Impact of cross section uncertainties on NOvA oscillation analyses

on behalf of the NOvA collaboration

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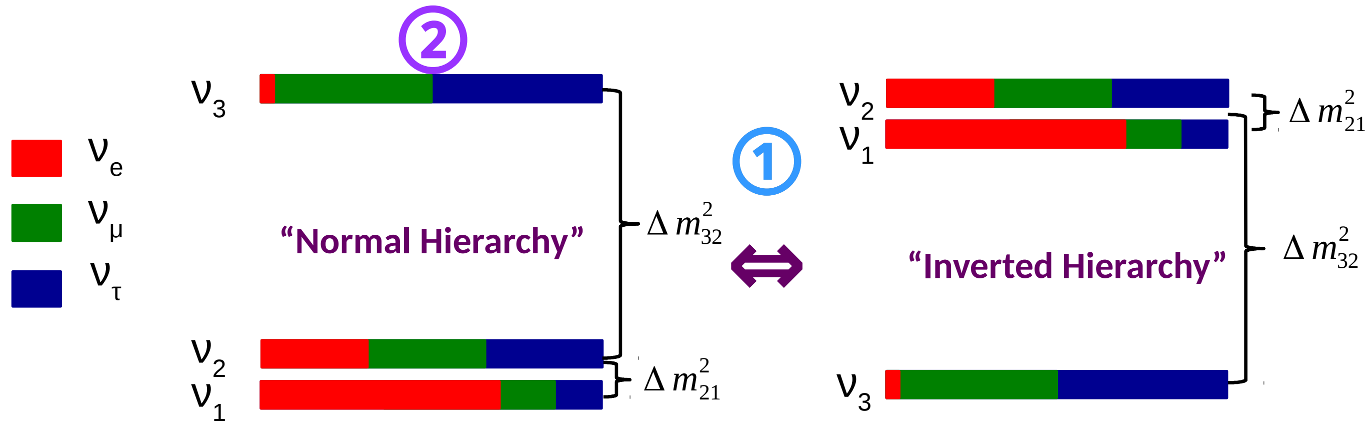
Tufts University

August 17, 2018
NuFACT 2018 (Blacksburg, VA, USA)

NOvA: ν oscillation physics

① How are the mass eigenstates ordered?

② Is there a symmetry governing mixing between ν_μ and ν_τ?



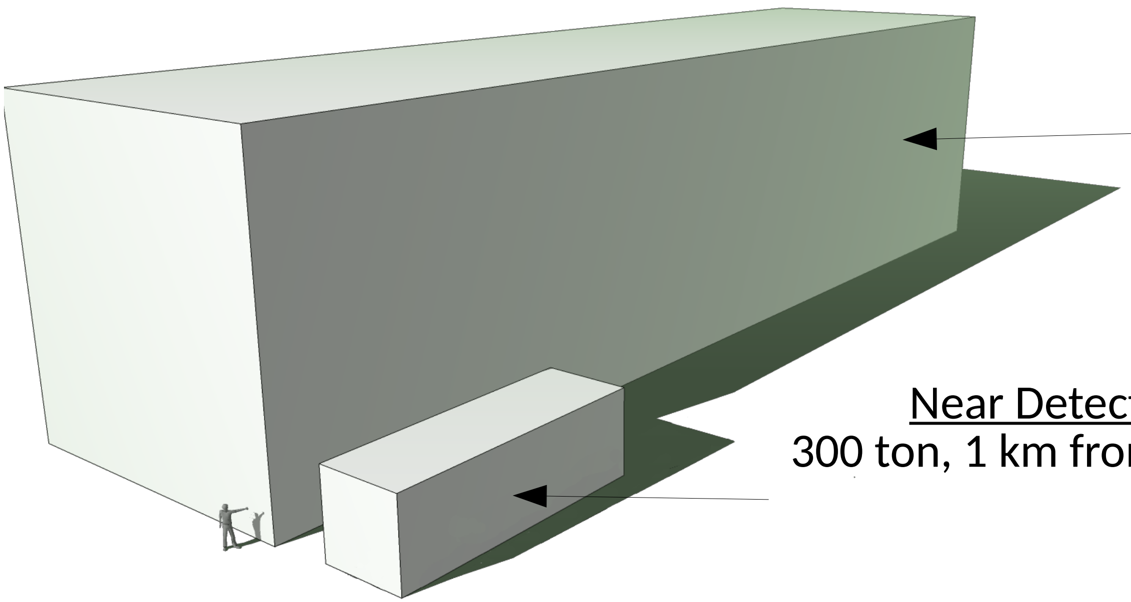
$$
\mathbf{U} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta_{23} & \sin\theta_{23} \\ 0 & -\sin\theta_{23} & \cos\theta_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta_{13} & 0 & \sin\theta_{13} e^{-i\delta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin\theta_{13} e^{i\delta} & 0 & \cos\theta_{13} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta_{12} & \sin\theta_{12} & 0 \\ -\sin\theta_{12} & \cos\theta_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
$$

③ Is there CP violation in leptons?

<u>Measuring key parameters in oscillation physics</u>

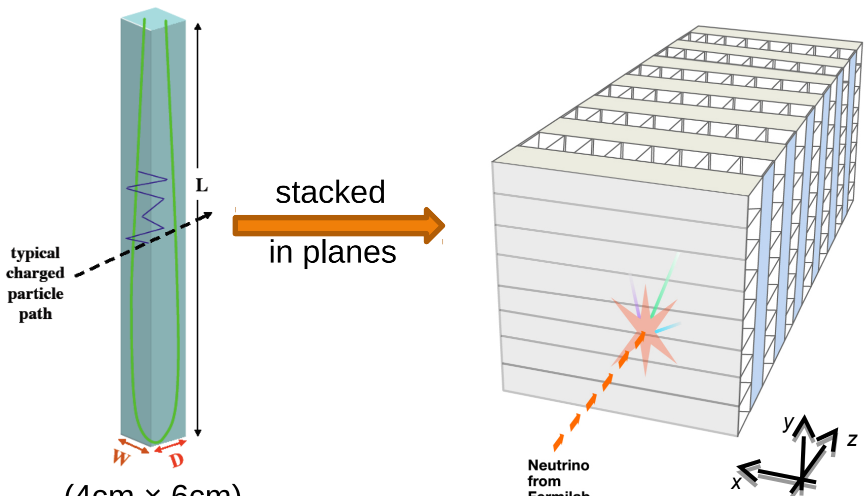
(Most recent measurements discussed in J. Bian, plenary talk #12, Tues. 8/14)

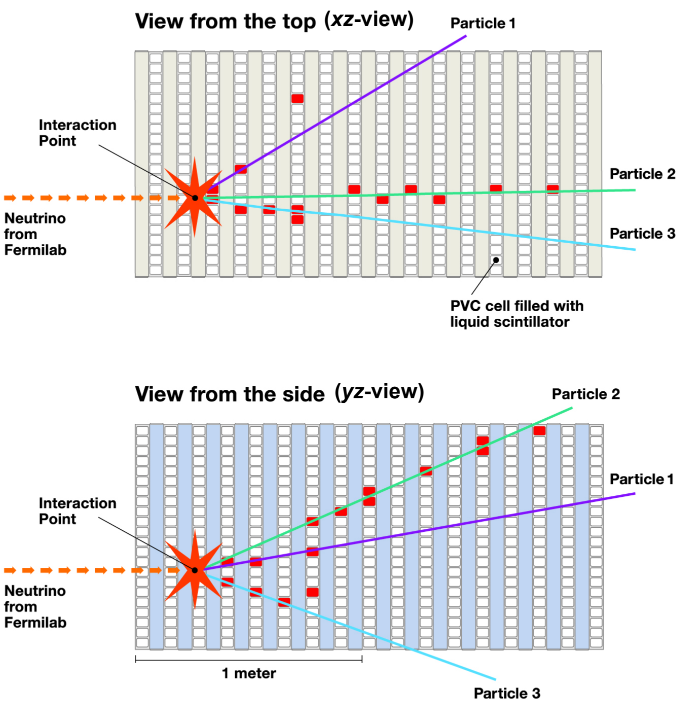
NOvA: design considerations



Functionally identical detectors

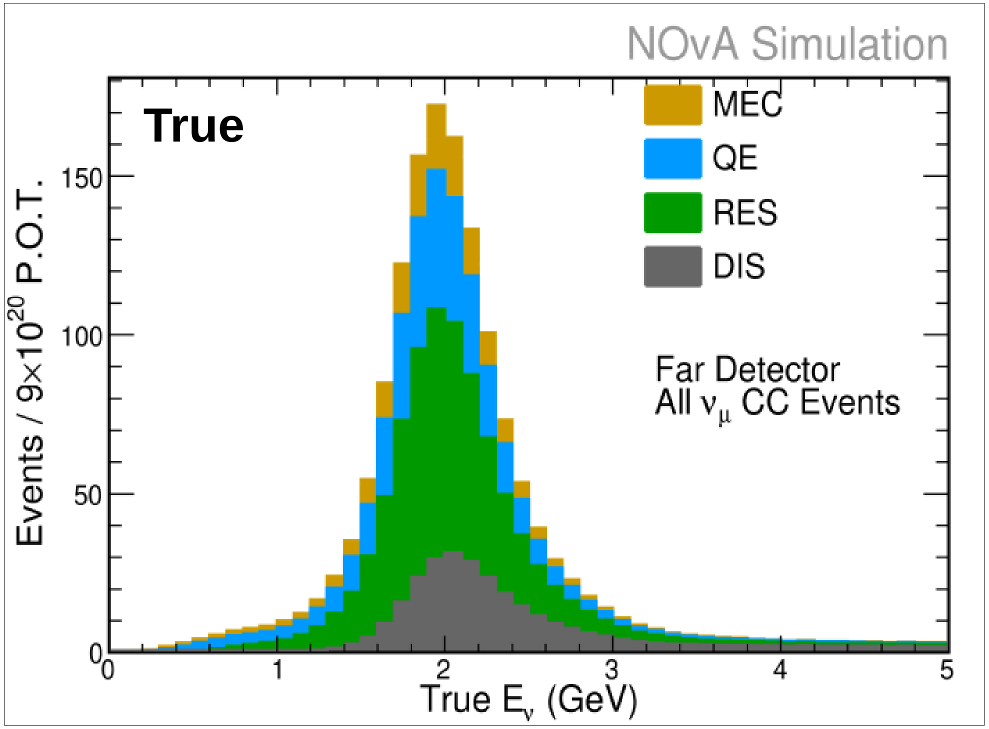
Sampling calorimeter detectors





How cross sections enter the story: energy reconstruction

- $P(\nu_\alpha \rightarrow \nu_\beta)$ depends on E_{true}, but detectors measure E_{reco}
- Detectors/reconstruction have different sensitivities to different processes, which have different $E_{true} \leftrightarrow E_{reco}$



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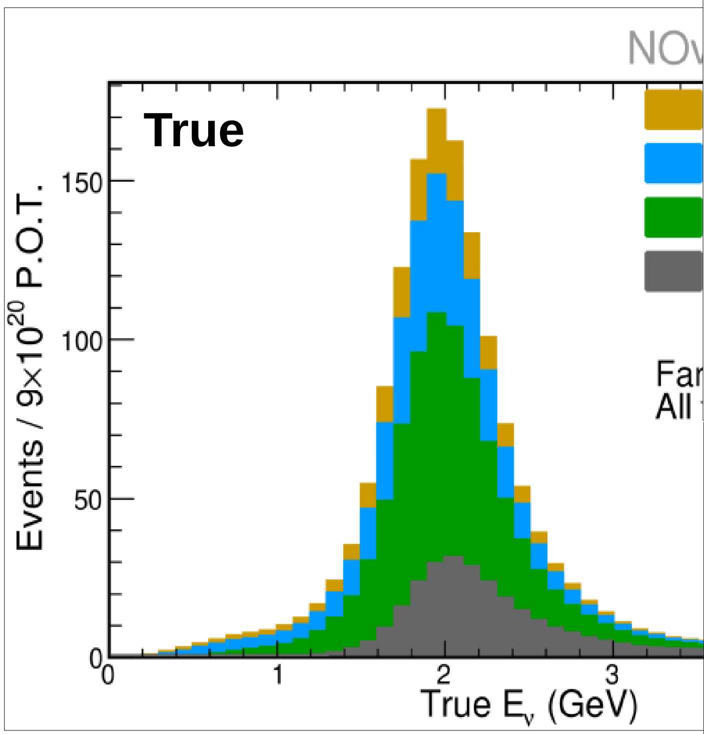

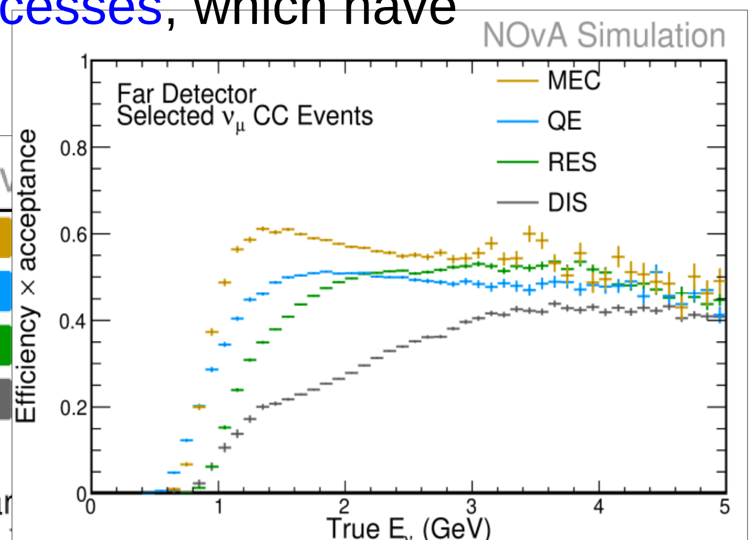

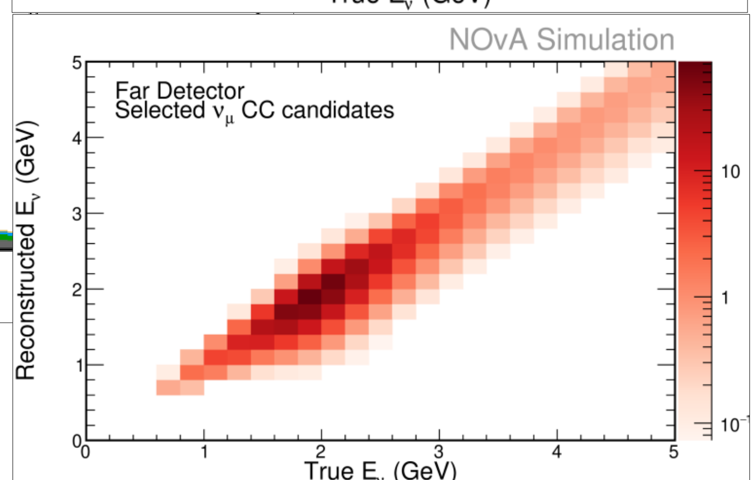

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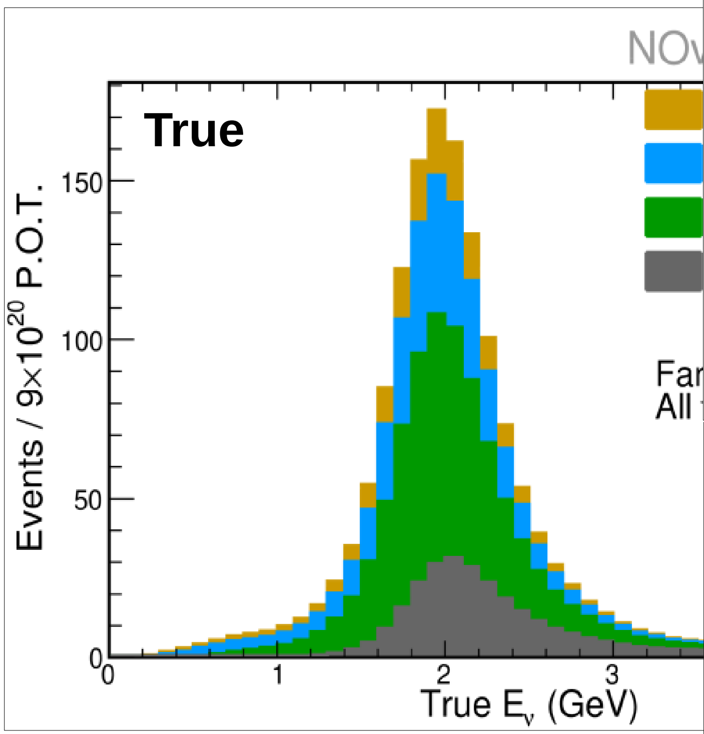
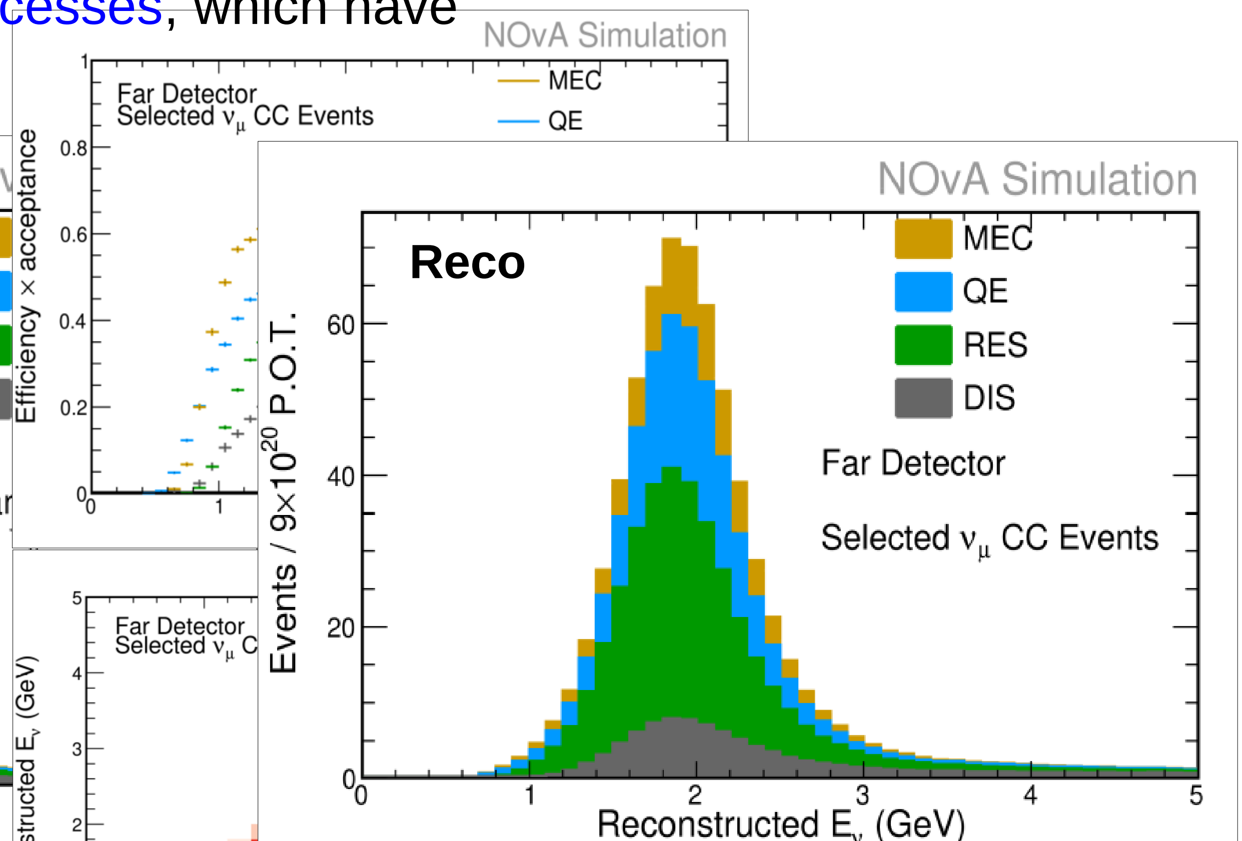
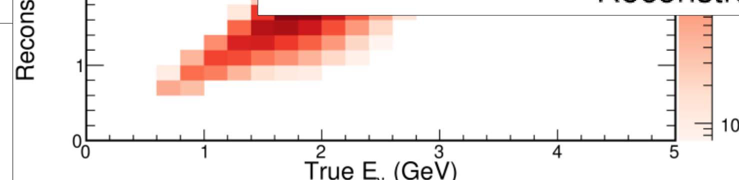
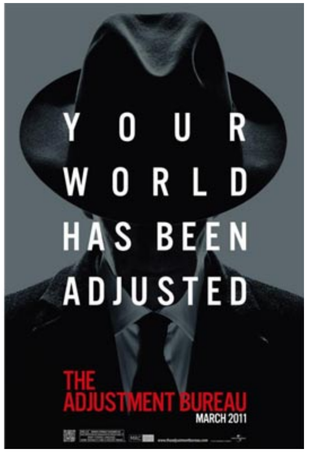






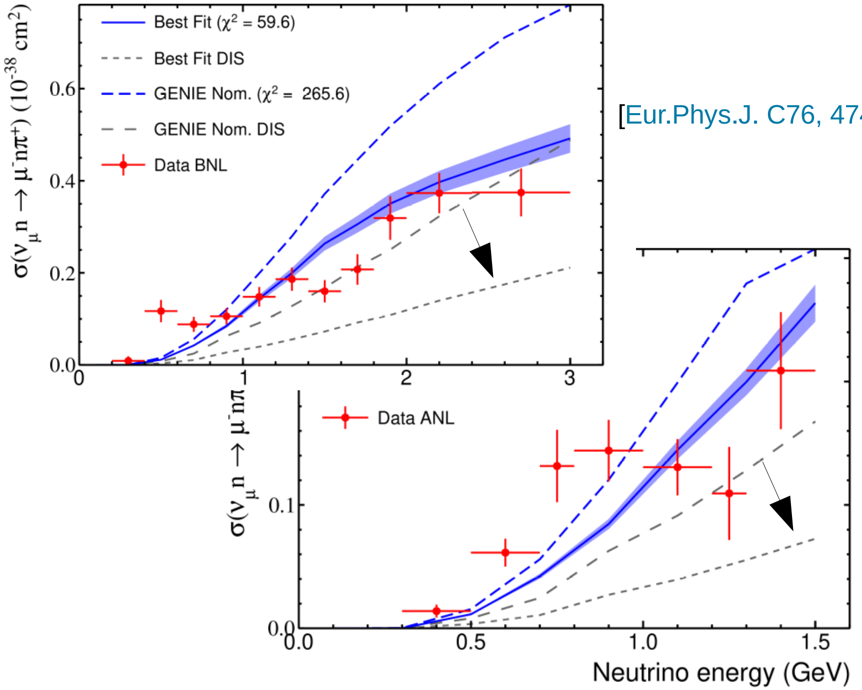
Depend on model to predict sculpting and smearing

Model building



Theory work and **other experiments' data** have shown that default GENIE 2.12 (our base model) needs some important adjustments...

(fuller discussion in J. Wolcott, FNAL Neutrino Seminar, Apr. 23 2018; paper forthcoming)

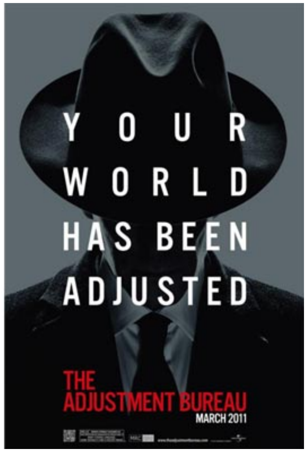


[Eur.Phys.J. C76, 474]

Free-nucleon model

Nonresonant $1\pi^+$ production from neutrons needs to be reduced by ~50% based on updated fits to free-nucleon data

Model building



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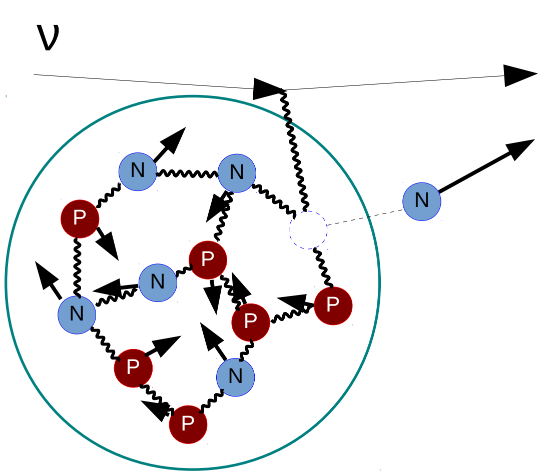
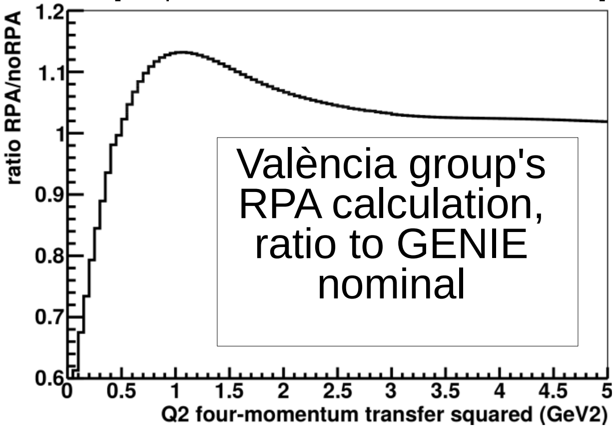


Effective nuclear
"screening" from
collective excitations:
treated with "**RPA**".

