

ProtoDUNE-SP: First Look at Data

Tingjun Yang (Fermilab)

LBNC review

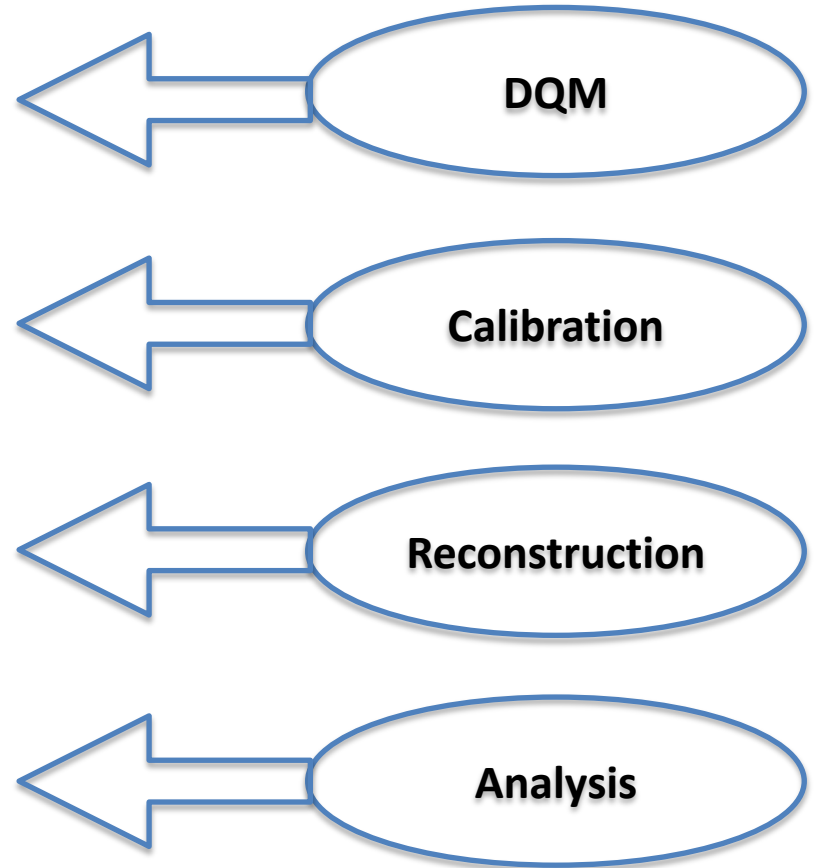
Oct 15, 2018

What can we learn from ProtoDUNE?

DUNE FD

ProtoDUNE

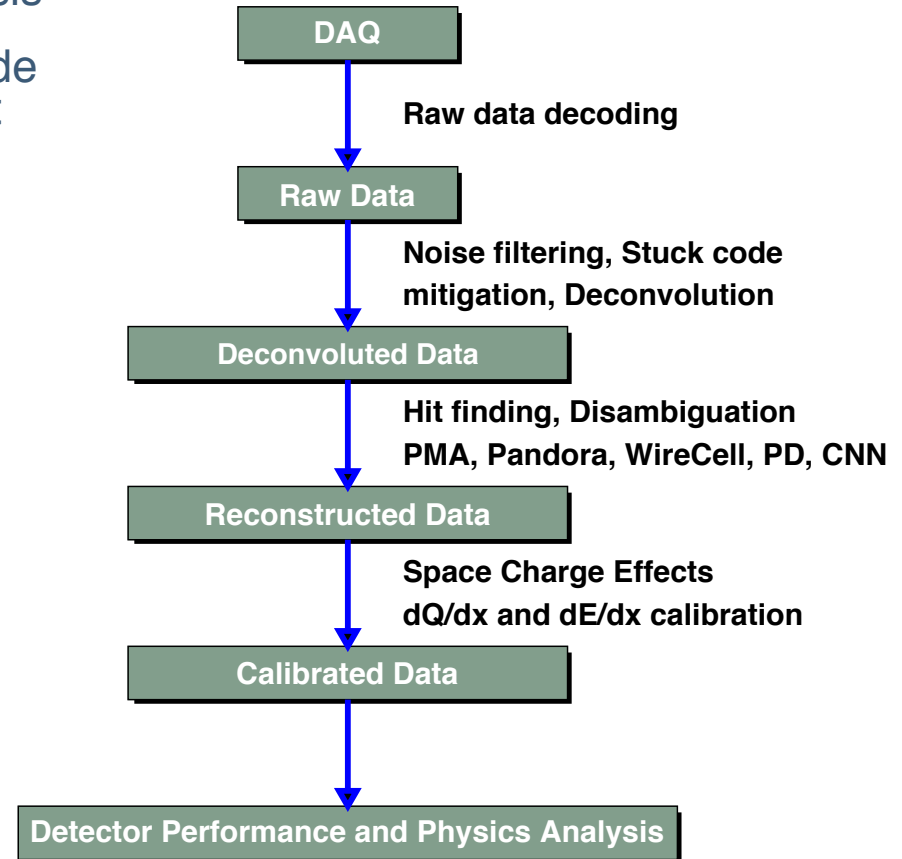
- **Detector Performance**
 - Signal-to-Noise ratio
 - Modeling of detector response
- **LBL Physics**
 - Electron energy reconstruction
 - Muon momentum reconstruction
- **Nucleon Decay Search**
 - Kaon reconstruction
- **Supernova Neutrino Search**
 - ~10 MeV electron reconstruction



The ProtoDUNE SP DRA Organization

- **DRA** – Detector Reconstruction and Analysis
- **DRA Level 1** – overall responsibility on code development and organizing analysis effort
 - T. Yang (FNAL)
 - G. Christodoulou (CERN)
- **DRA Level 2**
 - Reconstruction – L. Whitehead (CERN)
 - DQM – M. Potekhin (BNL)
 - Calibration – M. Mooney (CSU)
 - Analysis – S. Bordoni (CERN)

Weekly meeting on Wednesday 9:30 am
Fermilab time, 4:30 pm CERN time
Mailing list: dune-proto-sp-dra@fnal.gov



<https://web.fnal.gov/collaboration/DUNE/SitePages/ProtoDUNES%20simulation%20and%20reconstruction%20activities.aspx>

ProtoDUNE Analysis Goals

- **Short-term goals** – detector performance
 - Dead channels, noisy channels
 - Noise level, signal to noise ratio
 - Electron lifetime
- **Medium-term goals** – detector response
 - dE/dx of pions, protons, kaons, electrons
 - Energy and momentum resolutions
- **Long-term goals** – cross sections
 - Inclusive pion cross section
 - Exclusive channels – charge exchange, etc.

