Impact of PØD NuMu Samples in BANFF

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Abstract

This is the abstract

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1 PØD Selections and Data Samples

1.1 Sample Kinematics and Validation

This section examines the kinematics for each of selections while differentiating between water-in and water-out mode. The selection cuts were implemented in Psyche which is the software interface that BANFF uses to select events. An analysis of the kinematics are carefully cross validated with the same selection cuts in the T2K high level analysis framework called Highland. Comparing the results between Highland and Psyche is important since they are complementary frameworks within T2K. The data sets used in this analysis are runs 2-8 in both PØD water-in and water-out (air) modes as shown in Table 1.1.

1.2 PØD Water-Out Samples

This section shows the kinematic distributions for the PØD water-out samples. First an examination of the CC-Inclusive samples and the effects of the systematic weights will be explored. The samples are then examined as CC 1-track and CC N-tracks.

1.2.1 CC-Inclusive

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The CC-Inclusive sample cuts are discussed ??. Since both flux and systematic weights are applied to all MC events in BANFF, it is important to validate the event weights. Using neither set of weights is referred to as the nominal MC.

1.2.1.1 ν_{μ} Selection in FHC Mode: Shown in Figures 1.1 to 1.7 are the momentum and $\cos \theta$ distributions for ν_{μ} CC-Inclusive events in FHC mode. There are three pairs of P, θ figures with the same truth information break down accompanied by one of neutrino energy. The truth information categories are lepton candidate particle, NEUT reaction, and

Run Period	Horn Current	PØD Status	Data POT $\left(\times 10^{20}\right)$	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{MC POT} \\ \left(\times 10^{20}\right) \end{array} $
2	+250 kA	Water	0.4339	12.03
		Air	0.3591	9.239
3b	+205 kA		0.2172	4.478
3c	+250 kA		1.364	26.32
4			1.782	34.99
		Water	1.642	34.97
5c	-250 kA		0.4346	22.77
6b		Air	1.288	14.17
6c			0.5058	5.275
6d			0.7753	6.884
6e			0.8479	8.594
7b		Water	2.436	33.70
8	+250 kA		1.580	26.46
		Air	4.148	36.06
Sand	FHC		-	11.19
Sand	RHC		=	12.92
2, 3b, 3c, 4, 8	FHC	Air	7.872	79.18
2, 4, 8		Water	3.657	73.47
6b, 6c, 6d, 6e	RHC	Air	3.417	34.92
5c, 7b		Water	2.871	56.48

Table 1.1: T2K MC and data POT divided by run periods. The bottom four rows are the aggregated periods grouped by horn current and PØD status which is how the data analysis is performed.

oology. Each figure consists of a set of four sub-figures which illustrate the application o	f
x and detector systematic weights.	

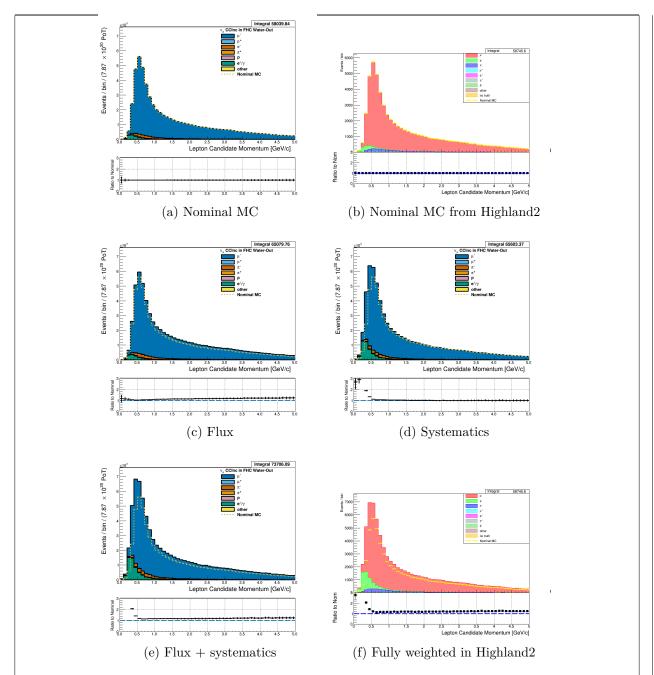


Figure 1.1: Reconstructed lepton candidate momentum separated by true particle species for FHC ν_{μ} CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) Highland2 comparison for (a) without any weights applied using the "NOW" draw option. (c) The flux tuning is applied. (d) The systematic weighting is applied. (e) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied. (f) Highland2 comparison for (e).

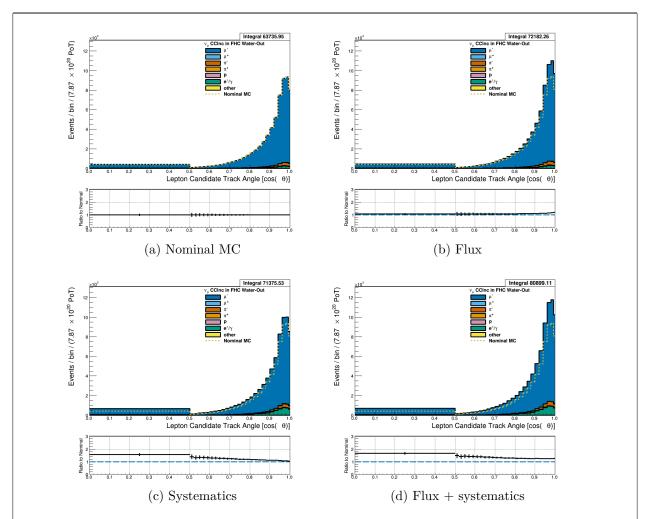


Figure 1.2: Reconstructed lepton candidate angle separated by true particle species for FHC ν_{μ} CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) The flux tuning is applied. (c) The systematic weighting is applied. (d) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied.

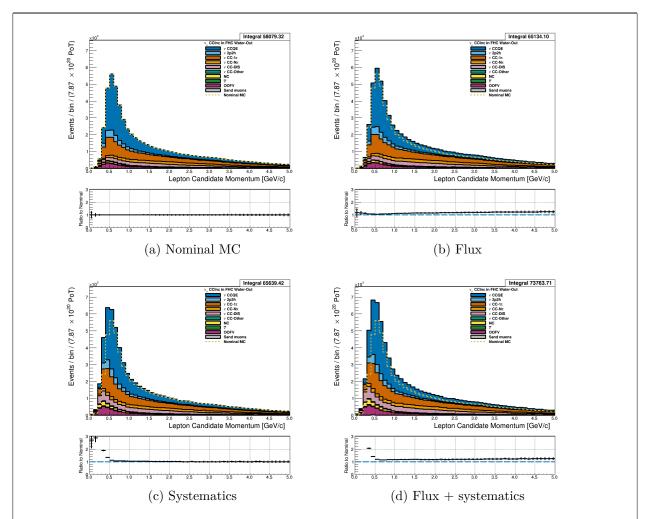


Figure 1.3: Reconstructed lepton candidate momentum separated by NEUT model interaction mode for FHC ν_{μ} CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) The flux tuning is applied. (c) The systematic weighting is applied. (d) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied.

