

Constraining neutrino fluxes with the FPF data for SM and BSM studies

Toni Mäkelä, Felix Kling, Sebastian Trojanowski

FPF6
8-9.6.2023



NATIONAL
POLAND

SCIENCE CENTRE

Introduction

- The FPF has a broad physics scope, in which neutrinos play an important role
- Various BSM effects could affect the shape / magnitude of the neutrino spectra. We could look at e.g.:
 - Oscillations
 - Enhanced tau neutrino production from dark vectors
 - Solving the cosmic ray muon excess puzzle
 - ...etc
- To see how well such models can be constrained, we need to estimate the uncertainty of neutrino flux predictions
 - Important step in understanding SM and the stream towards refining BSM searches

Introduction

- Examine various predictions for the neutrino spectra
 - A broad envelope of established predictions from various groups:
 - Different generators and methods
 - Seek to cover the phase space with these broadly spread predictions:
 - Enables accommodating for possible changes in shape and normalization
- Presenting a model / tool for combining these
 - Using a Fisher information approach for estimating uncertainties
 - Indicates FPFs constraining power for various physics processes



The model

- Construct a model m giving amount of neutrinos as an average over all N_g predictions G

$$m(\{\lambda_i\}_{i=1}^{N_g-1}) = \frac{1}{N_g} \left[G_0 \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{N_g-1} \lambda_i \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N_g-1} G_i \left(1 + N_g \lambda_i - \sum_{j=1}^{N_g-1} \lambda_j \right) \right]$$

- N_g-1 parameters λ steer the result towards any prediction



The model

- Construct a model m giving amount of neutrinos as an average over all N_g predictions G

$$m(\{\lambda_i\}_{i=1}^{N_g-1}) = \frac{1}{N_g} \left[G_0 \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{N_g-1} \lambda_i \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N_g-1} G_i \left(1 + N_g \lambda_i - \sum_{j=1}^{N_g-1} \lambda_j \right) \right]$$

Setting all $\lambda=0$ returns the mean, taken as the **baseline model**

- N_g-1 parameters λ steer the result towards any prediction



The model

- Construct a model m giving amount of neutrinos as an average over all N_g predictions G

$$m(\{\lambda_i\}_{i=1}^{N_g-1}) = \frac{1}{N_g} \left[G_0 \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{N_g-1} \lambda_i \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N_g-1} G_i \left(1 + N_g \lambda_i - \sum_{j=1}^{N_g-1} \lambda_j \right) \right]$$

Setting all $\lambda=0$ returns the mean, taken as the **baseline model**

- N_g-1 parameters λ steer the result towards any prediction

- By The Cramér-Rao bound, the covariance matrix corresponding to the *highest obtainable precision* is obtained as the inverse of the *Fisher information* I_{ij} , approximated as the Hessian of the log *likelihood ratio*

$$-\frac{d^2 \log r}{d\lambda^i d\lambda^j} \Delta\lambda^i \Delta\lambda^j = I_{ij} \Delta\lambda^i \Delta\lambda^j$$

The model

- Construct a model m giving amount of neutrinos as an average over all N_g predictions G

$$m(\{\lambda_i\}_{i=1}^{N_g-1}) = \frac{1}{N_g} \left[G_0 \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{N_g-1} \lambda_i \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N_g-1} G_i \left(1 + N_g \lambda_i - \sum_{j=1}^{N_g-1} \lambda_j \right) \right]$$

Setting all $\lambda=0$ returns the mean, taken as the **baseline model**

- N_g-1 parameters λ steer the result towards any prediction

- By The Cramér-Rao bound, the covariance matrix corresponding to the *highest obtainable precision* is obtained as the inverse of the *Fisher information* I_{ij} , approximated as the Hessian of the log **likelihood ratio**

$$-\frac{d^2 \log r}{d\lambda^i d\lambda^j} \Delta\lambda^i \Delta\lambda^j = I_{ij} \Delta\lambda^i \Delta\lambda^j$$

$$r(\lambda^\pi, \lambda^K, \lambda^c) = \frac{L(\text{expected data} | \lambda^\pi, \lambda^K, \lambda^c)}{L(\text{expected data} | \lambda^\pi = 0, \lambda^K = 0, \lambda^c = 0)}$$

Poisson distributions; examine differences between any set of λ s and the baseline

The model

- Construct a model m giving amount of neutrinos as an average over all N_g predictions G

$$m(\{\lambda_i\}_{i=1}^{N_g-1}) = \frac{1}{N_g} \left[G_0 \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{N_g-1} \lambda_i \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N_g-1} G_i \left(1 + N_g \lambda_i - \sum_{j=1}^{N_g-1} \lambda_j \right) \right]$$

Setting all $\lambda=0$ returns the mean, taken as the **baseline model**

- N_g-1 parameters λ steer the result towards any prediction

- By The Cramér-Rao bound, the covariance matrix corresponding to the *highest obtainable precision* is obtained as the inverse of the *Fisher information* I_{ij} , approximated as the Hessian of the log **likelihood ratio**

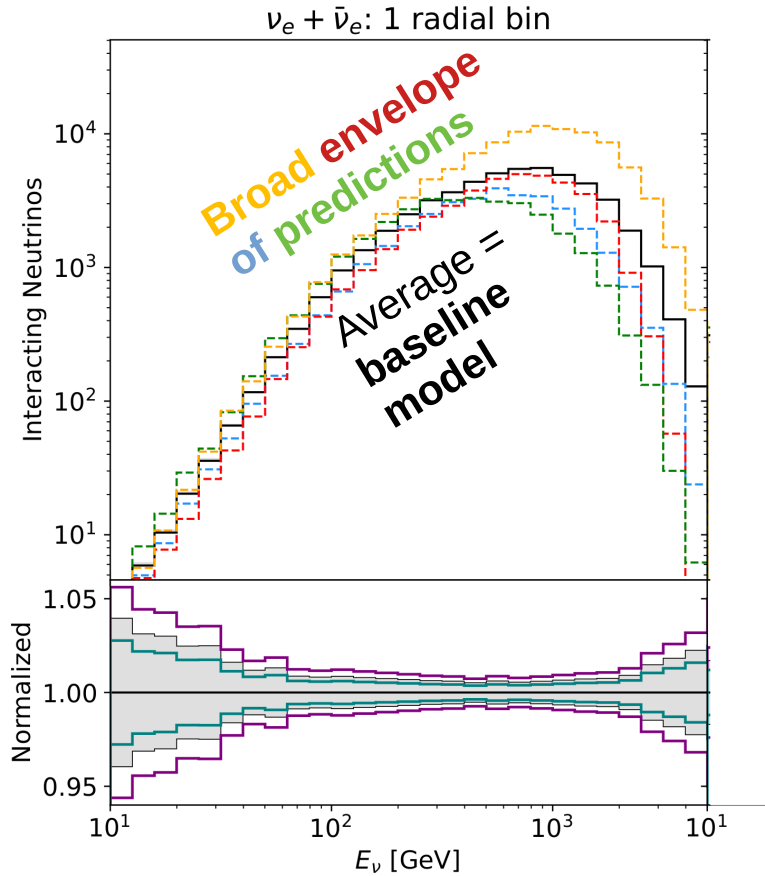
$$-\frac{d^2 \log r}{d\lambda^i d\lambda^j} \Delta\lambda^i \Delta\lambda^j = I_{ij} \Delta\lambda^i \Delta\lambda^j$$

- Obtain info matrix
- Perform eigenvector analysis
→ **Uncertainties!**

$$r(\lambda^\pi, \lambda^K, \lambda^c) = \frac{L(\text{expected data} | \lambda^\pi, \lambda^K, \lambda^c)}{L(\text{expected data} | \lambda^\pi = 0, \lambda^K = 0, \lambda^c = 0)}$$

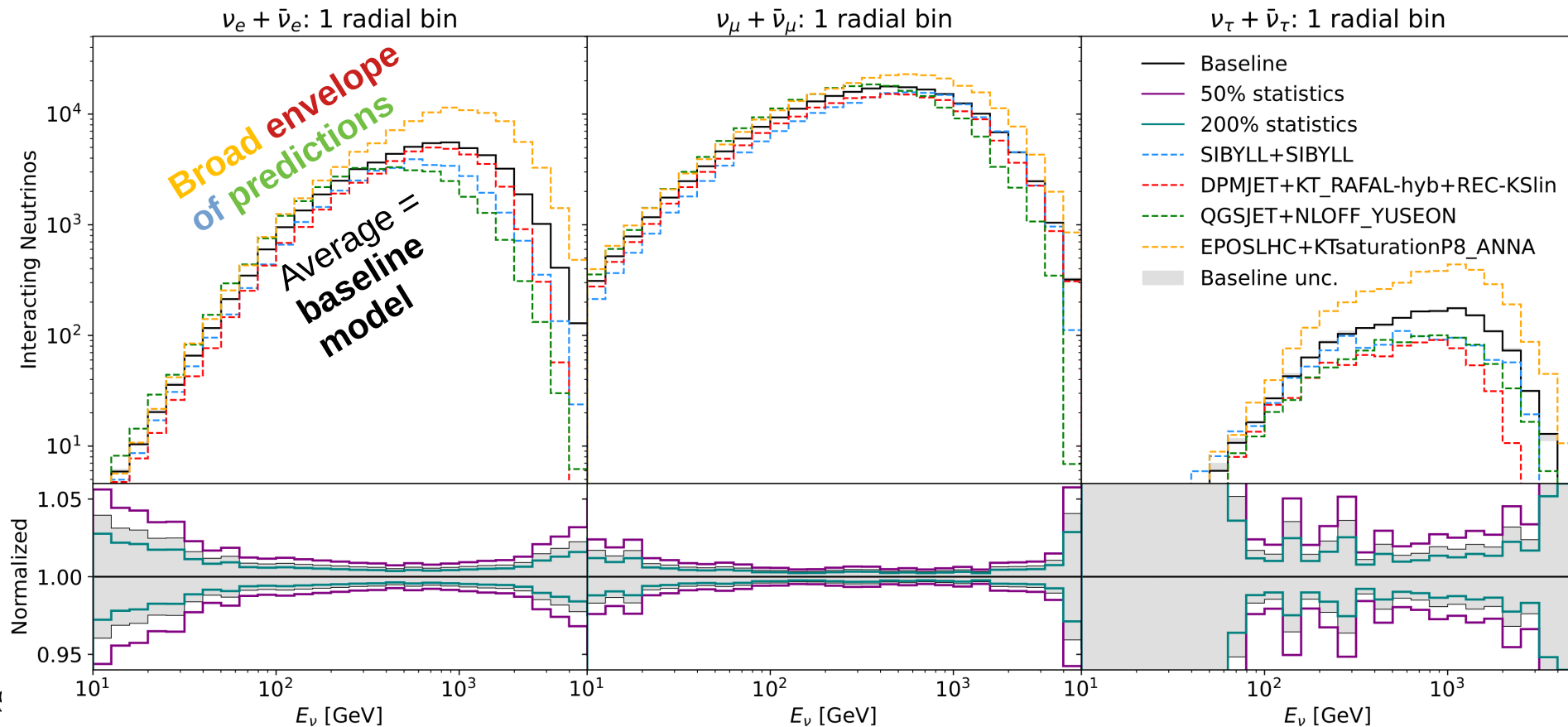
Poisson distributions; examine differences between any set of λ s and the baseline

The neutrino spectra



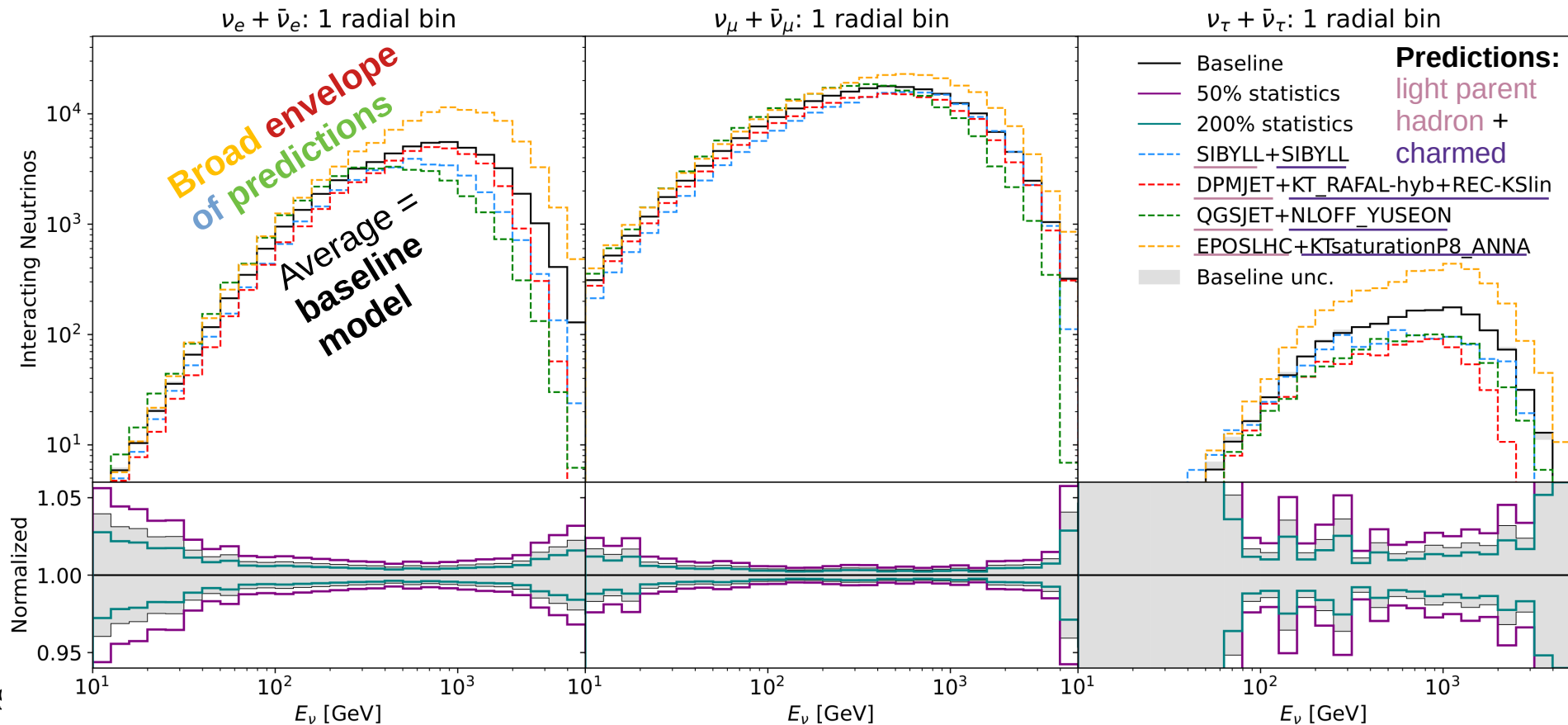
The neutrino spectra

Separate spectra for neutrino flavors (no outgoing lepton charge discrimination here)



