

# Monte Carlo & Experiments

F.Sánchez  
IFAE/BIST  
(Barcelona)

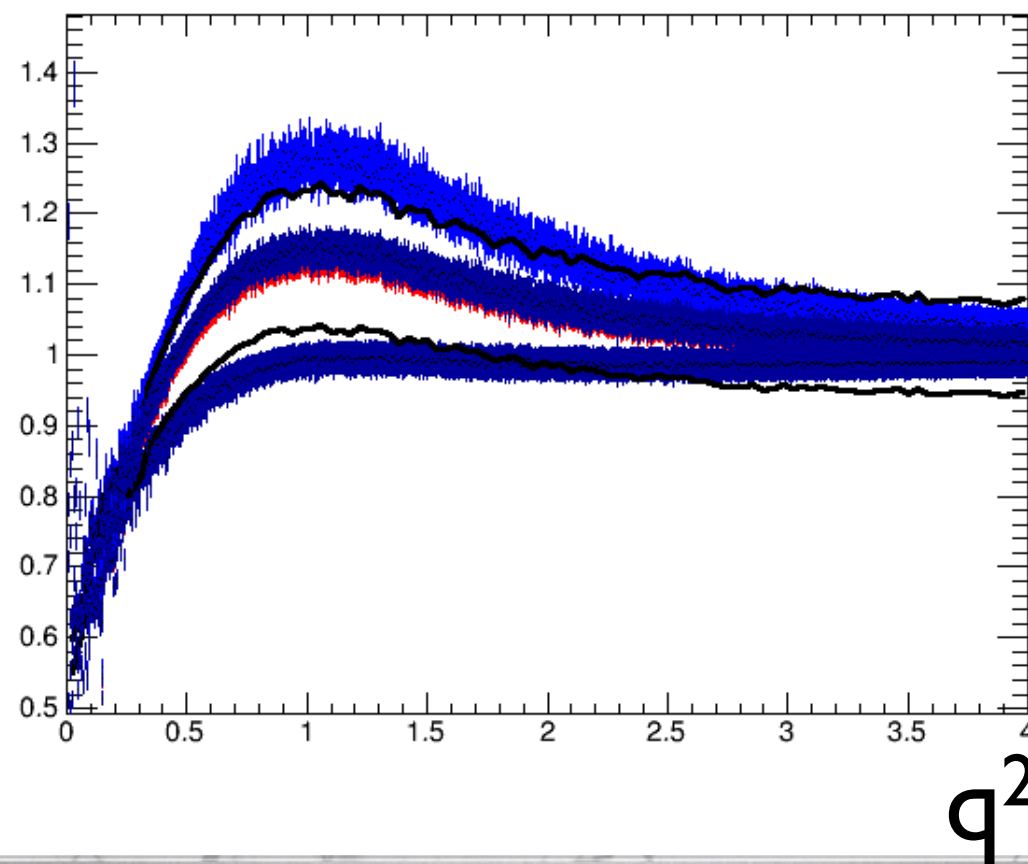


- Neut (T2K, SK)
- Genie (Minerva)
- NuWro (T2K & Minerva)
- GiBuu
- Ghent



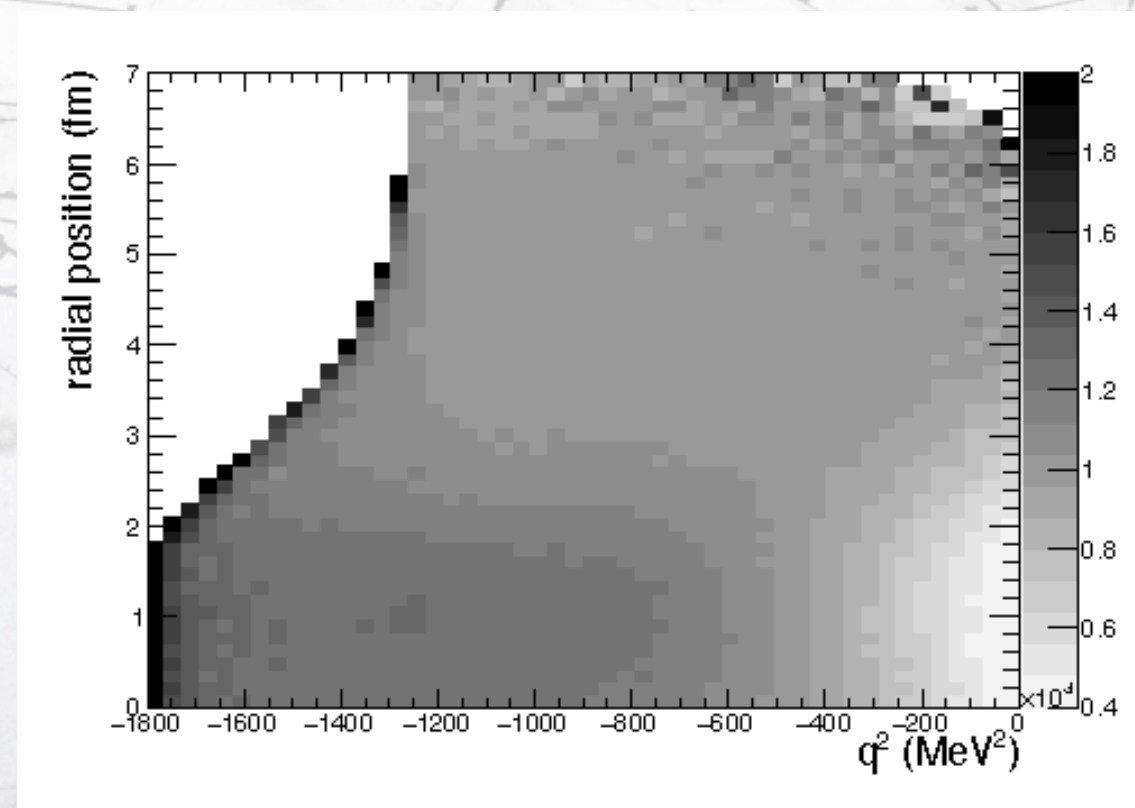
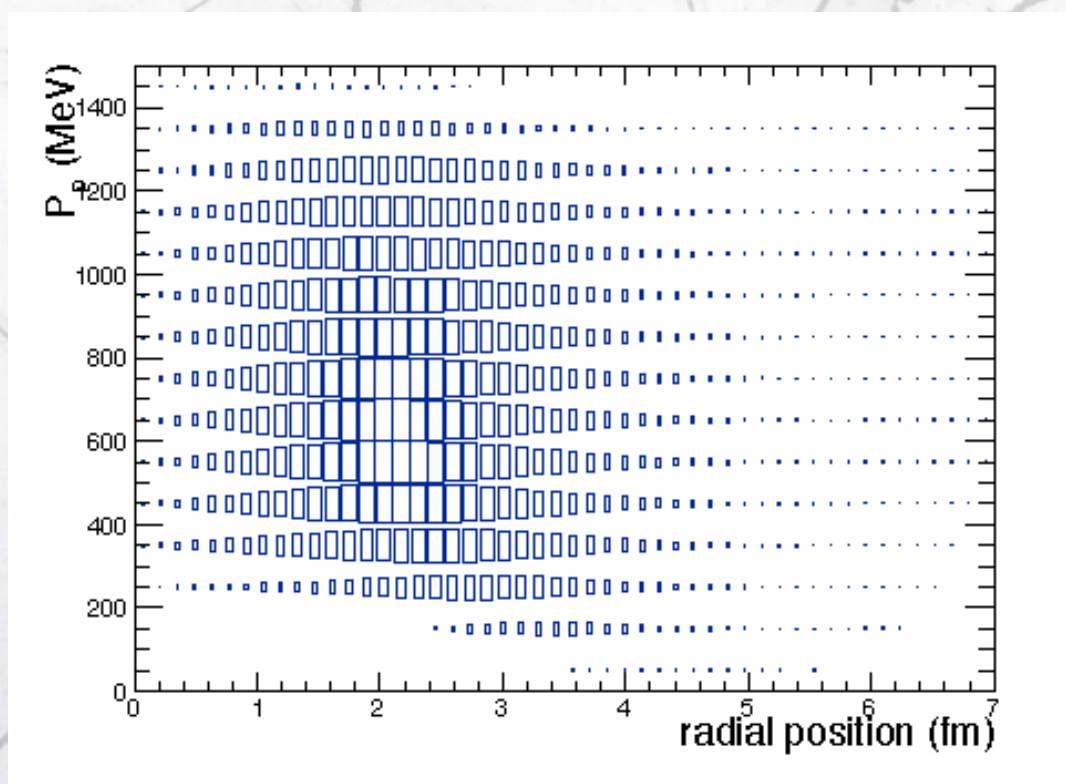
- Implemented a Smith-Monitz with BBA Vector form factors, RFG and RPA weight factor from Nieves.
- $\sigma_{\text{RPA}} = f(q^2) \times \sigma_{\text{Bare}}$
- NEUT has also an implementation of Spectral Functions.

$f(q^2)$





- Barcelona worked out a  $lph$  model based on Nieves (RPA, LFG, etc...) with full kinematics and radial position.
- Plan to include that in NEUT this year to have a “coherent” model.



