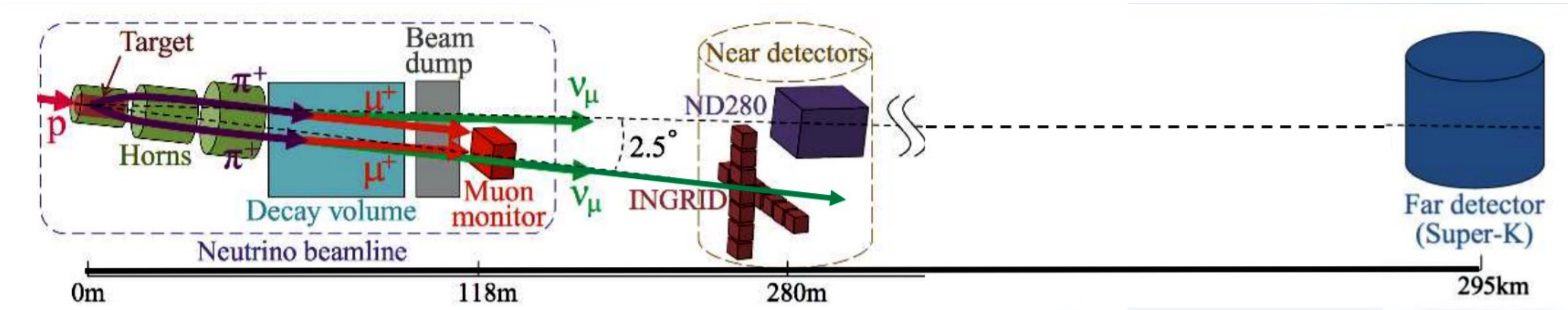
Comité de thèse 2021

NGUYEN Quoc Viet
LPNHE, Paris
Supervisor: Boris Popov

Content

- T2K and Near Detector upgrade introduction.
- Quantitative sensitivities to neutrino-nuclei interaction mode
- Compare the cross section used by NEUT and the one from Martini model
- Summary

T2K experiment



T2K (Tokai to Kamioka) is a long-baseline neutrino experiment in Japan, and is studying neutrino oscillations.

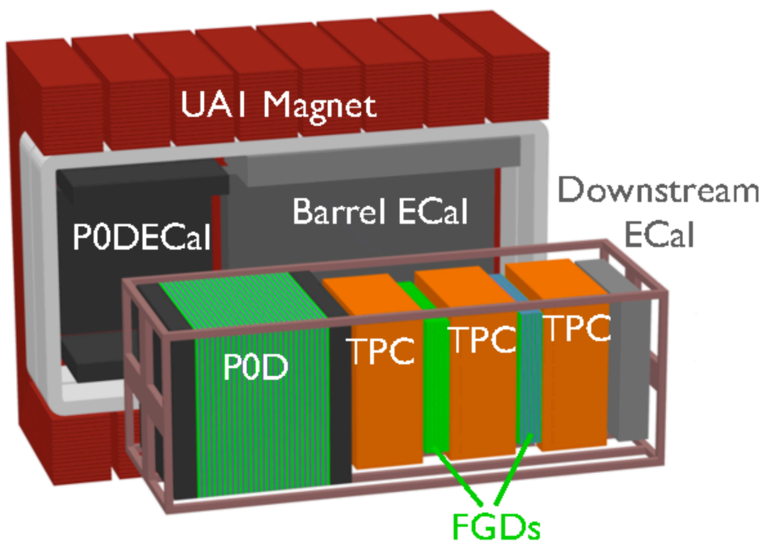
T2K goals:

- Precise measurements of oscillation parameters ($\theta_{23}, \theta_{13}, \Delta m^2_{32}$)
- Searching for the CP violation in the lepton sector by comparing the appearance probabilities of electron neutrino and electron antineutrinos.
- Neutrino mass hierarchy

T2K is under an upgrade program for the near detector ND280 (upgraded ND280)

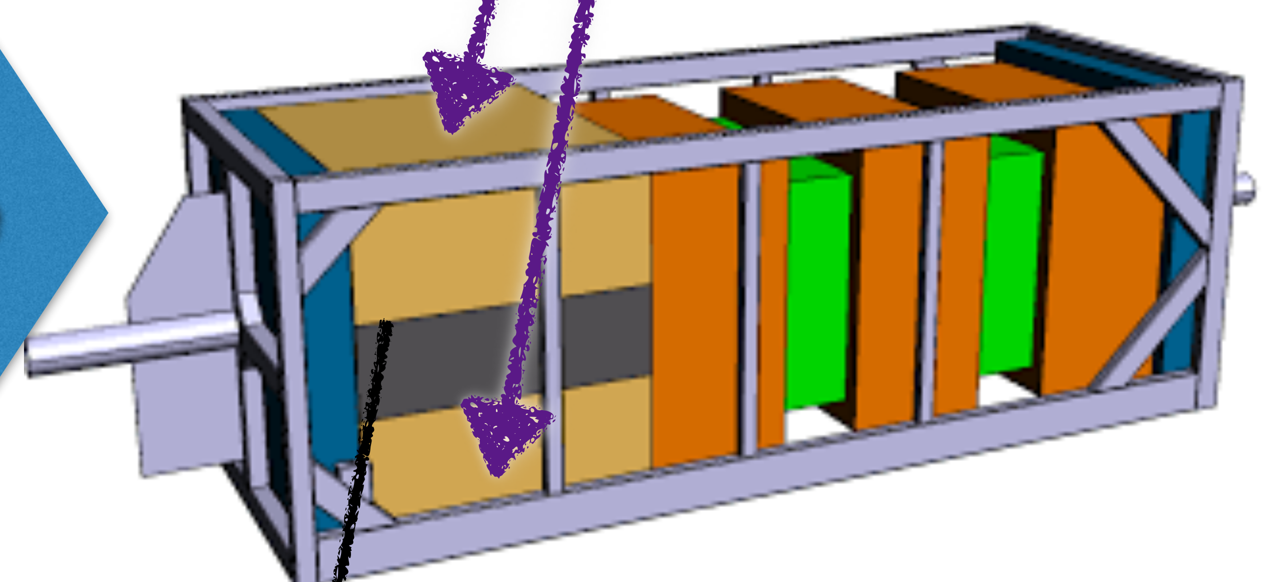
ND280 Upgrade

High Angle (HA) TPC: Improve acceptance for high angle tracks



FGD: fine grained detector

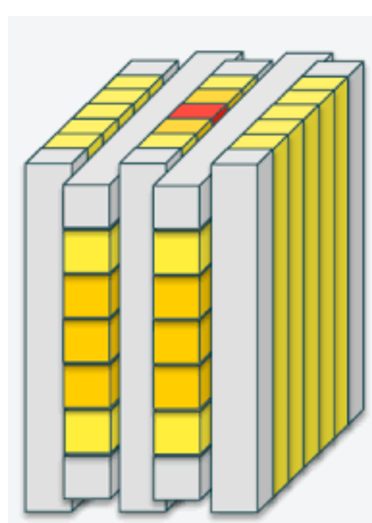
Upgrade



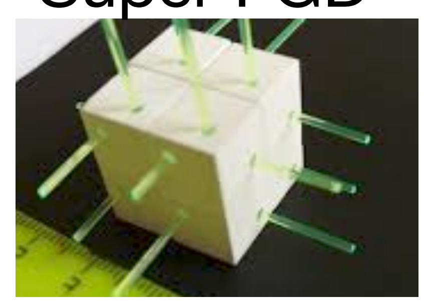
Super FGD: Spatial localization of scintillation light
-> Improve reconstruction of hadrons and low momentum leptons

Good acceptance only for forward tracks

plastic scintillators made by long bars —> poor angular acceptance



Super FGD



Plastic scintillator 1x1x1 cm3 cubes

FGD is the target of ND280. Double the mass of detector=> more statistic

Physics Studies for ND280 upgrade

Quantitative sensitivities to neutrino-nuclei interaction mode

CP violation: precisely measure the oscillation probability of ν and $\bar{\nu}$

Larger statistic

Better systematic uncertainties

Biggest systematic uncertainties comes from here

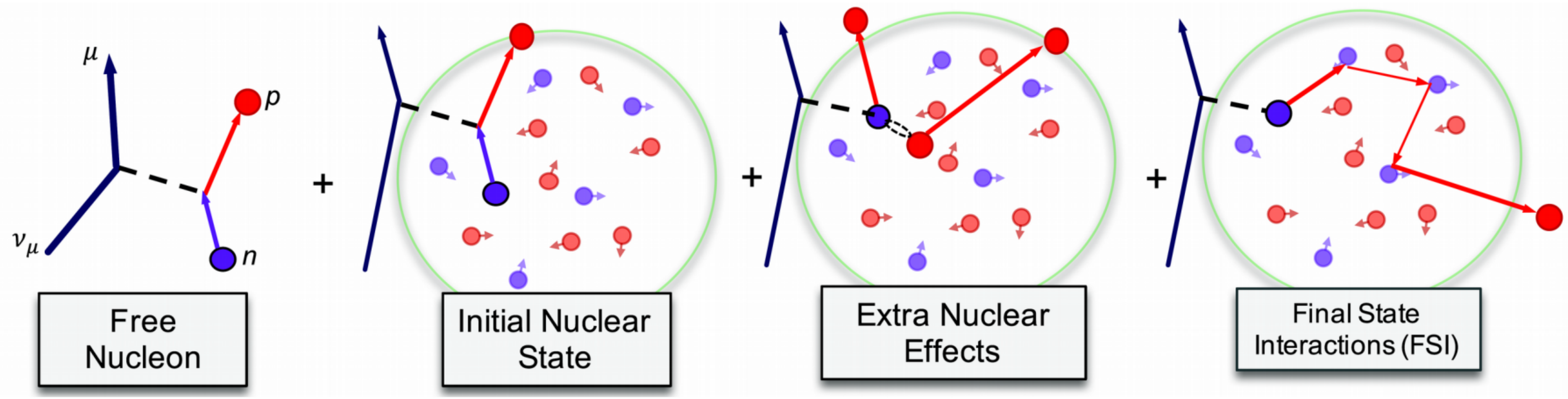
Beam upgrade

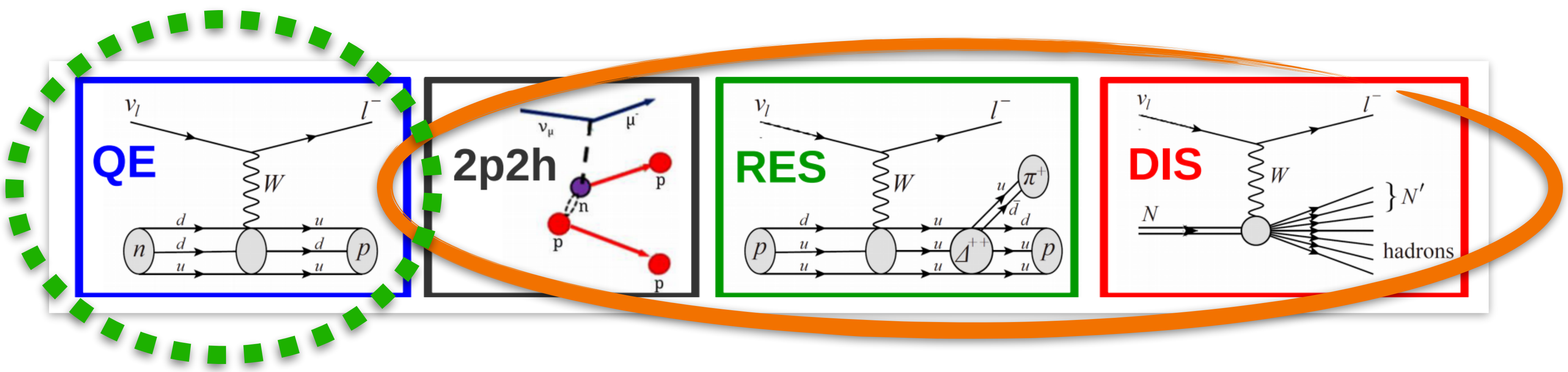
Hyper Kamiokande

Neutrino flux

ν-nucleus interaction models

Neutrino-nucleus interaction





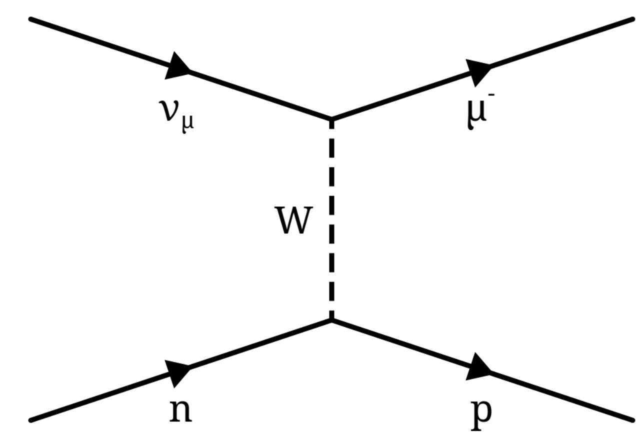
SuperK select single ring events, mostly populated by Charge Current Quasi-Elastic (CCQE) events. Neutrino energy reconstruction is based on the CCQE kinematics

$$E_\nu = \frac{m_p^2 - m_\mu^2 + 2E_\mu(m_n - E_b) - (m_n - E_b)^2}{2[(m_n - E_b) - E_\mu + p_\mu \cos\theta_\mu]}$$

Unfortunately, sometime the hadronic part is below Cherenkov threshold and hence not reconstructed. These modes could mimic CCQE events. In these cases the energy reconstruction will give biases.

near detector ND280 need to carefully model the QE and the non-QE interactions

Current difficulties



- Limitation: We only use the kinematic of outgoing lepton from ν interaction.
- Things affecting the oscillation measurements

  1. Fermi momentum of initial nucleus.
  2. Binding energy to extract nucleon from target nucleus.
  3. Component of non quasi-elastic events without pion in the final state such as 2p2h, Pion production.

The code to constrain the the QE and the non-QE model interactions

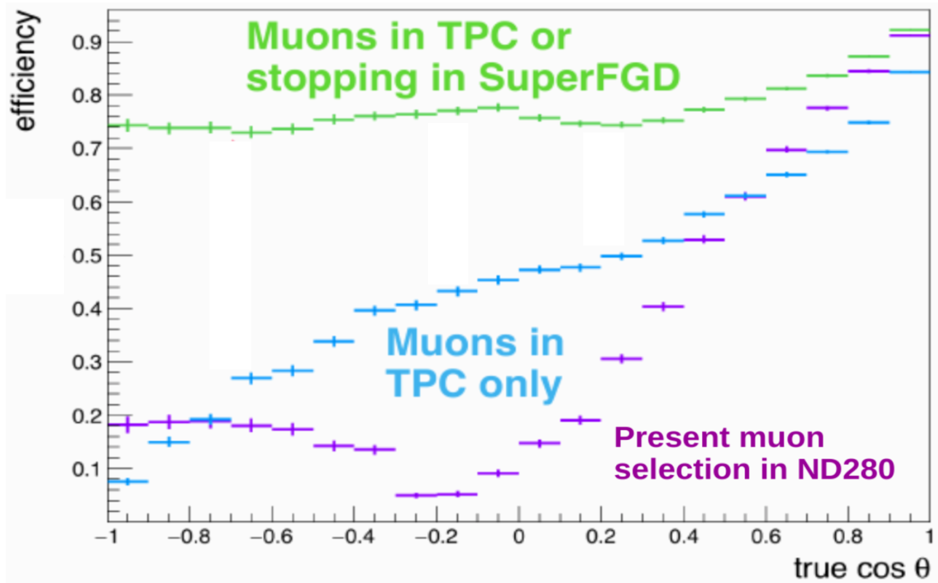
- We do a likelihood fit to evaluate sensitivity of the upgrade to flux and cross-section model by exploiting Single Traverse Variables (STVs)

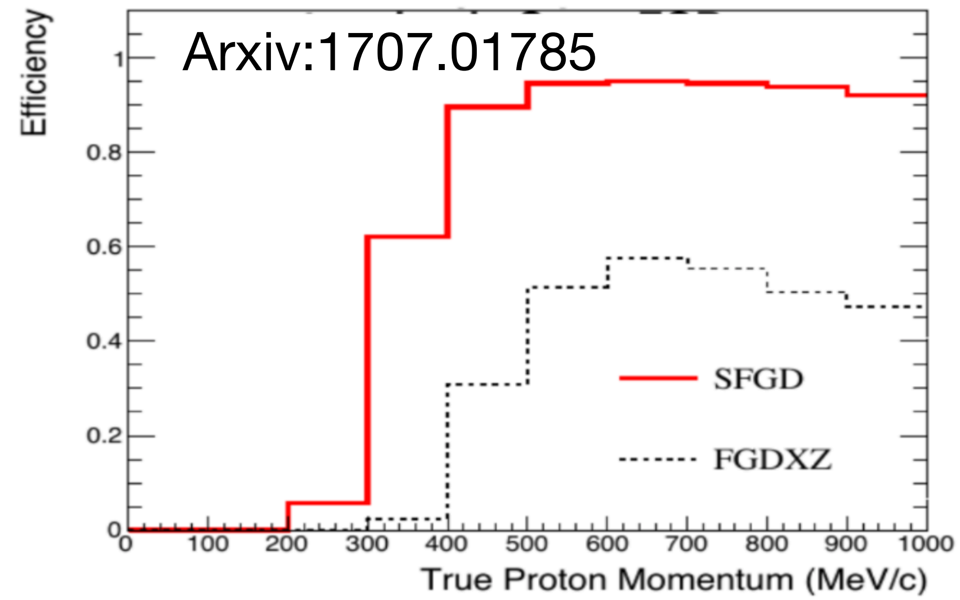
- The fitter aims to find the quantitative sensitivities to key systematic uncertainties such as CCQE, 2p2h, Proton Final State Interaction (FSI), Hydrogen normalisation.

