

# First Measurement of Sub-GeV $\nu_\mu$ Charged-Current Coherent Pion

## Production on Argon in MicroBooNE

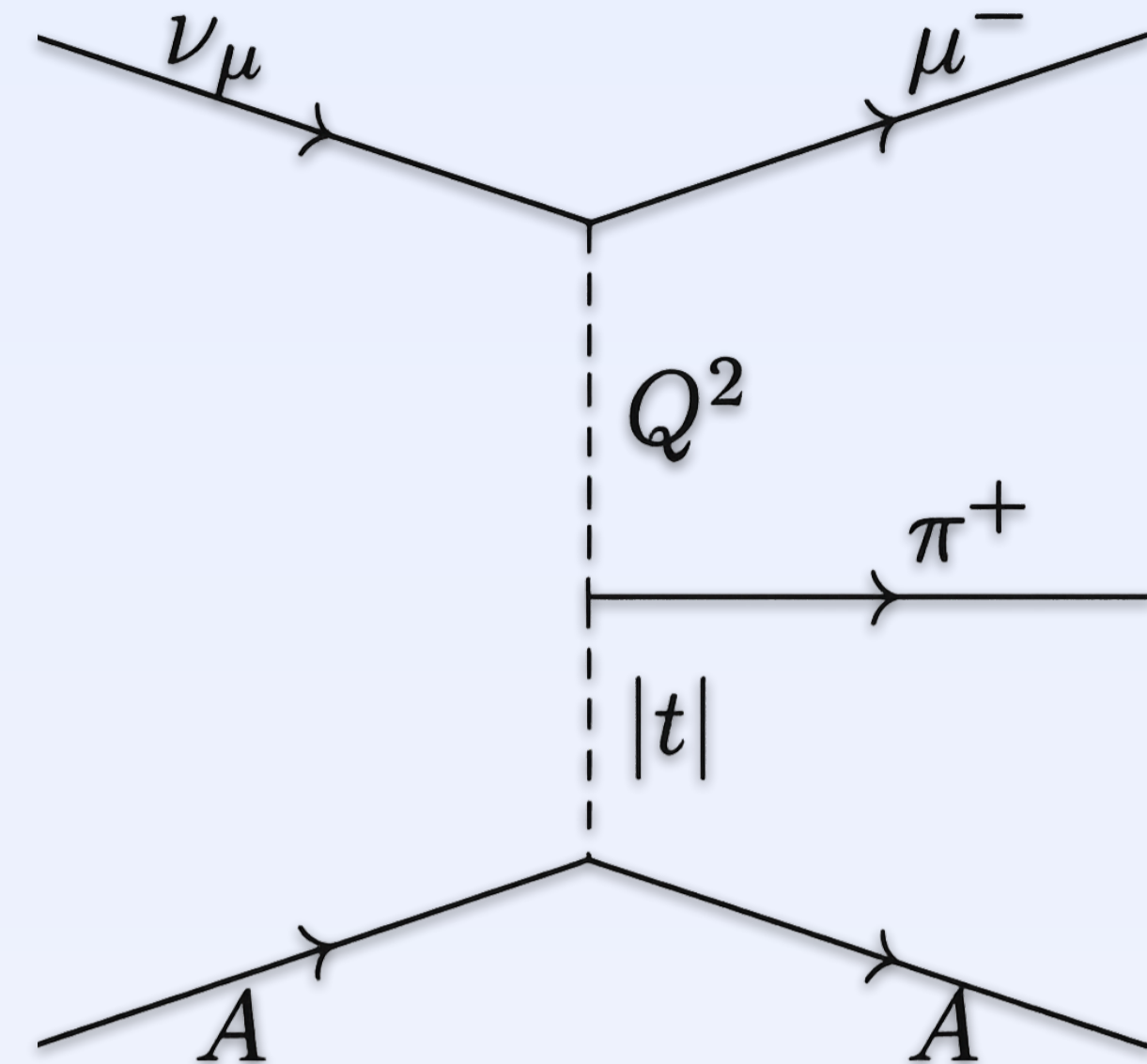
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### 1. Introduction

- In  $\nu_\mu$  induced charged-current coherent pion ( $\nu_\mu \text{CC}\pi_c^+$ ) production, the neutrino interacts with the entire nucleus, which remains intact due to minimal momentum transfer.
- The resulting muon and pion emerge in the forward direction with a small opening angle between them.
- This process is rare, with only  $\sim 1$  in 670 neutrino interactions in MicroBooNE predicted to be a  $\nu_\mu \text{CC}\pi_c^+$  event.

