

Panel discussion:

What do we need measured?

How well do we need to measure it?

Tuning vs. precision modelling

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Thank you for the opportunity to comment and thank you for a lovely workshop!

What follows is my personal view. Let's keep talking! And I welcome corrections

What do we want to measure?

Signal (or background) processes are 0.1-20 GeV
charged current (CC) or neutral current (NC) neutrino or
antineutrino interactions are used for...

... neutrino oscillation, exotica (e.g. sterile neutrino, dark
matter searches), proton decay

*Will give examples for accelerator based programs, also applicable to
atmospheric neutrino sources*

Oscillation measurements depend on event rates

$\Delta m^2_{32/31}, \theta_{13}, \theta_{23}, \delta_{CP}, \text{mass hierarchy}$

ν_e event rate

$\bar{\nu}_e$ event rate

ν_μ event rate

$\bar{\nu}_\mu$ event rate

$$N_{FD}^{\alpha \rightarrow \beta}(E_{reco}) = \sum_i \phi_\alpha(E_{true}) \times \sigma_\beta^i(E_{true}) \times P_{\alpha\beta}(E_{true}) \times \epsilon_\beta(E_{true}) \times R_i(E_{true}; E_{reco})$$

- Fit **event rate** to determine oscillation parameters for muon, electron neutrino and antineutrino subsamples

And the event rates depend on the cross section/interaction model

Cross section (true kinematics)

Efficiency (true kinematics)

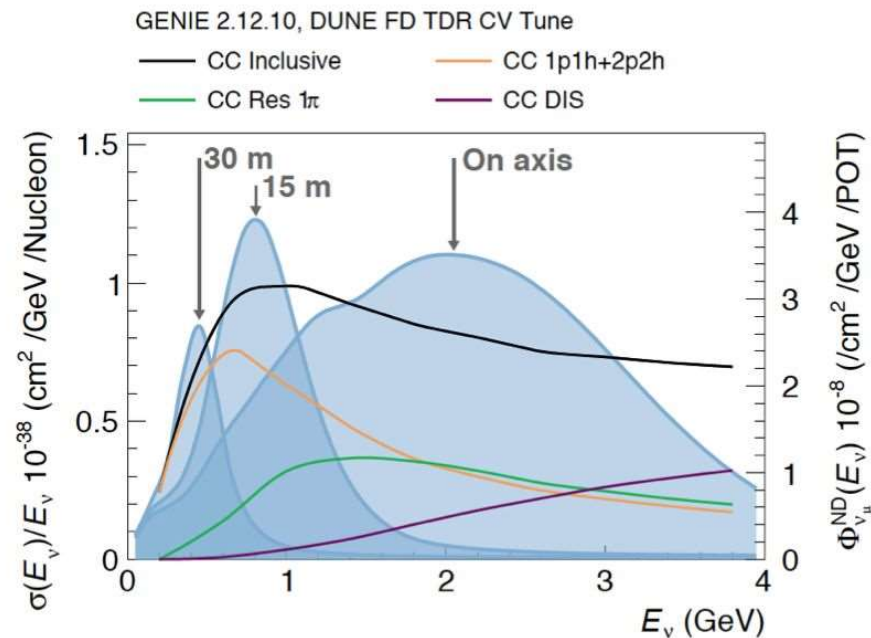
Relationship between true and reconstructed kinematics)

