

# Selection of charged-current neutrino-induced $K^+$ production interactions in MicroBooNE

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On behalf of the MicroBooNE collaboration

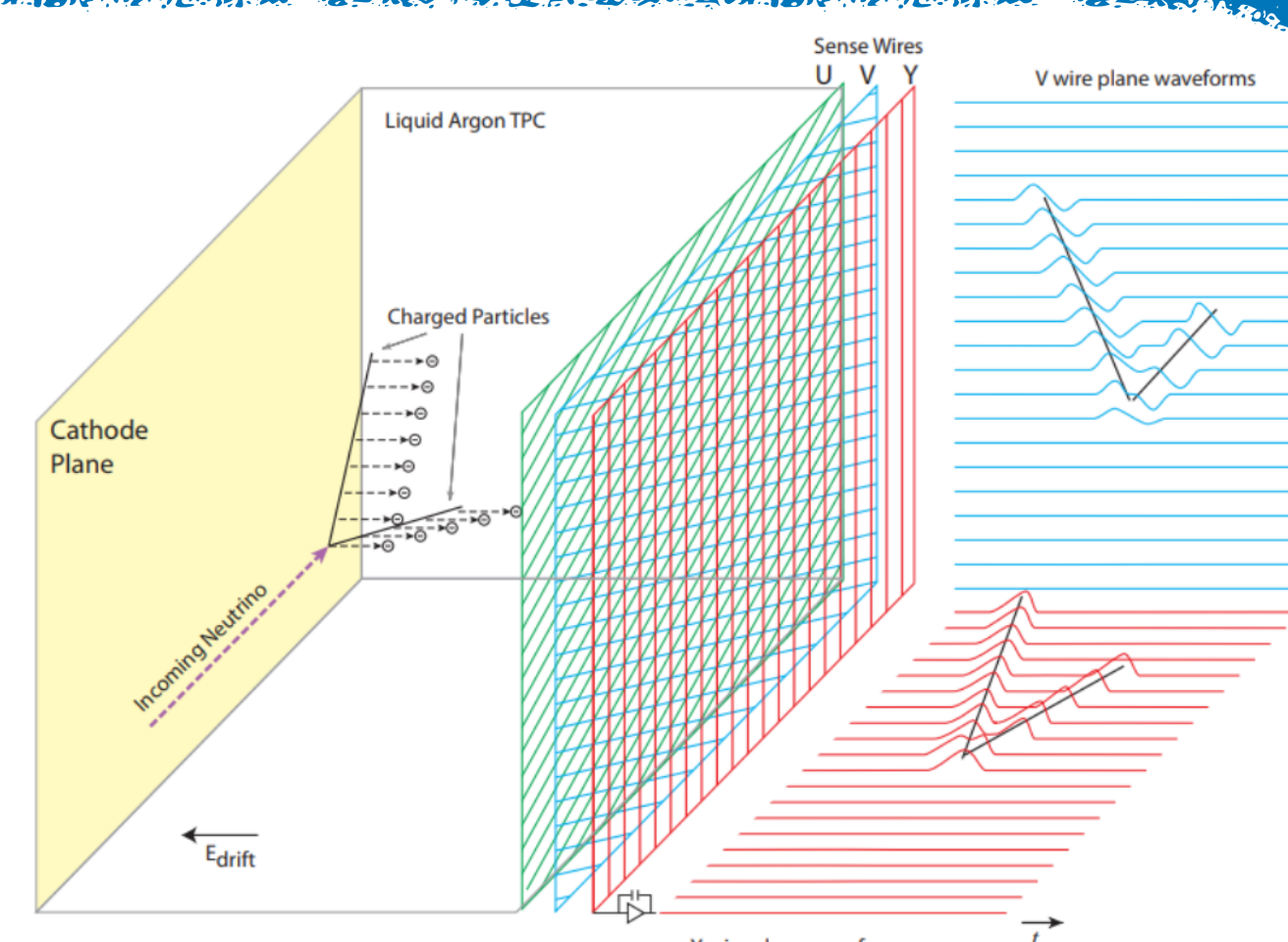


## Motivation

Improve background estimates for future proton decay experiments looking for the  $p \rightarrow K^+ \bar{\nu}$  channel on argon such as DUNE. This is the first step toward a charged-current kaon production cross section measurement in argon.

