

Pulses & Weights

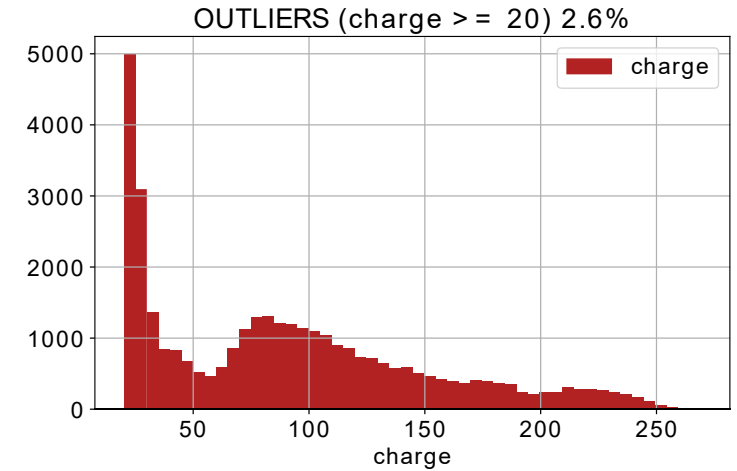
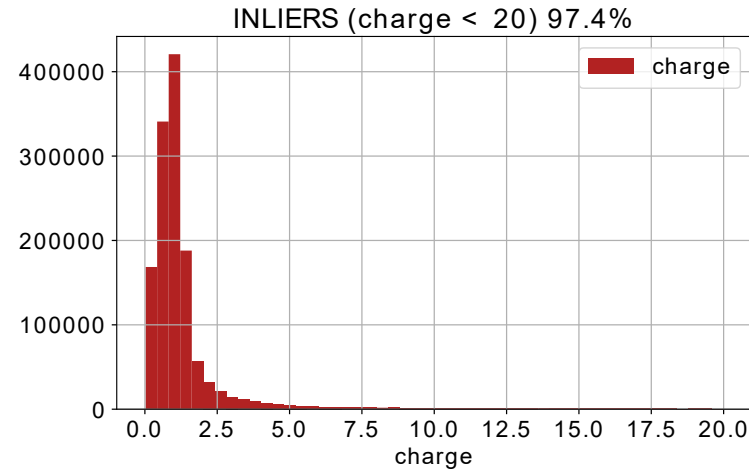
Kasper Pedersen, Msc. Student
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UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN

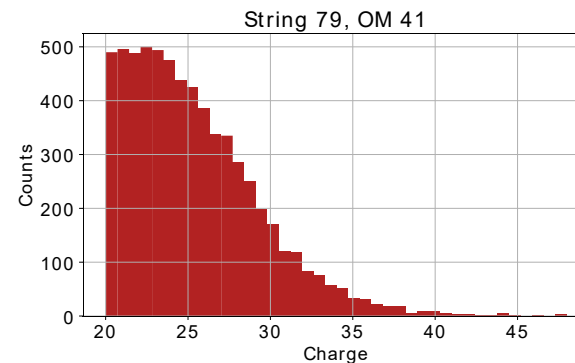
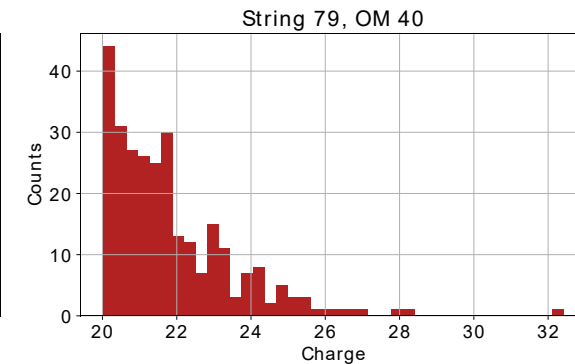
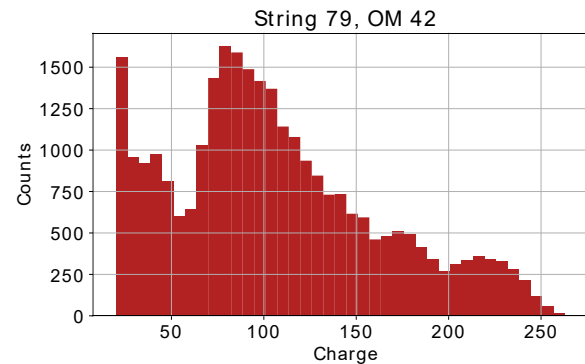


Recap

- Found high charge pulses (charge ≥ 20) in MC test data in SRTTWOfflinePulsesDC



High Charge Pulse distributions in OMs



- Started digging

Generating Test MC

- Step 1: Make a particle
 - e^- , 50Gev in DeepCore
- Step 2: Propagate Photons
 - Some weird stuff happens, explanation in next slides
- Step 3: Create hits from photons
 - More weird stuff
- Level 1: Filtering
- Level 2: More Filtering and Processing

Generating Test MC

- Step 1: Make a particle
 - e^- , 50Gev in DeepCore

This is what I have been digging into

- Step 2: Propagate Photons
 - Some weird stuff happens, explanation in next slides
- Step 3: Create hits from photons
 - More weird stuff

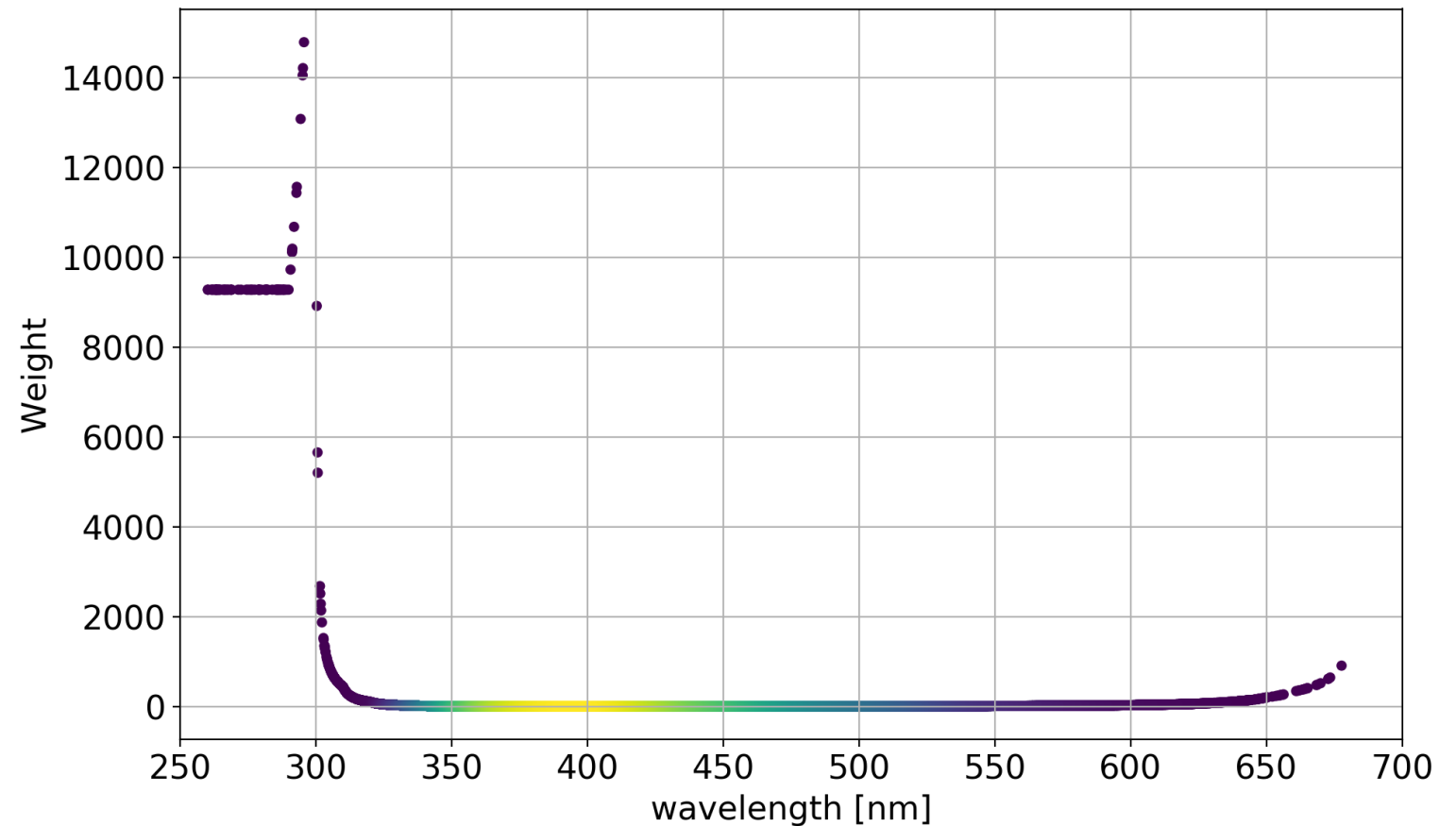
- Level 1: Filtering
- Level 2: More Filtering and Processing

Step 2 – Photon Propagation

- Each photon is given a weight
- If photon hits a DOM it is saved and has attributes:
 - Weight
 - Wavelength
 - Time (From creation to hit ?)
 - Direction
 - etc.

