NUISANCE and you

JINST 12 P01016 (2017) nuisance.hepforge.org github.com/NUISANCEMC/nuisance/ nuisance-xsec.slack.com



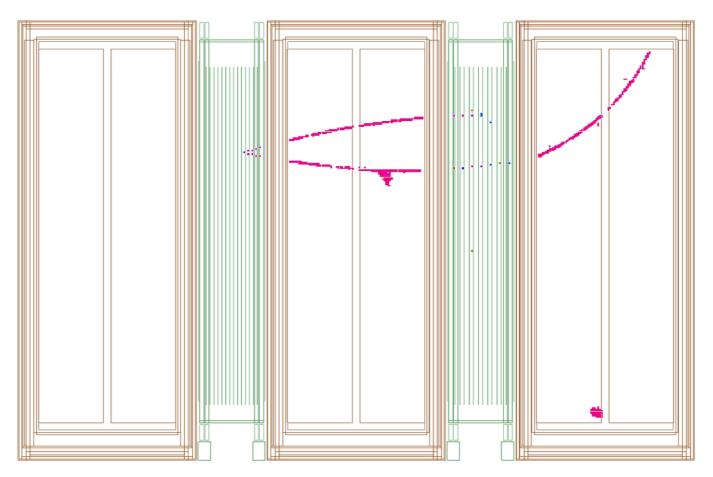
Neutrino event-generator workshop Fermilab, 17 March 2023

UISAN

With contributions C. Riccio, K. Duffy, A. Mastbaum, S. Gardiner, J. Kim, D. Ruterbories, K. Mahn, K. McFarland, Y. Hayato, J. Sobzcyk, K. Niewczas, U. Mosel, and others

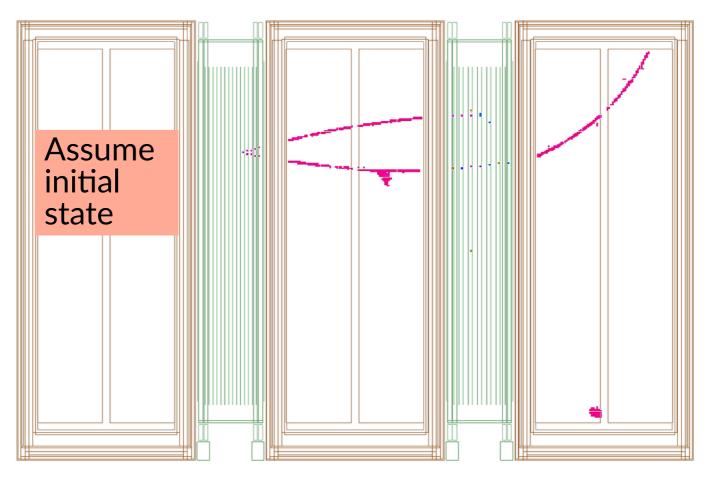


- Why do we need neutrino cross-section dependence at all?
 - Can't reliably measure the fundamental interaction quantities that our models depend on (E_v , Q^2 , W, q_0 , q_3 , ...)



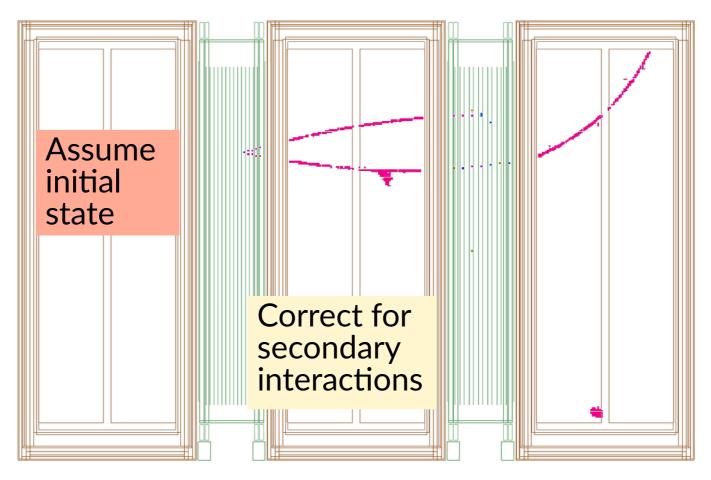


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Introduction

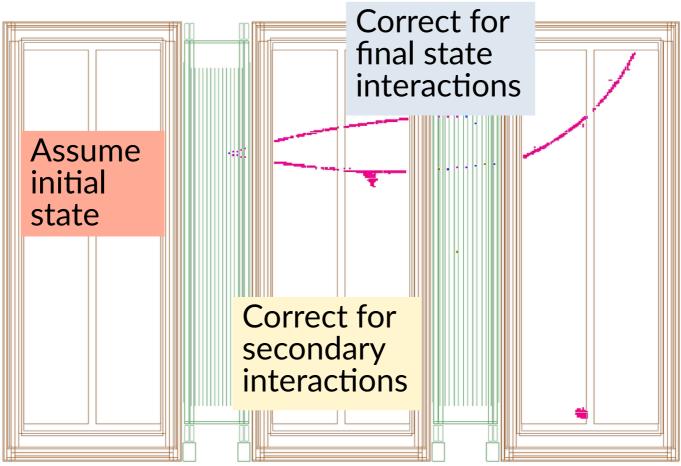
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Why do we need neutrino cross-section dependence at all?

