NuWro update (ongoing NuWro validation effort)

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Motivation and outline

- Goal: NuWro validation on recent experimental data.
- The ultimate goal: NuWro validation tool with all the relevant experimental data.
- Identification of areas of necessary improvements.
- The main focus on $CC0\pi$ measurements.

A NuWro version 17.09 is used (LFG+RPA). Future NuWro upgrades will be compared to the same data set.

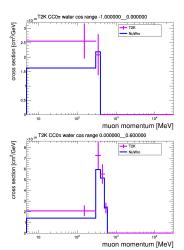
Other developments, not shown in this talk:

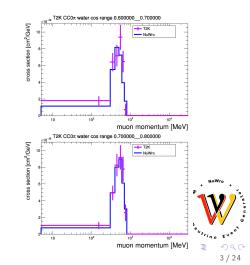
- Implementation of FSI in spectral function formalism.
- Fine tuning nucleon cascade with proton transparency data.



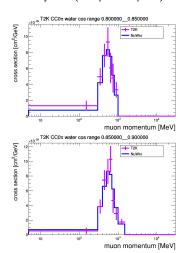
T2K CC0 π double differential cross section on CH Phys.Rev. D93 (2016) 112012

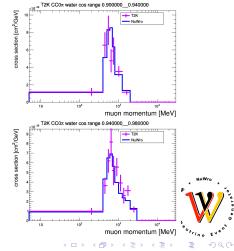
Analysis I (full phase space)





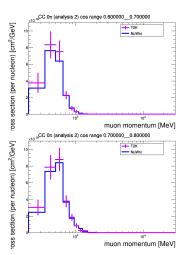
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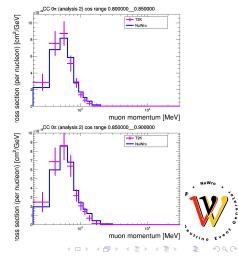




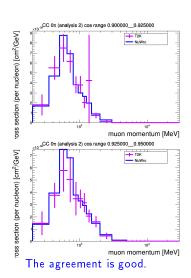
T2K $CC0\pi$ double differential cross section on CH

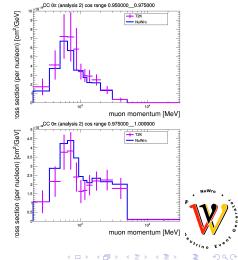
Analysis II (restricted phase space: $\cos \theta_{\mu} > 0.6$, $p_{\mu} > 600$ MeV/c).





T2K CC0 π double differential cross section on CH





T2K CC0 π double differential cross section on CH analysis II - χ^2 study.

We add statistical tools.

■ The authors provide covariance matrix M_{cov} .

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{j,k=1}^{83} (\sigma_{NuWro}^j - \sigma_{T2K}^j) M_{cov}^{-1}_{jk} (\sigma_{NuWro}^k - \sigma_{T2K}^k).$$

$$\chi^2 \approx 103.2$$
, $NDF = 96$

One can also calculate χ^2 separately for 8 cosine bins.

Results are: 2.8, 10.7, 12.2, 15.7, 12.0, 9.0, 6.7.

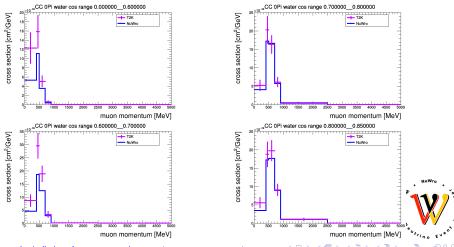
Normalization comparisons.

Analysis II: data \rightarrow 2.03 \cdot 10⁻³⁹; NuWro \rightarrow 2.02 \cdot 10⁻³⁹.

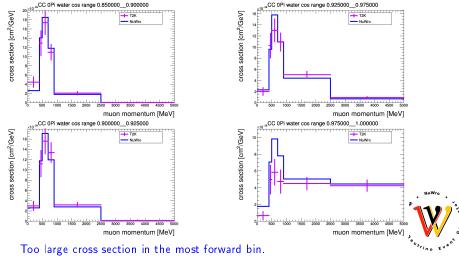


T2K CC0 π double differential cross section on water arXiv:1708.06771

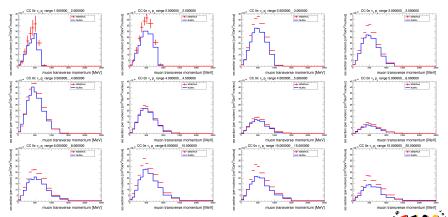
[hep-ex]



T2K CC0 π double differential cross section on water (cont)



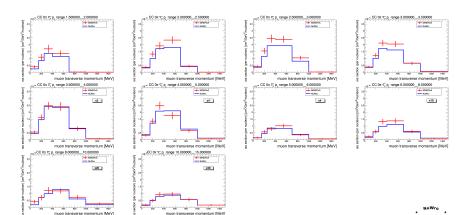
MINERvA CC0 π p_T, p_L on CH ν_{μ}



MINERvA results are not yet published. Based on Daniel Ruterbories presentation on NuInt17.

A significant difference in normalization.

MINERvA CC0 π p_T, p_L on CH $\bar{\nu}_{\mu}$



MINERvA results are not yet published. Based on Daniel Ruterbories presentation on NuInt17.

Much better agreement with normalization.



Including protons into the game...



