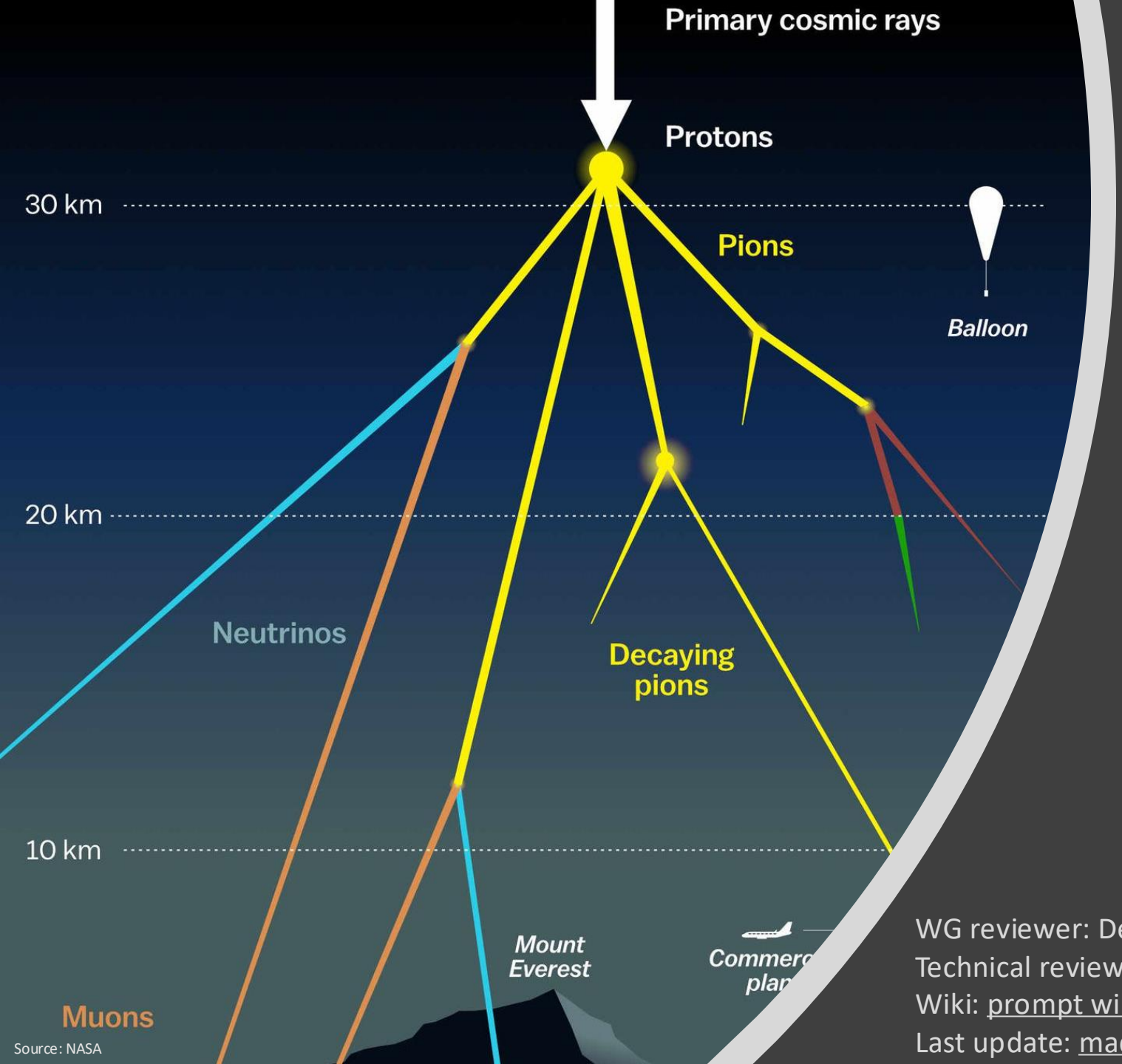


Muon flux unfolding: update on systematics

Pascal Gutjahr

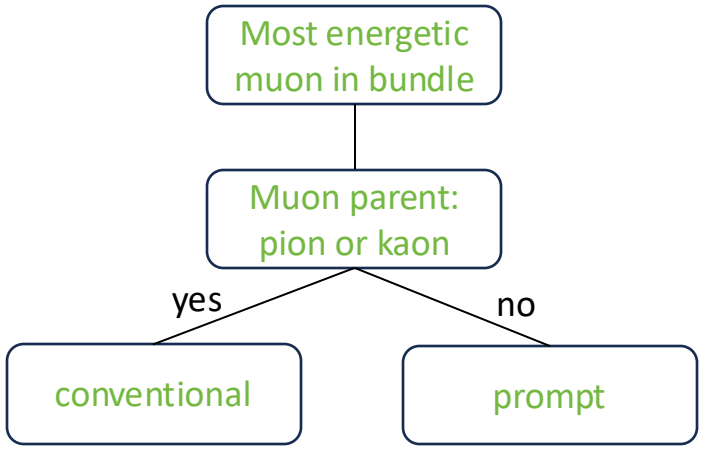
WG reviewer: Dennis Soldin
Technical reviewer: Karolin Hymon
Wiki: prompt wiki
Last update: madison_talk

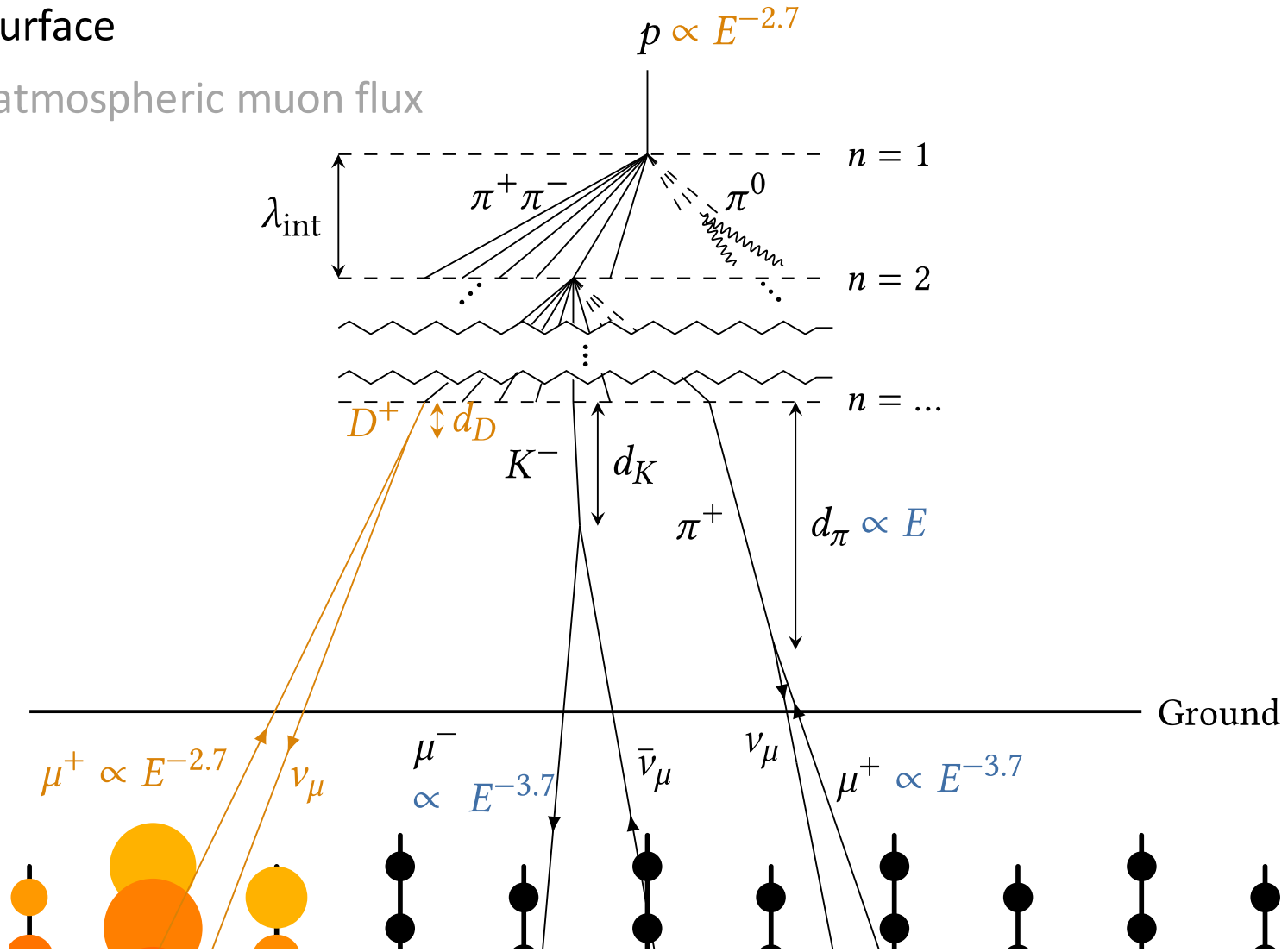
CR-Call

February 7, 2025

Analysis Goals: Detect Prompt Muons

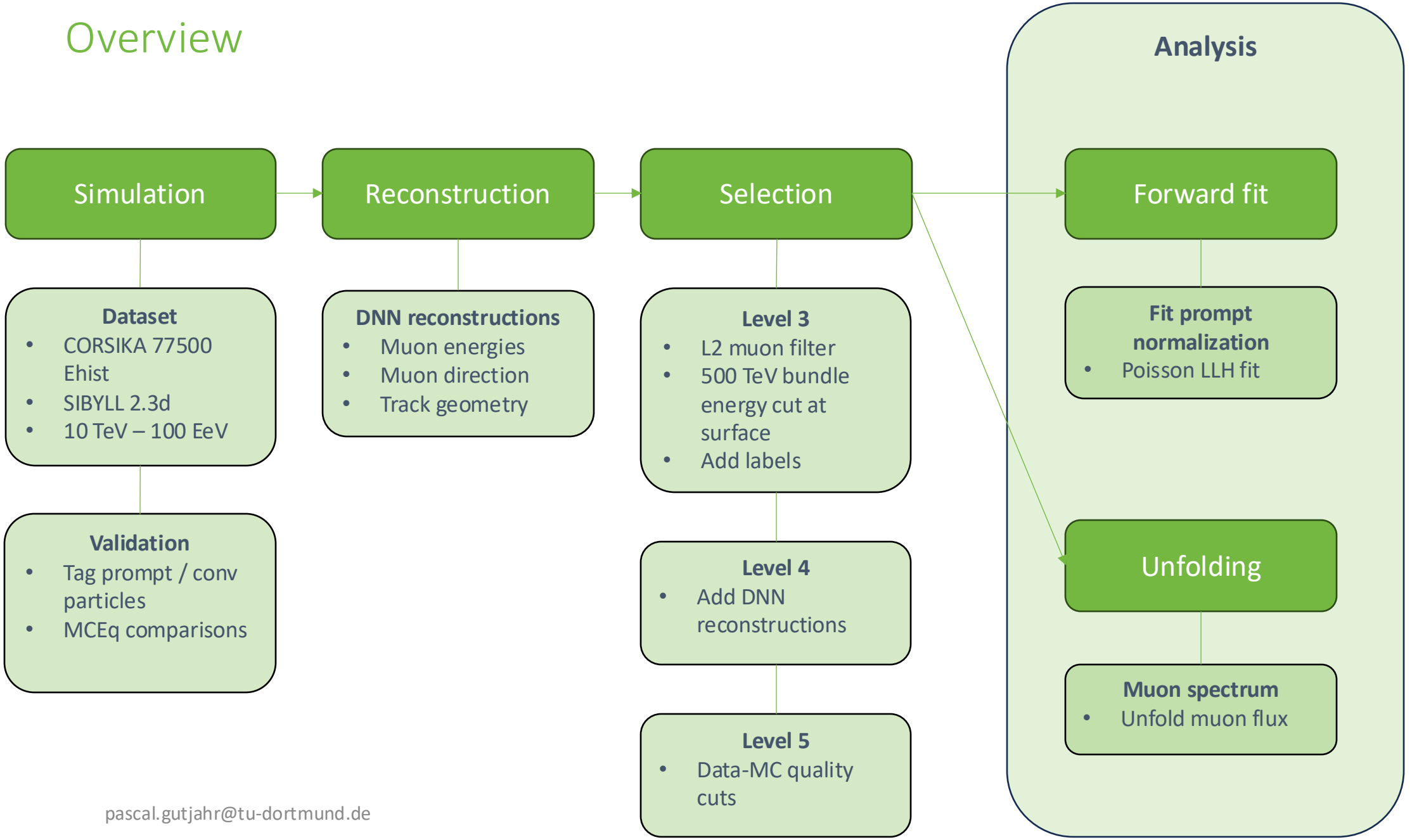
1) Unfold a muon energy spectrum at surface
2) Measure prompt component of the atmospheric muon flux





Credit: Ludwig Neste

Overview



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Unfolding

Unfolding in a nutshell

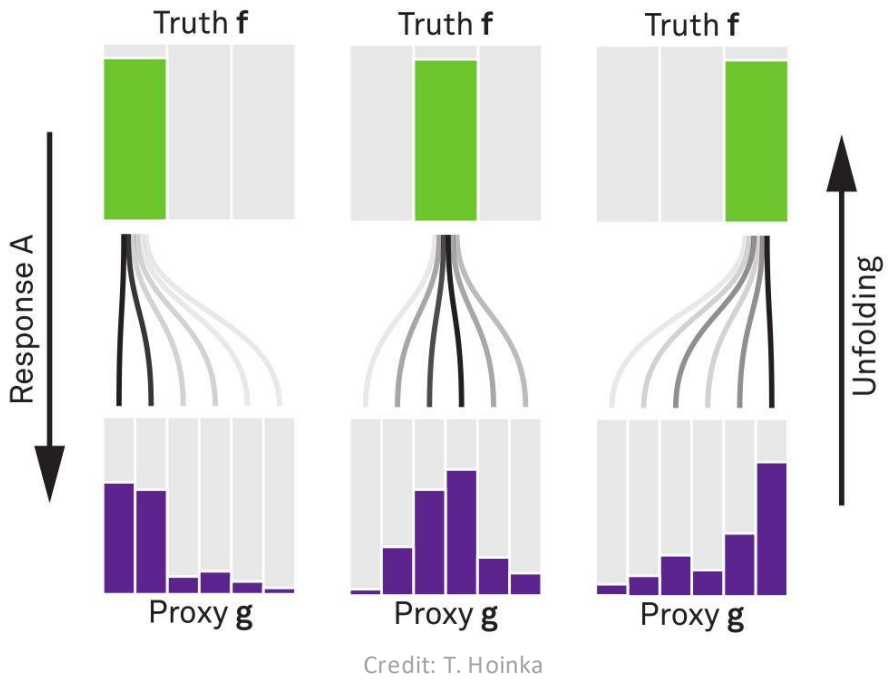
measured proxy — detector response — background

$$g(y) = \int_{E_0}^{E_1} A(E_\mu, y) f(E_\mu)\, \mathrm{d}E_\mu + b(y)$$

$f(E_\mu)$: true energy distribution

folding — unfolding

1. discretized form: $\vec{g} = A\vec{f} \leftrightarrow \vec{f} = A^{-1}\vec{g}$



Credit: T. Hoinka

2. maximum likelihod method:

$$\mathcal{L}(\vec{g}|\vec{f}) = \prod_{j=1}^{M} \frac{\lambda_j^{g_j}}{g_j!} \exp(-\lambda_j)$$

$$= \prod_{j=1}^{M} \frac{(A\vec{f})_j^{g_j}}{g_j!} \exp(-(A\vec{f})_j)$$

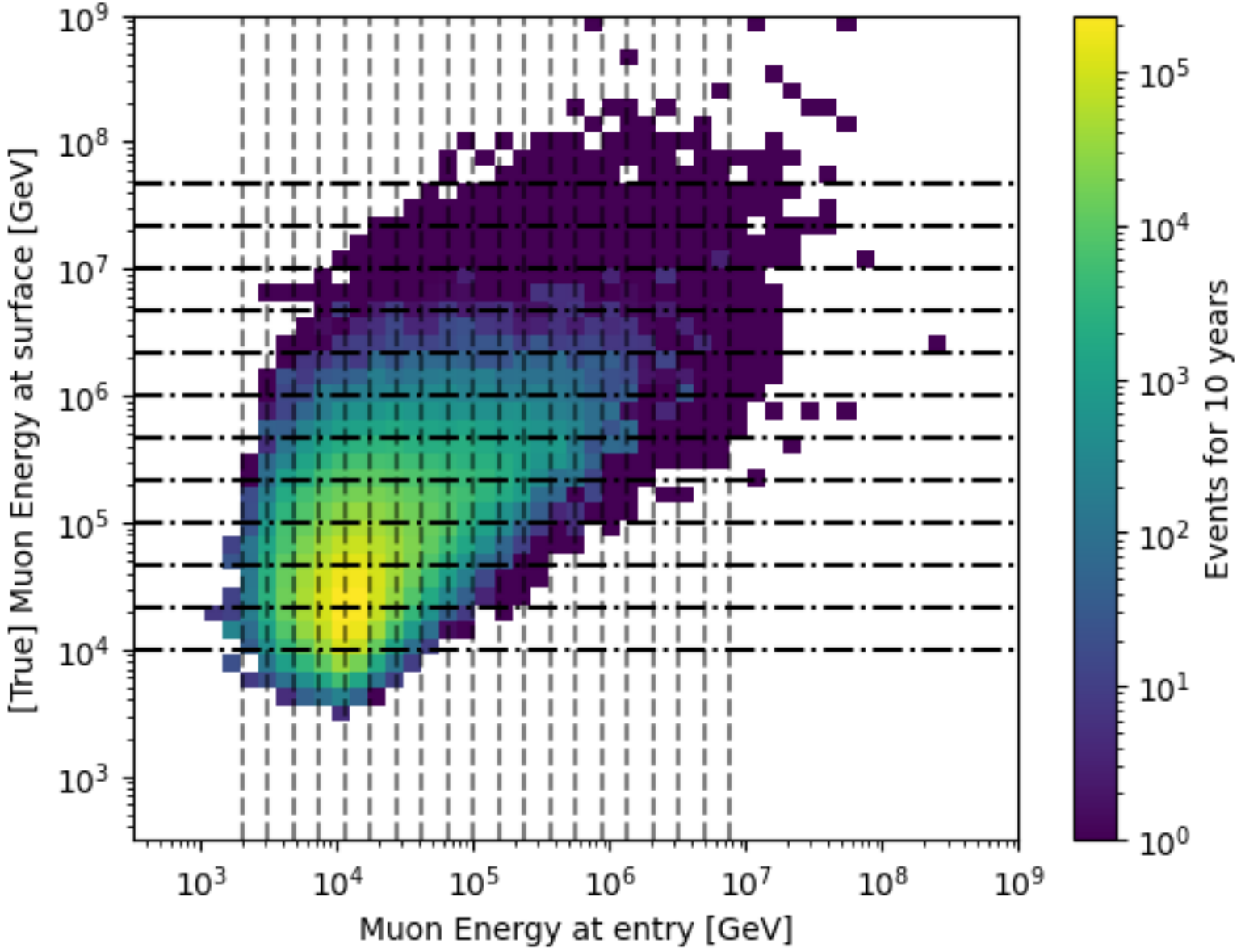
3. Thikonov regularization:

$$t(\vec{f}) = -\frac{1}{2}(C\vec{f})^T(\tau 1)^{-1}(C\vec{f})$$

4. maximize $\log(\mathcal{L}(\vec{g}|\vec{f})) + t(\vec{f})$ with respect to $\vec{f}$ using Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) or Minuit