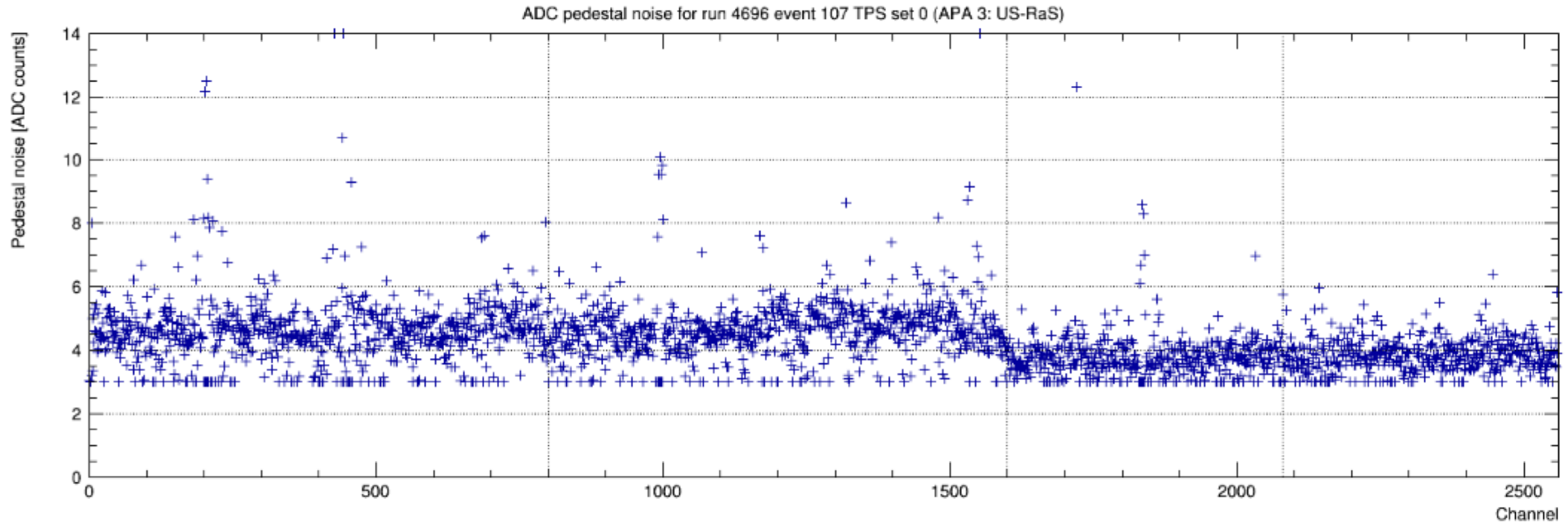
Information for
DUNE physics TDR

Physics
publications

Outline

- Results of detector performance
 - Noise level, signal to noise ratio
 - Electron lifetime
- Preparation for data analysis
 - Beam-TPC information matching
 - Sticky code mitigation
 - Electronics calibration
 - Space Charge calibration
 - Muon based calibration
 - TPC reconstruction
 - Photon detector analysis
- Event displays

Noise level



D. Adams, BNL

DUNE Collaboration: PD physics, sim reco

Looking at protoDUNE data

September 27, 2018

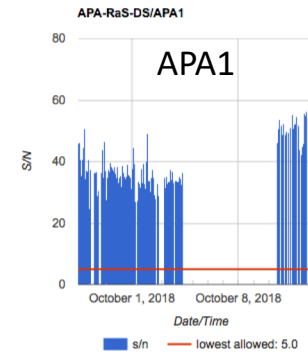
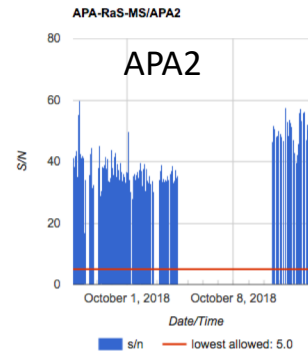
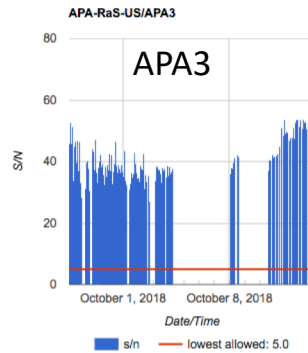
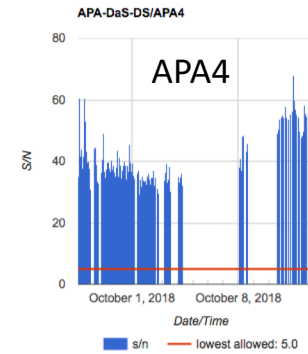
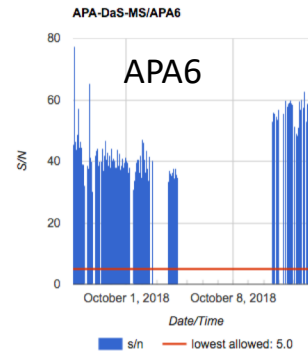
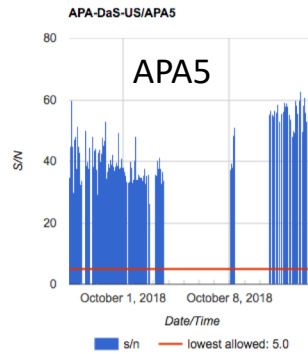
14

- Noise level
 - Collection: 3.5 ADC (500 e)
 - Induction: 4.5 ADC (600 e)
- Preliminary results show 99.7% of 15,360 channels are alive

Signal-to-noise ratio

protoDUNE DQM: sn timeline

min. (YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS): Submit
max. (YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS):



Beam

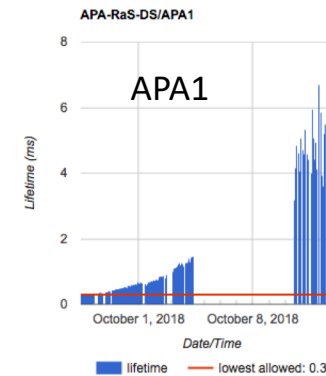
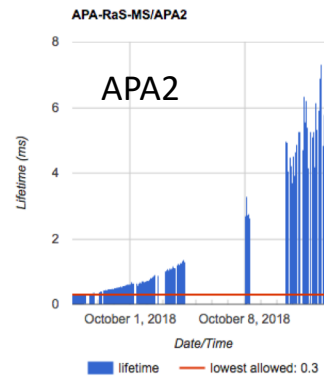
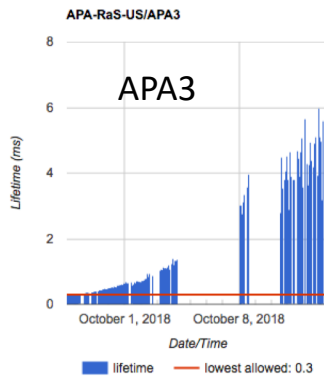
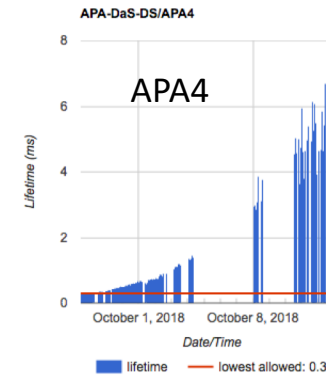
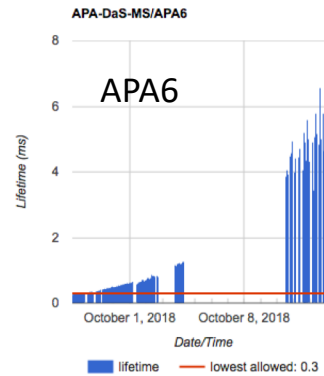
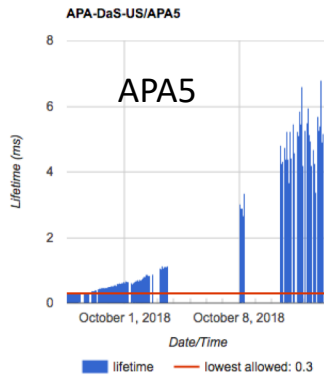
- Signal to noise ratio from DQM: ~ 50 in collection channels in all APAs

Electron lifetime

protoDUNE DQM: purity timeline

min. (YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS):

max. (YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS):



Beam



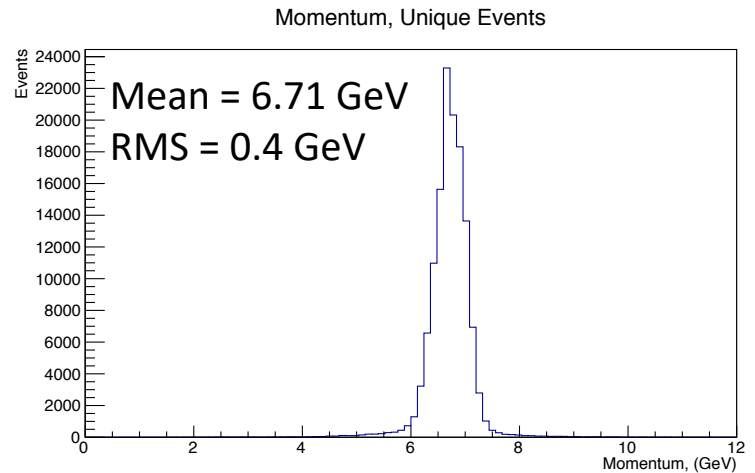
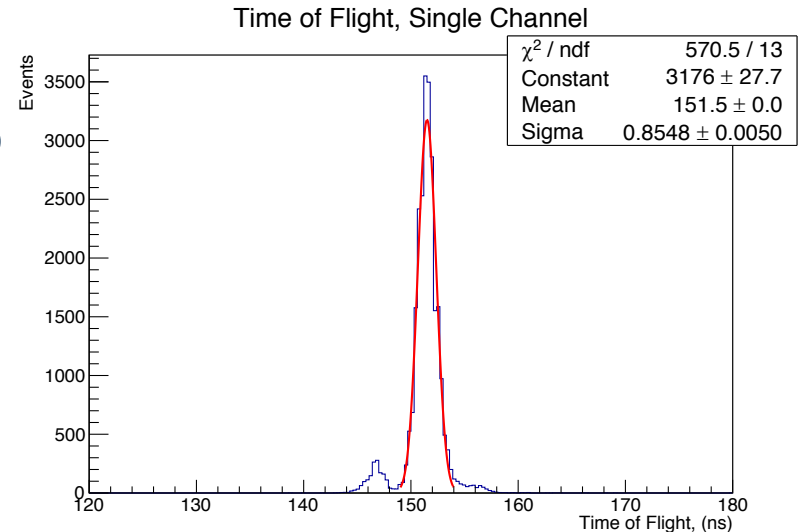
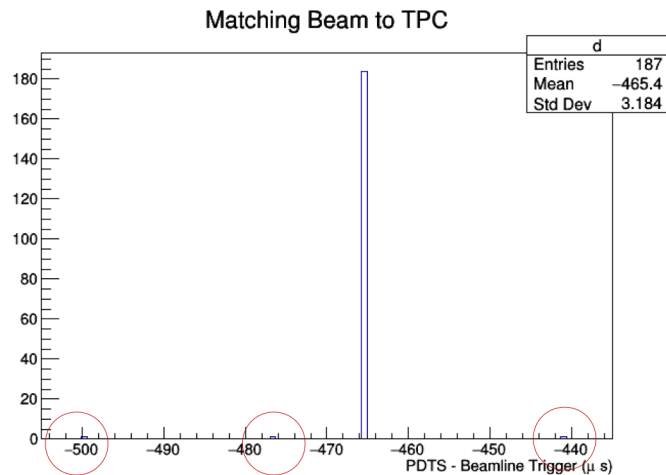
- Purity monitored by both purity monitors and muons

Outline

- Results of detector performance
 - Noise level, signal to noise ratio
 - Electron lifetime
- Preparation for data analysis
 - Beam-TPC information matching
 - Sticky code mitigation
 - Electronics calibration
 - Space Charge calibration
 - Muon based calibration
 - TPC reconstruction
 - Photon detector analysis
- Event displays

Beamline Information

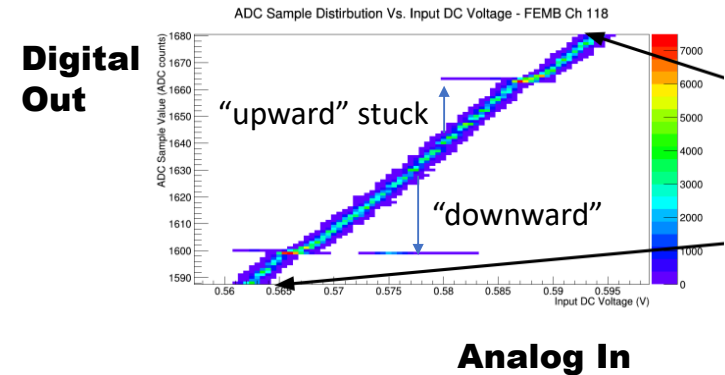
- Beamline information is saved to DIP database at CERN and then copied to IFBeam database at Fermilab.
 - Save beamline information for online monitoring and offline analysis: particle direction, momentum, PID with Cerenkov Detectors, Time of Flight Measurements.
 - Matching TPC beam events to tracks in beamline.



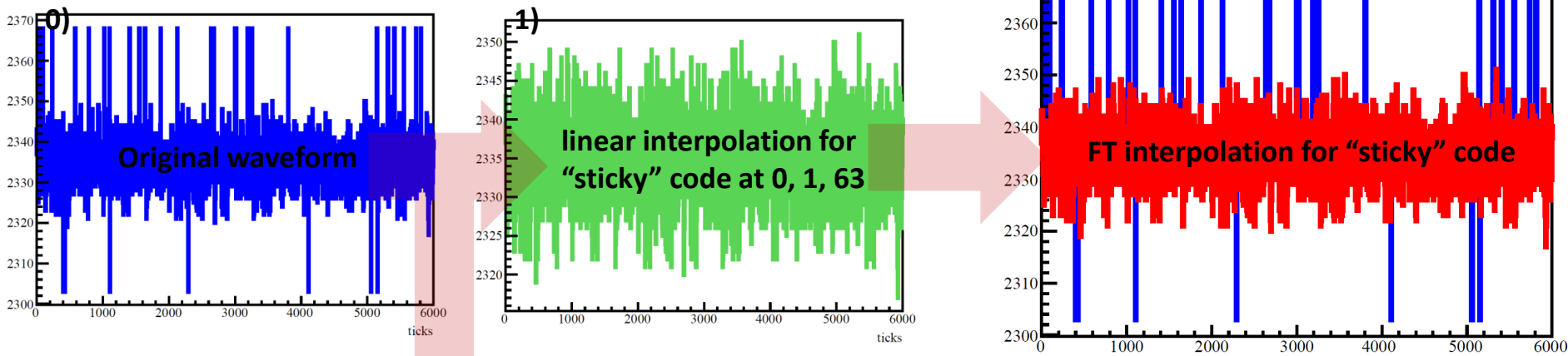
8 hrs of data taking at 7GeV.

