

Data Acquisition and Reconstruction Efficiency with the SBND Photon Detection System (PDS)

Lynn Tung

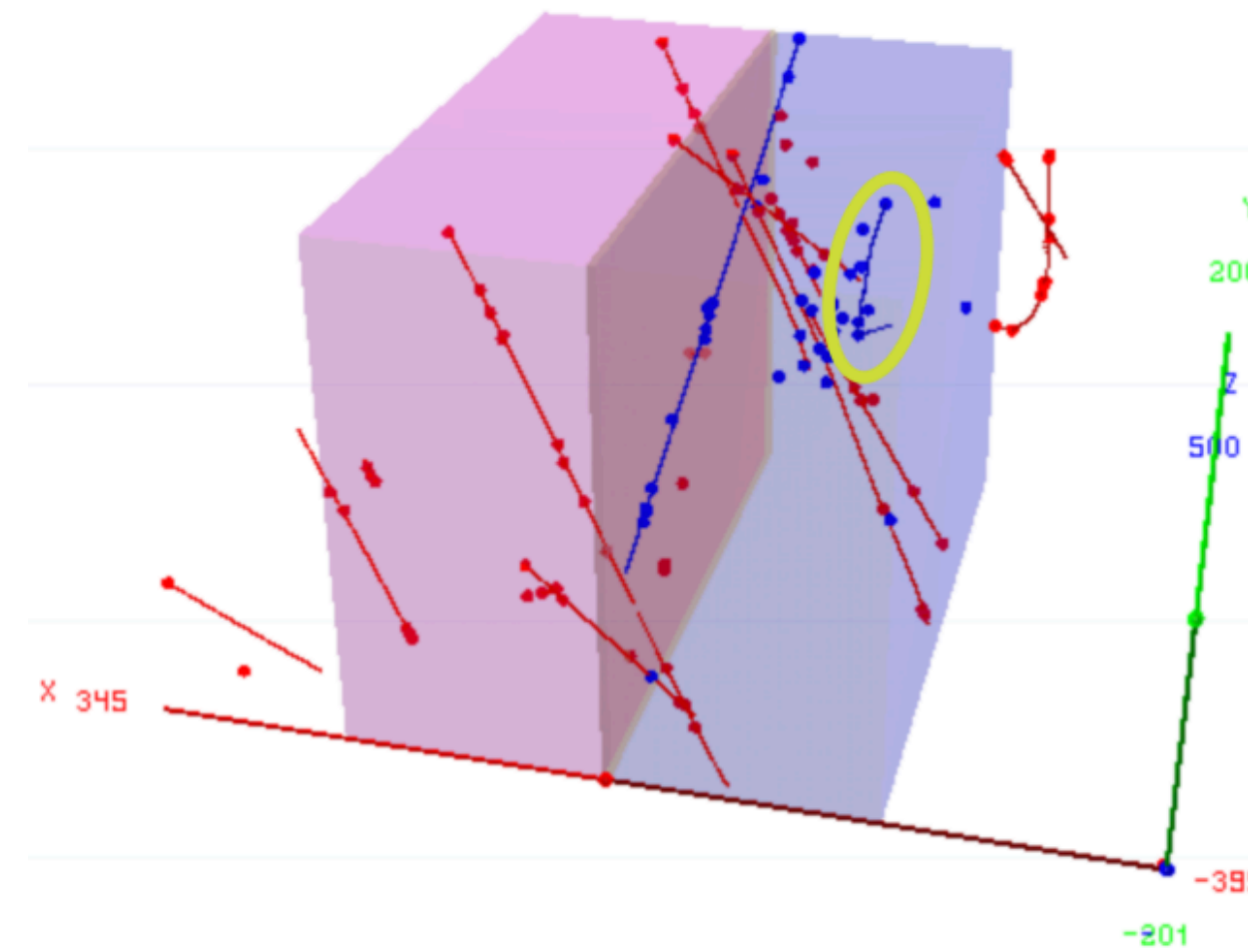
New Perspectives 2022

June 17th, 2022



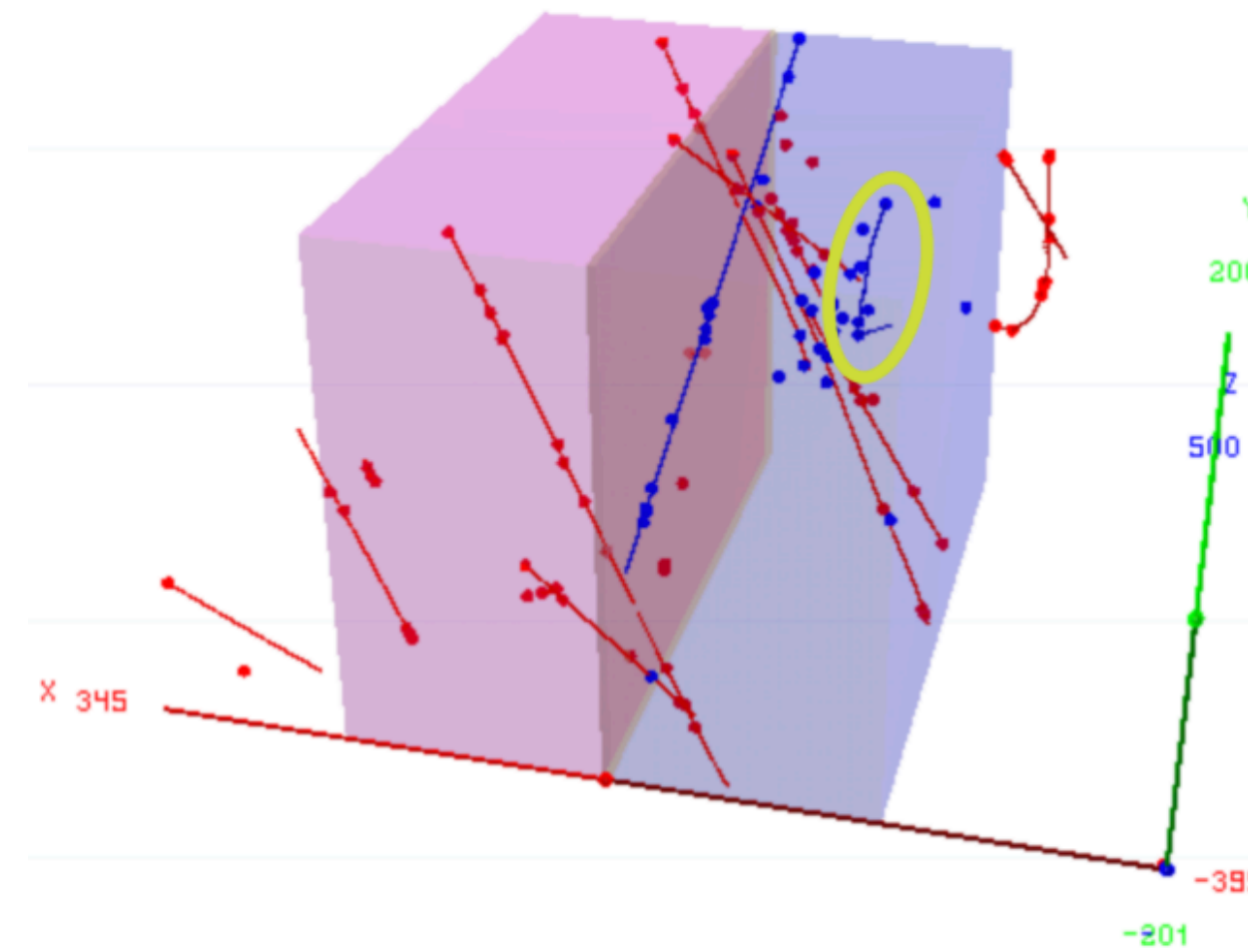
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- **Challenge: How to find, identify, and analyze neutrino events? How to separate these from background?**



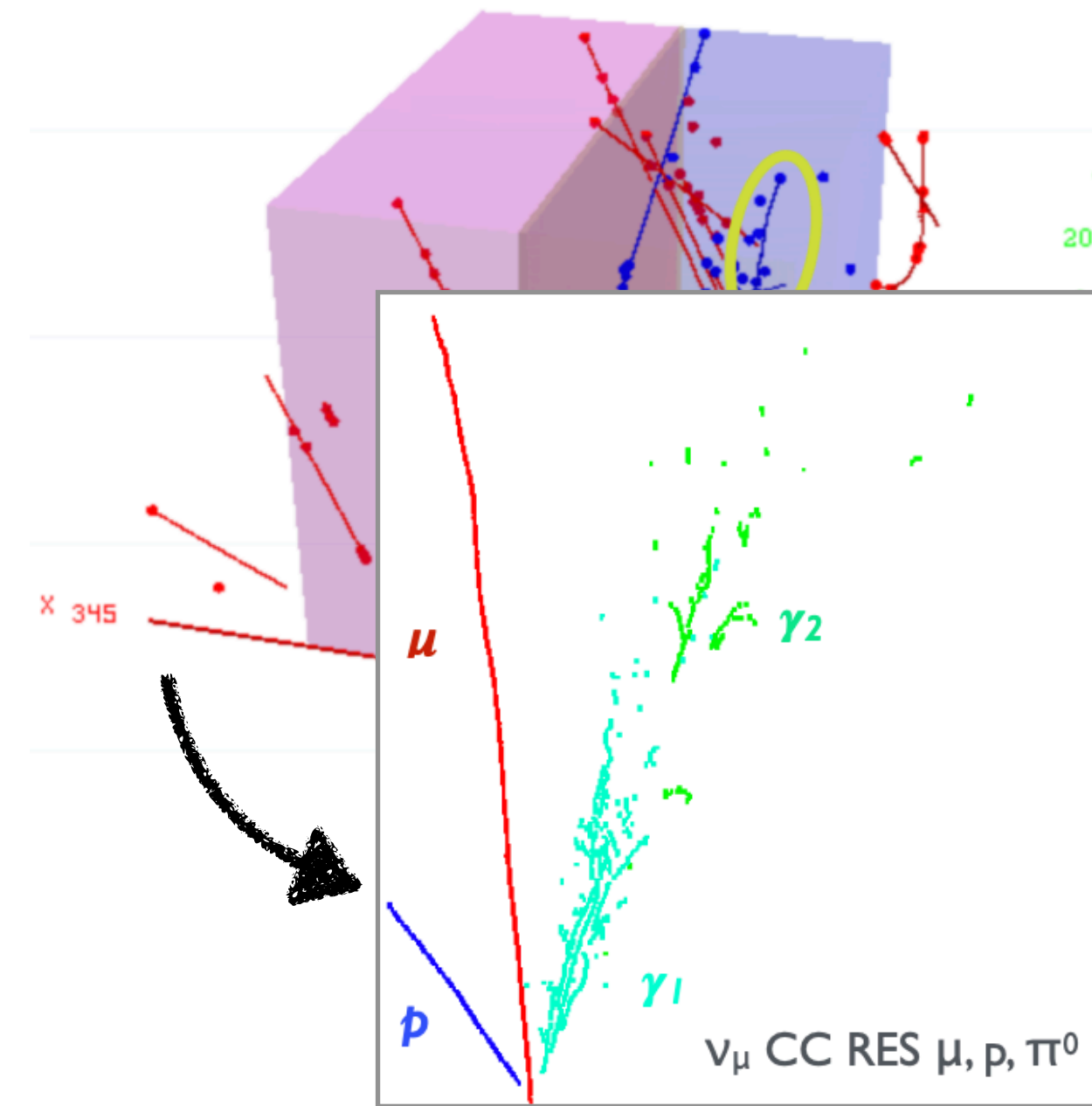
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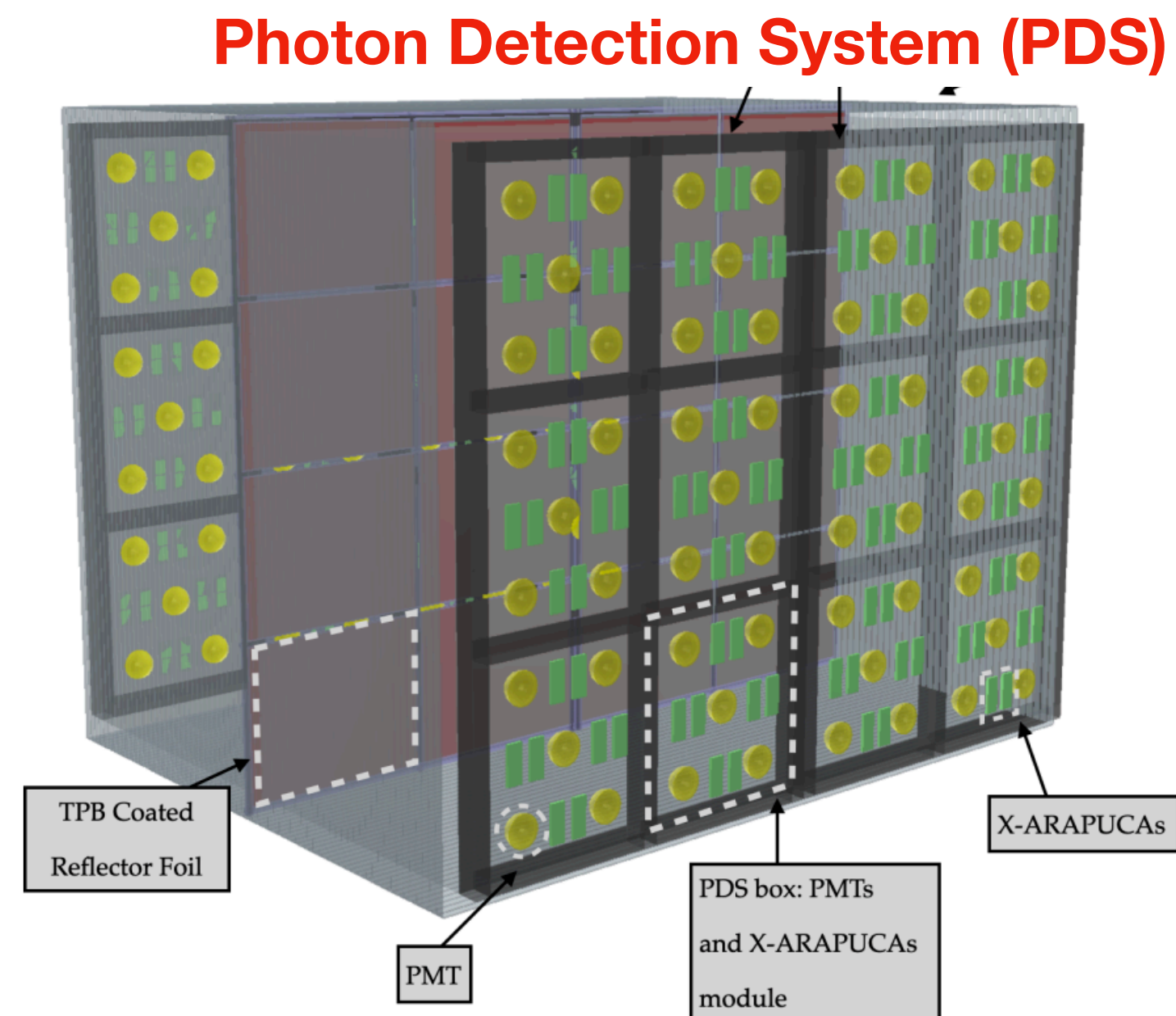
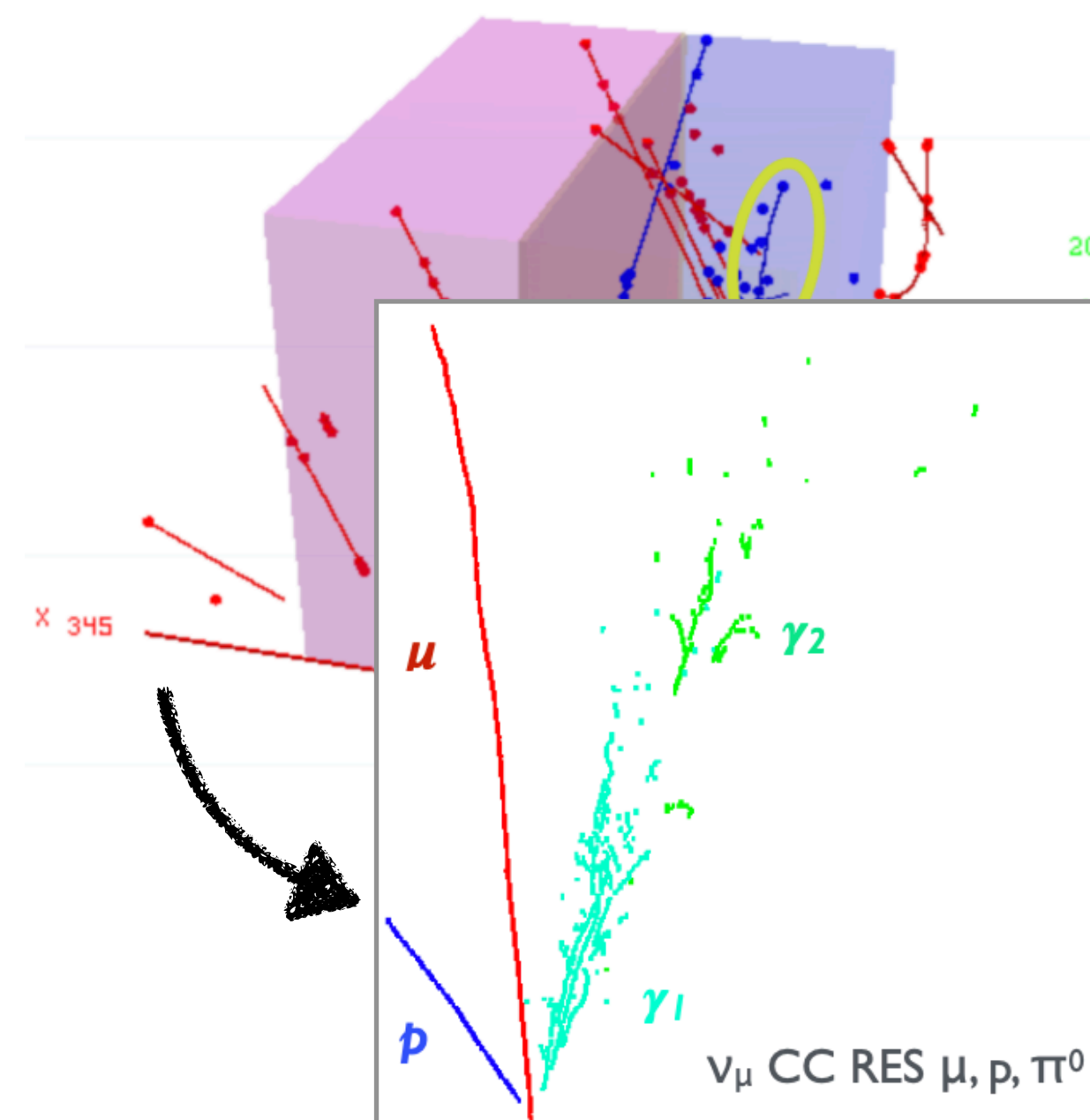
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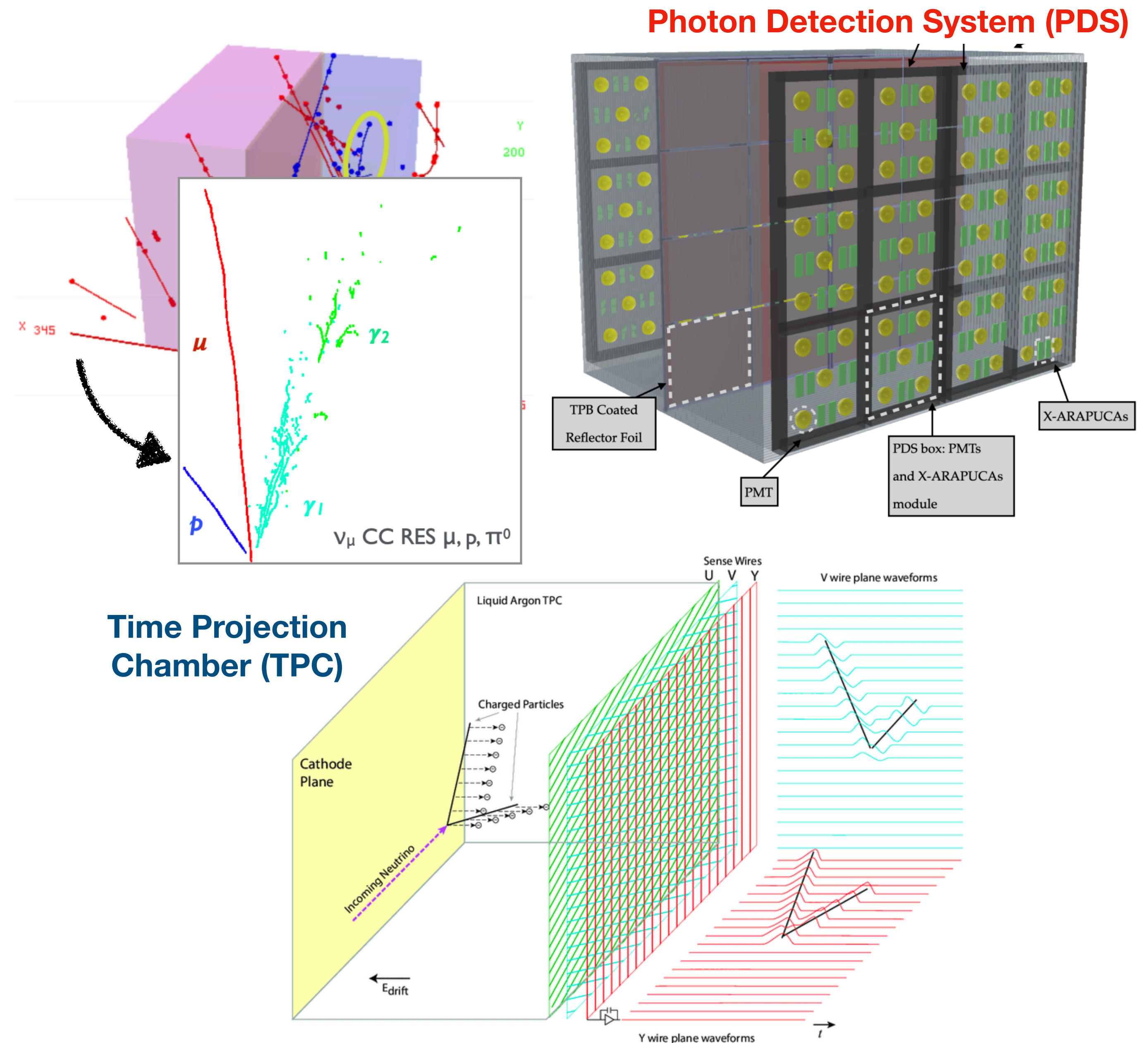
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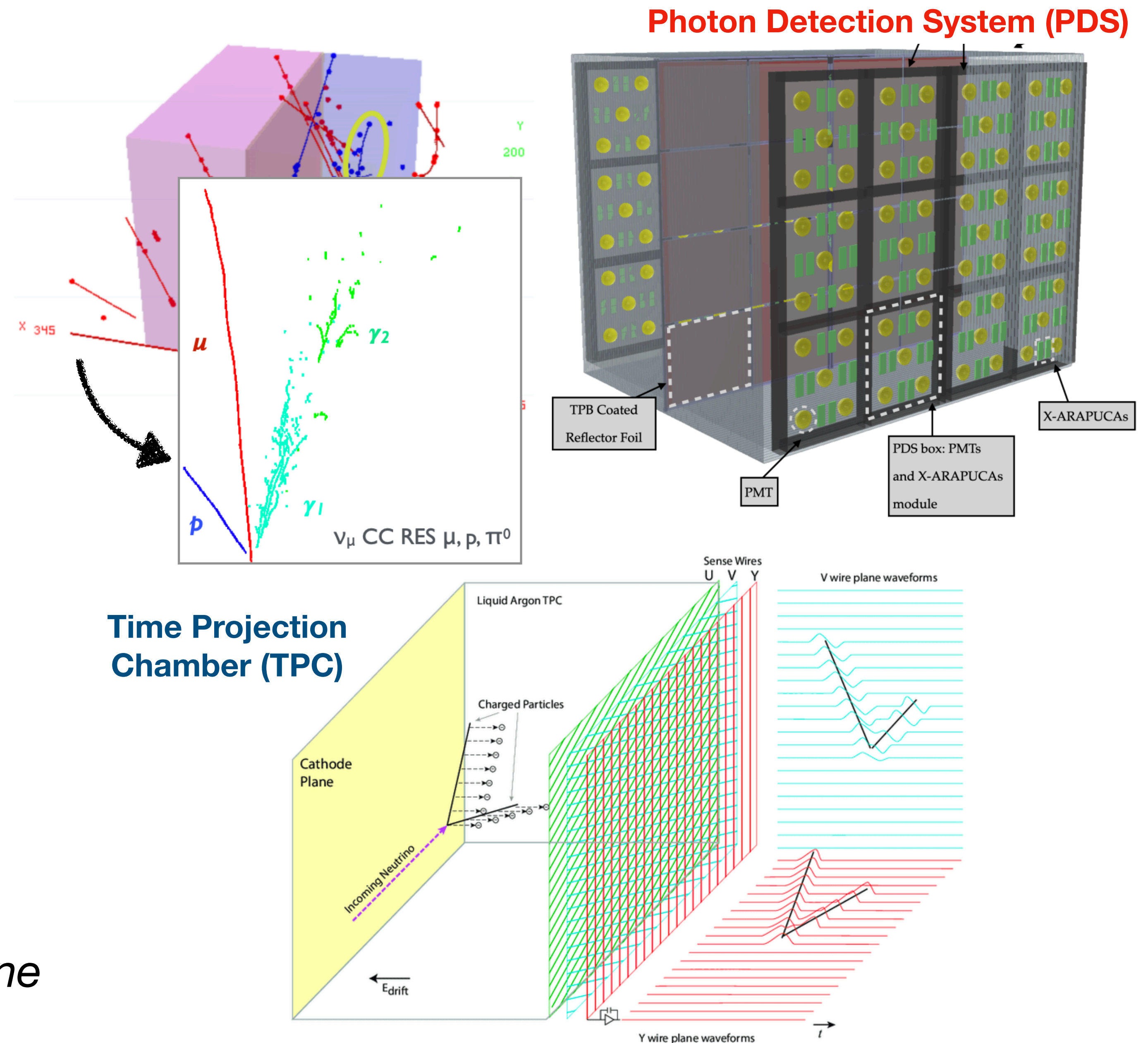
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- 3. Flash Matching: **PDS** and **TPC**, *offline*

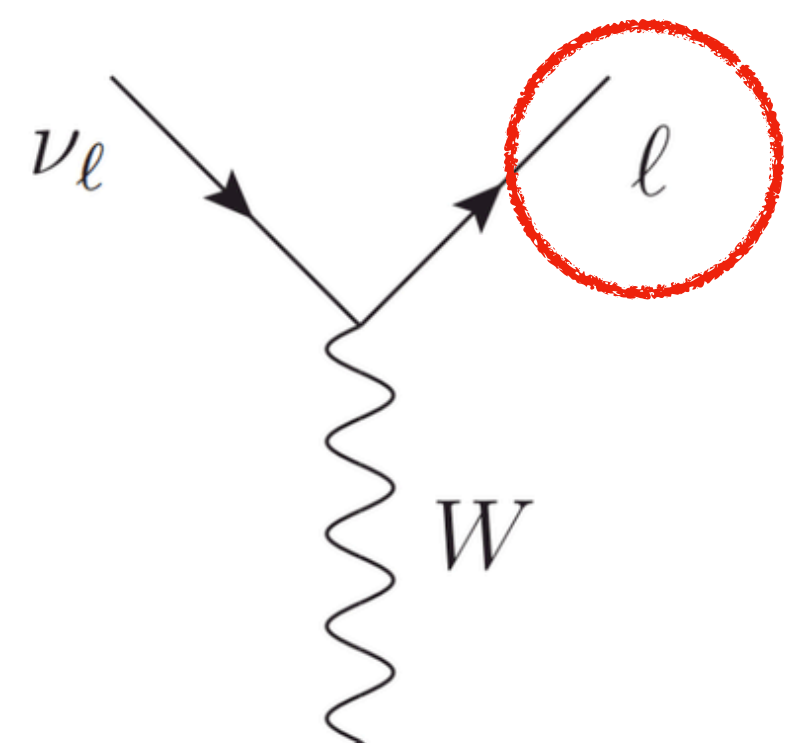


Introduction: Reconstruction & Efficiencies

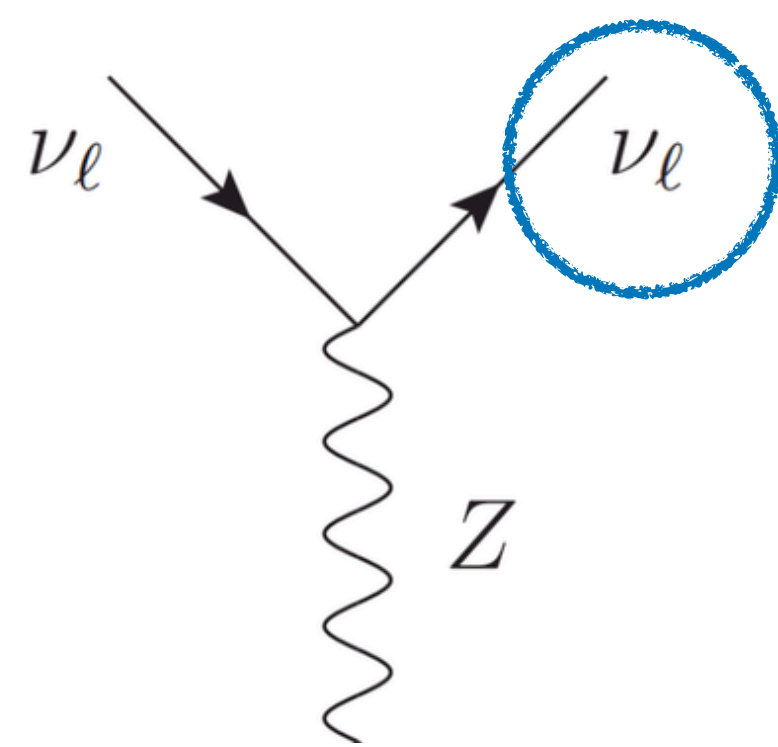
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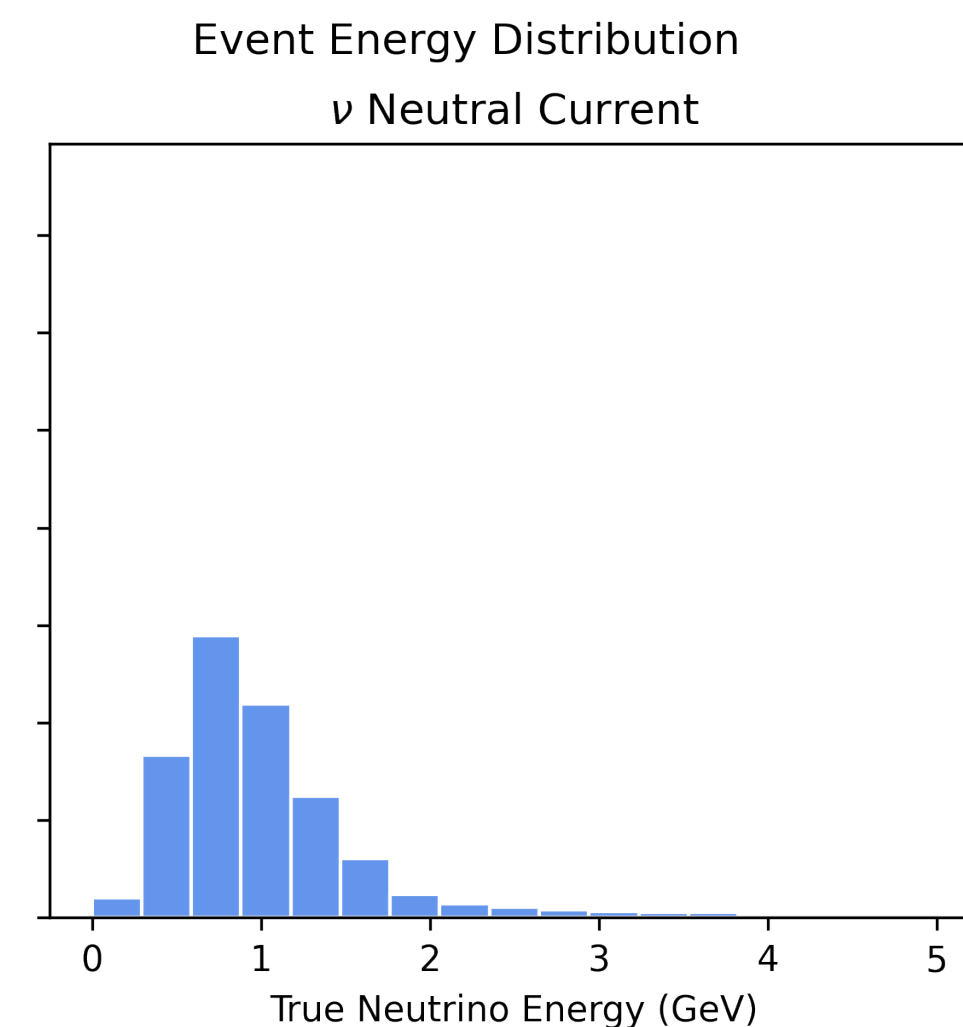
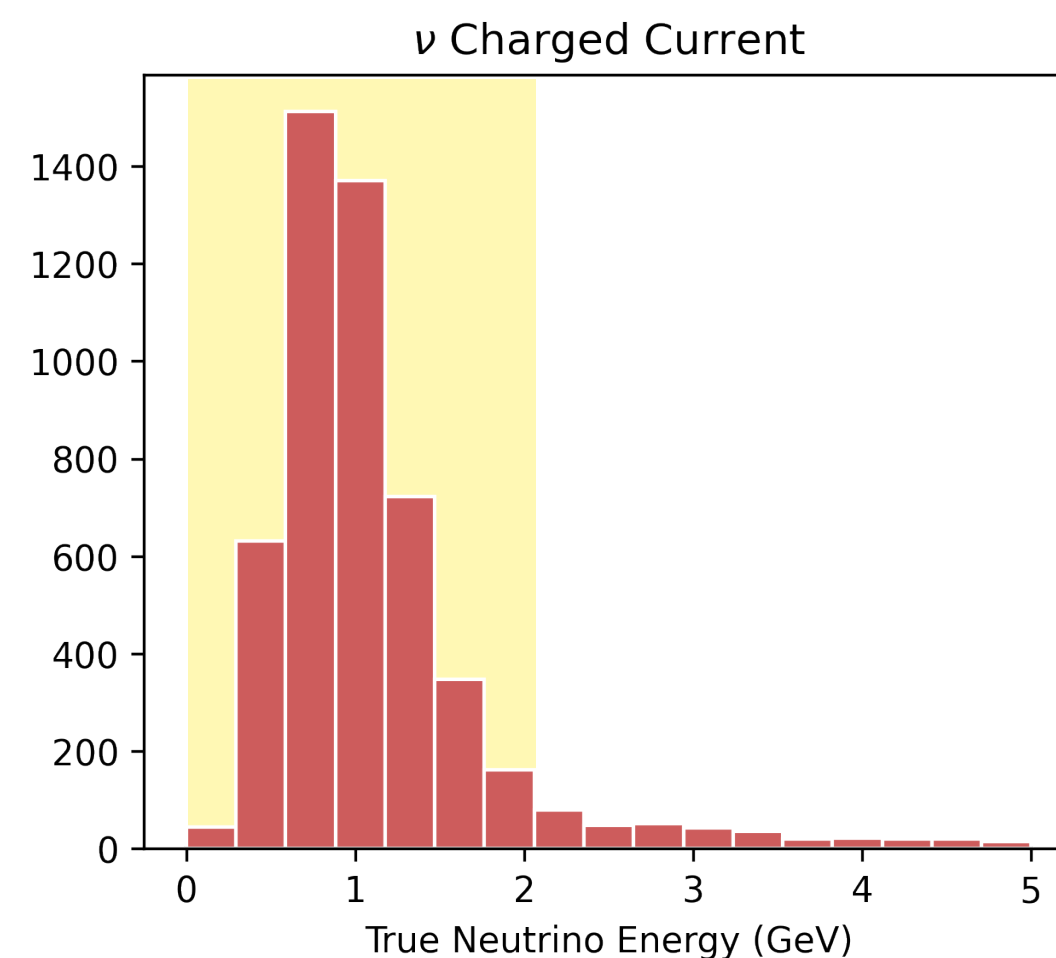
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Charged Current (CC)



Neutral Current (NC)

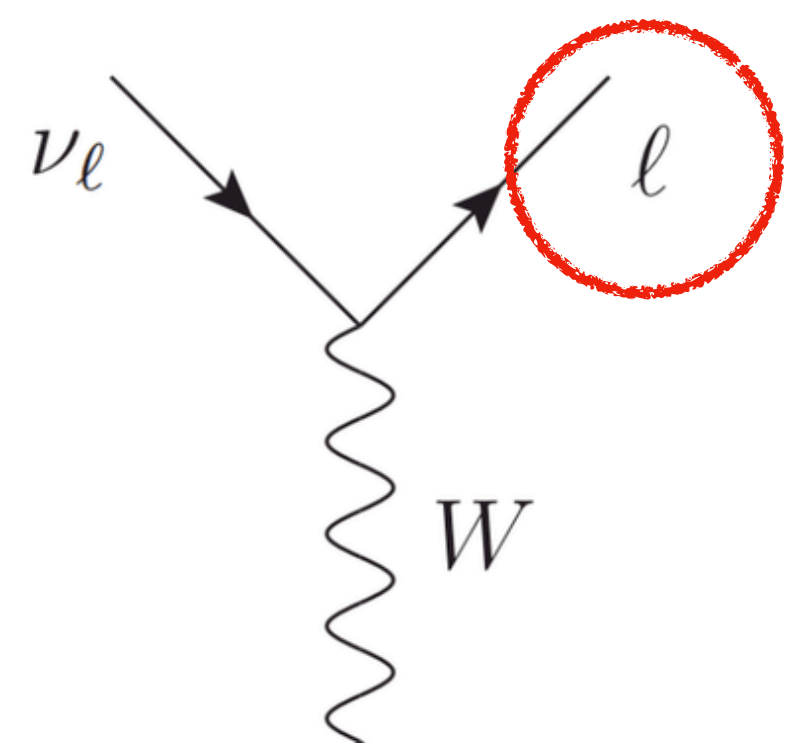


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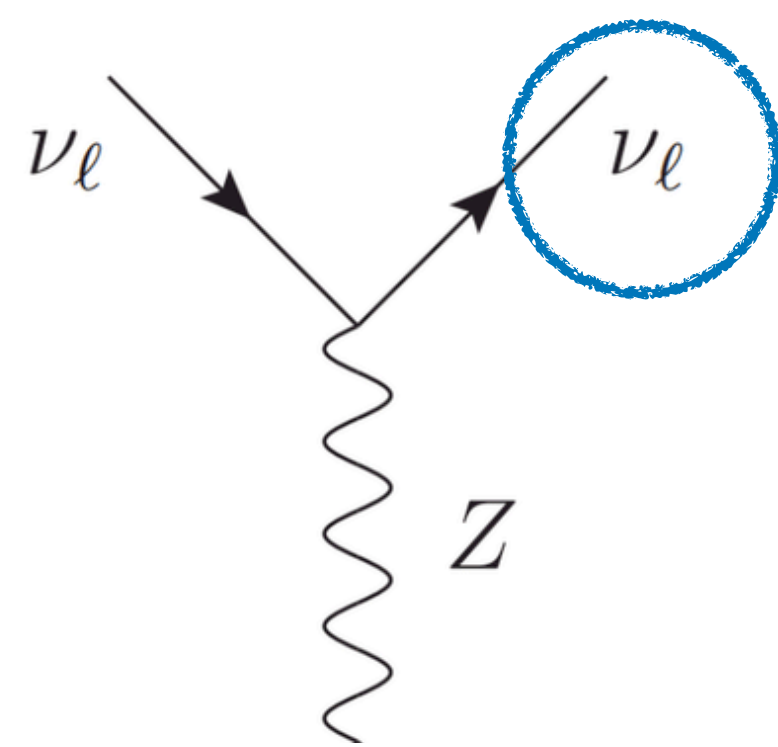
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- **Cosmic Muons:** main background \rightarrow can look like ν_{μ} CC event!

energy range discussed in this presentation

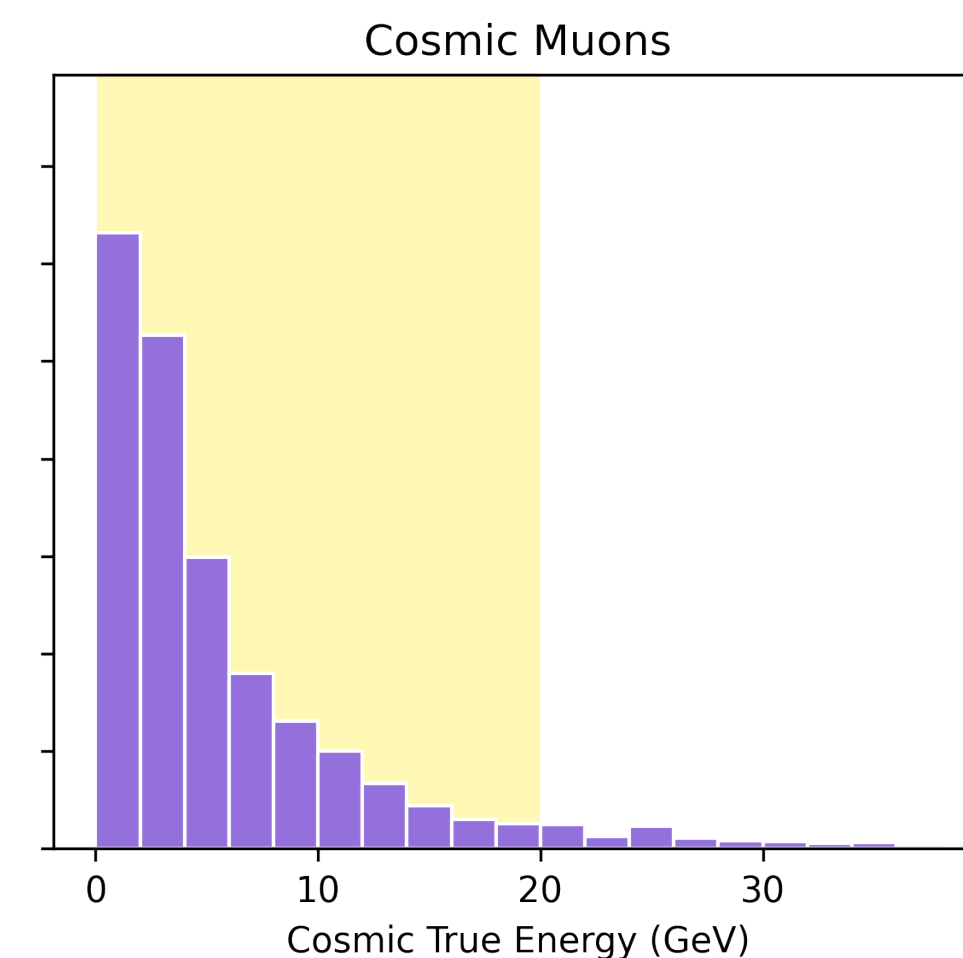
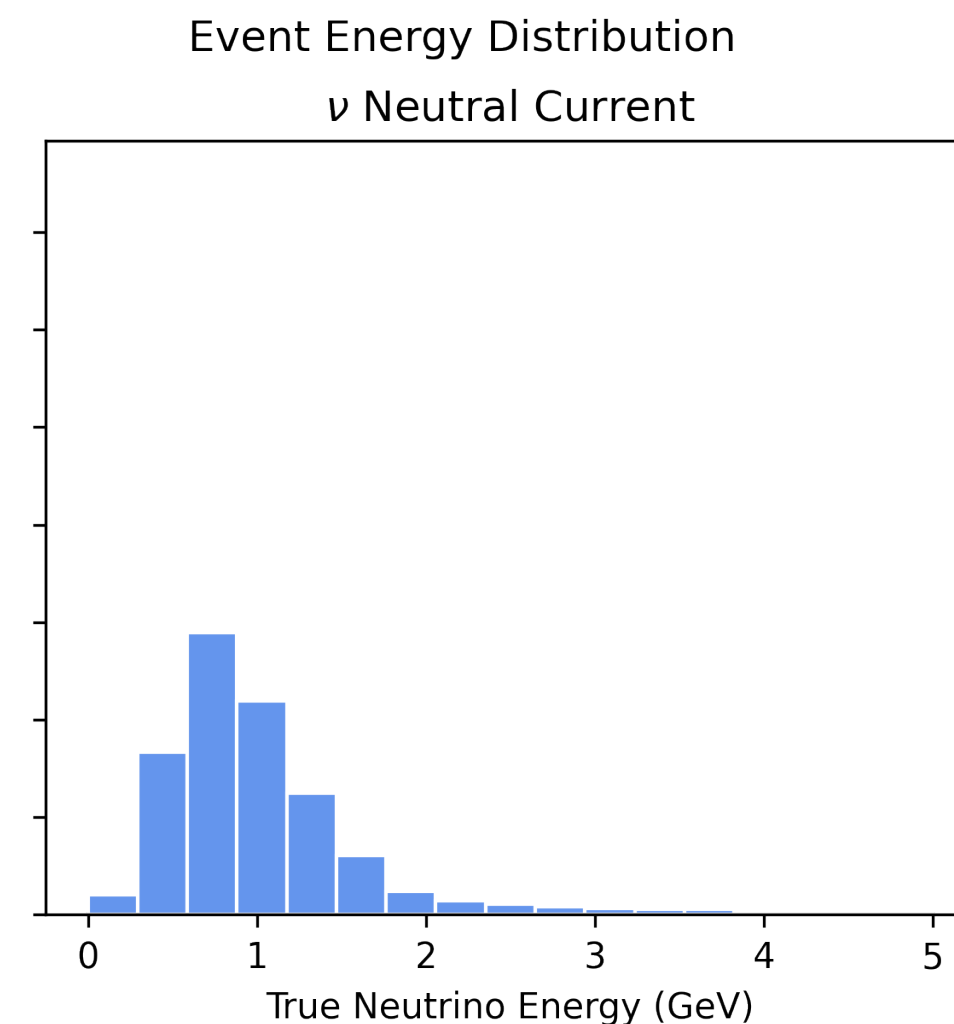
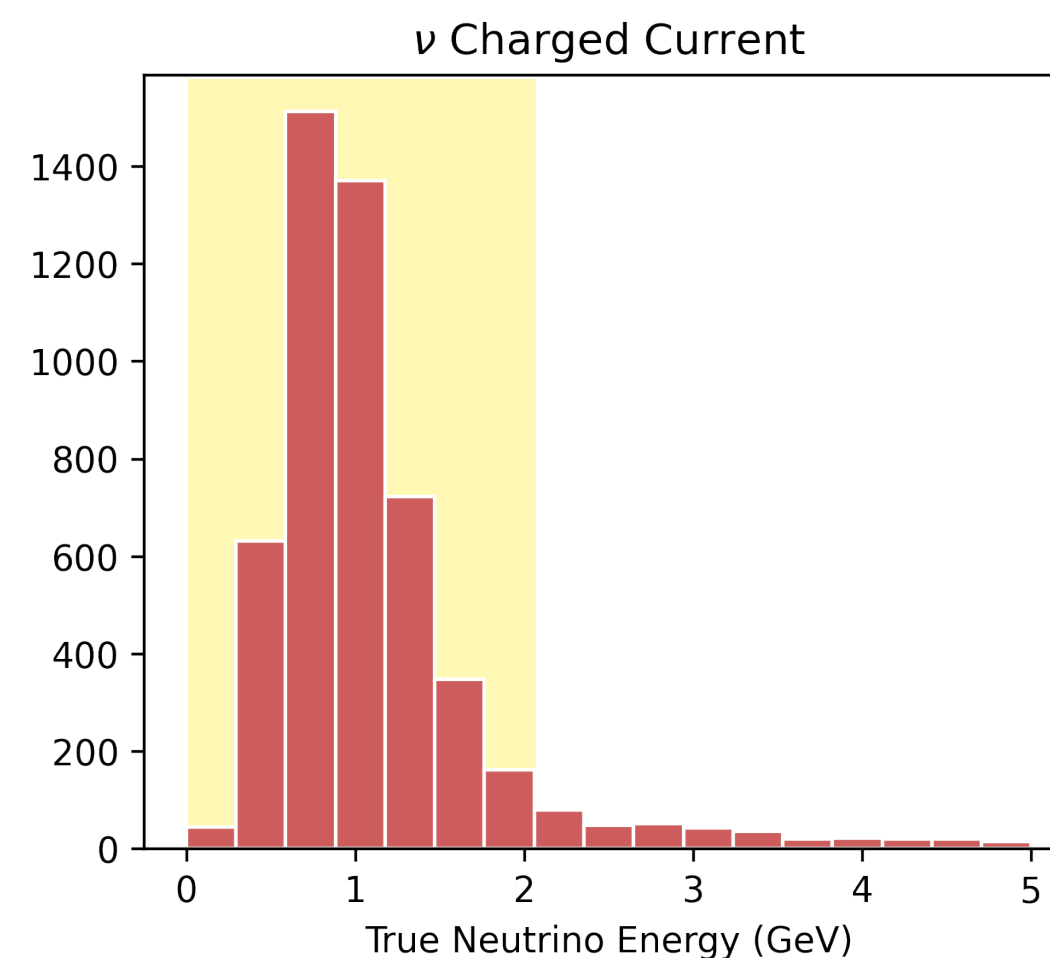
NC plots available in backup slides



Charged Current (CC)



Neutral Current (NC)



Triggering & Photon Detection System (PDS)

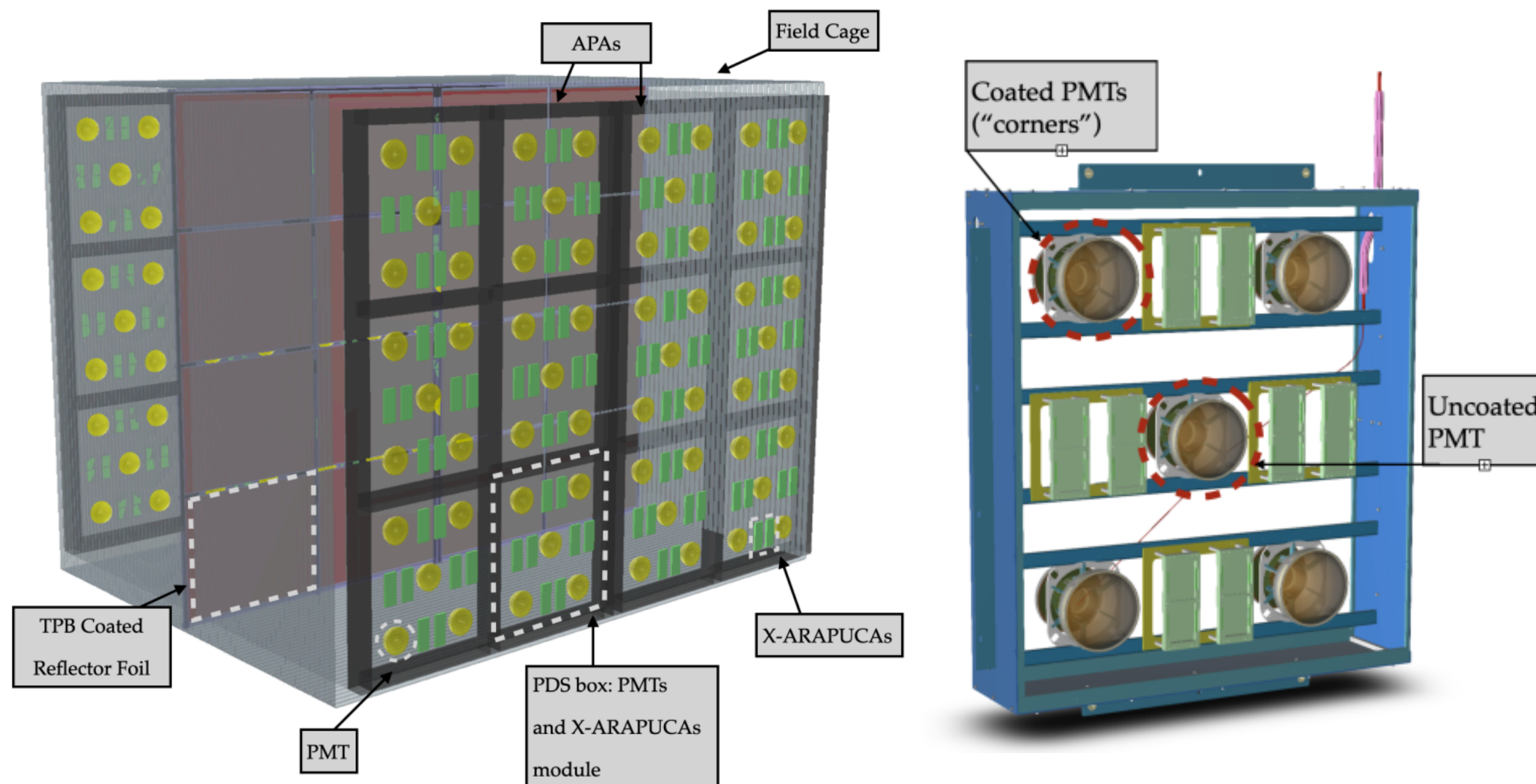
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- **Light is the *fastest* way to determine if a possible neutrino interaction occurred** (order of \sim ns)
 - Photo-multiplier tube (PMT) readout is 500 MHz, or 2 ns
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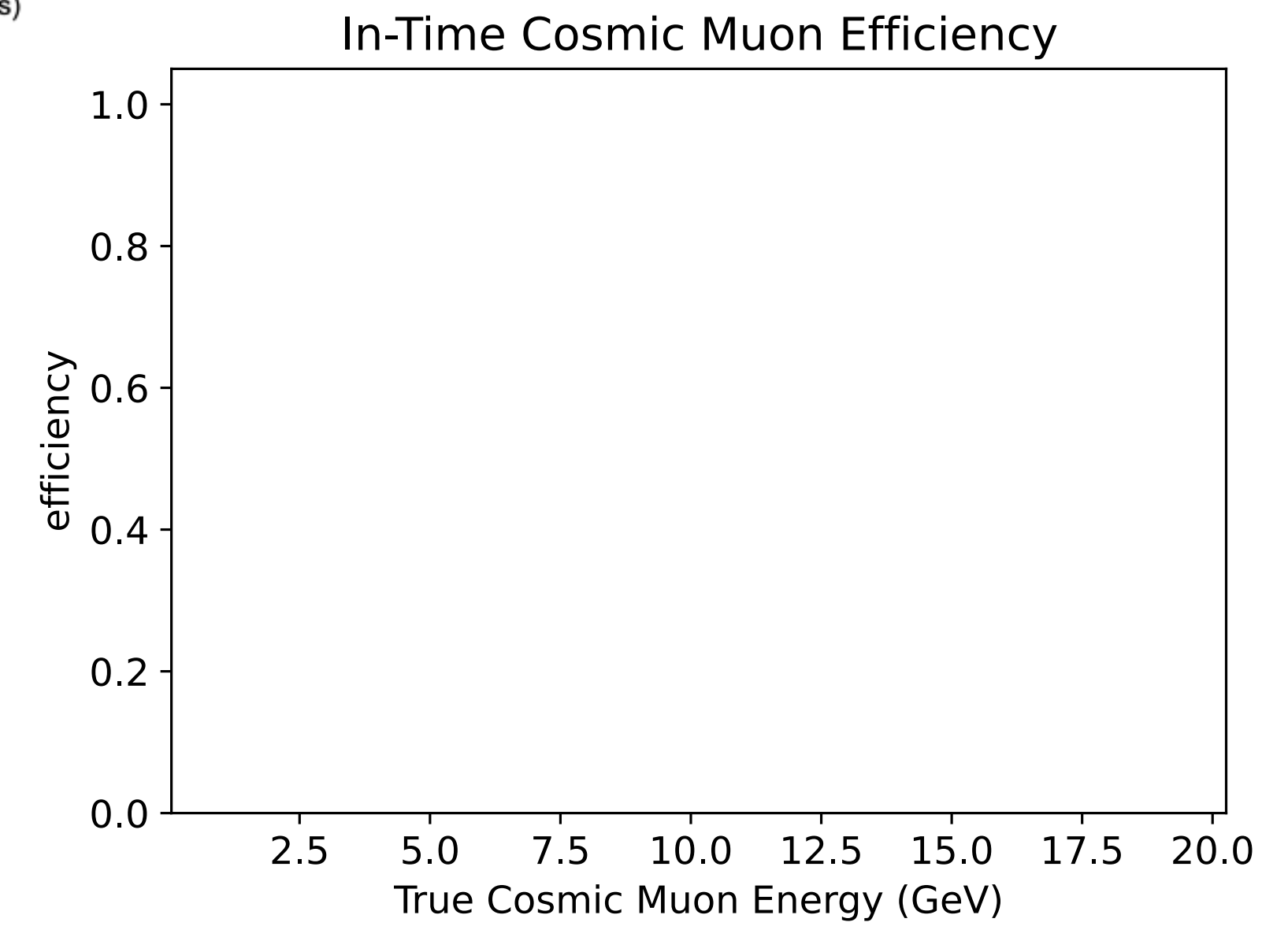
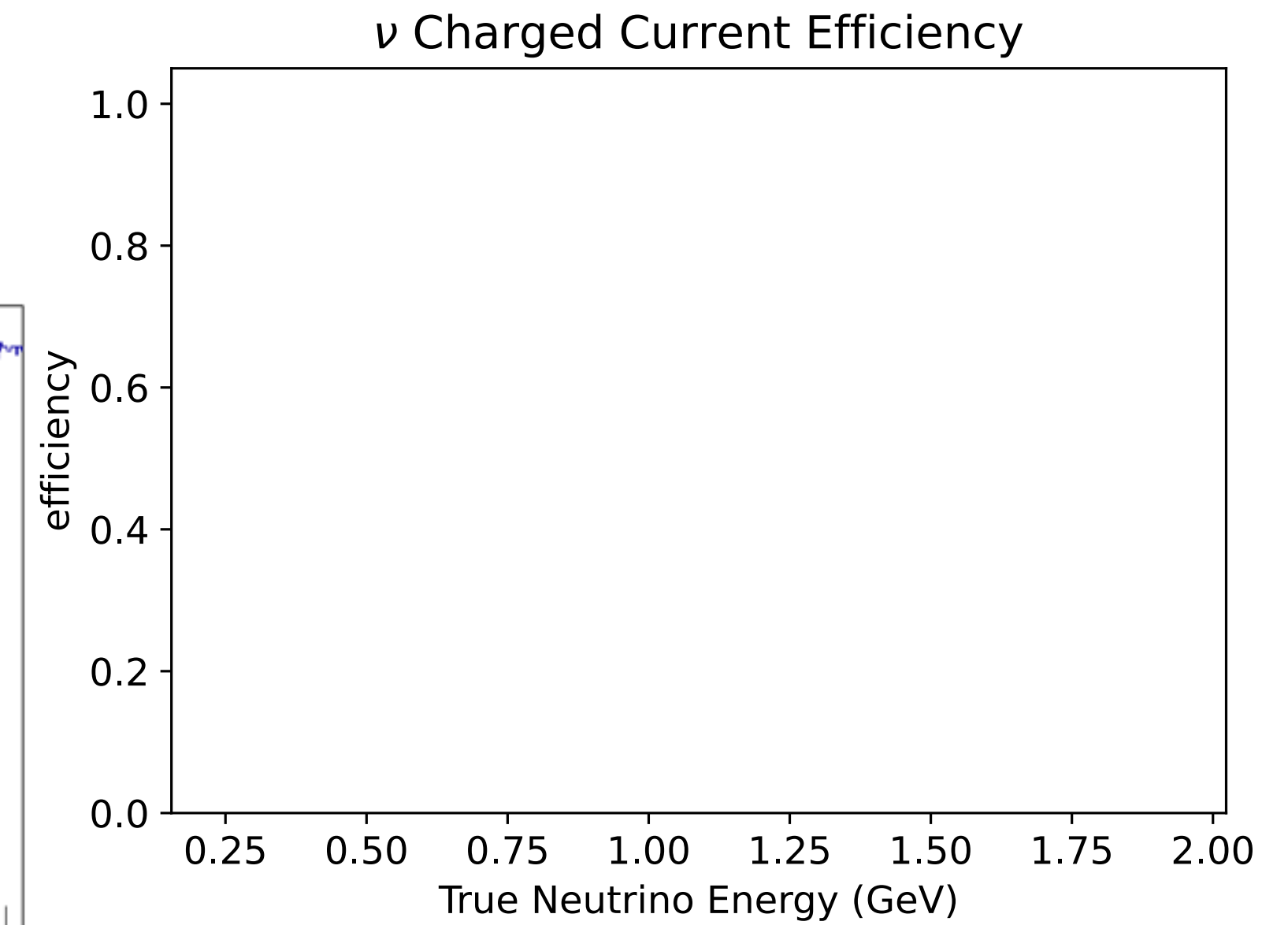
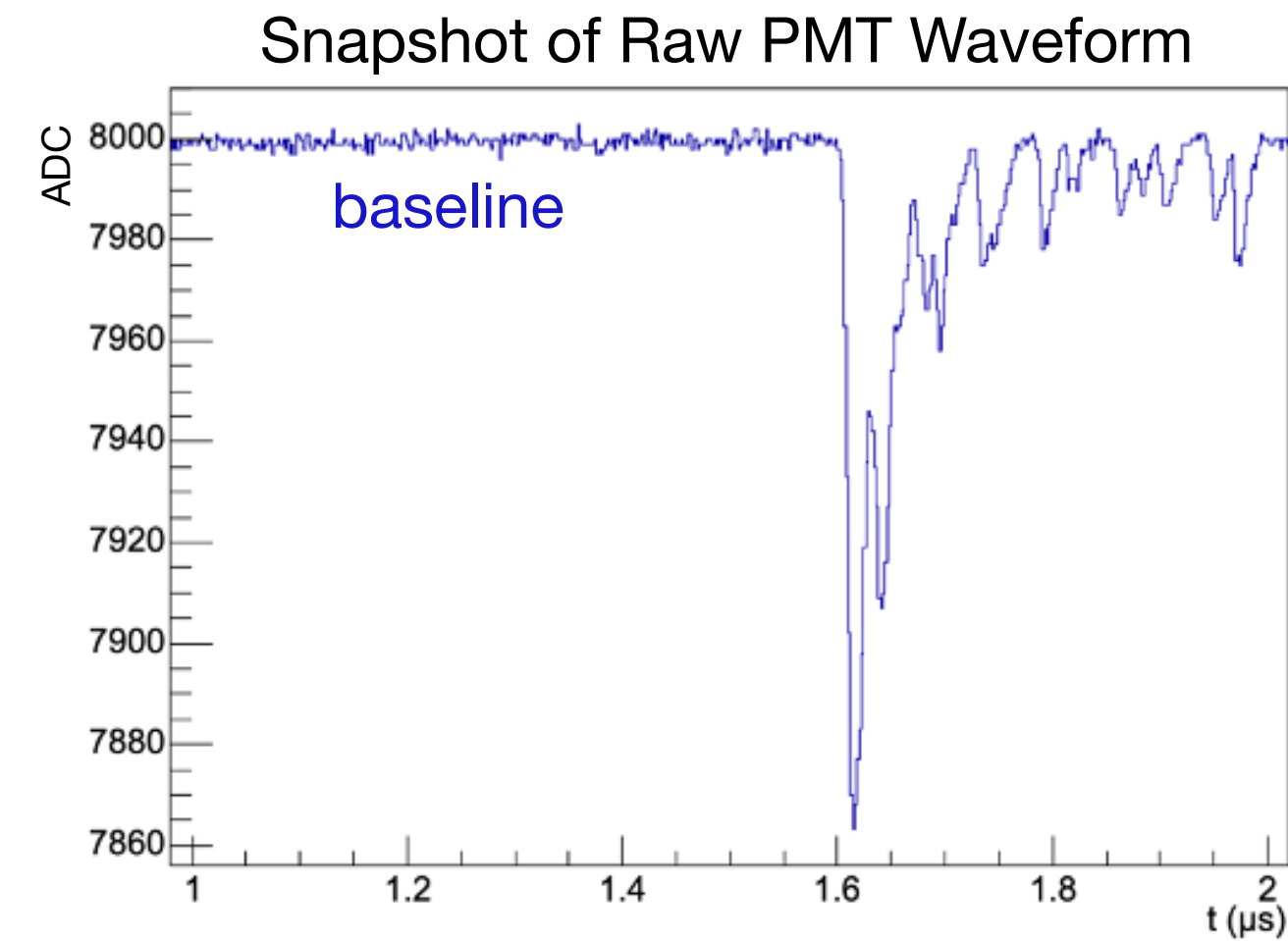


