

Snowmass 2021 Lol: Neutrino-induced Shallow- and Deep-Inelastic Scattering

Snowmass 2021 LoI:
Neutrino-induced Shallow- and Deep-Inelastic Scattering

outline

1. Introduction
2. Inelastic processes
3. Quark-Hadron duality
4. DIS in the Nuclear Environment
5. Hadronization
6. Path forward: Theoretical challenges
7. Path forward: Experimental challenges
8. Path forward: Generator challenges
9. White paper plan

This Lol is largely motivated from the SIS workshop we organized in 2018.

<https://nustec.fnal.gov/nuSDIS18/>

- L. Alvarez-Ruso,¹ A. M. Ankowski,² M. Sajjad Athar,³ C. Bronner,⁴ L. Cremonesi,⁵
K. Duffy,⁶ S. Dytman,⁷ A. Friedland,² A. P. Furmanski,⁸ K. Gallmeister,⁹
S. Gardiner,⁶ W. T. Giele,⁶ N. Jachowicz,¹⁰ H. Haider,³ M. Kabirzadeh,¹¹
T. Katori,¹² A. S. Kronfeld,⁶ S. W. Li,² J.G. Morfin,⁶ U. Mosel,¹³ M. Muether,¹⁴
A. Norrick,⁶ J. Paley,⁶ V. Pandey,¹⁵ R. Petti,¹⁶ L. Pickering,¹⁷ B. J. Ramson,⁶
M. H. Reno,¹⁸ T. Sato,¹⁹ J.T. Sobczyk,²⁰ J. Wolcott,²¹ C. Wret,²² and T. Yang⁶
- ¹Instituto de Física Corpuscular (IFIC), Centro Mixto Universidad de Valencia-CSIC, Institutos de Investigación de Paterna, Apartado 22085, 46071 Valencia, Spain
²SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Stanford University, Menlo Park, CA 94025, USA
³AMU Campus, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh 202001, India
⁴Kamioka Observatory, Institute for Cosmic Ray Research, University of Tokyo, Kamioka, Gifu, Japan
⁵Queen Mary University of London, London E1 4NS, UK
⁶Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, IL 60510, USA
⁷University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, 15260, USA
⁸University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, Minneapolis, MN, 55455, USA
⁹Institut für Theoretische Physik, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt, Frankfurt am Main, Germany
¹⁰Department of Physics and Astronomy, Ghent University, B-9000 Gent, Belgium
¹¹University of Oxford, Oxford OX1 3RH, United Kingdom
¹²King's College London, London WC2R 2LS, UK
¹³Institut für Theoretische Physik, Universität Giessen, Giessen, Germany
¹⁴Wichita State University, Wichita, KS 67260, USA
¹⁵Department of Physics, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611, USA
¹⁶Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of South Carolina, Columbia SC 29208, USA
¹⁷Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing MI 48824, USA
¹⁸Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, 52242, USA
¹⁹Department of Physics, Osaka University, Osaka 560-0043, Japan
²⁰Institute of Theoretical Physics, Wrocław University, 50-204 Wrocław, Poland
²¹Department of Physics and Astronomy, Tufts University, Medford, MA, 02155, USA
²²Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Rochester, Rochester, New York, 14627, USA

