

# Muse

## Determining Effects of a Neutrino Beam on Muon Flux

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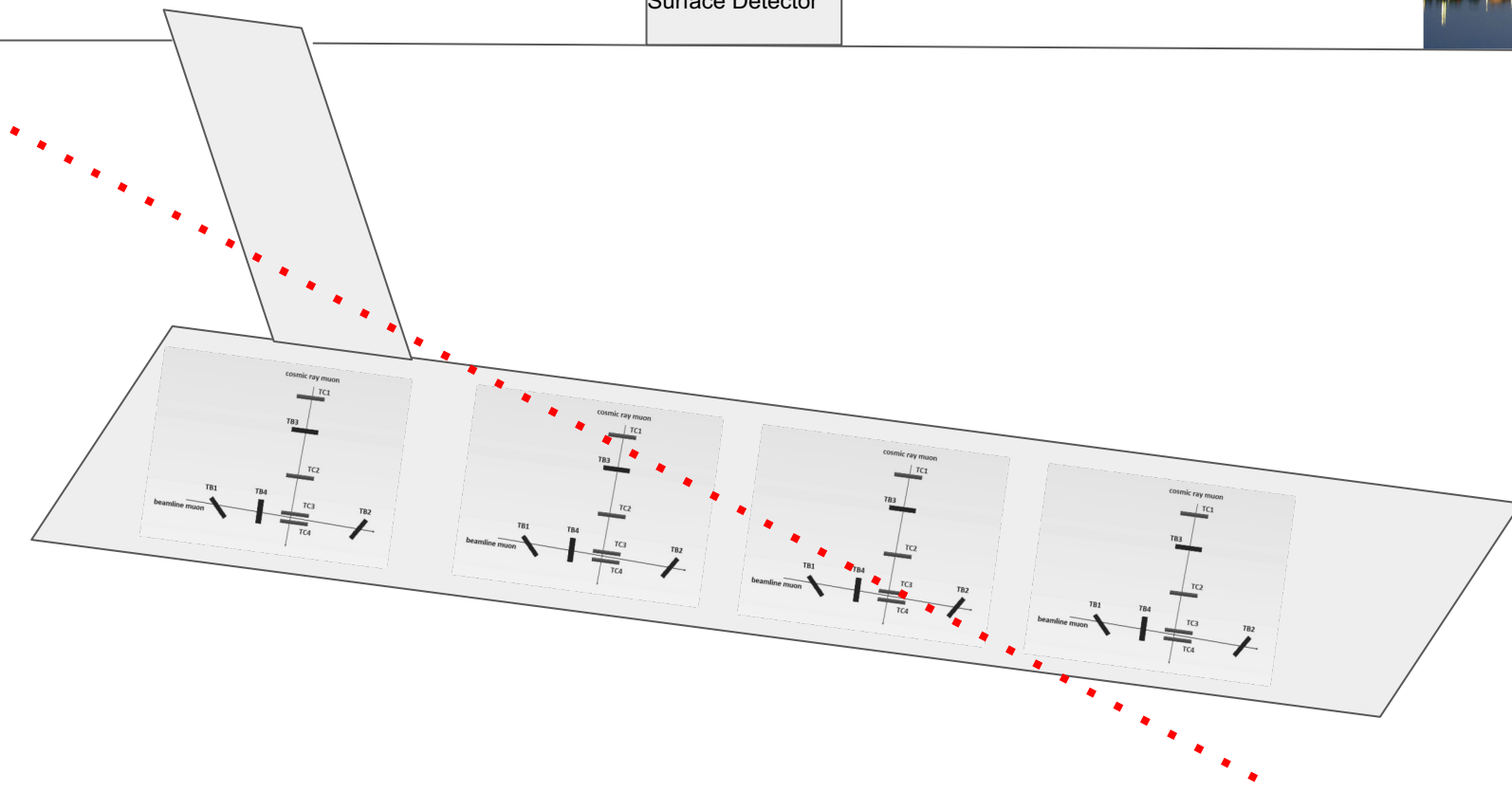
# General MUSE Experiment

- Chicago High School collaboration
- 100 meter deep tunnel
- Objective: Muon Flux
- Surface, tunnel and beam detectors
- Position change along tunnel



# Tunnel Setup

Surface Detector

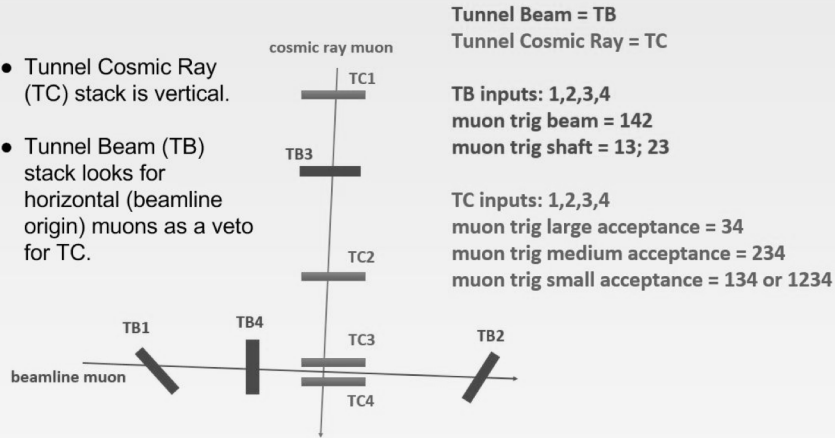


# Experiment Design

## Detector Layout

- Tunnel Cosmic Ray (TC) stack is vertical.