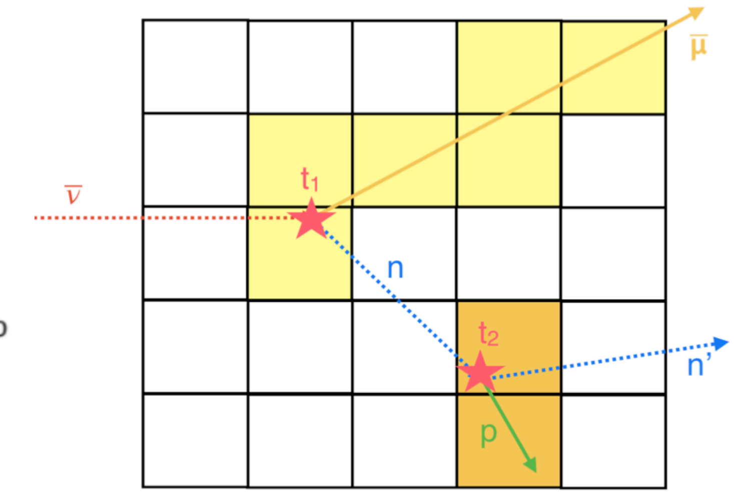
- This provides a broad estimate of the sensitivity of future near detector fits using ND280 Upgrade.

- We are using the fake data, the Monte Carlo is generated by NEUT generator. In this talk I will mention my studies with Spectral Function (SF) model. At this state we are looking at both neutrino and antineutrino as well.

Better efficiency



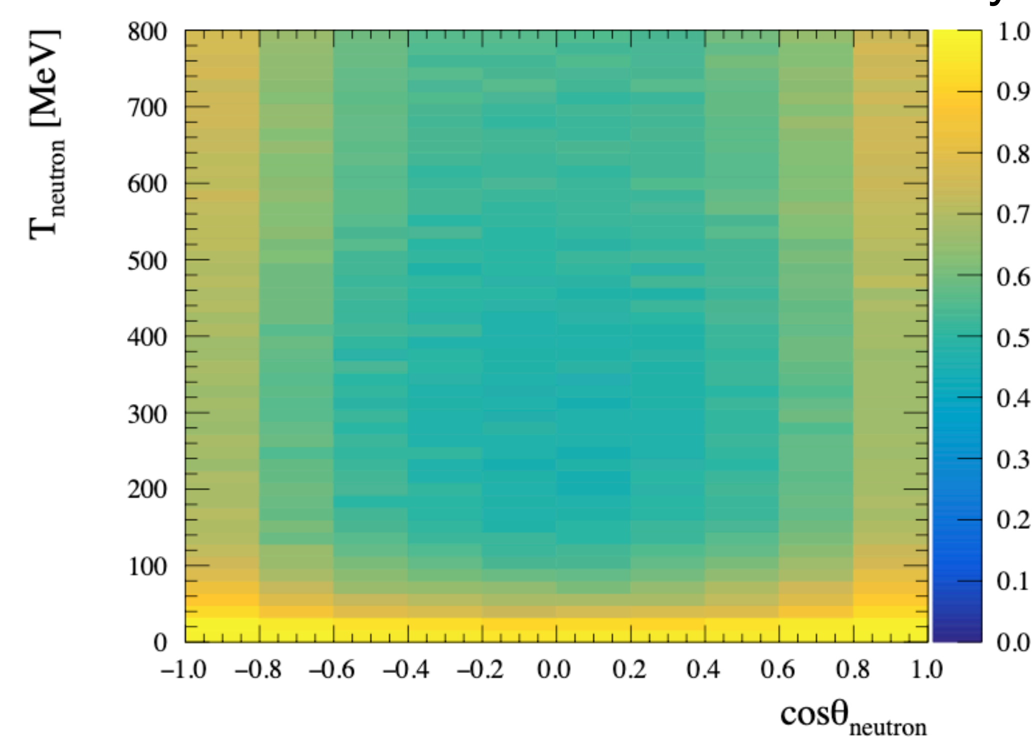




- Upgraded ND280 helps to better measure high angle tracks, lower momentum particles, and better reconstruction of the hadronic part.
  => It is thus more sensitive to important nuclear effects for our oscillation analyses.

- Events selection: CC0π
  Neutrino interaction: $\mu^- + p$ in the final state
  Anti neutrino interaction: $\mu^+ + n$ (with TOF in SFGD) in the final state.
  1 $\times\, 10^{21}$ POT in nu mode => 51k events
  1 $\times\, 10^{21}$ POT in anti-nu mode => 11k events pass the selection

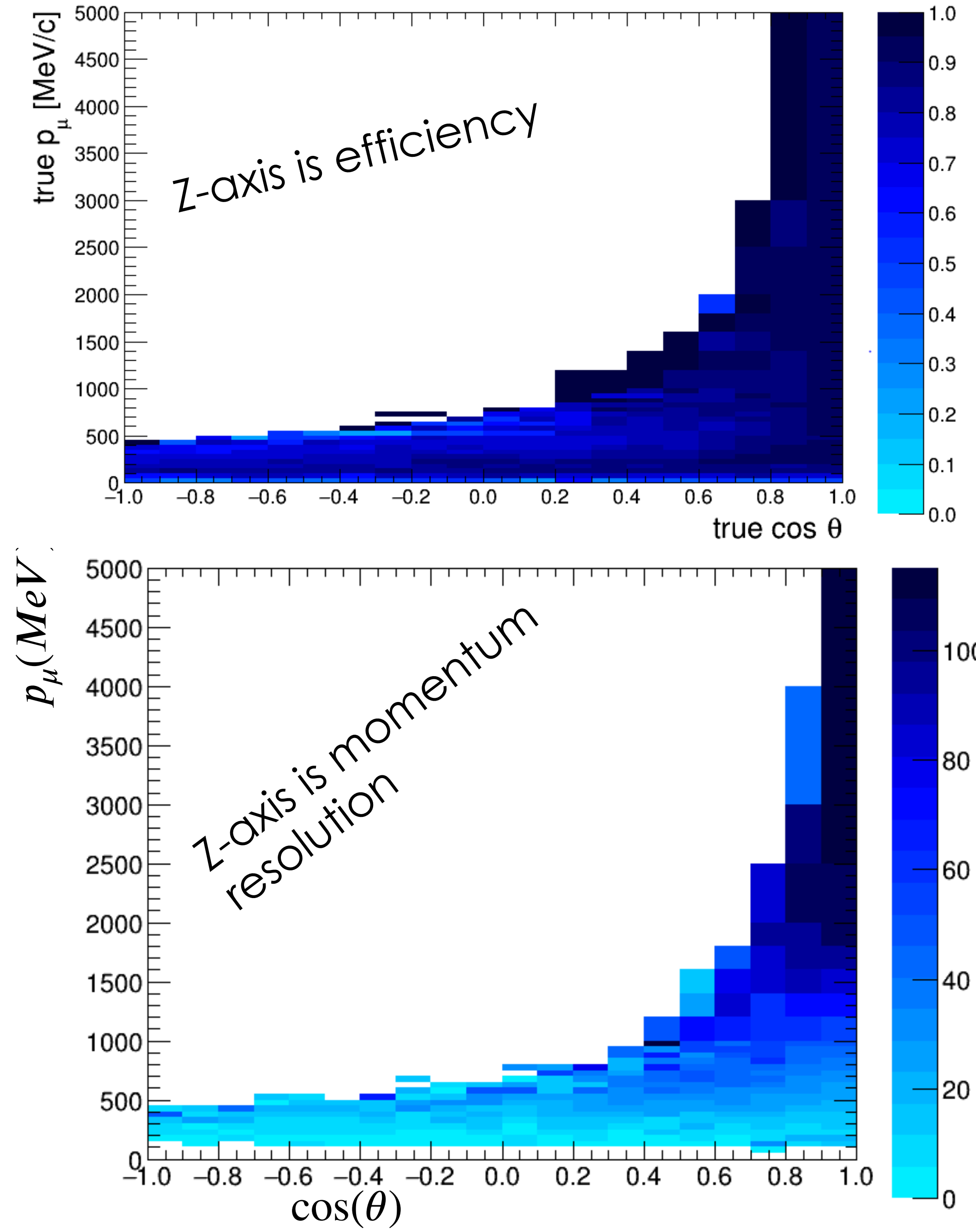
Z-axis : neutron detection efficiency



Detector performance Inputs

Event Generators

Apply Smearing + Efficiencies



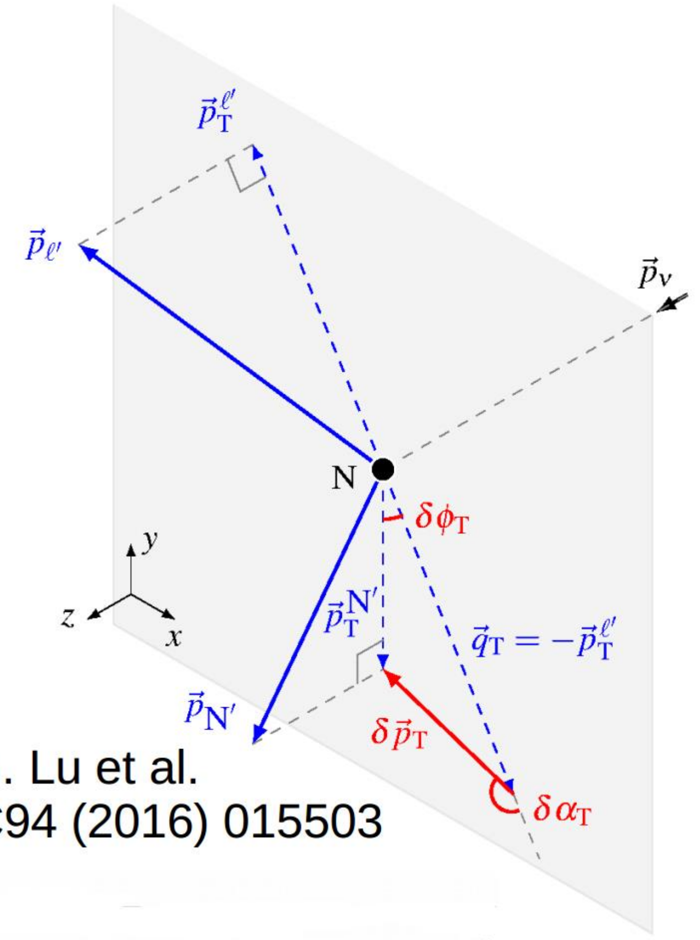
- We do not yet have a full detector simulation for ND280 Upgrade
- We take generator output and apply smearing + efficiencies based on expected detector performance
- Quasi–realistic detector performance

✓ We have reasonable resolutions and thresholds

✓ We simulate genuine backgrounds from untracked particles

X Assumes perfect PID, some inputs are currently quite approximate (Work in Progress)

Input

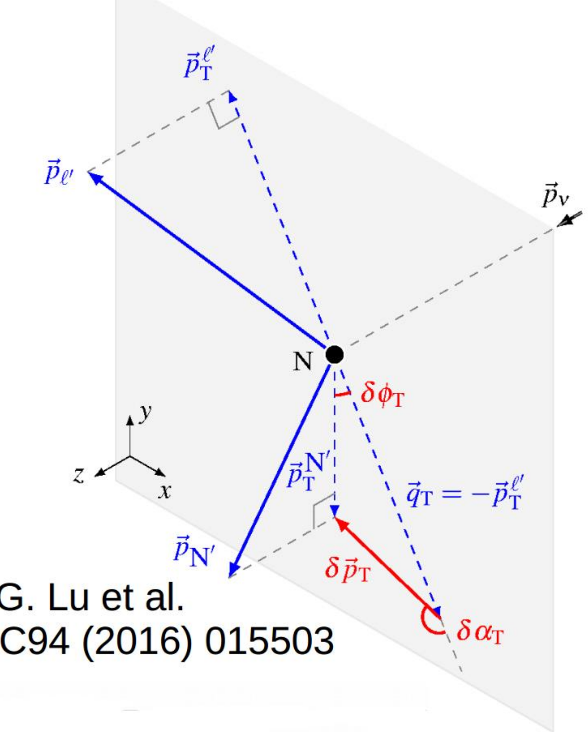


X -G. Lu et al.
PRC94 (2016) 015503

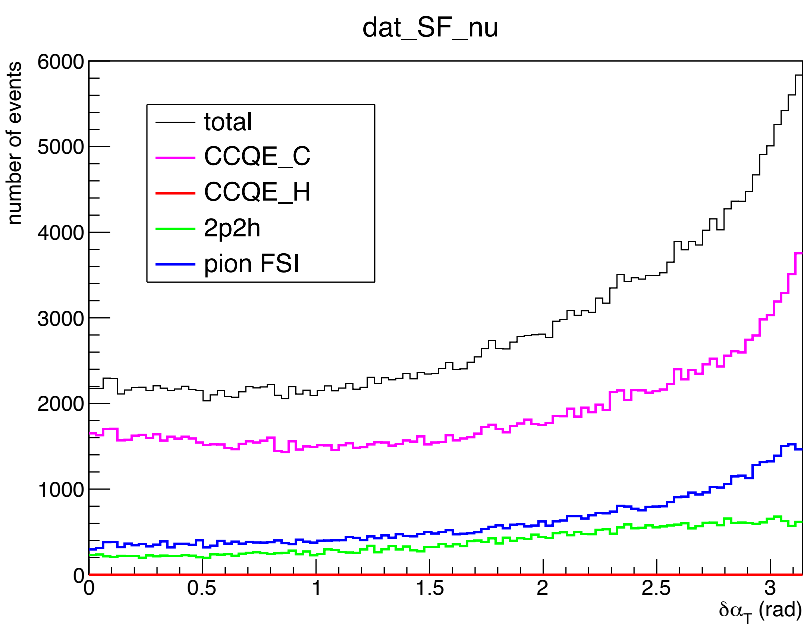
- 2D histograms of Single Transverse Variables $\delta\alpha_T$, δp_T, nucleon fermi momentum (pn), visible energy (Evis).
- These are reconstructed including detector effects (smearing and efficiency). The detector effects are simulated on the basis of TDR simulation.
- Focus on CC0π events
  CC0π = CCQE+2p2h+RES Pion Absorption(FSI)+ RES Pion undetected.

