

# Trigger Efficiency Analysis in the ICARUS Neutrino Detector

Run 7232 Analysis

---

Tanvi Krishnan, SULI Intern, Neutrino Group

Mentor: Gianluca Petrillo

16 August 2022

# Agenda

- 1      Efficiency Analysis**
- 2      The 2m Track Anomaly**
- 3      Other Possible Considerations**
- 4      Conclusions and Next Steps**

---

# Efficiency Analysis

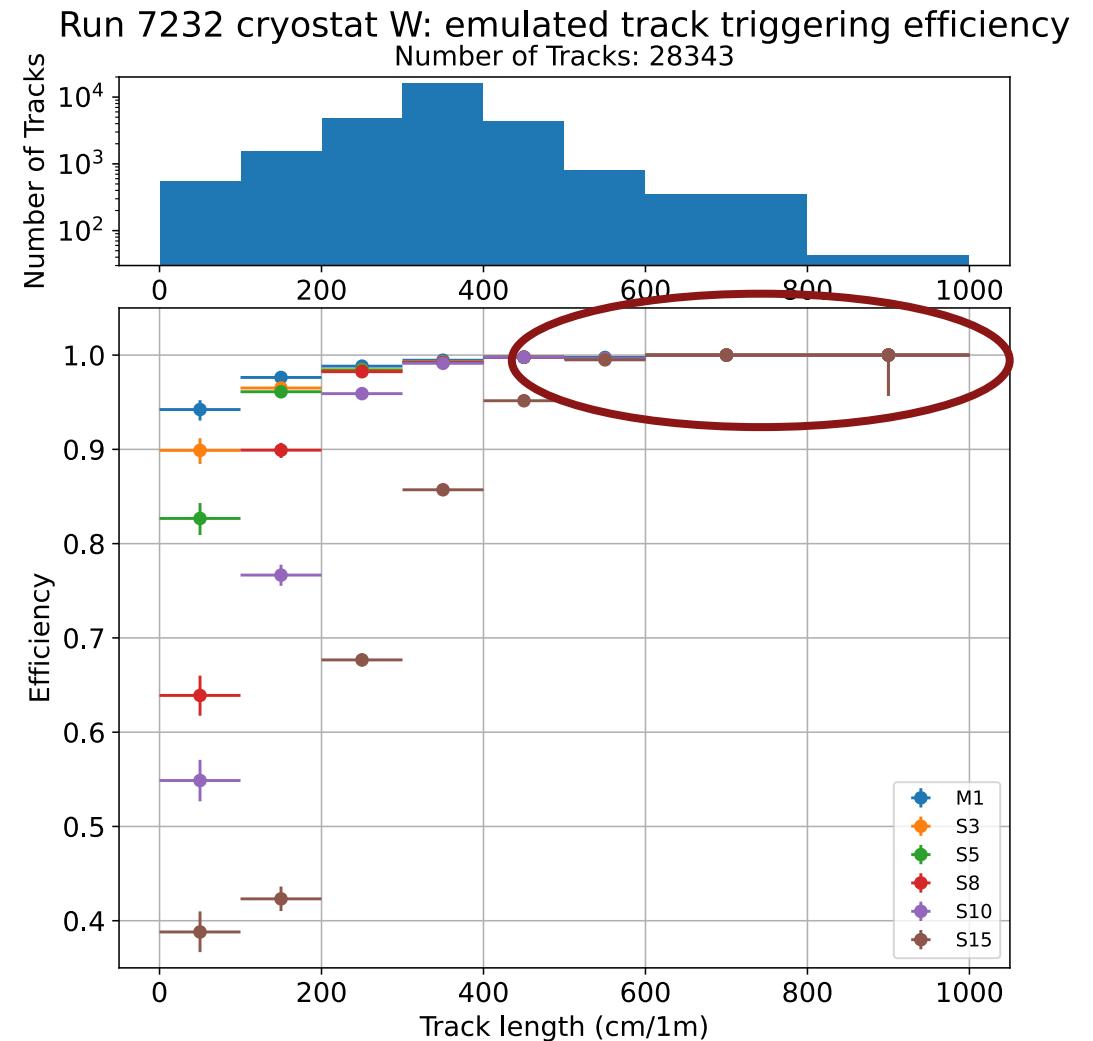
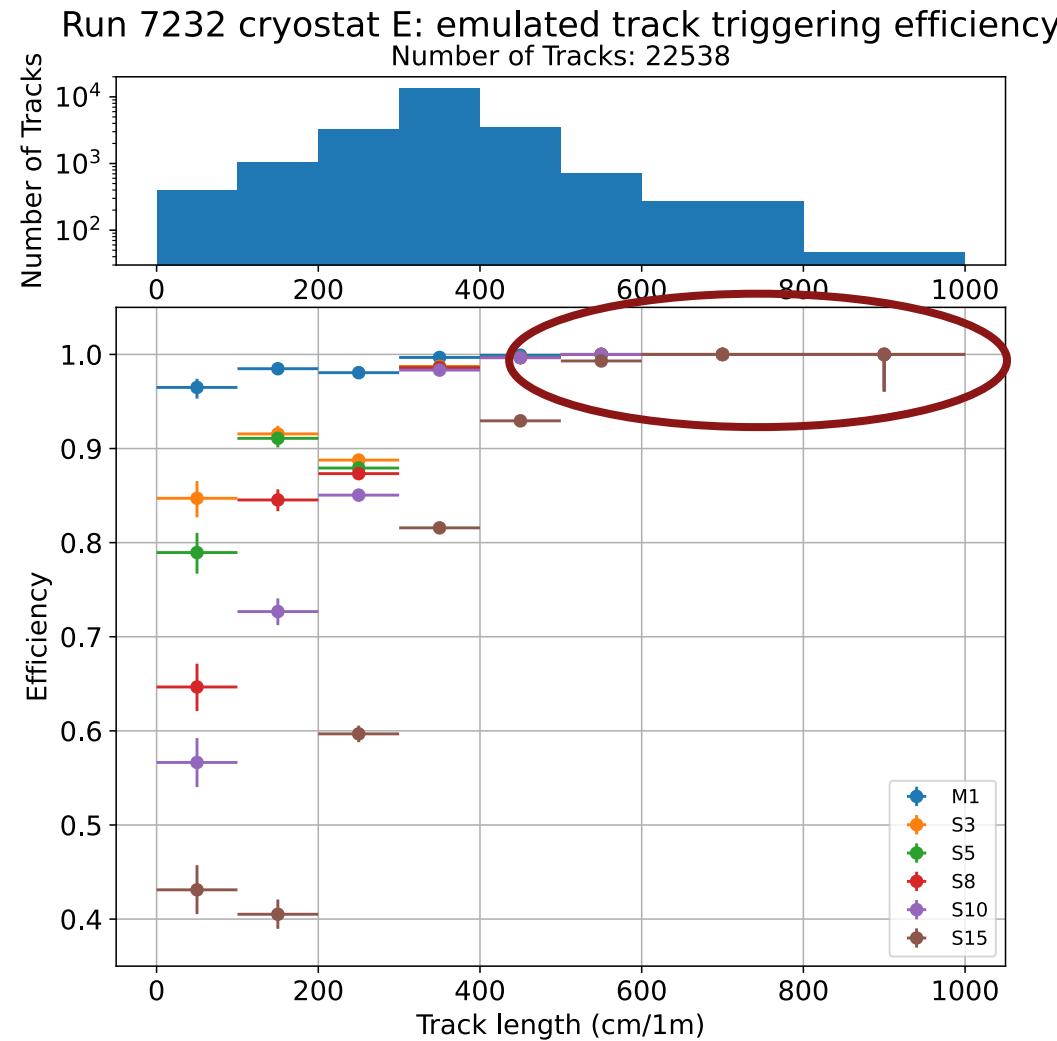
# What does our data look like?