RPA/noRPA

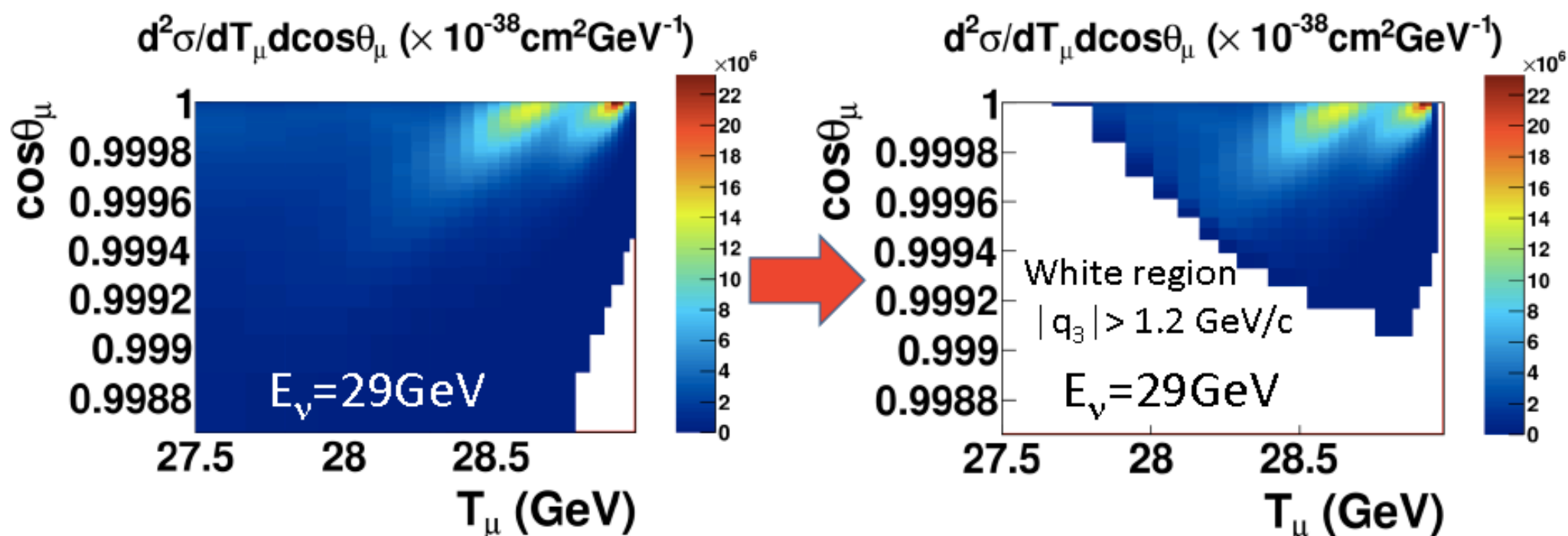


# NEUT - 2p2h



- Lepton kinematics (  $T_\mu$ ,  $\cos\theta_\mu$  )  
 Use pre-calculated 2D lookup table.  
 ( Because of this,  
 only  $^{12}\text{C}$ ,  $^{16}\text{O}$  and  $^{40}\text{Ca}$  are included. )

Apply  $|q_3| < 1.2 \text{ GeV}/c$  constraint



Cross-sections tables as function of  $(E_\nu, p_\mu, \theta_\mu)$   
 Proton kinematics based on Jan's model.

Based on Nieves model ..... because it was available





- Same approach as T2K:
- $\sigma_{\text{RPA}} = f(q^2) \times \sigma_{\text{Bare}} + \sigma_{2p2h}$
- $f(q^2)$  &  $\sigma_{2p2h}$  are the same although in a different implementation.
- $\sigma_{\text{Bare}}$  is different.
- FSI is different !!!!!



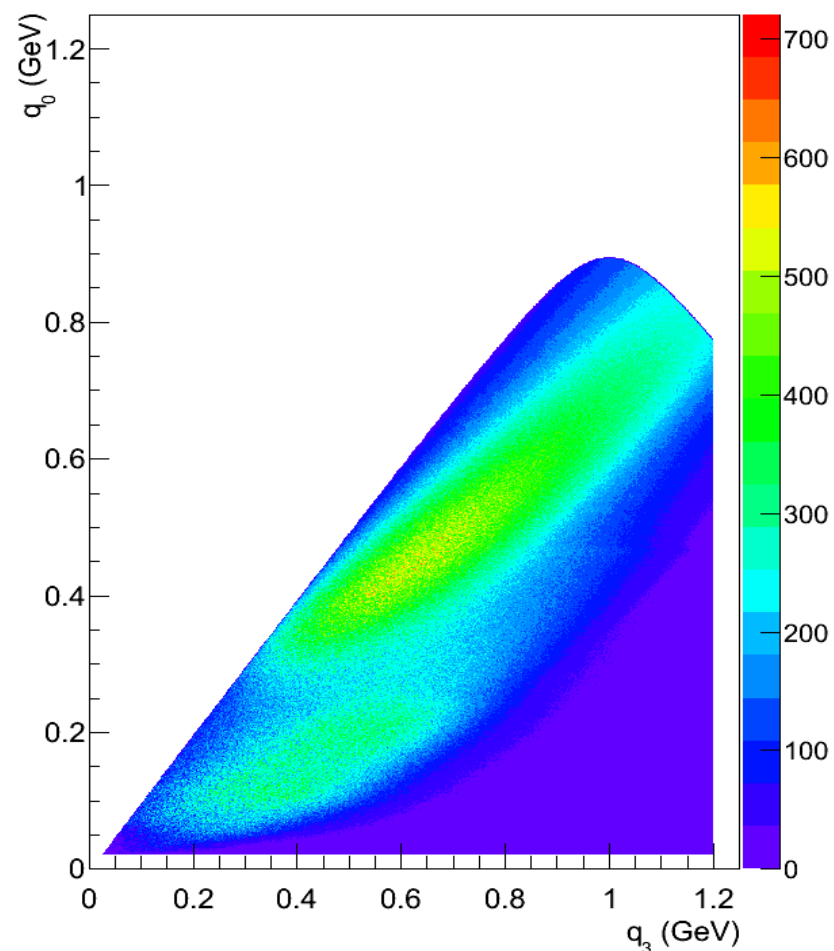
- Based on the Nieves model with Jan's proton kinematics.
- Many improvements with respect to Neut:
  - It uses the Hadron Tensor approach to facilitate the computation.
  - It computes pn / pp ratio according to model.



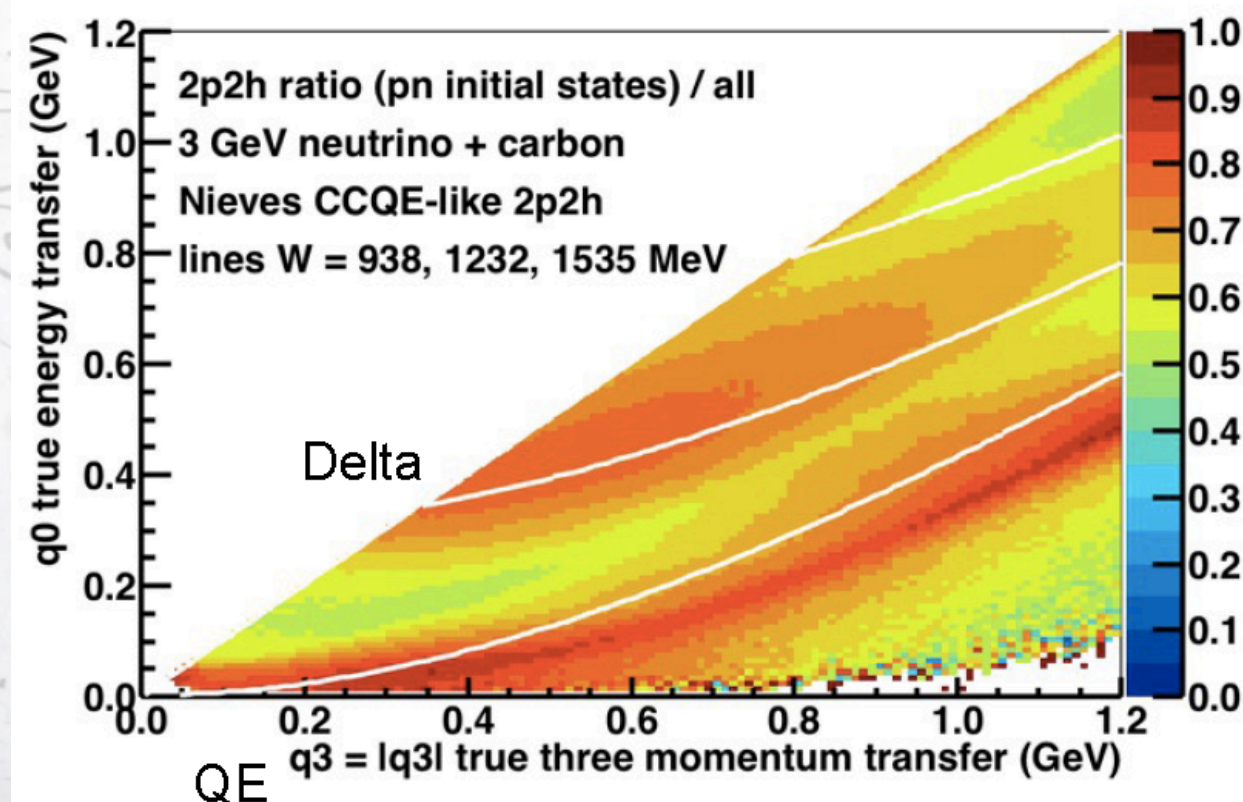
# Genie Hadron Tensor



You can plug your favourite model in form of hadron tensors!

