

v Cross Sections:

Renaissance



The Annunciation - Fra Angelico
1445 - Early Renaissance

Ben Messerly

Neutrino Oscillation Workshop

Ortonto

September 6, 2024



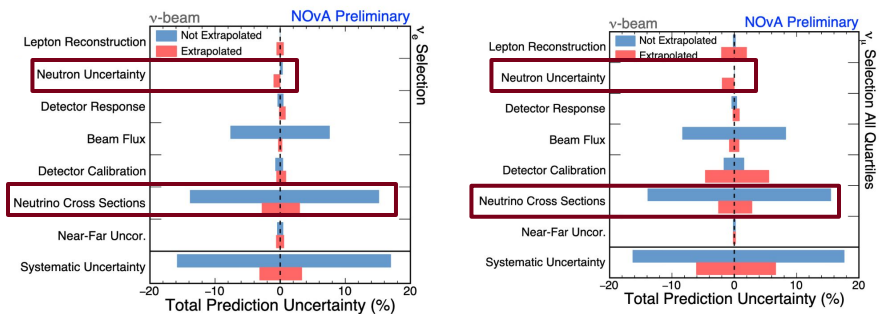
Last Supper - Jacopo Tintoretto
1594 - Late Renaissance, early Baroque



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA



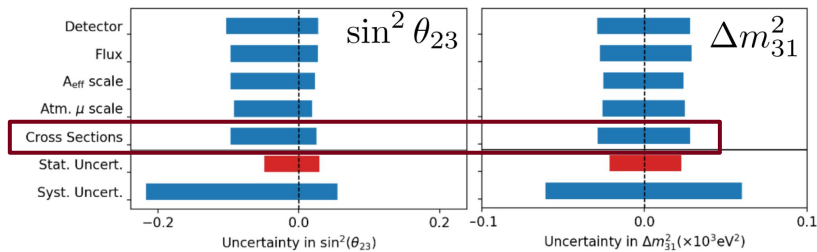
Cross Section Knowledge: A Challenge for *Current* Oscillation Experiments



Sample	Uncertainty source (%)				Total (%)
	Flux	Interaction	FD + SI + PN	Flux \otimes Interaction (%)	
1R μ	ν	2.9 (5.0)	3.1 (11.7)	2.1 (2.7)	3.0 (13.0)
	$\bar{\nu}$	2.8 (4.7)	3.0 (10.8)	1.9 (2.3)	4.0 (12.0)
1Re	ν	2.8 (4.8)	3.2 (12.6)	3.1 (3.2)	4.7 (13.8)
	$\bar{\nu}$	2.9 (4.7)	3.1 (11.1)	3.9 (4.2)	5.9 (12.7)
1Re1de	ν	2.8 (4.9)	4.2 (12.1)	13.4 (13.4)	14.3 (18.7)

[NOvA Talk from Tuesday](#) (Liudmila Kolupaeva, NOW 2024)

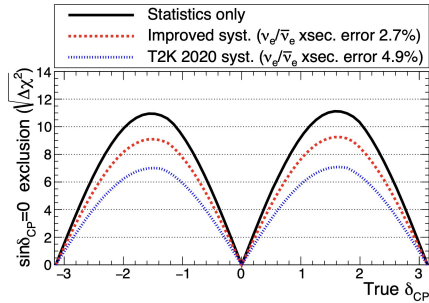
T2K Oscillation Analysis. [2303.03222v](#) 2023.



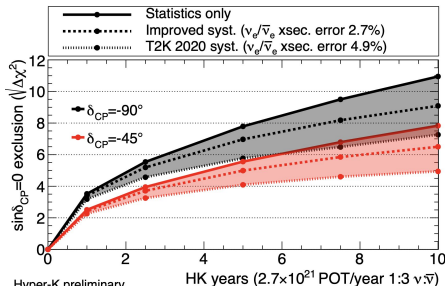
[IceCube Talk from Tuesday](#) (Andrii Terliuk, NOW 2024)



Cross Section Knowledge: A Challenge for *Upcoming* Oscillation Experiments

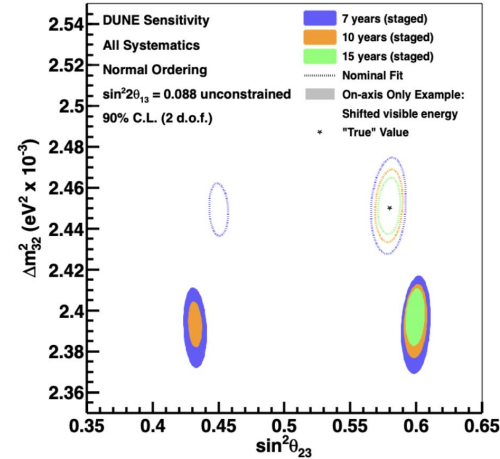


Hyper-K preliminary
True normal ordering (known), 10 years (2.7×10^{22} POT 1:3 $\nu\bar{\nu}$)
 $\sin^2\theta_{13}=0.0218\pm 0.0007$, $\sin^2\theta_{23}=0.528$, $\Delta m_{32}^2=2.509 \times 10^{-5} \text{eV}^2/c^4$



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HK $\nu_e/\bar{\nu}_e$ systematic:
[HK Talk from Tuesday](#)
(Jeanne Wilson, NOW 2024)



DUNE p/n response: plausible consequence of an alternative interaction model that shifts 20% of proton energy into neutrons. [DUNE TDR](#).



