

¹ Independent measurement of the T2K near detector constraint
² using the off-axis pi-zero detector

³ Hogan, Matthew¹
Toki, Walter²

⁴ 21st October 2019

¹hoganman@rams.colostate.edu
²walter.toki@colostate.edu

Abstract

To date, the fine-grained detector (FGD) has provided the near detector (ND) constraint using a binned maximum likelihood estimate fit in the BANFF fit framework. This technote describes the effort to validate the ND constraint using the same framework, but with an independent data set from the ND280 off-axis pi-zero detector (PØD). Expanding on previously developed PØD selections, new selections have been developed to select neutrino and antineutrino events in one and multiple track topologies on water and carbon. These selections are shown to have similar sensitivity to the T2K flux and cross section systematic uncertainties. A comparison between the predicted neutrino energy spectrum at Super-Kamiokande is performed between the FGD-only and PØD-only fit results using the P-Theta framework.

Contents

¹⁴	Contents	1
¹⁵	List of Figures	3
¹⁶	List of Tables	7
¹⁷	1 Executive Summary	8
¹⁸	2 The BANFF Fit Likelihood	9
¹⁹	2.1 Conditional Probability Density Functions	10
²⁰	2.2 The BANFF Fit Test Statistic	11
²¹	2.3 Summary	15
²²	3 The PØD Selections and Samples	16
²³	3.1 The ND280 Global Reconstruction	17
²⁴	3.2 Selection Cuts	18
²⁵	3.3 Selection Kinematics	22
²⁶	3.4 Summary	43
²⁷	4 The BANFF Fit Parameters	45
²⁸	4.1 Fit Binning	45
²⁹	4.2 Systematic Uncertainties and Penalty Terms	48
³⁰	4.3 Summary	76
³¹	5 Validation of the BANFF Fit Procedure	79
³²	5.1 Asimov Data Fit	79
³³	5.2 Fake Data Fits	83
³⁴	5.3 Summary	97

³⁶	6 Results of the BANFF Fit Using the PØD Samples	98
³⁷	6.1 Prefit Sample Distributions	98
³⁸	6.2 Postfit Results	99
³⁹	6.3 Summary	127
⁴⁰	7 Discussion	136
⁴¹	7.1 Prediction of the T2K Oscillation Analysis Samples	137
⁴²	7.2 Analysis Improvements	139
⁴³	7.3 Future Prospects: Joint PØD+FGD Fit	145
⁴⁴	Bibliography	148
⁴⁵	A Bin Normalizations	153
⁴⁶	B Toy Experiment Variations	169
⁴⁷	C Cross Section Variations	196
⁴⁸	D Log-Likelihood Sample Scans	213
⁴⁹	E Log-Likelihood Penalty Scans	226
⁵⁰	F Computing Resources	238
⁵¹	G Postfit Parameters	240
⁵²	H Postfit ROC Curves	261
⁵³	I Cross-Validated Fit	272

54 List of Figures

55 3.1	The PØD ν_μ and $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ CC-0 π Selection Kinematics	17
56 3.2	Frequently Used Legends in the Analysis	25
57 3.3	Reconstructed Kinematics of the ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track Selection Categorized by CCQE 58 and Non-CCQE Interactions	26
59 3.4	Reconstructed Kinematics of the ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track Selection Categorized by the 60 True Particle Matched to the Main Track	27
61 3.5	Reconstructed Vertex Z Position of the ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track Selection	28
62 3.6	Efficiency and Purity of the ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track Selection	29
63 3.7	True Kinematics of the ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track Selection	29
64 3.8	Reconstructed Kinematics of the ν_μ in FHC Mode CC N-Tracks Selection Categorized by 65 CCQE and Non-CCQE Interactions	30
66 3.9	Reconstructed Kinematics of the ν_μ in FHC Mode CC N-Tracks Selection Categorized by the 67 True Particle Matched to the Main Track	31
68 3.10	Reconstructed Vertex Z Position of the ν_μ in FHC Mode CC N-Tracks Selection Categorized 69 by the True Target Nucleus	31
70 3.11	Efficiency and Purity of the ν_μ in FHC Mode CC N-Tracks Selection	32
71 3.12	True Kinematics of the ν_μ in FHC Mode CC N-Tracks Selection	33
72 3.13	Reconstructed Kinematics of the $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track Selection Categorized by 73 CCQE and Non-CCQE Interactions	34
74 3.14	Reconstructed Kinematics of the $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track Selection Categorized by the 75 True Particle Matched to the Main Track	35
76 3.15	Efficiency and Purity of the $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track Selection	35
77 3.16	True Kinematics of the $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track Selection	36

78	3.17 Reconstructed Kinematics of the $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks Selection Categorized by CCQE and Non-CCQE Interactions	36
80	3.18 Reconstructed Kinematics of the $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks Selection Categorized by the True Particle Matched to the Main Track	37
82	3.19 Efficiency and Purity of the $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks Selection	38
83	3.20 True Kinematics of the $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks Selection	39
84	3.21 Reconstructed Kinematics of the ν_μ Background in RHC Mode CC 1-Track Selection Cate- gorized by CCQE and Non-CCQE Interactions	40
85	3.22 Reconstructed Kinematics of the ν_μ Background in RHC Mode CC 1-Track Selection Cate- gorized by the True Particle Matched to the Main Track	40
87	3.23 Efficiency and Purity of the ν_μ Background in RHC Mode CC 1-Track Selection	41
88	3.24 True Kinematics of the ν_μ Background in RHC Mode CC 1-Track Selection	41
89	3.25 Reconstructed Kinematics of the ν_μ Background in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks Selection Cate- gorized by CCQE and Non-CCQE Interactions	42
90	3.26 Reconstructed Kinematics of the ν_μ Background in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks Selection Cate- gorized by the True Particle Matched to the Main Track	42
91	3.27 Efficiency and Purity of the ν_μ Background in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks Selection	43
92	3.28 True Kinematics of the ν_μ Background in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks Selection	44
96	4.1 Main Track Momentum Resolution for the ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track Sample	46
97	4.2 Main Track Angular Residuals for the ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track Sample	47
98	4.3 The BANFF Prefit Flux Covariance Matrix	50
99	4.4 Neutrino Flux Prediction at SK and Flux Bin Edges	50
100	4.5 Vertex Distribution Showing Evidence of PØD Bulging	59
101	4.6 Bin Normalizations Edges for the ν_μ in FHC Mode Samples	63
102	4.7 Bin Normalization Edges for the $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode Samples	64
103	4.8 Bin Normalizations for the ν_μ Background in RHC Mode Samples	65
104	4.9 Event Variations in Observable Normalization Bins	66
105	4.10 Detector Penalty Covariance Matrix	69
106	4.11 Principal Component for the Sample Variance	70
107	4.12 Cross Section Parameters Prefit Covariance and Correlation Matrices	77
108	5.1 Complete Prefit Correlation Matrix for the BANFF Fit.	80
109	5.2 Test Statistic Scans for Variations of Fit Parameters in the Asimov Set	84

110	5.3 Asimov Fit Results for the Flux at ND280	85
111	5.4 Asimov Fit Results for the Flux at Super-K	86
112	5.5 Asimov Fit Results for the Bin Normalization Parameters	87
113	5.6 Asimov Fit Results for the Cross Section and FSI Parameters	88
114	5.7 Complete Postfit Correlation Matrix for the Asimov Data Fit	89
115	5.8 Flux and Cross Section Postfit Correlation Matrix for the Asimov Data Fit	89
116	5.9 Neutrino Energy Distributions in the High Energy Neutrino Flux Variation Fake Data Set	91
117	5.10 Neutrino Energy Distributions in the High Energy Neutrino Flux Variation Fake Data Set (Continued)	92
119	5.11 Postfit Parameters for the High Energy Neutrino in FHC Flux Fake Data fit	93
120	5.12 Lepton Candidate Momentum Distributions in the Single Pion Event Rate Variation Fake Data Set	94
122	5.13 Lepton Candidate Momentum Distributions in the Single Pion Event Rate Variation Fake Data Set (Continued)	95
124	5.14 Postfit Parameters for the C_A^5 Fake Data Fit	96
125	6.1 Prefit for the Water-In ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track Sample	100
126	6.2 Prefit for the Water-In ν_μ in FHC Mode CC N-Tracks Sample	101
127	6.3 Prefit for the Water-In $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track Sample	102
128	6.4 Prefit for the Water-In $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks Sample	103
129	6.5 Prefit for the Water-In ν_μ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track Sample	104
130	6.6 Prefit for the Water-In ν_μ in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks Sample	105
131	6.7 Prefit for the Water-Out ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track Sample	106
132	6.8 Prefit for the Water-Out ν_μ in FHC Mode CC N-Tracks Sample	107
133	6.9 Prefit for the Water-Out $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track Sample	108
134	6.10 Prefit for the Water-Out $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks Sample	109
135	6.11 Prefit for the Water-Out ν_μ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track Sample	110
136	6.12 Prefit for the Water-Out ν_μ in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks Sample	111
137	6.13 Postfit for the Water-In ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track Sample	112
138	6.14 Postfit for the Water-In ν_μ in FHC Mode CC N-Tracks Sample	113
139	6.15 Postfit for the Water-In $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track Sample	114
140	6.16 Postfit for the Water-In $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track Sample	115
141	6.17 Postfit for the Water-In ν_μ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track Sample	116

142	6.18 Postfit for the Water-In ν_μ in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks Sample	117
143	6.19 Postfit for the Water-Out ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track Sample	118
144	6.20 Postfit for the Water-Out ν_μ in FHC Mode CC N-Tracks Sample	119
145	6.21 Postfit for the Water-Out $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track Sample	120
146	6.22 Postfit for the Water-Out $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks Sample	121
147	6.23 Postfit for the Water-Out ν_μ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track Sample	122
148	6.24 Postfit for the Water-Out ν_μ in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks Sample	123
149	6.25 Postfit ND280 Flux Parameters for the PØD-only BANFF Fit	128
150	6.26 Postfit SK Flux Parameters for the PØD-only BANFF Fit	129
151	6.27 Postfit Cross Section Parameters for the PØD-only BANFF Fit	130
152	6.28 Prefit and Postfit Bin Normalization Parameters	131
153	6.29 The 2p2h Shape Mirrored Spline	132
154	6.30 Postfit Correlation Matrix	133
155	6.31 Prefit and Post Flux and Cross Section Parameter Correlations	134
156	6.32 Prefit and Post Flux and Cross Section Parameter Correlations	135
157	7.1 Reconstructed ν_μ and $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ CCQE-enriched Energy Distributions at SK	138
158	7.2 Reconstructed ν_e CCQE-enriched Energy Distribution at SK	138
159	7.3 Reconstructed ν_e CCQE-Enriched Energy Distribution at SK	139
160	7.4 Cross-Validation Curve for the BANFF Fit Regularization Strength.	141
161	7.5 The Lasso vs Elastic Net Constraint	144
162	D.1 Corrected 2p2h Shape Location Scans	225

¹⁶³ List of Tables

¹⁶⁴	2.1 Parameters that Affect the Analysis Bins	12
¹⁶⁵	3.1 The PØD Water Target Fiducial Volume and Veto Corridor Definitions	19
¹⁶⁶	3.2 T2K Data-Taking Periods and Collected POT Used in the Analysis	23
¹⁶⁷	3.3 Enumeration of NEUT Interaction Modes	24
¹⁶⁸	4.1 Flux Binning and Uncertainties	51
¹⁶⁹	4.2 List of Detector Systematics in the Analysis	57
¹⁷⁰	4.3 Eigenvalues of the Sample Covariance	70
¹⁷¹	4.4 Cross Section Model Fit Parameters in the BANFF Fit	75
¹⁷²	5.1 Event Rate Table for Asimov Set	82
¹⁷³	6.1 Neutrino-Nucleon Exposure on Target Elements	125
¹⁷⁴	7.1 Oscillation Parameters Used as Inputs for Studies of Simulated Data	137
¹⁷⁵	7.2 Number of Events Expected in the SK CCQE-enriched Samples	137
¹⁷⁶	7.3 Neutrino-Nucleon Exposure on Target Elements in a PØD+FGD Joint Fit	147
¹⁷⁷	A.1 Observable Normalization Fit Bins	153
¹⁷⁸	C.1 Event Rate Variations Per Cross Section Parameter Variation	197
¹⁷⁹	F.1 Computing Resources Used in this Technote	238
¹⁸⁰	G.1 Prefit and Postfit Parameters with Errors	241

₁₈₁ **Chapter 1**

₁₈₂ **Executive Summary**

₁₈₃ The Tokai to Kamioka (T2K) experiment is currently making critical measurements of δ_{CP} and other prop-
₁₈₄ erties that describe neutrino oscillations. Using a long-baseline of 295 km, a beam of muon-type neutrinos
₁₈₅ (or antineutrinos) are detected to change flavor at the Super-Kamiokande (SK) detector. By counting the
₁₈₆ number of oscillated neutrinos and antineutrinos, measurements on the oscillation parameters can be made.

₁₈₇ The largest sources of systematic uncertainty in the oscillation analysis are related to the flux of neutrinos
₁₈₈ and the neutrino-nucleus cross section. Using data collected at the T2K near detector, ND280, stronger
₁₈₉ constraints are placed on those systematic uncertainties in the analysis. The process for constraining these
₁₉₀ uncertainties uses a binned maximum likelihood fit based on neutrino interaction topology. This technote
₁₉₁ provides an independent measurement of the constraint using data collected using the T2K pi-zero detector
₁₉₂ (PØD) in ND280.

₁₉₃ The technote is organized as follows. The binned likelihood procedure is described in Chapter 2 followed
₁₉₄ by the data selections described in Chapter 3. The systematic uncertainties in the analysis and the fit
₁₉₅ parameterization are described in Chapter 4. The validation of the fit procedure will be shown in Chapter
₁₉₆ 5, which is followed by the results of the likelihood fit shown in Chapter 6. Finally, Chapter 7 provides some
₁₉₇ concluding remarks and discussion on the results and possible analysis improvements.

₁₉₈ **Chapter 2**

₁₉₉ **The BANFF Fit Likelihood**

₂₀₀ The T2K experiment has organized a task force dedicated to provide the near detector constraint for the
₂₀₁ oscillation analysis. This task force is called the “Beam And Near detector Flux task Force (BANFF)¹. The
₂₀₂ BANFF group has implemented a binned likelihood maximization fit of the ND280 data for the oscillation
₂₀₃ analysis[1].

₂₀₄ The BANFF near detector (ND) constraint fit is done separately from fitting the Super-Kamiokande
₂₀₅ (SK) data. In a joint fit, the measurements from both detectors are considered to estimate the oscillation
₂₀₆ parameters. This joint-fit approach is more computationally expensive since it must include all parameters
₂₀₇ that affect the both the ND and SK systematic uncertainties, also called nuisance parameters. Also the
₂₀₈ time to perform a fit increases non-linearly with increasing the number of fit parameters. Therefore the
₂₀₉ separate BANFF likelihood maximization, hitherto referred to as the “BANFF fit”, must include parameters
₂₁₀ that affect the measurement of the oscillation parameters. Then those fit parameters and their respective
₂₁₁ covariances are used as inputs in the oscillation analysis. This “divide-and-conquer” approach allows for
₂₁₂ more rapidly completed studies on the effects of model parameters and biases present. However, information
₂₁₃ encoded in the ND280 measurements for shared nuisances such as the neutrino flux is inevitably lost in the
₂₁₄ BANFF fit.

₂₁₅ The modern BANFF fit is described in detail in the following reference [2]. To summarize the details,
₂₁₆ the BANFF fit uses a frequentist approach to find the best parameter set to maximize a binned likeli-
₂₁₇ hood. Subsequent updates to the BANFF fit have increased the sample sizes and systematic uncertainty
₂₁₈ parameterizations.

₂₁₉ This chapter describes the BANFF fit and overview of the fitting procedure. First we introduce the
₂₂₀ concept of likelihood functions in Section 2.1. Then we explore the mechanics of the BANFF fit using

¹Banff is a national park in Canada.

221 likelihood functions in Section 2.2. The final topic is a chapter summary in Section 2.3.

222 2.1 Conditional Probability Density Functions

223 Consider the problem of extracting physics parameters \vec{y} given some data vector \vec{N} . The conditional probability density function (PDF) \mathcal{P} to measure these parameters is given as

$$\mathcal{P}(\vec{y} \mid \vec{N}) = \frac{\mathcal{L}(\vec{N} \mid \vec{y}) \mathcal{P}(\vec{y})}{\int \mathcal{L}(\vec{N} \mid \vec{x}) \mathcal{P}(\vec{x}) d\vec{x}}, \quad (2.1)$$

225 where everything on the right of the vertical lines represents a condition on the probability. $\mathcal{L}(\vec{N} \mid \vec{y})$ is the likelihood of the model with parameters \vec{y} , $\mathcal{P}(\vec{y})$ is the probability for the model, and the denominator is the normalization. A frequentist interpretation of the PDF is a proportion of outcomes of repeated trials or experiments. A likelihood function is an expression of the probability of observing data as a function of the model parameters in their appropriate ranges.

230 One arrives at Eqn. (2.1) by using the definition of compound probabilities

$$\mathcal{P}(A, B) = \mathcal{P}(B \mid A) \mathcal{P}(A), \quad (2.2)$$

231 to evaluate $\mathcal{P}(\vec{y} \mid \vec{N})$ as

$$\mathcal{P}\left(\underbrace{\vec{y}}_B \mid \underbrace{\vec{N}}_A\right) = \frac{\mathcal{P}(\vec{N}, \vec{y})}{\mathcal{P}(\vec{N})}, \quad (2.3)$$

232 where the denominator is the normalization of the PDF. The compound PDF $\mathcal{P}(\vec{N}, \vec{y})$ can be expanded 233 using Bayes' theorem which states

$$\mathcal{P}(A \mid B) \mathcal{P}(B) = \mathcal{P}(B \mid A) \mathcal{P}(A), \quad (2.4)$$

234 and combined with Eqn. (2.2) yields

$$\mathcal{P}\left(\underbrace{\vec{N}}_A, \underbrace{\vec{y}}_B\right) = \mathcal{P}(\vec{N} \mid \vec{y}) \times \mathcal{P}(\vec{y}), \quad (2.5)$$

235 where the PDFs to the left and right of the \times operator are the likelihoods and priors, respectively. Combining 236 resulting in Eqn. (2.3) and Eqn. (2.5) reproduces the original expression of Eqn. (2.1).

237 2.2 The BANFF Fit Test Statistic

238 Curve fitting is commonly used in particle physics in order to constrain unknown model parameters using
239 histograms. This procedure seeks to find the “best” set of the model predictions, θ , that match the data, as
240 is the case for the BANFF fit. This analysis uses a chi-squared test to provide a goodness of fit metric, a
241 parameter estimation (also referred to as “best fit parameters”), and a error estimation for the BANFF fit.

242 The BANFF fit is an attempt to maximize the agreement between the measured and predicted data
243 curves at the ND280 detector. This is equivalent to maximizing a binned likelihood function \mathcal{L} of the ND280
244 data given a set of parameters in the likelihood function that predict the measured rate. The use of likelihood
245 functions in fits to histograms is explained further in reference [3] and the PDG review on statistics. By
246 invoking Wilks’ theorem, also known as the likelihood ratio theorem, the likelihood maximization procedure
247 is converted into a minimization problem involving a test statistic denoted as a chi-squared. Below is an
248 explanation of the BANFF test statistic and the model terms.

249 2.2.1 Log-Likelihood Ratio

250 Consider many binned samples that select different charged current topologies. A convenient choice of
251 observables for all the samples is the outgoing charged lepton l momentum P_l and angle $\cos \theta_l$ as measured
252 in the ND280 detector[4]. For each $(P_l, \cos \theta_l)$ analysis bin $i = 1, 2, \dots, M - 1, M$, the likelihood is given by

$$\mathcal{L}(\vec{N}^d | \vec{N}^p) = \prod_{i=1}^M \frac{\left(\vec{N}_i^p\right)^{\vec{N}_i^d} \exp(-\vec{N}_i^p)}{\vec{N}_i^d!} \quad (2.6)$$

253 where \vec{N}_i^d is the number of observed data events in the i th bin and \vec{N}_i^p is the number of predicted events as
254 a function of the fit parameters in the same bin. One recognizes the likelihood function in Eqn. (2.6) as a
255 product of Poisson distributions, since this is counting data measured in M analysis bins. The parameters
256 that affect the predicted event rate are:

- 257 • The cross section physics models, labeled as “xsec”,
- 258 • The neutrino flux, and
- 259 • The detector biases and inefficiencies.

Table 2.1: Parameters that affect the analysis bins. The top three parameters are fit while the others are constants set by the input data and bookkeeping.

Description	Symbol	Fit?
Fit bin normalizations	\vec{d}	Yes
Flux normalizations	\vec{b}	Yes
Cross section weights and norms.	$w(\vec{x})$	Yes
POT weight for the MC	w^{POT}	No
Flux bin selector	$\delta_{j,k}^{\text{Flux}}$	No
Number of flux parameters	N^{Flux}	No
Number of cross section parameters	N^{xsec}	No
Number of MC events	N^{MC}	No

260 We use these parameters to calculate the number of predicted charged current (CC) events N^{ν_l} from any
261 neutrino flavor ν_l at ND280 as

$$N^{\nu_l} = \underbrace{\Phi_{\nu_l}}_{\text{Flux}} \times \left[\sum_t \underbrace{(\sigma_{\nu_l}^t M^t)}_{\text{Effective area}} \right] \times \underbrace{\epsilon_{\nu_l}}_{\text{Efficiency}}, \quad (2.7)$$

262 where Φ_{ν_l} is the flux of l flavor neutrinos, $\sigma_{\nu_l}^t$ is the cross section of the interaction for neutrino flavor l on
263 target t , M^t is the number of t targets, and ϵ_{ν_l} is the total efficiency to reconstruct and properly identify
264 the event as ν_l CC interactions. Since the cross section is a measure of interaction probability in units of
265 area, multiplication of M_t represents the effective cross sectional area of material t in the detector. Each
266 term in Eqn. (2.7) is modeled carefully using Monte Carlo (MC) simulations. For the efficiency term, control
267 samples are used to constrain detector systematic uncertainties effects.

268 The number of events in a given analysis bin is varied in the BANFF fit using weight functions. The
269 total number of predicted events in the i th analysis bin is given by

$$\vec{N}_i^p(\vec{b}, \vec{x}, \vec{d}) = \sum_{j=1}^{N_i^{\text{MC}}} \left\{ w_i^{\text{POT}} \sum_{k=1}^{N^{\text{Flux}}} (\delta_{j,k}^{\text{Flux}} \vec{b}_k) \times \left[\prod_{l=1}^{N^{\text{xsec}}} w_{j,l}(\vec{x}_l) \right] \times \vec{d}_i \right\}, \quad (2.8)$$

270 where the parameters are described in Table 2.1 on page 12. While Eqn. (2.8) looks complicated as ex-
271 pressed in the T2K model, it is functionally the same as Eqn. (2.7). Since the flux bins are categorized by
272 neutrino energy, neutrino flavor, and horn current mode, the $\delta_{j,k}^{\text{Flux}}$ term is needed to select the correct flux
273 normalization bin for the j th MC event. Also the number of neutrino targets M in the detector is treated
274 as a detector systematic uncertainty.

275 Using the likelihood ratio test theorem, a test statistic is defined as taking -2 times the natural logarithm

276 of the ratio of predicted to observed likelihoods from Eqn. (2.6). This test statistic is given as

$$\begin{aligned}\chi_{\text{LLR}}^2 &= -2 \log \frac{\mathcal{L}(\vec{N}^d | \vec{N}^p)}{\mathcal{L}(\vec{N}^d | \vec{N}^d)} \\ &= 2 \sum_{i=1}^M \left[\vec{N}_i^p - \vec{N}_i^d + \vec{N}_i^d \log \left(\frac{\vec{N}_i^d}{\vec{N}_i^p} \right) \right],\end{aligned}\quad (2.9)$$

277 where this obeys a true chi-squared distribution for asymptotically large sample sizes. The denominator
278 in Eqn. (2.9) is the MC predicted probability, which assumes the best maximum likelihood estimate is the
279 number of observed events.

280 2.2.2 External Constraints on the Fit

281 Since the BANFF ND constraint is a predictive model fit to data, it is subject to the bias-variance problem.
282 This problem basically states that for a set of samples $s \in \mathcal{S}$, a predictive model $f_1 \in \mathcal{F}$ would have larger
283 variance and smaller bias compared to a constrained or shrunken model $f_2 \subseteq f_1$ of which has larger bias
284 but smaller variance. We wish to have a ND constraint measurement with as little variance as possible,
285 which is achieved by introducing one or more constraints, also called “penalty” terms, to the test statistic
286 Eqn. (2.9). These penalty terms will introduce the T2K experiment’s model on the flux, cross section, and
287 detector inefficiencies into the fit.

288 The new test statistic that includes the constraints, χ_{ND280}^2 , is given by

$$\begin{aligned}\chi_{\text{ND280}}^2 &= \chi_{\text{LLR}}^2 + \underbrace{\chi_{\text{xsec}}^2 + \chi_{\text{Flux}}^2 + \chi_{\text{Det}}^2}_{\text{Penalty terms}} \\ &= \chi_{\text{LLR}}^2 - 2 \left(\underbrace{\log \pi(\vec{x})}_{\text{xsec}} + \underbrace{\log \pi(\vec{b})}_{\text{Flux}} + \underbrace{\log \pi(\vec{d})}_{\text{Det}} \right),\end{aligned}\quad (2.10)$$

289 where each of the PDFs $\pi(\vec{y} = \{\vec{x}, \vec{b}, \vec{d}\})$ is an assumed multivariate normal distribution

$$\pi(\vec{y}) = C_y \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} (\vec{y} - \vec{y}_0)^T V_y^{-1} (\vec{y} - \vec{y}_0) \right), \quad (2.11)$$

290 \vec{y}_0 is a vector of the initial parameter values, T corresponds to the transpose operator, C_y is the normalization,
291 and V_y is the covariance matrix for vector \vec{y} . The full form of the test statistic χ_{ND280}^2 is given by

$$\chi_{\text{ND280}}^2 = 2 \sum_{i=1}^M \left[\vec{N}_i^p - \vec{N}_i^d + \vec{N}_i^d \log \left(\frac{\vec{N}_i^d}{\vec{N}_i^p} \right) \right] + (\Delta \vec{y})^T (V_y^{-1}) (\Delta \vec{y}) \quad (2.12)$$

292 where $\Delta\vec{y} = \vec{y} - \vec{y}_0$. It must be stated that the test statistic Eqn. (2.12) purposefully excludes normalization
 293 terms since they are constants that do not affect the minimization. Further details on the penalty terms and
 294 covariance matrix in Eqn. (2.12) will be discussed in Chapter 4.

295 The best fit parameters, $\hat{\vec{y}}$, are those that minimizes the chi-squared statistic

$$\hat{\vec{y}} = \underset{\vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^d}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left\{ \chi_{\text{LLR}}^2 \left(\vec{N}^d, \vec{N}^p(\vec{y}) \right) + \chi_{\text{Penalty}}^2(\vec{y}) \right\} \quad (2.13)$$

296 where

$$\chi_{\text{Penalty}}^2(\vec{y}) = (\Delta\vec{y})^T (V_y^{-1}) (\Delta\vec{y})$$

297 and we recall that \vec{N}^p is a function of $\vec{y} = \{\vec{x}, \vec{b}, \vec{d}\}$ as well.

298 2.2.3 Postfit Covariance

299 Once the global minimum is found, the postfit covariance matrix needs to be calculated. Consider how the
 300 chi-squared varies around the global minimum, or also called the maximum likelihood estimate, $\hat{\vec{y}}$. The test
 301 statistic is given analytically by a Taylor series

$$\chi^2(\vec{y}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left[(\vec{y} - \hat{\vec{y}})^T \nabla_{\vec{y}} \chi^2 \Big|_{\vec{y}=\hat{\vec{y}}} \right]^n.$$

302 Since the gradient at $\hat{\vec{y}}$ is zero, the first non-zero \vec{y} -dependent term is quadratic in \vec{y}

$$\begin{aligned} \chi^2(\vec{y}) &\approx \chi^2(\hat{\vec{y}}) + \frac{1}{2} (\vec{y} - \hat{\vec{y}})^T \left(\nabla_{\vec{y}} \nabla_{\vec{y}}^T \chi^2(\vec{y}) \Big|_{\vec{y}=\hat{\vec{y}}} \right) (\vec{y} - \hat{\vec{y}}) \\ &\approx \chi^2(\hat{\vec{y}}) + \frac{1}{2} (\vec{y} - \hat{\vec{y}})^T \mathcal{H}(\vec{y} - \hat{\vec{y}}). \end{aligned}$$

303 where \mathcal{H} is a square matrix called the Hessian matrix

$$\mathcal{H}_{i,j} = \left. \frac{\partial^2 \chi^2}{\partial y_i \partial y_j} \right|_{\vec{y}=\hat{\vec{y}}}, \quad (2.14)$$

304 and $y_i, y_j \in \vec{y}$. Assuming that our test statistic is distributed according to a multivariate normal distribution
 305 of the form Eqn. (2.11), we find that the inverse of the Hessian matrix is the covariance matrix.

306 2.3 Summary

307 This chapter describes the mathematical preliminaries of the BANFF fit analysis. We first saw the role of
308 the likelihood function to express the plausibility of data samples given a set of model parameters. We then
309 define a binned likelihood function to estimate model parameters in the oscillation analysis using the ND280
310 data. Using Wilks' theorem, the likelihood maximization problem is converted to a chi-squared test statistic
311 minimization that is iteratively maximized. Finally, penalty terms are included in the test statistic in order
312 to assert parameter estimates that are consistent with prior systematic uncertainty measurements in T2K.

₃₁₃ **Chapter 3**

₃₁₄ **The PØD Selections and Samples**

₃₁₅ This chapter describes the development of PØD ν_μ and $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ charged current (CC) inclusive¹ selections in both
₃₁₆ FHC and RHC beam configurations for the BANFF fit. These selections are in continuation of previous
₃₁₇ works that developed ν_μ CC-inclusive selections between the PØD and the TPC. The first such analysis was
₃₁₈ the ν_μ CC-inclusive cross section using the previous ND280 simulation and reconstruction software release
₃₁₉ called “Production 5”²[5]. That analysis relied on each subdetector’s reconstruction software and developed
₃₂₀ a track matching algorithm since the ND280 “Global” reconstruction matching was not available in that
₃₂₁ software production. Another cross section analysis measuring the cross section ratio of $\bar{\nu}_\mu/\nu_\mu$ also used this
₃₂₂ “pre-Global” technique with the modern ND280 “Production 6” software³[6]. As the inter-detector matching
₃₂₃ reconstruction became available in Global, two cross section analyzes, ν_μ CC-0 π [7] and $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ CC-0 π [8, 9], were
₃₂₄ developed that also used the CC-inclusive selection as pre-selection cuts. A “cut” refers to one or more
₃₂₅ criteria to select reconstructed events that have desired properties. The pre-selection cuts are designed in
₃₂₆ particular to filter out poor data quality events. They are well validated with results using these cuts are
₃₂₇ published as shown in Figure 3.1 on page 17. The selections described in this technote also employ the same
₃₂₈ pre-selection cuts with the latest stable Global reconstruction software, Production 6.

₃₂₉ This paragraph is a layout of the topics in the chapter. First discussed is the event reconstruction using
₃₃₀ the “Global” reconstruction software in Section 3.1. The next discussion is on the sample selections in Section
₃₃₁ 3.2. With the selections established, three CC-inclusive selection are described in the following order: the
₃₃₂ ν_μ in foreword horn current (FHC) mode selection, the $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in reverse horn current (RHC) mode selection,

¹A CC-inclusive selection is a set of criteria that select all CC neutrino interaction events as opposed to an CC-exclusive selection like CC-0 π .

²The ND280 detector reconstruction and Monte Carlo official software updates are given a “Production” designation. The Production 5 software was actively used between 2012 and early 2014 until it was replaced by Production 6. However, physics analyzers are not as rapid to adopt the software updates.

³The ND280 “Production 6” software was released in 2014 and is still in active use.

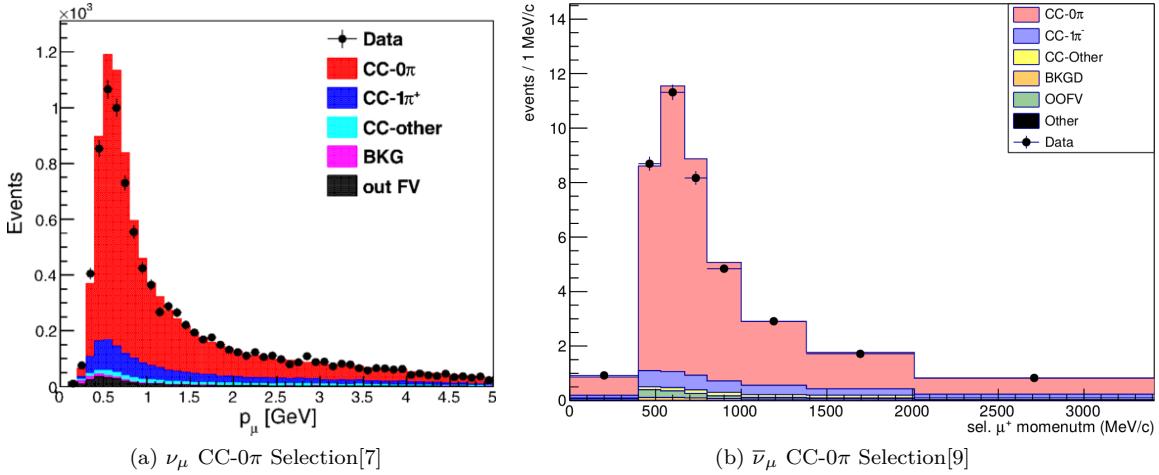


Figure 3.1: The PØD ν_μ and $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ CC-0 π selection kinematics. They importantly share the same pre-selection cuts as this analysis. The error bars are statistical only with the prediction sorted into various truth topologies.

and the ν_μ background in RHC mode selection. The penultimate topic is an examination of the collected samples and their kinematic properties in Section 3.3. Finally, the chapter summary is provided in Section 3.4.

3.1 The ND280 Global Reconstruction

The task of the Global reconstruction is to combine all of the ND280 information into a combined reconstructed object. It was originally designed to identify CC-0 π events in the Tracker, FGD+TPC, region and has been extended to operate with all of ND280.

The Global reconstruction is a software package that attempts to recognize patterns of deposited energy in ND280 and categorize it accordingly. Particles that deposit energy in long, linear segments are categorized as tracks. If multiple tracks originate from a common origin (vertex), it is likely that a true neutrino interaction event occurred near the reconstructed vertex. Particle cascade or shower reconstruction in Global will not be discussed since they are not selected in this technote.

Each subdetector reconstruction algorithm is run separately as the seed to Global’s track matching algorithms. This includes the PØD’s track-finding algorithm, which defines a PØD track as a linear sequence of “nodes” with one node at each bar layer. Each node represents the approximate position where the particle intersected the bar layer. To facilitate inter-detector matching, Global attempts to “re-fit” the PØD track using a Kalman filter[10]. The re-fit procedure also corrects for particle energy loss as a function of length and multiple scattering processes. A PØD vertex, which is the assumed location of the neutrino interaction,

351 is then associated with the re-fit track using another Kalman filter algorithm. Matching tracks between the
352 PØD and the TPC is done automatically in the ND280 Global fit.

353 3.2 The PØD Selection Cuts

354 The selection of CC-inclusive events uses a series of cuts to select the muon track. Prior to any cuts and
355 after the reconstruction, corrections are applied first to both data and MC events to correct for well known
356 residual differences between them. This includes correcting the MC flux prediction using the secondary
357 beamline data and reconstruction efficiency corrections. A complete list of the corrections applied are given
358 in the following reference[1]. The pre-selection cuts (“precuts”) are then applied to extract events that start
359 in the PØD water target (WT) fiducial volume (FV).

360 The following sections will describe the precuts common to all CC-inclusive selections. The next section
361 describes the specific selections and their cuts to select the main track associated as the lepton candidate.
362 Finally the lepton candidate and event kinematics for all the samples are described.

363 3.2.1 Precuts

364 The precuts were initially developed to select ν_μ CC-inclusive events using the PØD and TPC subdetector
365 reconstruction algorithms separately[6, 5]. They were then used with the Global reconstruction software for
366 the ν_μ CC- 0π selection in the FHC beam configuration[7]. All cuts were implemented in psyche[11] which is
367 the software interface that BANFF uses to select events.

368 Prior to the precuts, neutrino interaction data event must be collected and reconstructed for each T2K
369 beam spill. Each T2K beam spill has eight bunches that are 58 ns long and temporally separated by 581 ns.
370 When the beam spill occurs, the PØD’s Trip-T electronics are triggered to collect data in preset integration
371 cycles aligned with the bunches. Each integration cycle is 480 ns long and is followed by a 100 ns dead-time
372 to prepare for the next cycle[5]. The data collected in each cycle is used to reconstruct neutrino interaction
373 events using the ND280 subdetector and Global software packages.

374 Each reconstructed event must pass the following cuts before being assigned to a selection:

375 1. The event has a “good” data quality flag.

376 • An event is rejected if any electronics element or subdetector in ND280 is reported as “bad” during
377 the corresponding bunch.

378 2. There is at least one (1) track reconstructed in the TPC.

- 379 • There are no restrictions on the number of tracks fully contained in the PØD or exiting into other
 380 subdetectors.

381 3. The track in the TPC must have more than 18 nodes.

- 382 • The TPC reconstruction gathers the vertical and horizontal micromegas that registered collected
 383 charge into clusters of “hits”. Each cluster’s charge distribution is used to get a vertical (horizontal)
 384 position that is more accurate than the individual readout micromegas. A node is constructed
 385 out of each cluster with associated track state information. The set of nodes are used to fit a helix
 386 shaped track.

387 4. The reconstructed vertex is within the PØD WT FV.

- 388 • The PØD FV is defined to include as much of the WT regions as possible. Its X and Y borders are
 389 25 cm away from the PØDule edges while the Z borders intersect the last and first half downstream
 390 PØDule in the upstream ECal and central ECal, respectively. The FV edges are listed in Table
 391 3.1 on page 19. This volume, while used for track-based analyzes in the past, was optimized for
 392 π^0 and ν_e analyses.

393 5. All tracks that enter the TPC pass the veto cut

- 394 • An event is rejected if any PØD track enters the TPC from outside the “corridor” volume. This cut
 395 was designed to eliminate broken tracks when the pre-Global separate subdetector reconstruction
 396 was used [12]. In practice, this cut ensures that Global tracks entering the TPC are away from
 397 its X and Y edges. The corridor definition is the same as defined in the $\bar{\nu}_\mu/\nu_\mu$ cross section ratio
 398 analysis technical note[13] and shown in Table 3.1 on page 19.

Table 3.1: The PØD WT FV (left) and veto corridor volume (right) in the ND280 coordinate system. The corridor spans from the 5th (8th) to 40th (80th) PØDule (scintillator layer). All the units are given in millimeters.

PØD WT FV	Corridor Volume
$-836 < X < 764$	$-988 < X < 910$
$-871 < Y < 869$	$-1020 < Y < 1010$
$-2969 < Z < -1264$	$-3139 < Z < -900$

399 After passing of all the precuts, a single, global track, which is observed in the TPC, is assigned as the
 400 lepton candidate or “main track” of a selected event. While the main track is different for each selected event,
 401 the momentum reconstruction is the same. The momentum of the main track, P , is sum of its measured

402 momentum in the TPC, P_{TPC} , with the estimate momentum lost in the PØD, $\Delta P_{\text{PØD}}$

$$P = P_{\text{TPC}} + \Delta P_{\text{PØD}}. \quad (3.1)$$

403 The momentum lost in the PØD is estimated by summing the total momentum loss along the track path \mathcal{C}

$$\Delta P = \int_{\mathcal{C}} \left(\frac{dP}{dx} \right) dx, \quad (3.2)$$

404 where dP/dx is the momentum loss function. The momentum loss function is related to the energy loss

405 function, dE/dx via the chain rule

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dE}{dx} &= \left(\frac{dE}{dP} \right) \left(\frac{dP}{dx} \right) \\ &= \frac{d}{dP} \left(\sqrt{P^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4} \right) \left(\frac{dP}{dx} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{P c^2}{E} \right) \left(\frac{dP}{dx} \right) \\ &= \beta c \left(\frac{dP}{dx} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

406 where β is the particle velocity as a ratio of the speed of light c . Since the reconstructed track's path \mathcal{C} is

407 not infinitesimally precise due to inherent detector resolution, we must replace the integral with a sum and

408 differential $dx \rightarrow \Delta x$. We then arrive at the expression of the momentum loss estimate in the PØD as

$$\Delta P_{\text{PØD}} = \frac{1}{c} \sum_t \left[\left(\frac{dE}{dx} \right) \left(\frac{\Delta x}{\beta} \right) \right]_t, \quad (3.4)$$

409 where t is a discrete step in x connecting the track nodes. For most tracks entering the TPC, they will be

410 highly relativistic in the PØD ($\beta \approx 1$), and Eqn. (3.4) simplifies to

$$\Delta P_{\text{PØD}} = \frac{1}{c} \sum_t \left[\left(\frac{dE}{dx} \right) \Delta x \right]_t. \quad (3.5)$$

411 The next sections describe the selection cuts, first in FHC mode and then RHC mode.

412 3.2.2 The ν_μ in FHC Mode CC-Inclusive Selection

413 As discussed in Section 3.2.1, this selection is the basis for the PØD ν_μ CC-0 π analysis[7]. In FHC mode,

414 the vast majority of neutrino interactions are ν_μ CC events that produce an outgoing, negatively charged

415 muon. If there is no negatively charged track in the TPC, the event is likely not a ν_μ -induced interaction.

416 Therefore, the ν_μ in FHC mode CC-inclusive selection in FHC mode has one final cut after the precuts:

417 1. At least one negatively charged track is reconstructed in the TPC.

418 • An event is rejected if none of the TPC tracks have a reported negative curvature.

419 If the event passes this cut, the highest momentum negative (curvature) track, or HMNT, is selected as the
420 lepton candidate. This selection and all subsequent selections are branched into two categories based on the
421 number of tracks counted in the PØD. If there is only one PØD track, and hence only one track in the TPC
422 as required by the precuts, the event is categorized as a “ ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track” event. Otherwise,
423 the event is categorized as a “ ν_μ in FHC Mode CC N-Tracks” event.

424 **3.2.3 The $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC-Inclusive Selection**

425 In RHC mode, the majority of the beam neutrinos are $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ since the horn focuses negatively charged pions
426 and deflects positively charged pions. However, the ν_μ background interaction rate in RHC mode is larger
427 than the $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ background in FHC mode. The reason for this is two fold. Firstly, the antineutrino-nuclear
428 scattering cross section is suppressed by $\sim 1/3$ compared to the neutrino-nuclear scattering cross section as
429 explained in Section ???. Secondly, the ν_μ flux in RHC is relatively large due to the excess of positively
430 charged pions generated at the target. Therefore there is a non-negligible “wrong-sign” background in RHC
431 mode that we need to reject.

432 Prior to this analysis, a $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ CC-0 π selection was developed for the PØD[9]. The $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ CC-0 π selection is
433 quite similar to the ν_μ CC-inclusive selection in FHC mode, but relied on the PØD local reconstruction for
434 a particle identification cut. The PØD local reconstruction is, however, unavailable in the event selection
435 software used in the BANFF fit called psyche. So a new selection was developed specifically for this analysis
436 to select $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ interactions in RHC mode.

437 The $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC mode CC-inclusive selection uses the precuts described in Section 3.2.1 and the has two
438 cuts:

439 1. At least one positively charged track is reconstructed in the TPC.

440 • An event is rejected if none of the TPC tracks have a reported positive curvature.

441 2. The highest momentum positive (curvature) track, or HMPT, must be the highest momentum track.

442 • If the highest momentum track has negative curvature, then the event is rejected.

443 If the event passes these two cuts, the HMPT is the lepton candidate. If there is only one PØD track, the
444 event is categorized as a “ $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track” event. Otherwise, the event is categorized as a “ $\bar{\nu}_\mu$
445 in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks” event.

446 **3.2.4 The ν_μ in RHC Mode CC-Inclusive Selection**

447 As explained in the previous subsection, the ν_μ background interaction rate in RHC mode is relatively large
448 compared to the $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ interaction rate. Having a measurement of this background is critical for the oscillation
449 analysis due to the small number of expected $\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$ counts. To date, there is no PØD measurement of
450 ν_μ background in RHC mode, nor any PØD selection to do so. So like the $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ CC-inclusive selection, a new
451 PØD selection was developed exclusively for this analysis to select ν_μ background events in RHC mode.

452 The ν_μ background in RHC mode CC-inclusive selection uses the precuts described in Subsection 3.2.1
453 and has two cuts:

454 1. At least one negatively charged track is reconstructed in the TPC.

455 • An event is rejected if none of the TPC tracks have a reported negative curvature.

456 2. The HMNT must be the highest momentum track.

457 • If the highest momentum track has positive curvature, then the event is rejected.

458 If the event passes these two cuts, the HMNT is the lepton candidate. If there is only one PØD track,
459 the event is categorized as a “ ν_μ Background in RHC Mode CC 1-Track” event. Otherwise, the event is
460 categorized as a “ ν_μ Background in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks” event.

461 **3.3 Selection Kinematics**

462 This section examines the kinematics for each of selections and their respective branches while differentiating
463 between water-in and water-out mode. The data sets used in this analysis are runs 2-8 in both PØD water-
464 in and water-out (air) modes as shown in Table 3.2 on page 23. There will be no data events shown to
465 prevent any potential analysis biases. Simulated events will be arranged into various true categories to study
466 selection kinematics, efficiencies, and purities.

467 True interactions for these selections are generally divided into four classes:

468 • A neutrino-induced CCQE interaction (ν CCQE):

469 – Only NEUT generated neutrino-induced CCQE event at the interaction vertex.

Table 3.2: T2K data-taking periods and collected POT used in the analysis. The bottom four rows are the aggregated periods grouped by horn current and PØD status, which is how the data analysis is performed. Note that the horns were run briefly at +205 kA for Run 3b when operations resumed after 2011 Tohoku earthquake.

Run period	Horn current [kA]	PØD status	Data POT ($\times 10^{20}$)	MC POT ($\times 10^{20}$)
2	+250	Water	0.433934	12.0341
		Air	0.359149	9.23937
3b	+205		0.217273	4.47864
3c	+250		1.36447	26.3227
4			1.78271	34.996
		Water	1.64277	34.9712
5c	-250		0.43468	22.7766
6b		Air	1.28838	14.174
6c			0.505895	5.27562
6d			0.775302	6.884
6e			0.847902	8.59439
7b		Water	2.43682	33.7046
8	+250		1.58053	26.4664
		Air	4.14897	36.0694
Sand	+250		-	11.1988
Sand	-250		-	12.9201
2, 3b, 3c, 4, 8		FHC	Air	7.872757
2, 4, 8			Water	3.656589
6b, 6c, 6d, 6e		RHC	Air	3.382490
5c, 7b			Water	2.852340
				54.53

Table 3.3: Enumeration of the NEUT interaction modes which are also used in Figure 3.2 on page 25. An arrow indicates a sequence of integer steps from left to right of the arrow.

Interaction mode	ν ($\bar{\nu}$) NEUT enumeration
CCQE	1 (-1)
2p2h	2 (-2)
CC-1 π	11 → 16 ($-11 \rightarrow -16$)
non-CCQE	CC-N π 21 (-21) CC-DIS 26 (-26) CC-Other 17, 22, 23 ($-17, -22, -23$) NC 31 → 100 ($-31 \rightarrow -100$)

- A neutrino-induced non-CCQE interaction (ν non-CCQE):
 - Any NEUT generated neutrino-induced CC and NC event *except* neutrino-induced CCQE at the interaction vertex.
 - An antineutrino-induced CCQE interaction ($\bar{\nu}$ CCQE):
 - Only NEUT generated antineutrino-induced CCQE event at the interaction vertex.
 - An antineutrino-induced non-CCQE interaction ($\bar{\nu}$ non-CCQE):
 - Any NEUT generated antineutrino-induced CC and NC event *except* antineutrino-induced CCQE at the interaction vertex.
- These signal classes must occur in the PØD WT FV in order to be selected. The non-CCQE category can be further divided among the dominant T2K CC and all NC interactions modes as enumerated in Table 3.3 on page 24. An out of FV (OOFV) event is any true event that occurs in ND280, but is falsely reconstructed in the PØD FV. Another important ND280 background are true neutrino and antineutrino CC interactions occurring in the sand surrounding the ND280 pit with the muon track falsely reconstructed in the FV. These events are referred to as “sand muon” events and are accounted for accordingly. Since these categories are used frequently in this chapter, the legends used in the histograms are enlarged for the reader’s convenience in Figure 3.2 on page 25.
- The ND280 MC uses the GEANT4 software toolkit [14] to simulate the passage of particles through matter. A GEANT4 particle is assigned to a reconstructed track if it contributed the most to the track’s reconstructed hits. The most likely truth matched particles include protons (p), both negatively and positively charged muons (μ^\pm), pions (π^\pm), and electrons/positrons (e^\pm). In addition, any electron and positron

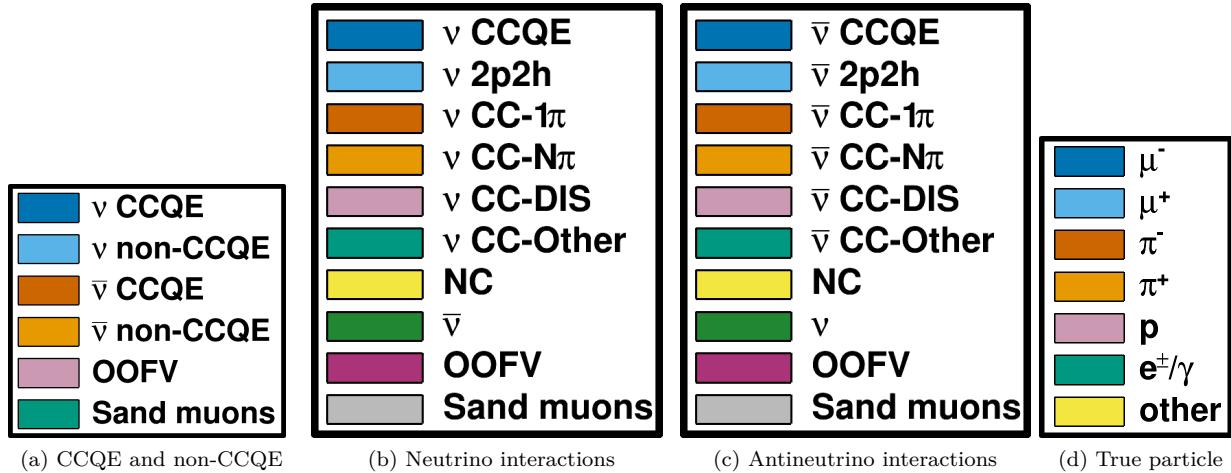


Figure 3.2: Frequently used legends that are enlarged for the reader’s convenience.

generated from pair production are grouped together as “ e^\pm/γ ”. Particles that do not match any of these categories is labeled as “other”.

3.3.1 The ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track Sample

This selection provides the CCQE-like samples in FHC mode. Figure 3.3 on page 26 and Figure 3.4 on page 27 displays the momentum and angular distributions that are inputs to BANFF. Comparing between water-in and water-out modes, we see that the reconstructed kinematics are nearly identical. In the majority of cases, the lepton candidate is the true muon, making this a very pure ν_μ sample. We also see that there are non-CCQE events, which without a particle identification cut, are a irreducible background. Following this paragraph and the following sections, only the PØD water-in mode kinematics will be shown.

The target nuclei between water-in and water-out modes is shown in Figure 3.5 on page 28. Scattering on the carbon nucleus is the dominant interaction in both modes since the scintillating bars are constructed of polyethylene $[(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2)_n]$ plastic. In water-in mode, the oxygen nucleus is a significant target with hydrogen having a small contribution as well. The brass layers between the PØDules and the water bags introduce copper and zinc nuclei scattering events too. The events on lead nuclei are true OOFV and primarily occur in the last PØDule.

We can examine the efficiencies and purities differentially for true ν_μ CCQE interactions in Figure 3.6 on page 29. The efficiency, ϵ , and purity, ρ , are defined as

$$\epsilon = \frac{N_{\text{Selected}}^{\text{True}}}{N^{\text{True}}} \quad \rho = \frac{N_{\text{Selected}}^{\text{True}}}{N_{\text{Selected}}}, \quad (3.6)$$

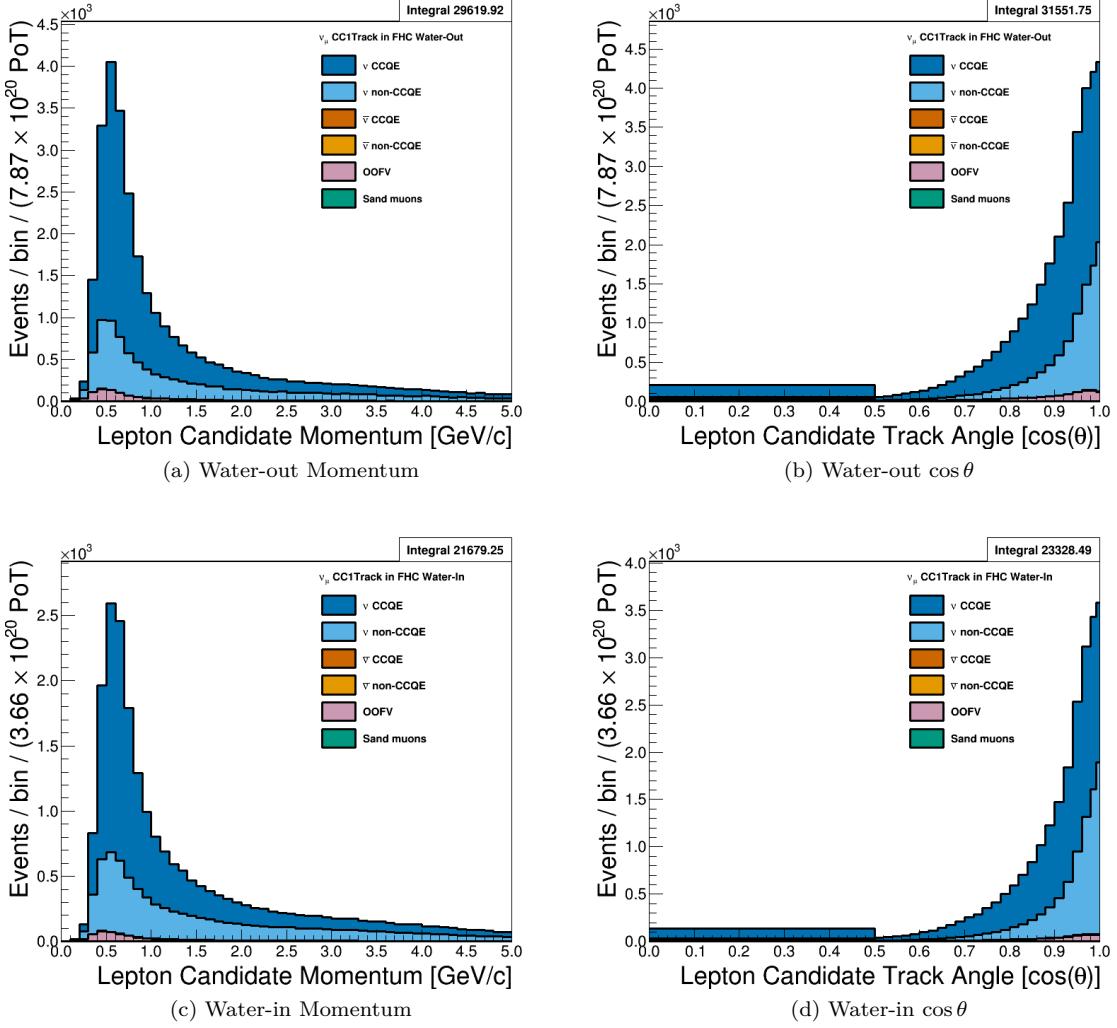


Figure 3.3: Reconstructed kinematics of the ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track selection categorized by CCQE and non-CCQE interactions. The top figures, (a) and (b), use the PØD water-out MC and are normalized to the FHC water-out mode POT. The bottom figures, (c) and (d), use the PØD water-in MC and are normalized to the FHC water-in mode POT. Also a single bin is used in the range of $0 \leq \cos\theta < 0.5$ in figures (b) and (d).

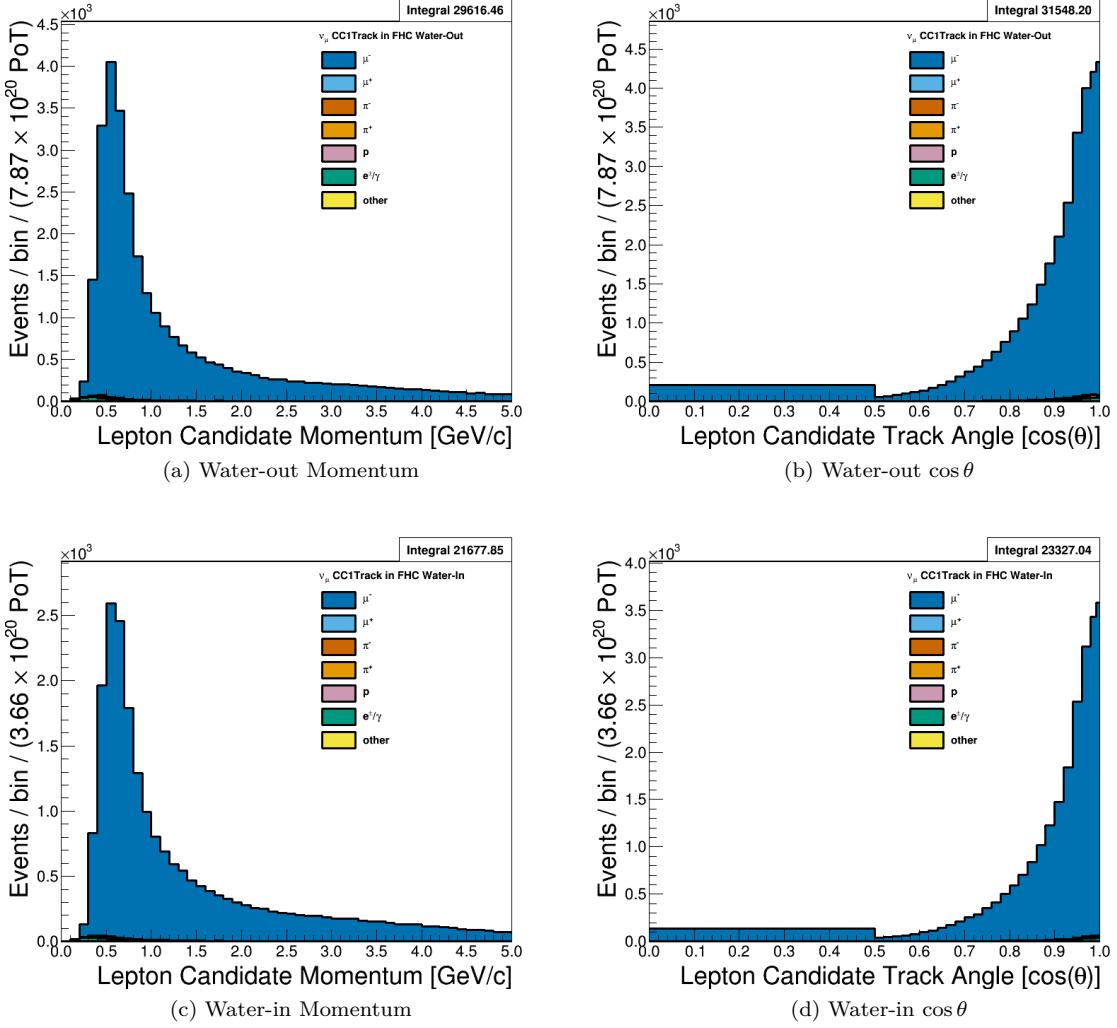


Figure 3.4: Reconstructed kinematics of the ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track selection categorized by the true particle matched to the main track. The top figures, (a) and (b), use the PØD water-out MC and are normalized to the FHC water-out mode POT. The bottom figures, (c) and (d), use the PØD water-in MC and are normalized to the FHC water-in mode POT. Also a single bin is used in the range of $0 \leq \cos \theta < 0.5$ in figures (b) and (d).

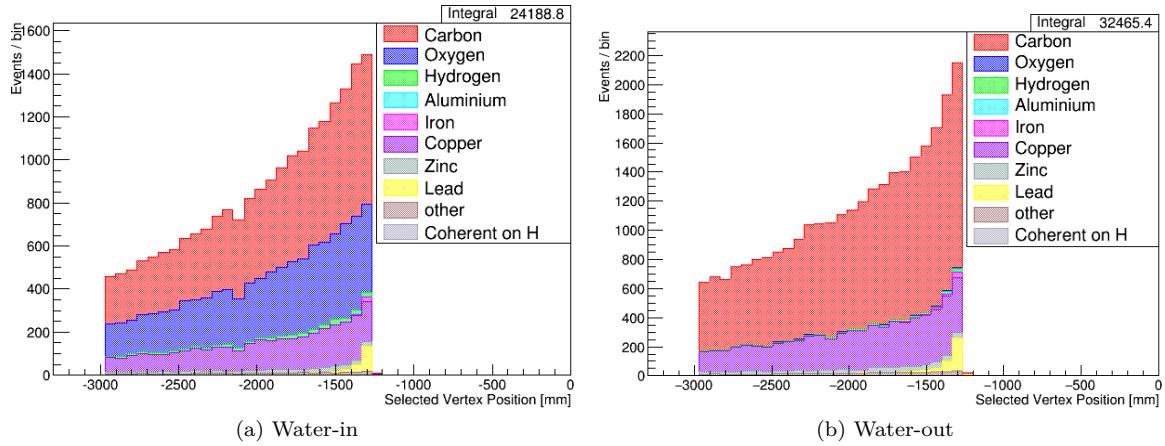


Figure 3.5: Reconstructed vertex Z position of the ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track selection. The events are categorized by the true target nucleus. The number of selected events increases with increasing Z since the probability of an interaction increases as the neutrino crosses more media in the PØD. Due to a software bug in the MC, coherent events on hydrogen (Coherent on H) are a unique category.

507 where $N_{\text{Selected}}^{\text{True}}$ is the number of true, selected events, N^{True} is the number of true events, and N_{Selected} is the
 508 number of selected events. They demonstrate that the purity is highest near 0.5 GeV/c with the efficiency
 509 highly dependent on the track angle.

510 The underlying true kinematics of the interactions are shown in Figure 3.7 on page 29. Using Figure ?? on
 511 page ?? as reference, the kinematics shown are the true neutrino energy $E_\nu = k_0$ and 4-momentum transfer
 512 $Q^2 = -q^2$. These two variables are of theoretical importance since they are used to generate events using
 513 NEUT and are used in the BANFF fit. An interesting CCQE-like final state in this selection are correlated
 514 nucleon pair scattering called “2 particle, 2 hole” (2p2h)⁴ events[15]. Interaction model parameters for 2p2h
 515 have large systematic uncertainties in T2K and are included the BANFF fit. Therefore these events could
 516 help reduce the 2p2h model uncertainties.

517 This selection contains a modest fraction of non-CCQE interactions. The largest contamination is 1π
 518 interactions, which can happen primarily for a couple of reasons. Firstly, when the final state pion is
 519 produced, it is subject to final state interactions (FSI) where a pion can be absorbed or scattered in the
 520 nucleus. Secondly, and more importantly, a pion might not be reconstructed as a track in the PØD if its
 521 energy is below reconstruction threshold. Together, the large 1π background affects the sensitivity to CC- 0π
 522 and CC- 1π model parameters in the BANFF fit.

⁴The name 2p2h originates from Condensed Matter Physics which motivated the model. In solid state matter, a “hole” refers to the absence of an electron in a valence band. In the High Energy Physics context, 2p2h considers neighboring and interacting nucleon pairs (2p) scattering from an incoming neutrino. The imparted energy on the pair excites them to higher energy states leaving two “hole” states (2h) behind.

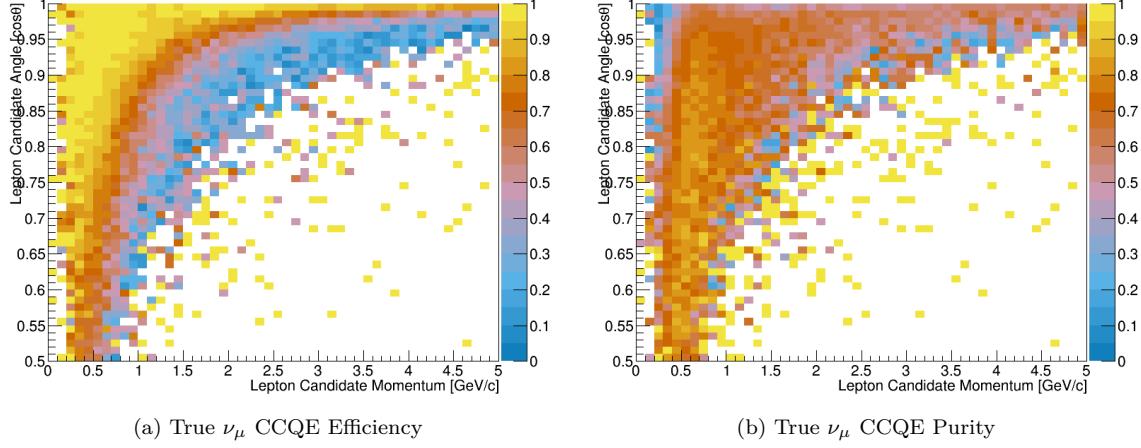


Figure 3.6: Efficiency and purity of the ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track selection. True events are defined as correctly matched μ^- tracks from ν_μ -induced CCQE interactions at the vertex.

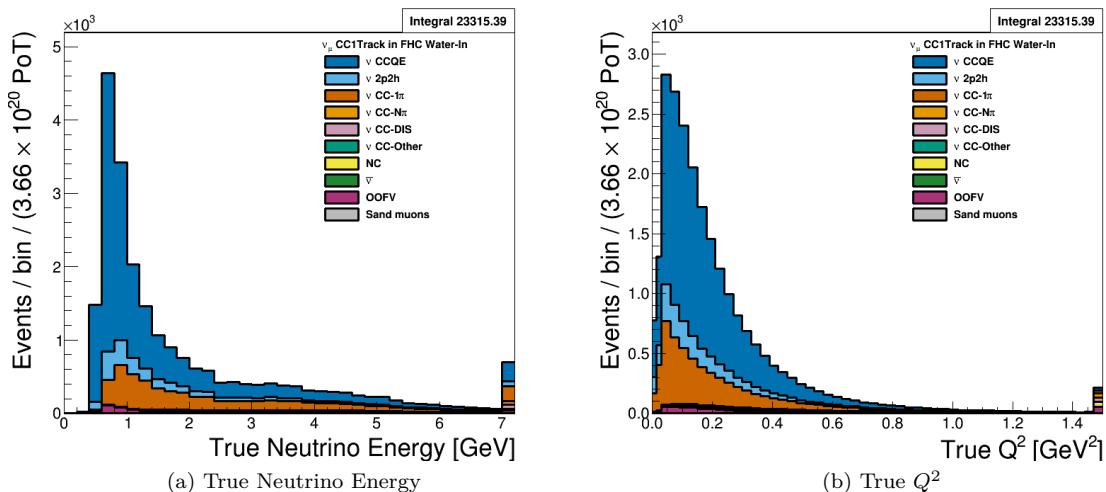


Figure 3.7: True kinematics of the ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track selection. Water-in mode is displayed here only with the last bin shown as overflow. The figures use the PØD water-in MC and are normalized to the FHC water-in mode POT.

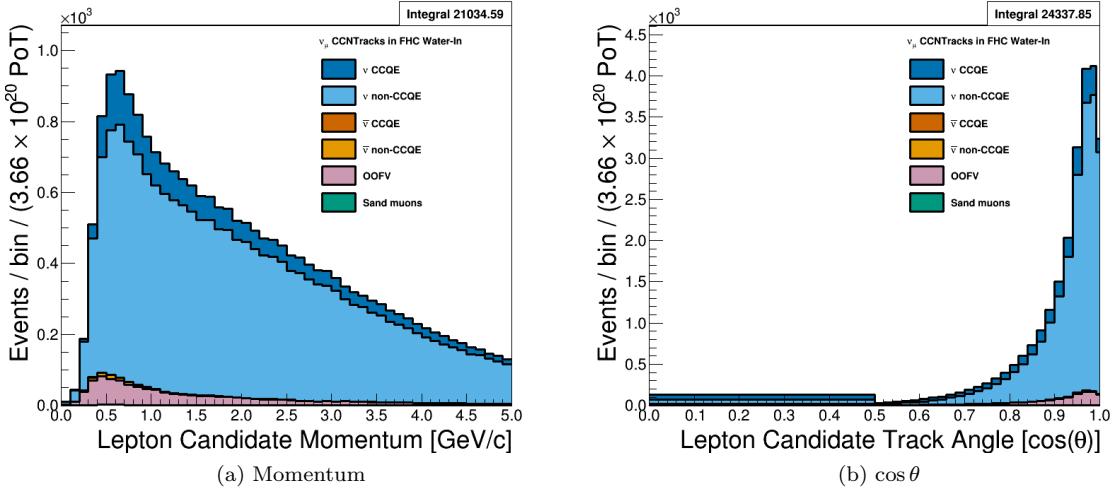


Figure 3.8: Reconstructed kinematics of the ν_μ in FHC Mode CC N-Tracks selection categorized by CCQE and non-CCQE interactions. The figures use the PØD water-in MC and are normalized to the FHC water-in mode POT. Also a single bin is used in the range of $0 \leq \cos \theta < 0.5$ in figure (b).

523 3.3.2 The ν_μ in FHC Mode CC N-Tracks Sample

524 This selection provides non-CCQE-like samples in FHC mode inputs to the BANFF fit. The reconstructed
 525 momentum and angular distributions are shown in Figure 3.8 on page 30 and Figure 3.9 on page 31. Since
 526 this selection is not optimized for any particular CC topology, there are a variety of interaction modes present
 527 including 1π , multiple pion ($N\pi$) and deep inelastic scattering (DIS). There are a number of events with a
 528 mis-identified main track that are matched to electrons and pions. There is also a relatively larger OOFV
 529 contamination compared with the 1-Track selection with some events originating in the upstream ECal as
 530 seen in Figure 3.10 on page 31. The vertex position and target materials are quite similar between the
 531 1-Track and N-Tracks selections.

532 We can examine the efficiencies and purities differentially for the selection in Figure 3.11 on page 32.
 533 For the efficiency and purity only, the true signal is any ν_μ CC interaction except ν_μ CCQE (CC non-QE),
 534 which the CC 1-Track topology selection is designed to select. The efficiency is high for the higher momenta
 535 and higher angle tracks suggesting this is a high Q^2 selection. In addition, the purity is around ~70% in this
 536 region.

537 The fundamental kinematics of the selection are shown in Figure 3.12 on page 33. The selection is
 538 relatively ν_μ -pure and captures the high energy tail of the neutrino flux. True kinematics that describe the
 539 1π , $N\pi$, and DIS models are parameterized in Q^2 and the hadronic system mass W . Using Figure ?? on

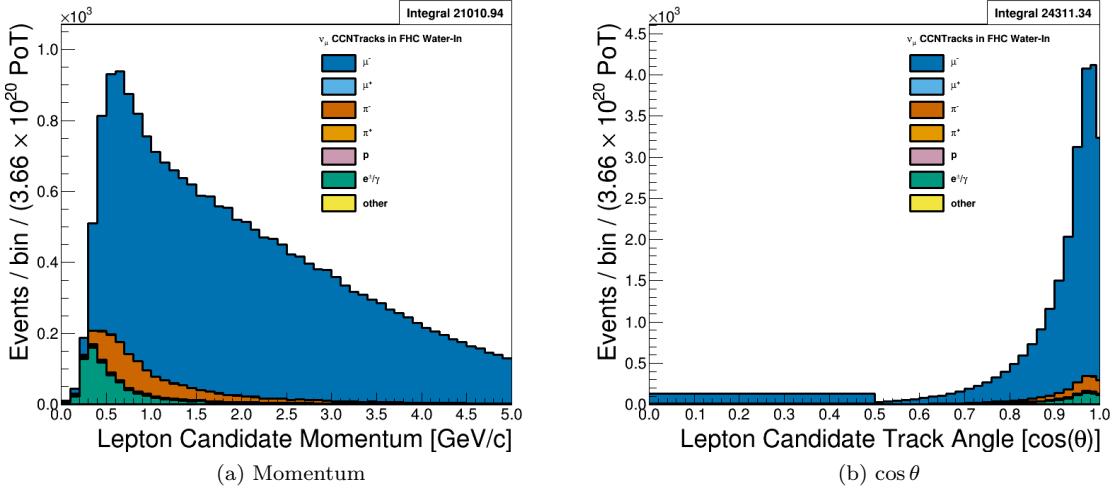


Figure 3.9: Reconstructed kinematics of the ν_μ in FHC Mode CC N-Tracks selection categorized by the true particle matched to the main track. The figures use the PØD water-in MC and are normalized to the FHC water-in mode POT. Also a single bin is used in the range of $0 \leq \cos \theta < 0.5$ in figures (b) and (d).

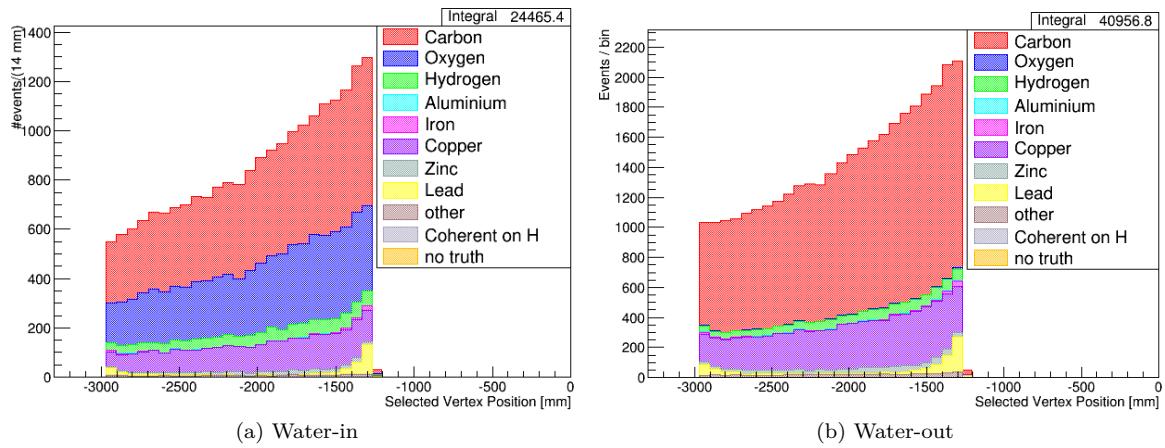


Figure 3.10: Reconstructed vertex Z position of the ν_μ in FHC Mode CC N-Tracks selection categorized by the true target nucleus. The number of events increases with increasing Z since the probability of an interaction increases as the neutrino crosses more media in the PØD. Due to a software bug in the MC, coherent events on hydrogen (Coherent on H) are a unique category.

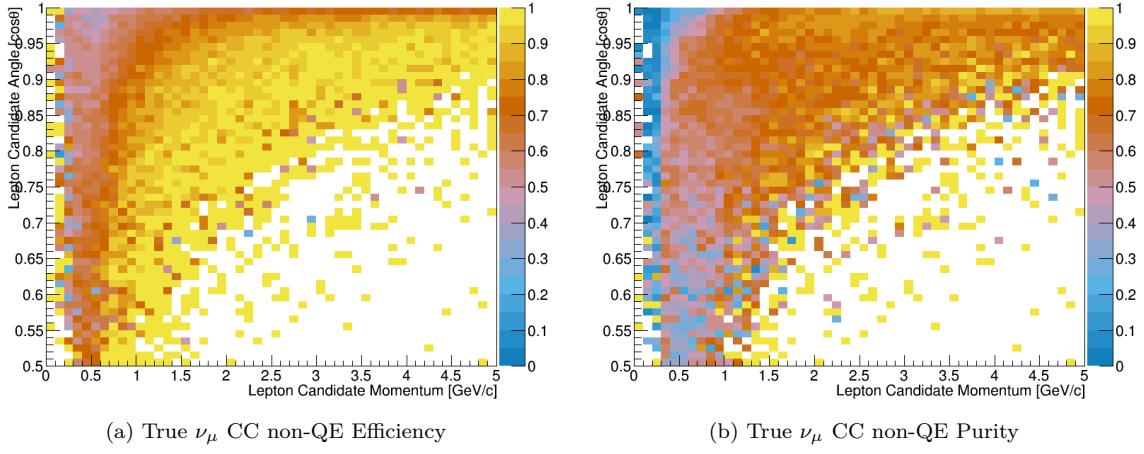


Figure 3.11: Efficiency and purity of the ν_μ in FHC Mode CC N-Tracks selection. True events are defined as correctly matched μ^- tracks from ν_μ -induced CC non-QE interactions at the vertex.

540 page ??, we can define the invariant mass of hadronic system as

$$\begin{aligned} W^2 c^4 &= (p + q)^2 = p^2 + 2p \cdot q + q^2 \\ &= M_N^2 c^4 + 2M_N c^2 (k_0 - k'_0) - Q^2, \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

541 where M_N is the mass of the struck nucleon and k_0/k'_0 is the energy of the neutrino/outgoing lepton. A
542 dominant mode in the selection is from the 1π interaction from a Δ resonance. A resonance is clearly seen
543 in the W distribution in Figure 3.12 on page 33, which comes from the Δ baryon which has a rest mass of
544 $1.232 \text{ GeV}/c^2$.

545 The origin of the mis-identified tracks, in particular the pion matched tracks, becomes more clear since
546 this is a high Q^2 selection. The $N\pi$ and DIS events, which are high Q^2 events, can yield a post-FSI charged
547 pion track. These pions could have more energy than the outgoing muon or could be the only particle
548 observed in the TPC.

549 3.3.3 The $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track Sample

550 This selection provides the $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ CCQE-like samples in RHC mode that are inputs to the BANFF fit. In
551 Figure 3.13 on page 34 and Figure 3.14 on page 35 display the momentum and angular distributions for
552 this selection. The selection is highly $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ -pure with the selected lepton candidate being positively charged
553 muons. There is a large OOFV background from proton tracks. They are high momentum ($> 1 \text{ GeV}/c$)
554 tracks which, at these energies, are minimum ionizing and can reach into the TPC.

555 We can examine the efficiencies and purities differentially for the selection in Figure 3.15 on page 35. For

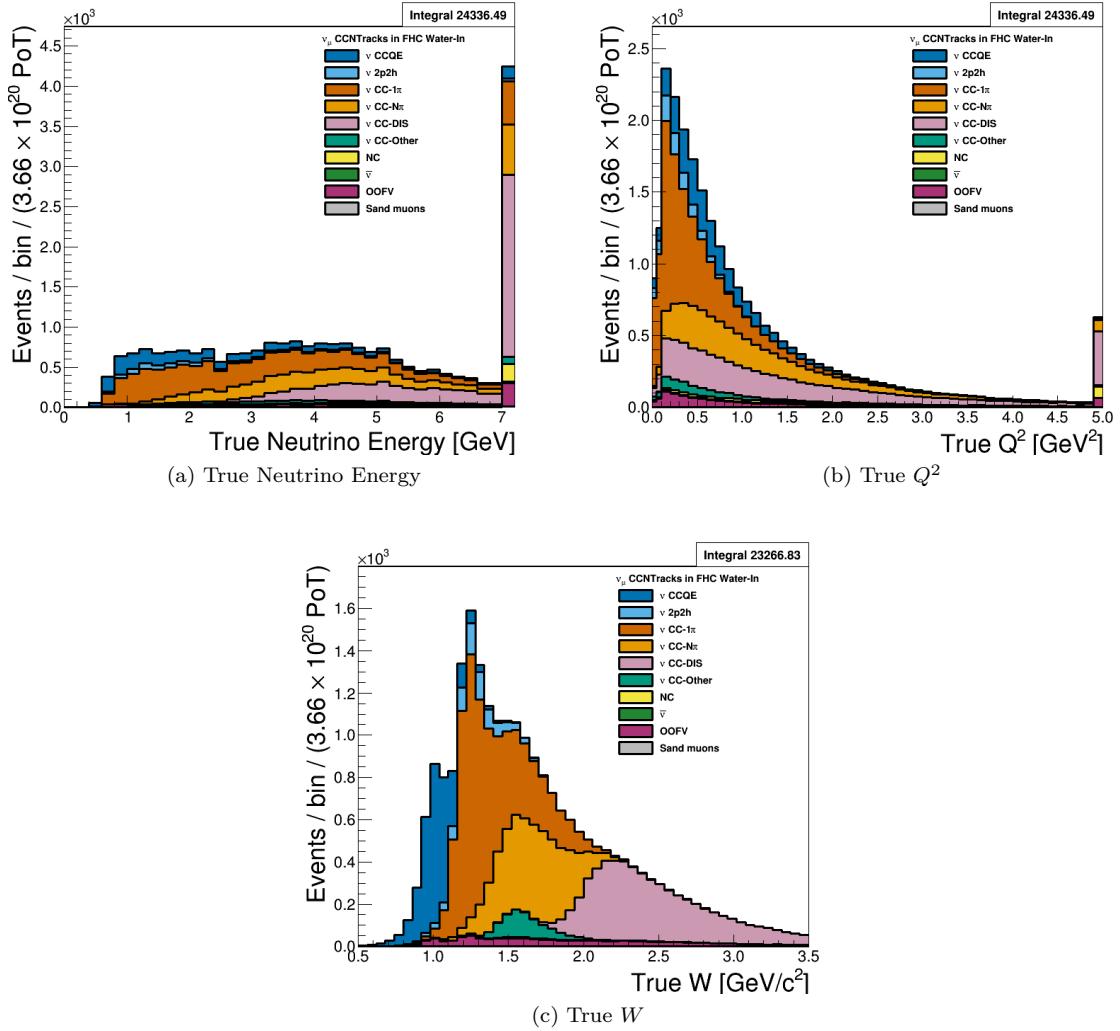


Figure 3.12: True kinematics of the ν_μ in FHC Mode CC N-Tracks selection. The last bin shown in (a) and (b) is used as overflow. The figures use the PØD water-in MC and are normalized to the FHC water-in mode POT. In figure (c), the largest resonance comes from the Δ baryon. There are higher order resonances in (c) as well.

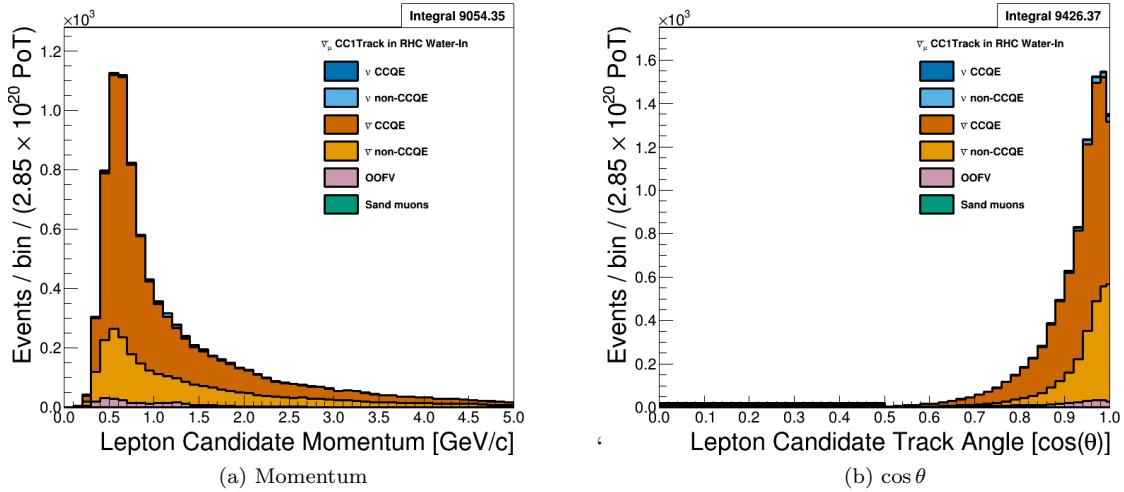


Figure 3.13: Reconstructed kinematics of the $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track selection categorized by CCQE and non-CCQE interactions. The figures use the PØD water-in MC and are normalized to the RHC water-in mode POT. Also a single bin is used in the range of $0 \leq \cos \theta < 0.5$ in figure (b).

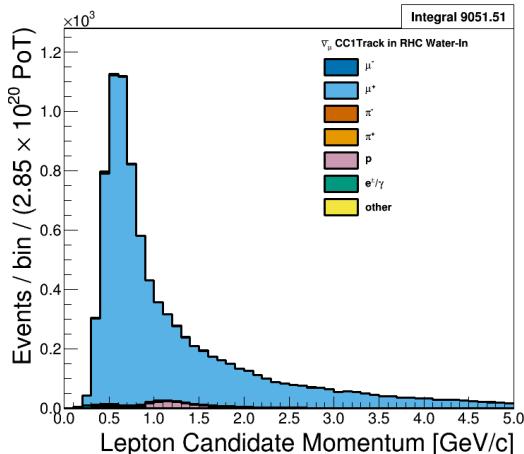
the efficiency and purity only, the true signal is a true $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ CCQE interaction. The two distributions are very similar to the efficiency and purity observed in the ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track sample, with the efficiency being relatively high (90%) for high statistics regions.

The underlying true kinematics, E_ν and Q^2 , of the interactions are shown in Figure 3.16 on page 36. We see a similar true reaction composition with that of the ν_μ in FHC Mode sample in Section 3.3.1. Most reactions are true CCQE with a mixture of 2p2h and 1 π events. As previously seen in Section 3.3.1, the significant 1 π contamination may reduce the sensitivity to both CC-0 π and CC-1 π model parameters in the BANFF fit.

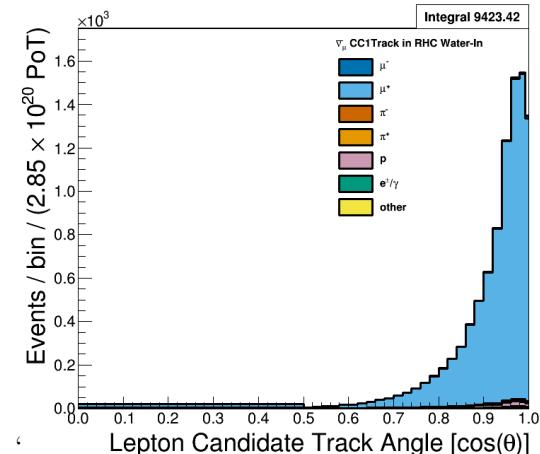
3.3.4 The $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks Sample

This selection provides the $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ non-CCQE-like samples in RHC mode. Figure 3.17 on page 36 and Figure 3.18 on page 37 display the momentum and angular distributions that are inputs to BANFF. The most striking feature of this selection is the number of mis-identified events. In particular tracks matched to protons are selected as the HMPT when the protons are minimum ionizing particles themselves, which is about 1.3 GeV/c. In addition, the intrinsic ν_μ background contribution is comparable to the desired $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ flavor. These two features should be addressed to increase the utility of the selection for the next iteration of the analysis.

We can examine the efficiencies and purities differentially for the selection in Figure 3.11 on page 32. For the efficiency and purity only, the true signal is any $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ CC interaction except $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ CCQE which the CC 1-Track selection is designed to select. Both the efficiency and purity are low where statistics are high due

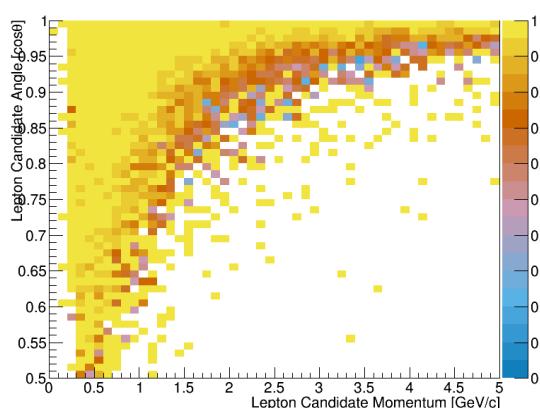


(a) Water-in

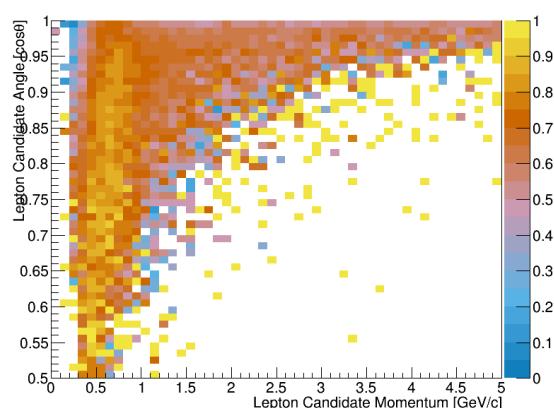


(b) Water-in

Figure 3.14: Reconstructed kinematics of the $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track selection categorized by the true particle matched to the main track. The figures use the PØD water-in MC and are normalized to the RHC water-in mode POT. Also a single bin is used in the range of $0 \leq \cos \theta < 0.5$ in figure (b).



(a) True $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ CCQE Efficiency



(b) True $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ CCQE Purity

Figure 3.15: Efficiency and purity of the $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track selection. The true events are $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ CCQE at the vertex and the selected lepton candidate is the true μ^+ .

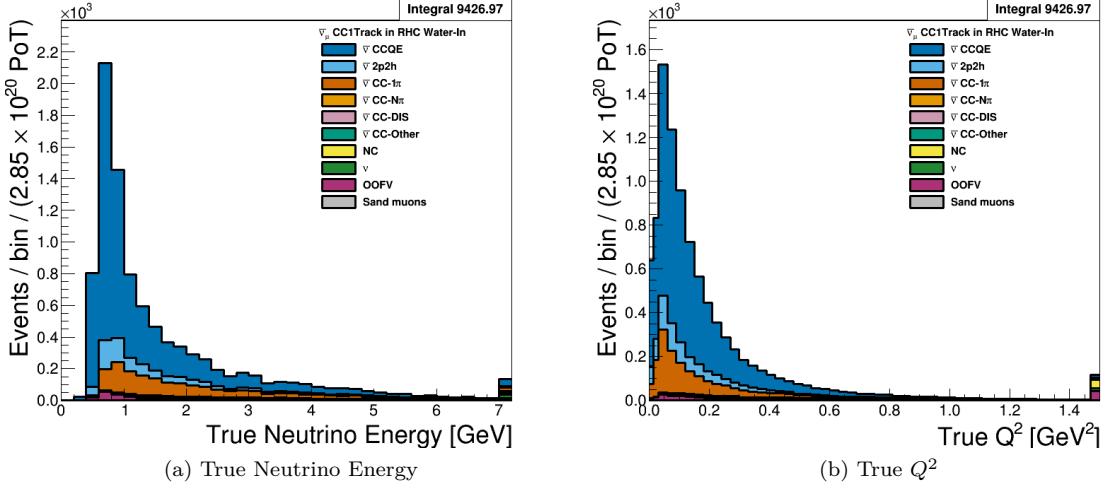


Figure 3.16: True kinematics of the $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track selection. Water-in mode is displayed here only with the last bin shown is used as overflow. The figures use the PØD water-in MC and are normalized to the RHC water-in mode POT.

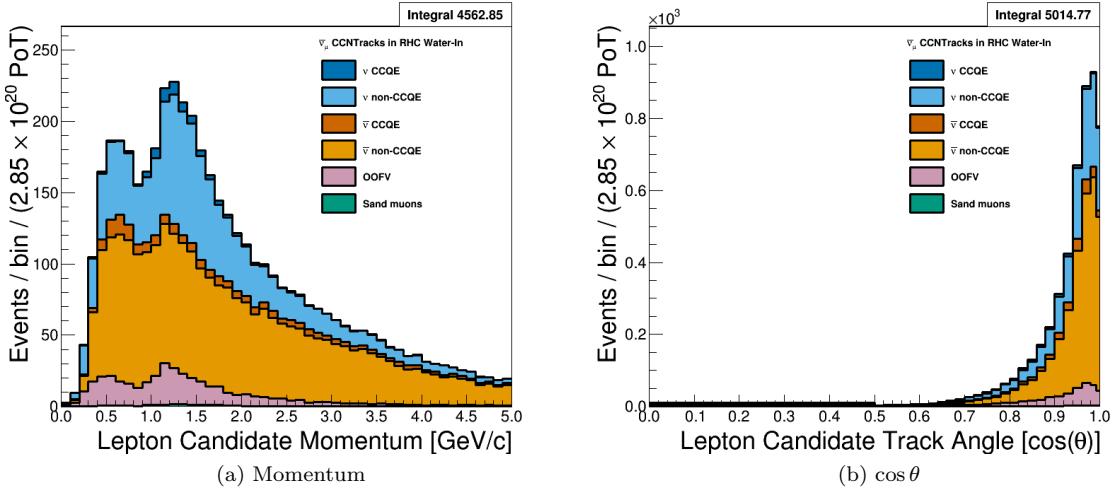


Figure 3.17: Reconstructed kinematics of the $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks selection categorized by CCQE and non-CCQE interactions. The figures use the PØD water-in MC and are normalized to the RHC water-in mode POT. Also a single bin is used in the range of $0 \leq \cos \theta < 0.5$ in figure (b).

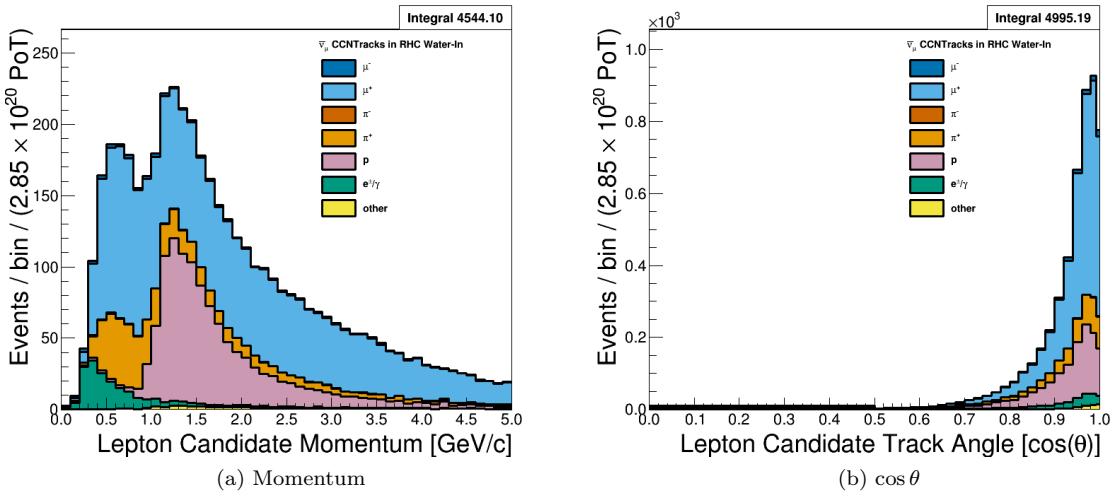


Figure 3.18: Reconstructed kinematics of the $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks selection categorized by the true particle matched to the main track. The figures use the PØD water-in MC and are normalized to the RHC water-in mode POT. Also a single bin is used in the range of $0 \leq \cos \theta < 0.5$ in figure (b).

574 to the wrong sign background.

575 The underlying true kinematics, E_ν , Q^2 , and W , of the interactions are shown in Figure 3.20 on page 39.

576 Here we see in better detail the origin of the ν_μ contamination. As a function of increasing energy, the $\bar{\nu}_\mu$
 577 content is decreasing while the relative ν_μ contribution is increasing. The ν_μ events also have high Q^2 which
 578 explains the significant number of misidentified proton main track events. For the hadronic final states, the
 579 shape of the $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ -induced resonances is similar to what we saw in Figure 3.12 on page 33. Interestingly, the
 580 ν_μ background hadronic mass distribution does not peak in any one region.

