



# Measuring the Multi-Neutron Antineutrino Cross Section at Low Charged Hadron Energy in MINERvA

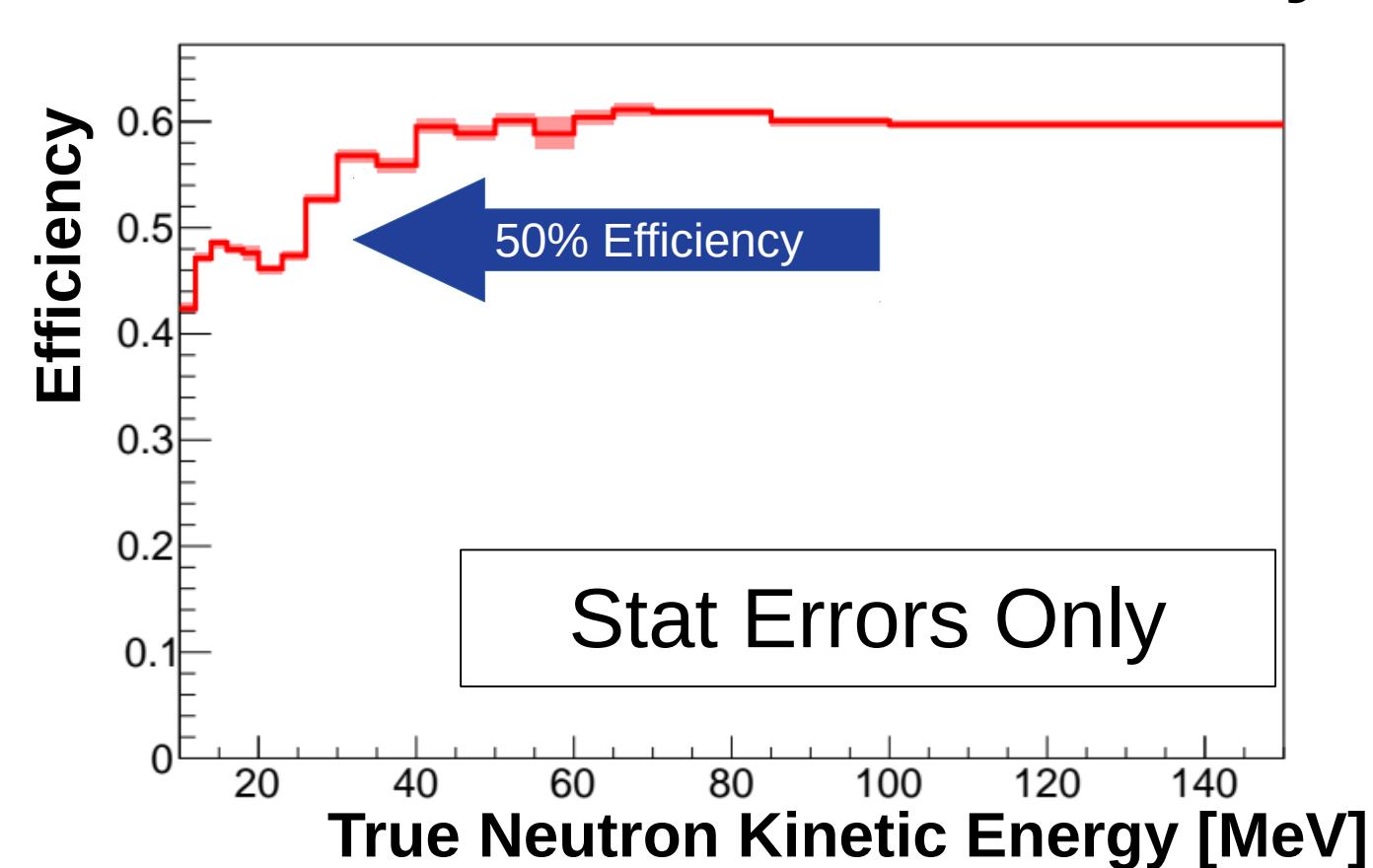