Cross Section Knowledge: A Challenge for *Upcoming* Oscillation Experiments

- LBL oscillation experiments *will* be systematics limited.
- Cross section knowledge will need to improve for the success of these (imminent) programs.
- There has been a full Renaissance of measurement techniques and technologies to challenge generators/models/theories.

Sample	 TZK	 NOVA	 Hyper-Kamiokande	 DUNE
N_{μ}^{rec} FHC	318	211	10000	7000
N_{μ}^{rec} RHC	137	105	14000	3500
N_e^{rec} FHC	108	82	3000	1500
N_e^{rec} RHC	16	33	3000	500

[Wret @ NuINT 2024](#)

Outline

1. Motivate cross section challenges
 - a. Theory challenges
 - b. Experimental needs
 - c. Measurement renaissance
2. Highlighting some of LBL's biggest cross section challenges in the context of an ongoing experimental **renaissance**
 - a. Neutrons
 - b. $\nu_e / \bar{\nu}_e$
 - c. TKI
 - d. Shallow Inelastic Scattering
 - e. Generators
 - f. Data Preservation

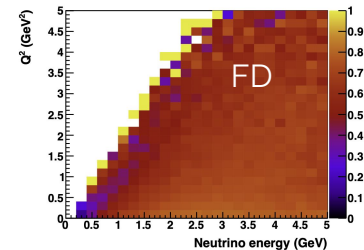
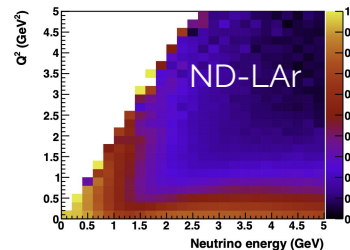


How Xsec Uncertainty Impacts Oscillation Experiments

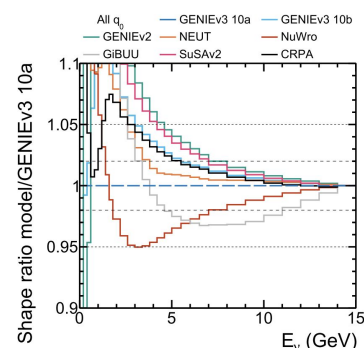
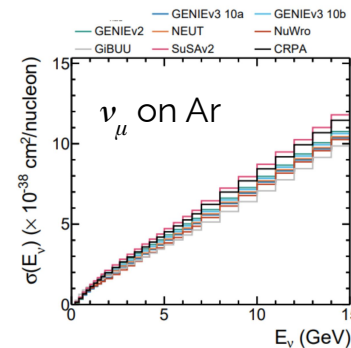
- ND constraints mitigate flux and xsec uncertainties.
- But correlations don't fully cancel:
 - $\Phi_{\nu e}^{ND} \neq \Phi_{\nu \mu}^{ND} \times P(\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \nu_e)$
 - Need precise knowledge of $\sigma_{\nu\alpha} / \sigma_{\nu\beta}$, $\sigma(E_{\nu})$ shape
- Rely heavily on models for ND→FD extrapolation, efficiency, and energy smearing.
- Harder when ND and FD have different A

$$N_{\mu}^{ND} = \Phi_{\mu}^{ND}(E_{\nu}) \otimes \sigma_{\mu}(E_{\nu}) \otimes \epsilon_{\mu}^{ND}(\vec{x})$$

$$N_{\mu}^{FD} = \Phi^{FD}(E_{\nu}) \otimes \sigma_{\mu}(E_{\nu}) \otimes \epsilon_{\mu}^{FD}(\vec{x}) \otimes P_{\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \nu_{\mu}}(E_{\nu})$$



DUNE μ acceptance.
[DUNE CDR](#)



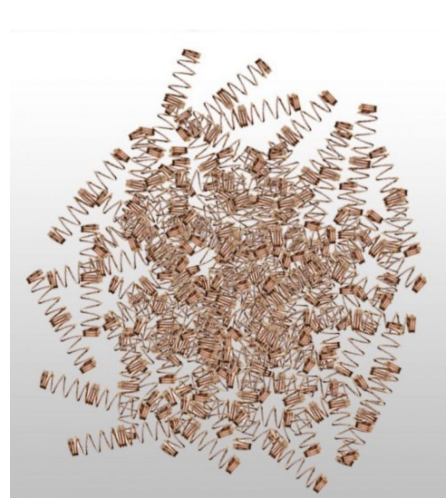
2203.11821



What's so hard about xsecs? **Nuclear environment**

- Unfortunate coincidence that LBL beam energies (0.1 - 20 GeV) and energy transfers of $\lesssim 1$ GeV effect multiple nuclear response modes
 - Elastic, metastable excitations, quasielastic (knockout), and inelastic (new particles)
 - And single nucleon separation
 - And subleading processes like 2p2h
- Nuclear modeling nightmare – processes can't be cleanly separated, and models can't approximate away nuclear structure nor final state degrees of freedom.