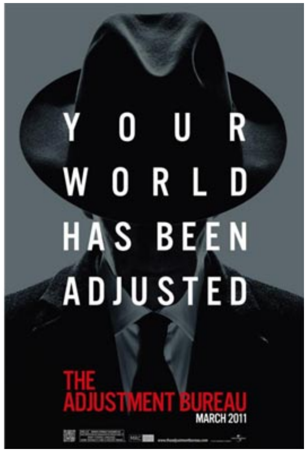
We use Valencia group
calculation for QE;
also speculatively apply to RES
based on hints in external data

[adapted from R. Gran, arXiv:1705.02932]



Nuclear model

Model building



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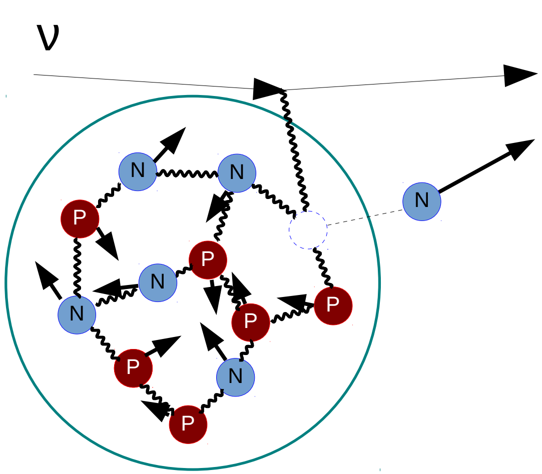

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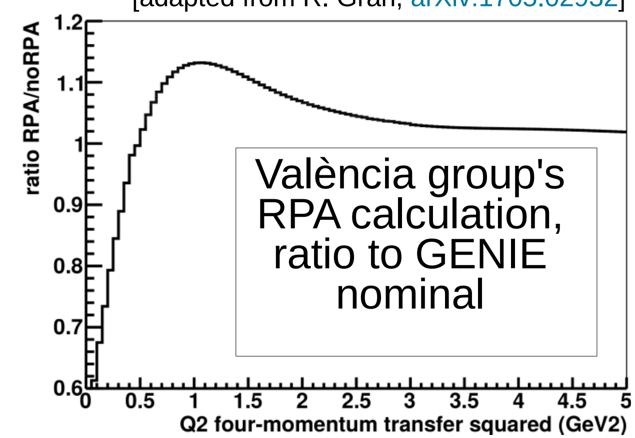
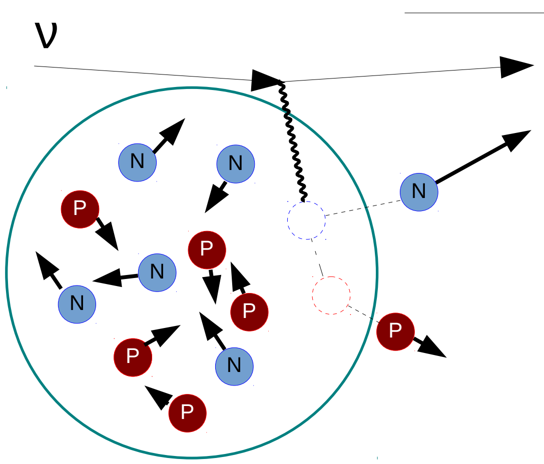
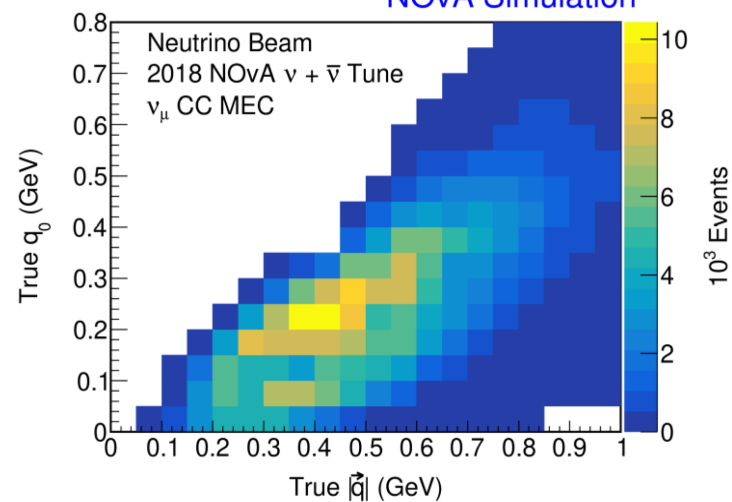




Multinucleon knockout (2p2h)

We enable GENIE "Empirical MEC", retune it based on our data



Nuclear model

Evaluating cross section uncertainties

Depend heavily on GENIE's reweight system...

Primary process uncertainties

QE: M_A, Vector FF, Pauli supp...

RES: M_A, M_V, Δ decay isotropy...

DIS: Bodek-Yang parameters, transition region (“non-resonant background” scale), …

COH: Rein-Sehgal M_A, R_0, ...

Final-state model (hA) uncertainties

Nucleon, pion elastic, inelastic, chg ex., abs. reaction probabilities

Hadron mean free paths

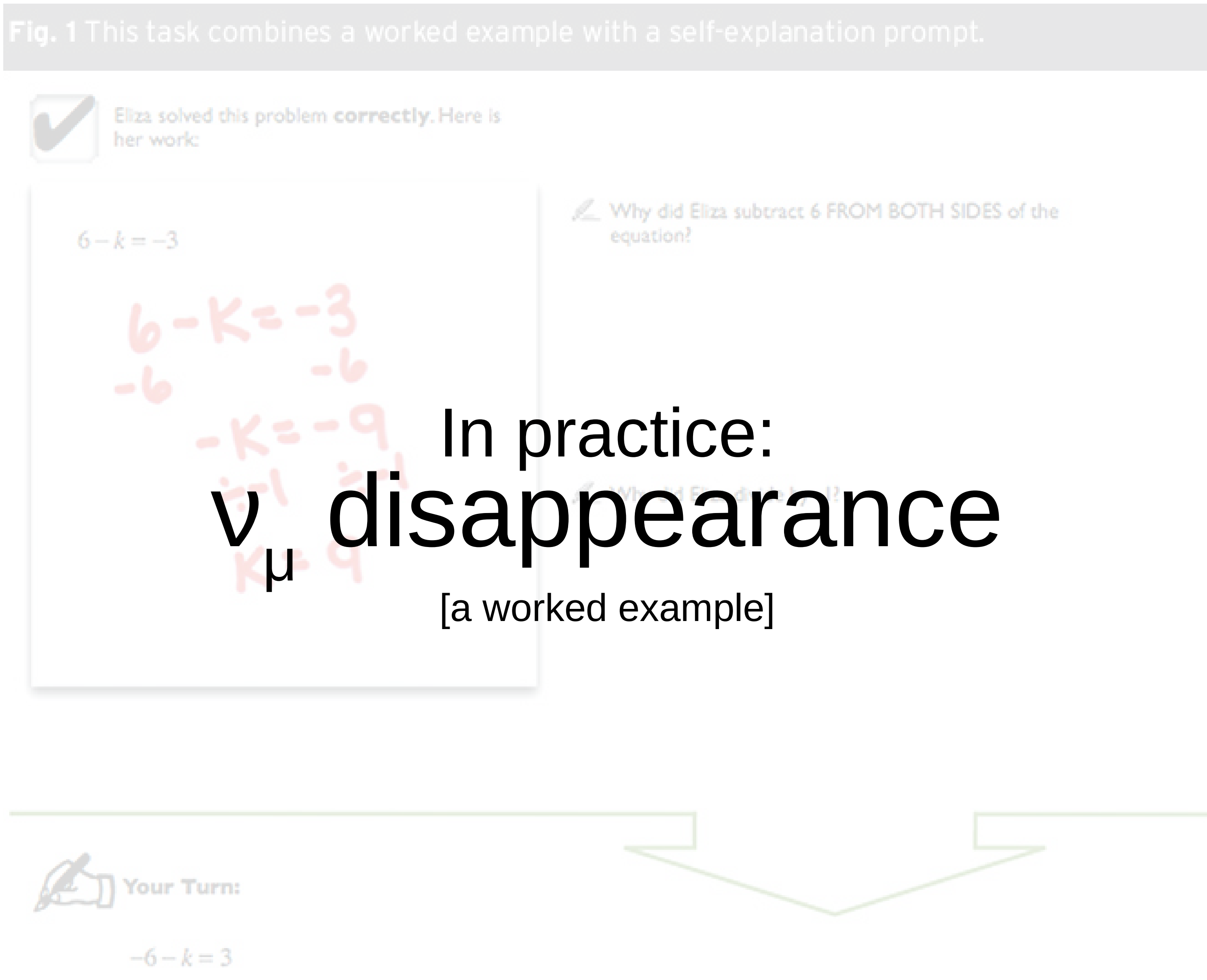
(~50 reweight knobs in all)

…and build custom knobs for our growing library of GENIE 'adjustments':

MEC model for **2p2h** (q^μ shape, E_ν shape, nn/np composition)

RPA-QE (based on València treatment; histograms from R. Gran)

RPA-RES (conservative “on” vs “off”)



In practice:

ν_μ disappearance

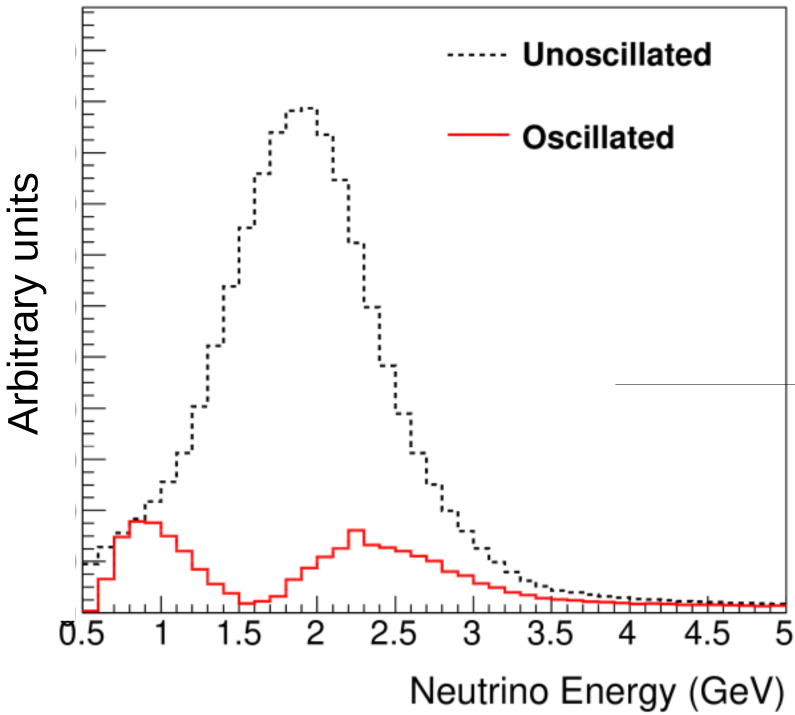
[a worked example]

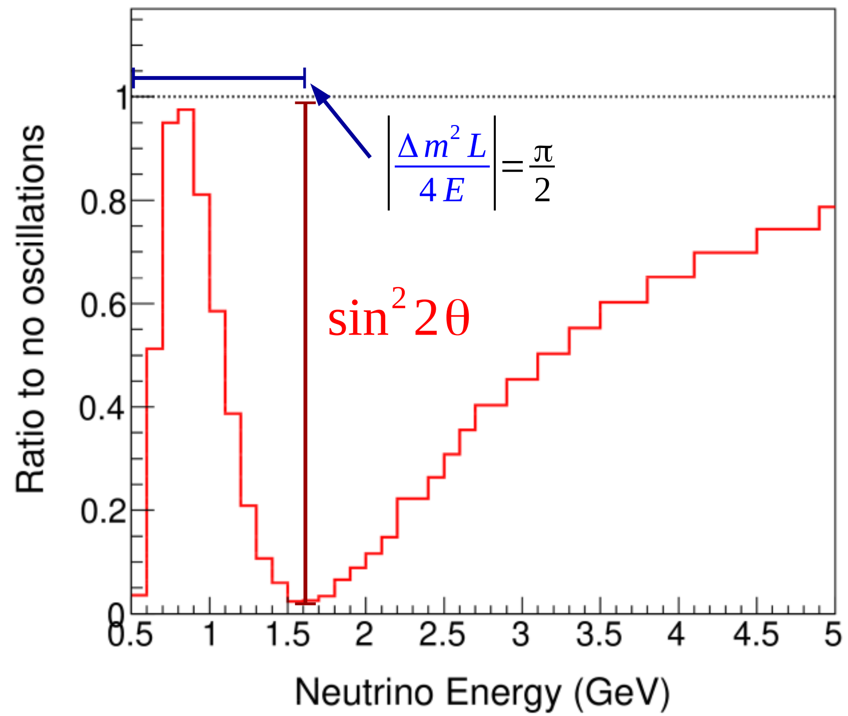
ν_μ disappearance

$$P_{\nu_\alpha \rightarrow \nu_\beta} \approx \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2\left(\Delta m^2 \frac{L}{4E}\right)$$

How far away from the source you build your detector

Energy spectrum of your neutrino beam

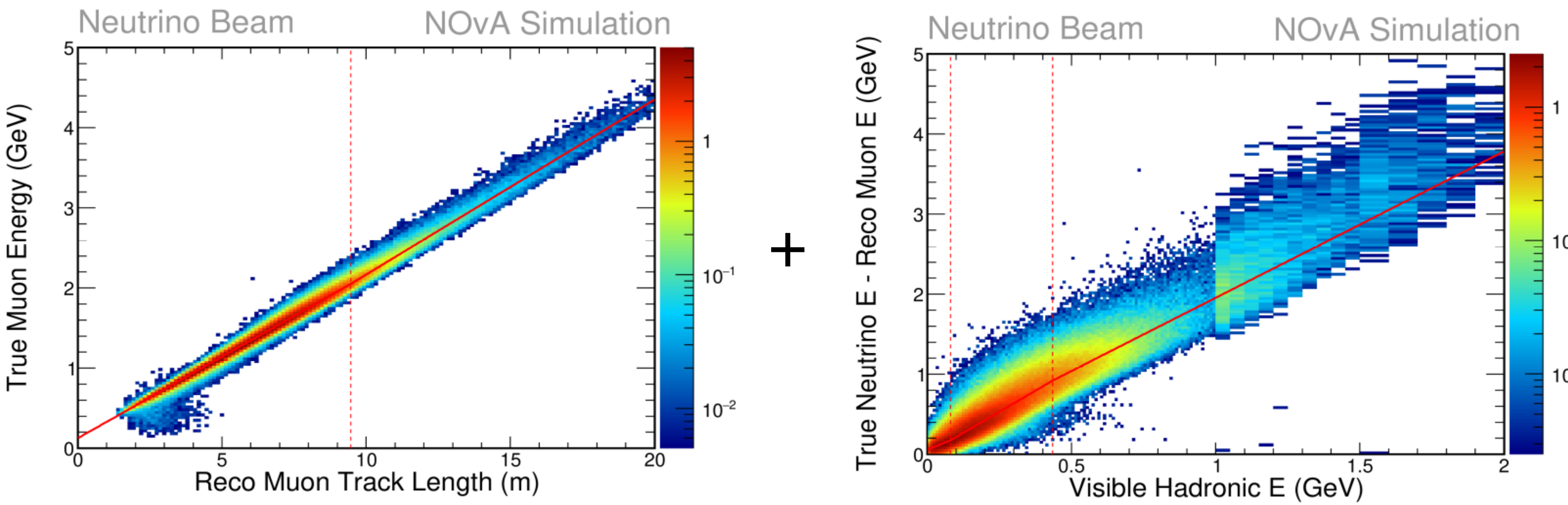




Goal: measure the location and strength of the "oscillation dip" relative to no-oscillations prediction

ν_μ disappearance: energy reconstruction

$E_\nu = E_{lep} + E_{had}$



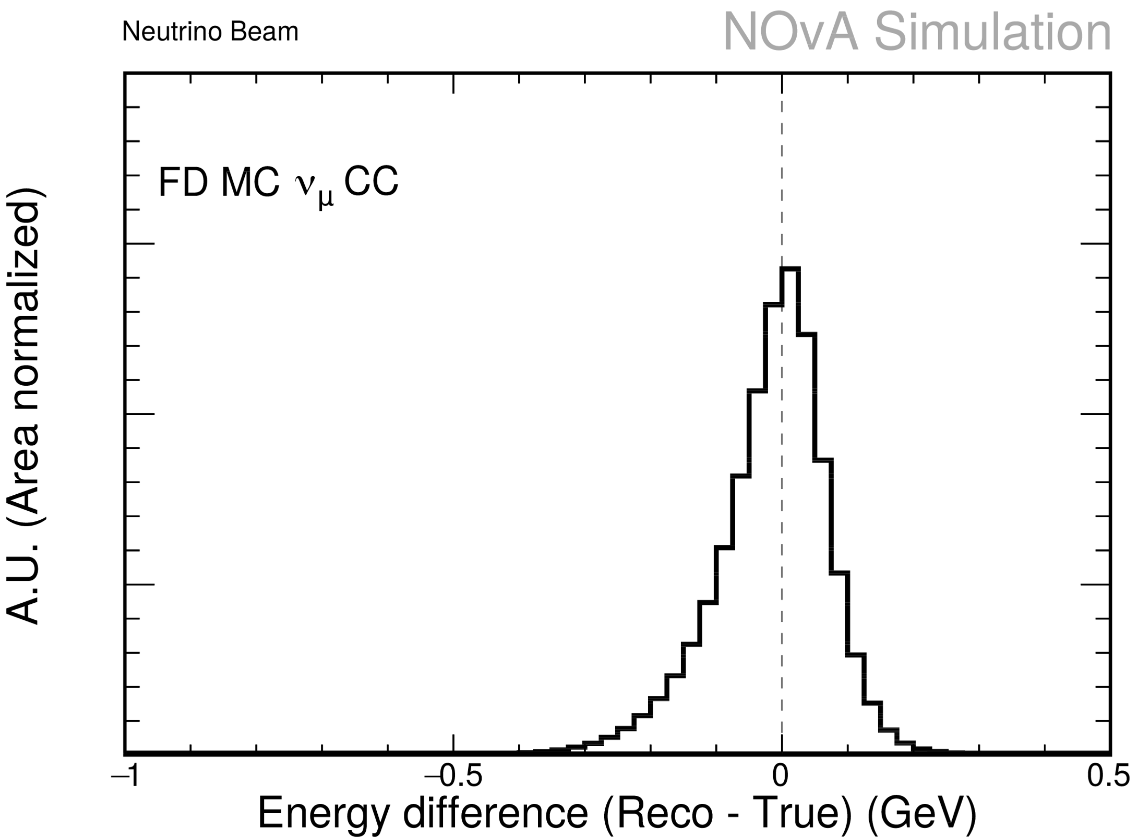
(3% resolution)

25% resolution, ν
26% resolution, $\bar{\nu}$

Calibrate muon track length to true E_μ,
then remaining visible energy to
(true E_ν – reco E_μ).

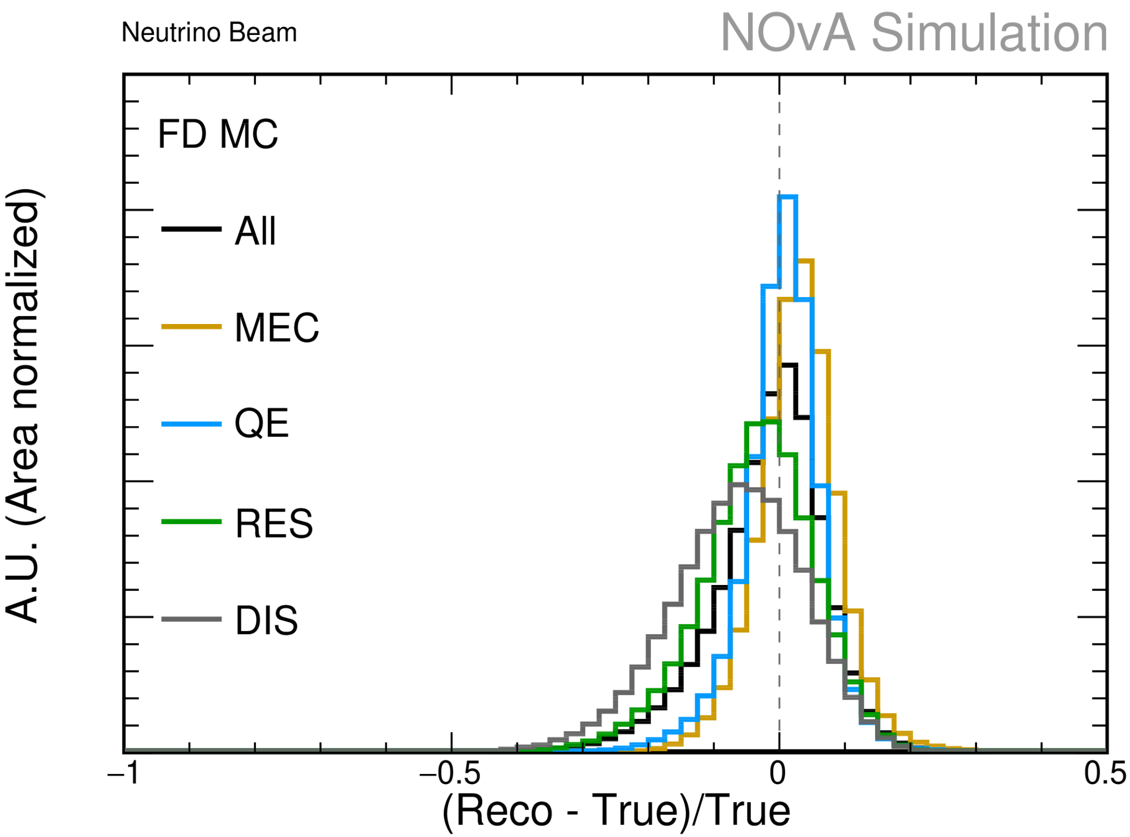
Calorimetric (not kinematic) energy reconstruction
(more details in E. Smith's talk #182, Thur. 8/16, WG1)

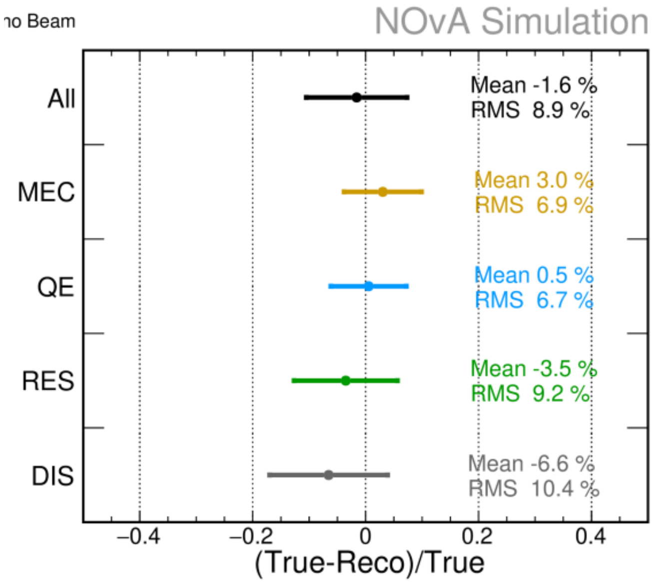
ν_μ disappearance: energy reconstruction



Nominal resolution on E_ν ~ 9%.