- Tunnel Beam (TB) stack looks for horizontal (beamline origin) muons as a veto for TC.

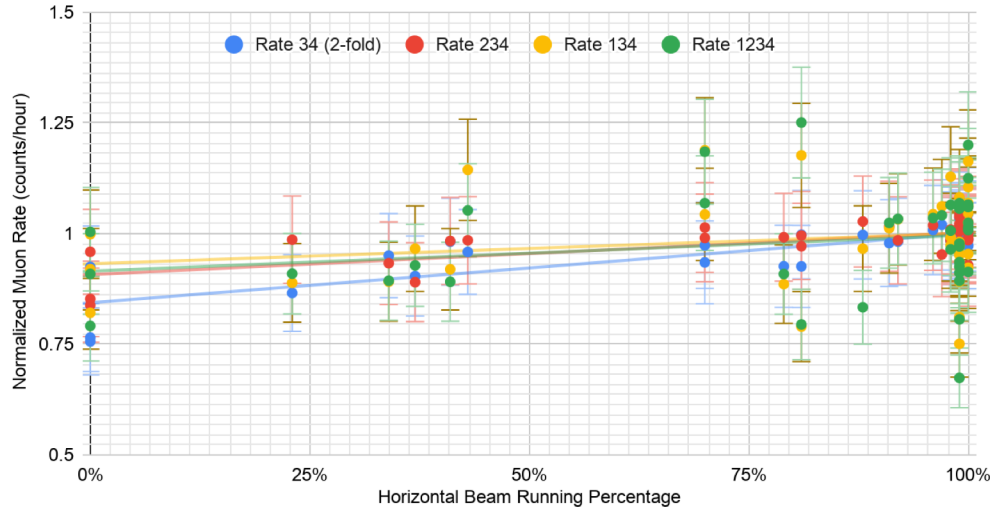


- The TB detector was horizontally configured to detect the muons produced by the effects of the beam
- 124, 24 configurations have larger flux

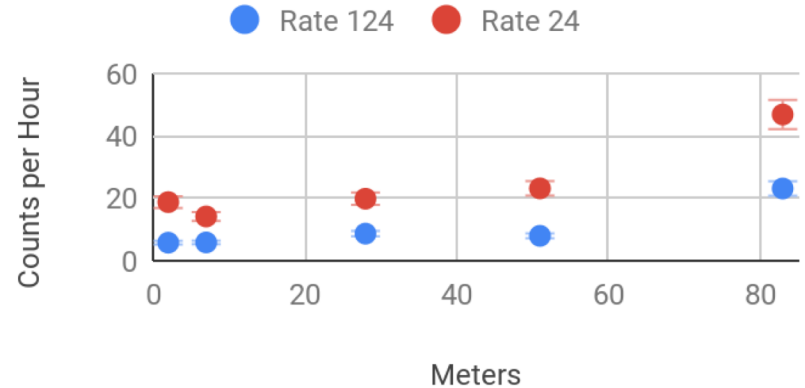


# Detecting Beamline

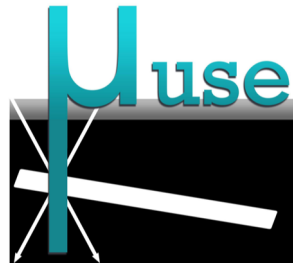
Percent Beam vs. Muon Rates



Beam Detector Rates at 100% Beam

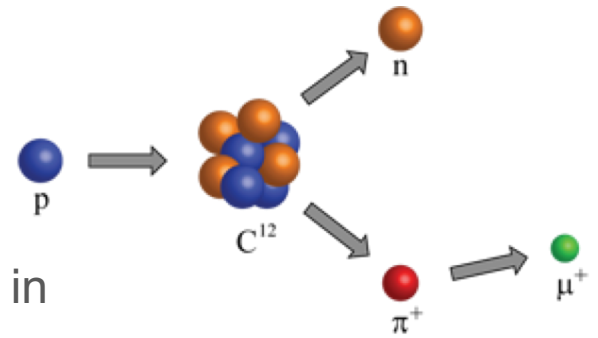


The beamline is shown in normalized data, and is extenuated at 80 meters which indicates beamline intersection (when the beamline is on for 100% of the day).