Sticky Code Mitigation

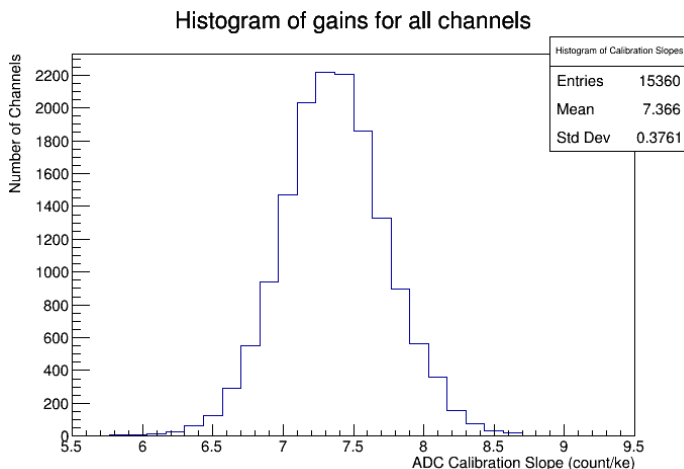
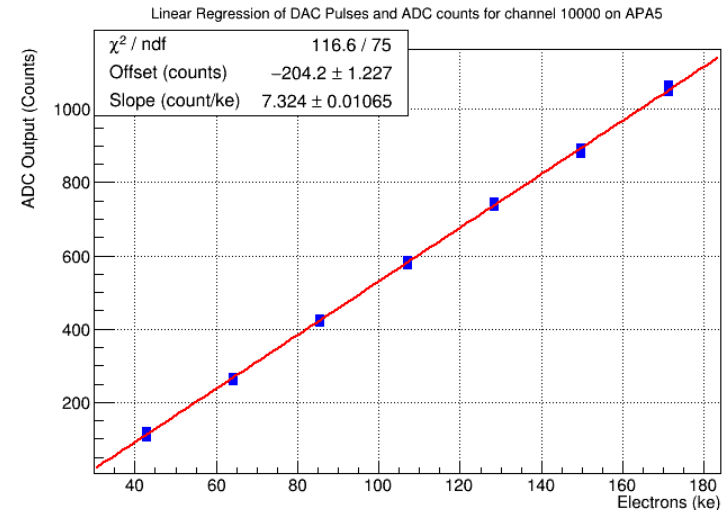
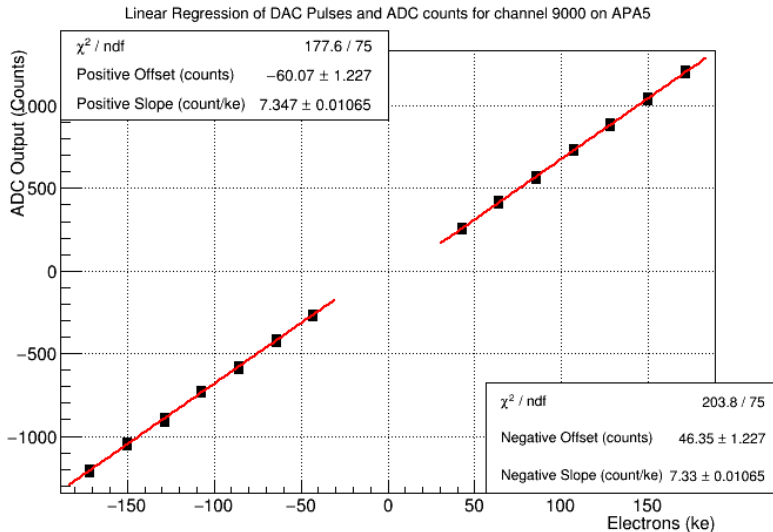
- Sticky code - the 6 LSBs in ADC ASIC was found to be “sticky” around 000000 (0x00) or 111111 (0x3F).
- Can be mitigated through linear interpolation.
- A new method is developed to interpolate through FT.
- The current focus is on noise mitigation and deconvolution.



Mitigation Procedure



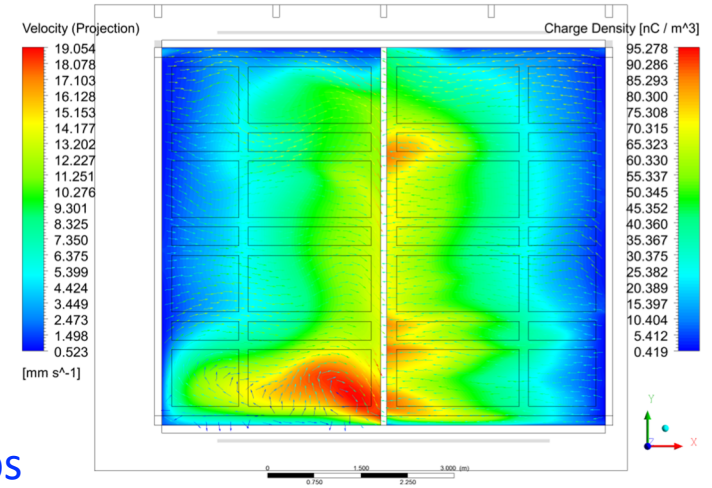
ADC gain and linearity



- Using pulser data to measure ADC gain and linearity.
- Analysis of a recent pulser run 4565.
- Gain variation is $\sim 5\%$ over all channels.

Space Charge Simulation with LAr Flow

- We now simulate SCE using the space charge density map with LAr flow - **first study of LAr flow on SCE**
- Very different distributions in the two drift volumes
- Essential to have **data-driven calibration**

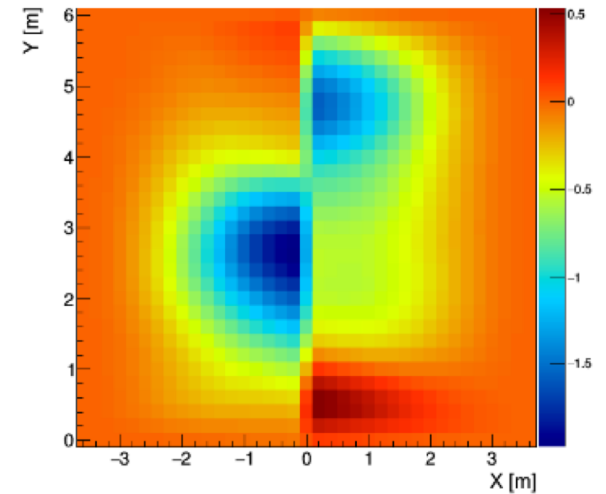
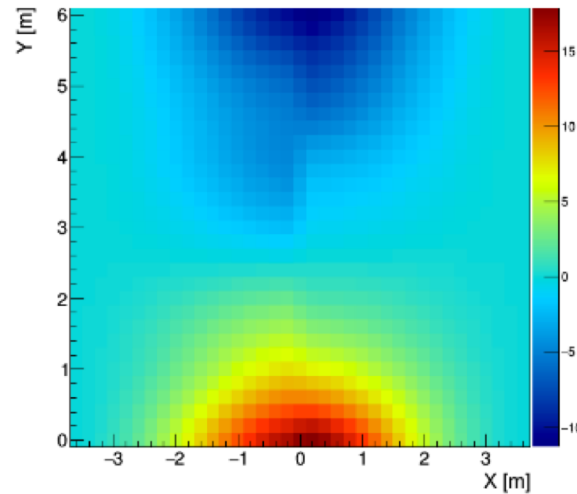
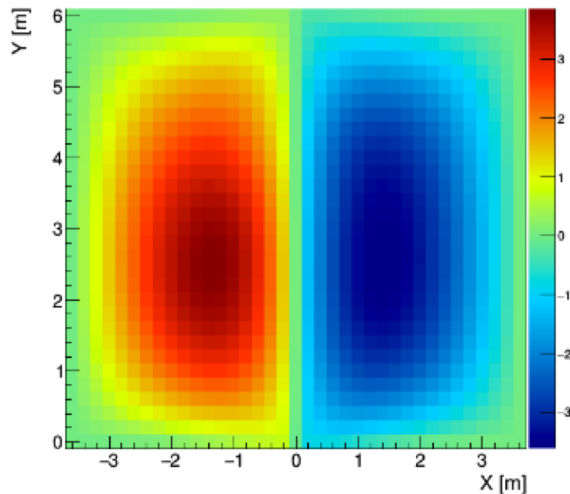