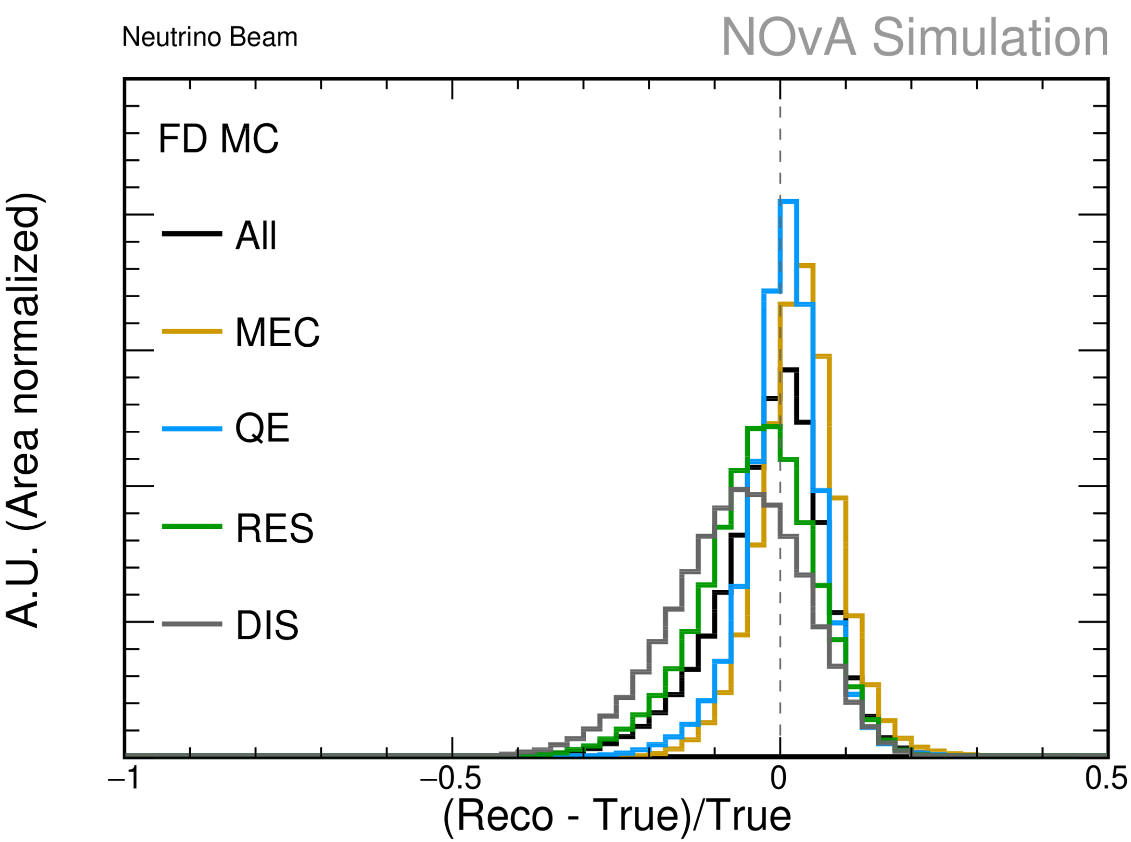
ν_μ disappearance: energy reconstruction

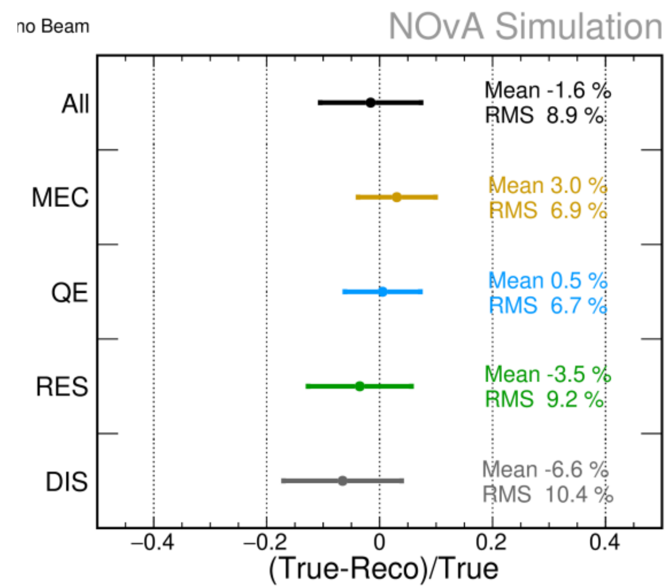




Nominal resolution on E_ν ~ 9%; different by reaction

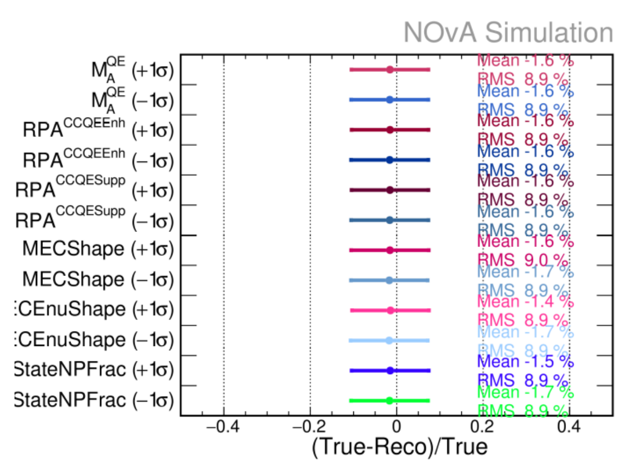
ν_μ disappearance: energy reconstruction

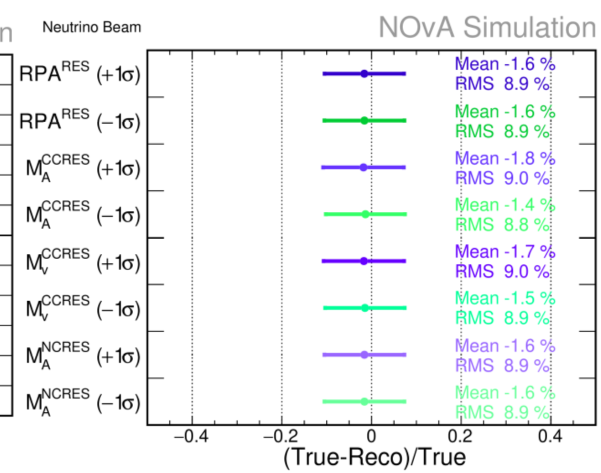




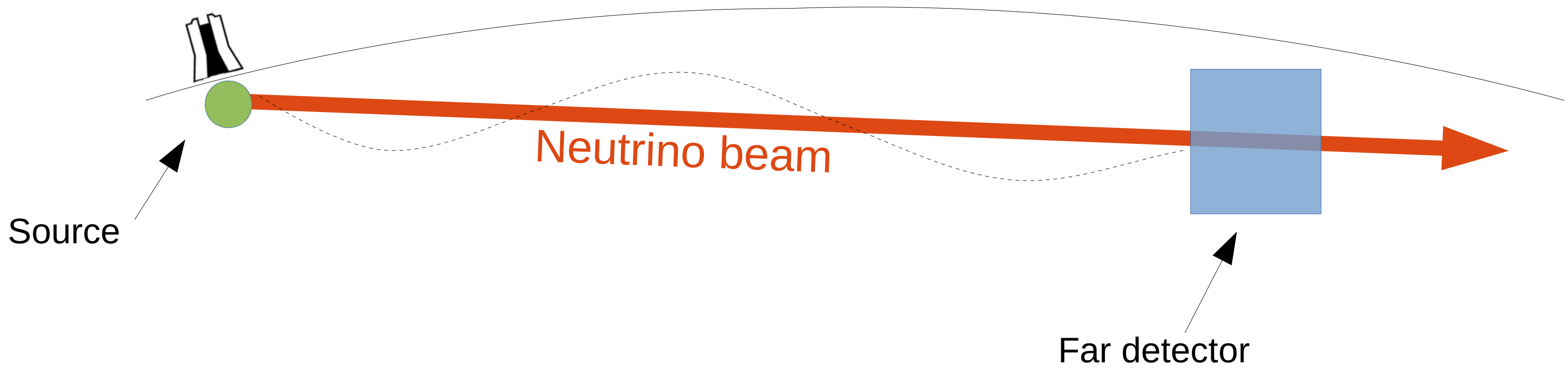
Nominal resolution on E_ν ~ 9%.

Despite sculpting effect, calorimeter-style detectors ensure **cross section systematics don't significantly degrade energy resolution**





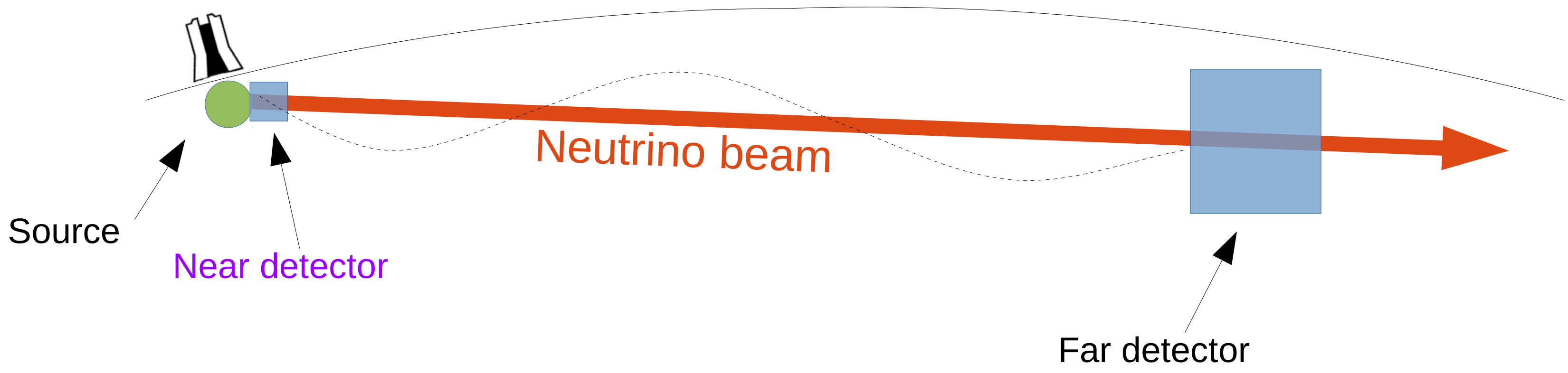
Near detectors



Want to measure oscillation probability.
Many other variables...

$$N(E_\nu^{rec}) = \Phi(E_\nu^{true}) \times P_{osc}(E_\nu^{true}) \times \sigma(E_\nu^{true}, A) \times R(E_\nu^{true}) \times \epsilon(\ldots)$$

Near detectors



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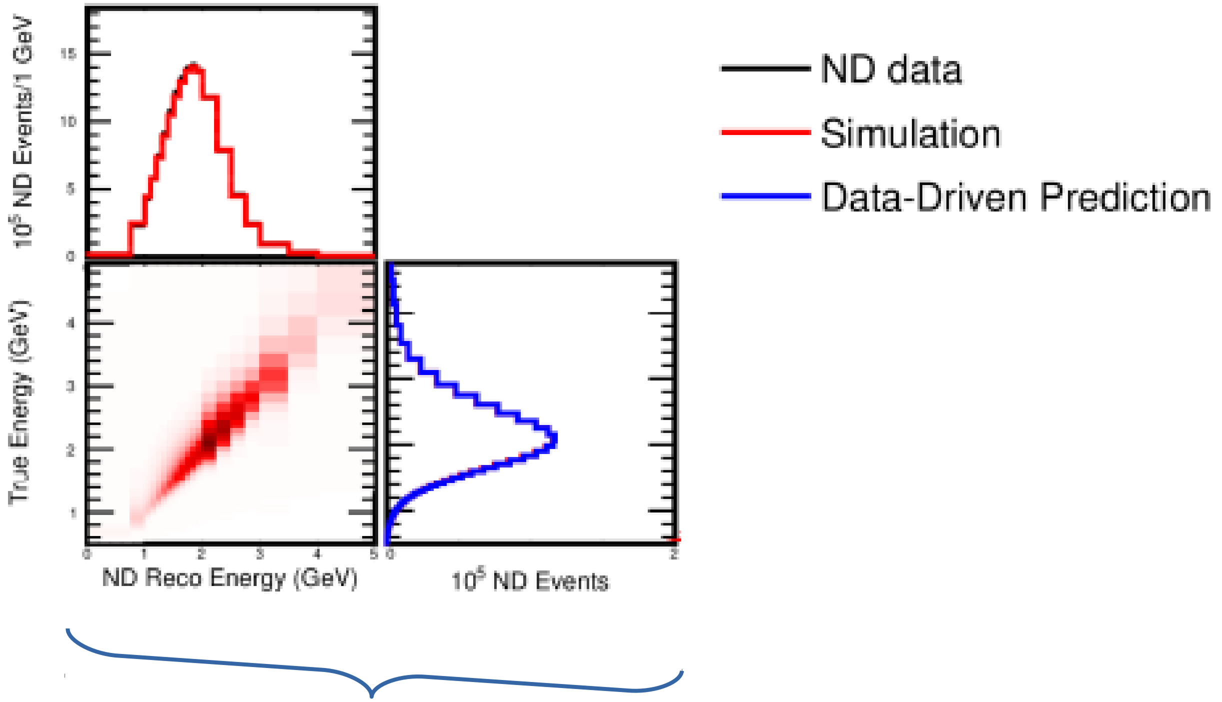
Use the Near Detector to take advantage of
high-stats measurement,
free of oscillations,
by exploiting correlations as much as possible

$$N^{ND}(E_\nu^{rec}) = \boxed{\Phi(E_\nu^{true})} \times \boxed{\sigma(E_\nu^{true}, A) \times R(E_\nu^{true}) \times \epsilon(\ldots)}$$

ν_μ disappearance: "extrapolation"

To produce a data-driven prediction at FD, based on ND:



True energy distribution is corrected so that reconstructed data & MC agree at the ND...

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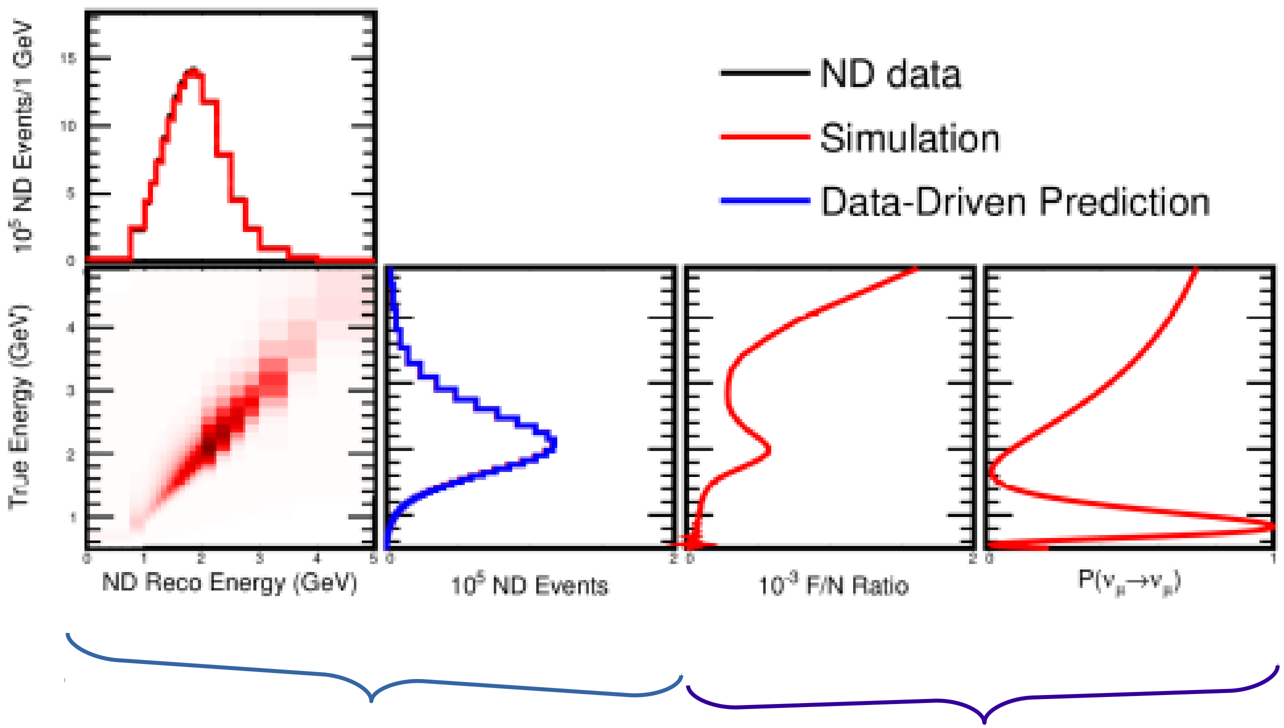

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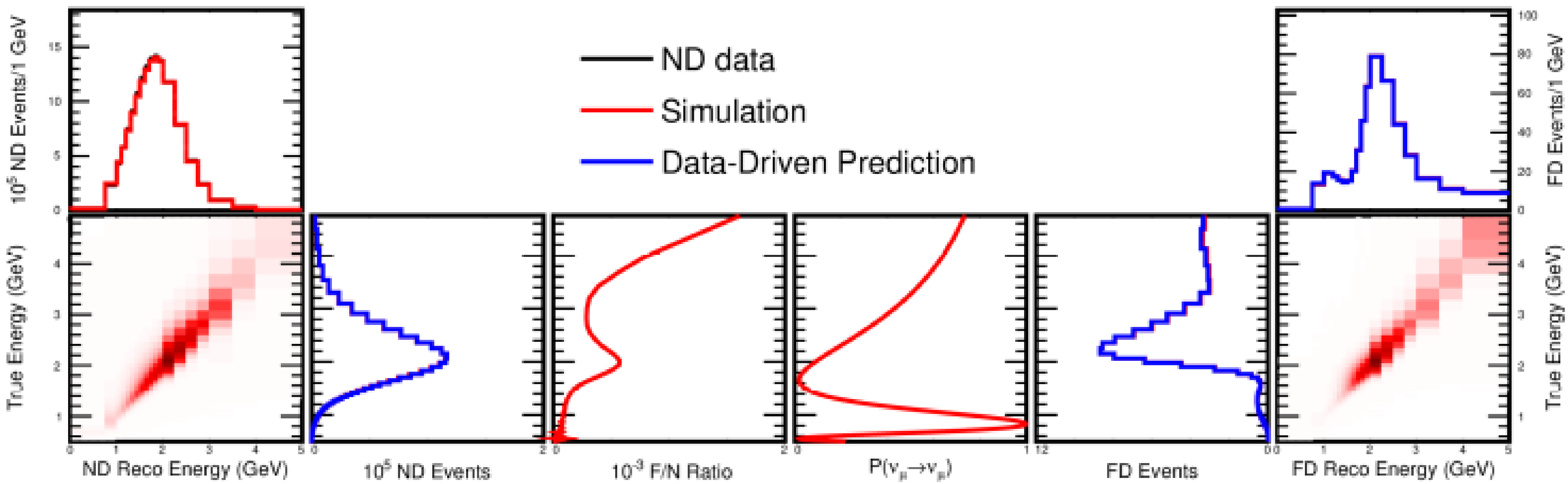


True energy distribution is corrected so that reconstructed data & MC agree at the ND...

…modified true energy distribution is propagated through predicted geometric beam dispersion & acceptance ratio, oscillations...

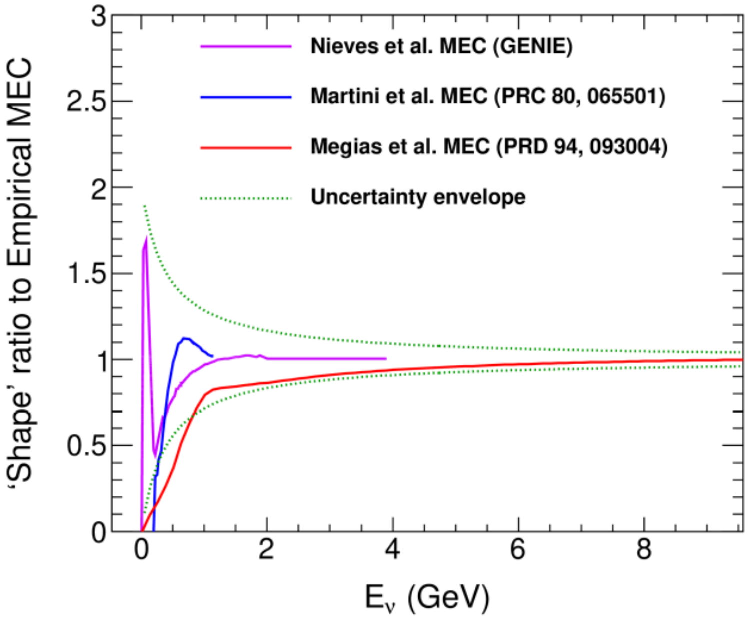
… and “extrapolated” reconstructed energy distribution computed to compare to data

Illustrating XS systematics: MEC

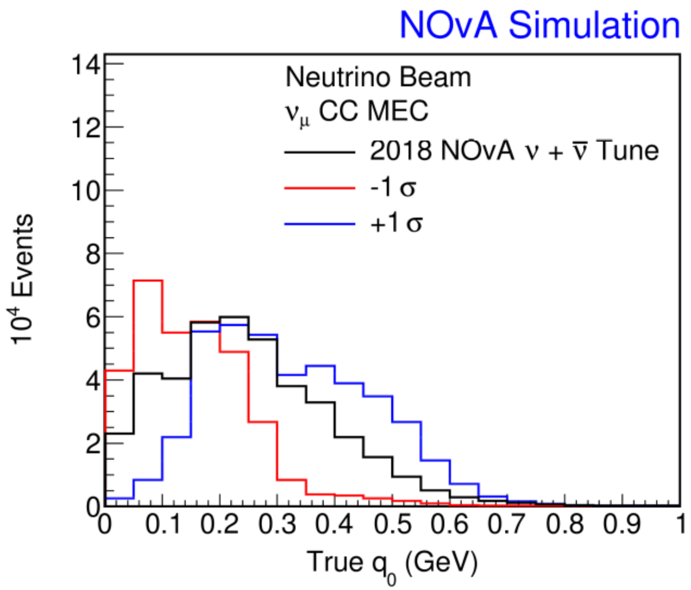
Examine this procedure through the lens of reaction of interest:

2p2h
via
Meson Exchange Currents
(GENIE 'Empirical MEC' w/ ND tuning)

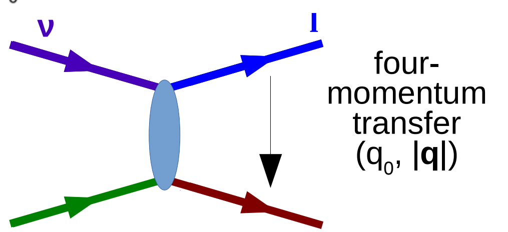
Illustrate behavior through two different knobs:



Neutrino energy dependence
(brackets theoretical models)



Four-momentum transfer dependence
(bounds our fits)



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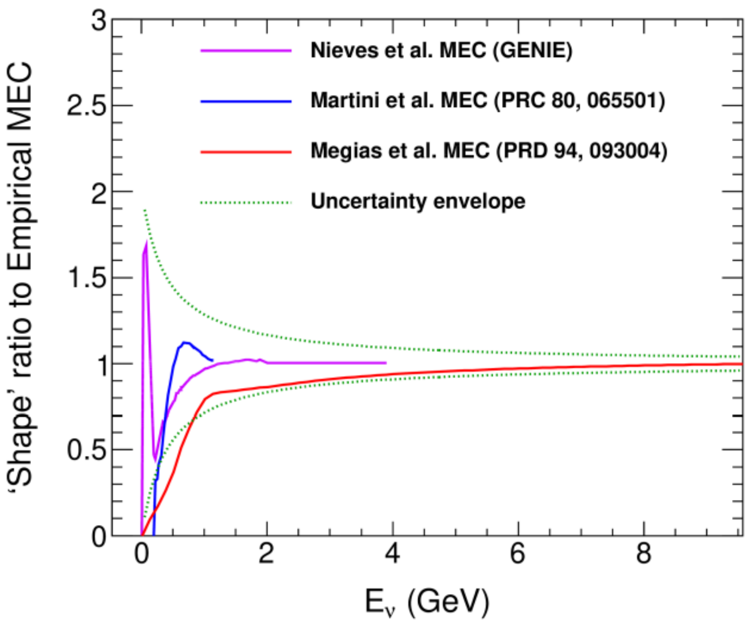

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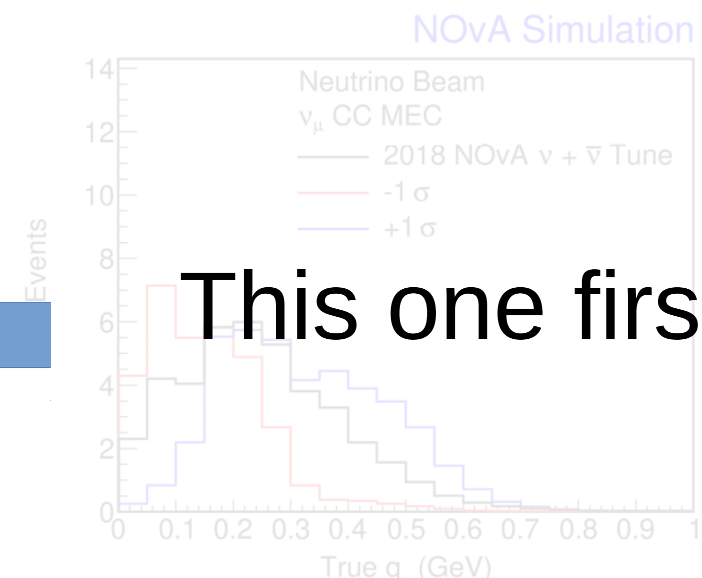


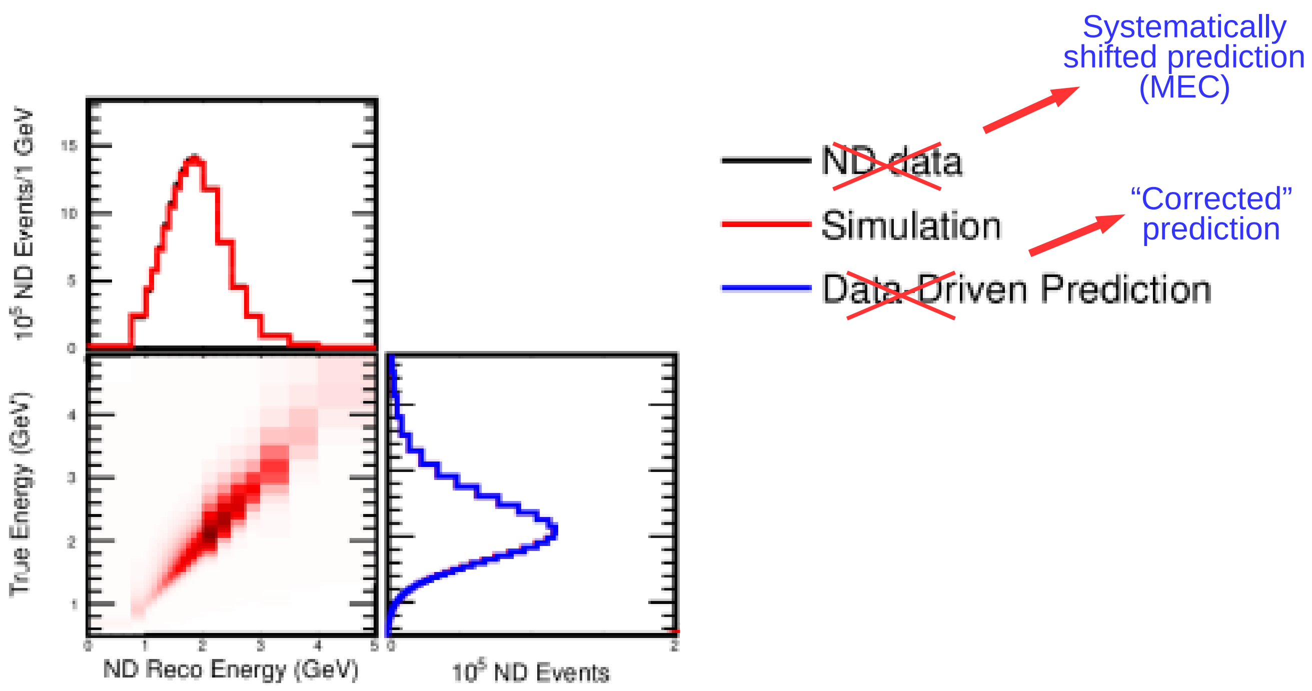
This one first

Four-momentum transfer dependence
(bounds our fits)

four-momentum transfer (q_0, |**q**|)

Testing extrapolation

To examine the effect of extrapolation:



① Replace “ND Data” with “ND prediction under systematic shift”.
(Asks: “if data exhibits this effect, and we use baseline simulation, how well does extrapolation compensate?”)

