Neutrino cross section measurements: recent highlights

(from the past two years & at long-baseline energy range)

Margherita Buizza Avanzini

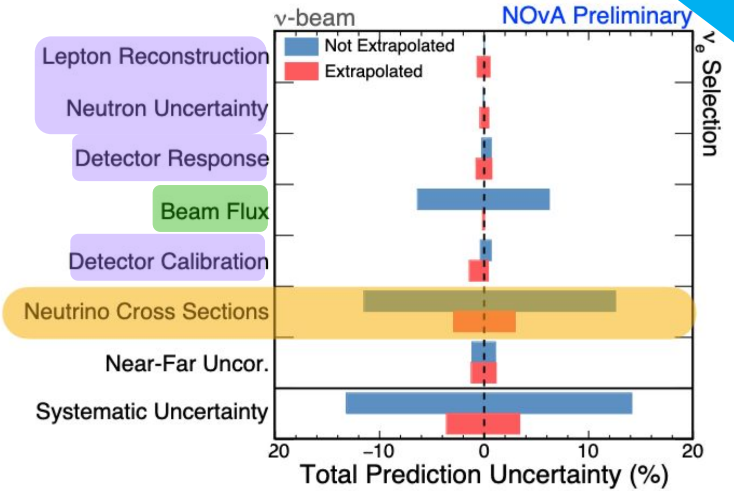
Why neutrino cross sections matter?

T2K

2022

Error source	ν_e appearance
Flux	2.8
ν cross section (ND tuned)	3.8
ν cross section untunable	2.9
SK detector	3.1
Total	5.2

NOvA



M. Dolce @NuInt2024

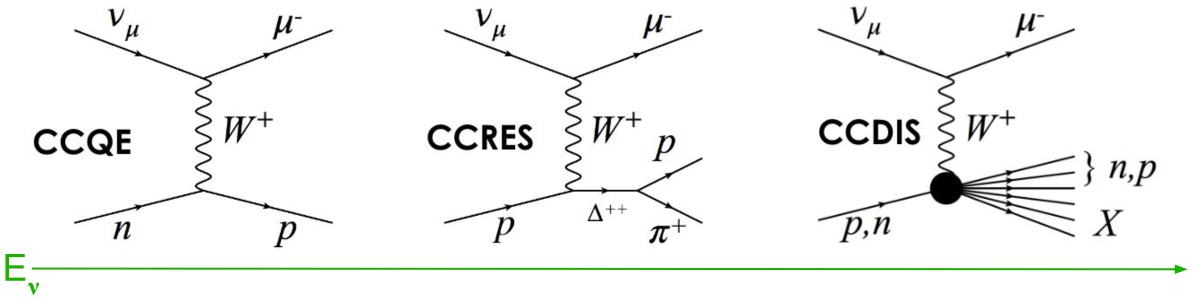
Neutrino interaction uncertainties are the ~ dominant source of systematics in current long-baseline experiments

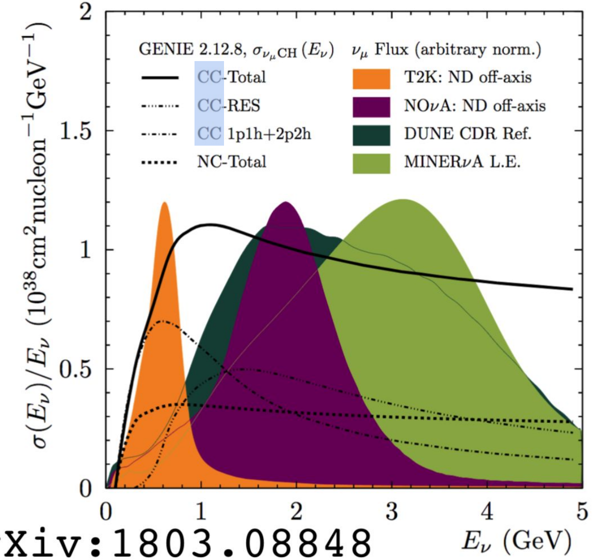
$$\frac{N^{far}_{events}(\vec{x})}{N^{near}_{events}(\vec{x})} = \frac{\sigma(E_\nu,\vec{x}) \otimes \Phi^{far}(E_\nu) \otimes D^{far}(\vec{x}) \otimes P_{osc}(E_\nu)}{\sigma(E_\nu,\vec{x}) \otimes \Phi^{near}(E_\nu) \otimes D^{near}(\vec{x})}$$

Today not the major problem, we have ~100 ν_e appearance events... but this will become a problem soon (T2K phase 2, Hyper-Kamiokande, DUNE)

ν interaction predictions and uncertainties

Our current detectors are especially sensitive to Charged Current interactions. Depending on the incoming flux (E_ν), different interactions are the most probable:





arXiv:1803.08848

Neutrino energy reconstruction methods rely on the final state particle kinematics (and on the detector technology).

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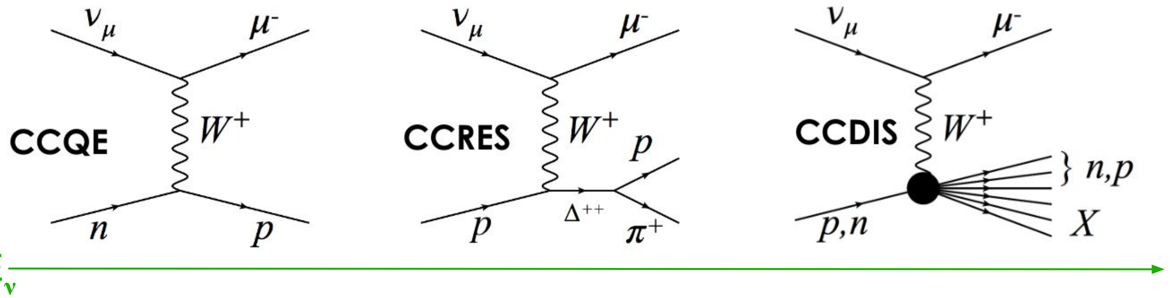

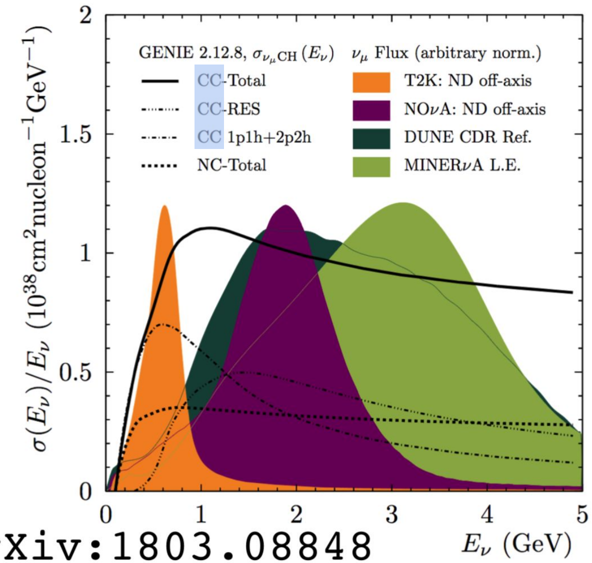

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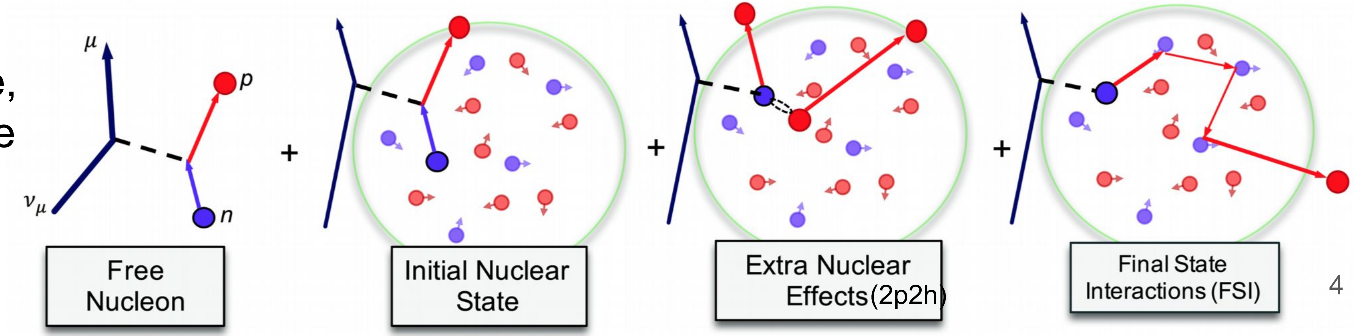
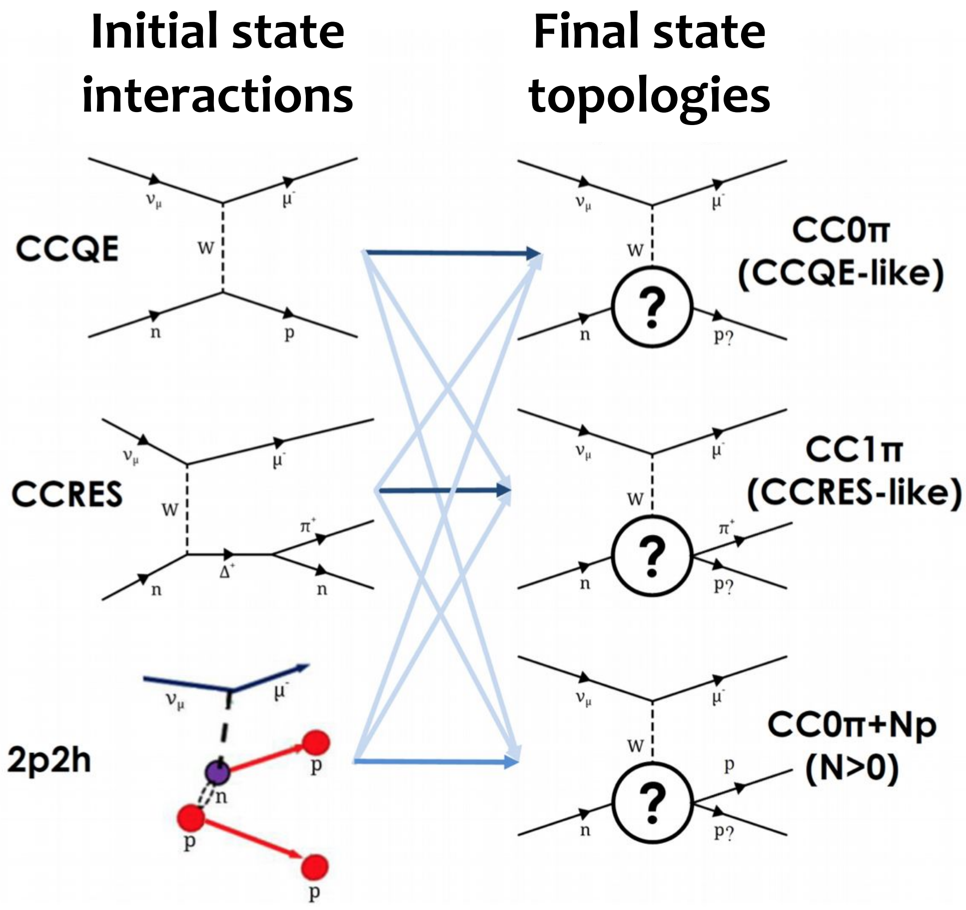
Neutrino energy reconstruction methods rely on the final state particle kinematics (and on the detector technology).

Ideally, from the final state, we want to access the true interaction, but **nuclear effects** play an important role



Final state topologies



Our detectors can only reconstruct final state particles after nuclear effect

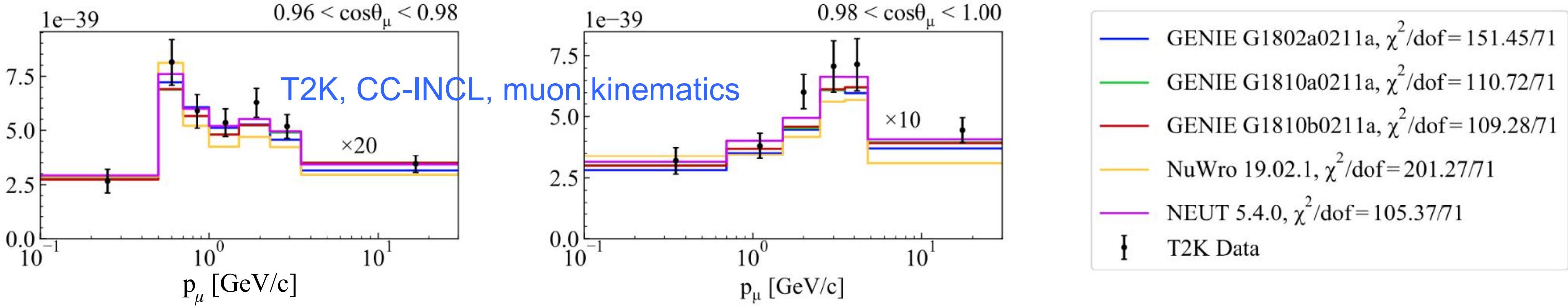
- charged lepton (CC) or no lepton (NC)
- w. or w/o pions: $0\pi^{+-0}$, $1\pi^{+-0}$
- w. or w/o protons: 0p, 1p, Np

Final state topologies are the only categories we can access w/o referring to theoretical models, but they are **composed of a mixture of initial state interactions**

