

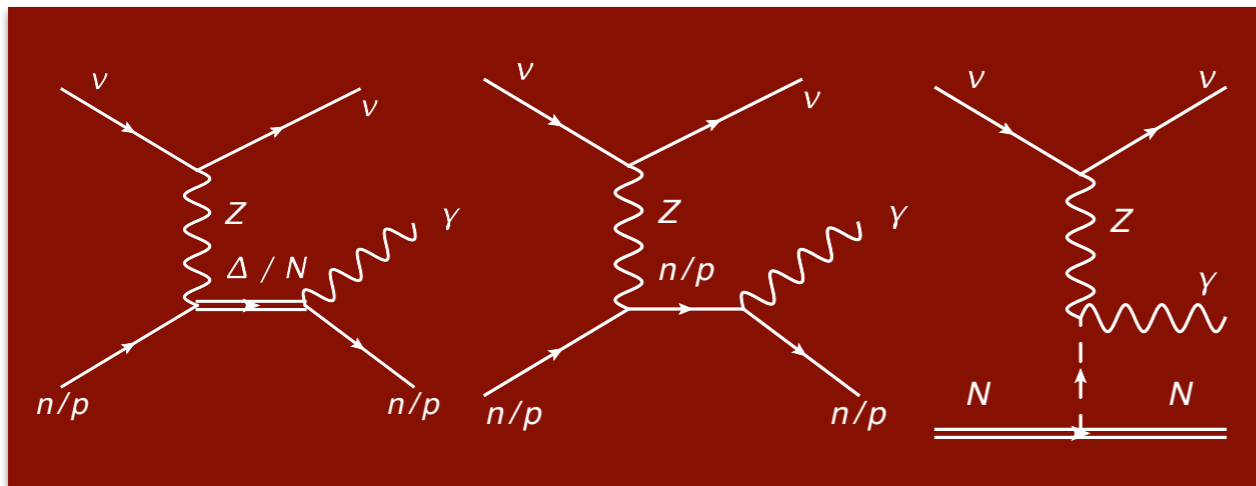
# NC gamma, an exclusive channel for neutrino generator

Pierre Lasorak  
Queen Mary University, London

# Introduction

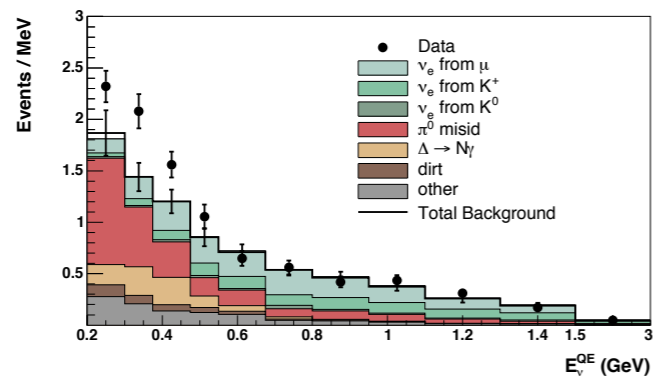
- NC gamma?

