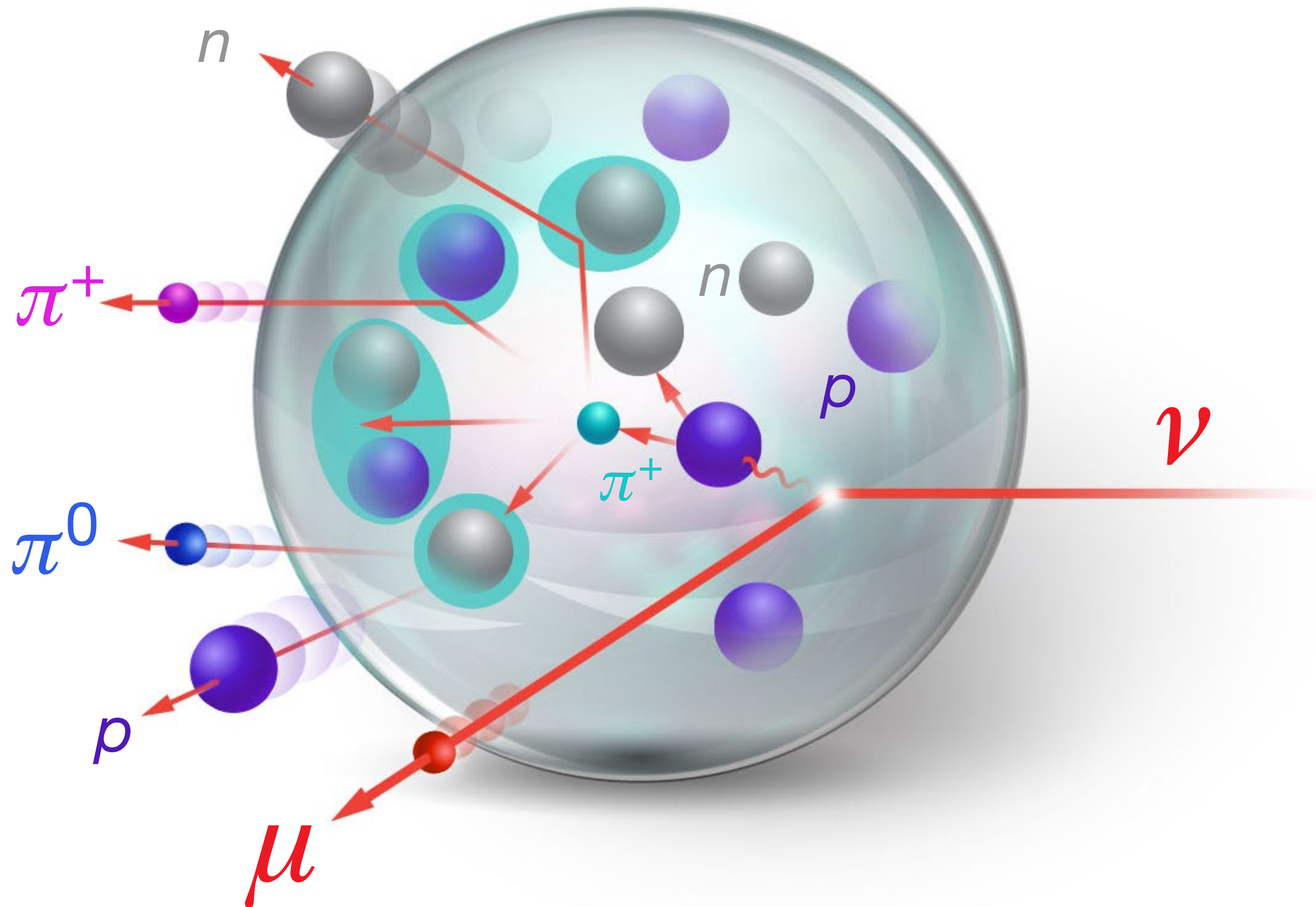


# Towards precision interaction simulations for the future neutrino program

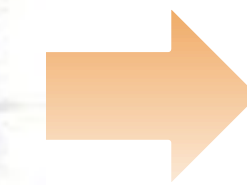
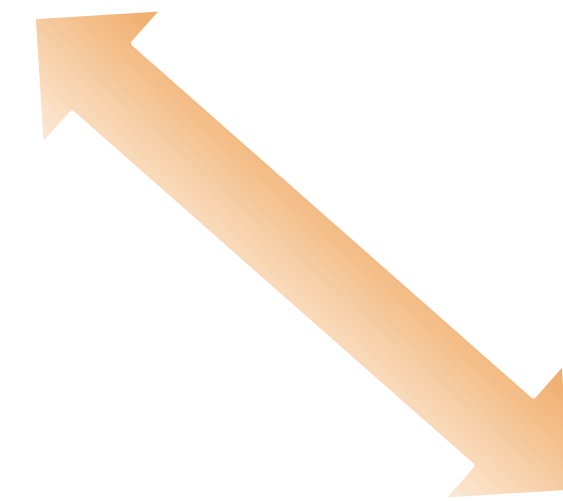


Steven Gardiner  
Neutrino Oscillation Workshop

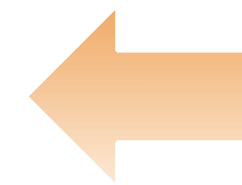
9 September 2022

# Attacking The Modeling Monster

- Neutrino Cross Sections



- Electron Cross Sections



- Event Generator Modeling



**See previous talk by A. Papadopoulou!**



# Role of generators: bridge between theory and experiment

- **Data interpretation** requires detailed theory input
  - Delivered in the form of simulations
- Key use cases for experimental analyses
  - Neutrino energy reconstruction
  - Corrections for imperfect detector performance
    - Backgrounds
    - Efficiency / acceptance / bin migrations
  - Expected event rates



# Neutrino event generator landscape

Four major packages at accelerator energies ( $\sim 100$  MeV to  $\sim 20$  GeV)

## Experiment-focused generators

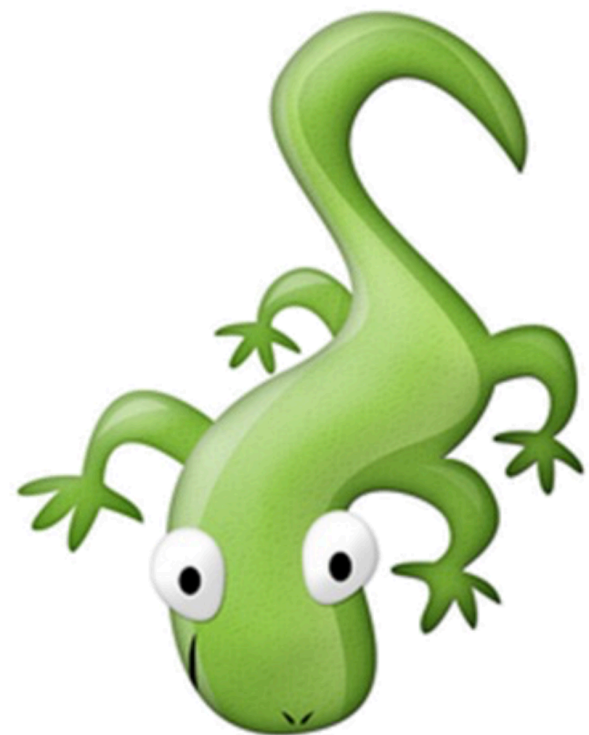
Meet the needs of current oscillation experiments



[Eur. Phys. J. Spec. Top. 230, 4449 \(2021\)](#)

C++. Primary generator for Fermilab experiments. Largest group (still just a handful of active developers). Ambitions to be the universal platform.

NEUT (no official logo)

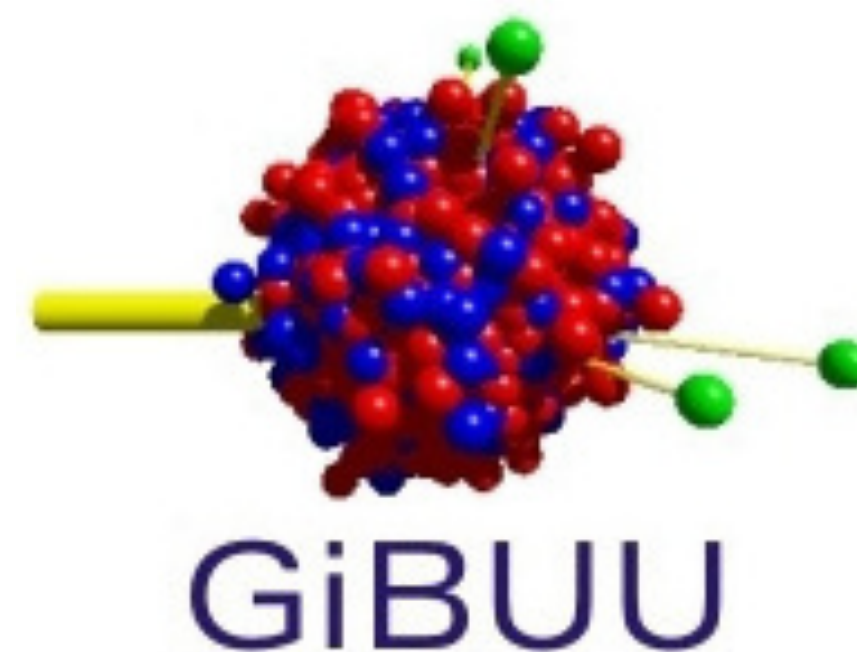


[Eur. Phys. J. Spec. Top. 230, 4469 \(2021\)](#)

C++/Fortran. Primary generator for J-PARC experiments (T2K, Super-K, Hyper-K). Not yet fully open source.

## Theory-focused generators

Aid theoretical investigations of neutrino scattering



[J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. 46 113001 \(2019\)](#)

Fortran. Supports neutrino projectiles as part of larger framework. Most sophisticated FSI model. Limited infrastructure (no geometry handling, unweighting, etc.)

NuWro



[Nucl. Phys. Proc. Suppl. 229-232, 499 \(2012\)](#)

C++. Many model options, often the first adopter of new theory developments from the literature.



