



Stony Brook University

Study on liquid argon TPC with B-field

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Introduction

- From last collaboration meeting, it seems that the default design for LAr is without B-field.
- What can we gain if we have B-field applied to LAr tank?
- I always assume LAr tank in front of some tracker/FGD.
- I always assume perfect detector response.

Liquid Argon w/ Mag. Field

- Main purposes for events inside liquid argon are:
 1. separate ν and $\bar{\nu}$.
 2. Help energy reconstruction.

In this talk:

- muon: B-field helps with $\nu/\bar{\nu}$ separation and energy reco.
- electron: $\nu/\bar{\nu}$ separation is hard as Brems happens quickly.
B-field also hardly helps with energy reco.

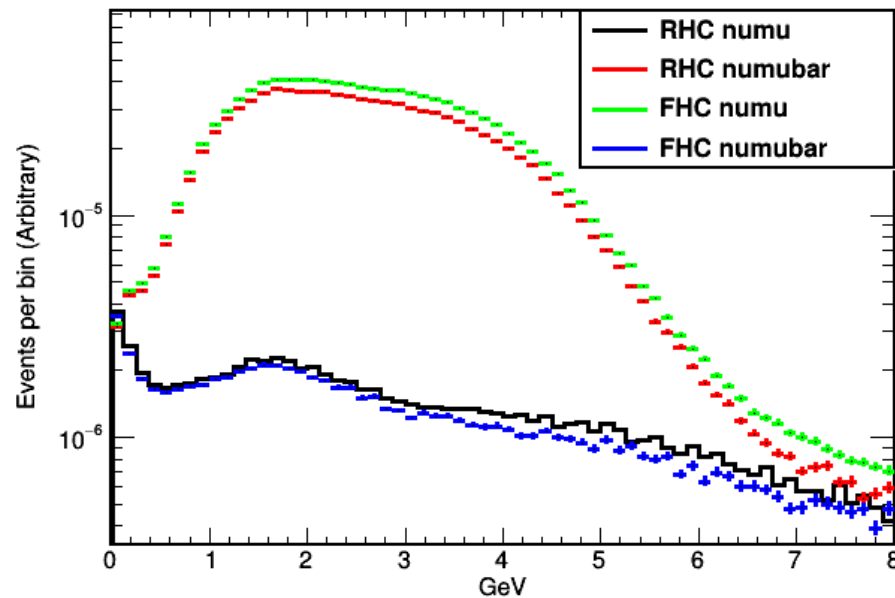
Future:

- Charged pion: Important. Muon can be dealt in the downstream detector
While charged pion much more likely be contained in Lar.
- π^0 : no impact.
- proton?

DUNE flux

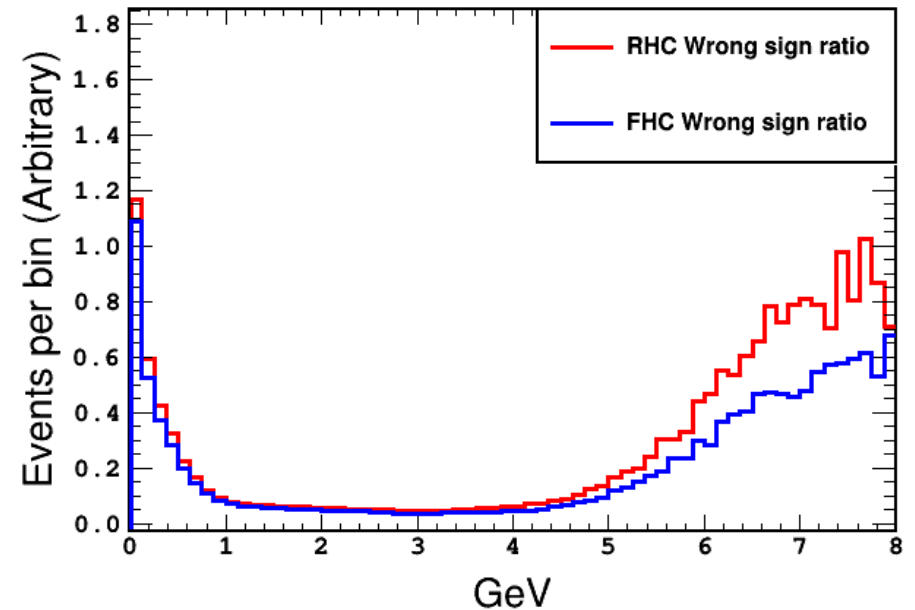
Reference flux from arxiv.1606.09550
With real rates overlayed

All flux



Wrong sign ratio for RHC and FHC

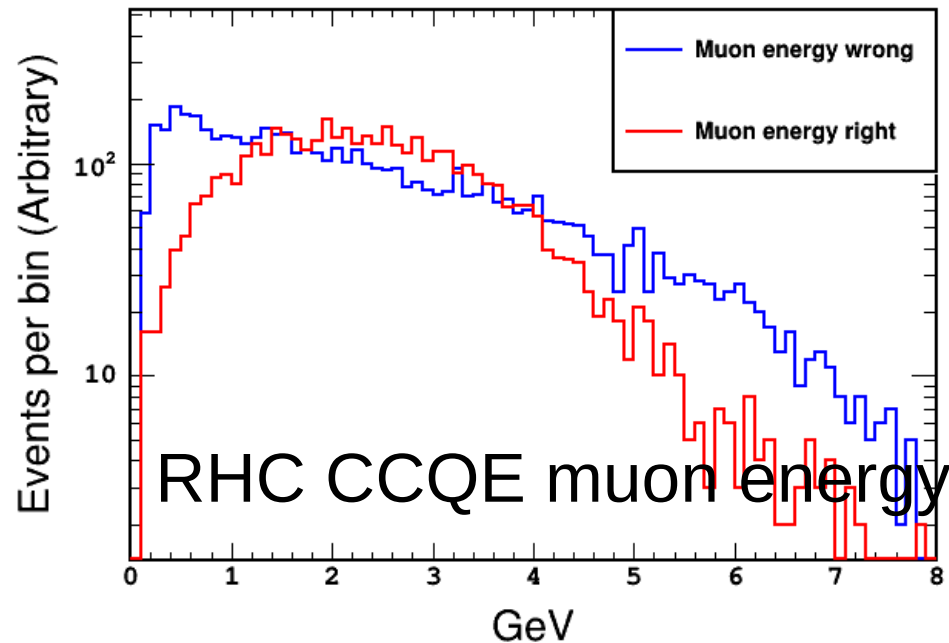
Ratio of wrong/right signs



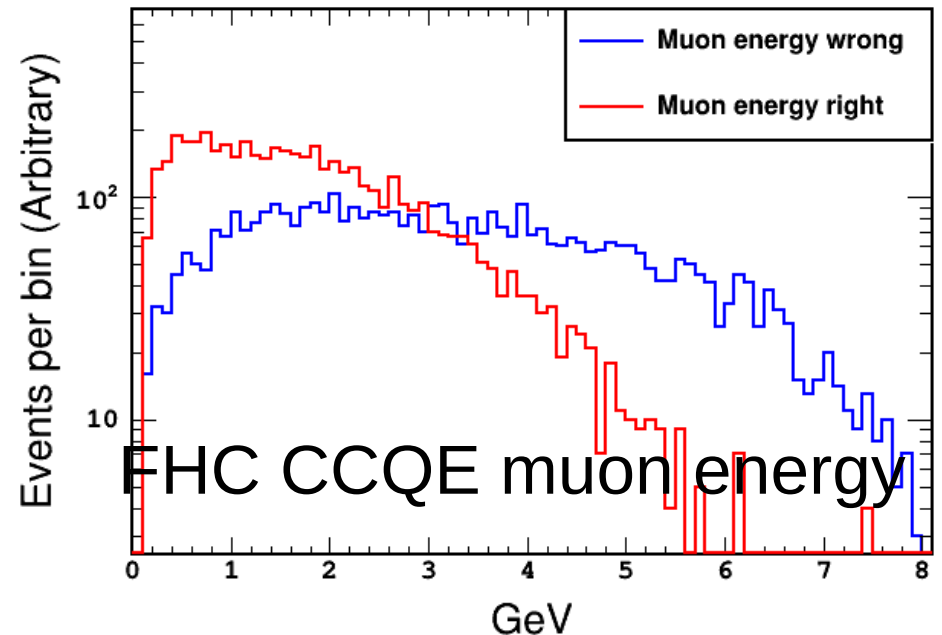
DUNE flux

- With GENIE, I generate same numbers neutrino interactions for FHC and RHC, ν and $\bar{\nu}$.
- After that, I select only CCQE events.

CCQE muon energy



CCQE muon energy



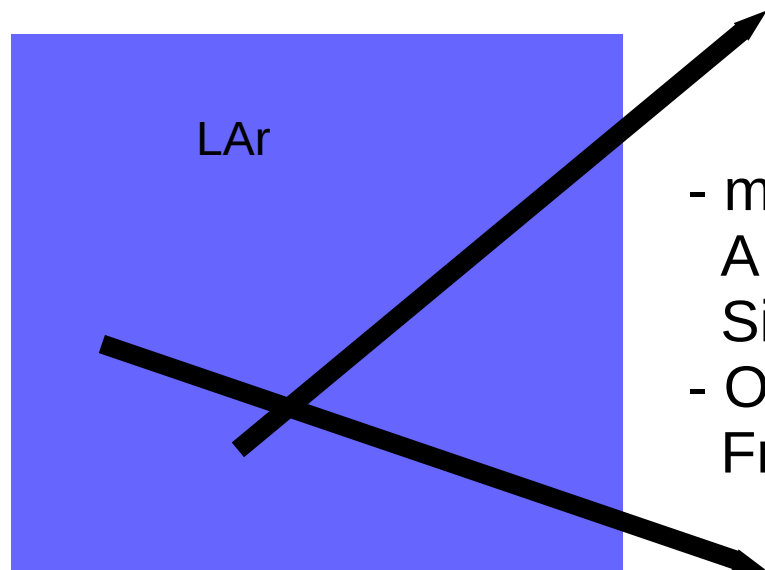


Muon in Liquid Argon

- How much energy can be contained in Liquid Argon? i.e. without B-field, we would lose nu-nubar separation up to what energy?
- Muon helps with E-reco.

Muon Energy deposit in LAr

10,000 muon events based on DUNE flux and GENIE are generated in simulation to study the energy deposit in a simple LAr tank.



- muons generated at random place inside A Lar cube with radom directions. Size varies.
- Only look into muons that going out From the downstream cross-section.

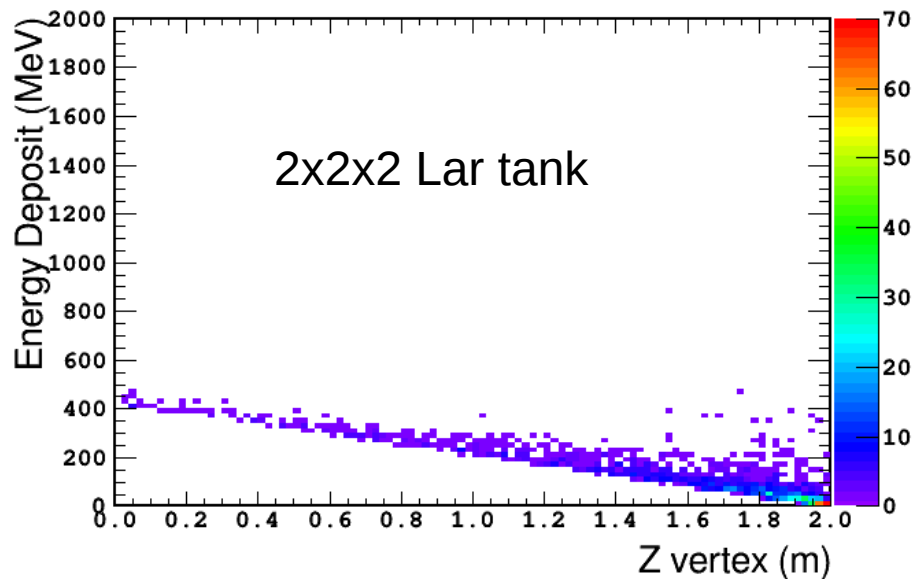


- Muon energies are from GENIE CCQE with DUNE flux([arxiv.1606.09550](https://arxiv.org/abs/1606.09550)).

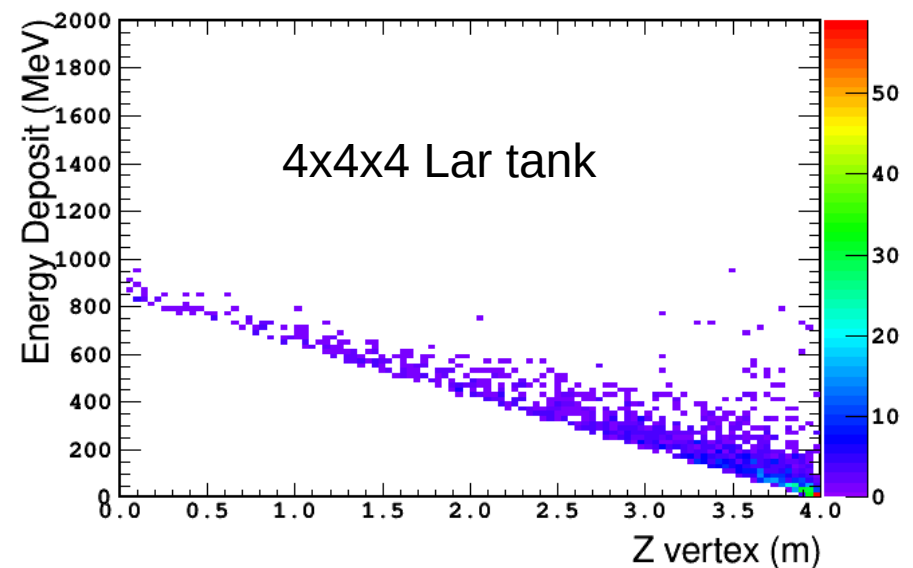
Muon Energy deposit in Lar

10,000 muon events are generated in simulation to study the energy deposit in a simple Lar tank.

Z location vs. threshold



Z location vs. threshold



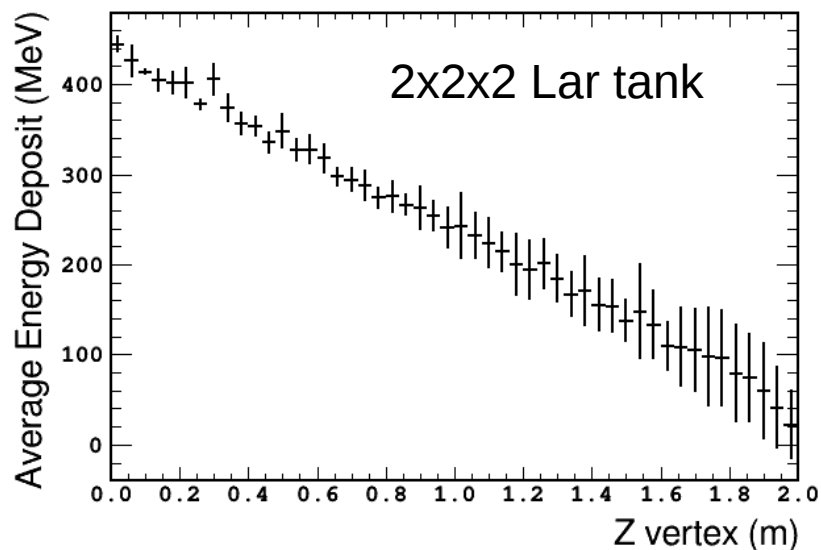
- As detector size increases, the nu and nubar separation threshold is increasing, if muons going downstream.
- 3x3x3 case is in the backup slides.

Muon Energy deposit in Lar

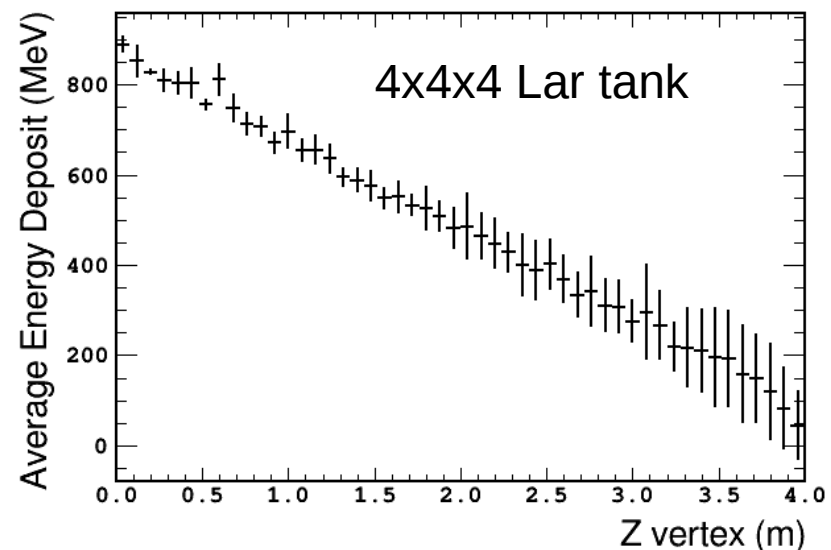
10,000 muon events are generated in simulation to study the energy deposit in a simple Lar tank.

Average energy deposit values of previous page.

Eloss vs. Z

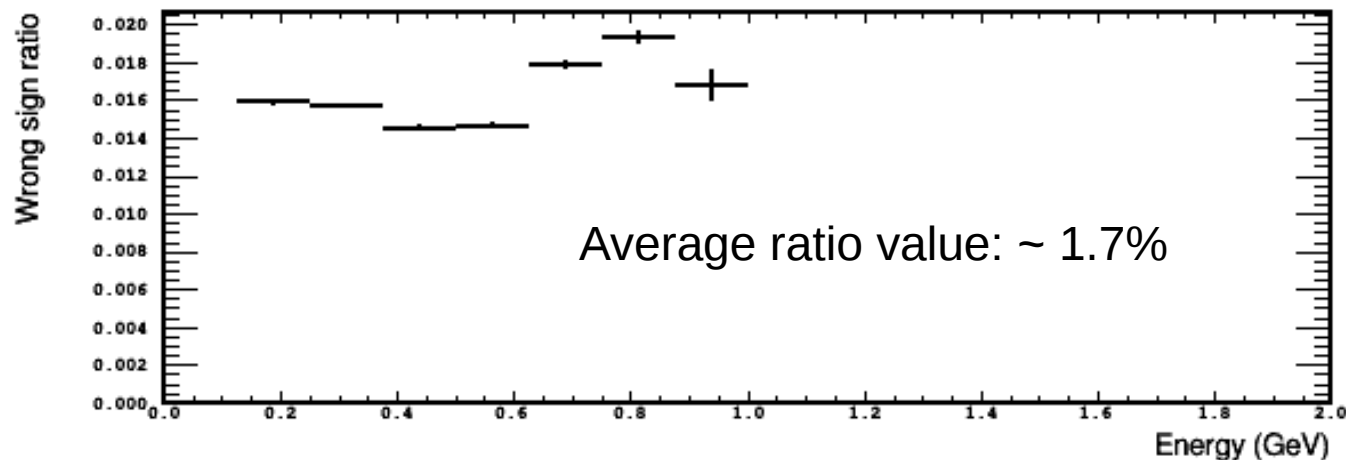
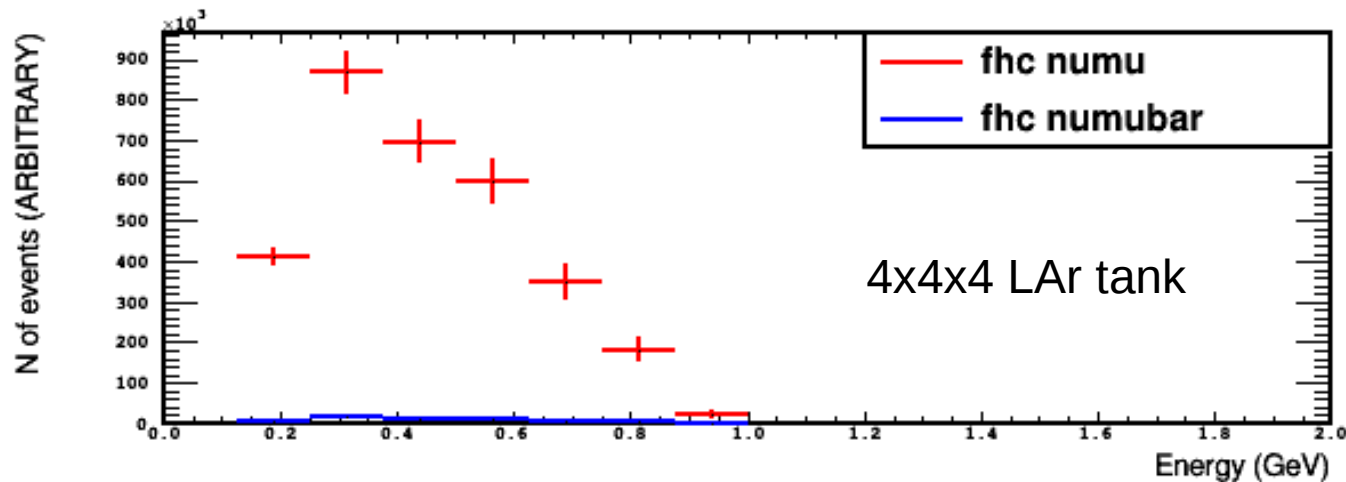


Eloss vs. Z



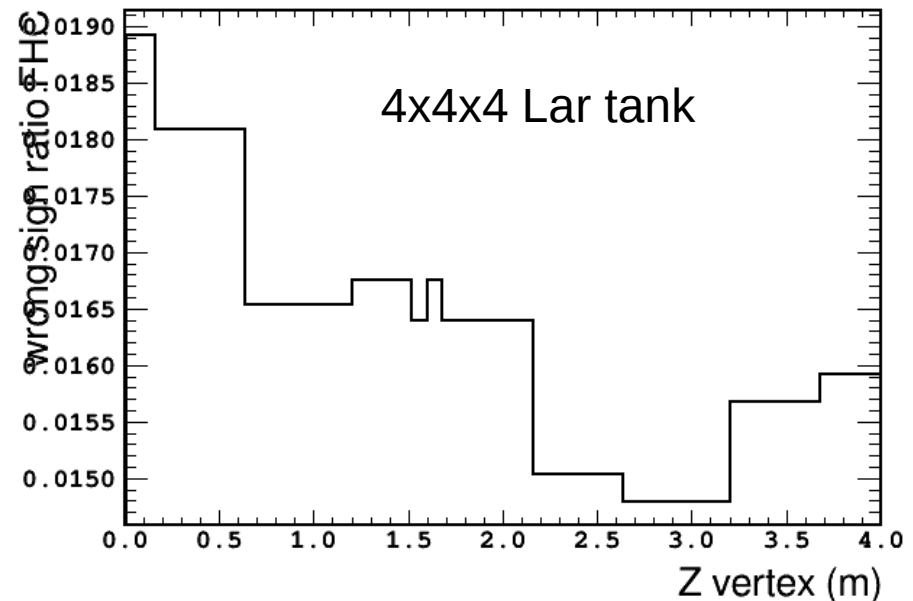
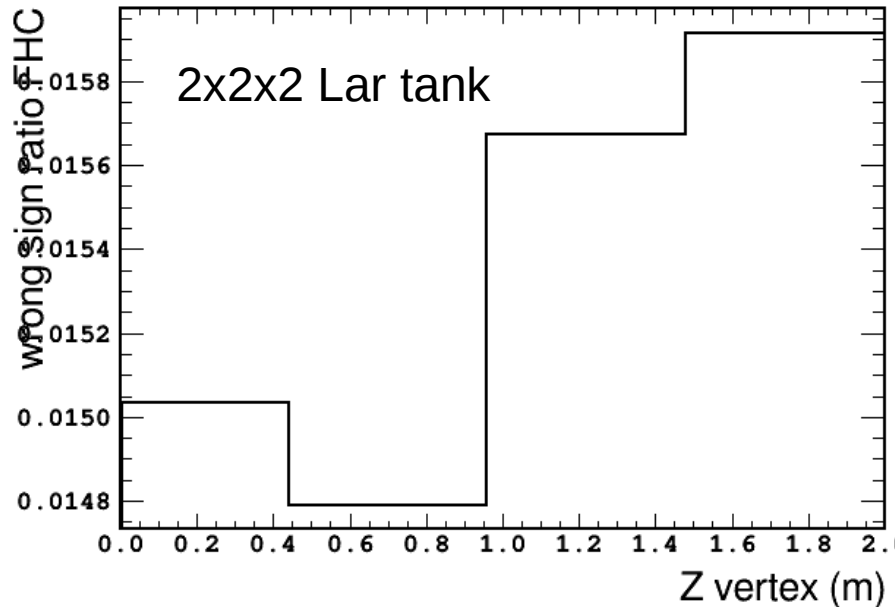
FHC Wrong sign nu ratio in LAr without B-field

- All events that are contained inside LAr tank are taken into account.
- Flux, again is based on arxiv.1606.09550



FHC Wrong sign ratio in LAr without B-field

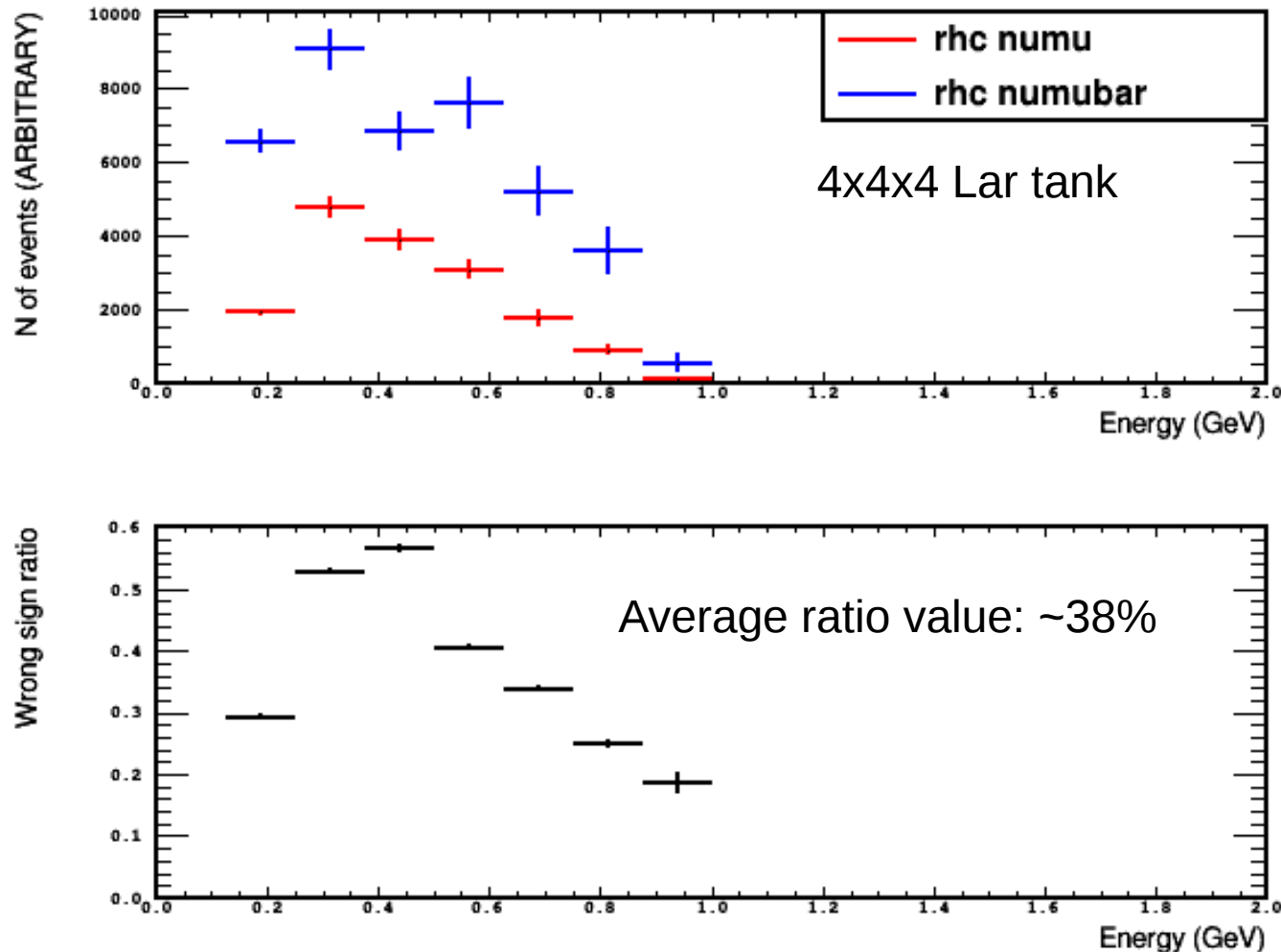
- All events that cannot go out of the Lar tank are taken into account.
- Flux, again is based on arxiv.1606.09550



- For FHC, in energy below ~ 400 MeV, we may have wrong sign ratio of $\sim 1-2\%$

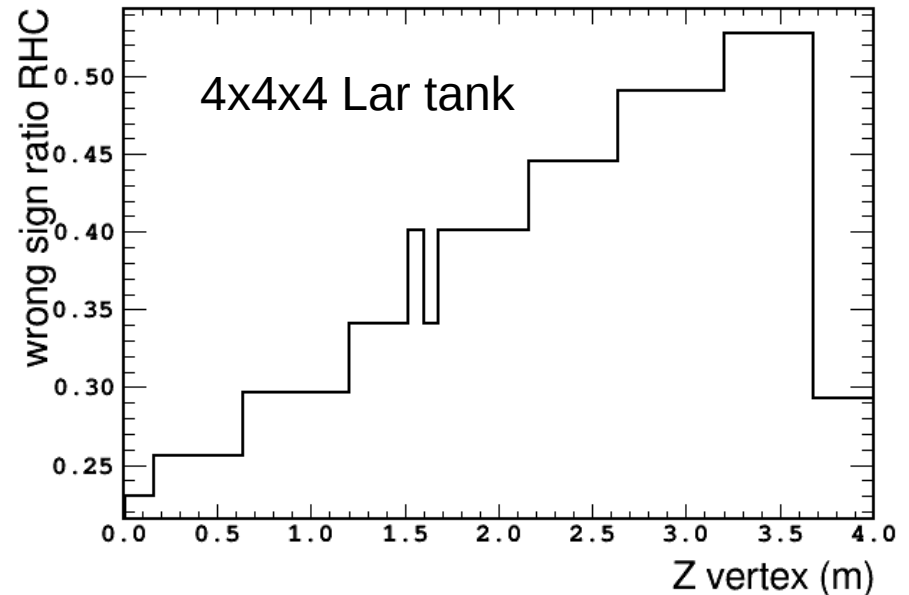
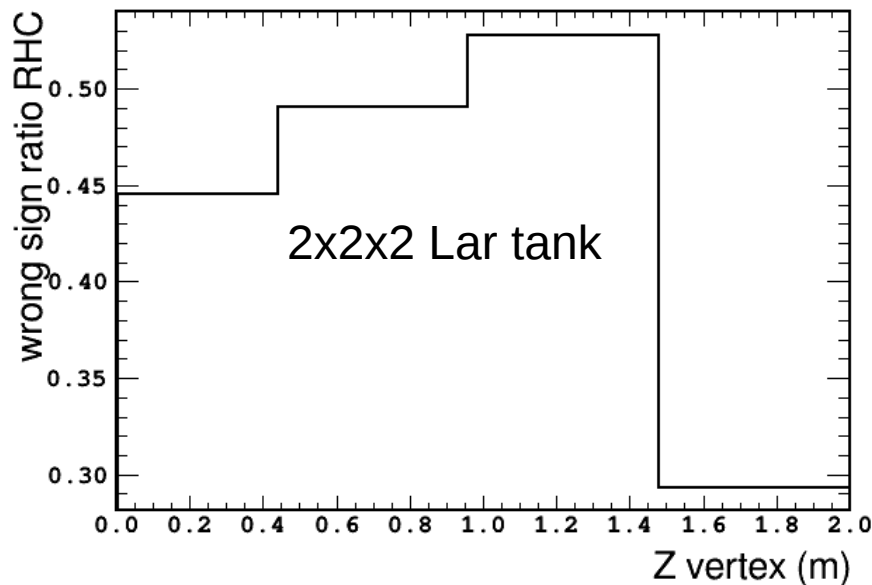
RHC Wrong sign nu ratio in LAr without B-field

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RHC Wrong sign nu ratio in LAr without B-field