---

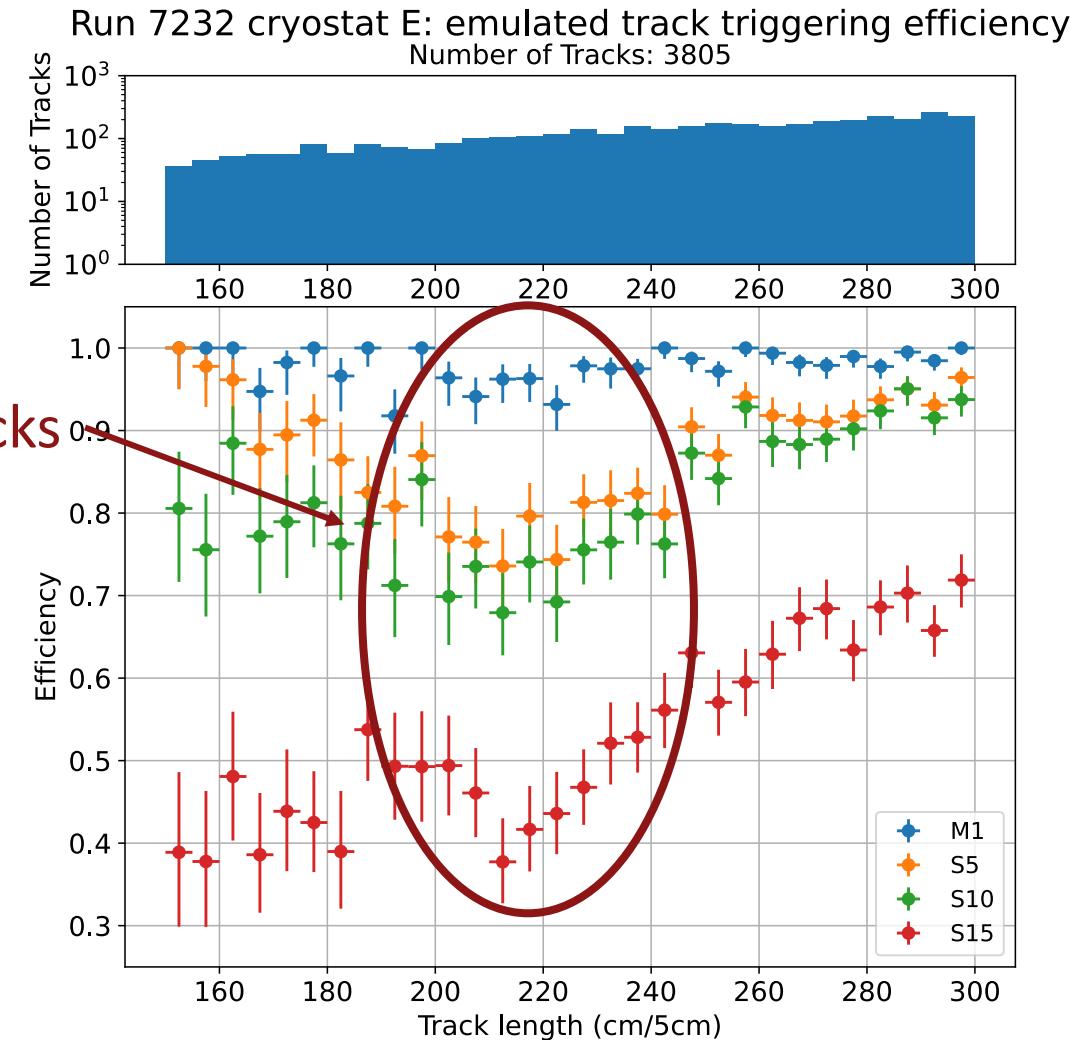
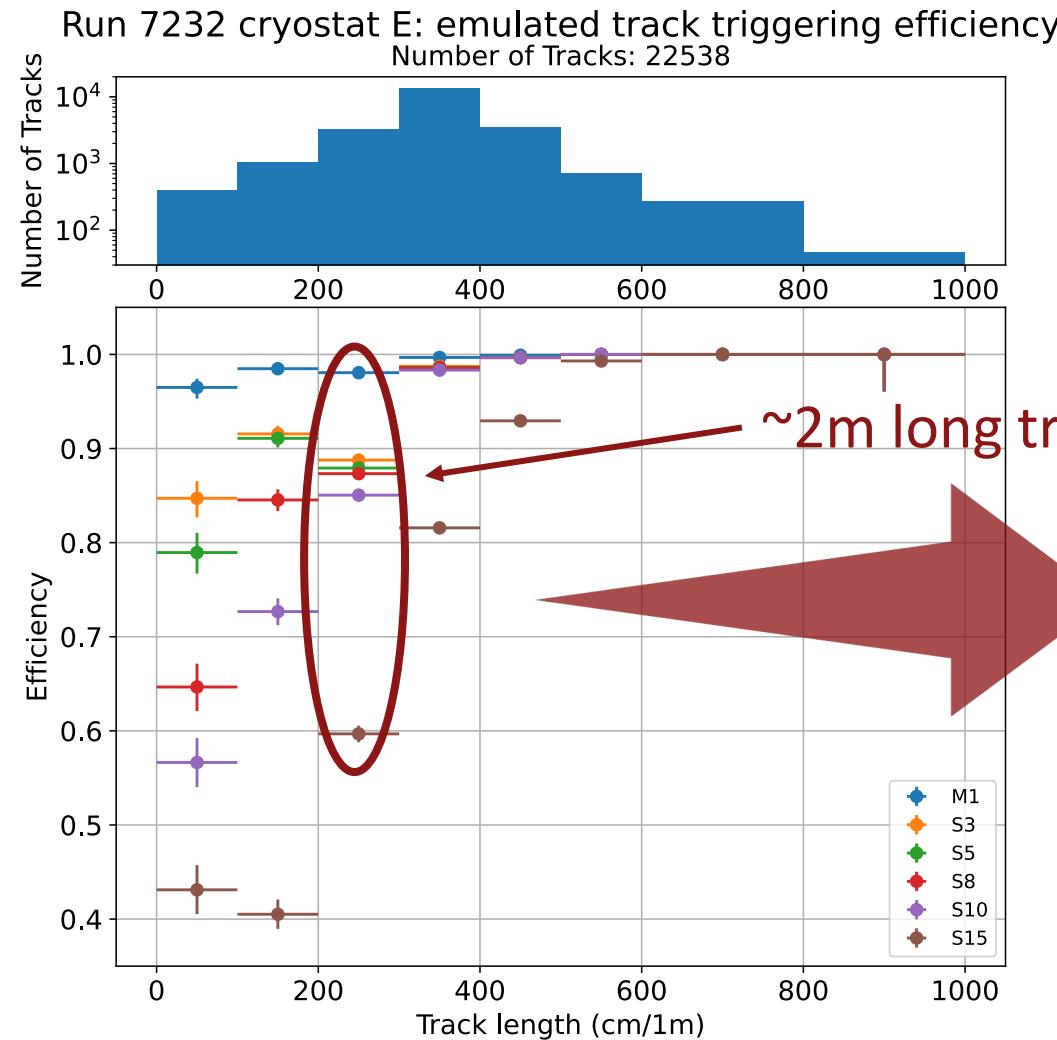
- “Minimum bias” run from November 30, 2021
  - Data collected without hardware trigger constraints
  - Software used to emulate trigger performance under different light requirement levels
- Cathode-crossing tracks only
  - Only tracks for which we can reconstruct the time without biasing trigger efficiency measurement
  - Hope to look at tracks that don’t cross cathode in the future, reducing sample bias

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{\text{selected tracks that would trigger}}{\text{selected tracks}}$$

# Efficiency of Trigger as a function of Track Length



# Efficiency of Trigger as a function of Track Length



---

# The 2m Track Anomaly

# The 2m Track Anomaly

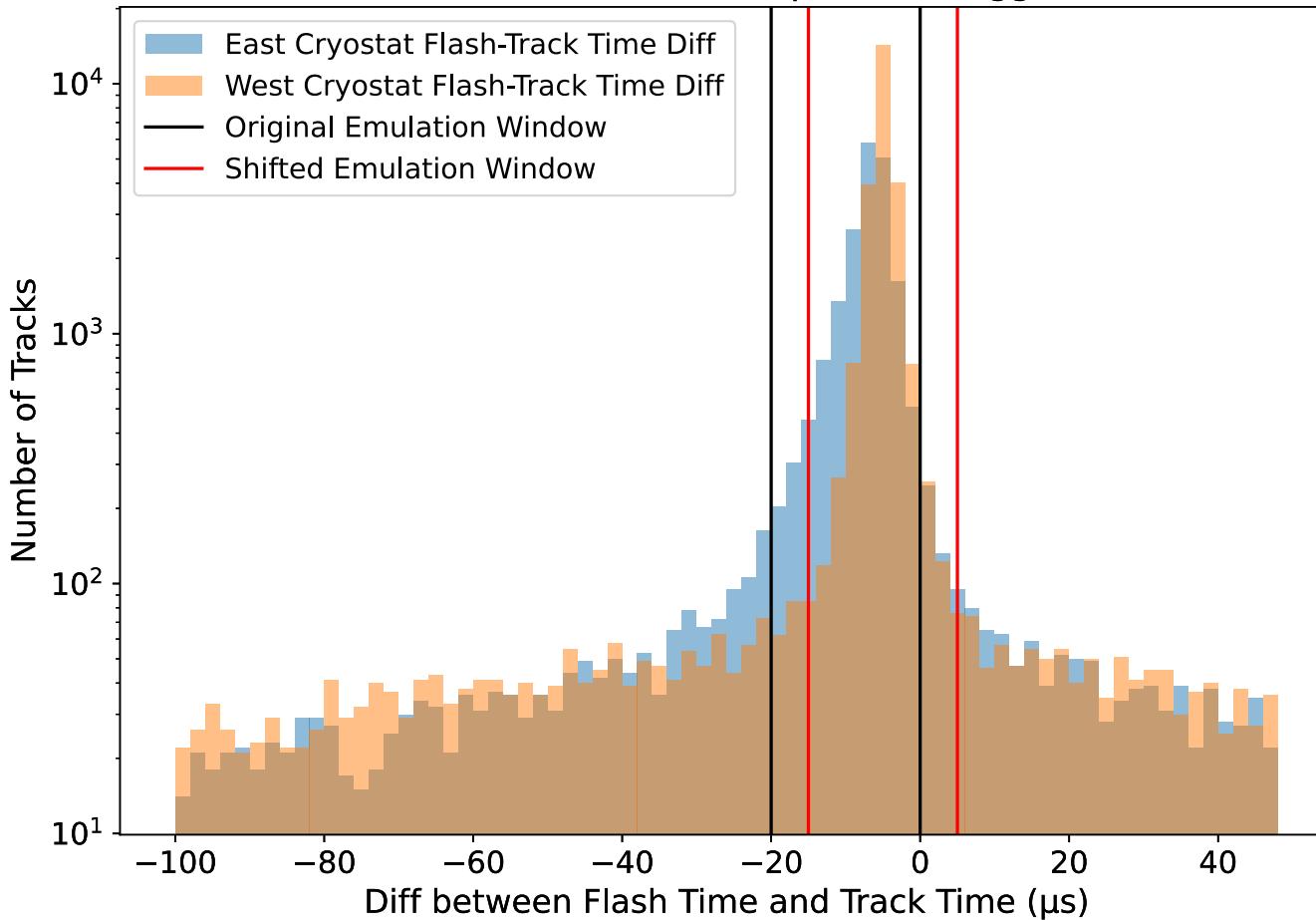
---

Tracks ~2m in length have a noticeably lower efficiency than slightly shorter or longer tracks

- Especially evident in East cryostat but also present in West cryostat (less severely)
- No noticeable spatial pattern for non-triggering tracks
- Statistics limited for current dataset, hoping a newer run will provide more insight

