

Neutrino measurements with the FASER detector at the LHC

24th International Workshop on Next Generation Nucleon Decay & Neutrino Detectors
Friday 3rd October 2025

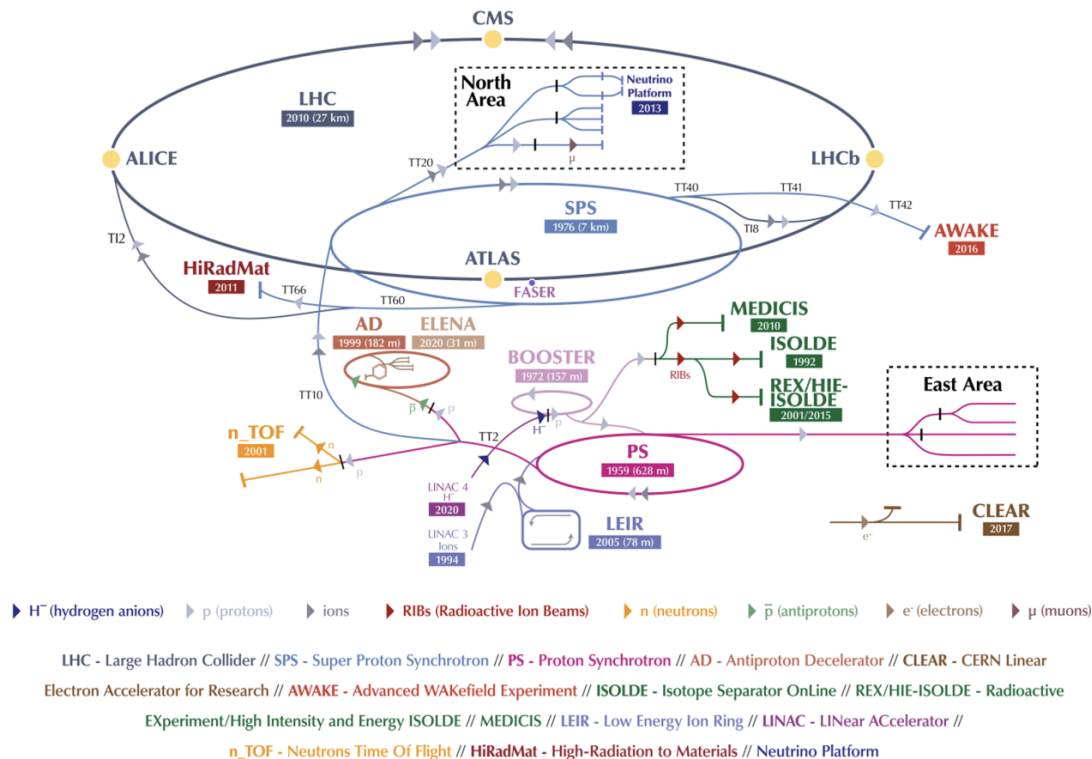
Lottie Cavanagh on behalf of the FASER collaboration
charlotte.cavanagh@cern.ch

- The components of the FASER detector
- LHC neutrinos at FASER
- FASER ν results
- Muon neutrino observation with the FASER electronic detector
- Muon neutrino cross section and flux measurement
- Future Prospects
- Summary and Outlook

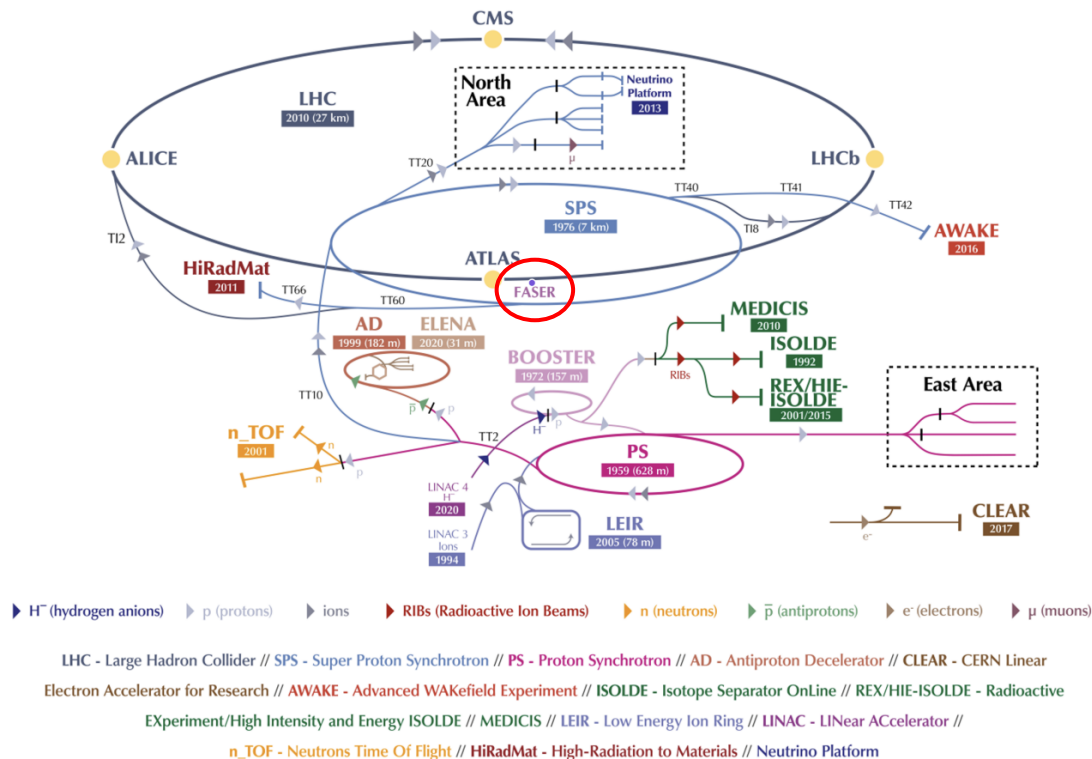
107 members, 27 institutes, 11 countries