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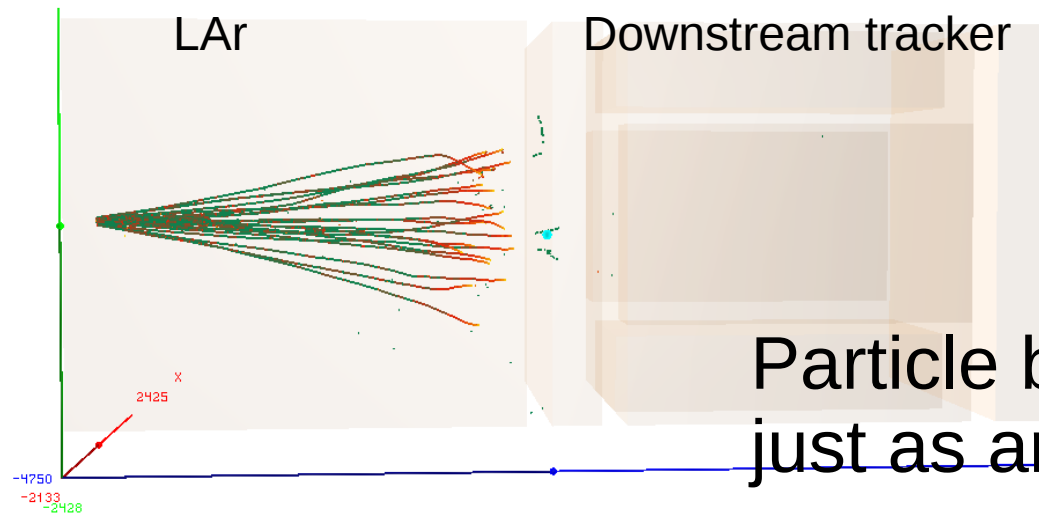


- For RHC, in energy below ~ 400 MeV, we may have wrong sign ratio of ~ 30 - 40%

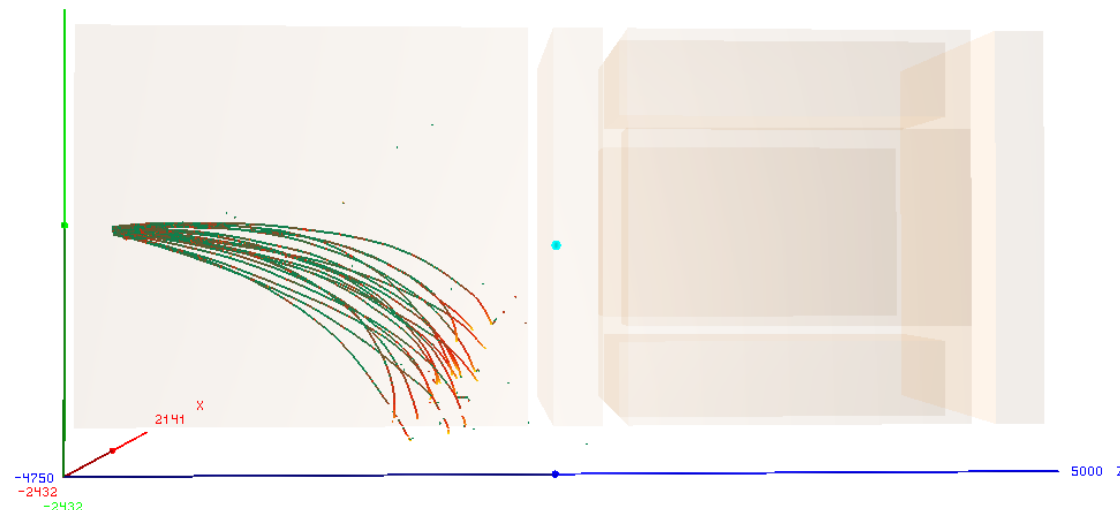
Muon in Liquid Argon

Now I am playing another game,
Shooting muon particle guns towards downstream direction from
the very left to the very right.

**1 GeV muon
Without B-field**

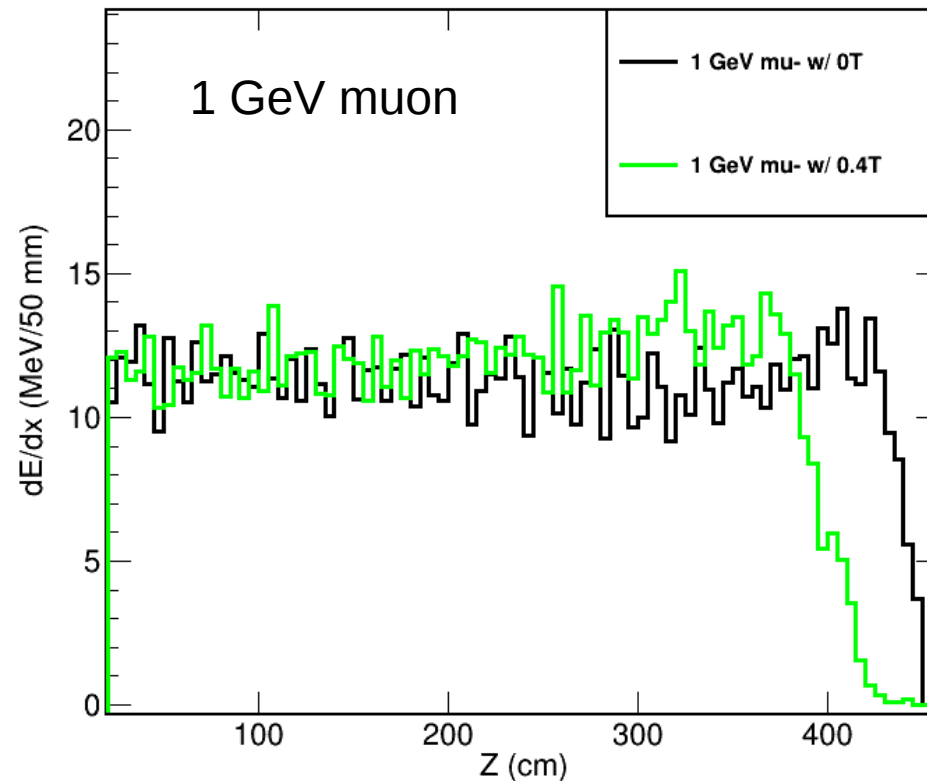


**1 GeV muon
With 0.4 T B-field**



Muon dE/dx in Liquid Argon

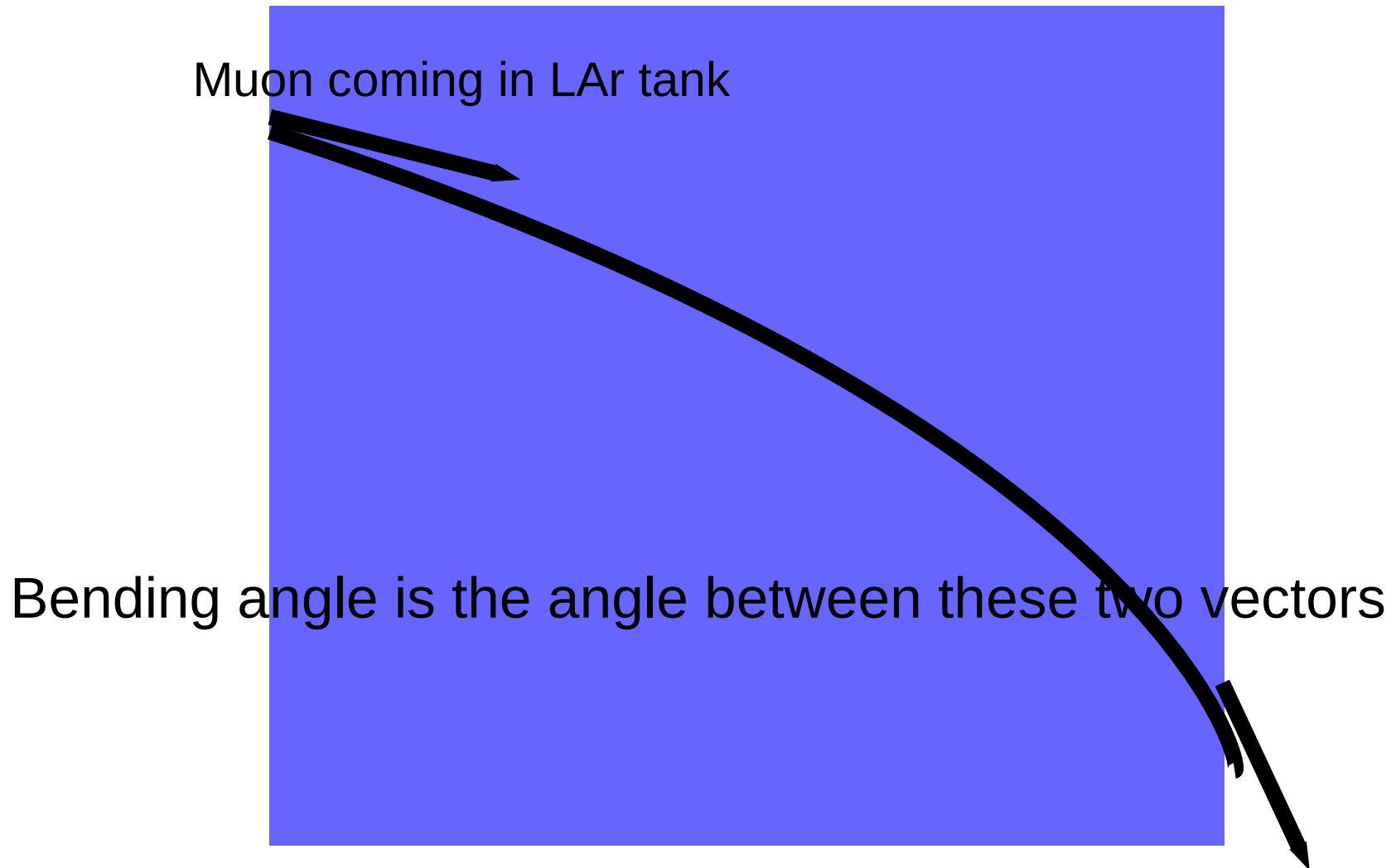
Average dE/dx based on 1,000 events



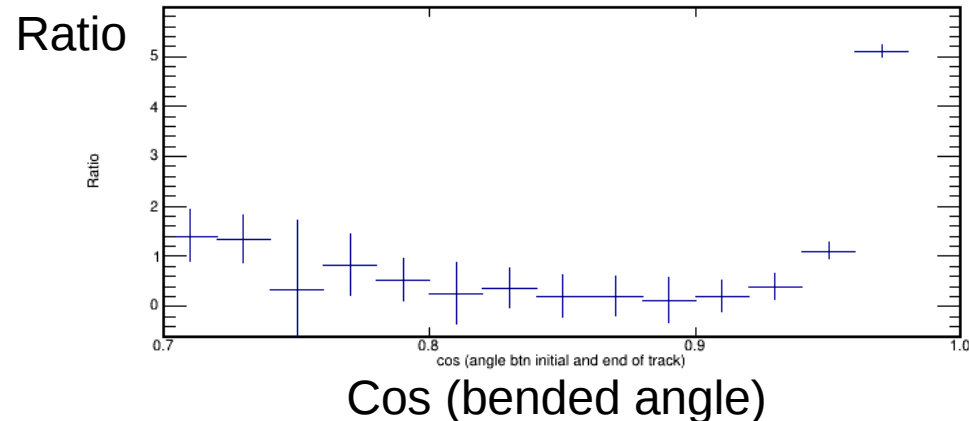
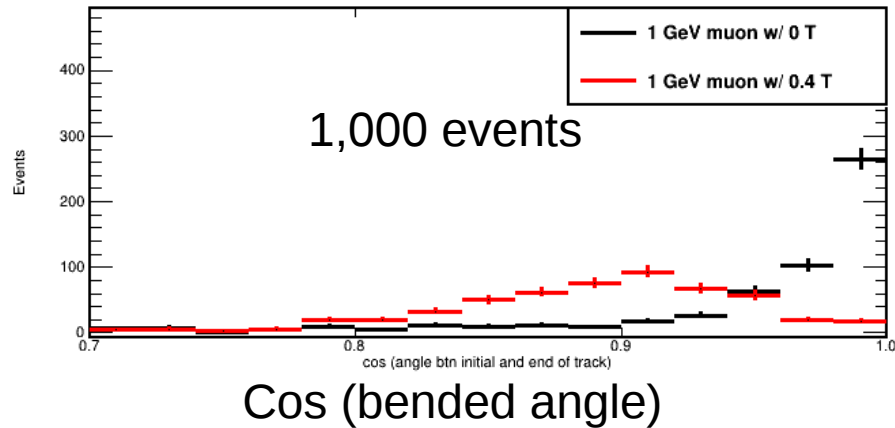
- 2 and 3 GeV Cases are Also checked With similar Conclusion.

B-field does not affect the muon dE/dx significantly.
B-field does not spoil the dE/dx information significantly.

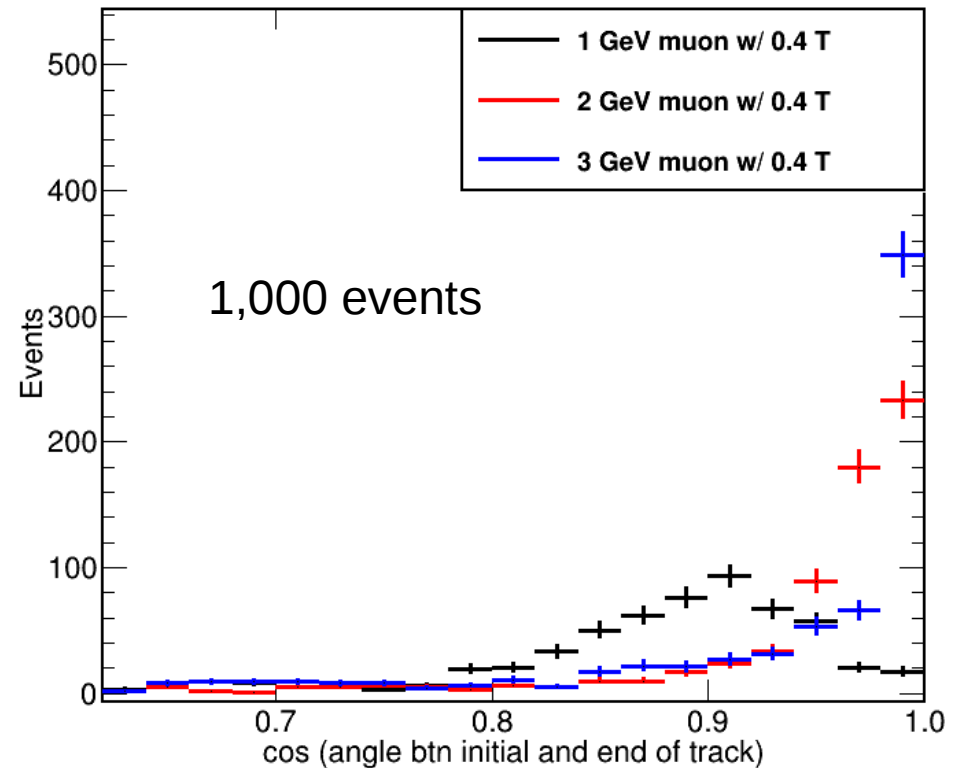
Muon (in-out) angle in Liquid Argon



Bended muon angle in Liquid Argon



We see difference between the cases W/ and w/o B-field.