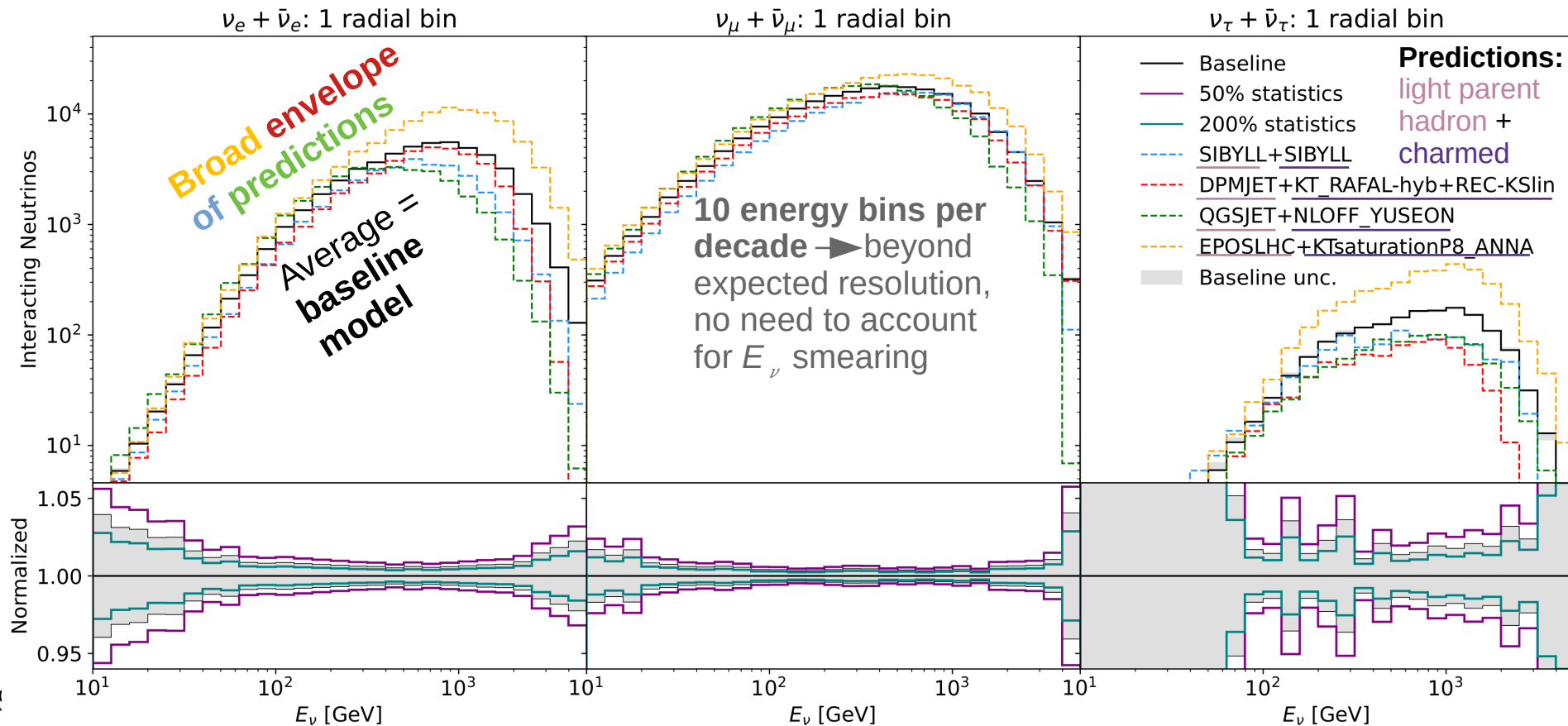
The neutrino spectra

Separate spectra for neutrino flavors (no outgoing lepton charge discrimination here)



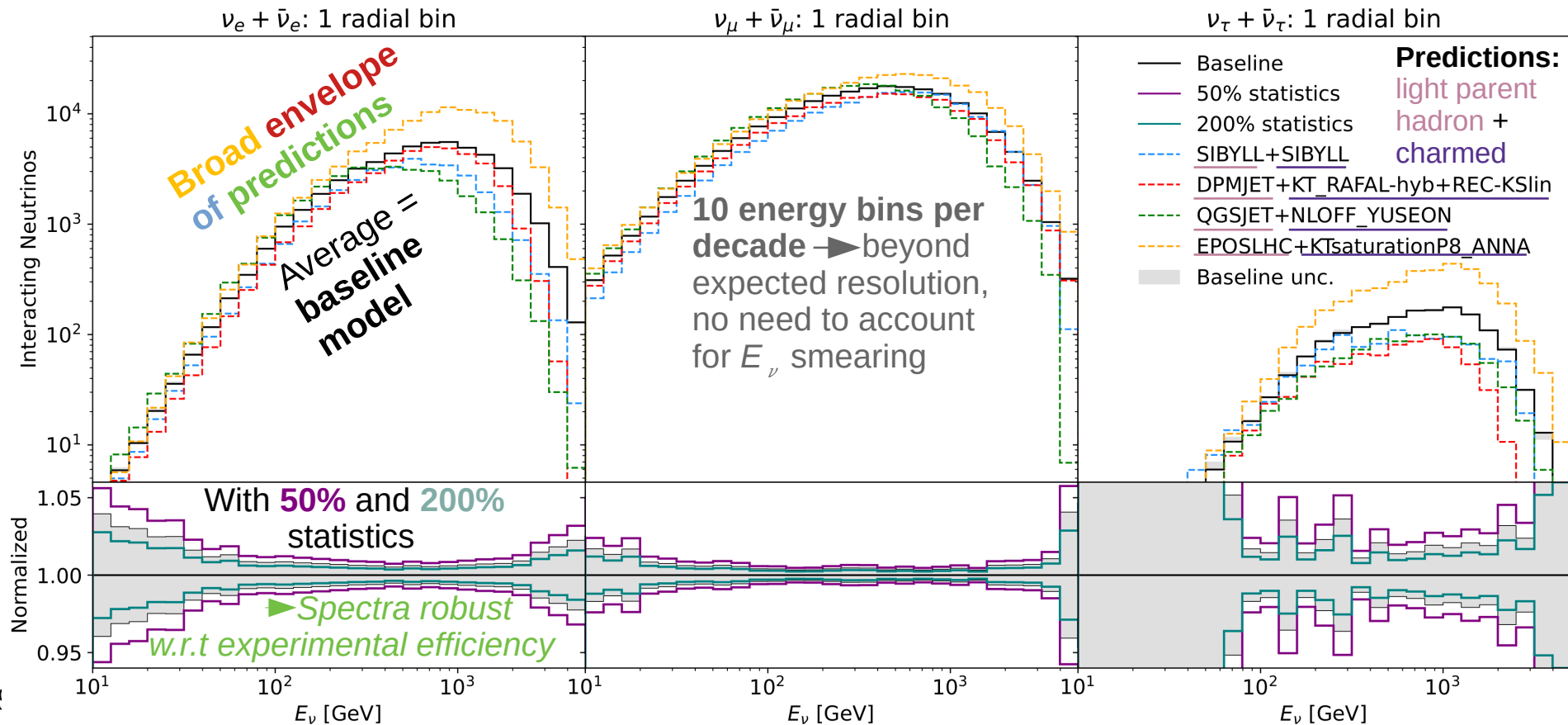
The neutrino spectra

Separate spectra for neutrino flavors (no outgoing lepton charge discrimination here)