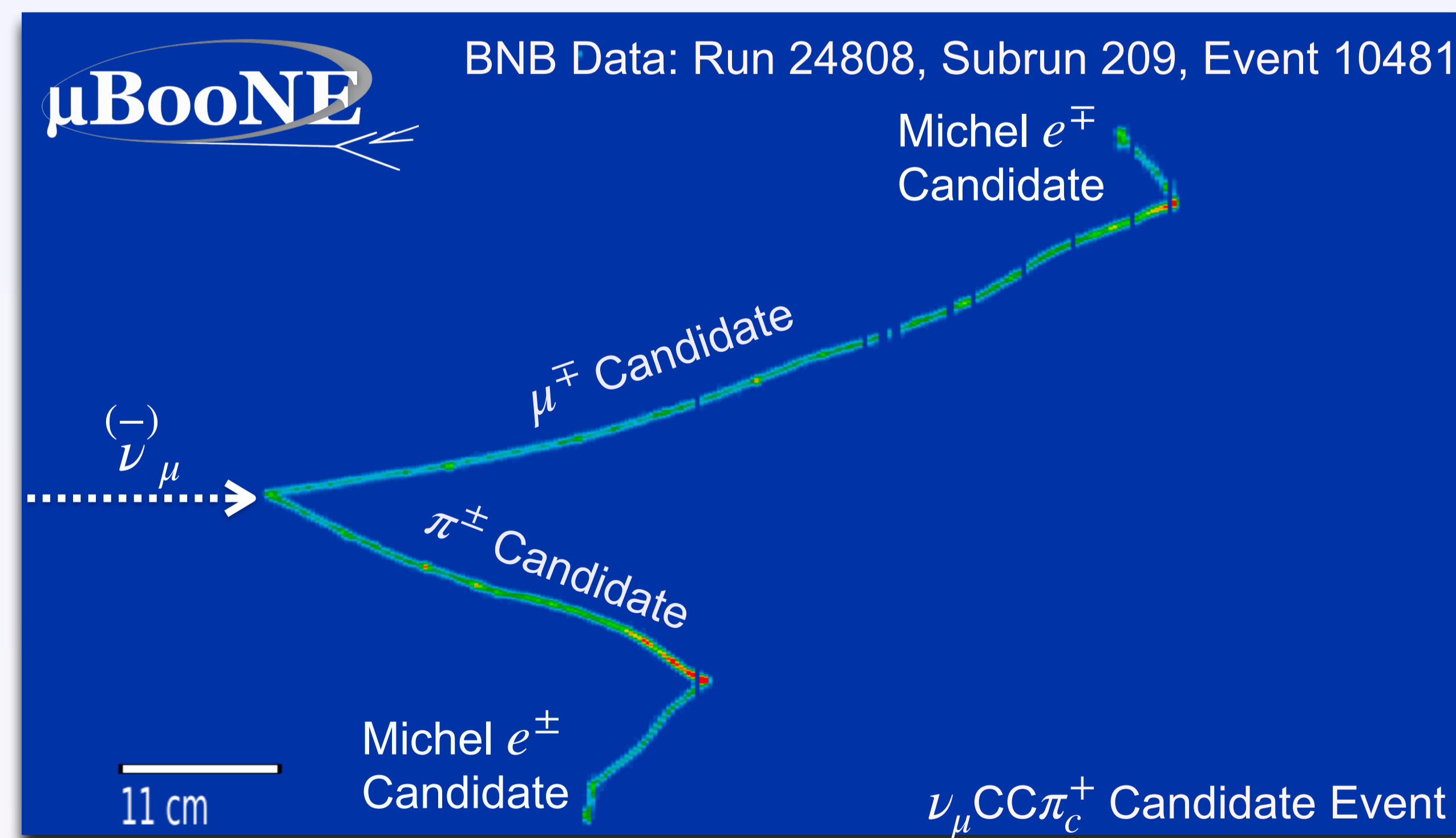


### 2. Motivation for this Study

- Coherent pion production has relatively well-controlled theoretical uncertainties compared to other neutrino interaction channels.
- Potential as a “Standard Candle” for Neutrino Flux [1]