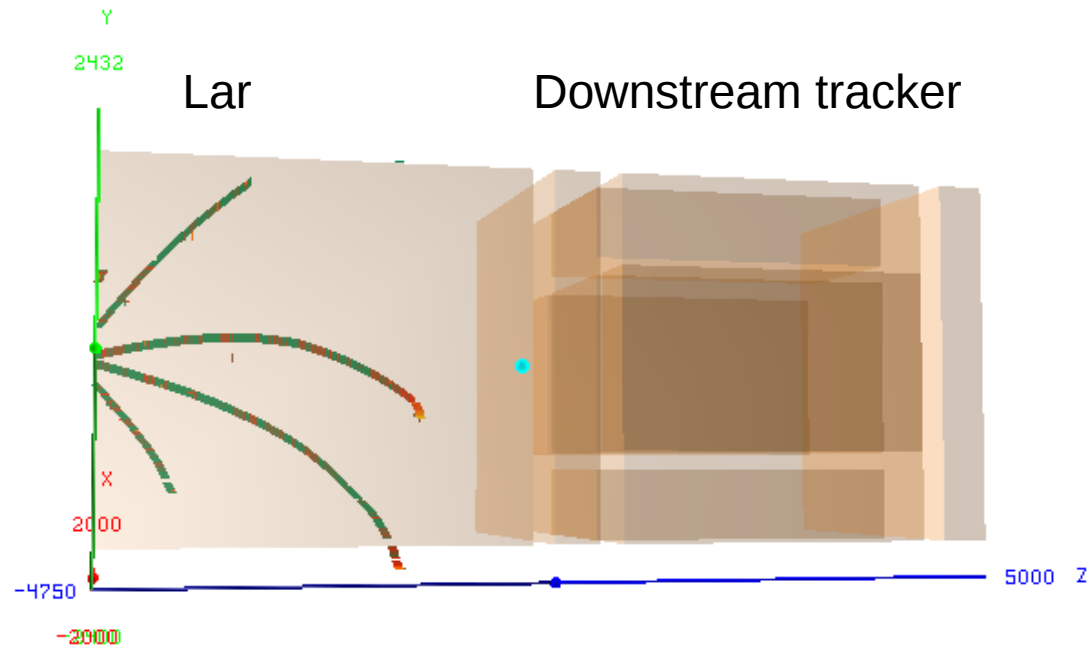


B-field can help with the muon momentum reco. Below ~2-3 GeV based on the bending angle.

- If we use full curve information,
I guess the resolution will be better.

B-field makes muon acceptance rate higher

1 GeV muon
With 0.4 T B-field



They are all possibly saved. One could do E-reco. With bending.

After neutrino interaction, regardless harmonic part, fraction of CCQE muons that would go out through the side faces is: ~20%.



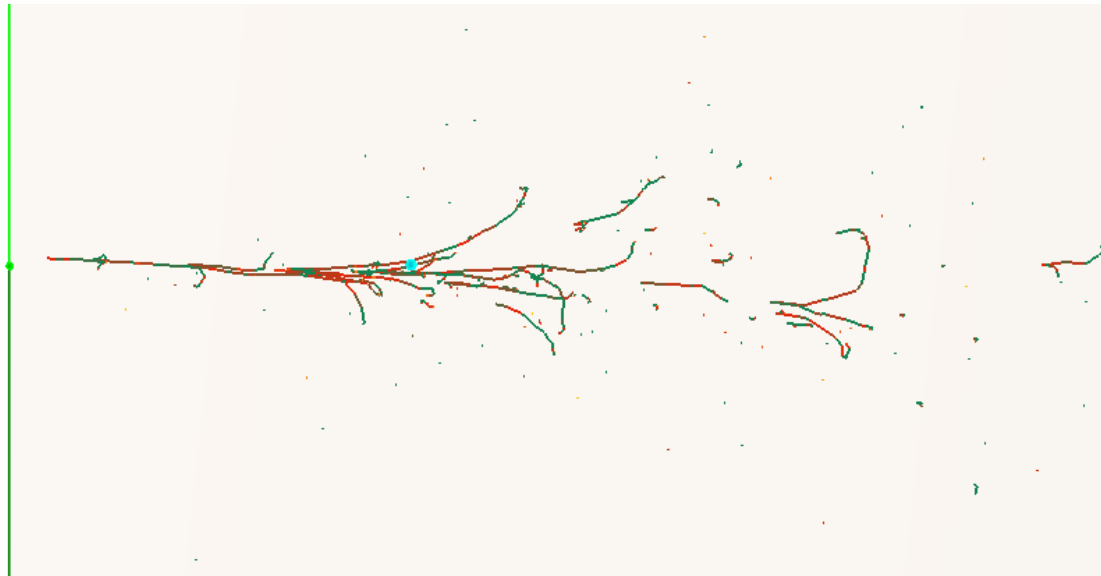
Electron in Liquid Argon

Electron in Liquid Argon

**1 GeV electron
Without B-field**



**1 GeV electron
With 0.4 T B-field**



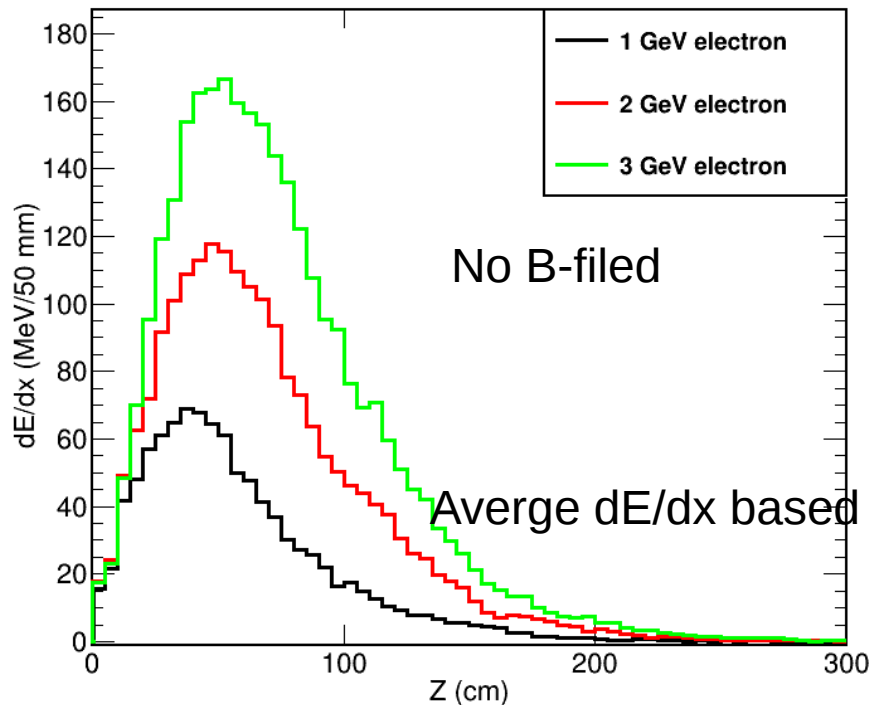
Electron in Liquid Argon

- Would B-field affect the direction information of neutrino-electron scattering?
- Would B-field help the sign determination? (similar to above)
- How well is the electron energy reconstruction including the B-field bending?

Energy reco in LAr with dE/dx

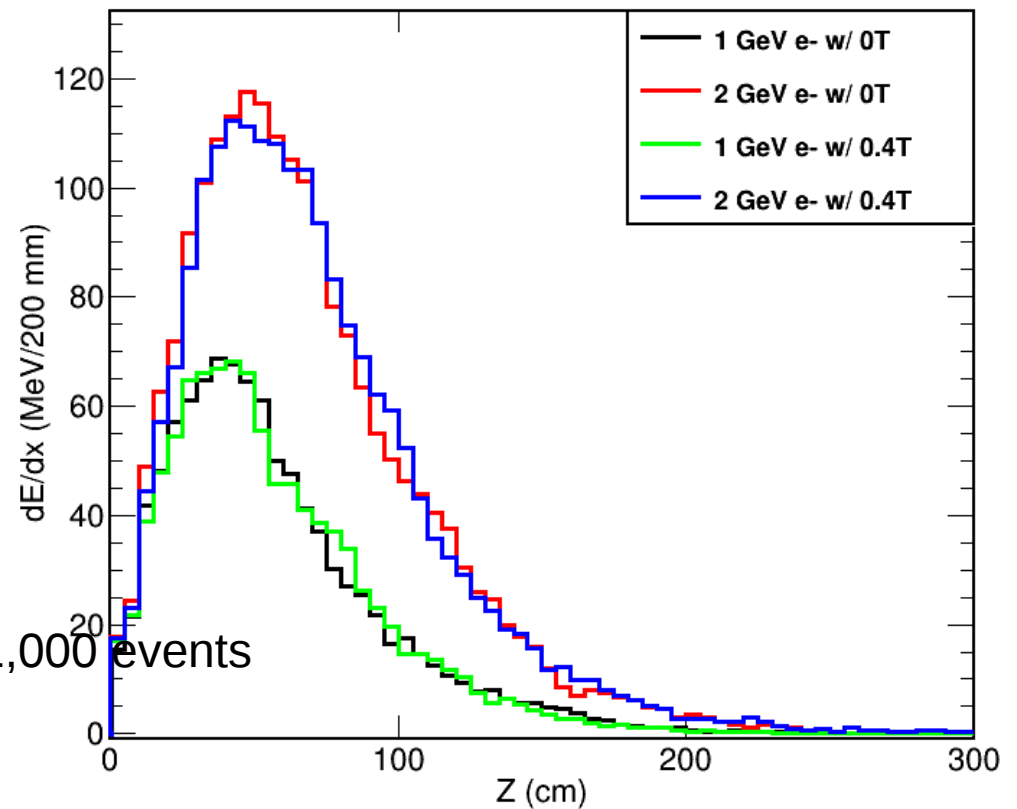
Comparison of 1, 2 and 3 GeV w/o B-filed.

Both rate and shape can be used
To do the energy reco.



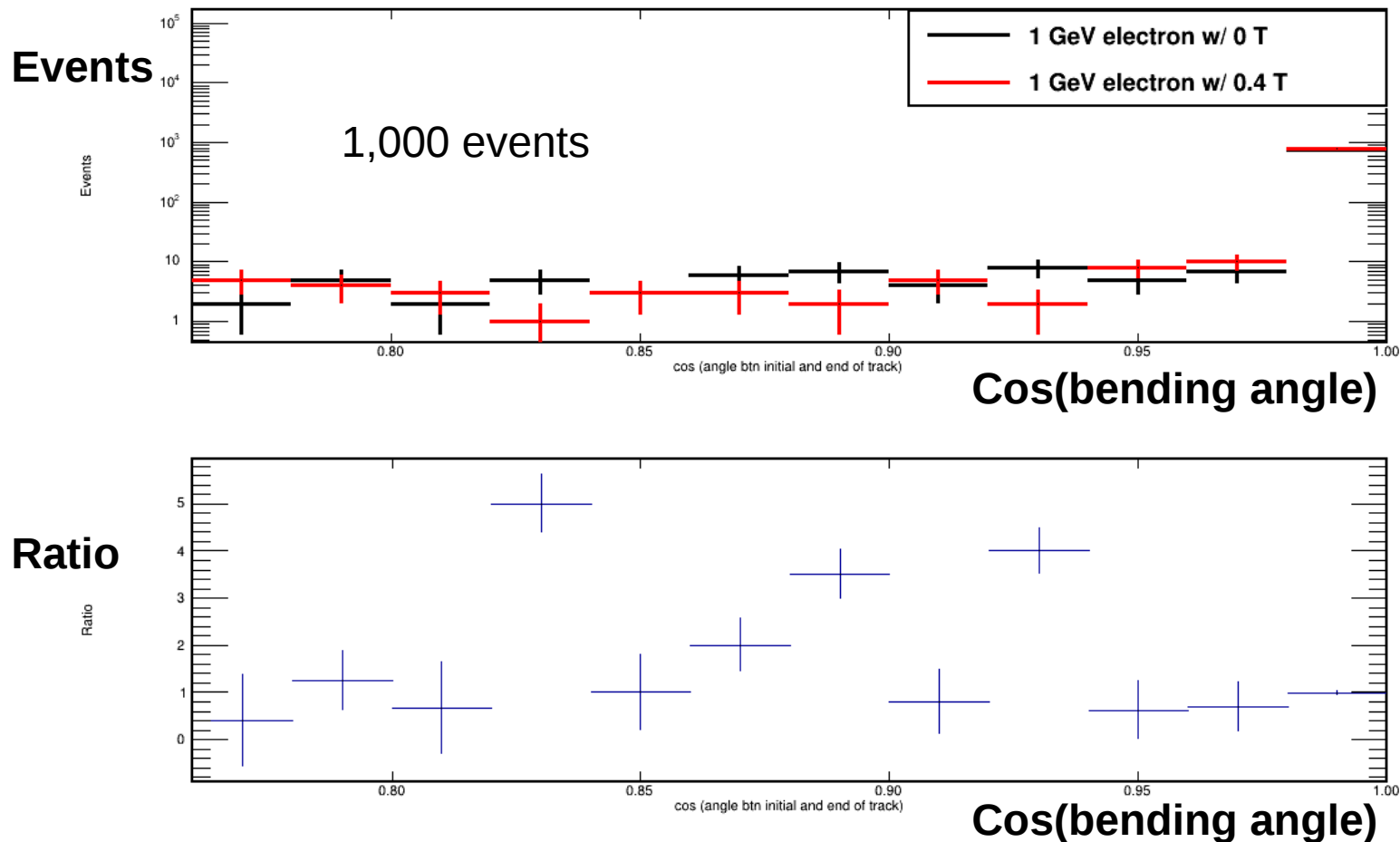
Brems happens in ~10-20 cm.

Comparison of 1 and 2 GeV w/ and w/o B-filed



Hard to tell the difference between cases
W/ and w/o B-filed

Before Brems, angle btn initial and end directions w/ and w/o B-field

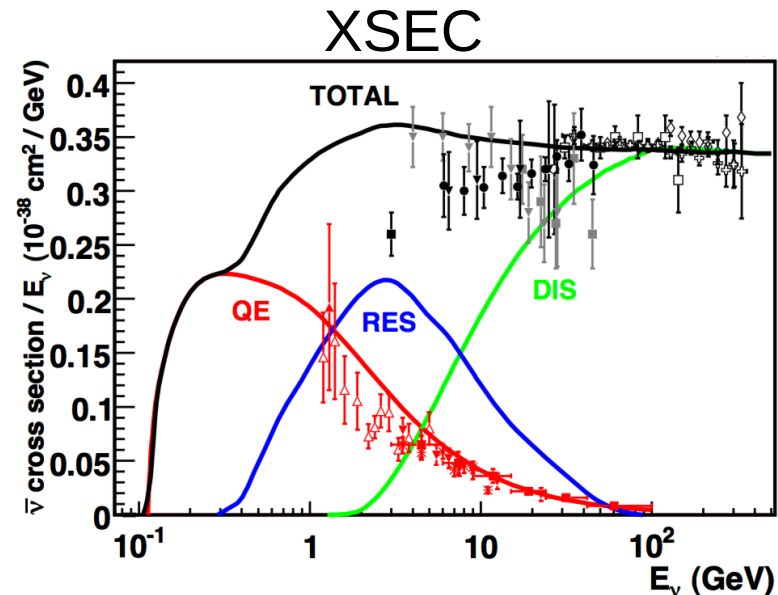
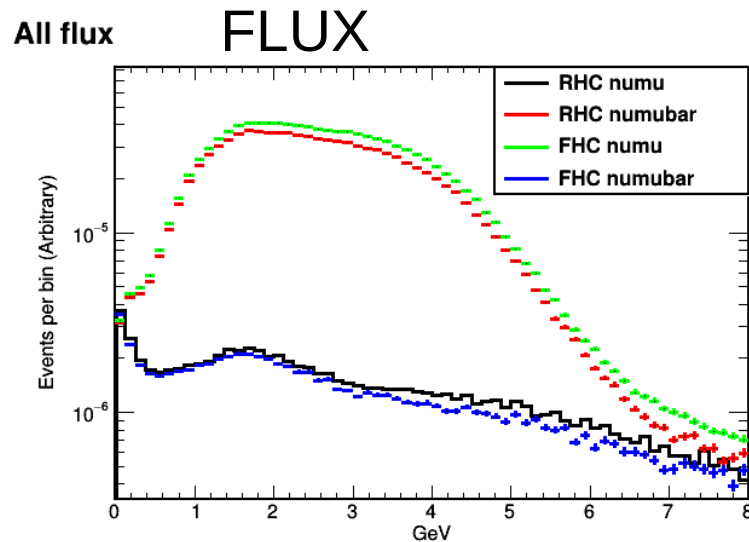


- 2 and 3 GeV Cases are Also checked With similar Conclusion.

- For electron w/ B-field, multiple scattering dominates over Lorentz force bend.
- We could do neutrino-electron scattering with B-field as good as without that.

Few words on charged pion in Liquid Argon (CC res.)

- We could investigate how to deal with charged pions.
- Radiation length is ~ 60 cm, so how much the B-field bending may help with the E-reco.?





Conclusion

- B-field helps low energy muon sign separation.
 - low energy wrong sign BG contained without B-field.
30-40% for RHC and 1-2% for FHC
- B-field helps muon energy reco.
 - we might a larger sample of muons ($\sim 20\%$ for CCQE at least).
- B-field has no significant impact on electron.
- Next is B-field on pion study.



