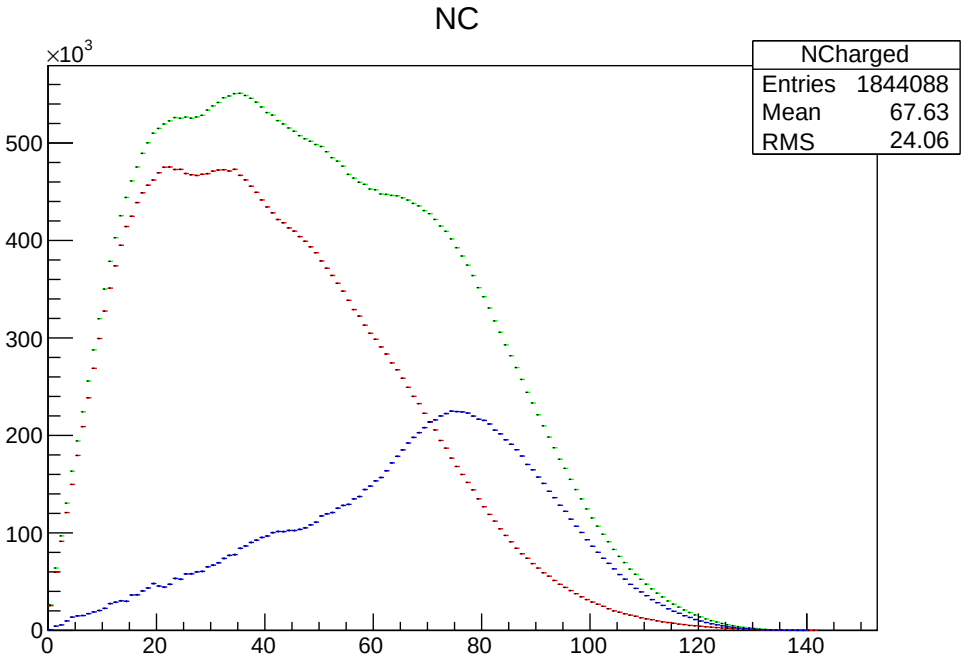

Figure 1: Number of detected charged particles in terms of kinetic energy of the missing particle.

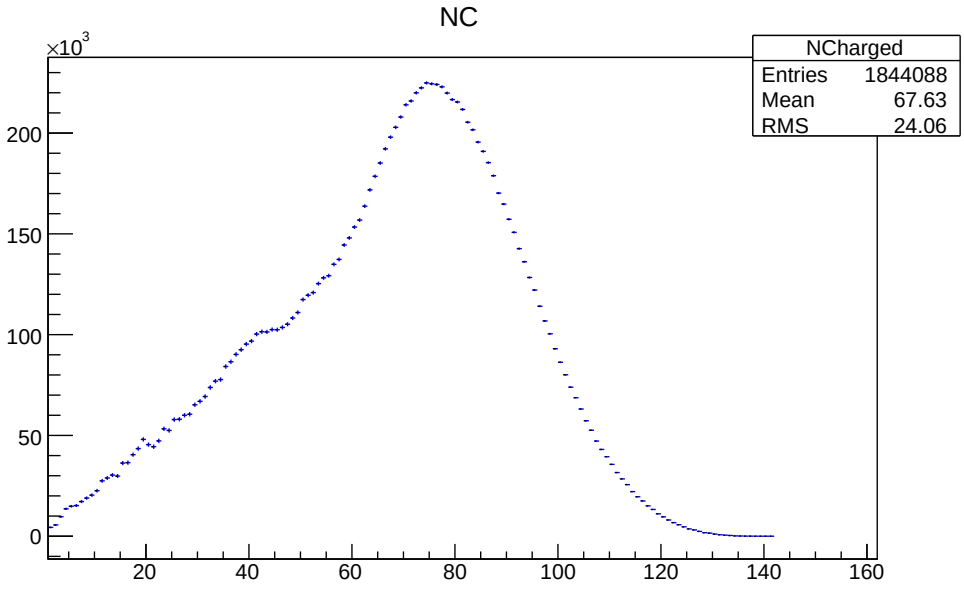

Figure 2: Number of detected charged particles in terms of kinetic energy of the missing particle after Carbon subtraction.