See Noah Steinberg's talk on Saturday afternoon

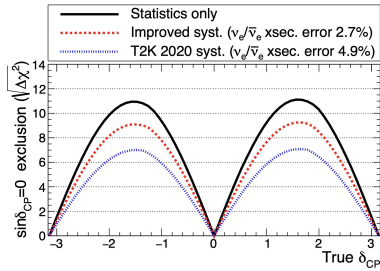


Like solving this equation of motion where the energy to uncouple springs \sim energy to break them.

[From K. McFarland](#)

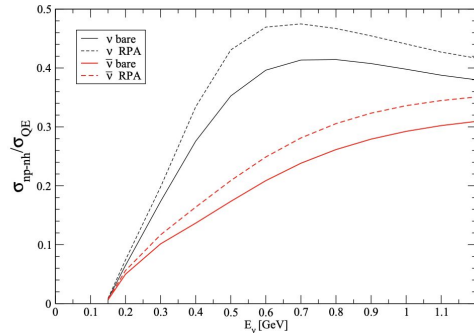


What's so hard about xsecs? $\nu_e, \bar{\nu}_e, \bar{\nu}_\mu$



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 $\sin^2 \theta_{13} = 0.0218 \pm 0.0007$, $\sin^2 \theta_{23} = 0.528$, $\Delta m_{21}^2 = 2.509 \times 10^{-5} \text{eV}^2/c^4$

HK Talk from Tuesday (Wilson, NOW 2024)



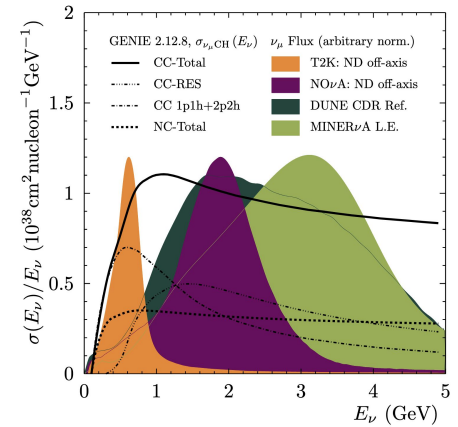
- Beams are primarily ν_μ . So ν_e and $\bar{\nu}$ harder to study, and measurements lack.
- Can infer a lot of knowledge of ν_e interactions from ν_μ , but never the whole picture.
- ν_μ / ν_e impacted by radiative corrections [2105.07939](#) and nuclear medium effects
- ν vs $\bar{\nu}$ interaction theory still developing, e.g. different 2p2h rates [1002.4538](#), RPA effects

See Nikolakopoulos, Belocchi, and Dordei talks on Saturday afternoon

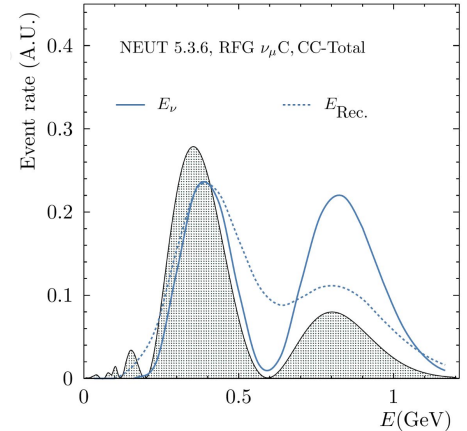


What's so hard about xsecs? Experiment

- Need event-by-event energy and flavor.
- Overlapping interaction channels
 - Problem when we make energy or flavor conclusions from erroneous reco interaction channel.
- Cannot take flavor for granted (e.g. π^0 photons $\leftrightarrow \nu_e$)
- Energy is smeared (e.g. lost neutral energy)
- Cross section effects could overlap with osc parameter effects
 - E.g. Incorrect π^0 background model \rightarrow increased ν_e rate \rightarrow larger δ_{CP} and θ_{13}
 - Wrong neutral energy \rightarrow move peak \rightarrow different Δm_{32}^2



1803.08848



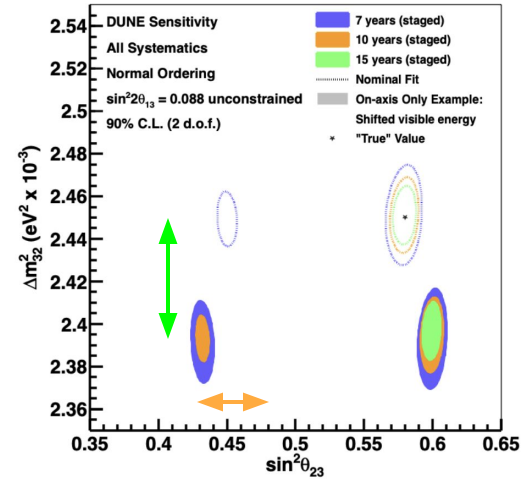
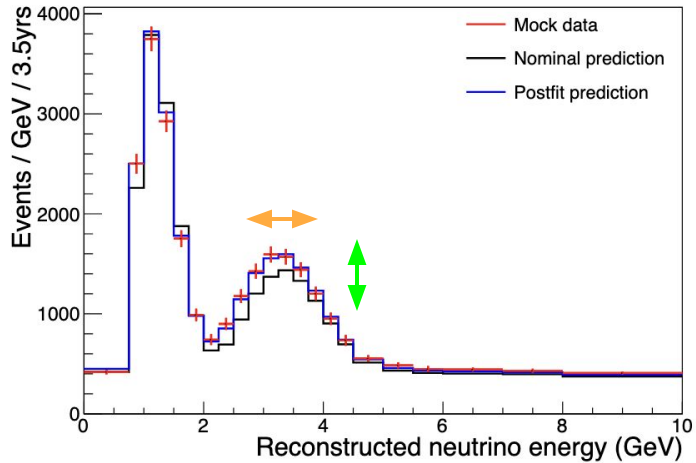
L. Pickering