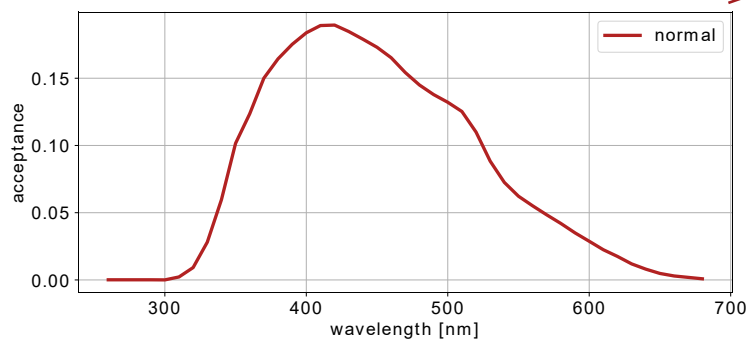
- Weights are used to calculate hitProbability so let's look at the weights of the photons

- Strange rise and plateauing below 300 nm



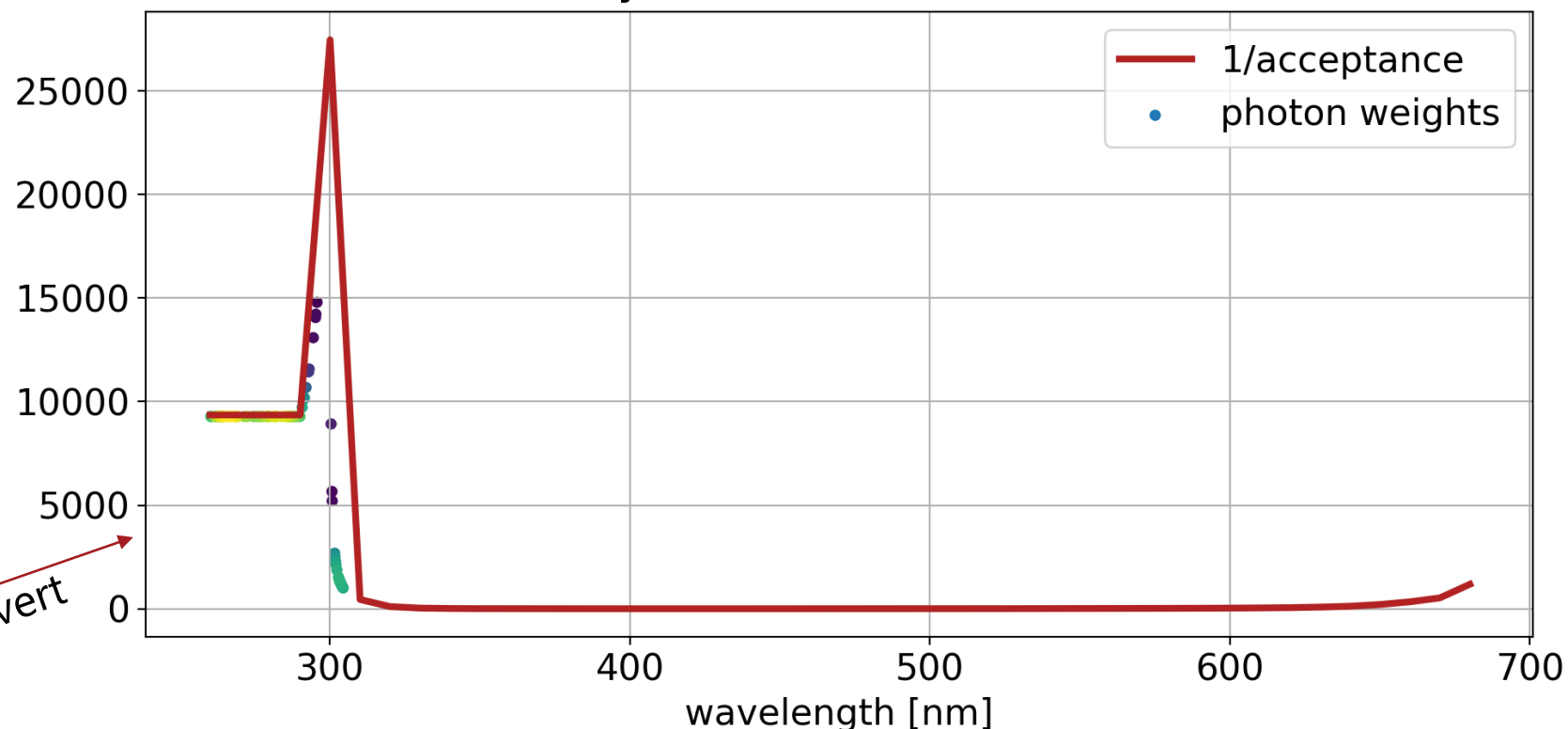
- Weights are used to calculate hitProbability so let's look at the weights of the photons

- Strange rise and plateauing below 300 nm
- Coincides with the inverse of the DOM wavelength acceptance
- Not same HoleIce as input ?!?



invert

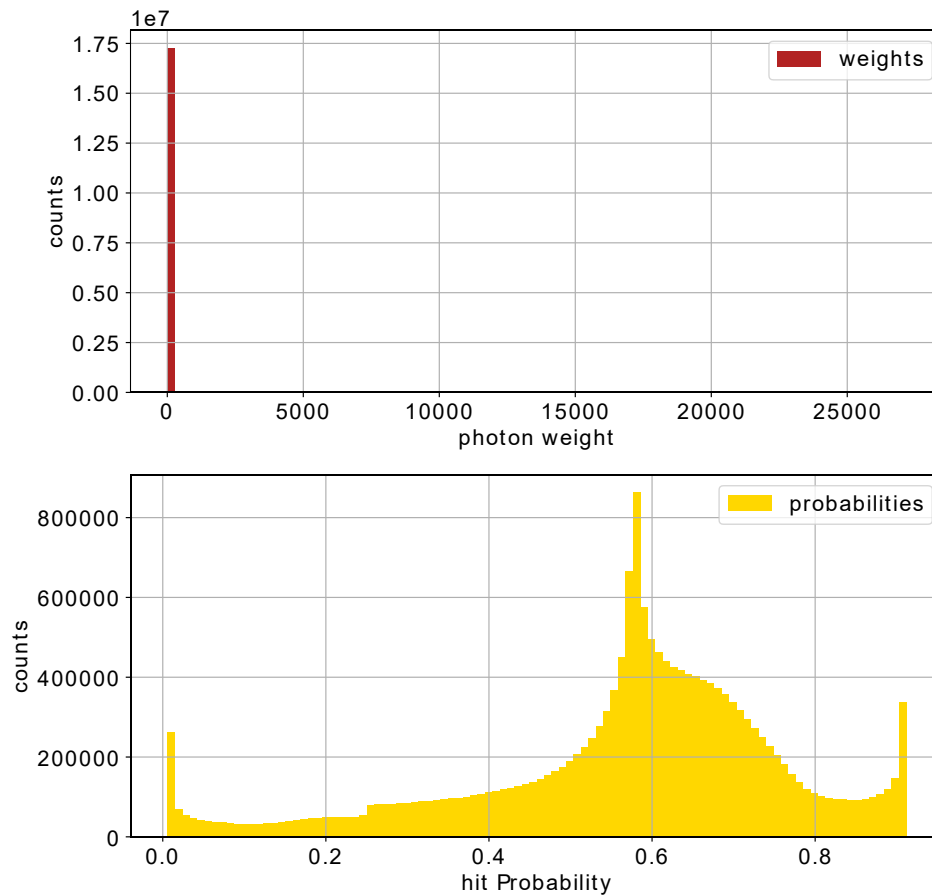
Hole Ice : angsens/as.h2-50cm
UnshadowedFraction : 1.0 , Compensation Factor : 1.38701016332
DOM efficiency correction : 1.41839126827



