

# Neutrino-nucleon quasielastic scattering from lattice QCD

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MIT

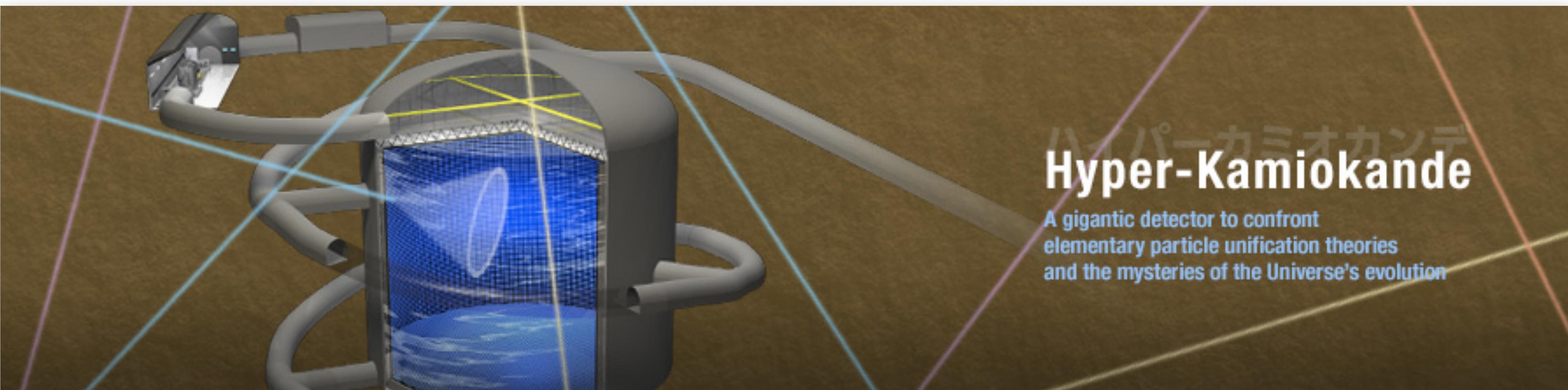
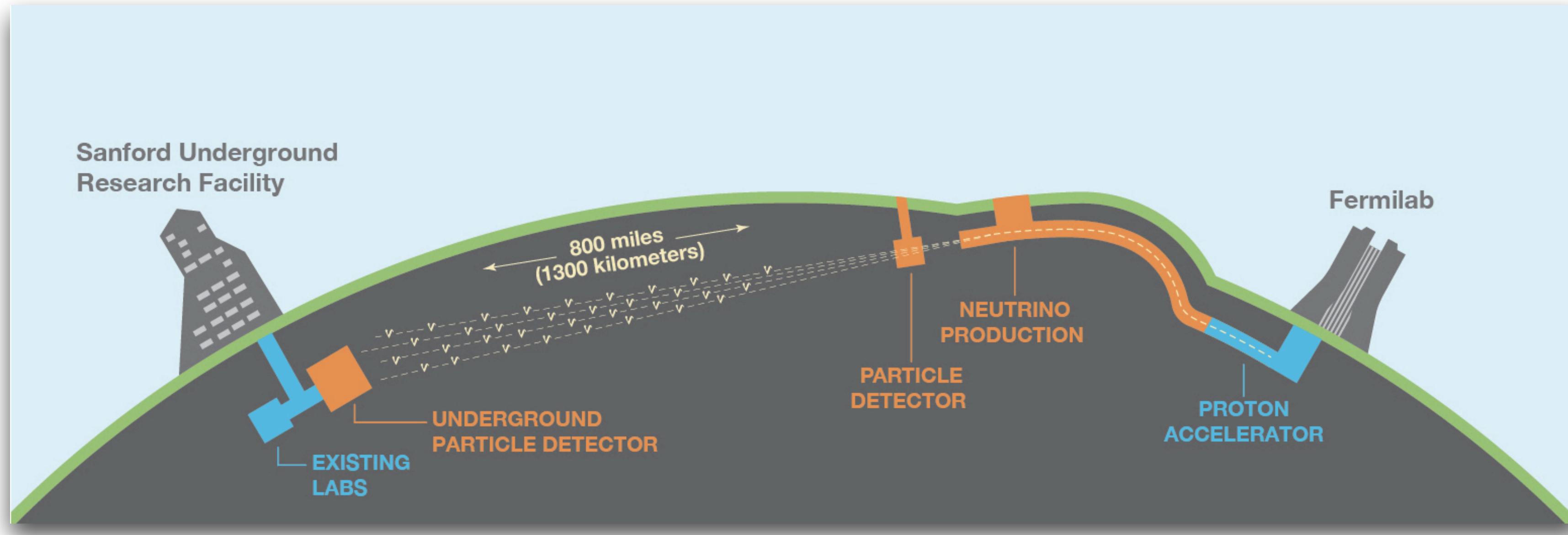
Aug 31, 2022  
CIPANP 2022



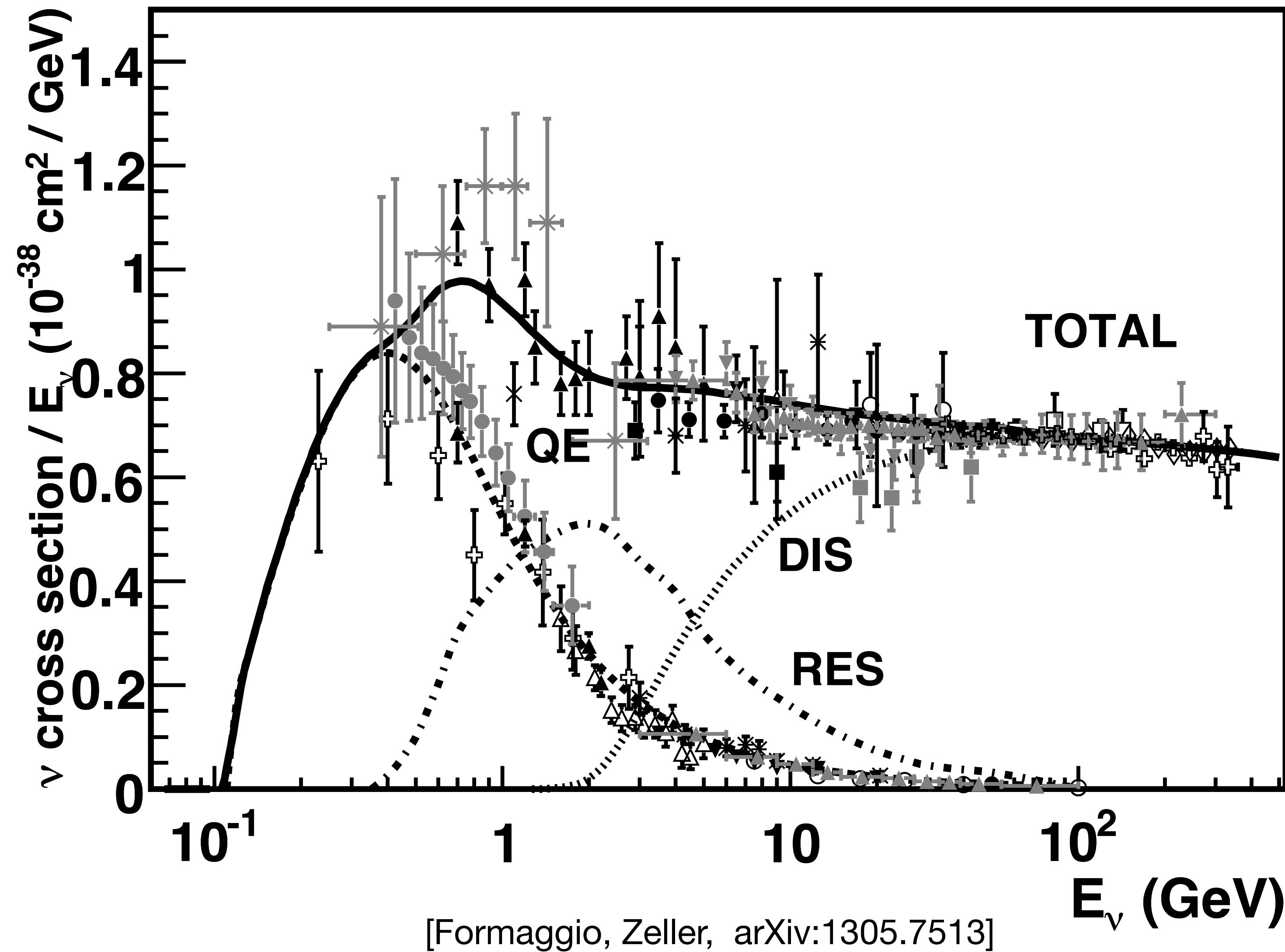
Massachusetts  
Institute of  
Technology



