Status of the
Muon Neutrino Charged-Current Zero Mesons Cross Section at the NOvA Near Detector

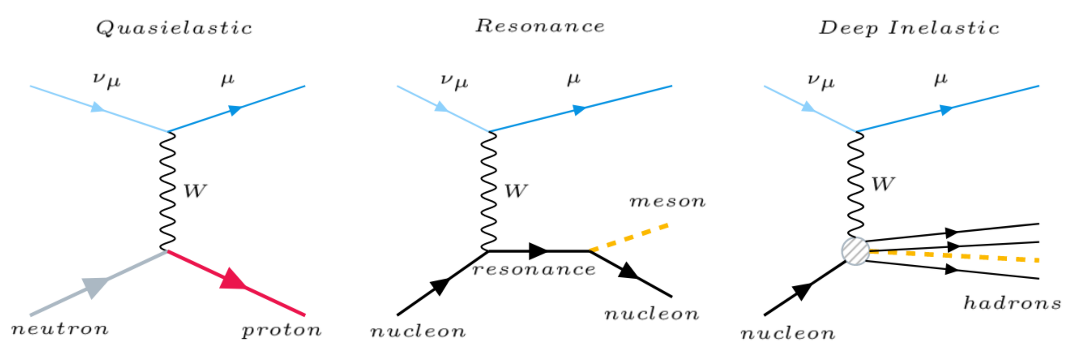
Sebastian Sanchez-Falero, on behalf of the NOvA collaboration

FERMILAB-POSTER-24-0092-V

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

Why ν_μCC Zero Mesons?

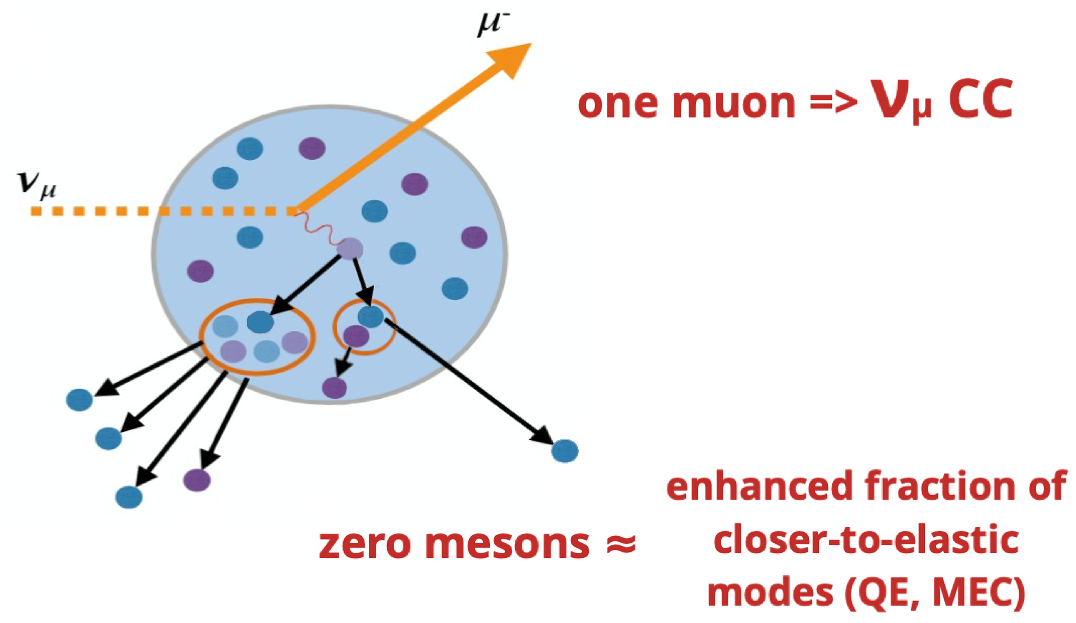
Solving **open questions in neutrino physics** requires understanding their **interactions**. Some typical muon neutrino charged-current (CC) interactions:



More elastic interactions are **easier to reconstruct**. However, the **nuclear environment** often blurs underlying interactions:

- Only partially known initial state
- Scattering off multiple, correlated nucleons
- Intranuclear re-scattering

Alternatively, we can measure a **final state**:

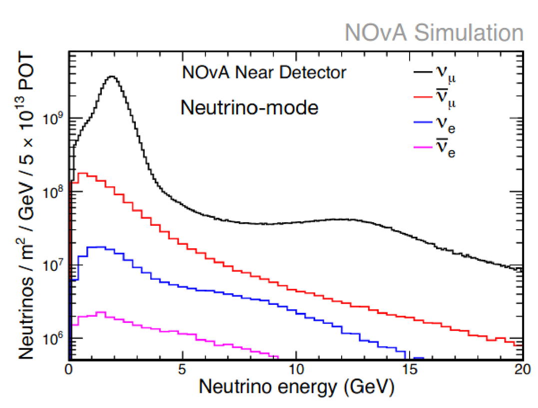


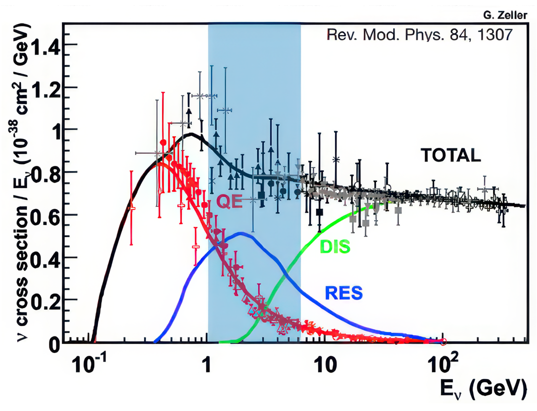
ν_μCC Zero Mesons

- Enhances **quasielastic** and **multinucleon** interactions
- Probes nucleon **weak-interaction structure**
- Handle for **constraining nuclear models**
- **Goal:** differential cross section in muon kinematics.
- **The future:** cross section ratios; dissecting the hadronic component (e.g. proton multiplicity)

Why at the NOvA Near Detector?

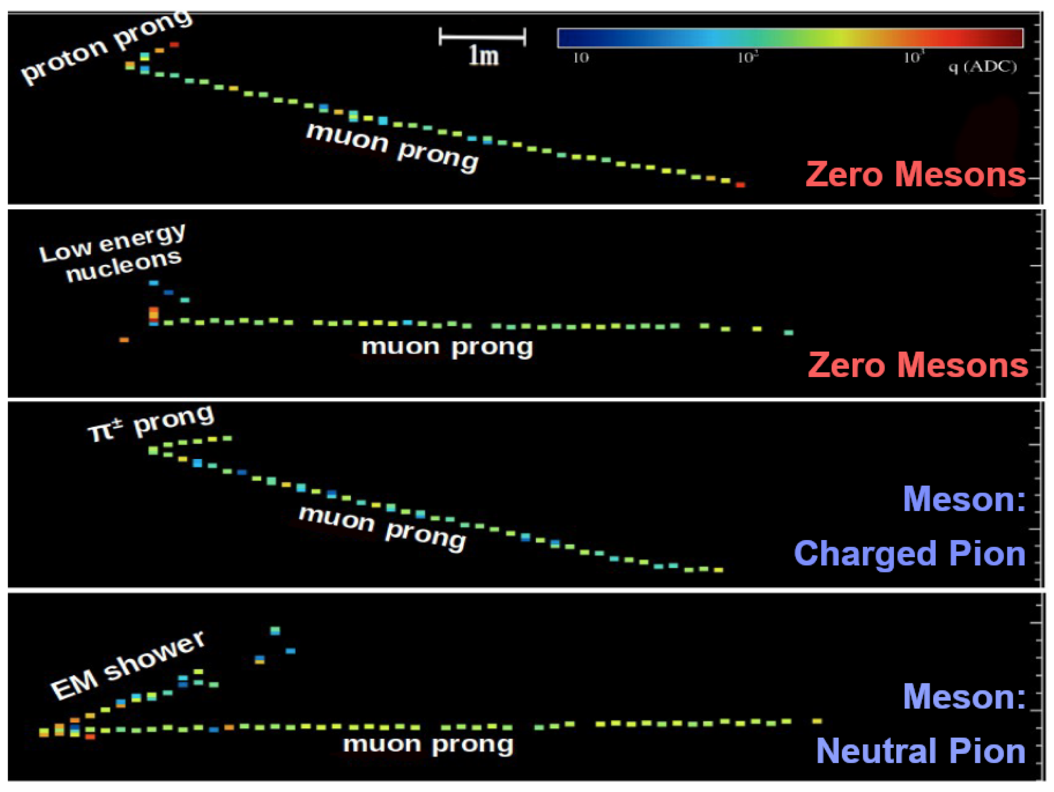
- NOvA is a **long-baseline accelerator neutrino** experiment at Fermilab with **two functionally identical** detectors (77% CH, 16% Cl, 6% TiO_2)
- The **Near Detector** receives a **high intensity, high purity beam** in a **dynamic energy region** with several interaction modes





How does ν_μCC Zero Mesons look?