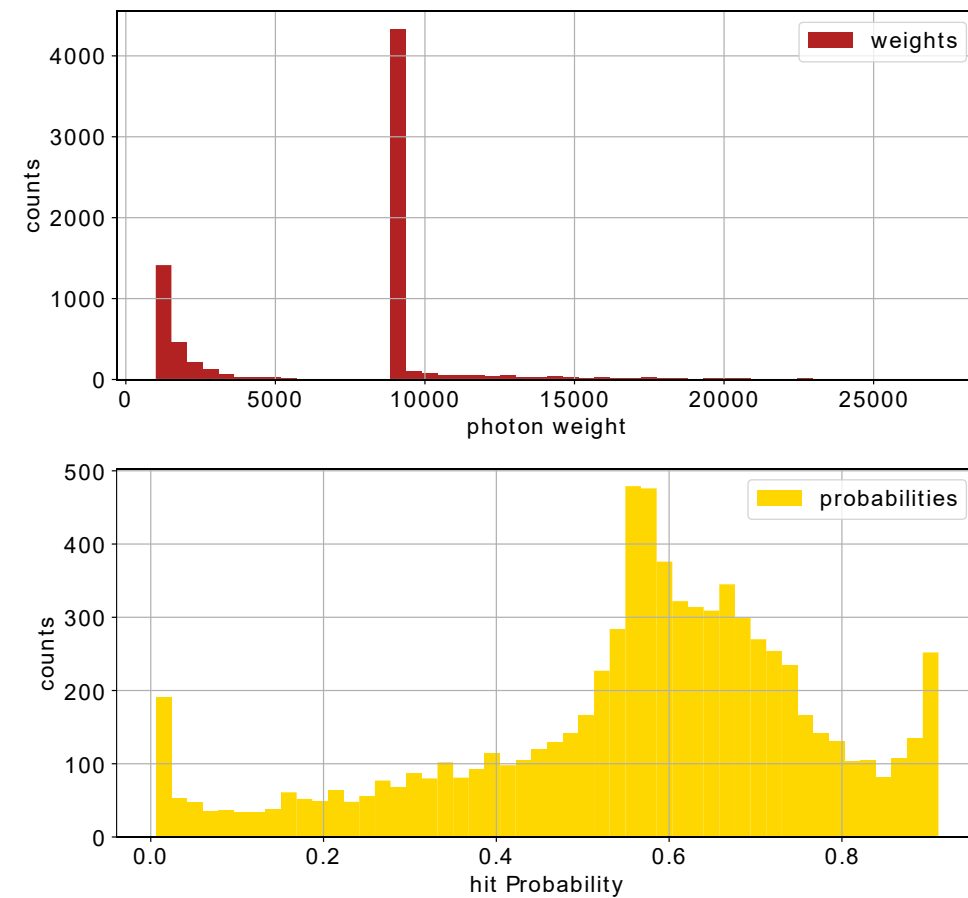
But high weights has low probability of being a hit, so we're somewhat fine?

hitProbability and weight distributions

Photon weight and hitProbability distributions



Photon weight and hitProbability distributions
Only weights above 2k

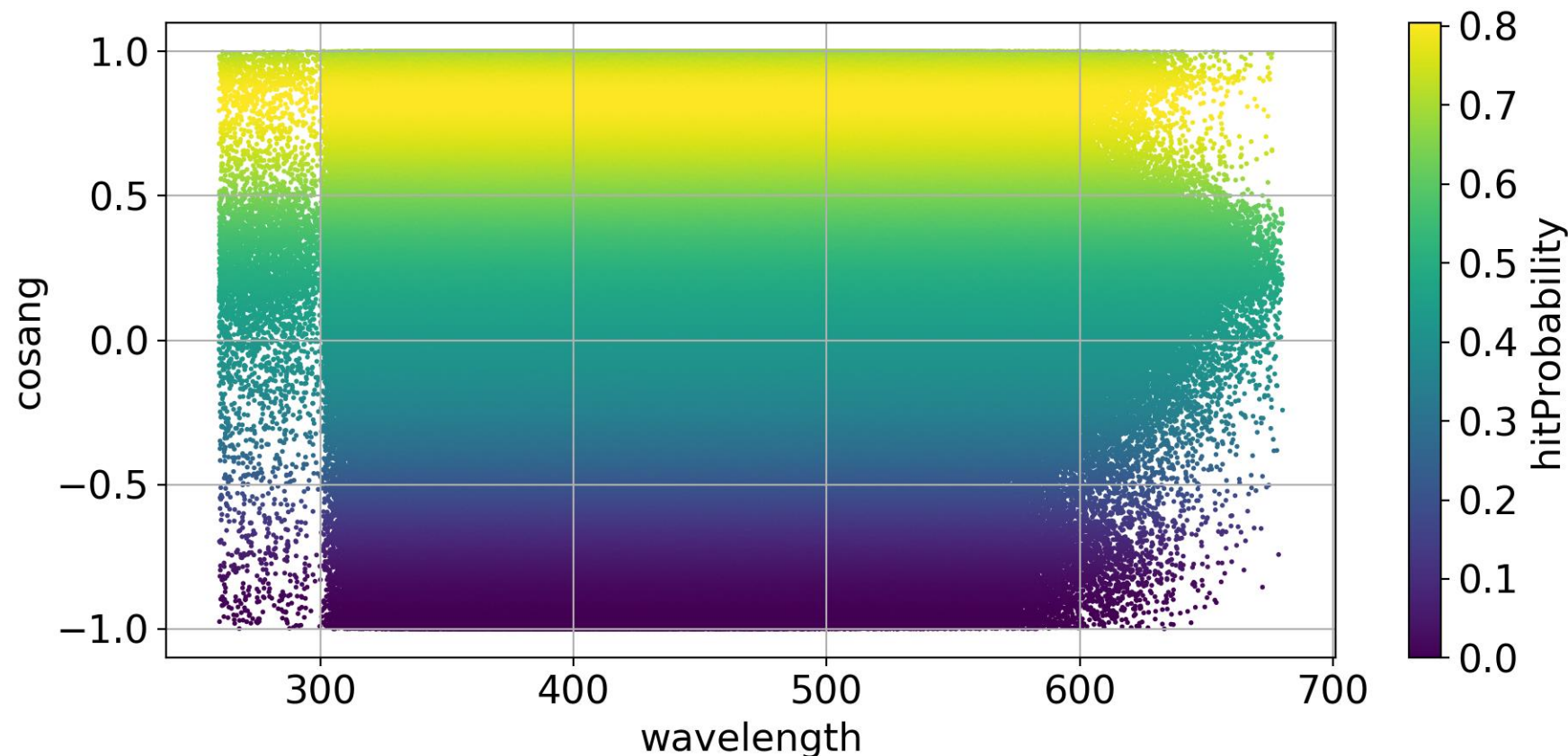


Step 3 – Make Hits from Photons

Let's look at the hit probability

$$\text{hitProb} = w_{\text{photon}} \cdot \text{domAcceptance}(\lambda_{\text{photon}}) \cdot \text{domAngularSensitivity}(\theta_{\text{photon}}) \cdot \text{scalar}$$