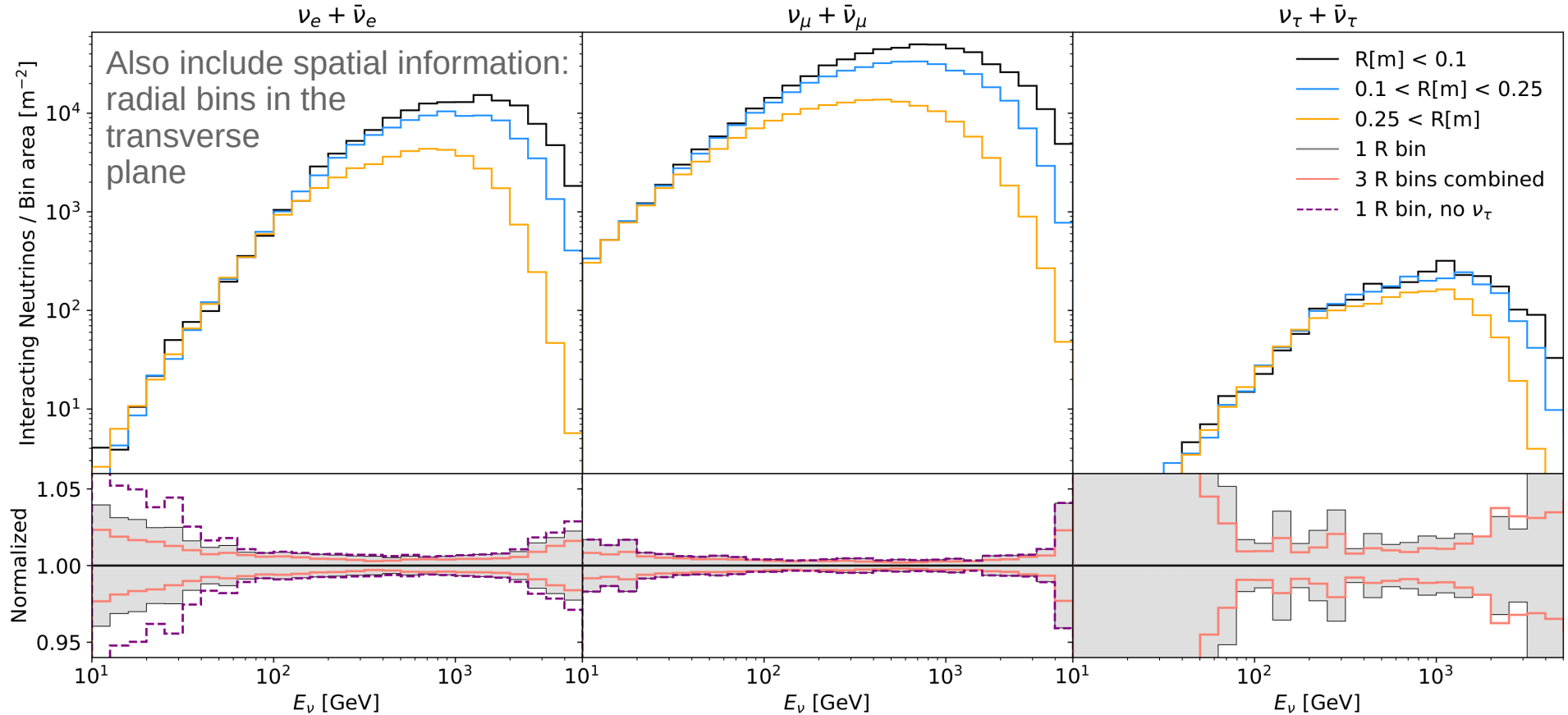
The neutrino spectra

Separate spectra for neutrino flavors (no outgoing lepton charge discrimination here)