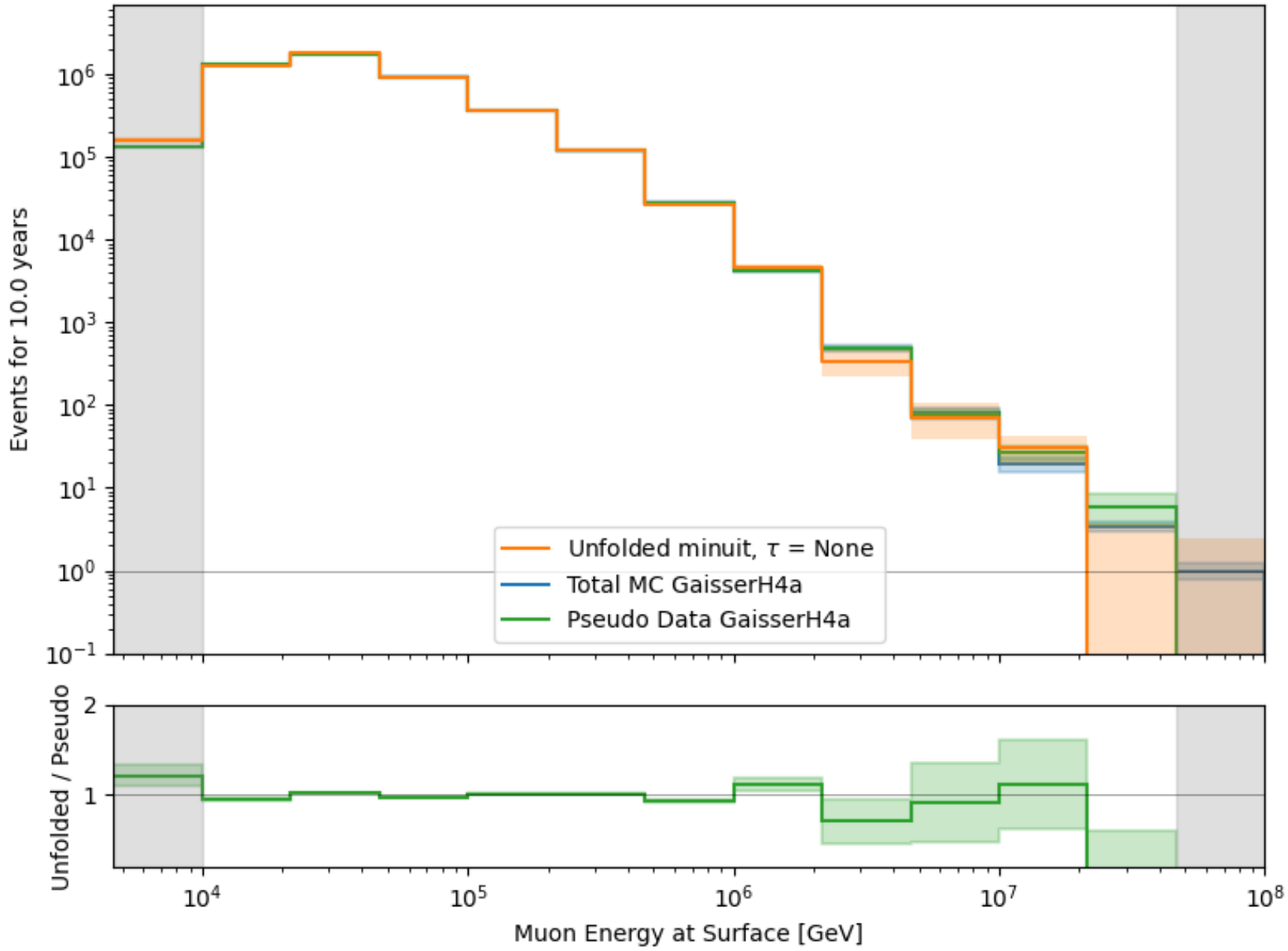
GitHub **funfolding** by M. Börner

Proxy vs Target



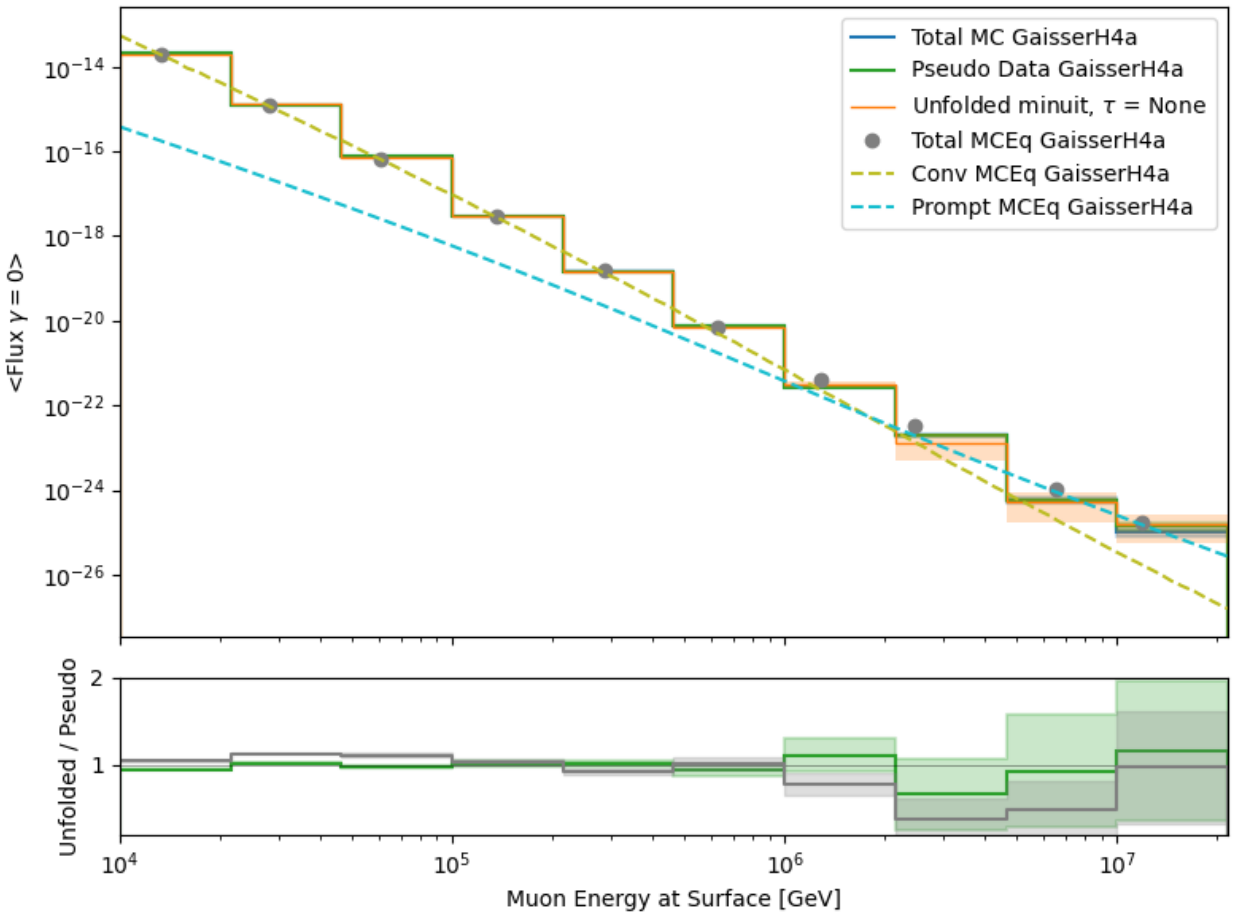
Unfold Event Rate

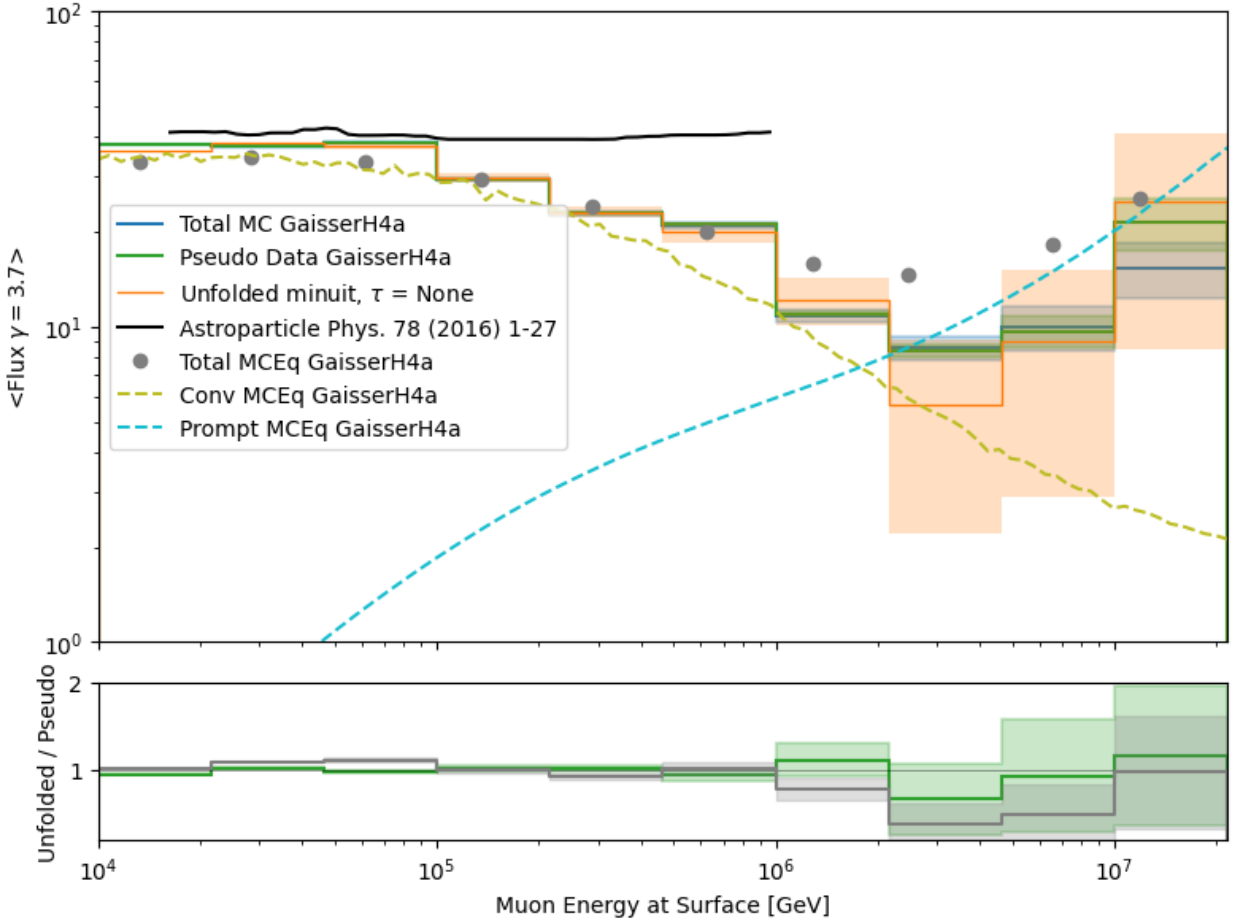
Event Rate


Events for 10.0 years
Unfolded minuit, τ = None
Total MC GaisserH4a
Pseudo Data GaisserH4a
Unfolded / Pseudo
Muon Energy at Surface [GeV]

Unfold Muon Flux

Muon Flux at Surface



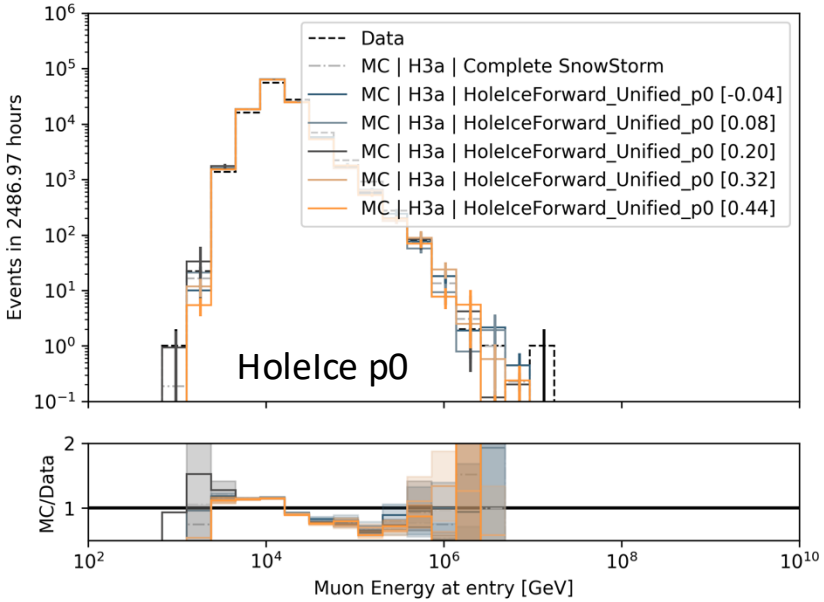


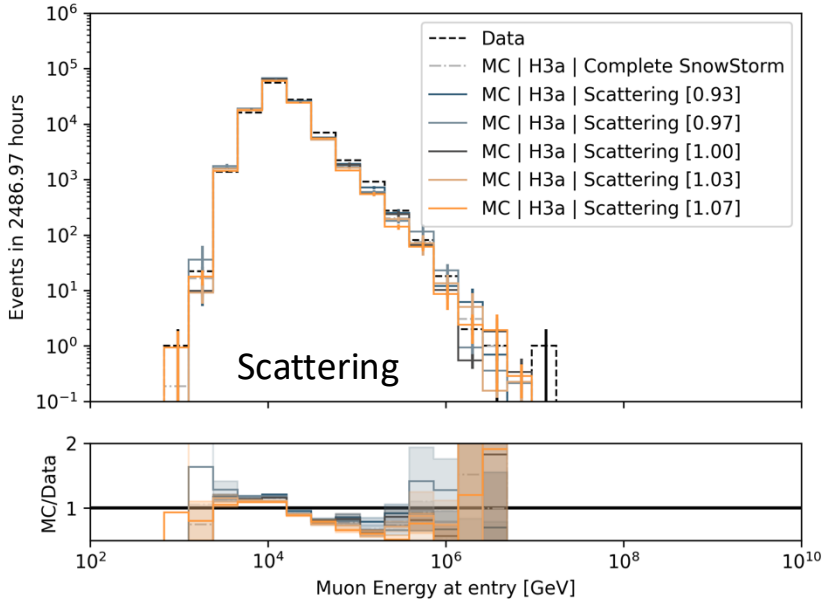
Ice Systematics

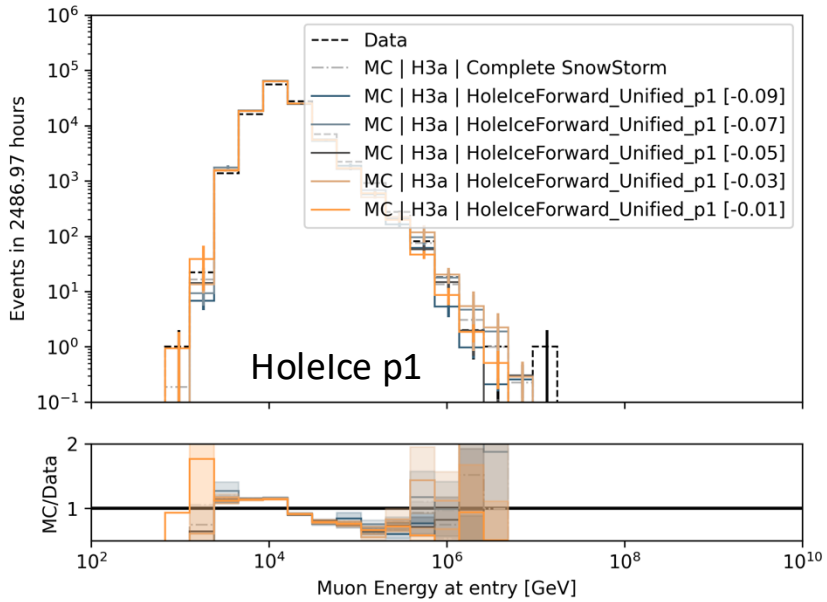
Snowstorm

1. Scattering
2. Absorption
3. DOMEfficiency
4. Hole Ice Forward p0
5. Hole Ice Forward p1

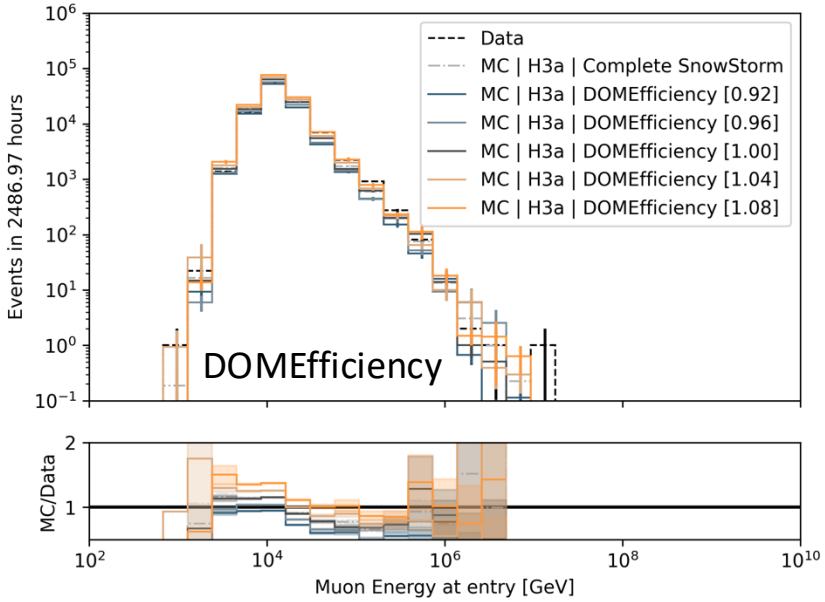
Systematics Impact on Muon Energy at Entry (Proxy)

