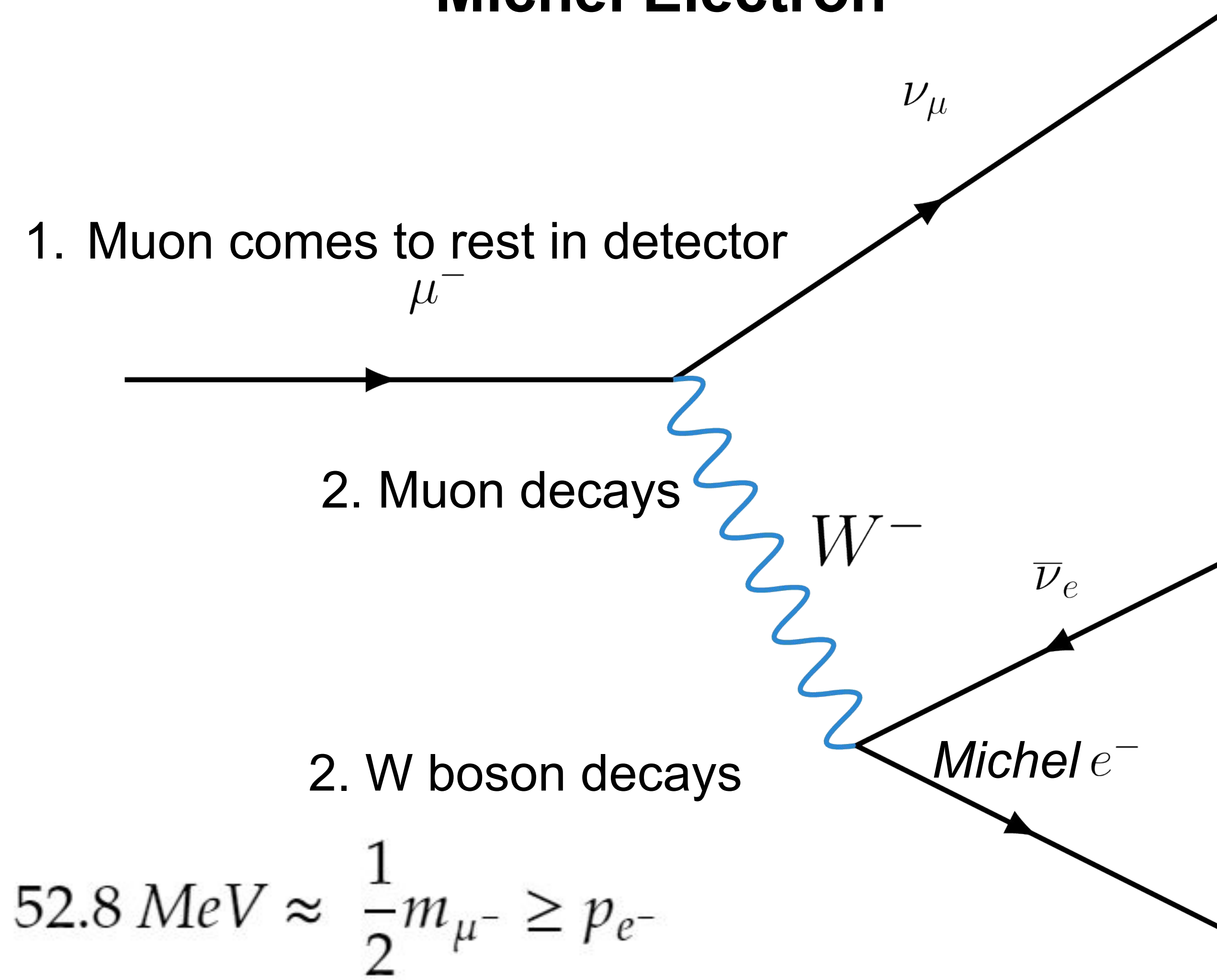


My Search

- Something spatially compact
- Rarely Interacting
- High energy
 - Could look like the neutrino events
- Late in time
 - After the Beam shuts off
 - Tortoise Particle (Slow Massive)
 - Compared to Neutrino (Hare)