Spatial distortion maps

$X_{\text{reco}} - X_{\text{true}} [\text{cm}]$: Z = 4.60 m

$Y_{\text{reco}} - Y_{\text{true}} [\text{cm}]$: Z = 4.60 m

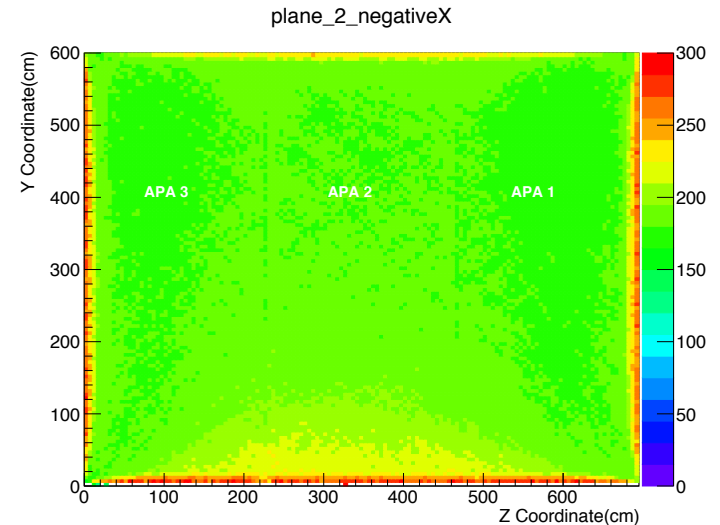
$Z_{\text{reco}} - Z_{\text{true}} [\text{cm}]$: Z = 4.60 m



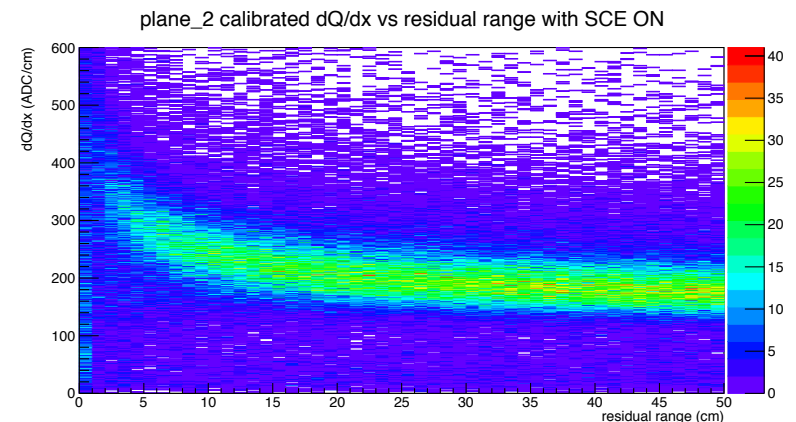
Detector Calibration with Muons

- Similar procedure developed by MicroBooNE: MicroBooNE-NOTE-1048-PUB (2018).
- Tools are developed using MC.
- **dQ/dx calibration** using through-going muons
 - Remove **spatial** and **temporal** variations in detector response
 - Calibration constants are being uploaded to database by Jon Paley
- **dE/dx calibration** using stopping muons
 - Determine absolute energy scale using muon stopping power
 - More details in DRA meeting next week

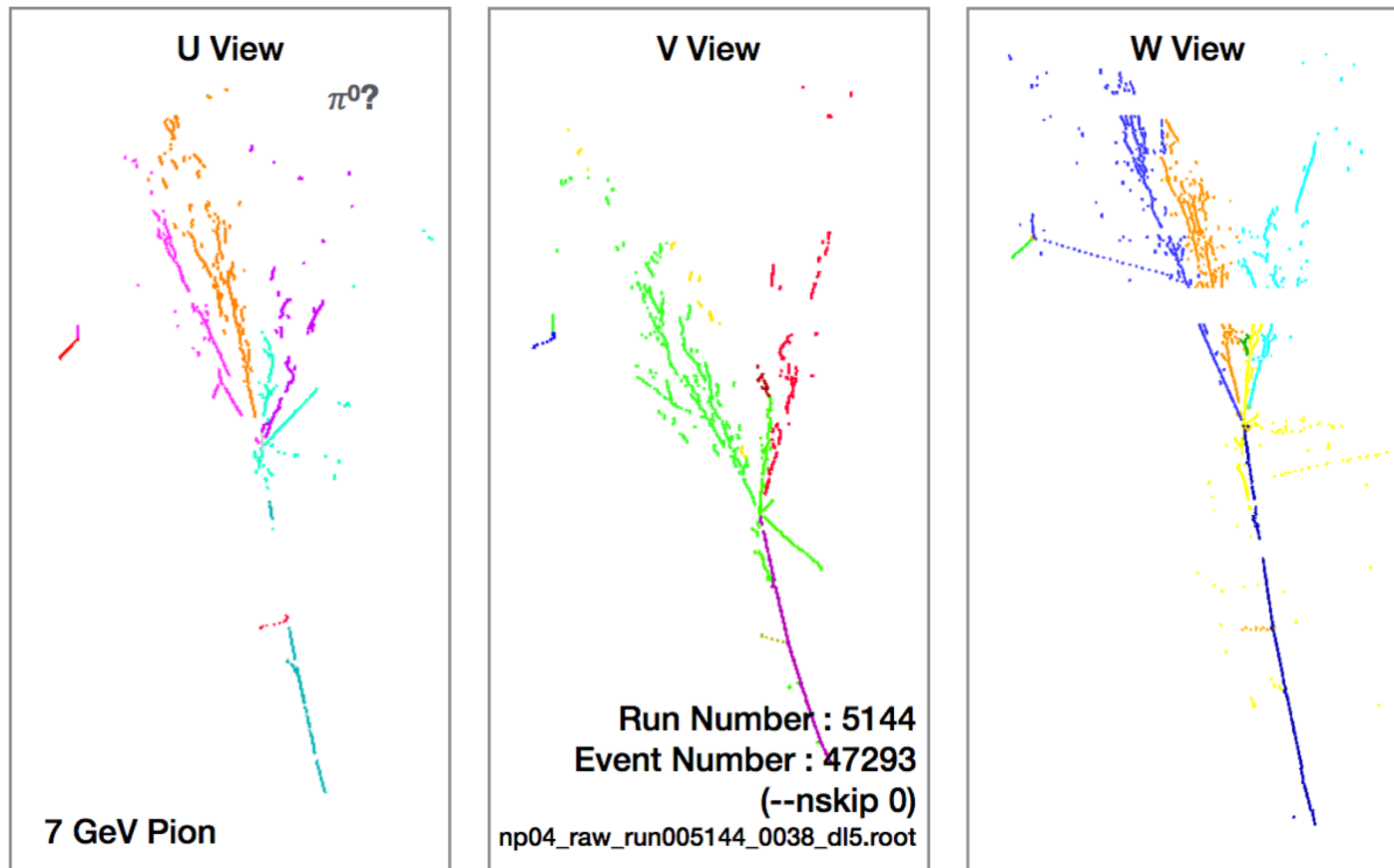
dQ/dx calibration



dE/dx calibration



Pandora Reconstruction

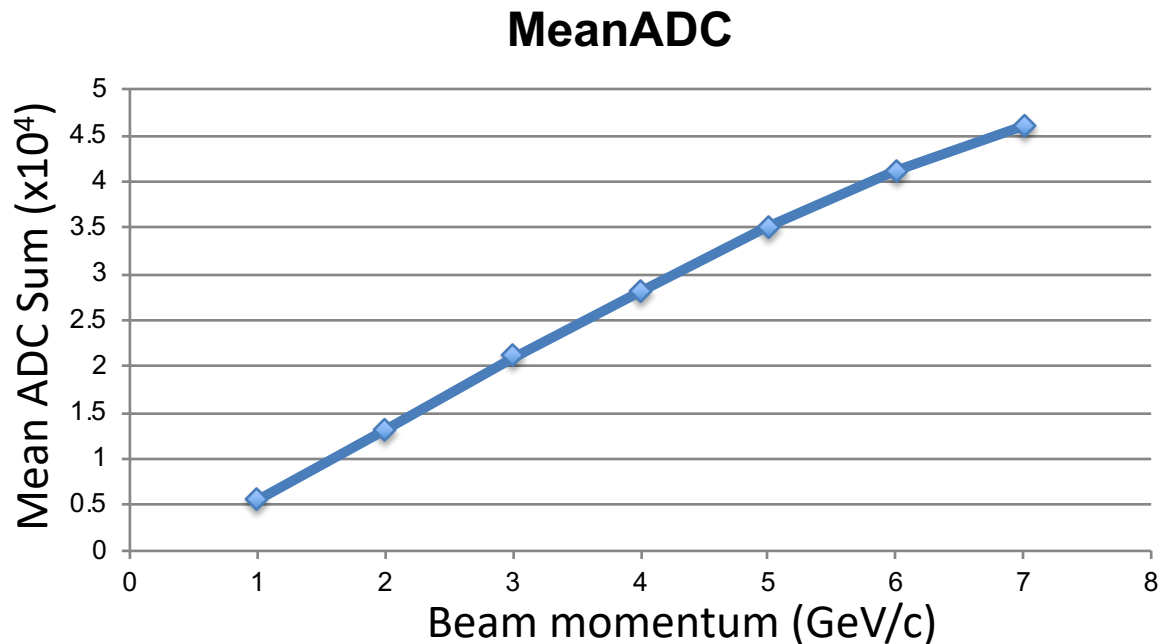


- Pandora pattern recognition algorithms are being optimized for data. Preliminary results look good.

