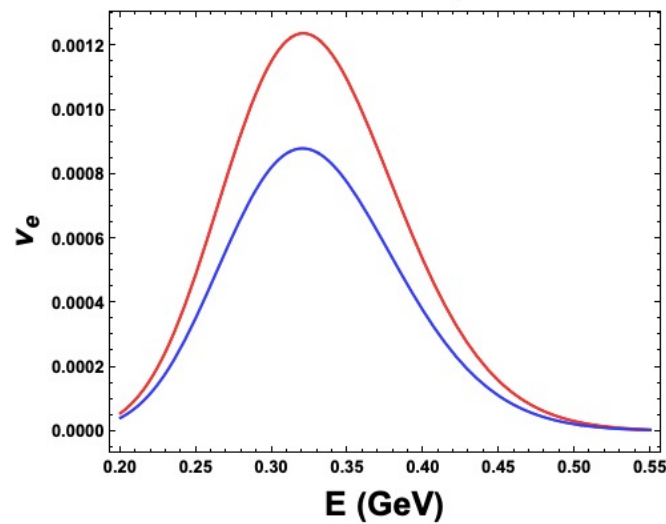
LEMNB CASE

LEMNB FD: L2=50 m and L1=50 m

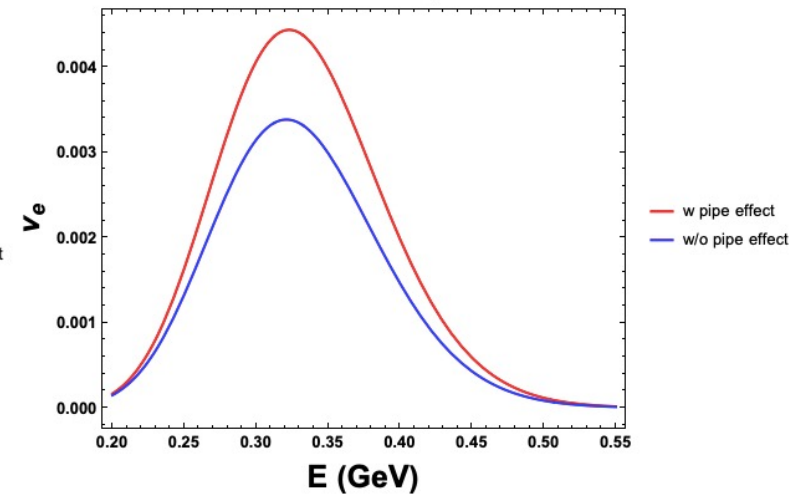
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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION