



GENIE: The Neutrino Event Generator



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Genie

GENIE Documentation



A Leading Neutrino Event Generator and Global Analysis of Scattering Data

Predictive Simulations Supporting Precision and Discovery in Neutrino Physics

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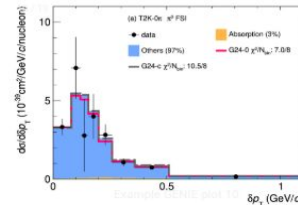
Developer mailing list

GENIE is the world's leading neutrino event generator, **bridging theory and experiment in modern neutrino physics**. It underpins data interpretation and exploitation across major experiments.

The **International GENIE collaboration** plays the leading role in

- the development of a modern event generation framework, including experimental interfaces and analysis-related tools in support of neutrino experiments,
- the validated and efficient implementation of a constellation of alternative physics models within a common platform,
- the development and characterisation of novel and predictive **comprehensive physics models** including all processes relevant from MeV to PeV energy scales, and
- the development of an advanced **global analysis of neutrino scattering data** for model tuning and data-driven model uncertainty evaluation.

The collaboration maintains a **suite of well-known software products**.



<https://genie-mc.github.io/index.html>

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GENIE is the world's leading neutrino event generator. It provides a comprehensive framework for the simulation and analysis of neutrino interactions, covering a wide range of energy scales and experimental conditions. The International GENIE collaboration plays a central role in the development and maintenance of the software, ensuring its reliability and performance across major experiments.

The International GENIE collaboration plays the following roles:

- the development of a modern event generator
- the validated and efficient implementation of the physics models
- the development and characterisation of the software
- the development of an advanced global analysis framework

The collaboration maintains a **suite of well-known** tools and utilities for the exploitation across major experiments.

Physics and User Manual

Genie
Physics & User Manual

<https://genie-mc.github.io/index.html>

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Zenodo community

Github organization

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The collaboration maintains a **suite of well-known software products**. All GENIE products are hosted in this official GitHub organization. [Click here for a list and brief description of all repositories.](#)

Github
Repository

GENIE-MC

Overview Repositories Discussions Projects Packages People

GENIE Neutrino Event Generator & Global Analysis of Scattering Data (Official)

GENIE is the world's leading neutrino event generator, bridging theory and experiment in modern neutrino physics.

34 followers <http://www.genie-mc.org> landreopoulos@cern.ch

GENIE plays the leading role in:

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You can find more details in our [mission statement](#).

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Some GENIE products—such as the event generator platform, physics models, and tools—are open-source under a permissive academic license. Others, linked to proprietary global neutrino scattering analyses, do not release source code. Instead, analysis results (tunes and uncertainties) are made available through the platform. [Click here for the GENIE copyright notice.](#)

Top discussions this past month

Discussions are for sharing announcements, creating conversation in your community, answering questions, and more.

[Start a new discussion](#)

People

Top languages

C++ Python HTML

Most used topics

modelling monte-carlo-simulation particle-physics simulation tuning

Report abuse

<https://github.com/GENIE-MC>

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The **International GENIE collaboration** plays the leading

- the development of a modern event generation framework
- the validated and efficient implementation of a code
- the development and characterisation of novel analysis tools
- the development of an advanced **global analysis** of neutrino data

The collaboration maintains a **suite of well-known software**

SciSoft

Bundles

Packages

SciSoft genie_xsec packages

| Name | Date |
|--------------|------------|
| v3_06_00 | 2025-01-19 |
| v3_04_00 | 2024-01-22 |
| v3_02_00 | 2022-10-11 |
| v3_00_06a | 2021-03-04 |
| v3_00_06 | 2021-10-13 |
| v3_00_04_ub2 | 2025-01-27 |
| v3_00_04a | 2021-03-04 |
| v3_00_04 | 2021-03-04 |

Cross-section
splines

https://scisoft.fnal.gov/scisoft/packages/genie_xsec/

GENIE Installation

- The official GENIE source code is maintained at a Git repository:

<https://github.com/GENIE-MC/Generator>

- To checkout the Generator:

```
$ git clone git@github.com:GENIE-MC/Generator.git
```

- This will clone the master branch. But you need to checkout a specific version.

```
$ git checkout R-3.04.00
```

- This gives you GENIE version 3.04.00
- Then you need to setup environment variables for required libraries and then build it.

GENIE Installation

- GENIE installation require few external packages:
 - **GSL:** The GNU Scientific Library
<http://www.gnu.org/software/gsl/>
 - **PYTHIA6:** The well-known Monte Carlo package
<https://pythia6.hepforge.org/>
 - **ROOT:** A very well-known software for particle physics data analysis
<https://root.cern.ch/>
 - **ROOT should be built with GSL (MathMore) and PYTHIA6 support.**
 - **LHAPDF5:** Standard tool for evaluating parton distribution functions (PDFs) in high-energy physics
<https://lhpdf.hepforge.org/>
 - **log4cpp:** A C++ library for message logging.
 - **libxml2:** The C XML library for the GNOME project

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<http://www.xmlsoft.org/>

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- **But this is not very straightforward. You have to be very careful of the version of each of these packages.**
- **Very often, you might encounter conflict of various libraries.**

- An easy solution: using **Apptainer/Container**
- I build everything within an independent **Apptainer** environment and created a **sif image** (*genie.sif*).
 - It has **root**, **genie**,... etc installed within it
- It is available in [Google Drive](#), you need to download it and open with apptainer.
- You are ready to go 😊

GENIE Installation

- But you need to have installed [Apptainer](#) in your system.
- Apptainer installation:
 - **Mac:** Apptainer is available via *Lima*. It can be installed using *brew*. Follow instructions from <https://apptainer.org/docs/admin/1.4/installation.html#mac>
 - **Windows:** It can be installed with WSL2. To install geant4, probably some of you already installed WSL2. Use that one. Then please follow: <https://apptainer.org/docs/admin/1.4/installation.html#windows>
 - **Linux system -**
 - **Ubuntu:**

```
$ sudo apt update
$ sudo apt install -y software-properties-common
$ sudo add-apt-repository -y ppa:apptainer/ppa
$ sudo apt update
$ sudo apt install -y apptainer
```

GENIE Installation

- But you need to have installed [Apptainer](#) in your system.
- Apptainer installation:

- **Linux system -**

- **Fedora:**

```
$ sudo dnf install -y apptainer
```

- **AlmaLinux/CentOS:**

```
$ sudo dnf install -y epel-release  
$ sudo dnf install -y apptainer
```

- You can check apptainer installation:

```
$ apptainer --version
```

GENIE Installation

- Assuming you have already downloaded the **genie.sif** file, make a sandbox out of it

```
$ aptainer build --sandbox genie_sandbox/ genie.sif
```

- Enter the aptainer shell

```
$ aptainer shell --writable genie_sandbox/
```

- Set environment for GENIE

```
$ cd /opt/mywork/  
$ source do_end_genie.sh
```

- Generate first event using GENIE (just for test)

```
$ cd /opt/mywork/  
$ gevgen -r 3 -n 100 -p 14 -t 1000010020 -e 1.0  
--cross-sections gxsp1-NUsmall.xml
```

Clone Git Repository

If you haven't cloned before, use:

```
$ git clone  
https://github.com/amitpal96/MC_tutorial.git
```

If you cloned before during the installation:

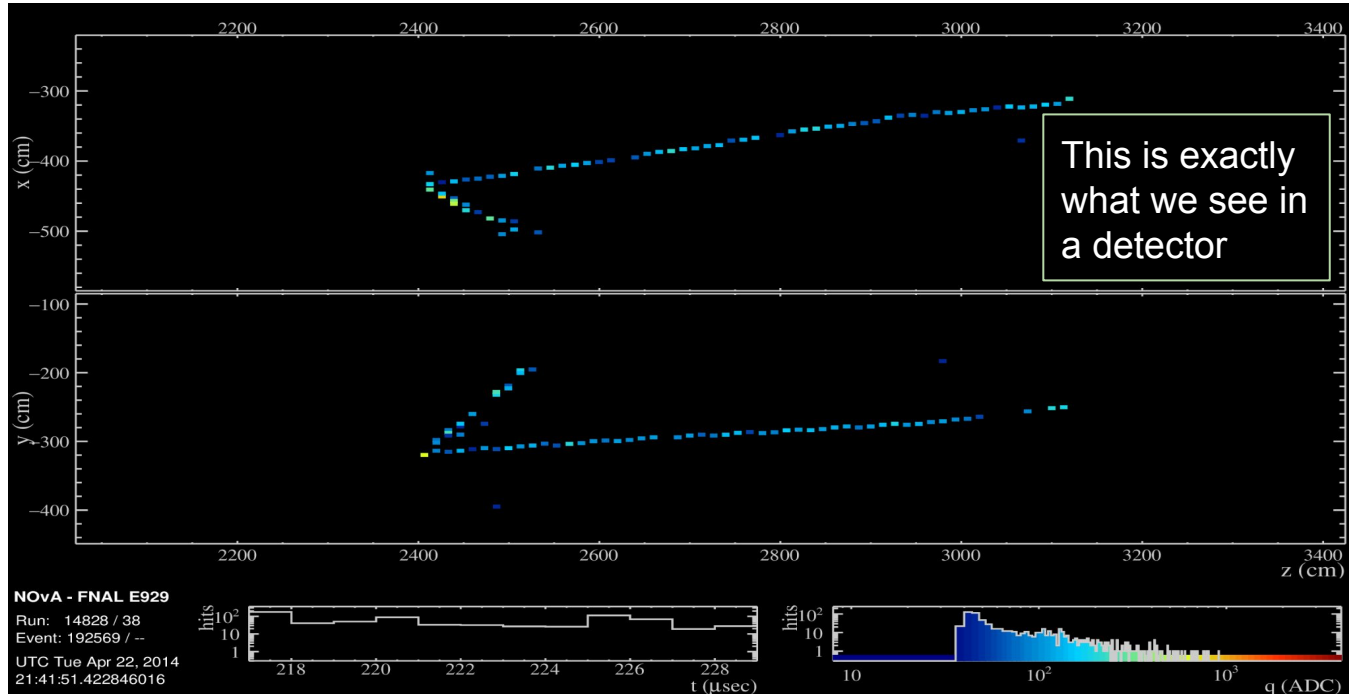
```
$ git pull origin main
```

Why do we need Event Generators?

- Neutrino interact **rarely** and **weakly** – direct measurement of interaction kinematics is hard.
- Beam is not **monoenergetic** – must infer neutrino energy from observed particles.
- Detectors measure final states, not **interaction types** directly.

Why do we need Event Generators?

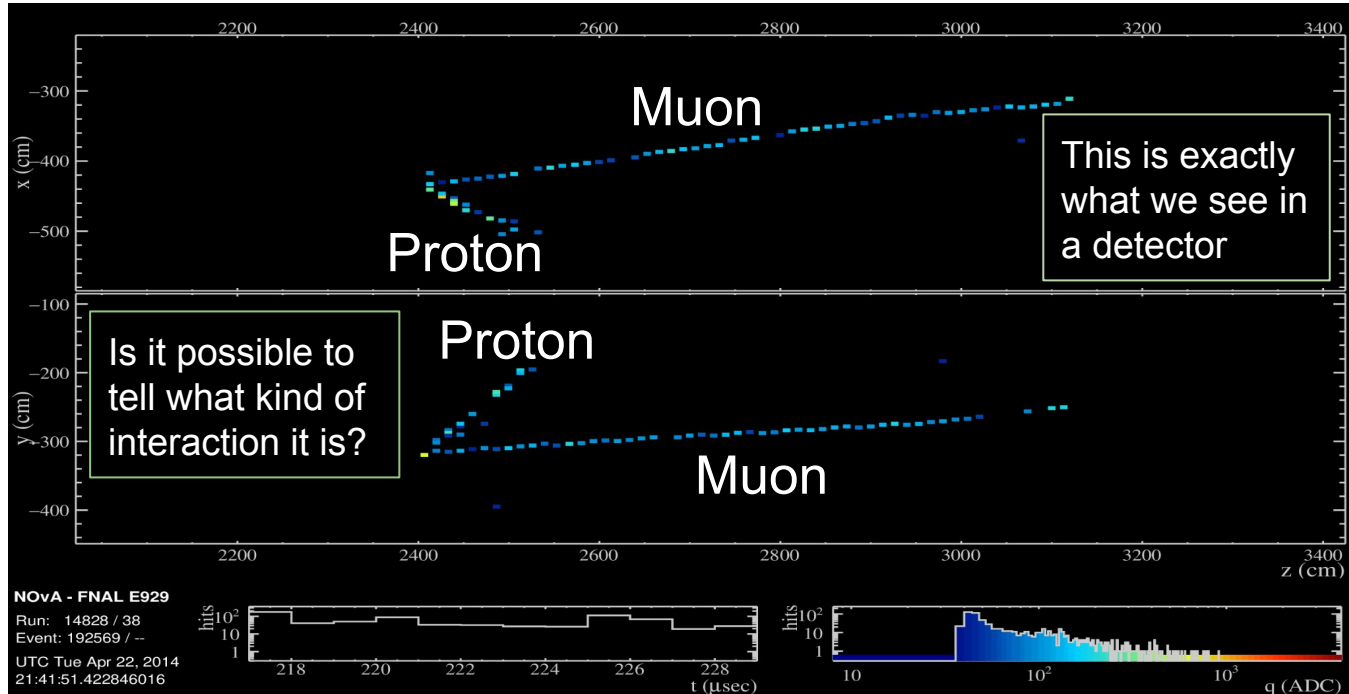
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NOvA Event
Display

Why do we need Event Generators?

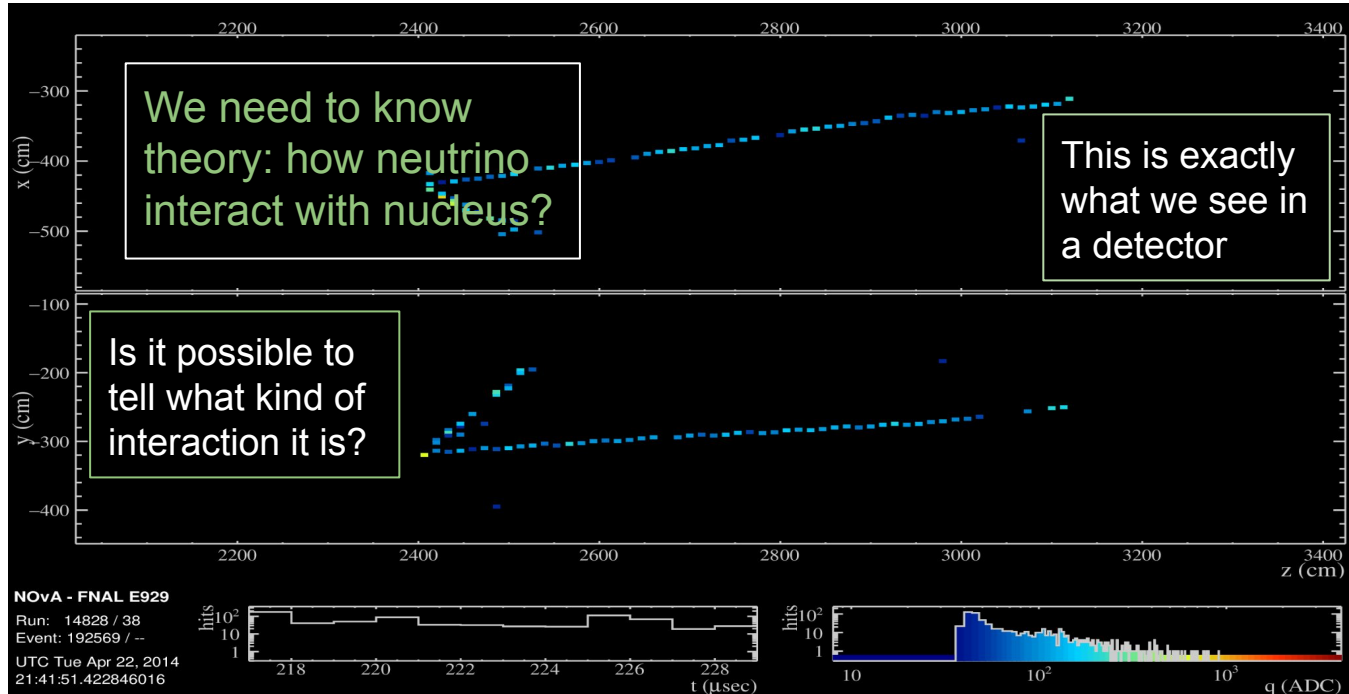
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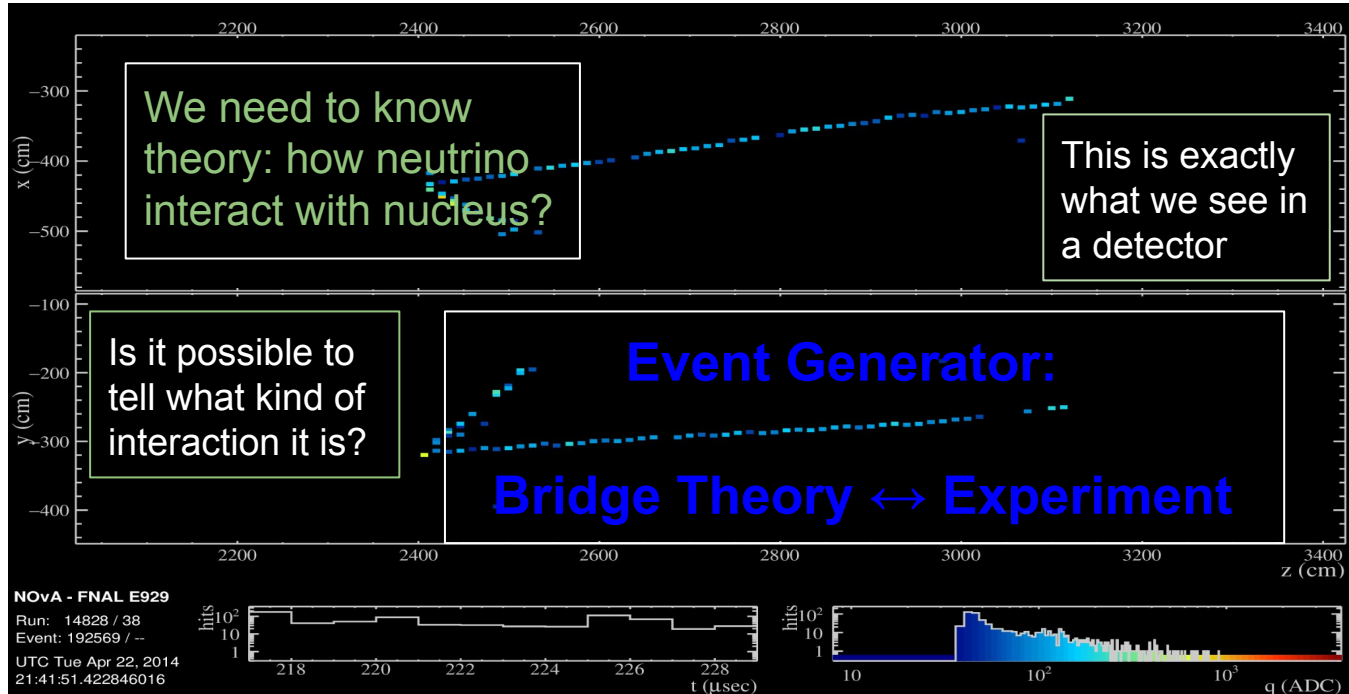
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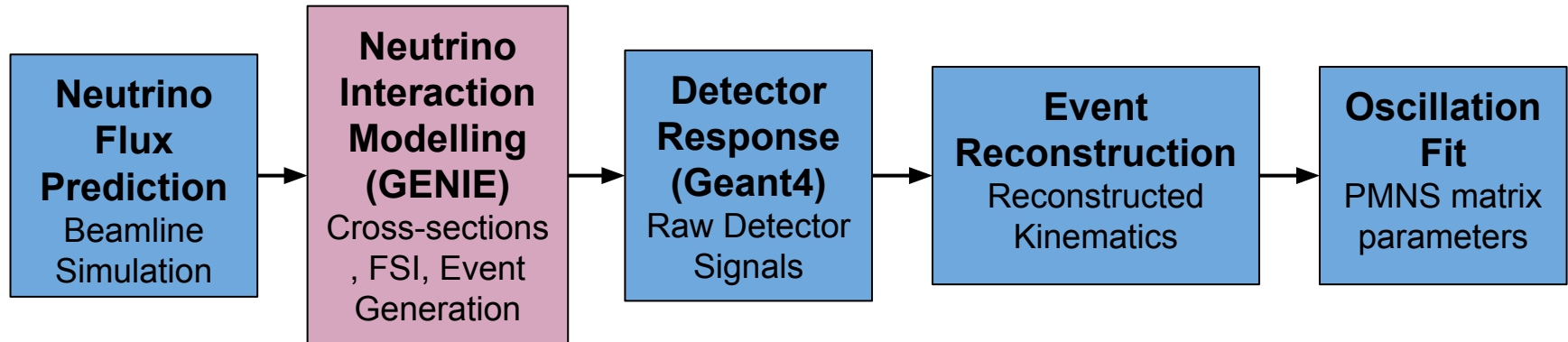
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NOvA Event
Display

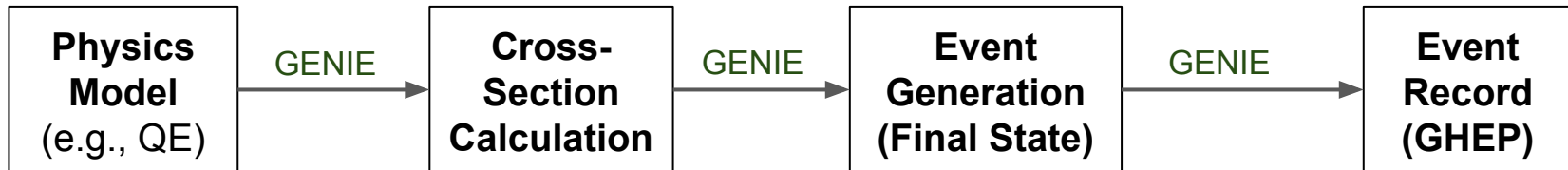
Role of Event Generators in Experiments

- **Neutrino Flux Prediction:** Determines the incoming ν energy and flavor at the detector.
- **Interaction Modeling (GENIE):** Simulates the ν -nucleus scattering, dictating the type and kinematics of the final-state particles.
 - This is the physics input!
- **Detector Response Simulation (e.g., Geant4):** Tracks the generated particles and models the detector's observable signals
- **Event Reconstruction:** Uses detector signals to infer particle properties and the original interaction (e.g., muon momentum, vertex location).
- **Physics Analysis:** Applies the reconstructed data to extract parameters like $\sin^2\theta_{23}$ or measure cross-sections.

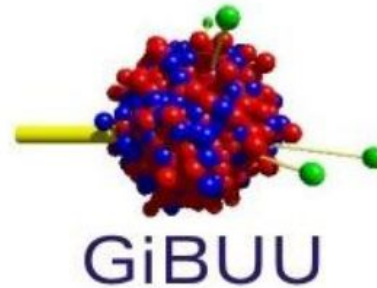
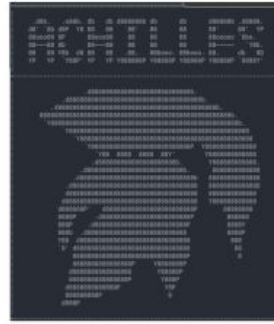


What Event Generators Do

- **Simulate neutrino–nucleus interactions:**
 - **Select Interaction Channel:** Determines the physics process based on probability (e.g., CCQE, RES, DIS, COH, 2p2h).
 - **Calculate Kinematics:** Determines the momentum, energy, and angle for all outgoing particles (lepton, hadrons).
 - **Simulate Intranuclear Transport (FSI):** Models how primary and secondary hadrons (protons, pions, etc.) re-scatter, get absorbed, or exchange charge while exiting the nucleus.
- **Generate Event Record:** Produces the complete history of the interaction in a standard format (GHEP, which is then often converted to ROOT/TTree).
- **Enable Systematic Studies:** Allows variation of physics parameters (tunes) or switching models to evaluate theoretical uncertainties.



Available Neutrino Event Generators



Used by
Fermilab
Experiments
(MINOS, NOvA,
MINERvA,
DUNE)

Used by T2K,
SK and H2K

Very new,
theory driven,
led by
Fermilab

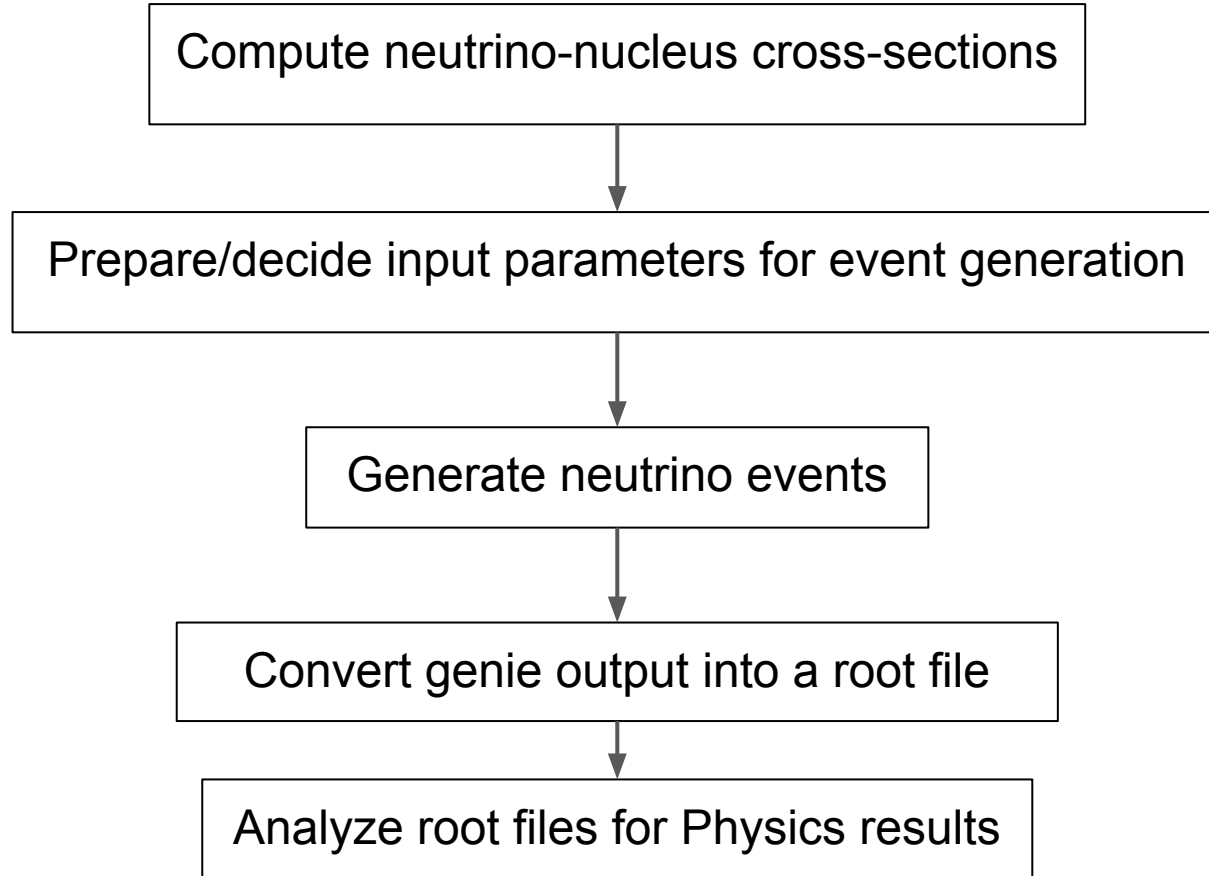
Theory
driven, most
sophisticated
FSI model

Theory driven with
many model
options, early
adopter of new
theory
developments

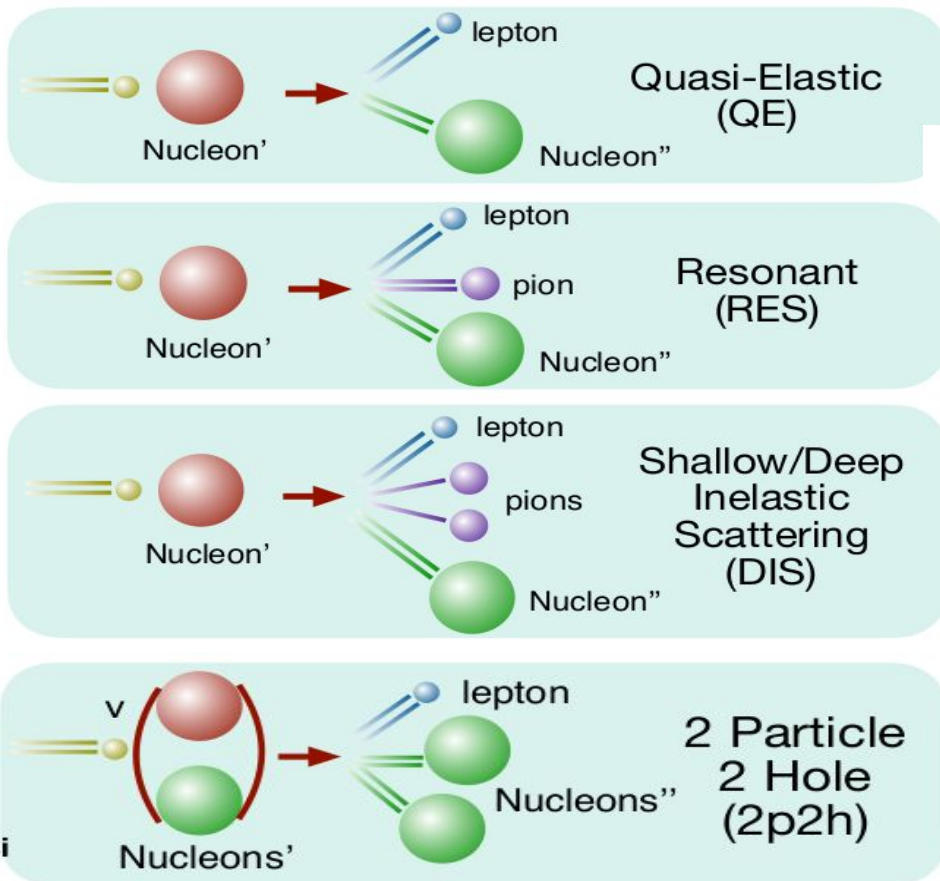
What is GENIE?

- A **Neutrino Monte Carlo Generator**: written in C++.
- Simulates almost **all kinds of neutrino** interactions.
- Handles **all kind of neutrinos and target** materials.
- Compatible for **very low energy (MeV) to very high energy (PeV)** neutrino experiments.
- Provides options to input **real detector geometry**.
- Many tools for studying **systematics, comparison to data**.
- Provides direct access to **Model Parameters** to modify and test.
- Reweighting framework: Propagating **uncertainties/Systematic** errors.

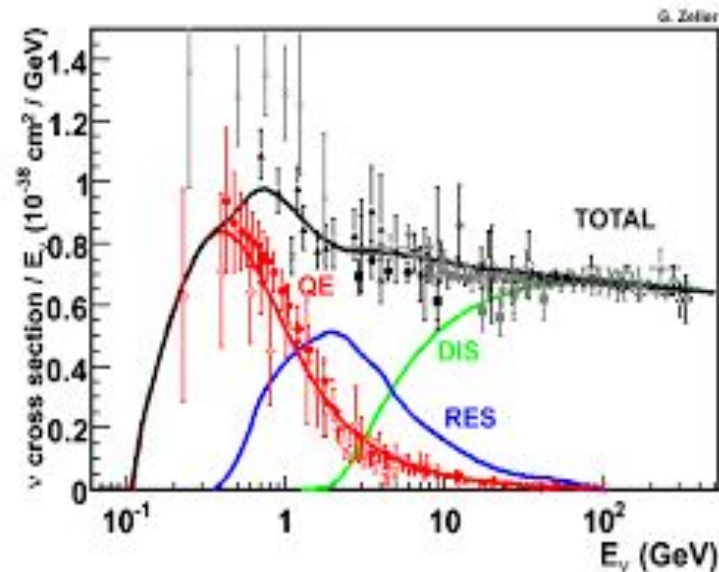
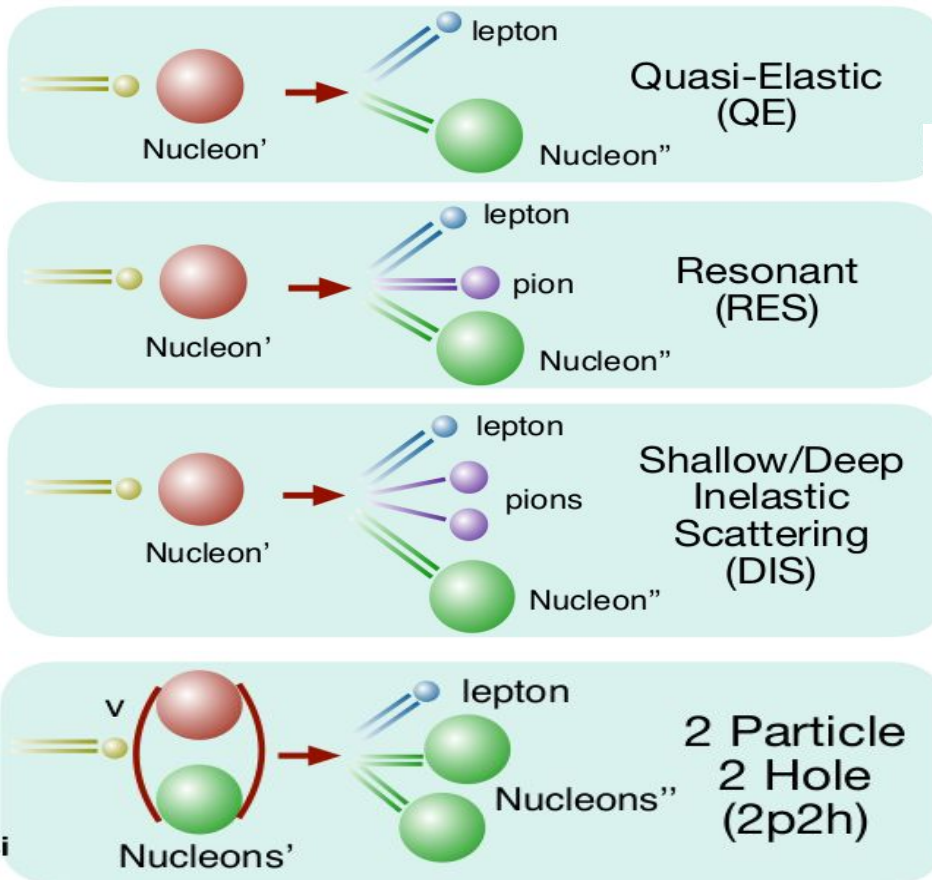
GENIE Event Generation Steps



Neutrino-Nucleus interaction cross-section

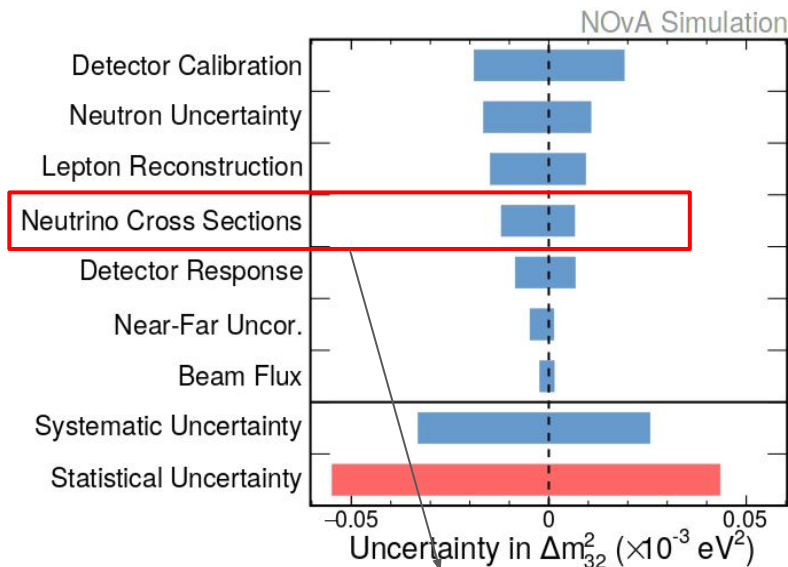
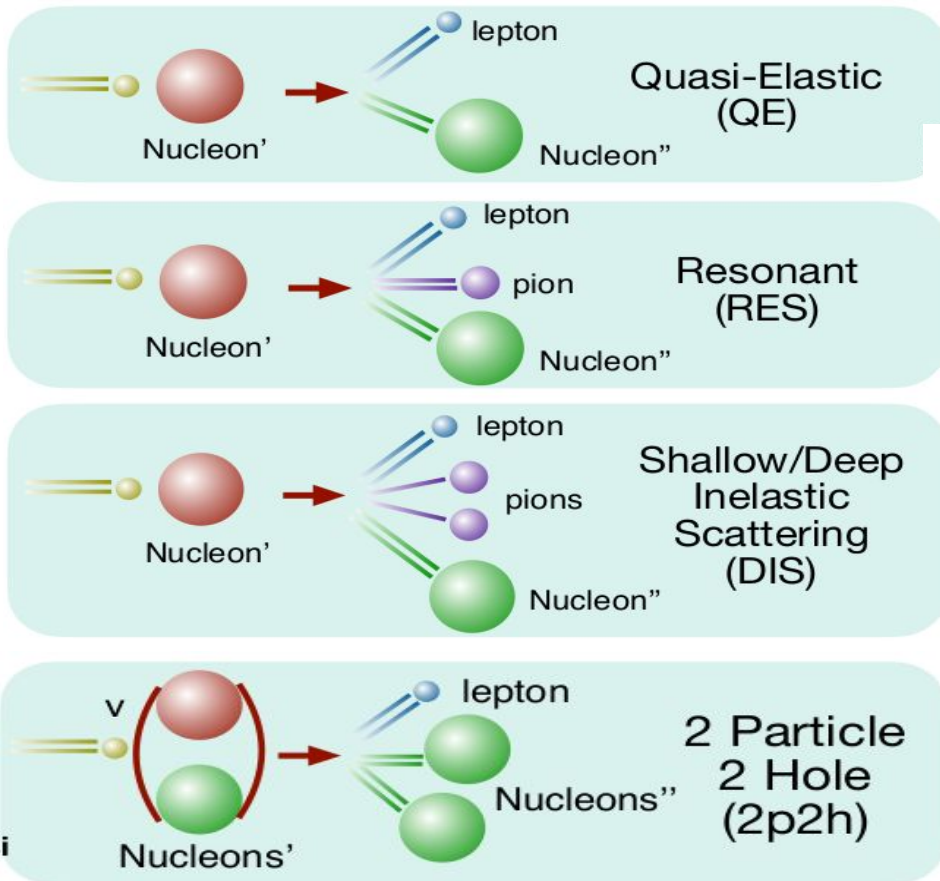


Neutrino-Nucleus interaction cross-section



$$\sigma^{tot} = \sigma^{QEL} \oplus \sigma^{1\pi} \oplus \sigma^{2\pi} \oplus \dots \oplus \sigma^{1K} \oplus \dots \oplus \sigma^{DIS}$$

Neutrino-Nucleus interaction cross-section



One of the largest uncertainties in current long-baseline neutrino experiments

- Lots of models
- Different models at different energy range

Computing cross-section splines

- Neutrino interaction cross-section calculation is one of the **CPU-intensive process**.
- For a given process, **$\sim 10^9$ differential cross-section calculation** is required.
- GENIE first computes cross-section separately and store in a xml file (called **Splines**)
- During event generation, it can **load the pre-computed cross-section files** and estimate the cross section by numerical interpolation
- There are a lots of pre-computed splines available.
- Highly encouraged to **download pre-computed splines** from https://scisoft.fnal.gov/scisoft/packages/genie_xsec/
- Make sure you are downloading for correct GENIE **version and required tune**.
- If your desired tune splines is not available in the webpage then only you should go for generating splines by yourself. That also should be once for all.

