The NEUT Neutrino Interaction Simulation Program Library

Luke Pickering, Y. Hayato, +Uncountable others

NuInt 2022

ROYAL HOLLOWAY UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Supported by URF\R1\211661

THE ROYAL SOCIETY

About Me

I’m an experimentalist and not a theorist…

Research Interest: PMNS Neutrino Oscillation

- Reducing interaction model dependence
- Neutrino interactions:
  - Nuclear-target effects
  - Global cross-section data fits
- Uncertainty motivation and error propagation

What Is NEUT?

Eur. Phys. J. Spec. Top. 230, 4469–4481 (2021)

- Primarily a Neutrino–Nucleus interaction generator:
  - Simulates important primary processes for ~100 MeV to few-TeV neutrinos
  - Interactions with nuclear targets from Hydrogen to Lead
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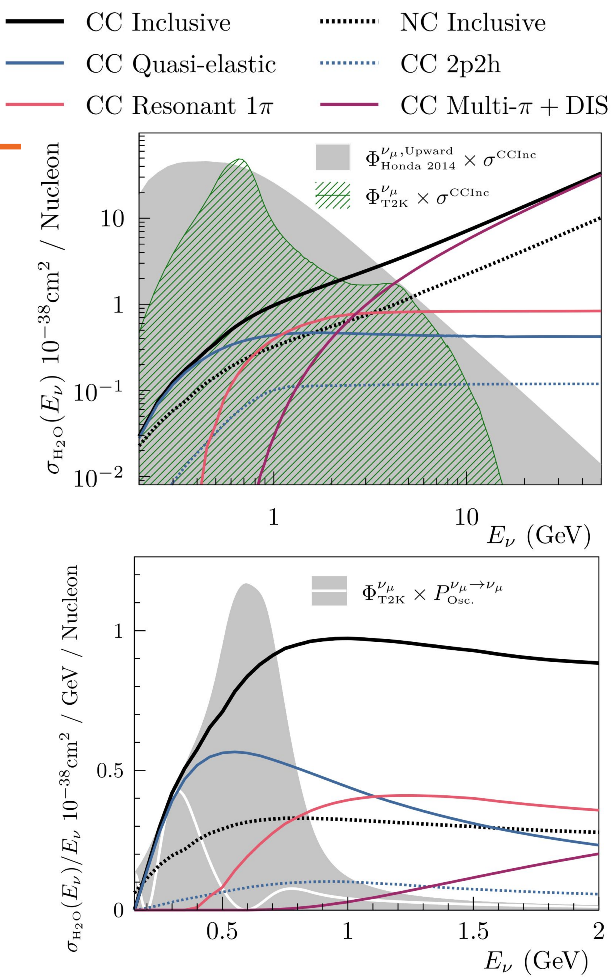
  - Interactions with nuclear targets from Hydrogen to Lead
  - Hadron cascade for propagating hadrons out of the nuclear medium
- Maintained 'in house' for use on T2K and SK:
  - Development targets the needs of the long baseline oscillation and cross-section programmes
    - Sub-to-few GeV energy region
    - Hydrocarbon and water targets
- For more detail on T2K's tuning of NEUT predictions see Clarence's talk.



History

- Originally developed to predict neutrino-induced background rate for Kamiokande nucleon decay measurements.

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*     (Input)
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*                    RANAZI -> RNAZI
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History

- Originally developed to predict neutrino-induced background rate for Kamiokande nucleon decay measurements.
- Has since been used for all SK and T2K long baseline oscillation results and the majority of T2K cross-section measurements.
    - Including Nobel and Breakthrough prize-winning measurements!
- The source code has historically not been public, but is available upon request.

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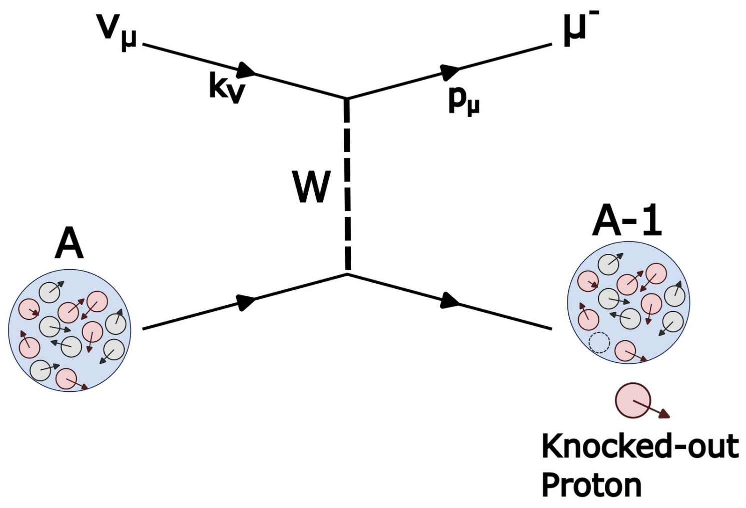
```
*     (Creation Date and Author)
*       1983.??.?? ; M.NAKAHATA
*       1987.08.?? ; N.SATO     FOR TAU
*       1988.08.31 ; T.KAJITA  DATA UPDATE
*       1988.09.06 ; T.KAJITA  R1314 IS ADDED
*       1988.09.19 ; T.KAJITA  DX/DY WAS CHANGED BY THAT OF N.SATO'S
*                              WHICH INCLUDE LEPTON MASS TERM AND SMALL
*                              TERMS
*       1988.10.05 ; T.KAJITA  SIGMA(NC)/SIGMA(CC) RATIOS AT HIGH ENERGIES
*                              J.E.KIM ET AL., REV.MOD.PHYS.53(1981)211
*       1989.07.21 ; K.KANEYUKI NEU-TAU C.C. CROSS SECTION WAS UPDATED SAME
*                               AS NEU-E,NEU-MU
*                               NEU-TAU N.C. CROSS SECTION =>
*                               SAME AS NEU-E,NEU-MU
*       1998.03.02 ; M.Shiozawa  invariant mass threshold was changed due
*                                to new improved Rein-Sehgal model.
*       1998.09.?? ; J.Kameda   New Calculation based on New Structure
*                               function GRV94 DIS
*                               Consider Nu_tau cross section
*       2006.08.04 ; G.Mitsuka  Cross section is culculated after loading
*                               cross section table
*       2007.11.05 ; G.Mitsuka  support target nucleus besides 16O
*       2007.11.10 ; T.Tanaka   add upmu mode
*       2007.12.05 ; G.Mitsuka  Maximum neutrno energy is extended to 100TeV
*                               even if not upmu mode
*       2008.11.17 ; R.Tacik    calculate inump and inumpn for each event
*       2016.03.08 ; C.Bronner  Put back the possibility to use a given input proton fraction
*                               inump and inumpn are computed from number of nucleons only if
*                               the input fraction is <0 or >1
*       2020.12.02 ; C.Bronner  Cross-section for new BY model
*
```