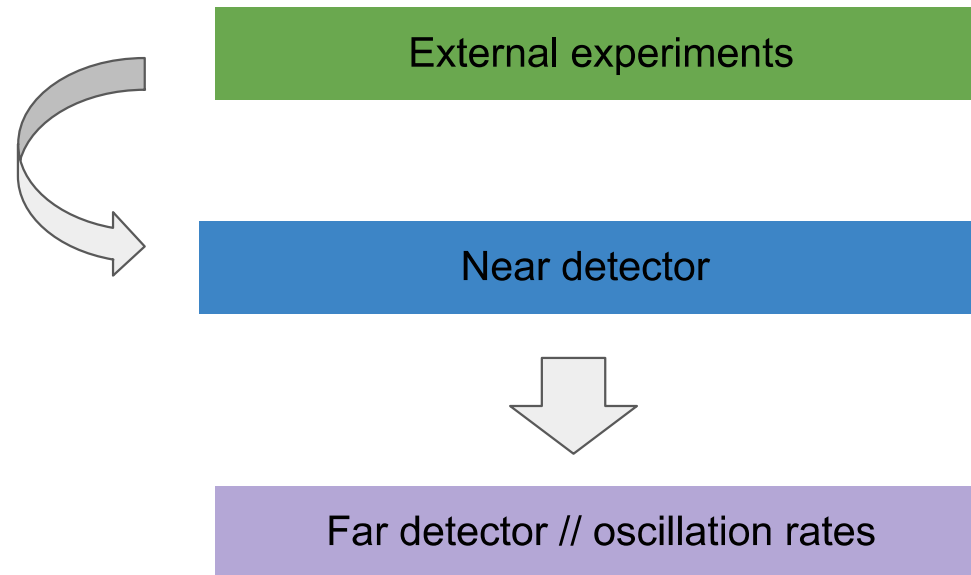
$$N_{FD}^{\alpha \rightarrow \beta}(E_{reco}) = \sum_i \phi_{\alpha}(E_{true}) \times \sigma_{\beta}^i(E_{true}) \times P_{\alpha\beta}(E_{true}) \times \epsilon_{\beta}(E_{true}) \times R_i(E_{true}; E_{reco})$$

$$N_{FD}^{\alpha \rightarrow \beta}(E_{reco}) = \sum_i \phi_\alpha(E_{true}) \times \sigma_\beta^i(E_{true}) \times P_{\alpha\beta}(E_{true}) \times \epsilon_\beta(E_{true}) \times R_i(E_{true}; E_{reco})$$

$$N_{ND}^\alpha(E_{reco}) = \sum_i \phi_\alpha(E_{true}) \times \sigma_\alpha^i(E_{true}) \times \epsilon_\alpha(E_{true}) \times R_i(E_{true}; E_{reco})$$

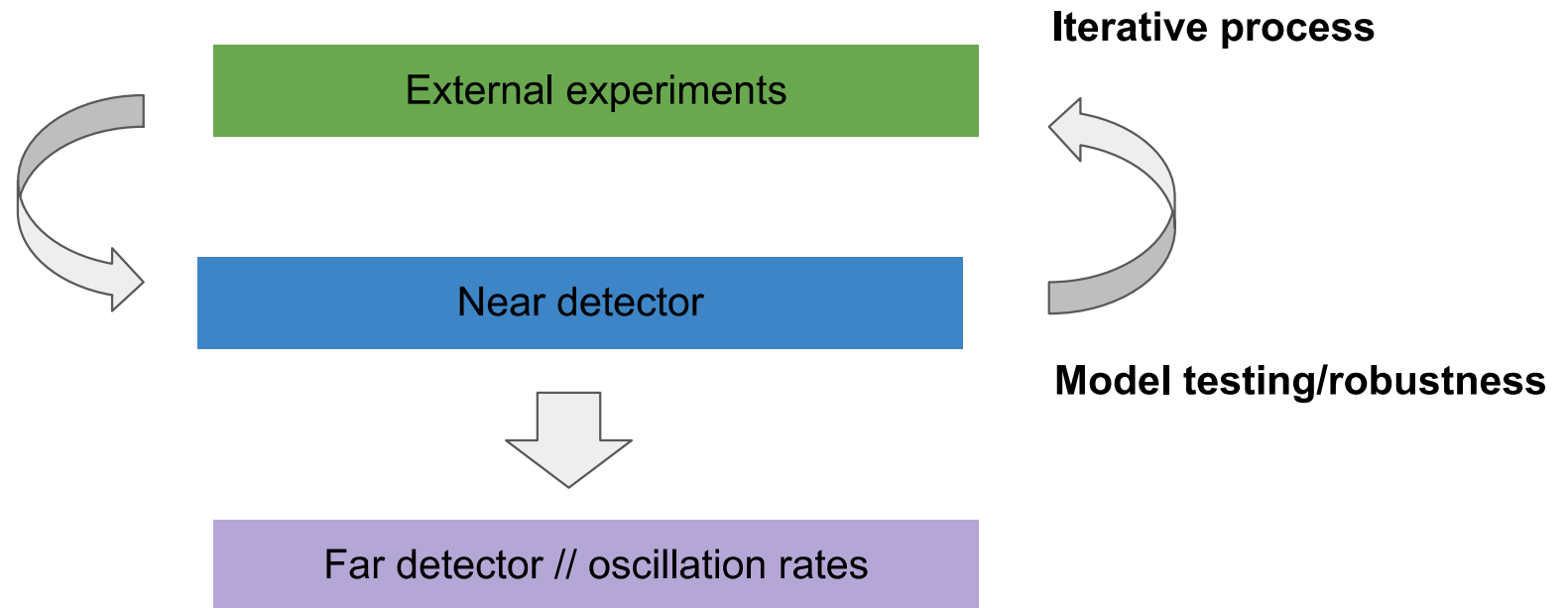
- **Near detector information** provide stability monitoring, improved event rate prediction and reduces shared systematic uncertainty from flux, interaction model
- Example ND sample: nu-e scattering (low rate, but well known cross section, direct constraint of flux)
- Example: PRISM, ND rates will be sampled at a range of energies





