

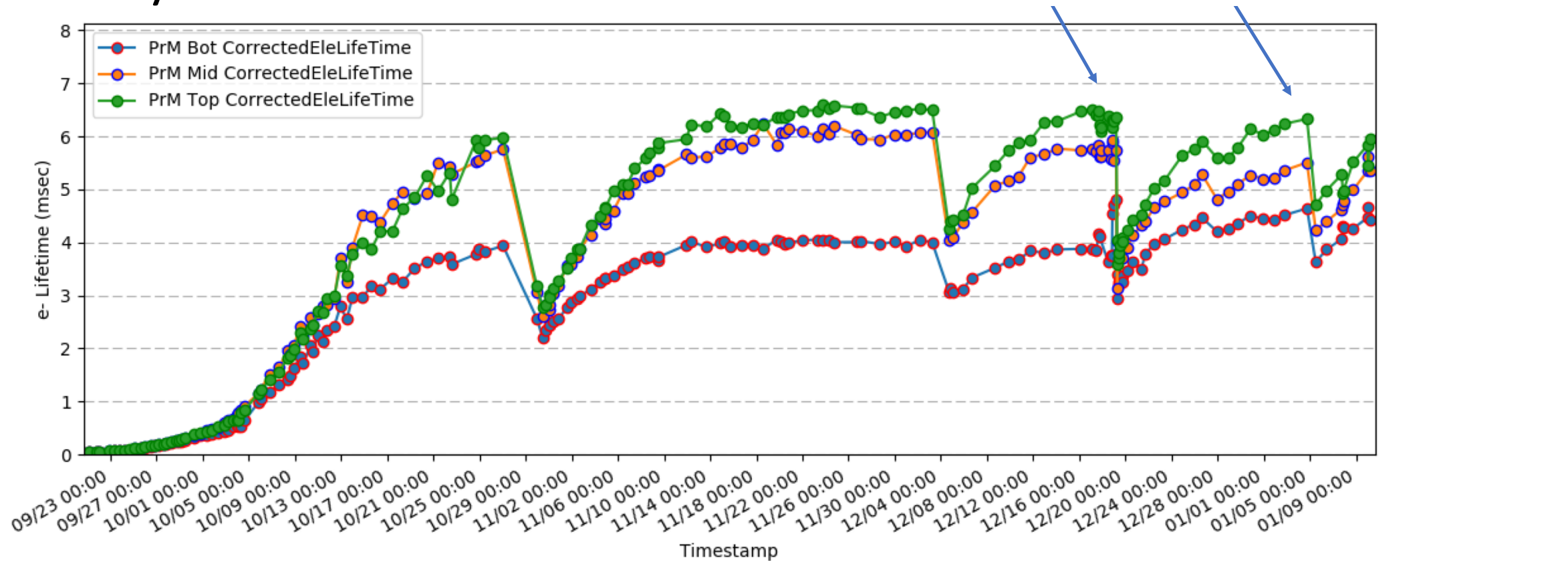
# A look at LAr lifetime from cosmic rays

Peter Madigan

LBNL

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# Purity monitor data



Things to look into:

- Comparison to purity monitor data over time
- Deviations across APA, vertical position, and finer binning (if possible)

# Techniques

Two approaches:

- Single track analysis - 1 lifetime fit : 1 track
  - Pros: Many lifetime fits, better time resolution (each track is an instantaneous measurement)
  - Cons: Lower quality fits, fundamentally limited by intrinsic track  $dq/dx$  deviations
- Aggregated track analysis - 1 lifetime fit : many tracks
  - Pros: Less susceptible to  $dq/dx$  deviations, better quality of fit
  - Cons: Must bin detector/run into  $x,y,z,t$  to aggregate, requires good  $t_0$ -tag

I've been working on both of these, though this presentation will be mostly on the single track analysis

# Single track analysis

Select tracks that are:

- Through-going
- Large x-dim (time) length
- Large number of hits

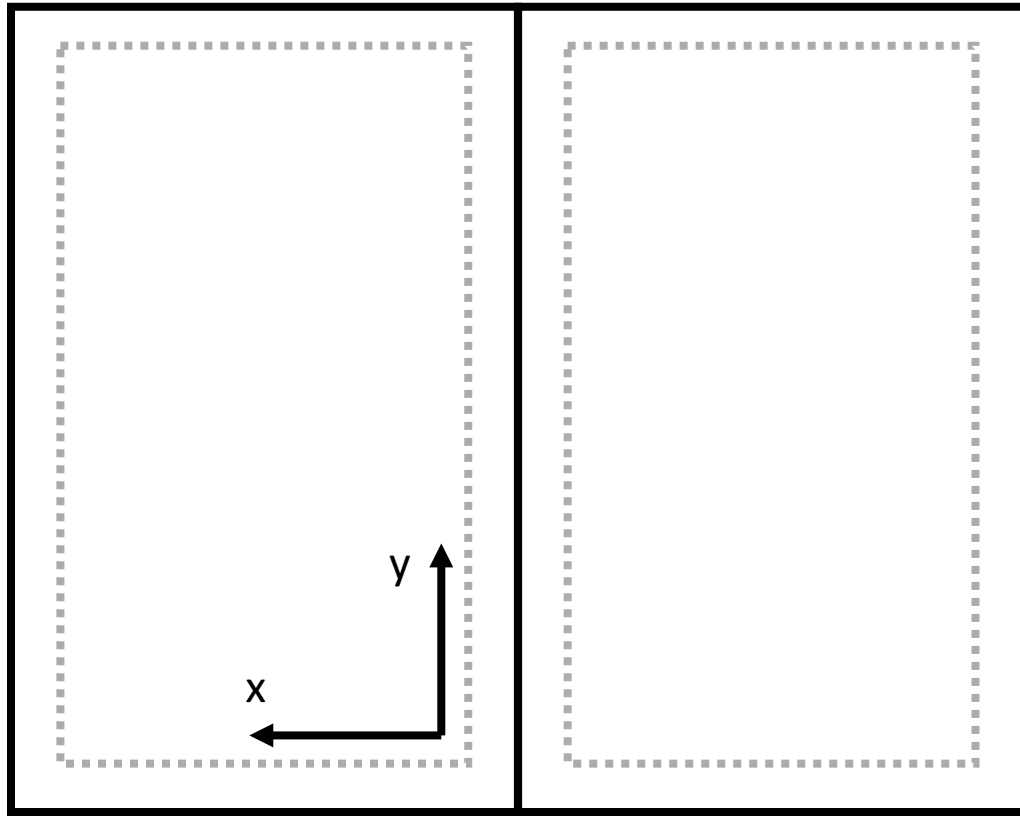
With the track:

- Exclude hits outside of a fid. volume
- Fit the median  $dqdx$  in 10cm x-dim bins to an exponential decay

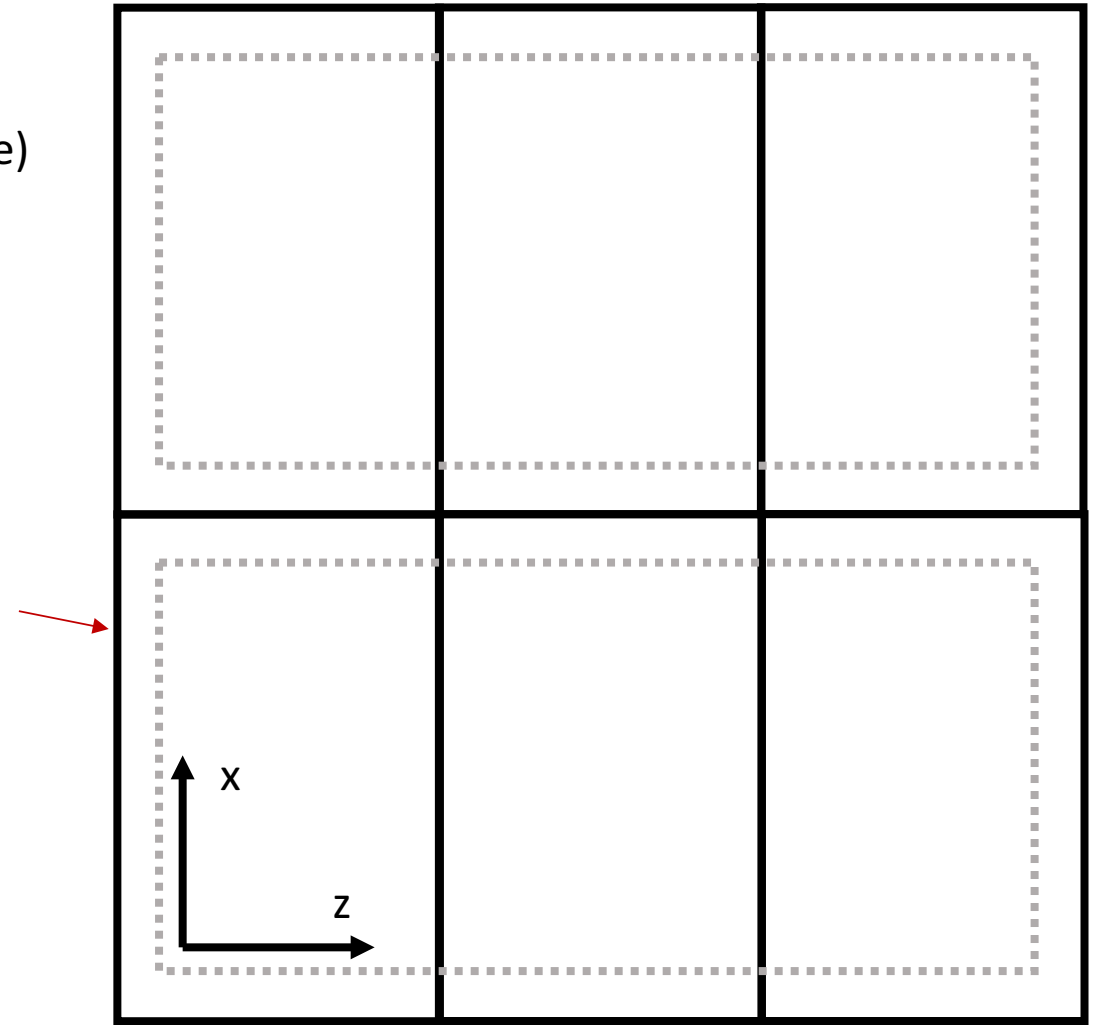
# Track selection fid. volume

Limit track distortions due to edge effects near TPC field cage and cathode

- Err on the side of caution (50cm)
- Might be able to get away with a smaller cut (esp. near anode)