- But weight is inverse of domAcceptance so this is just 1?
 - No, a different holeIce model scales the domAcceptance



Ice: spice_3.2.1


Hole: flasher_p1_0.30_p2_-1

This needs to be investigated further

Back to the Pulses

- Step 3 process
 1. Make hits from photons
 2. Add noise (vuvuzuela)
 3. "Rosencrantz" PMTSimulation
 4. "Guildenstern" DOMLaucher

Back to the Pulses

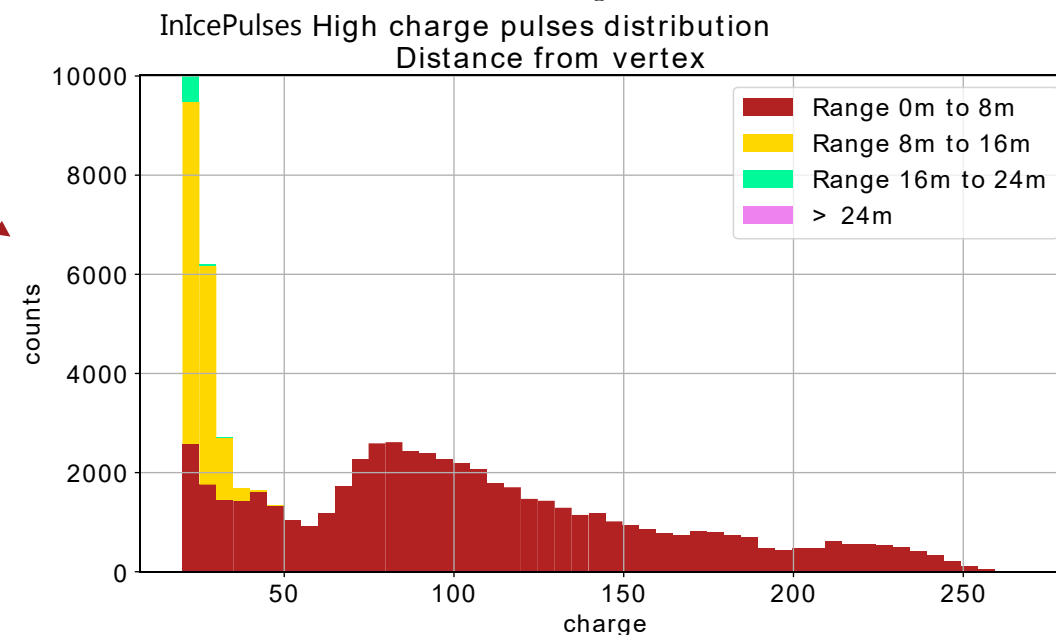
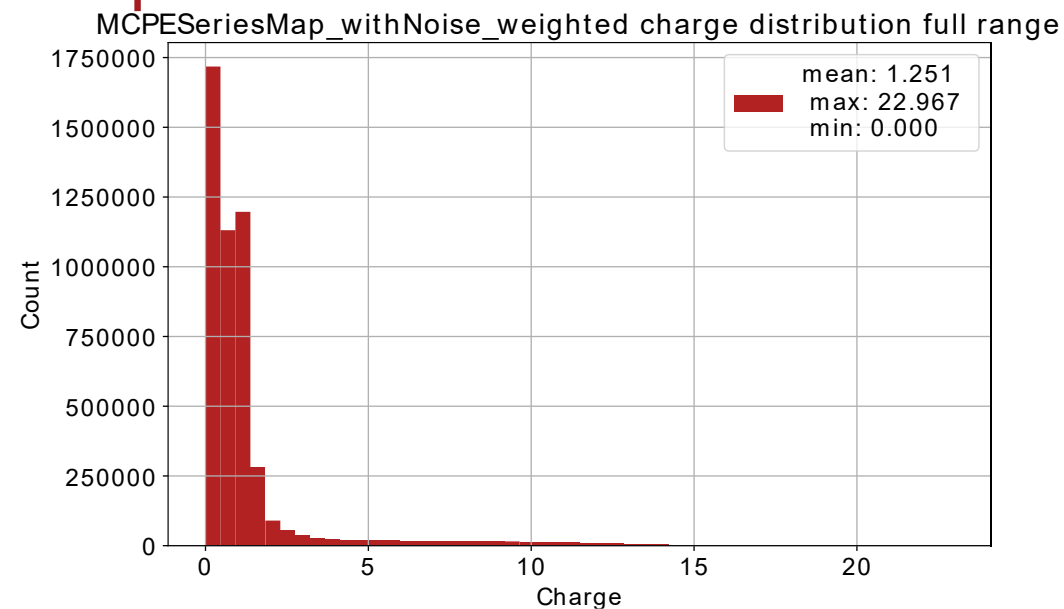
- Step 3 process
 1. Make hits from photons
 2. Add noise (vuvuzuela)
 3. "Rosencrantz" PMTSimulation  Adds charge to the MCPE pulses
 4. "Guildenstern" DOMLaucher

Do we see high charge pulses here?

Charge distribution in MCPE and Reco pulses

- No high charge pulses in MCPE pulses
- They first occur in Reco Pulses

So are the RecoPulses wrong?

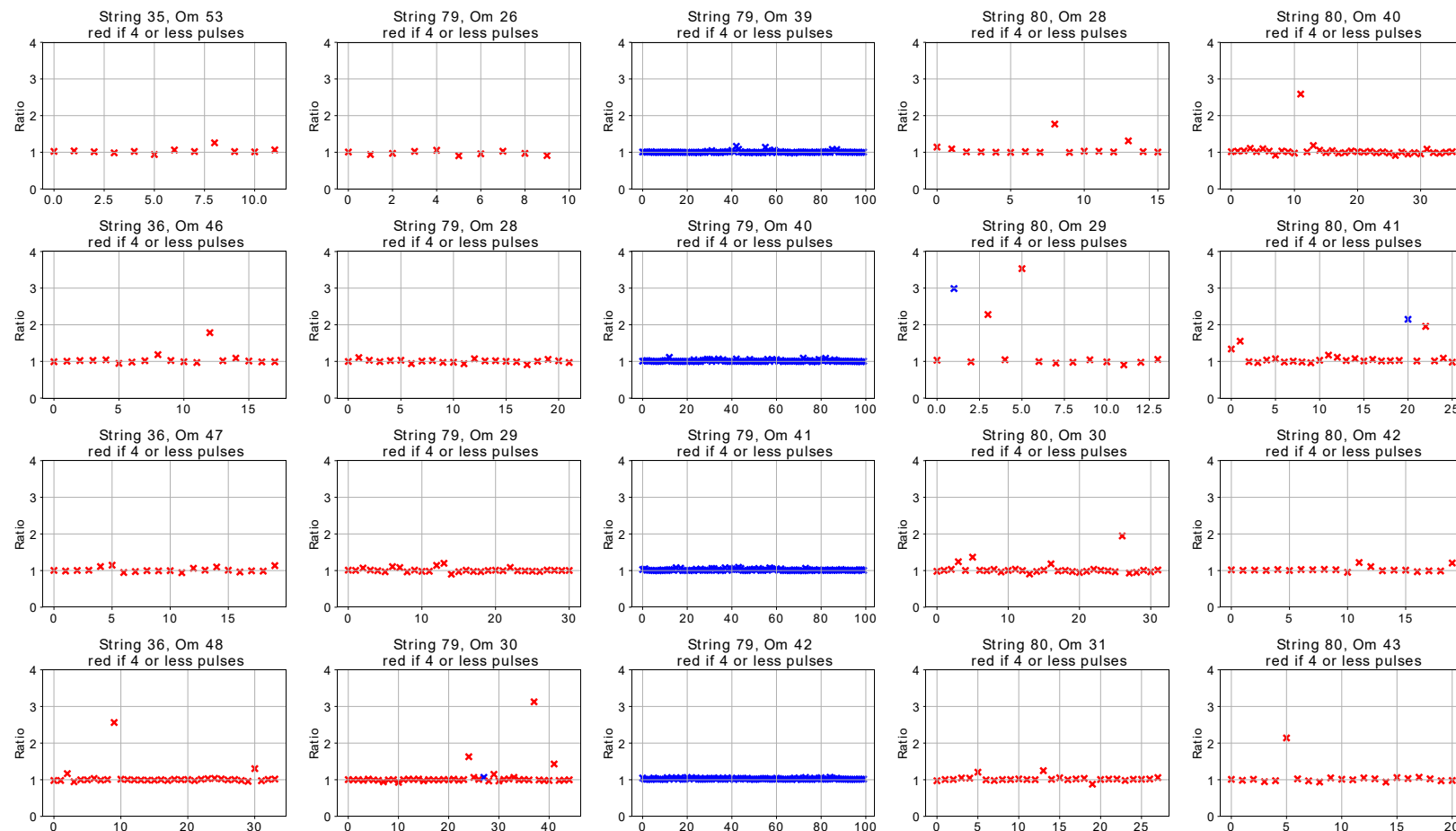


Charge conservation

- To check how well the RecoPulses reconstructs, check the total charge pr event pr DOM

