A Look into Far Detector Photon Rates

Caroline Zhang Calibration Consortium Meeting March 9, 2019





Content

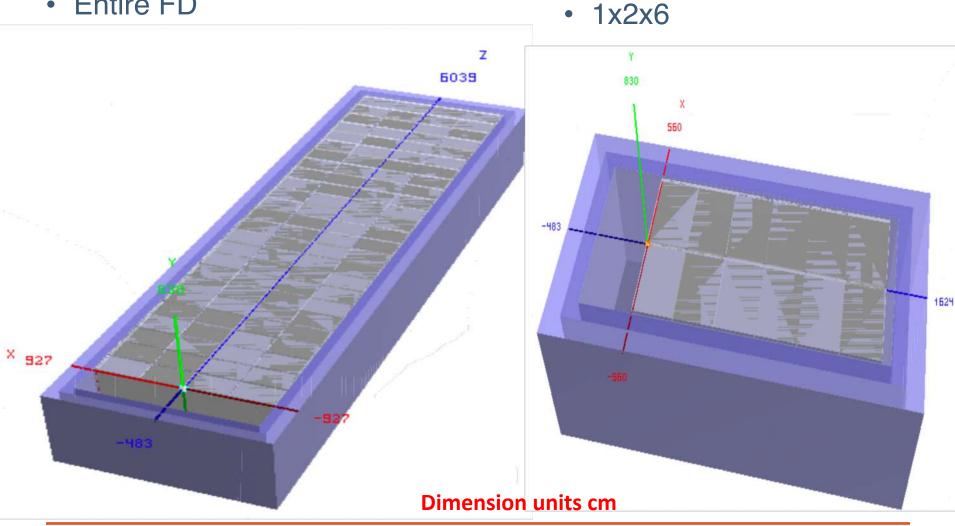
- Motivation
 - Estimate the effect of Ar scintillation light on photo-electric targets in order to understand the suitability of electron calibration using photo-electric effect
- DUNE Geometries
- PD Area Calculation
- Monte Carlo Sample Analysis
- Results
- Questions and Feedback





DUNE Geometries and Coordinates

• Entire FD





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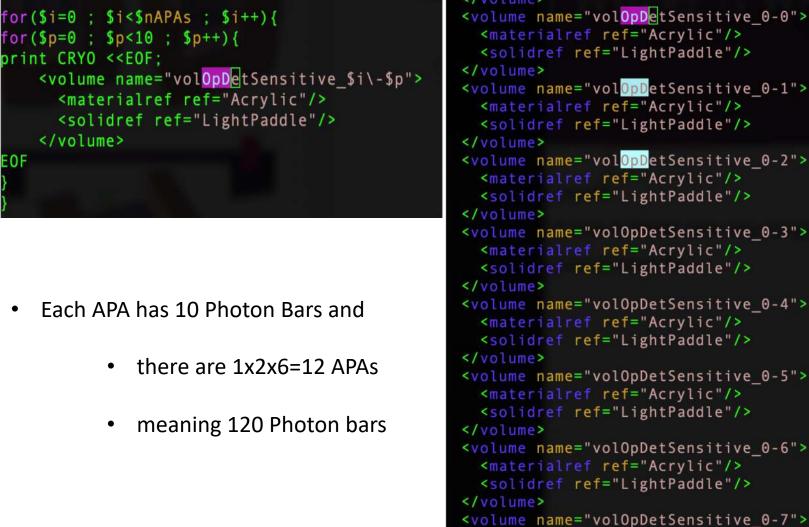
Workspace Definition in Geometry GDML Files

<pre>if (! defined \$workspace) { \$workspace = 0; if (! defined \$protoDune) { \$protoDune = 0; print "\t\tCreating full geometry.\ } elsif (\$protoDune == 1) { print "\t\tCreating rough version o } }</pre>		if(\$workspace== \$nAPAWide \$nAPALong } elsif(\$workspac <mark>\$nAPA</mark> Wide		1; 2; 1;	
/ elsif (\$workspace == 1)		\$nAPALong	Ξ.	6;	