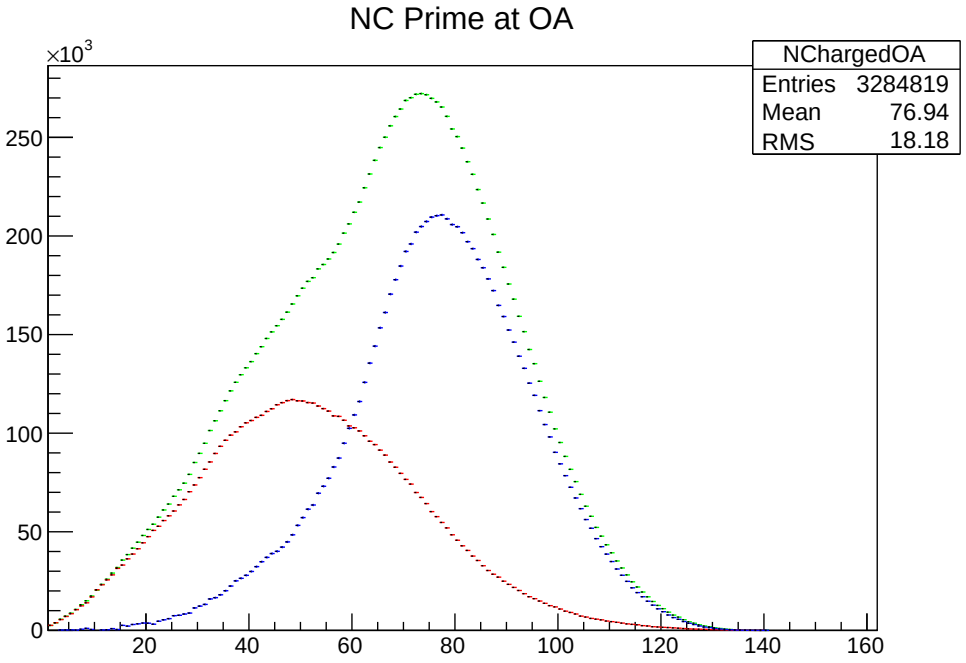

Figure 3: Number of detected charged particles with in the opening angle cut, in terms of kinetic energy of the missing particle.

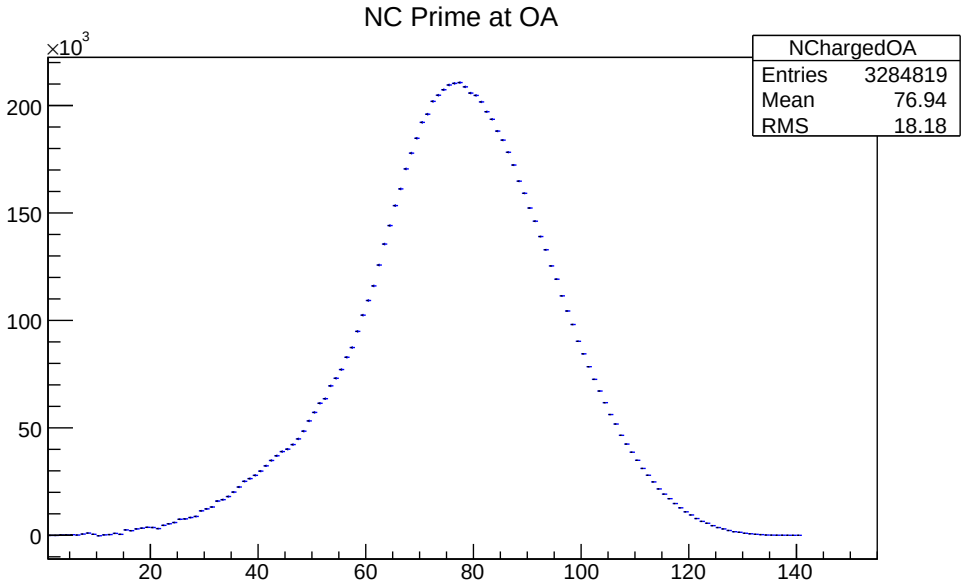

Figure 4: Number of detected charged particles with in the opening angle cut, in terms of kinetic energy of the missing particle after Carbon subtraction.