Input for fitter ($\delta\alpha_T$)

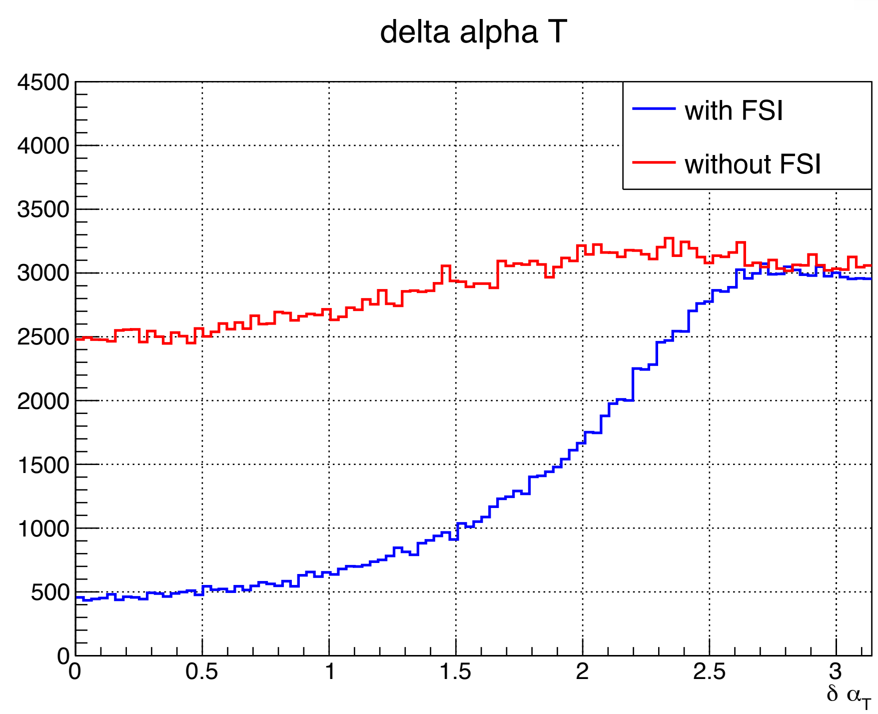
- $$\delta\alpha_T = \arccos\left(-\frac{\mathbf{p}_T^{\mu} \cdot \delta\mathbf{p}_T}{p_T^{\mu}\delta p_T}\right),$$



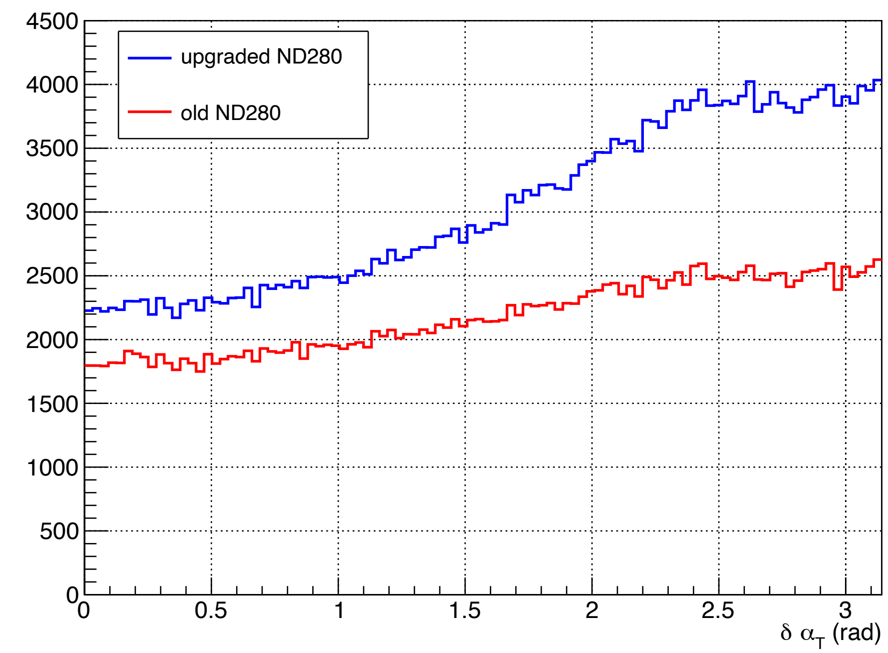
X -G. Lu et al.
PRC94 (2016) 015503



reco_$\delta\alpha_T$



true_$\delta\alpha_T$



true_$\delta\alpha_T$

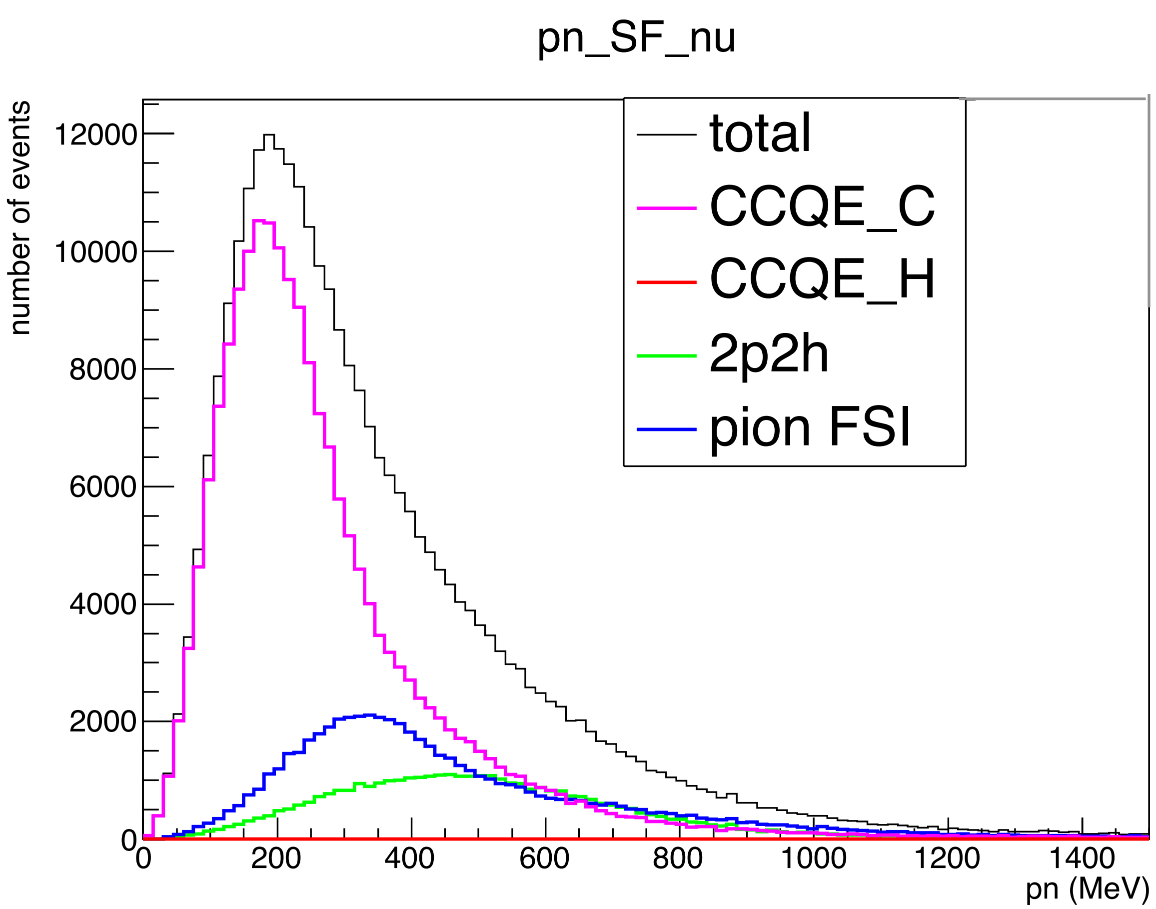
$\delta\alpha_T$ is the variable that is sensitive to the hadron FSI. Without the FSI, the $\delta\alpha_T$ distribution is expected to be flat because of the momentum conservation.

In reality, the FSI usually slows down the hadrons, which will result in a bigger $\delta\alpha_T$. Consequently, by looking at the shape of $\delta\alpha_T$ distribution, one can extract the strength of FSI.

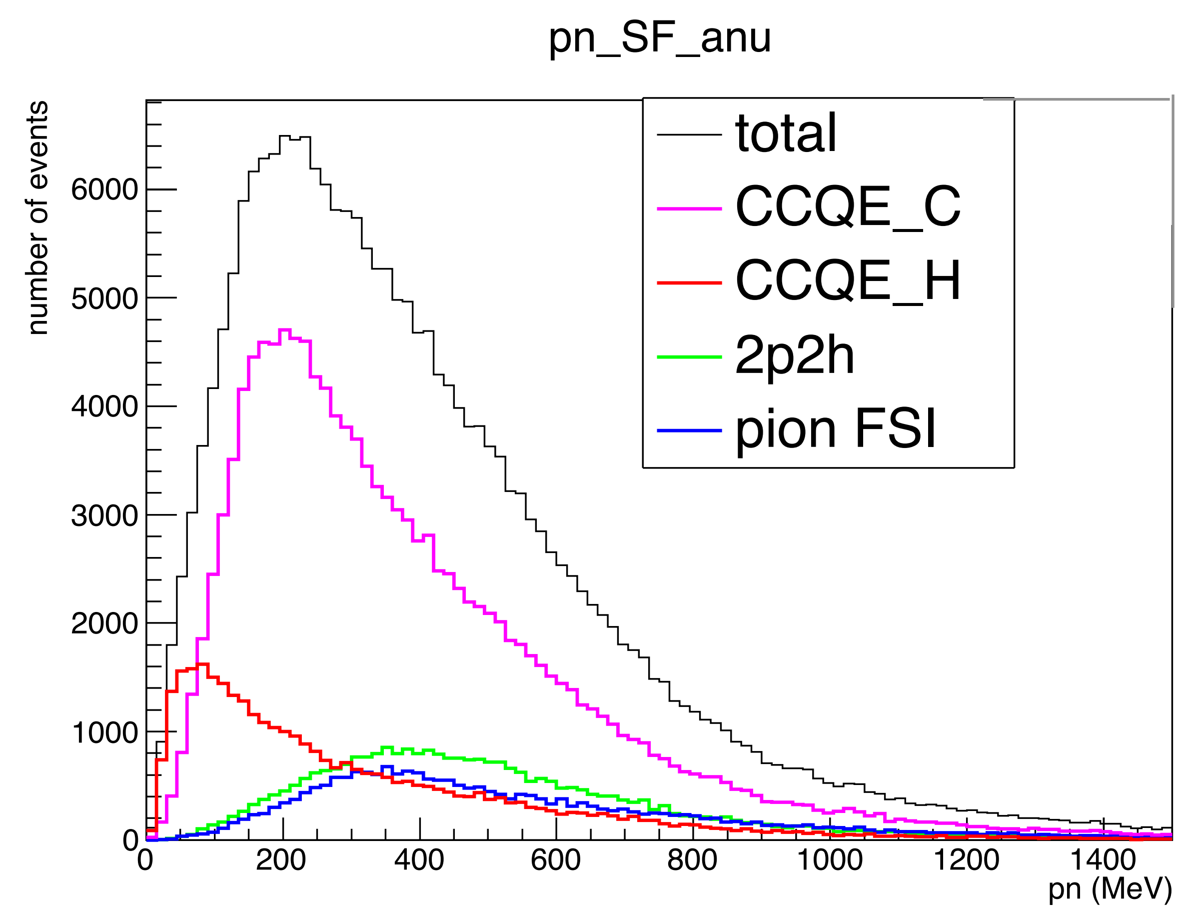
Input for fitter (Reconstructed Nucleon momentum)

- The peaks are at around 200MeV (CCQE) which is the expectation

- In anti-neutrino we have a broader Pn distribution due to the better reconstruction of protons compared to that of neutrons in the final state.



Neutrino

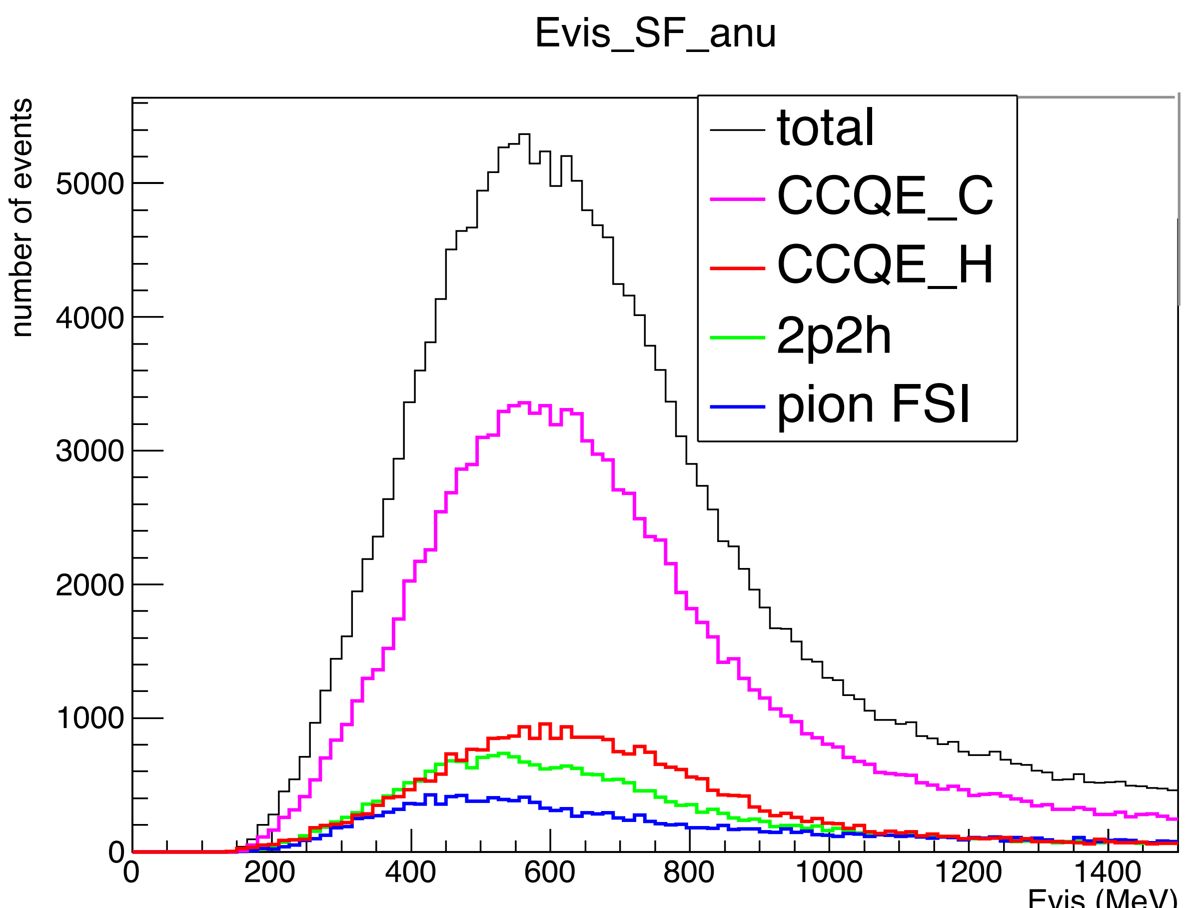


Anti-Neutrino

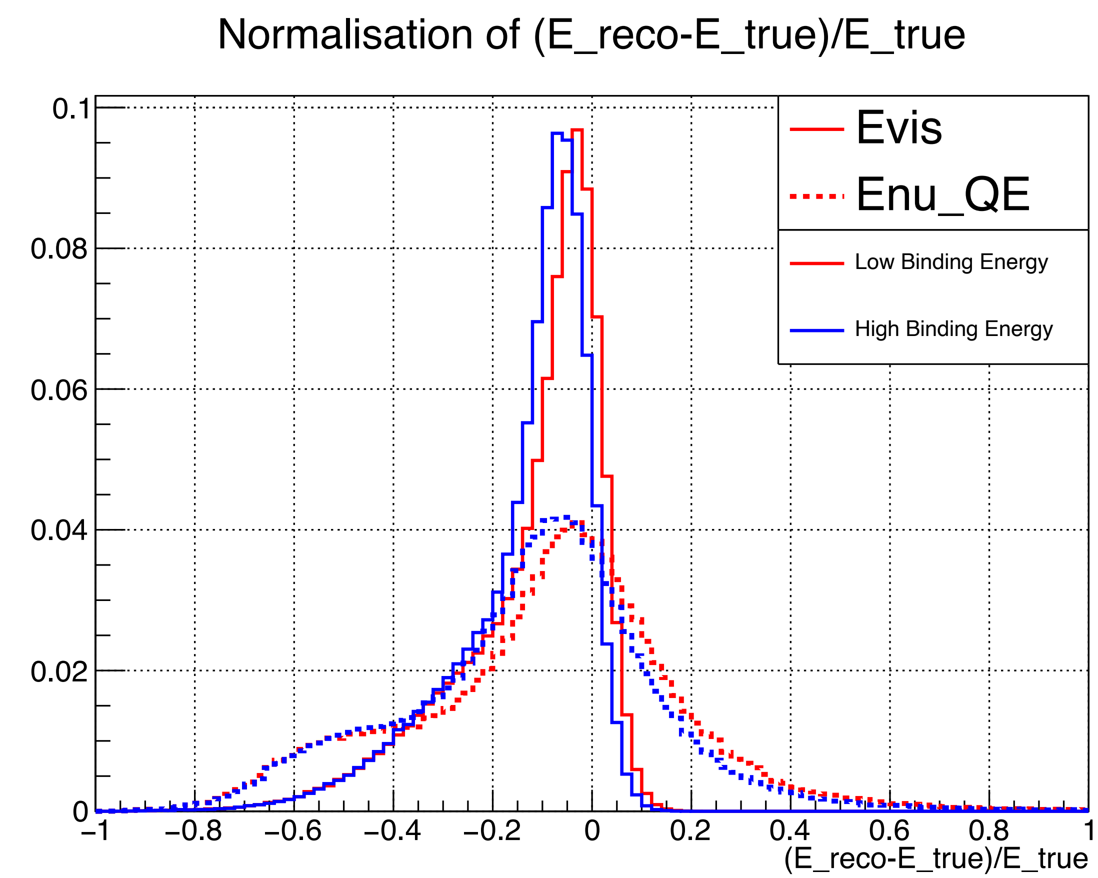
New input for fitter (Visible Energy)