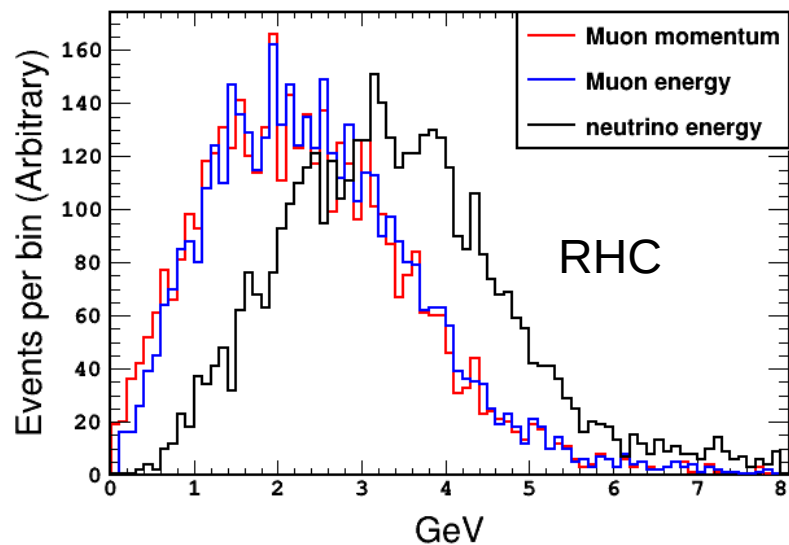
Backup

...

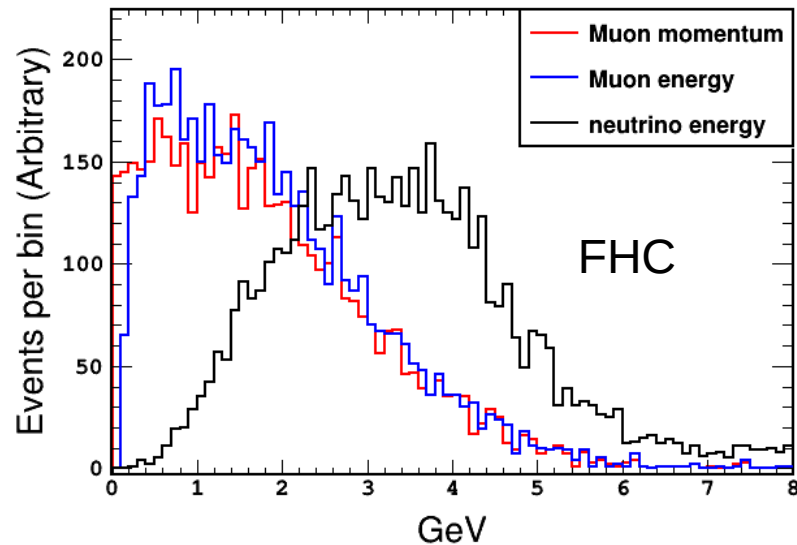
DUNE flux

Select only CCQE events from GENIE.

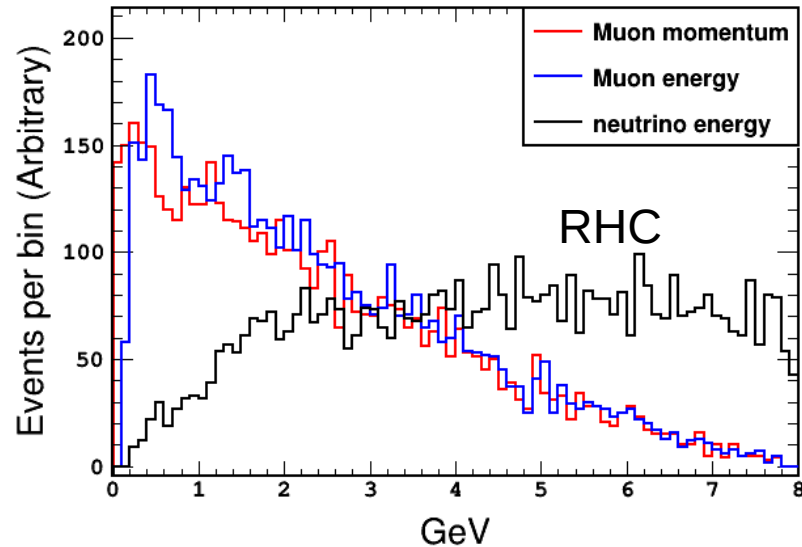
CCQE Right



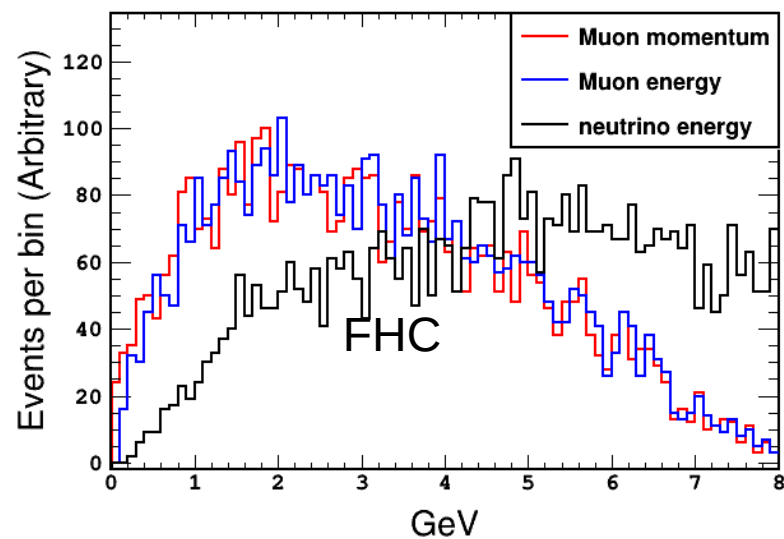
CCQE Right



CCQE Wrong



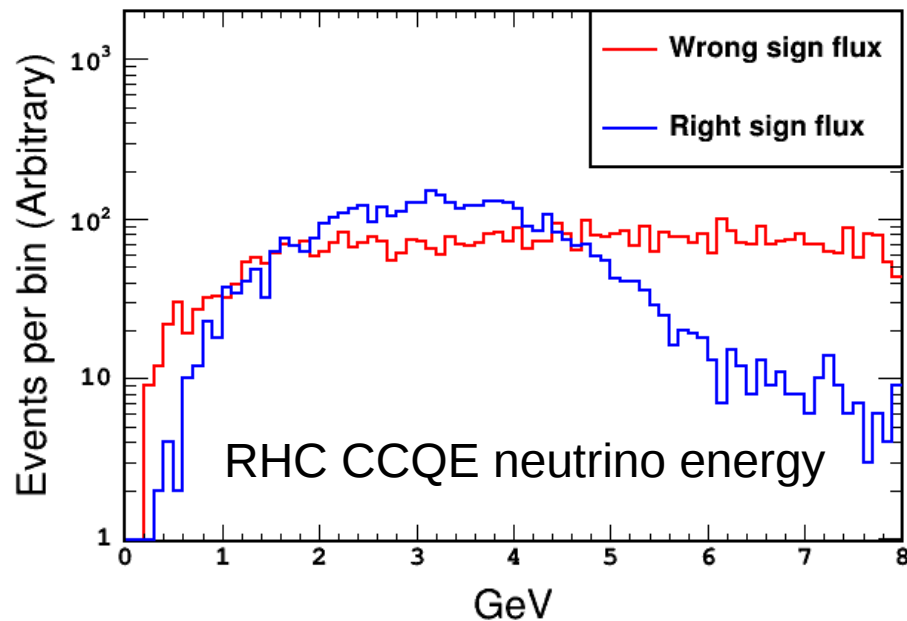
CCQE Wrong



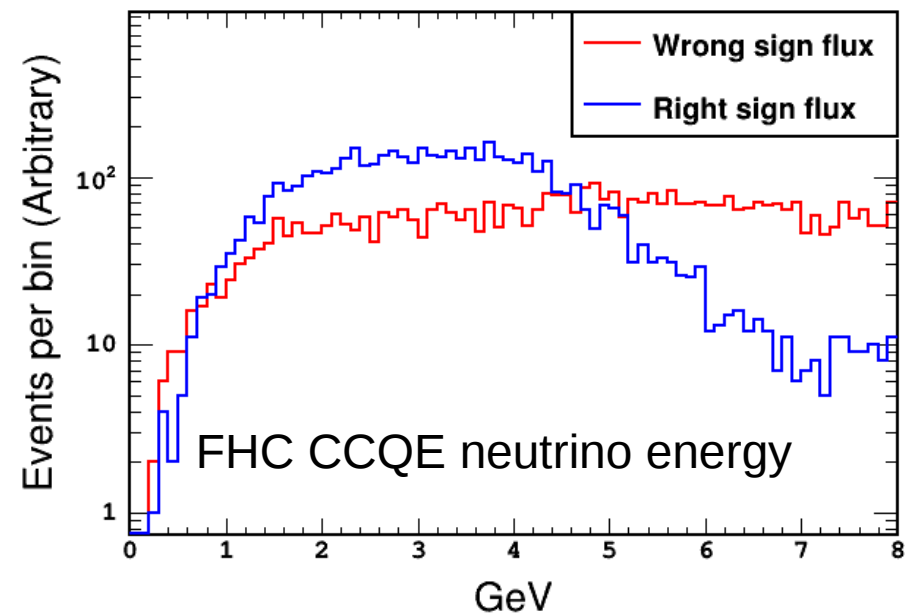
DUNE flux

Select only CCQE events from GENIE, shape only.
Rates are from Xsec only, not scaled by flux.

CCQE flux

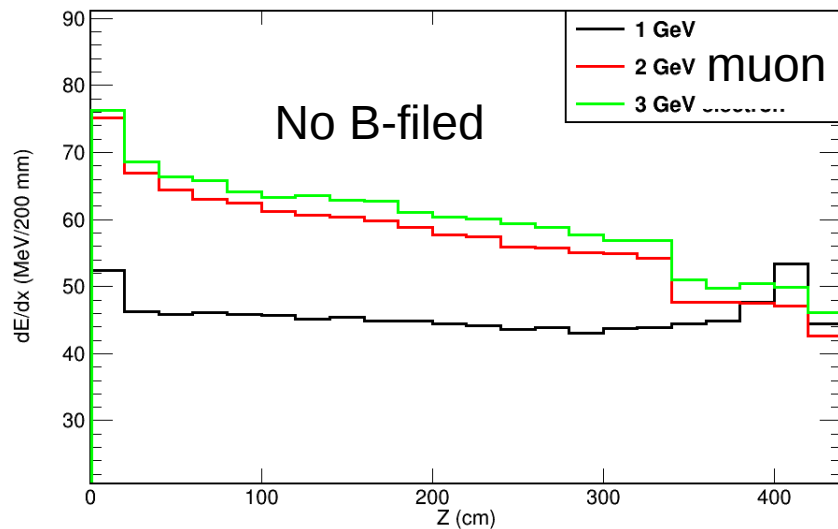


CCQE flux

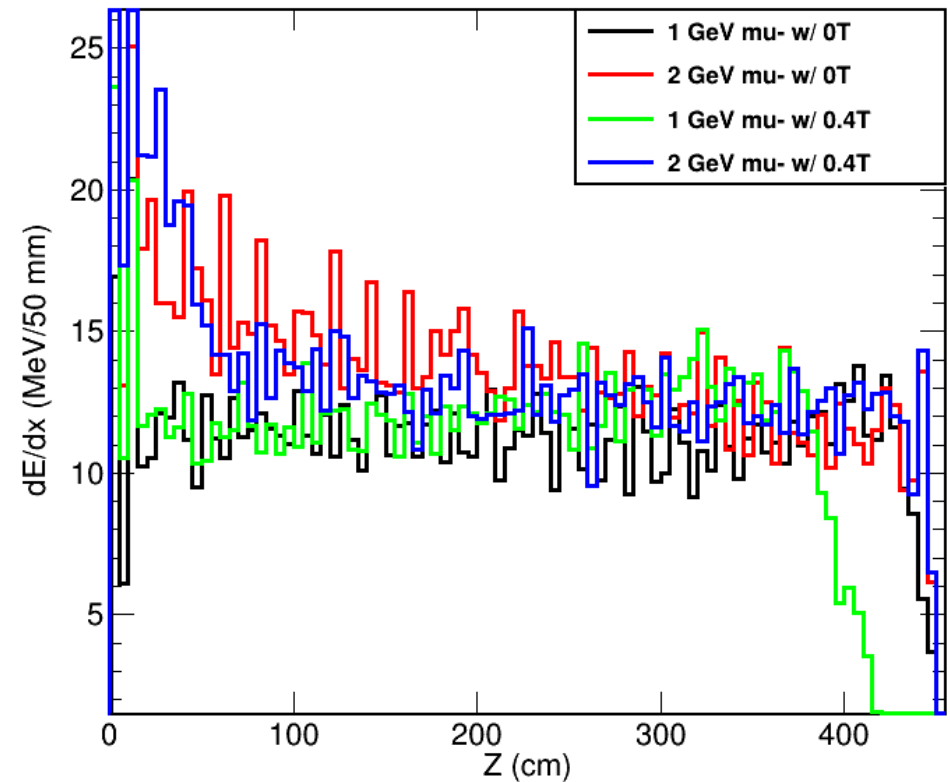


Muon dE/dx in Liquid Argon

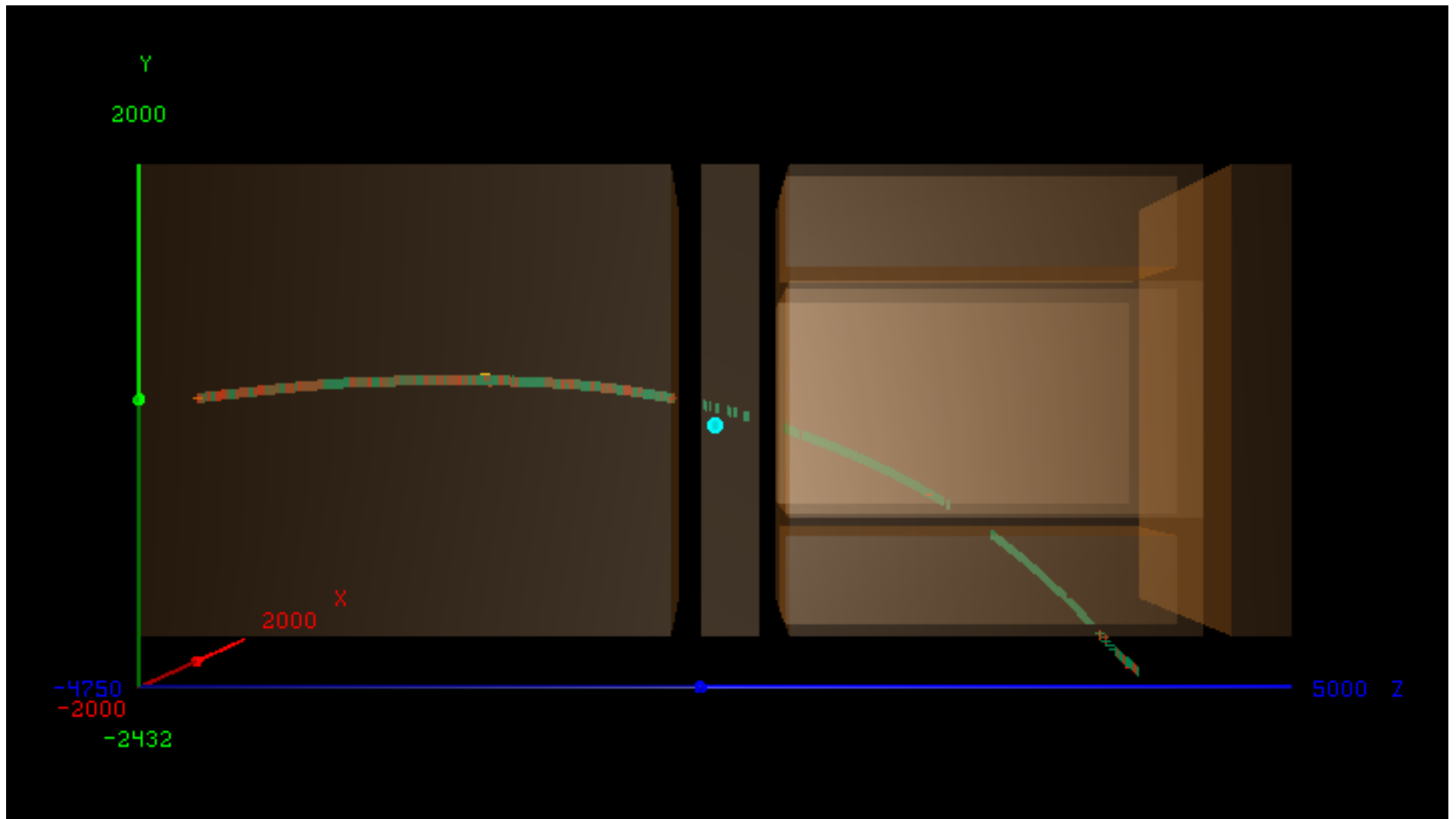
Average dE/dx based on 1,000 events



Muon dE/dx may be directly used for Energy reco.