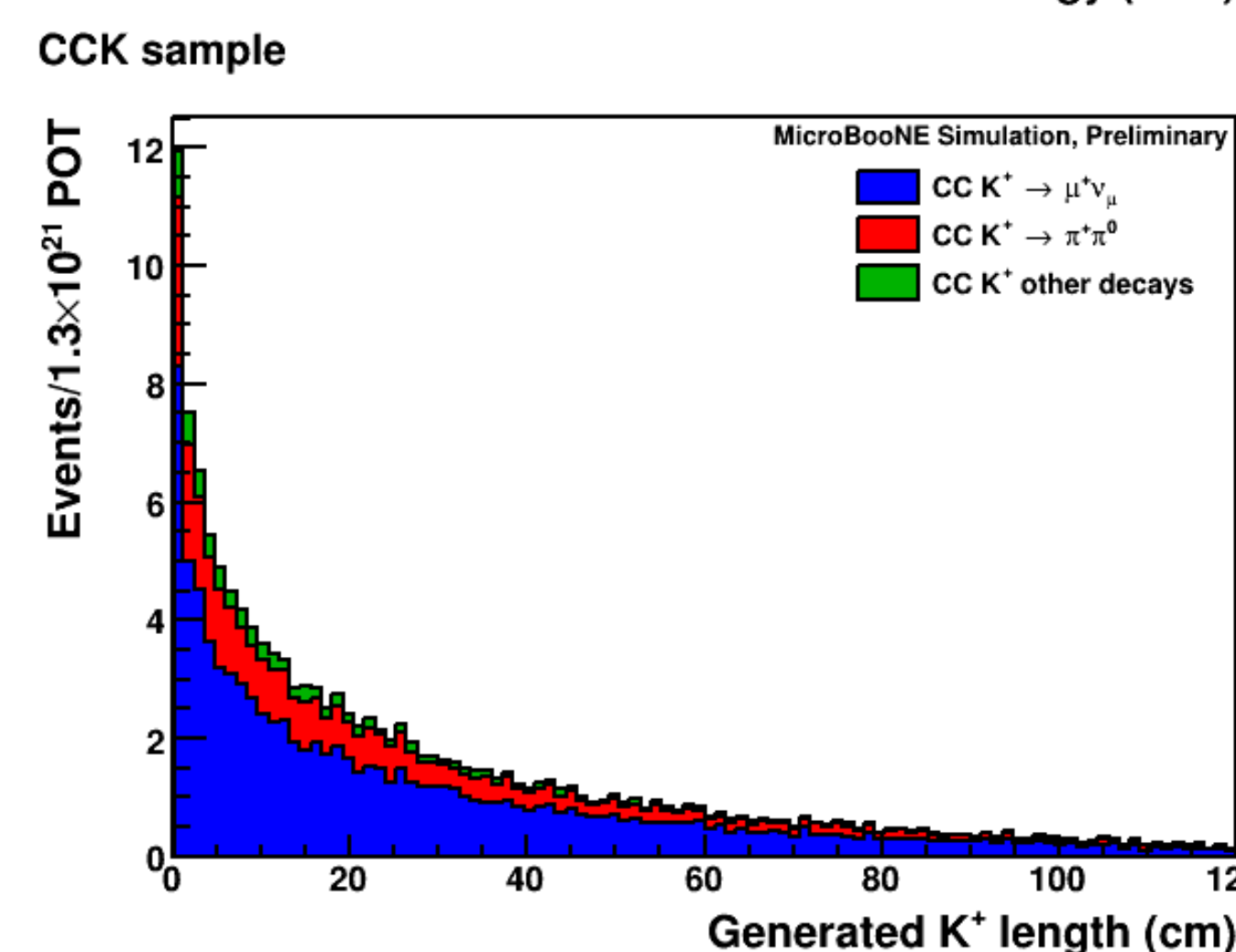
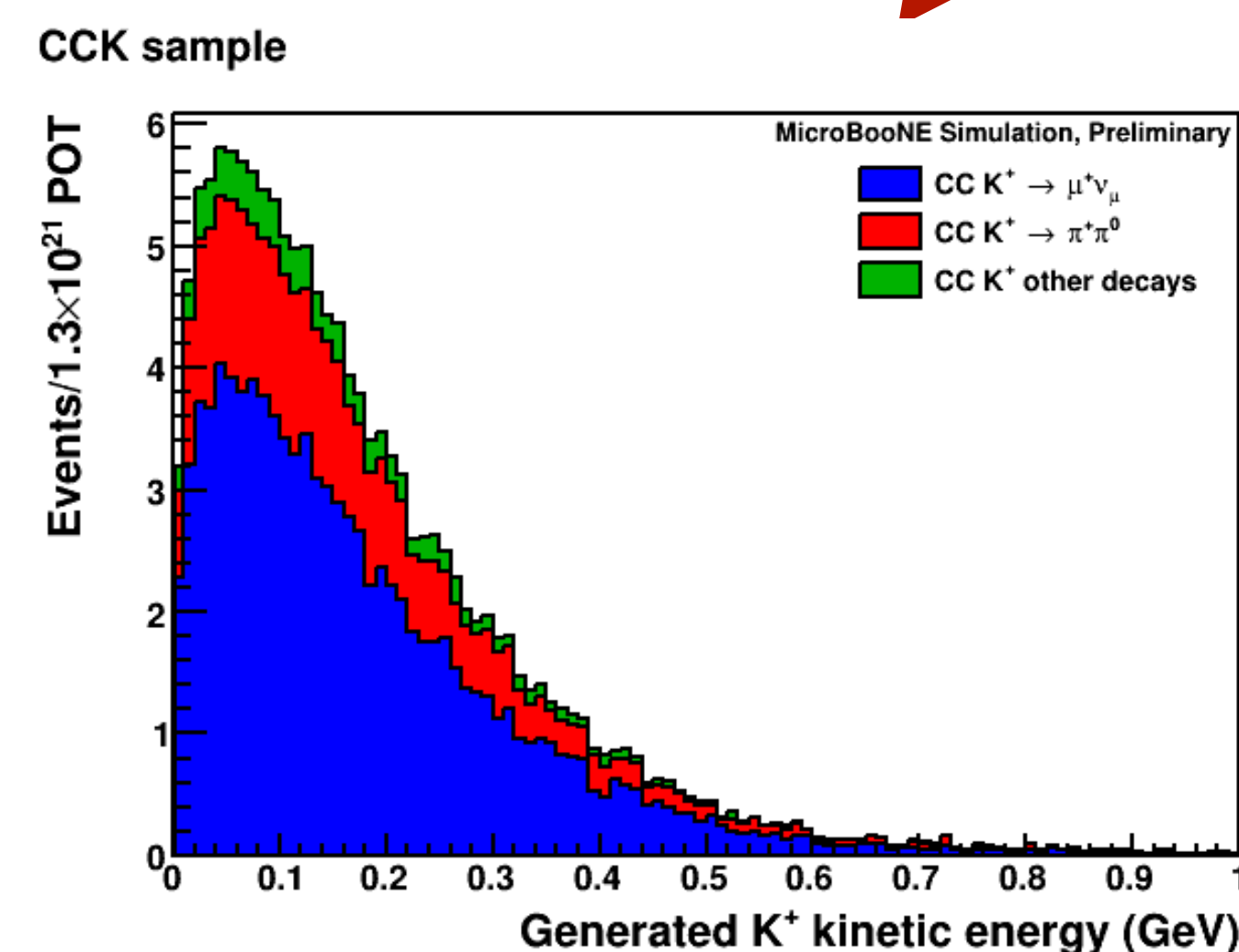