- Evis = $E_\mu + T_p$ (nu interaction)
  Evis = $E_\mu + T_n$ (anti-nu interaction)
  => good estimator for neutrino energy

- Peak around 600 MeV, shape similar to the one of the T2K flux



Anti-Neutrino



Evis is a better estimate of true Enu compared to Enu_QE

Systematic included in fitter

- 2p2h
  +2p2h_c1 < 600MeV
  +2p2h_c2 > 600MeV
- CCQE (modelled in Spectral Function)
  +P Shell normalisation
  +S Shell normalisation
  +Short Range Correlation (SRC)
- Pion Absorption normalisation
- Pion Background normalisation
- Strength of proton Final State Interaction (FSI)
- Eb: binding energy shift in SF model
- Hydrogen interaction normalisation
  (in anti-neutrino mode)
- Flux covariance uncertainty

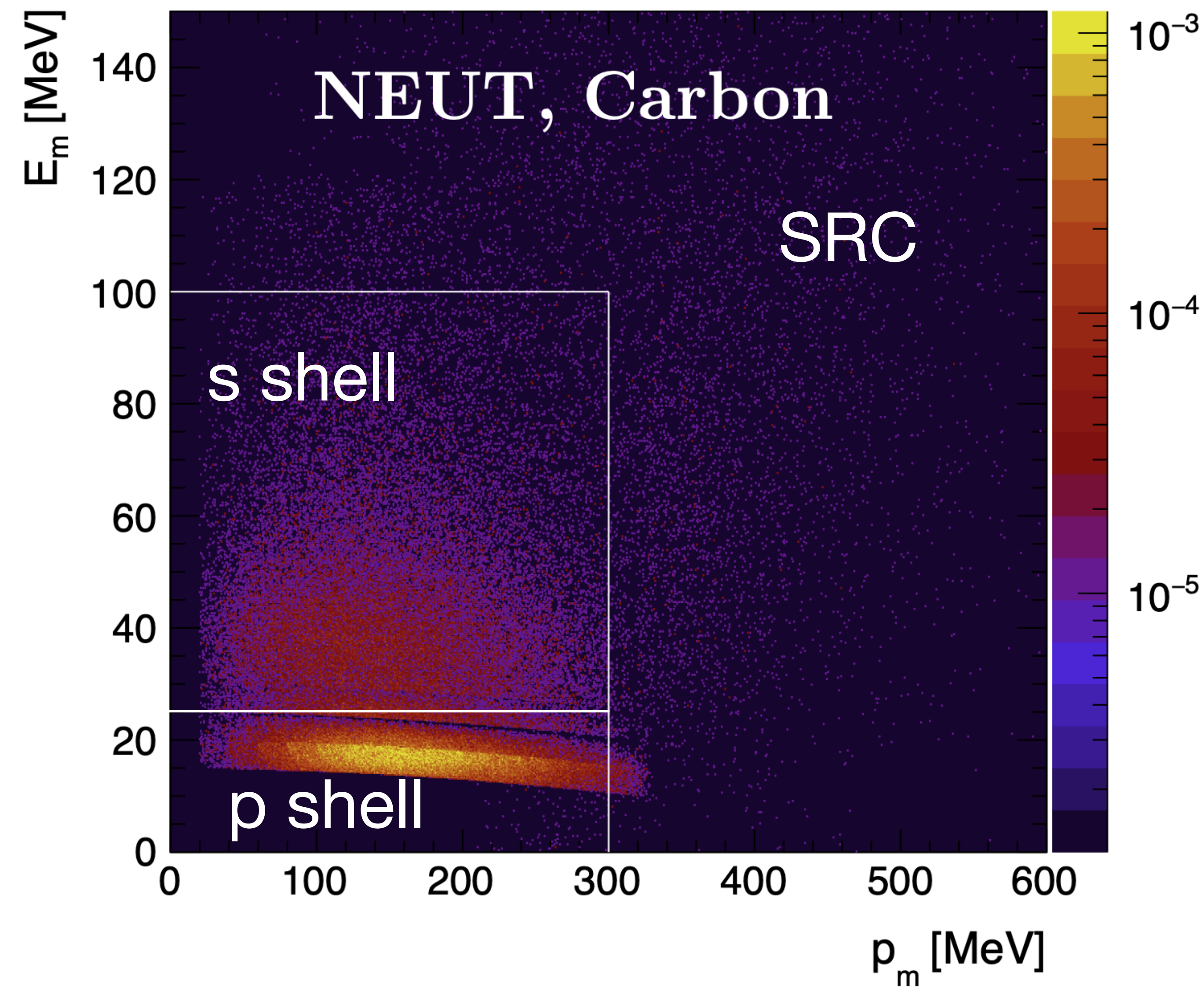
In red: new systematic

CCQE model systematic

Spectral Function

P shell and S shell: Independent nucleons, moving in a mean-field potential within the shell-model picture => One outgoing nucleons from the primary vertex

Short Range Correlations (SRC) pairs of strongly-correlated nucleons (20%)
=> Two outgoing nucleons from the primary vertex



P Shell: Emiss < 25 MeV & pmiss<300MeV
S Shell: 25MeV < Emiss < 100 MeV &pmiss<300MeV
SRC: Emiss > 100 MeV or pmiss > 300 MeV

To evaluate the uncertainty on CCQE normalisation due to SF model, we throw toys from post-fit errors and covariance matrix and compute number of CCQE from each toy

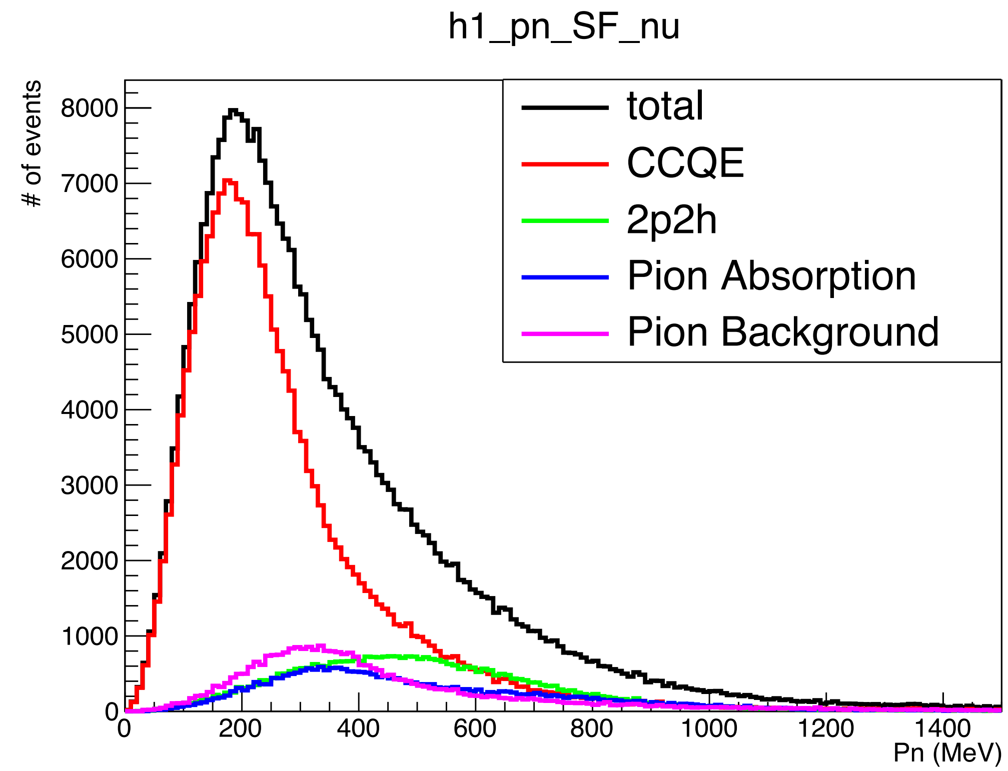
Each region (SRC, Pshell, Sshell) is treated as a normalisation systematics

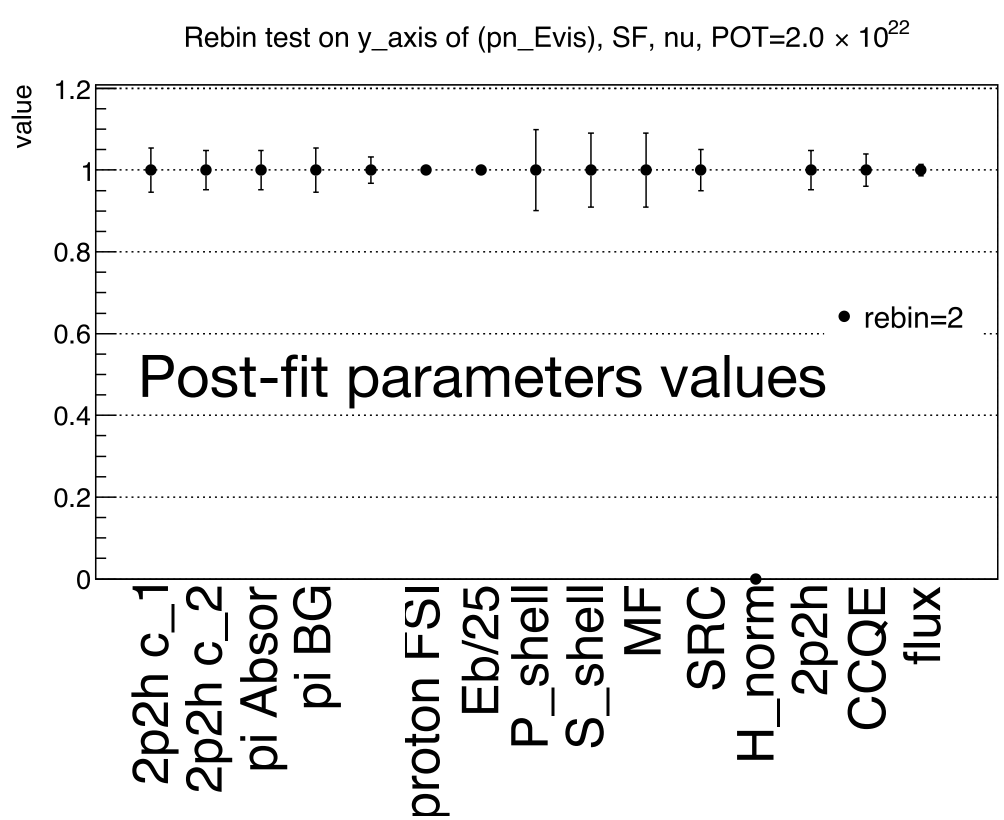
Fit results

We are using the TMinuit.

Each time we're just doing Asimov fit. We just fit the MC to itself in order to determine the sensitivity

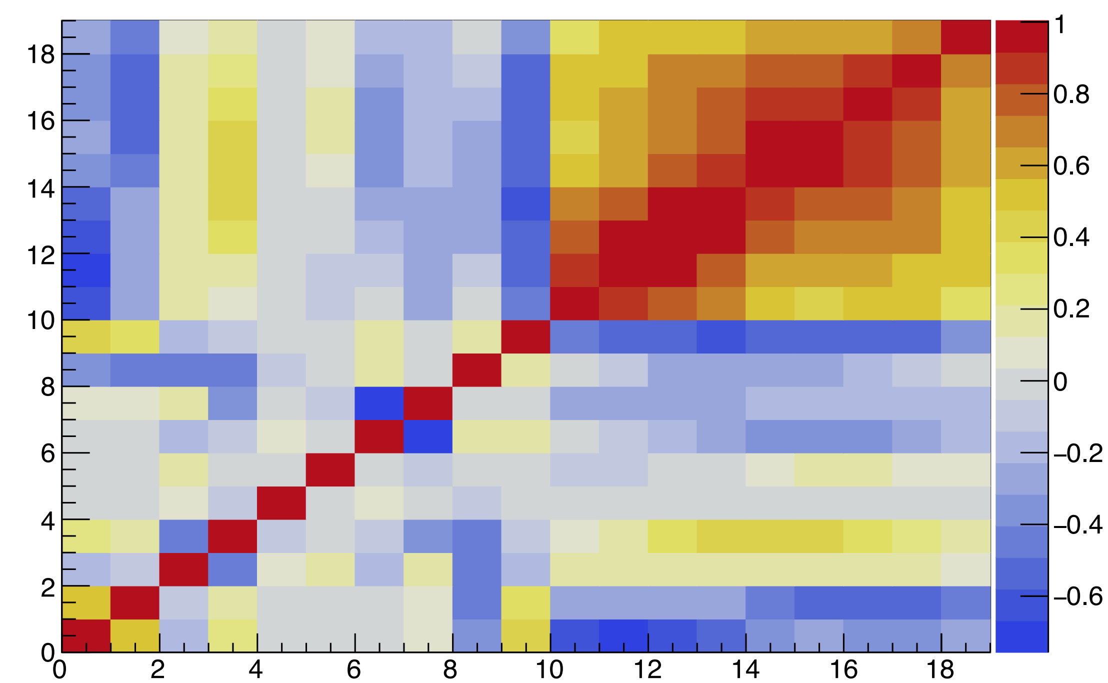
All plots here are shown in neutrino fit. => No Hydrogen