Testing extrapolation

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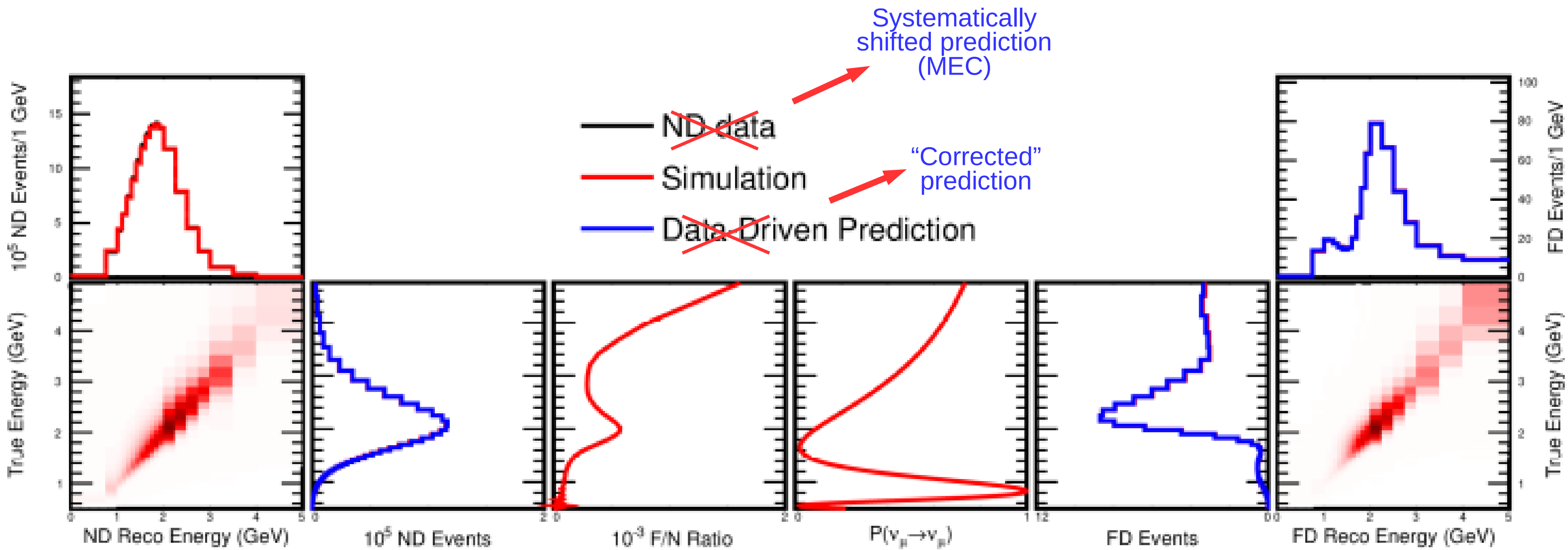

② Transport "corrected" prediction through extrapolation process

Testing extrapolation

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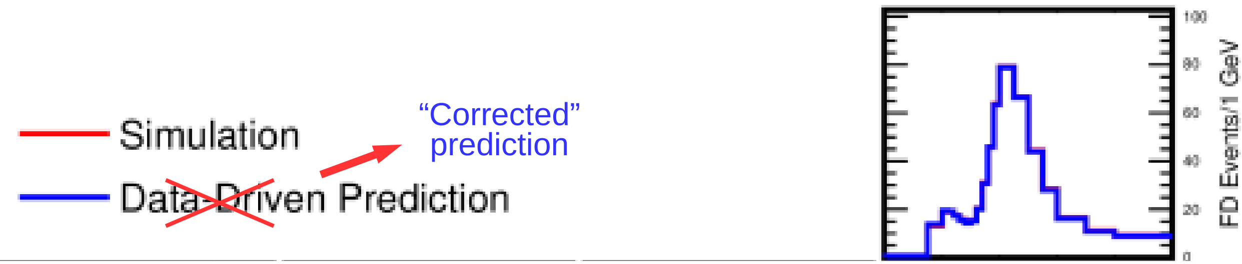
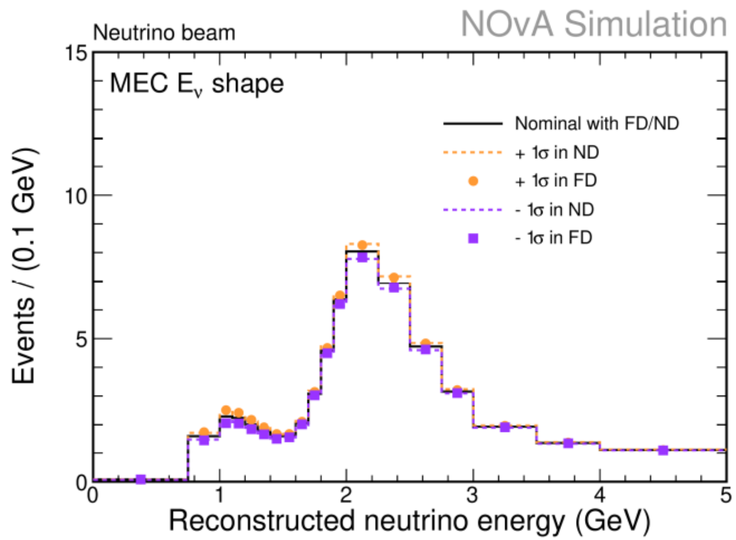
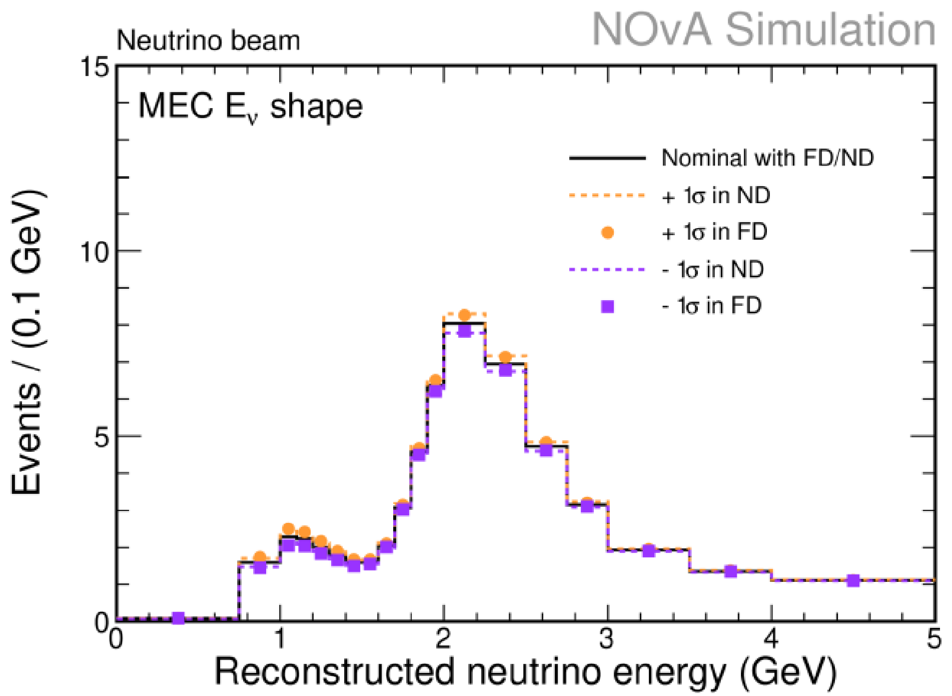


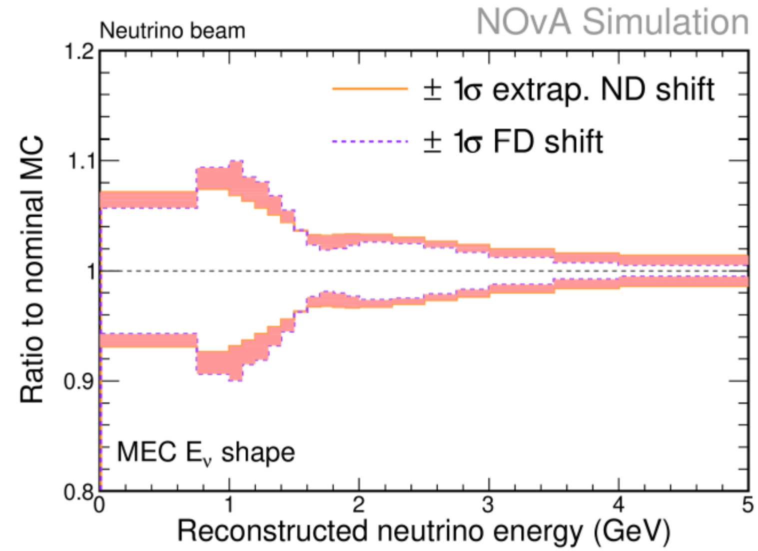


③ Compare “extrapolated” FD prediction to prediction obtained by varying FD directly.

If they match, extrapolation perfectly 'cancels' the effect.

Testing extrapolation





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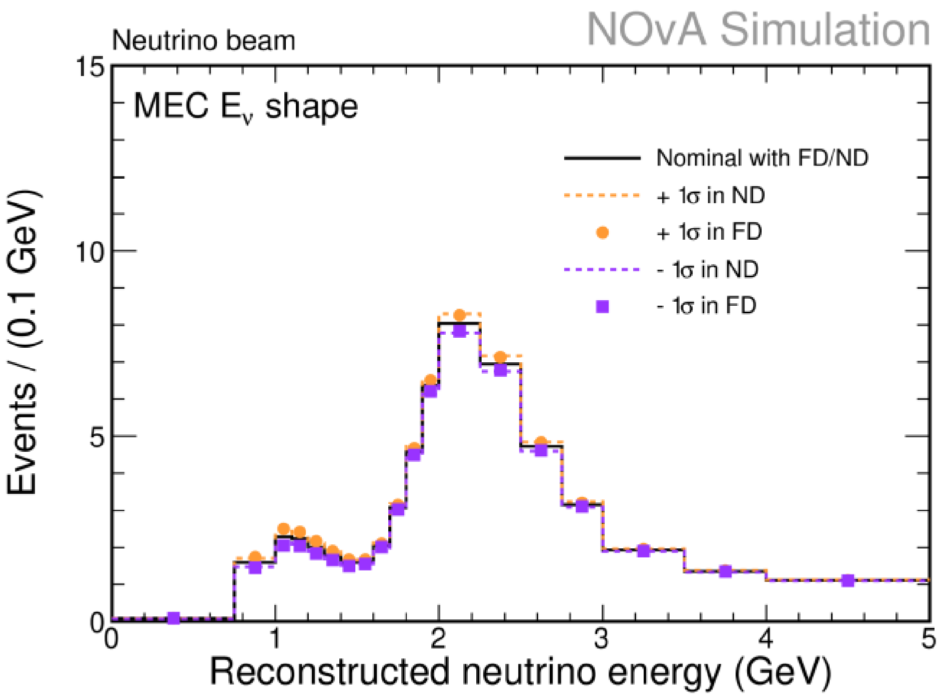
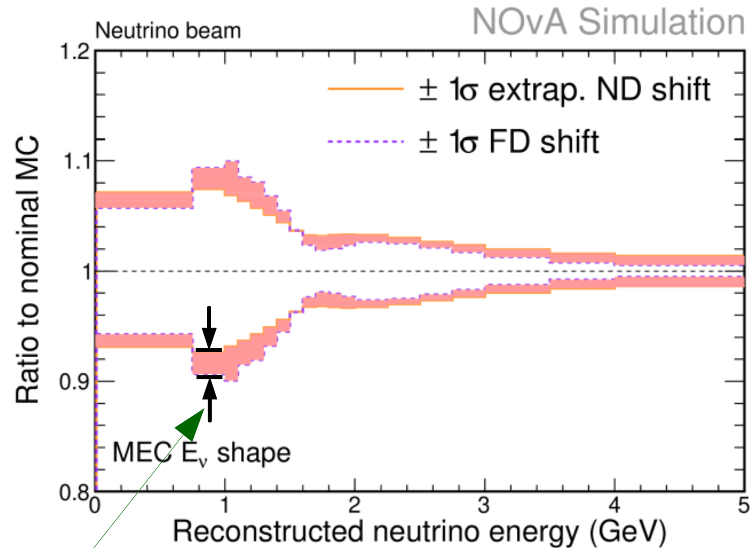
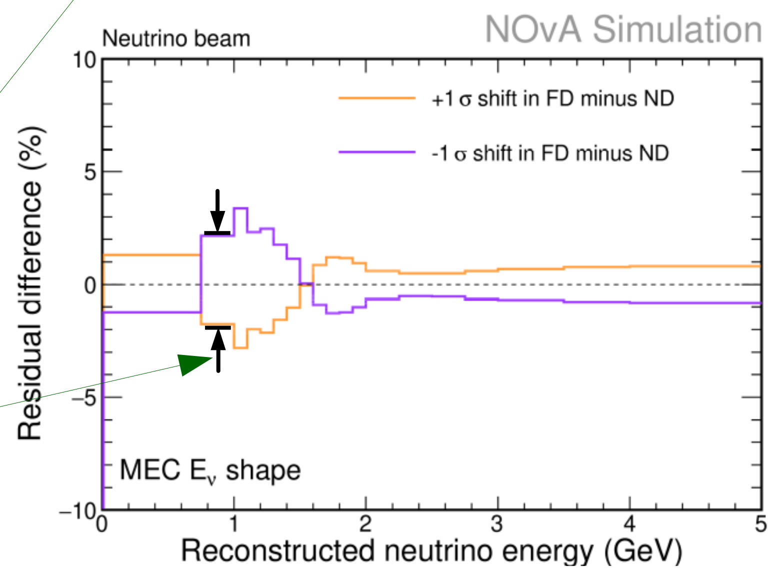
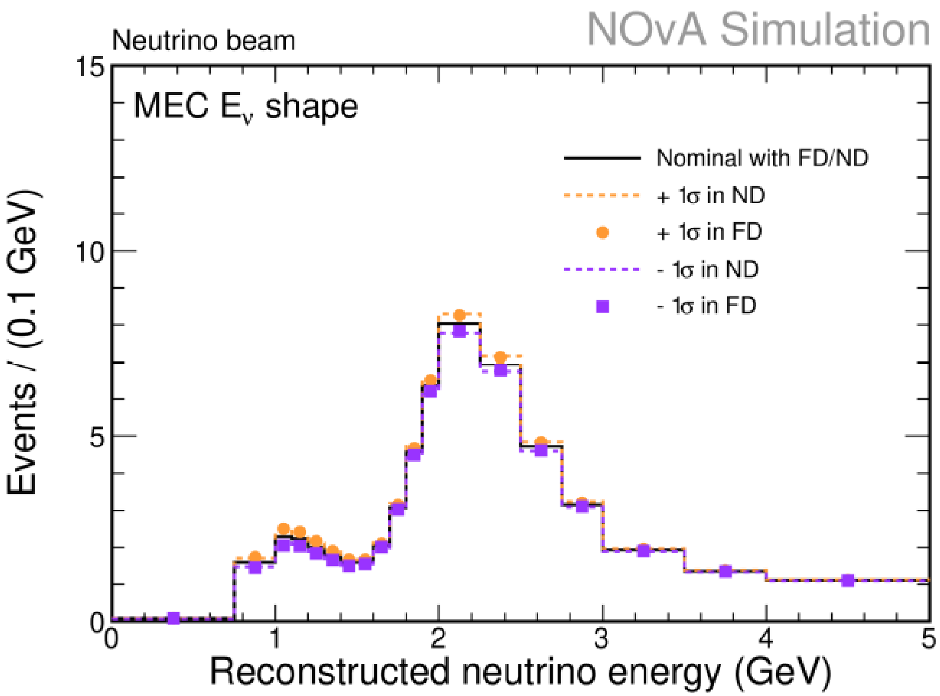


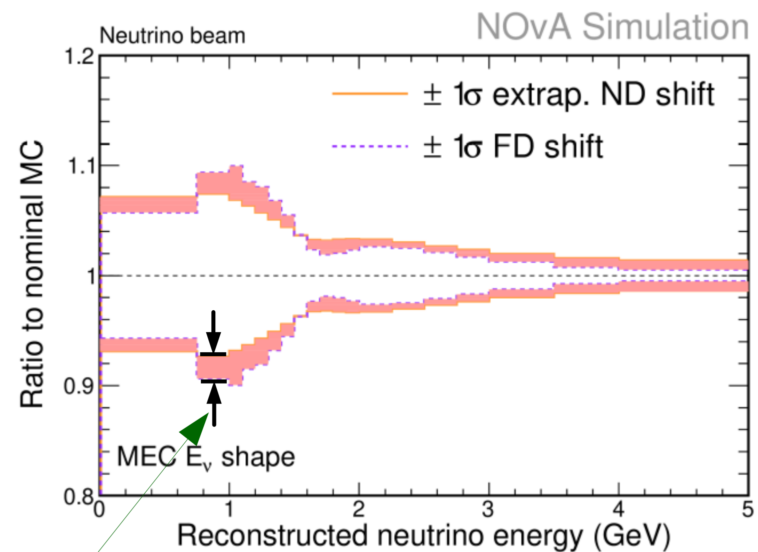


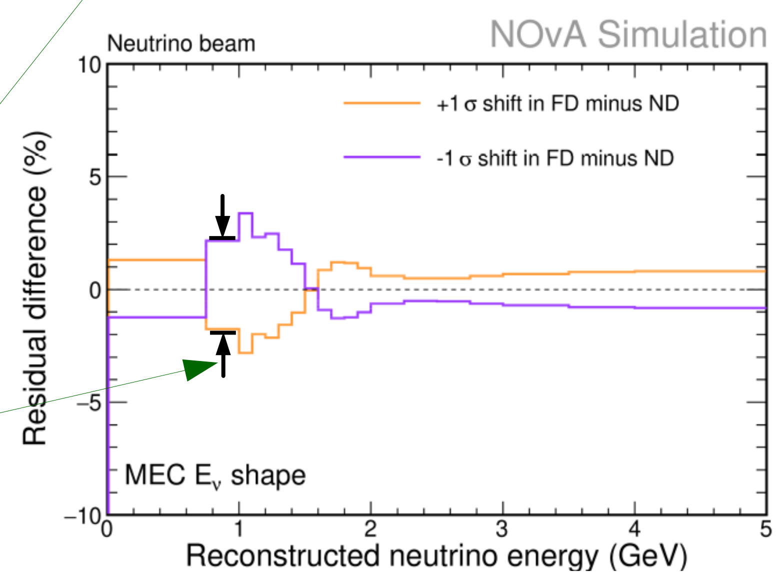


Only a few percent *residual* effect of this MEC syst after extrapolation: the rest was canceled by the procedure.

Testing extrapolation







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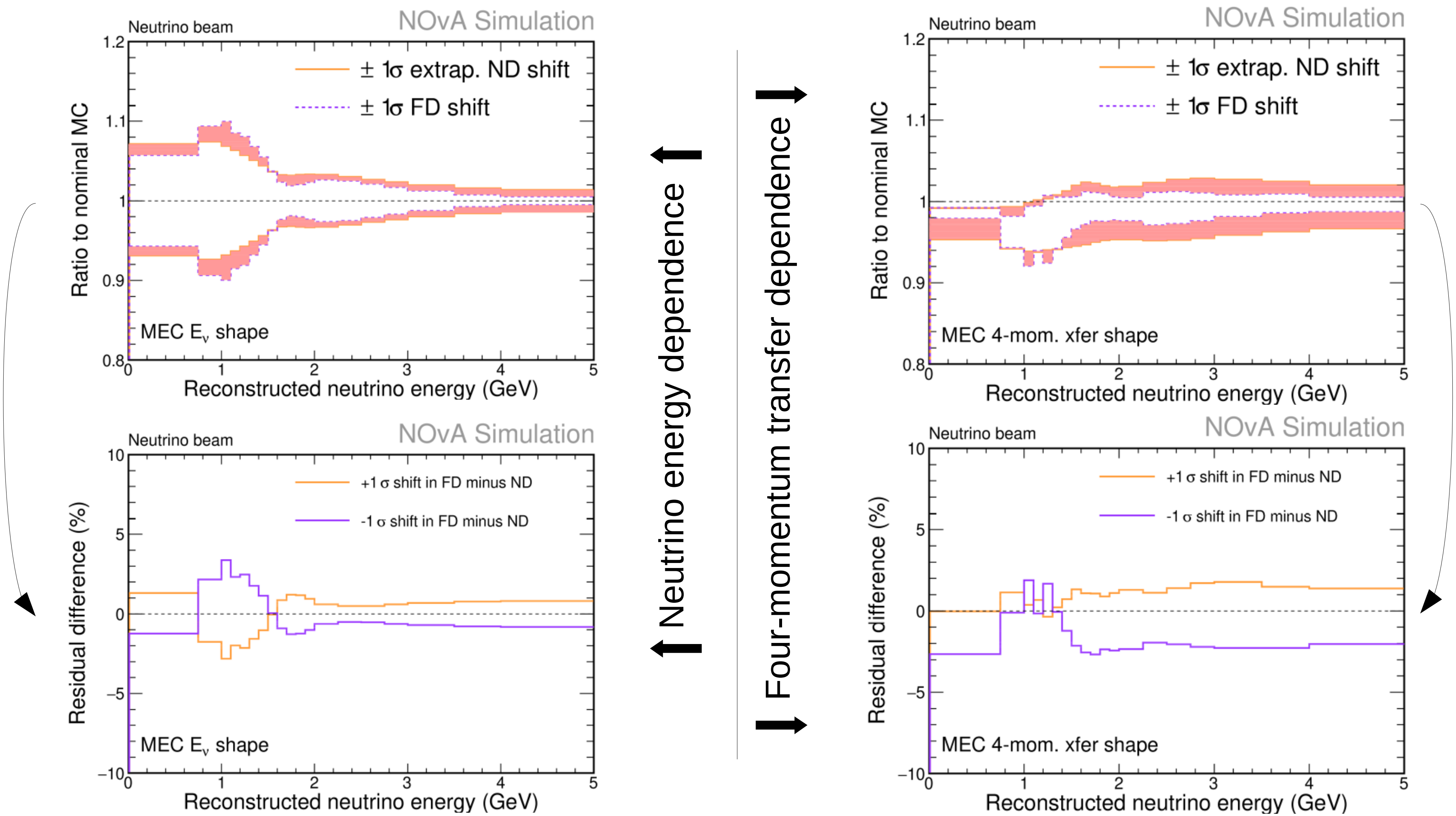
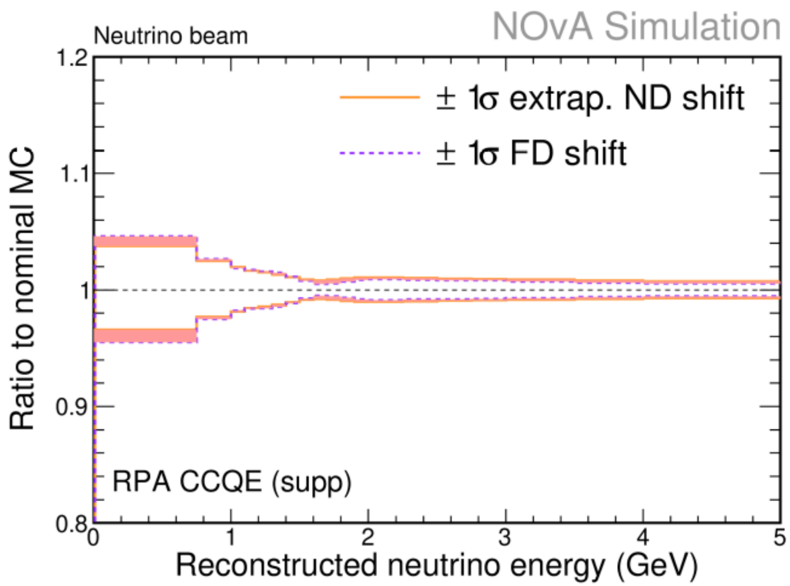
Though extrapolation procedure can't remove *all* effect of cross section uncertainties like MEC, <u>extrapolation significantly reduces sensitivity to XS systs</u>

