FERMILAB-SLIDES-21-118-V



# IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

# Status of the $V_{\mu}$ Charged-Current (CC) Zero Mesons Cross-Section Measurement in the NOvA Near Detector

Sebastian Sanchez-Falero, on behalf of the NOvA collaboration

### **New Perspectives 2021**

August 19<sup>th</sup>, 2021

This manuscript has been authored by Fermi Research Alliance, LLC under Contract No. DE-AC02-07CH11359 with the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Science, Office of High Energy Physics.

# Solving **open questions in neutrino physics** requires that we understand their **interactions**



Solving **open questions in neutrino physics** requires that we understand their **interactions** 



Solving **open questions in neutrino physics** requires that we understand their **interactions** 



Solving **open questions in neutrino physics** requires that we understand their **interactions** 



Solving **open questions in neutrino physics** requires that we understand their **interactions** 

### More *elastic* interactions are easier to fully reconstruct



Smaller scale

Solving **open questions in neutrino physics** requires that we understand their **interactions** 



Solving **open questions in neutrino physics** requires that we understand their **interactions** 



- Long-baseline accelerator neutrino experiment at Fermilab
- Two detectors (functionally identical) to measure oscillations
- Liquid scintillator tracking calorimeters
- 77% hydrocarbon, 16% Chlorine, 6% TiO<sub>2</sub>





Thanks to fellow novans for nicely introducing the experiment!



Thanks to fellow novans for nicely introducing the experiment!



- Two detectors (functionally identical) to measure oscillations
- Liquid scintillator tracking calorimeters
- 77% hydrocarbon, 16% Chlorine, 6% TiO<sub>2</sub>

The Near Detector receives a

- high intensity, high purity beam
- in a **dynamic** energy region (interaction modes)

making it an excellent lab for neutrino interactions!





Thanks to fellow novans for nicely introducing the experiment!



- Two detectors (functionally identical) to measure oscillations
- Liquid scintillator tracking calorimeters
- **77% hydrocarbon**, 16% Chlorine, 6% TiO<sub>2</sub>

The **Near Detector** receives a

- high intensity, high purity beam
- in a dynamic energy region (interaction modes)

making it an excellent lab for neutrino interactions!

Focusing Horns

Targe

13



### How do $V_{\mu}$ CC Zero Mesons look at NOvA?





14 Prong = a trackable energy deposit

### How do $V_{\mu}$ CC Zero Mesons look at NOvA?



**15** Prong = a trackable energy deposit

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



### The 5-label Single Particle Prong CVN

#### Convolutional Visual Network

Takes pictures of the detector => applies convolutions to extract features

#### • Training

individual uniformly simulated particles of 5 classes: muon, proton, pion, electron and photon

#### Application

Takes a prong => provides five particle ID scores, for each class of particle

- The CNN in Akhsay's talk acts at the event-level (used in NOvA oscillation analysis)
- This CVN acts at the prong-level (sub-event)

### The 5-label Single Particle Pro

#### **17** Prong = a trackable energy deposit

#### **Detector picture**



### The 5-label Single Particle Prong CVN

#### Convolutional Visual Network

Takes pictures of the detector => applies convolutions to extract features

#### Training

individual uniformly simulated particles of 5 classes: muon, proton, pion, electron and photon

#### Application

Takes a prong => provides five particle ID scores, for each class of particle

- The CNN in Akhsay's talk acts at the event-level (used in NOvA oscillation analysis)
- This CVN acts at the prong-level (sub-event)

#### 18 **Prong = a trackable energy deposit**

#### **Prong reconstruction**



### The 5-label Single Particle Prong CVN

#### Convolutional Visual Network (CVN)

Takes pictures of the detector => applies convolutions to extract features

#### • Training

individual uniformly simulated particles of 5 classes: muon, proton, pion, electron and photon

#### Application

Takes a prong => provides five particle ID scores, for each class of particle

- The CNN in Akhsay's talk acts at the event-level (used in NOvA oscillation analysis)
- This CVN acts at the prong-level (sub-event)

#### **Particle ID**



### The 5-label Single Particle Prong CVN

#### Convolutional Visual Network

Takes pictures of the detector => applies convolutions to extract features

#### • Training

individual uniformly simulated particles of 5 classes: muon, proton, pion, electron and photon

#### Application

Takes a prong => provides five particle ID scores, for each class of particle

- The CNN in Akhsay's talk acts at the event-level (used in NOvA oscillation analysis)
- This CVN acts at the prong-level (sub-event)

#### **Particle ID**



### The 5-label Single Particle Prong CVN

#### Convolutional Visual Network

Takes pictures of the detector => applies convolutions to extract features

#### • Training

individual uniformly simulated particles of 5 classes: muon, proton, pion, electron and photon

#### Application

Takes a prong => provides five particle ID scores, for each class of particle

- The CNN in Akhsay's talk acts at the event-level (used in NOvA oscillation analysis)
- This CVN acts at the prong-level (sub-event)

#### **Particle ID**



#### **Detector picture**



#### **Event with CVN ID**



#### **Event with CVN ID**

Find a muon

• The longest prong longer than 5 m

OR, if none

 The prong with highest MuonID

Separate this prong from further selection



#### Find a muon

• The longest prong longer than 5 m

#### OR, if none

• The prong with highest MuonID

Separate this prong from further selection

#### **Event with CVN ID**



#### **Reject events with Mesons**

Tag neutral pions

Reject event if any prong has high *EMID* = *ElectronID* + *PhotonID* 

Tag charged pions

. . .