- NOvA reconstructs particles using *prongs*: directional energy deposits
- **Muons** make **long**, clean prongs
- **Protons** and **pions** make **shorter** prongs
- **Proton** prongs usually end with a **Bragg peak**

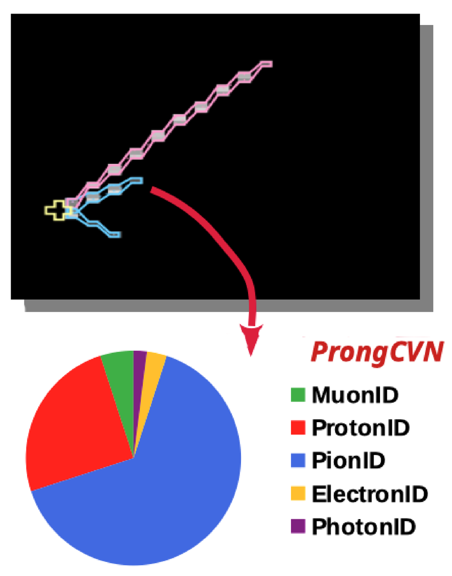


Need a tool to identify prongs by how they look like in the detector

How to select ν_μCC Zero Mesons?

ProngCVN

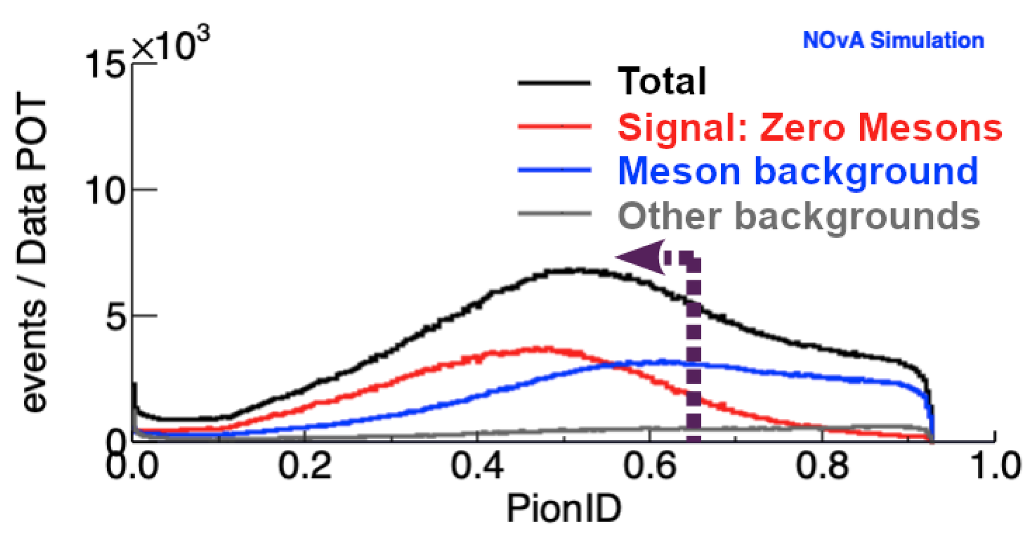
- **Convolutional Neural Network:** Takes pictures of prongs and applies convolution layers to extract features
- **Training:** individual uniformly simulated particles of 5 classes: muon, proton, pion, electron and photon

