

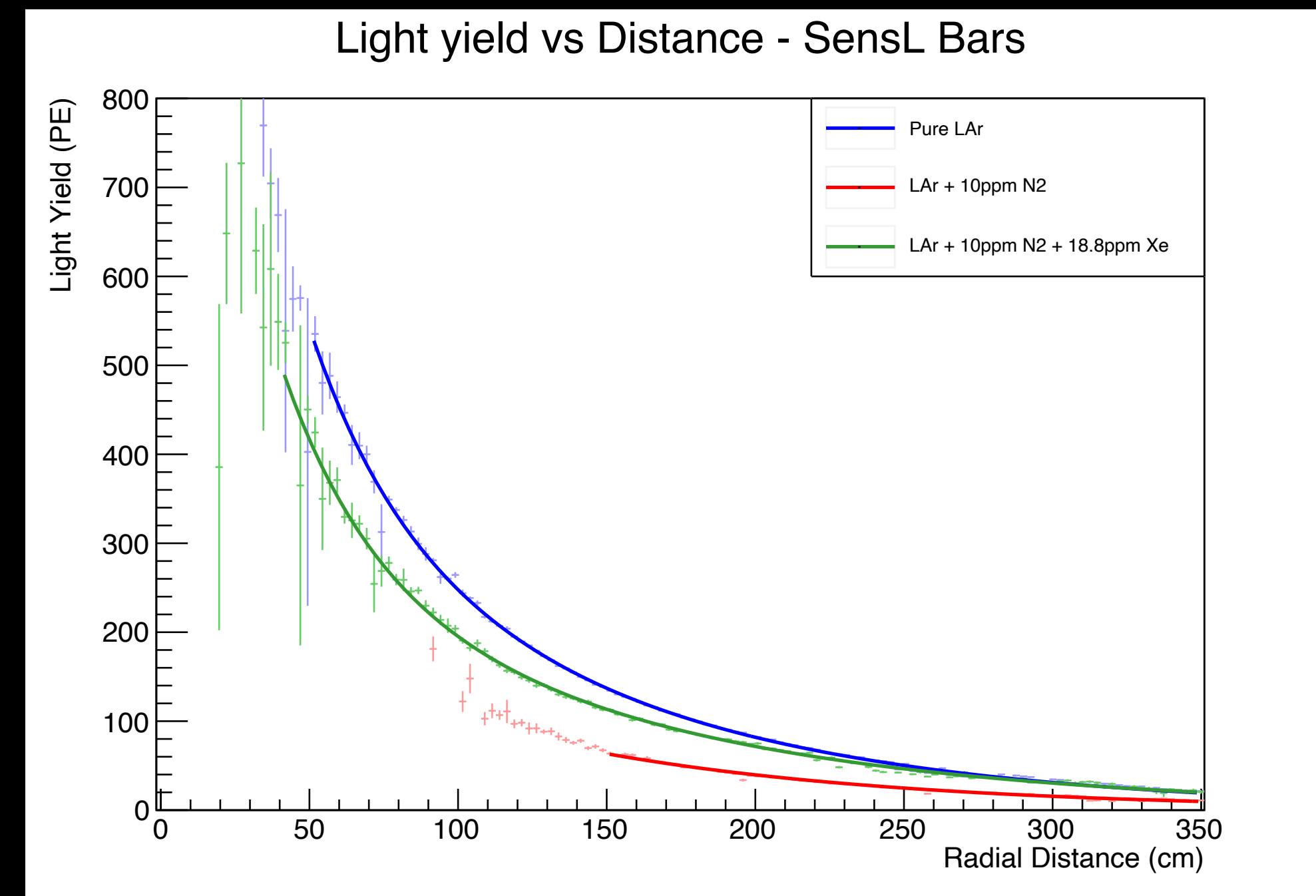
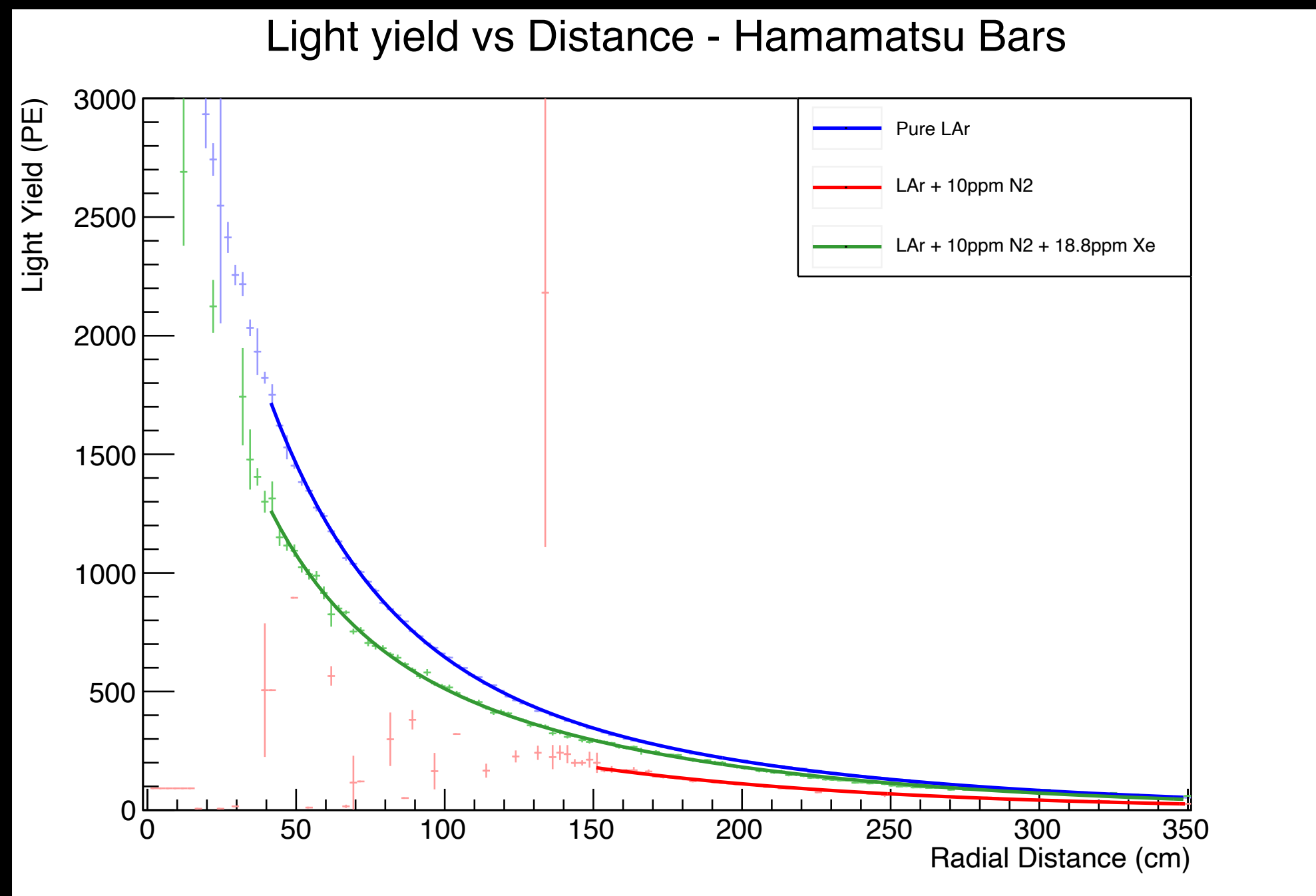
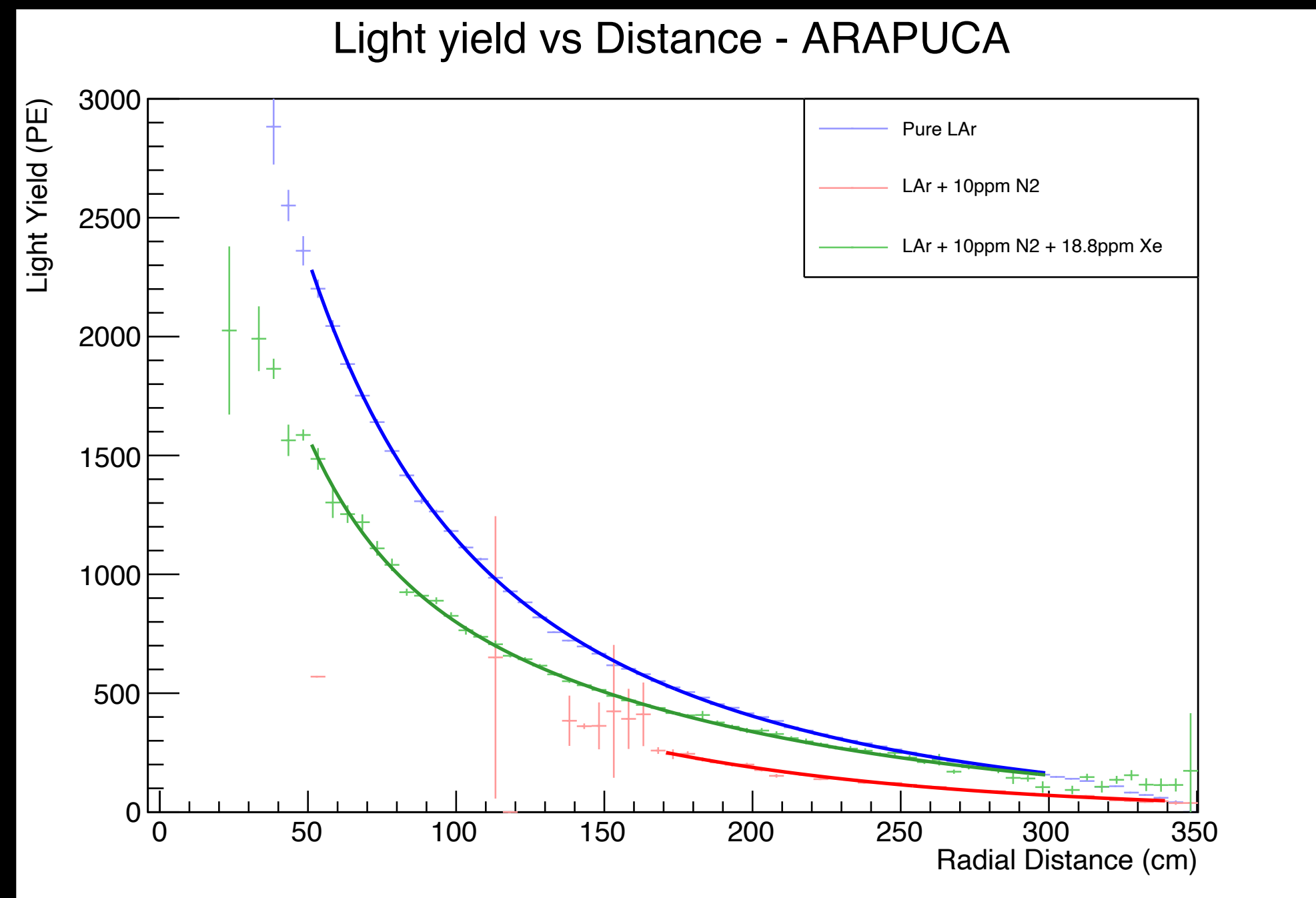
ProtoDUNE-SP Attenuation Update

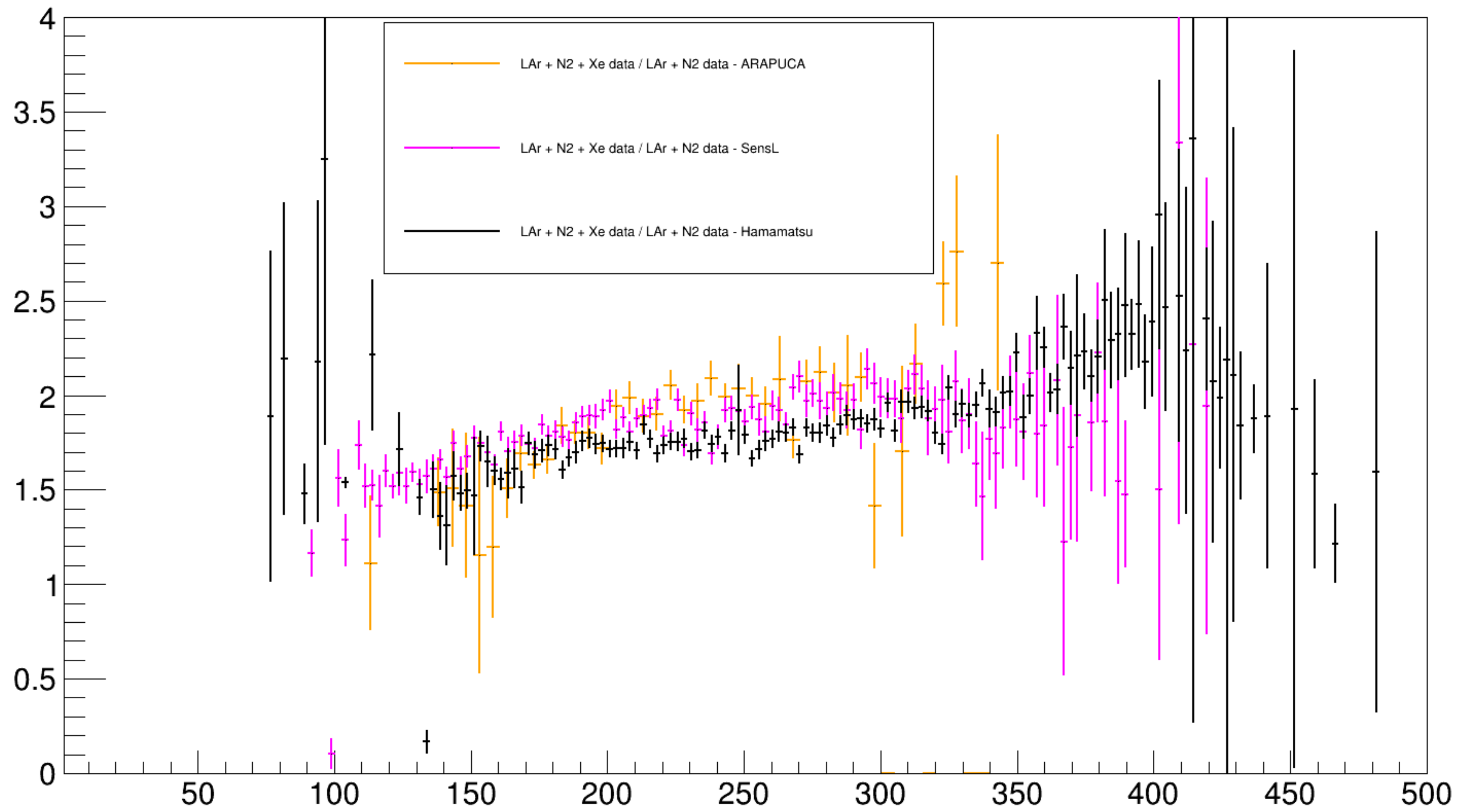
Monte Carlo

Kyle Spurgeon, Bryan Ramson, Denver Whittington

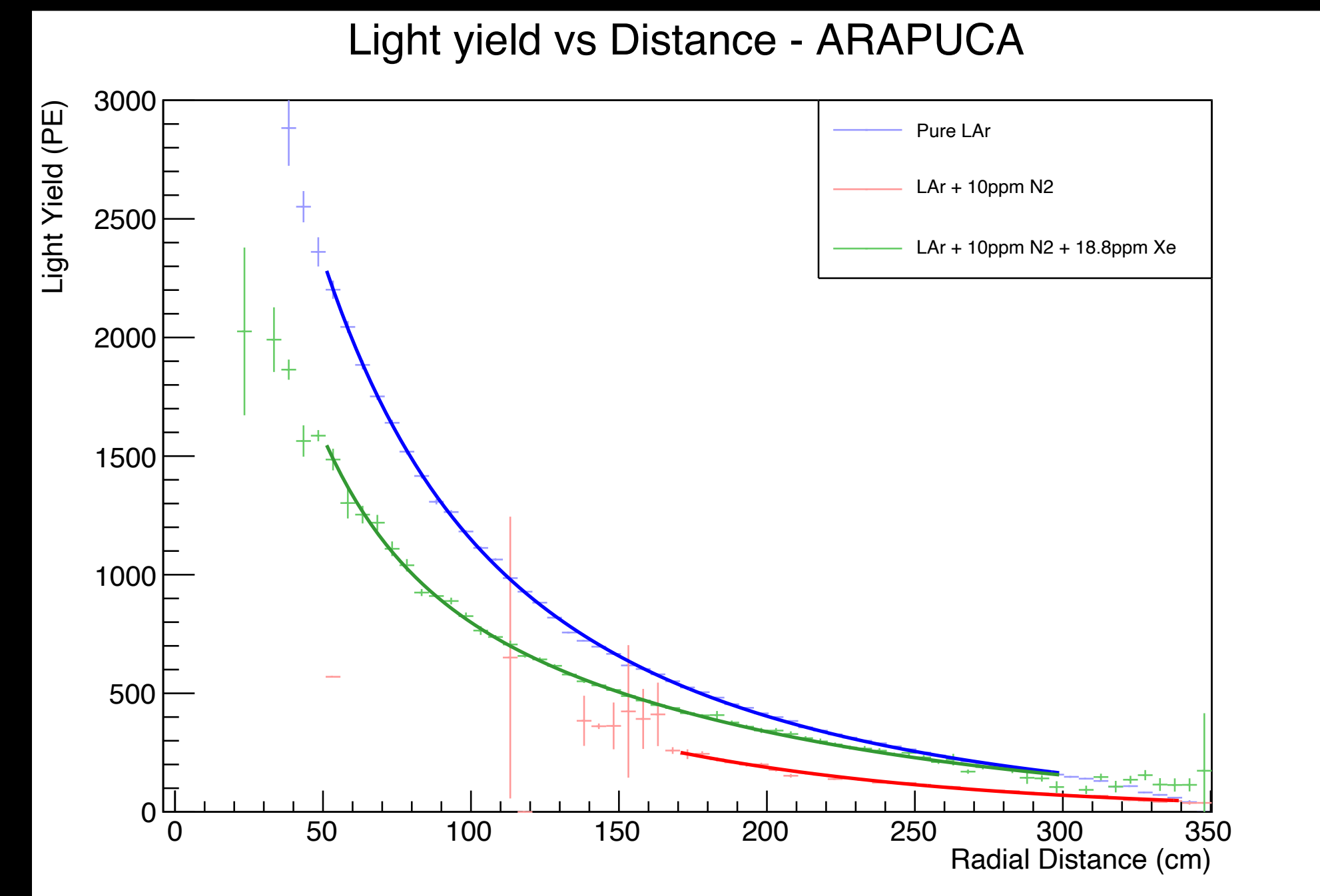
Update

- Monte Carlo tracks generated with position/momentum from the data tracks
 - Create 1:1 MC to data track
- Run through light reconstruction process
- Transverse distance calculated from true MC start/end position
 - not reconstruction (data uses pandora)



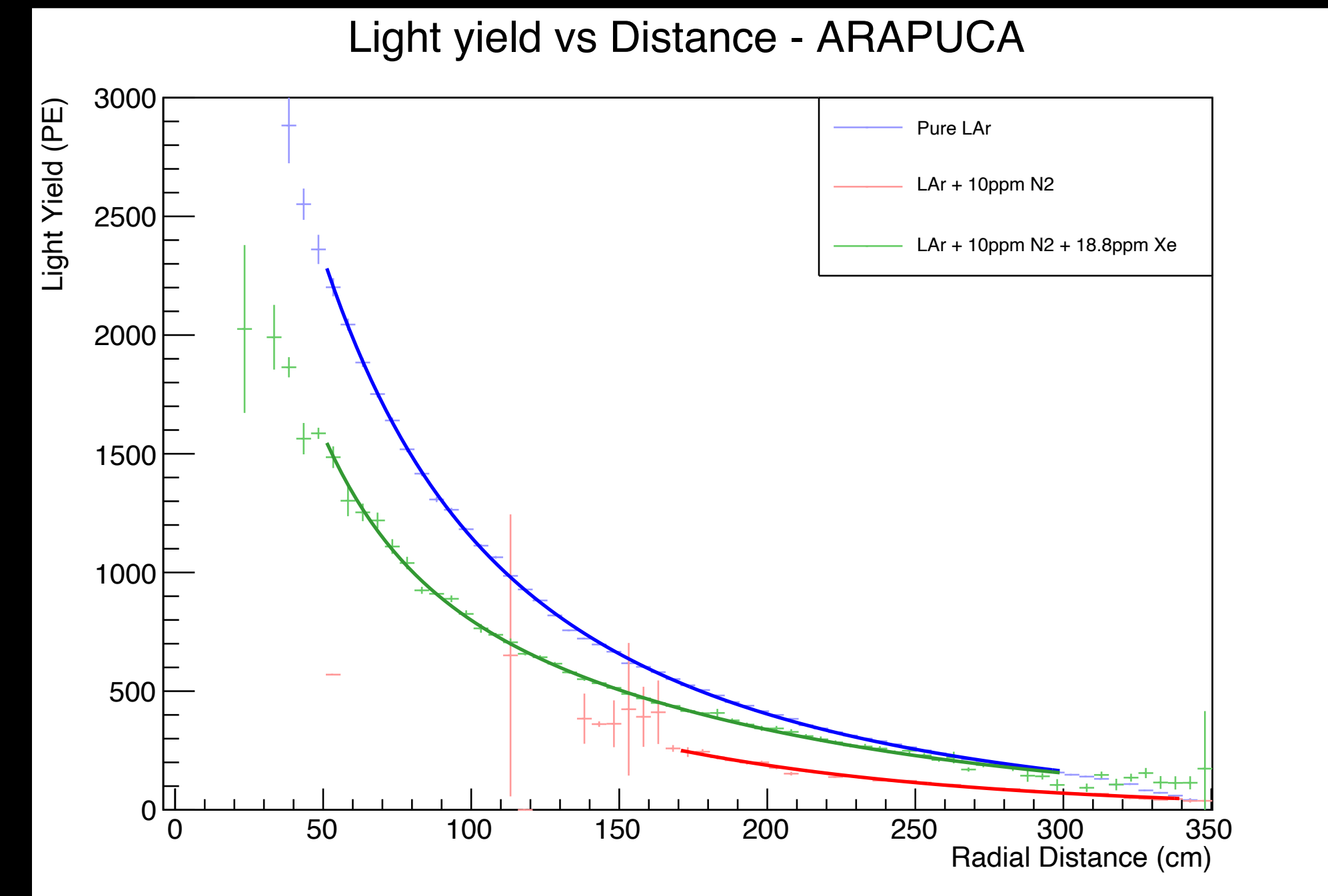


- Show upper and lower bounds of light yield
 - TPC matched tracks (>99.9% purity)
 - Distance dependent light yield measurement (<10cm resolution)
- Show strong increase in light yield
 - Fully counteracts loss due to nitrogen at far distances
 - Recovers almost all light at close distances
- Indicates we can learn more by utilizing all PDS systems in ProtoDUNE-SP



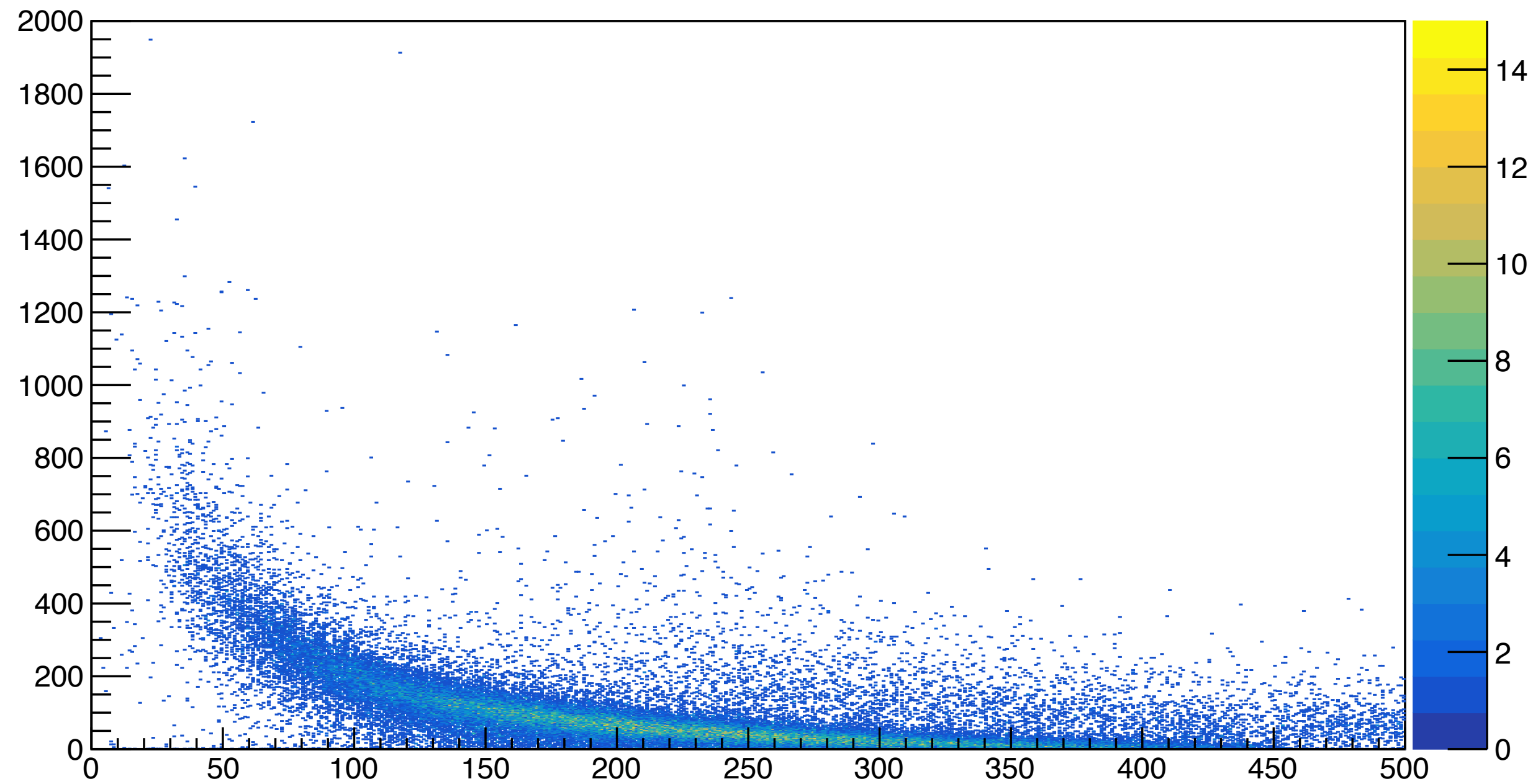
Additional info

- Currently have 3 subsets of waveforms
 - 75cm, 125 cm, 200 cm from APA
 - see [this](#) talk for more analysis on this
 - Can be used in similar benchmarking ways as light yield
- Some plans to extend this analysis to have more time granularity
 - Remove cuts on distance as well.



