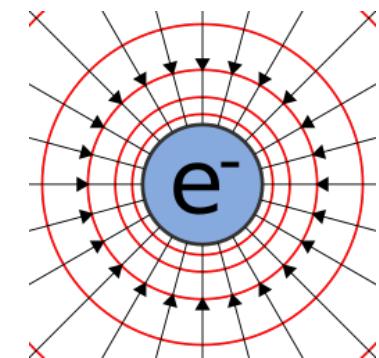
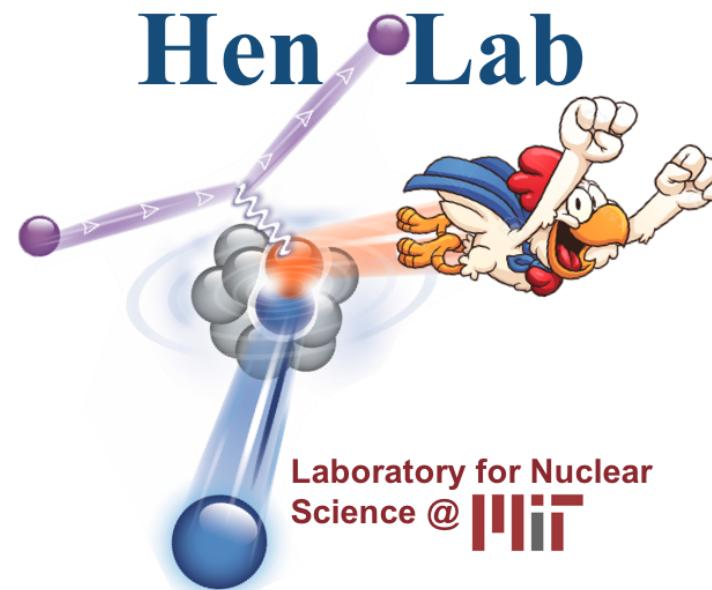




Neutrino Energy Reconstruction Methods Using Electron Scattering Data



Afroditi Papadopoulou
Pre-conference, EINN 2017
10/29/17

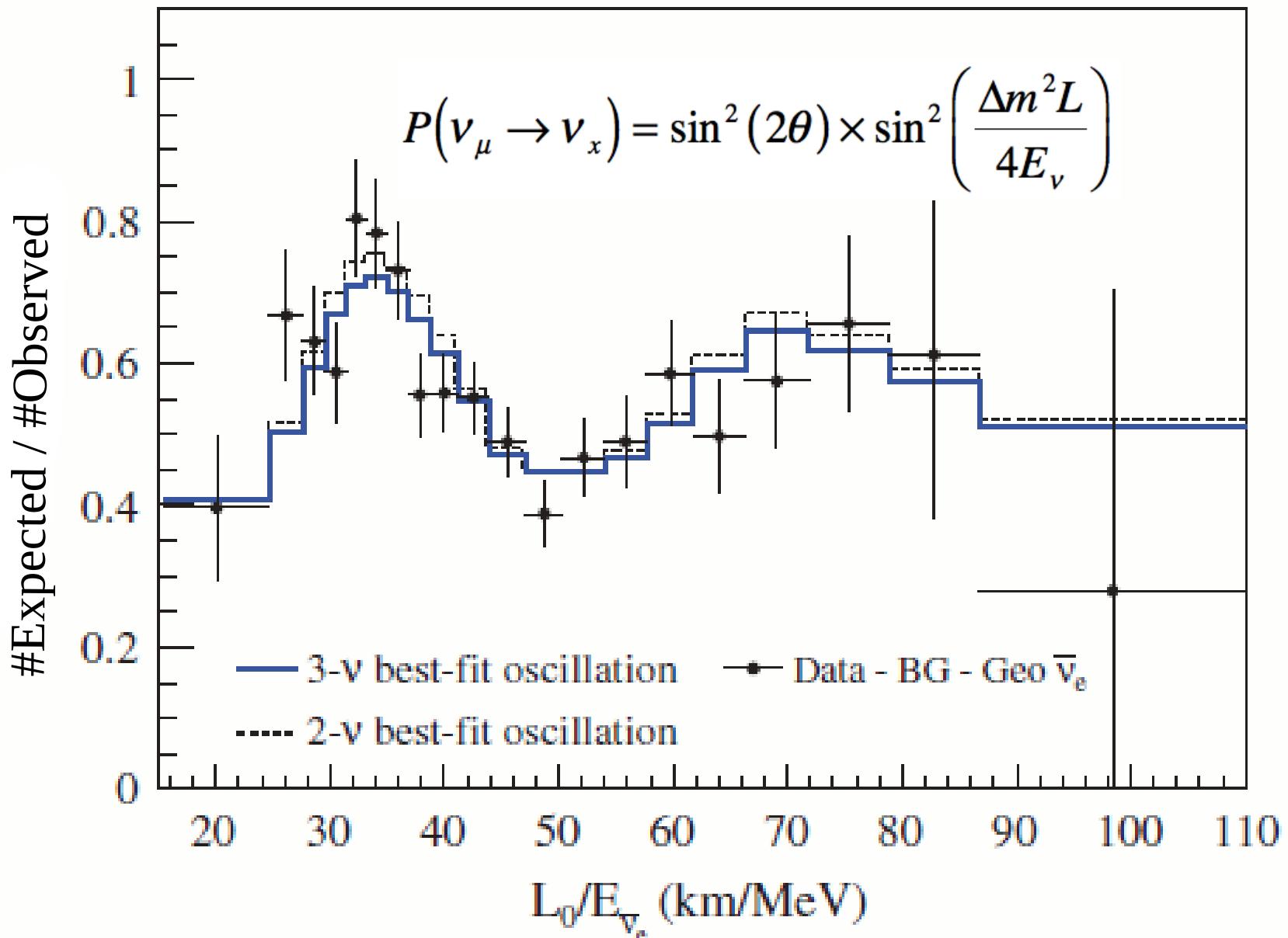


- Nuclear Physics and Neutrino Oscillations.
- Outstanding Challenges for Next Generation Oscillation Experiments.
- Electrons for Neutrinos!
- Future plans.