<pre>print "\t\tCreating smaller (1x2x2-APA)</pre>	workspace geometry.\r				
} elsif (\$workspace == 2)					
<pre>{ print "\t\tCreating 1x2x6-APA geometry. }</pre>	\n";	\$ <mark>nAPA</mark> s	(2)	<mark>\$</mark> nAPAWid	e*\$ <mark>nAPA</mark> High*\$ <mark>nAPA</mark> Long;
<pre># dune10kt ~45 deg UV w if(\$UVAngle450ption==1) \$UAngle \$VAngle \$VAngle } \$nAPAMide</pre>	$\begin{cases} = 45.7; \\ = 44.3; \\ = 3; \end{cases}$				
<mark>\$nAPA</mark> High <mark>\$nAPA</mark> Long	= 2; = 25;		Definitio	ons of	1x2x6 Geometry
if(\$protoDune==1){ \$nAPAWide \$nAPAHigh	= 2; = 1;		in the G		
\$nAPALong }	= 3;				



DUNE

Photon Bars on APA

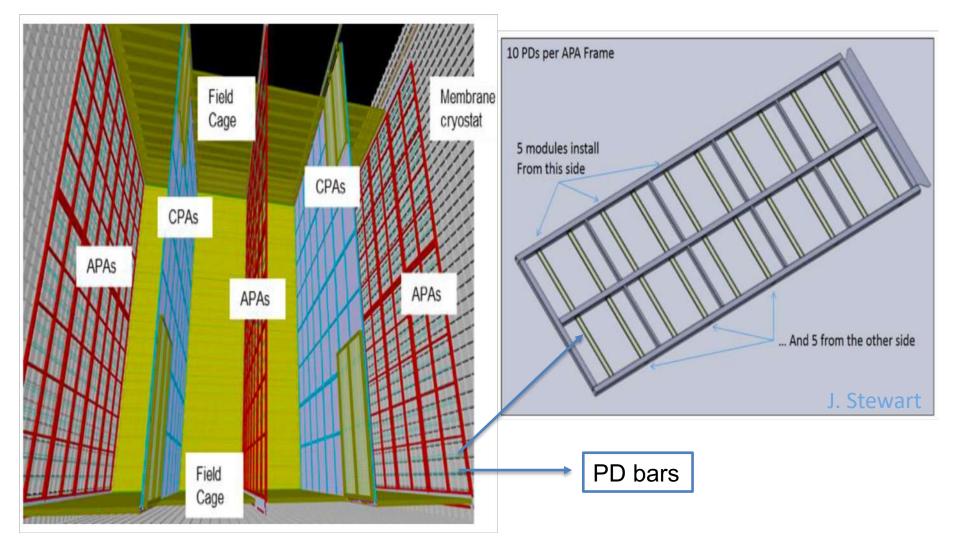


```
<materialref ref="Acrvlic"/>
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Photon Bars on APA

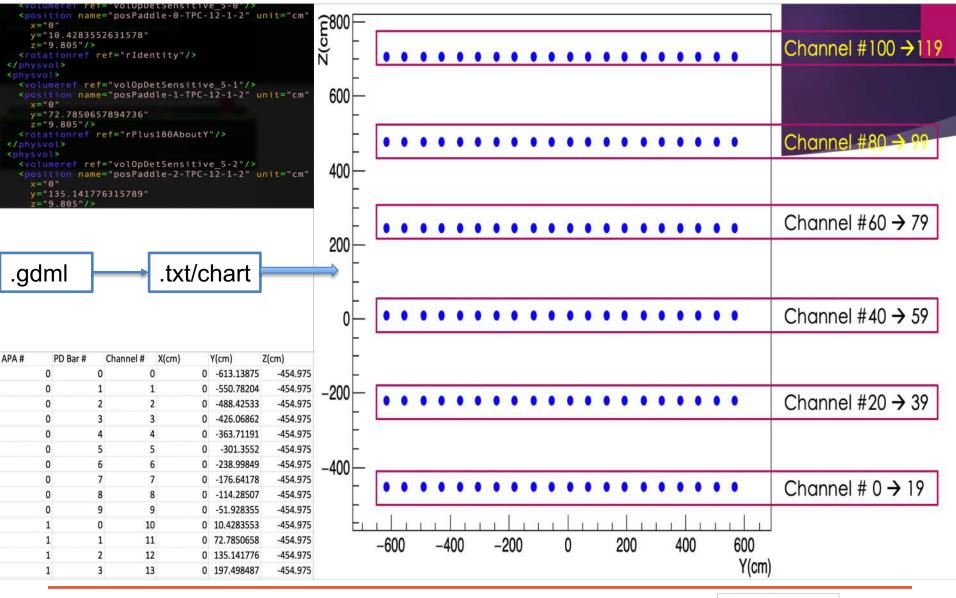






DUNE

Mapping Channel locations



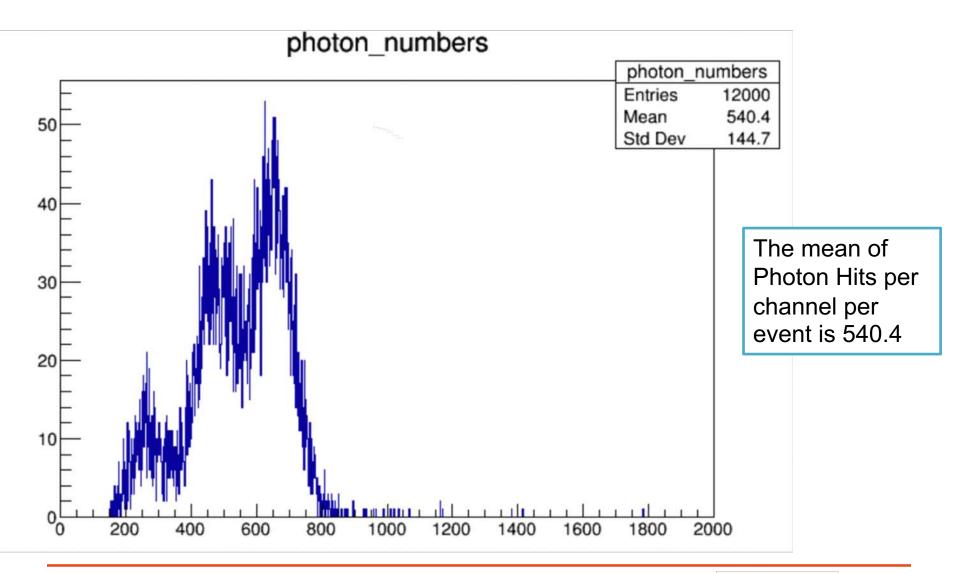


Current PD Simulation only has1x2x6 Analyzed all the 100 events I have

