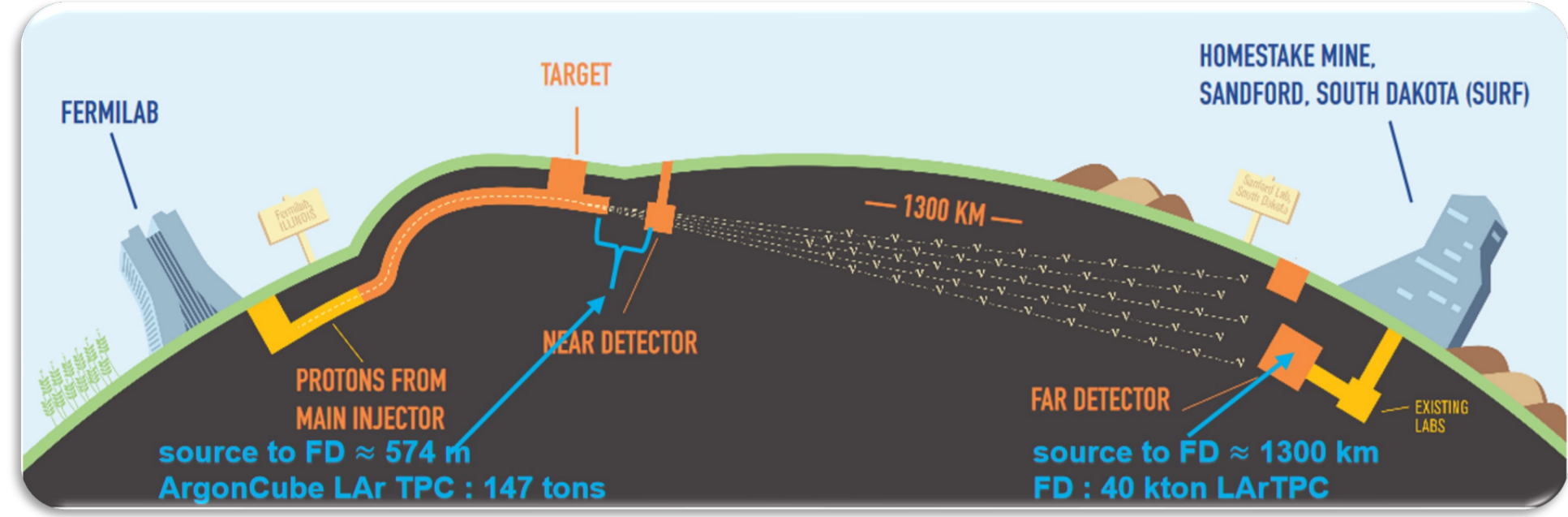


### 1 DUNE Experiment



- LBL experiment with a baseline of 1300 km (Fermilab to South Dakota)
- Uses a  $\nu_\mu$  beam provided by the LBNF Facility (with  $\sim 1\%$   $\nu_e$  contamination).