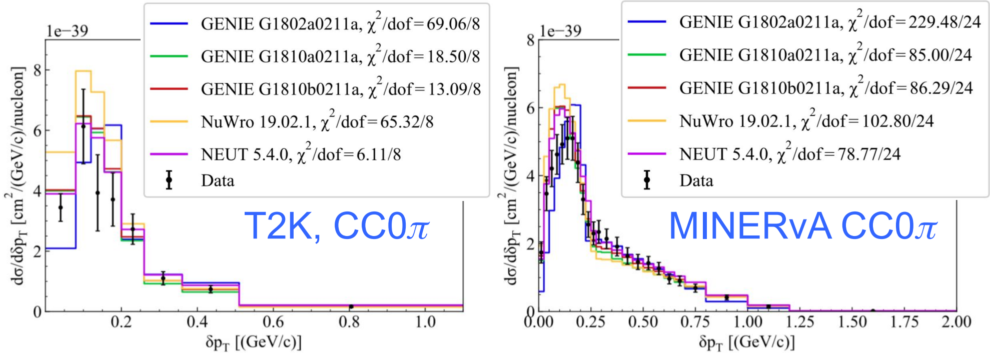
Difficult task for the xsec community is to try to characterize these initial state interactions to check/tune theoretical models (and for the theory community to try to predict our final state topologies starting from the initial state interactions)

XSEC experiments: Comparisons and challenges as from TENSION 2019

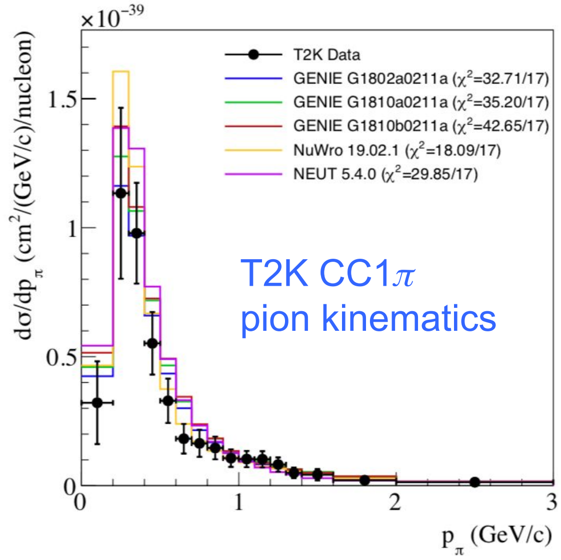
M.B.A. et al., Phys. Rev. D 105, 092004 (2022)



Despite the increasing availability and quality of cross-section data and extraction techniques, as well as of the available interaction models, TENSION is still the right word to use…



Transverse Kinematic Imbalance Variables



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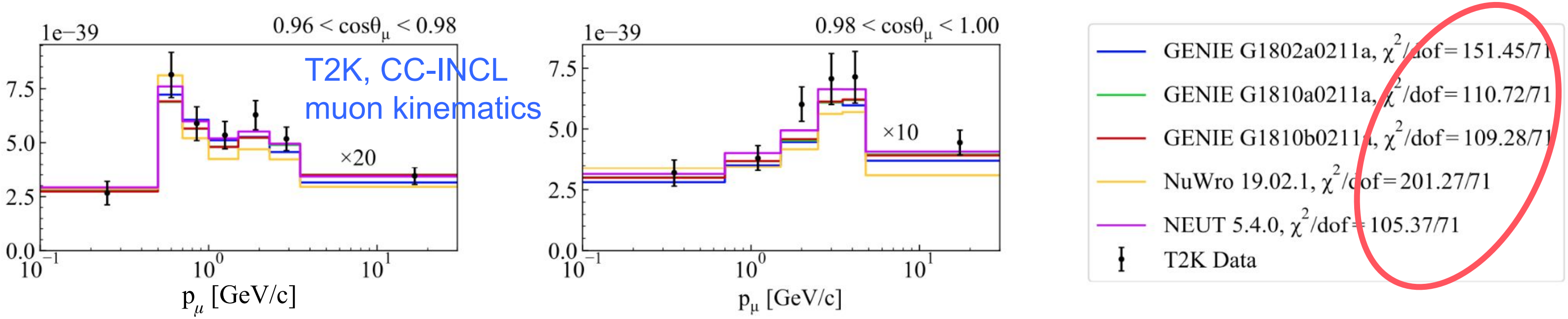

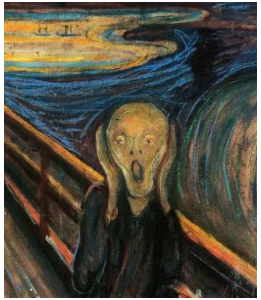

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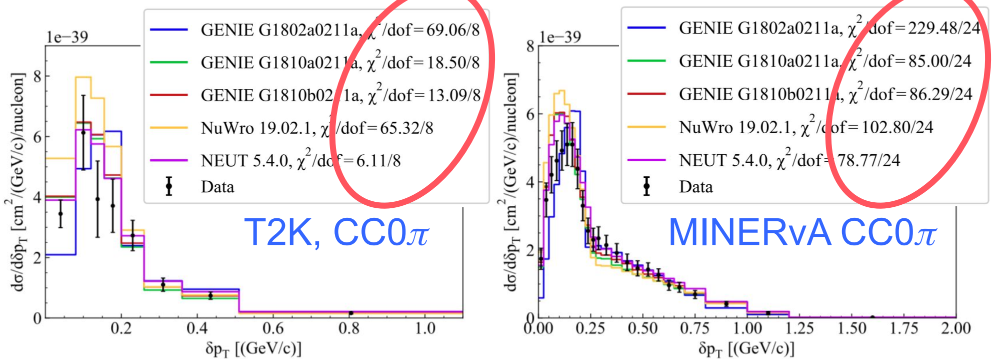

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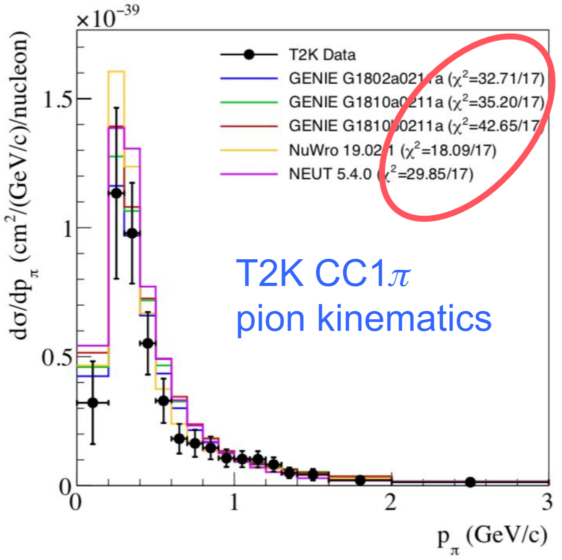

KEEP
CALM
AND
MEASURE
ν XSEC

What is a cross section?

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx_i dy_j} = \frac{N_{ij}^{signal}}{\epsilon_{ij} \Phi N_{nucleons}^{FV}} \times \frac{1}{\Delta x_i \Delta y_j}$$

What is a cross section?

After background subtraction and unfolding of detector effects

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx_i dy_j} = \frac{N_{ij}^{signal}}{\epsilon_{ij}\Phi N_{nucleons}^{FV}} \times \frac{1}{\Delta x_i \Delta y_j}$$

true variables

efficiency correction

double (or more?) differential

- Signal, to be defined considering the detector capabilities ⇒ **final state topology**
- Selected signal samples contain also some background ⇒ need of **background samples**
- Observables, to be chosen considering the detector capabilities ⇒ **usually lepton and/or hadron kinematics**
- Limit the model dependence of the efficiency correction ⇒ perform **2D (or more) differential measurements**, phase space restriction,...
- Cross section to be extracted as a function of the true observables ⇒ **unfolding of detector effects**

Typical night of a neutrino cross-section analyser

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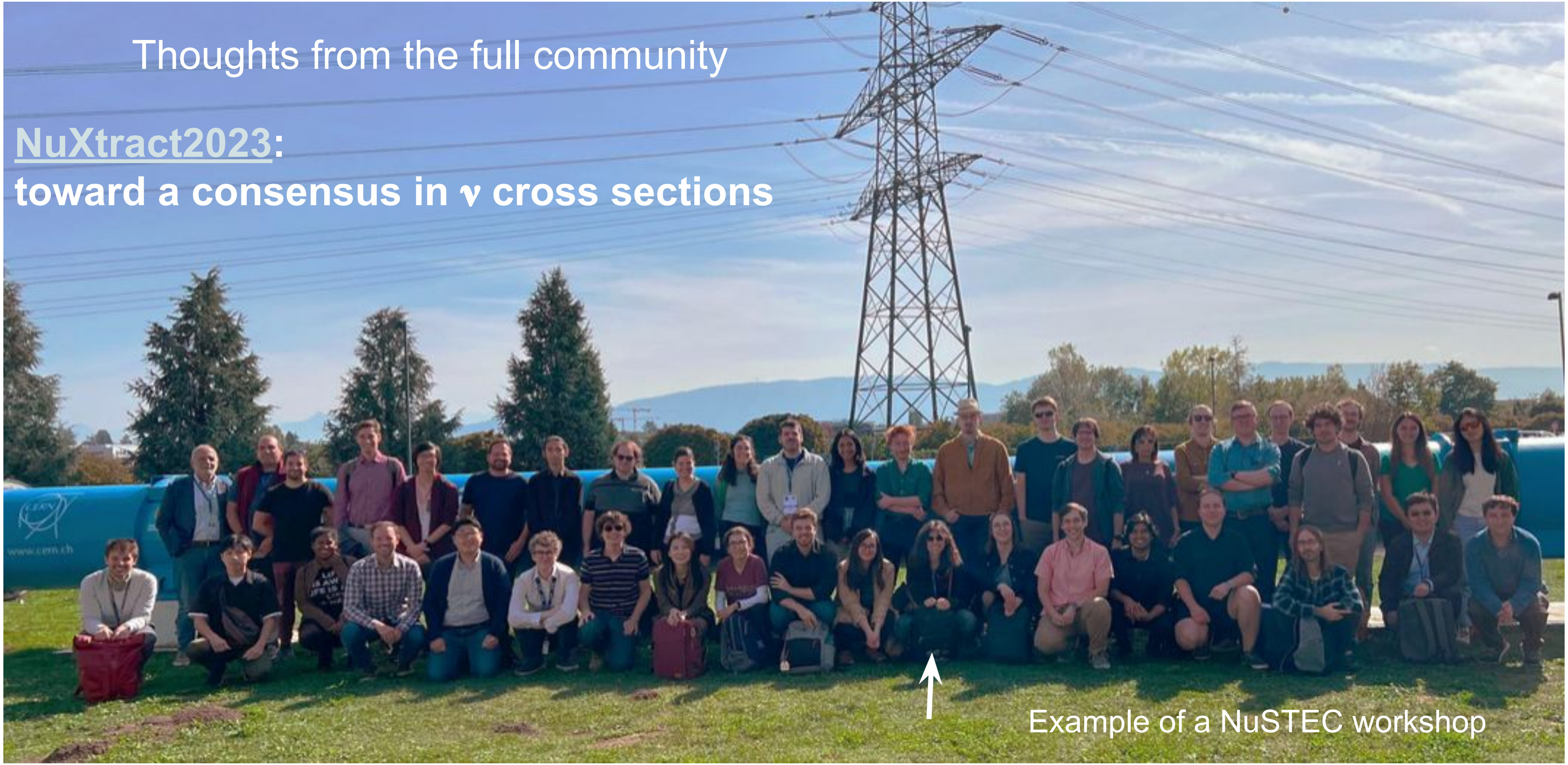
Thoughts from the full community

NuXtract2023:
toward a consensus in ν cross sections



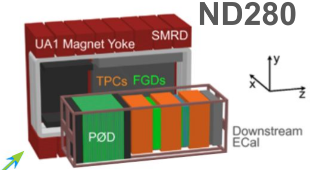
Example of a NuSTEC workshop

But we also have fun…

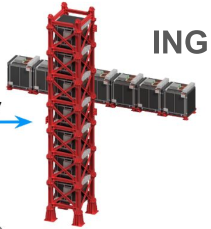
Main actors in the field

T2K

1. Near detectors
2. H_2O and plastic CH
3. different off-axis



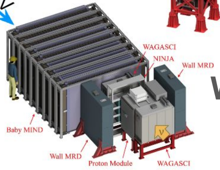
$\bar{E}_\nu$ = 0.6 GeV, 2.5° off-axis

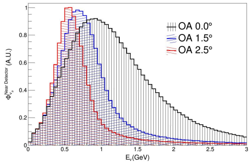


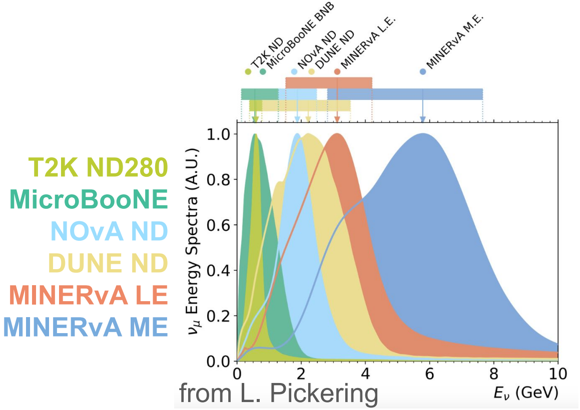
$\bar{E}_\nu$ = 1.1 GeV, on-axis

J-PARC

$\bar{E}_\nu$ = 0.9 GeV, 1.5° off-axis





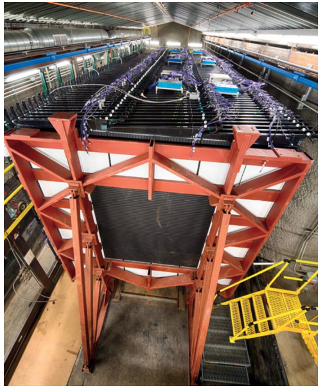


NOvA

1. Liquid scintillator
2. off-axis

Fermilab
NuMI beam

$\bar{E}_\nu$ = 1.8 GeV, 0.8° off-axis



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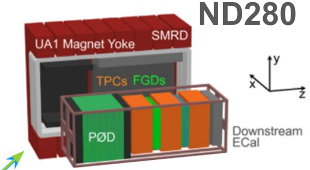
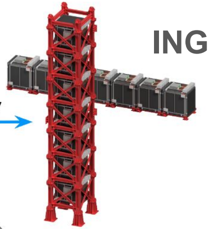
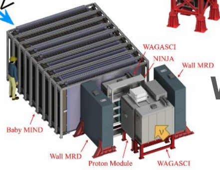