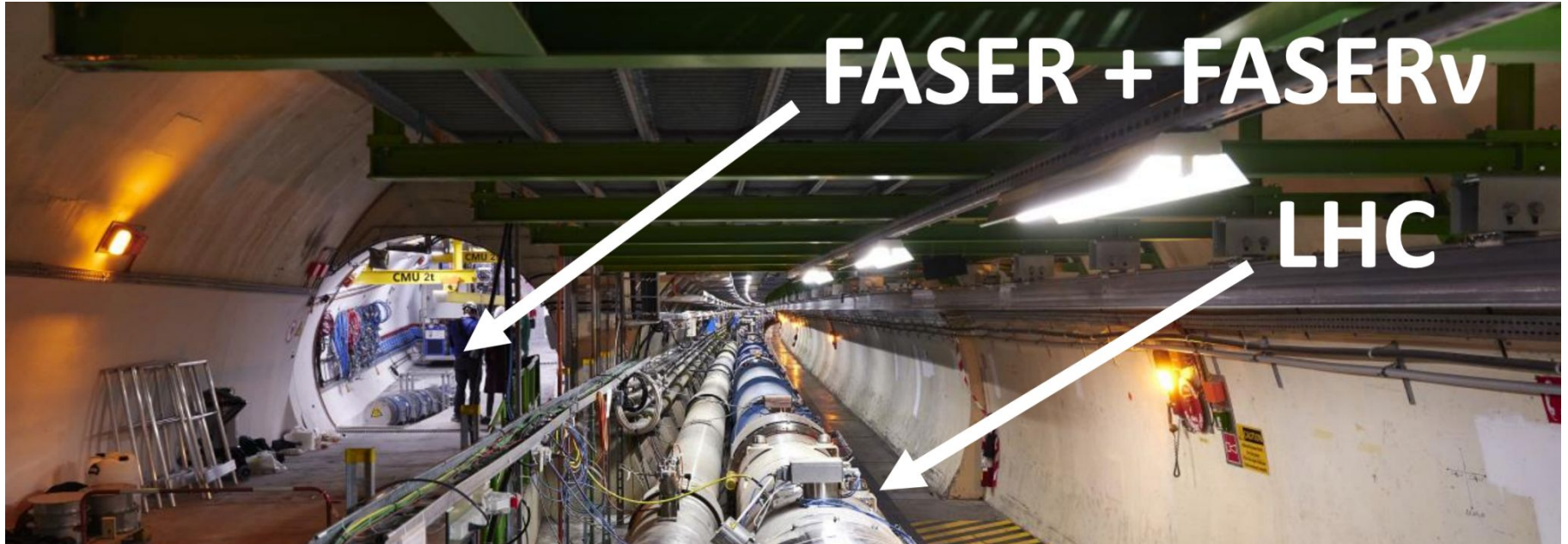


The CERN accelerator complex *Complexe des accélérateurs du CERN*

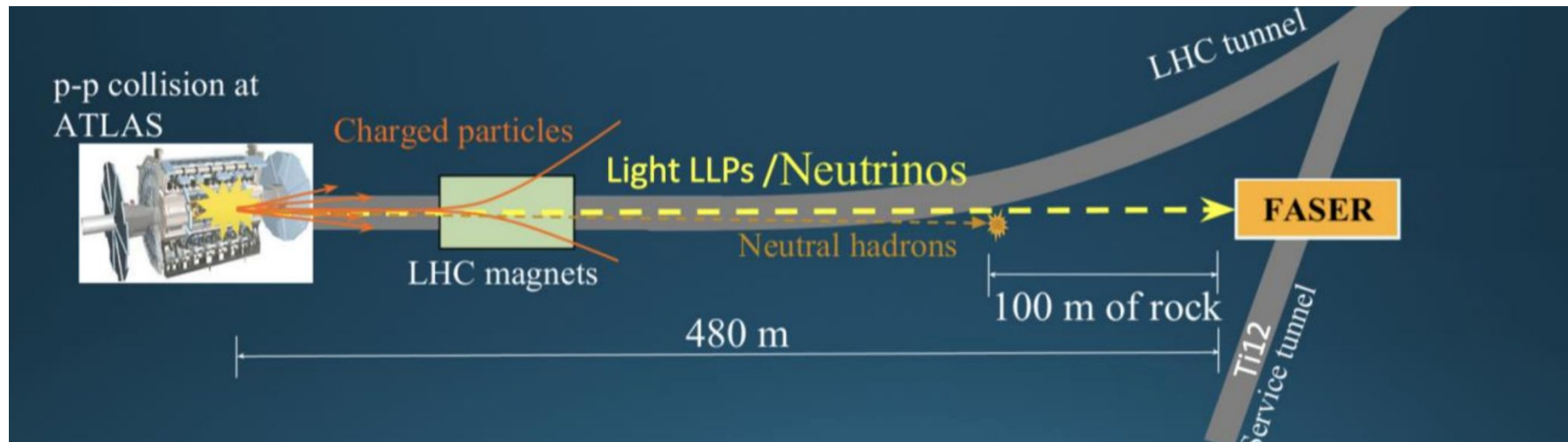


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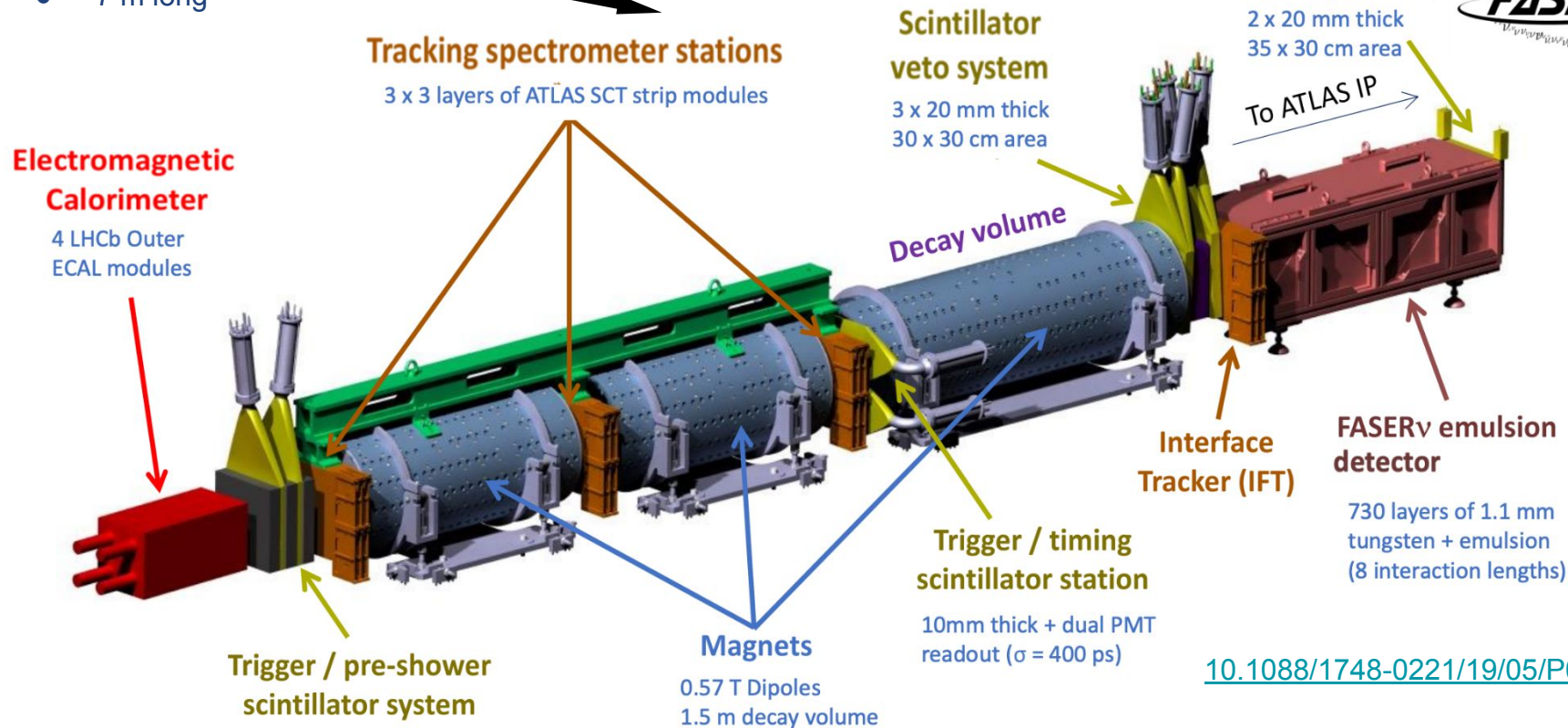




- FASER is a small experiment designed to search for new long-lived particles (LLPs), and to study high energy neutrinos, produced at the ATLAS Interaction Point
- Located 480m downstream of ATLAS, shielded with 100m of rock and concrete
- Detector aligned with beam collision axis line of sight

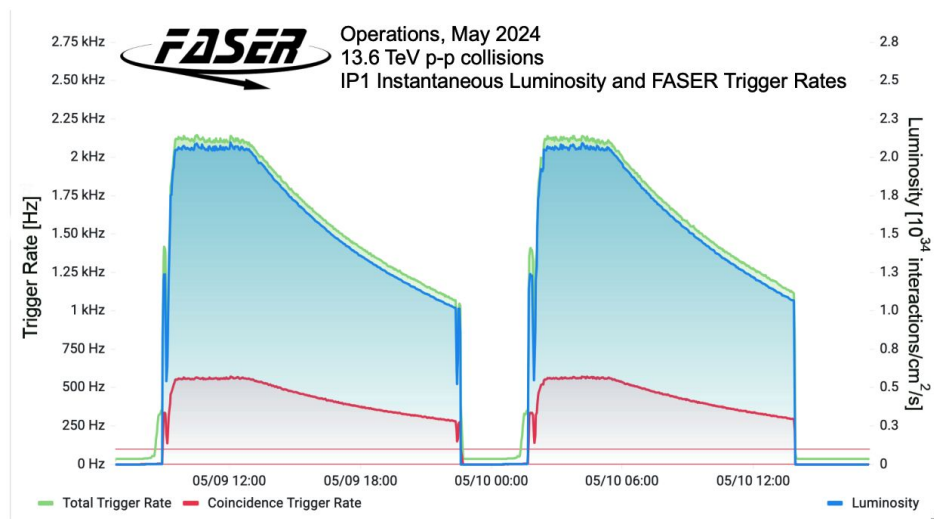
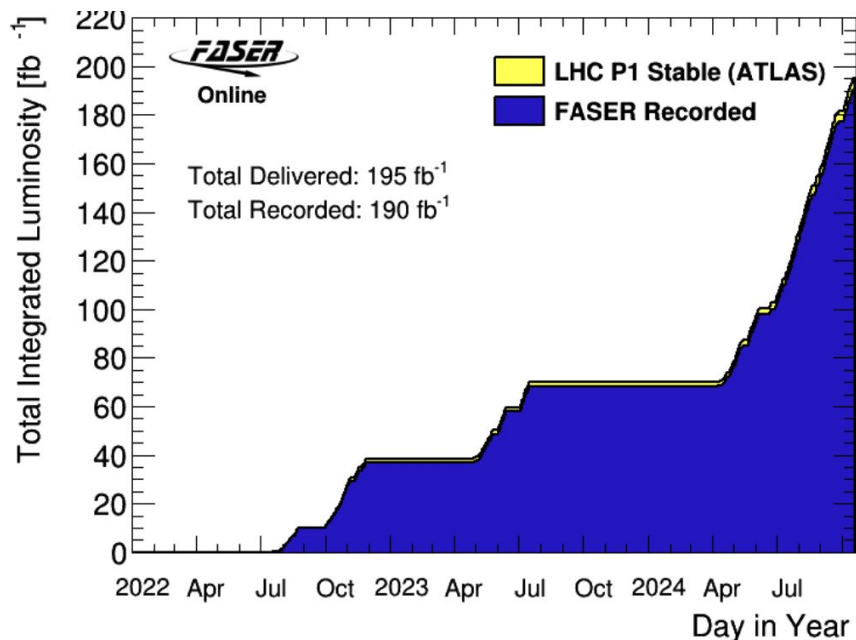


- 2022-2024 layout
- 10 cm active radius
- 7 m long





- Installed and commissioned in time for Run 3 data taking
 - Run 3 data recorded with 97% efficiency
 - $\sim 275 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ collected so far in Run 3

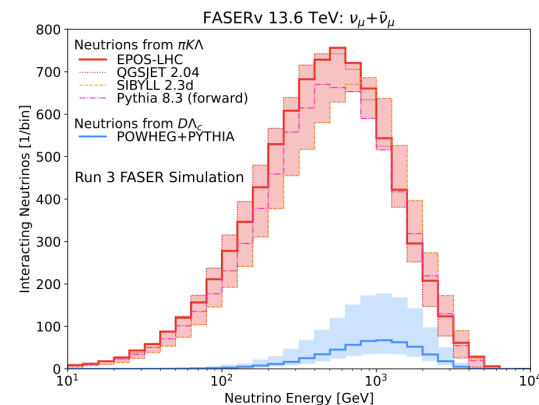
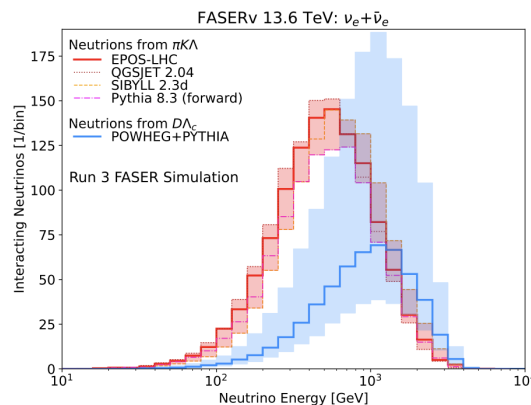
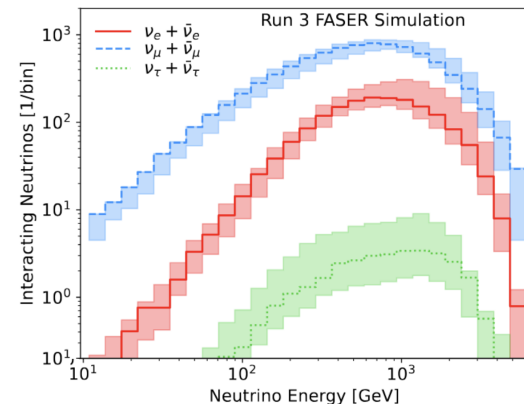