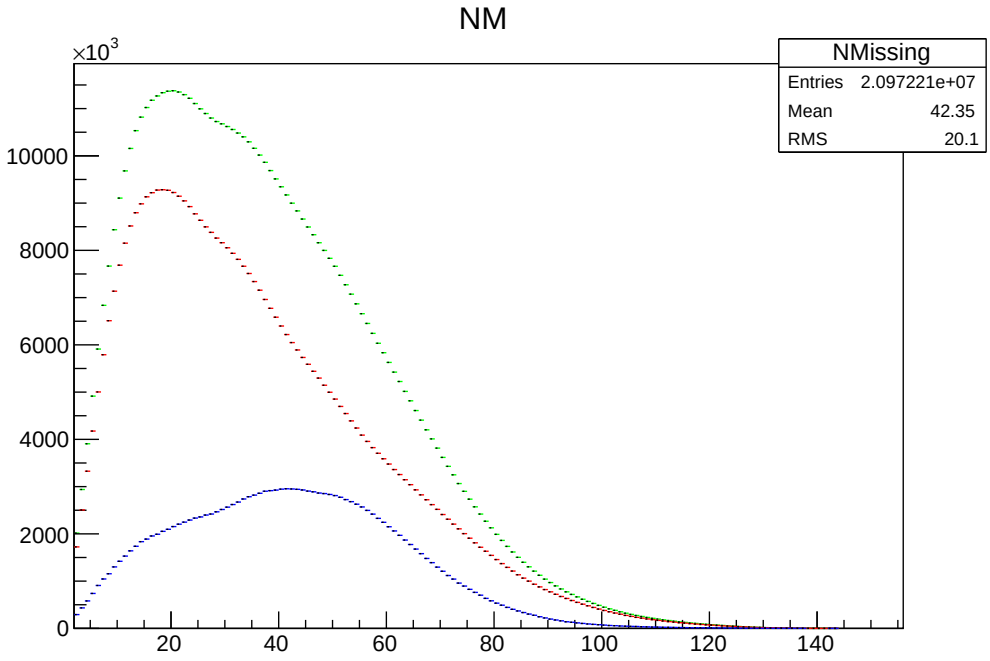

Figure 5: Number of missing charged particles, in terms of kinetic energy of the missing particle.

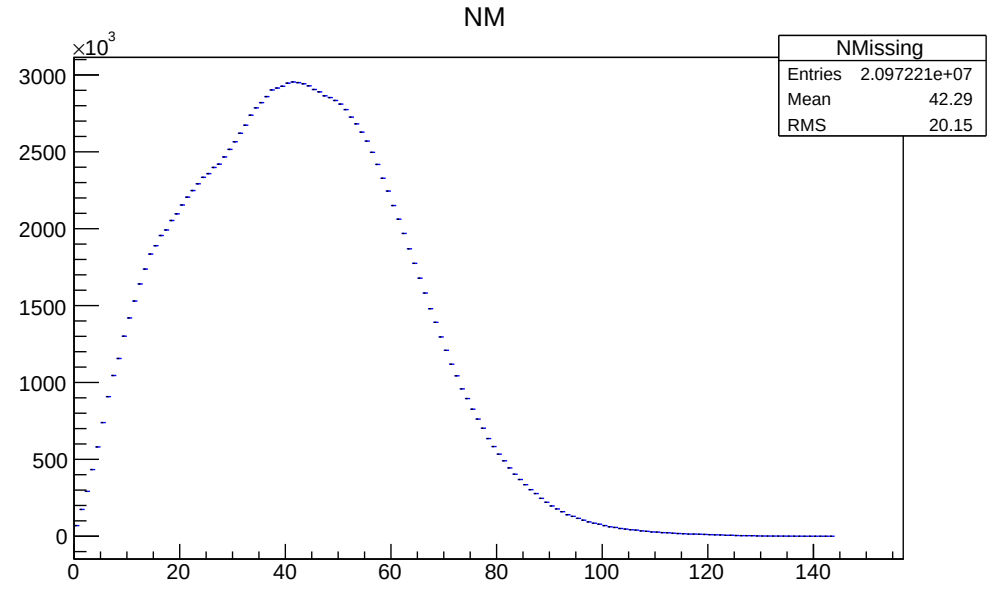

Figure 6: Number of missing charged particles, in terms of kinetic energy of the missing particle after Carbon subtraction.