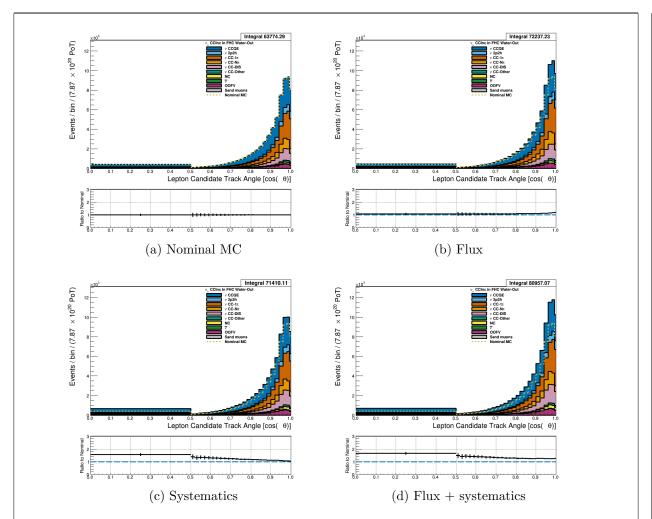


Figure 1.4: Reconstructed lepton candidate $\cos \theta$ separated by NEUT model interaction mode for FHC ν_{μ} CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) The flux tuning is applied. (c) The systematic weighting is applied. (d) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied.

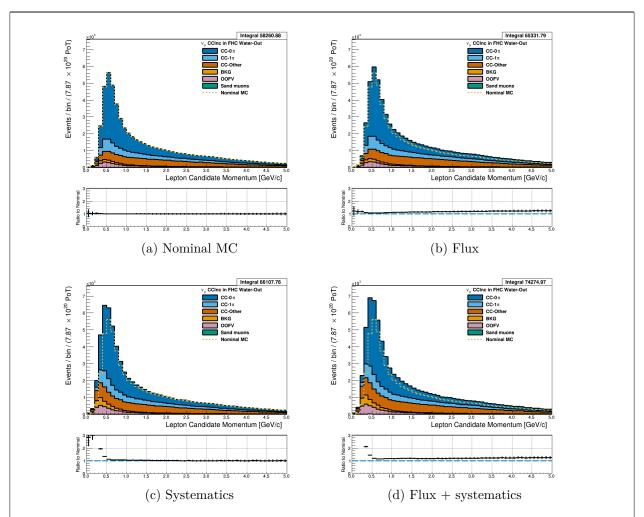


Figure 1.5: Reconstructed lepton candidate momentum separated by topology for FHC ν_{μ} CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) The flux tuning is applied. (c) The systematic weighting is applied. (d) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied.

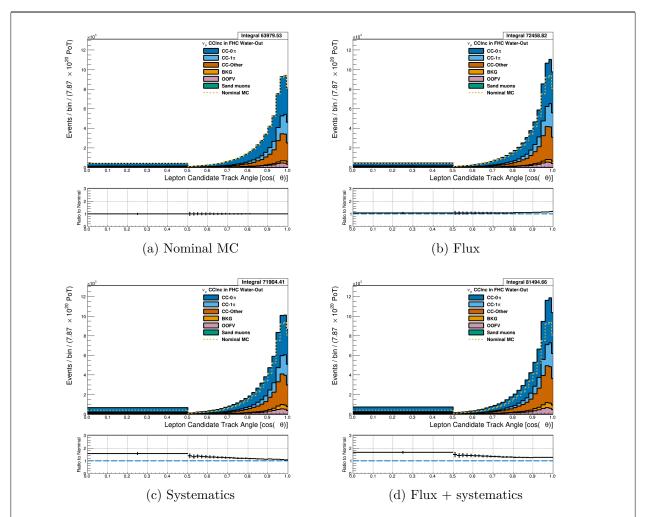


Figure 1.6: Reconstructed lepton candidate $\cos\theta$ separated by topology for FHC ν_{μ} CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) The flux tuning is applied. (c) The systematic weighting is applied. (d) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied.

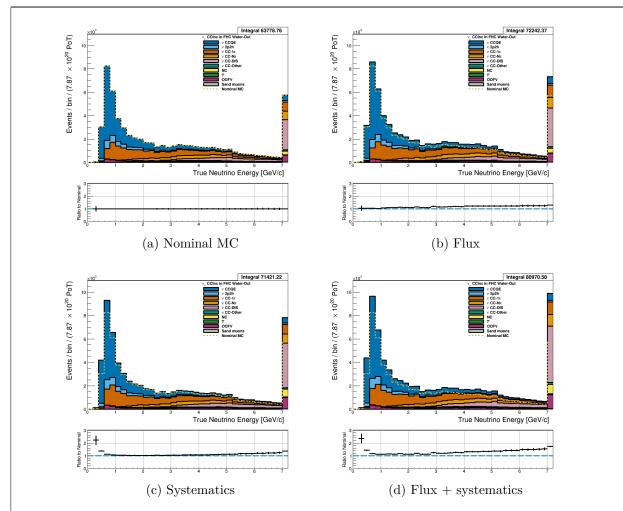


Figure 1.7: True neutrino energy associated with the lepton candidate separated by NEUT model interaction mode for FHC ν_{μ} CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) The flux tuning is applied. (c) The systematic weighting is applied. (d) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied.

1.2.1.2 $\overline{\nu}_{\mu}$ Selection in RHC Mode: Shown in Figures 1.8 to 1.14 for $\overline{\nu}_{\mu}$ CC-Inclusive events in RHC mode. There are three pairs of P, θ figures with the same truth information break down accompanied by one of neutrino energy. The truth information categories are lepton candidate particle, NEUT reaction, and topology. Each figure consists of a set of four sub-figures which illustrate the application of flux and detector systematic weights.

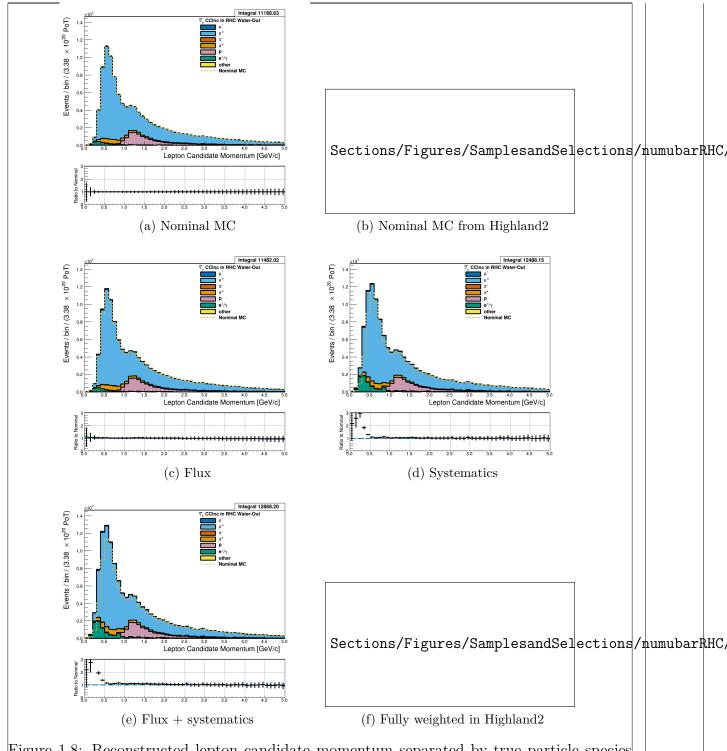


Figure 1.8: Reconstructed lepton candidate momentum separated by true particle species for RHC $\bar{\nu}_{\mu}$ CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. Reconstructed lepton candidate angle separated by true particle species for RHC $\bar{\nu}_{\mu}$ CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-in mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) Highland2 comparison for (a) without any weights applied using the "NOW" draw option. (c) The flux tuning is applied. (d) The systematic weighting is applied. (e) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied. (f) Highland2 comparison for (e).