# Neutrino event generator landscape

## Other notable generators



[Phys. Rev. D 105, 096006 \(2022\)](#)

C++. In early (but very interesting!) development. Applies techniques from LHC (e.g., n-body phase space, UFO files) to neutrinos for the first time. Emphasis on BSM modeling capabilities.

LeptonInjector [Comput. Phys. Commun. 266, 108018 \(2021\)](#)

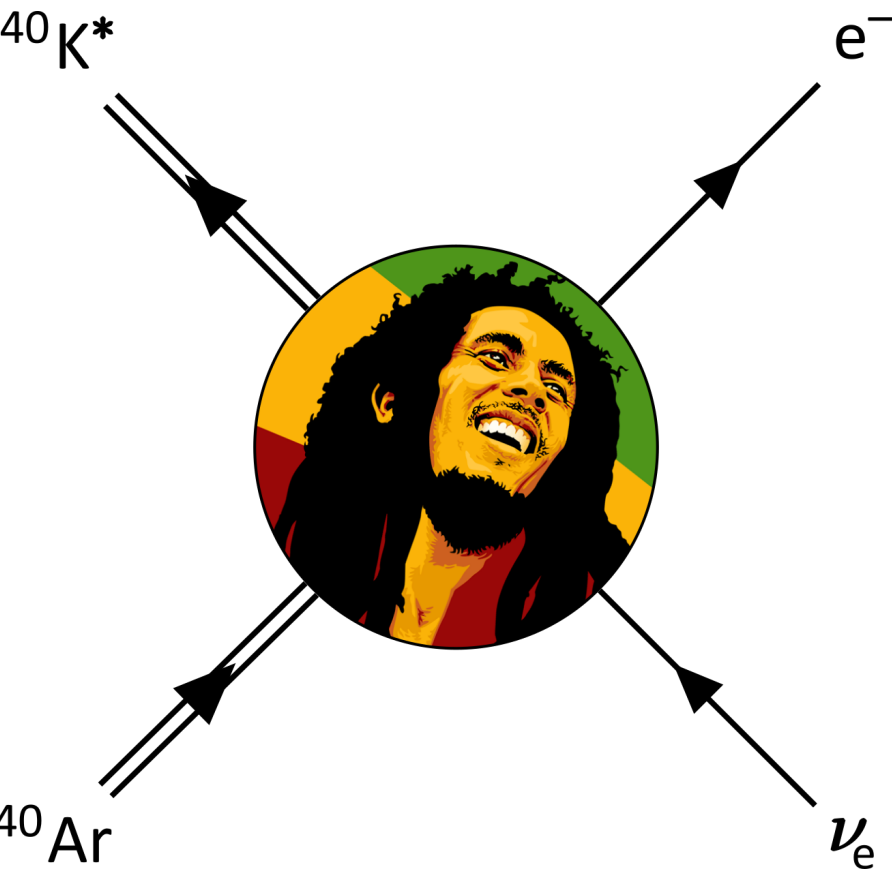


C++. Generator designed for very high-energy neutrino telescopes. Created by the IceCube Collaboration.

## MARLEY

[Comput. Phys. Commun. 269, 108123 \(2021\)](#)

C++. Focus on inelastic  $\nu$ -nucleus scattering at  $O(10 \text{ MeV})$ . Used by DUNE for supernova neutrino studies. Single author (for now).



# GENIE's interaction model tuning program

- Developing global analysis of scattering data
  - Model fitting and uncertainty quantification
- **Professor:** tuning software tool from LHC community
  - Efficiently perform brute-force scans of parameter space
  - Applied to neutrinos for the first time by GENIE
- Used together with **GENIE Comparisons**
  - Curated cross-section database



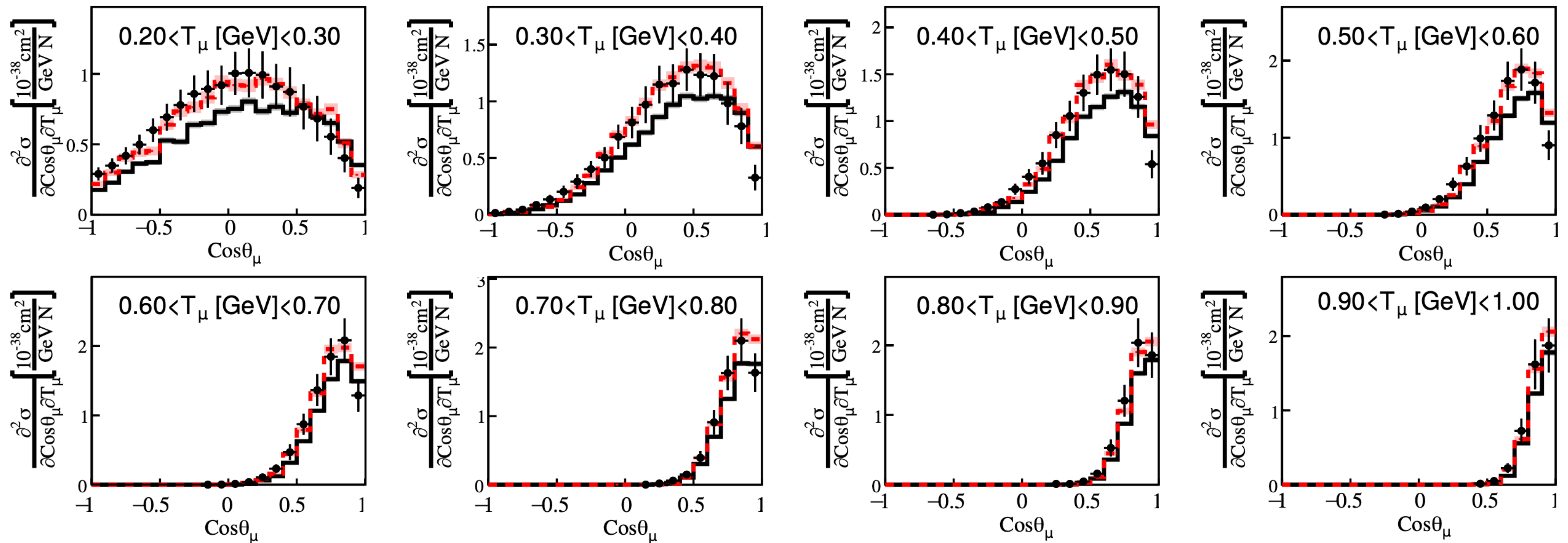
<https://professor.hepforge.org/>

# GENIE tune results for MiniBooNE data

[arXiv:2206.11050](https://arxiv.org/abs/2206.11050)