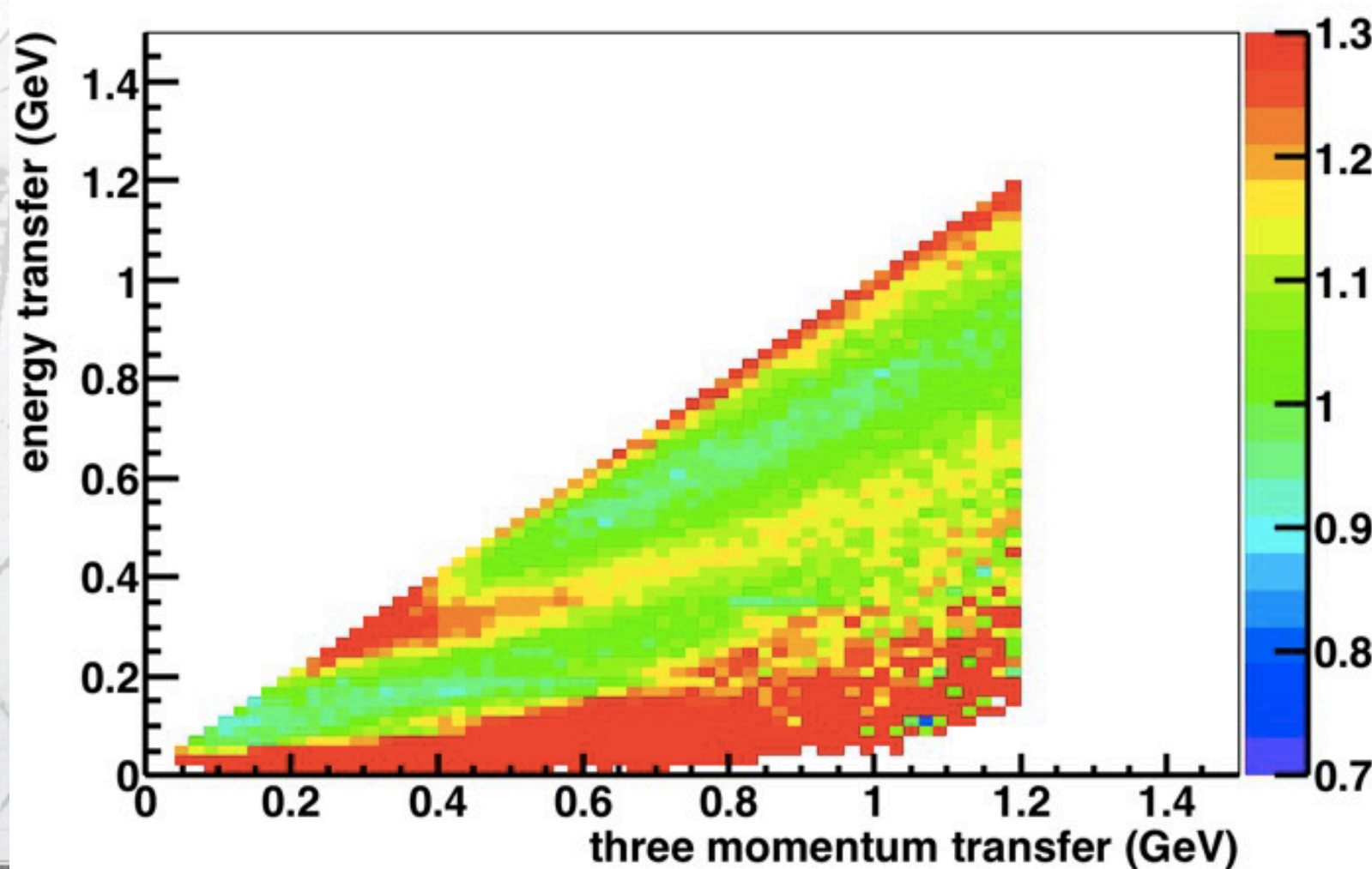


$$\frac{d^2\sigma_{\nu l}}{d\Omega(\hat{k}')dE'_l} = \frac{|\vec{k}'|}{|\vec{k}|} \frac{G^2}{4\pi^2} L_{\mu\sigma} W^{\mu\sigma}$$





- Model to go beyond isoscalar:
  - re-weight isoscalar cross.section by the corresponding pp/pn ratio).
  - Change the nuclear Qvalue (1 MeV Ar, 14 MeV Ca).





- Since the origin of both models is the Valencia model, they are too similar:
  - this is good on one hand.
  - NEUT needs to adopt the GENIE developments (in progress).
- We need new models to challenge these ones:
  - GIBUU
  - GHENT

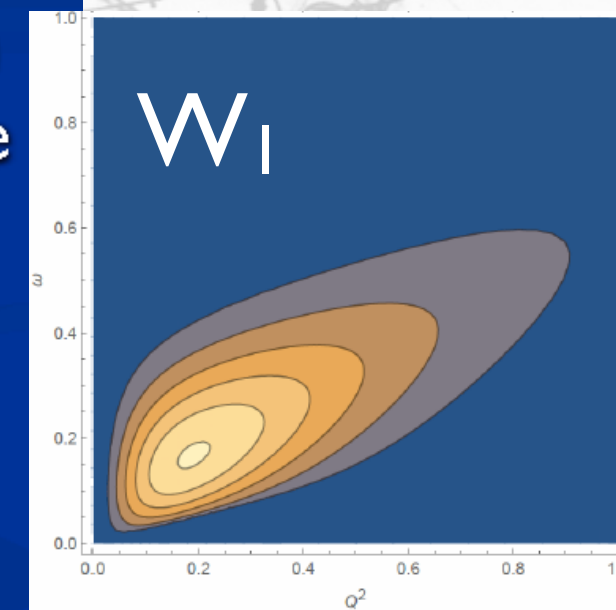


- Very different approach.
- Self-consistent model (beyond CCQE-like)
- Local Fermi Gas.

- Obtain 2p2h structure function  $W_1$  for electrons from experimental fit of **MEC contribution** by Bosted and Mamyan (arXiv:1203.2262) and Christy (priv. comm.), pure transverse

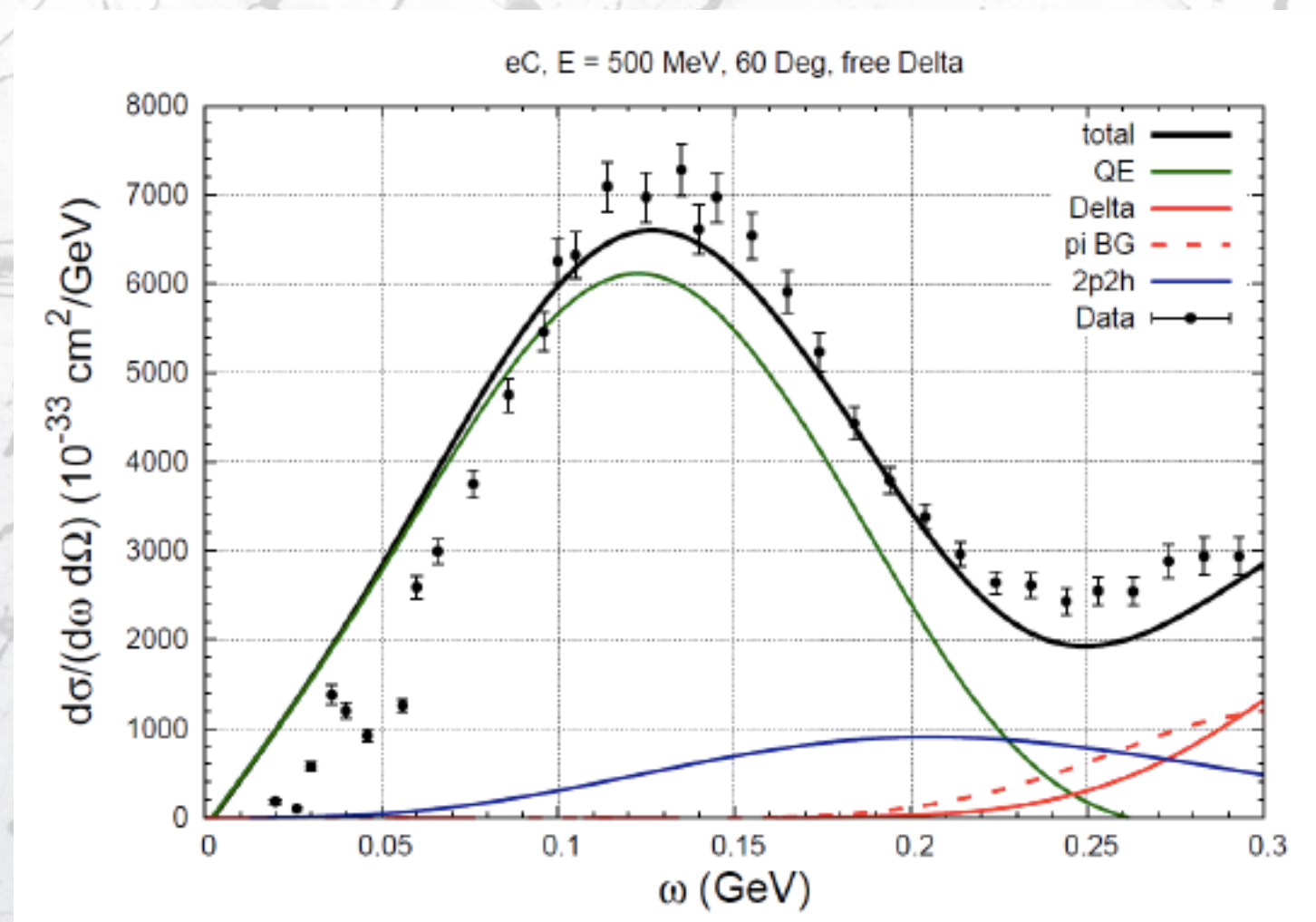
$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega dE'} = \frac{4\alpha^2}{Q^4} E'^2 2 \left( \frac{Q^2}{2\vec{q}^2} \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \right) W_1(Q^2, \omega)$$

- 2 incoming target nucleons are chosen at same location, but different momenta  $< p_F$
- 2 outgoing nucleons are chosen according to phase-space, and then propagated out