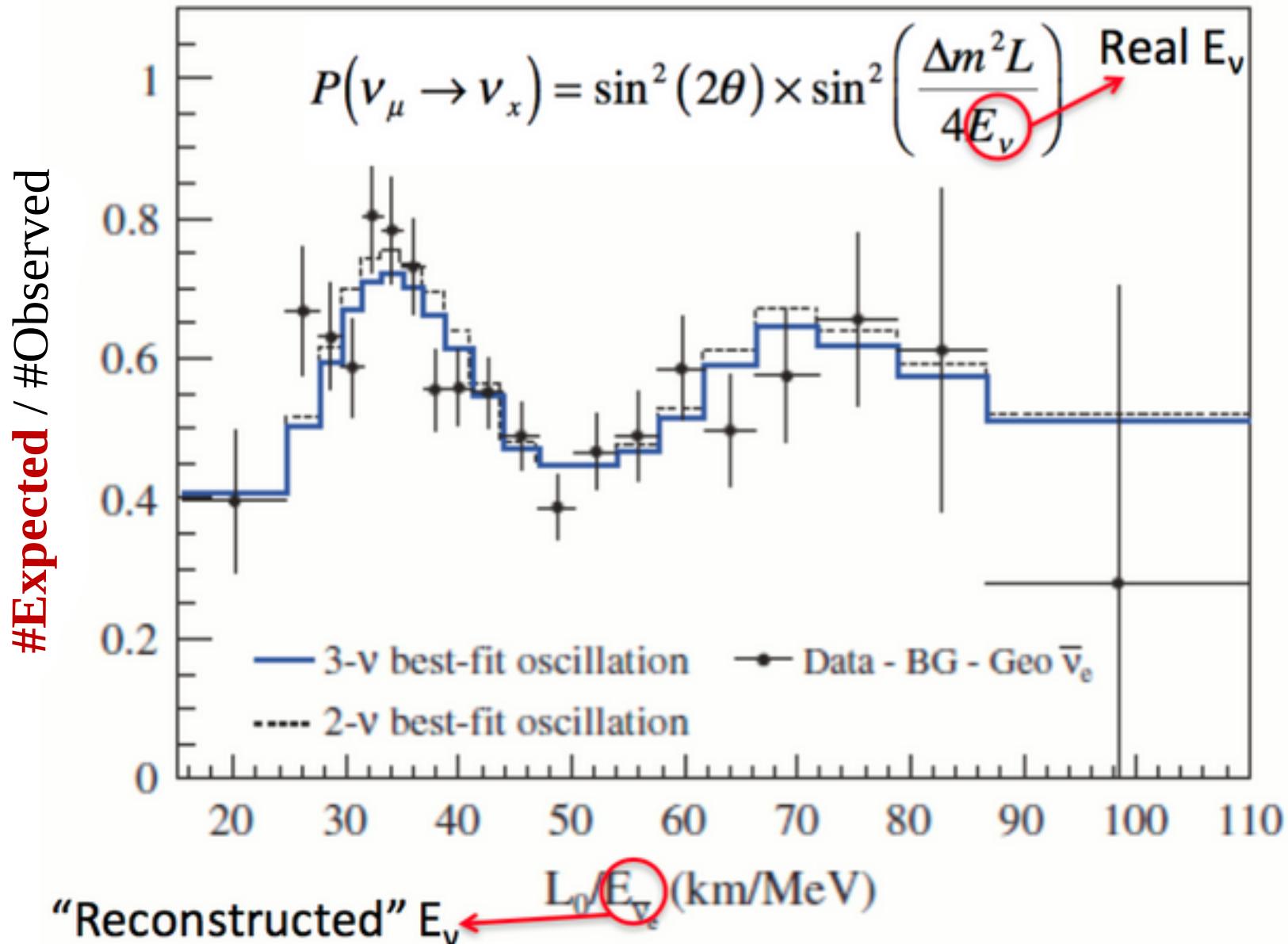




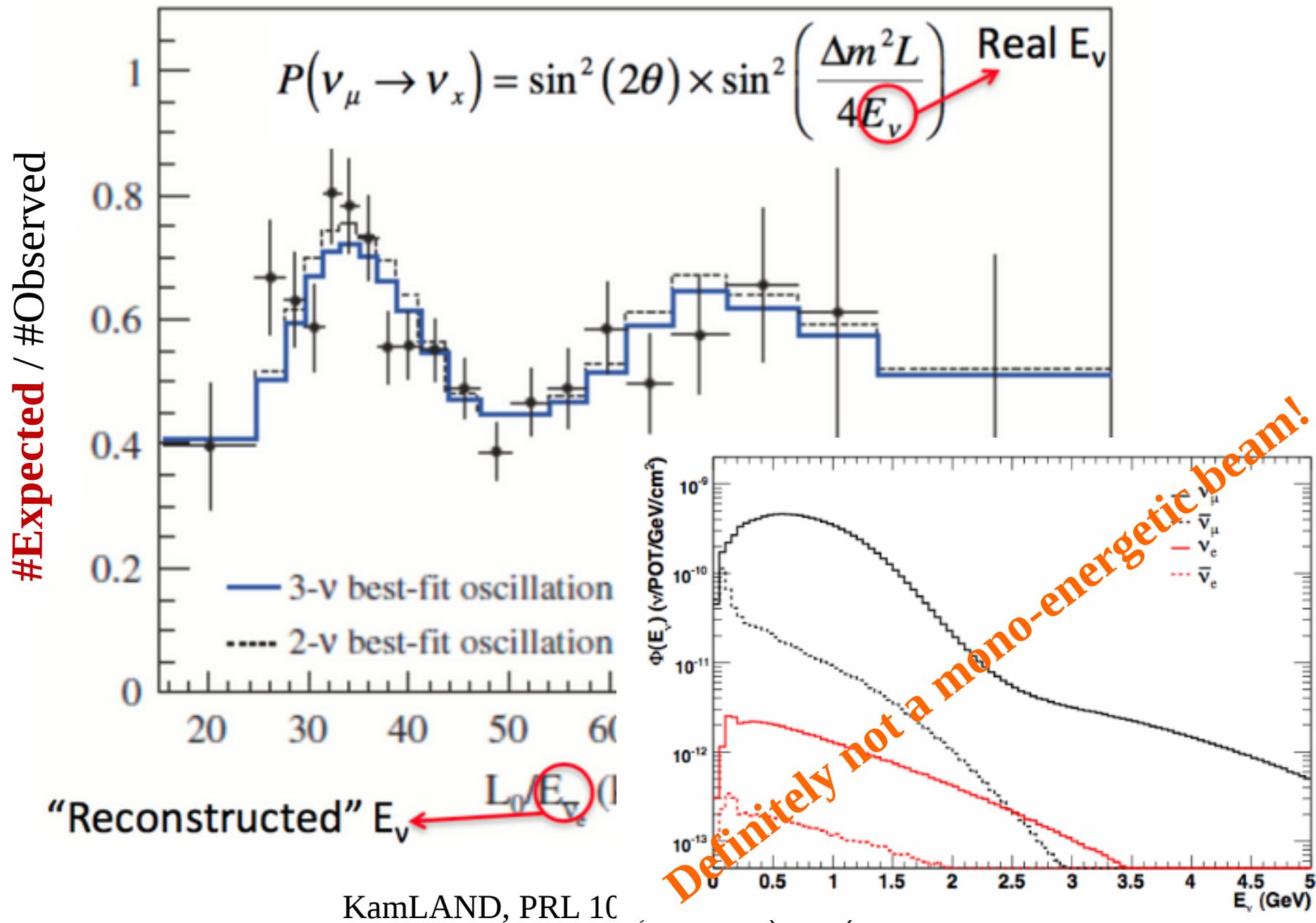
Importance of Neutrino Energy Reconstruction in Oscillation Experiments



KamLAND, PRL 100, 221803 (2008)



KamLAND, PRL 100, 221803 (2008)





Energy Reconstruction Methods in Neutrino Experiments



Leptonic Reconstruction (only scattered lepton)

$$E_v^{\text{kin}} = \frac{2M\varepsilon + 2ME_l - m_l^2}{2(M - E_l + |k_l| \cos\theta)}$$

$\varepsilon \approx 20$ MeV binding energy

M-nucleon mass

$m_l = 0$ outgoing lepton mass

k_l – lepton three momentum

θ – lepton scattering angle

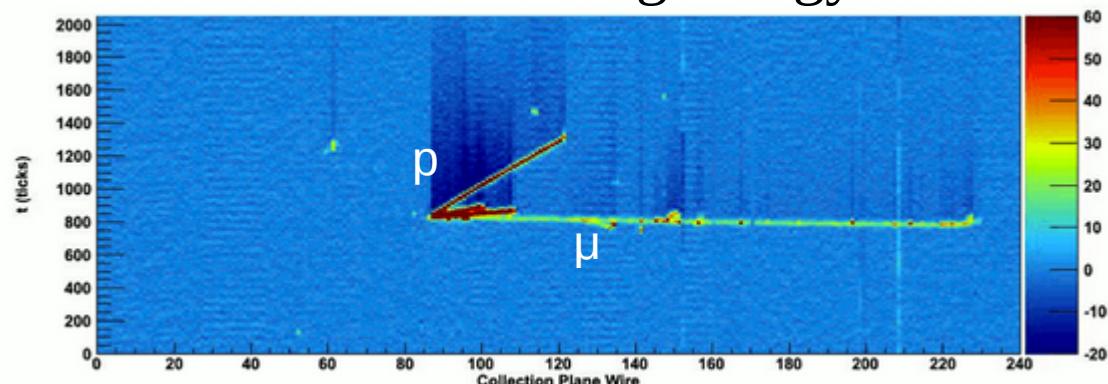
Calorimetric Reconstruction (sum over all particles)