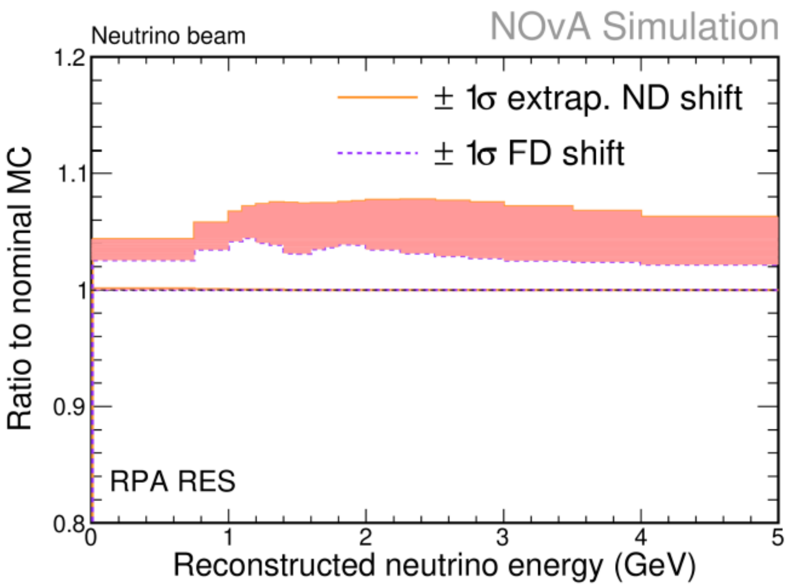
Testing extrapolation



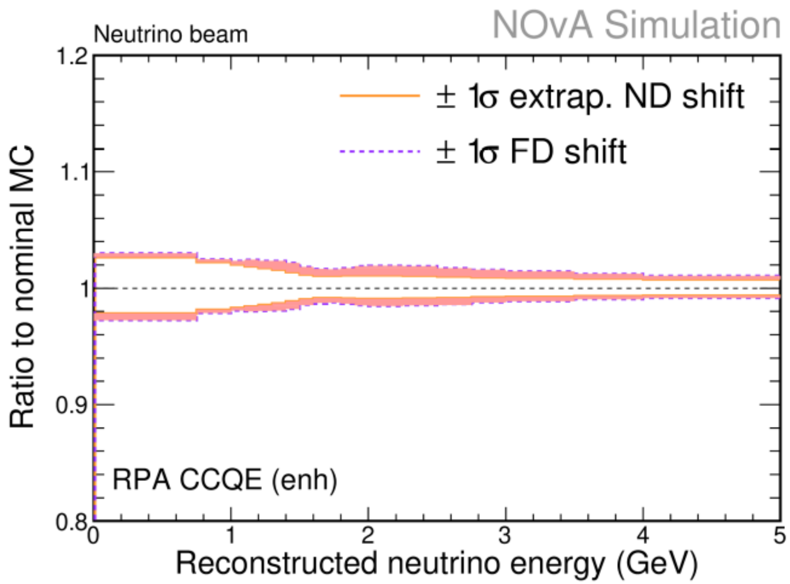
Far/Near extrapolation works best with *neutrino energy* systs,
but we derive benefit from it for the other shape dependence as well

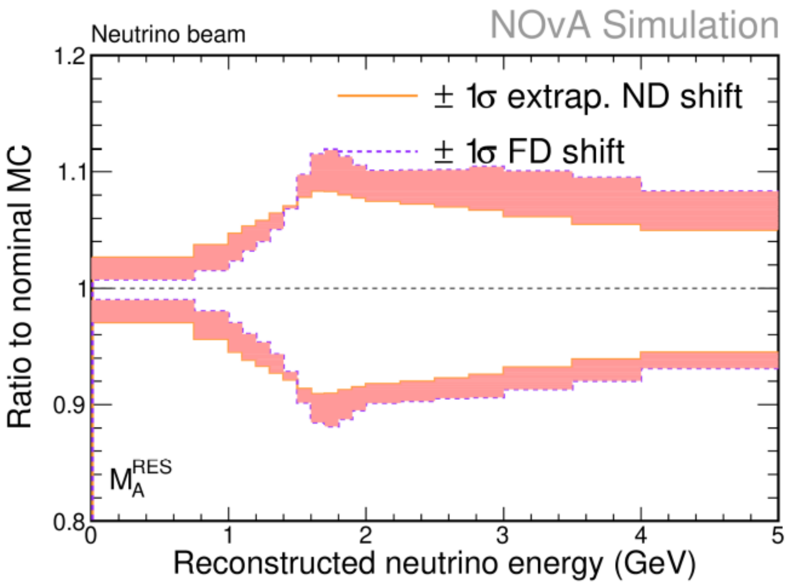
Other important XS uncertainties



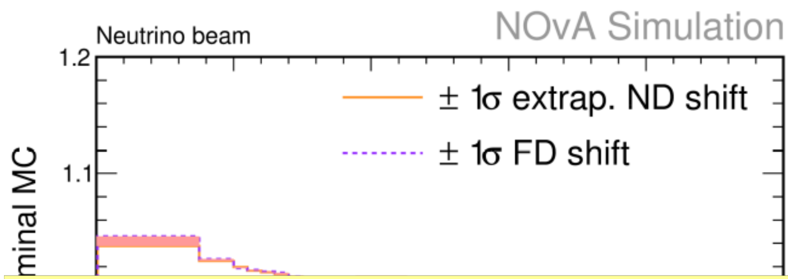


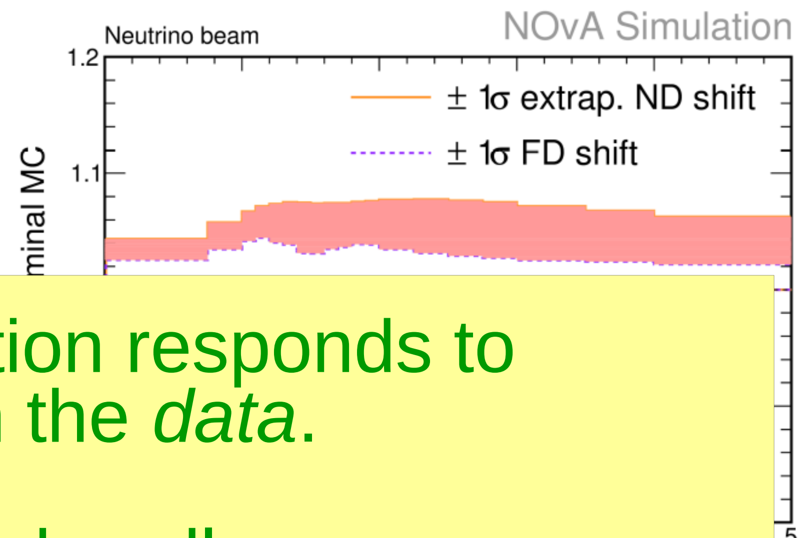
The story is similar for other important cross section uncertainties





Other important XS uncertainties

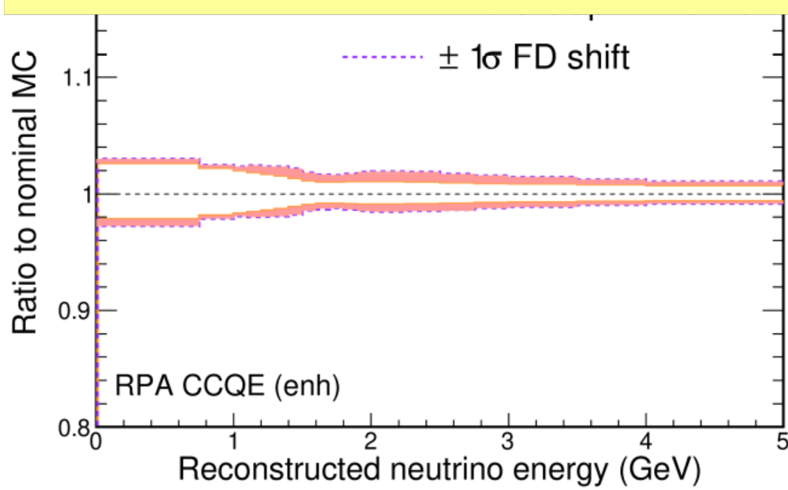


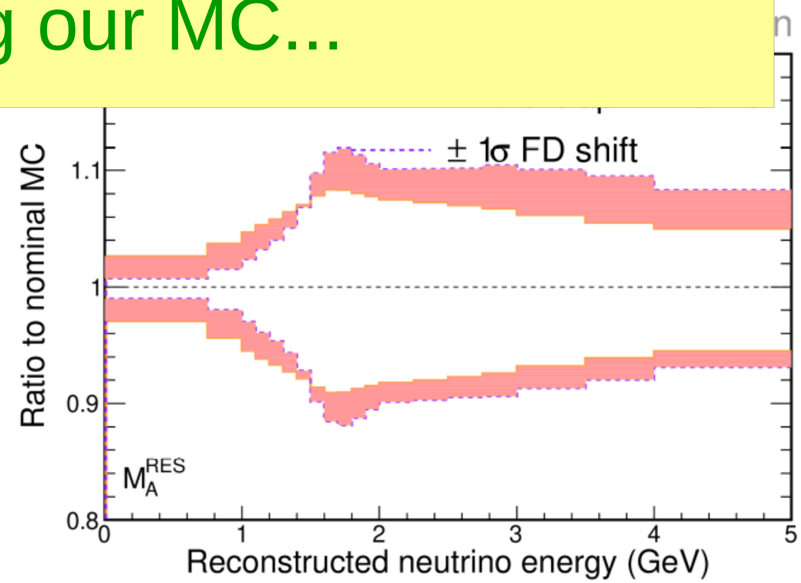


The story is

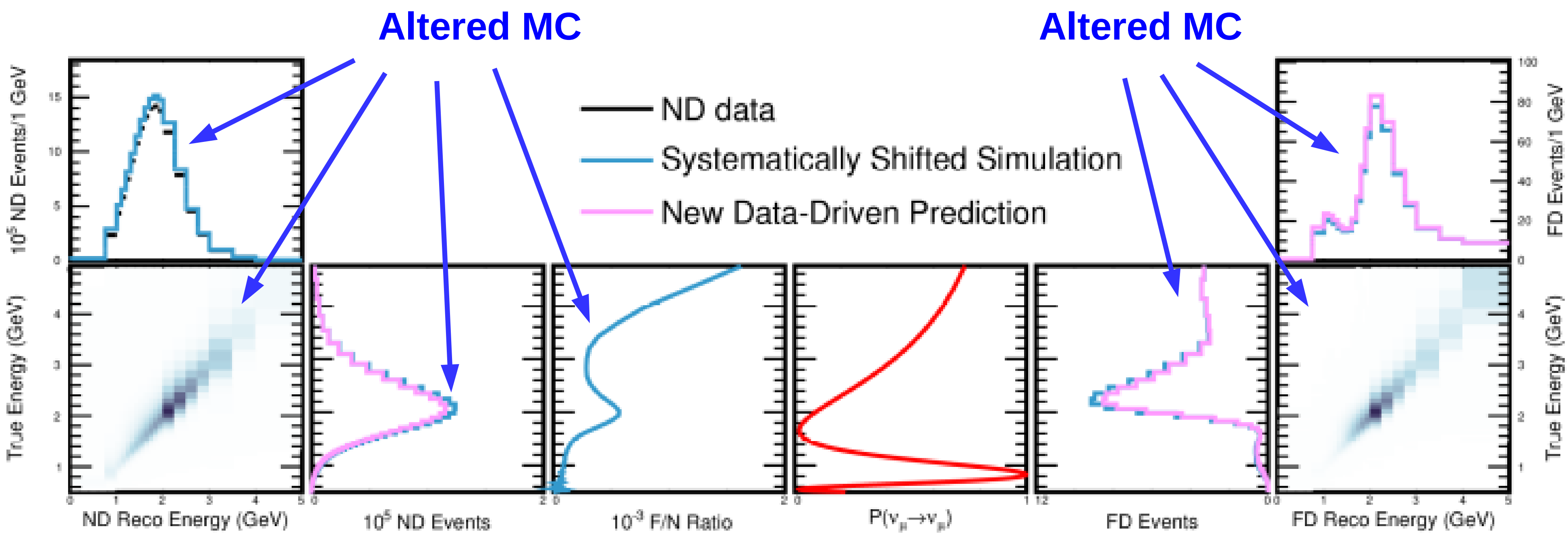
This illustrates how extrapolation responds to
"unknown unknowns" in the *data*.

We do the "inverse" to handle
"known unknowns" using our MC...





“Extrapolation” and uncertainties

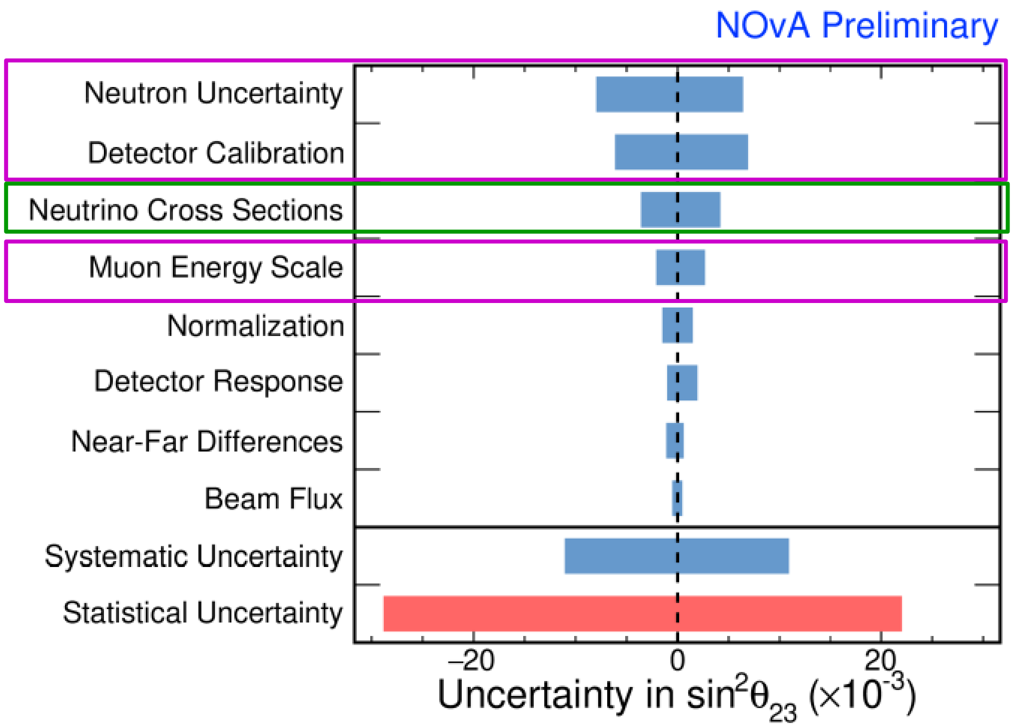


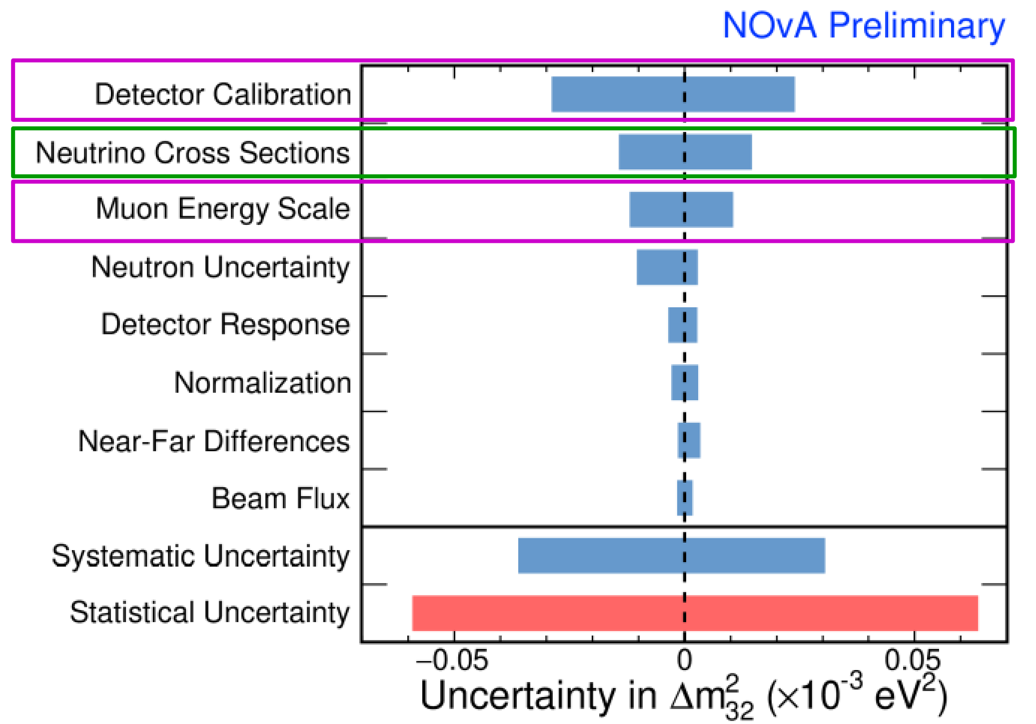
We simulate the effect of our cross section systematics' *residual* effect after extrapolation

by re-doing the entire analysis for each systematic

and use the difference to extrapolated nominal MC as nuisance parameters in our oscillation fits

Effect on analysis

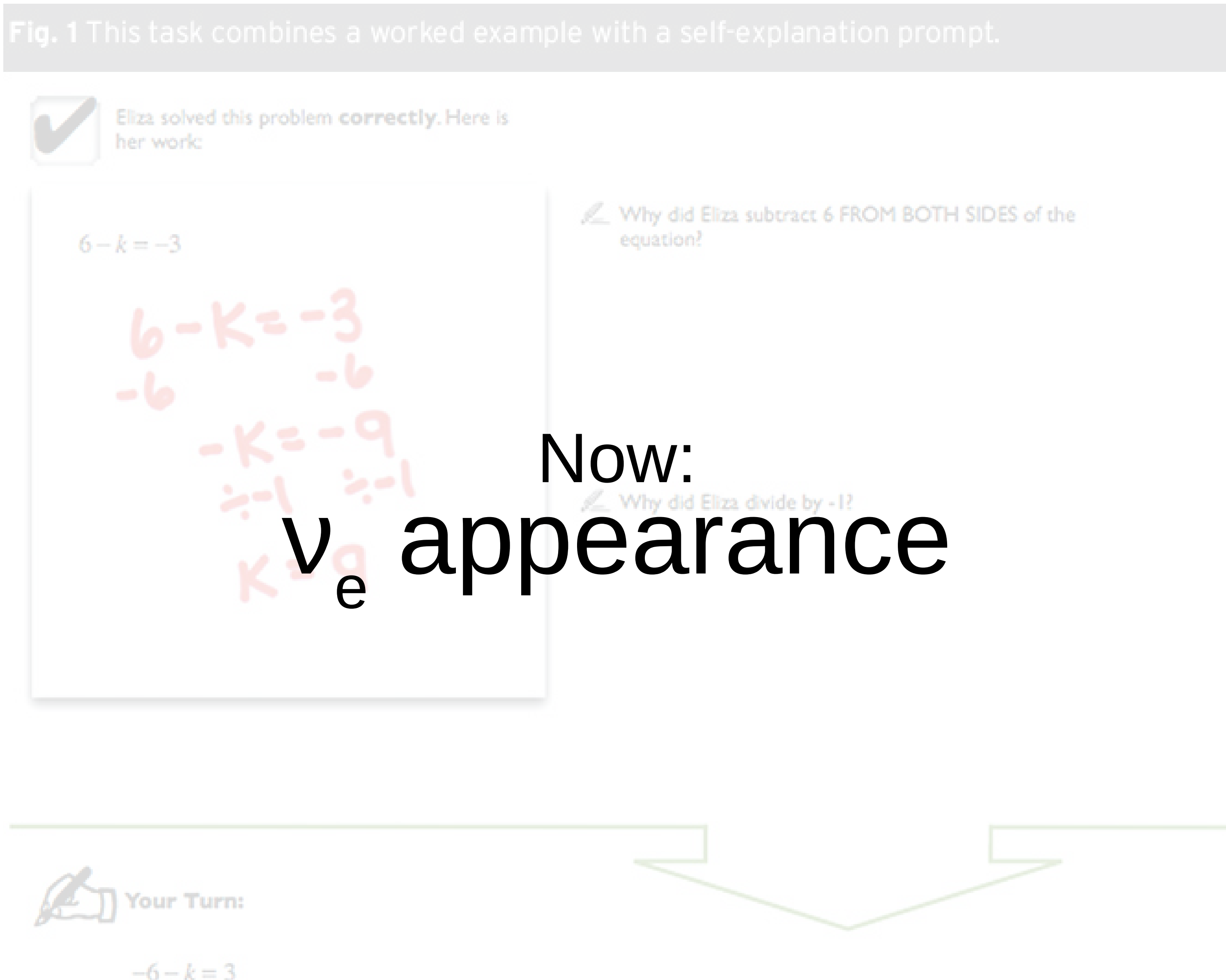




(Uncertainty on joint $\nu + \bar{\nu}$, $\nu_\mu + \nu_e$ fit)

Cross section systematics are not dominant systematic uncertainties due to detector design & power of extrapolation.

But... dedicated **test beam program** (see A. Sutton, poster #205) will drive detector response uncertainty down in the future, so soon enough cross sections will likely be atop the list...



Now:

ν_e appearance

ν_e appearance

$$P(\overset{(-)}{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \overset{(-)}{\nu}_e) \approx \sin^2 2\theta_{13} \sin^2 \theta_{23} \frac{\sin^2 (A-1)\Delta}{(A-1^2)}$$

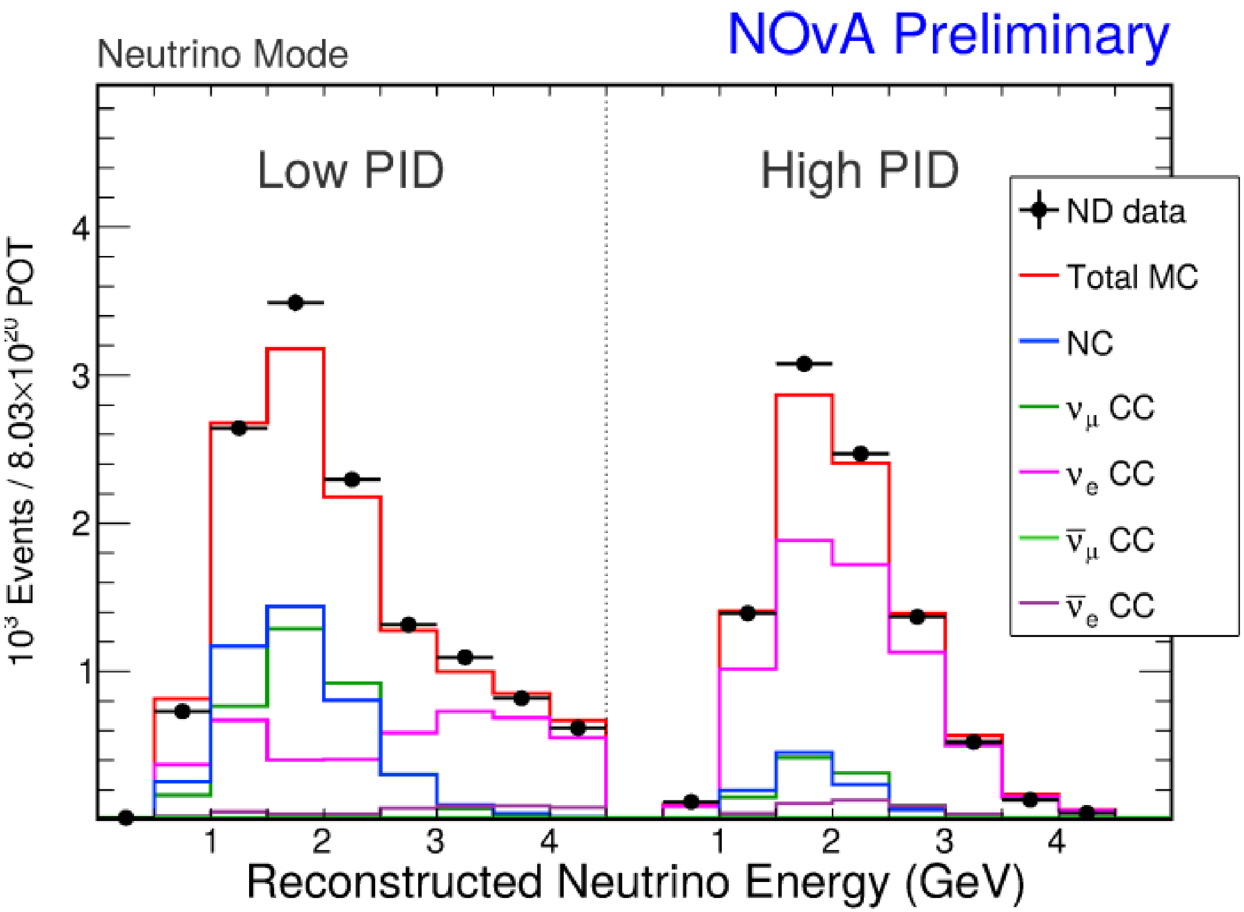
$$\overset{(+)}{-} 2\alpha \sin\theta_{13} \sin\delta_{CP} \sin 2\theta_{12} \sin 2\theta_{23} \frac{\sin A\Delta}{A} \frac{\sin(A-1)\Delta}{A-1} \sin\Delta$$

$$+ 2\alpha \sin\theta_{13} \cos\delta_{CP} \sin 2\theta_{12} \sin 2\theta_{23} \frac{\sin A\Delta}{A} \frac{\sin(A-1)\Delta}{A-1} \cos\Delta$$