- MiniBooNE  $\nu_\mu$ CC0 $\pi$  data
- G18\_10a\_02\_11b tune
- G10a Tune

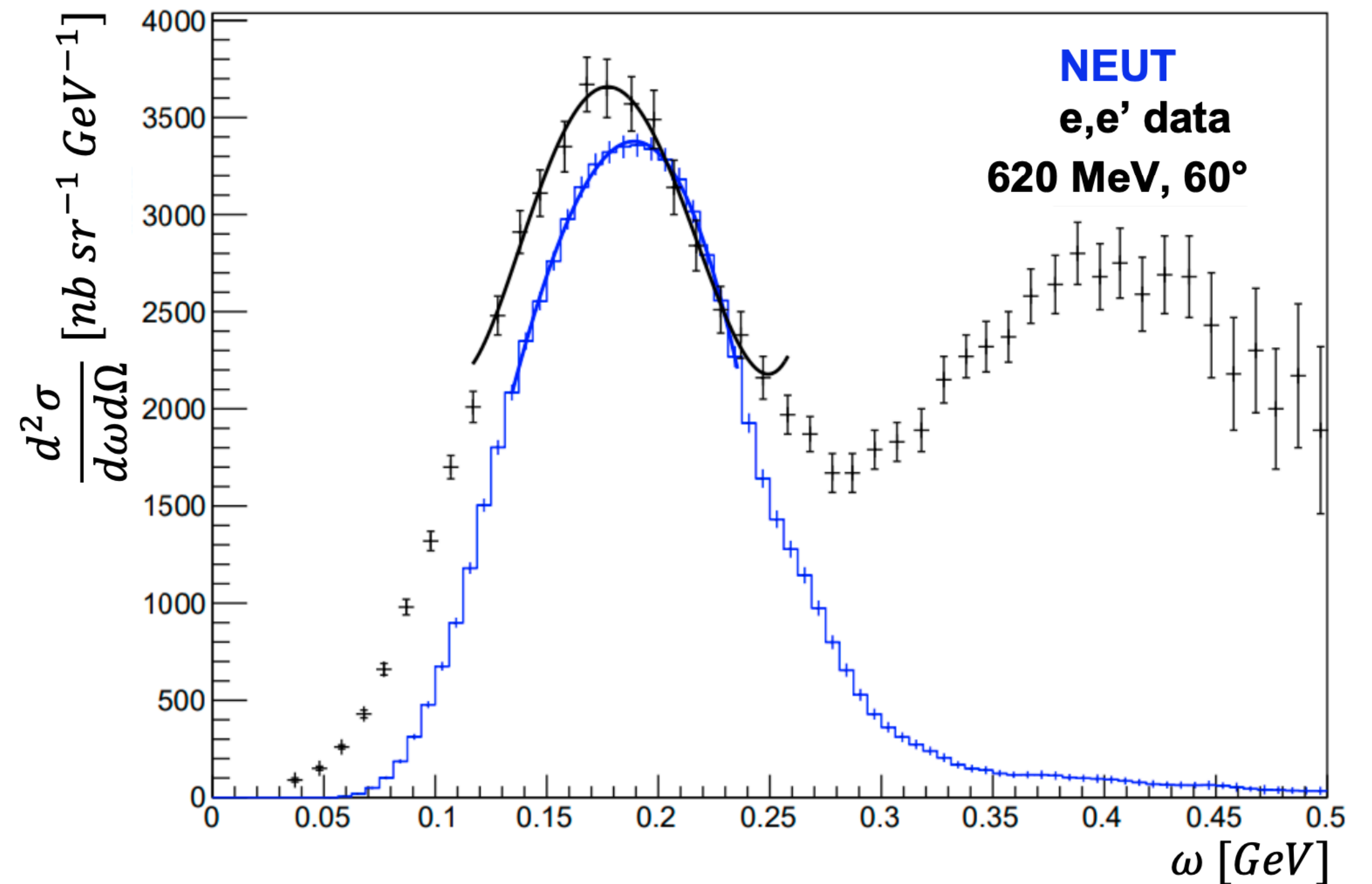
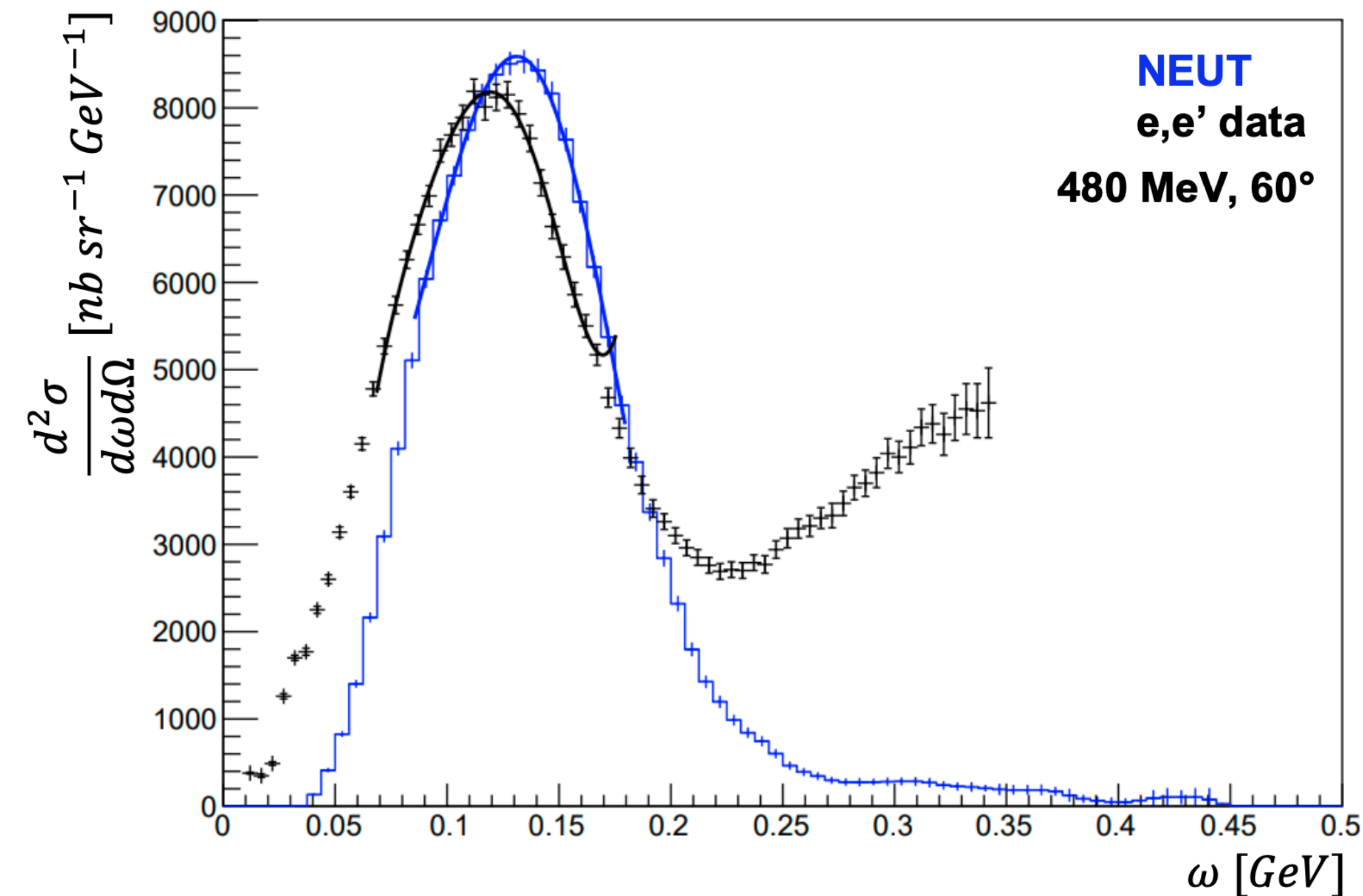
Modifications to both QE and 2p2h lead to improved normalization and shape agreement





# NEUT's new QE electron scattering mode

- Recent addition
  - Started with NC  $\nu$  scattering, added in consistent way
  - Change coupling, form factors, and Coulomb corrections

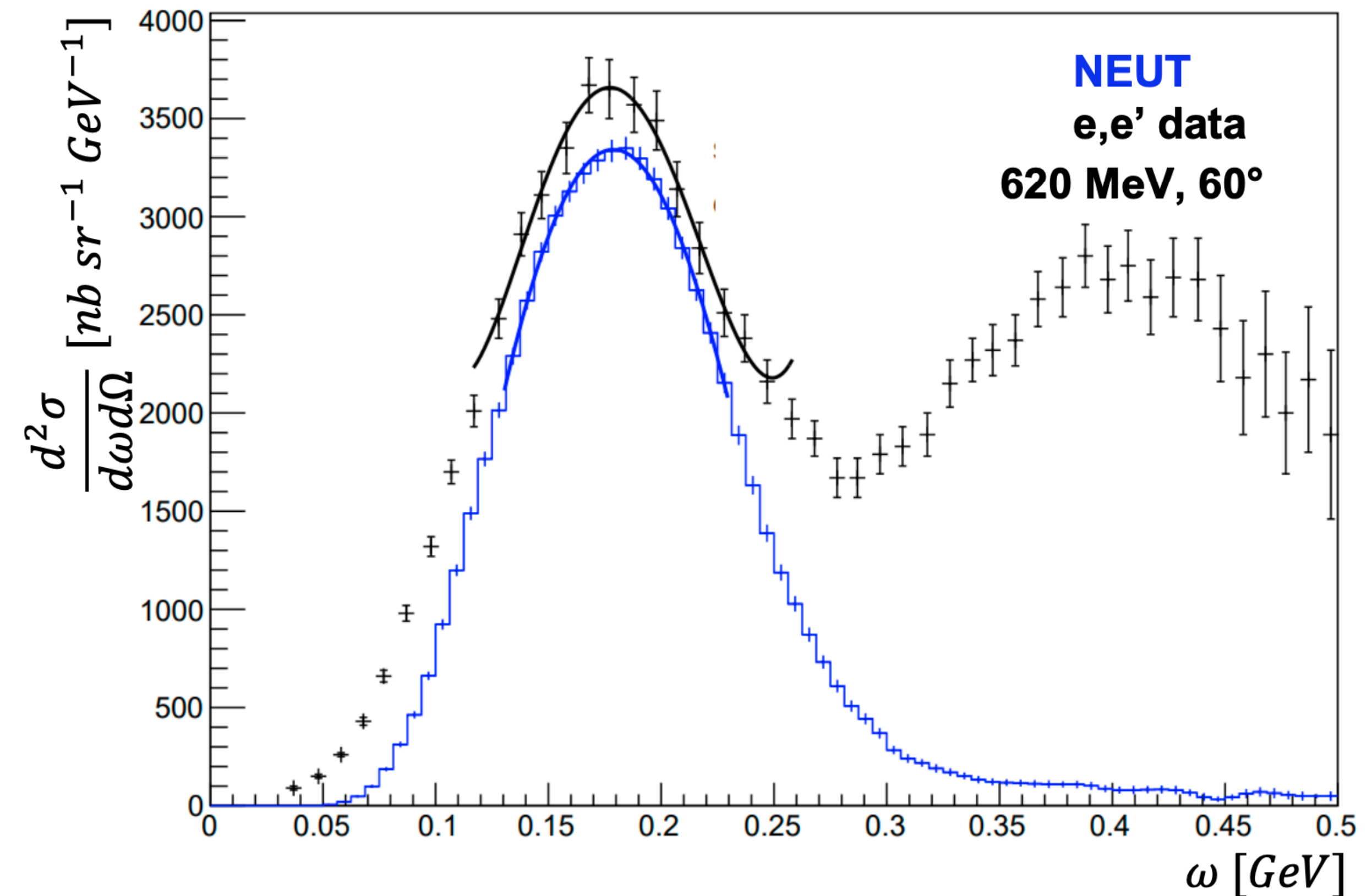
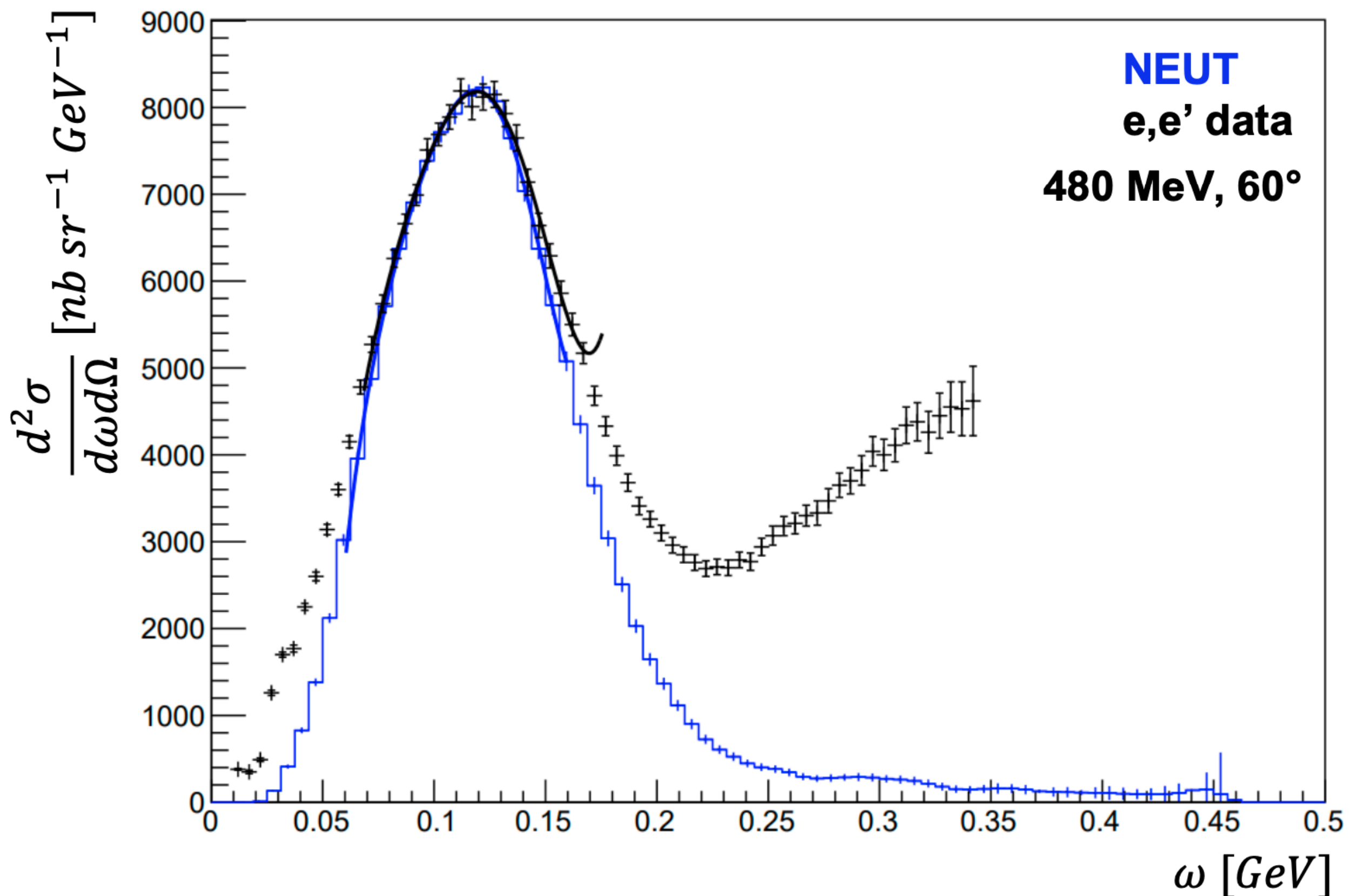