Photon Detector Analysis

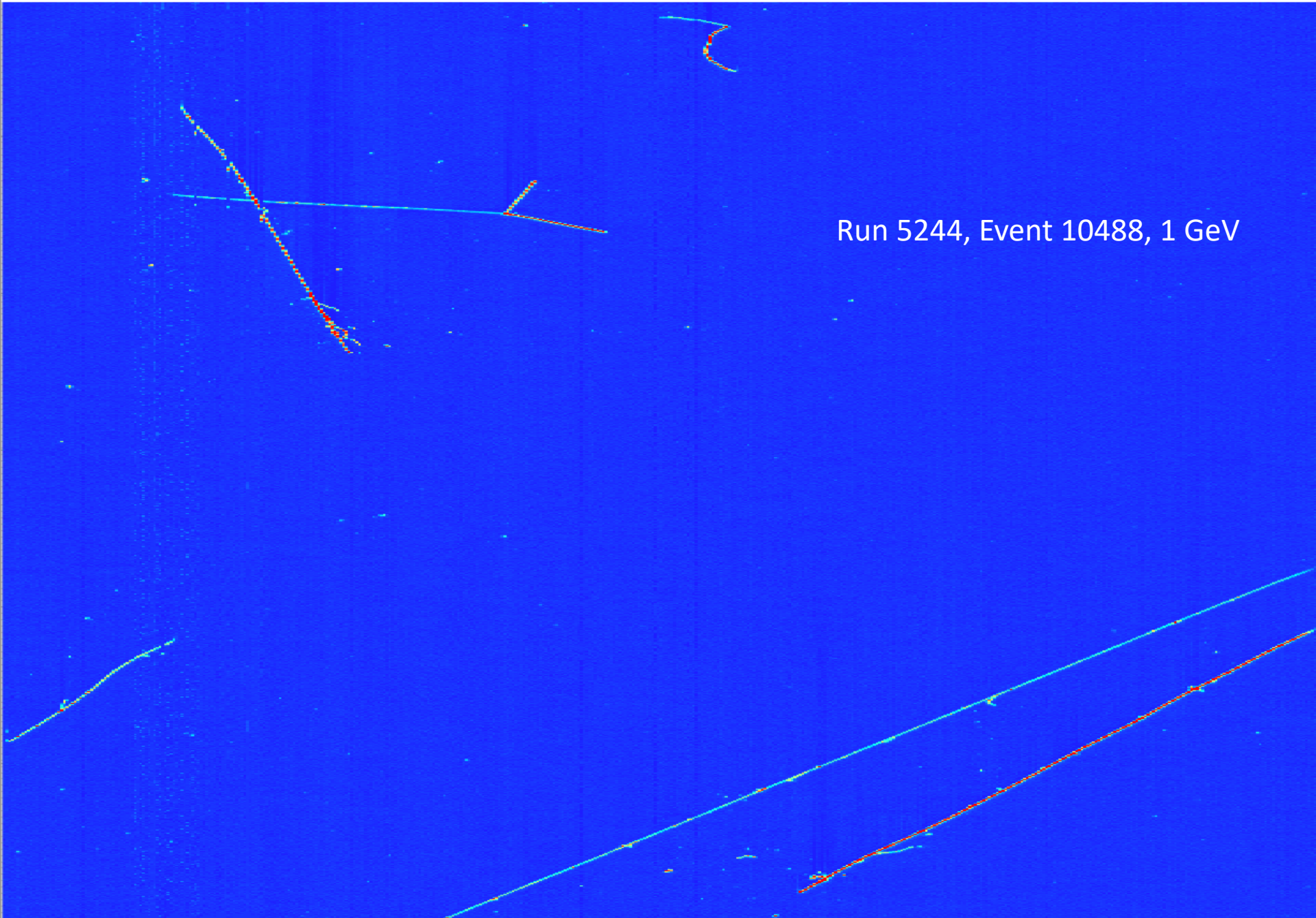
- The PDS system is operational: we see both beam particles and cosmic-ray muons.
- All SSP modules are operational and reading back.
- Very few dead/noisy channels.