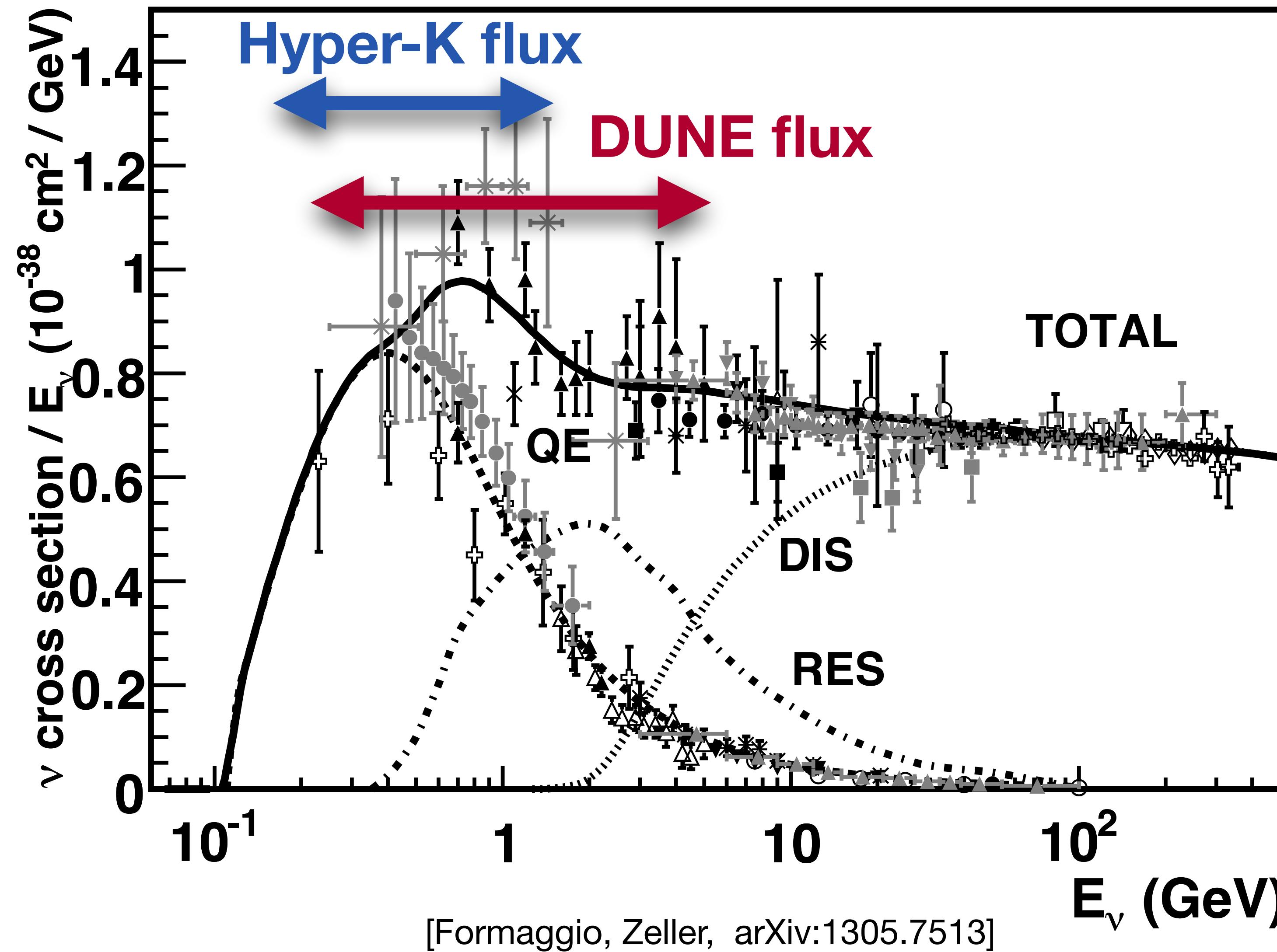
# Long-baseline neutrino experiments



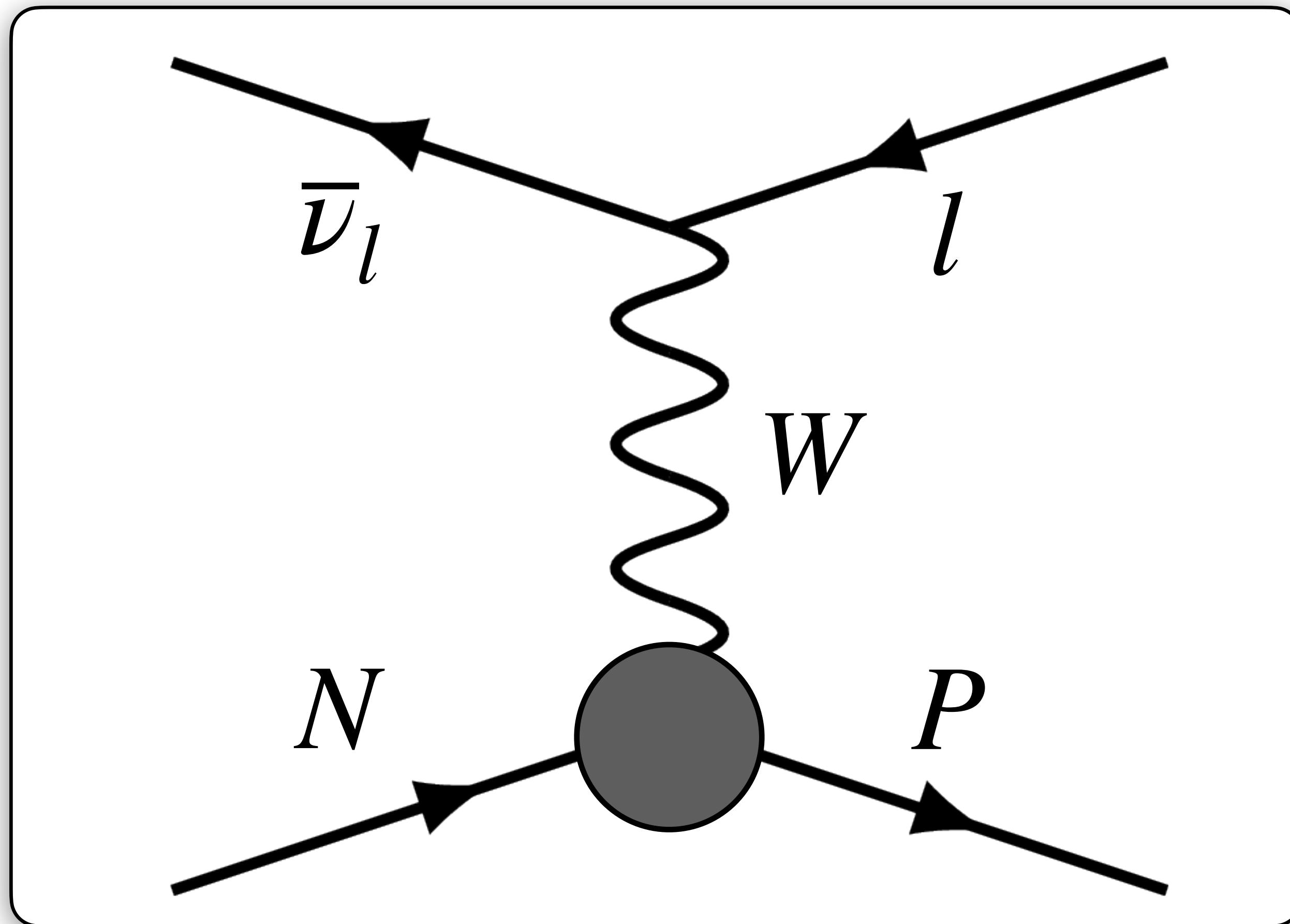
# Neutrino-nucleus cross section



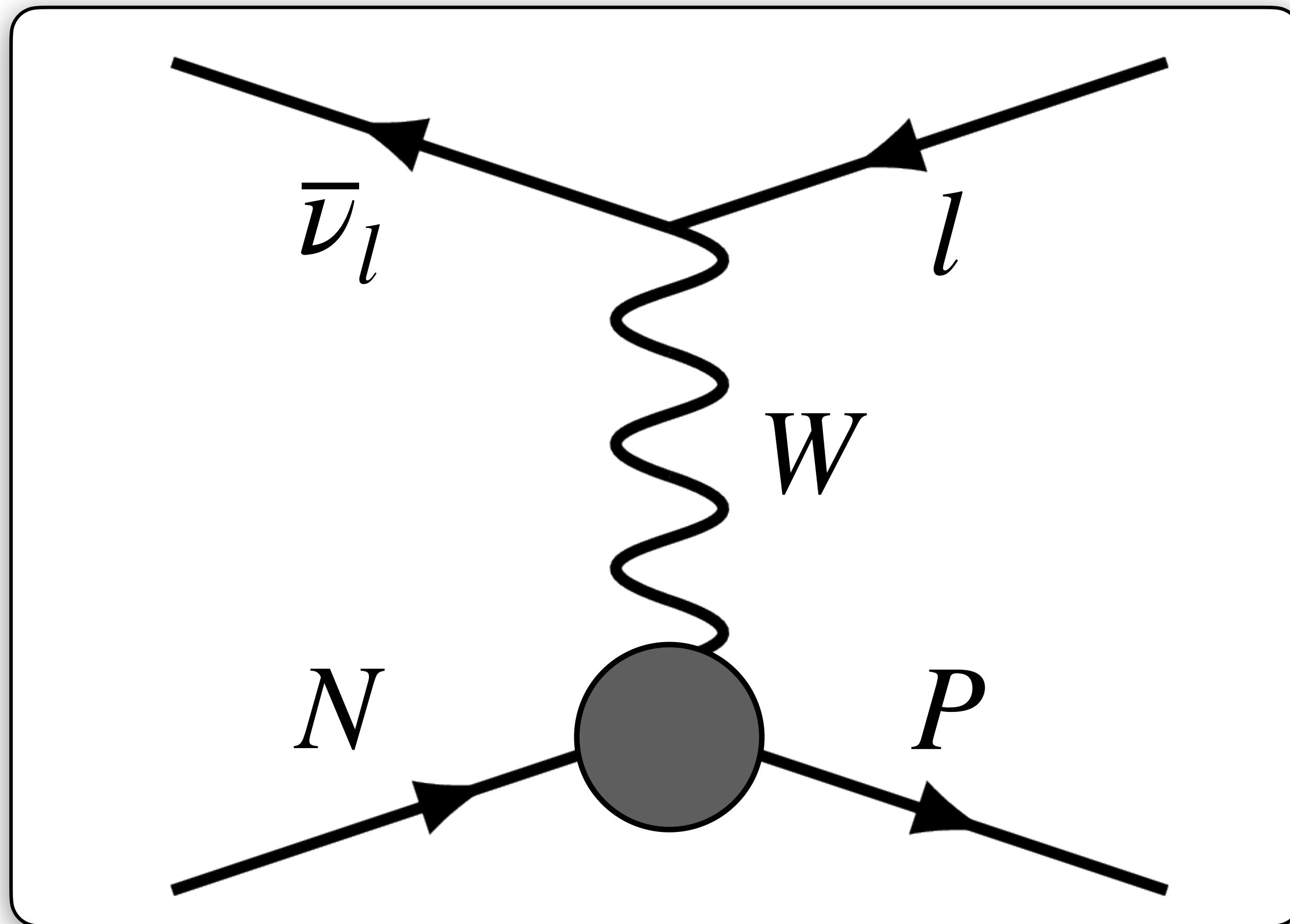
# Neutrino-nucleus cross section



# Charged-current neutrino-nucleon cross section

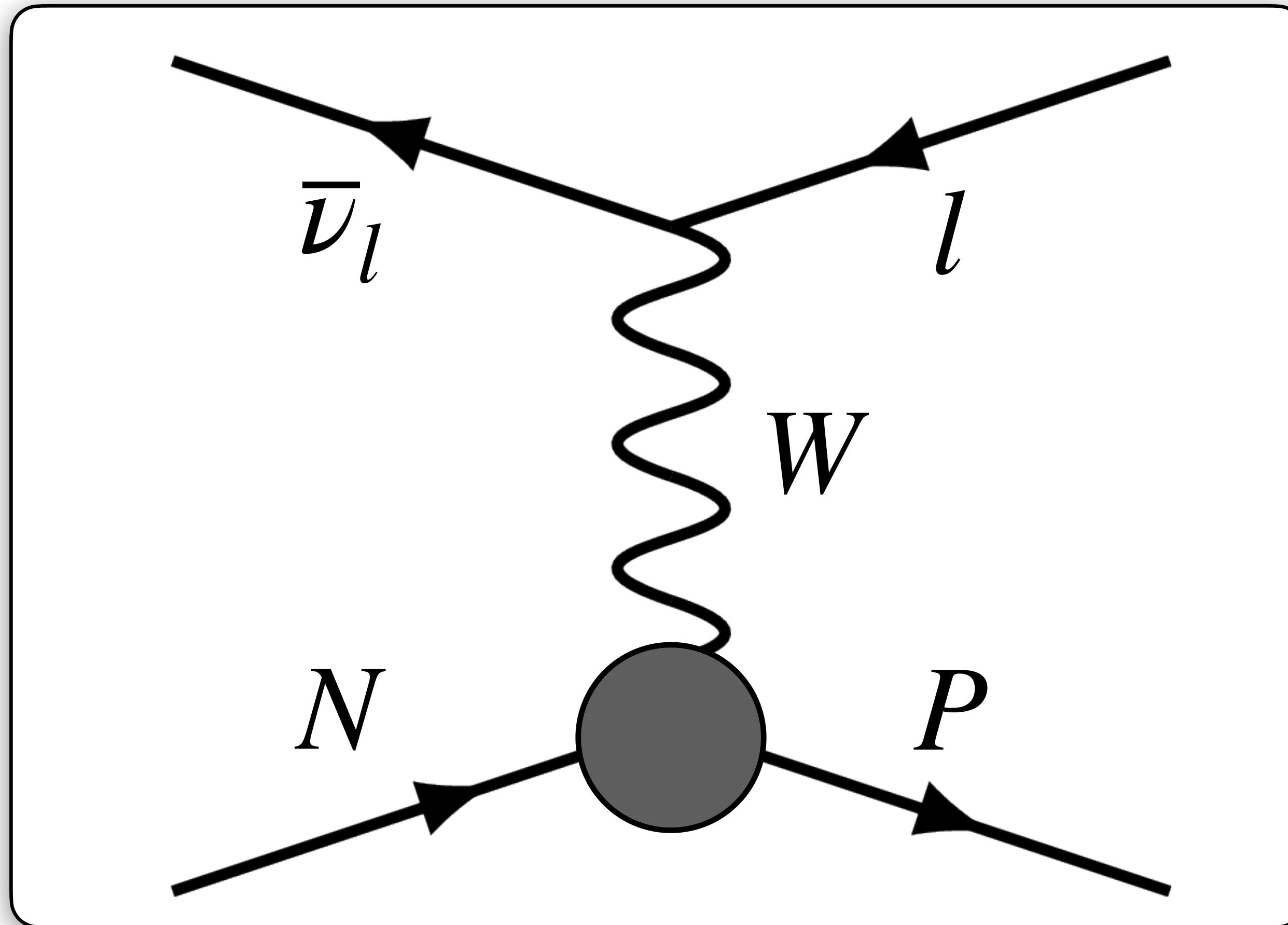


# Charged-current neutrino-nucleon cross section



- **Vector FFs:** High statistics measurements from  $e^-$  scattering

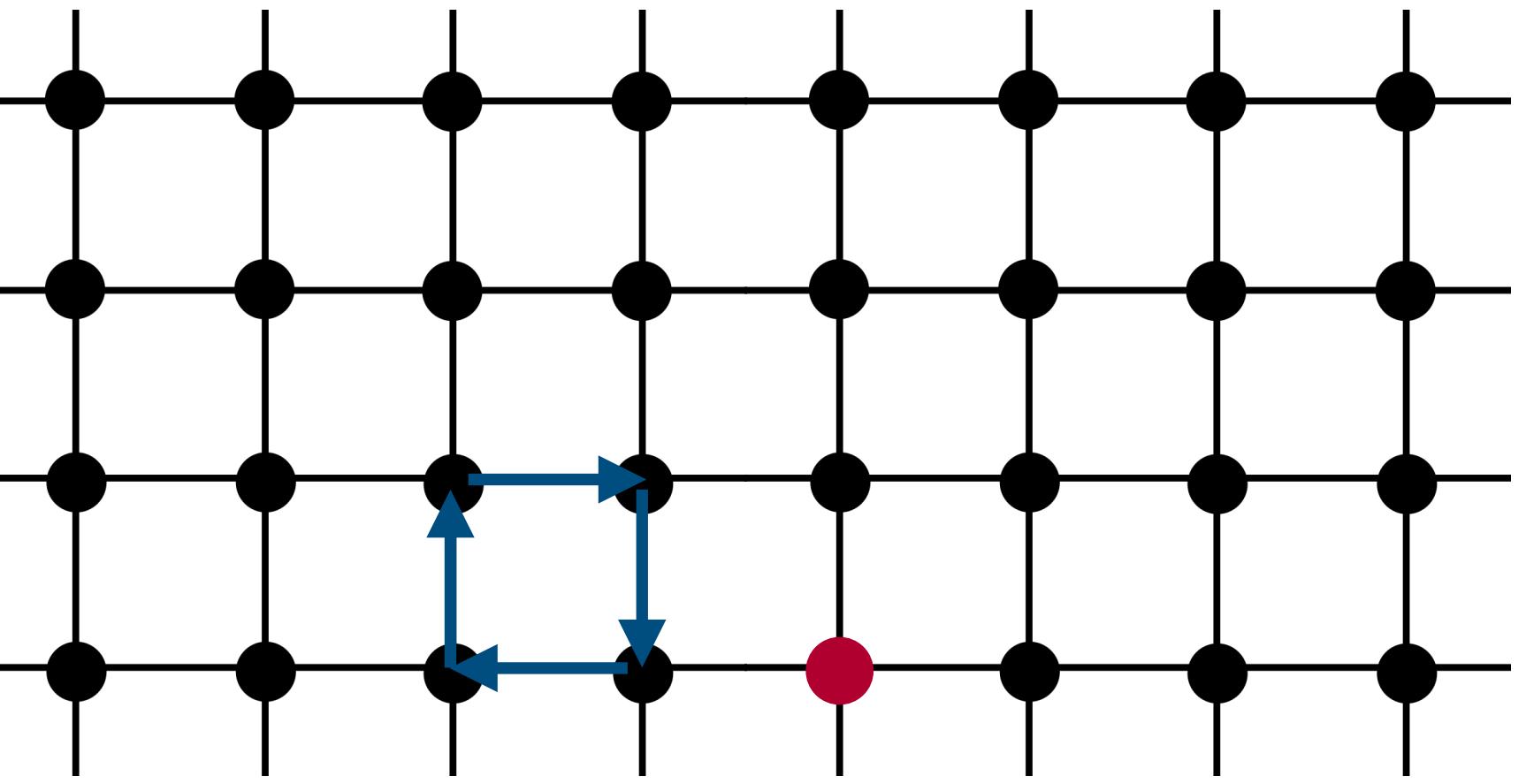
# Charged-current neutrino-nucleon cross section