### 3. Signal Definition

- $\nu_\mu$  charged-current interaction
- One Muon with momentum > 150 MeV
- One Pion with momentum > 150 MeV
- Zero  $\pi^0$  or heavier mesons
- Muon-pion opening angle <  $55^\circ$



### 7. References

- [1] Jung, Pandey, Putnam, Schmitz, arXiv preprint (2025), [arXiv:2502.02576v1](https://arxiv.org/abs/2502.02576v1) [hep-ph]
- [2] First Measurement of Sub-GeV  $\nu_\mu$  Charged-Current Coherent Pion Production on Argon in MicroBooNE, arXiv preprint (2026), [arXiv:2606.13613](https://arxiv.org/abs/2606.13613) [hep-ex]

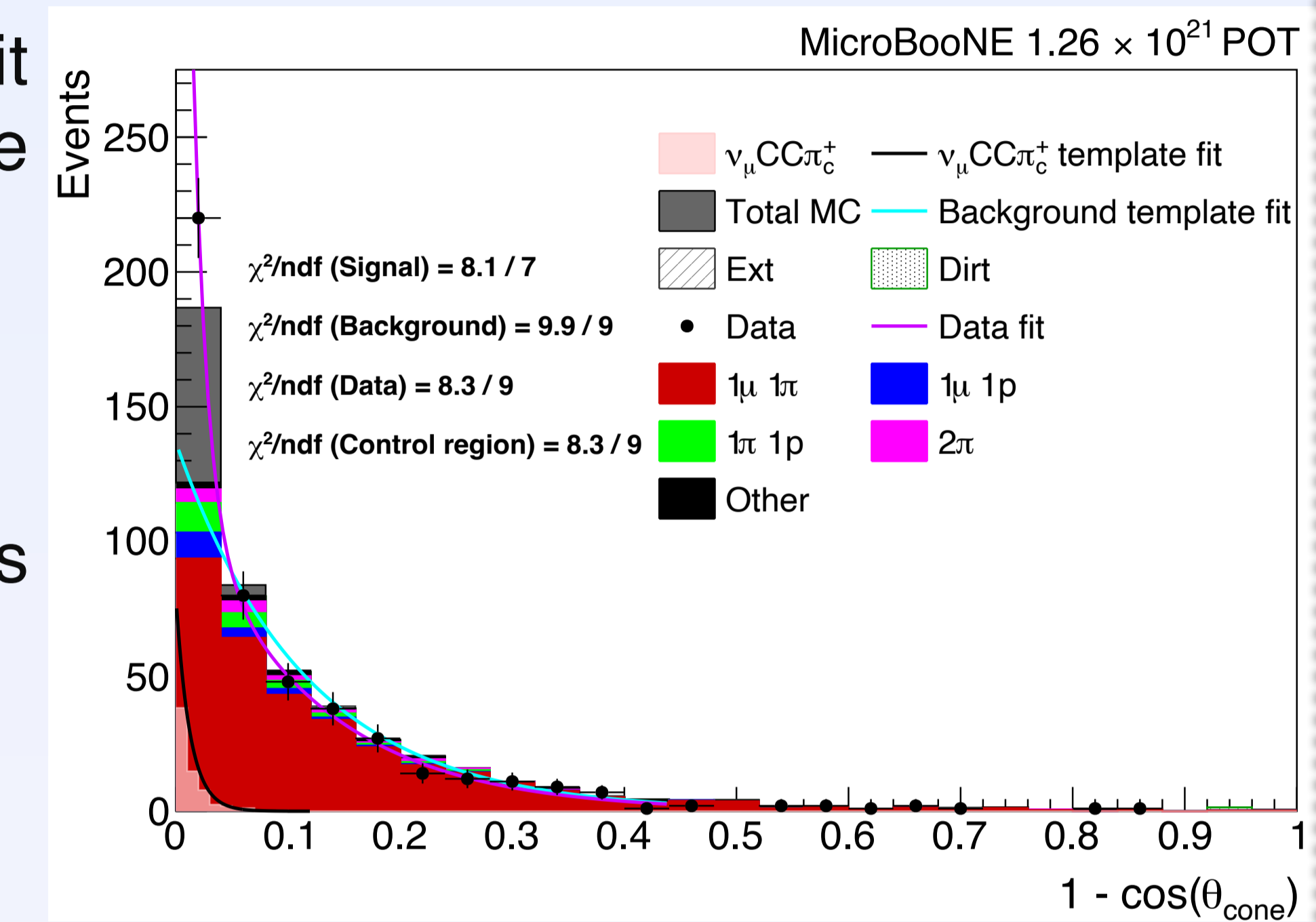
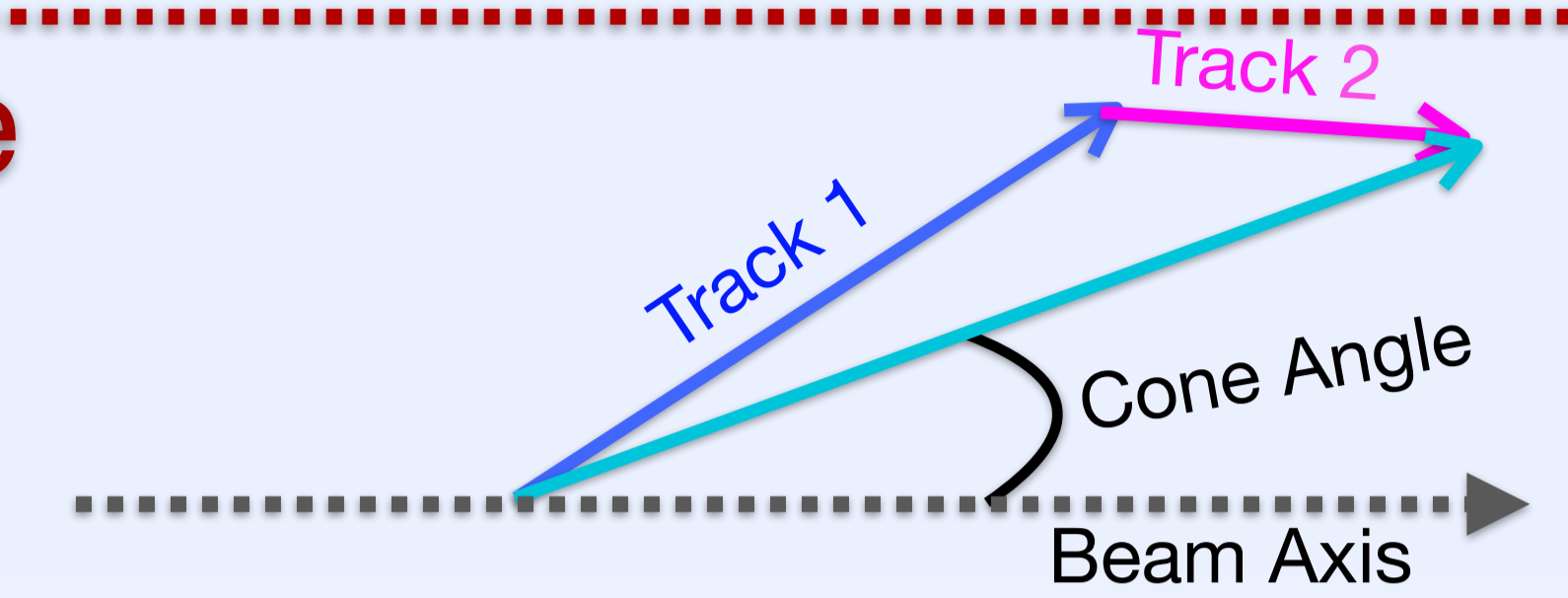
### 4. Cone Angle

- The  $\nu_\mu \text{CC}\pi_c^+$  signal produces a sharper forward peak than the background, enabling signal extraction through template fitting.
- MC signal and background samples are fit separately to determine the template shape parameters ( $p_1$  and  $q_1$ ).