External experiments are important; determine parameterization, uncertainties

- Electron scattering
- Pion scattering
- Neutrino H/D data
- Neutrino nucleus scattering



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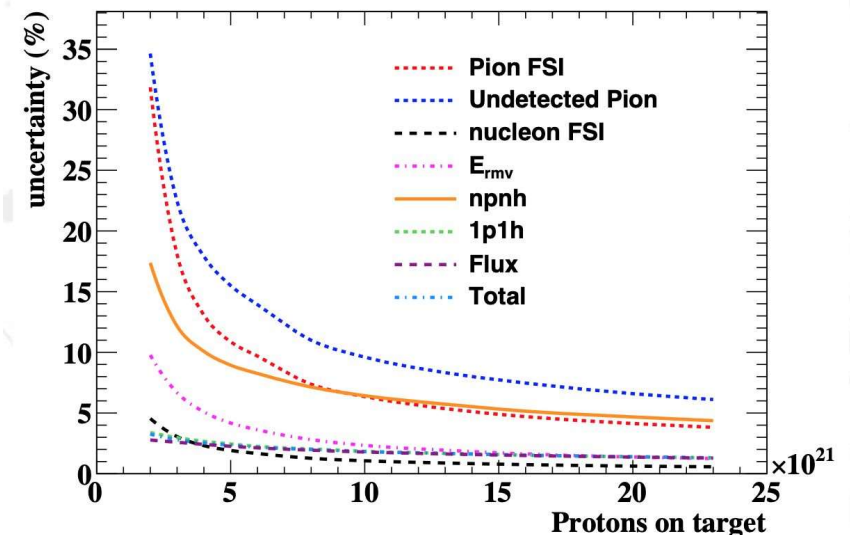
Tuning vs. precision modelling:

Do you care? YES, enormously, that we move toward precision modelling

What we make isn't perfect, it's to parameterize our ignorance, and to be open to, test explicitly any new physics. I would not say the output of the T2K ND fit is a meaningful physics tune (convolved with our flux), however, what matters in the oscillation analysis is the right overall rate prediction

A key and good outcome of this workshop:
Let's work together to define useful general categories of what's important to model