- **Vector FFs:** High statistics measurements from  $e^-$  scattering
- **Axial FF:** Lacking new data, dominant uncertainty

# **Intro to lattice QCD**

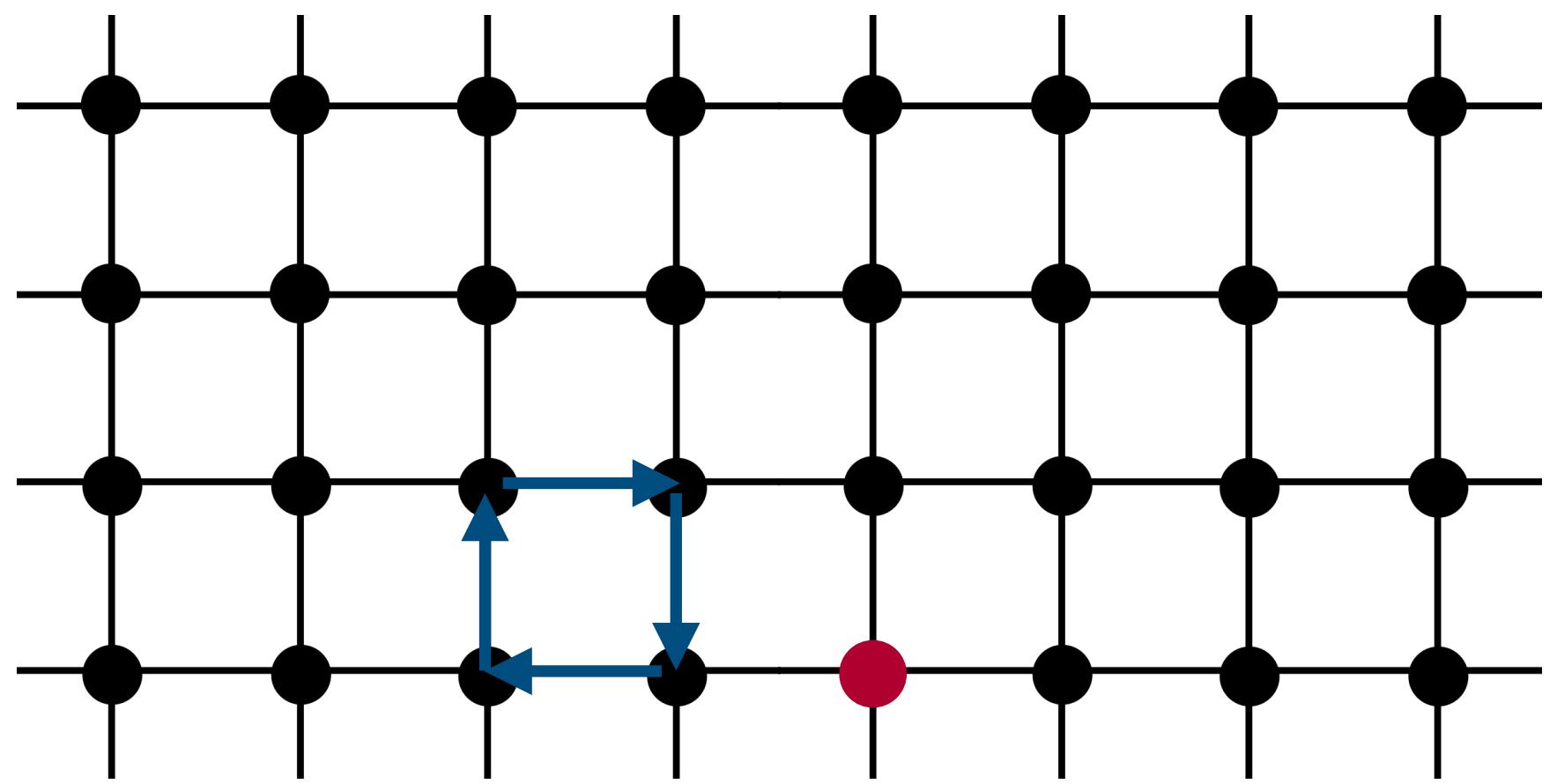
# Lattice regularization of QCD



$U_\mu(x)$     $\psi(x), \bar{\psi}(x)$

# Lattice regularization of QCD

$$\langle O \rangle = \int \prod_n dU_n d\psi_n d\bar{\psi}_n \frac{e^{-S[U_n, \bar{\psi}_n, \psi_n]}}{Z} O[U_n, \psi_n, \bar{\psi}_n]$$

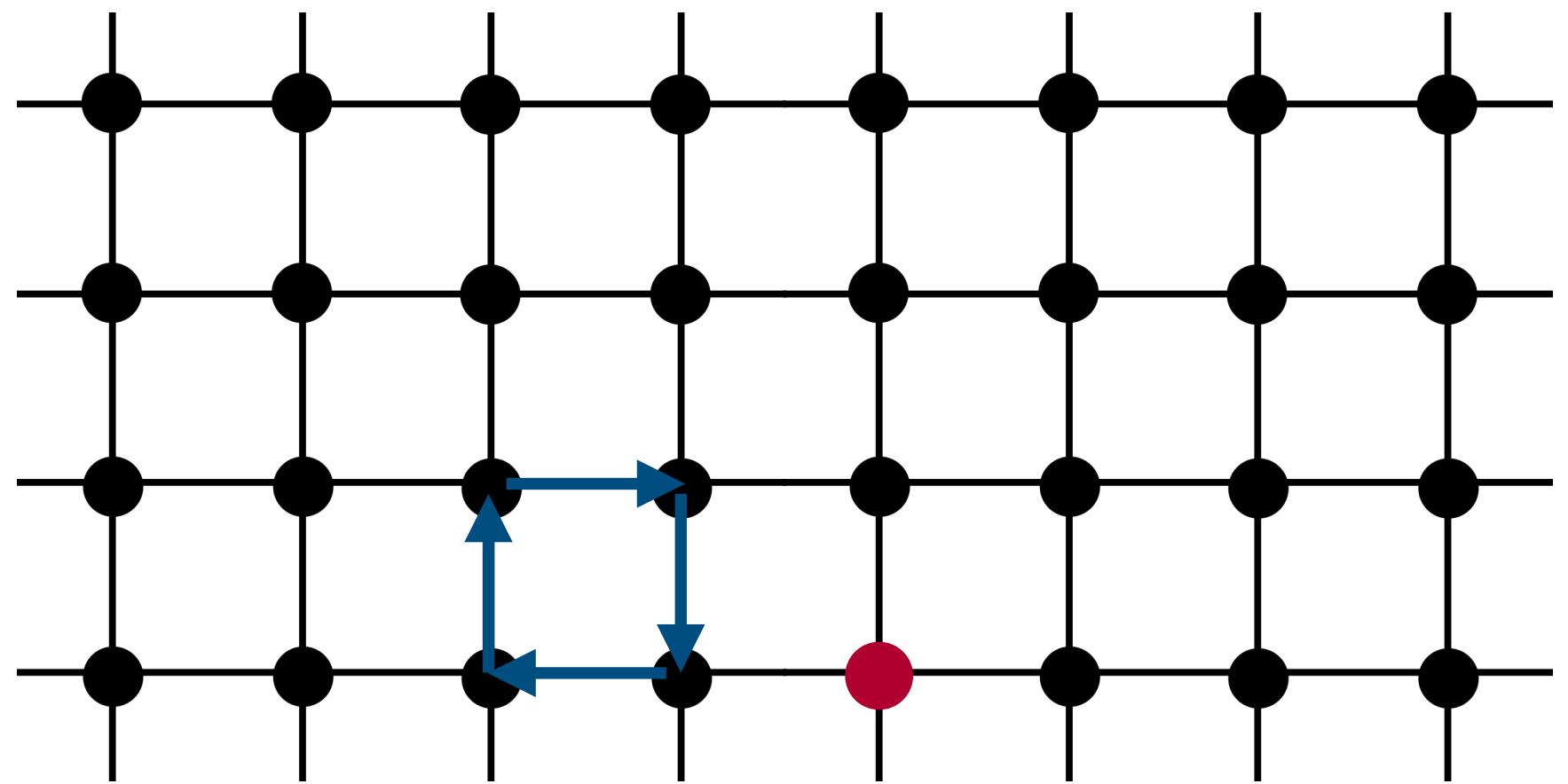


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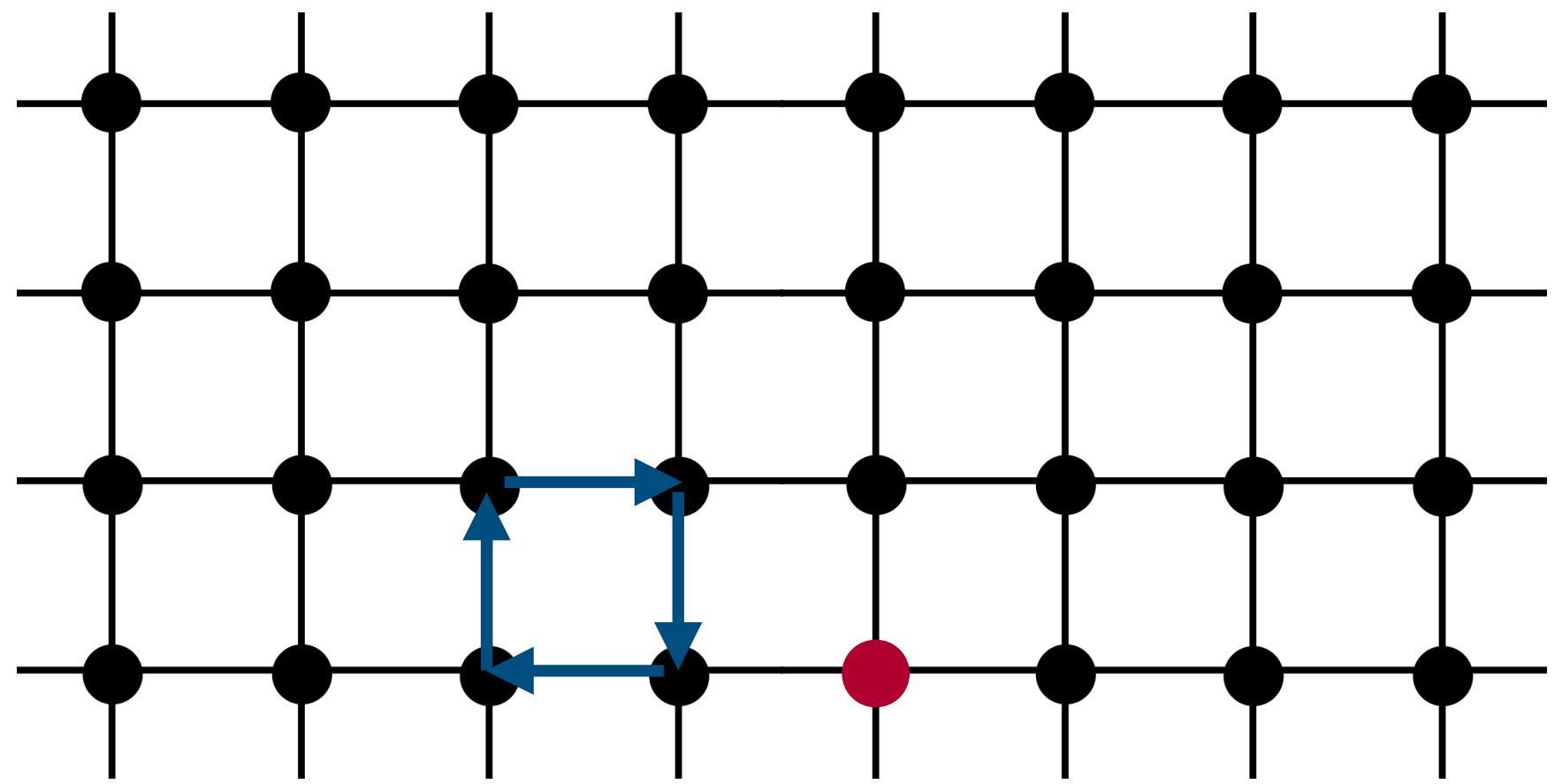
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$$\langle O \rangle = \underbrace{\int \prod_n dU_n}_{n}$$