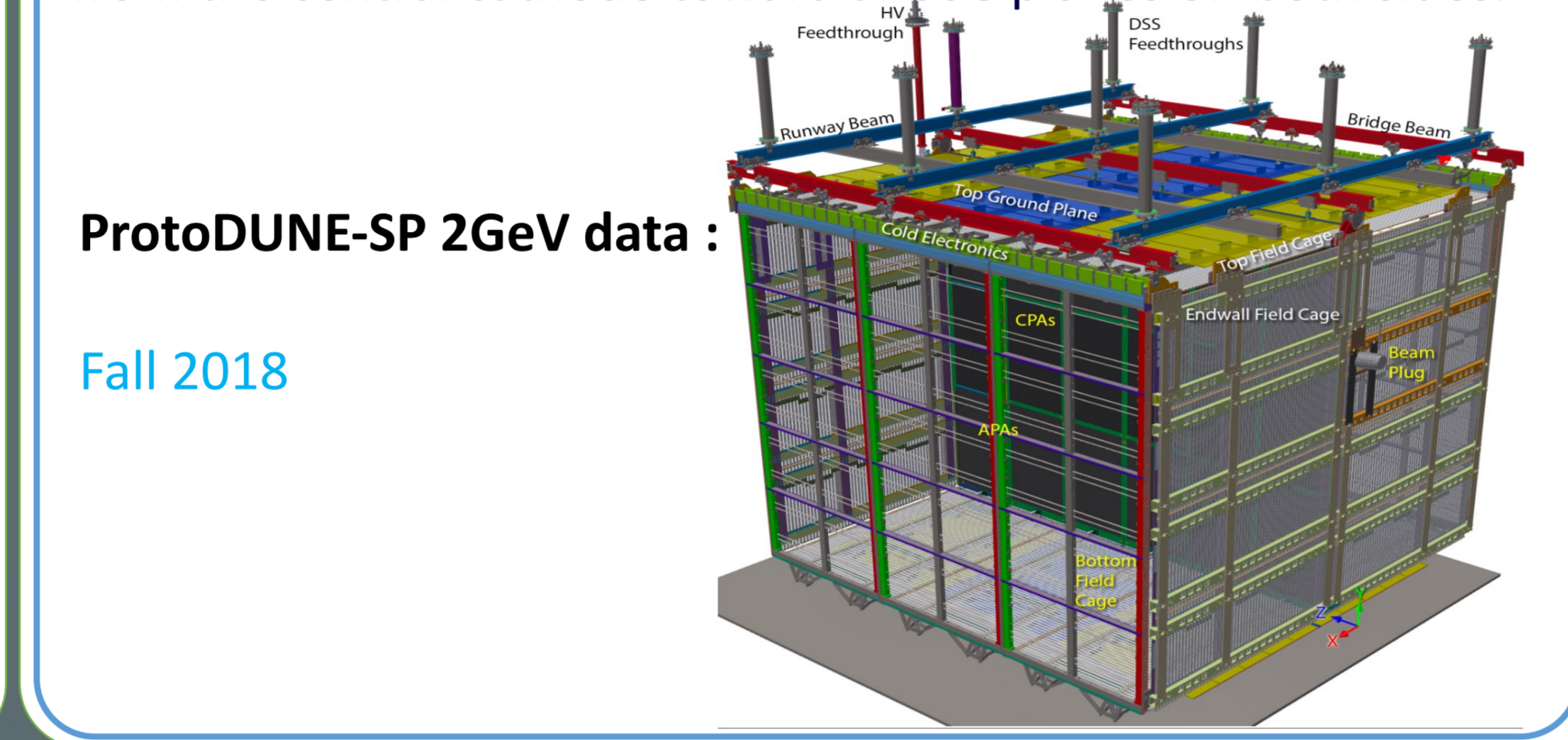
#### DUNE PRIMARY PHYSICS GOALS :

- Measurements of the charge parity (CP) phase.
- Determination of the neutrino mass ordering (the sign of  $\Delta m_{31}^2 \equiv m_3^2 - m_1^2$ )
- Measurement of the mixing angle  $\theta_{23}$  and the determination of the octant in which it lies.
- Search for Physics Beyond the Standard Model.

### 2 Detector Design

#### ProtoDUNE - SP

A large single-phase LArTPC prototype for DUNE at CERN, with a  $7.2 \times 6.1 \times 7.0$  m active volume and about 770 tons of liquid argon. Ionization electrons drift horizontally for 3.6 m from the central cathode toward anode planes on both sides.