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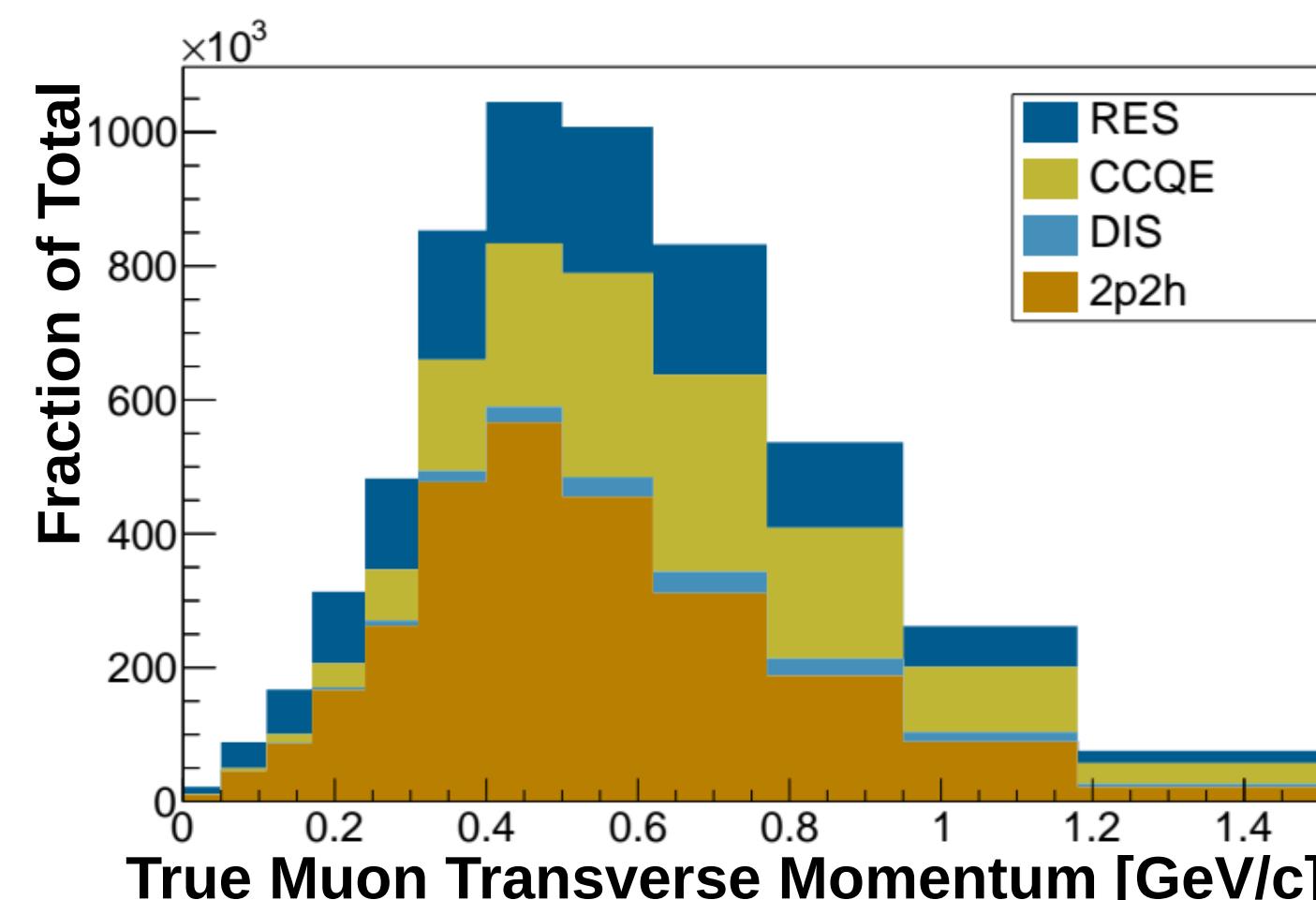
## #1 Neutrons from Antineutrinos