$$E_v^{\text{cal}} = T_h + E_l + BE$$

T_h – hadron kinetic energy

E_l – lepton energy

BE – binding energy



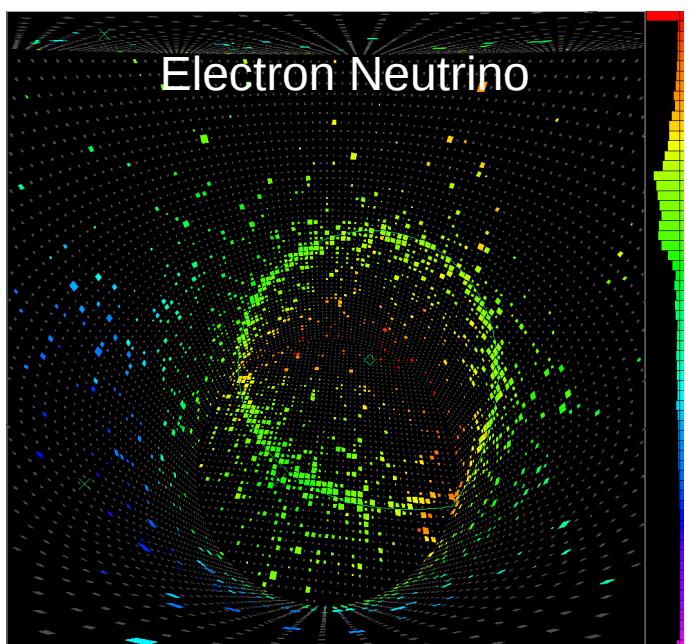
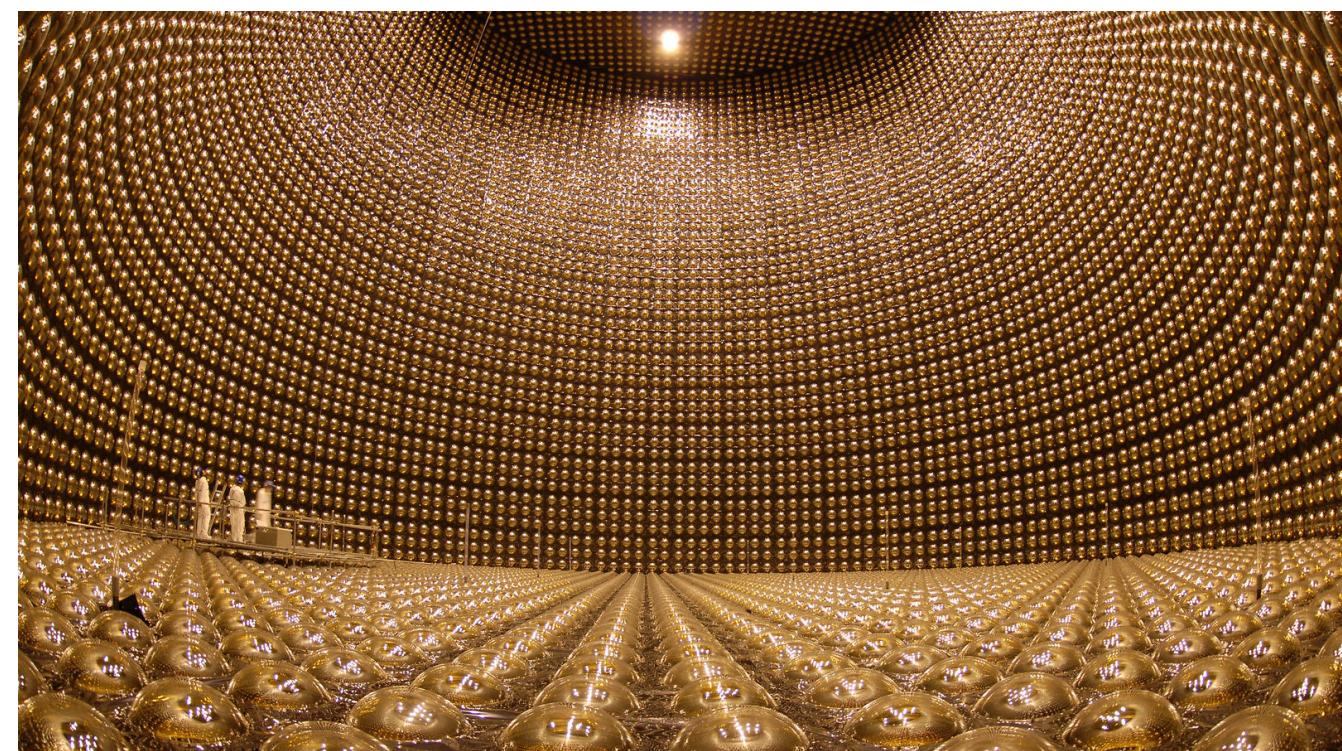
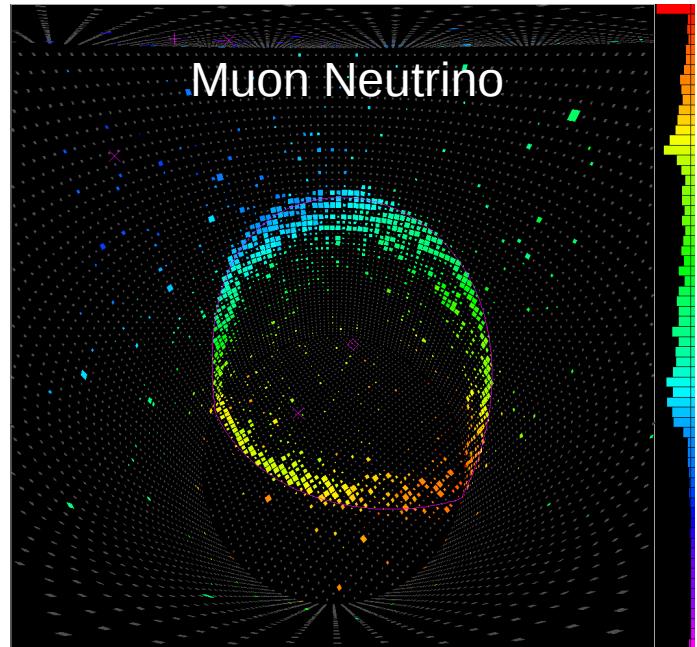
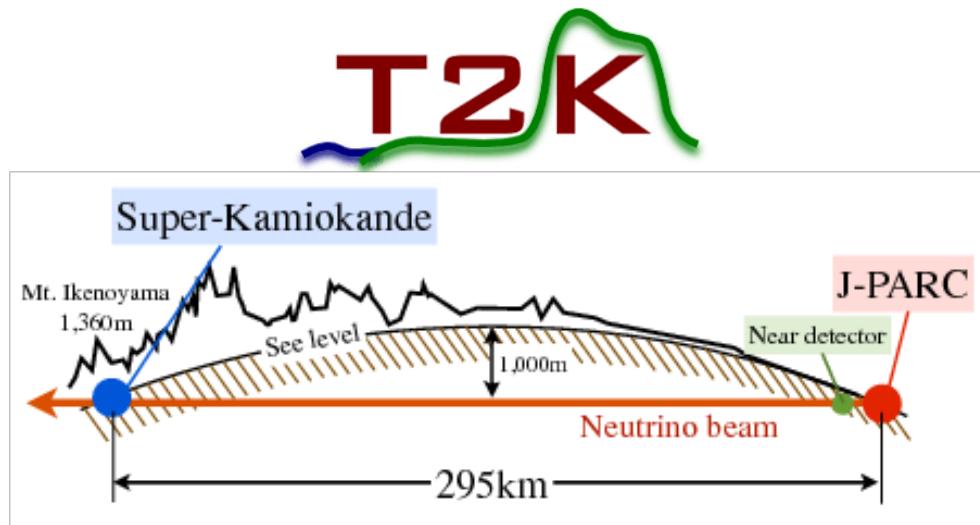
Example



Example



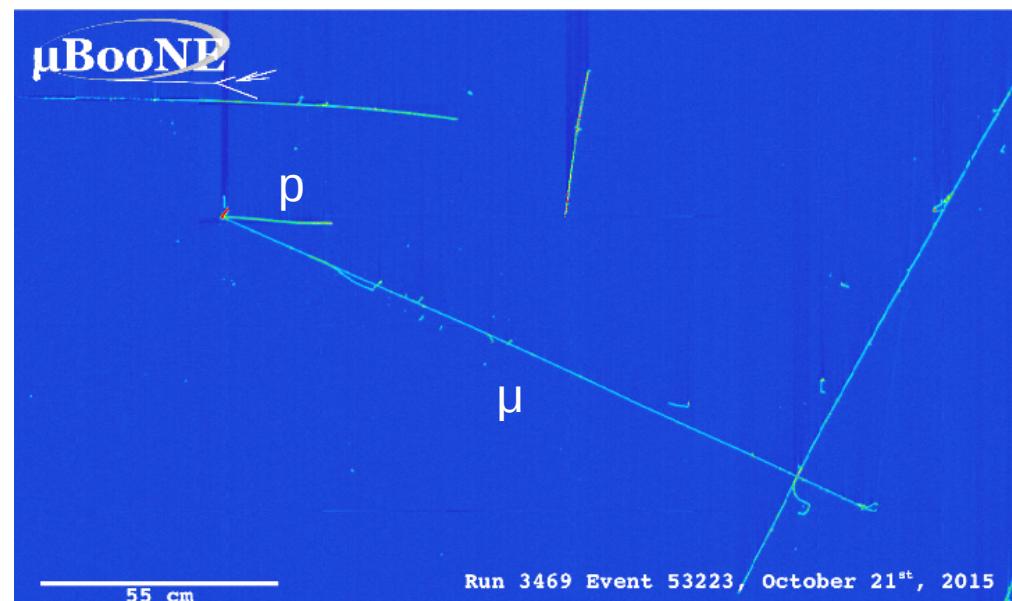
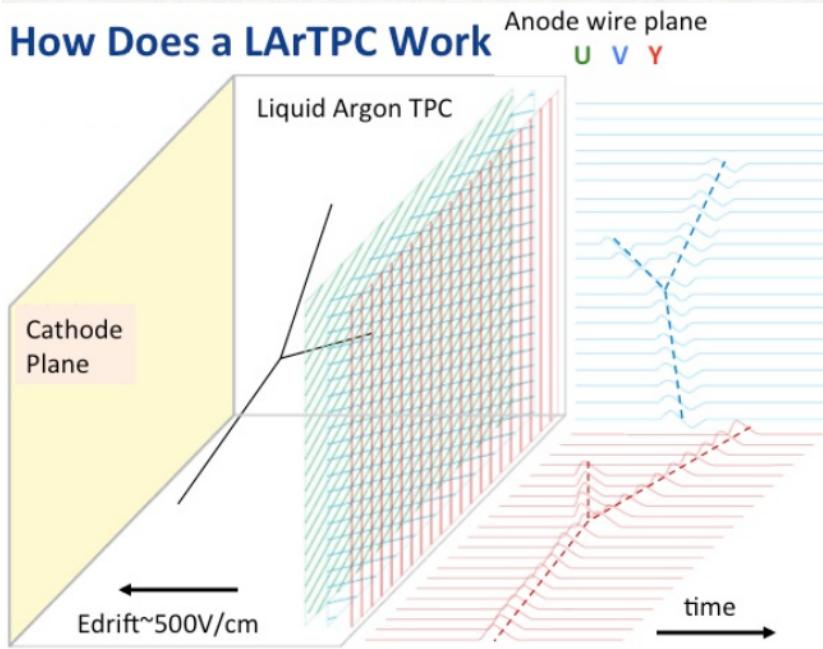
Example: Leptonic Reconstruction

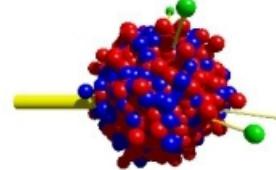


Example: Calorimetric Reconstruction



- Large liquid argon target for neutrino interactions.
- Charged particles produced in the interaction ionize the argon.
- Ionization electrons drift to anode wire plane due to electric field.
- Signal from electrons on wires is read out.
- Reconstruct images of events.