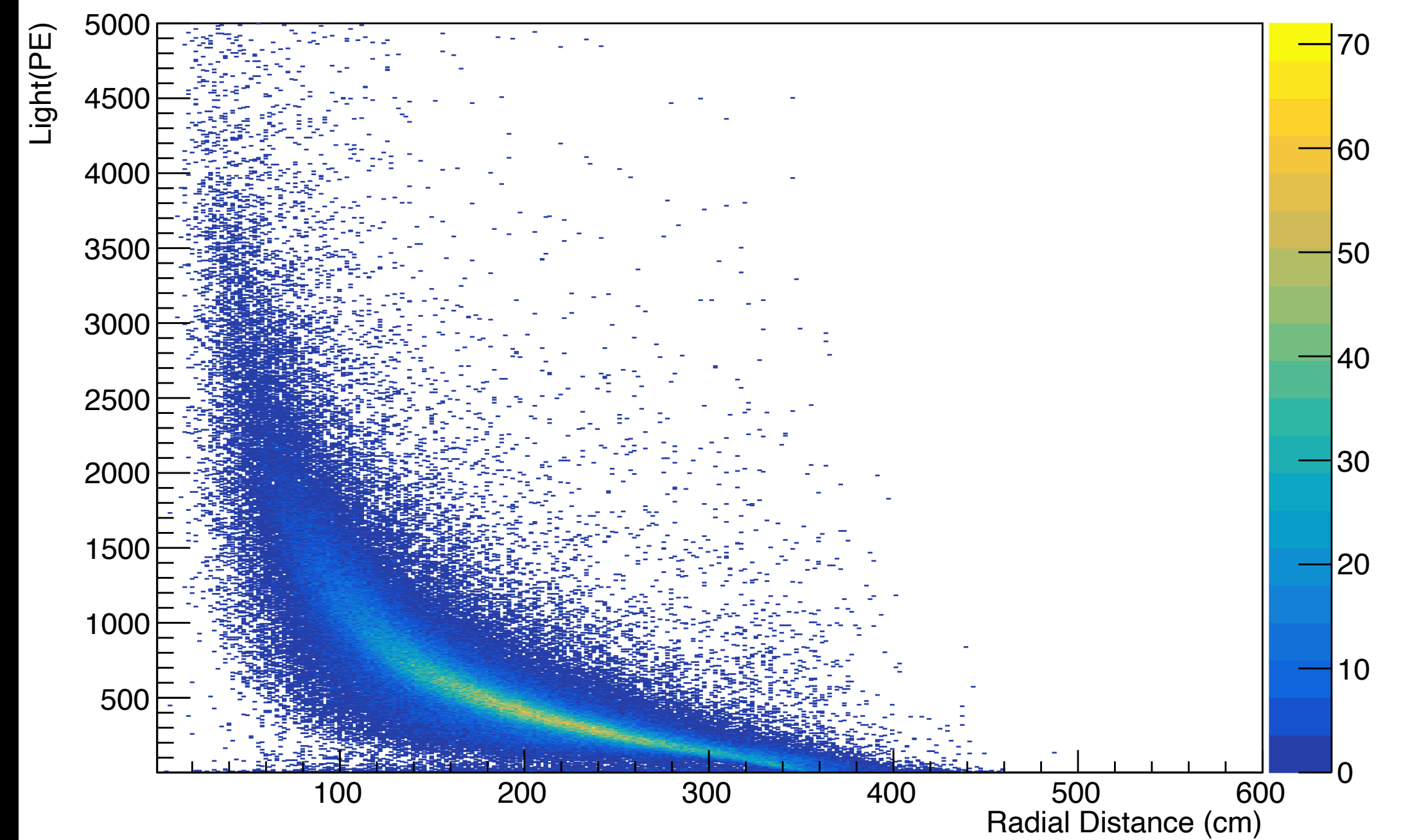
Full MC Sample

arapuca attenuation



99cm Rayleigh Scattering Monte Carlo

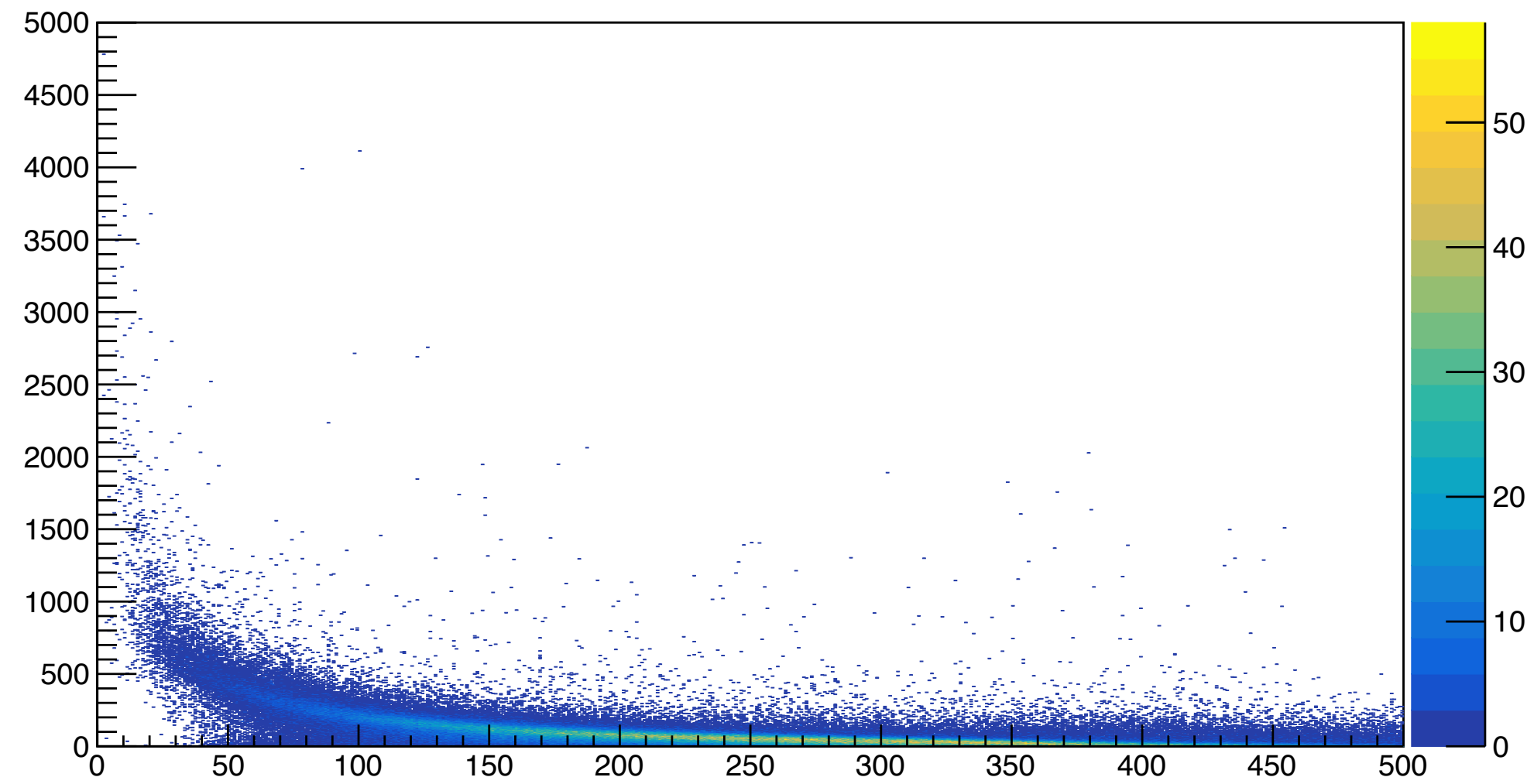
ARAPUCA2_APA6_prof



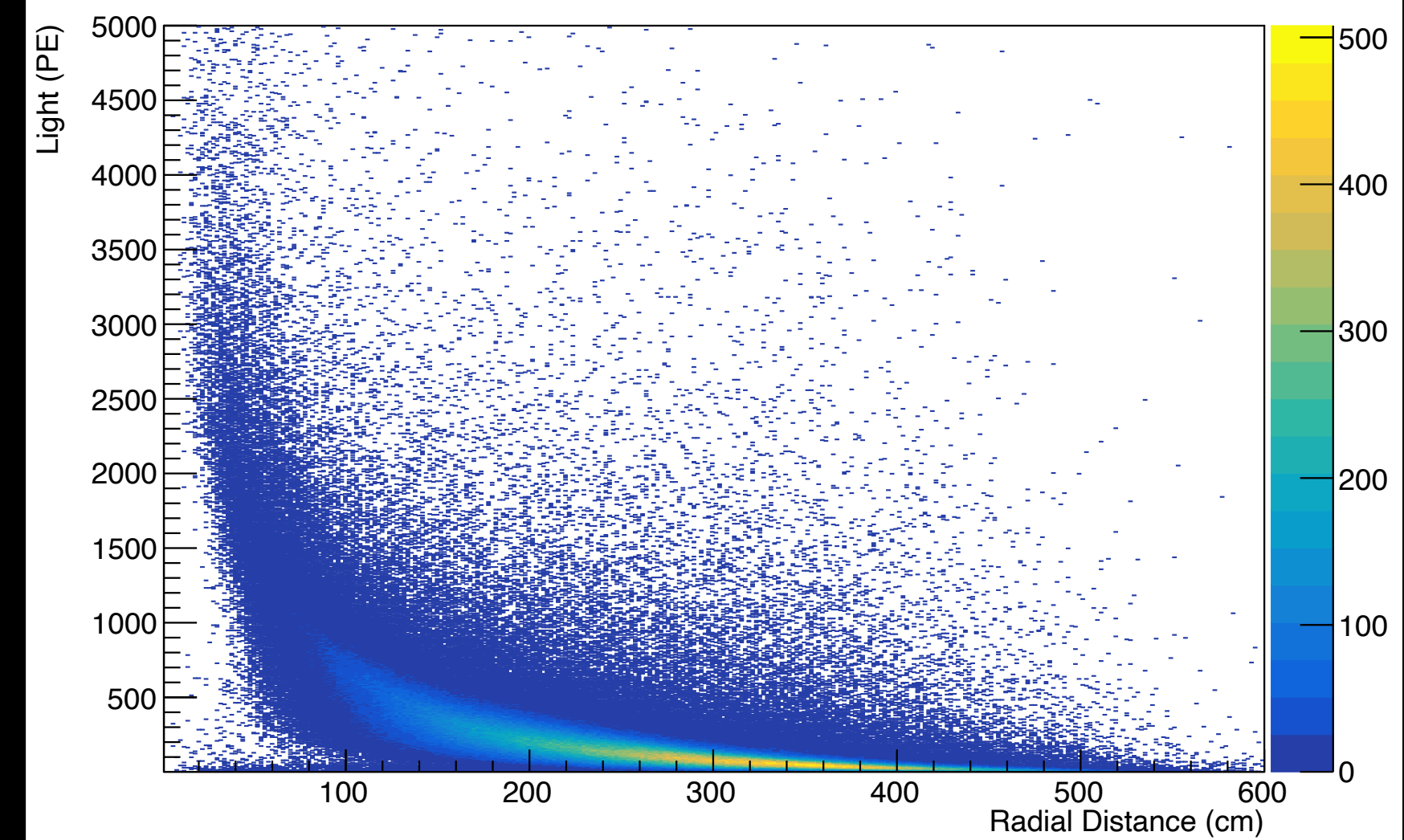
Data

Full MC Sample

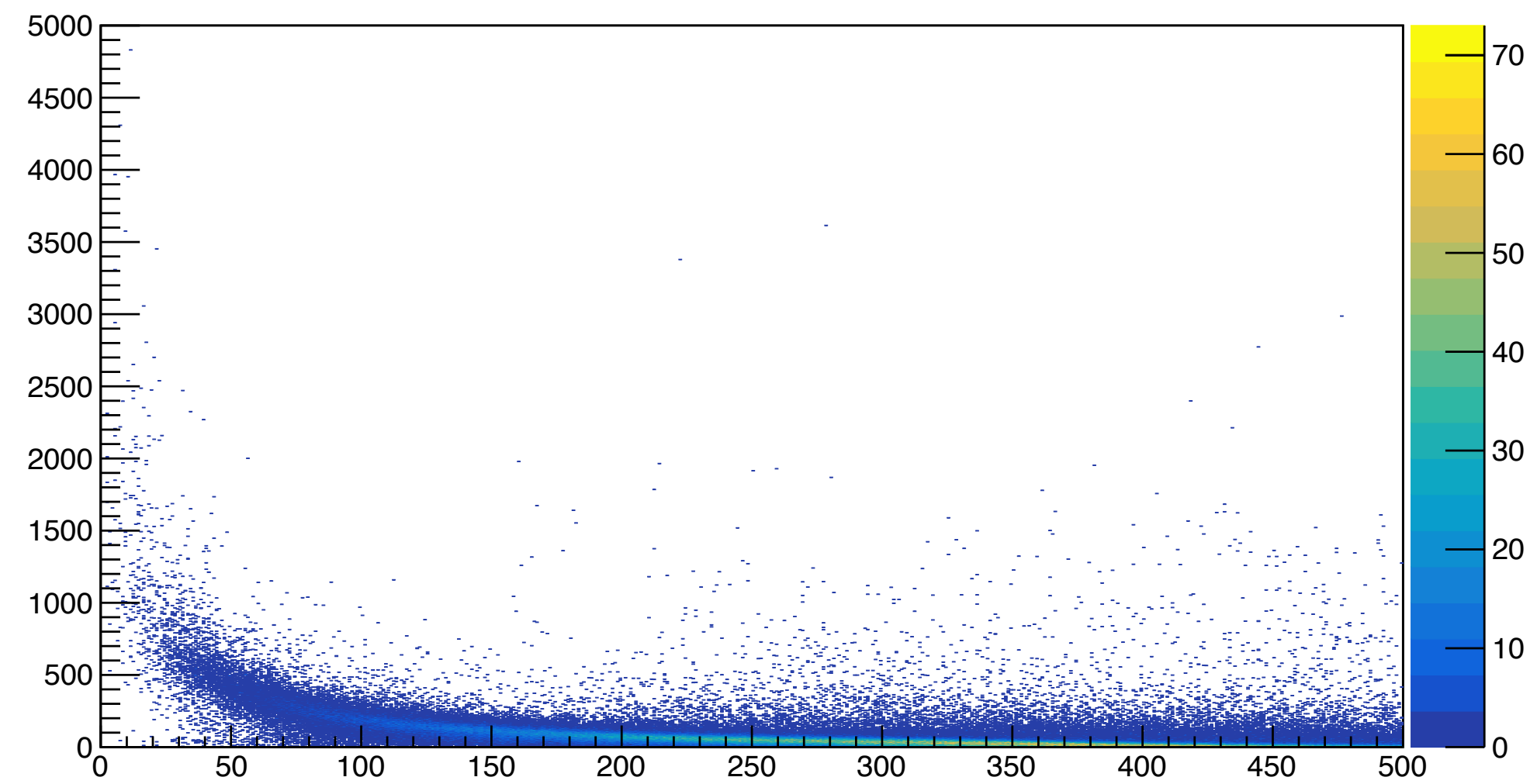
IU bar attenuation - hamamatsu chans



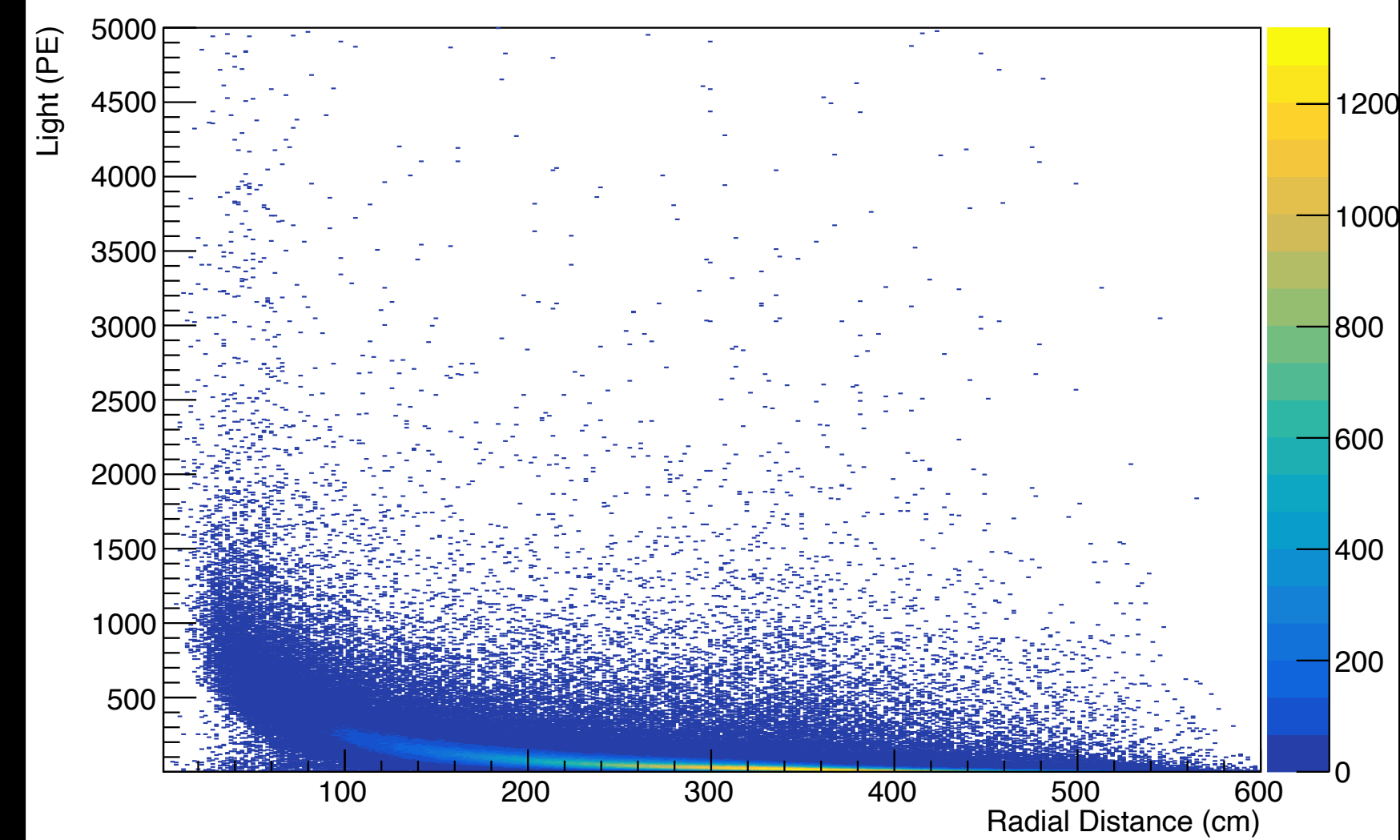
DS_hamamatsu



IU bar attenuation - sensl chans

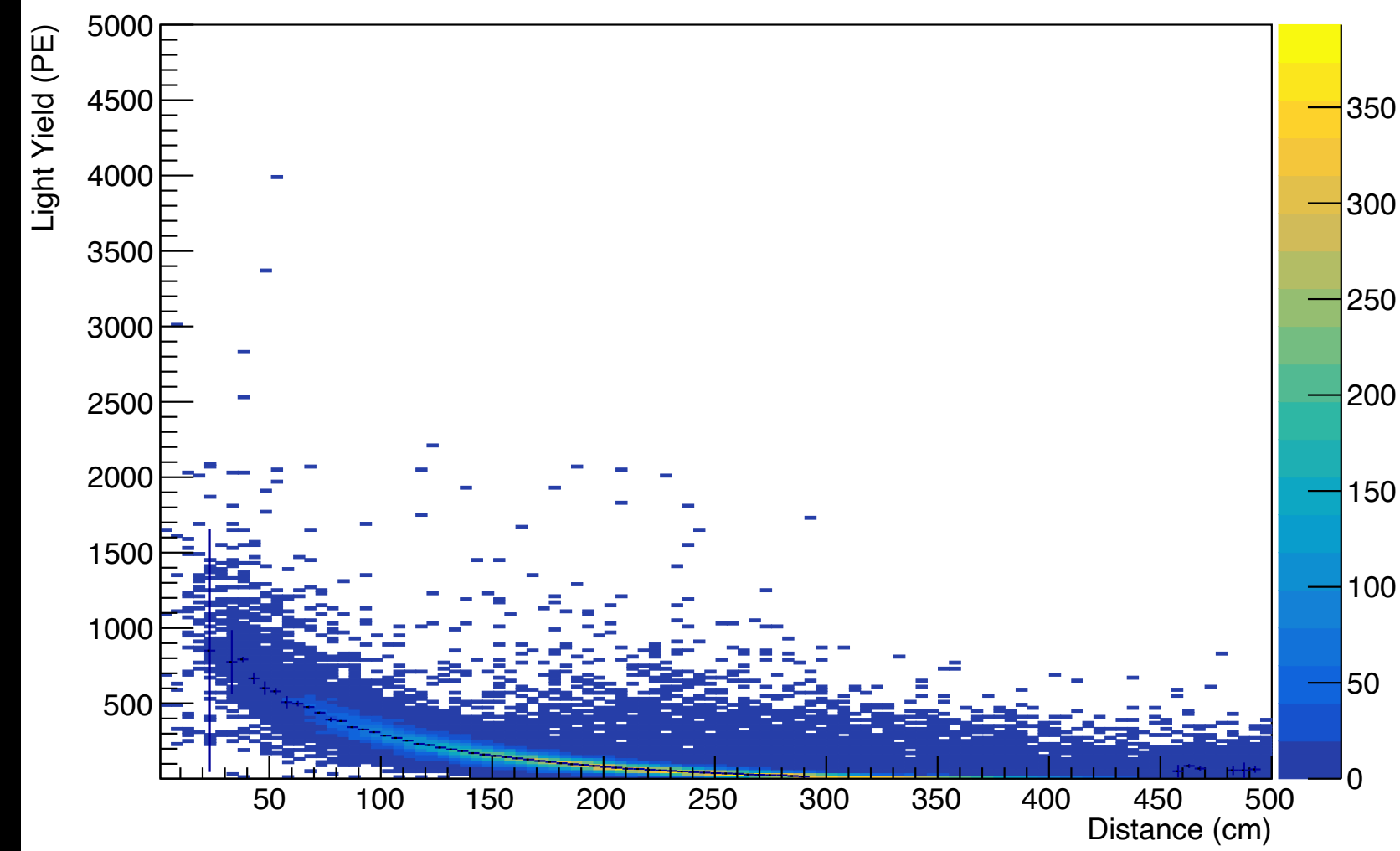


DS_Sensl_C1