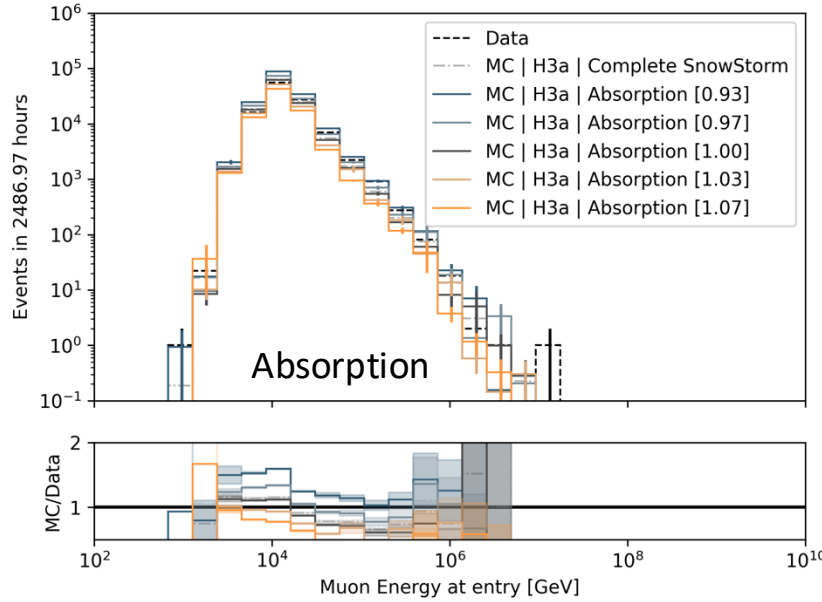




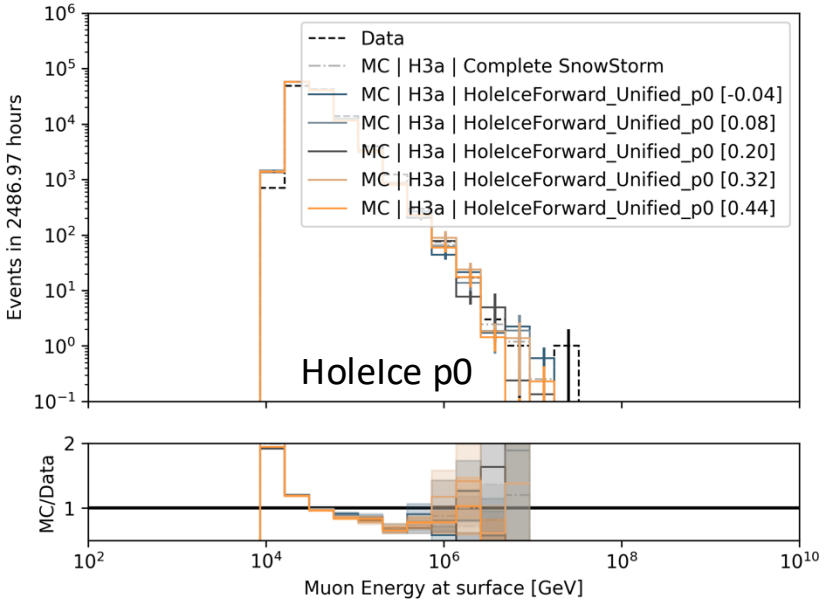


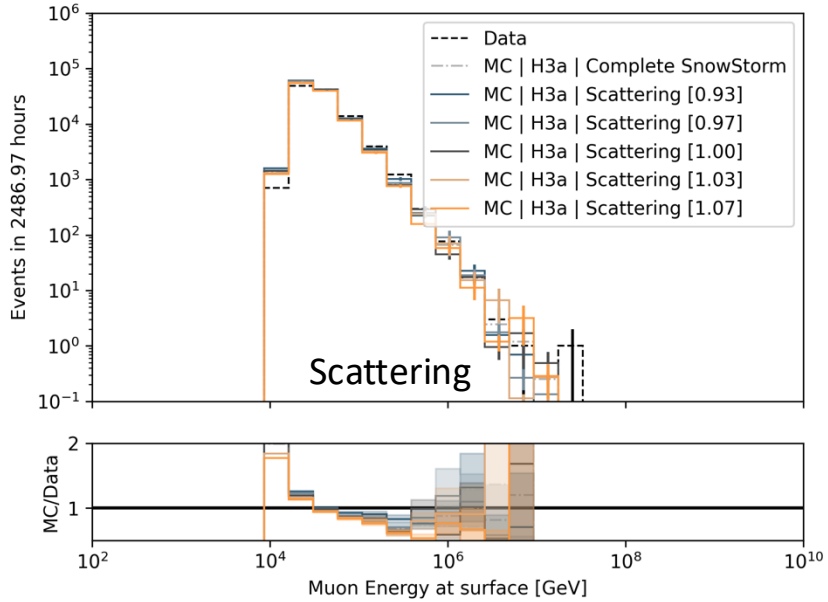
- Divide systematic range into 5 equidistant bins
- Largest impact by DOMEfficiency and Absorption

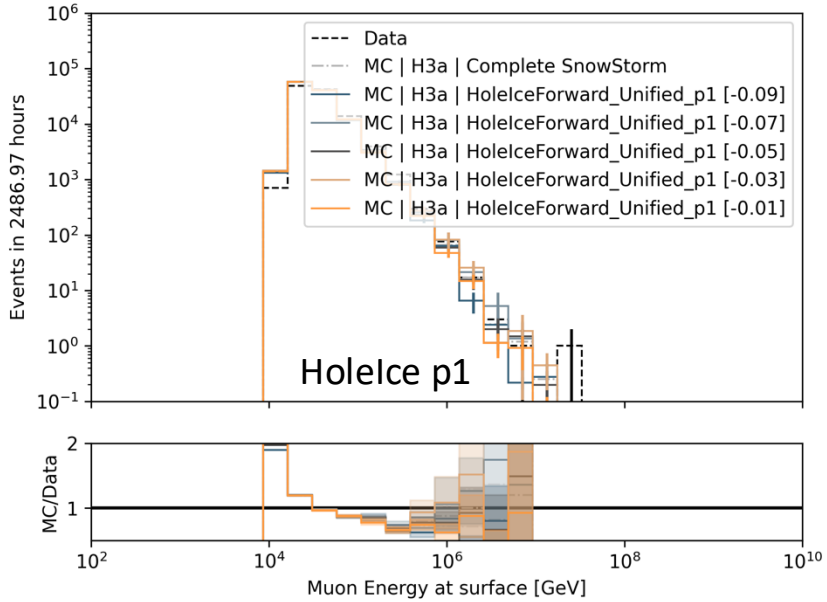




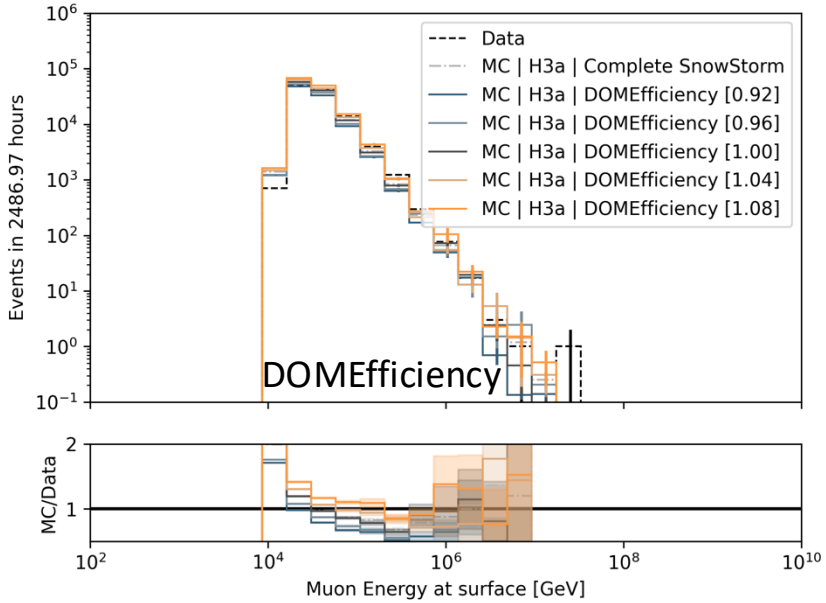
Systematics Impact on Muon Energy at Surface (Target)

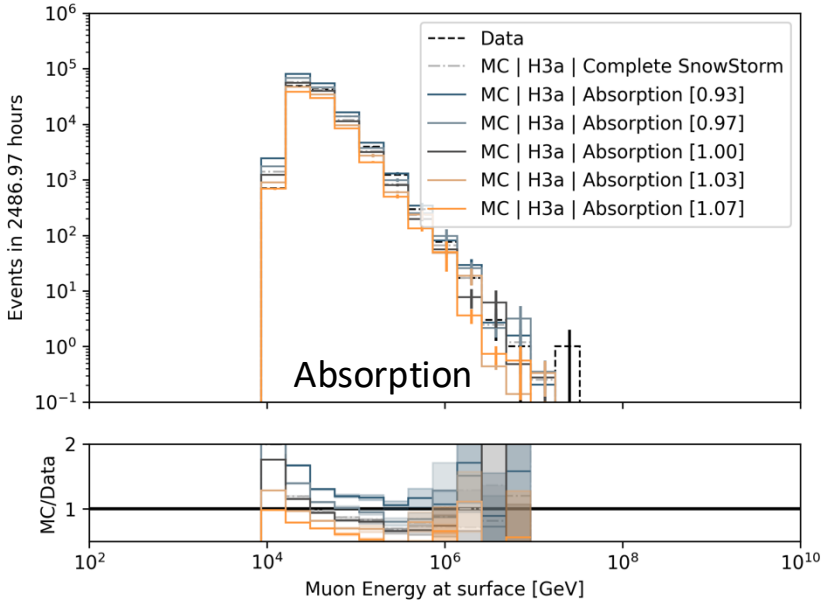




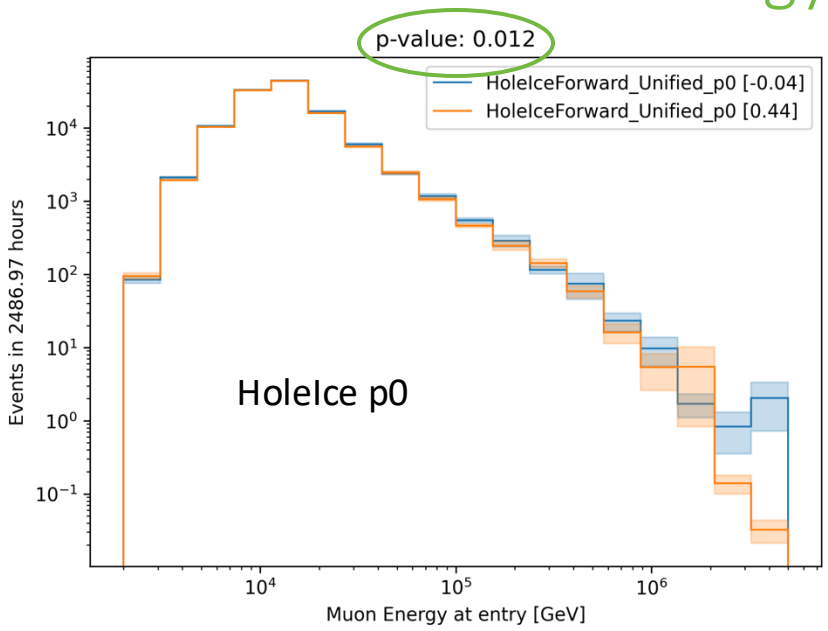


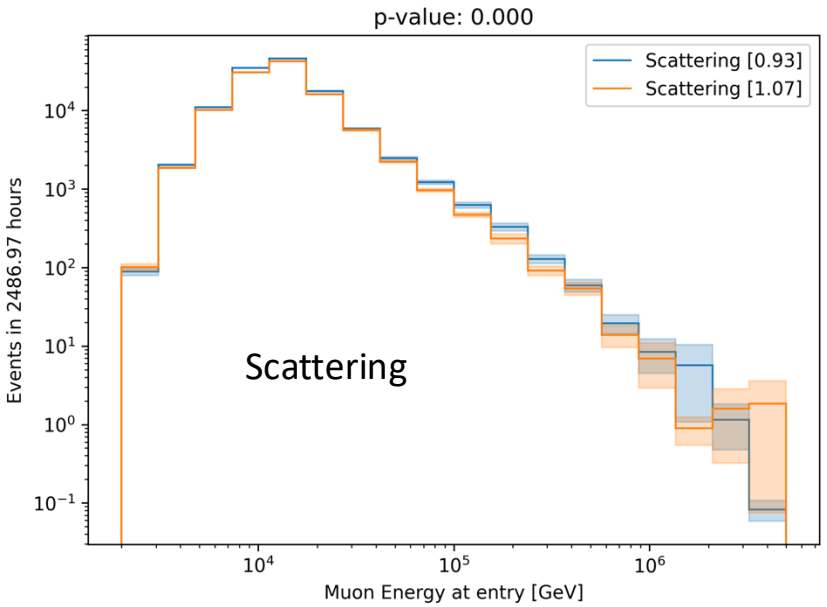
- Divide systematic range into 5 equidistant bins
- Largest impact by DOMEfficiency and Absorption

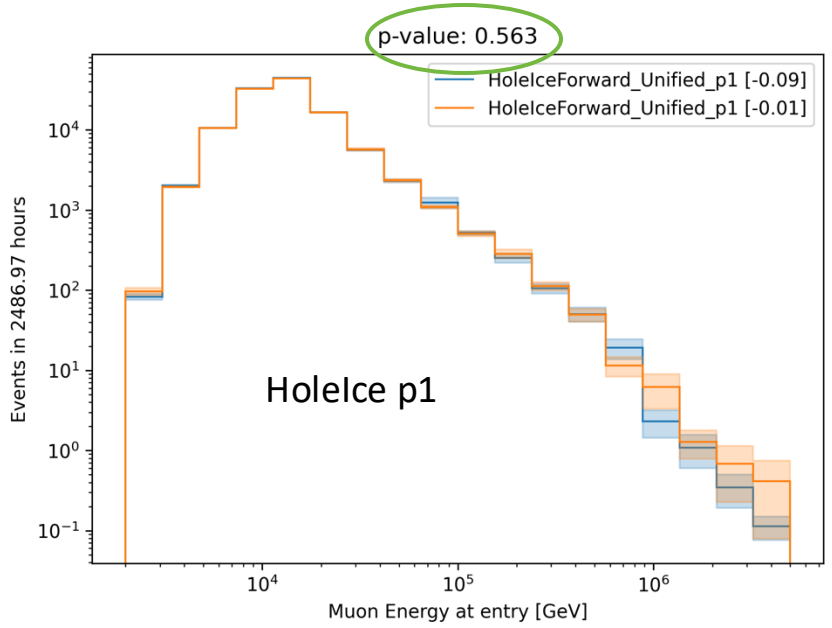




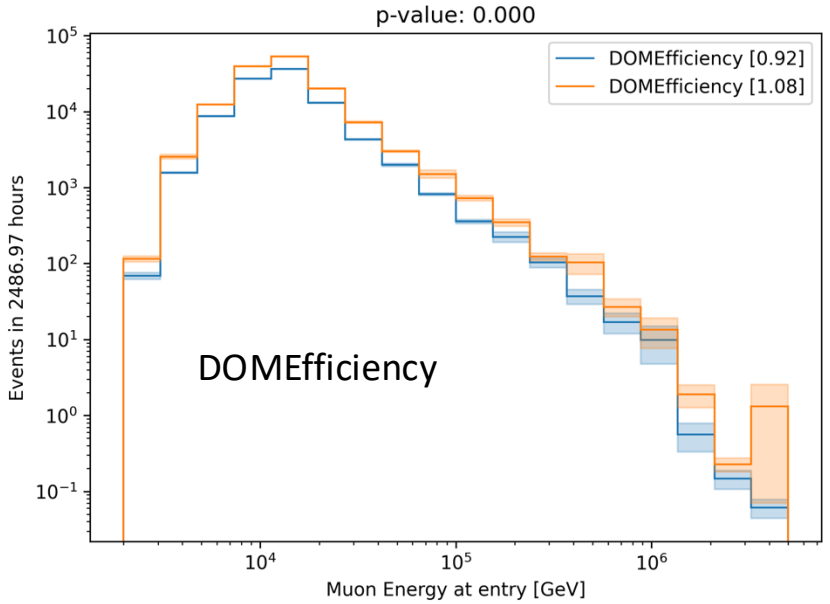
Chi2 Test: Muon Energy at Entry (Proxy)