measure

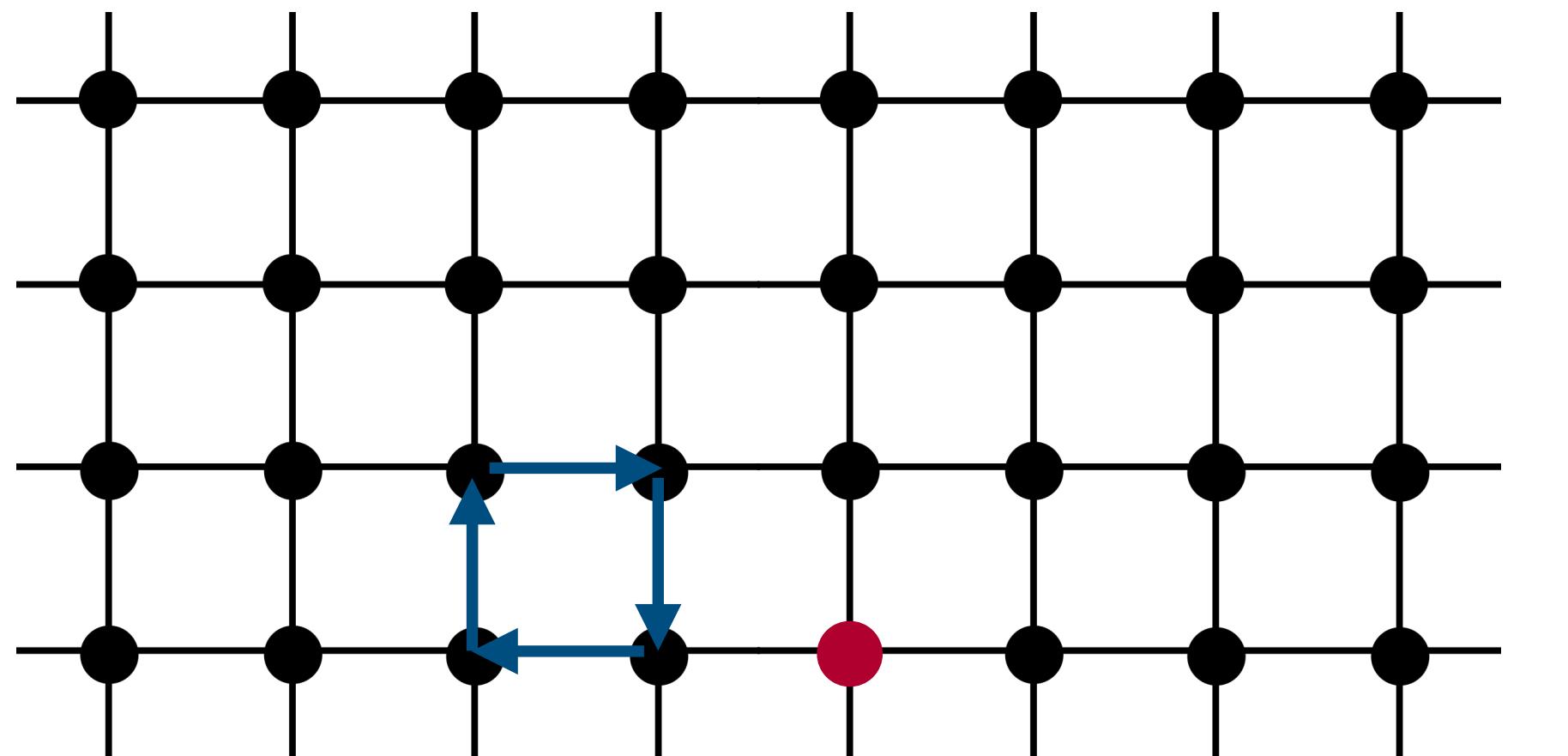


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**measure**      **probability density**

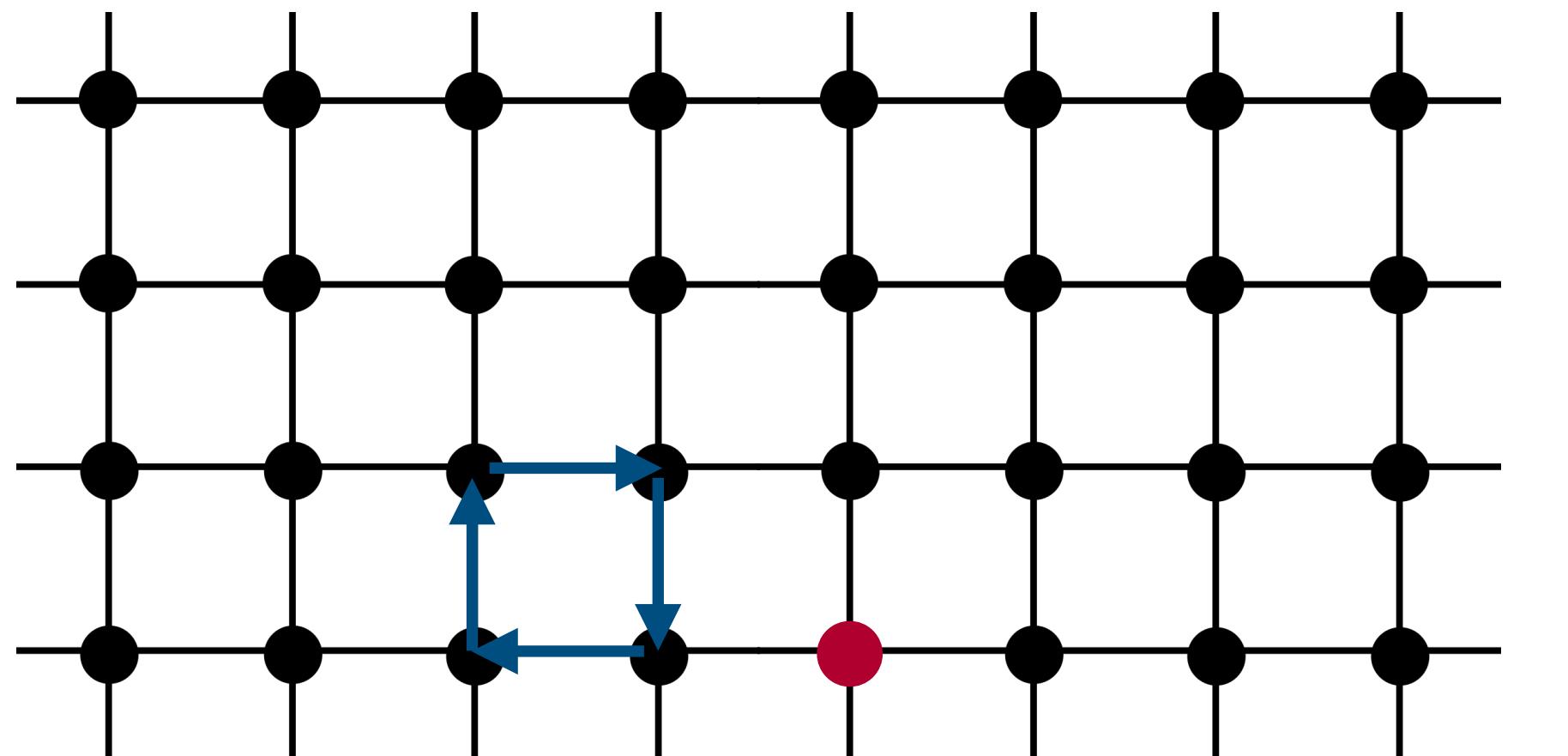


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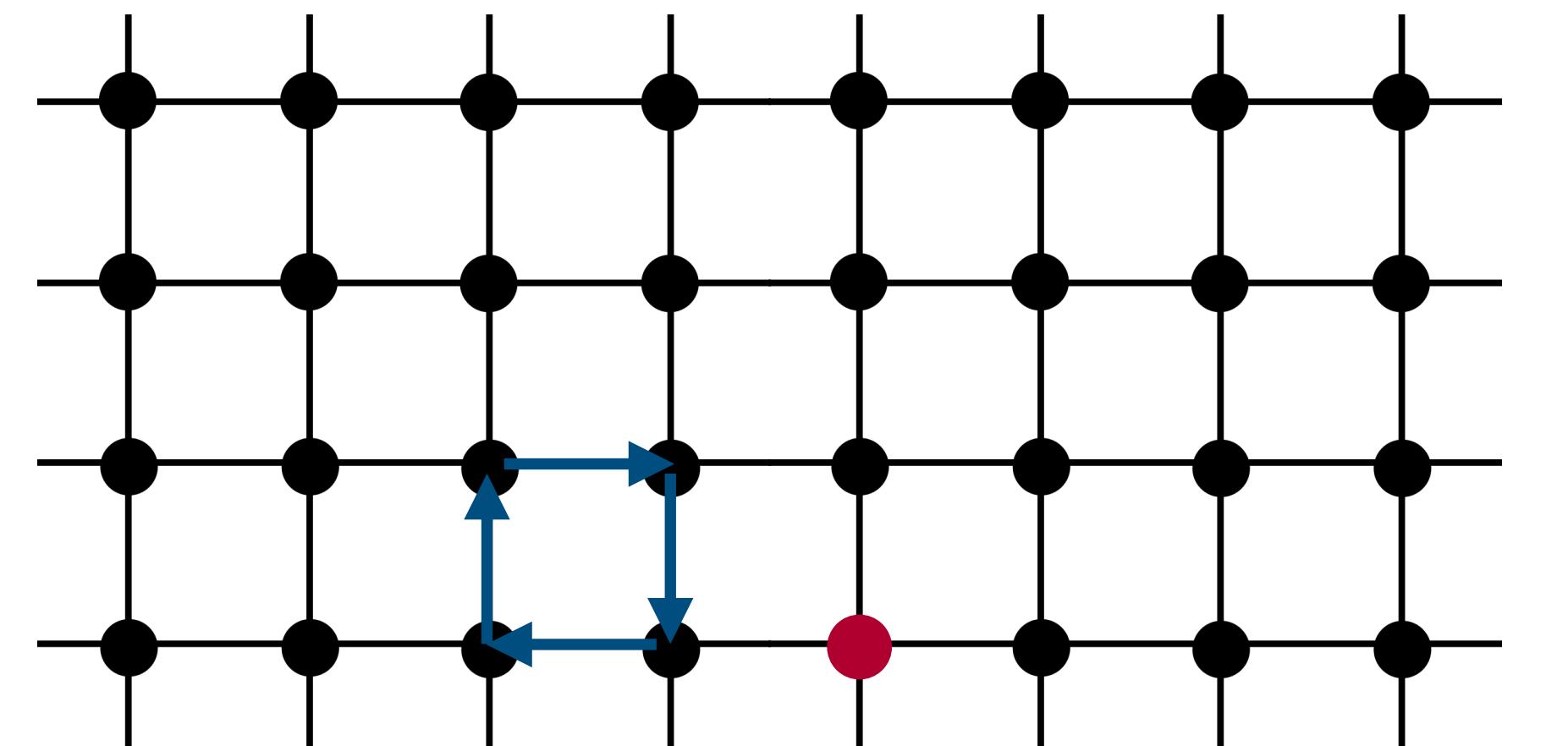
**measure**      **probability density**      **observable**



# Lattice regularization of QCD

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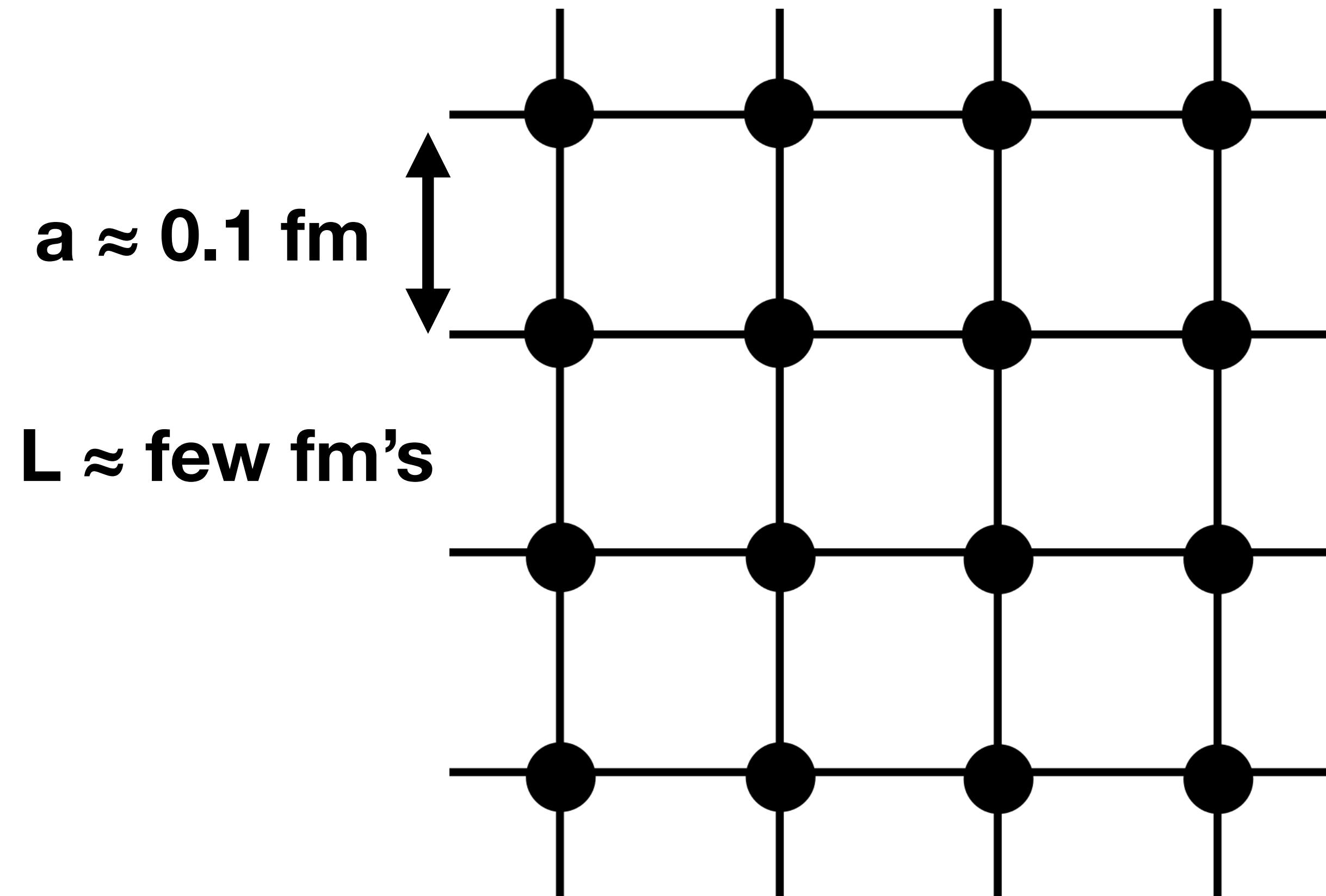
measure      probability density      observable