υρμει	YYYYYAO I	iau s	99 1	onotons.	100 million (0.11			CONTRACTOR OF STATE	
	XXXXX99 h				<pre>#readlines.C#</pre>		output44.txt		
and announced	XXXXX100				<pre>#voltage.txt#</pre>		output45.txt		and a second of the second
	XXXXX101			a second s	1001stchannel.C		output46.txt		Constraints of the second s
and the second second second second					count_photons.C	output27.txt	output47.txt	output67.txt	output87.txt
	XXXXX102				<pre>count_photons.C~</pre>	output28.txt	output48.txt	output68.txt	output88.txt
	XXXXX103				output1.txt	output29.txt	output49.txt	output69.txt	output89.txt
	XXXXX104				output10.txt	output3.txt	output5.txt	output7.txt	output9.txt
and the second se	XXXXX105				output100.txt	output30.txt	output50.txt	output70.txt	output90.txt
OpDet	XXXXX106	had	508	photons.	output11.txt	output31.txt	output51.txt	output71.txt	output91.txt
OpDet	XXXXX107	had	503	photons.	output12.txt	output32.txt	output52.txt	output72.txt	output92.txt
OpDet	XXXXX108	had	452	photons.	output13.txt	output33.txt	output53.txt	output73.txt	output93.txt
OpDet	XXXXX109	had	526	photons.	output14.txt		output54.txt		
OpDet	XXXXX110	had	481	photons.	output15.txt	output35.txt	output55.txt	output75.txt	output95.txt
OpDet	XXXXX111	had	621	photons.	output16.txt	output36.txt	output56.txt	output76.txt	output96.txt
OpDet	XXXXX112	had	464	photons.	output17.txt	output37.txt	output57.txt	output77.txt	output97.txt
OpDet	XXXXX113	had	575	photons.	output18.txt	output38.txt	output58.txt	output78.txt	output98.txt
OpDet	XXXXX114	had	481	photons.	output19.txt	output39.txt	output59.txt	output79.txt	output99.txt
OpDet	XXXXX115	had	501	photons.	output2.txt	output4.txt	output6.txt	output8.txt	readlines.C
OpDet	XXXXX116	had	411	photons.	output20.txt	output40.txt	output60.txt	output80.txt	readlines.C~
OpDet	XXXXX117	had	436	photons.	output21.txt	output41.txt	output61.txt	output81.txt	voltage.txt
OpDet	XXXXX118	had	309	photons.	output22.txt	output42.txt	output62.txt	output82.txt	