See [talk](#) by S. Dolan *et al.* at NuFact 2022



# NEUT's new QE electron scattering mode

- Empirical tune introduces  $|\mathbf{q}|$ -dependence similar to Relativistic Mean Field (RMF) model
  - Much improved agreement at QE peak!

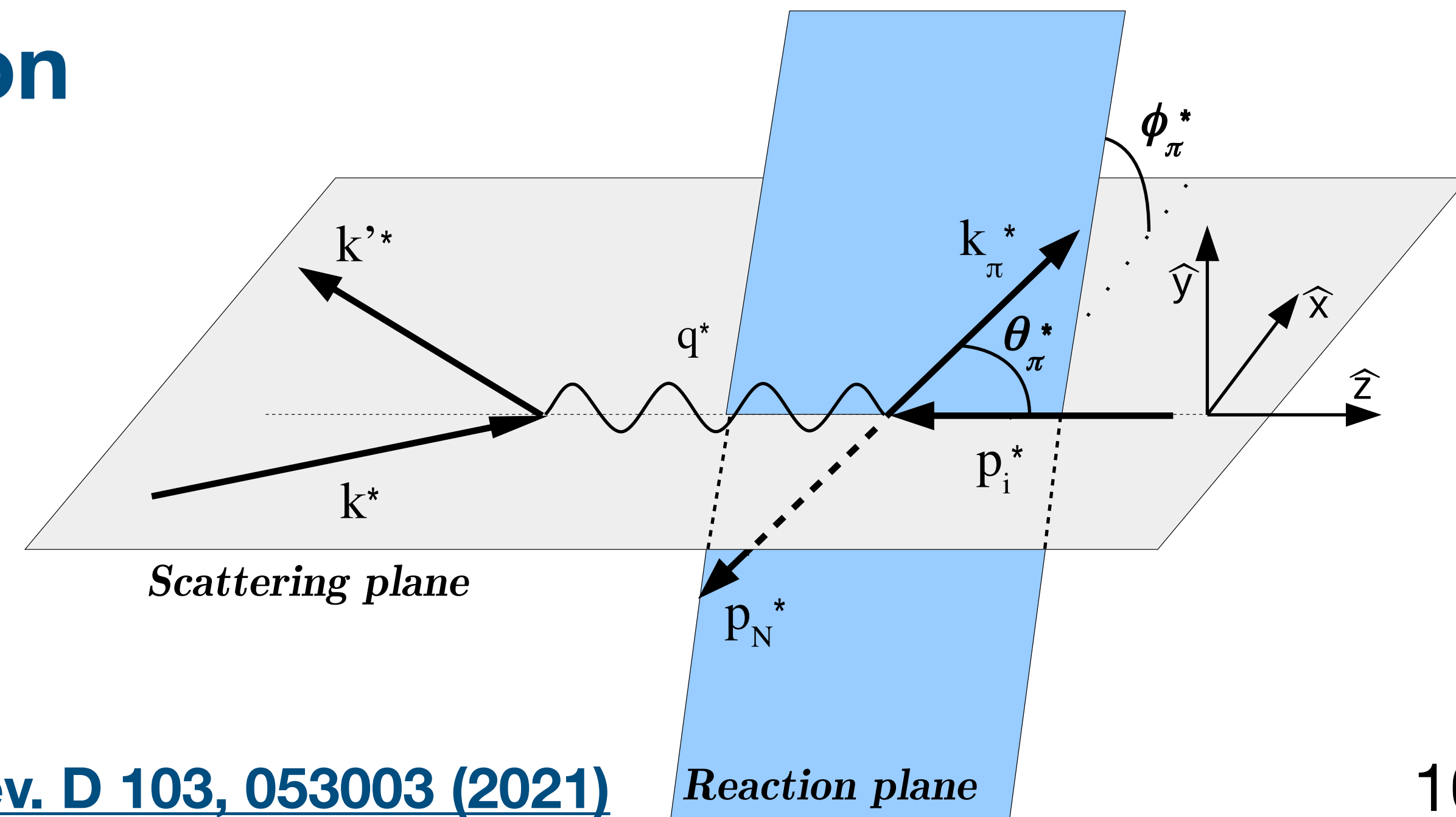
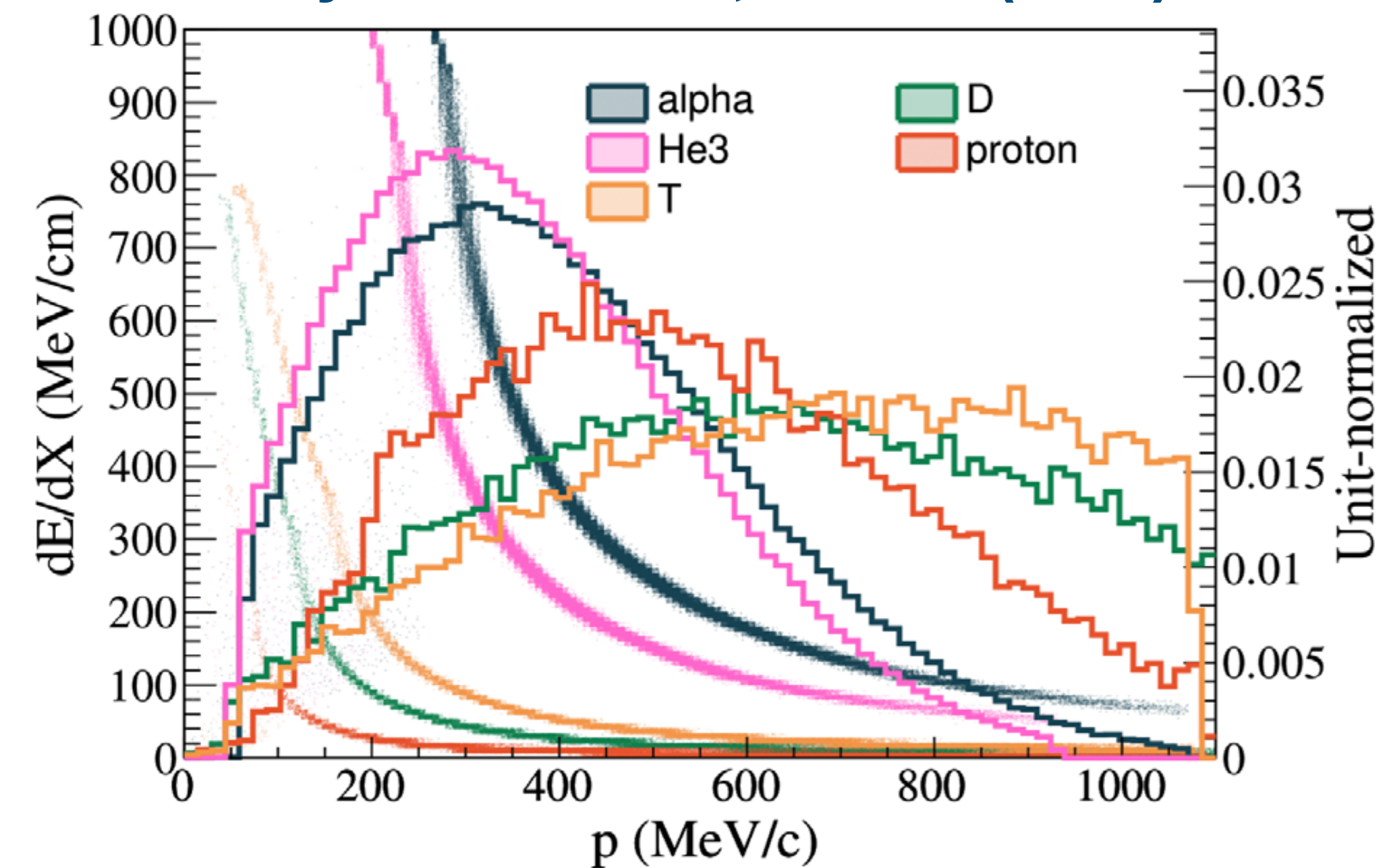