$$Y_{\text{signal}}(\theta) = \frac{p_0 e^{p_1 \theta}}{\int e^{p_1 \theta}} \quad Y_{\text{background}}(\theta) = \frac{q_0 e^{q_1 \theta}}{\int e^{q_1 \theta}}$$

- The data fit ( $Y_{\text{data}}$ ) fixes these shapes and extracts the signal (S) and background (B) normalizations.

$$Y_{\text{data}} = S \cdot \frac{Y_{\text{Signal}}(\theta)}{\int Y_{\text{Signal}} d\theta} + B \cdot \frac{Y_{\text{Background}}(\theta)}{\int Y_{\text{Background}} d\theta}$$

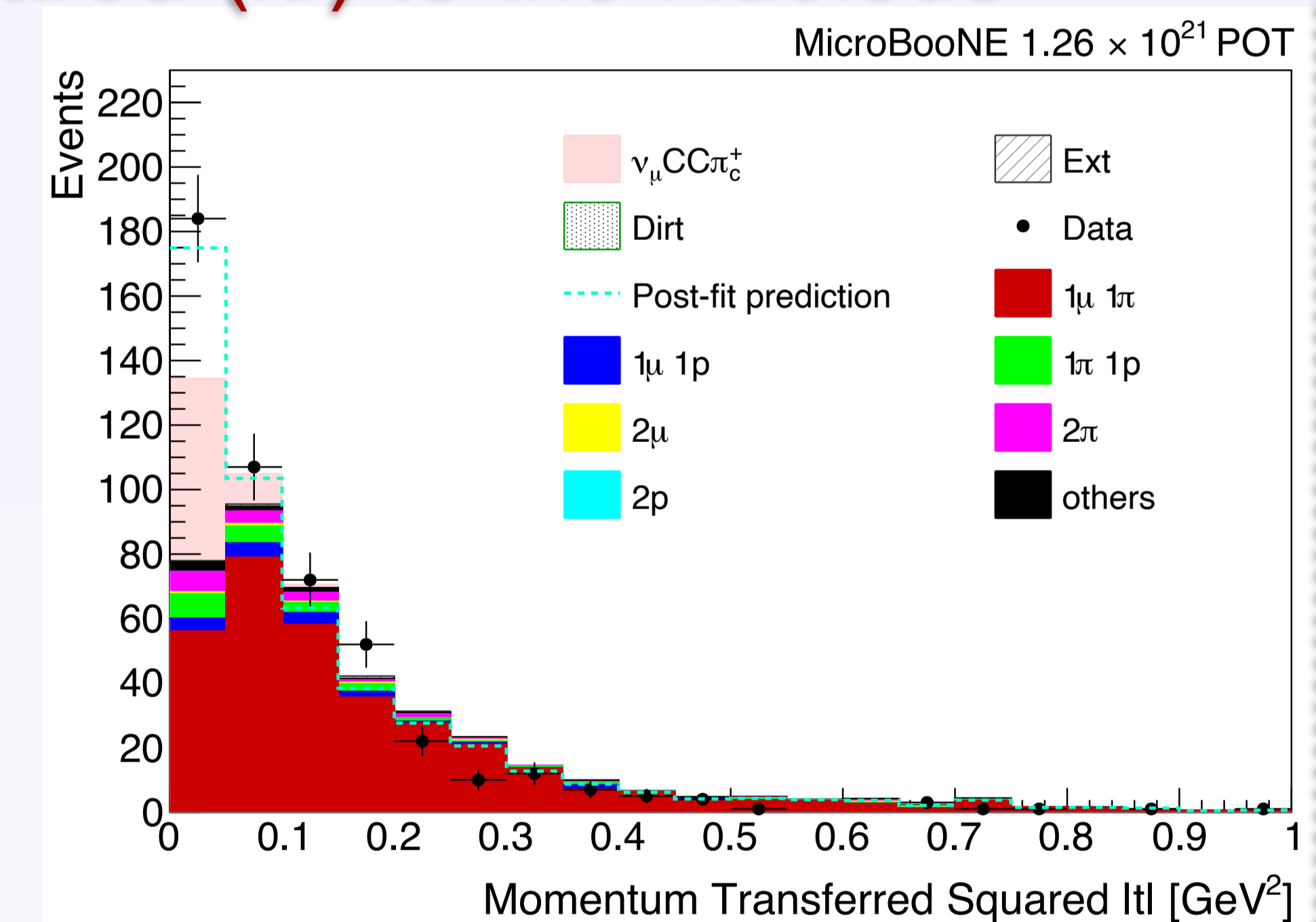


### 5. Momentum Transferred Squared (|t|) to the Nucleus

- $\nu_\mu \text{CC}\pi_c^+$  interactions are expected to occur at low  $|t|$ , corresponding to minimal momentum transfer to the nucleus.