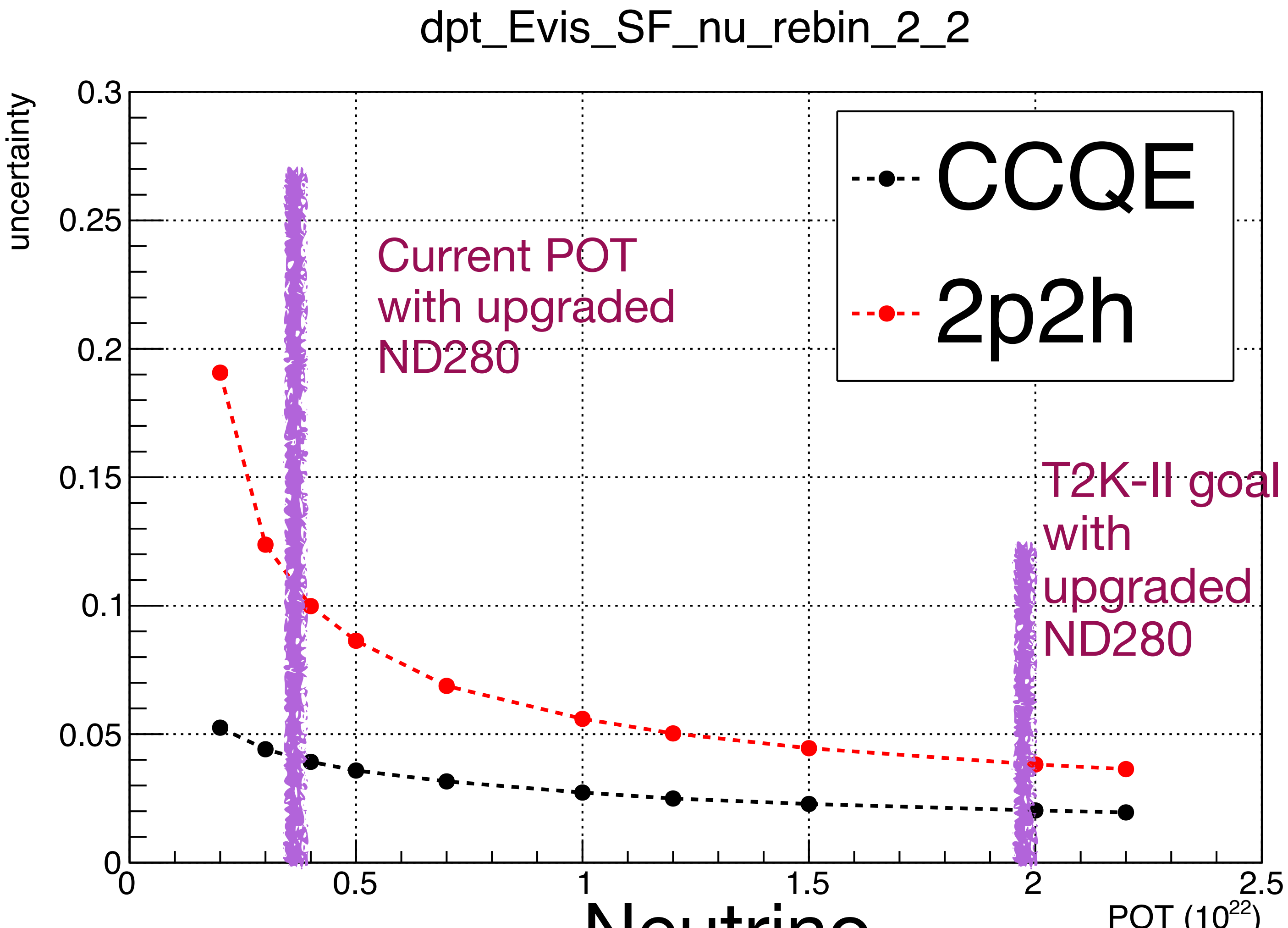


0->1: 2p2h
2: pion Absorp
3: pion Bg
4: proton FSI
5: Eb
6: P Shell
7: S Shell
8: MF
9: SRC
>=10: flux

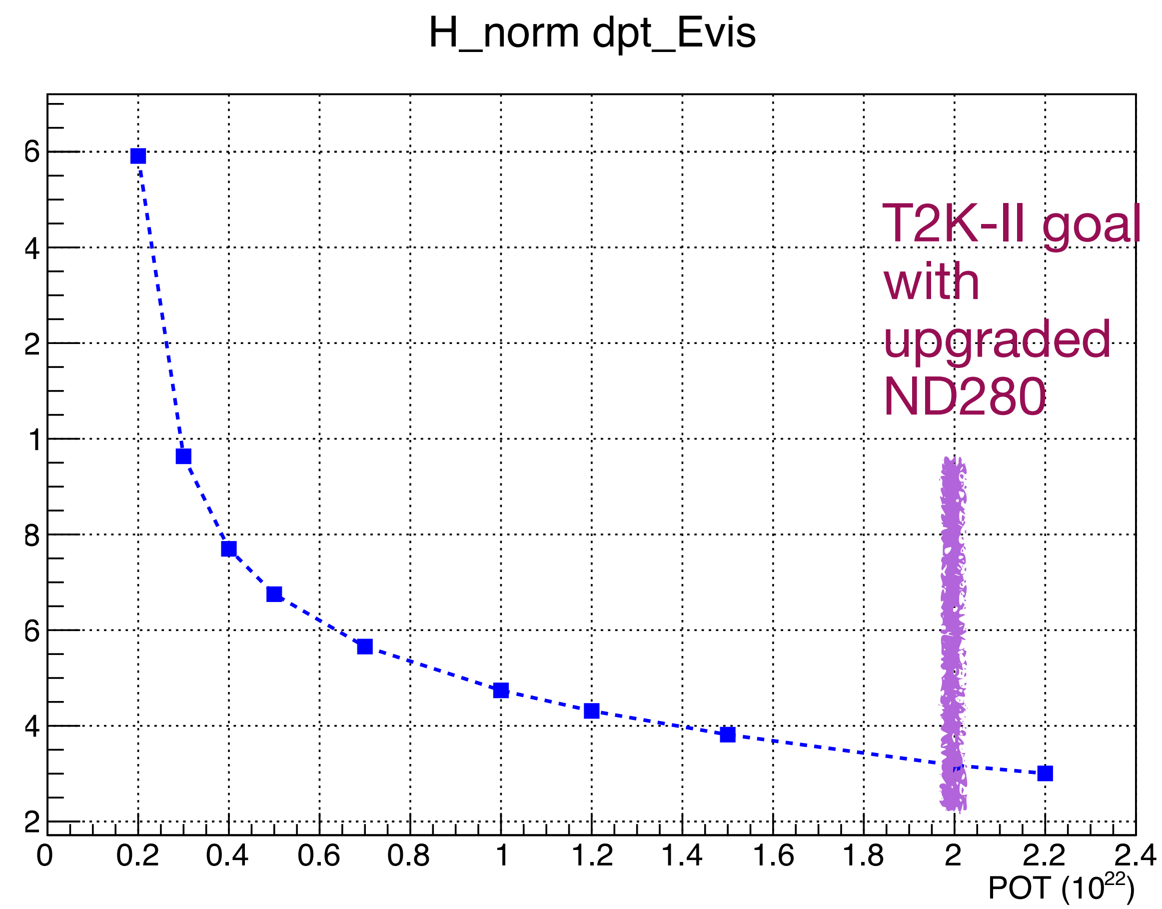
Correlation matrix (pn_Evis, nu fit)



CCQE, 2p2h, Hydrogen uncertainty



Neutrino



Anti-neutrino

At 1×10^{22} POT : 2p2h uncertainty 5.6%
CCQE uncertainty 2.7%

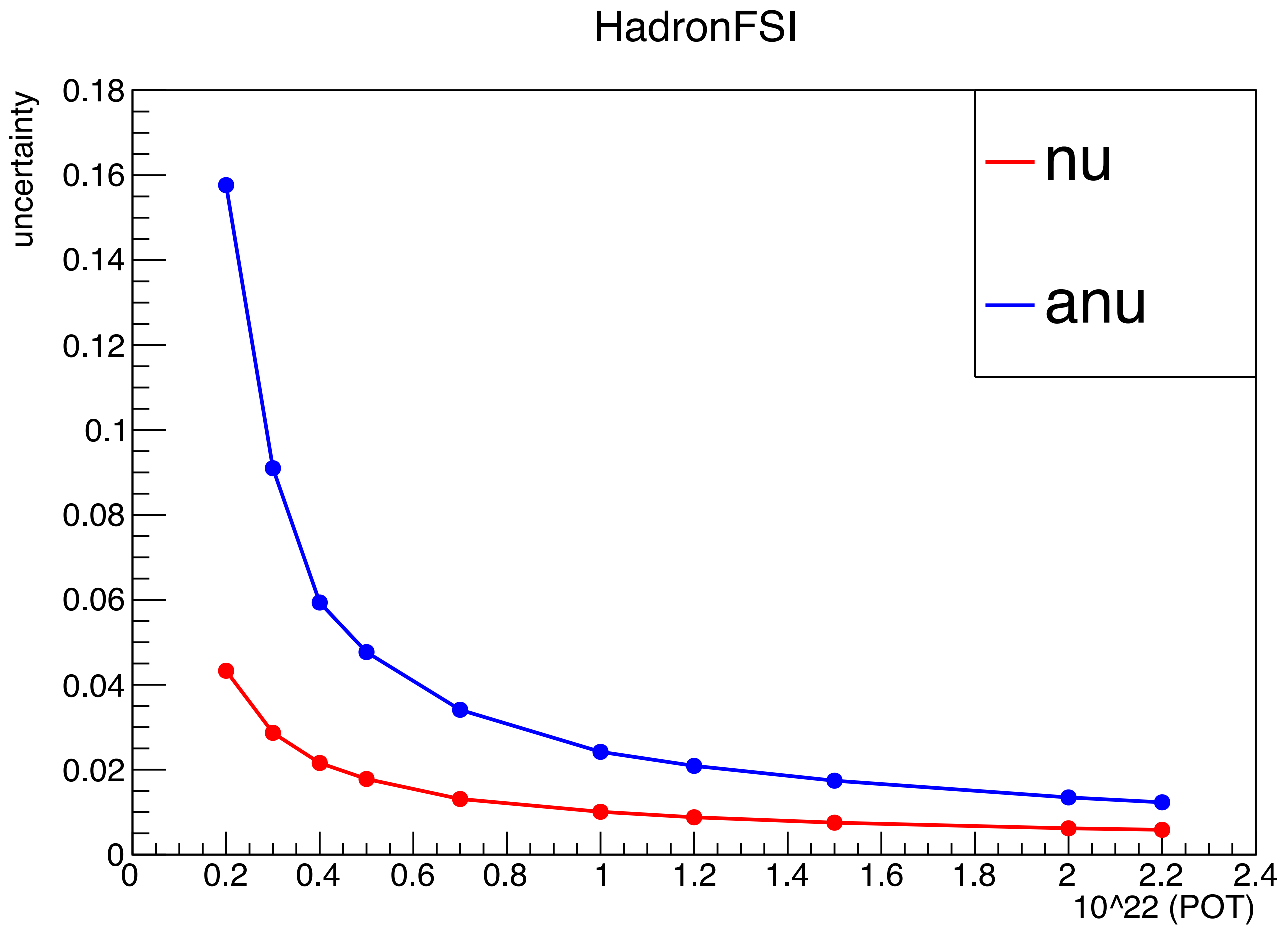
At 1×10^{22} POT : H_norm : 4.7%

without ND we would have ~100% uncertainty on the 2p2h normalisation

The target of the neutrino beam contains Carbon and Hydrogen, while the Hydrogen does not have the nuclear effects. It's important to constrain the Hydrogen interaction component.

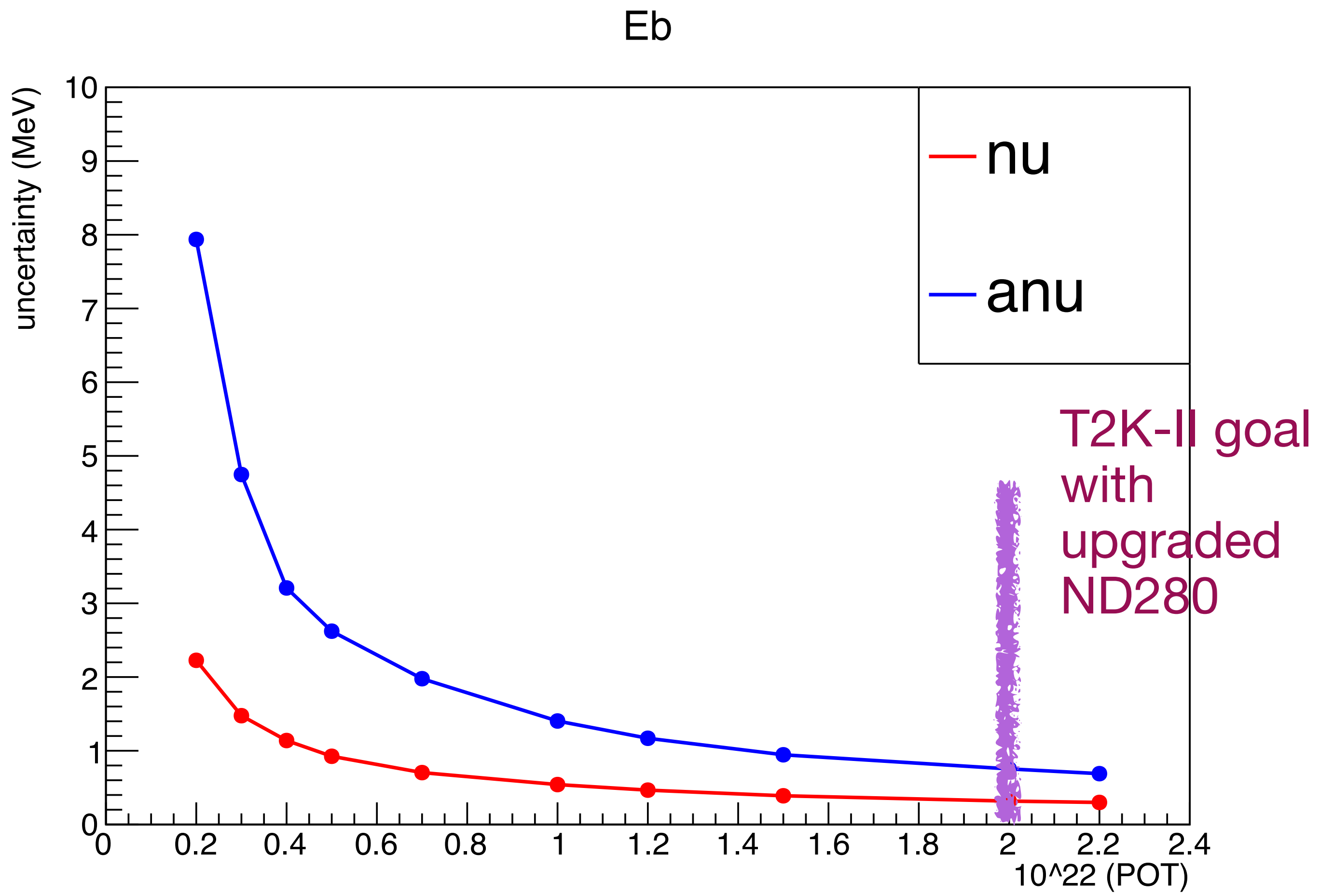
Constraint for hadron FSI and binding energy

- At 1×10^{22} POT, uncertainty of Hadron FSI is
  1% for neutrino
  less than 4% for anti-neutrino



For anti neutrino, the uncertainties are bigger because the anti neutrino cross section is smaller than that of neutrino, which leads to the lower statistic

At 1×10^{22} POT, uncertainty of Eb is
0.54 MeV for neutrino
1.5 MeV for anti-neutrino



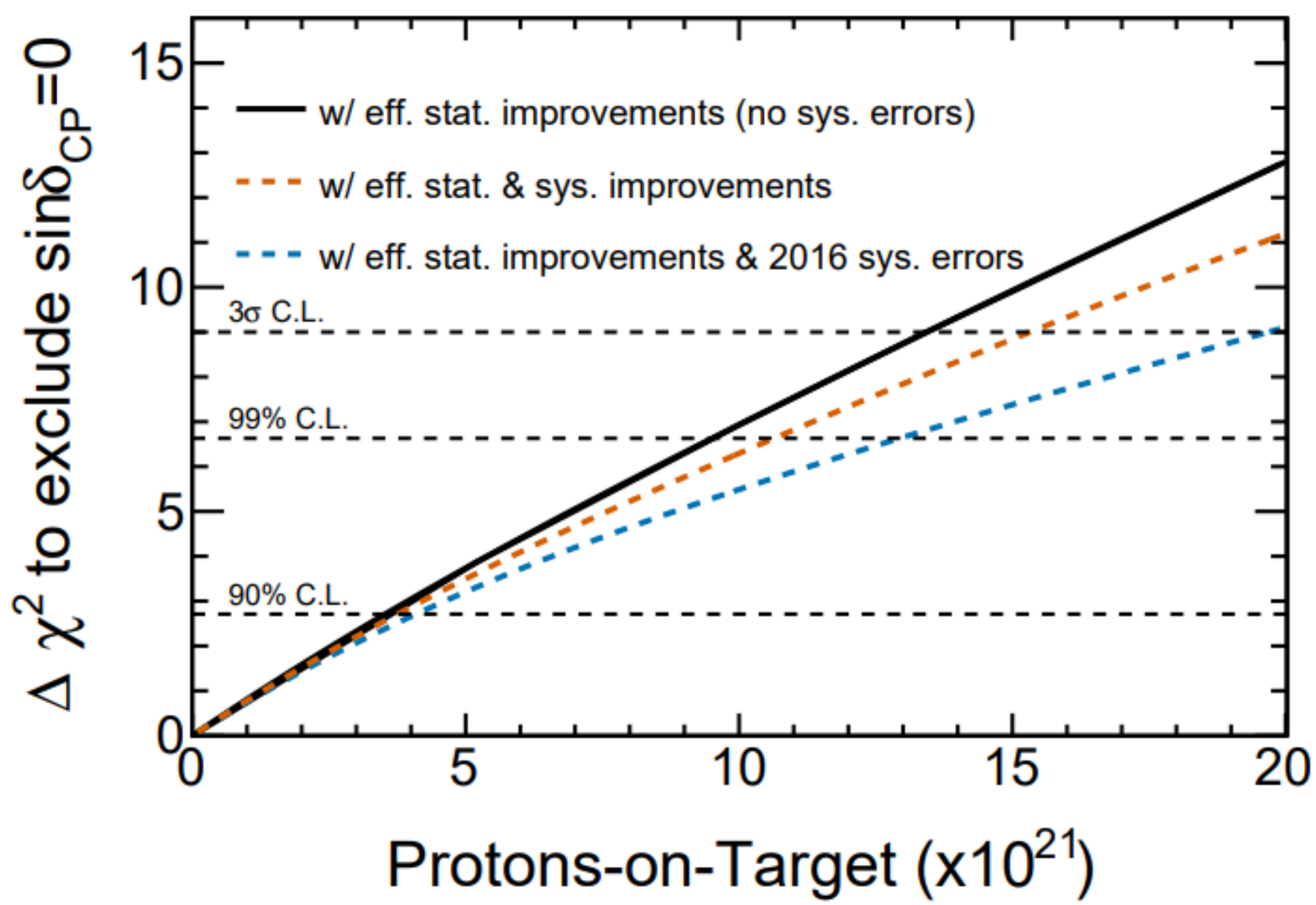
The Eb here is the model dependent binding energy. I am fitting the Eb shifted within the SF.