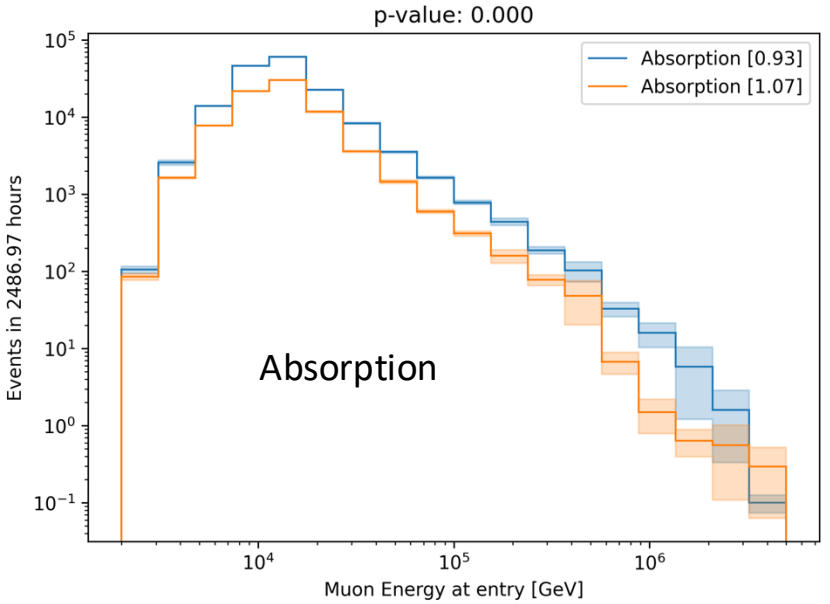






- Chi2 test between lower and upper systematic range bin
- No impact from Hole Ice p1
- Small impact from Scattering and Hole Ice p0



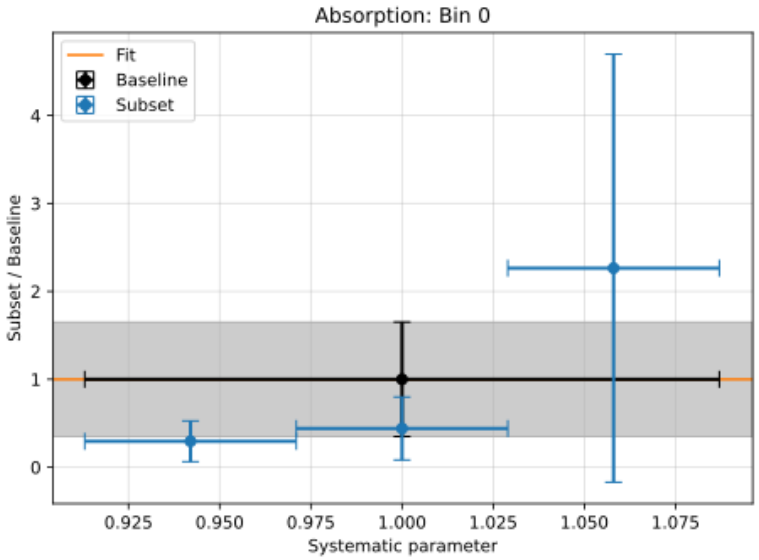


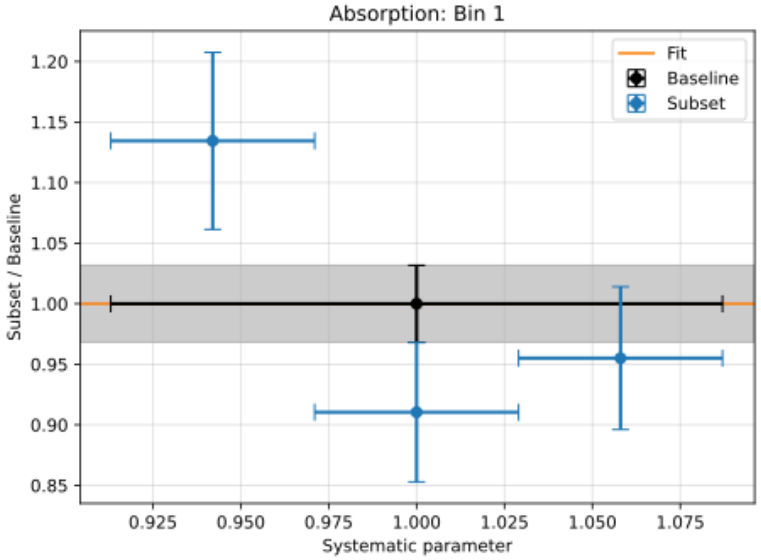
Parameterize Systematics

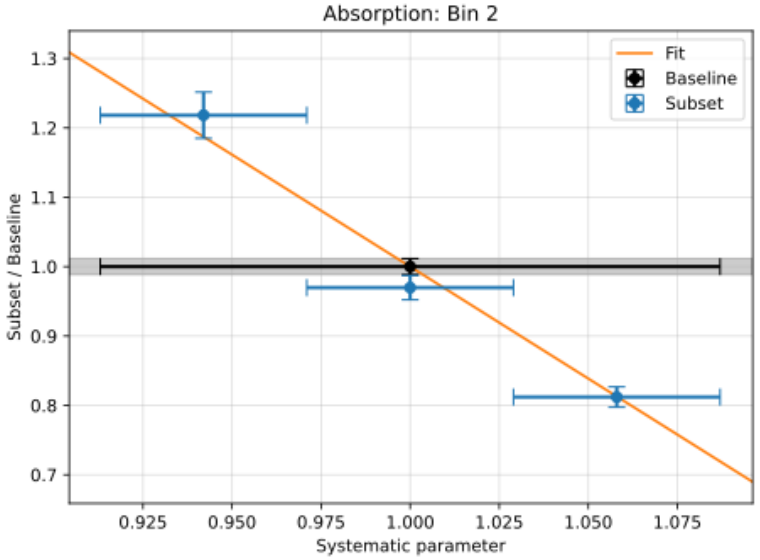
- Vary each systematic parameter for each proxy bin
  (18 proxy bins, 3 systematic bins)
- Fit the relative change of the bin content

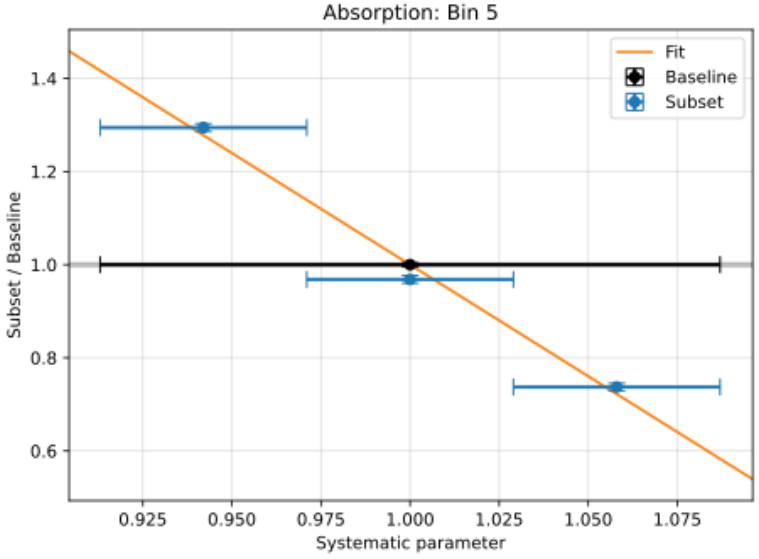
1. Chi2 test, if constant y = 1 is compatible with data points (p-value = 0.05)
2. Find linear fit with the lowest slope that is compatible with p-value = 0.2
   1. Require fit is going through (center, 1)