- $$\frac{\sum_{i,k} Q_{MCPE_i}}{\sum_{j,k} Q_{RecoPulse_j}} = C_k$$

- Looks good
- Few outliers

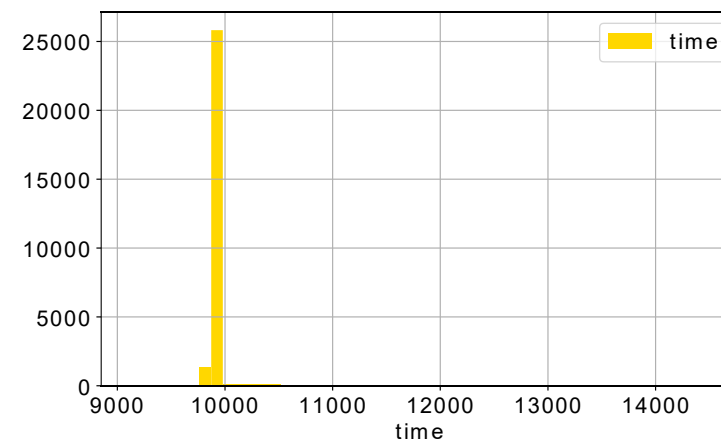
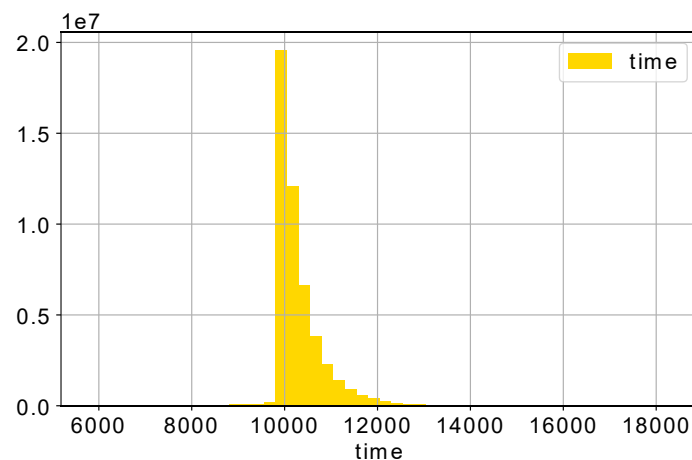
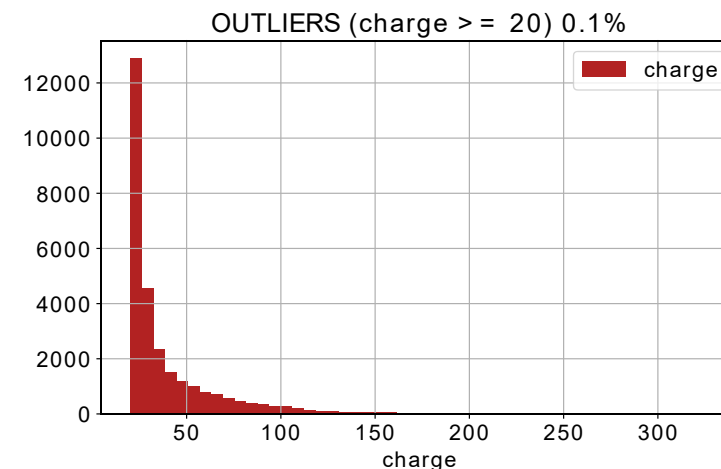
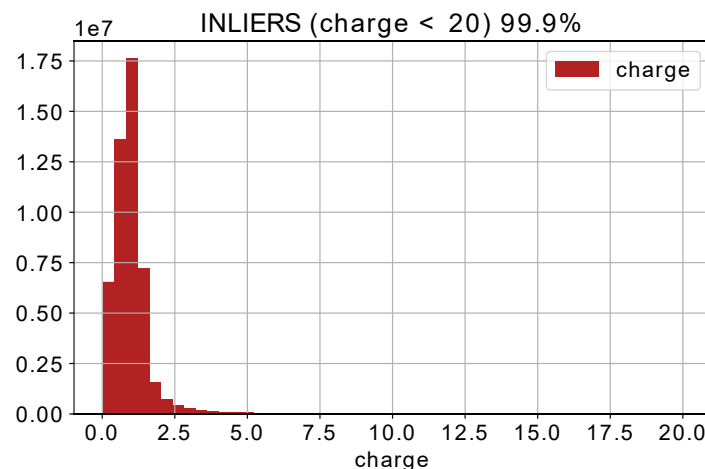


Compare to oscNext data

- See high charge pulses here as well but 0.1% (2.6% in our RecoPulses)
- Seems to be effect of having less RecoPulses than MCPEPulses but need to conserve overall charge

SRTTWOOfflinePulsesDC

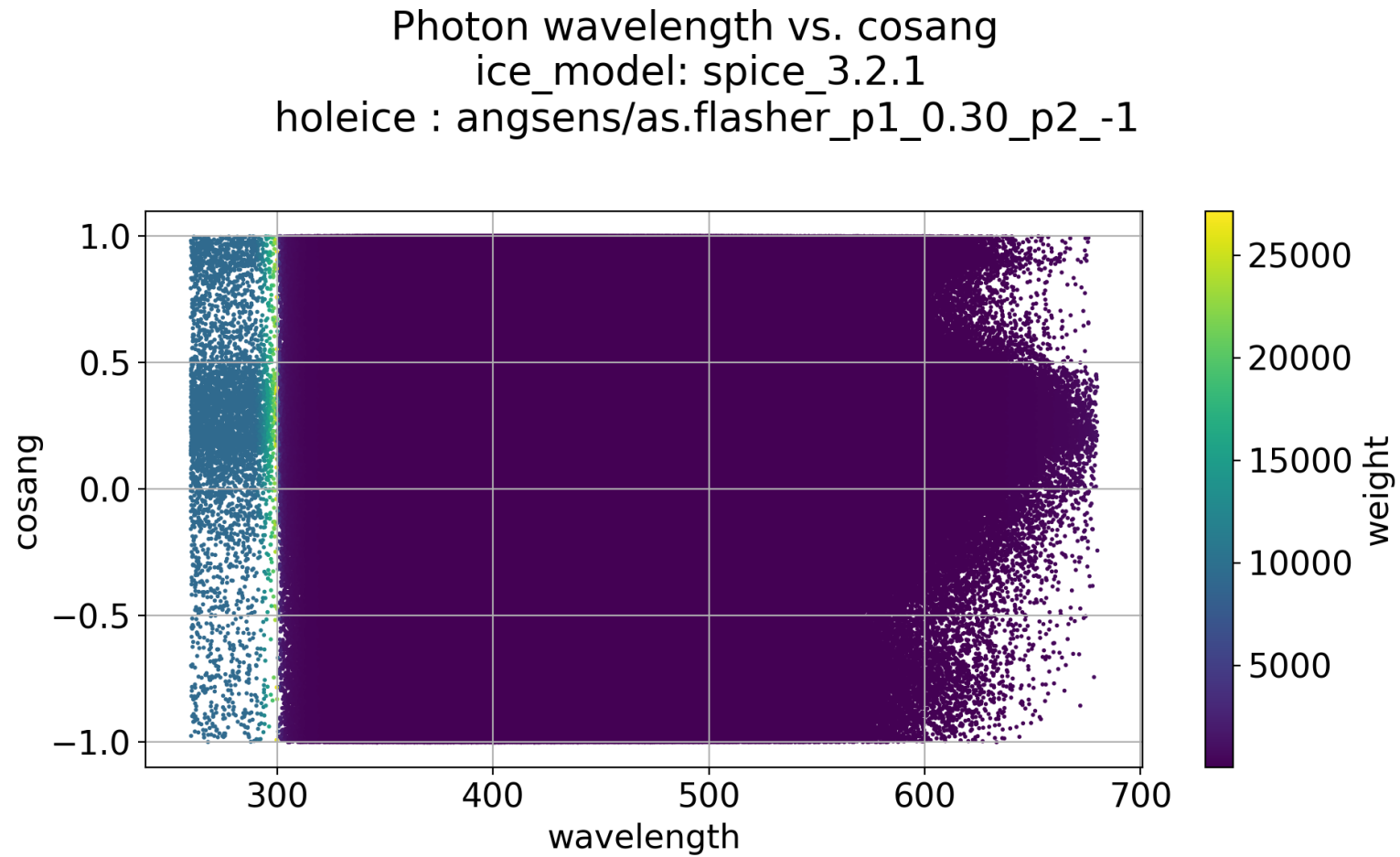
Data: /oscNext/pass2/genie/level7_v02.00/120000 (ν_e)