Energy mismodeling at DUNE

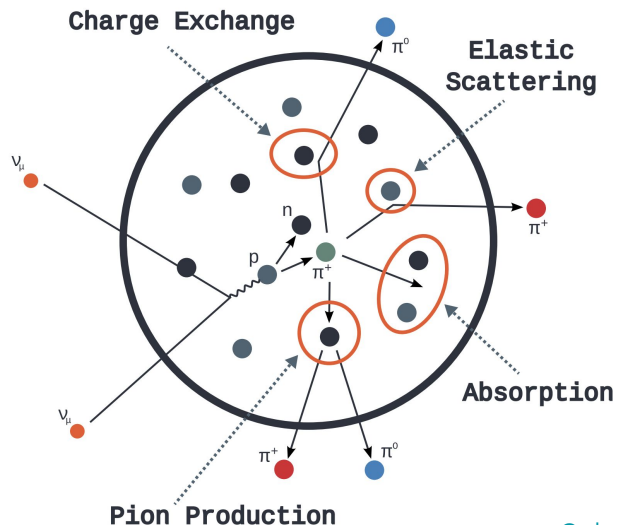
Shift 20% of
proton energy to
neutrons while
keeping p_p
distribution same

Consequences of
a plausible
alternative model.



More energy smearing and flavor determination

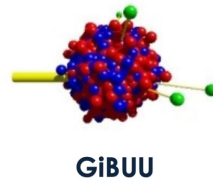
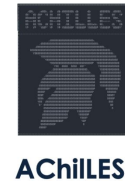
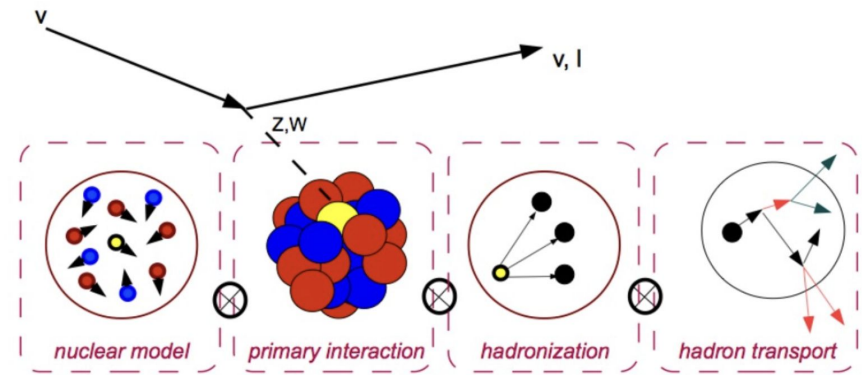
- Experimental signature asymmetry where there is isospin symmetry:
 - Protons look different from neutrons
 - Inelastic π^- produce neutrons
 - π^0 deposits KE and mass vs π^+ deposits KE (at best)
- Energy lost to...
 - Initial nuclear state momentum
 - Nuclear mass
 - Excitation
 - Hadronization
 - Detector thresholds
- FSIs mask interaction channel and smear E.



[Golan](#)

What's so hard about xsecs? **Technically**

- Neutrino experiments strongly bound to generators.
- Generators encode physics, models for experimental use.
- Experimentally critical for model to resemble data.
- Theory and generator development is extremely difficult.
 - Use necessary approximations, limited phase spaces, overly inclusive reactions.
 - Data points out model deficiencies, but can't answer why.



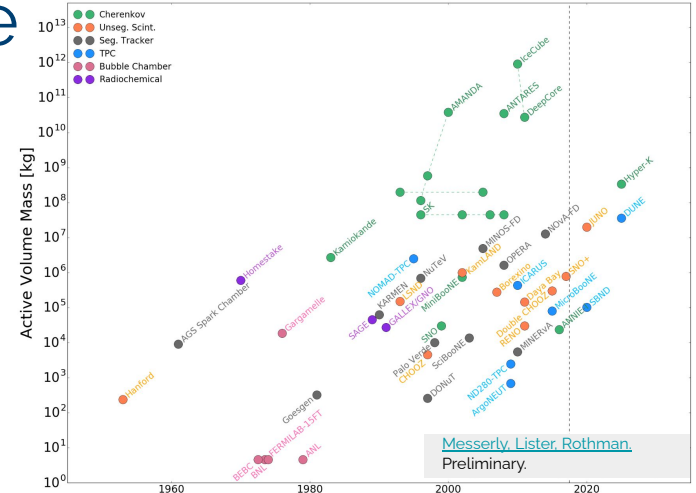
The last 15 years: the renaissance

“Most of our knowledge of neutrino cross sections in this intermediate energy range comes from early experiments that collected relatively small data samples (tens- to-a-few-thousand events). These measurements were conducted in the 1970’s and 1980’s using either bubble chamber or spark chamber detectors...”