- FASER is able to probe neutrino at unexplored TeV energies
 - Highest energy of man-made neutrinos
 - First measurement of neutrino interaction cross section at TeV energies
 - Probes the gap between fixed-target and astroparticle measurements
 - Large uncertainties on charm production, probes forward hadron production

Expected neutrino interactions in FASER ν :
(1 tonne detector, on beam axis line of sight)

	Luminosity	$\nu_e + \bar{\nu}_e$	$\nu_\mu + \bar{\nu}_\mu$	$\nu_\tau + \bar{\nu}_\tau$
Run 3	250 fb $^{-1}$	1700	8500	30
Run 4	680 fb $^{-1}$	4900	25000	90

[10.1103/PhysRevD.110.012009](https://arxiv.org/abs/10.1103/PhysRevD.110.012009)



- **2021 - First Neutrino Interaction Candidates at the LHC**
- **2023 - First Direct Observation of Collider Neutrinos with FASER at the LHC**
- **2024 - First Measurement of the ν_e and ν_μ Interaction Cross Sections at the LHC with FASER's Emulsion Detector**
- **2024 - First Measurement of the Muon Neutrino Interaction Cross Section and Flux as a Function of Energy at the LHC with FASER**

- 2021 - First Neutrino Interaction Candidates at the LHC



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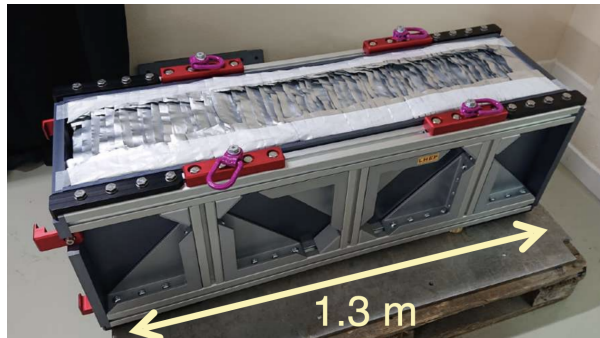
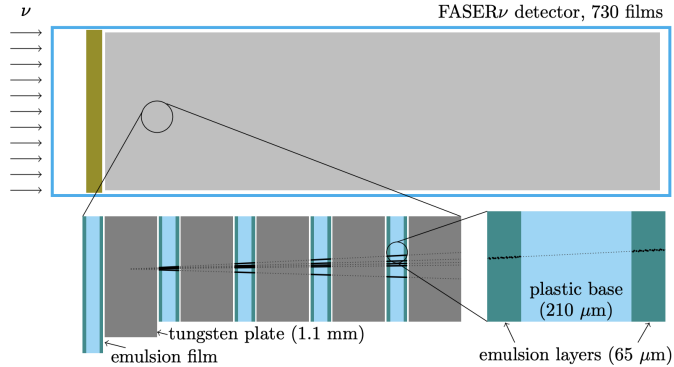


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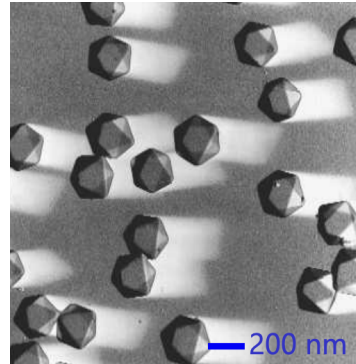
- 2024 - First Measurement of the Muon Neutrino Interaction Cross Section and Flux as a Function of Energy at the LHC with FASER



- The FASER ν detector is made up of 730 alternating layers of tungsten sheets and emulsion films
- Emulsion technology allows for precision measurement
 - $< 0.3 \mu\text{m}$ position resolution and $< 0.05 \text{ mrad}$ angular resolution



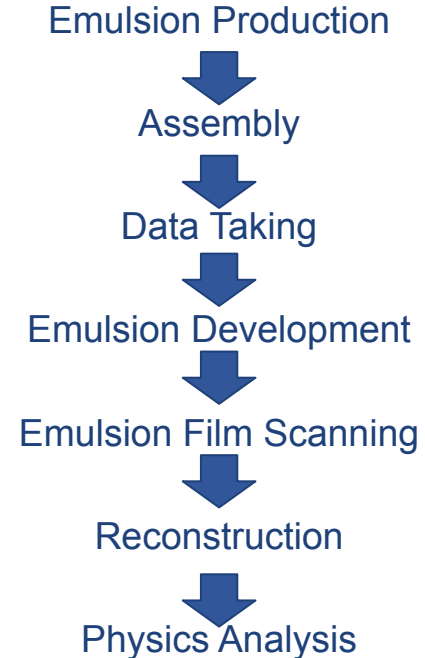
- Silver Bromide crystal



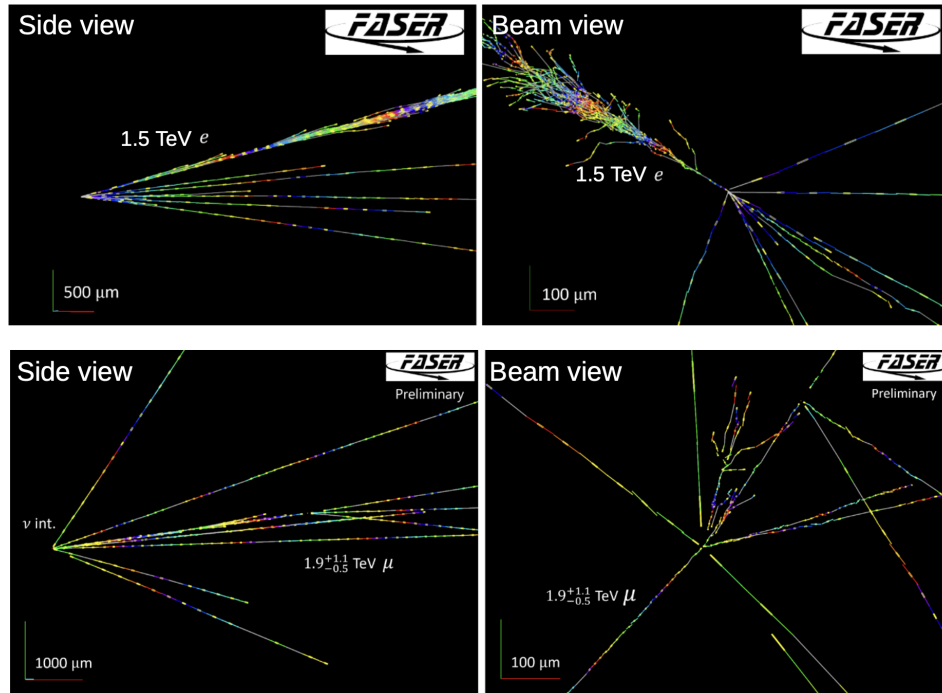
- Emulsion film



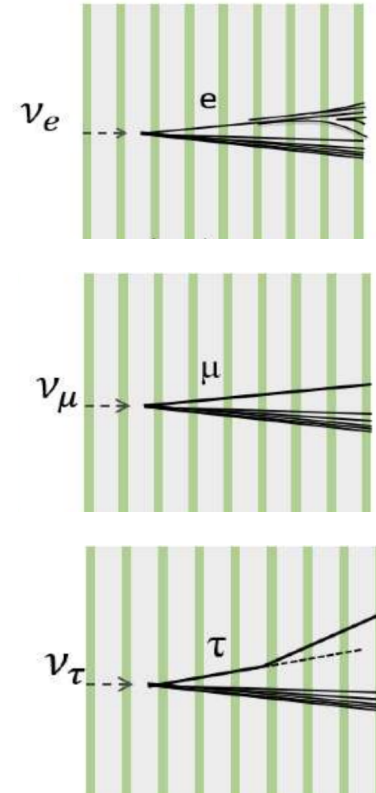
Steps:



- Emulsion films replaced every 25-30 fb $^{-1}$
- Results using 9.5 fb $^{-1}$



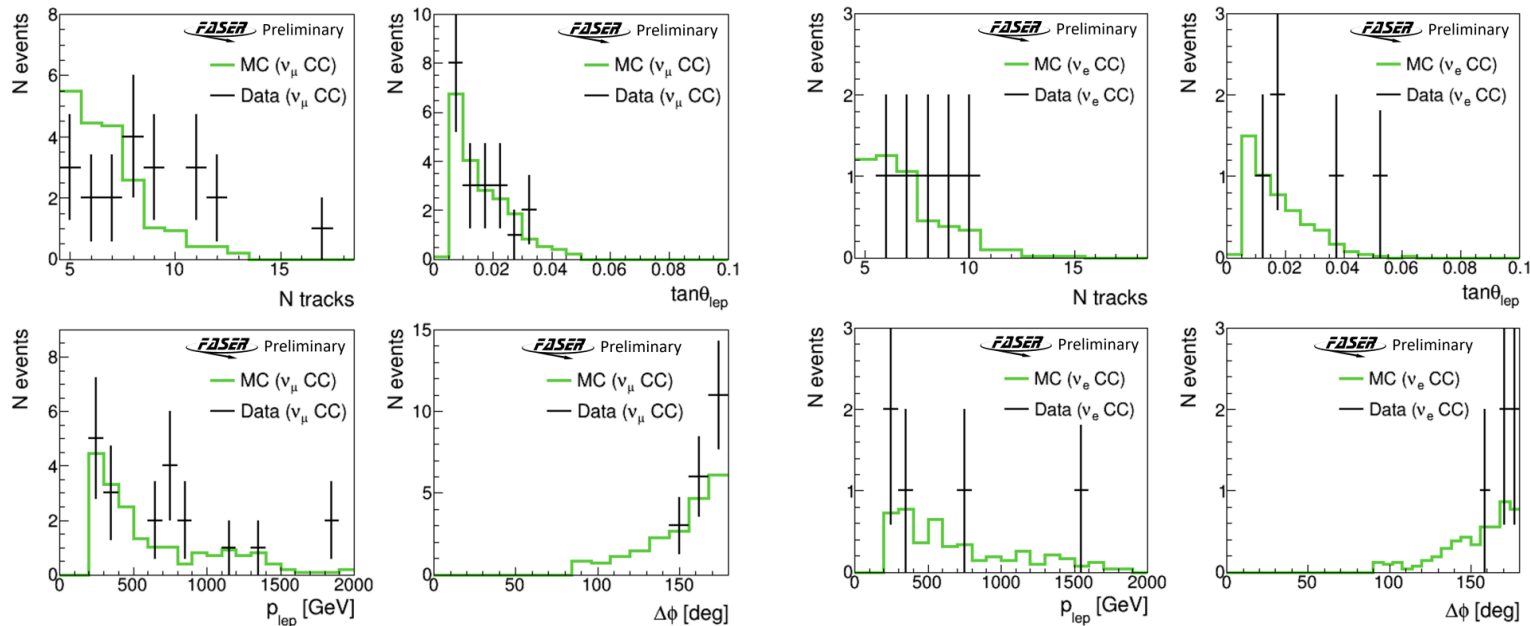
- Neutrino interactions within emulsion:



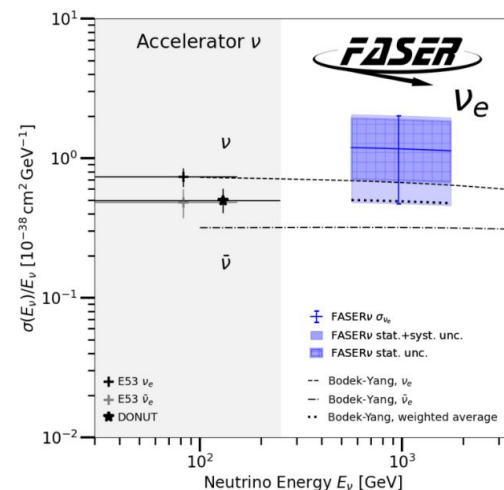
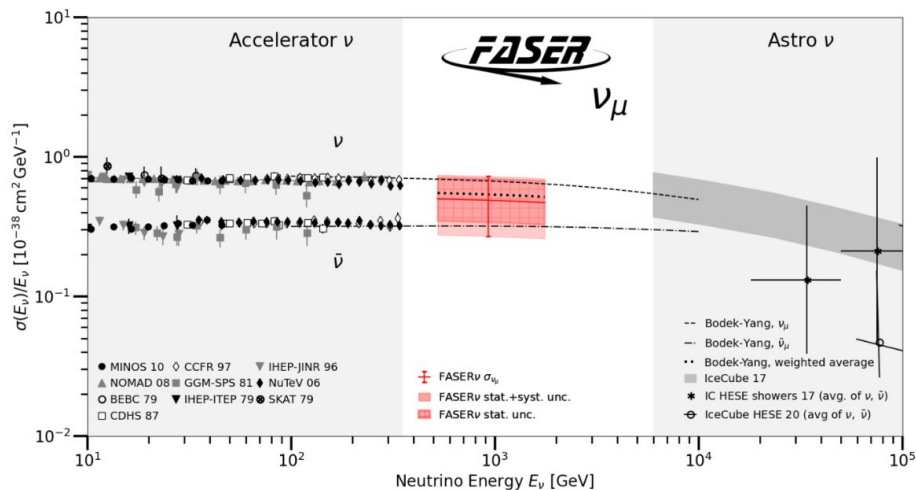
- Updated results using 9.5 fb $^{-1}$ and 314.7 kg target mass
 - Building on original 2024 results with 2.5 x larger dataset

[FASER-CONF-NOTE](#)

	ν_e CC	ν_μ CC
Expected signal	2.8–7.2	16.2–28.7
Expected background	$0.06^{+0.04}_{-0.02}$	$0.54^{+0.22}_{-0.17}$
Observed events	5	20

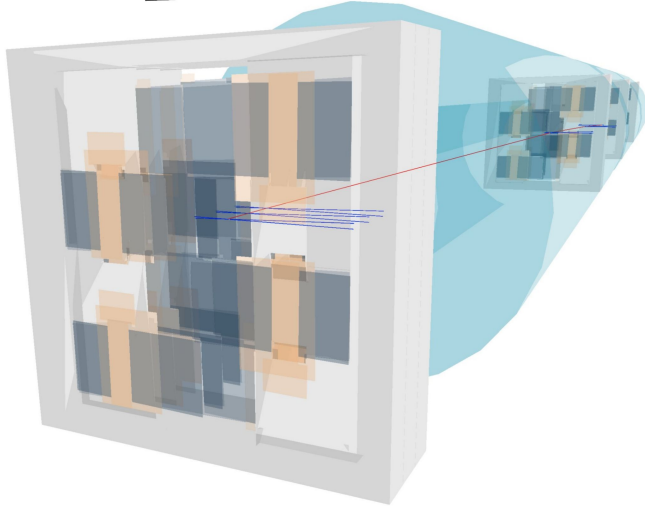


- The interaction cross section per nucleon is measured over an unexplored energy range
- of 560 - 1740 GeV for ν_e and 520 - 1760 GeV for ν_μ
 - Using 128.6 kg target mass exposed to 9.5 fb^{-1} of LHC pp collisions
- In these energy ranges, the neutrino-antineutrino combined cross sections for ν_e and ν_μ are both consistent with the cross section predictions of the standard model





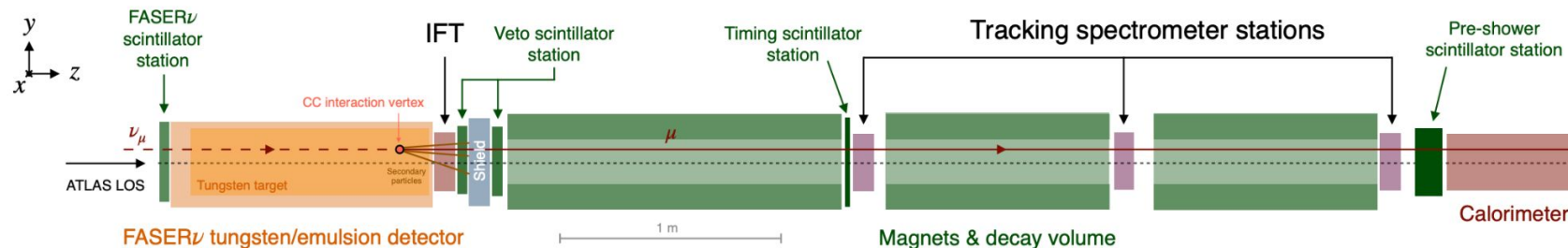
Run 8336
Event 1477982
2022-08-23 01:46:15



- Targeting ν_μ CC interactions in the tungsten target
- Fiducial muon track in downstream electron components of FASER
- Muon track throughout the entire detector with $p > 100$ GeV
- Within a fiducial radius of $r < 120$ mm
- ν_μ and anti- ν_μ CC events
- Requiring no signal in the front veto scintillator stations

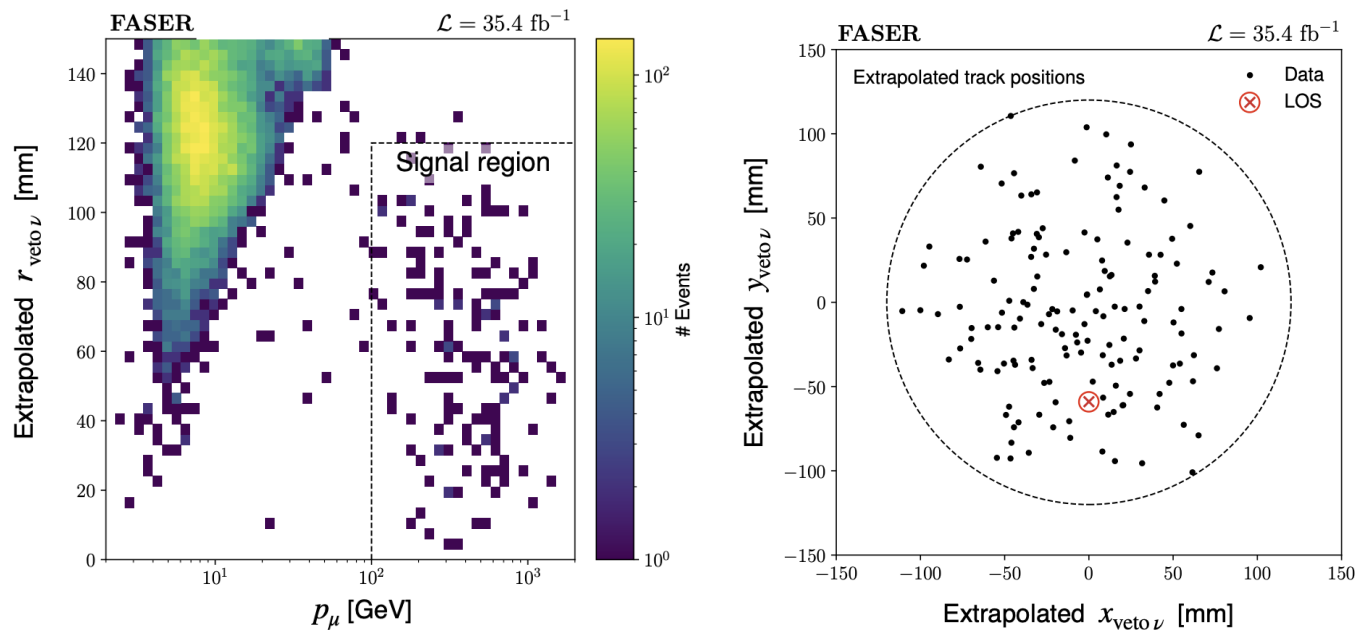
Backgrounds:

- Neutral hadrons produced in the rock
- Large-angle muons



- 2023: FASER identified **153 muon neutrino candidate events** in a 35.4 fb^{-1} dataset
 - Region with low momentum + and large radius dominated by background events
 - Charged particles that miss FASERv scintillators station