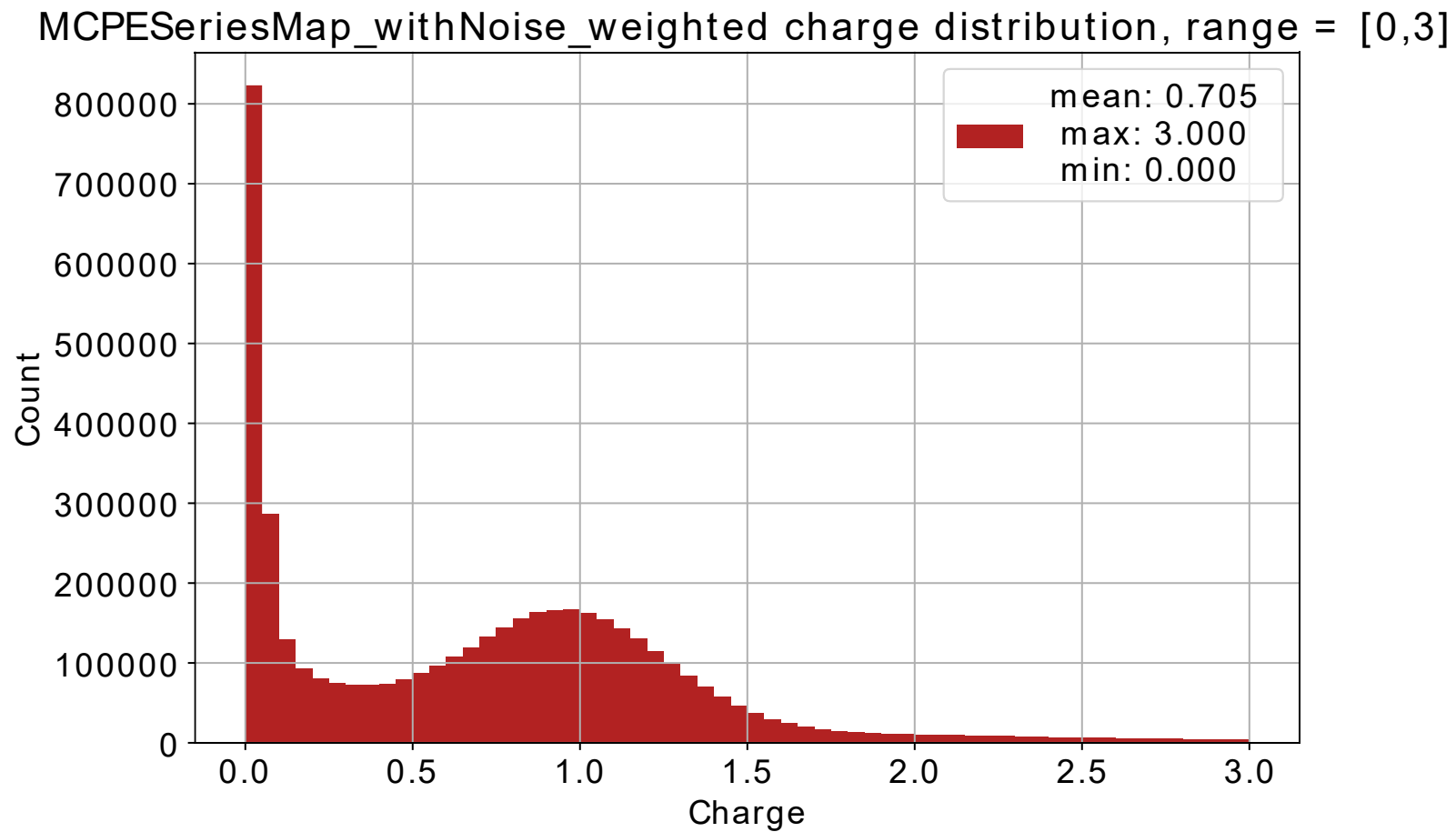


Backup

Wavelength vs $\cos(\text{ang})$ with photon weight instead of hitProb

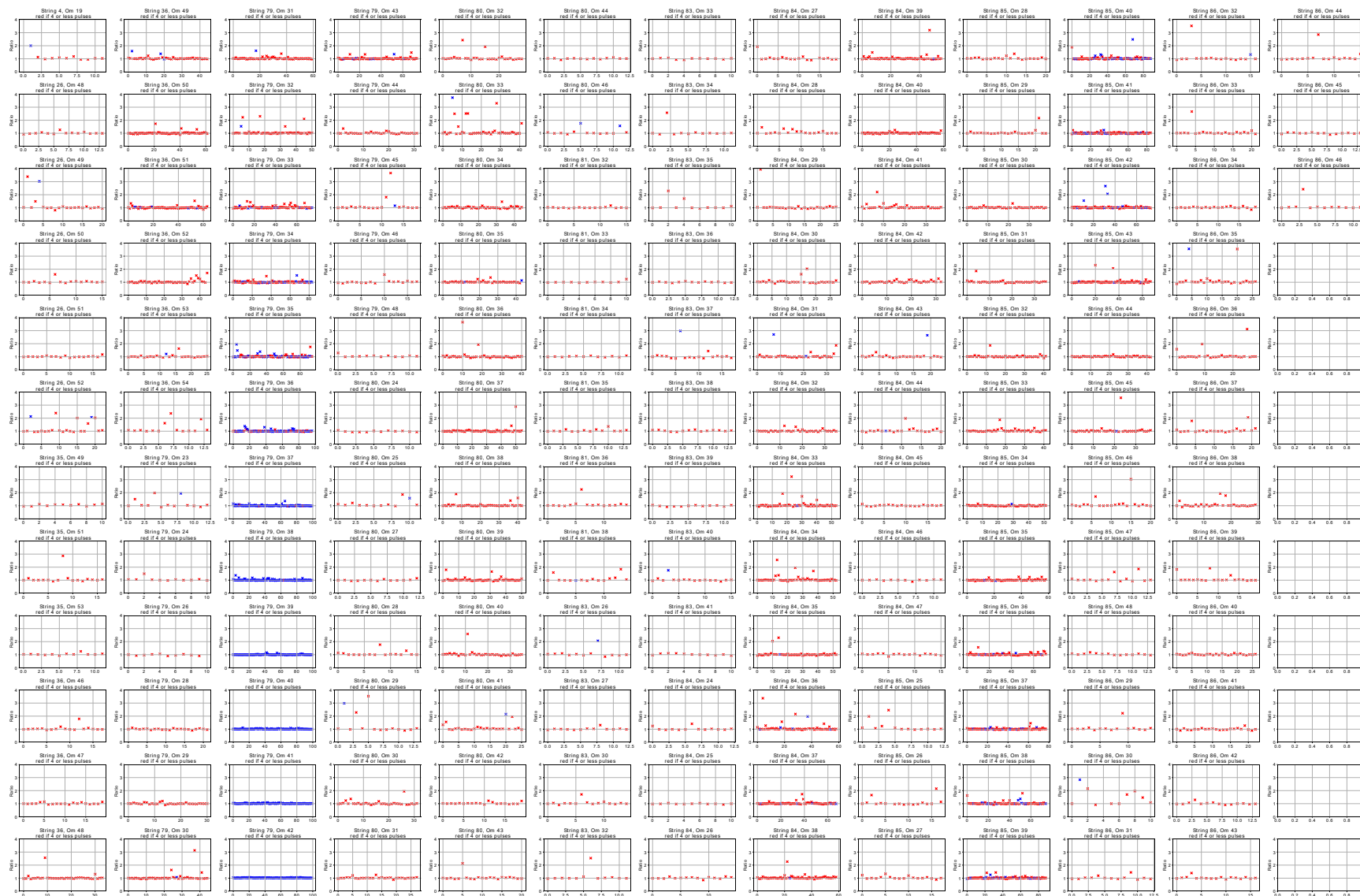