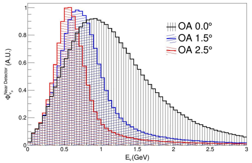
$\bar{E} = 0.6$ GeV
2.5° off-axis

$\bar{E} = 1.1$ GeV
on-axis



$\bar{E} = 0.9$ GeV
1.5° off-axis





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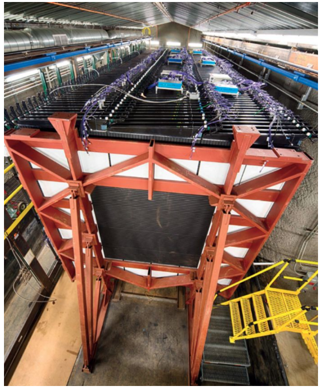
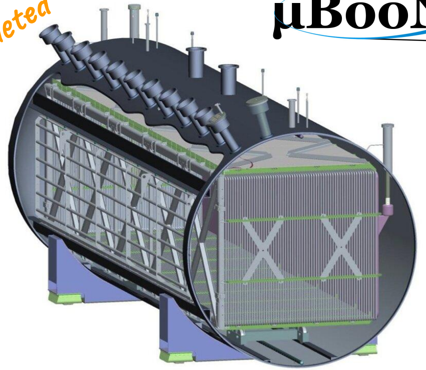
2. off-axis

Fermilab
NuMI beam

$\bar{E}_\nu = 1.8$ GeV
0.8° off-axis



Data taking completed



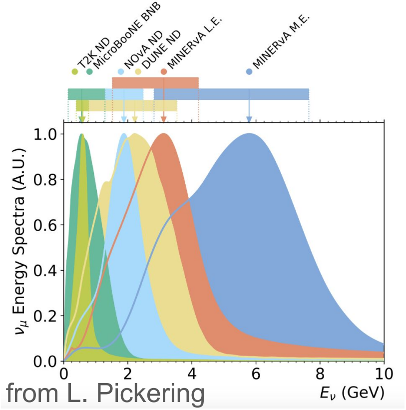
1. LArTPC
2. BNB beam on-axis
3. NuMI beam off-axis

$\bar{E}_\nu = 0.8$ GeV
BNB on-axis

$\bar{E}_\nu = 0.9$ GeV
NuMI, 8° off-axis

Fermilab

T2K ND280
MicroBooNE
NOvA ND
DUNE ND
MINERvA LE
MINERvA ME



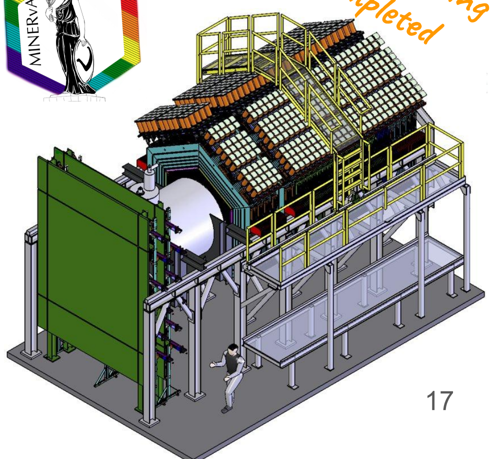
from L. Pickering

Data taking completed

1. Several targets: C, CH, Fe, Pb, H_2O, He
2. two beams ~3GeV and ~6GeV

Fermilab
NuMI beam

E_ν ~3.5GeV (Low), ~6GeV (Mid.)
on-axis



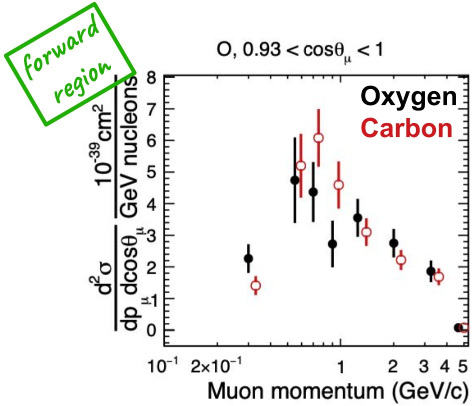
Priorities of neutrino cross-section community

- **Limit model dependence**, by defining the signal depending on the final state topology (instead of the true interaction), by carefully choosing the observables (detectable variables) and applying the efficiency corrections
- Characterise the **dominant channels CC0π and CC1π**, while also exploring subdominant or rare ones (characterise the background)
- **Promote combined measurements** (multi-flux, multi-target, multi-channel) that allow to provide correlations between measurements and explore E- and A- dependences
- **Explore nuclear effects**, that are the main responsible of systematics in the oscillation analysis
- Provide new measurements on **different targets**: CH, water, Argon (but also Pb and Fe)
- Provide **data release** allowing to preserve useful data results over the next decades and in the simplest format for theoreticians to be used
- Develop and maintain **sophisticated tools and careful procedures** for the cross section extraction (unfolding and error propagation) and diagnostic

How these measurements are used?

exemple from recent T2K developments

Simultaneous 2D CC0π measurement on O and C @ND280 in p_μ and $\cos\theta_\mu$



Phys. Rev. D 101, 112004 (2020)

Other previous tuning examples: MINERvA, MicroBooNE, NOvA

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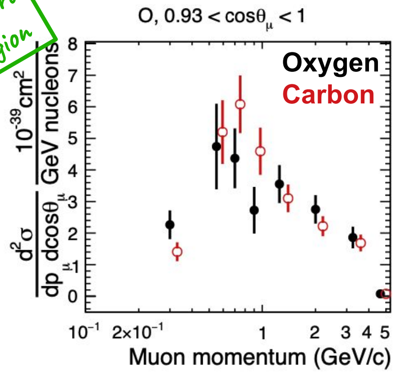
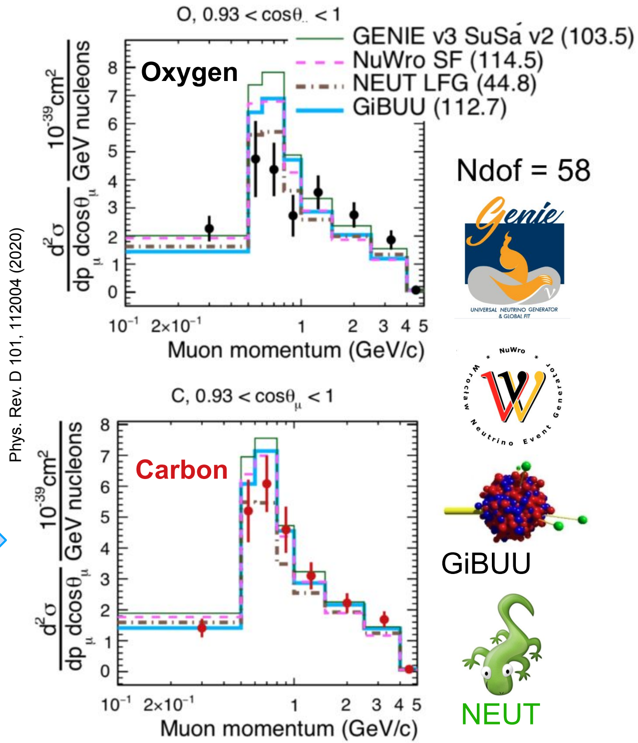
forward region



Phys. Rev. D 101, 112004 (2020)

comparison of data against different models (SuSav2, SF, LFG) and generators (NuWro, GENIE, NEUT, GiBUU)



Ndof = 58

GiBUU

NEUT

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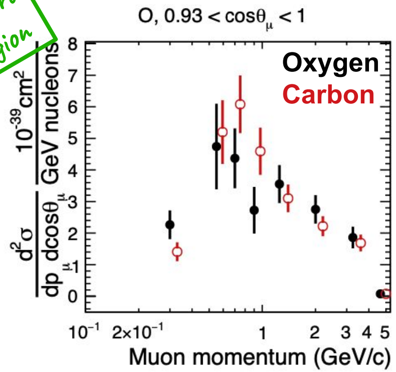

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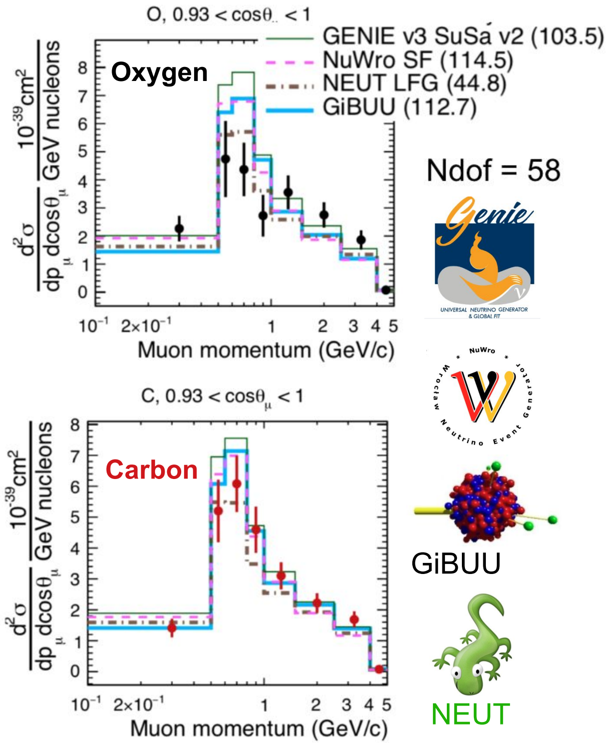

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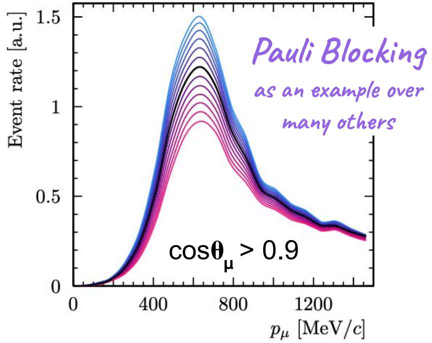
GiBUU

NEUT

clear disagreement with most sophisticated nuclear model in this region

Need to develop a **systematics parameterisation** of ν interaction models able to recover enough freedom

Phys. Rev. D 109, 072006 (2024)



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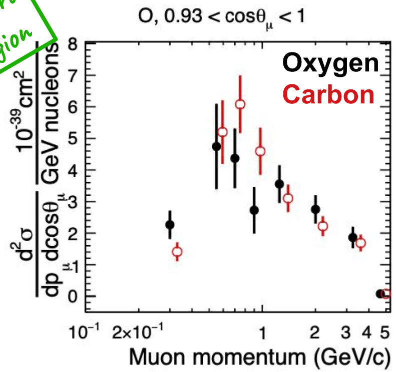

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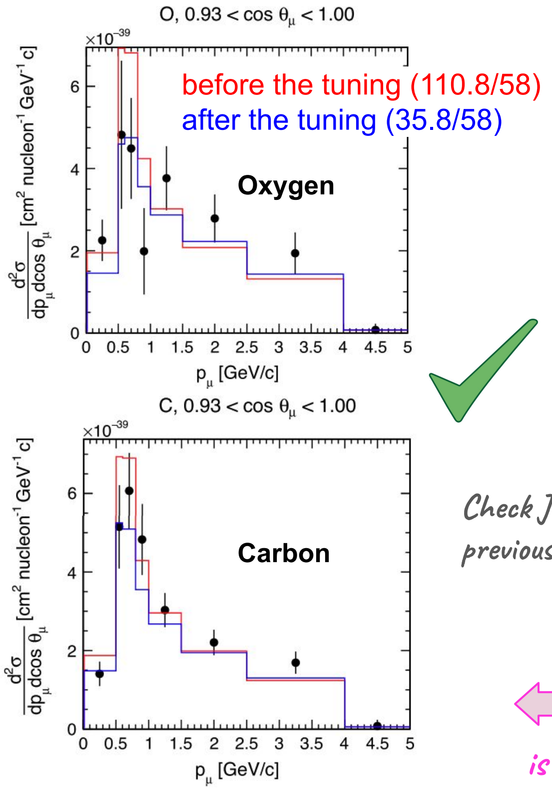

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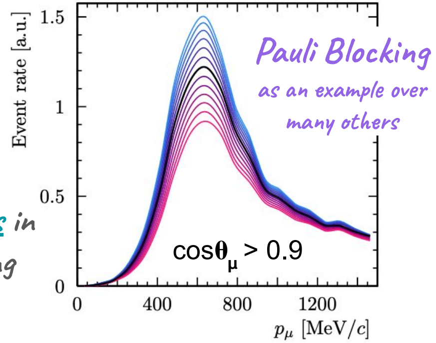


Check Jaafar's slides in previous IRN meeting

is the parameterisation allowing a good tuning? Check on O&C xsec results

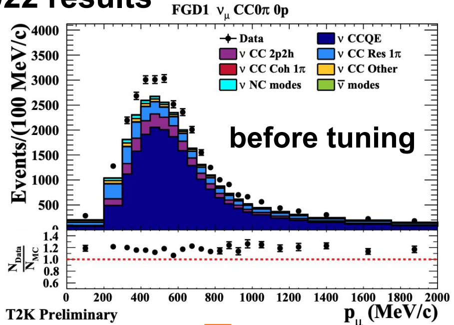
Other previous tuning examples: MINERvA, MicroBooNE, NOvA

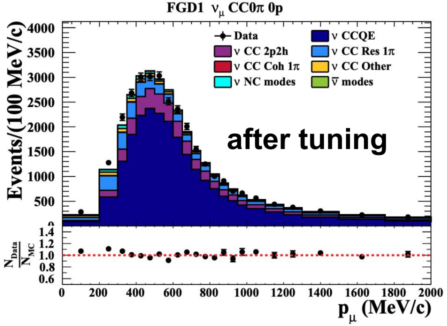
How these measurements are used?