$U_\mu(x)$      $\psi(x), \bar{\psi}(x)$

Use Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) method to compute integrals

# How to compute with lattice QCD



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“sink”  
↑

↓  
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↑



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- **Mass**

$$C_{2pt}(t) \rightarrow Ae^{-m_N t}$$

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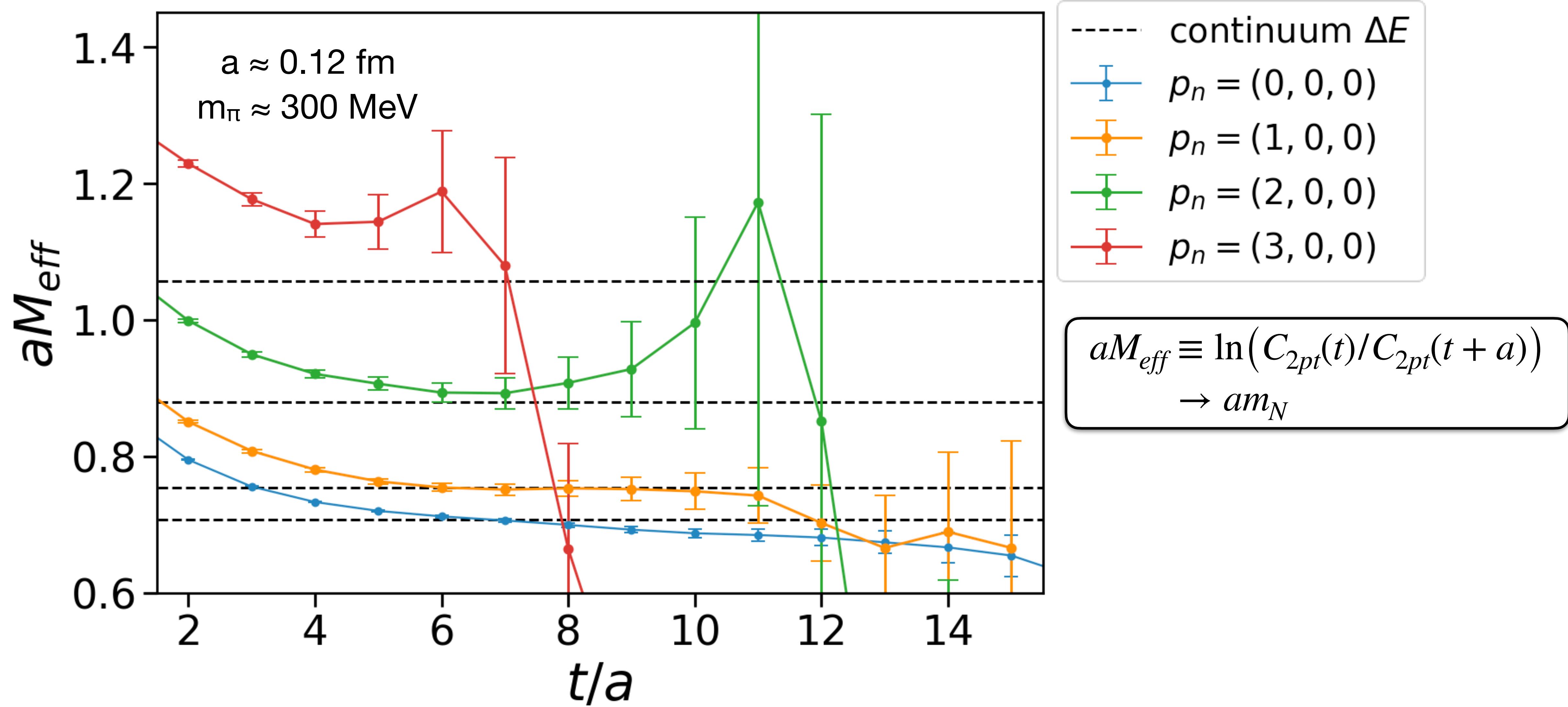
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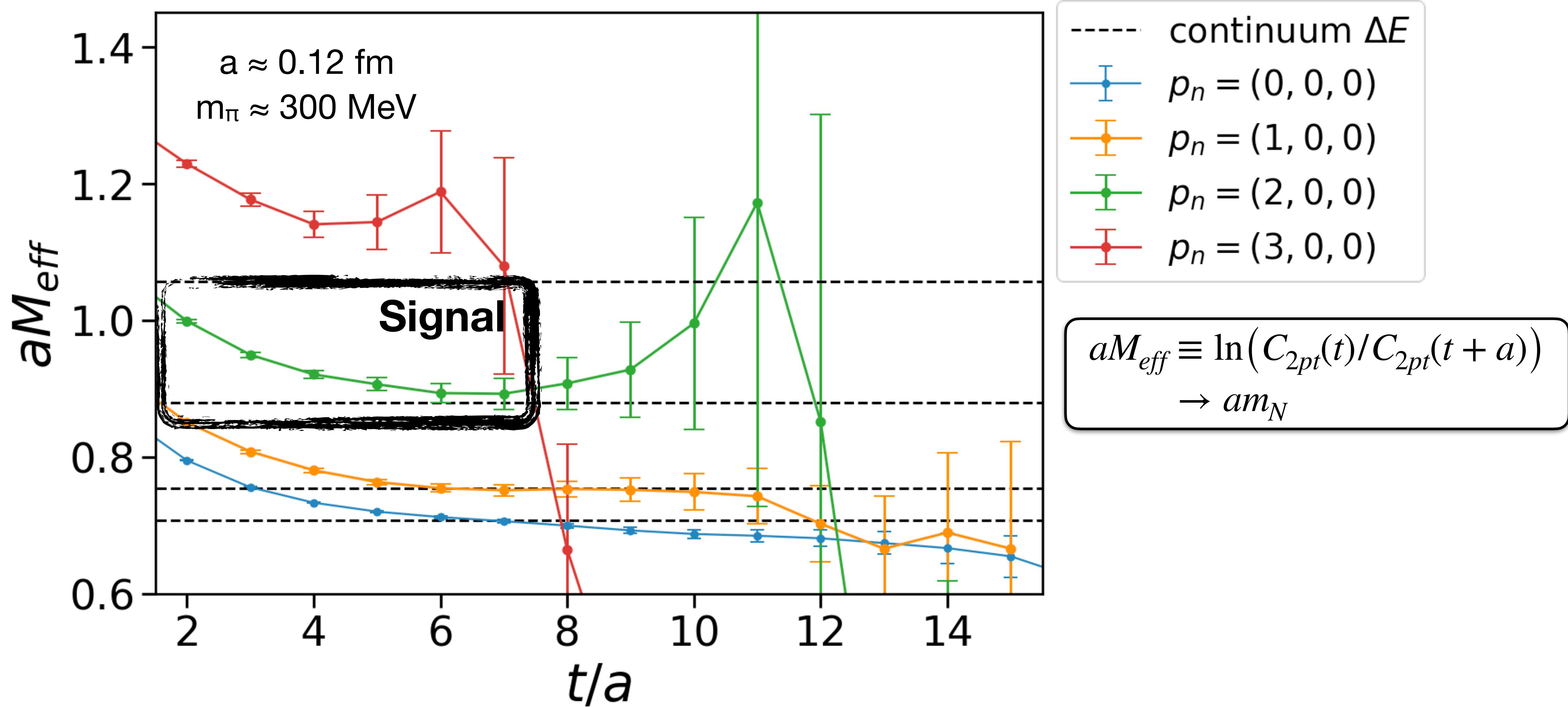
$$C_{3pt}(t, \tau) = \langle O_N(t) J(\tau) \bar{O}_N(0) \rangle$$

- **Mass**  $C_{2pt}(t) \rightarrow A e^{-m_N t}$
- **Matrix element**  $C_{3pt}(t, \tau) / C_{2pt}(t) \rightarrow K \langle N | J | N \rangle$

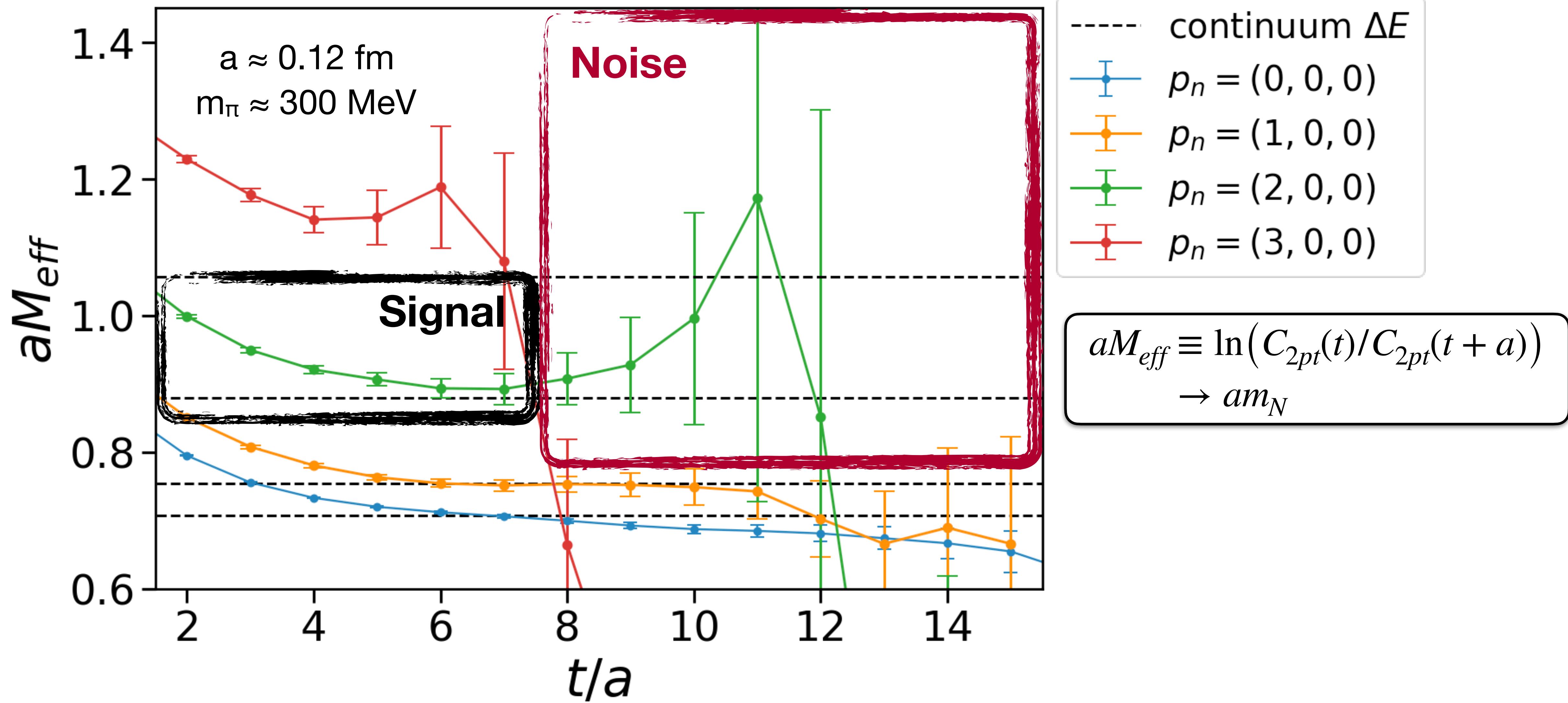
# Signal-to-noise problems in practice



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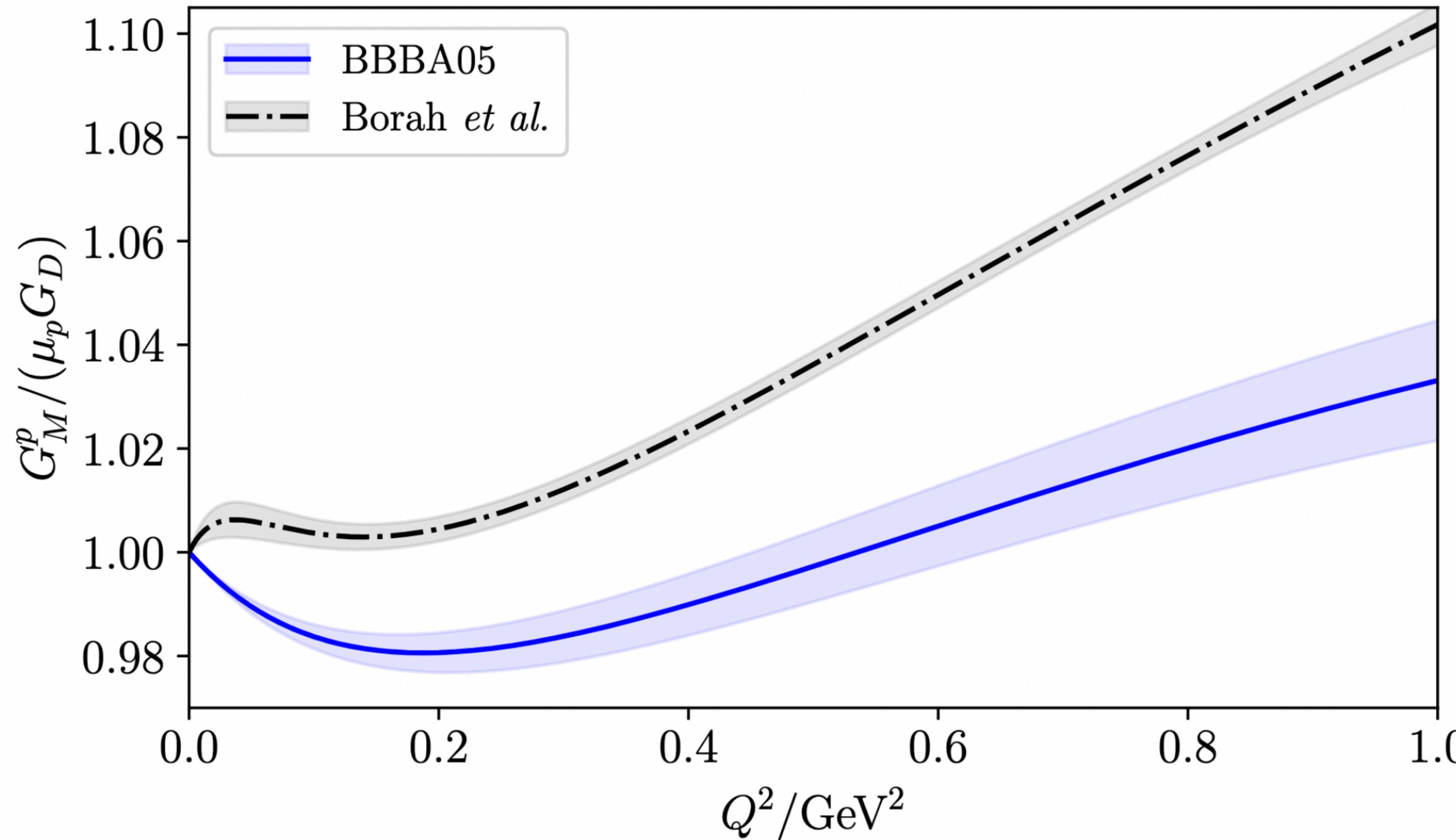