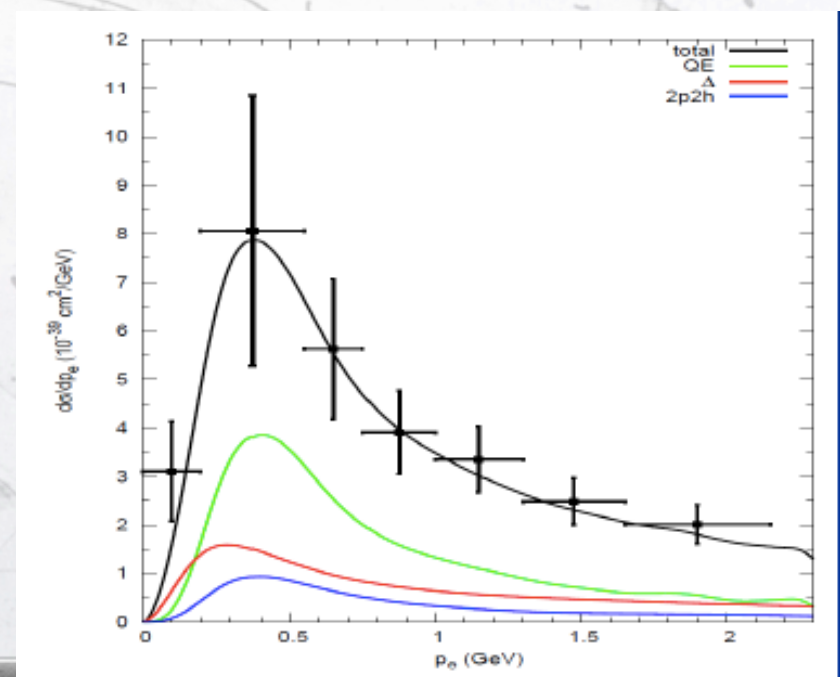
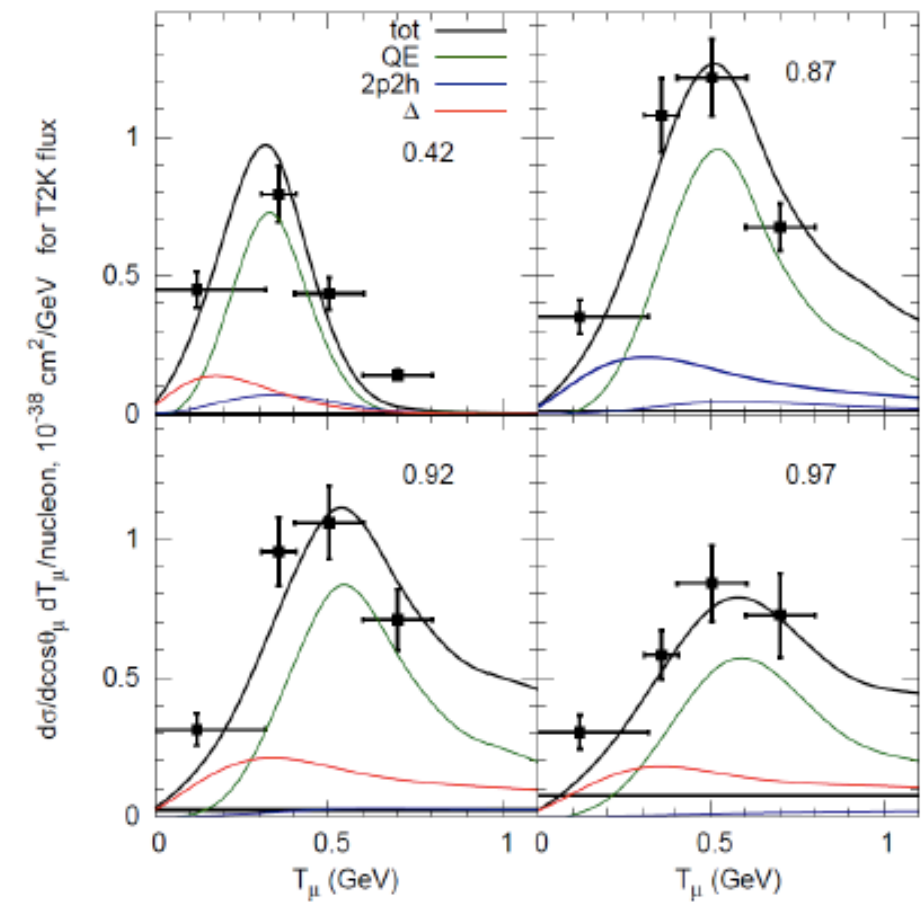
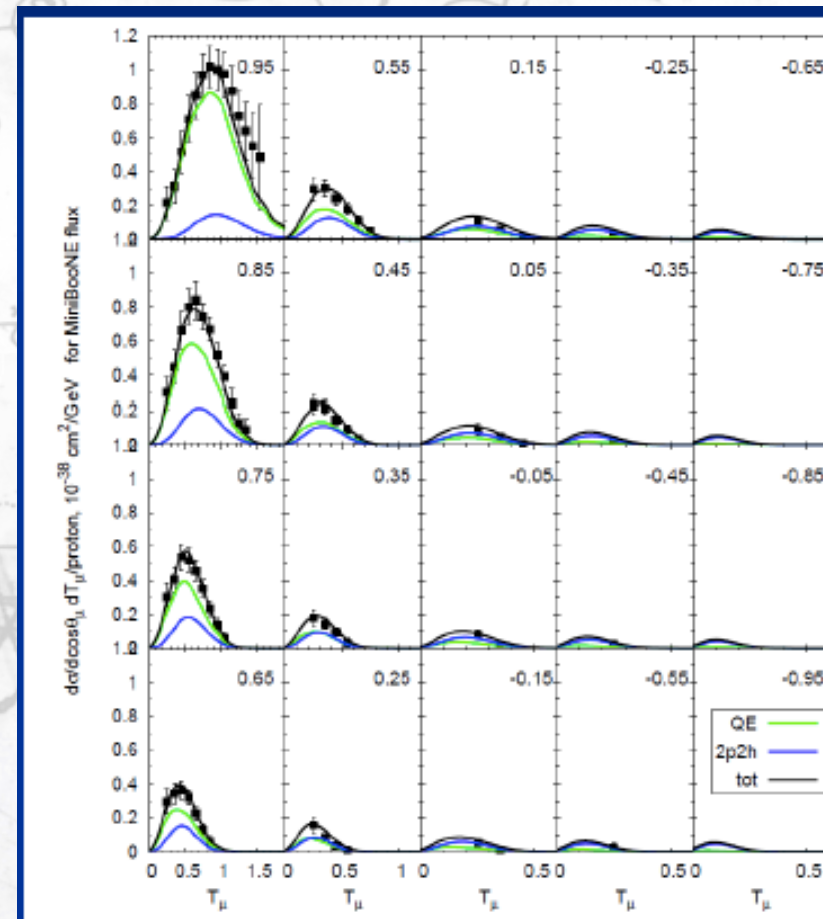
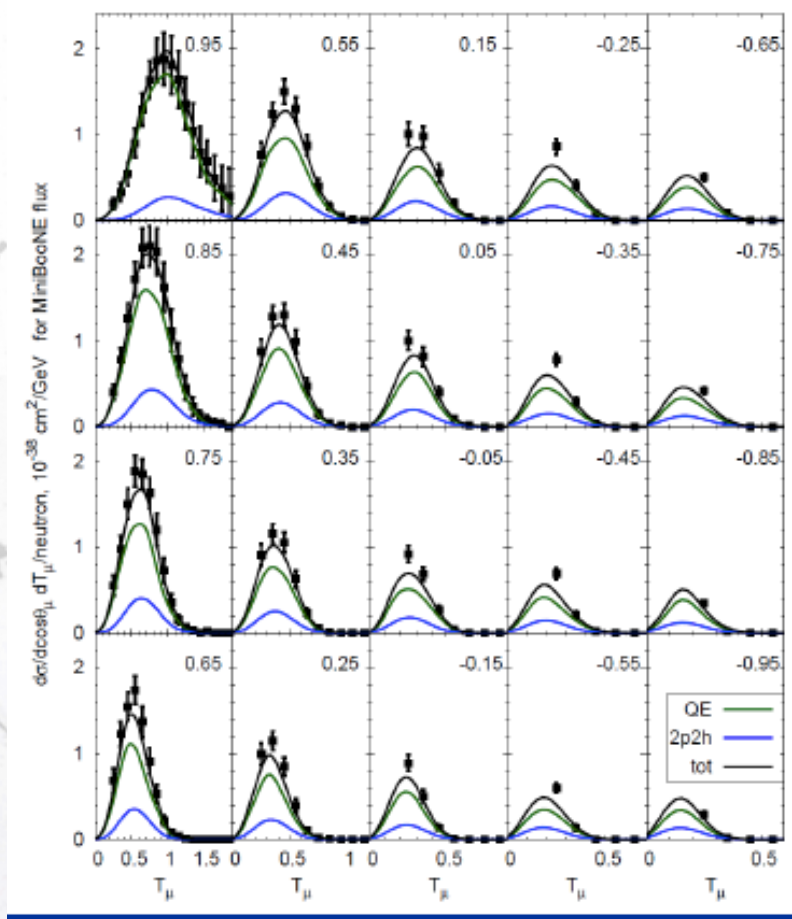


- Tested against electron data !!!!!
- MC should be able to predict both  $\nu A$  and  $eA$ .



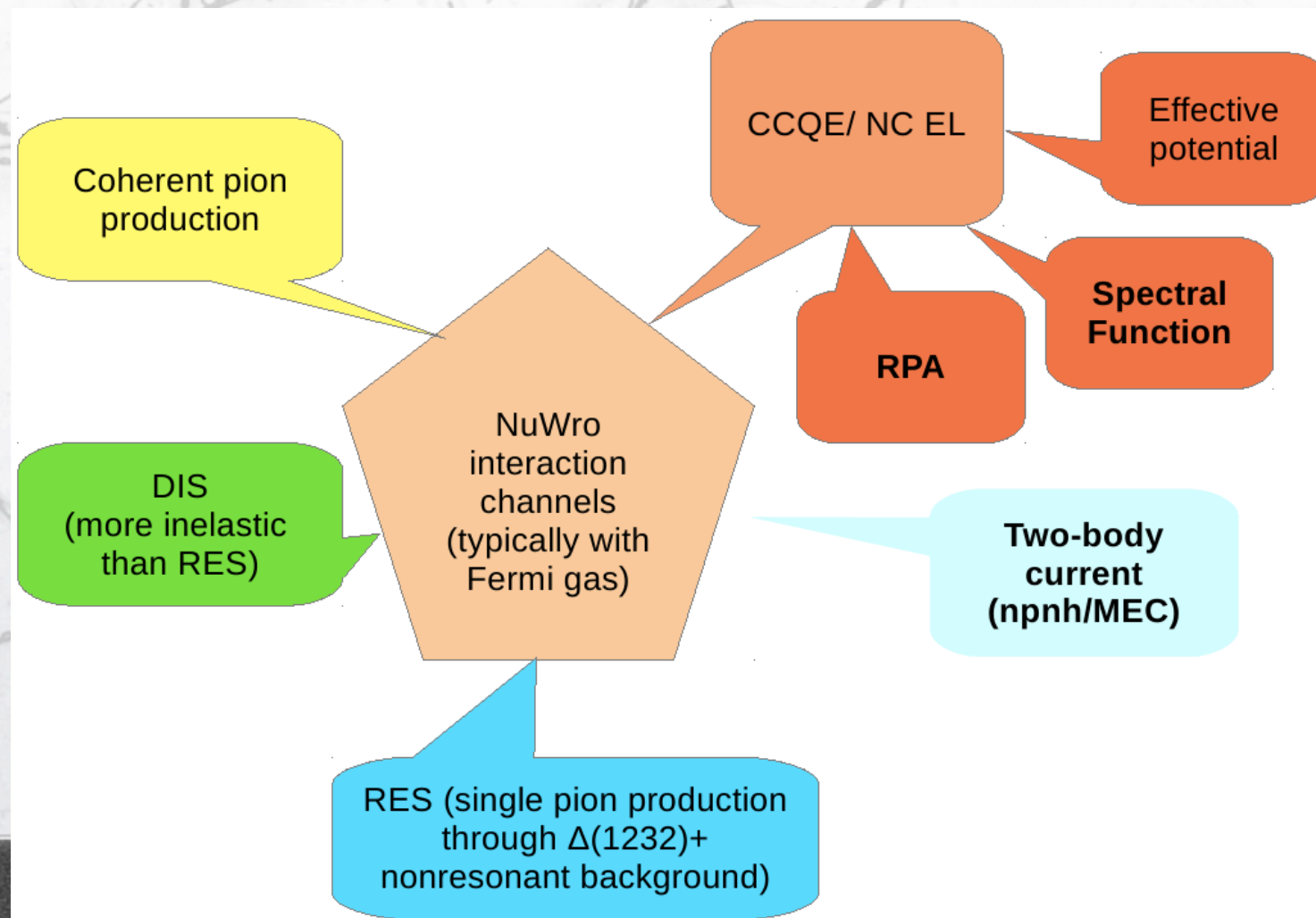


- And (anti)neutrino data





- Full MC with many reactions with all ingredients.
- Two models for 2p2h:
  - Nieves
  - transverse enhance model (close to GiBuu model?)



Adopted by T2K  
and Minerva



- Nieves implemented through hadron tensor.