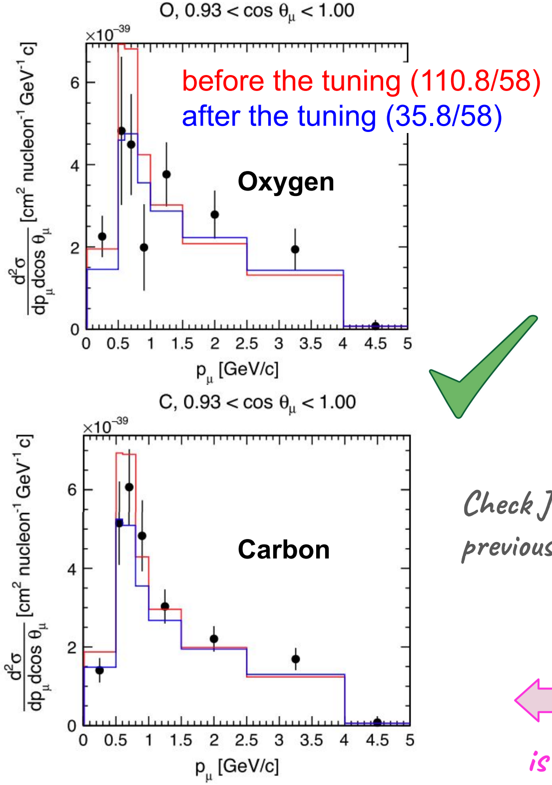
exemple from recent T2K developments

New parameterisation applied in **the official model tuning for the oscillation analysis**

Near Detector: 2022 results







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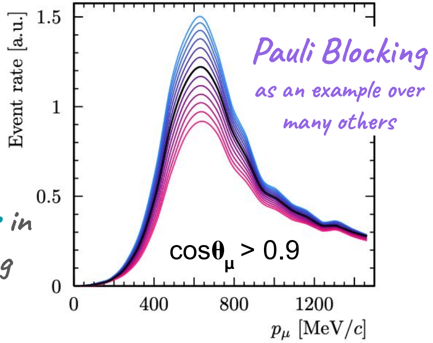

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What's new since last Neutrino conference?

T2K

Joint CC0π on CH and H2O with WAGASCI

NCπ+ on CH, NuInt 2024

ν_μ and anti-ν_μ CC-Coherent π prod, Phys. Rev. D **108**, 092009 (2023)

Joint CC0π on CH on- and off-axis, Phys. Rev. D **108**, 112009 (2023)

NOvA

Anti-ν_μ CC Inclusive, NuInt2024

Low hadronic energy CC0π, Wine&Cheese seminar

ν_μ CC π^0, Phys. Rev. D **107**, 112008 (2023)

μBooNE

NCπ^0 : BNB, arXiv:2404.10948

CCπ^0: BNB, arXiv:2404.09949

Joint CC0p/CCNp, BNB (0.8 GeV), arxiv:2402.19281 (short), arxiv:2402.19216 (long)

CC0π1p generalized kinematic imbalance variables, BNB, arxiv:2310.06082

3D CC Inclusive, BNB, arxiv:2307.06413

η production in Argon, BNB, Phys. Rev. Lett. 132, 151801 (2024)

Multi-Differential CC0π1p TKI, BNB, Phys. Rev. Lett. 131, 101802 (2023), Phys. Rev. D 108, 053002 (2023)

Quasi-elastic Λ baryon production, NuMI beam, Phys. Rev. Lett. 130, 231802 (2023)

CC0π2p, BNB, arXiv:2211.03734

ν_e CC0π, Phys. Rev. D 106, L051102 (2022)

NuInt2024

MINERvA

ν_e and $\bar{\nu}_e$ CC Inclusive at low Q2 on CH, ME, Phys. Rev. D 109, 092008 (2024)

Neutrons in anti-ν_μ CC on CH, Phys. Rev. D 108, (2023) 112010

Axial vector form factor from antineutrino-proton scattering, Nature, 614, 48-53 (2023)

Joint ν_μ CC0π on CH, C, water, Fe, and Pb, Phys. Rev. Lett. 130, 161801 (2023)

High-Stat. anti-ν_μ CC0π on CH at E_ν~ 6GeV, Phys. Rev. D 108, (2023) 032018 (2023)

Coherent π+ production in C, CH, Fe and Pb at $\langle E_\nu \rangle$~6 GeV, Phys. Rev. Lett. 131, 051801 (2023)

CC1π+ on CH, C, H2O, Fe, and Pb, Phys. Rev. Lett. 131, 011801 (2023)

ME flux contraint using anti-ν, Phys. Rev. D 107, 012001 (2023)

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Low hadronic energy and E_{avail} CC0π, Wine&Cheese seminar

ν_μ CC π^0, Phys. Rev. D **107**, 112008 (2023)

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MINERvA

$\bar{\nu}_e$ and ν_e CC Inclusive at low Q2 on CH, ME, Phys. Rev. D 109, 092008 (2024)

Neutrons in anti-ν_μ CC on CH, Phys. Rev. D 108, (2023) 112010

Axial vector form factor from antineutrino-proton scattering, Nature, 614, 48-53 (2023)

Joint ν_μ CC0π on CH, C, water, Fe, and Pb, Phys. Rev. Lett. 130, 161801 (2023)

High-Stat. anti-ν_μ CC0π on CH at E_ν~ 6GeV, Phys. Rev. D 108, (2023) 032018 (2023)

Coherent π+ production in C, CH, Fe and Pb at $\langle E_\nu \rangle$~6 GeV, Phys. Rev. Lett. 131, 051801 (2023)

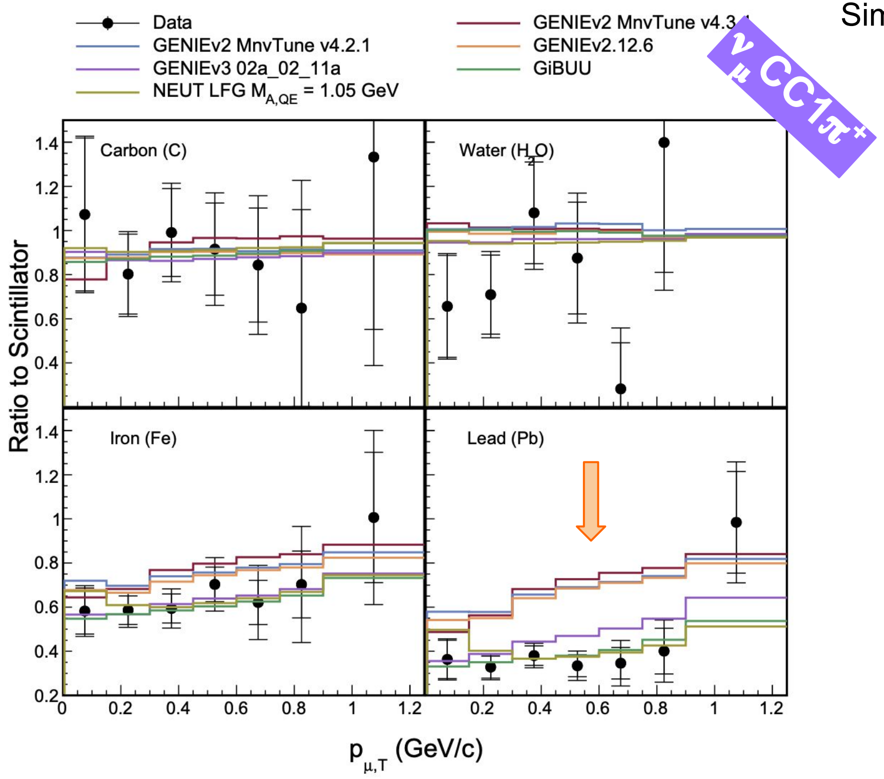
Joint ν_μ CC1π+ on CH, C, H2O, Fe, and Pb, Phys. Rev. Lett. 131, 011801 (2023)

ME flux contraint using anti-ν, Phys. Rev. D 107, 012001 (2023)

Testing xsec A-dependence for several channels!
Can we rely on CH measurements to extrapolate to H_2O or Ar?

Multi-target @MINERvA

$<E_\nu>$ ~ 6 GeV



Simultaneous measurement on **several targets,** 8 variables explored

None of the 6 models tested seems to reproduce the data well

A-dependence is different in different model/generators

CC1π: Phys. Rev. Lett. 131, 011801 (2023)

CC0π: Phys. Rev. Lett. 130, 161801 (2023)

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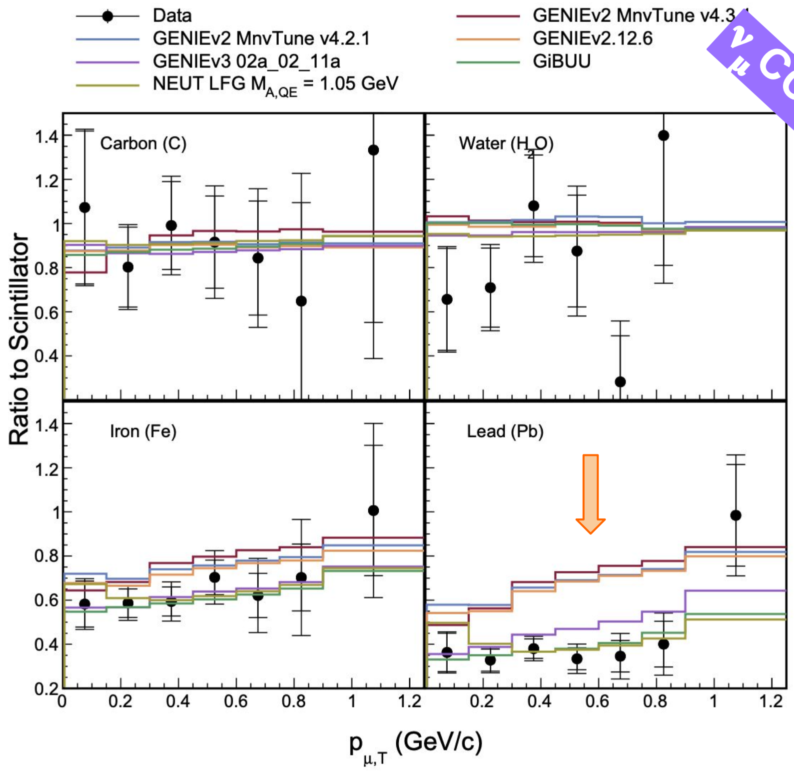
ν_μ CC1π^+



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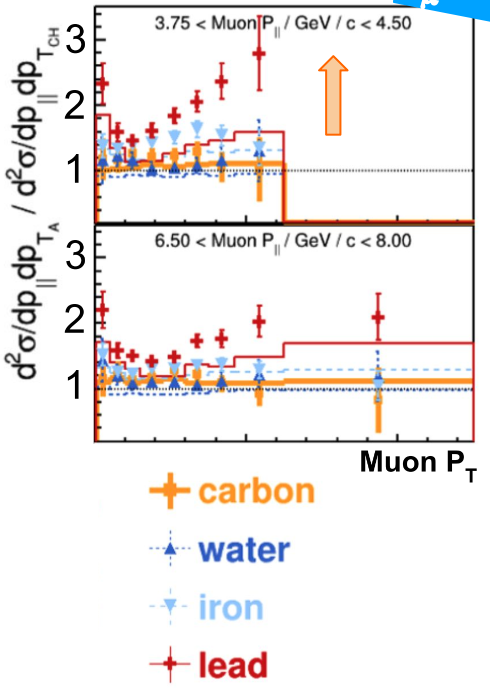


Excess above the prediction that grows with A and P_T but seems stable across $P_{||}$

Considering also CC1π channel, seems to point on a **higher π absorption than what could be imagined by looking at CH**

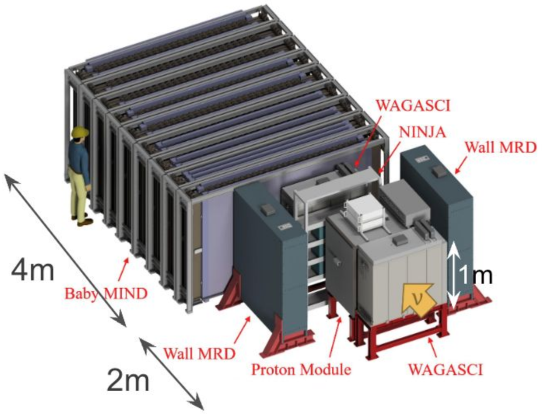
FSI mismodelling at higher A?