GiBUU

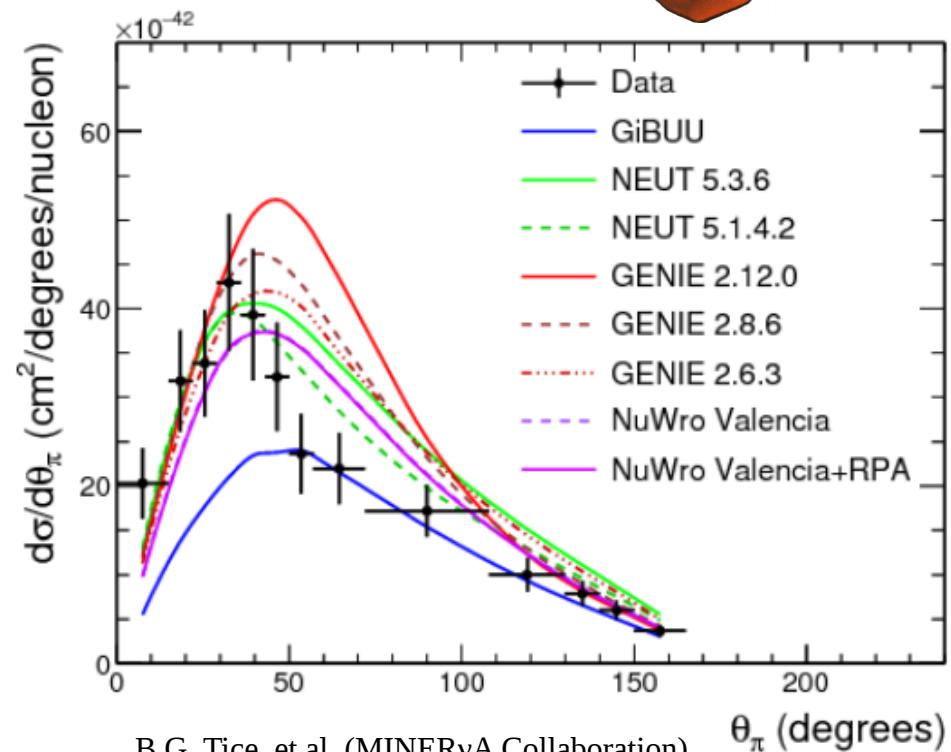
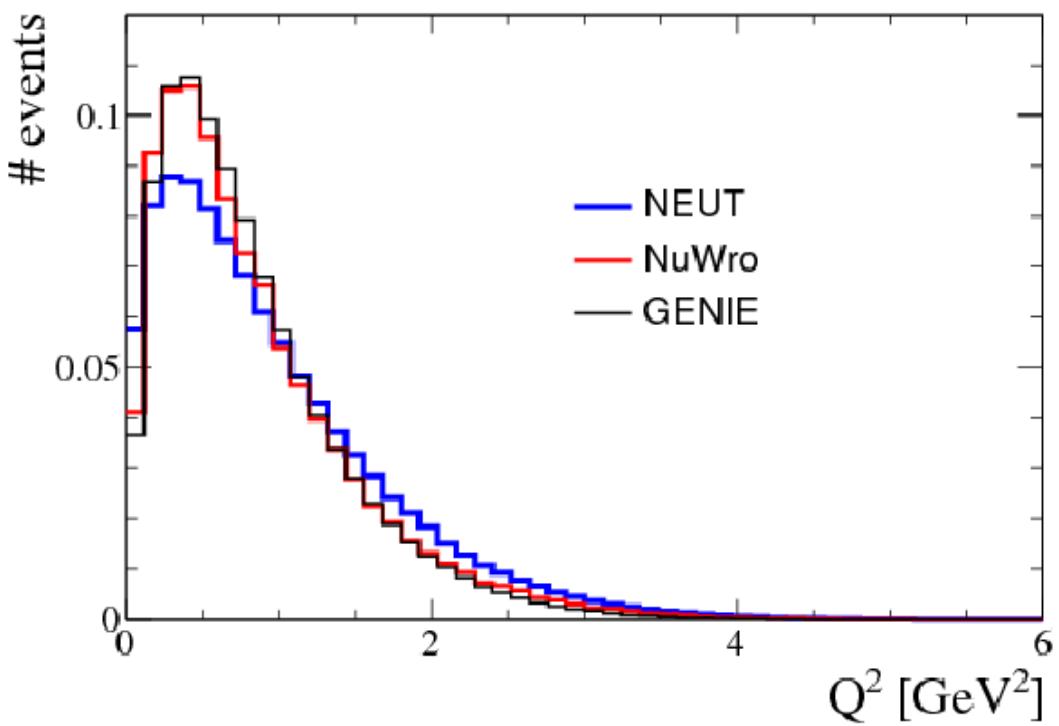
The Giessen Boltzmann-Uehling-Uhlenbeck Project

Issues with Neutrino Event Generators





- Significant disagreement between different generators.
- None of the Nuclear Models is capable of explaining the data.



B.G. Tice, et al. (MINERvA Collaboration)
Phys. Rev. Lett. 112 (2014) 231801



New Strategy

Electrons for Neutrinos!

- Use e-scattering data to constraint v-data.

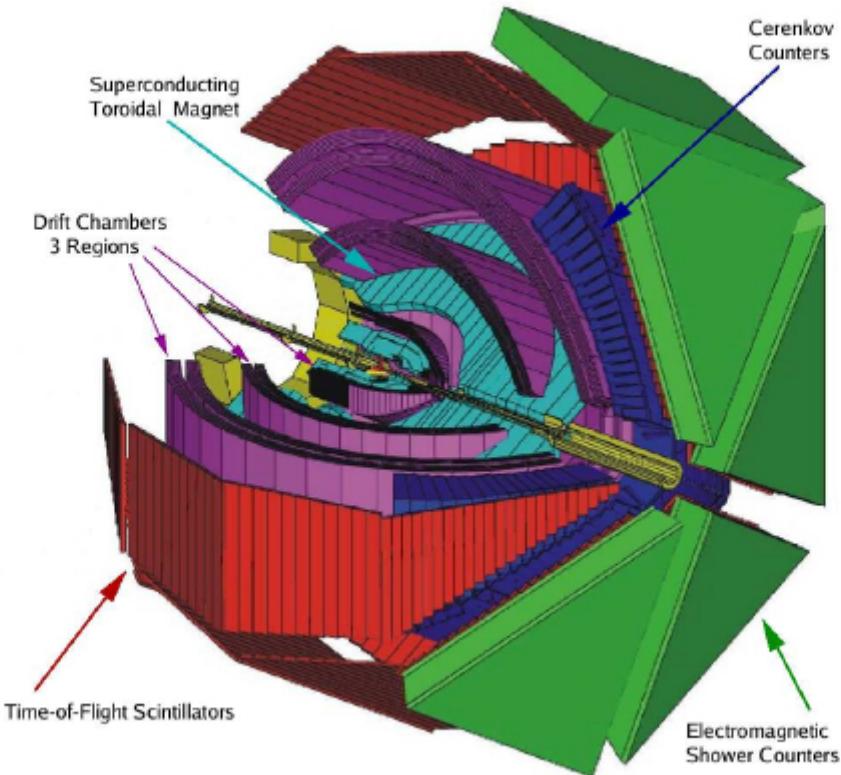
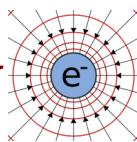
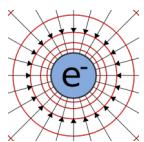


Why ?



- e and v share many common aspects of the interaction.
- Beam energy and EM interaction well known → good test of nuclear responses (FSI, multi-nucleon effects etc.)
- CLAS@JLab has a large number of e-scattering data in a wide phase-space.

Target	Beam energy (# triggers)		
	1.161 GeV	2.261 GeV	4.461 GeV
³ He	141	217	186
⁴ He	-	333	445
¹² C	62	238	310
⁵⁶ Fe	-	23	30
CH ₂	10	35	21
Empty cell	19	69	33

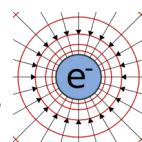
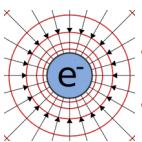


Jefferson Lab

- Use data recorded by CLAS to study E_{beam} reconstruction and cross-sections.
- Select $(e,e'p)$ events (requiring no pions, 2nd protons, ...).
- Analyze them as “neutrino data” (assuming unknown beam energy).
- Compare to GENIE Neutrino Event Generator predictions.
- Identify parts in phase-space where energy reconstruction and GENIE predictions agree well.



Simulating $(e, e' p)$ events using the GENIE Neutrino Event Generator



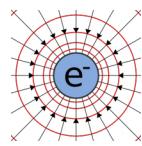
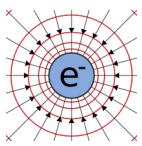
Analysis on ^{12}C @ $E = 4.461 \text{ GeV}$

- Only 1 proton above threshold ($300 \text{ MeV}/c$)
 - No other charged particles above threshold
 - N neutral particles
 - $Q^2 \geq 1 \text{ GeV}^2/c^2$
 - $W < 2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
 - $|x_B - 1| < 0.2$
- } Simple kinematics