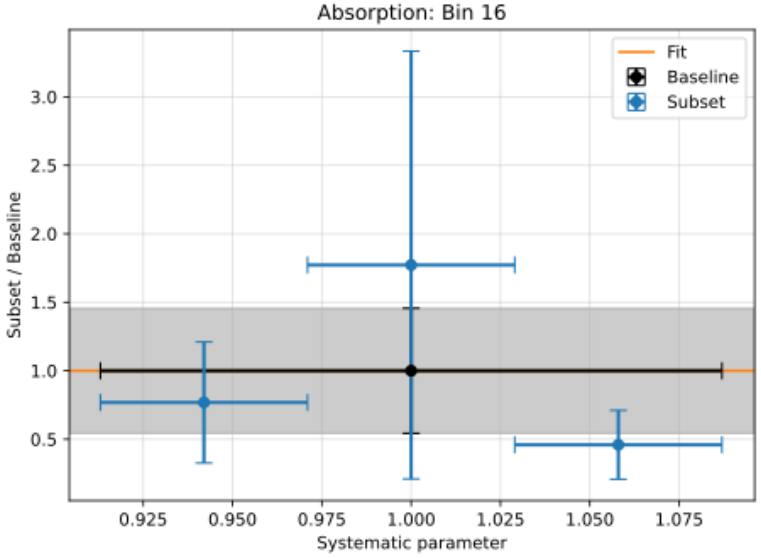
Absorption

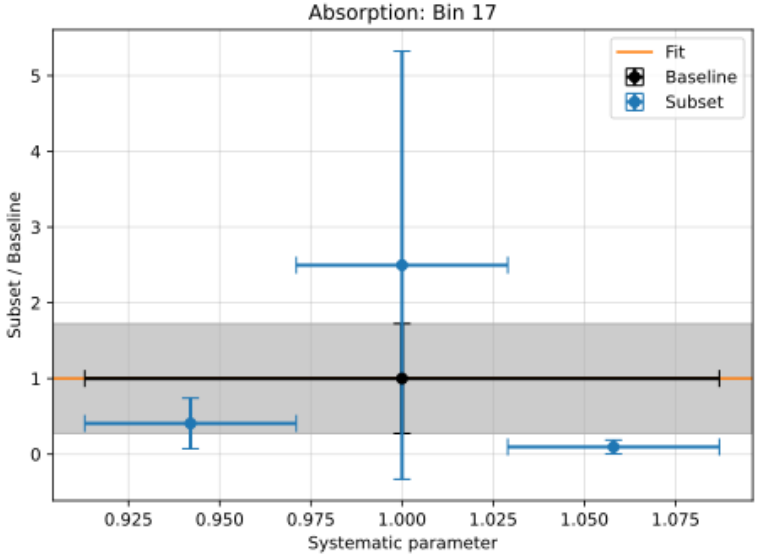

Absorption: Bin 0
Fit
Baseline
Subset
Subset / Baseline
Systematic parameter


Absorption: Bin 1
Fit
Baseline
Subset
Subset / Baseline
Systematic parameter

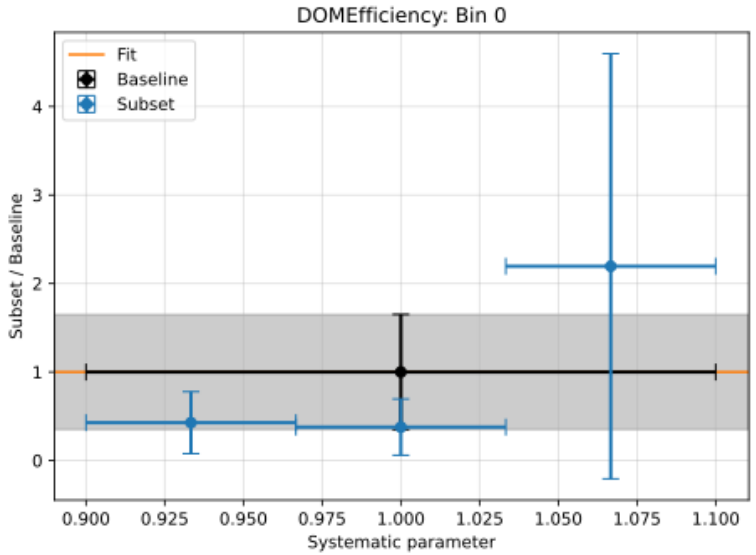

Absorption: Bin 2
Fit
Baseline
Subset
Subset / Baseline
Systematic parameter

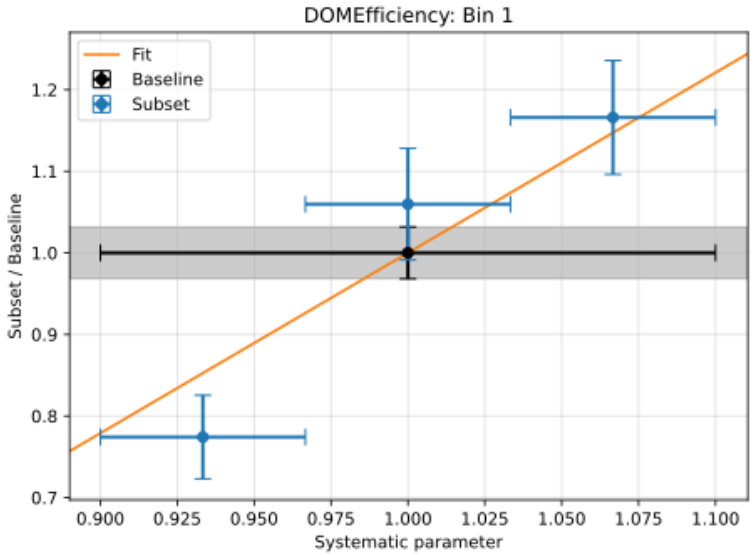

Absorption: Bin 5
Fit
Baseline
Subset
Subset / Baseline
Systematic parameter

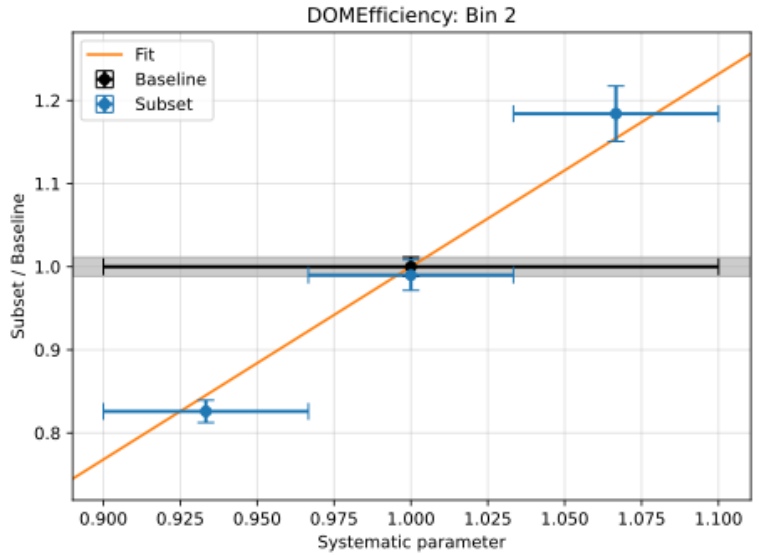

Absorption: Bin 16
Fit
Baseline
Subset
Subset / Baseline
Systematic parameter

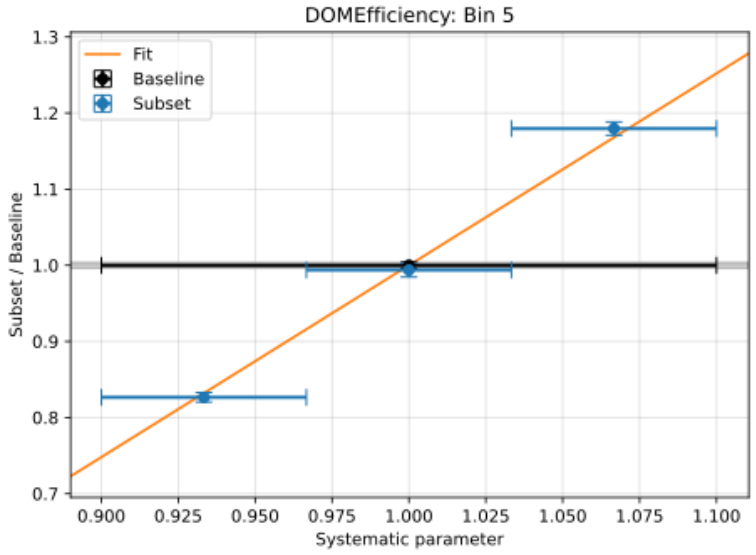

Absorption: Bin 17
Fit
Baseline
Subset
Subset / Baseline
Systematic parameter

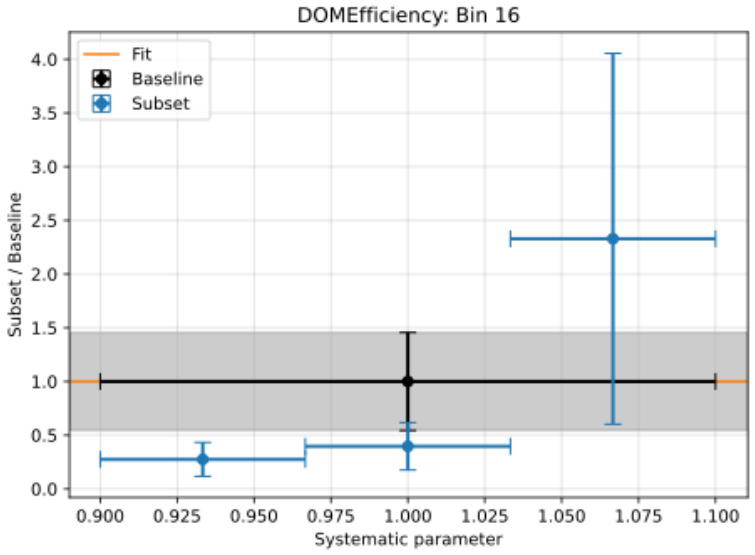
DOMEfficiency

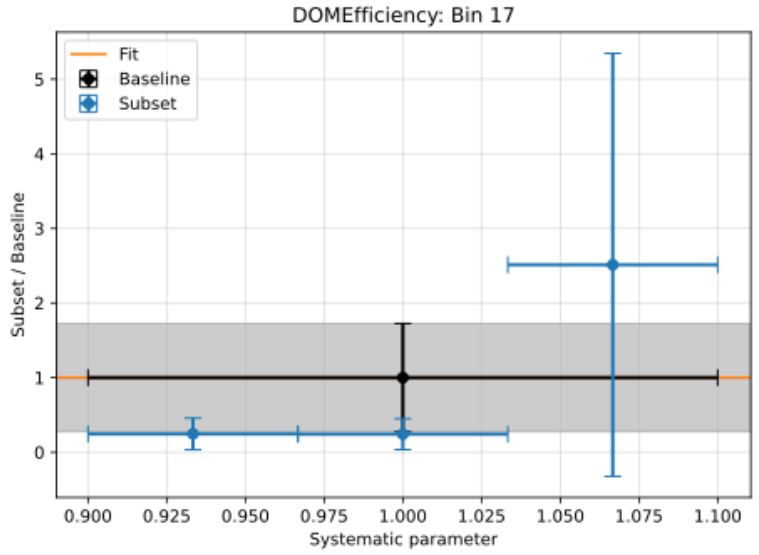




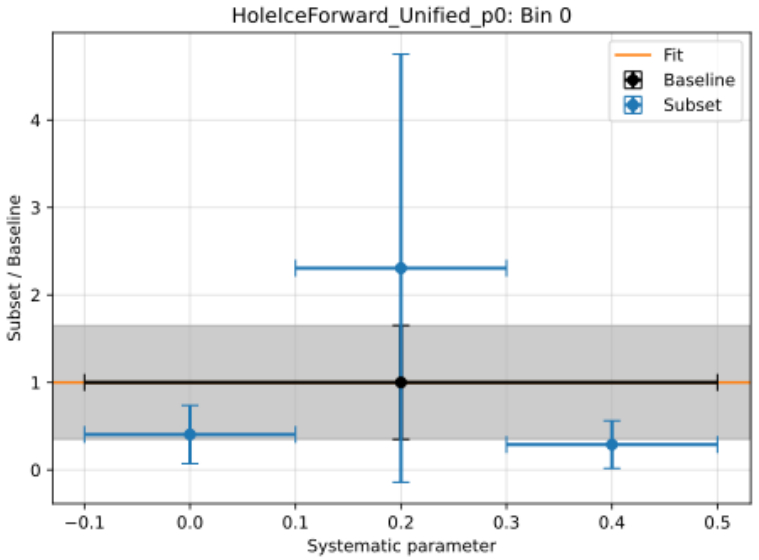


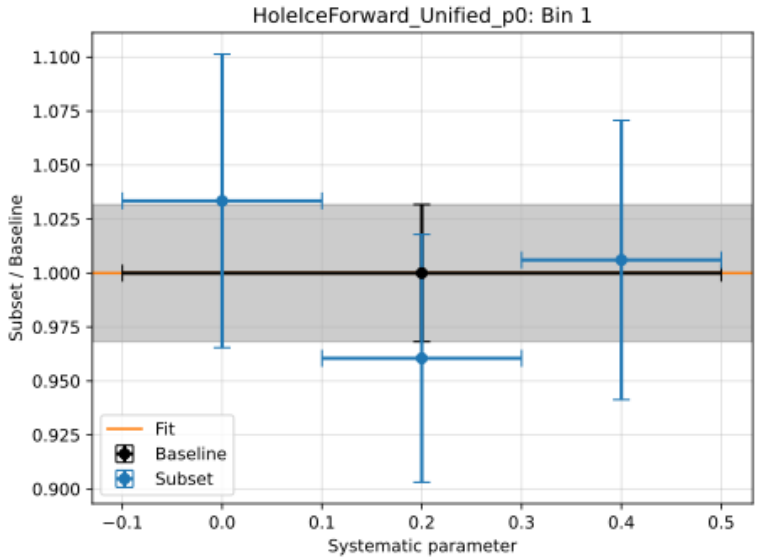


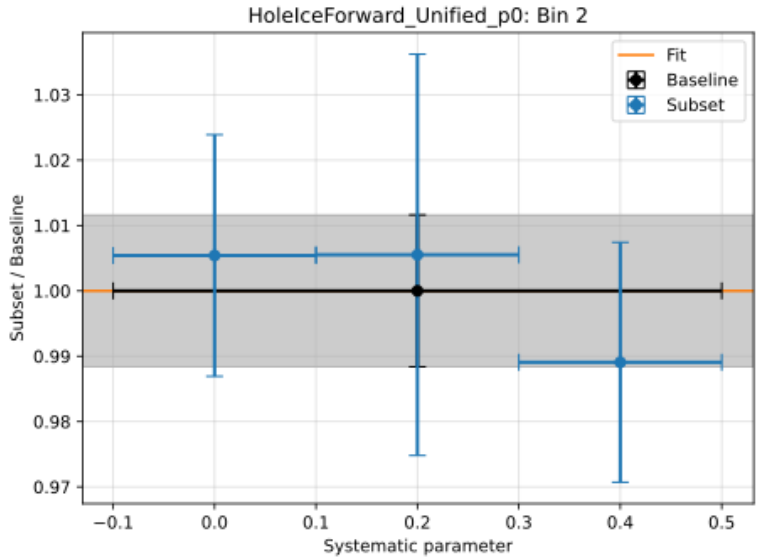


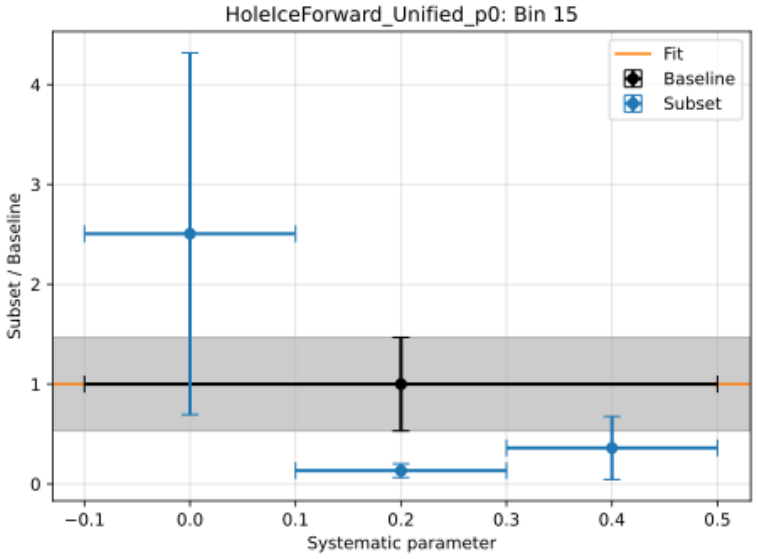


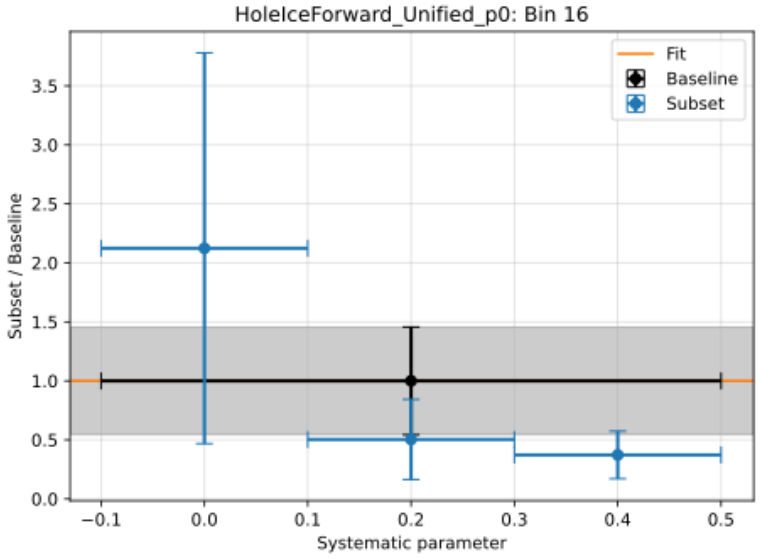
Hole Ice p0 → not sensitive enough (same for Hole Ice p1)