# Shifting the Trigger Emulation Window

Run 7232: Flash-Track Time Difference Compared to Trigger Emulation Windows

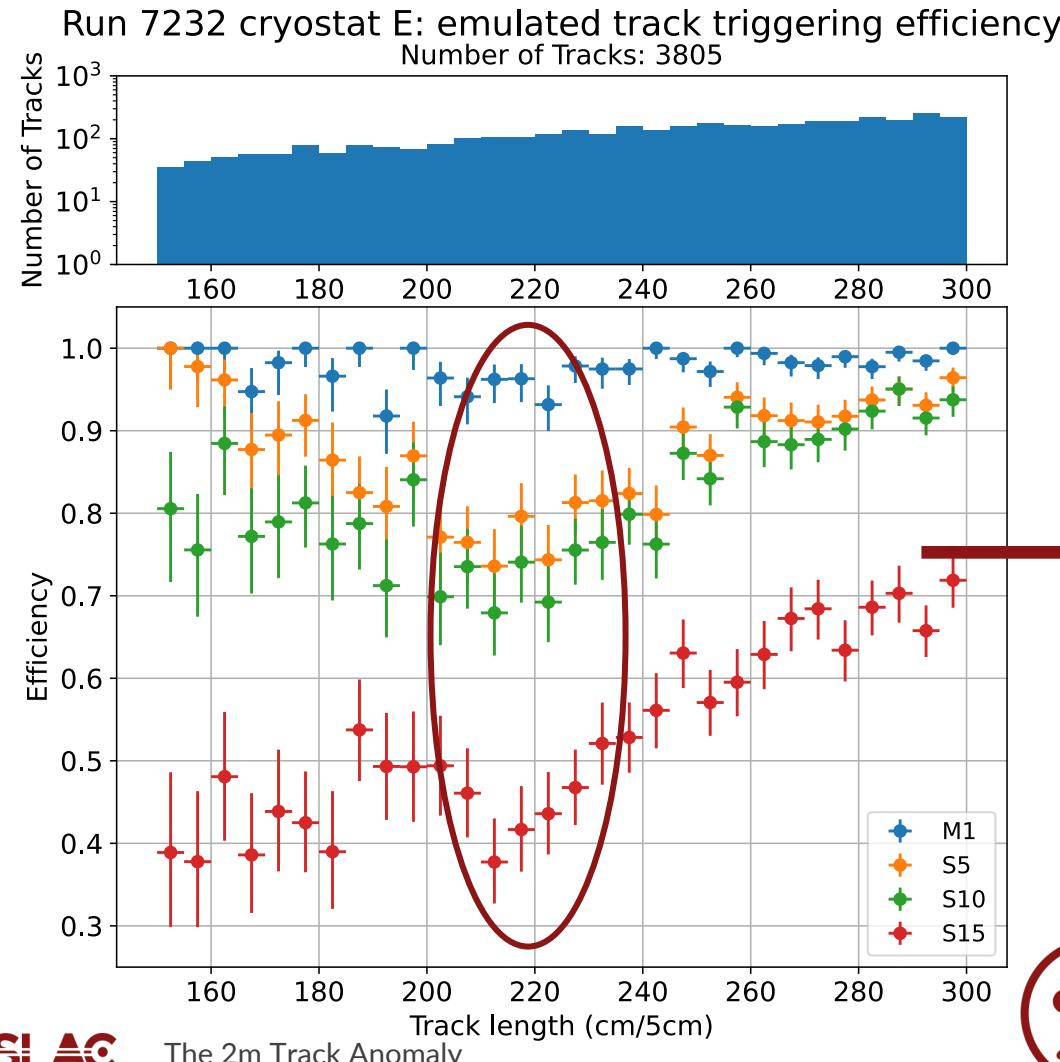


## Possible Solution:

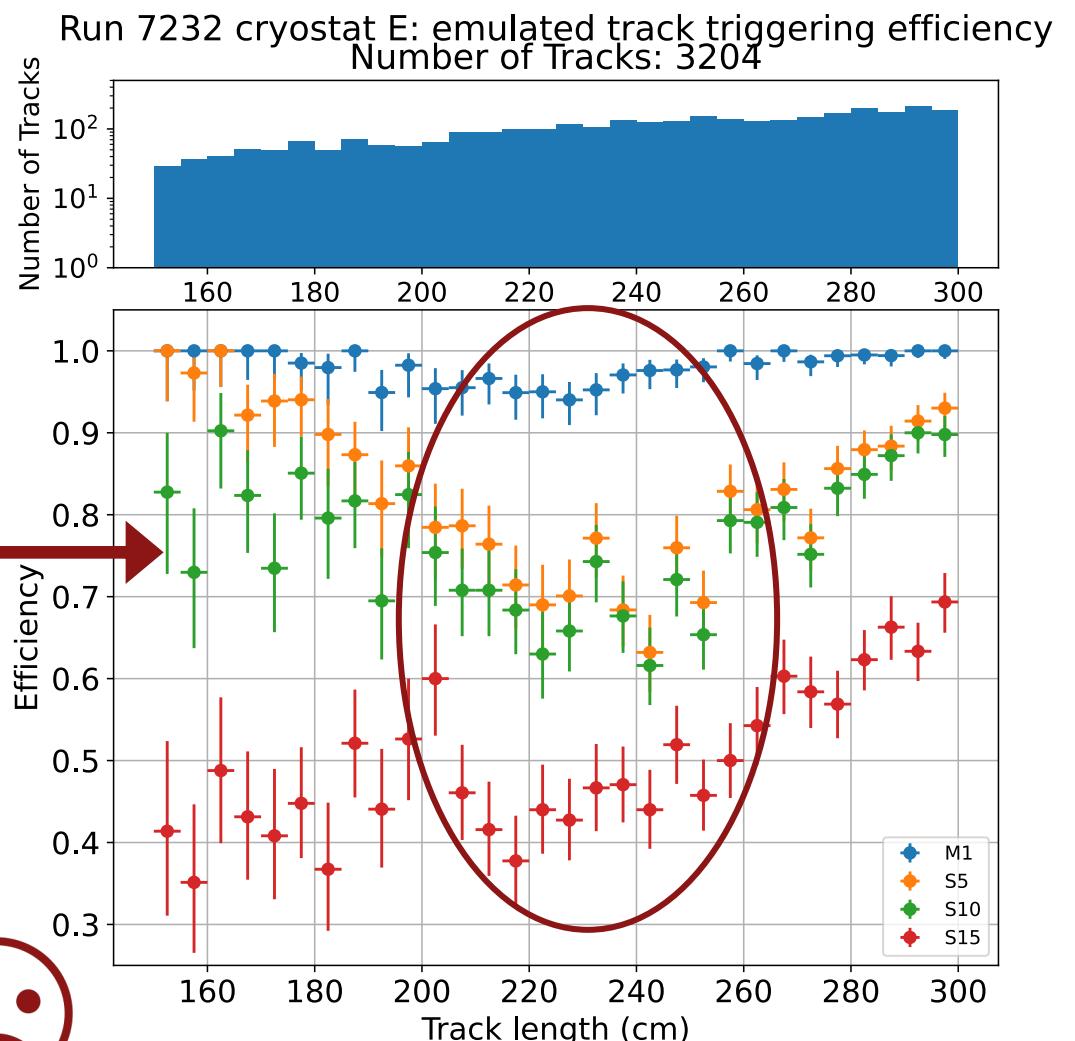
- In Trigger Emulation software, we look for light in a  $20 \mu\text{s}$  window before the track time ( $t_0$ ), and check whether that light exceeds chosen light requirement level
- Most tracks of length  $\sim 2\text{m}$  that failed to trigger matched to light occurring  $< 5 \mu\text{s}$  after  $t_0$
- Shifted window later by  $5 \mu\text{s}$  to see whether overall efficiency improved