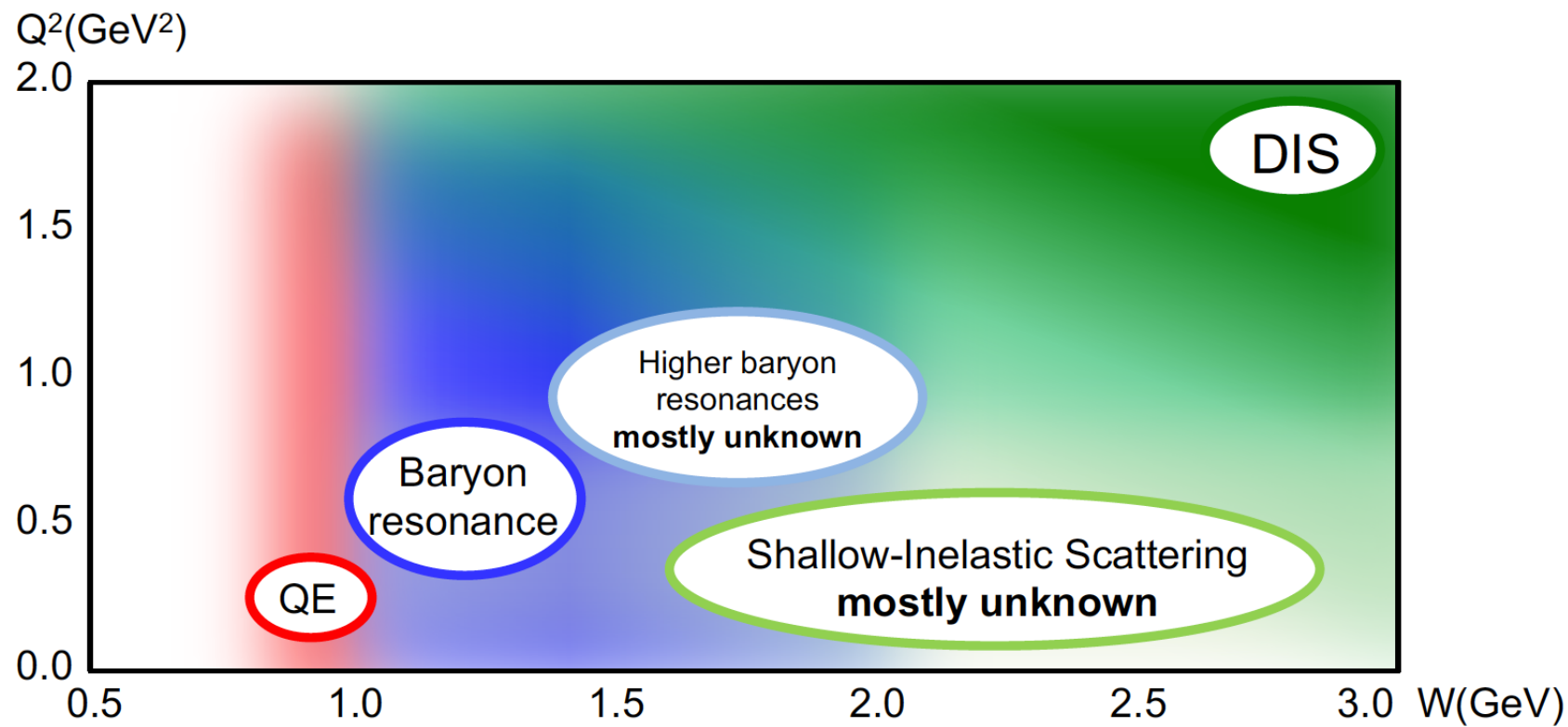
Teppei Katori  @teppeikatori
King's College London

2020 NuSTEC board meeting, Fermilab, Dec. 11, 2020

1. Introduction

Shallow-Inelastic Scattering region

- Q^2 is around less than 1 GeV^2 , but W is above pion threshold.
- Baryon resonance, non-resonant meson production, and DIS meet there
- It is responsible to hadron productions, but poorly understood (and modeled)



1. Introduction

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Cross-section model

- Lepton kinematics
- Meson kinematics from baryon resonant models



Hadron production model

- Conservation laws
- Isotropic phase space decay (no model)

FSI model

- Complicated (rough surface to move)

Neutrino experimentalist

- Driving a car with beautiful front wheels, no back wheels, on a rough road.

Current and future experiments claim great exclusive measurements, but we are not ready to simulate exclusive channels.

1. Introduction

Lol was submitted to remind to the community about the situation of the SIS physics (Sec. 2, 3, 4, 5), and we listed few solutions (Sec. 6, 7, 8)

Lol has 8 sections with section leaders. The white paper plan is to form working groups in each section and combine outcomes. (TBA).

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2. Inelastic processes

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Baryonic meson productions

- Single meson production is already difficult
- Multi-baryon final states are harder
- Several models are proposed
 - Regge theory-based model
 - DCC model
 - GiBUU

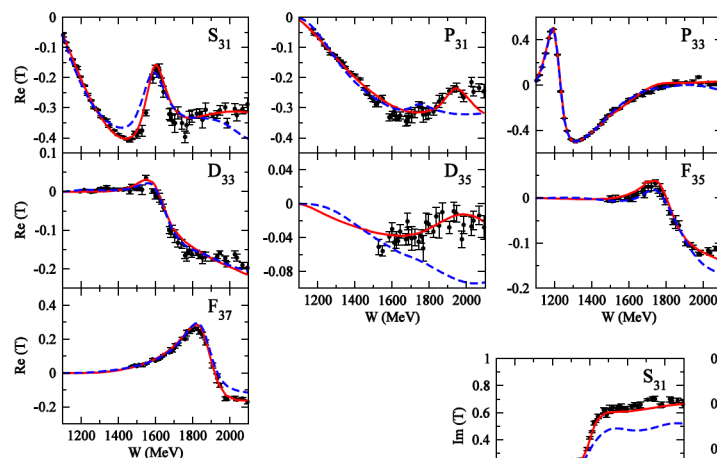
Issues: Although eN and πN data provide a lot of inputs, axial form factors are largely unconstrained.