Step 1: Generating cross-section splines

```
$ gmkspl -p neutrino_code <-t target_codes, -f geometry> [-n nknots]  
  [-e max_energy] [<--output-cross-sections | -o> xml_file]  
  [--input-cross-sections xml_file] [--seed rnd_seed_num]  
  [--event-generator-list list_name] [--message-thresholds xml_file ]
```

neutrino_code (PDG): 12 (-12), 14 (-14), 16 (-16)
target_codes (PDG): 100ZZZAAAI; eg- for **C12**, **1000060120**
nknots: Number of knots per spline.
max_energy: Maximum neutrino energy in GeV
xml_file : Name of the output xsec spline file
rnd_seed_num: Random seed

```
$ gmkspl -p 14 -t 1000060120 -n 50 -e 100 -seed 171872 -o  
xsec_spline_p14_t1000060120_e100.xml --tune G18_01a_00_000
```

Don't run this command now!!!

We will use pre-computed splines.

Step 2: Extract cross-section from splines

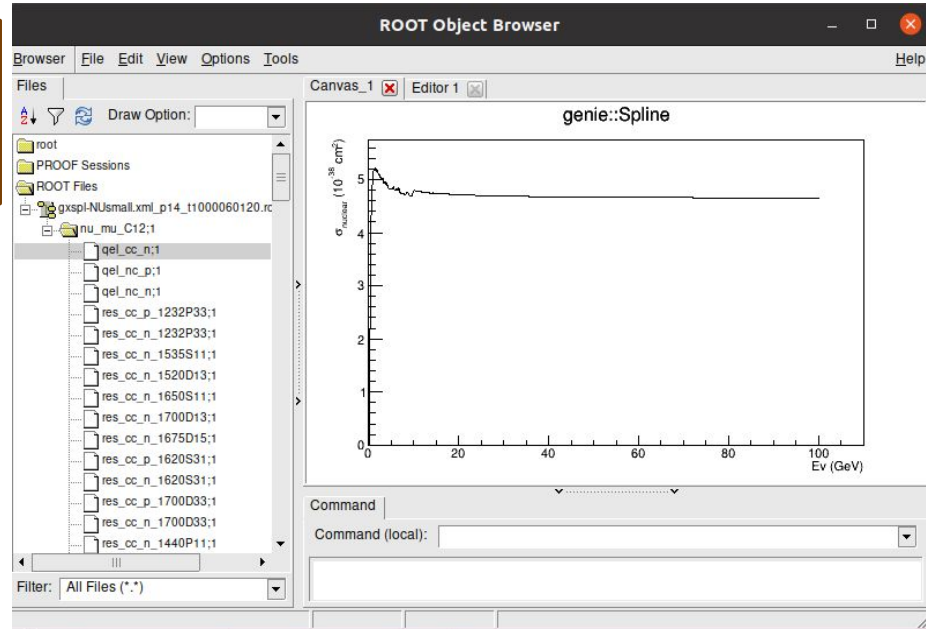
```
$ gspl2root -f input_xml_file -p neutrino_pdg_code  
-t target_pdg_code [-e maximum_energy ] [-o  
output_root_file ] [-w]
```

```
$ gspl2root -f  
/opt/mywork/gxspl-NUsmall.xml -p  
12,-12,14,-14,16,-16 -t 1000060120 -o  
gxspl-NUsmall.xml_p14_t1000060120.roo  
t --tune G18_02a_00_000
```

Step 2: Extract cross-section from splines

```
$ gspl2root -f input_xml_file -p neutrino_pdg_code  
-t target_pdg_code [-e maximum_energy] [-o  
output_root_file] [-w]
```

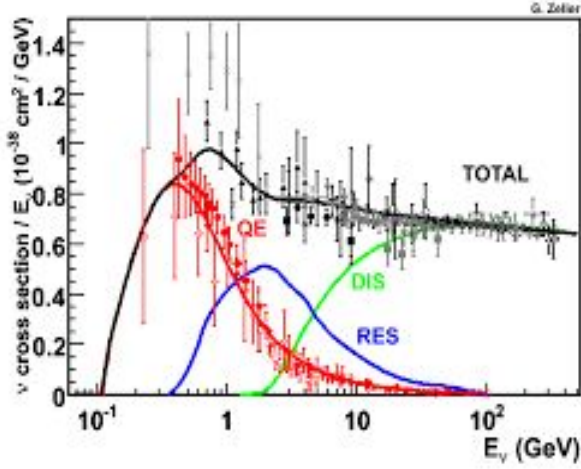
```
$ gspl2root -f  
/opt/mywork/gxspl-NUsmall.xml -p  
12,-12,14,-14,16,-16 -t 1000060120  
-o  
gxspl-NUsmall.xml_p14_t1000060120.  
root --tune G18_02a_00_000
```



```
$ root -l  
gxspl-NUsmall.xml_p14_t1000060120.root  
root[1] TBrowse t
```

Step 2: Extract cross-section from splines

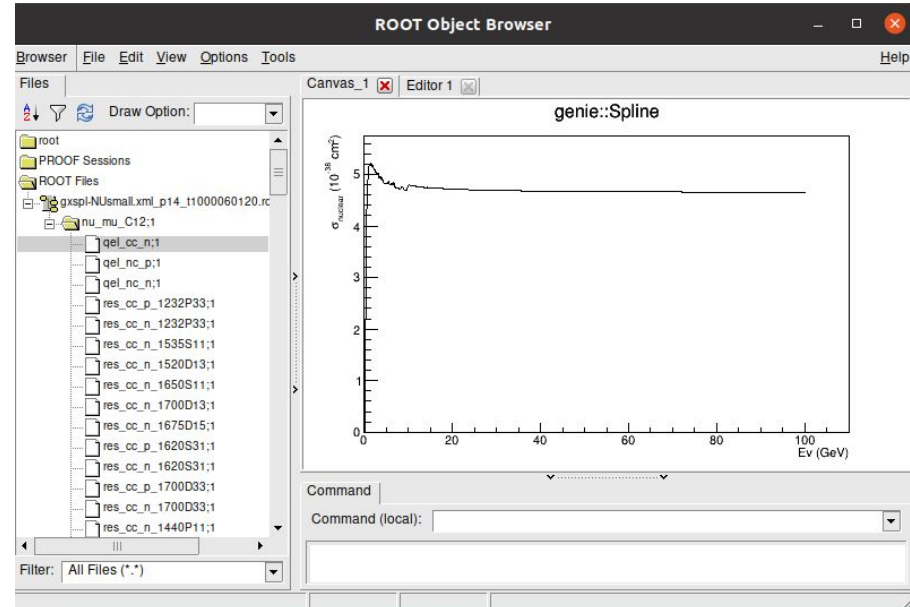
```
$ gspl2root -f input xml file -p neutrino pda_code  
-t target  
output_
```



-p

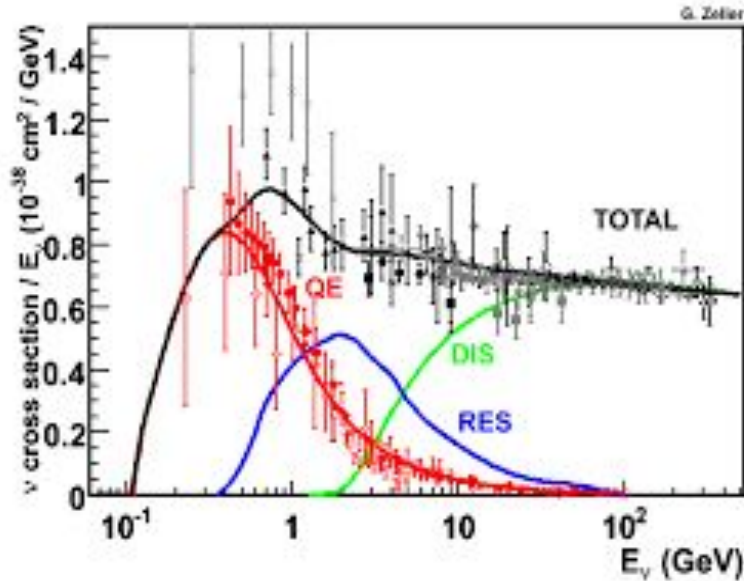
0120.

QE plot does not look
similar?



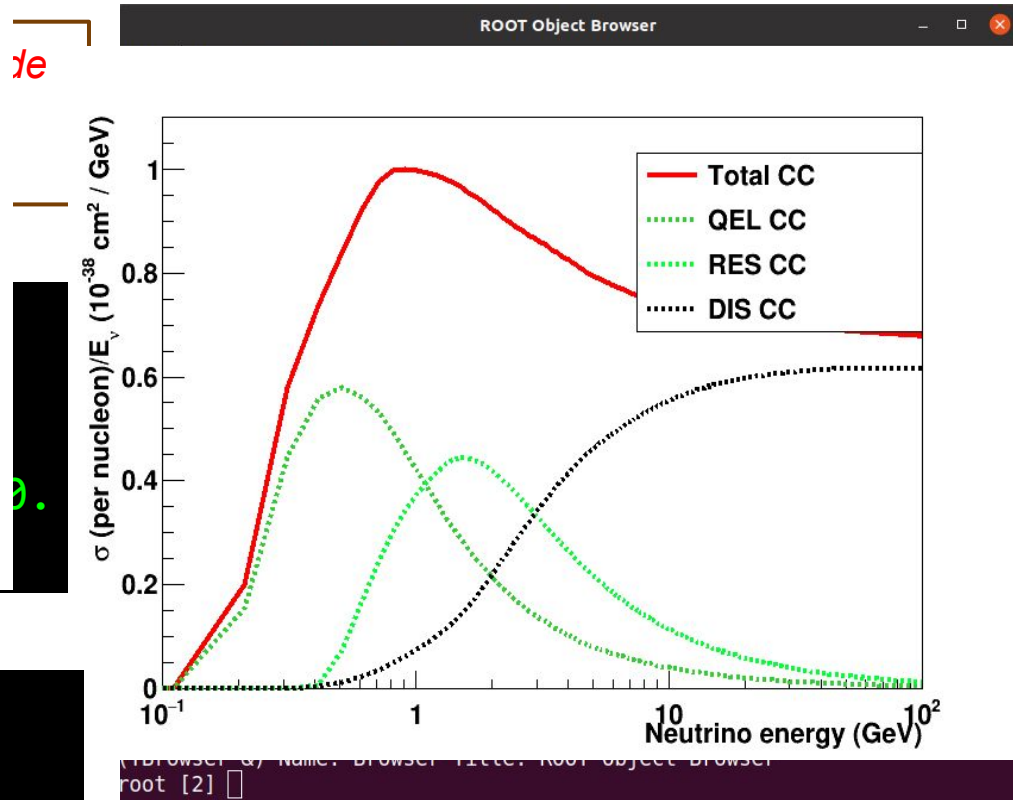
```
Apptainer> root -l gxspl-NUsmall.xml_p14_t1000060120.root  
root [0]  
Attaching file gxspl-NUsmall.xml_p14_t1000060120.root as _file0...  
(TFile *) 0x563bfd5f99f0  
root [1] TBrowser t  
(TBrowser &) Name: Browser Title: ROOT Object Browser  
root [2] 
```


Step 2: Extract cross-section from splines



Now look similar, right?

```
$ cd /opt/mywork/proj1/  
$ root -l extract_xsec.cc
```



Then follow terminal prompt. This plot will appear in plots/ directory.