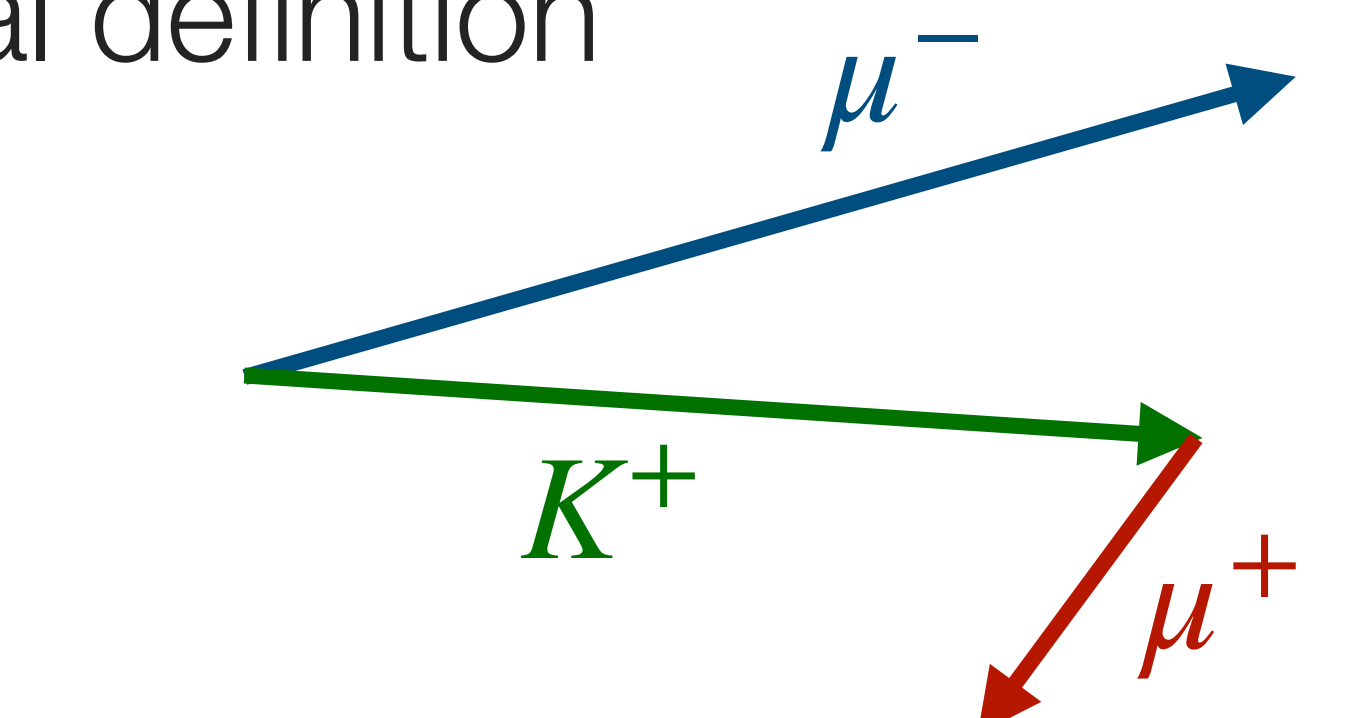
## The MicroBooNE experiment

