Pienie v3.4.0



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on behalf of the GENIE collaboration

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Phys. Rev. D 103, 113003 (2021)

SuSAv2 - electron scattering

- Consistent with neutrino version
- Benchmarked against inclusive (e, e') data lacksquare
 - by members of the e4v collaboration
- Improvement with respect to G18_10a_02_11a
 - Which is not a tune used electrons
 - Rosenbluth + Empirical MEC (with no tuning)
- Contributors:
 - Afroditi Papadopoulou
 - Alon Sportes



Initial state: Correlated Fermi Gas

- Attempt to model the high energy tail
 - Measured at electron scattering
 - <u>Phys. Rev. C 68, 014313</u>
 - expected from two-nucleon short range correlations
- Implementation inspired by
 - <u>https://arxiv.org/abs/1710.07966</u>
- Final result: extension of the Local FG
 - Fraction of nucleons are above Fermi momentum
- In v3.4.0 we also added the possibility for the binding energy to be a function of the nucleon momentum
 - We call it spectral-function-like approach
 - It's not a full implementation of the spectral function
 - It just populates the space
 - A reweight module can use this as an input to proper SF distribution
- Contributor
 - Afroditi Papadopoulou
 - Steven Dolan and Laura Munteanu



02 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8

0.02

0.0

200

0.9 p____[GeV]

Heavy neutral lepton







- neutrino mass eigenstates with masses O(MeV)
 - In our implementation $m_4 < m_K$
 - Lagrangian implemented according to <u>Eur. Phys. J. C 81, 78 (2021)</u>
 - With caveats for some decay channels: <u>link</u> to code review for details
 - The link contains all the instructions to run etc
- HNL are produced in same beam as SM neutrinos
 - Use dk2nu flux files as simulation input
- • HNL decay to some appropriately selected decay channel
 - Particle stack constructed appropriately
 - Probe is the decaying HNL particle
- • Decay vertex assigned along HNL trajectory inside detector
 - Detector ROOT geometry used as simulation input
- Provides tools for POT accounting
 - usually intended to generate weighted events
- This is a huge amount of work
 - Started from a MINERvA development
 - That has been generalised to be used by other experiments

AR23_20i_00_000 - SBN/DUNE tune

- Nuclear model: Local Fermi gas with Spectral function like approach
 - \circ $\,$ And correlated tail fraction set to 12 %, instead of the 20 %
 - \circ ~ The emission of the correlated nucleon is disabled
- CC 1p1h: Valencia model with z-expansion for the nucleon form factor
- CC 2p2h: SuSAv2 model
- Photon emission from nuclear de-excitation from Argon nuclei enabled
 - According to Marley distribution

AR20i_00_000 - SBN/DUNE tune

- The rest of the configuration is similar to G18_10a_02_11b
- The parameters for pion production are tuned according to free nucleon data
 - The tune was done using M_A as a nuisance parameter (not used in this 1p1h configuration)

TABLE I: Complete list of models used for the G18_10a_02_11a tune in GENIE v3 5.

Simulation domain	Model
Nuclear model	Local Fermi Gas 14
QEL and 2p2h	Valencia 13, 15
QEL Charm	Kovalenko 16
QEL $\Delta S = 1$	Pais 17
RES	Berger-Sehgal 18
SIS/DIS	Bodek-Yang 19
DIS $\Delta S = 1$	Aivazis-Tung-Olness 20
Coherent π production	Berger-Sehgal 18
Hadronization	AGKY 21
FSI	INTRANUKE hA 22

Future developments

- Getting close to the release of Minoo's model for single pion production
- upgrade for the **v**-e elastic scattering to include electron initial distribution
 - This will require a change in the data model we write in the file
 - Probably a dedicated presentation will happen at a forum
- COH single gamma production is also getting close to completion

Take away

- Lots of new models and configurations
 - Plenty choice and we are happy to receive requests and inputs
- New models are being in the process of being merged
 - Incubators are the way we track new code
 - When things are discussed in advance it's easier to include new processes
- Tuning campaign ongoing
 - \circ Julia will go into details tomorrow



Backup

Dark neutrinos

$$u_lpha = \sum_{i=1}^3 U_{lpha i}
u_i + U_{lpha 4} N_\mathcal{D}, \quad lpha = e, \mu, au, \mathcal{D}$$

- Model to explain EM excess
 - Main reference paper <u>https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.121.241801</u>
- Neutrino interaction via exchange of a light dark boson (Z_{D})
 - light compared to Z and W
 - \circ producing dark neutrino with non-zero mass ($oldsymbol{v}_{
 m D}oldsymbol{)}$
- The dark neutrino then decays
 - In either neutrinos and/or electron pairs
 - Only tree-level decays are allowed so far
 - We can add more but we need the decay amplitudes
 - \circ ~ The decay length is visible in our detectors!
 - varies a lot with couplings and mixings but it can be of the order of mm
- The dark boson exchanged with the nucleus can give rise to all NC scattering mechanisms
 - \sim The main process would be the coherent production (implemented in GENIE now)
 - The second leading process would be the QE process, not implemented yet
- Contributions by Iker de Icaza (Sussex)
 - Inputs from Pedro Machado (FNAL)



$$\begin{split} \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}} \supset & \frac{m_{Z_{\mathcal{D}}}^2}{2} Z_{\mathcal{D}\mu} Z_{\mathcal{D}}^{\mu} + g_{\mathcal{D}} Z_{\mathcal{D}}^{\mu} \bar{\nu}_{\mathcal{D}} \gamma_{\mu} \nu_{\mathcal{D}} + e \epsilon Z_{\mathcal{D}}^{\mu} J_{\mu}^{\text{em}} \\ & + \frac{g}{c_W} \epsilon' Z_{\mathcal{D}}^{\mu} J_{\mu}^{Z}, \end{split}$$