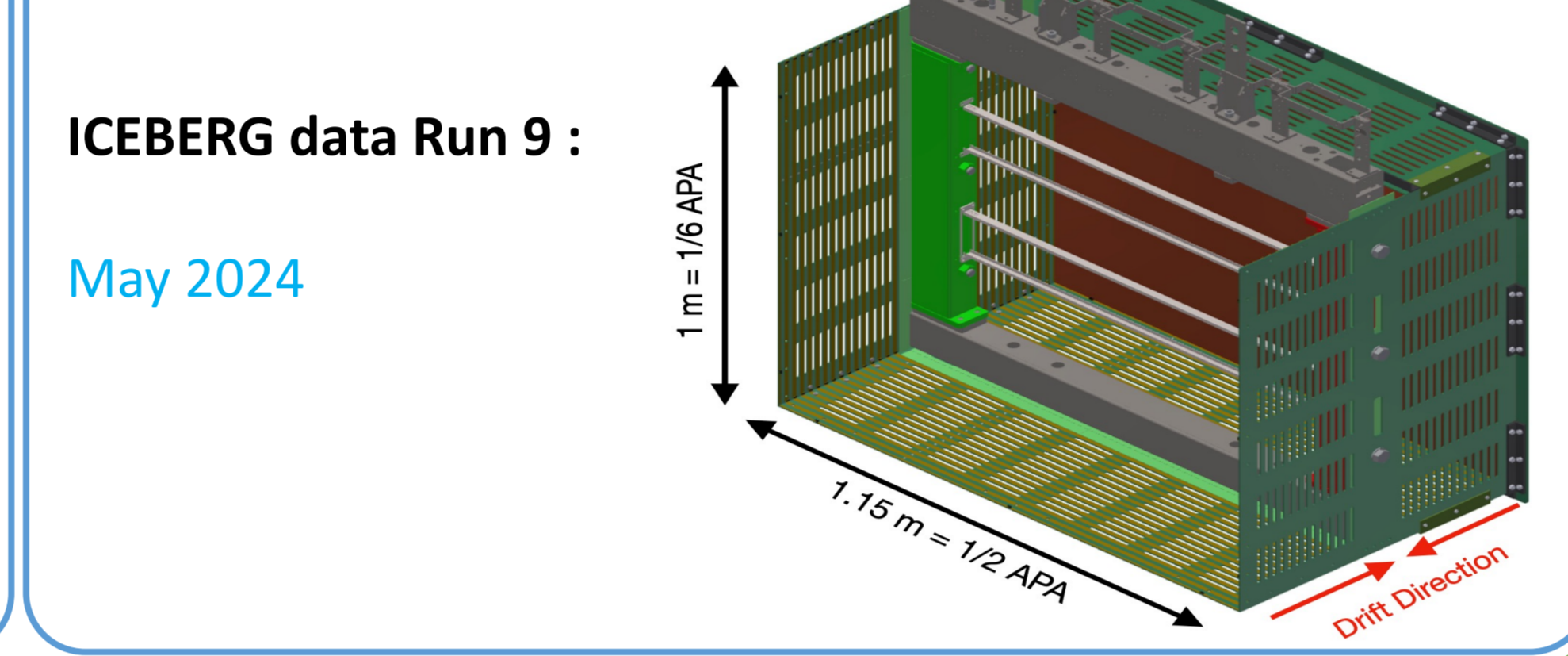


ProtoDUNE-SP 2GeV data :

Fall 2018

#### ICEBERG

A small LArTPC test stand at Fermilab used to test DUNE electronics, reconstruction, and calibration tools. In this analysis, ICEBERG Run 9 data are used to benchmark NuGraph3 particle identification before applying the method to ProtoDUNE-SP.