581 3.3.5 The ν_μ Background in RHC Mode CC 1-Track Sample

582 This selection provides the ν_μ in RHC, also called wrong-sign background, CCQE-like samples . Figure
 583 3.21 on page 40 and Figure 3.22 on page 40 display the momentum and angular distributions inputs to the
 584 BANFF fit. We can see this is a relatively low-angle selection compared to previous selections. Importantly
 585 the selection is relatively ν_μ -pure which should help constrain the wrong-sign background in the fit. However,
 586 the CCQE purity is modest given number of correctly identified lepton candidates. This feature needs to be
 587 addressed in the next iteration of the analysis.

588 We can examine the efficiencies and purities differentially for the selection in Figure 3.23 on page 41. For
 589 the efficiency and purity only, the true signal is a true ν_μ CCQE interaction. The efficiency is similar to the
 590 ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track topology efficiency with banded $p - \theta$ regions. As for the purity, it is roughly
 591 70% in a banded region between low momenta, low angle and high momenta, high angle tracks.

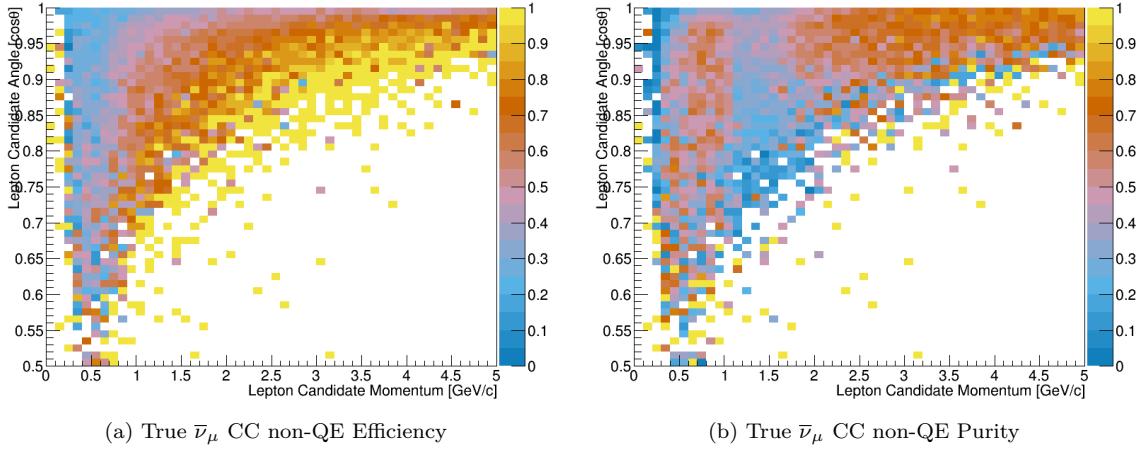


Figure 3.19: Efficiency and purity of the $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks selection. True events are defined as correctly matched μ^+ tracks from $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ -induced CC non-QE interactions at the vertex.

592 The underlying true kinematics, E_ν and Q^2 , of the selection are shown in Figure 3.24 on page 41. The
 593 number of the wrong-sign background events peaks at 1 GeV and is a broad peak compared to the designed
 594 sharp $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ peak at 0.6 GeV as shown in Figure 3.16 on page 36. Since these are higher energy events, there is
 595 more available energy to produce resonance states that produce 1π topologies. This explains the significant
 596 non-CCQE event contamination.

597 3.3.6 The ν_μ Background in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks Sample

598 This selection provides the non-CCQE-like samples for the ν_μ background in RHC mode. Figure 3.25 on page
 599 42 and Figure 3.26 on page 42 show the momentum and angular distributions that are inputs to the BANFF
 600 fit. We can see the selection is relatively ν_μ -pure with a significant mis-identified track rate. Interestingly,
 601 the misidentified pion main tracks have a high momentum tail.

602 We can examine the ν_μ CC non-QE efficiency and purity of the selection in Figure 3.27 on page 43. There
 603 is a reduction in the purity below 1.5 GeV/c due to the the $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ selections occupying the same phase space.
 604 Fortunately, the efficiency and purity are relatively high above 1.5 GeV/c.

605 The underlying true kinematics, E_ν , Q^2 , and W , of the interactions are shown in Figure 3.28 on page 44.
 606 As we have seen before with the CC N-Tracks samples, these are high E_ν events with large Q^2 exchanges.
 607 The invariant hadronic system displays the previously seen resonances, with the largest still being from the
 608 Δ baryon.

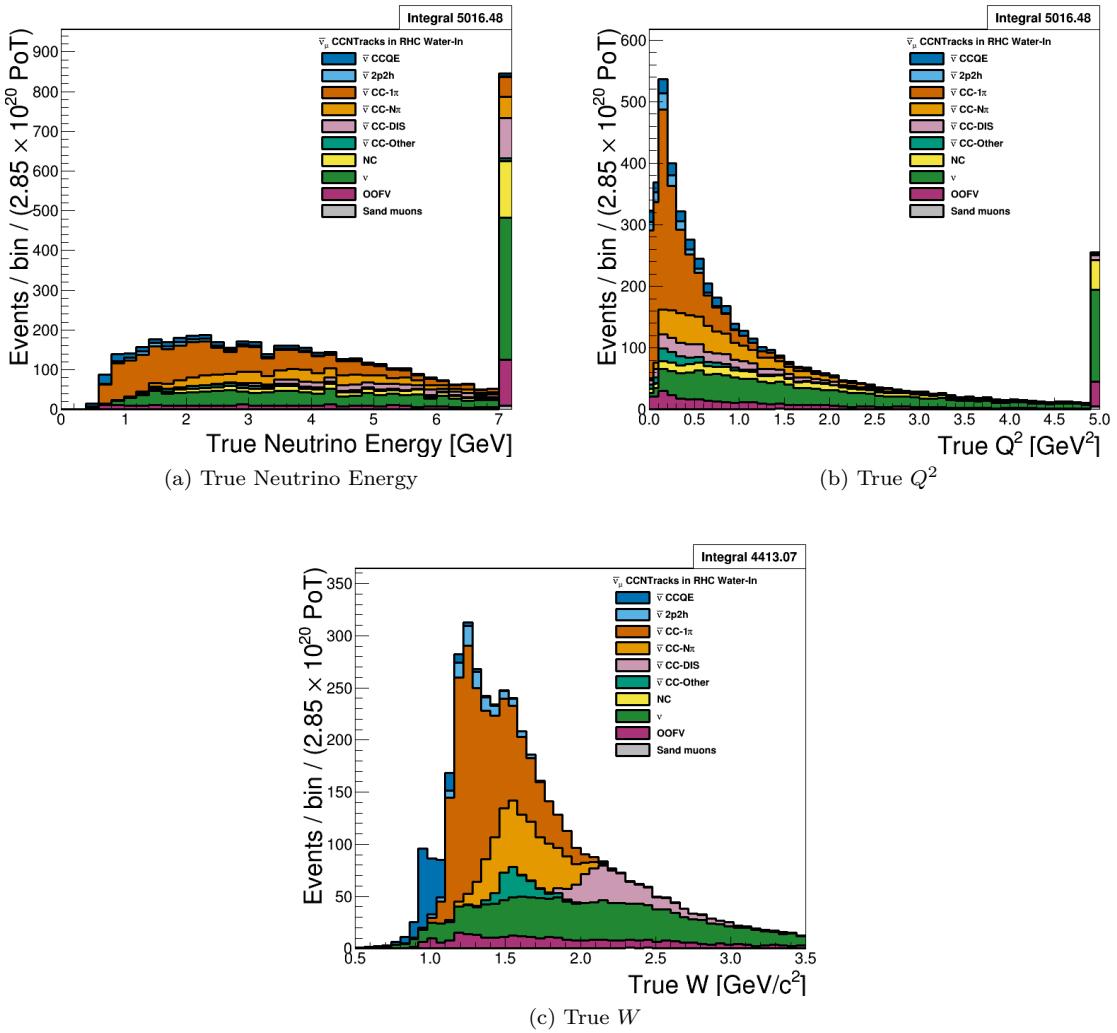


Figure 3.20: True kinematics of the $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks selection. The last bin shown in (a) and (b) is used as overflow. The figures use the PØD water-in MC and are normalized to the RHC water-in mode POT.

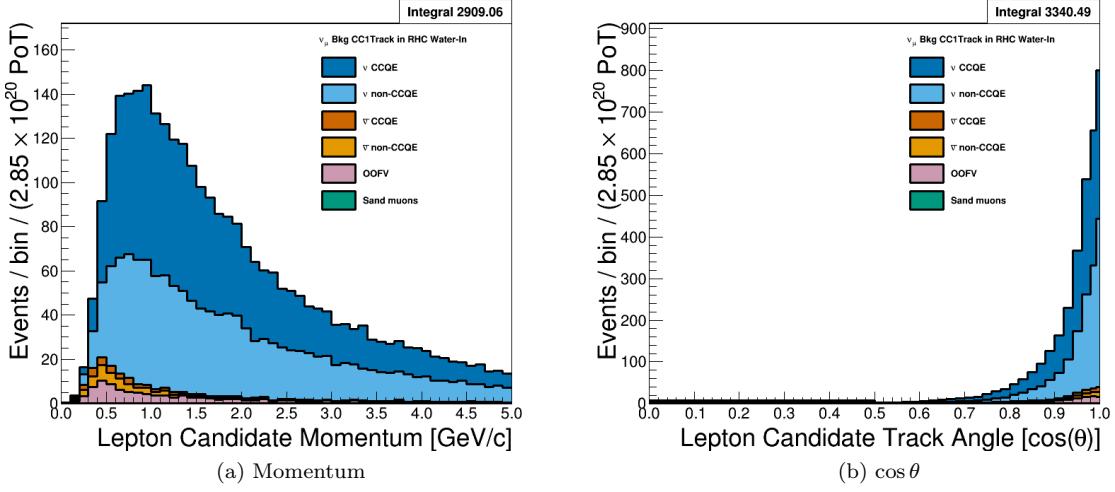


Figure 3.21: Reconstructed kinematics of the ν_μ Background in RHC Mode CC 1-Track selection categorized by CCQE and non-CCQE interactions. The figures use the PØD water-in MC and are normalized to the RHC water-in mode POT. Also a single bin is used in the range of $0 \leq \cos \theta < 0.5$ in figure (b).

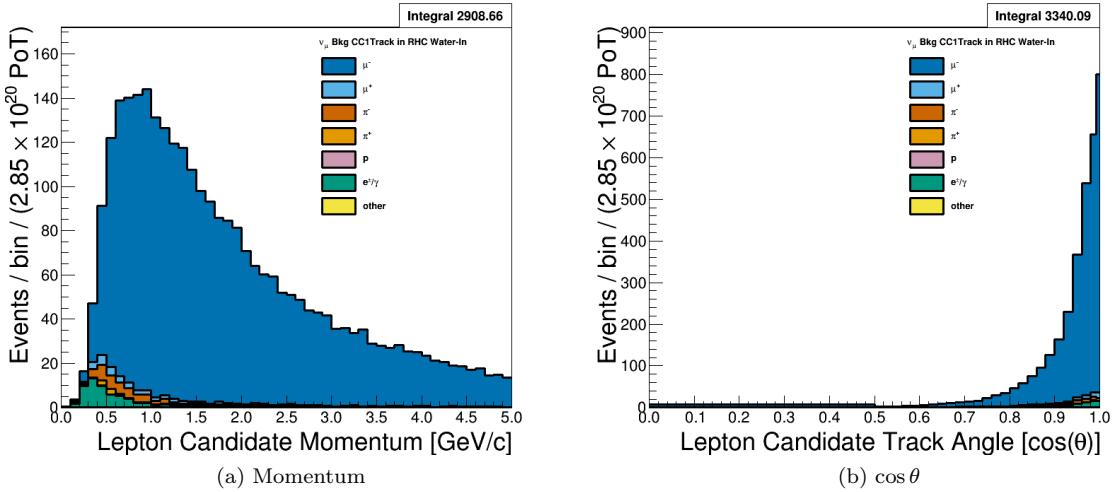


Figure 3.22: Reconstructed kinematics of the ν_μ Background in RHC Mode CC 1-Track selection categorized by the true particle matched to the main track. The figures use the PØD water-in MC and are normalized to the RHC water-in mode POT. Also a single bin is used in the range of $0 \leq \cos \theta < 0.5$ in figure (b).

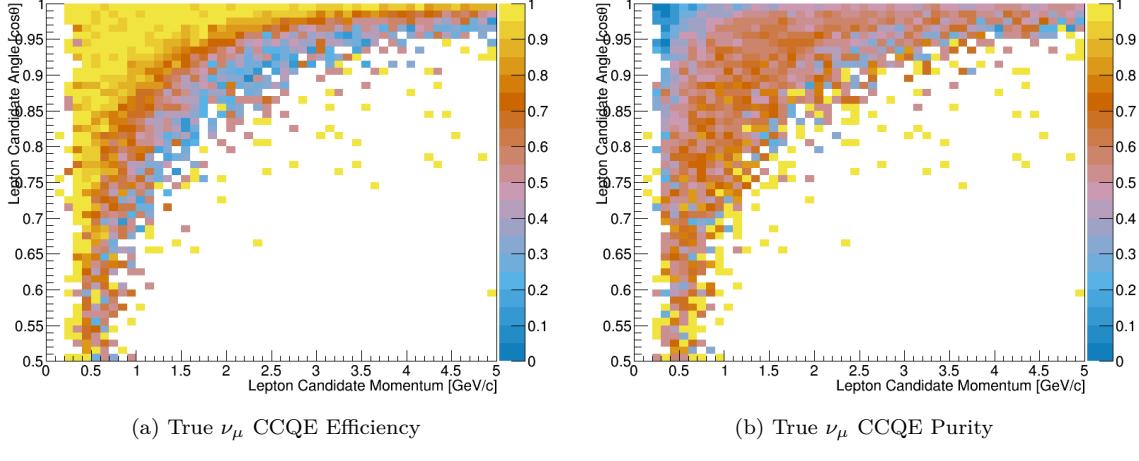


Figure 3.23: Efficiency and purity of the ν_μ Background in RHC Mode CC 1-Track selection. The true events are ν_μ CCQE at the vertex and the selected lepton candidate is the true μ^- .

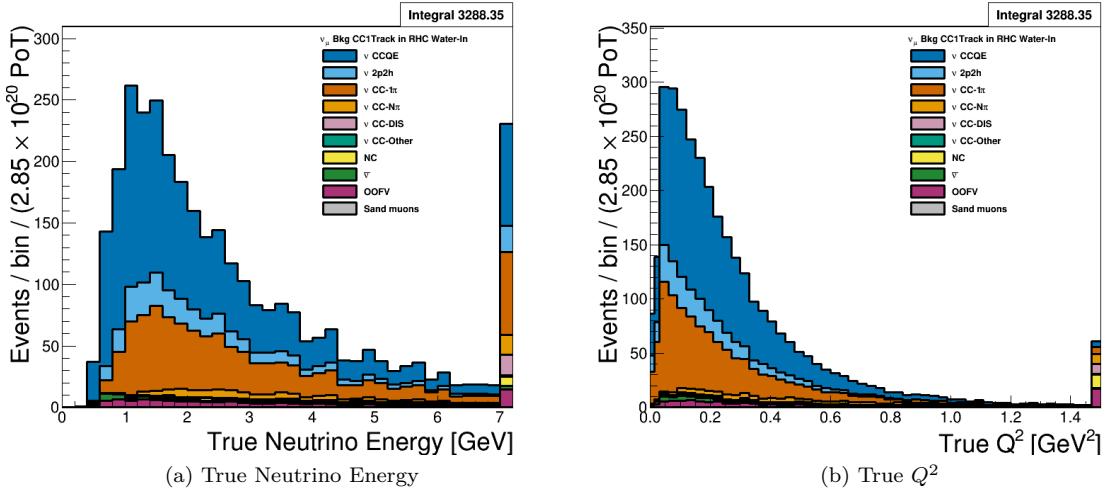


Figure 3.24: True kinematics of the ν_μ Background in RHC Mode CC 1-Track selection. Water-in mode is displayed here only with the last bin shown as overflow. The figures use the PØD water-in MC and are normalized to the RHC water-in mode POT.

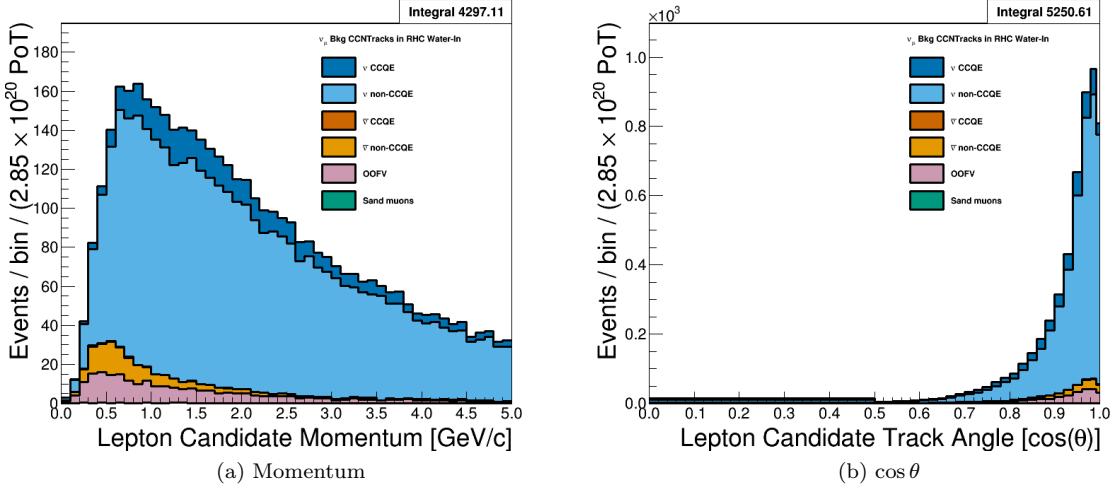


Figure 3.25: Reconstructed kinematics of the ν_μ Background in RHC Mode CC 1-Track selection categorized by CCQE and non-CCQE interactions. The figures use the PØD water-in MC and are normalized to the RHC water-in mode POT. Also a single bin is used in the range of $0 \leq \cos \theta < 0.5$ in figure (b).

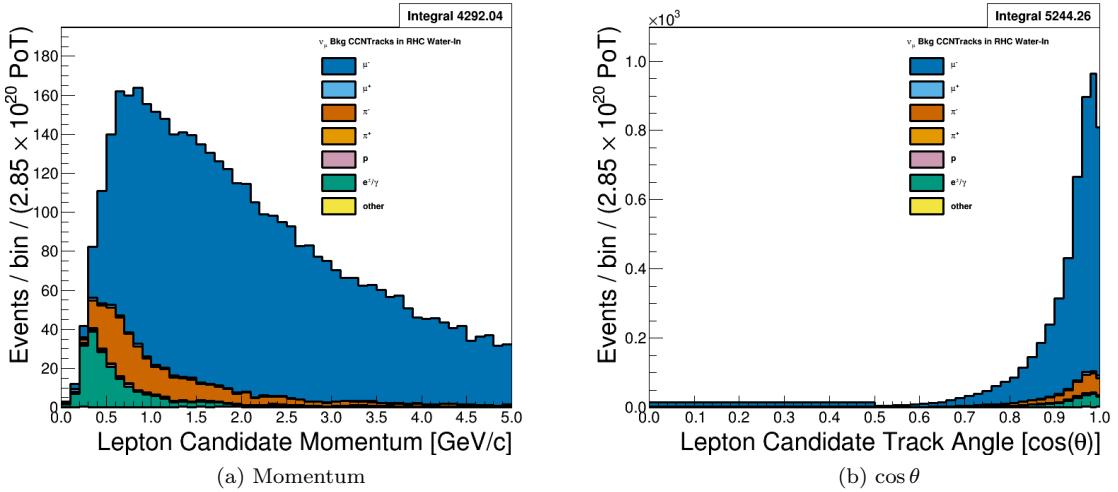


Figure 3.26: Reconstructed kinematics of the ν_μ Background in RHC Mode CC 1-Track selection categorized by the true particle matched to the main track. The figures use the PØD water-in MC and are normalized to the RHC water-in mode POT. Also a single bin is used in the range of $0 \leq \cos \theta < 0.5$ in figure (b).

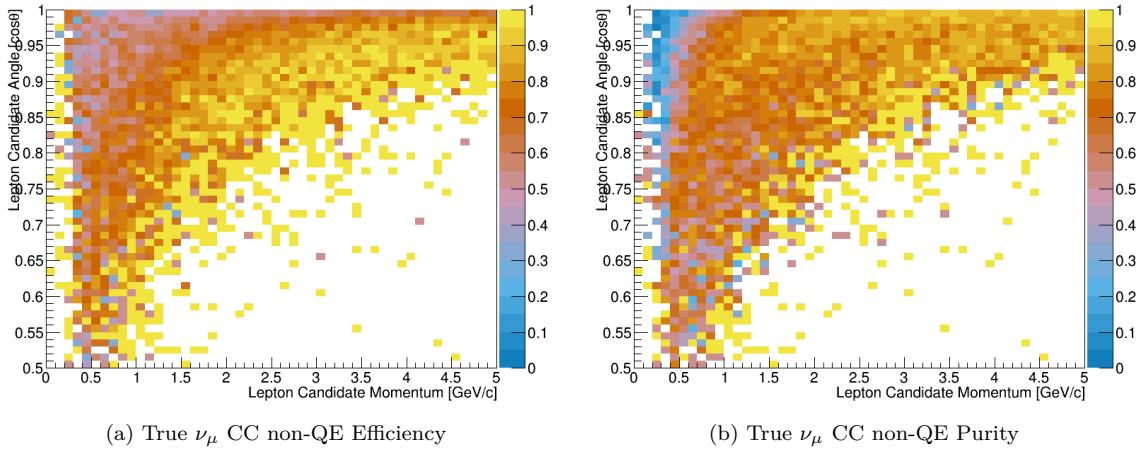


Figure 3.27: Efficiency and purity of the ν_μ Background in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks selection. True events are defined as correctly matched μ^- tracks from ν_μ -induced CC non-QE interactions at the vertex.

609 3.4 Summary

610 In this chapter we have examined the selection true and reconstruction kinematics that will be used in the
 611 BANFF fit. We see the 1-Track selections yield some reasonably pure CCQE samples. By inverting that
 612 cut, we obtain some information on the rate of other topologies like CC-1 π and high Q^2 CCDIS events.
 613 Importantly is the ability of these samples to constrain the correct sign ($\bar{\nu}_\mu$) and wrong sign (ν_μ) backgrounds
 614 in RHC mode, which are very important in the oscillation analysis. We can now move forward to the next
 615 chapter to describe the fit parameters and the systematic uncertainties present in the analysis.

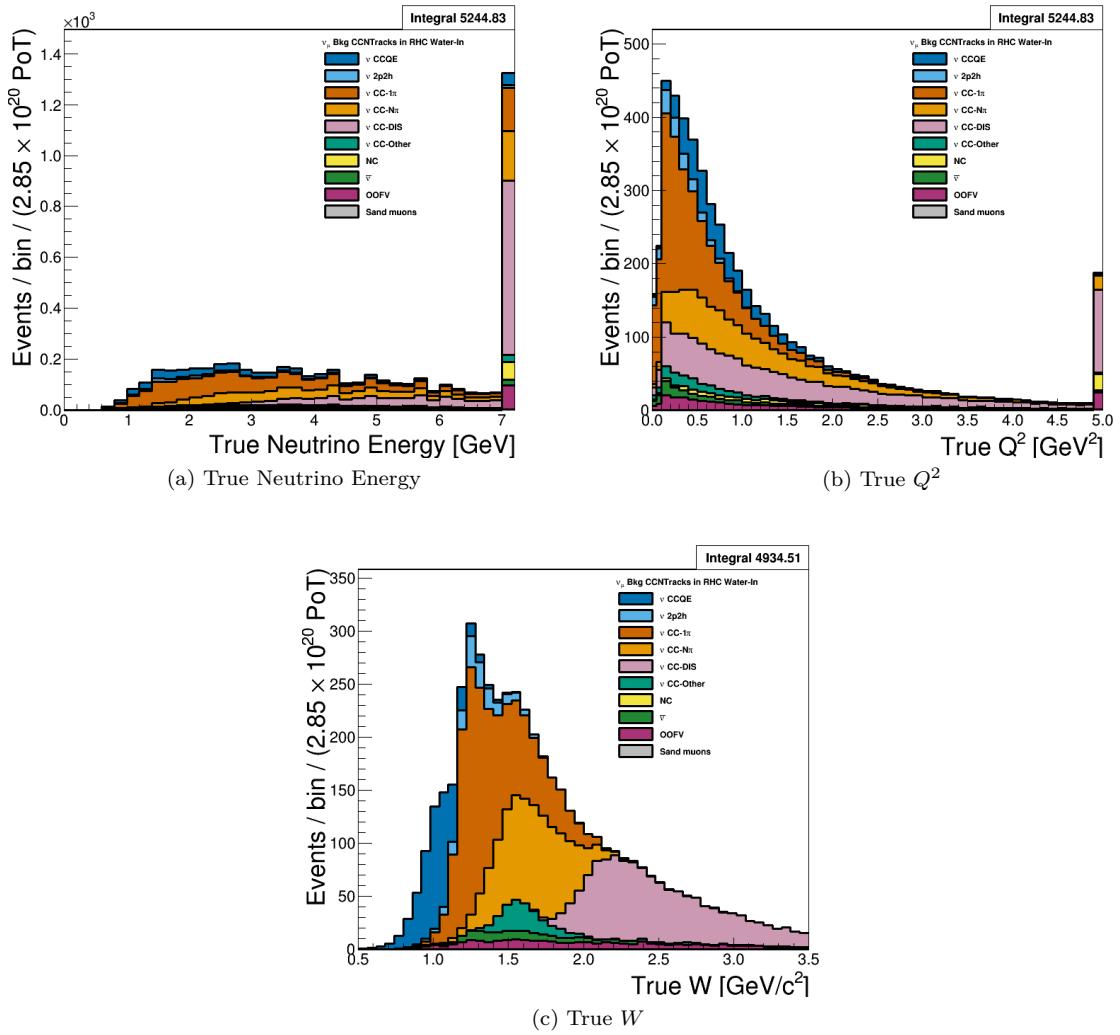


Figure 3.28: True kinematics of the ν_μ Background in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks selection. The last bin shown in (a) and (b) is used as overflow. The figures use the PØD water-in MC and are normalized to the RHC water-in mode POT.

616 **Chapter 4**

617 **The BANFF Fit Parameters**

618 This chapter explores the fit binning and penalty terms in the test statistic used for this analysis. The
619 BANFF fit includes three sources of systematic uncertainties: neutrino flux, cross section model, and detector
620 inefficiencies. The sources of systematic uncertainty, also referred to just as systematics, will be defined and
621 their effects on the analysis will be examined. These three terms directly affect the flux of neutrinos, efficiency
622 of reconstruction, and the cross section for ν_α terms, respectively, in the predicted rate equation given in
623 Eqn. (??).

624 This chapter is presented in the following order. The method to define histogram fit bins in the likelihood
625 ratio is discussed in Section 4.1. The parameterization of each penalty term in the test statistic is described
626 in Section 4.2 in the following order: the neutrino flux model, the detector inefficiencies, and the cross section
627 model. The chapter summary is provided in Section 4.3.

628 **4.1 Fit Binning**

629 The PØD-only BANFF fit uses the samples described in Chapter 3 to evaluate the log-likelihood ratio term,
630 χ^2_{LLR} . Since this is a binned likelihood in $(p, \cos \theta)$, the bin edges need to be defined first.

631 The BANFF fit binning is optimized to ensure at least 1 predicted Monte Carlo (MC) event in each bin
632 for every PØD sample when scaled to the collected data POT. The fit bins must also account for detector
633 smearing effects. In order to mitigate smearing and event migration, the reconstructed muon track kinematics
634 were examined against correctly identified tracks in one-dimensional kinematic slices. The kinematics are
635 scanned across their full phase spaces in order to understand the required width for a fit bin. The first fit
636 bin is always defined starting from the kinematic maximum.

637 To determine the optimal momentum fit bins, the momentum resolution with the MC truth matched

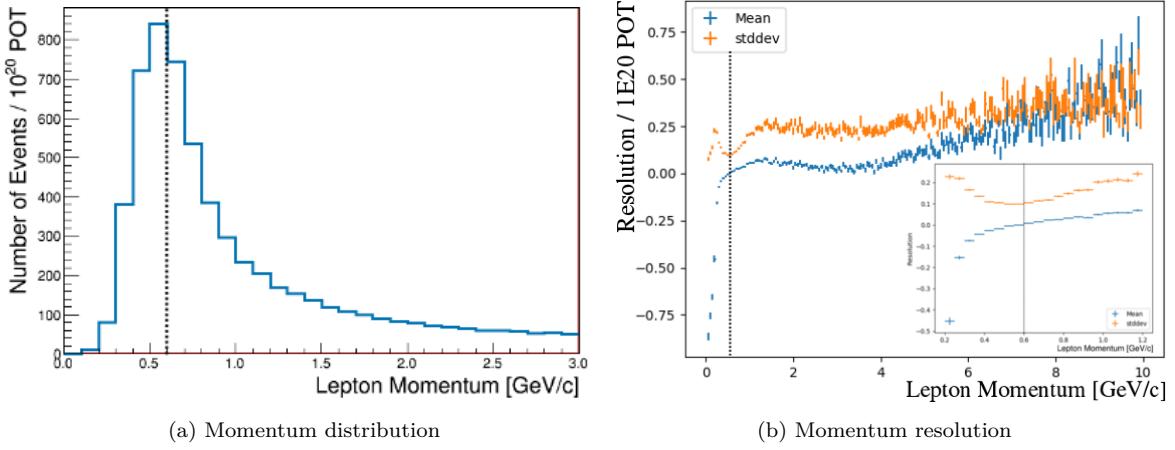


Figure 4.1: Main track momentum resolution for the ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track sample. Only correctly identified muons are used. The number of events is scaled to 10^{20} POT, which is the approximate scale for all the samples in this analysis. A dashed line indicates the maximum of the distribution peak from figure (a). The resolution of the momentum measurement is shown in figure (b) whose error bars are estimated using bootstrapping. In the inset is the momentum resolution zoomed near the momentum distribution maximum.

638 muon is analyzed. The momentum resolution is defined as

$$R(r, t) = \frac{r - t}{t},$$

639 where r is the reconstructed momentum and t is the true muon momentum. The mean (bias) and standard
640 deviation (stddev) of R are used as proxies for the true bias and resolution for the prediction. Both quantities
641 and prediction errors were extracted using a bootstrapping algorithm[16] in very fine bins of reconstructed
642 momentum. The bootstrapping algorithm works by random sampling with replacement of the true muon
643 momentum. For each bias and stddev prediction, at least 1000 bootstrapping samples were generated.
644 Each bootstrap bias and stddev value were saved to calculate a prediction mean and error. In the case of
645 relatively “large” prediction errors, additional 10000 bootstrapping samples were generated. The main track
646 momentum resolution for the ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track sample is shown in Figure 4.1 on page 46 to
647 illustrate the results.

648 The optimal $\cos\theta$ fit bins were determined in a very similar manner with the momentum fit bins. While
649 the fit bins and physics are dictated in $\cos\theta$ space, the detector smearing is a function θ . In addition, since
650 the angle can be nearly zero for the most forward-going tracks, the resolution was not used to characterize
651 the angular uncertainties. Instead, the difference (“residual”) between the true and reconstructed angle θ
652 with respect to (wrt) the ND280 Z-axis was analyzed. The same bootstrapping algorithm described above
653 was used to determine the mean and stddev of the θ residuals. The main track angular residuals for the ν_μ

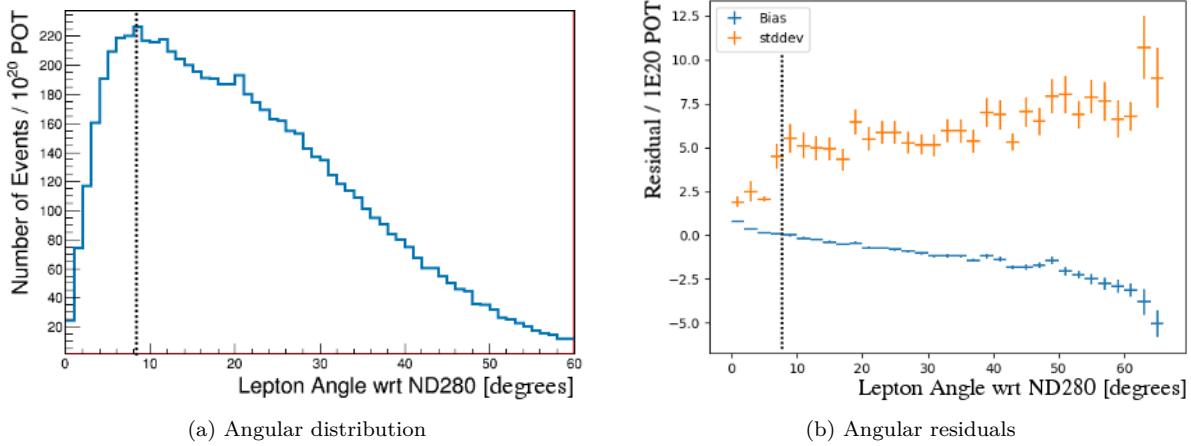


Figure 4.2: Main track angular residuals for the ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track sample. Only correctly identified muons are used. The number of events is scaled to 10^{20} POT, which is the approximate scale for all the samples in this analysis. A dashed line indicates the maximum of the distribution peak from figure (a). The residual of the angular measurement is shown in figure (b) whose error bars are estimated using bootstrapping.

in FHC Mode CC 1-Track sample are shown in Figure 4.2 on page 47 to illustrate the results.

This procedure to define fit bin edges emphasizes regions of high statistics and mitigates regions with low statistics. Since the MC provides about $10\times$ the data statistics, the statistical uncertainty for each bin should be negligible in high statistics regions. However, this does not account for the low statistics regions predicted by the nominal MC. We tackle this problem and other systematic uncertainties for the fit bins using bin normalizations as explained in Chapter 2.

660 4.1.1 Fit Bin Edges

⁶⁶¹ There are a total 988 fit bins with water-in and water-out modes sharing the same bin edges. The finalized
⁶⁶² fit bins are tabulated below.

- The ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track water-in and water-out samples:
 - p [GeV/c]: 0, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 1, 1.25, 1.5, 2, 3, 4, 5.5, 30
 - $\cos \theta$: -1, 0.7, 0.8 , 0.88, 0.94, 0.96, 0.975, 0.99, 1
 - The ν_μ in FHC Mode CC N-Tracks water-in and water-out samples:
 - p [GeV/c]: 0, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 1, 1.2, 1.5, 1.8, 2.2, 2.7, 3.5, 5, 10, 30
 - $\cos \theta$: -1, 0.65, 0.77, 0.85, 0.9, 0.94, 0.97, 0.99, 1
 - The $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track water-in and water-out samples:

- 670 – p [GeV/c]: 0, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 1, 1.25, 1.5, 2, 3, 30
- 671 – $\cos \theta$: -1, 0.82, 0.87, 0.9, 0.93, 0.95, 0.97, 0.99, 1
- 672 • The $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks water-in and water-out samples:
- 673 – p [GeV/c]: 0, 0.5, 0.9, 1.25, 1.6, 2, 3, 8, 30
- 674 – $\cos \theta$: -1, 0.8, 0.89, 0.95, 0.97, 0.99, 1
- 675 • The ν_μ in RHC CC 1-Track water-in and water-out samples:
- 676 – p [GeV/c]: 0, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.1, 2, 10
- 677 – $\cos \theta$: -1, 0.78, 0.84, 0.89, 0.92, 0.95, 0.97, 0.98, 0.99, 1
- 678 • The ν_μ in RHC CC N-Tracks water-in and water-out samples:
- 679 – p [GeV/c]: 0, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 10
- 680 – $\cos \theta$: -1, 0.7, 0.8, 0.85, 0.9, 0.94, 0.965, 0.98, 0.99, 1

681 4.2 Systematic Uncertainties and Penalty Terms

682 This section provides details on the penalty terms, and hence fit parameters, in the BANFF fit. The
 683 cross section and flux penalty terms in this analysis are identical to the previous near detector constraint
 684 studies[17, 18]. This provides a one-to-one comparison between the PØD-only and FGD-only flux and cross
 685 section predictions. However, due to the different detector technologies between the PØD and FGD, different
 686 bin normalization parameters are necessary.

687 The fit parameters are described in the following order. The first set of parameters are the flux terms.
 688 This is followed by a description of the fit bin normalization parameters. The final topic is a description of
 689 the cross section parameters.

690 4.2.1 Flux Model Parameters

691 The T2K neutrino flux model is a description of the neutrino beam energy spectrum for each run period and
 692 flavor. This model includes simulations of the proton beam interactions and subsequent hadron production at
 693 the target. The predicted hadron production rate, including inside and outside the graphite target, is tuned to
 694 the results from the replica target¹ experiment NA61/SHINE[19] and other hadron production experiments.

¹The NA61/SHINE experiment has two graphite targets. A thin 2 cm target and a thick 90 cm target. The thick target is a replica of the T2K graphite target.

695 The uncertainties in the unoscillated flux tuning are dominated by hadron production. Smaller effects on
 696 the unoscillated flux uncertainty include the proton beam profile, off-axis angle, horn current, and horn
 697 alignment. Further details about the flux model and uncertainties can be found in the following reference[2].
 698 The flux parameters are especially important since they are used as inputs to the oscillation analysis.

699 The flux penalty term in the BANFF fit is defined as

$$\chi_{\text{Flux}}^2 = \left(\vec{b} - \vec{b}_0 \right)^T \left(V^{\text{Flux}} \right)^{-1} \left(\vec{b} - \vec{b}_0 \right), \quad (4.1)$$

700 where \vec{b} is the vector of flux parameter values, \vec{b}_0 is the vector of the initial parameter values, and V^{Flux} is the
 701 flux covariance matrix. As a remainder, all penalty terms in this analysis have the form of Eqn. (4.1). Each
 702 flux parameter is a neutrino energy bin normalization starting at one (1). Formally, a flux bin is defined as

$$b_i = \frac{N'_{\nu_\alpha,i}}{N_{\nu_\alpha,i}}, \quad (4.2)$$

703 where $N_{\nu_\alpha,i}$ and $N'_{\nu_\alpha,i}$ are the predicted and ND constrained ν_α event rates, respectively, in the i th energy
 704 bin. In other words, *each flux term is a ratio of rates. Further, all penalty terms and covariance terms are*
 705 *dimensionless*. A postfit value of 1.1 indicates that all events in that energy bin have an additional weight of
 706 1.1, signaling that the postfit prefers to increase that neutrino flux by 10%. Equivalently, this means $N'_{\nu_\alpha,i}$
 707 is 10% greater than $N_{\nu_\alpha,i}$.

708 In the BANFF fit, both ND280 and SK flux parameters are estimated simultaneously. This is achieved
 709 using correlations between ND280 and SK flux parameters in the covariance matrix. The covariance matrix
 710 is provided by the T2K flux group and is shown in Figure 4.3 on page 50. Also shown in Figure 4.3 on page
 711 50 is the Pearson linear correlation coefficient matrix which is defined as

$$\rho_{i,j} = \frac{V_{i,j}}{\sqrt{V_{i,i}V_{j,j}}}, \quad (4.3)$$

712 where i and j are bins in V .

713 The tabulated flux parameters/bins and uncertainties in this analysis are given in Table 4.1 on page 51.
 714 These are the first set of parameters in the fit. The flux parameters are differentiated by neutrino energy,
 715 horn current/polarity (FHC mode and RHC mode), neutrino flavor (ν_μ , $\bar{\nu}_\mu$, ν_e , and $\bar{\nu}_e$), and detector (ND280
 716 and SK). There are 50 ND280 and 50 SK flux parameters to yield a total of 100 flux normalizations. In
 717 addition, the bin edges are shared between the ND280 and SK. The SK neutrino flux and the flux bin edges
 718 are shown in Figure 4.4 on page 50.

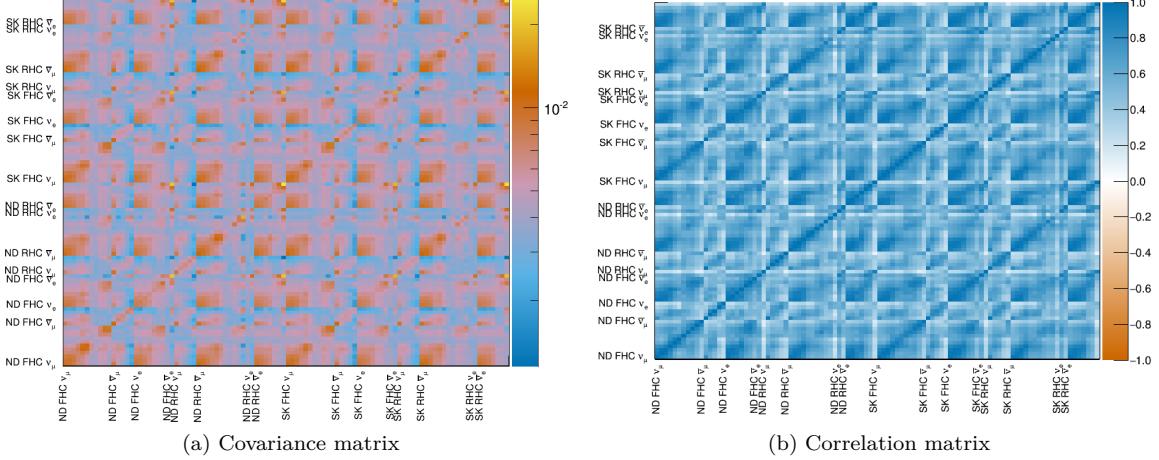


Figure 4.3: The BANFF prefit flux covariance matrix. Figure (a) shows the covariance matrix which is the uncertainty of the normalization for the neutrino flux at both ND280 and SK. The covariance matrix is divided into submatrices in groups by detector, beam mode, and neutrino flavor. Figure (b) is the linear correlation coefficient for each covariance term.

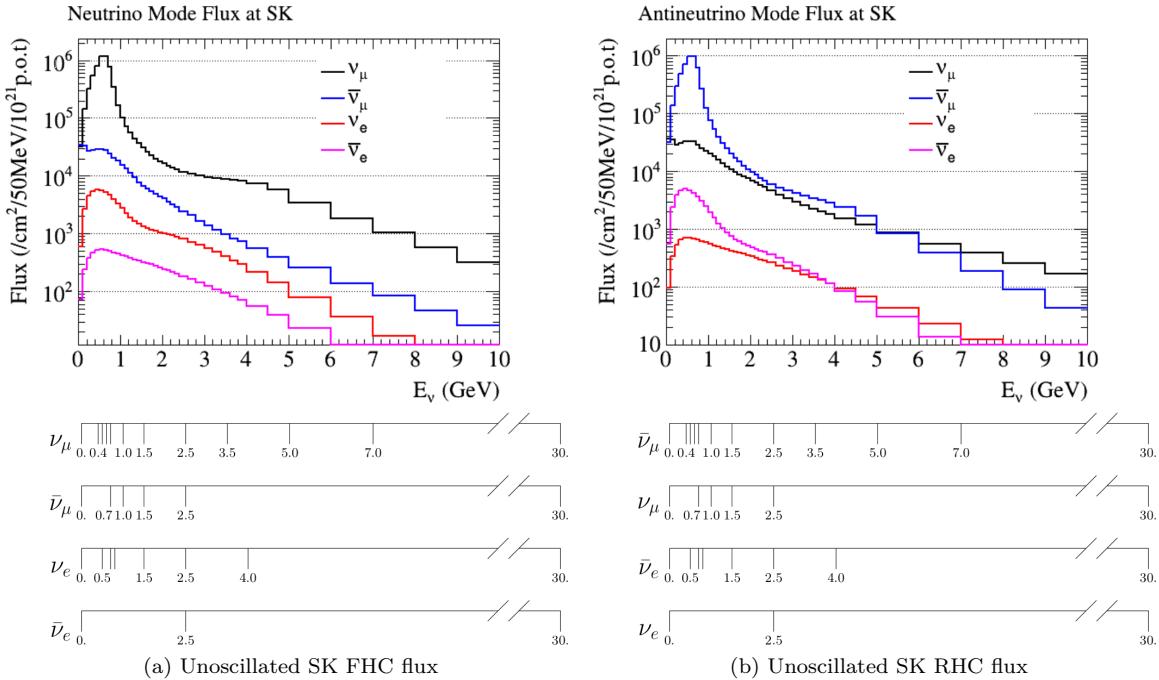


Figure 4.4: Neutrino flux prediction at SK and flux bin edges. The flux prediction for FHC (RHC) mode is shown in figure on the left (right). The flux normalization parameters have an assigned energy range and are the same for both the SK and ND280 detectors. The energy binning used is shown below the plots.

 Table 4.1: Flux binning and uncertainties used in the BANFF fit.

Fit index	Beam mode	Bin edges [GeV]	Prefit
0	ND280 ν_μ FHC	0.0 - 0.4	1 ± 0.100909
1		0.4 - 0.5	1 ± 0.099431
2		0.5 - 0.6	1 ± 0.092025
3		0.6 - 0.7	1 ± 0.085239
4		0.7 - 1.0	1 ± 0.105356
5		1.0 - 1.5	1 ± 0.104375
6		1.5 - 2.5	1 ± 0.073612
7		2.5 - 3.5	1 ± 0.068993
8		3.5 - 5.0	1 ± 0.082334
9		5.0 - 7.0	1 ± 0.097308
10		7.0 - 30	1 ± 0.114706
11	ND280 $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ FHC	0.0 - 0.7	1 ± 0.103804
12		0.7 - 1.0	1 ± 0.084158
13		1.0 - 1.5	1 ± 0.081349
14		1.5 - 2.5	1 ± 0.085208
15		2.5 - 30	1 ± 0.087735
16	ND280 ν_e FHC	0.0 - 0.5	1 ± 0.091336
17		0.5 - 0.7	1 ± 0.089699
18		0.7 - 0.8	1 ± 0.084648
19		0.8 - 1.5	1 ± 0.079722
20		1.5 - 2.5	1 ± 0.079766
21		2.5 - 4.0	1 ± 0.081399
22		4.0 - 30	1 ± 0.095795
23	ND280 $\bar{\nu}_e$ FHC	0.0 - 2.5	1 ± 0.072069
24		2.5 - 30	1 ± 0.142921
25	ND280 ν_μ RHC	0.0 - 0.7	1 ± 0.094066
26		0.7 - 1.0	1 ± 0.079866
27		1.0 - 1.5	1 ± 0.080948
28		1.5 - 2.5	1 ± 0.083251

Fit index	Beam mode	Bin edges [GeV]	Prefit
29		2.5 - 30	1 ± 0.082653
30	ND280 $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC	0.0 - 0.4	1 ± 0.107277
31		0.4 - 0.5	1 ± 0.098851
32		0.5 - 0.6	1 ± 0.089710
33		0.6 - 0.7	1 ± 0.084692
34		0.7 - 1.0	1 ± 0.106871
35		1.0 - 1.5	1 ± 0.098711
36		1.5 - 2.5	1 ± 0.073350
37		2.5 - 3.5	1 ± 0.070520
38		3.5 - 5.0	1 ± 0.092905
39		5.0 - 7.0	1 ± 0.089083
40		7.0 - 30	1 ± 0.134911
41	ND280 ν_e RHC	0.0 - 2.5	1 ± 0.066214
42		2.5 - 30	1 ± 0.086977
43	ND280 $\bar{\nu}_e$ RHC	0.0 - 0.5	1 ± 0.095575
44		0.5 - 0.7	1 ± 0.089033
45		0.7 - 0.8	1 ± 0.088406
46		0.8 - 1.5	1 ± 0.081472
47		1.5 - 2.5	1 ± 0.078353
48		2.5 - 4.0	1 ± 0.089427
49		4.0 - 30	1 ± 0.156972
50	SK ν_μ FHC	0.0 - 0.4	1 ± 0.102555
51		0.4 - 0.5	1 ± 0.101771
52		0.5 - 0.6	1 ± 0.092573
53		0.6 - 0.7	1 ± 0.084265
54		0.7 - 1.0	1 ± 0.102271
55		1.0 - 1.5	1 ± 0.084528
56		1.5 - 2.5	1 ± 0.066909
57		2.5 - 3.5	1 ± 0.072355
58		3.5 - 5.0	1 ± 0.085299

Fit index	Beam mode	Bin edges [GeV]	Prefit
59		5.0 - 7.0	1 ± 0.096725
60		7.0 - 30	1 ± 0.114112
61	SK $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ FHC	0.0 - 0.7	1 ± 0.103129
62		0.7 - 1.0	1 ± 0.078327
63		1.0 - 1.5	1 ± 0.082367
64		1.5 - 2.5	1 ± 0.082121
65		2.5 - 30	1 ± 0.085123
66	SK ν_e FHC	0.0 - 0.5	1 ± 0.090918
67		0.5 - 0.7	1 ± 0.087065
68		0.7 - 0.8	1 ± 0.082527
69		0.8 - 1.5	1 ± 0.076514
70		1.5 - 2.5	1 ± 0.075773
71		2.5 - 4.0	1 ± 0.082078
72		4.0 - 30	1 ± 0.092882
73	SK $\bar{\nu}_e$ FHC	0.0 - 2.5	1 ± 0.071921
74		2.5 - 30	1 ± 0.128982
75	SK ν_μ RHC	0.0 - 0.7	1 ± 0.093954
76		0.7 - 1.0	1 ± 0.076369
77		1.0 - 1.5	1 ± 0.074900
78		1.5 - 2.5	1 ± 0.078108
79		2.5 - 30	1 ± 0.077505
80	SK $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC	0.0 - 0.4	1 ± 0.108593
81		0.4 - 0.5	1 ± 0.101912
82		0.5 - 0.6	1 ± 0.092787
83		0.6 - 0.7	1 ± 0.082669
84		0.7 - 1.0	1 ± 0.102090
85		1.0 - 1.5	1 ± 0.087732
86		1.5 - 2.5	1 ± 0.068117
87		2.5 - 3.5	1 ± 0.069902
88		3.5 - 5.0	1 ± 0.091711

Fit index	Beam mode	Bin edges [GeV]	Prefit
89		5.0 - 7.0	1 ± 0.084736
90		7.0 - 30	1 ± 0.115488
91	SK ν_e RHC	0.0 - 2.5	1 ± 0.066204
92		2.5 - 30	1 ± 0.082645
93	SK $\bar{\nu}_e$ RHC	0.0 - 0.5	1 ± 0.095453
94		0.5 - 0.7	1 ± 0.088889
95		0.7 - 0.8	1 ± 0.085644
96		0.8 - 1.5	1 ± 0.078536
97		1.5 - 2.5	1 ± 0.075246
98		2.5 - 4.0	1 ± 0.086384
99		4.0 - 30	1 ± 0.152507

719

720 4.2.2 Detector Inefficiencies And Bins Normalization Parameters

721 In the BANFF fit, fit bin normalization parameters are used to penalize variations in the fit bins. Varying fit
 722 bins without constraint is nonphysical due to known detector inefficiencies and their systematic uncertainties.
 723 This information is incorporated into the penalty term, χ^2_{Det} . Since improperly modeled inefficiencies can
 724 cause events to migrate from bin-to-bin, numerous fake “toy experiments” are performed to evaluate the
 725 systematic uncertainties in detector inefficiencies. When all toy experiments are analyzed together, correlated
 726 variations among fit bins become apparent. These correlations provide the constraints on freely changing
 727 bin normalizations. We will see the result of running such toy experiment variations in the coming pages.
 728 Hitherto in this technote, detector inefficiency uncertainties will be referred to as detector systematics.

729 All the detector systematics are evaluated either as observable variations or weights. An observable
 730 variation affects the physical observables of selected events like the calculated energy loss of a track in the
 731 PØD. A weight is a multiplicative factor that alters the normalization of a single event in a bin. There are
 732 detector systematics that affect the PØD-only, TPC-only, or both.

733 This section is organized as follows. The systematics treatment model for the detector systematics
 734 developed to evaluate their effects on the analysis is described in Section 4.2.2.1. The specific systematic
 735 uncertainties relevant to this analysis are described in Section 4.2.2.2. The detector systematics penalty

736 term used in the BANFF fit is described in Section 4.2.2.3. Finally, the procedure to determine the initial
 737 bin normalization is presented in Section 4.2.2.4.

738 4.2.2.1 Systematic Treatment Models

739 The BANFF fit analysis uses toy experiment variations to evaluate the effect of detector systematics on the
 740 analysis samples. Each toy experiment loops over all the predicted events and varies the known detector
 741 systematic effects. Each systematic effect either varies the event’s efficiency weight or event observables.
 742 Both the observable variation and efficiency-like weight treatments rely on data-driven studies by comparing
 743 data and MC predictions in a control sample² (CS). By using a large ensemble of toy experiments, the effect
 744 of the detector systematics on the samples is evaluated.

745 Efficiency-like corrections alter the number of predicted events in a fit bin. The model used to evaluate
 746 efficiency-like systematics is given by

$$\epsilon_{\text{Data}}(o) = \left(\frac{\epsilon_{\text{Data}}(o)}{\epsilon_{\text{MC}}(o)} \right)_{\text{CS}} \epsilon_{\text{MC}}(o), \quad (4.4)$$

747 where $\epsilon_{\text{MC}}/\epsilon_{\text{Data}}$ denotes the mean selection efficiency of the MC/data as a function of some observable
 748 kinematic o , and $()_{\text{CS}}$ refers to the selection efficiency measured in a CS. We need to update this model to
 749 account for statistical uncertainties in the CS. The updated model, with o dependence assumed, is now

$$\epsilon'_{\text{Data}} = \left(\frac{\epsilon_{\text{Data}} + x_{\text{Data}} \cdot \sigma_{\epsilon_{\text{Data}}}}{\epsilon_{\text{MC}} + x_{\text{MC}} \cdot \sigma_{\epsilon_{\text{MC}}}} \right)_{\text{CS}} \epsilon_{\text{MC}} \quad (4.5)$$

750 where $\sigma_{\epsilon_{\text{MC}}}/\sigma_{\epsilon_{\text{Data}}}$ is the standard deviation of the efficiency of the MC/Data and x_{Data} and x_{MC} are
 751 uncorrelated, random normally distributed numbers from $\mathcal{N}(\mu = 0, \sigma^2 = 1)$. All the variations are applied
 752 to the event, simultaneously affecting all observables, and the event selection is rerun. A weight is derived
 753 depending if the event is selected, w_{eff} , or not selected, w_{ineff} . These weights are given below

$$w_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\epsilon'_{\text{Data}}}{\epsilon_{\text{MC}}} \quad (4.6)$$

$$w_{\text{ineff}} = \frac{1 - \epsilon'_{\text{Data}}}{1 - \epsilon_{\text{MC}}}.$$

754 Observable variation systematics are evaluated as shifts to physically measured quantities like particle
 755 track momentum and track length. The systematic can be evaluated in two different ways:

- 756 1. If the reconstructed observable, o_{reco} , has a known true value, o_{true} , then the difference between those

²Each control sample is validated in T2K prior to introduction to the BANFF analysis.

757 two is used as scaling. The varied observable is given by

$$o' = o_{\text{true}} + (o_{\text{reco}} - o_{\text{true}}) (s + x\sigma_s), \quad (4.7)$$

758 where s is the mean scaling parameter used to match the true value, σ_s is the uncertainty on s , and
759 x is a random number from $\mathcal{N}(\mu = 0, \sigma^2 = 1)$. The mean scaling parameter and its uncertainty are
760 determined from the standard deviations observed in the data and MC by

$$s = \frac{\delta^{\text{data}}}{\delta^{\text{MC}}} \quad \sigma_s = s \left| \frac{\sigma_{\delta^{\text{data}}}}{\delta^{\text{data}}} - \frac{\sigma_{\delta^{\text{MC}}}}{\delta^{\text{MC}}} \right|. \quad (4.8)$$

761 2. If the MC reconstructed observable is corrected to match the mean from some CS reconstructed
762 observable. The varied observable in this case is given by

$$o' = o_{\text{Nom}} + \Delta o + x\sigma_{\Delta o}, \quad (4.9)$$

763 where o' is the varied observable value, o_{Nom} is the nominal MC value, Δo is the average correction
764 to the observable, $\sigma_{\Delta o}$ is the uncertainty on the correction, and x is a random, normal number from
765 $\mathcal{N}(\mu = 0, \sigma^2 = 1)$.

766 Additional uncertainties from the magnetic field are also special cases of the 2nd observable variation method
767 specifically for the TPC momentum[17]. They are:

- 768 • The TPC laser calibration corrections are applied after the magnetic field (B-field) mapping corrections.
769 The B-field corrections are applied at event reconstruction while the calibration corrections are treated
770 as a systematic uncertainty. The varied momentum is given by

$$p' = p_{\text{Nom}} + x(p_{\text{Map}} - p_{\text{Nom}}), \quad (4.10)$$

771 where p_{Nom} is the nominal MC prediction using the B-field corrections and p_{Map} is the updated
772 momentum using the additional laser calibration mapping.

- 773 • The momentum depends on some scale parameter s . The varied momentum due to the scale uncertainty
774 is given by

$$p' = p_{\text{Nom}} (1 + x\sigma_s), \quad (4.11)$$

775 where σ_s is the uncertainty on the scale. In this parameterization, s is the scale of the ND280 solenoid

Table 4.2: List of detector systematics in the analysis. The TPC-only systematics are discussed in the following reference[2]. The PØD mass and track matching systematics were not available in the BANFF framework and treated as uncorrelated additions to the covariance matrix.

Systematic effect	Affected detectors	Treatment
PØD energy loss scale	PØD	observable variation
PØD energy loss resolution	PØD	observable variation
PØD mass	PØD	(see text)
PØD-TPC matching eff.	PØD, TPC	(see text)
Pion secondary interactions	PØD, TPC	efficiency
Proton secondary interactions	PØD, TPC	efficiency
Magnetic field distortion	TPC	observable variation
TPC charge misassignment	TPC	efficiency
TPC cluster efficiency	TPC	efficiency
TPC momentum resolution	TPC	observable variation
TPC momentum scale	TPC	observable variation
TPC particle identification	TPC	observable variation
TPC track quality efficiency	TPC	efficiency
TPC tracking efficiency	TPC	efficiency

776 current.

777 After all observables are varied and applied to the event, the event selection cuts are applied again. By doing
 778 so after all variations are applied, the full impact of the systematic on the sample and analysis bins can be
 779 evaluated.

780 **4.2.2.2 Detector Systematics**

781 Since this analysis uses the PØD and TPC detectors, systematics that affect both must be included in the
 782 toy experiments. The complete set of detector systematics and their treatment in the analysis are listed in
 783 Table 4.2 on page 57. The TPC-only systematics that have been used in previous BANFF fit analysis are
 784 included in this analysis. Details on the TPC-only systematics are discussed in the following references[2, 17].
 785 There are four PØD-only detector systematics that are considered for this BANFF fit analysis:

- 786 • The PØD detector energy loss scale,
 787 • The PØD detector energy loss resolution,
 788 • The PØD-TPC inter-detector matching efficiency, and
 789 • The PØD detector fiducial mass.

790 The PØD energy loss scale and resolution affect the measured momentum in the PØD and are very
 791 significant sources of uncertainty. In the ν_μ CC-0 π cross section analysis[7], the same selection as the ν_μ
 792 in FHC Mode CC 1-Track selection, the scale and resolution contributed 1.3% and 6.7%, respectively, to

793 the cross section uncertainty. Those large uncertainties can be attributed to the design of the PØD. It is
794 optimized for π^0 detection as opposed to a dedicated tracking detector like the FGD. Slight variations in the
795 track reconstruction can significantly alter the energy loss as measured in Eqn. (3.4).

796 The remaining systematics, the PØD mass and the PØD-TPC matching efficiency, were not available to
797 analyze in toy experiments variations. They were not implemented in the BANFF framework and unavailable
798 to implement due to time constraints on this author. Instead, they were treated as additional uncorrelated
799 systematics on each bin normalization uncertainty with the normalization value remaining fixed.

800 The PØD mass uncertainty is a normalization systematic which affects the event rate. This is a chal-
801 lenging systematic for analyses of recent T2K data due to increasingly faulty sensors to measure the water
802 content. The procedure to fill the water bags required filling them in unison to prevent uneven bulging.
803 However, faulty sensors would provide poor quality data, hence bags were under and overfilled. This effect
804 alters the expected event rate as a function of position.

805 Another problem with the mass uncertainty is due to structure deformations in the PØD. To understand
806 how the PØD has deformed, it is important to understand how the PØD is mounted in the ND280 detector.
807 Each corner of the PØD is mounted to the ND280 basket leaving those corners spatially fixed. When the
808 water bags are filled, the WT volume expands or “bulges” from the middle. The upstream end of the PØD,
809 the Upstream ECal, resists deformations since it is physically against the ND280 support structure and
810 magnet yoke. The downstream end of the PØD, or the Central ECal (CECal), is free to deform, however,
811 since there is a few centimeters air gap between it and the TPC. The CECal, which has a design thickness
812 of 304 mm[20], was observed to bulge about 7-8 mm from its center due to WT bulging as well[21].

813 This left more water volume, and importantly more mass, in the most downstream water bags compared
814 to the upstream bags. This additional mass or bulging effect is evident in the vertex distribution as a function
815 of the Z-position as shown in Figure 4.5 on page 59.

816 Prior PØD analyses have estimated the mass uncertainty using similar toy experiment techniques, but
817 did not integrate them into the BANFF framework. In particular in the ν_μ in CC-0 π analysis[7], the PØD
818 mass had an 1.5% systematic effect on the cross section. Since the PØD mass uncertainty estimate was
819 determined using the same toy experiment variation method, a conservative estimate of 2% on the mass
820 uncertainty is included in this analysis.

821 The PØD and TPC (PØD-TPC) inter-detector track matching efficiency is estimated to have a small
822 systematic effect on the analysis. It was analyzed to have over a 99.8% data and MC efficiency in the single
823 track ν_μ CC-0 π analysis and thus was neglected. However, since this analysis includes > 1 track samples,
824 the matching efficiency for non-single track samples is unknown. The best constraint on multiple track
825 inter-detector matching is from the private T2K technical note on the single bin $\bar{\nu}_\mu/\nu_\mu$ cross section analysis

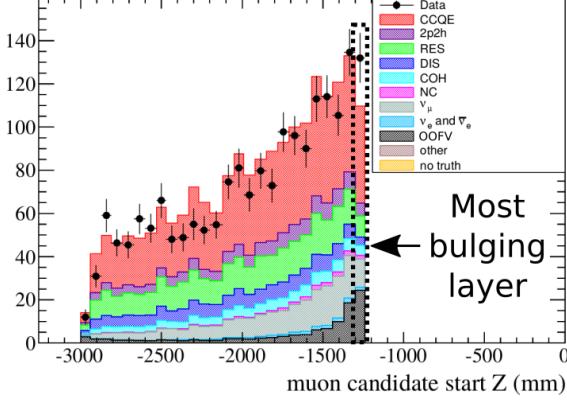


Figure 4.5: Vertex distribution showing evidence of bulging. In the $\bar{\nu}_\mu/\nu_\mu$ cross section ratio analysis, a significant excess of events in the most downstream layer of the PØD (black, dashed line box) was observed. Initially thought to be OOFV events, the analyzers removed the most downstream and upstream layers in their analysis. This distribution was produced using the run 5, RHC period using selection precuts 1 through 4 and a having a positive track in the TPC. Each event is categorized by true interaction mode according to NEUT. This figure was altered for clarity from the following reference [13].

[13]. The analysis estimated the uncertainty at less than 0.14%, albeit using the “pre-Global” technique mentioned in Chapter 3. Because their track matching algorithm is different than Global’s algorithm, the uncertainty is not guaranteed to remain constant across the fit bins. A conservative estimate of 1% for the PØD-TPC matching efficiency was chosen in order to account for the inherent uncertainty in this systematic.

Now that we know the systematics that affect the analysis, we can now begin to understand how the detector systematic penalty term χ^2_{Det} is modeled in the BANFF fit.

4.2.2.3 Toy Experiments and the Detector Systematics Penalty

The bin normalization penalty parameters are restrictions on freely varying fit bins. To determine the correlations between bins, a large ensemble of toy experiments is generated. As described in Section 4.2.2.1, each toy experiment varies event observables, the momentum and angle of the main track, and number of events in a fit bin. The bin normalization parameter for the i th bin, or d_i , is defined as

$$d_i = \frac{\langle N_i \rangle_{\text{toys}}}{N_i}, \quad (4.12)$$

where N_i predicted number of events in fit bin i and $\langle N_i \rangle_{\text{toys}}$ is the average number of events in fit bin i evaluated over all toy experiments (toys). The predicted event rate for bin i is given by

$$N_i = \sum_k^{N_{\text{MC}}} \delta_{i,k}^{\text{bin}} w_k, \quad (4.13)$$

839 where N_{MC} being the number of unweighted MC events, $\delta_{i,k}^{\text{bin}}$ determines if the k th event goes into analysis
 840 bin i as a function of $(p, \cos \theta)$, and w_k is the product of all of the weights applied to the k th event. The
 841 weights used in Eqn. (4.13) are

$$w_k = w_k^{\text{POT}} \times w_k^{\text{Flux}} \times w_k^{\text{xsec}} \times w_k^{\text{Det}}, \quad (4.14)$$

842 (see Eqn. (2.8) for all possible weights). The number of events in fit bin i , averaged over all toy experiments
 843 (toys), is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \langle N_i \rangle_{\text{toys}} &= \frac{1}{N_{\text{toys}}} \sum_{t=1}^{N_{\text{toys}}} (N_i)_t \\ &= \frac{1}{N_{\text{toys}}} \sum_{t=1}^{N_{\text{toys}}} \left(\sum_k^{N_{\text{MC}}} [\delta_{i,k}^{\text{bin}} w_k] \right)_t, \end{aligned} \quad (4.15)$$

844 where now each MC event has a toy variation out of N_{toys} total toys. We average the results of the toys to
 845 smooth out variations among all toy experiments. In this analysis, and in previous BANFF analyses as well,
 846 $N_{\text{toys}} = 2000$ toys were generated as to have a small sample size uncertainty.

847 As stated before, all the penalty parameters are dimensionless and the detector systematics covariance
 848 matrix must be constructed carefully. The bin-to-bin event rate covariance, $V_{i,j}^{\text{Cov}}$, between bins i and j is

$$V_{i,j}^{\text{Cov}} = \frac{1}{N_{\text{toys}}} \sum_{t=1}^{N_{\text{toys}}} ((N_i)_t - \langle N_i \rangle_{\text{toys}}) ((N_j)_t - \langle N_j \rangle_{\text{toys}}), \quad (4.16)$$

849 where $(N_i)_t$ is defined in Eqn. (4.15). We also need to account for statistical uncertainties in the fit bins,
 850 and so let us define $V_{i,j}^{\text{Stat}}$ as

$$V_{i,j}^{\text{Stat}} = \delta_{i,j} \sum_k^{N_{\text{MC}}} \delta_{i,k}^{\text{bin}} w_k^2, \quad (4.17)$$

851 where $\delta_{i,j}$ is the Kronecker delta function. In order to incorporate $V_{i,j}^{\text{Cov}}$ and $V_{i,j}^{\text{Stat}}$ uncertainties, the total
 852 detector covariance matrix, $V_{i,j}^{\text{Det}}$, in the BANFF fit is defined as

$$V_{i,j}^{\text{Det}} = \frac{V_{i,j}^{\text{Cov}} + V_{i,j}^{\text{Stat}}}{N_i N_j}, \quad (4.18)$$

853 which is indeed dimensionless as required by Eqn. (4.12) since we divided out the predicted event rate in
 854 bins i and j .

855 As stated before, the PØD mass and track matching efficiency systematics are treated as uncorrelated
 856 systematics. In order to propagate their systematic uncertainties into the analysis, the detector covariance

857 matrix given in Eqn. (4.18) needs to be updated. The updated covariance matrix is given by

$$V_{i,j}^{\text{Det}} \leftarrow \left(\tilde{V}_{i,j}^{\text{Det}} + \tilde{\sigma}_{\text{Mass}}^2 + \tilde{\sigma}_{\text{Match}}^2 \right) d_i d_j, \quad (4.19)$$

858 where $\tilde{V}_{i,j}^{\text{Det}}$ is the fractional covariance

$$\tilde{V}_{i,j}^{\text{Det}} = \frac{V_{i,j}^{\text{Det}}}{d_i d_j}, \quad (4.20)$$

859 d_i/d_j are the bin normalization parameters, and $\tilde{\sigma}_{\text{Mass}}^2 = 2\%$ and $\tilde{\sigma}_{\text{Match}}^2 = 1\%$ are the PØD mass and PØD-
860 TPC matching efficiency systematic uncertainties, respectively, estimated in Section 4.2.2.2. Together, the
861 two additional sources of uncertainty increase each term in the covariance matrix by $0.0005 d_i d_j$. Specifically,
862 the uncertainty in all the bin normalization parameters (square-root of the diagonal terms in the covariance
863 matrix) increases by about 2.23%. The updated detector covariance matrix now accounts for the PØD mass
864 and TPC matching inefficiency systematics.

865 The penalty term, χ_{Det}^2 , in the fit is given by

$$\chi_{\text{Det}}^2 = \left(\vec{d} - \vec{d}_0 \right)^T \left(V^{\text{Det}} \right)^{-1} \left(\vec{d} - \vec{d}_0 \right)^T, \quad (4.21)$$

866 where \vec{d}_0 is the initial values of the parameters, and V^{Det} is given by Eqn. (4.19).

867 4.2.2.4 Bin Normalization Parameters

868 While there could be one observable normalization for each analysis bin, a single normalization can be
869 assigned to multiple analysis bins. The purpose is to reduce the number of fit parameters since the time to fit
870 increases non-linearly with the number of fit parameters and events. Previously, the observable normalization
871 edges were determined by combining fit bins with “similar” covariance. This method proved problematic since
872 the fit bins with relatively higher statistics were shared with the same observable normalization parameter.
873 This left the remaining low statistics regions of $(p, \cos \theta)$ phase space more susceptible to systematic variations
874 in the toy experiments.

875 A new procedure was developed to improve the shortcomings of old procedure which required careful
876 consideration of the statistical uncertainties and variations between observable normalization prefit values.
877 This procedure can be imagined as reducing the number of contours in a topographic map while considering
878 external constraints from other sensing data. The first step in the procedure is to initialize all of the
879 observable normalization bin edges to be the same as the fit bin edges. All steps after this are performed
880 iteratively.

881 Starting with observable normalization bin with the highest statistics, a decision is made to merge it

882 with all immediate adjacent bins. If the individual fractional errors differ significantly before the merge,
 883 do not merge them. In this analysis, a factor of 10 in fractional uncertainty was determined to sufficiently
 884 describe bin similarity by using values larger and smaller than 10 and observing no significant differences in
 885 the end result. Additionally if the two unmerged bin normalizations differ by more than 10%, perform the
 886 bin merging. This step serves to smooth out the observable normalization prefit space. The procedure is
 887 also written in pseudocode in Algorithm 1.

```

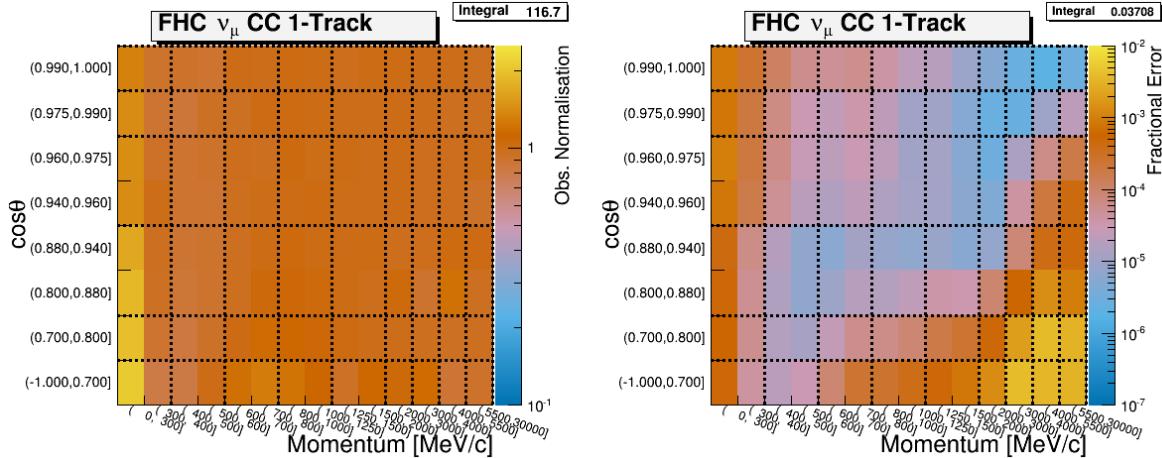
repeat
  redo  $\leftarrow$  False;
  for each normalization bin d do //sorted from min to max  $\delta\%$ 
    for each neighboring analysis bin f do
      d'  $\leftarrow$  normalization bin assigned to f;
      if d' is same as d then
        | Continue to next analysis bin;
      end
      if  $\delta\%(d) \geq 10 \times \delta\%(d')$  then
        | d is assigned as normalization bin for f;
        redo  $\leftarrow$  True;
        | Continue to next analysis bin;
      end
      max_norm  $\leftarrow$  max(norm(d), norm(d'));
      min_norm  $\leftarrow$  min(norm(d), norm(d'));
      if max_norm  $\geq 1.1 \times$  min_norm then
        | d is assigned as normalization bin for f;
        redo  $\leftarrow$  True;
      end
    end
  end
  Recalculate bin normalizations;
  until redo is False;

```

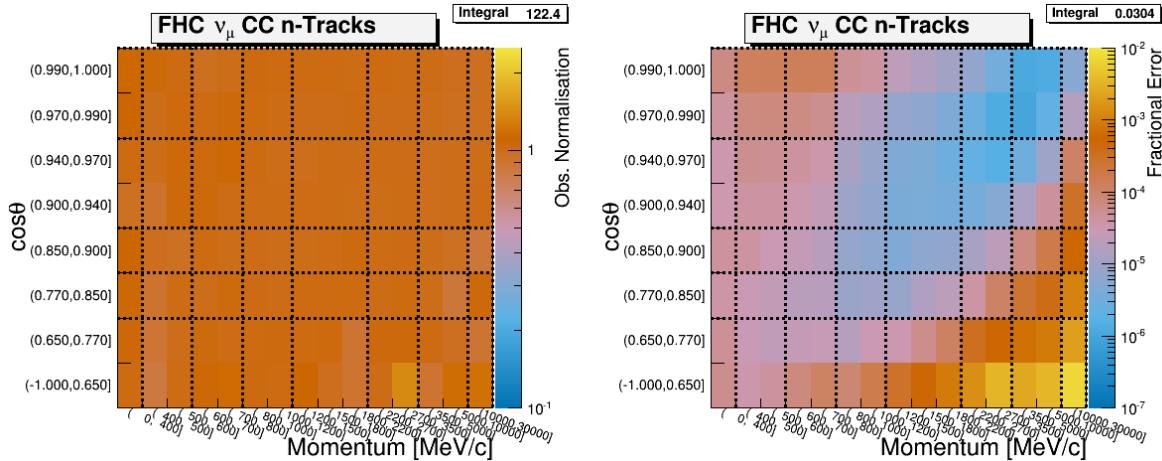
Algorithm 1: Algorithm to merge normalization bins. The “ $\delta\%$ ” operator returns the fractional statistical uncertainty for the bin. Since multiple fit bins can be assigned to a single normalization bin, the statistics of all fits bins are included. The “norm” operator returns the normalization value for a normalization bin determined by Eqn. (4.13). Finally, the min/max functions return the minimum/maximum element in a tuple, respectively.

888 The results of the procedure are shown visually in Figure 4.6 on page 63, Figure 4.7 on page 64, and
 889 Figure 4.8 on page 65. While the problem of the highest statistics bins being assigned to a single observable
 890 normalization parameter is still present, fluctuations between adjacent observable normalization parameters
 891 is iteratively minimized.

892 A considerable drawback to using toy experiments to estimate the bin normalization values and covariance
 893 matrix is that not all detector systematics affect the fit observables ($p, \cos \theta$) in the same way. There are
 894 non-symmetric systematics and they are especially non-Gaussian in their effects. Therefore, the covariance
 895 matrix from Eqn. (4.18) is not an exact representation of the detector systematics. To demonstrate this,



(a) The ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track sample

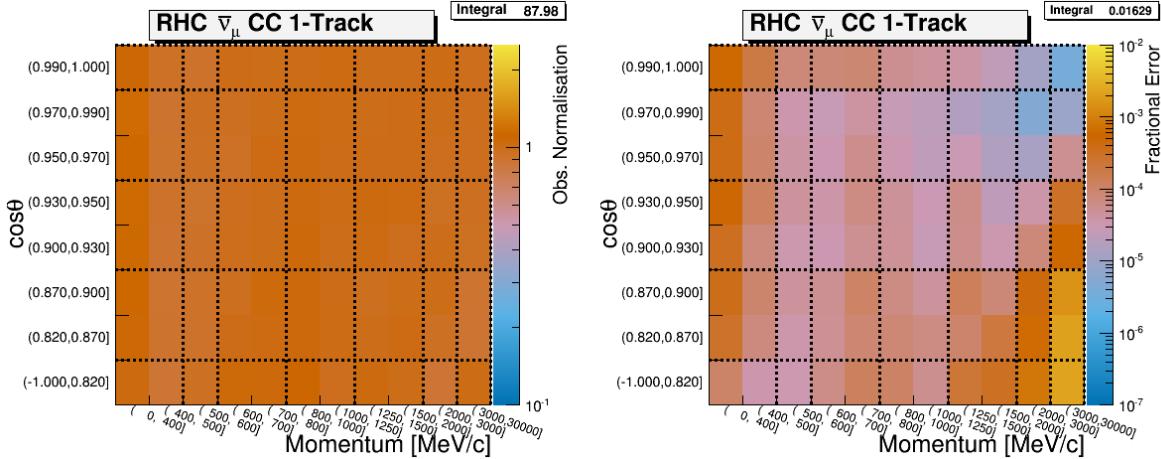


(b) The ν_μ in FHC Mode CC N-Tracks sample

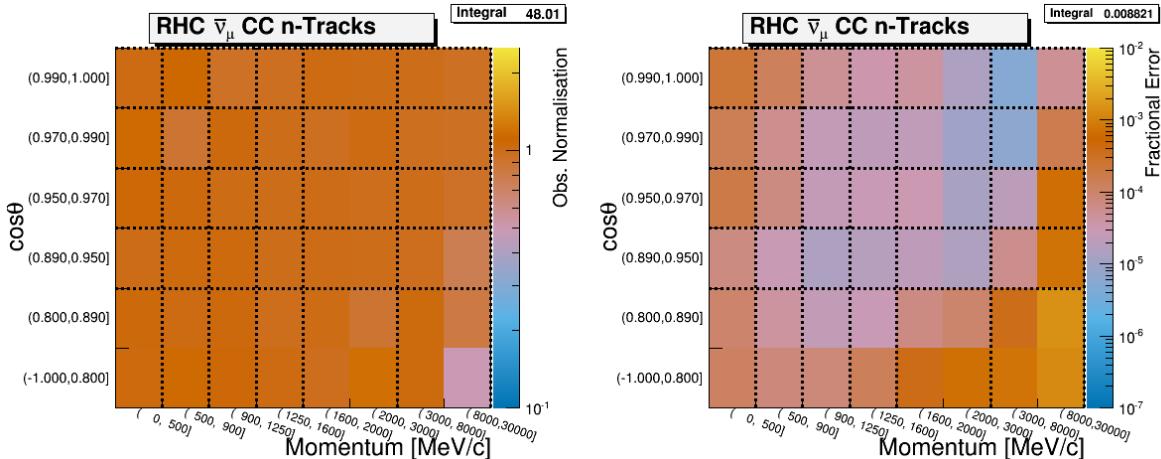
Figure 4.6: Bin normalization edges for the ν_μ in FHC Mode samples. The left and right plots show the bin normalization and the bin statistical fractional error, respectively, if each fit bin had a single bin normalization. The dashed lines indicate the edges of the bin normalization parameters finalized for this analysis. Water-in and water-out modes are qualitatively the same.

896 results of varied number of events are shown in Figure 4.9 on page 66. However, the bin normalization
 897 standard deviations are very wide and able to effectively cover the range of possible bin normalizations,
 898 which minimizes the non-Gaussian effects of the systematic. All the varied toy experiment results are
 899 provided in Appendix C.

900 The detector systematic that had the largest effect on the observable normalization prediction was the
 901 PØD energy loss resolution (ELossRes) which alters the amount of particle energy deposited in the PØD.
 902 This systematic was developed for the ν_μ CC- 0π cross section analysis, it was identified as the largest
 903 detector systematic uncertainty in the cross section measurement[22]. When the deposited energy in the
 904 PØD is varied, it also changes the distance the truth matched particle travels in the PØD. Hence, this

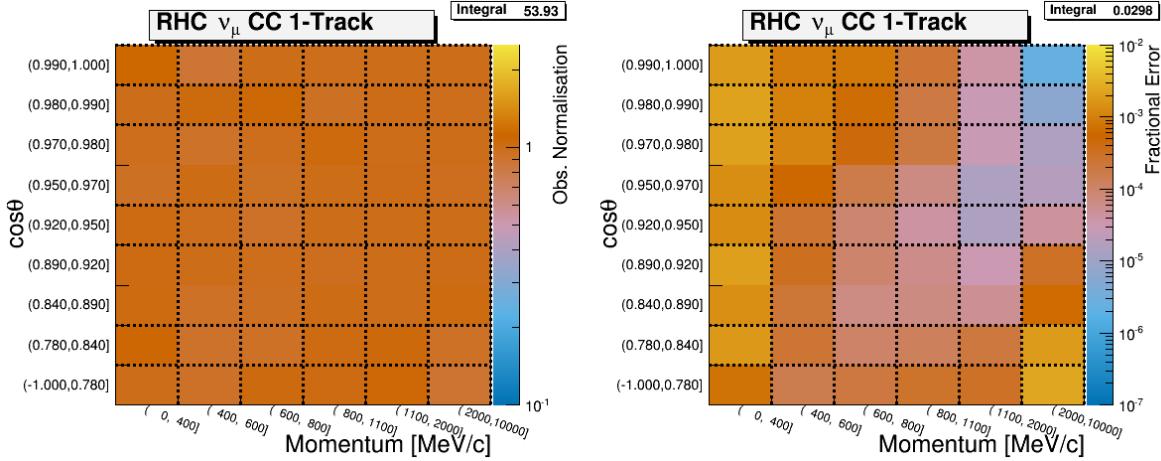


(a) The $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track sample

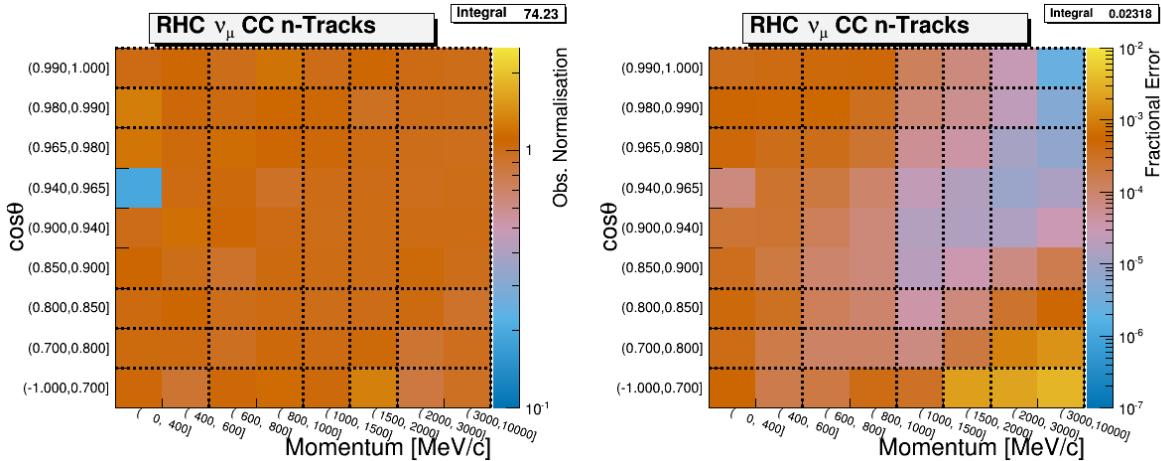


(b) The $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks sample

Figure 4.7: Bin normalization edges for the $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode samples. The left and right plots show the bin normalization and the bin statistical fractional error, respectively, if each fit bin had a single bin normalization. The dashed lines indicate the edges of the bin normalization parameters finalized for this analysis. Water-in and water-out modes are qualitatively the same.



(a) The ν_μ in RHC CC 1-Track sample



(b) The ν_μ in RHC CC N-Tracks sample

Figure 4.8: Bin normalization edges for the ν_μ Background in RHC Mode samples. The left and right plots show the bin normalization and the bin statistical fractional error, respectively, if each fit bin had a single bin normalization. The dashed lines indicate the edges of the bin normalization parameters finalized for this analysis. Water-in and water-out modes are qualitatively the same.

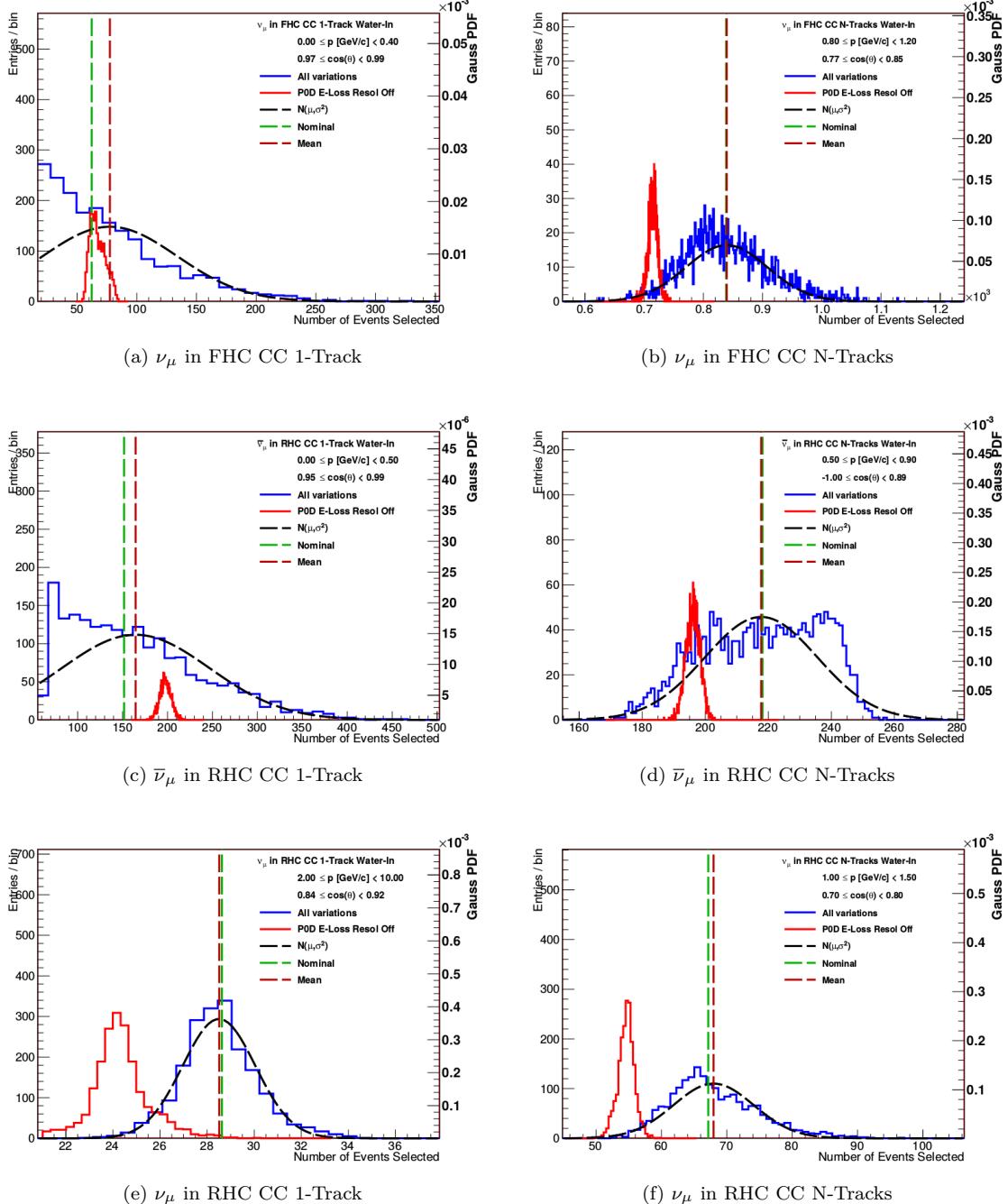


Figure 4.9: Event variations in representative observable normalization bins. Shown in each sub-figure the varied event rate from all toy experiments in a particular observable normalization bin. The blue curve has all the systematics enabled while the red curve has the ELossRes systematic disabled. Vertical dashed lines show the unvaried, weighted MC prediction and varied mean of all toy experiments. The ratio of the horizontal positions of each vertical line is the prefit normalization value for that bin. A Gaussian with variance extracted from the covariance matrix is shown to illustrate the bin's estimate on the normalization uncertainty.

905 systematic changes the likelihood of a particle being reconstructed as a track. The observed effect is that
906 for bins with relatively low muon momentum, the number of predicted events can vary in a non-Gaussian
907 manner as shown in Figure 4.9 on page 66.

908 An unexpected phenomenon was observed when comparing the toy experiments with and without the
909 ELossRes variation applied. With the ELossRes variation disabled in the toy experiments, a relatively large
910 shift in the bin prediction was observed compared to the nominal prediction. This shift was expected, but
911 what was not expected was the direction of the shift as shown in Figure 4.9 on page 66. In most cases, the
912 shift is below the nominal MC value. However, in many of the bins, that the shape location of the prediction
913 is above the expectation. This behavior was unexpected prior to running the toy experiment variations.

914 A relationship between the prediction shape location and selection purity as a function of $(p, \cos \theta)$ was
915 discovered. In high purity $(p, \cos \theta)$ -regions of the 1-Track samples, the shape location of the prediction in
916 the disabled ELossRes toy experiments was below the nominal MC prediction. When the 1-Track sample
917 purity was lower, however, the shape location was above it. This effect is likely due to events migrating from
918 the 1-Track samples into the N-Tracks samples due to multiple particles in the event.

919 The finalized observable normalization bins are listed below. There are in total $N_d = 461$ bin normaliza-
920 tion parameters. The covariance matrix used in the BANFF fit is shown in Figure 4.10 on page 69. Their
921 respective fit indices, prefit values, and prefit standard deviations are tabulated in Appendix A.

922 • The ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track samples bin normalization edges:

923 – p [GeV/c]: 0, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.25, 2, 3, 4, 5.5, 30

924 – $\cos \theta$: -1, 0.7, 0.8, 0.94, 0.975, 0.99, 1

925 • The ν_μ in FHC Mode CC N-Tracks samples bin normalization edges:

926 – p [GeV/c]: 0, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.2, 2.2, 3.5, 10, 30

927 – $\cos \theta$: -1, 0.77, 0.85, 0.9, 0.97, 1

928 • The $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track samples bin normalization edges:

929 – p [GeV/c]: 0, 0.5, 0.6, 0.8, 1.25, 2, 3, 30

930 – $\cos \theta$: -1, 0.82, 0.9, 0.95, 0.99, 1

931 • The $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks samples bin normalization edges:

932 – p [GeV/c]: 0, 0.5, 0.9, 1.25, 1.6, 3, 30

933 – $\cos \theta$: -1, 0.89, 0.95, 0.97, 0.99, 1

- 934 • The ν_μ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track samples bin normalization edges:

935 – p [GeV/c]: 0, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.1, 2, 10

936 – $\cos \theta$: -1, 0.78, 0.84, 0.92, 0.95, 0.98, 0.99, 1

- 937 • The ν_μ in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks samples bin normalization edges:

938 – p [GeV/c]: 0, 0.6, 1, 1.5, 2, 10

939 – $\cos \theta$: -1, 0.7, 0.8, 0.85, 0.98, 0.99, 1

940 To better understand how effective the choice of bin normalizations parameters are at characterizing
 941 the data variance, principal component analysis was performed using all the available toy experiments.
 942 Principal component analysis is the process of a eigenvalue decomposition of a square matrix, M . The
 943 principal components of M , which describe the data variance, are the eigenvectors. The relative importance
 944 of each eigenvector is set by the magnitude of the associated eigenvalue.

945 Using this prescription, we define the sample variance, S , as

$$S = \frac{1}{N_{\text{toys}}} X^T X,$$

946 where X is a $N_{\text{toys}} \times N_d$ matrix of the predicted number of events (not the normalization!) in each normal-
 947 ization bin. The eigenvalue decomposition of S is given by

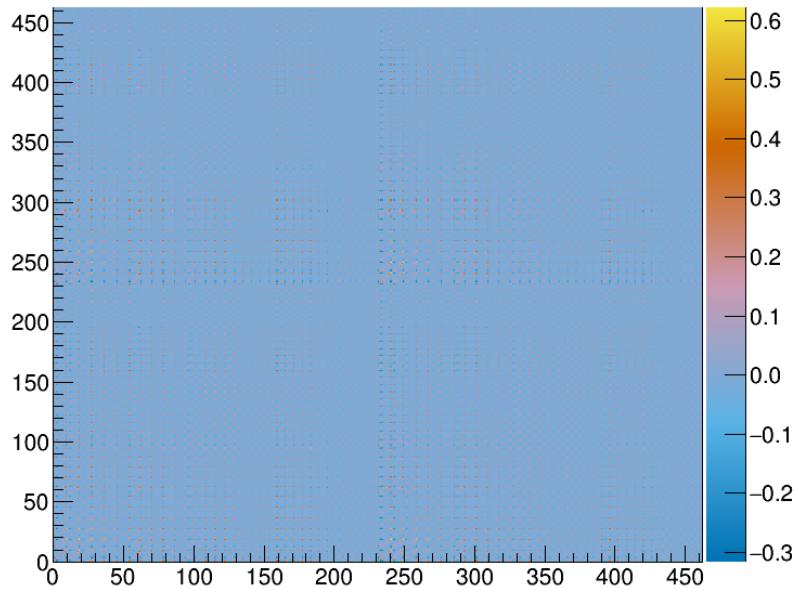
$$S = U^T \Lambda U,$$

948 where U is the eigenvector matrix of S and Λ is a diagonal matrix of the S matrix eigenvalues. What is
 949 useful using principal component analysis is that the eigenvalues and eigenvectors are sorted from largest
 950 to smallest magnitude. The sample variance eigenvalues are shown in Table 4.3 on page 70. The first, and
 951 hence largest, eigenvalue is two orders of magnitude larger than the next largest eigenvalue, which means
 952 that the majority of the bin-to-bin variance can be explained by the first eigenvector. The first eigenvector's
 953 coefficients are shown in Figure 4.11 on page 70. We see that all the components are negative and clustered.
 954 This result is interpreted to mean we can expect the bins normalizations postfit values to shift all together
 955 uniformly.