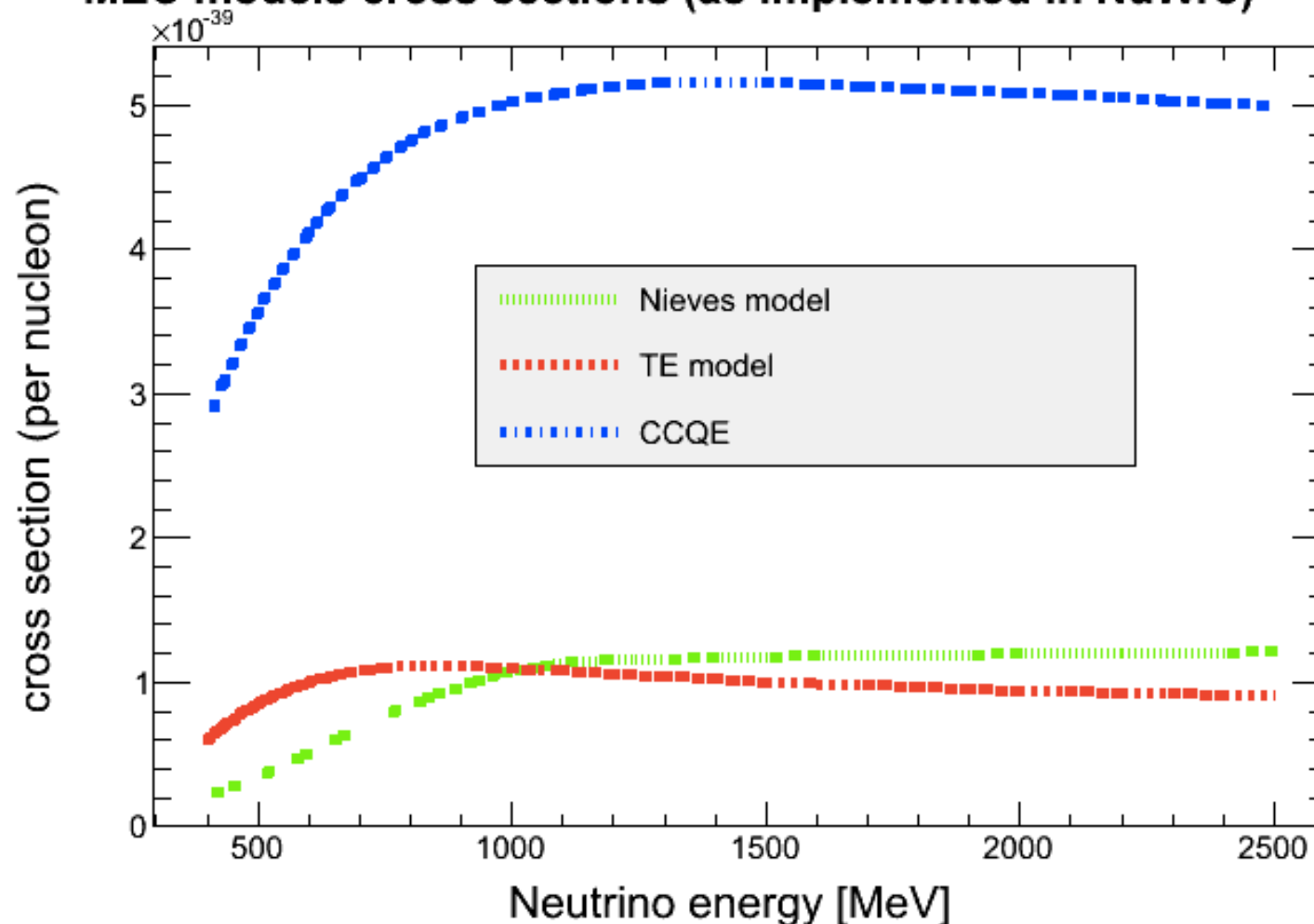
TE

implementation

$$G_M^{p,n}(Q^2) \rightarrow \tilde{G}_M^{p,n}(Q^2) = \sqrt{1 + A Q^2 \exp(-\frac{Q^2}{B})} G_M^{p,n}(Q^2)$$

where  $G_M^{p,n}(Q^2)$  are electromagnetic form-factors,  $A = 6 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$  and  $B = 0.34 \text{ GeV}^2$ .

MEC models cross sections (as implemented in NuWro)





- Implementation of the hadrons (similar as in NEUT and GENIE)
  - 1  $q^0$  and  $q$  are selected; probability distribution is given by double differential cross section (either TE or Nieves model)
  - 2 two initial state nucleons are found based on some assumptions (to be discussed later)
  - 3 hadronic system (both nucleons and 4-momentum transfer) is boosted to its rest frame
  - 4 final state nucleons momenta are selected
  - 5 nucleons are boosted back to the laboratory frame
    - if Pauli blocking condition is imposed the steps (4, 5) are repeated until a configuration is found with both nucleons above the Fermi level
  - 6 both nucleons propagate through nucleus.
- New parameter is added now to choose the preferred direction wrt the momentum transfer to enhance momentum asymmetries.



- Ghent group has announce a MC for  $1p1h$  and  $2p2h$  including final state predictions.
- we need to work to compare this with previous models and....
- build a MC for it.



- Experiments need Monte Carlos that are:
  - Available.
  - Fast (enough)
  - Full kinematics.
  - As many nuclei as possible including non-isoscalar.
  - With access to basic parameters to “tune/adjust”
  - It should come in  $\nu A$  and  $eA$  modes!



# Experiments



- T2K.
- Minerva.
- Models and experiments.

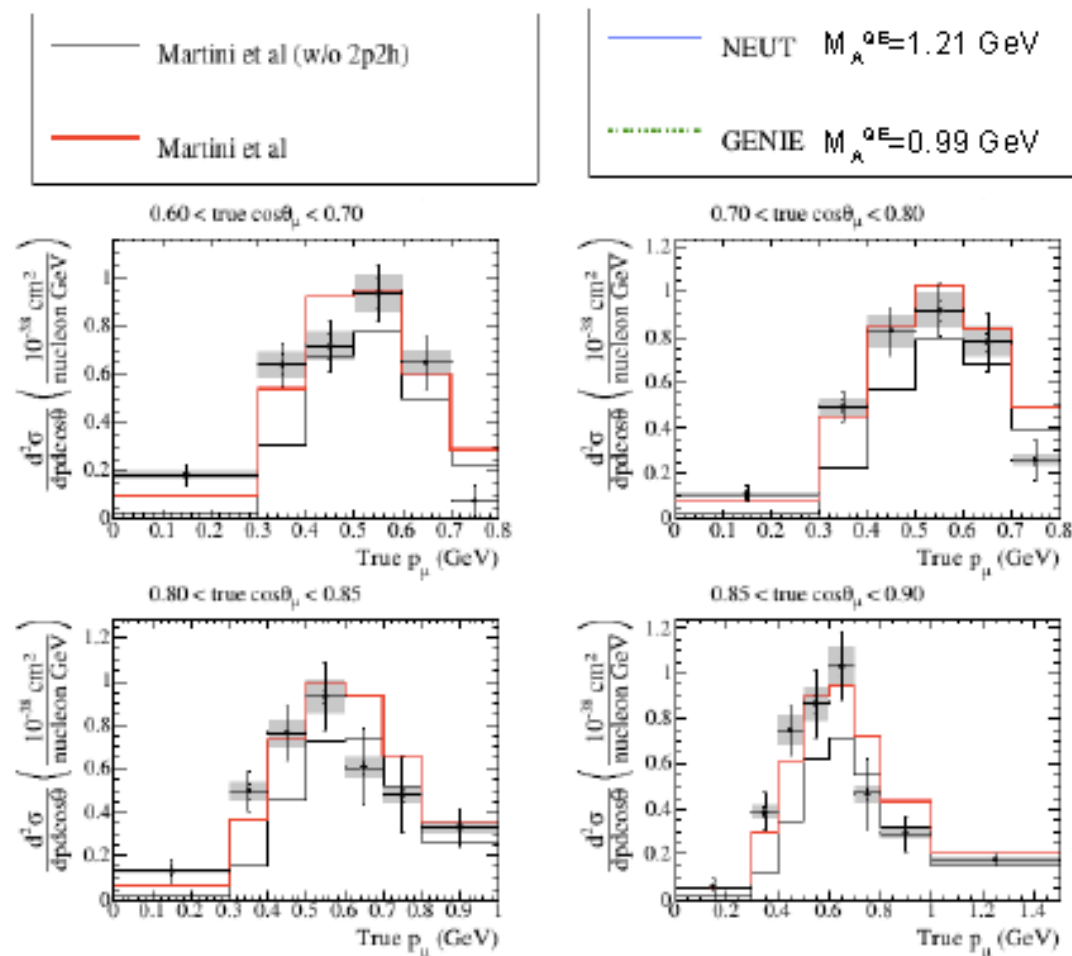




- T2K uses basically a selection of events with no pion in the final state.
- There is some pion background remaining from bad tagging and FSI.
- No condition on hadronic state beyond that.
- Checks the muon kinematics.
- Comparisons with Nieves and Martini models based on event reweight! Not ideal! .