# Shifting the Trigger Emulation Window: East Cryostat

## Original Emulation Window

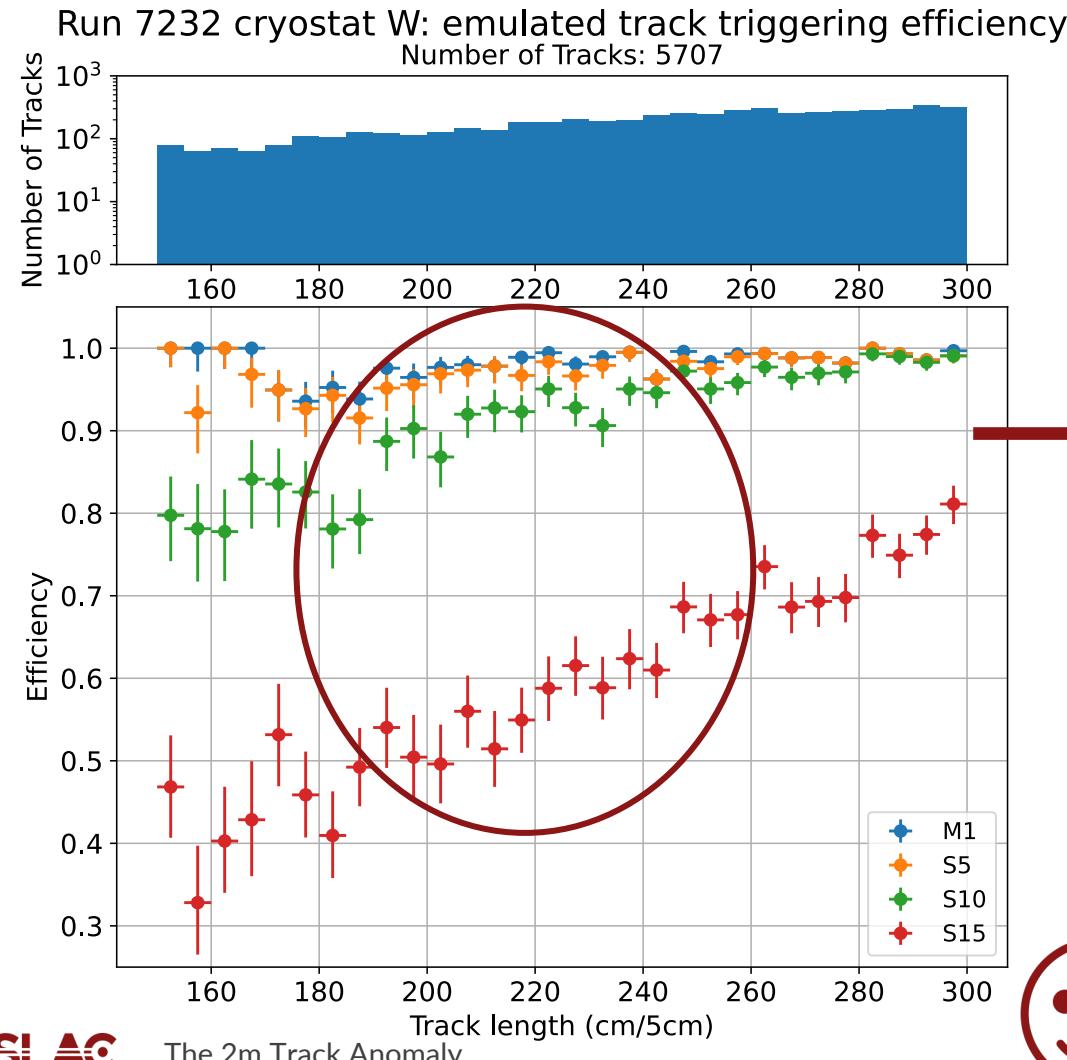


## Shifted Emulation Window

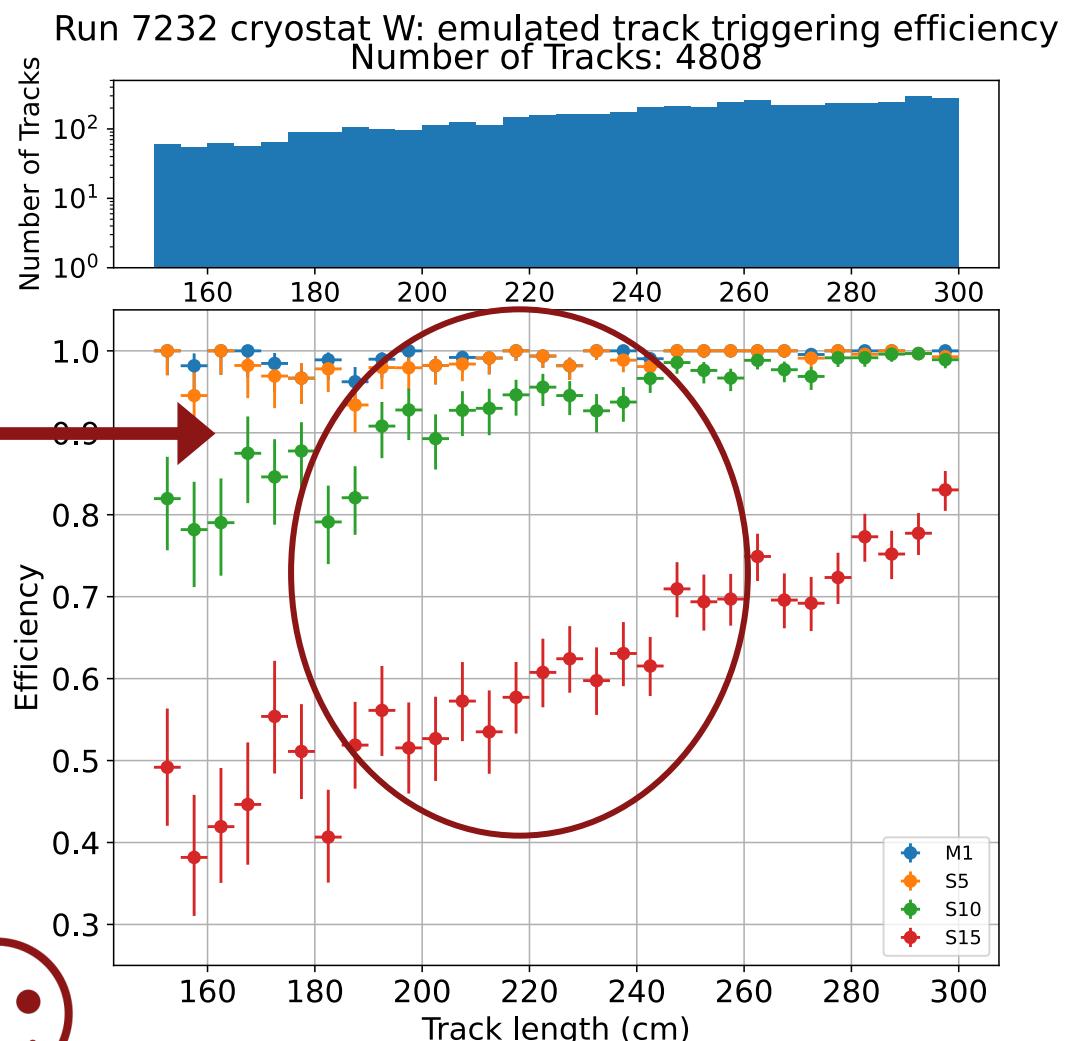


# Shifting the Trigger Emulation Window: West Cryostat

## Original Emulation Window



## Shifted Emulation Window



---

## Other Possible Considerations

# Potential Causes of the 2m track anomaly

---

## Possible connections

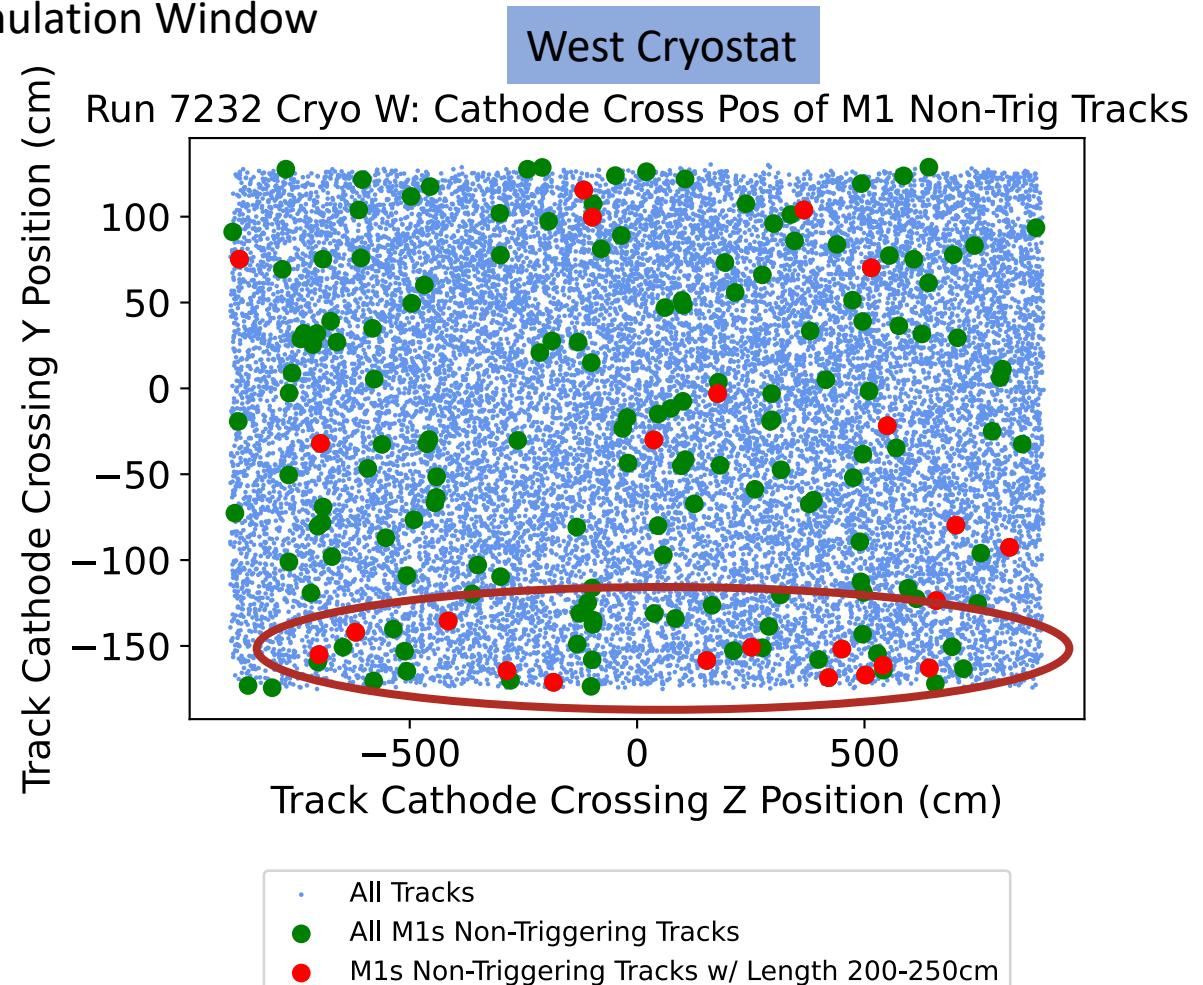
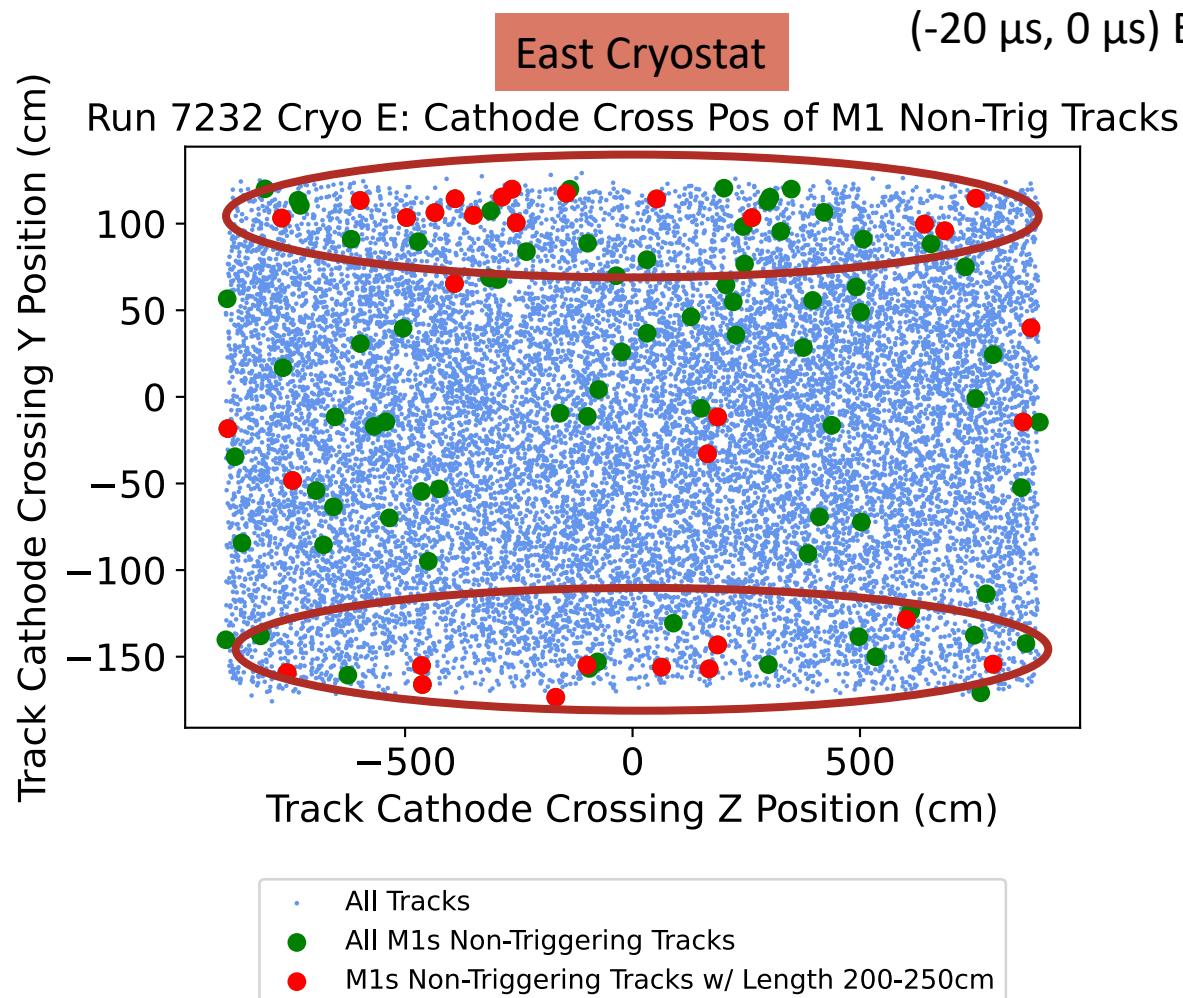
1. Shifting trigger emulation window, t0 reconstruction
  - Somewhat for 2m tracks
2. Length balance ratio of tracks on either side of cathode
3. Smaller track component along the z-axis, large track component along the x-axis
  - Not specific to 2m tracks (geometric bias)
4. Border distortions of electric field
5. Y-axis cathode-crossing position
  - Lower visibility of photons at high y-values
  - Photons lost if they hit the field cage, fewer PMTs at high y-values