Rank prongs by PionID:

(1<sup>st</sup>) Leading pion candidate

2<sup>nd</sup> Leading pion candidate

3<sup>rd</sup> Leading pion candidate

Use *ProtonID, MuonID and PionID* to reject background events

#### Find a muon

• The longest prong longer than 5 m

#### OR, if none

 The prong with highest MuonID

# Separate this prong from further selection

#### **Backgrounds**

- Wrong sign: Anti-Vµ CC
- Vµ CC N-Mesons (most likely pions)
- Ve or Anti-Ve CC events
- NC events
- Others

#### **Event with CVN ID**



### **Reject events with Mesons**

Tag neutral pions

Reject event if any prong has high *EMID* = *ElectronID* + *PhotonID* 

#### • Tag charged pions

. . .

Rank prongs by PionID:

(1<sup>st</sup>) Leading pion candidate

2<sup>nd</sup> Leading pion candidate

3<sup>rd</sup> Leading pion candidate

Use *ProtonID, MuonID and PionID* to reject background events

# $\pmb{V}_{\mu}$ CC Zero Mesons Selection: Summary

### (1) Preselection

Based on parent **Vµ CC Inclusive analysis**:

- Reconstruction quality
- **Containment** of tracks and showers
- Interaction vertex in a fiducial volume
- **MuonID**: Find a muon using a Boosted Decision Tree taking dE/dX and scattering likelihood of tracks as inputs

### **V**<sub>μ</sub> CC Zero Mesons Selection: Number of Prongs



- Very few signal events have five or more prongs
- Interactions that tend to produce less particles

### **V**<sub>μ</sub> CC Zero Mesons Selection: Number of Prongs



- Very few signal events have five or more prongs
- Interactions that tend to produce less particles
- Select events up to four prongs:

Purity:  $42\% \rightarrow 47\%$ 

Efficiency: drops by <1%

### $V_{\mu}$ CC Zero Mesons Selection: **Highest EMID in the event**



- Events with 2+ prongs (at least one prong other than the muon)
- Zero Mesons (signal and Wrong Sign) fall at high **EMID**

### $V_{\mu}$ CC Zero Mesons Selection: **Highest EMID in the event**



- Events with 2+ prongs (at least one prong other than the muon)
- Zero Mesons (signal and Wrong Sign) fall at high EMID
- Cut where Efficiency x Purity is maximum, EMID <= 0.872

Purity 47% → 49%

Efficiency drops by <1%

### $V_{\mu}$ CC Zero Mesons Selection: **1<sup>st</sup> Pion Candidate: ProtonID**



- Events with 2+ prongs (at least one prong other than the muon)
- Zero Mesons (signal and Wrong Sign) fall at very low ProtonID

### $\mathbf{V}_{\mu}$ CC Zero Mesons Selection: **1<sup>st</sup> Pion Candidate: ProtonID**



- Events with 2+ prongs (at least one prong other than the muon)
- Zero Mesons (signal and Wrong Sign) fall at very low ProtonID
- Cut where Efficiency x **Purity is maximum** ProtonID > 0.072

Purity 47% → 55%

Efficiency drops by 4%

### **V**<sub>μ</sub> CC Zero Mesons Selection: 1<sup>st</sup> Pion Candidate: PionID



- Events with 2+ prongs (at least one prong other than the muon)
- Yields important additional purity gains

### **V**<sub>μ</sub> CC Zero Mesons Selection: 1<sup>st</sup> Pion Candidate: PionID



- Events with 2+ prongs (at least one prong other than the muon)
- Yields important additional purity gains
- Cut where Efficiency x Purity is maximum PionID<=0.662</li>

Purity  $55\% \rightarrow 62\%$ 

Efficiency drops by 5%

### **V**<sub>μ</sub> CC Zero Mesons Selection: 2<sup>st</sup> Pion Candidate: ProtonID



### Events with 3+ prongs (at least two prongs other than the muon)

- Zero Mesons (signal and Wrong Sign) fall at very low ProtonID
- Yields ~0.2% purity gain

### **V**<sub>μ</sub> CC Zero Mesons Selection: 2<sup>st</sup> Pion Candidate: ProtonID



- Events with 3+ prongs

   (at least two prongs other than the muon)
- Zero Mesons (signal and Wrong Sign) fall at very low ProtonID
- Yields ~0.2% purity gain
- Cut where Efficiency x Purity is maximum ProtonID > 0.042

Purity  $61.6\% \rightarrow 61.8\%$ 

Efficiency drops by 0.5%

### **V**<sub>μ</sub> CC Zero Mesons Selection: Summary

### (1) Preselection

**Reconstruction** quality, **containment** of tracks, interaction vertex in **fiducial** volume and cut on **MuonID** 

- (2) Number of prongs <=4
- (3) Highest EMID <= 0.872
- (4) Leading Pion Candidate (1st Pi)
  - ProtonID > 0.072
  - PionID <= 0.662
- (5) Second Pion Candidate (2<sup>nd</sup> Pi)
  - ProtonID > 0.042



### **V**<sub>μ</sub> CC Zero Mesons Selection: Preview of Selection: Muon Kinetic Energy

#### **Before Selection**

#### **After Selection**



### Summary

- I have developed a **selection** for a channel defined by a close-toelastic final state
- This selection currently yields **88% efficiency** (w.r.t. the starting preselected sample) and **62% purity**
- Next steps
  - Fine tune the signal: include low energy pions that are not visible in NOvA
  - Evaluate strategies to constrain remaining backgrounds
  - Unfold reconstructed to true variables
  - Efficiency studies and compute cross section
  - Study of systematic uncertainties



MAY 2020

# Backup

### **V**<sub>μ</sub> CC Zero Mesons Selection: 1<sup>st</sup> Pion Candidate: PionID



- Events with 2+ prongs (at least one prong other than the muon)
- Plain PionID distributions before applying EMID cut.