Zoom in on MCPEPulses charge distribution



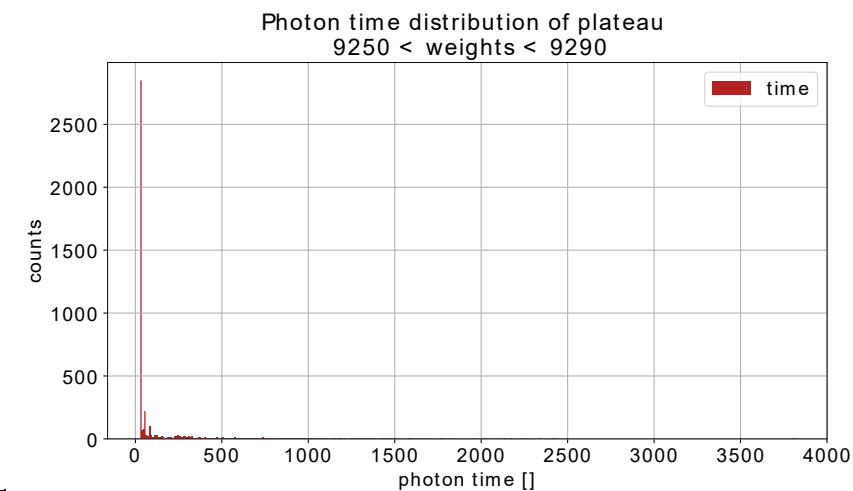
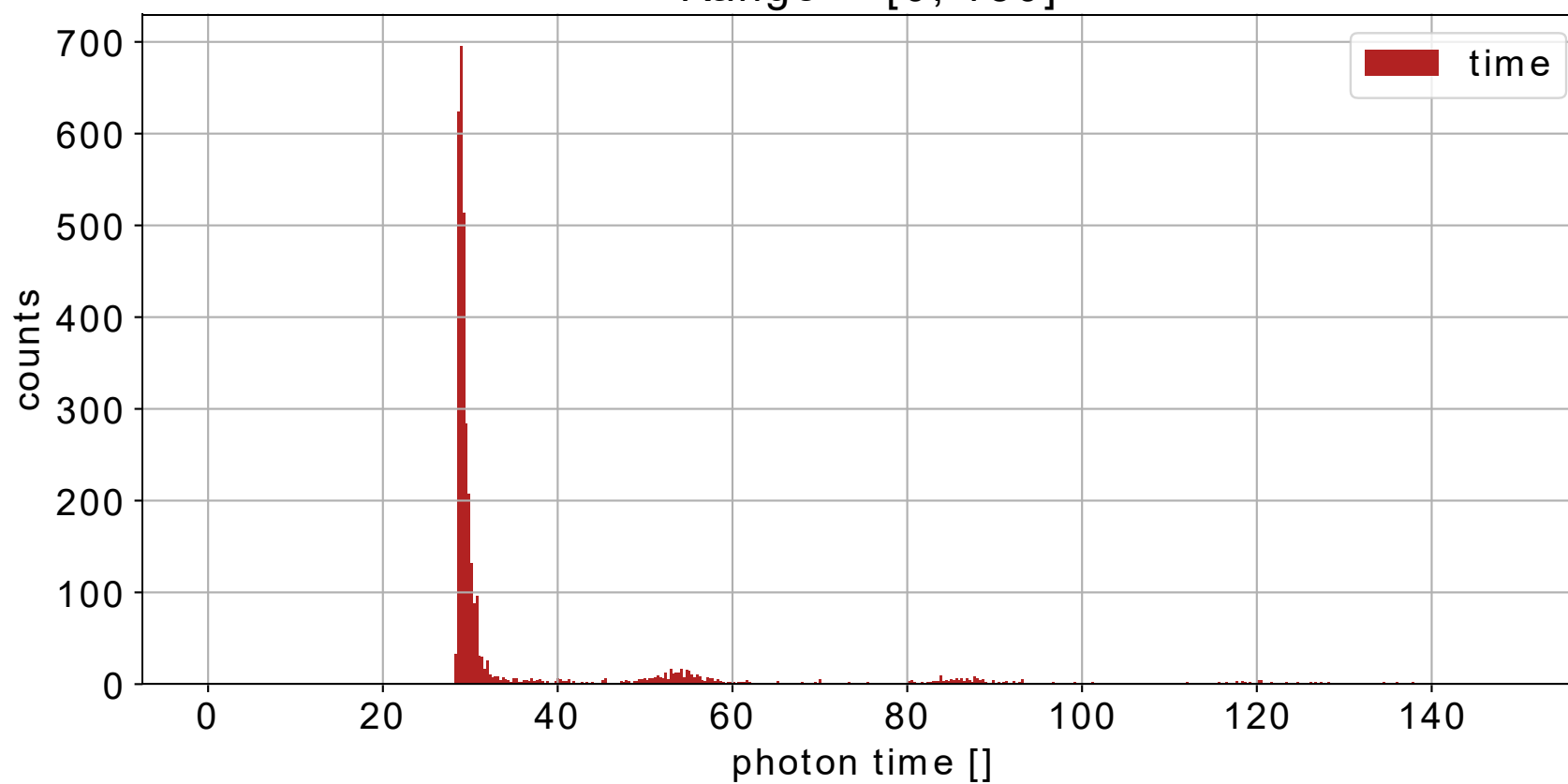
All Oms charge conservation test