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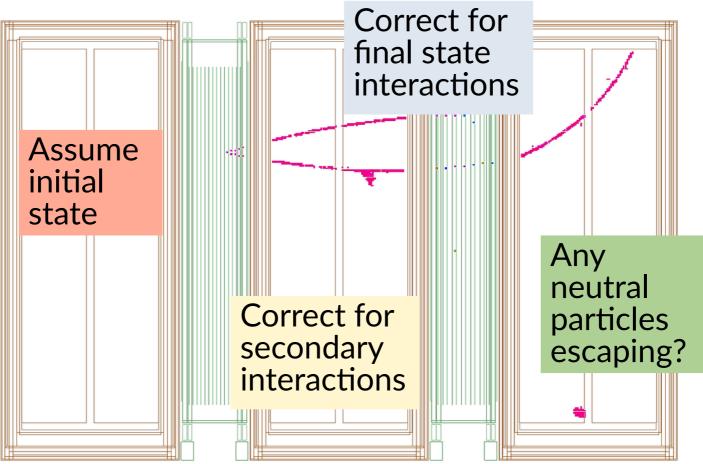
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Why do we need neutrino cross-section dependence at all?

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– Can't reliably measure the fundamental interaction quantities that our models depend on (E_v , Q^2 , W, q_0 , q_3 , ...)





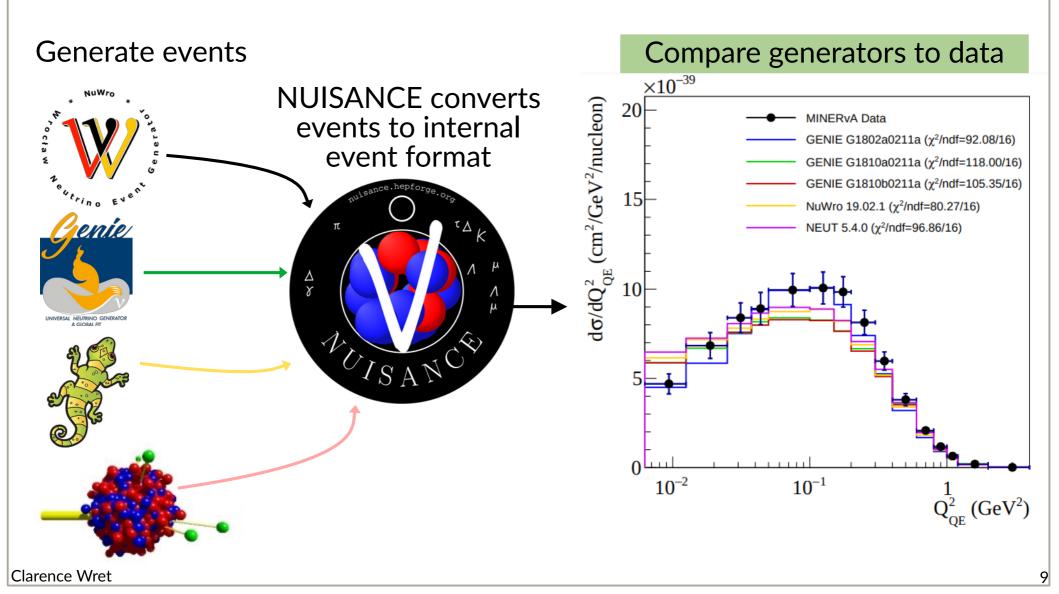
- Can we escape model dependence? Arguably not
 - Even a perfect detector won't be able to tell you about final-state interactions, or the initial state
- But we can remove dependence on models that have shaky foundations!
 - Does the model fail to describe reliable data?
 - How does the model compare to other currently approved calculations and models?
 - Etc...
- The community needed tools to inform us of where models are doing well, and where they aren't
 - Design physics analyses to expose weaknesses in modelling
 - Avoid physics analyses that depend on unreliable model predictions
 - Rinse, repeat, and get more robust and valuable measurements!

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- The generator market is quite vast, and expanding!
 - GENIE, NEUT, NuWro, GiBUU, Achilles, NUANCE, ...
 - No clear winner for experiments: some generators have excellent integration into experiments, others have very detailed nuclear model implementations but less developed uncertainty model, and so on
- Identified a need to easily compare <u>different</u> generator predictions to each other and to data
 - Develop and estimate uncertainties in analyses, using both generators and external data
 - Expose differences between generators and models for improved analyses
 - Identify interesting measurements for experimentalists to pursue and maximise profit of their analyses
 - Check effects of theory and phenomenology implementations against data and previous calculations
 - Get an idea of how model-dependent measurements may be
- Keep it open source with ease-of-usability in mind

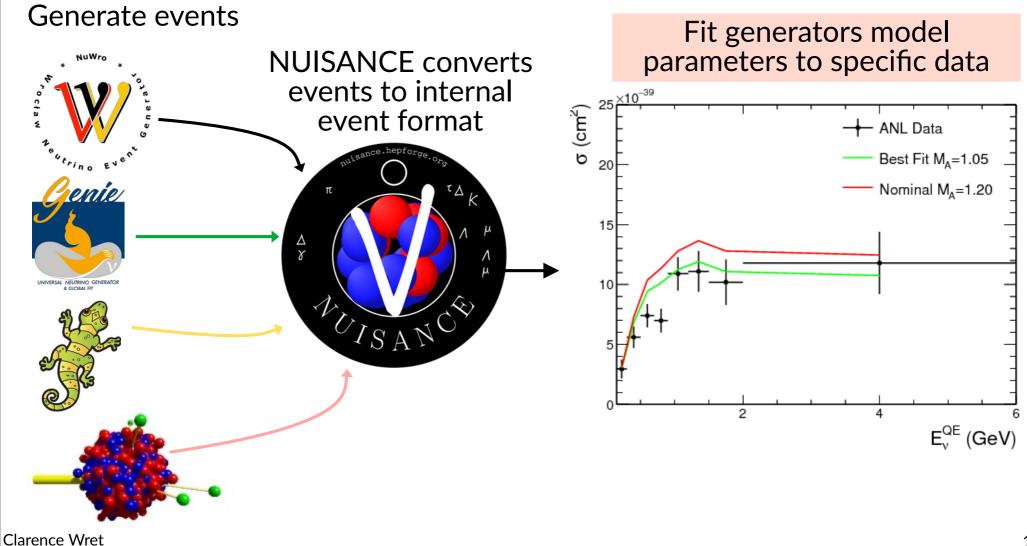
The NUISANCE process

• All driven by simple commands, where a config file with the measurement and systematic parameters are provided