CC1π: Phys. Rev. Lett. 131, 011801 (2023)

CC0π: Phys. Rev. Lett. 130, 161801 (2023)

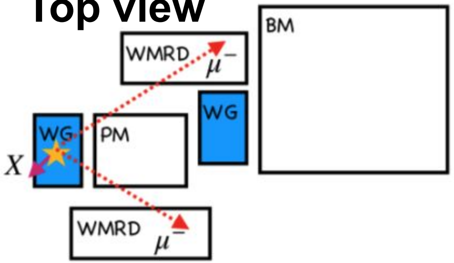
Multi-target @T2K

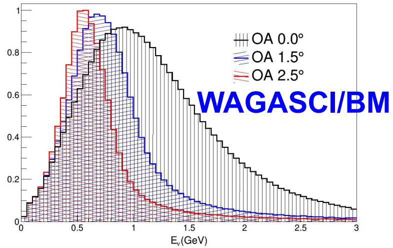
Simultaneous study of O and C interactions is particularly relevant for T2K and HK

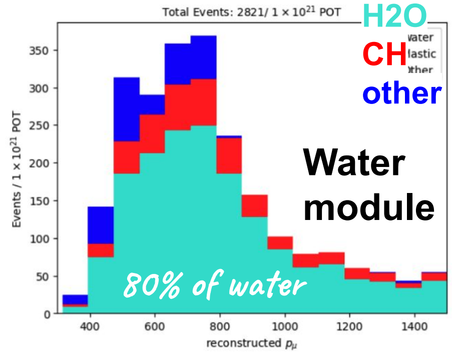


Plastic and water (+plastic) modules → allow simultaneous measurements on CH and H_2O

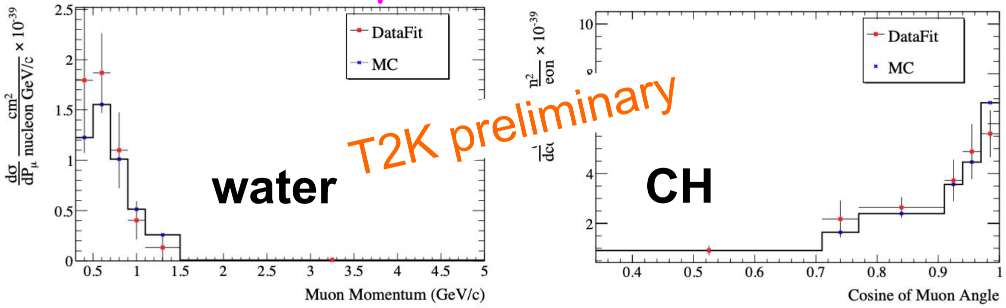
Top view







$\nu_\mu CC0\pi$ on CH and H_2O



Two water/CH simultaneous 1D measurements: p_μ and $\cos\theta_\mu$

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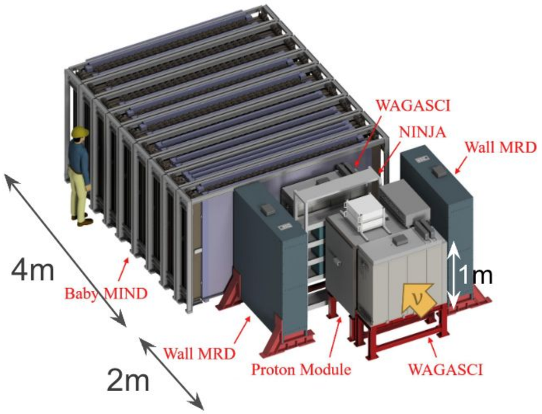

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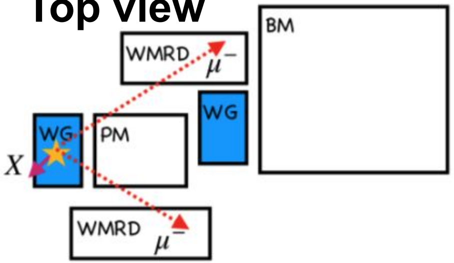
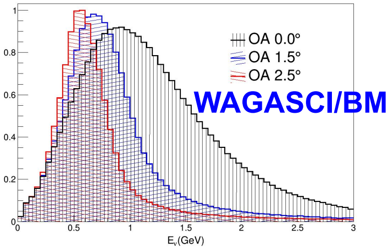
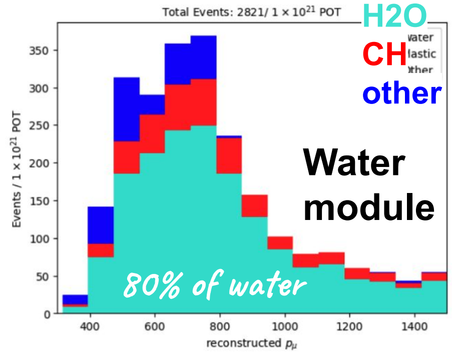
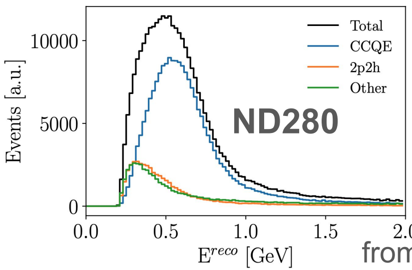
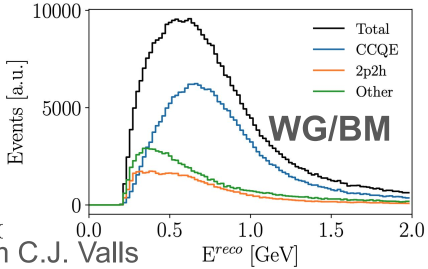








from C.J. Valls



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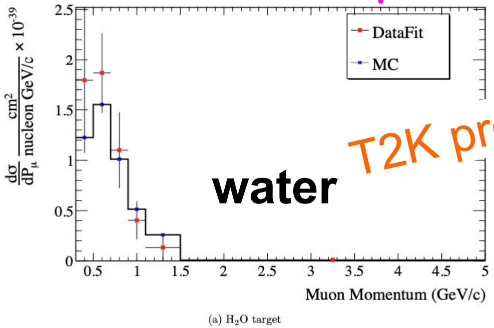
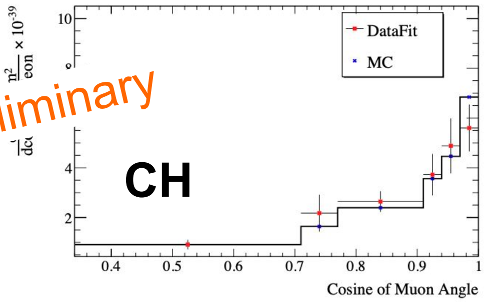


T2K preliminary

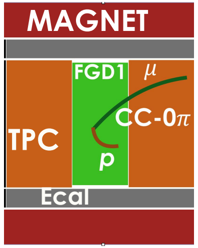


Future plans include joint measurements with ND280

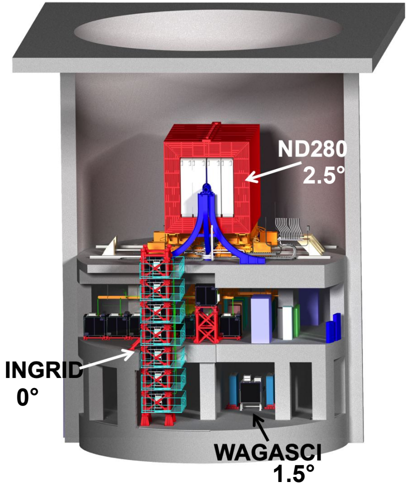
Two water/CH simultaneous 1D measurements: p_μ and $\cos\theta_\mu$

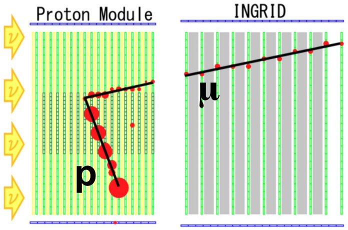
Try to study the energy dependence of neutrino interactions. Can we extrapolate xsec at different E_ν?

Multi-flux @T2K

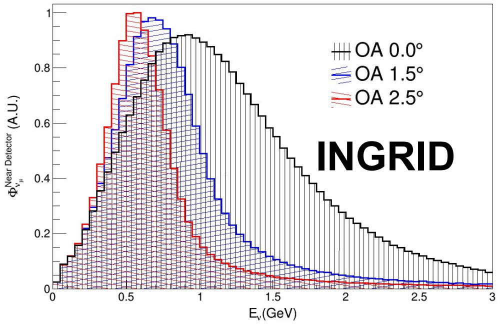


Phys. Rev. D **108**, 112009 (2023)





ND280



First joint on/off-axis ν_μ CC0π analysis on CH, using two T2K near detectors at different angles wrt the beam direction → different (correlated) fluxes

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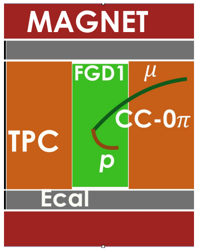
Phys. Rev. D **108**, 112009 (2023)



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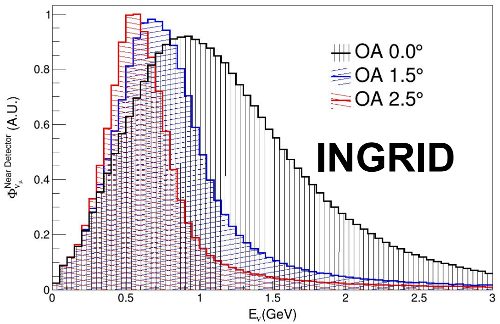

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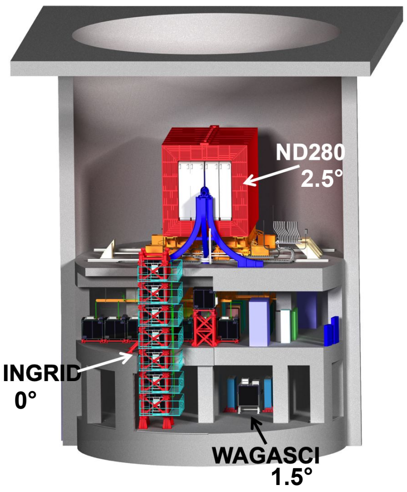
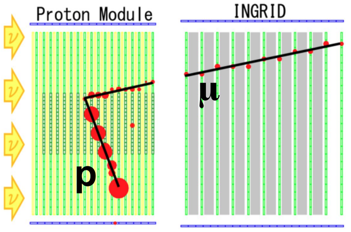
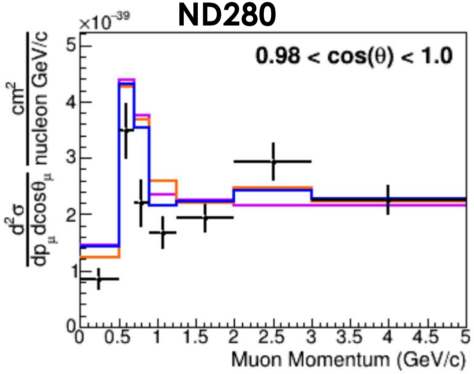
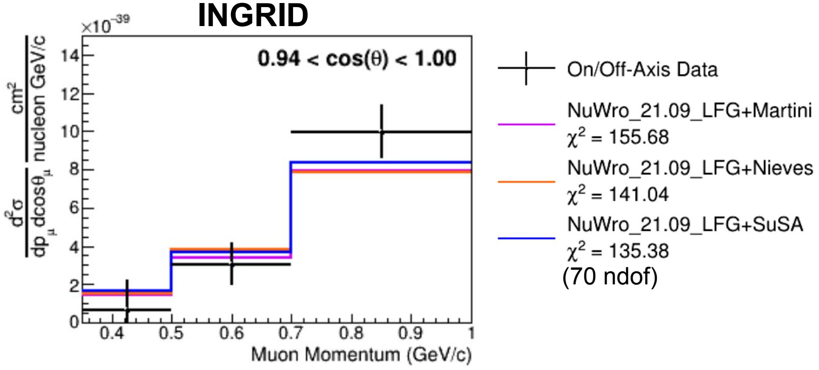




ν_μ CC0π on CH





Allows to study the **energy dependence of ν interactions** (same beam but different spectra) especially 2p2h or CCRES

For the first time, **possible to test models simultaneously at two different angles/fluxes**

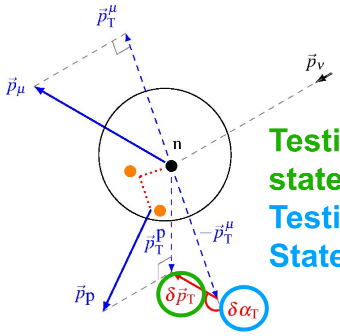
Models struggle in reproducing data

Protons @μBooNE: TKI

μBooNE

$\langle E_\nu \rangle \sim 0.8$ GeV

ν_μ CC0π 1p on Ar



Testing the initial state nucleon

Testing Final State Interactions

Most xsec extracted as a function of the lepton kinematics (the easiest to reconstruct). But when the p is also reconstructed, we can access variables combining μ and p, that allow to test nuclear effects (2p2h, FSI, Fermi motion): imbalance in the f.s. ⇔ some nuclear effects