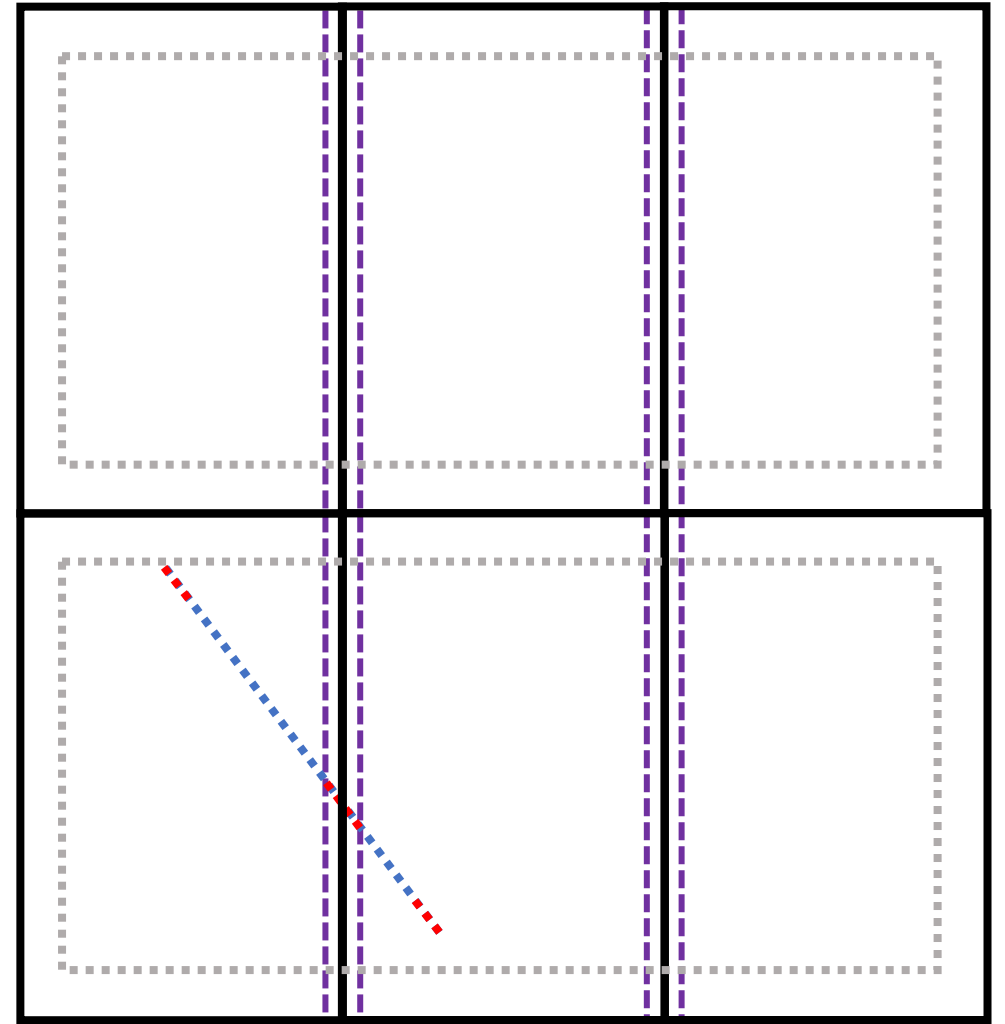
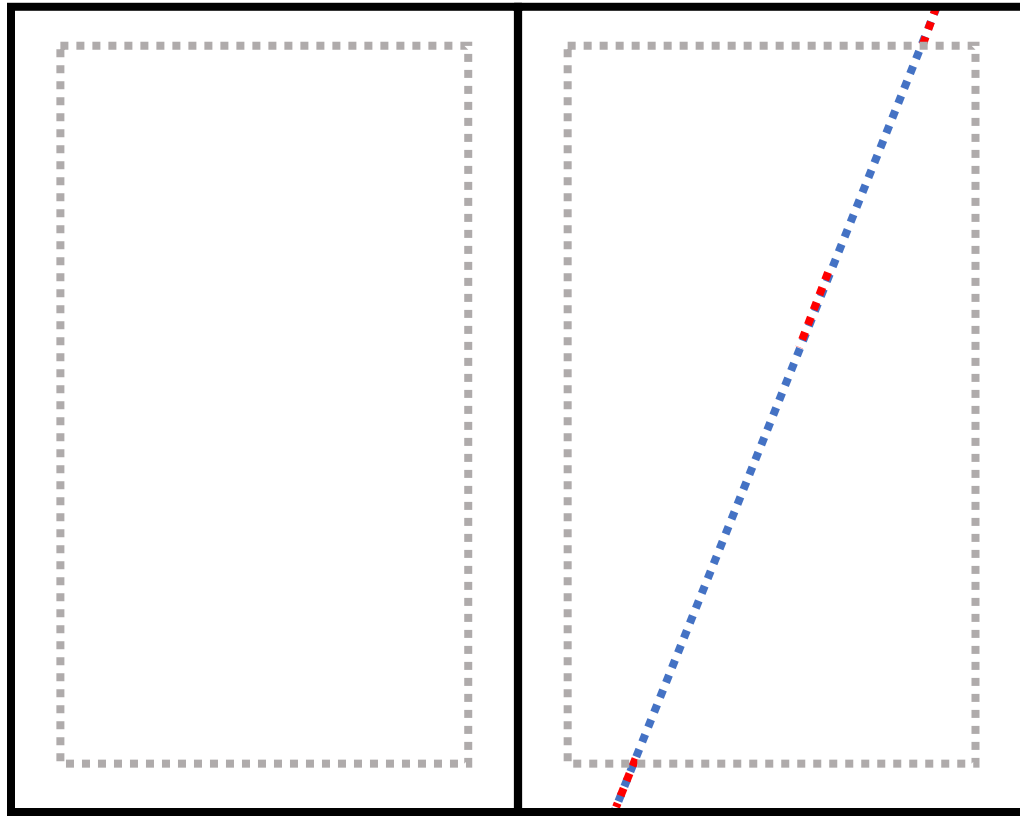


-50cm fiducial volume



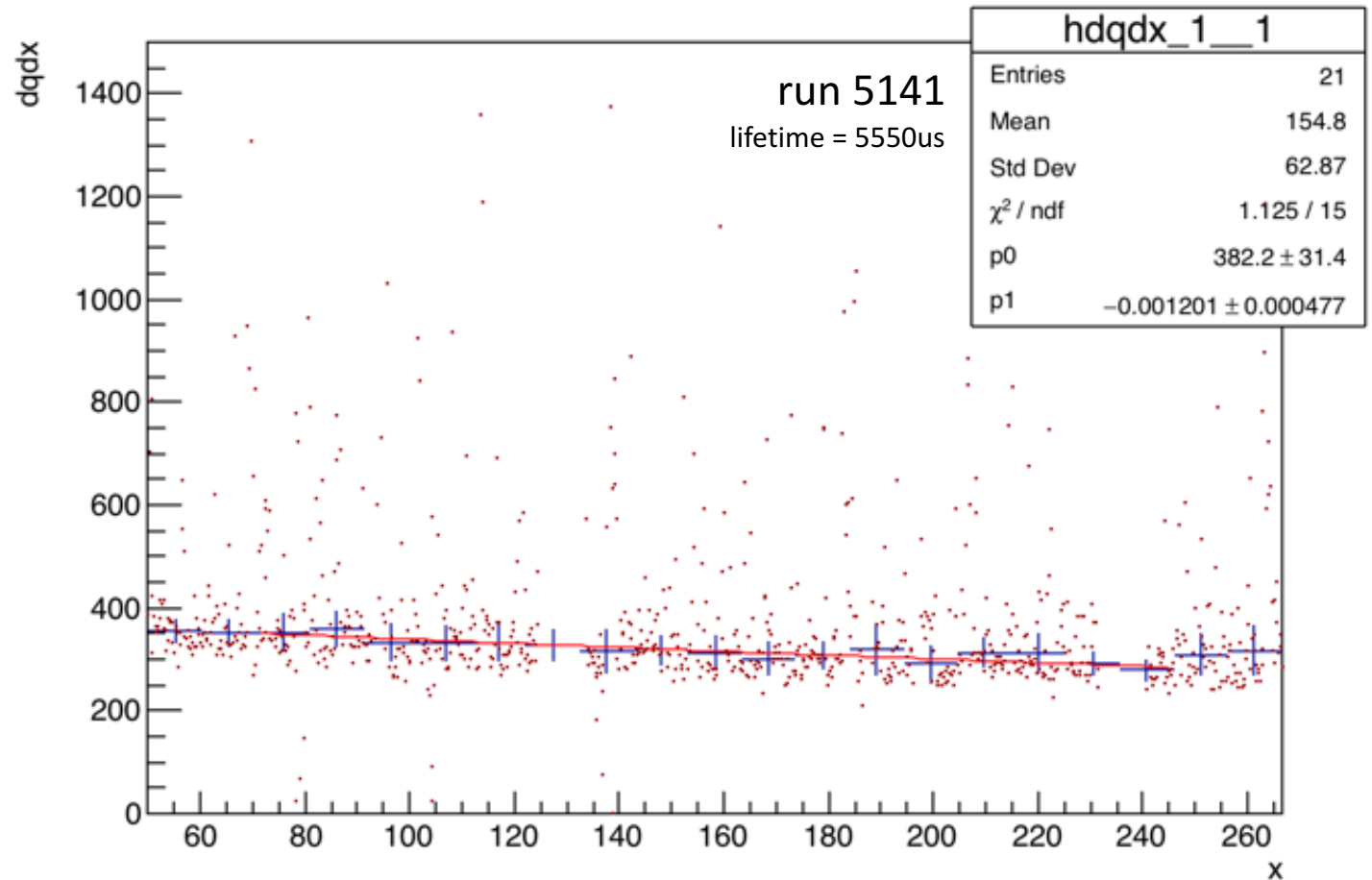
# Hit selection

Exclude hits outside of fid. volume and near APA boundaries

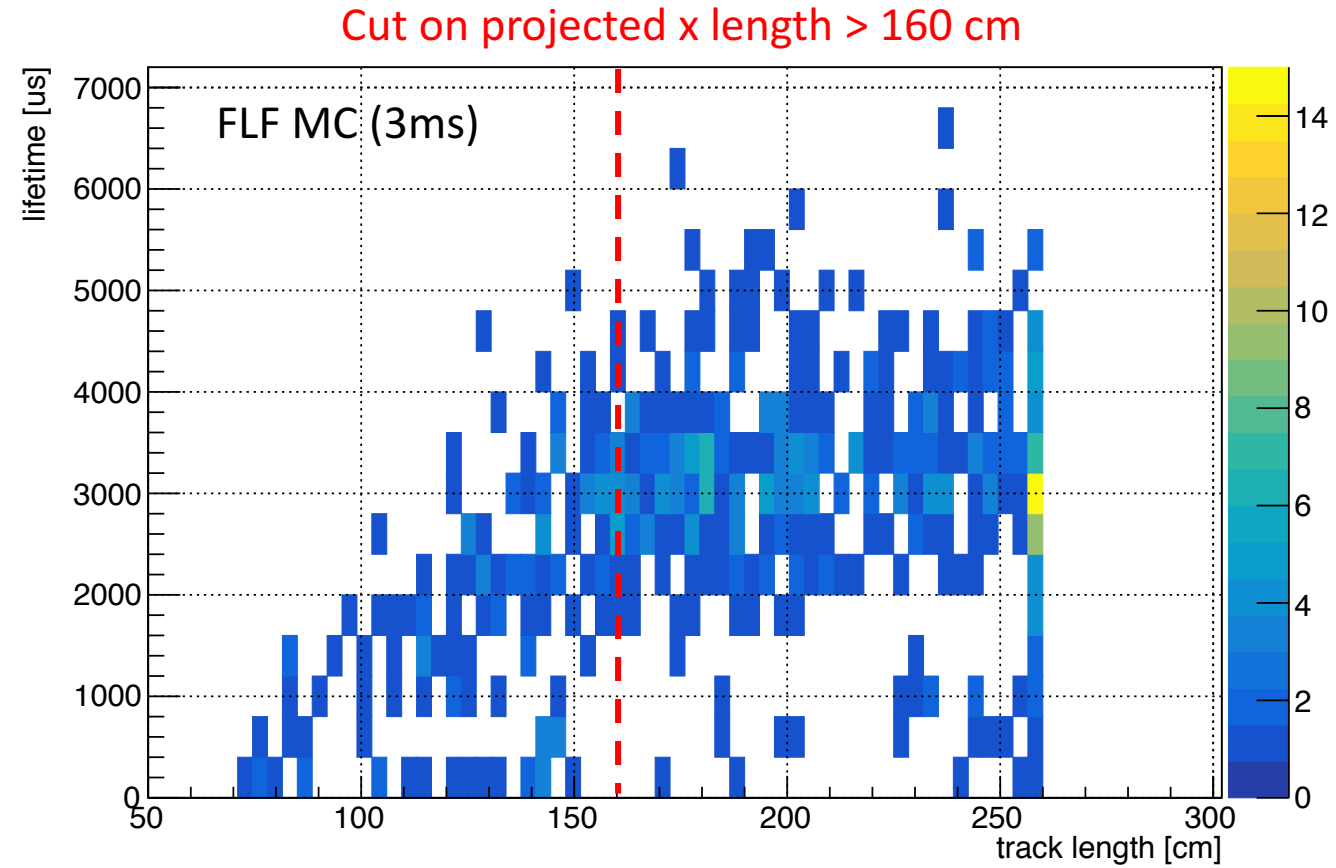


# Example track fit

- Track is binned in 10cm segments
- Hits falling into  $\pm 10\text{cm}$  electron diverter region are excluded
- Within each segment, the median  $dqdx$  and the median deviation of the  $dqdx$  is used for bin value and weight
- Fit is simple exponential