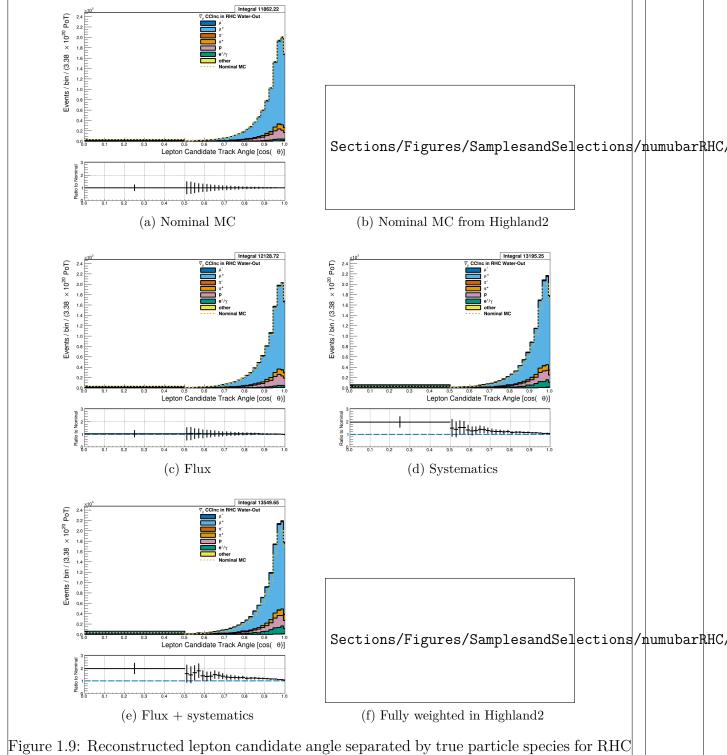


Figure 1.9: Reconstructed lepton candidate angle separated by true particle species for RHC $\overline{\nu}_{\mu}$ CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) Highland2 comparison for (a) without any weights applied using the "NOW" draw option. (c) The flux tuning is applied. (d) The systematic weighting is applied. (e) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied. (f) Highland2 comparison for (e).

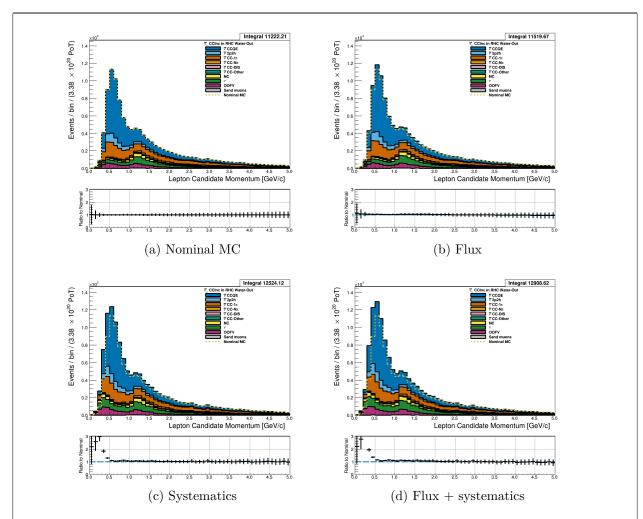


Figure 1.10: Reconstructed lepton candidate momentum separated by NEUT model interaction mode for RHC $\bar{\nu}_{\mu}$ CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) The flux tuning is applied. (c) The systematic weighting is applied. (d) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied.

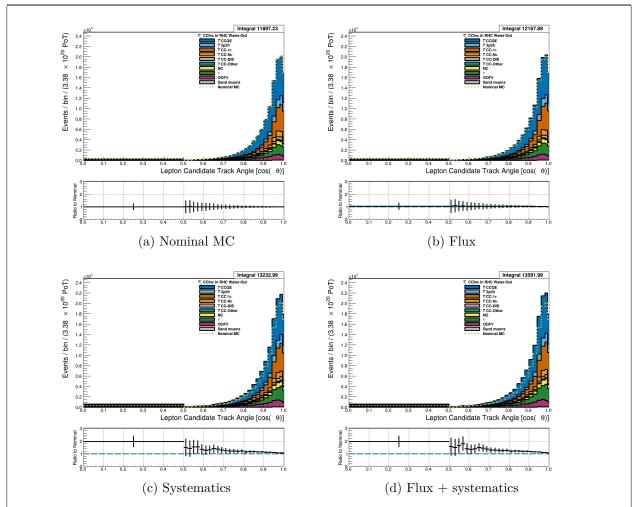


Figure 1.11: Reconstructed lepton candidate $\cos \theta$ separated by NEUT model interaction mode for RHC $\bar{\nu}_{\mu}$ CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) The flux tuning is applied. (c) The systematic weighting is applied. (d) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied.

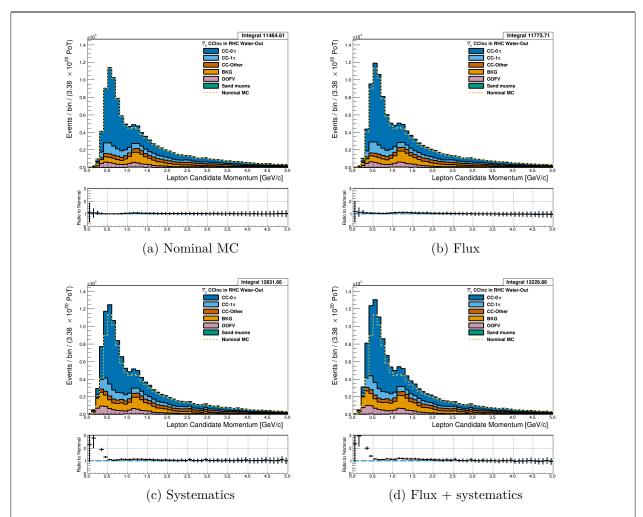


Figure 1.12: Reconstructed lepton candidate momentum separated by topology for RHC $\bar{\nu}_{\mu}$ CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) The flux tuning is applied. (c) The systematic weighting is applied. (d) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied.

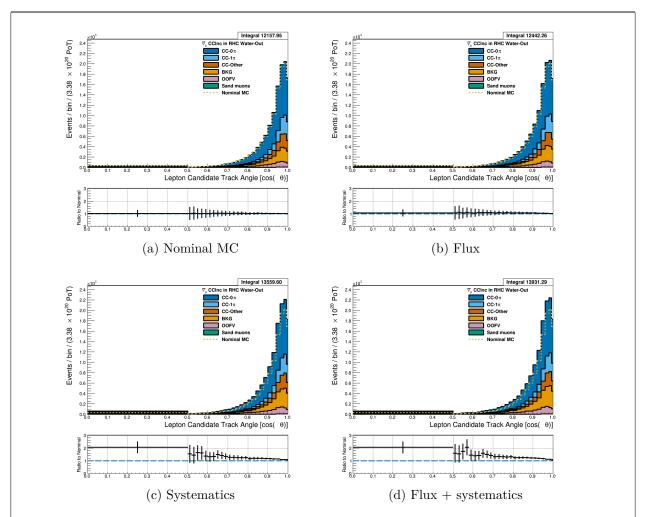


Figure 1.13: Reconstructed lepton candidate $\cos\theta$ separated by topology for RHC $\overline{\nu}_{\mu}$ CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) The flux tuning is applied. (c) The systematic weighting is applied. (d) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied.