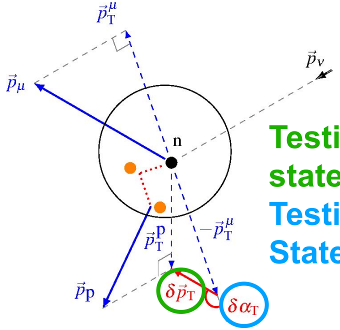
Using a series of variables combining μ and p kinematics: δp_T, δp_{Tx}, δp_{Ty}, $\delta\alpha_T$, $\delta\varphi_T$, $\cos\vartheta_\mu$, $\cos\vartheta_p$, $E^{cal} = E_\mu + K_p + E_b$

Transverse Kinematics Imbalance

Protons @μBooNE: TKI

μBooNE

$<E_\nu> \sim 0.8$ GeV



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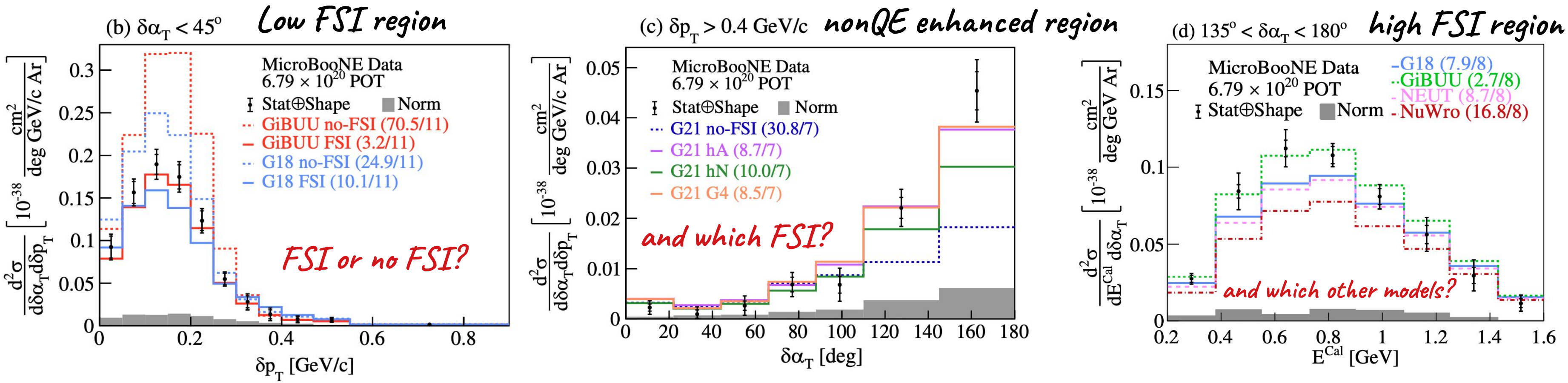


Models with FSI favoured

Testing different FSI and nuclear models

Possible to select/**disentangle different nuclear effects with 2D measurements**

Evident mismodelling in several variables, less evident for E^{cal}

First TKI measurement on Ar!

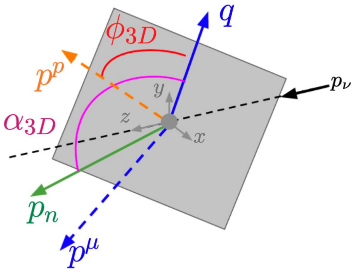
Phys. Rev. Lett. 131, 101802 (2023),

Phys. Rev. D 108, 053002 (2023)

Generalized KI @μBooNE

TKI variables used so far live in the transverse plane (2D). And if we try to recover 3D variables? Generalized KI !

arxiv:2310.06082

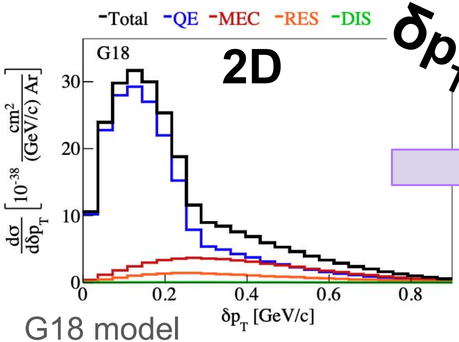


$\boldsymbol{p_n}$~ initial struck nucleon momentum ~ δp_T in 3D

$\boldsymbol{\phi_{3D}}$: angle between the p_p and the total mom. transfer ~ $\delta\phi_T$, in 3D

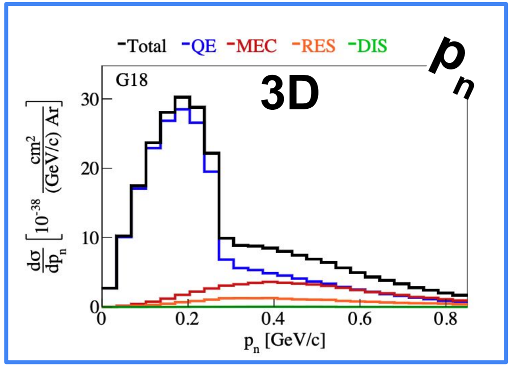
$\boldsymbol{\alpha_{3D}}$: angle between p_n and the total mom. transfer q ~ $\delta\alpha_T$, in 3D

ν_μ CC0π 1p on Ar



δp_T

G18 model



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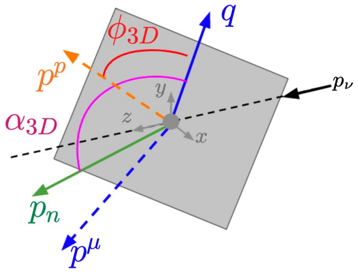

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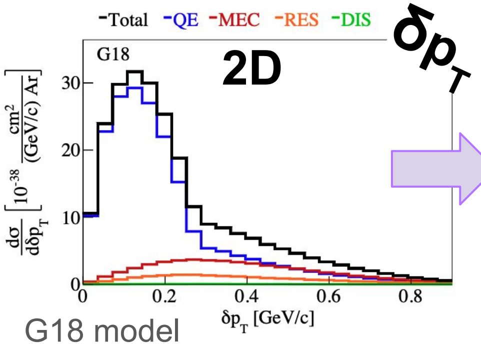

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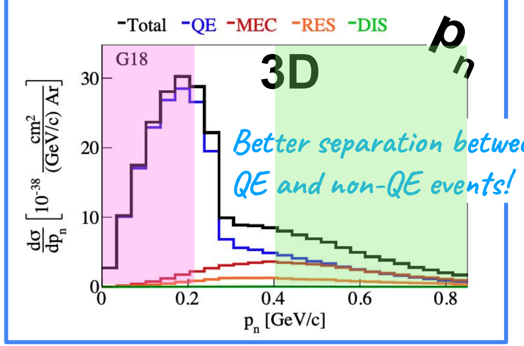
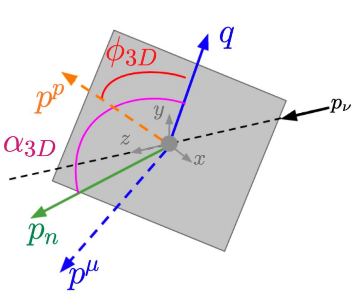


Better separation between QE and non-QE events!

Generalized KI @µBooNE

TKI variables used so far live in the transverse plane (2D). And if we try to recover 3D variables? Generalized KI !

arxiv:2310.06082



ν_μ *CC0π 1p on Ar*

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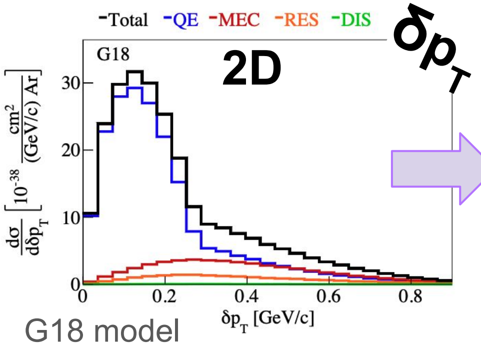

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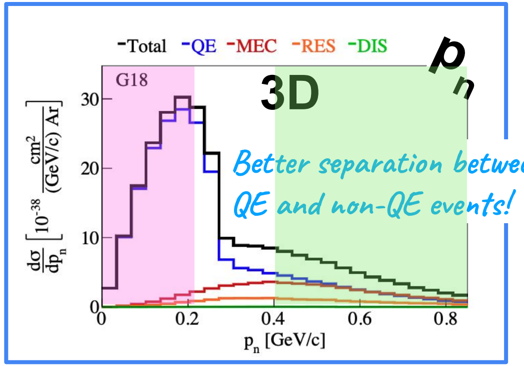
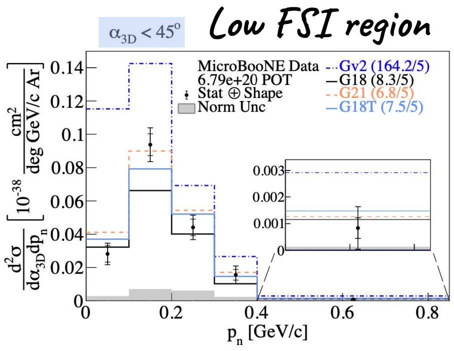
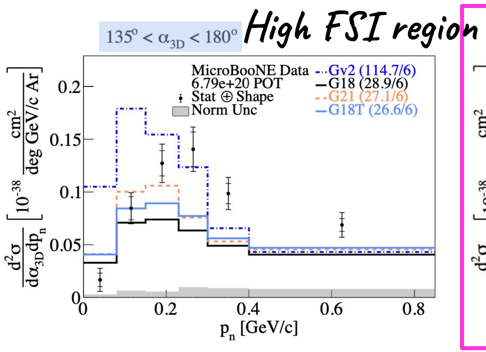
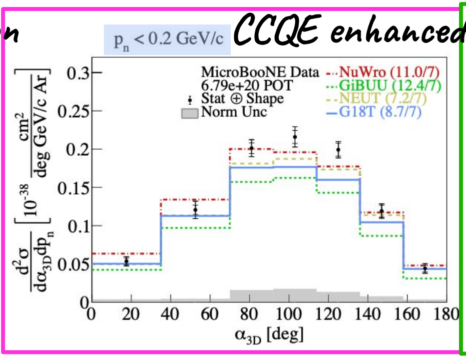


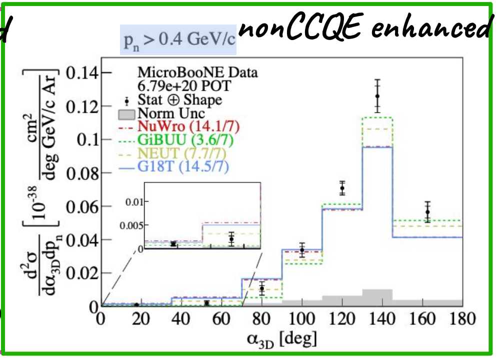
Some old models clearly disfavoured

More recent models agree in certain regions and are worse in others







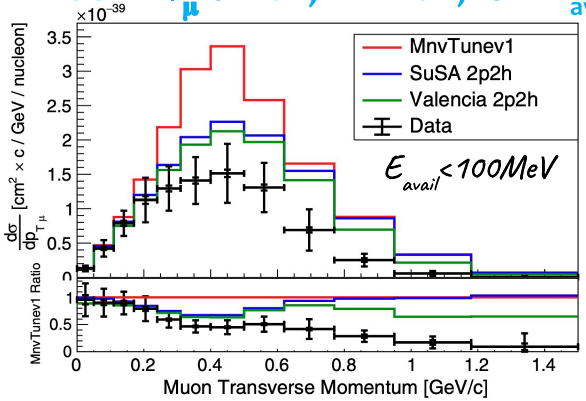


Again the simultaneous use of 2 variables enhance the discrimination power among different nuclear effects!