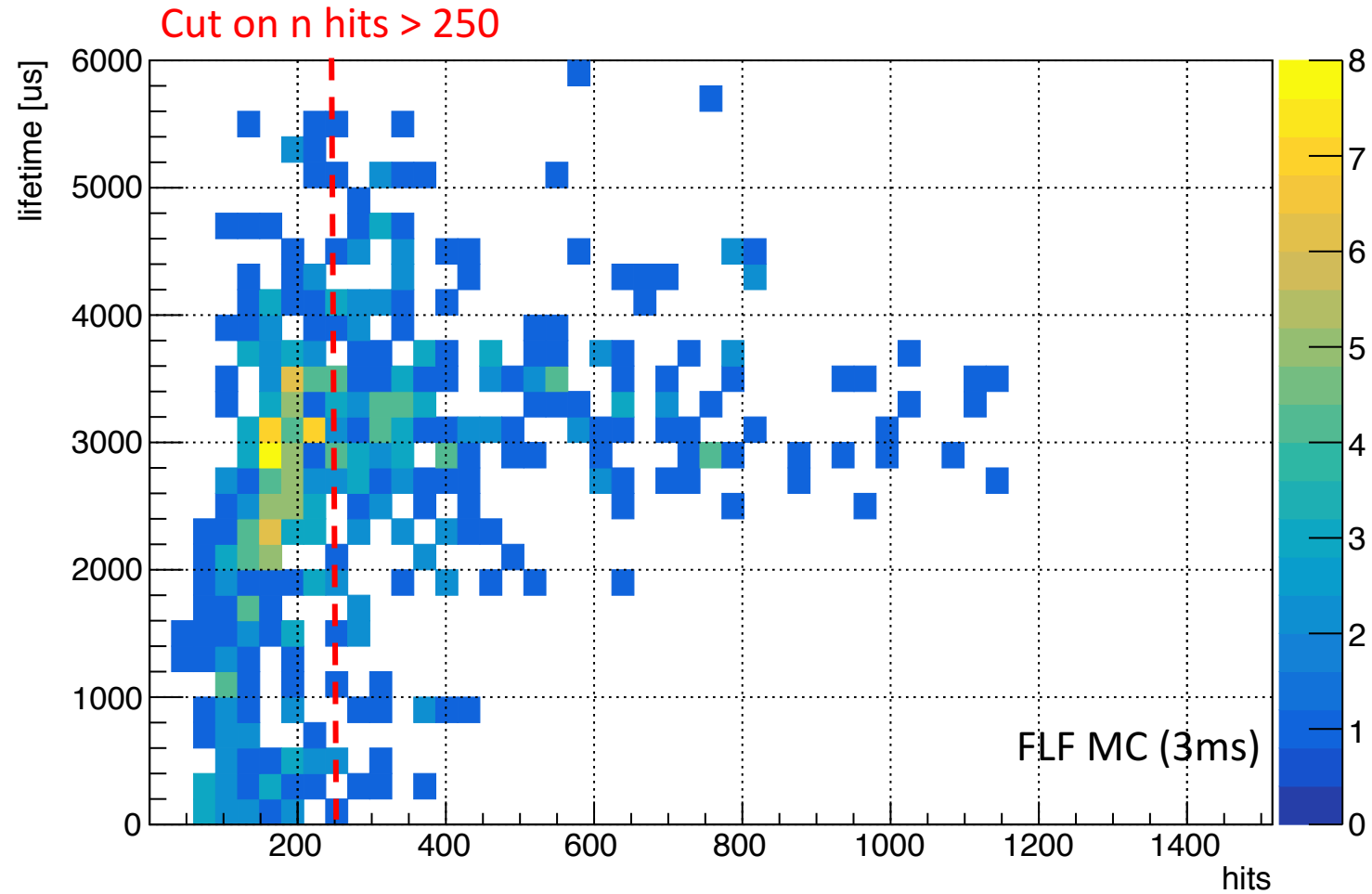
# Track selection



Short x-length tracks are biased towards shorter lifetimes



# Track selection



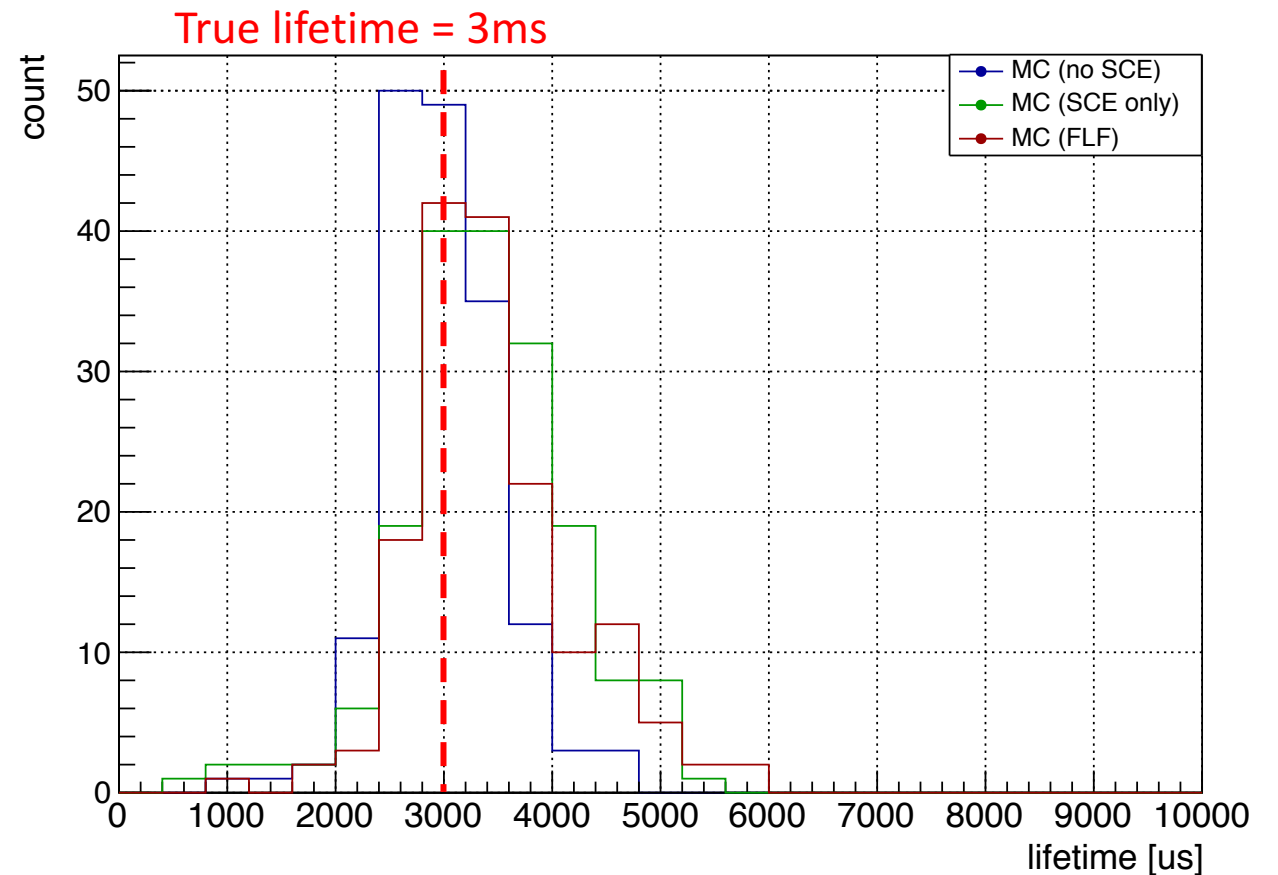
Tracks with fewer hits are more susceptible to  $dq/dx$  fluctuations

# Verification of method using mcc11

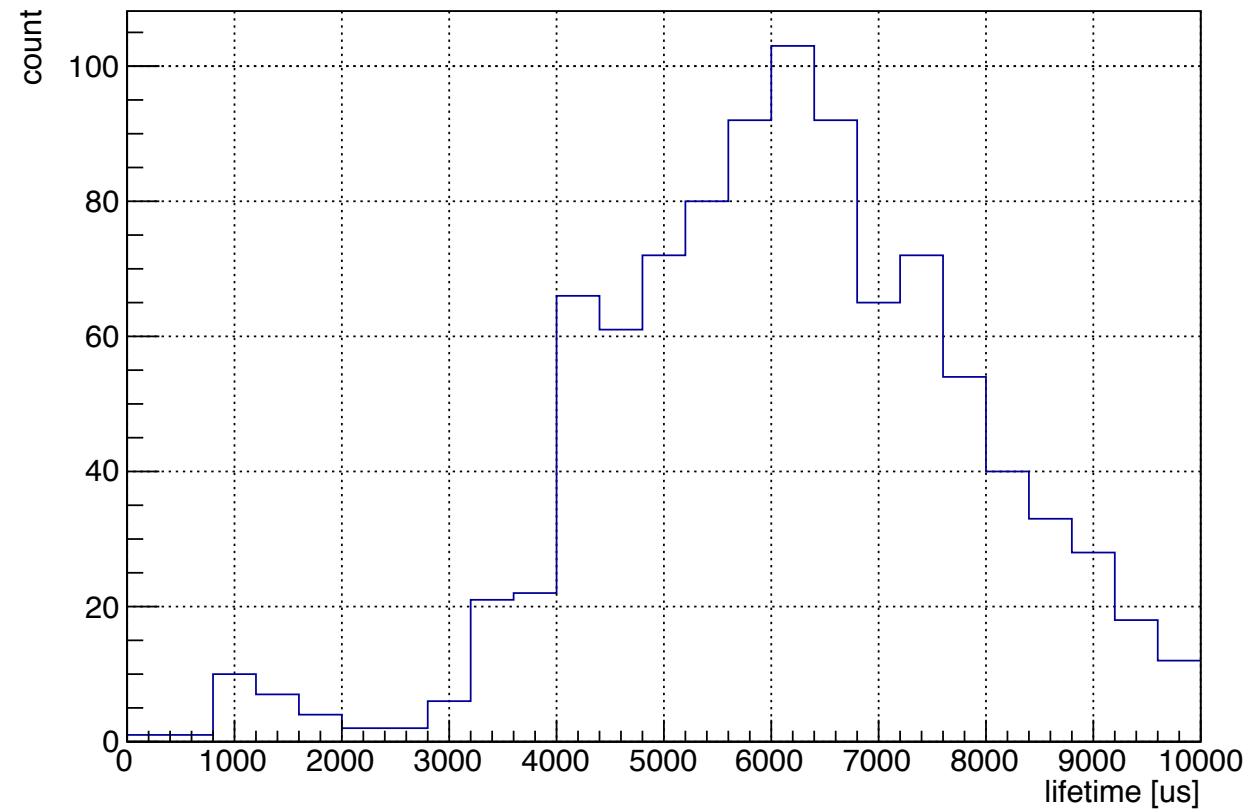
Proof of principle using MC samples

- SCE biases towards slightly longer lifetimes
- While this works well at 3ms, will it hold up at 6ms?