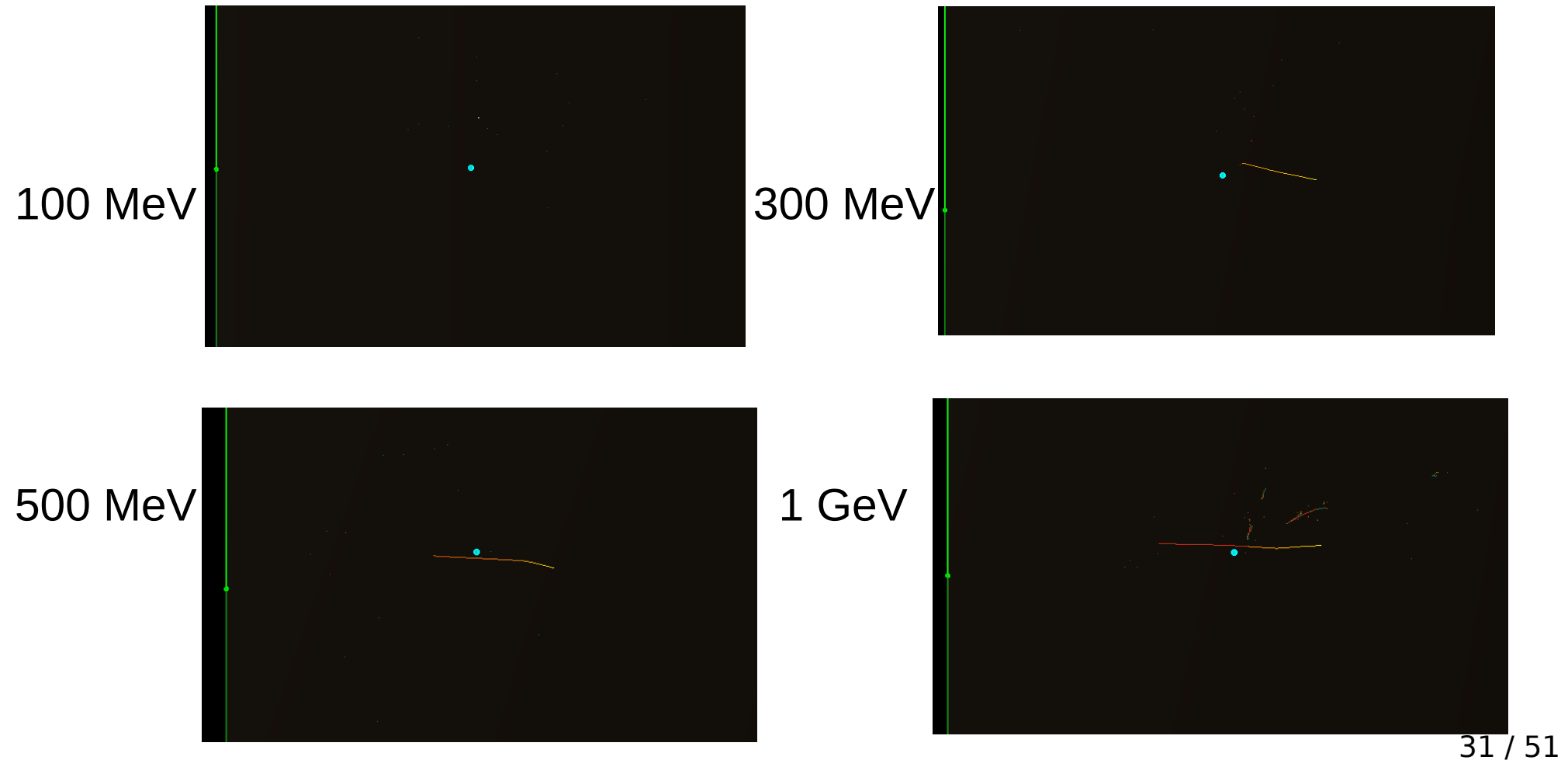


B-field does not affect the muon dE/dx significantly.



How do we deal with neutrons?

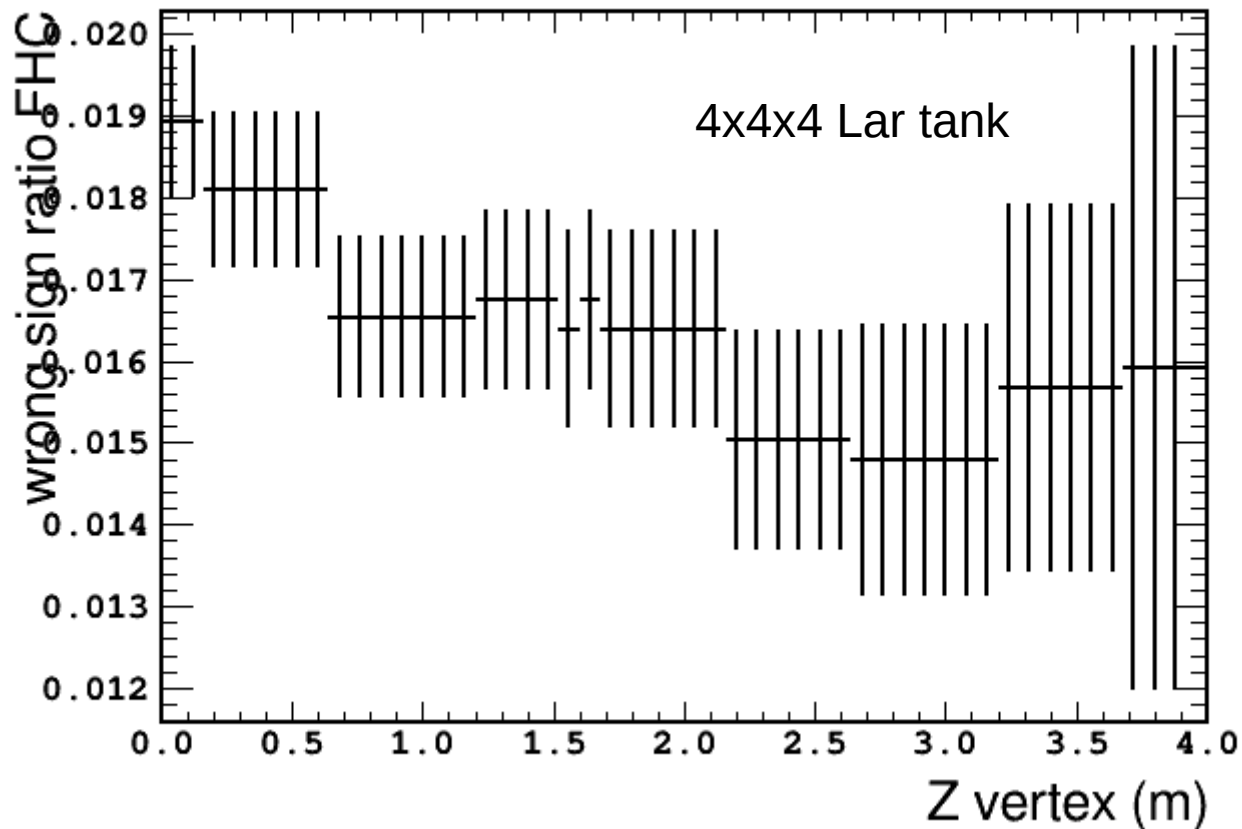
Just post few neutron displays in edep-sim. I don't know how to deal with neutron now.



FHC Wrong sign nu ratio in LAr without B-field

- Dips are due to fluctuation.
- All events that cannot go out of the LAr tank are taken into account.
- The shape structure is due to the finite binning of neutrino flux.

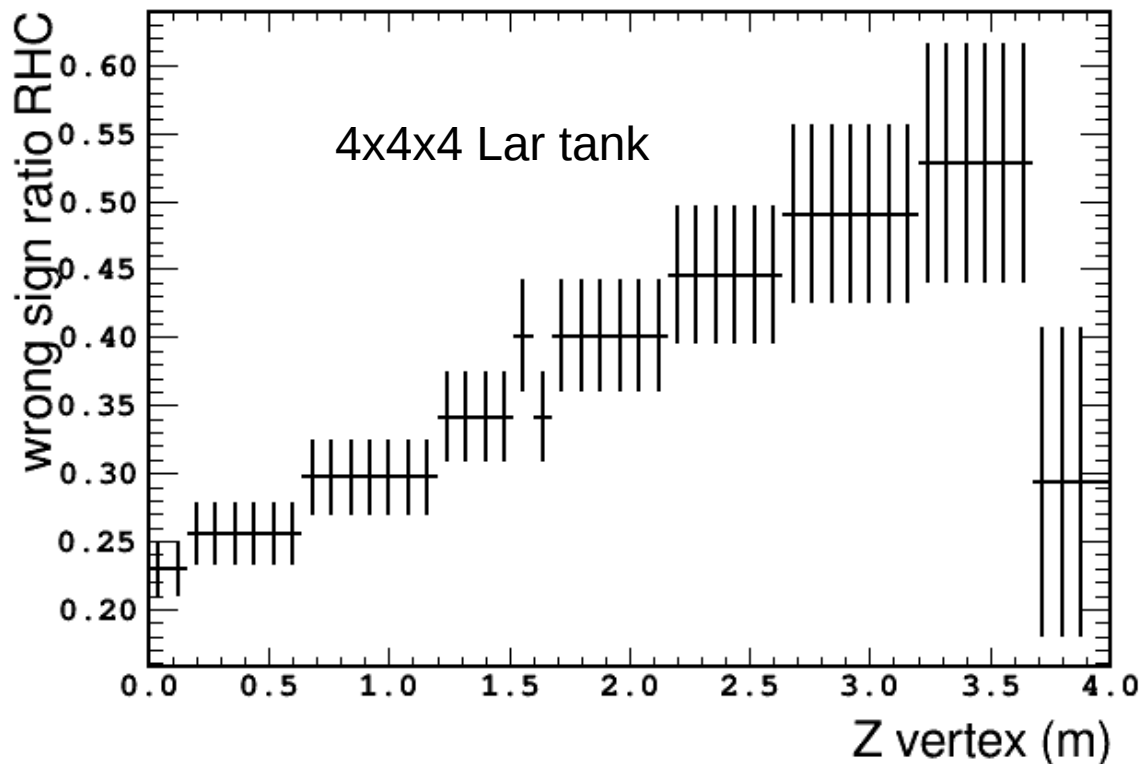
numuRatio vs. lay deep



RHC Wrong sign nu ratio in LAr without B-field

- Dips are due to fluctuation.
- All events that cannot go out of the Lar tank are taken into account.
- The shape structure is due to the finite binning of neutrino flux.

numubarRatio vs. lay deep





Simple study with LAr

- Muon in Lar : Energy deposit, Magnetic field impact
- Electron in Lar : Energy deposit, Magnetic field impact
- Neutron in Lar: don't know how to do



Question list

1. How to determine Brems starts?
2. neutron in T2K? Neutron in DUNE?
3. How T2K upgrade disentangle flux and Xsec?

Electron in Liquid Argon

1. Brems – Initial direction angle for electron

- With and without magnetic field : Seems no difference?

2. track before Brems with Mag. field for electron

- How well to reconstruct the momentum,
do a 1, 2, 3 GeV angle comparison : no good?
- Compare to Gamma : how well to separate
gamma? → But this will be uncorrelated to FD : no good?

3. Without Mag. Field, how well E-reco.?

- dE/dx vs. Z for 1 GeV, 2 GeV and 3 GeV

4. Direction resolution : to reconstruct nu energy?

5. Look at different particle, such as n, gamma..

- Is there a chance to measure neutron?

Pion in T2K

- POD: dE/dx for CC1 π^+ , efficiency is super low due to 1. require exactly two tracks; 2. only downstream face. (no charge separation based on technote.)
- Gas TPC: dE/dx for pion. Charged separated by magnetic field.
- FGD: dE/dx for pion. Charged separated by B-field.
- Good reading is T2K technote 136.

Pion in T2K

NEUT mode	Reaction	$\langle\sigma_{\nu\mu}\rangle_{\Phi}$ on O $\left[\frac{\text{cm}^2}{\text{nucleon}}\right]$
11	$\nu_{\mu} + p \rightarrow \mu^{-} + p + \pi^{+}$	$1.22 \cdot 10^{-39}$
13	$\nu_{\mu} + n \rightarrow \mu^{-} + n + \pi^{+}$	$0.42 \cdot 10^{-39}$
16	$\nu_{\mu} + N \rightarrow \mu^{-} + N + \pi^{+}$	$0.12 \cdot 10^{-39}$
11, 13, 16		$1.76 \cdot 10^{-39}$

Table 2: NEUT predictions for the nucleon-level before-FSI ν_{μ} -induced CC1 π^{+} cross sections on oxygen calculated using MCP5E (Monte Carlo Production 5 Re-spin E) Runs 1 and 2 and 11b v3.2 flux tuning.

NEUT mode	Reaction name	Reaction
1	Charged-current quasi-elastic (CCQE)	$\nu + n \rightarrow l^{-} + p$
11	Resonant π^{+} production	$\nu + p \rightarrow l^{-} + p + \pi^{+}$
12	Resonant π^{0} production	$\nu + n \rightarrow l^{-} + p + \pi^{0}$
13	Resonant π^{+} production	$\nu + n \rightarrow l^{-} + n + \pi^{+}$
16	Coherent π^{+} production	$\nu + N \rightarrow l^{-} + N + \pi^{+}$
21	Multiple π production	$\nu + (n p) \rightarrow l^{-} + (n p) + \text{multi-}\pi$
22	Single η^{0} from δ resonance	$\nu + n \rightarrow l^{-} + p + \eta^{0}$
23	Single K^{+} from delta resonance	$\nu + n \rightarrow l^{-} + \Lambda + K^{+}$
26	Deep inelastic scattering	$\nu + (n p) \rightarrow l^{-} + (n p) + \text{mesons}$

Table 1: Charged current before-FSI NEUT interaction modes contributing to both signal and background. The rows are sorted in the order of increasing NEUT mode number.

Pion in T2K POD (CC1pi+)

$N_w (data)$	2703.00
B_w	1208.03
B_w^{sand}	2.50
ϵ_w	7.21%
p_w	50.79%
$N_a (data)$	2187.00
B_a	931.98
B_a^{sand}	3.85
ϵ_a	6.33%
p_a	50.97%

Table 11: Summary of event selection for both sub-selections. Numbers here are without any corrections. Quantities with subscript 'w' correspond water-in sample and 'a' to water-out (air) sample. N_w and N_a are the selected number of events in data. Other quantities are calculated using Monte Carlo simulation.

Pion in T2K FGD

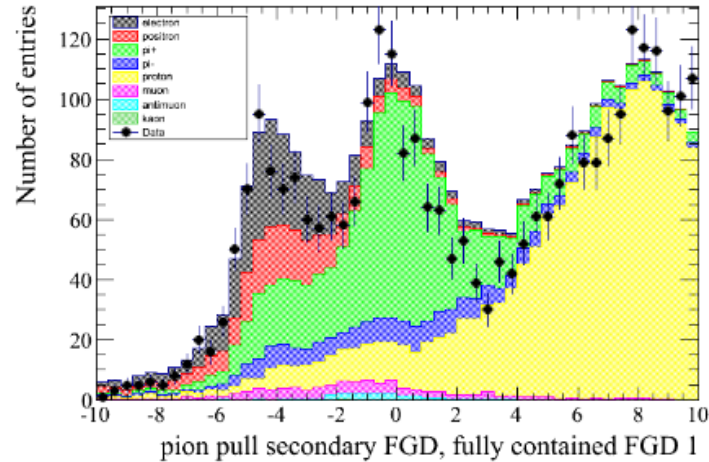


Figure 14: Pion pull distribution of the FGD-only tracks in the *CC* sample, without apply specific cuts to identify pions.