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The NUISANCE process

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CC1\[1\]1p

2.4 2.6 2.8

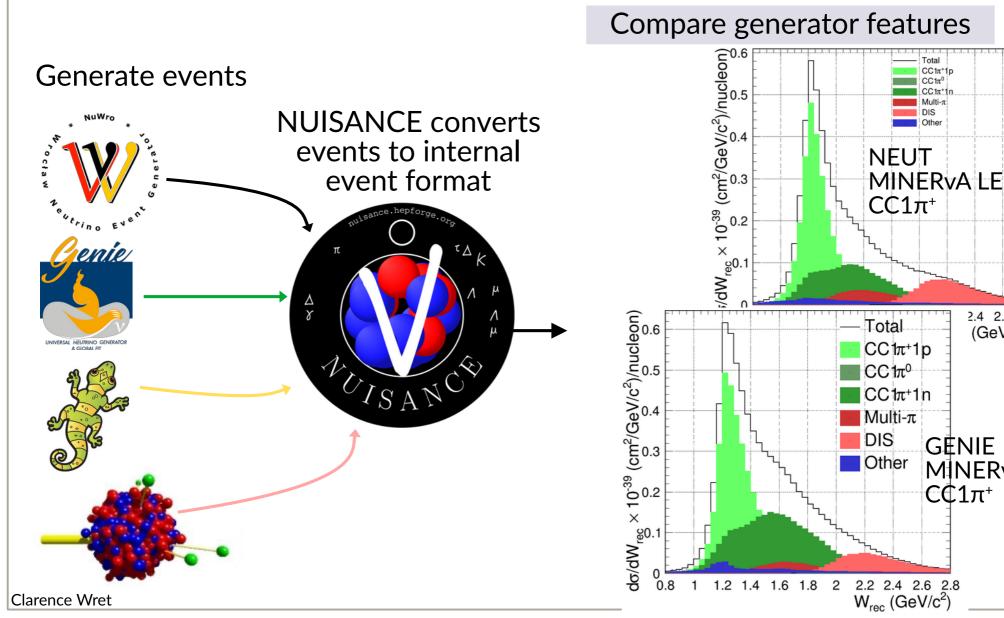
(GeV/c²)

GENIE

C€1π⁺

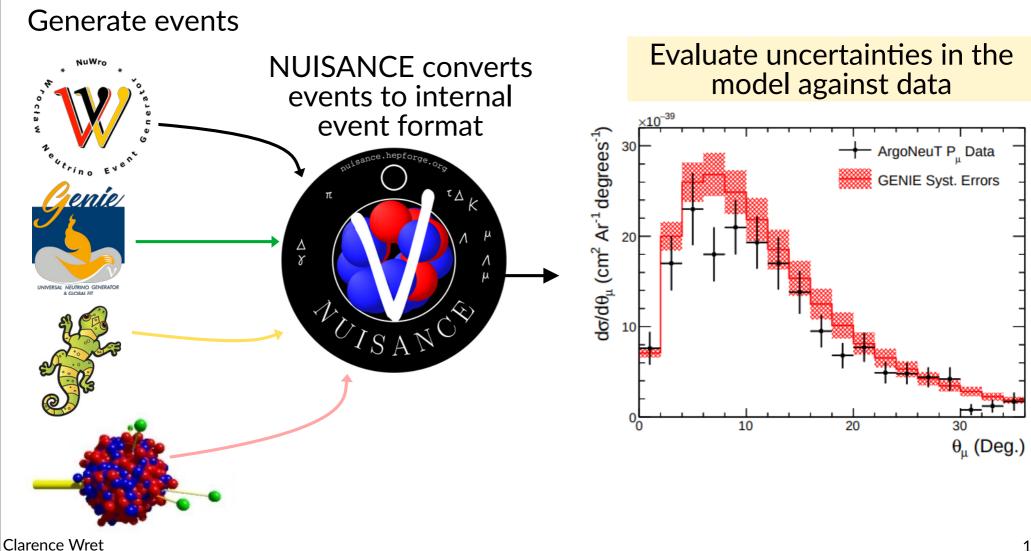
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The NUISANCE process

• All driven by simple commands, where a config file with the measurement and systematic parameters are provided



What can NUISANCE do?

- At its heart, NUISANCE is an event converter, with interfaces to:
- Compare your generators to over <u>350 implemented data sets</u>
- Interfaces with **reweighting engines**