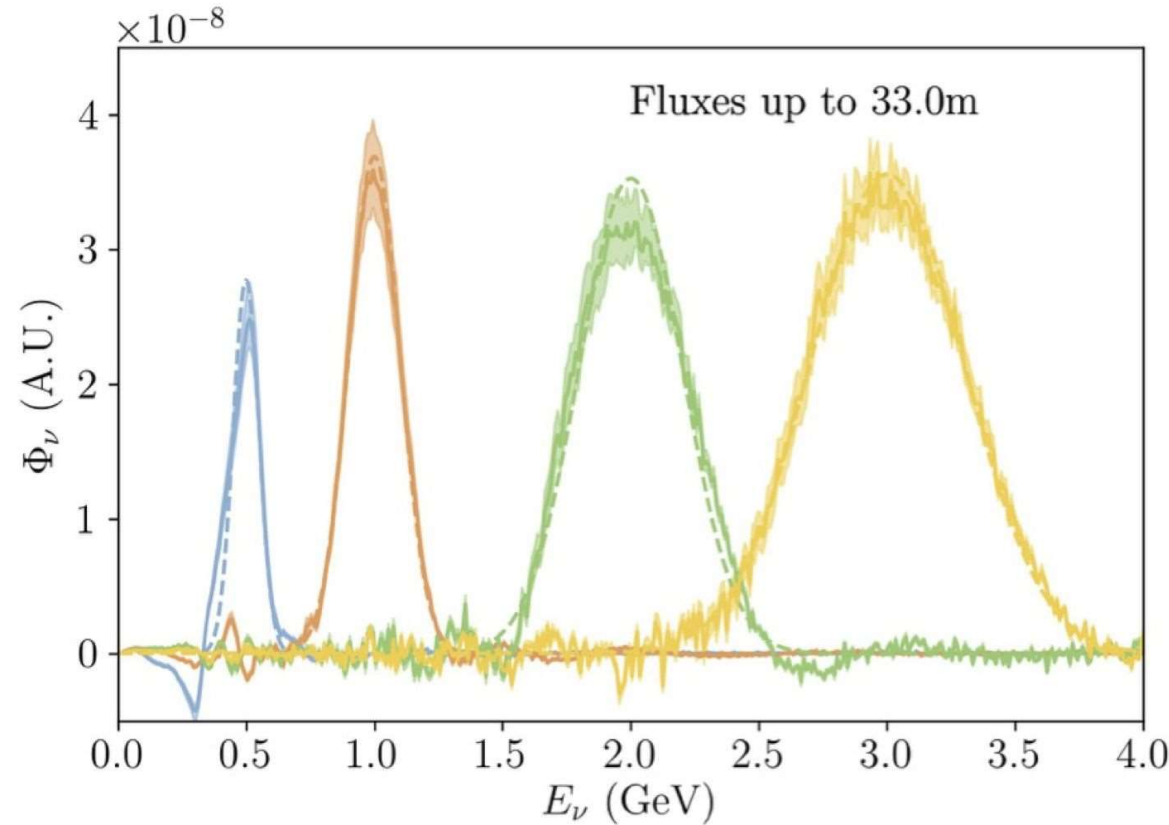
- Example: Phys.Rev.D 105 (2022) 3, 032010
- Can be connected to osc OR comparable sensitivity of ND



Another view of the necessity of precision modelling

From: DUNE ND CDR:

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2103.13910.pdf>



What we learn at the ND: parameter constraints

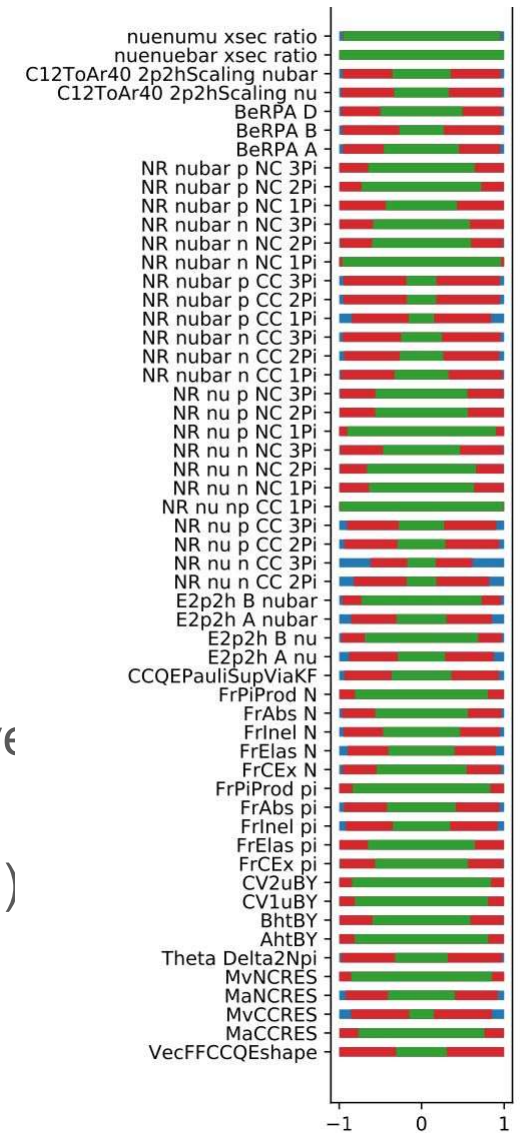
From: DUNE Physics TDR, Fig 5.34

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2002.03005.pdf>

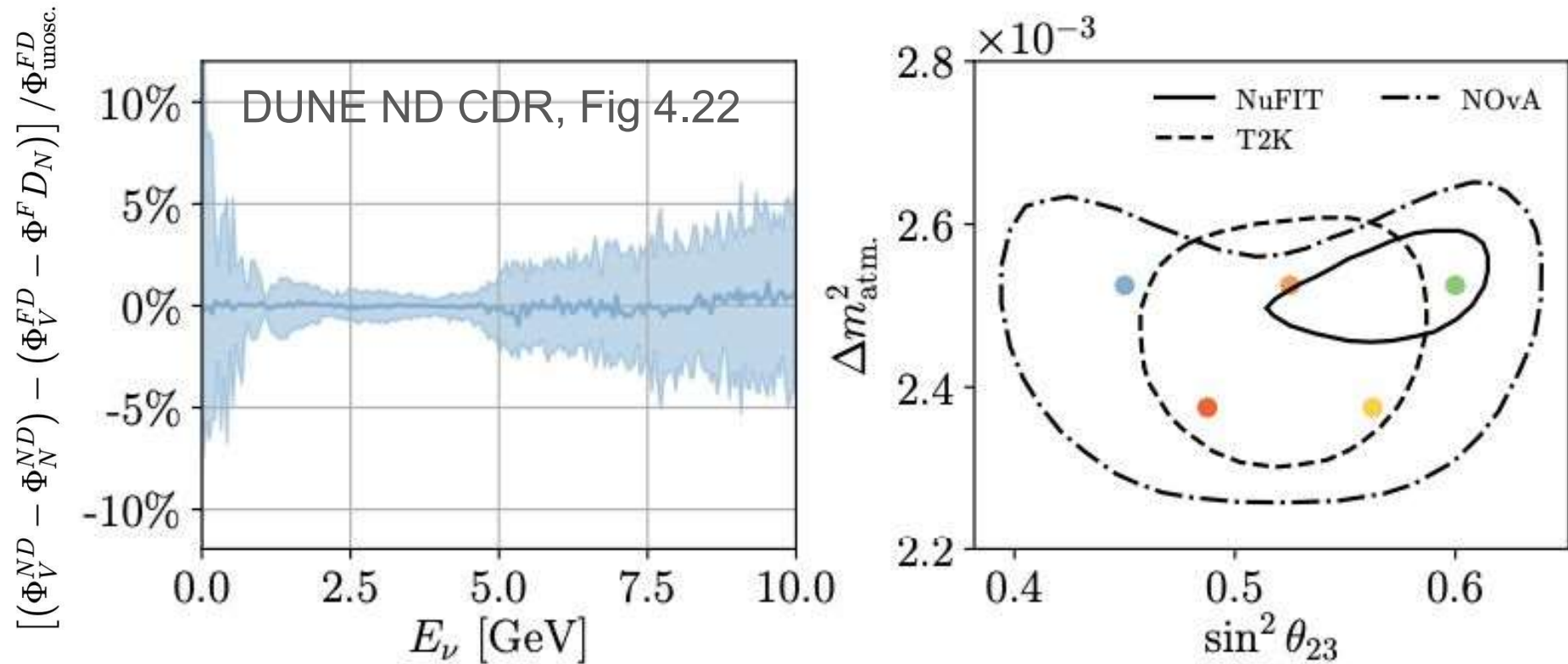
What's not obvious here:

- Important measurements needed by THEORY from electron scattering
- How the model development needs go with time (iterative process takes time, this is at the end)
- What if the model is wrong? (PRISM, electron scattering)