SBND PDS system:

- 120 8-inch Hamamatsu **photo-multiplier tubes (PMTs)** and 192 **ARAPUCAs**
- Reflective cathode plane increases light yield
- PDS records both visible and VUV light

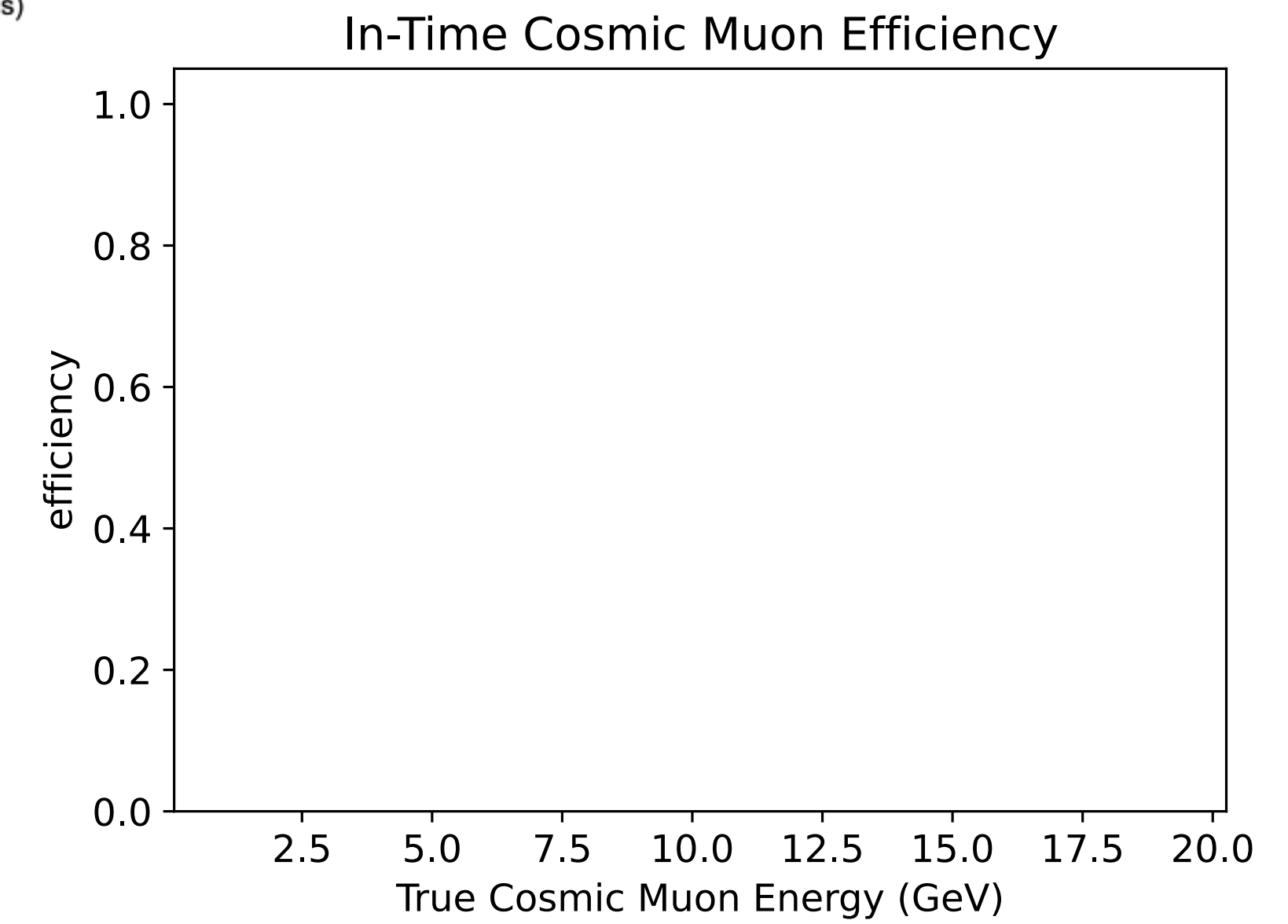
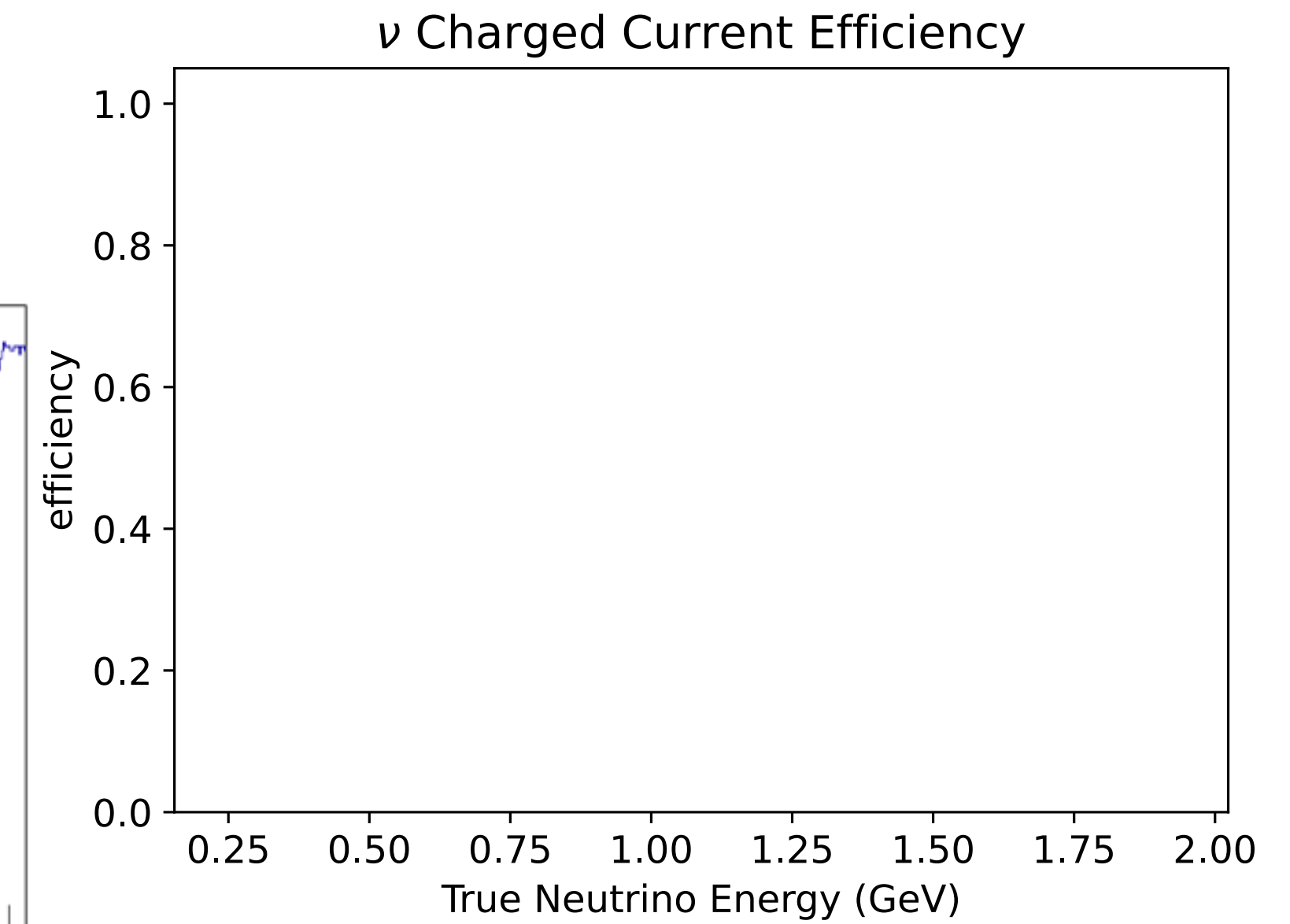
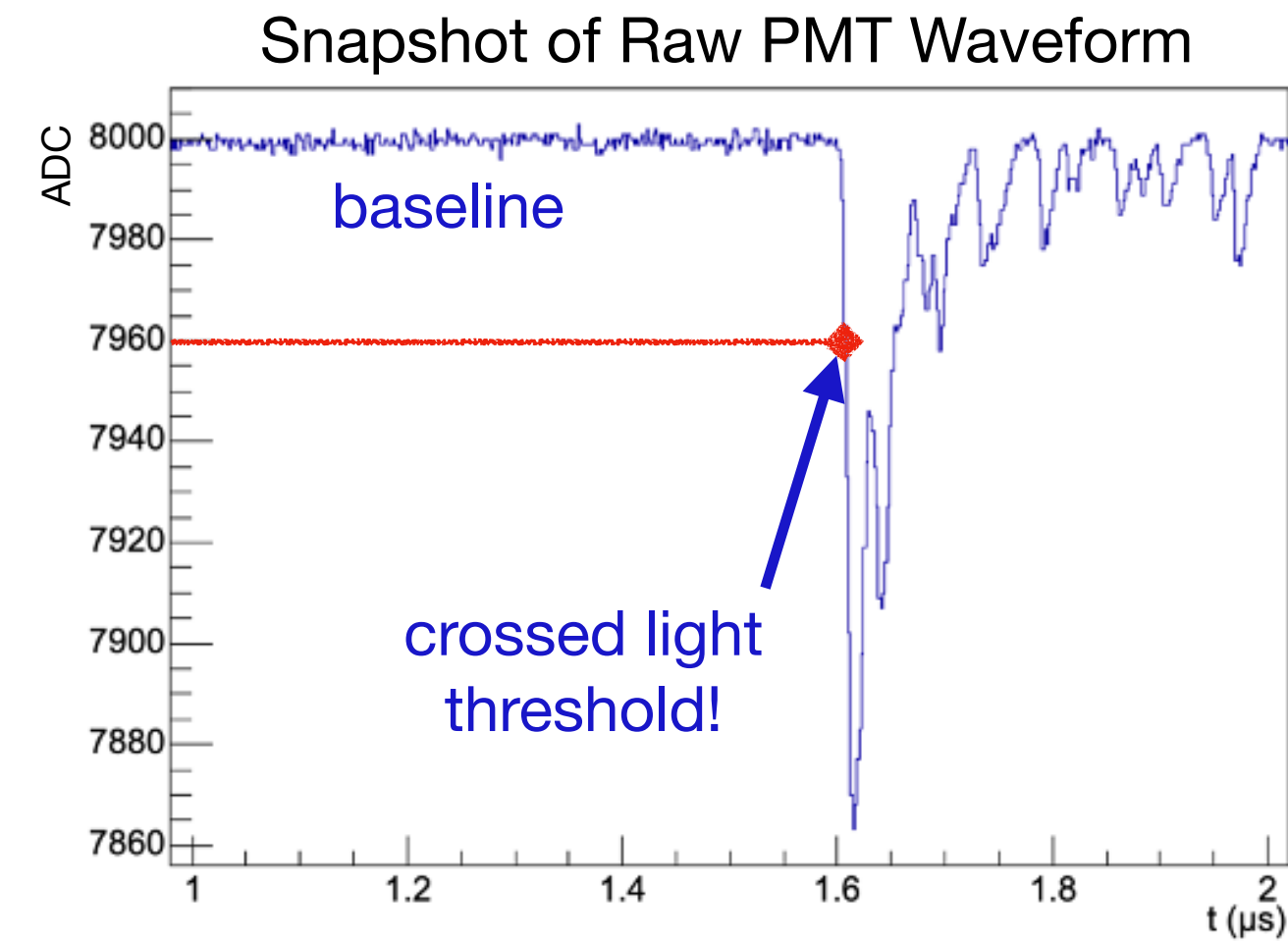
PMT Hardware Trigger

- During beam spill: does a PMT measure light?



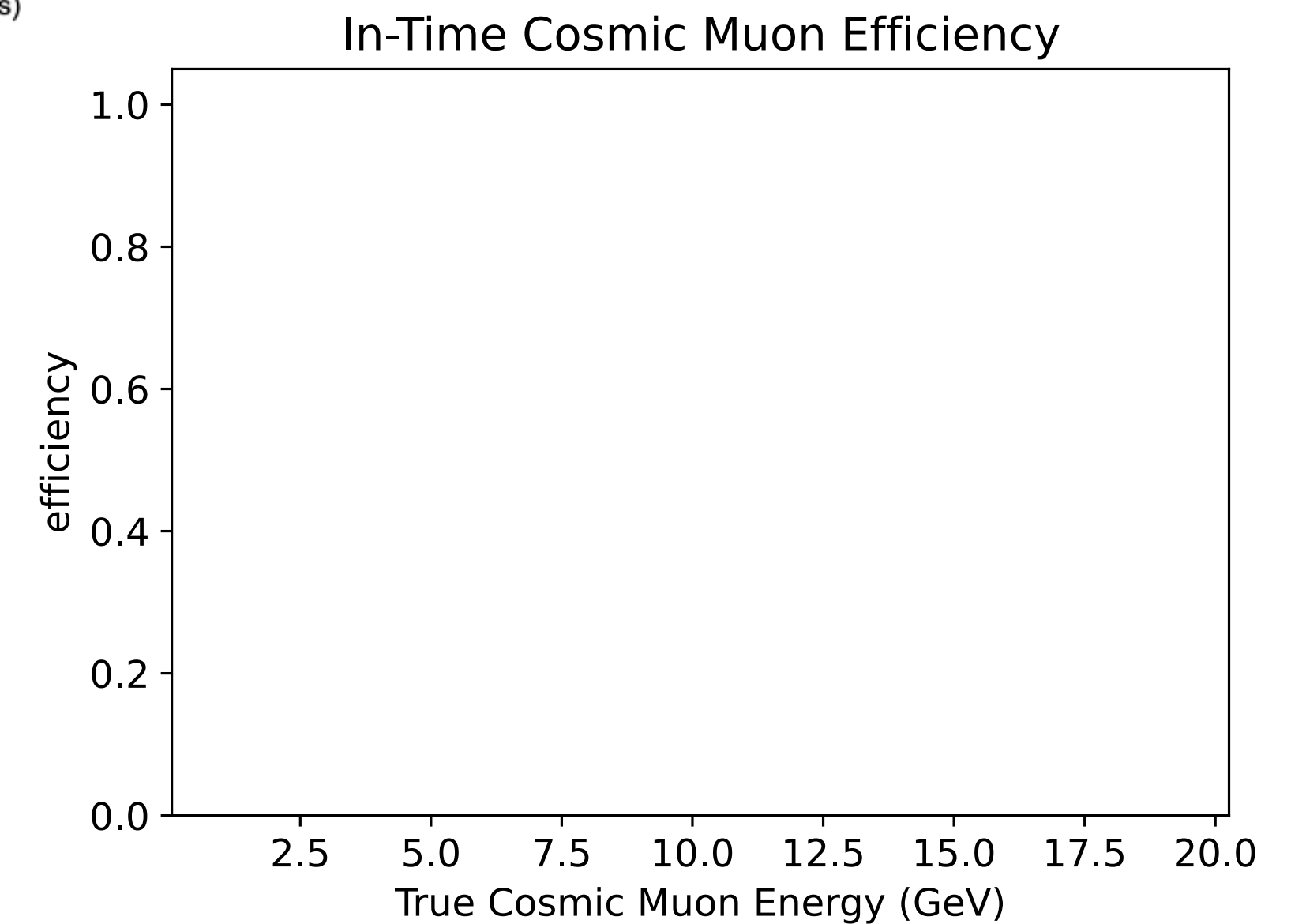
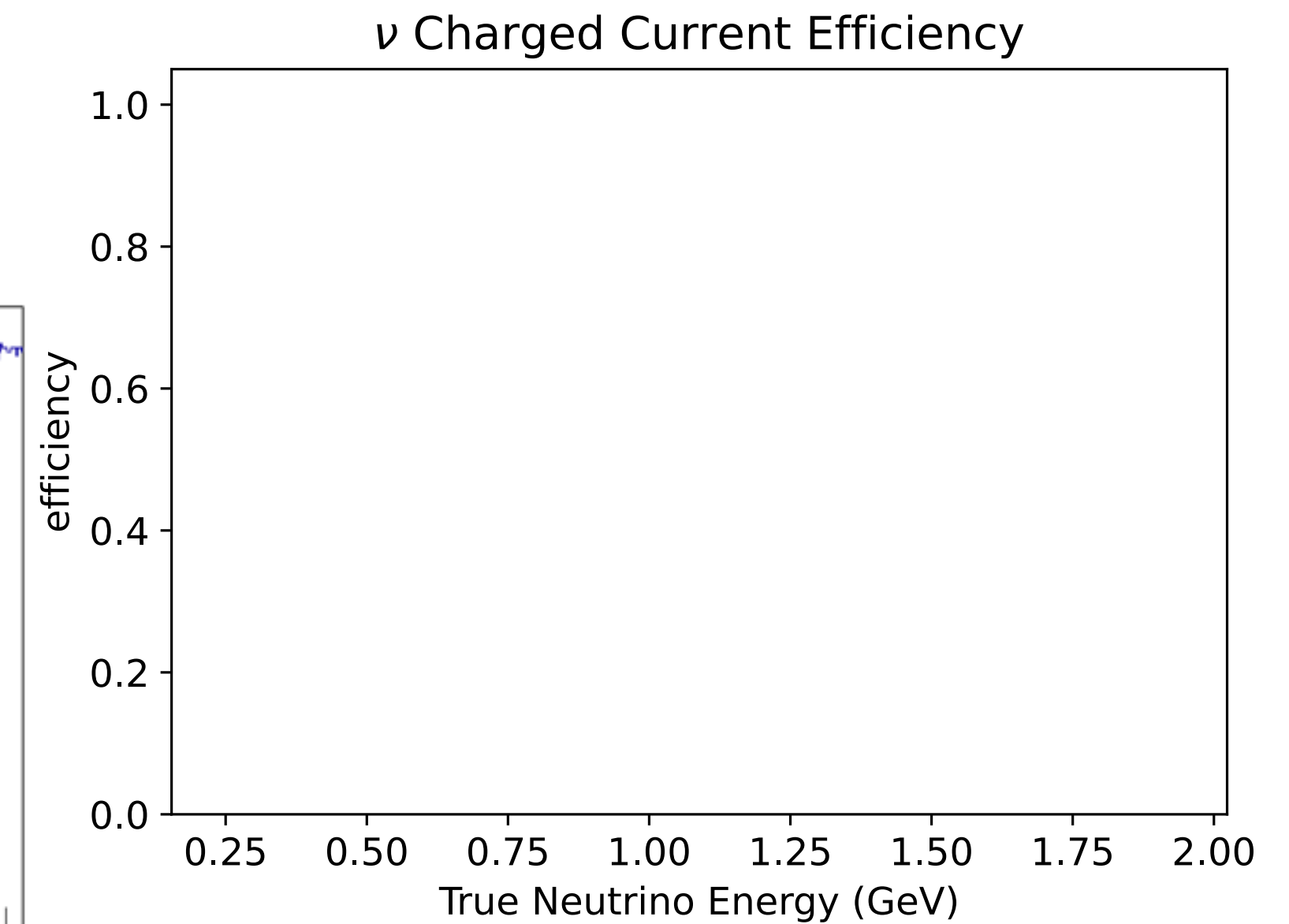
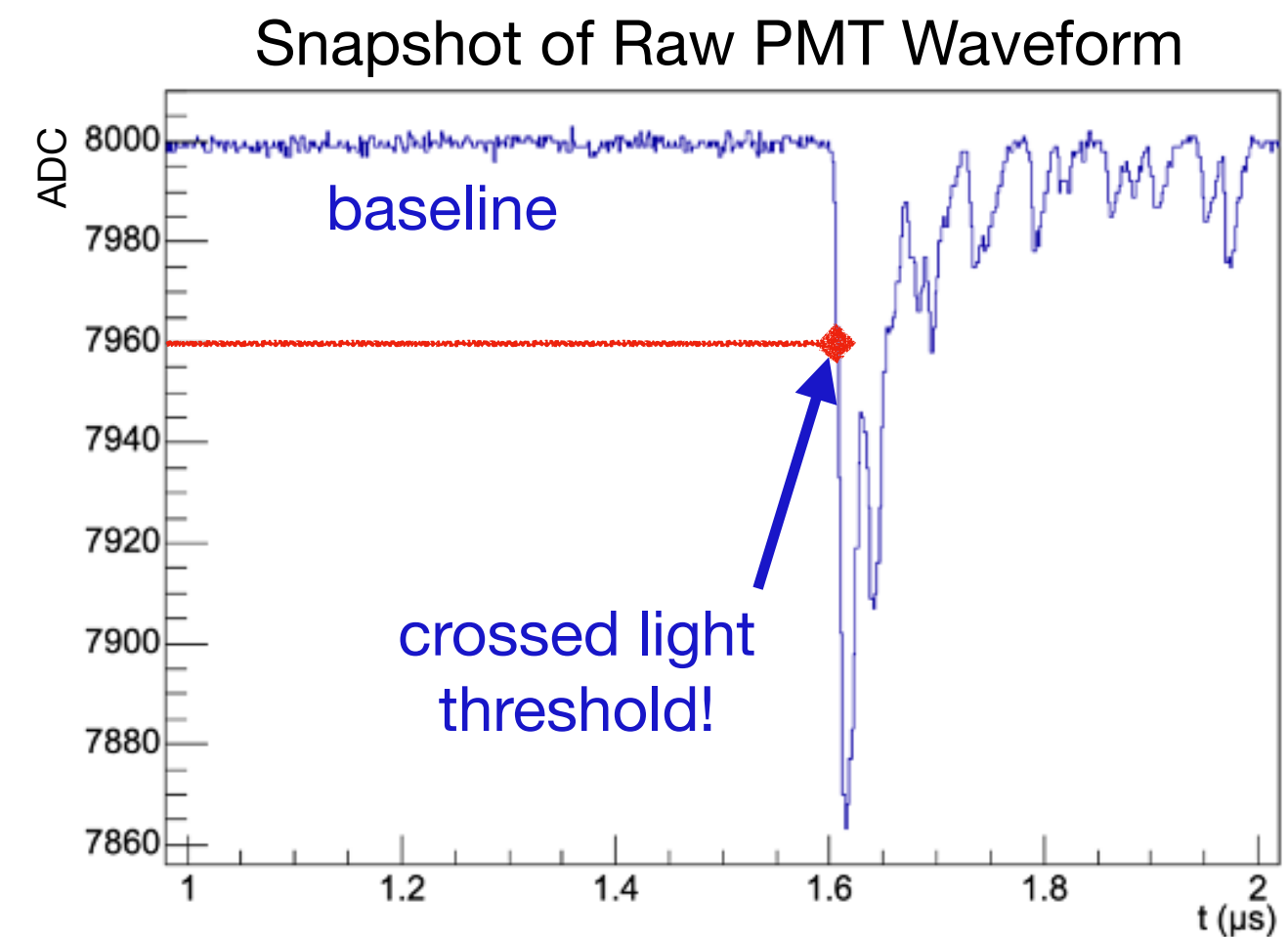
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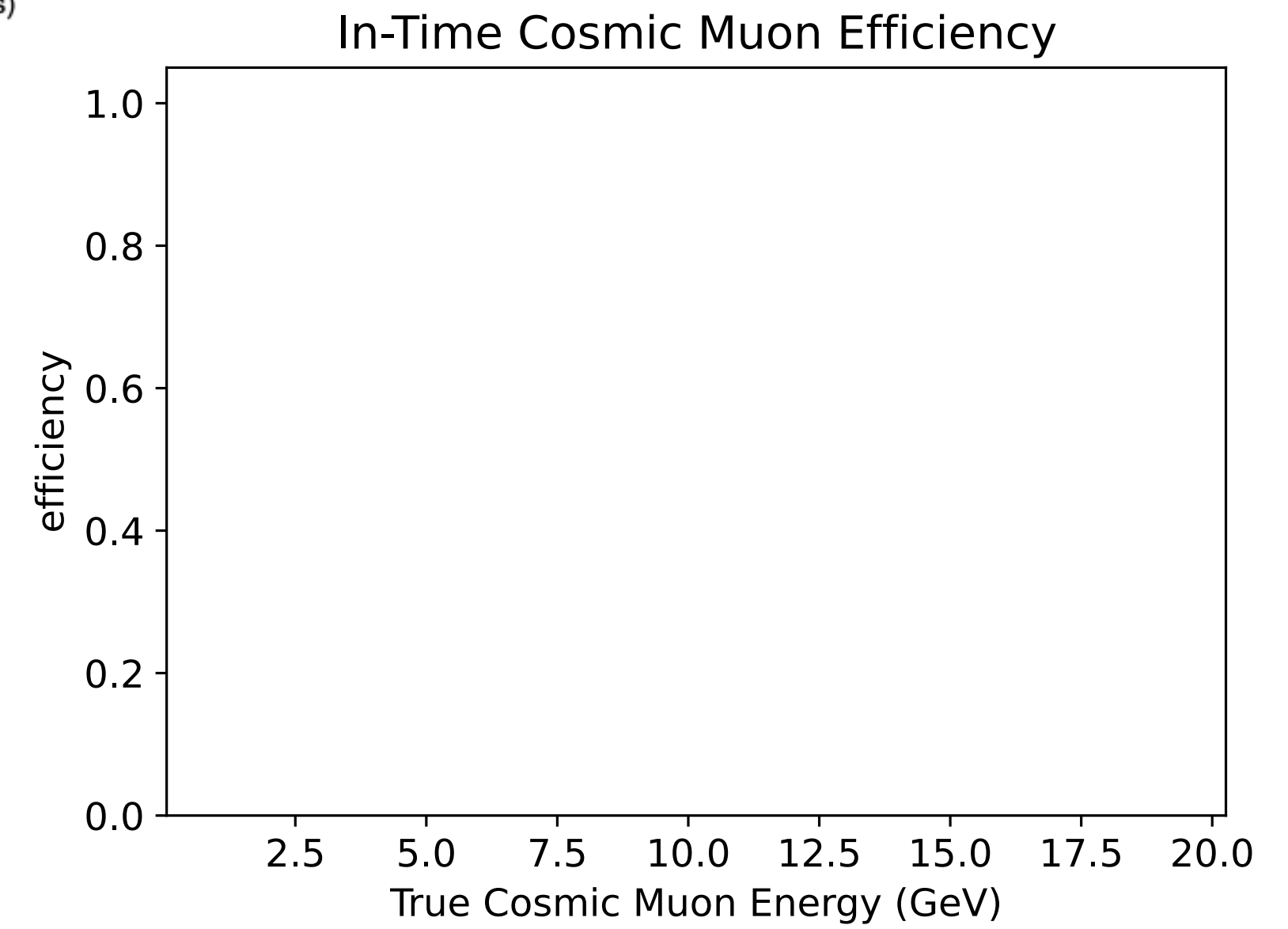
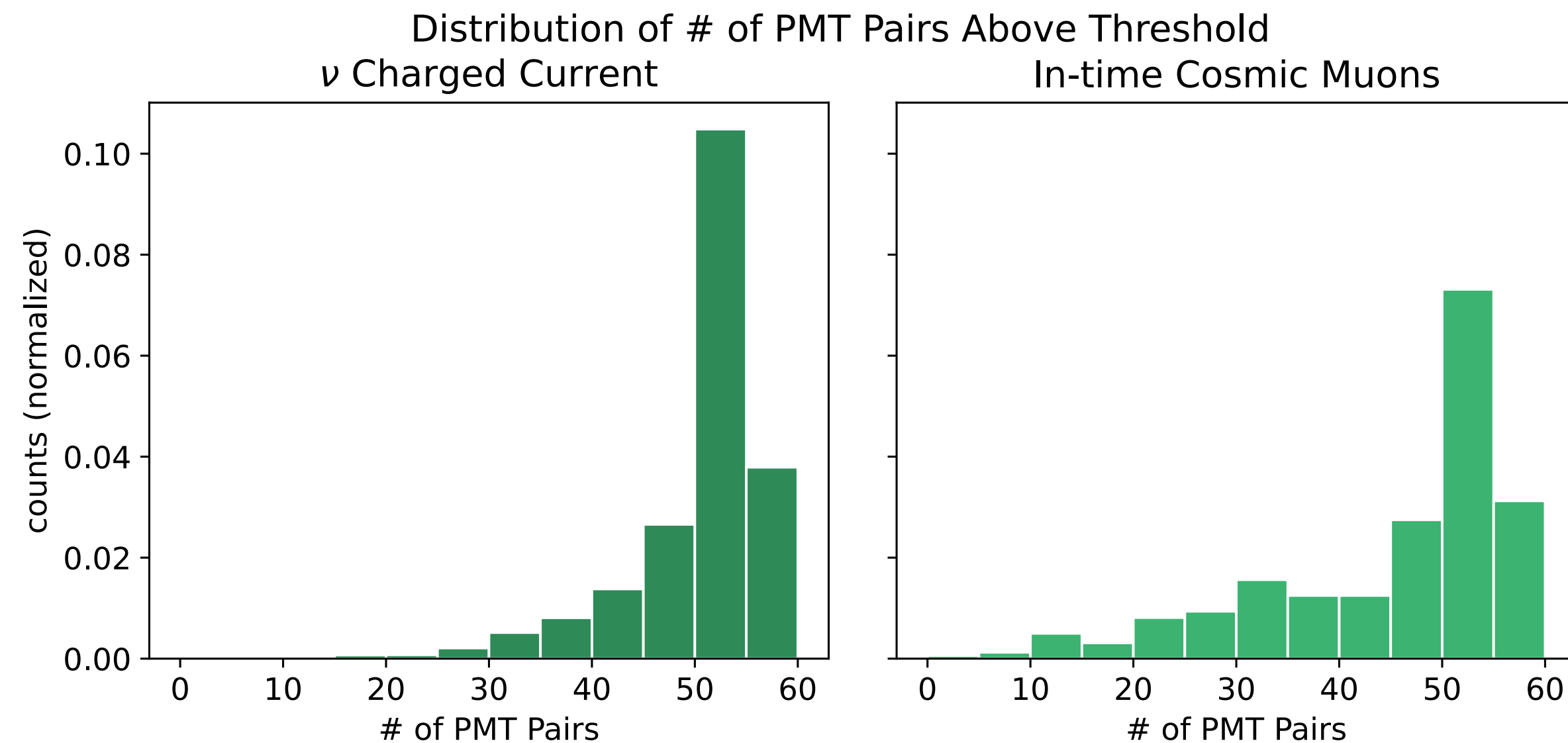
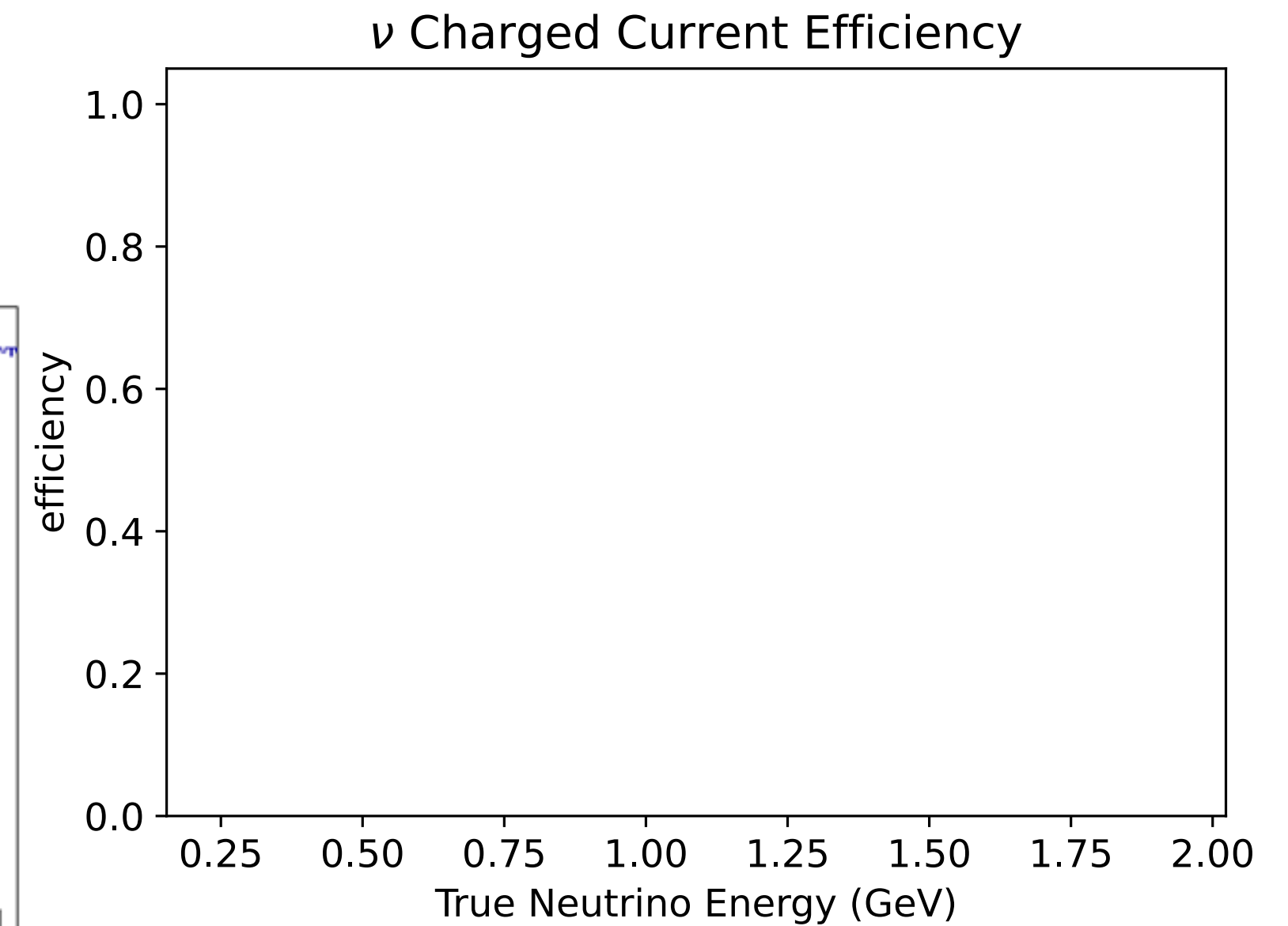
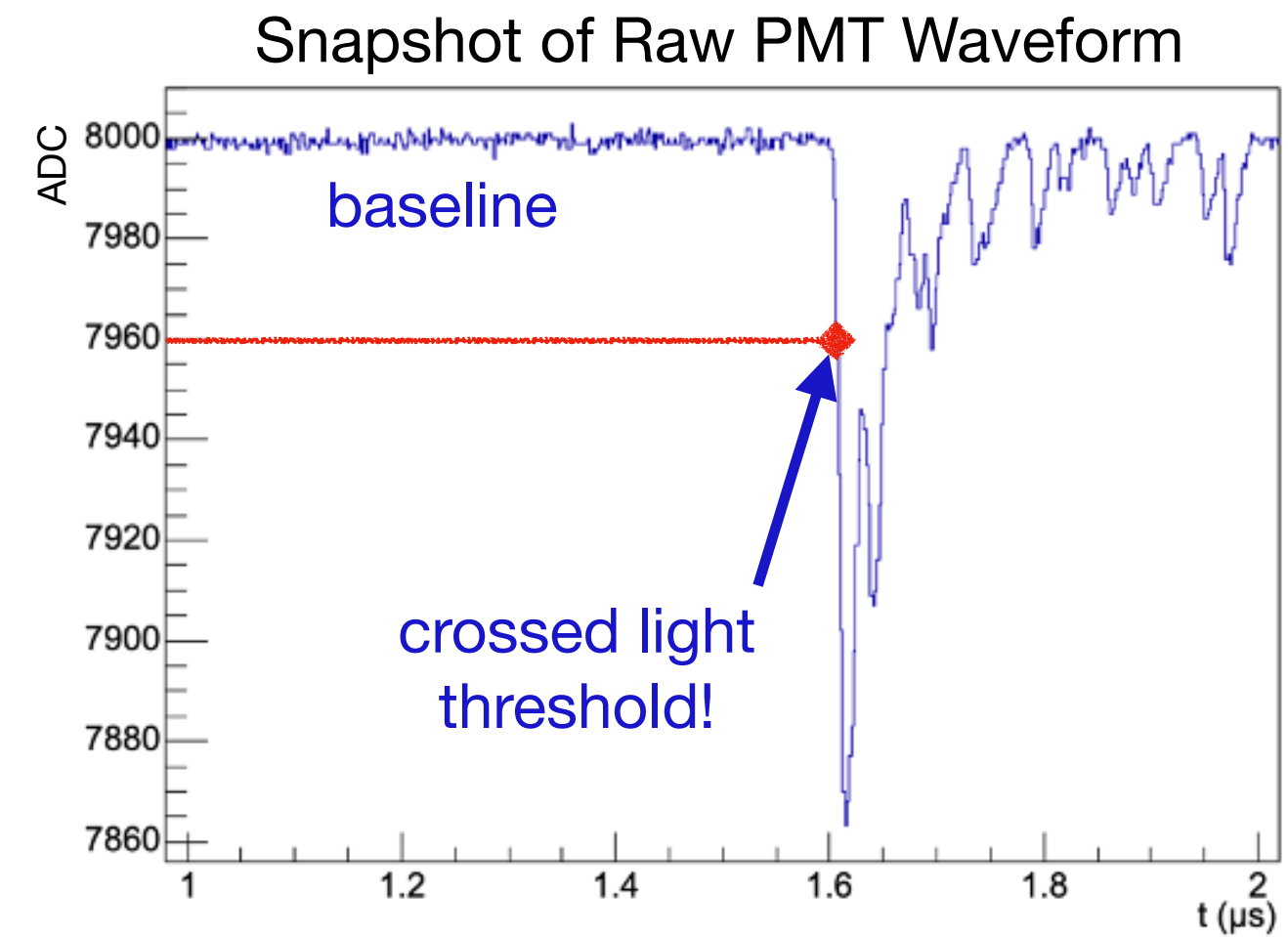
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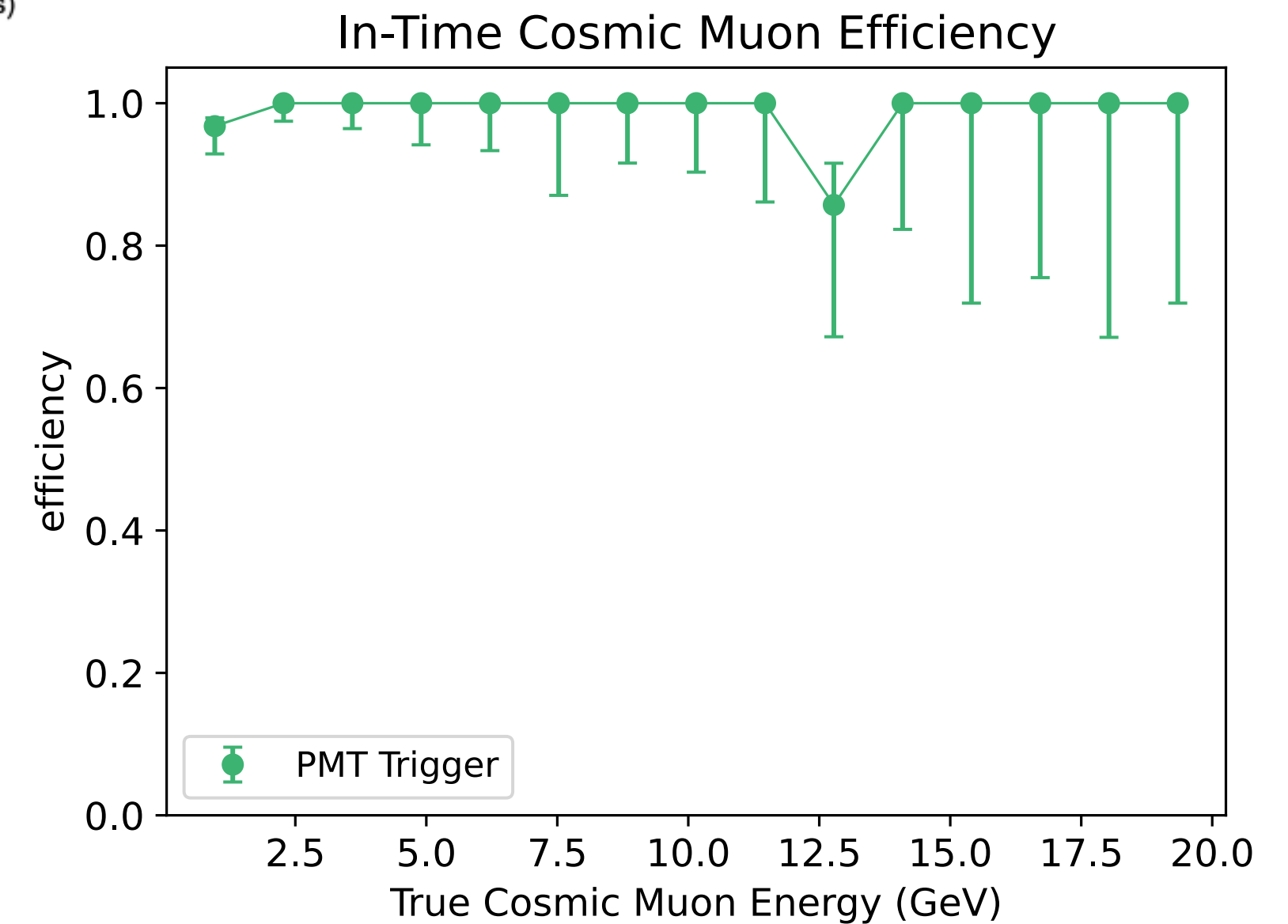
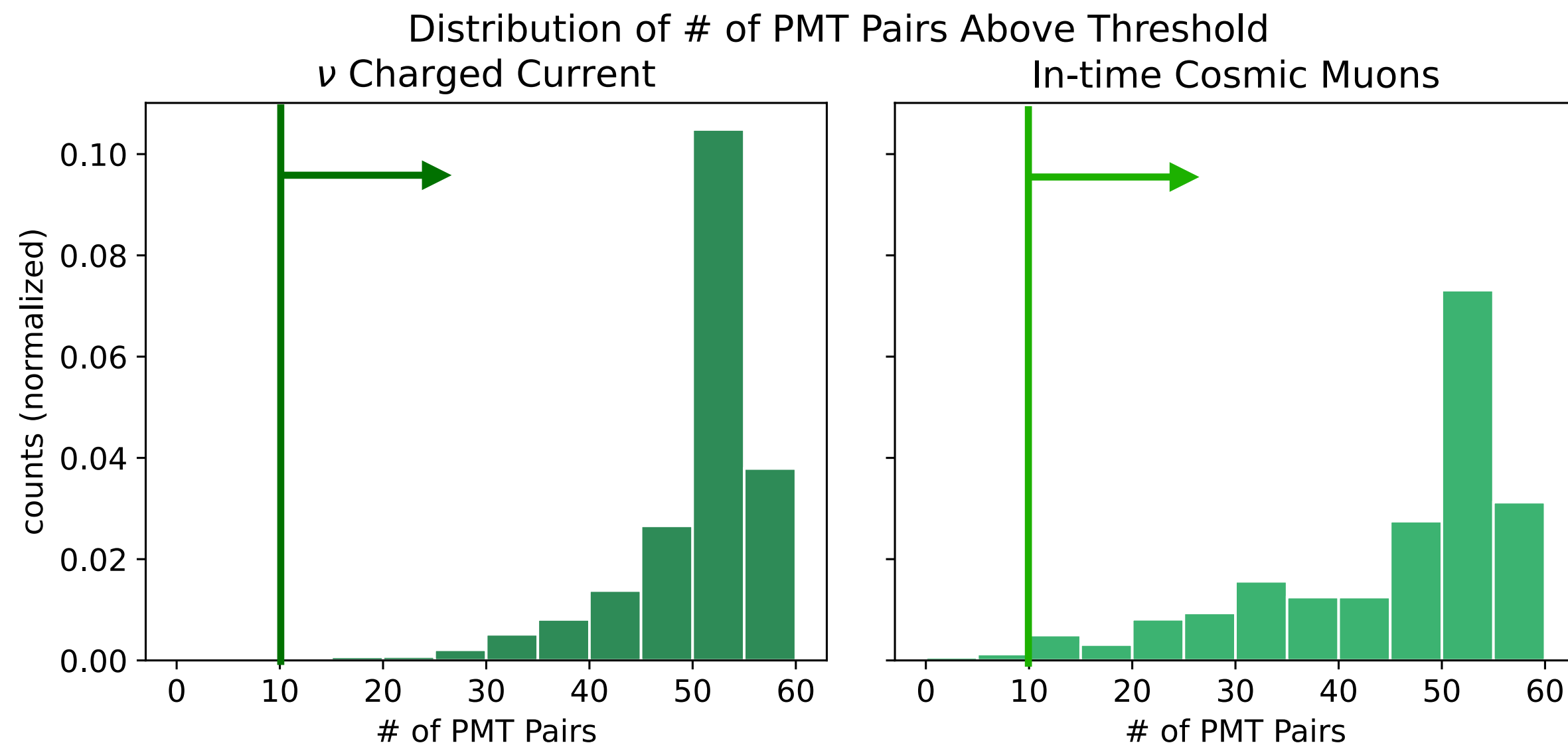
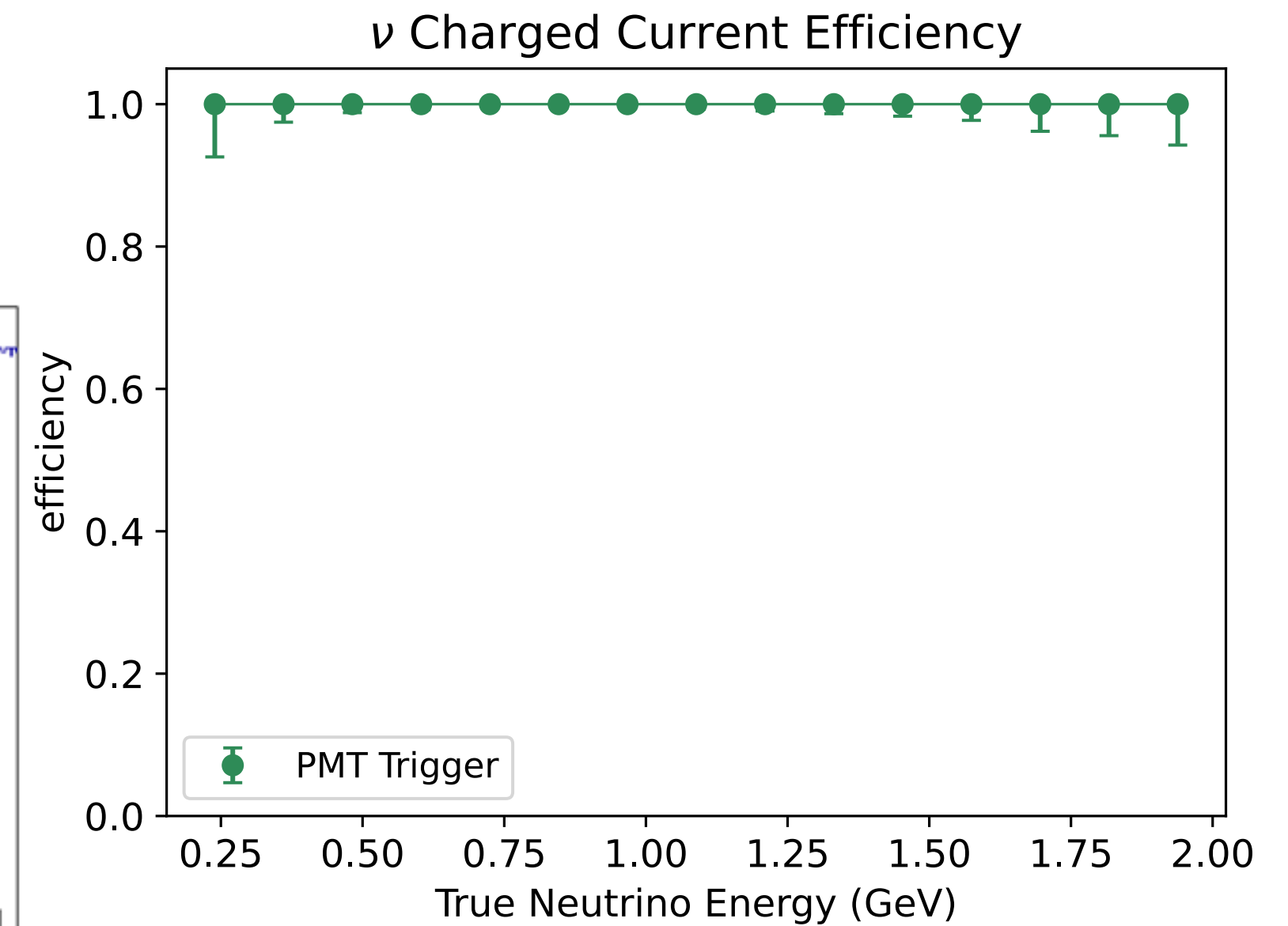
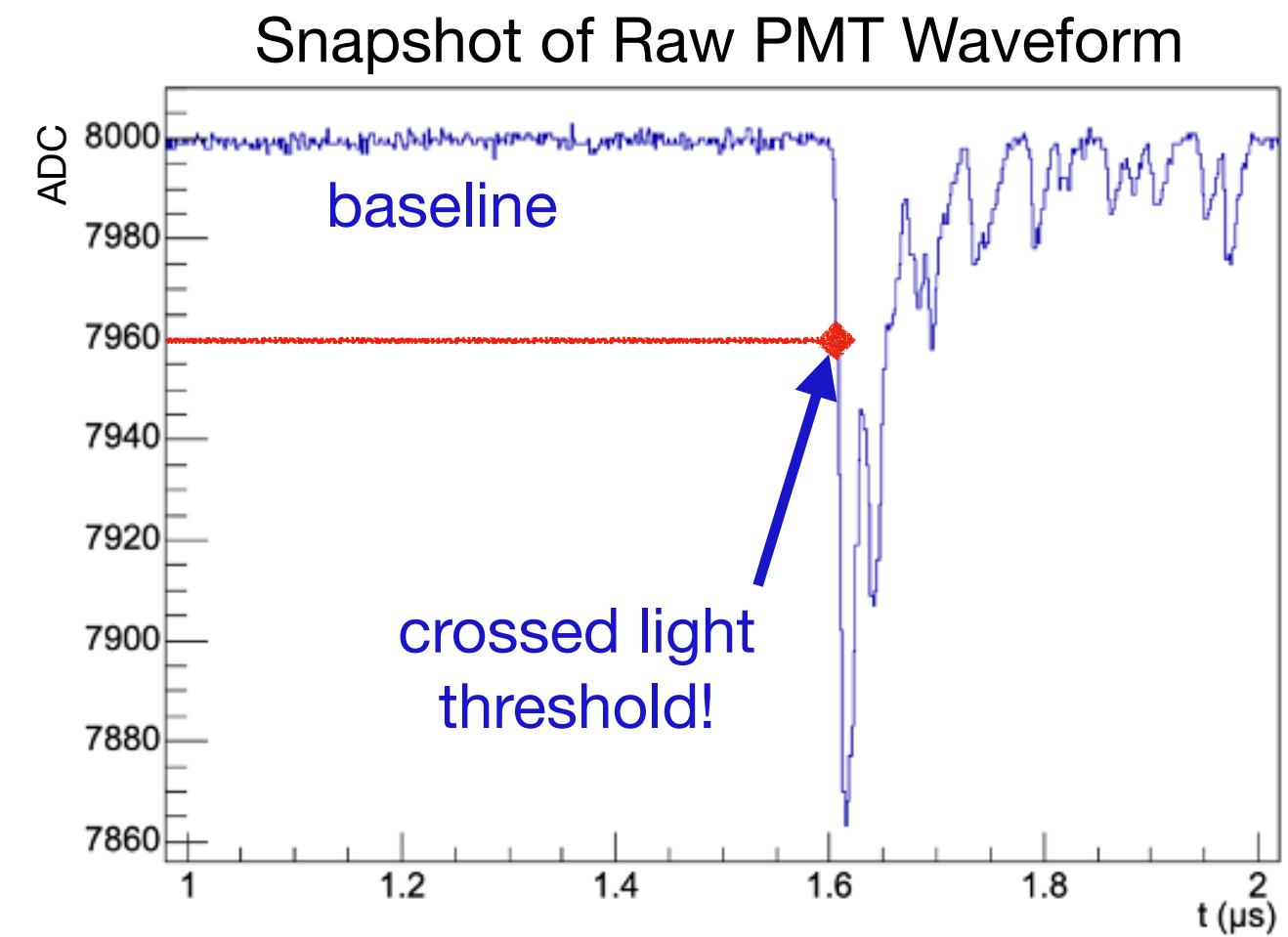
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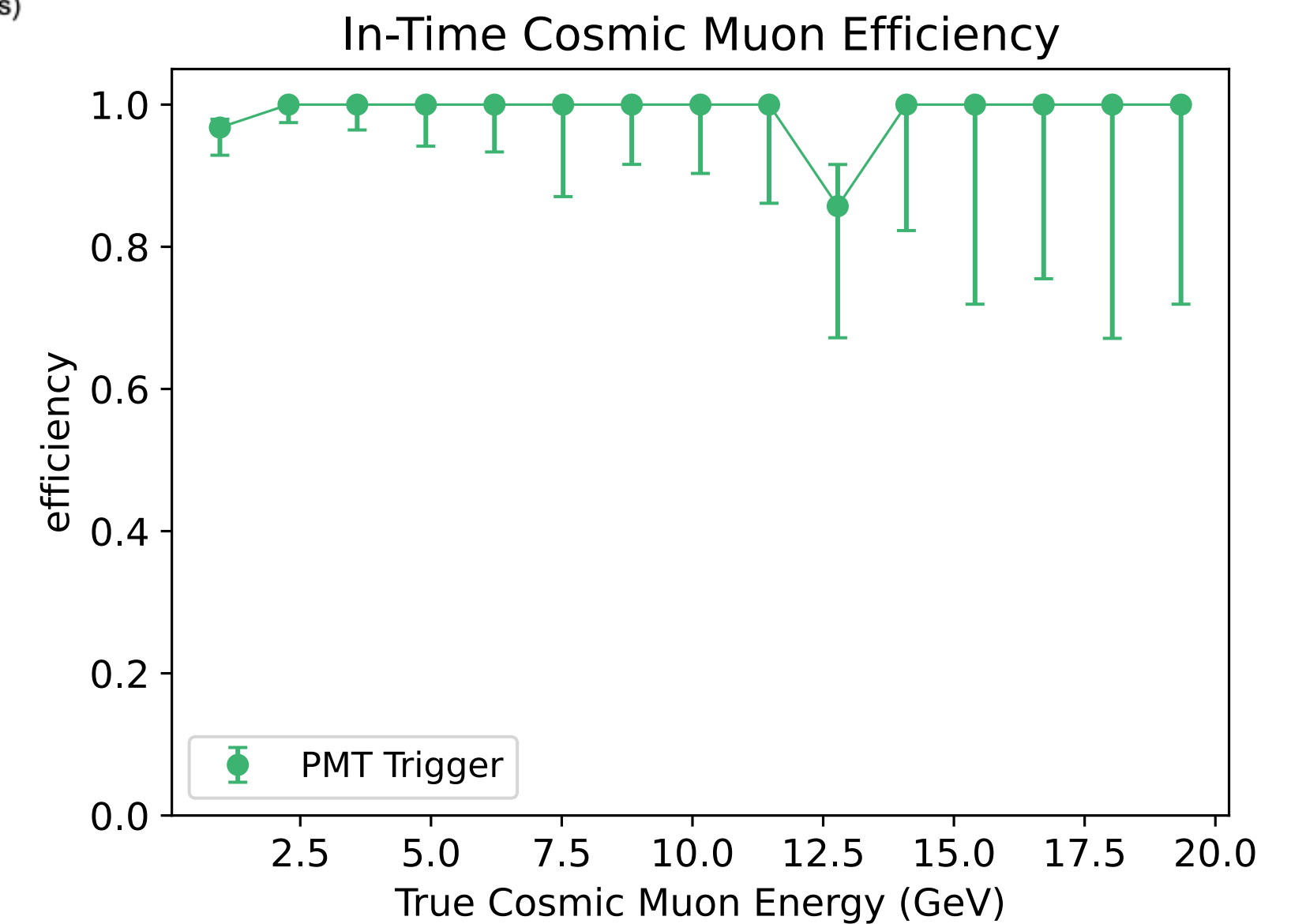
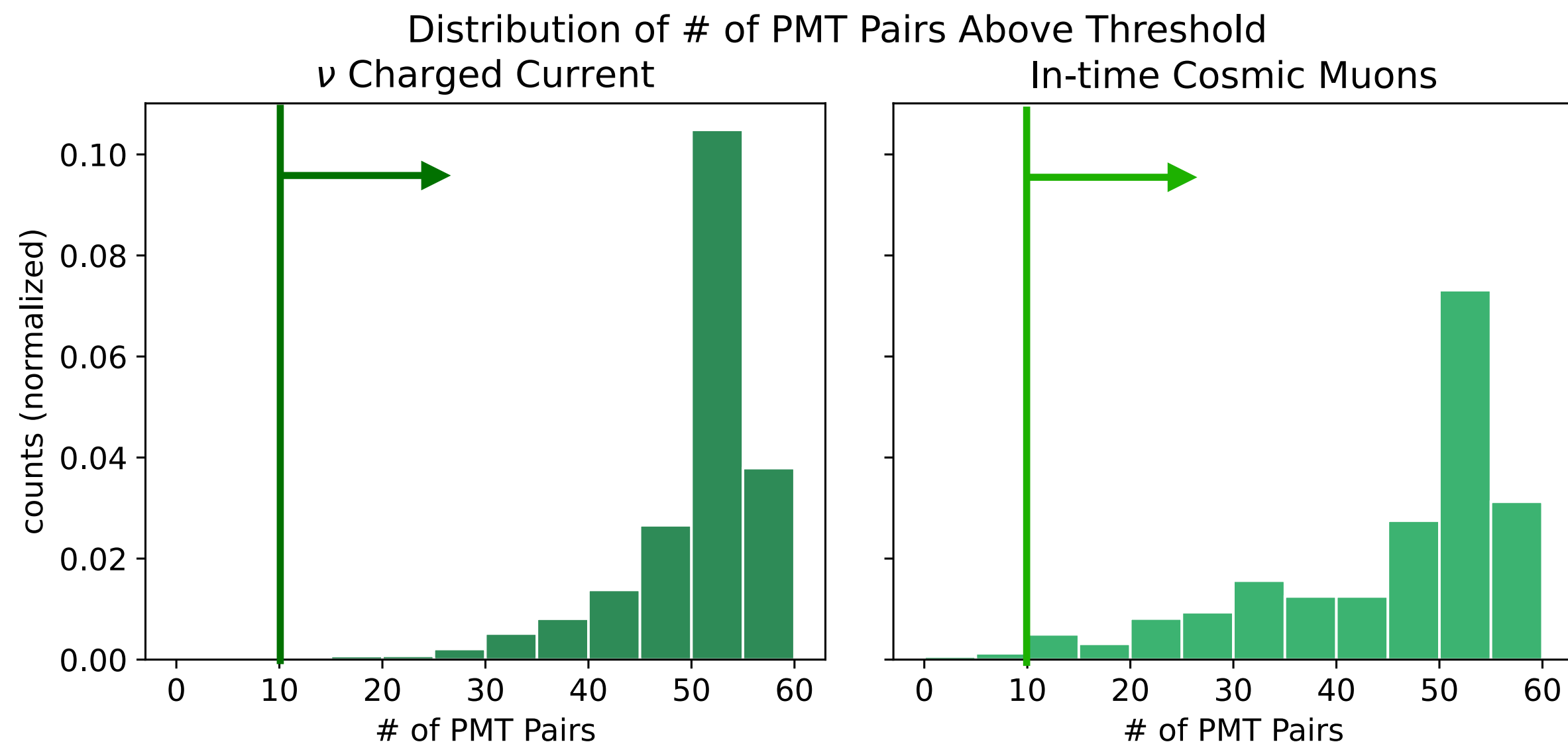
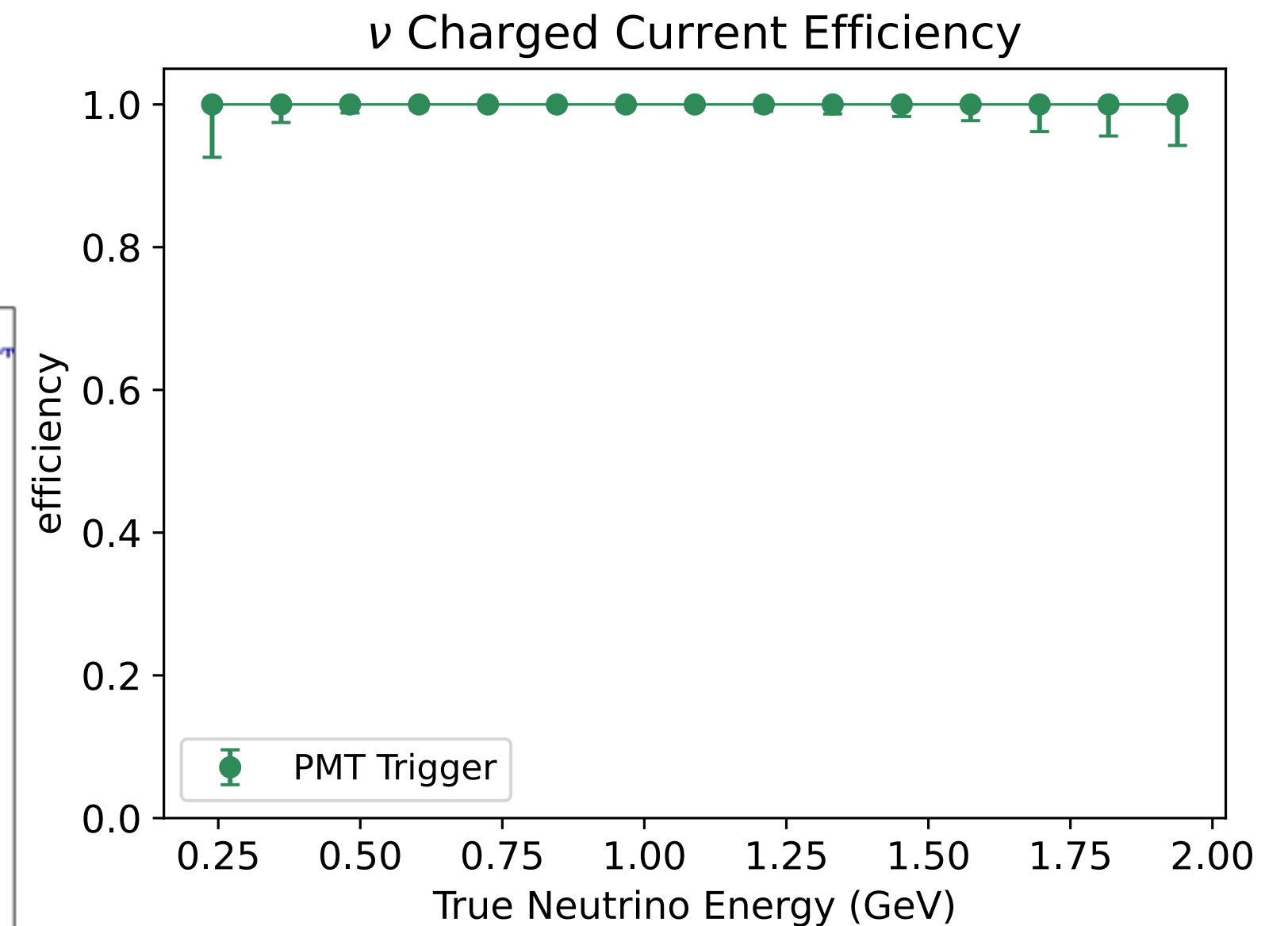
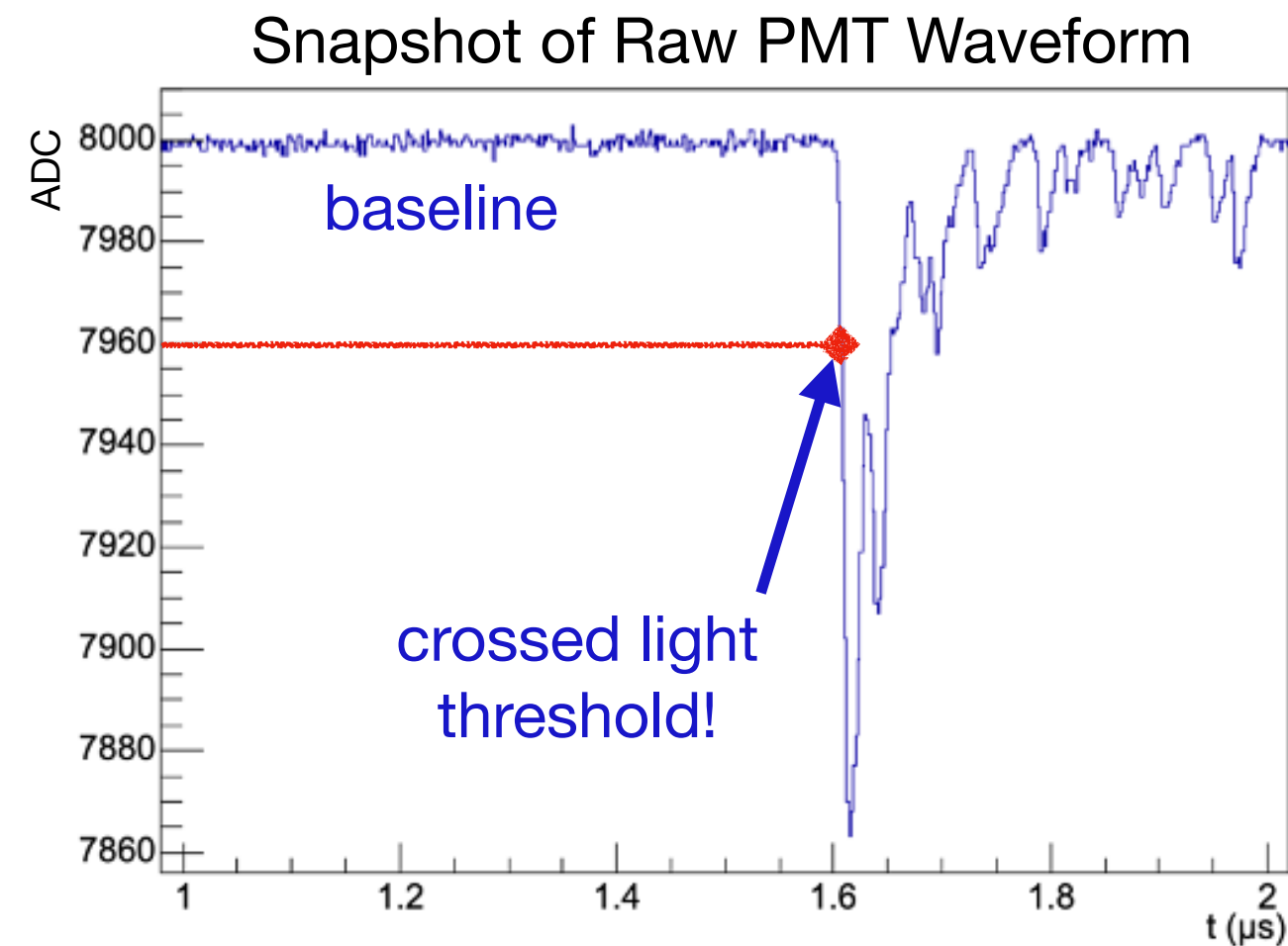