- 85 ton active mass LArTPC
- Exposed to BNB & NUMI beams at Fermilab
- 3 anode planes, ~8k wires 3 mm spaced



## Simulation and signal definition

- The analysis uses GENIE 3.0.6 to simulate neutrino interactions in the MicroBooNE detector
- Particle propagation in the detector is done by GEANT4 and drift simulation by LArSoft/Wirecell [1]
- Signal:  $\nu_\mu CCK^+$  interactions inside the TPC where the  $K^+$  decays into  $\mu^+ \nu_\mu$  ( $K^+$  and  $\mu^+$  are contained in TPC)
- Two MicroBooNE simulation samples are used for this analysis. One includes all neutrino interaction types with the BNB neutrino flux, the other includes only  $\nu_\mu CCK^+$
- Both samples are scaled to  $1.3 \times 10^{21}$  POT



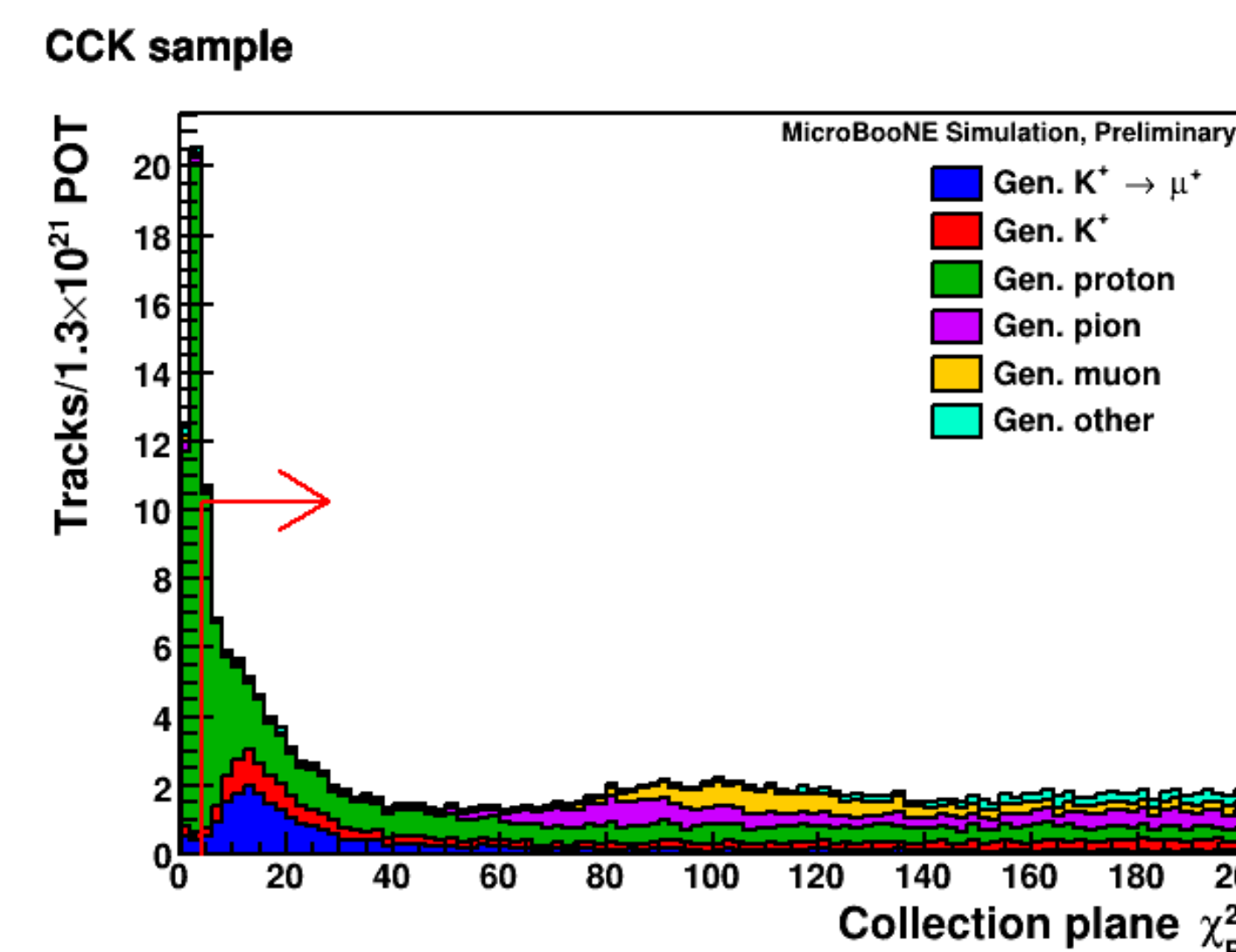
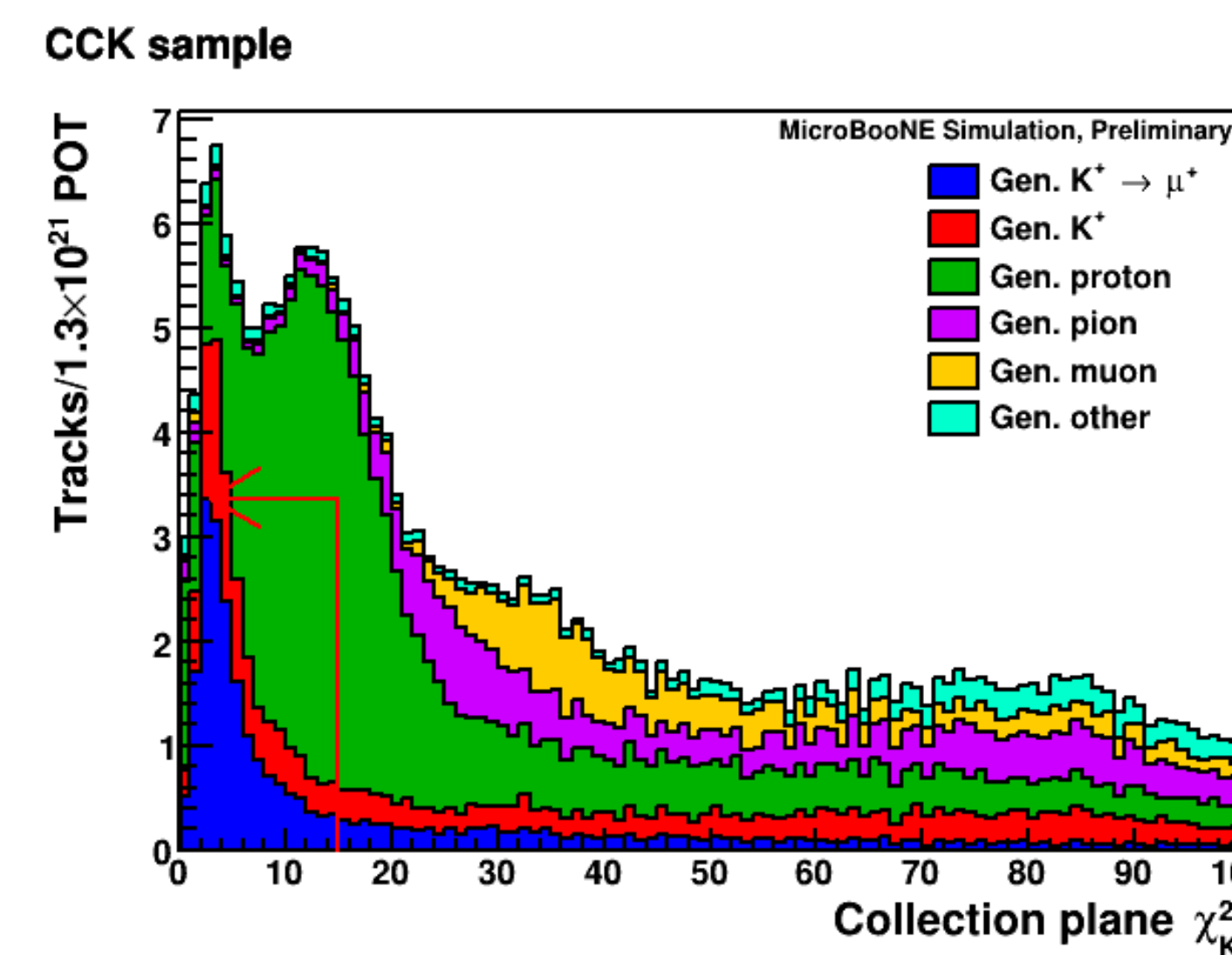
## $K^+$ candidate selection

All track reconstruction uses the Pandora framework [2] for pattern recognition.

Particle identification based on collection plane calorimetry: Particle's track dE/dx profile is compared against templates created for different particle hypothesis to create a  $\chi^2$  value.

$\chi^2$  values under Kaon and Proton hypothesis ( $\chi_K^2$  and  $\chi_P^2$ ) are used to isolate  $K^+$  track candidates:

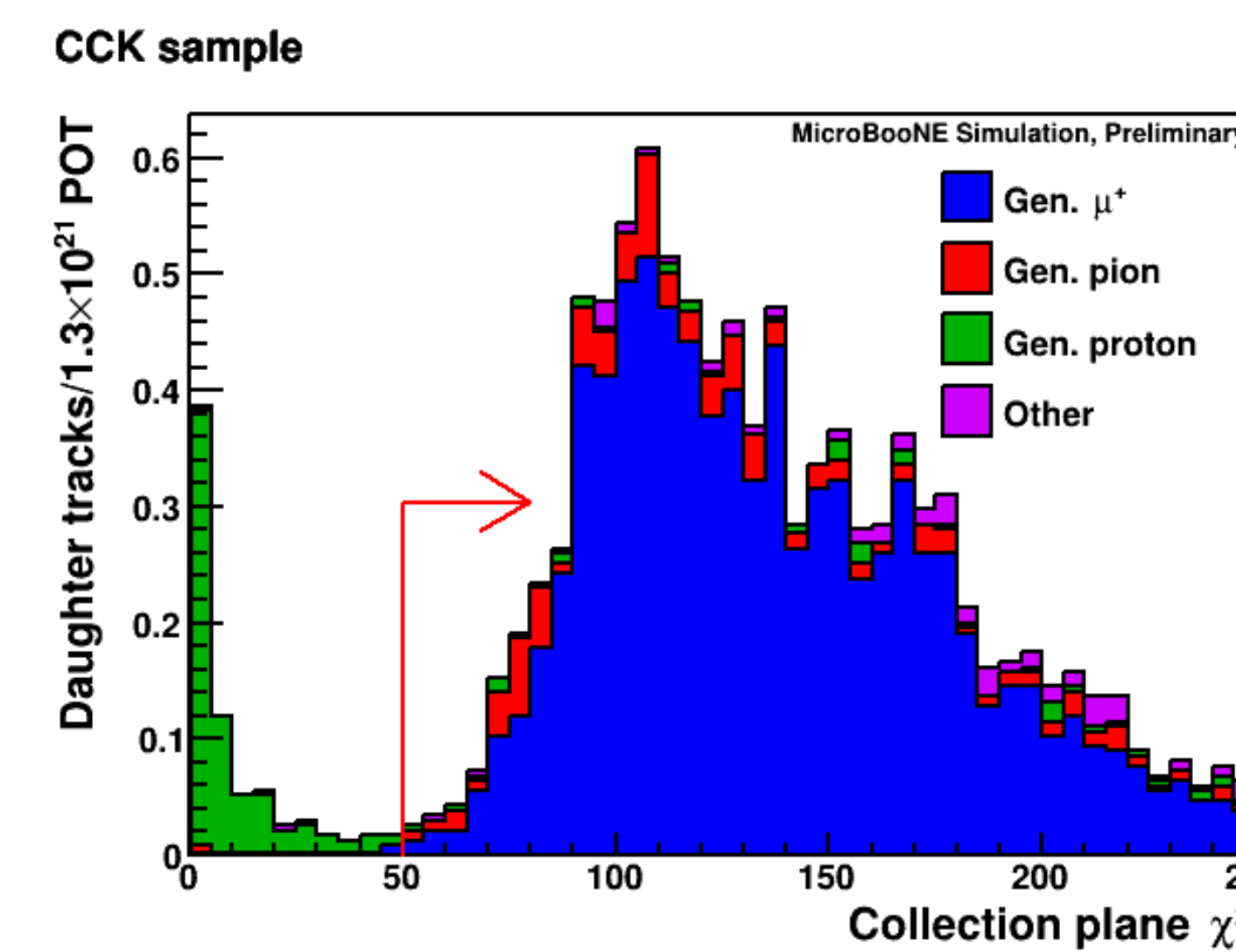
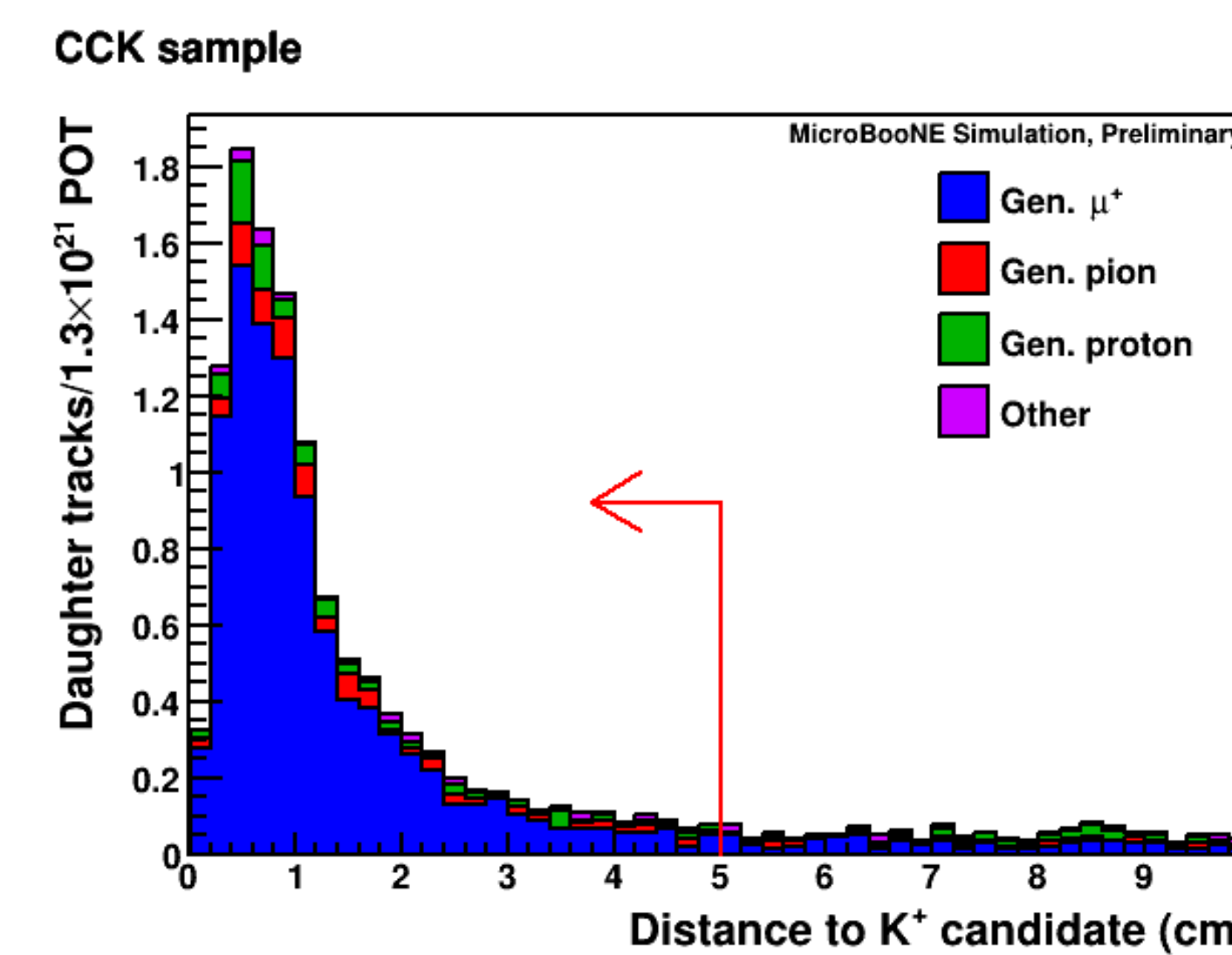