This isn't the single value of Eb, but the parameter said how much the Eb shifting from its nominal value

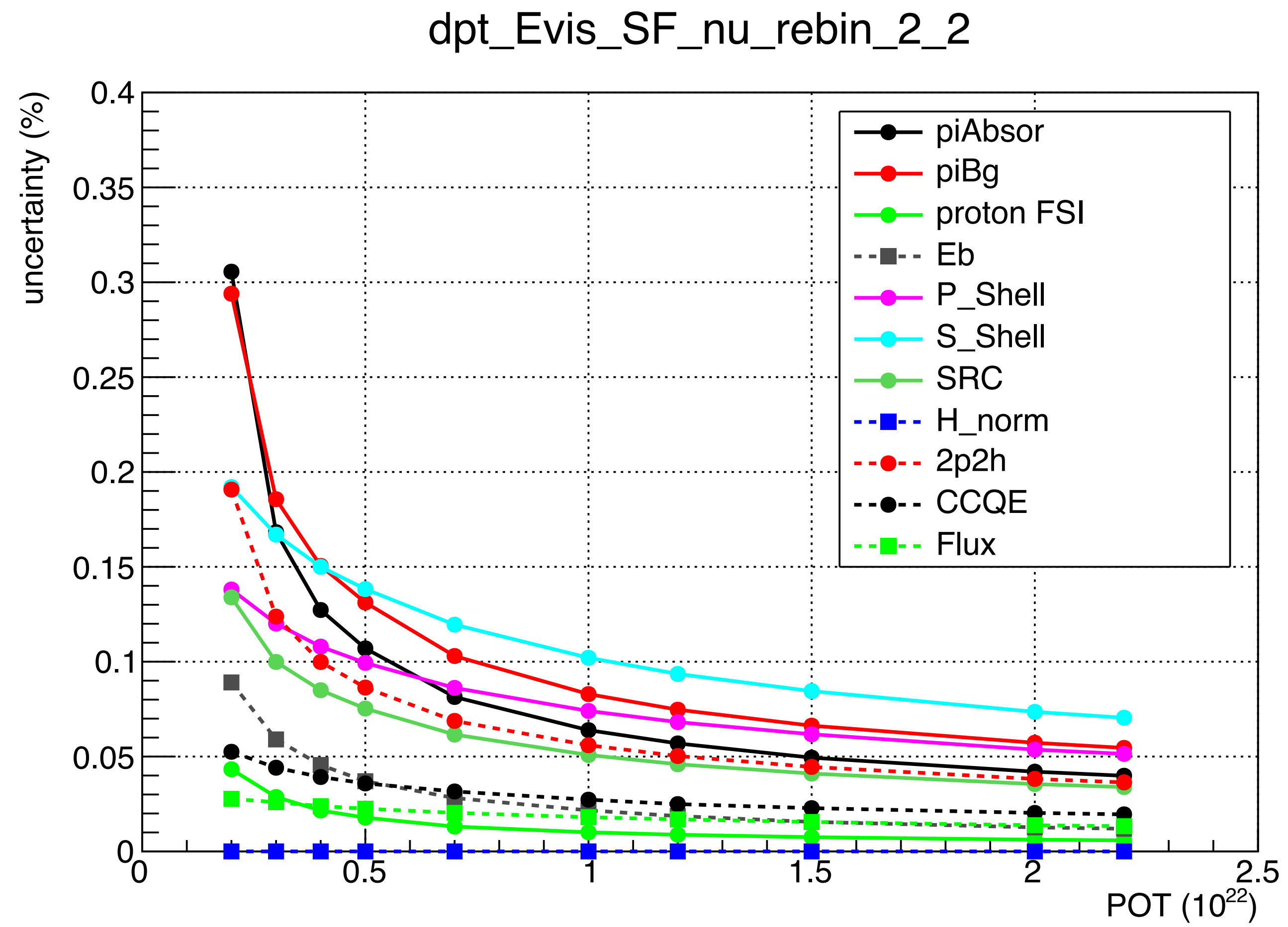
Quantitative contribution of ND280 upgrade physics

arXiv:1609.04111

- 5×10^{21} Protons on Target (POT) is the difference between with and without systematic improvements to reach 3σ exclusion.
- The current accumulated POT of T2K is about 3.7×10^{21}



Summary



- This fitter is the first step to obtain the quick physics studies for ND280 Upgrade, before having a real complete fitter.
- The results show promising constraints on key parameters such as 2p2h component (5.6% for neutrino and 15% for anti neutrino with 1×10^{22}), Hydrogen interaction (6.5%). And all parameters uncertainties are below 10% for 1×10^{22} POT (in nu fit).
- I made the test with different smearing, binning and uncorrelated uncertainty. The results were meaningful and stable.
- We have a bi-weekly meeting for this physics study for near detector ND280 upgrade.

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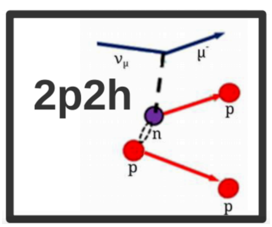
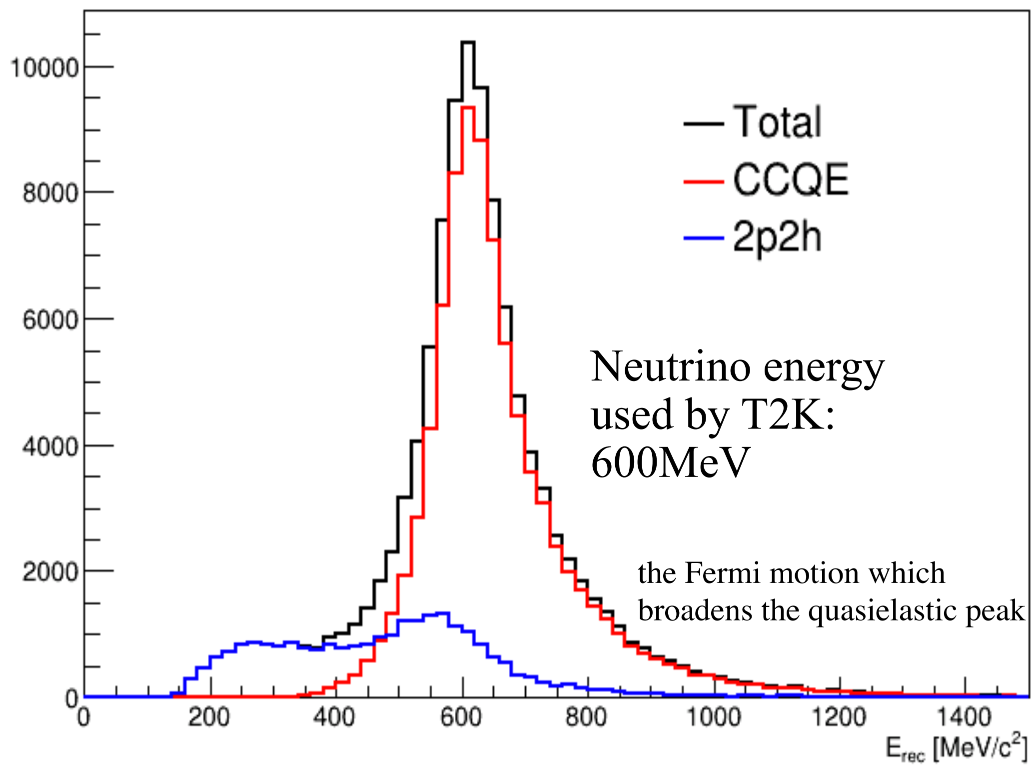
Cross section comparison between NEUT and Martini model

2p2h component will bias the reconstructed neutrino energy over lower value



2p2h = 20±20%

Reconstructed neutrino energy



Neutrino oscillation probability

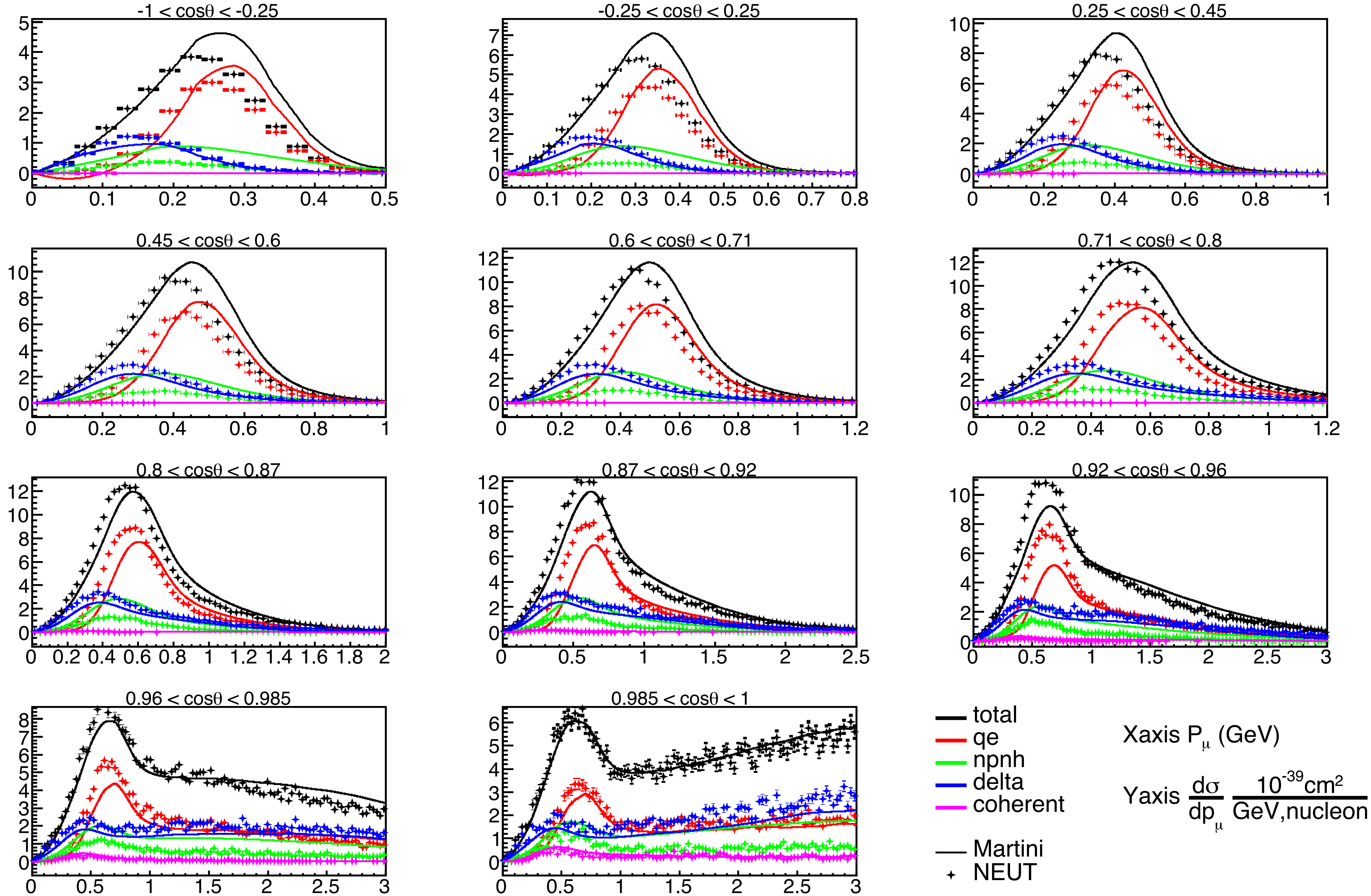
$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e)$$

$$= \sin^2(2\theta_{13})\sin^2\left(\frac{1.27\Delta m^2 L}{E_\nu}\right)$$

=> Bias in E_ν results in bias measurements of neutrino oscillation parameters

- There are several way to model the 2p2h mode in neutrino interaction. The NEUT generator used in T2K use the 2p2h model from Nieves.
- My goal is to extract cross-section from NEUT MC file, and then compare it with the cross section from Martini's model.

Cross section comparison between NEUT and Martini model



The NEUT file is for SF, Carbon interaction only

Plan for future

1. Finish the fitter project. There is a paper to be published soon for the Physics Study for ND280 Upgrade (within a month).
2. Continue with Martini project
   Build 3D histograms of Martini's cross sections
   - Build 3D histograms of NEUT's cross sections
   - Find the ratio
   - Apply the ratio as a weight to any NEUT cross sections to get Martini's cross sections.
     => Turn current T2K prediction to Martini’s prediction
3. Contribute to the next test beam analysis at DESY this summer.
4. Prepare for the PhD manuscript starting with general knowledge chapters: Neutrino physics, T2K experiment, ND280 Upgrade, neutrino-nucleus interaction.

- I have satisfied the time and shift requirements and I am a co-author of T2K’s publications now.

Courses

- Accumulated points up to now: 12/15
  - French course A1: 1 point
  - Elements of statistics: 3 points
  - How to make a poster: 1 point
  - CDD organisation: 1 point
  - Particle acceleration in astrophysics: 3 points
  - Ethics and scientific integrity: 1 point
  - French course from CNRS: 2 points

Back up

Sensitivity to key cross-section parameters

- Things affect the oscillation measurements

  1. Fermi momentum of initial nucleus.
  2. Binding energy to extract nuleon from target nucleus.
  3. Component of non quasi-elastic events without pion in the final state such as 2p2h, Pion production.