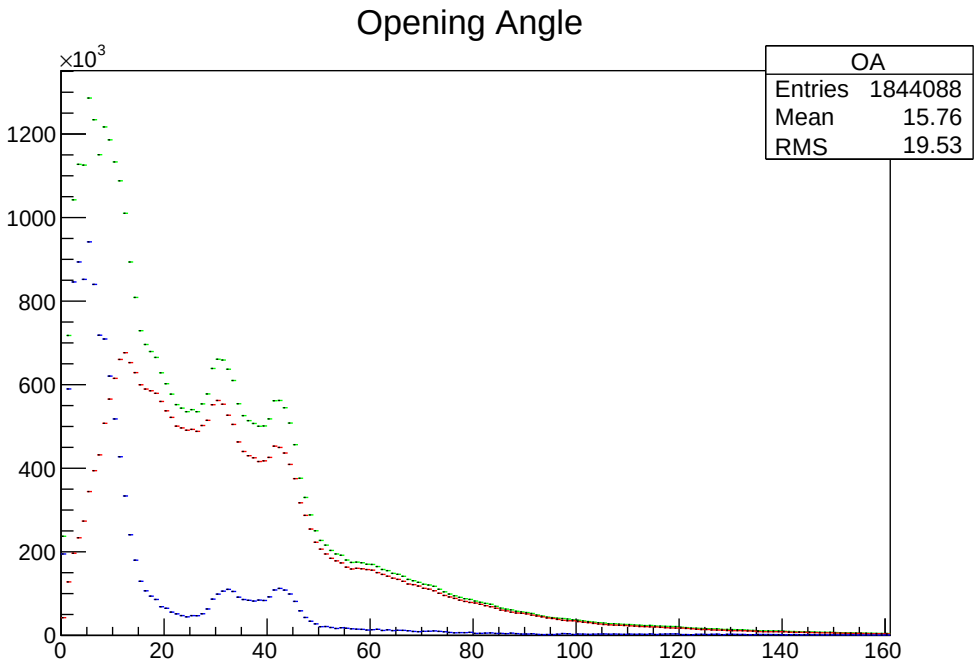

Figure 7: Opening angle distribution, in terms of kinetic energy of the missing particle.Green being Butanol data, Red Carbon and Blue subtracted distribution.

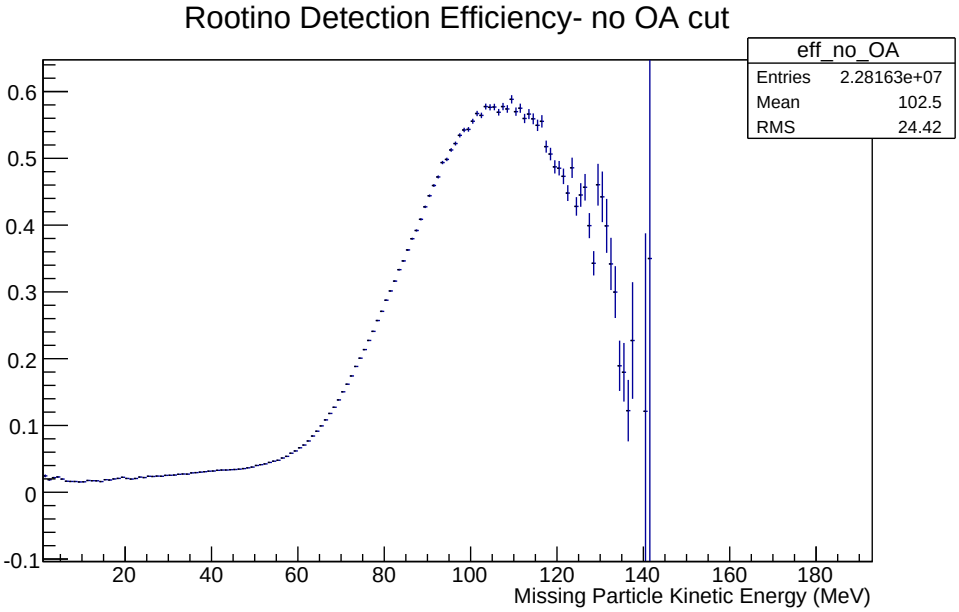

Figure 8: Rootino detection efficiency, with no opening angle cut applied.