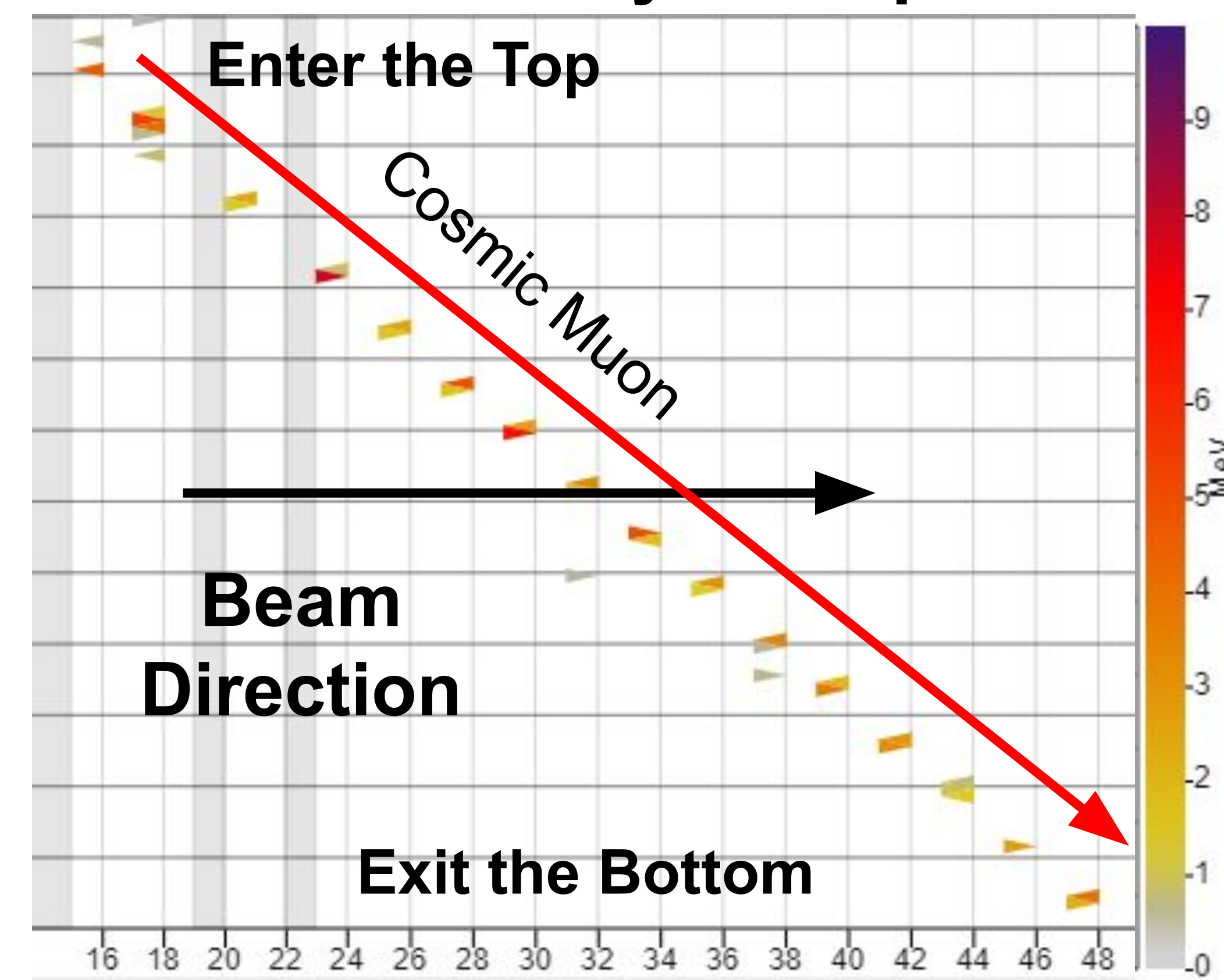
Michel Electron



Backgrounds

- Michel Electrons
 - A muon from neutrino interactions decay into an electron if they are stopped in the detector
 - Decay constant of about $2.2\mu\text{s}$
- Cosmic Rays
 - Mostly muons from cosmic neutrinos
 - Angled often close to perpendicular to the beam
 - Often the muon will enter and exit the detector
 - Example shown is about as aligned with beam as it gets