➔ Neutrino interacts and creates a single photon



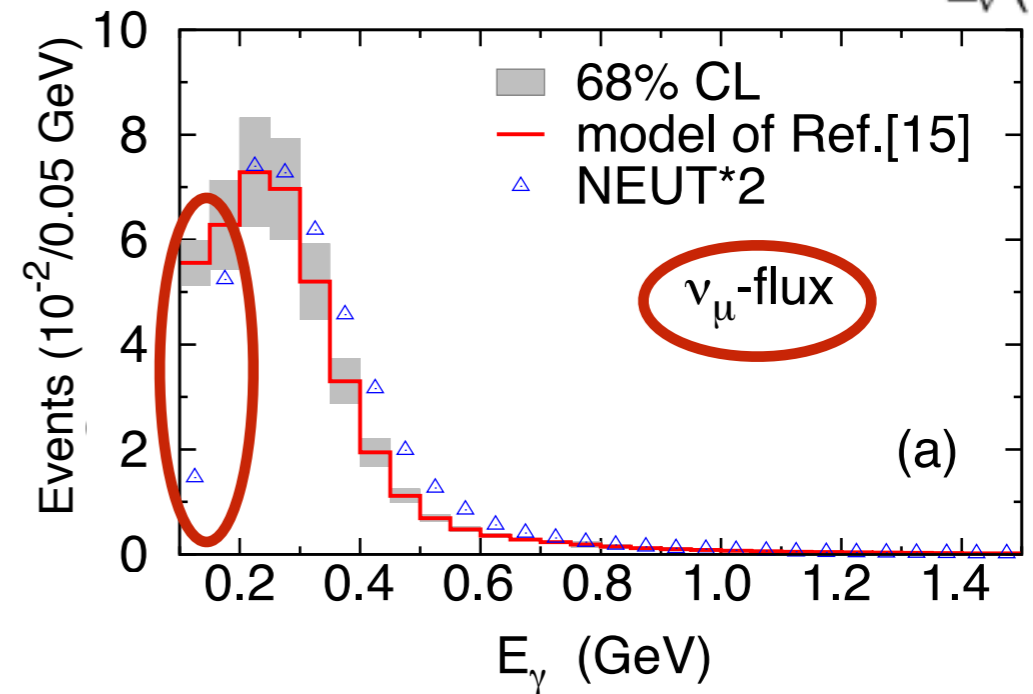
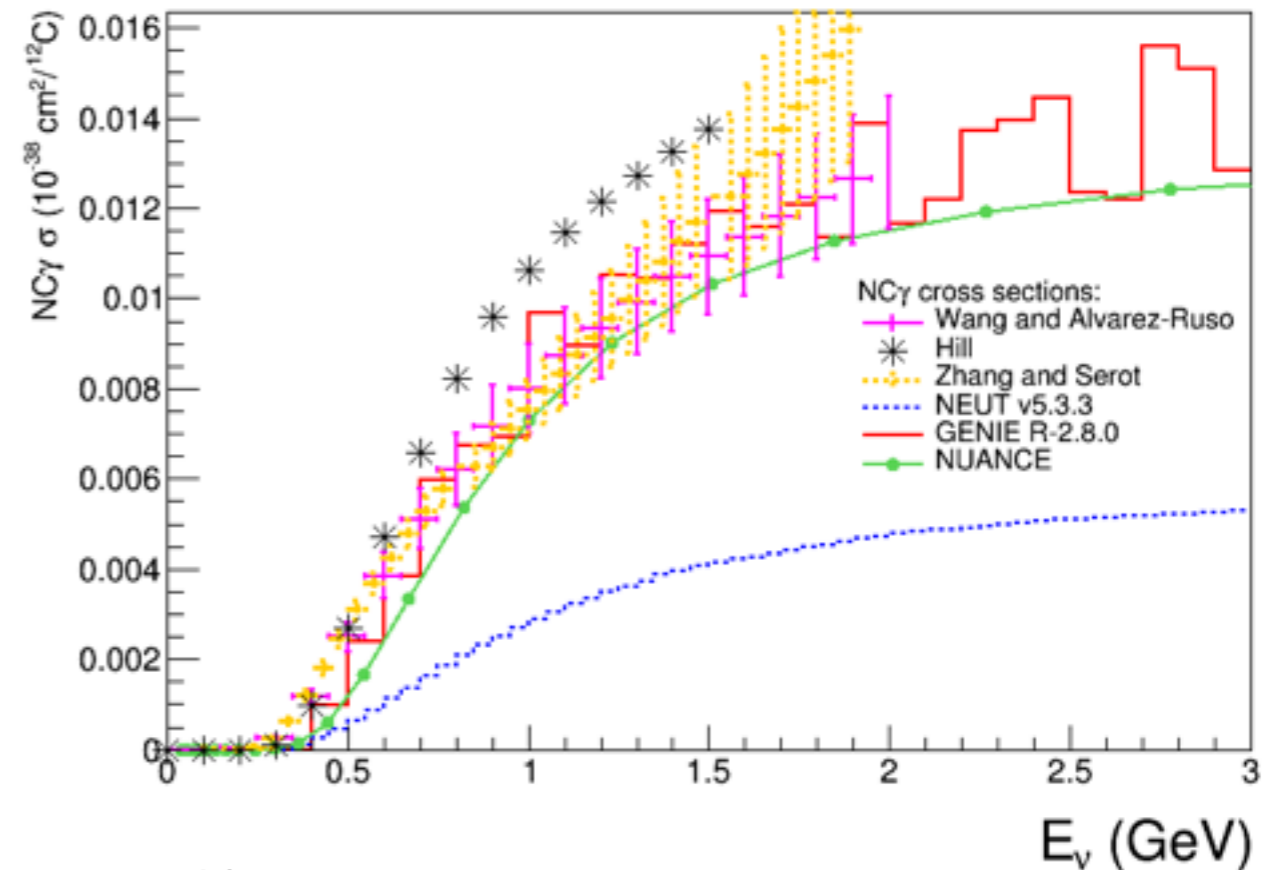
- Why this is important?