Solution:

- More neutrino data
- Neutrino H/D data
- Lattice QCD

Nakamura, nuS&DIS2018

Partial wave amplitudes of πN scattering



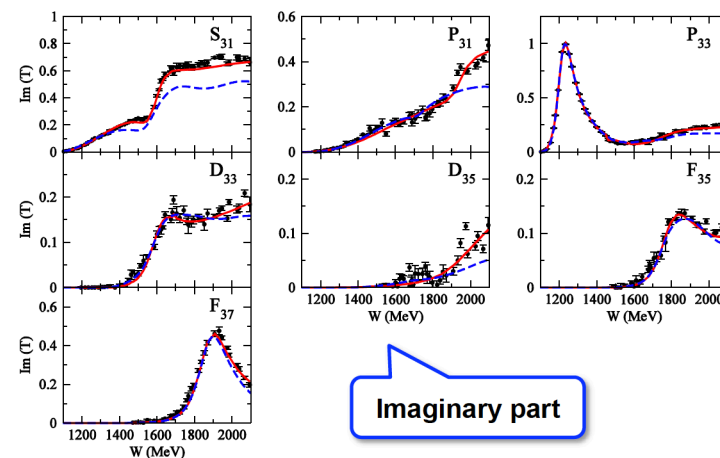
Real part

$$I = \frac{3}{2}$$

— Kamano, Nakamura, Lee, Sato,
PRC 88 (2013)

- - - Previous model
(fitted to $\pi N \rightarrow \pi N$ data only)
[PRC76 065201 (2007)]

Data: SAID πN amplitude



Imaginary part

3. Quark-Hadron duality

Nachtmann variable

$$\xi = \frac{2x}{\left(1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{4x^2 M^2}{Q^2}}\right)}$$

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Hadron scattering \rightarrow quark scattering

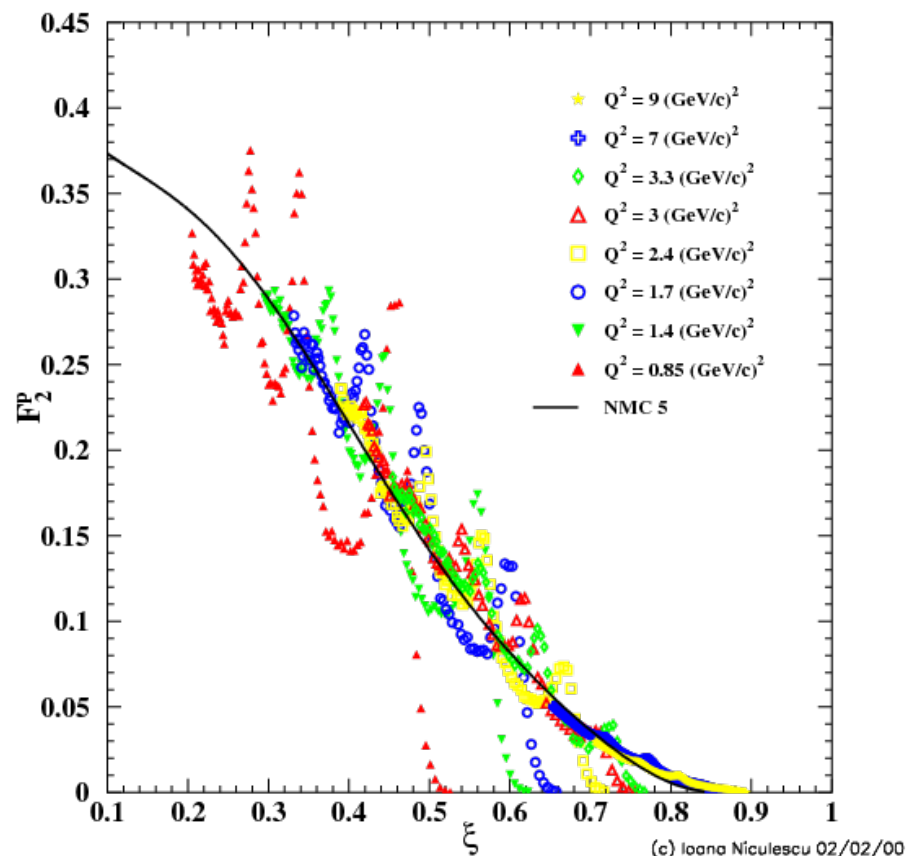
- Bjorken scaling is highly violated
- Scaling law in ξ (Nachtmann variable)