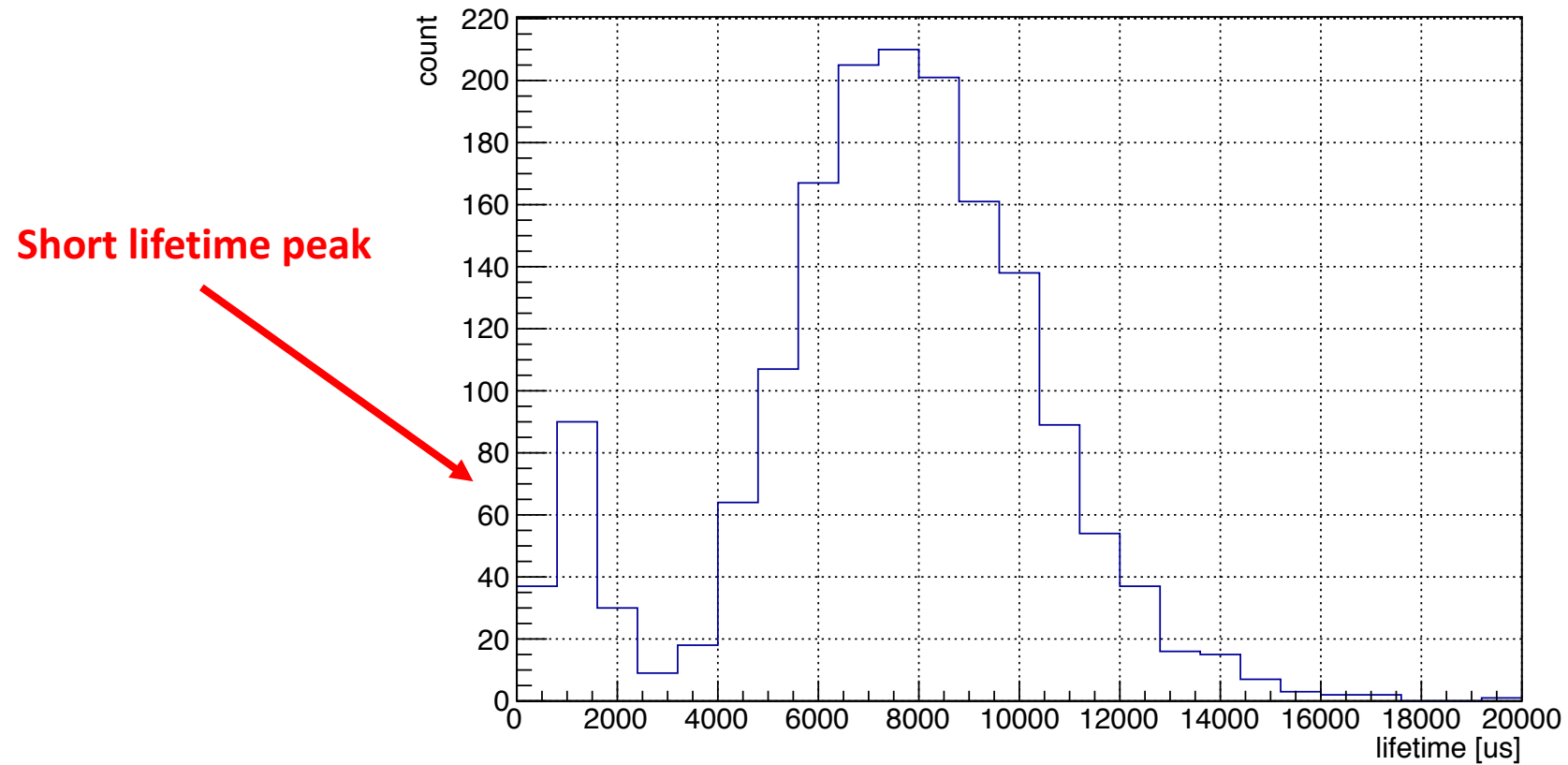
| Dataset (mcc11)      | Mean lifetime [us] | Std lifetime [us] |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 3ms 1GeV + 3ms -1GeV | 2980               | 530               |
| sce 1GeV + sce -1GeV | 3400               | 780               |
| flf 1GeV + flf -1GeV | 3450               | 760               |



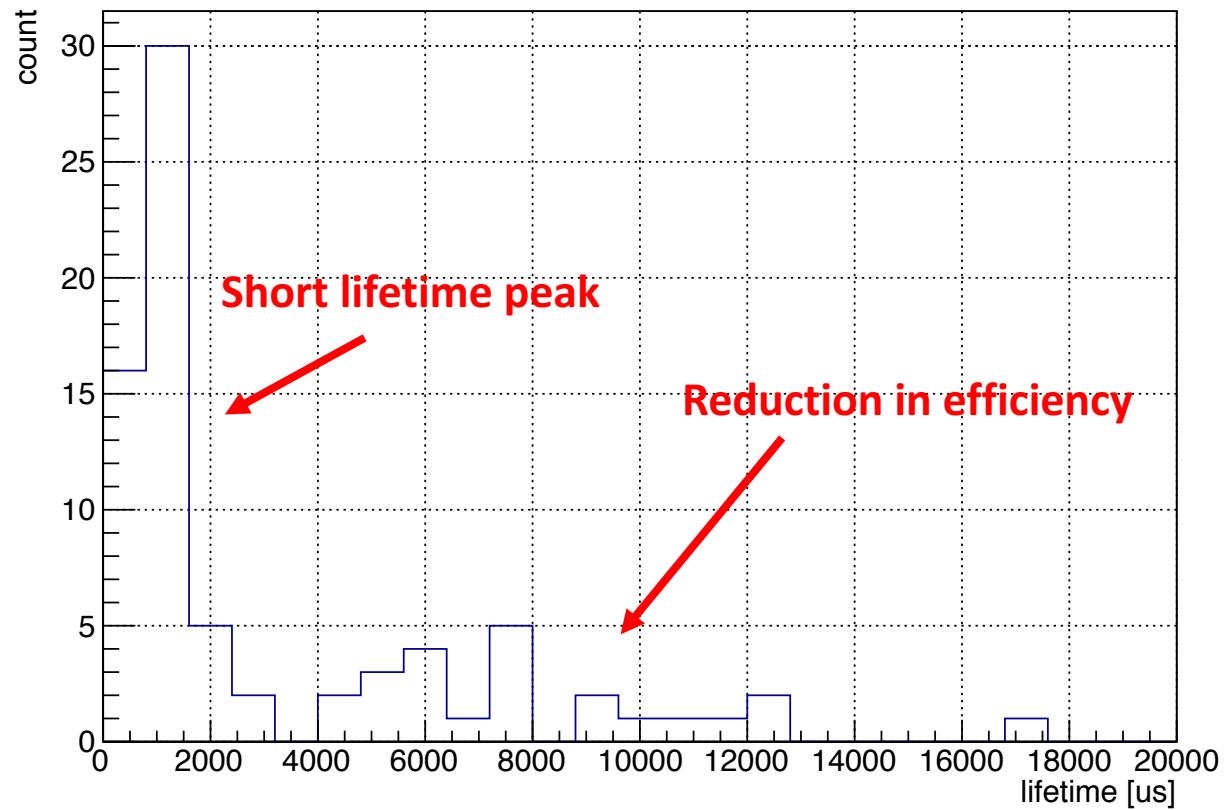
# run 5141 (the good)



# run 5759 (the bad)



# run 5442 (the ugly)



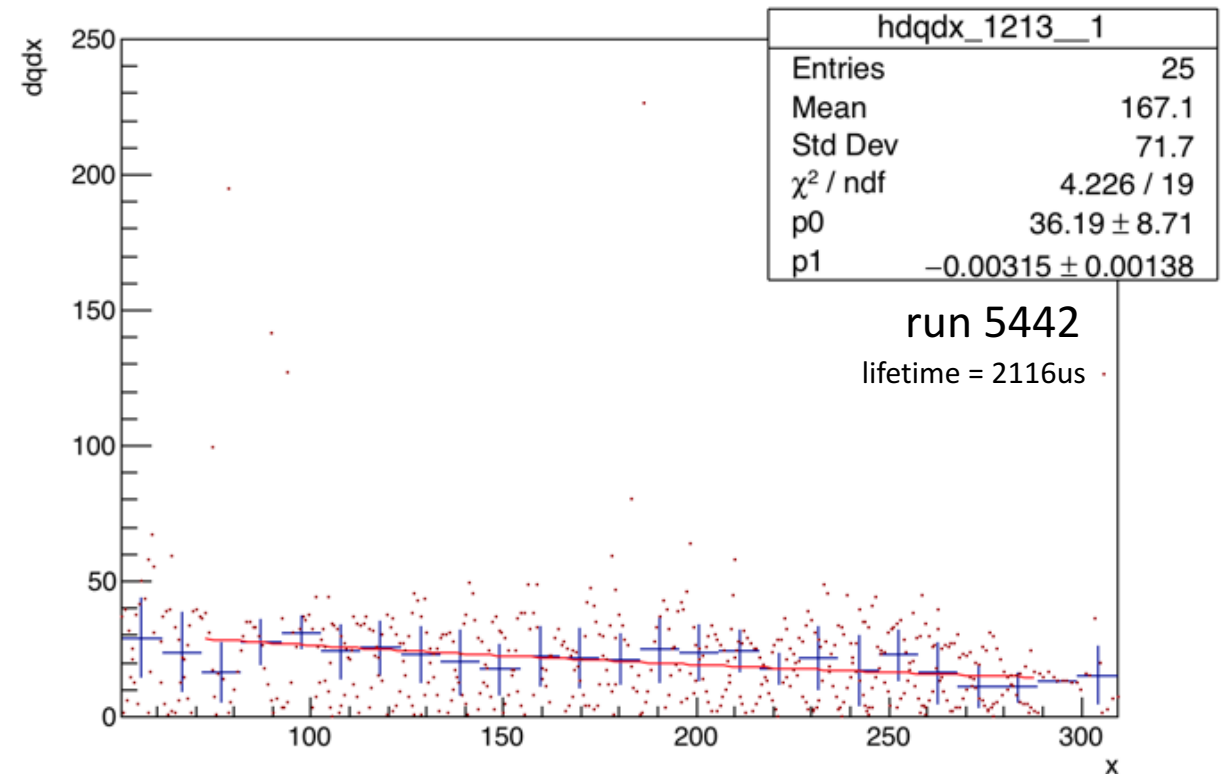
# What is going wrong?