$$\frac{\sum_{i,K} Q_{MCPE}}{\sum_{i,K} Q_{RecoPulse}}$$

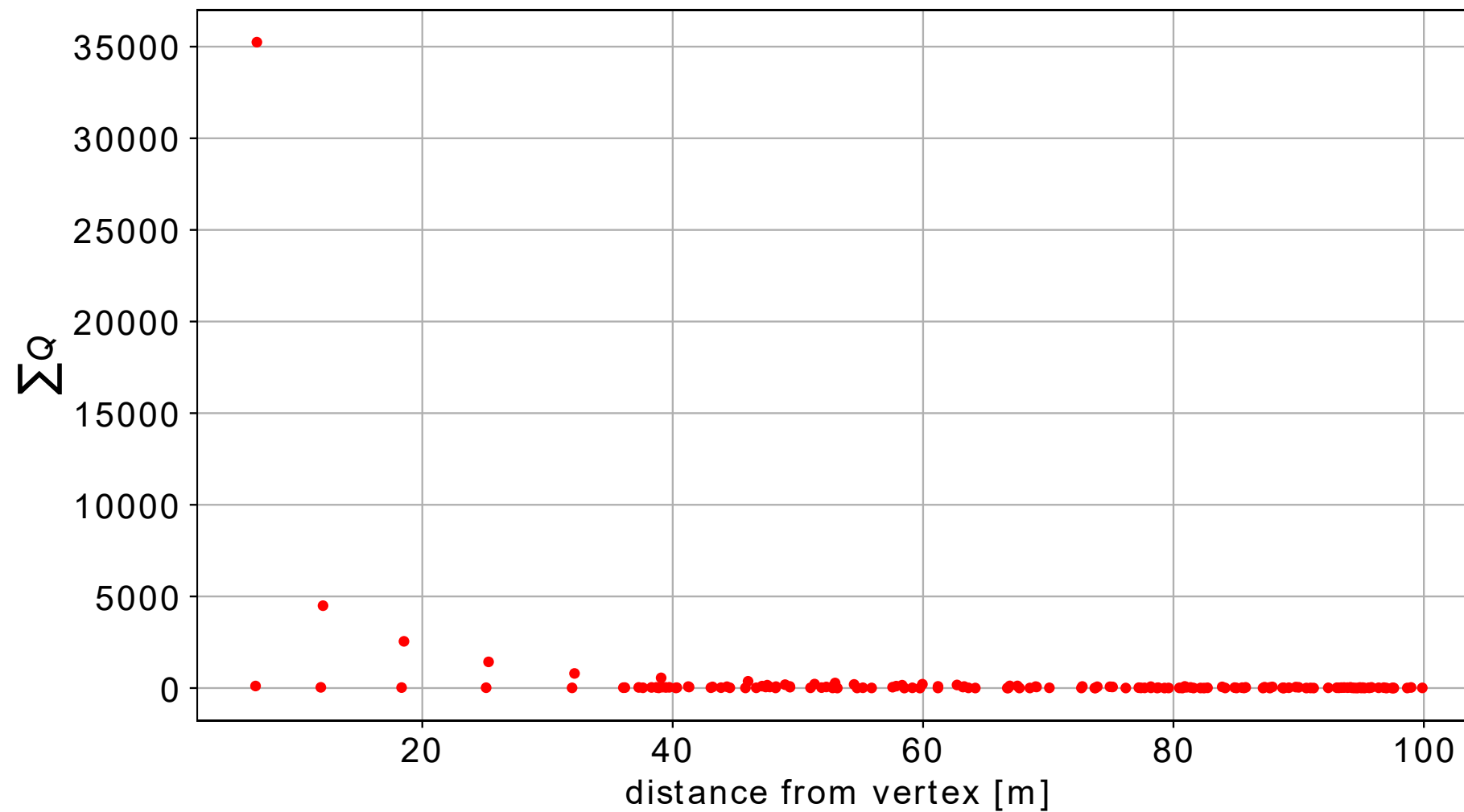


Time distribution of the photon weight plateau

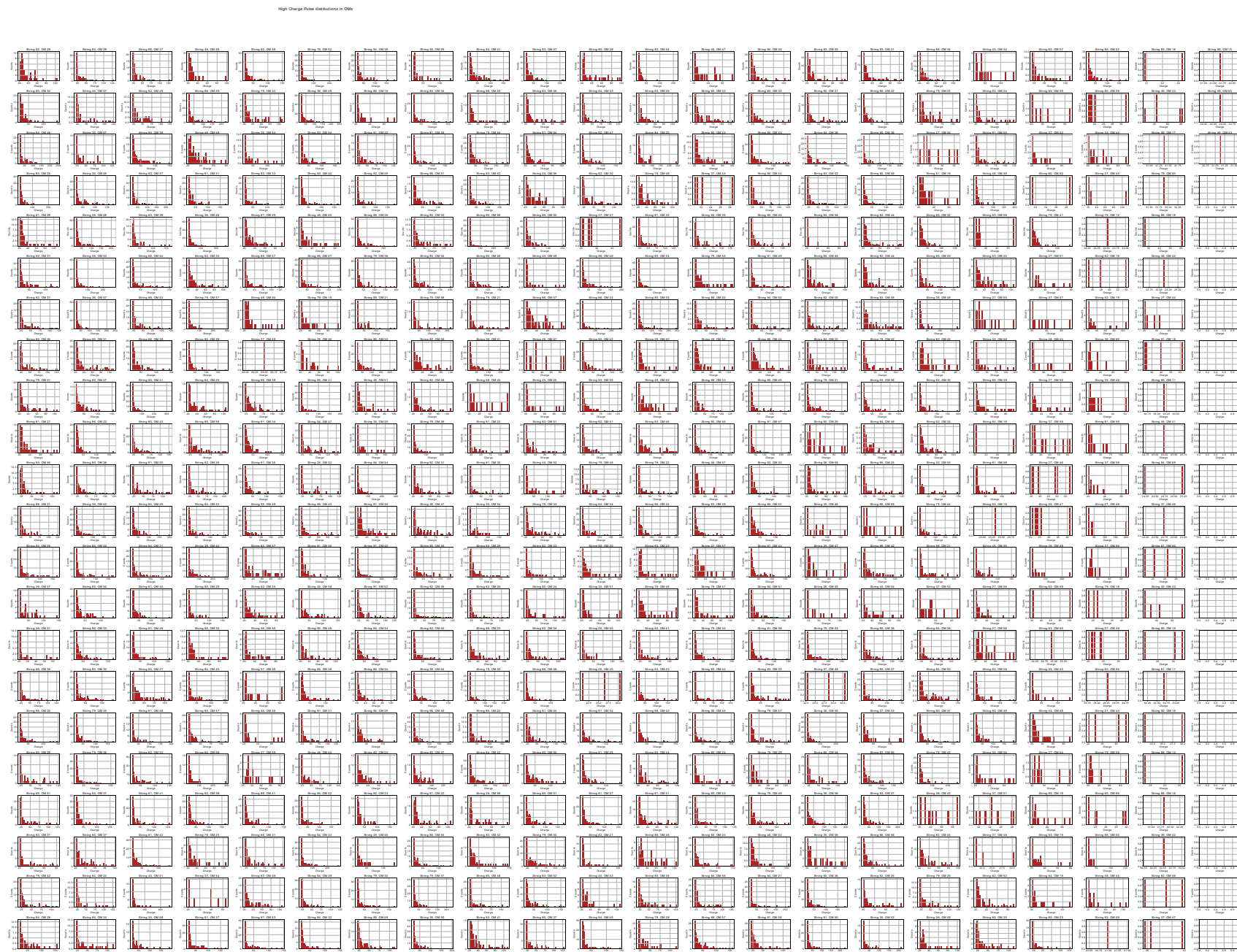
Photon time distribution of plateau
 $9250 < \text{weights} < 9290$
Range = [0, 150]



A scatter plot showing the relationship between the distance from a vertex (in meters) on the x-axis and the sum of the squares of the distances from the vertex ($\sum Q$) on the y-axis. The x-axis ranges from 0 to 100 meters, and the y-axis ranges from 0 to 35,000. The data points are red dots. There is a single outlier at approximately (5, 35,000). For distances greater than 5 meters, the points are clustered near the x-axis, with a small peak around x=15 and a larger peak around x=25.



High charge pulses
in oscnext data (ν_e)



Simulation Steps Extended

- Step 1: Create Particle
- Step 2: Simulate Photons
 - Inputs (in c++ script):
 - DomEfficiency = 1.0 * 1.2 for margin/systematic sets (?)
 - UnshadowedFraction = 1.2 same as DOMEfficiency (0.9)
 - IceModel = spice_3.2.1 (spice_mie)
 - HoleIce = angens/as.flasher_p1_0.30_p2_-1 (h2-50cm)
- Step 3 : Add noise and convert to p.e
 - <https://code.icecube.wisc.edu/projects/icecube/browser/IceCube/projects/clsim/trunk/python/traysegments/I3CLSimMakeHitsFromPhotons.py>
 - Inputs (default)
 - DomEfficiency 1.0
 - UnshadowedFraction = 1.2 (1.0)
 - HoleIce = angens/as.flasher_p1_0.30_p2_-1 (h2-50cm)
 - DOMOversizeFactor = 1.0 (5.0)
 - <https://code.icecube.wisc.edu/projects/icecube/browser/IceCube/projects/clsim/trunk/private/clsim/dom/I3PhotonToMCPEConverter.cxx>
- Level 1
- Level 2