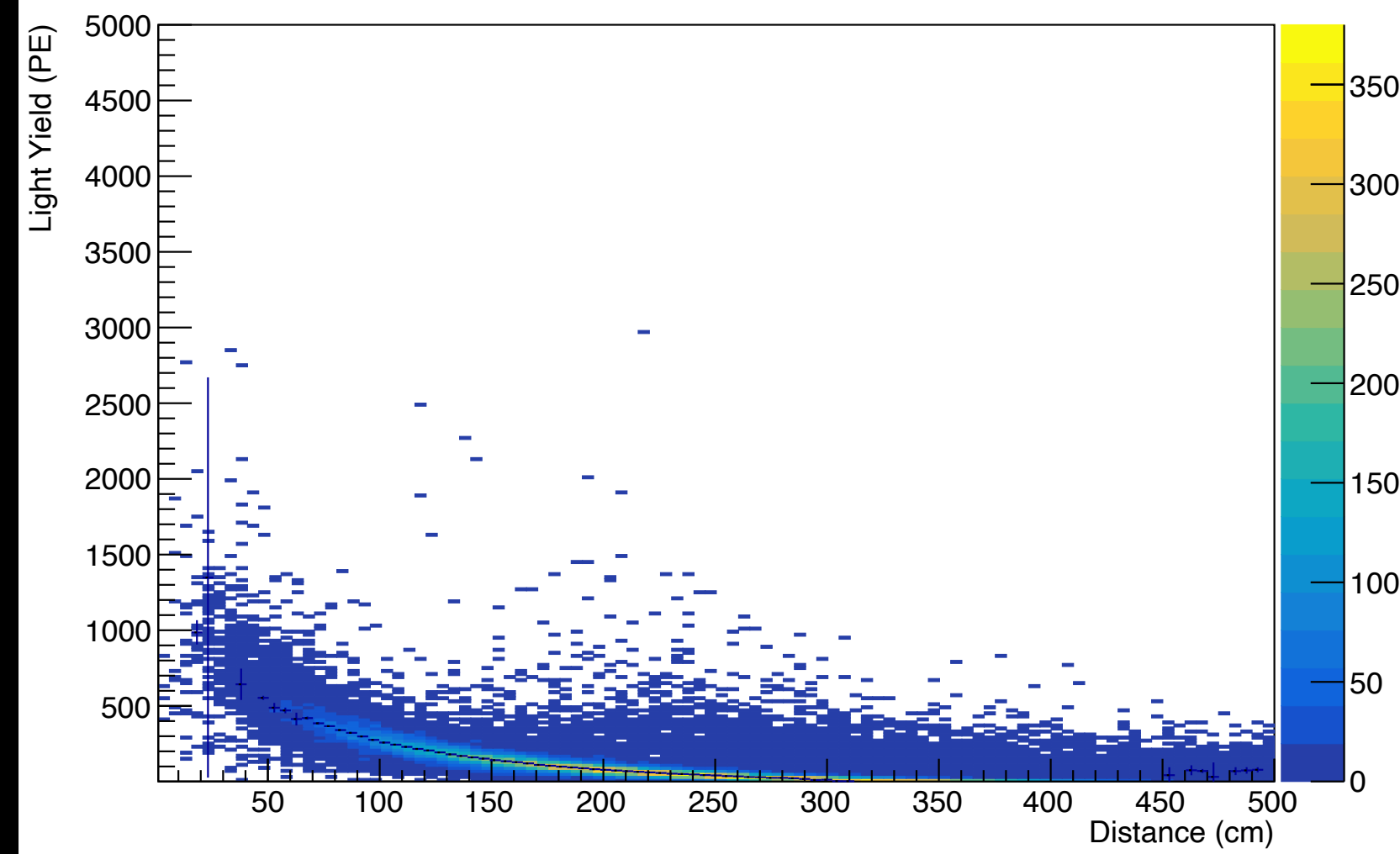


Monte Carlo Samples

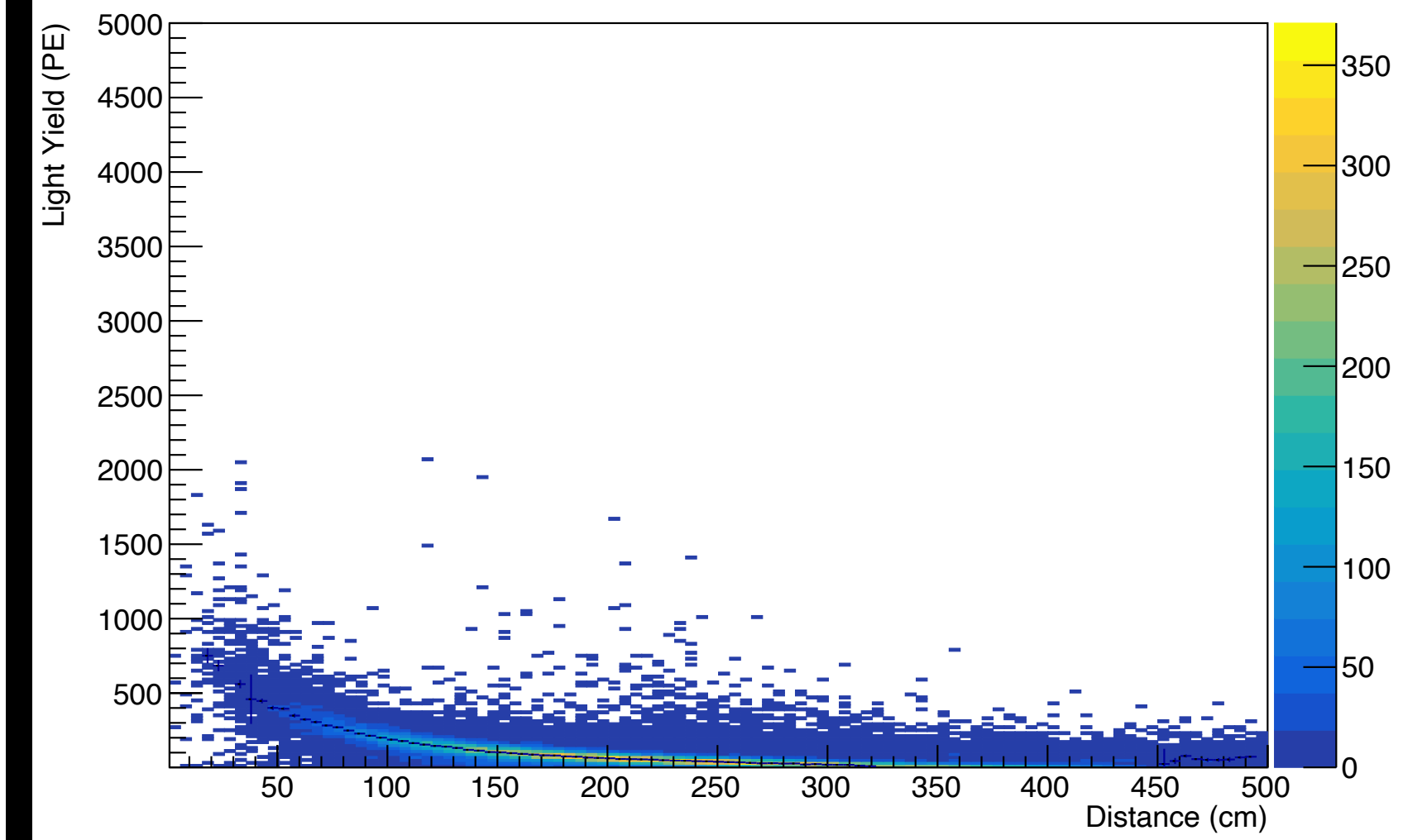
60cm RS - 20m ABS - ARAPUCA LY vs Dist



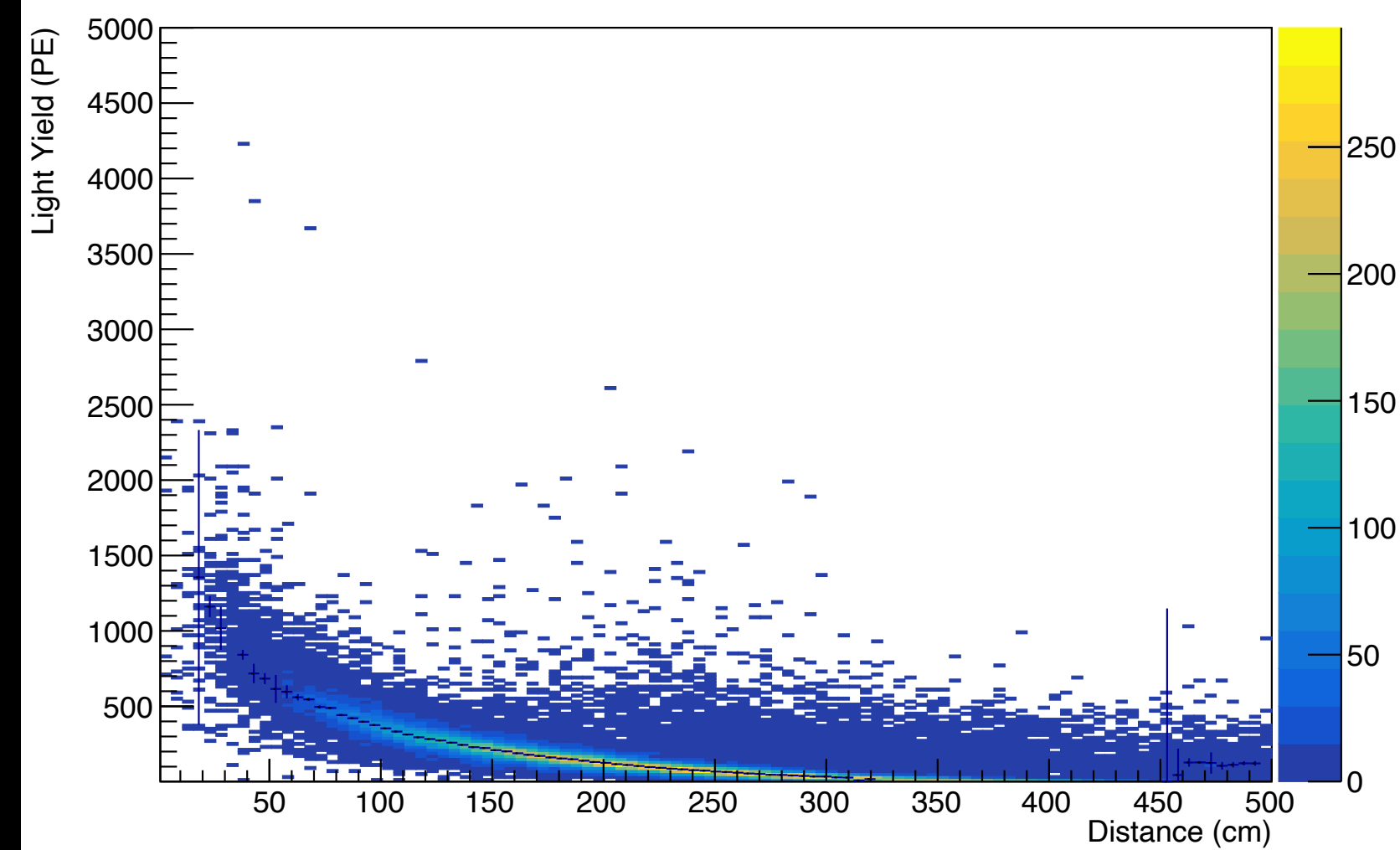
99cm RS - 20m ABS - ARAPUCA LY vs Dist



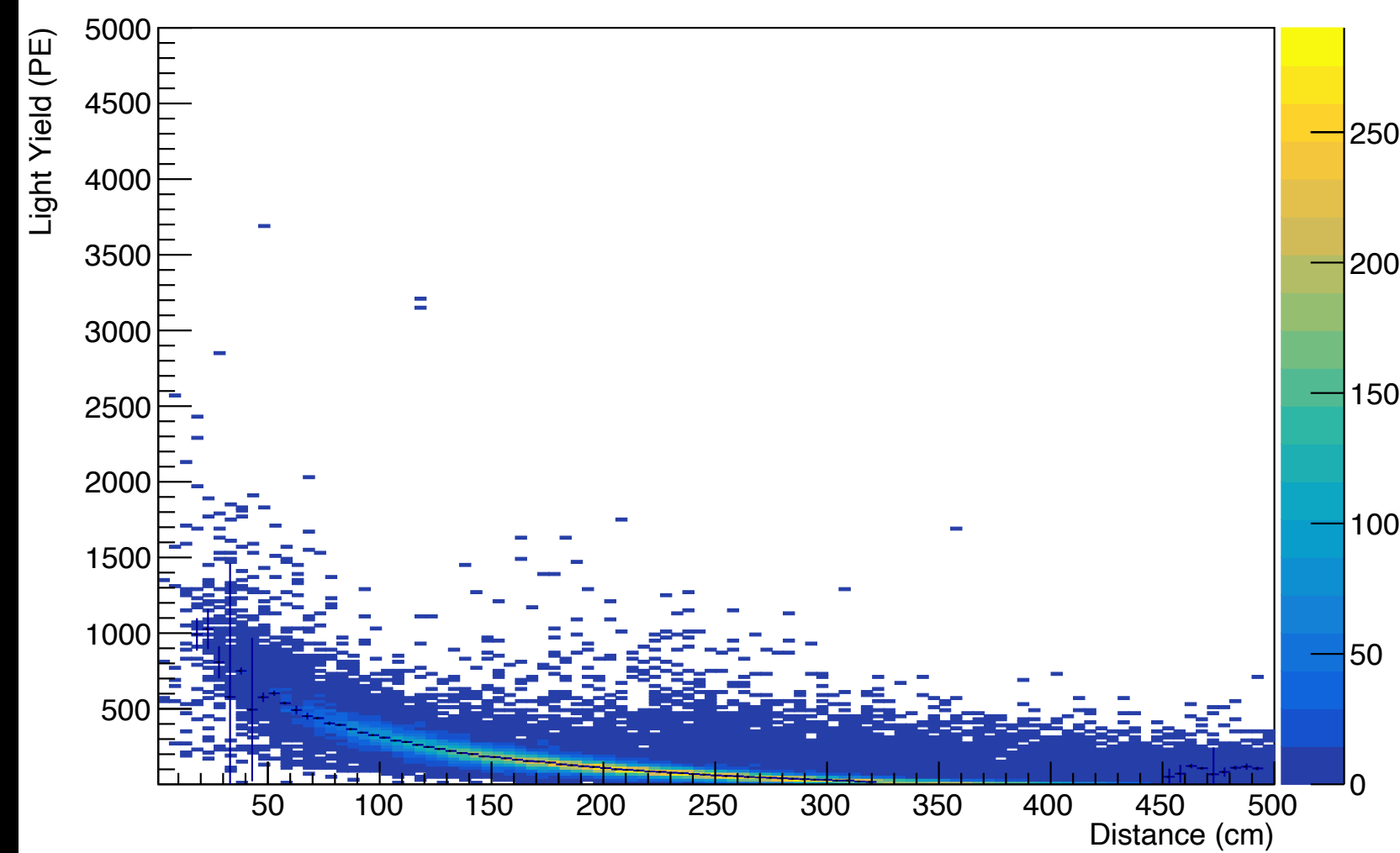
infcms RS - 20m ABS - ARAPUCA LY vs Dist



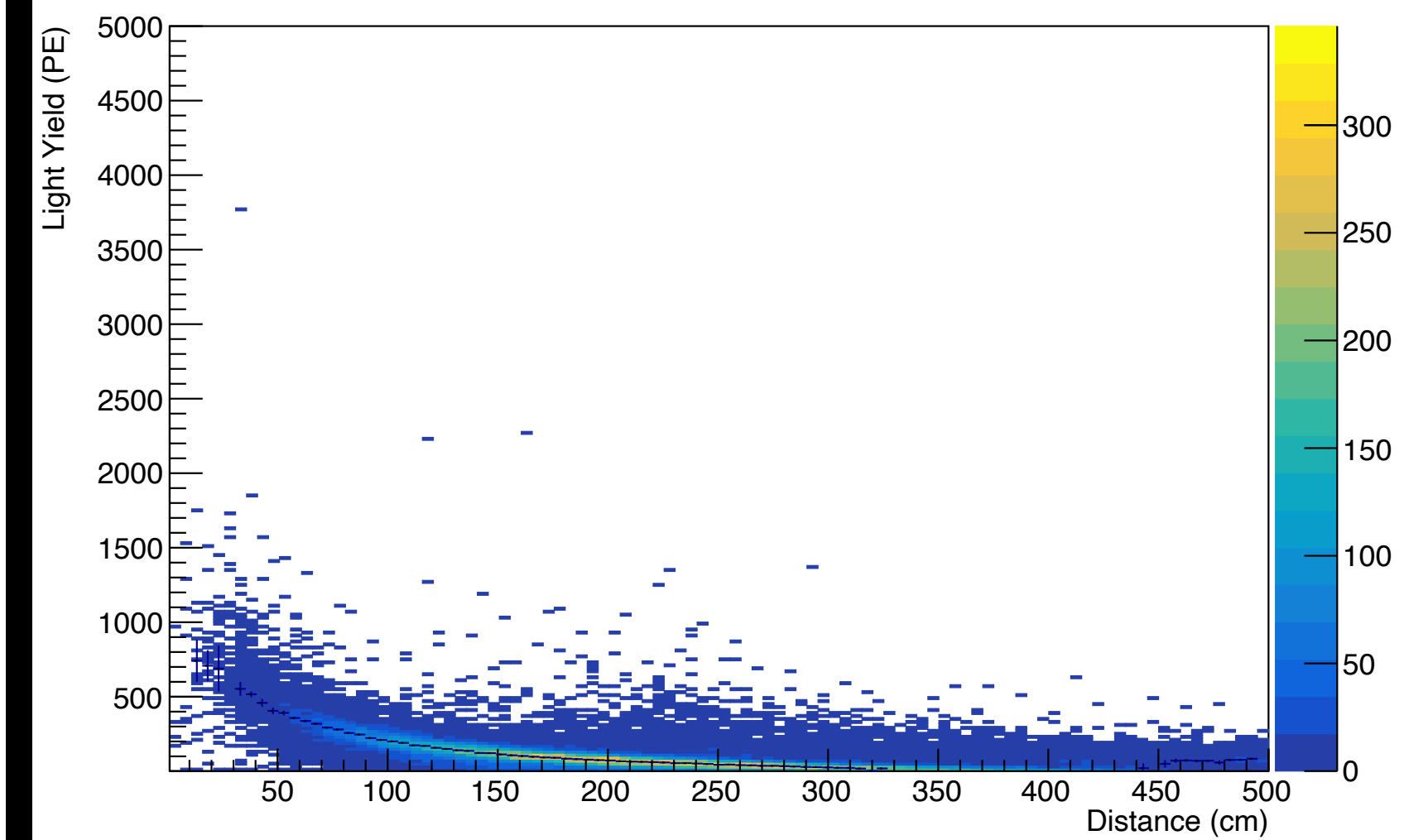
60cm RS - 90m ABS - ARAPUCA LY vs Dist

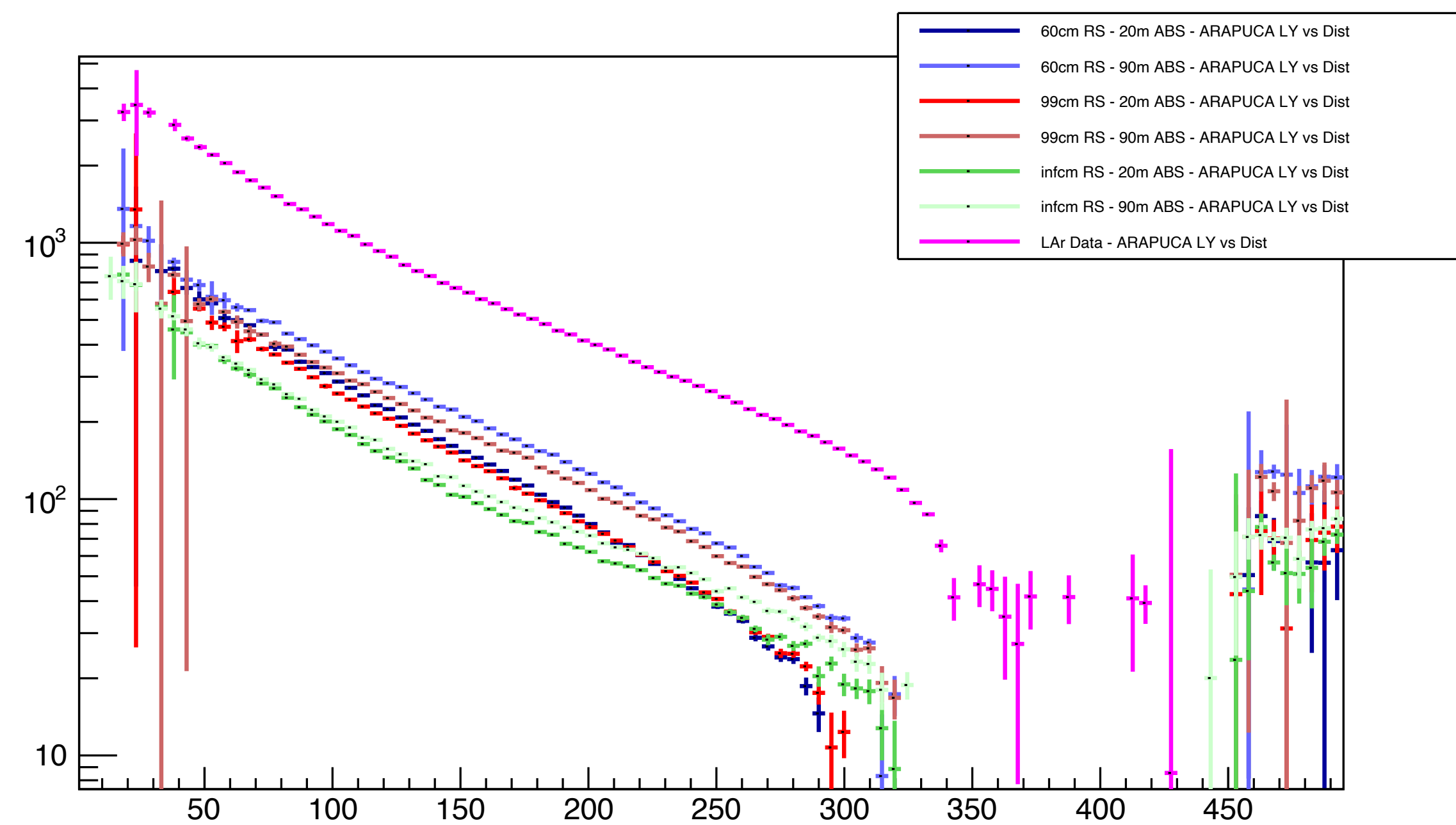
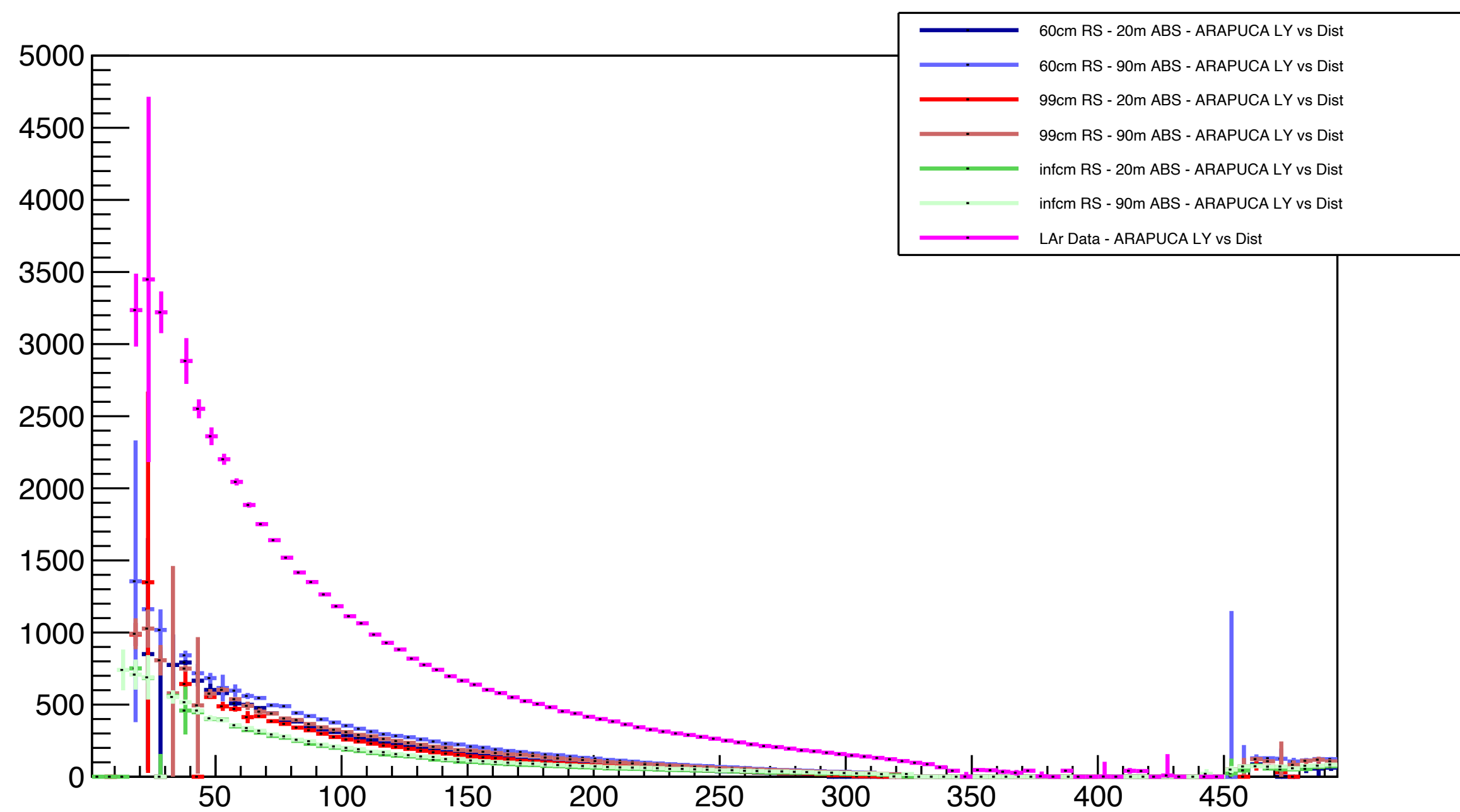