– [From eV to EeV: Neutrino Cross-Sections Across Energy Scales](#), Zeller, Formaggio, 2013

First high statistics measurements begin with NOMAD and MiniBooNE.

Next: focus on explosion of novel/revived/matured measurement techniques used to fill in swathes of phase space across interaction channels.



$\nu_{\mu} \text{CC}1\pi^+$ Event Count

FNAL 15' BC (1978)	MINERvA (2015)	MINERvA (2024)
~300	~3,000	~100,000

The Latest in Interaction Measurement Techniques and Technologies

- Explosion of new (revived) techniques enabling novel and more robust measurements
 - Multi-dimensional xsecs
 - Transverse Kinematic Imbalance
 - Adler Variables
 - H separation from CH
 - Correlated/cross-chiral/multi-channel measurements
 - Not to mention ML
- New experimental technologies
 - Nuclear Target Cross Section Ratios
 - Low-threshold measurements
 - Neutron Detection
 - PRISM flux technique
- Other best practices are maturing
 - Model Independence (topology-based, fiducial signal definitions)
 - Model tuning
 - Full covariance matrix reporting
 - Unfolding strategizing
 - Peelle's Pertinent Puzzle, Log χ^2 comparisons
 - Data Preservation



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Finely segmented phase space,
mitigate biases of efficiency sim

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Decoupling nuclear initial state
from final state

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Low A measurement in high A

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Decouple flux effects, ν vs $\bar{\nu}$, ν^μ
vs ν_e , probe nuclear effects

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Vertex reconstruction, PID, ...

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Probe nuclear scaling



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Energy smearing/loss, new areas of phase space



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Critical component of DUNE and HK. Decouple flux effects.



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Model independence



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Better uncertainty estimation,
better background estimation,
more robust results



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More responsible statistics practices



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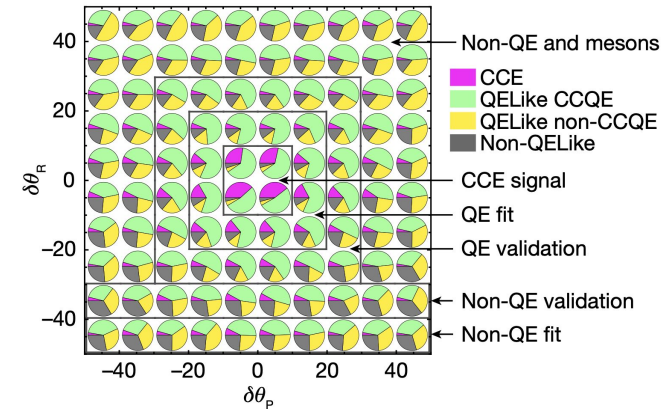
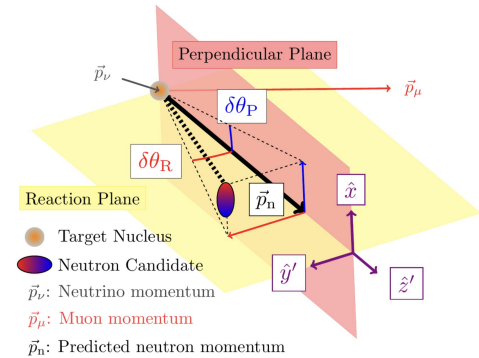
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Open science!



Neutron Measurements (MINERvA, etc)

- Impacts on $\bar{\nu}$ - ν separation, energy loss
- Measurement of $\bar{\nu} H \rightarrow \mu N$ on a CH target
 - 2-body neutron kinematics in $\bar{\nu} H$ unlike on $\bar{\nu} C$.
 - Use deviation from predicted two-body p_N to select $\bar{\nu} H$ events among CH.
 - Calculate cross section and extract F_A .
 - Unique probe of weak sector, direct comparison to LQCD computations.
- MINERvA multi-neutron cross section (CH target, 6 GeV beam). First of its kind. [2310.17014](https://arxiv.org/abs/2310.17014).
- [SNO](https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.01512) (2019), [T2K](https://arxiv.org/abs/2203.05418) (2022), and [uBooNE](https://arxiv.org/abs/2401.00001) (2024) neutron tagging results. And SuperFGD soon!