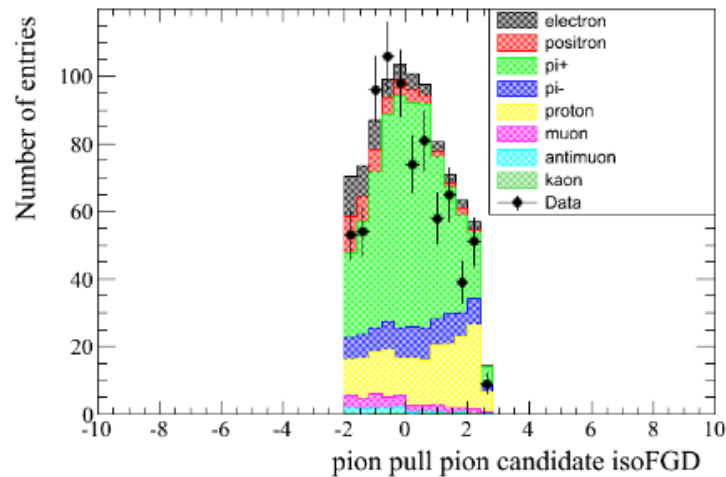


Figure 15: Pion pull distribution of the selected positive pions in the FGD-only tracks for the *CC* sample.

Pion in T2K FGD+TPC

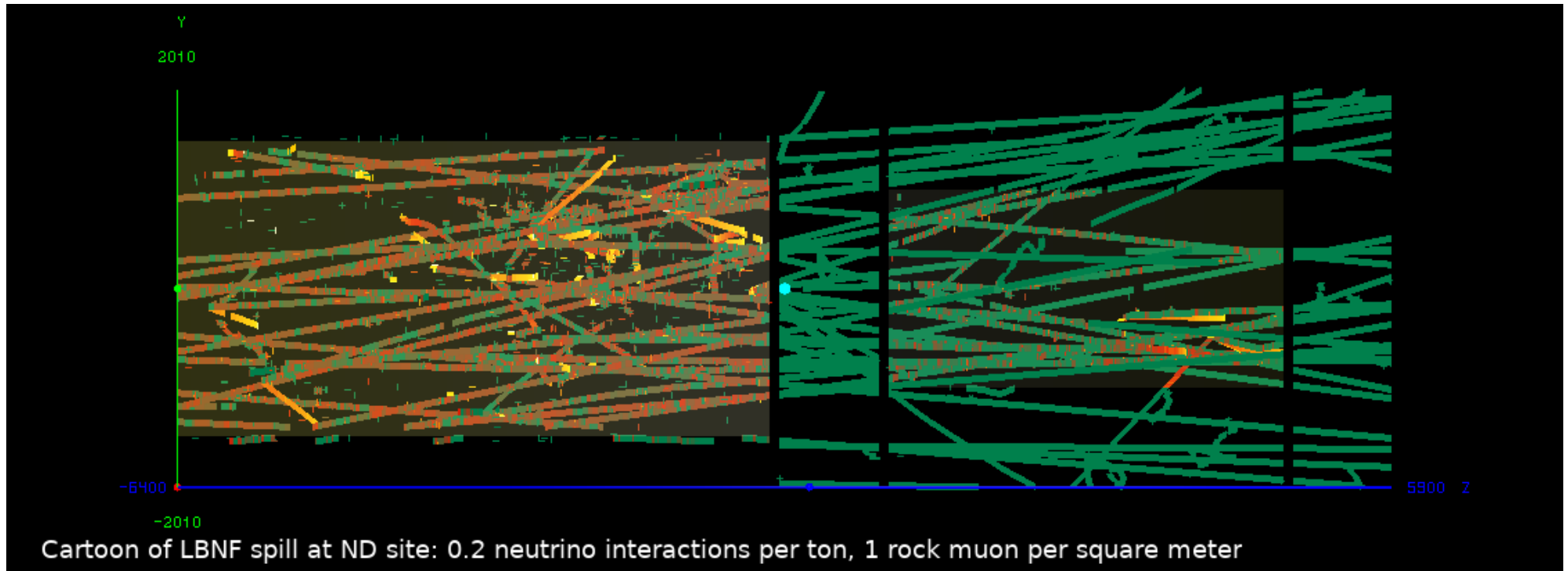
True particle	Fraction (%)
μ^-	89.8
μ^+	0.36
e^-	0.44
e^+	0.08
π^-	7.5
π^+	1.3
p	0.44
<i>other</i>	0.1

Table 4: Composition for the CC-inclusive sample, according to the particle type selected as muon candidate.

Sample	Efficiency (%)
CC-0-Pion	47.81
CC-1-Pion	28.37
CC-Other	29.71

Table 5: Efficiency per each sample. The efficiency is defined as the number of events in the given sample, where the true category matches the selected category, over the number of events generated in the FGD1 FV with true category corresponding to the category of the selected sample.

Pile-up per spill



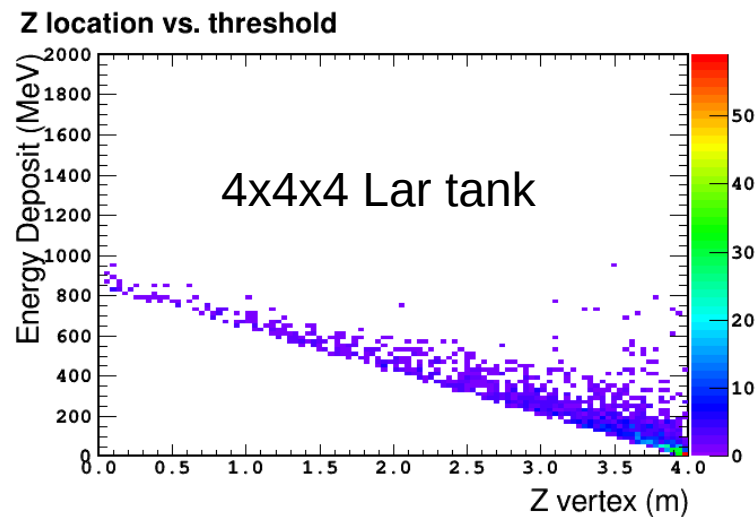
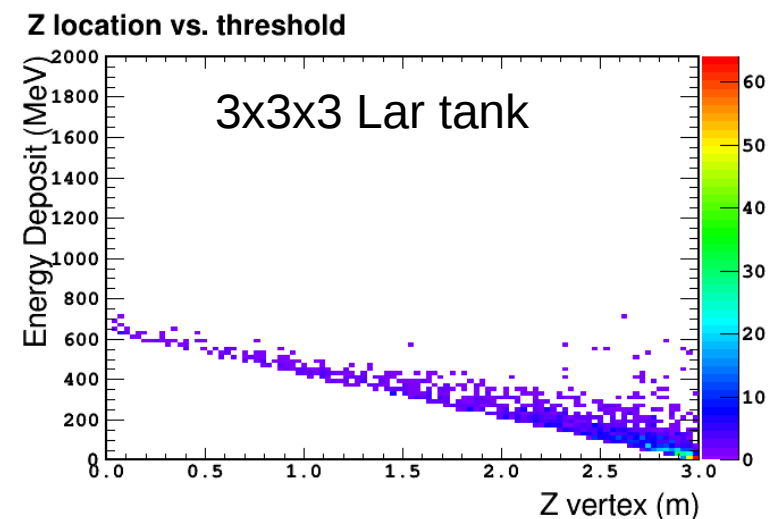
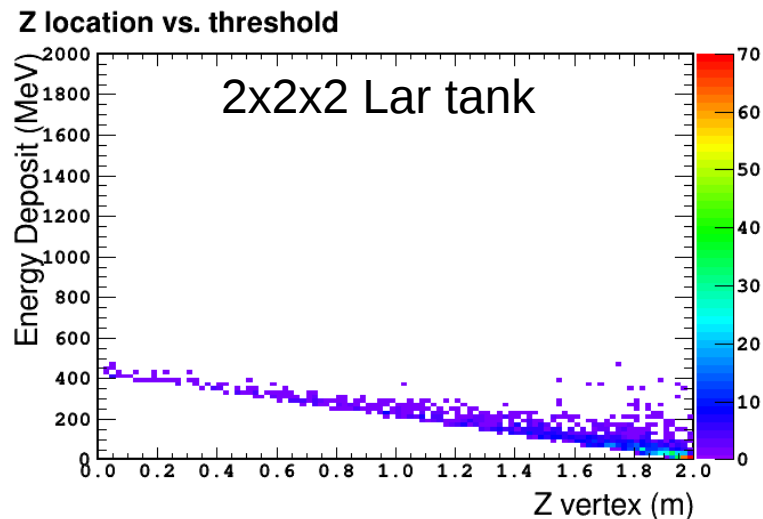


Disclaimer

- All results and conclusions are based on true information. No reconstruction has been applied yet.
- I am using the tools of `dunendggd` and `dune-ndx(G4)`, which were introduced by Jose yesterday.

Muon Energy deposit in Lar

10,000 muon events are generated in simulation to study the energy deposit in a simple Lar tank.



- As detector size increases, the nu and nubar Separation threshold is increasing, if muons going Downstream.

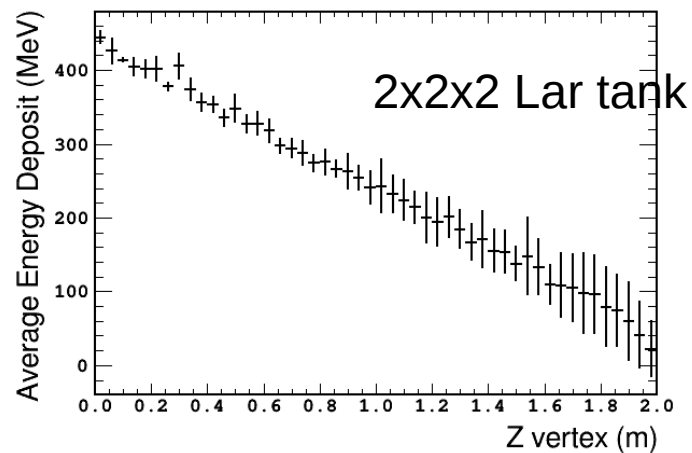
DO TWO CASES

Muon Energy deposit in Lar

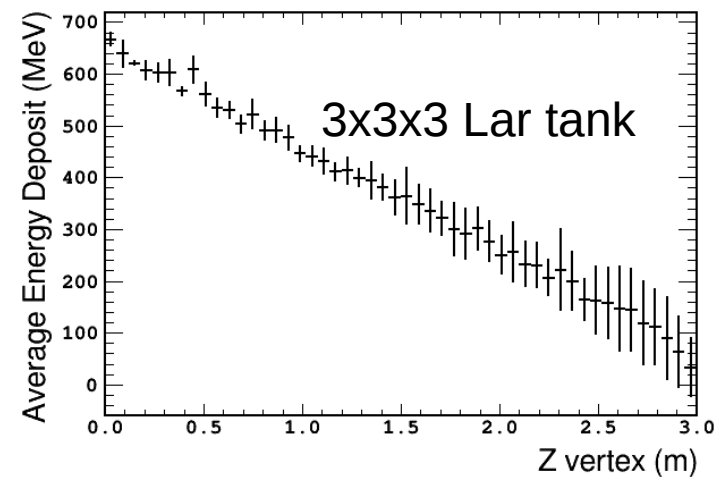
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Average energy deposit values of previous page.

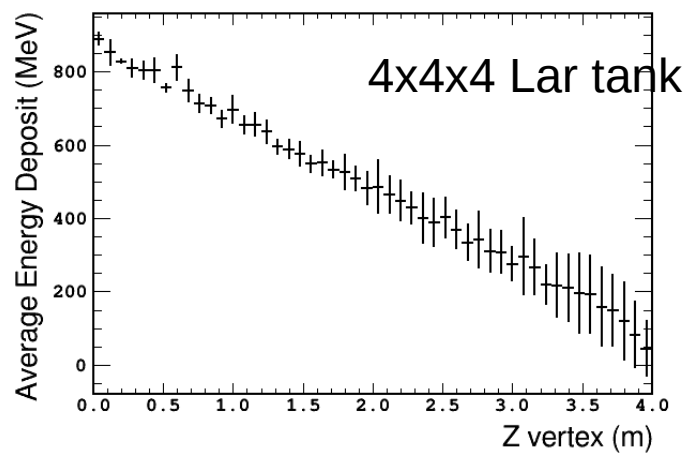
Eloss vs. Z



Eloss vs. Z

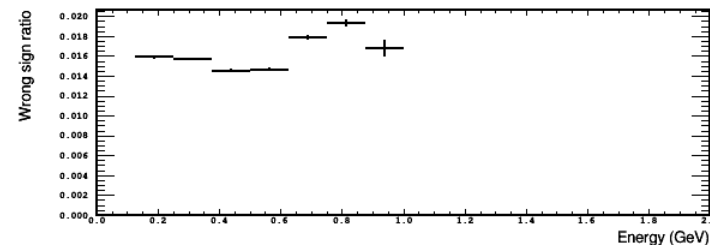
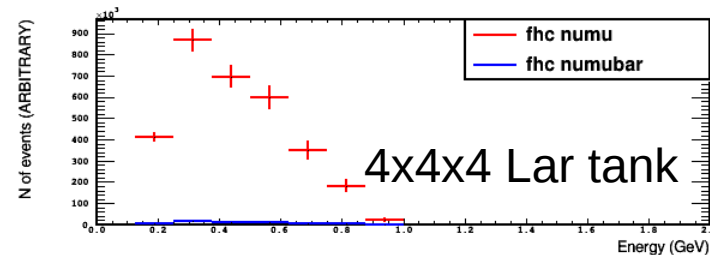
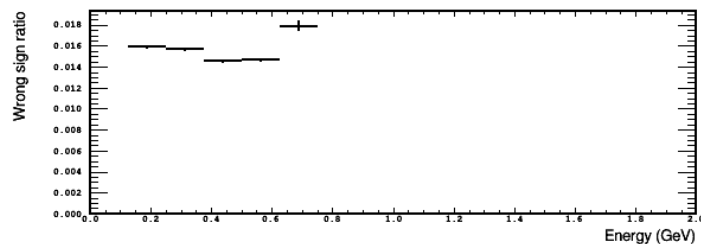
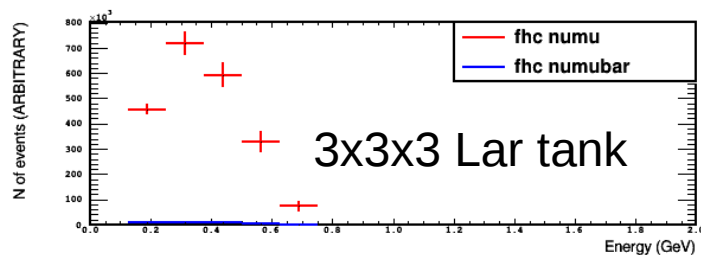
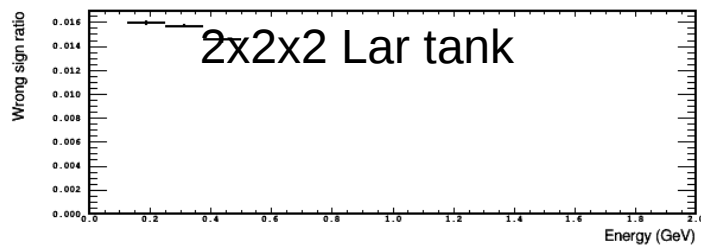
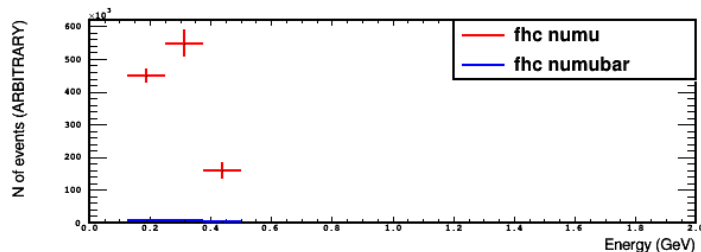