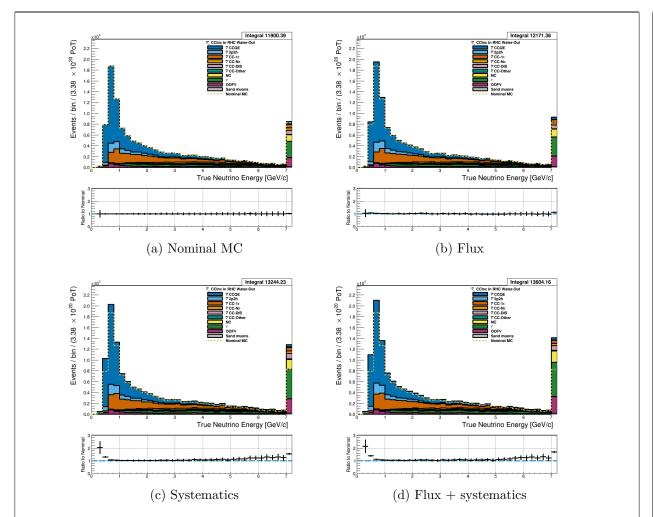


Figure 1.14: True neutrino energy associated with the lepton candidate separated by NEUT model interaction mode for RHC $\bar{\nu}_{\mu}$ CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) The flux tuning is applied. (c) The systematic weighting is applied. (d) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied.

1.2.1.3 ν_{μ} Background Selection in RHC Mode: Shown in Figures 1.15, 1.16 and 1.19 to 1.21 and ????

Add HL2 figures here

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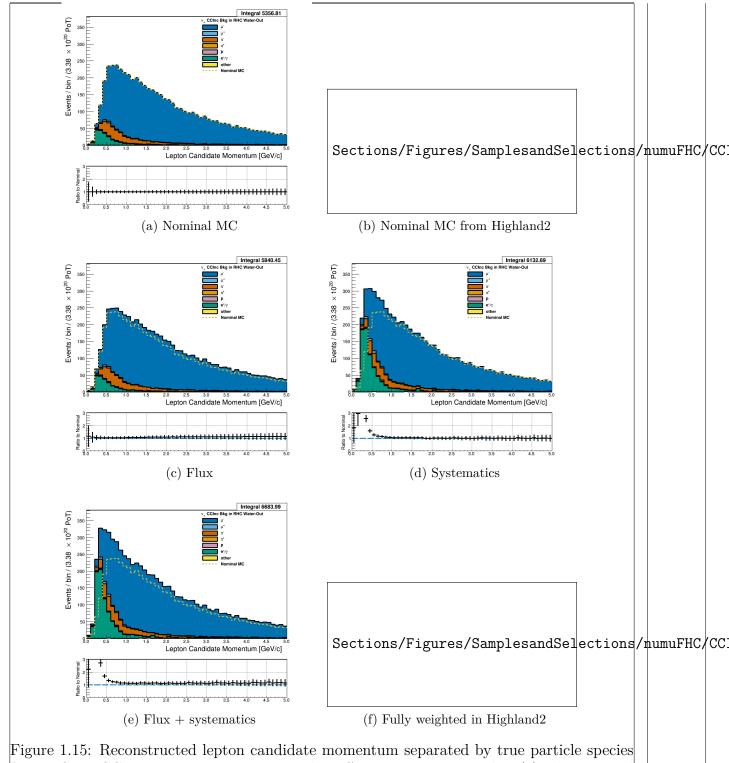


Figure 1.15: Reconstructed lepton candidate momentum separated by true particle species for RHC ν_{μ} CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) Highland2 comparison for (a) without any weights applied using the "NOW" draw option. (c) The flux tuning is applied. (d) The systematic weighting is applied. (e) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied. (f) Highland2 comparison for (e).

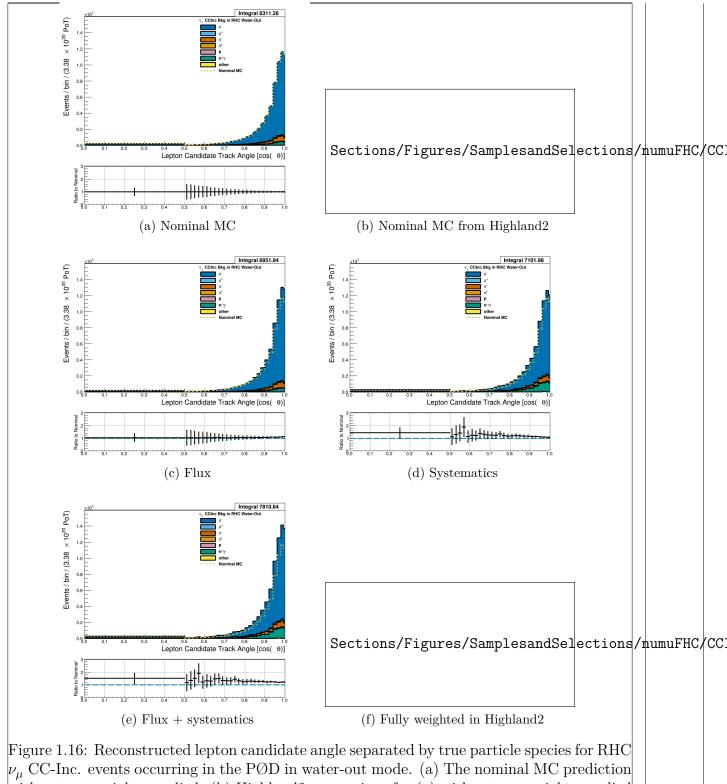


Figure 1.16: Reconstructed lepton candidate angle separated by true particle species for RHC ν_{μ} CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) Highland2 comparison for (a) without any weights applied using the "NOW" draw option. (c) The flux tuning is applied. (d) The systematic weighting is applied. (e) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied. (f) Highland2 comparison for (e).

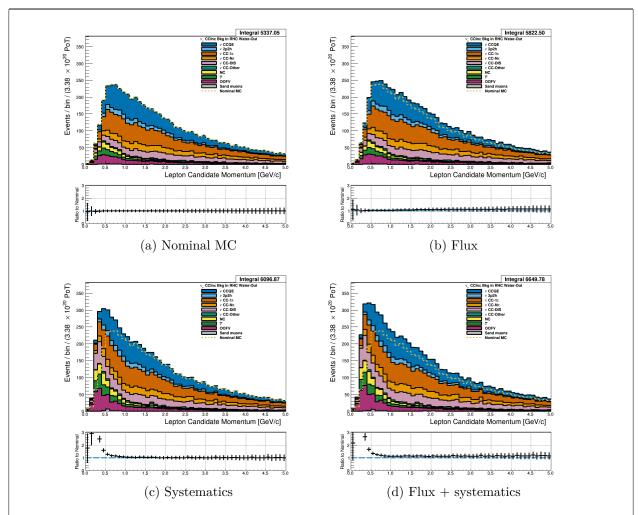


Figure 1.17: Reconstructed lepton candidate momentum separated by NEUT model interaction mode for RHC ν_{μ} CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) The flux tuning is applied. (c) The systematic weighting is applied. (d) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied.

