



Interplay between 2p2h & π prod. for MC simulations

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NEUT Model

- Neut had included since a long time the pion-less Δ decay.
- This was implemented in a simple manner:
 - Produce a Δ
 - 20% decays without pions.
 - 80% decays in the usual manner.



Check







NEUT Model

- The Δ production cross-section can be scaled up by two methods:
 - Change of the Resonant axial mass.
 - Change of the absolute cross-section.
- This scale up is done by comparing predictions to the ND data.



- I have several concerns:
 - The width of the Δ should take this into account:

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$$\Gamma(w) = \Gamma(w) + \Gamma_{\pi-less}(w)$$

- The 20% can be seen as the application of Γ(w) @ the numerator, but the denominator should contain the two.
- Is it really true that the partial deltas depend only on w ?

Neut uses a fixed I with no w dependency

 $\overline{2\pi}$ $(W-M)^2 + \overline{\Gamma}^2/4$

 $\Gamma(w) = \int (\Gamma(w,q_3) + \Gamma_{\pi-\text{less}}(w,q_3)) \, dq_3$



6

- We need to treat consistently the Δ and $\Delta_{\pi less}$
- As J.Nieves mentioned the only consistent method is to be consistent. There are two final states:
 - $v A \rightarrow \mu (A-2) N N$
 - $v A \rightarrow \mu (A-I) \pi N$

and no, Δ , MEC's, 2p2h which will lead to defects, double counting, problems!.





- We also need to be realistic, we have to continue with our MC for a (long) while:
 - What is the best model to integrate Nieves and Martini's calculation in a model (MC) which already contain Delta's.
 - Is there any expected dependency of the probability of producing pions as function of the mass and momentum transfer ?
 - Are the kinematics of the nucleons produced in the πless decays of the delta different than the ones from other channels ?



- Should we add the W dependency of the Γ?
- Are the π less decays and π decays competing or adding (regardless the change of the Γ) ?
- should we keep the full Rein Sehgal and add full Nieve's (Martini's) Model ?



Final concerns

- The statement: "we need to have a consistent treatment of Δ and 2p2h" is obvious but rather complex to implement:
 - We need also a consistent treatment of the high mass resonances.
 - and the treatment of the resonance to DIS transition.
- The goal is clear, but we need intermediate states that experimentalists can

