

# The NOvA Test Beam Program

Junting Huang, Karol Lang The University of Texas at Austin On behalf of the NOvA Collaboration



## **NOvA Experiment**



- NuMI Off-axis  $\nu_e$  Appearance Experiment
- measure both  $\nu_{\mu}$  disappearance and  $\nu_e$  appearance
  - 810 km baseline
  - 14 kton far detector
  - $-14.6 \,\mathrm{mrad}$  off-axis beam
  - energy peaks at 2 GeV
- physics goals
  - neutrino mass ordering

# **Test Beam Program Overview**

- under development at the MC7 area of Fermilab Test Beam Facility
- direct 0.3 to  $2 \,\mathrm{GeV/c}$  tagged electrons, muons, pions, kaons, and protons onto a downsized NOvA detector, in order to
  - study hadronic, muonic, and electromagnetic responses
  - build libraries for particle identification, among others
- data taking is scheduled to start in early 2019







– leptonic CP violation – precision oscillation measurements e.g.  $\theta_{23}$ 



#### **Detector Technology**



#### Fermilab Test Beam Facility (FTBF)

### **Tertiary Beamline**

- secondary hadronic beam (8 to 64 GeV/c) directed onto a Cu target
- particle identification: time of flight ( $< 200 \, \mathrm{ps}$ ), Cherenkov counter
- momentum reconstruction (< 2%): dipole magnet, wire chambers





- liquid scintillator filled in PVC cell of dimension  $3.9 \,\mathrm{cm} \times 6.6 \,\mathrm{cm}$
- 0.7 mm wavelength shifting fiber coupled to avalanche photodiode
- cell planes are glued together to form a tracking sampling calorimeter

### **Standard Oscillation Systematics**

•  $\nu_{\mu}$  disappearance systematics: muon energy scale, hadron energy scale, and scintillation model uncertainties combine to contribute 90% of the total systematic error for  $\sin^2 \theta_{23}$ .





Figure 1: The uncertainty on the measured  $\sin^2 \theta_{23}$  (left) and  $\Delta m_{32}^2$ (right) due to each systematic.

Figure 3: Tertiary beamline schematic (top) and its picture (bottom).



### **Test Beam Detector**



•  $\nu_e$  appearance systematics: energy calibration and detecresponse contribute 50% of the total systematic error. tor



Figure 2: The uncertainty in the  $\nu_e$  signal (left) and background (right) due to each systematic.

• these uncertainties will be addressed by the test beam program

Figure 5: Left: 64 cells by 63 planes test beam detector  $(2.6 \,\mathrm{m} \times$  $2.6 \,\mathrm{m} \times 3.9 \,\mathrm{m}$ ). Right: a simulated 0.6 GeV  $\pi^+$  in test beam detector.



Figure 6: Transverse and longitudinal containments for  $\pi^-$  beam.