Anatomy of A Neutrino Interaction

- In the few GeV region, nuclear effects have a significant impact on cross-section predictions
  - But solving the neutrino–nucleus quantum many-body problem fully is intractable



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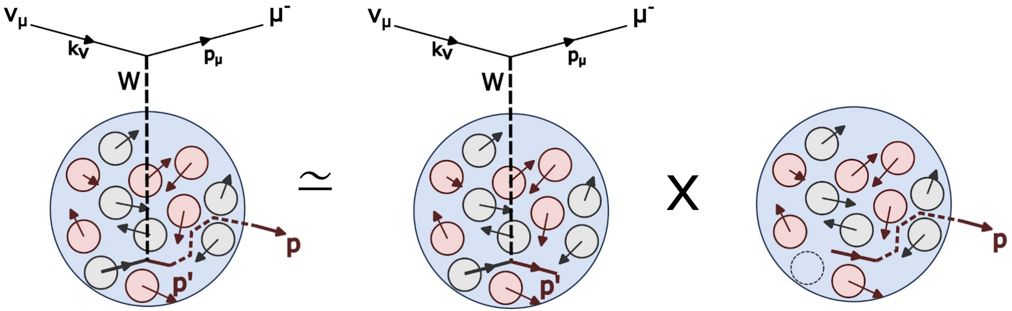

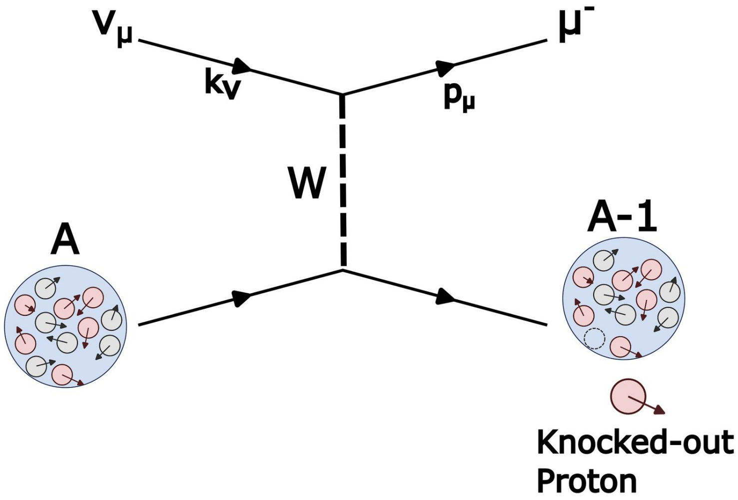

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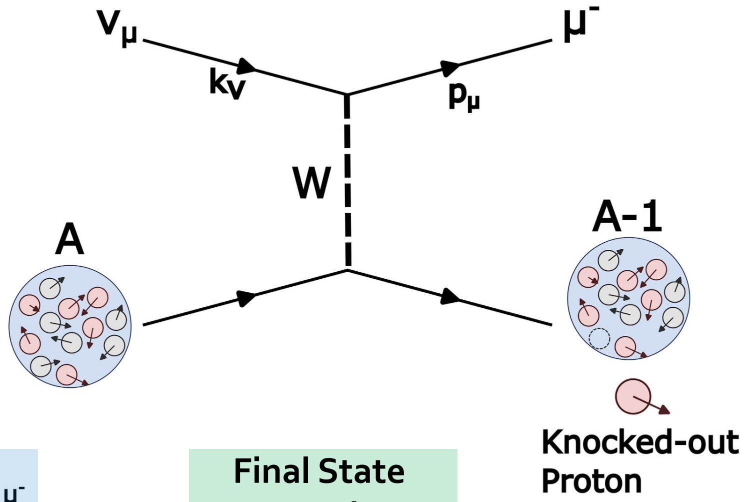

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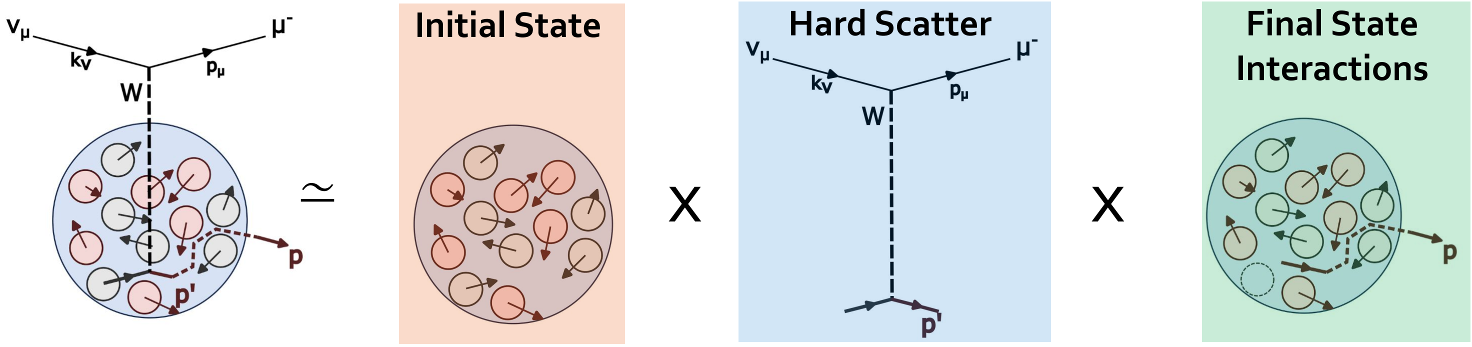

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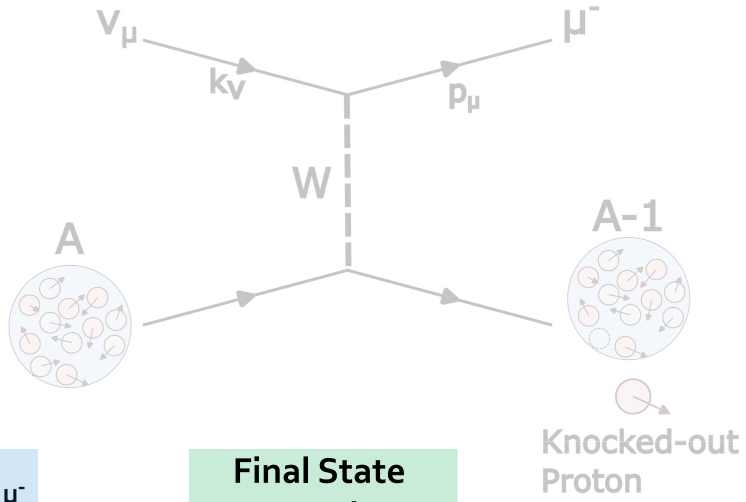