956 Additionally, we can estimate the effective degrees of freedom for the bin normalization parameters. The
 957 effective degrees of freedom is given by

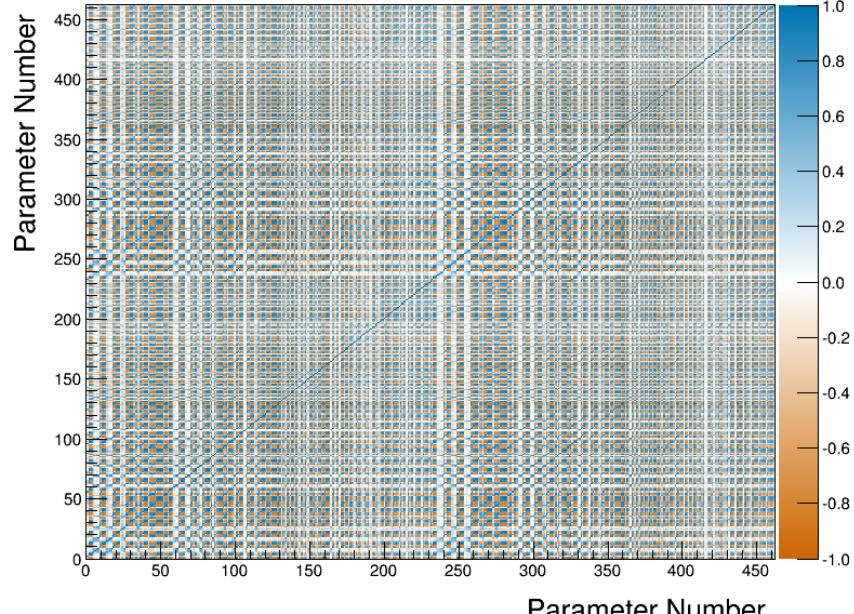
$$\text{df}(r) = \sum_{i=0}^{N_d} \frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_i + r}, \quad (4.22)$$

Updated Covariance



(a) Covariance matrix

Prefit Detector Correlation Matrix



(b) Correlation matrix

Figure 4.10: Detector penalty covariance matrix. Shown in figure (a) is covariance matrix and (b) is the correlation matrix. Note that the parameter indices, which represent the bin normalization indices, are offset from their fit indices value by 99.

Table 4.3: Eigenvalues of the sample covariance. The values are sorted from largest to smallest in magnitude. Note that the parameter indices, which represent the bin normalization indices, are offset from their fit indices value by 99.

Index	0	1	2	3	...	458	459	460	461
Eigenvalue	2029	16.45	12.87	11.10	...	0.05325	0.05129	0.04955	0.03992

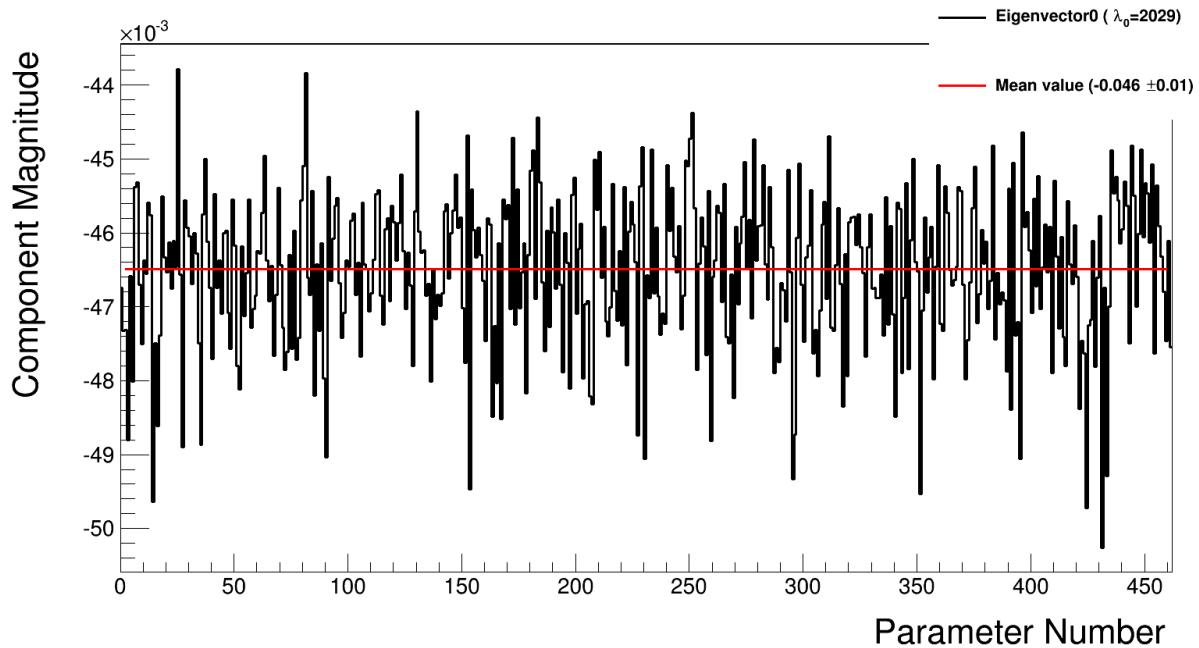


Figure 4.11: Principal component for the sample variance. This is the eigenvector associated with the largest eigenvalue of magnitude. Each parameter coefficient refers to the slope of the axis that describes most of the variance in the sample. The coefficients are all negative and are of similar magnitude. Together, they suggest all the normalization parameters respond linearly and uniformly. Note that the parameter indices, which represent the bin normalization indices, are offset from their fit indices value by 99.

where λ_i are the eigenvalues of Λ and r is a tunable parameter[16]. The idea behind Eqn. (4.22) is that although all N_d coefficients will be non-zero, they are restricted to vary by the magnitude of r . In particular, r represents the regularization strength for the detector systematics penalty, which is set to one ($r = 1$) in the BANFF fit. If there was no (regularization) penalty, or $r = 0$, then the number of degrees of freedom is $df(0)=N_d$. It is found that there are about 137 effective degrees of freedom for the bin normalization parameters, or 29% of N_d . This suggests that a much smaller number bin normalization parameters can effectively describe the sample variance. This is particularly important to consider for a future BANFF fit analysis since this can provide a computational performance while maintaining predictability power in the ND constraint measurement. No further reduction in the number of bin normalization parameters were pursued due to time constraints.

4.2.3 Cross Section Model

There are a number of neutrino-nucleus interaction model parameters implemented in the BANFF fit to account for the uncertainties in cross section measurements. They are frequently updated to account for new models and constraints from external data. The cross section models used in this analysis use the T2K 2017 parameterization, which is a canonical set of parameters shared among all analyses in T2K. A gross description of the cross section model is provided here with a full description in the following reference[?].

There are three types of cross section parameters: shape, normalization, and functional. A cross section shape parameter, x^{Shape} , is defined as a shift in the location of a certain feature in the cross section. The shape parameters are stored in one dimensional splines

$$w(x^{\text{Shape}}) = \frac{d^n \sigma(x^{\text{Shape}})}{dz^n} / \frac{d^n \sigma(x_0^{\text{Shape}})}{dz^n},$$

where $d^n \sigma/dz^n$ is a n dimensional cross section of z dependent parameters, and x_0^{Shape} is the nominal value of the shape parameter. As a design choice, the shape location parameters all start with a prefit value of zero (0). A cross section normalization parameter, x_i^{Norm} , is defined as

$$x^{\text{Norm}} = \frac{p'}{p}, \quad (4.23)$$

where p and p' are NEUT nominal and ND constrained parameters, respectively. And finally functional parameters are scalars to model a cross section function of a true kinematic. For example, if a cross section is given by $\sigma(x) = mx + b$, m and b are the functional parameters in the model. Combining these parameters

983 into a single vector \vec{x} , the cross section penalty term, χ_{Det}^2 , is given by

$$\chi_{\text{Det}}^2 = (\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0)^T (V^{\text{xsec}})^{-1} (\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0),$$

984 where \vec{x}_0 is the initial values of the cross section parameters, and V^{xsec} is the cross section model covariance
985 matrix.

986 The next sections deal with the model parameterizations and systematic uncertainties in the NEUT
987 version 5.3.3[17] interaction library which is used in T2K MC and oscillation analysis.

988 4.2.3.1 The CC-0 π Model

989 The cross section models with the largest impact on T2K's oscillation sensitivity are CCQE and CCQE-like
990 interactions, collectively called CC-0 π . At energies near the ν_e appearance maximum, $E_\nu = 0.6$ GeV, the
991 CCQE interaction is the largest contributor to the neutrino cross section as shown in Figure ?? on page
992 ???. The nominal CCQE model in NEUT is a Spectral Function (SF) from Benhar *et al*[23]. An alternative
993 CCQE model incorporates the Llewellyn-Smith dipole axial form factor³[24, 25] and BBBA05 vector form
994 factors coupled to a Smith-Moniz Relativistic Fermi Gas[26, 27, 28] (RFG). A CCQE-like excitation mode
995 involves correlated nucleon pair scattering called “2 particle, 2 hole”[15] (2p2h). An additional nuclear model
996 called the “Random Phase Approximation” (RPA)[29, 30] is used to modify single nucleon scattering
997 by accounting for nucleon correlations inside the nucleus. The default CC-0 π model for T2K analyses
998 is the combination of the Llewellyn-Smith+RFG model, 2p2h excitation, and RPA nuclear model. This
999 combination was selected due to poor data matching with the SF model[17].

1000 The CC-0 π model has three CCQE parameters: the dipole axial form factor mass M_A^{QE} from the
1001 Llewellyn-Smith model, and two Fermi momentum parameters p_F , one for ^{12}C and one for ^{16}O that de-
1002 scribe the momentum of nucleons on the surface of a RFG. In the past, using these parameters has been
1003 shown to work as effective parameters in T2K when unconstrained. In this analysis, these three parameter
1004 are unconstrained. In other words, a flat prior is used for M_A^{QE} , p_F^C , and p_F^O .

1005 For the 2p2h excitation, there are a total of five parameters to describe the model. Three are normalization
1006 terms: the ν interaction on ^{12}C , the $\bar{\nu}$ interaction on ^{12}C , and the scaling for $^{12}\text{C} \rightarrow ^{16}\text{O}$. The remaining
1007 two systematic parameters in the 2p2h excitation are shape parameters, one for ^{12}C and one for ^{16}O . They
1008 are used constrain the interplay of the contributing modes in 2p2h. One contributing mode is the Meson
1009 Exchange Current (MEC) which involves a virtual meson exchange between the nucleons. The other mode is
1010 nucleon-nucleon (NN) correlations which involves virtual particle exchange. A shape value of -1 determines

³A form factor is a measure of scattering amplitude in the form of the Fourier transform of some charge distribution.

1011 2p2h is completely due to MEC, 0 is the nominal MC 2p2h model, and +1 determines 2p2h is completely due
1012 to NN. Any differences in the event rate in the region between ± 1 is absorbed by a interference term. However,
1013 since no existing T2K nor external neutrino data can constrain the neutrino-induced 2p2h interaction, a flat
1014 prior is set for all 2p2h parameters.

1015 The other nuclear interaction in the CC-0 π model uses the Nieves RPA model[30] to describe nucleon
1016 correlations. The RPA model primarily alters the single nucleon cross section and has dependence on both
1017 E_ν and Q^2 . A functional weighting scheme called “BeRPA” having only Q^2 dependence was found to work
1018 well to mimic the inherent uncertainties in the Nieves RPA model. The BeRPA functional is given by

$$w(Q^2) = \begin{cases} A\beta_0^3(x) + B\beta_1^3(x) + p_1\beta_2^3(x) + D\beta_3^3(x) & Q^2 \leq U \\ 1 + p_2 \exp(-E [Q^2 - U]), & Q^2 > U \end{cases} \quad (4.24)$$

1019 where $x = Q^2/U$, $\beta_i^n(x)$ are the Bernstein polynomials[31]

$$\beta_i^n(x) = \binom{n}{i} x^i (1-x)^{n-i} \quad x \in [0, 1], \quad (4.25)$$

1020 p_1 and p_2 absorb the continuity conditions,

$$p_1 = D + \frac{UE(D-1)}{3}, \quad p_2 = D-1, \quad (4.26)$$

1021 and A , B , D , E , and U are the functional parameters. The parameter U is fixed to prevent unwieldy
1022 correlations from appearing.

1023 4.2.3.2 The CC-1 π Model

1024 Another important exclusive channel in NEUT is resonance states that produce a single pion or CC-1 π . The
1025 CC-1 π model incorporates the Rein-Seghal model of neutrino-induced Δ resonance decay[32, 33, 34, 35] with
1026 lepton mass corrections[36, 37]. There are just three tunable parameters in the model. They are resonant
1027 axial mass M_A^{Res} , the axial form factor normalization C_A^5 , and the isospin=1/2 ($I_{1/2}$) background normaliza-
1028 tion. These three parameters are known to effectively describe neutrino-induced single pion production data
1029 from Brookhaven National Laboratory[38] and Argonne National Laboratory[39]. It is important to know
1030 that M_A^{Res} and C_A^5 are strongly anticorrelated due to the parameterization of the form factor

$$f(Q^2) = C_A^5 \left(1 + \frac{Q^2}{(M_A^{\text{Res}} c^2)^2} \right)^{-2}. \quad (4.27)$$

1031 **4.2.3.3 Coherent Pion Production**

1032 Coherent scattering refers to scattering where the wavelength of the incoming particle is larger than the
1033 target. In the case of coherent neutrino-nucleus scattering, the neutrino's de Broglie wavelength is larger than
1034 the size of the nucleus. In the scattering, no quantum numbers are exchanged, but the nucleus experiences a
1035 momentum boost. In coherent pion production, the in-flight virtual boson is converted into a pion with that
1036 pion exchanging a Pomeron[40] with the nucleus. The coherent scattering model is described by Rein-Sehgal
1037 [41]. Lookup tables are used to scale the cross section to external data[17] and the Berger-Sehgal model
1038 [37]. Three tunable normalization parameters are used describe the coherent production model: CC on ^{12}C ,
1039 CC on ^{16}O , and NC on all nuclei. As a design choice, both CC parameters are 100% correlated with one
1040 another, meaning that any change in one parameter changes the other identically.

1041 **4.2.3.4 High Energy Scattering Model**

1042 There are two parameters that describe high energy neutrino scattering. One is a CC deep inelastic scattering
1043 (DIS) interaction shape parameter called "CC DIS". The other is a normalization for NC interactions called
1044 "NC Other". The CC DIS parameter, which also includes multiple pion production, is modeled as a function
1045 of E_ν with a simple uncertainty relation of

$$\frac{0.4}{E_\nu \text{ [GeV]}} (\%),$$

1046 where the uncertainty at 4.0 GeV is 10%. The NC Other parameter is a normalization on NC DIS, single kaon
1047 production, single η -meson production, and NC elastic processes with a flat 30% fractional uncertainty[17].

1048 **4.2.3.5 Final State Interactions**

1049 Final state interactions[42] (FSI) are effects that alter final state pions from neutrino-nucleus events before
1050 the pion exits the nucleus. The microscopic model in NEUT is a cascade implementation of the Salcedo-Oset
1051 model[43] which describes interactions in the nucleus as probabilities of position and momentum tuned to
1052 the world data[44]. These processes are divided into six classes with one parameter for each. These classes
1053 are the low energy inelastic scattering (INEL), high energy INEL, pion absorption (ABS), pion production
1054 (PROD), low energy charge exchange (CEX), and high energy CEX. The low and high energy transition for
1055 both the inelastic scattering and charge exchange processes occurs at $p_\pi = 500$ MeV/c.

1056 **4.2.3.6 Fixed Parameters**

1057 As mentioned in the CC-0 π model, the BeRPA U parameter is fixed to minimize correlations with the other
 1058 BeRPA scale parameters. However, there are four other fixed normalization parameters in the BANFF fit
 1059 since they correspond to SK only parameters. They are included in the fit in order to maintain consistency
 1060 between the ND280 constraint and oscillation analysis parameterizations. In other words, they are spectators
 1061 in the BANFF fit. These parameters are the CC ν_e/ν_μ event rate ratio, CC $\bar{\nu}_e/\bar{\nu}_\mu$ event rate ratio, NC-1 γ
 1062 event rate, and NC other far detector event rate.

1063 **4.2.3.7 Prefit Values and Covariance Matrix**

1064 There are a total of 31 cross section parameters in the BANFF fit, five of which are fixed. The fit parameters
 1065 are listed in Table 4.4 on page 75 with the associated covariance matrix shown in Figure 4.12 on page 77.
 1066 Following the definition of the flux and bin normalization parameters, cross section parameters are defined
 1067 as fractional differences either in shape, scale, or normalization. If no prefit uncertainty is shown in Table
 1068 4.4 on page 75, and emphasized using red font, then the parameter had a flat prior assigned. A model
 1069 parameter with an asterisk (*) next to it is fixed in the fit. Abbreviations used in this table are “dim.-less”
 1070 for dimensionless, “norm.” for normalization, “Near” for ND280, “Far” for Super-Kamiokande, and “bkg”
 1071 for background. Parameters with physical units are shown in both dimensionless and dimensional values for
 1072 comparison. Prefit values are relative to the NEUT nominal value.

Table 4.4: Cross section model parameters in the fit. See the text
 for a full description.

Fit index	Topology	Model	Parameter	Prefit
562	All	FSI	Low energy INEL	0 ± 0.41
563			High energy INEL	0 ± 0.34
564			PROD	0 ± 0.41
565			ABS	0 ± 0.5
566			Low energy CEX	0 ± 0.57
567			High energy CEX	0 ± 0.28
568	CC-0 π	Llewellyn-Smith	M_A^{QE} (dim.-less)	1
			M_A^{QE} (GeV/c ²)	1.20
569		RFG	p_F^C (dim.-less)	1
			p_F^C (MeV/c)	217

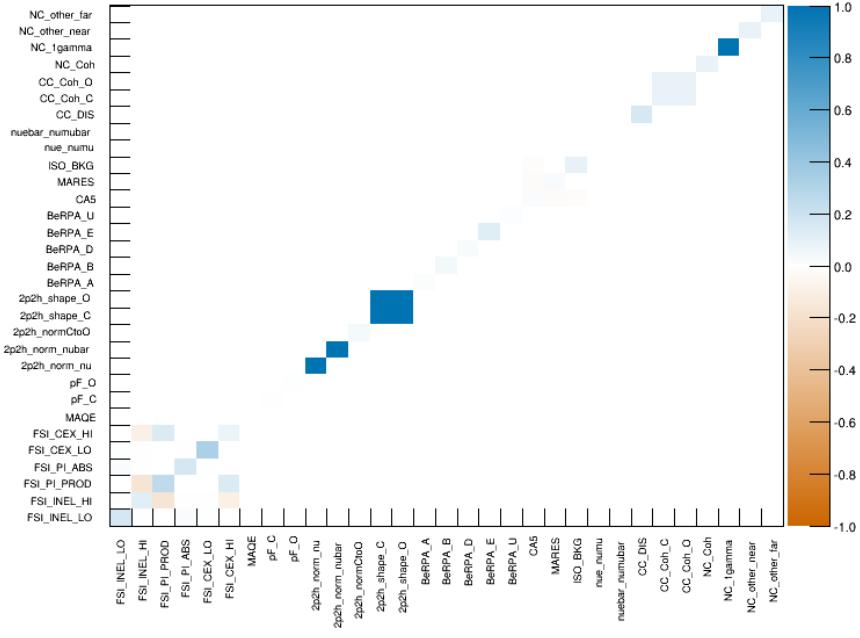
Fit index	Topology	Model	Parameter	Prefit
570	Nieves 2p2h		p_F^O (dim.-less)	1
			p_F^O (MeV/c)	225
571		ν norm. on ^{12}C	ν norm. on ^{12}C	1
572			$\bar{\nu}$ norm. on ^{12}C	1
573			$^{12}\text{C} \rightarrow ^{16}\text{O}$ norm.	1
574			^{16}C shape location	0
575			^{12}O shape location	0
576		BeRPA	A	0.59 ± 0.118
577			B	1.05 ± 0.21
578			D	1.13 ± 0.1695
579			E	0.88 ± 0.352
580			U^*	1.2 ± 0.1
581	CC-1 π	Rein-Seghal resonant 1 π prodction	C_A^5	0.96 ± 0.148
582			M_A^{Res} (dim.-less)	1.1263 ± 0.157
			M_A^{Res} (GeV/c 2)	1.07 ± 0.15
583			$I_{1/2}$ bkg. norm.	0.74 ± 0.307
584	Other	Event rate at SK	CC- ν_e/ν_μ^*	1 ± 0.0282
585			CC- $\bar{\nu}_e/\bar{\nu}_\mu^*$	1 ± 0.0282
586		Coherent pion production	CC DIS shape location	0 ± 0.4
587			CC norm. on ^{12}C	1 ± 0.3
588			CC norm. on ^{16}O	1 ± 0.3
589			NC norm.	1 ± 0.3
590		Event rate	NC-1 γ^*	1 ± 1
591			NC Other Near	1 ± 0.3
592			NC Other Far*	1 ± 0.3

1073

1074 4.3 Summary

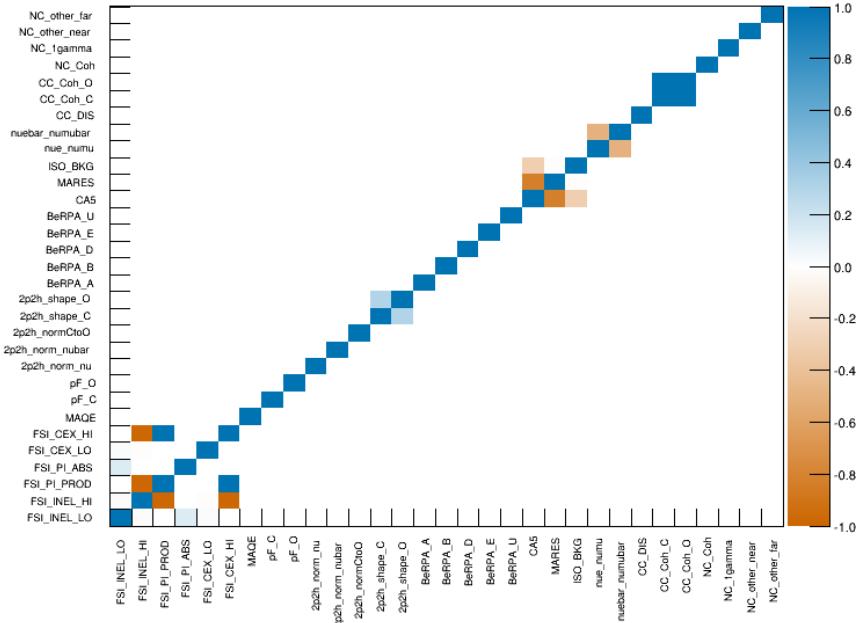
1075 This chapter has described all the fit bins and parameters that go into the BANFF fit. For the fit bins,
 1076 they are used in the LLR term to model the best possible fit between data and MC without any constraints.

Prefit XSec Covariance Matrix



(a) Covariance matrix

Prefit XSec Correlation Matrix



(b) Correlation correlation

Figure 4.12: Cross section parameters prefit covariance and correlation matrices.

1077 However, since there are known systematic uncertainties in the flux, detector inefficiencies, and cross sections,
1078 we have described their parameterizations to force the fit work within those constraints. The flux model
1079 is constrained by T2K primary and secondary beamline data while the cross sections are constrained by
1080 external data. Finally, the detector systematics are determined via an ensemble of toy experiments based
1081 on well established control samples in the ND280 detector.

1082 The next chapter describe the set of validation studies used to examine how the BANFF fit performs.

1083 **Chapter 5**

1084 **Validation of the BANFF Fit**

1085 **Procedure**

1086 This chapter will present the checks, tests and validations of the BANFF fit using the MC simulation as
1087 input. The test using the weighted MC as the data is referred as an Asimov¹ data fit[45]. There next are two
1088 other validation tests that use two different data sets that have altered events weights (reweighted) compared
1089 to the MC. These are referred to as fake data sets.

1090 The chapter is presented in the following order. The first topic is the Asimov data fit discussed in Section
1091 5.1. The following section explores the results of the two fake data fits in Section 5.2. A chapter summary
1092 is provided in Section 5.3.

1093 **5.1 Asimov Data Fit**

1094 Asimov data refers to replacing the ensemble of simulated data sets by a single representative one[45]. In
1095 this analysis, this involves fitting the MC data set to itself for the primary purpose of checking the closure of
1096 the fitting framework. The Asimov set is produced with the same models as is implemented in the fitter and
1097 has all parameters set to their prior central values as defined in Chapter 4. Instead of statistically sampling
1098 from the MC, which can insert statistical variations into the fit, the Asimov data set is created by scaling
1099 the set down to the full T2K POT with additional finer corrections like flux and cross section weights. The
1100 prefit correlation matrix is shown in Figure 5.1 on page 80.

1101 In addition to running an Asimov fit, other metrics were examined in the Asimov set. Shown first is a

¹An Asimov data refers replacing the ensemble of simulated data sets by a single representative one.

Prefit Correlation Matrix

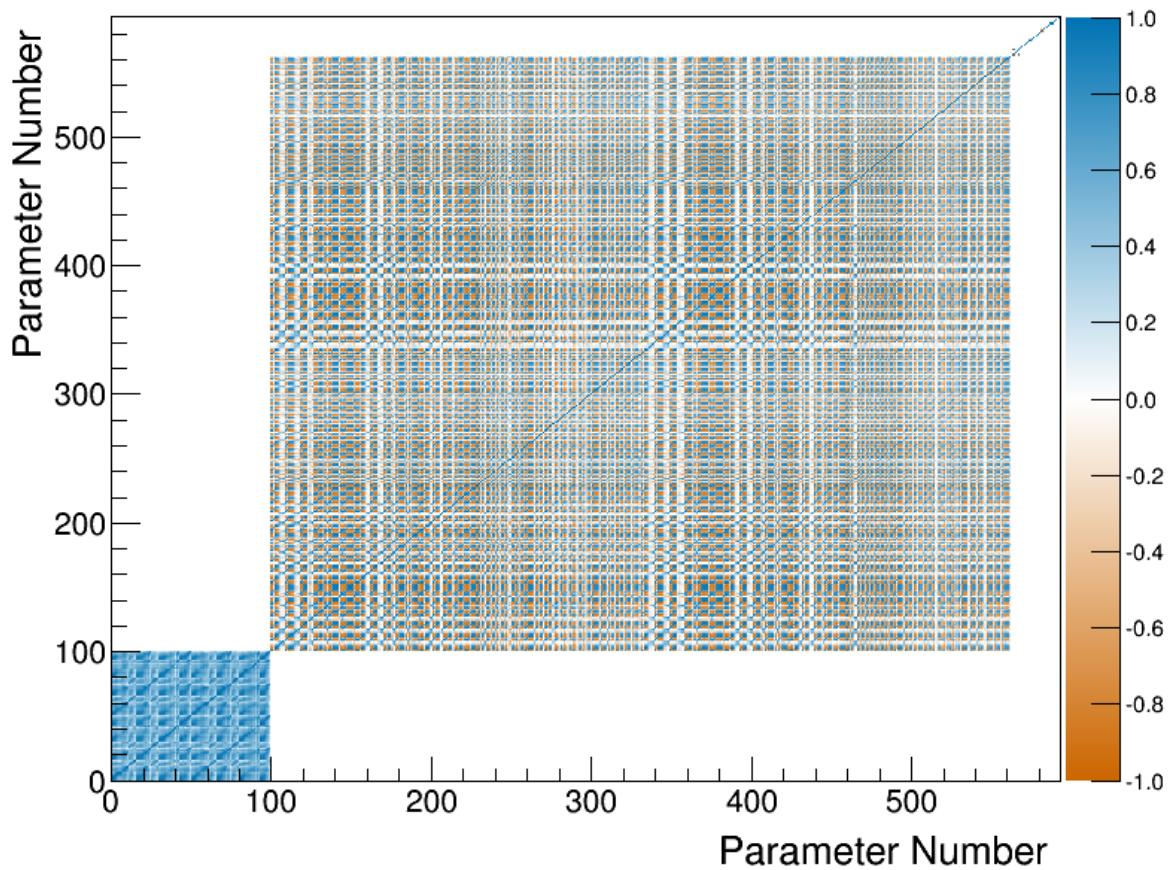


Figure 5.1: Complete prefit correlation matrix for the BANFF fit. The first 100 parameters are the flux bins. Between 100 and 561 are the bin normalization parameters. Finally 562 through 592 are the cross section parameters.

1102 comparison of the event rates before and after applying weights to the MC. Next is an examination of the
1103 cross section weight functions. Finally is a set of scans of the test statistic space to check that the sample
1104 and penalty terms are behaving as expected. Then the Asimov data set fit is examined.

1105 **5.1.1 Event Rate**

1106 Shown in Table 5.1 on page 82 are the event rates for the various samples for the Asimov fit. The data events
1107 column refers to real T2K data collected in ND280. The proceeding columns refer to MC events only after
1108 applying different weights. The POT weight is a gross normalization that scales the MC event rate to the
1109 data rate. The other weights, which were discussed in Chapter 2, are the flux, cross section, and detector
1110 corrections. As expected, we see that applying the POT weight scales the MC event rate close to that of the
1111 data. The other weights are fine tuning corrections to the rate from known systematics like flux and cross
1112 sections. The set of samples after applying all the weights is referred to as Asimov data set.

Table 5.1: Event rate table for Asimov set. The “Raw MC” column refers the number of events in the sample from the nominal MC prediction without any weights applied. From left to right, applications of weights are applied to understand their affect on the samples. The “POT only” column refers to applying the POT weight to all events. Columns with “POT+Flux”, “POT+xsec”, and “POT+Det” refer to applying the POT weight together with the flux, cross section, and detector weights, respectively. The “Prefit” column has the POT, flux, cross section, and detector (POT+Flux+xsec+Det) weights all multiplied together.

Sample name	Data events	Raw MC events	Application of weights				Prefit
			POT only	POT+Flux	POT+xsec	POT+Det	POT+flux+xsec+Det
ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	27151.00	526226.00	26270.98	28766.86	24222.45	26286.14	27327.94
ν_μ N-Trks	31013.00	529538.00	26708.61	31464.27	26267.19	26708.74	31098.20
$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	8779.00	176007.00	9152.04	9365.78	8321.76	9161.91	8461.37
$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	4613.00	93132.00	4876.93	5014.74	4652.01	4876.81	4802.12
ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	3502.00	56861.00	2933.20	3182.20	2747.29	2938.29	3025.76
ν_μ RHC N-Trks	5424.00	85599.00	4460.10	4988.89	4413.01	4464.45	4956.19
ν_μ 1-Trk Air	23504.00	309373.00	23383.39	25319.17	21594.49	23402.63	23603.03
ν_μ N-Trks	32736.00	371986.00	28495.10	33255.58	27822.42	28505.66	32302.08
$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	6681.00	75374.00	7374.13	7512.47	6732.25	7381.37	6767.79
$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	4437.00	47951.00	4689.16	4820.43	4446.52	4690.57	4544.72
ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	2324.00	20943.00	2049.01	2198.46	1916.33	2052.56	2067.12
ν_μ RHC N-Trks	4801.00	42098.00	4119.63	4586.22	4050.71	4122.39	4567.72
Total	154965.00	2335088.00	144512.28	160475.06	137186.41	144591.53	153524.03

1113 **5.1.2 One Sigma Variation of Cross Section Parameters**

1114 It is difficult to predict the impact of cross section parameters variations in the BANFF fit since the fit
1115 samples contain many interaction modes themselves. In particular, a single parameter variation can also be
1116 explained by many parameters individually varied. To understand the effect of the cross section parameter
1117 variations on the fit samples, each cross section parameter was varied by ± 1 standard deviation. This
1118 also ensures the spline weight functions, which are generated for each event prior to the BANFF fit, are
1119 functioning properly. The results of the variations are shown in Appendix C.

1120 **5.1.3 Log-Likelihood Scans**

1121 Log-likelihood scans of the sample and penalty terms were examined in the Asimov data set. The results of
1122 the scans are shown in Figure 5.2 on page 84 with comparisons between the PØD-only samples and FGD-
1123 only samples shown. It can be seen that the PØD-only data has similar sensitivity and shape dependence
1124 on the flux parameters to that of the FGD-only data. Also observed is that the penalties are the identical
1125 for both PØD- and FGD-only sets and parabolic in shape as expected since the penalties are modeled using
1126 a Gaussian. The complete set of scans is contained in Appendix D and Appendix E.

1127 **5.1.4 Fit Results**

1128 The postfit results of the Asimov data fit are shown from Figure 5.3 on page 85 to Figure 5.6 on page 88. In
1129 order to provide a unified graphical representation for all the parameters, the prefit and postfit cross section
1130 shape parameters are adjusted to be relative to one (1).

1131 We see that the postfit parameters have uncertainties that are different compared to their prefit values.
1132 This is expected since correlations between the sub-matrices in the covariance matrix, which were assumed
1133 uncorrelated to start, have been calculated. The complete postfit correlation matrix is shown in Figure 5.7
1134 on page 89 and the flux and cross section only correlation matrix is shown in Figure 5.8 on page 89. We
1135 observe significant anti-correlations between each of the sub-matrices, which is predicted from Eqn. (2.7)
1136 since any increase in one parameter weight forces a decrease in the others.

1137 **5.2 Fake Data Fits**

1138 In this section, we examine the results of BANFF fits when given data sets with nonphysical alterations. As
1139 stated earlier, these are called fake data sets since we are treating these as data in the fit. The fake data
1140 sets initially start as the Asimov data set and have variations applied to them. Here we are only interested

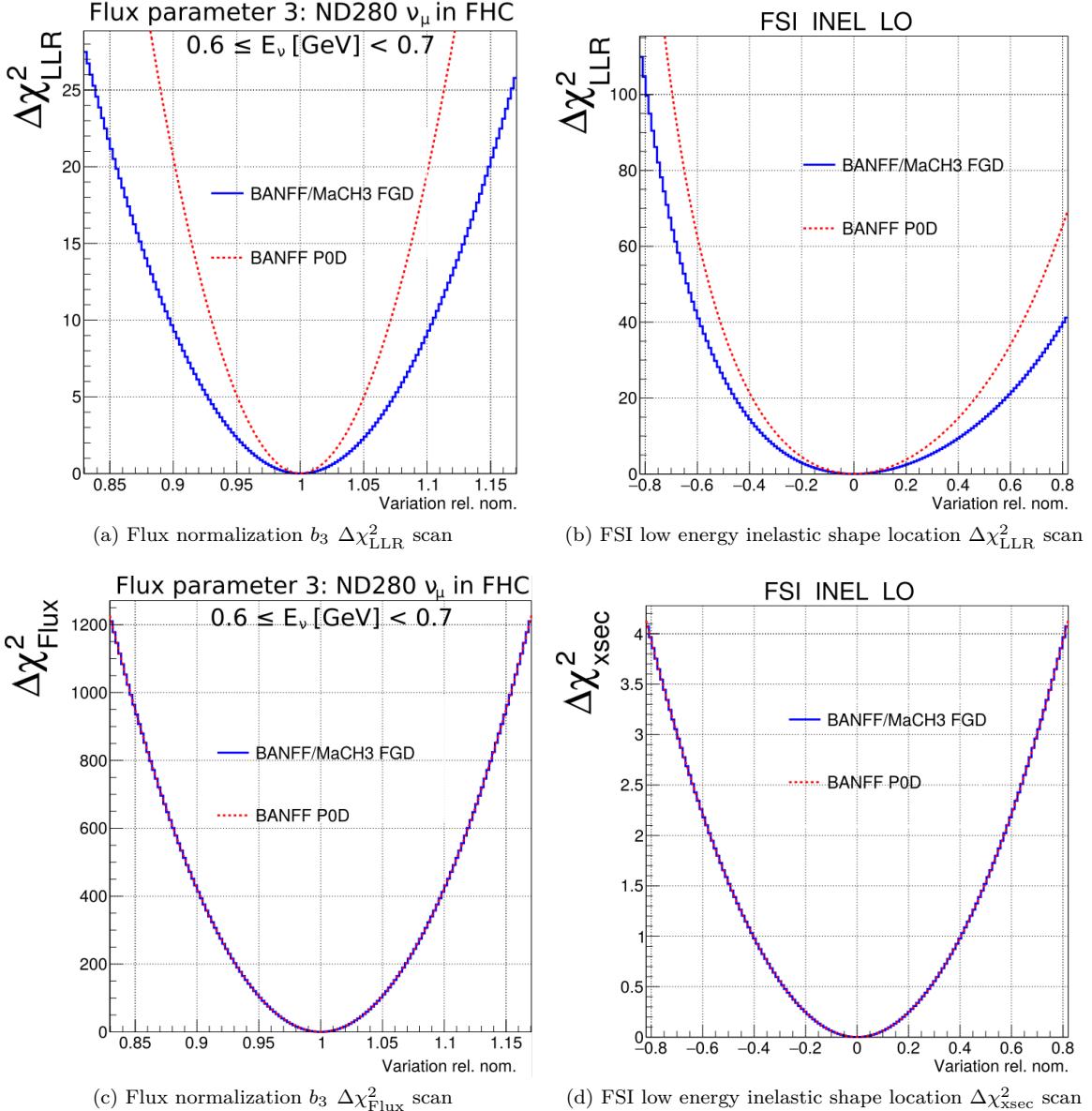


Figure 5.2: Comparison of $\Delta\chi^2$ scans for variations in fit parameters in the Asimov set. Two parameters are varied: parameter 3 (left) corresponding to a flux bin normalization and 562 (right) corresponding to a FSI shape location parameter. The top panel shows the change in the LLR test statistic $\Delta\chi^2_{\text{LLR}}$ while the bottom panel shows the penalty terms. In all sub-figures are comparisons between the BANFF/MaCH3 FGD 2017 results[2] against the BANFF PØD-only results. Special thanks goes to Clarence Wret (c.wret@rochester.edu) of the University of Rochester for generating the plots.

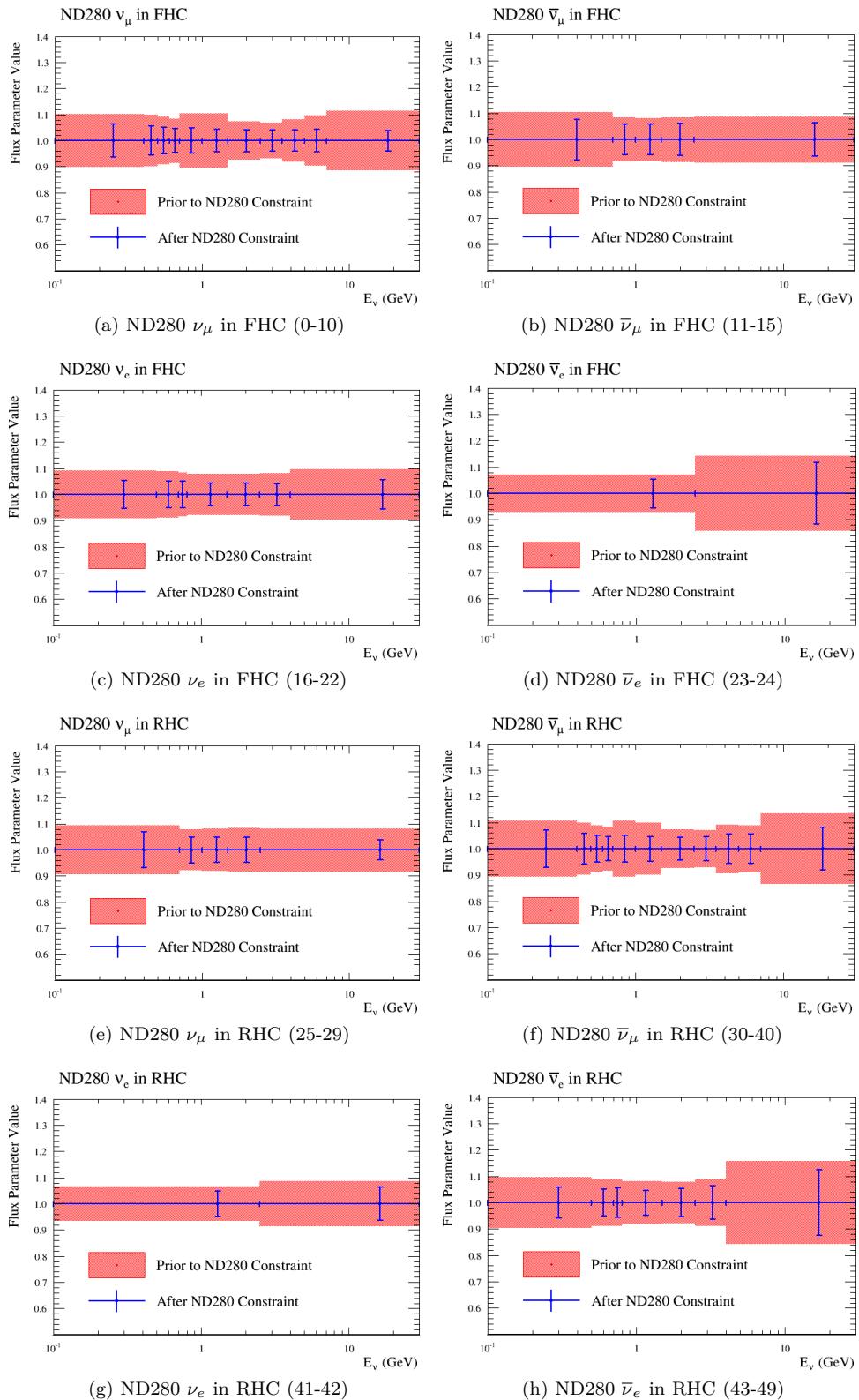


Figure 5.3: Asimov fit results for the Flux at ND280. The numbers in parentheses indicate the fit indices.

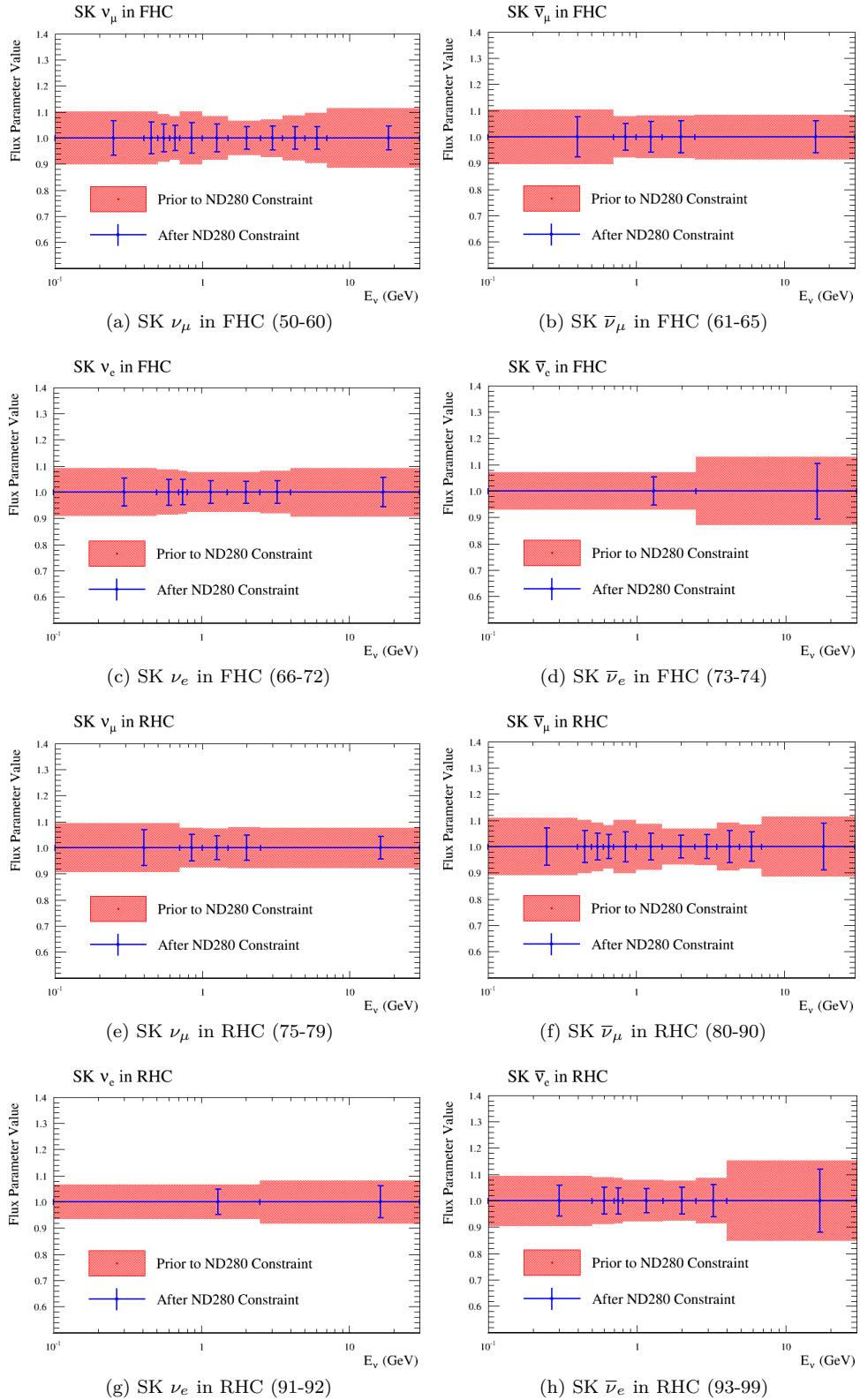


Figure 5.4: Asimov fit results for the Flux at Super-K. The numbers in parentheses indicate the fit indices .

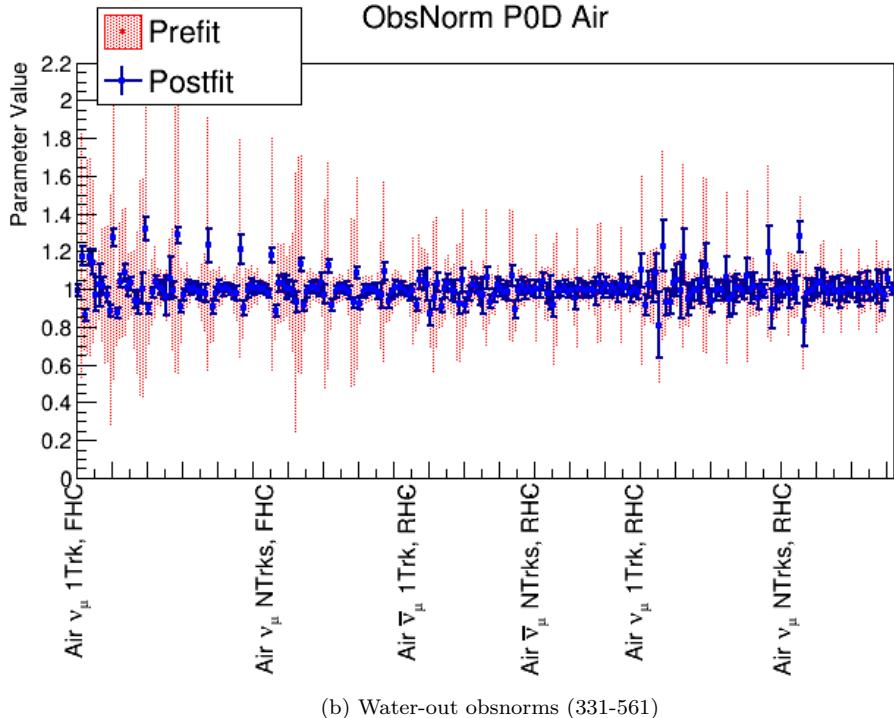
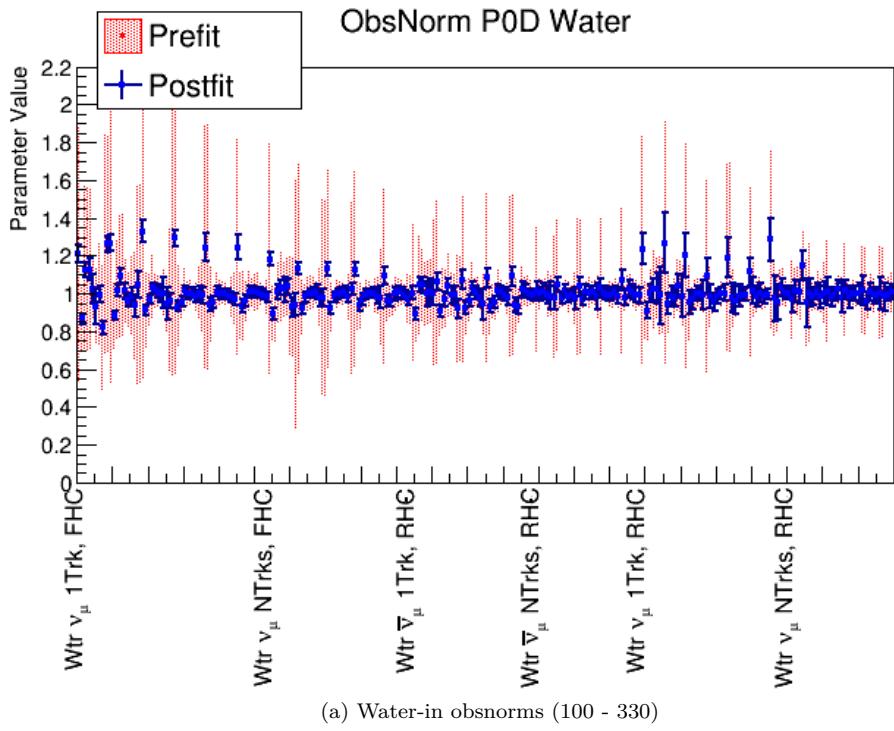
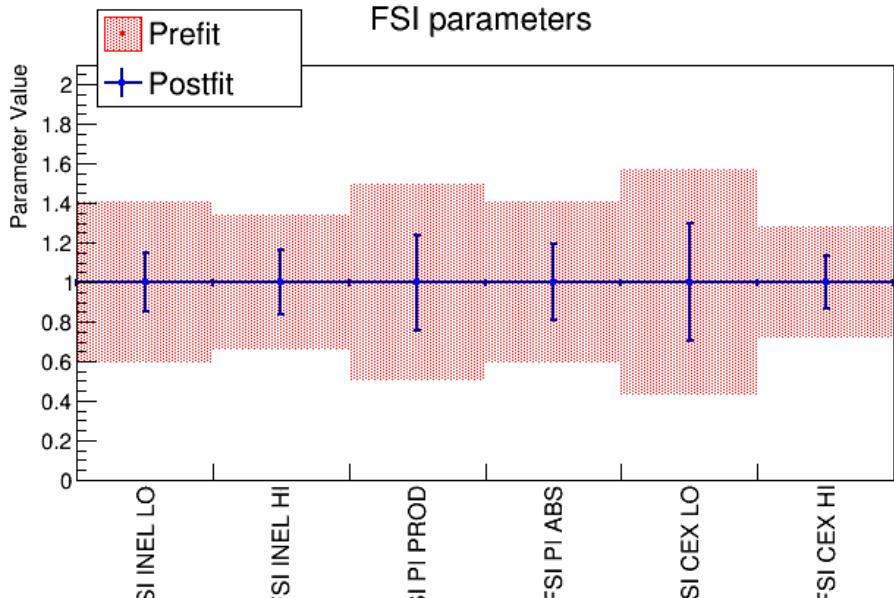
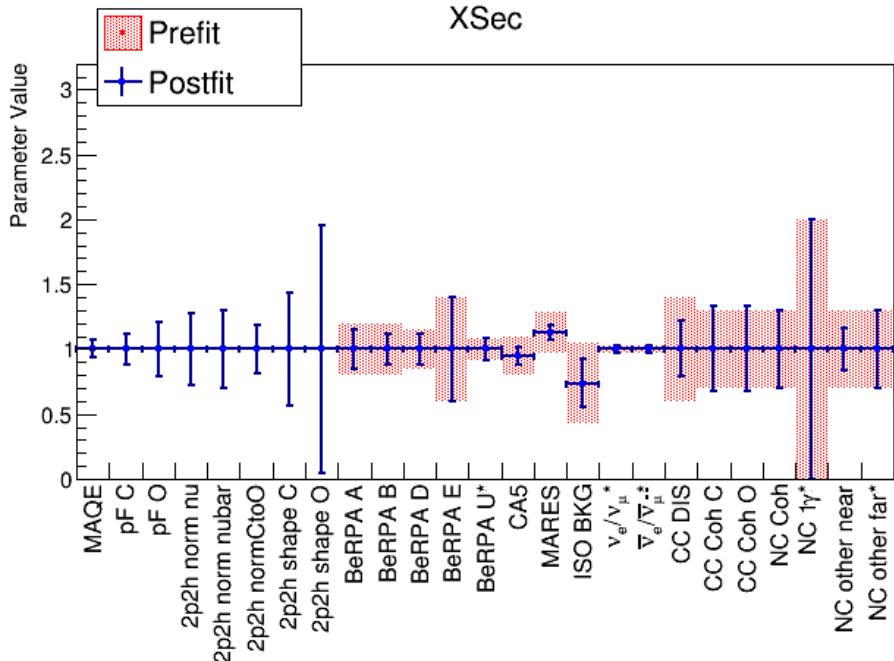


Figure 5.5: Asimov fit results for the obsnorm parameters. The numbers in parentheses indicate the fit indices. The large jumps in the bin normalization parameters is an artifact of the indexing choice with the indices increasing in increasing momentum in constant angular slices. Compare the changes in the bin normalizations in the ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track in Figure 4.6 on page 63.



(a) FSI (562-567)



(b) Cross Section (568-592)

Figure 5.6: Asimov fit results for the FSI and cross section parameters. The numbers in parentheses indicate the fit indices. In order to provide a consistent presentation of parameter changes between prefit and postfit among all parameters, shape location and scale parameters are adjusted to prefits of one (1). In effect, the value and uncertainties for all parameters are fractional changes.

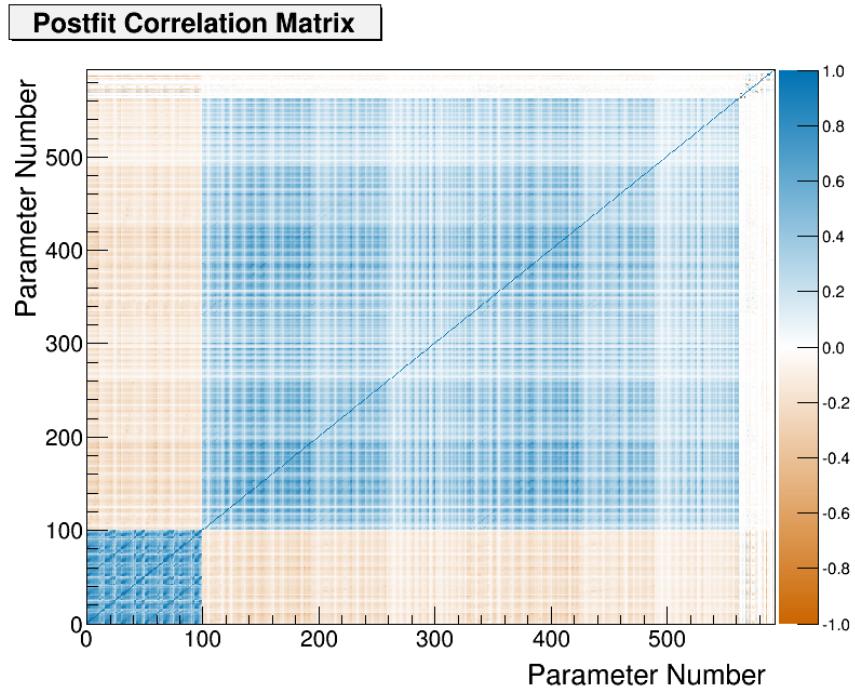


Figure 5.7: Complete postfit correlation matrix for the Asimov data fit.

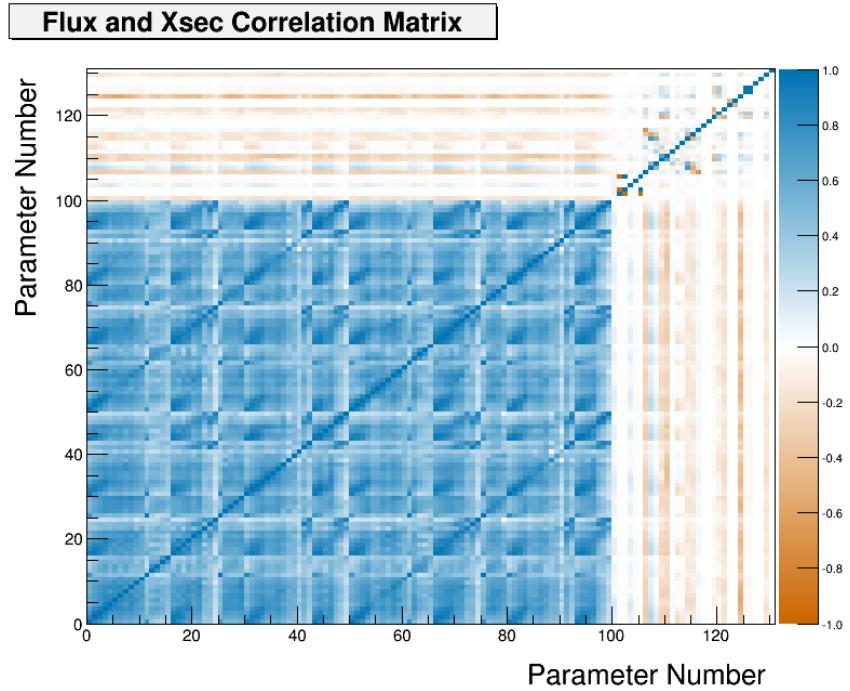


Figure 5.8: Flux and cross section postfit correlation matrix for the Asimov data fit. The parameters from 1-100 are the flux parameters and all parameters after are the cross section.

1141 in varying the flux and cross section parameters since they are the parameters that are propagated to the
1142 oscillation analysis. There were two fake data sets generated for the tests. One data set varies the neutrino
1143 flux in a single flux bin and the other varies the single pion production rate.

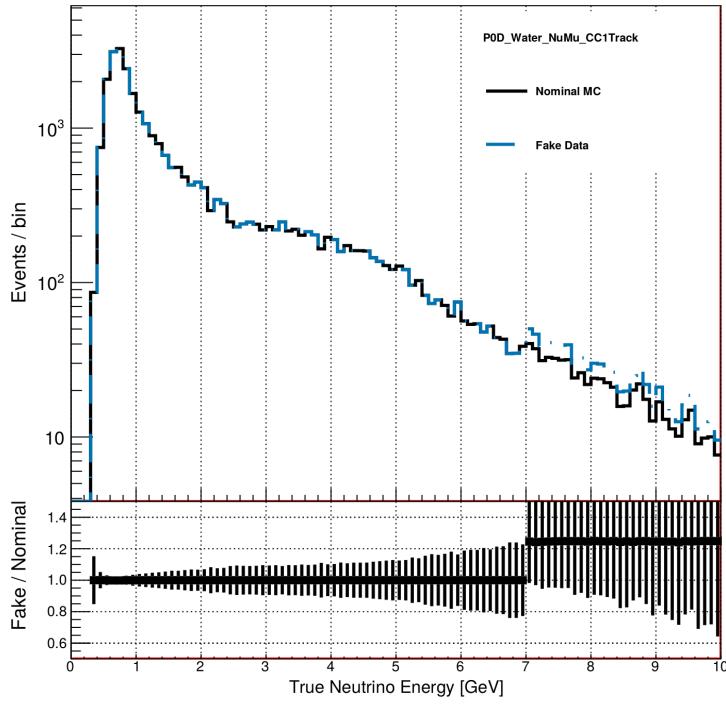
1144 While other fake data sets could be generated that are more or less similar to the Asimov data set, that
1145 is not the purpose of fitting to fake data sets. *The purpose of these tests is to show the fit can converge when*
1146 *provided with non-Asimov data sets and we can understand the results.* It is known in the BANFF group
1147 that the BANFF fitting software is not guaranteed to converge on a global minimum when using altered
1148 Asimov data. In particular, fitting FGD-only data generated from random and uncorrelated variations of all
1149 fit flux, cross section, and bin normalization parameters, 127 out of 500 fits ($\sim 25\%$) reported fit convergence
1150 problems. So convergence is not assured in all situations, but is possible. We can establish that a credible
1151 PØD-only real data fit result is possible by demonstrating 1) the BANFF fit converges with PØD-only fake
1152 data and 2) that we can sensibly understand those fit results.

1153 The information provided from fake data tests is also useful to understand possible biases in the fit
1154 results. For instance, since the PØD samples have a relatively low sensitivity to CC- 1π interactions, real
1155 differences between data and MC could be explained by variations in non CC- 1π model parameters. We will
1156 get a sense of the biases in the following two fake data tests. The first fake data test analyzed is referred
1157 to as the “High Energy Neutrino Flux Variation” which varies the high energy ν_μ flux in FHC mode. The
1158 following fake data test is referred to as the “Single Pion Event Rate Variation” which alters the single pion
1159 production event rate uniformly.

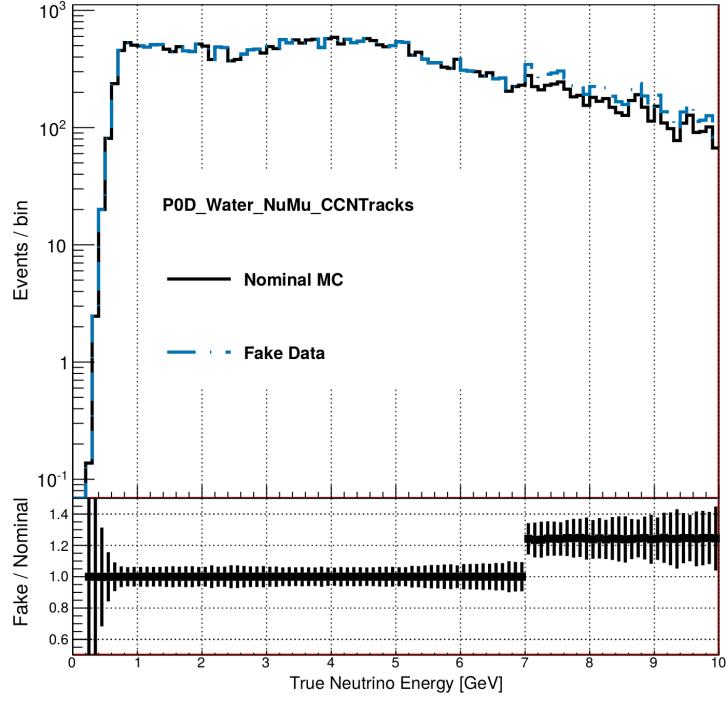
1160 5.2.1 High Energy Neutrino Flux Variation

1161 This fake data set is almost identical to the Asimov data set expect an arbitrarily large increase in the ν_μ
1162 flux between 7 and 30 GeV by +25% in FHC mode only. This variation was chosen since this energy range
1163 corresponds precisely to flux parameter b_{10} and it could affect all analysis bins. The true neutrino energy
1164 distribution of the fake data used in this study is shown in Figure 5.9 on page 91 and Figure 5.10 on page
1165 92.

1166 The postfit parameter plots are shown in Figure 5.11 on page 93. We see that the target flux parameter
1167 b_{10} has significantly increased from its prefit value by almost +20%. However, due to correlations in the flux
1168 covariance matrix, other flux parameters have also changed. The BANFF fit prefers to increase the previous
1169 energy flux parameter and the high energy ν_e flux parameters as well. While we saw that the flux and
1170 hence event rate was not changed in the RHC samples, the RHC flux parameters are also slightly affected.
1171 However, the RHC flux parameters are still well within prefit uncertainties. The statement is true for the



(a) The ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track sample



(b) The ν_μ in FHC Mode CC N-Tracks sample

Figure 5.9: Neutrino energy distributions in the High Energy Neutrino Flux variation fake data set. The fake data (dashed-blue) is nearly identical to the Asimov set (black) except the +25% increase in the ν_μ in FHC mode rate at energies greater than 7 GeV. In the figures, “Nominal MC” refers to the Asimov prediction and “Fake Data” is the altered data set. The ratio of the fake data to the nominal MC is shown below each histogram with the errors being statistical only.

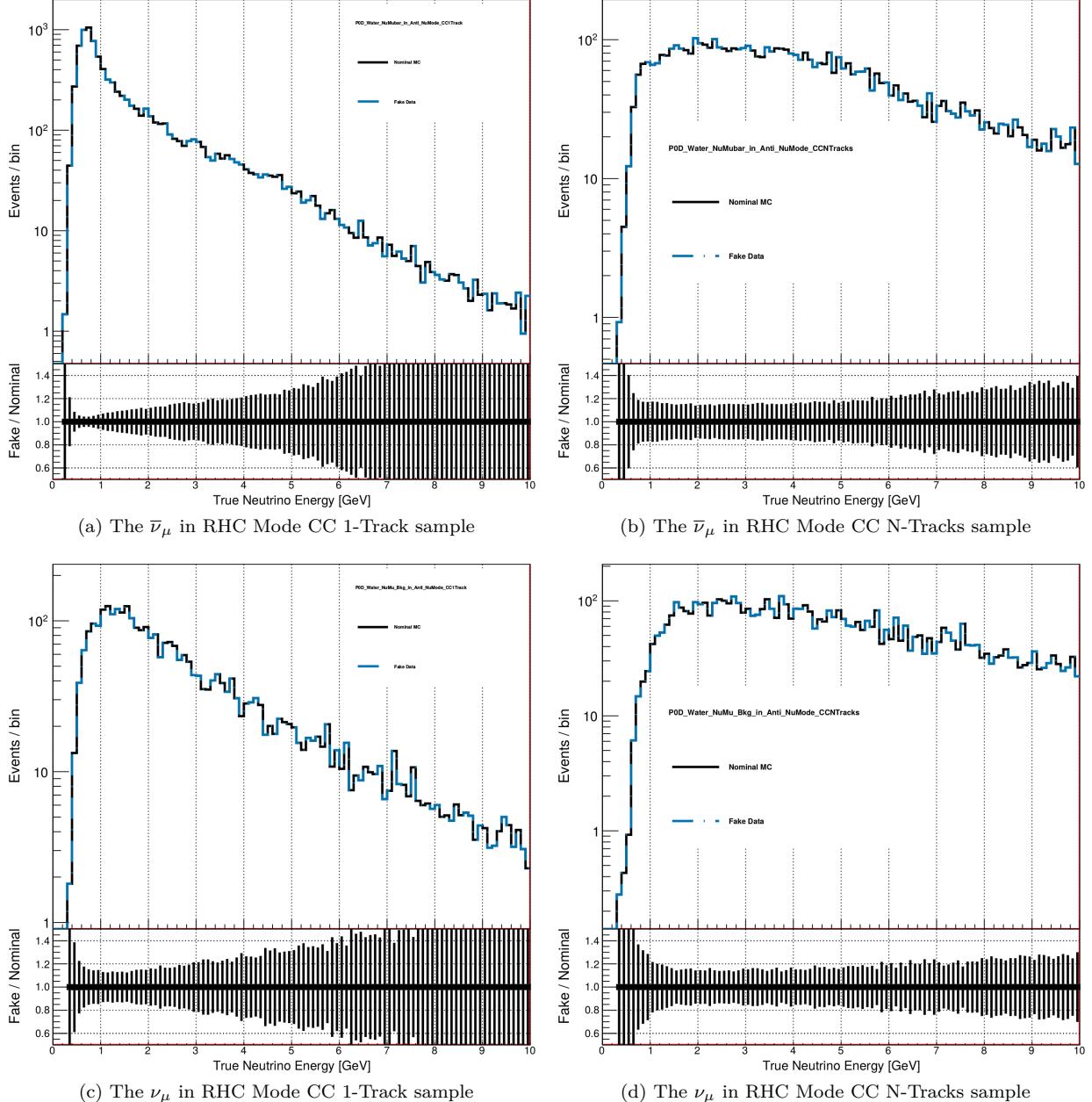
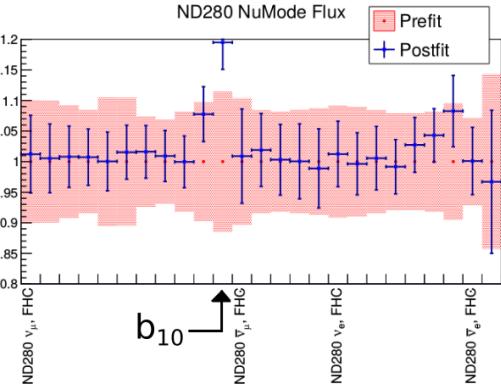
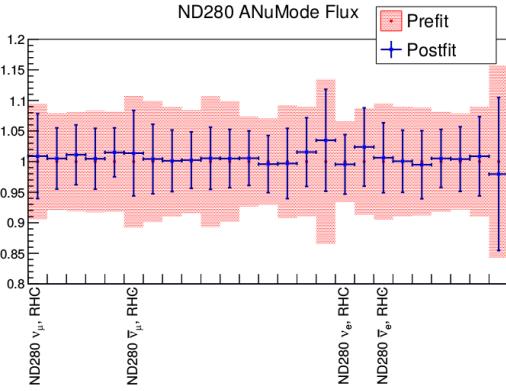


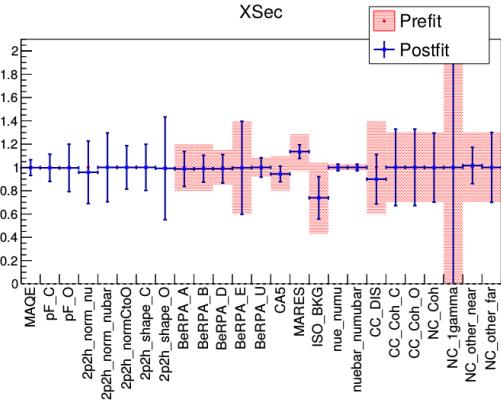
Figure 5.10: Neutrino energy distributions in the High Energy Neutrino Flux variation fake data set (continued). The fake data (dashed-blue) is nearly identical to the Asimov set (black) except the +25% increase in the ν_μ in FHC mode rate at energies greater than 7 GeV. In the figures, “Nominal MC” refers to the Asimov prediction and “Fake Data” is the altered data set. The ratio of the fake data to the nominal MC is shown below each histogram with the errors being statistical only.



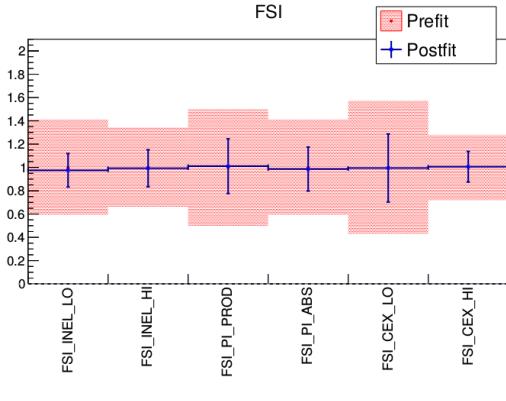
(a) The ND280 FHC mode flux parameters



(b) The ND280 RHC mode flux parameters



(c) Cross section parameters



(d) The FSI parameters

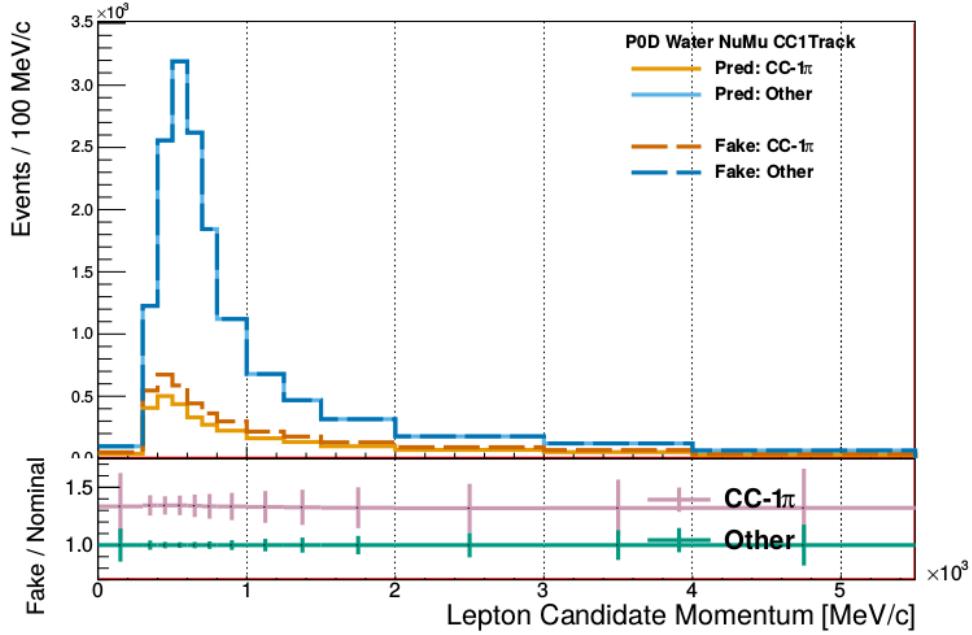
Figure 5.11: Postfit parameters for the high energy ν_μ in FHC flux variation fake data fit. All the flux parameters in FHC are shown together and ordered sequentially from left to right. The same is true the RHC flux.

1172 cross section and FSI parameters. We can conclude from this study that the fit will resolve large, nonphysical
 1173 differences between the Asimov prediction and the data with many correlated parameter variations.

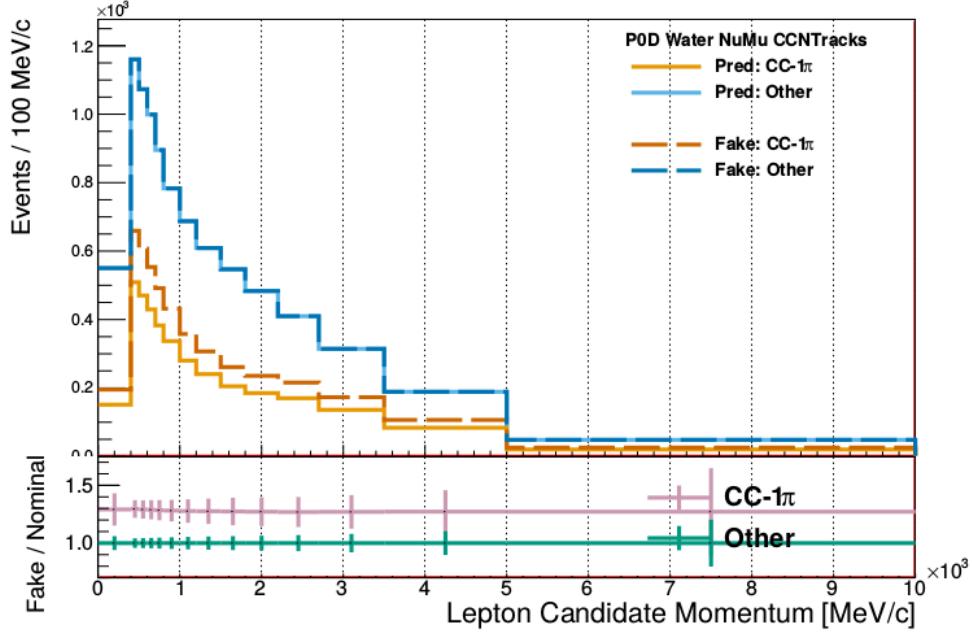
1174 5.2.2 Single Pion Event Rate Variation

1175 This fake data set is very similar to the Asimov set except for a +25% increase in the number of resonant
 1176 single pion events in all analysis samples. This was implemented by taking all true NEUT CC-1 π events,
 1177 extracting the event weight, and increasing it by +25%. This is what is observed in the lepton candidate
 1178 momentum distributions as shown in Figure 5.12 on page 94 and Figure 5.13 on page 95.

1179 This fake data test will help us understand the BANFF fit response due to poor data matching with
 1180 a cross section model. The ideal result of this test is that the postfit value of C_A^5 is increased by +25%
 1181 and all other parameters are unchanged like the results seen in Appendix C. However, this is not a realistic
 1182 expectation given that there are no dedicated CC-1 π samples, thus the sensitivity to CC-1 π parameters



(a) The ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track sample



(b) ν_μ in FHC Mode CC N-Tracks

Figure 5.12: Lepton candidate momentum distributions in the Single Pion Event Rate Variation fake data set. The nominal MC and fake data predictions are shown as solid and dashed lines, respectively. True CC-1 π events are differentiated from all other interactions to illustrate the event scaling applied. A ratio plot of CC-1 π events to all other interaction events shown beneath each main histogram.

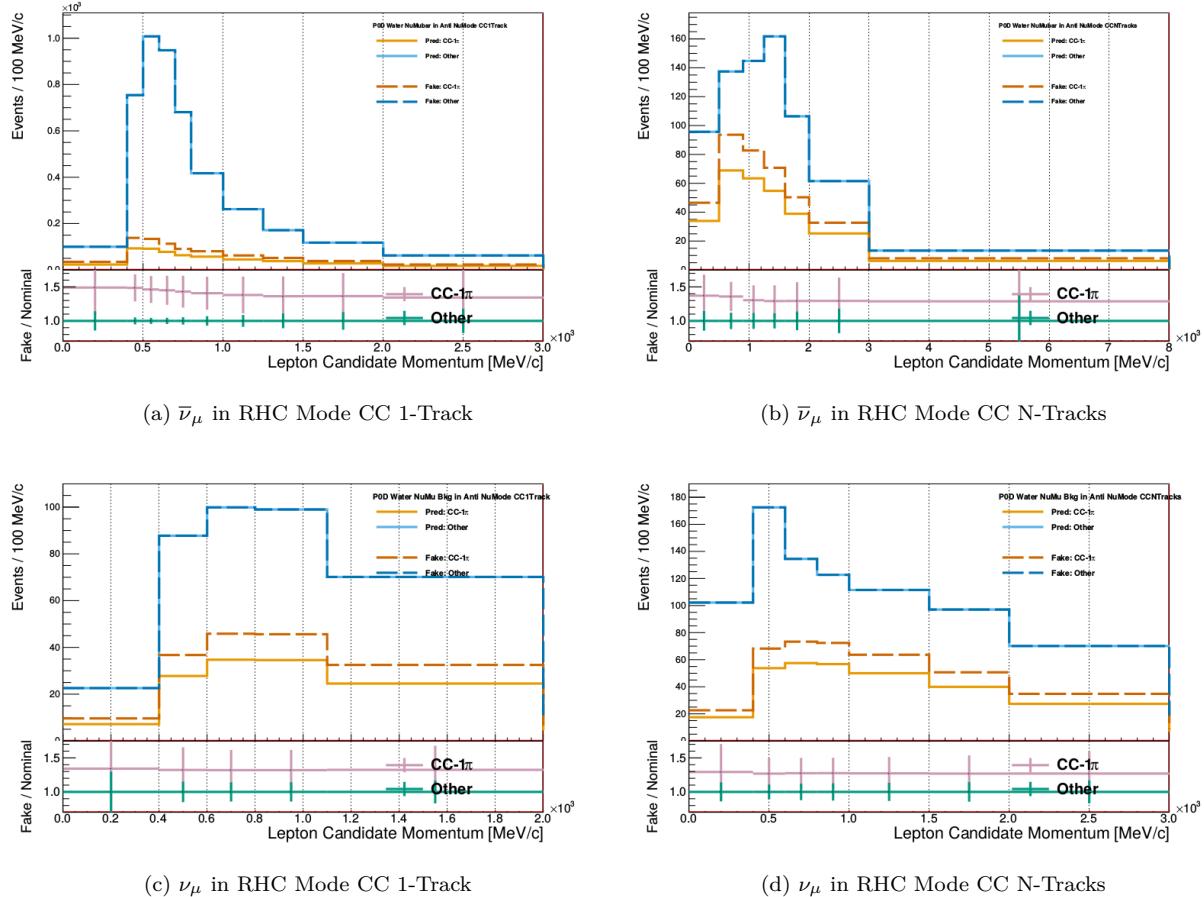


Figure 5.13: Lepton candidate momentum distributions in the Single Pion Event Rate Variation fake data set (continued). The nominal MC and fake data predictions are shown as solid and dashed lines, respectively. True CC-1 π events are differentiated from all other interactions to illustrate the event scaling applied. A ratio plot of CC-1 π events to all other interaction events shown beneath each main histogram.

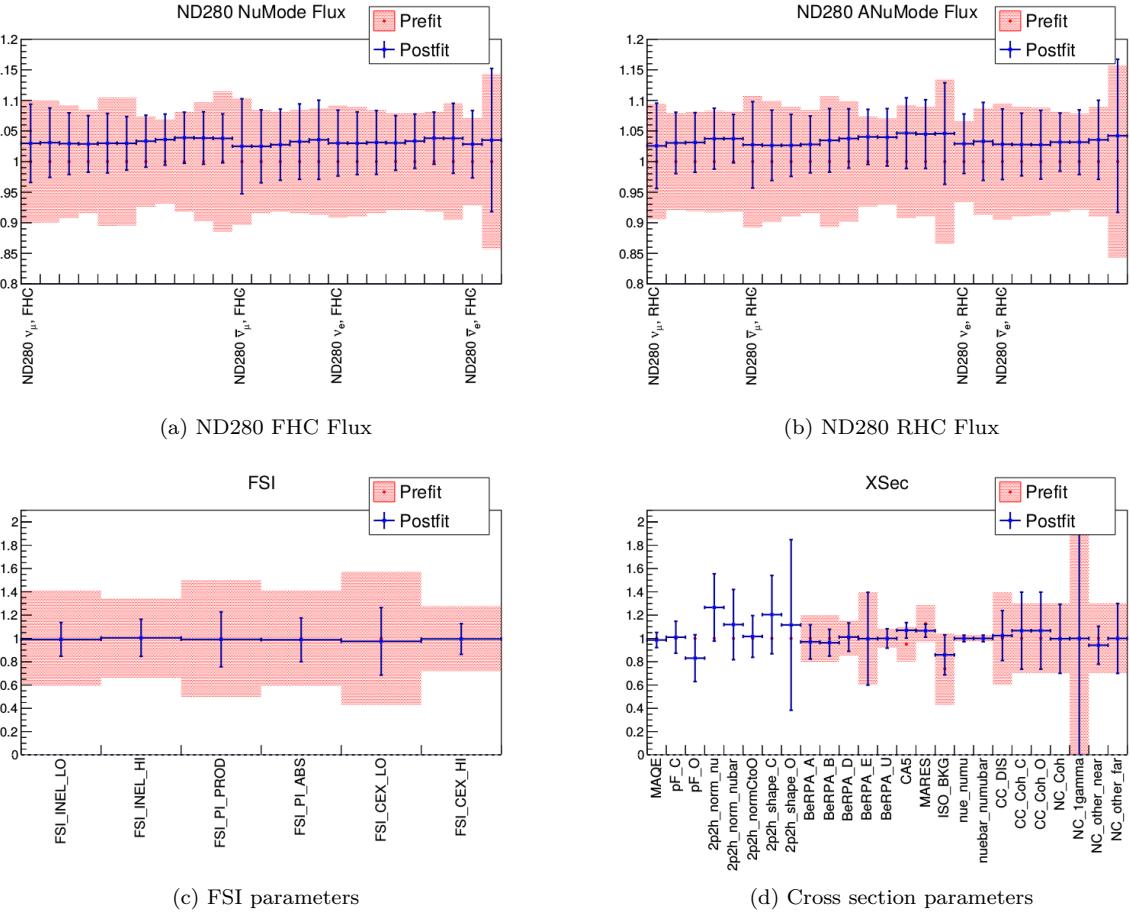


Figure 5.14: Postfit parameters for the Single Pion Event Rate Variation fake data fit. All the flux parameters in FHC are shown together and ordered sequentially from left to right. The same is true the RHC flux.

is expected to be small. In particular, the C_A^5 and M_A^{Res} parameters are strongly anticorrelated with one another, meaning that these parameters will be forced to shift in opposite directions. From our intuition gained in the first fake data fit, we can expect non-CC- 1π parameters to vary especially groups of flux parameters together.

The postfit results for this fake data set are shown in Figure 5.14 on page 96. We observe that the CC- 1π parameter C_A^5 increased by $\sim 10\%$, but this is not enough to account for the input fake data shift. We also notice that due to anticorrelations, M_A^{Res} was decreased by several percent. What the fit prefers is to increase the isospin= $1/2$ background, 2p2h normalization, and all the flux parameters. As seen in the first fake data set, we see that in the presence of nonphysical variations to the physics, the fit prefers to spread out variations among the other parameters. However, this time the variations are shared among both the flux and cross section parameters.

₁₁₉₄ **5.3 Summary**

₁₁₉₅ We have validated that the BANFF fit works and tested its robustness in a variety of scenarios. We learned
₁₁₉₆ from the Asimov data set, which is the T2K nominal MC corrected to data POT with fine tuning corrections,
₁₁₉₇ in particular how the flux and cross section parameters affect the samples. In the fake data sets, we saw
₁₁₉₈ the effect of the penalty terms and how their correlations influence the fit. While more rigorous tests
₁₁₉₉ could establish where biases exist, these limitations are beyond the scope of this technote. What has been
₁₂₀₀ established is that sensible fit results using the PØD selections are possible. We will now use the real PØD
₁₂₀₁ data in the BANFF fit.

1202 **Chapter 6**

1203 **Results of the BANFF Fit Using the
1204 PØD Samples**

1205 This chapter explores the results of performing the BANFF fit using the PØD-only samples. We have
1206 confirmed that the fit machinery is working and that the samples demonstrate sensitivity to flux and cross
1207 section parameters. The focus in this chapter is to examine the results of the PØD-only data fit and compare
1208 it against the FGD-only result.

1209 The chapter will proceed in the following order. First, since we have remained purposefully blind up to
1210 this state in the analysis, the data will be examined in Section 6.1. Next the postfit results will be carefully
1211 examined and compared with that of the FGD-only fit in Section 6.2. Finally, a chapter summary is provided
1212 in Section 6.3.

1213 **6.1 Prefit Sample Distributions**

1214 This section presents the first look at the data for the 12 samples according to the fit bins set in Chapter 4.
1215 The samples are categorized into four true interaction modes as described earlier: ν CCQE, ν non-CCQE, $\bar{\nu}$
1216 CCQE, and $\bar{\nu}$ non-CCQE. However, true fiducial volume (FV) and out of FV events are not differentiated in
1217 this case. The prefit samples with the data shown are presented between Figure 6.1 on page 100 and Figure
1218 6.12 on page 111. First the water-in samples are displayed, and then the water-out samples are shown. As
1219 we saw before, the water-in and water-out samples are qualitatively the same.

1220 In general, we notice good agreement between the data and prefit distributions. Their agreement is
1221 represented in one-dimensional profiles with the data to prefit ratio shown below the histograms. Evidence

1222 of the PØD bulging effect in the most downstream layers can be seen in all water-in samples. In particular,
1223 since there is more true mass in the most downstream layers, particles with lower momenta are more likely
1224 to enter the TPC than predicted by the MC using the as-built mass. Better agreement is observed in the
1225 water-out periods, but there is some data tension.

1226 6.2 Postfit Results

1227 The results of the PØD-only BANFF fit are presented here. Starting with an initial test statistic of $\chi^2_{\text{ND}280} =$
1228 3022.2, the MINUIT optimization routine required 149661 iterations to find the global minimum at $\hat{\chi}^2_{\text{ND}280} =$
1229 1412.28. An additional 176000 iterations were required to calculate the Hessian matrix. The computing
1230 resources used for the fit are presented in Appendix Chapter F.

1231 Specific topics on the postfit results are presented in the following order. First is an examination of
1232 the postfit samples in one-dimensional profiles and two-dimensional spaces. The second, final topic is a
1233 comparison of the parameter values among the prefit, PØD-only, and FGD-only results.

1234 6.2.1 Postfit Sample Distributions

1235 Presented below are the 12 samples again, but with the parameters extracted from the fit applied to the fit
1236 bins. This ensures that we have a) not altered the data, and b) that the fitted parameters (postfit) have
1237 improved the data matching as a result. The samples are shown in Figure 6.13 on page 112 to Figure 6.24
1238 on page 123 in the same order as presented in the previous section.

1239 We see an improved agreement between the postfit prediction and the data. Still, there is some poor
1240 data matching, in particular, in the lowest momentum bins. This seems to be balanced between the water-in
1241 and water-out modes since the flux parameters affect the samples the same way. Given there still is tension
1242 in those lowest momentum bins, perhaps the water mass systematic uncertainty was under estimated in this
1243 analysis.

1244 It is hypothesized that if the mass systematic was indeed underestimated, the data to postfit ratio would
1245 converge towards 1 with decreasing $\cos \theta$ in the water-in sample's lowest momentum bins. If better agreement
1246 is observed in those higher angle bins compared to the lower angle bins, this would support the idea that the
1247 mass systematic uncertainty is underestimated. However, there was a weak trend observed in the water-in
1248 samples, and such a weak one could be coincidental given the number of bins. Therefore, it is difficult
1249 to draw any conclusions if the mass systematic uncertainty was underestimated until other constraints are
1250 provided.

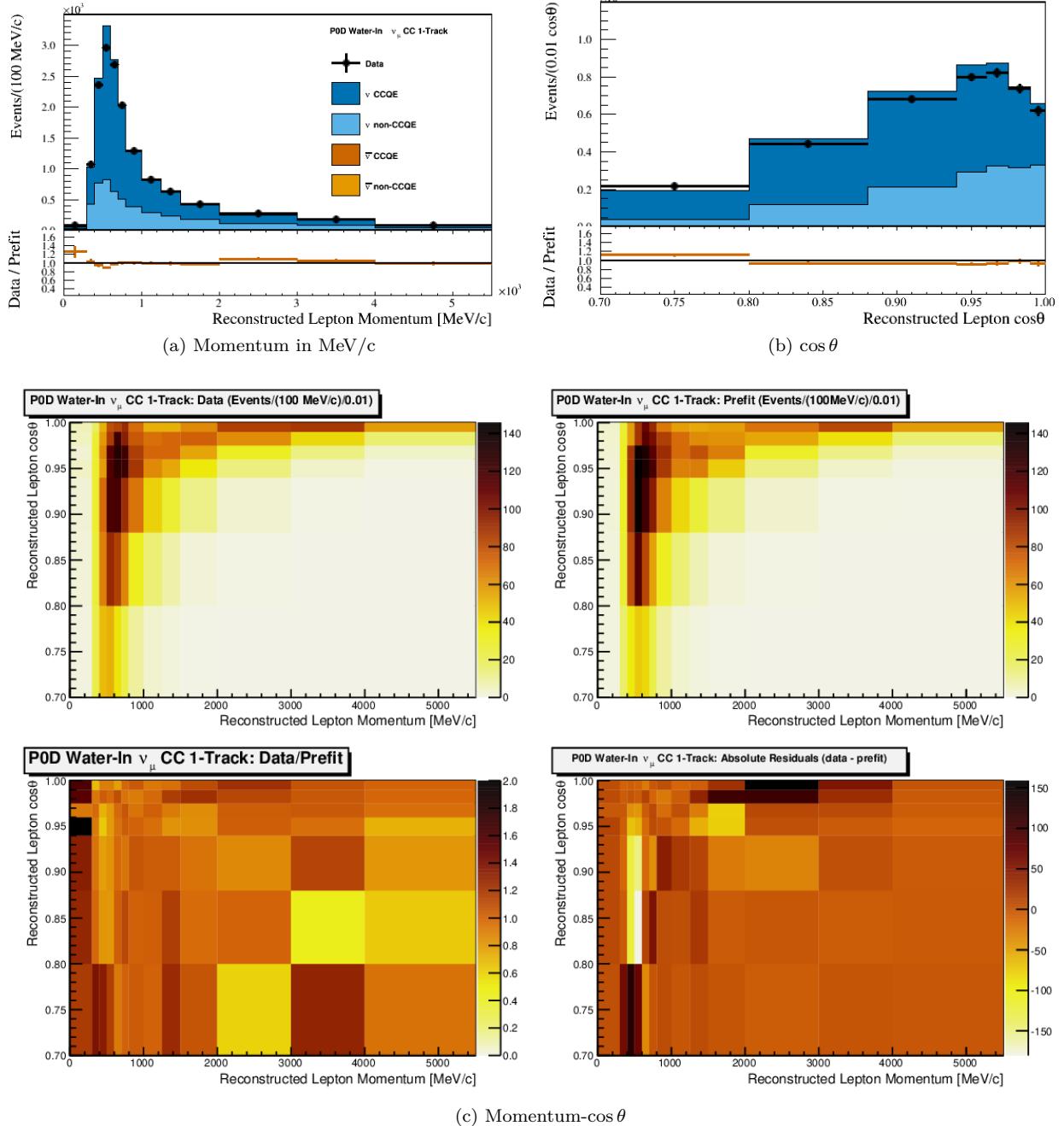


Figure 6.1: Data and prefit expectation for the PØD Water-In ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track sample. Sub-figure (a) shows the momentum one-dimensional profile in all but the highest momentum fit bin. Sub-figure (b) shows the $\cos\theta$ one-dimensional profile in all but the highest angle fit bin. Shown in both (a) and (b) is the ratio between data and the prefit value. Sub-figure (c) shows a grid of two-dimensional data and prefit distributions in the same phase space as (a) and (b). Moving from top-left to bottom-right in (c) is the data, prefit, data to prefit ratio, and data to prefit difference.

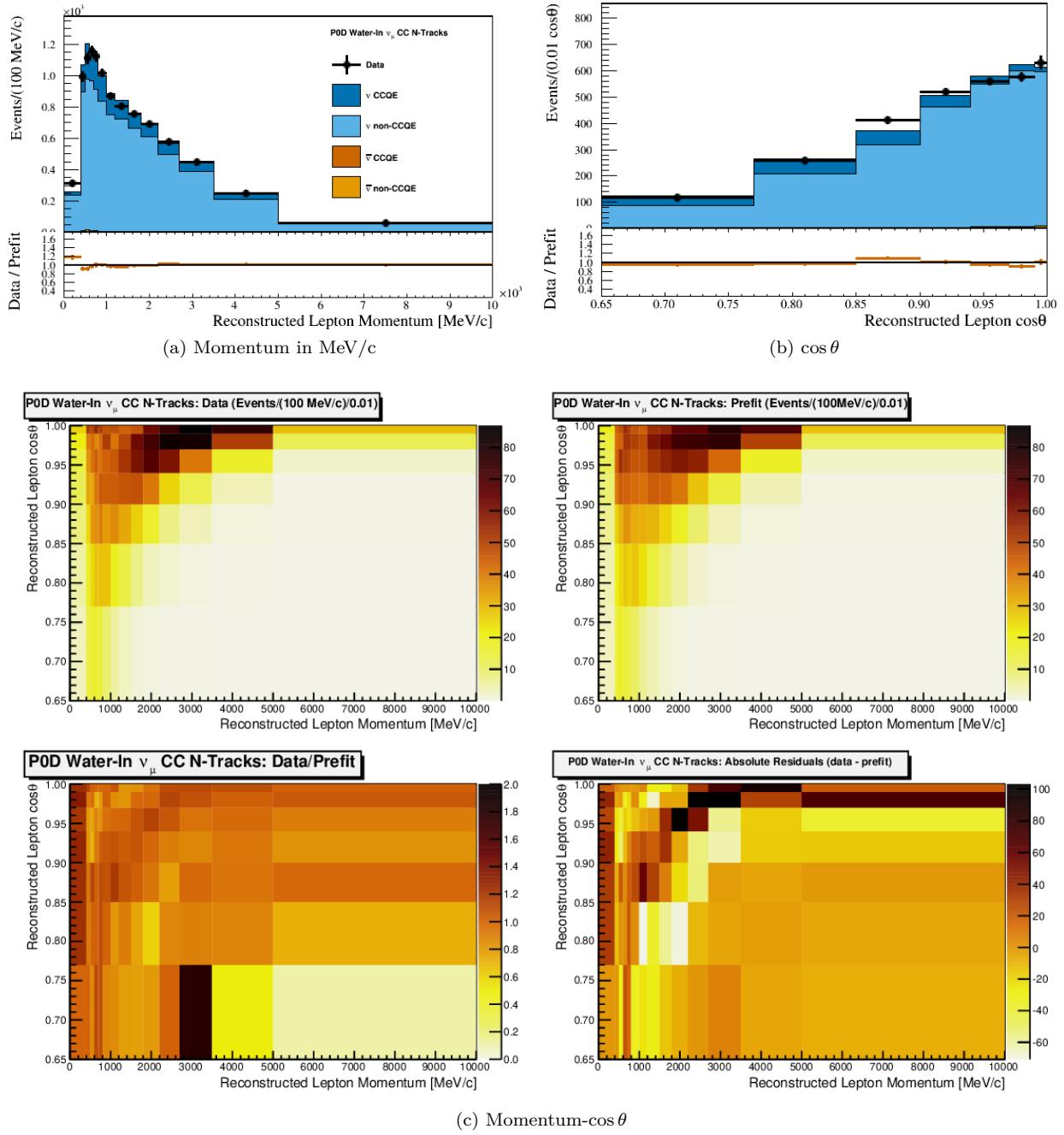


Figure 6.2: Data and prefit expectation for the PØD Water-In ν_μ in FHC Mode CC N-Tracks sample. Sub-figure (a) shows the momentum one-dimensional profile in all but the highest momentum fit bin. Sub-figure (b) shows the $\cos\theta$ one-dimensional profile in all but the highest angle fit bin. Shown in both (a) and (b) is the ratio between data and the prefit value. Sub-figure (c) shows a grid of two-dimensional data and prefit distributions in the same phase space as (a) and (b). Moving from top-left to bottom-right in (c) is the data, prefit, data to prefit ratio, and data to prefit difference.