Two things:

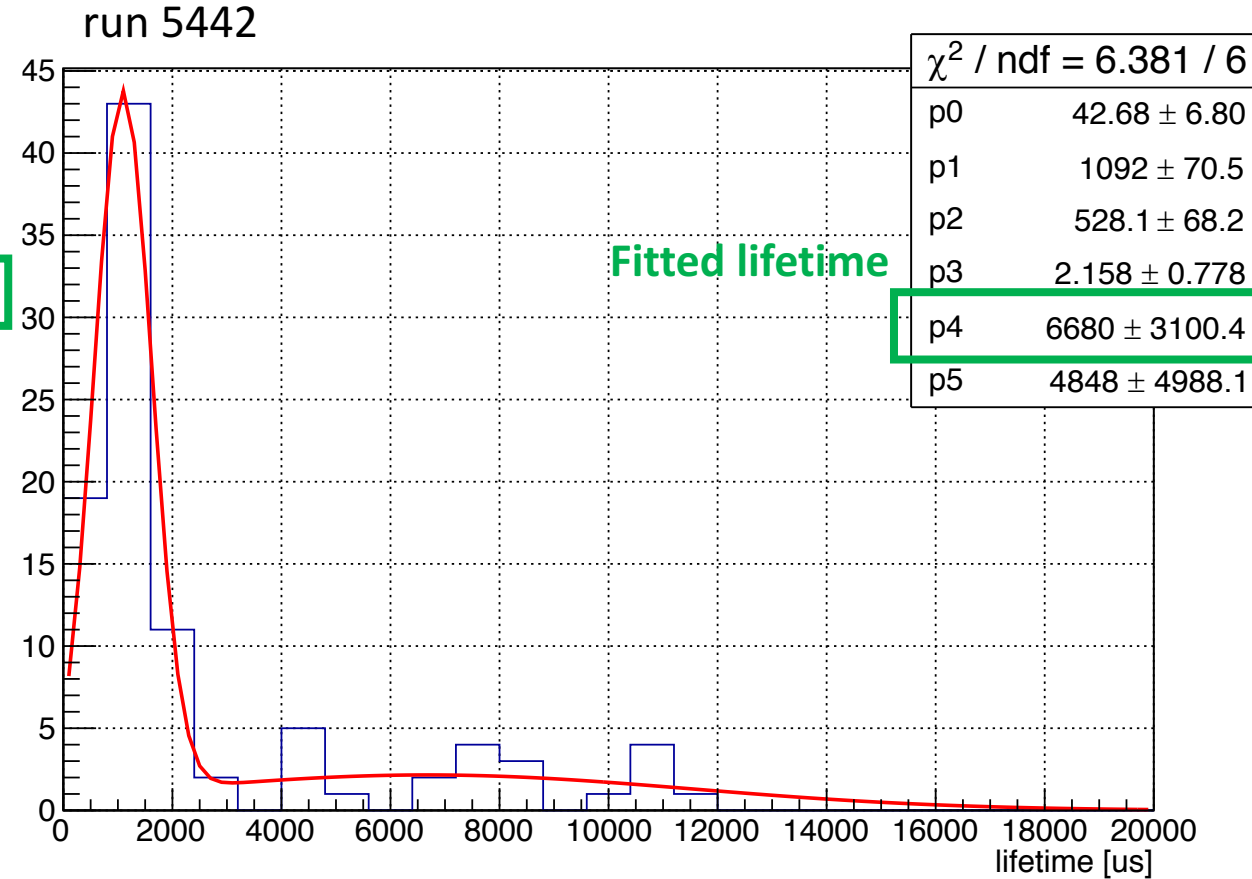
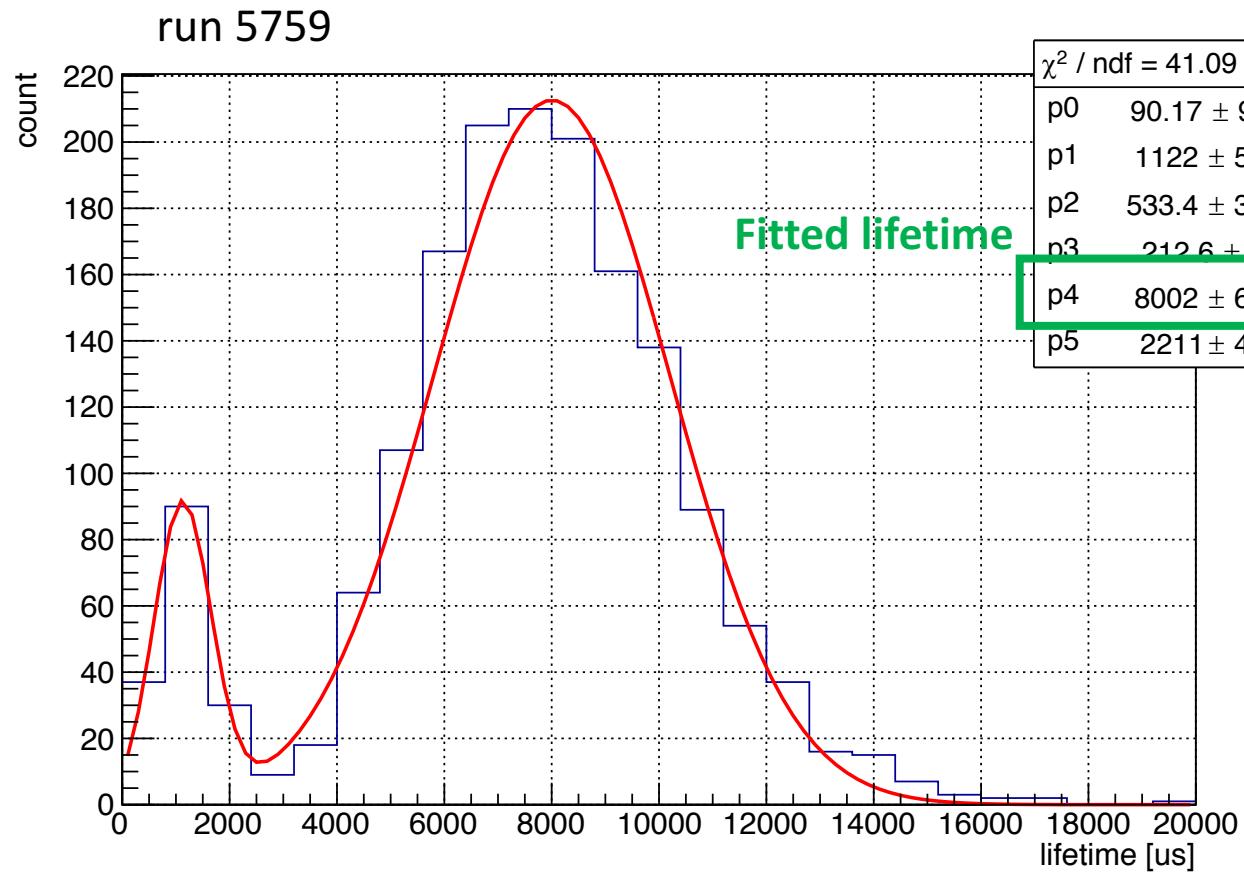
1. Some tracks have odd  $dqdx$  values (likely due to poor reconstruction) – I need to look at some event displays to pinpoint this issue
2. I have been ignoring negative lifetime fits thus far and is likely why the efficiency decreases in runs with longer lifetimes

More work is needed before I can say anything conclusive...

Example of a track from the short-lifetime peak



# Quick-fix: Double Gaussian fit to extract a run lifetime



# Comparison with purity monitor

| Run number | Date       | Fit lifetime (fit error) [ms] | Purity monitor reading [ms] | t0-tagged lifetime (from Lisa Lin and Tianle Liu) [ms] |
|------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 5141       | 2018-10-10 | 6.30±0.03                     | 2.6                         | 9.9  |
| 5308       | 2018-10-15 | 8.3±0.2                       | 4.1                         | -70.3  |
| 5430       | 2018-10-19 | 8.1±0.3                       | 6                           | --   |
| 5442       | 2018-10-22 | 6.7±1.5*                      | 6                           | --   |
| 5759       | 2018-11-01 | 8.00±0.06                     | 3.6                         | --   |
| 5780       | 2018-11-05 | 9.2±0.4                       | 4.4                         | --   |
| 5841       | 2018-11-11 | 6.6±0.3*                      | 5.5                         | --   |

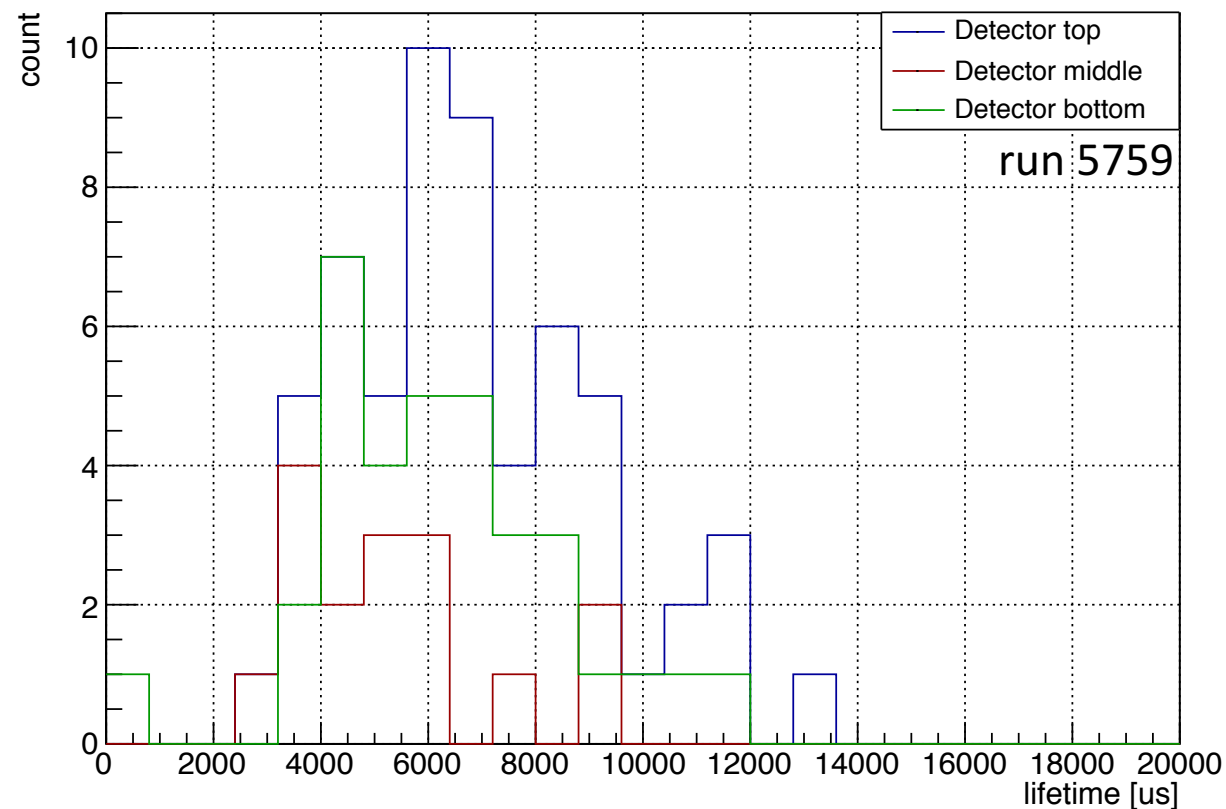
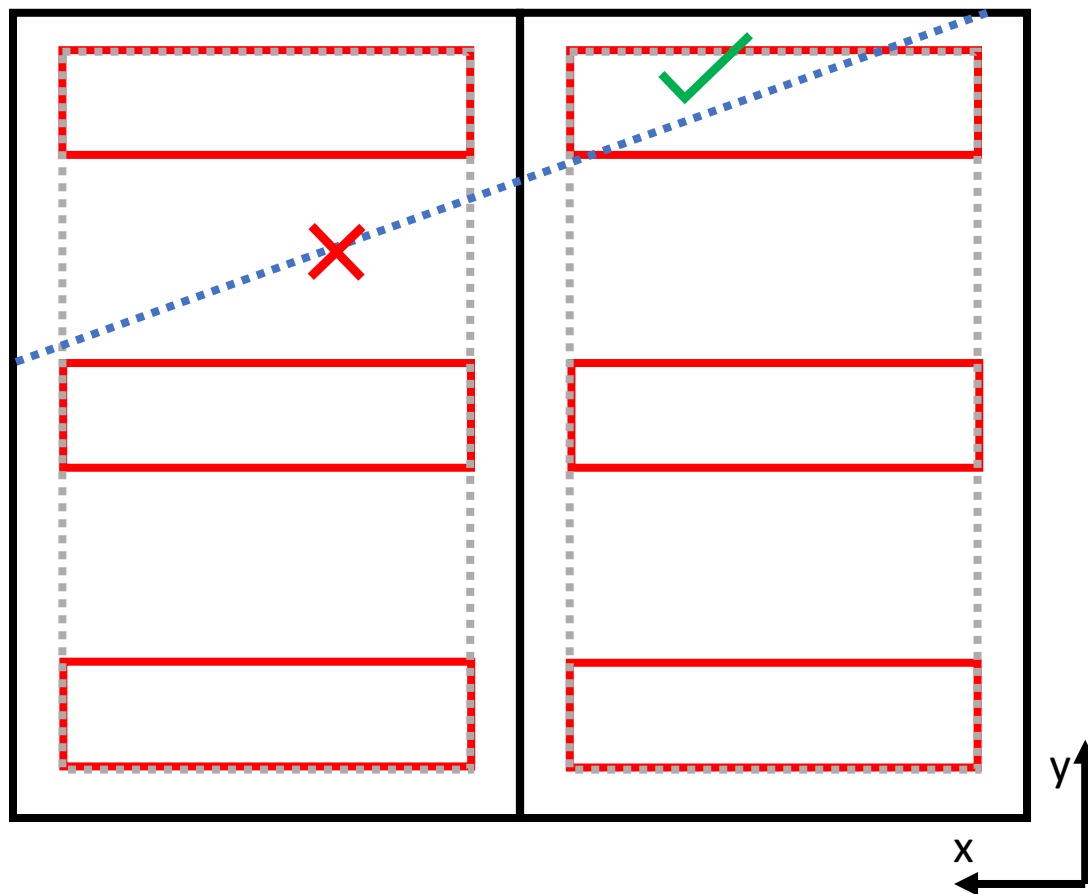
Would also be good to compare these to the DQM values