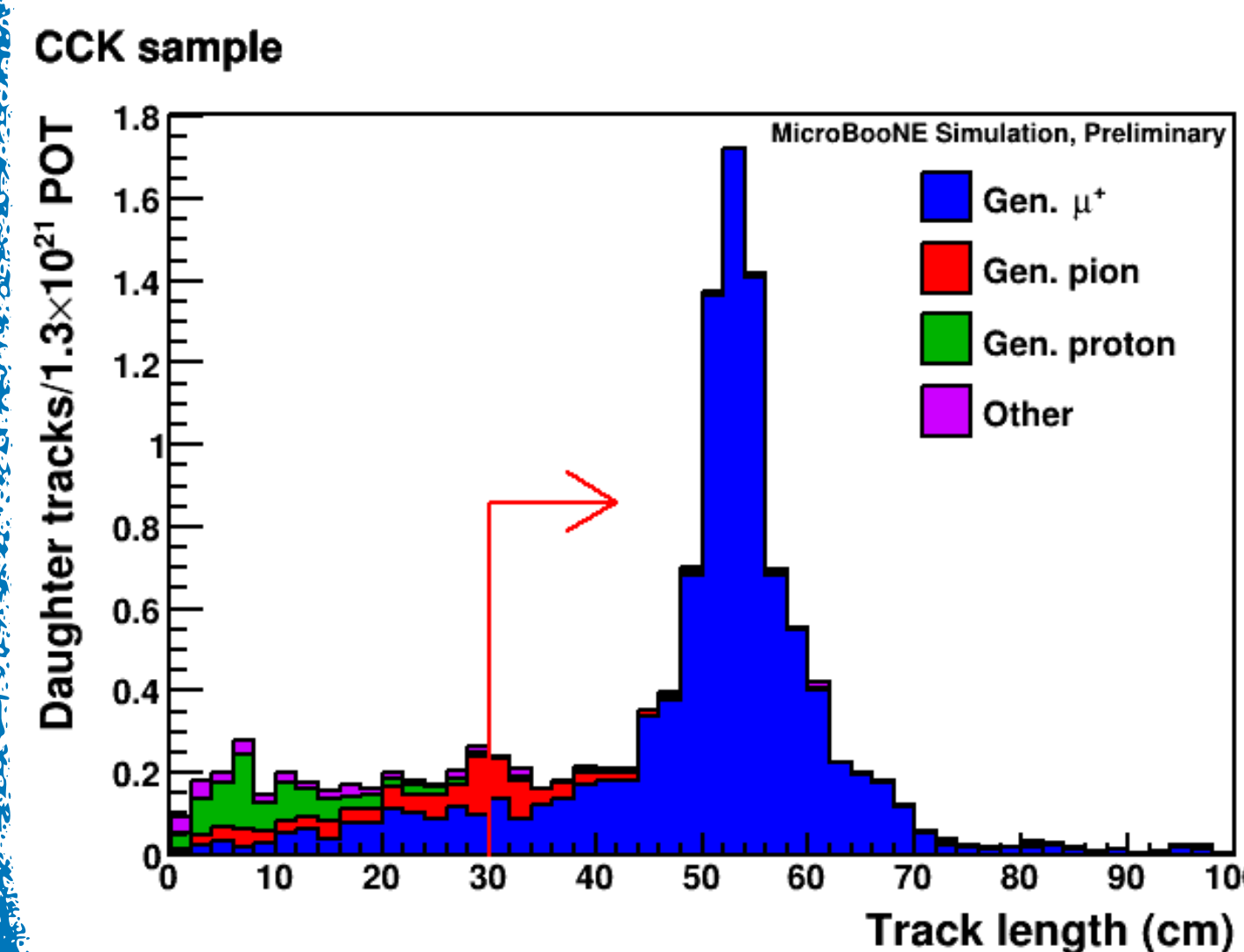
- $\chi_K^2 < 15$
- $\chi_P^2 > 4$