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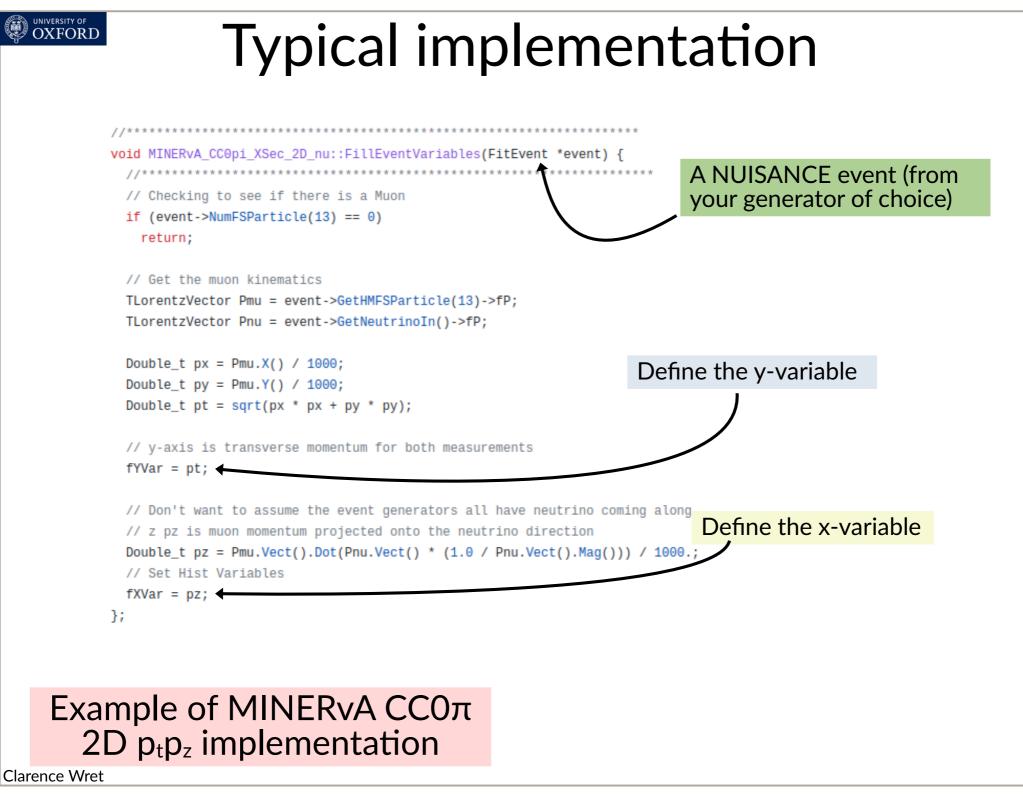
- GENIE, NEUT and T2K ReWeight, custom reweighting, MINERvA reweighting, DUNE's systematics packages, etc
- Interfaces directly to physics; no assumptions on distributions etc
- You can also add your own!
- Estimate the <u>uncertainty band of your model</u> against a vast array of data
- JINST paper reviewer referred to it as "RIVET for neutrino crosssection models and data"
- Interfaces with an array of minimisers (e.g. Minuit, GSL, MCMC) to <u>fit</u> <u>your model to data</u>
 - Fit whatever model you want, to whatever data you want
 - Can also fit GENIE model to NuWro fake data, and so on

- NUISANCE does **not** ensure that your physics model is sound

Typical implementation

- Open to collaboration, with open source code base, operating on a pull request basis
 - Documentation available, slack workspace, maintained containers
- We have ~360 data sets implemented
 - And this list is rapidly growing with multiple publications every year!
 - Some collaborators have implemented their own measurements into NUISANCE and used it for multi-generator predictions in publication, excellent!
- A NUISANCE implementation needs to define
 - The signal definition
 - The dependent variable(s)
 - An interface to the data and covariance matrix
- All the generator conversions, event loops, reweighting procedures, etc is all done internally, under the hood
 - Shouldn't have to be an expert to perform studies!