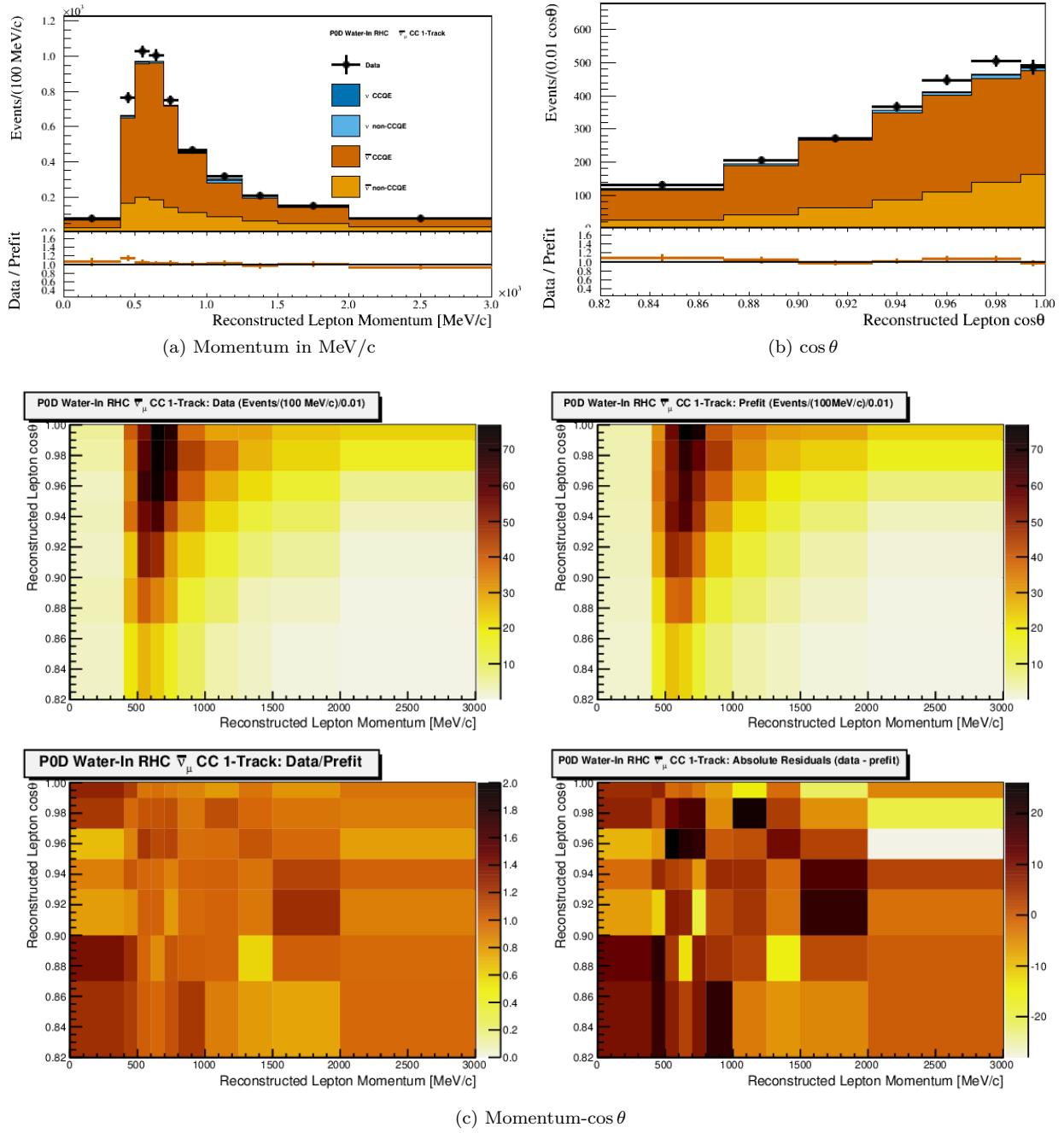


Figure 6.3: Data and prefit expectation for the PØD Water-In $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track sample. Sub-figure (a) shows the momentum one-dimensional profile in all but the highest momentum fit bin. Sub-figure (b) shows the $\cos\theta$ one-dimensional profile in all but the highest angle fit bin. Shown in both (a) and (b) is the ratio between data and the prefit value. Sub-figure (c) shows a grid of two-dimensional data and prefit distributions in the same phase space as (a) and (b). Moving from top-left to bottom-right in (c) is the data, prefit, data to prefit ratio, and data to prefit difference.

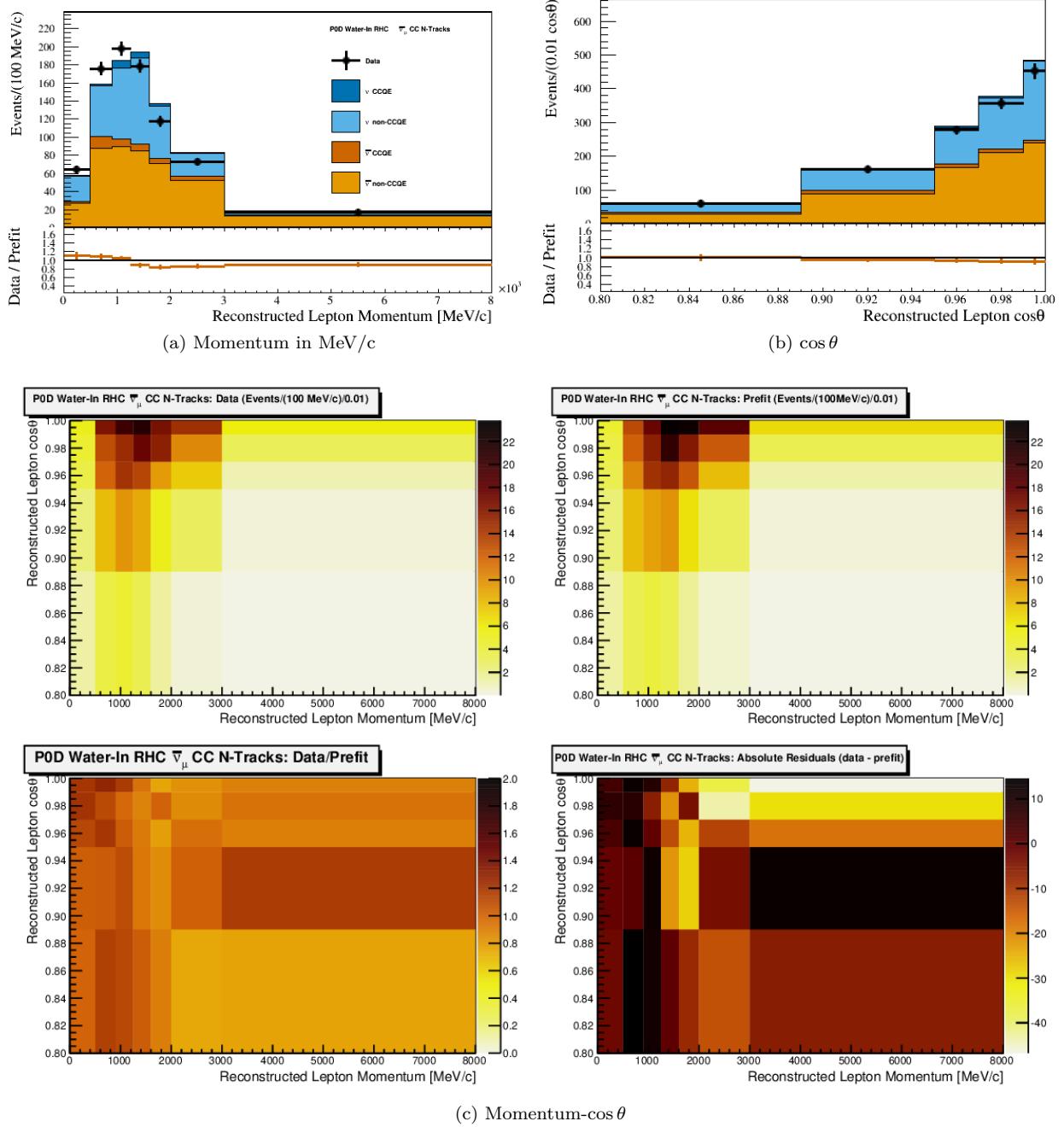


Figure 6.4: Data and prefit expectation for the PØD Water-In $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks sample. Sub-figure (a) shows the momentum one-dimensional profile in all but the highest momentum fit bin. Sub-figure (b) shows the $\cos\theta$ one-dimensional profile in all but the highest angle fit bin. Shown in both (a) and (b) is the ratio between data and the prefit value. Sub-figure (c) shows a grid of two-dimensional data and prefit distributions in the same phase space as (a) and (b). Moving from top-left to bottom-right in (c) is the data, prefit, data to prefit ratio, and data to prefit difference.

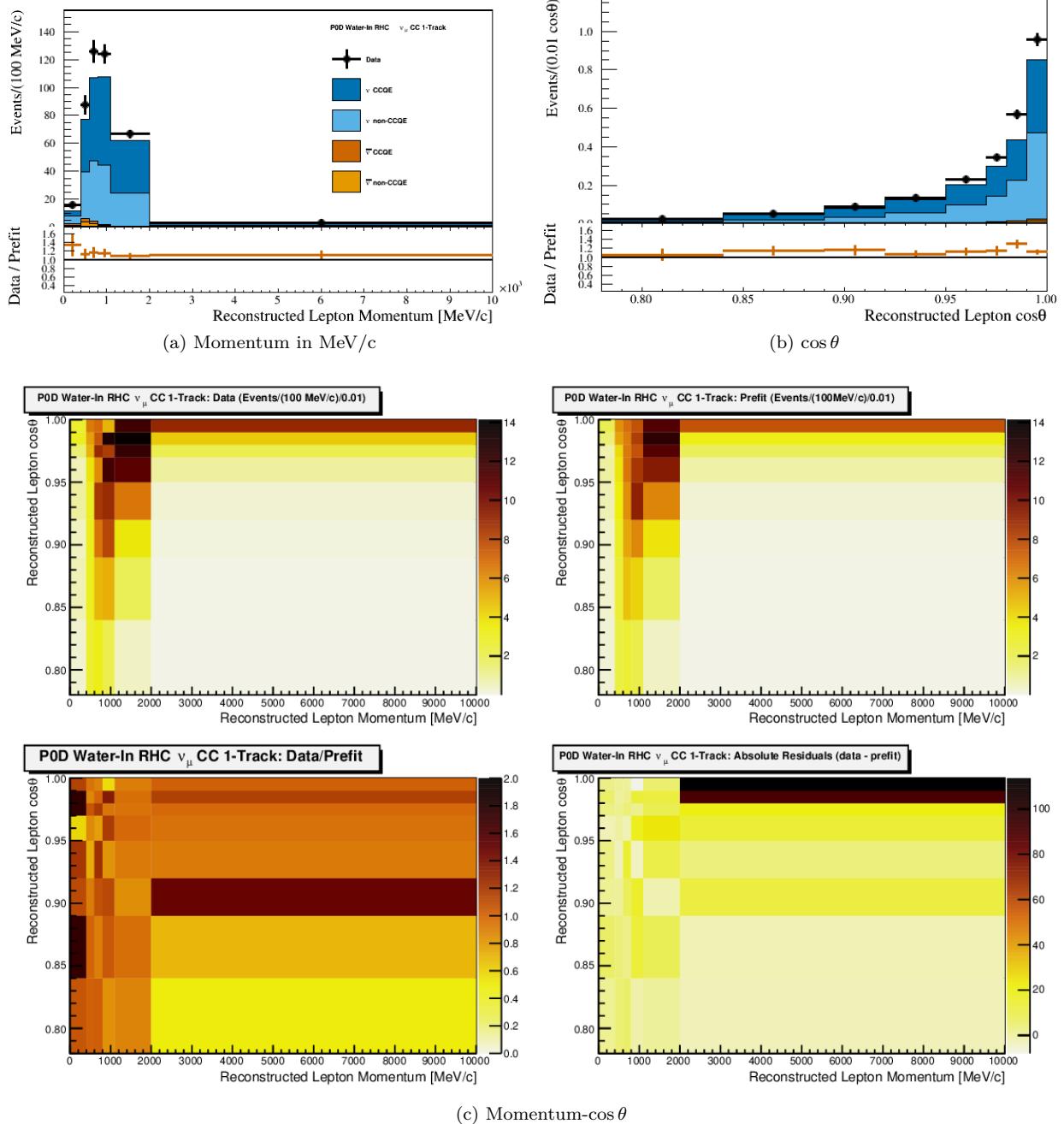


Figure 6.5: Data and prefit expectation for the PØD Water-In ν_μ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track sample. Sub-figure (a) shows the momentum one-dimensional profile in all but the highest momentum fit bin. Sub-figure (b) shows the $\cos\theta$ one-dimensional profile in all but the highest angle fit bin. Shown in both (a) and (b) is the ratio between data and the prefit value. Sub-figure (c) shows a grid of two-dimensional data and prefit distributions in the same phase space as (a) and (b). Moving from top-left to bottom-right in (c) is the data, prefit, data to prefit ratio, and data to prefit difference.

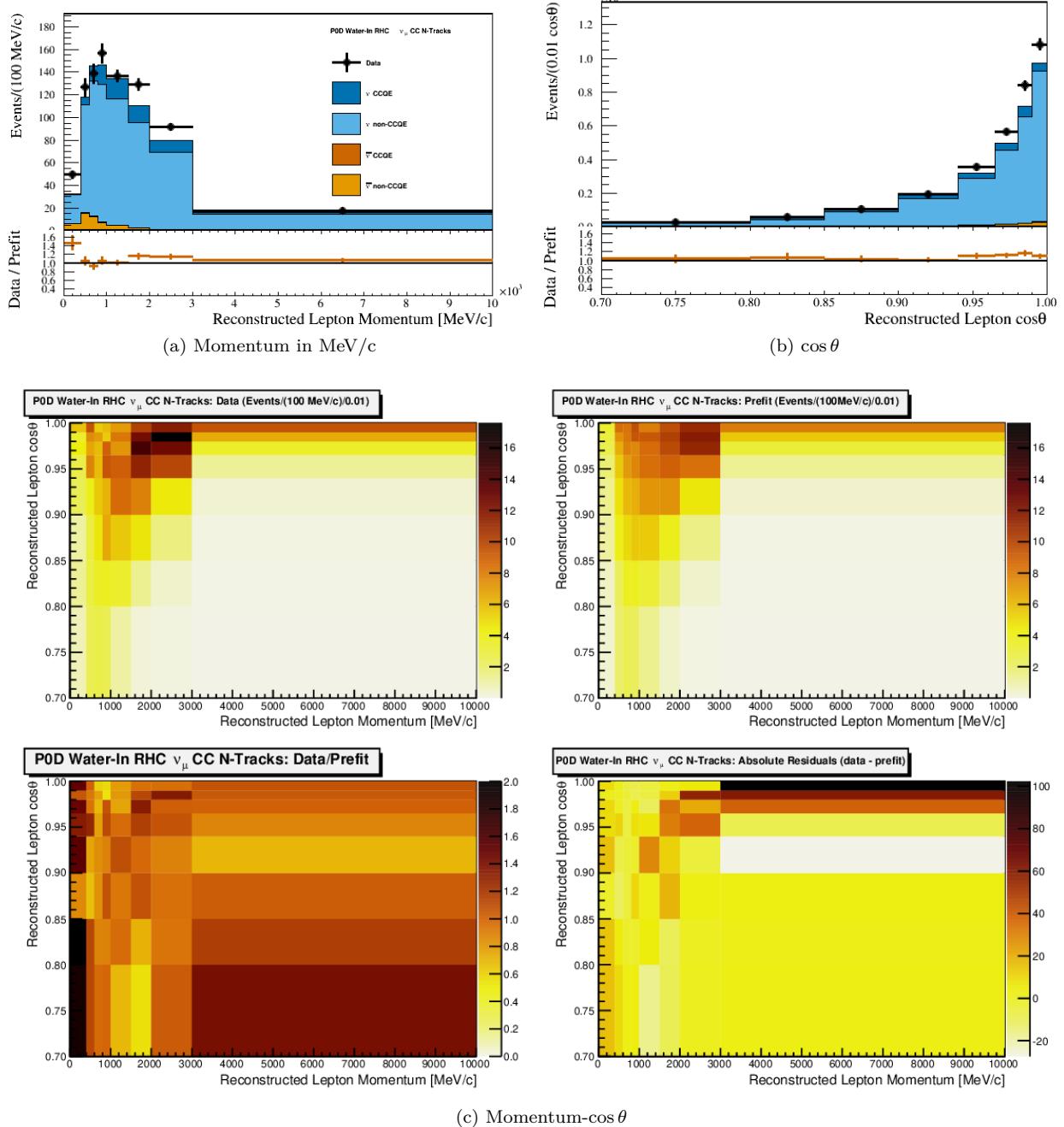


Figure 6.6: Data and prefit expectation for the PØD Water-In ν_μ in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks sample. Sub-figure (a) shows the momentum one-dimensional profile in all but the highest momentum fit bin. Sub-figure (b) shows the $\cos\theta$ one-dimensional profile in all but the highest angle fit bin. Shown in both (a) and (b) is the ratio between data and the prefit value. Sub-figure (c) shows a grid of two-dimensional data and prefit distributions in the same phase space as (a) and (b). Moving from top-left to bottom-right in (c) is the data, prefit, data to prefit ratio, and data to prefit difference.

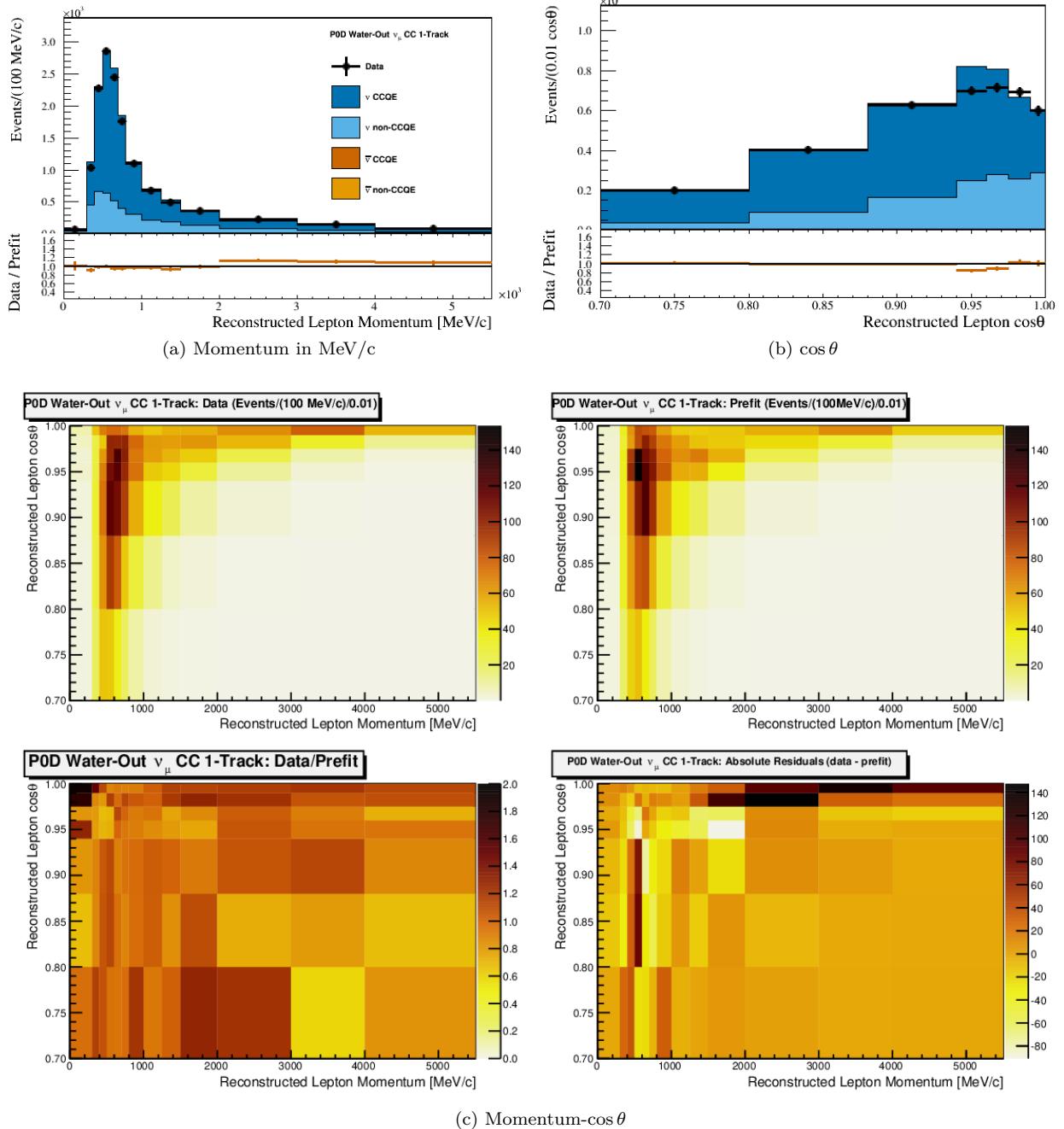


Figure 6.7: Data and prefit expectation for the PØD Water-Out ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track sample. Sub-figure (a) shows the momentum one-dimensional profile in all but the highest momentum fit bin. Sub-figure (b) shows the $\cos\theta$ one-dimensional profile in all but the highest angle fit bin. Shown in both (a) and (b) is the ratio between data and the prefit value. Sub-figure (c) shows a grid of two-dimensional data and prefit distributions in the same phase space as (a) and (b). Moving from top-left to bottom-right in (c) is the data, prefit, data to prefit ratio, and data to prefit difference.

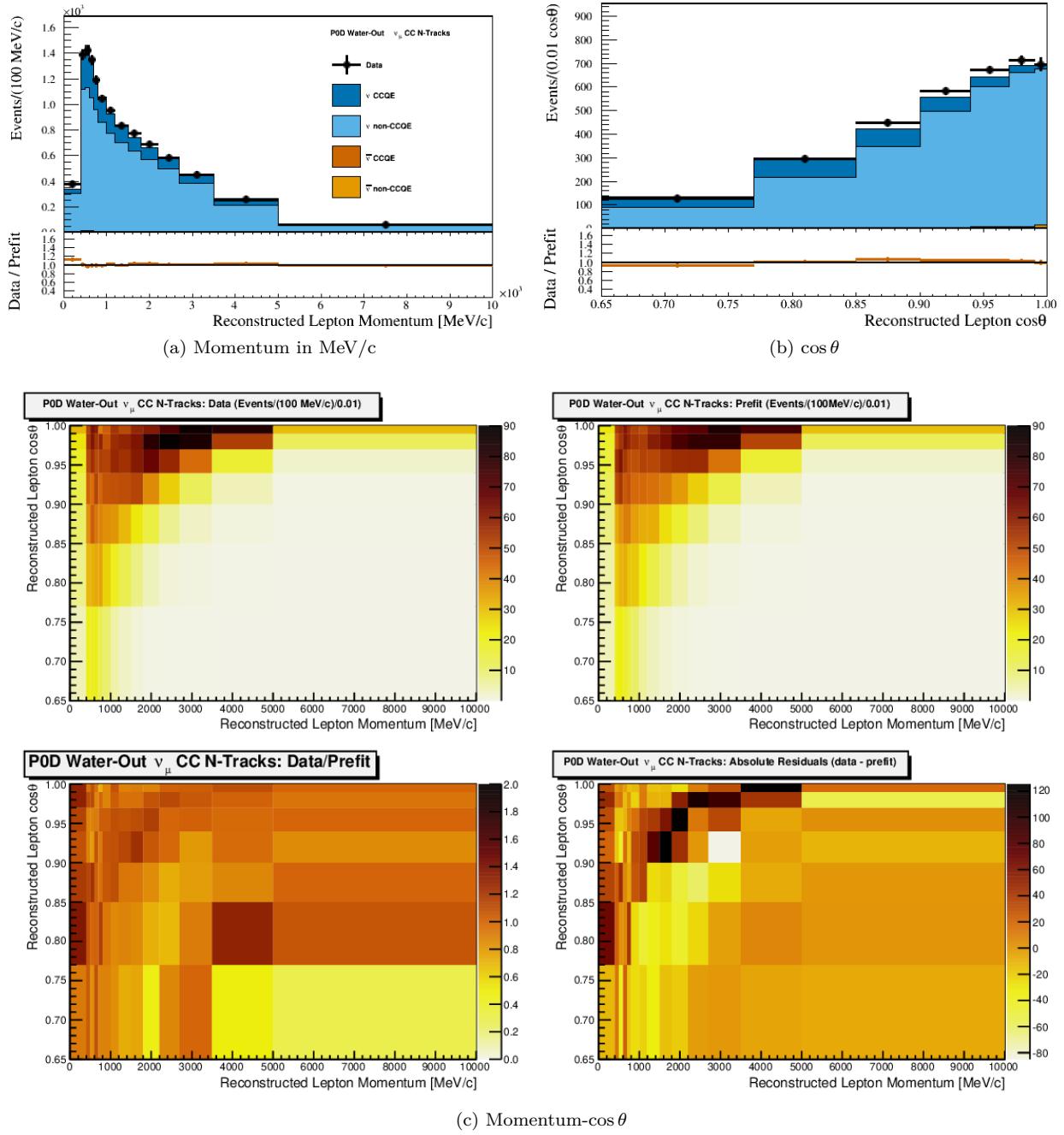


Figure 6.8: Data and prefit expectation for the PØD Water-Out ν_μ in FHC Mode CC N-Tracks sample. Sub-figure (a) shows the momentum one-dimensional profile in all but the highest momentum fit bin. Sub-figure (b) shows the $\cos \theta$ one-dimensional profile in all but the highest angle fit bin. Shown in both (a) and (b) is the ratio between data and the prefit value. Sub-figure (c) shows a grid of two-dimensional data and prefit distributions in the same phase space as (a) and (b). Moving from top-left to bottom-right in (c) is the data, prefit, data to prefit ratio, and data to prefit difference.

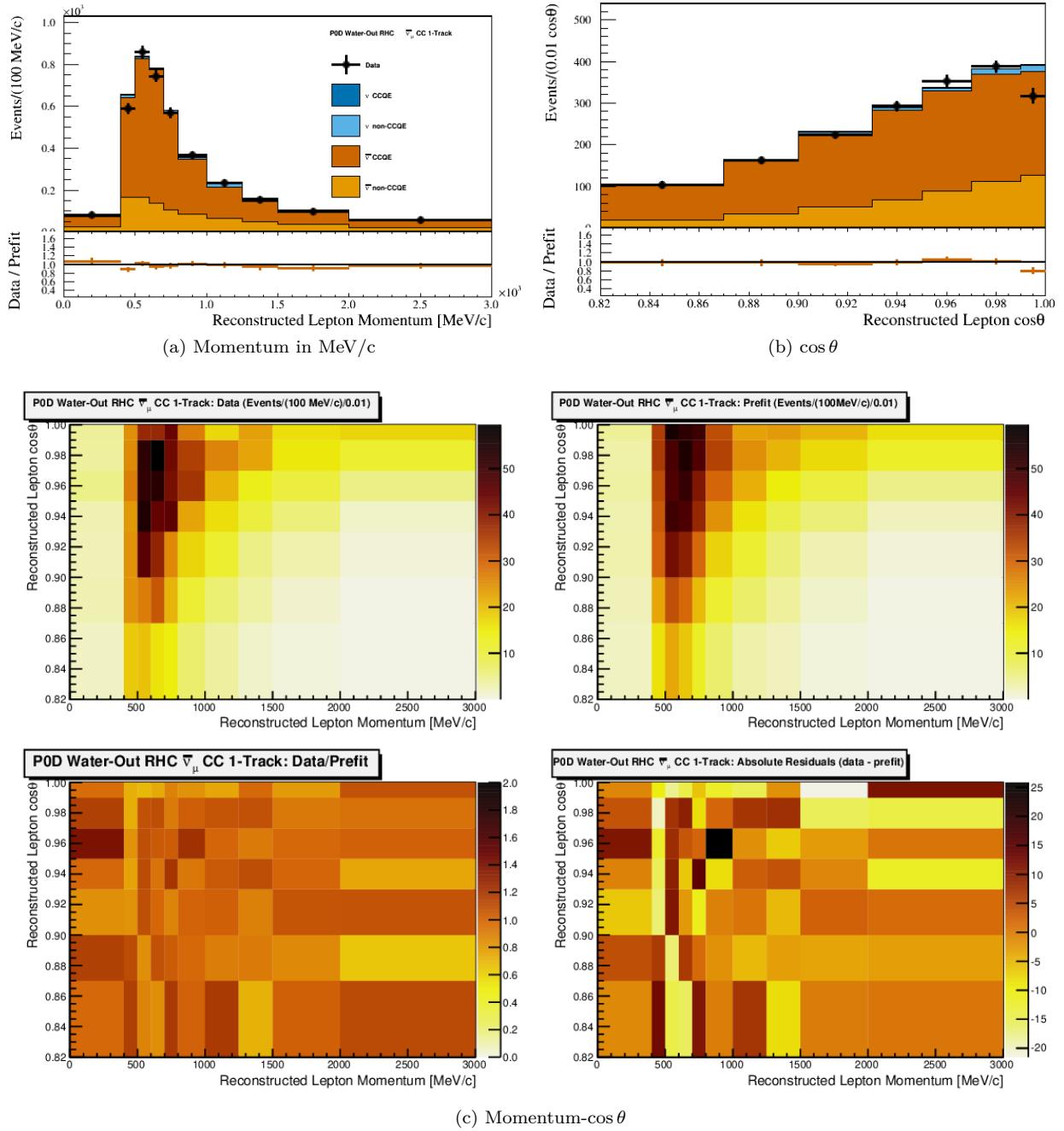


Figure 6.9: Data and prefit expectation for the PØD Water-Out $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track sample. Sub-figure (a) shows the momentum one-dimensional profile in all but the highest momentum fit bin. Sub-figure (b) shows the $\cos \theta$ one-dimensional profile in all but the highest angle fit bin. Shown in both (a) and (b) is the ratio between data and the prefit value. Sub-figure (c) shows a grid of two-dimensional data and prefit distributions in the same phase space as (a) and (b). Moving from top-left to bottom-right in (c) is the data, prefit, data to prefit ratio, and data to prefit difference.

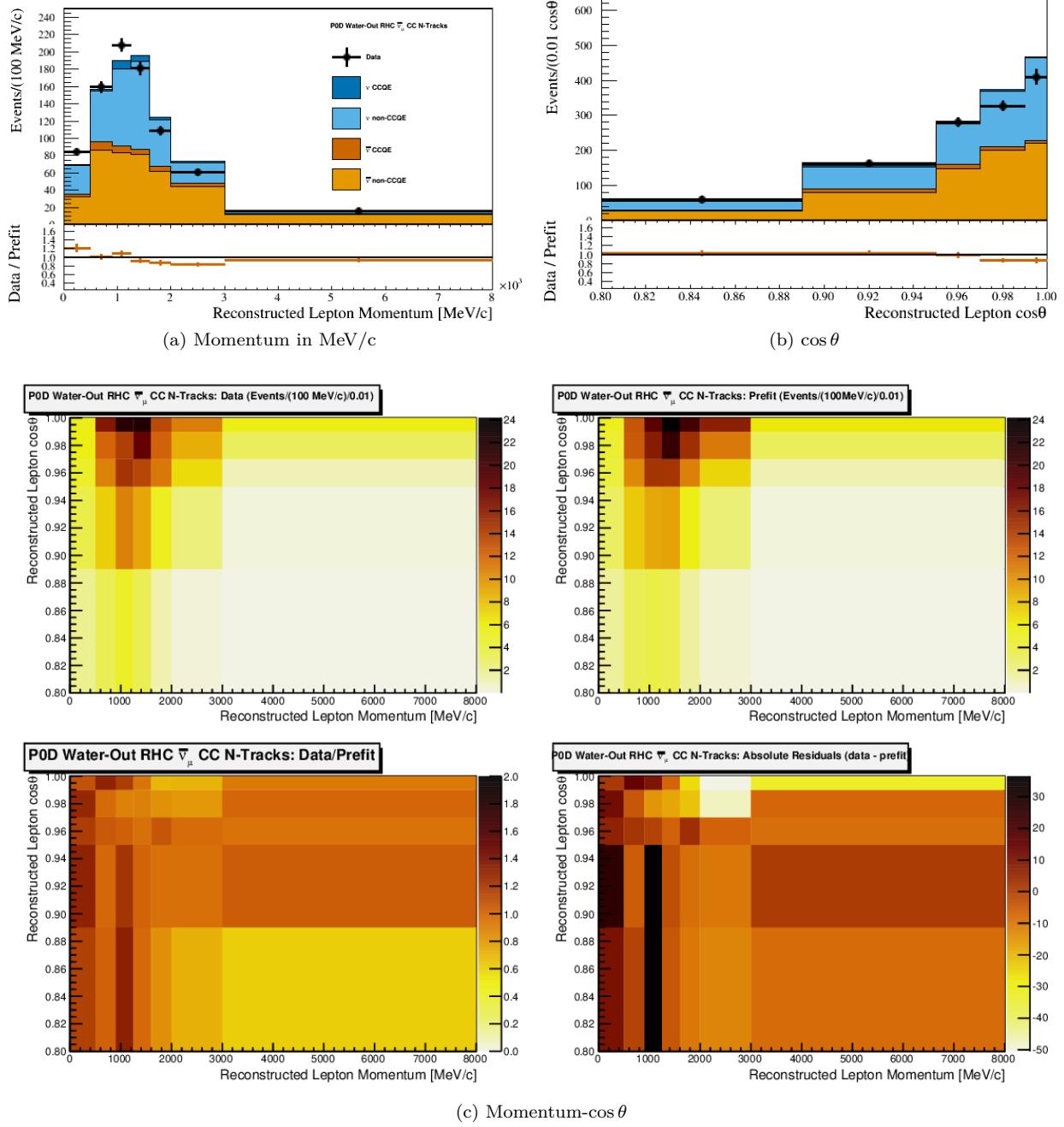


Figure 6.10: Data and prefit expectation for the PØD Water-Out $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks sample. Sub-figure (a) shows the momentum one-dimensional profile in all but the highest momentum fit bin. Sub-figure (b) shows the $\cos \theta$ one-dimensional profile in all but the highest angle fit bin. Shown in both (a) and (b) is the ratio between data and the prefit value. Sub-figure (c) shows a grid of two-dimensional data and prefit distributions in the same phase space as (a) and (b). Moving from top-left to bottom-right in (c) is the data, prefit, data to prefit ratio, and data to prefit difference.

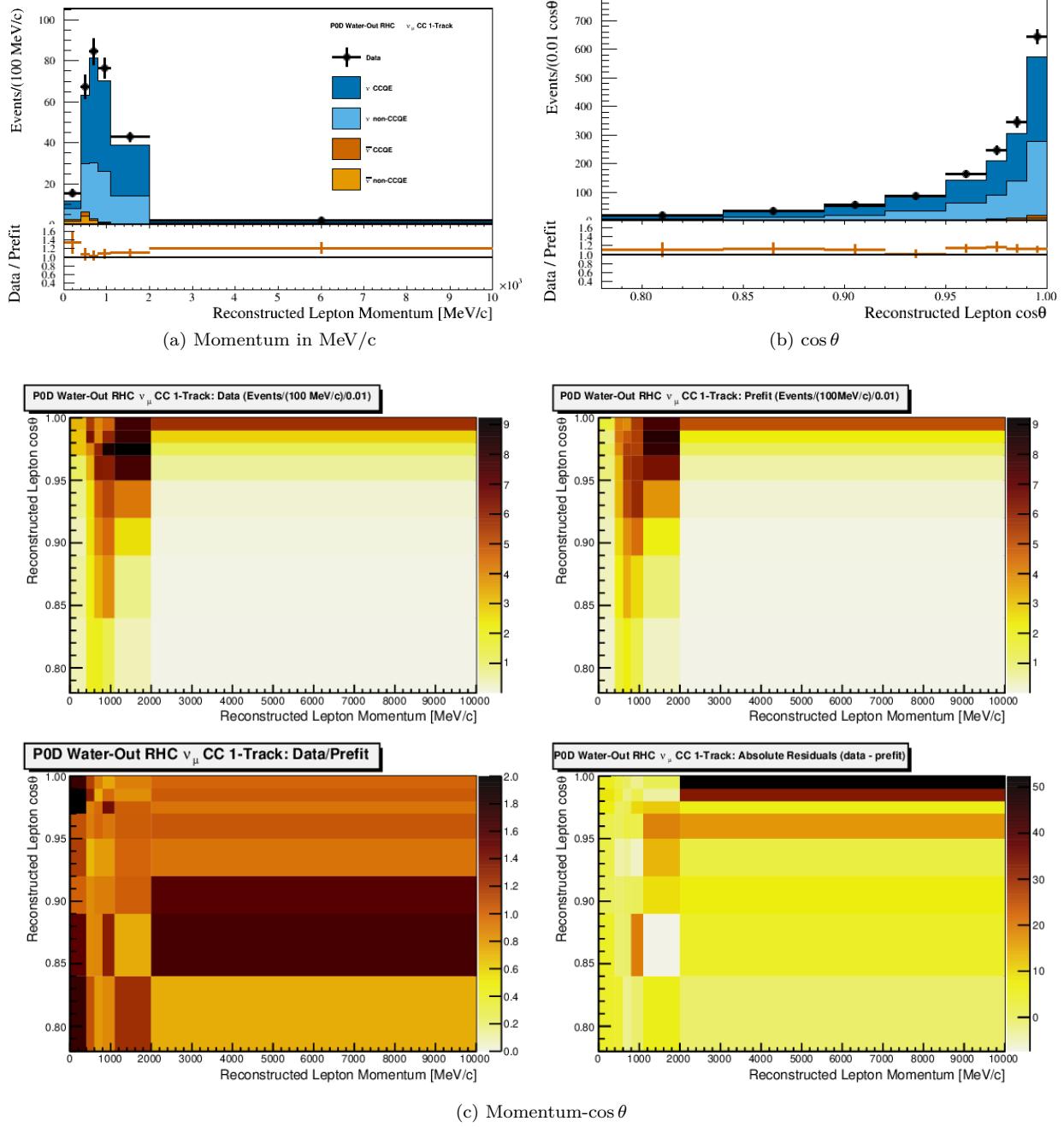


Figure 6.11: Data and prefit expectation for the PØD Water-Out ν_μ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track sample. Sub-figure (a) shows the momentum one-dimensional profile in all but the highest momentum fit bin. Sub-figure (b) shows the $\cos\theta$ one-dimensional profile in all but the highest angle fit bin. Shown in both (a) and (b) is the ratio between data and the prefit value. Sub-figure (c) shows a grid of two-dimensional data and prefit distributions in the same phase space as (a) and (b). Moving from top-left to bottom-right in (c) is the data, prefit, data to prefit ratio, and data to prefit difference.

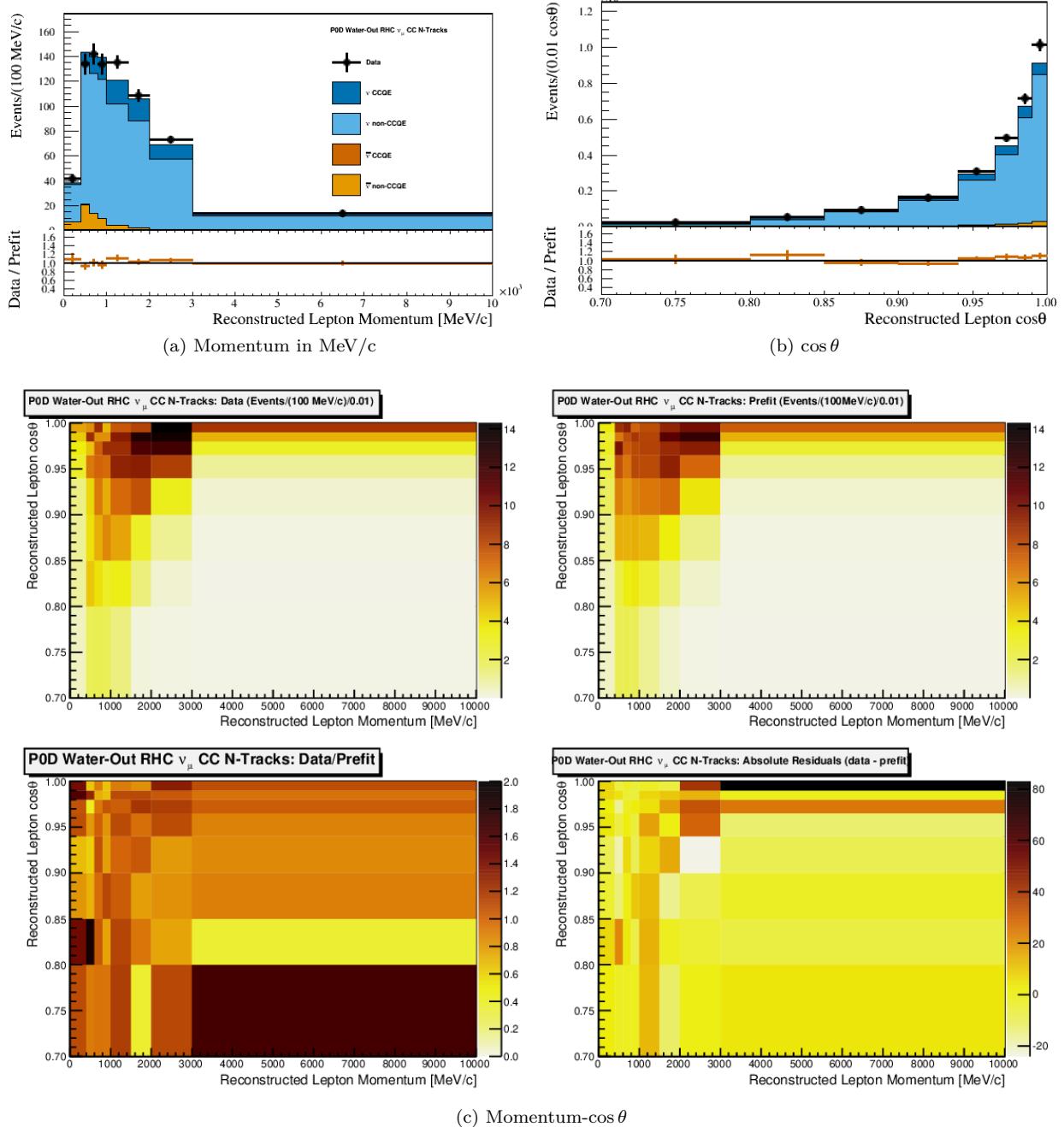


Figure 6.12: Data and prefit expectation for the PØD Water-Out ν_μ in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks sample. Sub-figure (a) shows the momentum one-dimensional profile in all but the highest momentum fit bin. Sub-figure (b) shows the $\cos\theta$ one-dimensional profile in all but the highest angle fit bin. Shown in both (a) and (b) is the ratio between data and the prefit value. Sub-figure (c) shows a grid of two-dimensional data and prefit distributions in the same phase space as (a) and (b). Moving from top-left to bottom-right in (c) is the data, prefit, data to prefit ratio, and data to prefit difference.

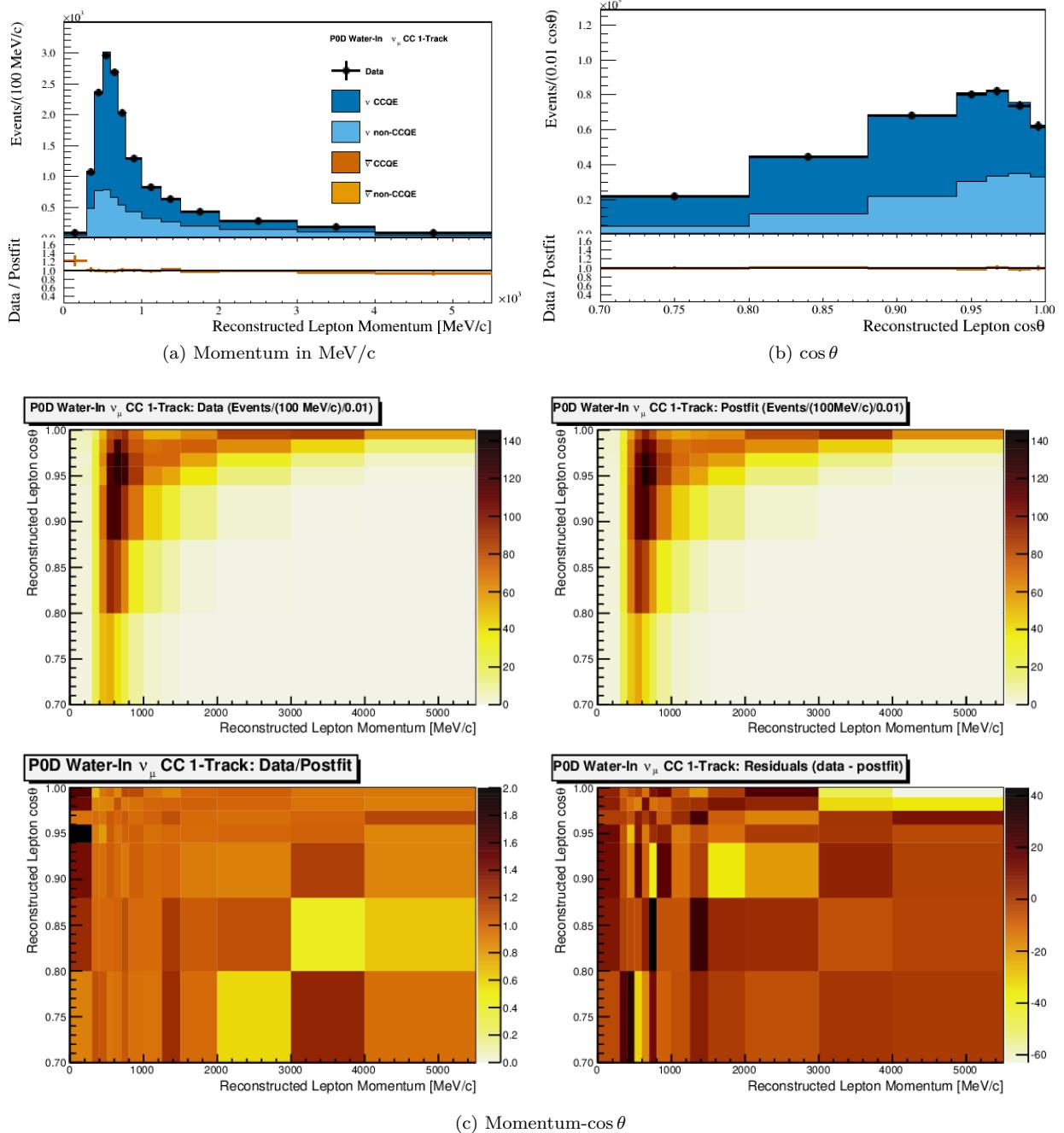


Figure 6.13: Data and postfit for the PØD Water-In ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track sample. Sub-figure (a) shows the momentum one-dimensional profile in all but the highest momentum fit bin. Sub-figure (b) shows the $\cos \theta$ one-dimensional profile in all but the highest angle fit bin. Shown in both (a) and (b) is the ratio between data and the postfit value. Sub-figure (c) shows a grid of two-dimensional data and postfit distributions in the same phase space as (a) and (b). Moving from top-left to bottom-right in (c) is the data, postfit, data to postfit ratio, and data to postfit difference.

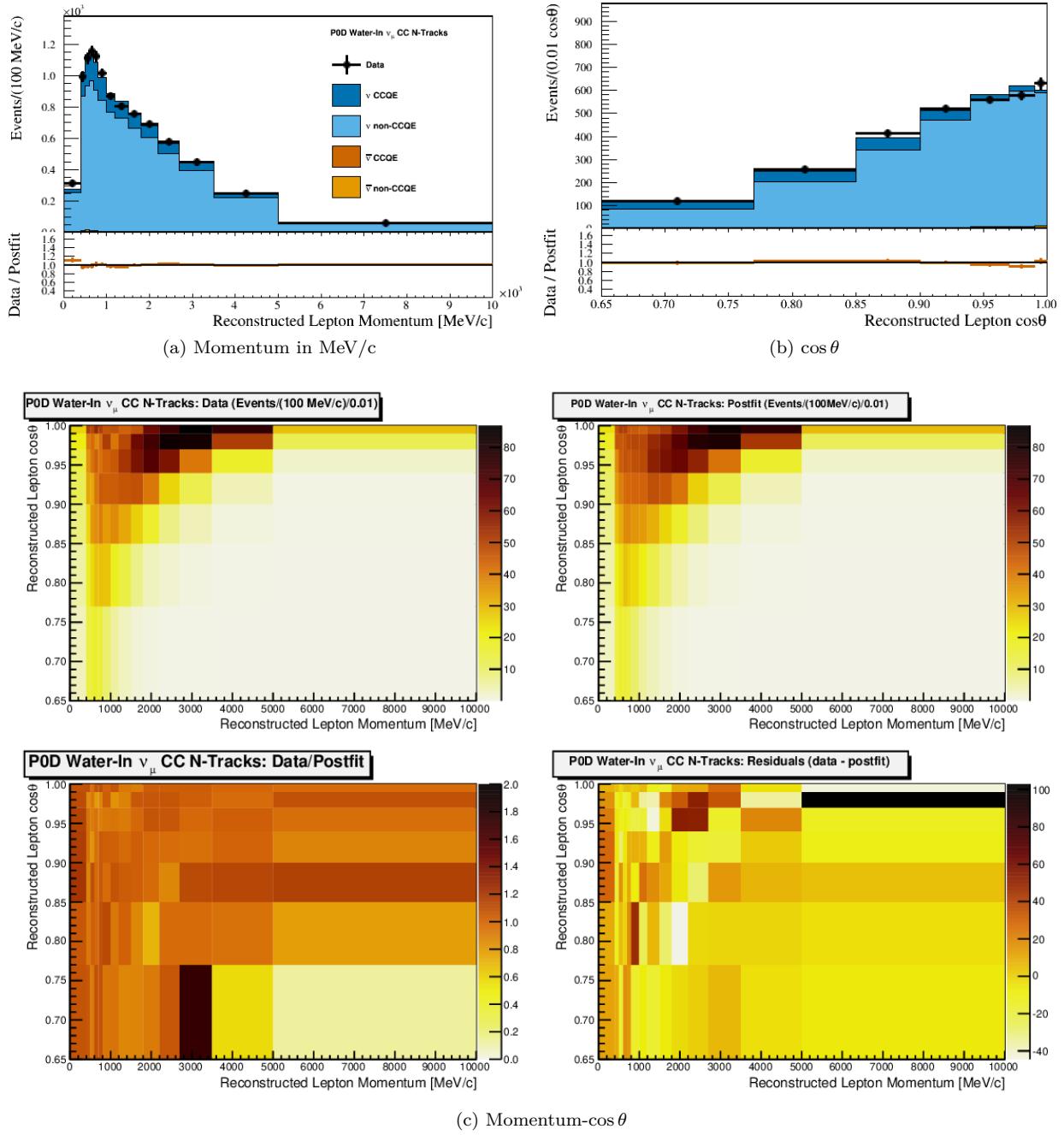


Figure 6.14: Data and postfit for the PØD Water-In ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track sample. Sub-figure (a) shows the momentum one-dimensional profile in all but the highest momentum fit bin. Sub-figure (b) shows the $\cos \theta$ one-dimensional profile in all but the highest angle fit bin. Shown in both (a) and (b) is the ratio between data and the postfit value. Sub-figure (c) shows a grid of two-dimensional data and postfit distributions in the same phase space as (a) and (b). Moving from top-left to bottom-right in (c) is the data, postfit, data to postfit ratio, and data to postfit difference.

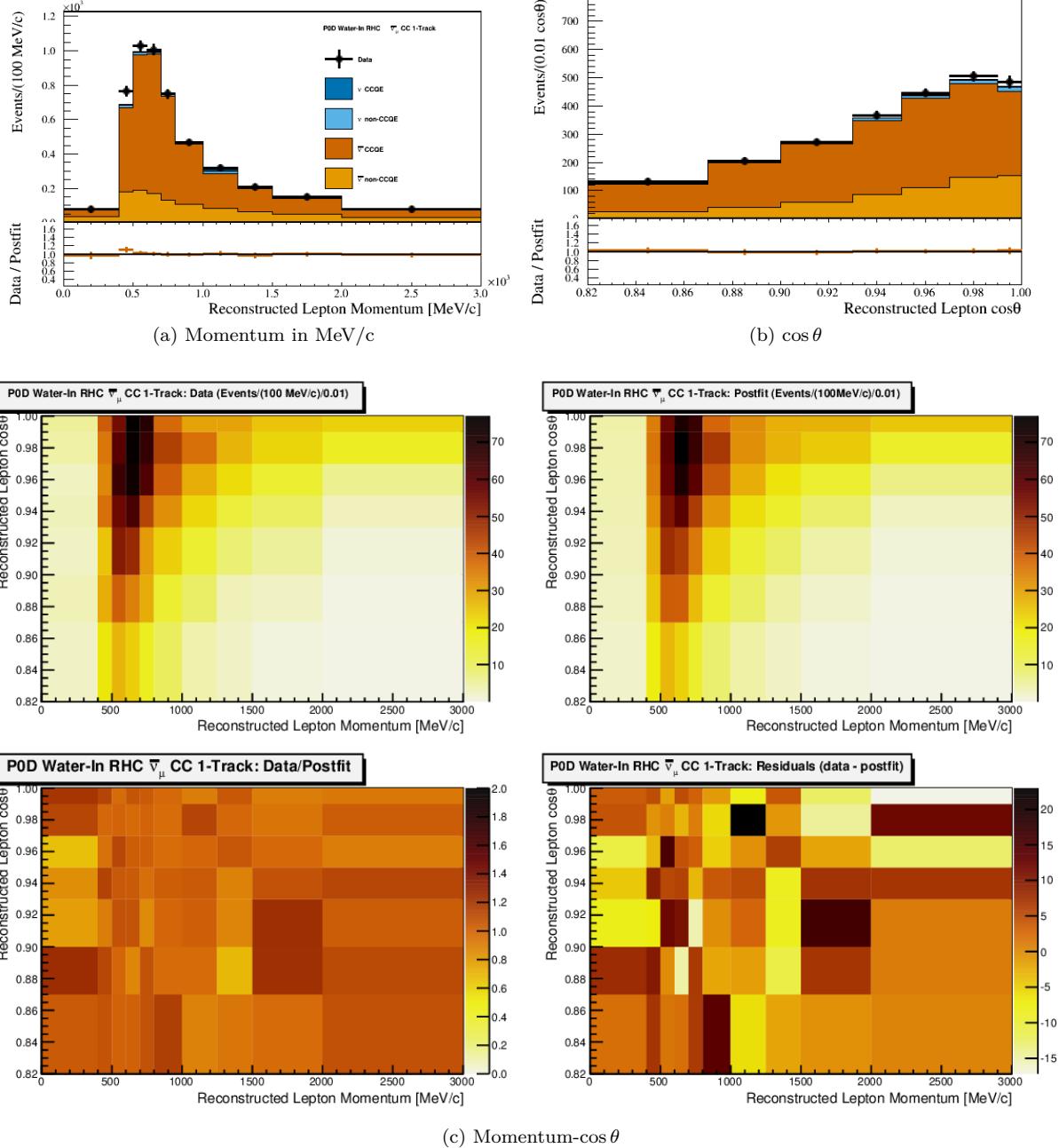


Figure 6.15: Data and postfit for the PØD Water-In $\bar{\nu}_{\mu}$ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track sample. Sub-figure (a) shows the momentum one-dimensional profile in all but the highest momentum fit bin. Sub-figure (b) shows the $\cos\theta$ one-dimensional profile in all but the highest angle fit bin. Shown in both (a) and (b) is the ratio between data and the postfit value. Sub-figure (c) shows a grid of two-dimensional data and postfit distributions in the same phase space as (a) and (b). Moving from top-left to bottom-right in (c) is the data, postfit, data to postfit ratio, and data to postfit difference.

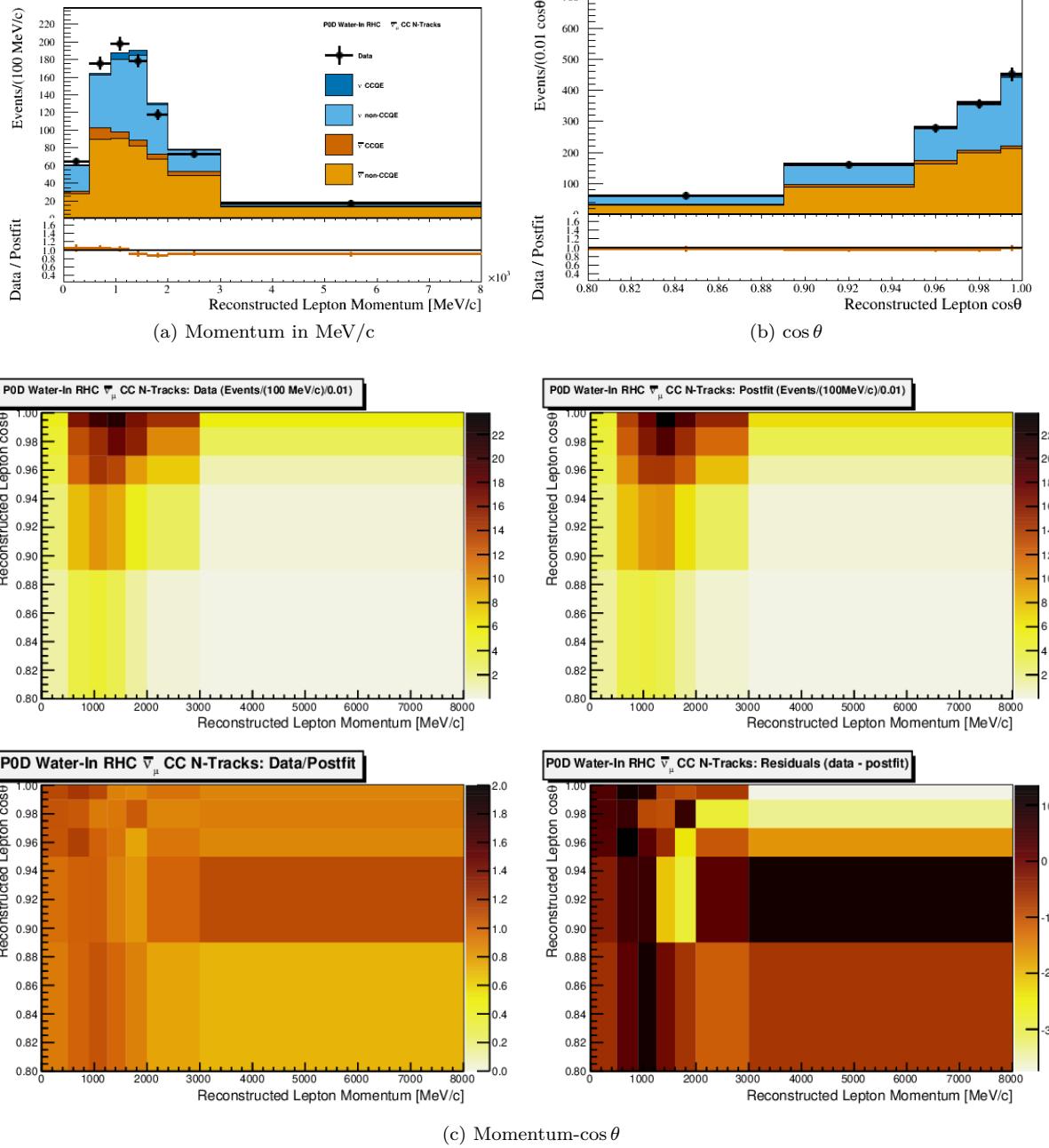


Figure 6.16: Data and postfit for the PØD Water-In $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks sample. Sub-figure (a) shows the momentum one-dimensional profile in all but the highest momentum fit bin. Sub-figure (b) shows the $\cos \theta$ one-dimensional profile in all but the highest angle fit bin. Shown in both (a) and (b) is the ratio between data and the postfit value. Sub-figure (c) shows a grid of two-dimensional data and postfit distributions in the same phase space as (a) and (b). Moving from top-left to bottom-right in (c) is the data, postfit, data to postfit ratio, and data to postfit difference.

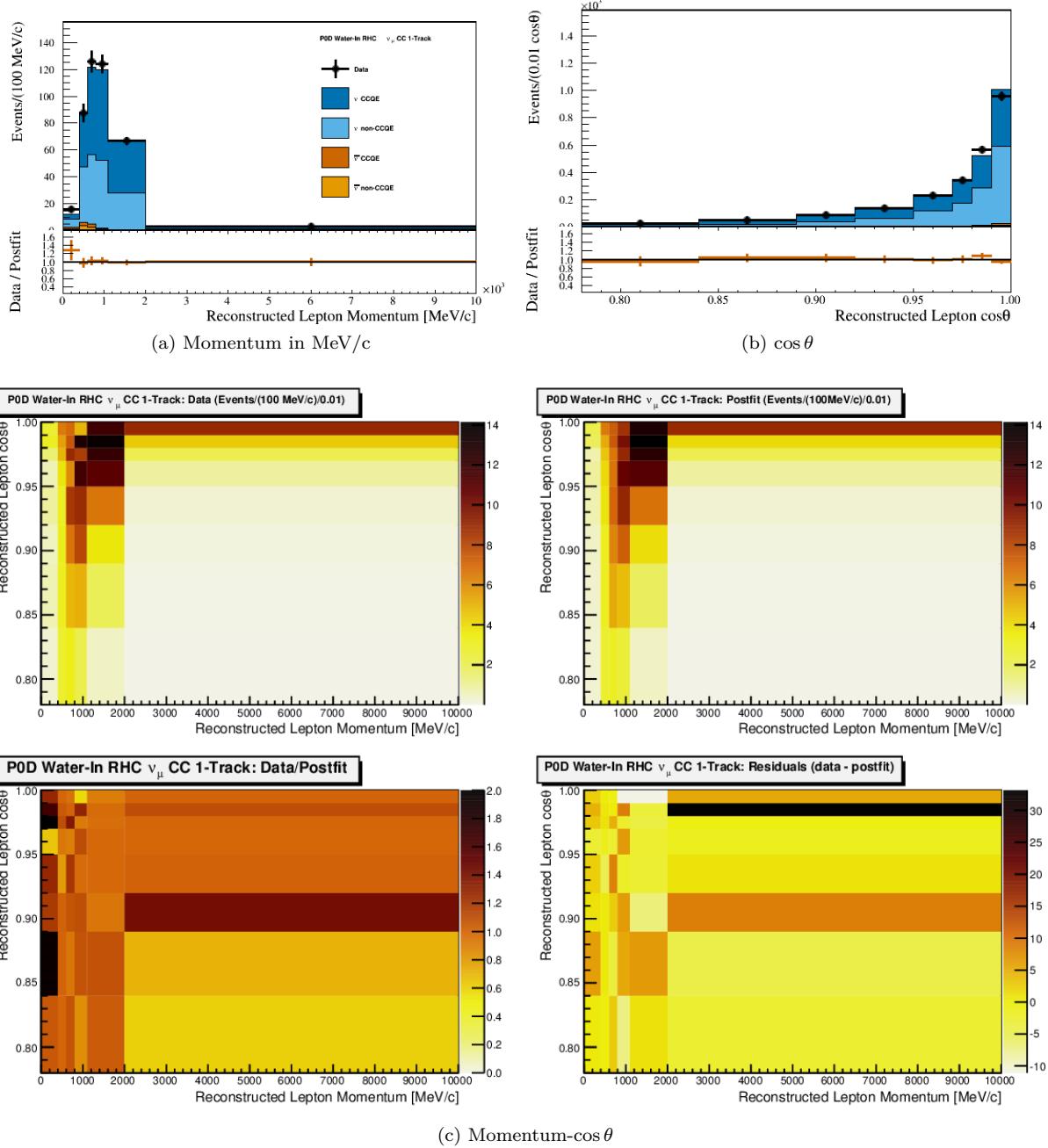


Figure 6.17: Data and postfit for the PØD Water-In ν_μ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track sample. Sub-figure (a) shows the momentum one-dimensional profile in all but the highest momentum fit bin. Sub-figure (b) shows the $\cos \theta$ one-dimensional profile in all but the highest angle fit bin. Shown in both (a) and (b) is the ratio between data and the postfit value. Sub-figure (c) shows a grid of two-dimensional data and postfit distributions in the same phase space as (a) and (b). Moving from top-left to bottom-right in (c) is the data, postfit, data to postfit ratio, and data to postfit difference.

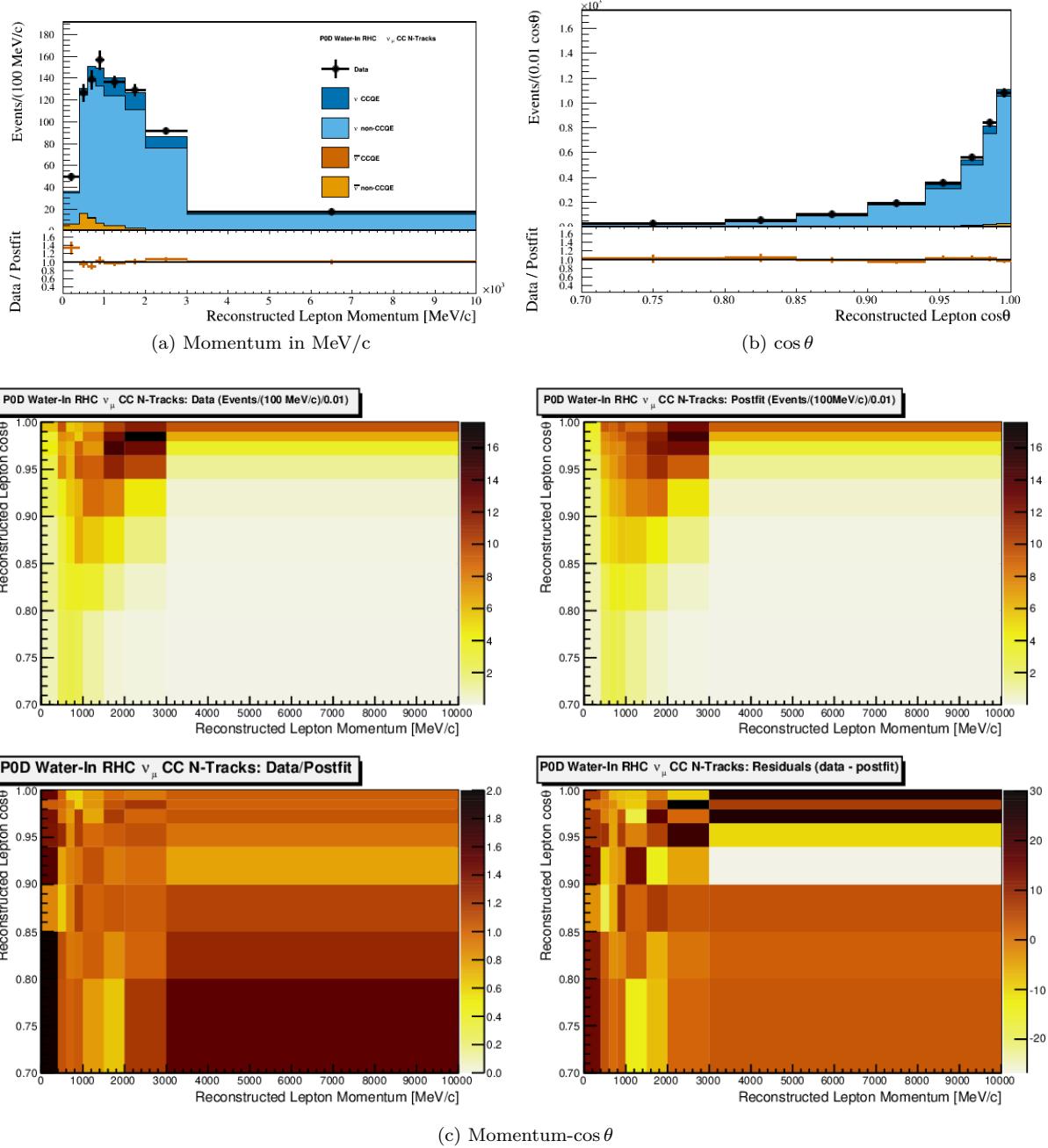


Figure 6.18: Data and postfit for the PØD Water-In ν_μ in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks sample. Sub-figure (a) shows the momentum one-dimensional profile in all but the highest momentum fit bin. Sub-figure (b) shows the $\cos\theta$ one-dimensional profile in all but the highest angle fit bin. Shown in both (a) and (b) is the ratio between data and the postfit value. Sub-figure (c) shows a grid of two-dimensional data and postfit distributions in the same phase space as (a) and (b). Moving from top-left to bottom-right in (c) is the data, postfit, data to postfit ratio, and data to postfit difference.

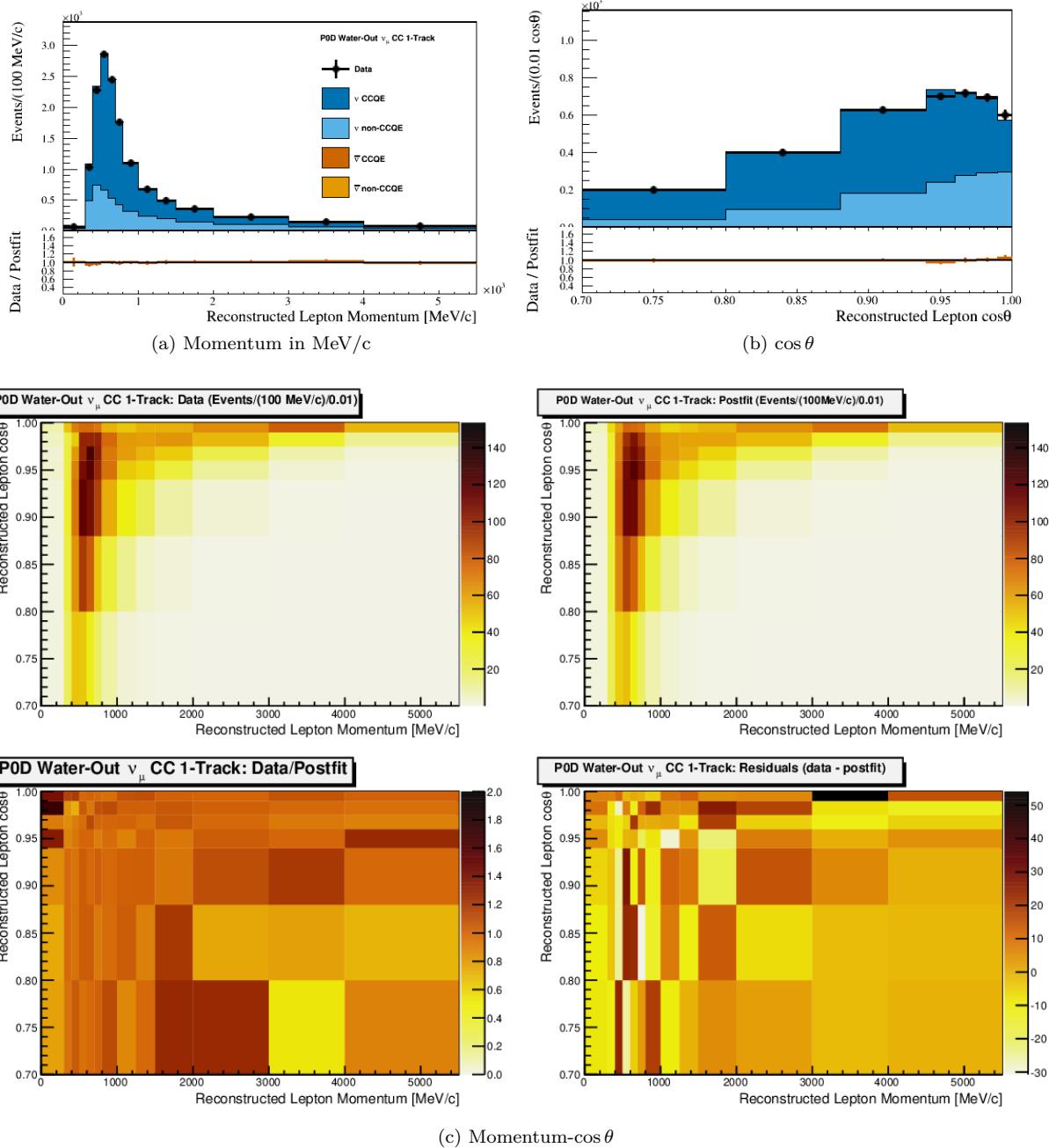


Figure 6.19: Data and postfit for the PØD Water-Out ν_μ in FHC Mode CC 1-Track sample. Sub-figure (a) shows the momentum one-dimensional profile in all but the highest momentum fit bin. Sub-figure (b) shows the $\cos \theta$ one-dimensional profile in all but the highest angle fit bin. Shown in both (a) and (b) is the ratio between data and the postfit value. Sub-figure (c) shows a grid of two-dimensional data and postfit distributions in the same phase space as (a) and (b). Moving from top-left to bottom-right in (c) is the data, postfit, data to postfit ratio, and data to postfit difference.

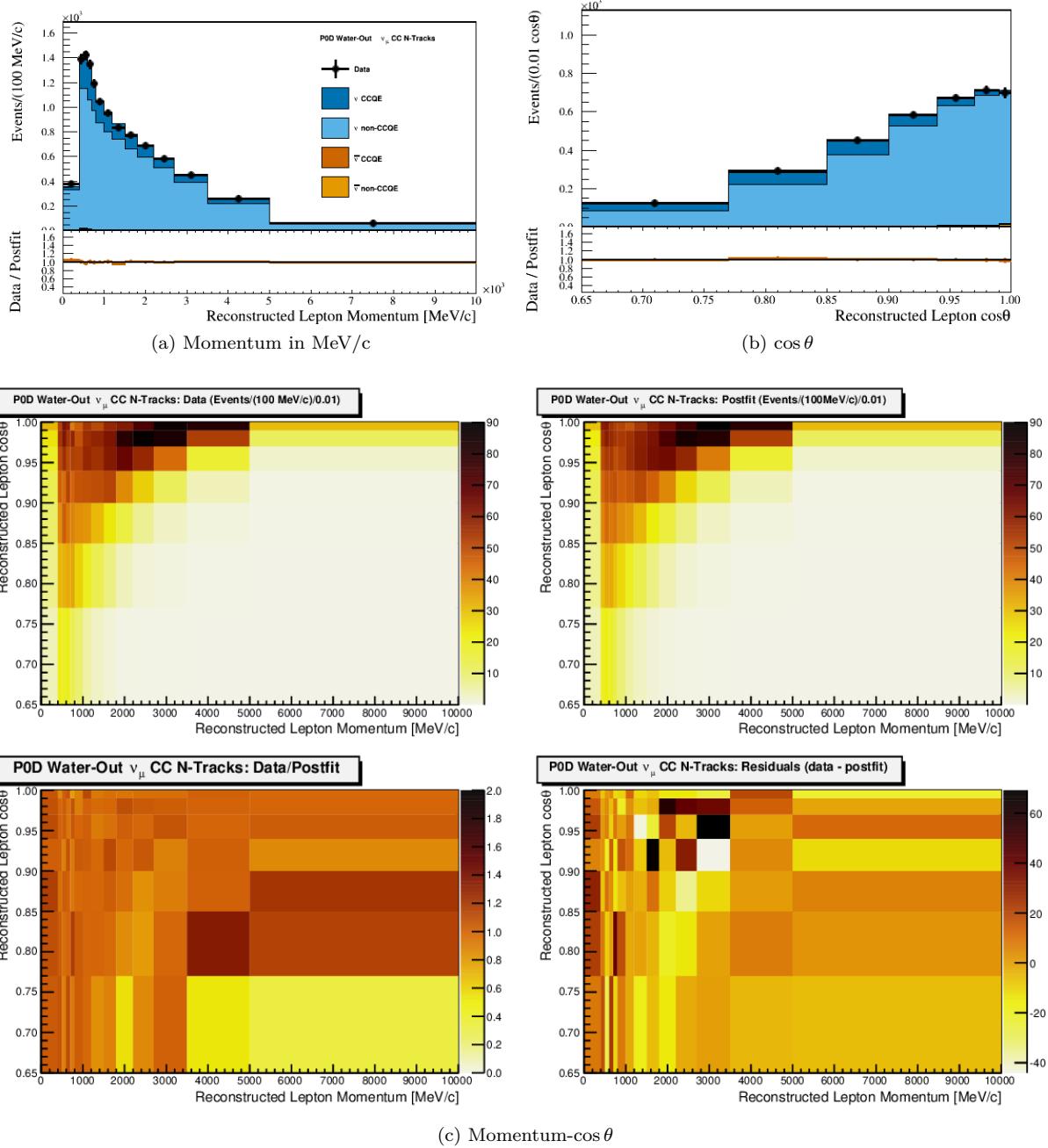


Figure 6.20: Data and postfit for the PØD Water-Out ν_μ in FHC Mode CC N-Tracks sample. Sub-figure (a) shows the momentum one-dimensional profile in all but the highest momentum fit bin. Sub-figure (b) shows the $\cos \theta$ one-dimensional profile in all but the highest angle fit bin. Shown in both (a) and (b) is the ratio between data and the postfit value. Sub-figure (c) shows a grid of two-dimensional data and postfit distributions in the same phase space as (a) and (b). Moving from top-left to bottom-right in (c) is the data, postfit, data to postfit ratio, and data to postfit difference.

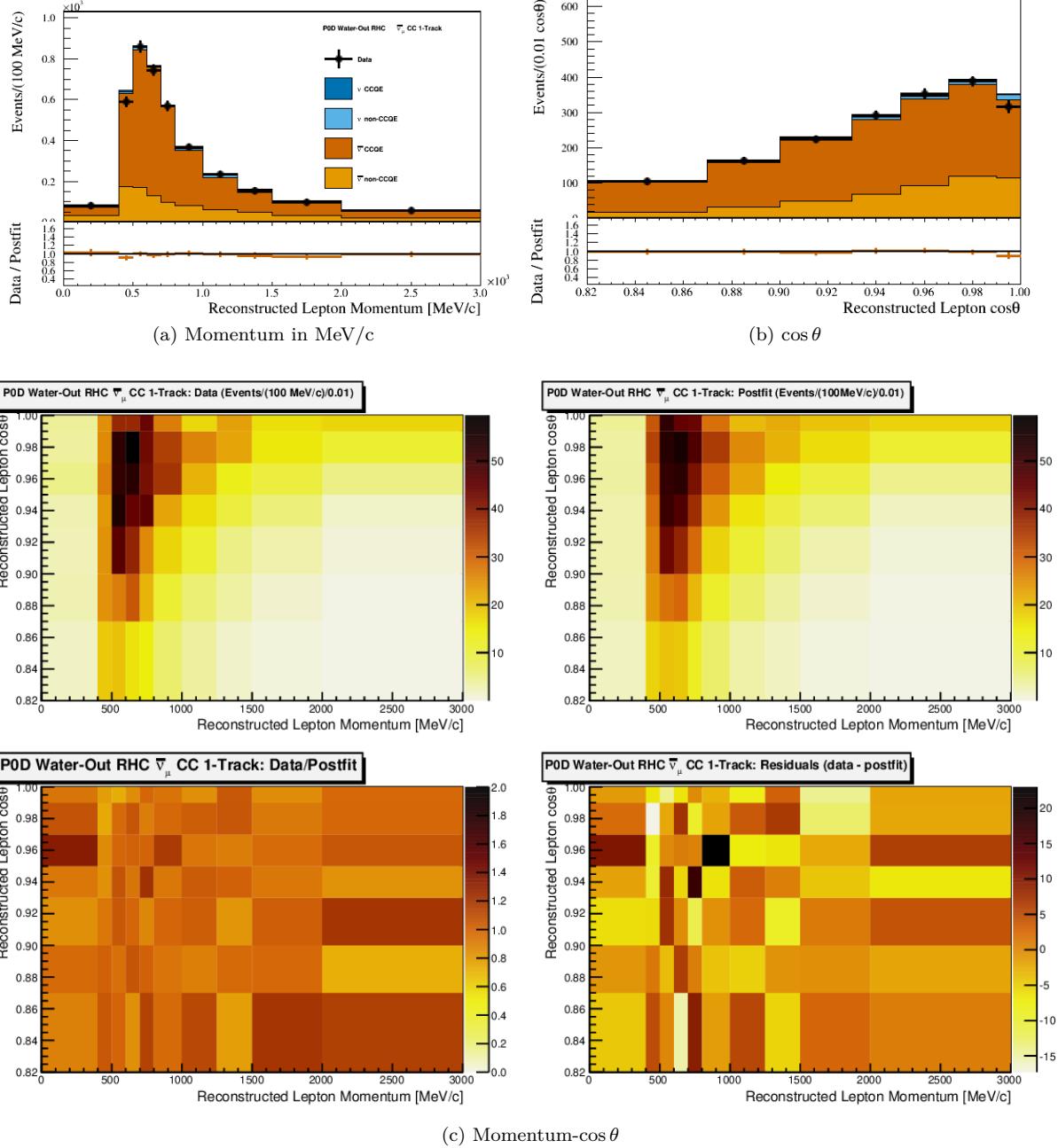


Figure 6.21: Data and postfit for the PØD Water-Out $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track sample. Sub-figure (a) shows the momentum one-dimensional profile in all but the highest momentum fit bin. Sub-figure (b) shows the $\cos \theta$ one-dimensional profile in all but the highest angle fit bin. Shown in both (a) and (b) is the ratio between data and the postfit value. Sub-figure (c) shows a grid of two-dimensional data and postfit distributions in the same phase space as (a) and (b). Moving from top-left to bottom-right in (c) is the data, postfit, data to postfit ratio, and data to postfit difference.

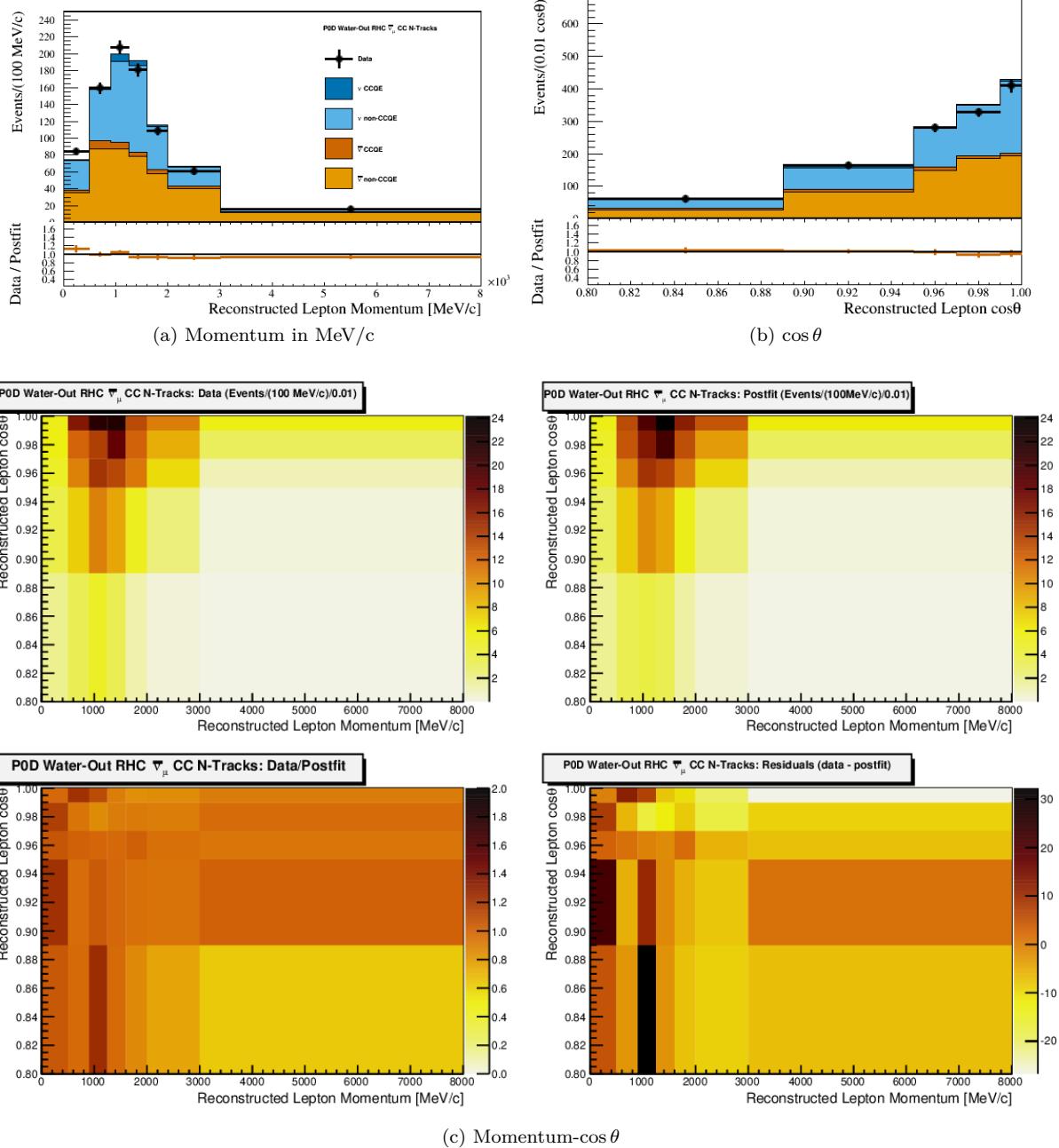


Figure 6.22: Data and postfit for the PØD Water-Out $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks sample. Sub-figure (a) shows the momentum one-dimensional profile in all but the highest momentum fit bin. Sub-figure (b) shows the $\cos\theta$ one-dimensional profile in all but the highest angle fit bin. Shown in both (a) and (b) is the ratio between data and the postfit value. Sub-figure (c) shows a grid of two-dimensional data and postfit distributions in the same phase space as (a) and (b). Moving from top-left to bottom-right in (c) is the data, postfit, data to postfit ratio, and data to postfit difference.

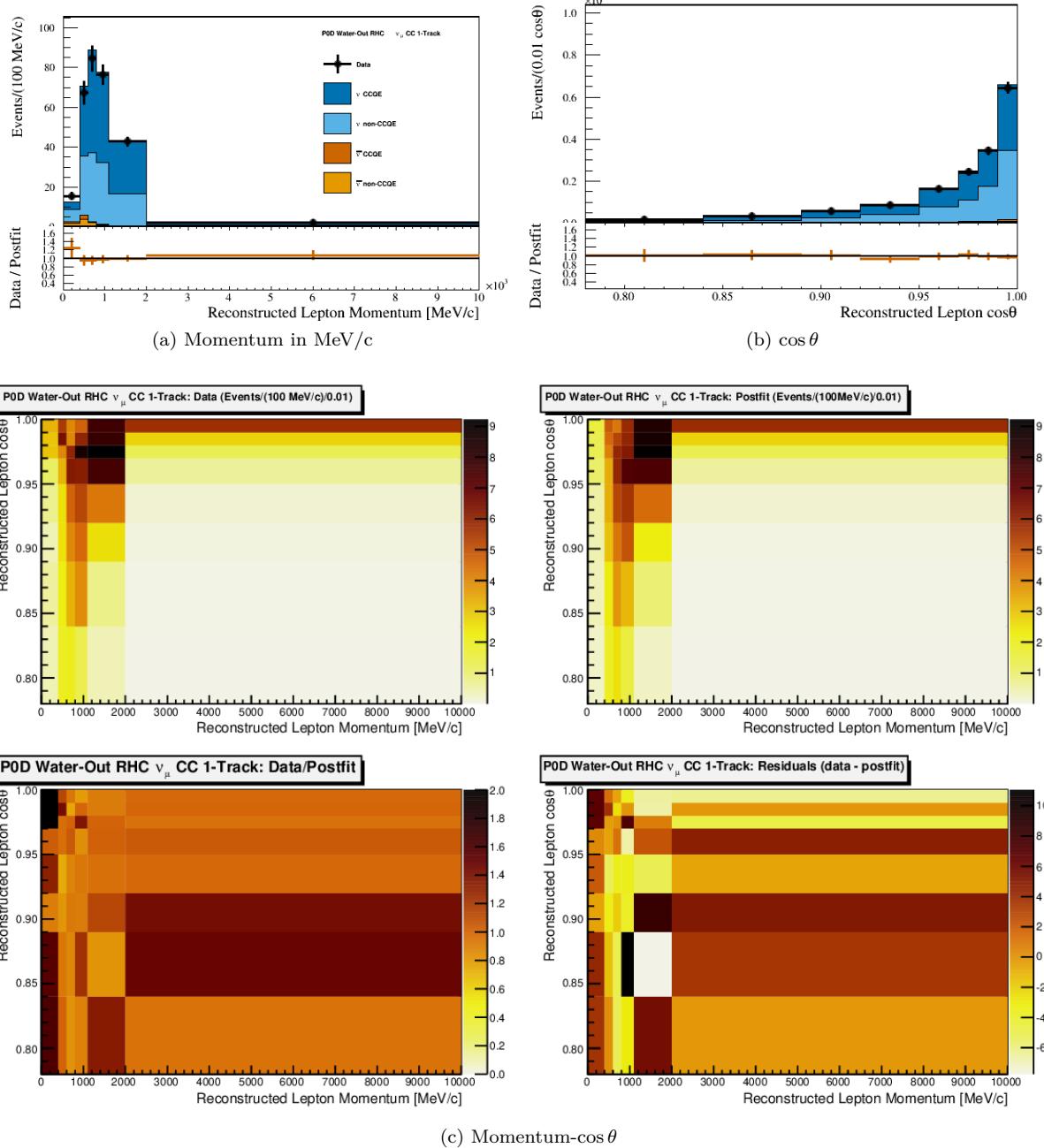


Figure 6.23: Data and postfit for the PØD Water-Out ν_μ in RHC Mode CC 1-Track sample. Sub-figure (a) shows the momentum one-dimensional profile in all but the highest momentum fit bin. Sub-figure (b) shows the $\cos \theta$ one-dimensional profile in all but the highest angle fit bin. Shown in both (a) and (b) is the ratio between data and the postfit value. Sub-figure (c) shows a grid of two-dimensional data and postfit distributions in the same phase space as (a) and (b). Moving from top-left to bottom-right in (c) is the data, postfit, data to postfit ratio, and data to postfit difference.

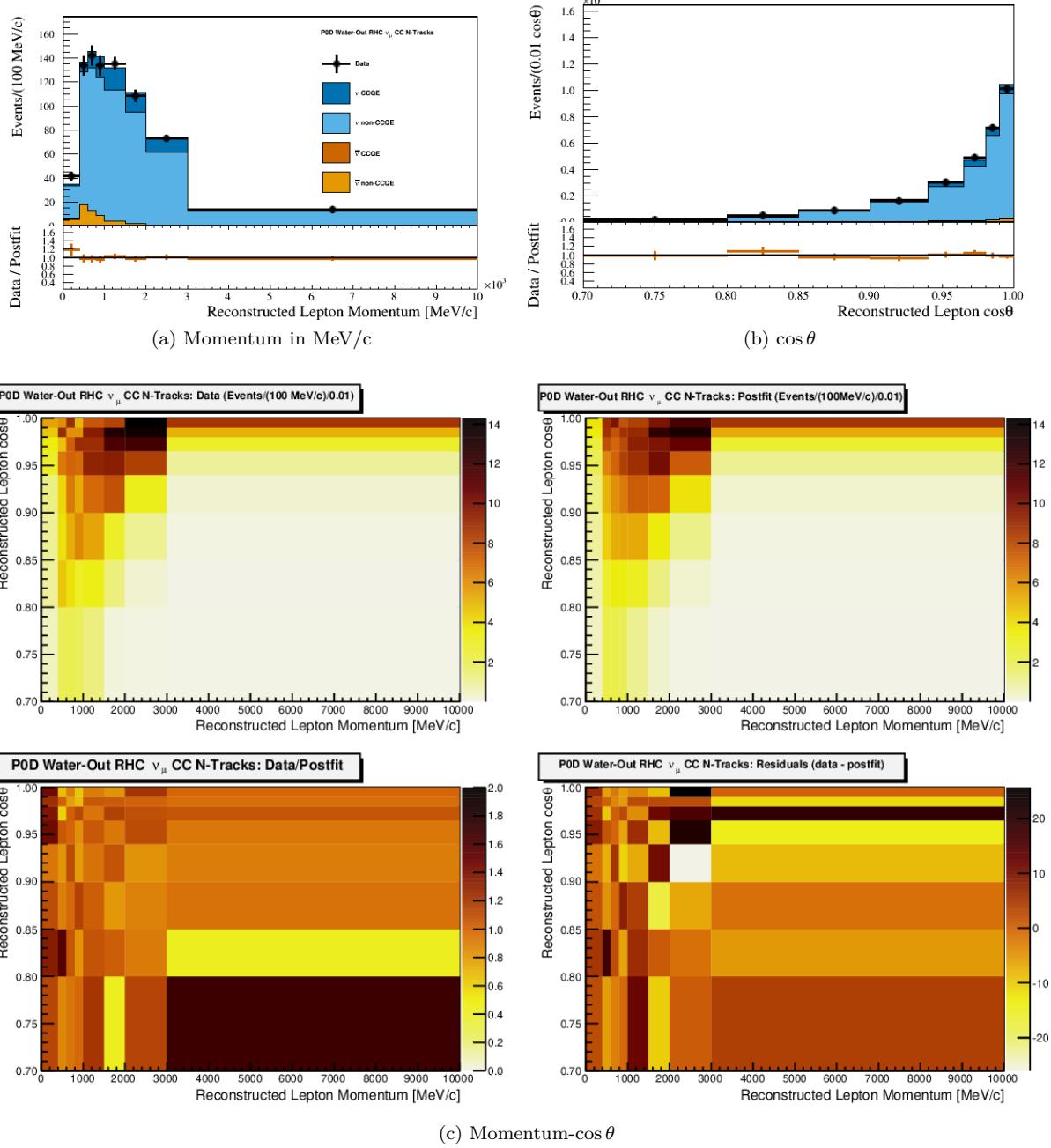


Figure 6.24: Data and postfit for the PØD Water-Out ν_μ in RHC Mode CC N-Tracks sample. Sub-figure (a) shows the momentum one-dimensional profile in all but the highest momentum fit bin. Sub-figure (b) shows the $\cos \theta$ one-dimensional profile in all but the highest angle fit bin. Shown in both (a) and (b) is the ratio between data and the postfit value. Sub-figure (c) shows a grid of two-dimensional data and postfit distributions in the same phase space as (a) and (b). Moving from top-left to bottom-right in (c) is the data, postfit, data to postfit ratio, and data to postfit difference.

1251 Now that we have examined the postfit samples and seen that the prediction has indeed changed, we can
1252 proceed to look at the parameter values.

1253 **6.2.2 Parameter Value and Correlation Comparisons**

1254 The postfit parameters from the PØD-only BANFF fit are shown in Figure 6.25 on page 128 through Figure
1255 6.28 on page 131. A complete listing of the prefit and postfit values is given in Appendix G. Additionally, a
1256 comparison is made between the PØD-only results with that of the FGD-only results. It must be stated that
1257 while the PØD-only and FGD-only fits are using the same 2017 canonical cross section parameterization,
1258 the analyses had different POT exposures. This PØD-only analysis fit uses run periods 2 – 8, or about
1259 11.5×10^{20} (6.23×10^{20}) POT in FHC (RHC) mode. The FGD-only fit uses runs 2 – 6, or about 5.81×10^{20}
1260 (2.84×10^{20}) POT in FHC (RHC) modes. So the PØD-only fit has an additional statistical advantage. This
1261 does not affect the actual fitting procedure since the POT weights scale the MC prediction to the data.