\*runs with abnormal lifetime distributions



# Looking at lifetime at top/mid/bot of detector

Only fit lifetime to hits within three regions of detector:



Limited by stats for most individual runs

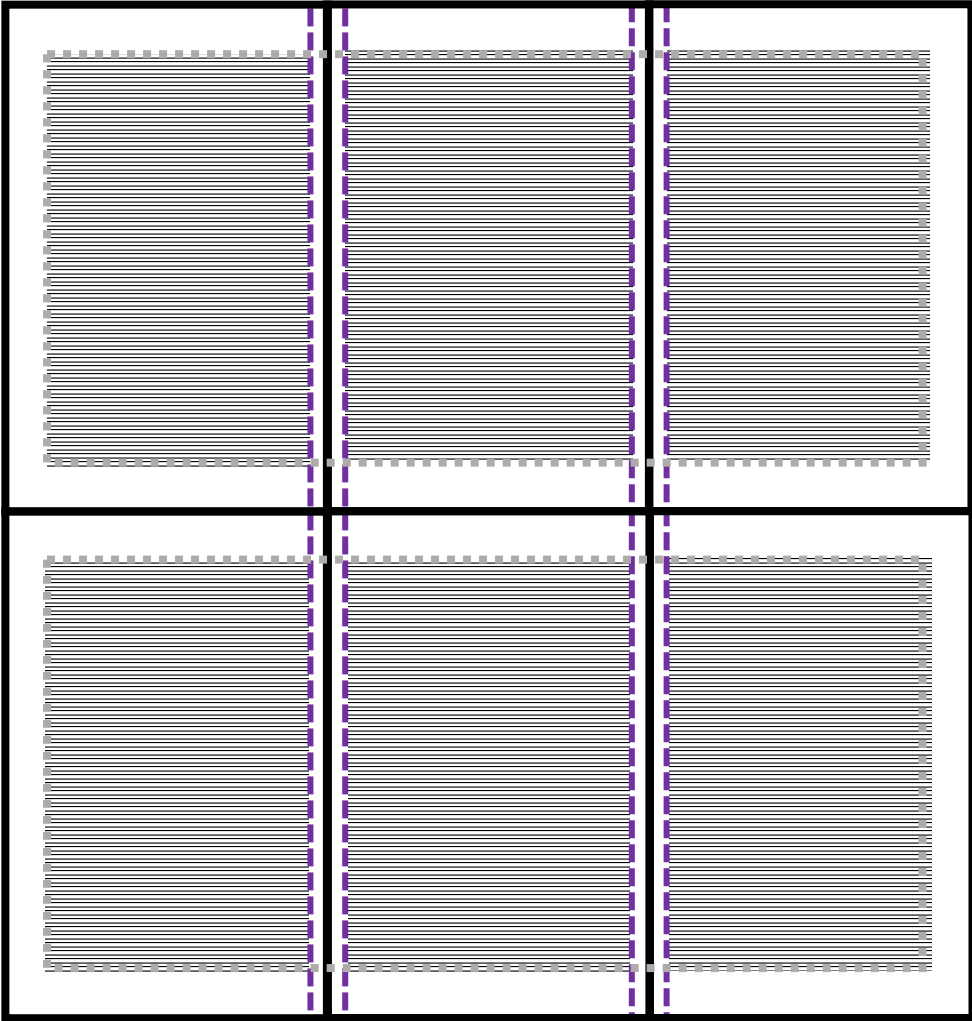
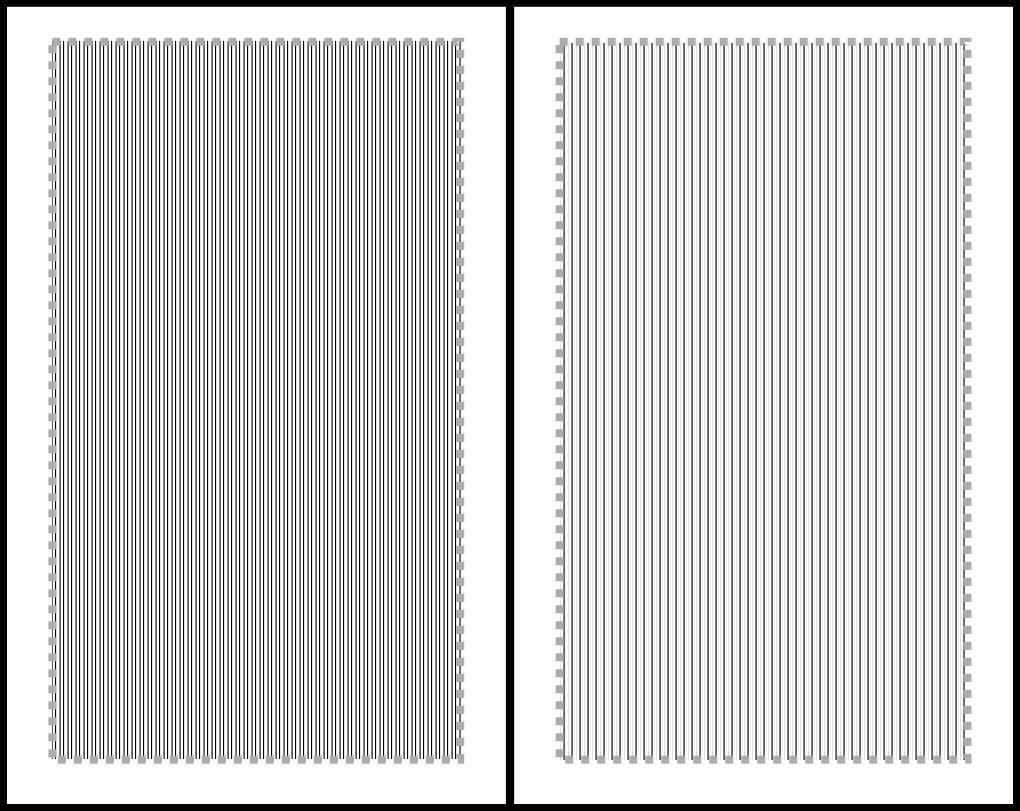
- No significant difference between top/mid/bot
- Distribution widths are large, so I am not sure this method can measure variations of  $\sim < 1\text{ms}$  with only a handful of tracks

# Summary of single track method

- Still requires some more investigation into the unreliable fits before I am willing to say this is an adequate measurement of the electron lifetime
- So far, I can say that my measurement suggests a lifetime much longer than the purity monitor – this is unlikely to change with more investigation

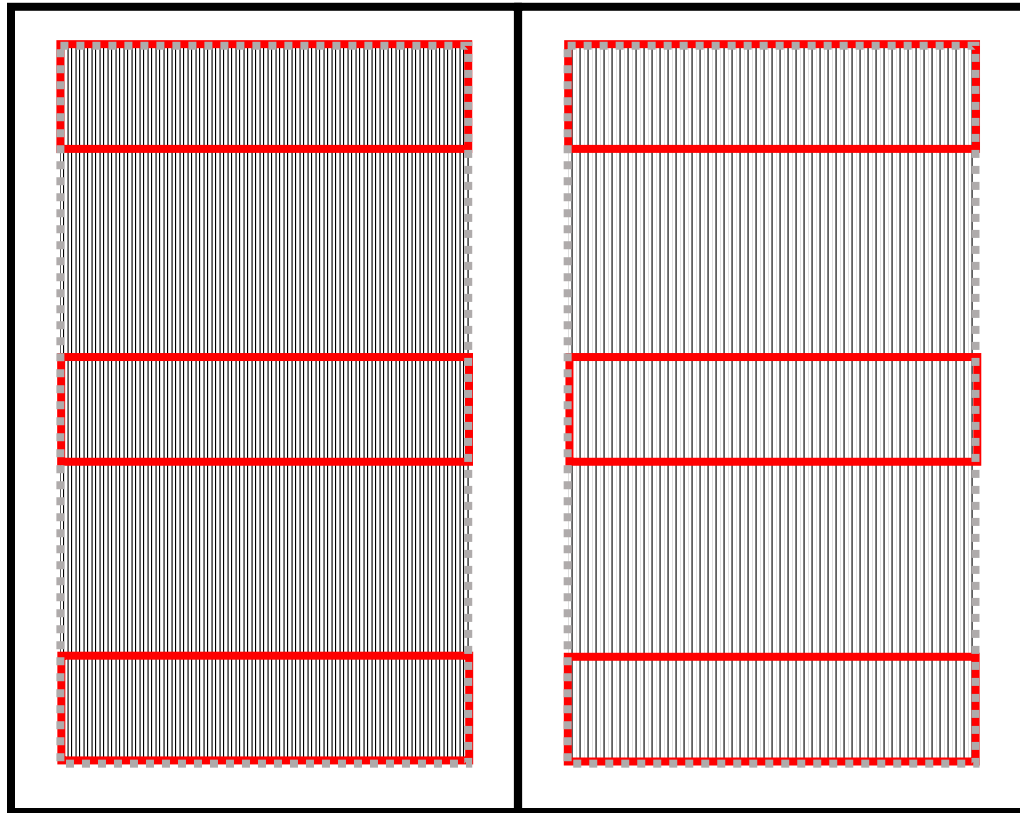
# Aggregate track method

Bin x-dim and make fid. cut:



# Aggregate track method

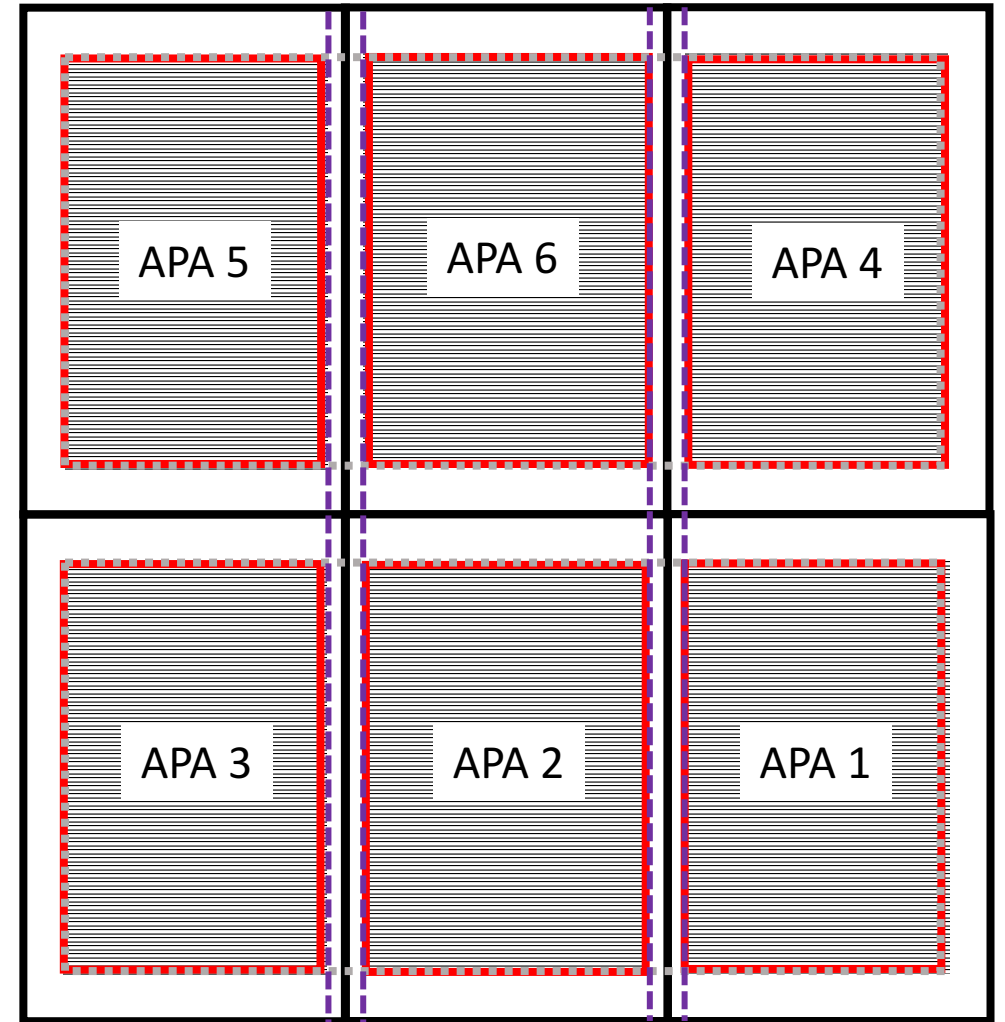
Divide into 18 regions (3x y-pos, 6x APA):



Top

Mid

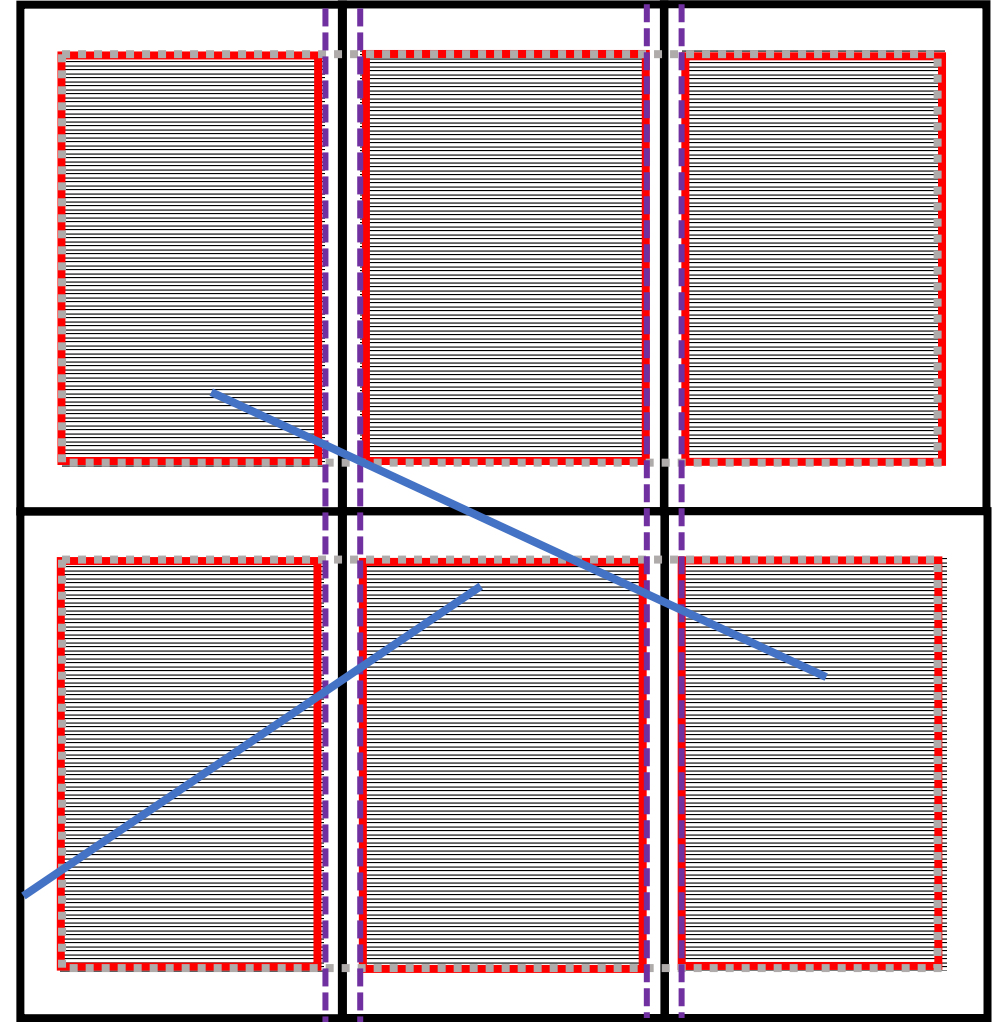
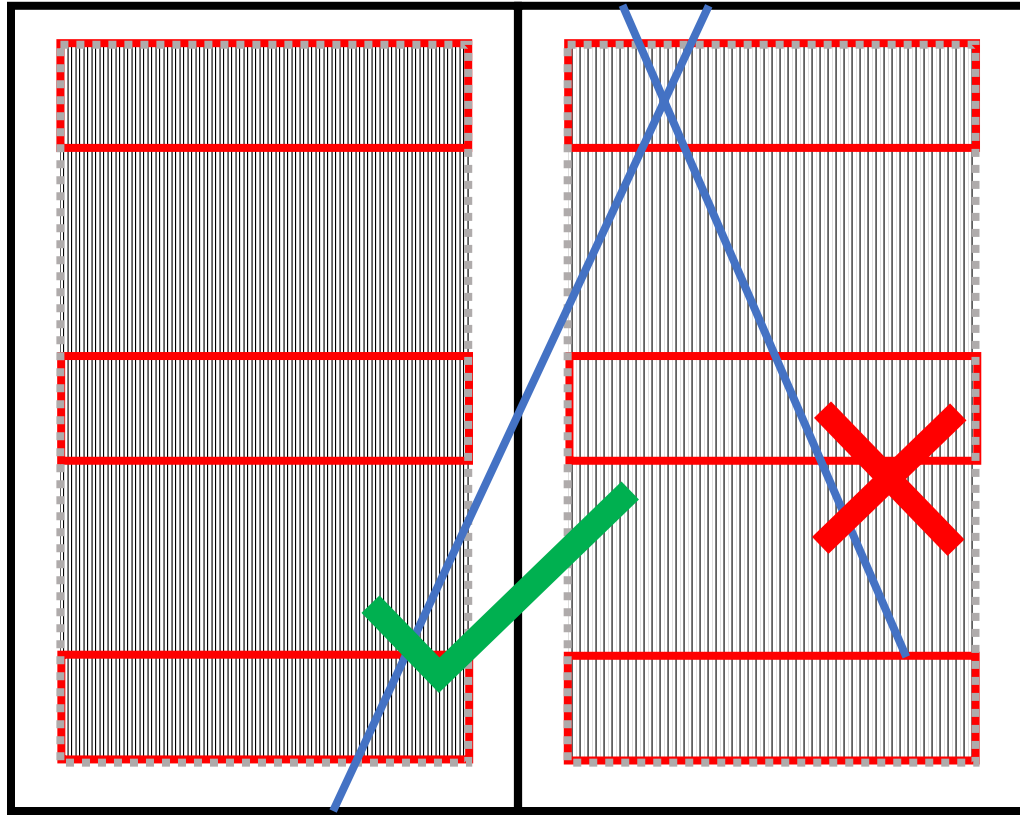
Bot



e.g top - APA 3, etc...