CC differential cross section in transverse variables

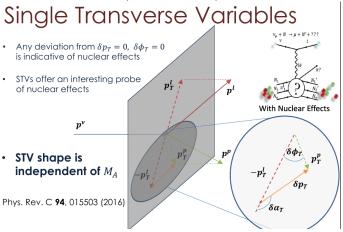
Motivation: looking for MEC events and validation of nucleon FSI. Selection:

- CC0π
- muon momentum > 250 MeV/c
- \bullet cosine of muon angle > -0.6
- leading proton momentum \in (450, 1000) MeV/c
- cosine of leading proton angle > 0.4.



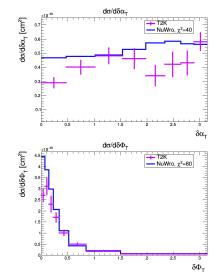
CC differential cross section in transverse variables

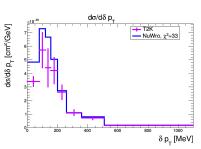
Definition of transverse (wrt neutrino flux) variables.





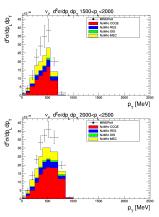
CC differential cross section in transverse variables - χ^2

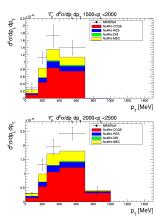




- Statistics must be better.
- The current results are for 100 kiloevents.
- With 50 kiloevents I obtained: and 76.
- I plan to run 500 kiloevents.

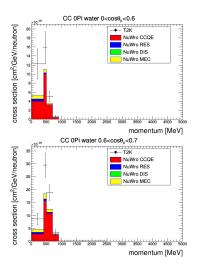
Data/MC discrepancies – MINERvA

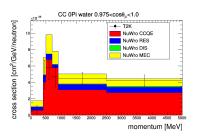




- Differences may come from CCQE or MEC; RES is unlikely to be wron by a factor of 2, MEC is much more uncertain!
- Large MEC contributions should be even larger?!

Data/MC discrepancies - T2K (water)





- On the left: CCQE is too small!
- On the top CCQE too large? (no room for MEC)



T2K CC0 π double differential cross section on water

What happens in bins where data/MC tension is seen?

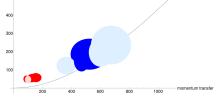
- With MC we easily identify kinematical characteristics of CCQE and MEC events in particular bins.
- Results are shown in (q, ω) plane.



500

Examples of NuWro based studies (1 cont)



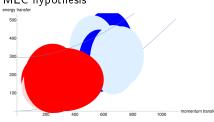


Line: QE peak.

Blue: deficit of events in NuWro.

Red: excess of events in NuWro.

MEC hypothesis



Lines: QE and Δ peak.



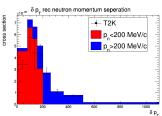
What is a relation of transverse variables with reconstructed nucleon momentum introduced in A. Furmanski, JTS, Phys.Rev. C95 (2017) 065501?

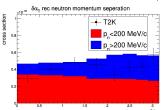
Computations done with $\langle B \rangle = 27.13$ MeV.

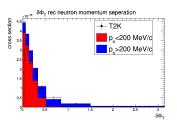
The main message from the PRC95 paper: reconstructed neutron momentum can be used to select a high purity CCQE sample of events by imposing something like $p_{rec} < 200 \text{ MeV/c}$.

Transverse variables use information about transverse components of muon and proton, while reconstructed neutron momentum uses also information about their longitudinal components.

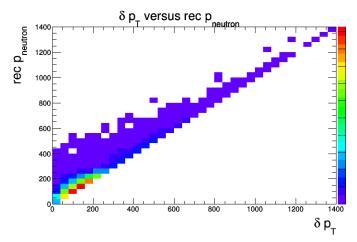
Reconstructed momentum cut in action









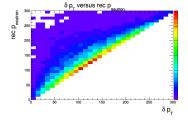


There is an apparent strong correlation.

$$p_{rec} = \sqrt{(p_T)^2 + (p_L)^2} \ge p_T^{-1}$$

At lower neutron momenta the correlation is kinematical in origin.

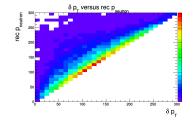
Zoom the region p < 250 MeV/c.



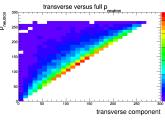


At lower neutron momenta the correlation is kinematical in origin.

Zoom the region p < 250 MeV/c.



A distribution of **true** neutron momentum versus **true** transverse component.



It is a standard relation between vector and its orthogonal projection :).

For larger values of δp_T correlation is more complicated to explain.

Summary

There are many results I did not have time to show (inclusive cross section, DIS, pion absorption, \dots).

A lot of work must be done...

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There are many results I did not have time to show (inclusive cross section, DIS, pion absorption, \ldots).

A lot of work must be done...



Info

The goal of the workshop is to present a current status and discuss future development of NuWro.

We expect experimentalists involved in neutrino oscillation experiments to identify most critical ingredients of MC event generators to be improved for a substantial reduction of the systematic errors.

We expect theorists working on neutrino interactions to suggest, which new models should be implemented in NuWro in the first place, and how to take care of theoretical consistency of a suite of models which are already there.

We will be happy to host NuWro users, most importantly young researchers ready to spend some time to work on NuWro developments.