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CC neutrino events: ~100%

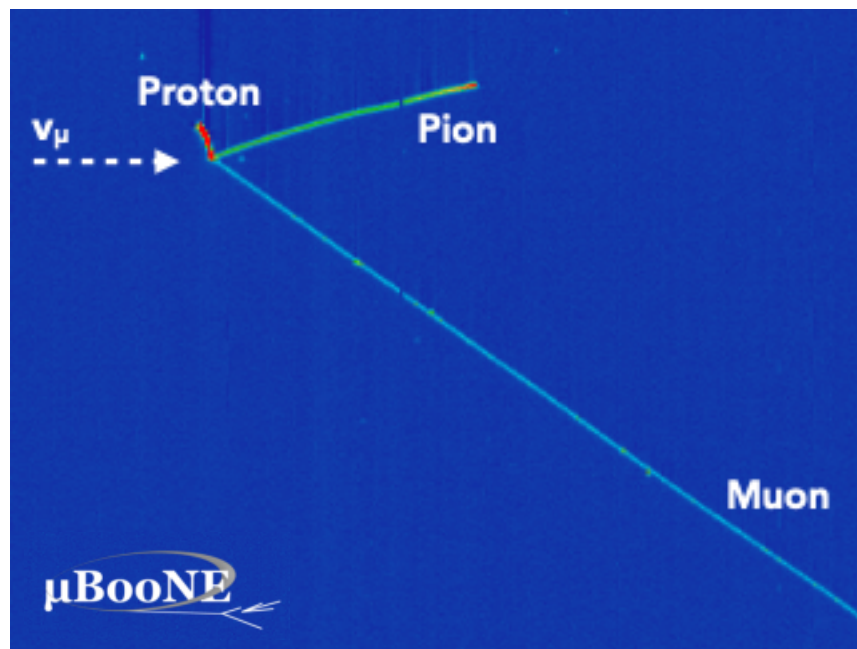
cosmic muon efficiency: ~95-100%



TPC Reconstruction & Pandora

- After data acquisition and triggering in the TPC there are a multitude of steps:

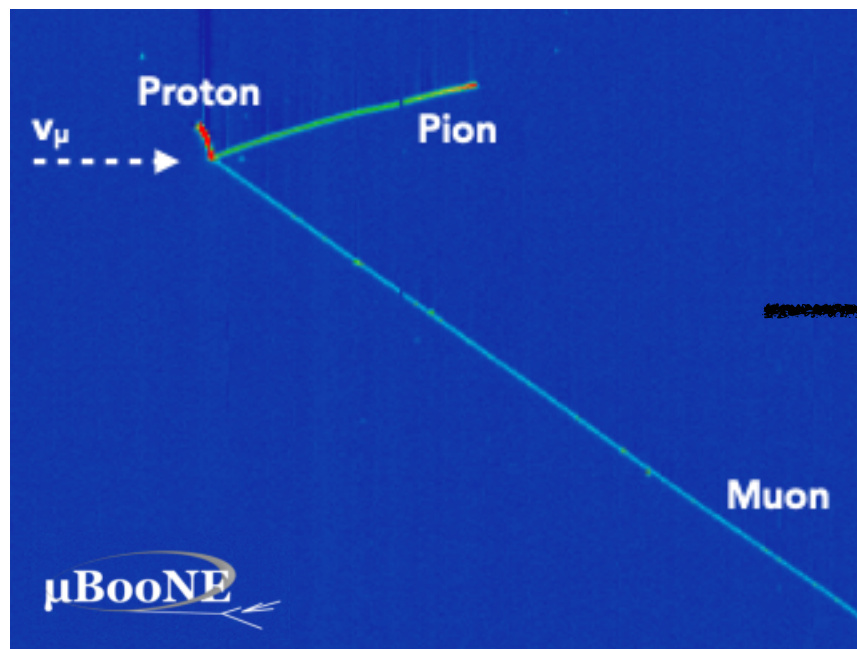
LArTPC Event Display



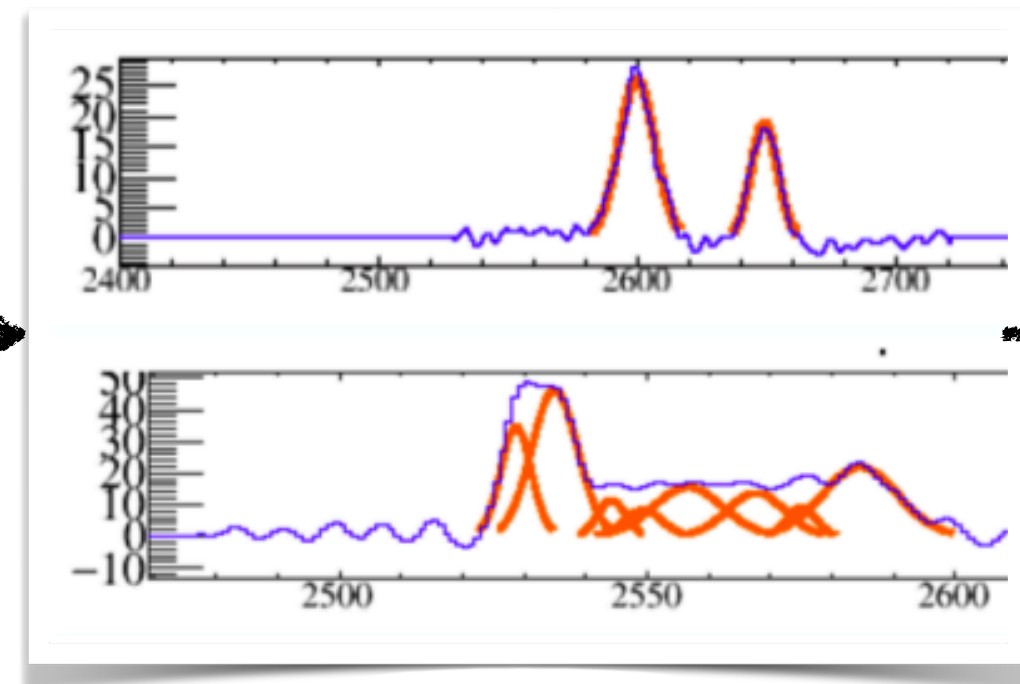
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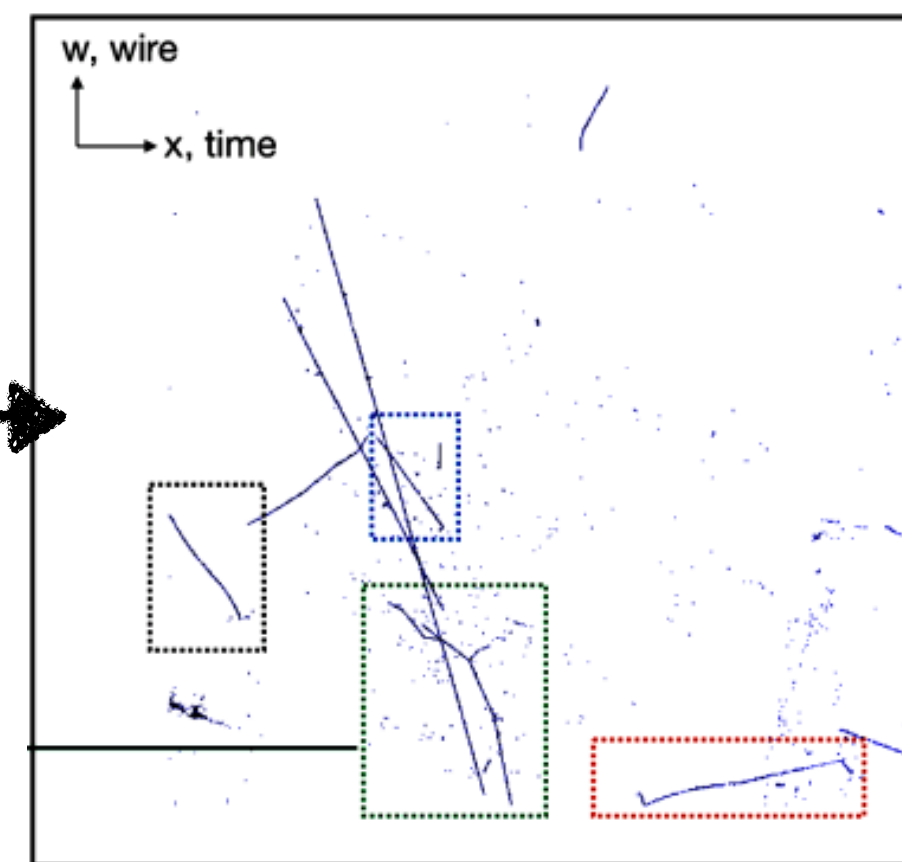


Hit Finding



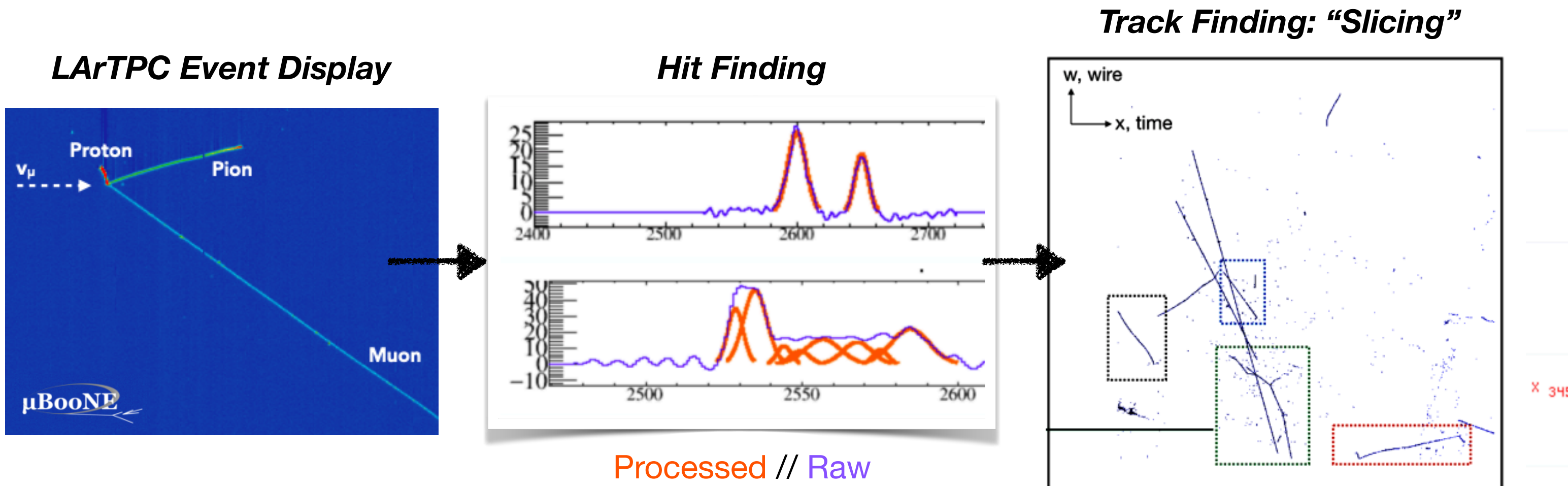
Processed // Raw

Track Finding: "Slicing"



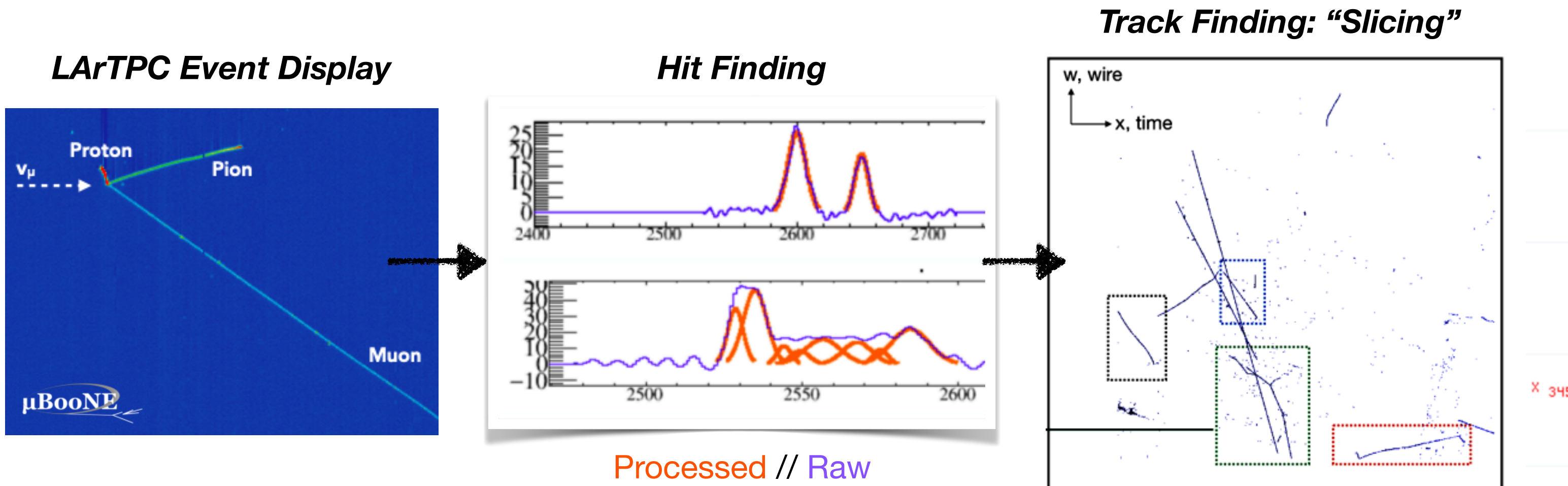
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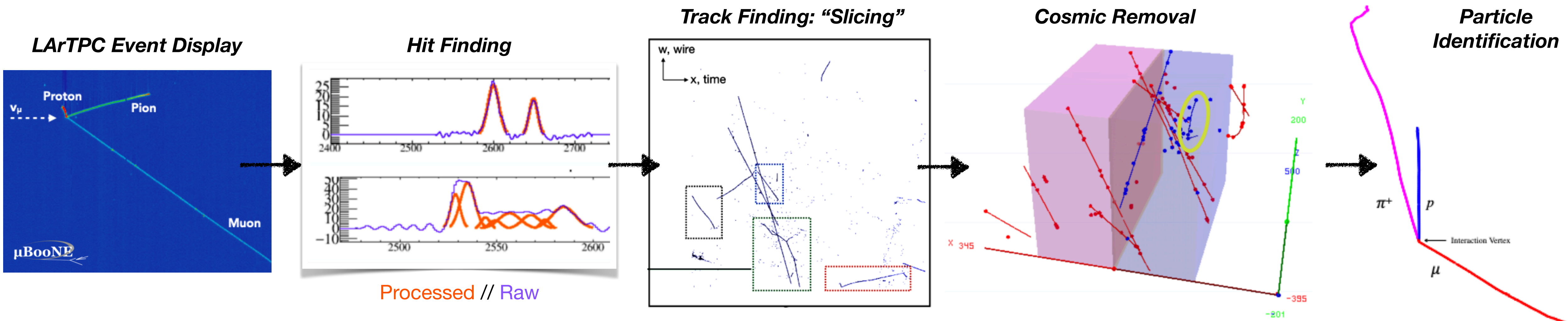
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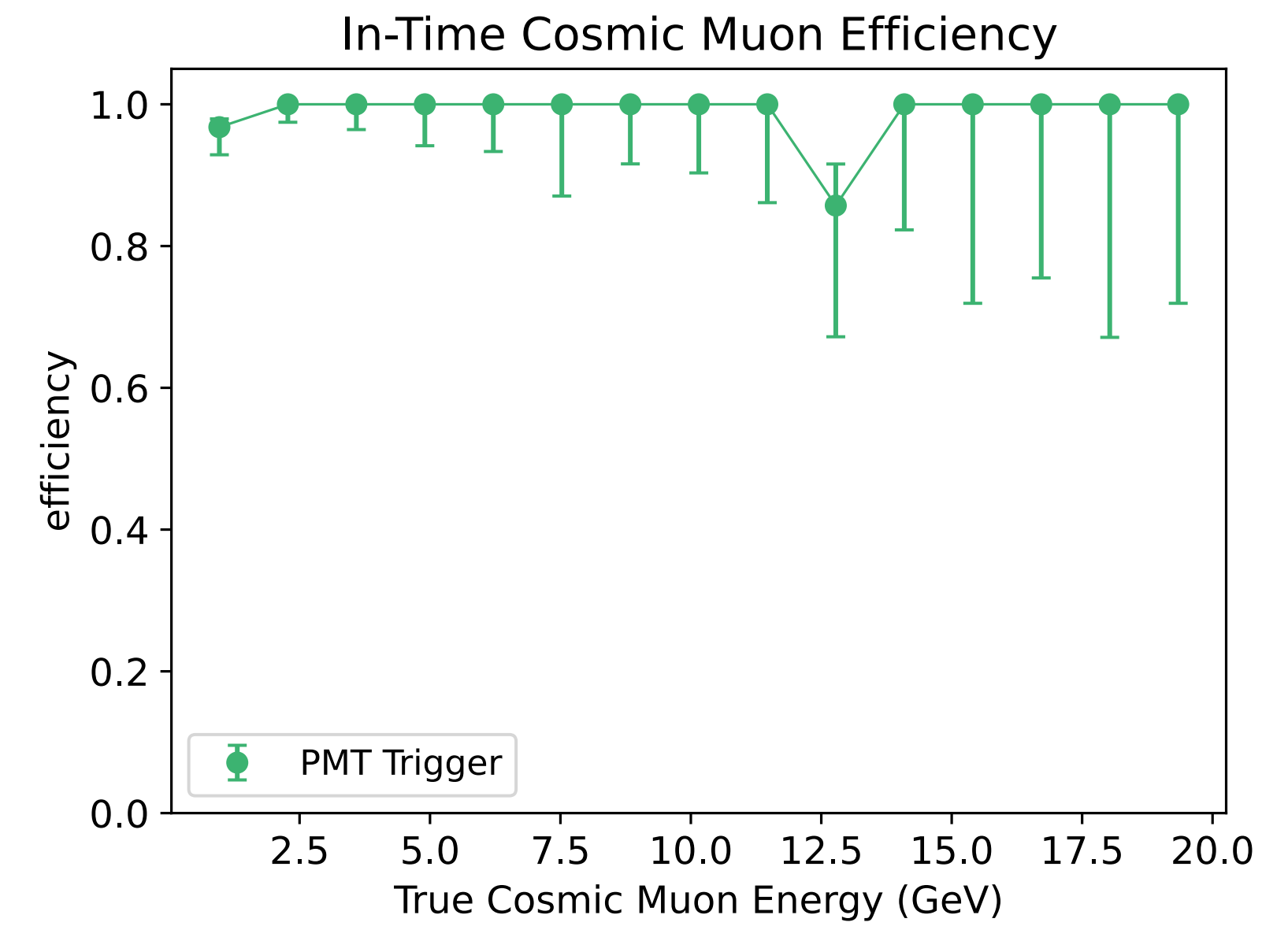
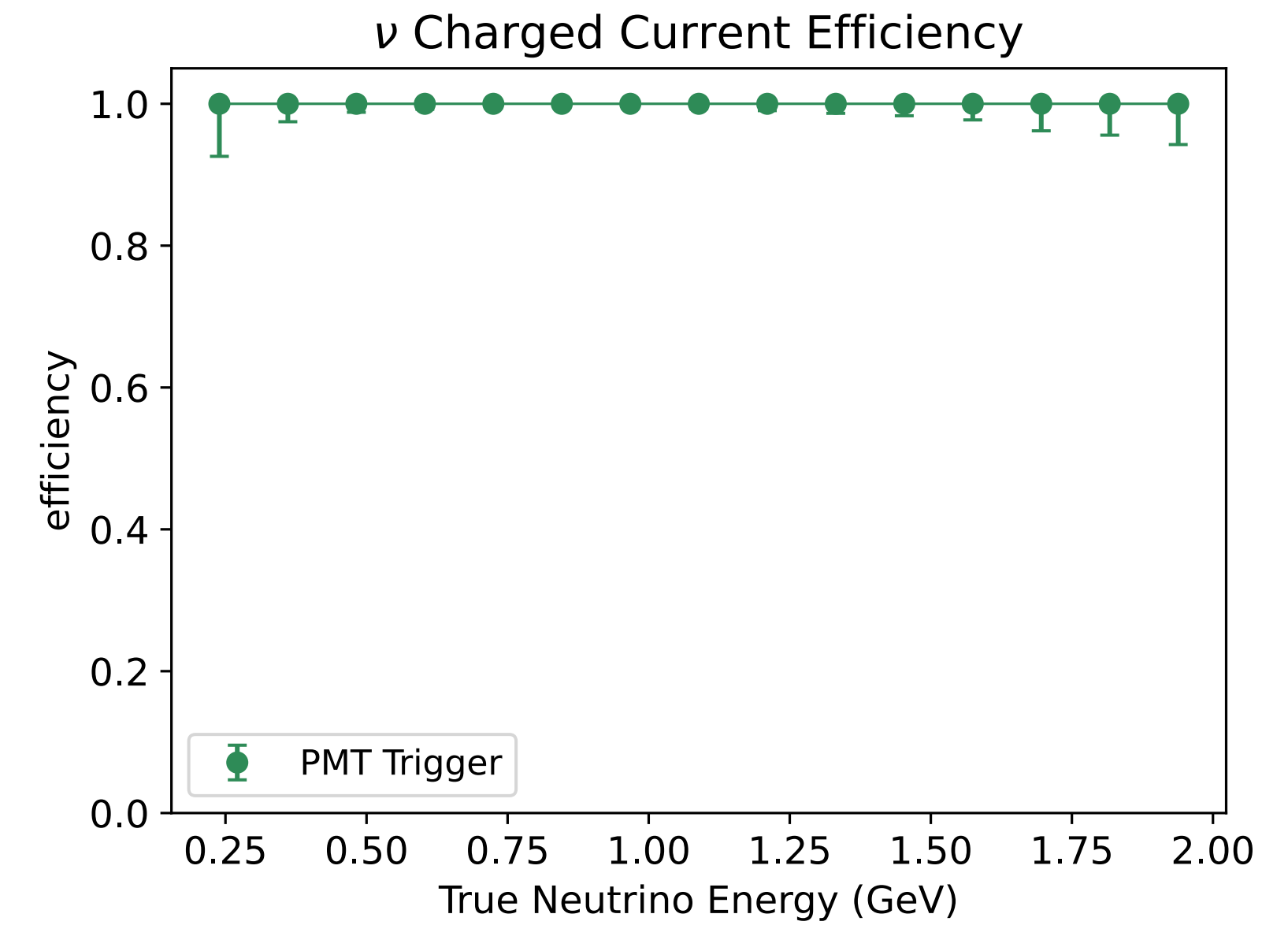
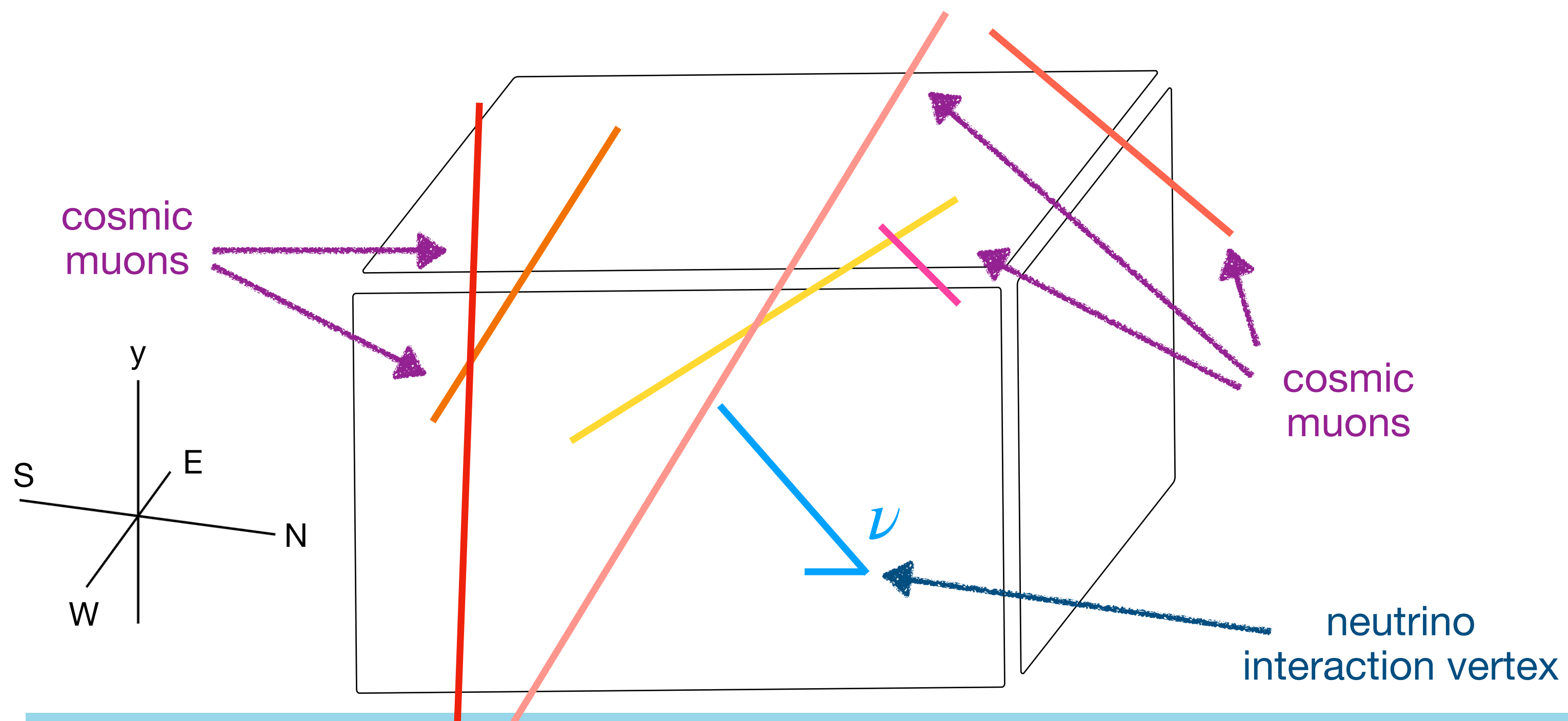
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2. Neutrino Candidate Scoring

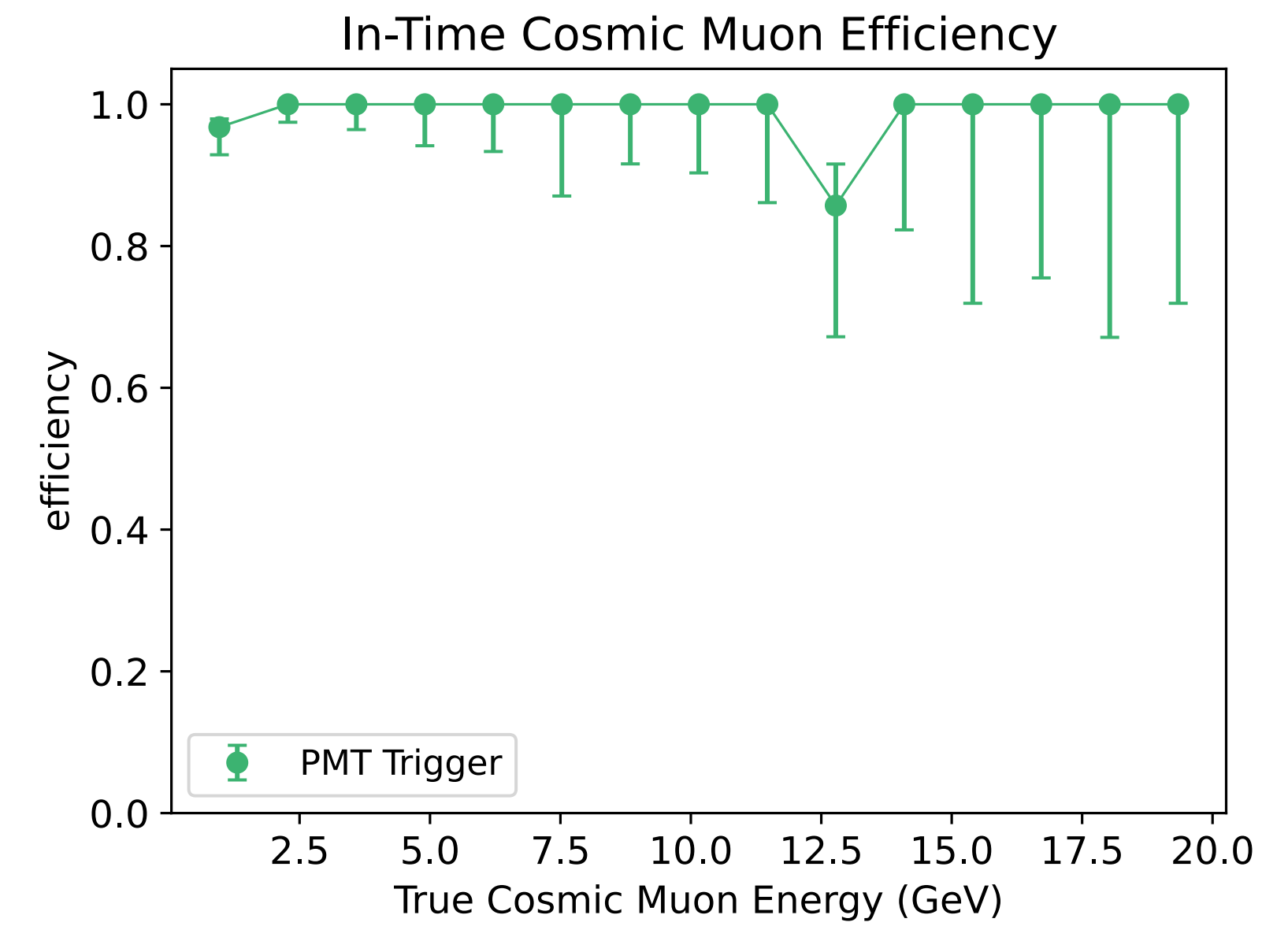
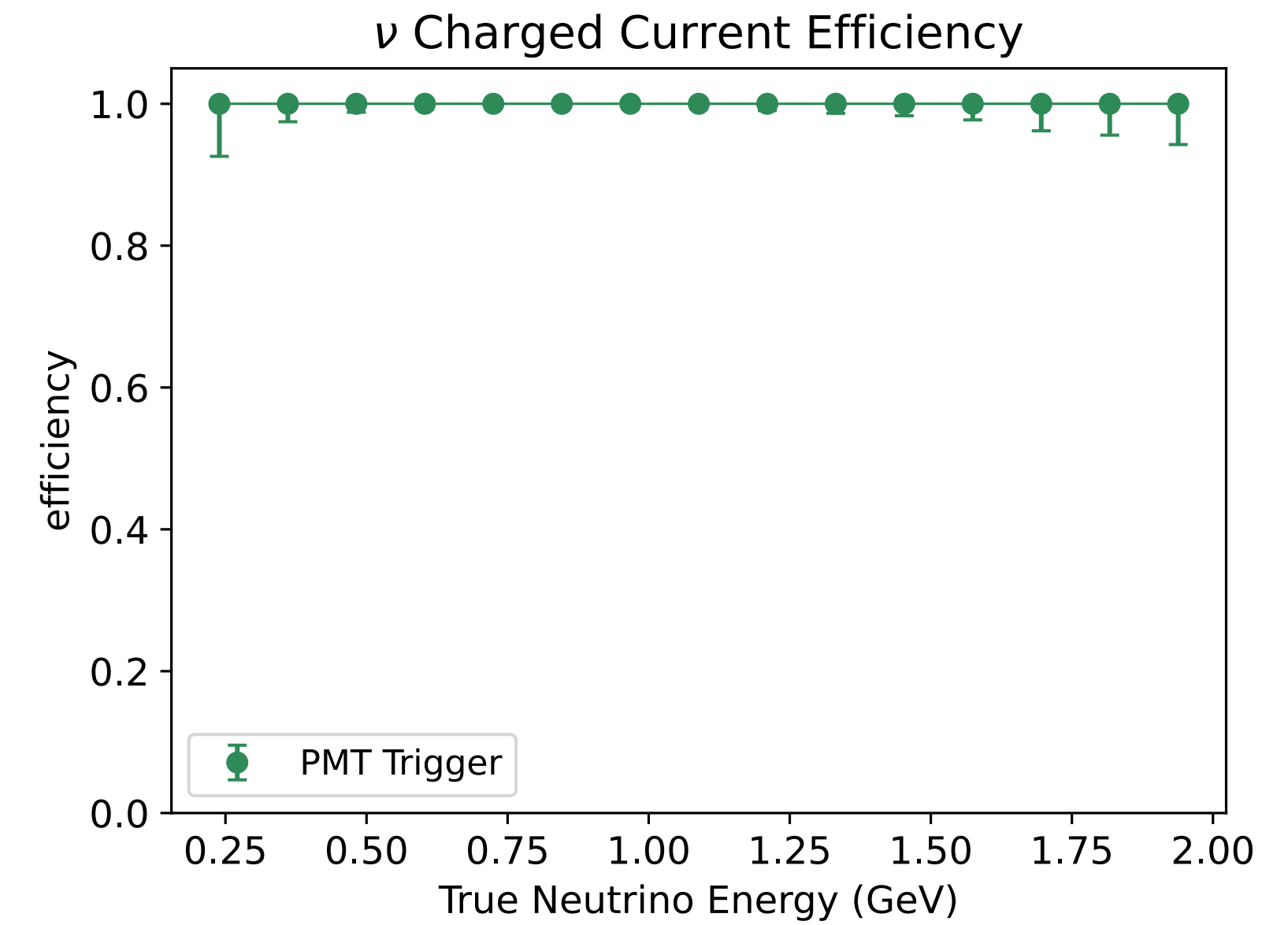
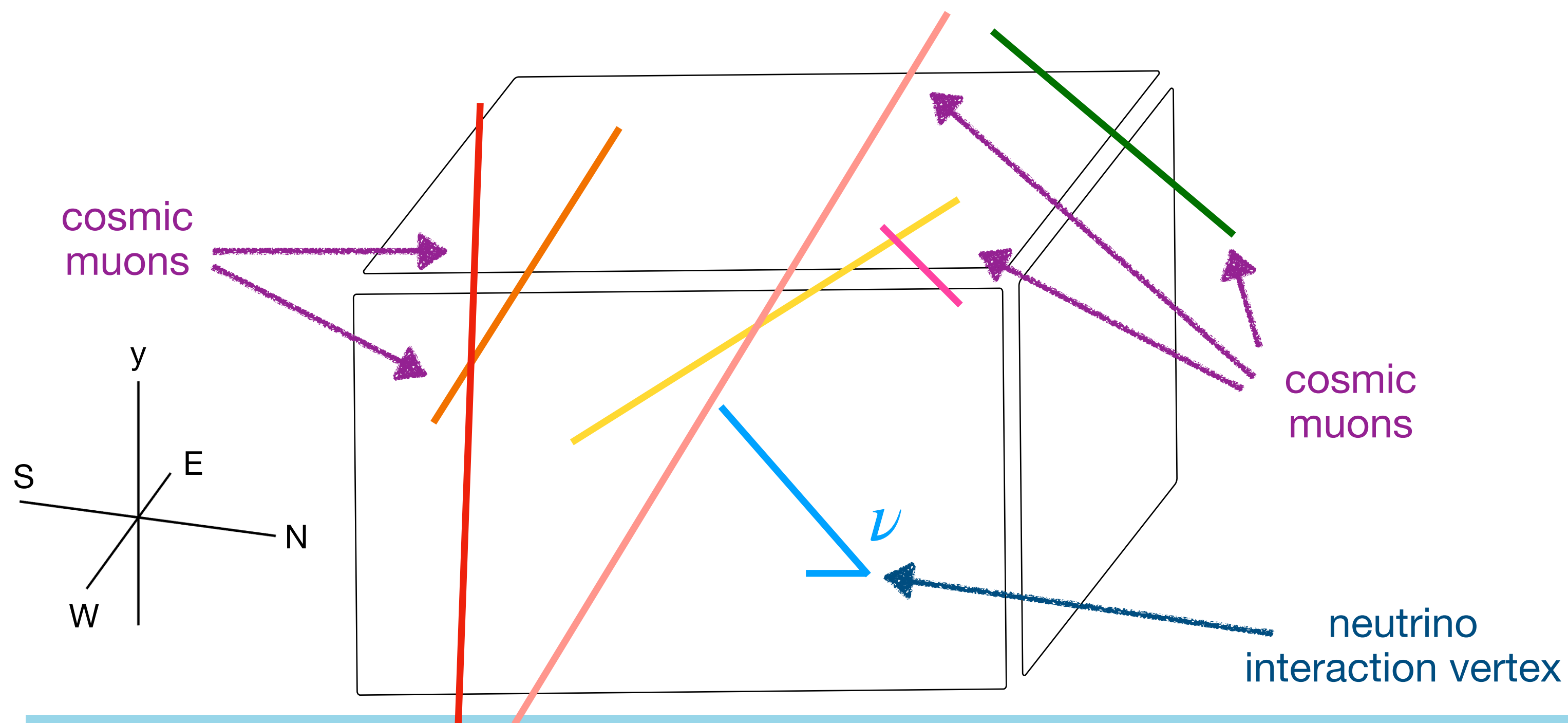


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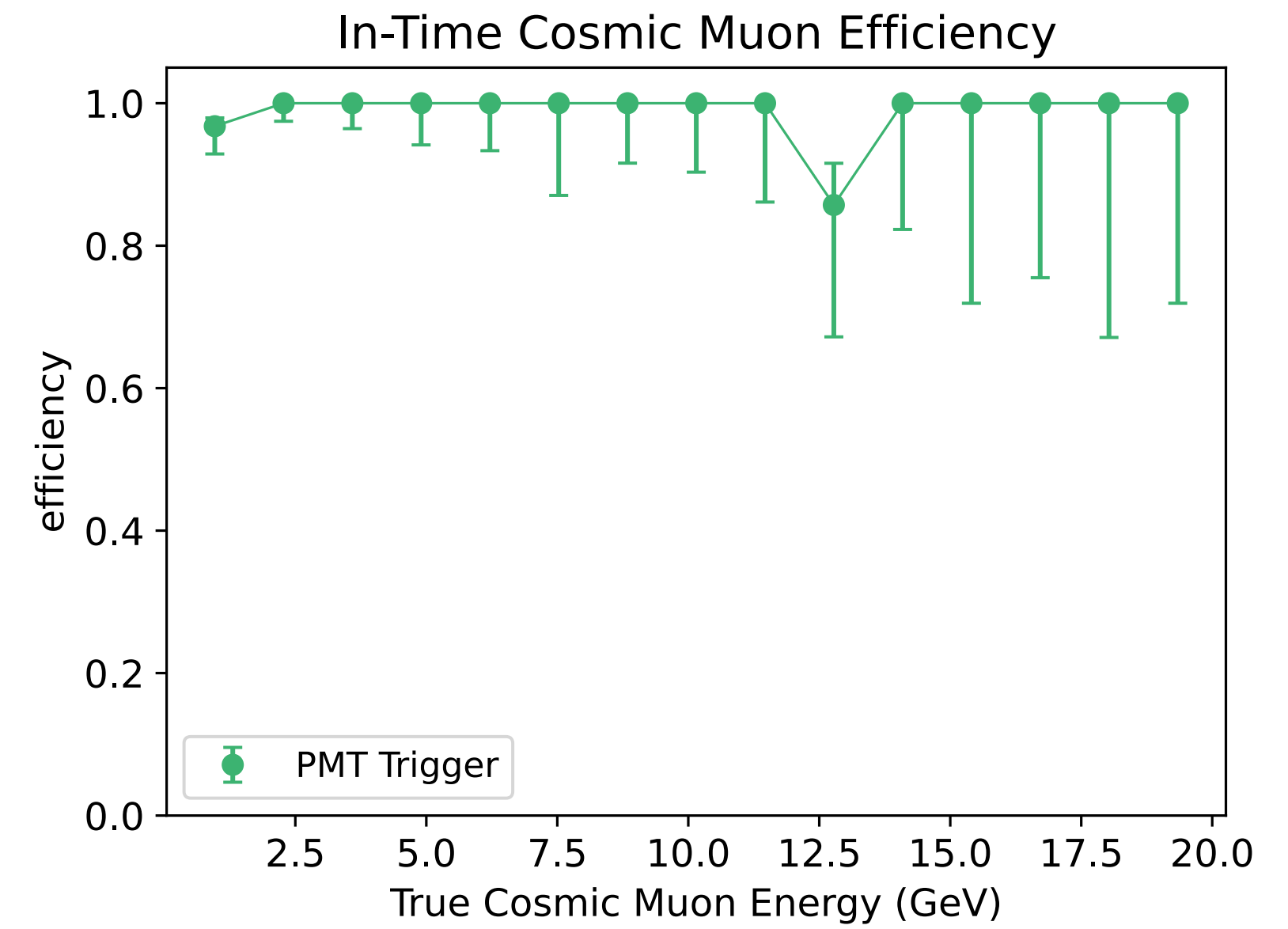
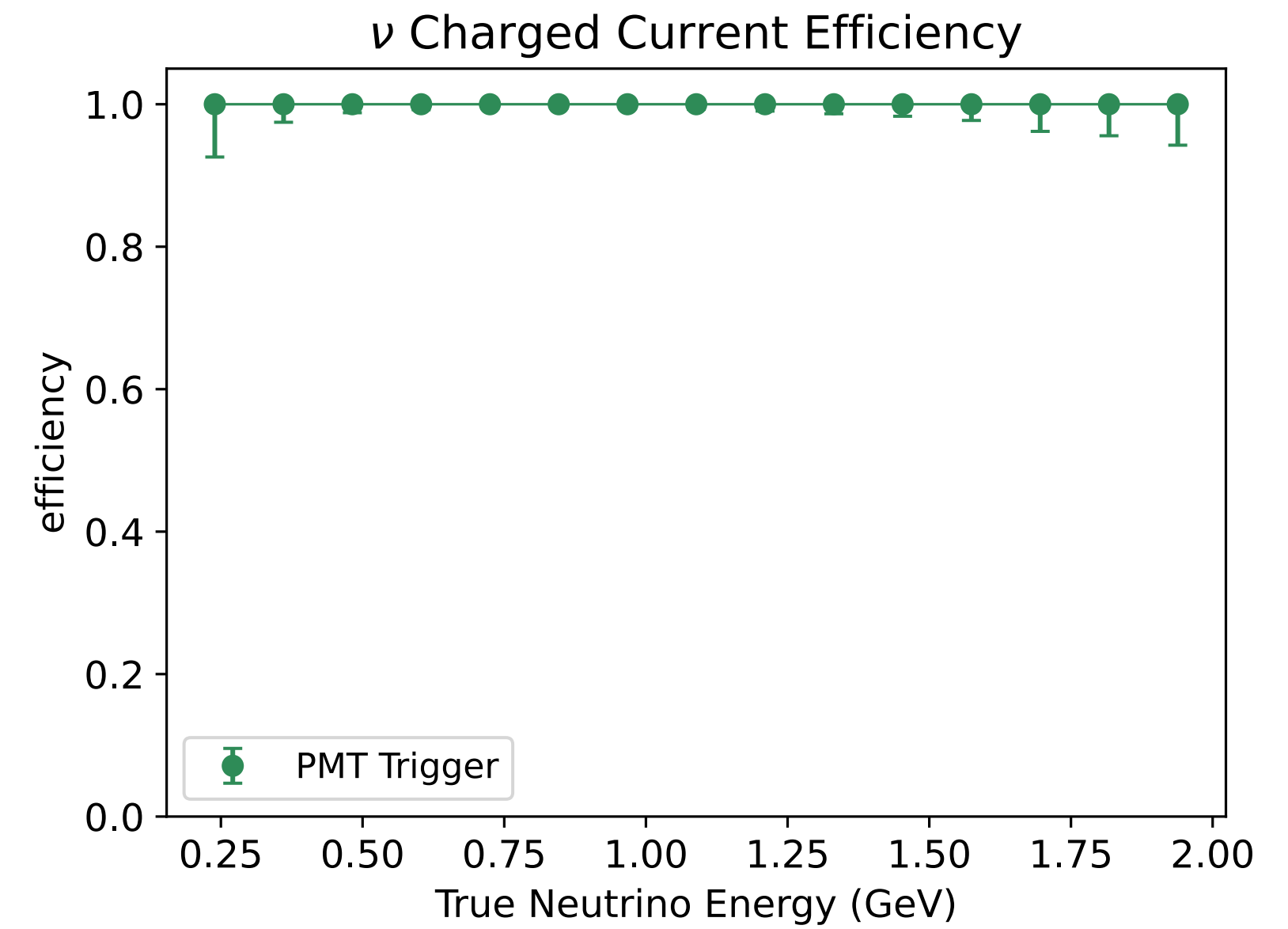
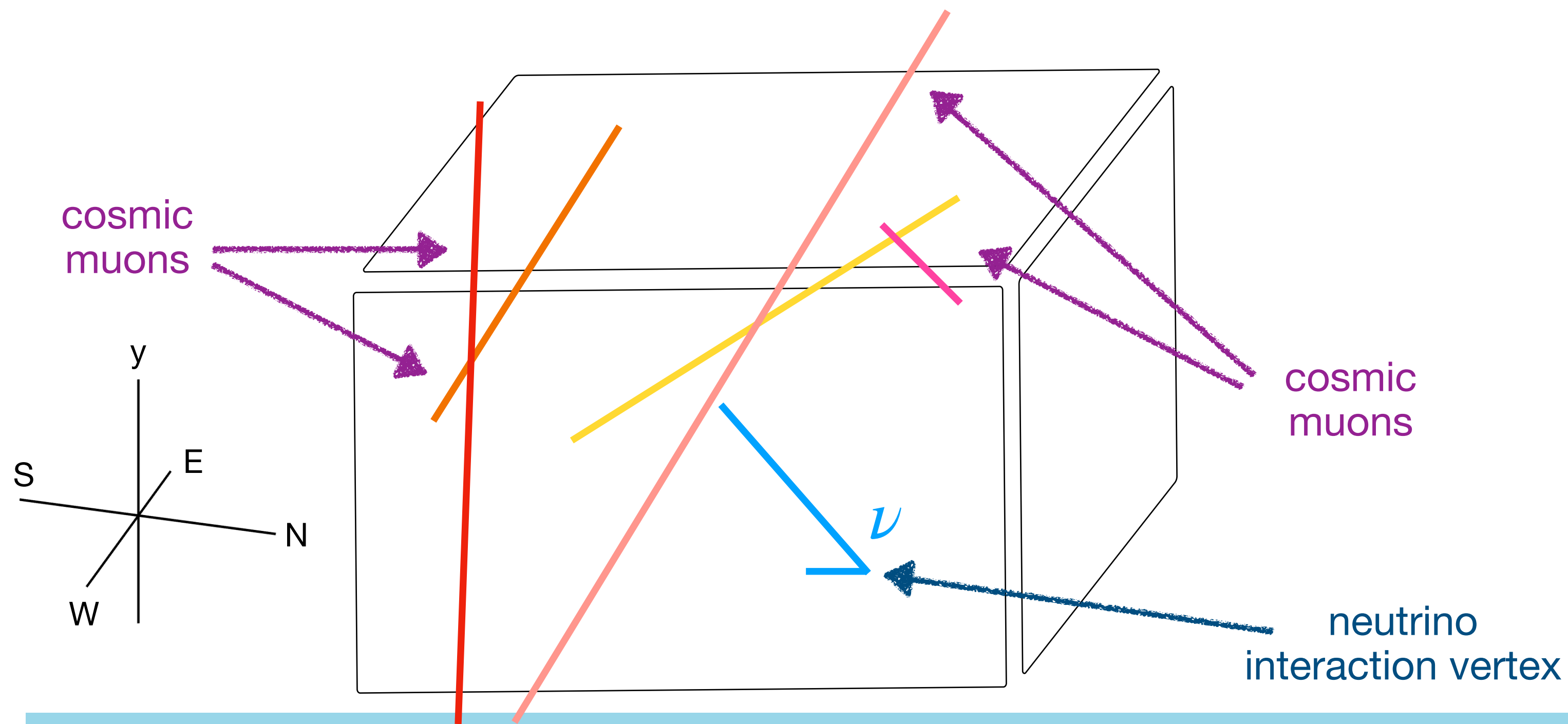