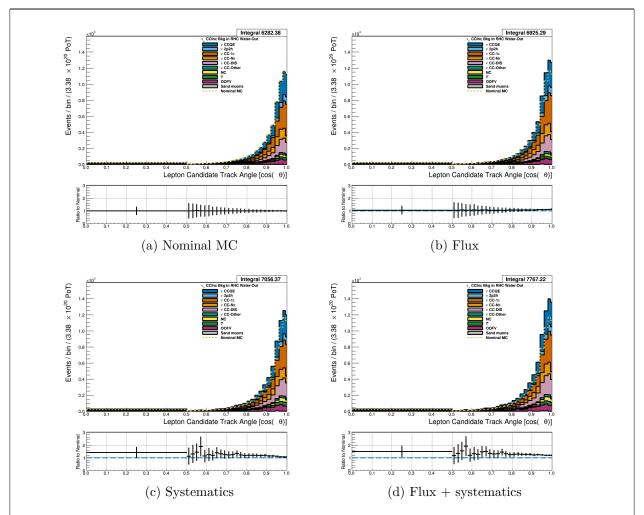


Figure 1.18: Reconstructed lepton candidate $\cos \theta$ separated by NEUT model interaction mode for FHC ν_{μ} CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) The flux tuning is applied. (c) The systematic weighting is applied. (d) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied.

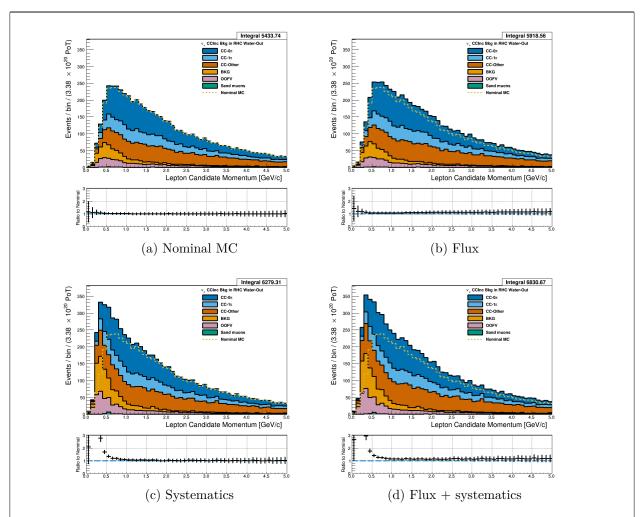


Figure 1.19: Reconstructed lepton candidate momentum separated by topology for FHC ν_{μ} CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) The flux tuning is applied. (c) The systematic weighting is applied. (d) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied.

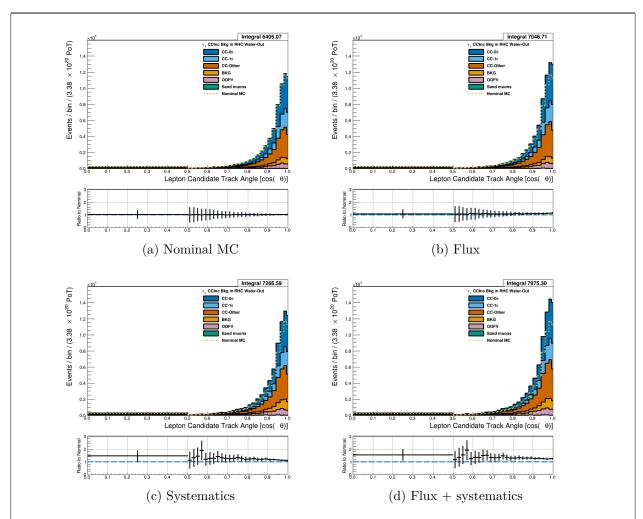


Figure 1.20: Reconstructed lepton candidate $\cos\theta$ separated by topology for FHC ν_{μ} CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) The flux tuning is applied. (c) The systematic weighting is applied. (d) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied.

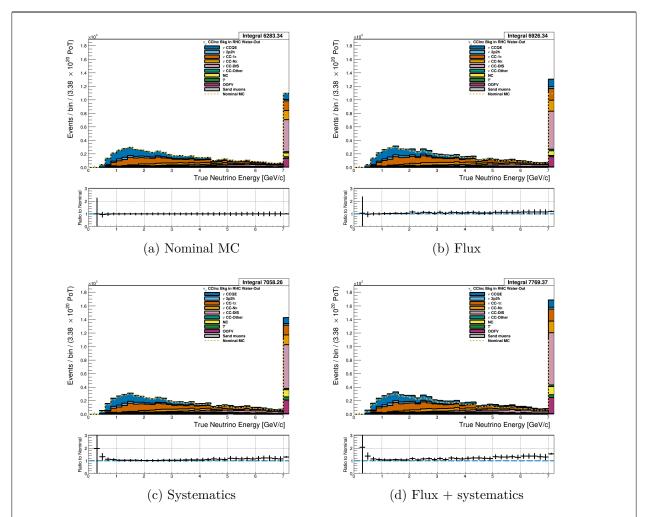


Figure 1.21: True neutrino energy associated with the lepton candidate separated by NEUT model interaction mode for FHC ν_{μ} CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) The flux tuning is applied. (c) The systematic weighting is applied. (d) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied.

1.2.2 CC-1 Track (CCQE Enhanced)

1.2.2.1 ν_{μ} Selection in FHC Mode: Shown in

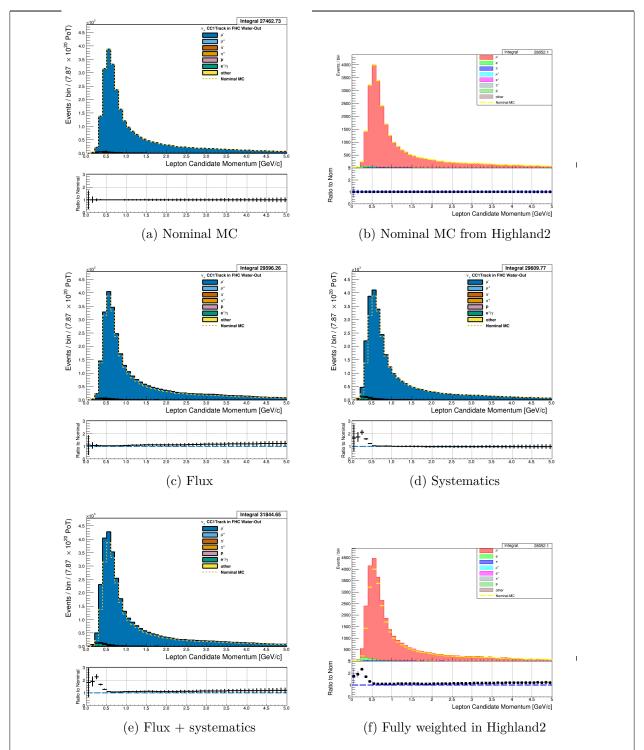


Figure 1.22: Reconstructed lepton candidate momentum separated by true particle species for FHC ν_{μ} CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) Highland2 comparison for (a) without any weights applied using the "NOW" draw option. (c) The flux tuning is applied. (d) The systematic weighting is applied. (e) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied. (f) Highland2 comparison for (e).