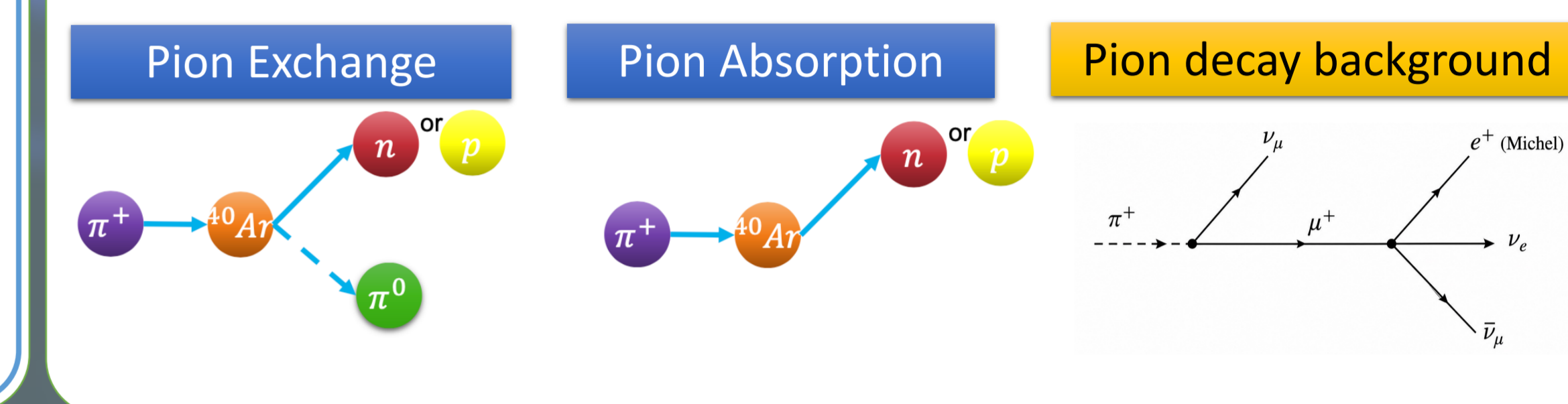


ICEBERG data Run 9 :

May 2024

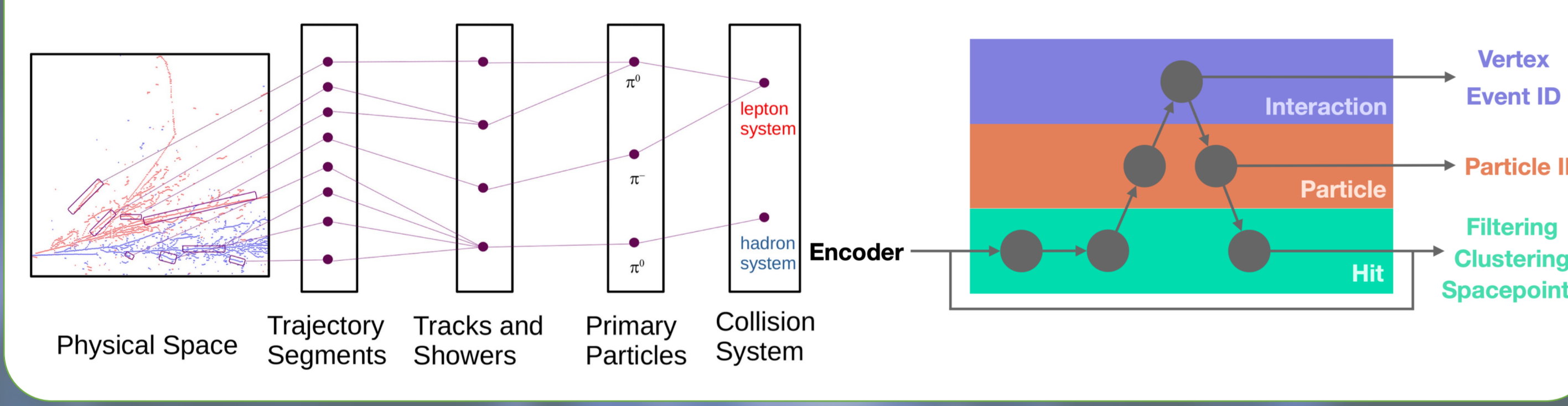
### 3 Objectives of the analysis

- Measure Pion absorption and charge-exchange differential cross sections for the 2 GeV/c ProtoDUNE-SP pion sample.
- Evaluate NuGraph3 particle identification for ProtoDUNE-SP with a focused study on Michel-electron tagging:
  - Provides an additional handle for distinguishing pion decay-like activity from hadronic interaction topologies.
  - Supports low-energy electromagnetic reconstruction and calibration studies in LArTPC detectors.