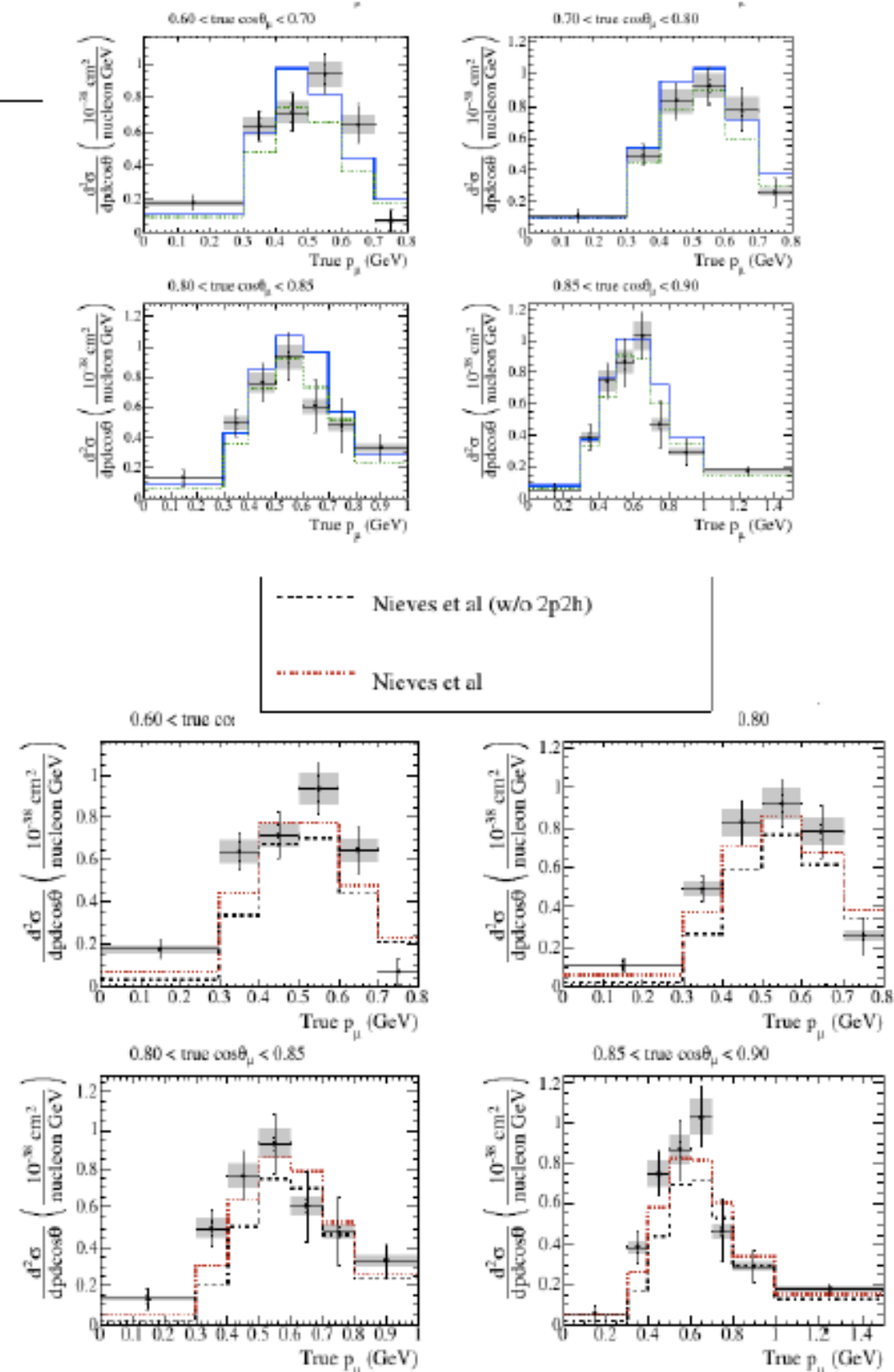
## CC0 $\pi$ T2K measurement



- Cross-section measurements are affected by **systematics on interaction modelling**. Models used as input to the analysis for:

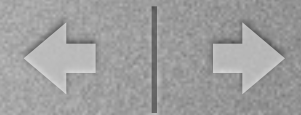
- **unfolding of detector acceptance**
- **correction for backgrounds**

Few examples from this measurement in next slides (analysis built to be very model-independent!!)

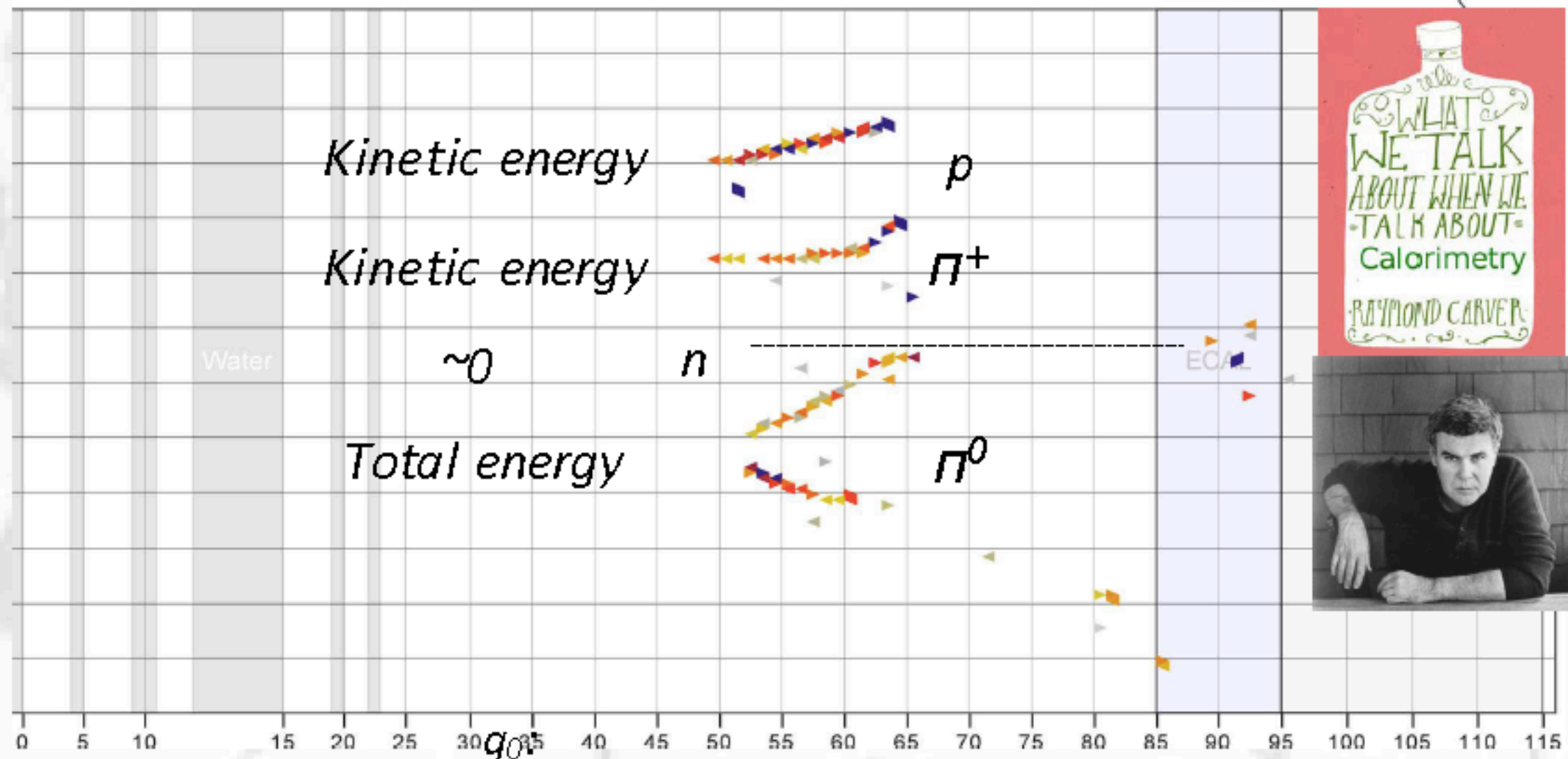




# Minerva & available E



Mosel: Minerva is not ideal place to look for 2p2h.  
Kevin: ... unless you do calorimetry.



$$E_{avail} \equiv (\text{Proton and } \pi^\pm \text{ KE}) + (\text{Total } E \text{ of other particles except neutrons})$$