Cosmic Ray Example

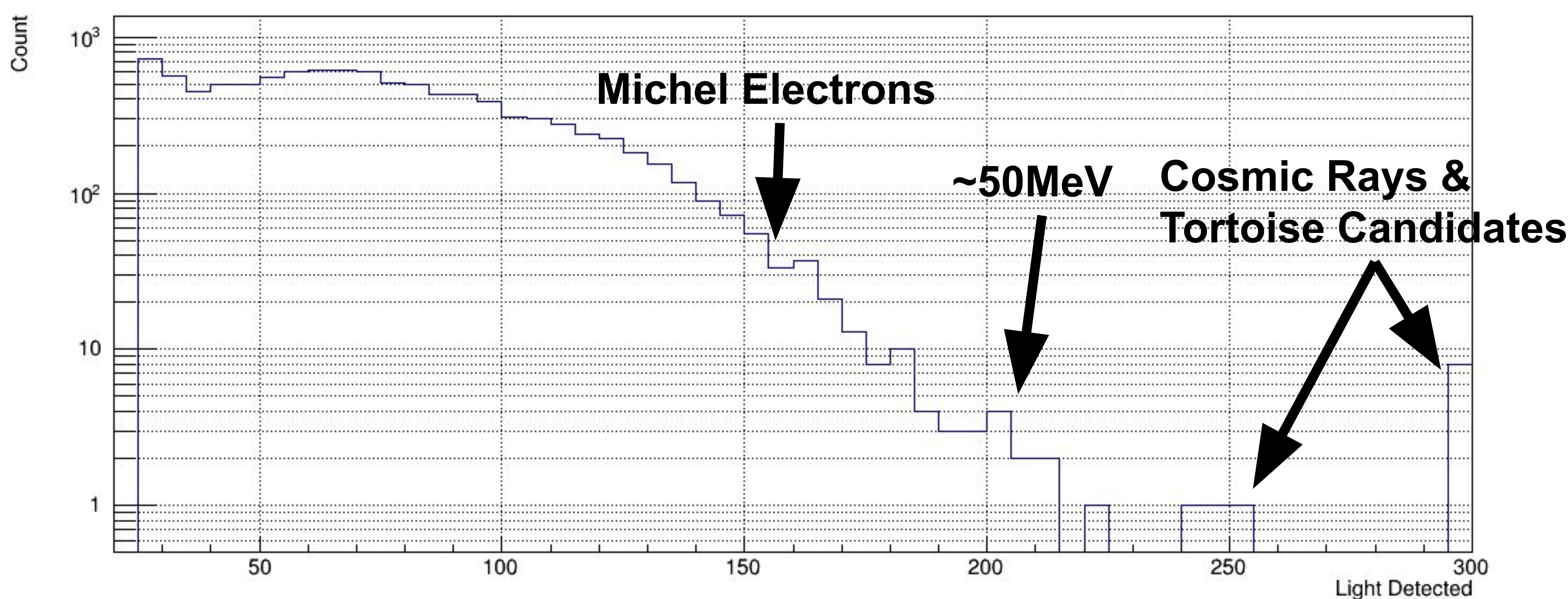
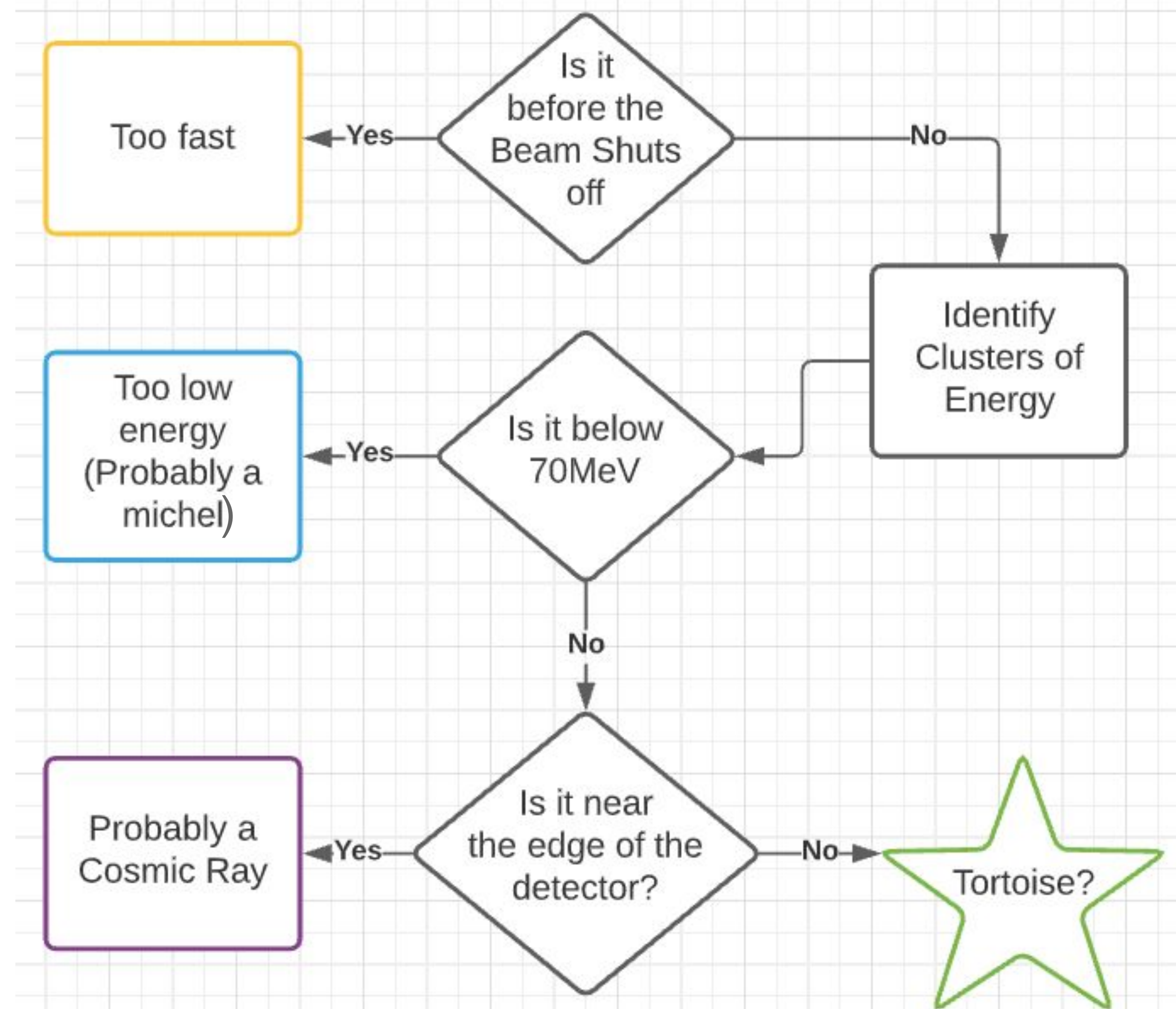


My Algorithm

- Eliminate Beam Time hits
 - No neutrino events
- Eliminate clusters of hits below about 50-70 MeV
 - No Michel electrons
- Identify patterns of hits that seem to exit and enter the detector and remove those hits
 - No cosmic rays
- Analyze what is left.

Motivation

- Pure neutrino beam
 - Less interactions and less kinds of interactions than other particle detectors in beam and collision experiments
 - Simpler background makes it easier to search for potential unexpected events and particles
- Higher statistics than cosmic neutrino experiments
 - Higher chance to see ultra-rare events.



Next Steps

- Finalize cosmic ray cut
- Run over more data
- React to what comes out
 - Distinct pattern in time
 - Compare to models to determine energy and speed constraints of particle creation
 - Something else?

REFERENCES AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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2. MINERvA: How it works. (n.d.). Retrieved March 10, 2021, from <https://minerva.fnal.gov/how-it-works/>