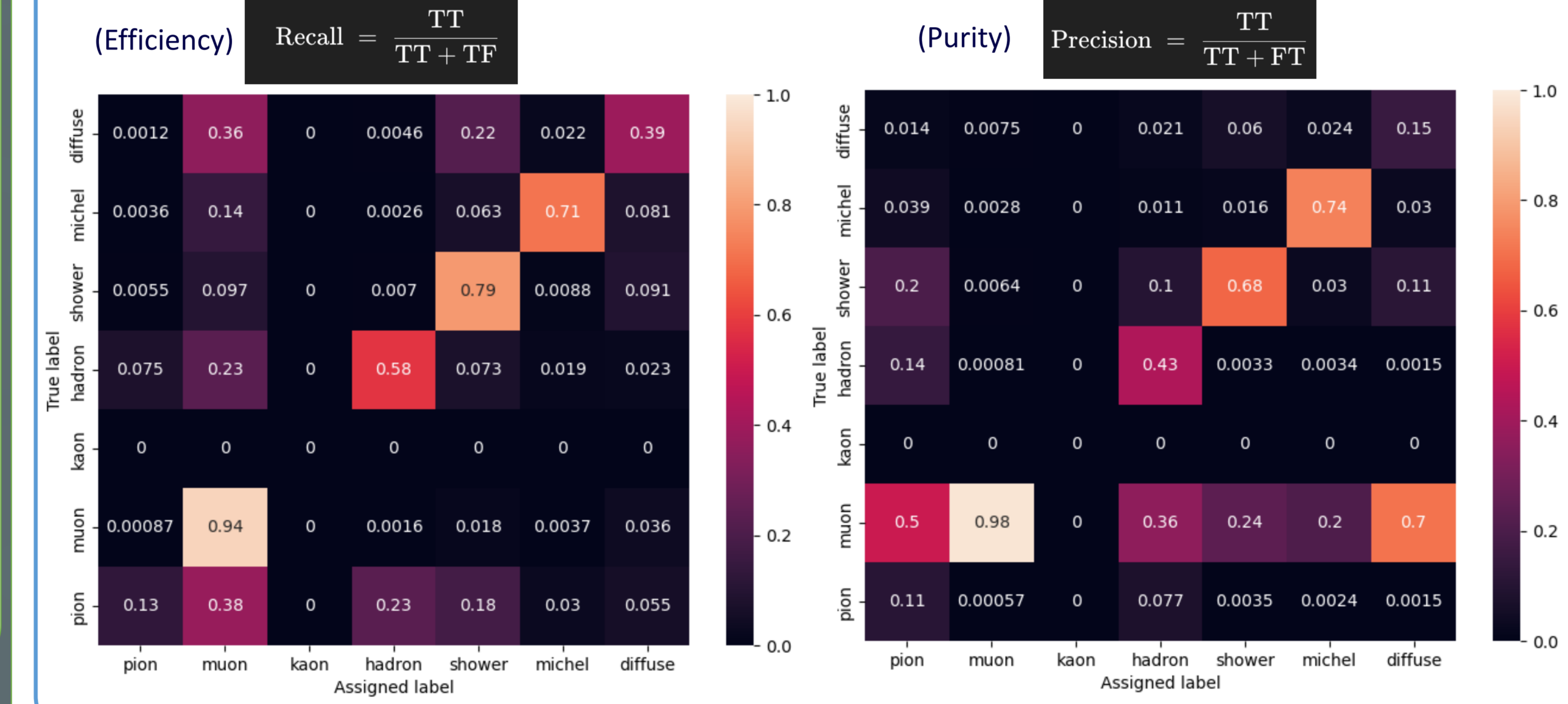
### 4 NuGraph3 particle-flow reconstruction

- **NuGraph3:**
  - GNN-based particle-flow reconstruction framework for LArTPC events.
  - Represents detector hits as a graph, where nodes are connected using spatial and detector relationships.
  - Uses hierarchical message passing to combine local hit information with higher-level event context.
- In this analysis, NuGraph3 is used for particle identification in ProtoDUNE-SP, with a focus on Michel-electron tagging using a dedicated Michel-electron filter decoder.