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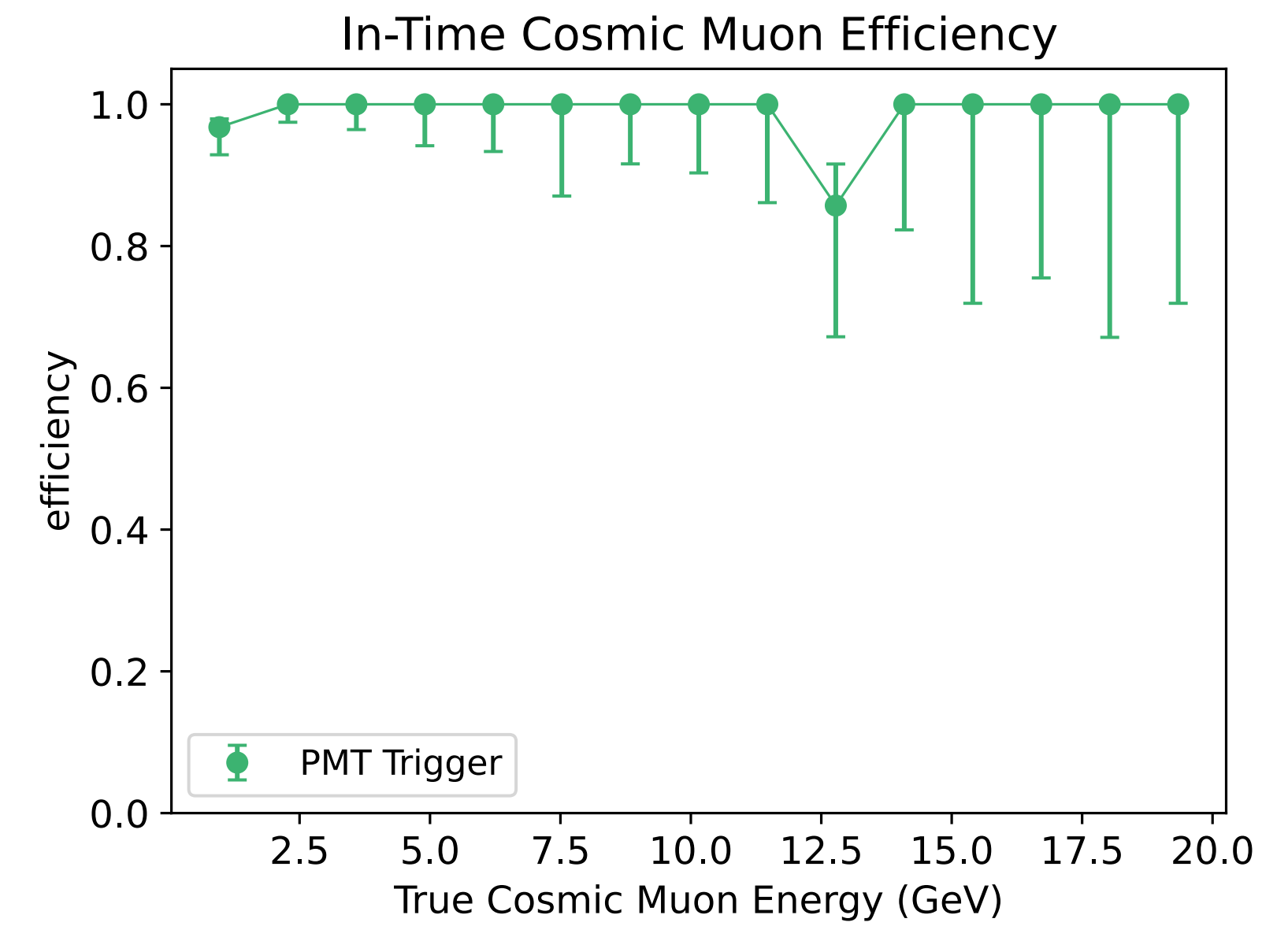
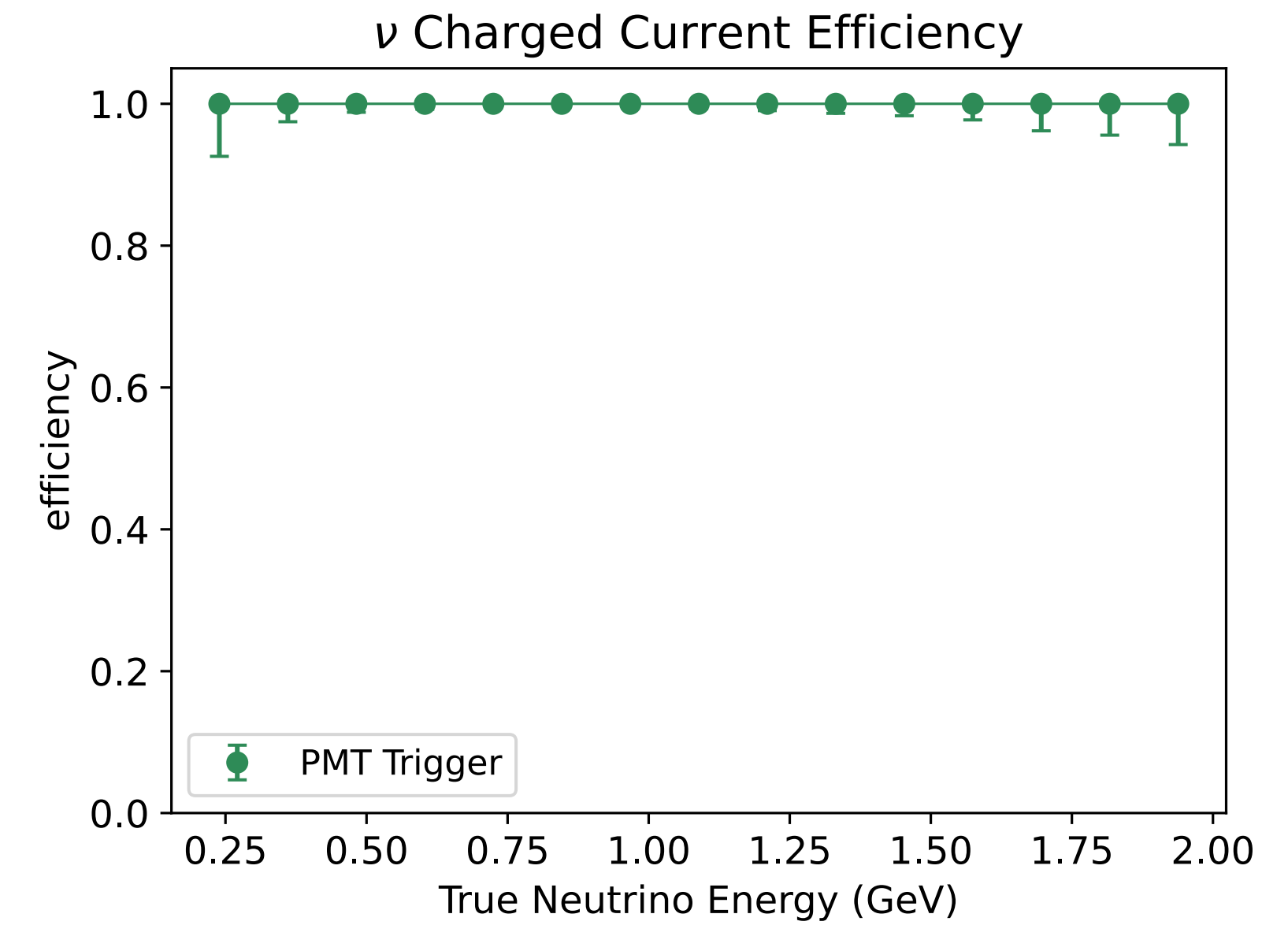
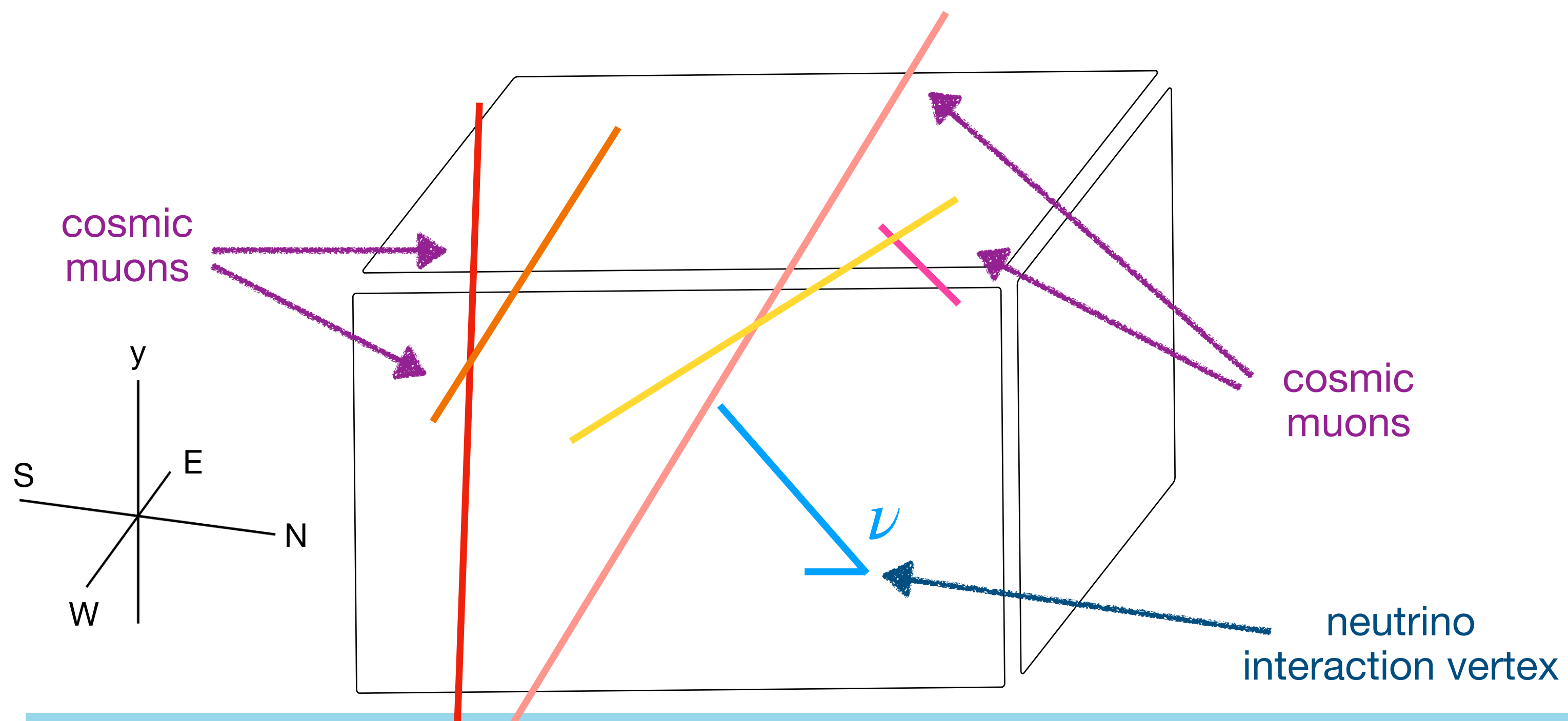


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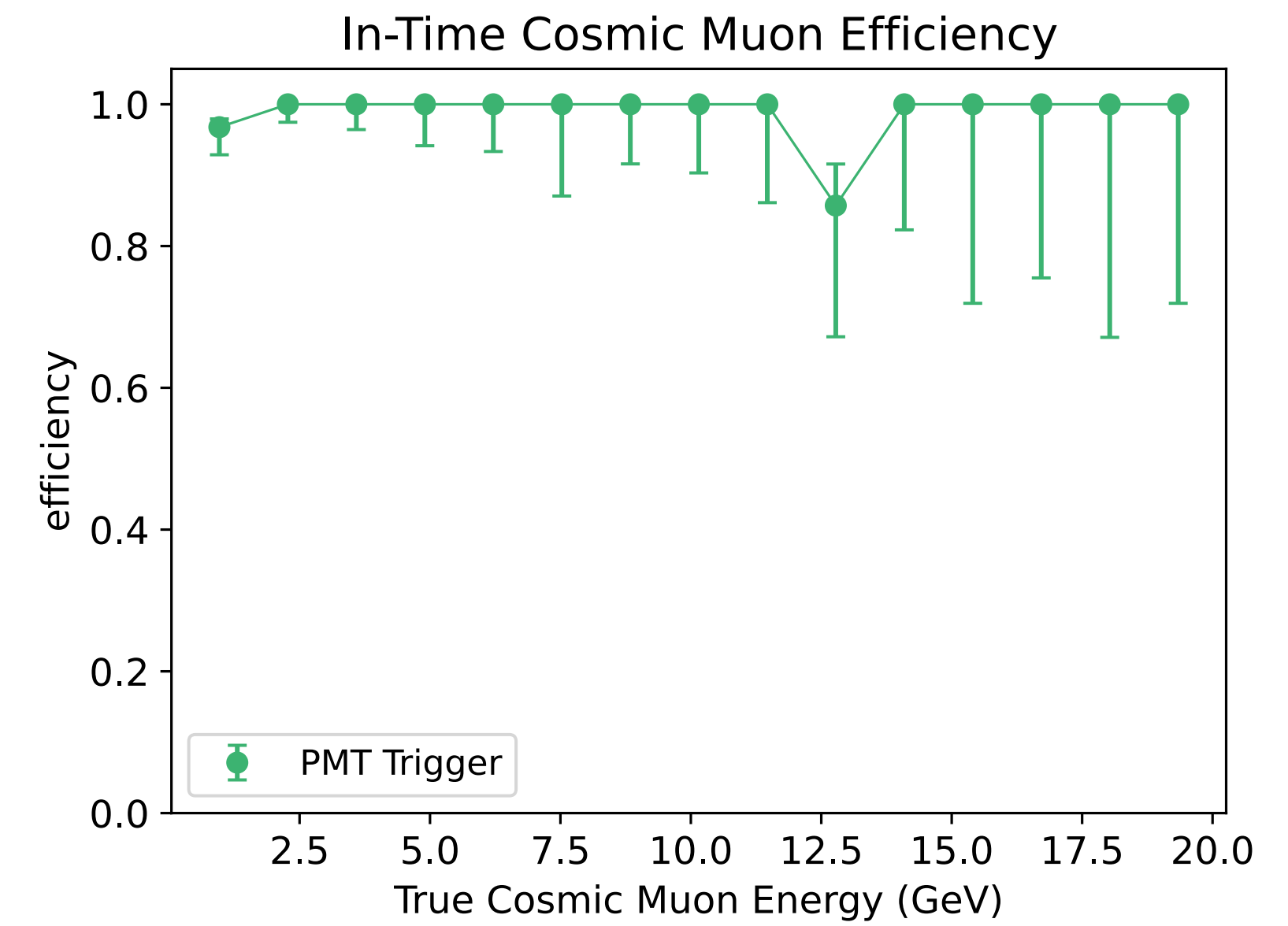
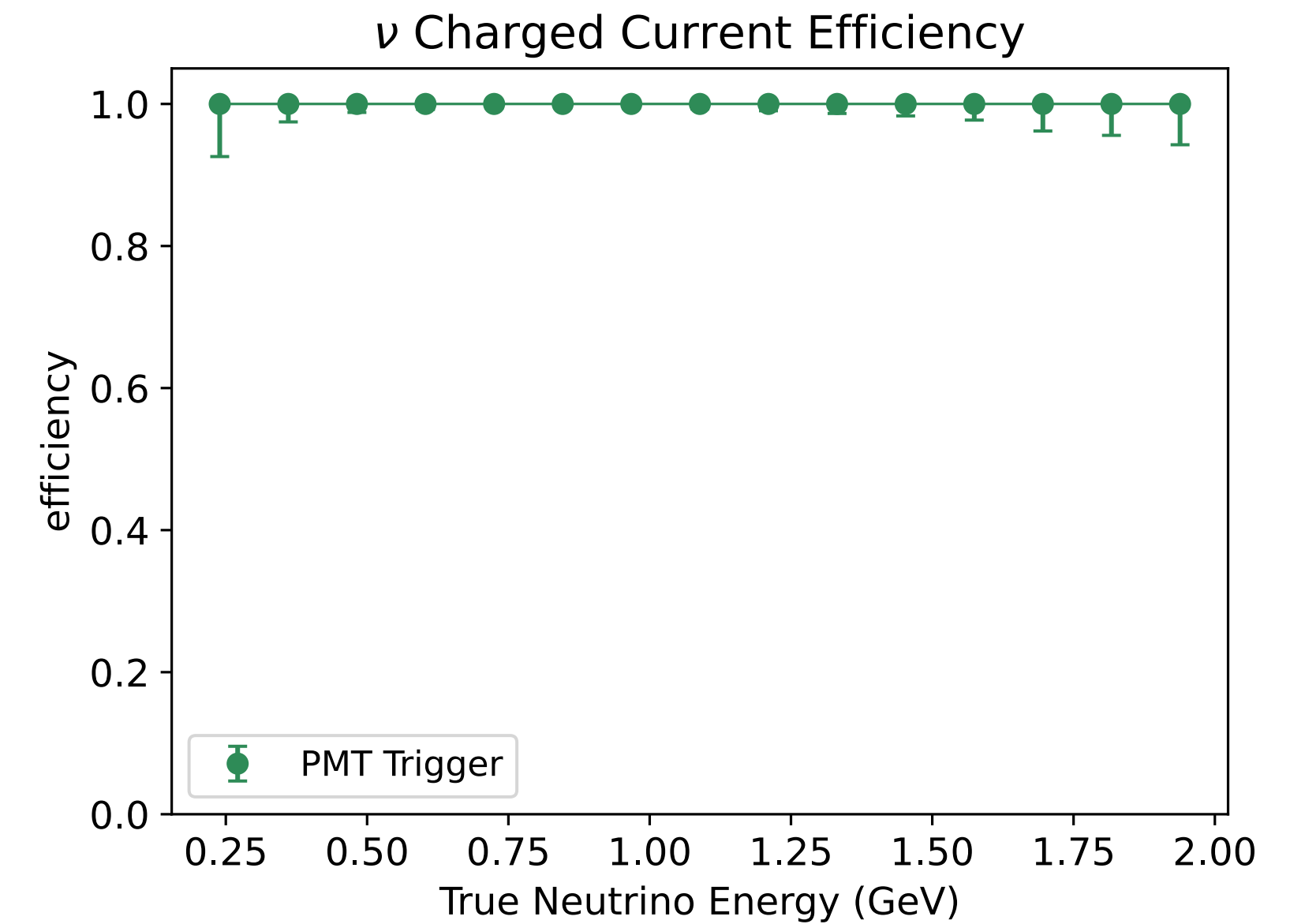
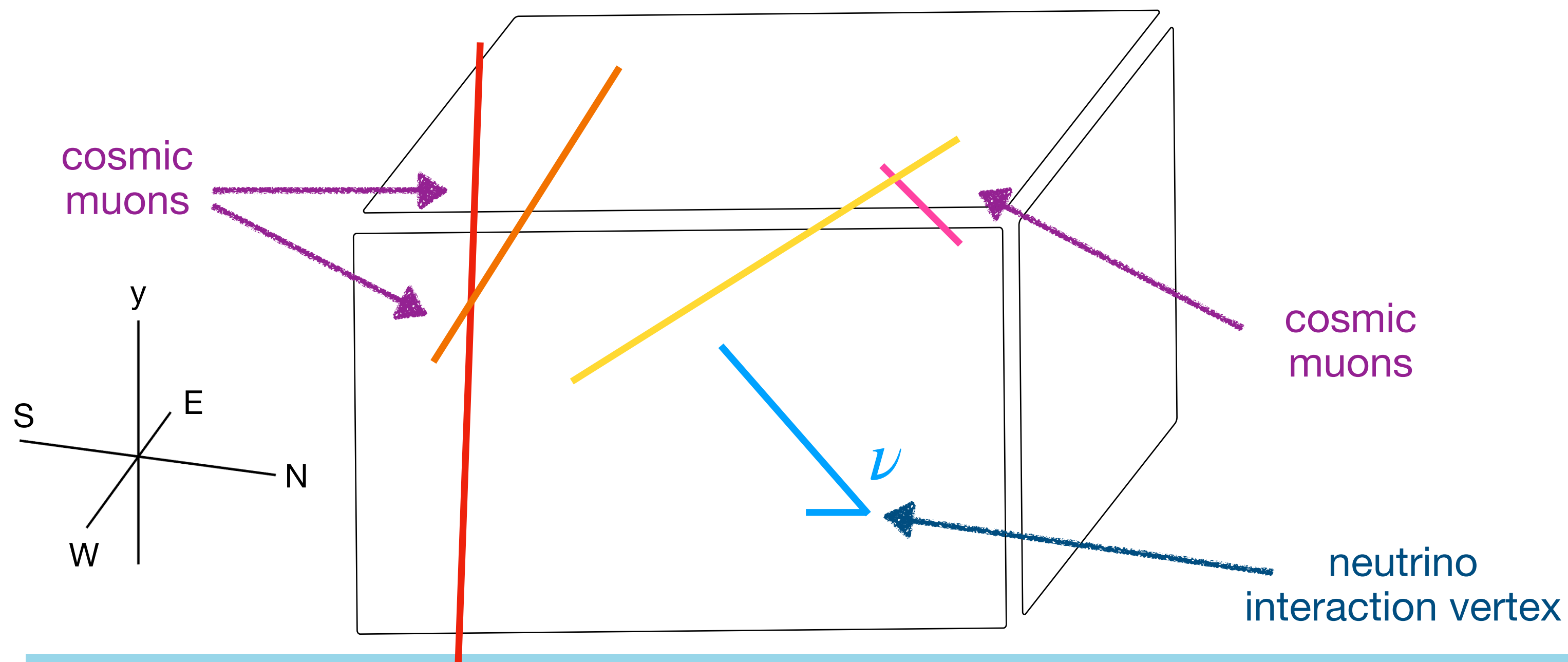


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 - **top-bottom crossers** (same y-coordinates)

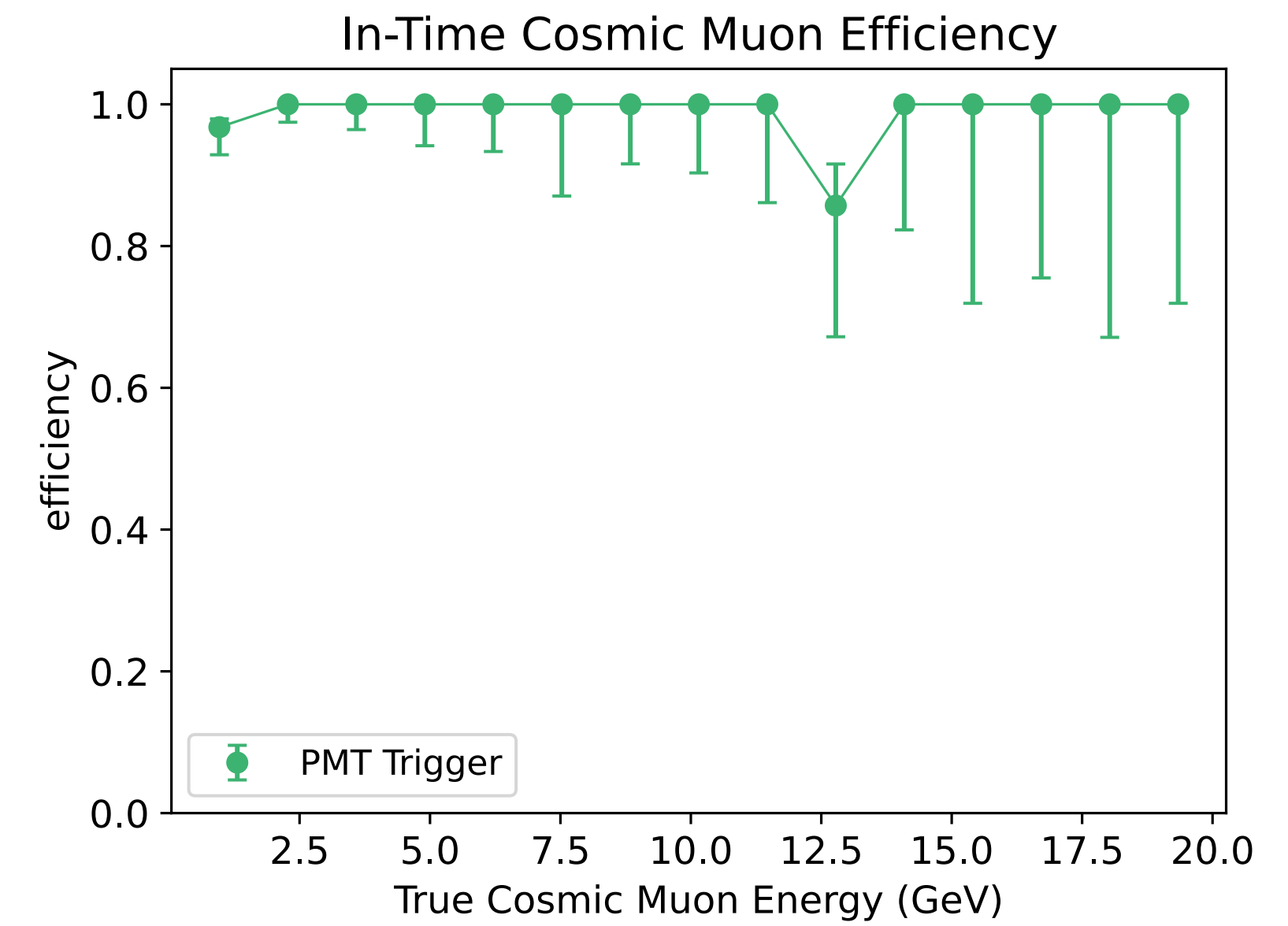
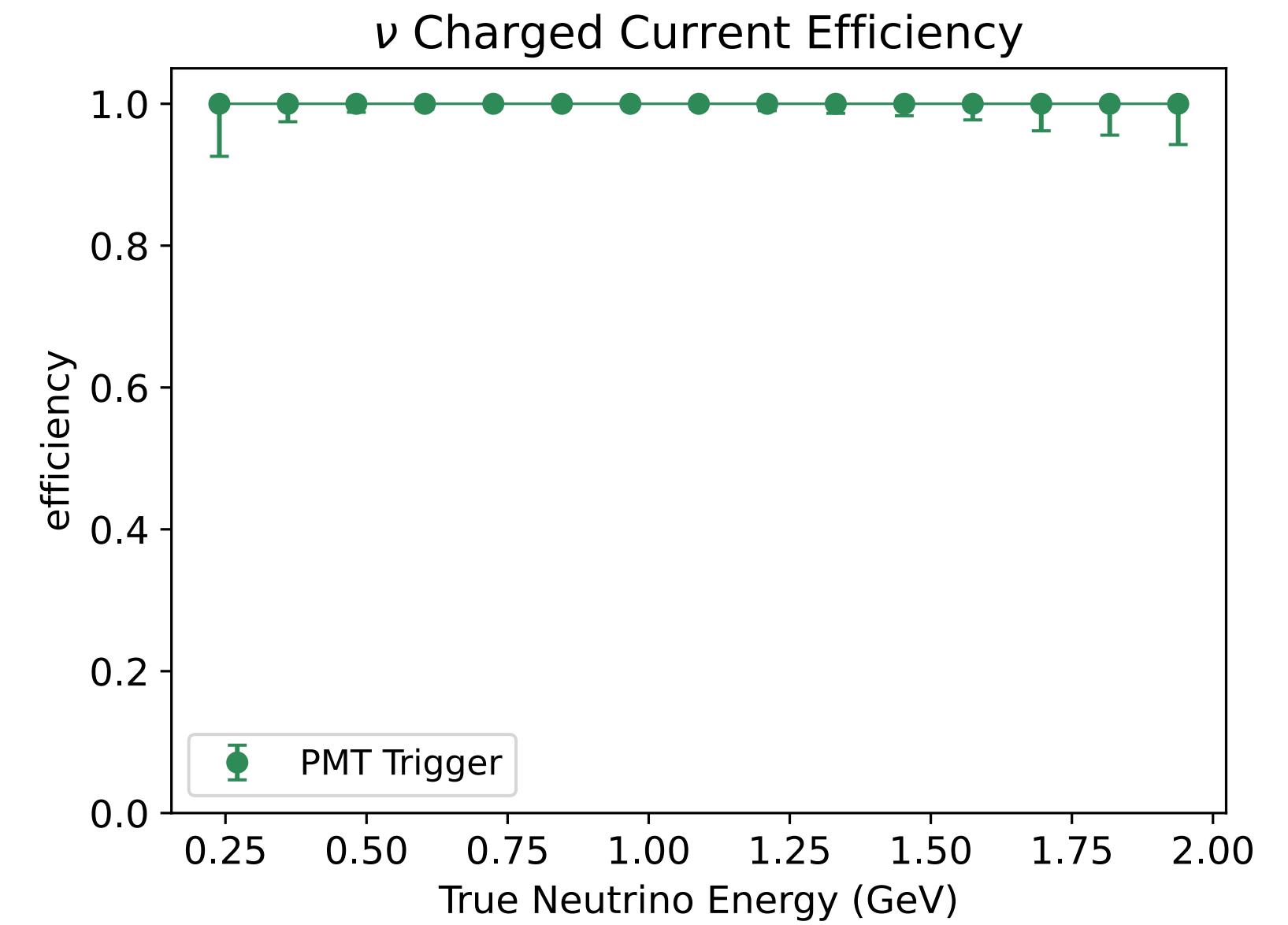
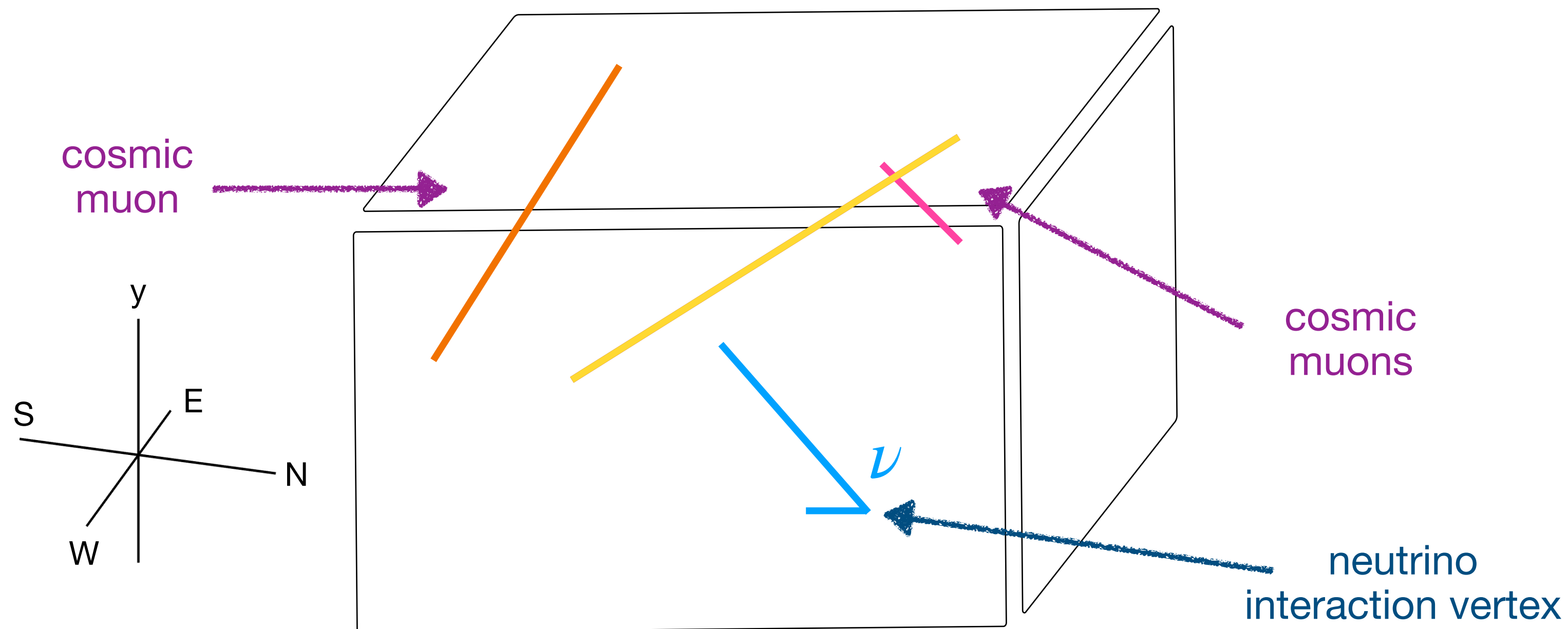


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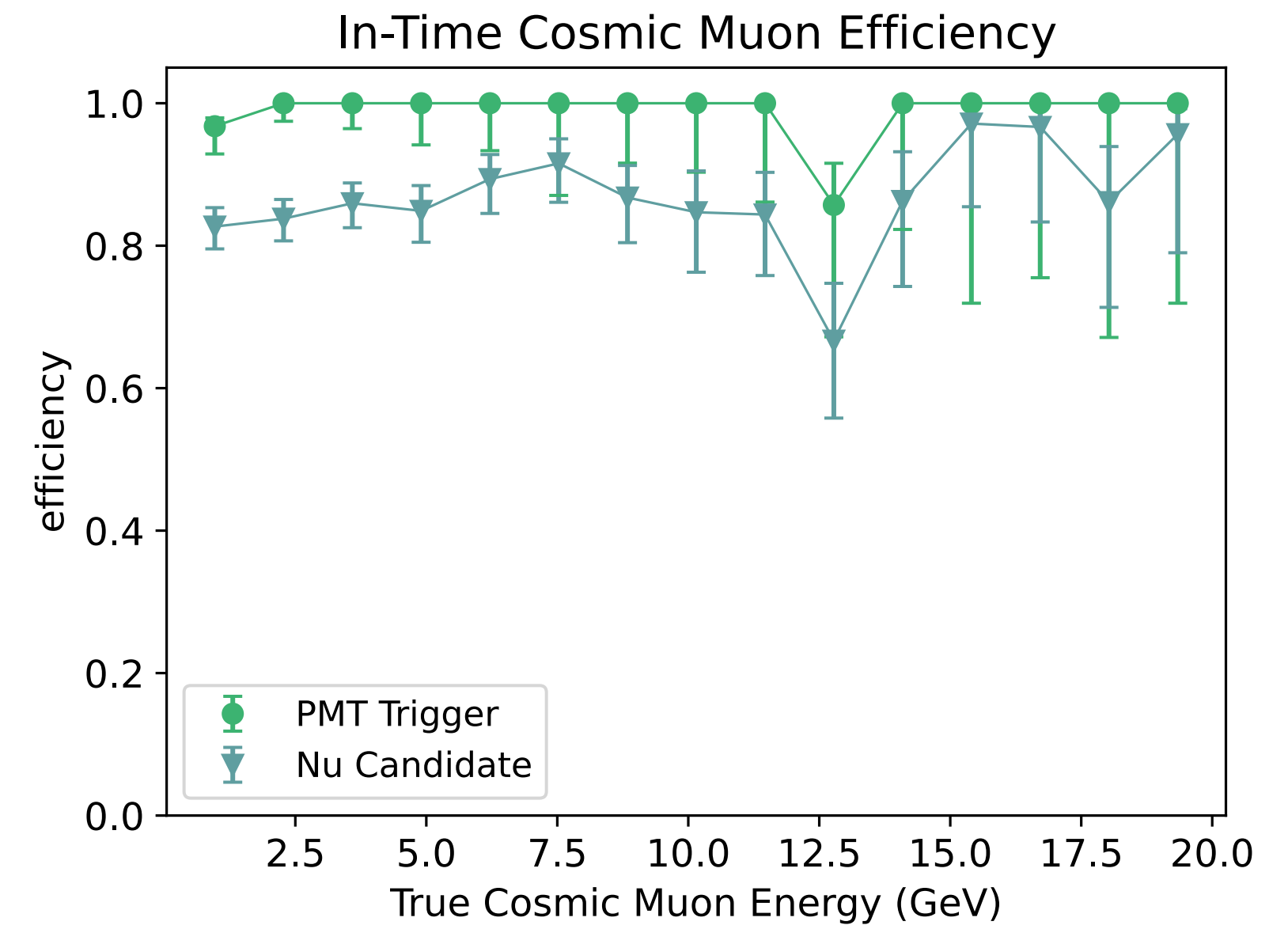
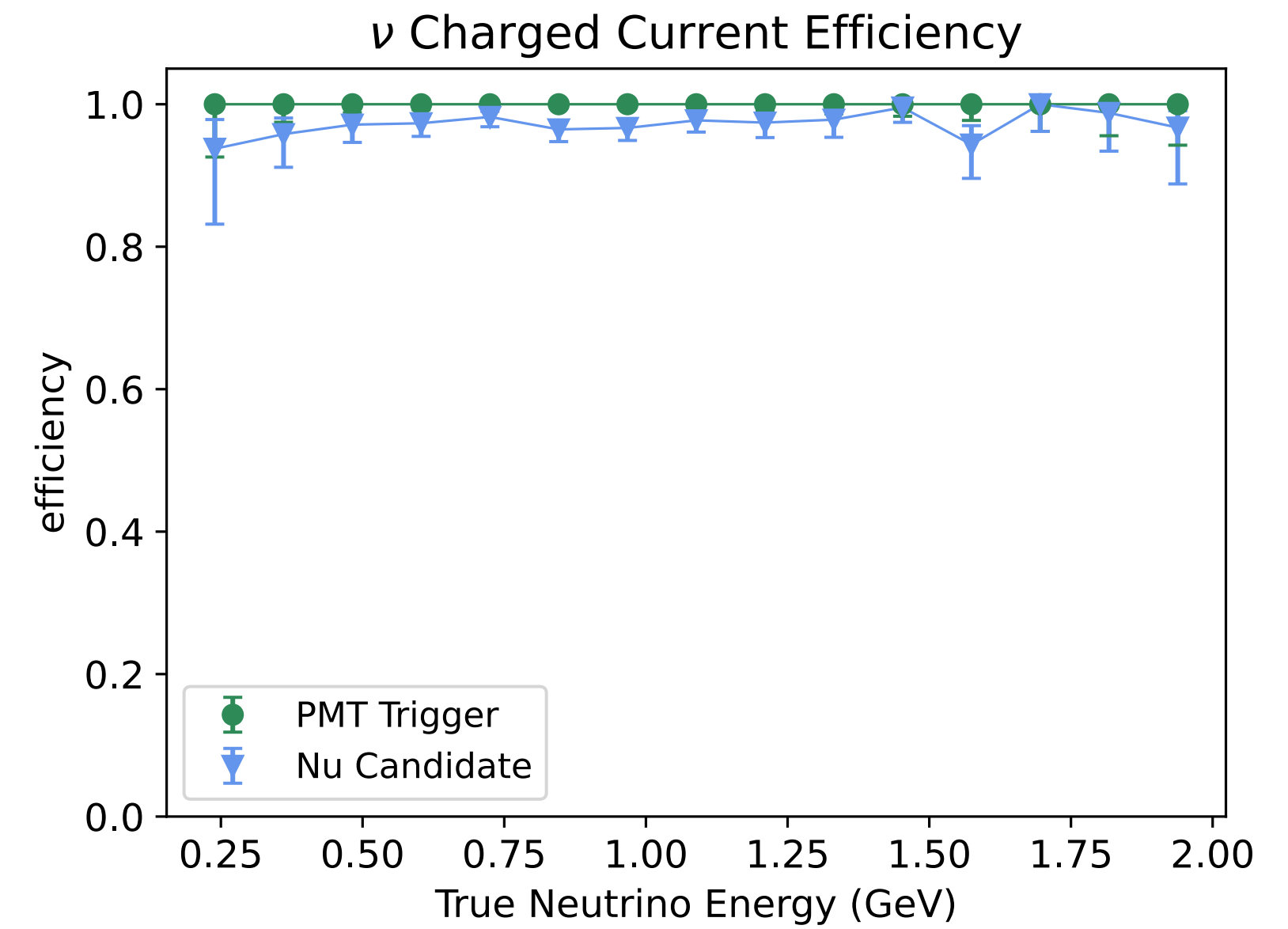
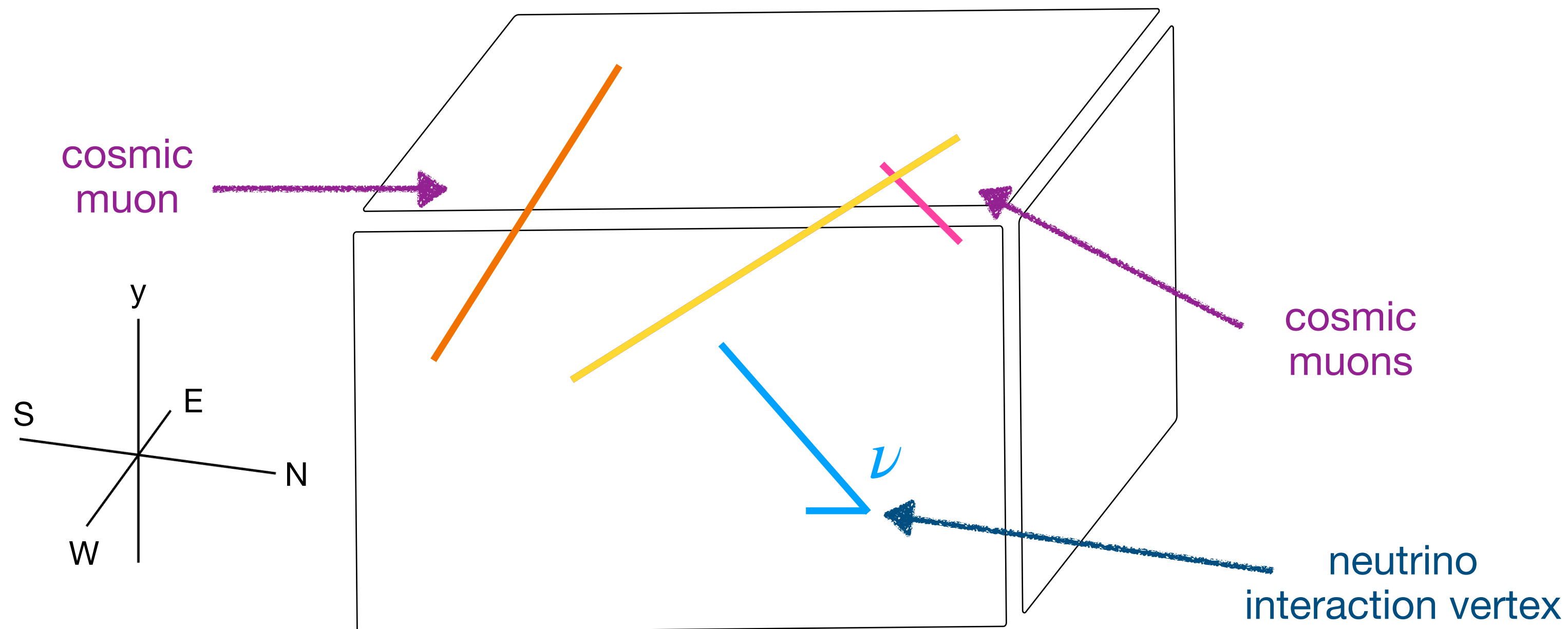


Pandora: ν (Nu) Candidate

1. Unambiguous Cosmic Removal
2. Neutrino Candidate Scoring

CC neutrino events: ~95-100%

cosmic muon efficiency: ~80-95%

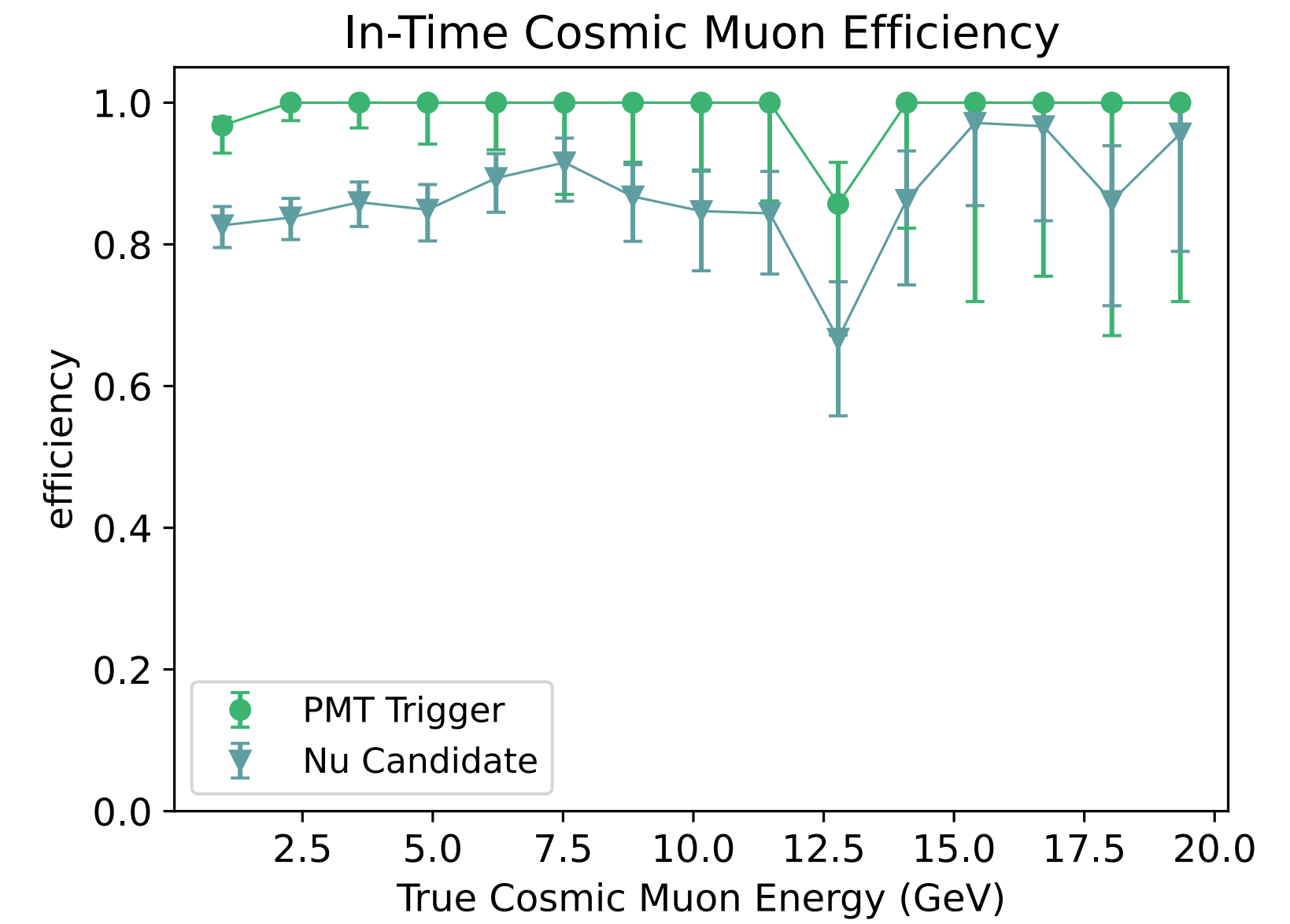
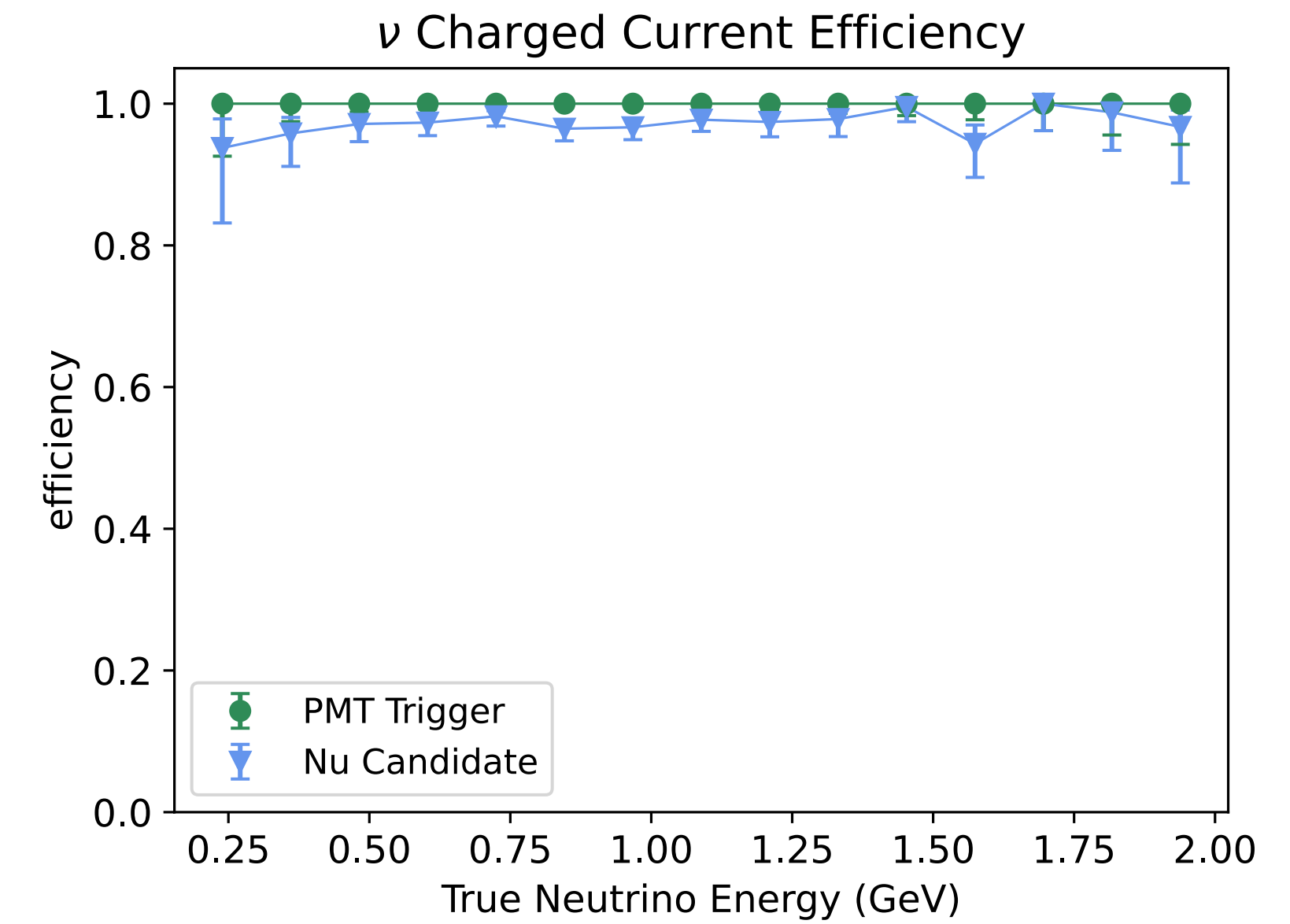


Pandora: ν (Nu) Score

1. Unambiguous Cosmic Removal

2. Neutrino Candidate Scoring

- Multivariate analysis with boosted decision trees

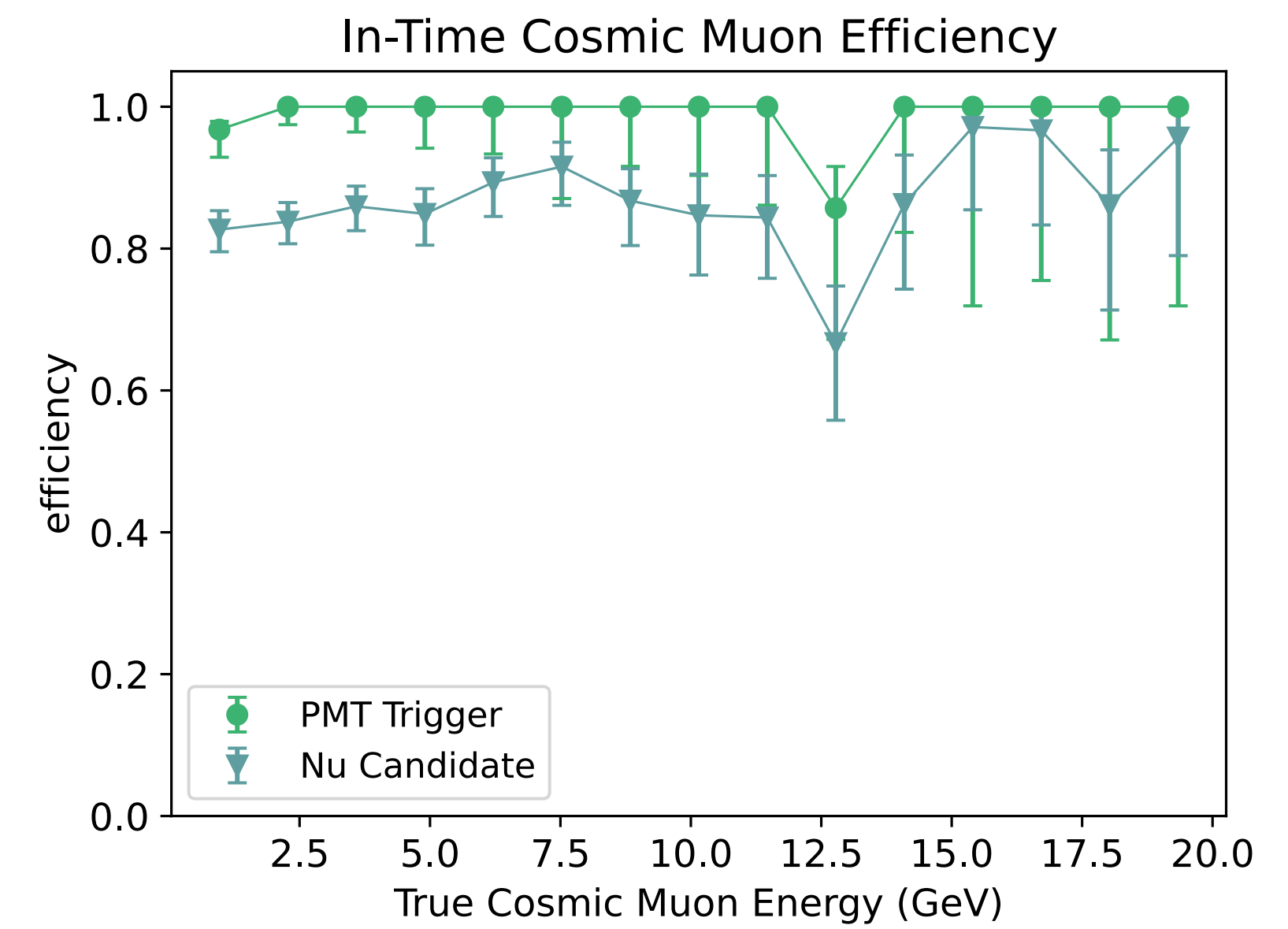
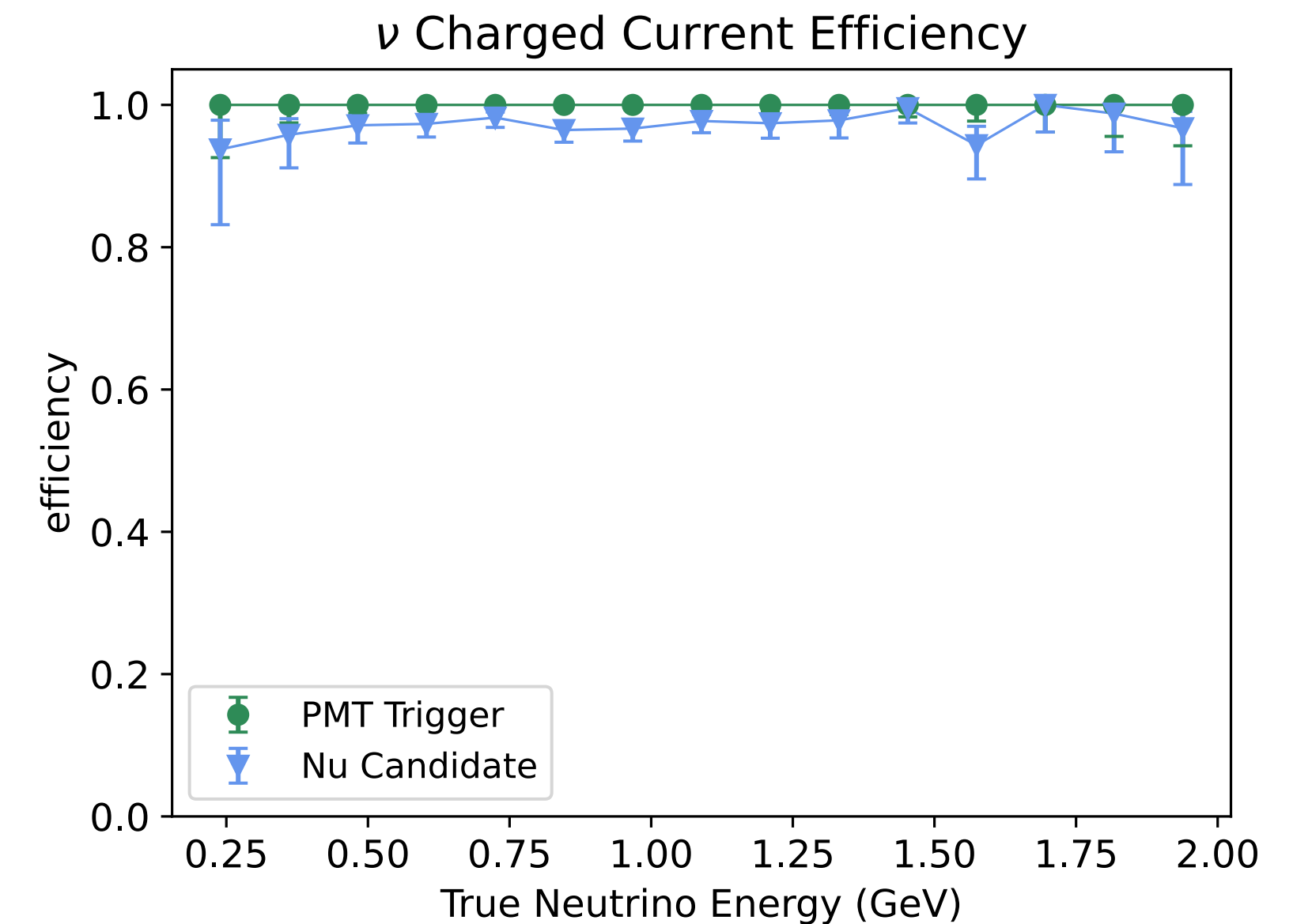


Pandora: ν (Nu) Score

1. Unambiguous Cosmic Removal

2. Neutrino Candidate Scoring

- Multivariate analysis with boosted decision trees
 - variables include: # of daughter particles, number of hits collected on wires, length and direction of tracks, etc.