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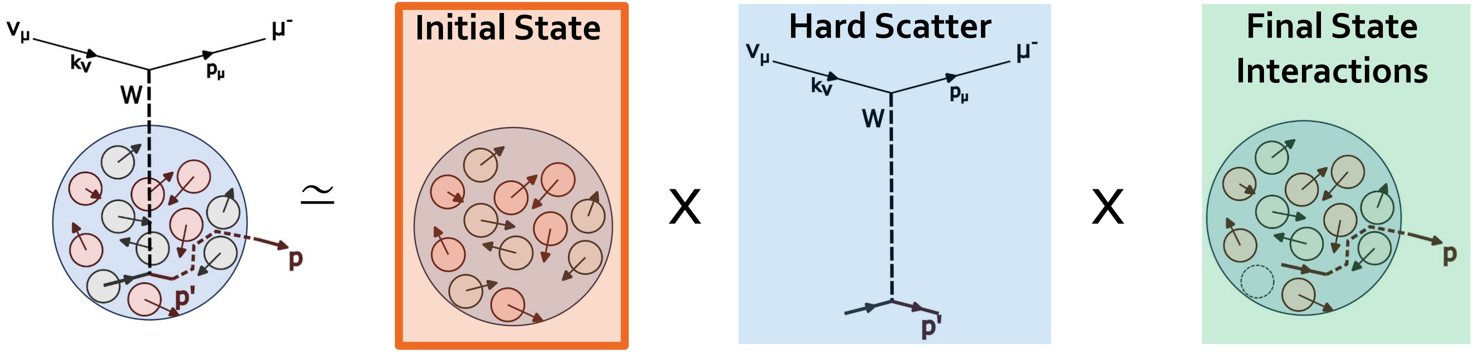

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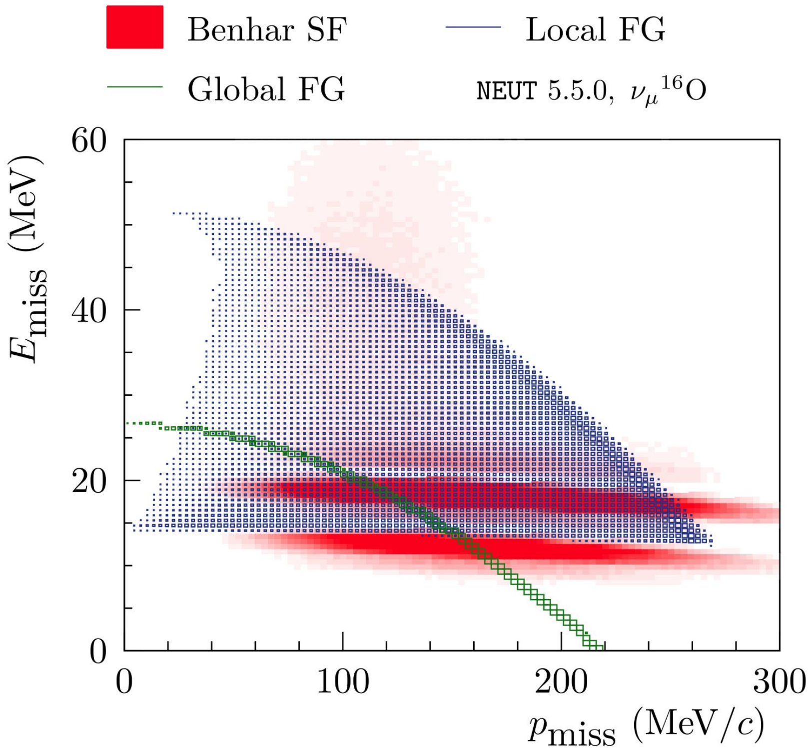

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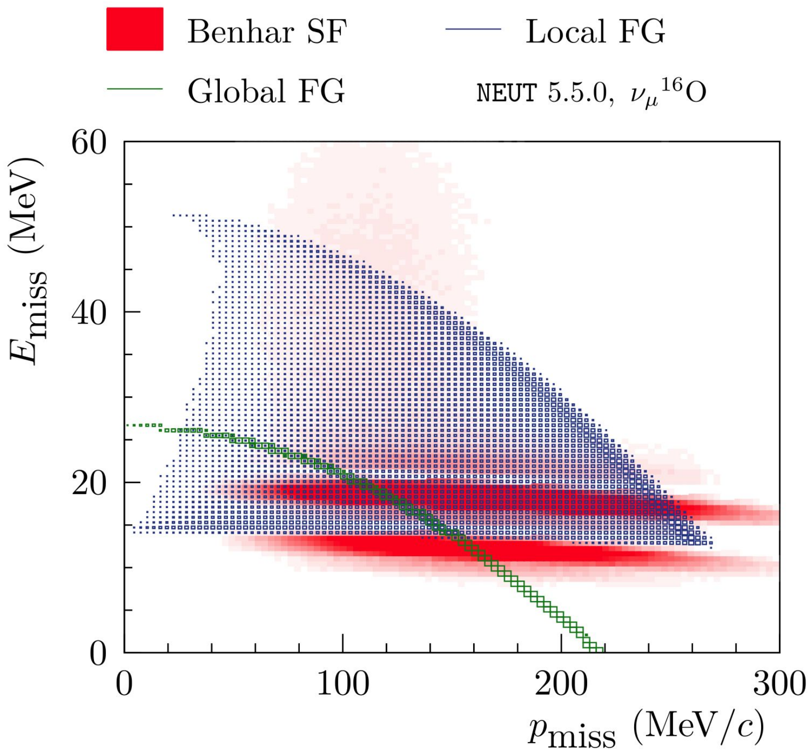
- NEUT can simulate interactions with FG nuclear models on a wide range of target nuclei
- NEUT can also use the Benhar SF for Quasi Elastic interactions with C12, O16, and Fe56