➔ Potentially an effect on electron neutrino appearance.

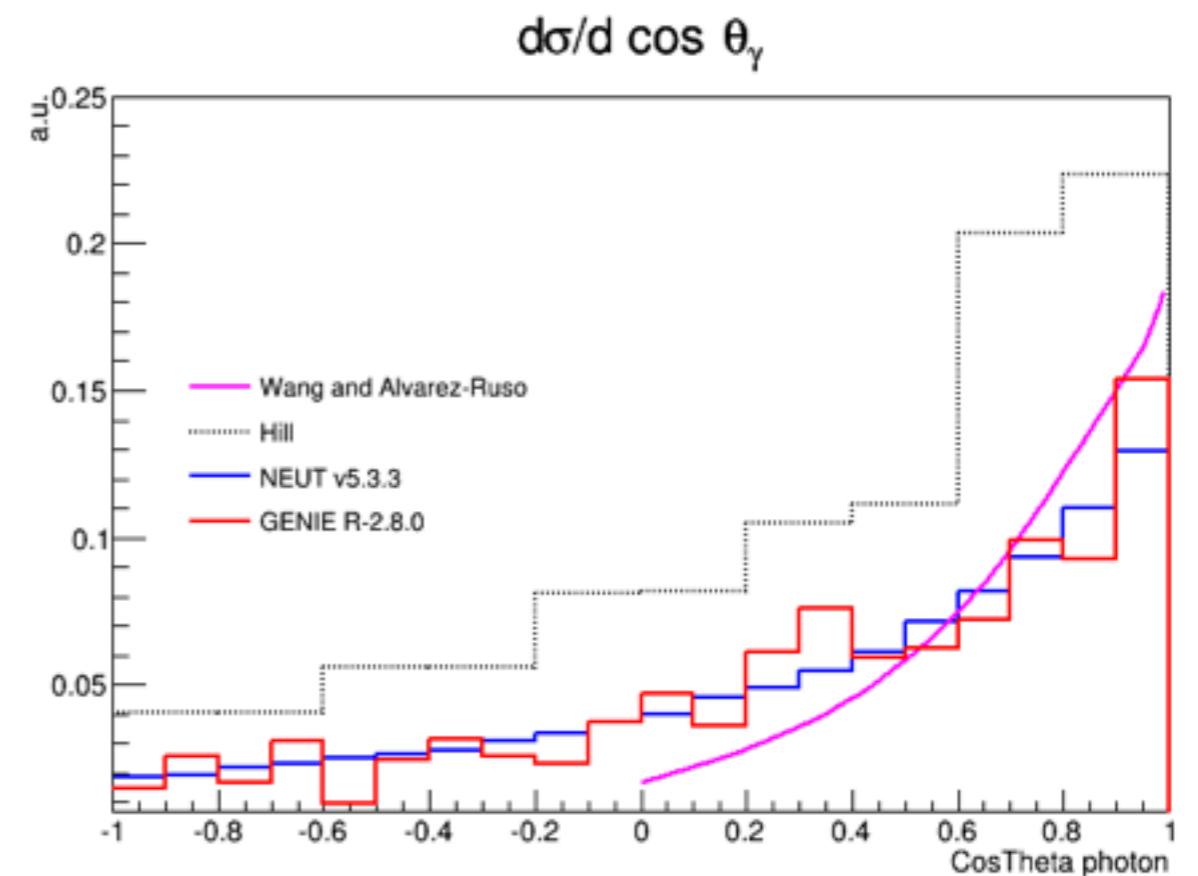
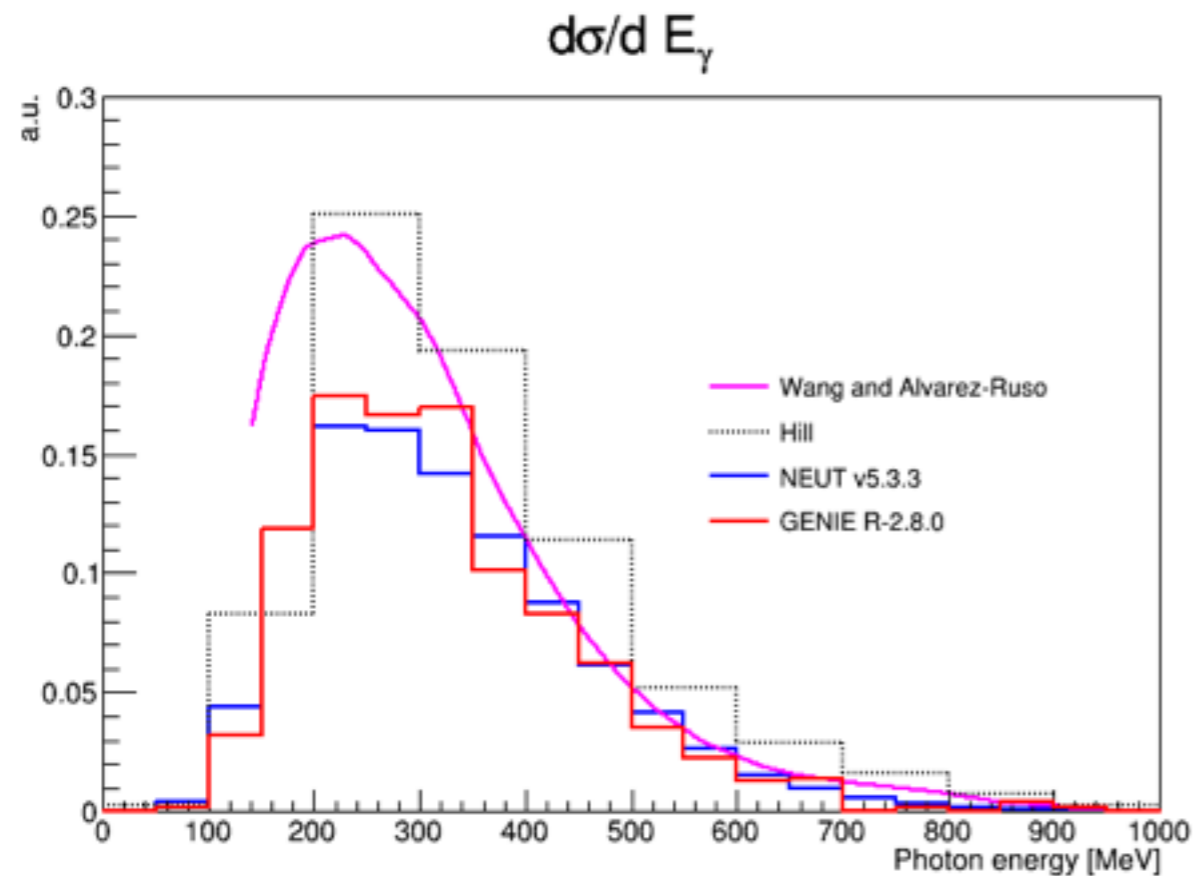


➔ No measurement at next neutrino long baseline experiment energies

➔ Can \*hopefully\* be seen in liquid Argon detector.