$$|t| \equiv |(p_\nu - p_\mu - p_\pi)^2|$$

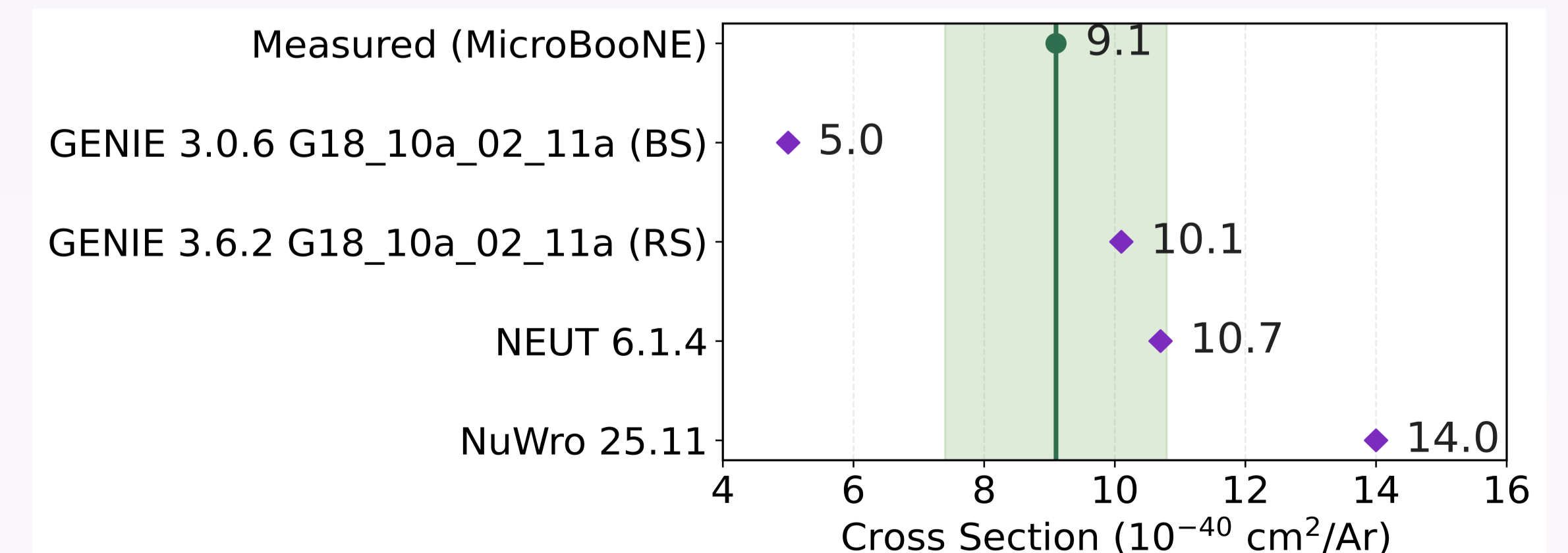
- The fitted signal and background normalizations extracted from the cone-angle analysis are used to predict the  $|t|$  distribution.



### 6. Results

- The total flux-integrated  $\nu_\mu \text{CC}\pi_c^+$  production cross section on argon is measured [2] to be:

$$\sigma = (9.1 \pm 1.2_{\text{stat}} \pm 1.2_{\text{syst}}) \times 10^{-40} \text{ cm}^2/\text{Ar}$$



- The measured cross section is in good agreement with the NEUT and GENIE Rein-Sehgal (RS) predictions, while the GENIE Berger-Sehgal (BS) and NuWro predictions show increasing tension with the data.