# Signal-to-noise problems in practice



# **Nucleon form factors**

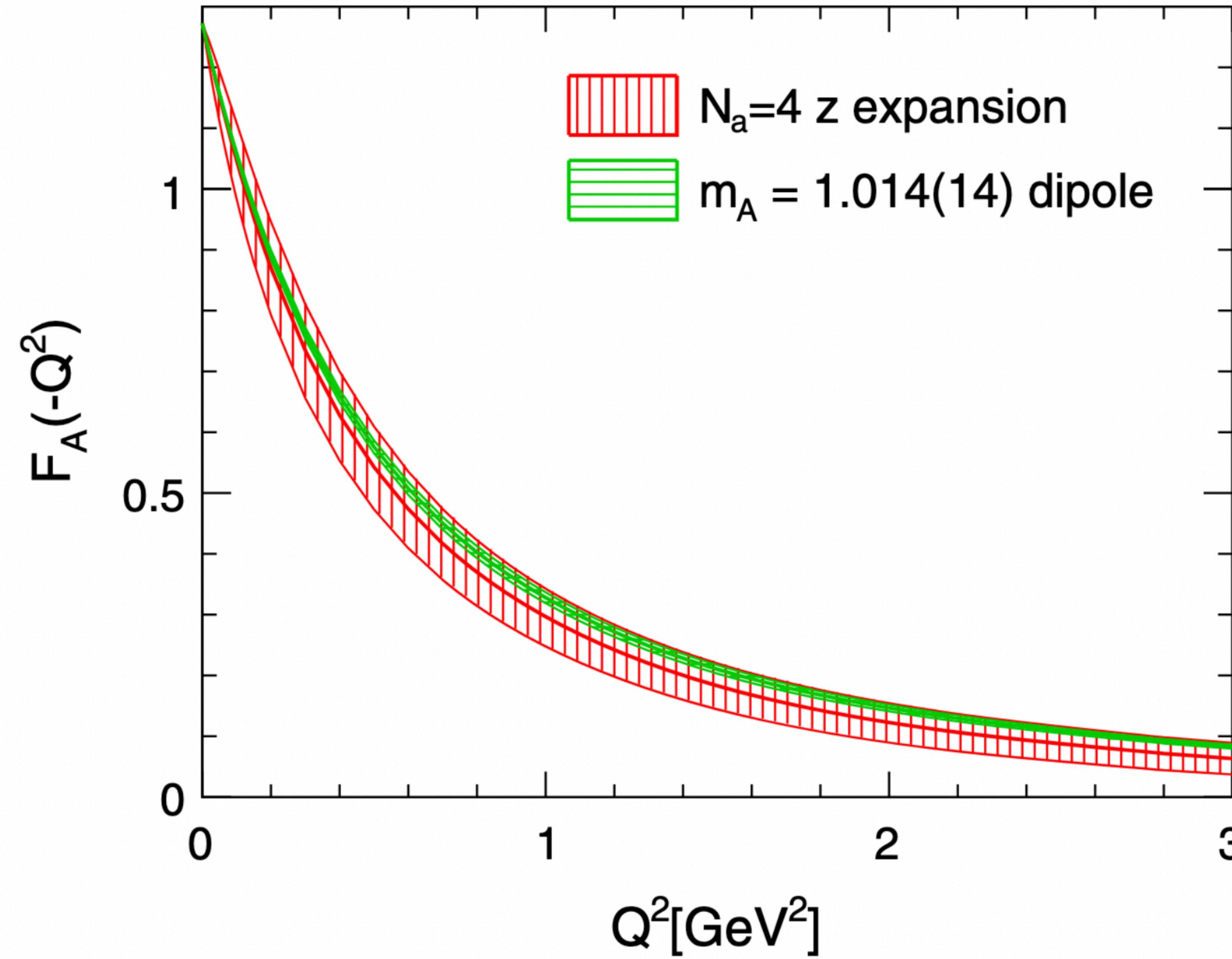
# Proton magnetic form factor



[K. Borah, R. Hill, G. Lee, O. Tomalak, [arXiv:2003.13640](https://arxiv.org/abs/2003.13640)]

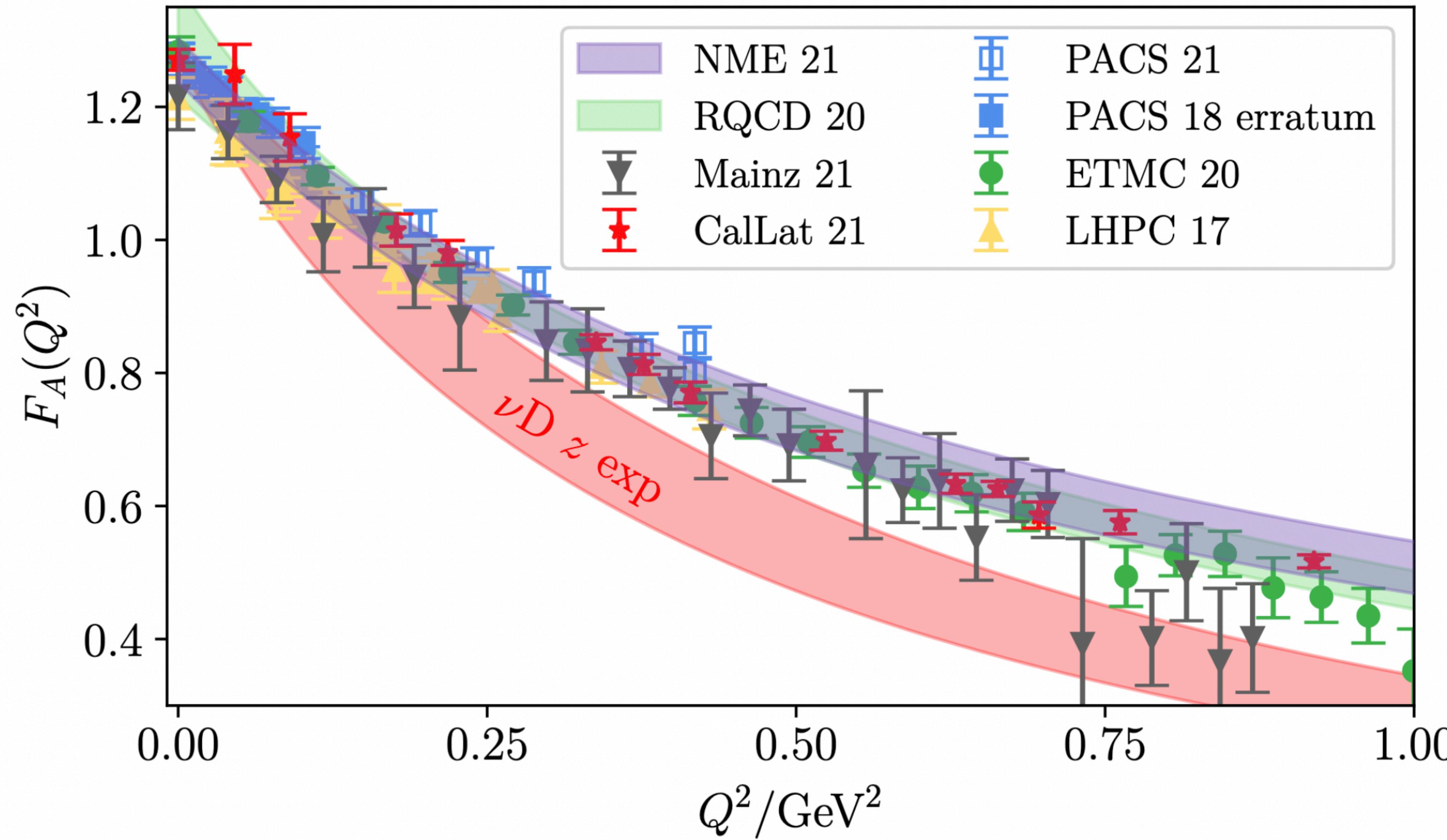
[A. Meyer, A. Walker-Loud, C. Wilkinson, [arXiv:2201.01839](https://arxiv.org/abs/2201.01839)]

# Isovector nucleon axial form factor



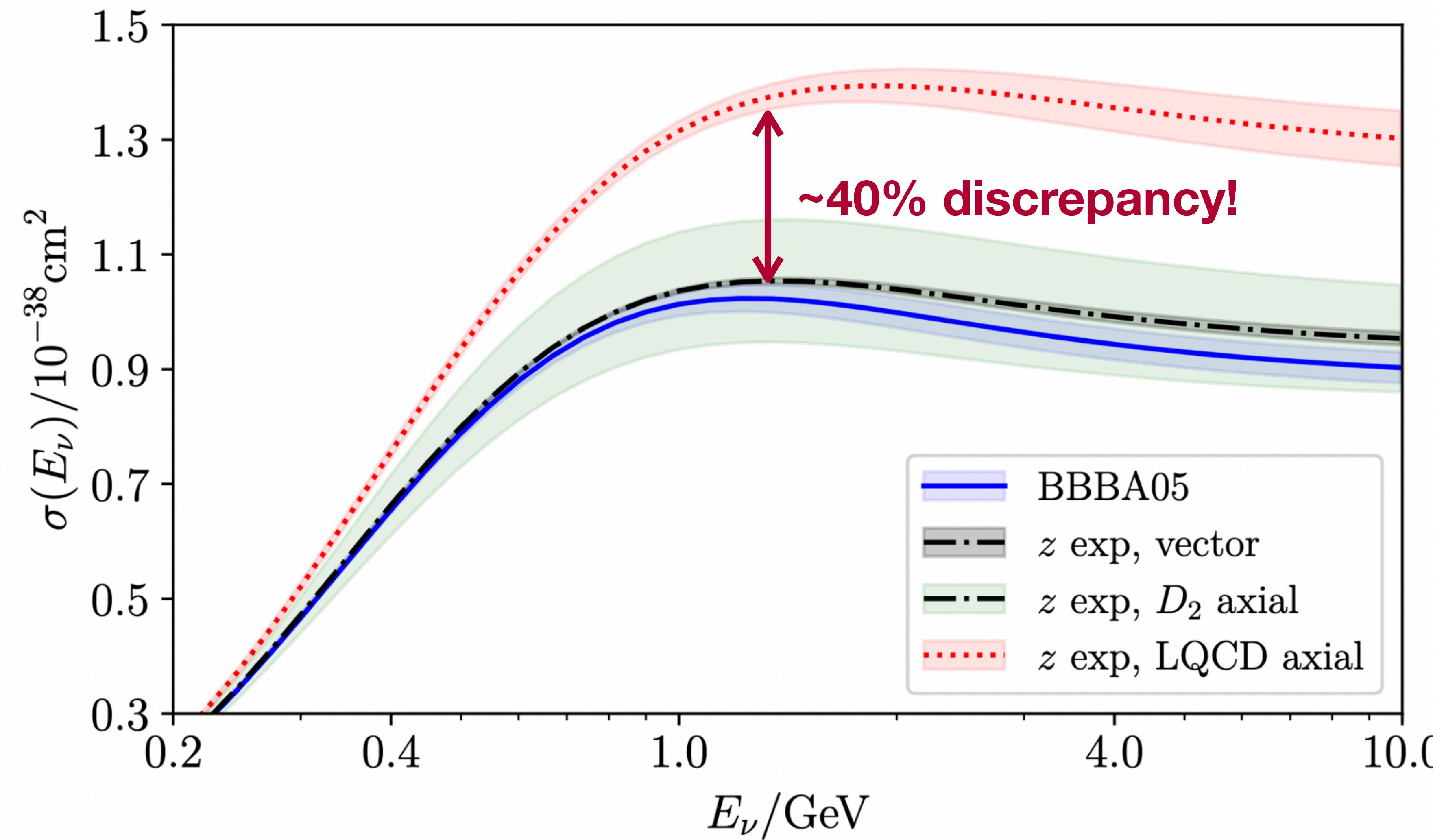
[A. Meyer, M. Betancourt, R. Gran, R. Hill [arXiv:1603.03048](https://arxiv.org/abs/1603.03048)]

