Fermilab DU.S. DEPARTMENT OF Science



MARLEY updates

Steven Gardiner

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MARLEY paper news

- I recently made a big push to finally finish some papers about MARLEY
- Physics paper: <u>Phys. Rev. C 103, 044604 (2021)</u>
 - ${}^{40}\text{Ar}(\nu_e, e^-){}^{40}\text{K}^*$ inclusive cross section
 - Nuclear de-excitation models
 - Brief discussion of impact on ν_e energy reconstruction
- Implementation paper: <u>arXiv:2101.11867</u>
 - Low-level guide to what the code does, step-by-step
 - User manual, instructions for interfacing with Geant4, etc.
 - Context in wider software landscape. Can't we just use GENIE?
 - Submitted to Computer Physics Communications on 3 February.
 Waiting on first round of referee comments.



Coulomb corrections are needed for CC cross section

 Dirac spinors are typically used for the leptonic part of the amplitude for CC v-A scattering:

$$\bar{u}_e \gamma^\mu \left(1 - \gamma^5\right) u_{\nu_e}$$

- Cross section calculation involves the usual traces over these
- Outgoing electron subject to nuclear Coulomb potential
 - Not a free particle \rightarrow use of a Dirac spinor is not fully correct
 - Most rigorous option: expand electron wave function in partial waves, use the distorted-wave born approximation (DWBA)
- Approximations are widely used instead. Standard approach is based on a paper by Jonathan Engel: <u>Phys. Rev. C 57, 2004 (1998)</u>.



MARLEY approach to Coulomb corrections (1)

- Correction factor F_C applied to the differential cross section
 - See the physics paper for definitions of all variables shown

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta_e} = F_C \frac{G_F^2 |V_{ud}|^2}{2\pi} \left[\frac{E_i E_f}{s}\right] E_e |\mathbf{p}_e| \left[(1+\beta_e \cos\theta_e) B(\mathbf{F}) + \left(1-\frac{1}{3}\beta_e \cos\theta_e\right) B(\mathbf{GT})\right]$$

Low electron energies: Fermi function

$$F_{\text{Fermi}} = \frac{2\left(1+S\right)}{\left[\Gamma(1+2S)\right]^2} \left(2\gamma_{\text{rel}}\,\beta_{\text{rel}}\,m_e\,R\right)^{2S-2}\,e^{-\pi\,\eta}\,\left|\Gamma(S-i\eta)\right|^2$$

 High electron energies: Engel's "modified effective momentum approximation" (MEMA)

$$F_{\text{MEMA}} = \frac{K_{\text{eff}} E_{\text{eff}}}{KE} \qquad E_{\text{eff}} = E - V_C(0) \qquad V_C(0) \approx \frac{3 Z_f z_e \alpha}{2 R}$$

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• Note that both depend on the nuclear radius R

MARLEY approach to Coulomb corrections (2)

- Each approach over-adjusts outside of its region of validity
- MARLEY solves this by choosing the smaller of the two corrections:



MEMA bug in MARLEY v1.1.1

- Recent versions of LArSoft before v09_22_00 (the latest one) are built against MARLEY v1.1.1 (released 20 July 2019)
 - Physics content essentially identical to my PhD thesis
 - Minor updates to nuclear structure data and software framework
- While getting the papers ready, I noticed and fixed a problem in the code for the MEMA Coulomb correction (the Fermi function was okay)
 - Nuclear radius R used in the MEMA calculation was missing a factor of $\hbar c$ to convert to natural units:

$$R \approx \left(1.2\,\mathrm{fm}\right) \cdot A^{1/3} \cdot \left(\hbar c\right)^{-1}$$

- Since $\hbar c \approx 197 \,\text{MeV} \cdot \text{fm}$, this causes the Coulomb potential to be far too small: $3 Z_f z_a \alpha$

$$V_C(0) \approx \frac{5 Z_f Z_e \alpha}{2 R}$$



Impact and fix

- This bug essentially turns the Coulomb corrections off in the v1.1.1 cross section
- Noticed and fixed on 2 April 2020, although full impact wasn't clear until later
- The current MARLEY release (v1.2.0) includes this fix and was used to generate all plots in the published paper
- Event rate estimates based on older versions of MARLEY were too low
- But, there is a silver lining for DUNE: more SN ve CC events according to the revised MARLEY estimate!
 - 680 events / 10 kt (v1.2.0)
 - 431 events / 10 kt (with bug)

Time-integrated SN v_e flux from <u>Phys. Rev. D 97, 023019</u>. SN @ 10 kpc.



New comparison to competing models