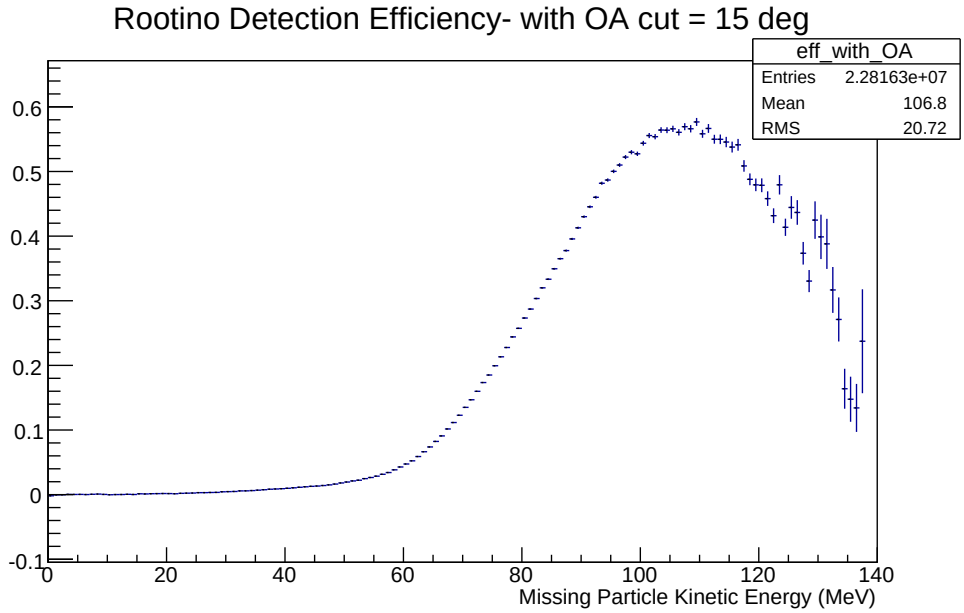

Figure 9: Rootino detection efficiency, with opening angle cut = 15°

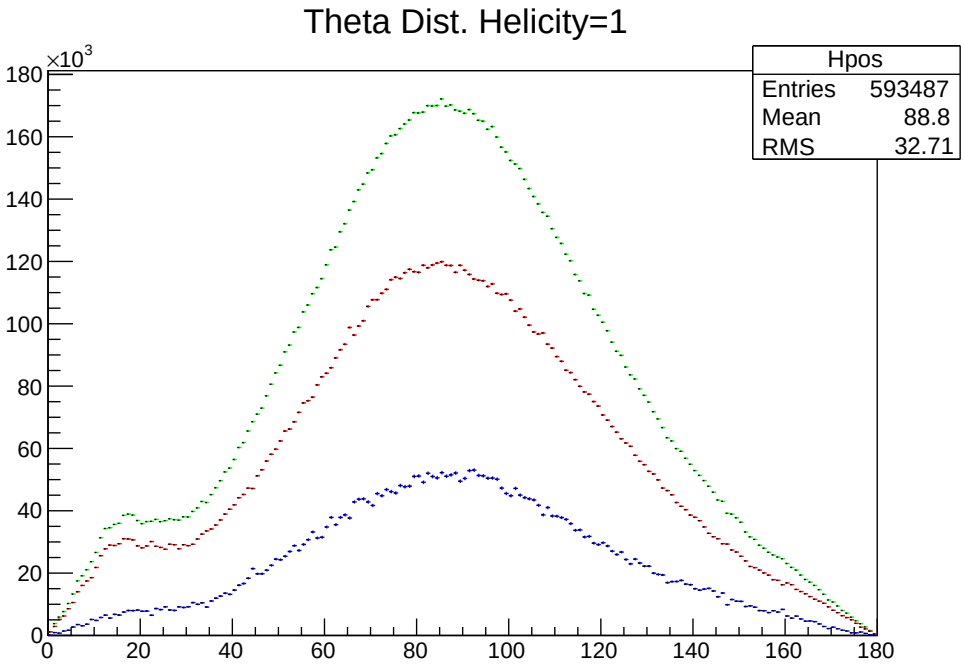

Figure 10: Theta distribution for events with helicity = +1, butanol (green), carbon (red) and subtracted (blue).