1262 In order to understand how the two analyses compare to each other in terms of sensitivity to the flux
1263 and cross section parameters, we need to examine each detector’s integrated mass-luminosity. The number
1264 of incident neutrinos crossing either the FGD or PØD detector is the product of its respective fiducial mass
1265 and POT exposure. While the PØD has much more mass, the water-in and water-out modes are mutually
1266 exclusive, resulting in a reduced aggregate POT exposure as compared to each static FGD for each water-in
1267 and water-out running periods. Also since the FGD2 has a larger water mass fraction compared to the PØD
1268 water-in mode, the expected number of neutrino-oxygen interaction events are very similar. The comparative
1269 advantage of the PØD-only data lies in the number of neutrino-carbon events, which is about 10 times greater
1270 than the FGD. These numbers and more are tabulated in Table 6.1 on page 125.

Table 6.1: Neutrino-nucleon exposure on target elements in the PØD-only and FGD-only analyses. The FGD1 and FGD2 masses were calculated using the following sources[46, 47, 48]. The PØD mass was taken from the following source[49]. The other mass elements include hydrogen, copper, and heavier elements.

Detector	(kg)	Fiducial volume mass			POT (10^{20})		kg POT (10^{24})	PØD-to-FGD (kg POT)		
		^{12}C (%)	^{16}O (%)	other (%)	FHC	RHC		^{12}C	^{16}O	other
PØD Water-out	3570	70	0.67	19.33	7.872	-	2.81	3.99	-	9.21
	FGD1	985	86	3.7	5.81	-	0.572			
PØD Water-In	5470	45	30	25	3.657	-	2.00	10.63	1.43	8.05
	FGD2	972	15	74	5.81	-	0.565			
PØD Water-out	3570	70	0.67	19.33	-	3.382	1.207	3.513	-	8.10
	FGD1	985	86	3.7	-	2.84	0.280			
PØD Water-In	5470	45	30	25	-	2.852	1.56	16.9	2.29	12.8
	FGD2	972	15	74	-	2.84	0.276			

1271 There is good agreement between the PØD-only and FGD-only BANFF flux parameter values. The flux
1272 parameters in both fits follow the same shape trends, but with the PØD-only fit parameters having a higher
1273 expectation comparatively. Also, the magnitude of the flux uncertainties is similar between the two, which
1274 suggests that the two configurations are statistically similar.

1275 If we examine the bin normalization parameters for the PØD-only fit in Figure 6.28 on page 131, they
1276 are suggesting a reduction in the event rate across most bins. This high flux, low bin normalization result
1277 is likely due to the anticorrelated relationship between them as indicated in the correlation matrix shown
1278 in Figure 6.30 on page 133. This has been observed in previous BANFF analyses. Interestingly, the results
1279 of the principal components analysis on the bin normalizations in Section 4.2.2.4 are observed here as well.
1280 The analysis predicted most of the parameters would shift in unison, and we see that trend largely replicated
1281 in the postfit values. This indicates that we can possibly reduce the number of bin normalizations and still
1282 obtain a similar postfit result.

1283 The cross section parameters are also quite similar between the two fits, with some larger uncertainties in
1284 the PØD-only result. The CCQE and BeRPA parameters are in very good agreement with both preferring
1285 a significant increase in the BeRPA B scale parameter. There is tension in the fits with the M_A^{Res} parameter
1286 which is not currently understood. However, if the difference in the postfit parameters is distributed according
1287 to a chi-squared distribution, then this deviation is not unexpected.

1288 A couple of interesting features are observed in the 2p2h parameters. Firstly is the 2p2h ν normalization
1289 on carbon which is about two-times larger in the PØD-only fit than the FGD-only fit. This normalization
1290 result is currently an unknown phenomenon. It could be explained by the fact that the PØD has nearly twice
1291 as much non-carbon and non-oxygen elements, which is mostly brass, by mass fraction as in the FGD (see
1292 Table 6.1 on page 125). The second feature involves the 2p2h shape parameters, *both of which have postfit*
1293 *values at the physical limit of +1, or +2* as shown graphically in Figure 6.27 on page 130. This predicts that
1294 the 2p2h interaction has no nucleon-nucleon correlation mode and is only due to the pionless-Delta-decay
1295 mode. This result is an artifact of the cross section parameterization that is also shared with the FGD result.
1296 This issue has been addressed in the latest cross section parameterization and BANFF analysis[50].

1297 To provide an uncertainty on those shape parameters, even though they are situated at a discontinuity in
1298 the derivative, a “mirrored” spline was implemented as shown in Figure 6.29 on page 132. The mirrored spline
1299 was shown by the BANFF group to not affect the postfit results while providing a calculable uncertainty in
1300 MINUIT for the Hessian matrix[18]. To further investigate the impact of a mirrored spline, the oscillation
1301 analysis group used the same splines in the Bayesian analysis, which uses a Markov chain Monte Carlo
1302 method to explore the parameter space. The Bayesian analysis observed some small relative changes in
1303 the 2p2h and $I_{1/2}$ background normalizations and BeRPA E root-mean-square using the mirrored spline.

1304 However, the parameters that received the largest shifts are already poorly constrained by the ND280 data,
1305 and so they have a minuscule effect on the fit.

1306 The postfit correlations are shown in Figure 6.30 on page 133. The full matrix shows large anticorrelations
1307 between the systematic parameters sets. Largest in magnitude are the flux and cross section parameters.
1308 To better see the correlations for those sets, they are zoomed into on Figure 6.31 on page 134. For only the
1309 cross section parameters, the correlations are shown in Figure 6.32 on page 135.

1310 6.2.3 Receiver Operating Characteristic

1311 To demonstrate the differences between the PØD and FGD parameter estimates, receiver operating characteris-
1312 tic (ROC) curves are provided in Appendix H. The advantage of ROC curves over a p-value calculation
1313 is that the differences between the two fits can be statistically quantified for all parameters. These curves
1314 provide an indication of which fit has better constraints in parameter space, suggest the limitation of each
1315 fit, and provide guidance for future researchers.

1316 6.3 Summary

1317 In this chapter, we have explored the postfit results for the PØD-only data set and compared it against
1318 the FGD-only fit. While the FGD-only data samples have about twice as many more neutrino-oxygen
1319 events than the PØD-only data, which helps with sensitivity of the oxygen cross section parameters, the
1320 accumulated neutrino exposures are similar. Moreover, we observe a good level of agreement between the
1321 two fits with the largest differences observed with less constrained parameters like those that characterize
1322 the 2p2h interaction. We will examine in the final chapter the differences in the predicted neutrino energy
1323 spectrum at SK using the PØD-only and FGD-only postfit results.

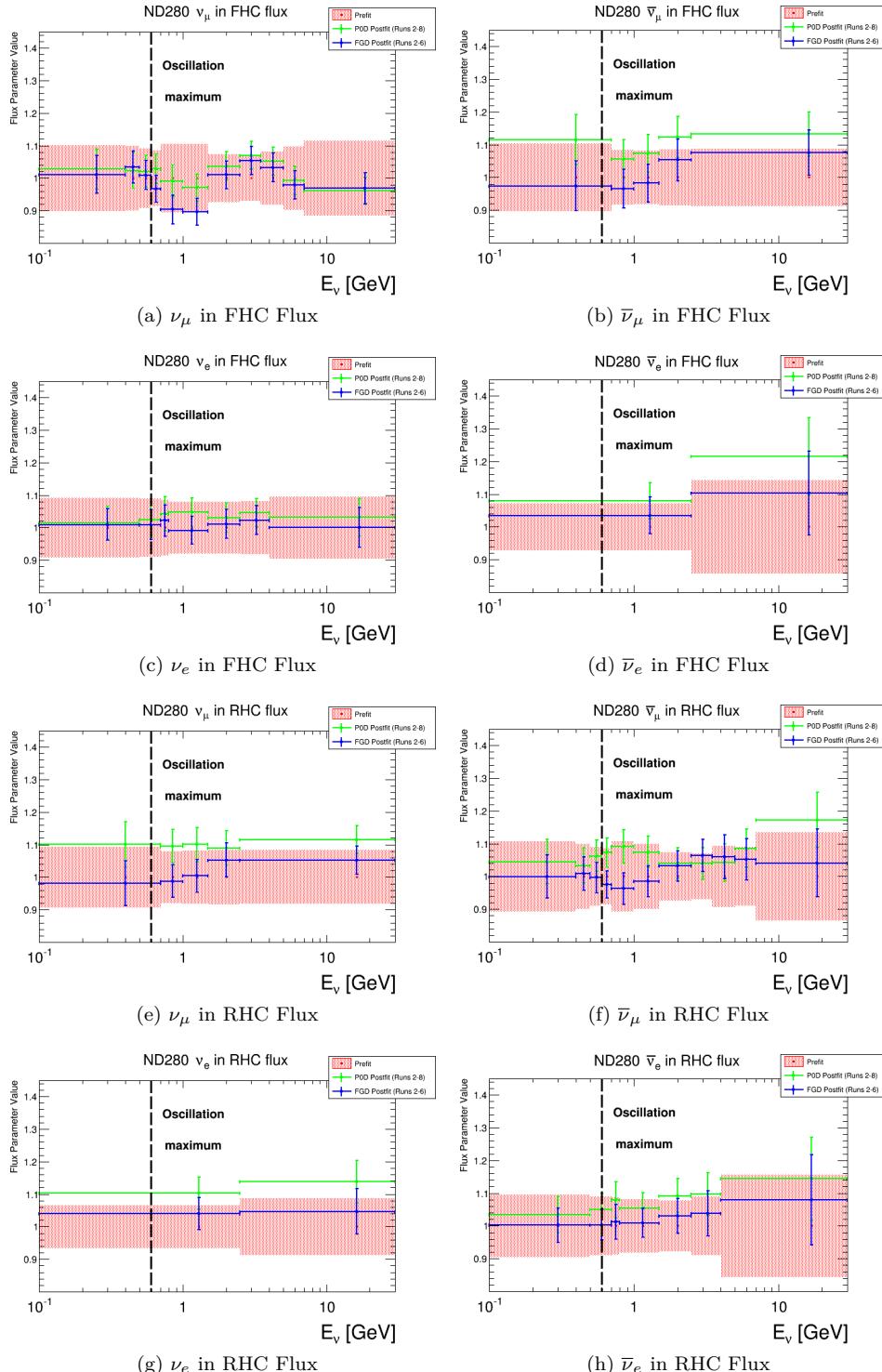


Figure 6.25: Postfit ND280 flux parameters for the PØD-only (green) and FGD-only (blue) BANFF fit as functions of neutrino energy. The energy that maximizes the $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ oscillation (0.6 GeV) is shown with a dashed, black line.

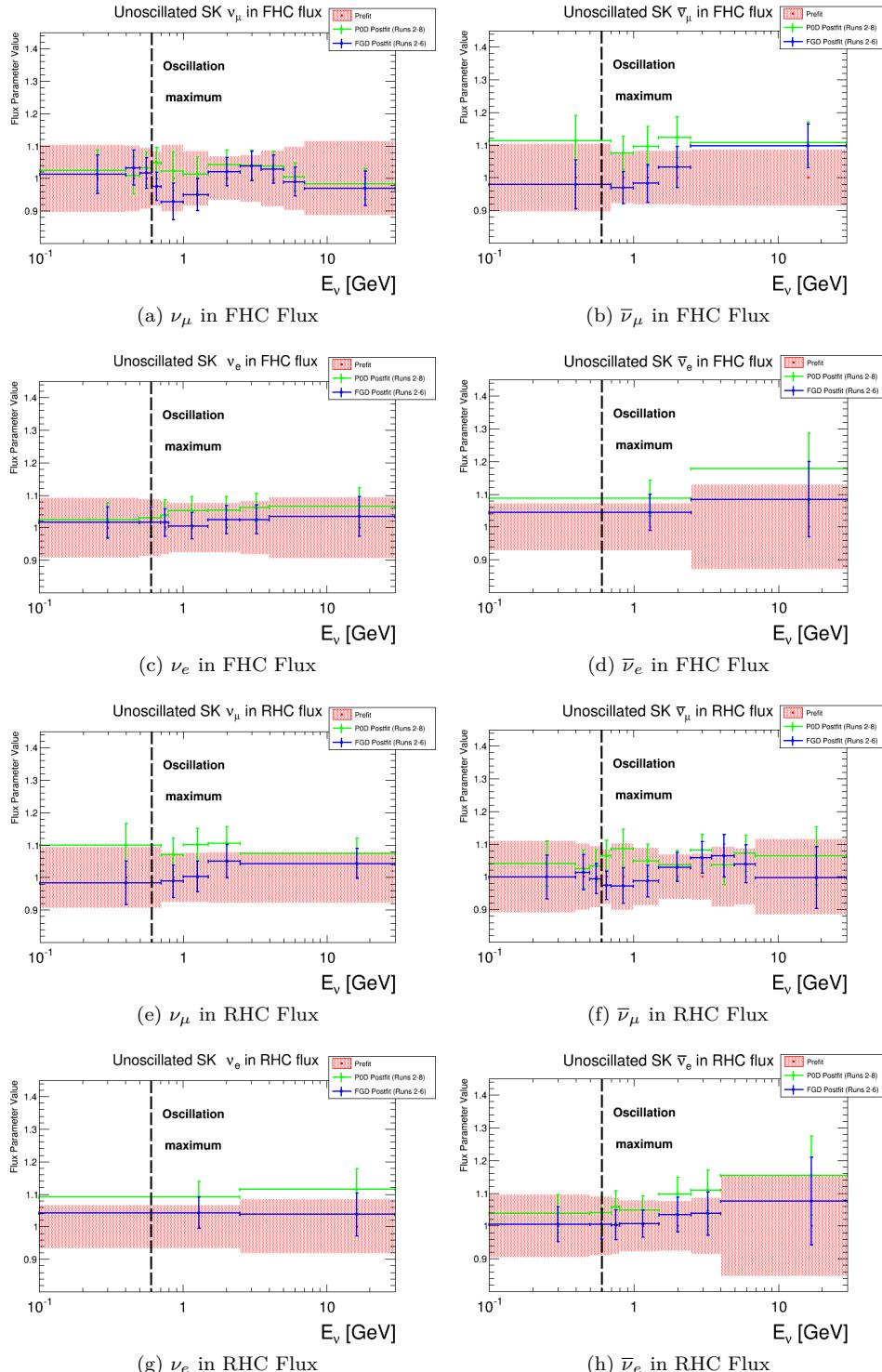


Figure 6.26: Postfit SK flux parameters for the PØD-only (green) and FGD-only (blue) BANFF fit as functions of neutrino energy. The energy that maximizes the $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ oscillation (0.6 GeV) is shown with a dashed, black line.

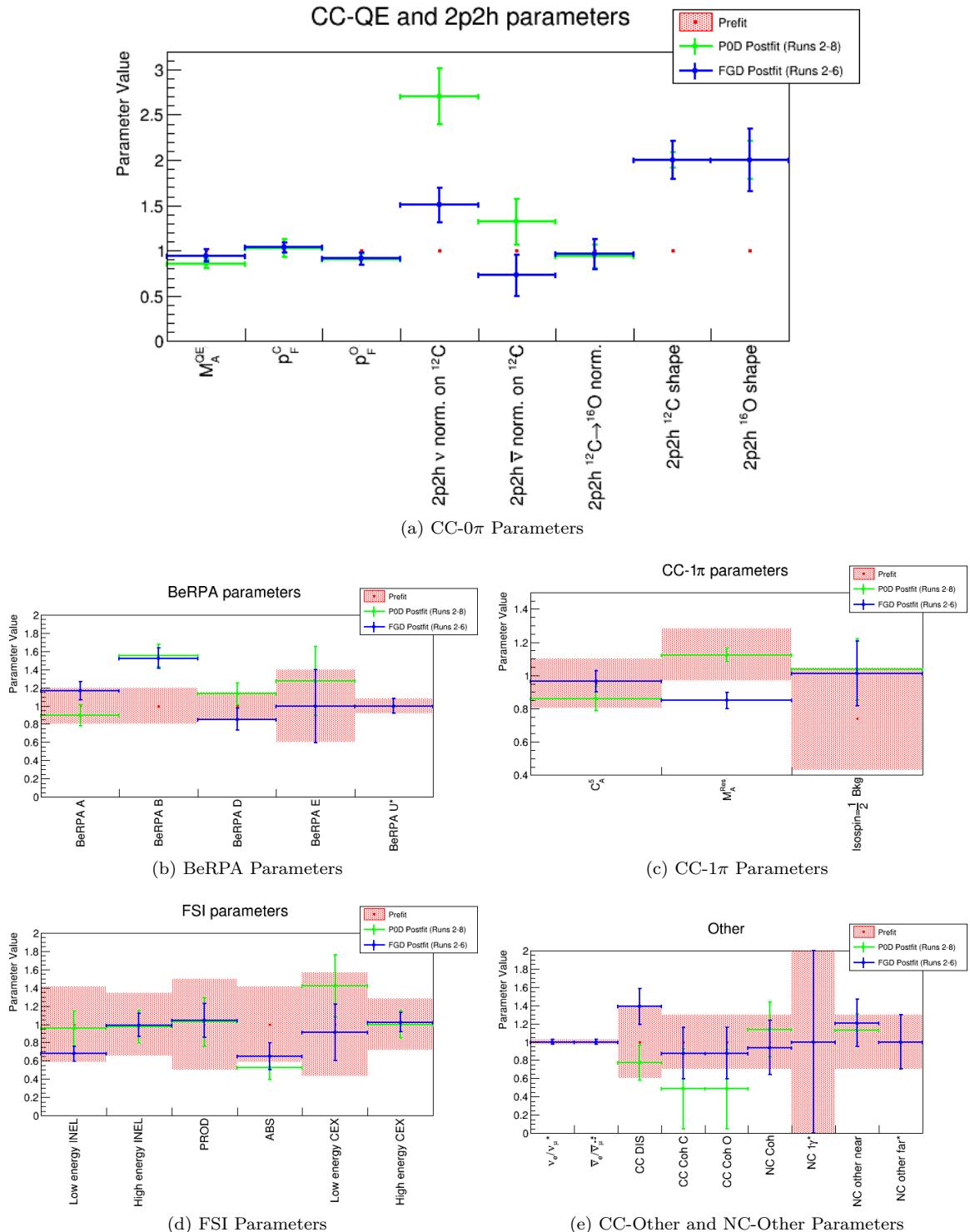


Figure 6.27: Postfit cross section parameters for the PØD-only (green) and FGD-only (blue) BANFF fit. In these figures, all shape and scale factor parameters are adjusted to 1 to provide a consistent graphical representation of all fit parameters. Shape parameters always have a prefit value of 0. Parameters without prefit uncertainties had a flat prior applied to them and an asterisk (*) represents a fixed parameter.

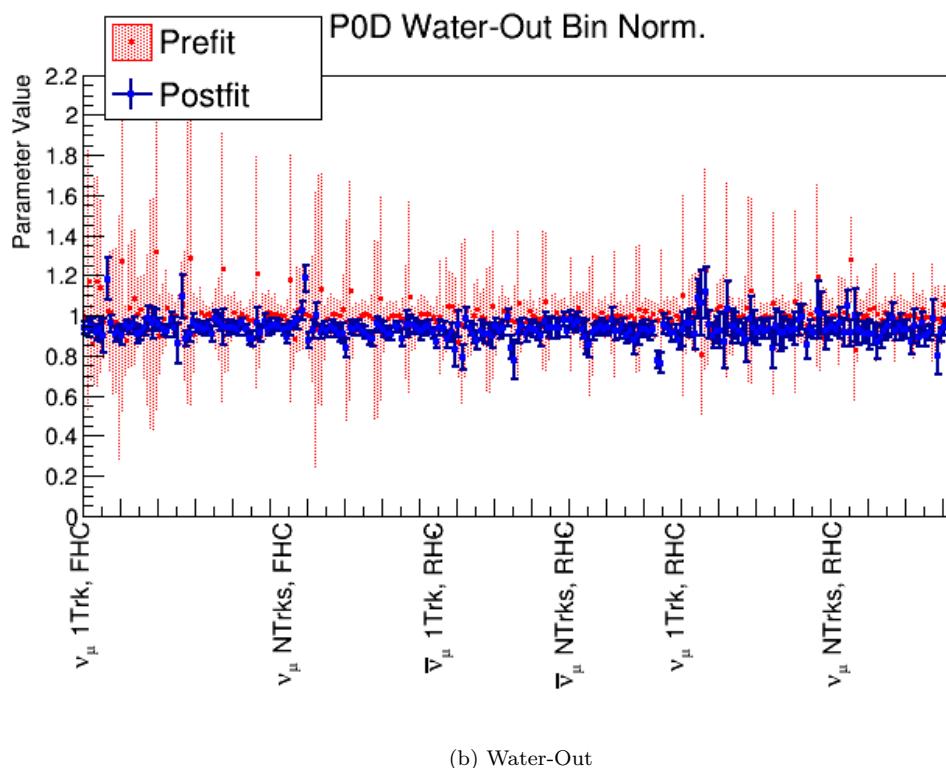
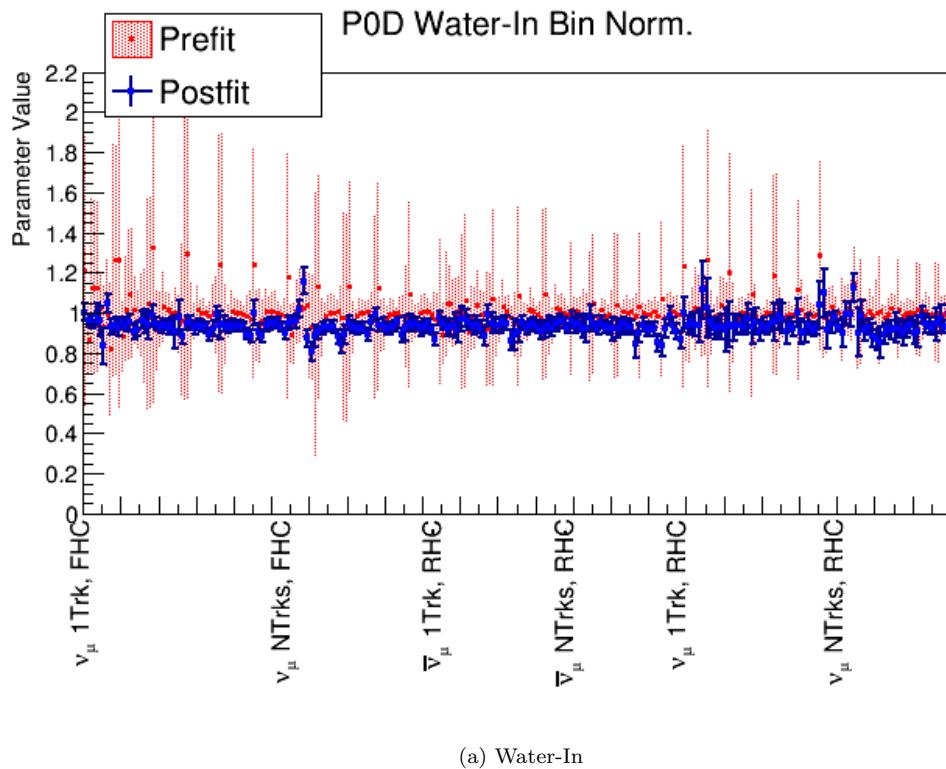


Figure 6.28: Prefit and postfit PØD bin normalization parameters.

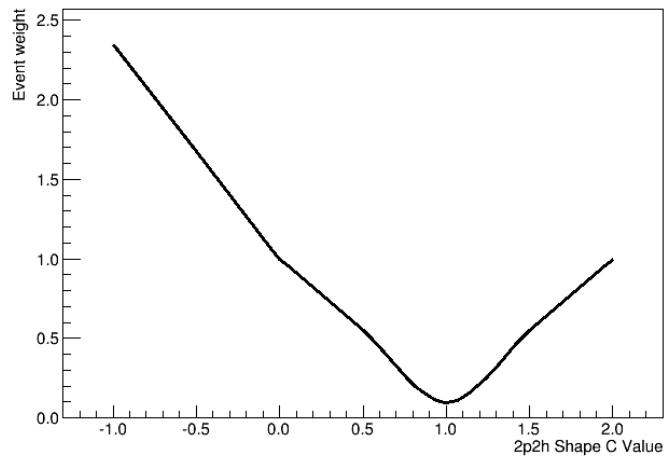


Figure 6.29: The “mirrored” spline for a single event. The spline represents an event weight and variations from the prefit value of 0 alters the event weight. The 2p2h shape splines are mirrored about the value of +1 to provide an uncertainty in the postfit result.

Postfit Correlation Matrix

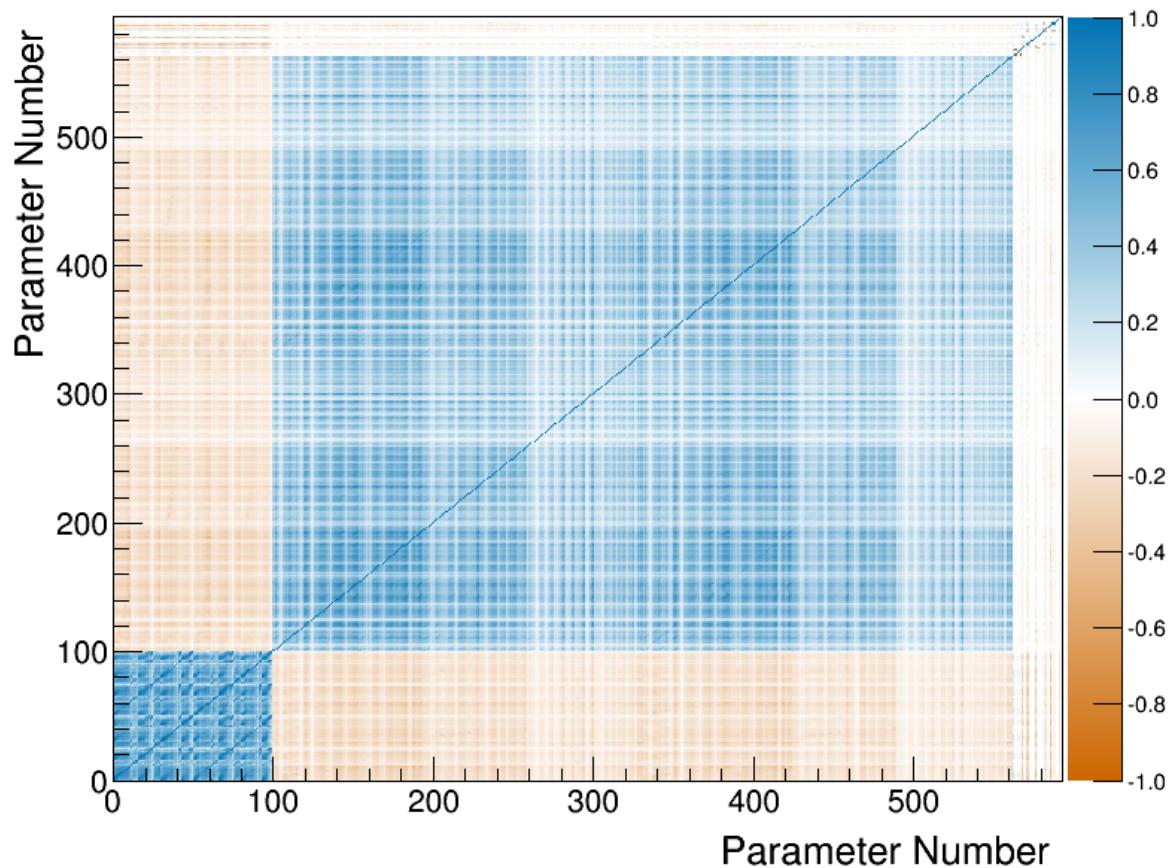
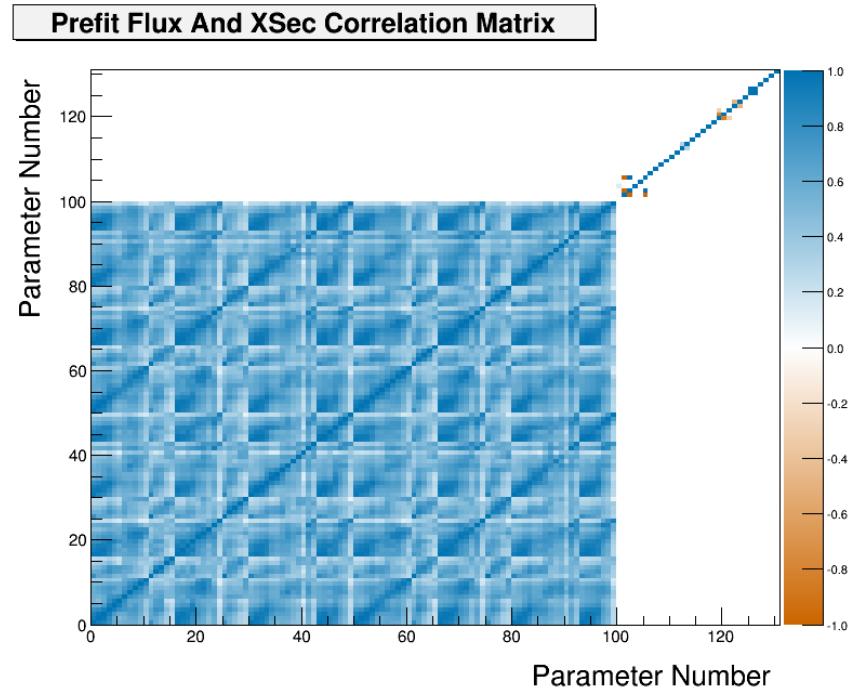
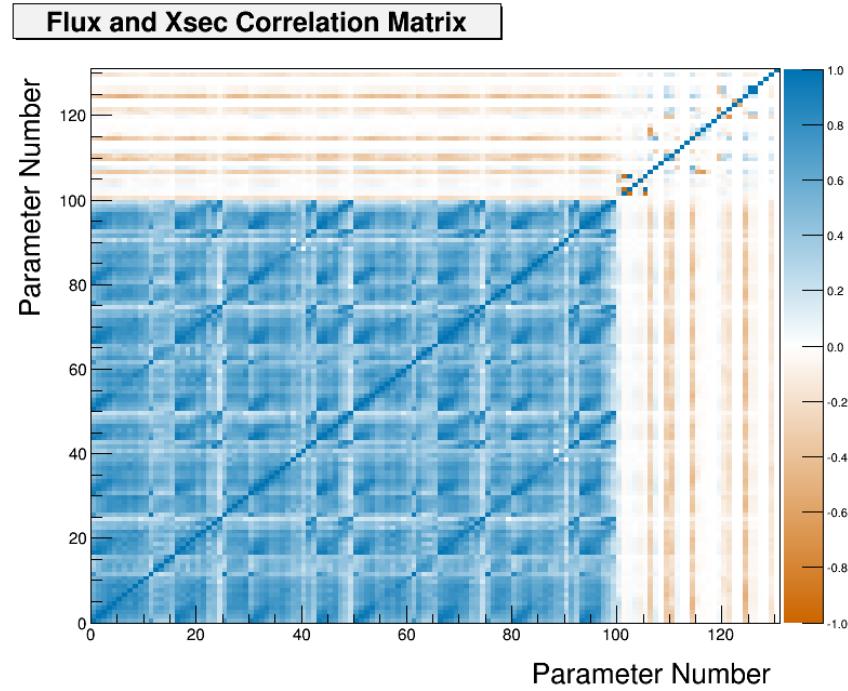


Figure 6.30: Postfit correlation matrix. The first 100 parameters are the flux parameters with the first 50 corresponding to ND280 and the last 50 with Super-K. Between 100 and 561 are the bin normalization parameters. The last 31 are the cross section parameters.



(a) Prefit flux and cross sections correlations



(b) Postfit flux and cross section correlations

Figure 6.31: Prefit and post flux and cross section parameter correlations. In (a) and (b), the prefit and postfit, respectively, correlation matrices for the flux and cross section parameters are shown. The first 50 parameters correspond to the ND280 flux with the last 50 with the SK flux. The final 31 parameters are for the cross section.

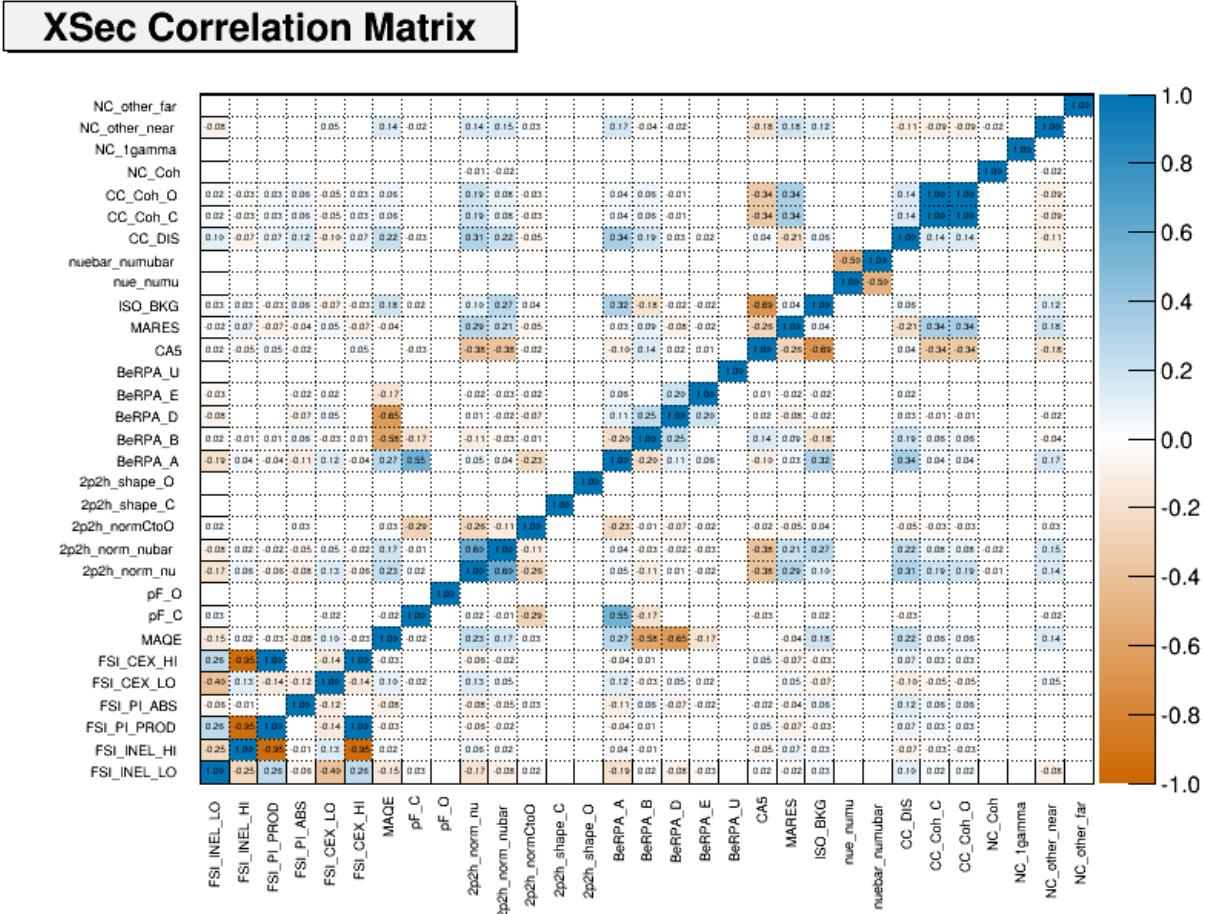


Figure 6.32: Postfit cross section correlation matrix

1324 **Chapter 7**

1325 **Discussion**

1326 This chapter serves to summarize the methods and results shown in this technote. Since the start of data
1327 collection, the fine-grained detector (FGD) in ND280 has provided constraints on the neutrino flux and
1328 neutrino-water interaction modes important to the oscillation analysis. This technote is an analysis of an
1329 independent measurement of the ND280 constraint using a maximum likelihood estimate in the Beam and
1330 Near Detector Flux Task Force (BANFF) framework with samples from the pi-zero detector (PØD).

1331 Analysis samples have been developed with the PØD to capture a wide variety of interaction modes
1332 in T2K, importantly interactions classified as charged current quasi-elastic (CCQE) which constitute the
1333 highest cross section in the T2K neutrino energy spectrum. While the PØD has a larger volume compared
1334 to the FGD, which means it has more neutrino interactions to select, the PØD is less sensitive to non-CCQE
1335 interactions like CC single pion production. This limitation is largely due to the design of the detector and
1336 sample selection which reduce its $(p, \cos \theta)$ sensitivity to the lower energy outgoing muons. The systematic
1337 uncertainties inherent in the samples were controlled for in a similar manner with previous BANFF analyses.

1338 The PØD-only data fit shows very good agreement with the FGD-only result using the same flux and
1339 cross section parameters. Trends in the postfit parameters like the flux shape and the quantum mechanical
1340 correlation affects on the observable cross section were observed in both sets of fits.

1341 Other topics discussed in this chapter are presented in the following order. First shown is a prediction
1342 of the oscillated samples at SK using the ND constraint in Section 7.1. Possible analysis improvements are
1343 discussed in Section 7.2. Finally, the prospect of a joint PØD and FGD fit are discussed in Section ??-Joint::

Table 7.1: Oscillation parameters used as inputs for studies of simulated data.

Parameter	Value	Units
Mass hierarchy	Normal	
Δm_{21}^2	7.53	10^{-5} eV $^2/c^4$
$ \Delta m_{32}^2 $	2.509	10^{-3} eV $^2/c^4$
$\sin^2 \theta_{23}$	0.528	1
$\sin^2 2\theta_{12}$	0.846	1
$\sin^2 2\theta_{13}$	0.0857	1
δ_{CP}	-1.601	rad
e^- density	2.6	g/cm 3
Baseline length	295	km
ν -mode luminosity	14.7	10^{20} POT
$\bar{\nu}$ -mode luminosity	7.6	10^{20} POT

Table 7.2: Number of events expected in the SK CCQE-enriched samples.

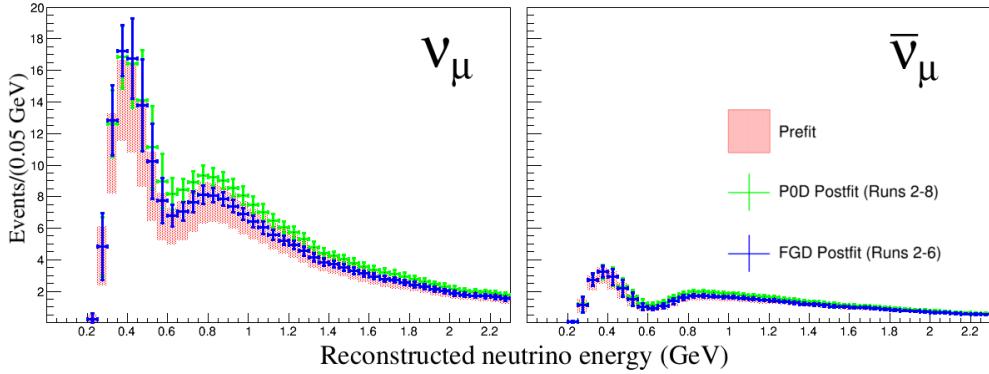
	Prefit	PØD-only	FGD-only	Observed
ν_μ CCQE (< 2.3 GeV)	207.34	252.41	228.07	201
$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ CCQE (< 2.3 GeV)	49.67	58.14	52.47	57
ν_e CCQE (< 1.3 GeV)	65.61	83.01	74.71	74
$\bar{\nu}_e$ CCQE (< 1.3 GeV)	7.74	9.03	8.15	7

7.1 Prediction of the T2K Oscillation Analysis Samples

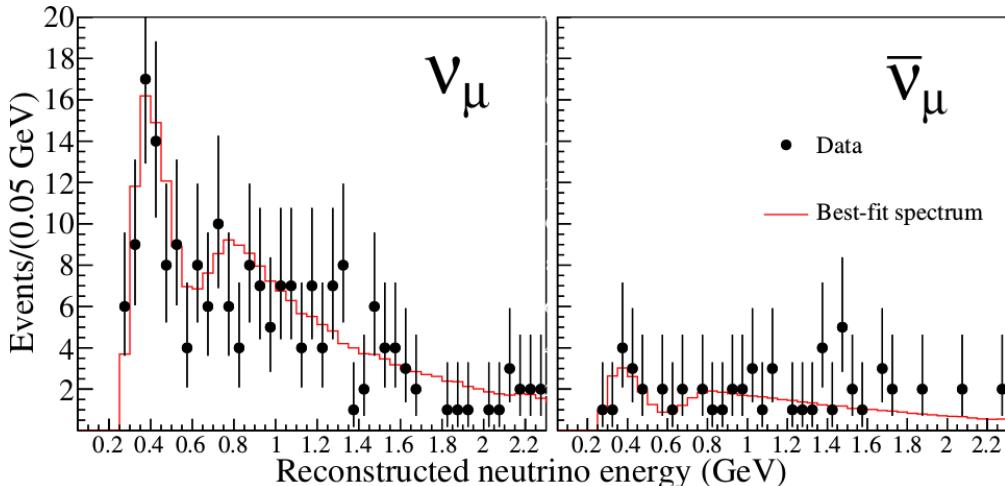
In this section, we analyze the BANFF fit as the input for the oscillation analysis. We are explicitly NOT performing the oscillation analysis, but we are building a prediction of the oscillated neutrino samples using the P-Theta frequentist framework described in the 2017 oscillation analysis publication[2]. We then compare the prediction with the observed neutrino energy spectra of the four CCQE-enriched samples at Super-Kamiokande (SK). These samples are the FHC mode (ν -mode) ν_μ sample, the RHC mode ($\bar{\nu}$ -mode) $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ sample, the ν -mode ν_e sample, and the $\bar{\nu}$ -mode $\bar{\nu}_e$ sample.

The SK prediction is built with the following ingredients: the flux and cross section parameter estimates from the BANFF fit parameter estimates and covariance matrix, the nominal set of SK detector systematics in the frequentist analysis software, and the full three-flavor oscillation probabilities. The full three-flavor oscillation parameters used are the same as listed in TABLE II in the 2018 CP violation search paper[51], which are shown in Table 7.1 on page 137 for convenience. The observed spectra are also taken from the 2018 CP violation search paper, which had a integrated luminosity of 2.2×10^{21} POT.

The spectra are shown in the following order. First are the of the ν_μ CCQE and $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ CCQE-enriched samples together shown in Figure 7.1 on page 138. Next is the ν_e CCQE-enriched sample shown in Figure 7.2 on page 138. Finally is the $\bar{\nu}_e$ CCQE-enriched sample shown in Figure 7.3 on page 139. The integrated spectra are tabulated in Table 7.2 on page 137.

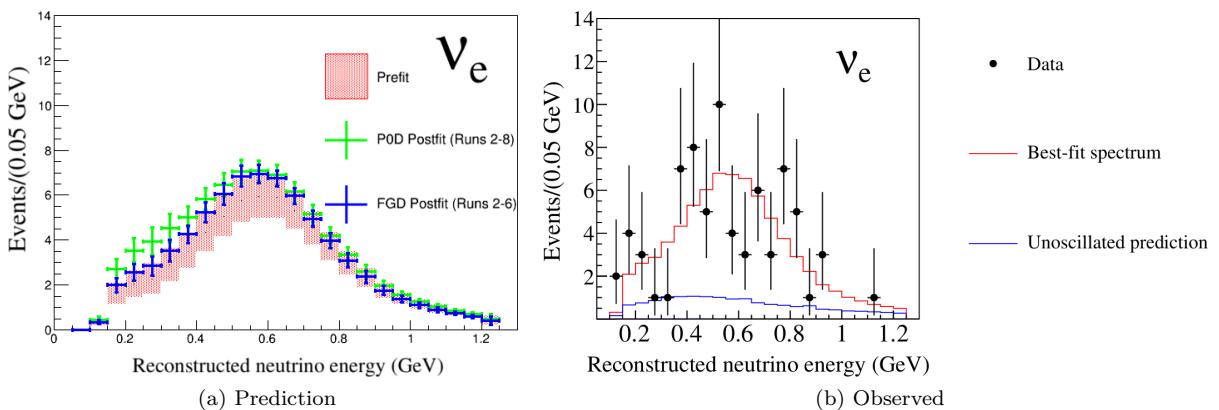


(a) Prediction

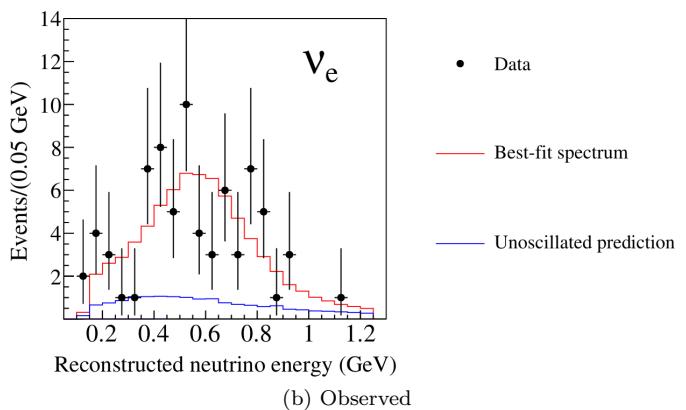


(b) Observed

Figure 7.1: Reconstructed ν_μ (left) and $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ (right) CCQE-enriched energy distributions at SK. The top figure is the predicted spectra while the bottom is the observed spectra. The observed spectra is taken from the 2018 CP violation search publication[51].



(a) Prediction



(b) Observed

Figure 7.2: Reconstructed ν_e CCQE-enriched energy distribution at SK. The observed spectra is taken from the 2018 CP violation search publication[51].

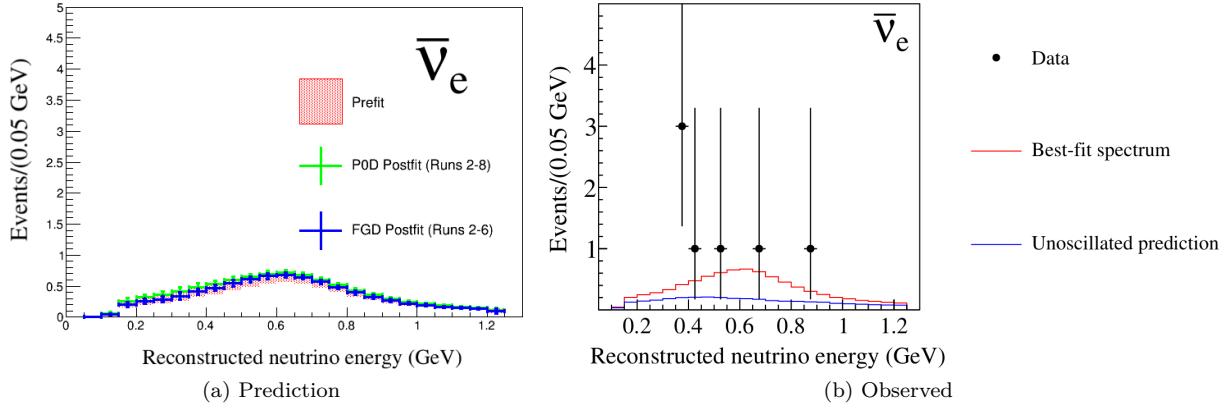


Figure 7.3: Reconstructed $\bar{\nu}_e$ CCQE-enriched energy distribution at SK. The observed spectra is taken from the 2018 CP violation search publication[51].

We observe that each PØD-only predicted spectrum is systematically higher than each FGD-only predicted spectrum. However, the more interesting differences are the integrated prediction. While the FGD-only prediction has better agreement with both the ν_e and ν_μ CCQE samples, the PØD-only prediction is agrees well with the $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ CCQE sample. It is difficult to judge the agreement of the $\bar{\nu}_e$ CCQE sample due to small statistics. However, this all suggests that including the PØD data samples can improve the ND constraint in RHC mode.

7.2 Analysis Improvements

Looking forward, the PØD-only analysis can be improved significantly. The PØD selections in this technote are simplistic compared to the recent developments in the T2K experiment. The author was a part of the second generation cross section analysis of single pion production in the PØD, which utilized deep learning techniques, to select a relatively pure CC- 1π sample. These details are provided in Appendix ???. Additionally, the PØD $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ CC- 0π analysis[9] was able to achieve a high-purity CCQE-like sample using almost identical cuts as presented in this technote. However, both the CC- 1π and CC- 0π analyses use cuts that are not yet available in the BANFF framework due to technical difficulties and lack of expertise in the collaboration.

Also more validation studies could be done to understand the sensitivity of the PØD samples. A test of the biases of the fit parameters requires fitting an ensemble of “fake data” sets, which are variations of the Asimov set. This all requires significant amount of computational time to complete¹.

There are other possible improvements to the ND constraint analysis using the methods developed for

¹Also not to mention the carbon footprint left afterwards.

1380 machine learning applications. The following two sections are on topics to improve the BANFF fit analysis
1381 in its current state. These methods are quite general and rely on the fundamentals of parameter estimation
1382 techniques in statistics. A section summary is provided to summarize their details.

1383 First is a discussion on applying a different regularization strength. Second is a method to reduce the
1384 number of effective bin normalization parameters using a different penalty function called the Lasso.

1385 7.2.1 Regularization Strength

1386 Recall that the BANFF ND constraint test statistic is defined as

$$\chi^2_{\text{ND280}} = \chi^2_{\text{LLR}} (\vec{N}^d, \vec{N}^p) + \chi^2_{\text{Penalty}} (\Delta \vec{y})$$

1387 where \vec{N}^d and \vec{N}^p are the binned data and prediction measurements, respectively, and $\Delta \vec{y}$ is the difference
1388 between postfit and prefit parameter values in the fit. This equation is similar to the general class of
1389 parameter regression using regularization [16]

$$\hat{\beta} = \underset{f \in \mathcal{F}, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^d}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left\{ L \left(\eta, f(\vec{\beta}) \right) + \lambda J(f) \right\} , \quad (7.1)$$

1390 where L is a loss function² of measurements η , $J(f)$ is a penalty function, $f(\vec{\beta})$ is a d -dimensional function
1391 of $\vec{\beta}$, λ is the regularization parameter, and \mathcal{F} is a space of function on which $J(f)$ is defined. In regularized
1392 regression problems, the penalty term serves to solve an ill posed problem by adding external information.
1393 Similarly, the regularization parameter controls the importance of the penalty. We recognize that the loss
1394 function L is the log-likelihood ratio term χ^2_{LLR} , and penalty term is $J = \chi^2_{\text{Penalty}}$ with regularization strength
1395 $\lambda = 1$.

1396 In defining the BANFF test statistic in Chapter 2, the regularization term λ was set to 1 without
1397 justification. We can test the effectiveness of this choice using cross-validation. Cross-Validation provides
1398 an estimate on the prediction error as well as determines the “optimal” choice of regularization. In cross-
1399 validation, the input data is randomly split into K equal sized partitions. For the $k \in K$ data partition, we
1400 fit the model to the other $K - 1$ parts of the data and calculate a prediction error P .

1401 In this verification of the regularization strength, the test statistic is altered to include a regularization
1402 term

² L is also called an objective function.

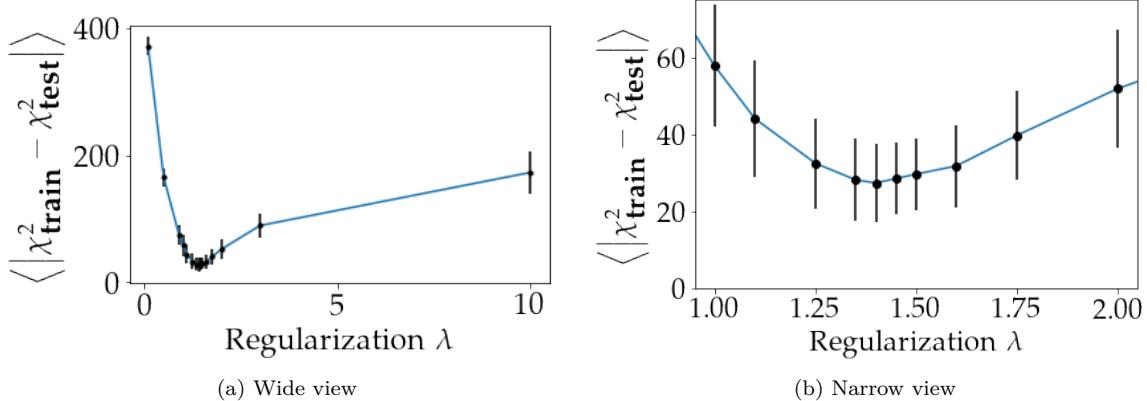


Figure 7.4: Cross-validation curve for the BANFF fit regularization strength. Figure (a) examines the cross-validation error for a wide range of regularization strengths. Figure (b) zooms in on the minimized error. The error bars shown are statistical only.

$$\begin{aligned} \chi^2_{\text{ND280}} &= \chi^2_{\text{LLR}} + \lambda \chi^2_{\text{Penalty}}(\vec{y}) \\ &= \chi^2_{\text{LLR}} + \lambda (\vec{y} - \vec{y}_0)^T V^{-1} (\vec{y} - \vec{y}_0), \end{aligned} \quad (7.2)$$

and the data is split into $K = 5$ partitions. The prediction error, P , in this analysis is defined as

$$P_k \left((\chi^2_{\text{train}})^{-k}, (\chi^2_{\text{test}})^k \right) = \left| (\chi^2_{\text{train}})^{-k} - (\chi^2_{\text{test}})^k \right| \quad (7.3)$$

where $(\chi^2_{\text{train}})^{-k}$ is the fitted model statistic on all but the k th partition, and $(\chi^2_{\text{test}})^k$ is prediction from the fitted model on the k th partition. This definition of P is useful since the penalty terms cancel, leaving only the difference in log-likelihood terms. The optimal regularization strength is determined by minimizing the cross-validation error,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CV}(\lambda) &= \langle |\chi^2_{\text{train}} - \chi^2_{\text{test}}| \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \sum_{k=1}^5 P_k \left((\chi^2_{\text{train}})^{-k}, (\chi^2_{\text{test}})^k \right), \end{aligned} \quad (7.4)$$

which is the average prediction error.

Results of the cross-validation are shown in Figure 7.4 on page 141. We see that while the penalty strength of $\lambda = 1$ nearly minimizes the cross-validation error, slightly larger penalties are preferred. The cross-validation error curve is minimized roughly at $\lambda = 1.4$, and it is roughly quadratic in the neighborhood around the minimum. Therefore, a more regularized solution is preferred with the data sample.

Another data fit with $\lambda = 1.4$ was performed with the following results. The MINUIT optimization routine required 175602 (149661) iterations to find the global minimum at $\hat{\chi}^2_{\text{ND280}} = 1344.89$ (1412.28) with

1415 the regularized (non-regularized) penalty term. The flux parameters have significantly reduced uncertainties
 1416 compared to the $\lambda = 1$ result. The cross section parameters are relatively the same as before except for the
 1417 CC coherent uncertainties which are much smaller. There was no observed changes in the bin normalization
 1418 parameters as well. This suggests that the flux covariance matrix input needs to reexamined for future
 1419 BANFF fit analyses. The postfit parameters are presented in Appendix I.

1420 7.2.2 Alternative Penalty

1421 Consider solving the linear regression problem

$$\vec{\eta} = X\vec{\beta} \quad (7.5)$$

1422 where X is a $p \times d$ matrix of d model features from p measurements, $\vec{\beta}$ is a vector of regression weights with
 1423 p rows, and $\vec{\eta}$ is a response vector. There are many approaches to solving Eqn. (7.5) using Eqn. (7.1). A
 1424 popular solution is the l_2 -regularization constraint[16]

$$\underset{\vec{\beta} \in \mathbb{R}^d}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left\{ L(\vec{\eta}, \vec{\beta}) + \lambda \sum_i |\beta_i|^2 \right\} \quad (7.6)$$

1425 where the sum of squares of the weights β_i sets the constraint and L is the loss function. A popular choice
 1426 of L is using ordinary least squares

$$L(\vec{\eta}, \vec{\beta}) = \sum_j \left| \vec{\eta} - X\vec{\beta} \right|^2,$$

1427 which provides the lowest variance in parameter weights.

1428 With some algebra, we can rewrite the BANFF test statistic Eqn. (2.13) into the form of Eqn. (7.6).
 1429 We again recognize χ_{LLR}^2 is the loss function L which leaves the penalty term to be tackled. The (inverse)
 1430 covariance matrix is symmetric and real and can be decomposed as

$$V^{-1} = U^T \Lambda U$$

1431 where U and Λ are the matrix of the eigenvectors and eigenvalues, respectively, of V^{-1} . Since the eigenvalues
 1432 are real and positive, the matrix Λ can be expressed as the square of a diagonal matrix Γ

$$\Lambda = \Gamma^2.$$

1433 We can now rewrite the penalty term as an inner product of two vectors.

$$\begin{aligned}\chi_{\text{Penalty}}^2 &= (\Delta \vec{y})^T V^{-1} (\Delta \vec{y}) \\ &= (\Delta \vec{y})^T U^T \Gamma^2 U (\Delta \vec{y}) \\ &= (\Gamma U \Delta \vec{y})^T (\Gamma U \Delta \vec{y}).\end{aligned}$$

1434 If we let $\vec{\psi} = \Gamma U \Delta \vec{y}$, then the penalty term becomes

$$\chi_{\text{Penalty}}^2 = (\vec{\psi})^T \vec{\psi} = \sum_j |\psi_j|^2$$

1435 and test statistic is now

$$\chi_{\text{ND280}}^2 = \chi_{\text{LLR}}^2(N^d, N^p) + \|\psi\|_2^2 \quad , \quad (7.7)$$

1436 where $\|\cdot\|_2^2$ is shorthand for the l_2 -regularization constraint sum of squares. We see that the BANFF test
1437 statistic is indeed a l_2 -regularized solution with $\Delta \vec{y}$, recast as $\vec{\psi}$, acting as the parameter weight vector and
1438 has the regularization strength $\lambda = 1$.

1439 Consider now another solution to Eqn. (7.5) using the l_1 -regularization constraint or least absolute
1440 shrinkage and selection operator (Lasso)³

$$\underset{\vec{\beta} \in \mathbb{R}^d}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left\{ L(\vec{\eta}, \vec{\beta}) + \lambda \|\beta\|_1 \right\}, \quad (7.8)$$

1441 where $\|\cdot\|_1$ indicates the sum of absolute values of the parameter weight terms. What is unique about the
1442 Lasso is its ability to promote model solutions with few nonzero coefficient weights, sometimes called sparse
1443 solutions. In other words, predictor parameters with no model impact are excluded in the solution using the
1444 l_1 -regularized constraint. Thus the Lasso has the advantage of providing an interpretable model in situations
1445 with very high parameter spaces. However, the Lasso does not handle highly correlated variables very well.
1446 This is overcome by combining the Lasso with l_2 -regularization which is called the elastic net constraint

$$\underset{\vec{\beta} \in \mathbb{R}^d}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left\{ L(\vec{\eta}, \vec{\beta}) + \lambda \left(\frac{1}{2} (1 - \alpha) \|\beta_i\|_2^2 + \alpha \|\beta_i\|_1 \right) \right\},$$

1447 where α is the “budget” between the Lasso and l_2 -regularization. The results of using the Lasso and elastic
1448 net with highly correlated variables is shown in Figure 7.5 on page 144. The elastic net controls for strong
1449 within-group correlations and has a unique solution. Further details about the Lasso and elastic net can be

³The Lasso or l_1 -regularization constraint is commonly employed in parameter estimation problems in linear systems. The Lasso has been shown to work with generalized linear models[52].

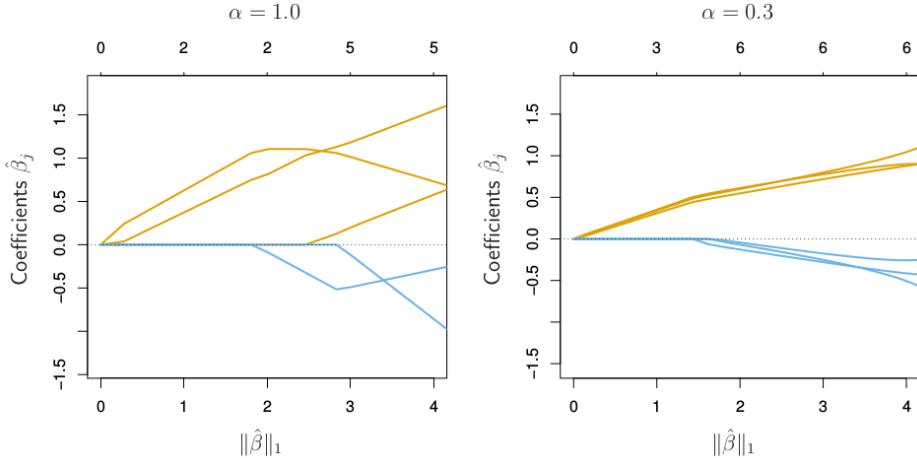


Figure 7.5: The Lasso vs elastic net constraint. Six variables are shown and the highly correlated variables are in groups of three. The Lasso estimate, left, estimate exhibits erratic behavior as the regularization strength λ is varied. The elastic net, right, pulls highly correlated variables together. In both panels, the vertical axis is the magnitude of the parameter weights (coefficients), the bottom horizontal axis is the regularization strength as measured by the estimate $\|\hat{\beta}\|_1$, and top horizontal axis is the count of non-zero parameter weights. This figure was taken directly from the following reference[53].

1450 found in the following reference [53].

1451 We can potentially reduce the dimensionality of the ND constraint by utilizing the elastic net. Using the
 1452 elastic net constraint provides a data-driven method to determine the number of important bin normalizations
 1453 in the analysis. The method to define the fit binning described in Chapter 4 would be unchanged. What
 1454 changes is that instead of merging fit bins prior to the fit, the elastic net determines which bin normalizations
 1455 are important or not important. Along with cross-validation, fit bins with minimal to no impact on the fit
 1456 can be excluded or combined with important fit bins. Then the best fit parameters and covariance matrix
 1457 using the current BANFF machinery can still be found.

1458 Another possibility in the future is for the BANFF fit to use the elastic net to directly estimate the
 1459 flux and cross section parameters. The challenge with this approach is that using non-Gaussian priors, the
 1460 covariance matrix is no longer calculable using the Hess matrix. This is a general critique of the BANFF fit
 1461 postfit error estimates since there are non-Gaussian priors for many of the cross section parameters. Instead,
 1462 bootstrap methods could be employed to infer the parameter covariances. This is further discussed in the
 1463 following reference [16].

1464 7.2.3 Analysis Improvement Summary

1465 We have explored topics that can potentially improve the BANFF fit analysis. Improved sensitivity to CC- 0π
 1466 and CC- 1π model parameters using already developed PØD selections is possible if the BANFF software

1467 is updated. We also examined two topics developed in machine learning practices to improve parameter
1468 estimation. The first was a study on the strength of the penalty term. It was shown that we can find a
1469 tuning, or regularization, parameter for the penalty term that reduces the parameter variance but at cost of
1470 some parameter bias. The second topic was a general discussion on using a different BANFF fit test statistic
1471 called the Lasso. The Lasso has the attractive feature, without user input, of determining which parameters
1472 are unimportant in a model fit. The implication here is that the number bin normalization parameters in
1473 the BANFF fit can be effectively shrunk using the data itself.

1474 7.3 Future Prospects: Joint PØD+FGD Fit

1475 There are potential improvements in a “joint” PØD+FGD BANFF fit for the T2K experiment. As shown
1476 in the previous chapter, the number of neutrino-carbon and neutrino-oxygen events can be significantly
1477 increased by including the PØD data. This will enhance the fit’s sensitivity, and possibly improve constraints
1478 on poorly constrained parameters like that of the 2p2h interaction. There is an additional observed tension
1479 in each of the predicted SK sample spectrum between the PØD-only and FGD-only fits, which needs to be
1480 resolved.

1481 However, since the fits were performed on different T2K run periods, an equal POT exposure comparison
1482 is useful here. Proposing to run a “joint” PØD+FGD ND constraint using T2K runs 2 - 8, the updated
1483 neutrino-nucleus exposures are given in Table 7.3 on page 147. We see that while the number of neutrino-
1484 carbon events is still larger in the PØD. However, the PØD has 25% fewer neutrino-oxygen events in FHC
1485 mode and 9% more in RHC mode. We can estimate the fractional statistical error (δN) reduction in a joint
1486 fit using the data from Table 7.3 on page 147 assuming the FGD fit is the nominal ND constraint. The
1487 fractional errors decrease approximately by

$$\begin{aligned}\delta N_{^{12}C}^{\text{FGD1-FHC}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_{^{12}C}^{\text{FGD1-FHC}}}} \xrightarrow{+\text{PØD Air}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 + 2.01)N_{^{12}C}^{\text{FGD1-FHC}}}} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{3.01}} \approx 0.576 \\ \delta N_{^{16}O}^{\text{FGD2-FHC}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_{^{16}O}^{\text{FGD2-FHC}}}} \xrightarrow{+\text{PØD Water}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 + 0.72)N_{^{12}C}^{\text{FGD1-FHC}}}} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{1.72}} \approx 0.762 \\ \delta N_{^{12}C}^{\text{FGD1-RHC}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_{^{12}C}^{\text{FGD1-RHC}}}} \xrightarrow{+\text{PØD Air}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 + 1.60)N_{^{12}C}^{\text{FGD1-RHC}}}} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{2.60}} \approx 0.620 \\ \delta N_{^{16}O}^{\text{FGD2-RHC}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_{^{16}O}^{\text{FGD2-RHC}}}} \xrightarrow{+\text{PØD Water}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 + 1.04)N_{^{12}C}^{\text{FGD2-RHC}}}} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{2.04}} \approx 0.700,\end{aligned}$$

1488 where combinations of FGD1/2 and FHC/RHC represent the FGD in the different beam modes, and an
1489 right-pointing arrow indicates adding the PØD data. These results indicate a fractional statistical error

1490 reductions around $1/\sqrt{2}$ for both neutrino-oxygen events and also potentially stronger flux constraint from
1491 higher statistics.

1492 Employing both the FGD and PØD in a joint BANFF fit was attempted, but the fit failed to converge
1493 due to machine precision limits. Including both detectors with the FGD parameterization described in
1494 reference [18] more than doubles the number of parameters and events than a single detector-only fit. This
1495 not only requires more iterations to ensure the test statistic global minimum is found, but also requires more
1496 calculations per iteration as well. For instance, the required time to ensure the joint PØD+FGD Asimov fit
1497 started at the global minimum took 10 times larger than the PØD-only Asimov fit. So parameter shrinkage
1498 must be performed on both analyses if reasonable computational speed and maximum statistical power are
1499 desired in the BANFF fit. This is further discussed in Appendix Chapter F.

Table 7.3: Neutrino-nucleon exposure on target elements in a joint PØD and FGD analysis using T2K runs 2 - 8.

Detector	POT (10^{20})		kg POT (10^{24})	PØD-to-FGD (kg POT)		
	FHC	RHC		^{12}C	^{16}O	other
PØD Water-out FGD1	7.872	-	2.81	2.01	-	4.64
	11.529	-	1.14			
PØD Water-In FGD2	3.657	-	2.00	5.36	0.724	4.06
	11.529	-	1.12			
PØD Water-out FGD1	-	3.382	1.207	1.60	-	3.69
	-	6.234	0.614			
PØD Water-In FGD2	-	2.852	1.56	7.72	1.04	5.85
	-	6.234	0.606			

¹⁵⁰⁰ Bibliography

- ¹⁵⁰¹ [1] K. Abe *et al.*, “Measurements of neutrino oscillation in appearance and disappearance channels by the
¹⁵⁰² T2K experiment with 6.6×10^{20} protons on target,” *Phys. Rev. D*, vol. 91, p. 072010, April 2015. 9, 18
- ¹⁵⁰³ [2] K. Abe *et al.*, “Measurement of neutrino and antineutrino oscillations by the T2K experiment including
¹⁵⁰⁴ a new additional sample of ν_e interactions at the far detector,” *Phys. Rev. D*, vol. 96, NOV 21 2017. 9,
¹⁵⁰⁵ 49, 57, 84, 137
- ¹⁵⁰⁶ [3] S. Baker *et al.*, “Clarification of the use of chi-square and likelihood functions in fits to histograms,”
¹⁵⁰⁷ *Nucl. Instrum. Meth.*, vol. A221, pp. 437–442, 1983. 11
- ¹⁵⁰⁸ [4] M. Hartz *et al.*, “Constraining the flux and cross section models with data from the ND280 detector for
¹⁵⁰⁹ the 2014/15 oscillation analysis,” tech. rep., T2K Collaboration, May 2015. T2K-TN-220 v4. 11
- ¹⁵¹⁰ [5] R. Das, *Measurement of NuMu induced charged current inclusive cross section on water using the near*
¹⁵¹¹ *detector of the T2K experiment*. PhD thesis, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, USA,
¹⁵¹² 2016. Available at <https://hdl.handle.net/10217/189398>. 16, 18
- ¹⁵¹³ [6] K. Abe *et al.*, “Measurement of ν_μ and $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ charged current inclusive cross sections and their ratio with
¹⁵¹⁴ the T2K off-axis near detector,” *Phys. Rev. D*, vol. 96, Sept. 2017. 16, 18
- ¹⁵¹⁵ [7] K. Abe *et al.*, “First measurement of the ν_μ charged-current cross section on a water target without
¹⁵¹⁶ pions in the final state,” *Phys. Rev. D*, vol. 97, p. 012001, Jan. 2018. 16, 17, 18, 20, 57, 58
- ¹⁵¹⁷ [8] K. Abe *et al.*, “First measurement of the anti-numu charge current double differential cross section on
¹⁵¹⁸ water without pions in the final state,” *Phys. Rev. D*, Forthcoming. 16
- ¹⁵¹⁹ [9] T. Campbell, *Measurement of the muon anti-neutrino charged current double differential cross section*
¹⁵²⁰ *with no pions in the final state on water using the pi-zero detector at T2K*. PhD thesis, Colorado State
¹⁵²¹ University, Fort Collins, Colorado, USA, 2018. Available at <https://hdl.handle.net/10217/189329>. 16,
¹⁵²² 17, 21, 139

- 1523 [10] G. Welch and G. Bishop, “An introduction to the Kalman filter,” Tech. Rep. 95041, University of North
 1524 Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3175, July 2006. 17
- 1525 [11] A. A. G. Soto, *Study of the ν_μ interactions via charged current in the T2K near detector*. PhD thesis,
 1526 Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, 2017. Available at <http://hdl.handle.net/10803/405705>. 18
- 1527 [12] T. Campbell *et al.*, “Analysis of ν_μ Charged Current Inclusive Events in the PØD in Runs 1+2+3+4,”
 1528 Mar. 2014. T2K-TN-80 v4. 19
- 1529 [13] T. Campbell *et al.*, “The anumu/numu cross sections ratio with the P0D+TPC samples,” 2017. 19, 59
- 1530 [14] S. Agostinelli *et al.*, “GEANT4: A Simulation toolkit,” *Nucl. Instrum. Meth.*, vol. A506, pp. 250–303,
 1531 2003. 24
- 1532 [15] M. Martini *et al.*, “A unified approach for nucleon knock-out, coherent and incoherent pion production
 1533 in neutrino interactions with nuclei,” *Phys. Rev.*, vol. C80, p. 065501, 2009. 28, 72
- 1534 [16] T. Hastie *et al.*, *The Elements of Statistical Learning: Data Mining, Inference, and Prediction*. Springer
 1535 Series in Statistics, New York, NY: Springer New York, 2009. 46, 71, 140, 142, 144
- 1536 [17] C. V. C. Wret, *Minimising Systematic Uncertainties in the T2K Experiment Using Near-
 1537 Detector and External Data*. PhD thesis, Imperial College London, 2019. Available at
 1538 <https://t2k.org/docs/thesis/097/clarencewretthesis>. 48, 56, 57, 72, 74
- 1539 [18] S. Bienstock *et al.*, “Constraining the Flux and Cross Section Models with Data from the ND280
 1540 Detector using FGD1 and FGD2 for the 2017 Joint Oscillation Analysis,” 2017. T2K-TN-324. 48, 126,
 1541 146, 213
- 1542 [19] N. Abgrall *et al.*, “Measurements of π^\pm , k^\pm , k_s^0 , λ and proton production in proton-carbon interactions
 1543 at 31 GeV/c with the na61/shine spectrometer at the CERN SPS,” *Eur. Phys. J. C*, vol. 76, p. 84,
 1544 2016. 48
- 1545 [20] S. Assylbekov *et al.*, “The T2K ND280 off-axis pi-zero detector,” *Nucl. Instrum. Meth.*, vol. A686,
 1546 pp. 48–63, 2012. 58
- 1547 [21] W. Toki, “Update of P0D Inspection.” Private communication, June 2016. 58
- 1548 [22] T. Yuan *et al.*, “Double differential measurement of the flux averaged ν_μ CC0Pi cross section on water,”
 1549 Aug. 2016. T2K-TN-258 v4.6.1. 63

- 1550 [23] O. Benhar *et al.*, “Spectral function of finite nuclei and scattering of GeV electrons,” *Nucl. Phys.*,
 1551 vol. A579, pp. 193–517, 1994. 72
- 1552 [24] L. H. Chan *et al.*, “Nucleon form factors and their interpretation,” *Phys. Rev.*, vol. 141, pp. 1298–1307,
 1553 Jan. 1966. 72
- 1554 [25] C. H. Llewellyn Smith, “Neutrino reactions at accelerator energies,” *Phys. Rept.*, vol. 3, pp. 261–379,
 1555 1972. 72
- 1556 [26] R. Smith and E. Moniz, “Neutrino reactions on nuclear targets,” *Nucl. Phys. B*, vol. 43, pp. 605–622,
 1557 1972. 72
- 1558 [27] K. Niewczas and J. Sobczyk, “Search for nucleon-nucleon correlations in neutrino-argon scattering,”
 1559 *Phys. Rev.*, vol. C93, no. 3, p. 035502, 2016. 72
- 1560 [28] R. Bradford *et al.*, “A new parameterization of the nucleon elastic form factors,” *Nucl. Phys.*, vol. B159,
 1561 no. 127, 2006. 72
- 1562 [29] G. Co’, “Random phase approximation and neutrino-nucleus cross sections,” *Acta Phys. Polon.*,
 1563 vol. B37, pp. 2235–2242, 2006. 72
- 1564 [30] J. Nieves *et al.*, “Inclusive charged-current neutrino–nucleus reactions,” *Phys. Rev.*, vol. C83, p. 045501,
 1565 2011. 72, 73
- 1566 [31] R. T. Farouki, “The Bernstein polynomial basis: A centennial retrospective,” *Computer Aided Geometric
 1567 Design*, vol. 29, no. 6, pp. 379–419, 2012. 73
- 1568 [32] K. M. Graczyk *et al.*, “Electroweak form factors of the $\Delta(1232)$ resonance,” *Phys. Rev. D*, vol. 90,
 1569 p. 093001, Nov. 2014. 73
- 1570 [33] K. M. Graczyk *et al.*, “ C_A^5 axial form factor from bubble chamber experiments,” *Phys. Rev.*, vol. D80,
 1571 p. 093001, 2009. 73
- 1572 [34] K. M. Graczyk and J. T. Sobczyk, “Form factors in the quark resonance model,” *Phys. Rev. D*, vol. 77,
 1573 p. 053001, Mar. 2008. 73
- 1574 [35] D. Rein and L. M. Sehgal, “Neutrino-excitation of baryon resonances and single pion production,” *Ann.
 1575 Phys.*, vol. 133, no. 1, pp. 79–153, 1981. 73
- 1576 [36] K. M. Graczyk and J. Sobczyk, “Lepton mass effects in weak charged current single pion production,”
 1577 *Phys. Rev. D*, vol. 77, p. 053003, Mar. 2008. 73

- 1578 [37] C. Berger and L. M. Seghal, “Lepton mass effects in single pion production by neutrinos,” *Phys. Rev.*
 1579 *D*, vol. 76, p. 113004, Dec. 2007. 73, 74
- 1580 [38] T. Kitagaki *et al.*, “Charged-current exclusive pion production in neutrino-deuterium interactions,”
 1581 *Phys. Rev. D*, vol. 34, pp. 2554–2565, Nov. 1986. 73
- 1582 [39] G. M. Radecky *et al.*, “Study of single-pion production by weak charged currents in low-energy νd
 1583 interactions,” *Phys. Rev. D*, vol. 25, pp. 1161–1173, Mar. 1982. 73
- 1584 [40] K. Abe *et al.*, “Measurement of coherent π^+ production in low energy neutrino-carbon scattering,”
 1585 *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, vol. 117, NOV 4 2016. 74
- 1586 [41] D. Rein and L. M. Sehgal, “Coherent π^0 production in neutrino reactions,” *Nucl. Phys. B*, vol. 223,
 1587 no. 1, pp. 29–44, 1983. 74
- 1588 [42] T. Golan *et al.*, “Final state interactions effects in neutrino-nucleus interactions,” *Phys. Rev. C*, vol. 86,
 1589 p. 015505, 2012. 74
- 1590 [43] L. Salcedo *et al.*, “Computer simulation of inclusive pion nuclear reactions,” *Nucl. Phys. A*, vol. 484,
 1591 no. 3, pp. 557–592, 1988. 74
- 1592 [44] G. Rowe *et al.*, “Energy-dependent phase shift analysis of pion-nucleon scattering below 400 MeV,”
 1593 *Phys. Rev. C*, vol. 18, pp. 584–589, July 1978. 74
- 1594 [45] G. Cowan *et al.*, “Asymptotic formulae for likelihood-based tests of new physics,” *Eur. Phys. J.*, vol. C71,
 1595 p. 1554, 2011. [Erratum: Eur. Phys. J.C73,2501(2013)]. 79
- 1596 [46] P. A. Amaudruz *et al.*, “The T2K fine grain detectors,” *Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A*, vol. A696, pp. 1–31,
 1597 2012. 125
- 1598 [47] A. Longhin *et al.*, “Measurement of the inclusive charged-current numu cross section in plastic using
 1599 the ND280 tracker Run 5c data,” tech. rep., T2K Collaboration, 2016. T2K-TN-249v8. 125
- 1600 [48] F. Lodovico and P. Martins, “Measurement of the charged current coherent pion production cross-section
 1601 on carbon and oxygen using the ND280 tracker,” tech. rep., T2K Collaboration, 2017. T2K-TN-290.
 1602 125
- 1603 [49] J. Schwehr, *Measurement of the Differential Charged Current Single Pion Cross Section Using Muon*
 1604 *Momentum and Muon Angle In the pi-ero detector of the T2K Experiment*. PhD thesis, Colorado State
 1605 University, Fort Collins, Colorado, 2018. Available at <https://hdl.handle.net/10217/189398>. 125

- 1606 [50] J. A. Morrison, *Effect of New Samples in the T2K Off-Axis Near Detector for the T2K Oscilla-*
1607 *tion Analysis.* PhD thesis, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, 2019. Available at
1608 <https://doi.org/10.25335/hy4e-wy68>. 126
- 1609 [51] K. Abe *et al.*, “Search for CP violation in neutrino and antineutrino oscillations by the T2K experiment
1610 with 2.2×10^{21} protons on target,” *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, vol. 121, no. 17, p. 171802, 2018. 137, 138, 139
- 1611 [52] J. Friedman *et al.*, “Regularization paths for generalized linear models via coordinate descent,” *Journal*
1612 *of Statistical Software, Articles*, vol. 33, no. 1, pp. 1–22, 2010. 143
- 1613 [53] T. Hastie *et al.*, *Statistical Learning with Sparsity: The Lasso and Generalizations.* Chapman and
1614 Hall/CRC monographs on statistics and applied probability, Boca Raton: CRC Press, Taylor and
1615 Francis Group, 2015. 144
- 1616 [54] R. Brun and F. Rademakers, “ROOT - An object oriented data analysis framework,” *Nucl. Instrum.*
1617 *Meth. A*, vol. 389, no. 1, pp. 81 – 86, 1997. See also <http://root.cern.ch/>. 238

₁₆₁₈ **Appendix A**

₁₆₁₉ **The PØD-Only Bin Normalization
Parameters**

₁₆₂₁ The observable normalizations used in the PØD-only BANFF fit are tabulated here. In Table A.1 on page
₁₆₂₂ 153, FHC mode is assumed unless RHC mode is specified and the initialisms “1-Trk”, “N-Trks”, “Wtr”, and
₁₆₂₃ “Air” represent the 1-Track selection, N-Tracks selection, PØD water-in mode, and PØD water-out mode,
₁₆₂₄ respectively.

Table A.1: Observable normalization fit bins.

Fit Index	Sample	p [GeV/c]	$\cos\theta$	Prefit
100	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.70$	1.21 ± 0.67
101		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.70$	0.87 ± 0.18
102		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.70$	1.12 ± 0.44
103		$0.80 \leq p < 1.25$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.70$	1.13 ± 0.43
104		$1.25 \leq p < 2.00$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.70$	1.02 ± 0.17
105		$2.00 \leq p < 3.00$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.70$	0.93 ± 0.20
106		$3.00 \leq p < 4.00$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.70$	1.00 ± 0.28
107		$4.00 \leq p < 5.50$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.70$	0.82 ± 0.33
108		$5.50 \leq p < 30$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.70$	1.26 ± 0.58
109		$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.70 \leq \cos\theta < 0.80$	1.27 ± 0.74
110	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.70 \leq \cos\theta < 0.80$	0.89 ± 0.18
111		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.70 \leq \cos\theta < 0.80$	1.02 ± 0.27

Fit Index	Sample	p [GeV/c]	$\cos\theta$	Prefit
112		$0.80 \leq p < 1.25$	$0.70 \leq \cos\theta < 0.80$	1.09 ± 0.33
113		$1.25 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.70 \leq \cos\theta < 0.80$	1.02 ± 0.17
114		$2.00 \leq p < 3.00$	$0.70 \leq \cos\theta < 0.80$	0.96 ± 0.15
115		$3.00 \leq p < 4.00$	$0.70 \leq \cos\theta < 0.80$	0.99 ± 0.21
116		$4.00 \leq p < 5.50$	$0.70 \leq \cos\theta < 0.80$	0.94 ± 0.29
117		$5.50 \leq p < 30$	$0.70 \leq \cos\theta < 0.80$	1.05 ± 0.53
118		$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.80 \leq \cos\theta < 0.94$	1.33 ± 0.78
119		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.80 \leq \cos\theta < 0.94$	0.91 ± 0.21
120	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.80 \leq \cos\theta < 0.94$	0.97 ± 0.14
121		$0.80 \leq p < 1.25$	$0.80 \leq \cos\theta < 0.94$	1.03 ± 0.17
122		$1.25 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.80 \leq \cos\theta < 0.94$	1.01 ± 0.09
123		$2.00 \leq p < 3.00$	$0.80 \leq \cos\theta < 0.94$	1.00 ± 0.05
124		$3.00 \leq p < 4.00$	$0.80 \leq \cos\theta < 0.94$	1.00 ± 0.12
125		$4.00 \leq p < 5.50$	$0.80 \leq \cos\theta < 0.94$	0.95 ± 0.15
126		$5.50 \leq p < 30$	$0.80 \leq \cos\theta < 0.94$	0.96 ± 0.38
127		$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.94 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	1.29 ± 0.73
128		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.94 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	0.93 ± 0.22
129		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.94 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	0.96 ± 0.09
130	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	$0.80 \leq p < 1.25$	$0.94 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	1.02 ± 0.11
131		$1.25 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.94 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	1.00 ± 0.07
132		$2.00 \leq p < 3.00$	$0.94 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	1.00 ± 0.03
133		$3.00 \leq p < 4.00$	$0.94 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	0.99 ± 0.08
134		$4.00 \leq p < 5.50$	$0.94 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	1.00 ± 0.14
135		$5.50 \leq p < 30$	$0.94 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	0.99 ± 0.20
136		$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	1.25 ± 0.65
137		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	0.94 ± 0.20
138		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	0.95 ± 0.08
139		$0.80 \leq p < 1.25$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	1.01 ± 0.11
140	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	$1.25 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	1.00 ± 0.07
141		$2.00 \leq p < 3.00$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	1.00 ± 0.06
142		$3.00 \leq p < 4.00$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	1.00 ± 0.03

Fit Index	Sample	p [GeV/c]	$\cos\theta$	Prefit
143		$4.00 \leq p < 5.50$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	0.98 ± 0.10
144		$5.50 \leq p < 30$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	0.97 ± 0.14
145		$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.25 ± 0.58
146		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	0.93 ± 0.18
147		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	0.96 ± 0.11
148		$0.80 \leq p < 1.25$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.01 ± 0.11
149		$1.25 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.01 ± 0.08
150	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	$2.00 \leq p < 3.00$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.01 ± 0.10
151		$3.00 \leq p < 4.00$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.00 ± 0.06
152		$4.00 \leq p < 5.50$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.00 ± 0.05
153		$5.50 \leq p < 30$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	0.98 ± 0.10
154	ν_μ N-Trks Wtr	$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.77$	1.18 ± 0.61
155		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.77$	0.89 ± 0.15
156		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.77$	1.01 ± 0.16
157		$0.80 \leq p < 1.20$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.77$	1.03 ± 0.19
158		$1.20 \leq p < 2.20$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.77$	1.02 ± 0.15
159		$2.20 \leq p < 3.50$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.77$	1.04 ± 0.16
160	ν_μ N-Trks Wtr	$3.50 \leq p < 10.0$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.77$	0.93 ± 0.26
161		$10.0 \leq p < 30$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.77$	0.94 ± 0.67
162		$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.77 \leq \cos\theta < 0.85$	1.13 ± 0.56
163		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.77 \leq \cos\theta < 0.85$	0.92 ± 0.15
164		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.77 \leq \cos\theta < 0.85$	0.98 ± 0.07
165		$0.80 \leq p < 1.20$	$0.77 \leq \cos\theta < 0.85$	1.00 ± 0.09
166		$1.20 \leq p < 2.20$	$0.77 \leq \cos\theta < 0.85$	1.01 ± 0.08
167		$2.20 \leq p < 3.50$	$0.77 \leq \cos\theta < 0.85$	1.01 ± 0.06
168		$3.50 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.77 \leq \cos\theta < 0.85$	0.98 ± 0.16
169		$10.0 \leq p < 30$	$0.77 \leq \cos\theta < 0.85$	0.98 ± 0.52
170	ν_μ N-Trks Wtr	$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.85 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	1.13 ± 0.53
171		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.85 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	0.92 ± 0.14
172		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.85 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	0.98 ± 0.05
173		$0.80 \leq p < 1.20$	$0.85 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	1.00 ± 0.07

Fit Index	Sample	p [GeV/c]	$\cos\theta$	Prefit
174		$1.20 \leq p < 2.20$	$0.85 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	1.00 ± 0.06
175		$2.20 \leq p < 3.50$	$0.85 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	1.01 ± 0.05
176		$3.50 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.85 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	0.99 ± 0.12
177		$10.0 \leq p < 30$	$0.85 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	1.03 ± 0.46
178		$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	1.13 ± 0.52
179		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	0.94 ± 0.13
180	ν_μ N-Trks Wtr	$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	0.97 ± 0.06
181		$0.80 \leq p < 1.20$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	0.99 ± 0.08
182		$1.20 \leq p < 2.20$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	1.00 ± 0.07
183		$2.20 \leq p < 3.50$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	1.00 ± 0.03
184		$3.50 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	0.99 ± 0.10
185		$10.0 \leq p < 30$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	0.98 ± 0.25
186		$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.09 ± 0.47
187		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	0.96 ± 0.11
188		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	0.96 ± 0.09
189		$0.80 \leq p < 1.20$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.00 ± 0.09
190	ν_μ N-Trks Wtr	$1.20 \leq p < 2.20$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.01 ± 0.09
191		$2.20 \leq p < 3.50$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.01 ± 0.08
192		$3.50 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	0.99 ± 0.05
193		$10.0 \leq p < 30$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	0.97 ± 0.13
194	$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk Wtr	$0 \leq p < 0.50$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.82$	1.00 ± 0.36
195		$0.50 \leq p < 0.60$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.82$	0.90 ± 0.15
196		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.82$	1.05 ± 0.26
197		$0.80 \leq p < 1.25$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.82$	1.04 ± 0.20
198		$1.25 \leq p < 2.00$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.82$	1.00 ± 0.17
199		$2.00 \leq p < 3.00$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.82$	1.01 ± 0.17
200	$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk Wtr	$3.00 \leq p < 30$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.82$	1.00 ± 0.39
201		$0 \leq p < 0.50$	$0.82 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	1.06 ± 0.43
202		$0.50 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.82 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	0.91 ± 0.13
203		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.82 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	0.97 ± 0.16
204		$0.80 \leq p < 1.25$	$0.82 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	1.04 ± 0.17

Fit Index	Sample	p [GeV/c]	$\cos\theta$	Prefit
205		$1.25 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.82 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	1.00 ± 0.11
206		$2.00 \leq p < 3.00$	$0.82 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	0.99 ± 0.11
207		$3.00 \leq p < 30$	$0.82 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	0.92 ± 0.28
208		$0 \leq p < 0.50$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	1.07 ± 0.44
209		$0.50 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	0.93 ± 0.14
210	$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk Wtr	$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	0.96 ± 0.11
211		$0.80 \leq p < 1.25$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	1.03 ± 0.14
212		$1.25 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	1.01 ± 0.08
213		$2.00 \leq p < 3.00$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	0.98 ± 0.06
214		$3.00 \leq p < 30$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	0.95 ± 0.17
215		$0 \leq p < 0.50$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	1.08 ± 0.45
216		$0.50 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	0.93 ± 0.16
217		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	0.96 ± 0.09
218		$0.80 \leq p < 1.25$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	1.02 ± 0.12
219		$1.25 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	1.01 ± 0.07
220	$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk Wtr	$2.00 \leq p < 3.00$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	1.00 ± 0.04
221		$3.00 \leq p < 30$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	0.98 ± 0.09
222		$0 \leq p < 0.50$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.09 ± 0.43
223		$0.50 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	0.94 ± 0.15
224		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	0.93 ± 0.10
225		$0.80 \leq p < 1.25$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.02 ± 0.12
226		$1.25 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.01 ± 0.08
227		$2.00 \leq p < 3.00$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.00 ± 0.07
228		$3.00 \leq p < 30$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	0.99 ± 0.05
229	$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks Wtr	$0 \leq p < 0.50$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.89$	1.02 ± 0.34
230		$0.50 \leq p < 0.90$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.89$	1.00 ± 0.09
231		$0.90 \leq p < 1.25$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.89$	1.01 ± 0.07
232		$1.25 \leq p < 1.60$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.89$	0.99 ± 0.13
233		$1.60 \leq p < 3.00$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.89$	0.99 ± 0.11
234		$3.00 \leq p < 30$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.89$	0.98 ± 0.33
235		$0 \leq p < 0.50$	$0.89 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	1.05 ± 0.34

Fit Index	Sample	p [GeV/c]	$\cos\theta$	Prefit
236		$0.50 \leq p < 0.90$	$0.89 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	0.97 ± 0.05
237		$0.90 \leq p < 1.25$	$0.89 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	1.02 ± 0.06
238		$1.25 \leq p < 1.60$	$0.89 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	0.98 ± 0.09
239		$1.60 \leq p < 3.00$	$0.89 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	0.99 ± 0.06
240	$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks Wtr	$3.00 \leq p < 30$	$0.89 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	0.98 ± 0.14
241		$0 \leq p < 0.50$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	1.04 ± 0.36
242		$0.50 \leq p < 0.90$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	0.97 ± 0.05
243		$0.90 \leq p < 1.25$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	1.01 ± 0.05
244		$1.25 \leq p < 1.60$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	1.00 ± 0.09
245		$1.60 \leq p < 3.00$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	1.01 ± 0.06
246		$3.00 \leq p < 30$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	0.98 ± 0.12
247		$0 \leq p < 0.50$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	1.03 ± 0.37
248		$0.50 \leq p < 0.90$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	1.01 ± 0.05
249		$0.90 \leq p < 1.25$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	1.00 ± 0.05
250	$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks Wtr	$1.25 \leq p < 1.60$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	0.99 ± 0.07
251		$1.60 \leq p < 3.00$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	1.01 ± 0.07
252		$3.00 \leq p < 30$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	0.99 ± 0.07
253		$0 \leq p < 0.50$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.07 ± 0.39
254		$0.50 \leq p < 0.90$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	0.98 ± 0.07
255		$0.90 \leq p < 1.25$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.02 ± 0.08
256		$1.25 \leq p < 1.60$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.01 ± 0.08
257		$1.60 \leq p < 3.00$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	0.99 ± 0.09
258		$3.00 \leq p < 30$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	0.99 ± 0.06
259	ν_μ RHC 1-Trk Wtr	$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.78$	1.24 ± 0.60
260		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.78$	0.91 ± 0.16
261		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.78$	1.00 ± 0.13
262		$0.80 \leq p < 1.10$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.78$	1.02 ± 0.21
263		$1.10 \leq p < 2.00$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.78$	1.03 ± 0.17
264		$2.00 \leq p < 10.0$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.78$	0.99 ± 0.21
265		$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.78 \leq \cos\theta < 0.84$	1.27 ± 0.64
266		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.78 \leq \cos\theta < 0.84$	0.95 ± 0.16

Fit Index	Sample	p [GeV/c]	$\cos\theta$	Prefit
267		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.78 \leq \cos\theta < 0.84$	0.99 ± 0.06
268		$0.80 \leq p < 1.10$	$0.78 \leq \cos\theta < 0.84$	0.98 ± 0.11
269		$1.10 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.78 \leq \cos\theta < 0.84$	1.04 ± 0.14
270	ν_μ RHC 1-Trk Wtr	$2.00 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.78 \leq \cos\theta < 0.84$	0.99 ± 0.16
271		$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.84 \leq \cos\theta < 0.92$	1.20 ± 0.60
272		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.84 \leq \cos\theta < 0.92$	0.95 ± 0.20
273		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.84 \leq \cos\theta < 0.92$	0.97 ± 0.07
274		$0.80 \leq p < 1.10$	$0.84 \leq \cos\theta < 0.92$	1.00 ± 0.08
275		$1.10 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.84 \leq \cos\theta < 0.92$	1.00 ± 0.08
276		$2.00 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.84 \leq \cos\theta < 0.92$	1.00 ± 0.10
277		$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.92 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	1.10 ± 0.52
278		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.92 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	0.99 ± 0.16
279		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.92 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	0.95 ± 0.06
280	ν_μ RHC 1-Trk Wtr	$0.80 \leq p < 1.10$	$0.92 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	0.99 ± 0.04
281		$1.10 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.92 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	1.00 ± 0.07
282		$2.00 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.92 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	1.00 ± 0.06
283		$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.98$	1.19 ± 0.50
284		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.98$	0.98 ± 0.15
285		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.98$	0.96 ± 0.09
286		$0.80 \leq p < 1.10$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.98$	0.99 ± 0.07
287		$1.10 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.98$	1.00 ± 0.06
288		$2.00 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.98$	1.00 ± 0.04
289		$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.98 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	1.12 ± 0.46
290	ν_μ RHC 1-Trk Wtr	$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.98 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	1.01 ± 0.15
291		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.98 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	0.98 ± 0.09
292		$0.80 \leq p < 1.10$	$0.98 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	1.00 ± 0.09
293		$1.10 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.98 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	0.98 ± 0.07
294		$2.00 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.98 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	1.00 ± 0.03
295		$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.29 ± 0.47
296		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	0.98 ± 0.20
297		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	0.95 ± 0.16