Eloss vs. Z



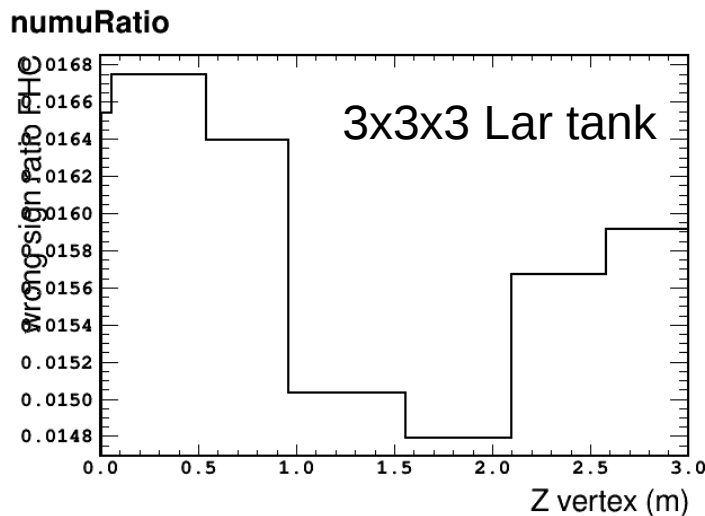
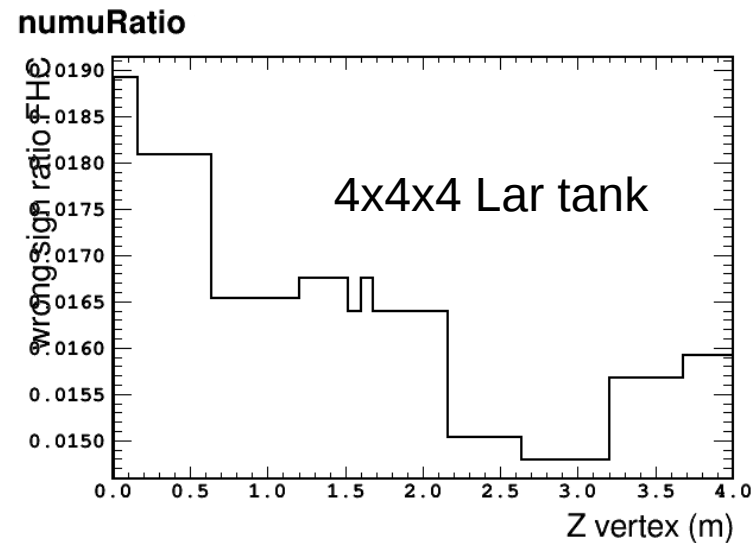
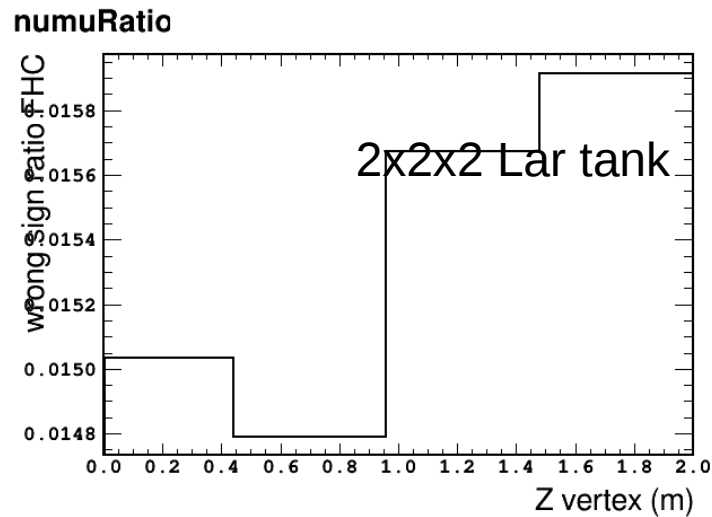
FHC Wrong sign nu ratio in LAr without B-field

- All events that cannot go out of the Lar tank are taken into account.
- Flux, again is based on arxiv.1606.09550



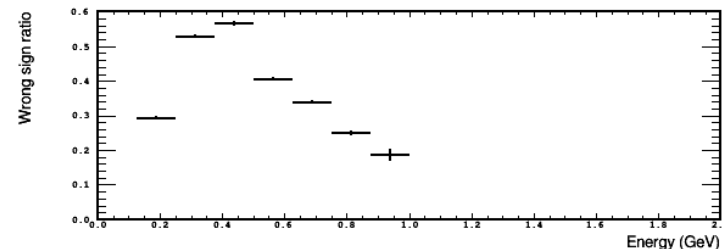
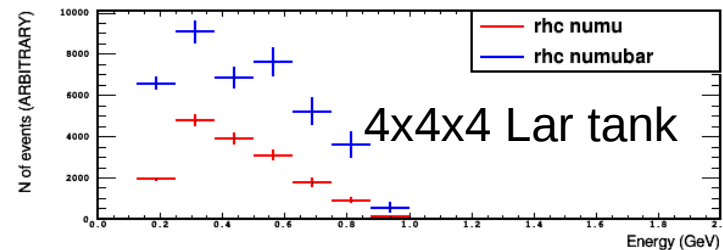
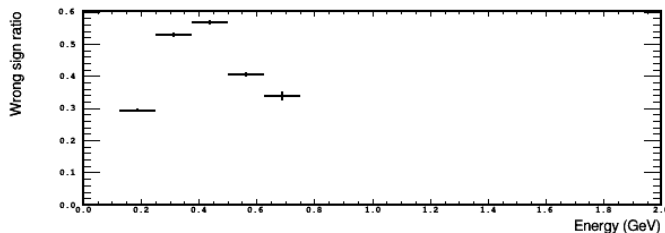
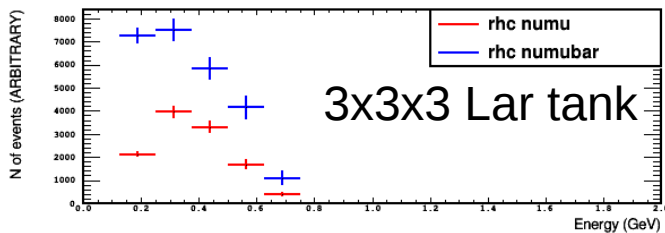
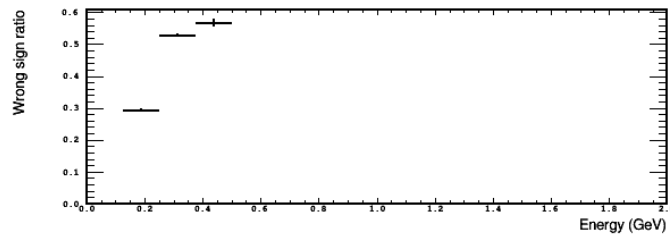
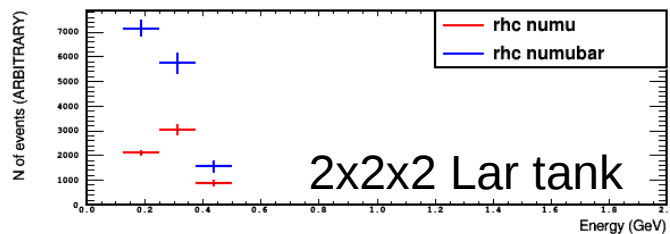
FHC Wrong sign nu ratio in LAr without B-field

- All events that cannot go out of the LAr tank are taken into account.
- Flux, again is based on arxiv.1606.09550



RHC Wrong sign nu ratio in LAr without B-field

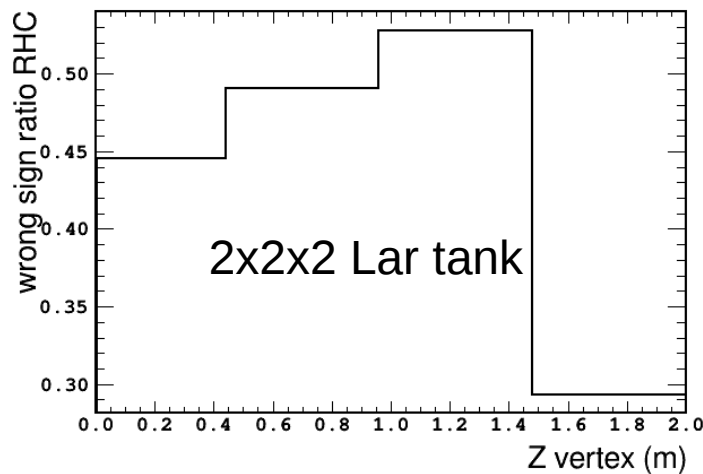
- All events that cannot go out of the Lar tank are taken into account.
- Flux, again is based on arxiv.1606.09550



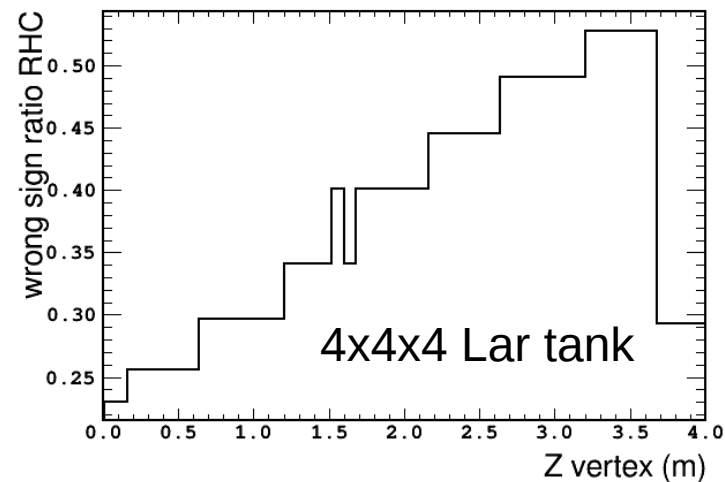
RHC Wrong sign nu ratio in LAr without B-field

- All events that cannot go out of the LAr tank are taken into account.
- Flux, again is based on [arxiv.1606.09550](https://arxiv.org/abs/1606.09550)

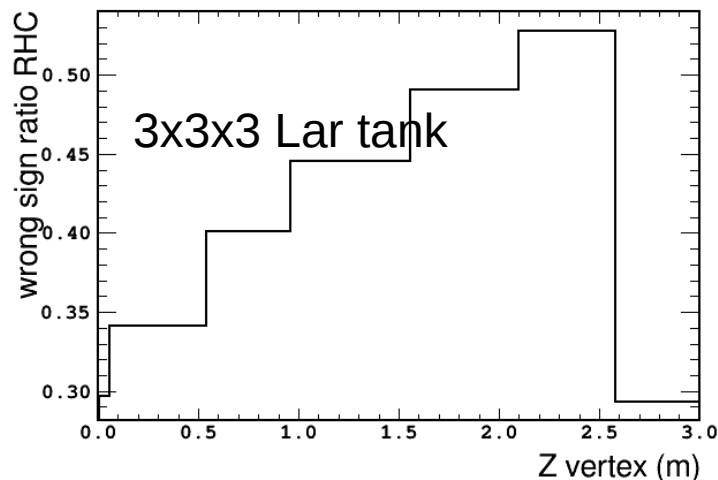
numubarRatio



numubarRatio

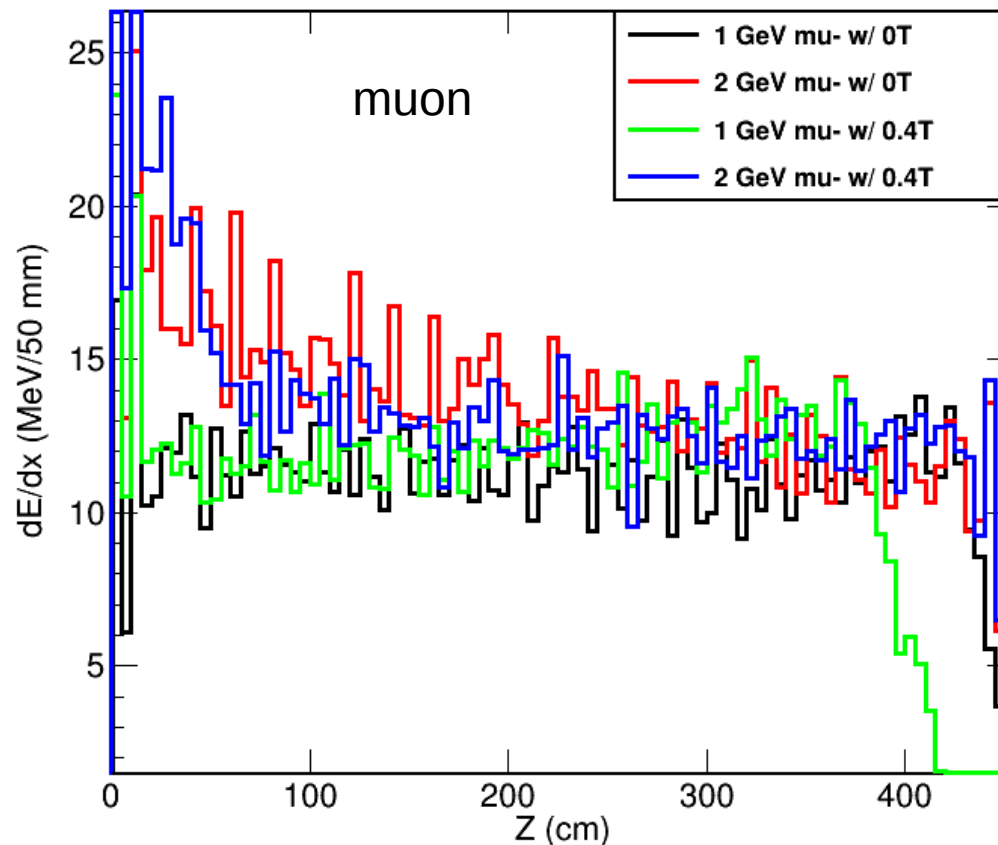


numubarRatio



Muon dE/dx in Liquid Argon

Average dE/dx based on 1,000 events

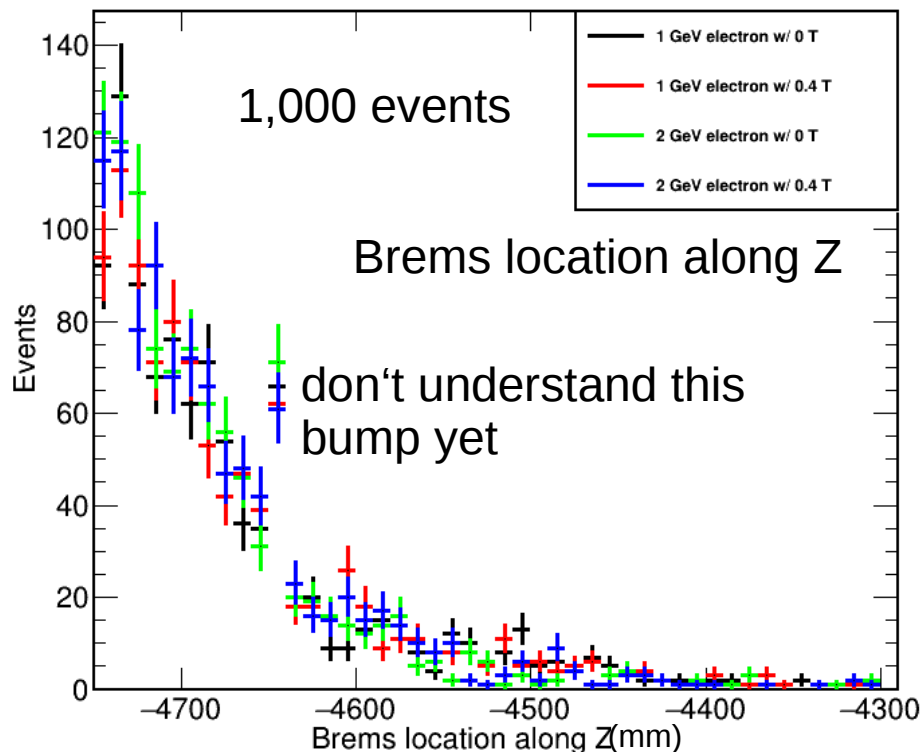


Separate is better?

B-field does not affect the muon dE/dx significantly.
This is just to

Before Brems, angle btn initial and end directions w/ and w/o B-field

How to define a start of Brems: 1. gamma generated; 2. two branches exist
- Tested several criteria, above seems the best comparing to event display.



Starting point at -4750mm

- Brems distance for higher energy is smaller.
- For electron w/ B-field, multiple scattering dominates over Lorentz force bend.
- We could do neutrino-electron scattering with B-field as good as without that.