Issues: Very interesting topic, but no idea how to model in event-by-event simulation (Bodek-Yang correction)

Solution:

- More neutrino data
- Develop neutrino QH-duality theory
- invent a great model for generator

Keppel, nuS&DIS2018



4. DIS in the Nuclear Environment

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Nuclear-dependent PDF

- Correction for PDF
- Available for NLO

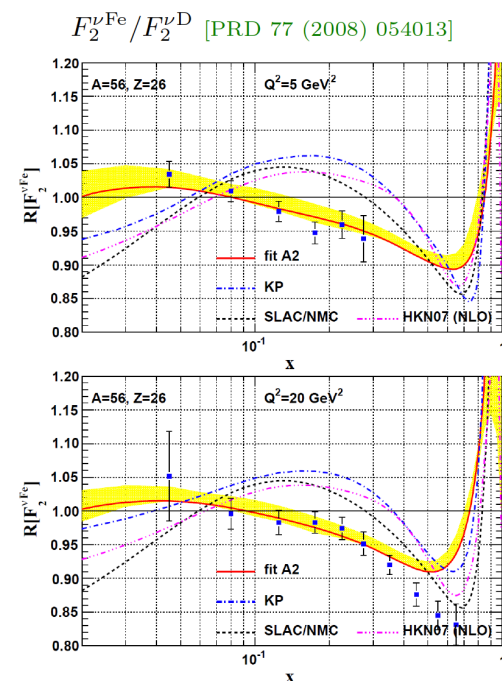
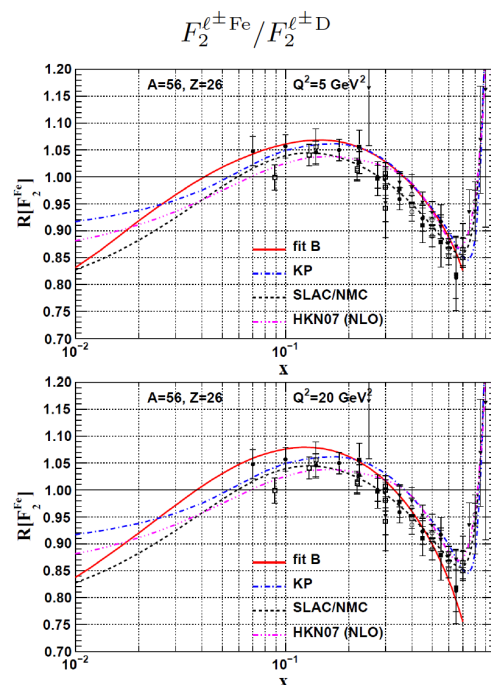
Issues: nPDFs from charged lepton data cannot describe neutrino DIS data

Solution:

- More neutrino data
- Develop neutrino nPDF

Kushina, nuS&DIS2018

nPDFs from charged-lepton DIS data [PRD 80 (2009) 094004]



5. Hadronization

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Real Frankenstein model

- Definition of DIS is different in generators
- Very difficult to make continuous curves

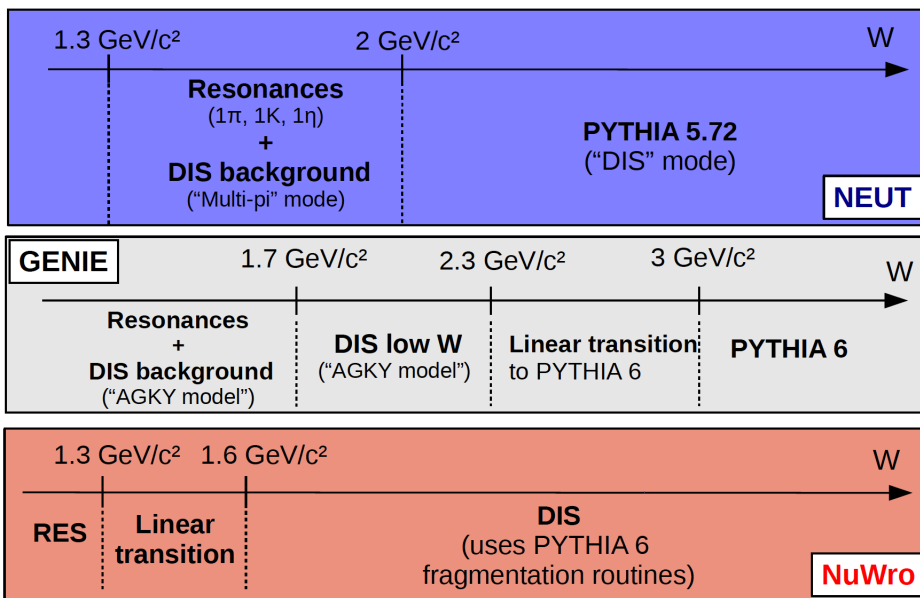
Issues: We don't know even we are right or wrong