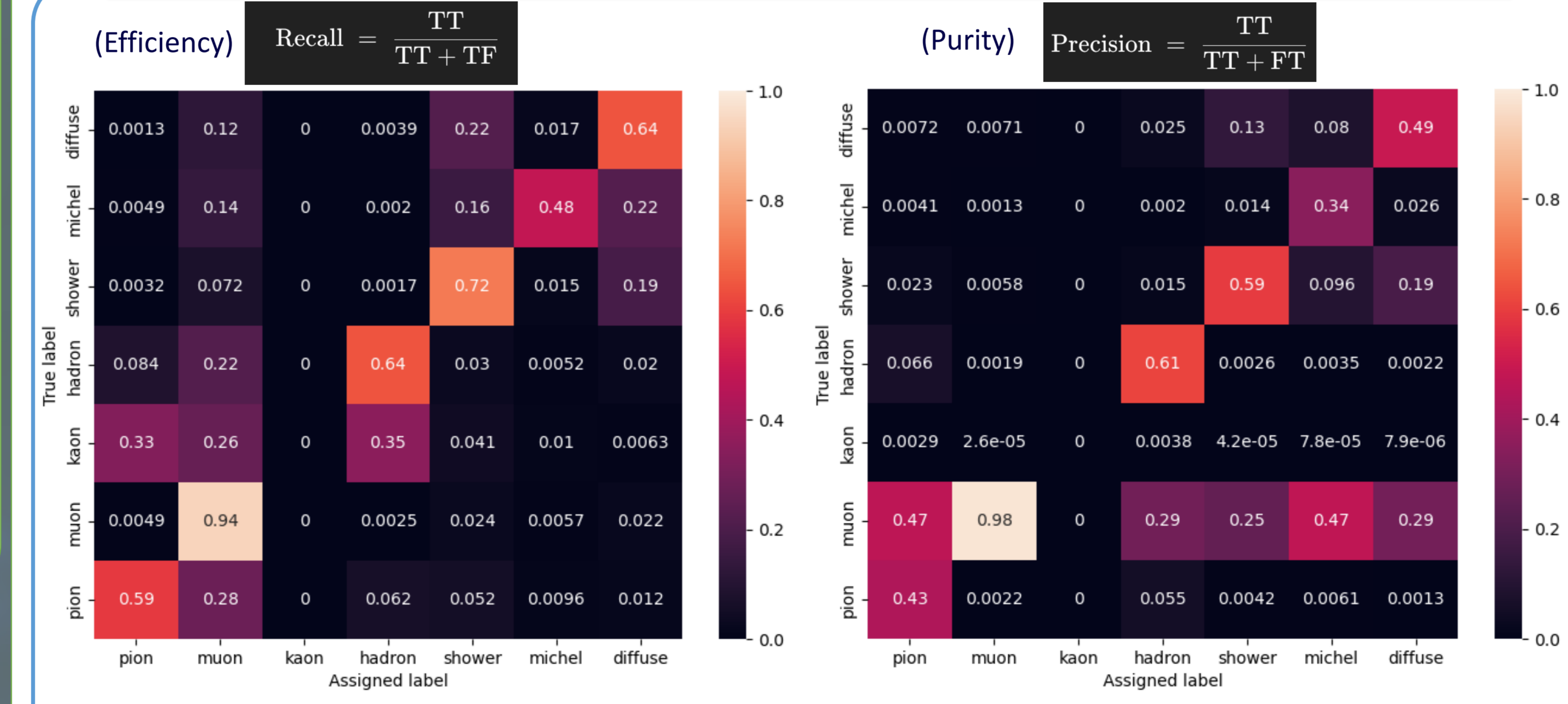


### 5 Preliminary classification performance

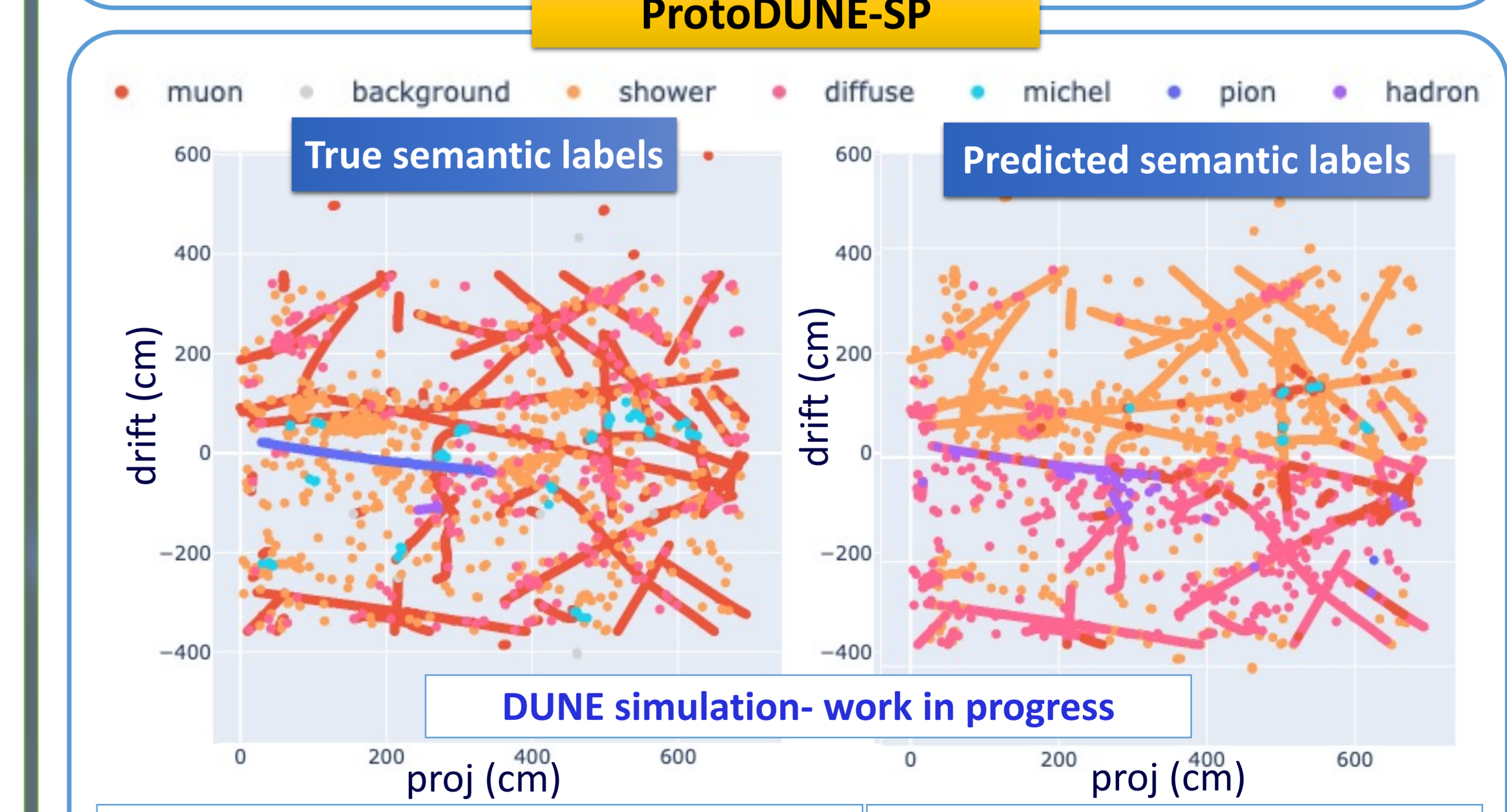