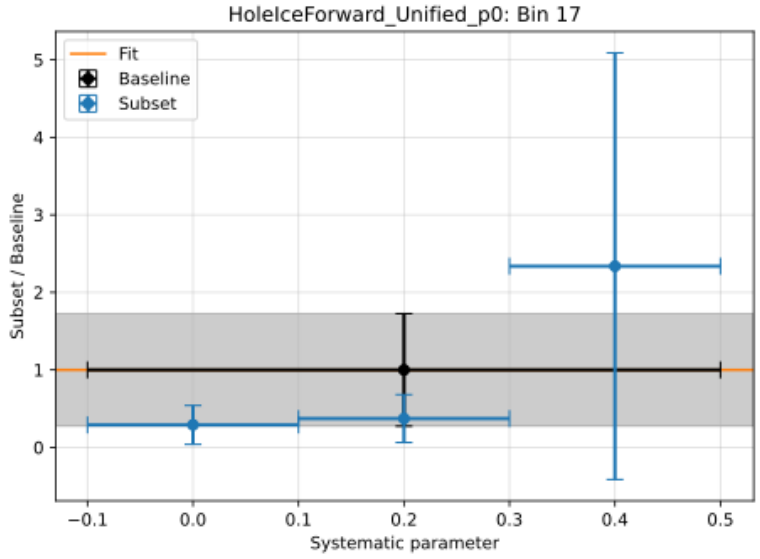




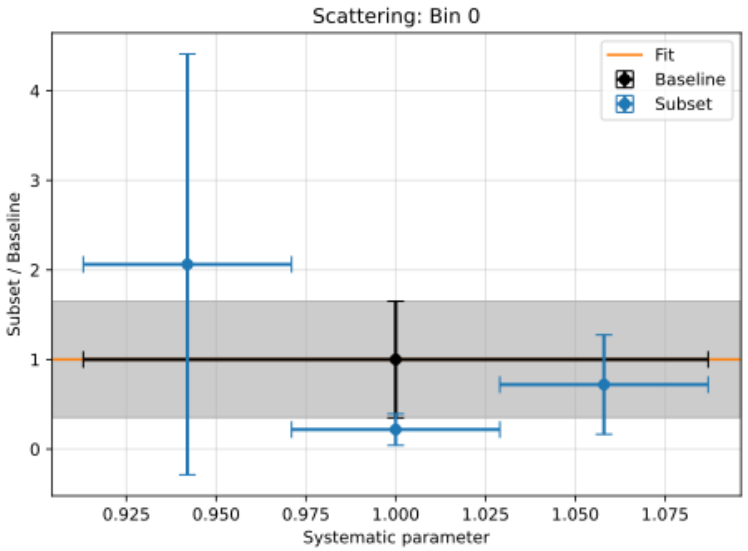


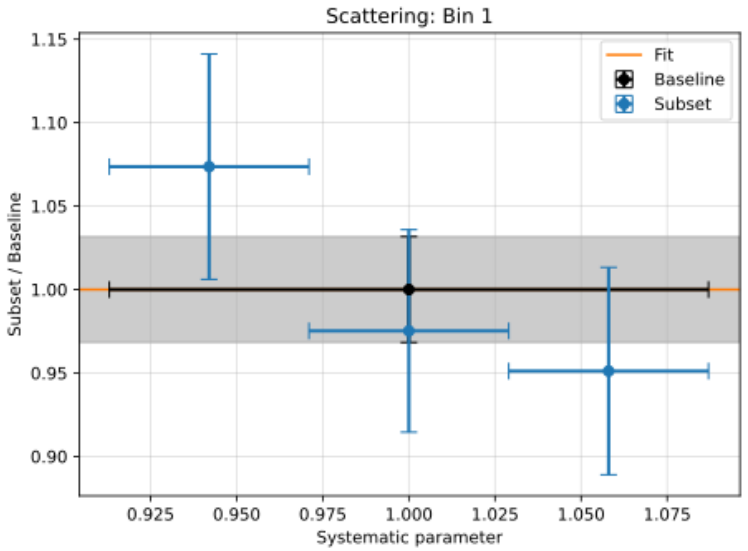


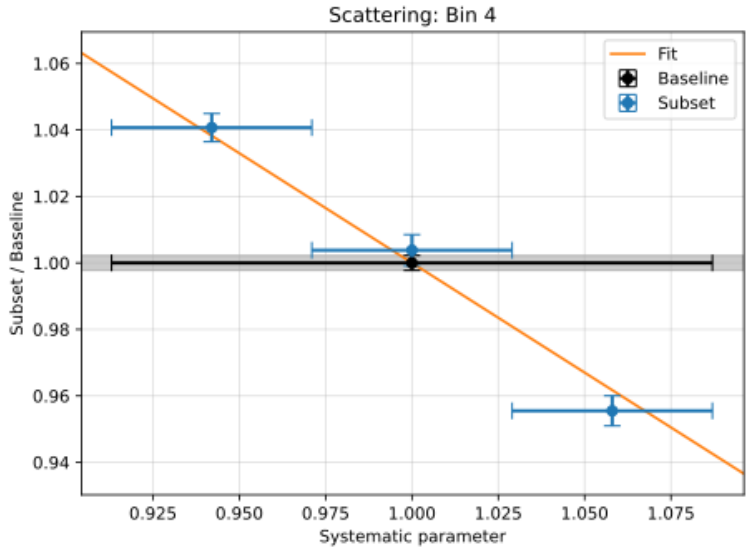


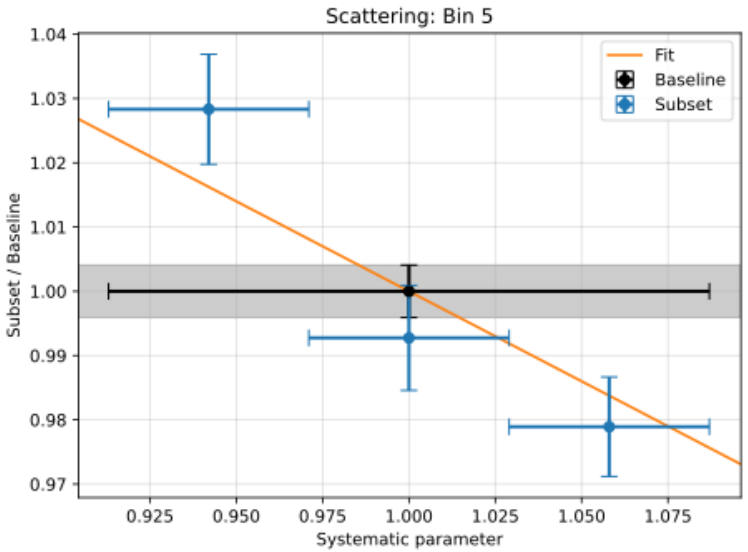


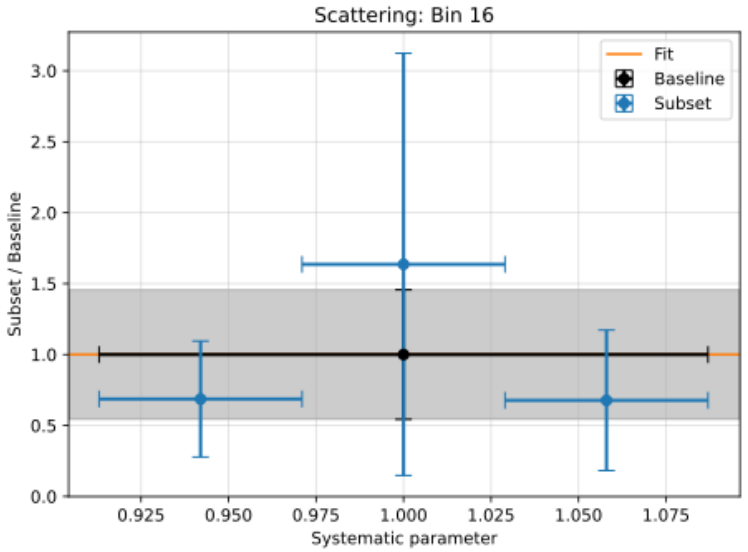
Scattering

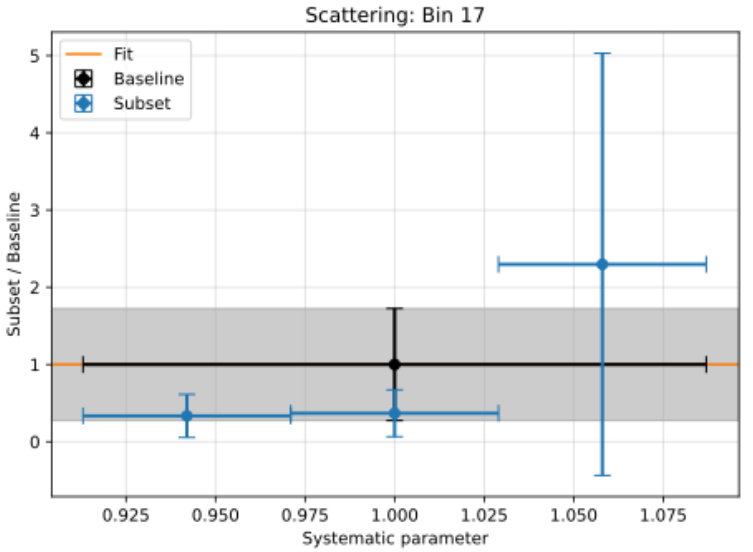

Scattering: Bin 0
Fit
Baseline
Subset
Subset / Baseline
Systematic parameter


Scattering: Bin 1
Fit
Baseline
Subset
Subset / Baseline
Systematic parameter


Scattering: Bin 4
Fit
Baseline
Subset
Subset / Baseline
Systematic parameter


Scattering: Bin 5
Fit
Baseline
Subset
Subset / Baseline
Systematic parameter

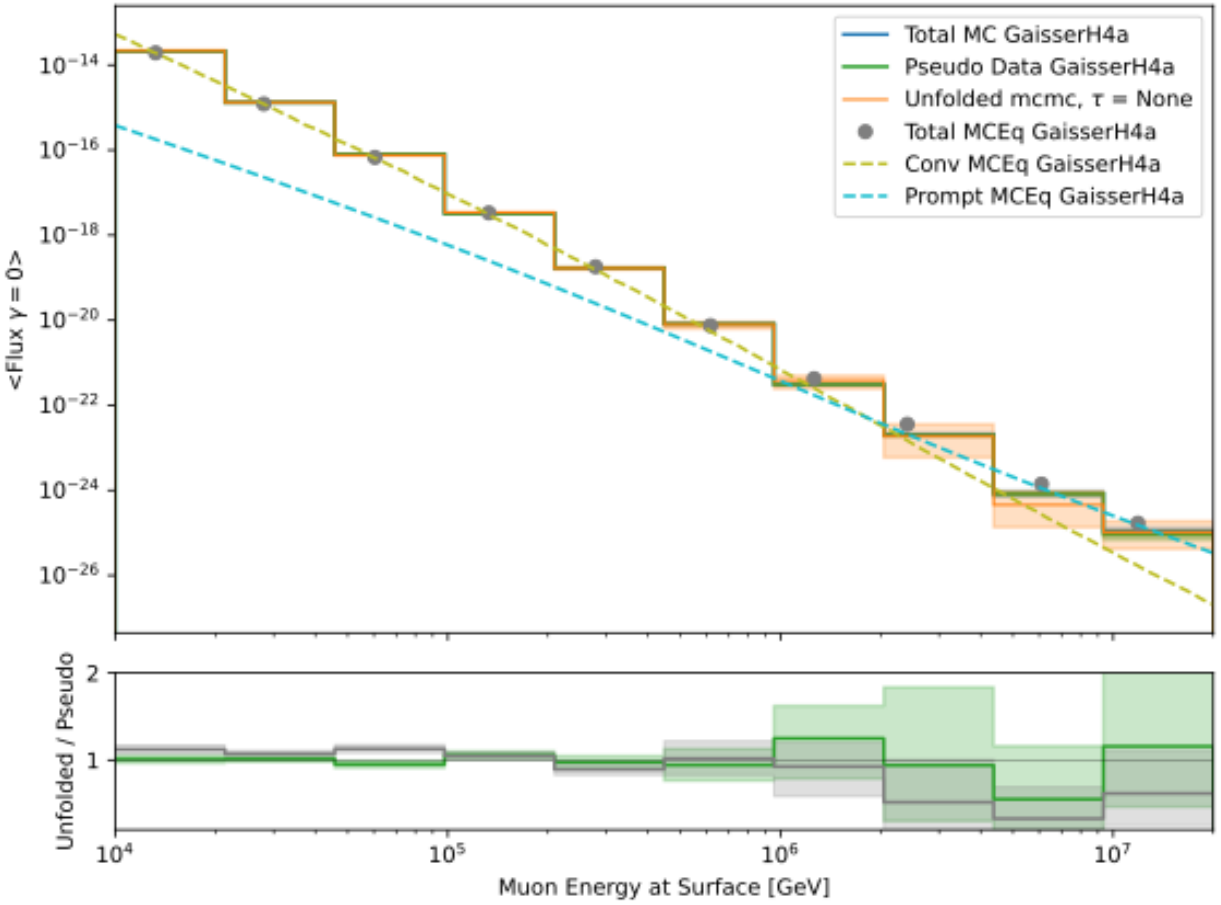

Scattering: Bin 16
Fit
Baseline
Subset
Subset / Baseline
Systematic parameter

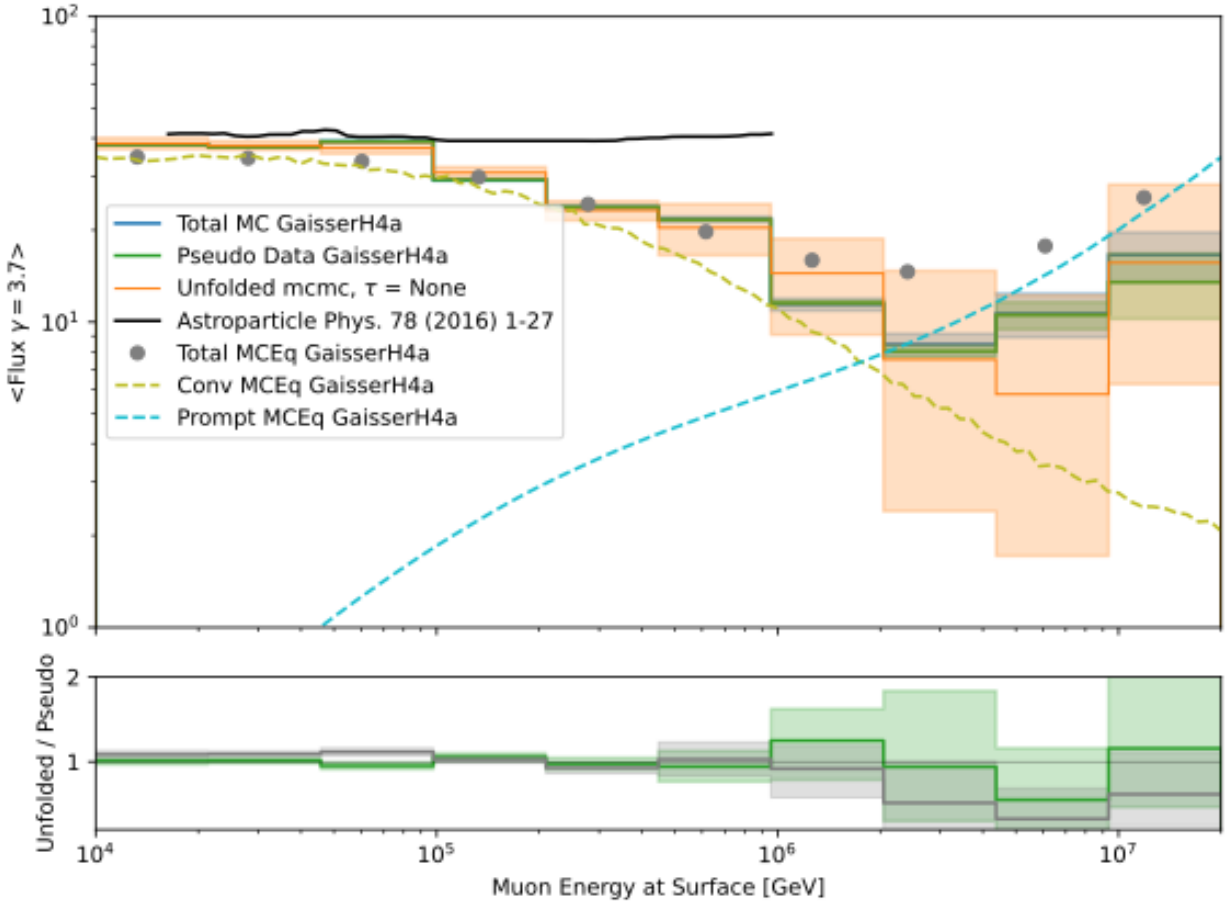

Scattering: Bin 17
Fit
Baseline
Subset
Subset / Baseline
Systematic parameter

Unfold Muon Flux with Systematics

No regularization

Muon Flux at Surface (no regularization)

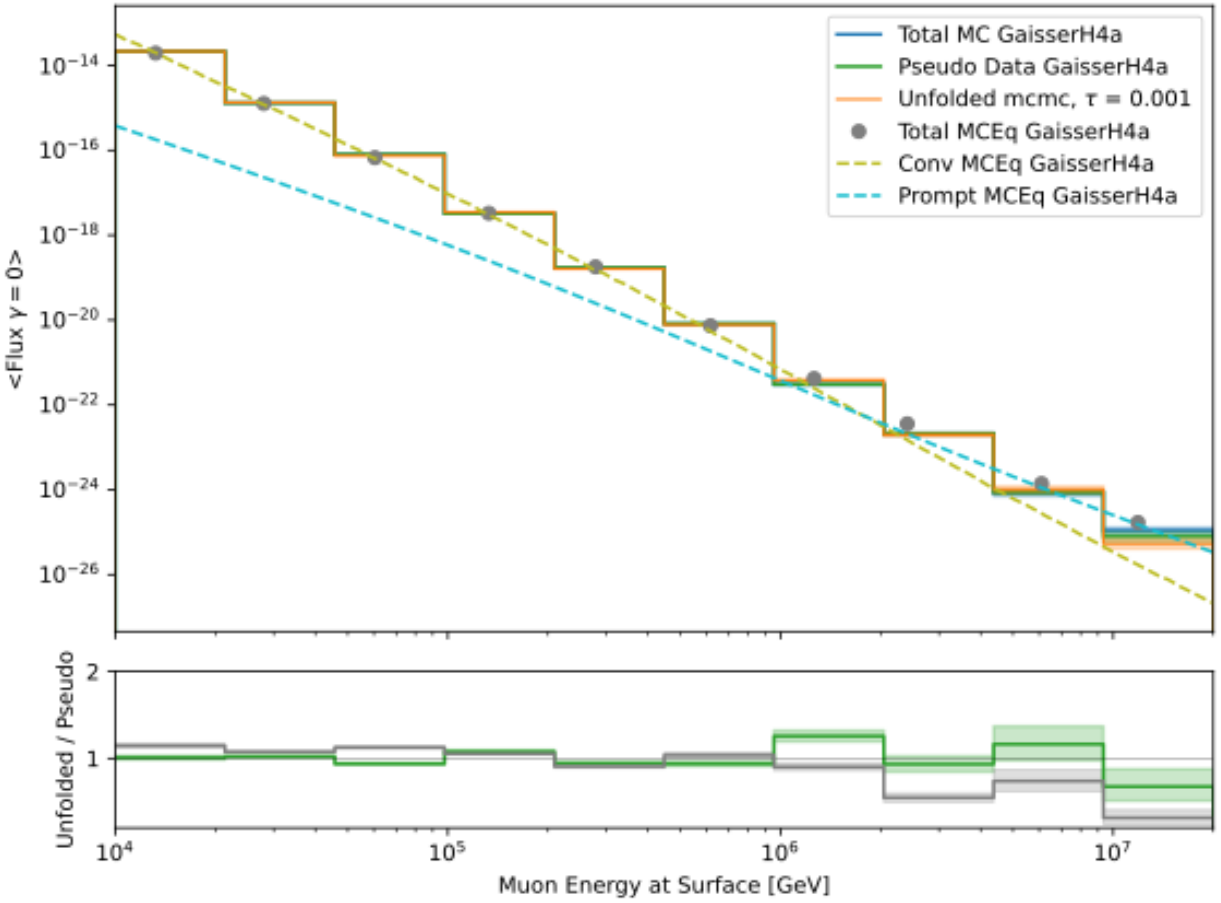


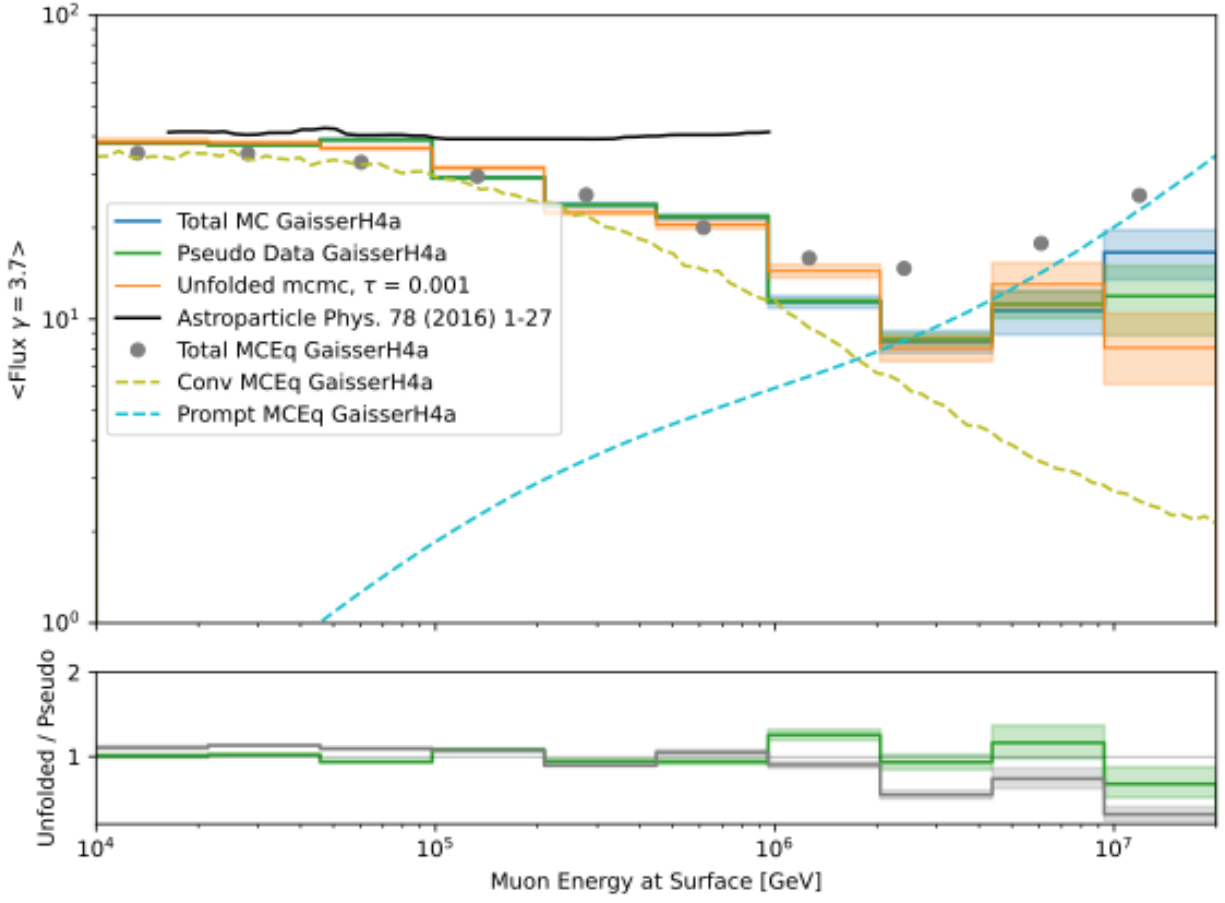


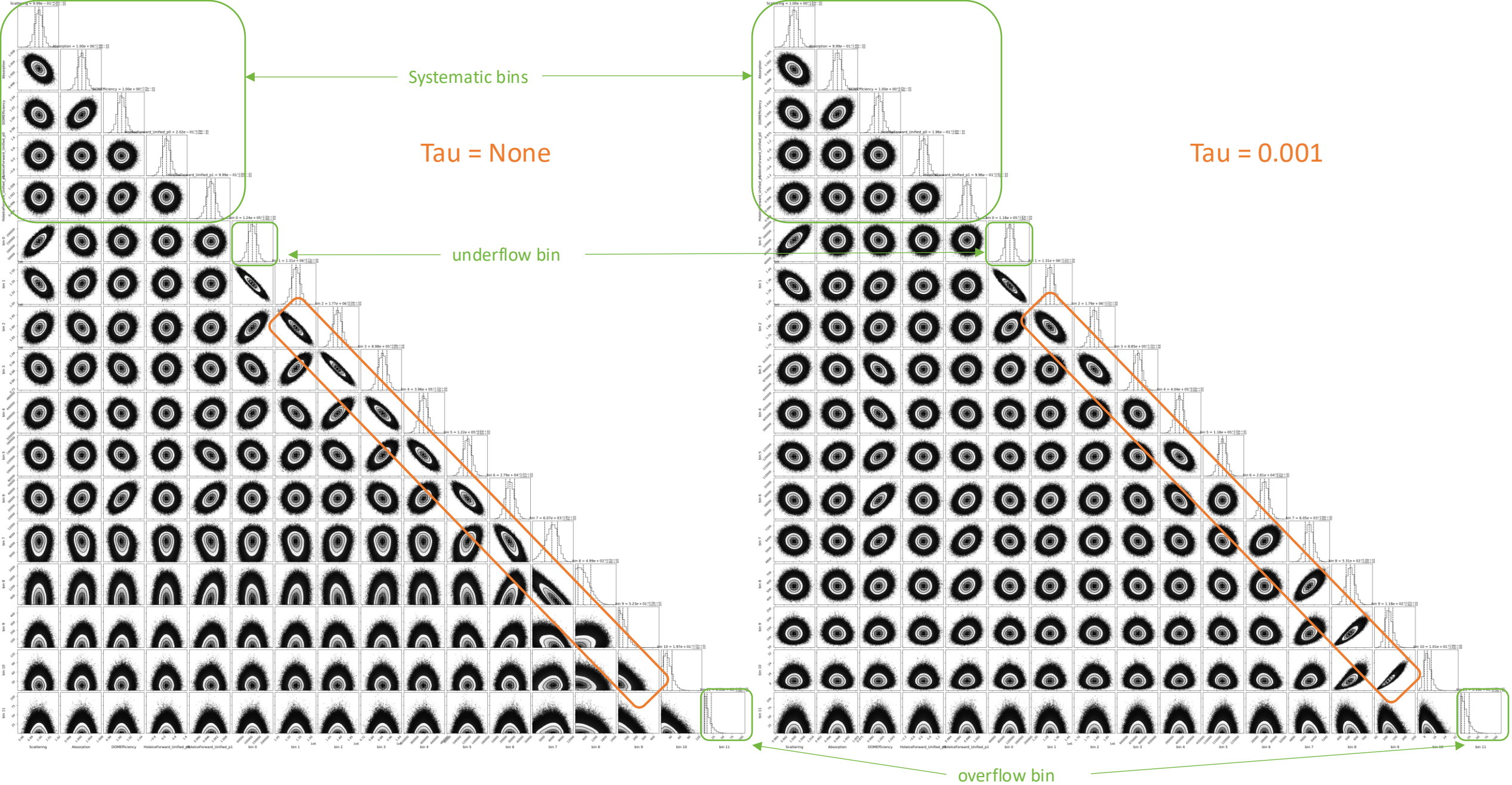
Unfold Muon Flux with Systematics

With regularization

Muon Flux at Surface (Tau = 0.001)