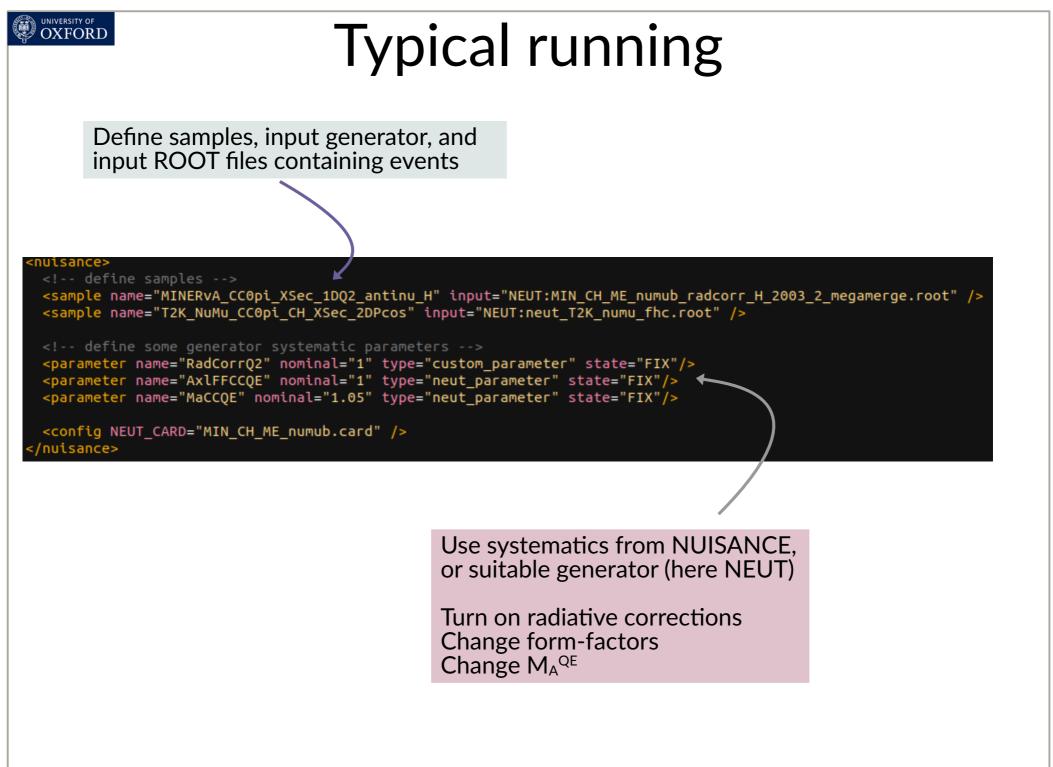




Typical implementation

```
bool isCCOpi_MINERvAPTPZ(FitEvent *event, int nuPDG, double emin, double emax) {
                                                                     // Check it's CCINC
                                                                    if (!SignalDef::isCCINC(event, nuPDG, emin, emax))
                                                                       return false;
                                  Muon cuts
                                                                     // Make Angle Cut > 20.0
                                                                     TLorentzVector pnu = event->GetHMISParticle(14)->fP;
                                                                    TLorentzVector pmu = event->GetHMFSParticle(13)->fP;
                                                                     double th_nu_mu = FitUtils::th(pmu, pnu) * 180. / M_PI;
                                                                    if (th nu mu >= 20.0)
                                                                       return false;
                                                                     int genie_n_muons = 0;
                                                                     int genie_n_mesons = 0;
                                                                     int genie_n_heavy_baryons_plus_pi0s = 0;
                                                                     int genie n photons = 0;
                                                                     for (unsigned int i = 0; i < event->NParticles(); ++i) {
                                                                       FitParticle *p = event->GetParticle(i);
                                                                       if (p->Status() != kFinalState)
                                                                        continue;
                                  Count up
                                                                                                            Link to source code
                                  particles, make
                                                                       int pdq = p - > fPID;
                                                                       double energy = p->fP.E();
                                  multiplicity
                                  cuts
                                                                       if (pdg == 13) {
                                                                         genie_n_muons++;
                                                                       } else if (pdg == 22 && energy > 10.0) {
                                                                         genie_n_photons++;
                                                                       } else if (abs(pdg) == 211 || abs(pdg) == 321 || abs(pdg) == 323 ||
                                                                                 pdg == 111 || pdg == 130 || pdg == 310 || pdg == 311 ||
                                                                                 pdg == 313 || abs(pdg) == 221 || abs(pdg) == 331) {
                                                                         denie n mesons++;
                                                                       } else if (pdg == 3112 || pdg == 3122 || pdg == 3212 || pdg == 3222 ||
Example of MINERvA CC0π
                                                                                 pdg == 4112 || pdg == 4122 || pdg == 4212 || pdg == 4222 ||
                                                                                 pdg == 411 || pdg == 421 || pdg == 111) {
    2D p_t p_z implementation
                                                                         genie_n_heavy_baryons_plus_pi0s++;
```

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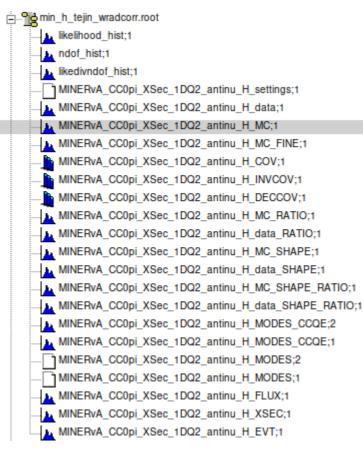


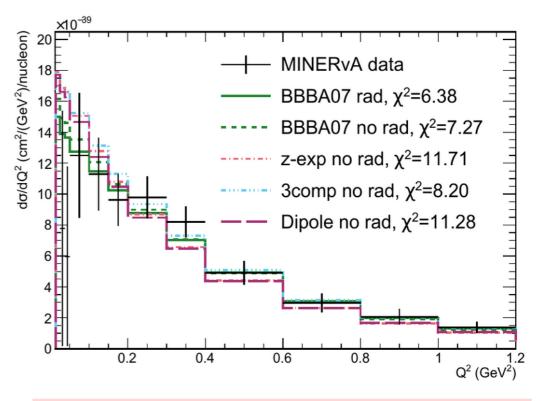
Typical output

Run comparison executable

[cvw09@lx02 app]\$./nuiscomp -c example.card -o example.root

Output ROOT file with histograms and metadata





Compare multiple models against data, with full χ^2 using covariance matrices

Comparing generators

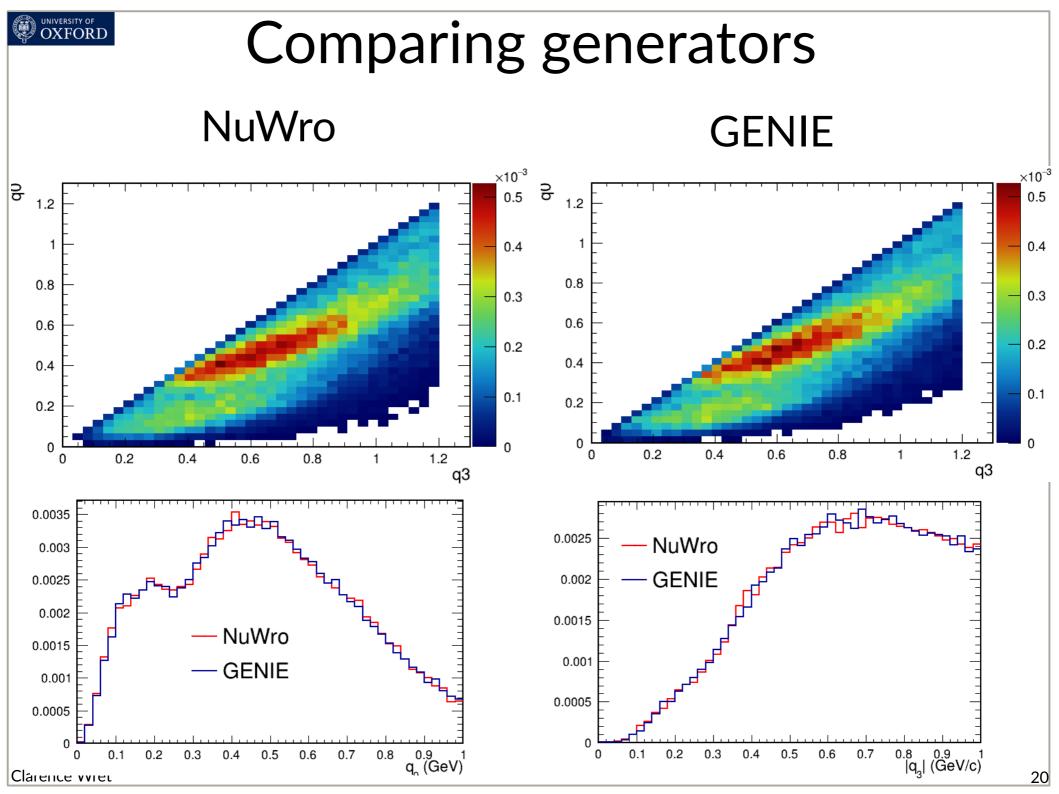
• Have heard a few times at workshops "would be great to compare generators to generators"