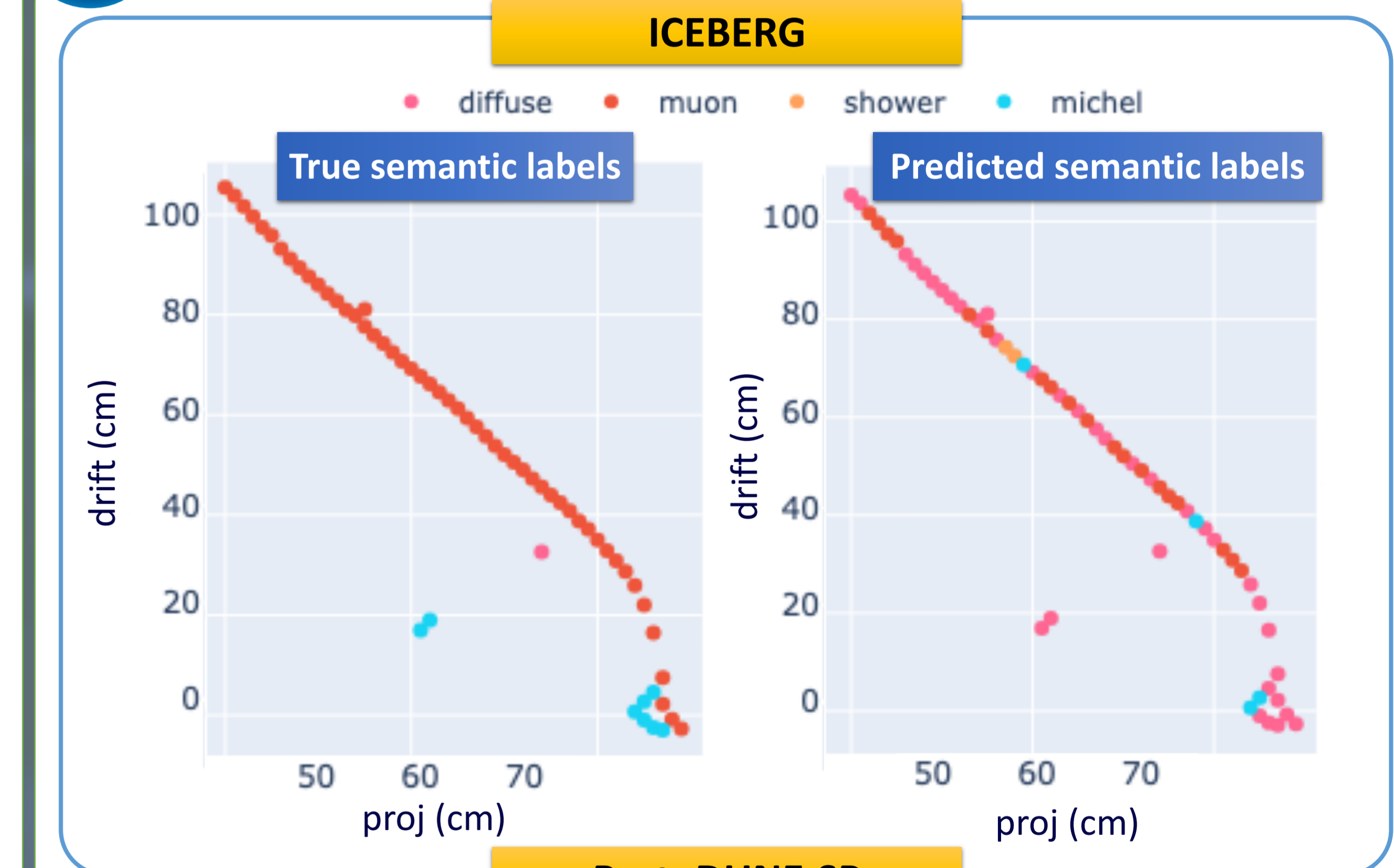
#### ICEBERG – Training sample: stopping muons