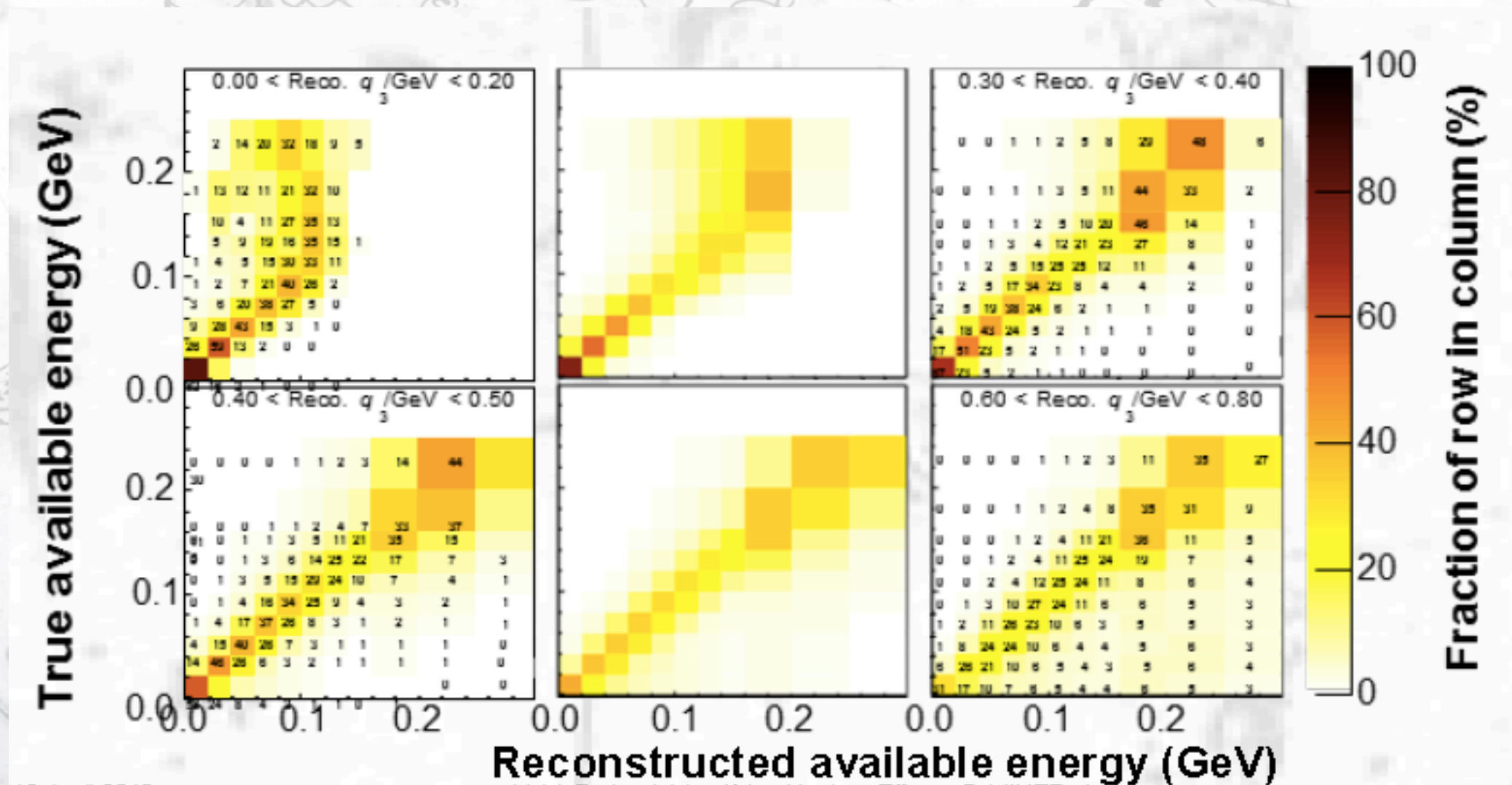




# Minerva



- and it works (in MC),

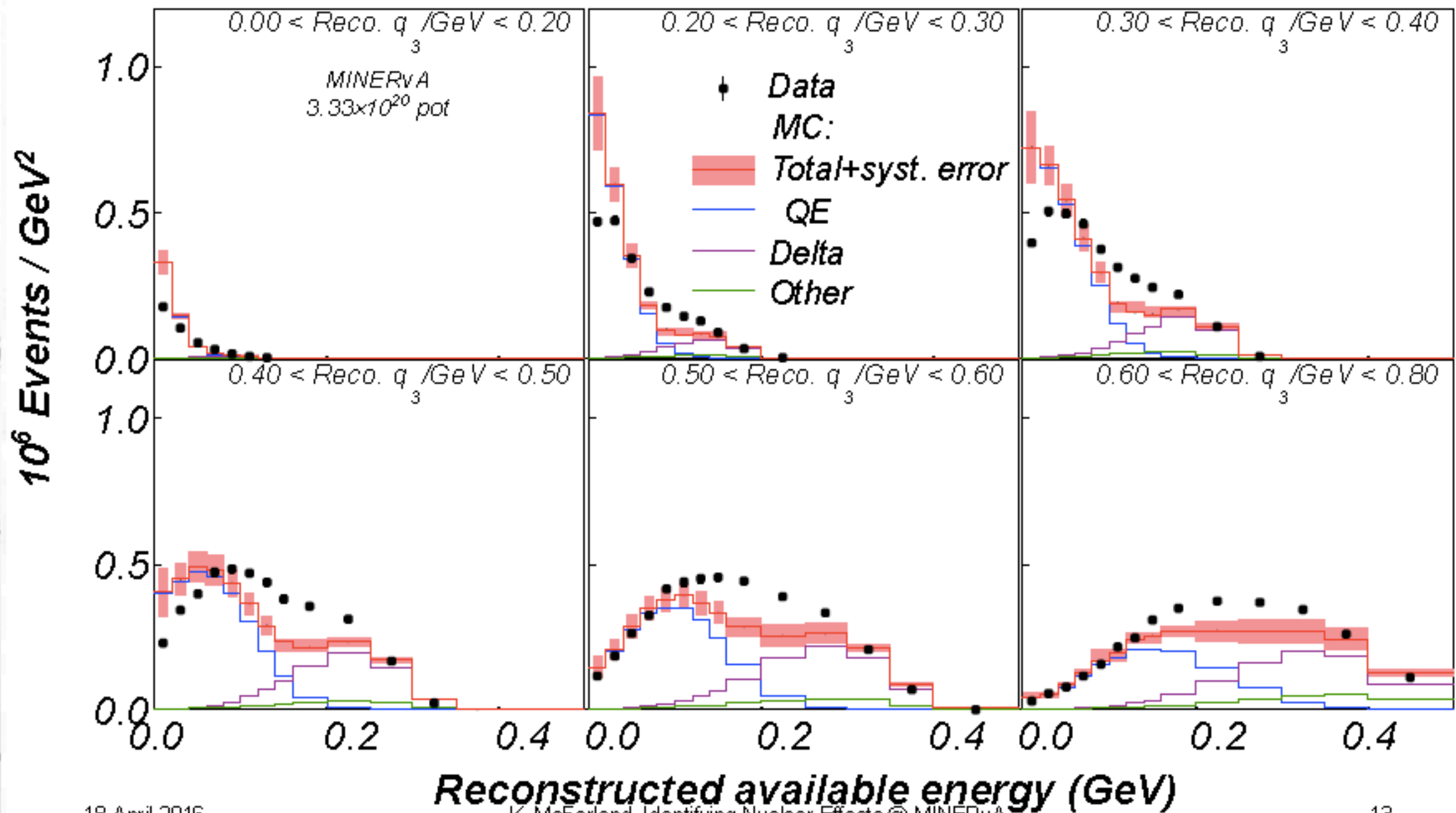


- With available E  $q_3$  can be computed.