See [talk](#) by S. Dolan *et al.* at NuFact 2022

# Recent NuWro developments

- Interface to Liège Intranuclear Cascade model (INCL)
  - **Nucleon cluster emission**
  - See talk by S. Dolan
- **MC sampling for single  $\pi$  production**
  - Model-independent algorithm
  - $W$ ,  $Q^2$ ,  $\theta_\pi^*$ , and  $\phi_\pi^*$
  - Used to implement the Ghent low-energy model

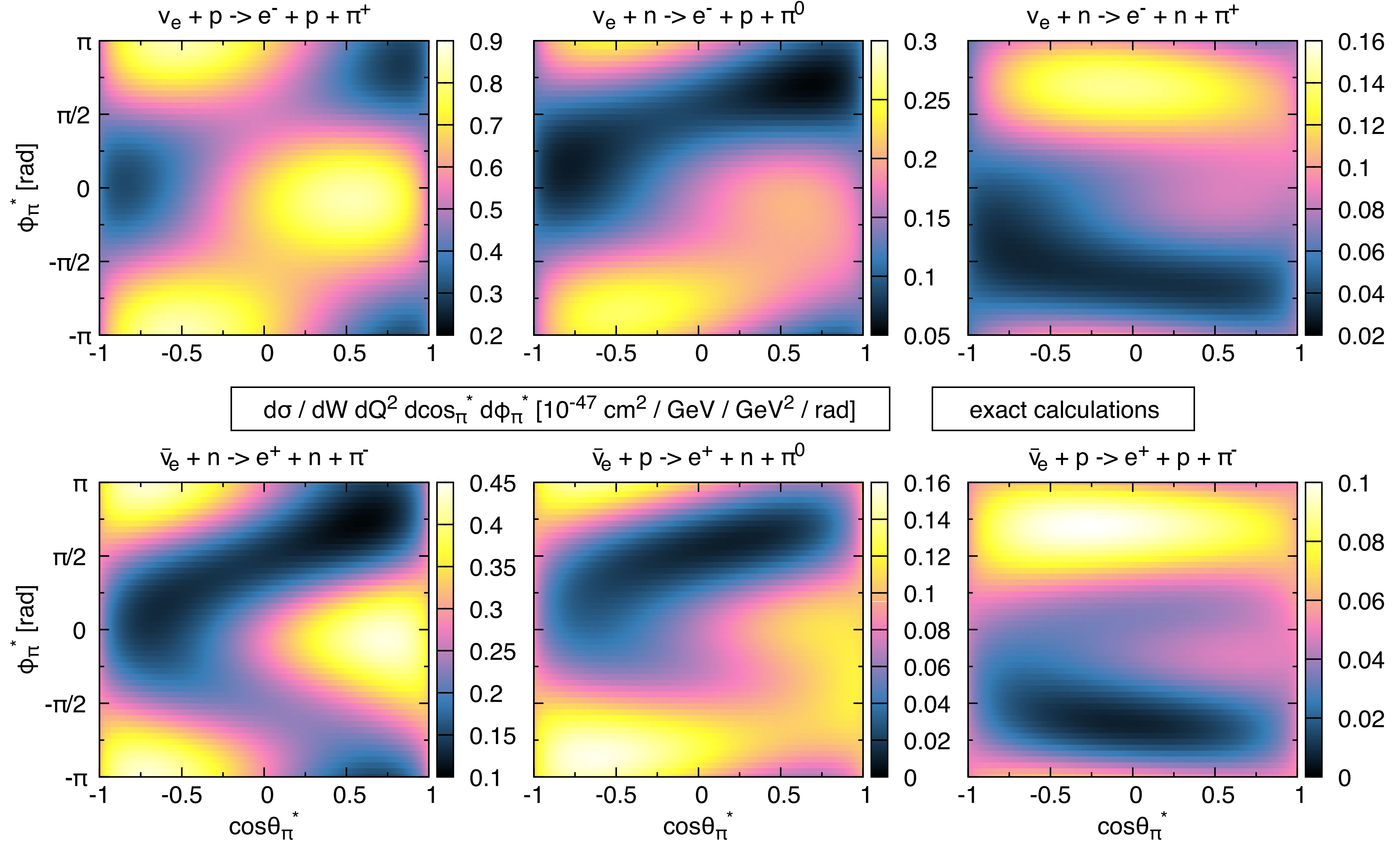
[Phys. Rev. D 106, 032009 \(2022\)](#)



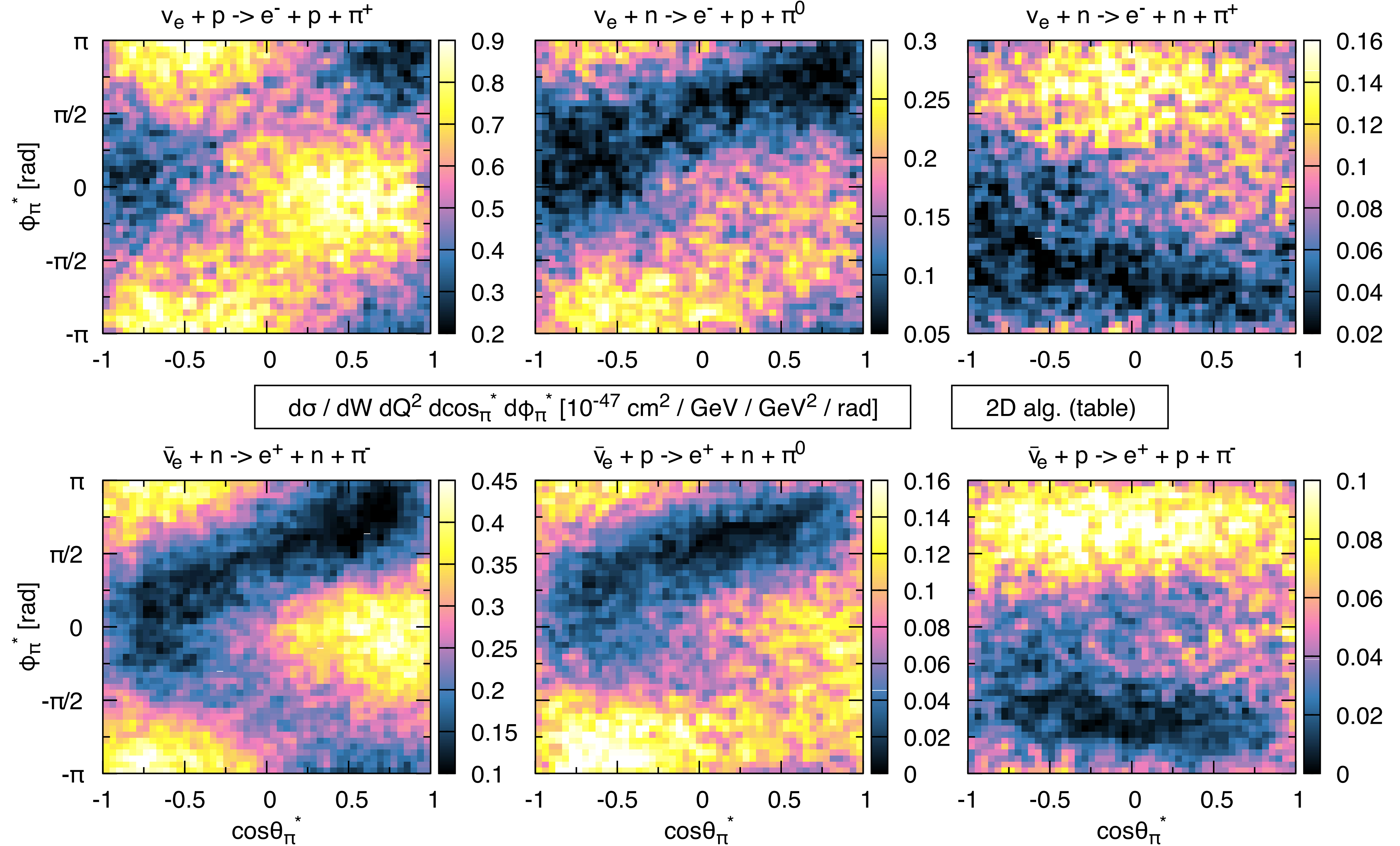
[Phys. Rev. D 103, 053003 \(2021\)](#)