- Regularization minimizes the correlation
- Find tau with the minimum correlation

Conclusion

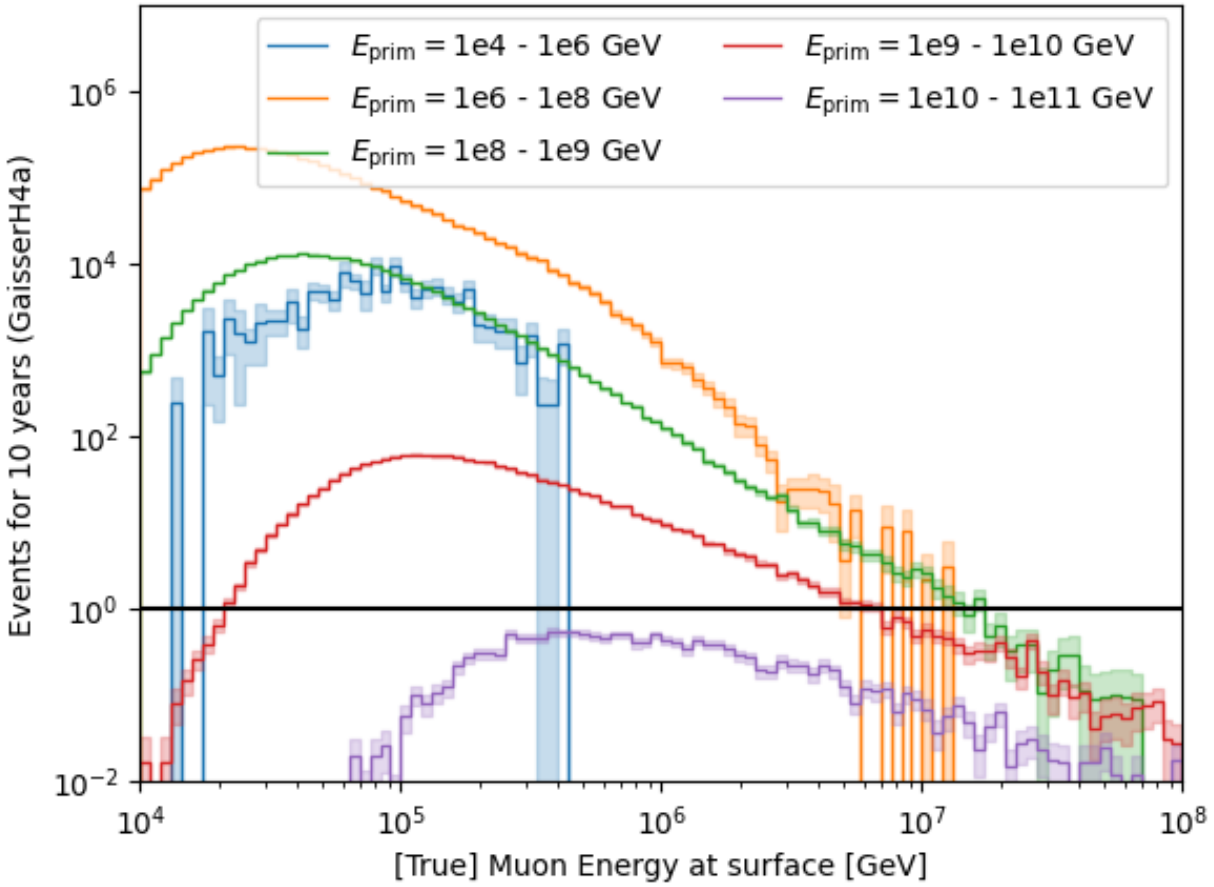
- Unfold muon event rate ✅
- Unfold muon flux at surface ✅
- Parameterize ice systematics ✅
  - Small impact from Scattering, Hole Ice p0 , and Hole Ice p1
  - Linear parameterization of Absorption and DOMEfficiency
- Unfold muon flux with systematics ✅

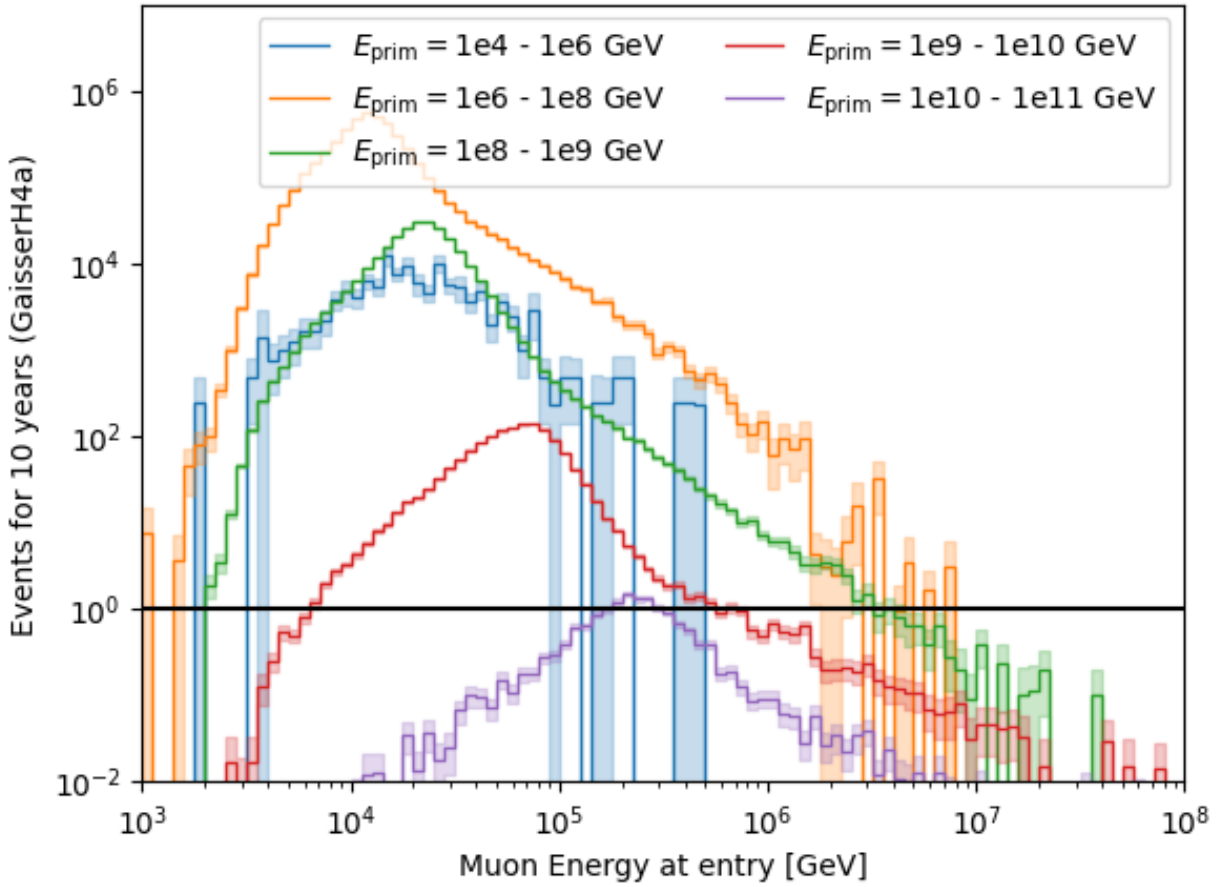
Next steps

- Test impact of different primary models (spectral index)
- Choose optimal regularization

Backup

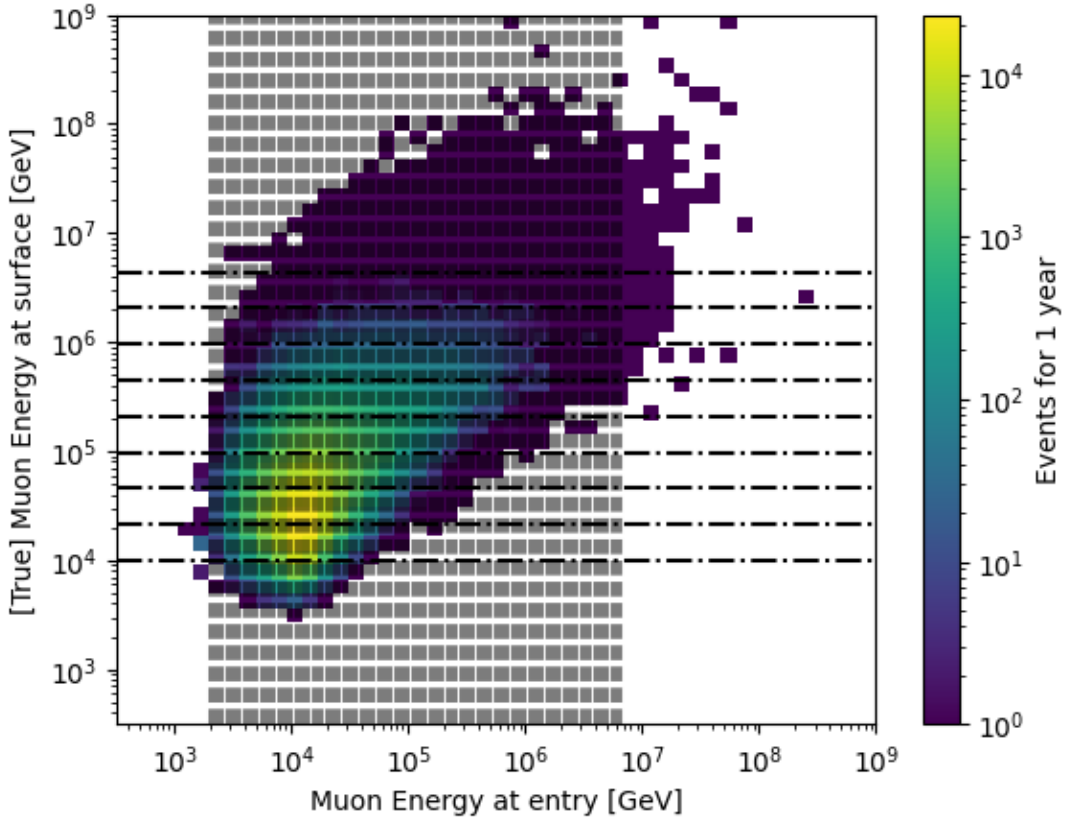
Relation between primary energy and muon energy at surface and entry