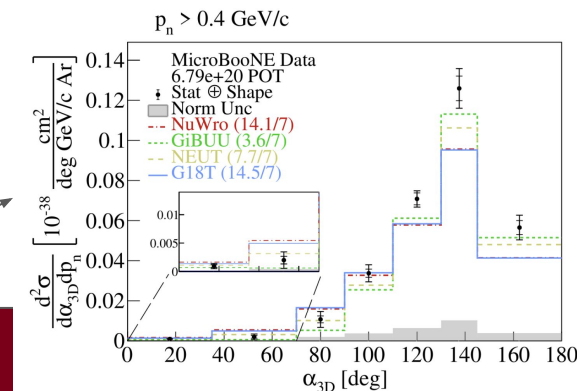
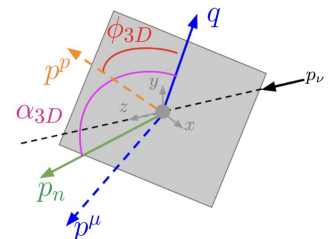
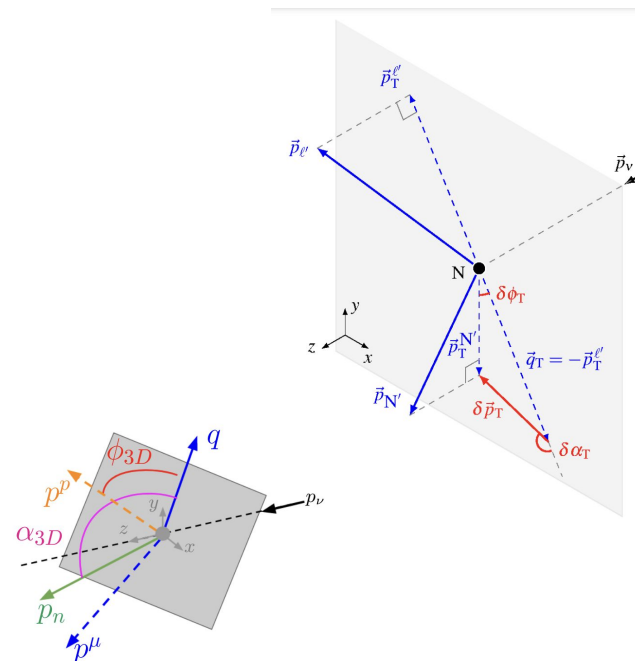


[10.1038/s41586-022-05478-3](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-022-05478-3)

Transverse Kinematic Imbalance

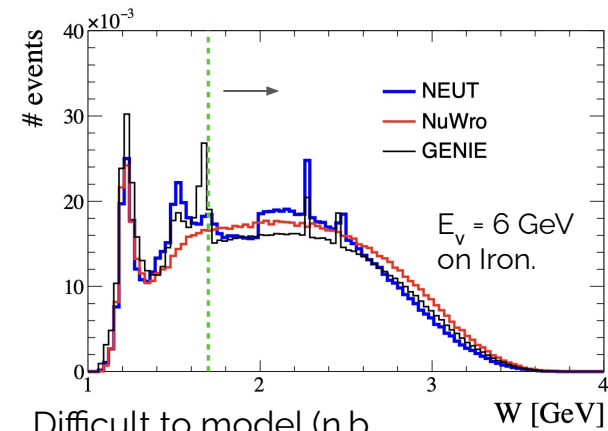
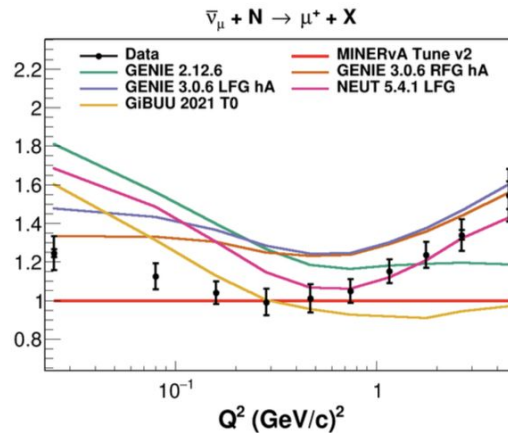
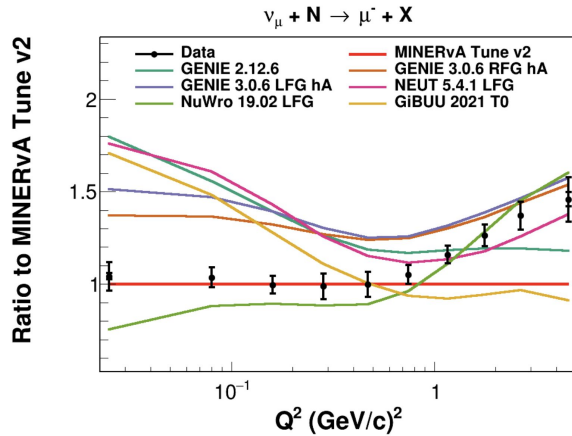
- Effects of nuclear motion can be separated from FSI and MEC contributions to the cross section
- $\bar{\delta}_{pT}$ is missing transverse momentum (momentum of struck nucleon w/o FSIs)
 - Low $\bar{\delta}_{pT} \rightarrow$ minimal FSI occurred.
 - High $\bar{\delta}_{pT} \rightarrow$ missing hadronic energy
- New results from MINERvA[1], T2K[2][3], and uBooNE [4][5].

uBooNE uses alternate coordinate system more sensitive to FSI effects



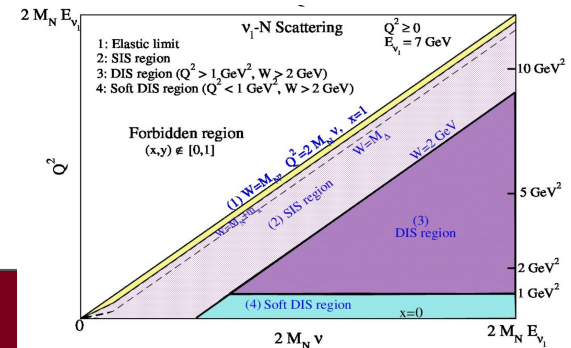
Shallow Inelastic Scattering

- Meson production “in between” res and DIS.
- Significant fraction (50%+) of DUNE events are in SIS kinematic region.
- [MINERvA \(2024\)](#) First SIS measurement since bubble chambers.