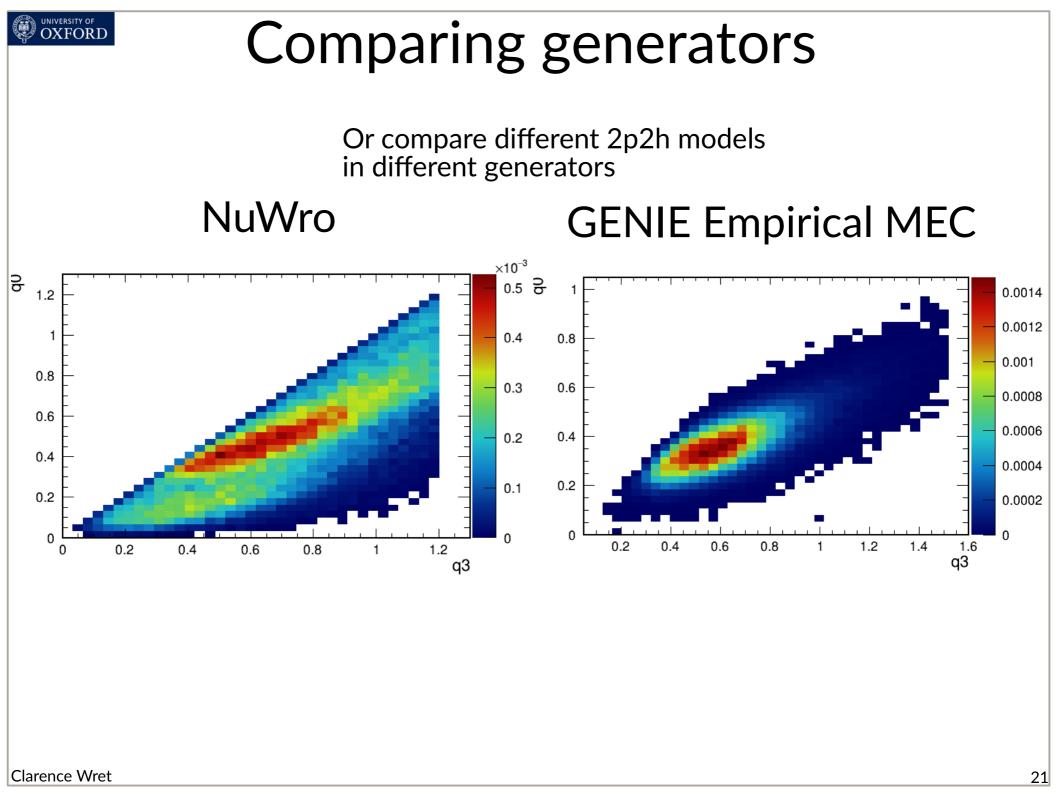
Draws the 2p2h prediction for MINERvA for NuWro and GENIE, both with Nieves 2p2h

```
root [1] TFile *nuwro = new TFile("nuwro_minerva_numu_CH_2mega_NUISPREP_flat.root",
"open")
root [2] TFile *genie = new TFile("tensions-2019-MINERvA-numu-G18_02a_02_11a-
NUISANCE.flat.root", "open")
root [3] nuwro->cd()
root [4] FlatTree_VARS->Draw("q0:q3", "fScaleFactor*1E38*(Mode==2 && q0 < 1.5 && q3
< 1.5)","colz")
root [5] genie->cd()
root [6] FlatTree_VARS->Draw("q0:q3", "fScaleFactor*1E38*(Mode==2 && q0 < 1.5 && q3
< 1.5)","colz")</pre>
```

 Had a dedicated workshop with details, Tensions 2019 (Phys. Rev. D 105, 092004)

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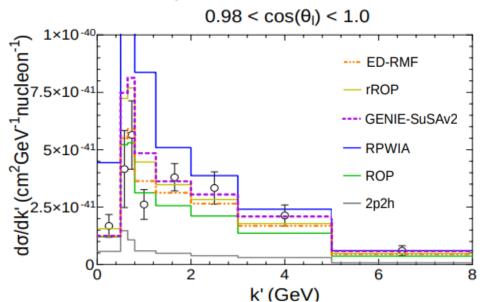
Typical implementation

- Actively collaborate with experiment on implementations
- Validate against the generator prediction that is published using same generator
- Signal definition clarifications, defining variables, etc
- Work together on data releases, or at least identify needs
 - Avoids revisiting data release due to broken covariance matrix, unclear signal definitions, typos in papers... (all of which have happened)

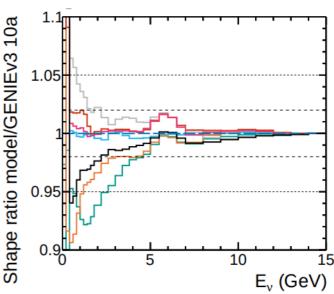
Carefully validated and implemented data release, ensuring physics usage for years

Jninvertible covariance matrix, where student leaves for industry after graduation, leaving a publication without any practical application 22