Mean ADC Sum vs. Energy APA3 Arapuca

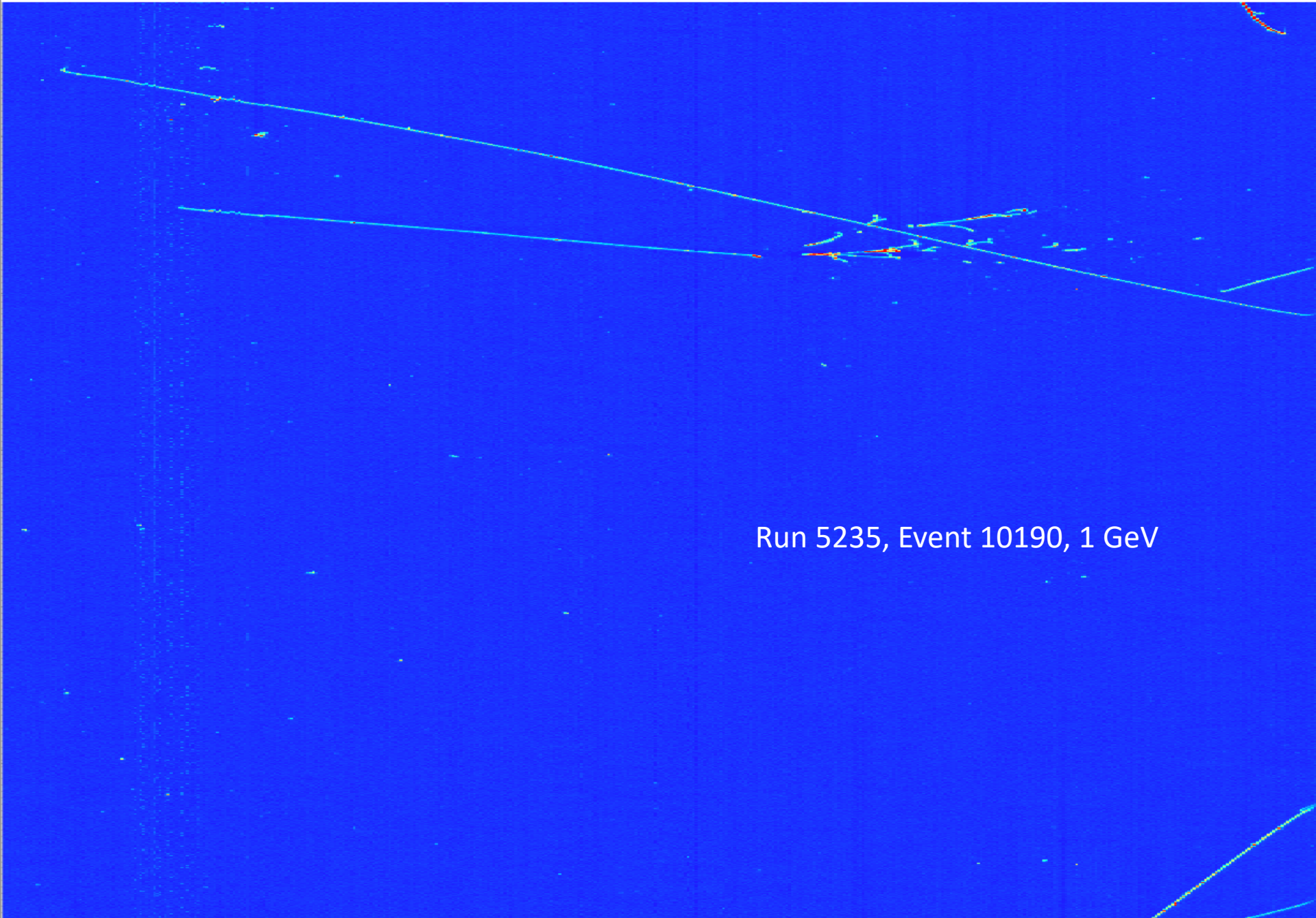


Outline

- Results of detector performance
 - Noise level, signal to noise ratio
 - Electron lifetime
- Preparation for data analysis
 - Beam-TPC information matching
 - Sticky code mitigation
 - Electronics calibration
 - Space Charge calibration
 - Muon based calibration
 - TPC reconstruction
 - Photon detector analysis
- **Event displays**