Step 3: Generate First Neutrino Event

```
$ gevgen [-h] [-r run#] -n nev -p neutrino_pdg -t target_pdg -e energy [-f flux]  
    [-w] [-seed random_number_seed] [--cross-sections xml_file] [--tune  
    EX00_00a_00_000] [--event-generator-list list_name]  
    [--message-thresholds xml_file] [--unphysical-event-mask mask]  
    [--event-record-print-level level] [--mc-job-status-refresh-rate rate]  
    [--cache-file root_file]
```

run# : run number

nev : number of evets

neutrino_pdg : neutrino pdg (eg. 12, 14)

target_pdg : target pdg (100ZZZAAAI)

energy : energy in GeV. For a fixed energy provide one value,
but for range use comma separated value (e.g: -e 0.5,5.0)

flux: neutrino flux spectrum

as a function: -f 'sin(x)'

as a vector file: -f fluxvec.data ; data file should contain two column
corresponding to energy(GeV) and flux

as a 1d histogram root file: -f flux.root,numu ; numu object in the root file

[] are optional argument

Step 3: Generate First Neutrino Event

```
$ gevgen [-h] [-r run#] -n nev -p neutrino_pdg -t target_pdg -e energy [-f flux]  
    [-w] [-seed random_number_seed] [--cross-sections xml_file] [--tune  
    EX00_00a_00_000] [--event-generator-list list_name]  
    [--message-thresholds xml_file] [--unphysical-event-mask mask]  
    [--event-record-print-level level] [--mc-job-status-refresh-rate rate]  
    [--cache-file root_file]
```

random_number_seed : Random number

xml_file : Pre-computed xml splines

EX00_00a_00_000 : Cross-section tuning , eg: G18_02a_00_000

list_name : Specifies the list of event generators to use in the MC job

mc-job-status-refresh-rate : Allows users to customize the refresh rate of the status file

[] are optional argument

Tune in GENIE: Cross-section Models

| Interaction Tune | Ground State | Quasi-elastic | 2p2h | Resonance | DIS |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|
| G18_01{a, b,c,d} | RFG w/ NN tail | LS w/ dipole $F_A(Q^2)$ | Dytman | RS tuned (2020) | BY tuned (2020) |
| G18_02{a, b,c,d} | RFG w/ NN tail | LS w/ dipole $F_A(Q^2)$ | Dytman | BS tuned (2020) | BY tuned (2020) |
| G18_10{a, b,c,d} | LFG | NAV w/ dipole $F_A(Q^2)$ | NSV | BS tuned (2020) | BY tuned (2020) |
| G18_10{i,j, k,l} | LFG | NAV w/ dipole $F_A(Q^2)$ | NSV | BS tuned (2020) | BY tuned (2020) |
| G21_11{a, b,c,d} | LFG | SuSAv2 w/ dipole $F_A(Q^2)$ | SuSAv2 | BS tuned (2020) | BY tuned (2020) |

- **Hadronization model:**
 - **AGKY:** C.Andreopoulos, H.Gallagher, P.Kehayias and T.Yang neutrino-induced hadronization model
- **FSI:**
 - **hA:** Effective intranuclear transport model in INTRANUKE
 - **hN:** Full intranuclear cascade (INC) model in INTRANUKE
- **RFG:** Relativistic Fermi Gas model
- **LFG:** Local Fermi Gas model
- **LS** - LLewellyn-Smith quasi-elastic model
- **NAV** - J. Nieves, J. Enrique Amaro, and M. Valverde quasi-elastic interaction model
- **NSV** - J. Nieves, I. Ruiz Simo, and M.J. Vicente Vacas 2p2h model
- **RS** - Rein and Seghal model for resonance
- **BS** - Berger and Seghal model for resonance
- **BY** - Bodek and Yang model

Tune in GENIE

- For each tune, there is a *\$GENIE/config/G18_01a/ModelConfiguration.xml*
- All the physics models used for this tune are described in this xml file.

```
<param type="alg" name="XSecModel@genie::EventGenerator/QEL-CC">      genie::LwlynSmithQELCCPXSec/Dipole      </param>
<param type="alg" name="XSecModel@genie::EventGenerator/QEL-NC">      genie::AhrensNCELPXSec/Default      </param>
<param type="alg" name="XSecModel@genie::EventGenerator/QEL-EM">      genie::RosenbluthPXSec/Default      </param>
```

```
<param type="alg" name="XSecModel@genie::EventGenerator/RES-CC">      genie::ReinSehgalRESPXSec/NoPauliBlock      </param>
<param type="alg" name="XSecModel@genie::EventGenerator/RES-NC">      genie::ReinSehgalRESPXSec/NoPauliBlock      </param>
<param type="alg" name="XSecModel@genie::EventGenerator/RES-EM">      genie::ReinSehgalRESPXSec/EM-NoPauliBlock      </param>
```

```
<param type="alg" name="XSecModel@genie::EventGenerator/DIS-CC">      genie::KNOTunedQPMDISPXSec/Default      </param>
<param type="alg" name="XSecModel@genie::EventGenerator/DIS-NC">      genie::KNOTunedQPMDISPXSec/Default      </param>
<param type="alg" name="XSecModel@genie::EventGenerator/DIS-EM">      genie::KNOTunedQPMDISPXSec/Default      </param>
```

```
<param type="alg" name="XSecModel@genie::EventGenerator/MEC-NC">      genie::EmpiricalMECPXSec2015/Default      </param>
<param type="alg" name="XSecModel@genie::EventGenerator/MEC-EM">      genie::EmpiricalMECPXSec2015/Default      </param>
<param type="alg" name="XSecModel@genie::EventGenerator/NucleonDecay">      genie::DummyPXSec/Default      </param>
<param type="alg" name="XSecModel@genie::EventGenerator/NNBarOsc">      genie::NNBarOscDummyPXSec/Default      </param>
```

Tune in GENIE

- For each tune, there is a *\$GENIE/config/G18_01a/ModelConfiguration.xml*
- All the physics models used for this tune are described in this xml file.

Lets focus on QEL-CC
process only

```
<param type="alg" name="XSecModel@genie::EventGenerator/QEL-CC">
  genie::LwlynSmithQELCCPXSec/Dipole </param>
<param type="alg" name="XSecModel@genie::EventGenerator/QEL-NC">
  genie::AhrensNCELPXSec/Default </param>
<param type="alg" name="XSecModel@genie::EventGenerator/QEL-EM">
  genie::RosenbluthPXSec/Default </param>
```

```
<param type="alg" name="XSecModel@genie::EventGenerator/RES-CC">
  genie::ReinSehgalRESPXSec/NoPauliBlock </param>
<param type="alg" name="XSecModel@genie::EventGenerator/RES-NC">
  genie::ReinSehgalRESPXSec/NoPauliBlock </param>
<param type="alg" name="XSecModel@genie::EventGenerator/RES-EM">
  genie::ReinSehgalRESPXSec/EM-NoPauliBlock </param>

<param type="alg" name="XSecModel@genie::EventGenerator/DIS-CC">
  genie::KNOTunedQPMDISPXSec/Default </param>
<param type="alg" name="XSecModel@genie::EventGenerator/DIS-NC">
  genie::KNOTunedQPMDISPXSec/Default </param>
<param type="alg" name="XSecModel@genie::EventGenerator/DIS-EM">
  genie::KNOTunedQPMDISPXSec/Default </param>
```

```
<param type="alg" name="XSecModel@genie::EventGenerator/MEC-NC">
  genie::EmpiricalMECPXSec2015/Default </param>
<param type="alg" name="XSecModel@genie::EventGenerator/MEC-EM">
  genie::EmpiricalMECPXSec2015/Default </param>
<param type="alg" name="XSecModel@genie::EventGenerator/NucleonDecay">
  genie::DummyPXSec/Default </param>
<param type="alg" name="XSecModel@genie::EventGenerator/NNBarOsc">
  genie::NNBarOscDummyPXSec/Default </param>
```


Tune in GENIE

- For each tune, there is a `$GENIE/config/G18_01a/ModelConfiguration.xml`
- All the physics models used for this tune are described in this xml file.

Lets focus on QEL-CC
process only

So, if you dive in `$GENIE/config/LwlynSmithQELCCPXSec.xml`

```
<param_set name="Default">
  <param type="string" name="CommonParam"> CKM </param>
  <param type="double" name="QEL-CC-XSecScale"> 1.000 </param>
  <param type="alg" name="XSec-Integrator"> genie::NewQELXSec/Default </param>
  <param type="alg" name="IntegralNuclearModel"> genie::NuclearModelMap/Default </param>
  <param type="string" name="IntegralNucleonBindingMode"> UseNuclearModel </param>
  <param type="double" name="IntegralNuclearInfluenceCutoffEnergy"> 10.0 </param>
  <param type="alg" name="PauliBlockerAlg"> genie::PauliBlocker/Default </param>
  <param type="bool" name="DoPauliBlocking"> true </param>
</param_set>

<param_set name="Dipole">
  <param type="alg" name="FormFactorsAlg"> genie::LwlynSmithFFCC/Dipole </param>
</param_set>
```

Tune in GENIE

- For each tune, there is a `$GENIE/config/G18_01a/ModelConfiguration.xml`
- All the physics models used for this tune are described in this xml file.

Lets focus on QEL-CC
process only

So, if you dive in `$GENIE/config/LwlynSmithQELCCPXSec.xml`

```
<param_set name="Default">
  <param type="string" name="CommonParam"> CKM </param>

  <param_set name="HistoricalFit">
    <param type="double" name="QEL-Ma"> 0.990 </param>
    <param type="double" name="QEL-FA0"> -1.2670 </param>
  </param_set>

</param_set>

<param_set name="Dipole">
  <param type="alg" name="FormFactorsAlg"> genie::LwlynSmithFFCC/Dipole </param>
</param_set>
```

Tune in GENIE

- For each tune, there is a `$GENIE/config/G18_01a/ModelConfiguration.xml`
- All the physics models used for this tune are described in this xml file.

Lets focus on QEL-CC
process only

So, if you dive in `$GENIE/config/LwlynSmithQELCCPXSec.xml`

```
<param_set name="HistoricalFit">
  <param type="double" name="QEL-Ma"> 0.990 </param>
  <param type="double" name="QEL-FA0"> -1.2670 </param>
</param_set>
```

- You can change these parameter's value and **tune with data** or you can create such a xml file to **test your own model**.
- **But you should be extremely careful of what you are doing!!!**

Event Generator List

- What kind of interaction events you can generate?
=> Look at `$GENIE/config/EventGeneratorListAssembler.xml` – you will find whole bunch of process that you can generate

You can generate **Quasi-Elastic (QE)** events only or **Charge Current Quasi-Elastic (CCQE)** events

```
<param_set name="QE">
  <param type="int" name="NGenerators"> 2 </param>
  <param type="alg" name="Generator-0"> genie::EventGenerator/QEL-CC </param>
  <param type="alg" name="Generator-1"> genie::EventGenerator/QEL-NC </param>
</param_set>

<param_set name="CCQE">
  <param type="int" name="NGenerators"> 1 </param>
  <param type="alg" name="Generator-0"> genie::EventGenerator/QEL-CC </param>
</param_set>
```

Event Generator List

- What kind of interaction events you can generate?
=> Look at `$GENIE/config/EventGeneratorListAssembler.xml` – you will find whole bunch of process that you can generate

You can generate **DIS** events only or **Charge Current DIS (CCDIS)** events or **Neutral-Current DIS (NCDIS)** events

```
<param_set name="DIS">
  <param type="int" name="NGenerators"> 2 </param>
  <param type="alg" name="Generator-0 "> genie::EventGenerator/DIS-CC </param>
  <param type="alg" name="Generator-1 "> genie::EventGenerator/DIS-NC </param>
</param_set>

<param_set name="CCDIS">
  <param type="int" name="NGenerators"> 1 </param>
  <param type="alg" name="Generator-0 "> genie::EventGenerator/DIS-CC </param>
</param_set>

<param_set name="NCDIS">
  <param type="int" name="NGenerators"> 1 </param>
  <param type="alg" name="Generator-0"> genie::EventGenerator/DIS-NC </param>
</param_set>
```

Event Generator List

- What kind of interaction events you can generate?