	XXXXX119				output23.txt	output43.txt	output63.txt	output83.txt	



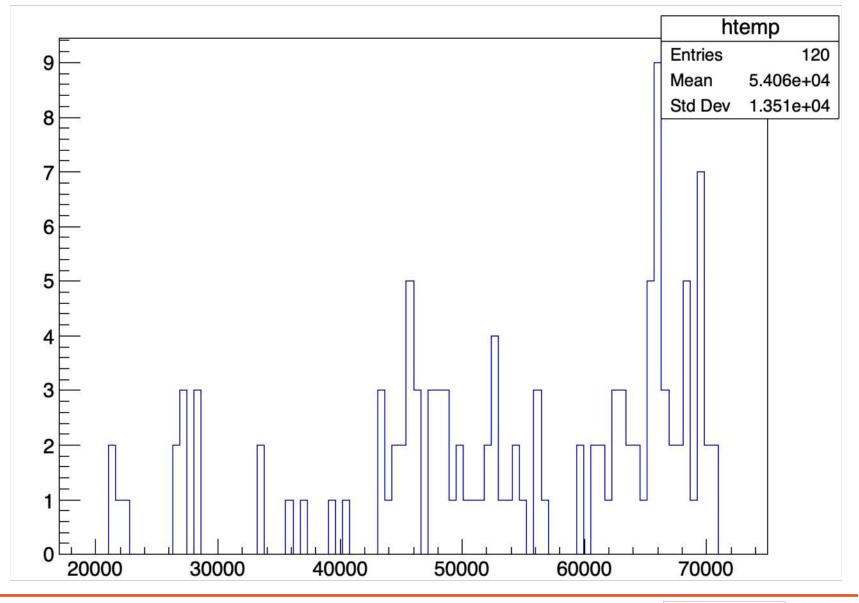
Photon Counts of 100 events x 120 channels/event







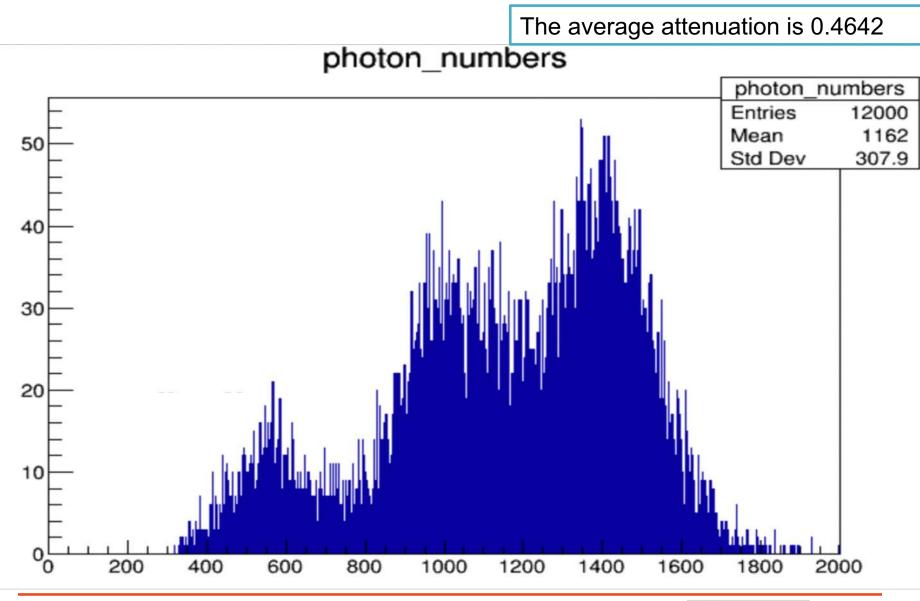
Sum 100 events for each channel (120 total)







Photons counts with Attenuation Effect Removed







Calculate PD bar area from the gdml file

\$APAFrameZSide_y = 4*\$inch; \$APAFrameYSide z = 4*\$inch;

\$LightPaddle x \$LightPaddle y \$LightPaddle z \$nLightPaddlesP SPaddleYInterva

SFrameToPaddleSpace

SiPM z

sinch = 2.54;

<u>, </u>	nen,	
	=	0.476;
	Ξ	4*\$inch;
	=	\$APAFrame_z - 2*\$AF
erAPA	Ξ	10; # 10, or 20 f
l	=	(2*\$APAphys_y+\$APAG

PAFrameYSide_z;

or double coverage (for now) Gap_y-\$LightPaddle_y-2*\$APAFrameZSide_y) /(2*\$nLightPaddlesPerAPA-1);

(\$PaddleYInterval-\$APAGap_y)/2;

\$APAFrame_z = 231.59 - 2*(2*\$G10thickness+\$WrapCover); \$G10thickness = \$inch/8; SWrapCover = \$inch/16:

meaning:

- Paddle y = 4x2.54 = 10.16 cm •
- APAFrame z = 230.0025 cm •