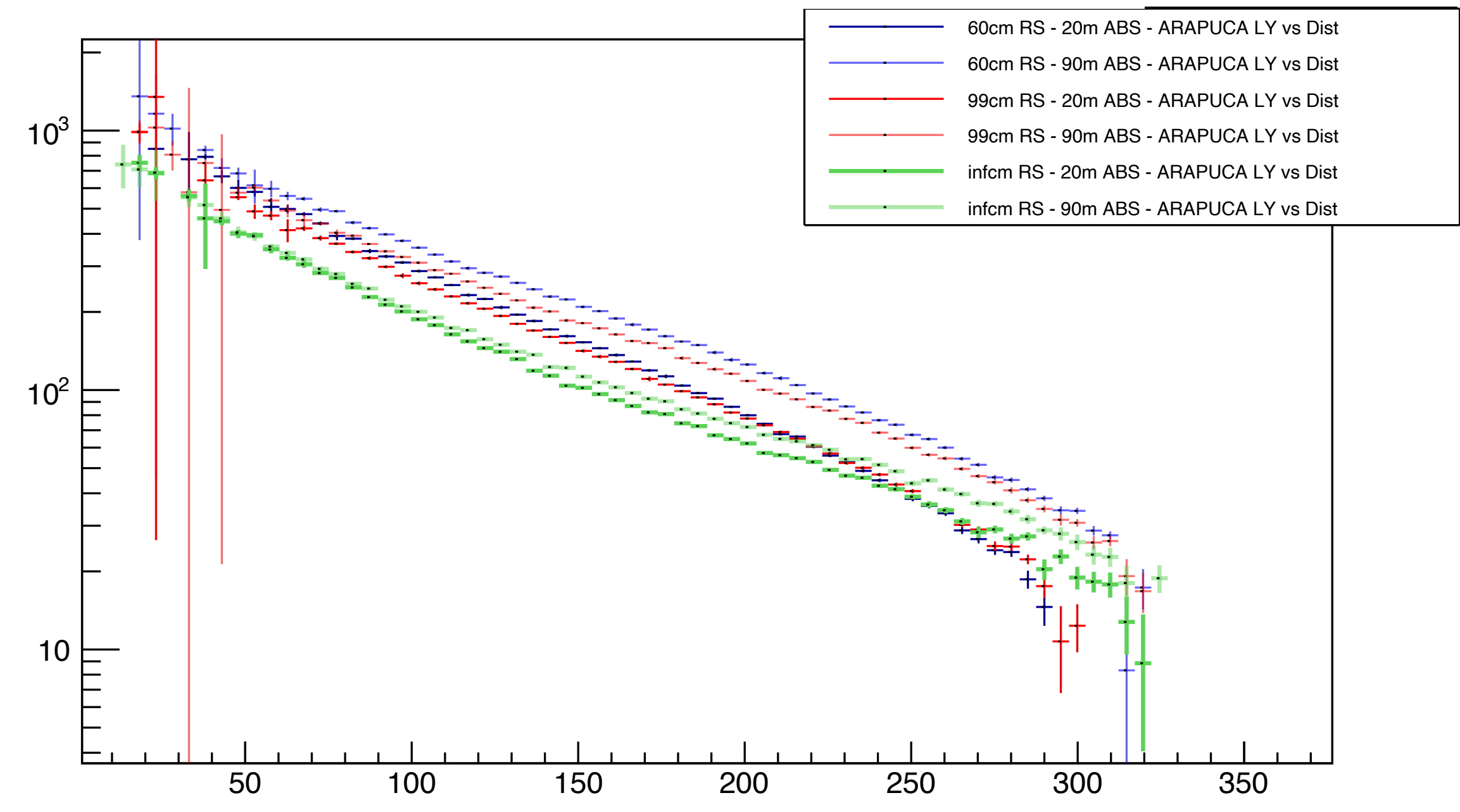
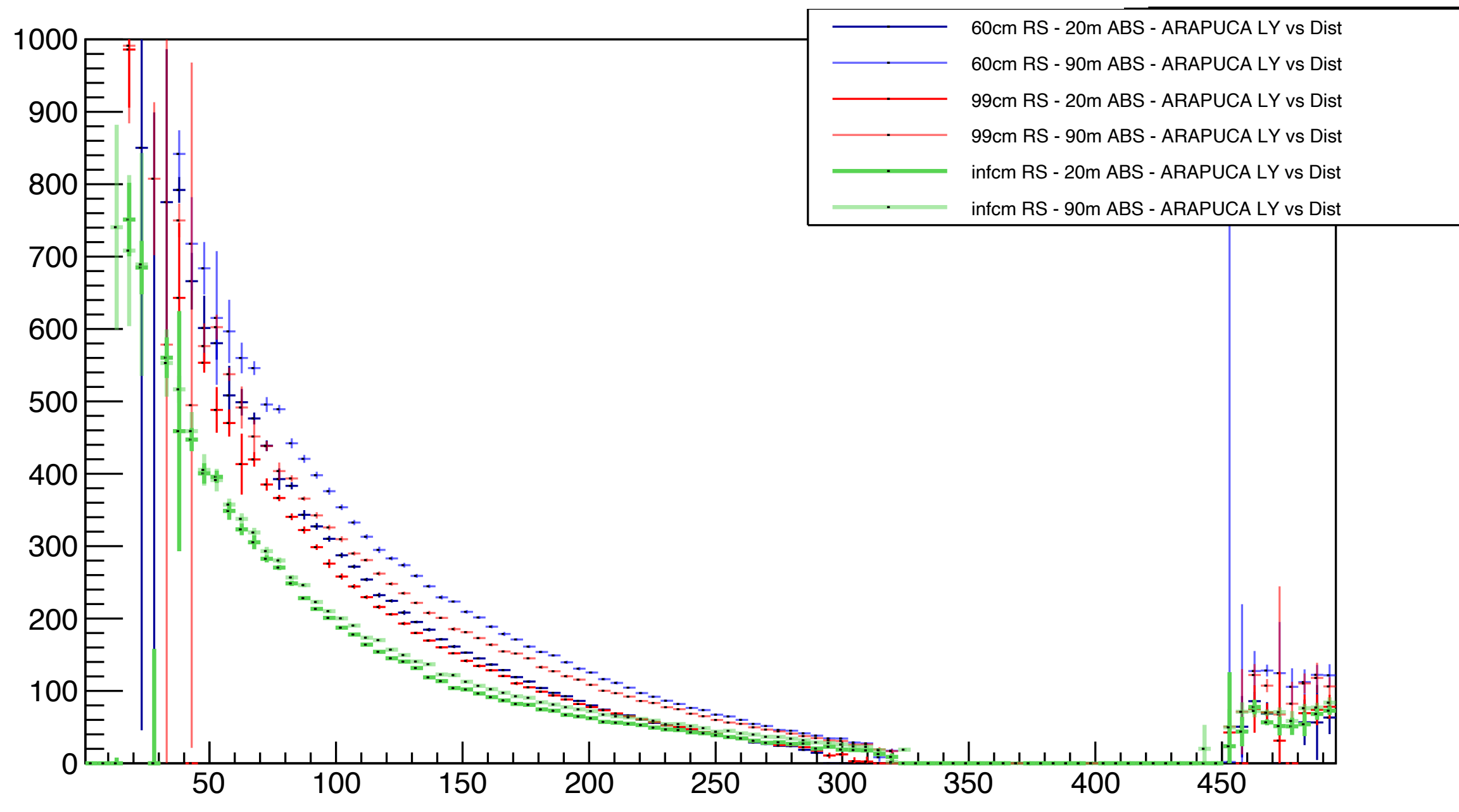
99cm RS - 90m ABS - ARAPUCA LY vs Dist



infcms RS - 90m ABS - ARAPUCA LY vs Dist



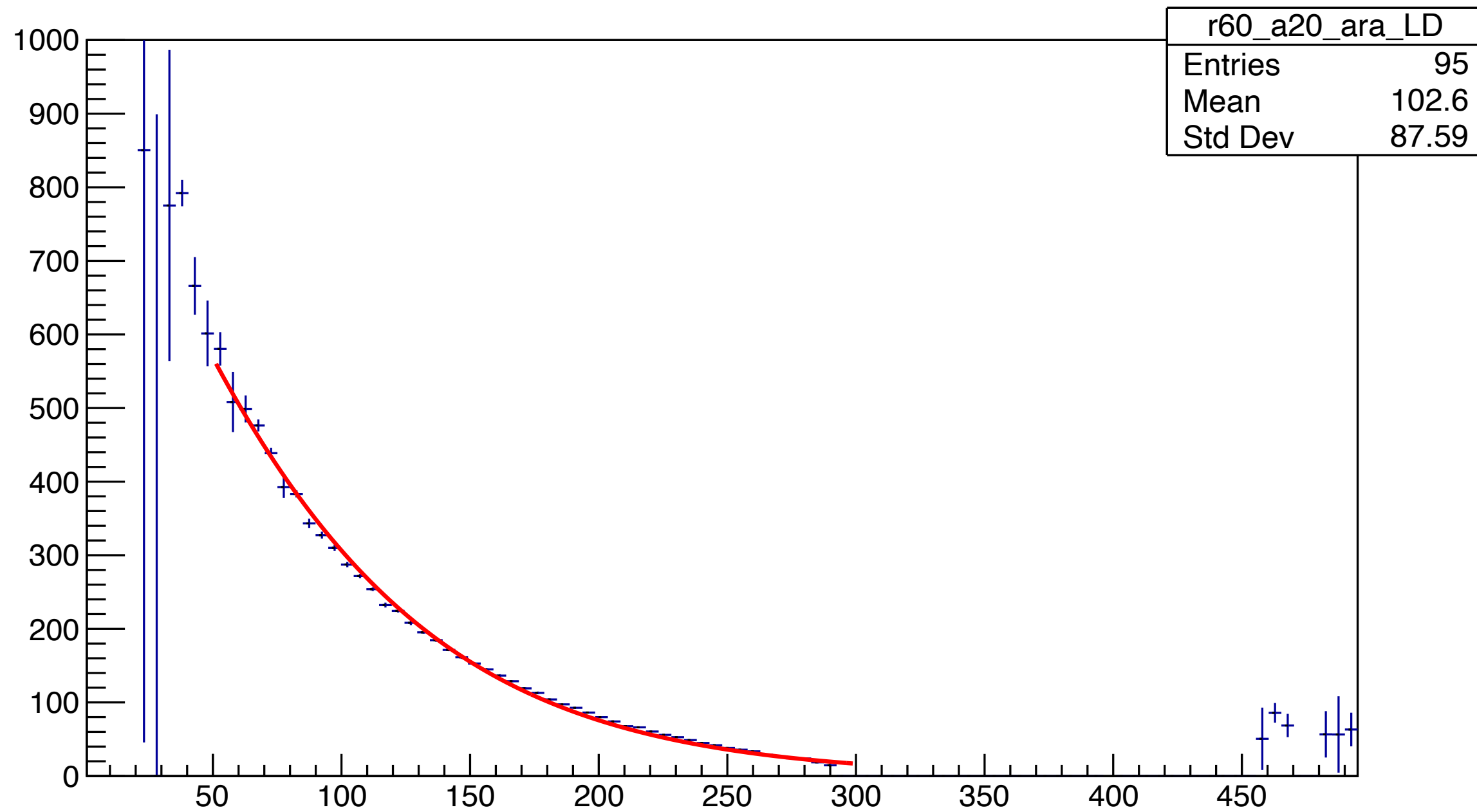




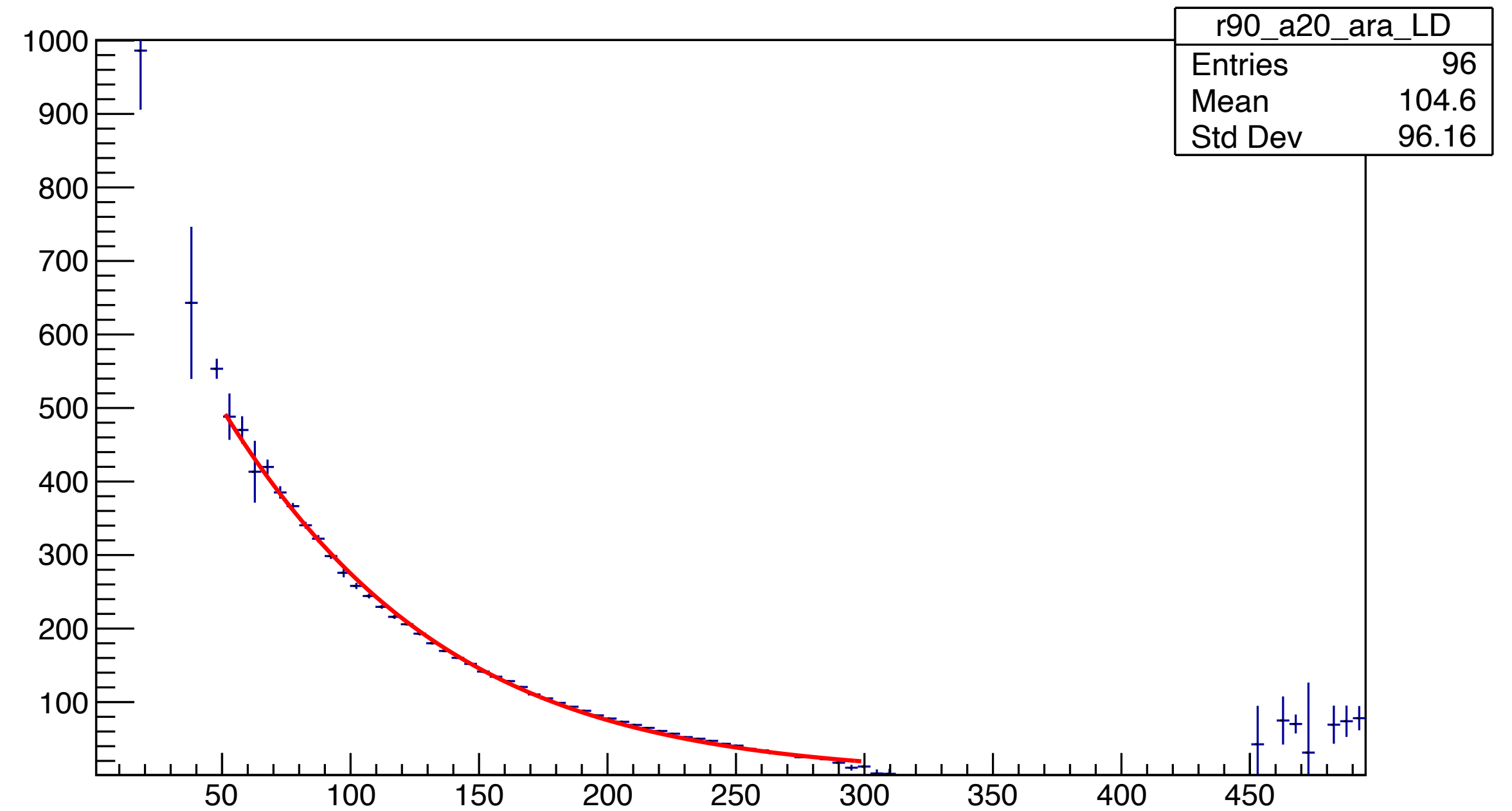
Double Exponential fit example

Monte carlo

60cm RS - 20m ABS - ARAPUCA LY vs Dist



99cm RS - 20m ABS - ARAPUCA LY vs Dist



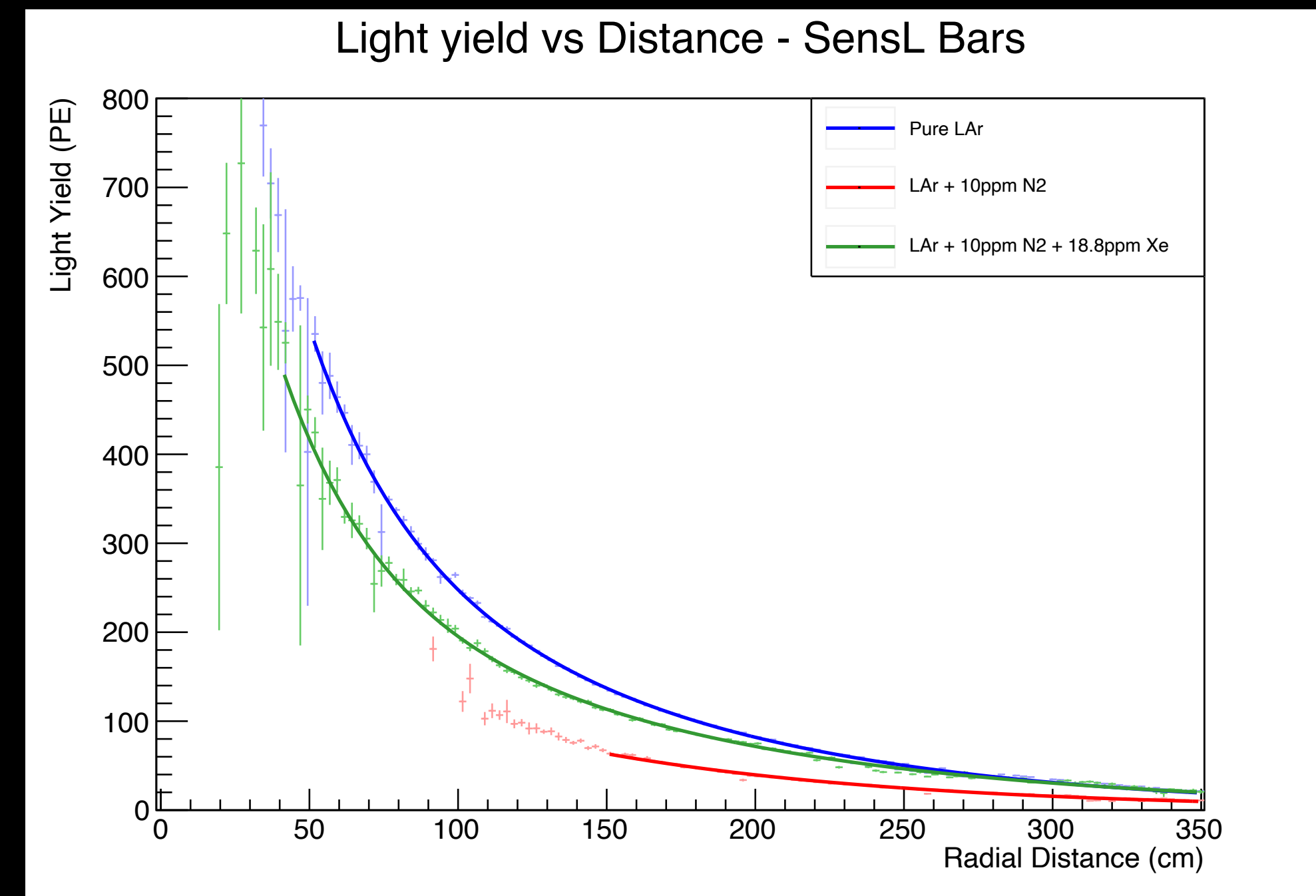
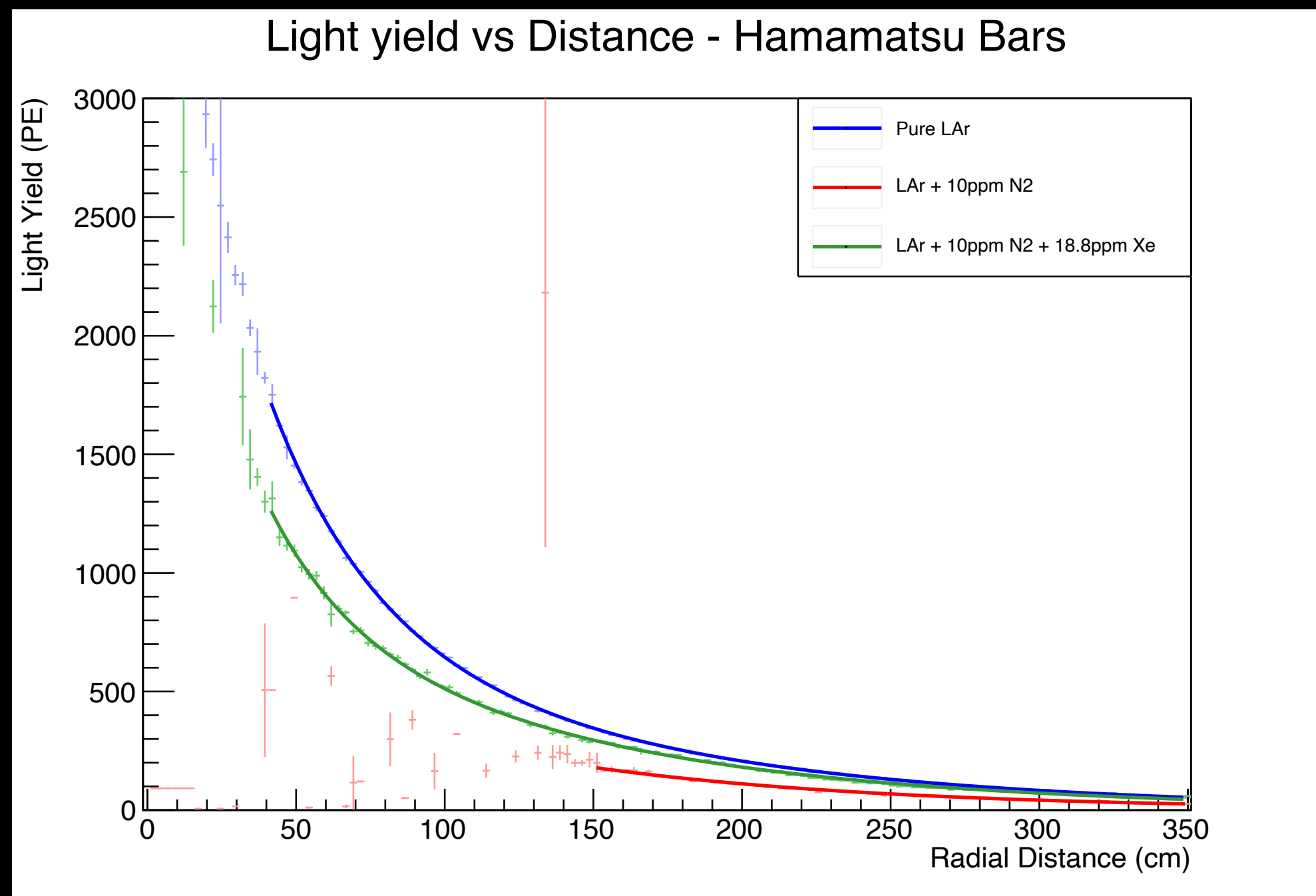
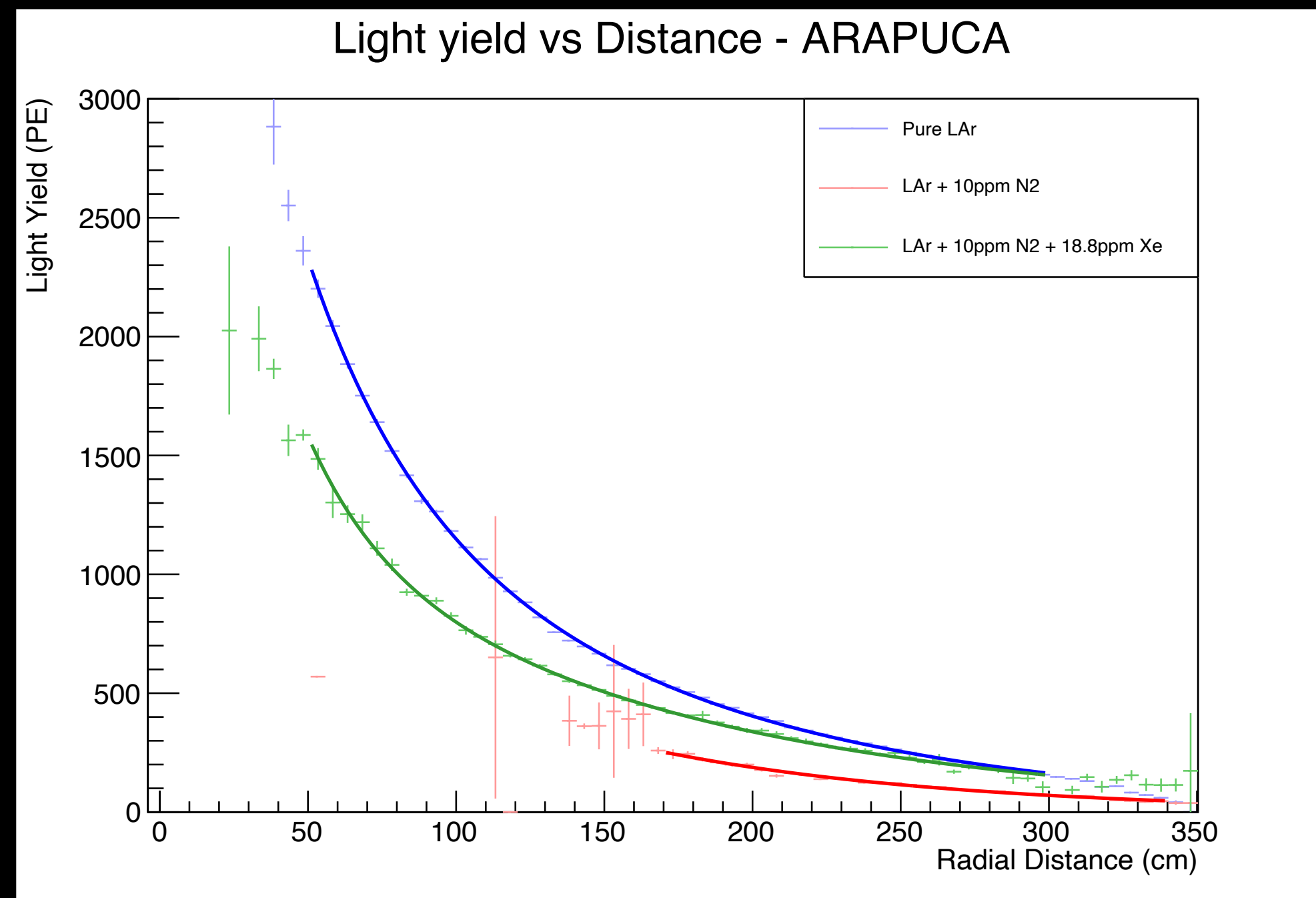
- Good agreement, as with data
- Simulation results in similar shape as data