#### ProtoDUNE – Training sample: ProtoDUNE-SP 2GeV samples



### 6 Event displays



### 7 Conclusion

- NuGraph3 shows promising Michel-electron tagging performance in the ICEBERG stopping-muon sample, where the event topology is relatively clean, especially with the use of a dedicated Michel-electron filter decoder.
- Applying the same strategy to ProtoDUNE-SP is more challenging due to complex hit activity, overlapping low-energy deposits, and class imbalance from the small number of true Michel-electron examples in the sample.
- Further optimization is currently being explored to improve NuGraph3 Michel-electron classification for ProtoDUNE and address the class-imbalance effects.

#### Acknowledgements

This work has been supported by the University of Cincinnati and the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science. This document was prepared by the DUNE Collaboration using the resources of the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Fermilab), a U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Science, Office of High Energy Physics HEP User Facility. Fermilab is managed by Fermi Forward Discovery Group, LLC, acting under Contract No. 89243024CSC000002.

➤ ICEBERG shows clearer Michel tagging, while ProtoDUNE-SP exhibits stronger class confusion due to complex event activity and limited Michel-electron statistics.

$proj = z \sin \theta_z - y \cos \theta_z$   
 $drift = x - s_{drift} L_{drift}$   
 •  $x, y, z =$  coordinates of the wire center  
 •  $\theta_z =$  wire angle in the  $yz$ -plane  
 •  $s_{drift} = \pm 1$  is the TPC drift sign  
 •  $L_{drift} =$  drift distance