# Ghent low-energy model for single-pion production



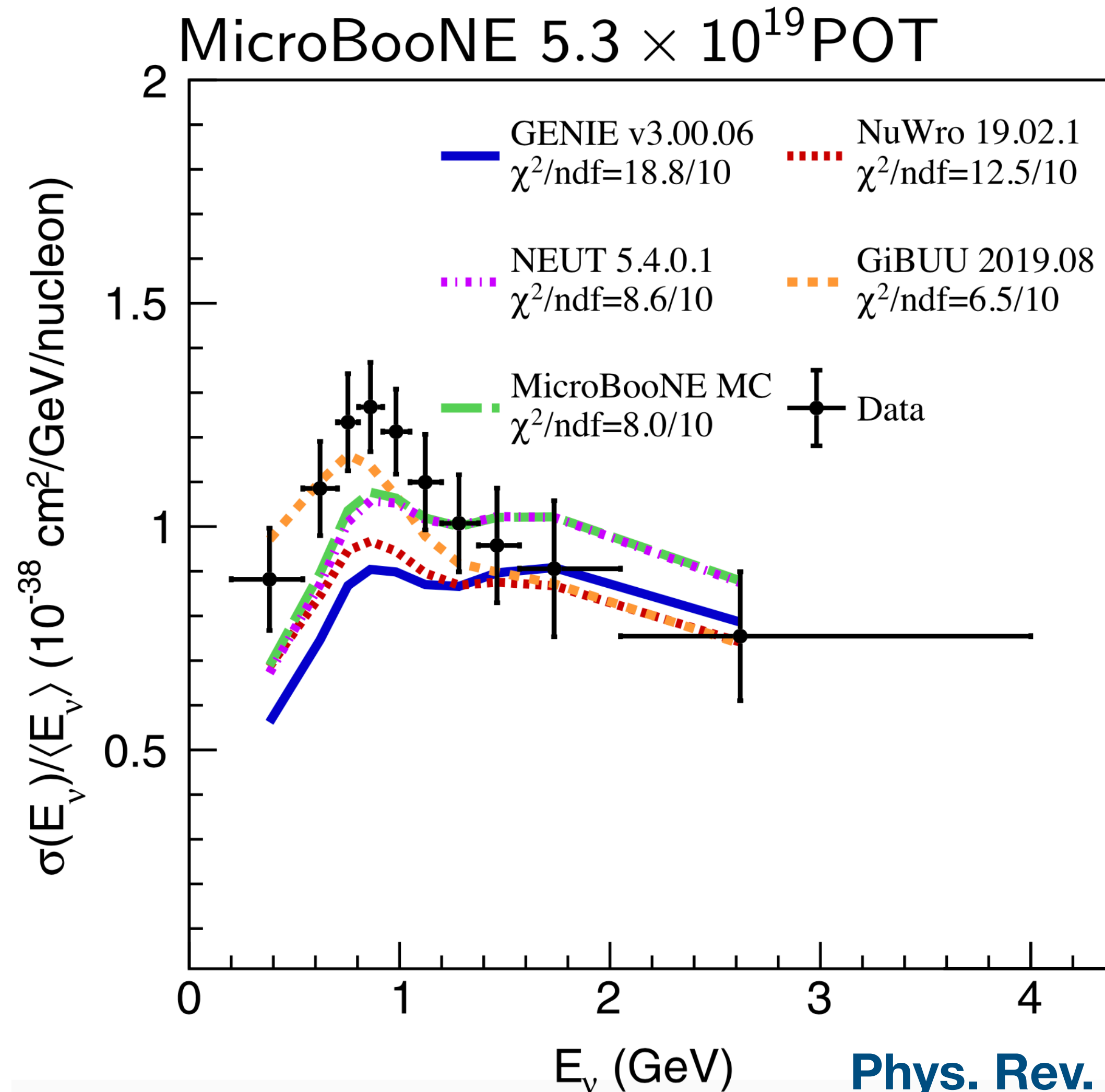
# Ghent low-energy model for single-pion production



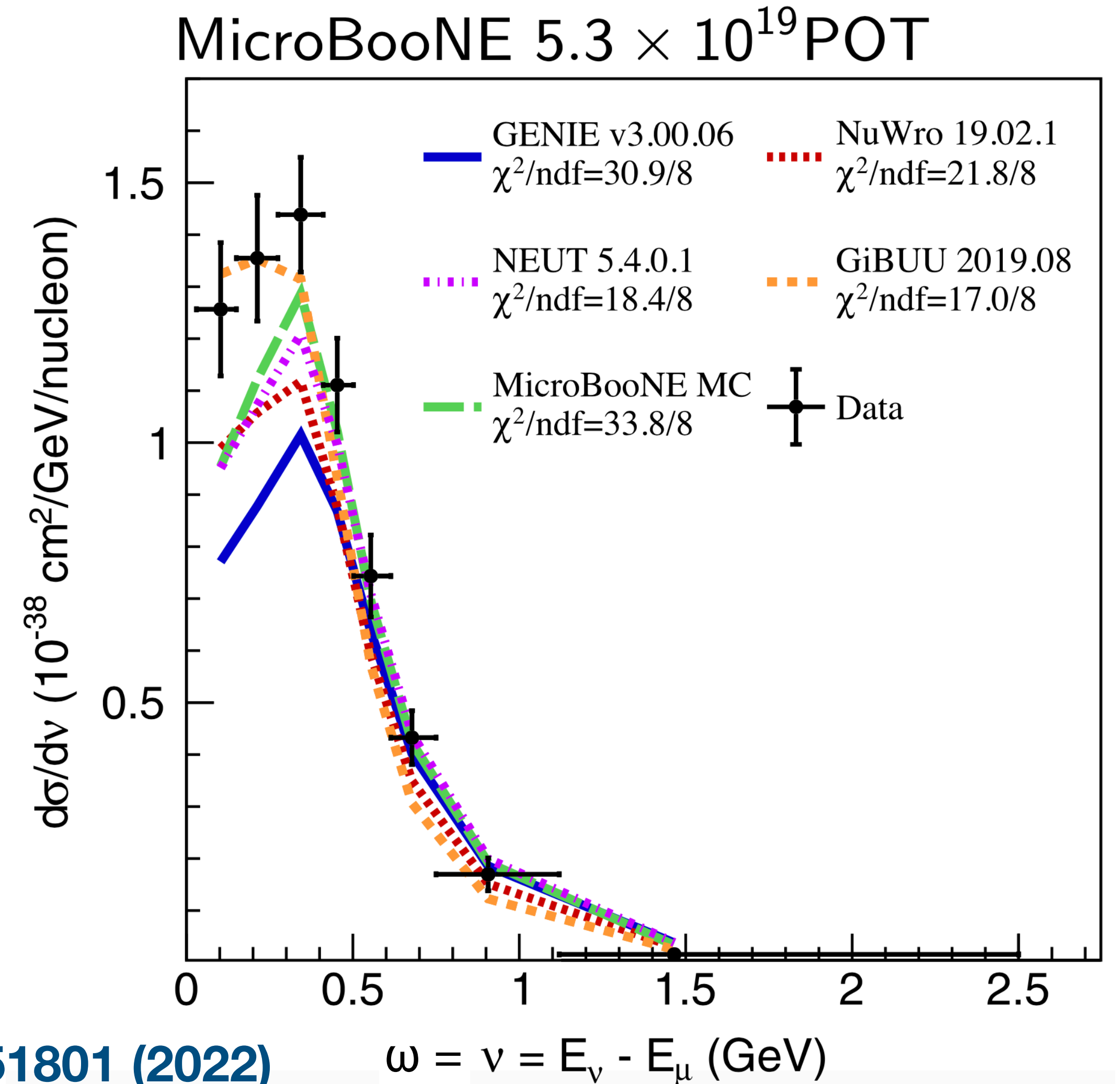


# GiBUU comparisons to new MicroBooNE data

- Small recent improvements, but “no fundamentally new physics involved”
- MicroBooNE analysis shows preference for GiBUU 2019 model at low  $E_\nu$  and  $\omega$

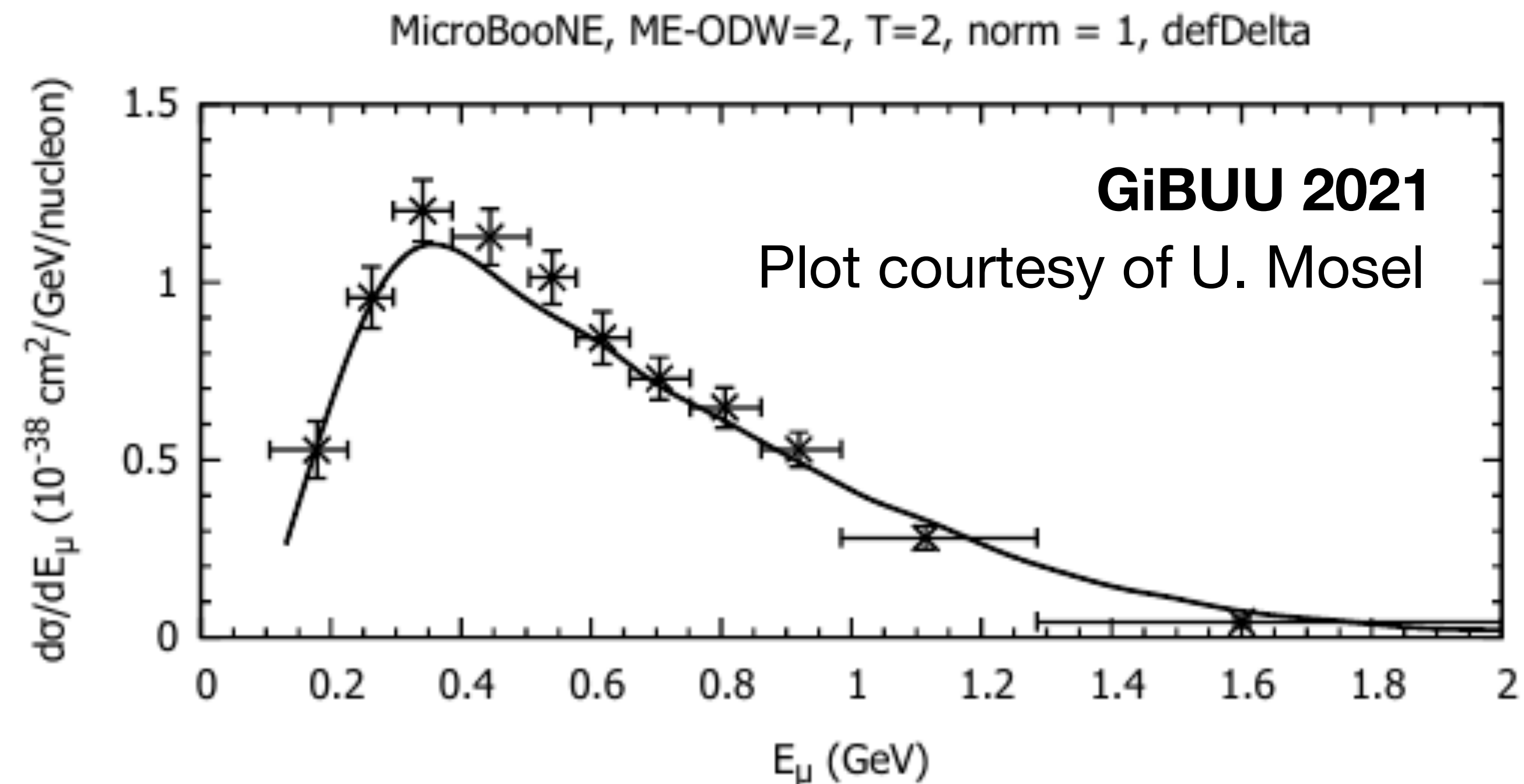
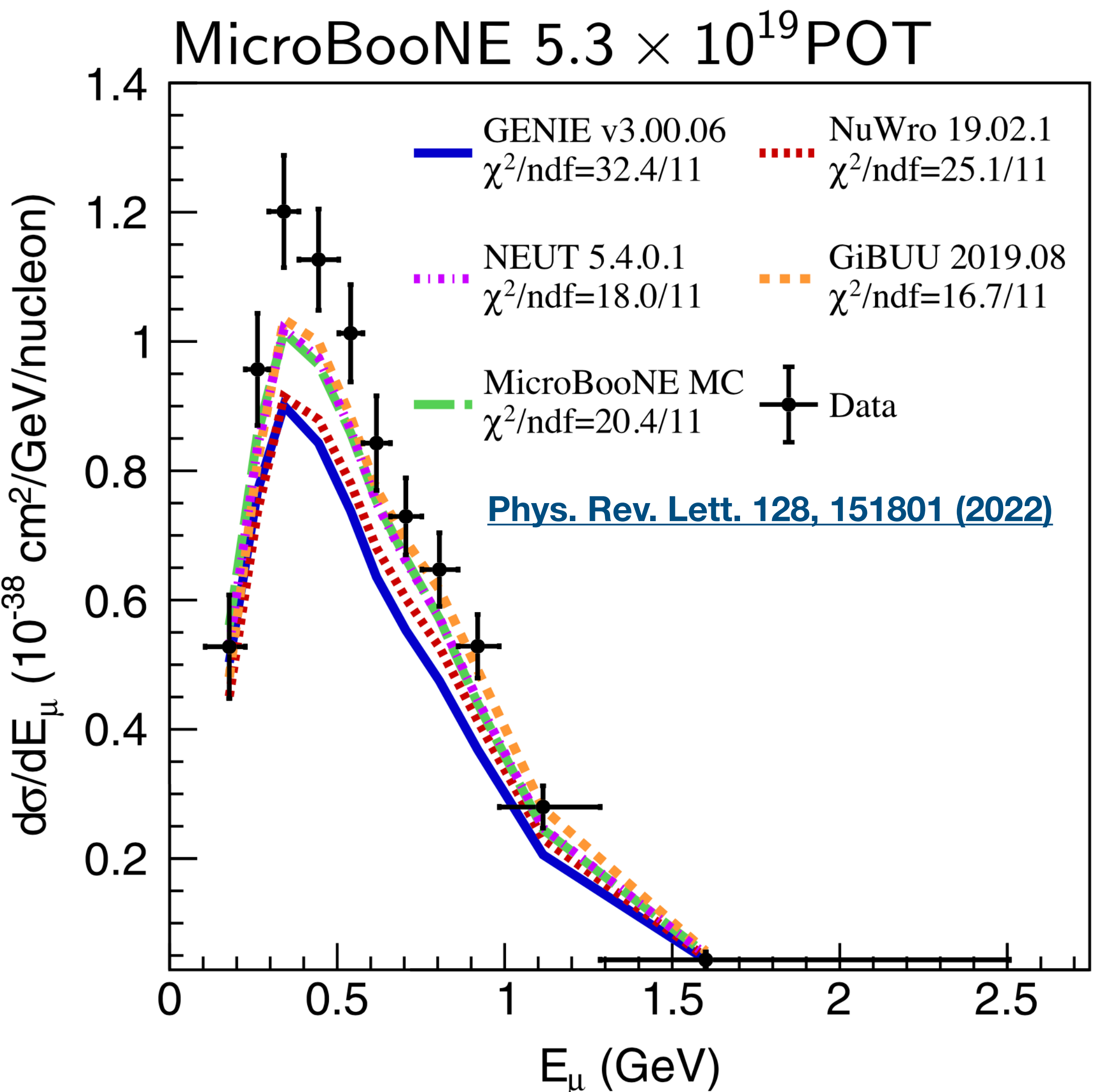