## Ruled out connections

1. Not time dependent
2. Not from cathode bending
  - Cathode bending shouldn't greatly affect t0 reconstruction
3. Not specific to y-direction of tracks
4. Likely not due to split tracks during track reconstruction
  - From what we saw of the event display (not a statistically significant sample)
  - Also, most tracks appear to go from one edge of cryostat to another (>60% have at least 1 endpoint at an edge of the cryostat)

# Possible connection:

## Y-axis cathode-crossing position

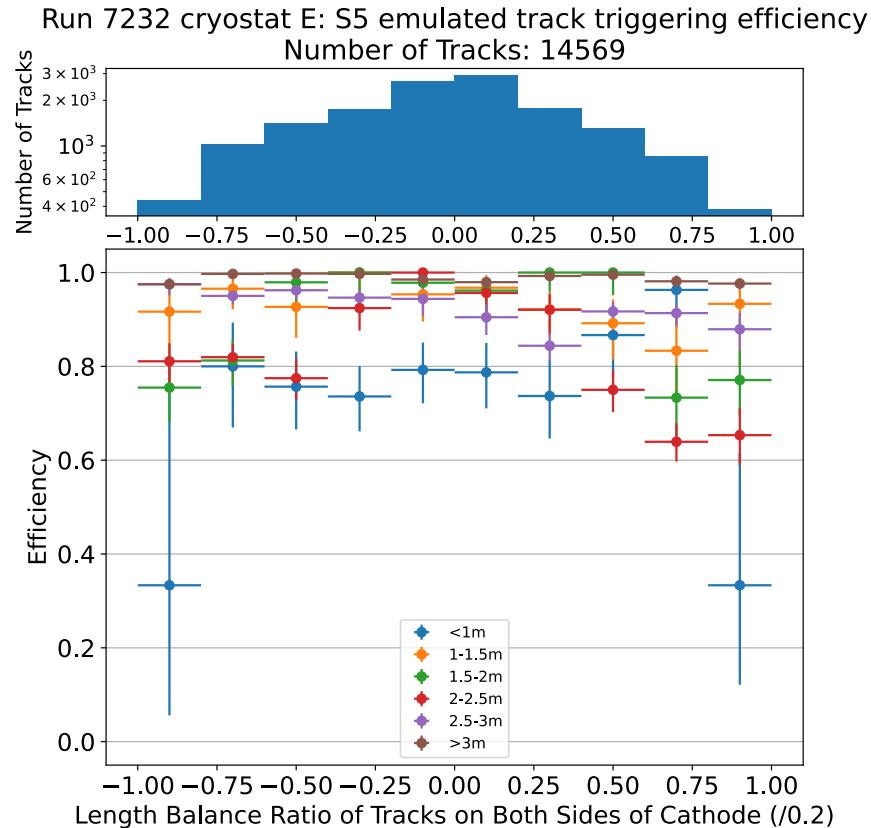


# Possible connection:

Length balance ratio of tracks on either side of cathode

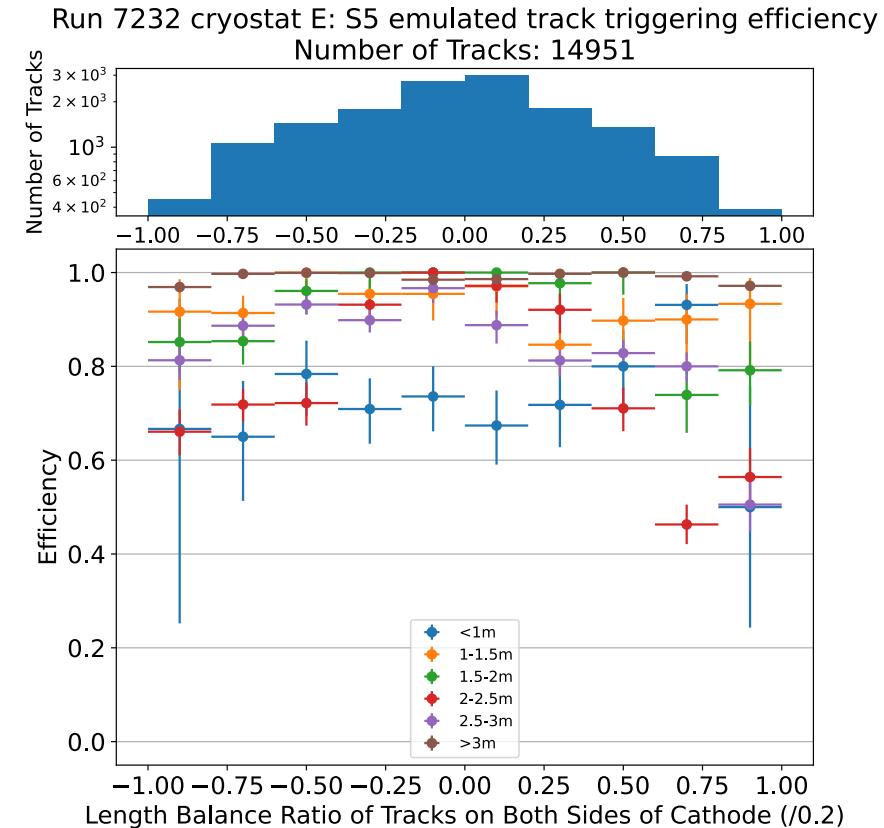
East Cryostat

(-20  $\mu$ s, 0  $\mu$ s) Emulation Window



Balance Ratio	$\approx -1$	$\approx 0$	$\approx 1$
Primary TPC of Track	East	Both	West

(-15  $\mu$ s, 5  $\mu$ s) Emulation Window



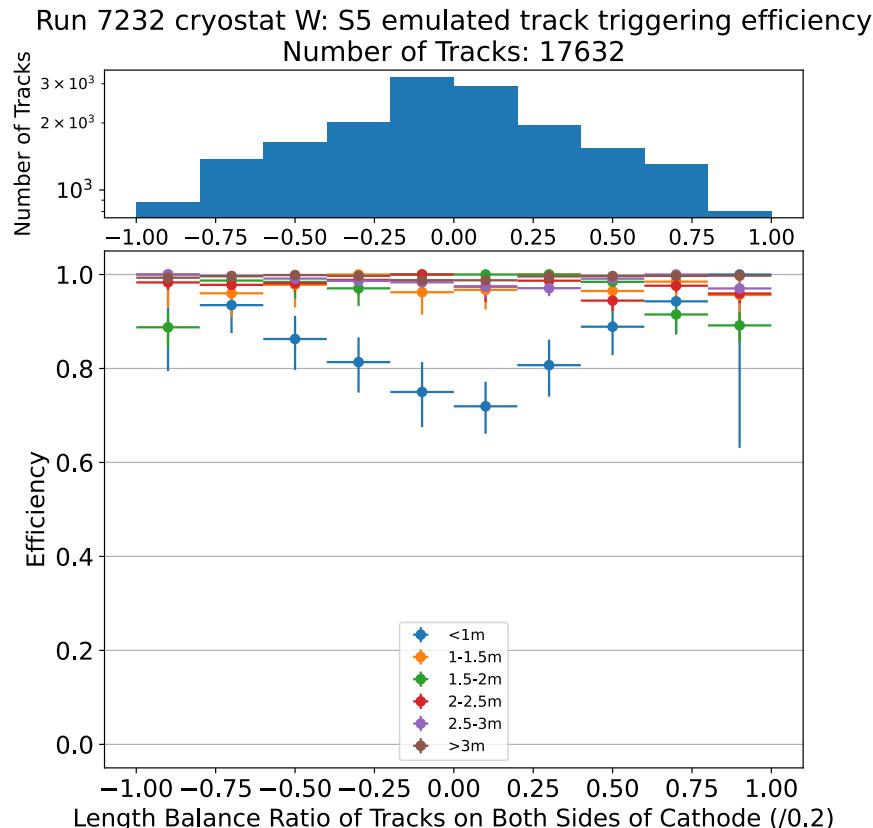
# Possible connection:

Length balance ratio of tracks on either side of cathode

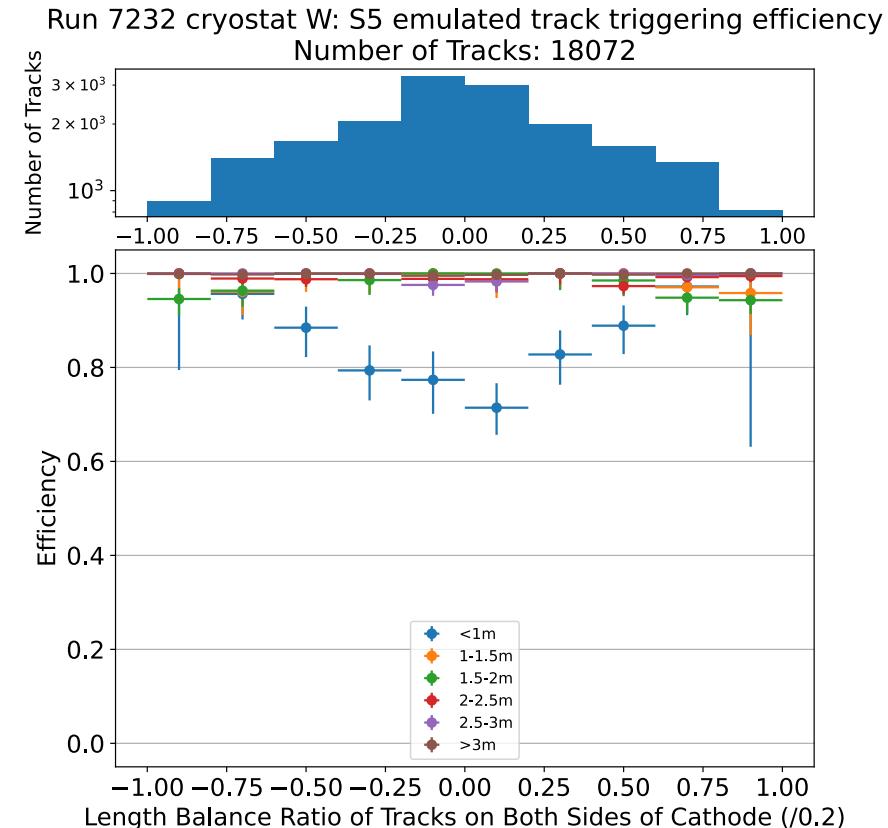
Balance Ratio	$\approx -1$	$\approx 0$	$\approx 1$
Primary TPC of Track	East	Both	West