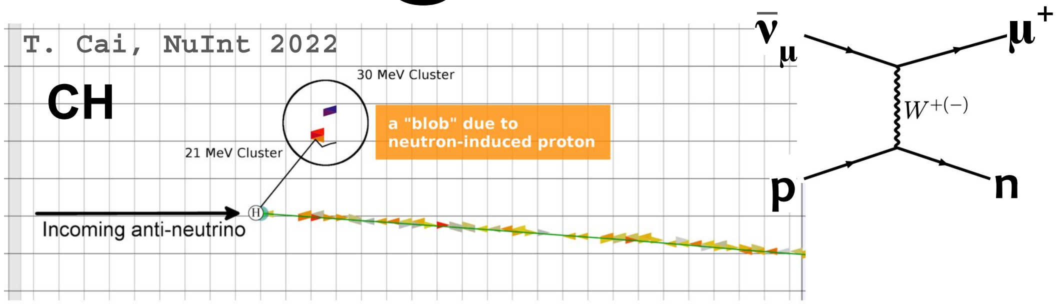
Calorimetric reconstruction of E_ν (NOvA, DUNE) can be biased if presence of neutrons is not taken into account. But neutrons by definition are difficult to detect → look at n SI that produce visible p

Neutrons @MINERvA

CCNn $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ on CH, ME flux, low E_{avail}



Phys. Rev. D 108, (2023) 112010



Multi-neutrons measurements at low E_{avail} (=non E_μ and non n activity) → **++ 2p2h**

Models overpredicts the number of neutrons

Theoretical xsec overestimated wrt data

→ **pointing to a 2p2h or FSI mismodelling?**

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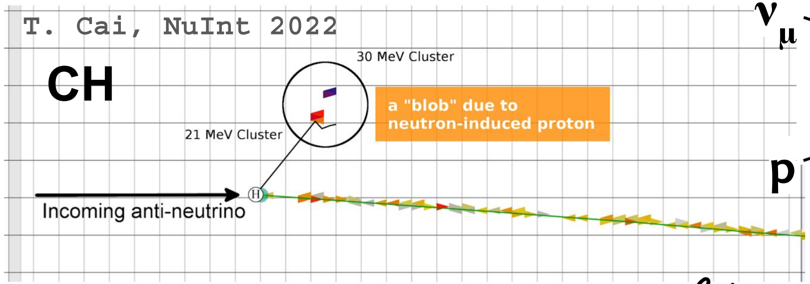

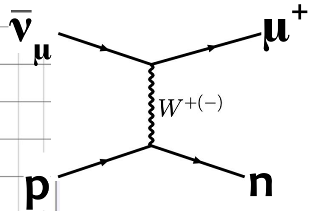

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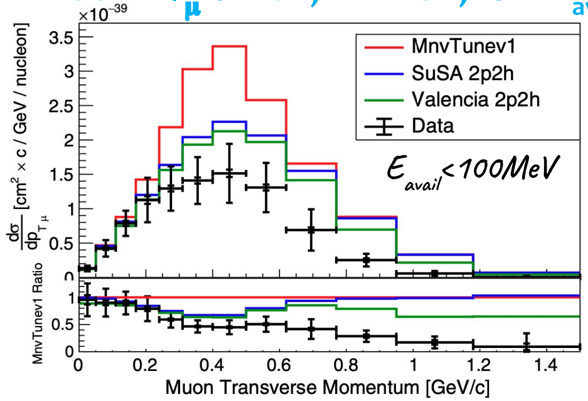

Phys. Rev. D 108, (2023) 112010

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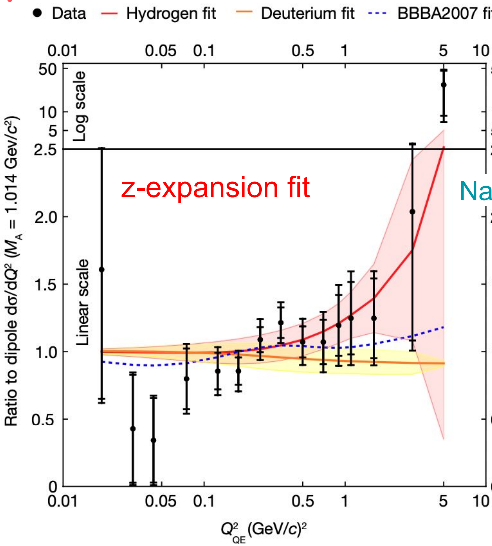
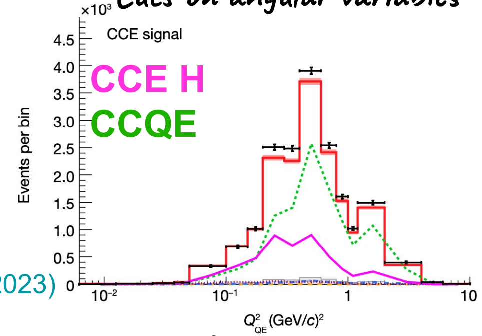
→ **pointing to a 2p2h or FSI mismodelling?**

And if we get rid of nuclear effects? Try to isolate $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ CC elastic interactions on H, i.e. on free p!



Nature, 614, 48-53 (2023)

Cuts on angular variables



CCE xsec measured vs Q^2_{QE}: **first statistically significant measurement of the anti-ν CCE scattering on the free p!**

Results used to **measure the axial vector form factor** → first measurements on free p!

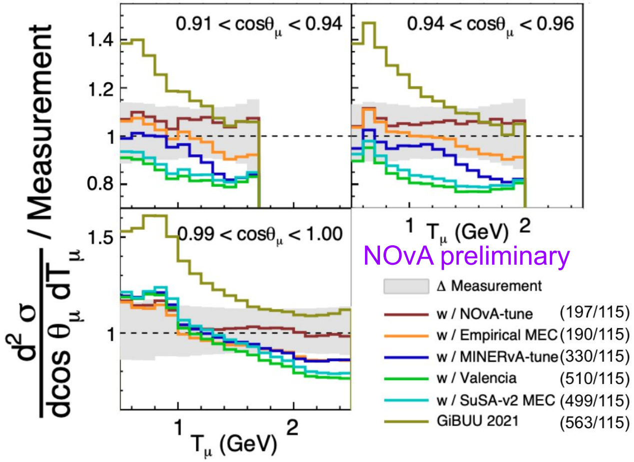
Favors larger F_A at higher Q^2 → **deviation from dipole F_A**

Exploiting E_{avail} @NOvA

Try to use the Σ of all hadrons
Available energy (E_{avail}): total energy of all observable final state hadrons (well established variable since Phys. Rev. Lett. 116, 071802 (2016))
$\langle E_\nu \rangle \sim 1.8$ GeV

ν_μ CC 1 track → limit CCRES and CCDIS

Analysis in 3D (T_μ, $\cos\theta_\mu$, E_{avail}) and then projected to muon kinematics



Testing several 2p2h models
→ none of them correctly reproduce data

Several other model comparisons available in:
NOvA CC0π @NuInt2024
NOvA CC1π @NuInt2024

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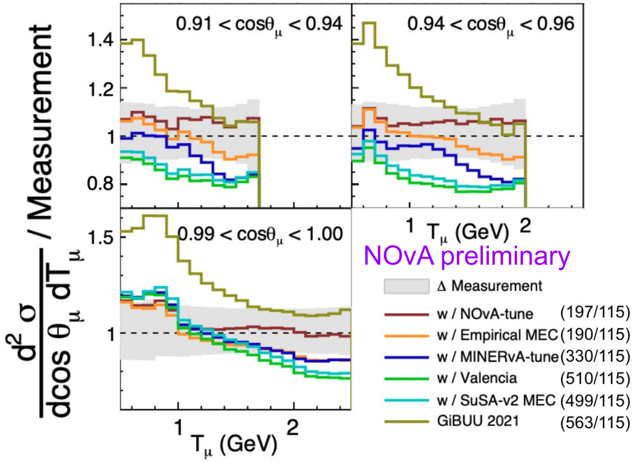
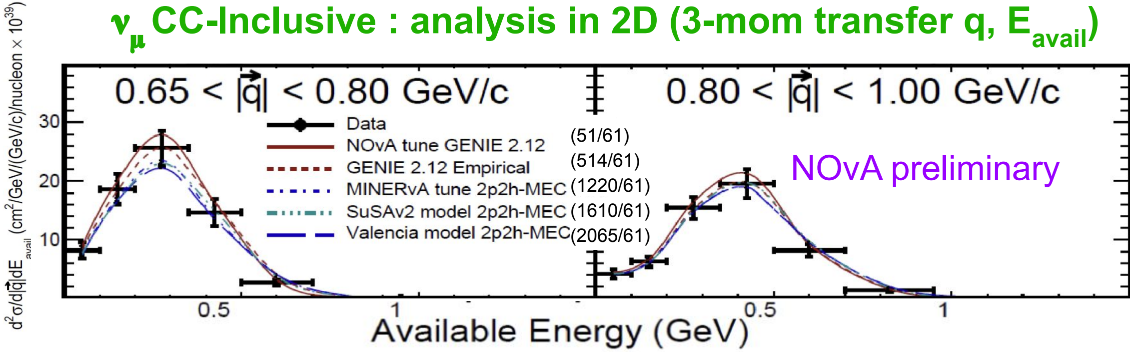
ν_μ CC 1 track → limit CCRES and CCDIS

Analysis in 3D (T_μ, $\cos\theta_\mu$, E_{avail}) and then projected to muon kinematics



Testing several 2p2h models
→ none of them correctly reproduce data

ν_μ CC-Inclusive : analysis in 2D (3-mom transfer q, E_{avail})



Xsec evolves with increasing q → similar pattern already seen in MINERvA

Testing several 2p2h models

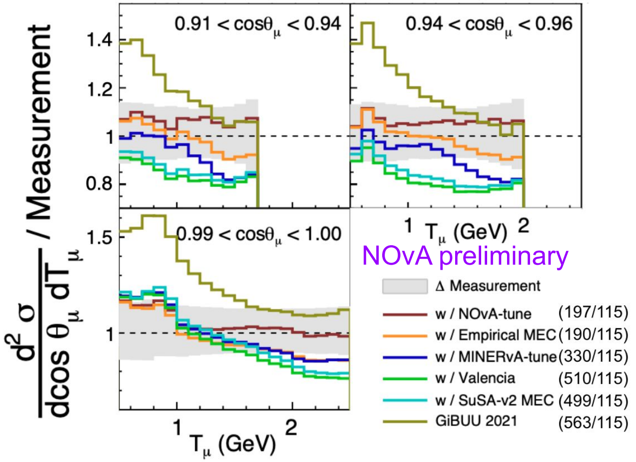
Several other model comparisons available in:
NOvA CC0π @NuInt2024
NOvA CC1π @NuInt2024

Exploiting E_{avail} @NOvA

Try to use the Σ of all hadrons
Available energy (E_{avail}): total energy of all observable final state hadrons (well established variable since Phys. Rev. Lett. 116, 071802 (2016))
$<E_\nu>$ ~ 1.8 GeV

ν_μ CC 1 track → limit CCRES and CCDIS

Analysis in 3D (T_μ, $\cos\theta_\mu$, E_{avail}) and then projected to muon kinematics



Testing several 2p2h models

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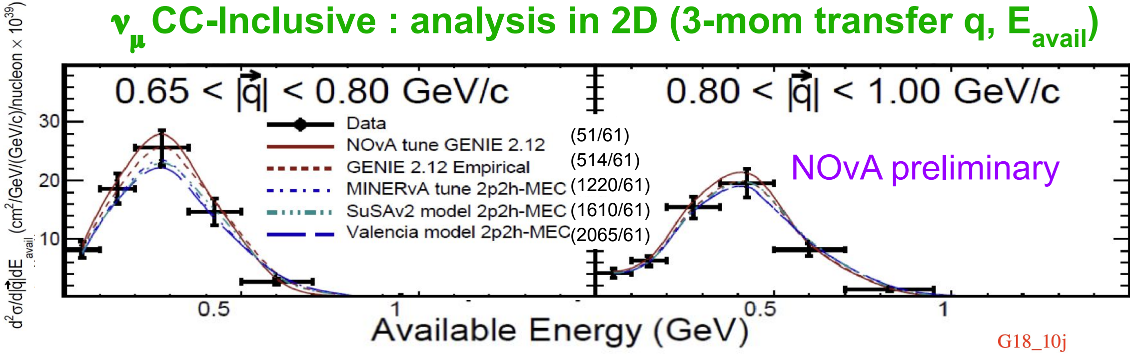


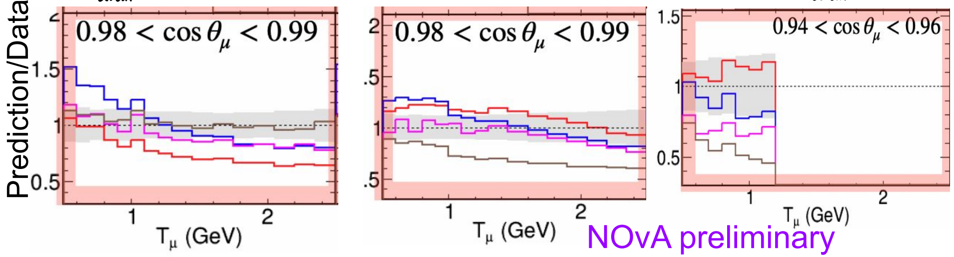
Xsec evolves with increasing q → similar pattern already seen in MINERvA

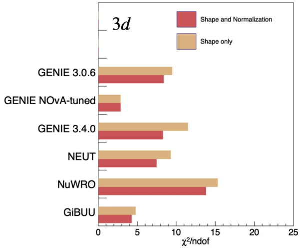
Testing several 2p2h models

G18_10j (NOvA MEC-tuned)
G18_10a
G18_10a
G21_11a
AR23_20i (DUNE)

$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ CC-Inclusive : analysis in 3D (T_μ, $\cos\theta_\mu$, E_{avail})

E_{avail} < 100MeV — *300MeV < E_{avail} < 600MeV* — *1GeV < E_{avail} < 2GeV*





Testing several models. **(Dis-)agreement dominated by the low E_{avail} region** (~50% of events, ++CCQE, 2p2h). Need a tuned model for a ~better agreement with data

Several other model comparisons available in:
NOvA CC0π @NuInt2024
NOvA CC1π @NuInt2024

Most of xsec measurements done with ν_μ beam at near detectors, but far detectors particularly interested to ν_e. Can we extrapolate from ν_μ to ν_e → need to study them also at the ND! ($m_\mu \neq m_e$)