Where: $\alpha = \frac{\Delta m^2_{21}}{\Delta m^2_{31}}$ $\quad \Delta = \Delta m^2_{31} \frac{L}{4E}$ $\quad A = \overset{(-)}{+} G_f N_e \frac{L}{\sqrt{2}\Delta}$

Besides the dependence on the mixing parameters, we learn about the mass ordering (via α) and δ_{CP}

ν_e appearance



Least ν_e-like → Most ν_e-like

(Divided into bins of event classifier)

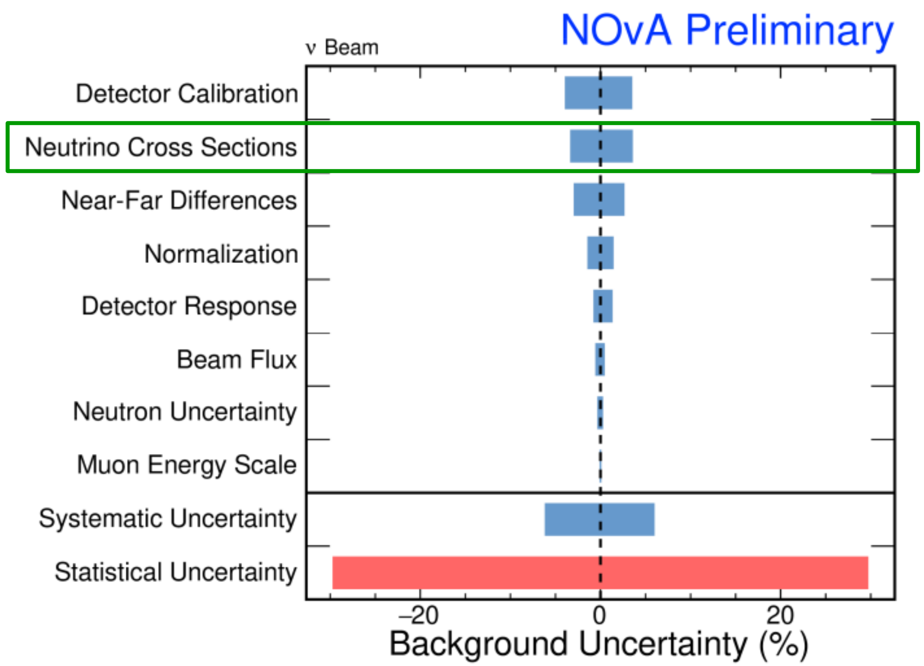
Added challenges:

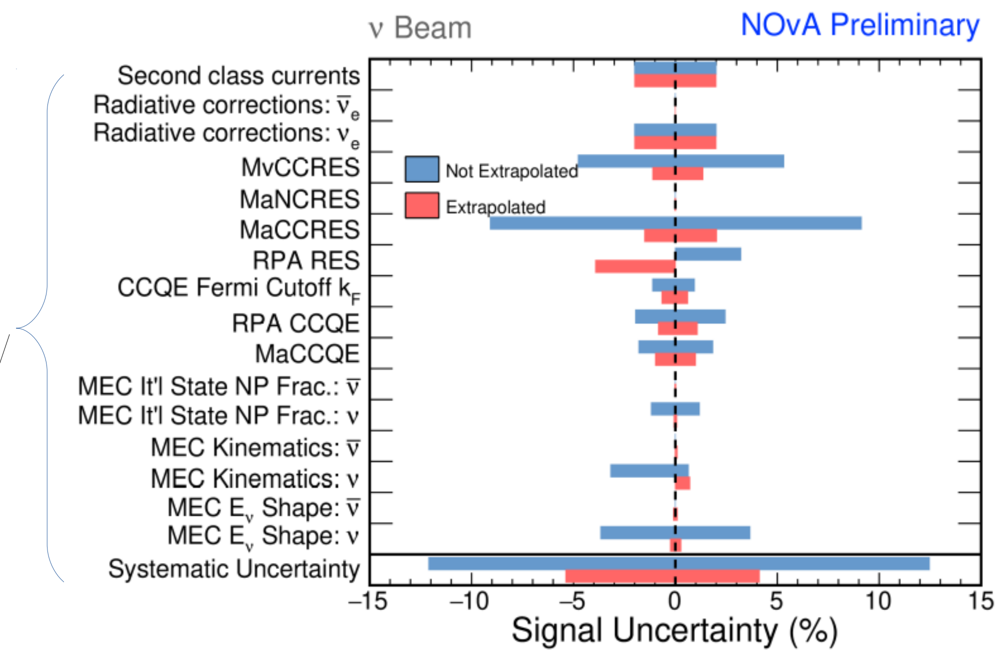
- **Significant backgrounds which oscillate differently**
  - **Beam ν_e** oscillate very little over this L/E
  - **ν_μ** almost entirely disappear
  - **NC** doesn't change due to oscillations (assume no steriles)

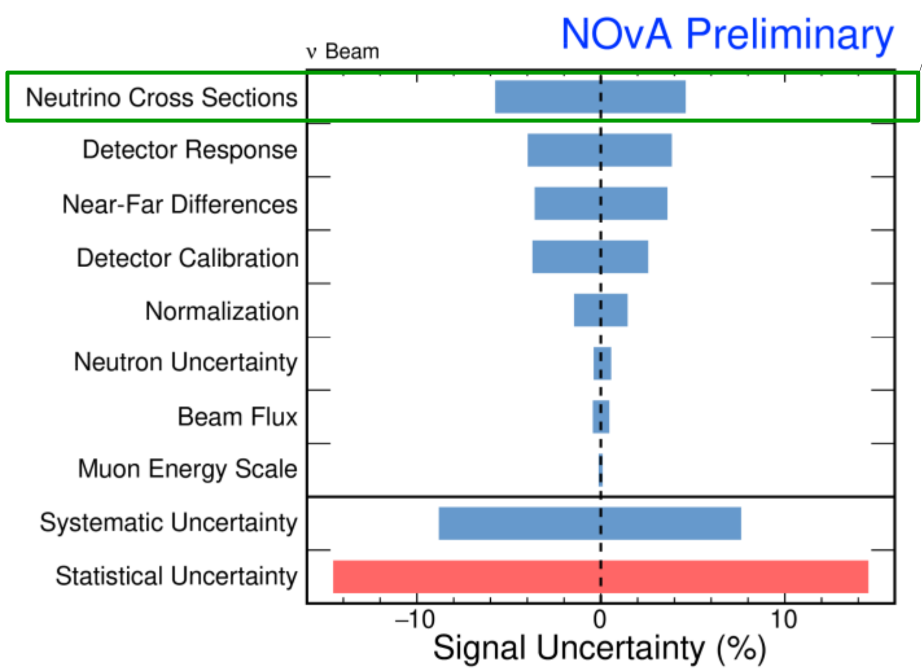
Need to disentangle ("decompose") before applying Far/Near makes any sense.

- **No signal at ND**
  - And difference ν_μ ND vs. ν_e FD acceptance

ν_e appearance





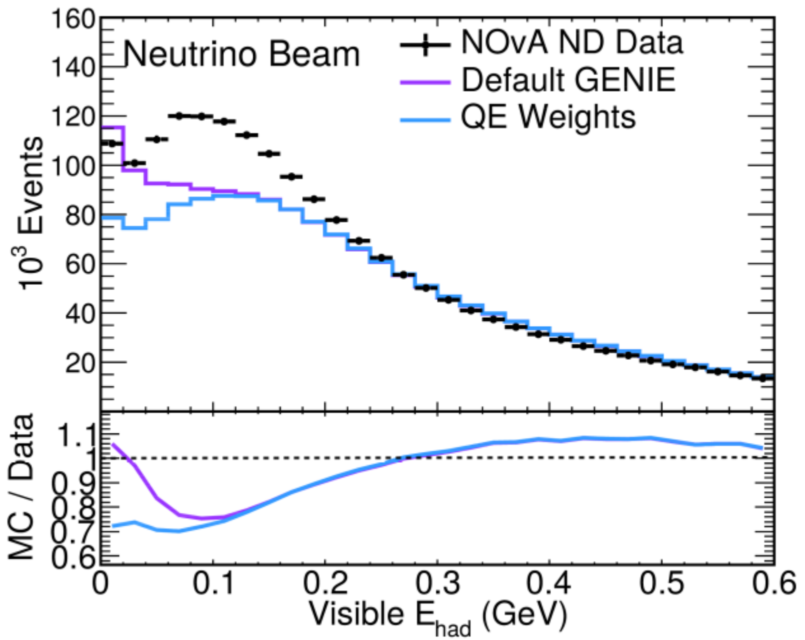


Cross section systematics more important for signal here, but still under control for now. (Even more stat limited for $\bar{\nu}$.)

We expect to continue to benefit from ongoing work by this audience (and others) as well, to keep them that way...

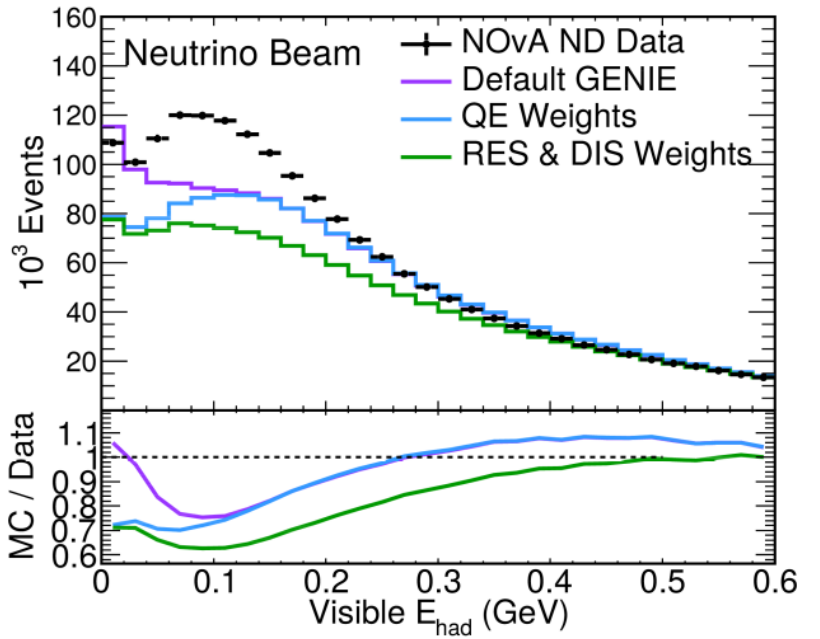
Cross section uncertainties: future needs

- More certainty about **1p1h initial state**
  - **RPA treatments differ in sophistication** - how much detail do we need?
  - **Uncertainties** (from València) **still large**, not completely canceled by extrapolation



Cross section uncertainties: future needs

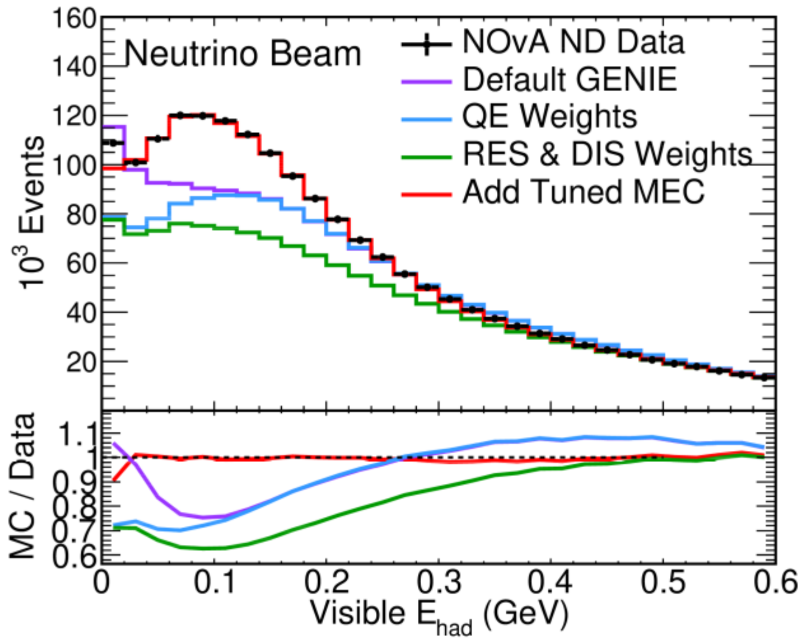
- **Nuclear models for *inelastic* processes** as well as QE
  - **RPA-like effect for RES?**
    - Suggested by data (MINERvA+MINOS ND+MiniBooNE+NOvA ND), but no theory guidance
    - "On-off" treatment for syst one of our largest
  - Inelastic continuum at low E_ν
    - What does **"shallow" inelastic scattering on carbon** look like?
      - How does it interfere with RES? → GENIE uncertainties large
      - Free nucleon data helps only so much
    - Does **diffractive scattering from H** matter? How close are models?
- **ν_e/ν_μ differences for inelastic processes**
  - Current uncertainties are *ad hoc*



[NOvA has cross section measurements in progress which will help address some of these questions: see M. Judah, talk #71, Mon. 8/13, WG2]

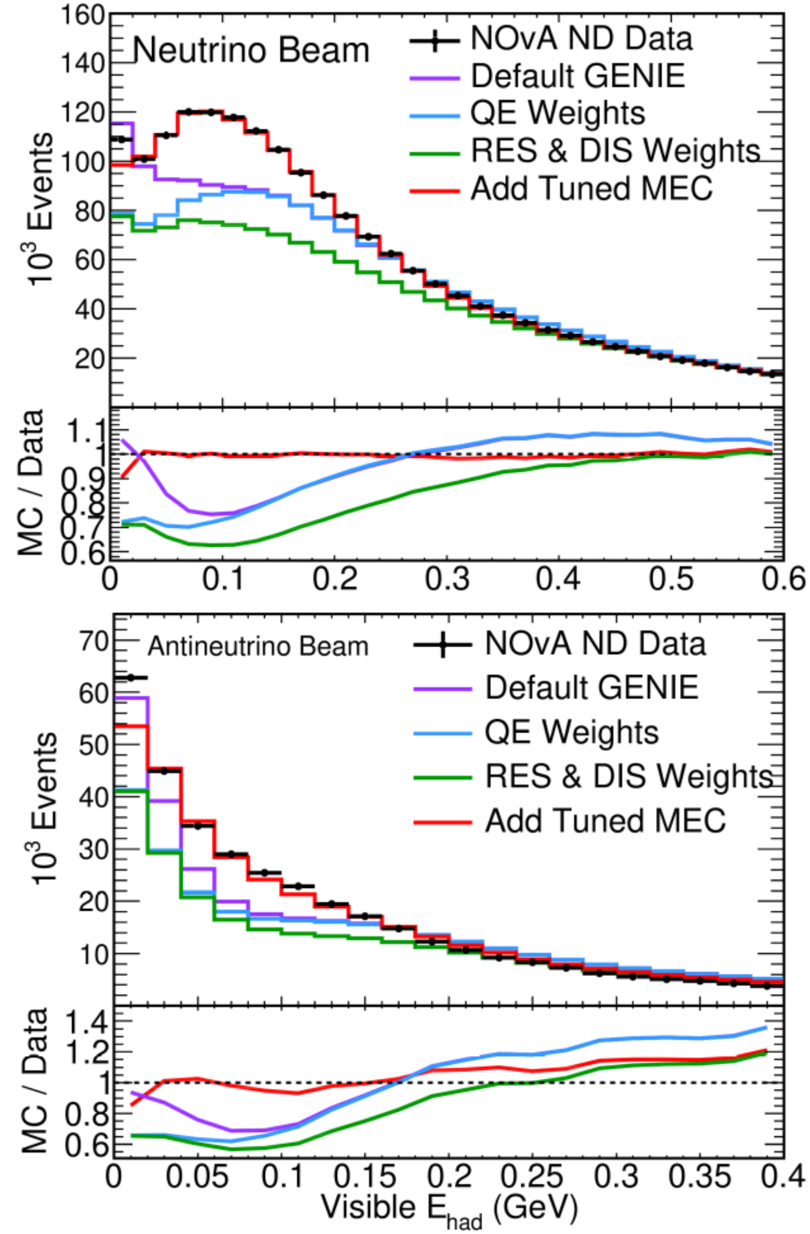
Cross section uncertainties: future needs

- More/better **models for multinucleon knockout** in GENIE
  - València model agrees poorly with MINERvA, NOvA ND data; no alternatives in current versions (will change with 3.0?)
  - Empirical tuning procedure doesn't prescribe correlations between ν and $\bar{\nu}$ – so left uncorrelated...



Cross section uncertainties: future needs

- **Much more $\bar{\nu}$ scattering data**
  - Every issue mentioned above applies also for antineutrinos, only there are **fewer data constraints**
  - Abundance of fast neutrons an interesting challenge for calorimetry: **final-state particle measurements** especially helpful



Summary

- NOvA relies on **strong internal constraints** on cross section uncertainties for its oscillation program
  - Calorimeter design minimizes *a priori* impact
  - Functionally identical detectors enable major cancellation of residual errors in oscillation analyses
- Comprehensive program underway to ensure all **relevant cross section issues are considered**
  - Necessary ingredients in base model
  - Appropriate uncertainties
- We look forward to **continuing the conversation**:
  - Continued development of models & systematic treatments
  - New measurements of cross sections
  - Neutrino oscillation physics results!

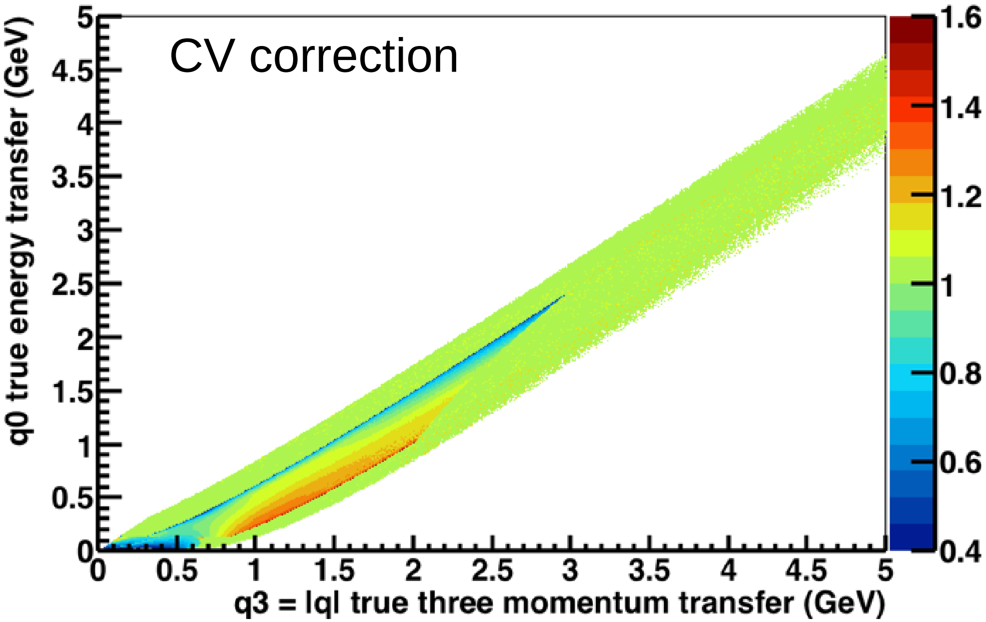
[NOvA 2018 at University of Austin]

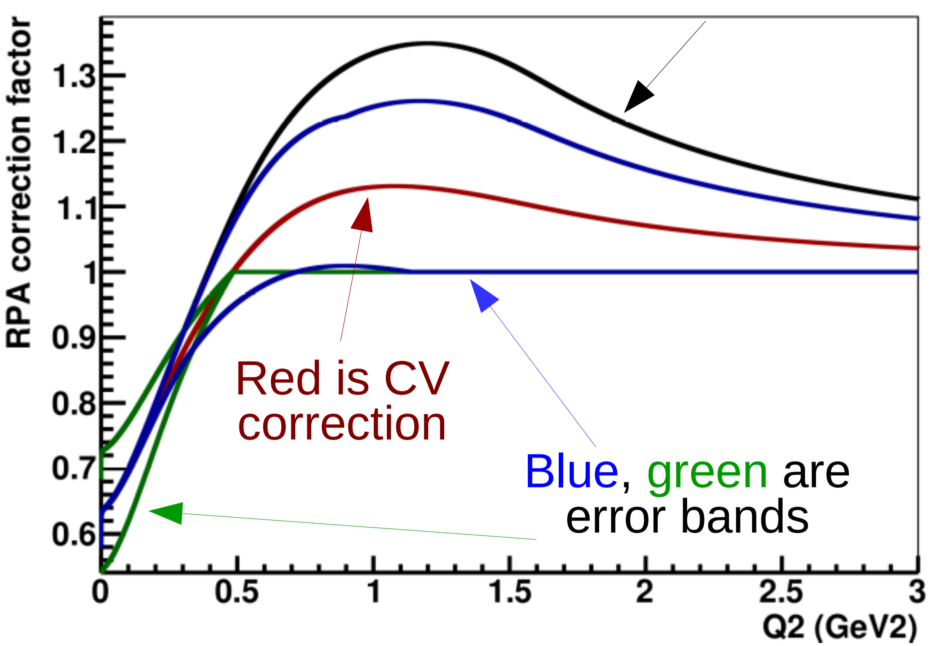
Thank you for your attention!

Overflow

Modeling the nucleus: collective effects (RPA)

[R. Gran, arXiv:1705.02932;]





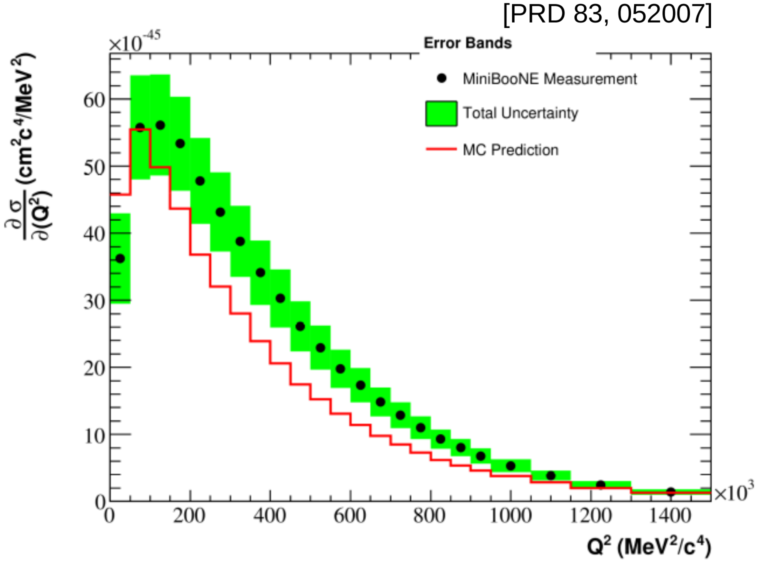
Rik Gran's work (originally for MINERvA) to extend the València RPA CCQE effect (PRC 70, 055503) to a correction for GENIE's central value and his work to extend the uncertainties in the model to higher energies (PLB 638, 325, PRD 88, 113007) naturally work reasonably well for NOvA

→ we apply using Rik's code

Modeling the nucleus: collective effects (RPA)

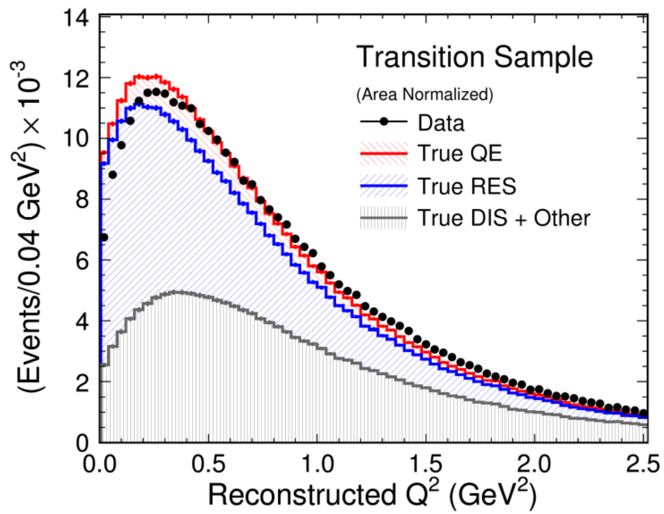
- Should Δ production also be affected?
  - Seems likely for same reasons as elastic. No current attempts at calculation?
  - Possible evidence: MiniBooNE, MINOS, MINERvA observations of apparent low-Q^2 suppression

[PRD 83, 052007]

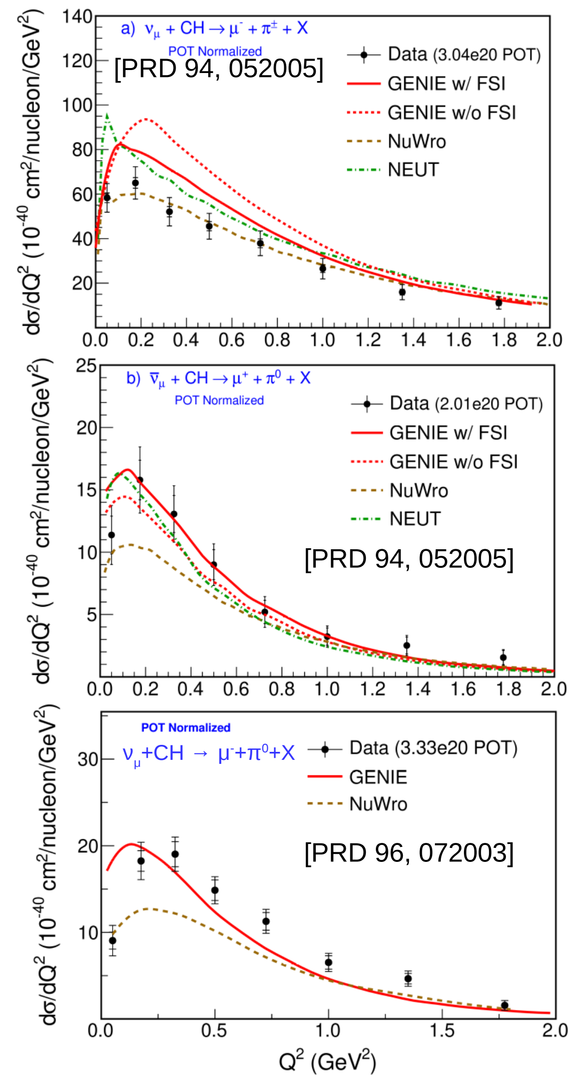


MiniBooNE 1π+

[PRD 91, 012005]



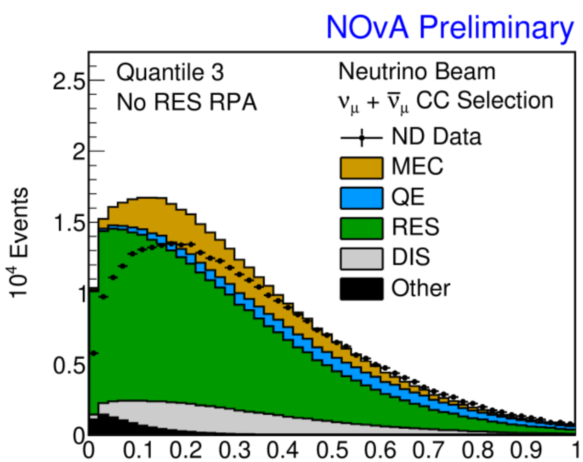
Sideband, MINOS QE

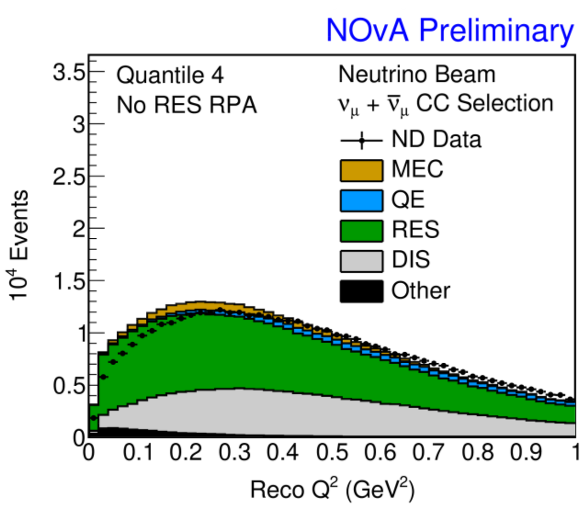


MINERvA

Modeling the nucleus: collective effects (RPA)

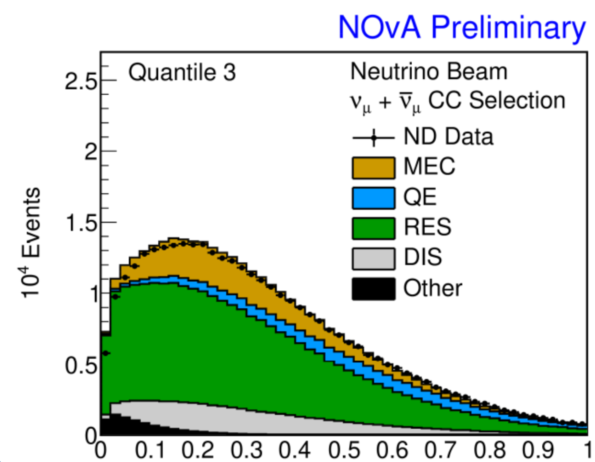
- Should Δ production also be affected?
  - Seems possible.
    No current attempts at calculation?