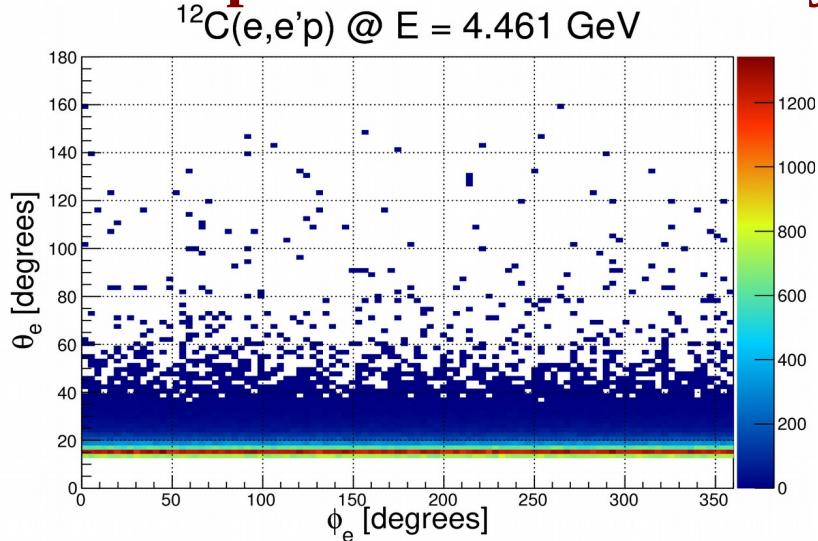


Simulation

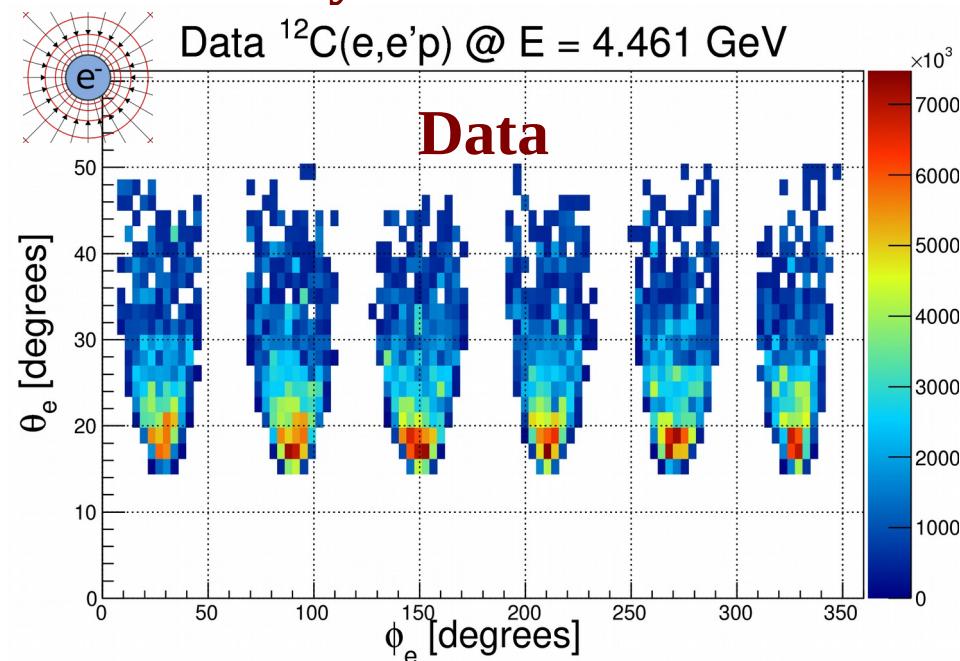
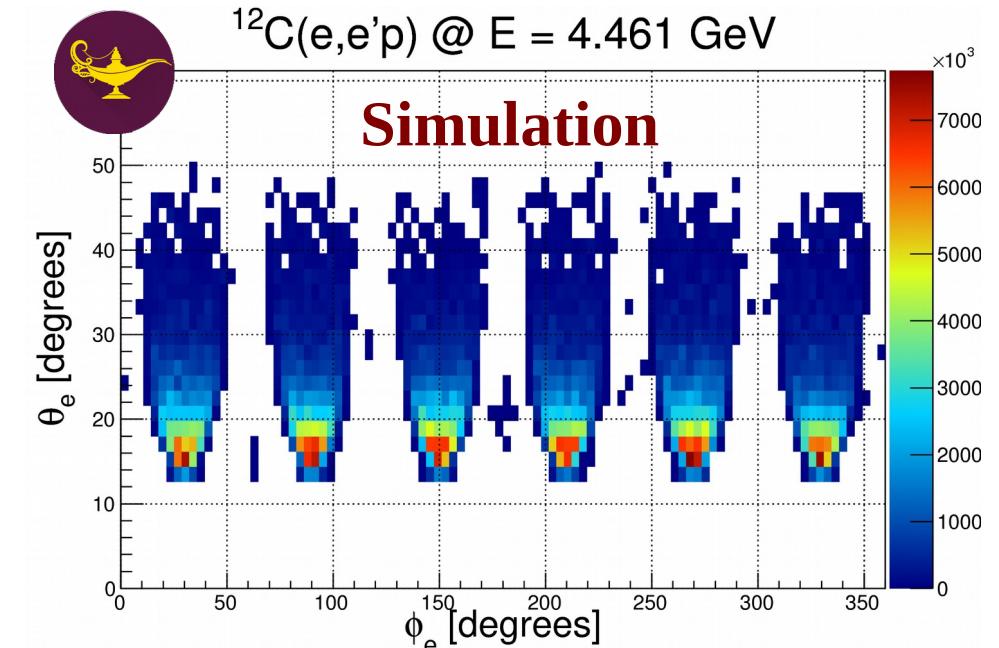
- Only EM QE & MEC events
- PLOTS AFTER DIVISION WITH MOTT XSECTION!
- PLOTS AFTER INCLUDING CLAS ACCEPTANCE!

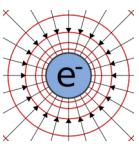


Before application of acceptance and division by Mott xsection

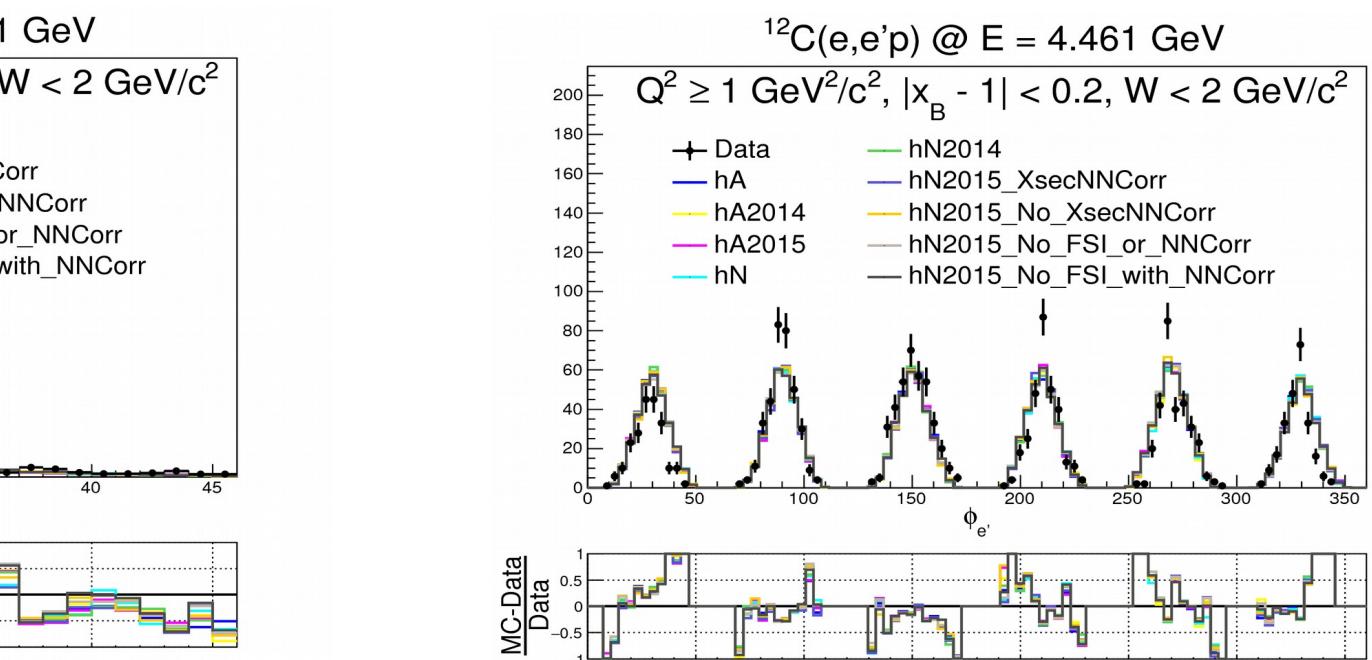
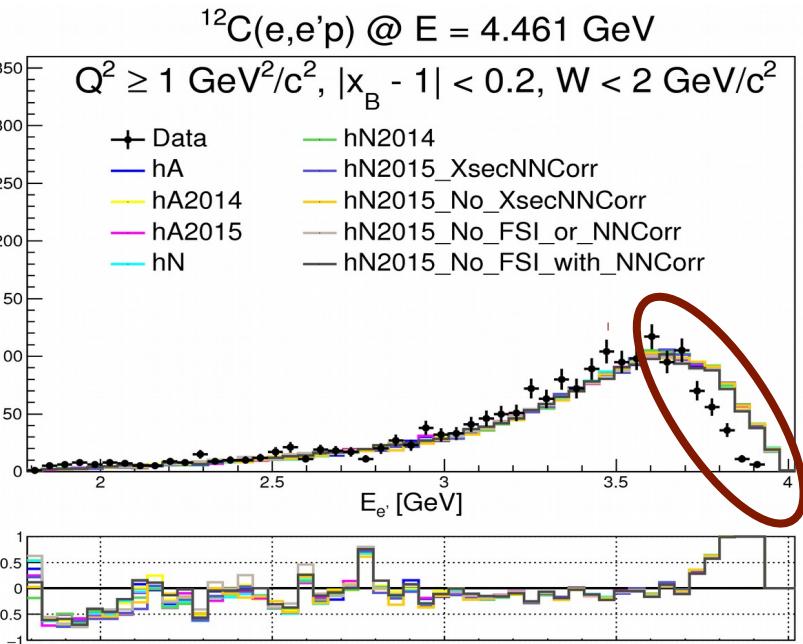