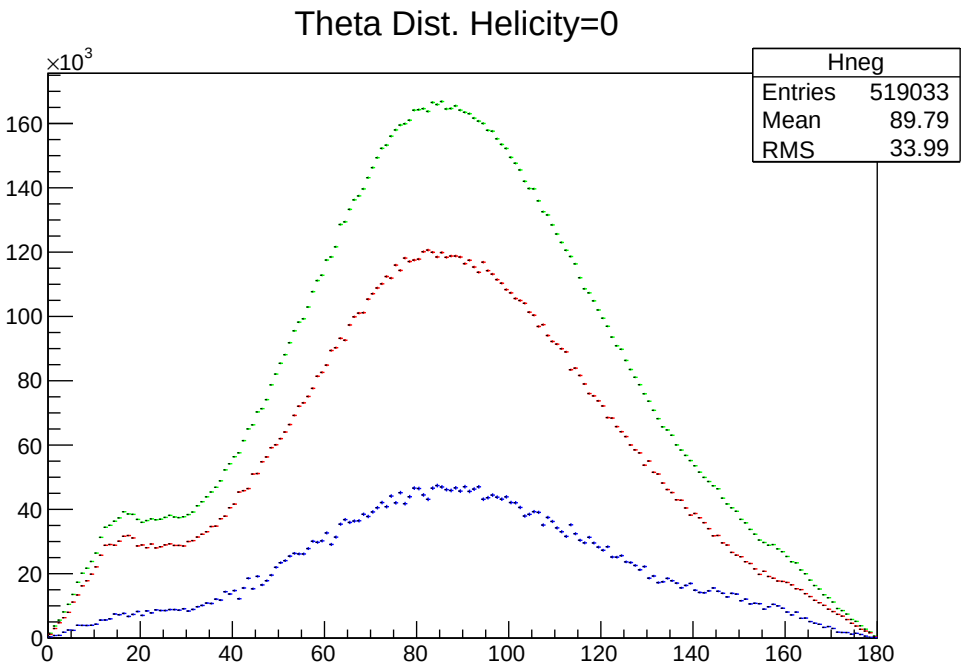

Figure 11: Theta distribution for events with helicity = 0, butanol (green), carbon (red) and subtracted (blue).

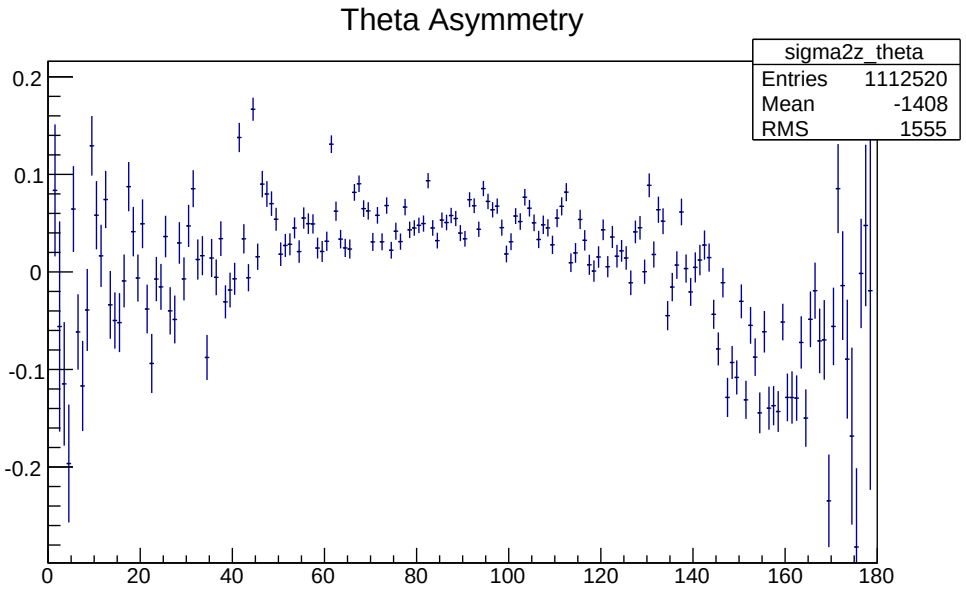

Figure 12: Theta asymmetry with no angle cut.