=> Look at `$GENIE/config/EventGeneratorListAssembler.xml` – you will find whole bunch of processes that you can generate

You can generate **CC** events only or **NC** events only

```
<param_set name="NC">
  <param type="int" name="NGenerators"> 6 </param>
  <param type="alg" name="Generator-0"> genie::EventGenerator/QEL-NC </param>
  <param type="alg" name="Generator-1"> genie::EventGenerator/RES-NC </param>
  <param type="alg" name="Generator-2"> genie::EventGenerator/DIS-NC </param>
  <param type="alg" name="Generator-3"> genie::EventGenerator/COH-NC-PION </param>
  <param type="alg" name="Generator-4"> genie::EventGenerator/MEC-NC </param>
  <param type="alg" name="Generator-5"> genie::EventGenerator/DFR-NC </param>
</param_set>

<param_set name="CC">
  <param type="int" name="NGenerators"> 9 </param>
  <param type="alg" name="Generator-0"> genie::EventGenerator/QEL-CC </param>
  <param type="alg" name="Generator-1"> genie::EventGenerator/RES-CC </param>
  <param type="alg" name="Generator-2"> genie::EventGenerator/DIS-CC </param>
  <param type="alg" name="Generator-3"> genie::EventGenerator/COH-CC-PION </param>
  <param type="alg" name="Generator-4"> genie::EventGenerator/DIS-CC-CHARM </param>
  <param type="alg" name="Generator-5"> genie::EventGenerator/QEL-CC-CHARM </param>
  <param type="alg" name="Generator-6"> genie::EventGenerator/MEC-CC </param>
  <param type="alg" name="Generator-7"> genie::EventGenerator/DFR-CC </param>
  <param type="alg" name="Generator-8"> genie::EventGenerator/QEL-CC-LAMBDA </param>
</param_set>
```

Step 3: Generate First Neutrino Event

```
$ gevgen [-h] [-r run#] -n nev -p neutrino_pdg -t target_pdg -e energy [-f flux]
  [-w] [-seed random_number_seed] [--cross-sections xml_file] [--tune
  EX00_00a_00_000] [--event-generator-list list_name]
  [--message-thresholds xml_file] [--unphysical-event-mask mask]
  [--event-record-print-level level] [--mc-job-status-refresh-rate rate]
  [--cache-file root_file]
```

Let's say we want to generate 1000 events in which ν_μ collides with ^{12}C nucleus. The ν_μ beam flux is constant over the range of 1-5 GeV energy.

```
$ gevgen -n 1000 -e 1,5 -f 1.0 -p 14 -t 1000060120
--cross-sections /opt/mywork/gxsp1-NUsmall.xml --seed 15781
--tune G18_02a_00_000 -o gntp.0.ghep.1000.root
```

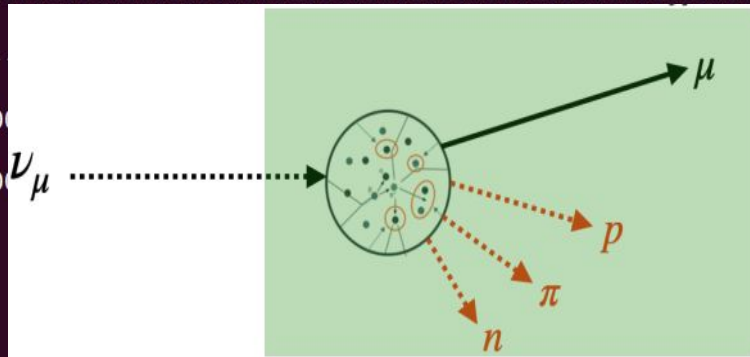
Two files will be created: ***gntp.0.ghep.1000.status*** and ***gntp.0.ghep.1000.root***

Understanding GENIE event

If you open **gntp.0.ghep.1000.status**, you will see information for 950'th event:

| GENIE GHEP Event Record [print level: 3] | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-----|------------|-----|--------|--------|---------|--|--|--|--|
| Idx | Name | Ist | | Py | Pz | E | m | | | | |
| 0 | nu_mu | 0 | | 90 | 3.775 | 3.775 | 0.000 | | | | |
| 1 | C12 | 0 | 10 | 90 | 0.000 | 11.175 | 11.175 | | | | |
| 2 | neutron | 11 | 10 | 50 | -0.005 | 0.919 | **0.940 | | | | |
| 3 | C11 | 2 | 10 | 50 | 0.005 | 10.256 | 10.254 | | | | |
| 4 | mu- | 1 | | 57 | 1.828 | 2.100 | 0.106 | | | | |
| 5 | Delta+ | 3 | | 97 | 1.943 | 2.594 | **1.232 | | | | |
| 6 | proton | 14 | | 45 | 1.327 | 1.659 | 0.938 | | | | |
| 7 | pi0 | 14 | | 63 | 0.615 | 0.935 | 0.135 | | | | |
| 8 | proton | 1 | | 45 | 1.327 | 1.659 | 0.938 | | | | |
| 9 | pi0 | 1 | | 63 | 0.615 | 0.935 | 0.135 | | | | |
| 10 | HadrBlk | 15 | 2000000000 | 150 | 0.005 | 10.256 | **0.000 | | | | |
| Fin-Init: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vertex: nu_mu @ (x = 0.00000 m, y = 0.00000 m, z = 0.00000 m, t = 0.000000e+00 s) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Err flag [bits:15->0] : 0000000000000000 1st set: none | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Err mask [bits:15->0] : 1111111111111111 Is unphysical: NO Accepted: YES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| sig(Ev) = 1.68821e-38 cm^2 d2sig(W,Q2;E)/dWdQ2 = 1.15366e-39 cm^2/GeV^3 Weight = 1.00000 | | | | | | | | | | | |

ν_μ



Cross-section used for the event generation

Understanding GENIE event

If you open *gntp.0.ghep.1000.status*, you will see information for 950'th event:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|-----|------------|--------|----------|----|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| ----- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GENIE GHEP Event Record [print level: 3] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Idx | Name | Ist | PDG | Mother | Daughter | Px | Py | Pz | E | m | | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | nu mu | 0 | 14 | -1 | -1 | 4 | 4 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 3.775 | 3.775 | 0.000 |
| 1 | C12 | 0 | 1000060120 | -1 | -1 | 2 | 3 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 11.175 | 11.175 |
| 2 | neutron | 11 | 2112 | 1 | -1 | 5 | 5 | 0.119 | -0.150 | -0.005 | 0.919 | **0.940 |
| 3 | C11 | 2 | 1000060110 | 1 | -1 | 10 | 10 | -0.119 | 0.150 | 0.005 | 10.256 | 10.254 |
| 4 | mu- | 1 | 13 | 0 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -0.377 | -0.957 | 1.828 | 2.100 | 0.106 |
| 5 | Delta+ | 3 | 2214 | 2 | -1 | 6 | 7 | 0.496 | 0.807 | 1.943 | 2.594 | **1.232 |
| 6 | proton | 14 | 2212 | 5 | -1 | 8 | 8 | 0.298 | 0.145 | 1.327 | 1.659 | 0.938 |
| 7 | pi0 | 14 | 111 | 5 | -1 | 9 | 9 | 0.198 | 0.663 | 0.615 | 0.935 | 0.135 |
| 8 | proton | 1 | 2212 | 6 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 0.298 | 0.145 | 1.327 | 1.659 | 0.938 |
| 9 | pi0 | 1 | 111 | 7 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 0.198 | 0.663 | 0.615 | 0.935 | 0.135 |
| 10 | HadrBlob | 15 | 2000000002 | 3 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -0.119 | 0.150 | 0.005 | 10.256 | **0.000 |
| ----- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fin-Init: | | | | | | | | 0.000 | 0.000 | -0.000 | 0.000 | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vertex: nu mu @ (x = 0.00000 m, y = 0.00000 m, z = 0.00000 m, t = 0.000000+00 s) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Err flag [bits:15->0] | | | | | | | | | | | | none |
| Err mask [bits:15->0] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| sig(Ev) = 1.68 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.00000 |
| ----- | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Incoming, outgoing and intermediate particle information:
PDG, momentum, energy, mass, ...

Incoming, outgoing and intermediate particle information:
PDG, momentum, energy, mass, ...

Understanding GENIE event

If you open *gntp.0.ghep.1000.status*, you will see information for 950'th event:

| Incoming particles | | | | | | | | | | | | | Outgoing particles | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|-----|------------|--------|----------|----|----|--|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| print level: 3] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Idx | Name | Ist | PDG | Mother | Daughter | Px | Py | Pz | E | m | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | nu_mu | 0 | 14 | -1 | -1 | 4 | 4 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 3.775 | 3.775 | 0.000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | C12 | 0 | 1000060120 | 1 | -1 | 2 | 3 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 11.175 | 11.175 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | neutron | 11 | 2112 | 1 | -1 | 5 | 5 | 0.119 | -0.150 | -0.005 | 0.919 | **0.940 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | C11 | 2 | 1000060110 | 1 | -1 | 10 | 10 | -0.119 | 0.150 | 0.005 | 10.256 | 10.254 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | mu- | 1 | 13 | 0 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -0.377 | -0.957 | 1.828 | 2.100 | 0.106 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Delta+ | 3 | 2214 | 2 | -1 | 6 | 7 | 0.496 | 0.807 | 1.943 | 2.594 | **1.232 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | proton | 14 | 2212 | 5 | -1 | 8 | 8 | 0.298 | 0.145 | 1.327 | 1.659 | 0.938 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | pi0 | 14 | 111 | 5 | -1 | 9 | 9 | 0.198 | 0.663 | 0.615 | 0.935 | 0.135 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | proton | 1 | 2212 | 6 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 0.298 | 0.145 | 1.327 | 1.659 | 0.938 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | pi0 | 1 | 111 | 7 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 0.198 | 0.663 | 0.615 | 0.935 | 0.135 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | HadrBlob | 15 | 2000000002 | 3 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -0.119 | 0.150 | 0.005 | 10.256 | **0.000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fin-Init: | | | | | | | | 0.000 | 0.000 | -0.000 | 0.000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vertex: | | | | | | | | nu_mu @ (x = 0.00000 m, y = 0.00000 m, z = 0.00000 m, t = 0.000000+00 s) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Err flag [bits:15->0] | | | | | | | | | | | | | none | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Err mask [bits:15->0] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| sig(Ev) = 1.68 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.00000 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Incoming, outgoing and intermediate particle information:
PDG, momentum, energy, mass, ...

Incoming, outgoing and intermediate particle information:
PDG, momentum, energy, mass, ...

Understanding GENIE event

If you open *gntp.0.ghep.1000.status*, you will see information for 950'th event:

| Incoming particles | | | | | | | | | | Outgoing particles | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|-----|------------|--------|----------|---|-------|--------|-------|--------------------|--------|---------|--|--|
| Idx | Name | Ist | PDG | Mother | Daughter | Px | Py | Pz | E | m | | | | |
| 0 | nu_mu | 0 | 14 | -1 | -1 | 4 | 4 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 3.775 | 3.775 | 0.000 | | |
| 1 | C12 | 0 | 1000060120 | 1 | -1 | 2 | 3 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 11.175 | 11.175 | | |
| 2 | neutron | 11 | 2112 | 1 | -1 | 5 | 5 | 0.119 | 0.150 | 0.005 | 0.919 | **0.940 | | |
| 3 | C11 | 2 | 1000060110 | 1 | -1 | 10 | 10 | | | | | 0.254 | | |
| 4 | mu- | 1 | 13 | 0 | -1 | -1 | -1 | | | | | 0.106 | | |
| 5 | Delta+ | 3 | 2214 | 2 | -1 | 6 | 7 | | | | | 1.232 | | |
| 6 | proton | 14 | 2212 | 5 | -1 | 8 | 8 | 0.298 | 0.145 | 1.327 | 1.659 | 0.938 | | |
| 7 | pi0 | 14 | 111 | 5 | -1 | 9 | 9 | 0.198 | 0.663 | 0.615 | 0.935 | 0.135 | | |
| 8 | proton | 1 | 2212 | 6 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 0.298 | 0.145 | 1.327 | 1.659 | 0.938 | | |
| 9 | pi0 | 1 | 111 | 7 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 0.198 | 0.663 | 0.615 | 0.935 | 0.135 | | |
| 10 | HadrBlob | 15 | 2000000002 | 3 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -0.119 | 0.150 | 0.005 | 10.256 | **0.000 | | |
| Fin-Init: | | | | | | 0.000 | 0.000 | -0.000 | 0.000 | | | | | |
| Vertex: | | | | | | nu_mu @ (x = 0.00000 m, y = 0.00000 m, z = 0.00000 m, t = 0.000000e+00 s) | | | | | | | | |
| Err flag [bits:15->0] | | | | | | | | | | | | none | | |
| Err mask [bits:15->0] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| sig(Ev) = 1.68 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.00000 | | |

RES CC: $\nu_{\mu} + n \rightarrow \mu^{-} + p + \pi^0$

Incoming, outgoing and intermediate particle information:
PDG, momentum, energy, mass, ...