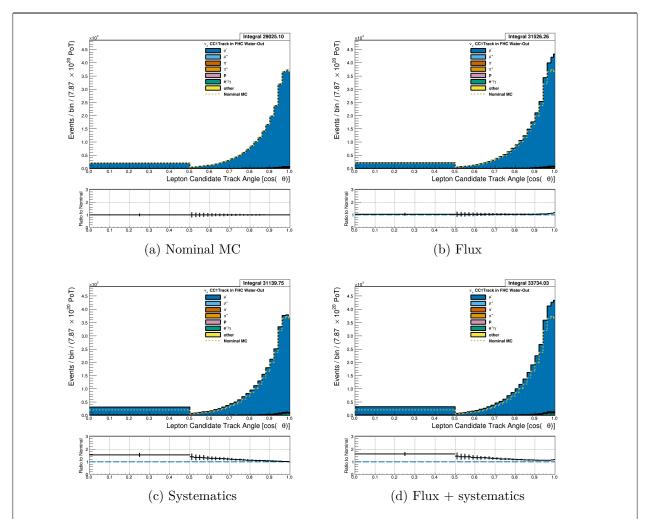


Figure 1.23: Reconstructed lepton candidate angle separated by true particle species for FHC ν_{μ} CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) The flux tuning is applied. (c) The systematic weighting is applied. (d) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied.

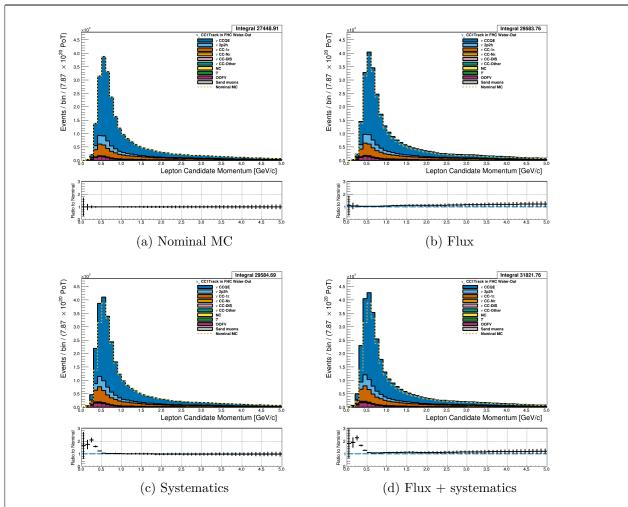


Figure 1.24: Reconstructed lepton candidate momentum separated by NEUT model interaction mode for FHC ν_{μ} CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) The flux tuning is applied. (c) The systematic weighting is applied. (d) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied.

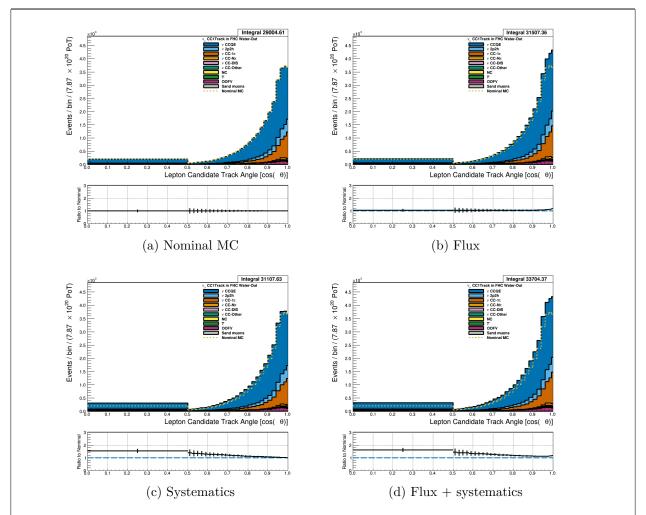


Figure 1.25: Reconstructed lepton candidate $\cos \theta$ separated by NEUT model interaction mode for FHC ν_{μ} CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) The flux tuning is applied. (c) The systematic weighting is applied. (d) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied.

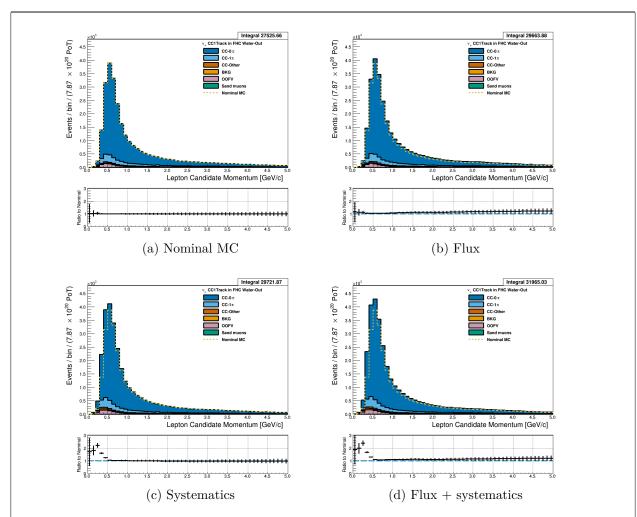


Figure 1.26: Reconstructed lepton candidate momentum separated by topology for FHC ν_{μ} CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) The flux tuning is applied. (c) The systematic weighting is applied. (d) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied.

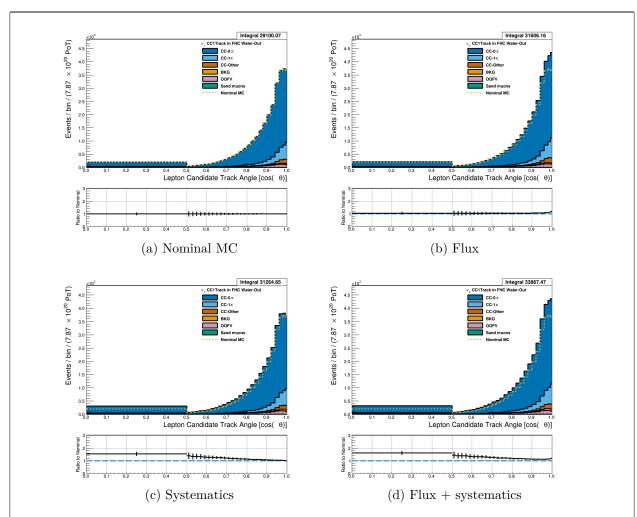


Figure 1.27: Reconstructed lepton candidate $\cos\theta$ separated by topology for FHC ν_{μ} CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) The flux tuning is applied. (c) The systematic weighting is applied. (d) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied.