# What is available (to me)?

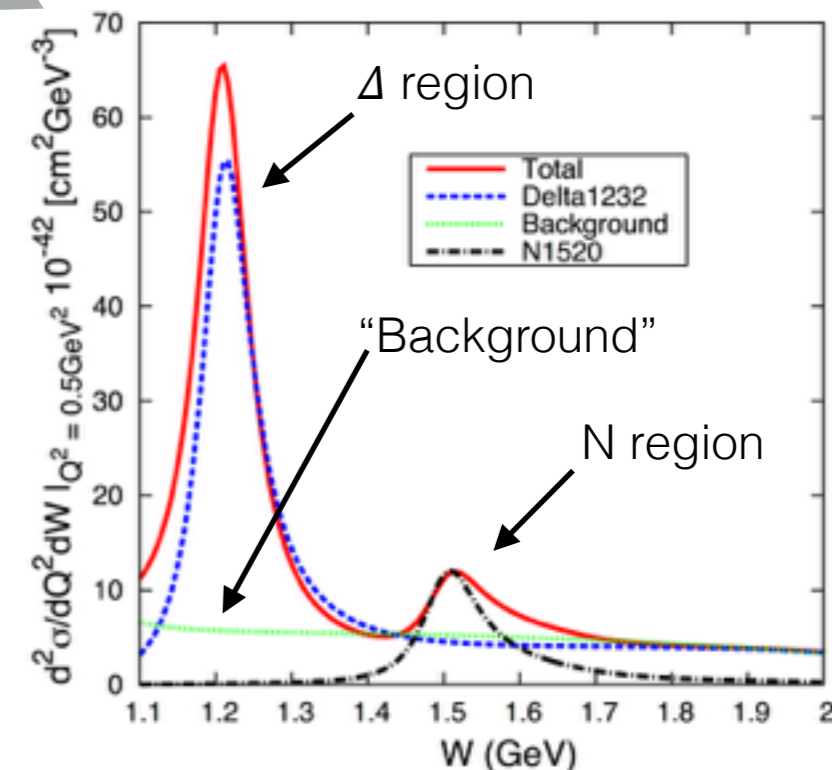
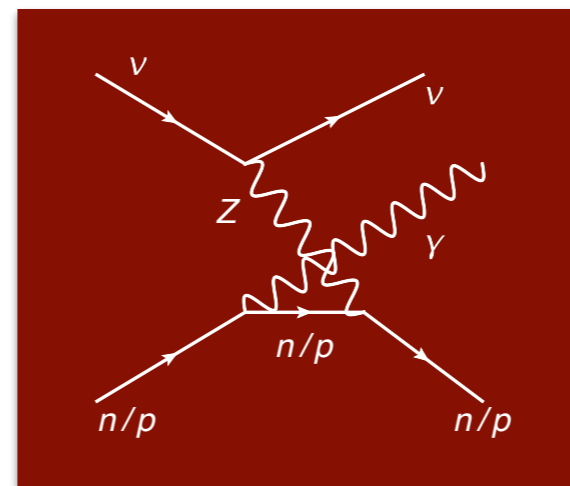
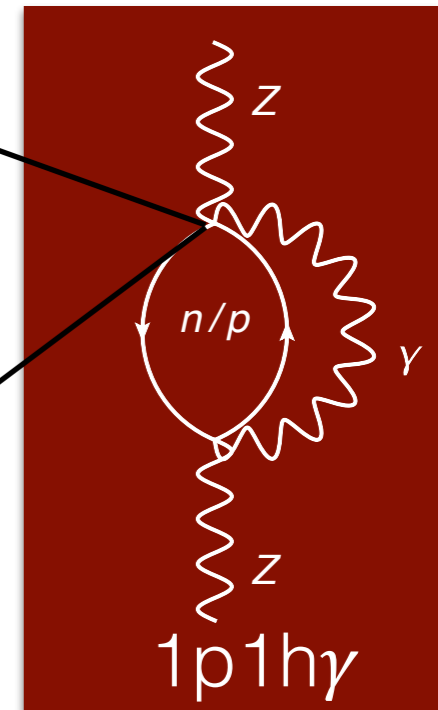
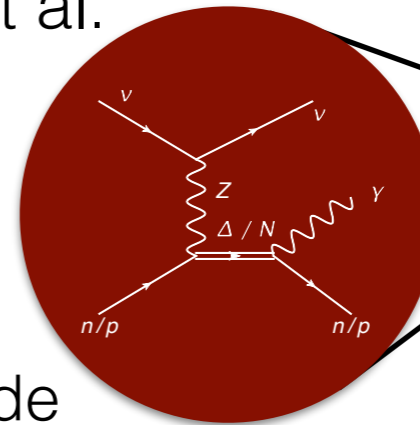


1 GeV muon neutrino on Carbon

- Shape seems to disagree between model/generator for differential cross sections.