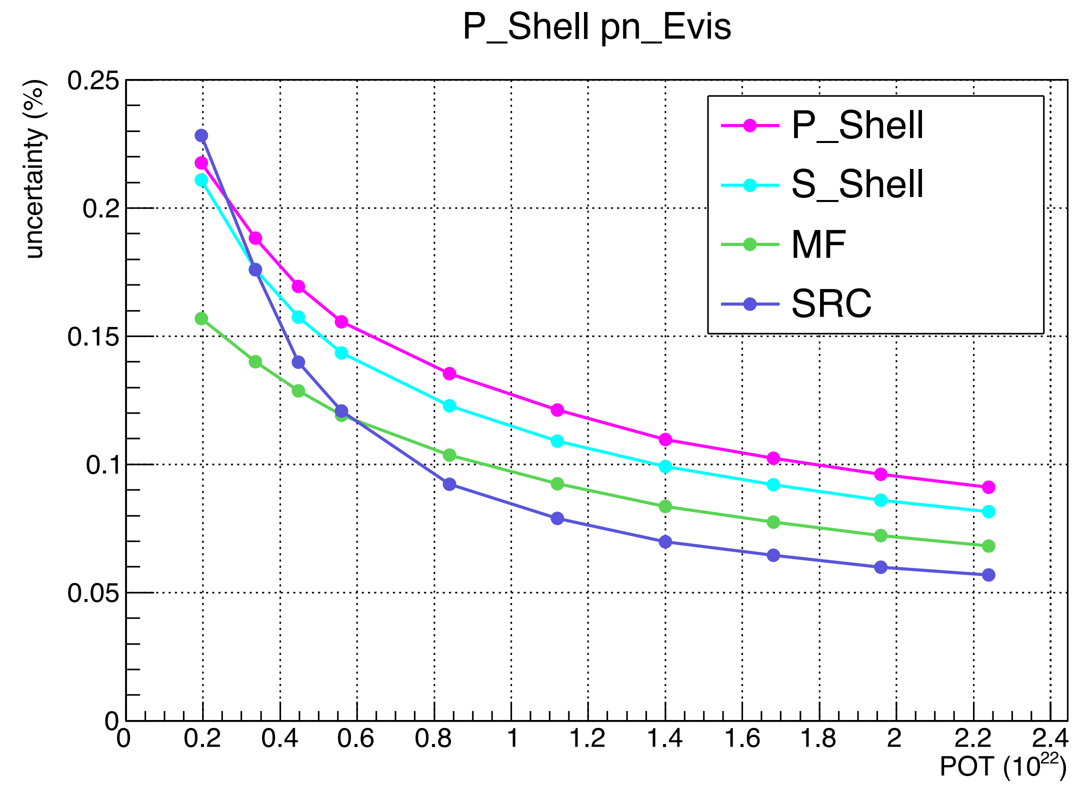
POT 1×10^{22}, observables: pn_Evis

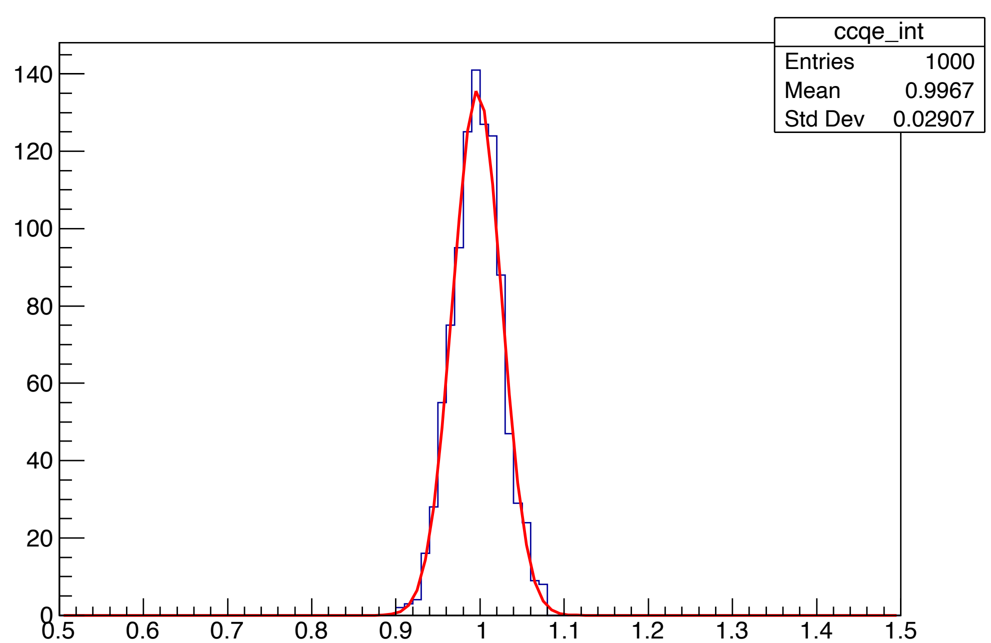
	Nu	Anti-nu
2p2h normalisation	6.5%	15.4%
CCQE normalisation	3.7%	5.3%
Eb	0.46 MeV	1.33 MeV
Pion absorption	6.4%	25.3%
Pion Background	7.1%	22.4%
Strength of Proton FSI	0.8%	2.0%
Hydrogen normalisation		6.5%

CCQE uncertainty propagation

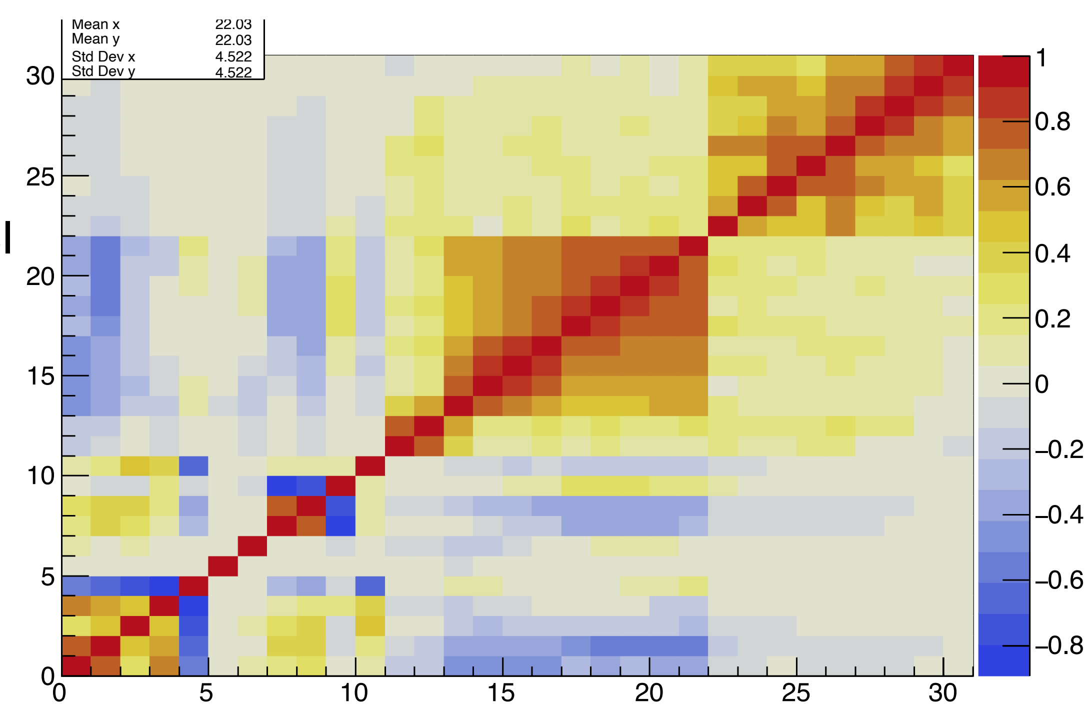
To evaluate the uncertainty on CCQE normalization due to SF model, we throw toys from postfit errors and covariance matrix and compute number of CCQE from each toy

The uncertainty = std dev/ mean ~=0.03 for CCQE





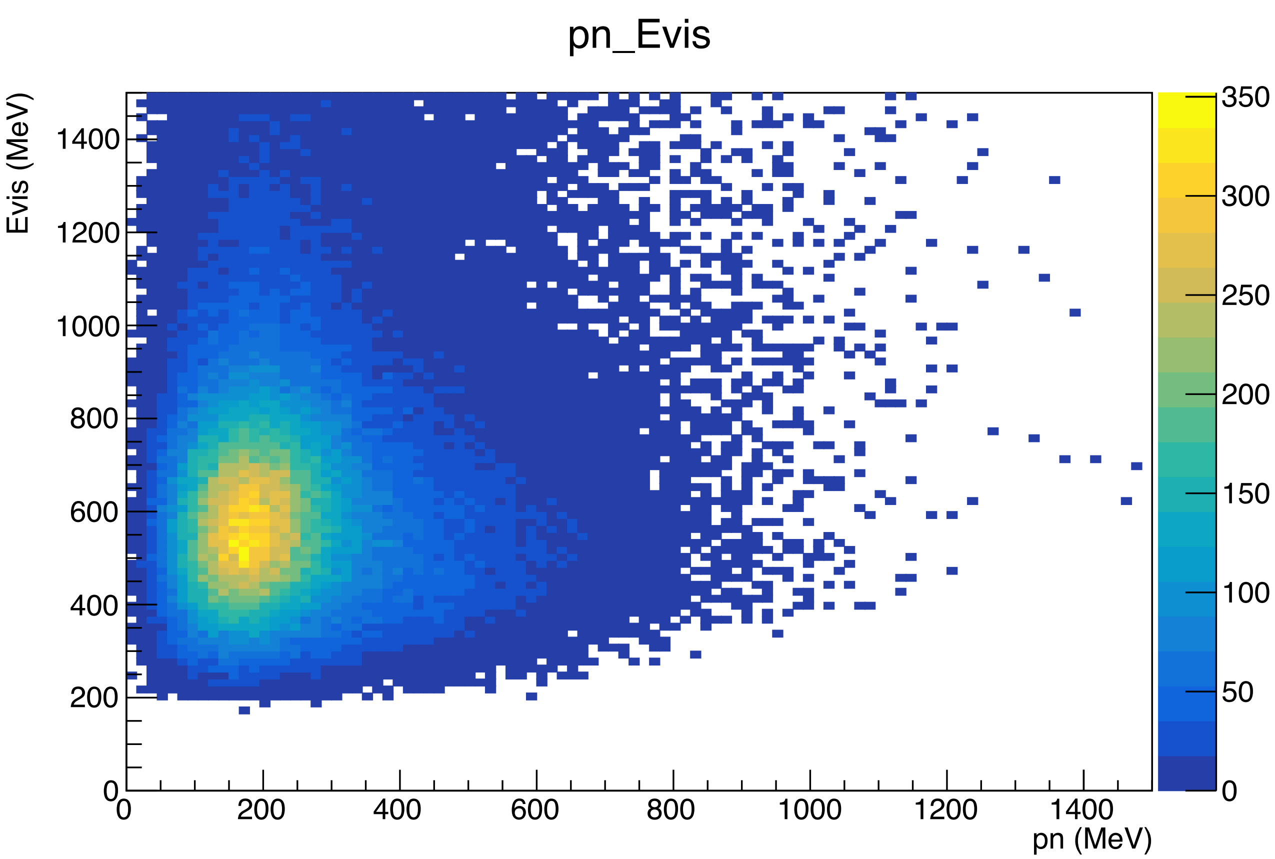
0->1: 2p2h
2->3: pion FSI
4: norm cyst
5: proton FSI
6: Eb
7: P Shell
8: S Shell
9: MF
10: SRC
>=11: flux