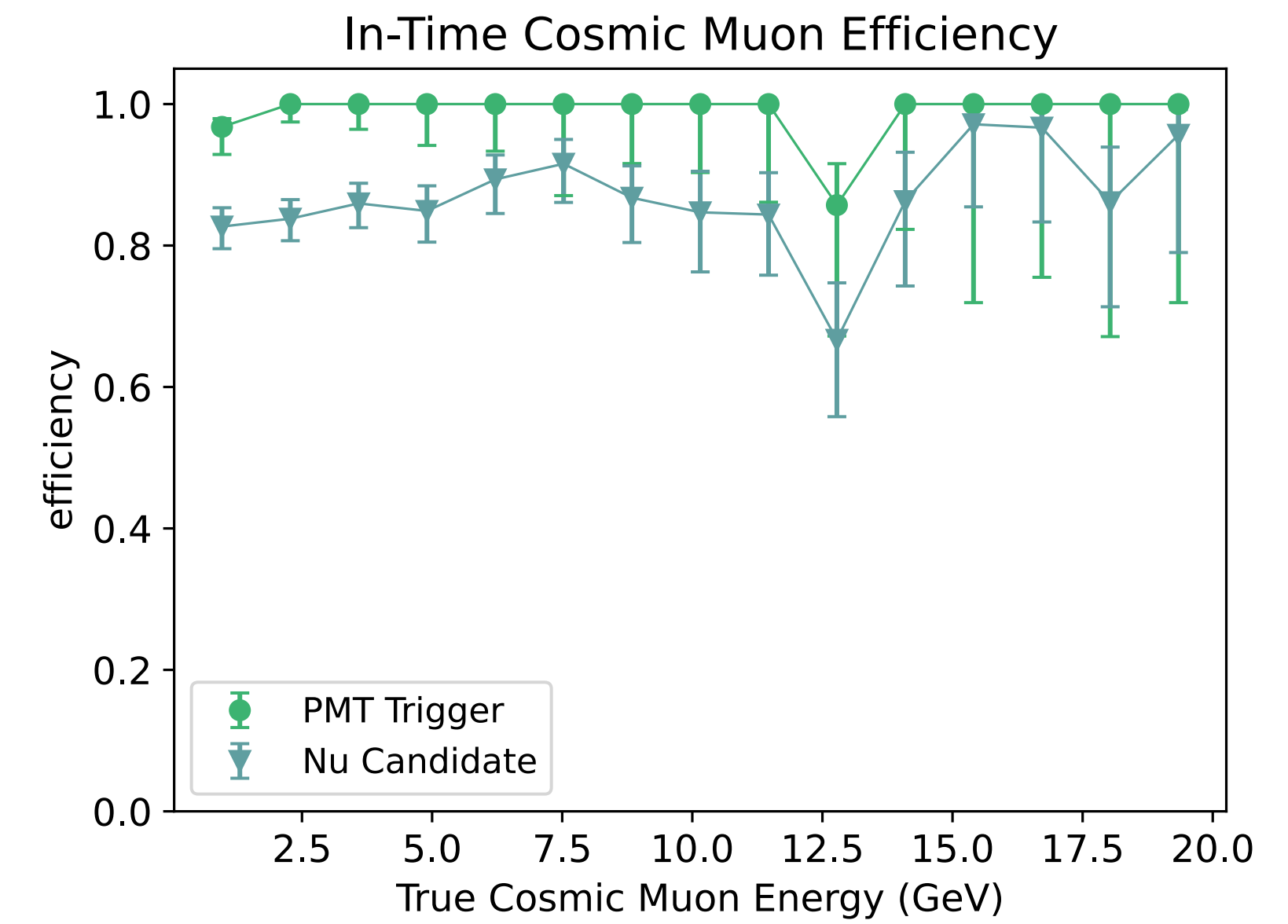
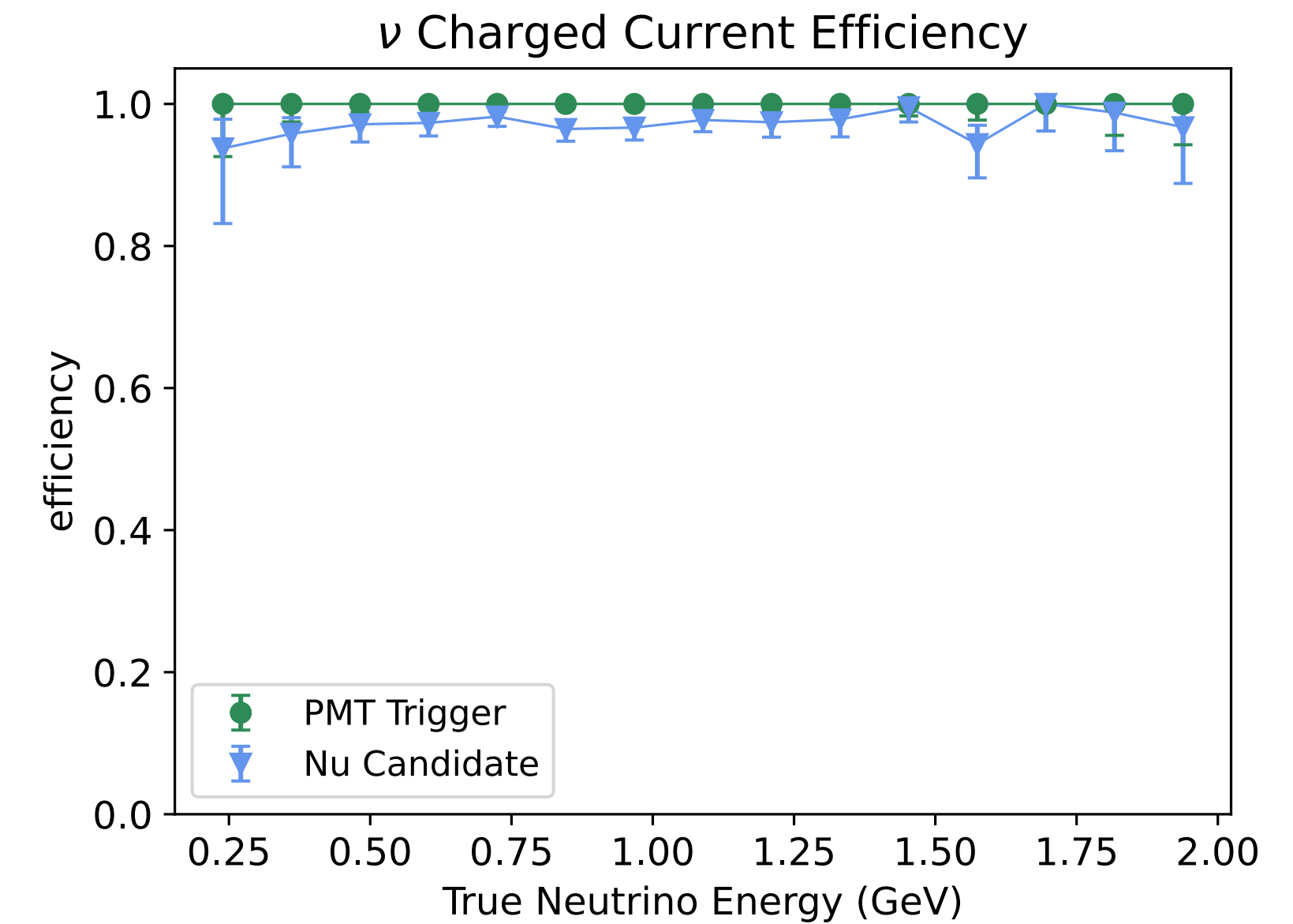
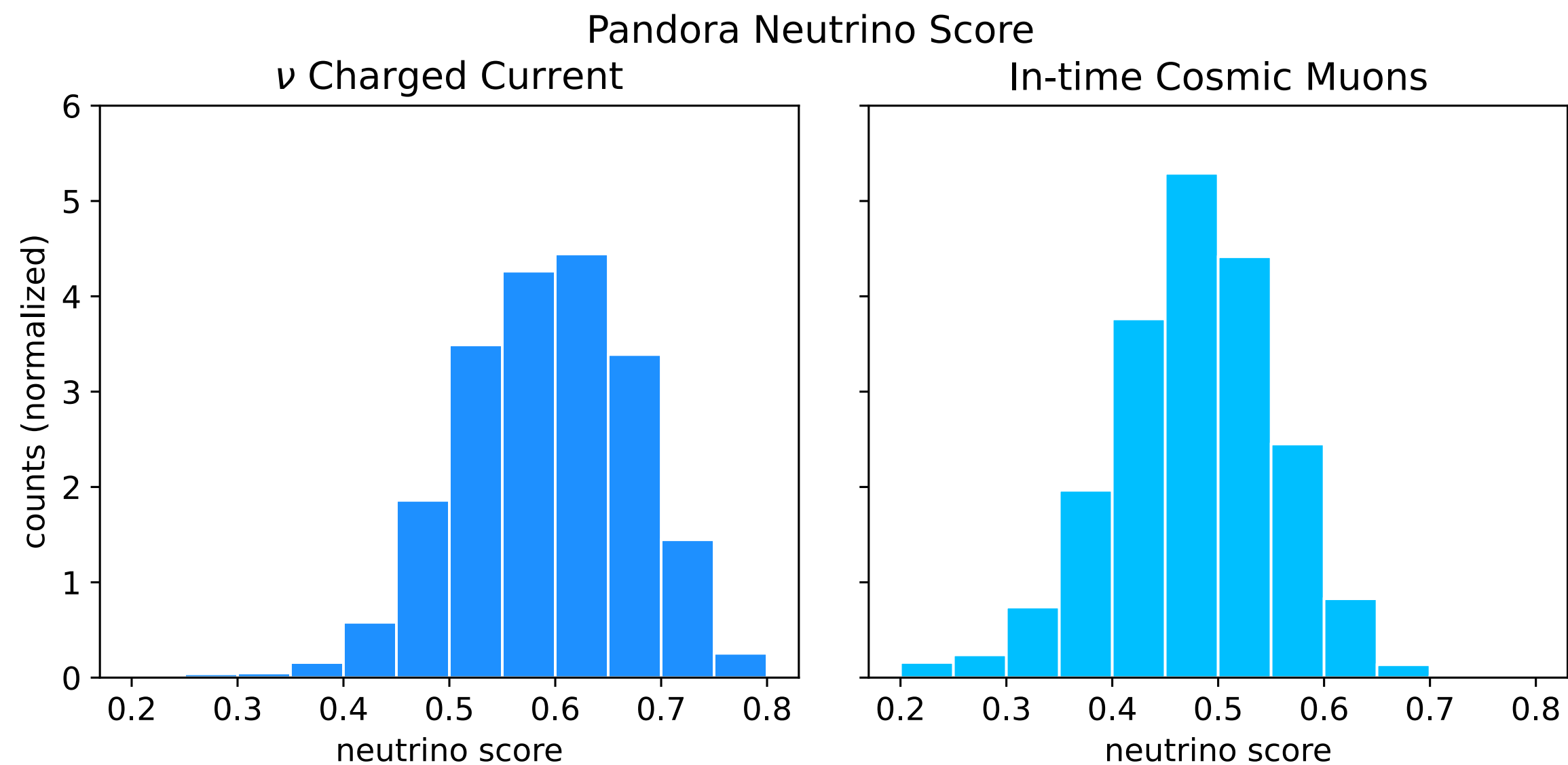


Pandora: ν (Nu) Score

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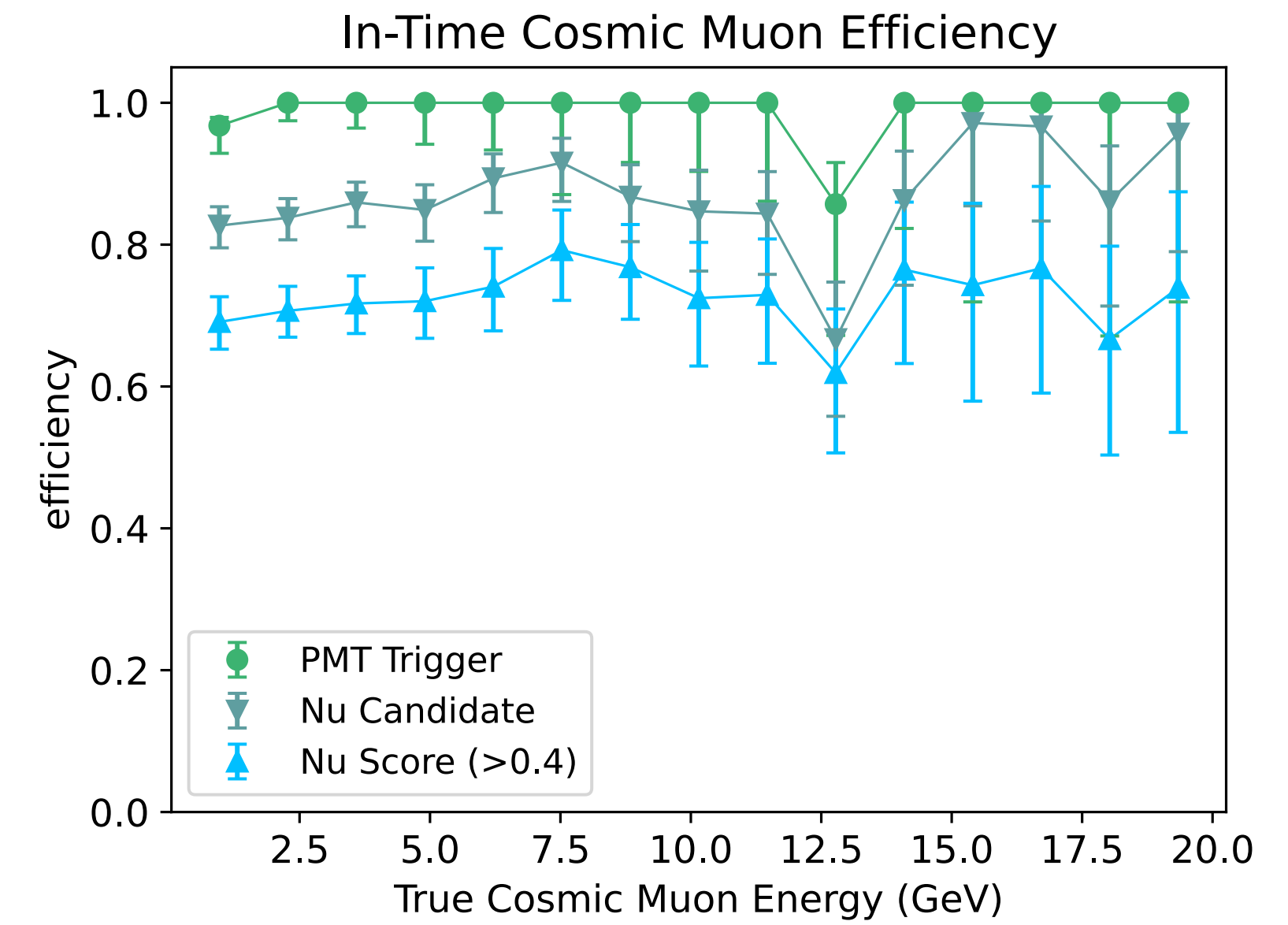
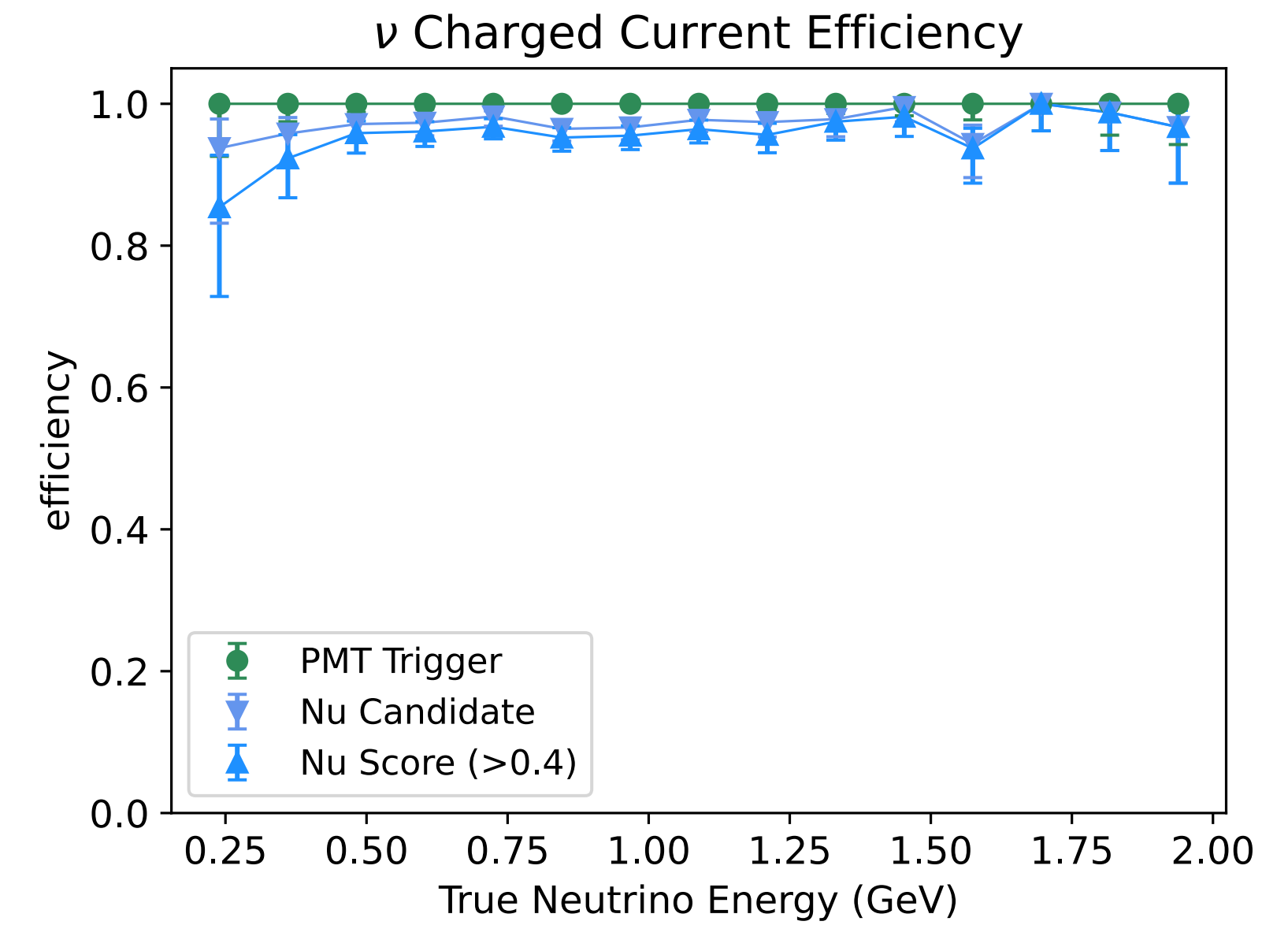
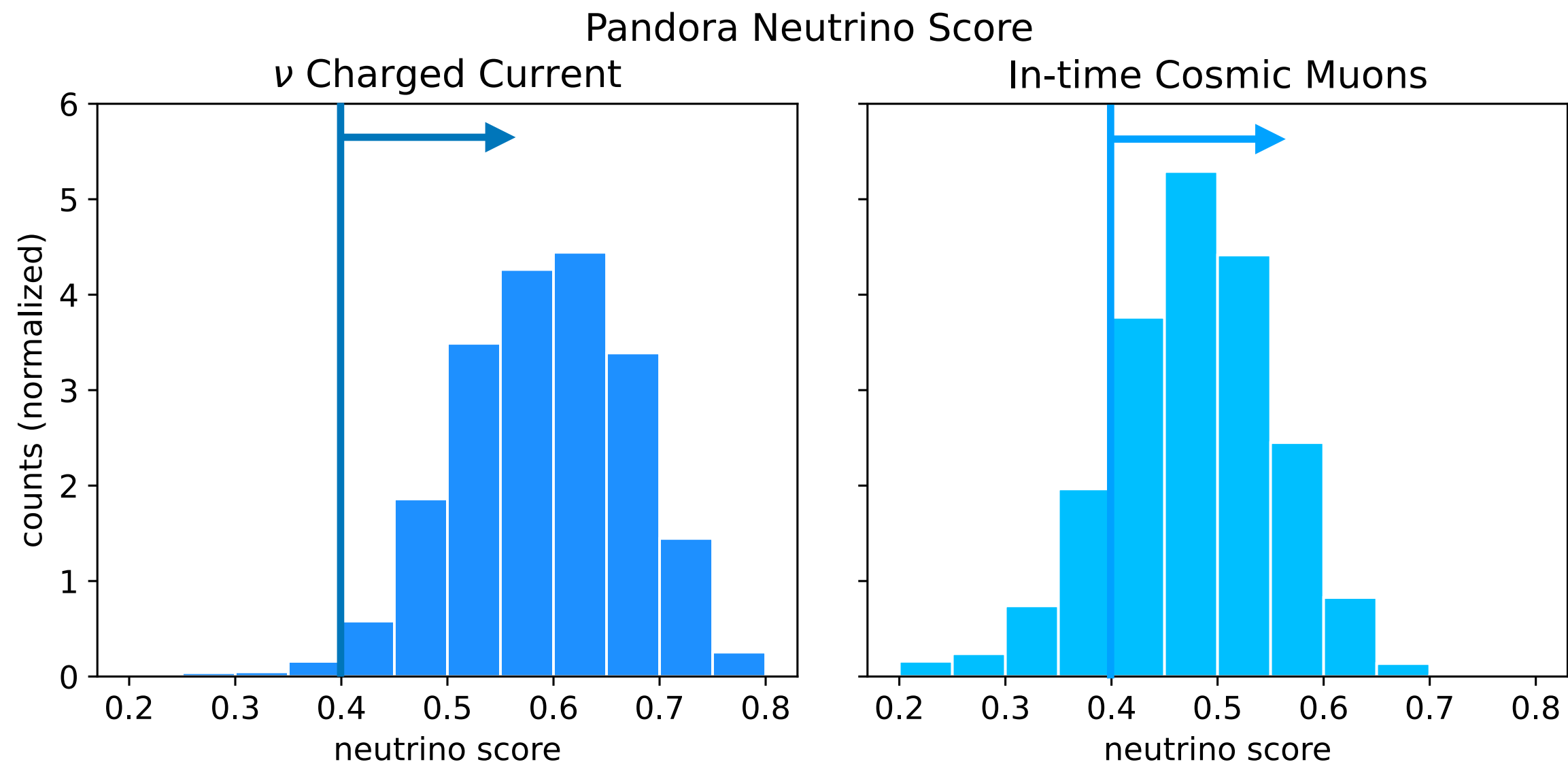


Pandora: ν (Nu) Score

1. Unambiguous Cosmic Removal

2. Neutrino Candidate Scoring

- apply cut at ν -score > 0.4



Pandora: ν (Nu) Score

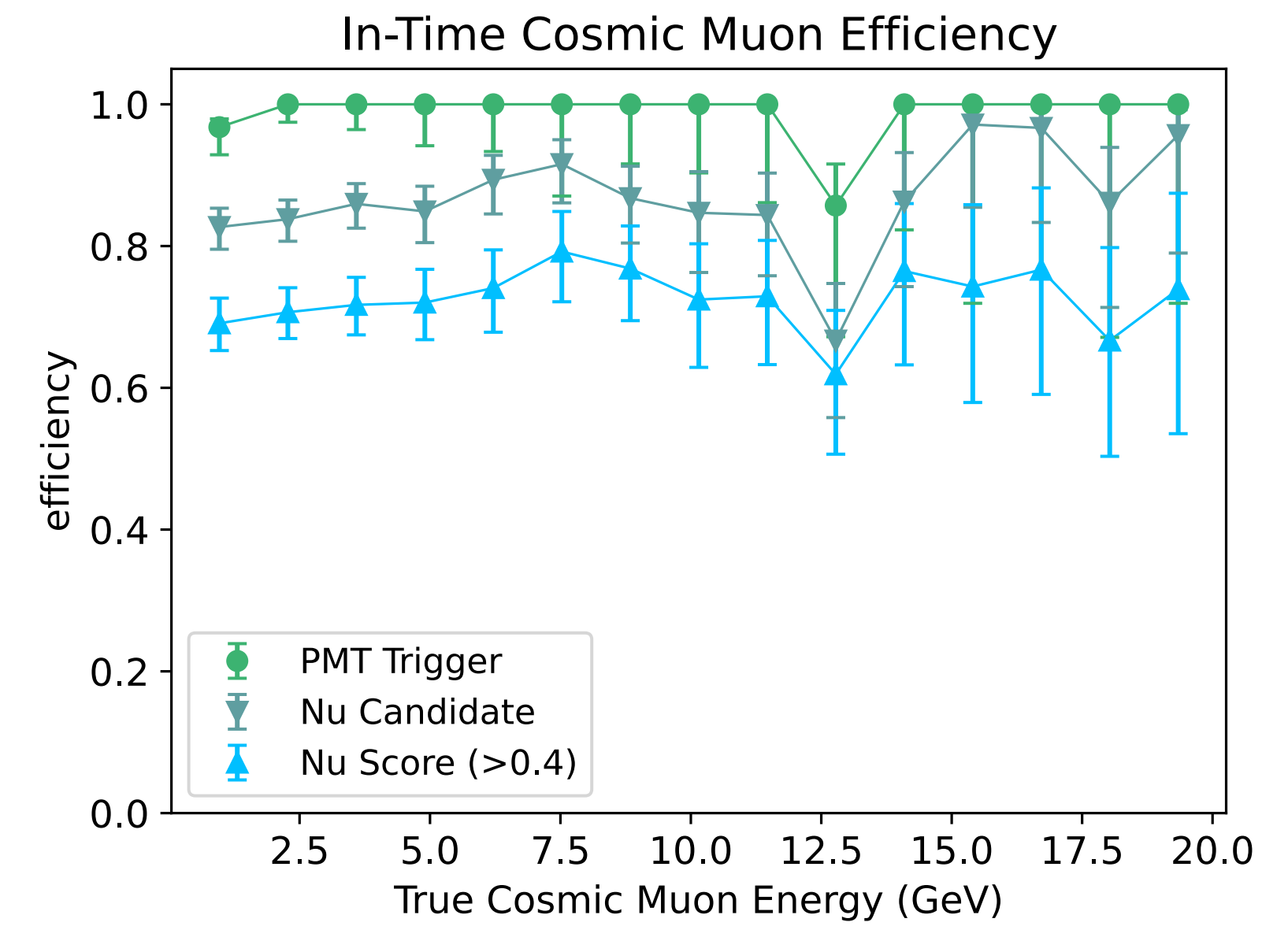
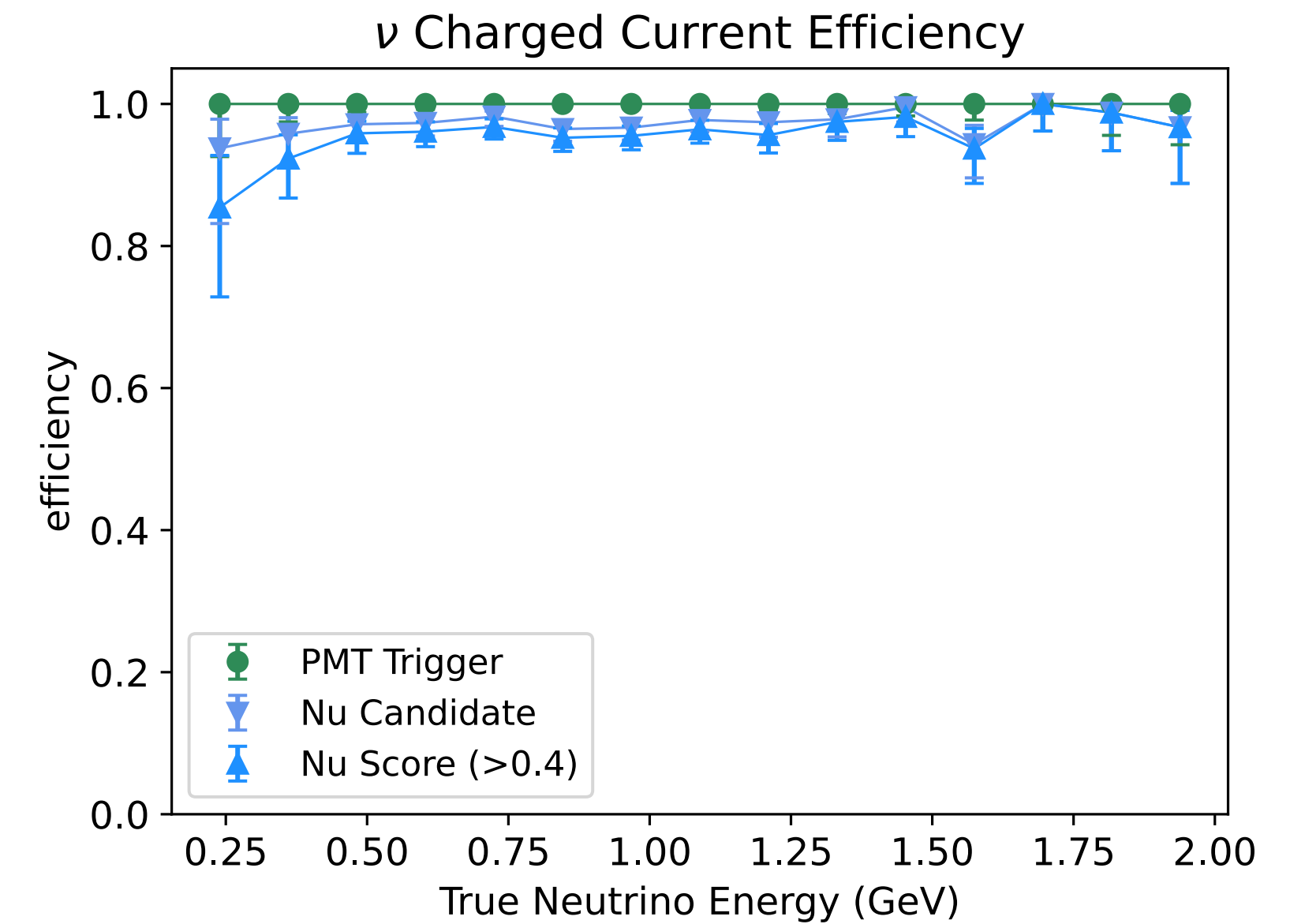
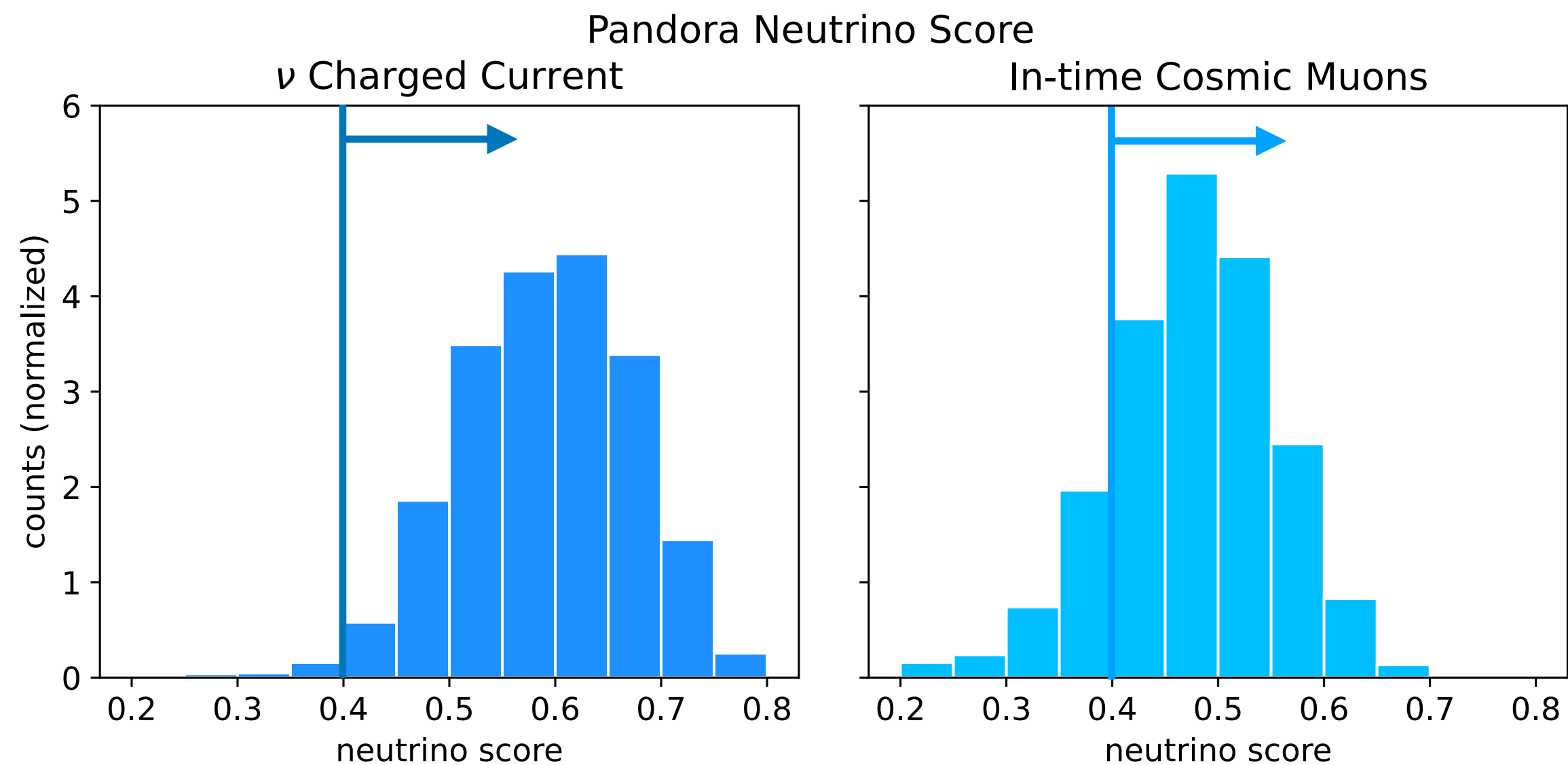
1. Unambiguous Cosmic Removal

2. Neutrino Candidate Scoring

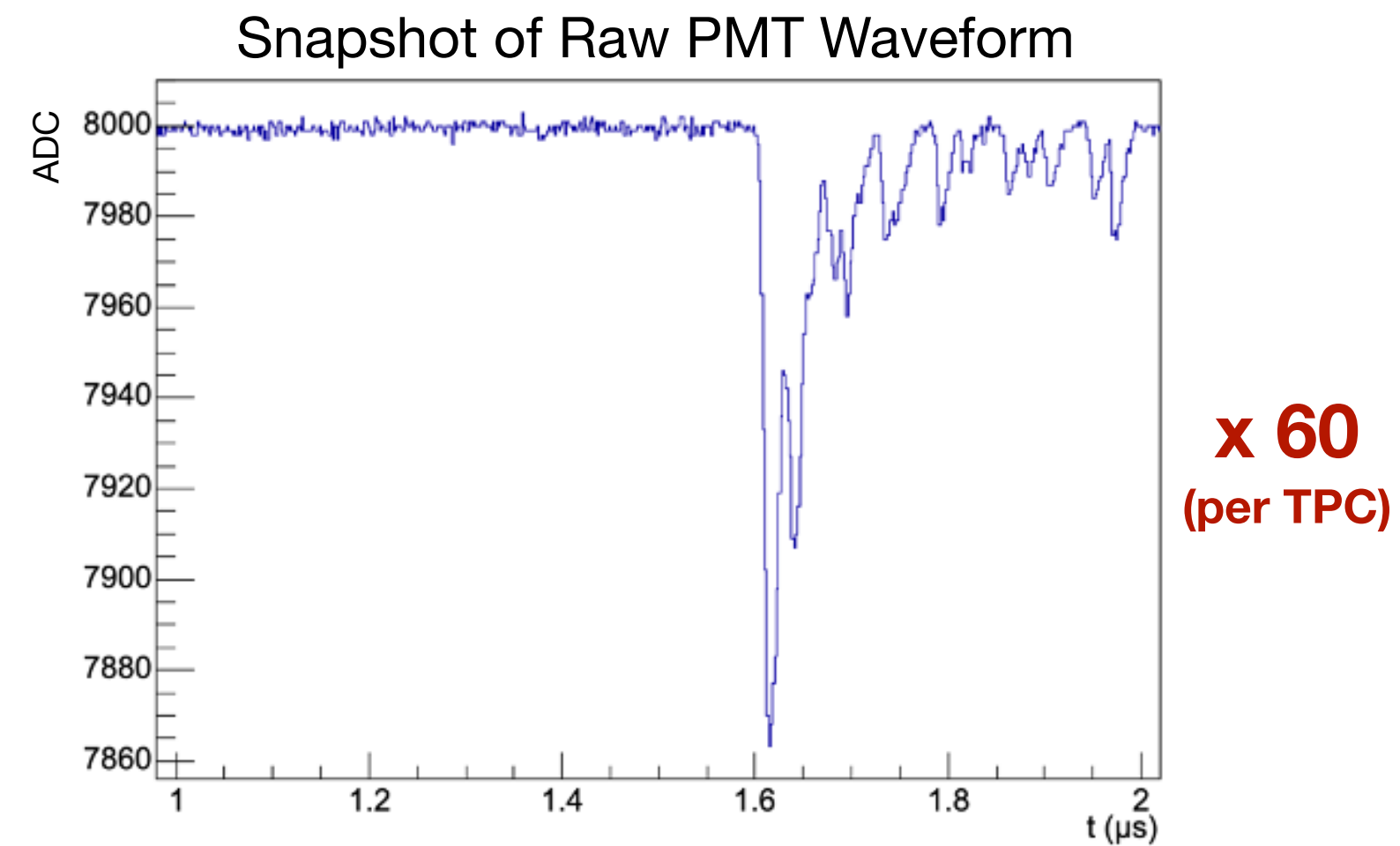
- apply cut at ν -score > 0.4

CC neutrino events: ~90-95%

cosmic muon efficiency: ~70%

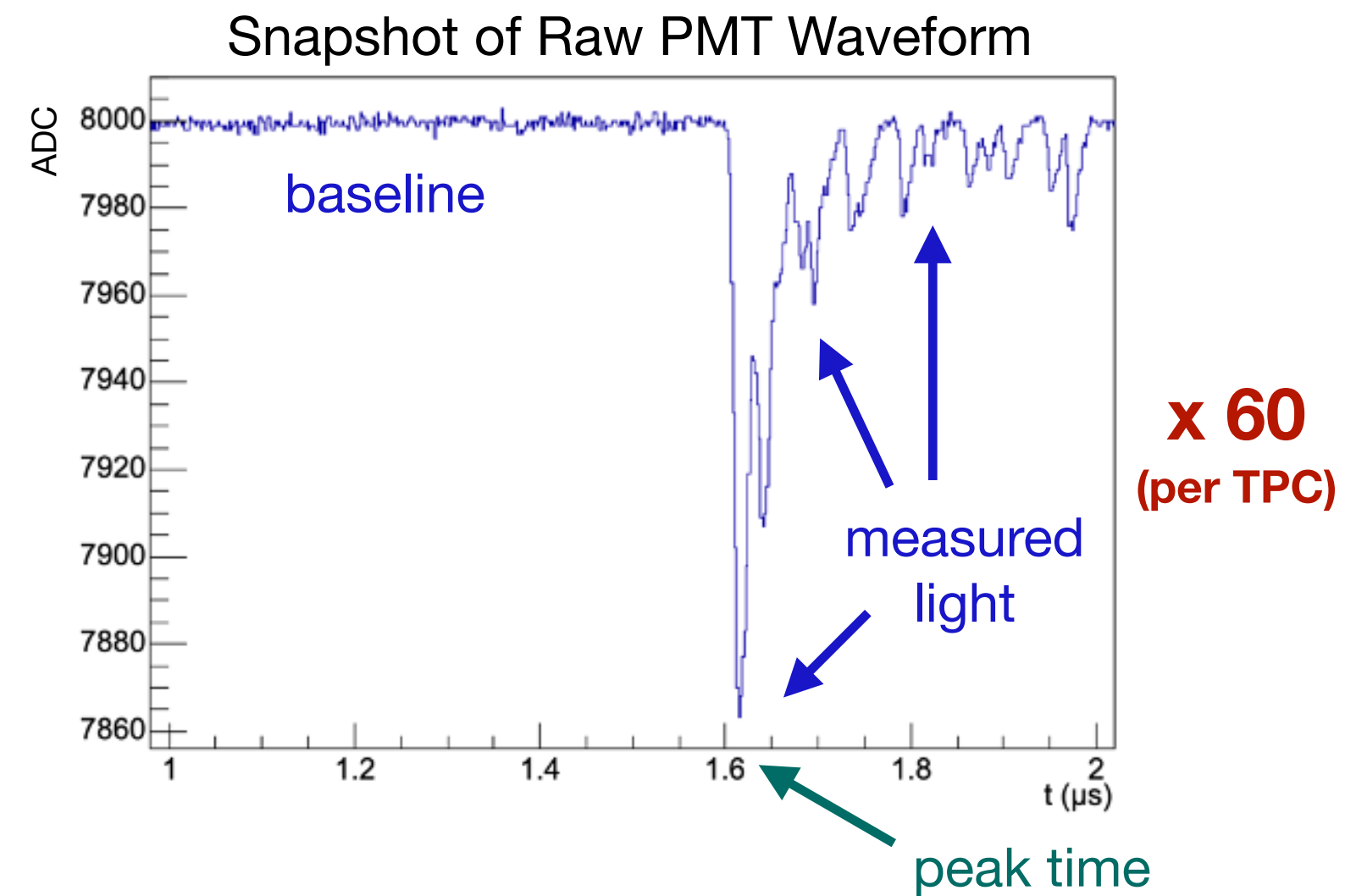


Light Reconstruction



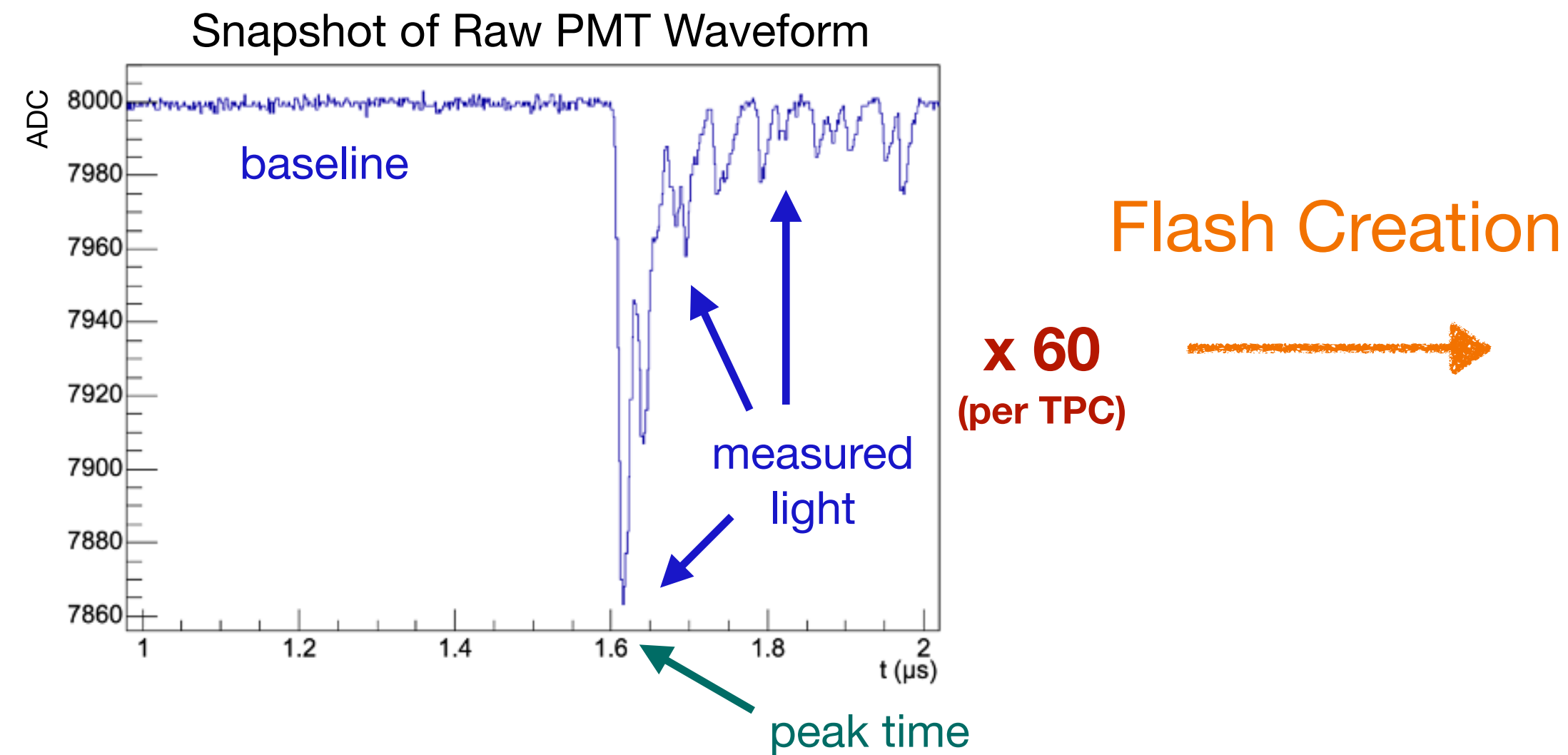
- After PMT data acquisition and triggering:
 - light waveforms

Light Reconstruction



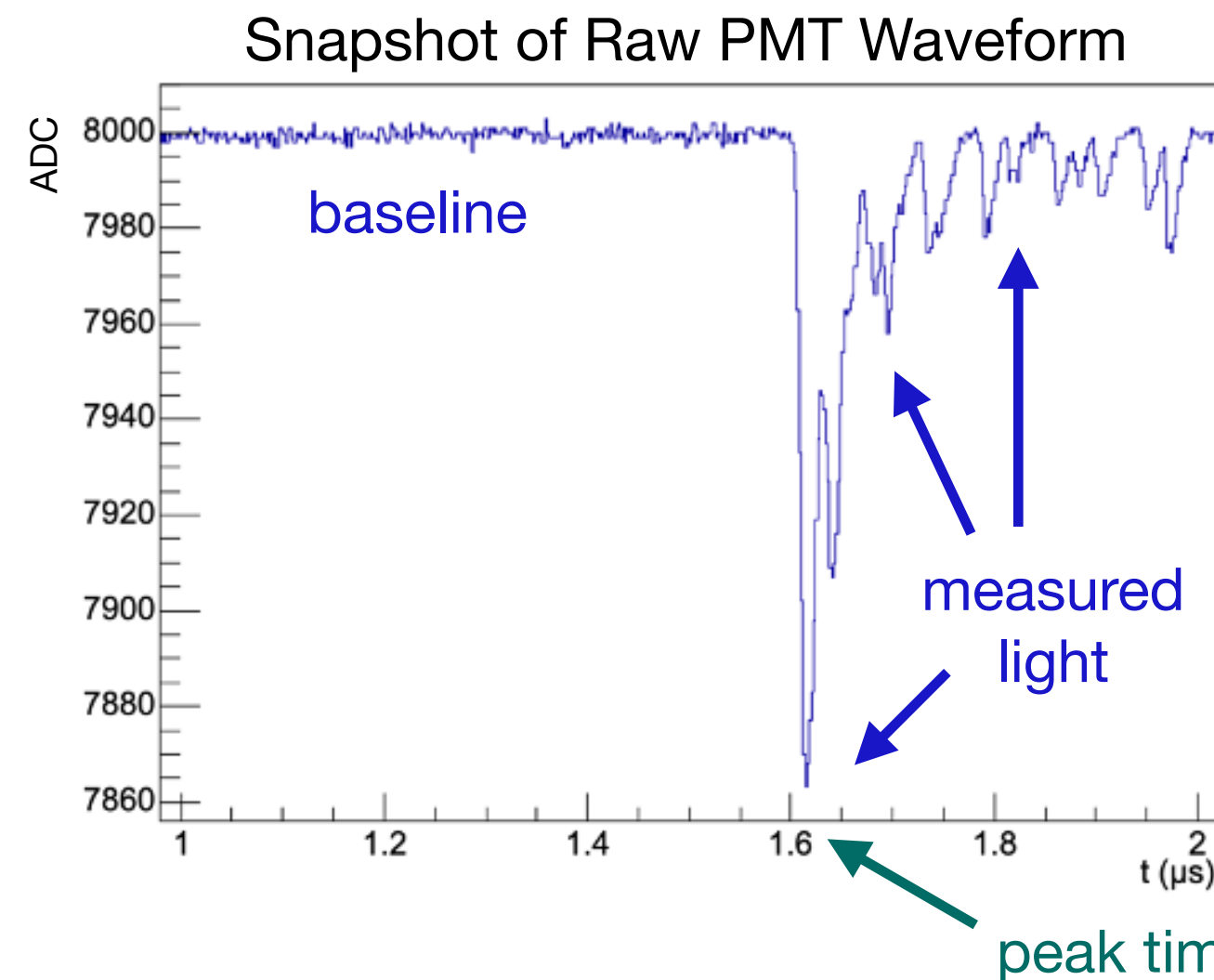
- After PMT data acquisition and triggering:
 - light waveforms \rightarrow **optical hits**
 - various hit times, # of photoelectrons, PMT spatial coordinates

Light Reconstruction



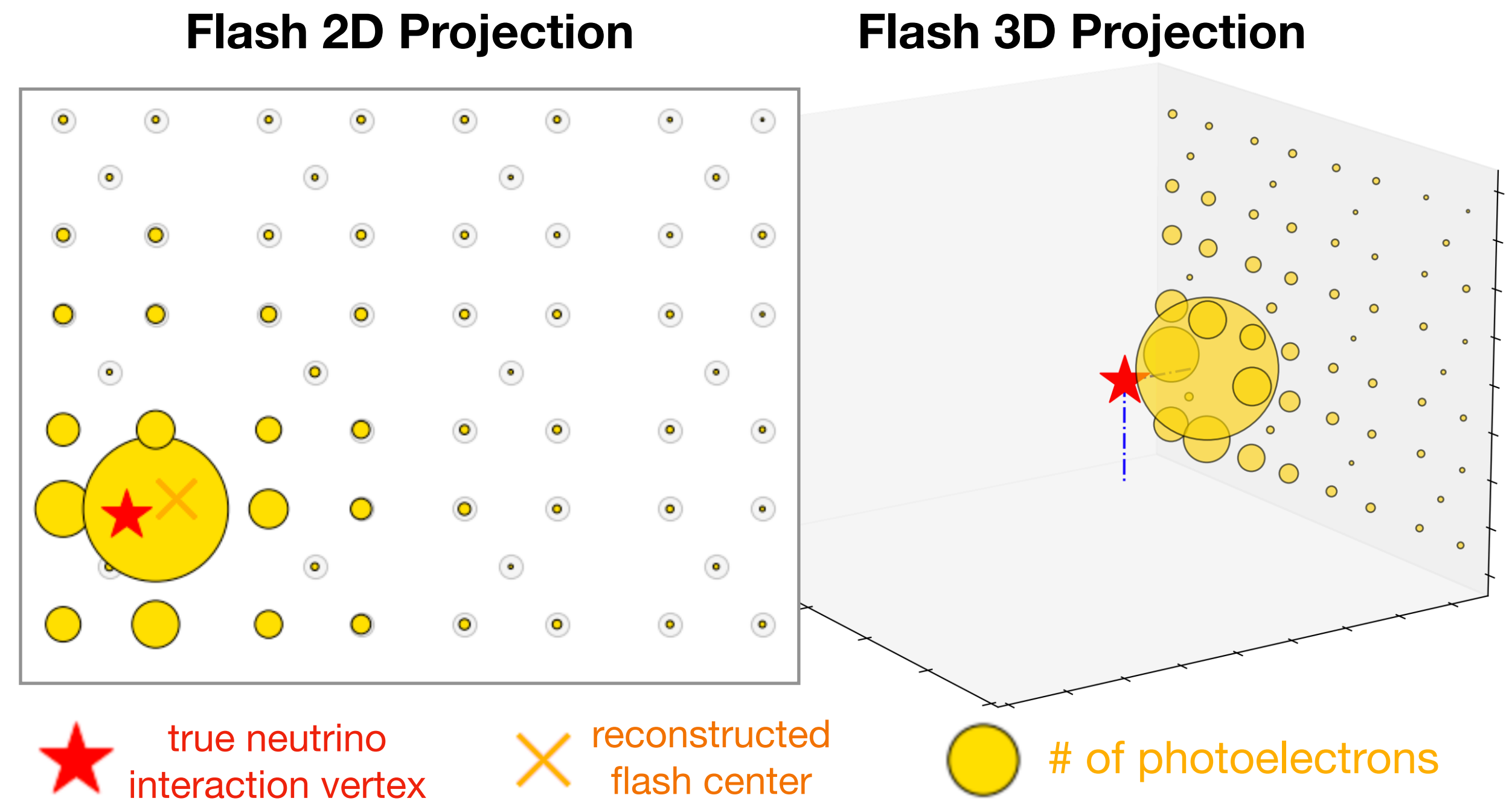
- After PMT data acquisition and triggering:
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 - combine time-coincident optical hits

Light Reconstruction



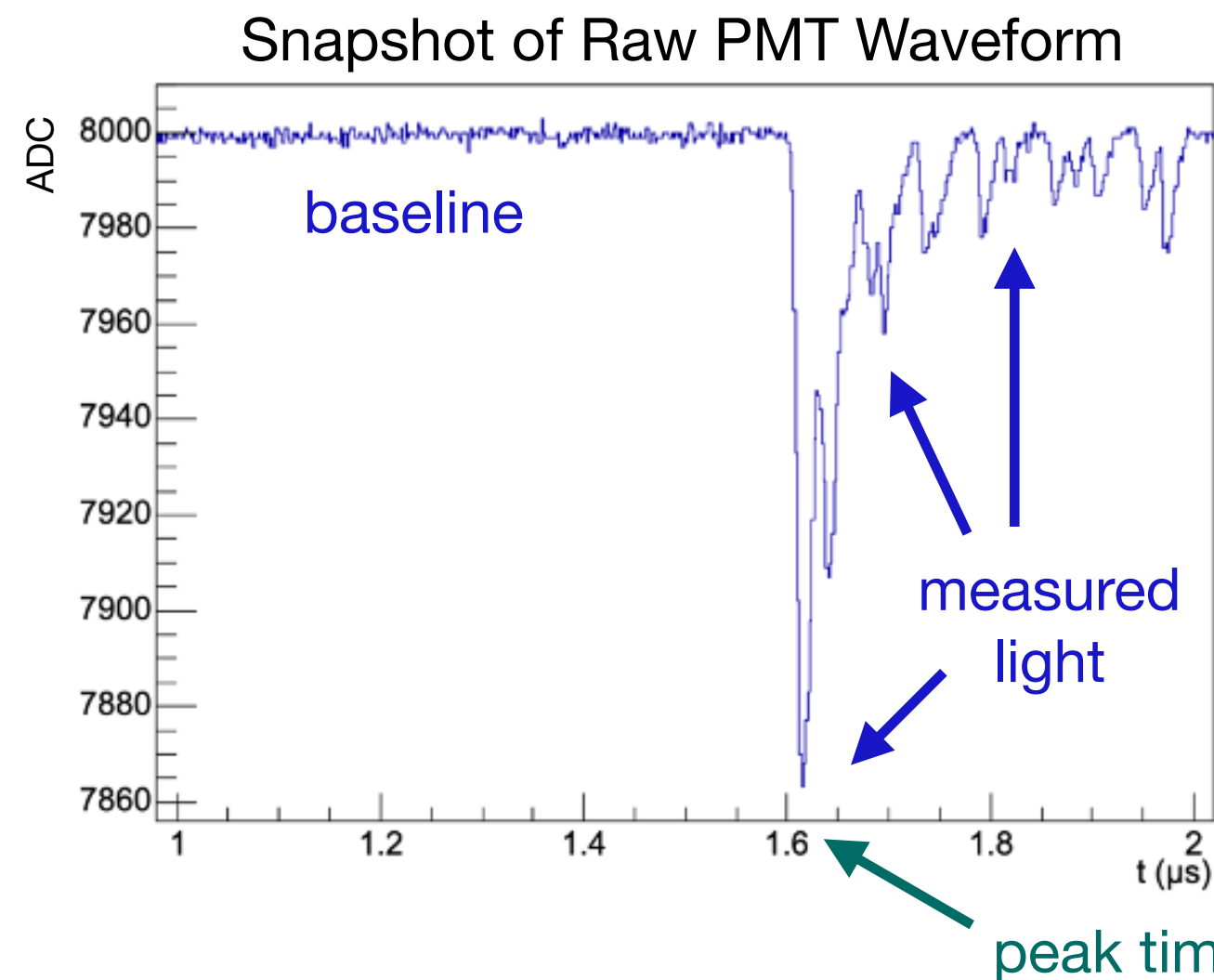
Flash Creation

x 60
(per TPC)