Understanding GENIE event

If you open *gnntp.0.ghep.1000.status*, you will see information for 950'th event:

| GENIE GHEP Event Record [print level: 3] | | | | | | | | Description | Status |
|---|----------|-----|------------|----------------|----------|----|----|-----------------------------|--------|
| Idx | Name | Ist | PDG | Mother | Daughter | | | Initial State | 0 |
| 0 | nu_mu | 0 | 14 | -1 | -1 | 4 | 4 | Stable final state | 1 |
| 1 | C12 | 0 | 1000060120 | -1 | -1 | 2 | 3 | Intermediate state | 2 |
| 2 | neutron | 11 | 2112 | 1 | -1 | 5 | 5 | Decayed state | 3 |
| 3 | C11 | 2 | 1000060110 | 1 | -1 | 10 | 10 | Nucleon target | 11 |
| 4 | mu- | 1 | 13 | 0 | -1 | -1 | -1 | DIS pre-frag hadronic state | 12 |
| 5 | Delta+ | 3 | 2214 | 2 | -1 | 6 | 7 | Resonant pre-decayed state | 13 |
| 6 | proton | 14 | 2212 | 5 | -1 | 8 | 8 | Hadron in the nucleus | 14 |
| 7 | pi0 | 14 | 111 | 5 | -1 | 9 | 9 | Remnant nucleus | 15 |
| 8 | proton | 1 | 2212 | 6 | -1 | -1 | -1 | Undefined state | -1 |
| 9 | pi0 | 1 | 111 | 7 | -1 | -1 | -1 | | |
| 10 | HadrBlob | 15 | 2000000002 | 3 | -1 | -1 | -1 | | |
| Fin-Init: | | | | | | | | | |
| Vertex: nu_mu @ (x = 0.00000 m, y = 0.00000 m, z = 0.00000 m) | | | | | | | | | |
| Err flag [bits:15->0] : 0000000000000000 | | | | 1st set: | | | | | |
| Err mask [bits:15->0] : 1111111111111111 | | | | Is unphysical: | | | | | |
| sig(Ev) = 1.68821e-38 cm^2 d2sig(W,Q2;E)/dWdQ2 = | | | | | | | | | |

Understanding GENIE event

GENIE Interaction Summary

[-] [Init-State]

```
--> probe      : PDG-code = 14 (nu_mu)
--> nucl. target : Z = 6, A = 12, PDG-Code = 1000060120 (C12)
--> hit nucleon  : PDC-Code = 2112 (neutron)
--> hit quark    : no set
--> probe 4P     : (E = 3.775364, Px = 0.000000, Py = 0.000000, Pz = 3.775364)
--> target 4P    : (E = 11.174863, Px = 0.000000, Py = 0.000000, Pz = 0.000000)
--> nucleon 4P   : (E = 0.919068, Px = 0.118540, Py = -0.149505, Pz = -0.004542)
```

Initial State Information

[-] [Process-Info]

```
--> Interaction : Weak[CC]
--> Scattering  : RES
```

What kind of interaction it is?

[-] [Kinematics]

```
--> *Selected* Bjorken x = 0.620209
--> *Selected* Inelasticity y = 0.472252
--> *Selected* Momentum transfer Q2 (>0) = 2.042625
--> *Selected* Hadronic invariant mass W = 1.434950
```

Kinematics parameter for the event

[-] [Exclusive Process Info]

```
--> charm prod. : false |--> strange prod. : false
--> f/s nucleons : N(p) = 0 N(n) = 0
--> f/s pions    : N(pi^0) = 0 N(pi^+) = 0 N(pi^-) = 0
--> f/s Other    : N(gamma) = 0 N(Rho^0) = 0 N(Rho^+) = 0 N(Rho^-) = 0
--> resonance    : P33(1232)
--> final quark prod. : false
--> final lepton prod. : false
```

Understanding GENIE event

But if you want to see any other event's info (for e.g. 105'th event):

```
$ gevdump -f gntp.0.ghep.1000.root -n 105
```

Incoming particles

| x | Name | Ist | PDG | Mother | Daughter | Px | Py | Pz | E | | | |
|---|----------|-----|------------|--------|----------|----|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| 0 | nu_mu | 0 | 14 | -1 | -1 | 4 | 4 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 4.080 | 4.080 | 0.0 |
| 1 | C12 | 0 | 1000060120 | -1 | -1 | 2 | 3 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 11.175 | 11.1 |
| 2 | neutron | 11 | 2112 | 1 | -1 | 5 | 5 | -0.058 | 0.132 | 0.130 | 0.013 | *0.9 |
| 3 | C11 | 2 | 1000060110 | 1 | -1 | 7 | 7 | 0.058 | 0.058 | 0.058 | 0.013 | 10.2 |
| 4 | mu- | 1 | 13 | 0 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -0.572 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.1 |
| 5 | proton | 14 | 2212 | 2 | -1 | 6 | 6 | 0.514 | -0.247 | 0.451 | 1.187 | 0.9 |
| 6 | proton | 1 | 2212 | 5 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 0.514 | -0.247 | 0.451 | 1.187 | 0.9 |
| 7 | HadrBlob | 15 | 2000000002 | 3 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 0.058 | 0.132 | -0.130 | 10.262 | *0.0 |

QES CC: $\nu_\mu + n \rightarrow \mu^- + p$

QES CC: $\nu_{\mu} + n \rightarrow \mu^{-} + p$

Fin-Init:

Vertex:

nu_mu @ (x = 0.00000 m, y = 0.00000 m, t = 0.000000e+00 s

Outgoing particles

Incoming, outgoing and intermediate particle information:
PDG, momentum, energy, mass, ...

r flag [bits:15->0]

r mask [bits:15->0]

g(Ev) = 4.9076

1.000

Understanding GENIE event

```
$ genie  
$ using namespace genie;  
$ TFile *myFile = new TFile("gntp.0.ghep.1000.root");  
$ TTree *myTree = dynamic_cast<TTree*>(myFile->Get("gtree"));  
$ myTree->GetEntries()    //Number of events  
(long long) 1000
```

Understanding GENIE event

```
$ genie
$ using namespace genie;
$ TFile *myFile = new TFile("gntp.0.ghep.1000.root");
$ TTree *myTree = dynamic_cast<TTree*>(myFile->Get("gtree"));
$ myTree->GetEntries()    //Number of events
(long long) 1000
$ genie::NtpMCEventRecord* myEventRecord = new NtpMCEventRecord();
$ myTree->SetBranchAddress("gmcrec", &myEventRecord);
$ myTree->GetEntry(0);    // Accessing first event
$ genie::EventRecord* myEvent = myEventRecord->event;
$ myEvent->XSec()
(double) 1.4123255e-10
```

Correct cross-section?

Understanding GENIE event

```
$ genie
$ using namespace genie;
$ TFile *myFile = new TFile("gntp.0.ghep.1000.root");
$ TTree *myTree = dynamic_cast<TTree*>(myFile->Get("gtree"));
$ myTree->GetEntries()    //Number of events
(long long) 1000
$ genie::NtpMCEventRecord* myEventRecord = new NtpMCEventRecord();
$ myTree->SetBranchAddress("gmcrec", &myEventRecord);
$ myTree->GetEntry(0);    // Accessing first event
$ genie::EventRecord* myEvent = myEventRecord->event;
$ myEvent->XSec()
(double) 1.4123255e-10
```

- Expressed in natural units
- To convert it into cm^{-2} , divide by $(5.07\text{e}+13 * 5.07\text{e}+13)$

Understanding GENIE event

```
$ myEvent->Summary()->ProcInfo().IsQuasiElastic()  
(bool) false  
$ myEvent->Summary()->ProcInfo().IsDeepInelastic()  
(bool) true  
$ myEvent->Summary()->ProcInfo().IsWeakCC()  
(bool) true
```

Convert genie output into normal root file

```
$ genie 'read_genie_convert_root.cc("gntp.0.ghep.1000.root")'
```

- This will create a new root file with named “...***converted.root***”. This is a standard root files and can be analysed with root only, we won't need genie classes anymore.
- It has two trees:
 - **Event:** stored all event information, such as incoming neutrino energy, momentum, event cross-section, what kind of process it is (qe, dis, cc, nc etc)

```
$ root -l gntp.0.ghep.1000_converted.root  
root[1]$ .ls
```


Project 2

Let's look at some of the kinematics variable:

Energy transfer:

$$\omega = E_\nu - E_\ell$$

It tells you about nuclear effects: Fermi motion, binding energy, FSI...

Four Momentum Transfer:

$$Q^2 = -(p_\nu - p_\ell)^2$$

Determines whether the event is quasi-elastic or deep inelastic..

Three Momentum Transfer:

$$|\vec{q}| = |\vec{p}_\nu - \vec{p}_\ell|$$

Controls the spatial scale of the interaction (how deeply the probe goes into the nucleus)

Bjorken x and y:

$$y = \frac{\omega}{E_\nu}, \quad x = \frac{Q^2}{2m_N\omega}$$

Bjorken x: Measures the fraction of nucleon momentum carried by the struck quark— $x \sim 1$: quasi-elastic, $x < 1$: resonance or DIS, $x > 1$: nuclear effects

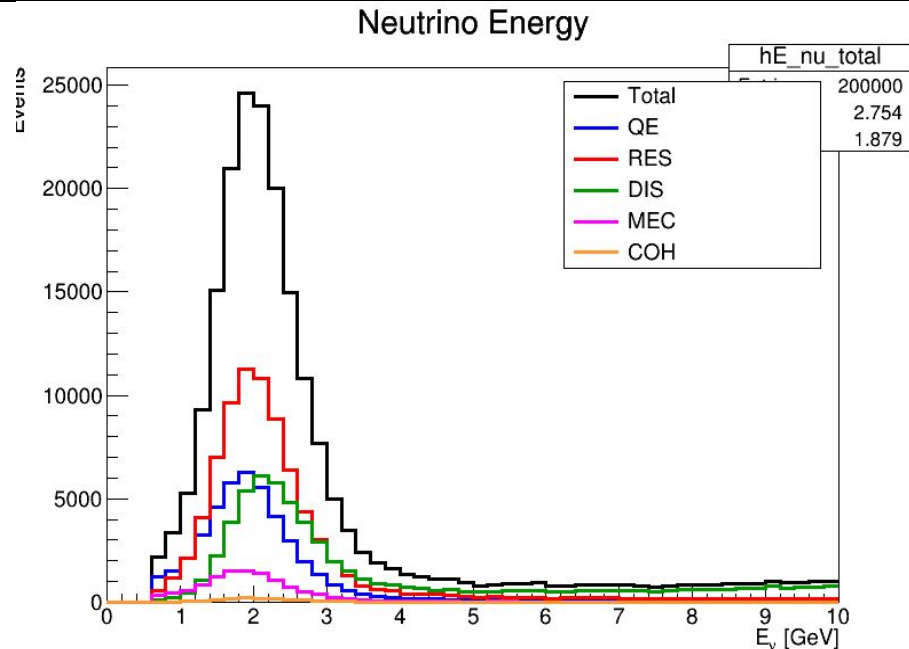
Bjorken y: Fraction of neutrino energy transferred to the target system

So, let's generate 0.2M events with NOvA Flux with energy range of 0.2 to 10 GeV

Project 2

```
$ gevgen -n 200000 -p 14 -t 1000060120 -f  
FHC_Flux_NOvA_ND_2017.root,flux_numu -e 0.2,10 -r 1000 --seed  
292929 --cross-sections /opt/mywork/gxspl-NUsmall.xml --tune  
G18_02a_00_000 -o truth.ghep.root
```

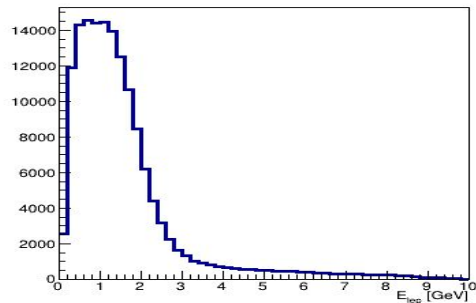
You can generate this.
But it takes some time, so I have
provided you a root file which is
converted from genie output.
You can use that file:
truth.ghep_converted.root
From this file, we will look into
some kinematic variables..