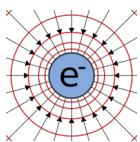
After application of acceptance and division by Mott xsection



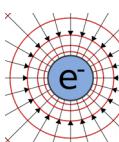


Electron Phase-Space

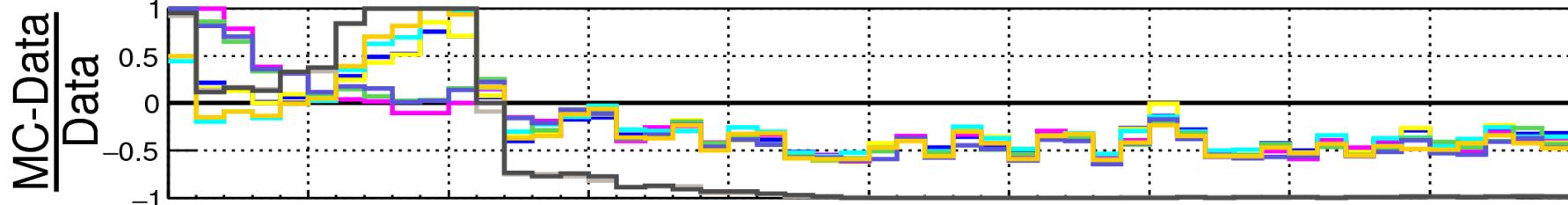
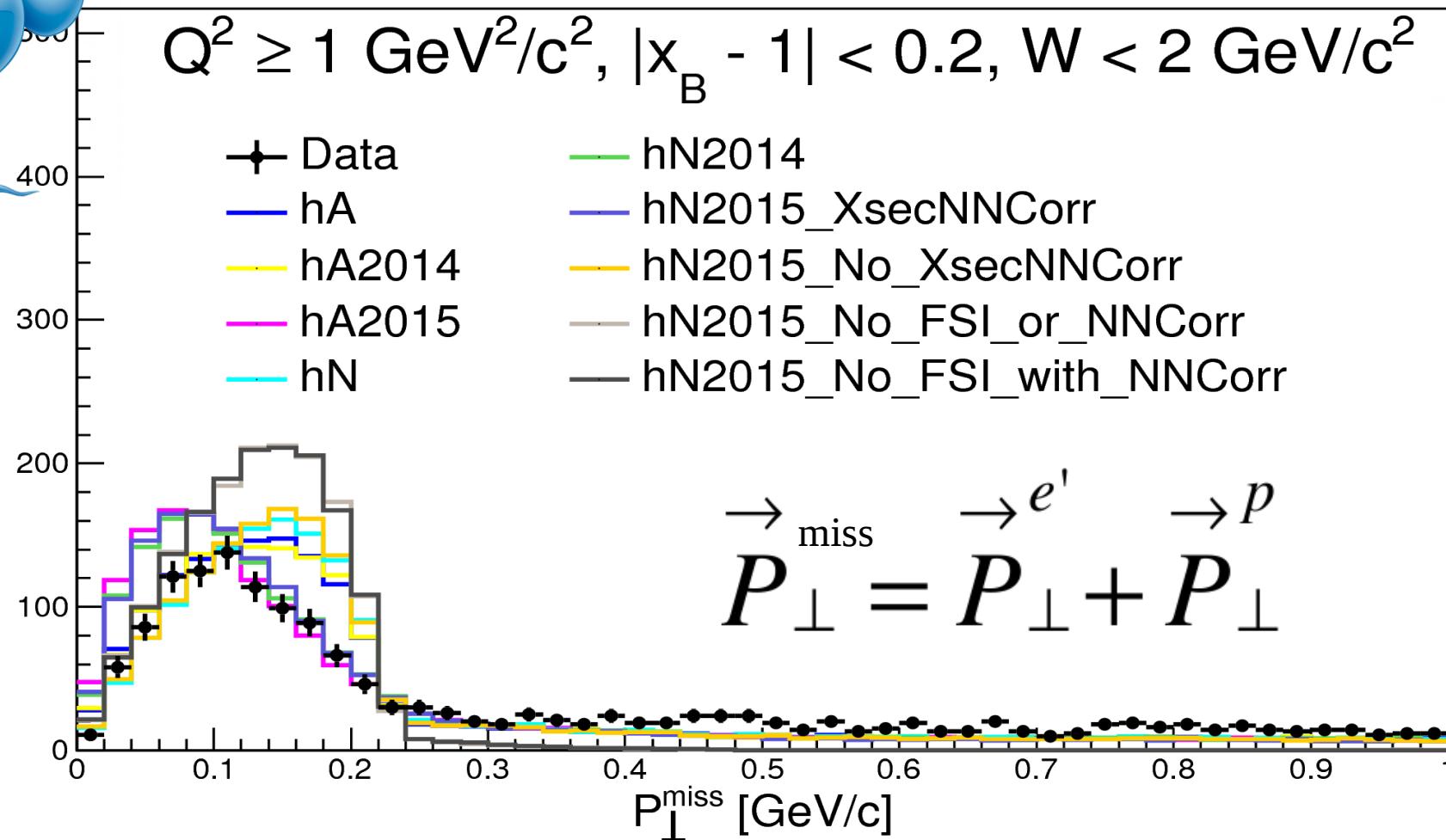




Transverse Missing Momentum



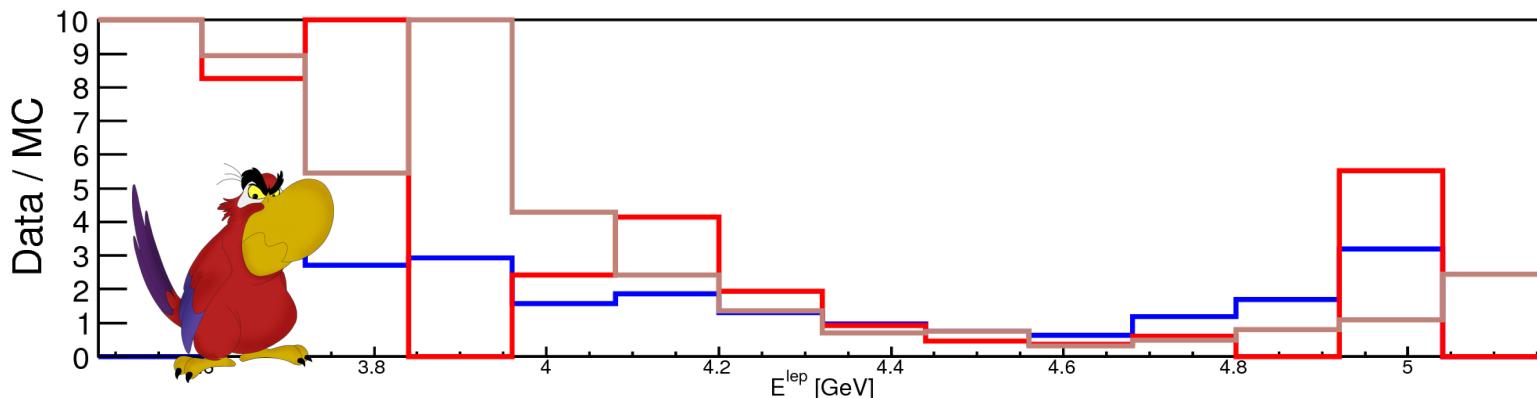
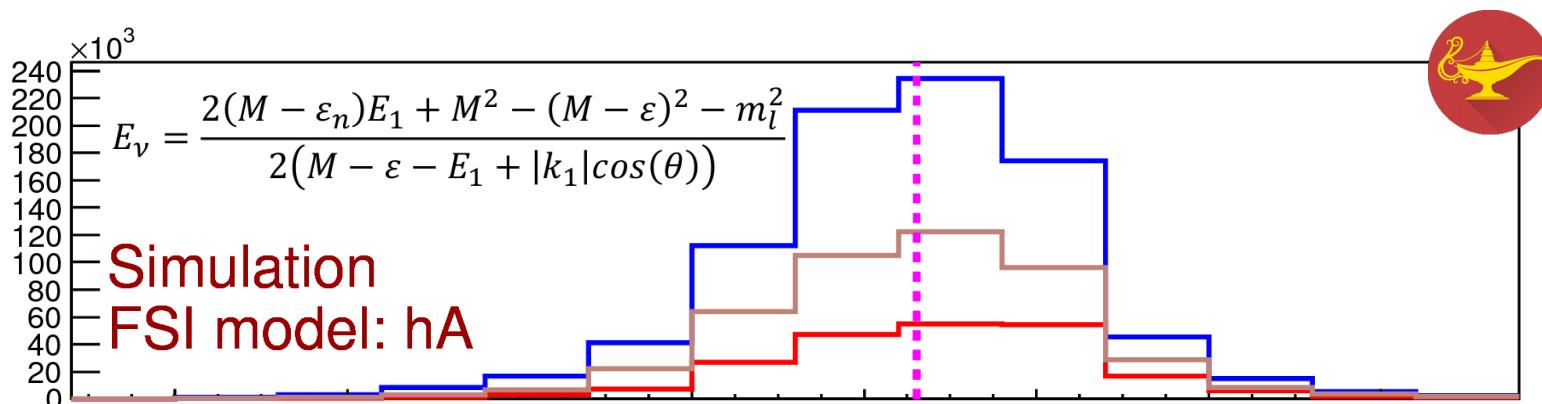
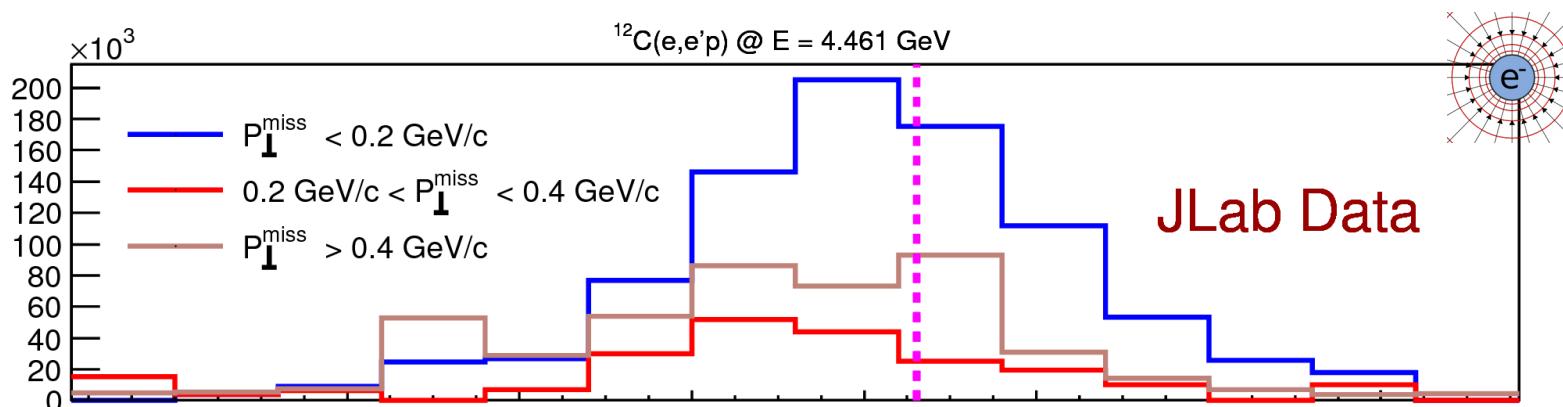
$^{12}\text{C}(\text{e},\text{e}'\text{p}) @ E = 4.461 \text{ GeV}$