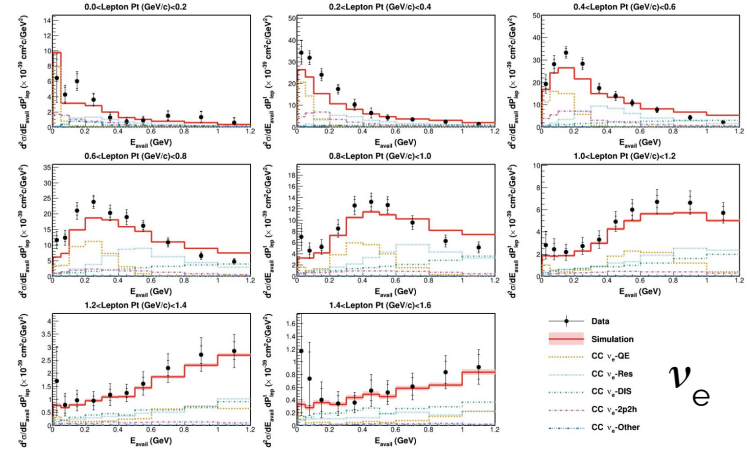
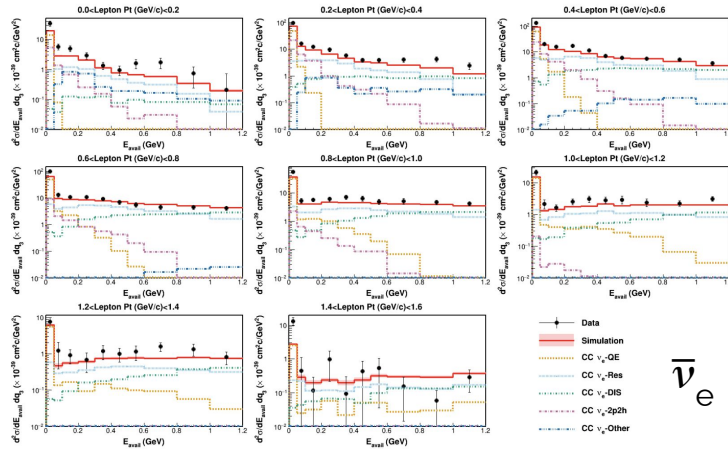
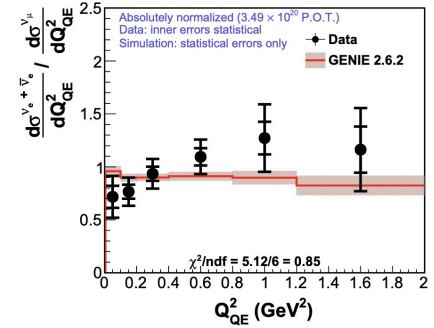
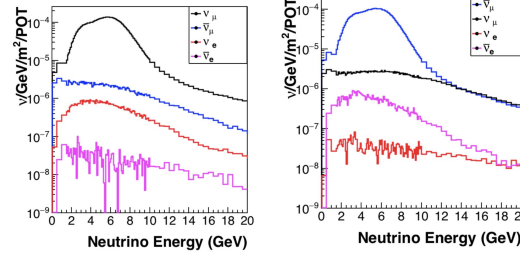
Difficult to model (n.b. discontinuities). Generators have very different predictions in this region. [1608.02716v1](#).

Includes resonant and non-res meson production. [2006.08603](#).



ν_e & $\bar{\nu}_e$

- MINERvA has two results
- 2016, Inclusive $\nu_e + \bar{\nu}_e / \nu_\mu$ ratio, 2000 events, [1509.05729](#)
- 2024, separate ν_e and $\bar{\nu}_e$ measurements. [2312.16631](#). Ratio in progress.



$\bar{\nu}_e$

ν_e

“Correlated” Measurements

- Loose definition of “correlated”
 - “Intra-experimental”
 - Hold (an aspect of) the experiment constant to isolate an effect.
- MINERvA:
 - Nuclear Target Ratios
 - Pion suite (ν_μ & $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ $1\pi^X$)
 - ν_e & $\bar{\nu}_e$ (prev slide)
- T2K:
 - $\nu-\bar{\nu}$
 - on- and off-axis
 - nuclear targets
 - $\nu-\bar{\nu}$ + nuclear targets