[Phys. Rev. Lett. 128, 151801 \(2022\)](#)



# GiBUU comparisons to new MicroBooNE data

- Agreement with  $E_\mu$  distribution better in 2021 release
  - Improvements to treatment of shallow inelastic scattering (SIS) regime

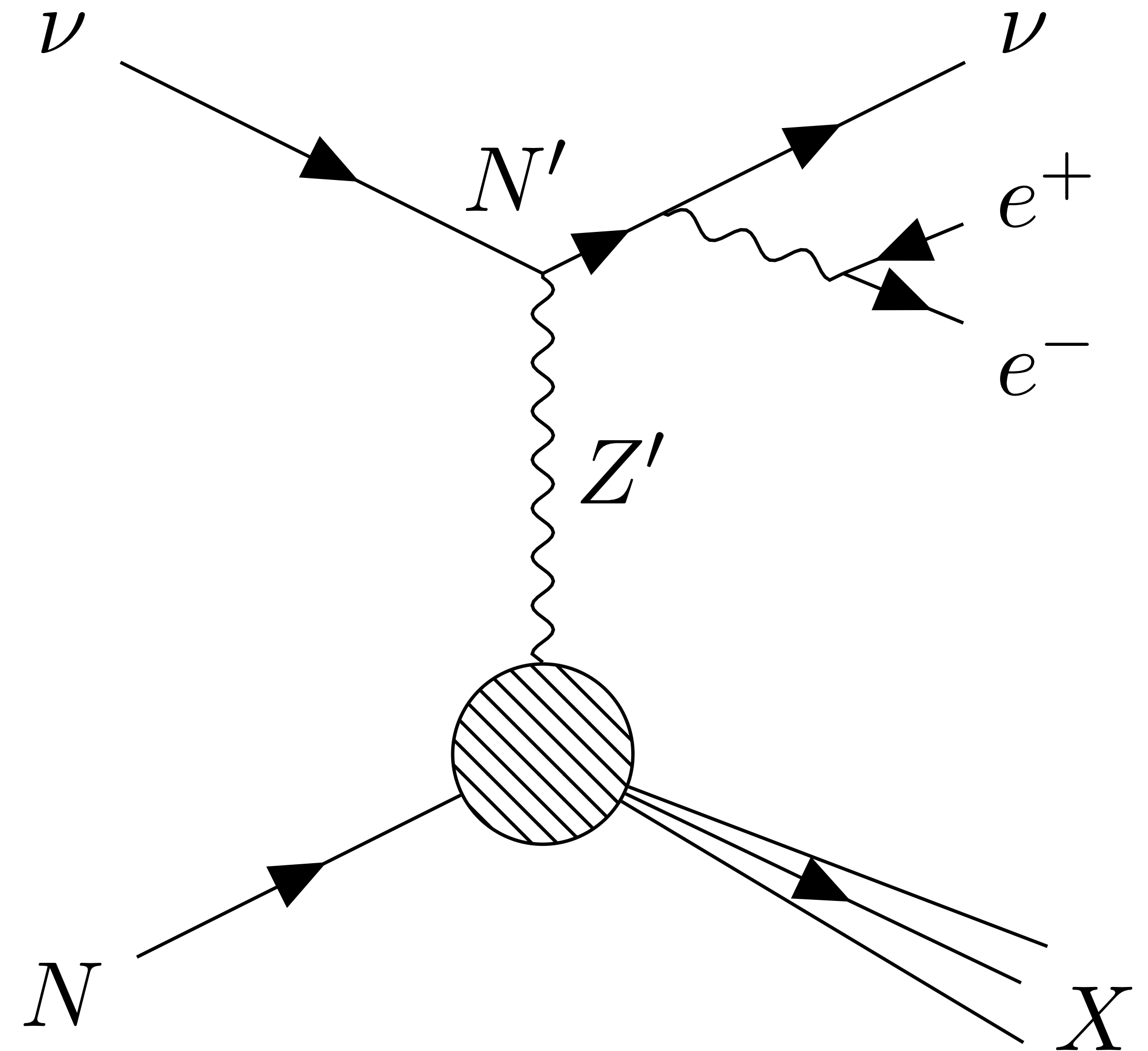




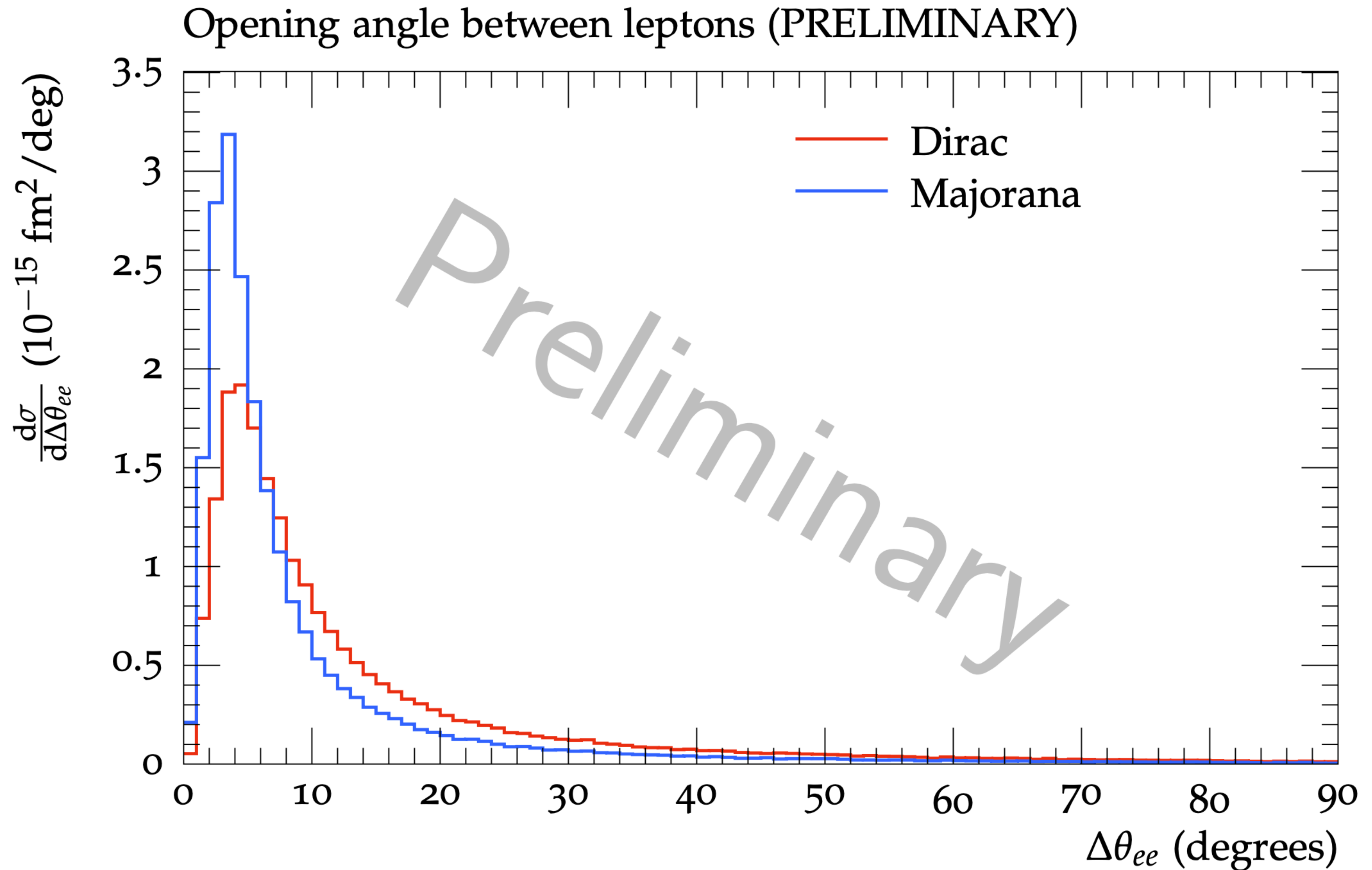
# Developing ACHILLES capabilities

- First comparisons to electron scattering data
  - See previous talk by A. Papadopoulou
- **Automation of leptonic BSM**
  - Lagrangian  $\rightarrow$  events
  - Tools originally developed for LHC (Comix, UFO file format, etc.)

**Test case:** dark neutrino model from [Phys. Rev. Lett. 121, 241801 \(2018\)](#)

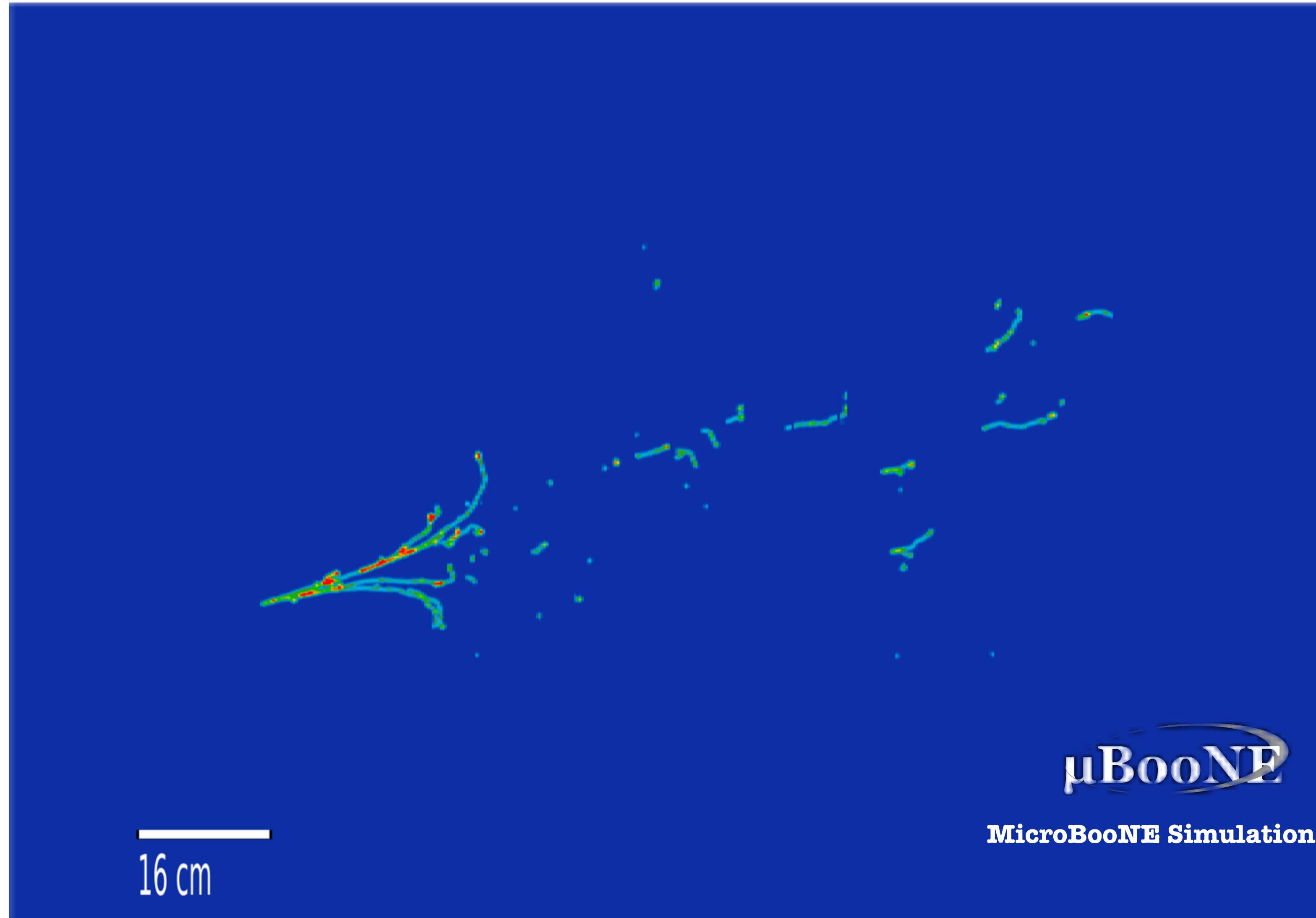


# ACHILLES dark neutrino event generation





# ACHILLES dark neutrino event generation




First events run through  
a full detector simulation

# Getting better physics into our simulations (1)


- **How much better?**
- Precision requirements driven by physics program of SBN, DUNE, Hyper-K, *et al.*
  - $\delta_{CP}$  , BSM, supernovae, ...

## Current uncertainties

Source (  )	$N(\nu_e)$
$\sigma_{\nu N}$ and FSI	7.7%
<b>Total Syst.</b>	<b>9.2%</b>

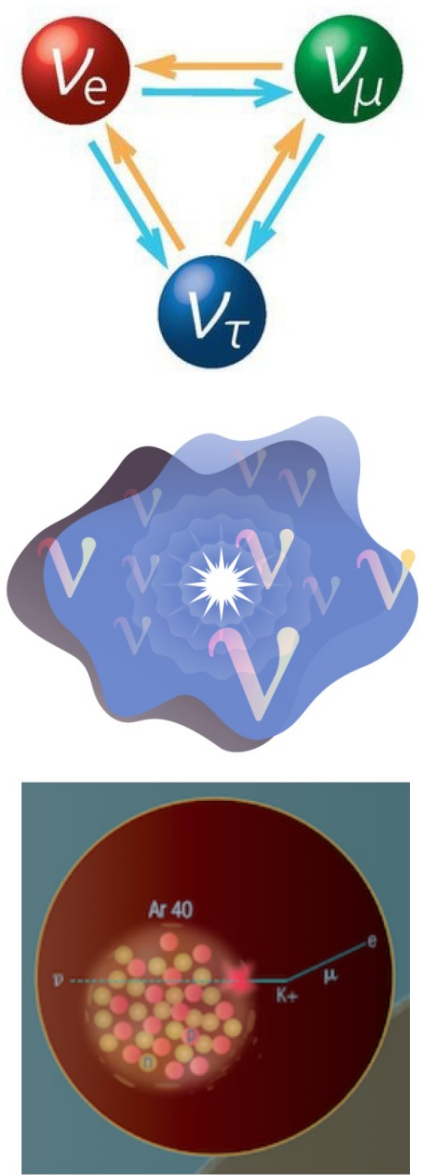
Phys. Rev. D **98**, 032012

## From talk by S. Dolan

Source (  )	$N(\nu_e)$
$\sigma_{\nu N}$ and FSI	3.8%
<b>Total Syst.</b>	<b>5.2%</b>

**NEUTRINO 2022**  
XXX International Conference on Neutrino Physics and Astrophysics

- **Which improvements matter?**
- Data-driven constraints in oscillation analyses
  - A posteriori uncertainties non-trivial
- Guidance from experiments can help theory/simulation efforts ultimately be most impactful