# Aggregate track method

Select only cathode crossing tracks (good t0)



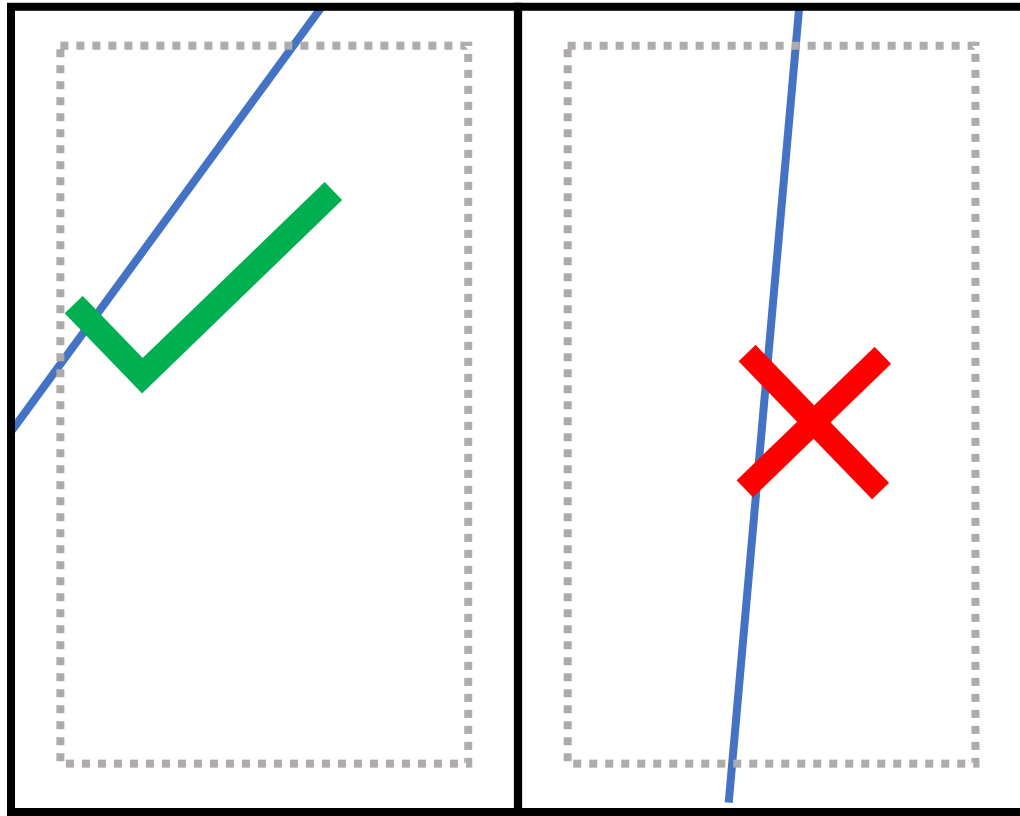
# Aggregate track method status

- Still working on getting the binning correct to insure adequate statistics in each before applying fits

# Backup

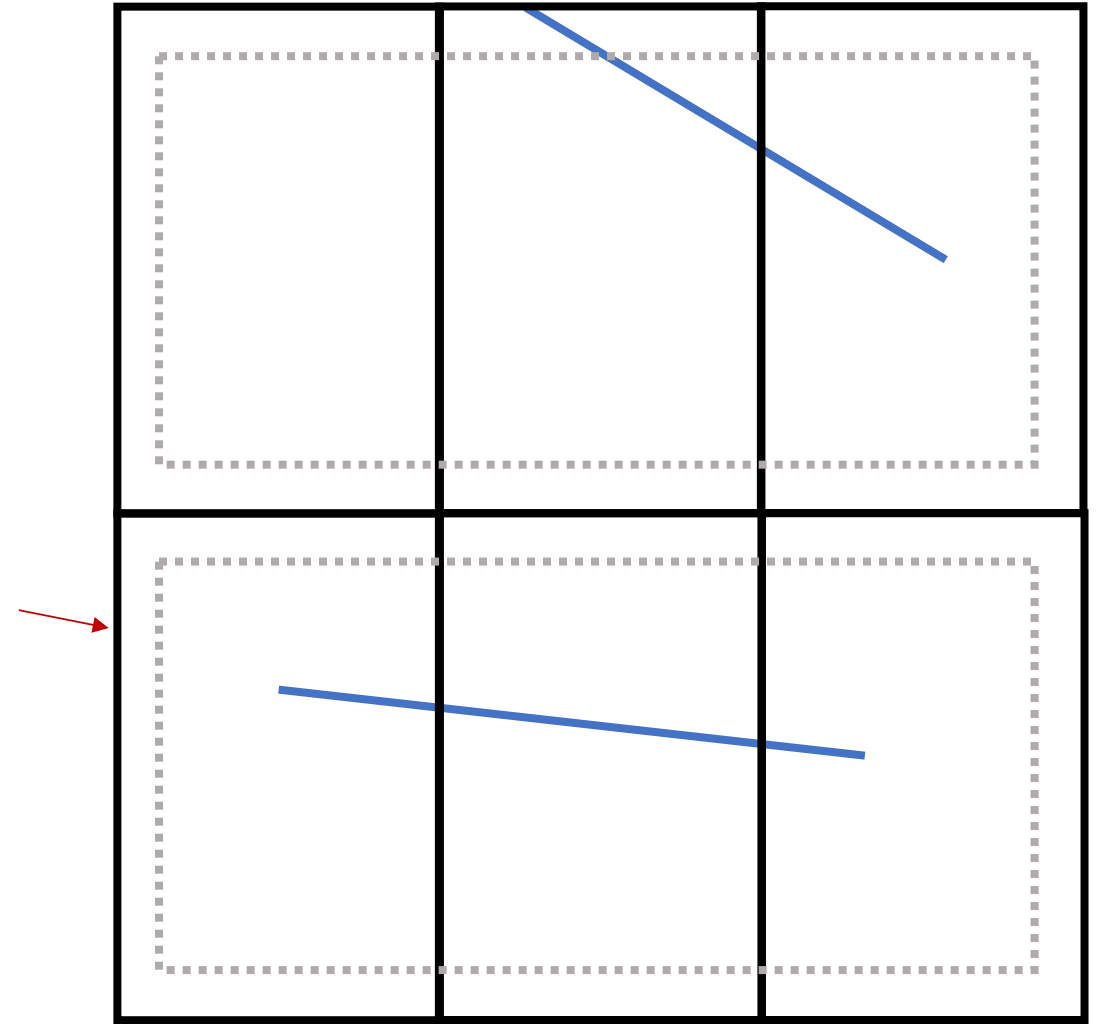
# Track selection

160cm eq. minimum drift time within fid. volume



160cm eq.

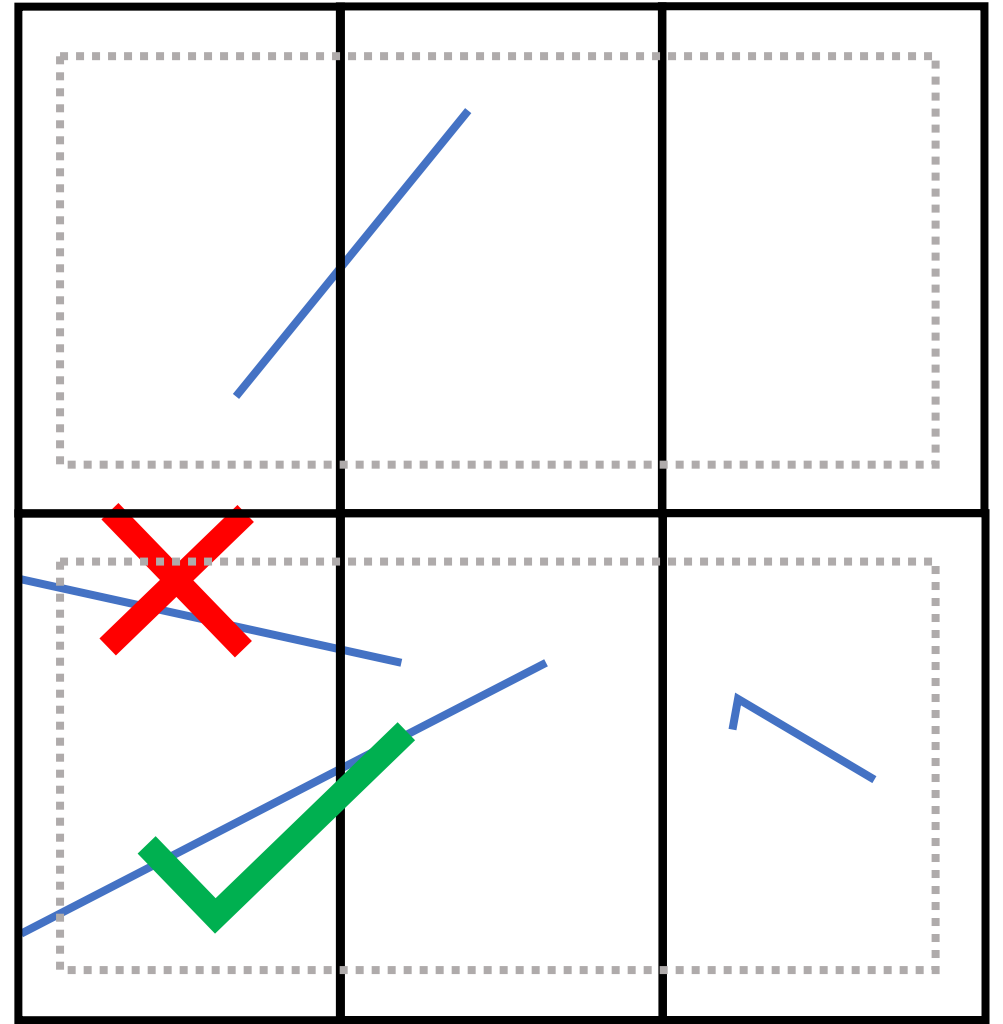
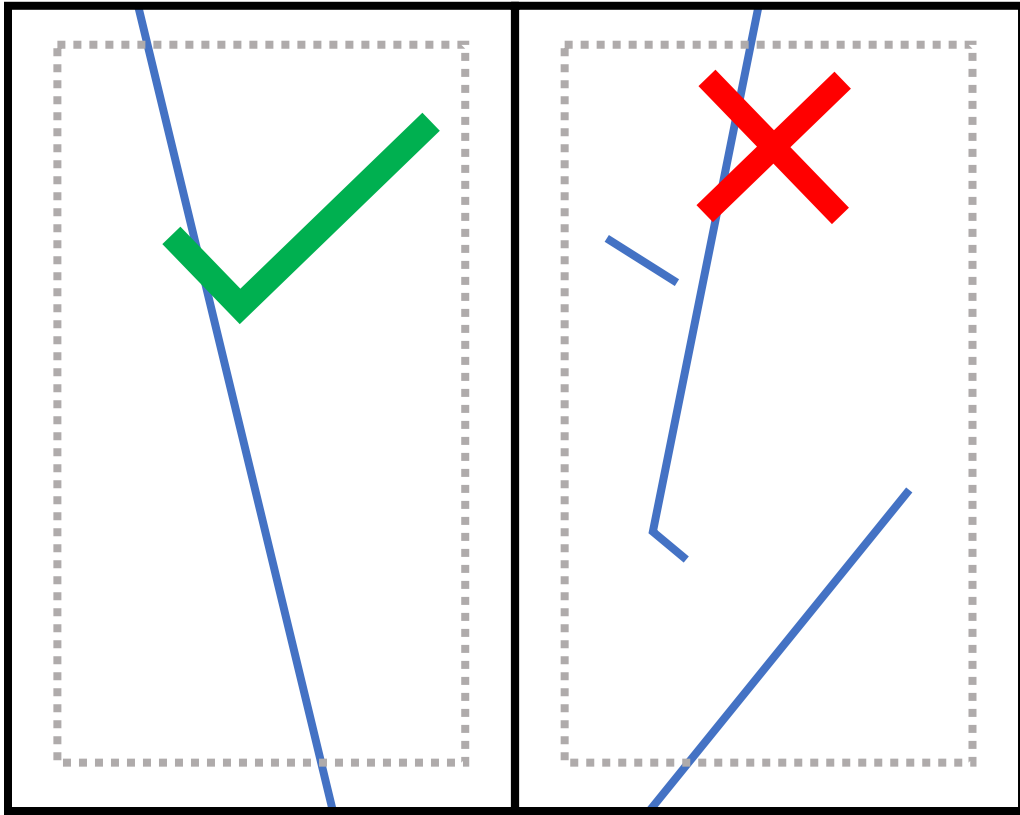
2019-01-23





# Track selection

Through-going



# Track selection

Not cathode crossing (isolate BL and BR)