# Isovector nucleon axial form factor on lattices



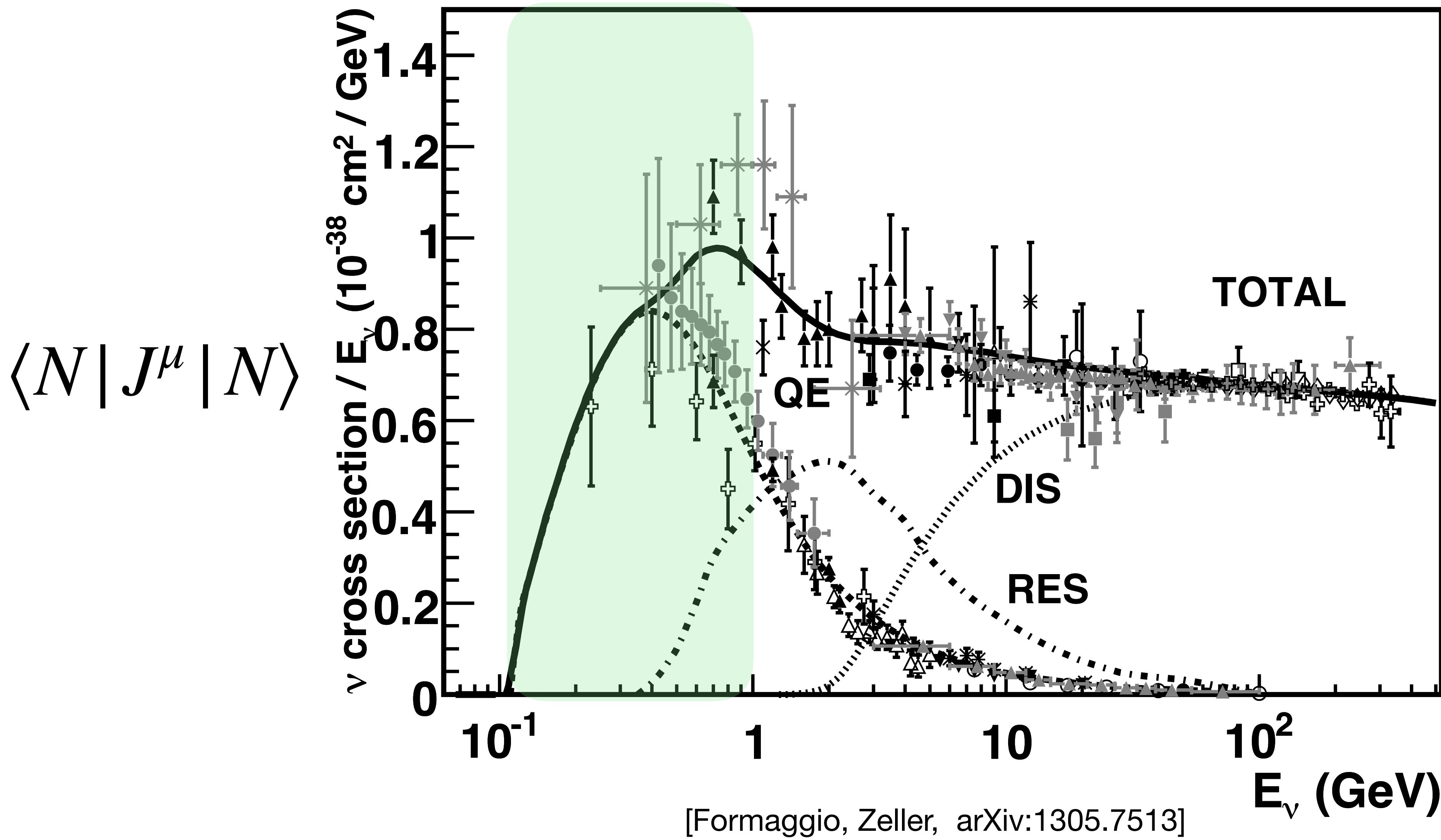
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# Neutrino-neutron cross section



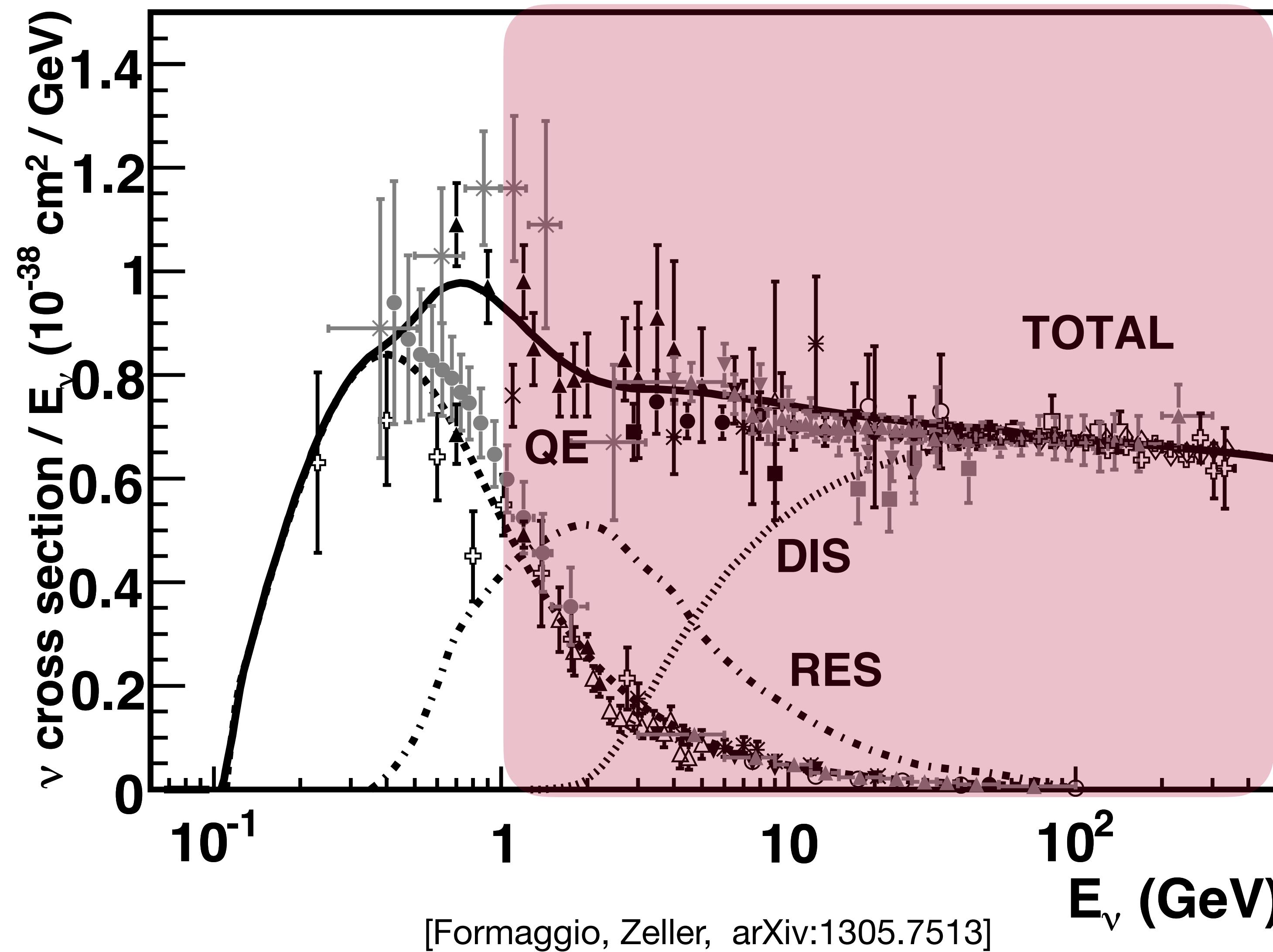
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# Neutrino-neutron cross section



[Formaggio, Zeller, arXiv:1305.7513]

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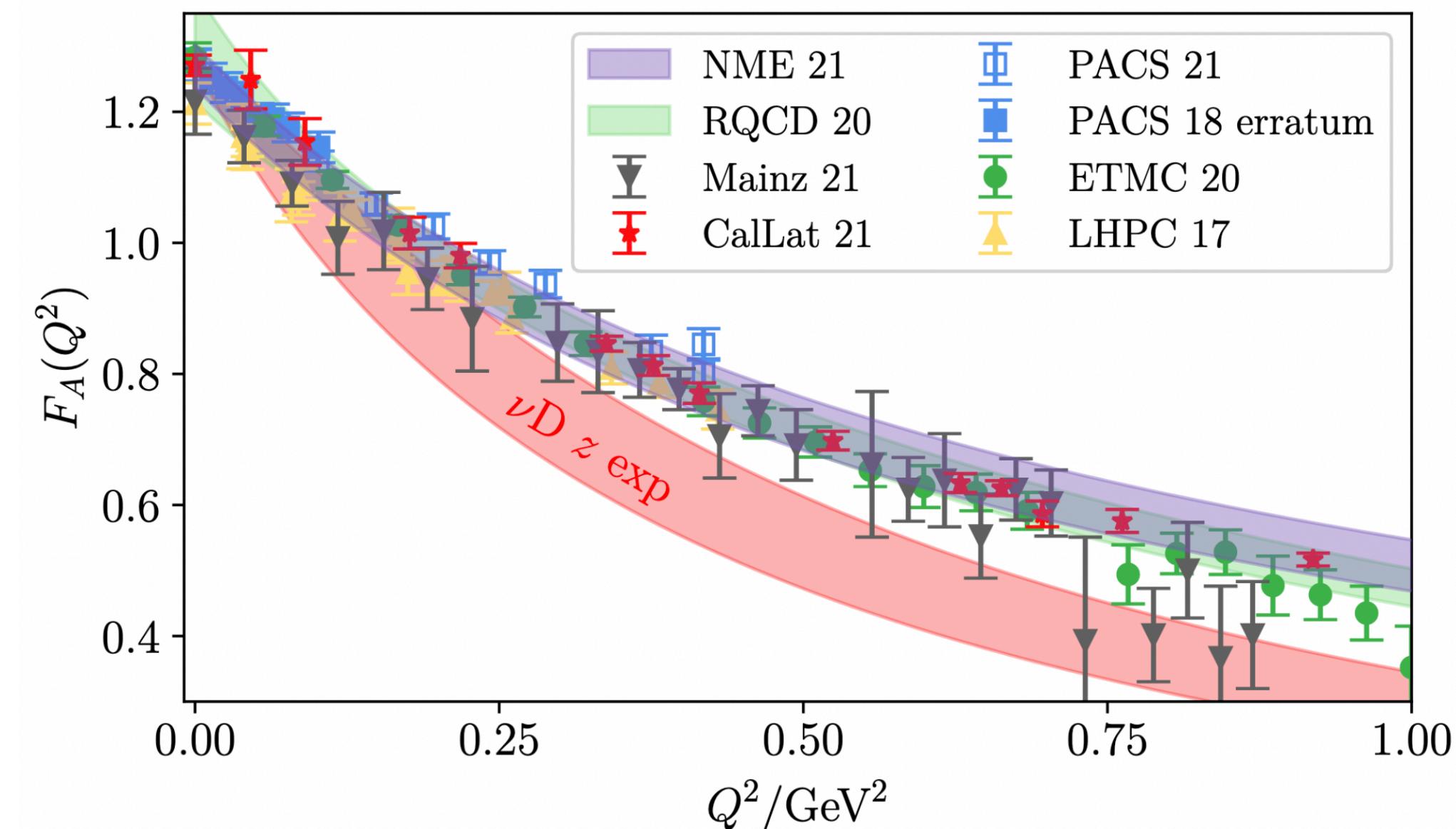


PDF  
 $\langle N | J^\mu J^\nu | N \rangle$   
 $\langle N | J^\mu | \text{res.} \rangle$

[USQCD white paper, [arXiv:1904.09931](https://arxiv.org/abs/1904.09931)]

# Summary

- Lattice QCD results on the nucleon axial form factors are converging  
→ higher values at large  $Q^2$
- Fully controlled systematics in the near future  
(new experiments?)
- Exploratory calculations of other processes  
(resonance transition form factors, hadronic tensors, and pdfs)