- **Neutrons** are an important source of **energy reconstruction** bias for oscillation experiments
- **MINERvA** can detect neutrons efficiently<sup>[1]</sup>
- Multi-neutron cross section: **2p2h**- and **FSI**-rich<sup>[2]</sup>

### Neutron Detection Efficiency

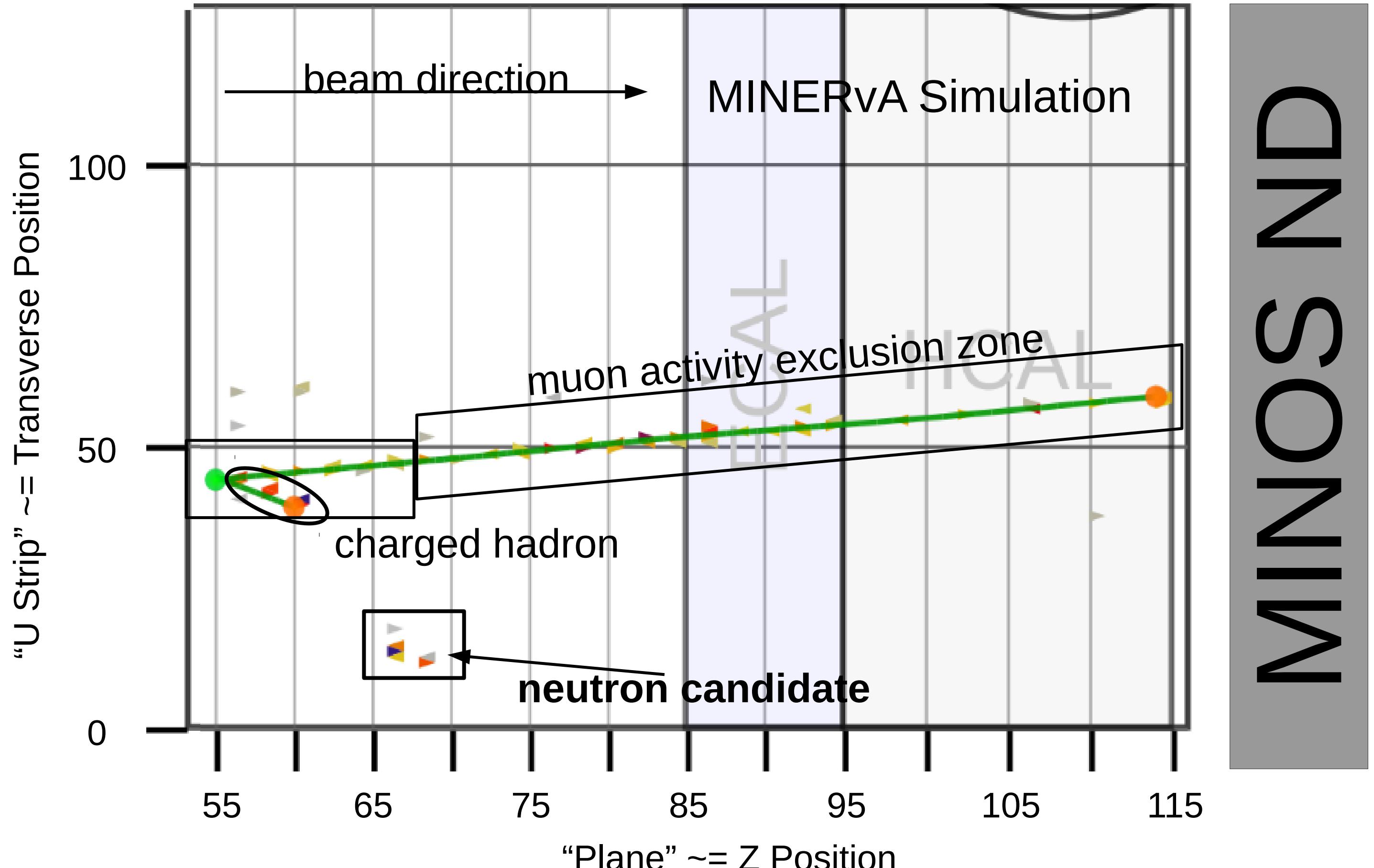


### Interaction Channels



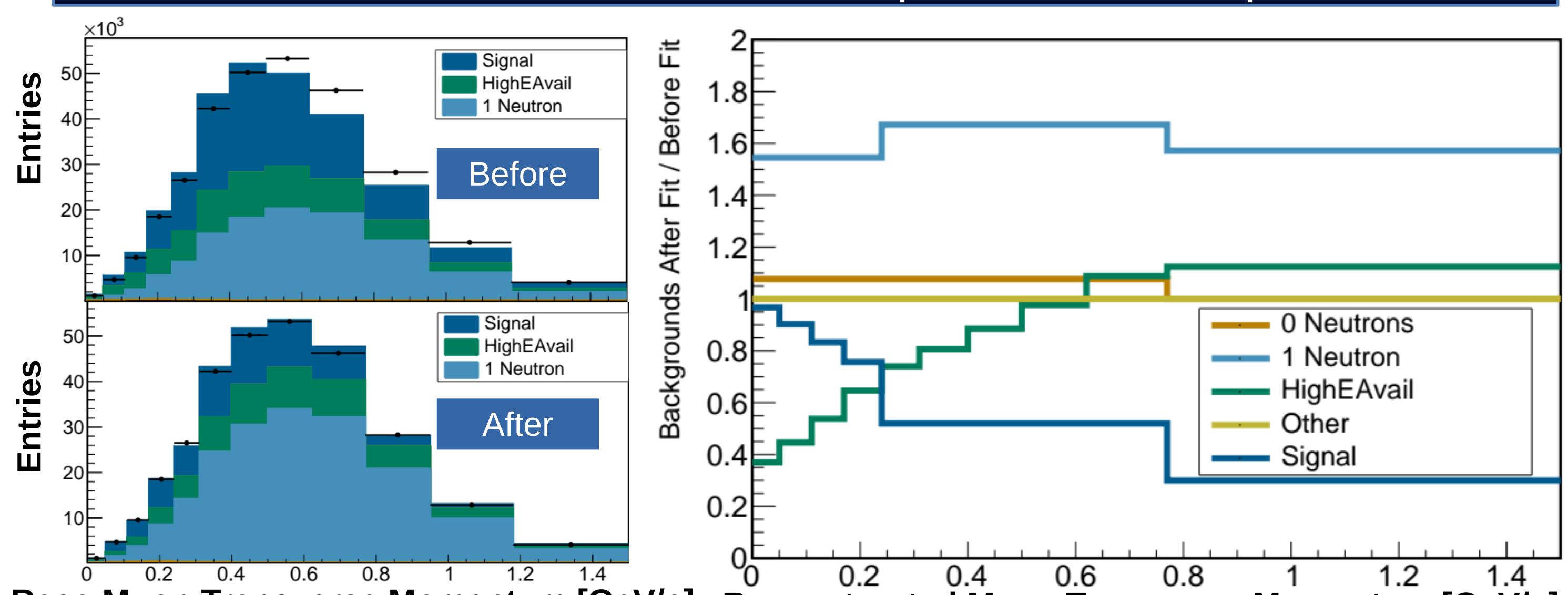
## #2 Neutron Counting in MINERvA

- MINERvA sees neutrons primarily by their **inelastic scatters**
- Primarily **protons**
- Some photons at low neutron energy
- Rarely see nuclear fragments
- Neutron candidates must be:
  - Away from **muon**
  - **> 1.5 MeV** energy
  - Not connected to **vertex**



## #3 Background Constraint

- Leading backgrounds to multi-neutron interactions:
  - **1 Neutron**: mostly antineutrino QE-like
  - **High E<sub>available</sub>**: energy mis-reconstructed for pions
- Sideband fits resemble trends in past MINERvA publications