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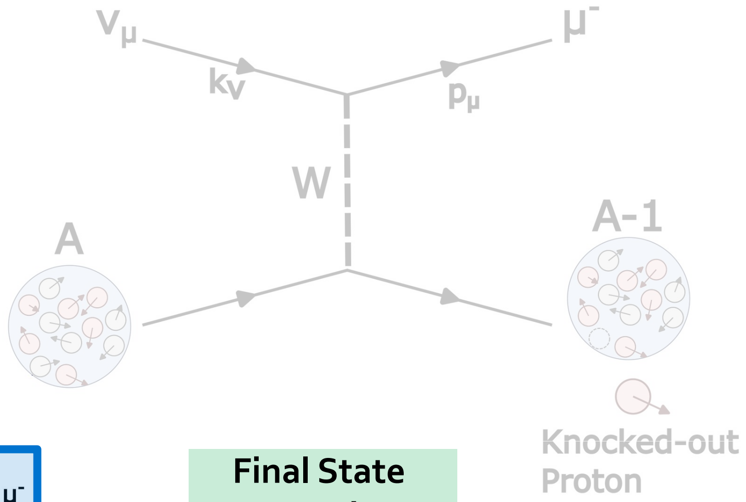

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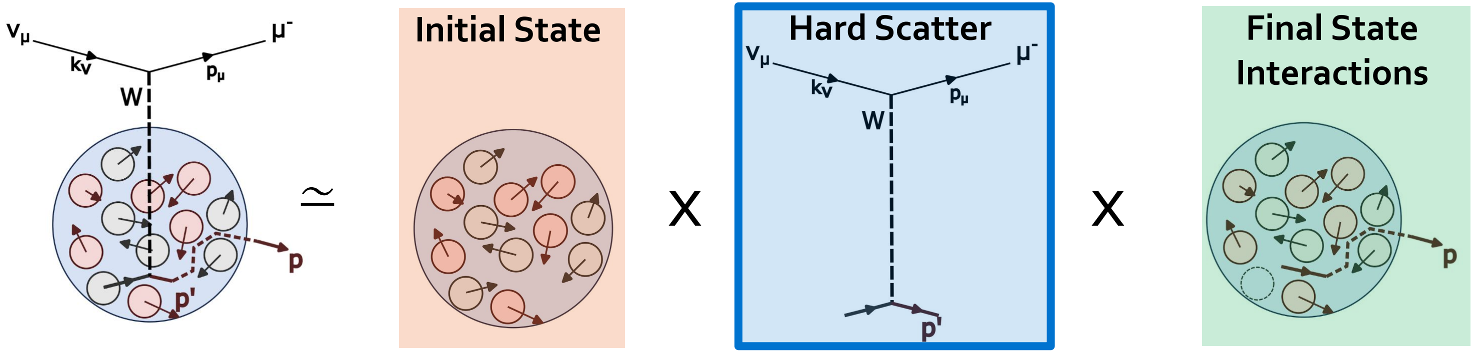

oPi

- Inclusive CCQE Models:
  - Smith-Moniz RFG w/Llewellyn Smith cross-section & kinematics
  - Benhar *et al.* SF w/Llewellyn Smith cross-section & kinematics
  - Nieves *et al.* 1p1h (Valencia) w/Bourguille *et al.* removal energy
  - Nucleon Form Factors:
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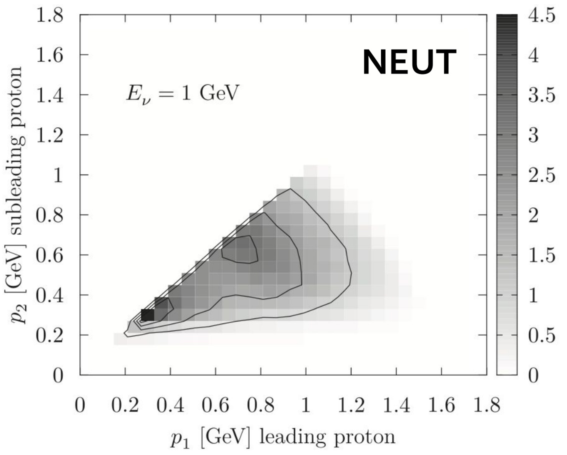
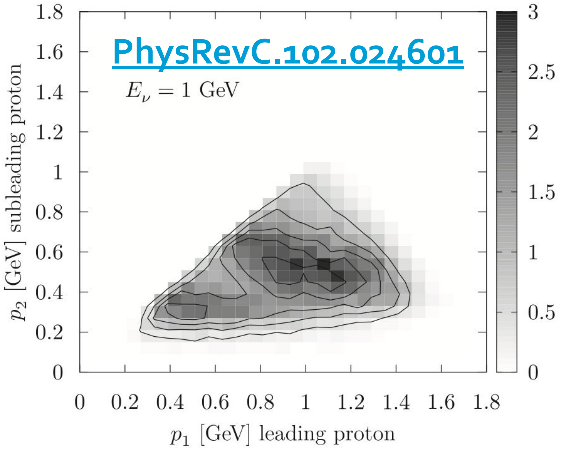
  - Breaks second factorisation as interaction is inherently multi-body
  - Full HT or Look-up Table implementations





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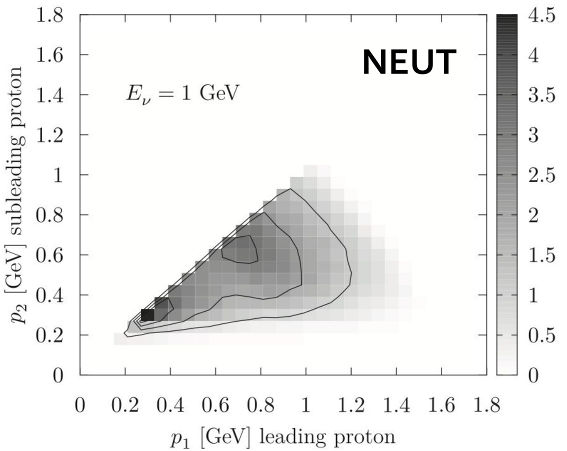
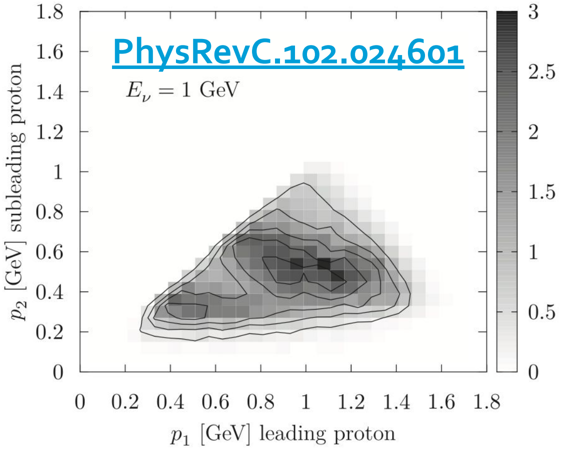
- 2010's NEUT development focussed on 0Pi channels
  - But more sophisticated models exist and still significant improvements needed to meet uncertainty budget of HK/DUNE





