



Angle Dependent Electron Lifetime Measurement and Millicharged Particle Detection in SBND

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Electron Lifetime Measurement: Background

- Short Baseline Near Detector (SBND) is filled with liquid argon
- Neutrinos (or other particles) interact, releasing electrons
- Electronegative contaminants absorb electrons from interactions
- Electron Lifetime: τ
- Measure with cosmic muons (MIP)



Electron Lifetime Measurement: Prior Work

- Technique to calculate τ from simulation developed in other LArTPCs
- Built upon work done by Lan Nguyen



Fig 2. Exponential decay fit: $e^{-t/\tau}$





Electron Lifetime Measurement: My Progress

• Angle dependencies

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- Demonstrates edge effects (fig 1)
- Suggests a cut of angles from 30 to 70 degrees (fig 2)



Fig 1. dQ/dx at high angles from perpendicular



Fig 2. Electron Lifetime by Angle



Electron Lifetime Measurement: My Progress

- Angle dependencies
- Match muon tracks to CRT position



Fig 1. Tracks & Matched CRT Positions



Electron Lifetime Measurement: Next Steps

- CRT Strip lifetime measurement
 - We are curious if specific CRT strips/groups of strips will provide better accuracy
- Larger sample data

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Some time & angle bins have too few points to be fit well



Fig 1. Poor fit due to low statistics



Millicharged Particle Detection: Background

- Theorized particle with fraction of the electron charge
- Much weaker signal than fully charged particle $\binom{1}{q^2}$
- EDGES anomaly recently is explainable by these particles





Millicharged Particle Detection: Prior Work

- Simulation in LArSoft
- Detection methods:
 - 2-hit
 - Faint Track







Millicharged Particle Detection: My Progress

• GPU track finding



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Millicharged Particle Detection: Next Steps

- GPU signal generation
 - Quadratically more events are needed as charge decreases
- More sophisticated track finding algorithms
 - Statistical analysis
 - Compare to background fluctuation







Thank you!