- Paddle z = 230.0025 2x4x2.54•

=209.6825cm

• Paddle Area= Paddle y x z =

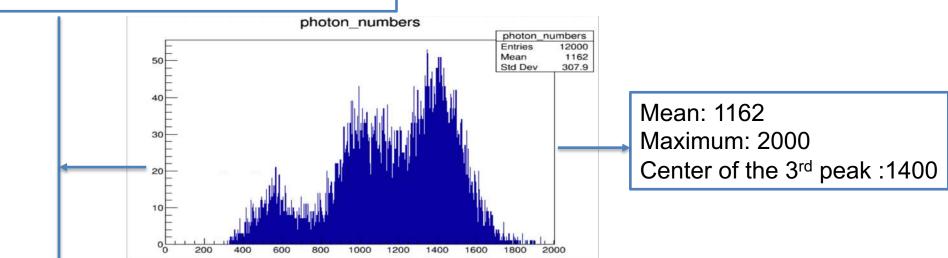
2130.3742 cm²



Photon Rate Calculation

The length of the time window per event :

4.492 ms



10:

N_photons	Area (cm^2)	Time window Length(ms)	Per Area(cm^2) Per event time window	Per Area (cm^2) Per ms
2000	2130.3742	4.492	0.938802207	0.208994258
1400			0.657161545	0.146295981
1162			0.545444082	0.121425664

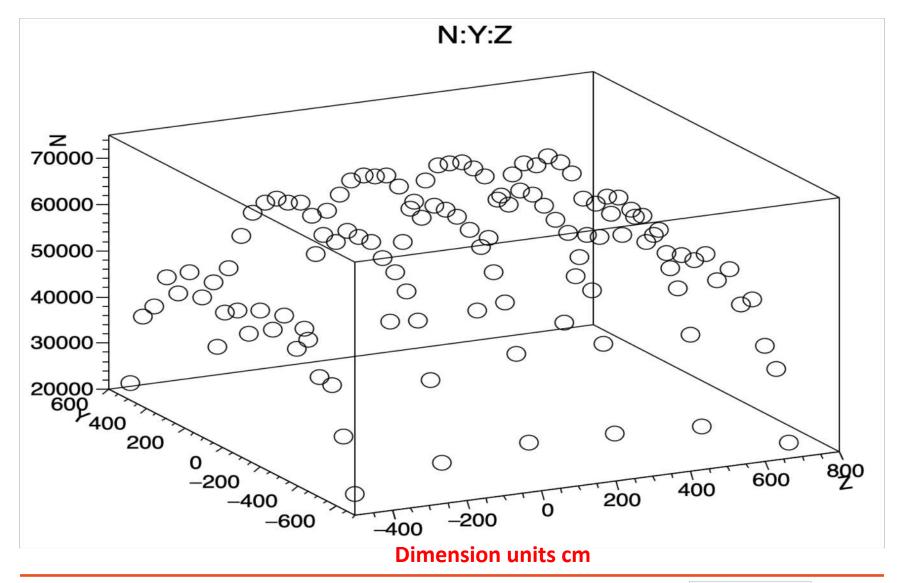
The average photon rates is therefore 0.146 photons per cm^2 per ms



-2246000

2246000.] # ending time in ns

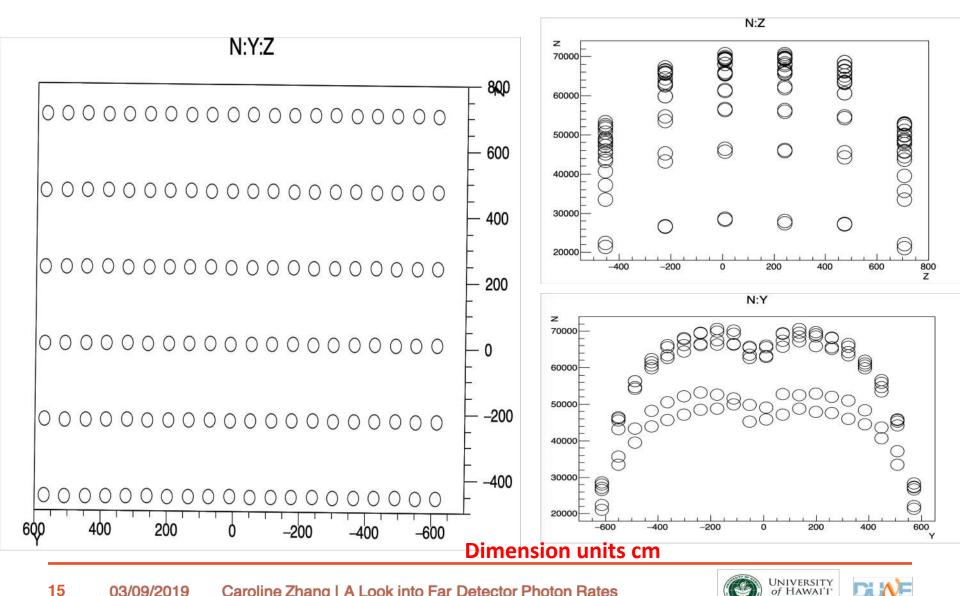
Photon Counts (N) across the entire APA Plate





DUA

Distribution of Photon Rates across Y/Z of APA Plate



MÁNOA



Next Step

· Think about optimization for electron source metal location and area

Any Ideas and Questions?





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References

Sample location

dune/data/users/ahimmel/2019-02-07-gallery

Mahalos