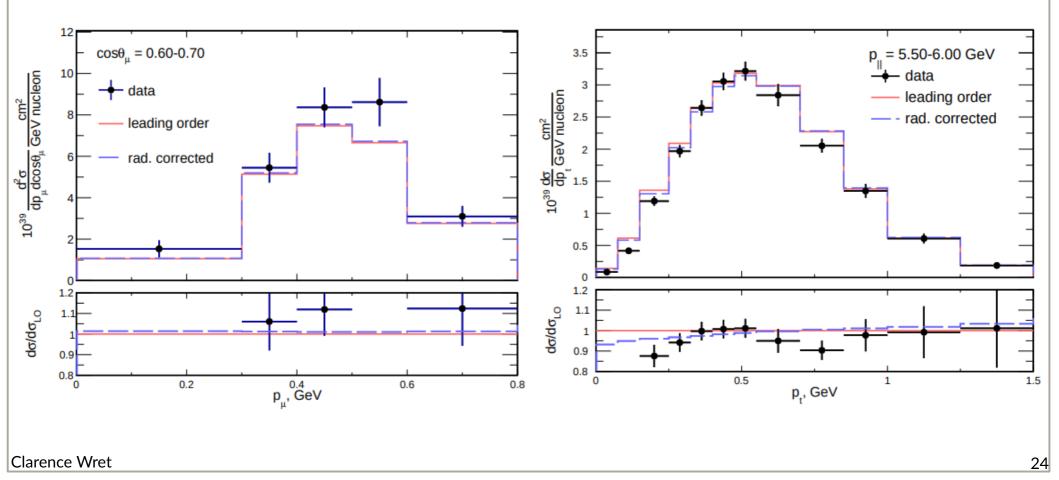
• Use GENIE predictions with SuSAv2 and compare to other 1p1h calculations (J.M. Franco-Patino et al. Phys. Rev. D 106, 113005)



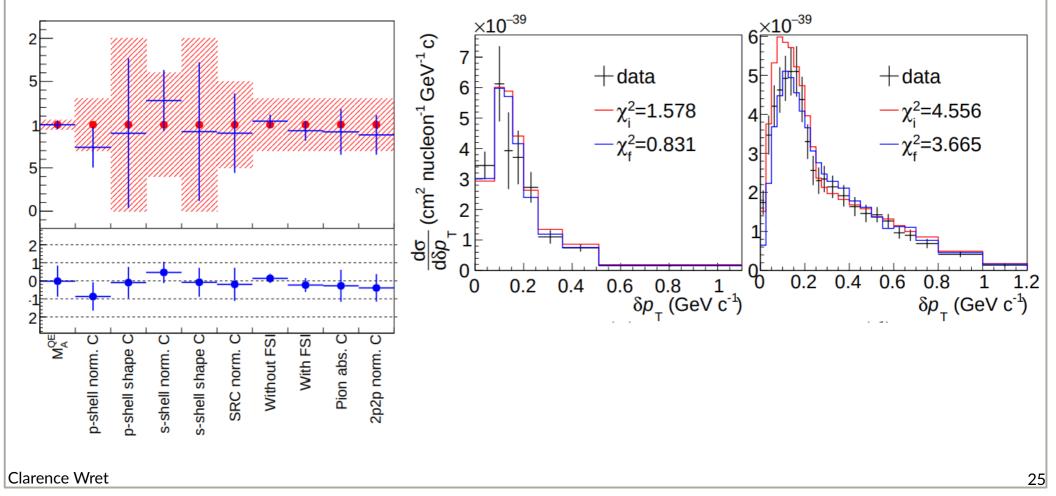
- Studies of low-v method using multiple generators (C. Wilkinson et al. Eur.Phys.J.C 82 (2022) 9, 808)
- $q_0 \le 0.3 \text{ GeV}$ GENIEv3 10a— GENIEv3 10b— GENIEv2— NEUT— NuWro— GiBUU— SuSAv2— CRPA



- Radiative corrections (O. Tomalak et al., Phys. Rev. D 106, 093006)
 - Found large effect for MINERvA, smaller effect for T2K
 - Implemented in NUISANCE; you can test it too!



- ND280 Upgrade sensitivity studies and development of T2K interaction model (J. Chakrani et al. arXiv:2202.03219 [hepph])
 - Fit multiple T2K model parameters against published T2K and MINERvA data

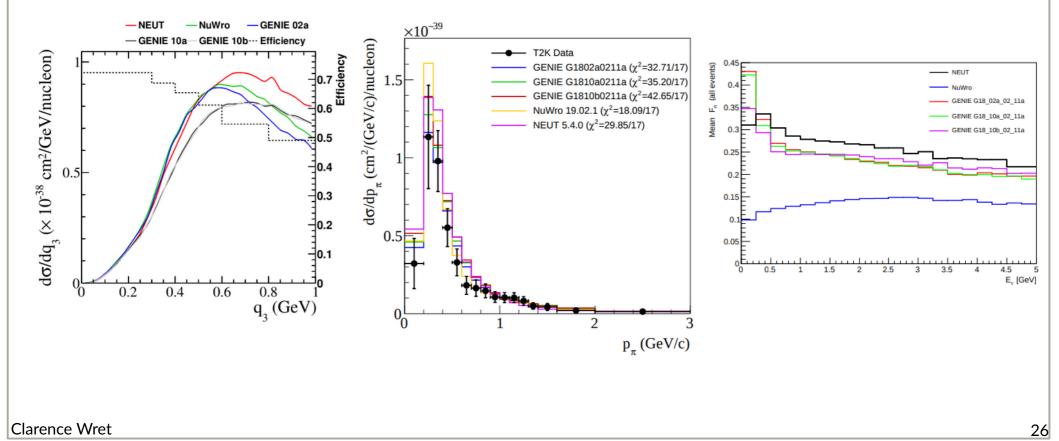


 Pittsburgh tensions workshop (M. Buizza Avanzini et al., Phys.Rev.D 105 (2022) 9, 092004)