**Also see Michael Wagman's plenary talk tomorrow for more!**

# Signal-to-noise problems

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## Parisi-Lepage argument

$$\langle X^2 \rangle \rightarrow B e^{-3m_\pi t}$$

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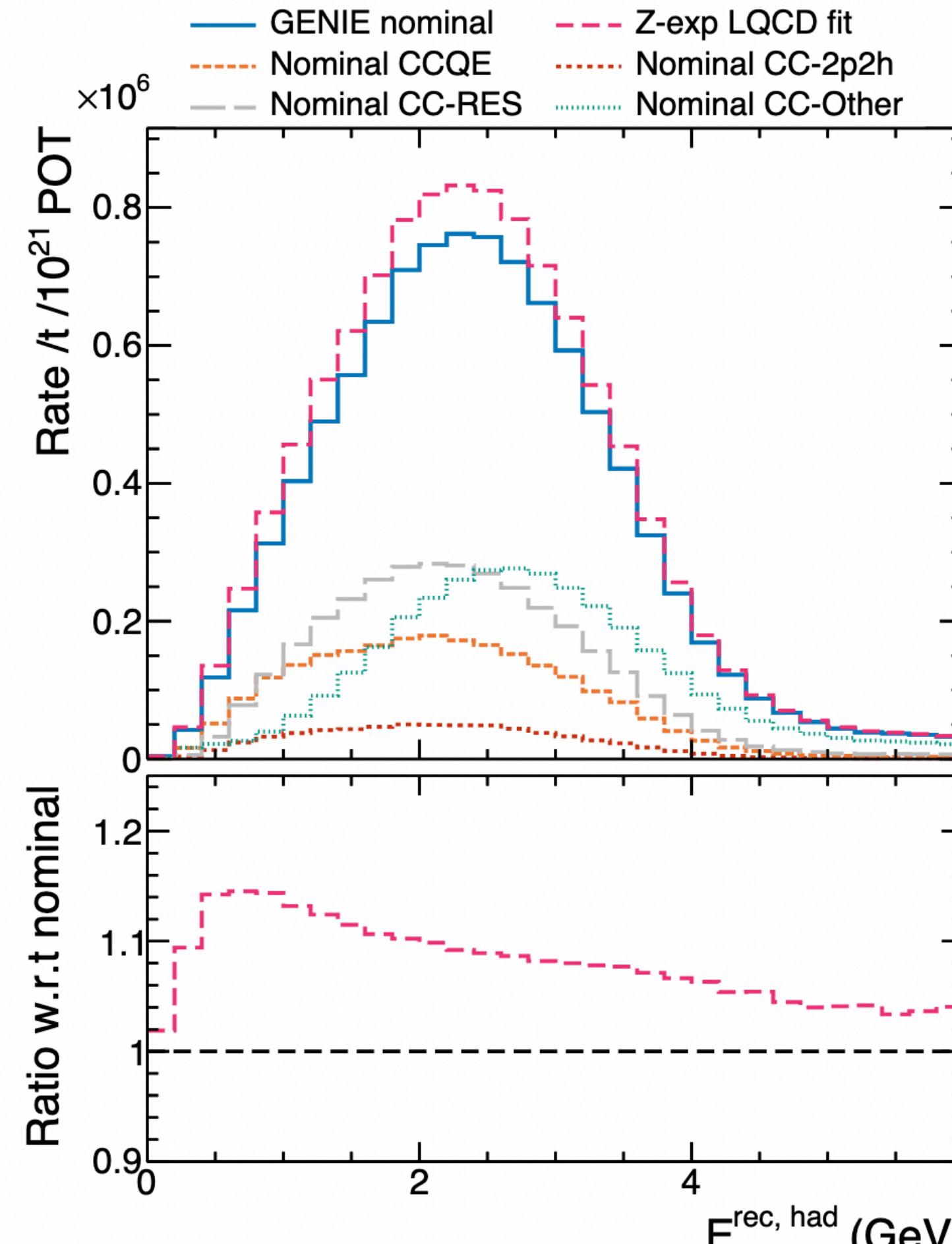
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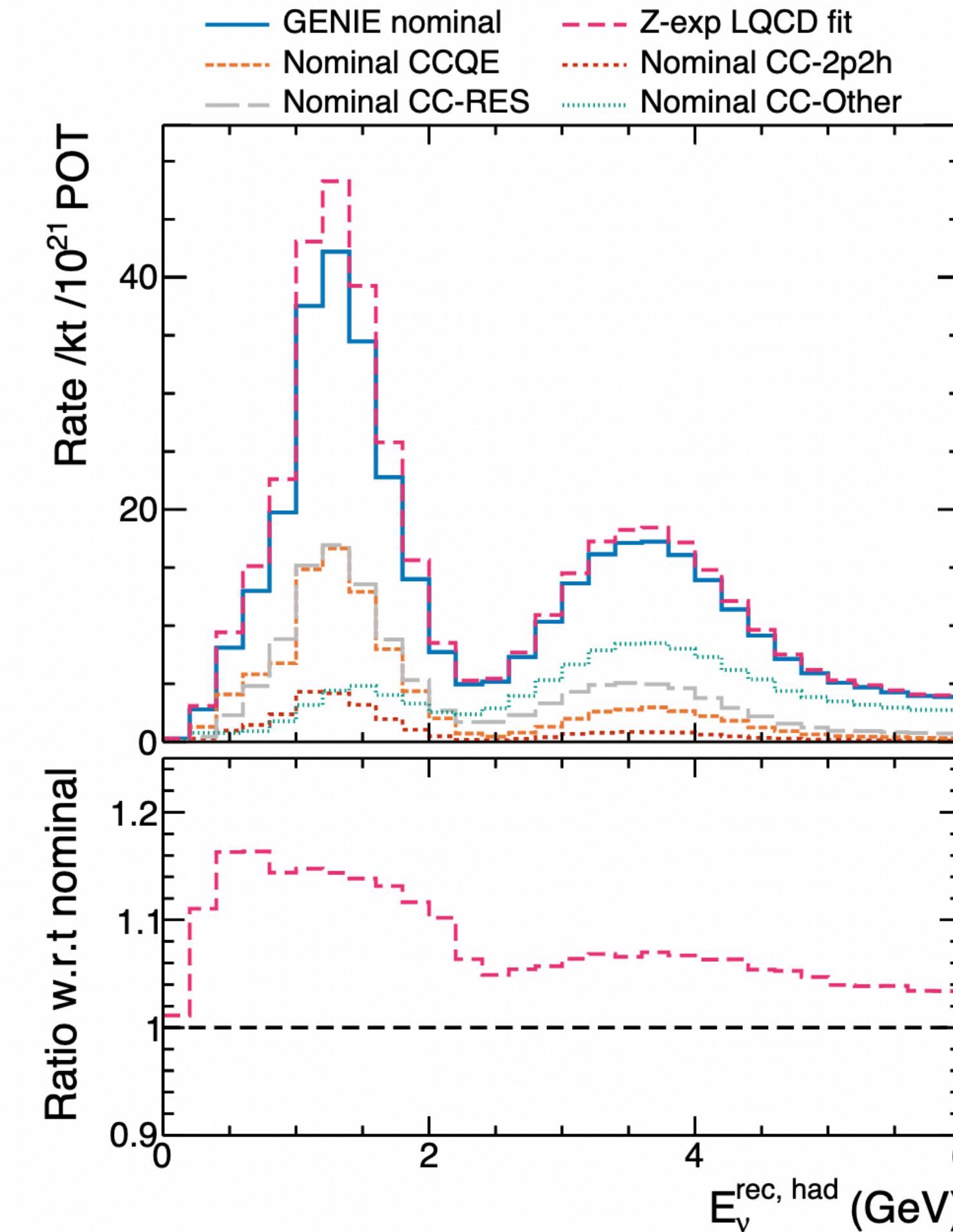
$$\langle X^2 \rangle \rightarrow B e^{-3m_\pi t}$$

$$SNR \equiv \frac{\langle X \rangle}{\sqrt{Var(X)} / \sqrt{N}} \rightarrow C \sqrt{N} e^{-(m_N - (3/2)m_\pi)t}$$

# Neutrino-argon cross sections at DUNE



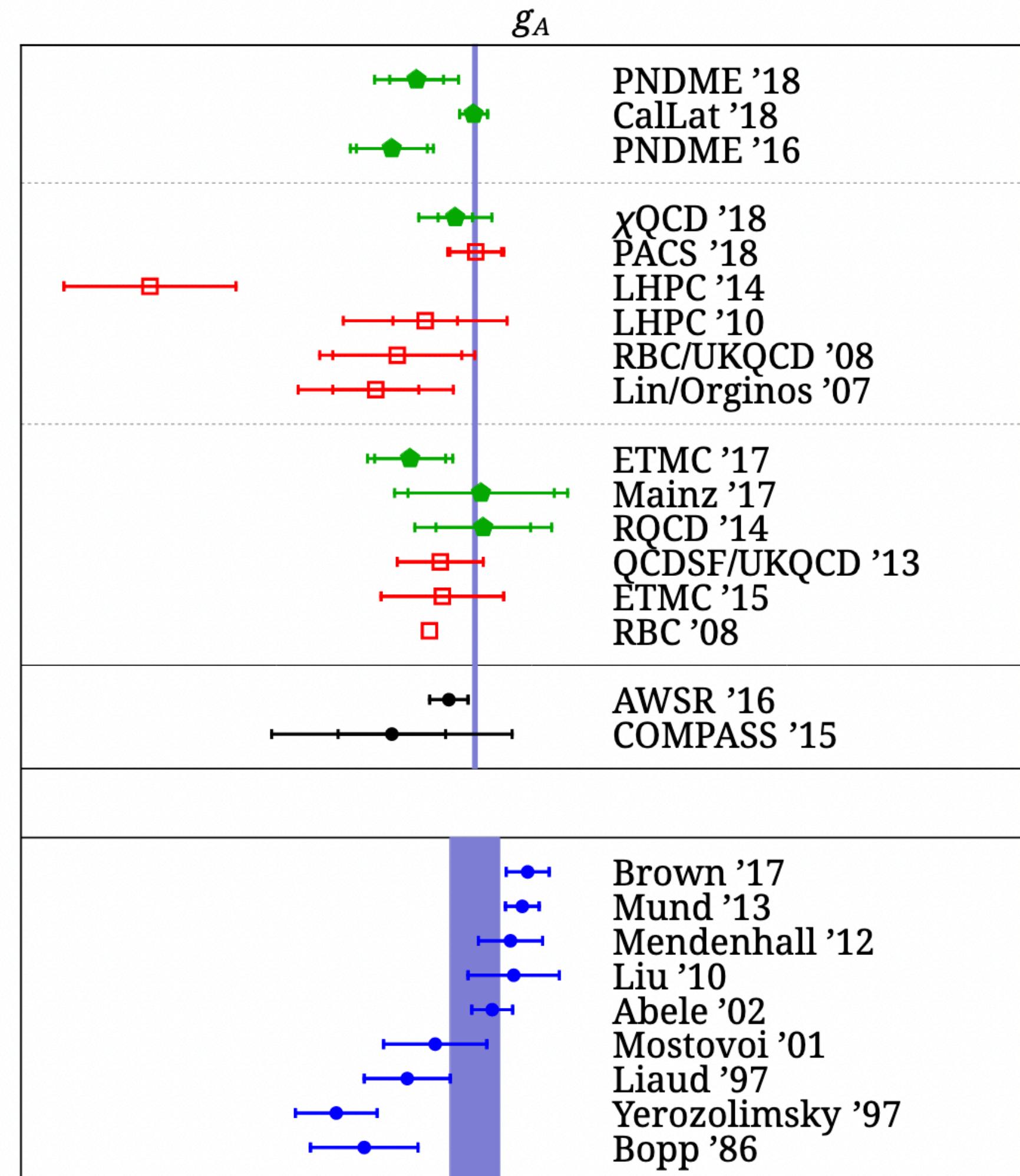
(a) ND



(b) FD

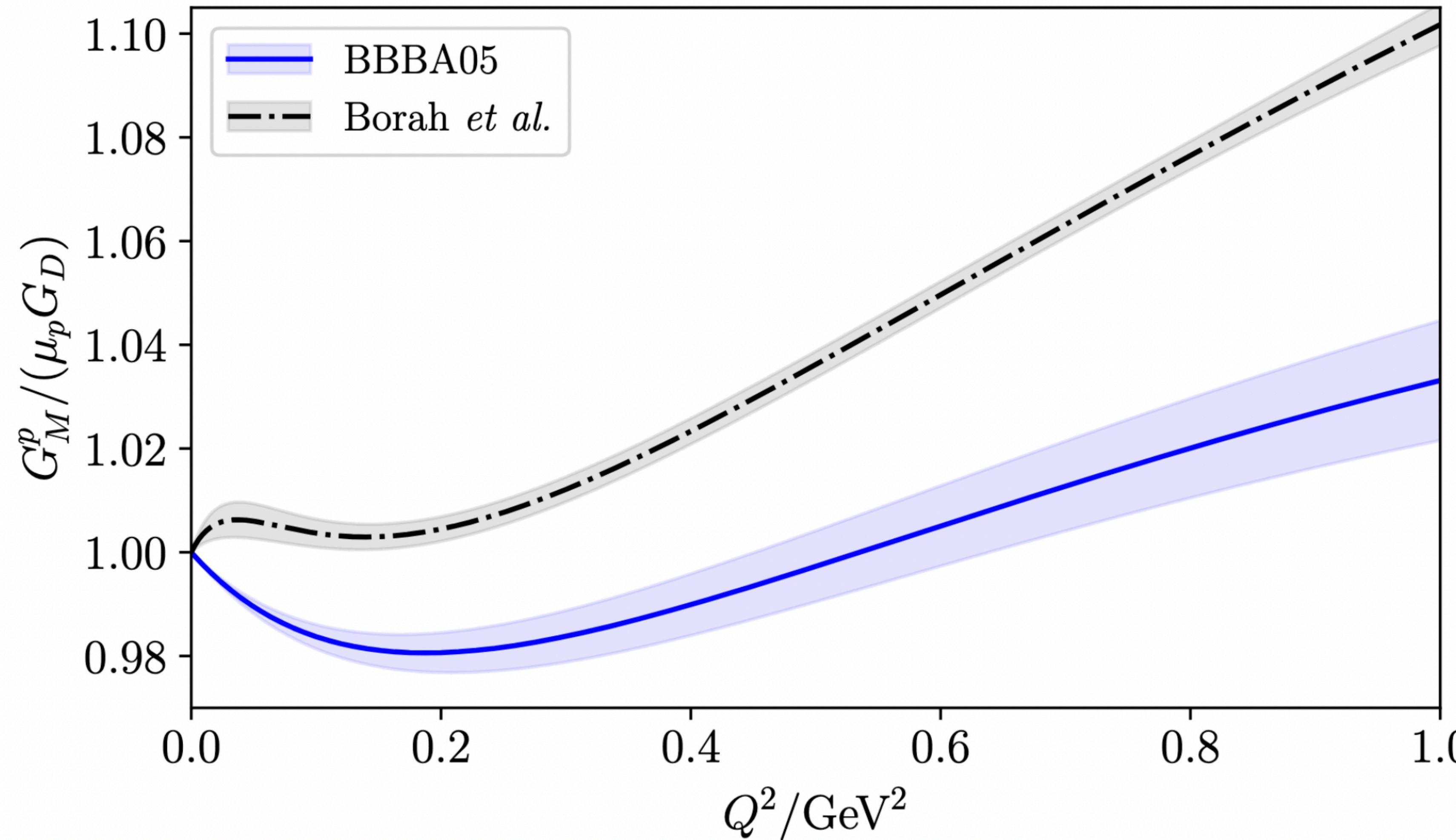
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# Nucleon axial charge



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# Berlin Wall plot

