Overview of ProtoDUNE-SP and Initial Study of Space Charge

Hannah Rogers

On behalf of the DUNE Collaboration

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Dune Underground Neutrino Experiment

- Long baseline (1300 km) accelerator neutrino experiment spanning between Chicago and South Dakota
- Large (40 kt) LArTPC far detector plus near detector
 - Far detector deep (1.5 km) underground at Homestake Mine
- Physics goals: v oscillations (mass ordering, δ_{CP}, θ₂₃, θ₁₃), baryon number violation (e.g. nucleon decay), supernova burst neutrinos





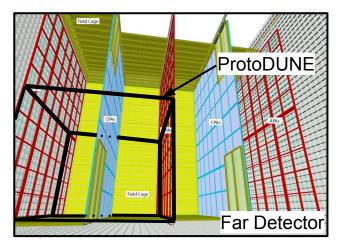
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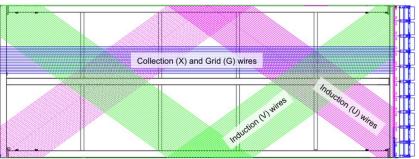




ProtoDUNE Single Phase

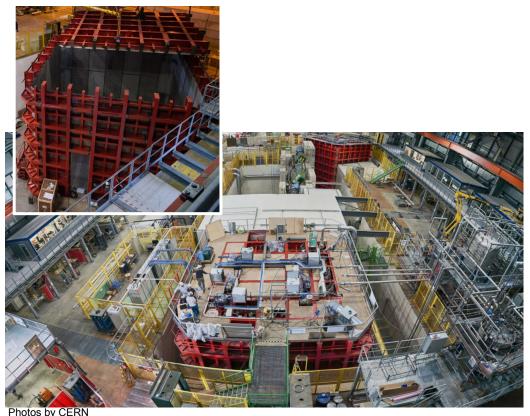
- Test of single-phase far detector technology
- Currently largest single-phase LArTPC
 - 0.77 kt liquid argon
- Contains 6 modular drift cells
 - 3.6 m drift length
 - Suspended Anode (APA) and Cathode (CPA) Plane Assemblies
 - Wrapped wires form induction planes
 - ~ 5mm wire pitch
 - 500 V/cm drift electric field







ProtoDUNE at the CERN Neutrino Platform

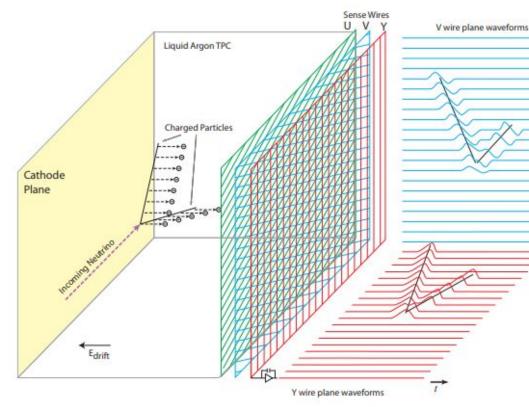


- Completed ???
 - 2 TPCs of ~ 6m x 7m x 3.6m
 - Two APAs and sharged CPA
- Located in test beam of protons, pions, kaons, electrons, and muons
 - Momentum: ~0.5 to 7 GeV/c
 - $\circ \quad \mbox{Useful for calibration studies}$





LArTPC Signal Formation



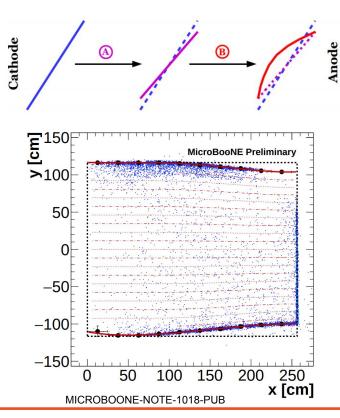
- Charged particle interacts with liquid argon
 - a. Creates ionization electrons
- 2. Electric field causes electrons to drift towards
 - anode plane

1.

- 3. Electrons detected by three wire planes
 - a. Two induction planes with bipolar signal
 - b. One collection plane with unipolar signal



Space Charge Effect

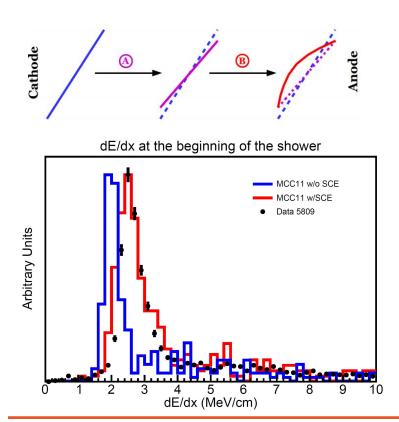


- Build up of slow-moving positive charge distorts electric field from uniform causing:
 - 1. Variation in charge quenching throughout detector
 - 2. Change in drift path of ionization electrons
- Not correcting for this leads to:
 - 1. Calculating the wrong energy of an event
 - 2. Assuming the charge came from the wrong location in the detector