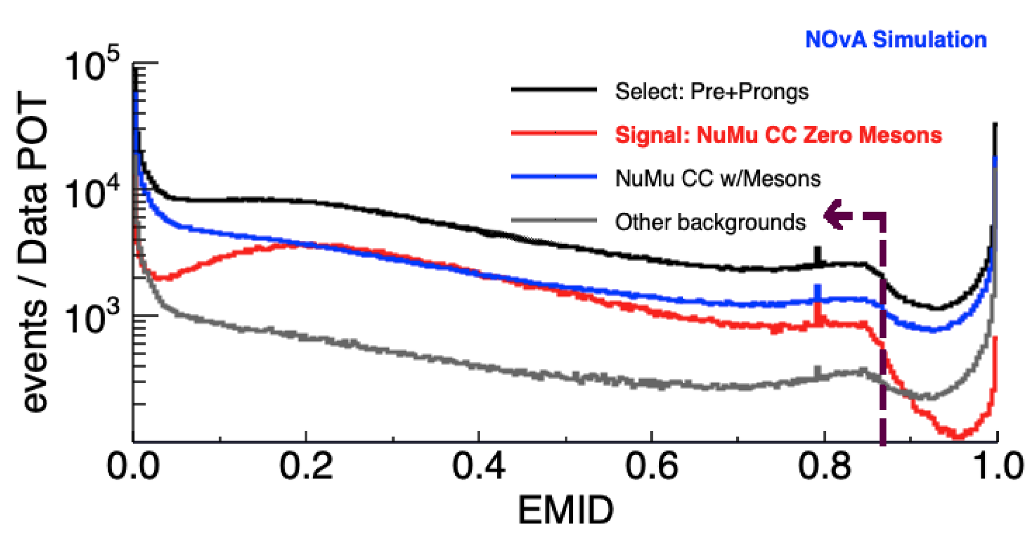


- **Application:** for each prong in the event, provides five particle ID scores

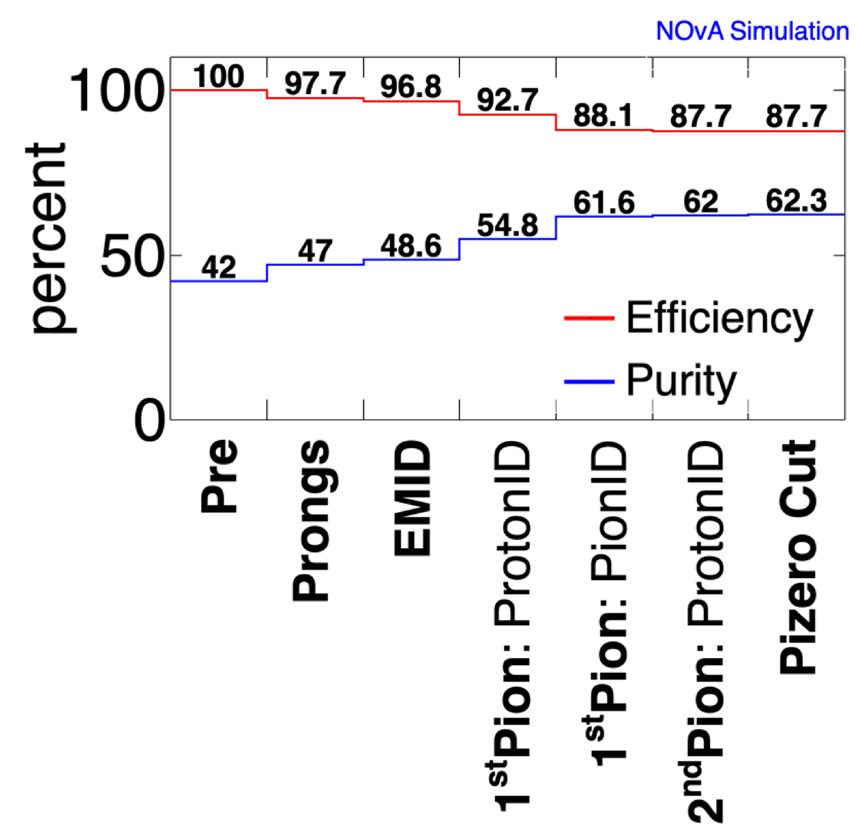
Neutral Pion Analysis Selection

Reversed, to reject neutral pions.