# The model

- There are lot of models... We are using Wang et al.
- Few of the features:
  - 1p1h $\gamma$  Z self-excitations
  - Full treatment of the resonances at the amplitude level: interferences.
  - Polarisation: all the photons are not decaying isotropically in the resonance rest frame.
  - In medium effects for the  $\Delta$ -propagator. (absorption, scattering)
- **Complicated!** The cross section ultimately will depend on lots of parameters.

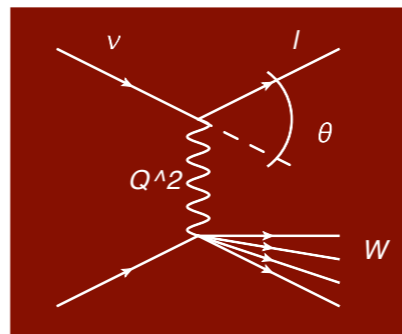


Using E.Wang's code

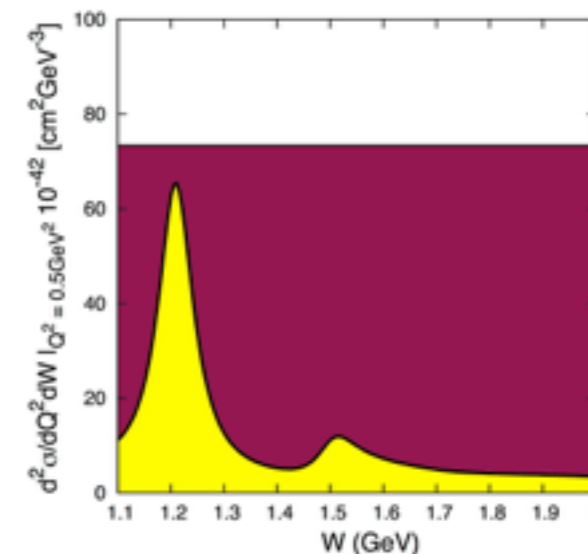
# How to generate neutrino events?

- Usually the neutrino energy and nucleon energy is known (flux and nuclear model)
- For a few of the processes, generators use 2D cross sections  $\rightarrow Q^2$  and  $W$  for given  $E_\nu$
- You use a “rejection method” to choose these 2 variables simultaneously.
- Using energy conservation, one can get the outgoing lepton:

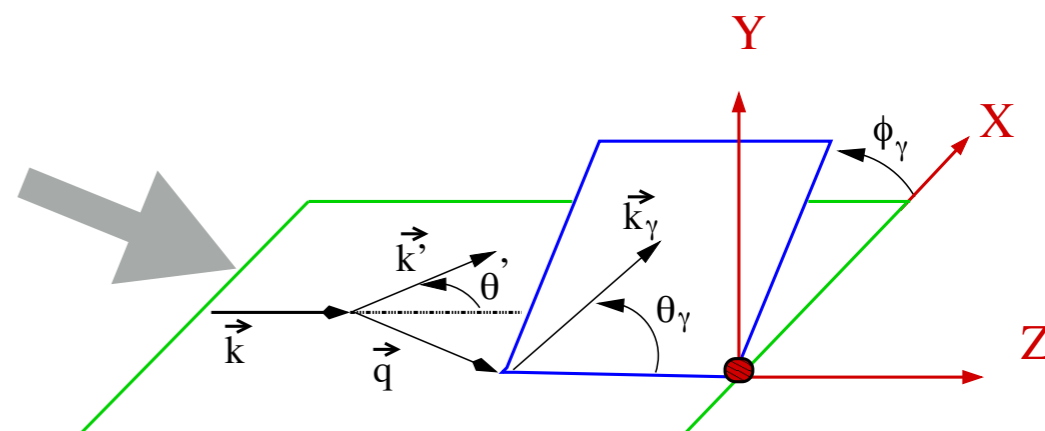
- Energy
- $\cos(\theta)$



$$\frac{\partial^2 \sigma}{\partial W \partial Q^2}$$



- For the hadronic part, only the energy is known...
  - One has to throw the variable (angle between the scattering plane and outgoing photon...)
- How can we fit the model describe before without losing physics?