- After PMT data acquisition and triggering:
 - light waveforms → **optical hits**
 - various hit times, # of photoelectrons, PMT spatial coordinates
 - combine time-coincident optical hits → **flash object**
 - one flash time, total photoelectrons measured, one “flash center” coordinate

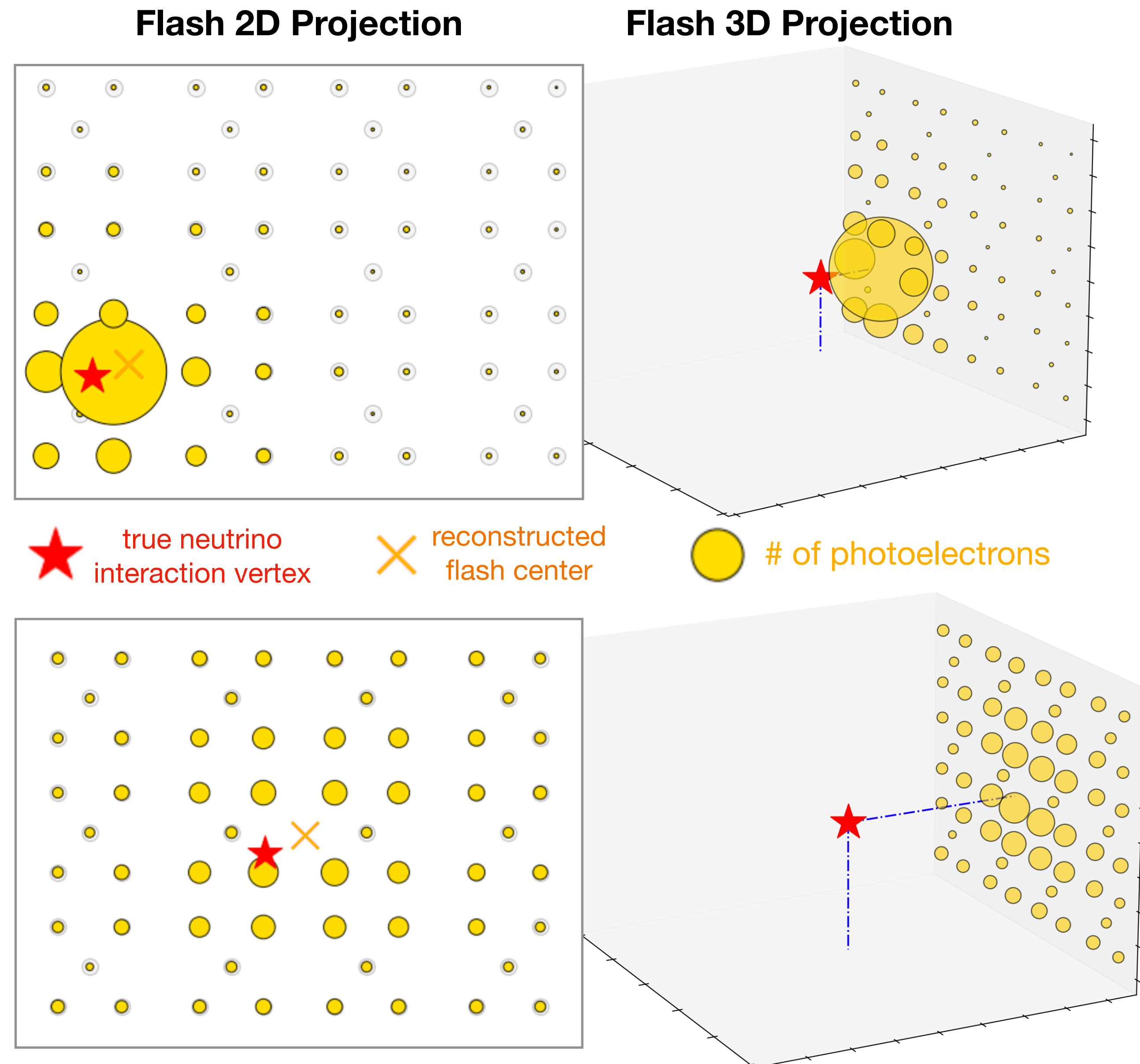
Light Reconstruction



Flash Creation

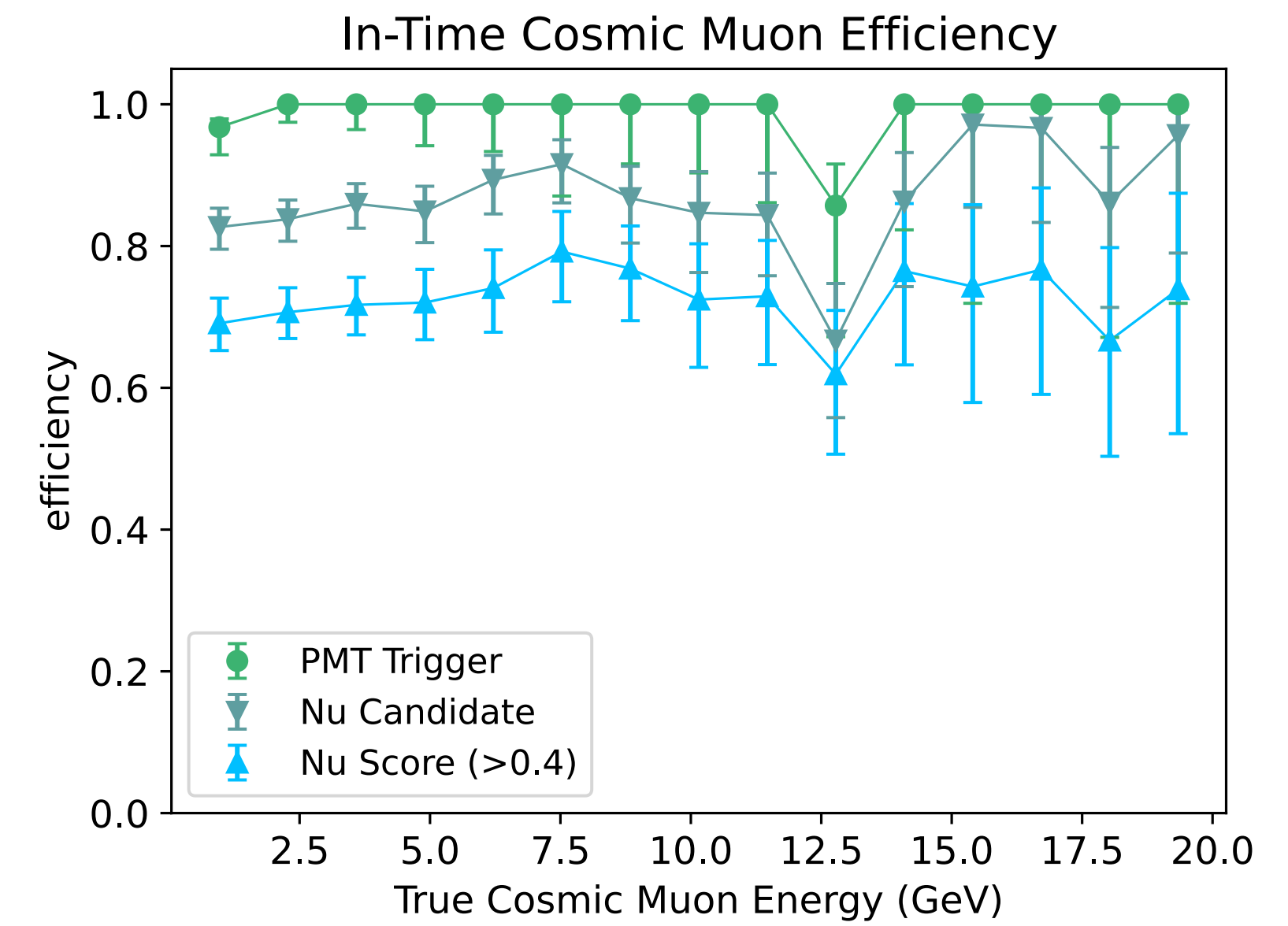
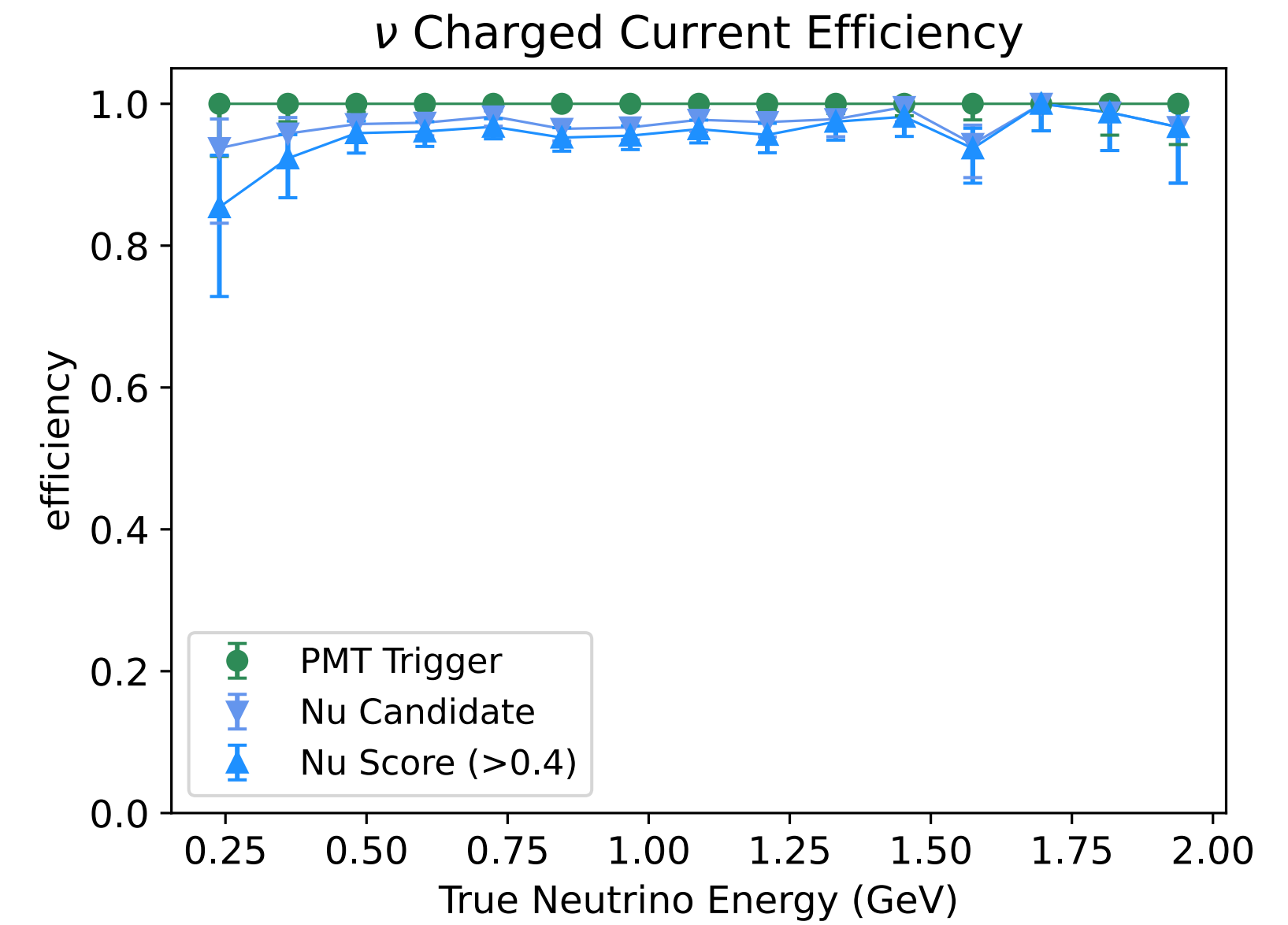
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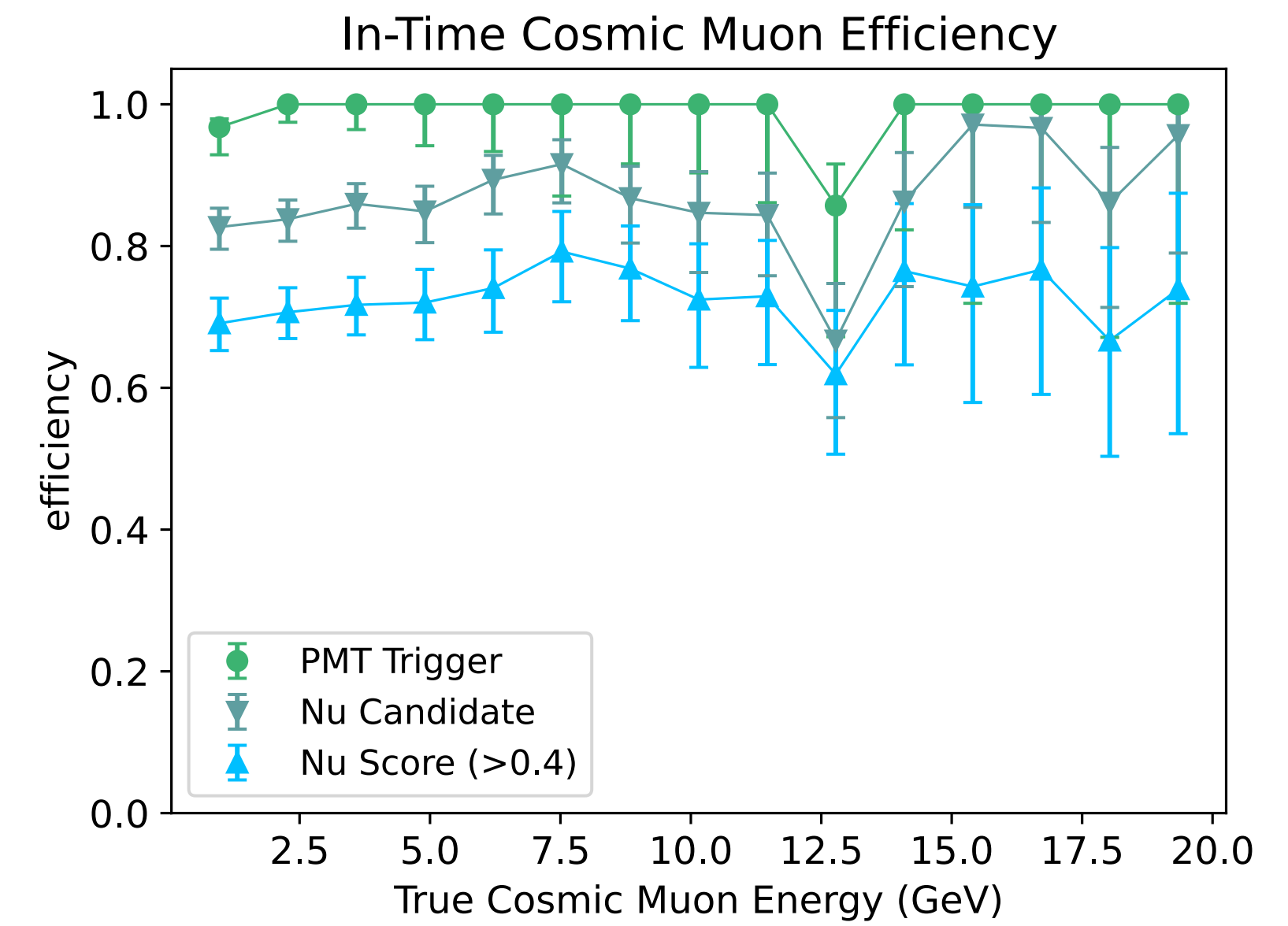
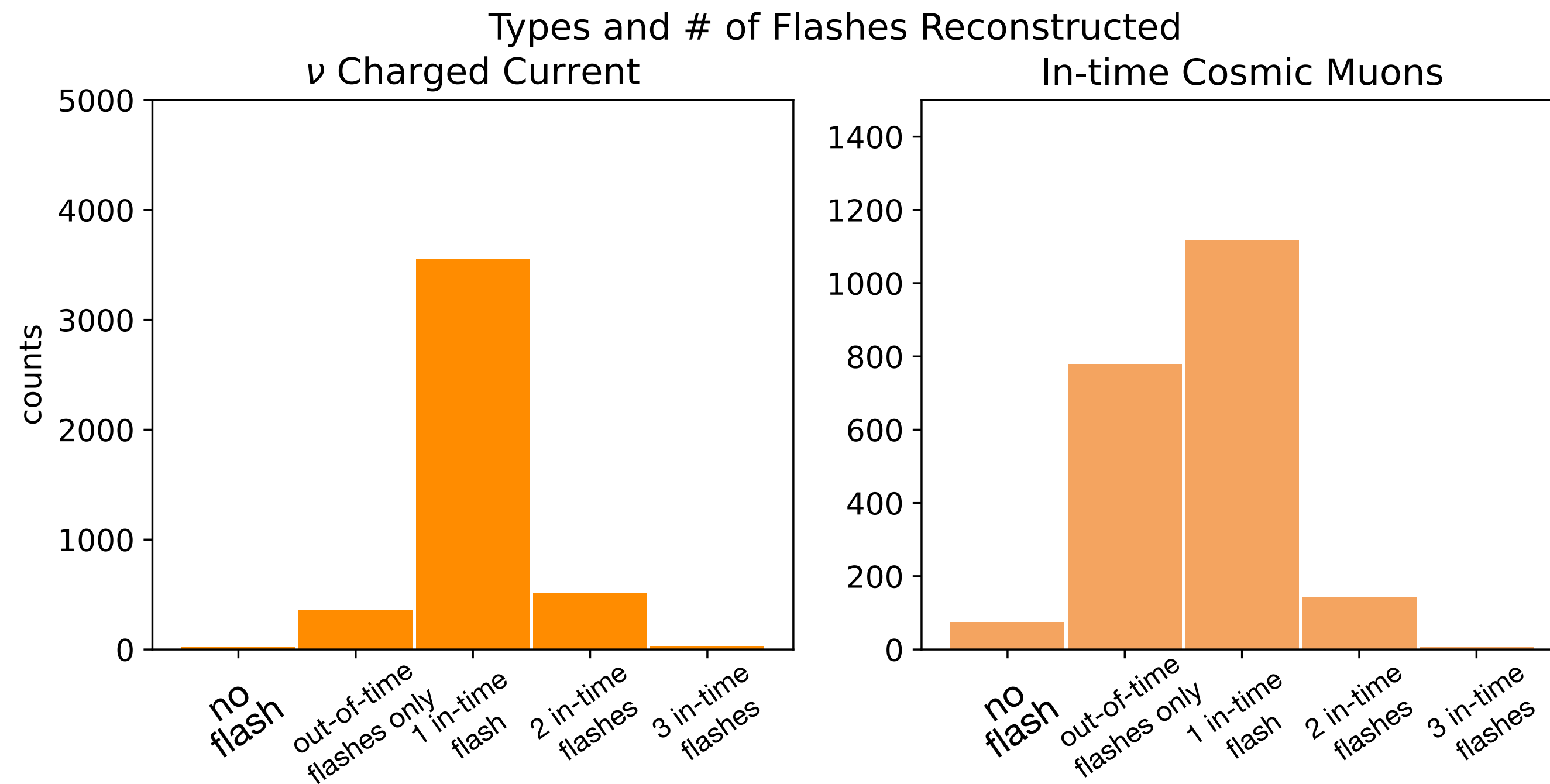
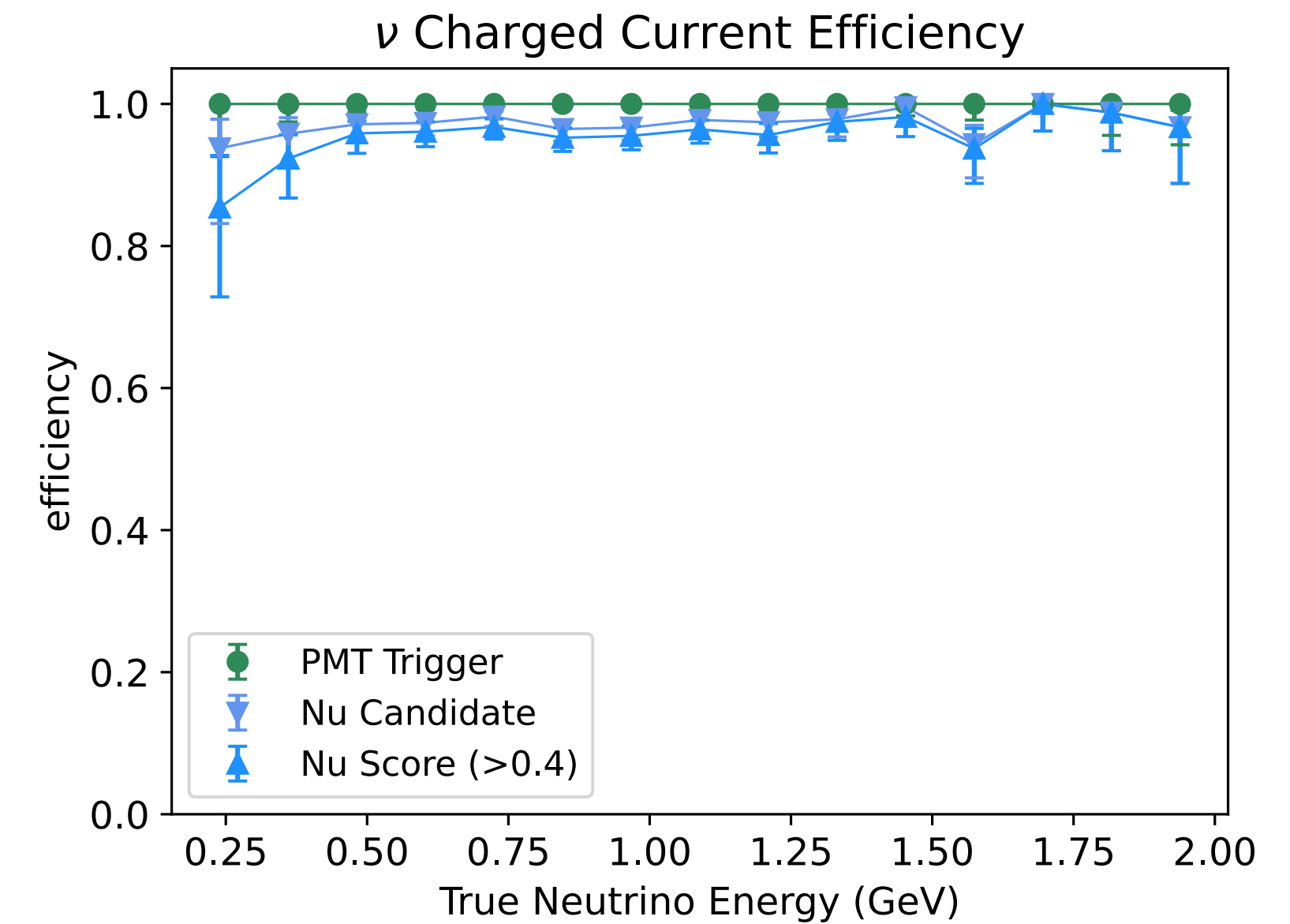
Flash Reconstruction

- How many flashes are created? When do the flashes happen?



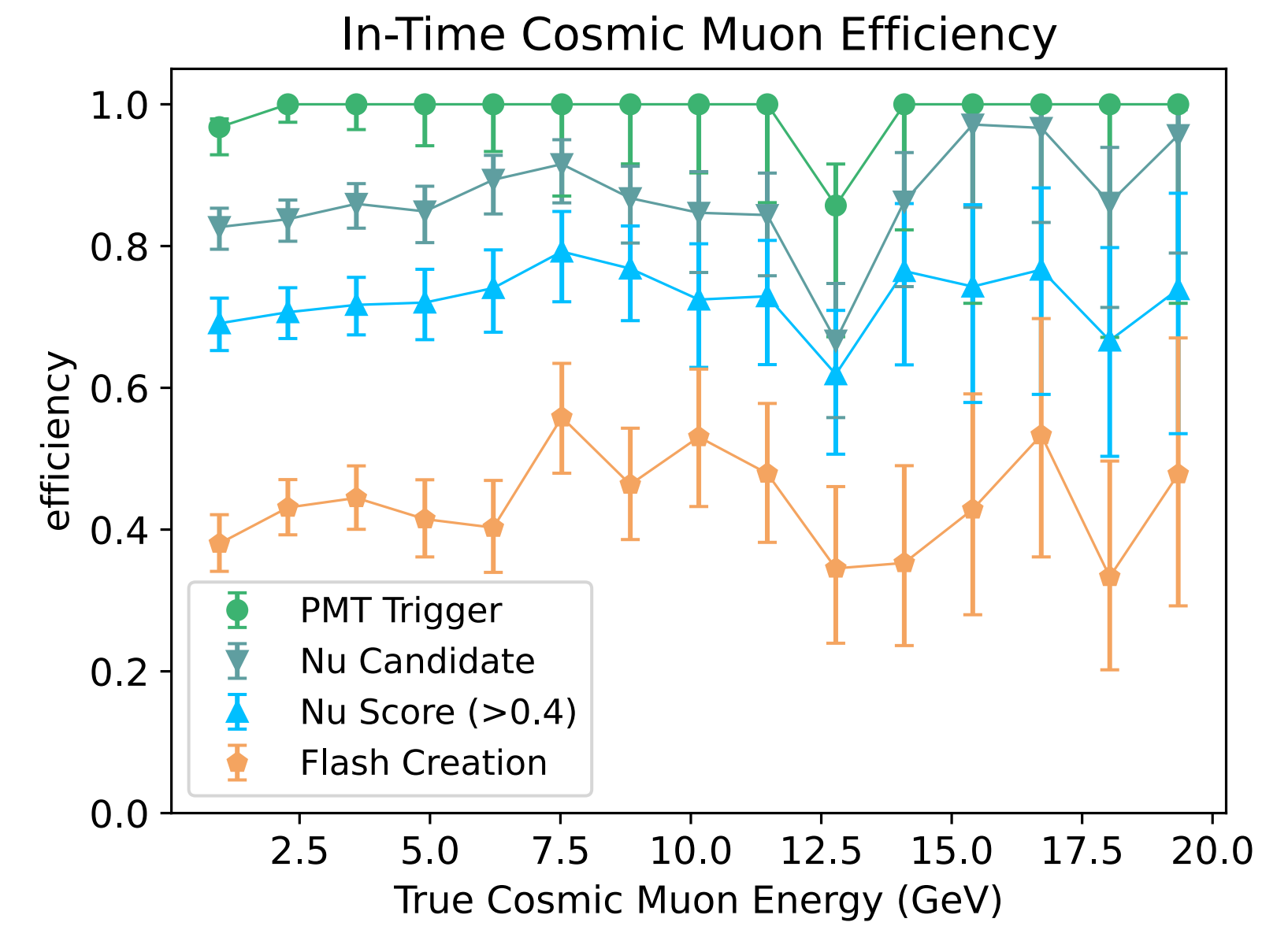
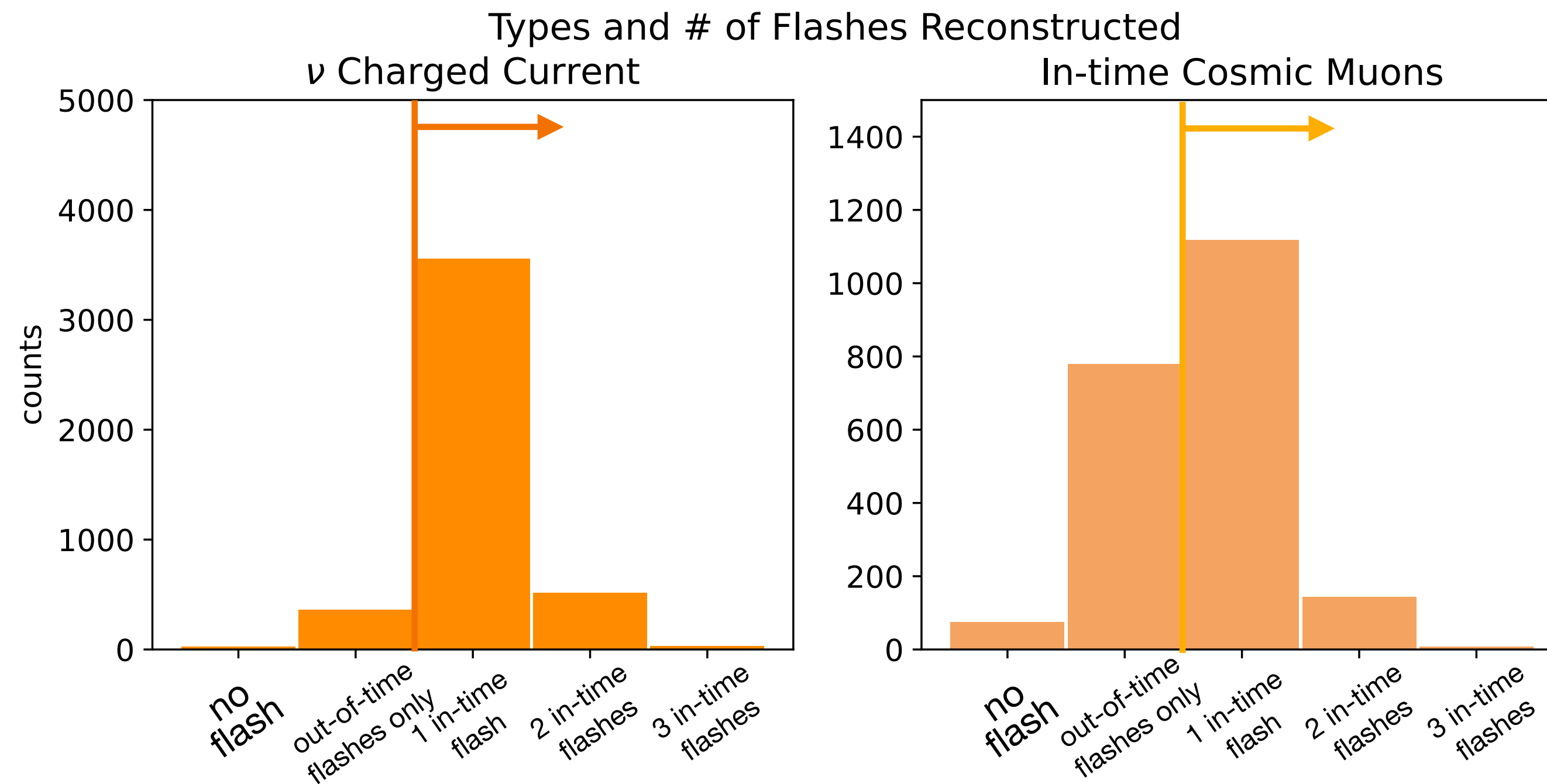
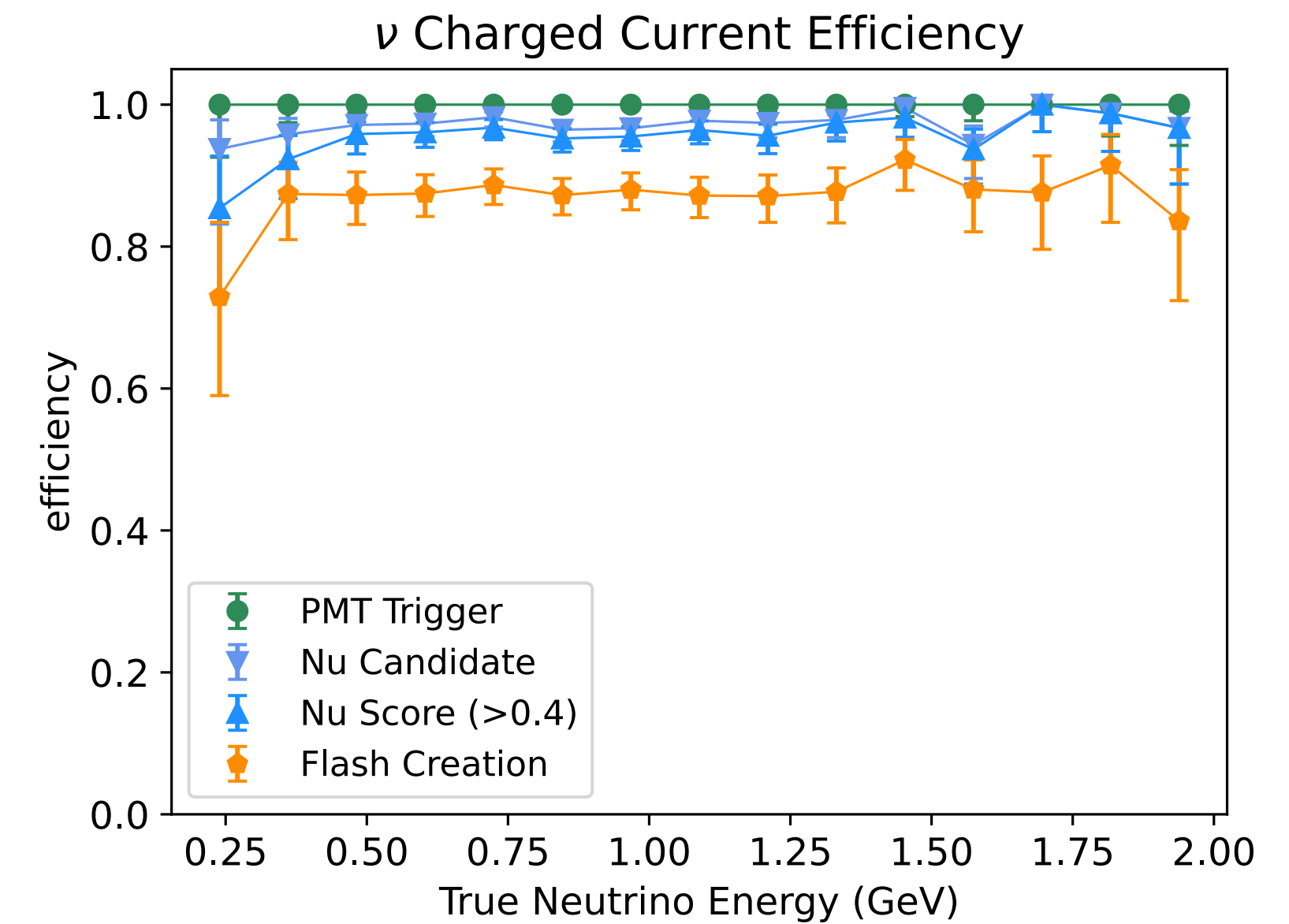
Flash Reconstruction

- How many flashes are created? When do the flashes happen?



Flash Reconstruction

- How many flashes are created? When do the flashes happen?
- select events with in-time flashes

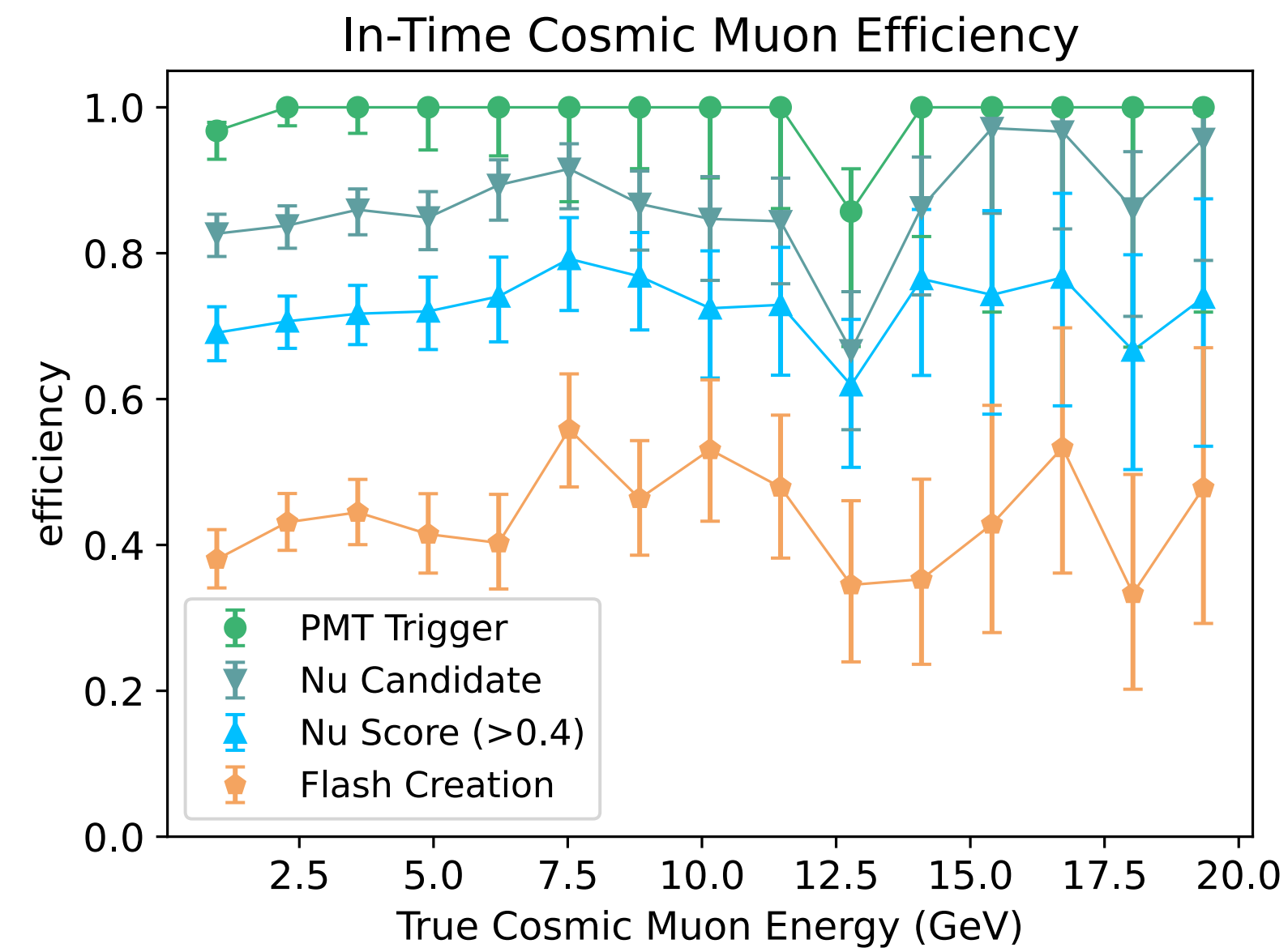
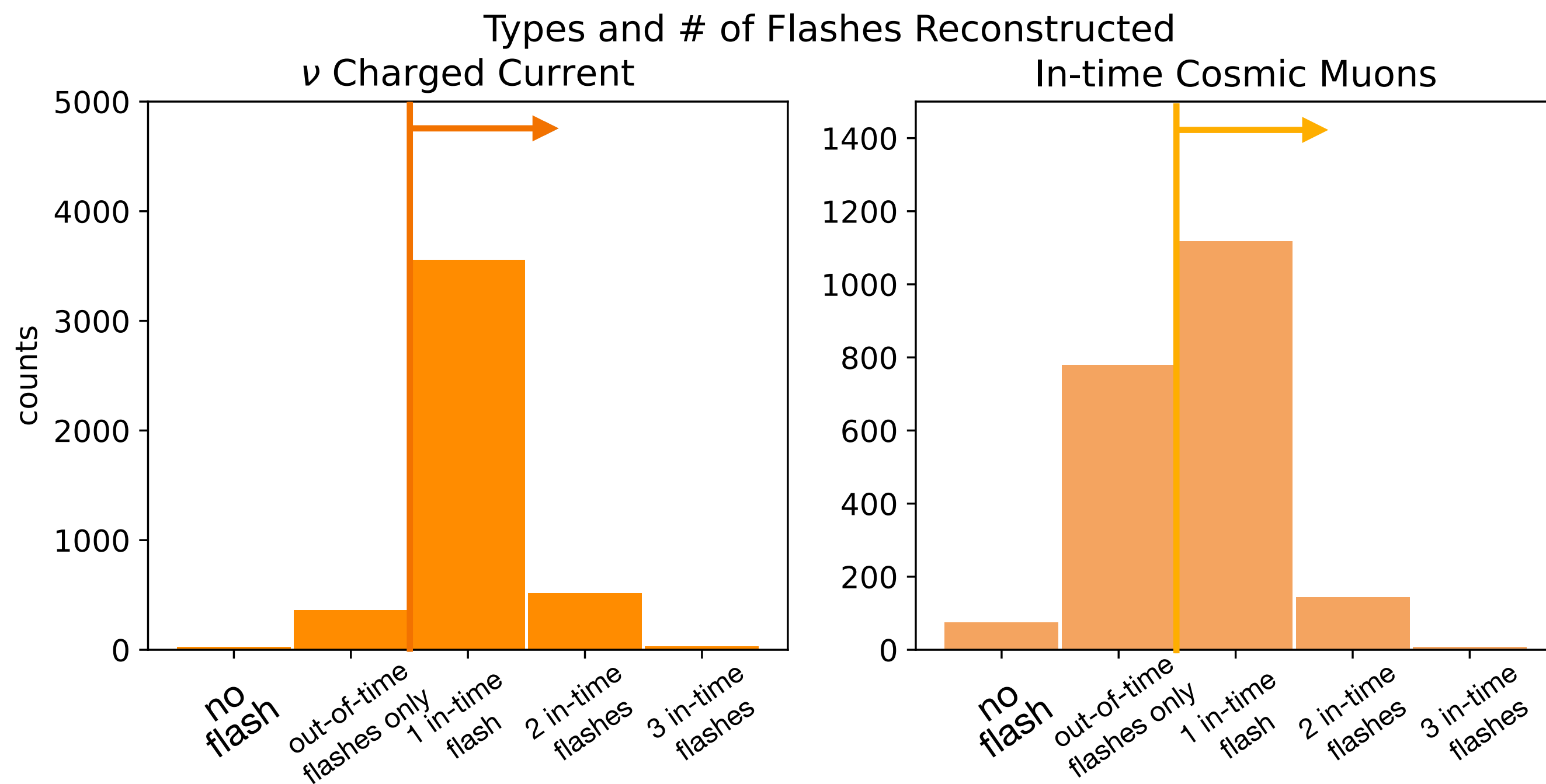
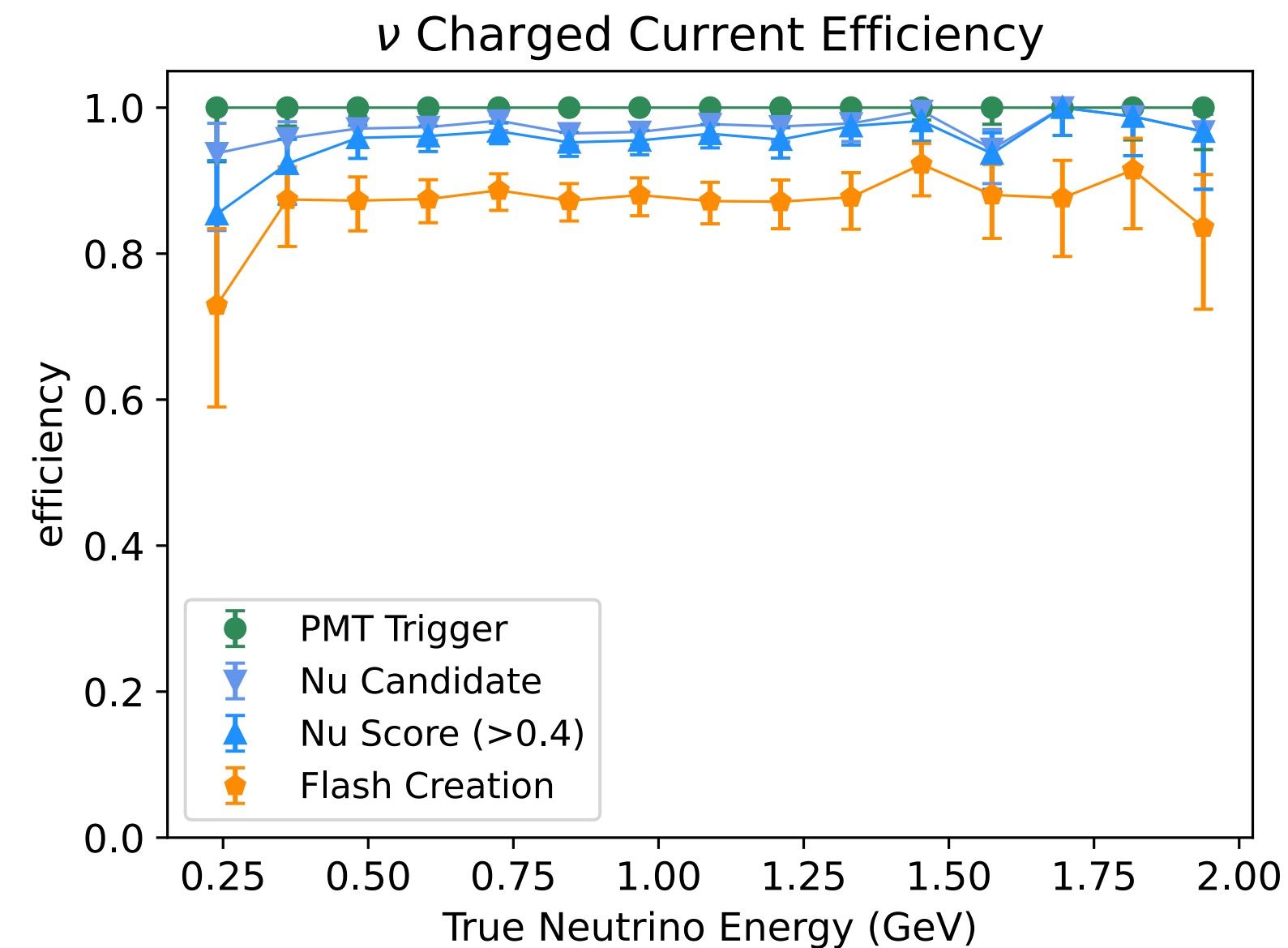


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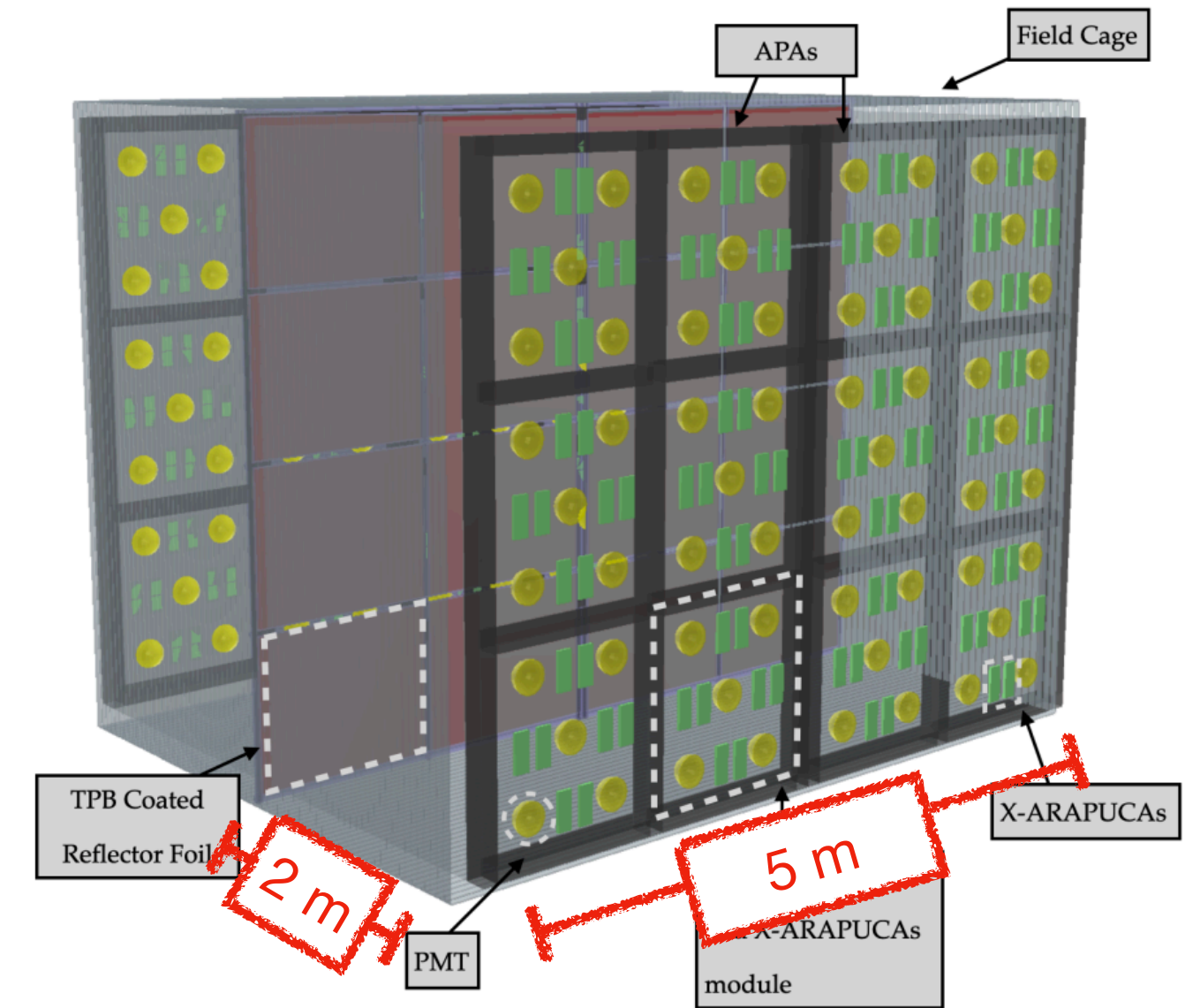
CC neutrino efficiency: ~85-90%

cosmic muon efficiency: ~40-50%



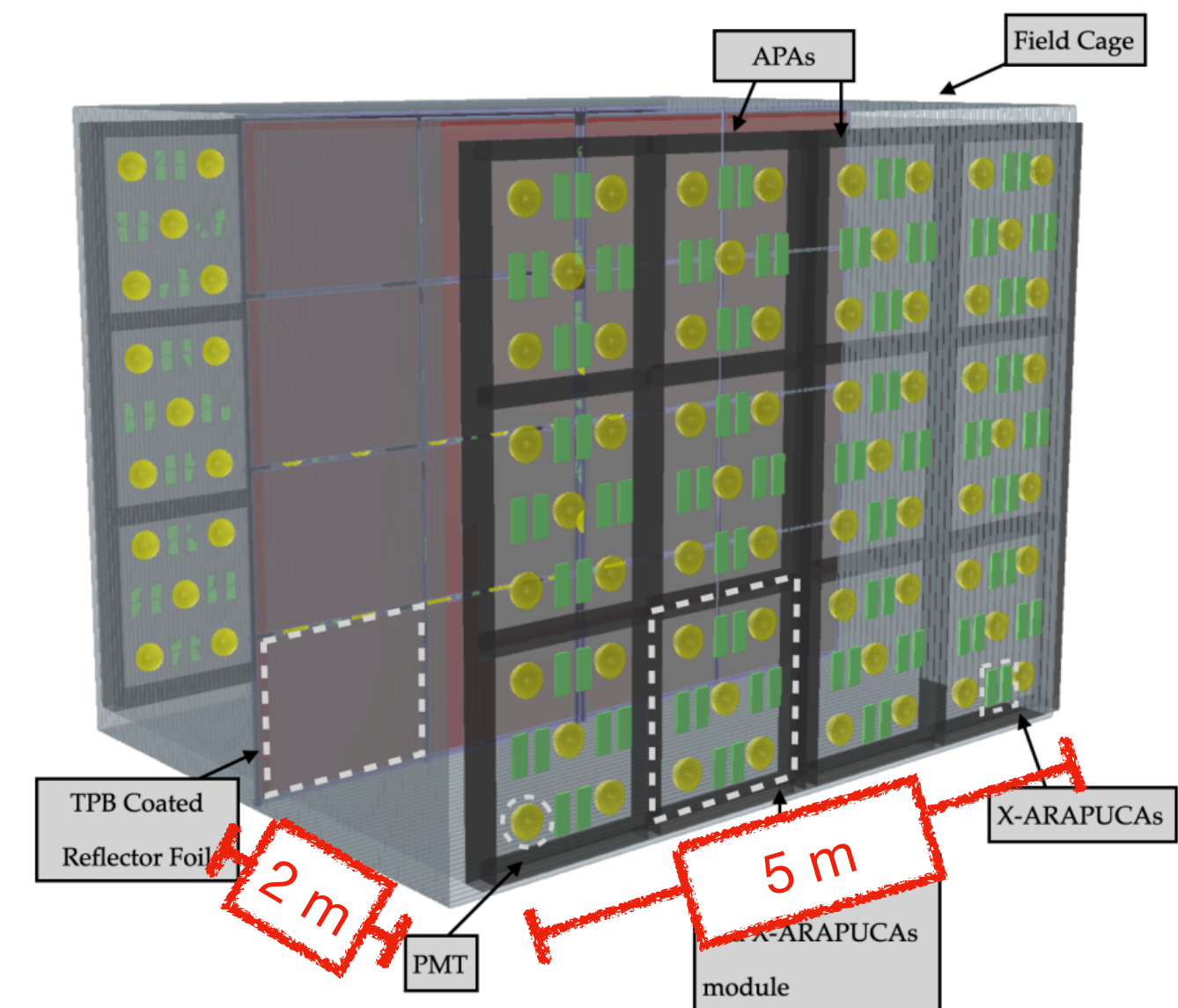
Flash Matching

- TPC: reconstructing tracks of ionization electrons
 - electrons *drift* to wire planes at 0.16 cm/us



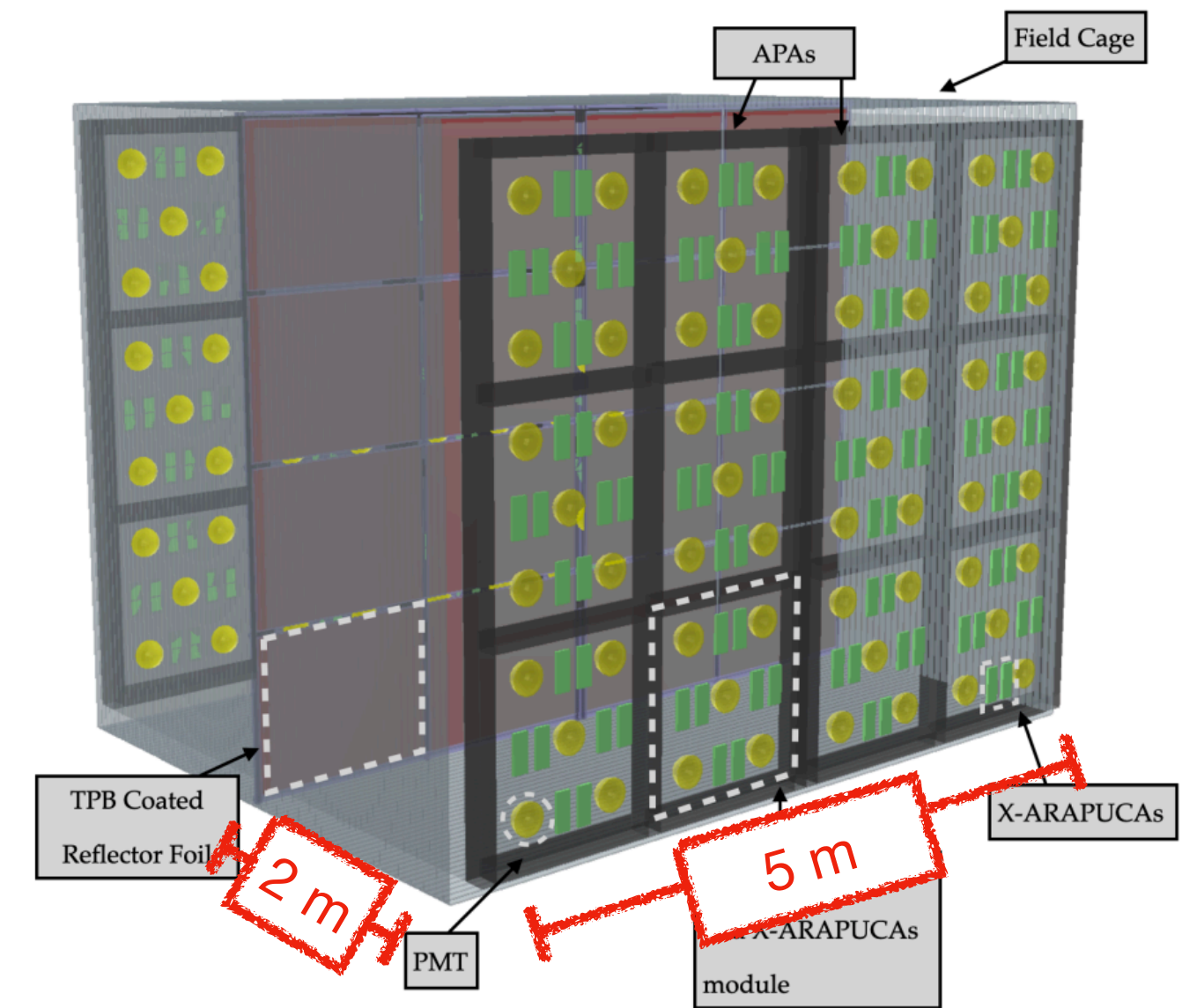
Flash Matching

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 - **1.3 ms of readout** for 1 drift volume → unknown time
 - wires separated by 3mm → **high spatial resolution**



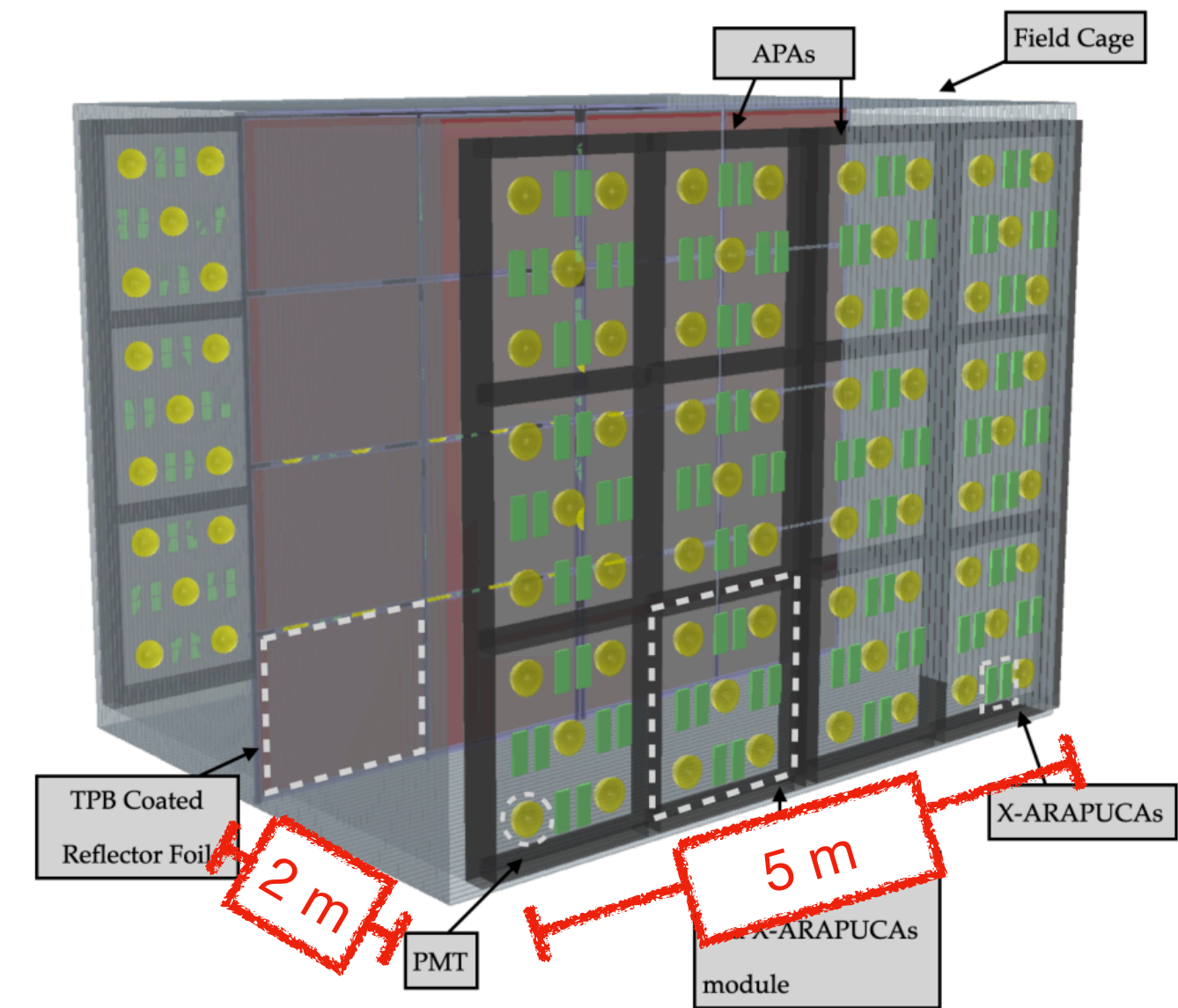
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- PDS: reconstructing scintillation light signals