Electron Scattering

- New capability to run an electron-like mode in NEUT
- Based on NCQE cross-section:
  - modified form factors and couplings
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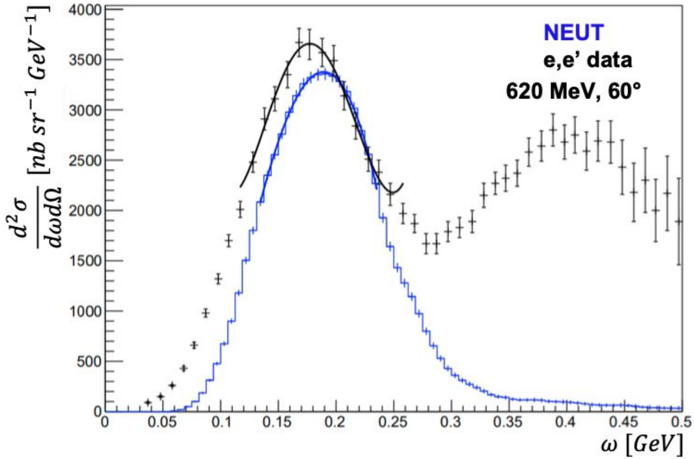

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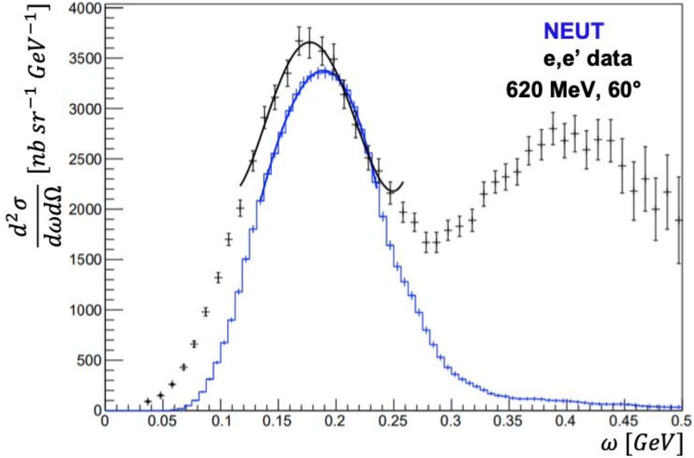
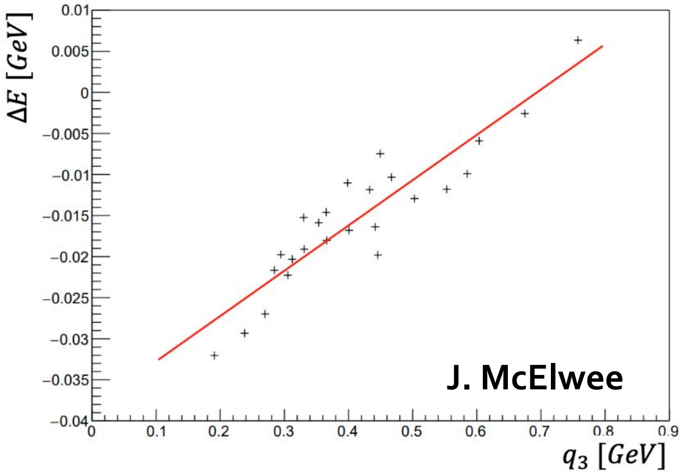
- Can be used to benchmark nuclear response implementation:
  - As expected from earlier work, the QE peak position is not correctly predicted by factorized SF implementation.
  - Shift of predicted to measured QE peak position shows clear dependence on interaction kinematics...
  - The second factorisation is wrong again.
  - But, the observed shift matches predictions from RMF!





Single Pion Production

- Rein-Sehgal model: w/Berger-Sehgal lepton mass effects
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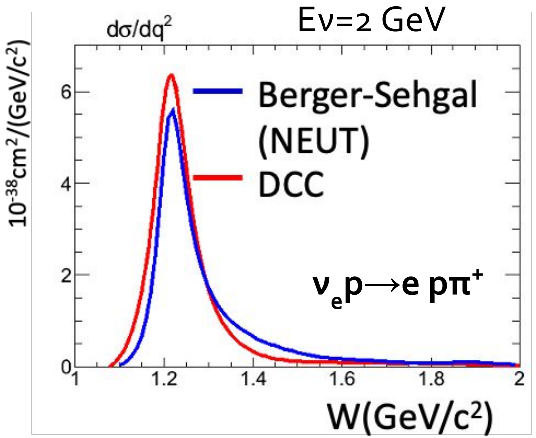

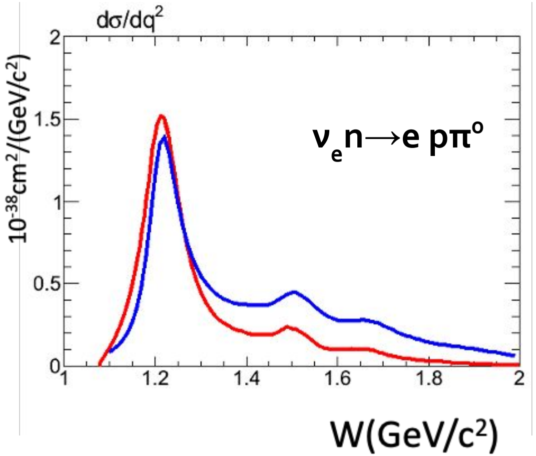

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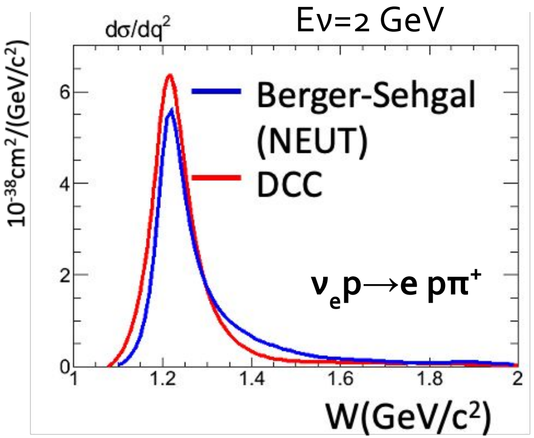
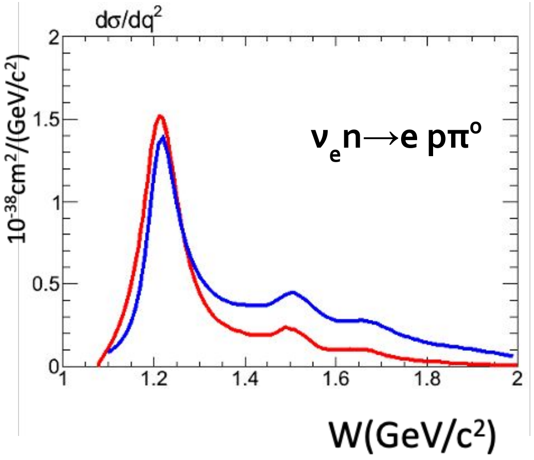
- Coherent 1Pi: Rein-Sehgal and **Berger-Sehgal**
- Diffractive 1Pi: Rein Model





