## ArgonCube 2x2 Physics Study

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## 6 0.1 Introduction

## 7 Neutrino-event

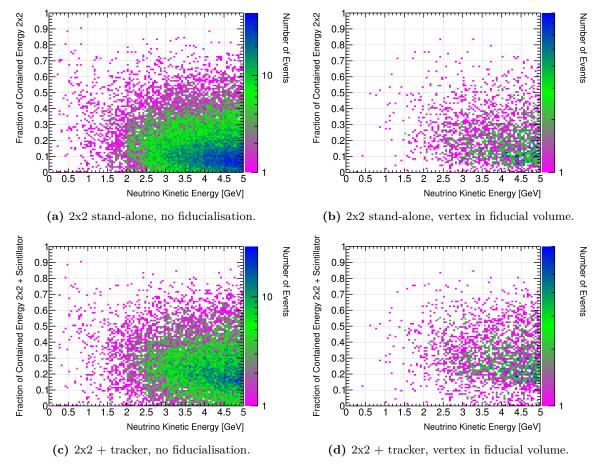
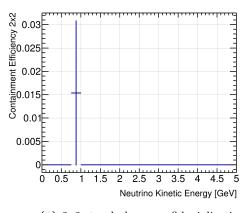
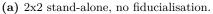


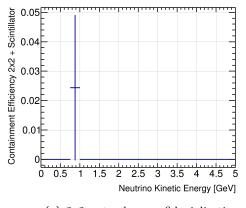
Figure 1: Fraction of the parent neutrino kenetic energy deposited within the active detector volume.

- 8 EM Showers
- $_{9}$   $\pi^{0}$  Showers
- 10 Proton Induced Showers

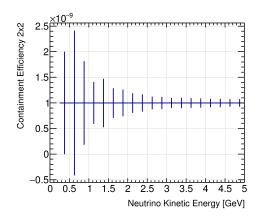
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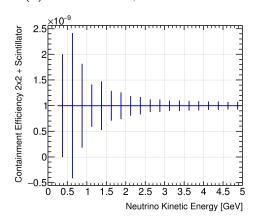




(c) 2x2 + tracker, no fiducialisation.



(b) 2x2 stand-alone, vertex in fiducial volume.



(d) 2x2 + tracker, vertex in fiducial volume.

Figure 2: Event-containment efficiency. An event is classed as contained if at least 90% of the parent neutrino kinetic energy is deposited within the active detector volume.

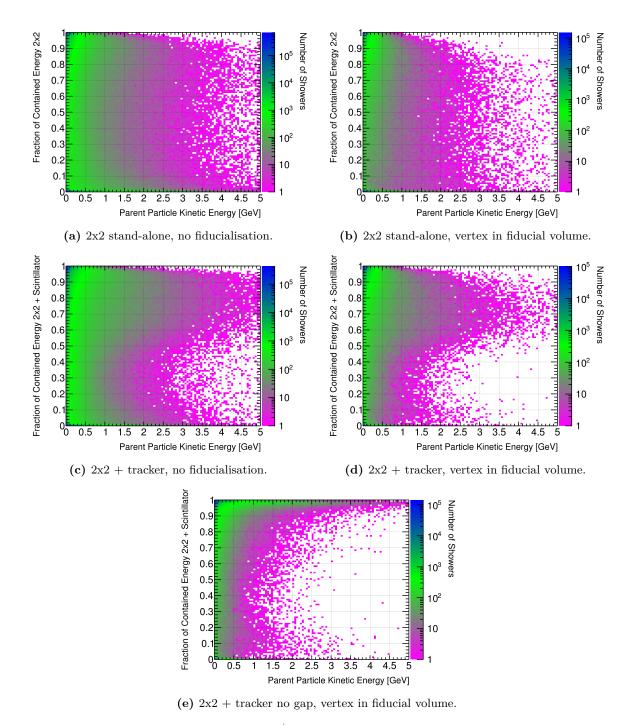


Figure 3: Fraction of kinetic shower energy ( $e^{\pm}$  mass ignored) deposited within the active detector volume.