What can you do with these MC Samples?

- How does data compare to each simulation?
 - What does that tell us about Rayleigh Scattering, absorption, geometry.....
- How do the simulations compare to each other?
 - What does this tell us about data?
 - Can we infer anything about the RS of Xenon?
- Create a database of different RS attenuation curves to match to
 - More curves = better fit = smaller error on rayleigh scattering measurement

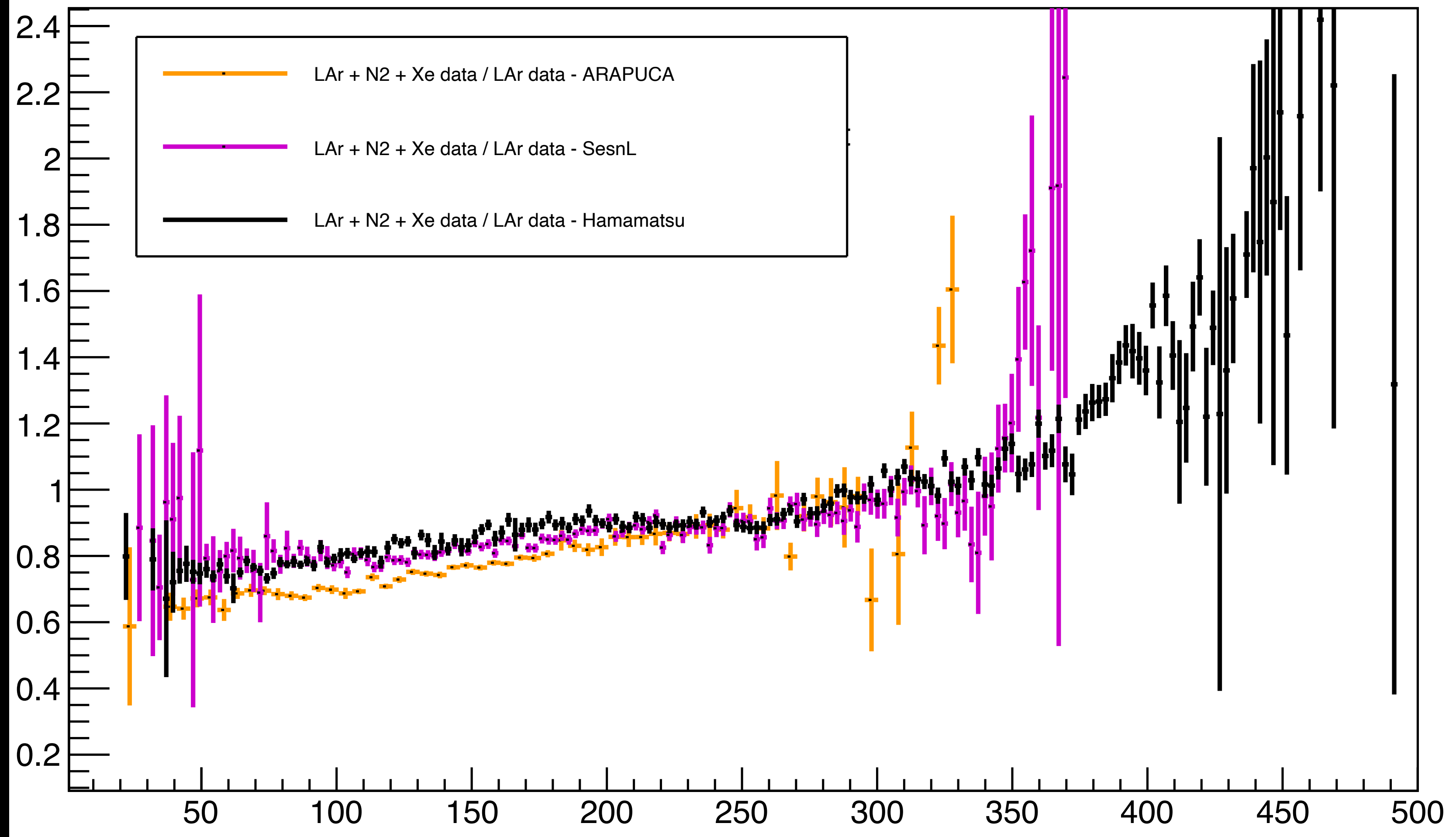
Conclusions

- Libraries show decrease in light yield as nitrogen concentration increases
- Libraries seem consistent with expectations
 - Some issues (known and unknown) to work with/around
- Xenon libraries next
 - Slightly more technically challenging
 - How to model Xe + N₂ + Ar in one simulation
- Some other possibilities to extend this analysis structure



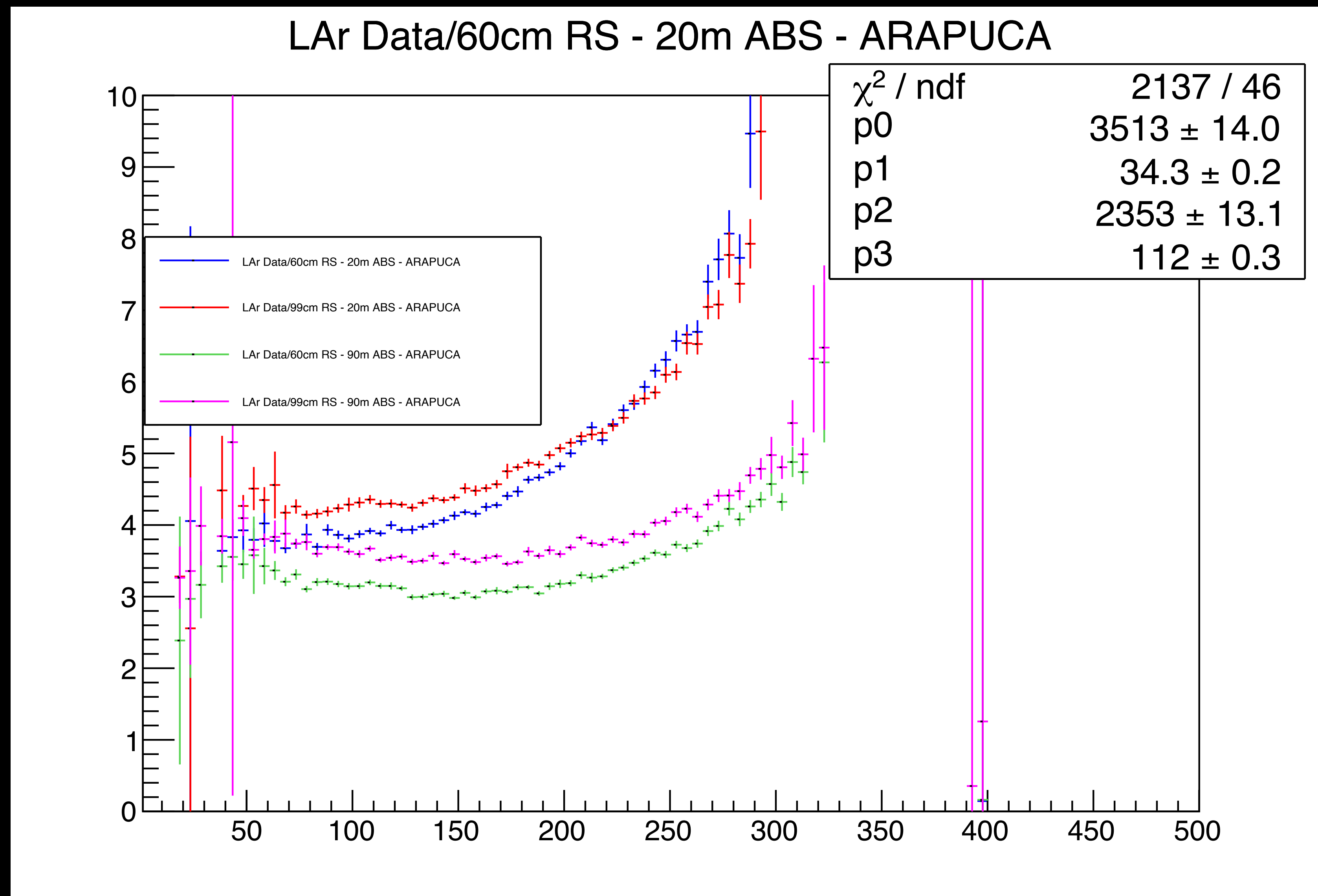
Backups

- ratio of Xe / LAr data



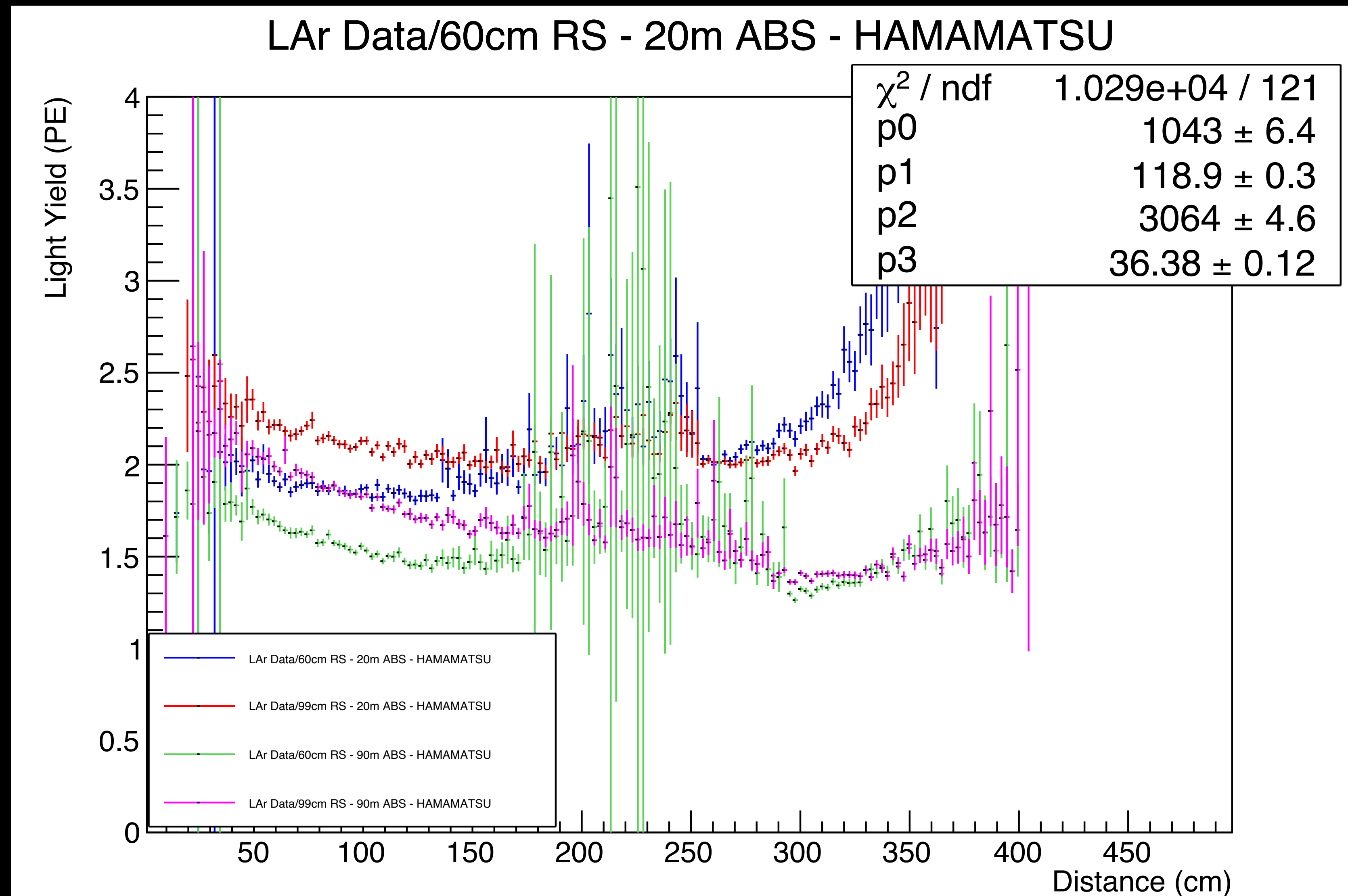
Backups

- ratio of data/
simulation
- LAr Data
- 60 & 90 cm RS
at 20 & 90 m Abs
- ARAPUCA



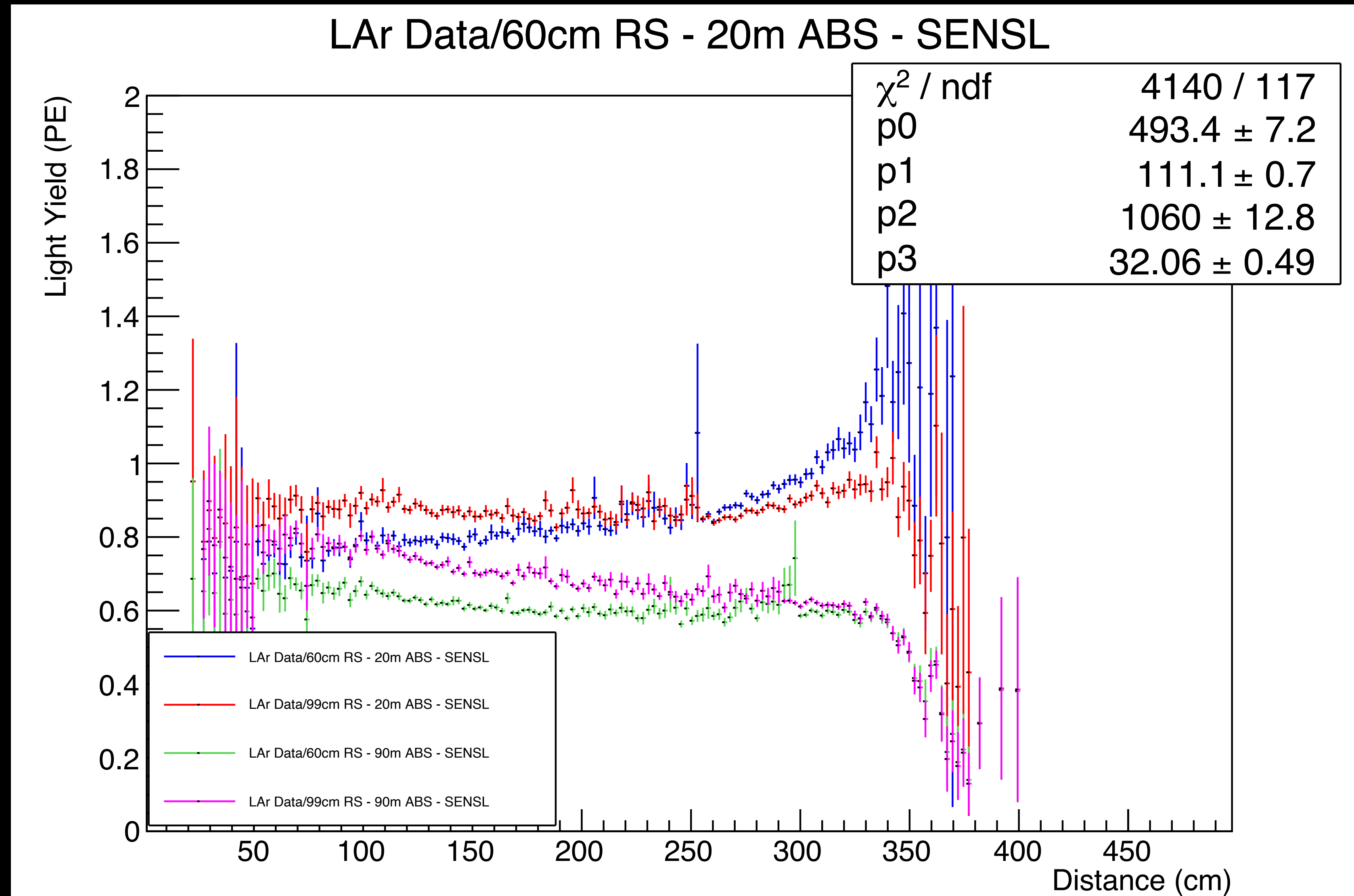
Backups

- ratio of data/
simulation
- LAr Data
- 60 & 90 cm RS
at 20 & 90 m Abs
- Hamamatsu IU bars