# Getting better physics into our simulations (2)

- **Better  $\neq$  Perfect**
- Robust uncertainty quantification will remain essential
  - Traditional event reweighting may need to be supplemented
  - Must remain computationally feasible!
- Multi-generator experimental workflows
  - “Fake data,” cross-checks, etc.
  - Considered essential in collider community, we can catch up
  - Requires **infrastructure investment**: common event format, interfaces
  - See [arXiv:2008.06566](#) and [arXiv:2203.11110](#) for much more discussion

# Getting better physics into our simulations (3)

- **A generator is only (at best) as good as the underlying theory**
- Support for further investigation is critical: exclusive final states, SIS/DIS, ...
- **Informed by experimental data**
- Growing cross-section literature requires curation
  - Tools for model benchmarking increasingly important
  - Non-neutrino probes (electrons, hadrons, ...) have much to teach us
  - **“Neutrino Scattering Center”** akin to NNDC in the US?





# Getting better physics into our simulations (4)

- **Correct and timely implementation of new models**
- Technical solutions
  - LHC-style automation as in ACHILLES
  - Direct interfacing to theory codes or their outputs
- Sociological solutions
  - Career incentives for “strengthening the bridge”
  - Why should my postdoc do this instead of analysis / model building?



[Phys. Rev. C 101, 044612 \(2020\)](#)



# Conclusion

- Our discovery science goals require high-quality neutrino scattering simulations
- Interesting innovations are happening across the generator community
- Challenges remain for precision, but this is achievable with sufficient investment