Shallow & Deep Inelastic Scattering

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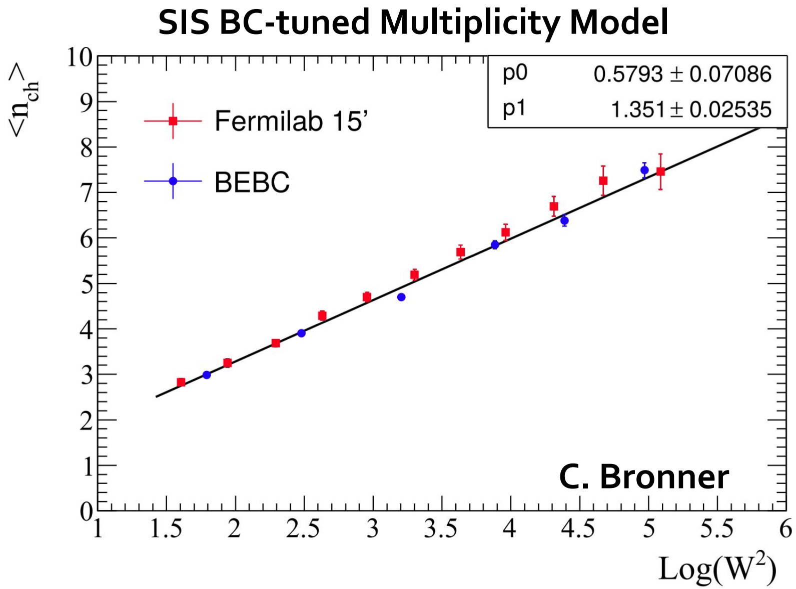
- GRV98 with Bodek Yang low Q2 modifications
- Pythia 5.7 fragmentation
- SIS: W < 2
  - Must produce >= 2 pions to avoid overlap with Single Pion Production Processes
  - Custom charged-hadron multiplicity model with multiple options: Legacy, **BC-tuned**, AGKY



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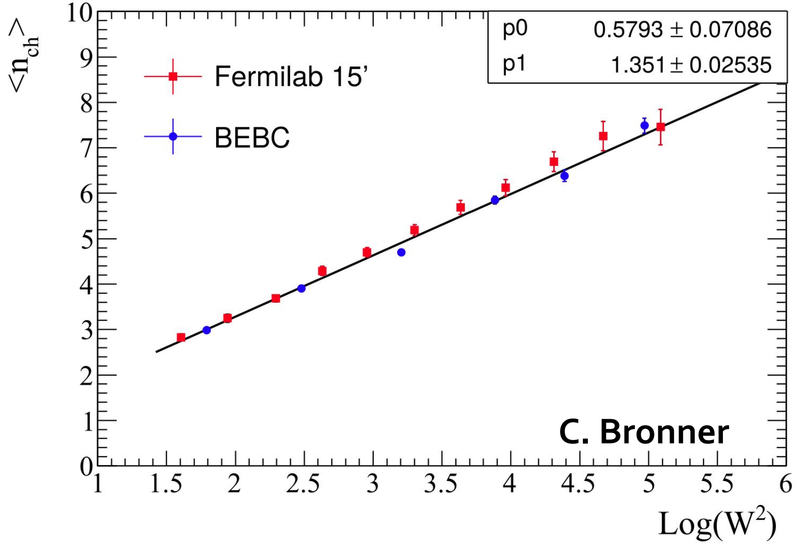
- DIS: W > 2
  - Full Pythia event generation

SIS BC-tuned Multiplicity Model



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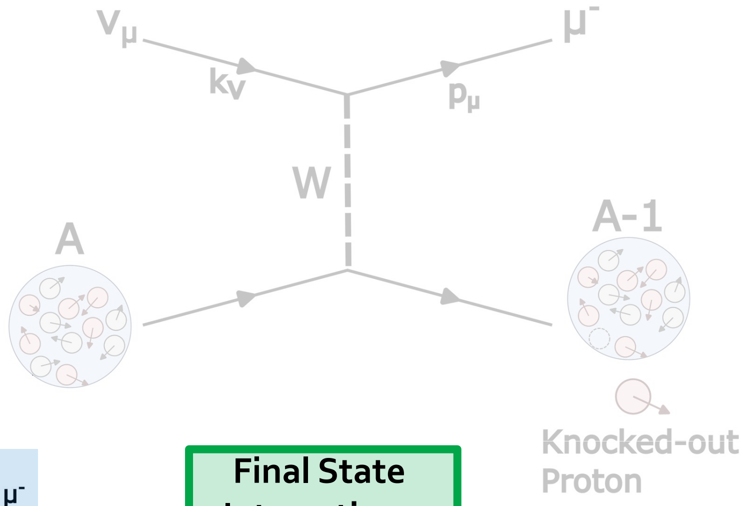

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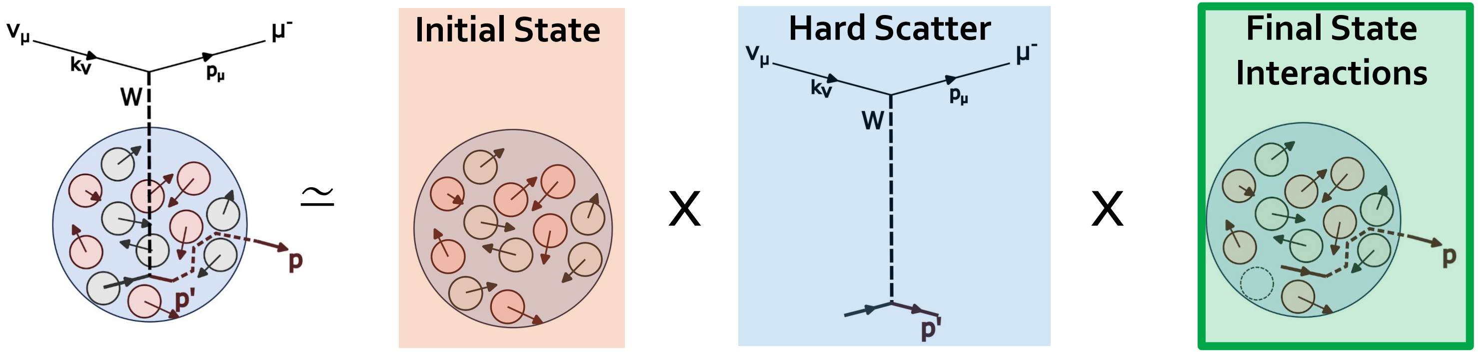