## $\mu^+$ candidate selection

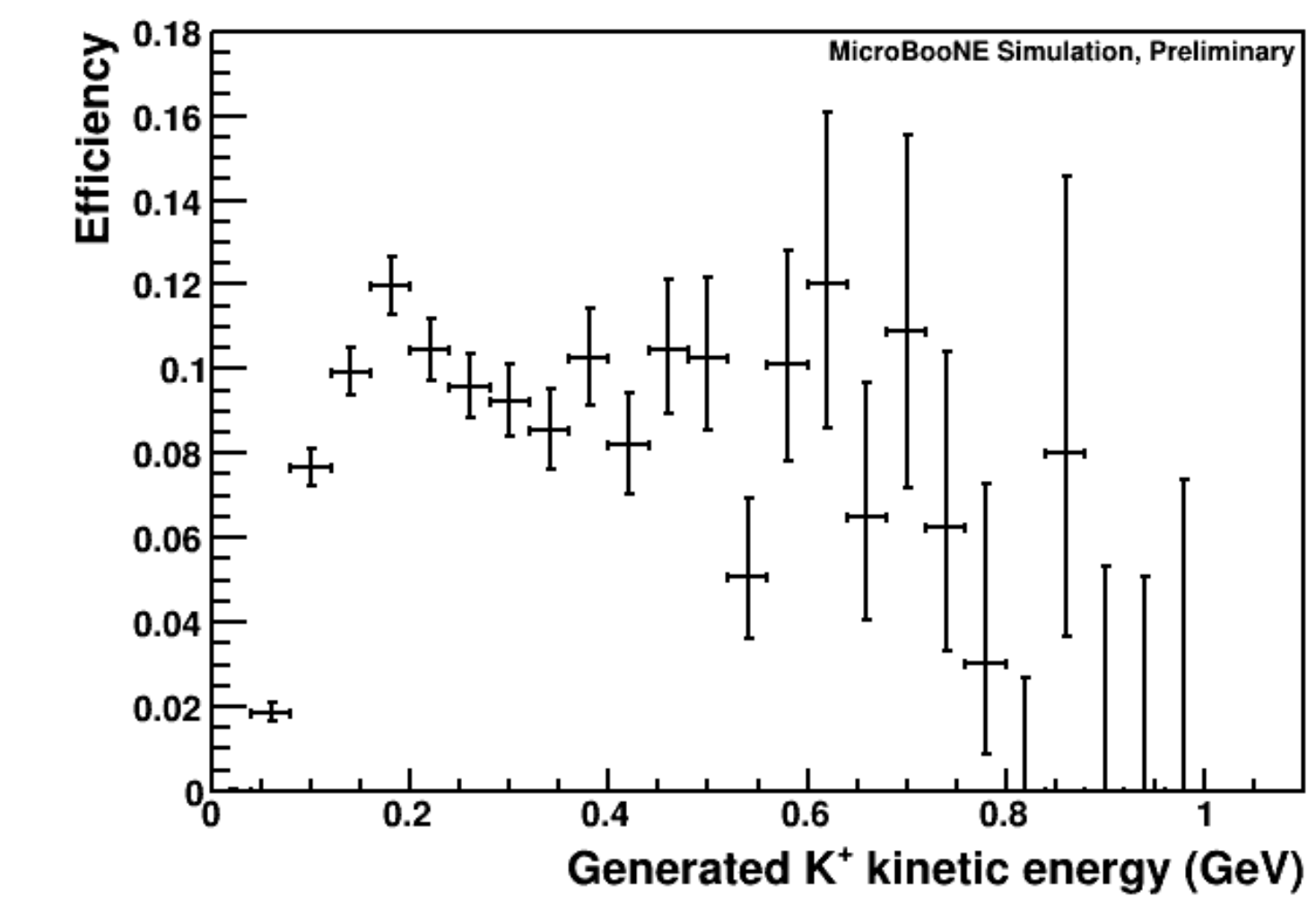
The cuts used to isolate  $\mu^+$  track candidates:

- Distance to  $K^+$  candidate < 5 cm
- Track length > 30 cm
- $\chi_P^2 > 50$



## Event selection

- 1  $\mu^-$  track candidate from the neutrino interaction vertex, including cosmic rejection based on topology and timing and light information
- 1  $K^+$  track candidate
- 1  $\mu^+$  track candidate starting at the end of  $K^+$  track candidate



Selection criteria	BNB (total)	BNB (signal)	CCK (total)	CCK (signal)	Eff. (%)	Purity (%)
0) All events	1042798	103	444.0	99.8	100.0	0.01
1) CC inclusive pre-selection	153425	46	147.7	46.1	46.2	0.03
2) Track multiplicity $\geq 2$	124505	45	142.7	44.8	44.9	0.04
3) # of $K^+$ cand. $\geq 1$	25641	21	47.92	19.9	20.0	0.08
4) # of $K^+$ cand. w/ $\mu^+$ cand.=1	12	8	8.36	7.01	7.02	66.7