Solution:

- More neutrino data
- More electron exclusive data
- invent a great model for generator

SIS/DIS region in the generators

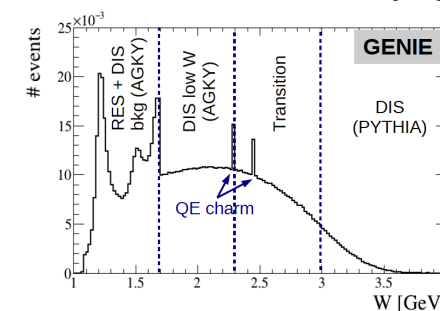
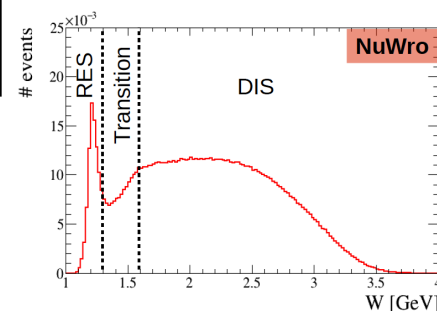
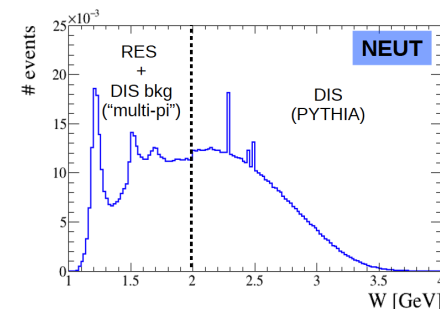
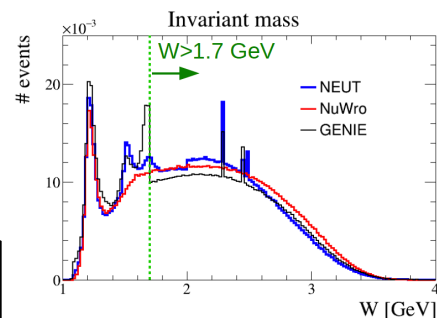
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Invariant mass distribution

ν_μ on Fe, $E_\nu=6.0$ GeV

5



6. Path forward: Theoretical challenges

Theoretical challenges

- Use all data (electron, neutrino, nucleon and nucleus targets) to improve various models
- Theoretical error estimation
- Lattice QCD input
- Neutrino QH-duality model
- Neutrino nPDF

7. Path forward: Experimental challenges

Theoretical challenges

- Use all data (electron, neutrino, nucleon and nucleus targets) to improve various models
- Theoretical error estimation
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Experimental challenges

- Neutrino H/D experiment (Richard Hill)
- Electron-nucleus scattering experiments (Adi Askenazi)
- Neutrino-nucleus scattering experiments

8. Path forward: Generator challenges

Theoretical challenges

- Use all data (electron, neutrino, nucleon and nucleus targets) to improve various models
- Theoretical error estimation
- Lattice QCD input
- Neutrino QH-duality model
- Neutrino nPDF

Experimental challenges

- Neutrino H/D experiment (Richard Hill)
- Electron-nucleus scattering experiments (Adi Askenazi)
- Neutrino-nucleus scattering experiments (many experimental Lols)

Generator challenges (Steven Gardiner)

Except theoretical challenges, all sections overlap with other Lols.

Conclusion

Neutrino Shallow inelastic scattering region is theoretically very interesting region

- Higher baryonic resonance
- Quark-Hadron duality
- Nuclear-dependent PDF

Neutrino hadron productions (exclusive channels) are not easy to measure.

Hadron final state multiplicity and kinematics are not easy to simulate, also not easy to check it's right or wrong.

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<https://arxiv.org/abs/2009.04285>

Workshop of Neutrino Shallow- and Deep-inelastic Scattering (2018)

<https://nustec.fnal.gov/nuSDIS18/>

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.13252>

Thank you for your attention!