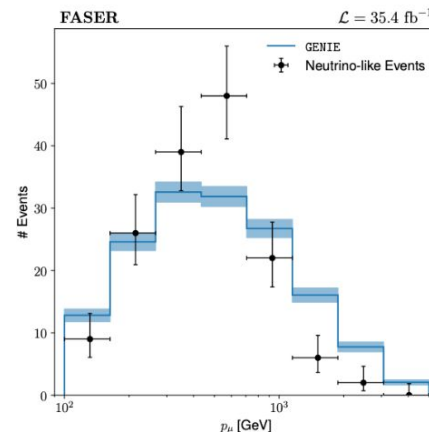
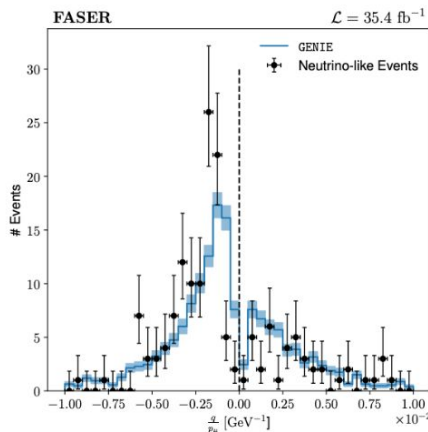
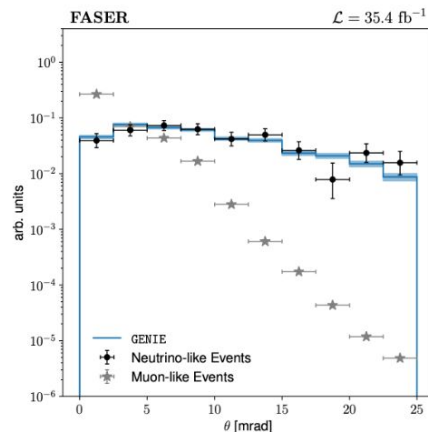
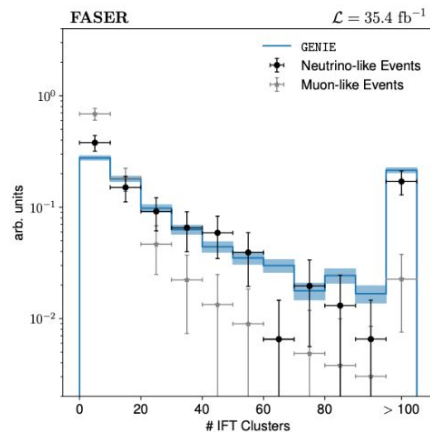
[10.1103/PhysRevLett.131.031801](https://arxiv.org/abs/10.1103/PhysRevLett.131.031801)



FASER Results: Muon neutrino observation

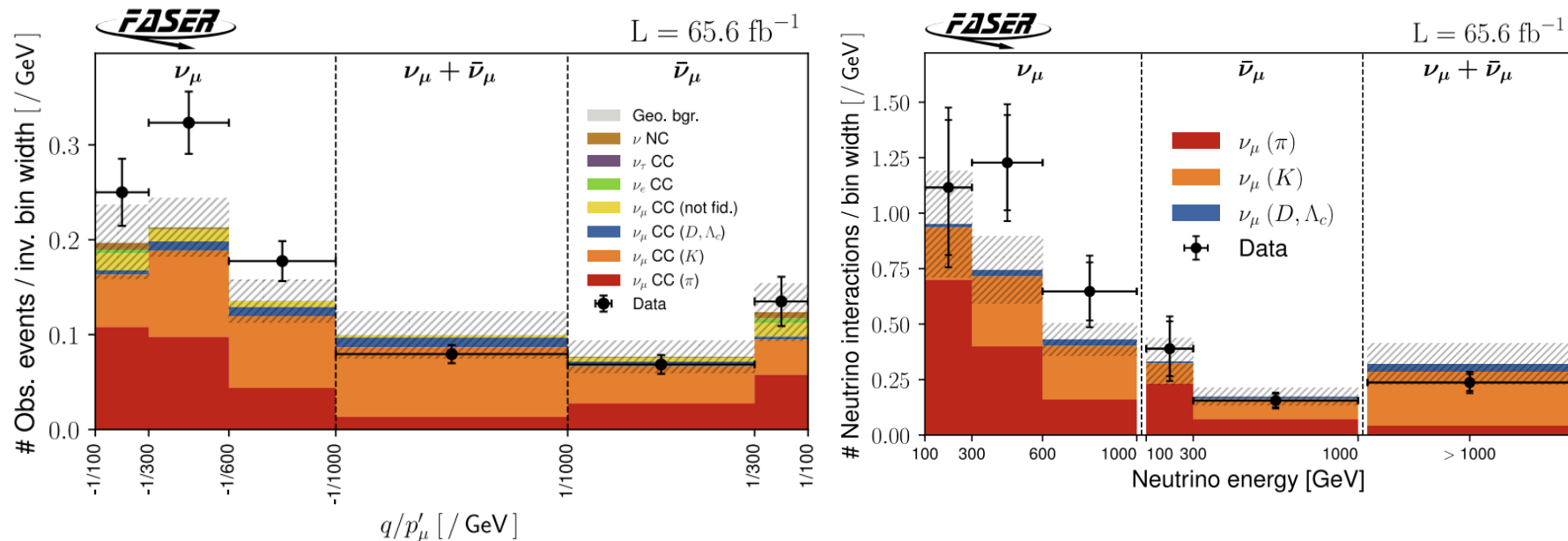
- There is a clear charge separation in q/p_μ for the reconstructed tracks
- In total 40 events with a positively-charged track showing the presence of anti- ν_μ CC neutrinos
- ν_μ CC neutrino interactions produce larger number of particles than MIP interactions

[10.1103/PhysRevLett.131.031801](https://arxiv.org/abs/10.1103/PhysRevLett.131.031801)



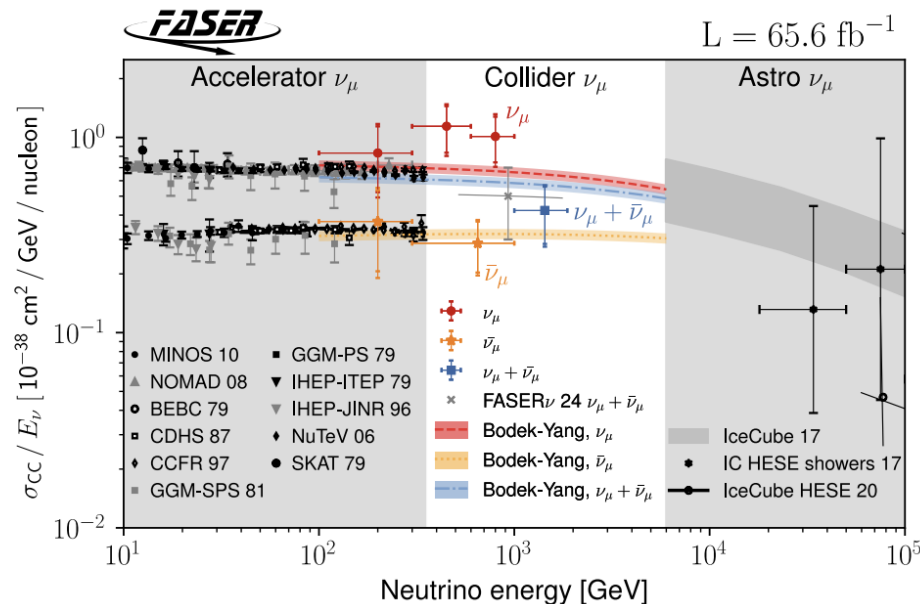
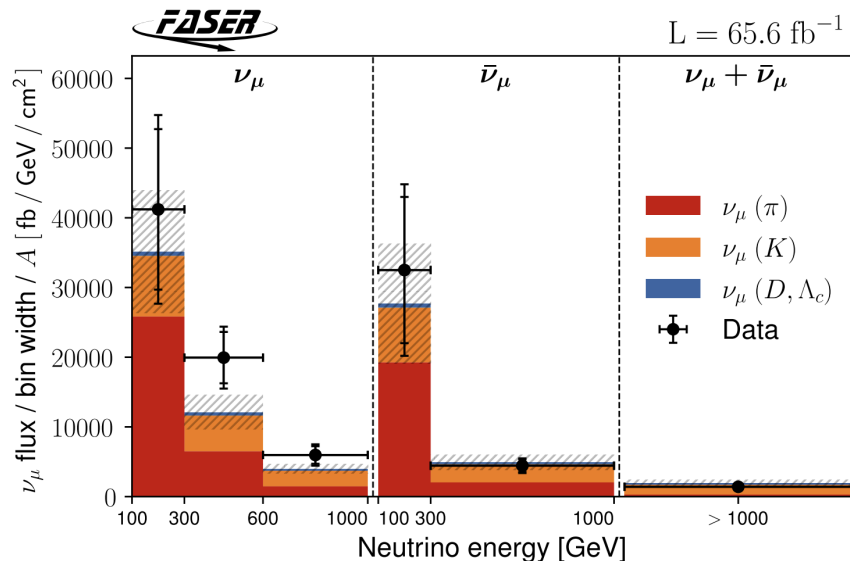
- The addition of 30.5 fb⁻¹ from the 2023 data strengthened these results, enabling the observation of 362 muon neutrino events
 - A total of 65.6 fb⁻¹ from 2022 and 2023 FASER data
 - Increased statistics allows for the unfolding into bins of (anti-)neutrino energy

[10.1103/PhysRevLett.134.211801](https://arxiv.org/abs/10.1103/PhysRevLett.134.211801)