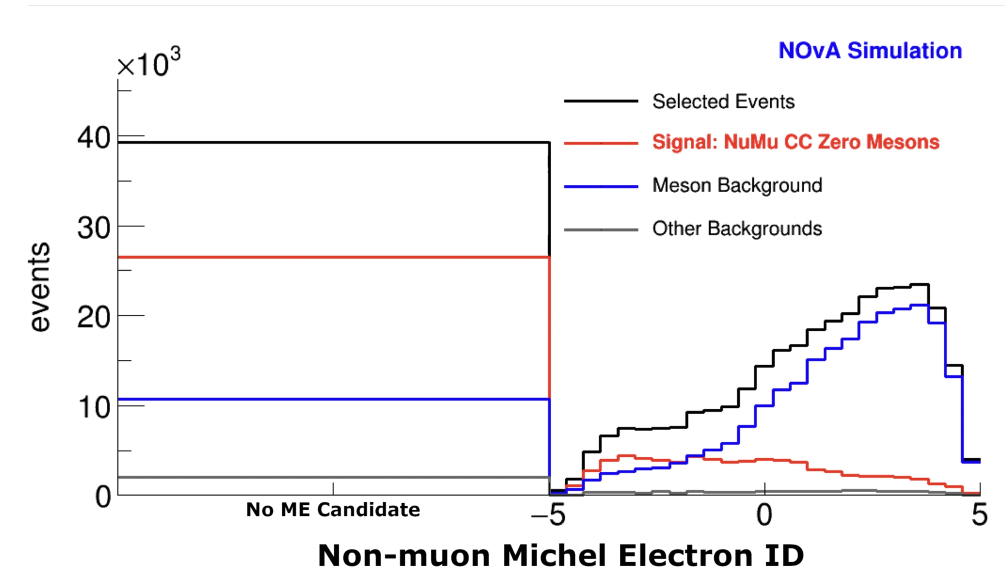


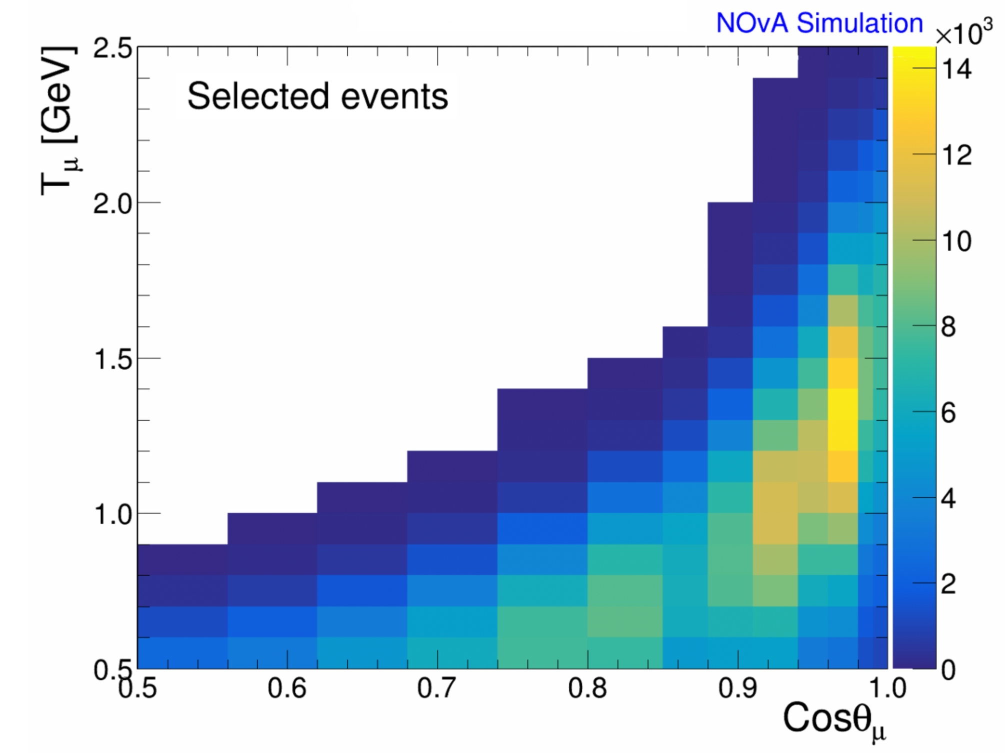
Selection Summary



In progress: *Template Fitting*

- The signal is finally extracted by **fitting a linear combination** of simulated **signal and background templates** to the selected data events.
- Templates in a **Michel Electron ID** variable display shape differences due to positive pions
- Fit is done **simultaneously** over all of the muon kinematics bins





The cross section will then be computed as:

$$\left[\frac{d^2\sigma}{dT_\mu\, d\cos\theta_\mu}\right]_{ij} = \frac{U_{\text{Reco}\to\text{True}}\left[N_{\text{Signal, fit}}\right]}{\Phi_{\text{flux}}\epsilon_{\text{eff}}N_{\text{targets}}\Delta T_\mu \Delta\cos\theta_\mu}$$

Summary

ν_μCC Zero Mesons is a **signal defined experimentally** which is valuable for studying **nuclear effects** and **reducing systematic uncertainties** in neutrino experiments

Neutrino 2024 - *XXXI International Conference on Neutrino Physics and Astrophysics* - June 16-22, Milan, Italy
Work supported by US DOE grant DE-SC0015684
This document was prepared by the NOvA Collaborationusing 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 Research Alliance, LLC (FRA), acting under Contract No. DE-AC02-07CH11359

sfsanche@iastate.edu