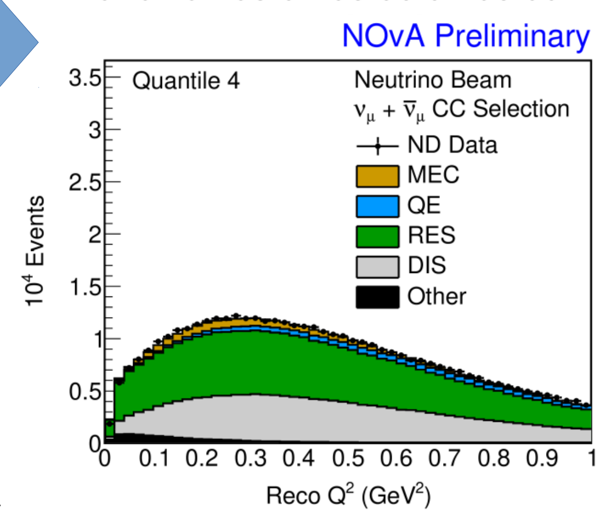




"Quantiles" are divided by hadronic energy fraction: reco E_{had}/reco E_ν.

Quantiles 3 & 4 are RES-rich regions of ν_μ candidate sample.



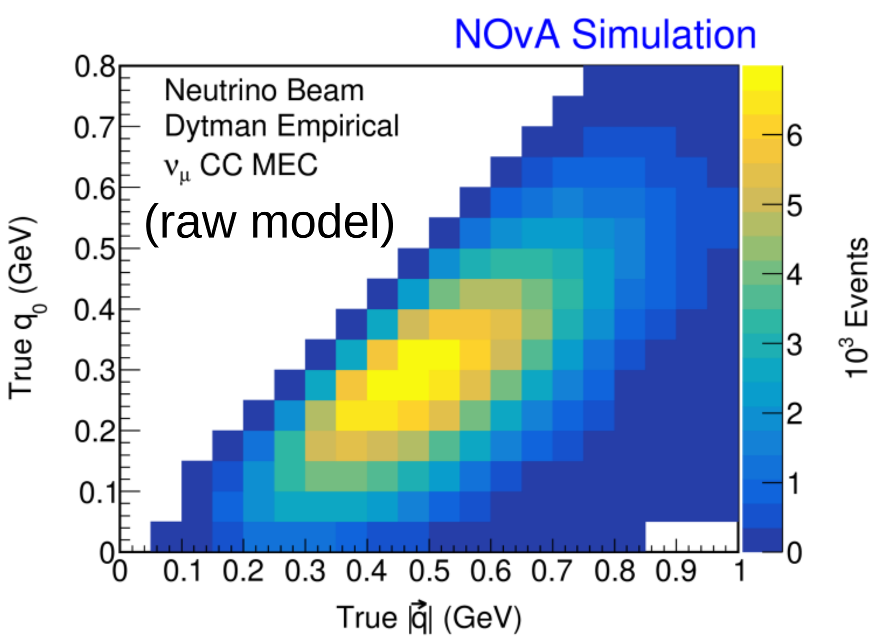


We speculatively apply the Q^2-based RPA weight from QE to resonant production as well
(w/ unmodified version as uncertainty variation)

Modeling the nucleus: tuning 2p2h-MEC

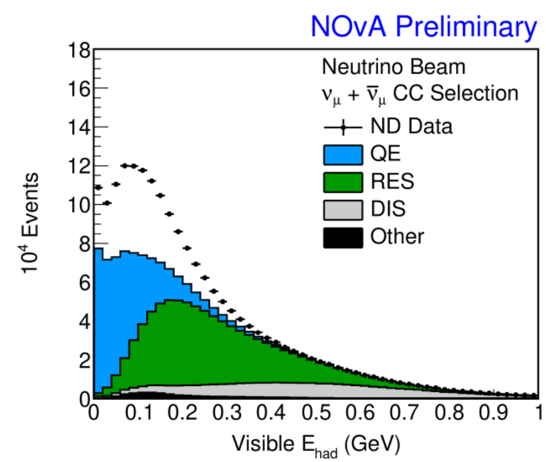
Our tuning is done in a two-dimensional space of the four-momentum transfer variables:

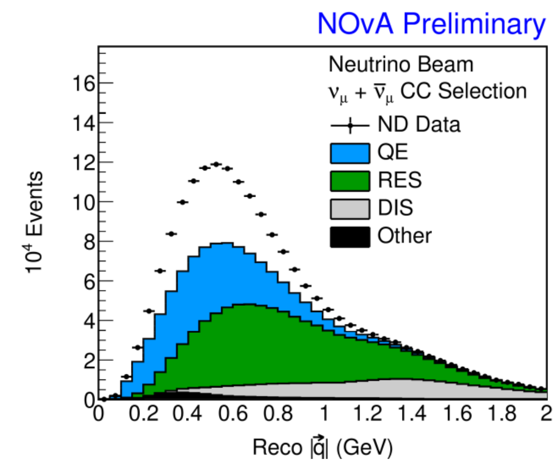
energy transfer q_0
and
momentum transfer |q|

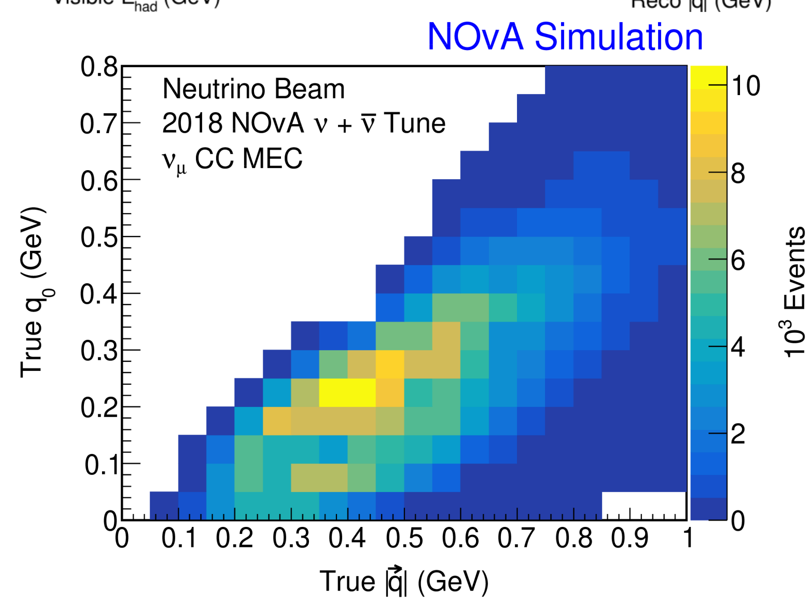


fit a weight factor for each cell in this plot

Fit in 2D space of nearest observables: Visible E_{had} ($\sim q_0$) and reco **|q|**

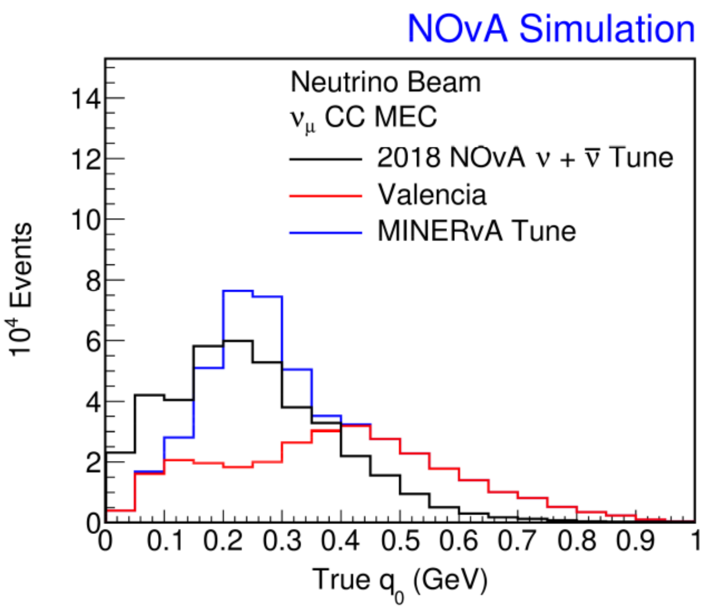


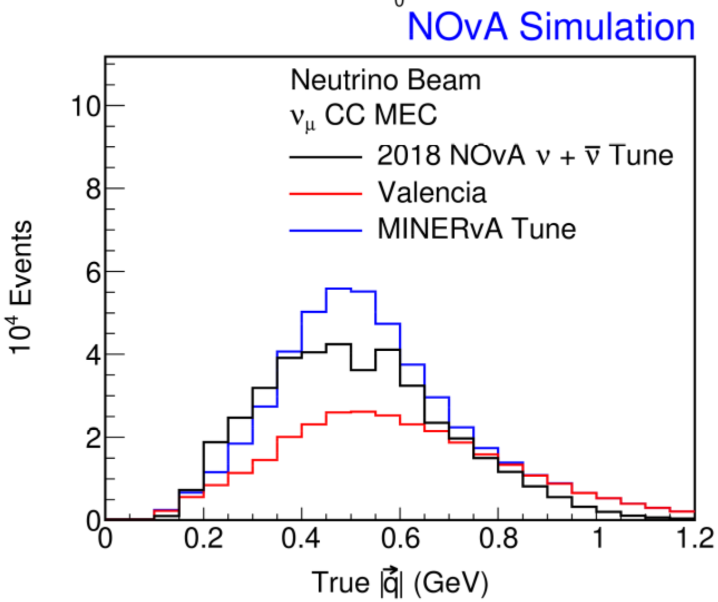




Resulting MEC shape

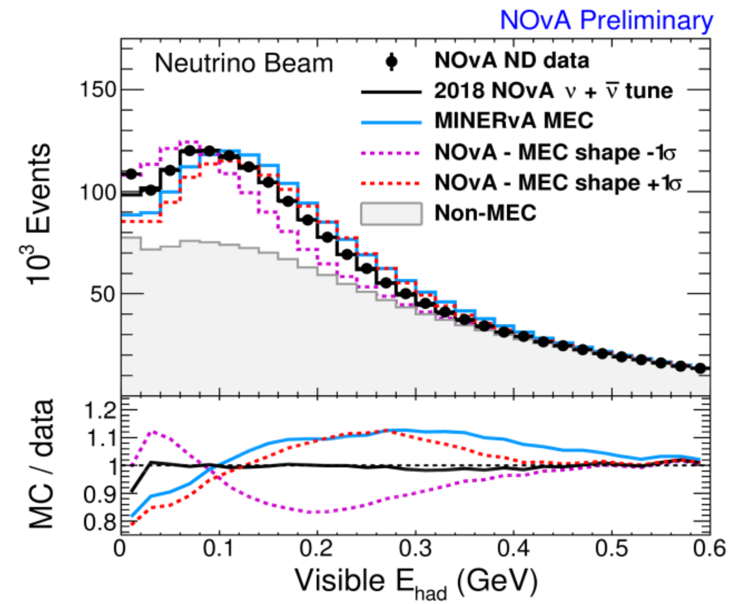
Modeling the nucleus: tuning 2p2h-MEC

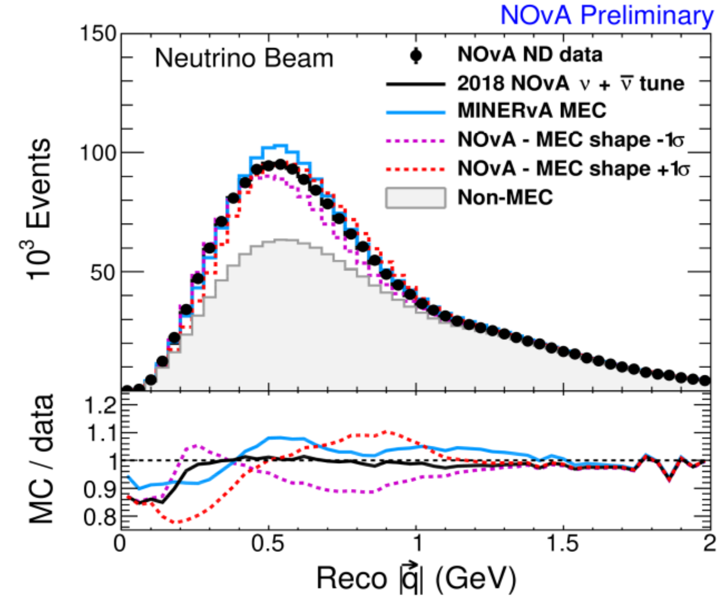




MINERvA carried out a tuning procedure similar in spirit to ours
(though with fewer degrees of freedom) using their data (PRD 116, 071802) which they kindly shared with us (private communication).

It is not dissimilar to the 1σ error band we arrive at (details on error construction next slide)





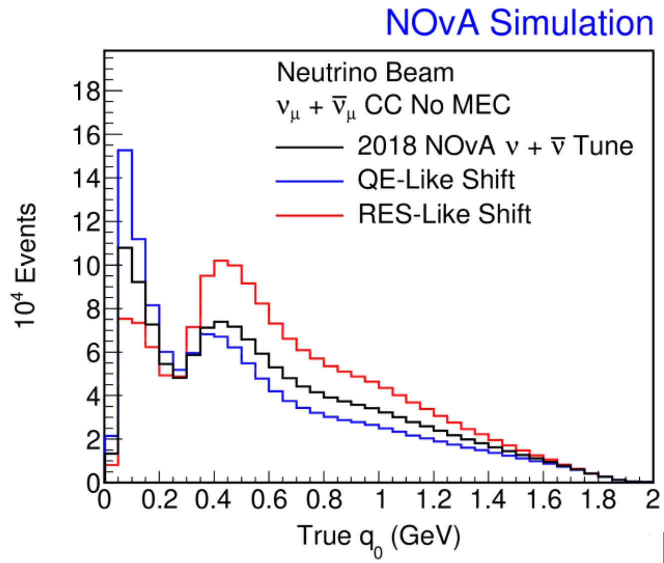
Modeling the nucleus: 2p2h-MEC uncertainties

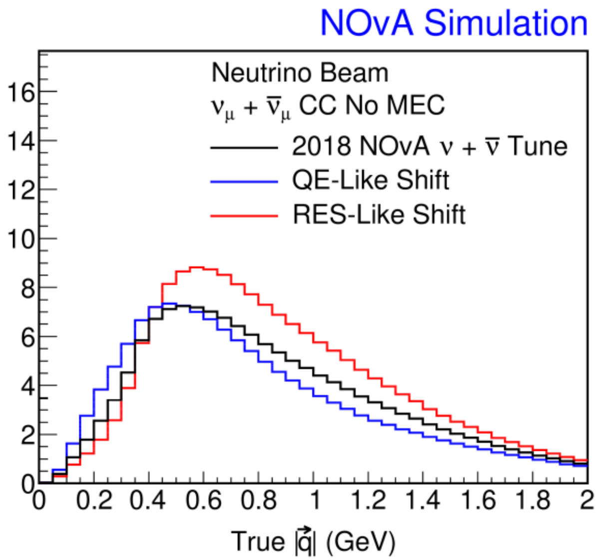
Two alternate fits:

Choose combinations of uncertainties to push initial MC more towards QE or RES

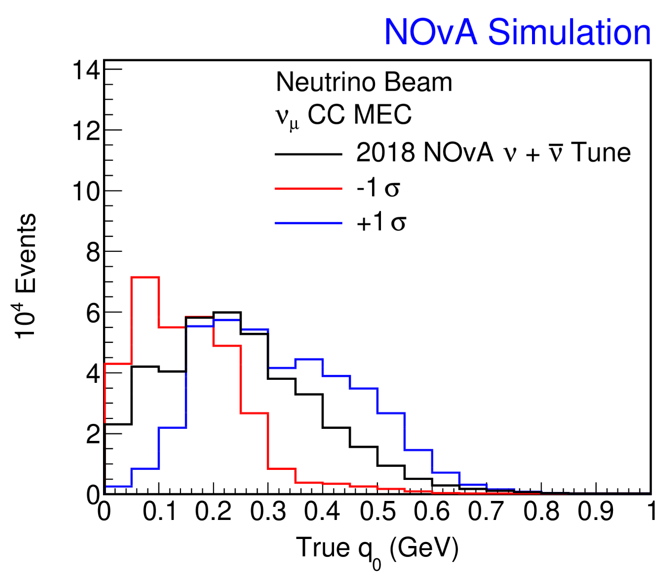
Knob	"QE-like" shift	"RES-like" shift
QE MA	+1σ (+5%)	-1σ (-5%)
QE RPA low-Q^2	+1σ	-1σ
QE RPA high-Q^2	+1σ	-1σ
QE Pauli Supp.	-1σ	+1σ
RES MA	-1σ	+1σ
RES MV	-1σ	+1σ
RES RPA	on (CV)	off

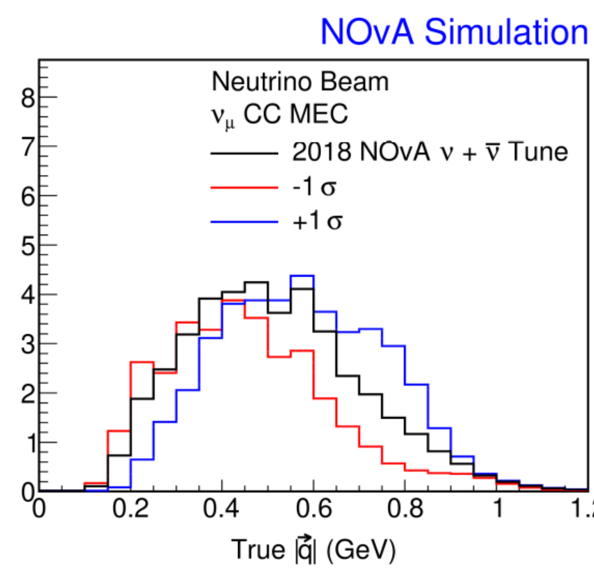
Non-MEC base





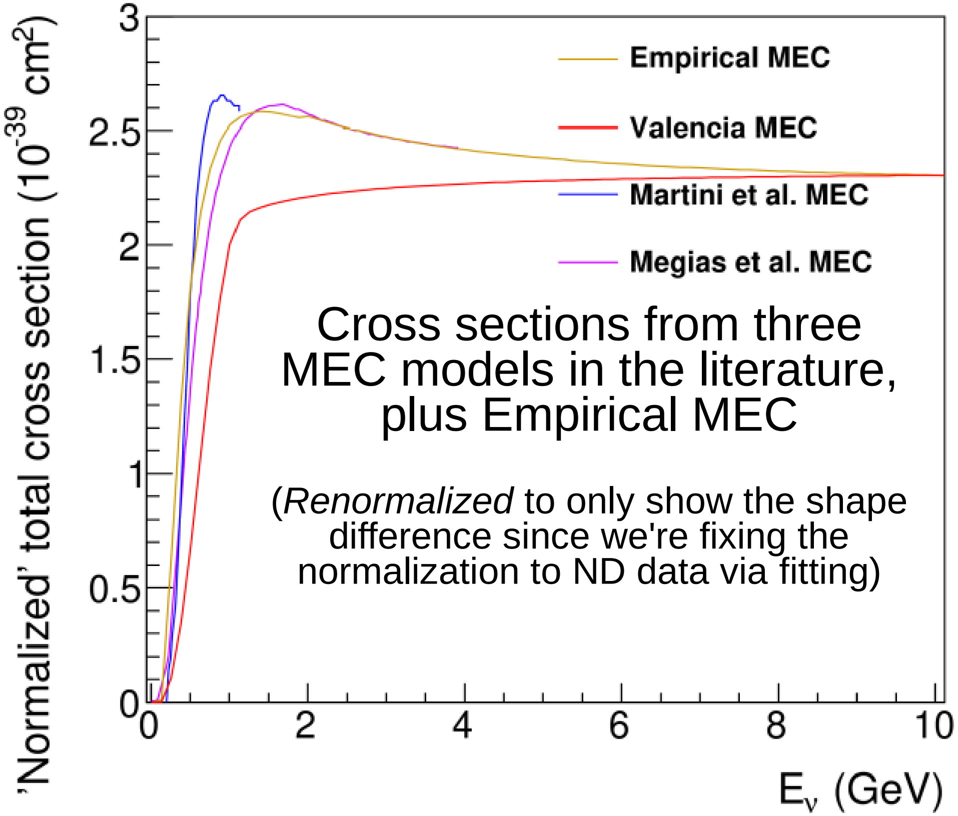
Fitted MEC

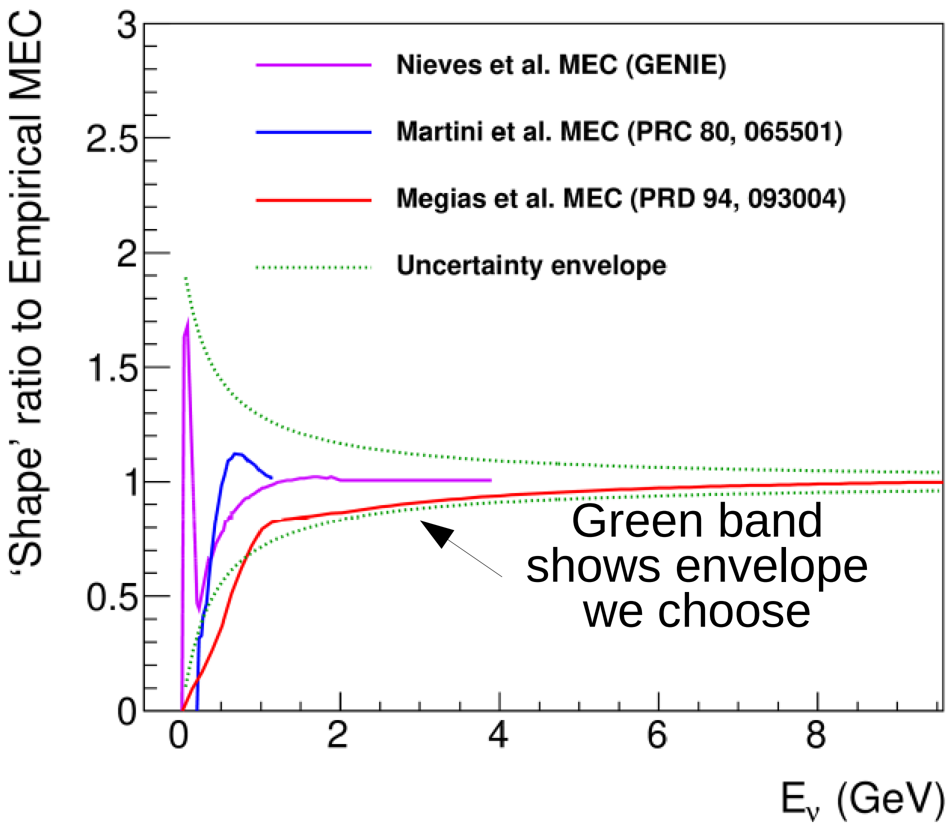




Modeling the nucleus: 2p2h-MEC uncertainties

Cross section E_ν shape





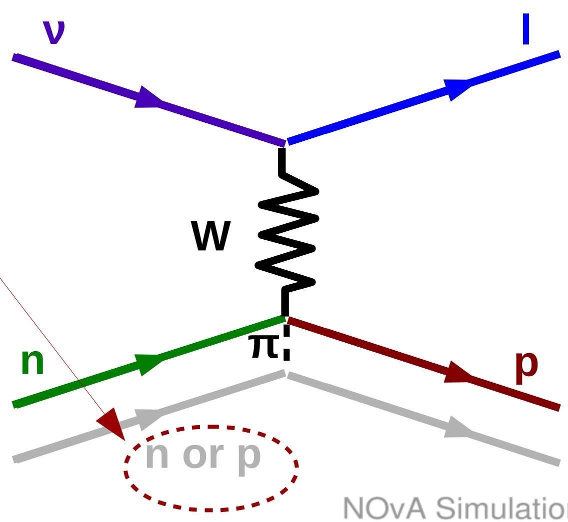
Choose an envelope that more or less encloses the shapes of the predictions for our "±1σ" uncertainty