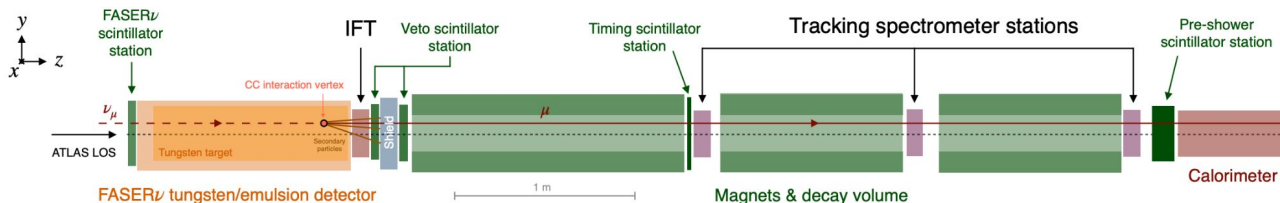
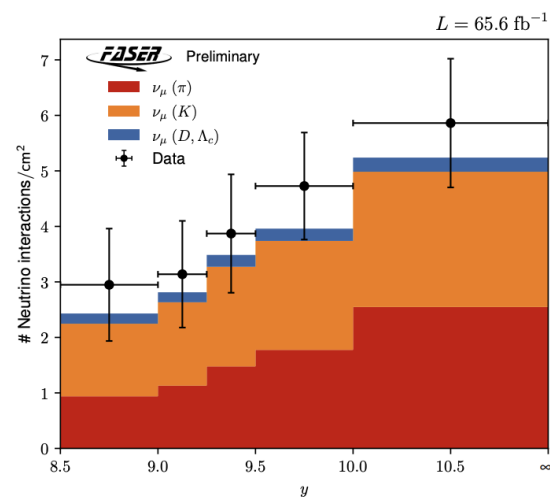
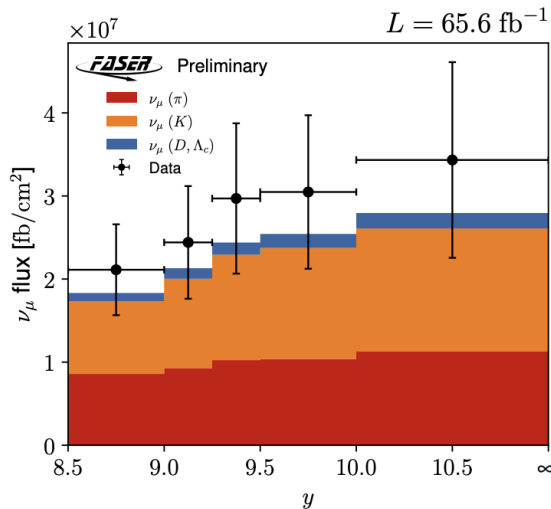
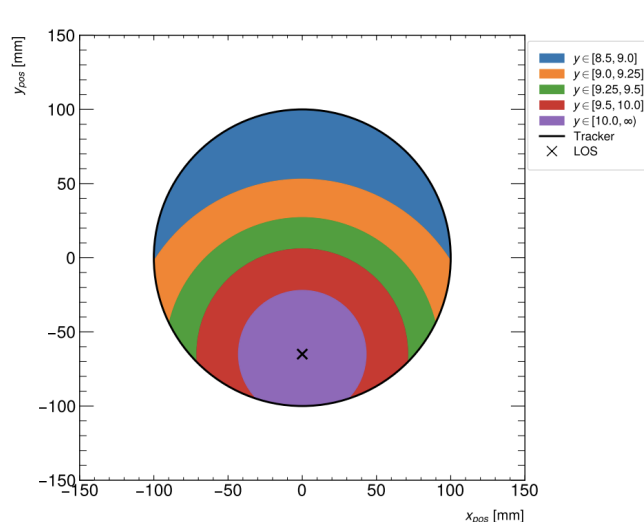
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 - The neutrino cross section extracted assuming the neutrino flux
 - The flux extracted from fitting neutrino cross sections to theoretical predictions

[10.1103/PhysRevLett.134.211801](https://arxiv.org/abs/10.1103/PhysRevLett.134.211801)

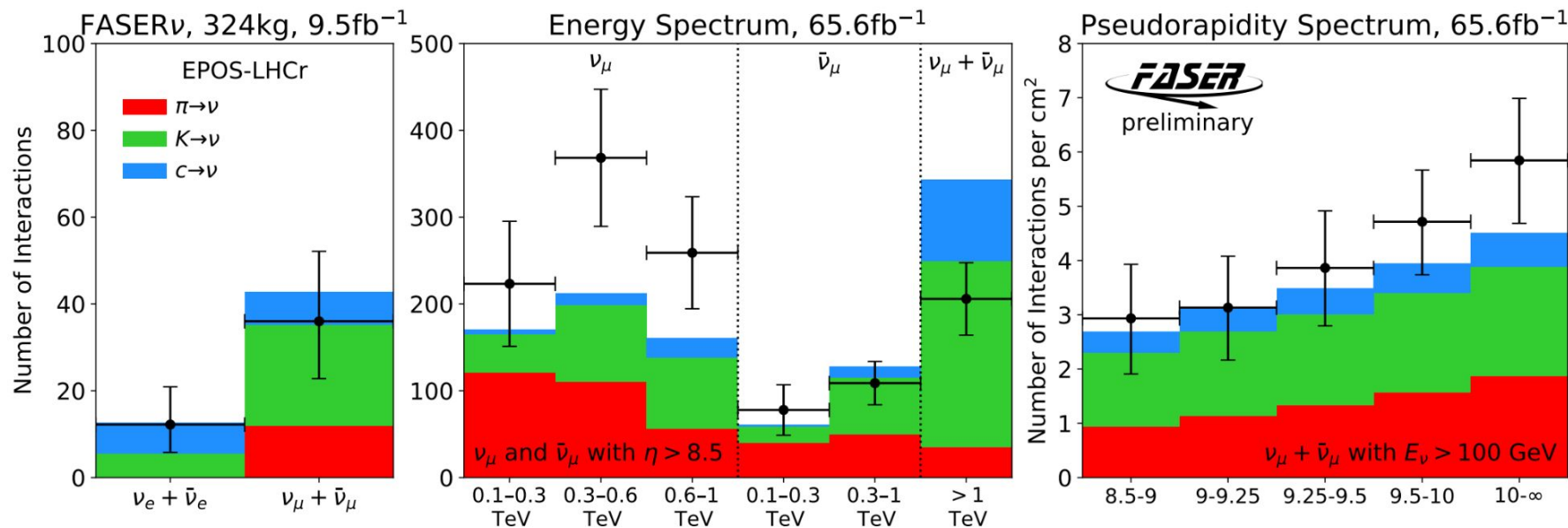


- Rapidity of the neutrino can be reconstructed using inferred polar angle θ
- θ is estimated from the observed muon track position
- Unfold the number of reconstructed neutrino interactions in rapidity bins
- First differential muon neutrino flux as a function of rapidity

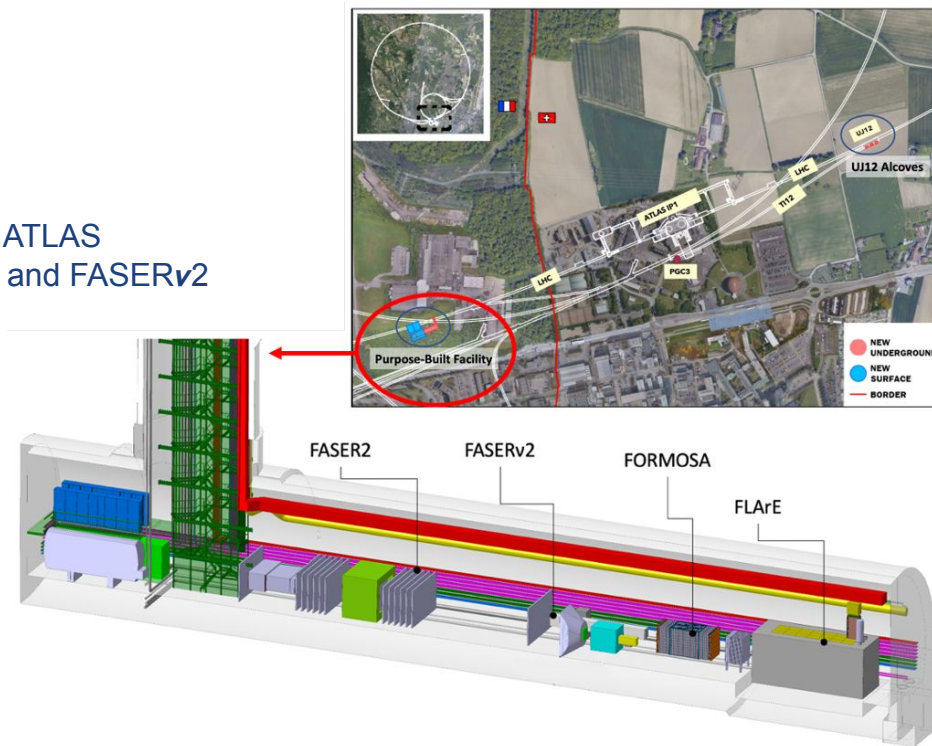
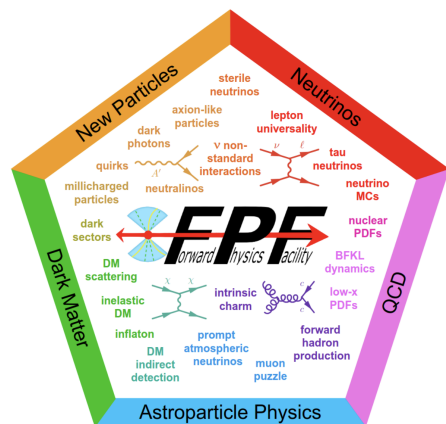
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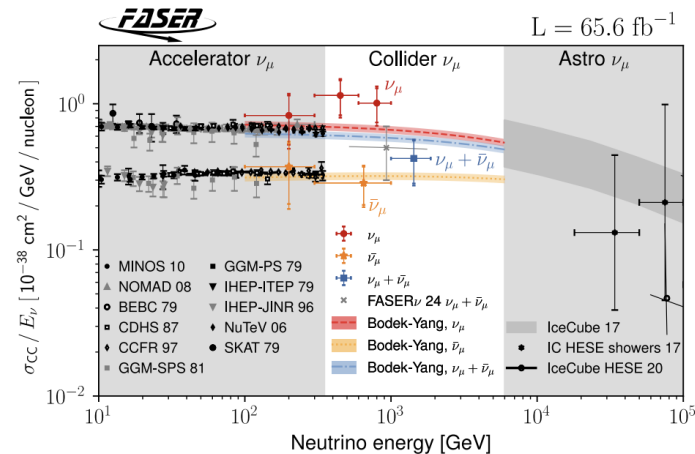
- Experimental test of forward pion, kaon, and charm production at the LHC
- Discrepancies in a few energy bins of muon neutrinos are found
 - Motivates upcoming measurements to understanding these discrepancies



- Planned upgrades for Run 4
 - Additional electronic detectors and prototypes proposed
 - Prospects and Opportunities with an upgraded FASER Neutrino Detector during the HL-LHC era: [Input to the EPPSU](#)
- FASER approved for Run 4 at HL-LHC
- Forward physics facility
 - Proposed dedicated facility at HL-LHC
 - New ~65 m long cavern, 620 m from ATLAS
 - 4 dedicated experiments including FASER2 and FASERv2



- Successful data-taking in Run 3
- First ever observation of collider neutrinos
- Latest results from TeV neutrino measurements
- Studies of forward hadron production
- Results from FASER ν emulsion detector
 - ν_e CC observation and cross section measurement
 - ν_μ CC observation and cross section measurement
- Results from FASER electronic detector
 - ν_μ and anti- ν_μ CC observation and cross section measurement
 - ν_μ and anti- ν_μ CC flux measurement
 - First differential muon neutrino flux as a function of rapidity
- Thank you!