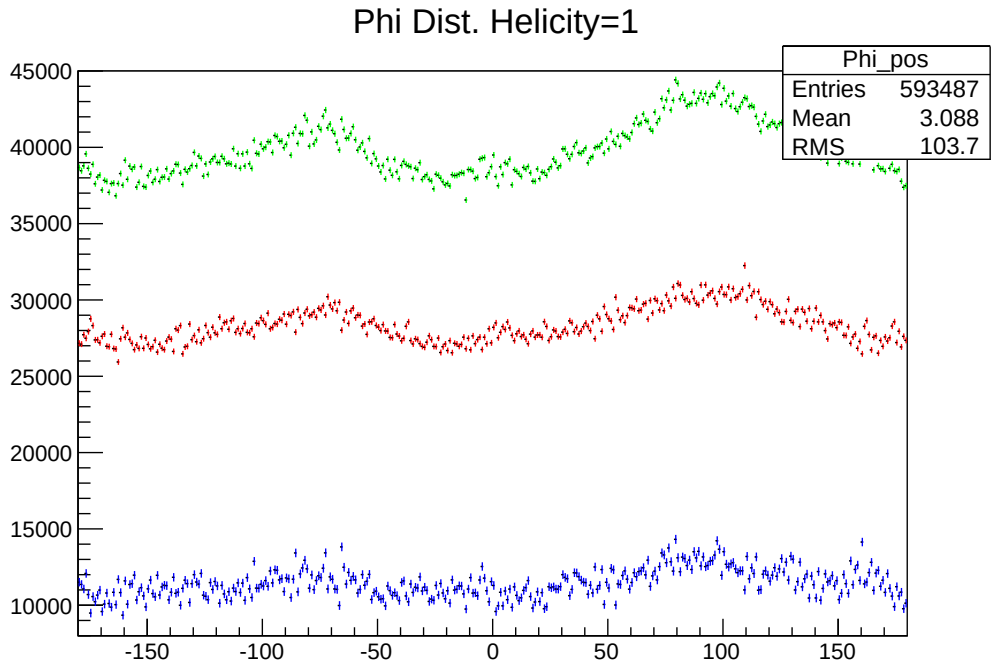

Figure 13: Phi distribution for events with helicity = +1, butanol (green), carbon (red) and subtracted (blue).

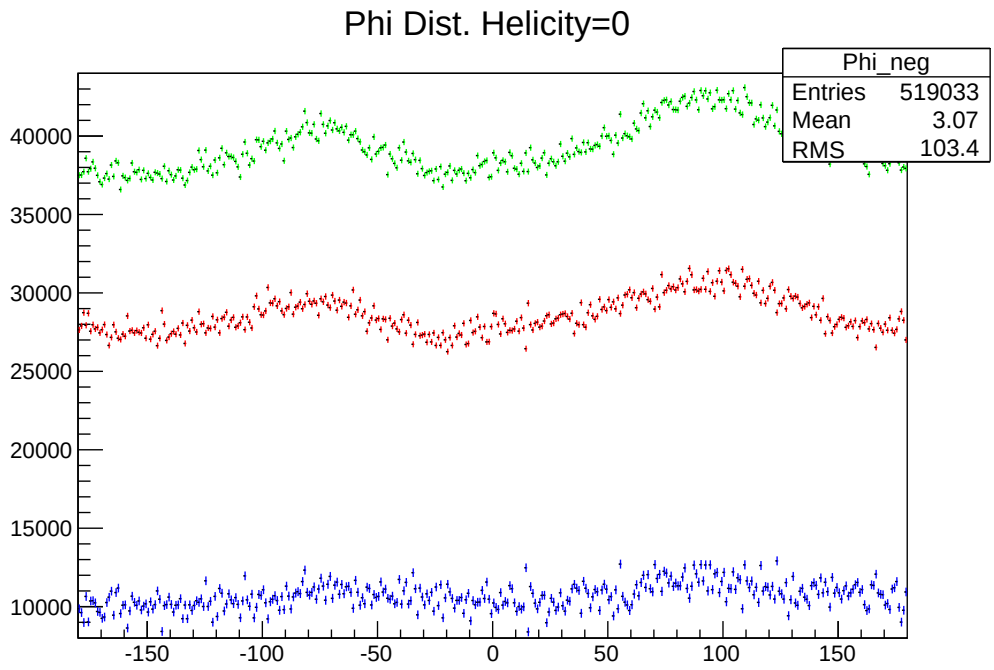

Figure 14: Phi distribution for events with helicity = 0, butanol (green), carbon (red) and subtracted (blue).