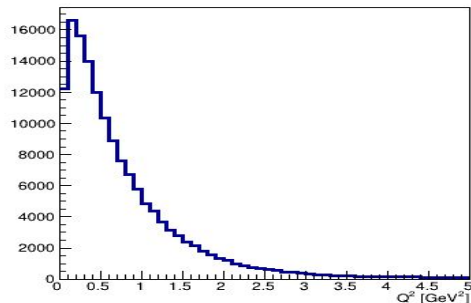
Project 2

```
$ root -l  
'plot_genie_kinematics.cc("../truth.ghep_converted.root")'
```

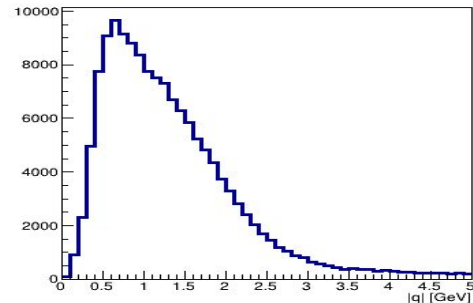
Outgoing Lepton Energy



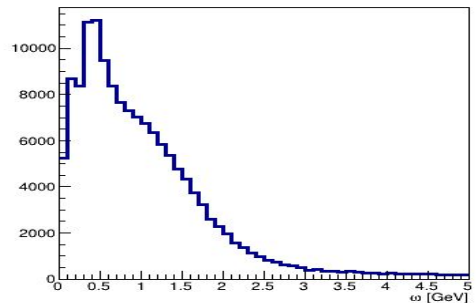
Four-Momentum Transfer



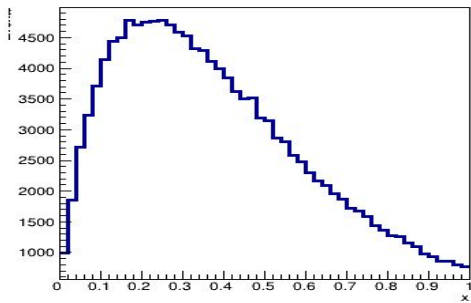
Three-Momentum Transfer



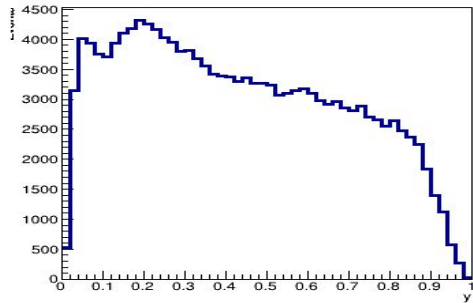
Energy Transfer



Bjorken x



Bjorken y



Project 2

```
$ root -l  
'plot_genie_kinematics.cc("../truth.ghep_converted.root")'
```

Outgoing Lepton Energy



Four-Momentum Transfer

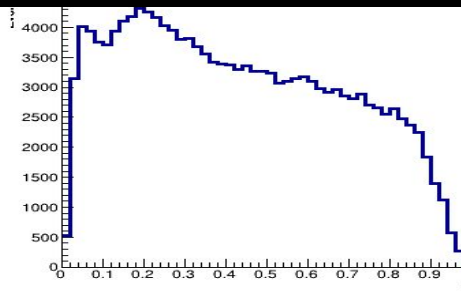
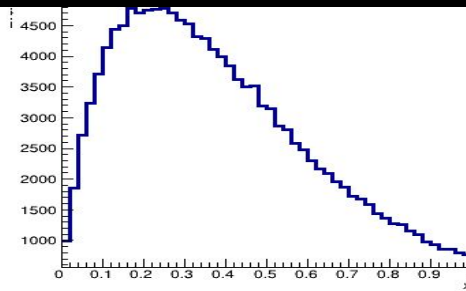
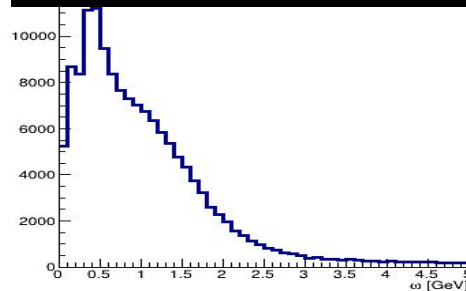


Three-Momentum Transfer



Can you plot the angle of the outgoing lepton?

$$\cos \theta_\ell = \frac{p_z}{|\vec{p}_\ell|}$$



Project 3

- We have heard a lot about three flavor oscillations.
- Now let's say we have an energy spectrum at the ND (generated from GENIE)
- So, we can use oscillation formula and see how the spectra changes.

Vacuum oscillation probability:

$$P_{\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu}^{\text{vac}} \simeq 1 - \cos^4 \theta_{13} \sin^2(2\theta_{23}) \sin^2\left(1.267 \frac{\Delta L}{E}\right)$$

Matter oscillation probability:

$$P_{\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu}^{\text{matter approx}} \simeq 1 - \cos^4 \theta_{13}^m \sin^2(2\theta_{23}) \sin^2\left(1.267 \frac{\Delta m_m^2 L}{E}\right)$$

```
$ root -l 'osc_approx_matter.cc("../truth.ghep_converted.root")'
```

Project 3

```
$ root -l 'osc_approx_matter.cc("../truth.ghep_converted.root")'
```

$$\theta_{12} = 33.44^\circ, \quad \sin^2 \theta_{12} \approx 0.3037$$

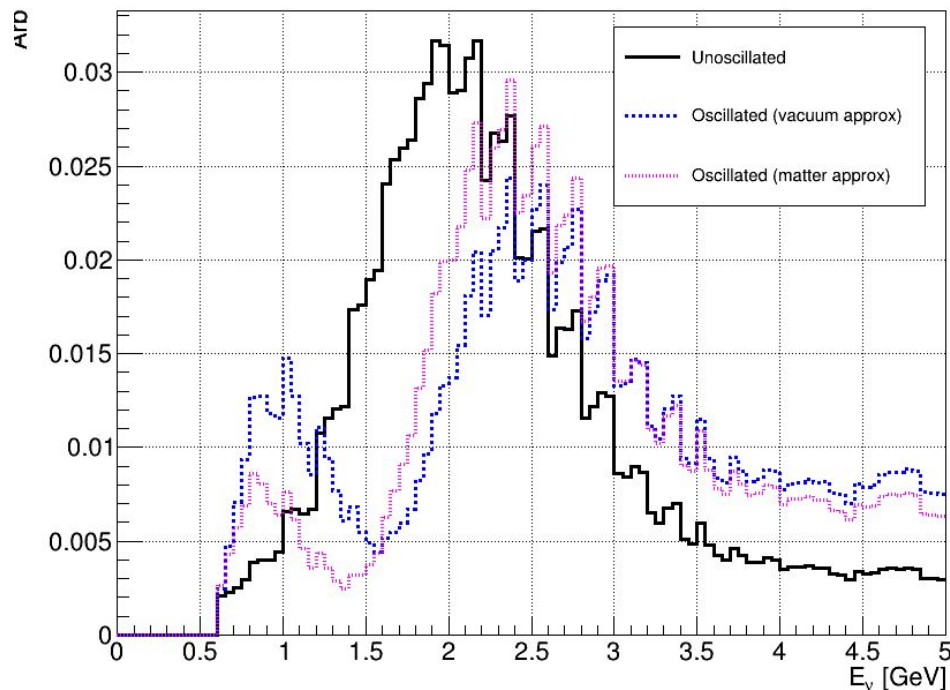
$$\theta_{13} = 8.57^\circ, \quad \sin^2 \theta_{13} \approx 0.0222$$

$$\theta_{23} = 49.20^\circ, \quad \sin^2 \theta_{23} \approx 0.5730$$

$$\Delta m_{21}^2 = 7.42 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$$

$$\Delta m_{31}^2 = 2.517 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$$

$$\delta_{\text{CP}} = 197^\circ, \quad L_{\text{NOvA}} = 810 \text{ km}$$



Neutrino Energy Reconstruction

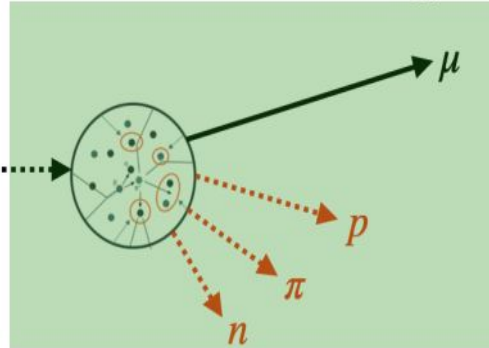
- Neutrino energy is **not known**, need to reconstruct based on the **interaction products measured in the detector**.

Kinematic Method

$$E_{\nu}^{QE} = \frac{2(M_n - E_B)E_{\mu} - (E_B^2 - 2M_n E_B + m_{\mu}^2 + \Delta M^2)}{2[(M_n - E_B) - E_{\mu} + p_{\mu} \cos \theta_{\mu}]}$$

- Depends on lepton reconstruction
- “CCQE” topology, selecting $1\mu 0\pi$, may have contribution from 2p2h, pion absorption, etc.

ν_{μ}



Calorimetric Method

$$E_{\nu}^{Cal} = \sum E_{observed\ particles} + E_{neutrons} + E_{missing}$$

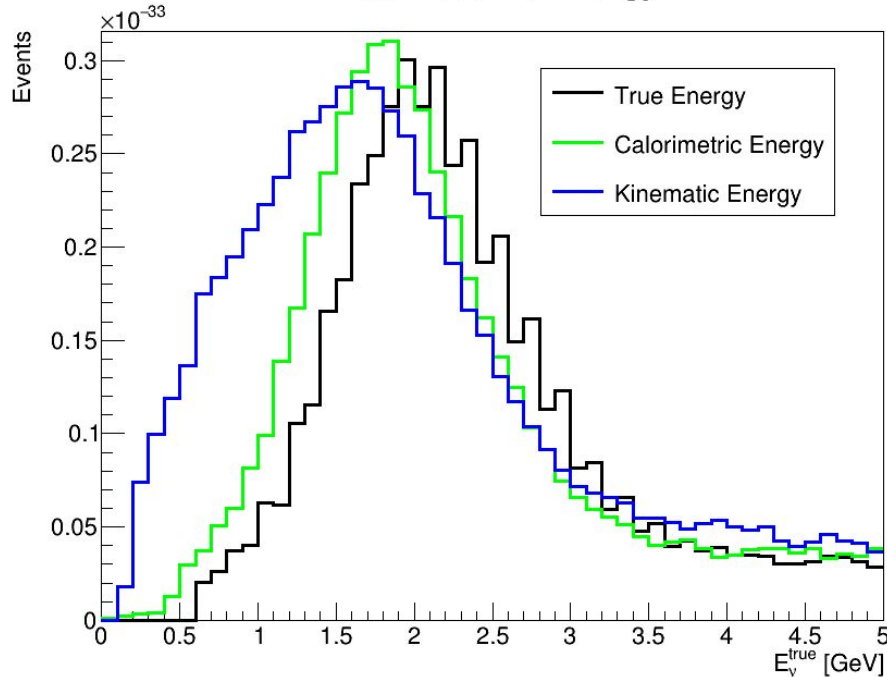
- Energy conservation, relies on visible energy
- Missing energy from neutrons, detector threshold, pion absorption, etc

In both cases, neutrino energy reconstruction requires estimates from the neutrino-nucleus interaction physics.

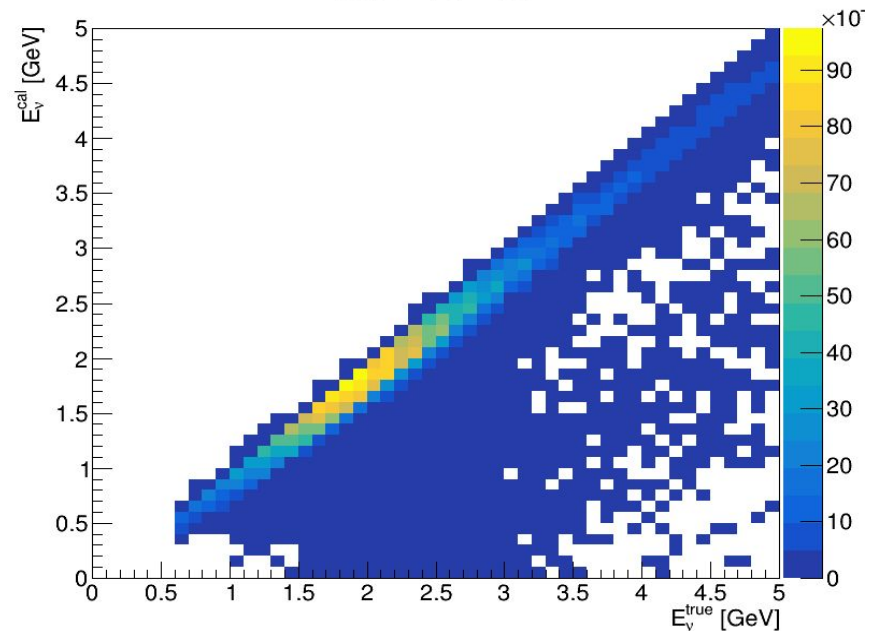
Project 4: Reconstruction of neutrino energy

```
$ root -l 'osc_approxroot -l  
'reconstruct_energy.cc("../truth.ghep_converted.root")'
```

True Neutrino Energy



Response Matrix



Some more project ideas:

- Now you know how to reconstruct energy. So, instead of using true neutrino energy, you can use either kinematic or calorimetric method to reconstruct neutrino energy and then see how the energy spectrum changes after oscillation.
- You can study Nuclear Effects:
 - Compare event generation with and without Fermi motion (e.g., free proton vs. carbon vs. argon).
 - Look at how lepton energy/angular distributions are smeared.
- You can change any model parameters value (in *modelConfiguration.xml*), (for eg. M_A) and see how does it impact the cross-section
- Non-neutrino event generation modes:
 - Boosted dark matter event generation
 - Nucleon decay
 - Neutrino-antineutrino oscillation
 - Hadron-nucleus scattering



Thank
You!



Any
questions?
Comments?

Understanding GENIE event