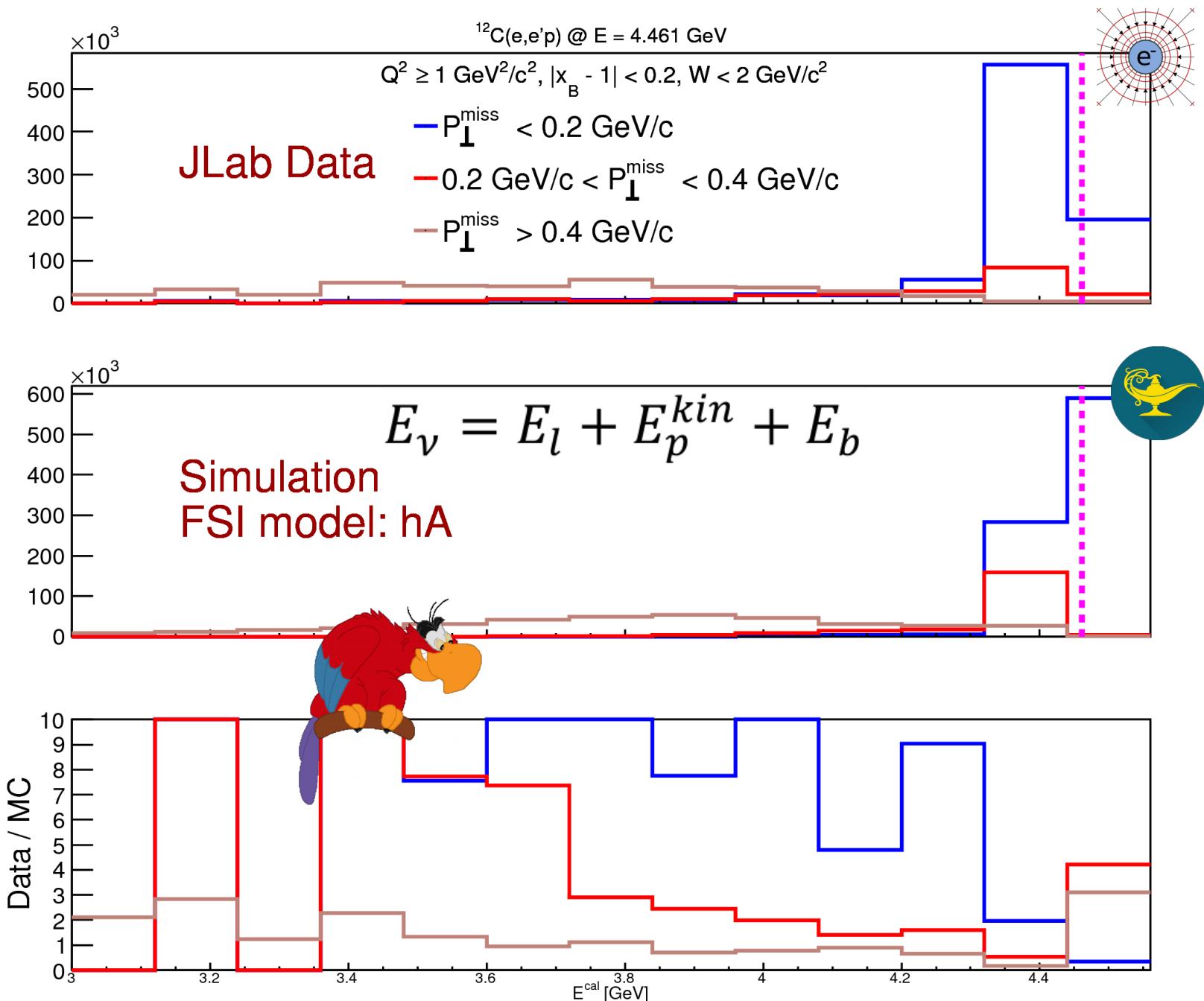




Testing the Neutrino Beam Energy Reconstruction Methods in P_{\perp}^{miss} Slices

$$\begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \text{miss} \quad \rightarrow e' \quad \rightarrow p \\ P_{\perp} = P_{\perp} + P_{\perp} \end{array}$$







Future Plans

Future Plans

Benchmarking the GENIE Neutrino Event Generator Against Electron Scattering Data

- Study the $(e,e'p)$ phase-space to identify regions with good and bad energy reconstruction & GENIE modeling.
- Expand to other generators / reactions / nuclei / energies.
- Study impact on bias in oscillation analyses.



Thank you !



Backup Slides

Analysis on ^{12}C @ E = 4.461 GeV

- 1M events (to be increased)
- Only EM QE & MEC events
- PLOTS AFTER DIVISION WITH MOTT XSECTION!
- PLOTS AFTER INCLUDING CLAS ACCEPTANCE!
- eg2 map (e2a map on its way)
- Only 1 proton above threshold (300 MeV/c)
- No other charged particles above threshold
- N neutral particles
- $Q^2 \geq 1 \text{ GeV}^2/\text{c}^2$
- $W < 2 \text{ GeV}/\text{c}^2$
- $|x_B - 1| < 0.2$