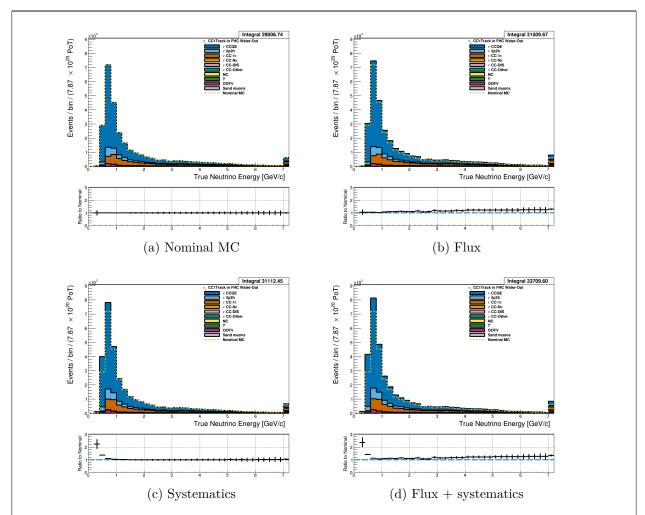


Figure 1.28: True neutrino energy associated with the lepton candidate separated by NEUT model interaction mode for FHC ν_{μ} CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) The flux tuning is applied. (c) The systematic weighting is applied. (d) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied.

1.2.2.2 $\overline{\nu}_{\mu}$ Selection in RHC Mode: Figures

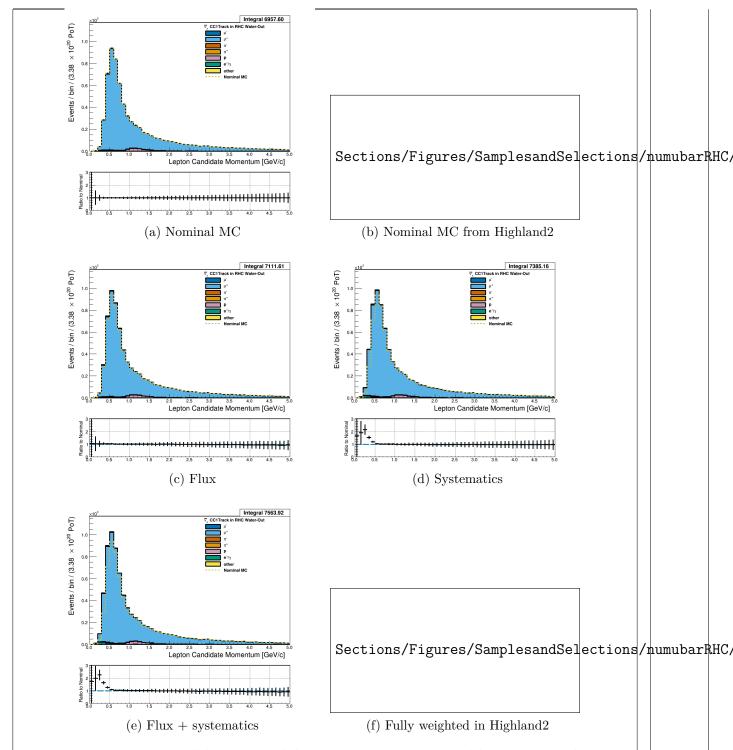


Figure 1.29: Reconstructed lepton candidate momentum separated by true particle species for RHC $\bar{\nu}_{\mu}$ CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. Reconstructed lepton candidate angle separated by true particle species for RHC $\bar{\nu}_{\mu}$ CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-in mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) Highland2 comparison for (a) without any weights applied using the "NOW" draw option. (c) The flux tuning is applied. (d) The systematic weighting is applied. (e) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied. (f) Highland2 comparison for (e).

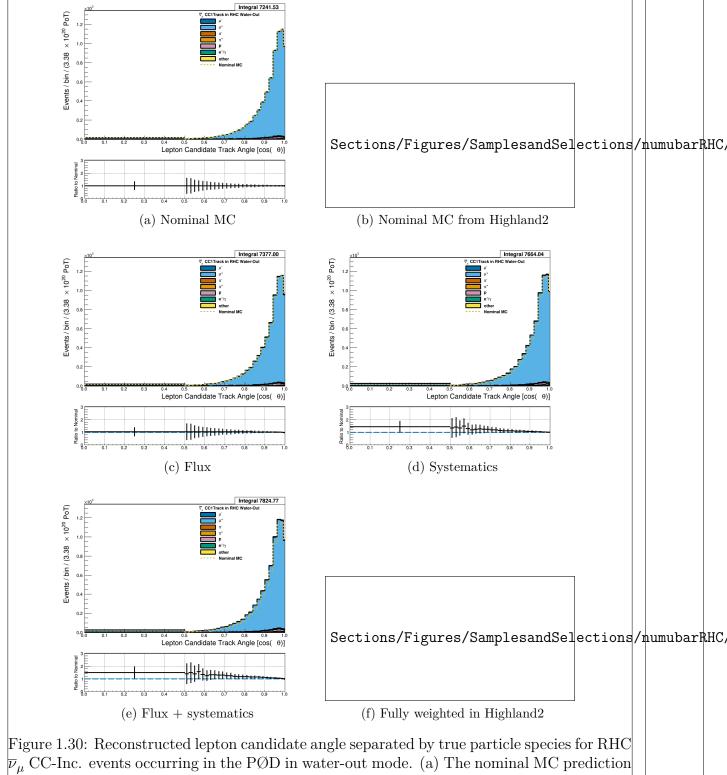


Figure 1.30: Reconstructed lepton candidate angle separated by true particle species for RHC $\overline{\nu}_{\mu}$ CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) Highland2 comparison for (a) without any weights applied using the "NOW" draw option. (c) The flux tuning is applied. (d) The systematic weighting is applied. (e) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied. (f) Highland2 comparison for (e).

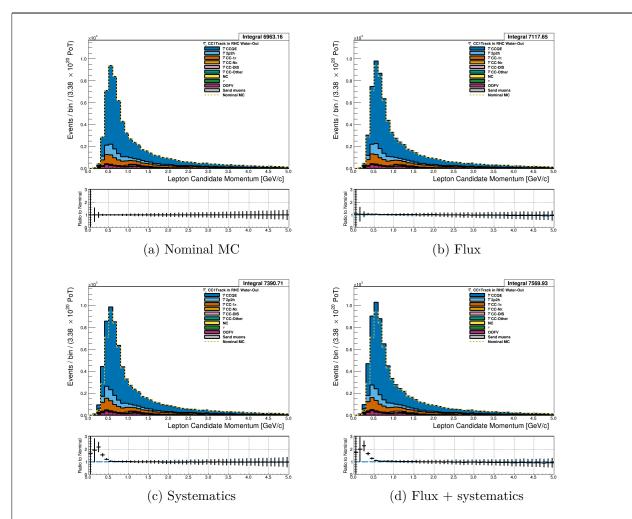


Figure 1.31: Reconstructed lepton candidate momentum separated by NEUT model interaction mode for RHC $\bar{\nu}_{\mu}$ CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) The flux tuning is applied. (c) The systematic weighting is applied. (d) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied.