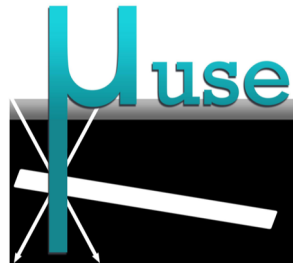
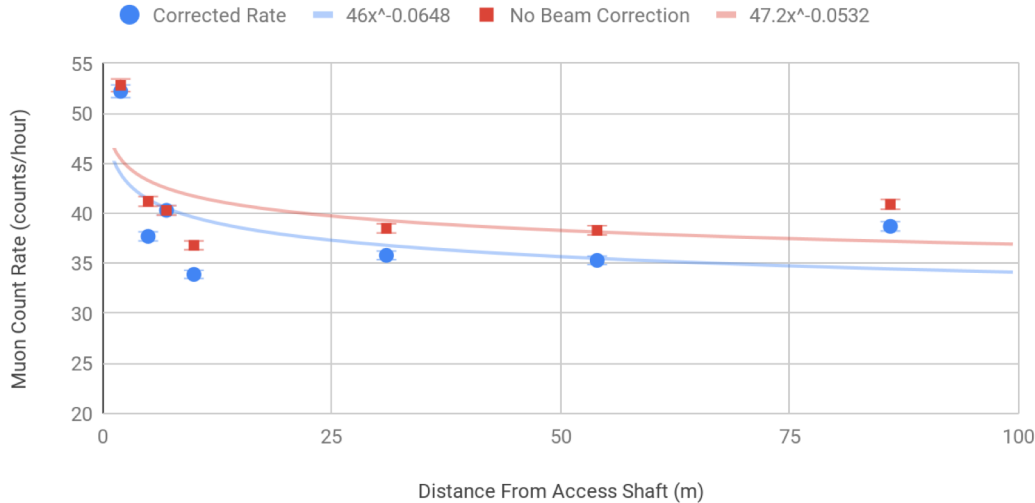


# How Beam Relates to Muon Flux

The beam passes through rock, collisions create muons in tunnel.

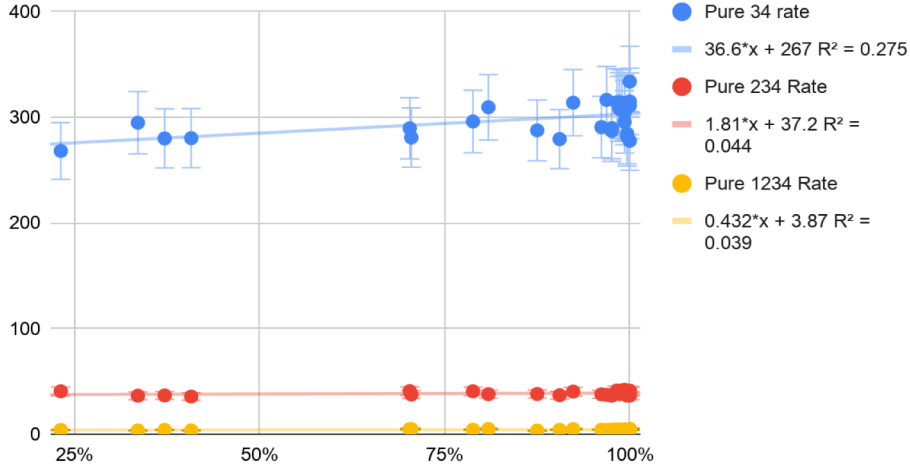


Medium Acceptance Angle Rate Versus Distance From Shaft

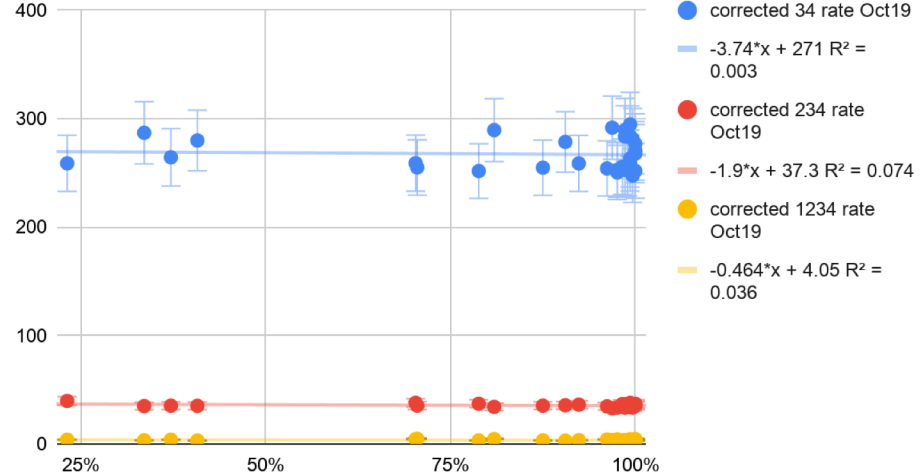


# Normalizing For Beamline

## Beam Fraction vs Pure 2-Fold Tunnel Rates



## Beam Fraction vs. Corrected Rate





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# Thank You



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