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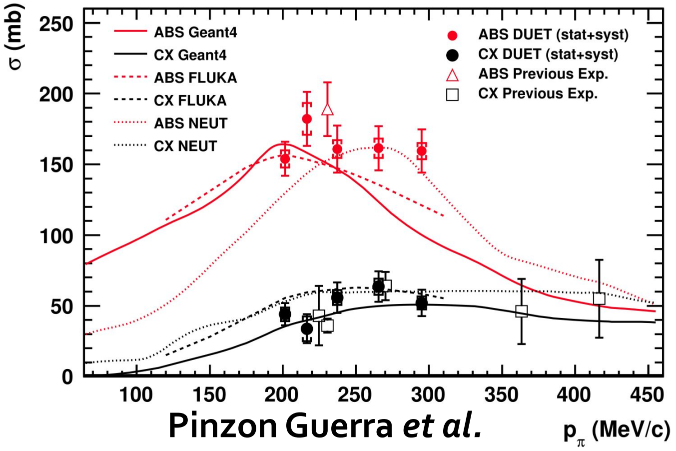
  - Pion processes: Quasi-Elastic, Charge-exchange, Absorption, or pion production tuned to a variety of thin-target data



Pinzon Guerra *et al.*

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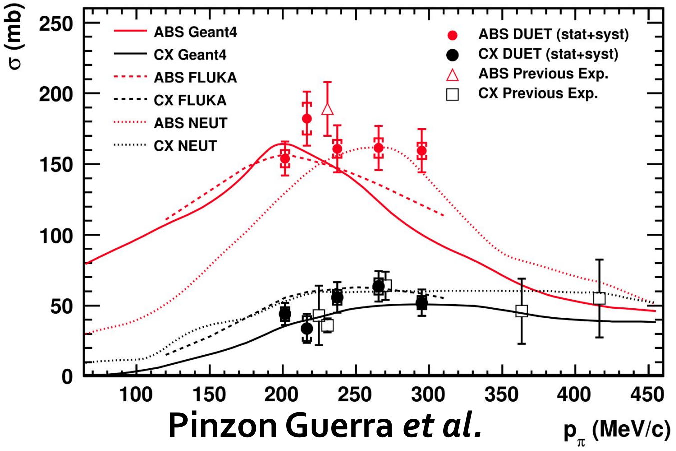
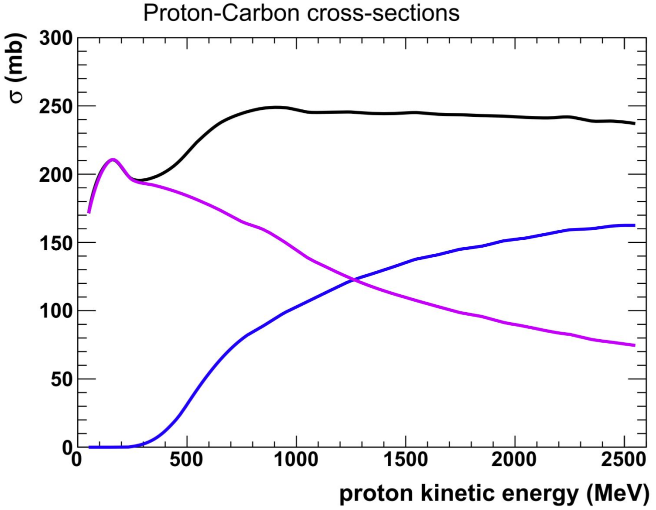
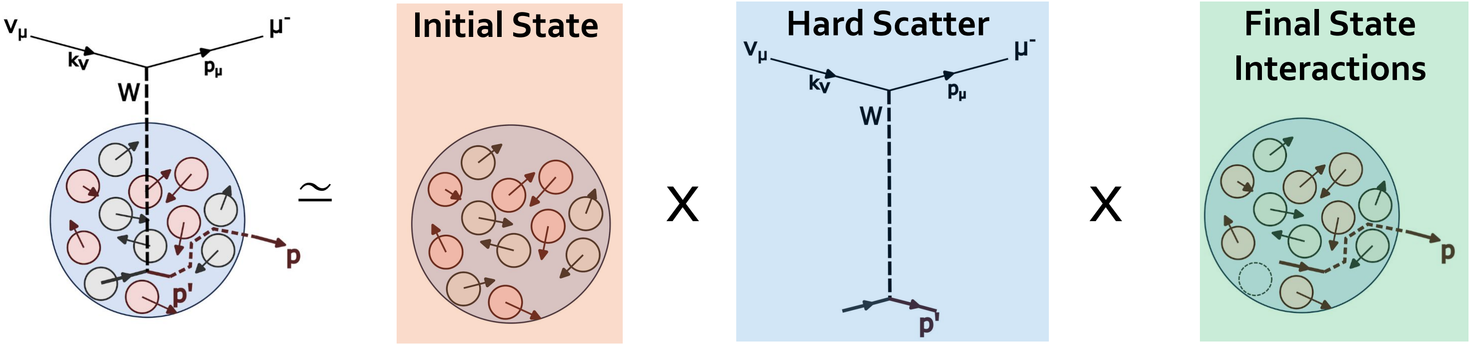
  - Pion processes: Quasi-Elastic, Charge-exchange, Absorption, or pion production tuned to a variety of thin-target data
  - The nucleon cascade follows Bertini *et al*. for MECC-7
- Woods-Saxon nucleon density with LFG spectral function