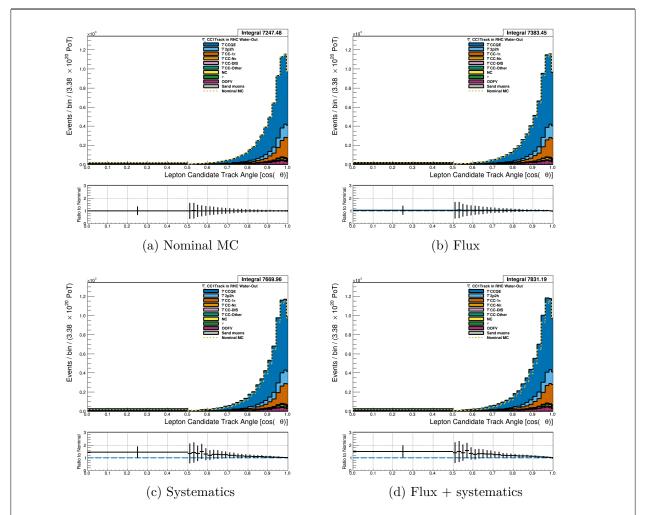


Figure 1.32: Reconstructed lepton candidate $\cos \theta$ separated by NEUT model interaction mode for RHC $\bar{\nu}_{\mu}$ CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) The flux tuning is applied. (c) The systematic weighting is applied. (d) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied.

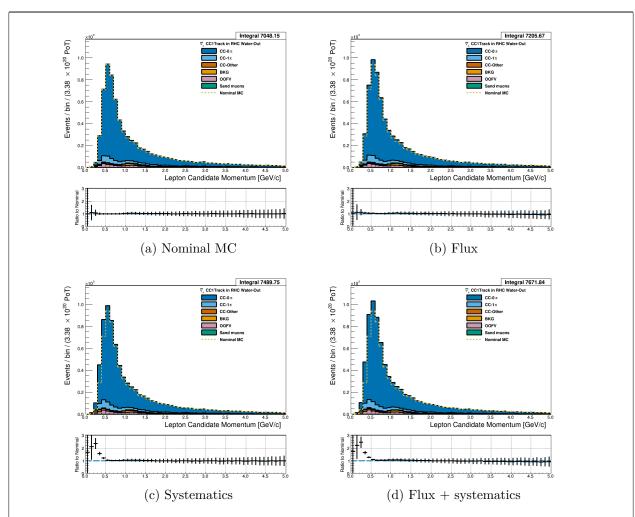


Figure 1.33: Reconstructed lepton candidate momentum separated by topology for RHC $\bar{\nu}_{\mu}$ CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) The flux tuning is applied. (c) The systematic weighting is applied. (d) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied.

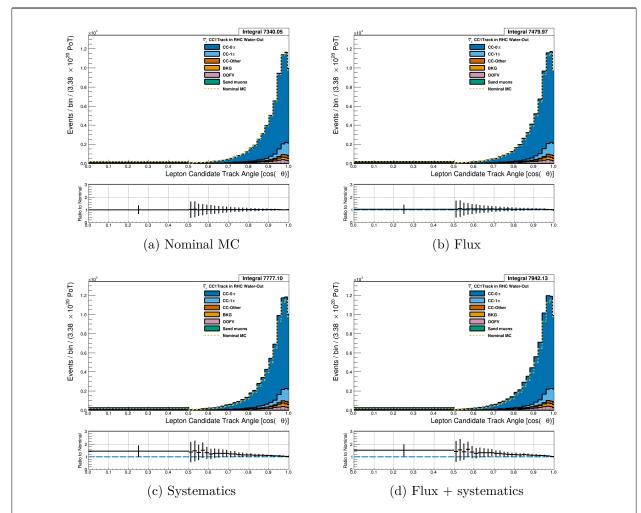


Figure 1.34: Reconstructed lepton candidate $\cos\theta$ separated by topology for RHC $\overline{\nu}_{\mu}$ CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) The flux tuning is applied. (c) The systematic weighting is applied. (d) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied.

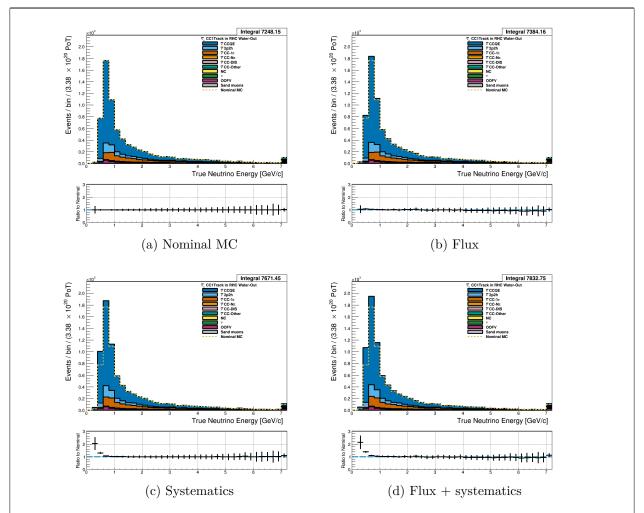


Figure 1.35: True neutrino energy associated with the lepton candidate separated by NEUT model interaction mode for RHC $\bar{\nu}_{\mu}$ CC-Inc. events occurring in the PØD in water-out mode. (a) The nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. (b) The flux tuning is applied. (c) The systematic weighting is applied. (d) Both flux and systematic weighting is applied.

1.2.2.3 ν_{μ} Background Selection in RHC Mode: A-to

Add figures here

A-to

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1.2.3 CC-N Tracks (CCnQE Enhanced)

Add figures here

94	1.2.4	Differences Between Water-Out and Water-In Samples	

5	References	

Nomenclature BANFF The **b**eam \mathbf{a} nd \mathbf{n} ear detector task **f**orce is the group responsible for providing near 97 detector constraints on cross section and flux model parameters. 98 $CC-0\pi$ A charged current zero pion selection is an exclusive selection that selects neutrino 99 interaction topologies only one MIP-like particle. 100 CC-Inclusive A charged current event selection that selects all neutrino interaction topolo-101 gies with an outgoing charged lepton. 102 FDThe far detector refers to the particle detector in a long baseline neutrino oscilla-103 tion experiment that is located far away from the neutrino production source where 104 oscillated neutrinos are observed. 105 FGD A fine grain detector is a detector made of closely spaced, small scintillating bars 106 designed to provide precise resolution of charged particle tracks 107 FHC The forward horn current beam configuration that focuses positively charged particles 108 into the particle decay pipe. This configuration produces a very pure ν_{μ} neutrino 109 beam 110 HMNT The highest momentum negatively-charged track in the bunch 111 HMPT The highest momentum positively-charged track in the bunch 112 MIP A minimum ionizing particle 113 ND280 The Near Detector of T2K which is 280 meters away from the neutrino source. 114 NDThe near detector refers to the particle detector in a long baseline neutrino oscillation 115 experiment that is located close to the neutrino production source before neutrino 116

oscillations occur.

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118	CECal The Central ECal detector which is a part of the PØD inside ND280
119	PØD The π^0 detector (p i-Ø d etector)
120	PØDule A collection of two active scintillator bar layers inside the PØD
121 122 123	RHC The reverse horn current beam configuration that focuses negatively charged particles into the particle decay pipe. This configuration produces a $\overline{\nu}_{\mu}$ enriched neutrino beam with a significant ν_{μ} contribution.
124 125	FV The f iducial v olume of a detector is the region where the detector response is well understood
126 127	TPC A time projection chamber is a device that detects and tracks charged particles with the application of strong electric fields
128	Tracker The region of ND280 consisting of two FGDs and TPCs
129 130	Global The Global reconstruction module responsible for making joined tracks between the subdetectors inside ND280
131	USECal The Upstream ECal which is a part of the PØD inside ND280