BNB: MicroBooNE BNB simulation  
CCK: Dedicated  $\nu_\mu CCK^+$  sample

## Selected candidates

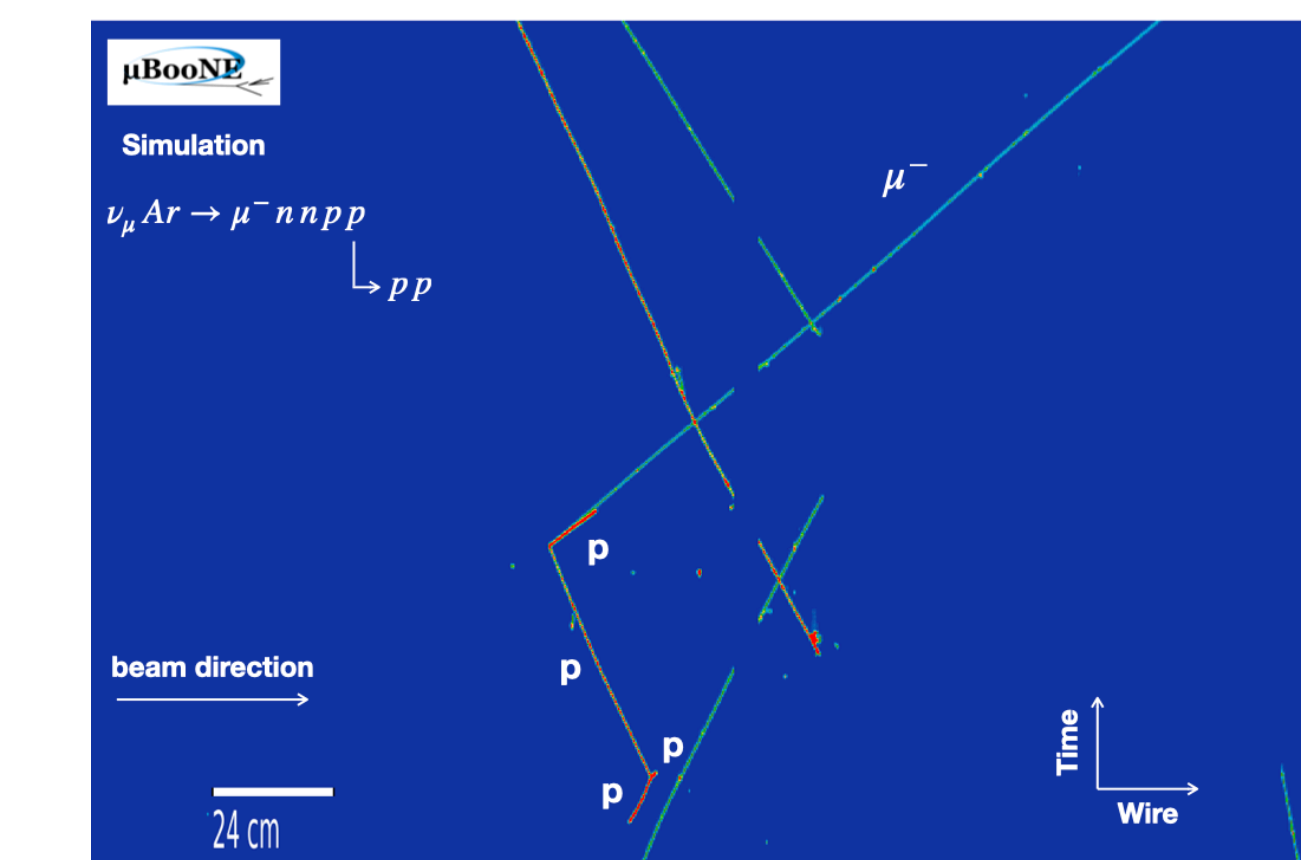
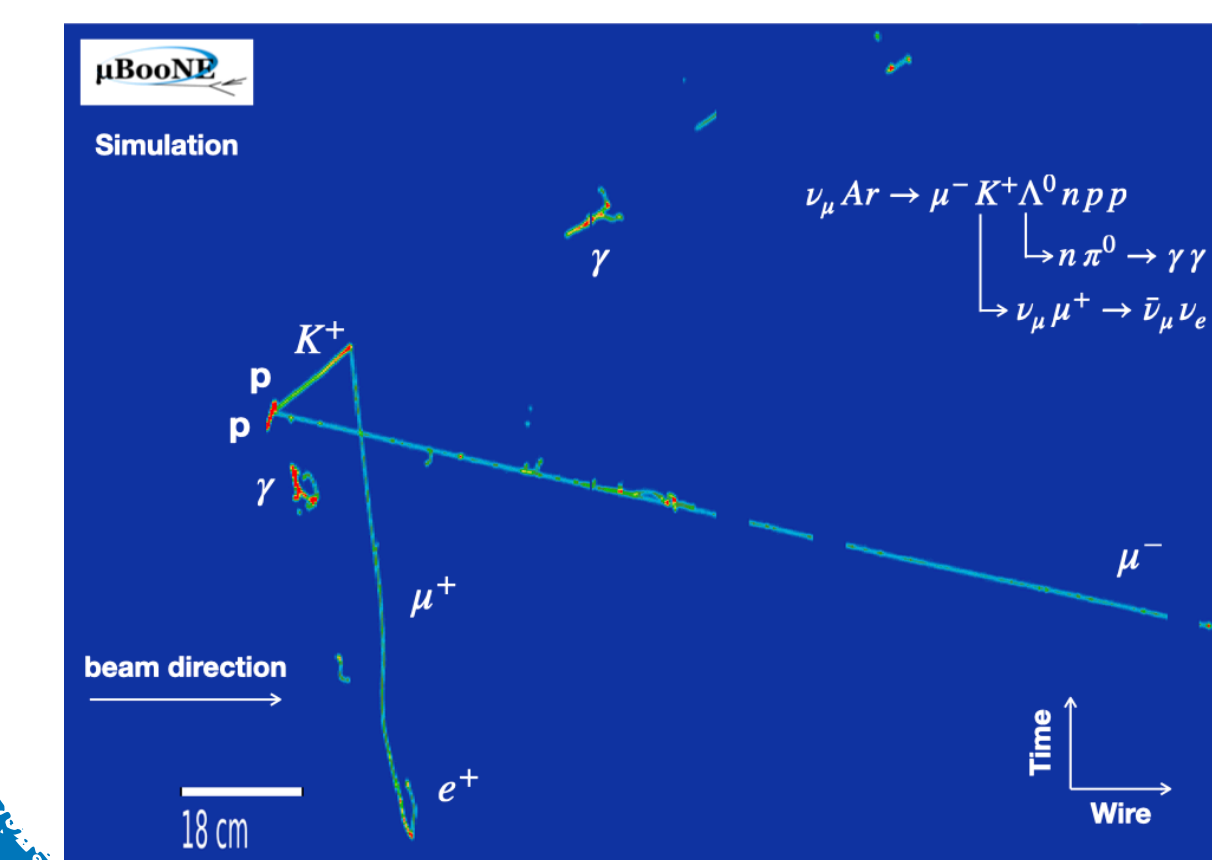
After the event selection is run over the MicroBooNE BNB simulation, 12  $\nu_\mu CCK^+ \rightarrow \mu^+$  event candidates were found in a exposure of  $1.3 \times 10^{21}$  POT:

- 8 signal events
- 4 background events

Cand. #	Interaction
1	CC RES, $\nu_\mu \text{Ar} \rightarrow \mu^- \Lambda^0 K^+ n 2p$
2	CC RES, $\nu_\mu \text{Ar} \rightarrow \mu^- \Lambda^0 K^+$
3	CC DIS, $\nu_\mu \text{Ar} \rightarrow \mu^- \Sigma^+ K^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$
4	CC DIS, $\nu_\mu \text{Ar} \rightarrow \mu^- \Sigma^+ K^+ \pi^+ n$
5	CC RES, $\nu_\mu \text{Ar} \rightarrow \mu^- \Sigma^+ K^+ n$
6	CC DIS, $\nu_\mu \text{Ar} \rightarrow \mu^- \Lambda^0 K^+ p$
7	CC DIS, $\nu_\mu \text{Ar} \rightarrow \mu^- \Lambda^0 K^+ n p$
8	CC RES, $\nu_\mu \text{Ar} \rightarrow \mu^- \Lambda^0 K^+$
9	CC RES, $\nu_\mu \text{Ar} \rightarrow \mu^- \pi^+ p$
10	CC MEC, $\nu_\mu \text{Ar} \rightarrow \mu^- 2n 2p$
11	CC RES, $\nu_\mu \text{Ar} \rightarrow \mu^- \pi^+ 3p 2n$
12	CC RES, $\nu_\mu \text{Ar} \rightarrow \mu^- \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0 n p$

Candidate #1 (signal)

Candidate #10 (background)



## References

- [1] MicroBooNE collaboration, "Tomographic Event Reconstruction with MicroBooNE data", MICROBOONE-NOTE-1040-PUB.
- [2] MicroBooNE collaboration, "The Pandora Multi-Algorithm Approach to Automated Pattern Recognition of Cosmic Ray Muon and Neutrino Events in the MicroBooNE Detector", Eur. Phys. J. C78, 1, 82 (2018).