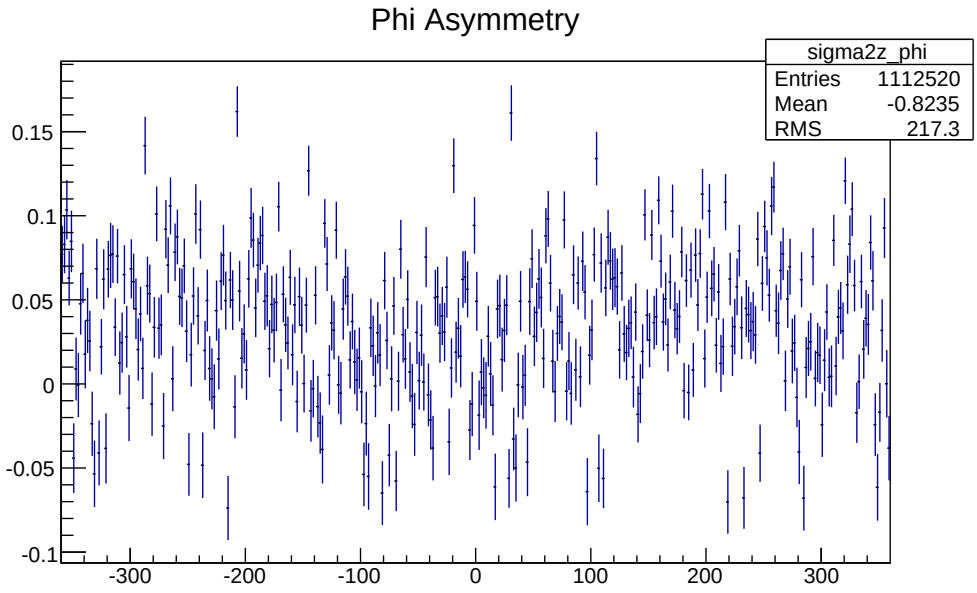

Figure 15: Phi asymmetry with no angle cut.

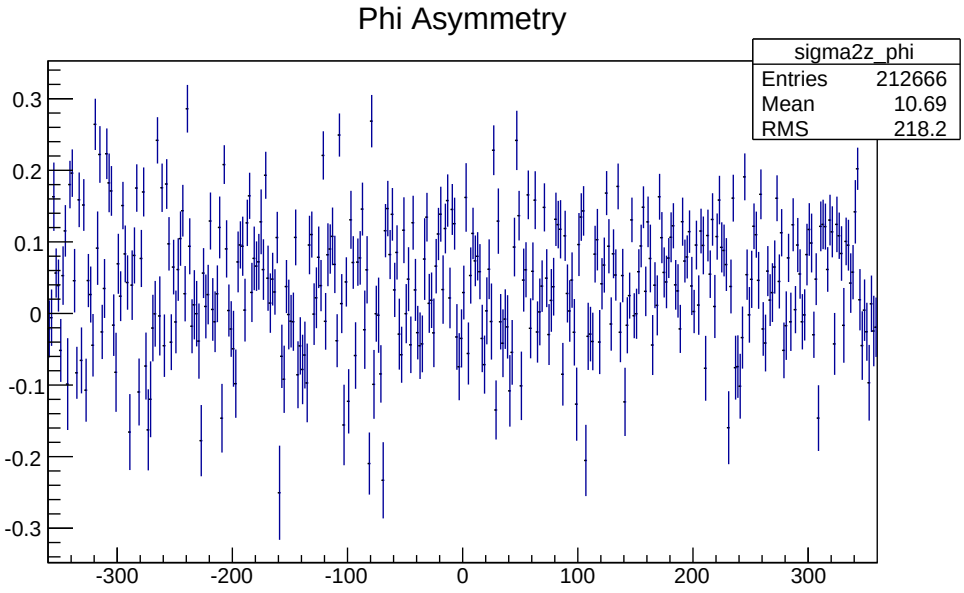

Figure 16: Phi asymmetry with $100^\circ < \theta < 120^\circ$