- bare Genie



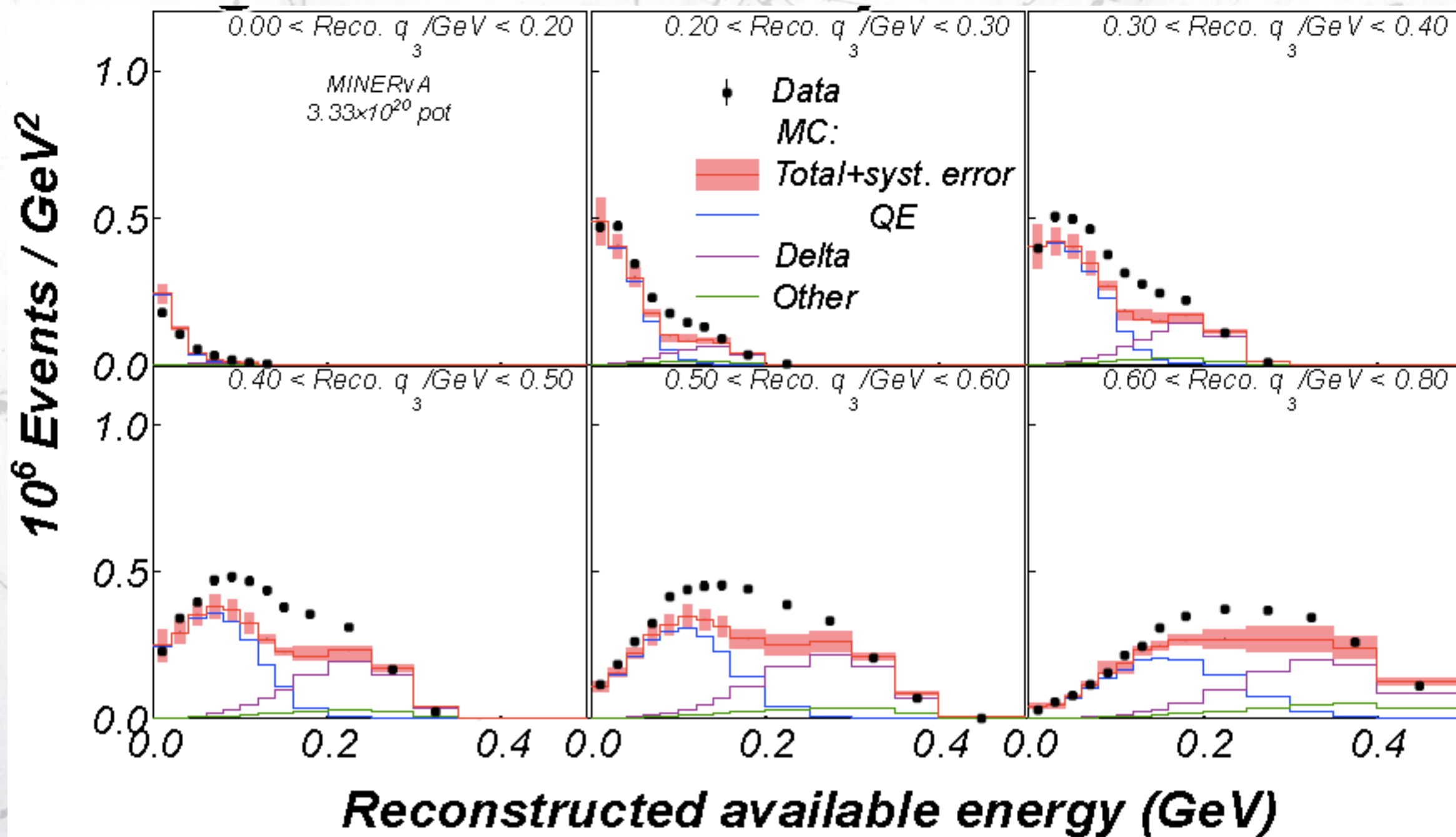
18 April 2016

K. McFarland, Identifying Nuclear Effects @ MINERvA

13

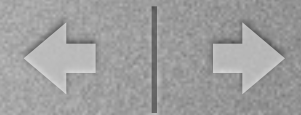


- bare Genie + RPA

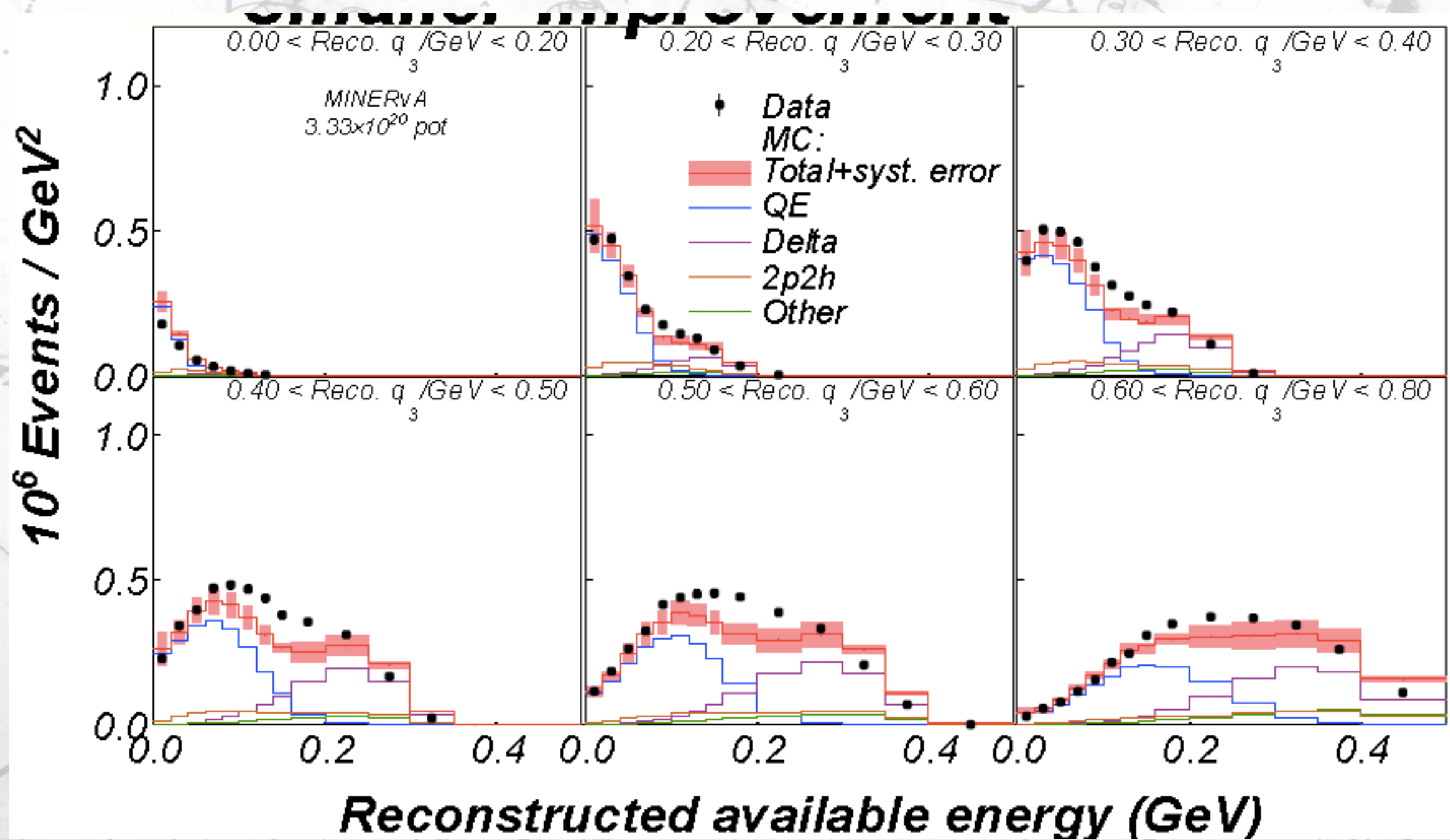




# Minerva



- bare Genie + RPA + Nieves 2p2h

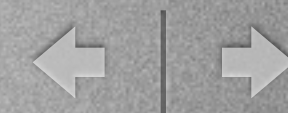




- New ways (more direct) to look at the problem to enhance 2p2h contribution.
- This needs to be repeated in T2K (cleaner?).
- Better MC and more models will help:
  - Hadronic energy prediction is a must!.



# SK atmospheric

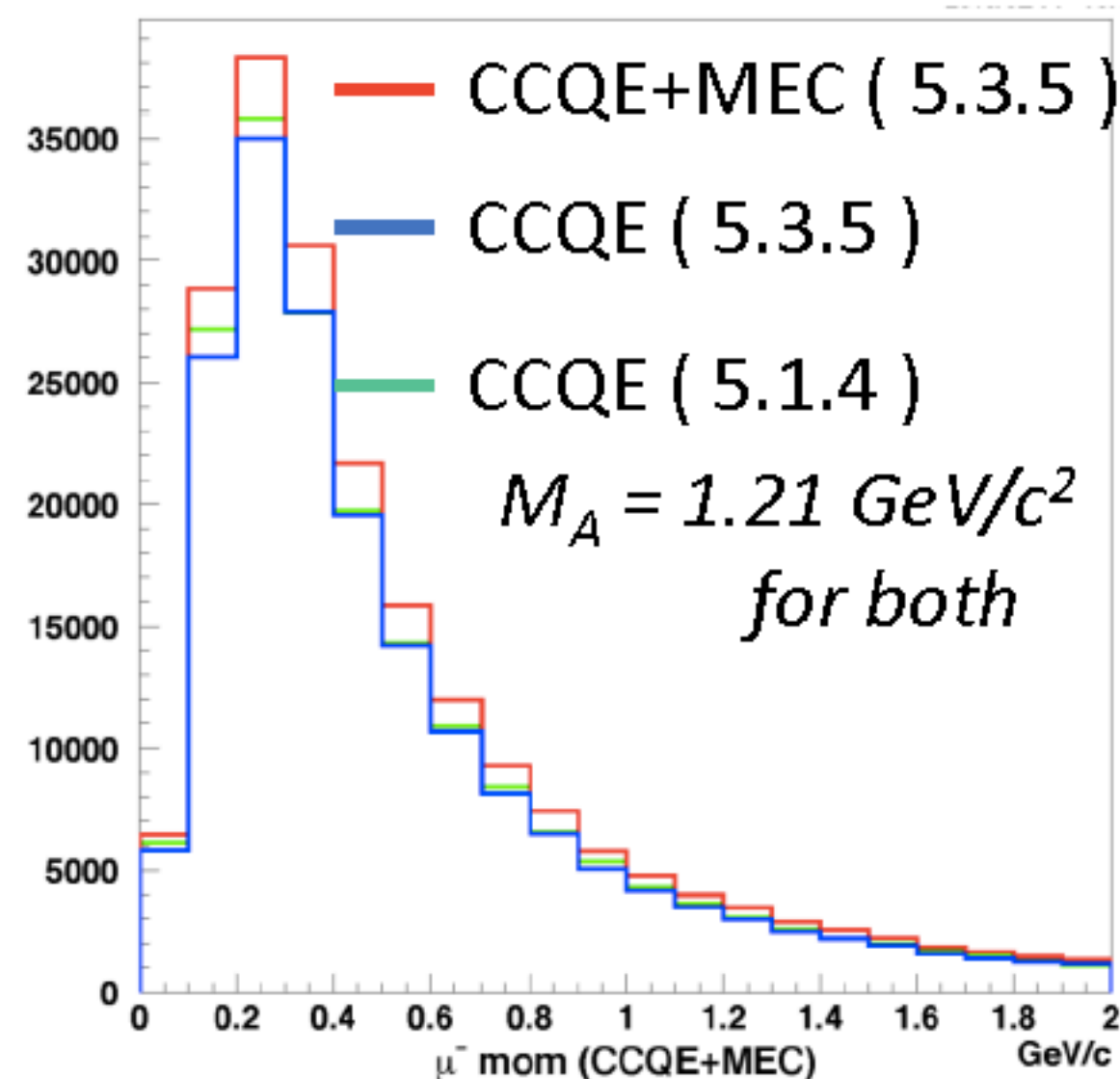
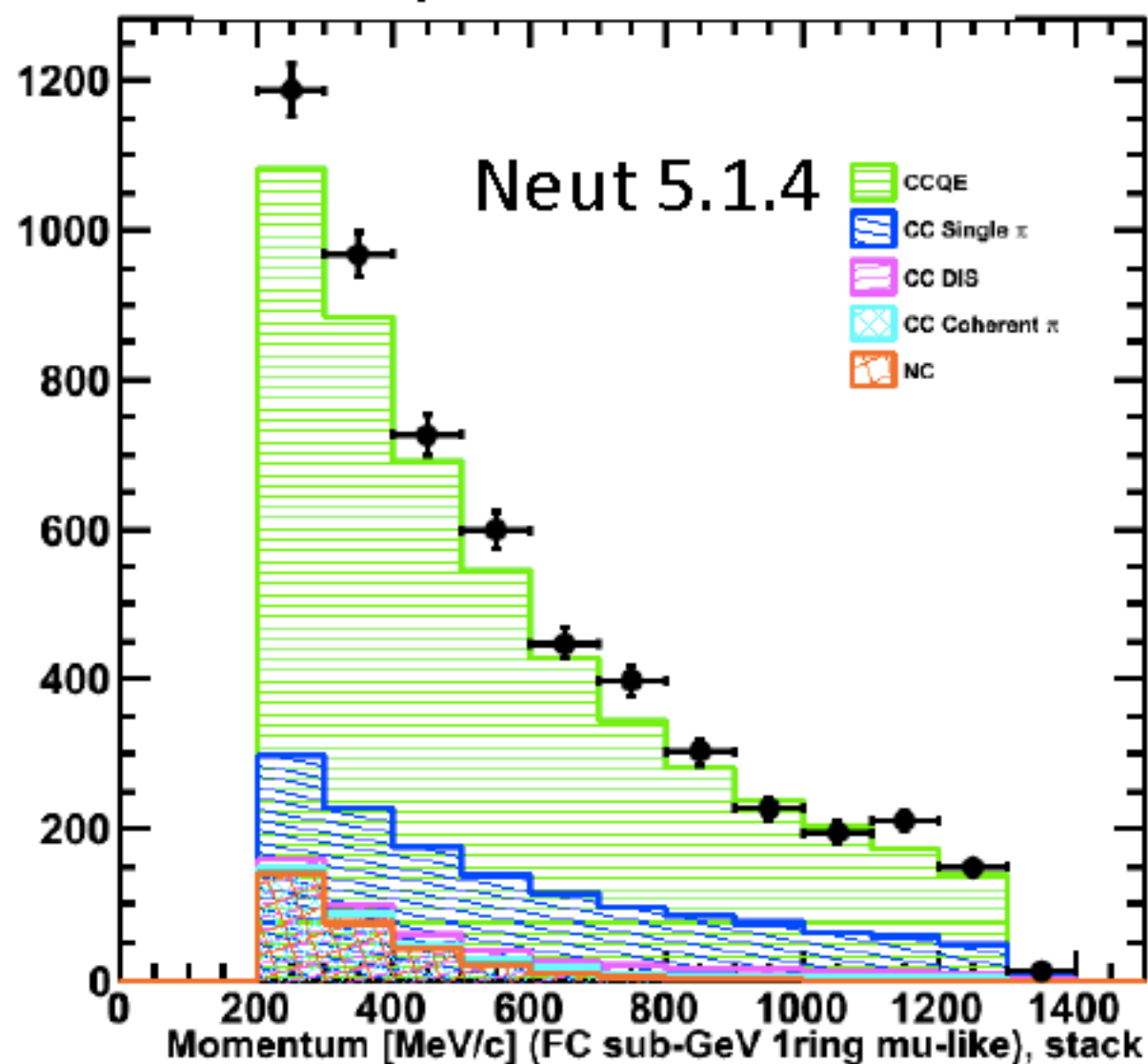


Simple RFG CCQE ( $M_A = 1.2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ ) + 2p2h ( MEC )

seems to have better agreements in the low momentum region.

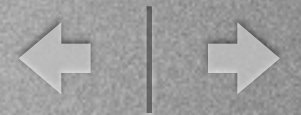
However, this combination may give larger # of events in high momentum region.

Super Kamiokande IV





# Conclusions

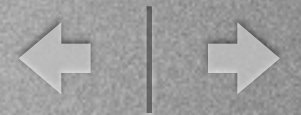


- MC:
  - 2p2h & RPA from Nieves incorporated in Neut and Genie.
  - Tensor model can help to incorporate other predictions.
  - GiBUU gives very good results in electron and neutrino scattering.
  - It is critical that the MC actually provide electron and neutrino scattering in the same code.
  - NuWro evolving in the way to incorporate hadron kinematics and new reactions beyond 2p2h.
  - New MC (Ghent) with radically different approach in the horizon !!!





# Conclusions



- Experiments:
  - Search of 2p2h from pure leptonic (T2K) and incorporating hadronic energy (Minerva):
    - severe data-MC tensions observed: 2p2h ?  
1p1h ? beyond 2p2h !!!!
    - critical that experiments(and theorists) finds alternative observables to tag 2p2h in data.
  - exploring the effect of 2p2h in SK atmospheric (work in progress)