West Cryostat

(-20  $\mu$ s, 0  $\mu$ s) Emulation Window

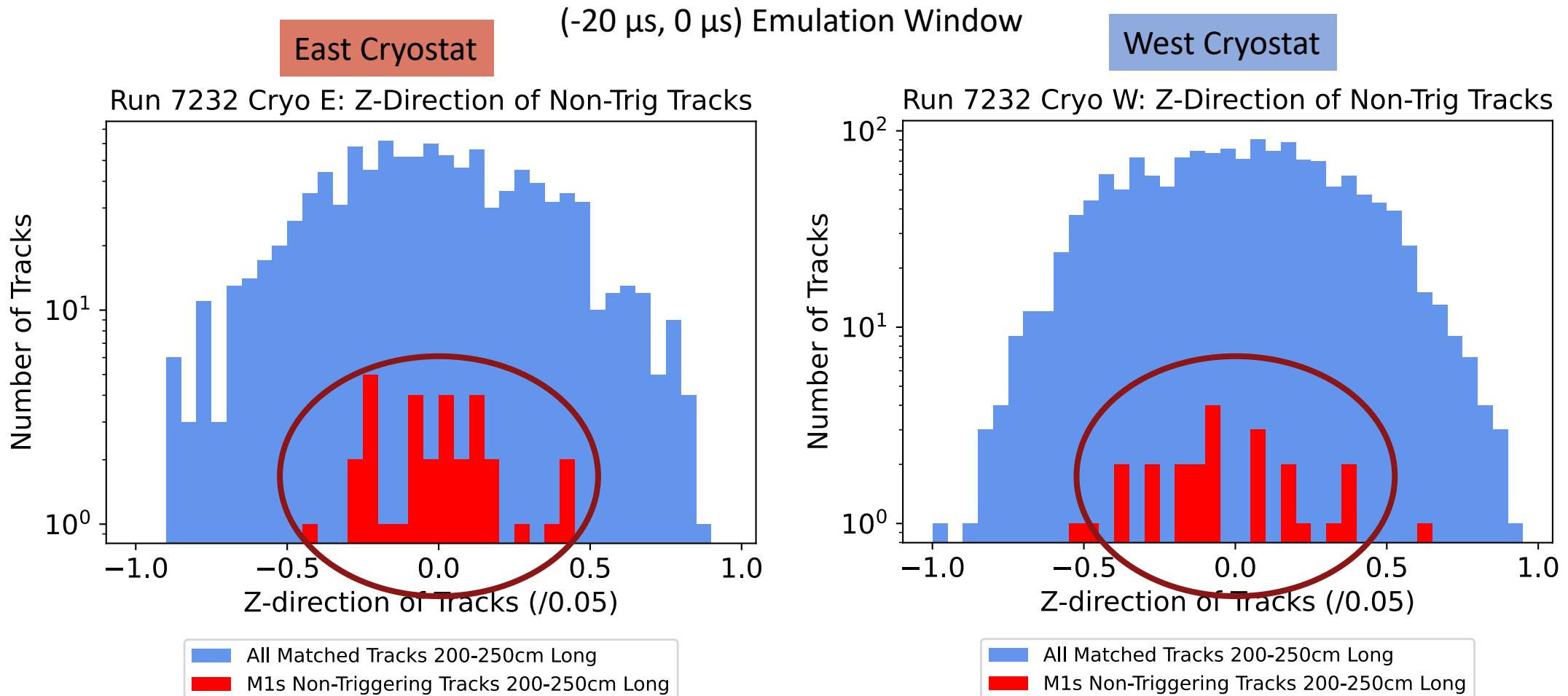


(-15  $\mu$ s, 5  $\mu$ s) Emulation Window



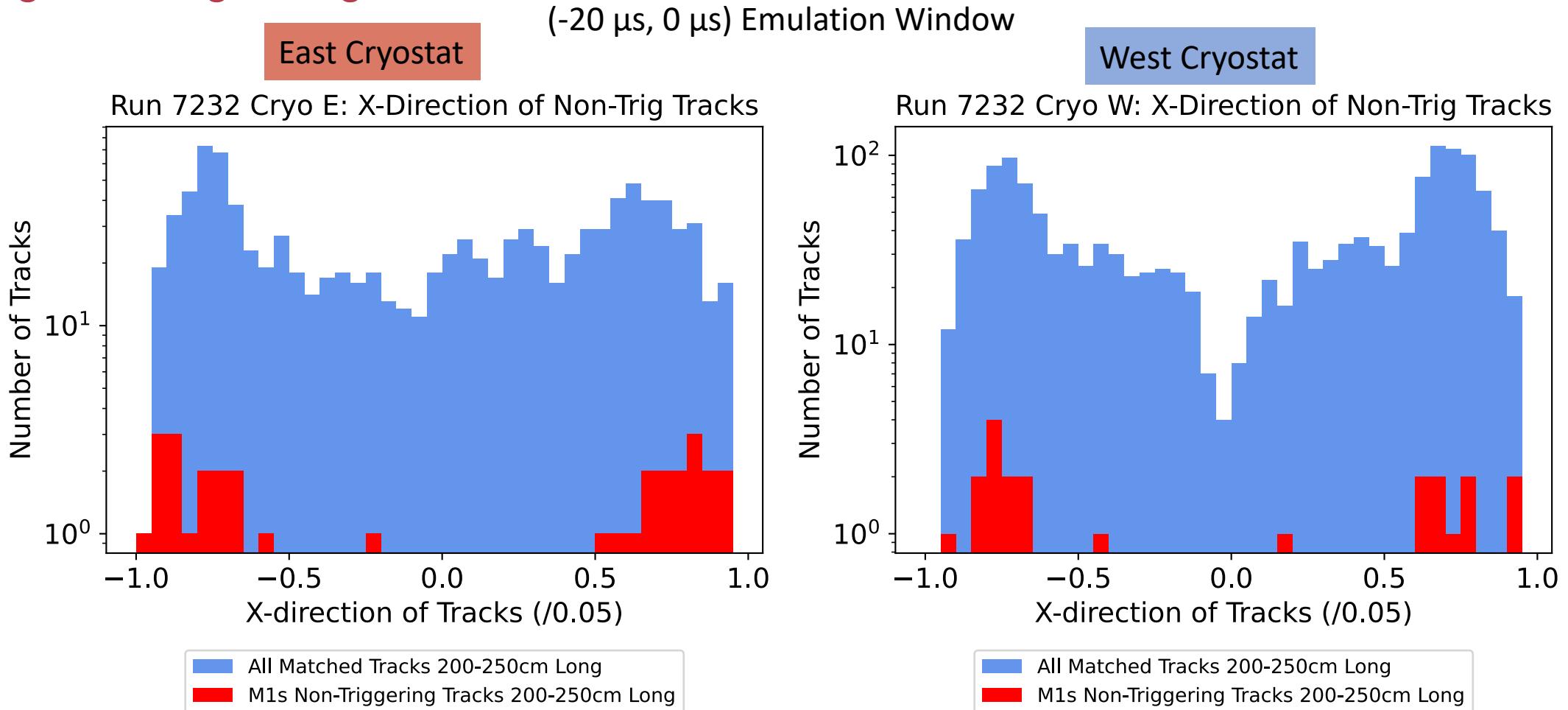
# Possible Connection:

Smaller track angle along the z-axis



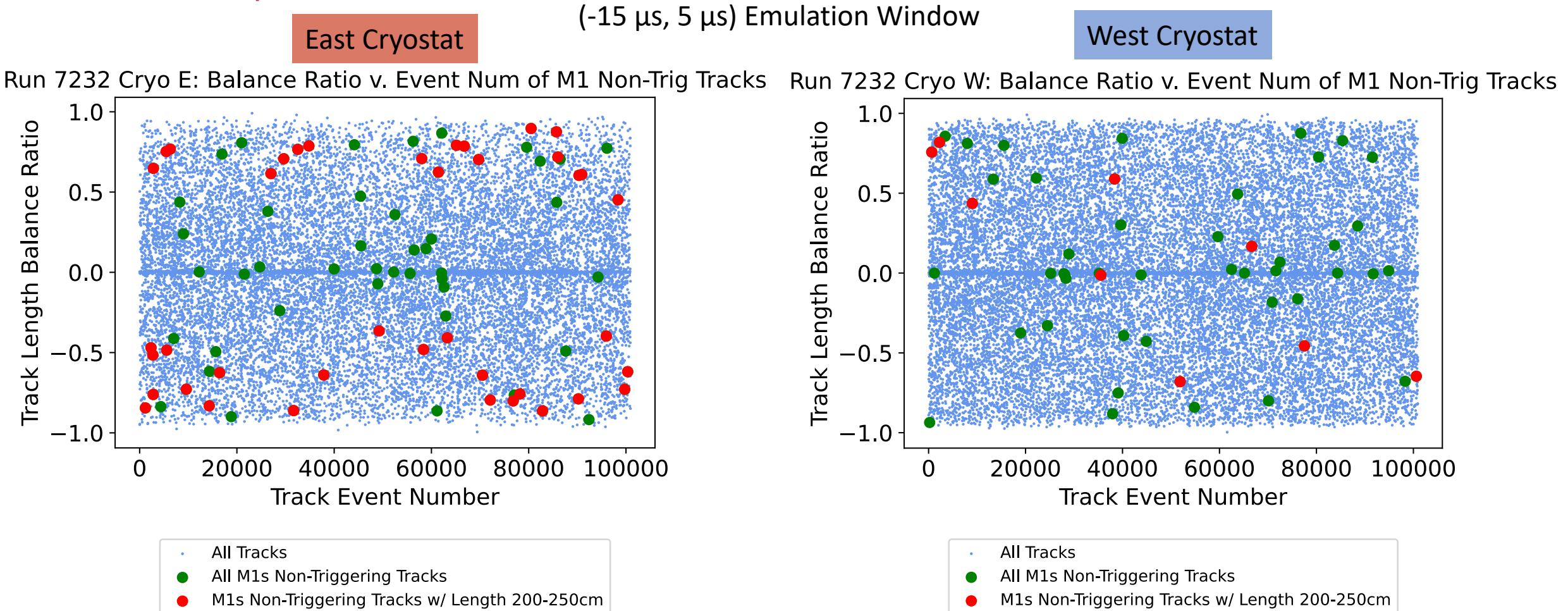
# Possible Connection:

Large track angle along the x-axis



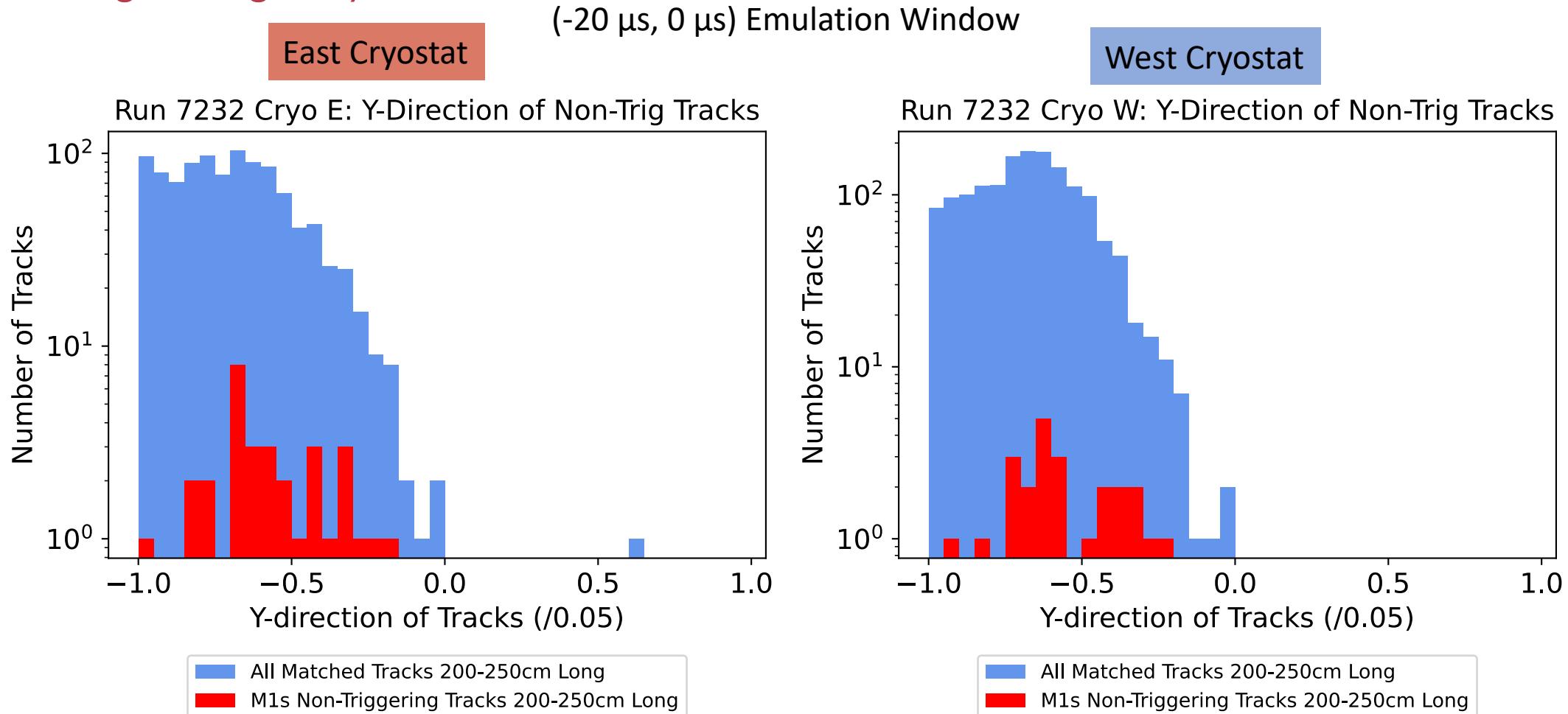
# Ruled Out Connection:

Not time dependent



# Ruled Out Connection:

Track angle along the y-axis



---

# Conclusions and Next Steps

# Conclusions and Next Steps

---

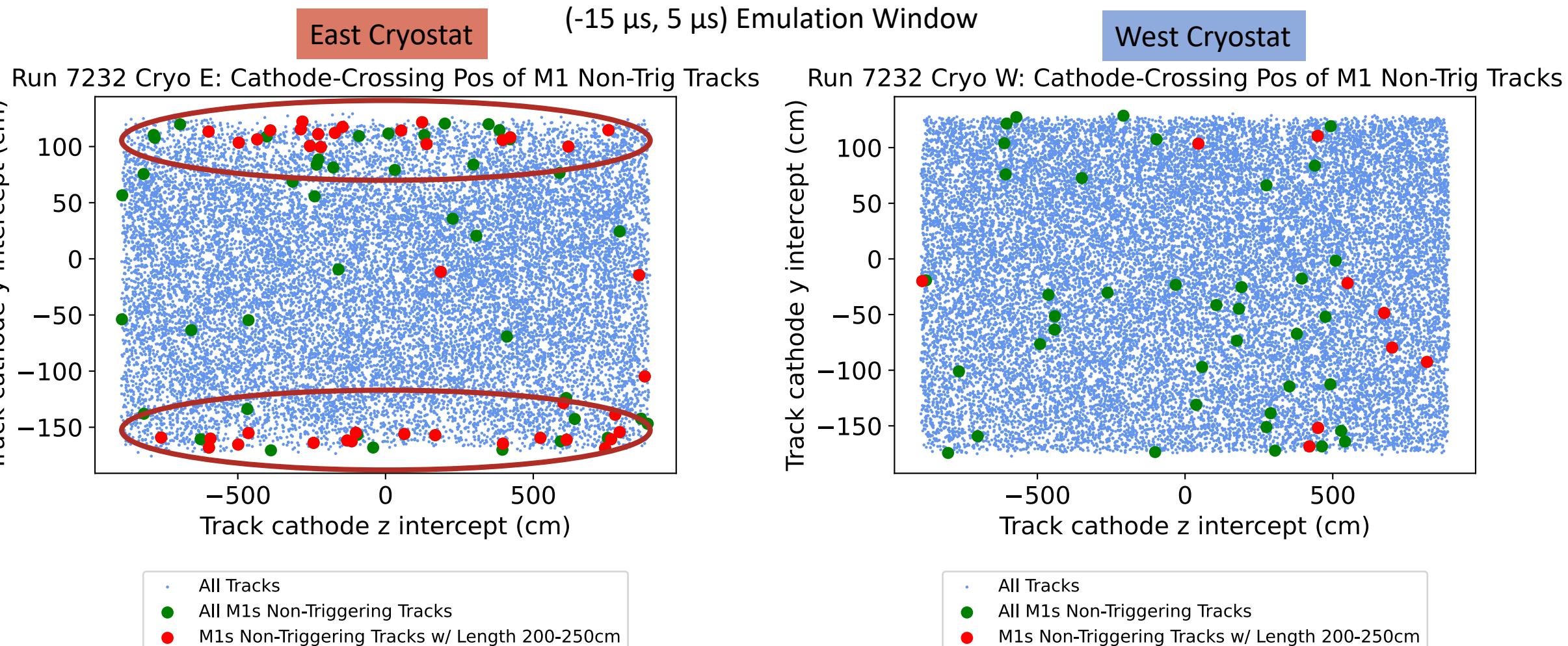
- Still investigating the 2m track anomaly
- New minimum bias run (Run 8650)
  - Repeat these analyses to understand changes
  - Look for efficiency improvements or any new features to study
  - Bug in the processing code found which resulted in errors in emulated trigger performance, so there have been delays in this analysis due to reprocessing
- Later analyze CRT-matched tracks
  - CRT (Cosmic Ray Tagger) is a set of sensors covering outside of detector
  - Detect cosmic particles entering or leaving the cryostat
  - CRT hits can be matched to tracks within the TPCs and can provide us with time and position information for tracks that don't necessarily cross the cathode