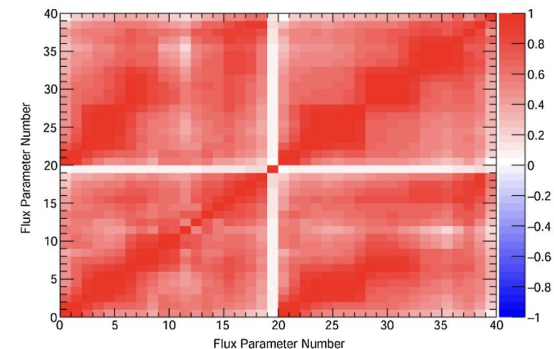
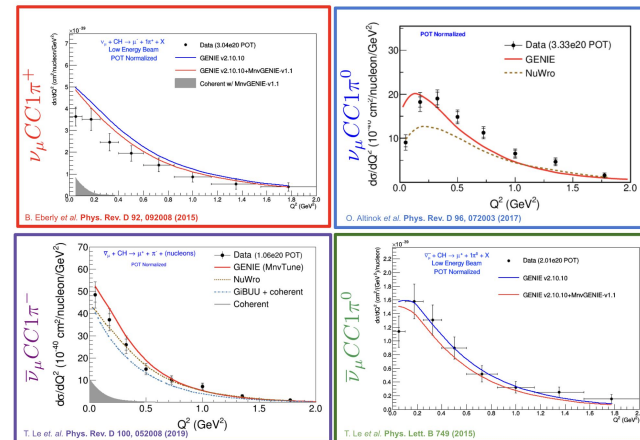


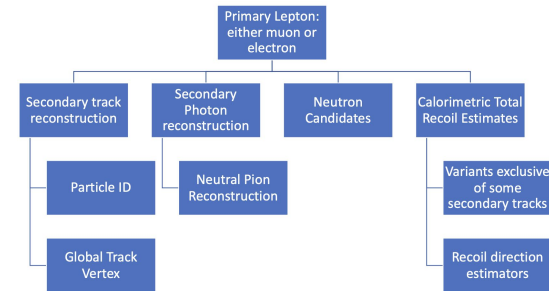
FIG. 13. Input flux correlation matrix binned in neutrino energy for both ND280 and INGRID. The flux is highly correlated both across the energy spectrum and between the detectors.

Data Preservation

- CERN, HEPData, IRIS-HEP - resources invested into data preservation, open science infrastructure.
- The neutrino community (at FNAL, at least) is far behind.
- MINERvA's data preservation program provides data and the (experiment agnostic) [toolkit](#) to analyze it.
- MINERvA has a rich dataset that could be mined for nonstandard interactions, nuclear wisdom, some continued relevance to LBL experiments.

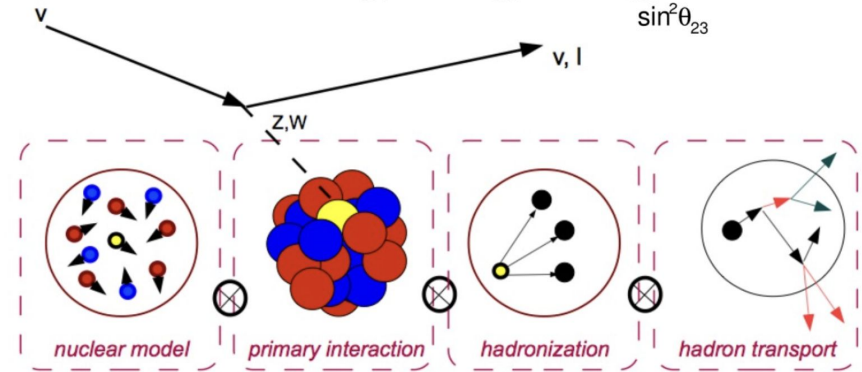
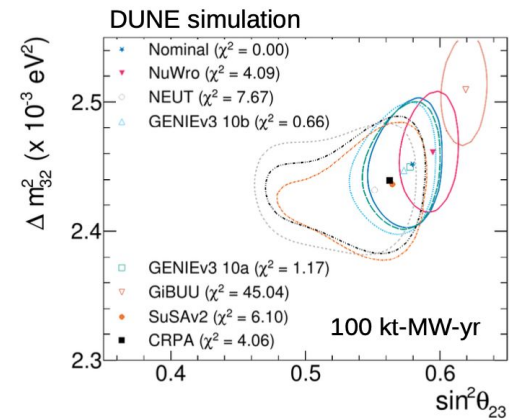


- [2009.04548](#)
- [2103.08677](#)



BONUS: Generators

- We will not have a “correct” model for the imminent LBL oscillation experiments.
- One big problem: serial nature of interaction simulation.
- One current effort [\[1\]\[2\]](#): **tune** existing generators/models to match data.
 - Will involve stuffing mismodeled physics into whichever knob can handle it.
 - Could we encode the serial simulation in an uncertainty?
 - Could we extricate ourselves from them?



Strong need for generator flexibility, resources (funding), and more sympathetic experimentalists.

Conclusions

- Cross section knowledge still a critical path for success of oscillation program.
- Explosion of novel and matured experimental techniques and technologies in the last 15 years to challenge models.
- Highlighted recent results that address LBL's biggest concerns using new tools
 - Neutron final state interactions
 - Kinematic imbalance
 - SIS/Transition Region
 - ν_e & $\bar{\nu}_e$ and other correlated measurements
 - (Heavy targets)
 - Data preservation
 - Generator development



Thank you!

Thanks to the usual suspects and these general references:

- [L. Pickering](#)
- [C. Wilkinson](#)
- [L. Munteanu](#)
- [C. Wret](#)
- [S. Dolan](#)
- [K. McFarland](#)