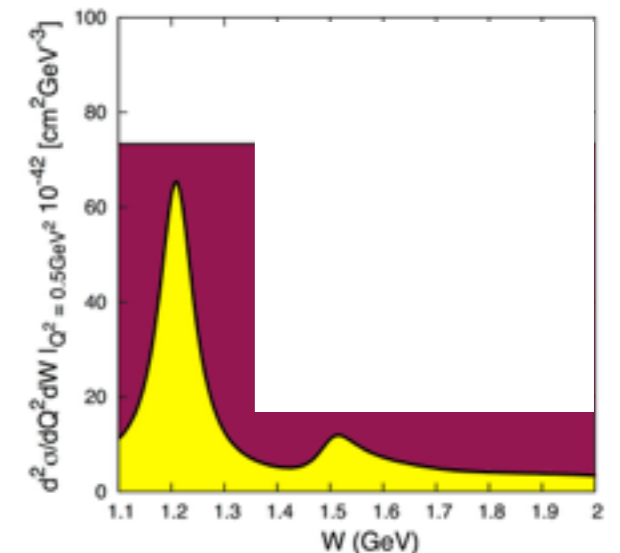


# The basic idea

- Increasing the dimensionality of the problem to parametrise the effect one wants to model.

$$\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial W \partial Q^2 \partial \dots}$$

- The problem: The rejection method will take very long time ( $T^{\wedge}Dim$ )... Slows the event generation.
- There are few ways:
  - “Precalculate” the cross section if the cross is long to calculate and store it:
    - Generator becomes heavy
    - Complicated to extend to different targets
    - Error estimation (shape) is almost impossible to get
  - Importance sampling
    - Intelligent rejection method



# In case of NC gamma

- We are not interested in the outgoing neutrino.
- One can keep Q information (direction, magnitude) using (assuming  $E_\nu$  and  $p_{\text{nucl}}$  are known)
  - $Q^2$  and  $W \rightarrow$  Resonant process
  - Bjorken  $x$  and  $y \rightarrow$  Deep inelastic scattering
  - $\cos(\theta_{\text{lep}})$  and  $p_{\text{lep}} \rightarrow$  CC interaction
- Photon information:
  - $\cos(\theta)$  and  $\cos(\varphi) \rightarrow$  2 angular variables since the resonance is polarised, the decay is not isotropic.
  - The photon energy come from energy conservation on the hadronic mass frame
- Note: this is still a simplification, some of the effects depend on local nuclear density...

# Conclusion

- The NC gamma channel is important as long as we have not seen it or properly sized.
- The predictions from modern generators and theorists were compared.
- The methods to include new exclusive channels was explained.
- Implementing properly this kind of channel in the generators becomes more and more important as differences between models are subtle. The time is for precision!

Thank you for your attention



- A. A. Aguilar-Arevalo *et al.* (MiniBooNE Collaboration) Phys. Rev. Lett. **102**, 101802 (2009)
- E. Wang, L. Alvarez-Ruso and J. Nieves, Phys.Rev. C**89**, (2014) 015503 [arXiv:1311.2151]
- R. J. Hill, Phys.Rev. D**81**, (2010) 013008 [arXiv:0905.0291]
- X. Zhang, B. D. Serot, Phys.Lett. B**719**, (2013) 409 [arXiv:1210.3610]
- Y. Hayato, Acta Phys.Polon. B**40** (2009) 2477
- C. Andreopoulos *et al.* Nucl.Instrum.Meth. A**614** (2010) 87 [arXiv:0905.2517]
- D. Casper, Nucl.Phys.Proc.Suppl. **112** (2002) 161 [arXiv:0208030]
- E. Wang, L. Alvarez-Ruso, Y. Hayato, K. Mahn, J. Nieves, Phys.Rev. D**92** (2015) 053005 [arXiv:1507.02446]