---

# Additional Slides

# Possible connection:

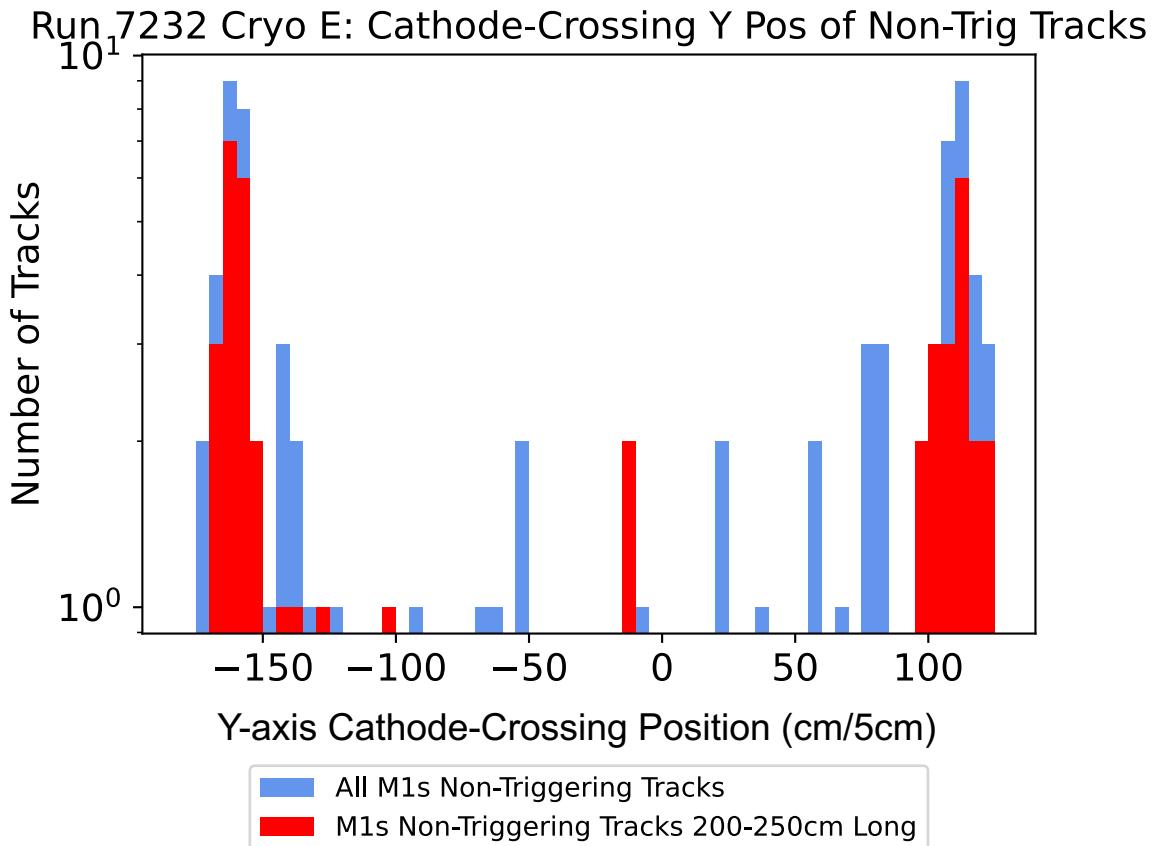
## Y-axis cathode-crossing position



# Possible connection:

---

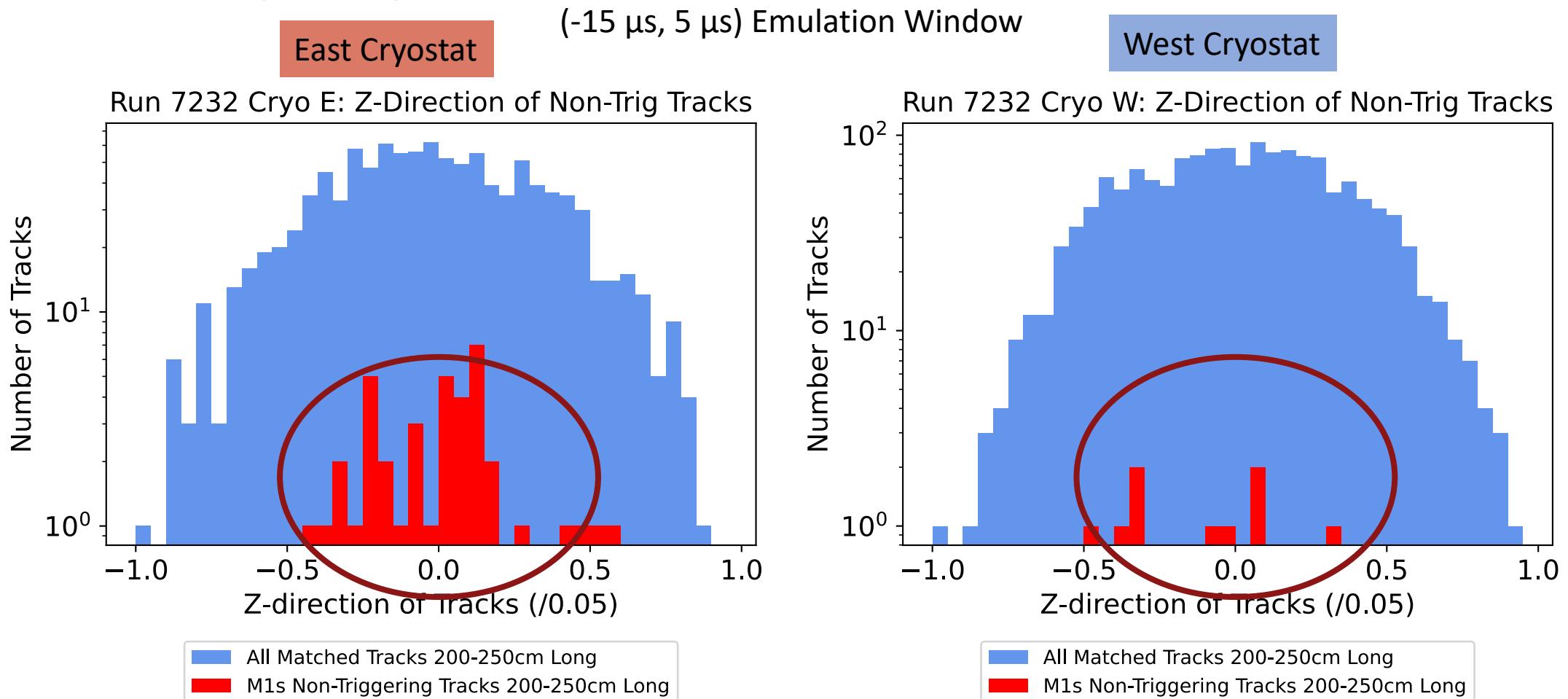
## Y-axis cathode-crossing position



- Proportion of M1 non-triggering tracks with y-axis cathode-crossing position between -150 cm and 90 cm = **0.362**
- Number of M1s non-triggering tracks with lengths 200-250 cm = **42**
- Estimated Number of M1 non-triggering tracks with lengths 200-250 cm with y-axis cathode-crossing position between -150 cm and 90 cm =  $0.36 \times 42 = 15.2$
- Actual Number of M1 non-triggering tracks with lengths 200-250 cm with y-axis cathode-crossing position between -150 and 90 cm = **6**

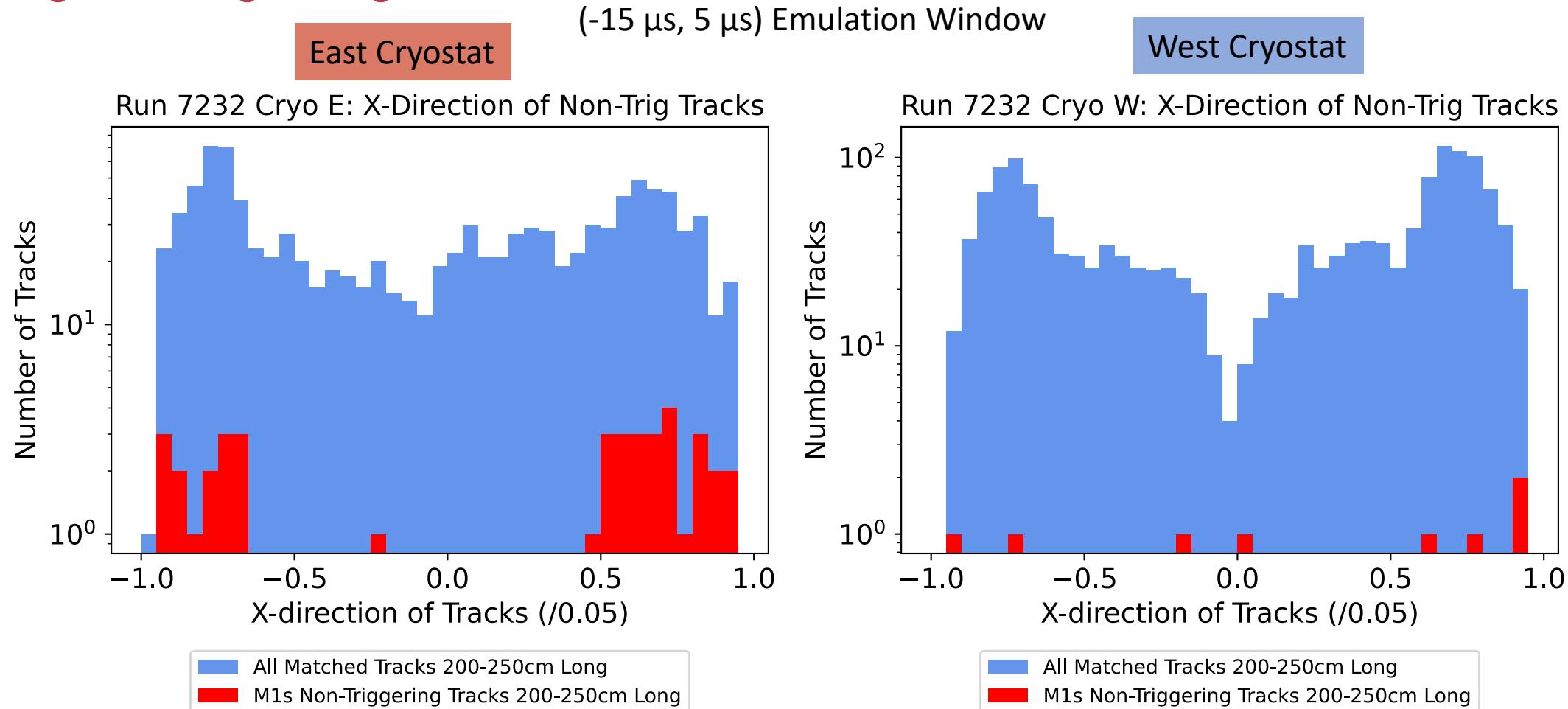
# Possible Connection:

Smaller track angle along the z-axis



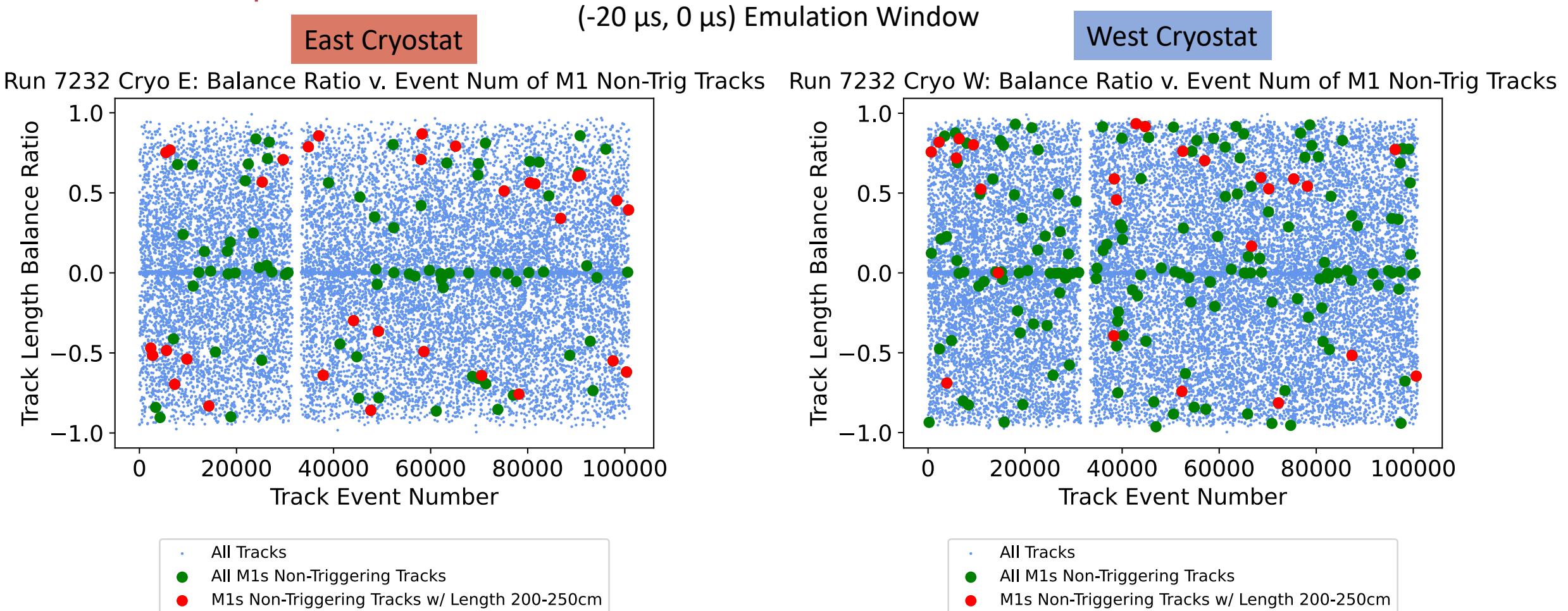
# Possible Connection:

# Large track angle along the x-axis



# Ruled Out Connection:

Not time dependent



# Ruled Out Connection:

Track angle along the y-axis