- GENIE version: trunk
- Nuclear Model: Relativistic Fermi Gas Model

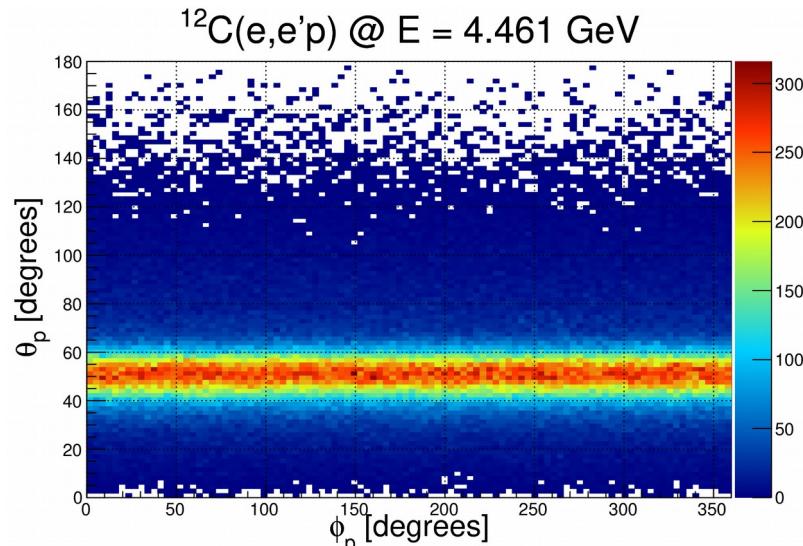
Data: Event Selection

Analysis on ^{12}C @ $E = 4.461 \text{ GeV}$

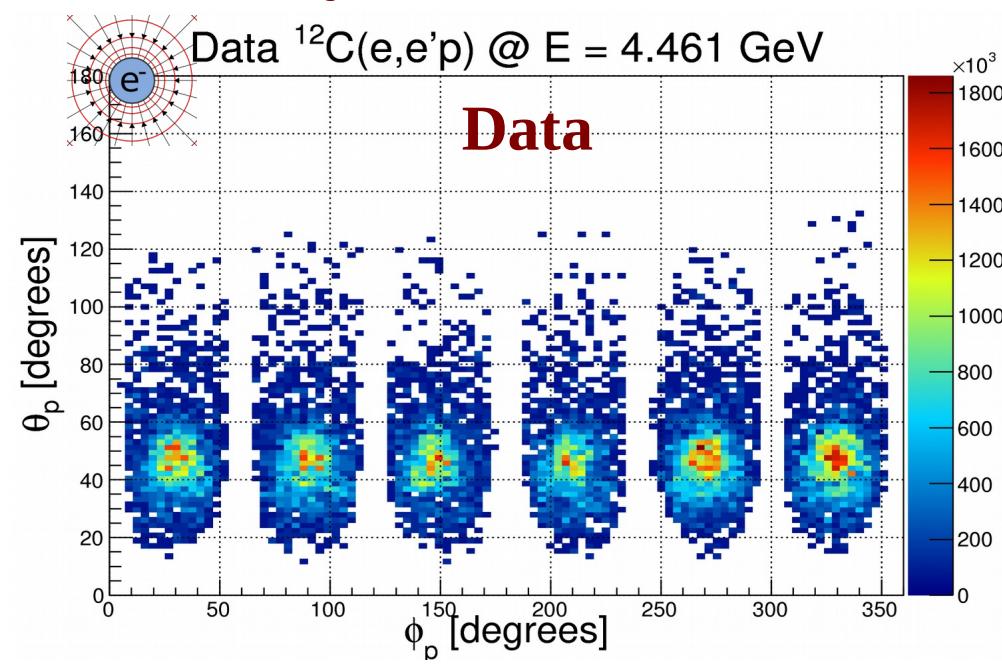
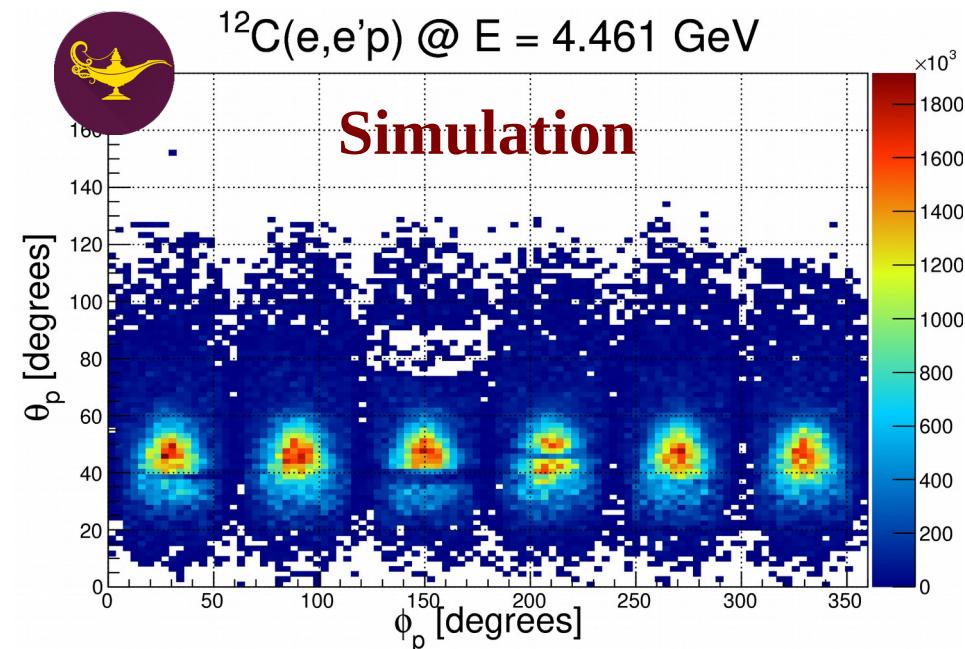
- Only 1 proton above threshold ($300 \text{ MeV}/c$)
- No other charged particles above threshold
- N neutral particles
- $Q^2 \geq 1 \text{ GeV}^2/c^2$
- $W < 2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
- $|x_B - 1| < 0.2$
- e, p PID, fiducial and vertex cuts
- Fiducial cuts on charged pions
- No photons coming from π^0 decay
- Subtraction for undetected pions
- Subtraction for undetected two proton events that contribute to one proton events

Proton θ_p vs ϕ_p Plots

Before acceptance correction and division by Mott xsection

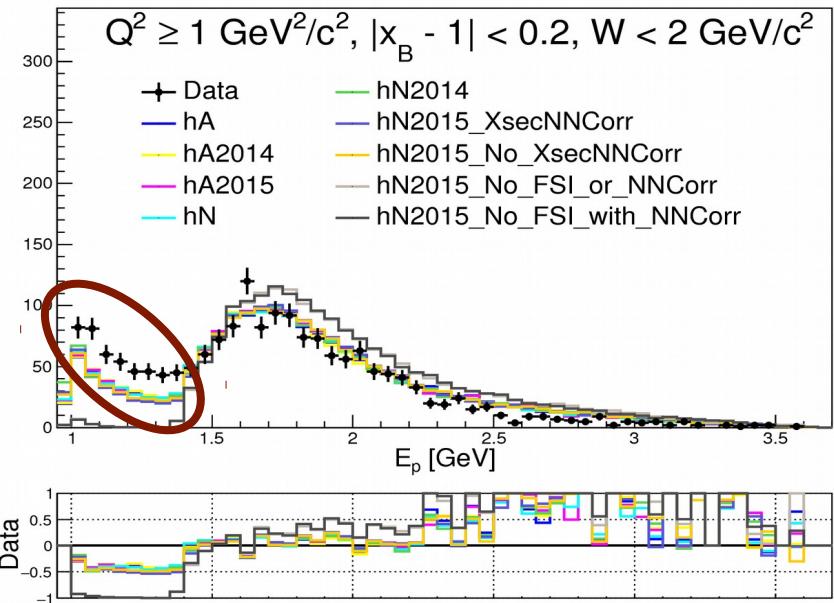


After acceptance correction and division by Mott xsection

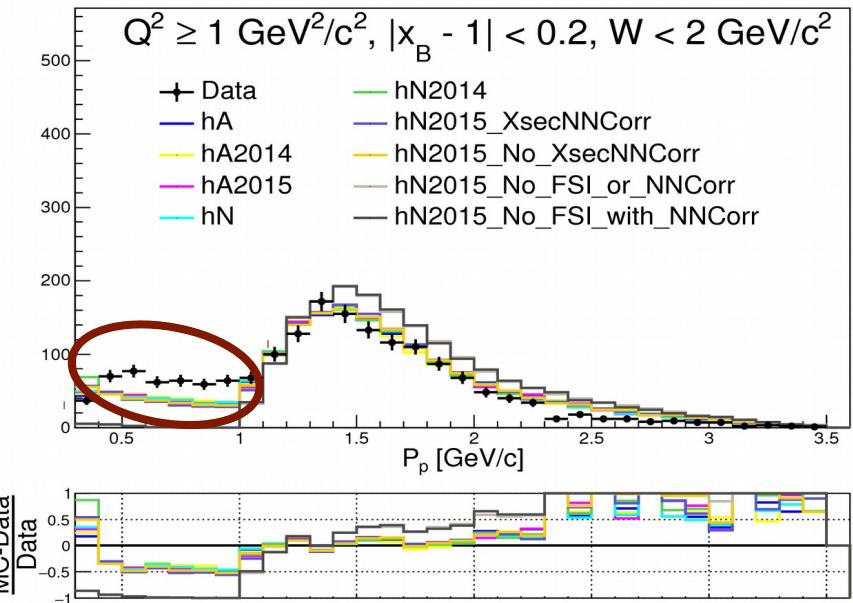


Proton Plots

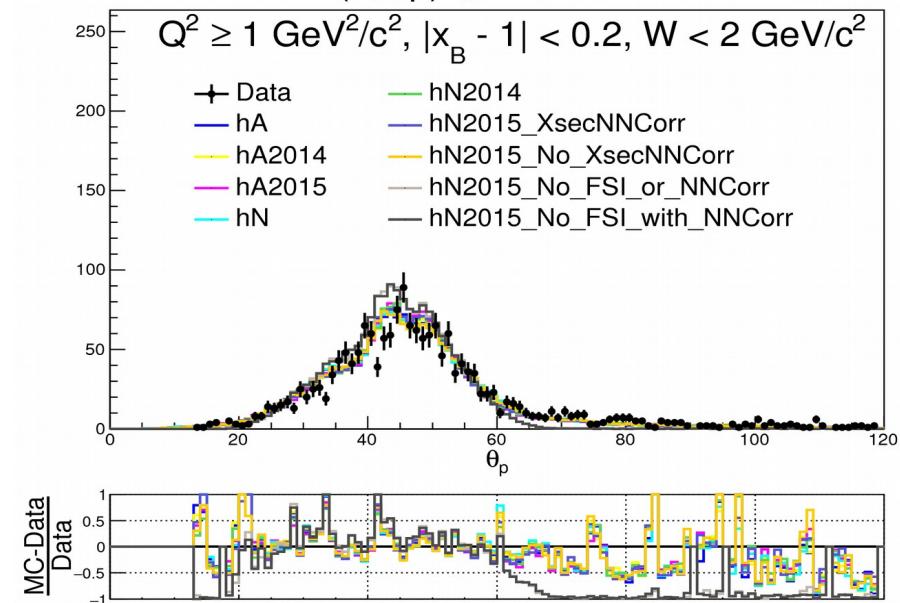
$^{12}\text{C}(\text{e},\text{e}'\text{p}) @ E = 4.461 \text{ GeV}$



$^{12}\text{C}(\text{e},\text{e}'\text{p}) @ E = 4.461 \text{ GeV}$



$^{12}\text{C}(\text{e},\text{e}'\text{p}) @ E = 4.461 \text{ GeV}$



$^{12}\text{C}(\text{e},\text{e}'\text{p}) @ E = 4.461 \text{ GeV}$