## References

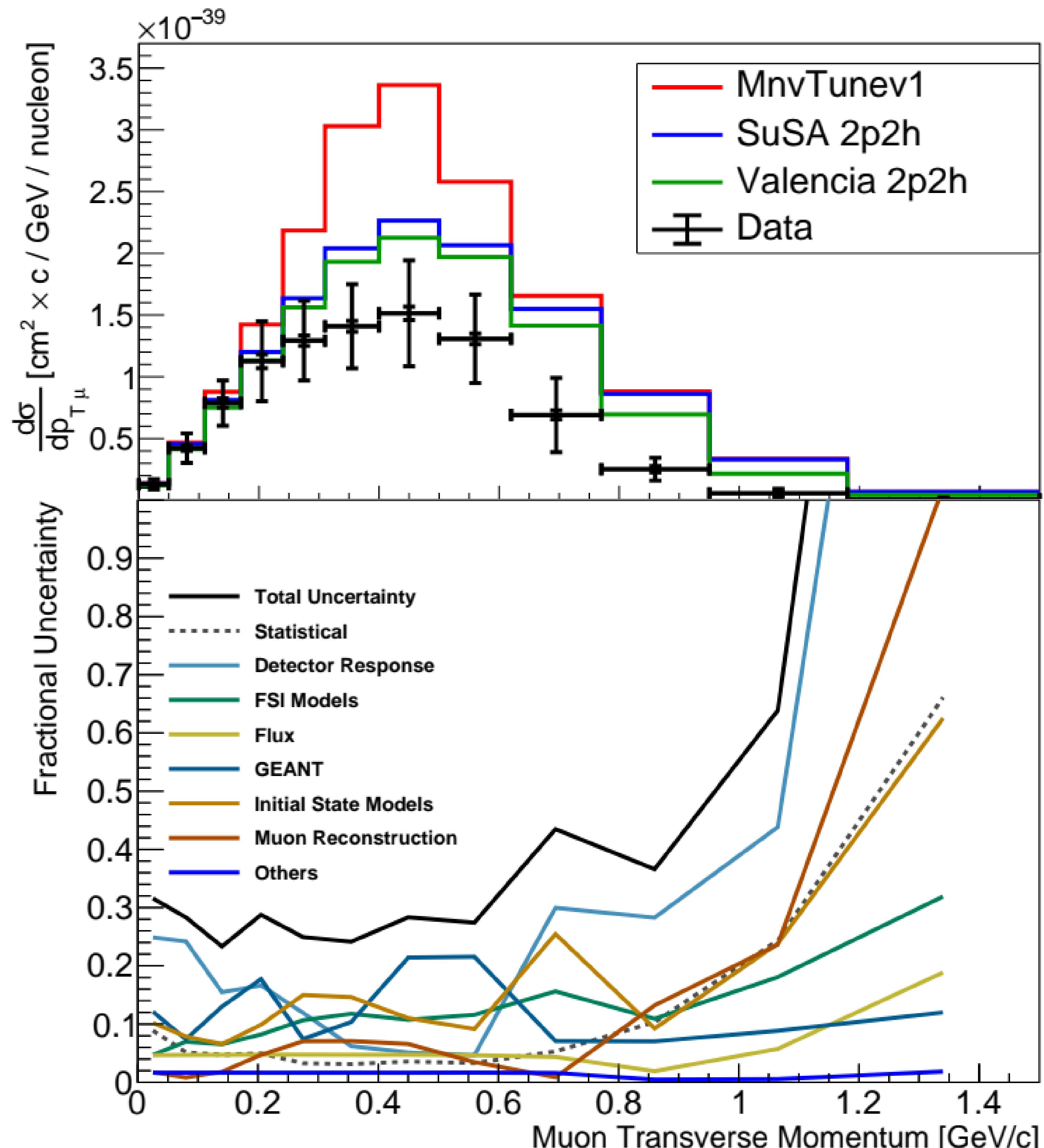
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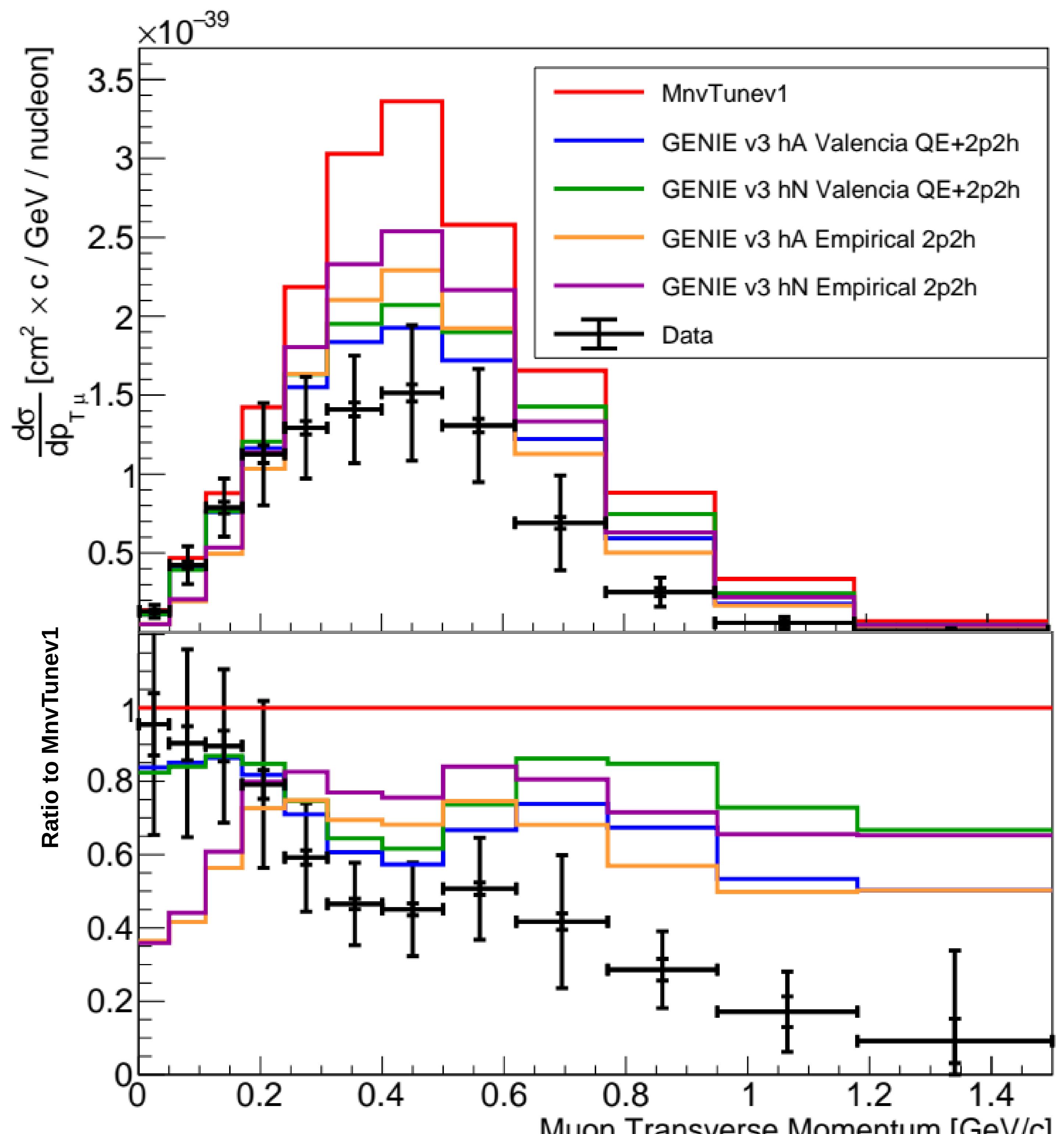
## #4 Cross Section

- Cross section for **2+ neutrons** at  $E_{\text{avail}} < 100 \text{ MeV}$
- Data prefers models without dedicated **2p2h** tune
- Uncertainties dominated by GEANT **neutron modeling**<sup>[3]</sup>



## #5 GENIE v3 Comparisons

- 2 **2p2h** models<sup>[4][5][6]</sup>:
- Empirical: different data from MnvTunev1
- Nieves = Valencia
- High momentum tail driven by **FSI**, not 2p2h



## #6 Conclusions

- Neutron production sensitive to **2p2h** and **FSI**
- Extracted differential cross section for model comparisons
- Many leading models do not agree