Fit Index	Sample	p [GeV/c]	$\cos\theta$	Prefit
298		$0.80 \leq p < 1.10$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.03 ± 0.10
299		$1.10 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.01 ± 0.08
300	ν_μ RHC 1-Trk Wtr	$2.00 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.00 ± 0.03
301	ν_μ RHC N-Trks Wtr	$0 \leq p < 0.60$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.70$	0.97 ± 0.21
302		$0.60 \leq p < 1.00$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.70$	1.01 ± 0.13
303		$1.00 \leq p < 1.50$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.70$	1.01 ± 0.15
304		$1.50 \leq p < 2.00$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.70$	1.15 ± 0.19
305		$2.00 \leq p < 10.0$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.70$	0.95 ± 0.23
306		$0 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.70 \leq \cos\theta < 0.80$	1.00 ± 0.26
307		$0.60 \leq p < 1.00$	$0.70 \leq \cos\theta < 0.80$	0.99 ± 0.08
308		$1.00 \leq p < 1.50$	$0.70 \leq \cos\theta < 0.80$	1.01 ± 0.11
309		$1.50 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.70 \leq \cos\theta < 0.80$	0.98 ± 0.09
310	ν_μ RHC N-Trks Wtr	$2.00 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.70 \leq \cos\theta < 0.80$	1.00 ± 0.16
311		$0 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.80 \leq \cos\theta < 0.85$	1.01 ± 0.28
312		$0.60 \leq p < 1.00$	$0.80 \leq \cos\theta < 0.85$	0.98 ± 0.06
313		$1.00 \leq p < 1.50$	$0.80 \leq \cos\theta < 0.85$	1.00 ± 0.08
314		$1.50 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.80 \leq \cos\theta < 0.85$	1.02 ± 0.08
315		$2.00 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.80 \leq \cos\theta < 0.85$	0.98 ± 0.11
316		$0 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.85 \leq \cos\theta < 0.98$	1.02 ± 0.25
317		$0.60 \leq p < 1.00$	$0.85 \leq \cos\theta < 0.98$	0.98 ± 0.07
318		$1.00 \leq p < 1.50$	$0.85 \leq \cos\theta < 0.98$	1.00 ± 0.07
319		$1.50 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.85 \leq \cos\theta < 0.98$	1.00 ± 0.07
320	ν_μ RHC N-Trks Wtr	$2.00 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.85 \leq \cos\theta < 0.98$	1.00 ± 0.06
321		$0 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.98 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	1.02 ± 0.24
322		$0.60 \leq p < 1.00$	$0.98 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	0.96 ± 0.10
323		$1.00 \leq p < 1.50$	$0.98 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	1.01 ± 0.09
324		$1.50 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.98 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	0.99 ± 0.09
325		$2.00 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.98 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	0.99 ± 0.04
326		$0 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.00 ± 0.25
327		$0.60 \leq p < 1.00$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	0.98 ± 0.11
328		$1.00 \leq p < 1.50$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.00 ± 0.09

Fit Index	Sample	p [GeV/c]	$\cos\theta$	Prefit
329		$1.50 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.01 ± 0.10
330	ν_μ RHC N-Trks Wtr	$2.00 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.00 ± 0.04
331	ν_μ 1-Trk Air	$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.70$	1.17 ± 0.66
332		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.70$	0.86 ± 0.19
333		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.70$	1.17 ± 0.53
334		$0.80 \leq p < 1.25$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.70$	1.15 ± 0.44
335		$1.25 \leq p < 2.00$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.70$	0.97 ± 0.19
336		$2.00 \leq p < 3.00$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.70$	1.02 ± 0.19
337		$3.00 \leq p < 4.00$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.70$	1.02 ± 0.31
338		$4.00 \leq p < 5.50$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.70$	0.97 ± 0.37
339		$5.50 \leq p < 30$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.70$	0.88 ± 0.62
340	ν_μ 1-Trk Air	$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.70 \leq \cos\theta < 0.80$	1.27 ± 0.75
341		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.70 \leq \cos\theta < 0.80$	0.87 ± 0.17
342		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.70 \leq \cos\theta < 0.80$	1.04 ± 0.31
343		$0.80 \leq p < 1.25$	$0.70 \leq \cos\theta < 0.80$	1.09 ± 0.34
344		$1.25 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.70 \leq \cos\theta < 0.80$	1.01 ± 0.18
345		$2.00 \leq p < 3.00$	$0.70 \leq \cos\theta < 0.80$	1.03 ± 0.17
346		$3.00 \leq p < 4.00$	$0.70 \leq \cos\theta < 0.80$	0.94 ± 0.27
347		$4.00 \leq p < 5.50$	$0.70 \leq \cos\theta < 0.80$	0.93 ± 0.38
348		$5.50 \leq p < 30$	$0.70 \leq \cos\theta < 0.80$	1.00 ± 0.58
349		$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.80 \leq \cos\theta < 0.94$	1.32 ± 0.79
350	ν_μ 1-Trk Air	$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.80 \leq \cos\theta < 0.94$	0.90 ± 0.20
351		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.80 \leq \cos\theta < 0.94$	0.98 ± 0.17
352		$0.80 \leq p < 1.25$	$0.80 \leq \cos\theta < 0.94$	1.04 ± 0.19
353		$1.25 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.80 \leq \cos\theta < 0.94$	1.01 ± 0.10
354		$2.00 \leq p < 3.00$	$0.80 \leq \cos\theta < 0.94$	1.00 ± 0.07
355		$3.00 \leq p < 4.00$	$0.80 \leq \cos\theta < 0.94$	0.97 ± 0.14
356		$4.00 \leq p < 5.50$	$0.80 \leq \cos\theta < 0.94$	1.06 ± 0.22
357		$5.50 \leq p < 30$	$0.80 \leq \cos\theta < 0.94$	1.00 ± 0.33
358		$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.94 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	1.29 ± 0.73
359		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.94 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	0.91 ± 0.20

Fit Index	Sample	p [GeV/c]	cosθ	Prefit
360	ν_μ 1-Trk Air	$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.94 \leq \cos \theta < 0.97$	0.97 ± 0.11
361		$0.80 \leq p < 1.25$	$0.94 \leq \cos \theta < 0.97$	1.02 ± 0.12
362		$1.25 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.94 \leq \cos \theta < 0.97$	1.00 ± 0.07
363		$2.00 \leq p < 3.00$	$0.94 \leq \cos \theta < 0.97$	1.01 ± 0.04
364		$3.00 \leq p < 4.00$	$0.94 \leq \cos \theta < 0.97$	0.98 ± 0.09
365		$4.00 \leq p < 5.50$	$0.94 \leq \cos \theta < 0.97$	0.98 ± 0.15
366		$5.50 \leq p < 30$	$0.94 \leq \cos \theta < 0.97$	0.98 ± 0.21
367		$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.97 \leq \cos \theta < 0.99$	1.23 ± 0.68
368		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.97 \leq \cos \theta < 0.99$	0.91 ± 0.20
369		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.97 \leq \cos \theta < 0.99$	0.98 ± 0.12
370	ν_μ 1-Trk Air	$0.80 \leq p < 1.25$	$0.97 \leq \cos \theta < 0.99$	1.02 ± 0.11
371		$1.25 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.97 \leq \cos \theta < 0.99$	0.99 ± 0.08
372		$2.00 \leq p < 3.00$	$0.97 \leq \cos \theta < 0.99$	1.01 ± 0.06
373		$3.00 \leq p < 4.00$	$0.97 \leq \cos \theta < 0.99$	1.00 ± 0.04
374		$4.00 \leq p < 5.50$	$0.97 \leq \cos \theta < 0.99$	0.98 ± 0.11
375		$5.50 \leq p < 30$	$0.97 \leq \cos \theta < 0.99$	0.98 ± 0.15
376		$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.99 \leq \cos \theta < 1$	1.21 ± 0.58
377		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.99 \leq \cos \theta < 1$	0.90 ± 0.16
378		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.99 \leq \cos \theta < 1$	0.99 ± 0.12
379		$0.80 \leq p < 1.25$	$0.99 \leq \cos \theta < 1$	1.02 ± 0.12
380	ν_μ 1-Trk Air	$1.25 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.99 \leq \cos \theta < 1$	1.01 ± 0.09
381		$2.00 \leq p < 3.00$	$0.99 \leq \cos \theta < 1$	1.01 ± 0.10
382		$3.00 \leq p < 4.00$	$0.99 \leq \cos \theta < 1$	1.00 ± 0.06
383		$4.00 \leq p < 5.50$	$0.99 \leq \cos \theta < 1$	1.00 ± 0.05
384		$5.50 \leq p < 30$	$0.99 \leq \cos \theta < 1$	0.98 ± 0.10
385	ν_μ N-Trks Air	$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$-1 \leq \cos \theta < 0.77$	1.18 ± 0.62
386		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$-1 \leq \cos \theta < 0.77$	0.88 ± 0.15
387		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$-1 \leq \cos \theta < 0.77$	1.03 ± 0.21
388		$0.80 \leq p < 1.20$	$-1 \leq \cos \theta < 0.77$	1.03 ± 0.21
389		$1.20 \leq p < 2.20$	$-1 \leq \cos \theta < 0.77$	1.01 ± 0.16
390	ν_μ N-Trks Air	$2.20 \leq p < 3.50$	$-1 \leq \cos \theta < 0.77$	1.00 ± 0.22

Fit Index	Sample	p [GeV/c]	$\cos\theta$	Prefit
391		$3.50 \leq p < 10.0$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.77$	0.99 ± 0.32
392		$10.0 \leq p < 30$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.77$	0.93 ± 0.69
393		$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.77 \leq \cos\theta < 0.85$	1.13 ± 0.58
394		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.77 \leq \cos\theta < 0.85$	0.91 ± 0.14
395		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.77 \leq \cos\theta < 0.85$	0.99 ± 0.10
396		$0.80 \leq p < 1.20$	$0.77 \leq \cos\theta < 0.85$	1.01 ± 0.11
397		$1.20 \leq p < 2.20$	$0.77 \leq \cos\theta < 0.85$	1.01 ± 0.08
398		$2.20 \leq p < 3.50$	$0.77 \leq \cos\theta < 0.85$	1.00 ± 0.08
399		$3.50 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.77 \leq \cos\theta < 0.85$	1.03 ± 0.18
400	ν_μ N-Trks Air	$10.0 \leq p < 30$	$0.77 \leq \cos\theta < 0.85$	0.97 ± 0.51
401		$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.85 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	1.12 ± 0.55
402		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.85 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	0.92 ± 0.13
403		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.85 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	0.99 ± 0.08
404		$0.80 \leq p < 1.20$	$0.85 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	1.00 ± 0.08
405		$1.20 \leq p < 2.20$	$0.85 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	1.01 ± 0.07
406		$2.20 \leq p < 3.50$	$0.85 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	1.00 ± 0.06
407		$3.50 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.85 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	0.98 ± 0.13
408		$10.0 \leq p < 30$	$0.85 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	0.93 ± 0.45
409		$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	1.09 ± 0.51
410	ν_μ N-Trks Air	$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	0.93 ± 0.11
411		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	0.99 ± 0.08
412		$0.80 \leq p < 1.20$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	1.00 ± 0.08
413		$1.20 \leq p < 2.20$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	1.00 ± 0.07
414		$2.20 \leq p < 3.50$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	1.00 ± 0.03
415		$3.50 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	0.99 ± 0.10
416		$10.0 \leq p < 30$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	0.97 ± 0.28
417		$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.09 ± 0.48
418		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	0.94 ± 0.12
419		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	0.98 ± 0.11
420	ν_μ N-Trks Air	$0.80 \leq p < 1.20$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.01 ± 0.10
421		$1.20 \leq p < 2.20$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.01 ± 0.09

Fit Index	Sample	p [GeV/c]	$\cos\theta$	Prefit
422		$2.20 \leq p < 3.50$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.01 ± 0.07
423		$3.50 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	0.99 ± 0.06
424		$10.0 \leq p < 30$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	0.97 ± 0.13
425	$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk Air	$0 \leq p < 0.50$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.82$	0.99 ± 0.29
426		$0.50 \leq p < 0.60$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.82$	0.92 ± 0.14
427		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.82$	1.05 ± 0.24
428		$0.80 \leq p < 1.25$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.82$	1.05 ± 0.18
429		$1.25 \leq p < 2.00$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.82$	1.02 ± 0.17
430	$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk Air	$2.00 \leq p < 3.00$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.82$	0.87 ± 0.19
431		$3.00 \leq p < 30$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.82$	0.96 ± 0.41
432		$0 \leq p < 0.50$	$0.82 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	1.03 ± 0.35
433		$0.50 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.82 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	0.91 ± 0.12
434		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.82 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	1.00 ± 0.16
435		$0.80 \leq p < 1.25$	$0.82 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	1.03 ± 0.15
436		$1.25 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.82 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	0.99 ± 0.12
437		$2.00 \leq p < 3.00$	$0.82 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	0.99 ± 0.15
438		$3.00 \leq p < 30$	$0.82 \leq \cos\theta < 0.90$	0.93 ± 0.31
439		$0 \leq p < 0.50$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	1.05 ± 0.37
440	$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk Air	$0.50 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	0.92 ± 0.11
441		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	0.98 ± 0.12
442		$0.80 \leq p < 1.25$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	1.03 ± 0.12
443		$1.25 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	1.02 ± 0.08
444		$2.00 \leq p < 3.00$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	0.97 ± 0.08
445		$3.00 \leq p < 30$	$0.90 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	0.97 ± 0.19
446		$0 \leq p < 0.50$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	1.06 ± 0.37
447		$0.50 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	0.93 ± 0.12
448		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	0.97 ± 0.11
449		$0.80 \leq p < 1.25$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	1.02 ± 0.10
450	$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk Air	$1.25 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	1.00 ± 0.07
451		$2.00 \leq p < 3.00$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	0.99 ± 0.04
452		$3.00 \leq p < 30$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	0.99 ± 0.10

Fit Index	Sample	p [GeV/c]	$\cos\theta$	Prefit
453		$0 \leq p < 0.50$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.07 ± 0.35
454		$0.50 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	0.89 ± 0.12
455		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	0.99 ± 0.11
456		$0.80 \leq p < 1.25$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.02 ± 0.11
457		$1.25 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	0.99 ± 0.09
458		$2.00 \leq p < 3.00$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.01 ± 0.07
459		$3.00 \leq p < 30$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	0.99 ± 0.06
460	$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks Air	$0 \leq p < 0.50$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.89$	1.00 ± 0.29
461		$0.50 \leq p < 0.90$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.89$	1.00 ± 0.10
462		$0.90 \leq p < 1.25$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.89$	1.04 ± 0.09
463		$1.25 \leq p < 1.60$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.89$	0.98 ± 0.14
464		$1.60 \leq p < 3.00$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.89$	0.98 ± 0.13
465		$3.00 \leq p < 30$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.89$	0.92 ± 0.33
466		$0 \leq p < 0.50$	$0.89 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	1.00 ± 0.31
467		$0.50 \leq p < 0.90$	$0.89 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	0.99 ± 0.06
468		$0.90 \leq p < 1.25$	$0.89 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	1.02 ± 0.06
469		$1.25 \leq p < 1.60$	$0.89 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	0.99 ± 0.11
470	$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks Air	$1.60 \leq p < 3.00$	$0.89 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	0.99 ± 0.06
471		$3.00 \leq p < 30$	$0.89 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	0.96 ± 0.16
472		$0 \leq p < 0.50$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	1.00 ± 0.32
473		$0.50 \leq p < 0.90$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	1.00 ± 0.07
474		$0.90 \leq p < 1.25$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	1.00 ± 0.06
475		$1.25 \leq p < 1.60$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	1.00 ± 0.11
476		$1.60 \leq p < 3.00$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	1.00 ± 0.06
477		$3.00 \leq p < 30$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.97$	0.99 ± 0.13
478		$0 \leq p < 0.50$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	1.03 ± 0.32
479		$0.50 \leq p < 0.90$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	0.99 ± 0.07
480	$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks Air	$0.90 \leq p < 1.25$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	1.02 ± 0.07
481		$1.25 \leq p < 1.60$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	0.99 ± 0.10
482		$1.60 \leq p < 3.00$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	1.01 ± 0.08
483		$3.00 \leq p < 30$	$0.97 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	0.98 ± 0.09

Fit Index	Sample	p [GeV/c]	$\cos\theta$	Prefit
484		$0 \leq p < 0.50$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.02 ± 0.31
485		$0.50 \leq p < 0.90$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.01 ± 0.07
486		$0.90 \leq p < 1.25$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.02 ± 0.08
487		$1.25 \leq p < 1.60$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	0.98 ± 0.10
488		$1.60 \leq p < 3.00$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.00 ± 0.09
489		$3.00 \leq p < 30$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	0.99 ± 0.07
490	ν_μ RHC 1-Trk Air	$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.78$	1.10 ± 0.50
491		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.78$	0.92 ± 0.12
492		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.78$	1.03 ± 0.16
493		$0.80 \leq p < 1.10$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.78$	1.02 ± 0.20
494		$1.10 \leq p < 2.00$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.78$	1.08 ± 0.14
495		$2.00 \leq p < 10.0$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.78$	0.81 ± 0.31
496		$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.78 \leq \cos\theta < 0.84$	1.23 ± 0.50
497		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.78 \leq \cos\theta < 0.84$	0.93 ± 0.18
498		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.78 \leq \cos\theta < 0.84$	0.93 ± 0.09
499		$0.80 \leq p < 1.10$	$0.78 \leq \cos\theta < 0.84$	1.03 ± 0.12
500	ν_μ RHC 1-Trk Air	$1.10 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.78 \leq \cos\theta < 0.84$	1.05 ± 0.14
501		$2.00 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.78 \leq \cos\theta < 0.84$	1.00 ± 0.21
502		$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.84 \leq \cos\theta < 0.92$	1.17 ± 0.49
503		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.84 \leq \cos\theta < 0.92$	0.95 ± 0.15
504		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.84 \leq \cos\theta < 0.92$	0.97 ± 0.08
505		$0.80 \leq p < 1.10$	$0.84 \leq \cos\theta < 0.92$	1.00 ± 0.10
506		$1.10 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.84 \leq \cos\theta < 0.92$	1.00 ± 0.08
507		$2.00 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.84 \leq \cos\theta < 0.92$	1.04 ± 0.16
508		$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.92 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	1.13 ± 0.47
509		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.92 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	0.99 ± 0.13
510	ν_μ RHC 1-Trk Air	$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.92 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	0.94 ± 0.09
511		$0.80 \leq p < 1.10$	$0.92 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	0.99 ± 0.07
512		$1.10 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.92 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	1.00 ± 0.06
513		$2.00 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.92 \leq \cos\theta < 0.95$	0.99 ± 0.08
514		$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.98$	1.06 ± 0.46

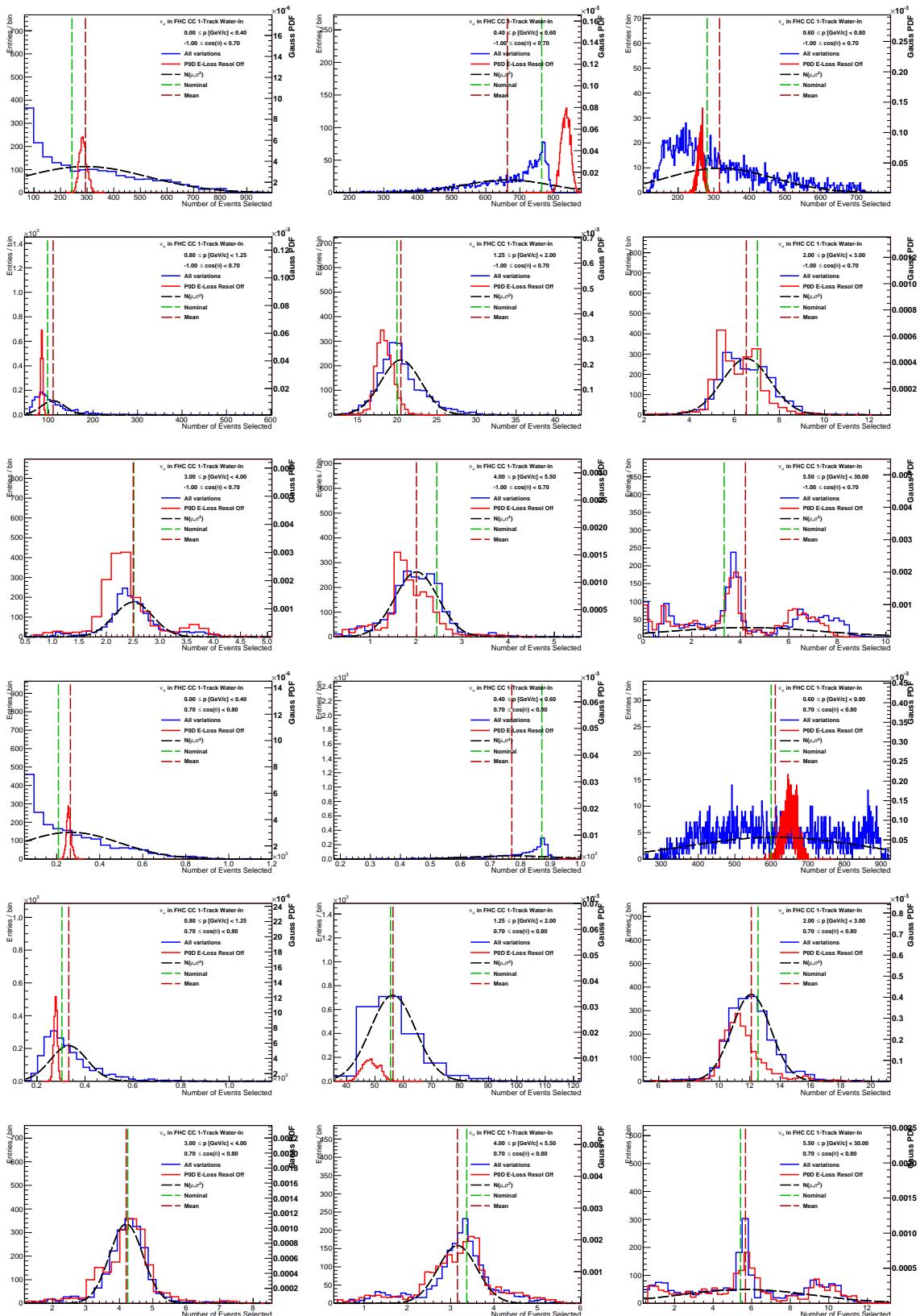
Fit Index	Sample	p [GeV/c]	$\cos\theta$	Prefit
515		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.98$	0.95 ± 0.14
516		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.98$	0.97 ± 0.11
517		$0.80 \leq p < 1.10$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.98$	1.01 ± 0.10
518		$1.10 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.98$	1.00 ± 0.07
519		$2.00 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.95 \leq \cos\theta < 0.98$	0.99 ± 0.06
520	ν_μ RHC 1-Trk Air	$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.98 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	1.07 ± 0.46
521		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.98 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	1.00 ± 0.15
522		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.98 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	1.02 ± 0.16
523		$0.80 \leq p < 1.10$	$0.98 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	0.96 ± 0.10
524		$1.10 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.98 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	1.01 ± 0.08
525		$2.00 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.98 \leq \cos\theta < 0.99$	0.99 ± 0.04
526		$0 \leq p < 0.40$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.19 ± 0.46
527		$0.40 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	0.89 ± 0.17
528		$0.60 \leq p < 0.80$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	0.99 ± 0.15
529		$0.80 \leq p < 1.10$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	0.99 ± 0.10
530	ν_μ RHC 1-Trk Air	$1.10 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.00 ± 0.09
531		$2.00 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.99 \leq \cos\theta < 1$	1.00 ± 0.03
532	ν_μ RHC N-Trks Air	$0 \leq p < 0.60$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.70$	0.97 ± 0.22
533		$0.60 \leq p < 1.00$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.70$	1.02 ± 0.17
534		$1.00 \leq p < 1.50$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.70$	1.00 ± 0.14
535		$1.50 \leq p < 2.00$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.70$	1.28 ± 0.22
536		$2.00 \leq p < 10.0$	$-1 \leq \cos\theta < 0.70$	0.83 ± 0.25
537		$0 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.70 \leq \cos\theta < 0.80$	0.98 ± 0.22
538		$0.60 \leq p < 1.00$	$0.70 \leq \cos\theta < 0.80$	0.99 ± 0.09
539		$1.00 \leq p < 1.50$	$0.70 \leq \cos\theta < 0.80$	1.00 ± 0.11
540	ν_μ RHC N-Trks Air	$1.50 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.70 \leq \cos\theta < 0.80$	1.03 ± 0.11
541		$2.00 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.70 \leq \cos\theta < 0.80$	1.04 ± 0.20
542		$0 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.80 \leq \cos\theta < 0.85$	1.01 ± 0.25
543		$0.60 \leq p < 1.00$	$0.80 \leq \cos\theta < 0.85$	0.98 ± 0.08
544		$1.00 \leq p < 1.50$	$0.80 \leq \cos\theta < 0.85$	1.01 ± 0.08
545		$1.50 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.80 \leq \cos\theta < 0.85$	1.00 ± 0.08

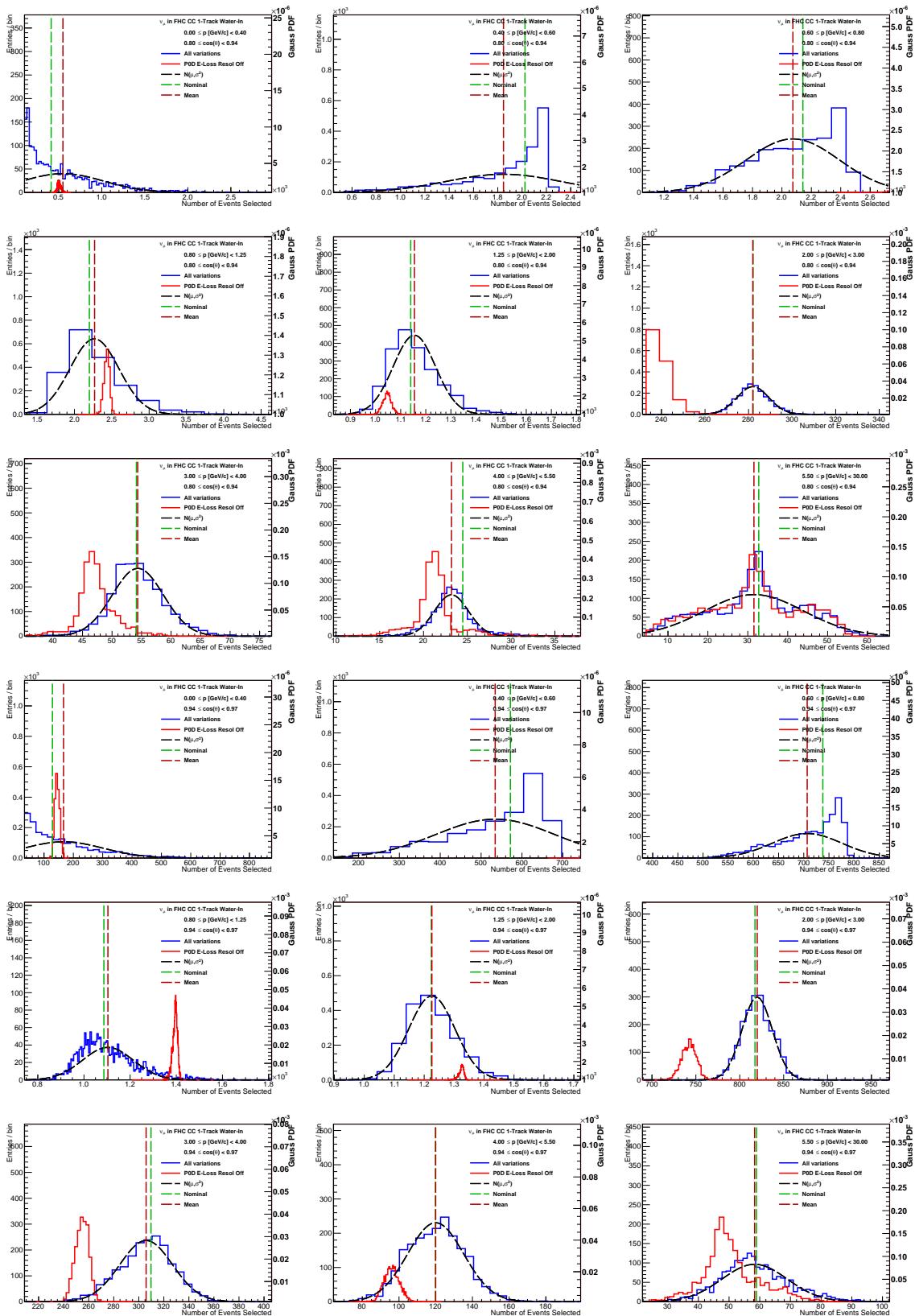
Fit Index	Sample	p [GeV/c]	cosθ	Prefit
546		$2.00 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.80 \leq \cos \theta < 0.85$	0.99 ± 0.12
547		$0 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.85 \leq \cos \theta < 0.98$	0.99 ± 0.22
548		$0.60 \leq p < 1.00$	$0.85 \leq \cos \theta < 0.98$	1.00 ± 0.10
549		$1.00 \leq p < 1.50$	$0.85 \leq \cos \theta < 0.98$	1.01 ± 0.07
550	ν_μ RHC N-Trks Air	$1.50 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.85 \leq \cos \theta < 0.98$	1.00 ± 0.07
551		$2.00 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.85 \leq \cos \theta < 0.98$	1.00 ± 0.07
552		$0 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.98 \leq \cos \theta < 0.99$	1.00 ± 0.22
553		$0.60 \leq p < 1.00$	$0.98 \leq \cos \theta < 0.99$	0.99 ± 0.12
554		$1.00 \leq p < 1.50$	$0.98 \leq \cos \theta < 0.99$	1.04 ± 0.10
555		$1.50 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.98 \leq \cos \theta < 0.99$	0.99 ± 0.10
556		$2.00 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.98 \leq \cos \theta < 0.99$	0.99 ± 0.04
557		$0 \leq p < 0.60$	$0.99 \leq \cos \theta < 1$	1.01 ± 0.24
558		$0.60 \leq p < 1.00$	$0.99 \leq \cos \theta < 1$	0.99 ± 0.16
559		$1.00 \leq p < 1.50$	$0.99 \leq \cos \theta < 1$	0.97 ± 0.12
560	ν_μ RHC N-Trks Air	$1.50 \leq p < 2.00$	$0.99 \leq \cos \theta < 1$	1.06 ± 0.10
561		$2.00 \leq p < 10.0$	$0.99 \leq \cos \theta < 1$	1.00 ± 0.04

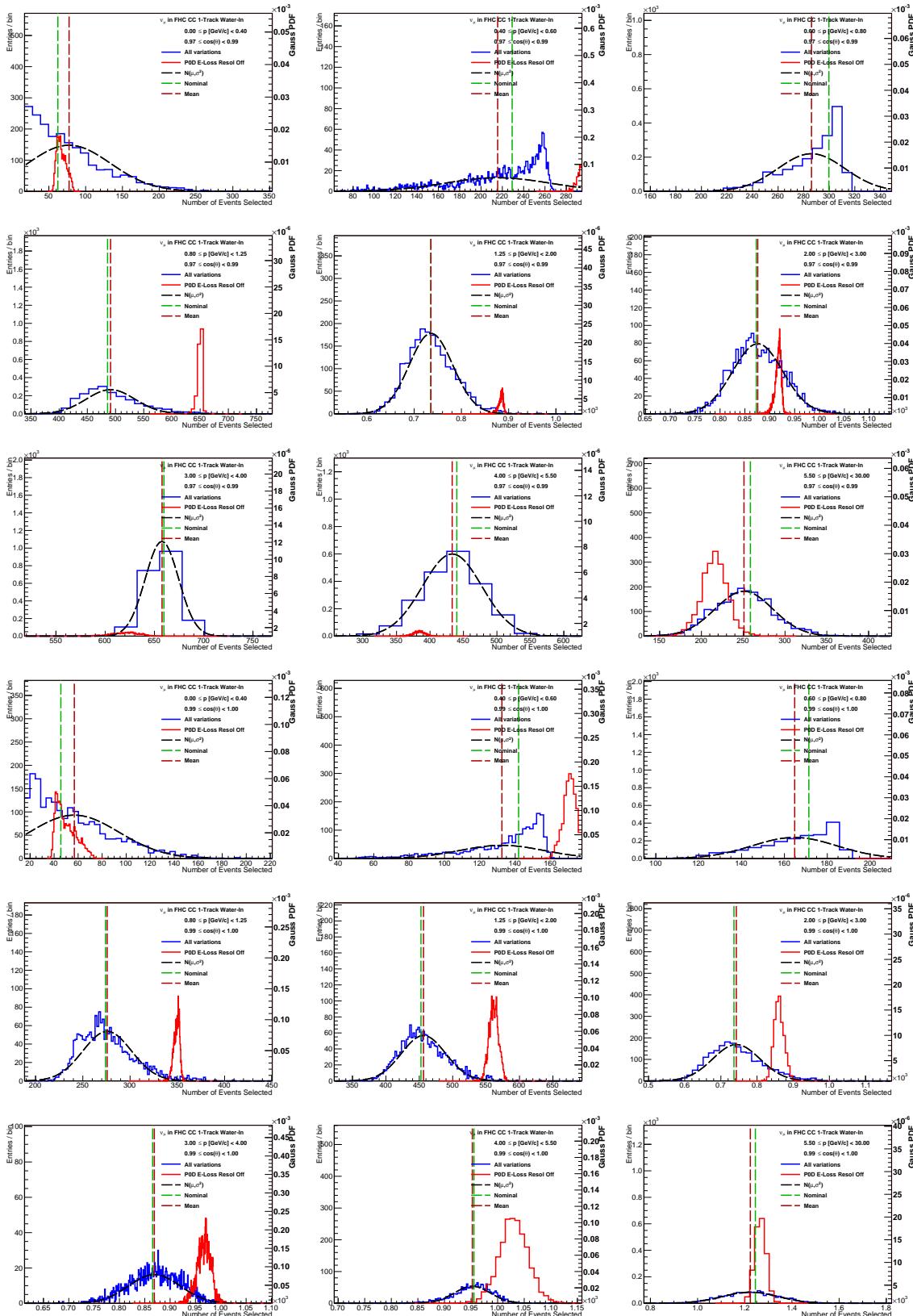
1625 **Appendix B**

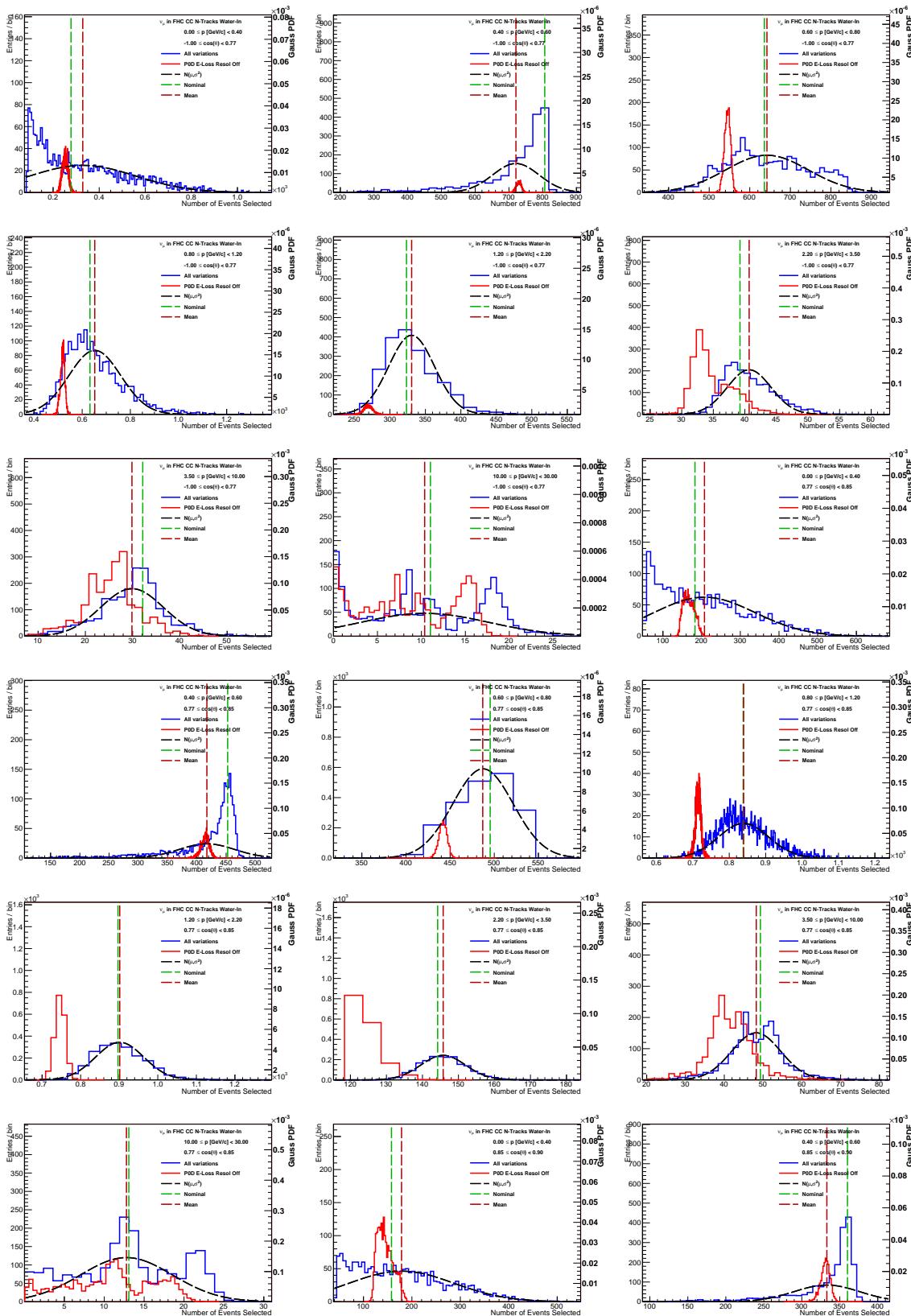
1626 **Toy Experiment Variations**

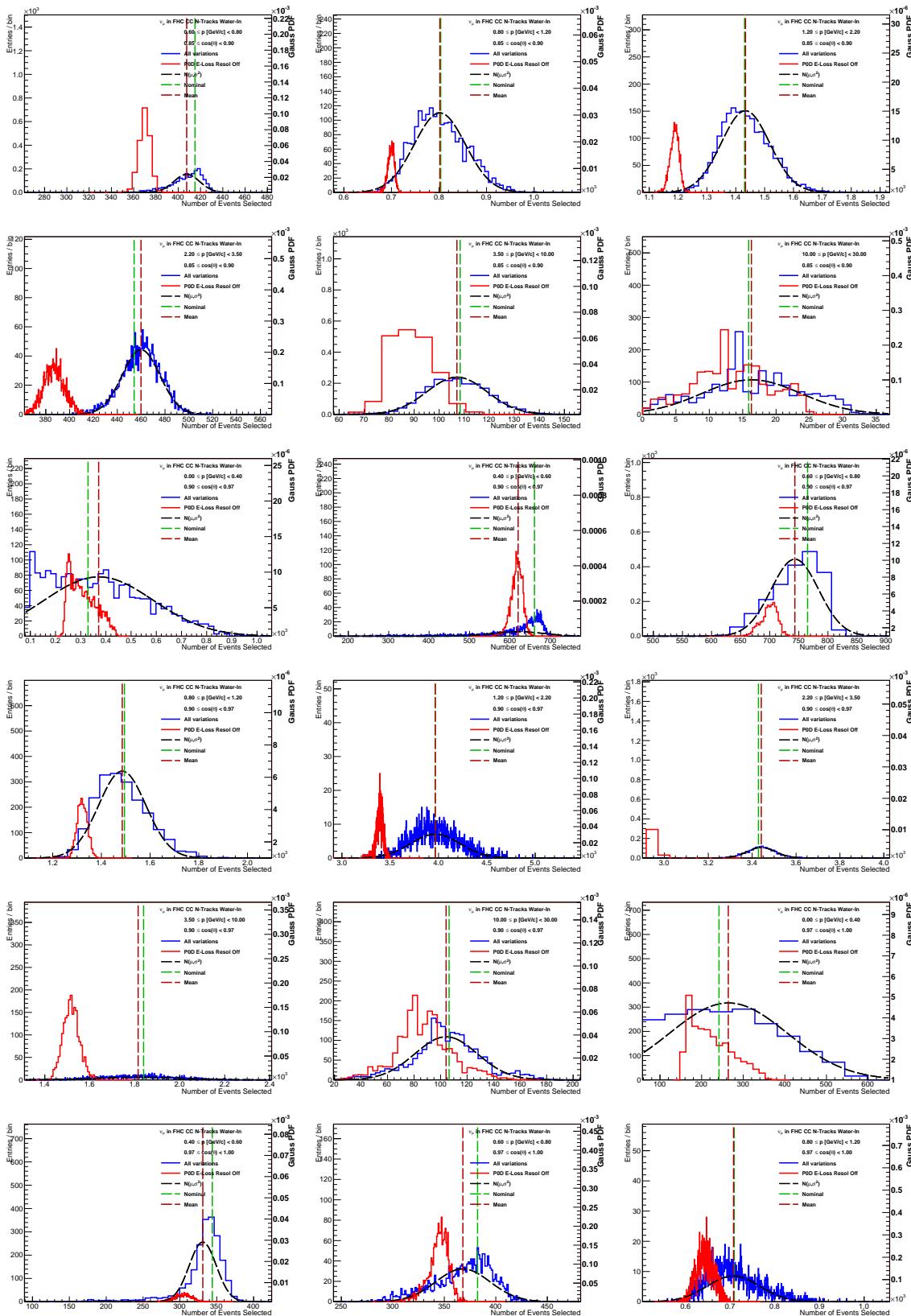
1627 In this appendix is the collection of all toy experiments used to make observable normalization parameters
1628 and detector covariance matrix. Each of the observable bin relevant samples and $(p, \cos \theta)$ edges are listed
1629 in the plots. The nominal MC (Nominal) predicted value and varied mean are shown as differently dashed
1630 lines. A normal curve, whose variance was extracted from the covariance matrix itself, is shown to illustrate
1631 the estimate on the bin normalization uncertainty. In addition, toy experiment variations with the PØD
1632 energy loss resolution off (E-Loss Resol Off) is shown to demonstrate the absence of the energy correction
1633 and its affect on when not varied.