■ Prior ■ FD-only ■ ND+FD



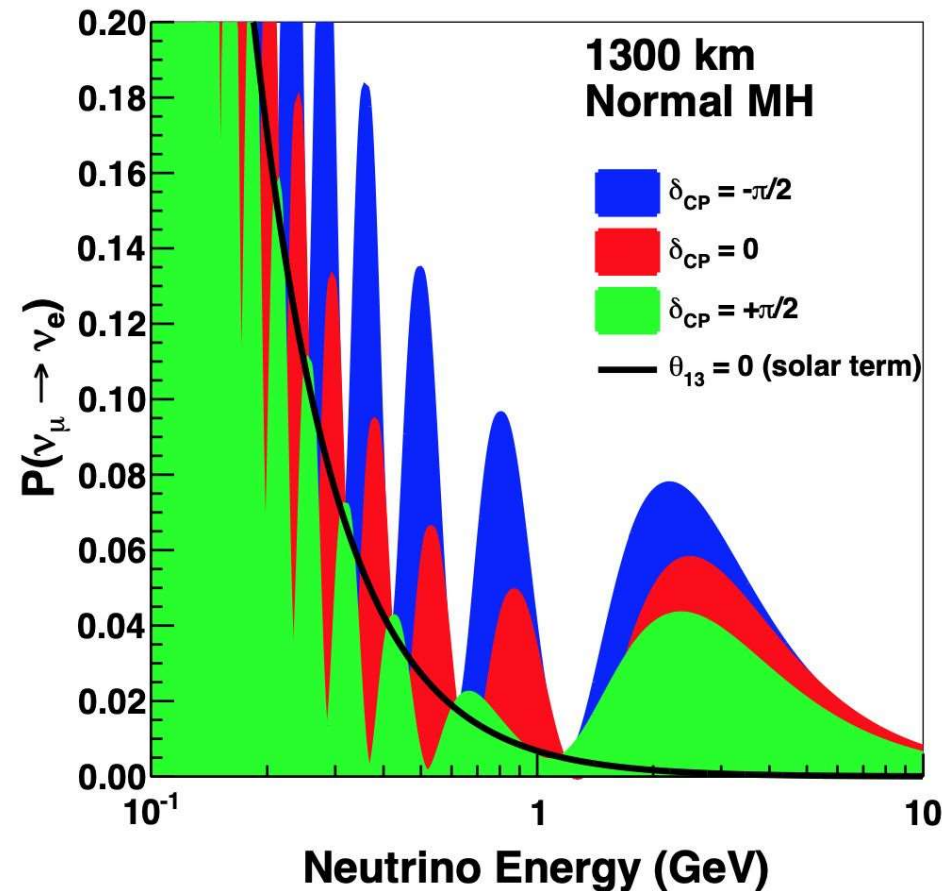
What we learn at the ND: robustness tests w/ PRISM



PRISM needs a reasonable initial model with correct parameterization -
electron scattering is very useful to accomplish that goal

What is the amount of tolerable uncertainty on dCP? *Hot take*

- Event rates tell you about dCP.
 - Current experiments and future may be dominated by FD or ND detector response
- However, we need a robust model
 - Note the interesting behavior of how dCP changes the location of 2nd osc max
 - Dm2 also modifies this feature
 - Dm2 can be sensitive to the incorrect model
 - **It's important to measure all parameters! Correctly**
- We need to assess role of residual systematics AND robustness
 - What physics is not currently captured sufficiently well?
 - Don't forget atm nu or NC measurements for completeness of 3 flavor model



Why do I think electron scattering is a key component of the current and future program?

From: Electron scattering white paper <https://arxiv.org/abs/2203.06853> - *credit of many here!*

To have a robust model requires multiple tests of the model

- *Elec scattering is highly complementary to the ND program, and enhances ND physics reach in a novel way;*
- *Resonance region expected to be very important - major discrepancies and need for electron measurements for theory*

We know next to nothing in transition region, which is also where the power of PRISM decreases

- *need H/D measurements and need to build a basic and complete model of multiplicity and final state composition; atm nu physics may also really need this region*

Both of these problems need TIME and DATA to confront

- *mature state of T2K/NOvA combined with electron scattering program is exciting*