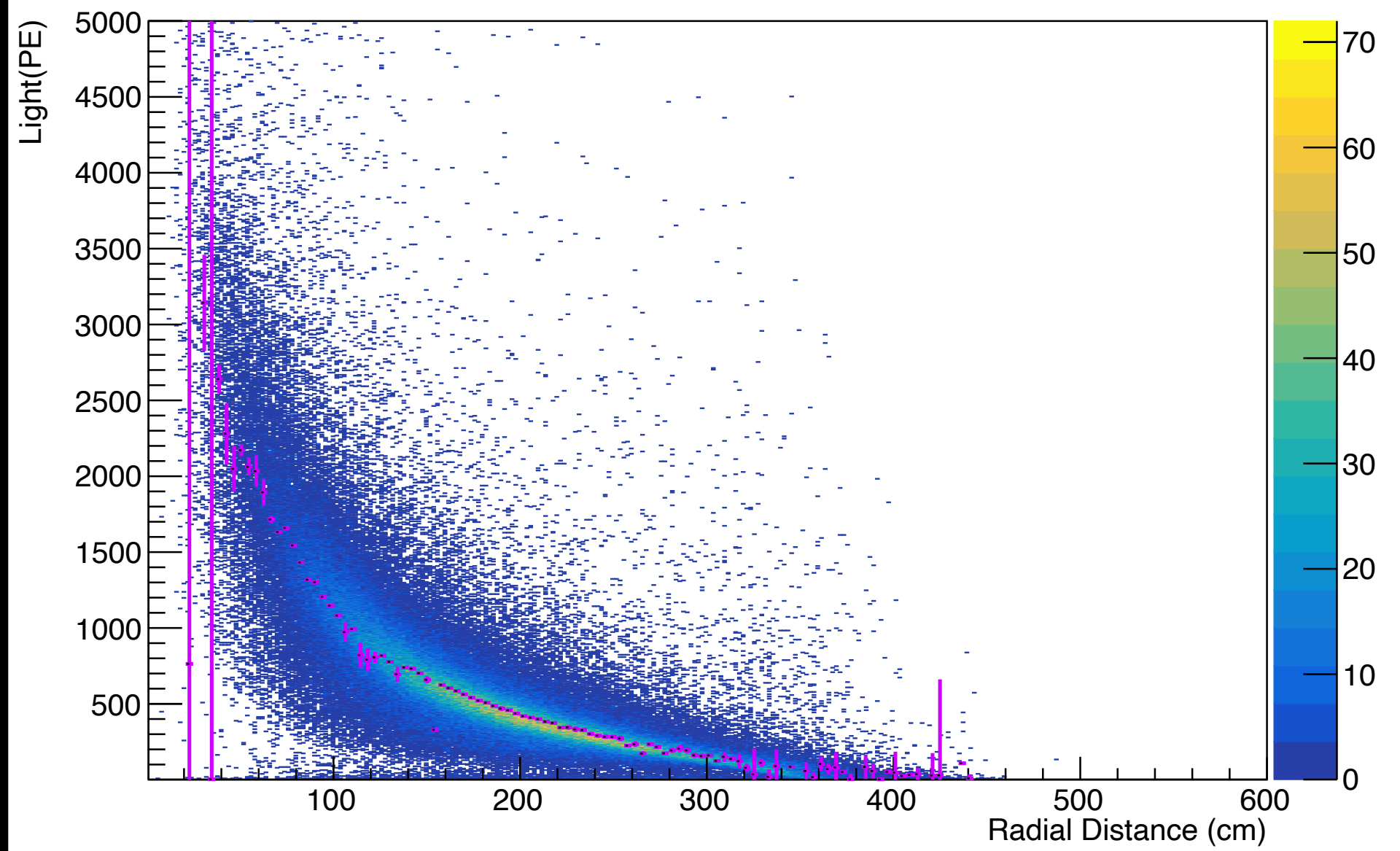


Backups

- ratio of data/
simulation
- LAr Data
- 60 & 90 cm RS
at 20 & 90 m Abs
- SensL IU Bars