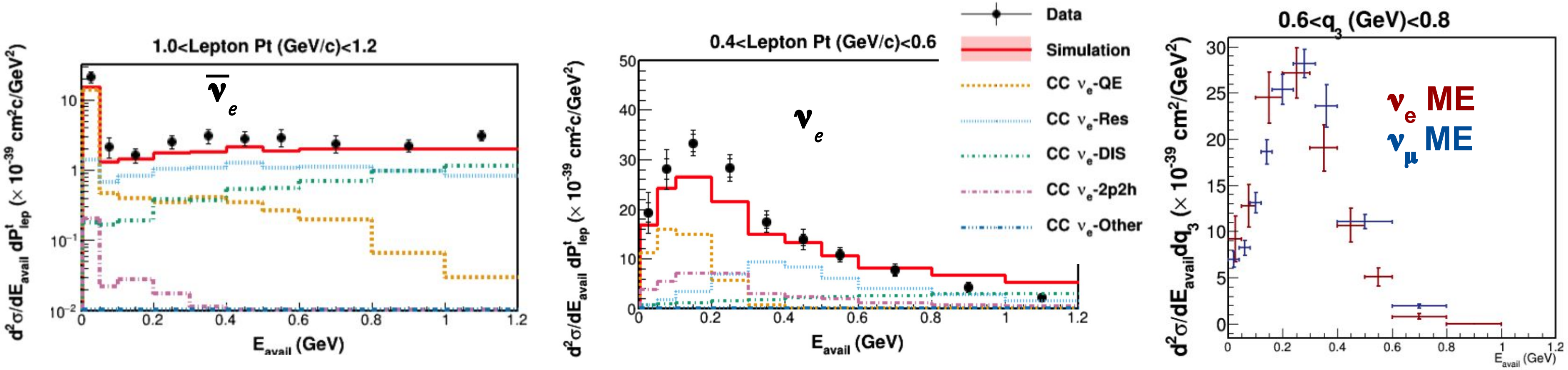
Electron neutrinos @MINERvA

Phys. Rev. D 109, 092008 (2024)

High statistics (~10^4 events), CC-Inclusive, low E_{avail} (bkg limit), E_e>2.5 GeV, ME beam, CH target

Data-driven background estimation (mis-modeling of π^0 production processes)

Two 2D cross section measurements (E_{avail}, q_3), (E_{avail}, p_T)



Also, comparison with other ν_μ MINERvA measurements is ~ possible

Need to characterise also NC interactions, often background for oscillation analyses!

And Neutral Currents?

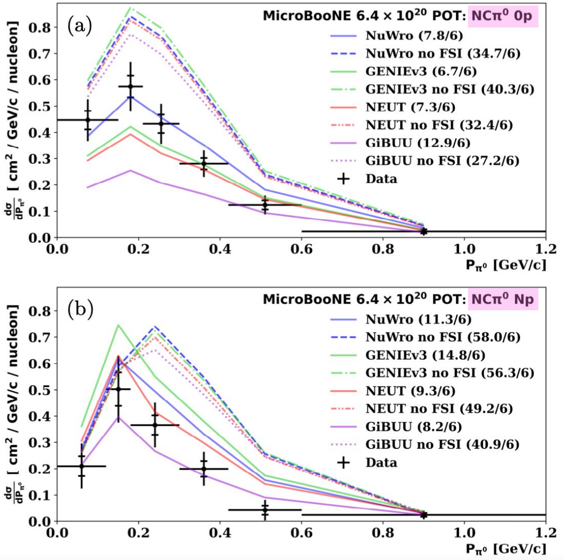
$\langle E_\nu \rangle \sim 0.8$ GeV

µBooNE

π^0 production represents a major background for EM shower selection (e.g. ν_e appearance), but poorly studied process

First NCπ^0 measurement on Ar!

2D measurement in $p_{\pi 0}$ and $\cos\theta_{\pi 0}$



Simultaneous measurement of 0p and Np channels → important to understand the difference between 0p/Np topologies

Clearly favouring models containing FSI, better agreement with 0p channel

Also provide test of different form factor predictions (see the paper)

~ 5000 sel. events

arXiv:2404.10948

Need to characterise also NC interactions, often background for oscillation analyses!

And Neutral Currents?

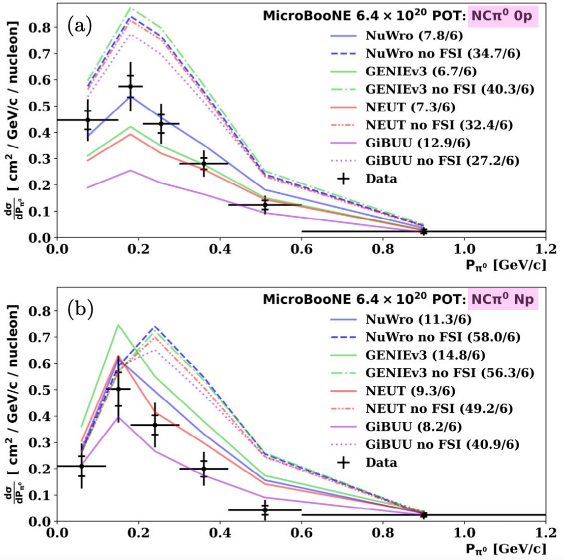
$\langle E_\nu \rangle \sim 0.8$ GeV — µBooNE

T2K — *$E_\nu^{peak} \sim 0.6$ GeV*

π^0 production represents a major background for EM shower selection (e.g. ν_e appearance), but poorly studied process

First NCπ^0 measurement on Ar!

2D measurement in $p_{\pi 0}$ and $\cos\theta_{\pi 0}$



Simultaneous measurement of 0p and Np channels → important to understand the difference between 0p/Np topologies

Clearly favouring models containing FSI, better agreement with 0p channel

Also provide test of different form factor predictions (see the paper)

~ 5000 sel. events arXiv:2404.10948

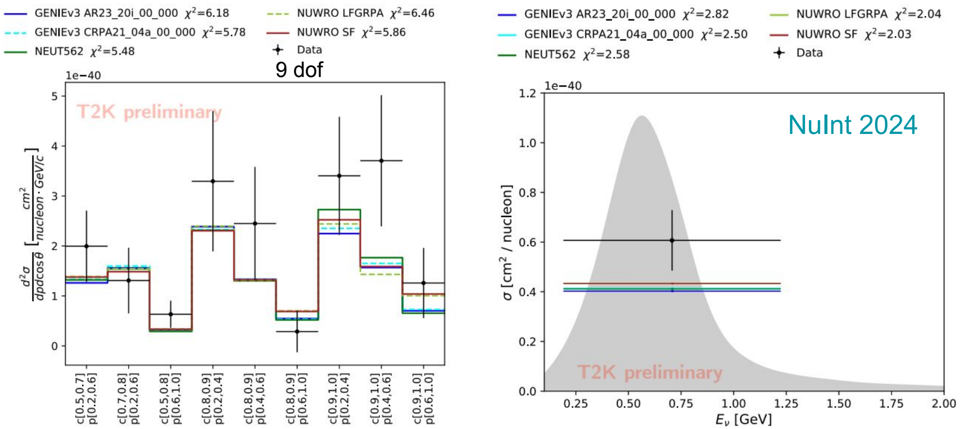
NCπ^+ production represents a major background for ν_μ dis-appearance channel → poorly studies process

First NCπ^+ measurement on CH below 2 GeV

2D measurement in $p_{\pi+}$ and $\cos\theta_{\pi+}$

0p channel is signal, Np channel is background

~ 500 sel. events



Comparisons with several nuclear and FSI models. No particular preference shown

Still statistically limited → need to collect more data

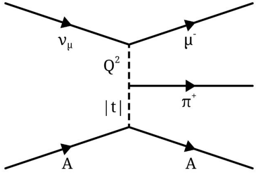
When neutrinos interact coherently with the nucleus

CC-Coherent π production

$<E_\nu> \sim 6$ GeV

Poorly studied interactions (so far), where the **ν_μ interacts with the nucleus as a whole**

Selection: low 4-mom transfer events where a charged π is produced

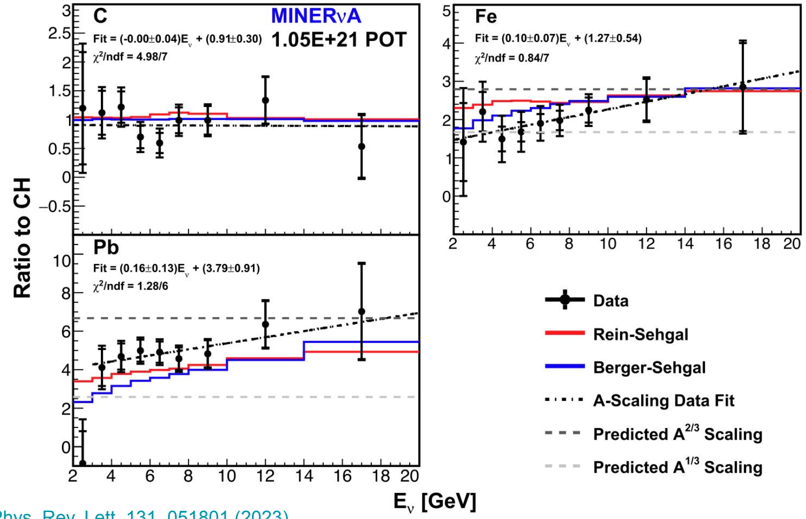


Multi-targets

First ν_μ CC-Coh measurement on A>40 nuclei

First simultaneous measurements on several targets

Several A-scaling models tested: $A^{1/3}$, $A^{2/3}$, Belkov-Kopeliovich. Data seems to prefer this last, A-scaling important for DUNE



Phys. Rev. Lett. 131, 051801 (2023)

When neutrinos interact coherently with the nucleus

CC-Coherent π production

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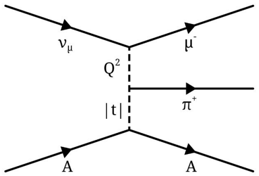

$<E_\nu>$ ~ 6 GeV

Multi-targets

First ν_μ CC-Coh measurement on A>40 nuclei

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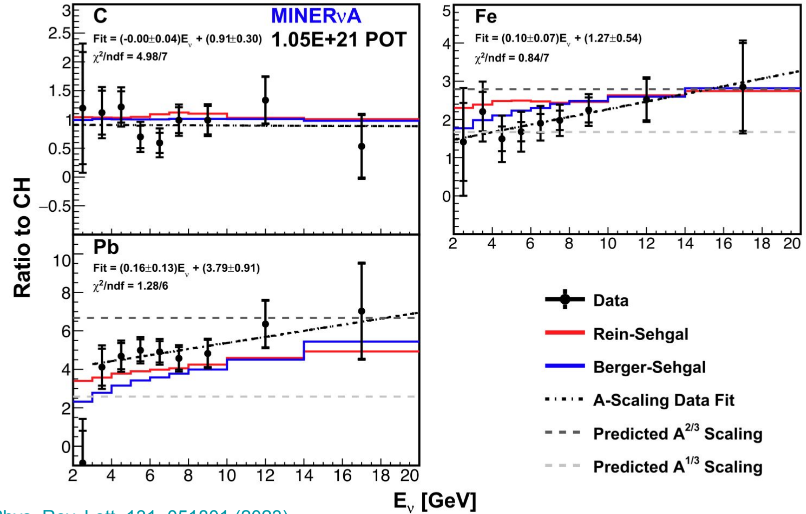
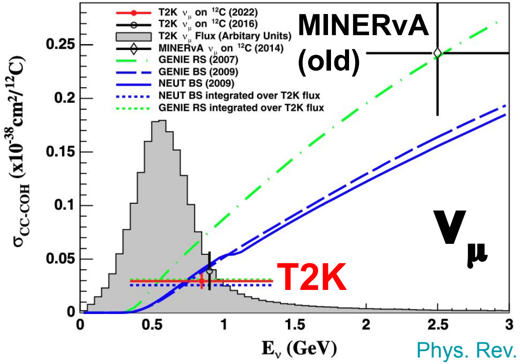
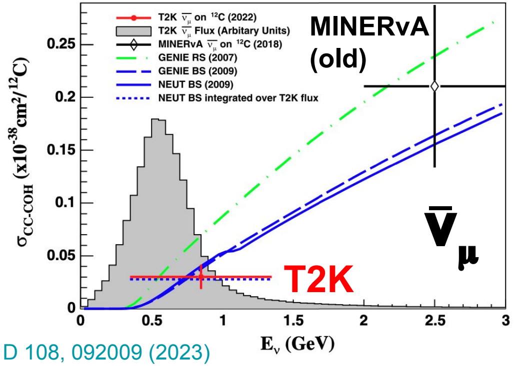


Phys. Rev. Lett. 131, 051801 (2023)

E_ν^{peak} ~ 0.6 GeV

Multi-beam modes





Phys. Rev. D 108, 092009 (2023)

First measurements of CC-Coh for $\bar{\nu}$ below 1GeV

Lower energy (and lower stat) wrt MINERvA: single bin

But same **CH target**!

Summary and prospect

- Neutrino cross sections are a **very active and pretty fundamental field** to ensure neutrino oscillation experiment success
- A **variety of experiments** involved in the quest for the neutrino interaction understanding → complementarity of the measurement and sharing of best practice
- I had a very limited time to treat the vastity of new results in last two years: please enjoy NuInt2024 talks and other talks from the sessions today and tomorrow → **so many progresses in only 2y!**
- An additional amount of new results are already in the pipeline from the mentioned experiments
- Also, new measurements from other experiments will come soon: ICARUS, SBND, ArgonCube (Argon), the ND280-Upgrade (CH), NINJA (water et al)
- Need to **act as a community together with theoreticians and generator developers**, (like NuStec)
- Amount of available data is increasing and complexifying: towards a standardised Data Release format for **data preservation** ~HepData