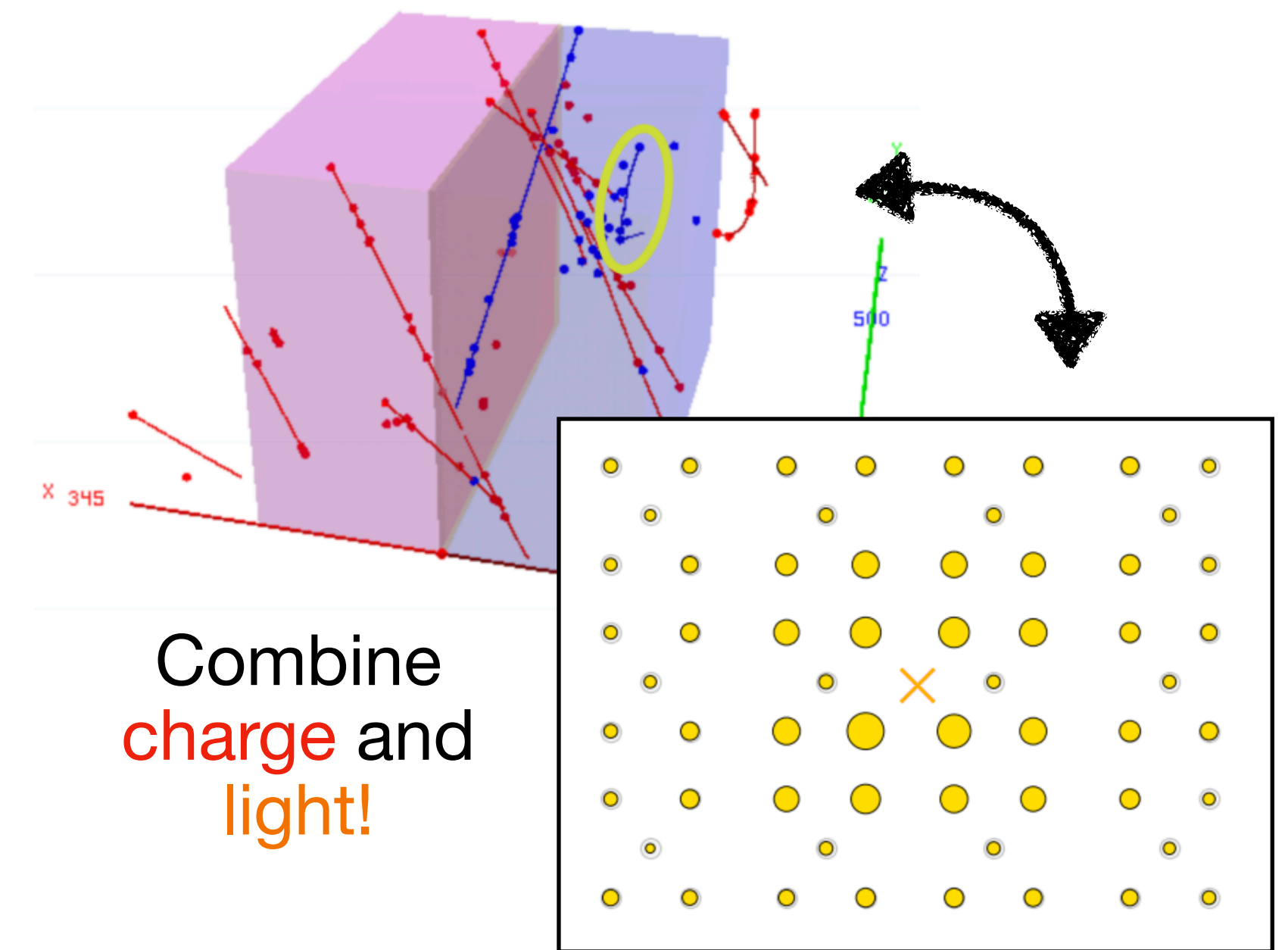
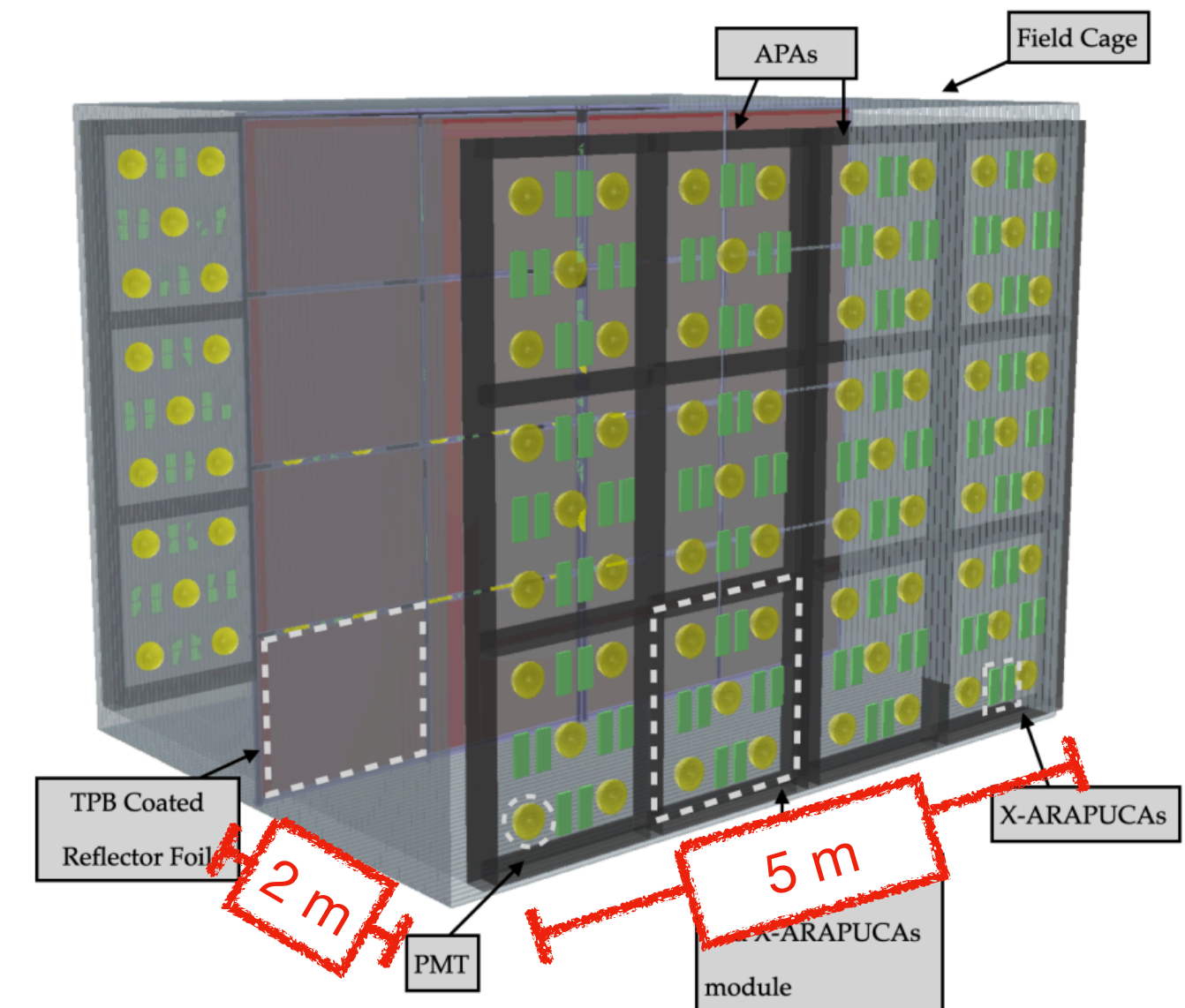
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 - PMTs separated ~0.5 meter → poor spatial resolution
 - light travels in nanoseconds → **high timing resolution**



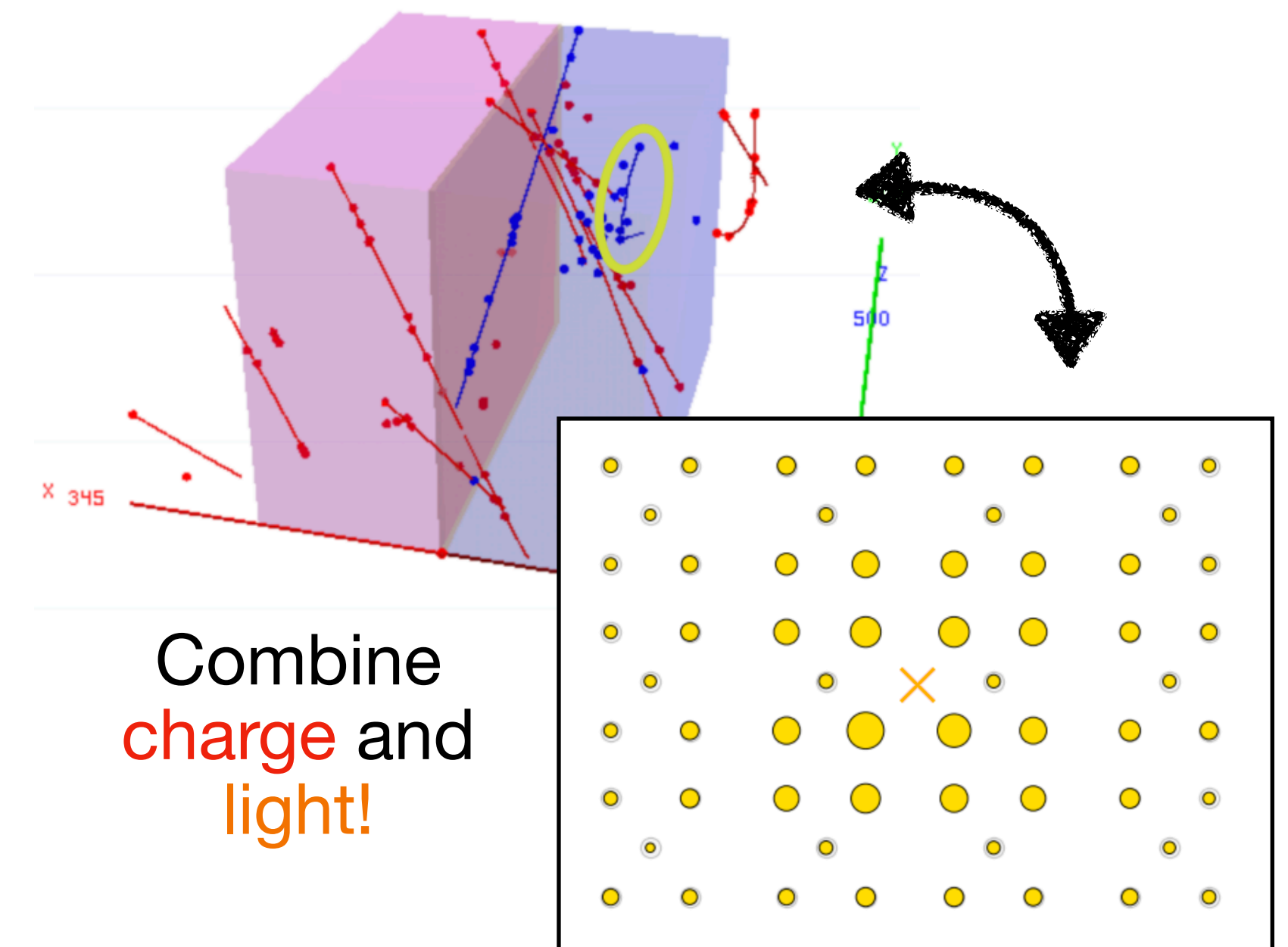
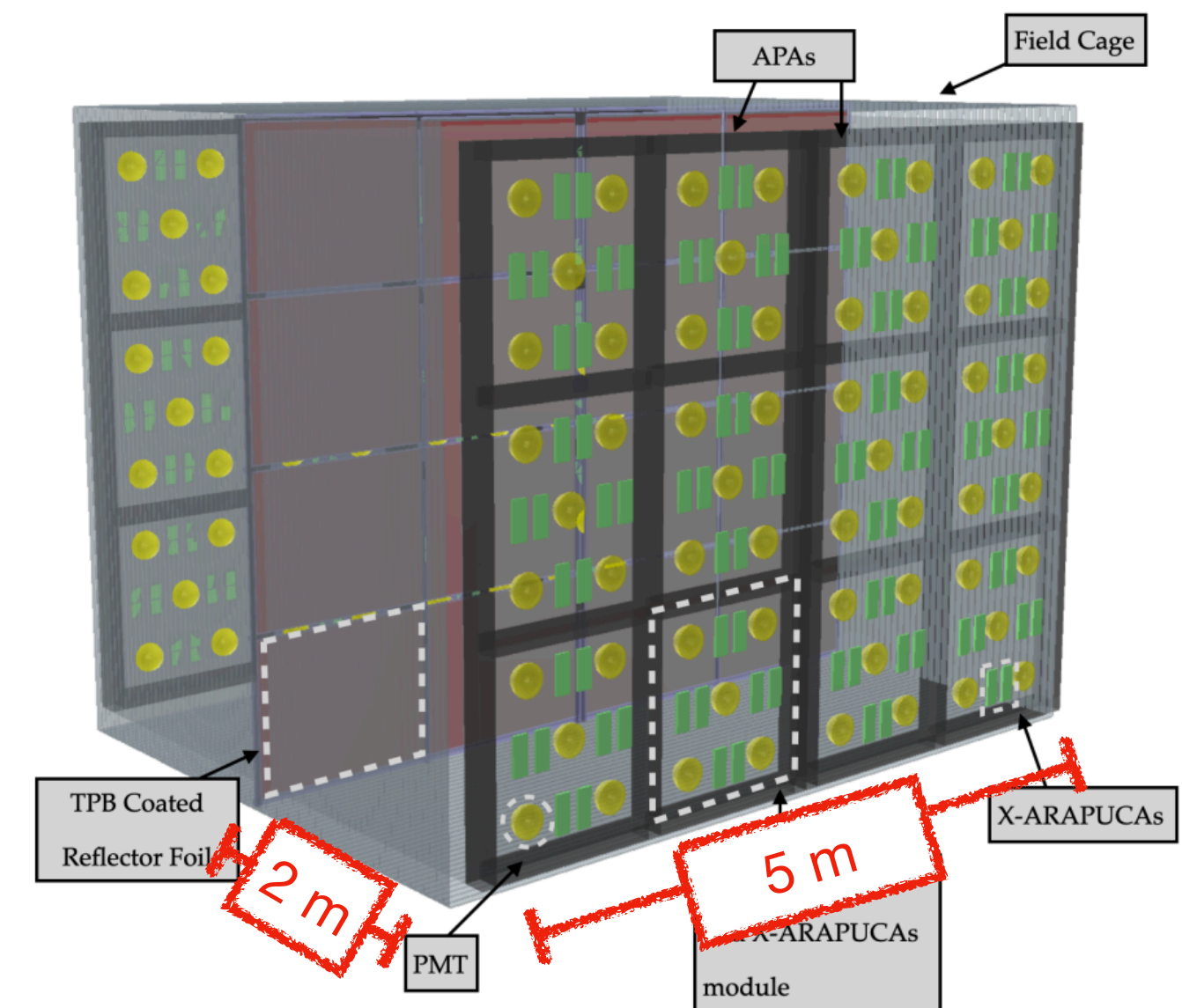
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- **Flash Matching: Combine TPC info and PDS flashes for good timing and good spatial reconstruction!**

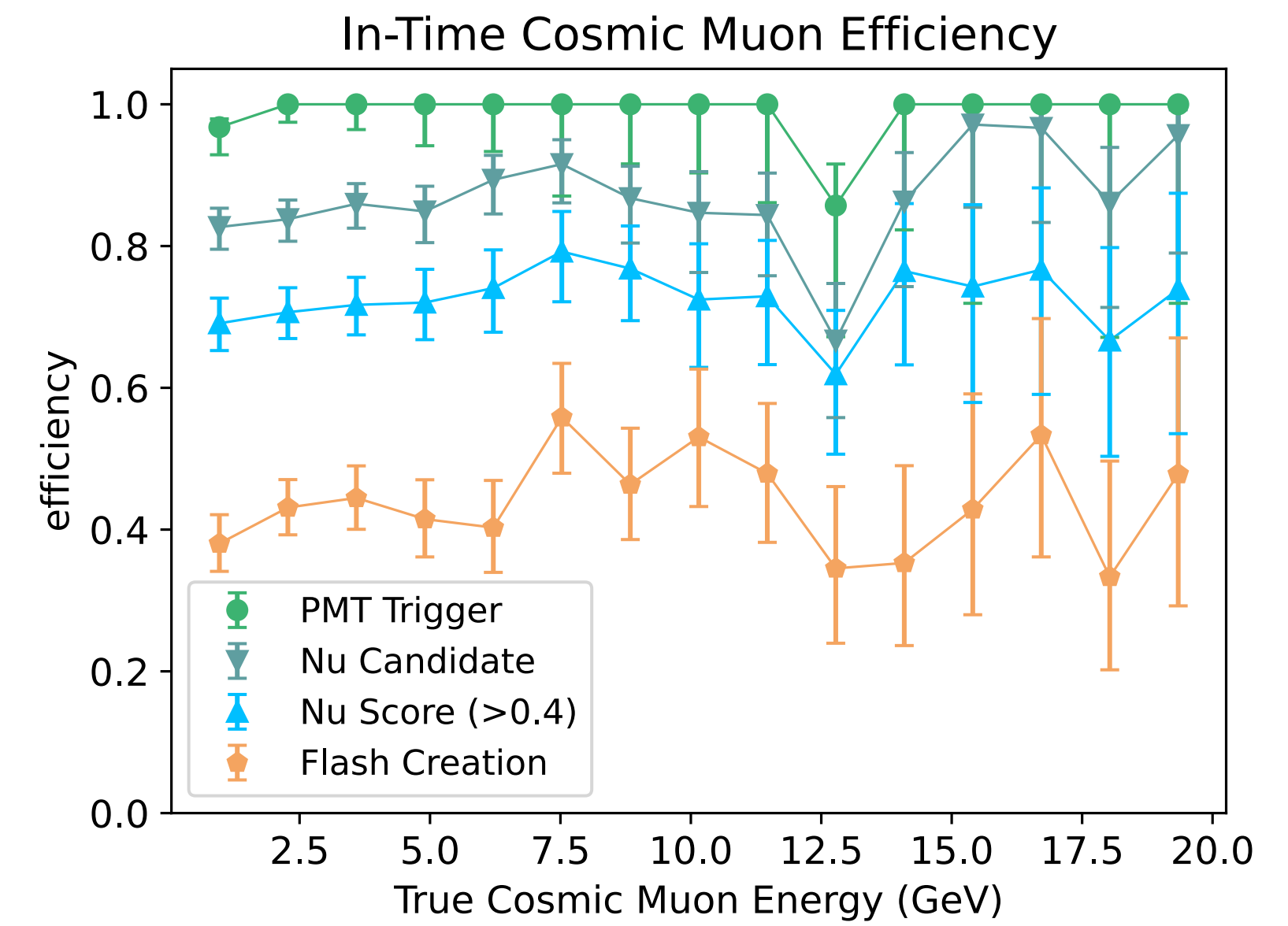
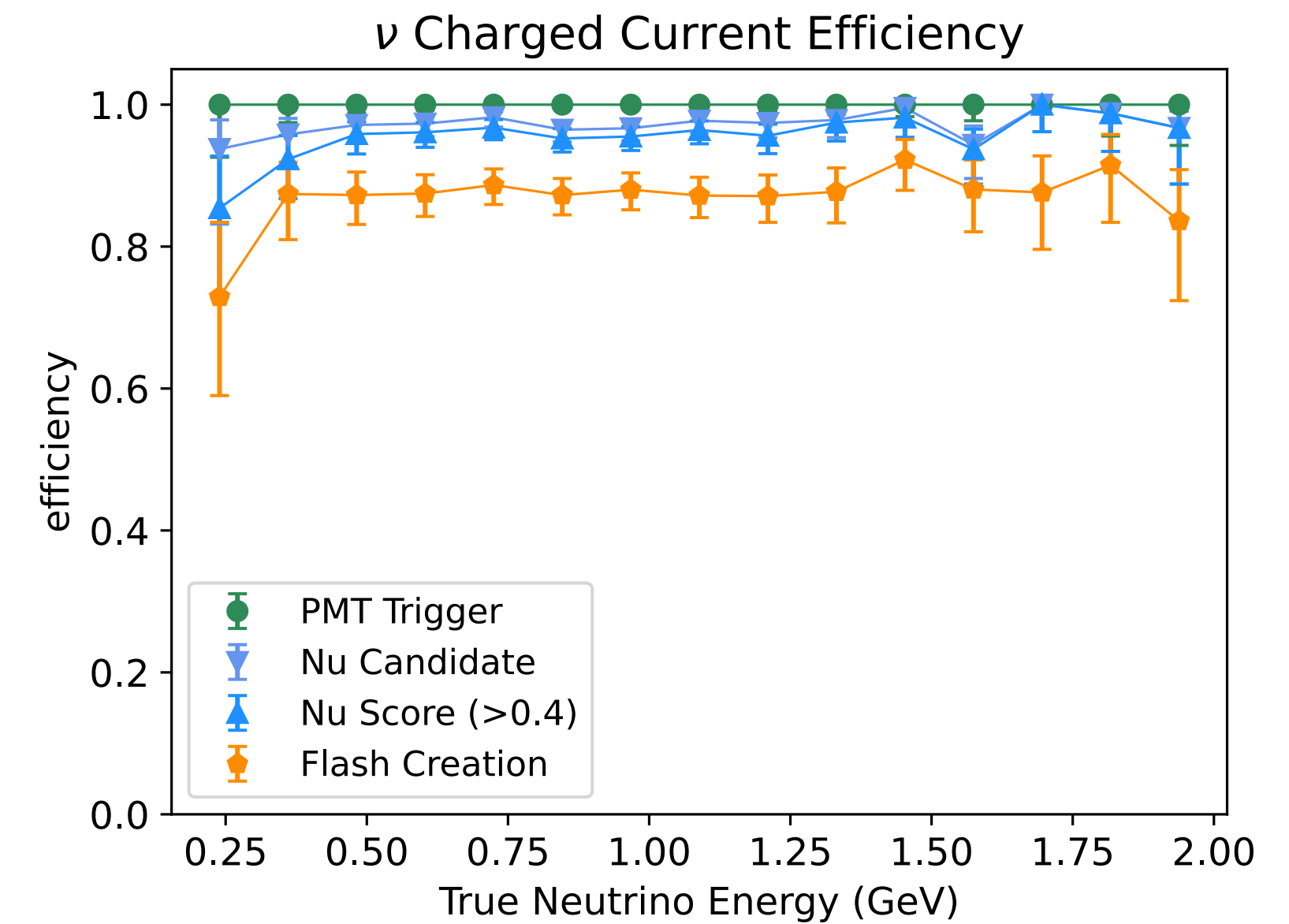
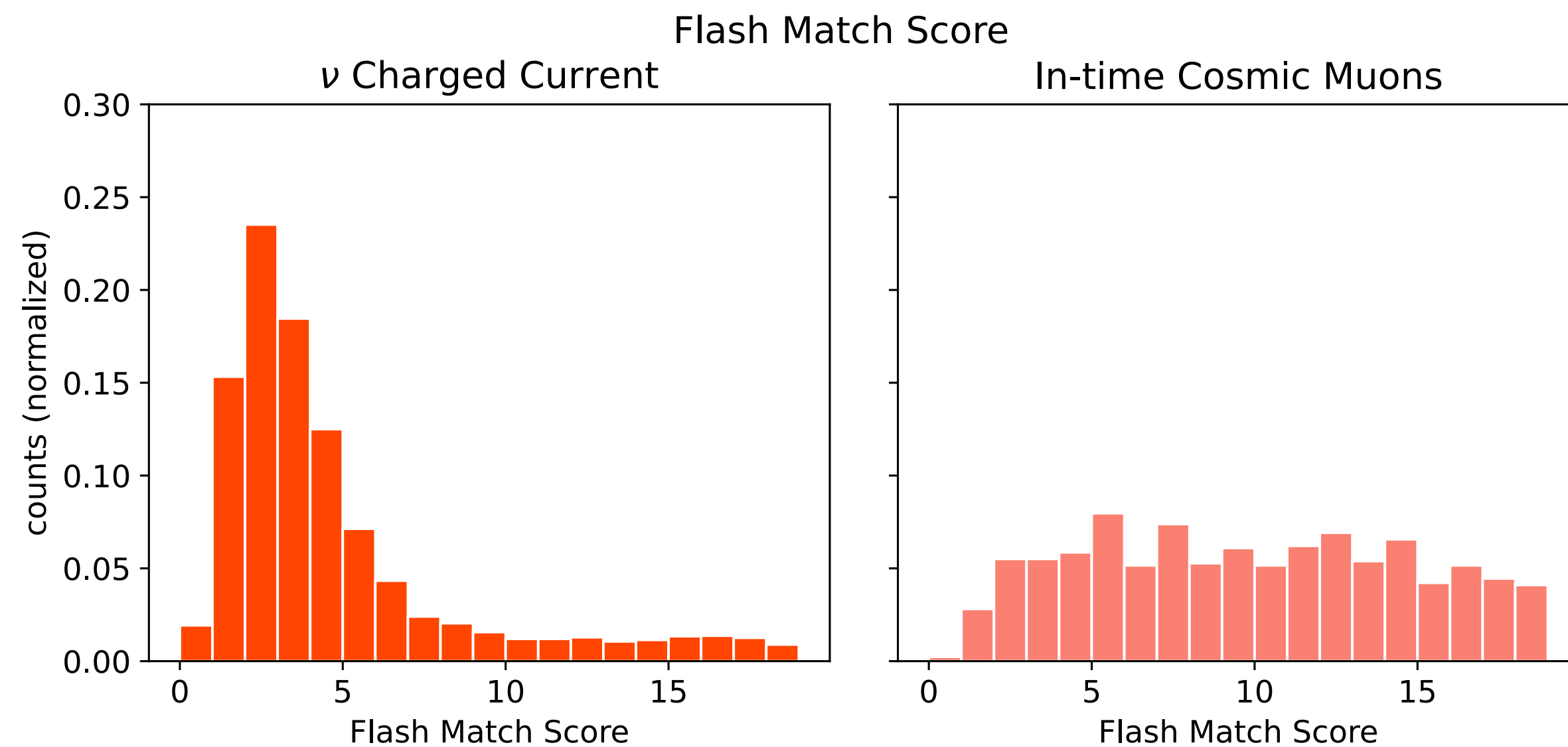


Flash Matching

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- **Flash Matching: Combine TPC info and PDS flashes for good timing and good spatial reconstruction!**
- Inputs to SBND Flash Matching score:
 - spatial centers of charge vs. spatial centers of light
 - e.g. Pandora reconstructed vertex vs. flash center
 - ratios of visible and VUV light
 - footprint of light

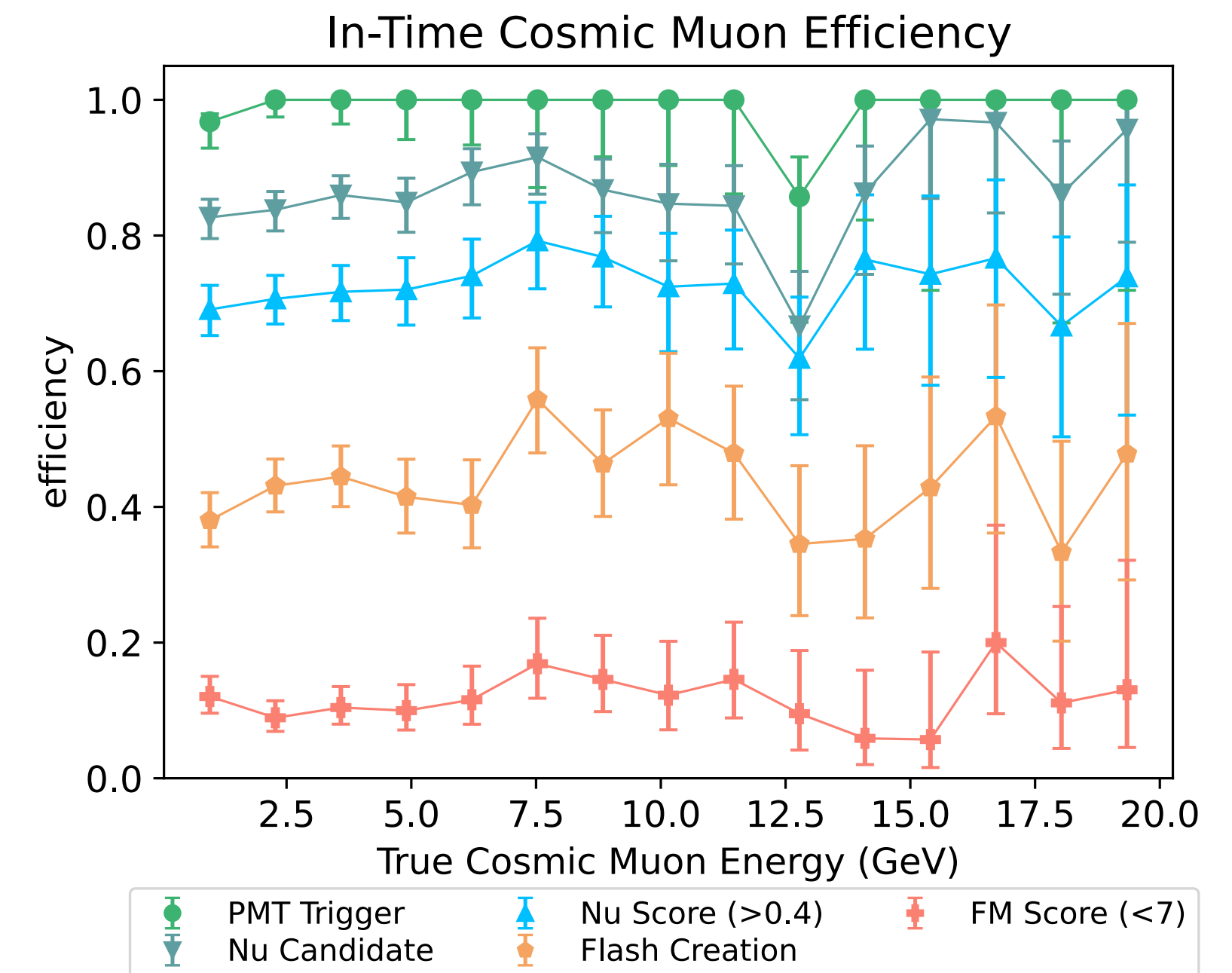
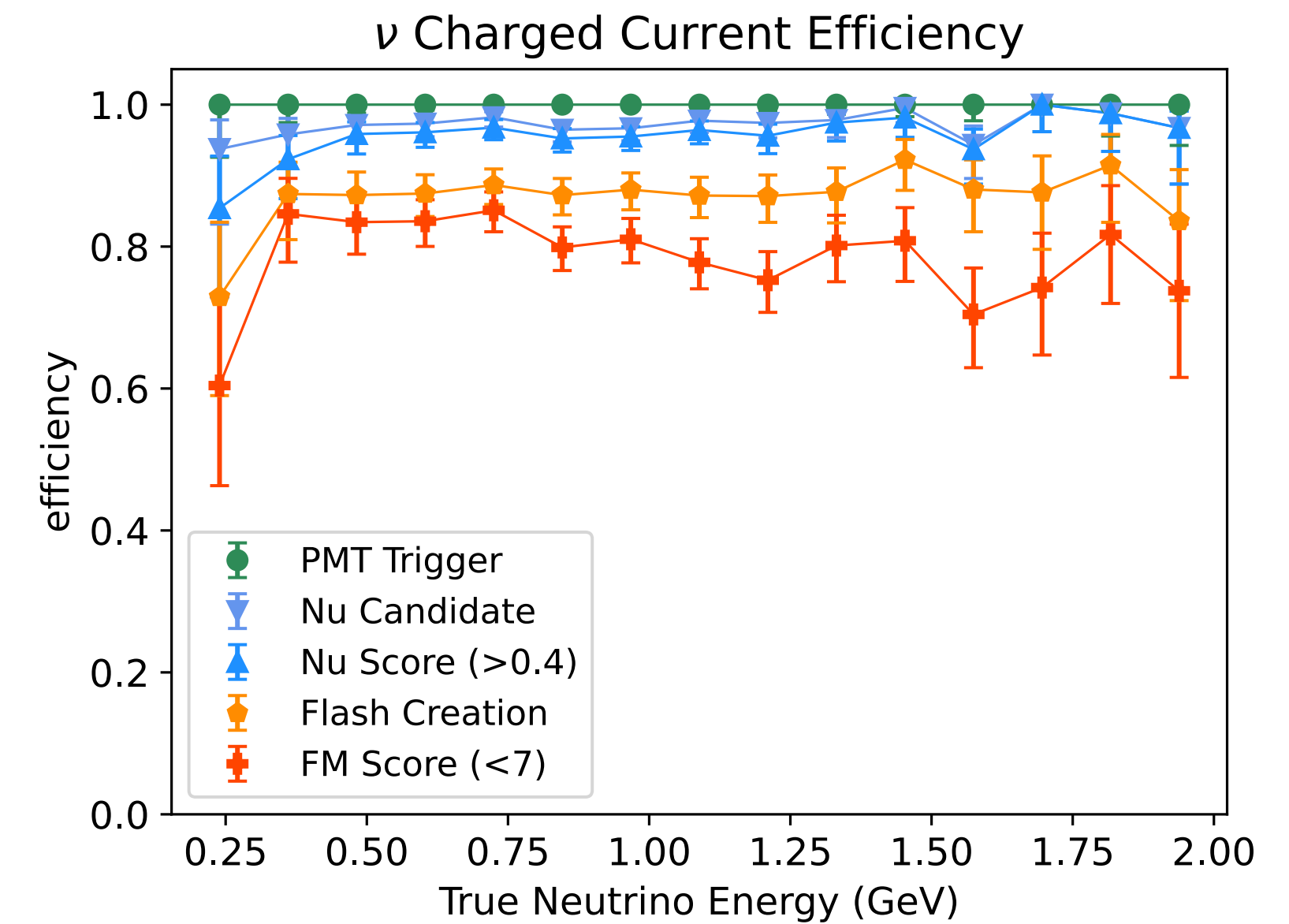
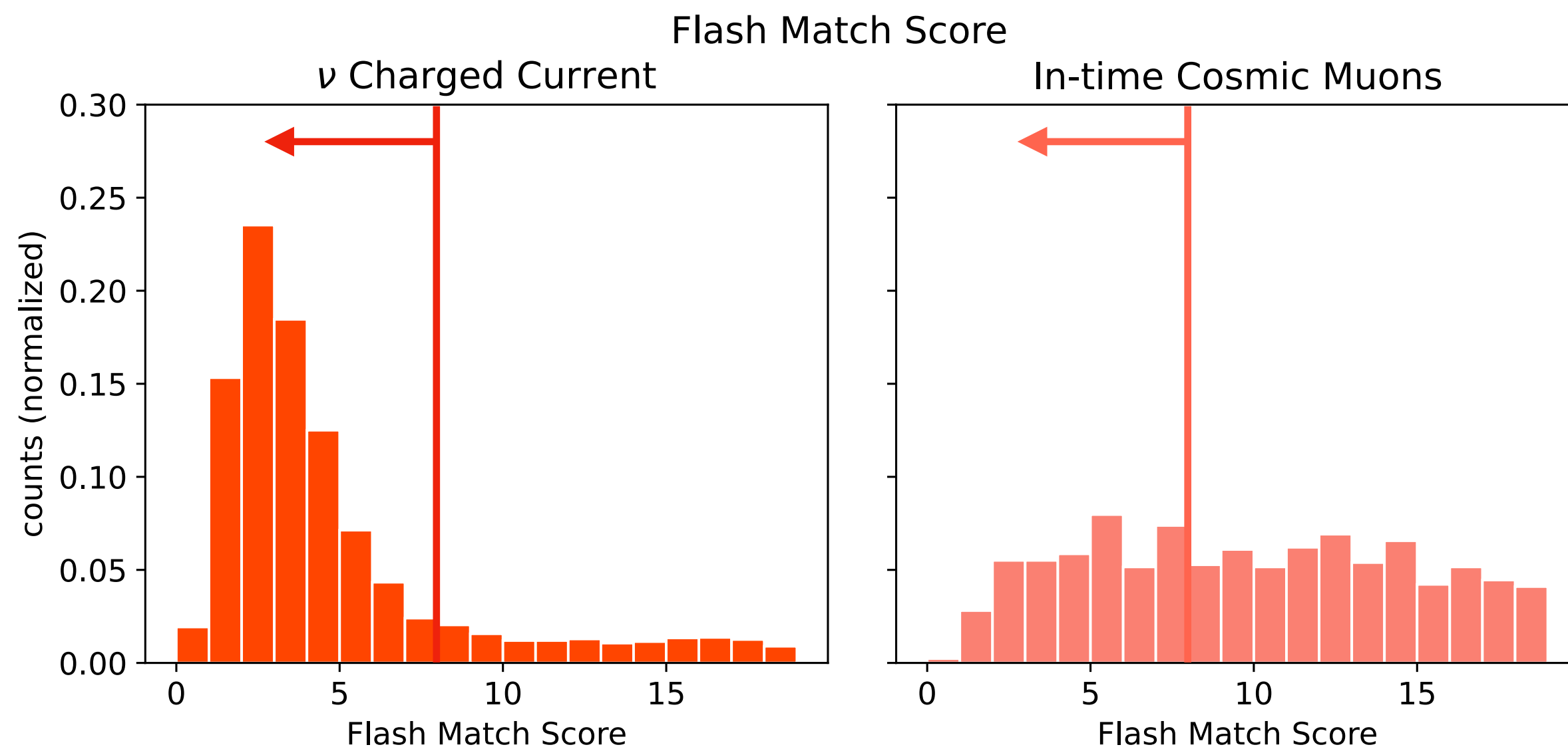


Flash Matching



Flash Matching

- select events with flash score ≤ 7

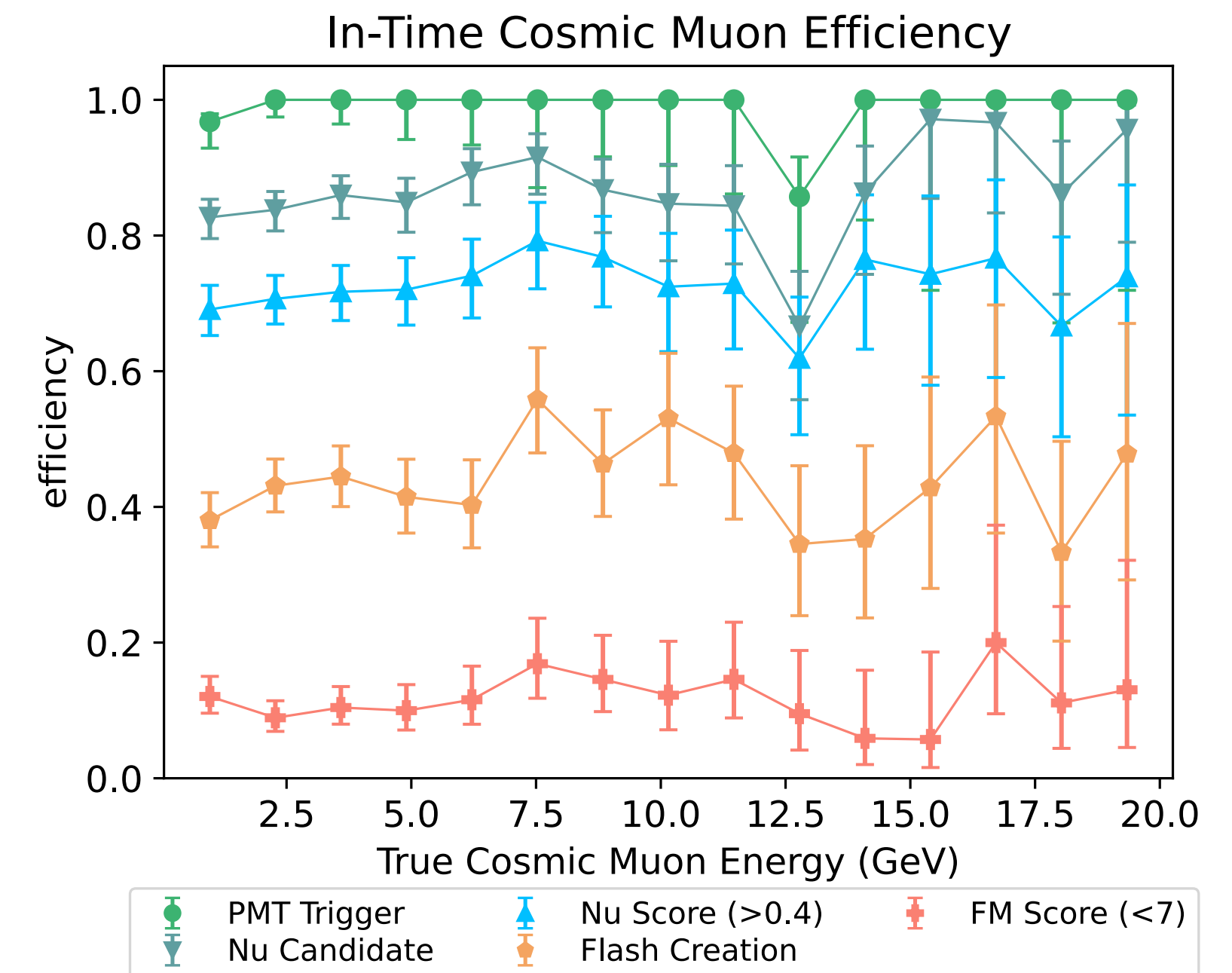
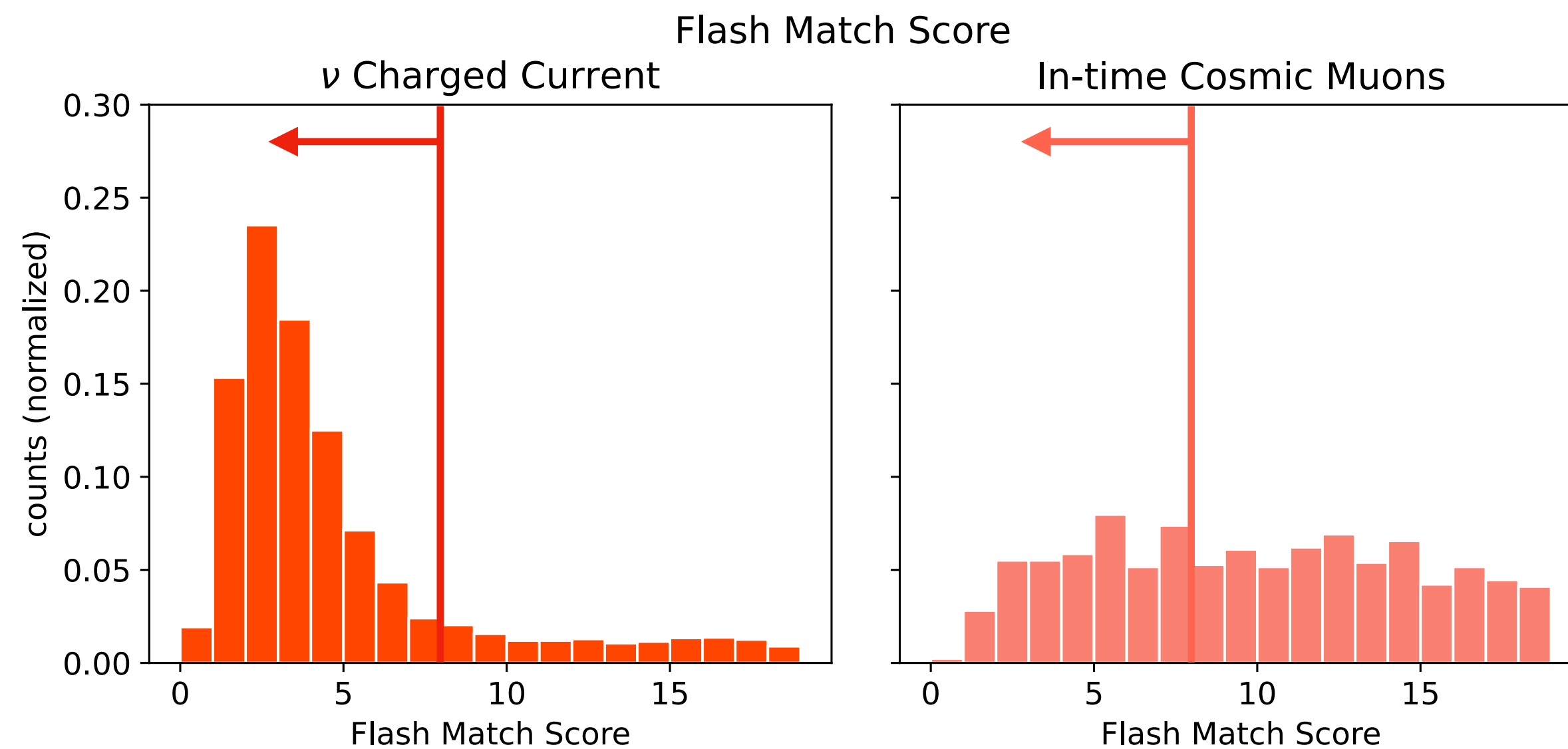
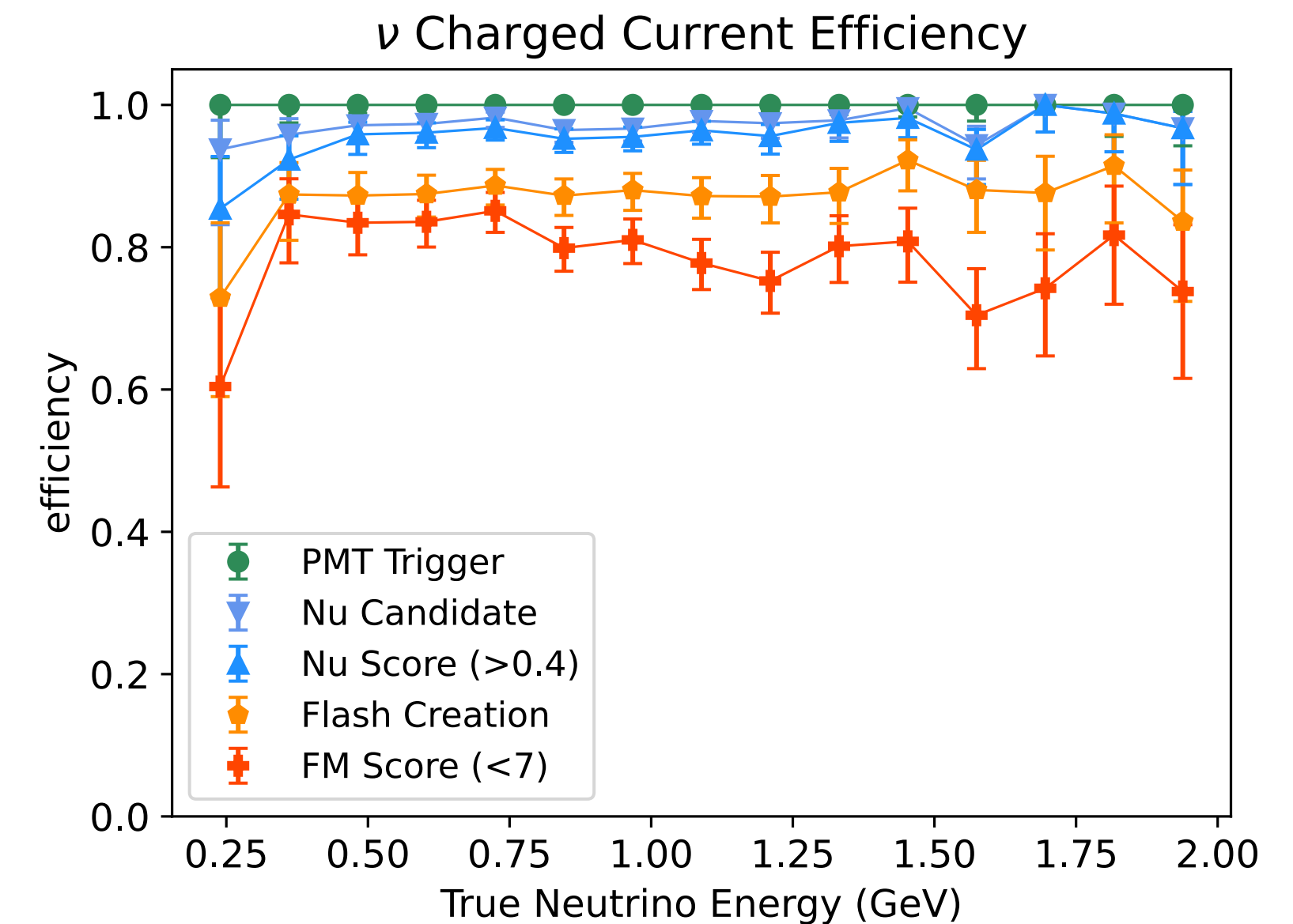


Flash Matching

- select events with flash score ≤ 7

CC neutrino efficiency: ~70-80%

cosmic muon efficiency: < 20%



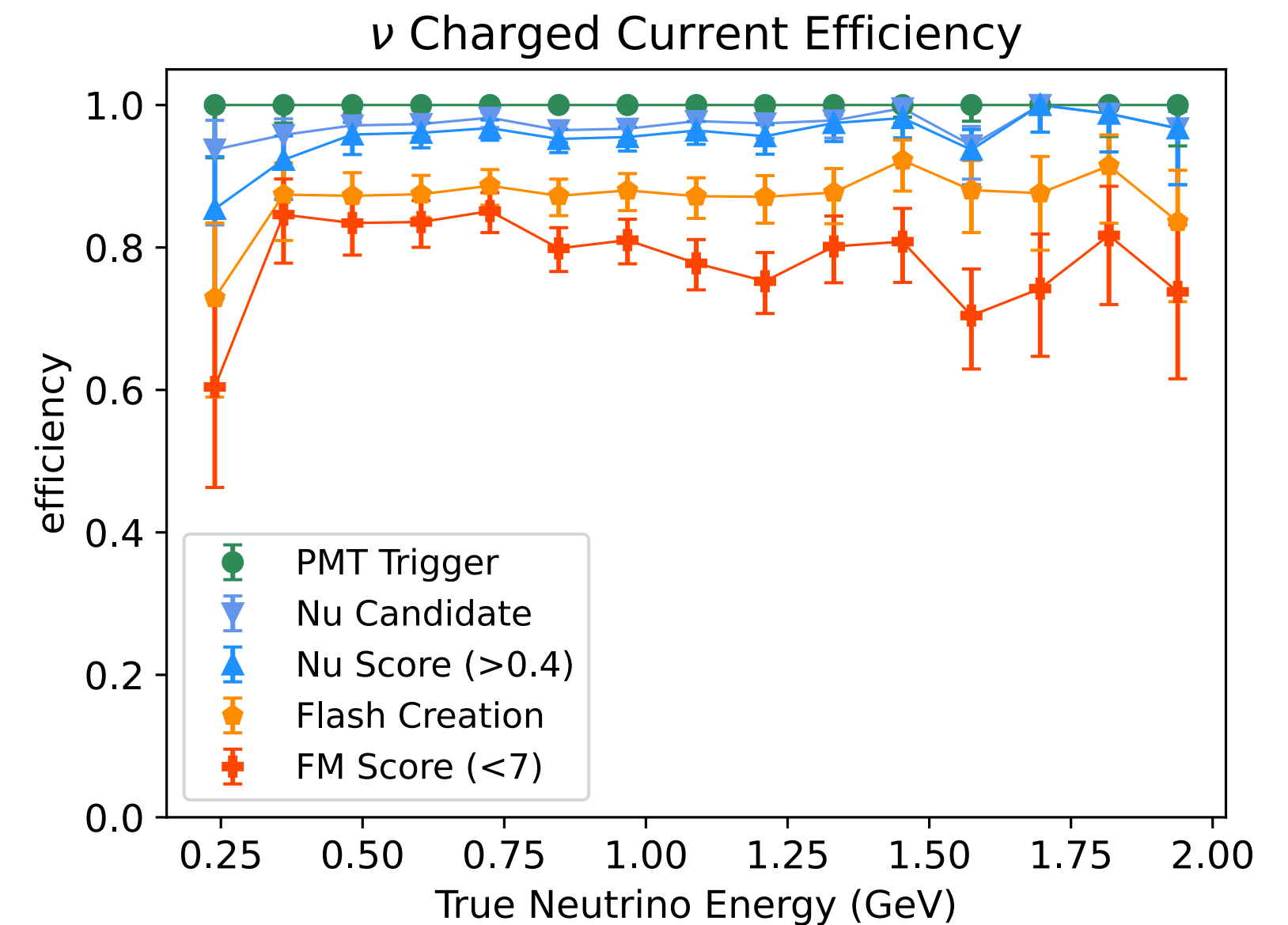
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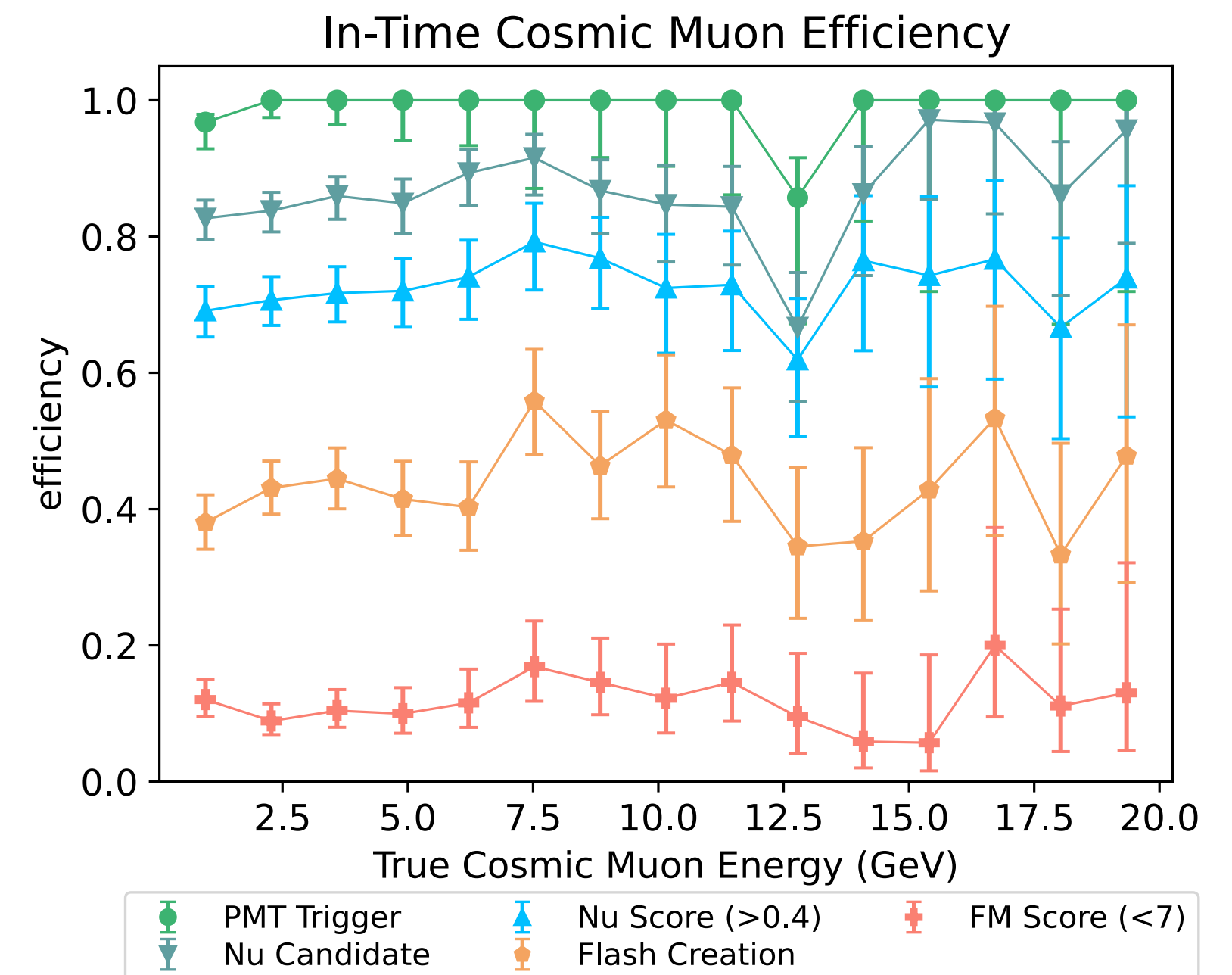
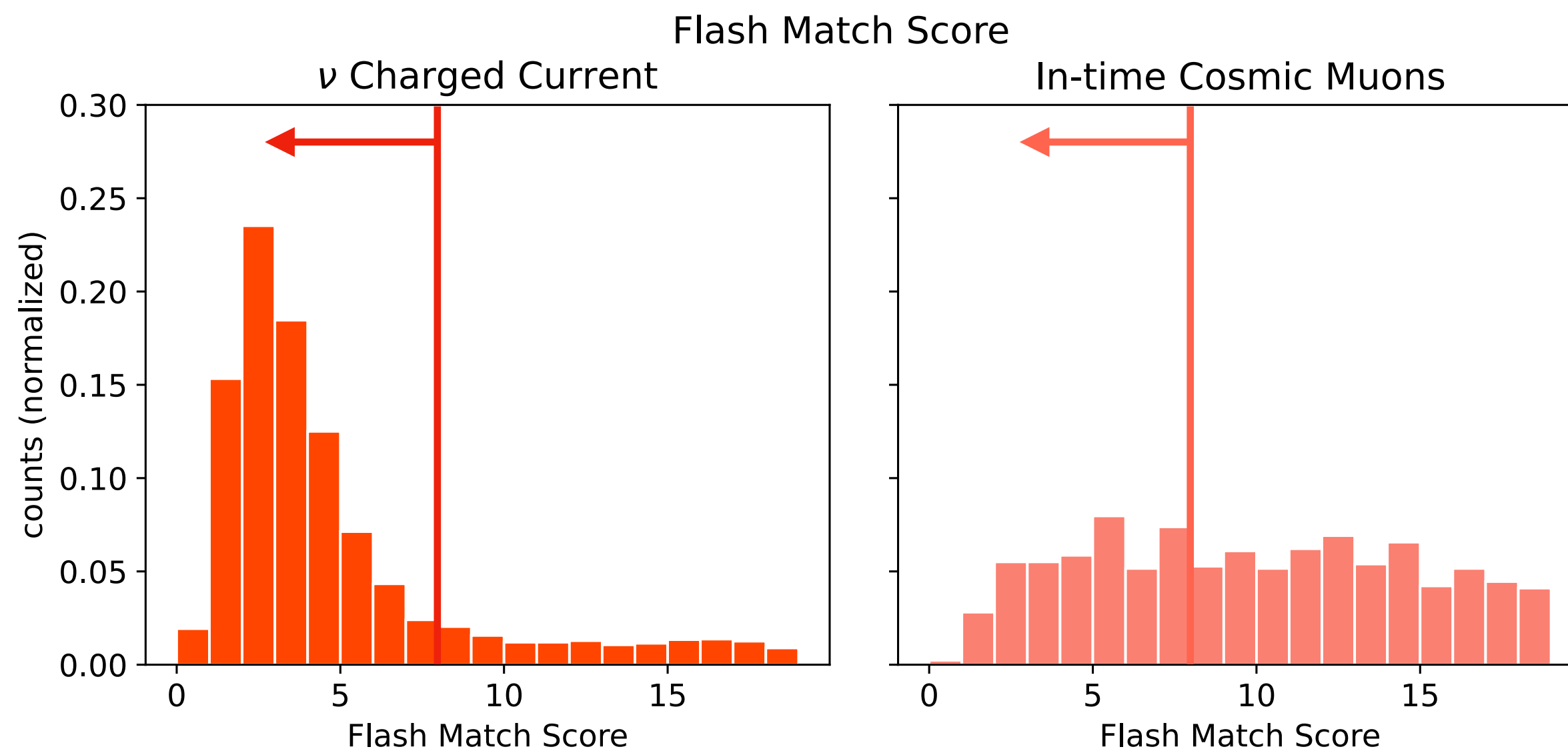
CC neutrino efficiency: ~70-80%

cosmic muon efficiency: < 20%

- removes an additional 60% of cosmics!