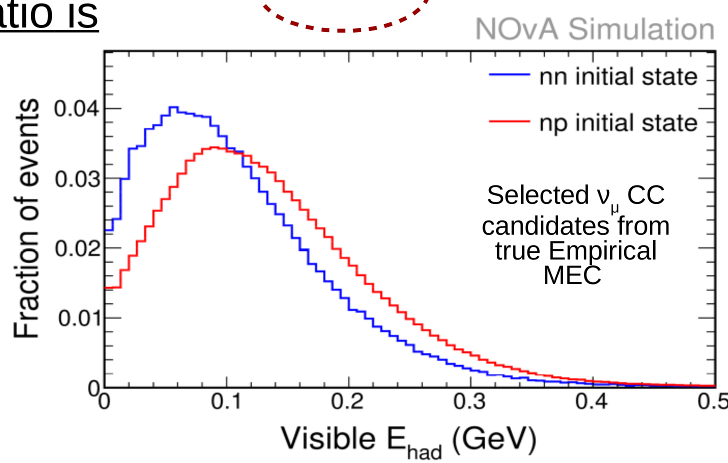
Modeling the nucleus: 2p2h-MEC uncertainties

nn-np initial state composition

- Diagrams for ν CC 2p2h allow two nucleon "pairs" in initial state: nn or np ($\bar{\nu}$ has np or pp)
- Challenging to measure the real composition in data
  - LAr will help eventually?
  - MINERvA has made valiant efforts in the meantime, but not strong constraints on the *value* of the ratio (yet?)
- Stuck with theory for now
  - València prediction (via GENIE): ~70% np/(nn+np).
  - SuSA prediction (PRC 94, 054610), detailed study: "The [np/nn] ratio is about 5-6 [i.e., np/(nn+np) ~ 80-90%] for a wide range of neutrino energies."
  - Empirical MEC default is 80%

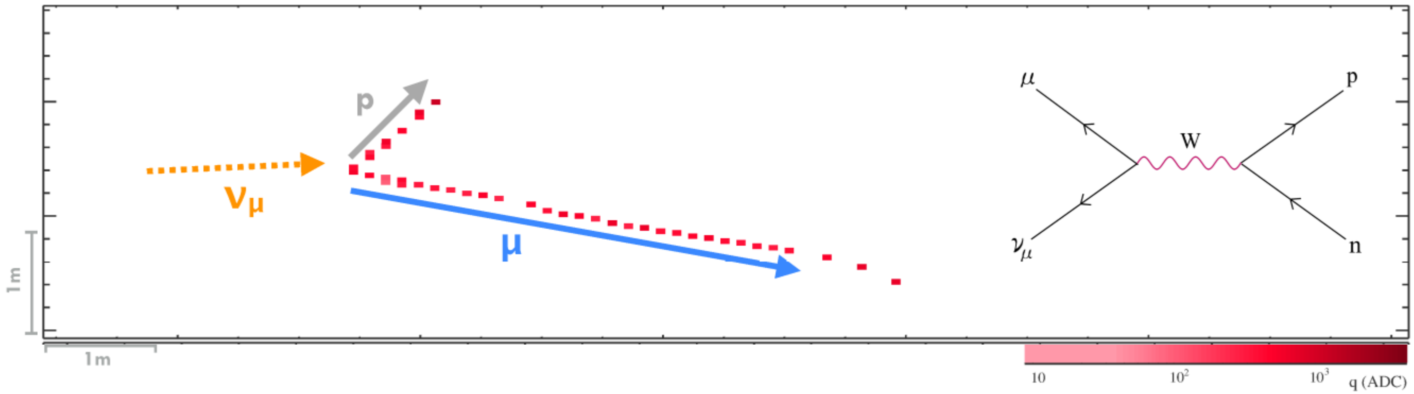
We choose $0.7 \leq \frac{np}{(np+nn)} \leq 0.9$ at 1σ.

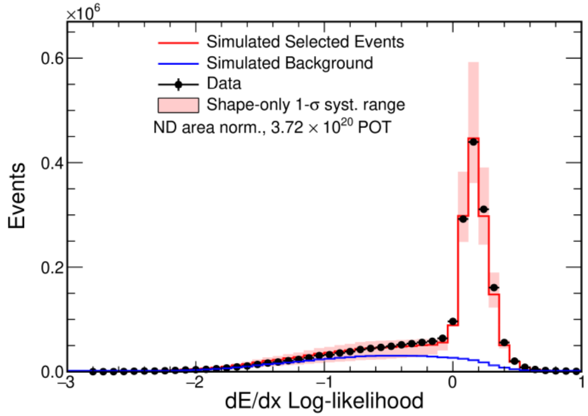


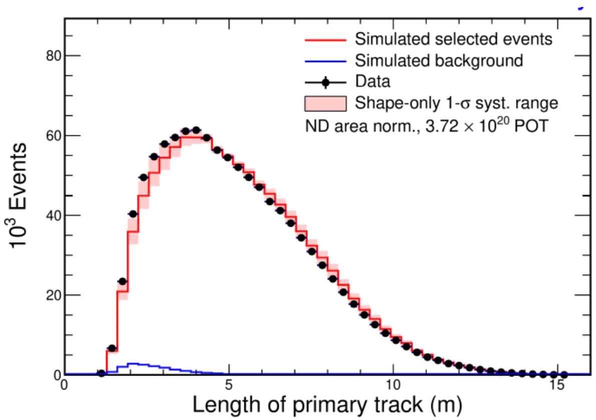


(It doesn't matter much; GEANT says we get ~similar response)

ν_μ disappearance: selection

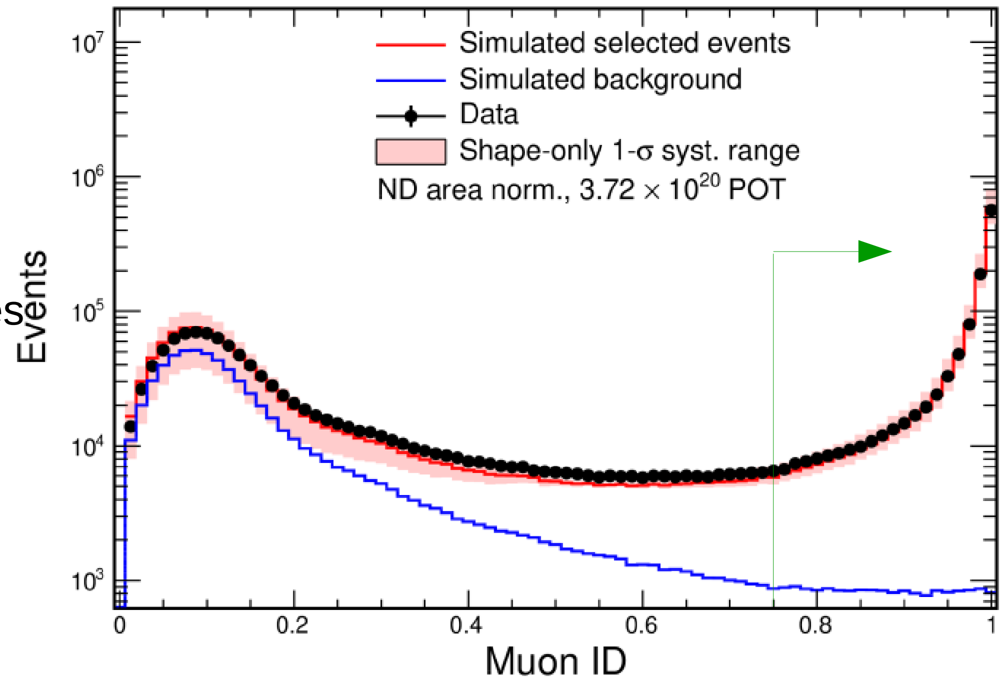






kNN-based ν_μ CC classifier uses 4 inputs:

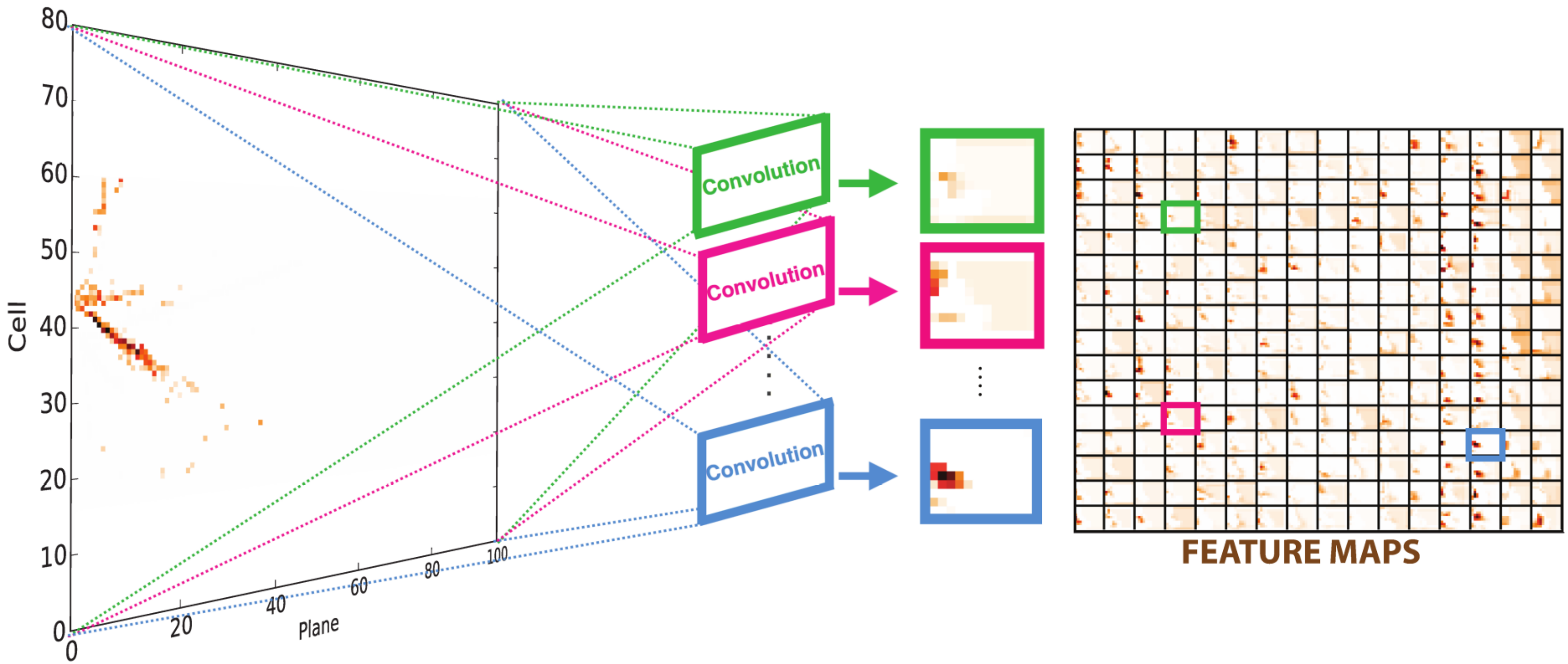
- Track length
- dE/dx
- Multiple scattering
- Fraction of track planes consistent w/ single particle dE/dx



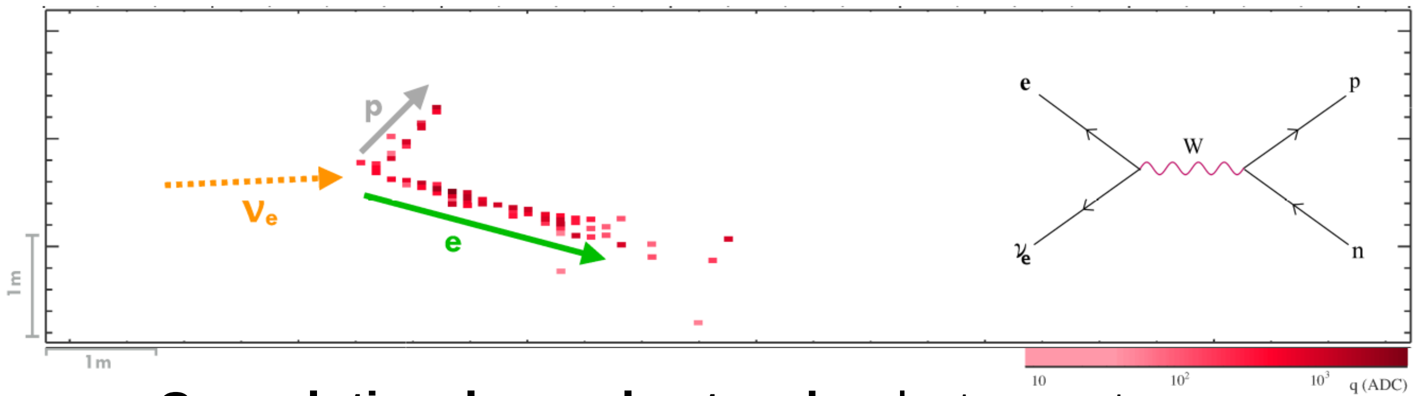
ν_e appearance: selection

Event selection via a “Convolutional Neural Network”:

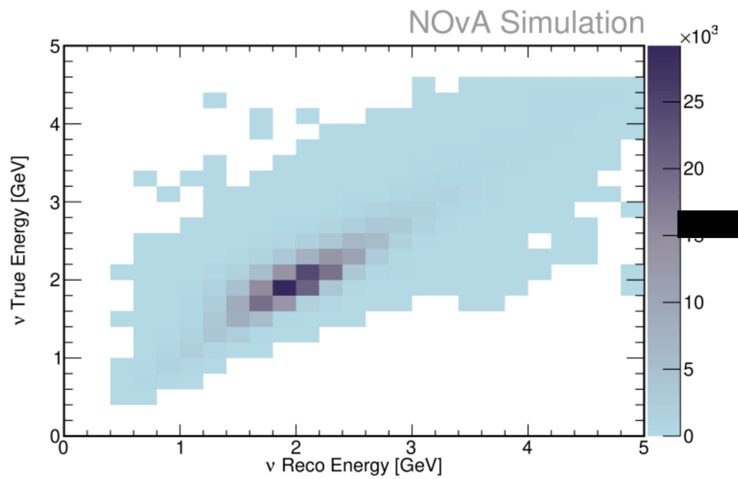
energy deposition patterns treated as images, algorithm extracts representative abstract features by applying learned filters

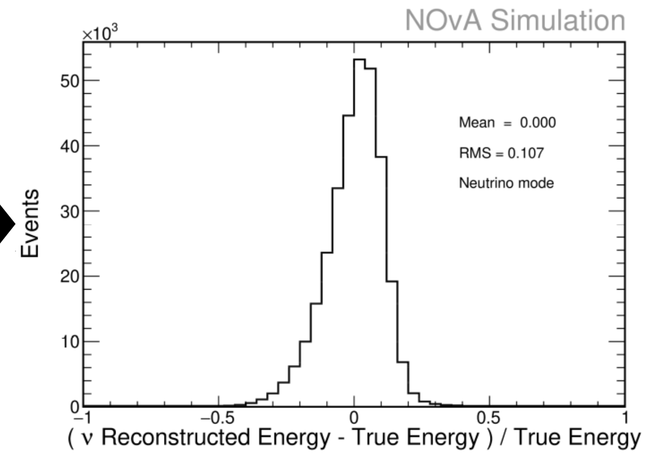


ν_e appearance: selection & reconstruction



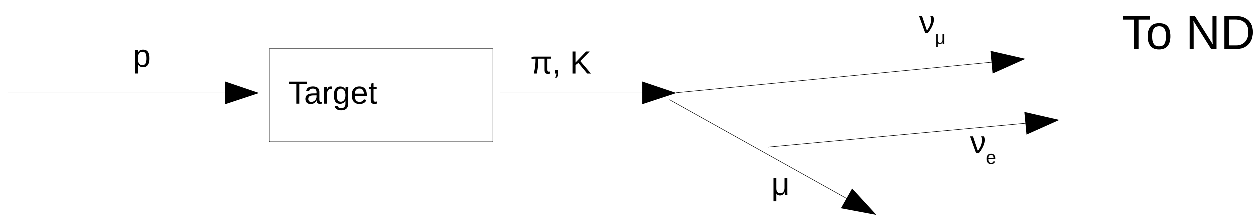
Convolutional neural network selects events via transformations applied to energy deposits treated as images

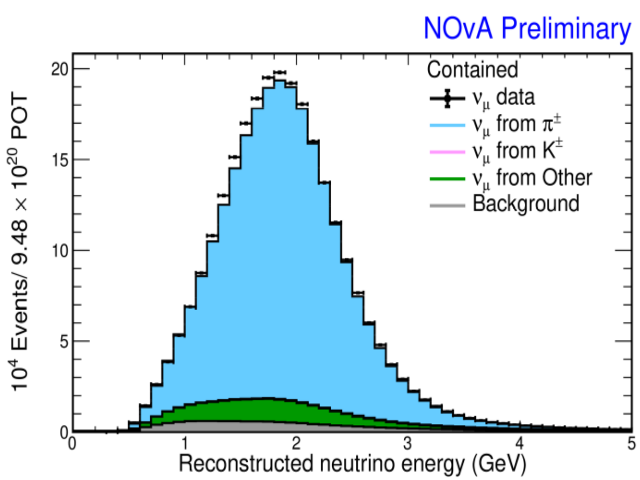




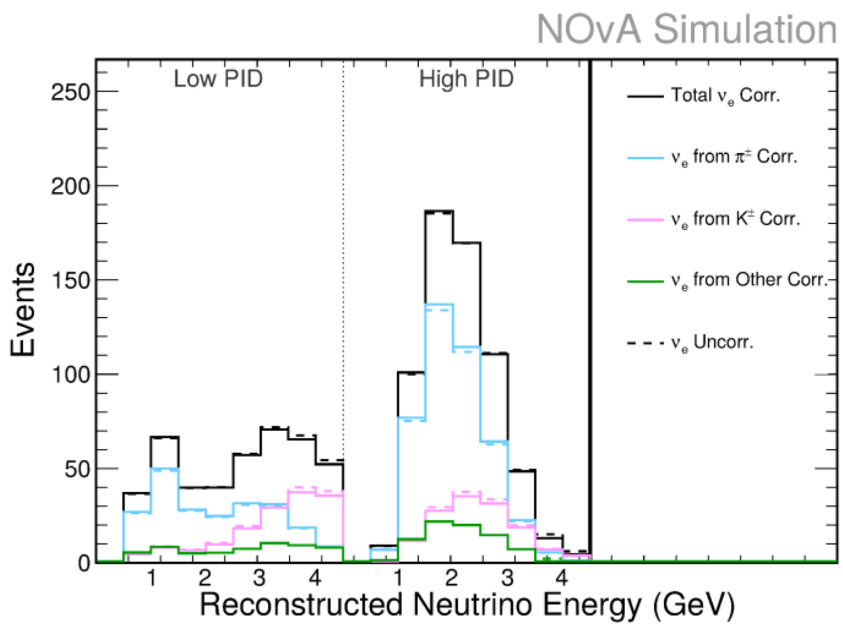
Energy estimator is quadratic function of E_e and E_{had}.
~11% resolution

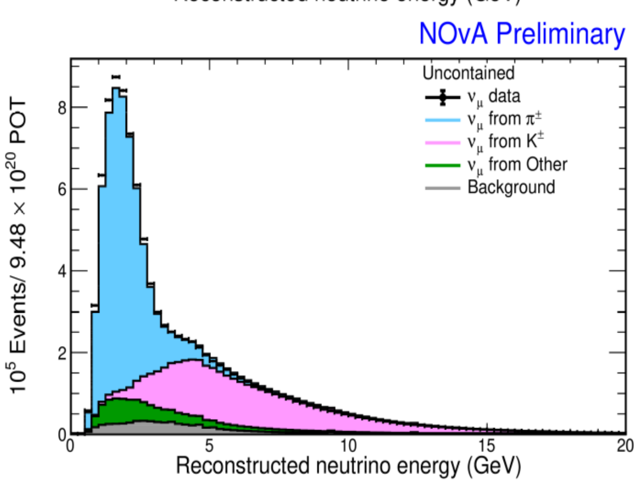
ν_e appearance: constraining beam ν_e bknd





Assign discrepancies in ND ν_μ contained and uncontained samples to flux; **derive corrections according to parent mesons** (which also result in beam ν_e)

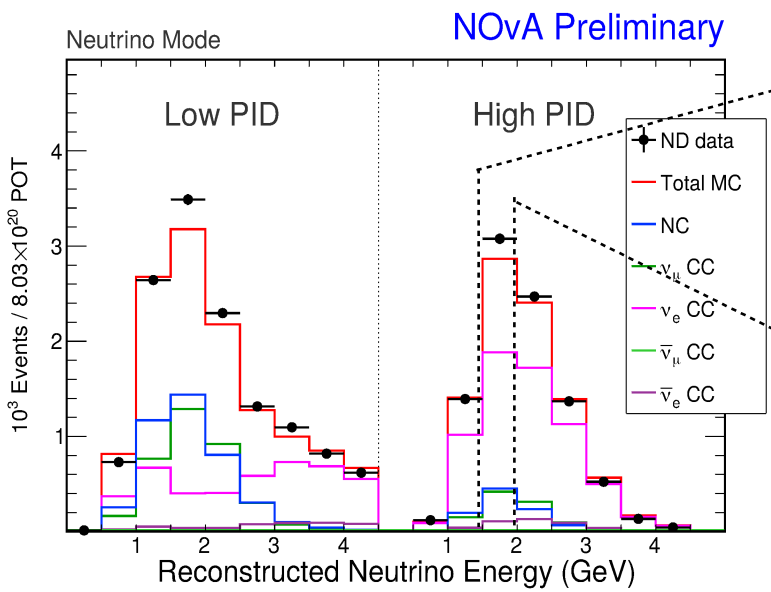


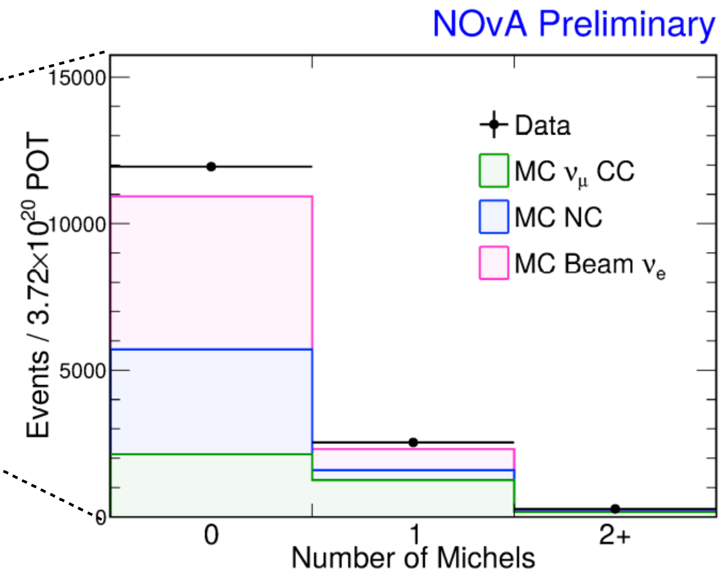


Pion-ancestor neutrinos are corrected in bins of parent (p_z, p_T). Average ~ +2%

Kaon-ancestor neutrinos get a single weight: -6.3%

ν_e appearance: constraining ν_μ CC/NC ratio





Examine distribution of Michel electrons in each bin of ND ν_e selected sample after beam ν_e constraint (prev slide)

Fit these 18 distributions to determine ν_μ CC / NC corrections in each bin