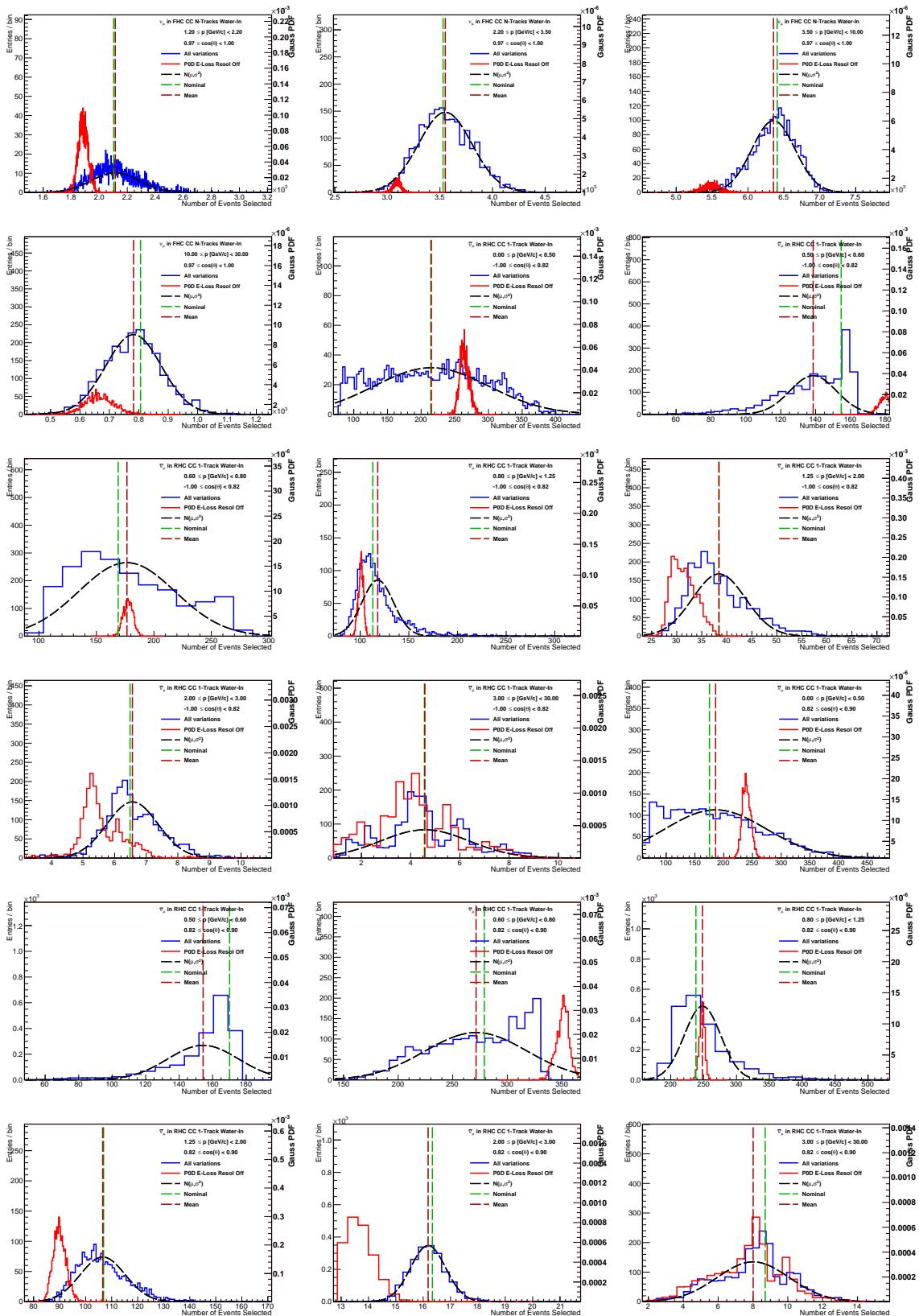


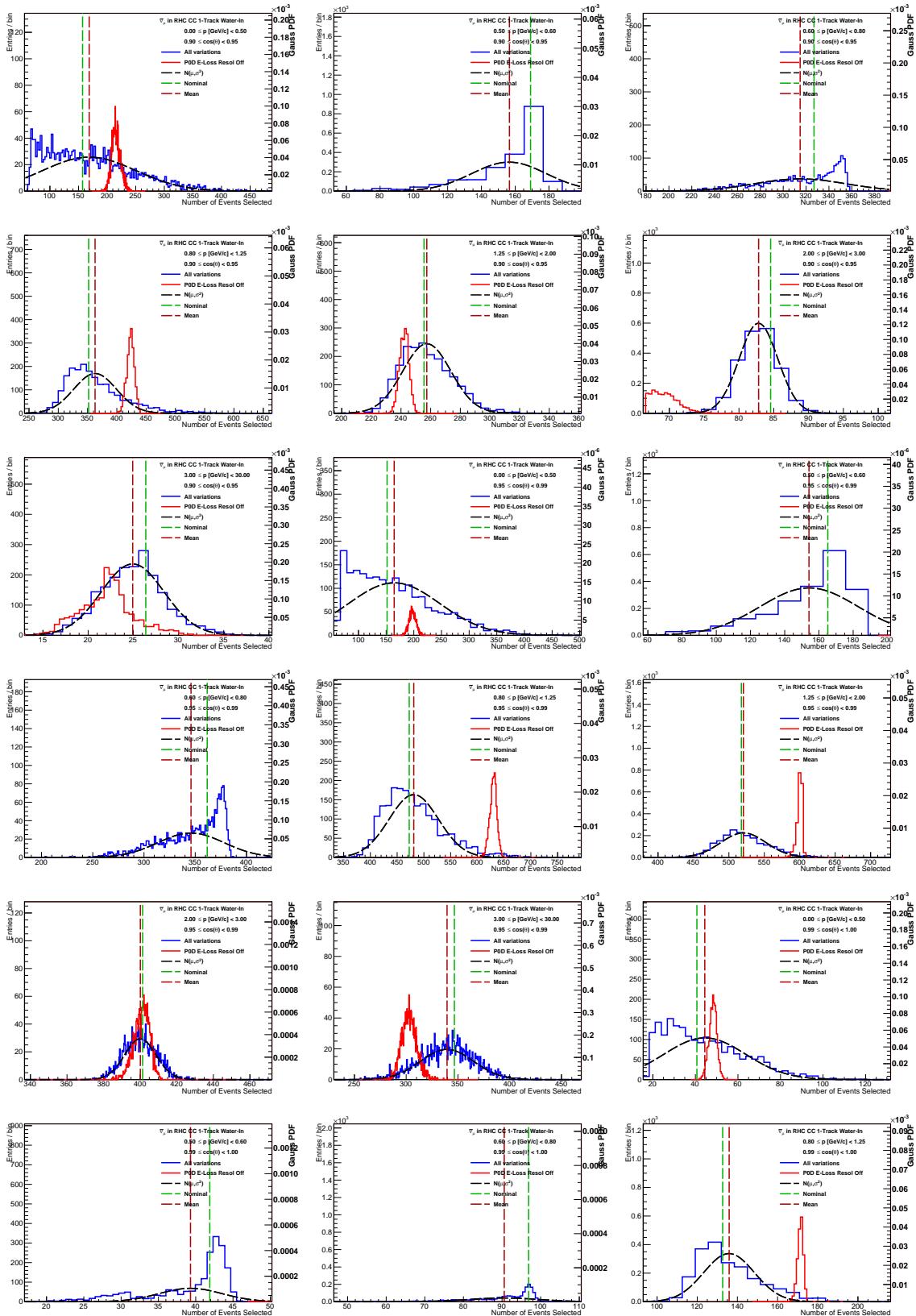


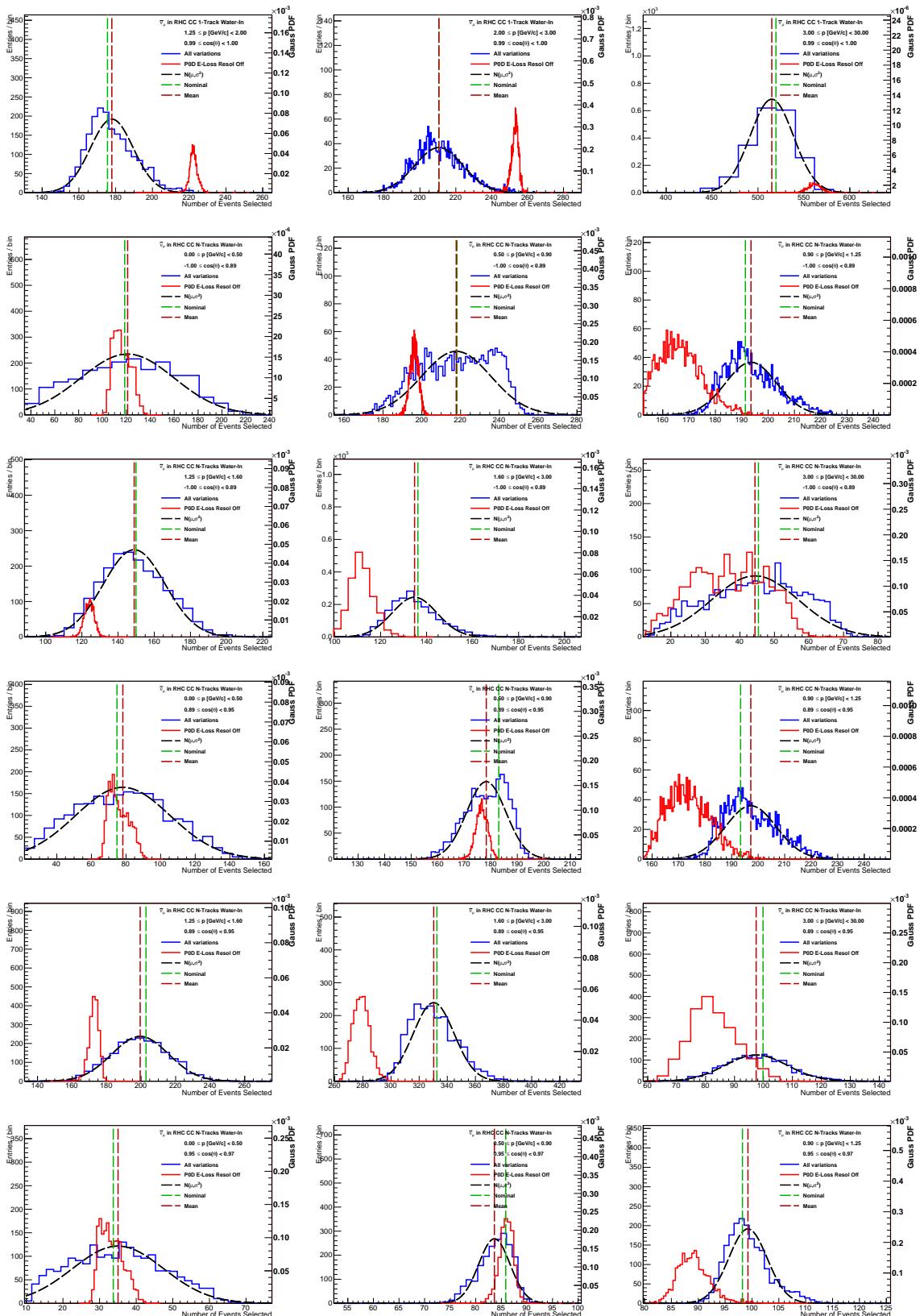


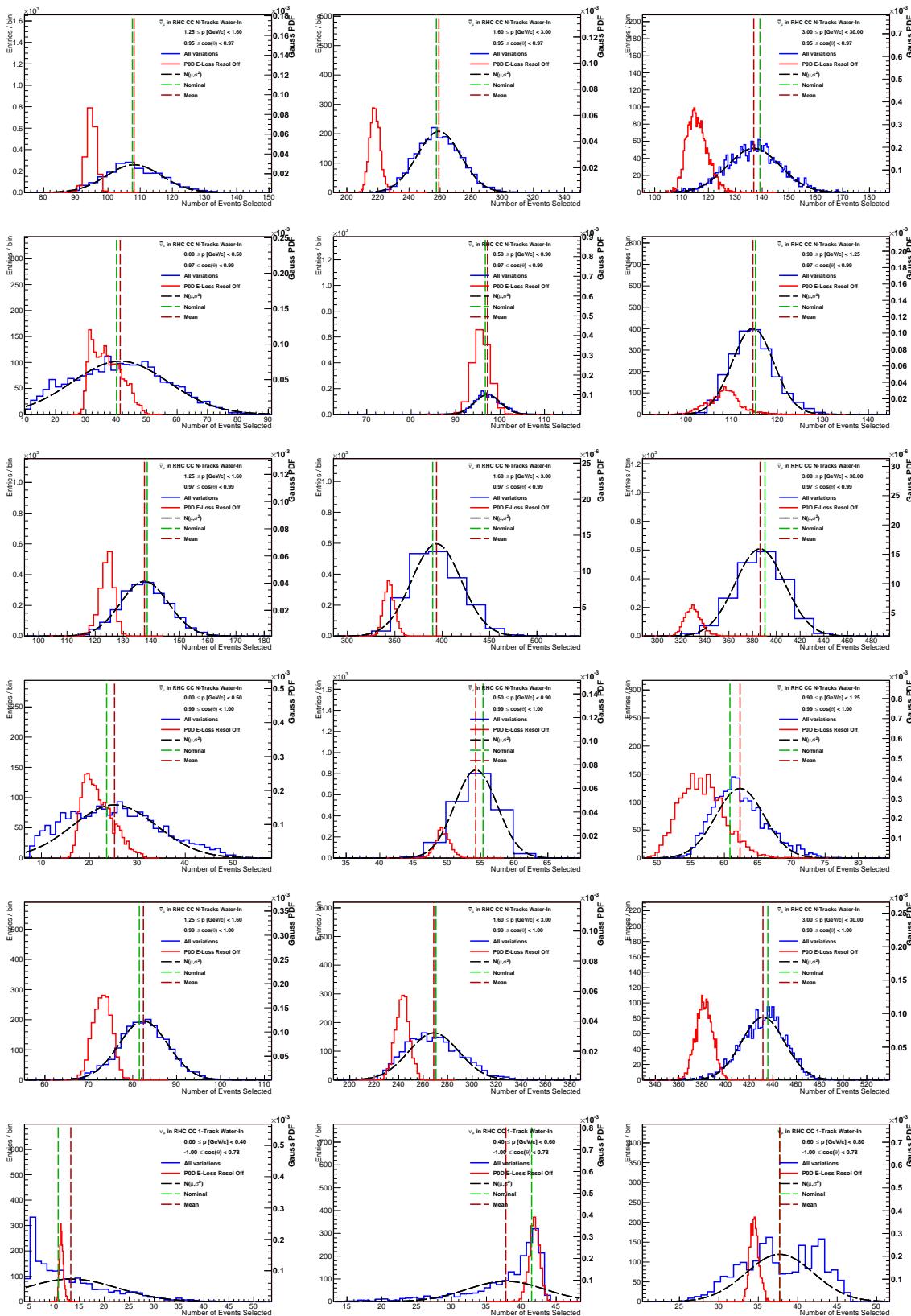


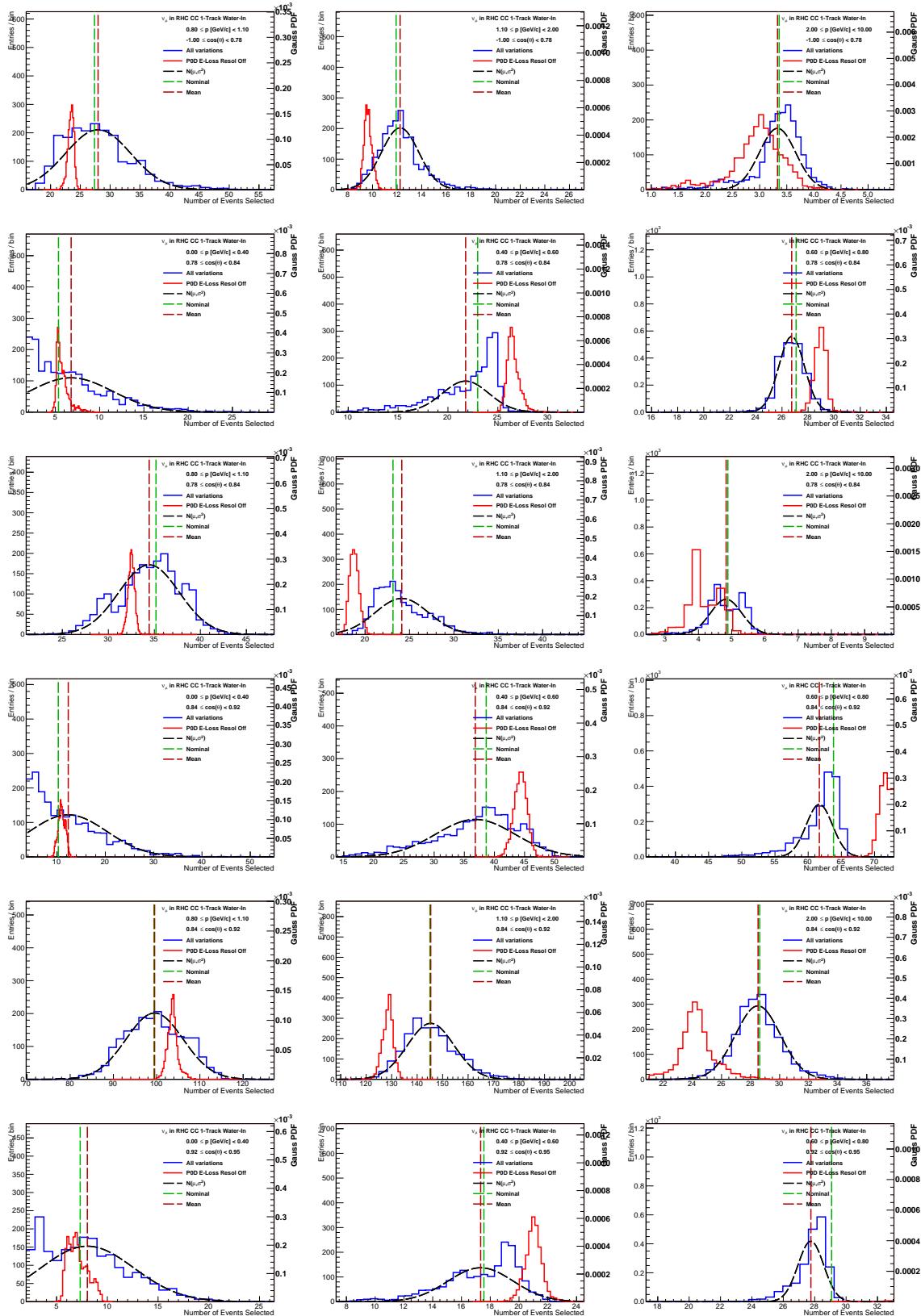


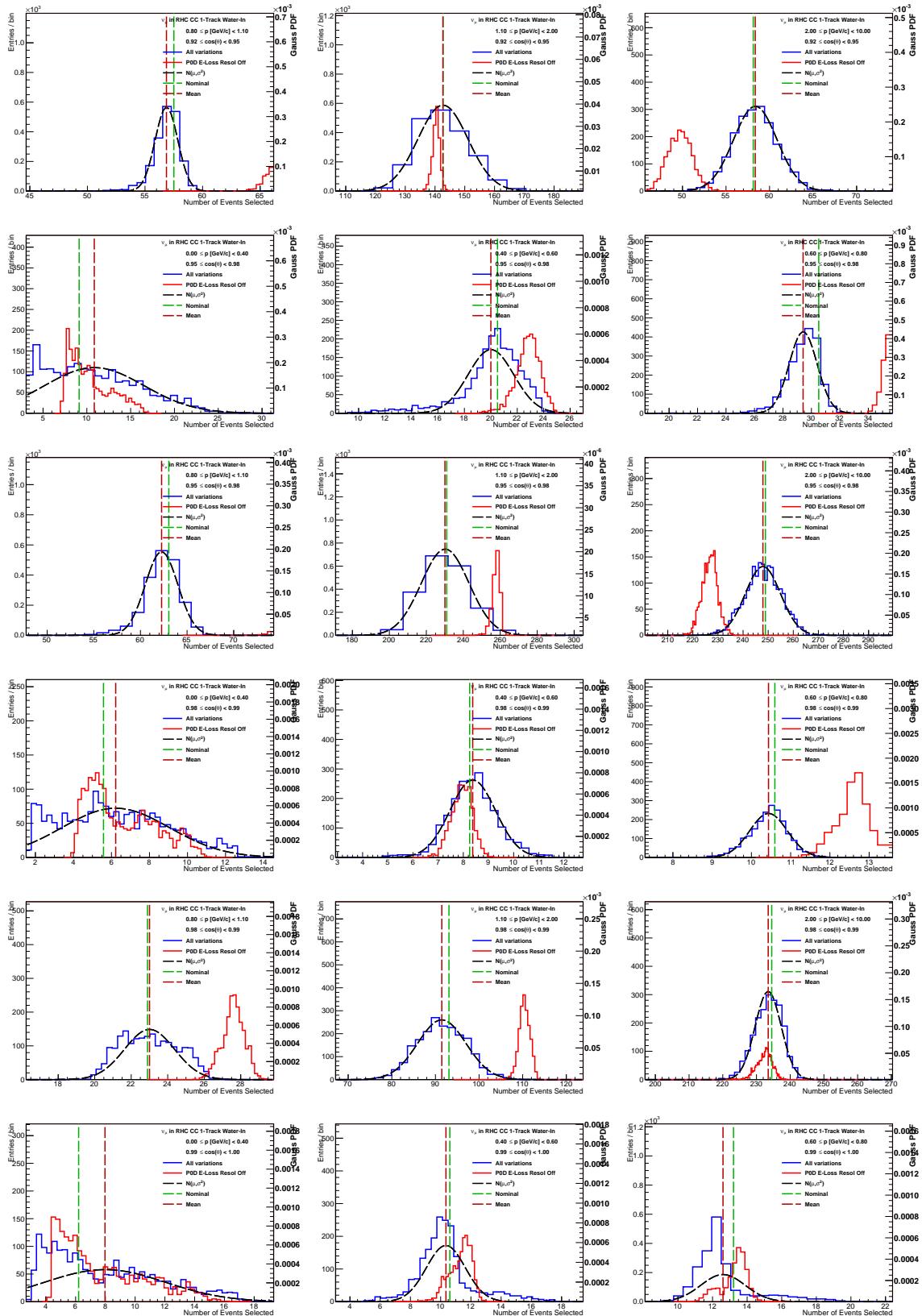


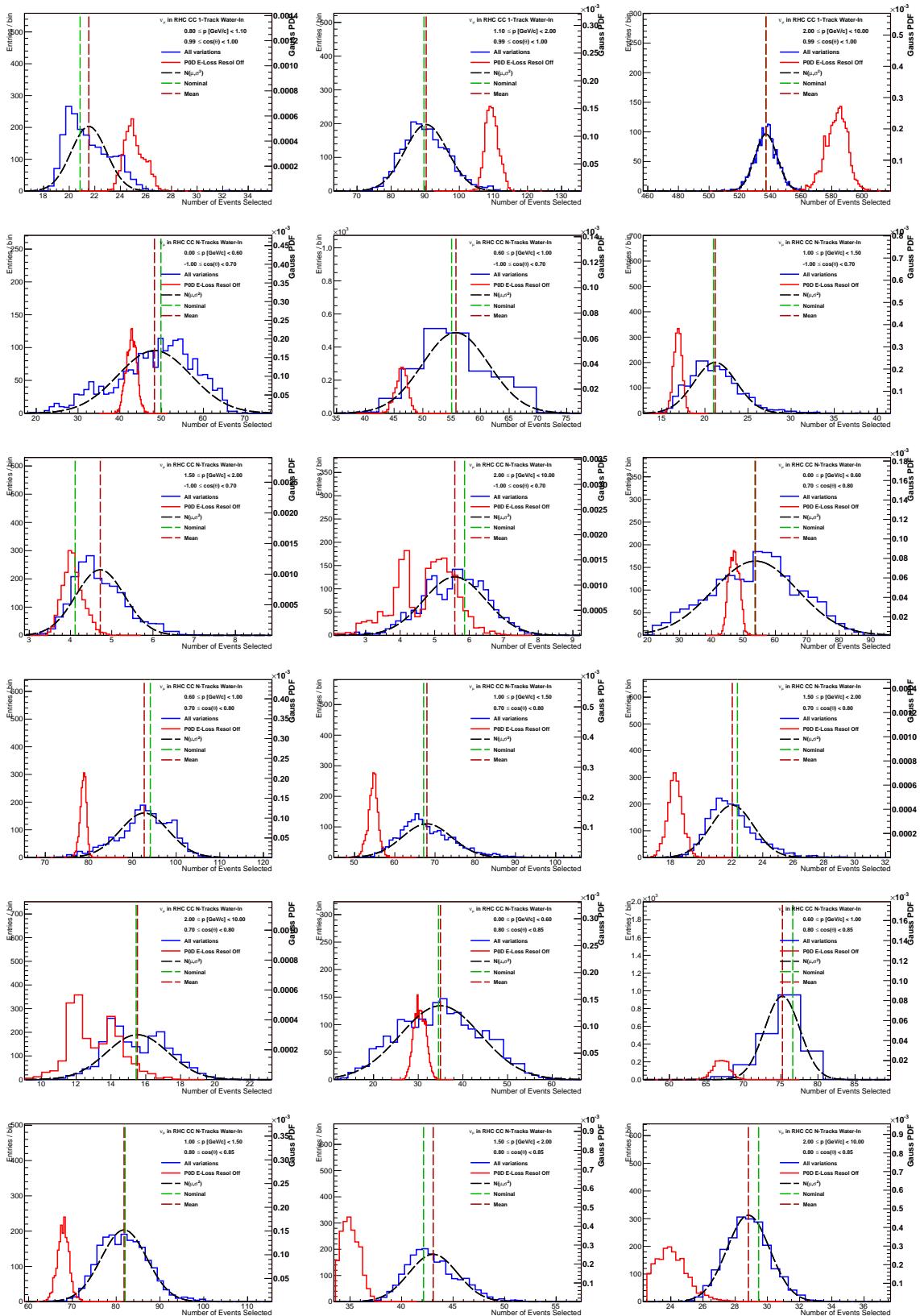


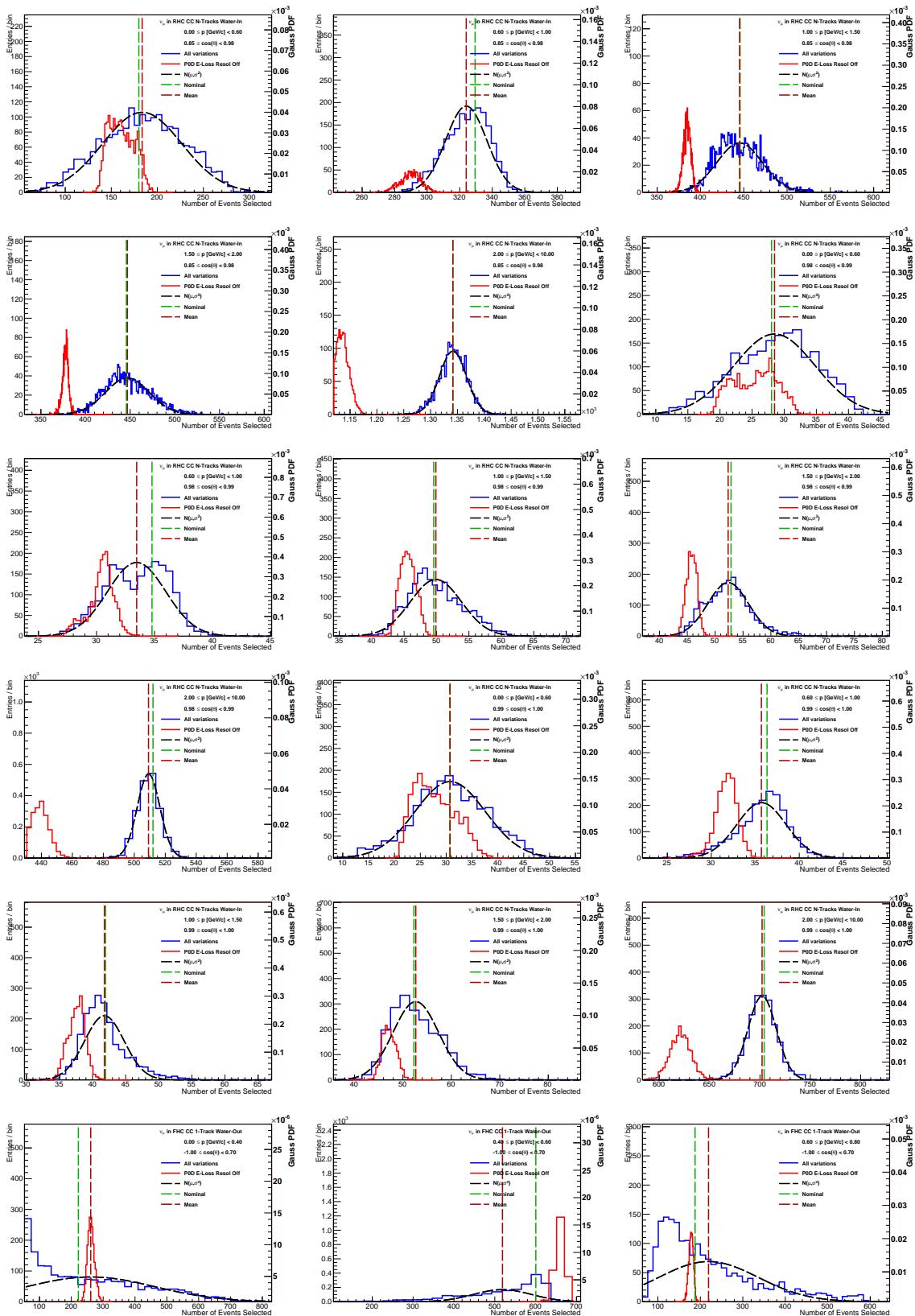


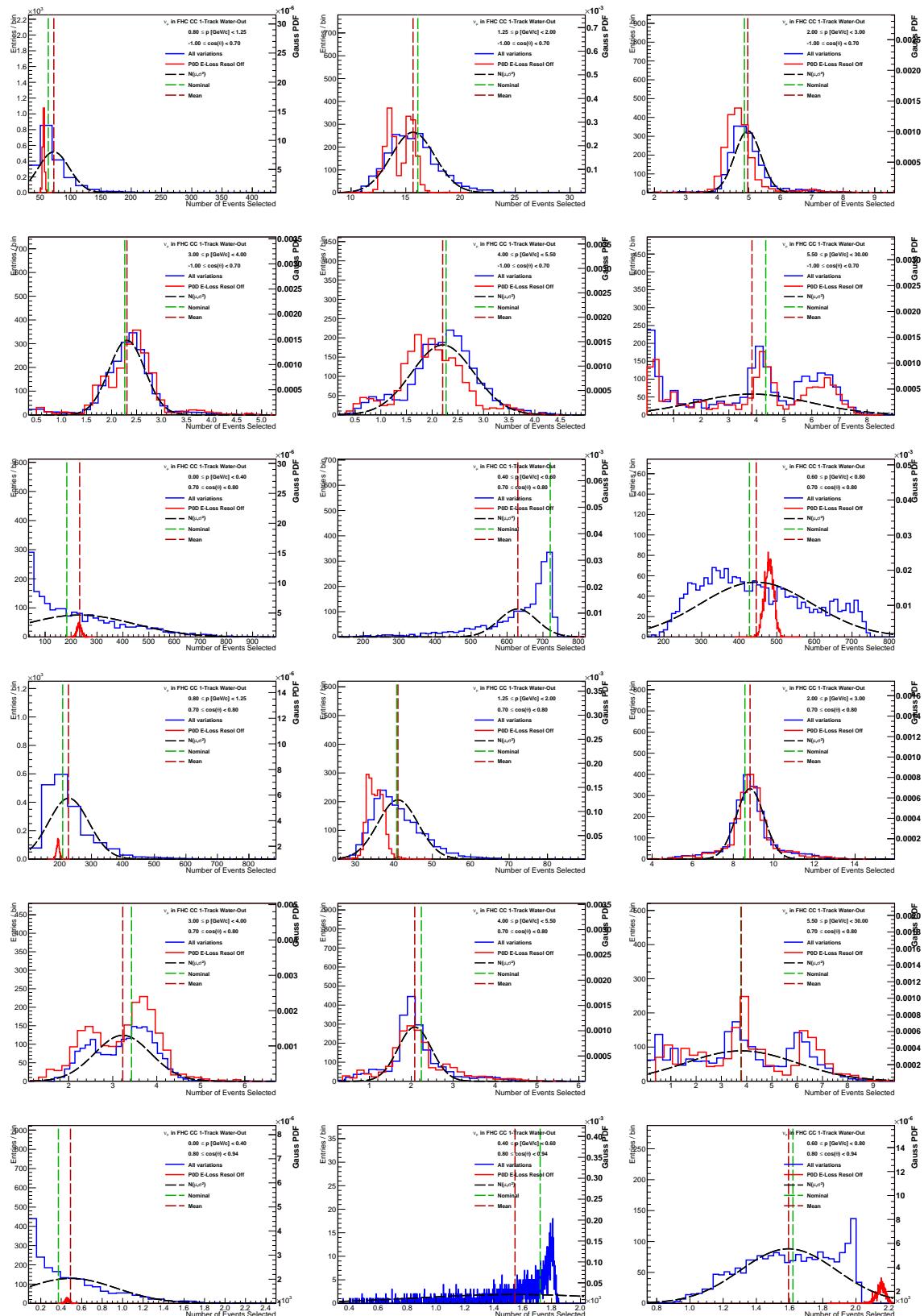


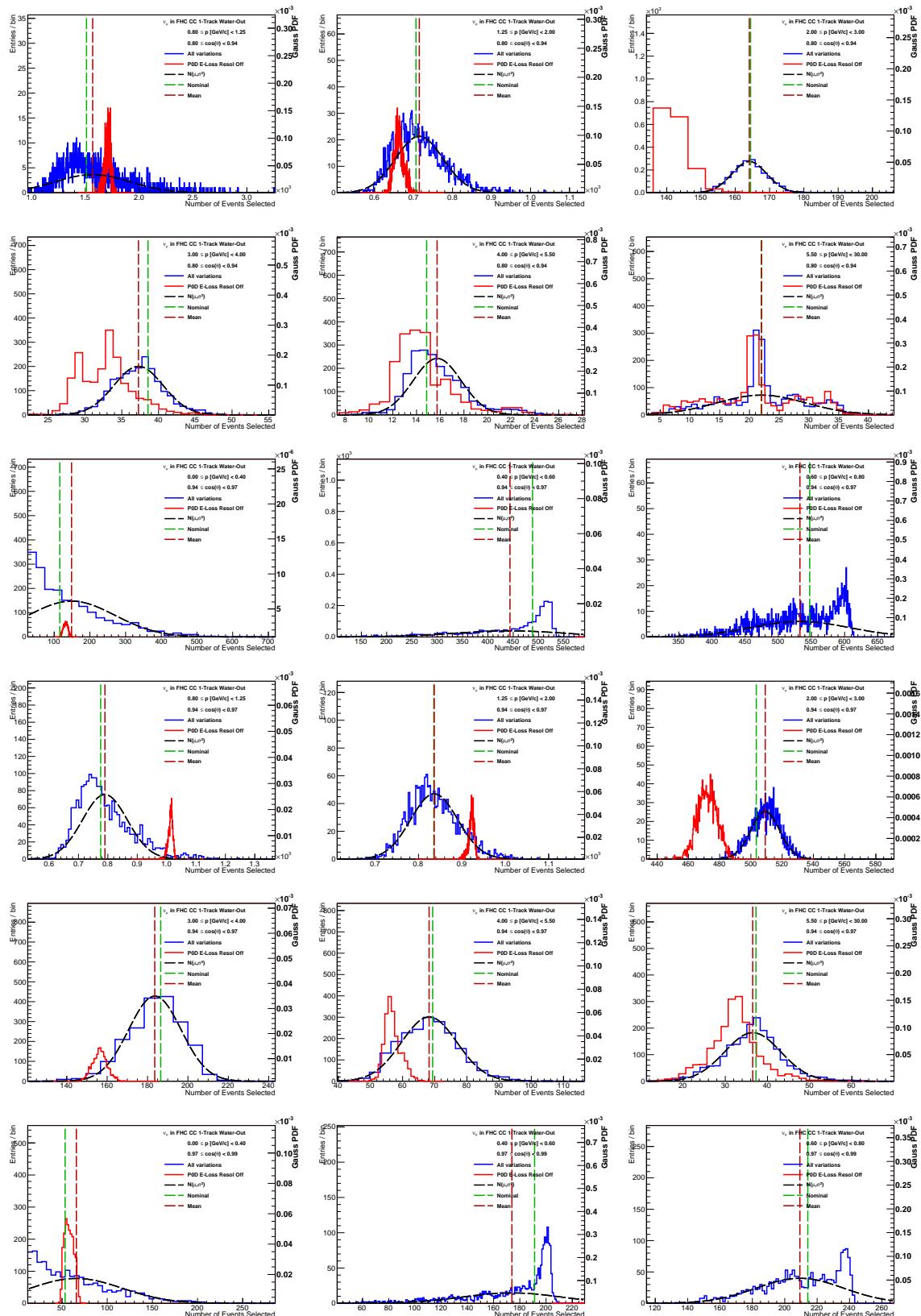


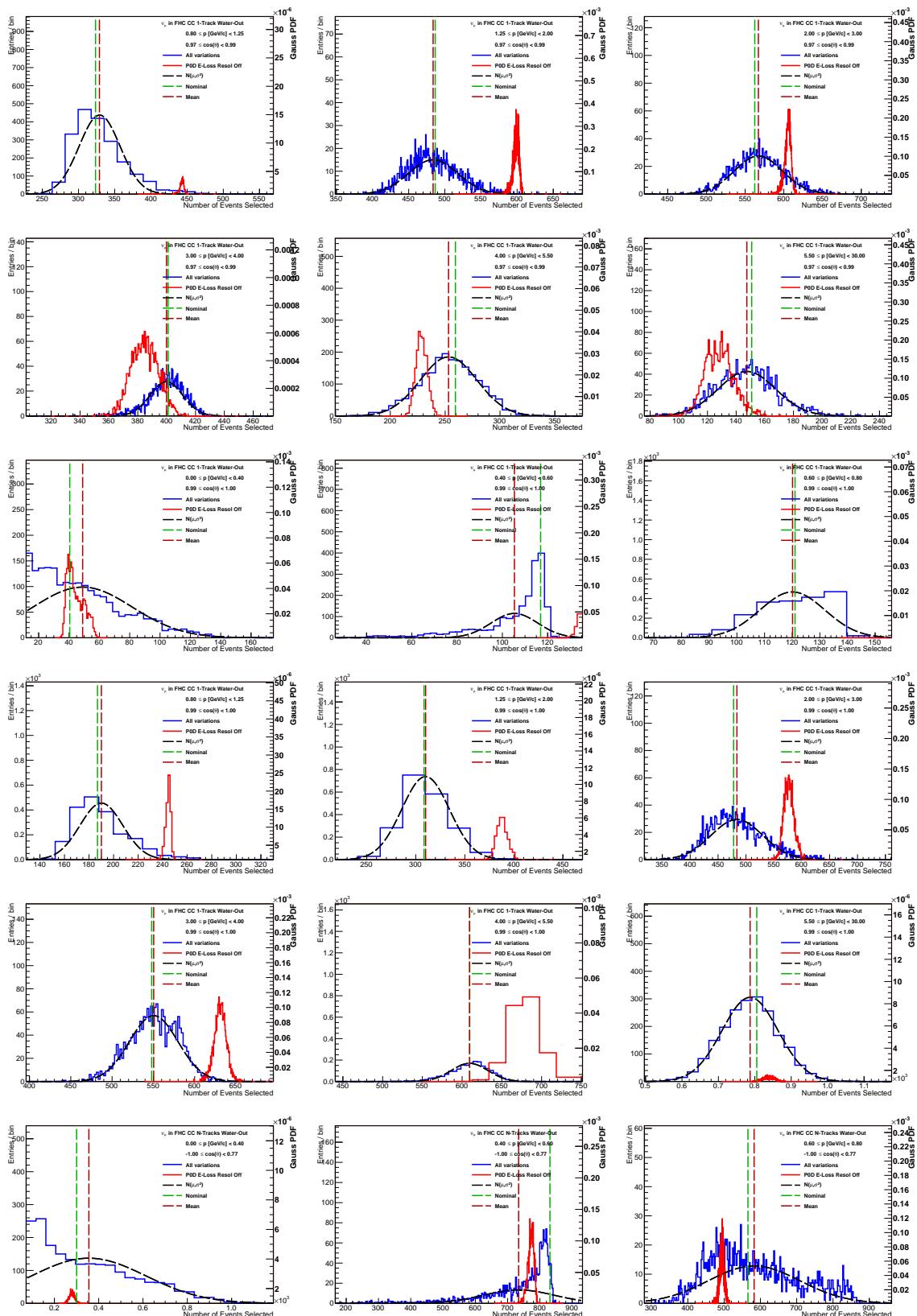


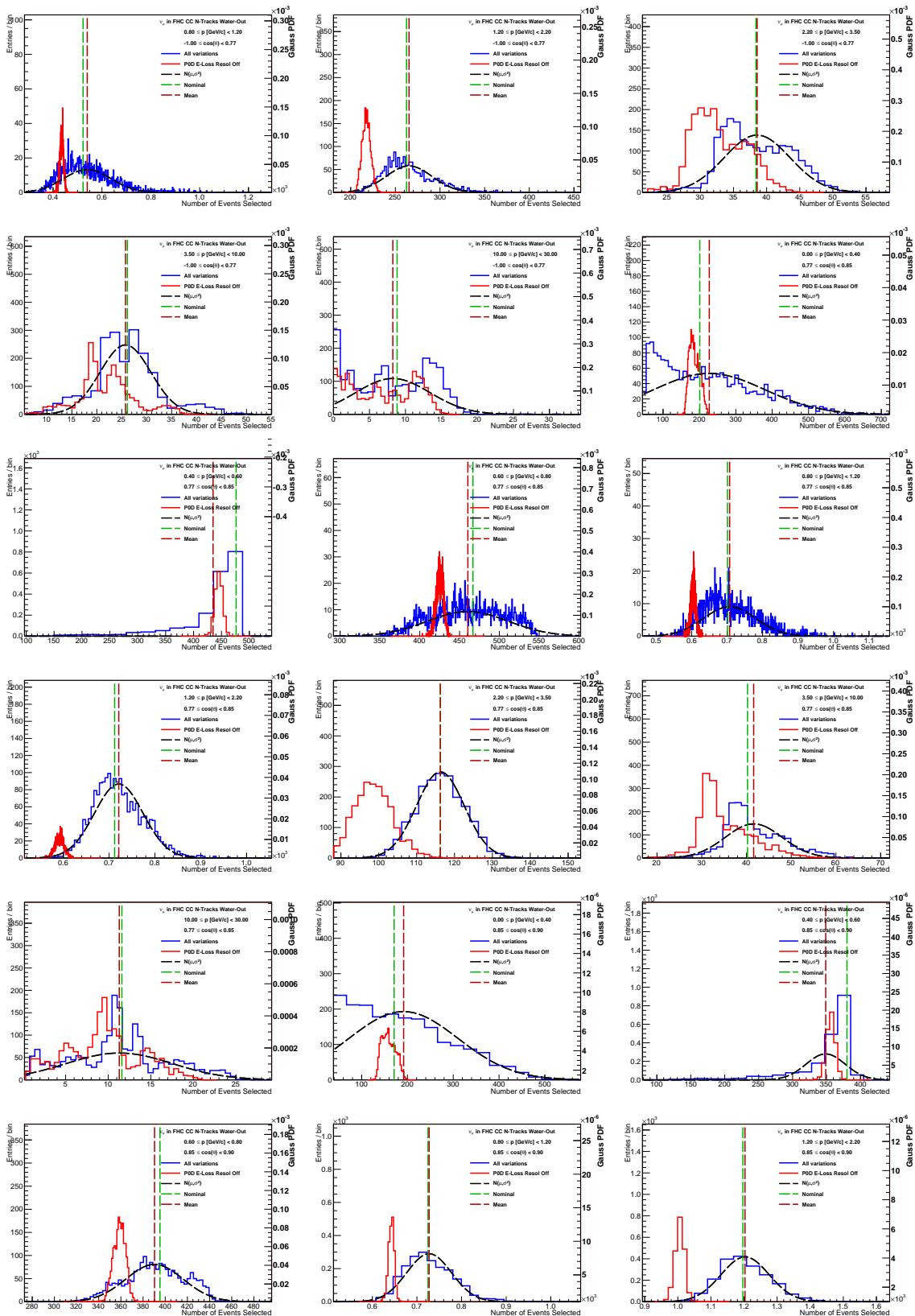


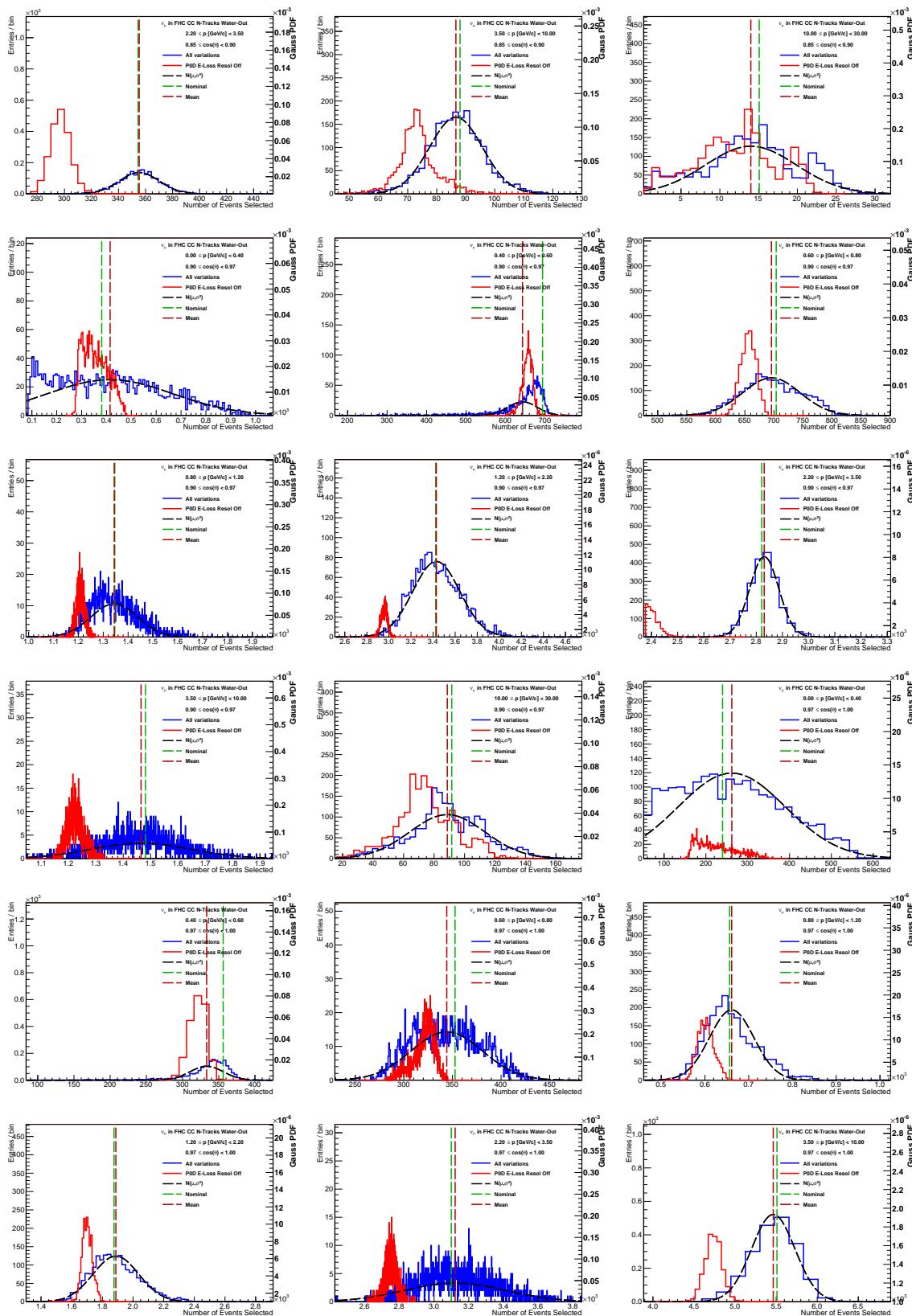


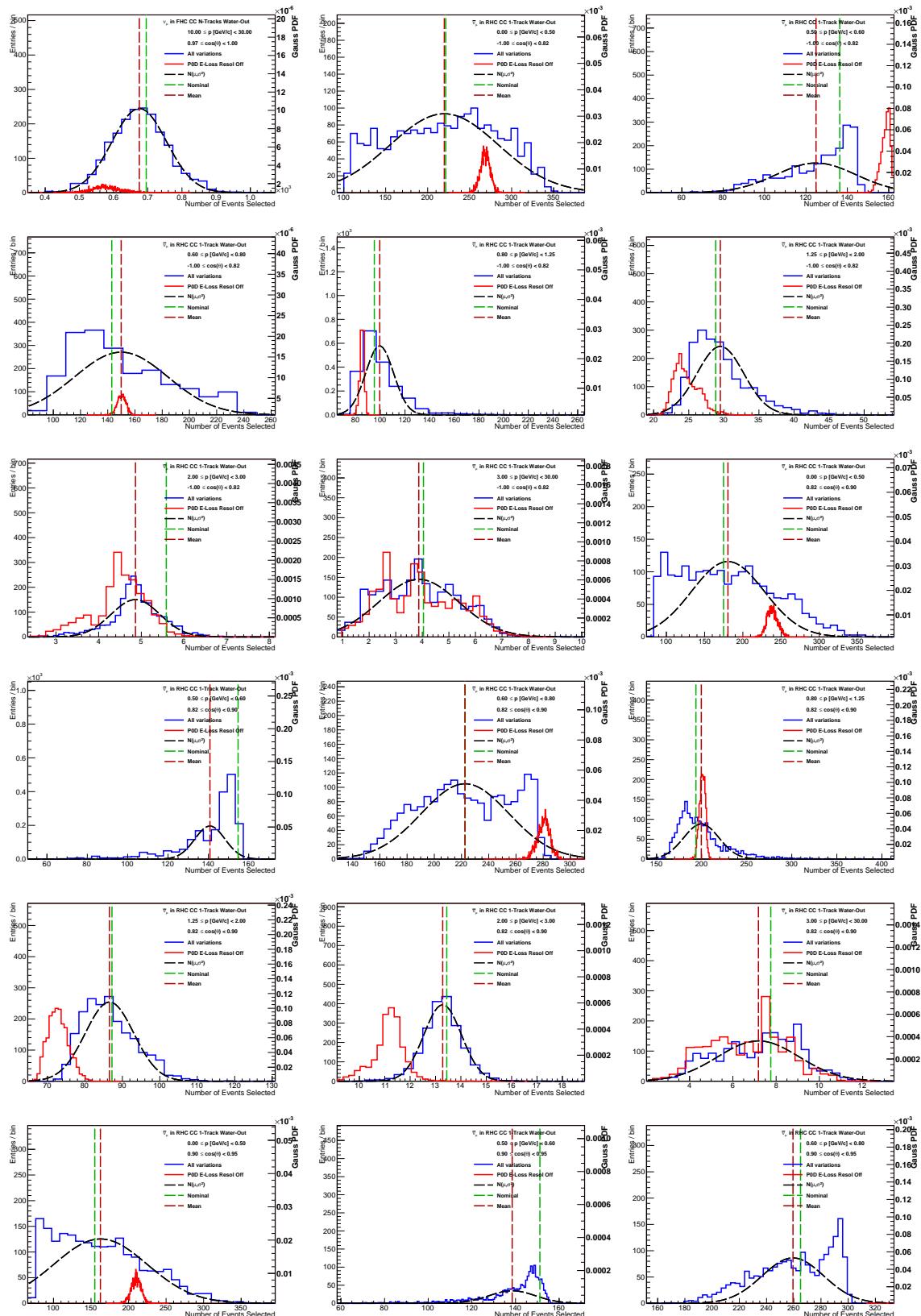


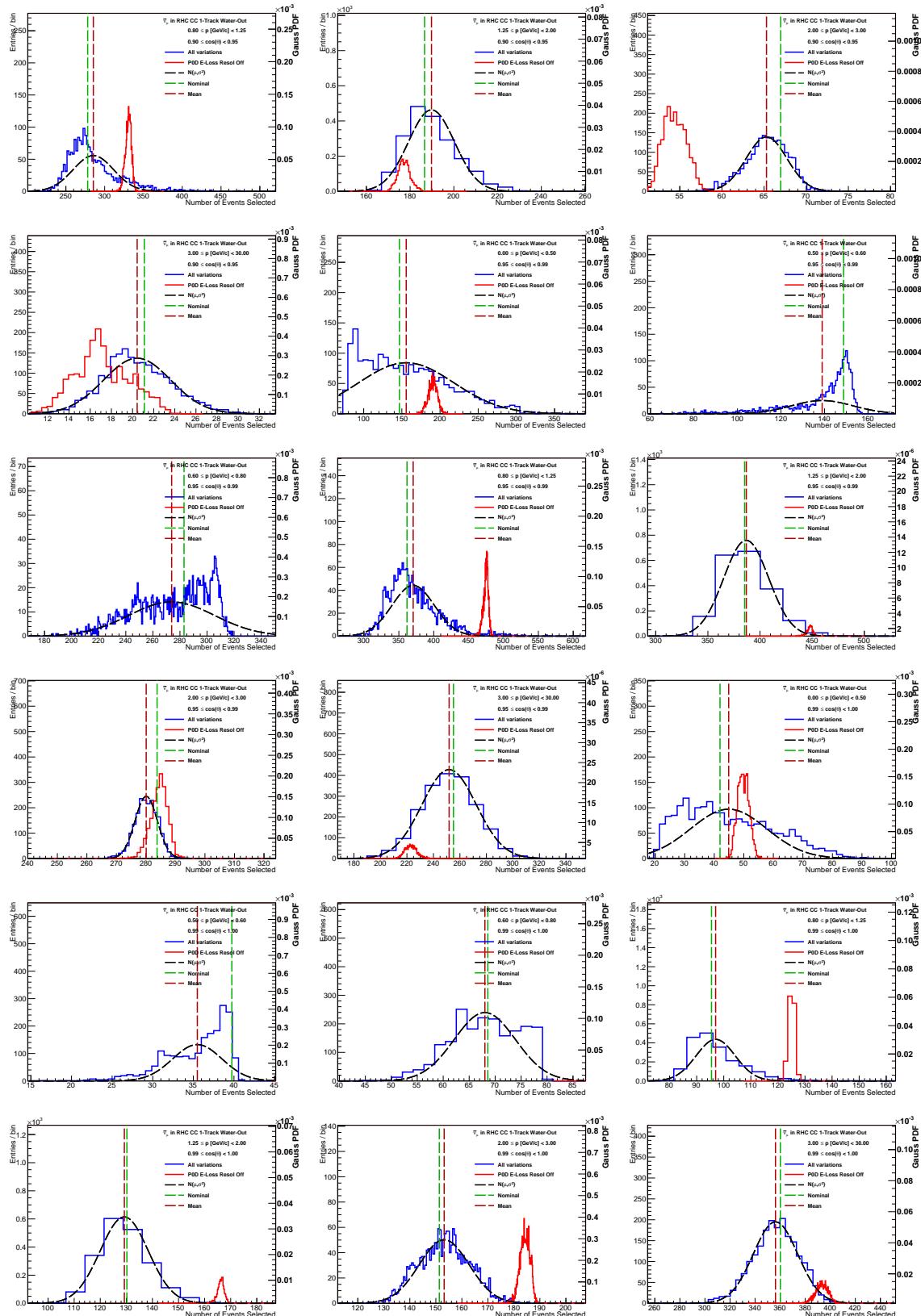


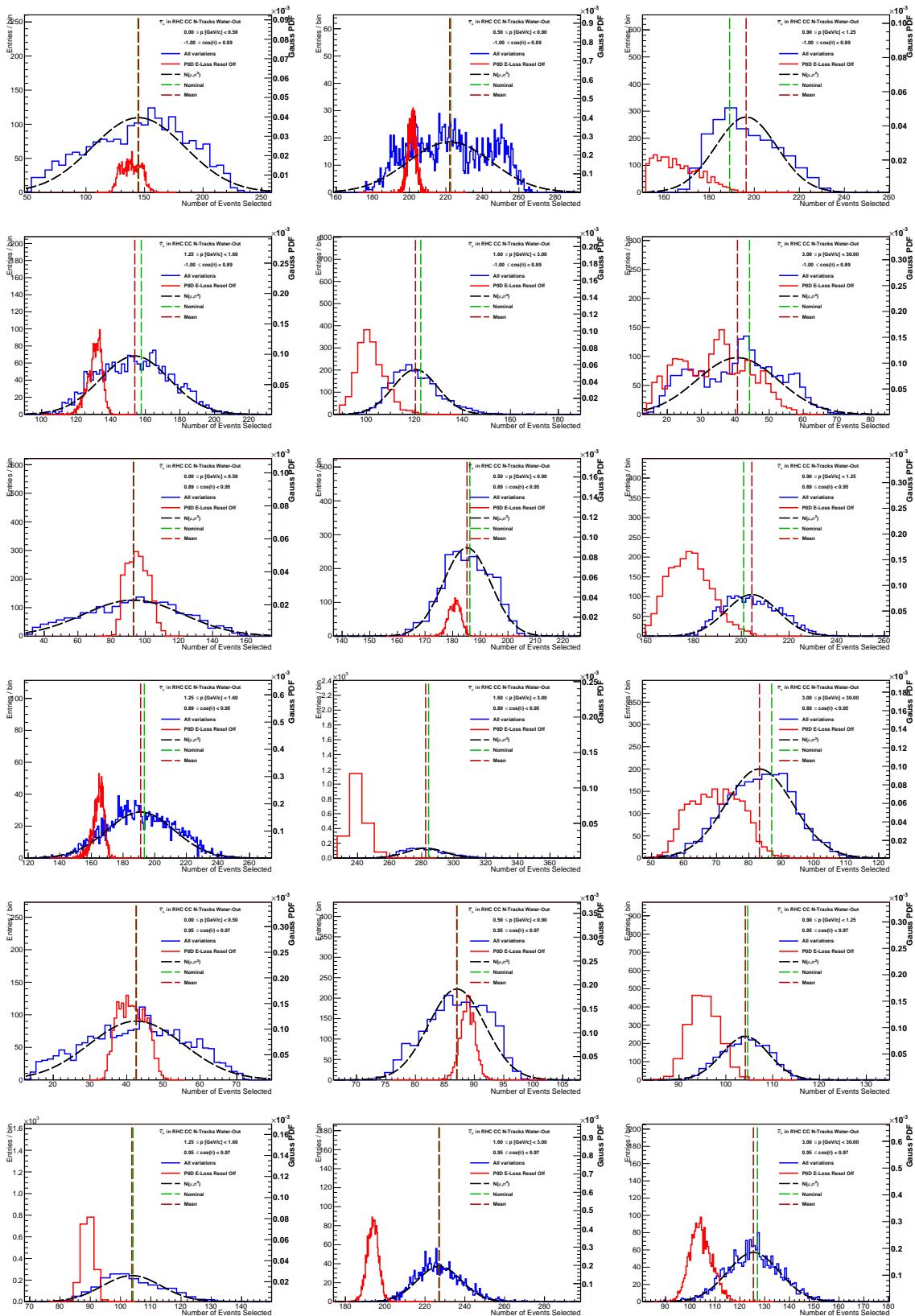


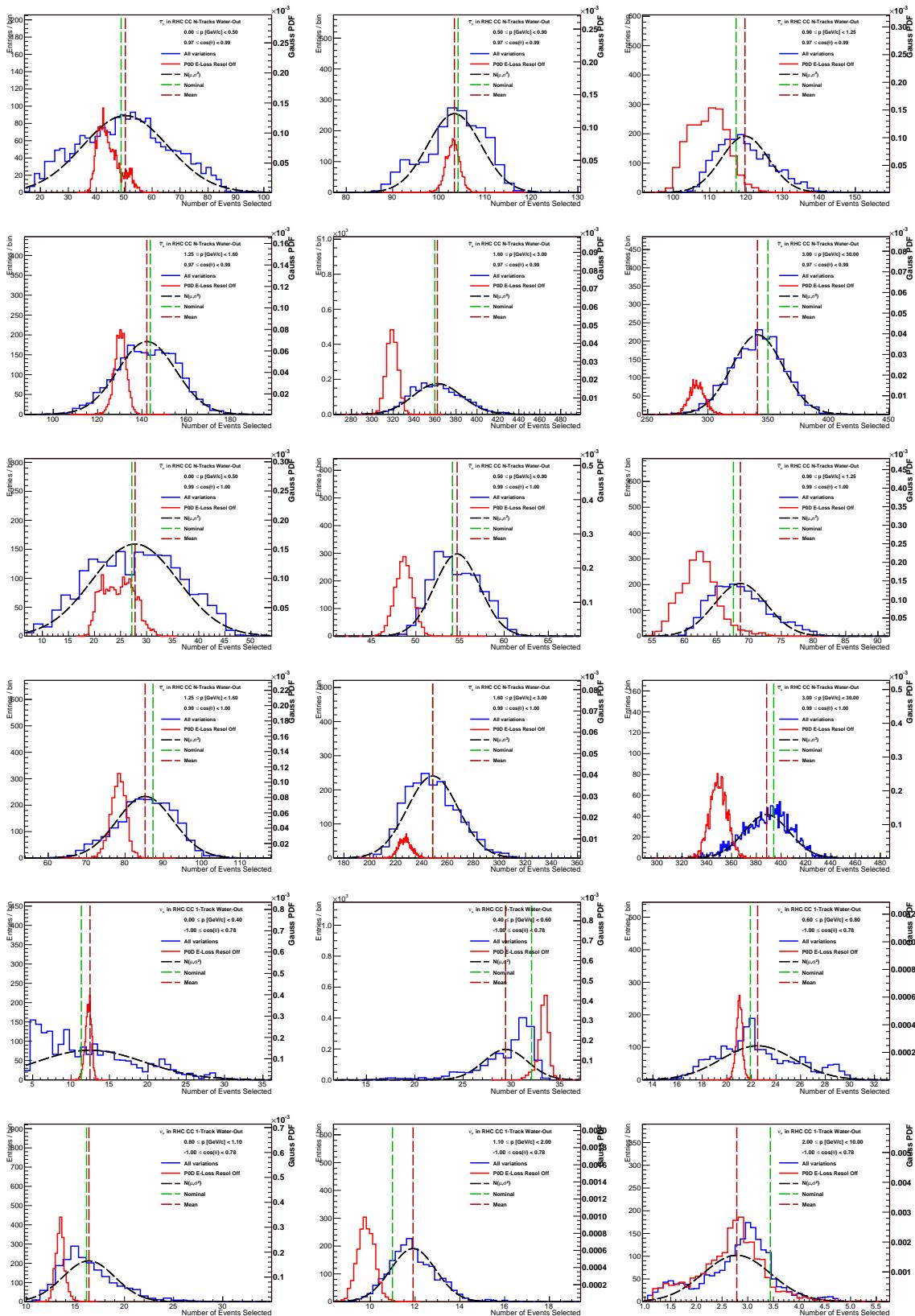


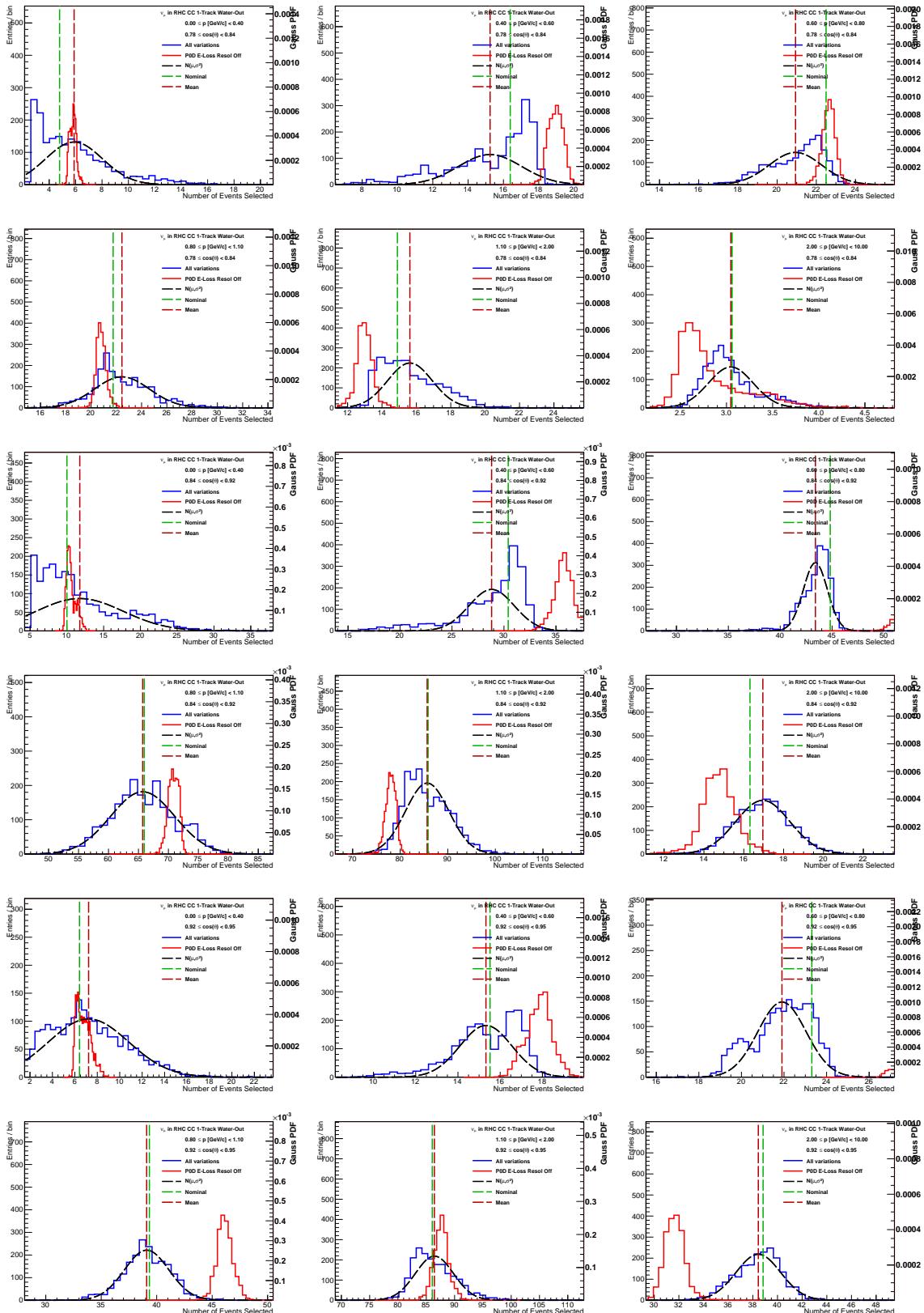


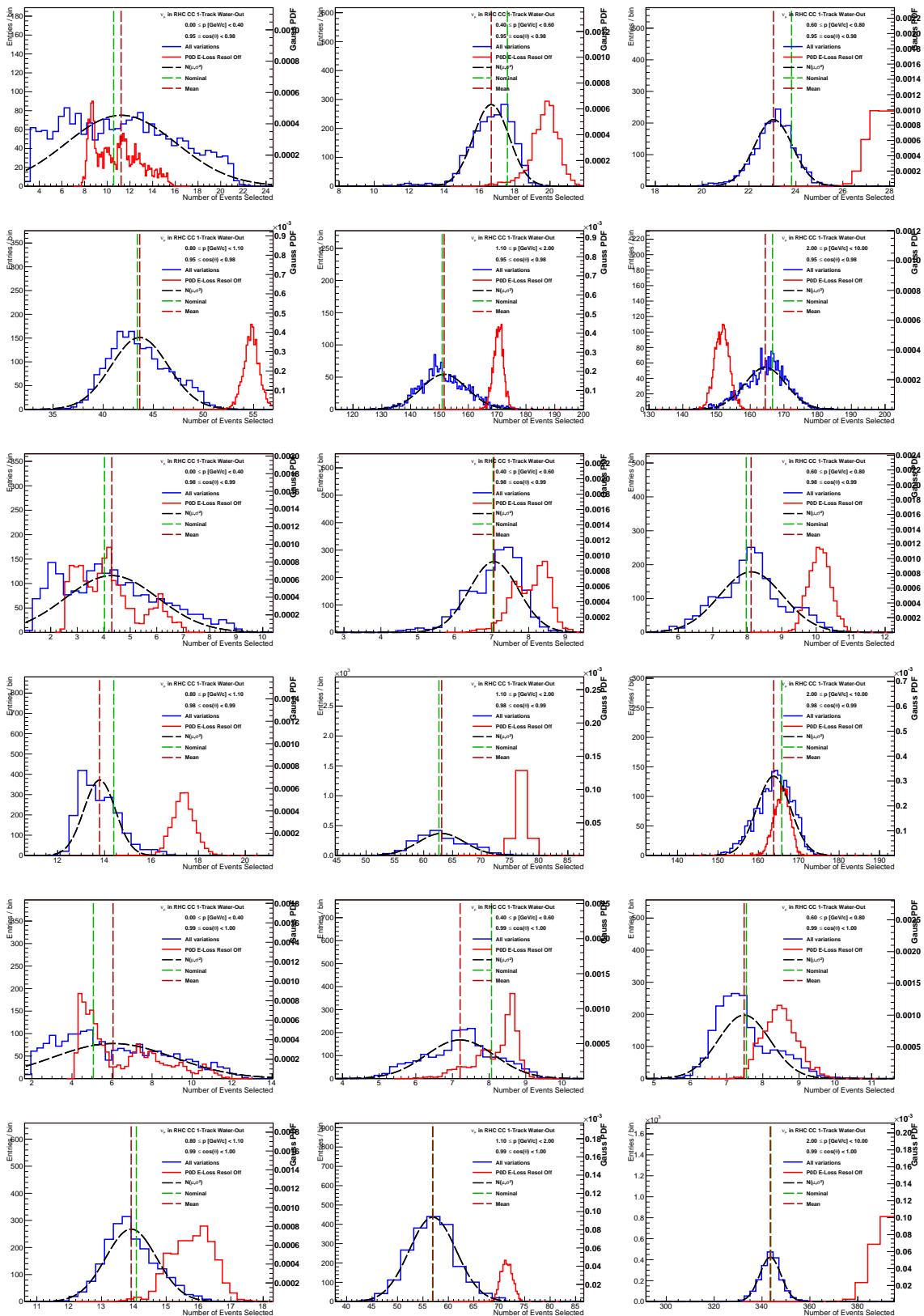


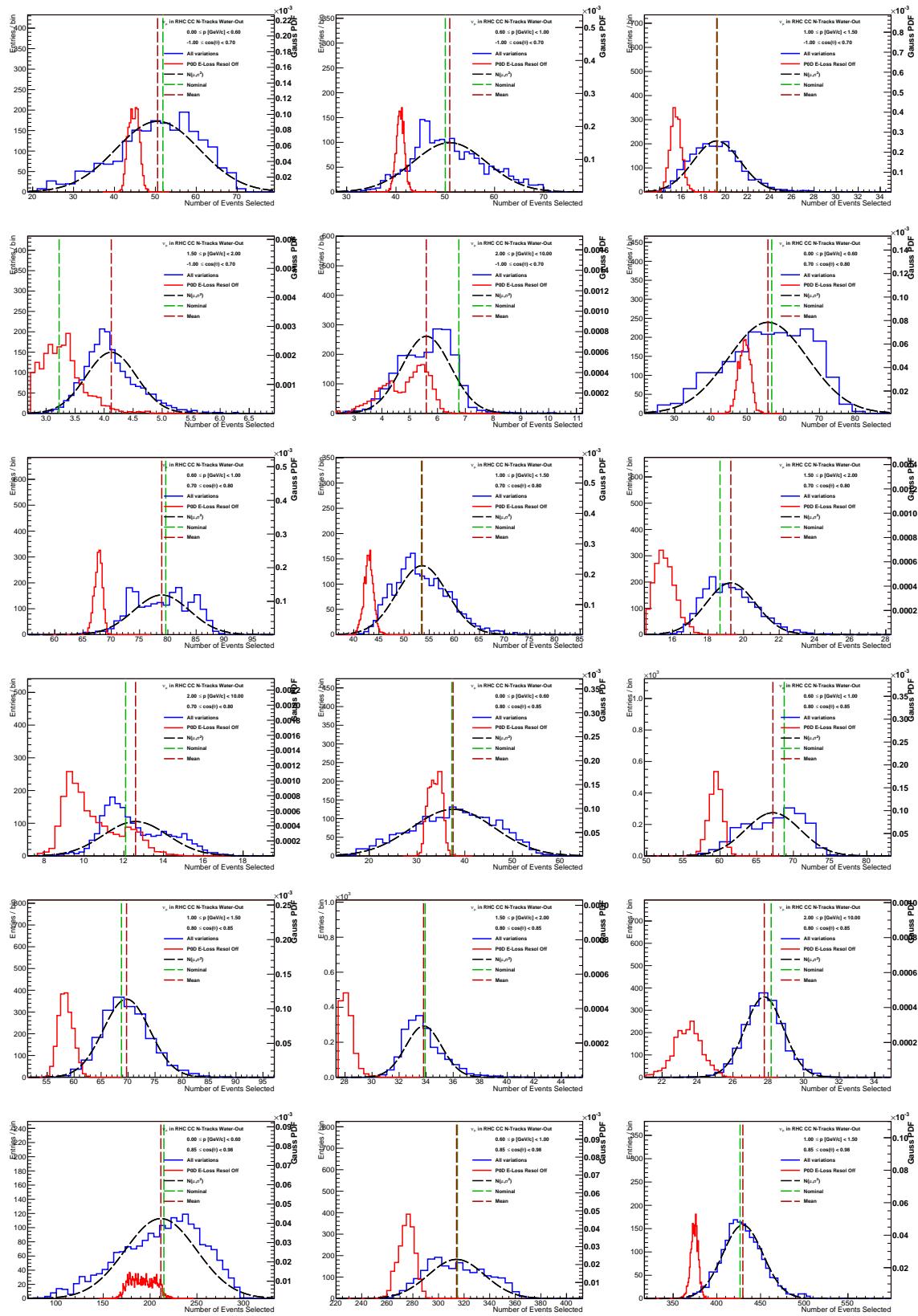


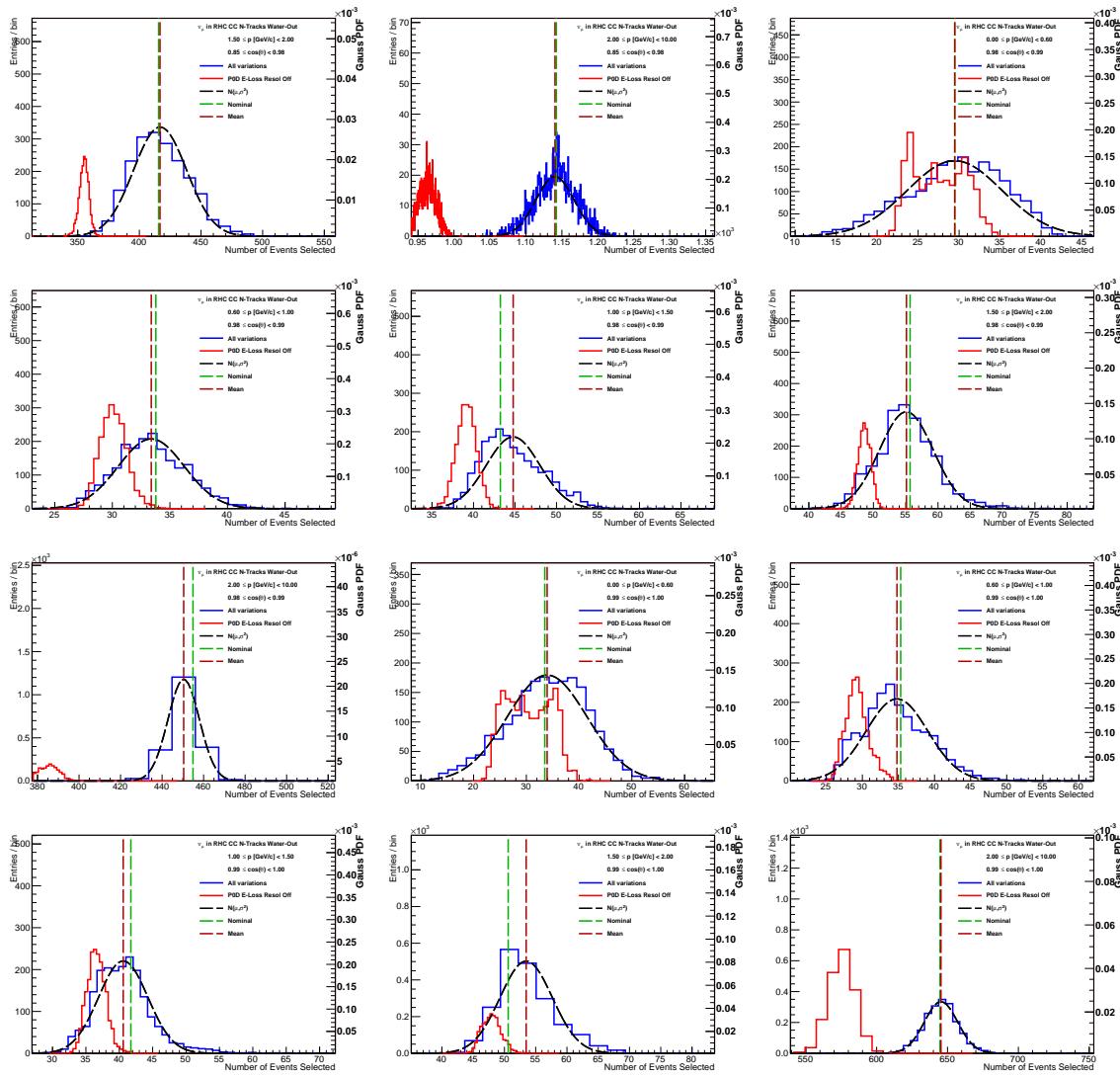












1660 **Appendix C**

1661 **Variations of the Cross Section**

1662 **Parameters**

1663 This appendix is a tabulation of variations of the cross section parameters and their uncorrelated affect on
1664 the analysis samples. The variations are shown in Table C.1. Note that the “nominal” column refers to all
1665 weighted events in the sample. When a “ $\pm 1\sigma$ ” variation is applied, the corresponding fractional change is
1666 reported.

Table C.1: Event rate variations per cross section parameter variation.

Parameter	1σ value	Sample	-1σ (%)	nominal	$+1\sigma$ (%)
562 : FSI Low energy INEL	0.41	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	-0.9	27316.74	0.7
		ν_μ N-Trks	0.7	30904.32	-0.5
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-0.5	8414.09	0.4
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	1.0	4724.34	-0.7
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-1.2	3022.10	0.9
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	0.5	4928.38	-0.4
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	-0.9	23605.76	0.7
		ν_μ N-Trks	0.5	32304.13	-0.4
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-0.6	6767.65	0.5
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	0.8	4544.65	-0.6
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-1.5	2067.37	1.4
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	0.6	4568.13	-0.7
563 : FSI High energy INEL	0.34	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	-0.2	27316.74	0.2
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.1	30904.32	0.2
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-0.1	8414.09	0.1
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-0.0	4724.34	0.1
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-0.4	3022.10	0.4
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.1	4928.38	0.1
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	-0.2	23605.76	0.1
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.2	32304.13	0.2
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-0.1	6767.65	0.1
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-0.1	4544.65	0.1
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-0.2	2067.37	0.2
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.1	4568.13	0.2

Parameter	1σ value	Sample	-1σ (%)	nominal	$+1\sigma$ (%)
564 : FSI PROD	0.50	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	-0.1	27316.74	0.1
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.0	30904.32	0.1
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-0.0	8414.09	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	0.1	4724.34	-0.0
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-0.1	3022.10	0.1
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.1	4928.38	0.1
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	-0.0	23605.76	0.1
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.1	32304.13	0.1
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-0.0	6767.65	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	0.2	4544.65	-0.1
565 : FSI ABS	0.41	ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-0.1	2067.37	0.1
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.1	4568.13	0.1
		ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	-0.7	27316.74	0.5
		ν_μ N-Trks	0.6	30904.32	-0.5
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-0.6	8414.09	0.5
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	1.0	4724.34	-0.8
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-1.0	3022.10	0.8
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	0.5	4928.38	-0.4
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	-0.7	23605.76	0.6
		ν_μ N-Trks	0.6	32304.13	-0.4

Parameter	1σ value	Sample	-1σ (%)	nominal	$+1\sigma$ (%)
566 : FSI Low energy CEX	0.57	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	0.3	27316.74	-0.2
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.3	30904.32	0.2
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	0.2	8414.09	-0.1
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-0.2	4724.34	0.2
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	0.4	3022.10	-0.3
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.3	4928.38	0.2
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	0.3	23605.76	-0.2
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.3	32304.13	0.2
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	0.2	6767.65	-0.1
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-0.3	4544.65	0.3
567 : FSI High energy CEX	0.28	ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	0.2	2067.37	-0.2
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.1	4568.13	0.1
		ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	-0.0	27316.74	0.0
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.0	30904.32	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-0.0	8414.09	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	0.0	4724.34	-0.0
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-0.1	3022.10	0.1
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.0	4928.38	0.0
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	-0.0	23605.76	0.0
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.1	32304.13	0.1

Parameter	1σ value	Sample	-1σ (%)	nominal	$+1\sigma$ (%)
568 : M_A^{QE}	0.03	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	-0.8	27316.74	0.8
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.4	30904.32	0.4
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-0.7	8414.09	0.7
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-0.2	4724.34	0.3
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-0.9	3022.10	0.9
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.4	4928.38	0.4
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	-0.8	23605.76	0.8
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.5	32304.13	0.5
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-0.7	6767.65	0.7
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-0.2	4544.65	0.3
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-0.9	2067.37	0.9
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.4	4568.13	0.4
569 : p_F^C	0.06	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	0.8	27316.74	-0.7
		ν_μ N-Trks	0.0	30904.32	-0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	0.7	8414.09	-0.7
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	0.0	4724.34	-0.0
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	0.4	3022.10	-0.4
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	0.0	4928.38	-0.0
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	1.1	23605.76	-1.0
		ν_μ N-Trks	0.0	32304.13	-0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	1.2	6767.65	-1.1
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	0.0	4544.65	-0.0
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	0.7	2067.37	-0.7
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	0.0	4568.13	-0.0

Parameter	1σ value	Sample	-1σ (%)	nominal	$+1\sigma$ (%)
570 : p_F^O	0.06	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	0.4	27316.74	-0.4
		ν_μ N-Trks	0.0	30904.32	-0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	0.5	8414.09	-0.5
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	0.0	4724.34	-0.0
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	0.3	3022.10	-0.3
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	0.0	4928.38	-0.0
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	0.0	23605.76	-0.0
		ν_μ N-Trks	0.0	32304.13	-0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	0.0	6767.65	-0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-0.0	4544.65	-0.0
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-0.0	2067.37	0.0
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	0.0	4568.13	-0.0
571 : 2p2h ν norm. on ^{12}C	1.00	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	-8.9	27316.74	8.9
		ν_μ N-Trks	-3.0	30904.32	3.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-0.1	8414.09	0.1
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-0.2	4724.34	0.2
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-9.0	3022.10	9.0
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-2.6	4928.38	2.6
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	-8.1	23605.76	8.1
		ν_μ N-Trks	-3.3	32304.13	3.3
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-0.1	6767.65	0.1
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-0.2	4544.65	0.2
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-8.6	2067.37	8.6
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-2.8	4568.13	2.8

Parameter	1σ value	Sample	-1σ (%)	nominal	$+1\sigma$ (%)
572 : 2p2h $\bar{\nu}$ norm. on ^{12}C	1.00	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	-0.0	27316.74	0.0
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.0	30904.32	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-9.3	8414.09	9.3
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-2.1	4724.34	2.1
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-0.2	3022.10	0.2
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.0	4928.38	0.0
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	-0.0	23605.76	0.0
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.0	32304.13	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-8.9	6767.65	8.9
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-2.2	4544.65	2.2
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-0.3	2067.37	0.3
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.0	4568.13	0.0
573 : 2p2h $^{12}\text{C} \rightarrow ^{16}\text{O}$ norm.	0.20	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	-0.6	27316.74	0.6
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.2	30904.32	0.2
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-0.8	8414.09	0.8
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-0.2	4724.34	0.2
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-0.8	3022.10	0.8
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.2	4928.38	0.2
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	-0.0	23605.76	0.0
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.0	32304.13	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-0.0	6767.65	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-0.0	4544.65	0.0
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-0.0	2067.37	0.0
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.0	4568.13	0.0

Parameter	1σ value	Sample	-1σ (%)	nominal	$+1\sigma$ (%)
574 : 2p2h ^{12}C shape location	2.00	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	3.8	27316.74	0.0
		ν_μ N-Trks	-1.1	30904.32	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	0.2	8414.09	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-0.8	4724.34	0.0
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	4.3	3022.10	0.0
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.8	4928.38	0.0
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	5.7	23605.76	0.0
		ν_μ N-Trks	-1.5	32304.13	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	0.2	6767.65	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-1.1	4544.65	0.0
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	8.1	2067.37	0.0
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-1.4	4568.13	0.0
575 : 2p2h ^{16}O shape location	2.00	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	2.1	27316.74	0.0
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.5	30904.32	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	0.1	8414.09	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-0.5	4724.34	0.0
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	3.2	3022.10	0.0
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.6	4928.38	0.0
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	0.0	23605.76	0.0
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.0	32304.13	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	0.0	6767.65	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	0.0	4544.65	0.0
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	0.0	2067.37	0.0
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.0	4568.13	0.0

Parameter	1σ value	Sample	-1σ (%)	nominal	$+1\sigma$ (%)
576 : BeRPA A scale	0.12	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	-5.1	27316.74	5.1
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.3	30904.32	0.3
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-4.7	8414.09	4.7
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-0.2	4724.34	0.2
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-3.5	3022.10	3.5
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.1	4928.38	0.1
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	-5.1	23605.76	5.1
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.3	32304.13	0.3
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-4.6	6767.65	4.6
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-0.1	4544.65	0.1
577 : BeRPA B scale	0.21	ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-3.7	2067.37	3.7
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.2	4568.13	0.2
		ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	-3.4	27316.74	3.4
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.6	30904.32	0.6
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-2.6	8414.09	2.6
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-0.2	4724.34	0.2
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-3.1	3022.10	3.1
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.4	4928.38	0.4
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	-3.3	23605.76	3.3
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.6	32304.13	0.6

Parameter	1σ value	Sample	-1σ (%)	nominal	$+1\sigma$ (%)
578 : BeRPA D scale	0.17	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	-1.3	27316.74	1.3
		ν_μ N-Trks	-1.0	30904.32	1.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-1.0	8414.09	1.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-0.5	4724.34	0.5
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-1.7	3022.10	1.7
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.9	4928.38	0.9
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	-1.1	23605.76	1.1
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.9	32304.13	0.9
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-0.9	6767.65	0.9
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-0.4	4544.65	0.4
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-1.4	2067.37	1.4
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.9	4568.13	0.9
579 : BeRPA E scale	0.35	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	-0.1	27316.74	0.1
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.0	30904.32	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-0.1	8414.09	0.1
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	0.0	4724.34	-0.0
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-0.1	3022.10	0.1
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.0	4928.38	0.0
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	-0.1	23605.76	0.1
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.0	32304.13	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-0.1	6767.65	0.1
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	0.0	4544.65	0.0
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-0.1	2067.37	0.1
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.0	4568.13	0.0

Parameter	1σ value	Sample	-1σ (%)	nominal	$+1\sigma$ (%)
580 : BeRPA U scale*	0.10	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	0.7	27316.74	-0.7
		ν_μ N-Trks	0.1	30904.32	-0.1
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	0.6	8414.09	-0.5
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	0.0	4724.34	-0.0
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	0.7	3022.10	-0.6
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	0.1	4928.38	-0.1
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	0.7	23605.76	-0.6
		ν_μ N-Trks	0.1	32304.13	-0.1
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	0.5	6767.65	-0.5
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	0.0	4544.65	-0.0
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	0.7	2067.37	-0.6
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	0.1	4568.13	-0.1
581 : C_A^5	0.15	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	-3.4	27316.74	3.9
		ν_μ N-Trks	-4.4	30904.32	5.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-2.7	8414.09	3.4
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-4.7	4724.34	5.8
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-4.5	3022.10	5.2
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-4.1	4928.38	4.7
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	-2.9	23605.76	3.3
		ν_μ N-Trks	-4.6	32304.13	5.2
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-2.5	6767.65	3.1
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-4.9	4544.65	6.1
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-3.8	2067.37	4.4
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-4.3	4568.13	5.0

Parameter	1σ value	Sample	-1σ (%)	nominal	$+1\sigma$ (%)
582 : M_A^{RES}	0.16	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	-2.1	27316.74	1.9
		ν_μ N-Trks	-4.8	30904.32	5.1
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-1.6	8414.09	1.6
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-4.8	4724.34	5.8
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-3.1	3022.10	2.9
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-4.8	4928.38	5.3
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	-1.7	23605.76	1.5
		ν_μ N-Trks	-4.6	32304.13	4.9
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-1.4	6767.65	1.5
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-4.8	4544.65	5.9
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-2.5	2067.37	2.3
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-4.7	4568.13	5.2
583 : I=$^{1/2}$ bkg. norm.	0.31	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	-1.1	27316.74	1.8
		ν_μ N-Trks	-2.4	30904.32	3.7
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-0.8	8414.09	1.3
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-3.1	4724.34	4.8
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-1.7	3022.10	2.5
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-2.5	4928.38	3.8
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	-1.1	23605.76	1.6
		ν_μ N-Trks	-2.4	32304.13	3.6
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-0.7	6767.65	1.1
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-3.0	4544.65	4.5
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-1.6	2067.37	2.4
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-2.4	4568.13	3.7

Parameter	1σ value	Sample	-1σ (%)	nominal	$+1\sigma$ (%)
584 : CC-ν_e/ν_μ^*	0.03	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	0.0	27316.74	0.0
		ν_μ N-Trks	0.0	30904.32	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	0.0	8414.09	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	0.0	4724.34	0.0
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	0.0	3022.10	0.0
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	0.0	4928.38	0.0
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	0.0	23605.76	0.0
		ν_μ N-Trks	0.0	32304.13	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	0.0	6767.65	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	0.0	4544.65	0.0
585 : CC-$\bar{\nu}_e/\bar{\nu}_\mu^*$	0.03	ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	0.0	2067.37	0.0
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	0.0	4568.13	0.0
		ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	0.0	27316.74	0.0
		ν_μ N-Trks	0.0	30904.32	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	0.0	8414.09	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	0.0	4724.34	0.0
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	0.0	3022.10	0.0
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	0.0	4928.38	0.0
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	0.0	23605.76	0.0
		ν_μ N-Trks	0.0	32304.13	0.0

Parameter	1σ value	Sample	-1σ (%)	nominal	$+1\sigma$ (%)
586 : CC-DIS shape location	0.40	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	-0.4	27316.74	0.4
		ν_μ N-Trks	-4.2	30904.32	4.2
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-0.3	8414.09	0.3
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-4.3	4724.34	4.3
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-0.7	3022.10	0.7
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-4.4	4928.38	4.4
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	-0.3	23605.76	0.3
		ν_μ N-Trks	-3.9	32304.13	3.9
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-0.2	6767.65	0.2
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-4.2	4544.65	4.2
587 : CC Coherent on ^{12}C norm.	0.30	ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-0.6	2067.37	0.6
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-4.1	4568.13	4.1
		ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	-0.1	27316.74	0.1
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.2	30904.32	0.2
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-0.1	8414.09	0.1
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-0.4	4724.34	0.4
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-0.1	3022.10	0.1
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.2	4928.38	0.2
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	-0.1	23605.76	0.1
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.3	32304.13	0.3

Parameter	1σ value	Sample	-1σ (%)	nominal	$+1\sigma$ (%)
588 : CC Coherent on ^{16}O norm.	0.30	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	-0.0	27316.74	0.0
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.1	30904.32	0.1
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-0.1	8414.09	0.1
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-0.2	4724.34	0.2
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-0.1	3022.10	0.1
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.1	4928.38	0.1
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	-0.0	23605.76	0.0
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.0	32304.13	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-0.0	6767.65	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-0.0	4544.65	0.0
589 : NC Coherent norm.	0.30	ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-0.0	2067.37	0.0
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.0	4568.13	0.0
		ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	-0.0	27316.74	0.0
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.0	30904.32	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-0.0	8414.09	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-0.0	4724.34	0.0
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-0.0	3022.10	0.0
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.0	4928.38	0.0
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	-0.0	23605.76	0.0
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.0	32304.13	0.0

Parameter	1σ value	Sample	-1σ (%)	nominal	$+1\sigma$ (%)
590 : NC-1γ^*	1.00	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	-0.0	27316.74	0.0
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.0	30904.32	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	0.0	8414.09	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-0.0	4724.34	0.0
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	0.0	3022.10	0.0
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	0.0	4928.38	0.0
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	-0.0	23605.76	0.0
		ν_μ N-Trks	0.0	32304.13	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	0.0	6767.65	0.0
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-0.0	4544.65	0.0
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	0.0	2067.37	0.0
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	0.0	4568.13	0.0
591 : NC Other Near	0.30	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	-0.1	27316.74	0.1
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.6	30904.32	0.6
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-0.2	8414.09	0.2
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-1.9	4724.34	1.9
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-0.2	3022.10	0.2
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.8	4928.38	0.8
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	-0.1	23605.76	0.1
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.6	32304.13	0.6
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-0.3	6767.65	0.3
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-1.8	4544.65	1.8
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-0.2	2067.37	0.2
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.8	4568.13	0.8

Parameter	1σ value	Sample	-1σ (%)	nominal	$+1\sigma$ (%)
591 : NC Other Far*	0.30	ν_μ 1-Trk Wtr	-0.1	27316.74	0.1
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.4	30904.32	0.4
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-0.1	8414.09	0.1
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-1.2	4724.34	1.2
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-0.1	3022.10	0.1
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.5	4928.38	0.5
		ν_μ 1-Trk Air	-0.1	23605.76	0.1
		ν_μ N-Trks	-0.6	32304.13	0.6
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC 1-Trk	-0.3	6767.65	0.3
		$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ RHC N-Trks	-1.8	4544.65	1.8
		ν_μ RHC 1-Trk	-0.2	2067.37	0.2
		ν_μ RHC N-Trks	-0.8	4568.13	0.8

1667 **Appendix D**

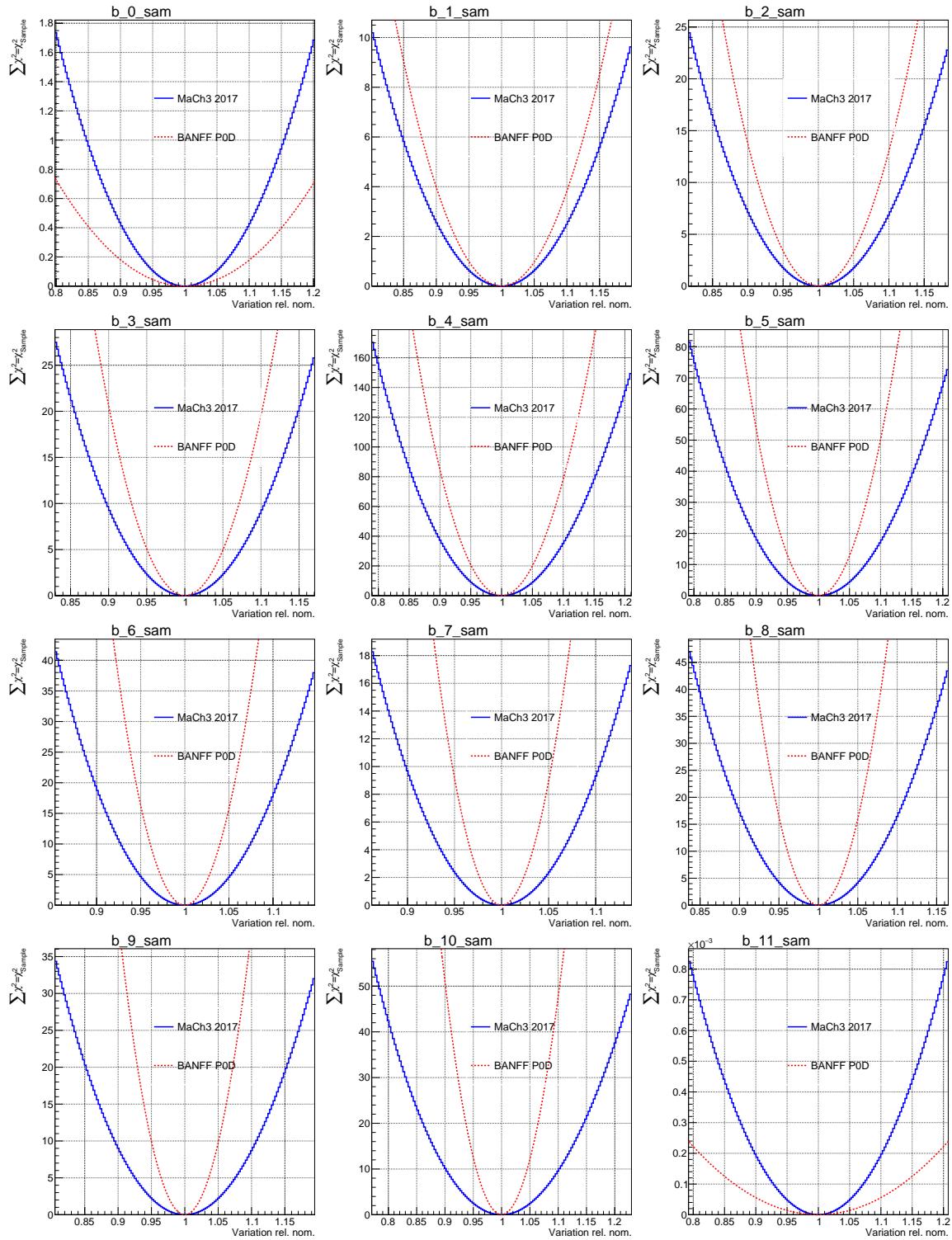
1668 **Log-Likelihood Sample Scans**

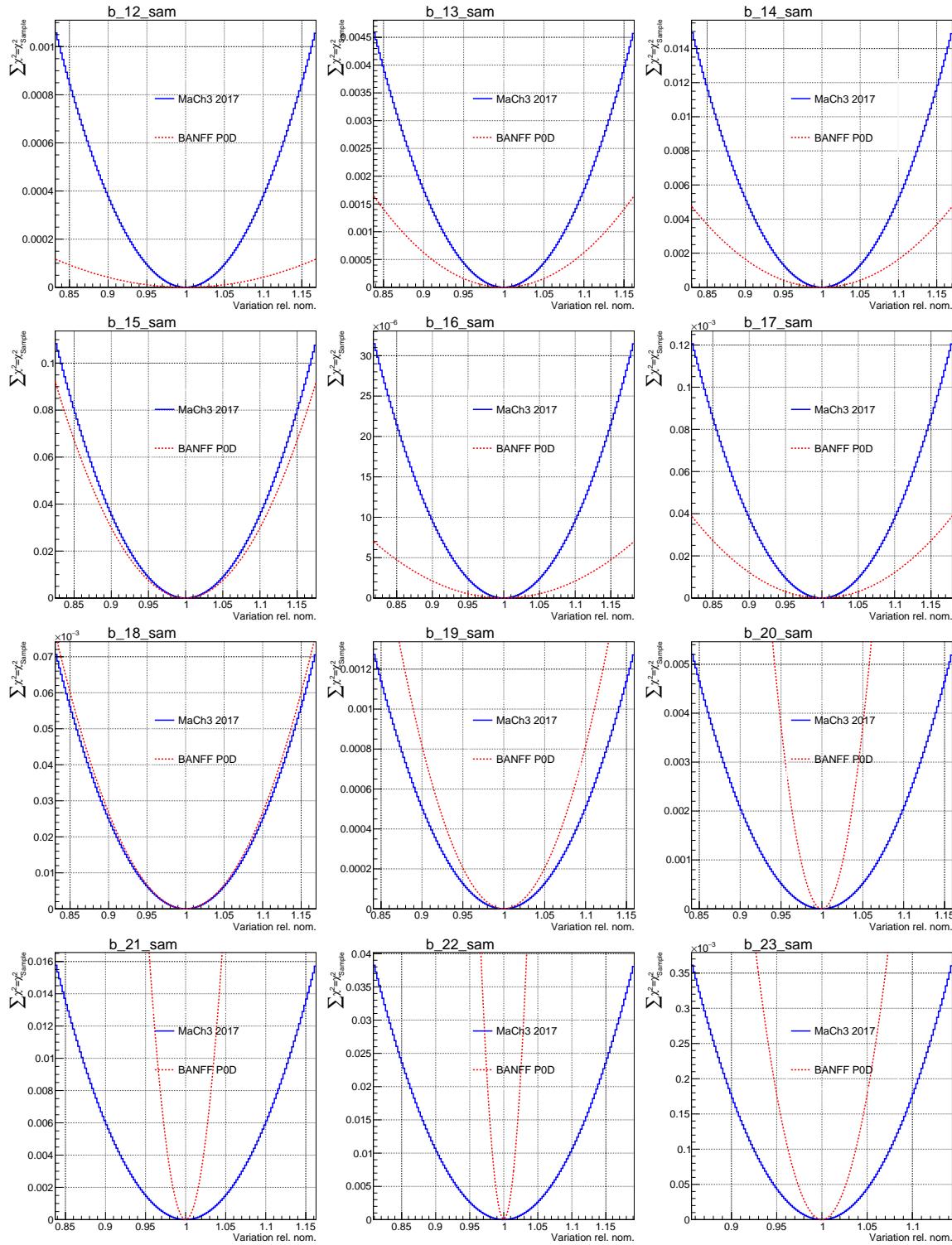
1669 This appendix examines the PØD-only BANFF fit likelihood term $\chi_{\text{LLR}}^2 = \chi_{\text{sample}}^2$ response (scans) to
1670 variations in flux and cross section parameters. For the cross section terms, the scans shapes correspond
1671 to the shape of the spline weight. In addition, comparison scans are provided for the FGD MaCh3 2017
1672 analysis. Extensive comparisons were made to ensure that the FGD MaCh3 and FGD BANFF analyses have
1673 identical splines. So it is an equal comparison with the FGD BANFF as shown in Chapter 4. In some cases,
1674 the PØD-only scans indicate higher sensitivity to parameters than the FGD.

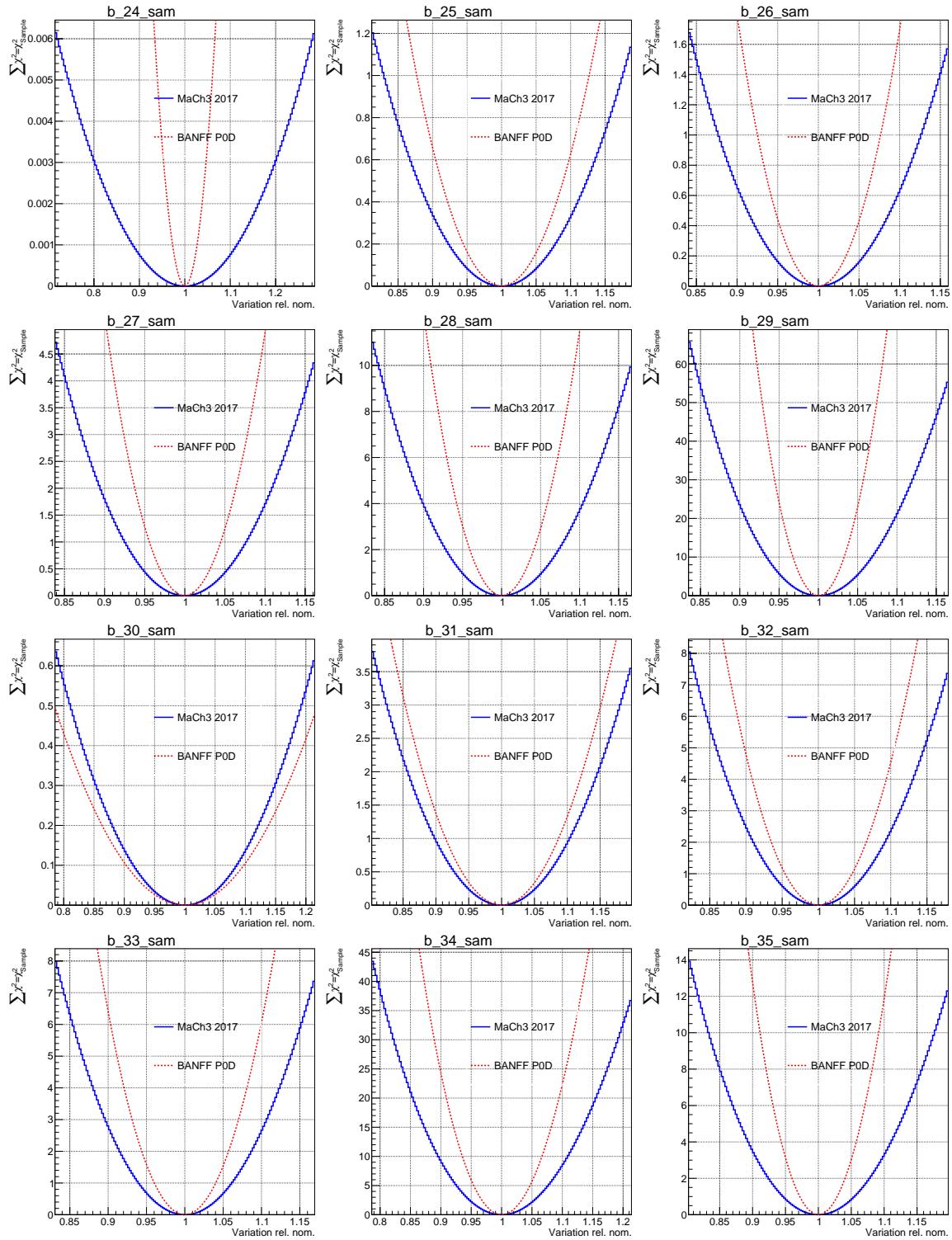
1675 These were generously produced by Clarence Wret (c.wret@rochester.edu) of the University of Rochester.
1676 The likelihood scans are ordered as such. The first 50 plots “b_0_sam” through “b_49_sam” are the ND280
1677 flux sample contributions. The next 50 “b_50_sam” through “b_99_sam” are the sample contributions
1678 that affect the SK flux. The last scans are variations on the cross section parameters. Due to a bug in
1679 plotting script, the scans 2p2h shape location for ^{12}C and ^{16}O were empty for the PØD. The correct PØD
1680 scans are shown in Figure D.1 on page 225 with the MaCh3 inputs reproduced as faithfully as possible.

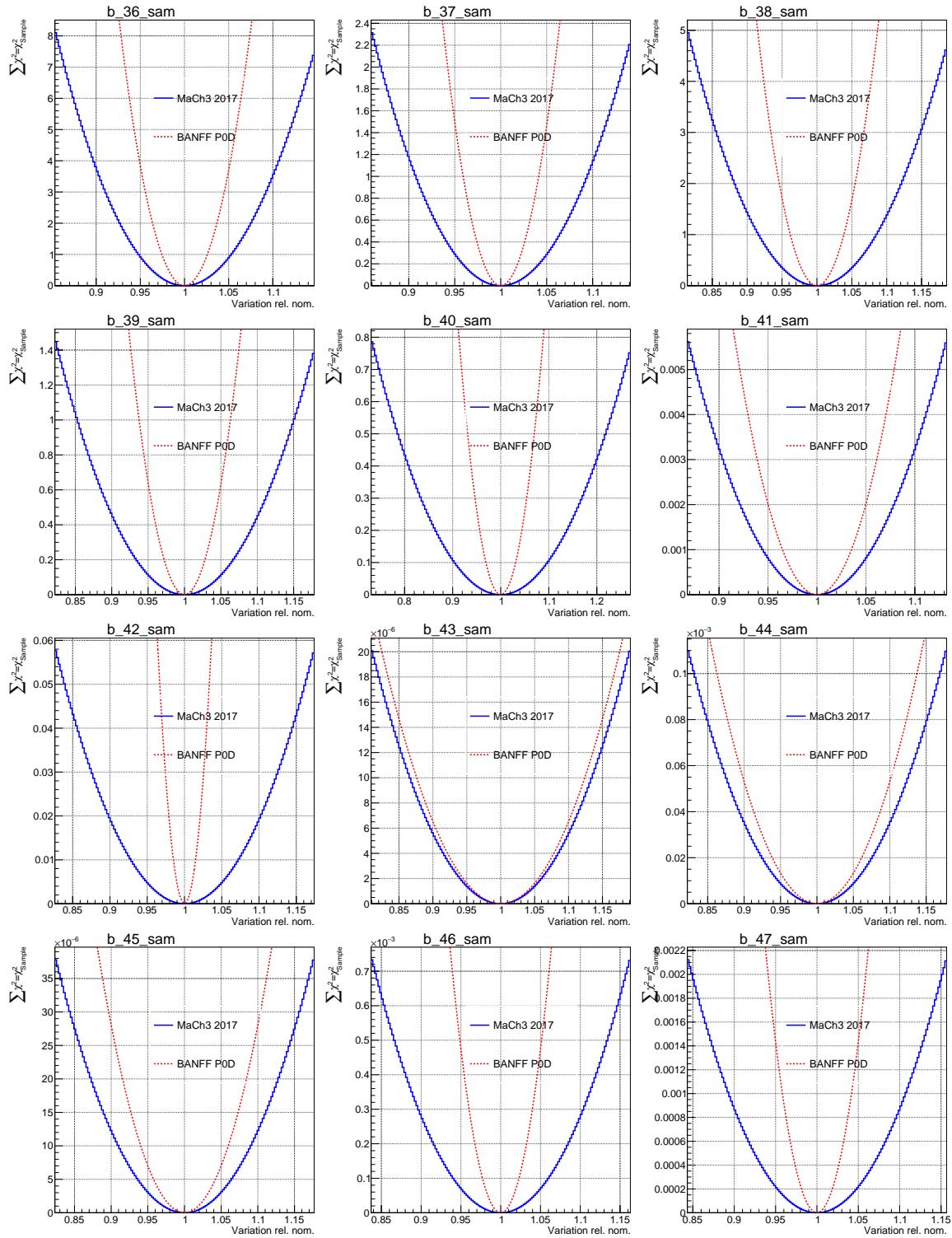
1681 As expected, the SK flux variations are flat with respect to the sample chi-squared. This is due model
1682 parameterization in which the ND280 samples only affect the ND280 flux parameters. In other words, the
1683 log-likelihood scans for the SK flux parameters have no affect on the ND280 sample events.

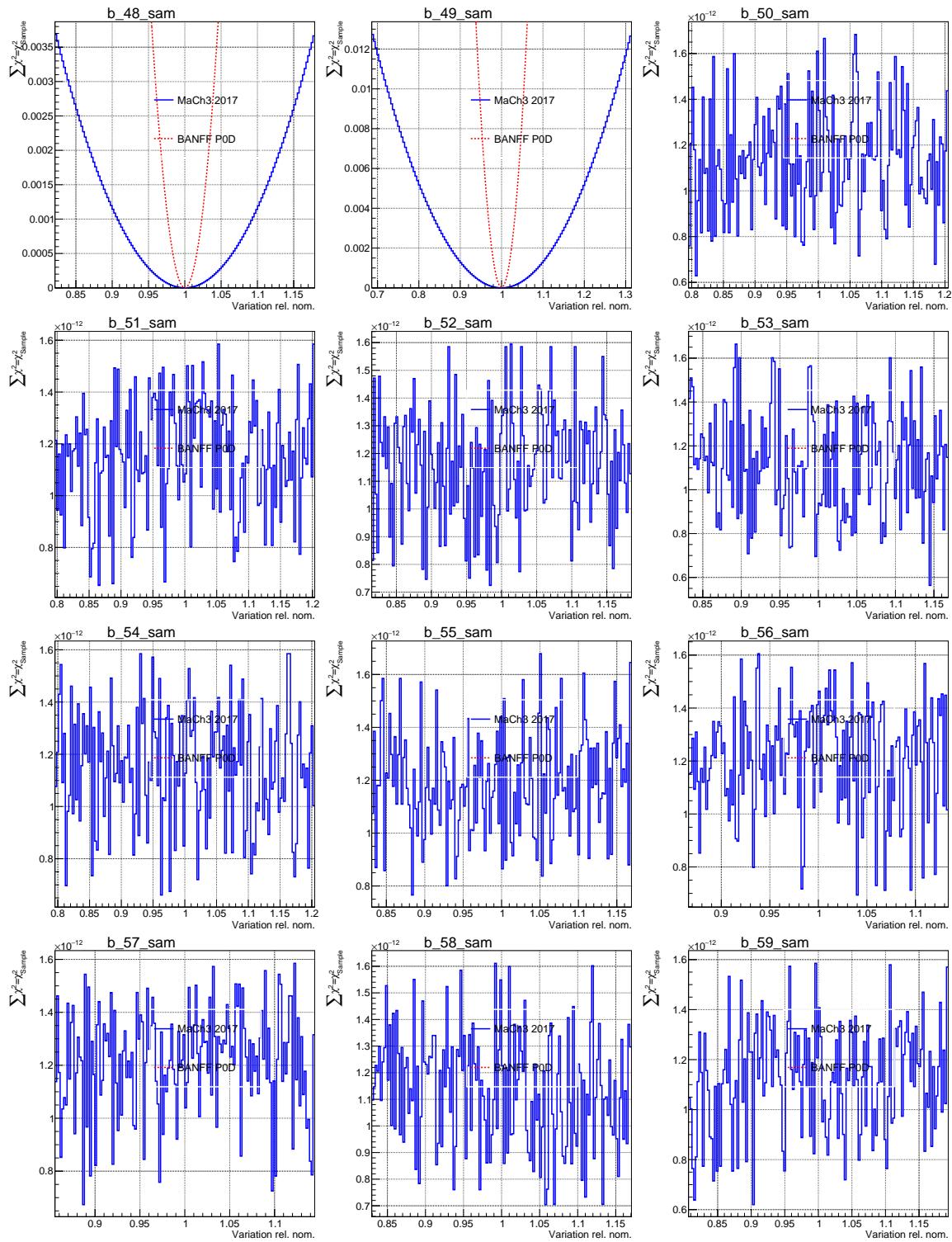
1684 Some of cross section parameter splines are reflected about a point in order to properly calculate corre-
1685 lations between parameters. In previous fits to data, the 2p2h ^{12}C and ^{16}O shape location terms hit their
1686 physical boundaries at +1. The result was that the fitter MINUIT inaccurately calculated the Hess matrix.
1687 The decision was made to reflect, also called “mirroring”, the splines about a certain point to expand the
1688 limit. Tests showed that this did not affect the postfit results for any parameters, but the correlations
1689 between all other parameters was calculated to less than 1%[18].

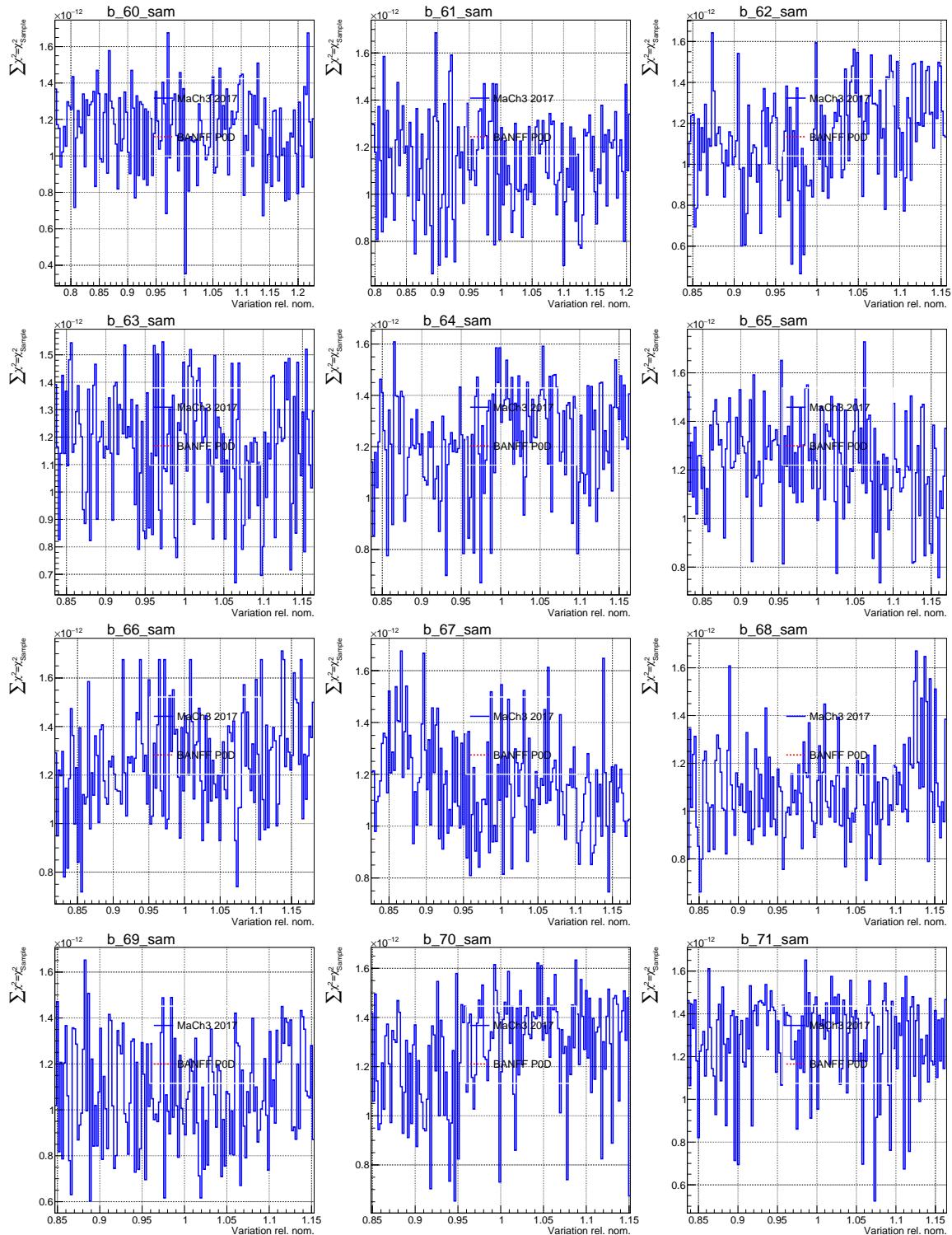


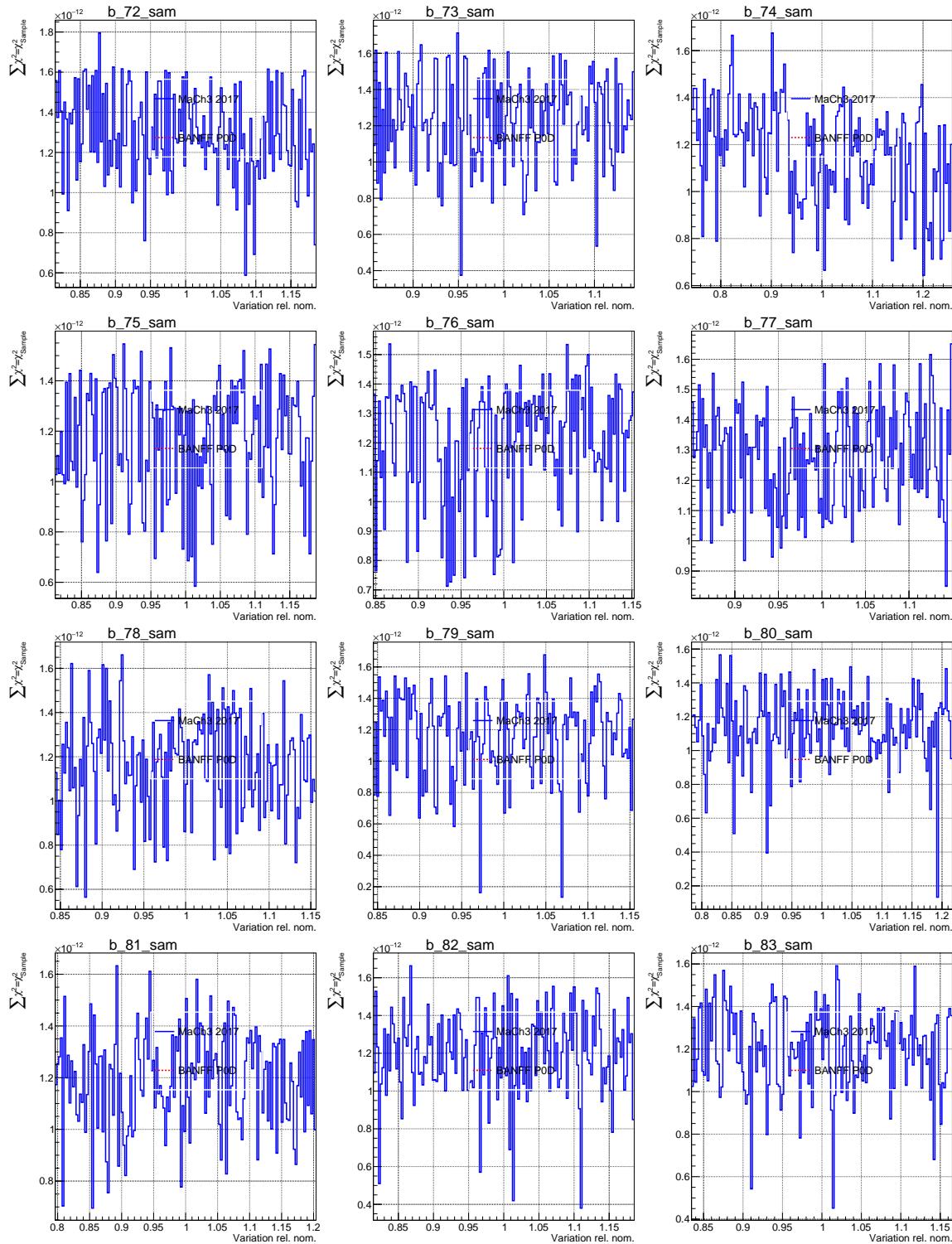


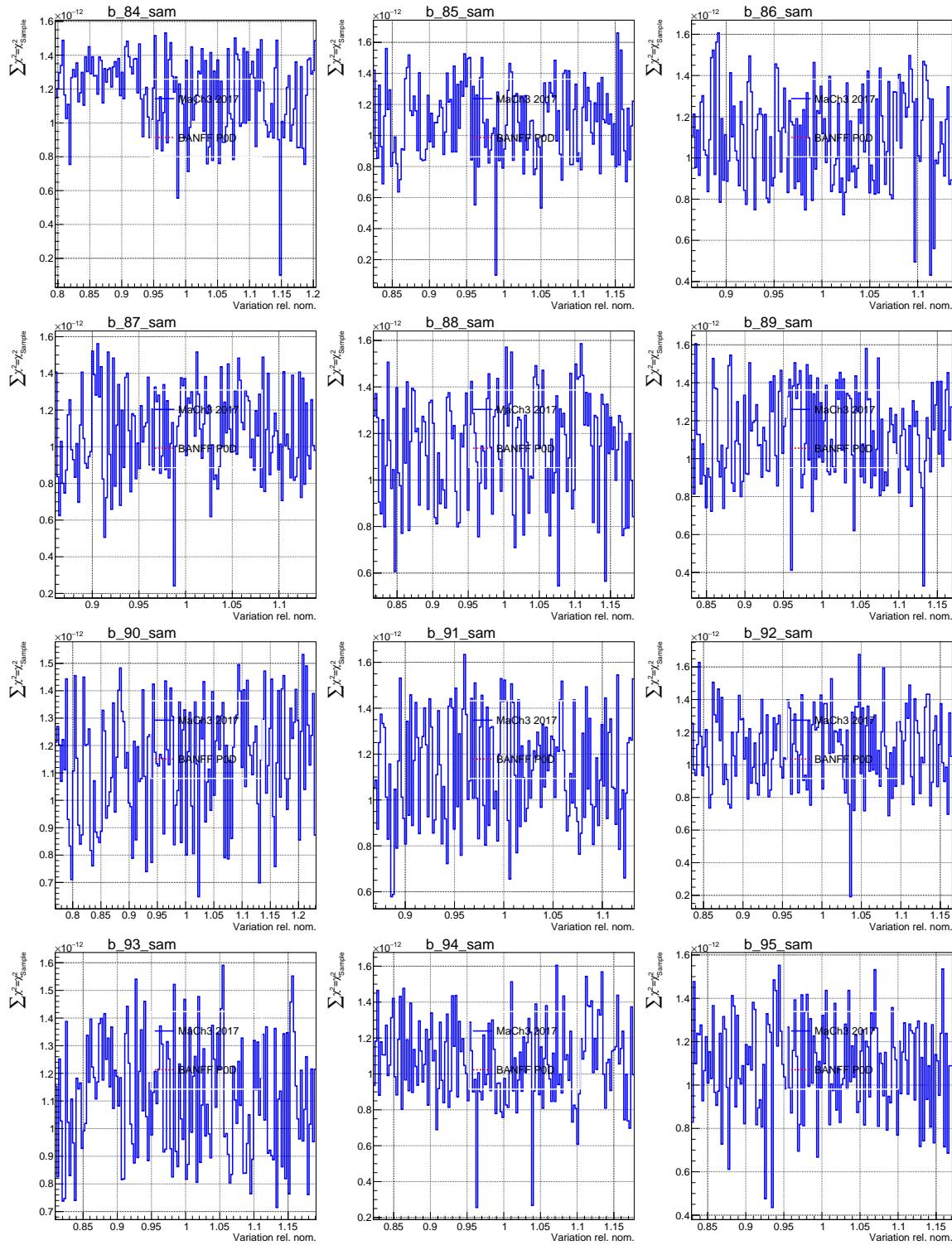


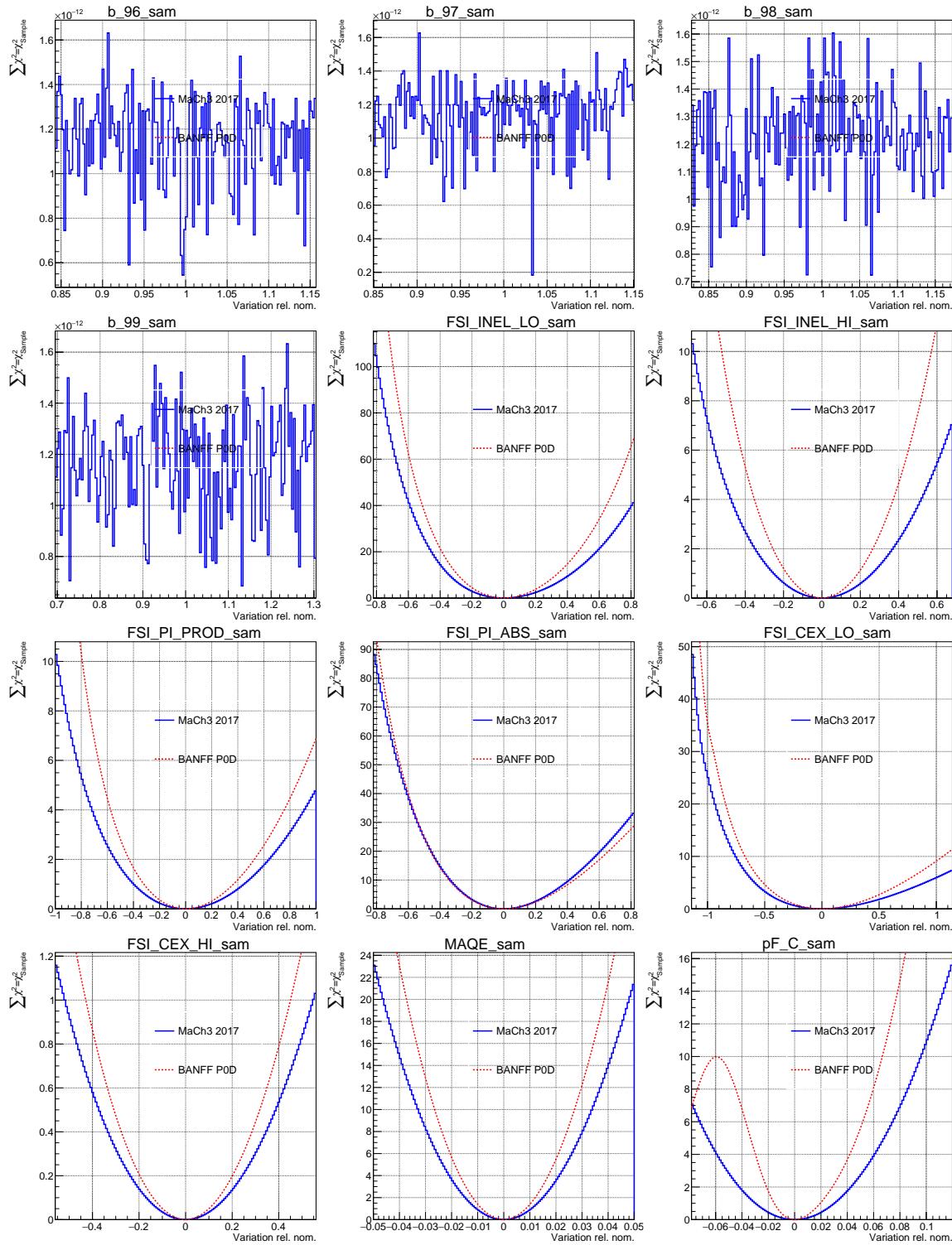


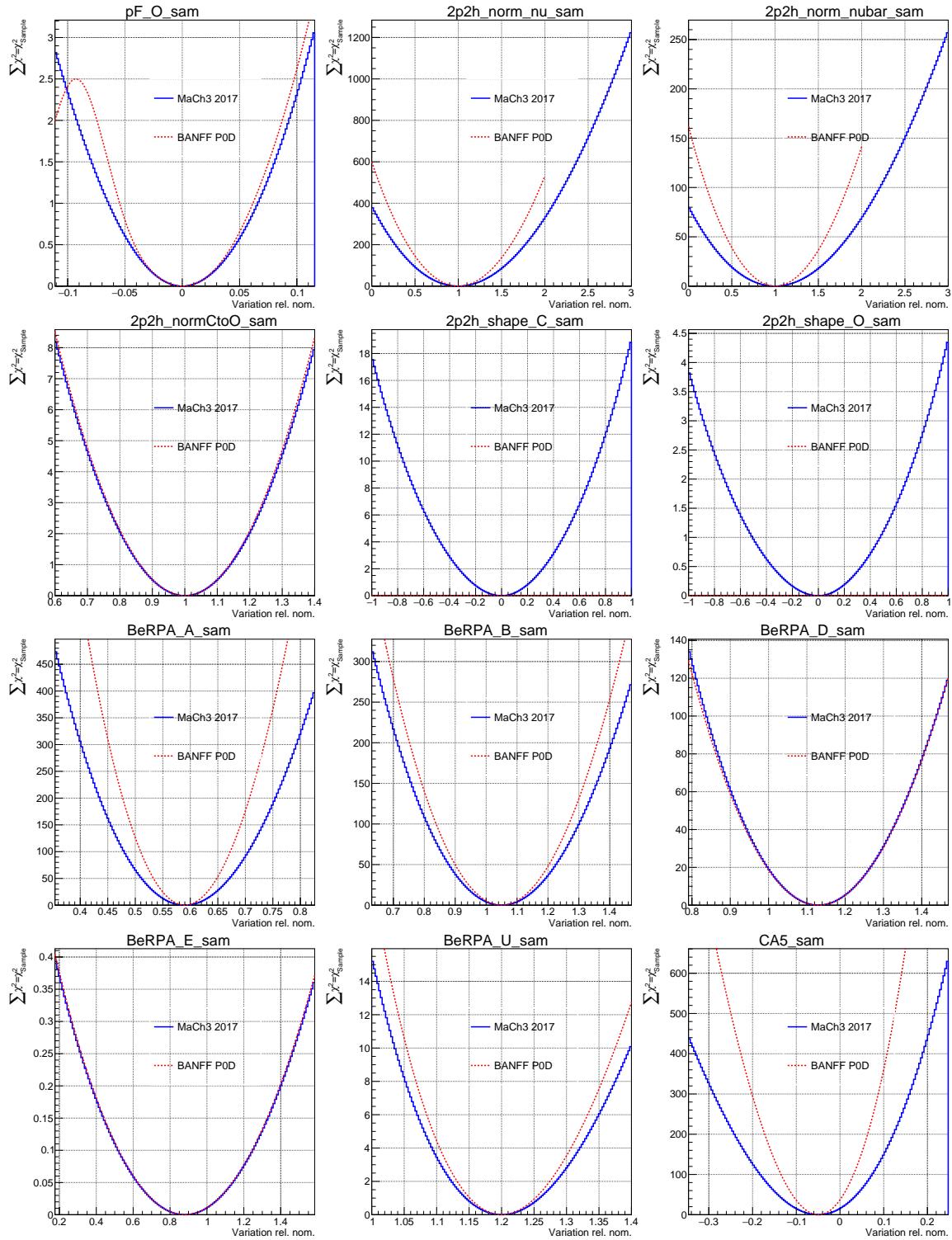


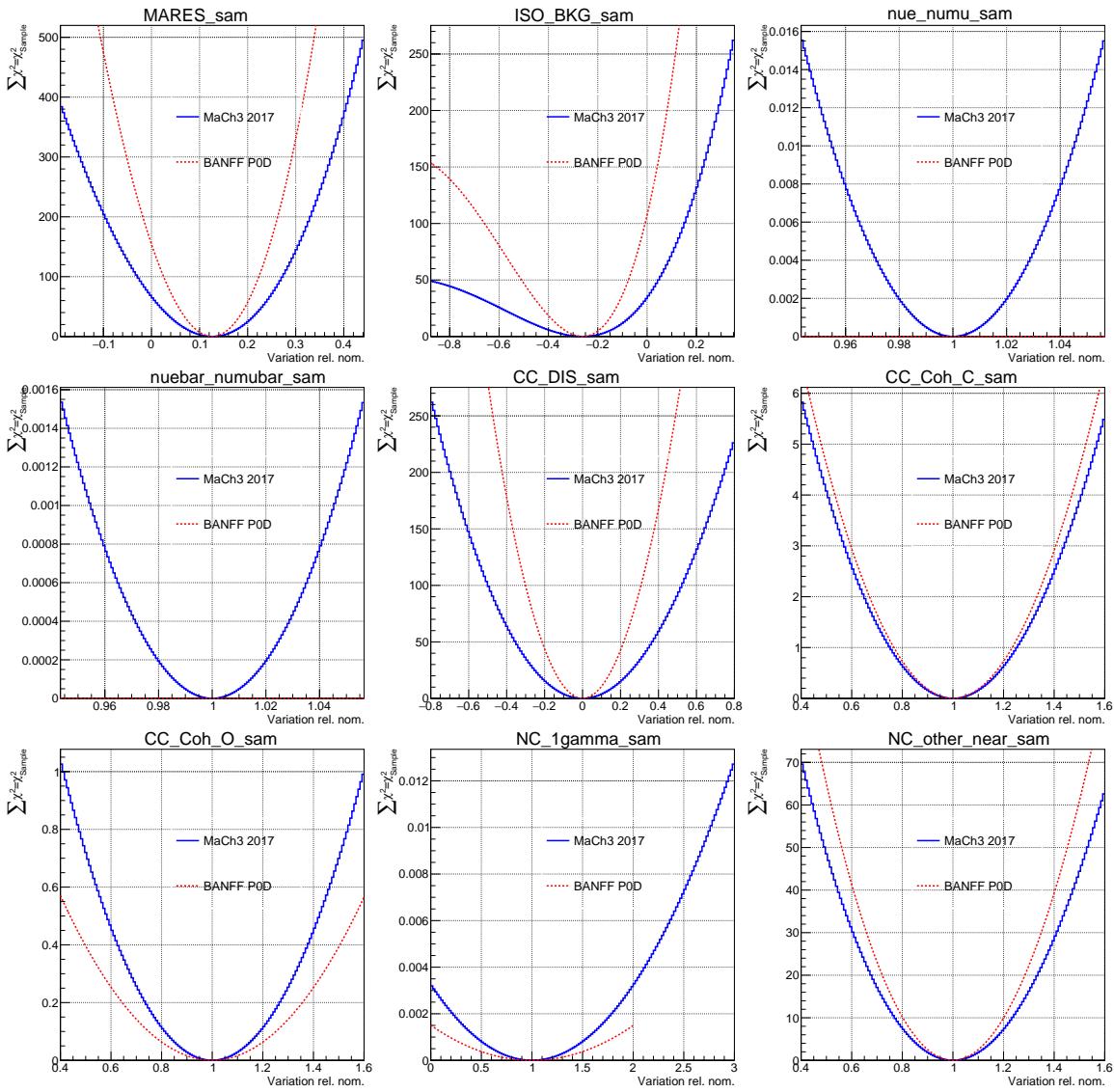












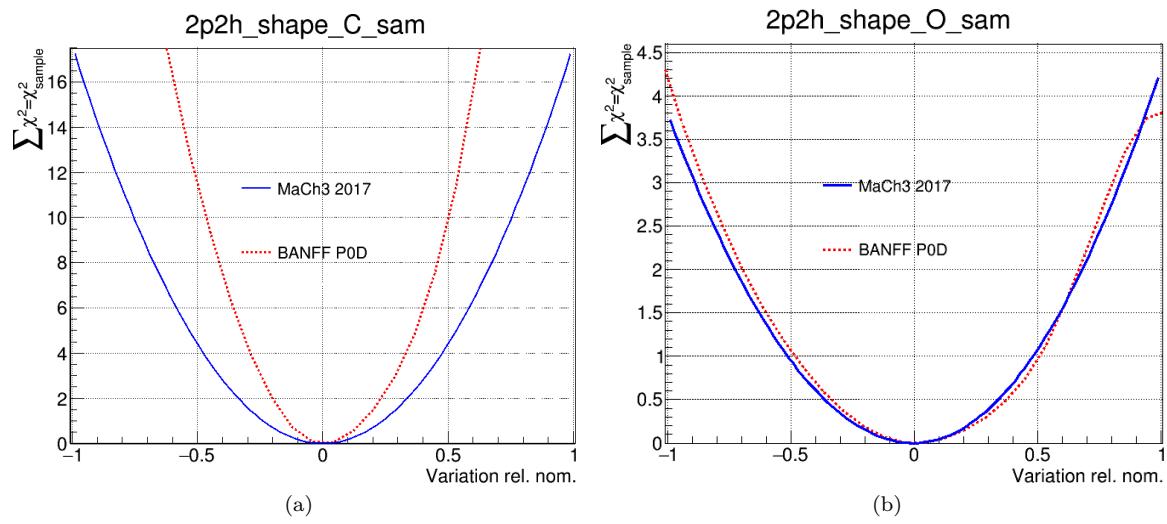
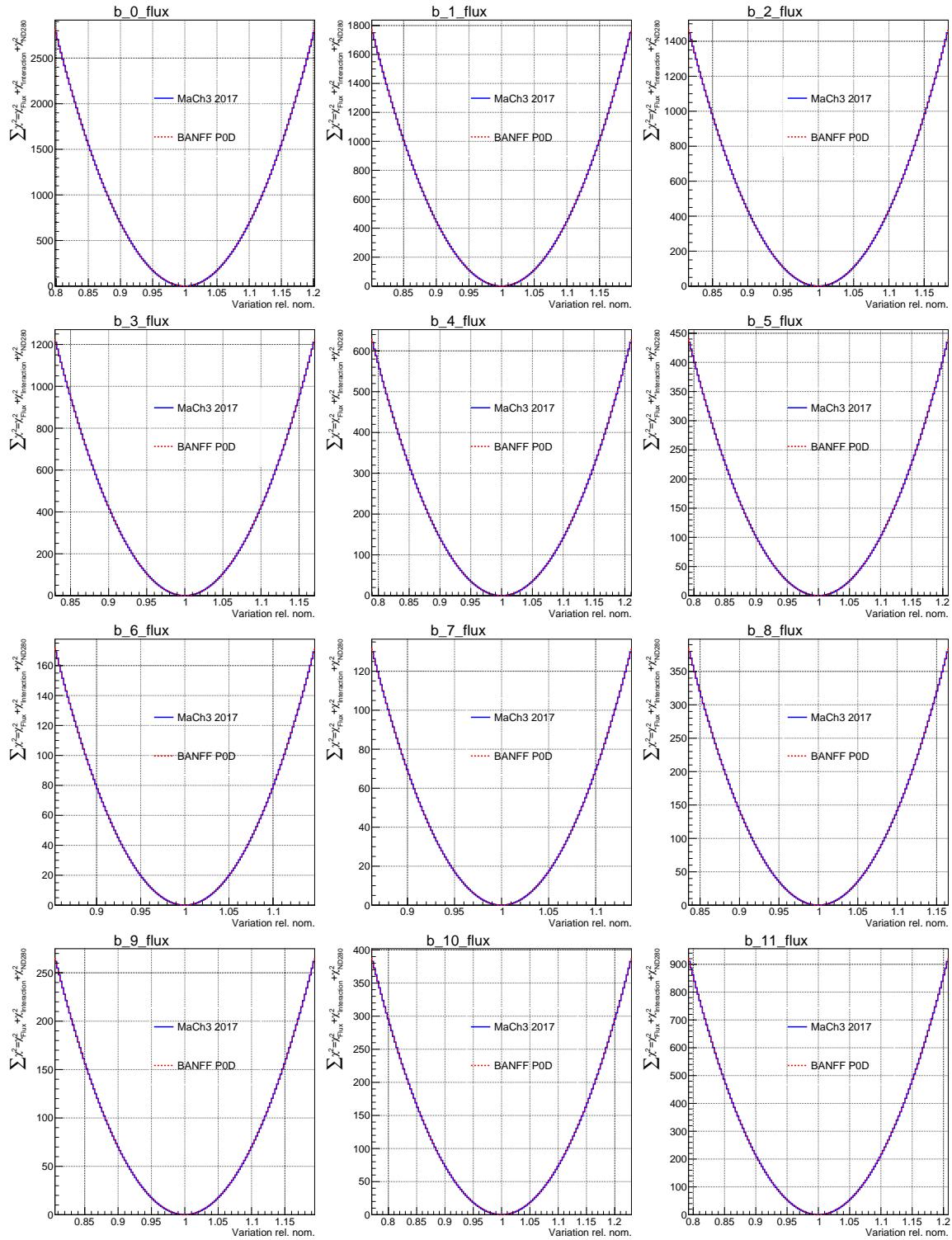


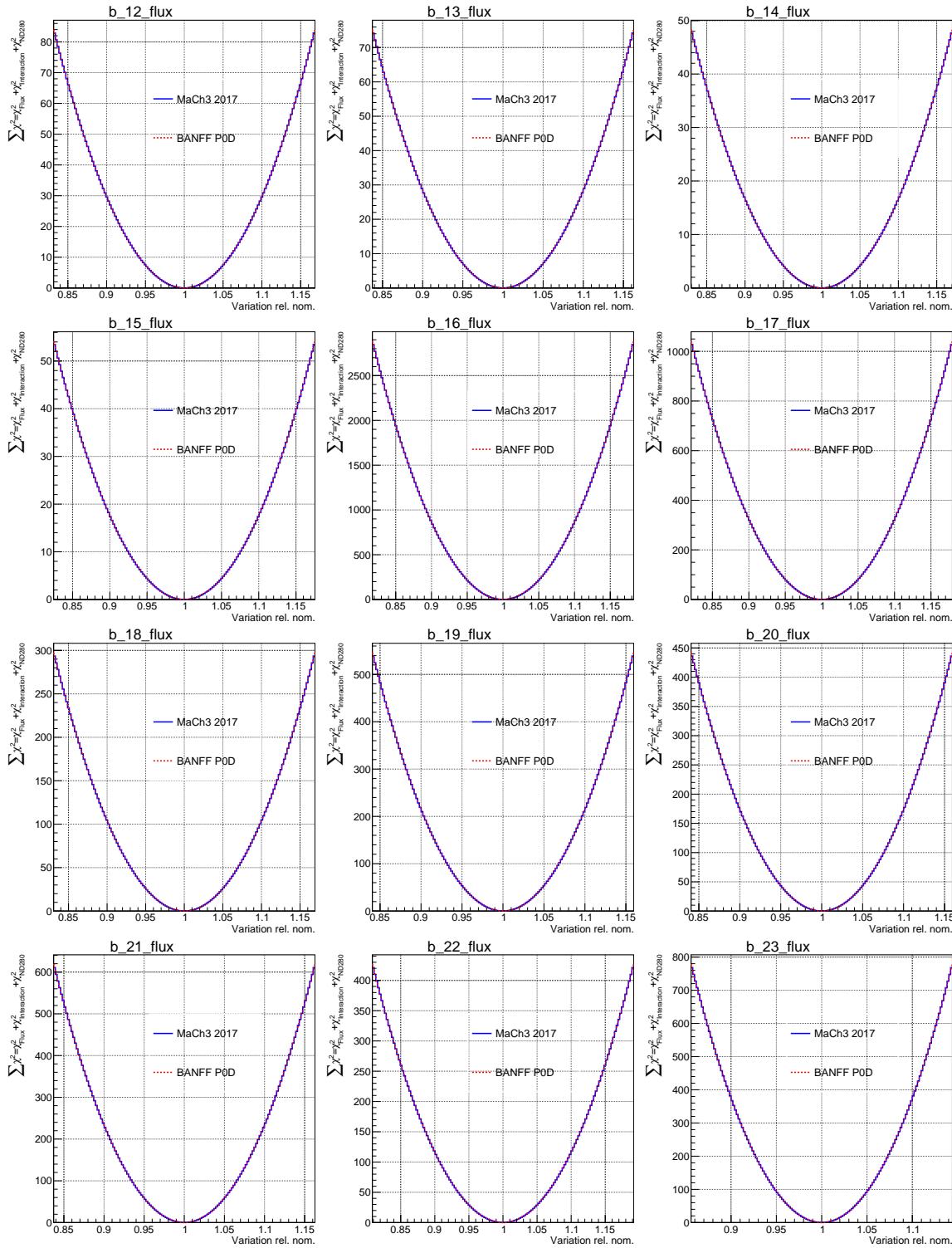
Figure D.1: Correct PØD scans with faithful reproductions of the MaCh3 scans for the 2p2h shape location cross section parameters.