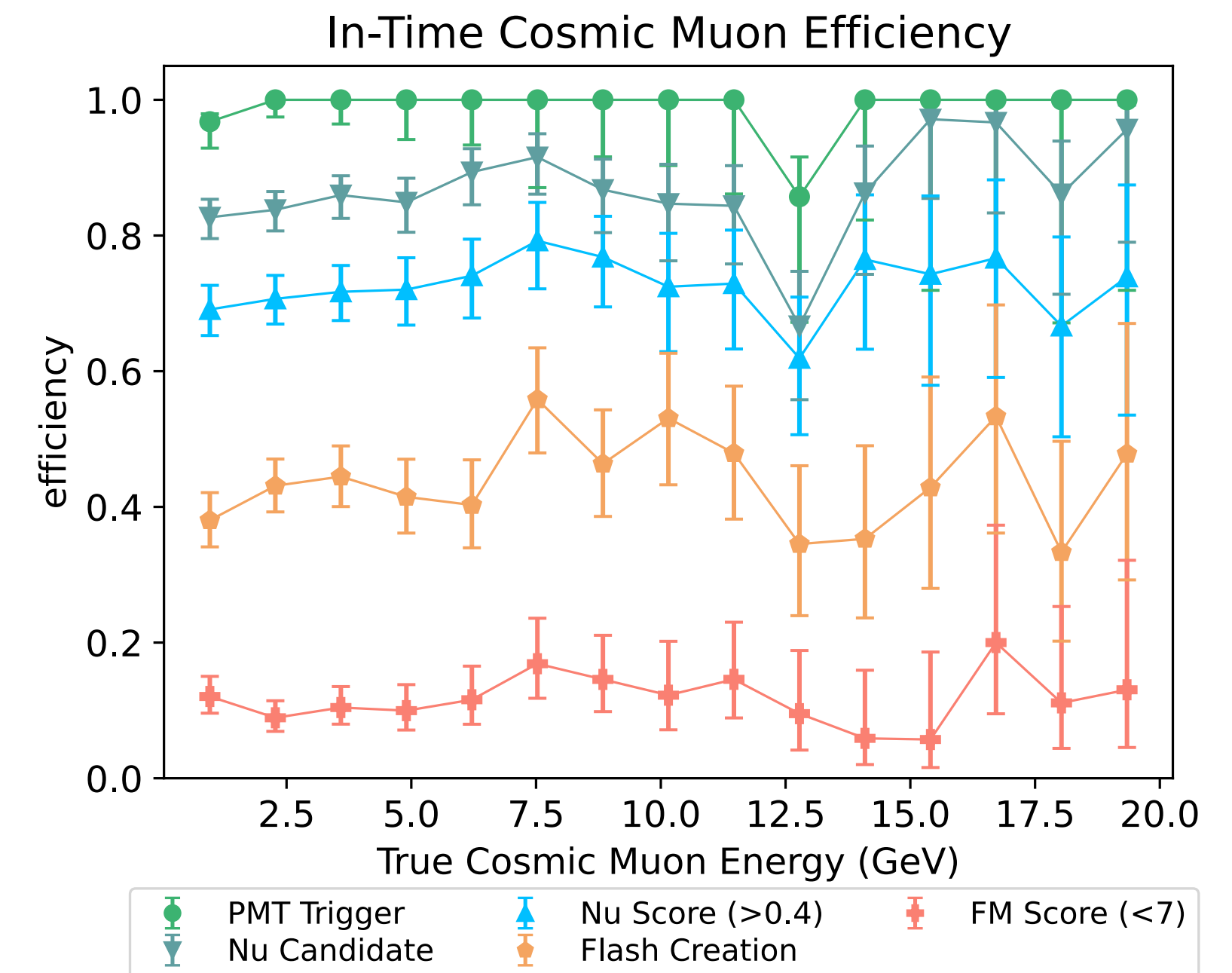
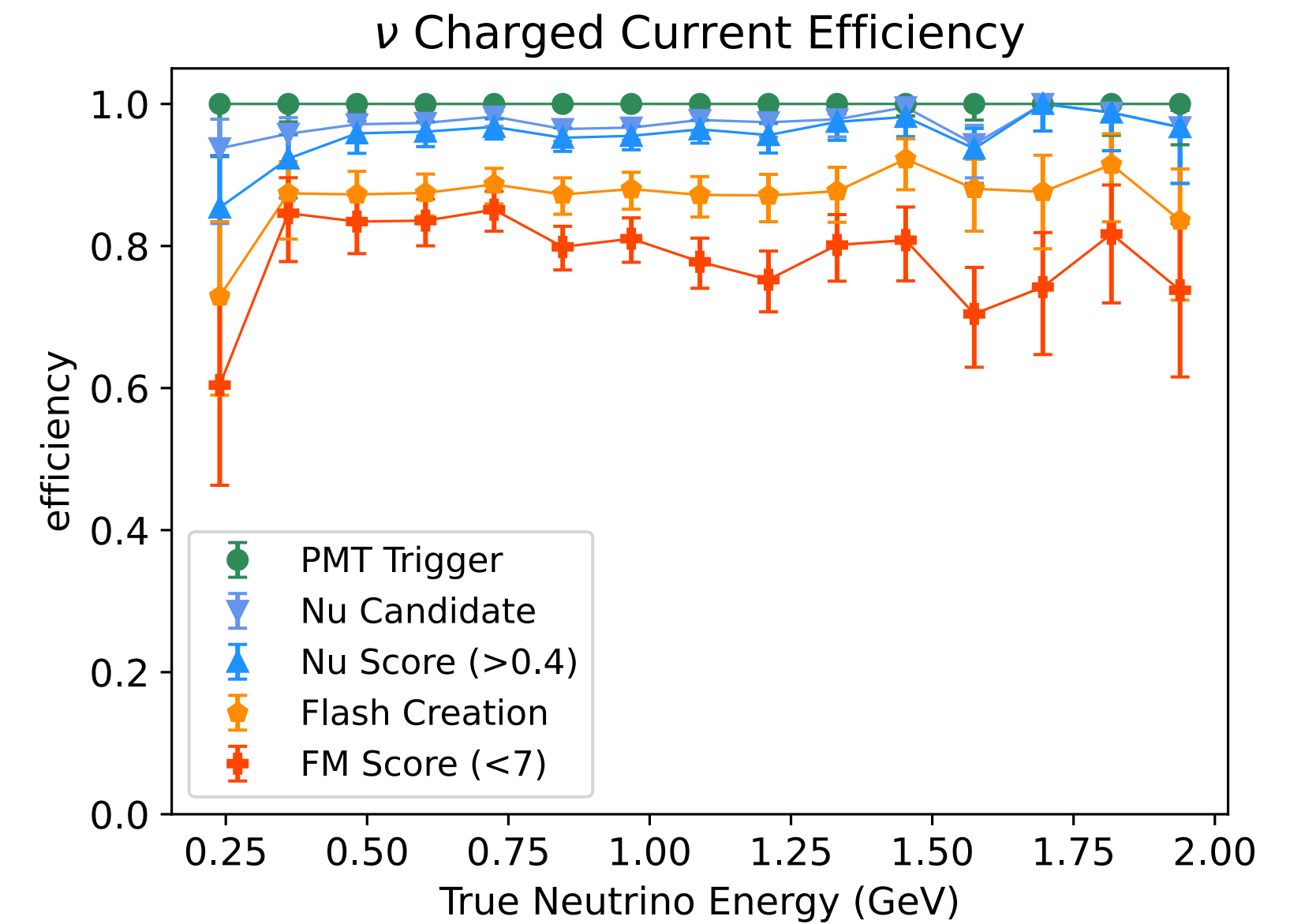


Combining sub-system info is **very powerful!**



Conclusions and Outlook

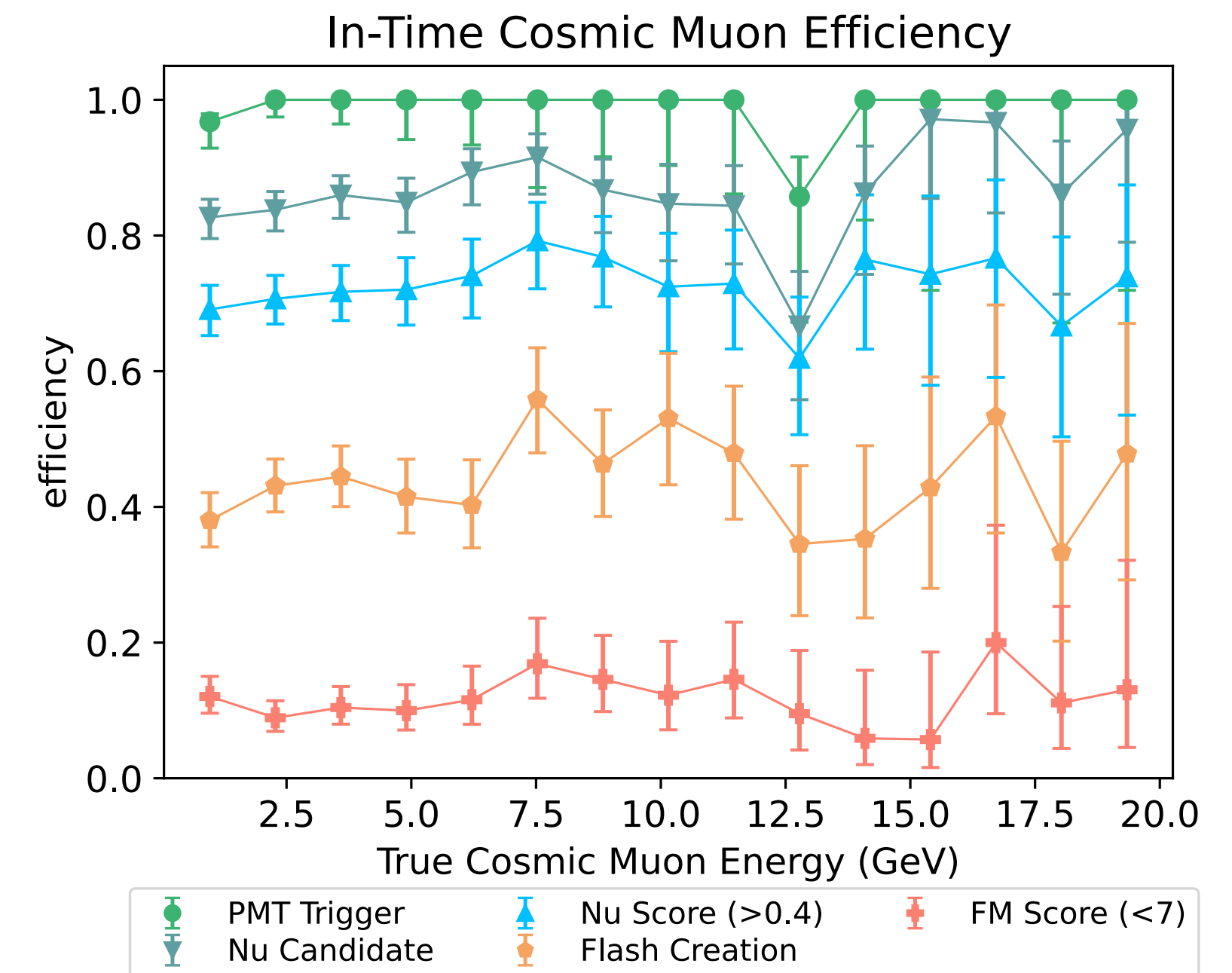
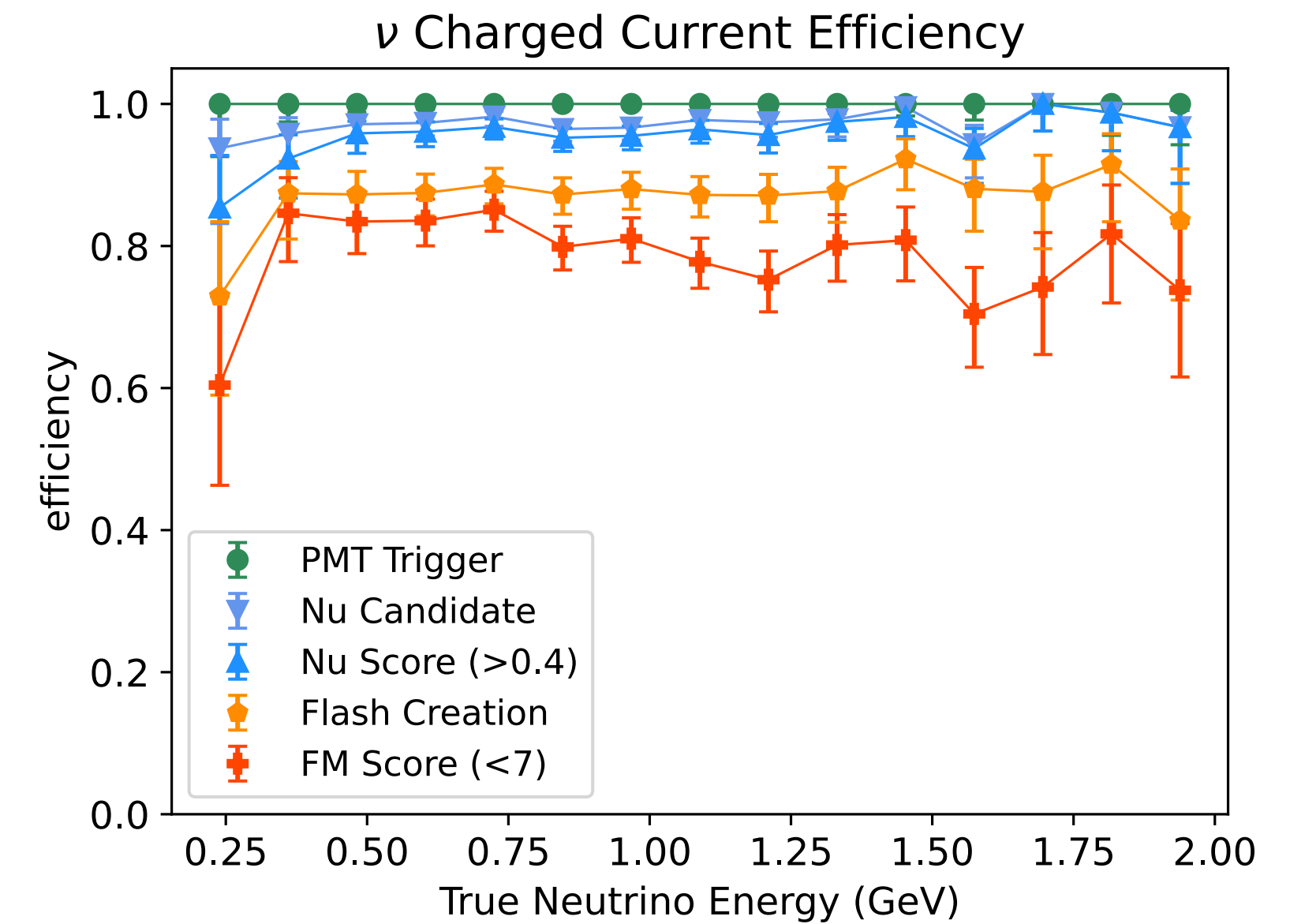
- At the end of the standard reconstruction chain:
 - **CC neutrinos: $>\sim 70\%$ efficiency**
 - low-energy events: $\sim 60\%$ efficiency
- **less than 20% of cosmic muons remain**



Conclusions and Outlook

- At the end of the standard reconstruction chain:
 - **CC neutrinos: $>\sim 70\%$ efficiency**
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Future Improvements

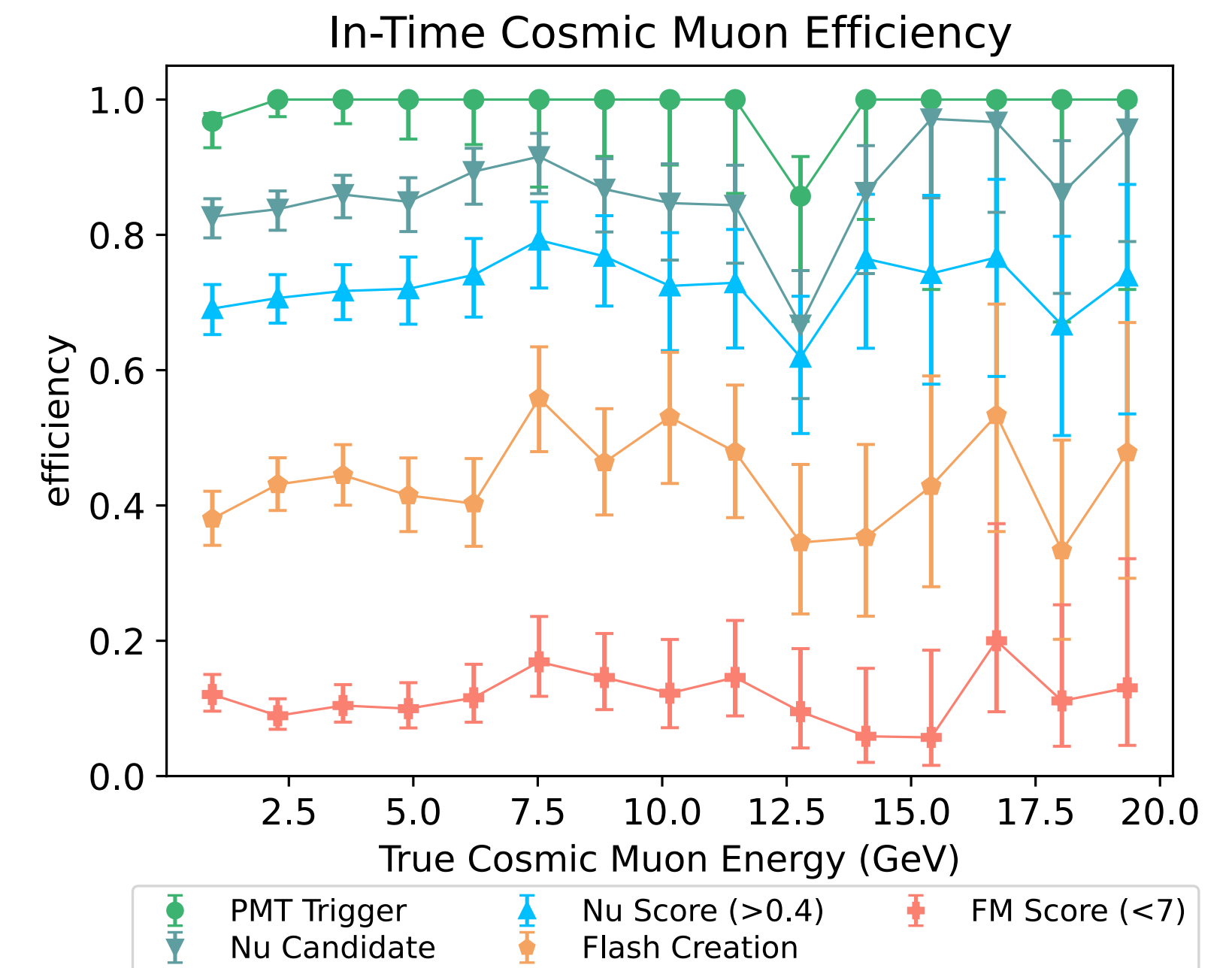
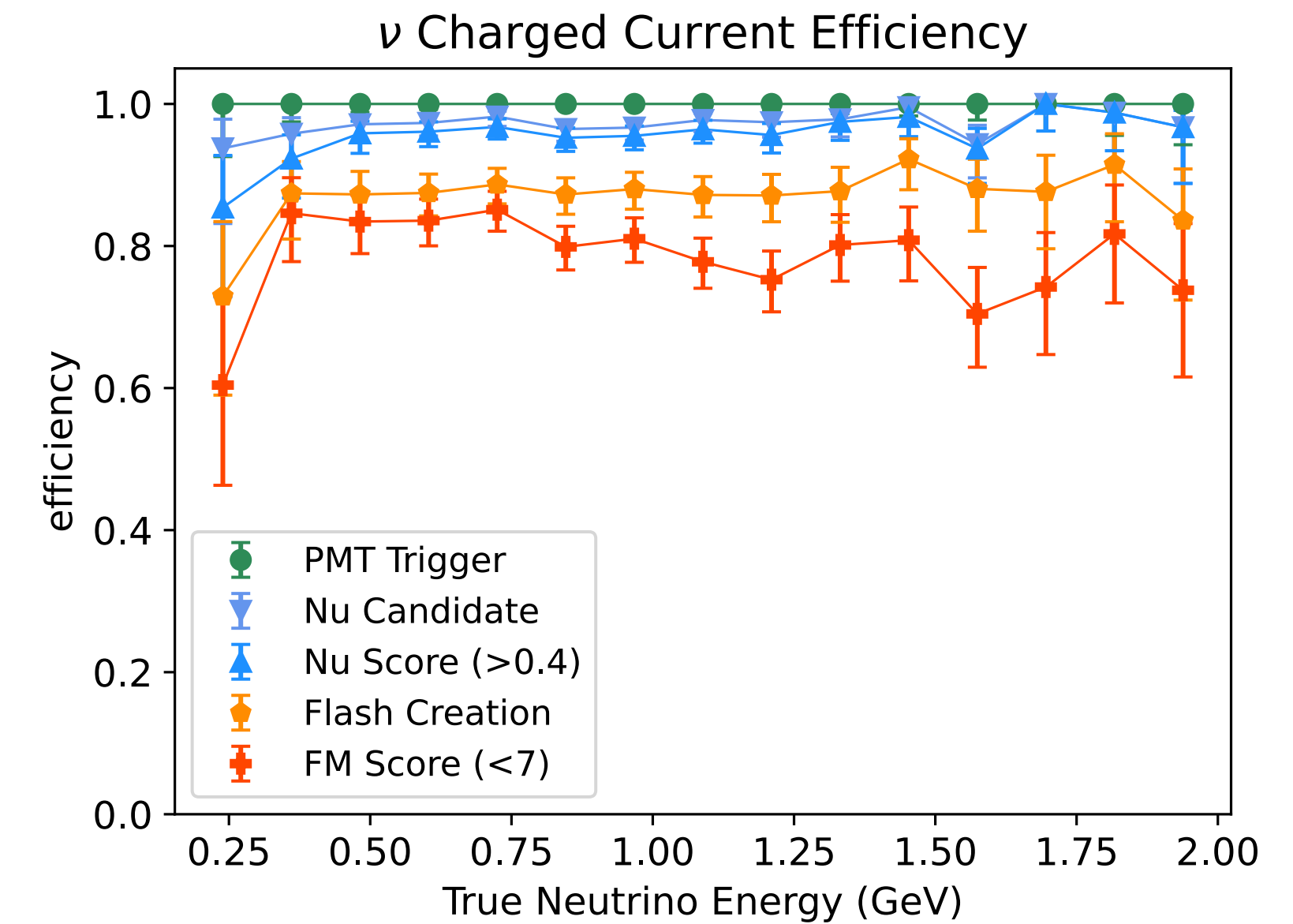


Conclusions and Outlook

- At the end of the standard reconstruction chain:
 - **CC neutrinos: $>\sim 70\%$ efficiency**
 - low-energy events: $\sim 60\%$ efficiency
 - **less than 20% of cosmic muons remain**

Future Improvements

- **Flash Creation + Matching** stage has largest decreases in efficiency for neutrino events:
 - currently implementing improvements to flash

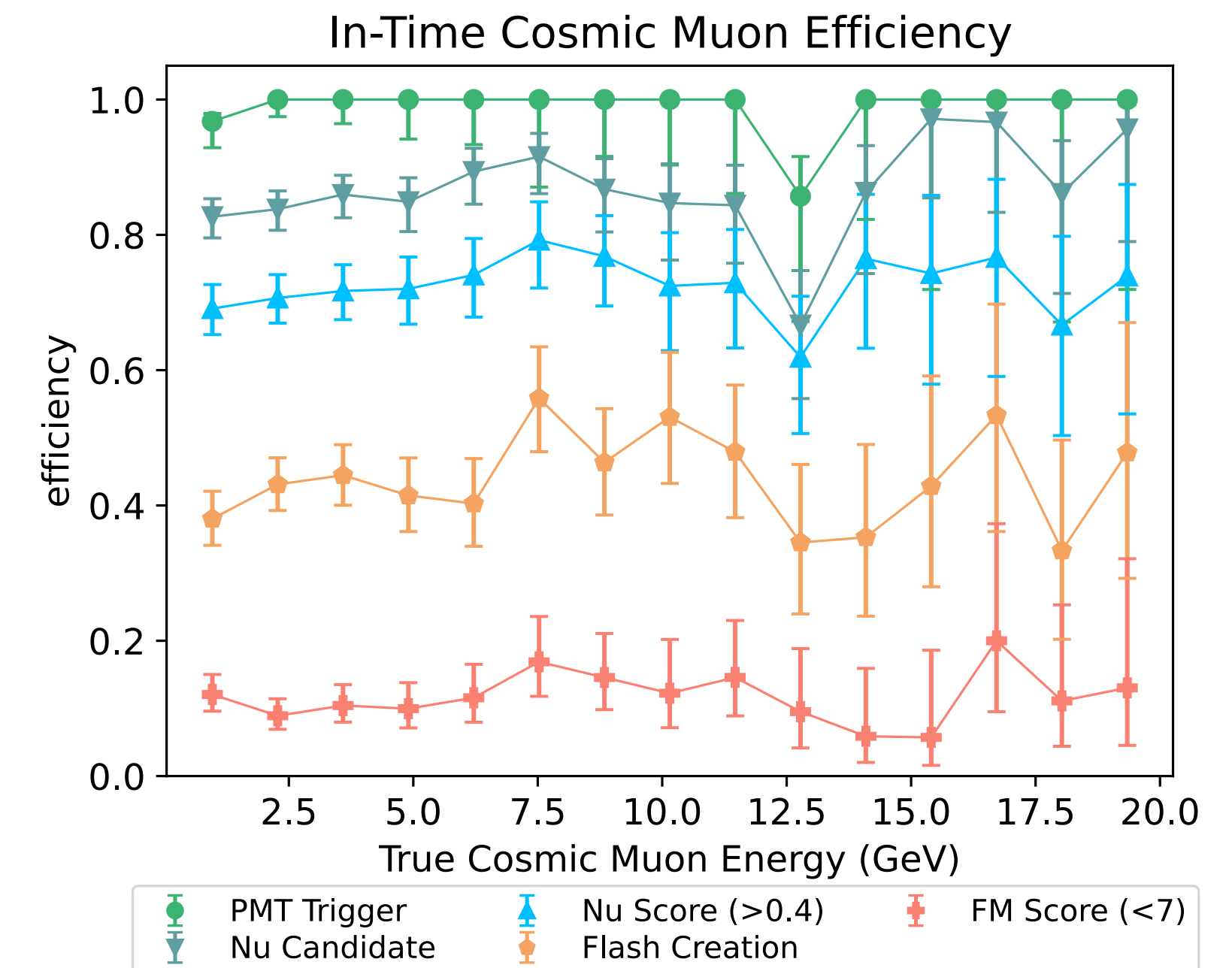
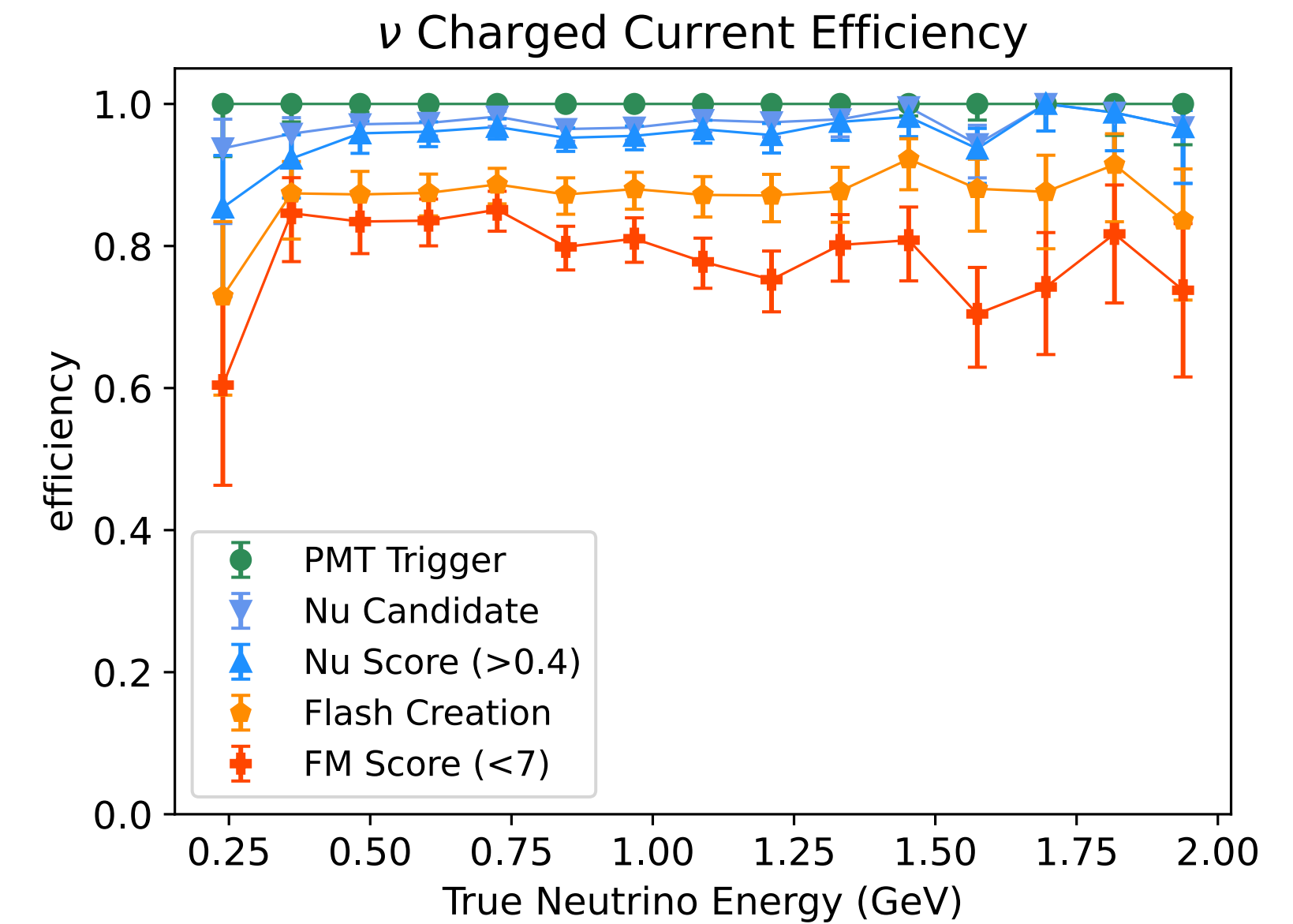


Conclusions and Outlook

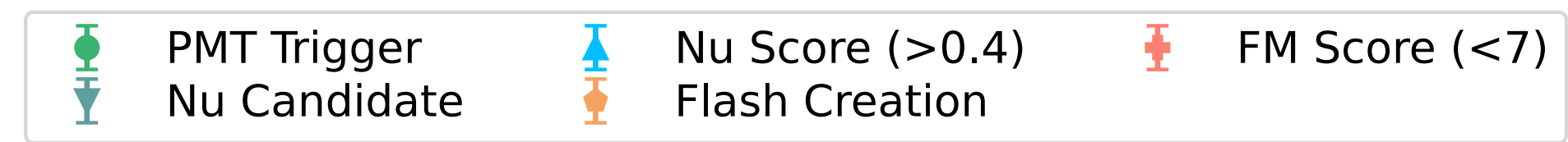
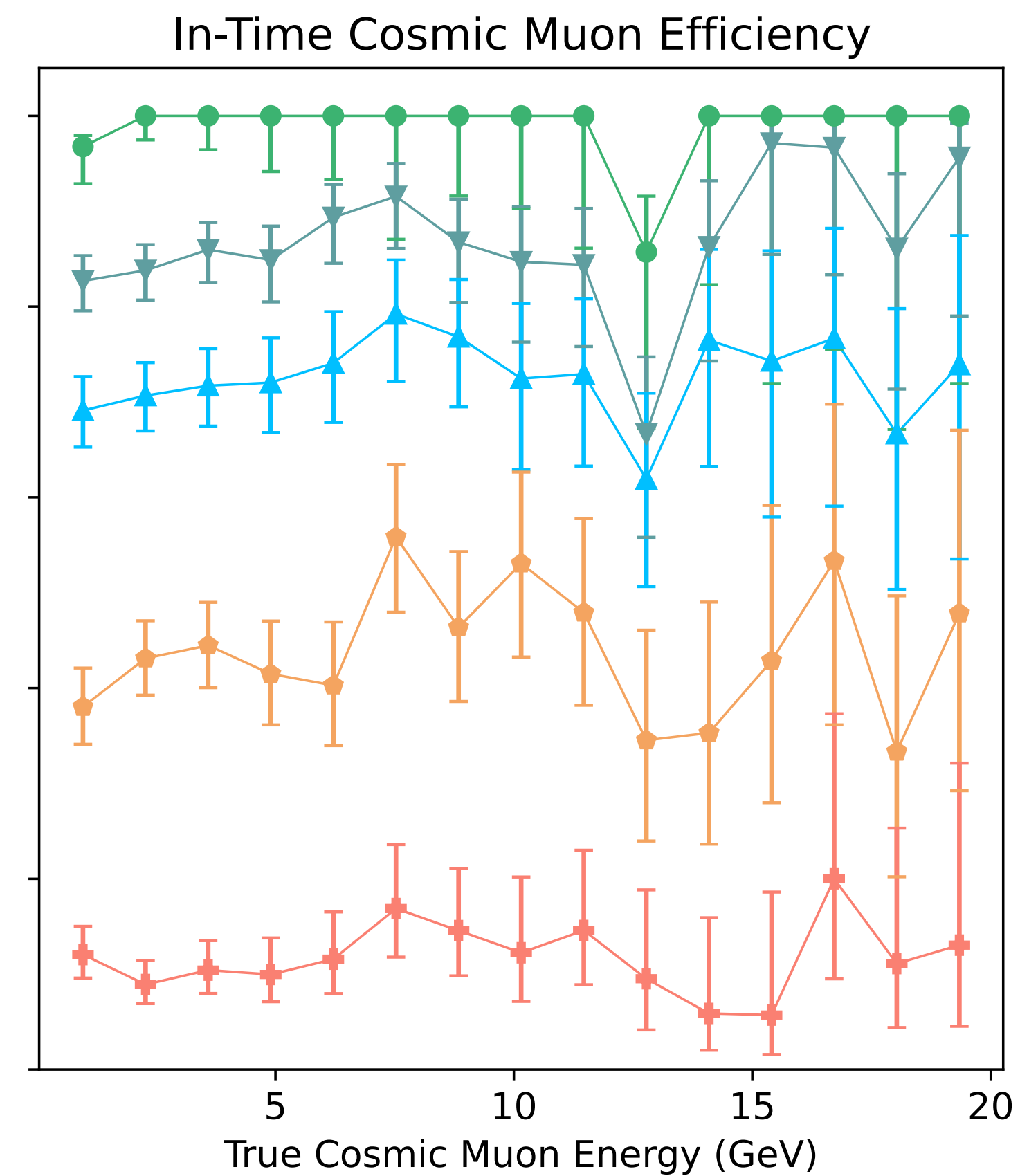
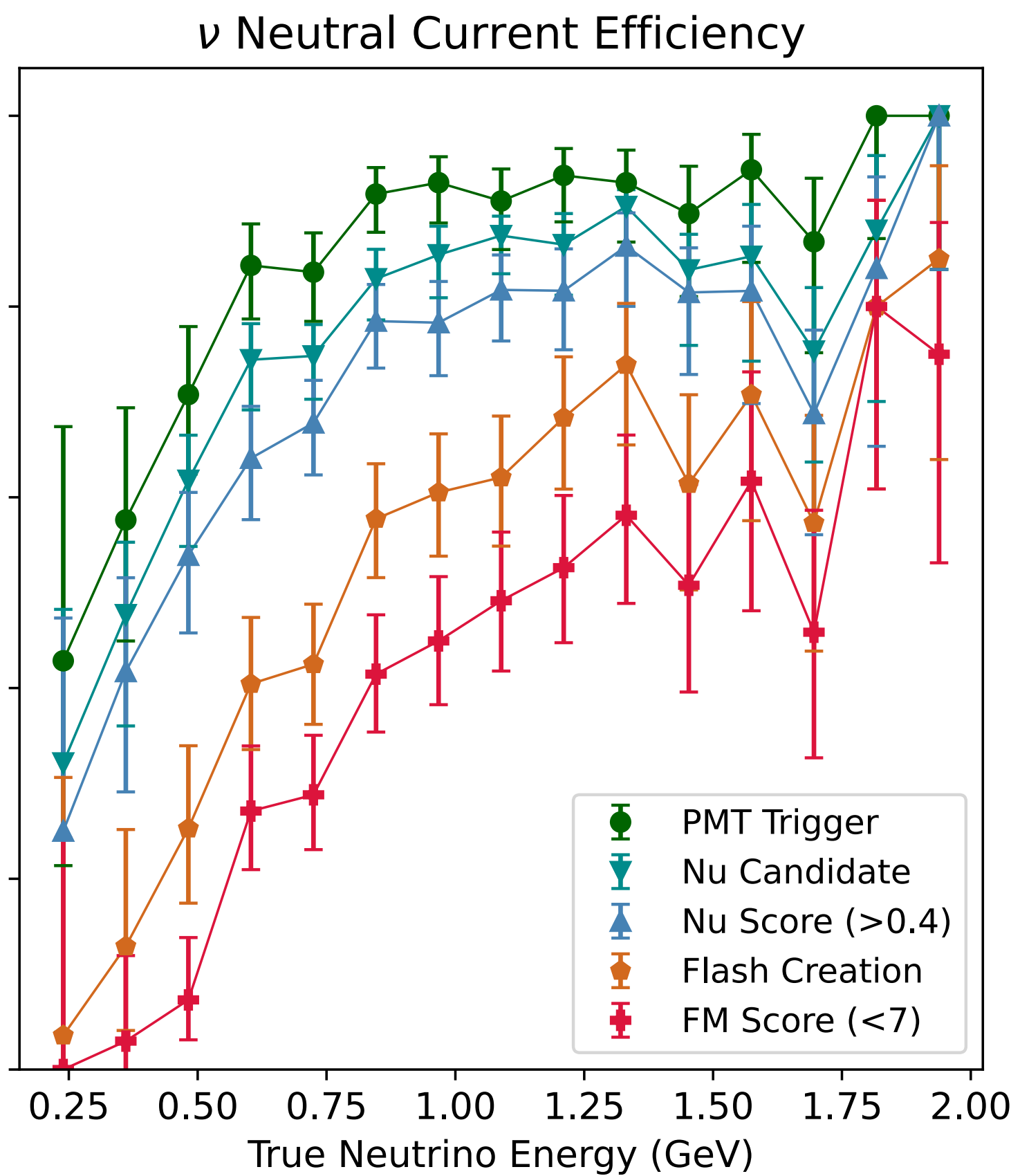
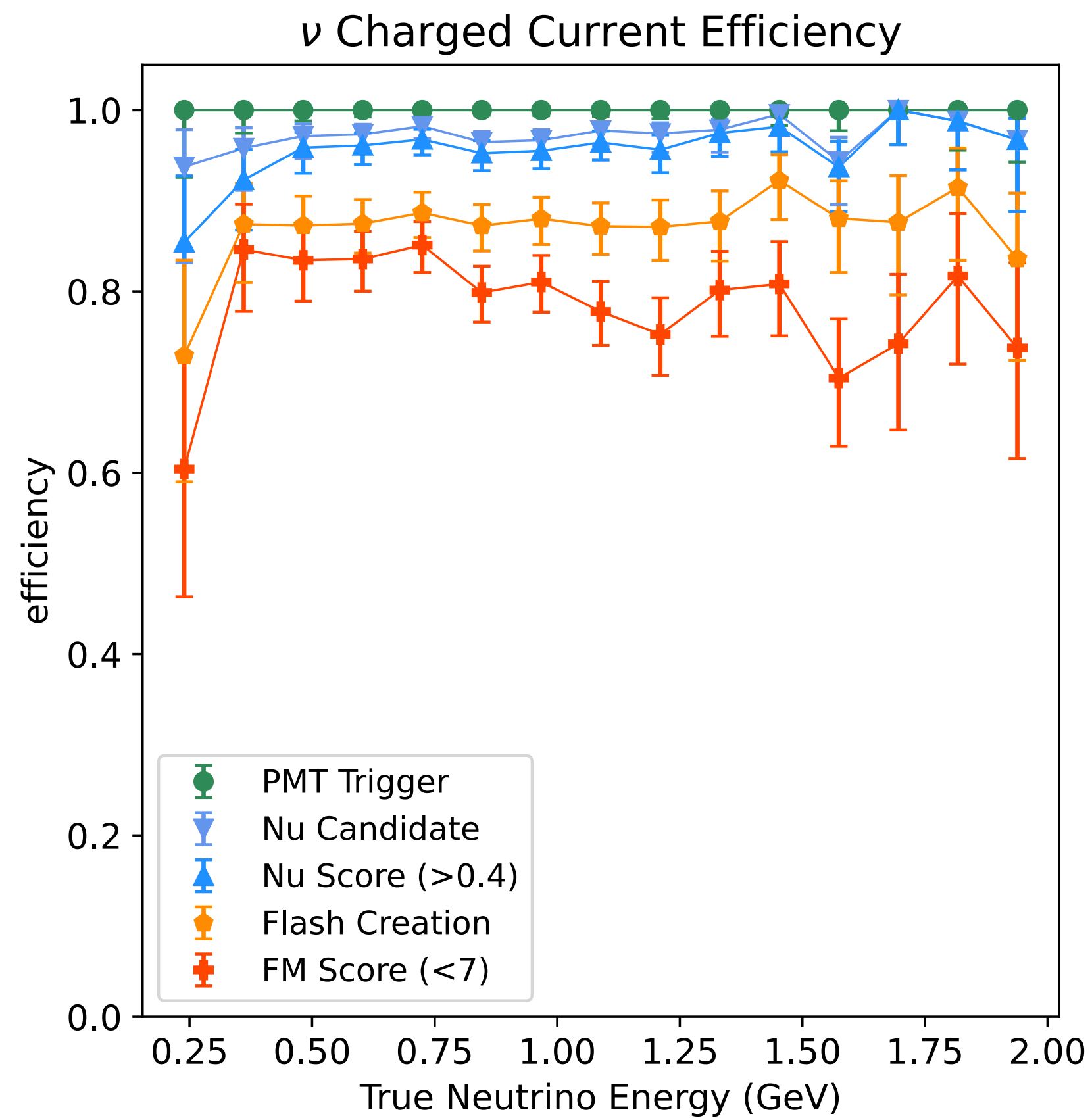
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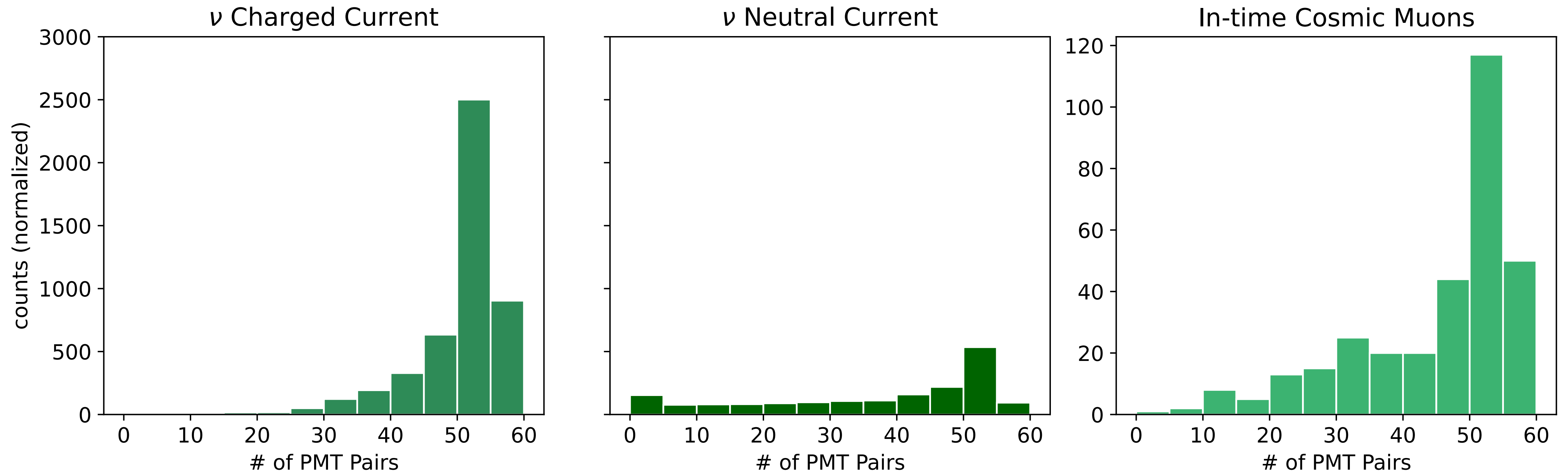
- **Flash Creation + Matching** stage has largest decreases in efficiency for neutrino events:
 - currently implementing improvements to flash creation and matching algorithms in SBND
- Improved reconstruction chain:
 - combining sub-system info with boosted decision trees for a single cosmic rejection score

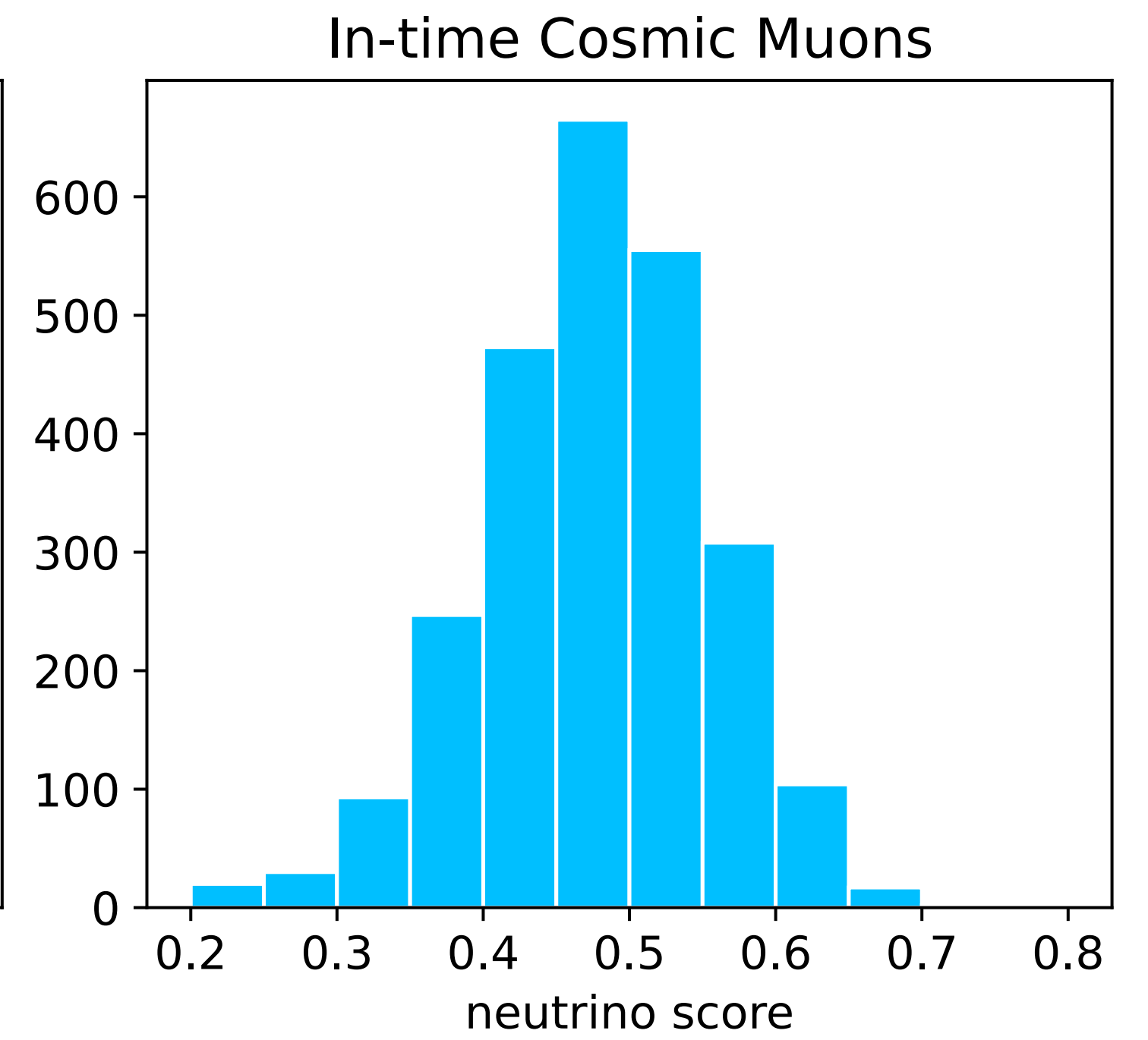
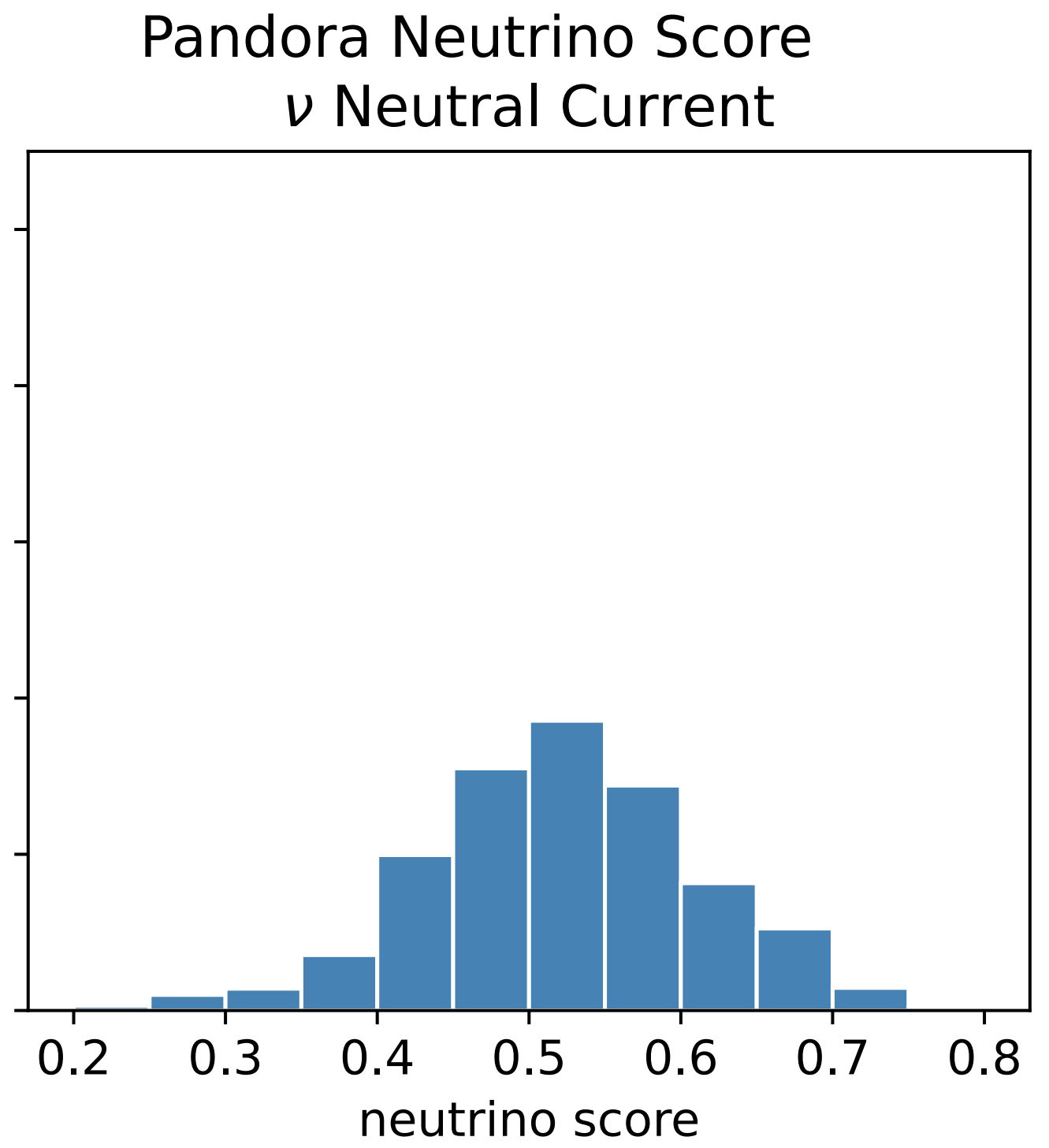
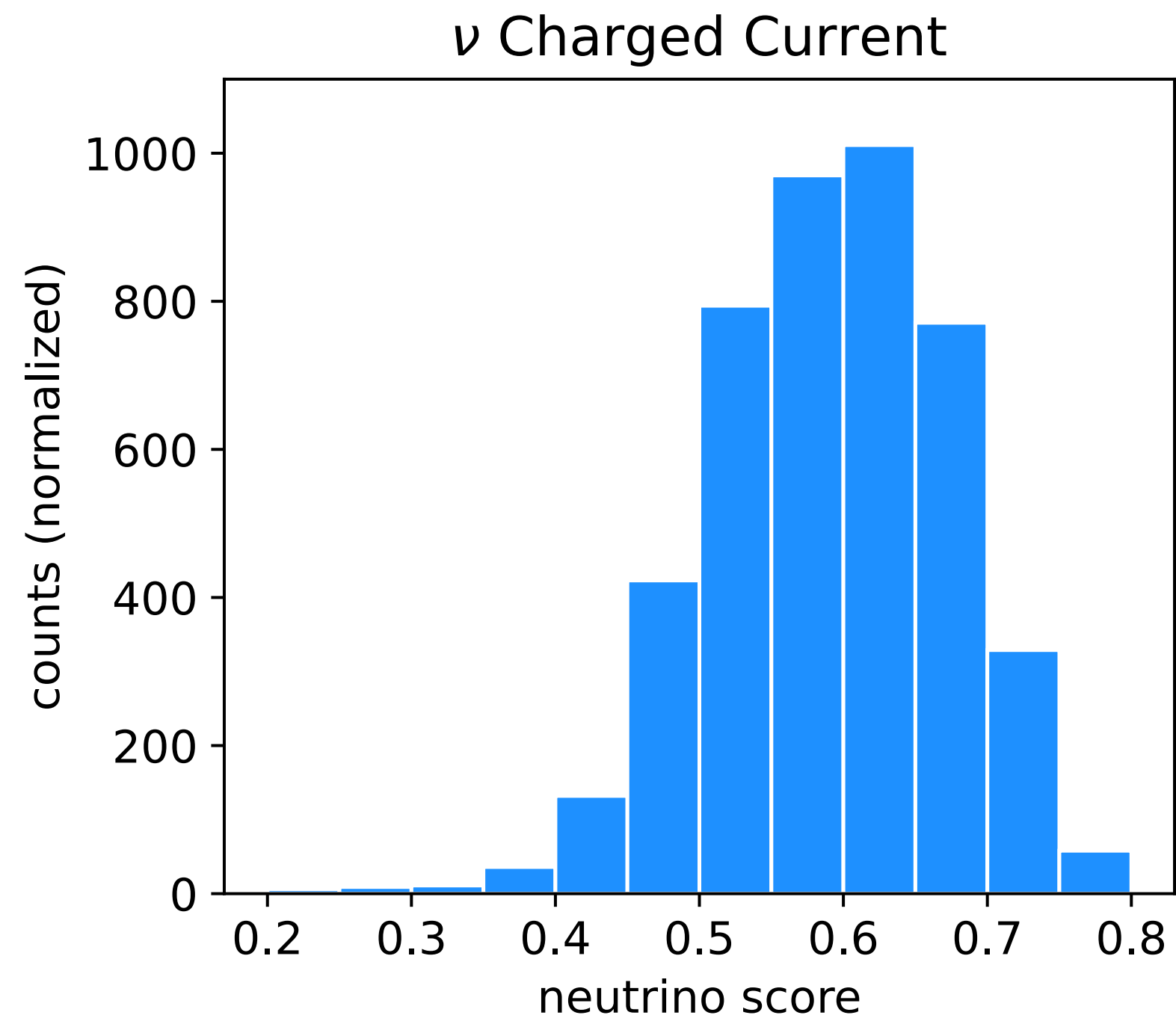


Backup



Distribution of # of PMT Pairs Above Threshold





Types and # of Flashes Reconstructed