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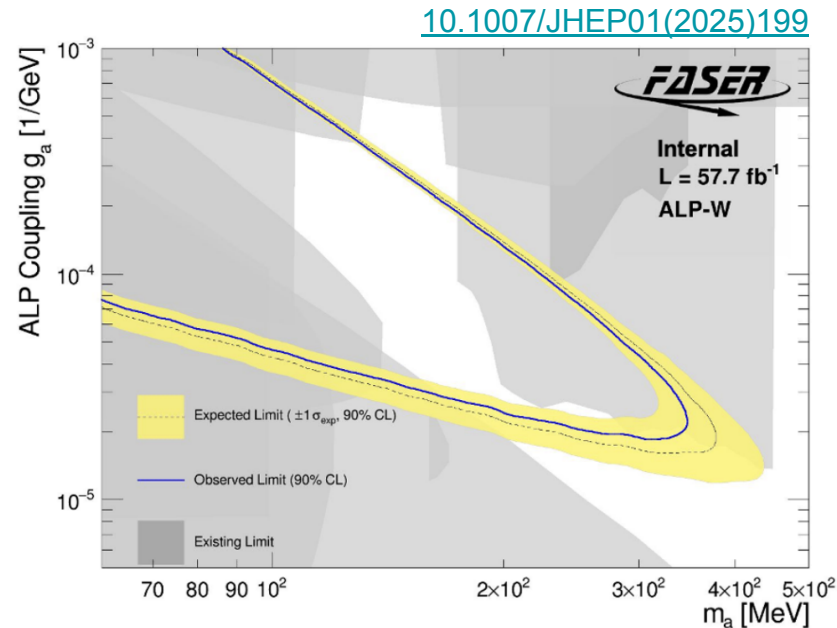
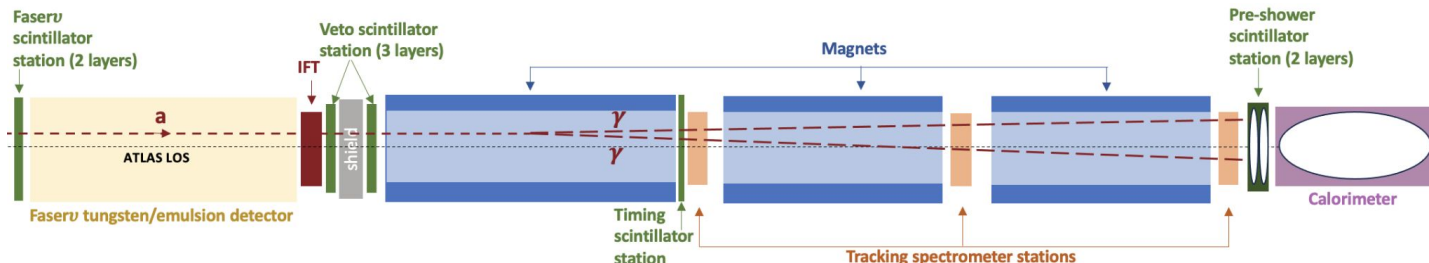
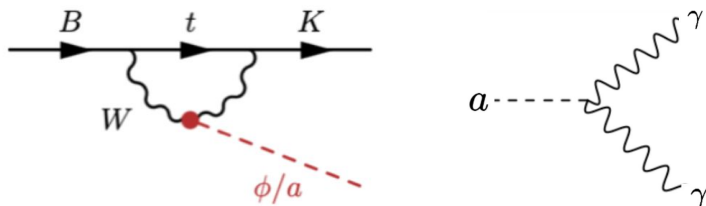
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FOUNDATION

 **HEISING-SIMONS**
FOUNDATION

Backup Slides

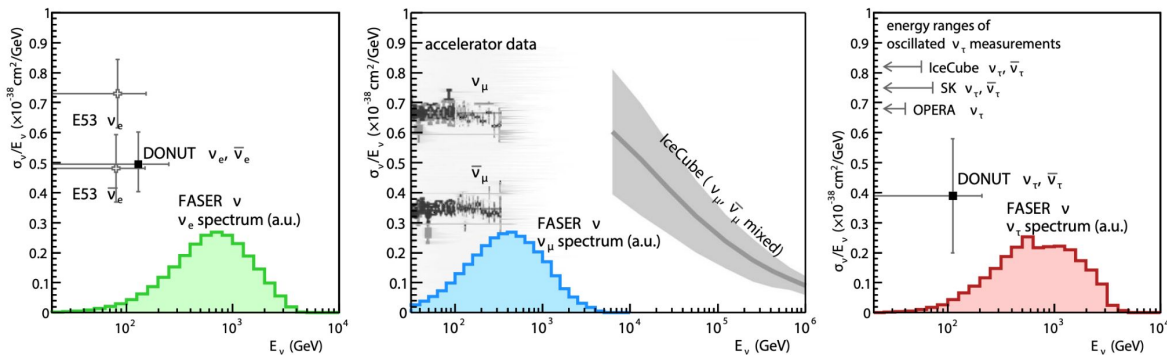
FASER Studies: Axion-like particle BSM search

- FASER is sensitive to axion-like particles (ALPs)
 - Coupling to SU(2)_L gauge bosons
- Primarily produced in B meson decays in our sensitivity range
- Can decay anywhere between veto scintillators and preshower
- Decays to 2 high energy photons
 - Cannot be distinguished in our calorimeter
- 57.7 fb⁻¹ of 2022 and 2023 FASER data

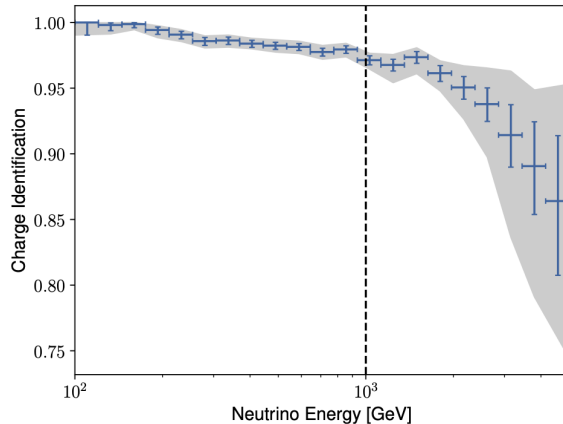
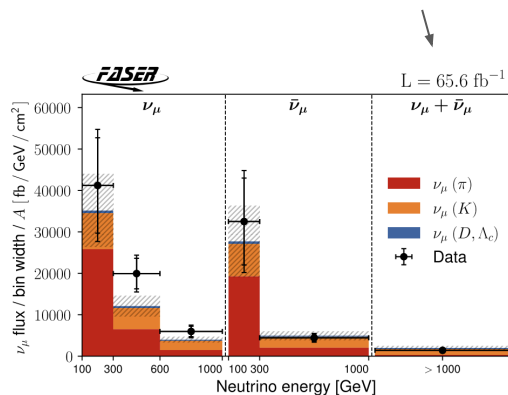


Detecting and studying high-energy collider neutrinos with FASER at the LHC

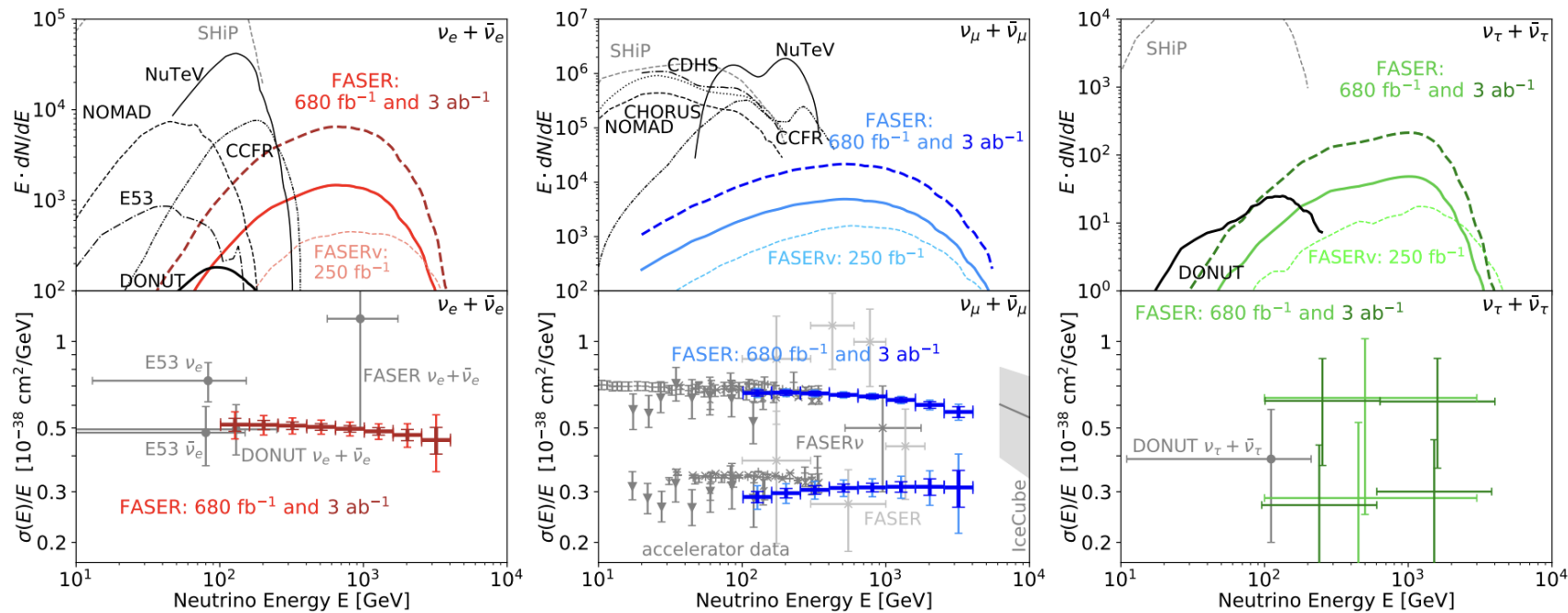
- [10.1140/epjc/s10052-020-7631-5](https://indico.cern.ch/event/1005202/contributions/76315/)



- Why a combined bin at 1 TeV?