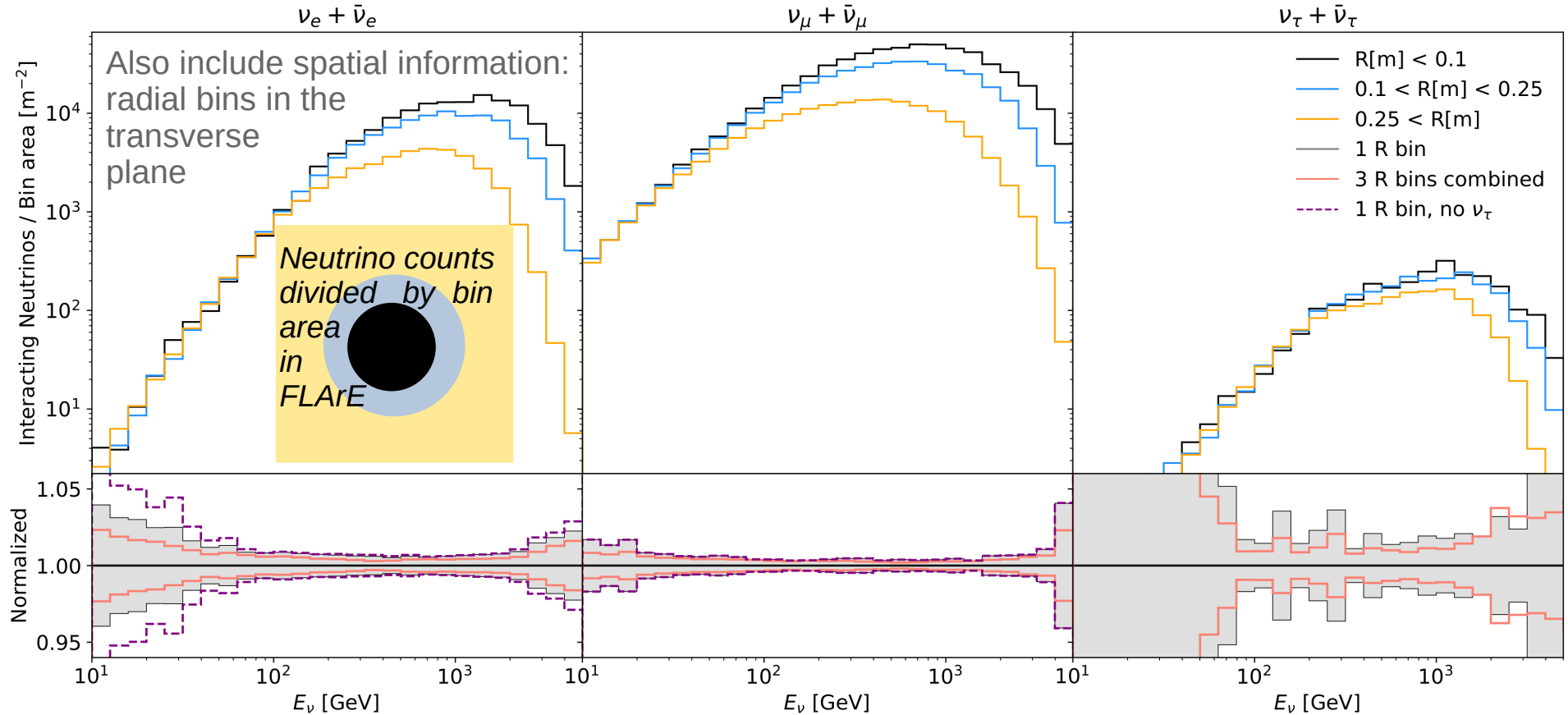
The neutrino spectra

1 vs 3 radial bins



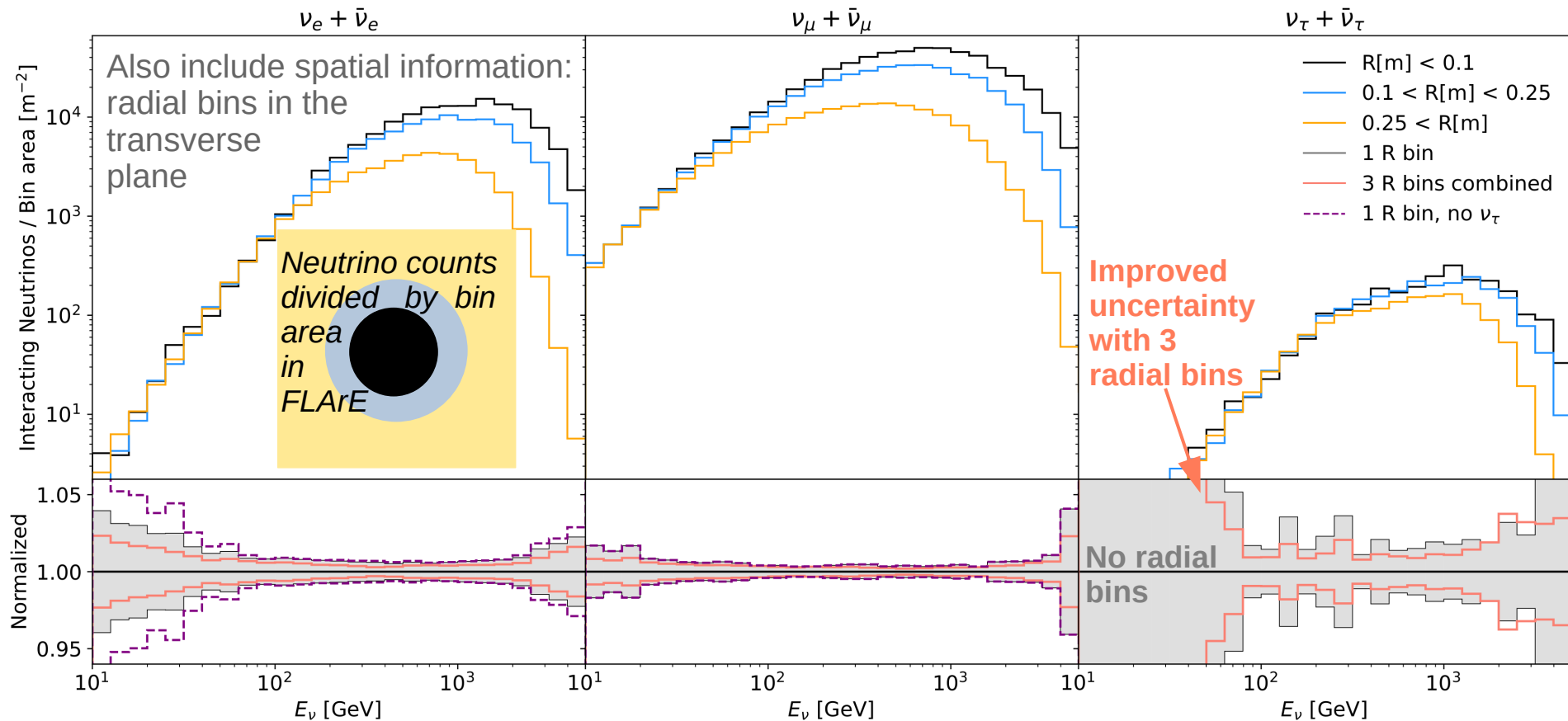
The neutrino spectra

1 vs 3 radial bins



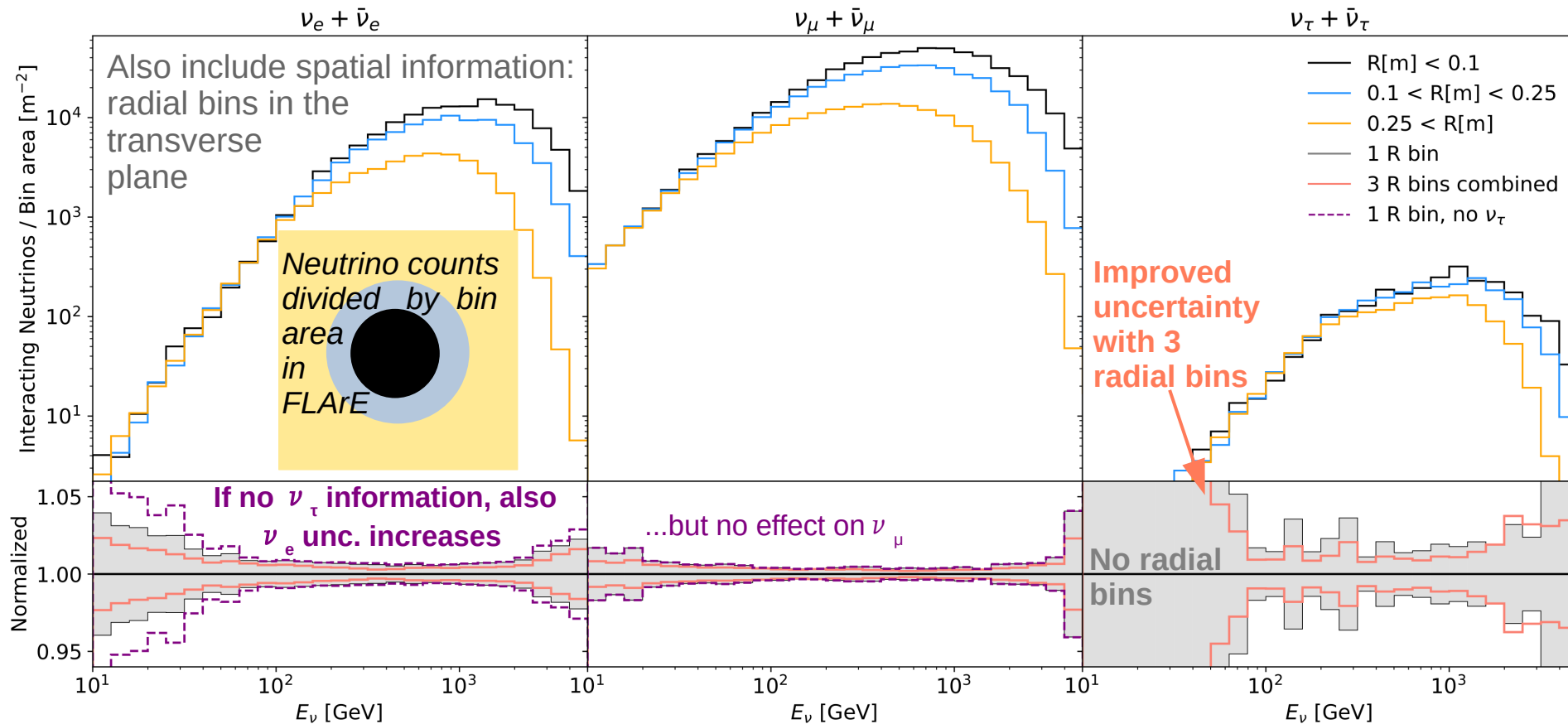
The neutrino spectra

1 vs 3 radial bins



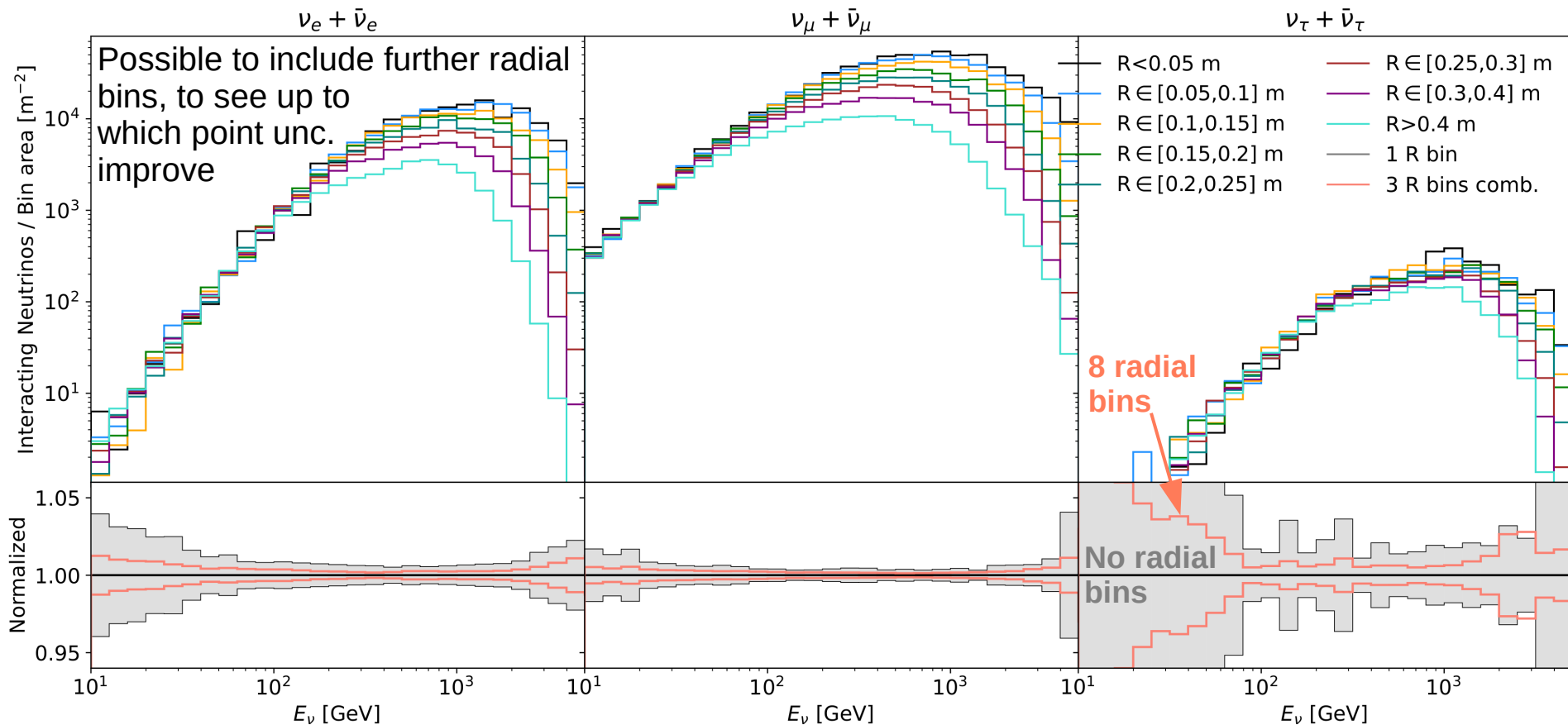
The neutrino spectra

1 vs 3 radial bins



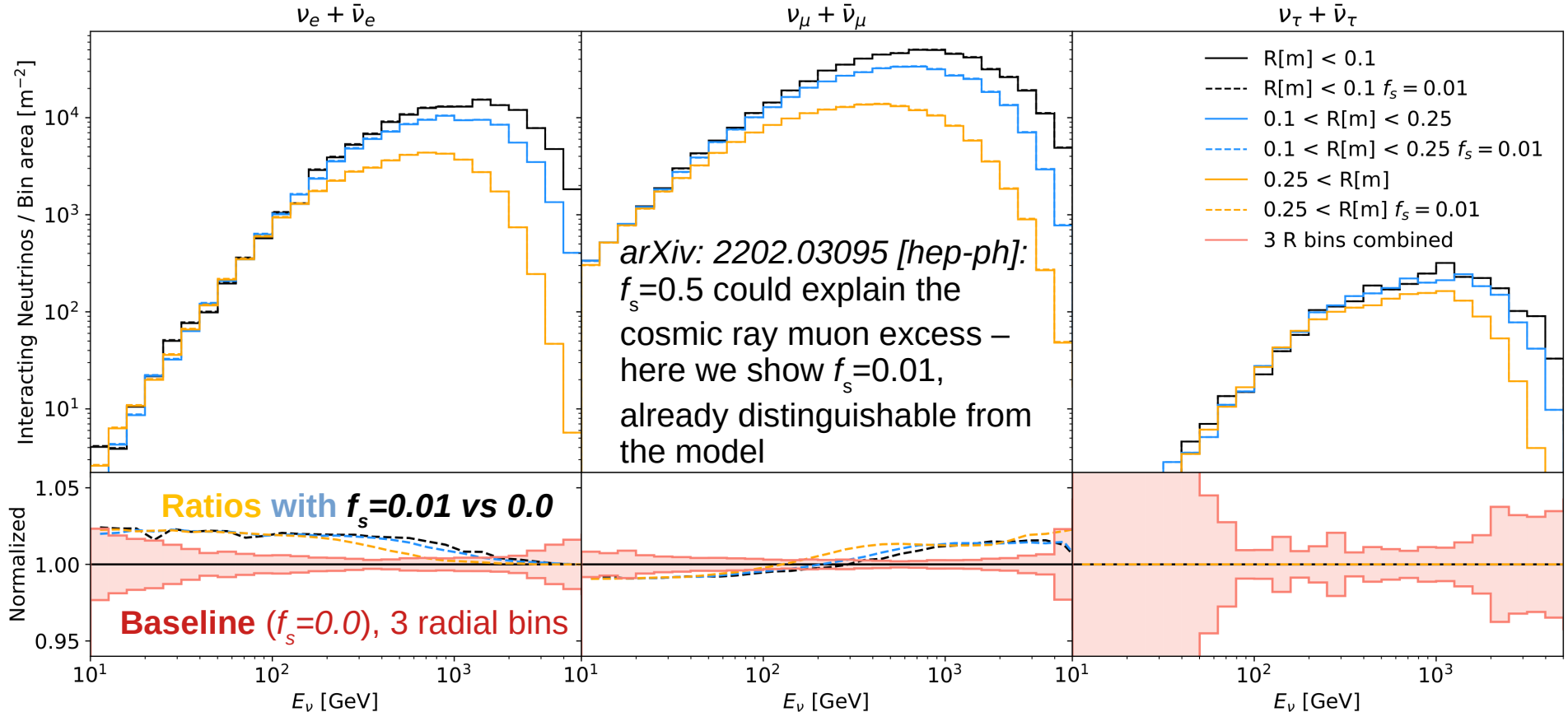
The neutrino spectra

1 vs 8 radial bins



Enhanced strangeness

- Reweigh pion counts by $(1 - f_s)$, kaons by $(1 + f_s F)$, $F = N_{\pi}^{\text{TOT}} / N_K^{\text{TOT}}$



Summary and outlook

- We have presented a model and machinery for evaluating the impact of various physics effects on neutrino spectra at FPF
 - Possible to estimate ultimate precision achievable at FPF
- Allows studying enhanced strangeness, gluon saturation etc
 - Physics goals not limited to SM!
- Proceed to applying the tool to BSM studies:
 - oscillations in the presence of heavy sterile neutrinos
 - BSM enhanced production of tau neutrinos e.g., due to the presence of light tau-philic gauge bosons charged under $U(1)_{B-3L_T}$

**Thanks for your
attention!**

Back-up

Gluon saturation