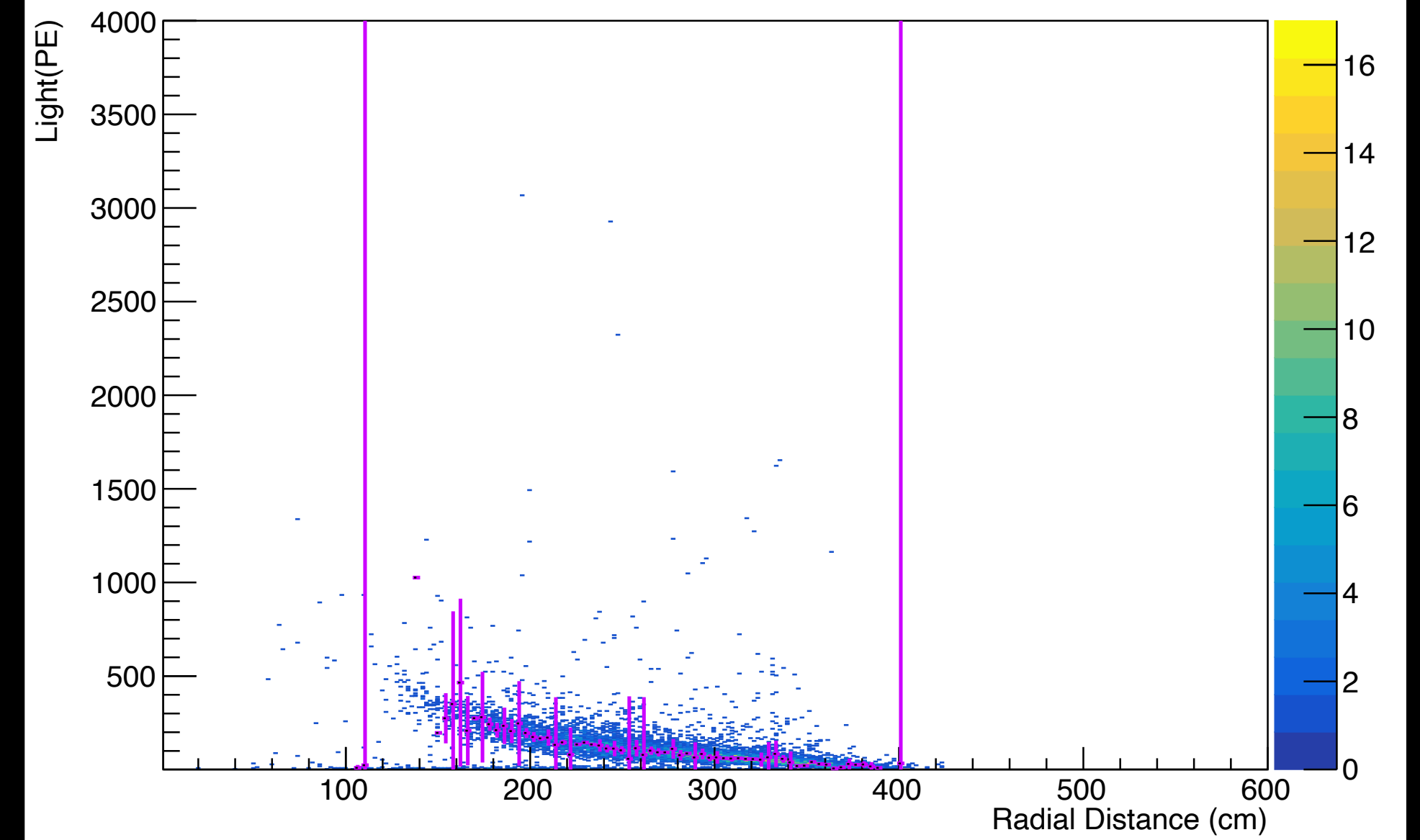
ARAPUCA Attenuation in LAr



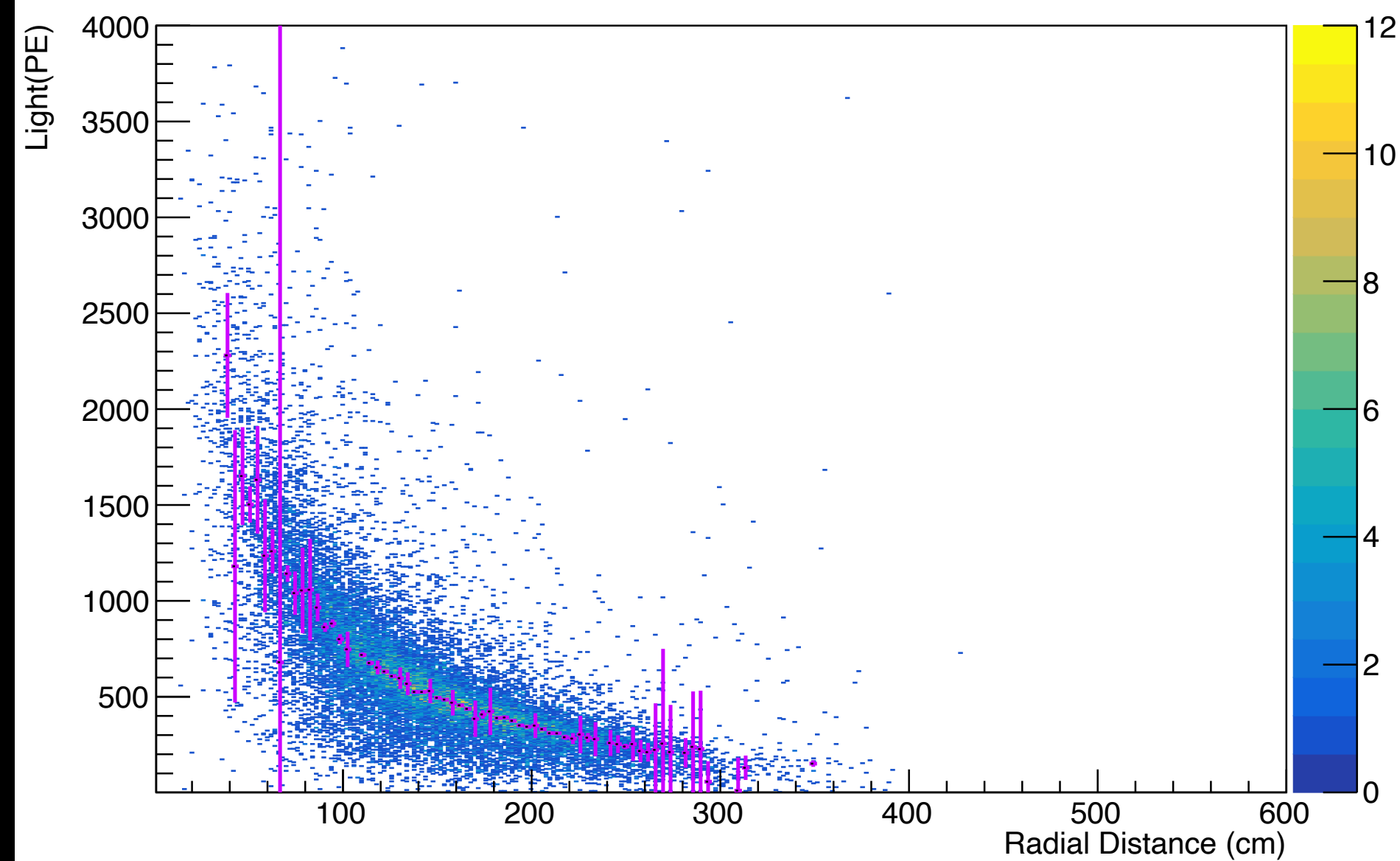
+N



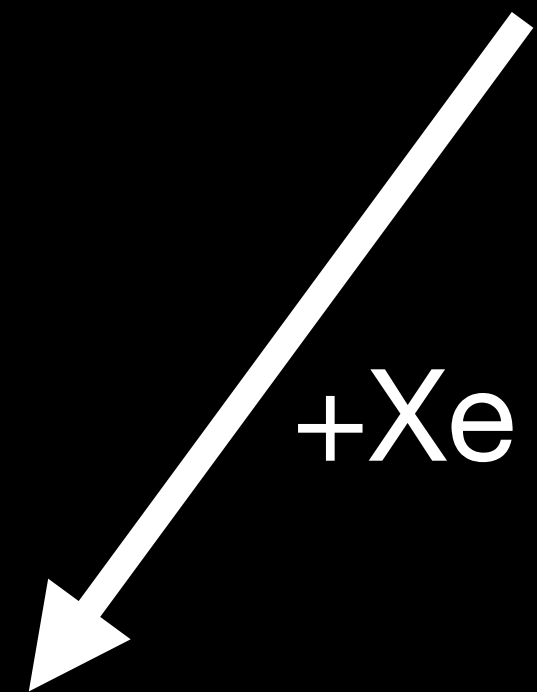
ARAPUCA Attenuation in LAr + N



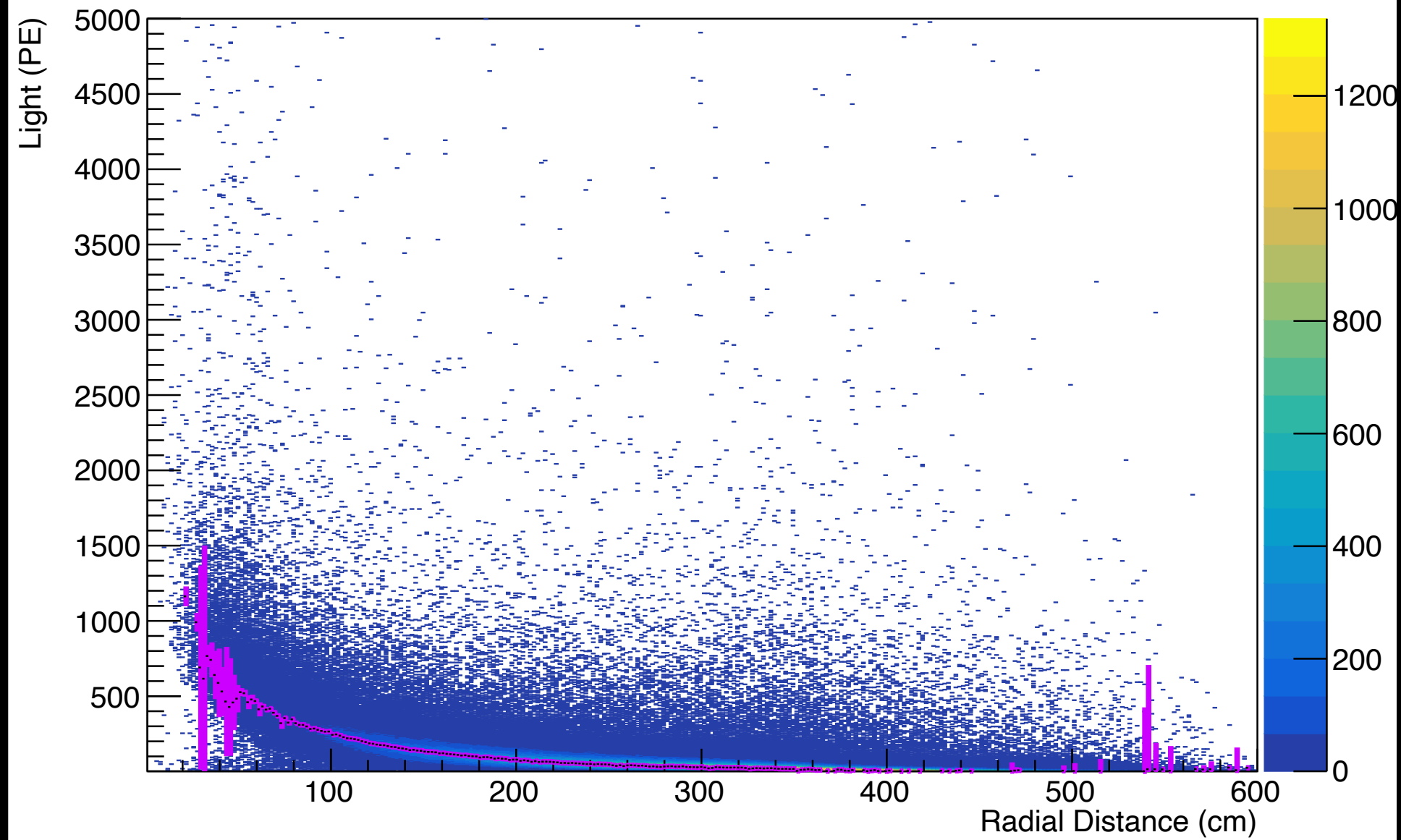
ARAPUCA Attenuation in LAr + N + Xe



+Xe



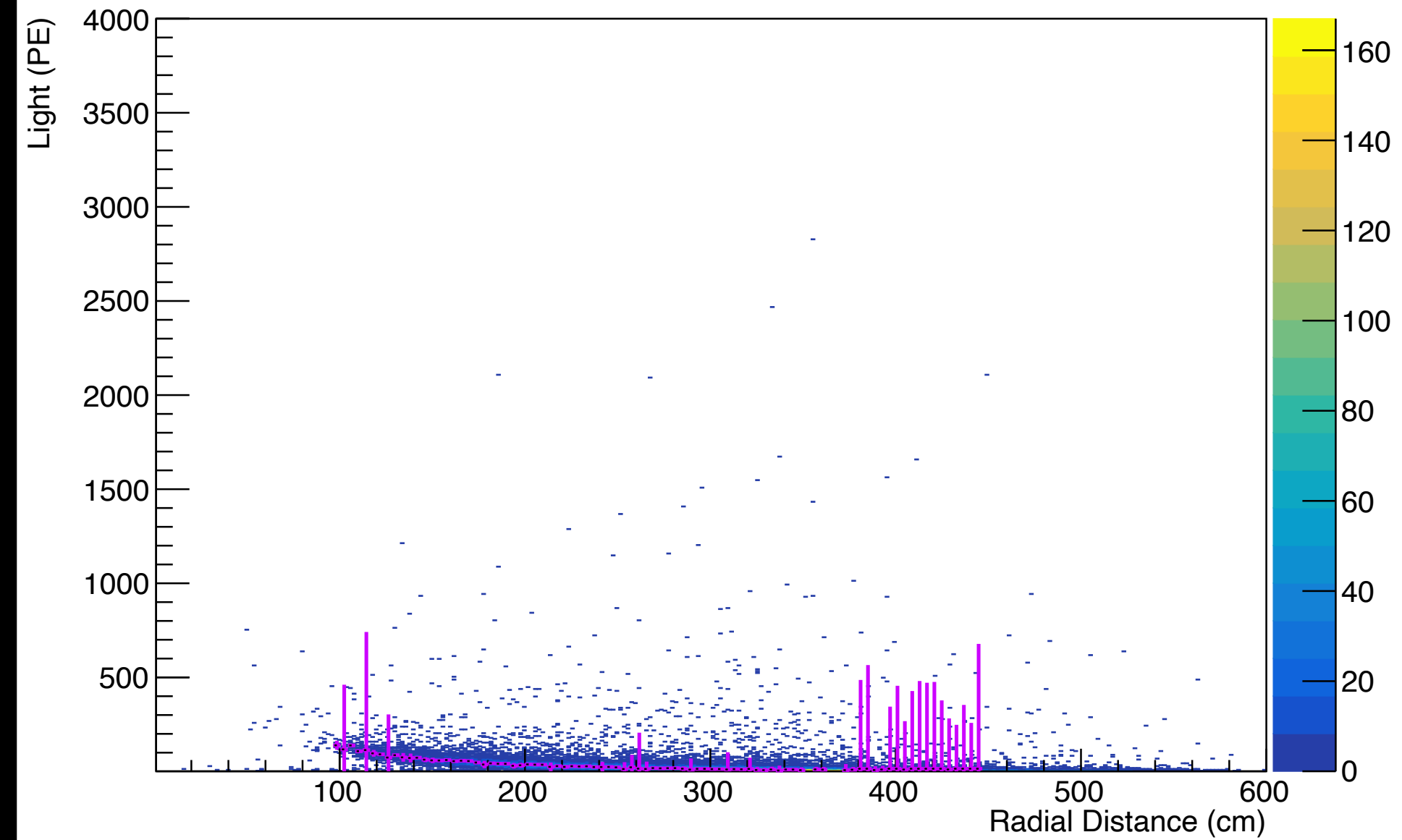
IU SensL Attenuation in LAr



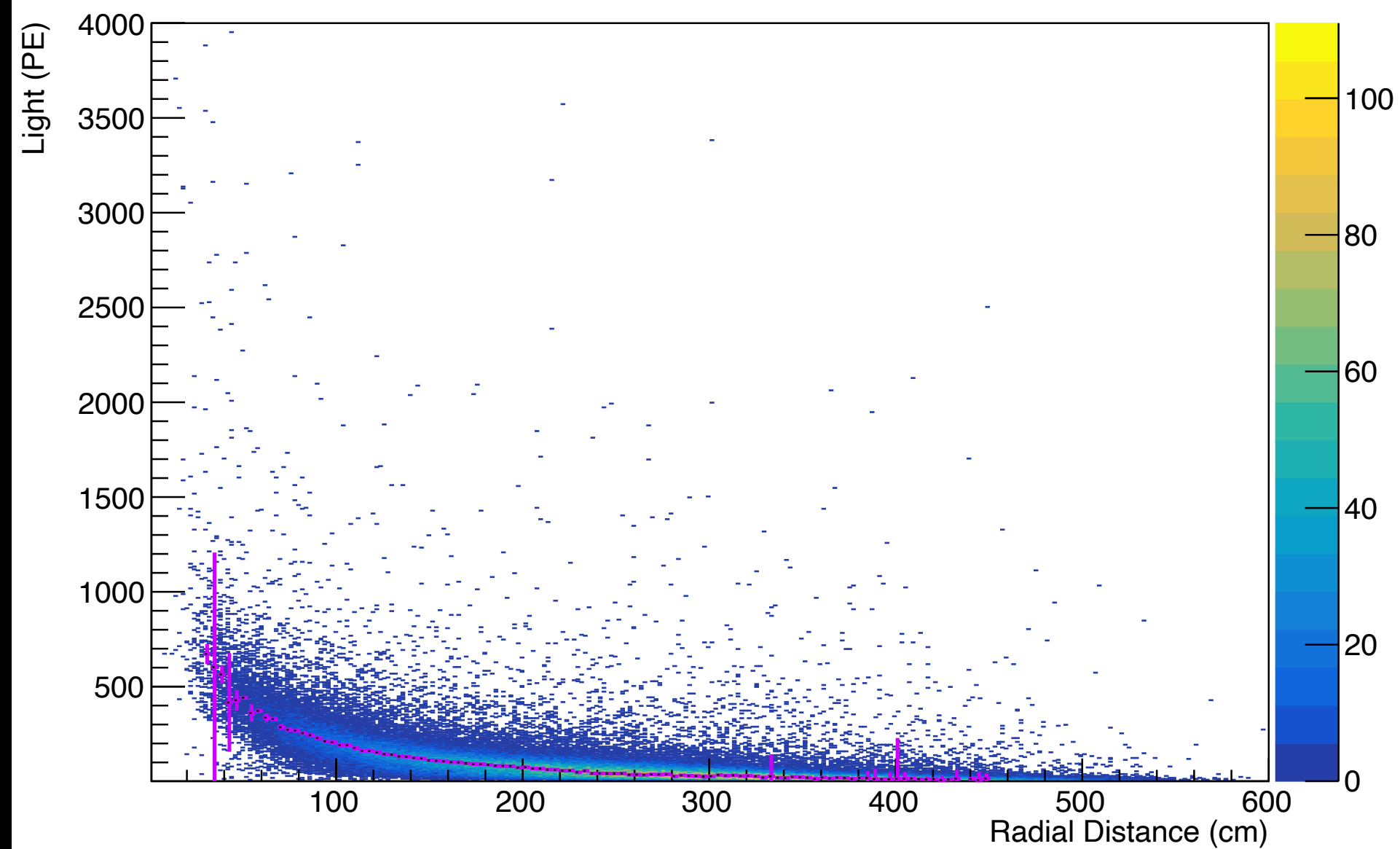
+N



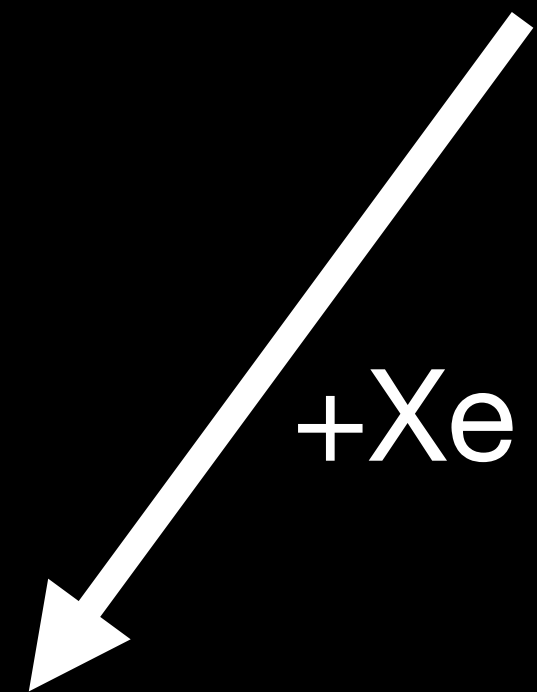
IU SensL Attenuation in LAr + N



IU SensL Attenuation in LAr + N + Xe



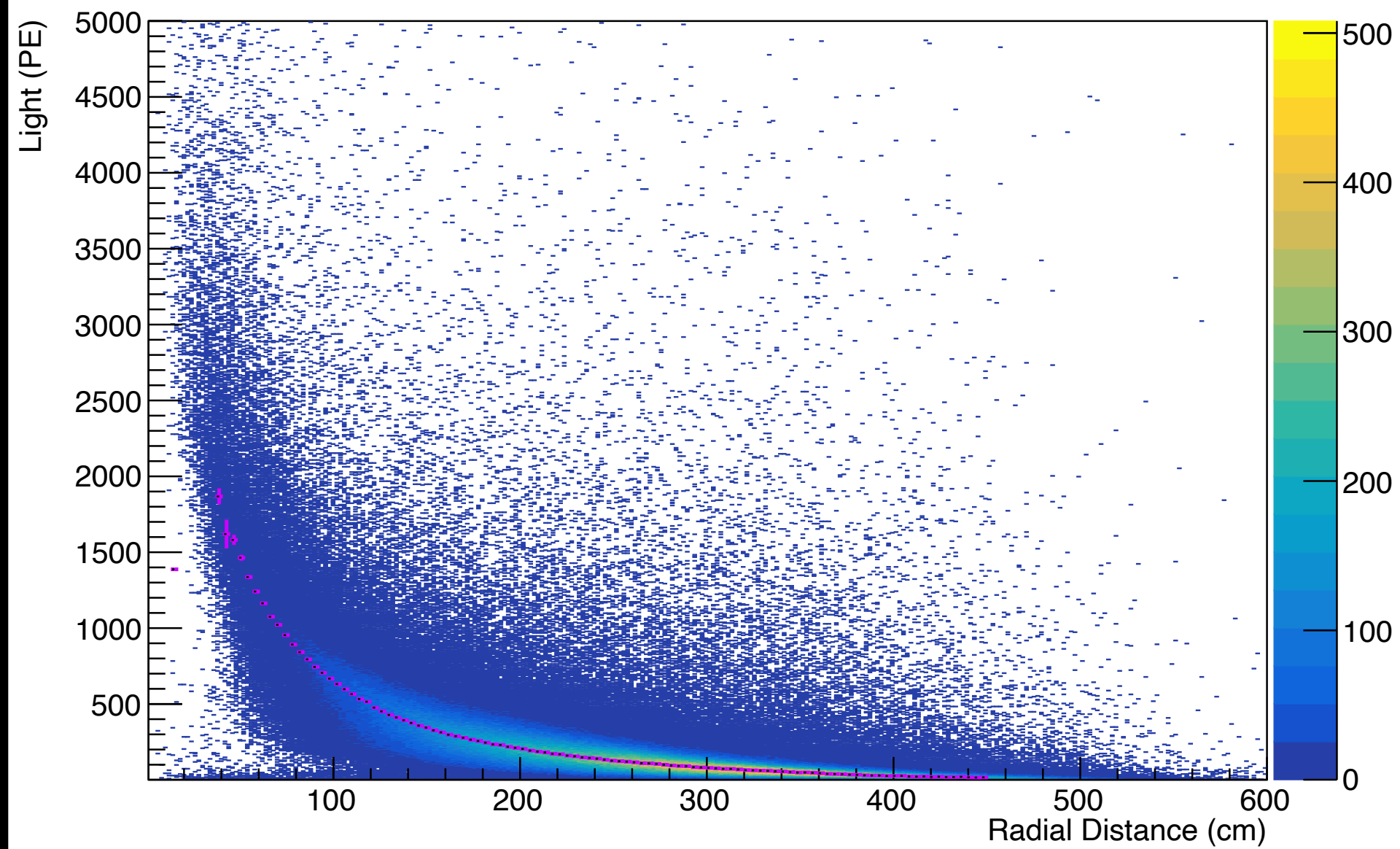
+Xe



IU DSLG w/ SensL-C1 Attenuation Plots



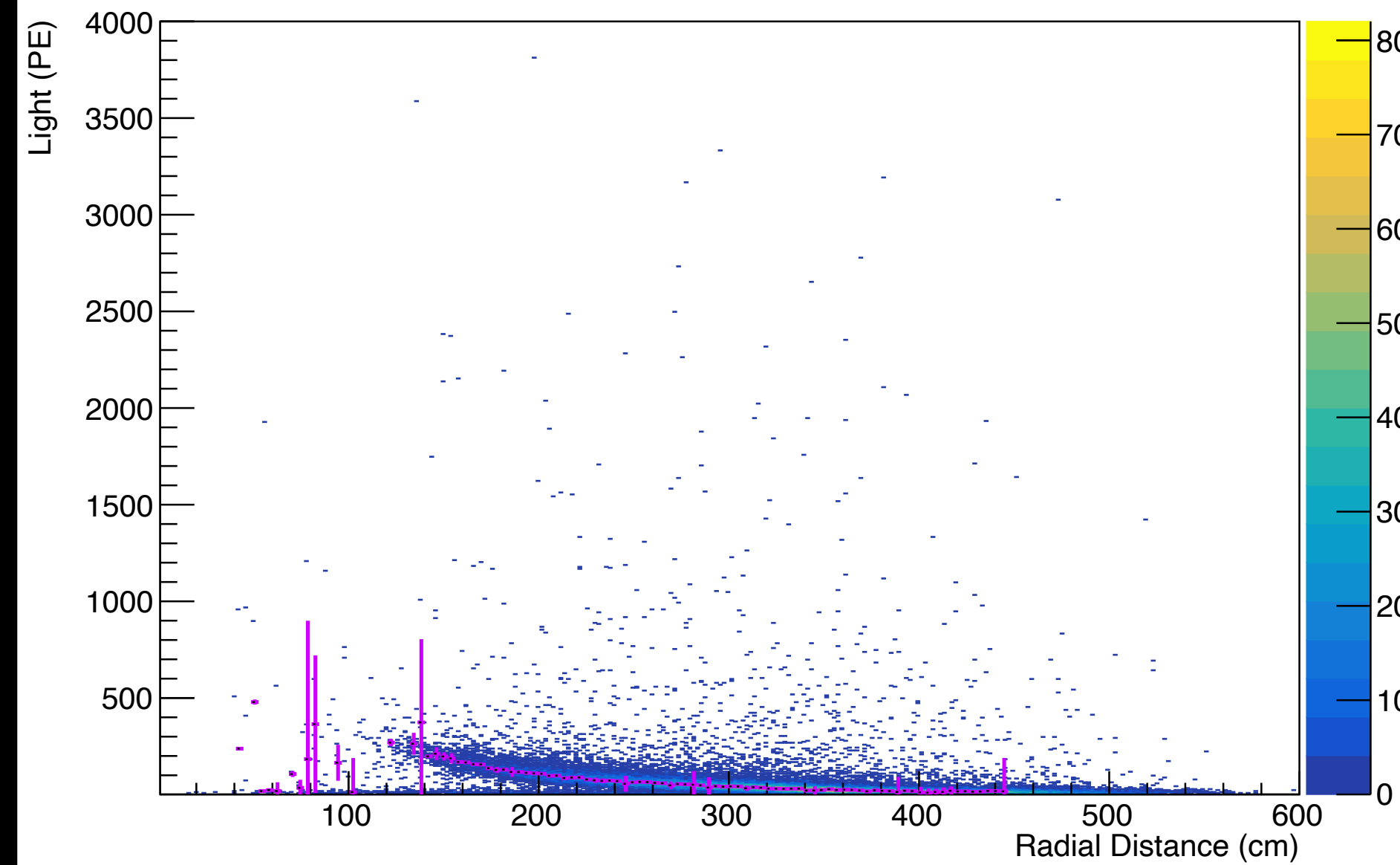
IU Hamamatsu Attenuation in LAr



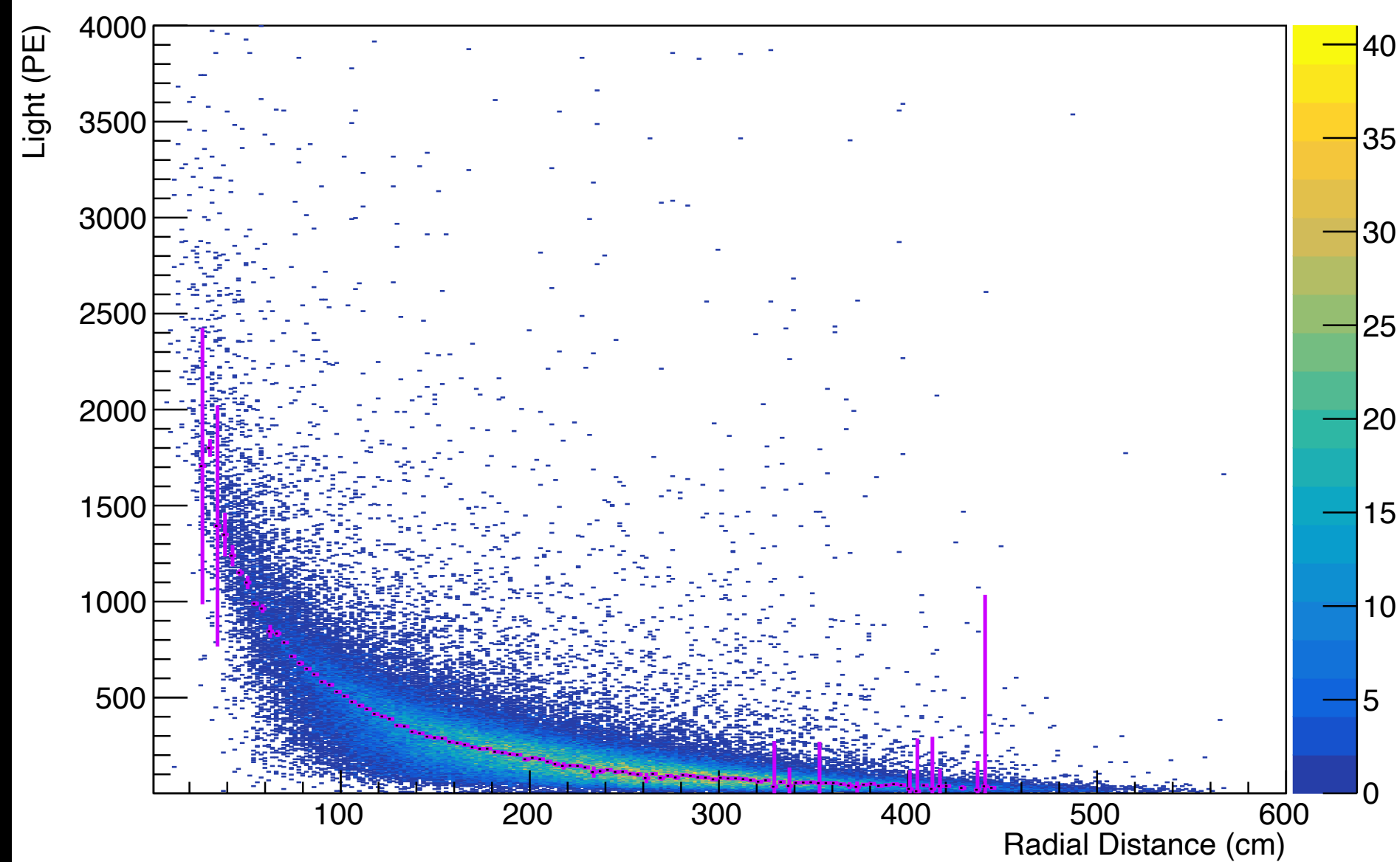
+N



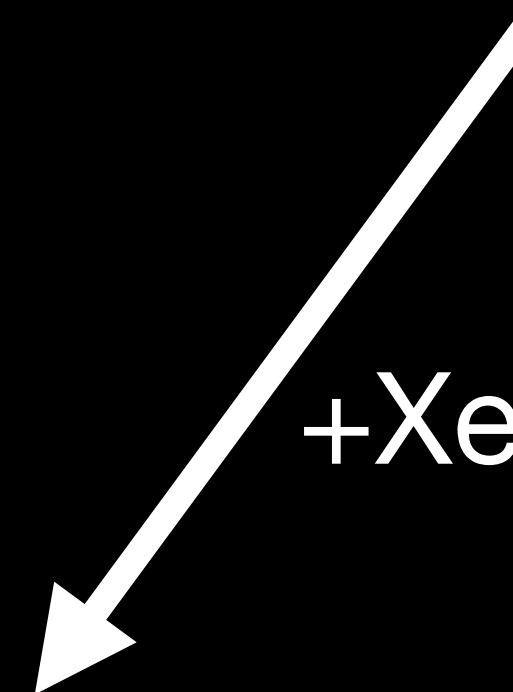
IU Hamamatsu Attenuation in LAr +N



IU Hamamatsu Attenuation in LAr + N + Xe



+Xe



**IU DSLG w/
Hamamatsu
Attenuation
Plots**