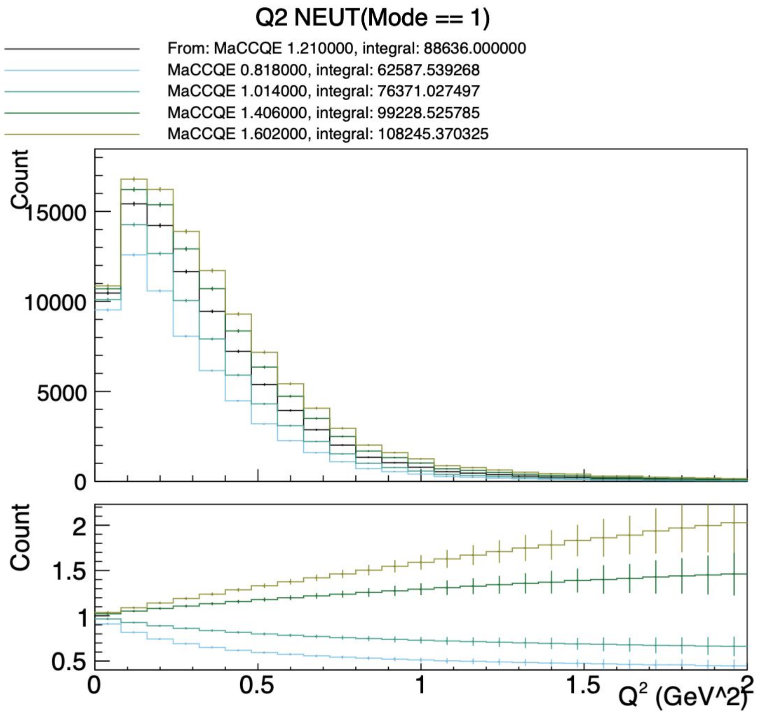
Back to the *Initial* State

- Factorisation is a necessary evil, but have to be extra careful about consistency:
  - Final state phase space modified by Pauli blocking in the nuclear remnant
  - The cascade steps liberated hadrons through the nuclear remnant
  - Post-interaction nuclear de-excitation or remnant break-up



Tools Worth Mentioning

- NEUT ReWeight:
  - Calculate the relative probability of an already-generated event under some model variation
  - A critical tool for uncertainty propagation, but doesn't work for all model variations – complement with approximate techniques
  - Implemented for QE and Res1Pi form factors
  - Implemented for Pion and Nucleon cascade for modest variations of in-medium scattering probabilities



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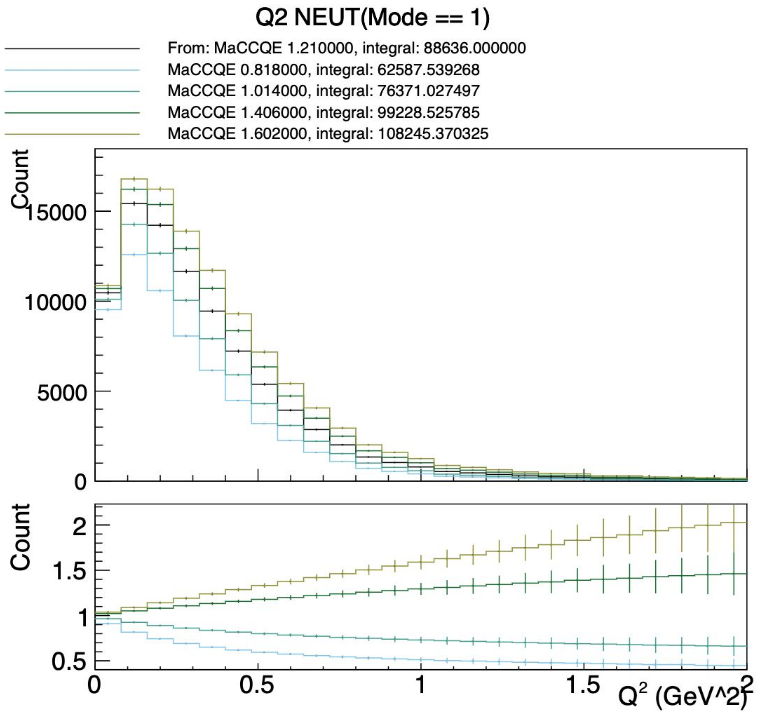
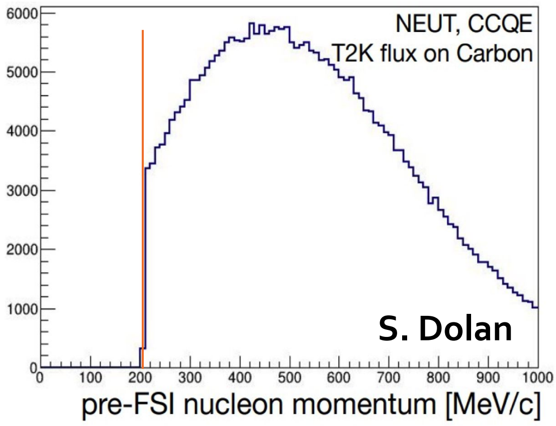


- GEANT interface:
  - Can use the NEUT hadron transport model as an inelastic model in GEANT4
  - Enables correlation of Final State Interaction (intra-nuclear) and Secondary Interaction (in-detector) models

Known Limitations



- Nuclear models are inconsistent between models or steps in the factorisation:
  - Benhar *et al.* SF can be used for CCQE but no other modes
  - LFG used for FSI nuclear description
- Benhar *et al.* SF Pauli blocking uses simple, RFG-like approach
- Nuclear effects in single pion production are largely ignored
- Nuclear transparency has no effect on inclusive cross-section
- Between us… there are others

> based on the density and momentum predictions from an LFG model. Such an inconsistent model is sometimes affectionately referred to as a Franken-model, after the fictional scientist and his Gothic horror implementation. For single meson production, nuclear effects

Future

- Development has begun on NEUT6 - Targeted at HK and final T2K analyses:
  - Significant reorganization of code-base
  - Improved build system
  - Removed dependence on CERNLIB2005
  - New TOML-based configuration file
  - (More) Modern C/Fortran interop
- Implementing HepMC3-based event format proposed as a common neutrino generator format: NuHepMC
  - Hope to widen the phase-space for cross-tool interoperability
  - Formats are only one piece of the puzzle: Common APIs, community flux and geometry tooling
  - See whitepaper here: https://arxiv.org/abs/2008.06566
- Aim is to release NEUT6 as open source under the GPL in 2023
- Hope to produce comprehensive data-model comparisons alongside NEUT6 release

Summary

- Development targets needs of J-PARC-based neutrino scattering experiments
  - Focus on few GeV electron, muon, and tau neutrino interactions with H1, C12, O16 targets
- NEUT provides a complete model for interpreting neutrino-scattering data
  - But significantly improved predictions are needed for the precision generation of experiments
- Factorisations are mathematically and computationally necessary, but we know their usages misses important physical effects:
  - Ongoing effort to understand, quantify, and implement effective corrections.

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- Factorisations are mathematically and computationally necessary, but we know their usages misses important physical effects:
  - Ongoing effort to understand, quantify, and implement effective corrections.
- NEUT has a long, rich history and we want to make sure that it not only survives, but becomes a more useful community tool into the next generation.
  - Effort on opening up the source code
  - Implementing community interfaces and formats
  - Updating dependencies and procedures to modern standards (where possible)

Supported by
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