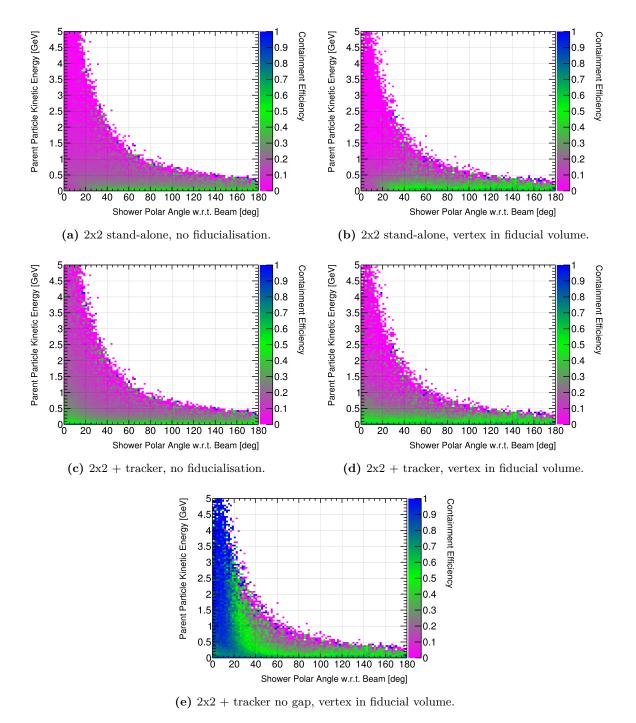
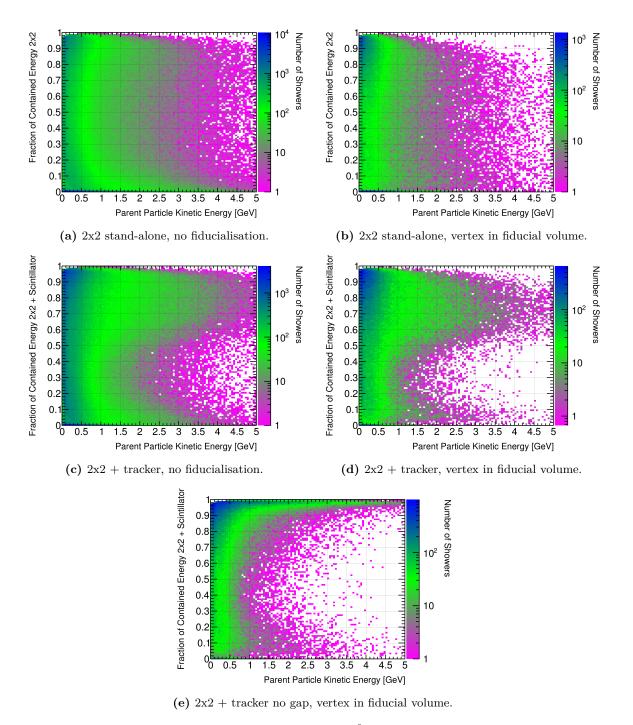


Figure 4: Shower-containment efficiency. A shower is classed as contained if at least 90% of the kinetic shower energy ( $e^{\pm}$  mass ignored) is deposited within the active detector volume.



**Figure 5:** Fraction of total shower energy (including the  $\pi^0$  mass) deposited within the active detector volume.

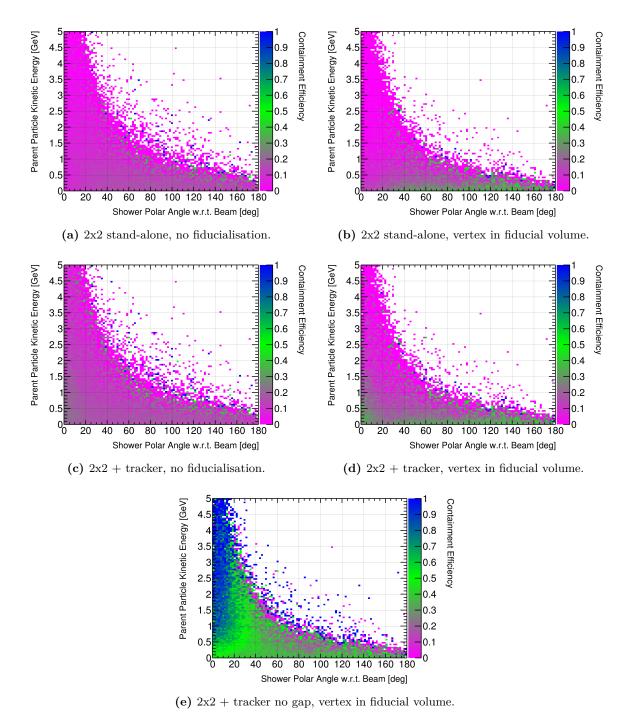


Figure 6: Shower-containment efficiency. A shower is classed as contained if at least 90% of the total shower energy (including the  $\pi^0$  mass) is deposited within the active detector volume.

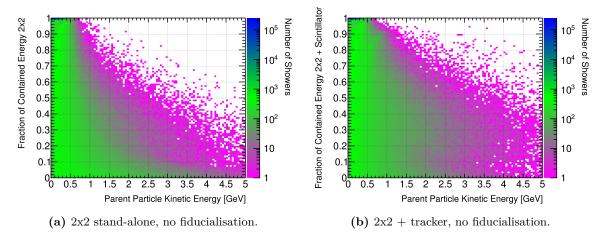
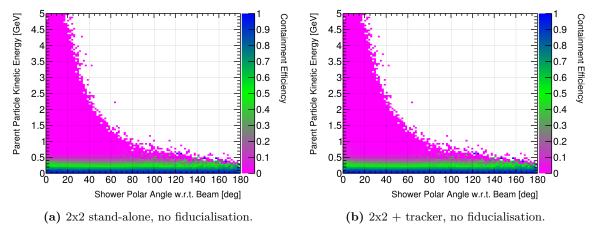


Figure 7: Fraction of initial proton kinetic energy deposited within the active detector volume.



**Figure 8:** Shower-containment efficiency. A shower is classed as contained if at least 90% of the initial proton kinetic energy is deposited within the active detector volume.