Detecting and studying high-energy collider neutrinos with FASER at the LHC

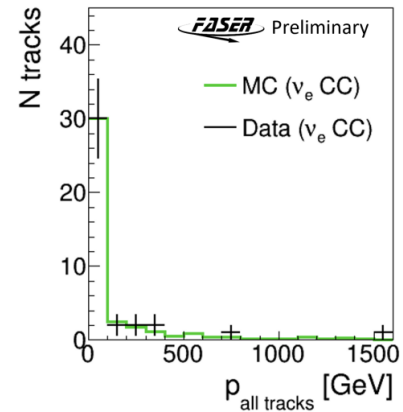
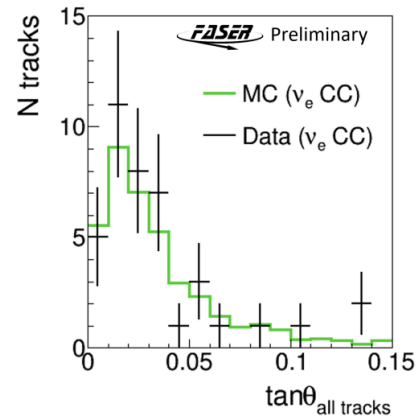
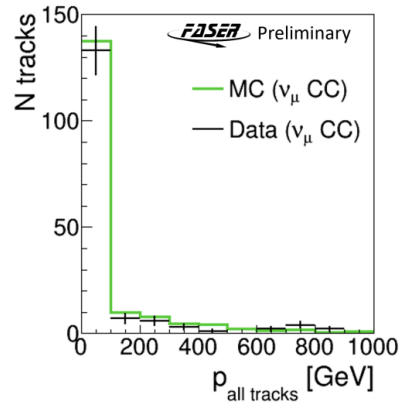
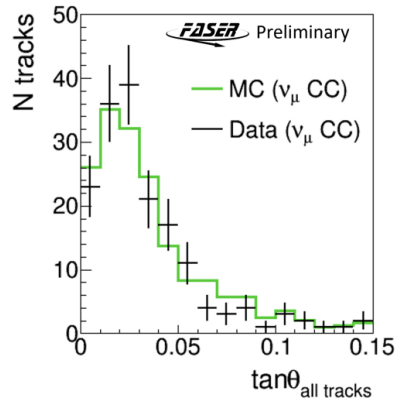


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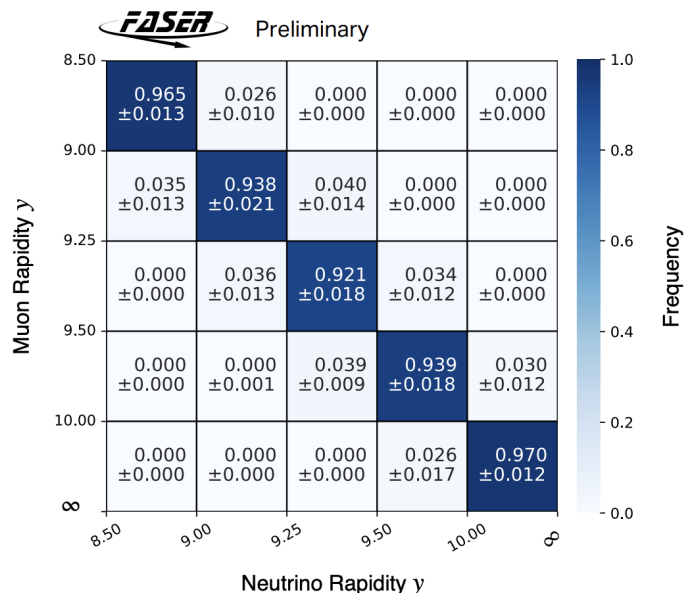
- Results plots from individual tracks (instead of selected vertices)

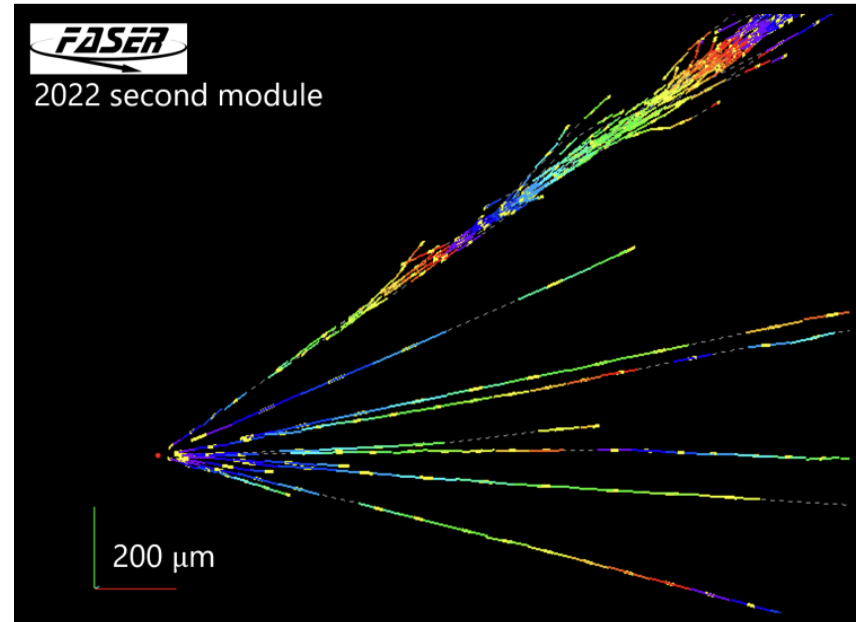
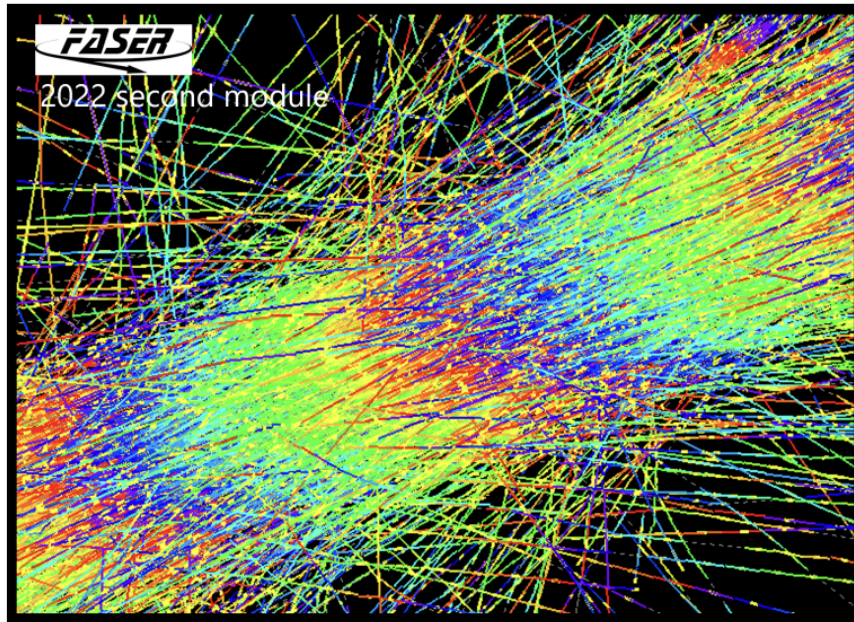
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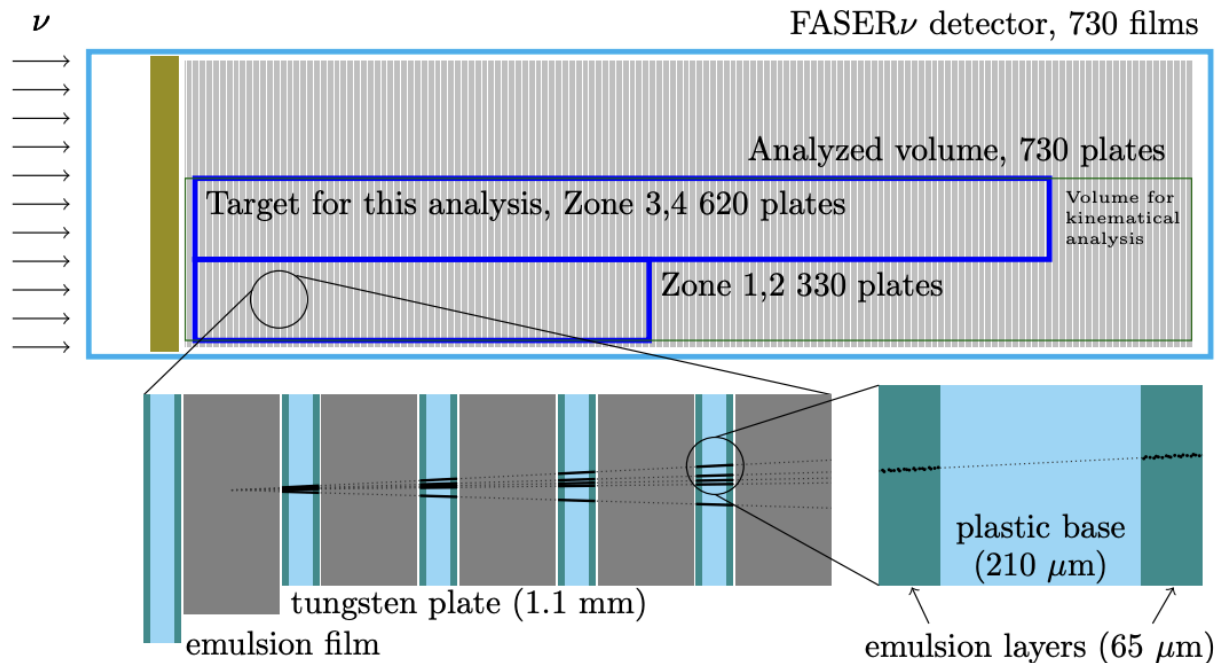


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- θ is estimated from the observed muon track position
- Unfold the number of reconstructed neutrino interactions in rapidity bins

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- The previous analysis focused on interactions occurring in zones 3 and 4 across 291 films.
- The current analysis extends the coverage to include films 8-627 in zones 3-4, and films 8-337 in zones 1-2.
- Films 1-7 are used as a veto for charged parent particles, while 100 films after the target volume are used to identify muons and measure particle momenta via multiple Coulomb scattering (MCS).

FIG. 2. Data volume schematics for the current analysis.

CaloNu installation