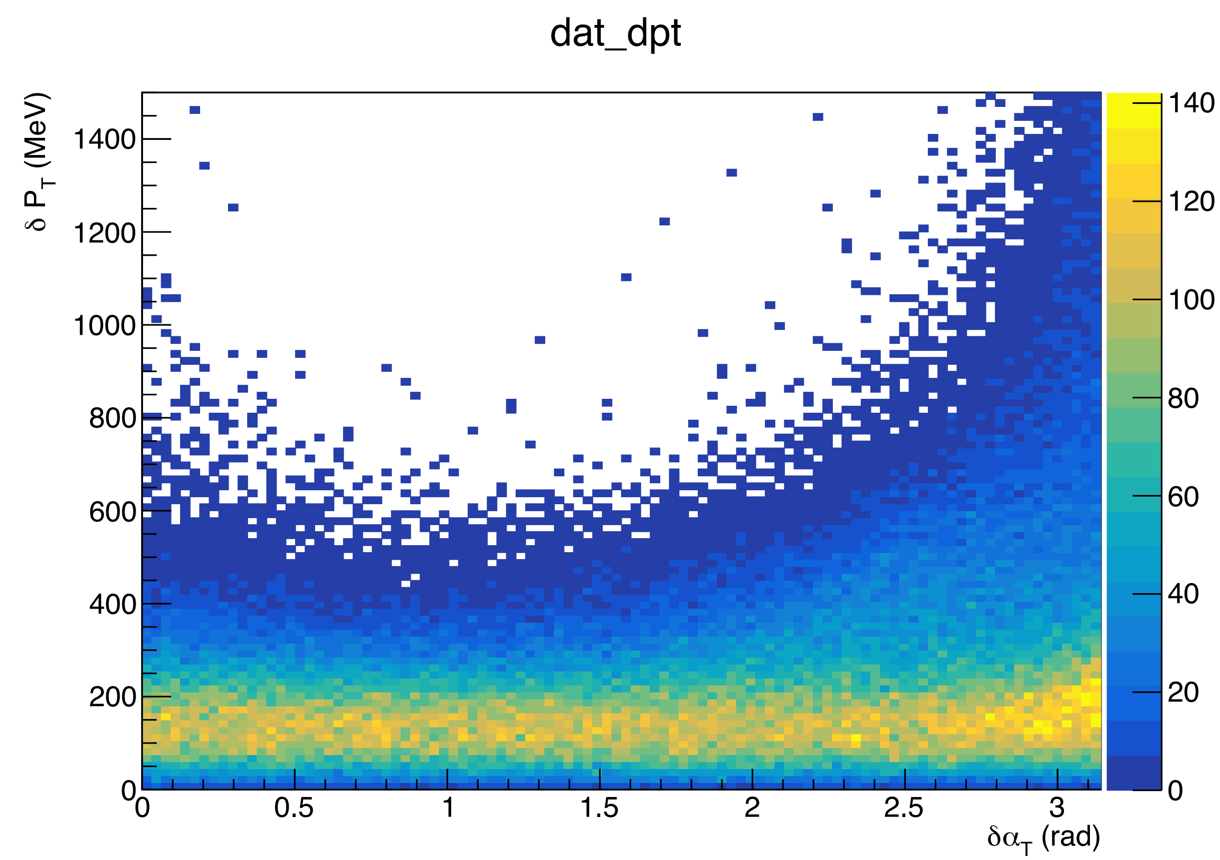


Pn_Evis nu fit

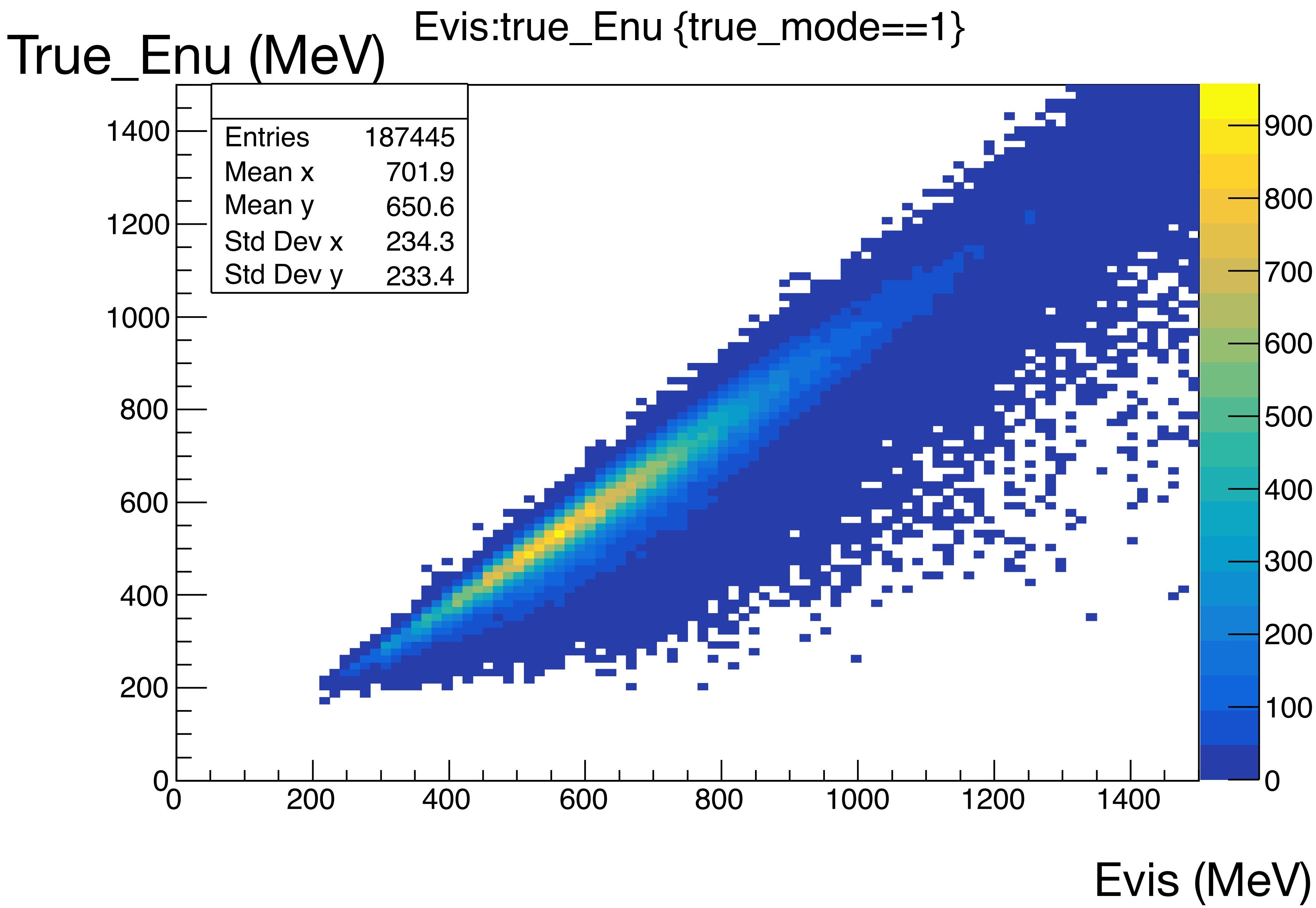
Input for fitter

In form of 2D histograms



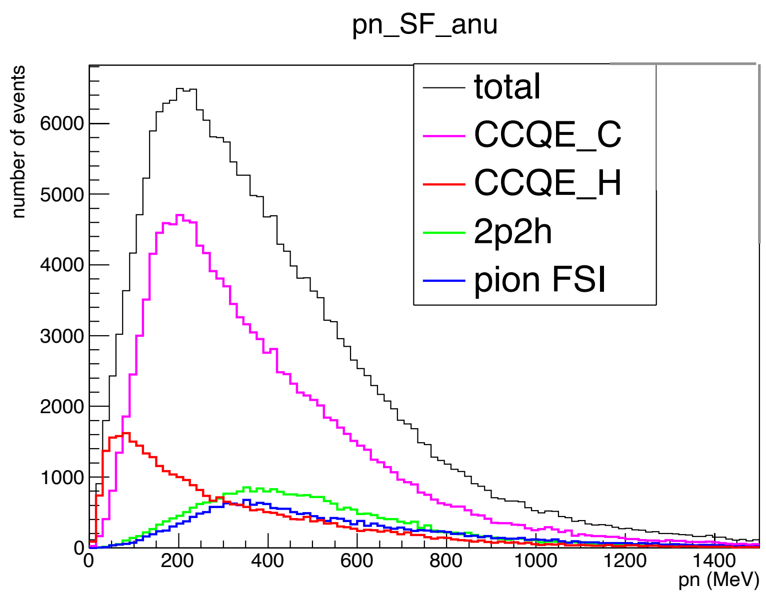


We do a binned likelihood fit with two variables pn and Evis



Evis:true_Enu {true_mode==1}
True_Enu (MeV)
Entries 187445
Mean x 701.9
Mean y 650.6
Std Dev x 234.3
Std Dev y 233.4
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
0
200
400
600
800
1000
1200
1400
Evis (MeV)
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0

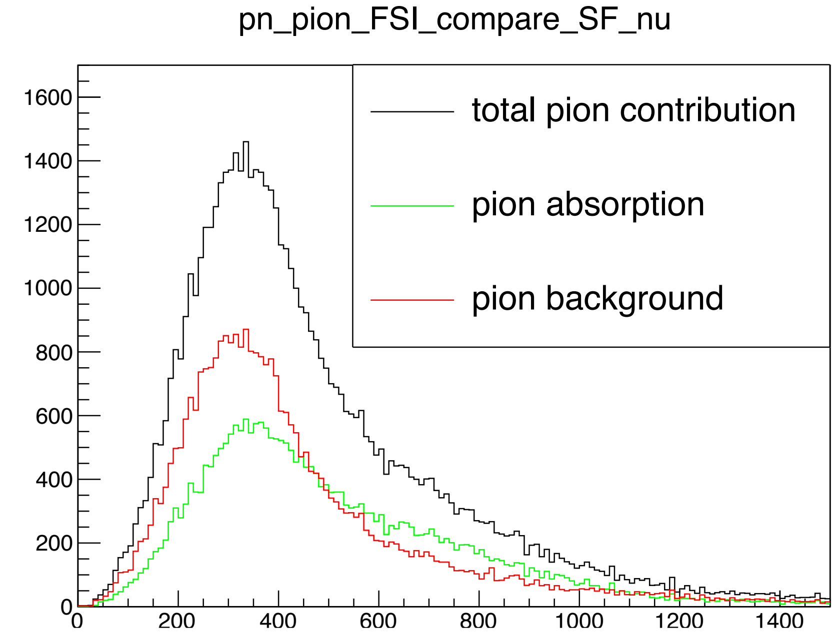
Hydrogen normalisation

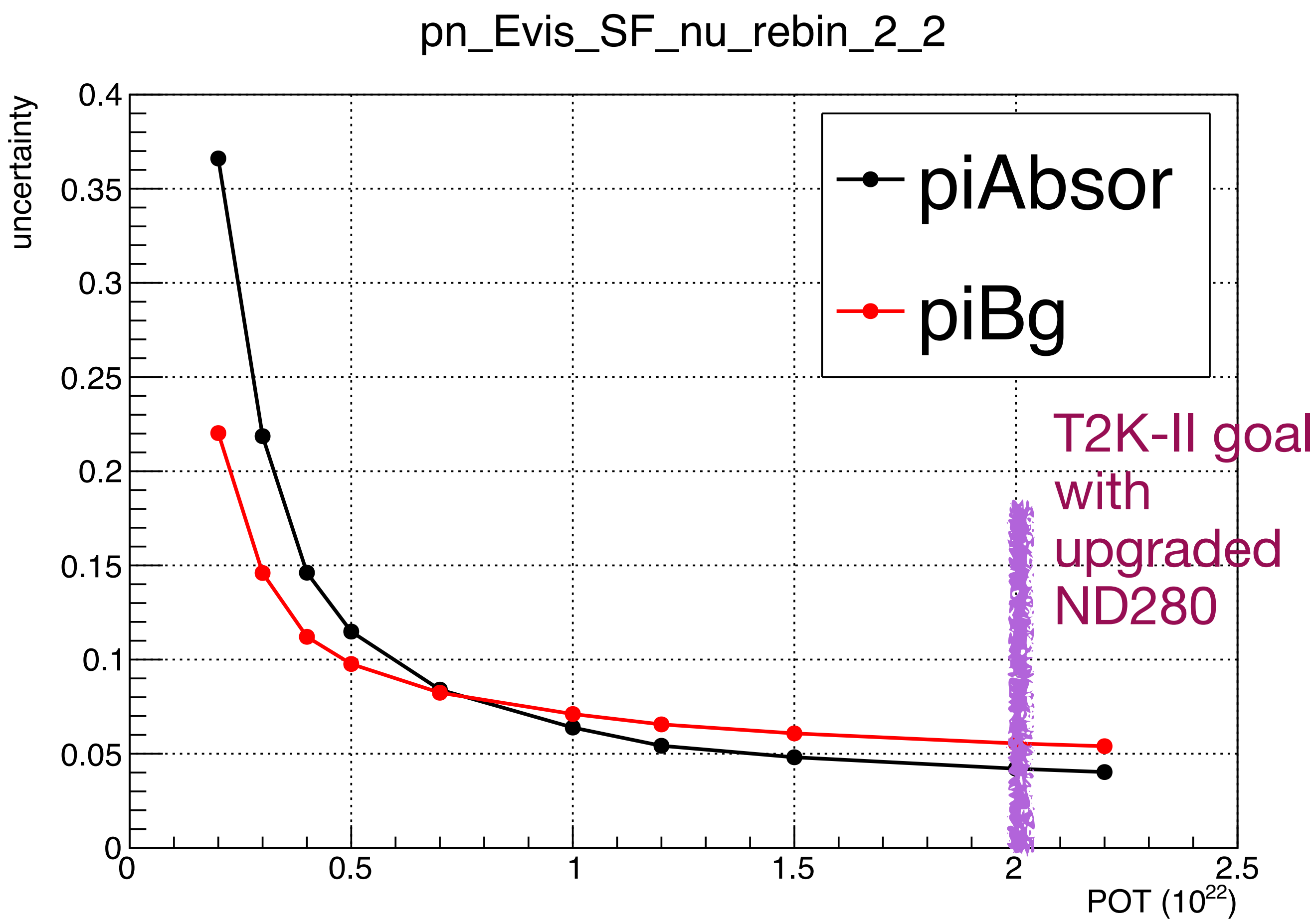


Further binning in Q^2 (square of the 4-momentum transfer) vector may allow the H contribution to be used to confront axial form factor and flux uncertainties.

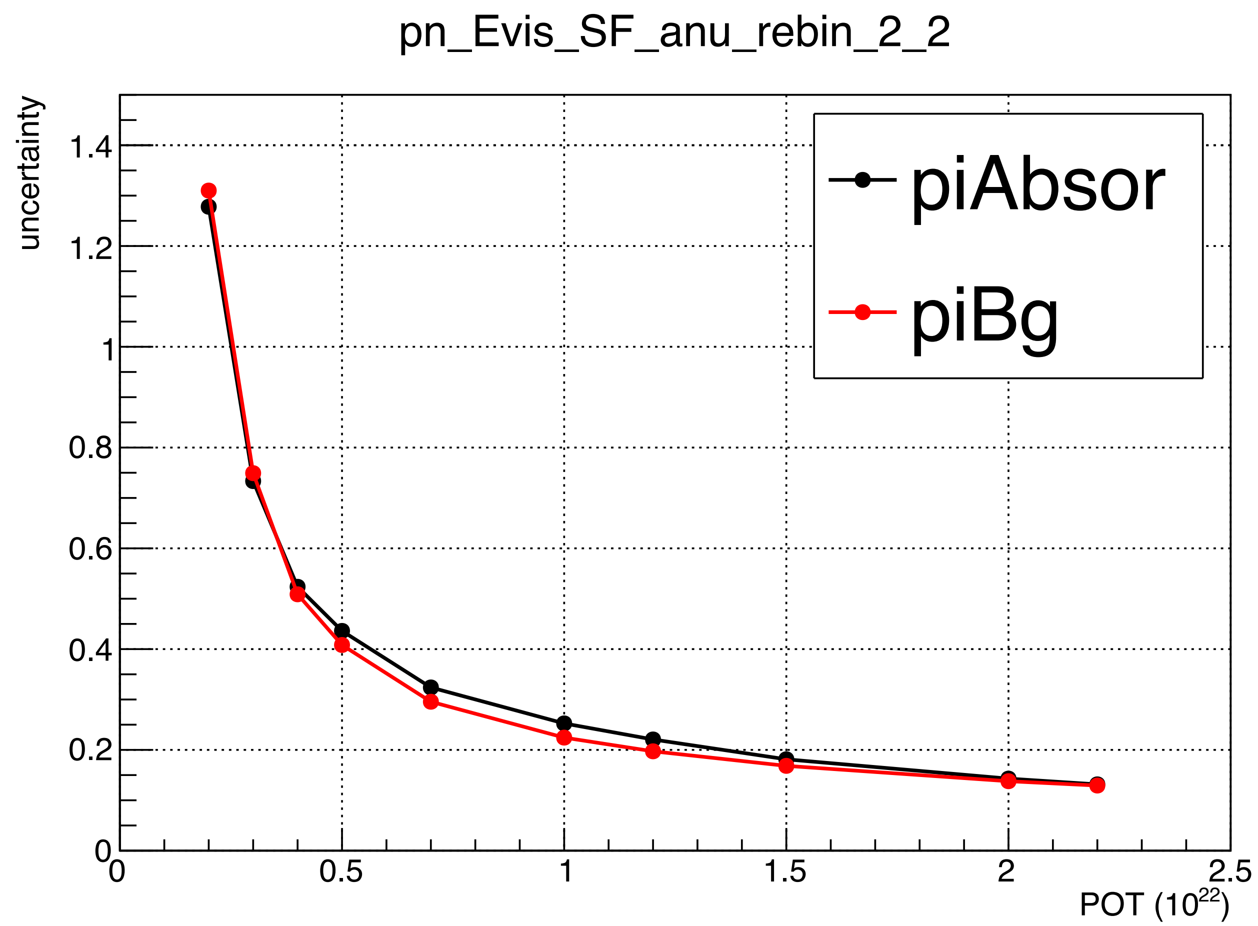
Pion production

- After: Pion uncertainty is divided into 2 new parameters:
  - Pion Absorption: (pion absorbed inside nucleus)
  - Pion Background:(pion was below detection threshold)
  Notice that all of them are CC0pi by reconstruction.





Neutrino



Anti-Neutrino

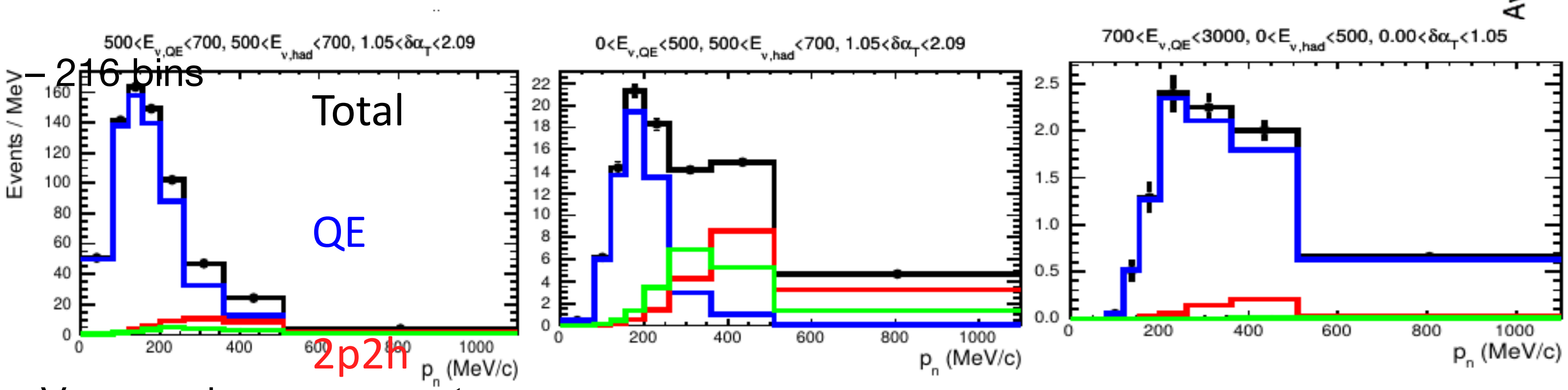
Extension: Multidimensional Analyses

- The results I showed today focus on fitting variables focussed on the hadronic part of neutrino interactions. ND280 current looks at just the muon.

- In the full upgrade fits: put these two together, the power of the upgrade will be more than just what I have shown here.

Example: measure p_n (8 bins) in bins of E_ν^{rec}, $E_\mu + T_p$ and $\delta\alpha_T$ (3 bins)

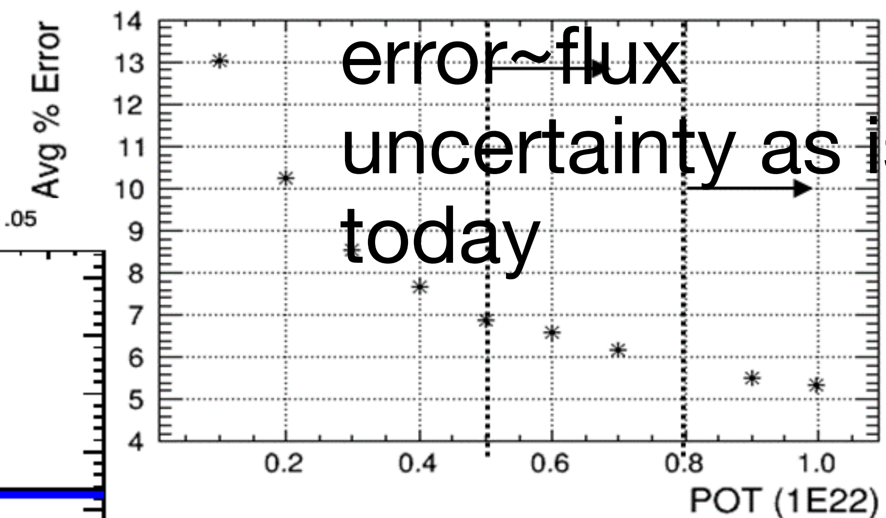
– 216 bins



Very good measurement of Fermi momentum and Eb in the bulk

Clear sensitivity to 2p2h, pionFSI

Special phase space regions where CCQE behavior is atypical



5×10^{21} POT: stat error~flux uncertainty as is today

8×10^{21} POT: stat error~flux uncertainty from replica target NA61

→ **This is a step toward controlling systematics on the lepton to the precision needed for HK!**

(→ avoid biases in oscillation analysis)