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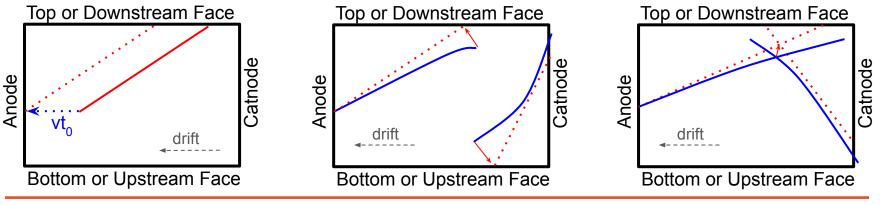


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 - 2. Assuming the charge came from the wrong location in the detector
 - \Rightarrow Poor energy and track reconstruction
 - ⇒ Incorrect dE/dx
 - Important for particle ID and energy-based calculations



Measuring Spatial Offsets

- Position in drift direction unknown without track start time (t_0)
 - Reconstruction naively assumes $t_0 = 0$ ms
- Through-going anode-/cathode-piercing muons used to measure spatial offsets
 - \circ t₀ determined by shifting track to anode or cathode
 - Muons should cause straight tracks \Rightarrow Curvature due to space charge effect
 - Through-going muons should pierce TPC face ⇒ Distance between track end / TPC face used to calculate spatial offset at faces

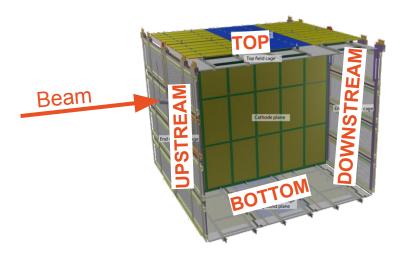


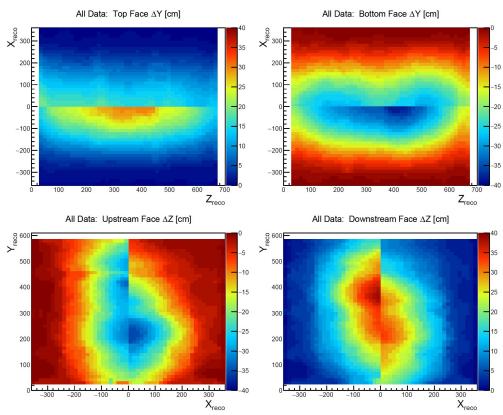


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Offsets from Faces at ProtoDUNE

• Spatial offsets at faces measured using ProtoDUNE





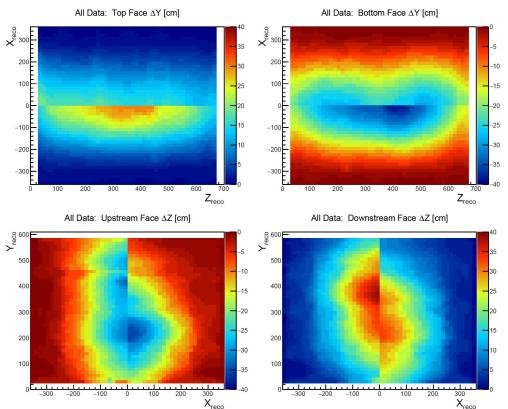


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Offsets from Faces at ProtoDUNE

- Spatial offsets at faces measured using ProtoDUNE
- Used to calculate:
 - Spatial distortion map from true position to reconstruction positions (used in simulation)
 - Spatial distortion map from reconstructed to true positions (used in calibration)
 - 3. Electric field distortion map (used in simulation and calibration)

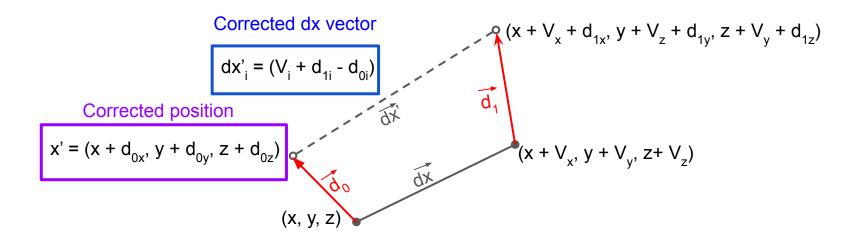




- Calorimetry information (*dQ/dx* or *dE/dx*) is affected by both spatial and electric field distortions
- From spatial distortions, both **position** and **dx vector** must be corrected

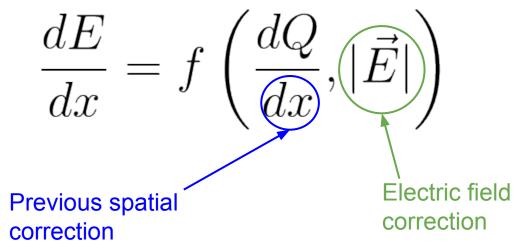


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- Corrected **electric field** used to calculate *dE/dx*
- Calibrated calorimetry should reduce systematics on energy-dependent calculations

Summary

- ProtoDUNE-SP is currently the largest single-phase LArTPC
- ProtoDUNE-SP is a prototype for the single phase DUNE far detectors
 - Far detectors will be ~ ??? times larger but use similar technology
- Space charge distorts the electric field and causes apparent offsets in position
- First measurements of the spatial offsets due to space charge can be used to build calibration maps
 - Correcting for space charge in reconstruction allows more accurate calorimetry calculations

Thank you!