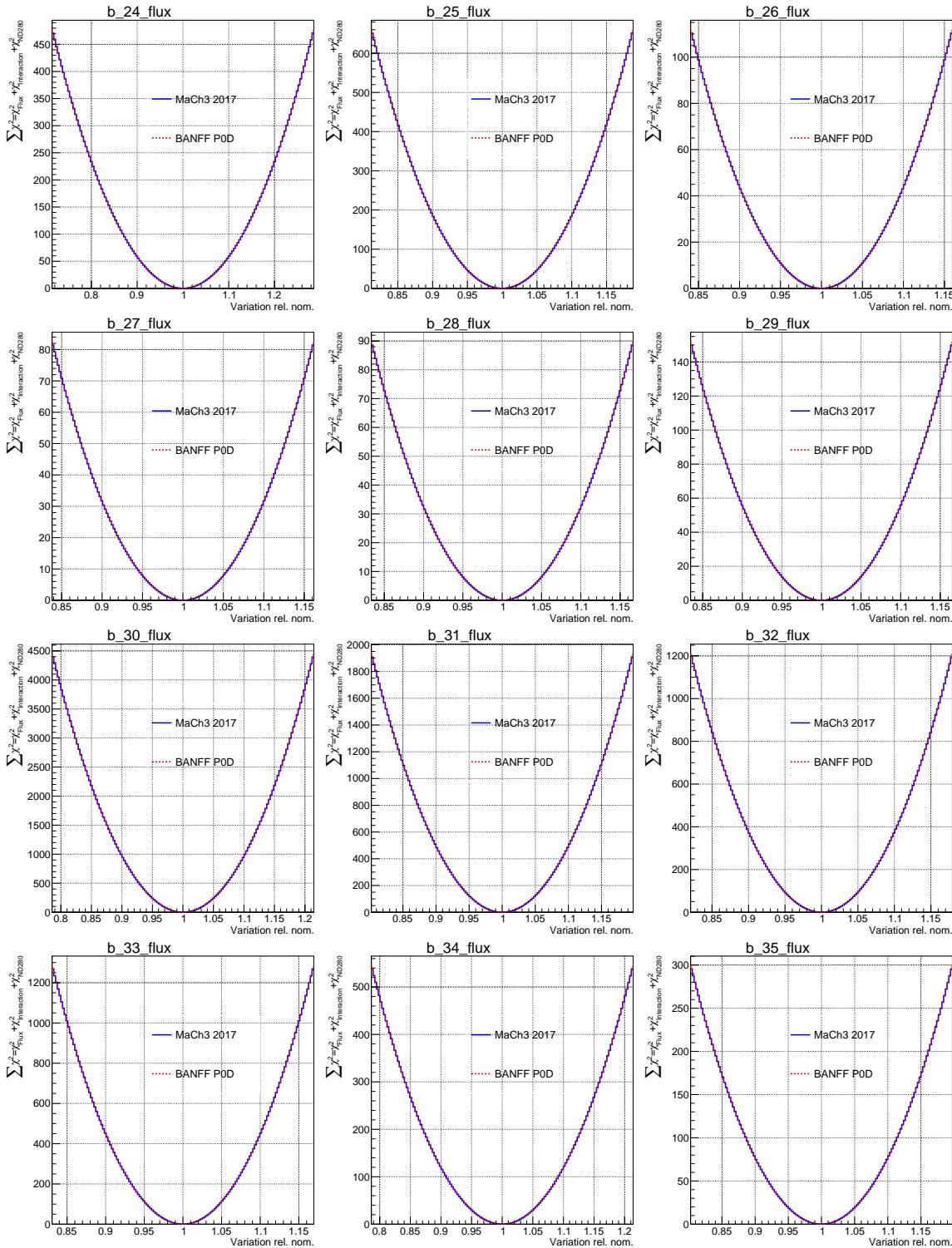
1701 **Appendix E**

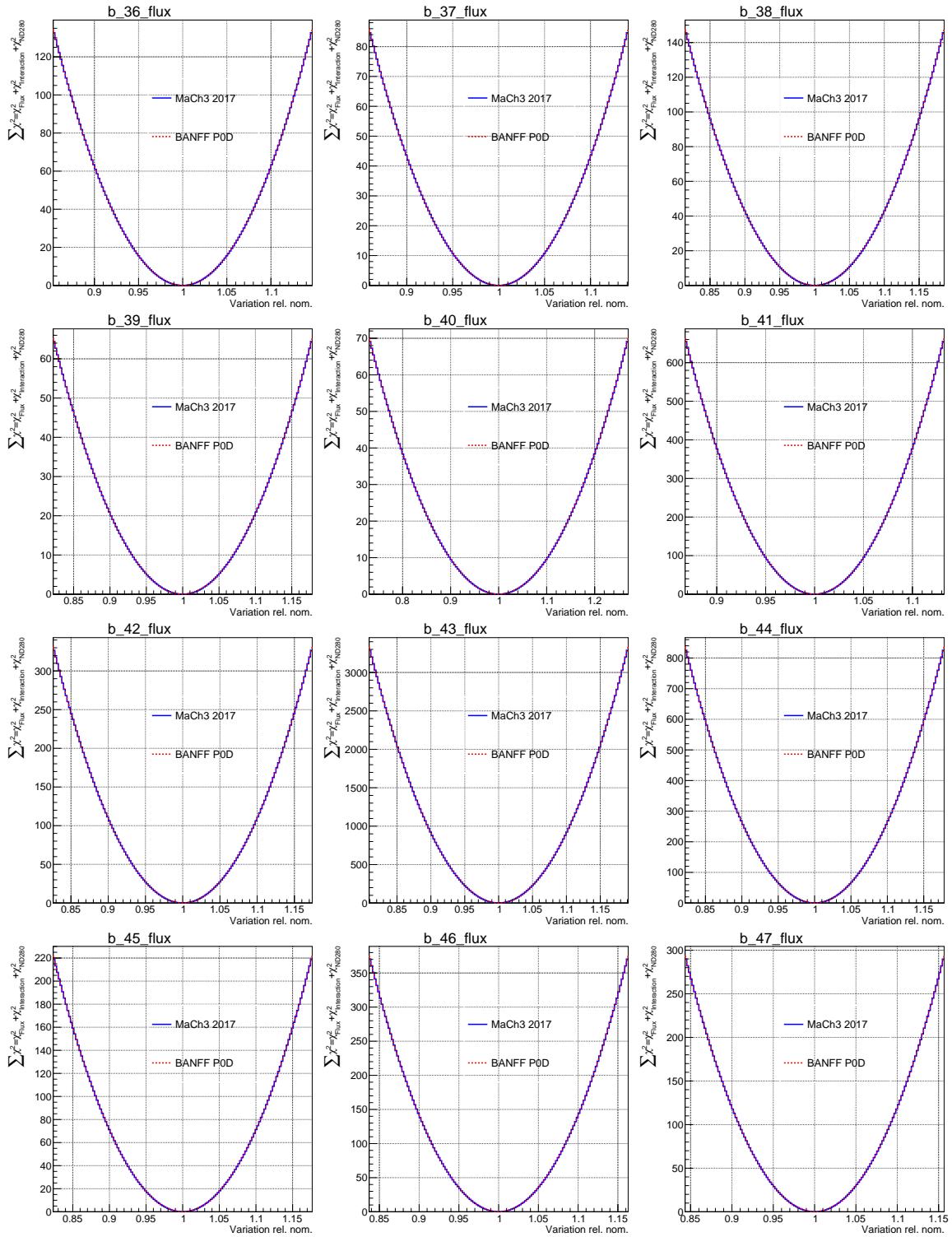
1702 **Log-Likelihood Penalty Scans**

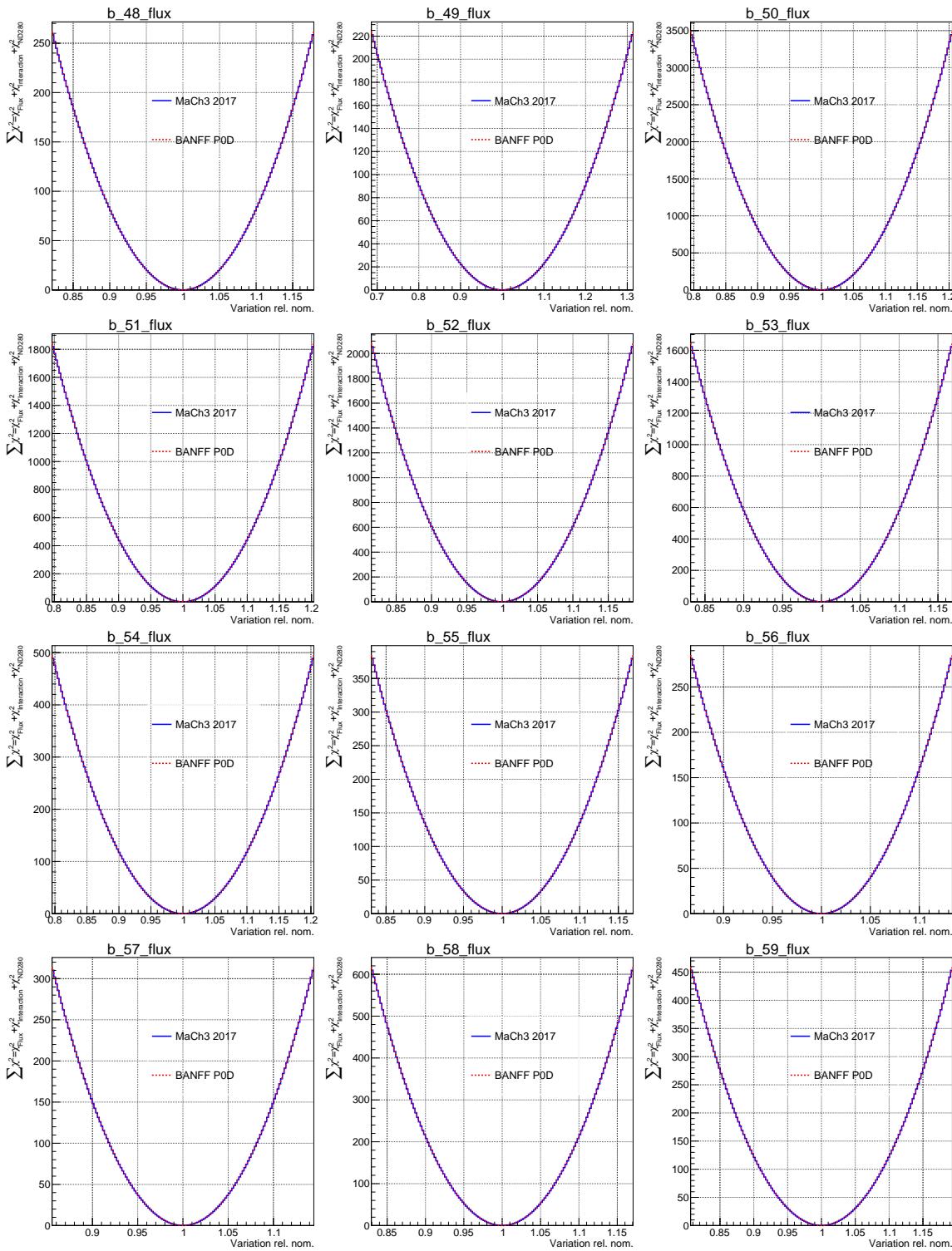
1703 This appendix examines the PØD-only BANFF fit penalty terms $\chi_{\text{Flux}}^2 + \chi_{\text{xsec}}^2 + \chi_{\text{Det}}^2$ response (scans) to
1704 variations in flux and cross section parameters. In addition, comparison scans are provided for the FGD
1705 MaCH3/BANFF 2017 analysis. In all cases, the penalty terms overlap indicating the parameters have the
1706 same prior constraints between analyses.

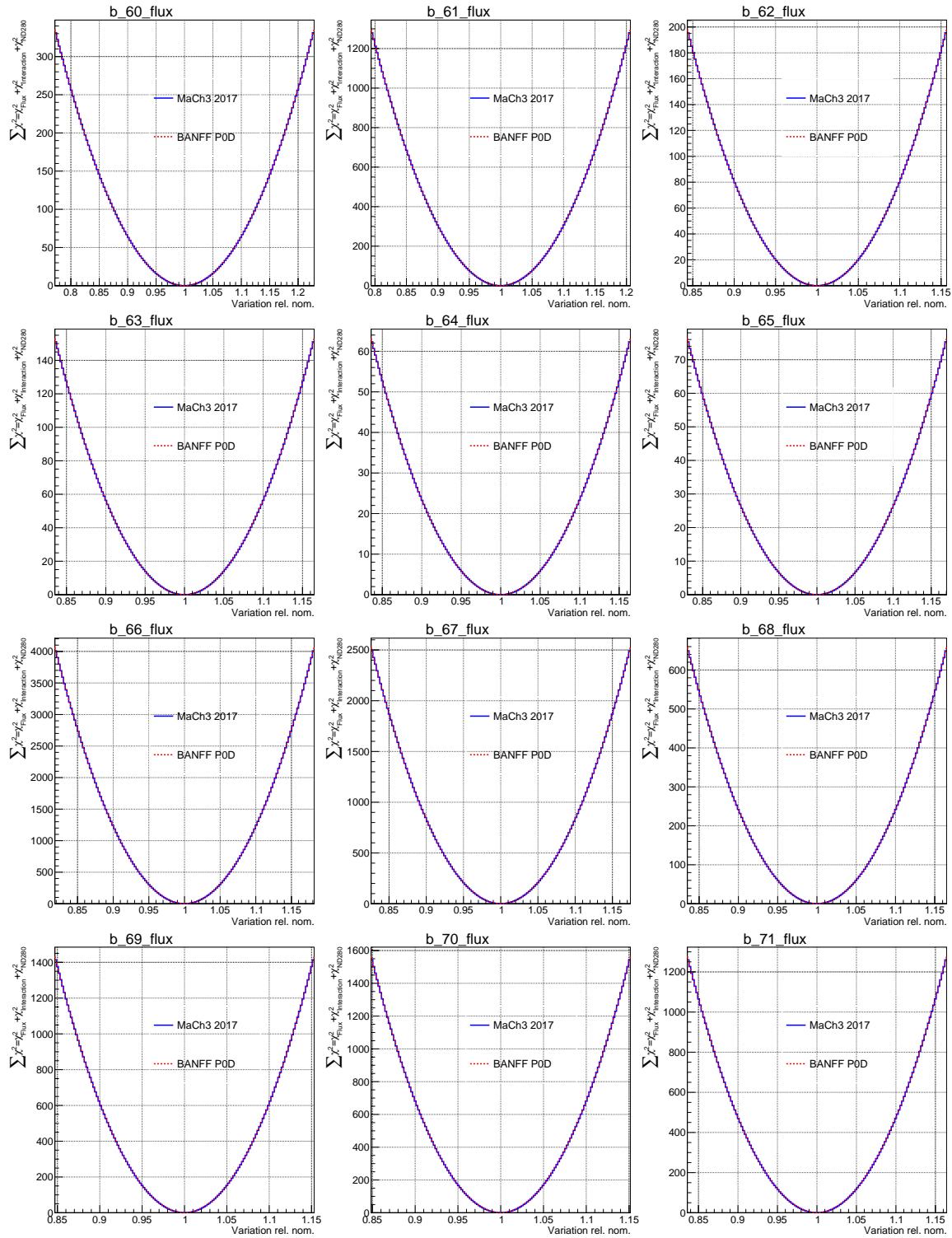


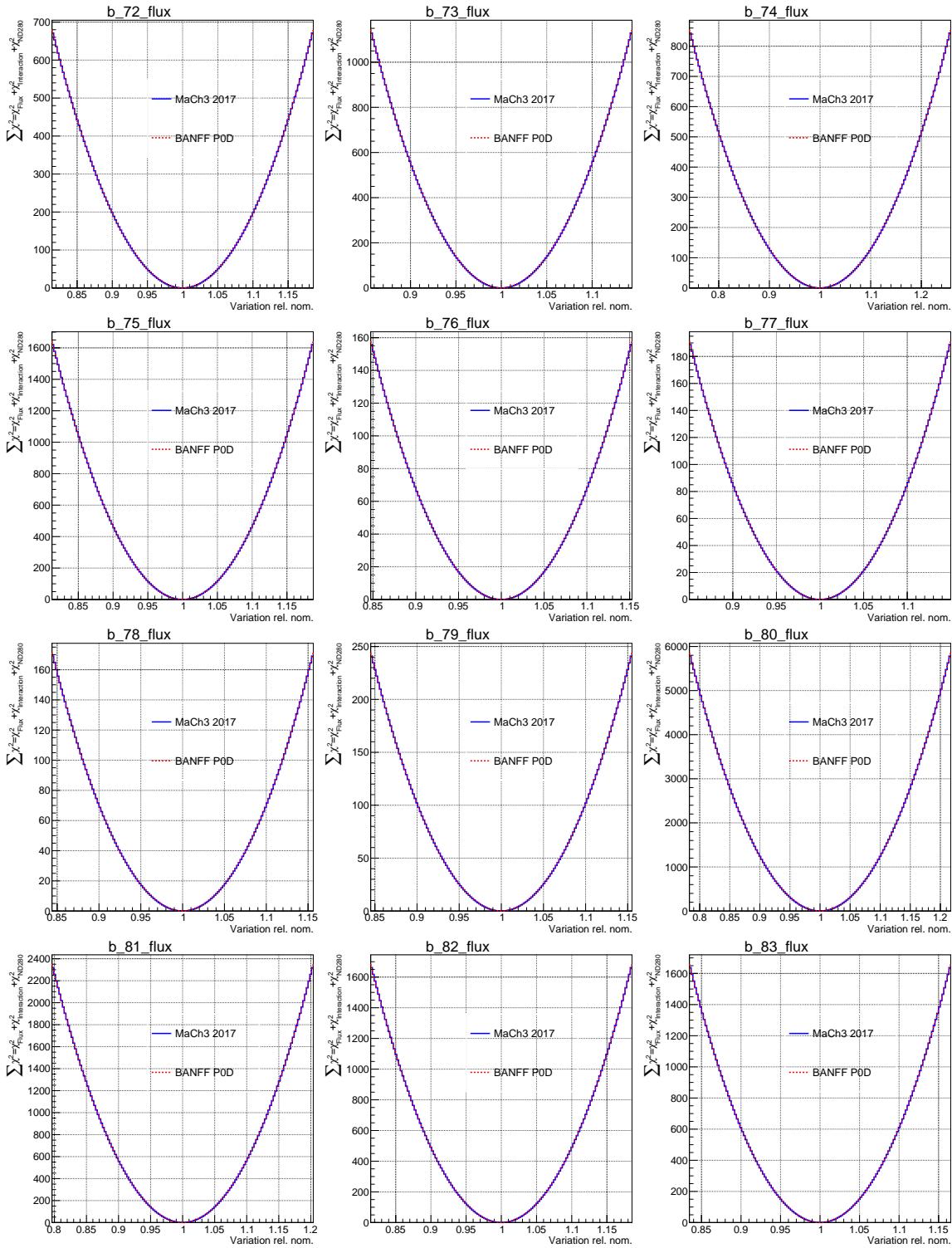


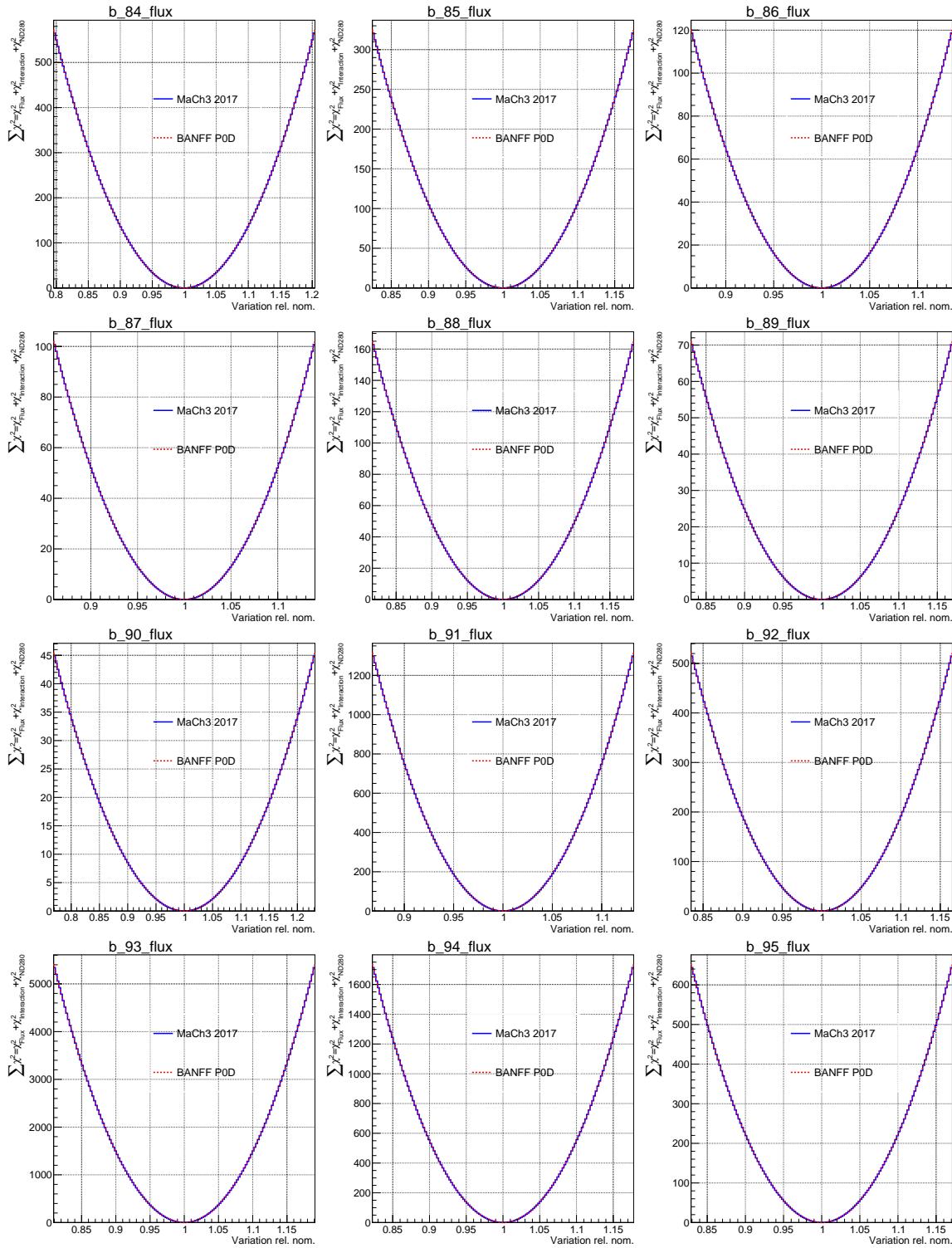


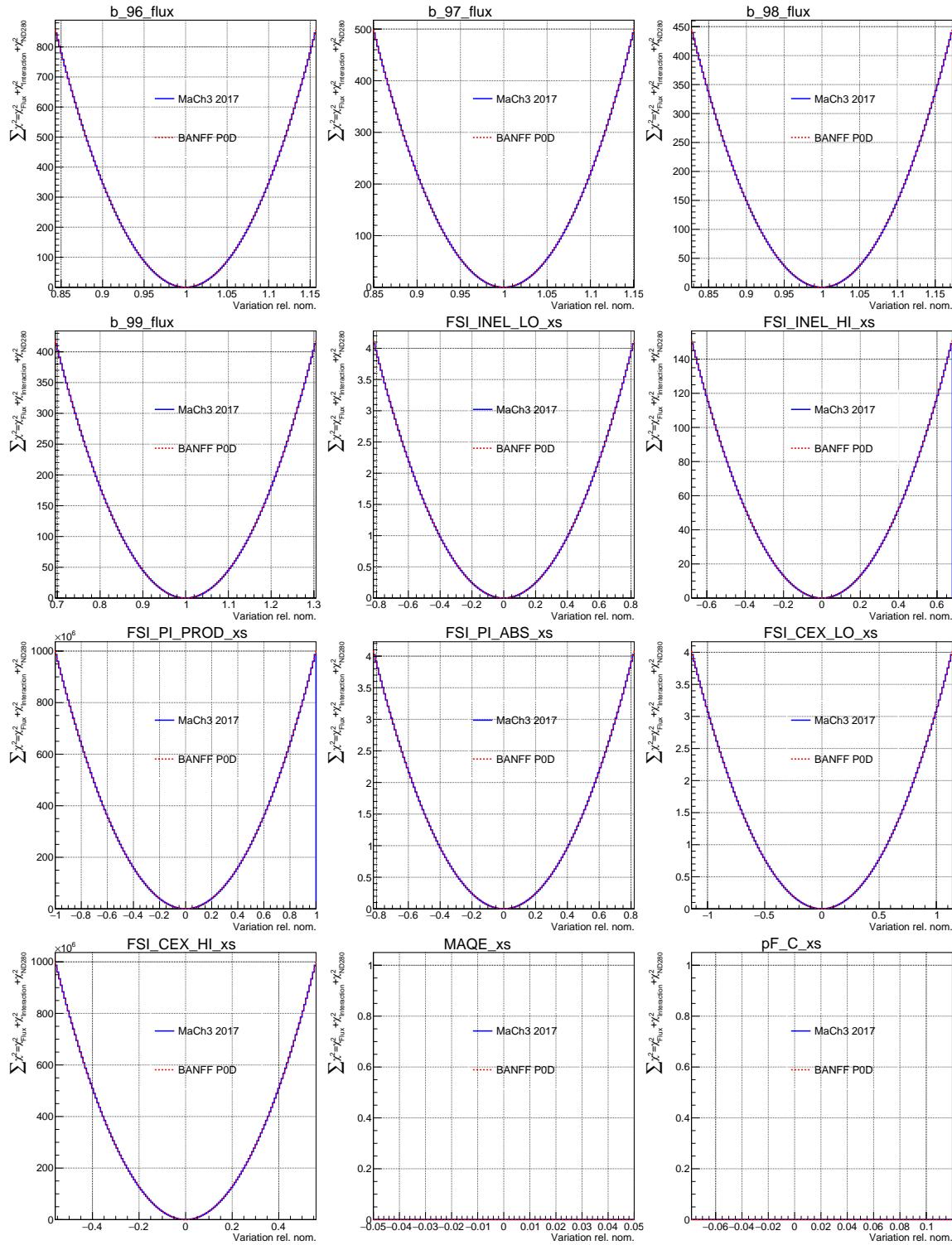


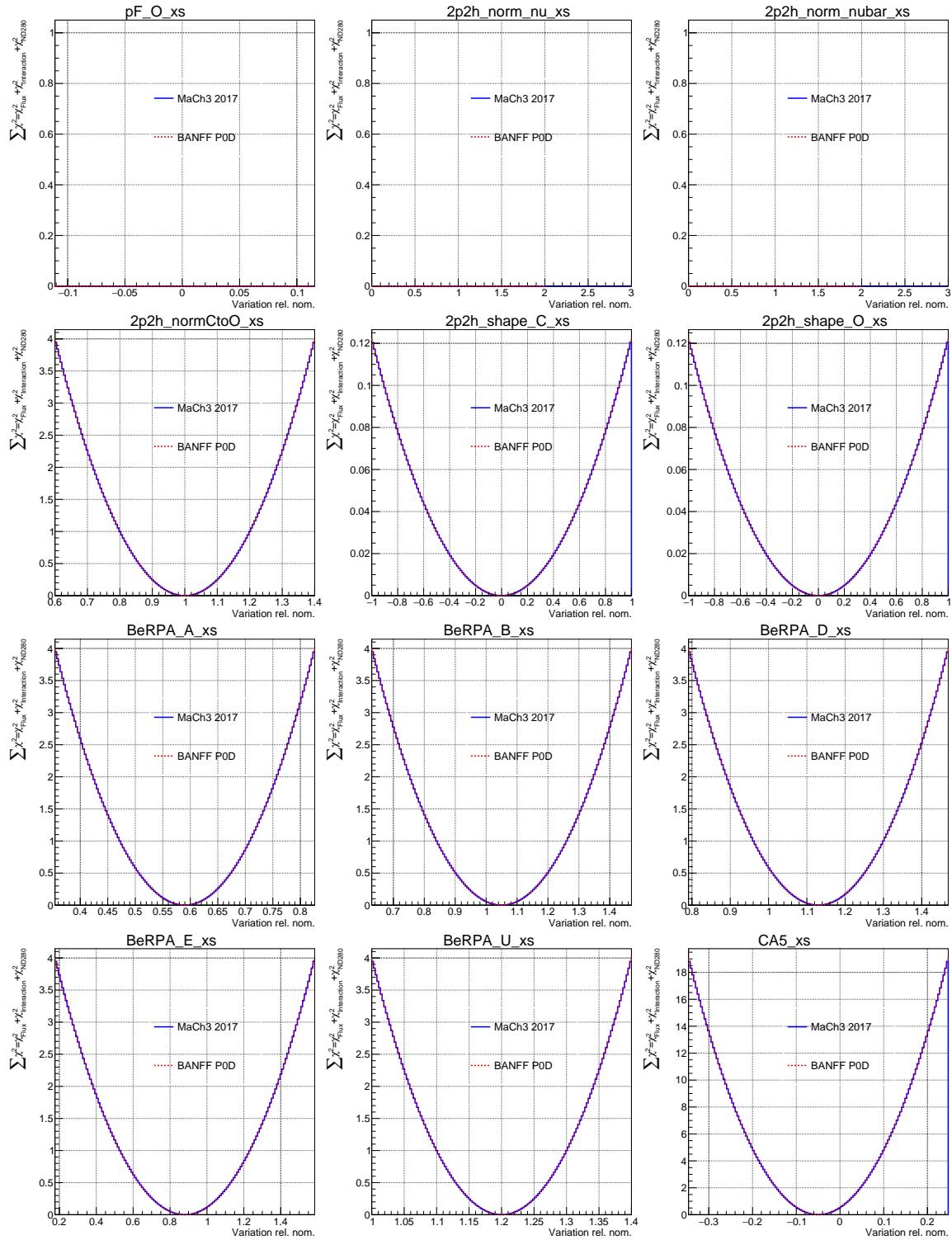


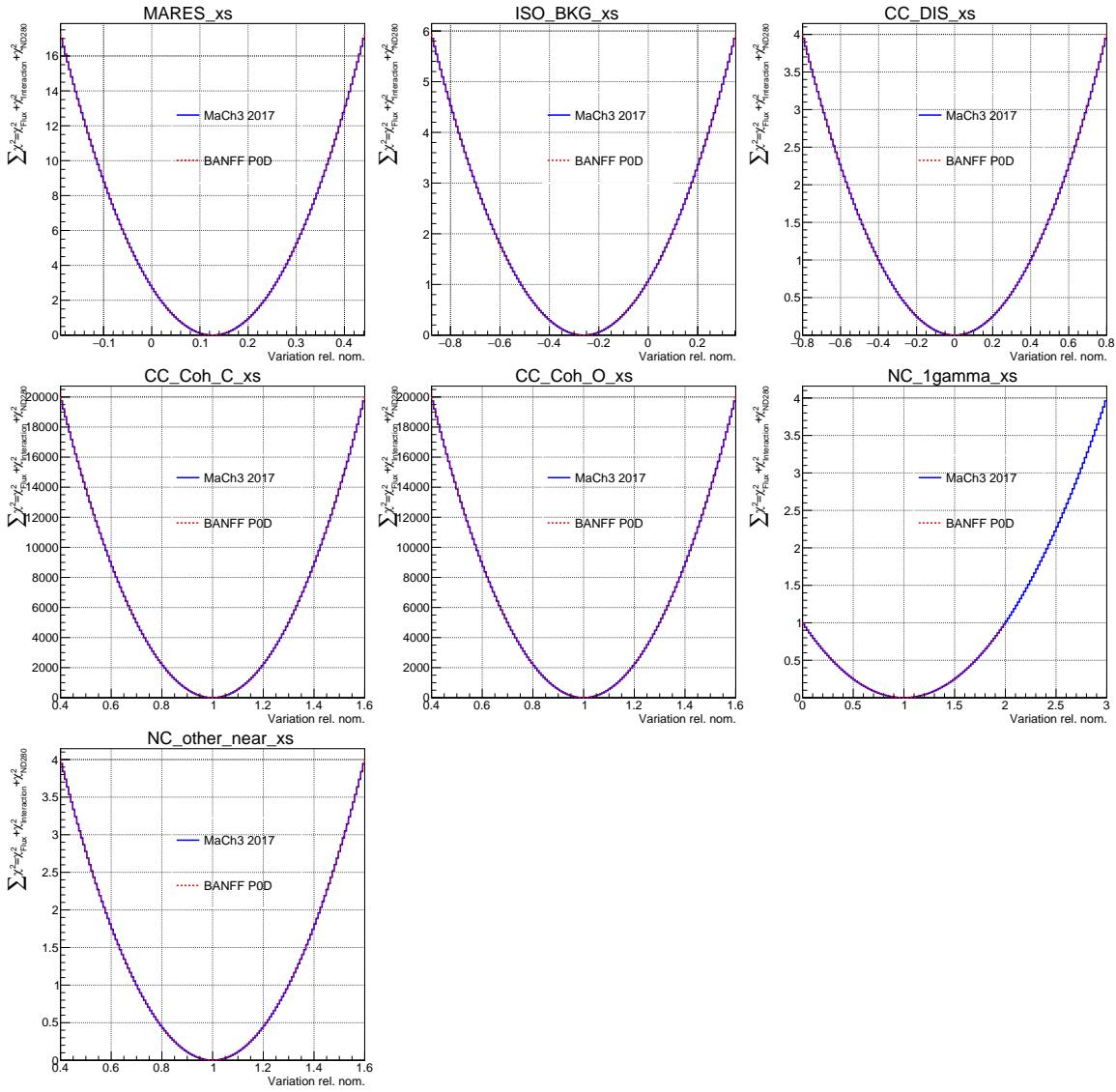












₁₇₁₈ **Appendix F**

₁₇₁₉ **Computing Resources**

₁₇₂₀ This appendix provides the details on the computing resources used to produce the BANFF fit. All the
₁₇₂₁ computing resources were provided by the W. M. Keck high performance computing (HPC) cluster at
₁₇₂₂ Colorado State University. The HPC cluster is maintained by the Engineering Technology Services team
₁₇₂₃ at the Walter Scott, Jr. College of Engineering. A list of the computing resources used in this technote is
₁₇₂₄ provided in Table F.1 on page 238.

₁₇₂₅ The HPC cluster has a dedicated batch queue scheduler which supports the OpenMP and MPI parallel
₁₇₂₆ processing environments. While the user can restrict jobs to specific compute nodes in the batch queue,
₁₇₂₇ the scheduler will assign jobs to any available nodes on a first come, first serve basis with some exceptions.
₁₇₂₈ The BANFF fit studies in this technote usually used the default scheduler options except when to prioritize
₁₇₂₉ certain jobs over others. The typical resource usage is explained in the next paragraph.

₁₇₃₀ The PØD-only data BANFF fit result was calculated using a compute node with two E5-2620 v4 central
₁₇₃₁ processing units (CPUs) and 64 GB of random access memory (RAM). The data and Monte Carlo (MC)
₁₇₃₂ events are loaded in RAM from binary ROOT[54] files that are stored on the HPC cluster’s hard disk drives.
₁₇₃₃ The total job time was 27.5 hours using the OpenMP parallel processing environment with all 16 cores
₁₇₃₄ employed, which is reasonable in terms of large scale computational work. This includes loading the data

Table F.1: Computing resources used in this technote.

Avail. nodes	Node CPU	#CPUs per node	#cores per CPU	Clock rate [GHz]	Cache [MB]	RAM [GB]
19	Xeon E5-2640	2	6	2.5	15	256
7	Xeon E5-2620 v3			2.4		64
4						256
15	Xeon E5-2620 v4		8	2.1	20	64

₁₇₃₅ and MC, finding the global minimum, and calculating the Hess matrix. However, a significant fraction of the
₁₇₃₆ time, about 6.2 hours hours, was spent preparing the fit by preloading the data and MC events into RAM.
₁₇₃₇ The maximum consumed RAM for the fit was about 40 GB.

₁₇₃₈ In exploring a joint PØD+FGD BANFF fit using the canonical T2K 2018 cross section parameterization,
₁₇₃₉ the Asimov fit job required two weeks to complete, or about 10 times longer than the PØD-only Asimov
₁₇₄₀ fit. The significant increase in job “walltime” is because the number of fit parameters almost doubled in
₁₇₄₁ comparison. This illustrates the nonlinear relationship between the required fit time versus number of fit
₁₇₄₂ parameters. Additionally, when using the actual PØD+FGD data, the fit failed to converge on a global
₁₇₄₃ minimum due to machine precision limits. So for a future joint analysis, careful consideration on the number
₁₇₄₄ of needed fit parameters is necessary.

₁₇₄₅ **Appendix G**

₁₇₄₆ **The PØD-Only Postfit Parameters**

₁₇₄₇ In this appendix is the complete listing of the fit parameters, both in prefit and postfit values. The parameters
₁₇₄₈ are listed in Table G.1 on page 241. The first 50 are ND280 flux parameters then followed by 50 SK flux
₁₇₄₉ parameters as defined in Table 4.1 on page 51,. Between 100 and 561 are the bin normalization parameters
₁₇₅₀ defined in Appendix A. The last 31 are cross section parameters as defined in Table 4.4 on page 75.

 Table G.1: Prefit and postfit parameters with errors.

Index	Prefit	\pm error	Postfit	\pm error
0	1.00	0.10	1.03	0.06
1	1.00	0.10	1.02	0.05
2	1.00	0.09	1.02	0.05
3	1.00	0.09	1.03	0.05
4	1.00	0.11	0.99	0.05
5	1.00	0.10	0.97	0.04
6	1.00	0.07	1.04	0.04
7	1.00	0.07	1.07	0.04
8	1.00	0.08	1.05	0.04
9	1.00	0.10	0.99	0.04
10	1.00	0.11	0.96	0.04
11	1.00	0.10	1.11	0.08
12	1.00	0.08	1.06	0.06
13	1.00	0.08	1.07	0.06
14	1.00	0.09	1.12	0.06
15	1.00	0.09	1.13	0.07
16	1.00	0.09	1.01	0.05
17	1.00	0.09	1.02	0.05
18	1.00	0.08	1.04	0.05
19	1.00	0.08	1.05	0.04
20	1.00	0.08	1.03	0.04
21	1.00	0.08	1.05	0.04
22	1.00	0.10	1.03	0.06
23	1.00	0.07	1.08	0.06
24	1.00	0.14	1.22	0.12
25	1.00	0.09	1.10	0.07
26	1.00	0.08	1.10	0.05
27	1.00	0.08	1.10	0.05
28	1.00	0.08	1.09	0.05

Index	Prefit	\pm error	Postfit	\pm error
29	1.00	0.08	1.12	0.04
30	1.00	0.11	1.05	0.07
31	1.00	0.10	1.03	0.05
32	1.00	0.09	1.06	0.05
33	1.00	0.08	1.07	0.04
34	1.00	0.11	1.09	0.05
35	1.00	0.10	1.07	0.05
36	1.00	0.07	1.04	0.05
37	1.00	0.07	1.04	0.05
38	1.00	0.09	1.04	0.06
39	1.00	0.09	1.09	0.06
40	1.00	0.13	1.17	0.08
41	1.00	0.07	1.10	0.05
42	1.00	0.09	1.14	0.07
43	1.00	0.10	1.03	0.06
44	1.00	0.09	1.05	0.05
45	1.00	0.09	1.08	0.06
46	1.00	0.08	1.05	0.05
47	1.00	0.08	1.09	0.05
48	1.00	0.09	1.10	0.06
49	1.00	0.16	1.14	0.13
50	1.00	0.10	1.02	0.06
51	1.00	0.10	1.01	0.06
52	1.00	0.09	1.03	0.05
53	1.00	0.08	1.05	0.05
54	1.00	0.10	1.02	0.06
55	1.00	0.08	1.01	0.05
56	1.00	0.07	1.04	0.05
57	1.00	0.07	1.04	0.05
58	1.00	0.09	1.04	0.04
59	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.04

Index	Prefit	\pm error	Postfit	\pm error
60	1.00	0.11	0.98	0.05
61	1.00	0.10	1.11	0.08
62	1.00	0.08	1.08	0.05
63	1.00	0.08	1.10	0.06
64	1.00	0.08	1.12	0.06
65	1.00	0.09	1.11	0.06
66	1.00	0.09	1.02	0.05
67	1.00	0.09	1.03	0.05
68	1.00	0.08	1.04	0.05
69	1.00	0.08	1.05	0.04
70	1.00	0.08	1.05	0.04
71	1.00	0.08	1.06	0.04
72	1.00	0.09	1.07	0.06
73	1.00	0.07	1.09	0.05
74	1.00	0.13	1.18	0.11
75	1.00	0.09	1.10	0.07
76	1.00	0.08	1.07	0.05
77	1.00	0.07	1.10	0.05
78	1.00	0.08	1.10	0.05
79	1.00	0.08	1.07	0.05
80	1.00	0.11	1.04	0.07
81	1.00	0.10	1.02	0.06
82	1.00	0.09	1.03	0.05
83	1.00	0.08	1.06	0.05
84	1.00	0.10	1.09	0.06
85	1.00	0.09	1.05	0.05
86	1.00	0.07	1.04	0.05
87	1.00	0.07	1.08	0.05
88	1.00	0.09	1.04	0.06
89	1.00	0.08	1.07	0.06
90	1.00	0.12	1.06	0.09

Index	Prefit	\pm error	Postfit	\pm error
91	1.00	0.07	1.09	0.05
92	1.00	0.08	1.11	0.06
93	1.00	0.10	1.04	0.06
94	1.00	0.09	1.04	0.05
95	1.00	0.09	1.06	0.05
96	1.00	0.08	1.05	0.04
97	1.00	0.08	1.10	0.05
98	1.00	0.09	1.11	0.06
99	1.00	0.15	1.15	0.12
100	1.21	0.67	1.00	0.04
101	0.87	0.18	0.96	0.03
102	1.12	0.44	0.96	0.04
103	1.13	0.43	0.99	0.05
104	1.02	0.17	0.96	0.08
105	0.93	0.20	0.84	0.09
106	1.00	0.28	1.05	0.05
107	0.82	0.33	0.93	0.04
108	1.26	0.58	0.94	0.03
109	1.27	0.74	0.92	0.04
110	0.89	0.18	0.95	0.03
111	1.02	0.27	0.93	0.03
112	1.09	0.33	0.96	0.04
113	1.02	0.17	0.91	0.04
114	0.96	0.15	0.92	0.03
115	0.99	0.21	0.97	0.04
116	0.94	0.29	0.96	0.06
117	1.05	0.53	0.94	0.07
118	1.33	0.78	0.99	0.05
119	0.91	0.21	0.95	0.03
120	0.97	0.14	0.93	0.03
121	1.03	0.17	0.94	0.03

Index	Prefit	\pm error	Postfit	\pm error
122	1.01	0.09	0.93	0.03
123	1.00	0.05	0.94	0.04
124	1.00	0.12	0.91	0.08
125	0.95	0.15	0.98	0.08
126	0.96	0.38	0.88	0.04
127	1.29	0.73	0.95	0.04
128	0.93	0.22	0.96	0.03
129	0.96	0.09	0.92	0.03
130	1.02	0.11	0.94	0.03
131	1.00	0.07	0.93	0.03
132	1.00	0.03	0.93	0.03
133	0.99	0.08	0.89	0.03
134	1.00	0.14	0.92	0.04
135	0.99	0.20	0.99	0.04
136	1.25	0.65	0.94	0.07
137	0.94	0.20	0.95	0.04
138	0.95	0.08	0.93	0.03
139	1.01	0.11	0.94	0.03
140	1.00	0.07	0.93	0.03
141	1.00	0.06	0.94	0.03
142	1.00	0.03	0.93	0.03
143	0.98	0.10	0.90	0.03
144	0.97	0.14	0.88	0.03
145	1.25	0.58	1.00	0.06
146	0.93	0.18	0.91	0.04
147	0.96	0.11	0.89	0.03
148	1.01	0.11	0.94	0.03
149	1.01	0.08	0.95	0.03
150	1.01	0.10	0.95	0.03
151	1.00	0.06	0.95	0.03
152	1.00	0.05	0.93	0.03

Index	Prefit	\pm error	Postfit	\pm error
153	0.98	0.10	0.90	0.03
154	1.18	0.61	0.95	0.03
155	0.89	0.15	0.95	0.03
156	1.01	0.16	0.96	0.04
157	1.03	0.19	1.02	0.04
158	1.02	0.15	1.16	0.07
159	1.04	0.16	0.87	0.04
160	0.93	0.26	0.81	0.05
161	0.94	0.67	0.89	0.06
162	1.13	0.56	0.90	0.03
163	0.92	0.15	0.93	0.03
164	0.98	0.07	0.93	0.03
165	1.00	0.09	0.93	0.03
166	1.01	0.08	0.93	0.03
167	1.01	0.06	0.88	0.04
168	0.98	0.16	0.84	0.05
169	0.98	0.52	0.89	0.05
170	1.13	0.53	0.95	0.03
171	0.92	0.14	0.93	0.03
172	0.98	0.05	0.92	0.03
173	1.00	0.07	0.92	0.03
174	1.00	0.06	0.92	0.03
175	1.01	0.05	0.89	0.03
176	0.99	0.12	0.95	0.03
177	1.03	0.46	0.99	0.03
178	1.13	0.52	0.94	0.03
179	0.94	0.13	0.94	0.04
180	0.97	0.06	0.92	0.03
181	0.99	0.08	0.92	0.03
182	1.00	0.07	0.94	0.03
183	1.00	0.03	0.95	0.03

Index	Prefit	\pm error	Postfit	\pm error
184	0.99	0.10	0.89	0.04
185	0.98	0.25	0.92	0.06
186	1.09	0.47	0.95	0.04
187	0.96	0.11	0.94	0.03
188	0.96	0.09	0.95	0.03
189	1.00	0.09	0.92	0.04
190	1.01	0.09	0.93	0.03
191	1.01	0.08	0.94	0.03
192	0.99	0.05	0.92	0.03
193	0.97	0.13	0.87	0.03
194	1.00	0.36	0.97	0.03
195	0.90	0.15	0.95	0.03
196	1.05	0.26	0.92	0.04
197	1.04	0.20	0.93	0.04
198	1.00	0.17	0.94	0.06
199	1.01	0.17	0.92	0.06
200	1.00	0.39	0.97	0.06
201	1.06	0.43	0.97	0.04
202	0.91	0.13	0.95	0.03
203	0.97	0.16	0.93	0.04
204	1.04	0.17	0.94	0.04
205	1.00	0.11	0.92	0.05
206	0.99	0.11	0.88	0.05
207	0.92	0.28	0.99	0.05
208	1.07	0.44	0.95	0.05
209	0.93	0.14	0.94	0.04
210	0.96	0.11	0.94	0.03
211	1.03	0.14	0.95	0.03
212	1.01	0.08	0.95	0.03
213	0.98	0.06	0.87	0.05
214	0.95	0.17	0.89	0.08

Index	Prefit	\pm error	Postfit	\pm error
215	1.08	0.45	0.91	0.05
216	0.93	0.16	0.95	0.03
217	0.96	0.09	0.93	0.03
218	1.02	0.12	0.94	0.03
219	1.01	0.07	0.94	0.03
220	1.00	0.04	0.93	0.03
221	0.98	0.09	0.91	0.04
222	1.09	0.43	0.92	0.04
223	0.94	0.15	0.94	0.04
224	0.93	0.10	0.93	0.04
225	1.02	0.12	0.94	0.04
226	1.01	0.08	0.96	0.04
227	1.00	0.07	0.95	0.03
228	0.99	0.05	0.92	0.03
229	1.02	0.34	0.96	0.04
230	1.00	0.09	0.94	0.04
231	1.01	0.07	0.95	0.04
232	0.99	0.13	0.93	0.05
233	0.99	0.11	0.92	0.07
234	0.98	0.33	0.97	0.06
235	1.05	0.34	0.95	0.04
236	0.97	0.05	0.93	0.03
237	1.02	0.06	0.95	0.03
238	0.98	0.09	0.93	0.03
239	0.99	0.06	0.92	0.03
240	0.98	0.14	0.92	0.06
241	1.04	0.36	0.92	0.05
242	0.97	0.05	0.93	0.04
243	1.01	0.05	0.94	0.04
244	1.00	0.09	0.93	0.04
245	1.01	0.06	0.93	0.04

Index	Prefit	\pm error	Postfit	\pm error
246	0.98	0.12	0.84	0.07
247	1.03	0.37	0.90	0.05
248	1.01	0.05	0.94	0.04
249	1.00	0.05	0.92	0.04
250	0.99	0.07	0.92	0.03
251	1.01	0.07	0.92	0.03
252	0.99	0.07	0.85	0.04
253	1.07	0.39	0.84	0.05
254	0.98	0.07	0.93	0.04
255	1.02	0.08	0.99	0.04
256	1.01	0.08	0.94	0.04
257	0.99	0.09	0.91	0.04
258	0.99	0.06	0.87	0.04
259	1.24	0.60	1.00	0.08
260	0.91	0.16	0.94	0.05
261	1.00	0.13	0.95	0.05
262	1.02	0.21	0.94	0.06
263	1.03	0.17	0.94	0.08
264	0.99	0.21	1.11	0.14
265	1.27	0.64	1.03	0.15
266	0.95	0.16	0.95	0.06
267	0.99	0.06	0.92	0.05
268	0.98	0.11	0.93	0.05
269	1.04	0.14	0.93	0.06
270	0.99	0.16	0.91	0.11
271	1.20	0.60	0.94	0.11
272	0.95	0.20	0.93	0.06
273	0.97	0.07	0.94	0.05
274	1.00	0.08	0.94	0.04
275	1.00	0.08	0.93	0.04
276	1.00	0.10	0.97	0.07

Index	Prefit	\pm error	Postfit	\pm error
277	1.10	0.52	0.93	0.09
278	0.99	0.16	0.96	0.06
279	0.95	0.06	0.91	0.05
280	0.99	0.04	0.94	0.04
281	1.00	0.07	0.93	0.03
282	1.00	0.06	0.95	0.04
283	1.19	0.50	0.95	0.09
284	0.98	0.15	0.99	0.07
285	0.96	0.09	0.97	0.07
286	0.99	0.07	0.91	0.06
287	1.00	0.06	0.94	0.03
288	1.00	0.04	0.92	0.03
289	1.12	0.46	1.00	0.07
290	1.01	0.15	0.91	0.06
291	0.98	0.09	0.90	0.05
292	1.00	0.09	0.94	0.05
293	0.98	0.07	0.92	0.03
294	1.00	0.03	0.92	0.03
295	1.29	0.47	1.04	0.11
296	0.98	0.20	1.10	0.12
297	0.95	0.16	0.92	0.09
298	1.03	0.10	0.95	0.05
299	1.01	0.08	0.98	0.03
300	1.00	0.03	0.93	0.03
301	0.97	0.21	0.90	0.07
302	1.01	0.13	1.00	0.06
303	1.01	0.15	0.99	0.06
304	1.15	0.19	1.12	0.07
305	0.95	0.23	0.90	0.12
306	1.00	0.26	0.99	0.07
307	0.99	0.08	0.91	0.05

Index	Prefit	\pm error	Postfit	\pm error
308	1.01	0.11	0.93	0.04
309	0.98	0.09	0.89	0.06
310	1.00	0.16	0.87	0.05
311	1.01	0.28	0.86	0.08
312	0.98	0.06	0.90	0.05
313	1.00	0.08	0.93	0.04
314	1.02	0.08	0.92	0.05
315	0.98	0.11	0.93	0.07
316	1.02	0.25	0.92	0.05
317	0.98	0.07	0.90	0.06
318	1.00	0.07	0.92	0.04
319	1.00	0.07	0.94	0.04
320	1.00	0.06	0.90	0.06
321	1.02	0.24	0.91	0.08
322	0.96	0.10	0.99	0.05
323	1.01	0.09	0.95	0.05
324	0.99	0.09	0.93	0.04
325	0.99	0.04	0.92	0.03
326	1.00	0.25	0.94	0.08
327	0.98	0.11	0.97	0.07
328	1.00	0.09	0.93	0.03
329	1.01	0.10	1.00	0.04
330	1.00	0.04	0.94	0.03
331	1.17	0.66	0.94	0.05
332	0.86	0.19	0.95	0.03
333	1.17	0.53	0.92	0.04
334	1.15	0.44	0.93	0.06
335	0.97	0.19	0.90	0.09
336	1.02	0.19	1.18	0.11
337	1.02	0.31	0.96	0.04
338	0.97	0.37	0.91	0.04

Index	Prefit	\pm error	Postfit	\pm error
339	0.88	0.62	0.92	0.03
340	1.27	0.75	0.90	0.04
341	0.87	0.17	0.95	0.03
342	1.04	0.31	0.94	0.03
343	1.09	0.34	0.95	0.04
344	1.01	0.18	0.91	0.04
345	1.03	0.17	0.91	0.03
346	0.94	0.27	0.94	0.04
347	0.93	0.38	0.99	0.06
348	1.00	0.58	0.96	0.08
349	1.32	0.79	0.98	0.06
350	0.90	0.20	0.95	0.03
351	0.98	0.17	0.93	0.03
352	1.04	0.19	0.93	0.03
353	1.01	0.10	0.98	0.04
354	1.00	0.07	0.94	0.05
355	0.97	0.14	0.86	0.10
356	1.06	0.22	1.09	0.11
357	1.00	0.33	0.88	0.04
358	1.29	0.73	0.91	0.04
359	0.91	0.20	0.97	0.03
360	0.97	0.11	0.95	0.03
361	1.02	0.12	0.94	0.03
362	1.00	0.07	0.93	0.03
363	1.01	0.04	0.95	0.03
364	0.98	0.09	0.91	0.04
365	0.98	0.15	0.99	0.04
366	0.98	0.21	0.97	0.04
367	1.23	0.68	0.94	0.09
368	0.91	0.20	0.94	0.04
369	0.98	0.12	0.94	0.04

Index	Prefit	\pm error	Postfit	\pm error
370	1.02	0.11	0.94	0.03
371	0.99	0.08	0.93	0.03
372	1.01	0.06	0.96	0.03
373	1.00	0.04	0.93	0.03
374	0.98	0.11	0.89	0.03
375	0.98	0.15	0.89	0.04
376	1.21	0.58	0.96	0.08
377	0.90	0.16	0.91	0.04
378	0.99	0.12	0.97	0.04
379	1.02	0.12	0.93	0.04
380	1.01	0.09	0.95	0.04
381	1.01	0.10	0.95	0.03
382	1.00	0.06	0.95	0.03
383	1.00	0.05	0.93	0.03
384	0.98	0.10	0.89	0.03
385	1.18	0.62	0.94	0.04
386	0.88	0.15	0.96	0.03
387	1.03	0.21	0.98	0.04
388	1.03	0.21	1.02	0.04
389	1.01	0.16	1.18	0.07
390	1.00	0.22	0.88	0.04
391	0.99	0.32	0.93	0.05
392	0.93	0.69	1.00	0.06
393	1.13	0.58	0.92	0.03
394	0.91	0.14	0.94	0.03
395	0.99	0.10	0.92	0.03
396	1.01	0.11	0.95	0.03
397	1.01	0.08	0.93	0.03
398	1.00	0.08	0.91	0.04
399	1.03	0.18	0.91	0.05
400	0.97	0.51	0.84	0.05

Index	Prefit	\pm error	Postfit	\pm error
401	1.12	0.55	0.94	0.03
402	0.92	0.13	0.93	0.03
403	0.99	0.08	0.95	0.03
404	1.00	0.08	0.93	0.03
405	1.01	0.07	0.91	0.03
406	1.00	0.06	0.89	0.03
407	0.98	0.13	0.88	0.03
408	0.93	0.45	0.96	0.03
409	1.09	0.51	0.95	0.03
410	0.93	0.11	0.93	0.04
411	0.99	0.08	0.91	0.04
412	1.00	0.08	0.91	0.03
413	1.00	0.07	0.95	0.03
414	1.00	0.03	0.94	0.03
415	0.99	0.10	0.89	0.04
416	0.97	0.28	0.96	0.07
417	1.09	0.48	0.95	0.05
418	0.94	0.12	0.95	0.03
419	0.98	0.11	0.94	0.03
420	1.01	0.10	0.92	0.04
421	1.01	0.09	0.94	0.04
422	1.01	0.07	0.94	0.03
423	0.99	0.06	0.91	0.03
424	0.97	0.13	0.87	0.03
425	0.99	0.29	0.94	0.04
426	0.92	0.14	0.93	0.03
427	1.05	0.24	0.88	0.04
428	1.05	0.18	0.92	0.05
429	1.02	0.17	0.83	0.08
430	0.87	0.19	0.96	0.07
431	0.96	0.41	0.79	0.06

Index	Prefit	\pm error	Postfit	\pm error
432	1.03	0.35	0.99	0.05
433	0.91	0.12	0.94	0.04
434	1.00	0.16	0.91	0.05
435	1.03	0.15	0.87	0.05
436	0.99	0.12	0.93	0.05
437	0.99	0.15	0.91	0.05
438	0.93	0.31	0.90	0.05
439	1.05	0.37	0.90	0.06
440	0.92	0.11	0.95	0.04
441	0.98	0.12	0.93	0.04
442	1.03	0.12	0.94	0.04
443	1.02	0.08	0.99	0.04
444	0.97	0.08	0.84	0.06
445	0.97	0.19	0.78	0.10
446	1.06	0.37	0.92	0.06
447	0.93	0.12	0.95	0.04
448	0.97	0.11	0.91	0.04
449	1.02	0.10	0.94	0.04
450	1.00	0.07	0.93	0.04
451	0.99	0.04	0.92	0.04
452	0.99	0.10	0.90	0.05
453	1.07	0.35	0.97	0.05
454	0.89	0.12	0.94	0.05
455	0.99	0.11	0.94	0.05
456	1.02	0.11	0.94	0.05
457	0.99	0.09	0.94	0.05
458	1.01	0.07	0.98	0.03
459	0.99	0.06	0.92	0.03
460	1.00	0.29	0.98	0.04
461	1.00	0.10	0.96	0.04
462	1.04	0.09	0.97	0.05

Index	Prefit	\pm error	Postfit	\pm error
463	0.98	0.14	0.93	0.05
464	0.98	0.13	0.89	0.09
465	0.92	0.33	0.85	0.06
466	1.00	0.31	0.92	0.04
467	0.99	0.06	0.93	0.03
468	1.02	0.06	0.95	0.03
469	0.99	0.11	0.93	0.03
470	0.99	0.06	0.94	0.04
471	0.96	0.16	0.98	0.06
472	1.00	0.32	0.92	0.05
473	1.00	0.07	0.92	0.04
474	1.00	0.06	0.95	0.04
475	1.00	0.11	0.90	0.04
476	1.00	0.06	0.92	0.04
477	0.99	0.13	0.88	0.07
478	1.03	0.32	0.90	0.05
479	0.99	0.07	0.93	0.04
480	1.02	0.07	0.93	0.04
481	0.99	0.10	0.92	0.04
482	1.01	0.08	0.93	0.04
483	0.98	0.09	0.78	0.04
484	1.02	0.31	0.76	0.05
485	1.01	0.07	0.96	0.05
486	1.02	0.08	0.94	0.05
487	0.98	0.10	0.91	0.04
488	1.00	0.09	0.92	0.04
489	0.99	0.07	0.87	0.04
490	1.10	0.50	0.93	0.09
491	0.92	0.12	0.96	0.06
492	1.03	0.16	0.96	0.07
493	1.02	0.20	0.91	0.08

Index	Prefit	\pm error	Postfit	\pm error
494	1.08	0.14	1.08	0.10
495	0.81	0.31	1.06	0.16
496	1.23	0.50	1.11	0.13
497	0.93	0.18	0.96	0.07
498	0.93	0.09	0.90	0.06
499	1.03	0.12	0.92	0.07
500	1.05	0.14	0.93	0.09
501	1.00	0.21	0.87	0.14
502	1.17	0.49	1.04	0.14
503	0.95	0.15	0.95	0.08
504	0.97	0.08	0.95	0.07
505	1.00	0.10	0.92	0.06
506	1.00	0.08	0.91	0.05
507	1.04	0.16	0.88	0.11
508	1.13	0.47	0.98	0.11
509	0.99	0.13	0.94	0.08
510	0.94	0.09	0.92	0.07
511	0.99	0.07	0.94	0.05
512	1.00	0.06	0.93	0.04
513	0.99	0.08	0.94	0.05
514	1.06	0.46	0.83	0.10
515	0.95	0.14	0.95	0.09
516	0.97	0.11	0.92	0.10
517	1.01	0.10	0.92	0.08
518	1.00	0.07	0.94	0.05
519	0.99	0.06	0.92	0.04
520	1.07	0.46	0.93	0.08
521	1.00	0.15	0.98	0.08
522	1.02	0.16	0.99	0.06
523	0.96	0.10	0.85	0.07
524	1.01	0.08	0.94	0.04

Index	Prefit	\pm error	Postfit	\pm error
525	0.99	0.04	0.92	0.03
526	1.19	0.46	1.03	0.14
527	0.89	0.17	1.01	0.10
528	0.99	0.15	0.92	0.09
529	0.99	0.10	0.93	0.06
530	1.00	0.09	0.95	0.04
531	1.00	0.03	0.93	0.03
532	0.97	0.22	0.96	0.08
533	1.02	0.17	0.92	0.07
534	1.00	0.14	1.05	0.07
535	1.28	0.22	0.91	0.07
536	0.83	0.25	1.00	0.13
537	0.98	0.22	0.93	0.08
538	0.99	0.09	0.92	0.06
539	1.00	0.11	0.91	0.05
540	1.03	0.11	0.90	0.07
541	1.04	0.20	0.91	0.05
542	1.01	0.25	0.87	0.08
543	0.98	0.08	0.89	0.06
544	1.01	0.08	0.92	0.05
545	1.00	0.08	0.95	0.06
546	0.99	0.12	0.99	0.08
547	0.99	0.22	0.92	0.05
548	1.00	0.10	0.95	0.07
549	1.01	0.07	0.93	0.05
550	1.00	0.07	0.93	0.05
551	1.00	0.07	0.87	0.07
552	1.00	0.22	0.95	0.09
553	0.99	0.12	0.90	0.05
554	1.04	0.10	0.96	0.06
555	0.99	0.10	0.90	0.05

Index	Prefit	\pm error	Postfit	\pm error
556	0.99	0.04	0.91	0.04
557	1.01	0.24	0.99	0.09
558	0.99	0.16	0.80	0.10
559	0.97	0.12	0.91	0.04
560	1.06	0.10	0.94	0.04
561	1.00	0.04	0.96	0.03
562	0.00	0.41	-0.04	0.19
563	0.00	0.34	-0.03	0.18
564	0.00	0.50	0.03	0.26
565	0.00	0.41	-0.47	0.13
566	0.00	0.57	0.42	0.34
567	0.00	0.28	0.01	0.15
568	1.00	0.03	0.85	0.05
569	1.00	0.06	1.03	0.10
570	1.00	0.06	0.91	0.06
571	1.00	1.00	2.71	0.31
572	1.00	1.00	1.32	0.25
573	1.00	0.20	0.94	0.13
574	1.00	3.00	2.00	0.09
575	1.00	3.00	2.00	0.21
576	0.59	0.12	0.53	0.07
577	1.05	0.21	1.63	0.13
578	1.13	0.17	1.28	0.13
579	0.88	0.35	1.12	0.33
580	1.20	0.10	1.20	0.10
581	0.95	0.15	0.86	0.07
582	1.13	0.16	1.12	0.04
583	0.74	0.31	1.04	0.18
584	1.00	0.03	1.00	0.03
585	1.00	0.03	1.00	0.03
586	0.00	0.40	-0.23	0.20

Index	Prefit	\pm error	Postfit	\pm error
587	1.00	0.30	0.48	0.44
588	1.00	0.30	0.48	0.44
589	1.00	0.30	1.13	0.30
590	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
591	1.00	0.30	1.13	0.18
592	1.00	0.30	1.00	0.30

₁₇₅₁ **Appendix H**

₁₇₅₂ **Postfit Receiver Operating
Characteristic Curves**

₁₇₅₄ The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves for the PØD vs FGD-only fits are provided in this
₁₇₅₅ appendix. They provide a graphical diagnostic to interpret each fit's sensitivity in the fit parameter space.
₁₇₅₆ The first 50 (0-49) are the ND280 flux parameters. The next 50 (50-99) are the Super-Kamiokande flux
₁₇₅₇ parameters. The final set (100 - 131) are the cross section parameters.

₁₇₅₈ The ROC curves are generated in the following manner. Each ROC curve measures the agreement of the
₁₇₅₉ PØD-only fit parameter estimate (PØD coverage) as a function of the FGD-only parameter estimate (FGD
₁₇₆₀ coverage). Since the postfit parameter uncertainties are assumed to be normally distributed, two normal
₁₇₆₁ distributions are used to evaluate the agreement using the respective fit mean and fit standard deviation.
₁₇₆₂ Each point on the ROC curve is the integrated overlap of each normal distribution.

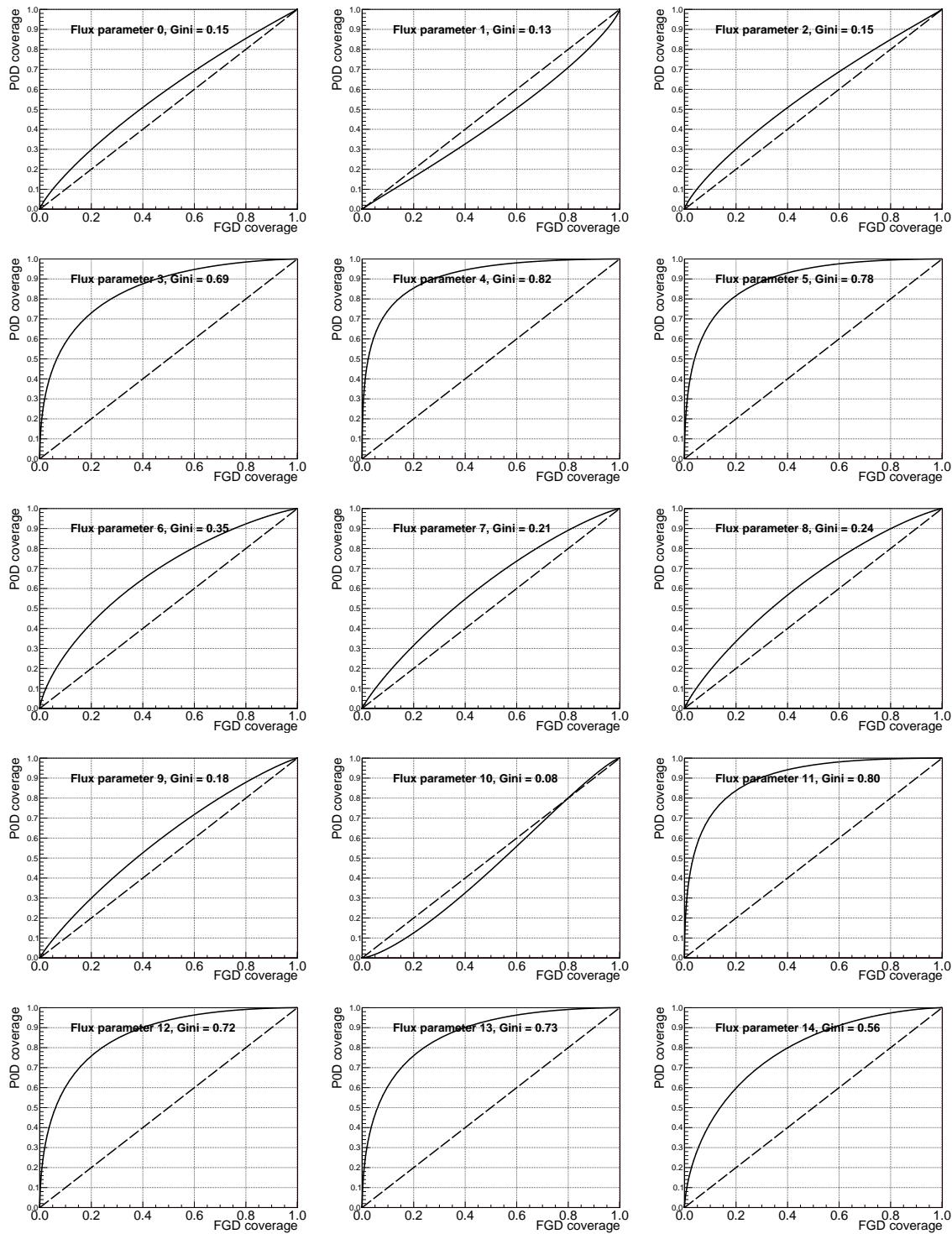
₁₇₆₃ The level of agreement is quantified using the Gini coefficient, which measures the inequality of the fit
₁₇₆₄ parameter space coverage. A Gini coefficient of 0 indicates maximal agreement of the two parameters mean
₁₇₆₅ and standard deviation, while a value of close to 1 indicates estimates are in strong tension. The coefficient
₁₇₆₆ is defined as the absolute difference in area between the ROC curve and the diagonal (no-discrimination)
₁₇₆₇ line multiplied by two. It is explicitly calculated as

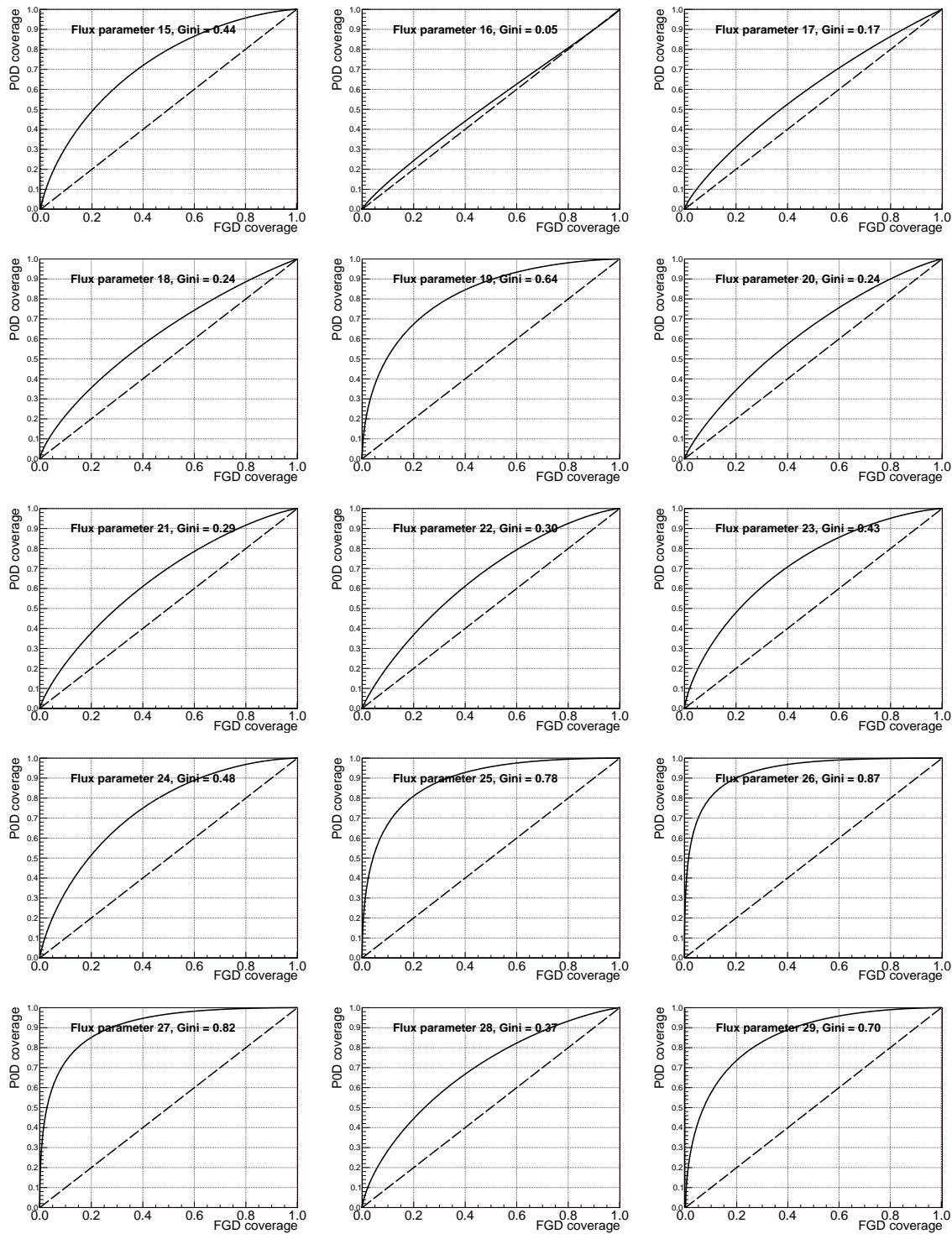
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gini} &= 2 \left| \int_0^1 (\text{ROC}(x) - x) dx \right| \\ &= \left| 2 \int_0^1 \text{ROC}(x) dx - 1 \right|, \end{aligned}$$

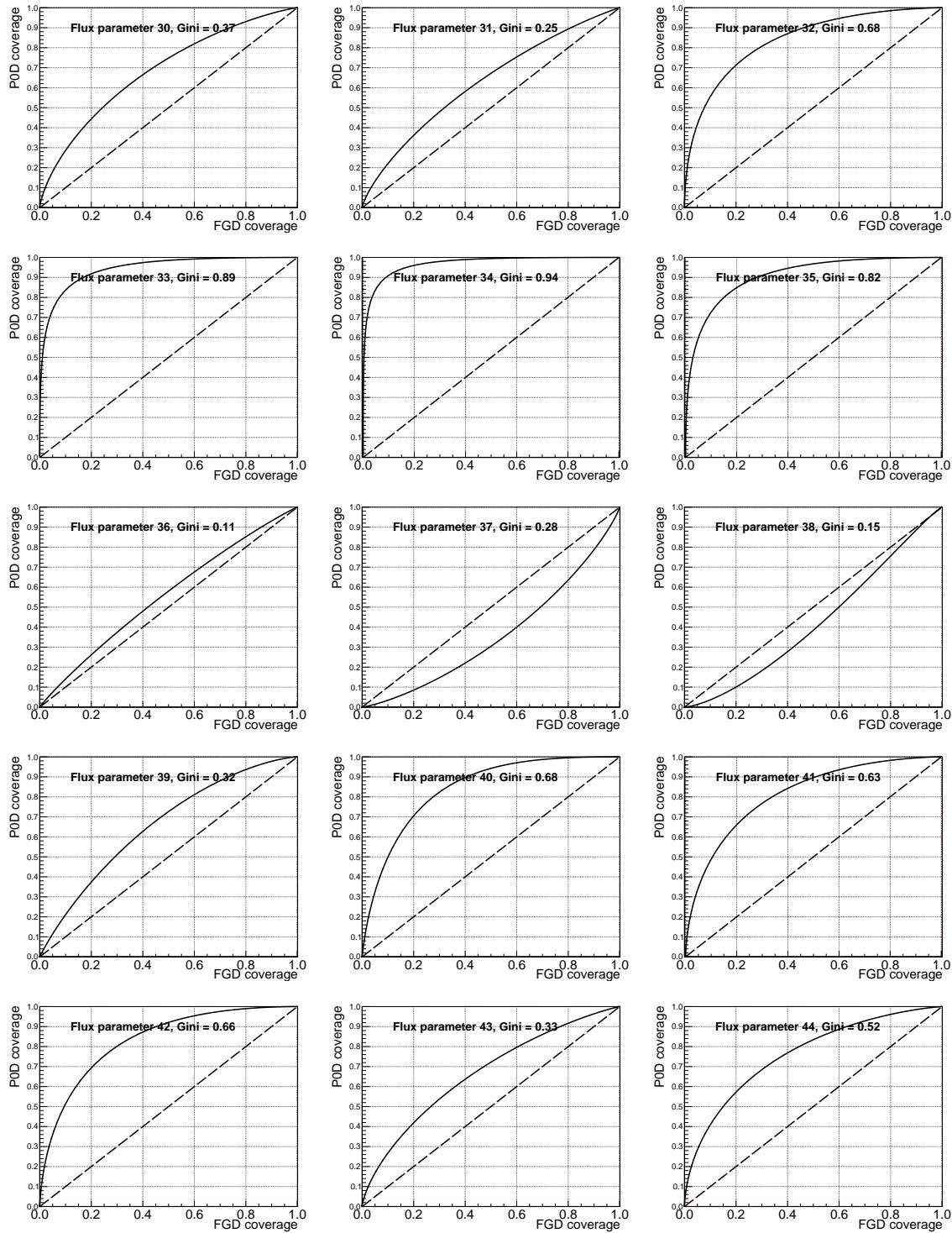
₁₇₆₈ where $\text{ROC}(x)$ is the PØD fit parameter space ROC curve as a function of the FGD fit parameter space

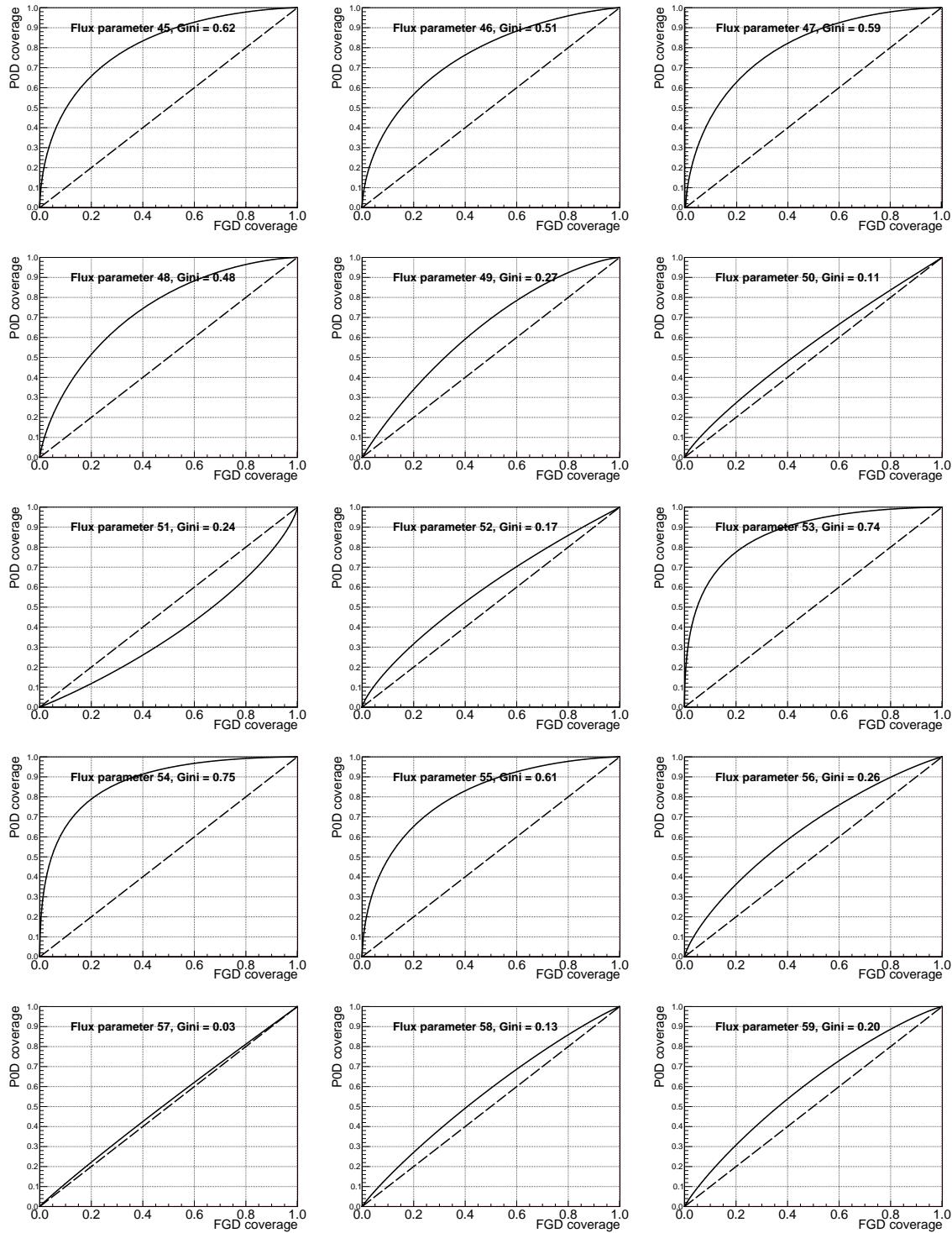
1769 coverage. This no-discrimination line is provided in each curve for the readers convenience.

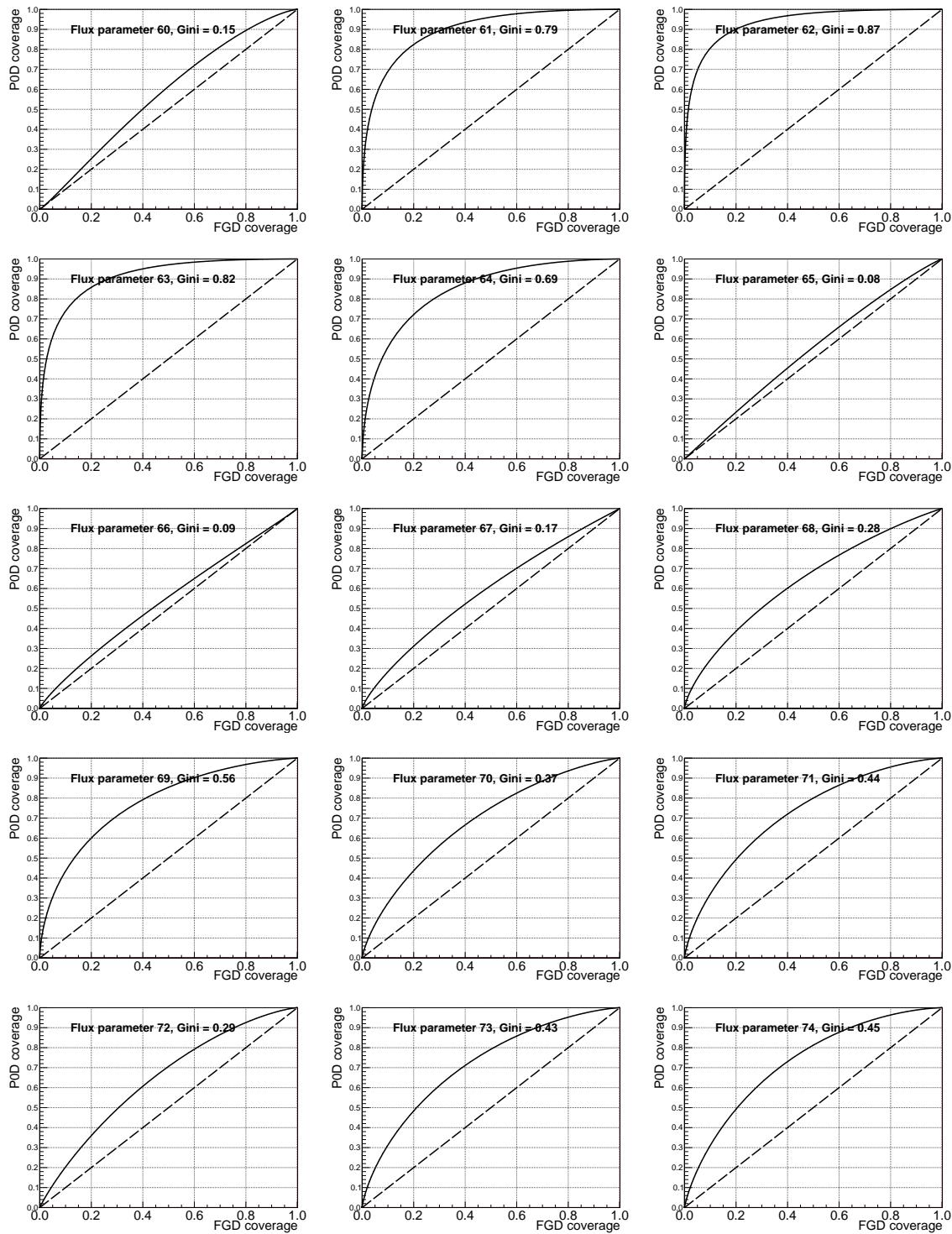
1770 When the ROC curve is only above (below) the no-discrimination line, that means the PØD-only fit
1771 estimate prefers parameter values larger (smaller) than the FGD-only estimate. If the curve crosses the line
1772 once between (0, 1), then the estimates are nearly identical and have a small Gini coefficient. If the ROC
1773 curve is diagonal, then the estimates are exactly the same with a Gini coefficient of zero. And finally, if
1774 the curve is a step function with the discontinuity at FGD coverage = 0, the parameter estimates are very
1775 different with a Gini coefficient of one.

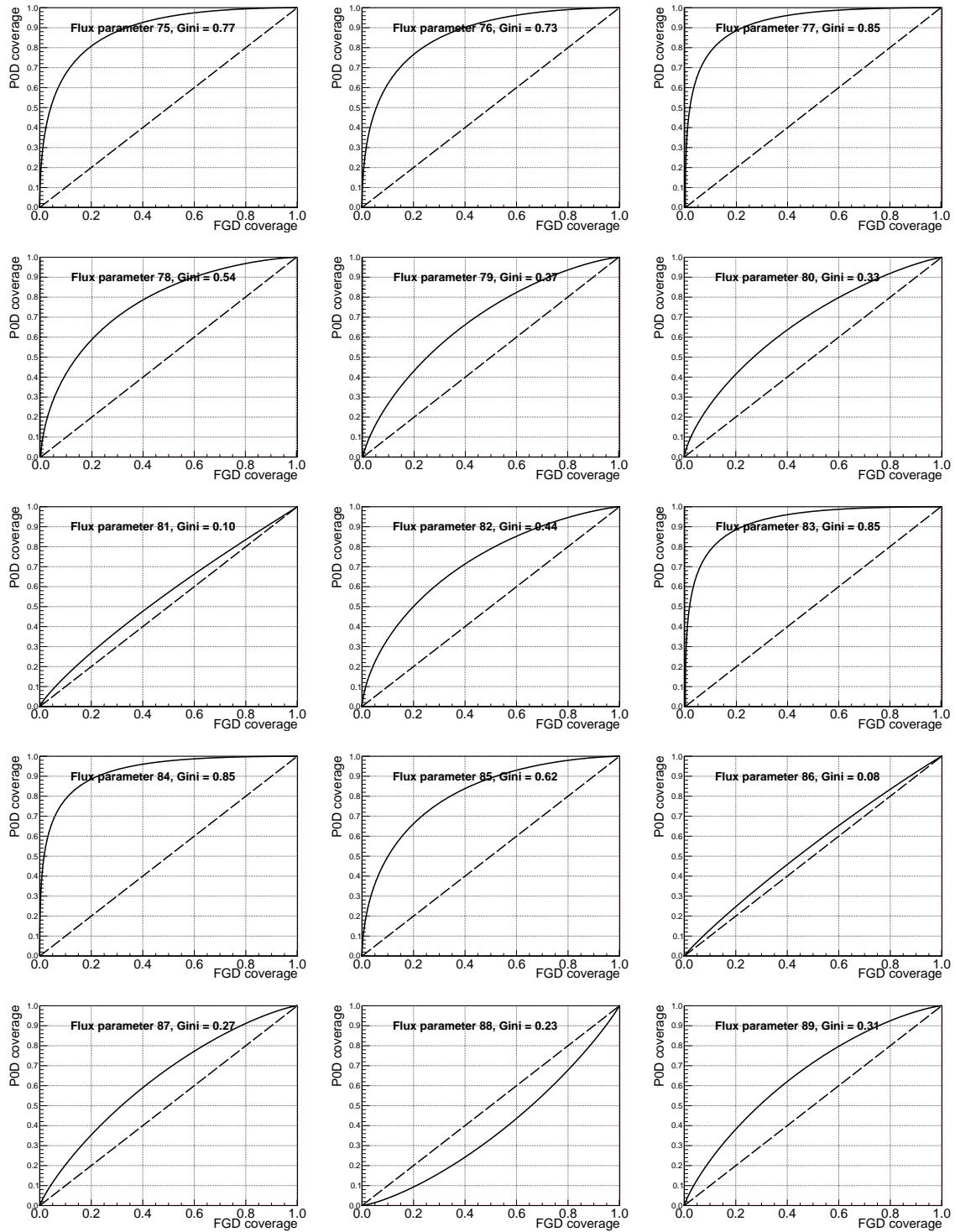


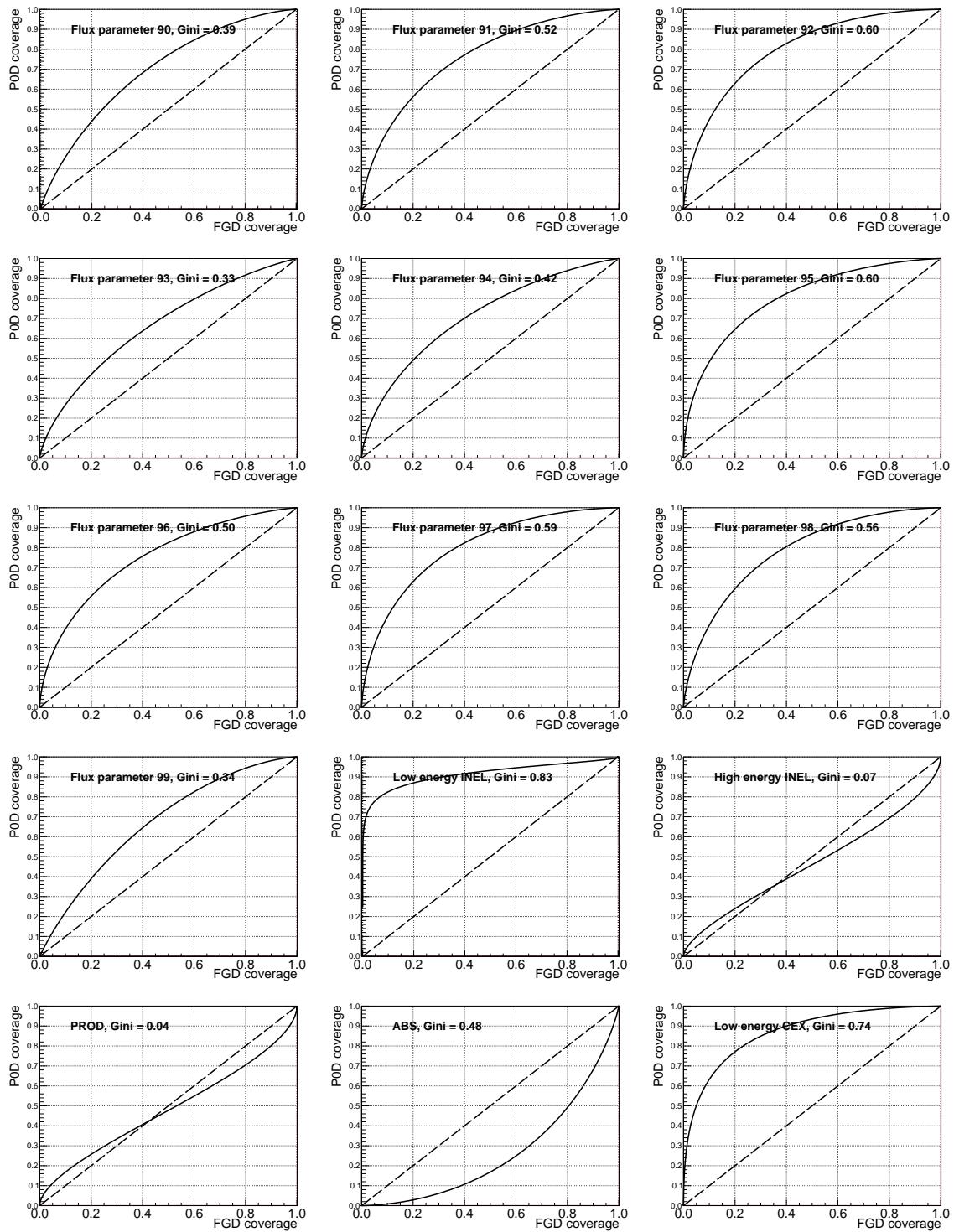


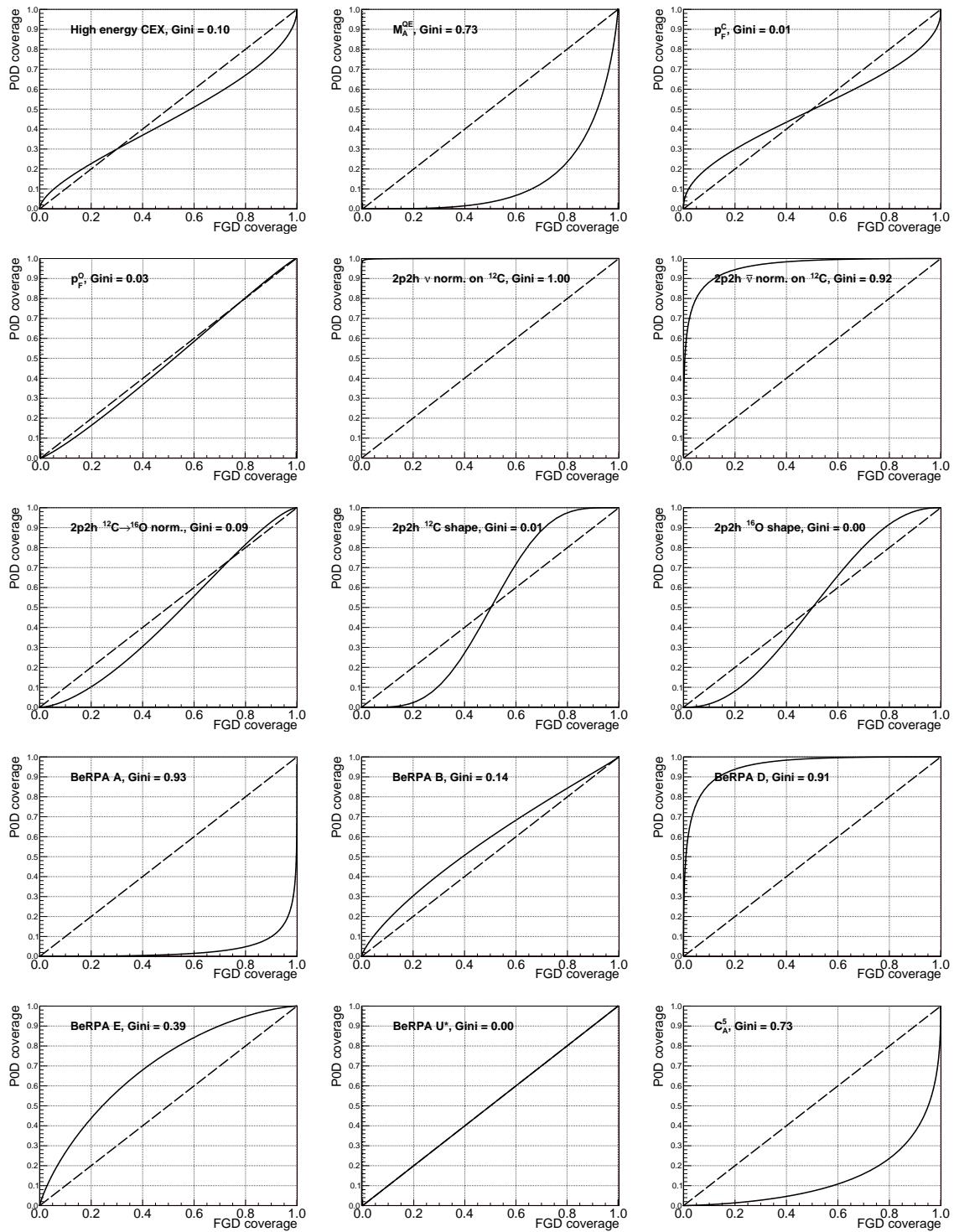


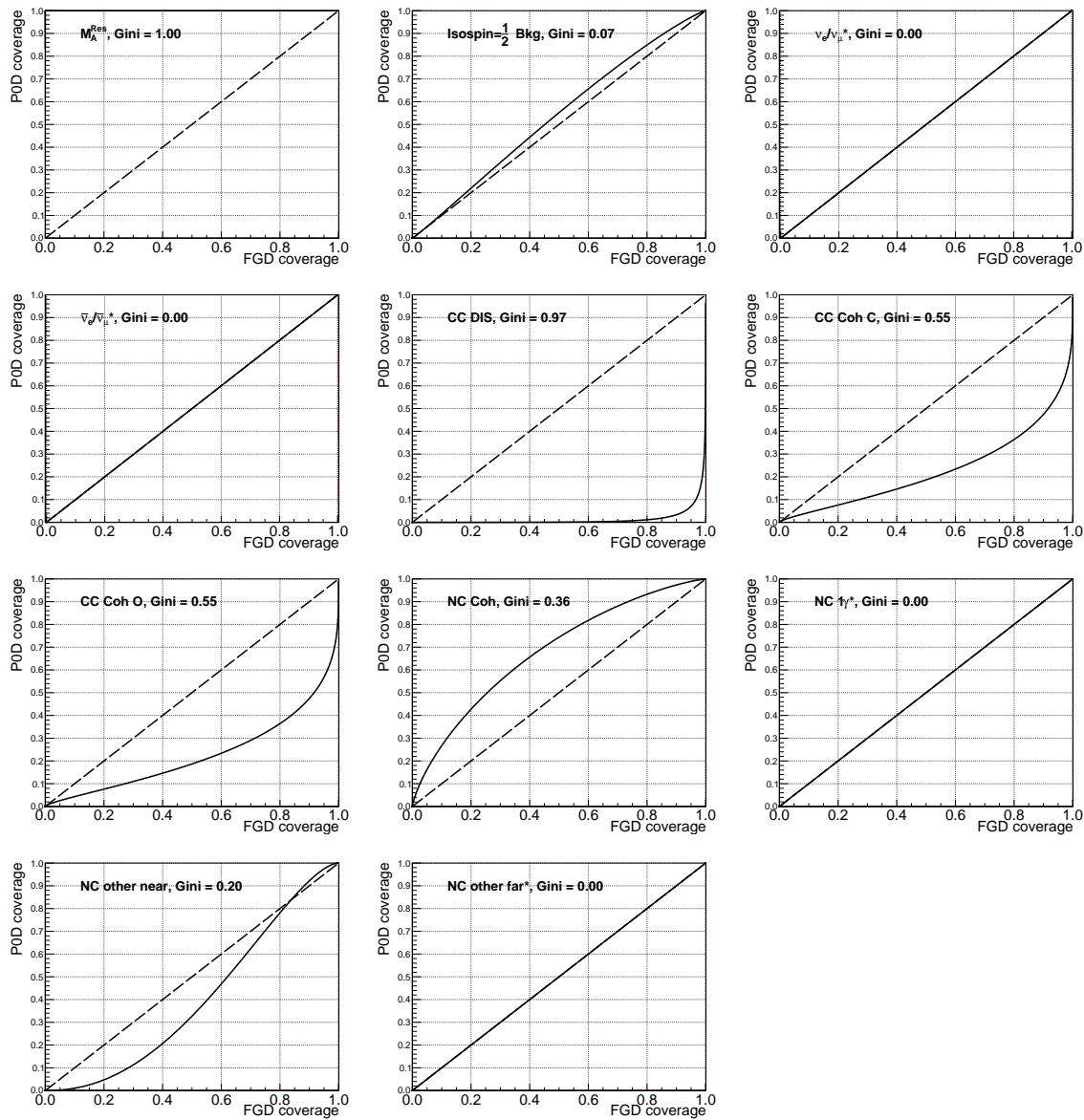












1785 **Appendix I**

1786 **Cross-Validated PØD-Only BANFF**

1787 **Fit**

1788 This appendix shows the postfit results of cross validated PØD-only fit discussed in Chapter 7. The cross
1789 validation error Eqn. (??) was minimized with a regularization strength of $\lambda = 1.4$. That is to say the
1790 penalty term in the test statistic went from

$$\chi_{\text{Penalty}}^2 = (\Delta \vec{y})^T V^{-1} (\Delta \vec{y})$$

1791 to

$$\chi_{\text{Penalty}}^2 = \lambda (\Delta \vec{y})^T V^{-1} (\Delta \vec{y}).$$

1792 We generally see the flux parameters have a slightly larger bias, but reduced uncertainty. The cross section
1793 parameters are largely unchanged. The first eight figures are the ND280 flux parameters. The following eight
1794 are the unoscillated Super-Kamiokande (SK) flux parameters. The next five are the cross section parameters.
1795 The final two are the bin normalization parameters.