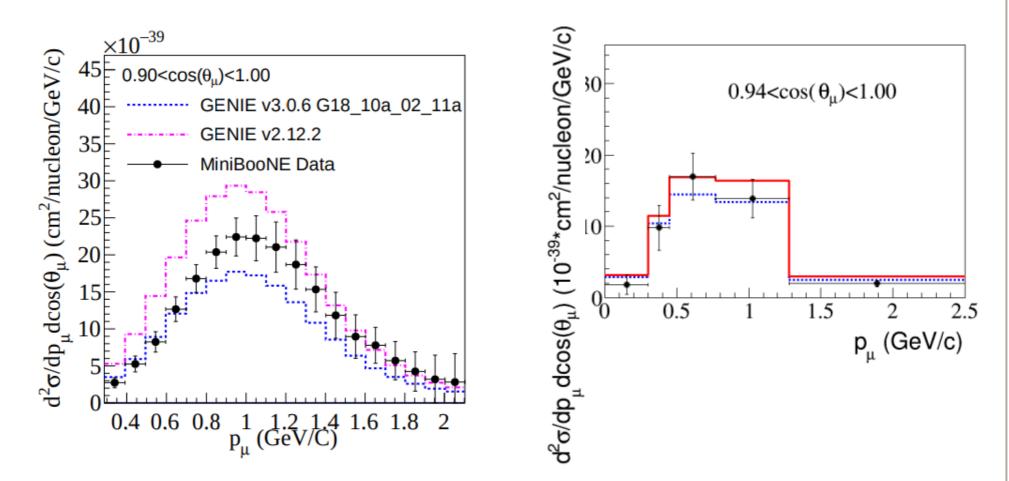
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- Aimed to get experiment and generator experts together to understand model dependence and current experimental data (amongst others!)
- Used multiple generators to form predictions against data, against efficiency curves, and how much energy carried away by neutral particles



 MicroBooNE CC0π model tuning (P Abratenko et al. Phys.Rev.D 105 (2022) 7, 072001)



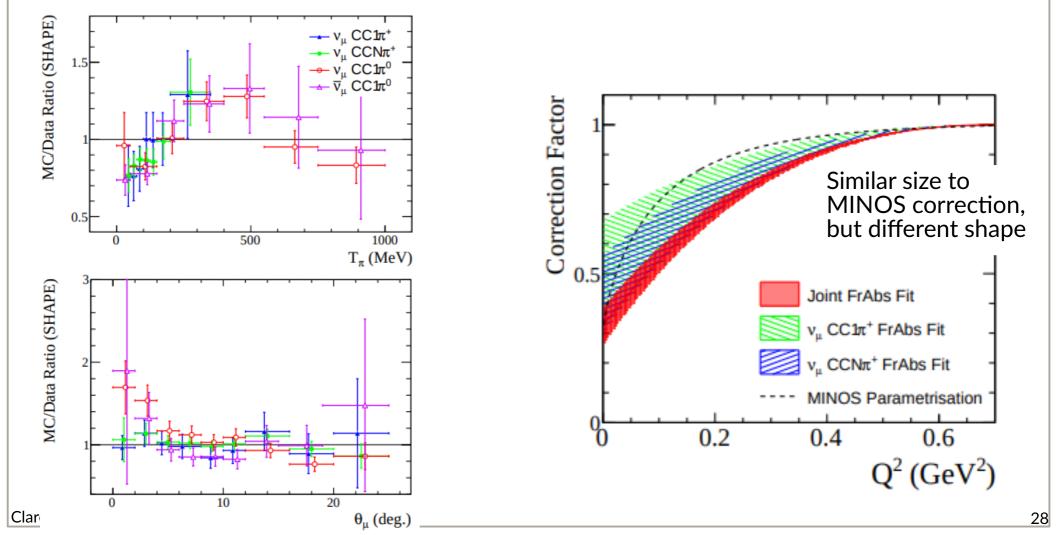
– Tuned CCQE and 2p2h model to T2K CC0 π to estimate crosssection uncertainties going into sterile oscillation analysis

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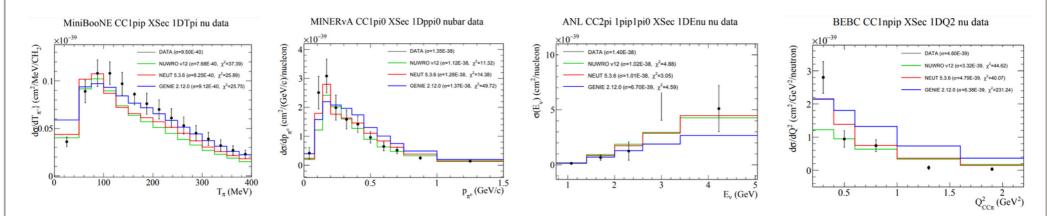
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- MINERvA single pion tune (P. Stowell et al., Phys.Rev.D 100 (2019) 7, 072005)
 - Used publicly available CC pion data from MINERvA to develop a low Q² suppression for GENIE v2

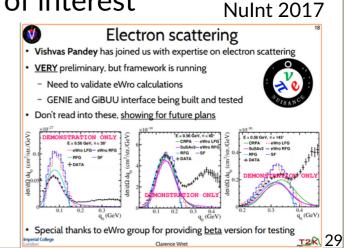


Future

- Continue implementing measurements as they are released
- Support the generators as they expand
- Produce easy-to-check generator comparisons for community



- Officialise a set of containers to further simplify user experience
 - Possibly also include large MC samples if this is of interest
- Work on expanding NUISANCE for electron and pion scattering has started and was working, but needs some love





Summary

- NUISANCE compares neutrino interaction generators to themselves and external data
- Open source tool (GPLv3) developed for the community, and open to collaboration and use
- Interfaces to generator reweighting libraries and supports its own customs reweighting machinery
- Interfaces to minimisation routines (e.g. Minuit, MCMC) to fit models to data or mock data
- Builds uncertainty bands against selected data or generators
- (Hopefully) making your voyage across the seas of neutrino interaction uncertainties a little smoother!

Thanks nuisance-xsec.slack.com