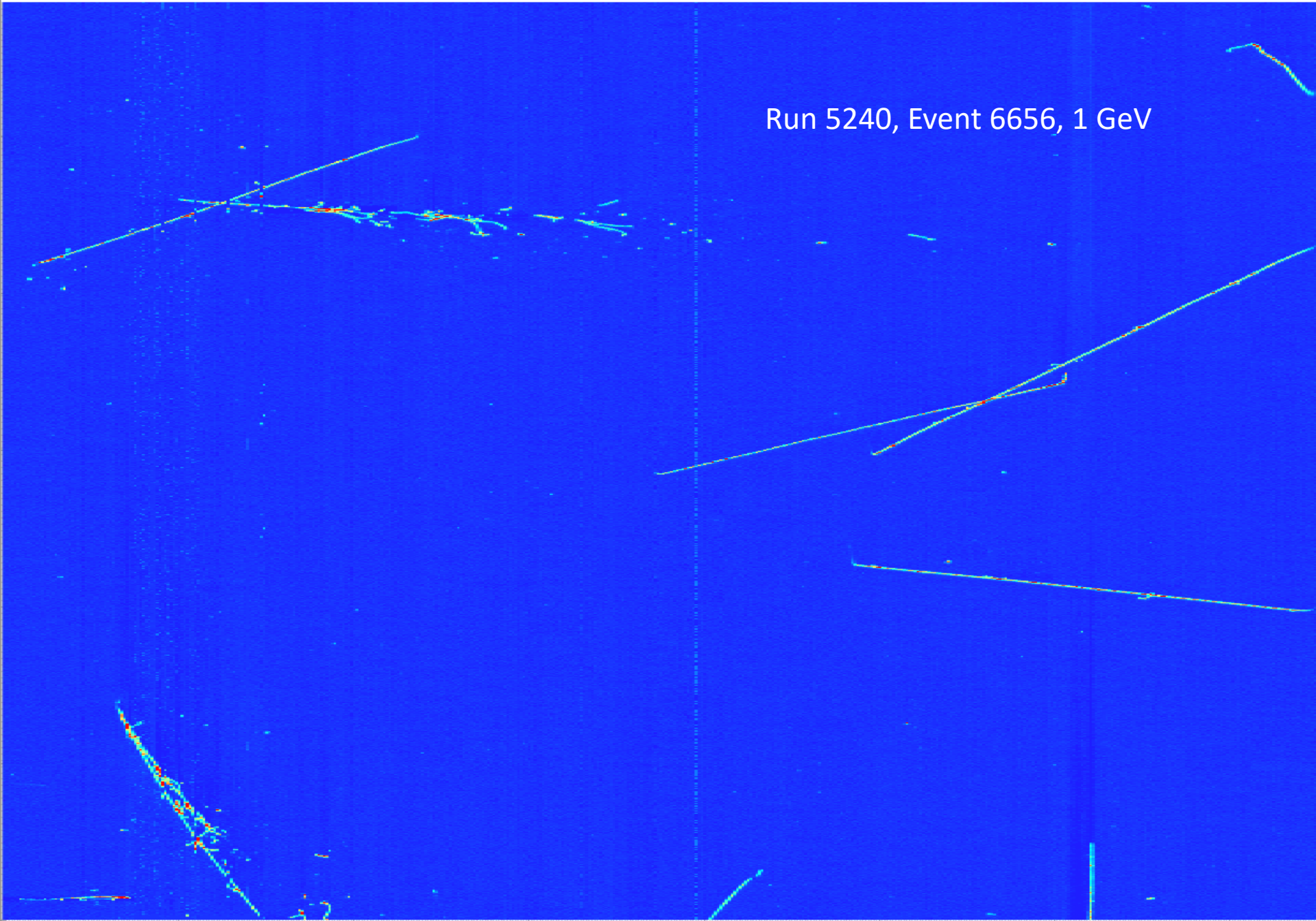


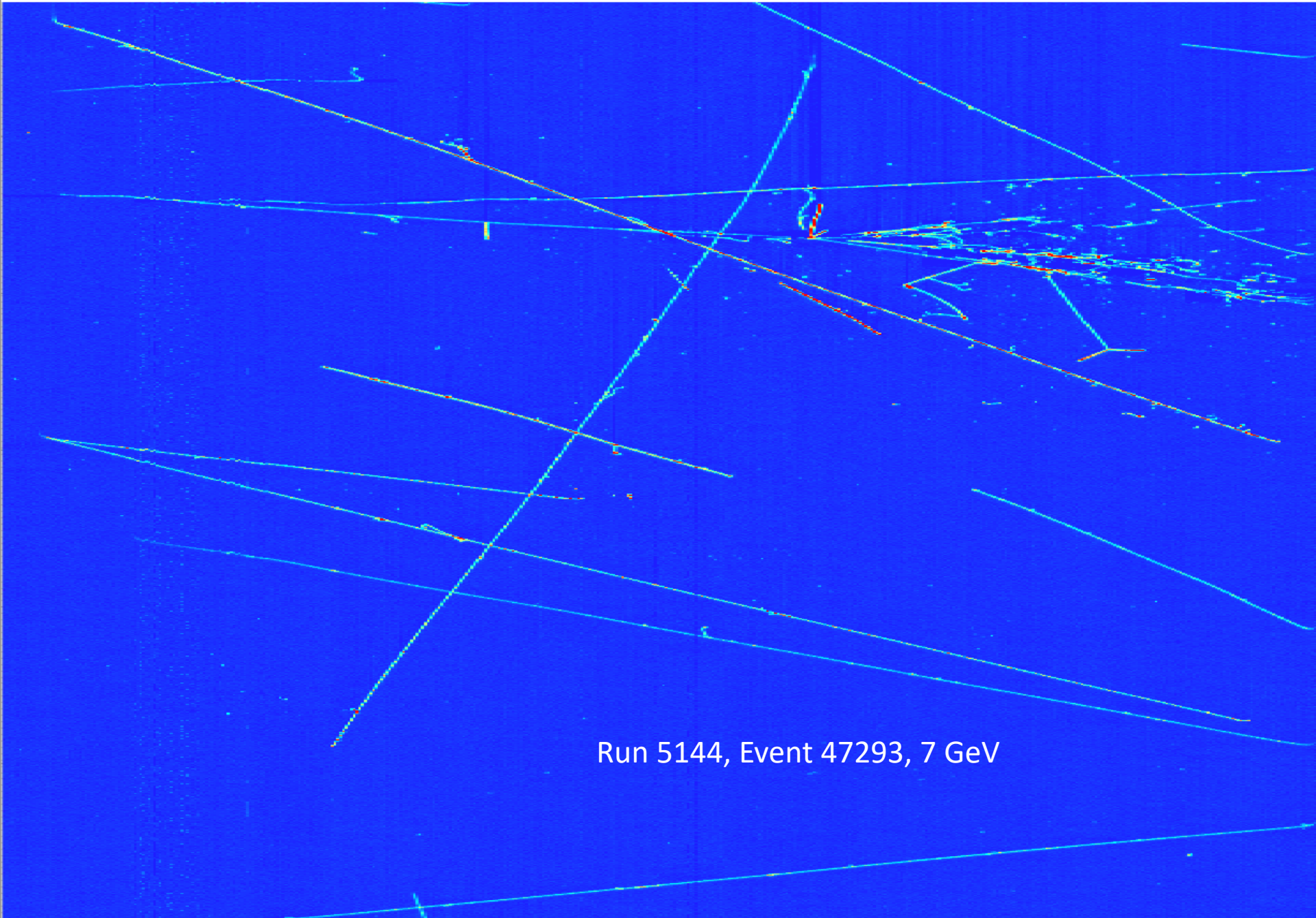
Run 5244, Event 10488, 1 GeV



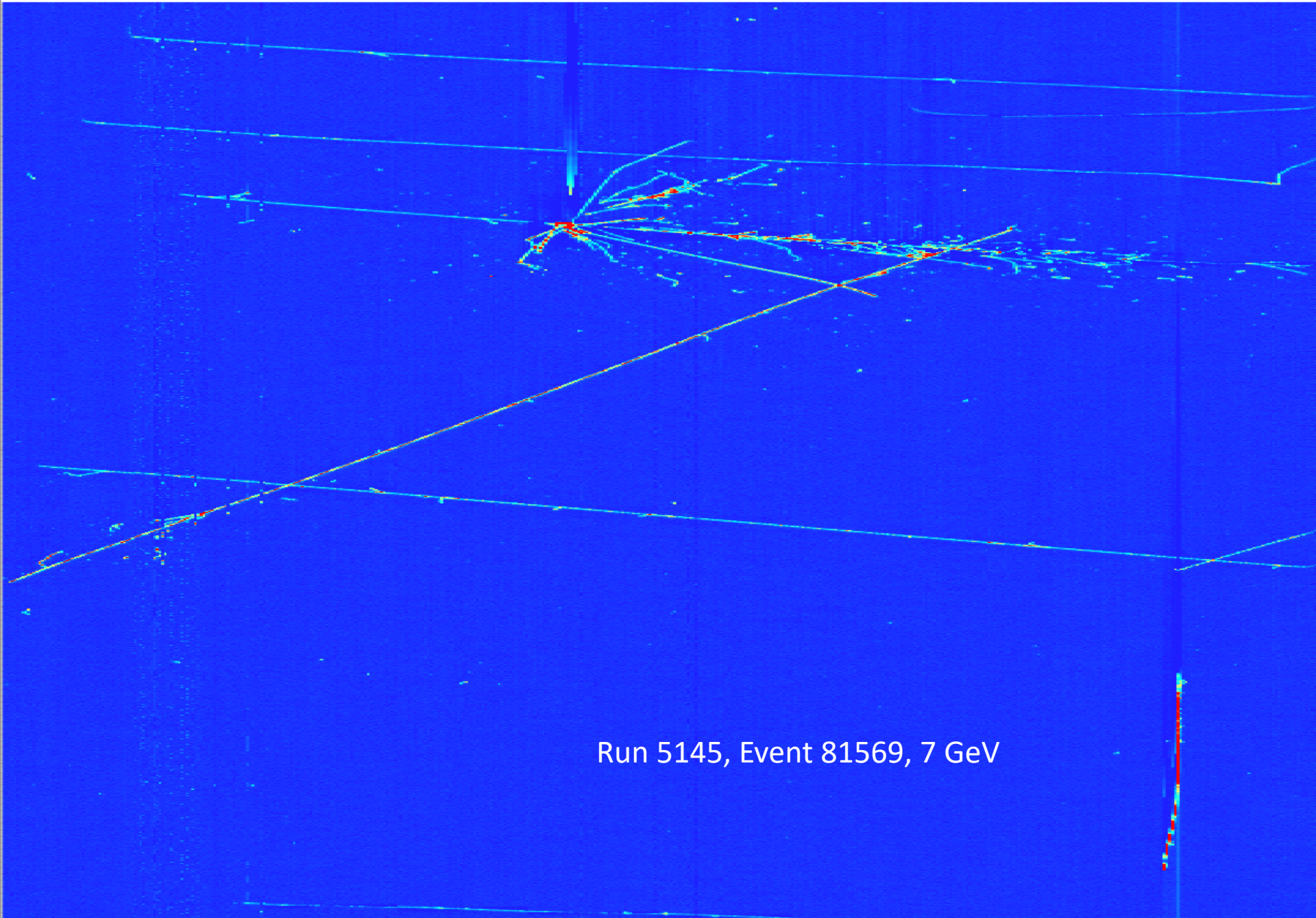
Run 5235, Event 10190, 1 GeV

Run 5240, Event 6656, 1 GeV



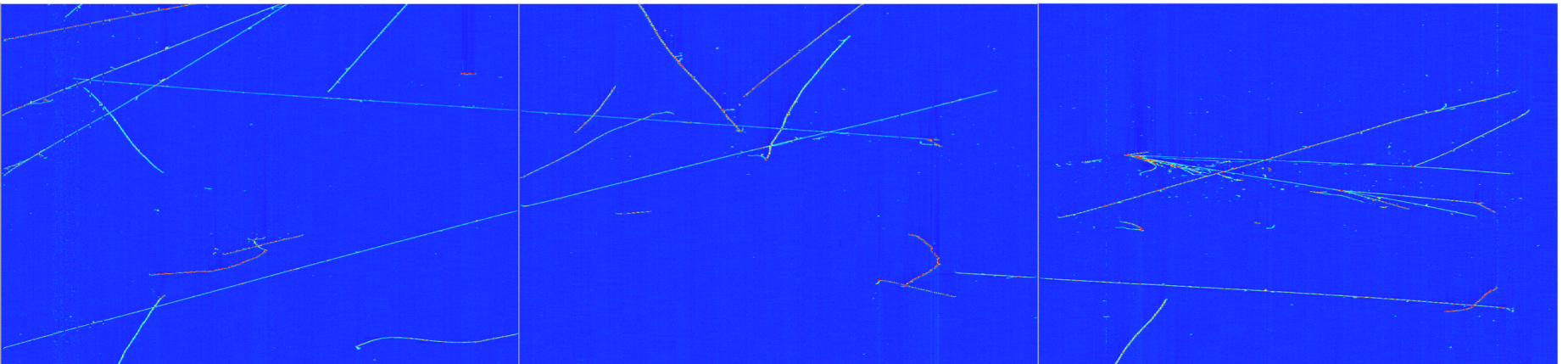


Run 5144, Event 47293, 7 GeV



Run 5145, Event 81569, 7 GeV

Run 5203, Event 1290, 7 GeV



Conclusions

- The first look at data looks very promising
 - Very low noise level and very high signal-to-noise ratio
 - Very few dead/bad channels
- We are able to reconstruct tracks with just a few tweaks to the reconstruction algorithms.
 - Current focus is on low level reconstruction
- We have developed tools for detector calibration using MC.
- More results on calibration and cross sections will arrive.