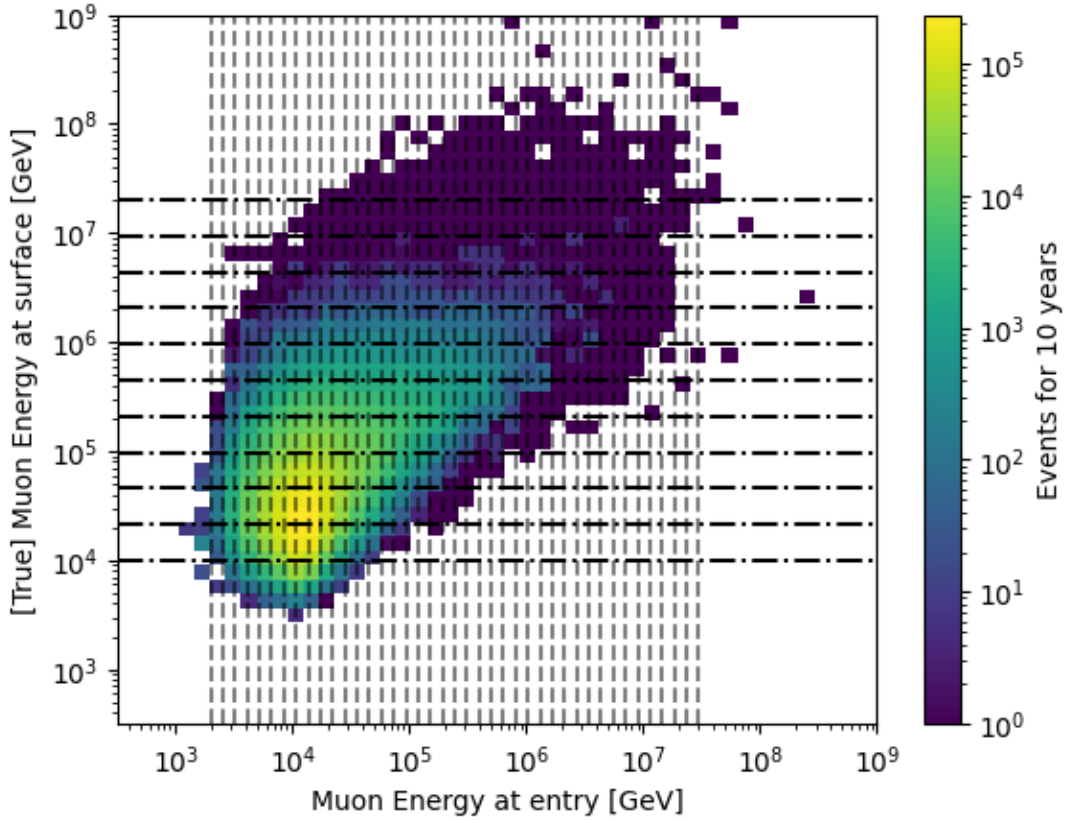


Proxy vs. target

1 year

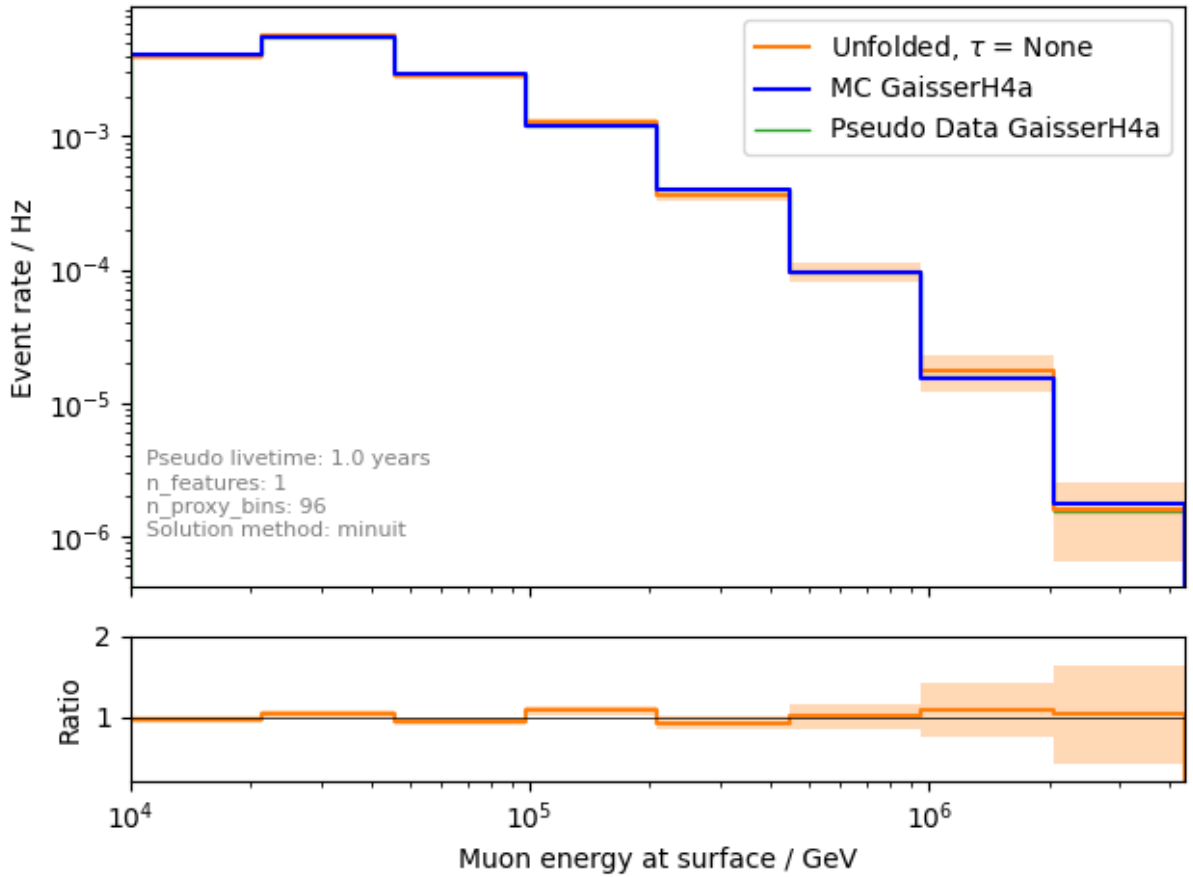


10 years

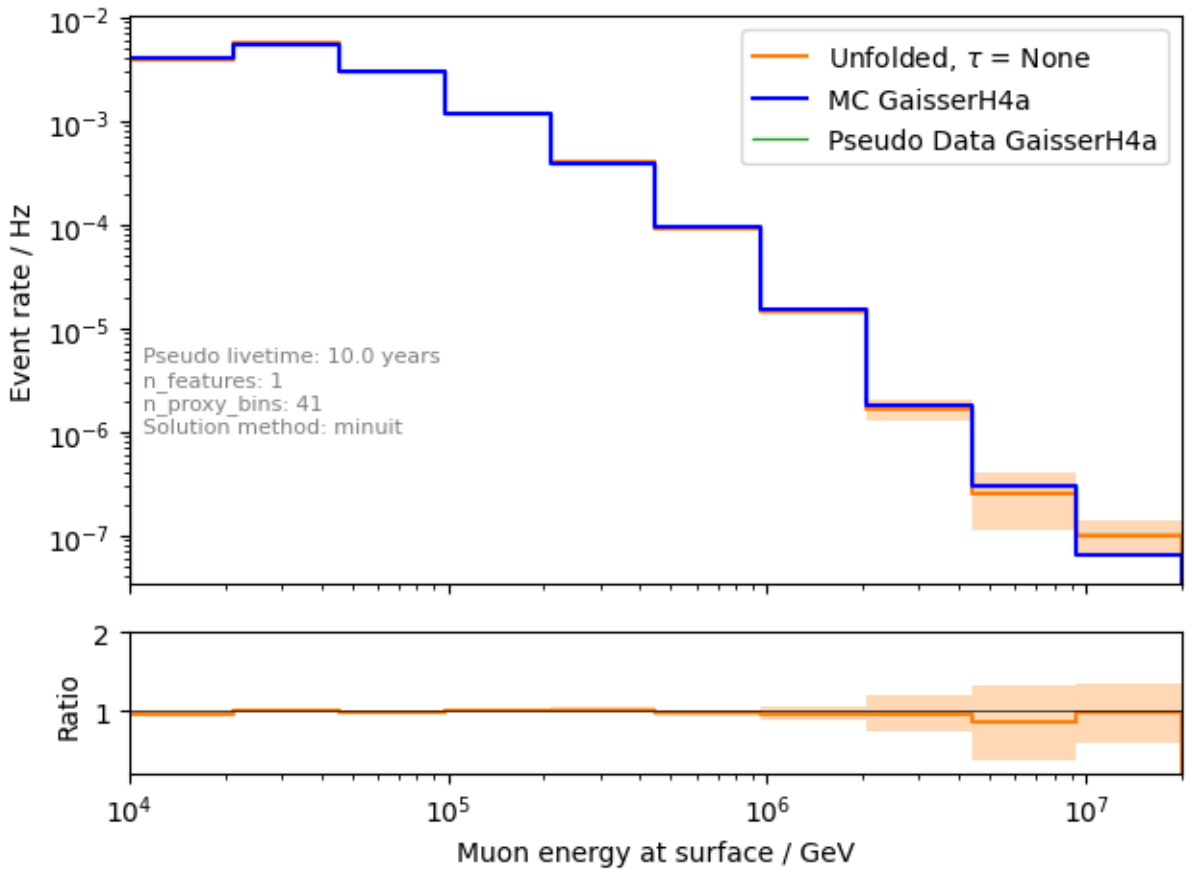


Unfolding event rate

1 year

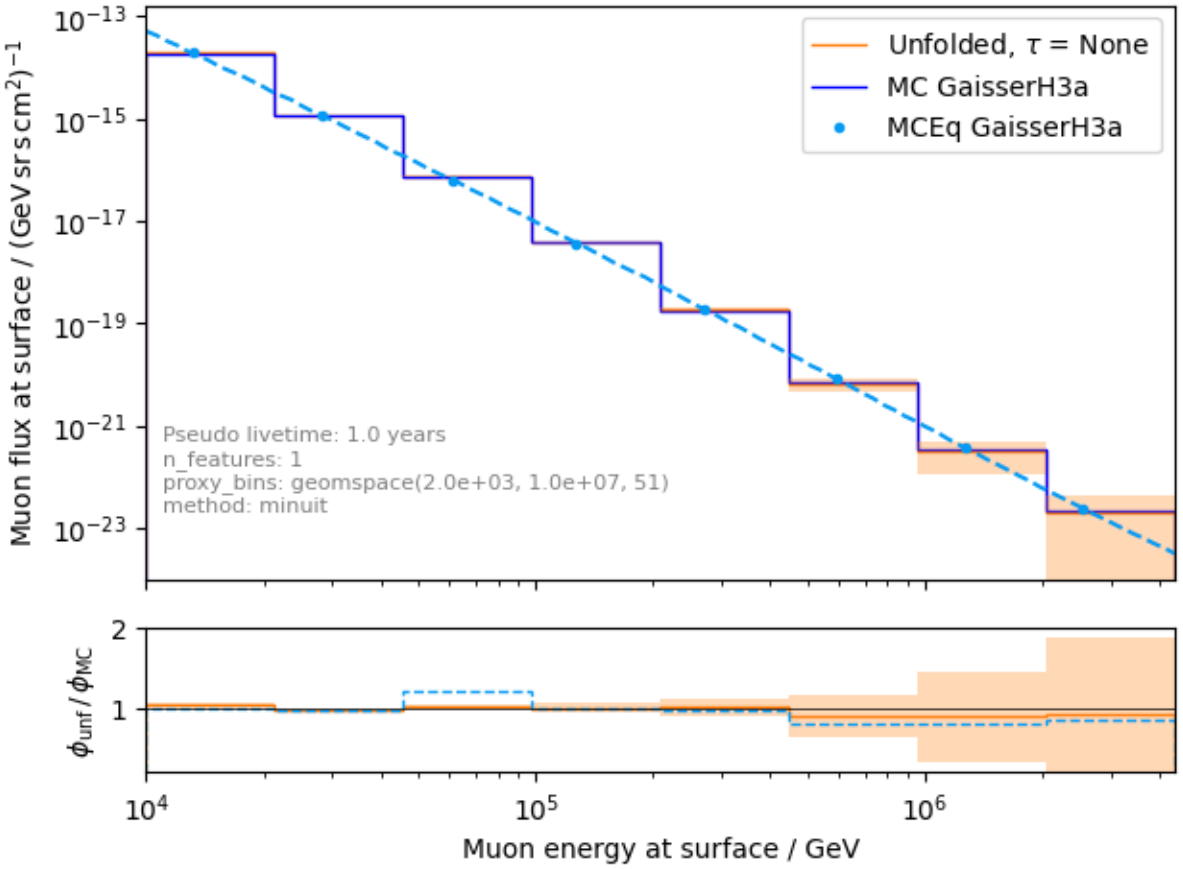


10 years

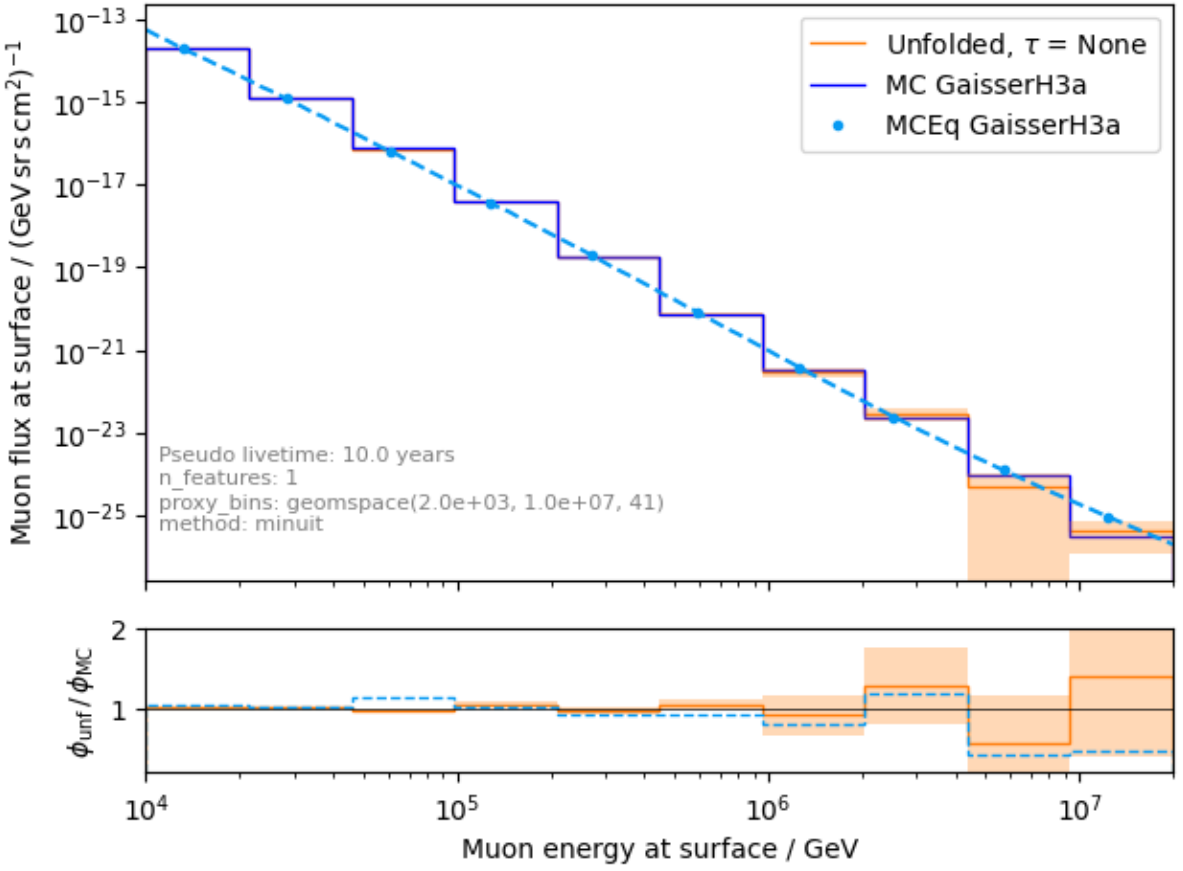


unfolding of muon flux at surface

1 year



10 years



Ice systematics

Snowstorm

Absorption

Scattering

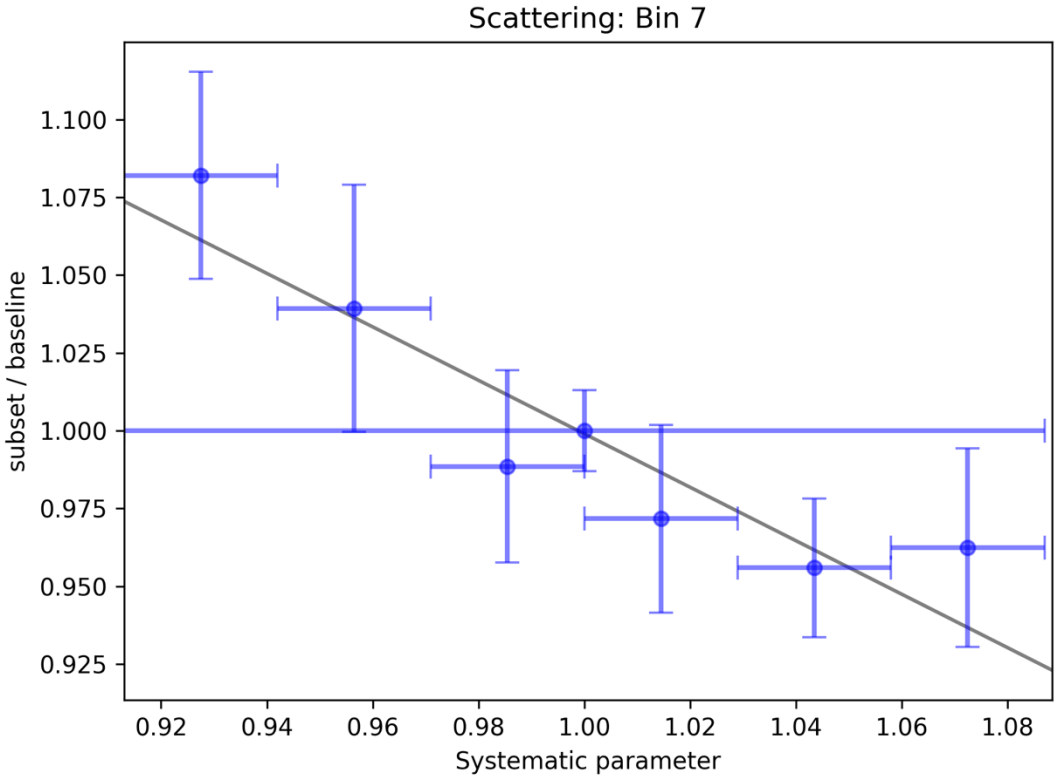
DOMEfficiency

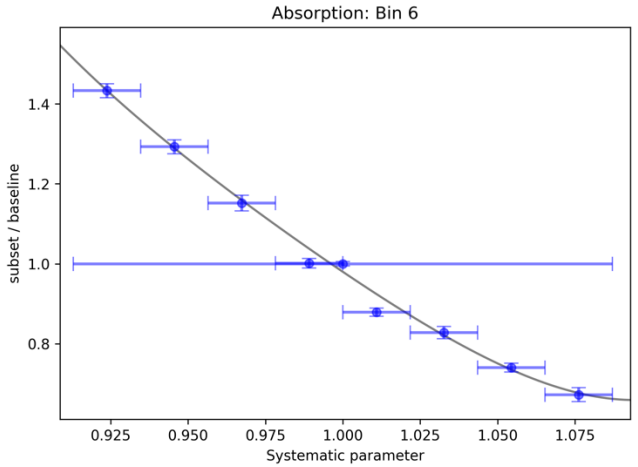
HoleIce 0

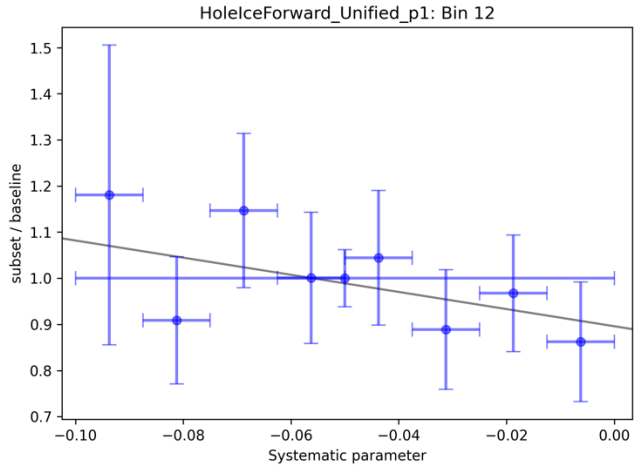
HoleIce 1

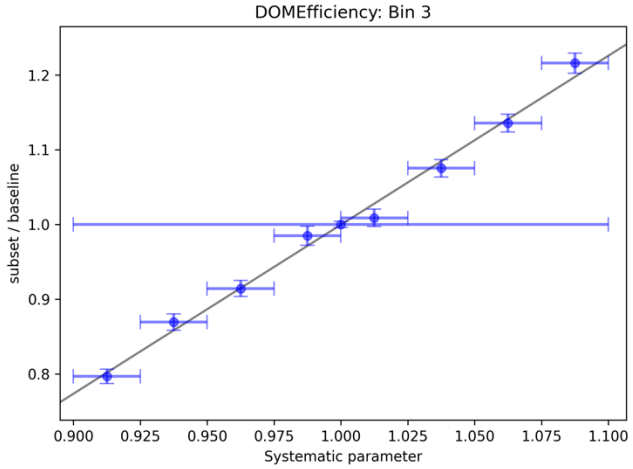
Fit ice systematics:

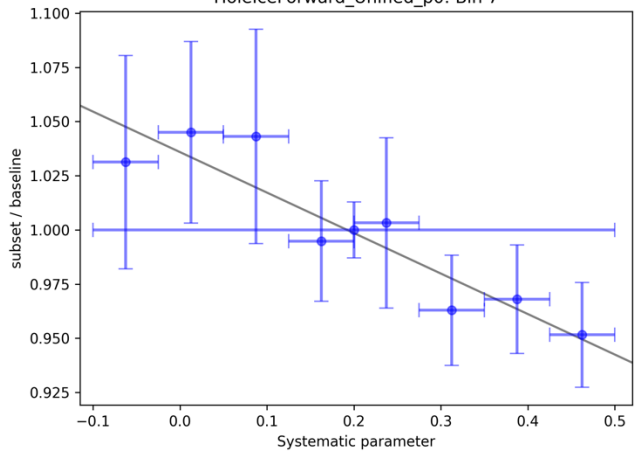
- Parametrization for systematics in each proxy bin
- Proxy: leading muon energy at entry











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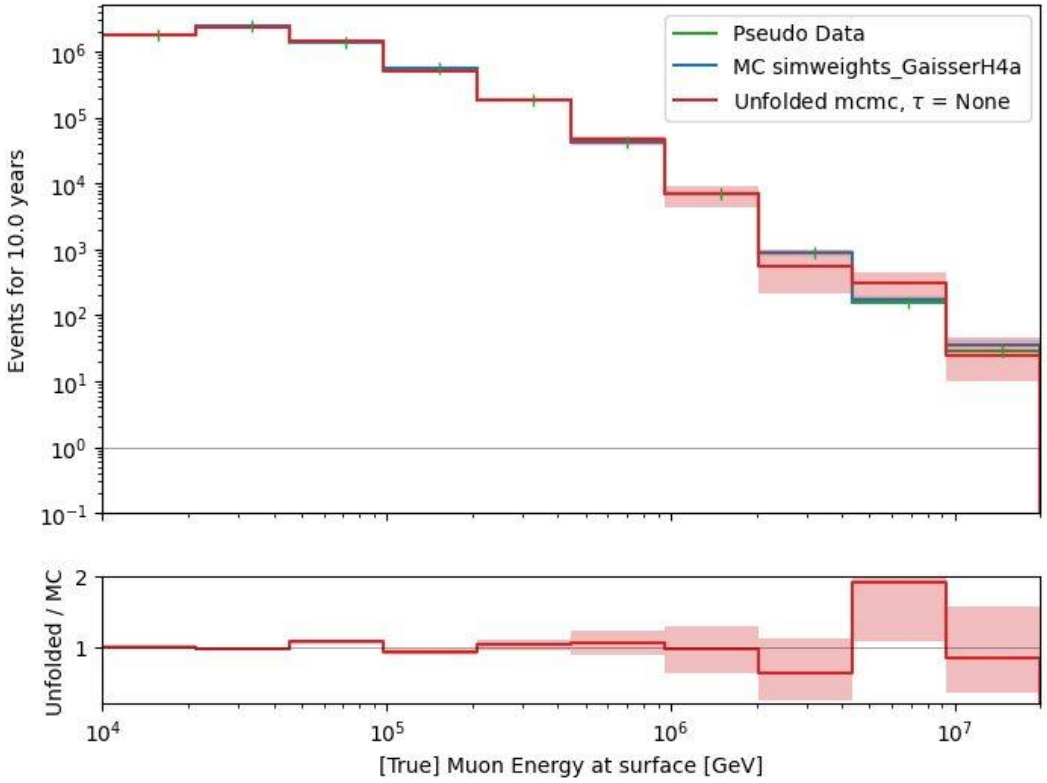
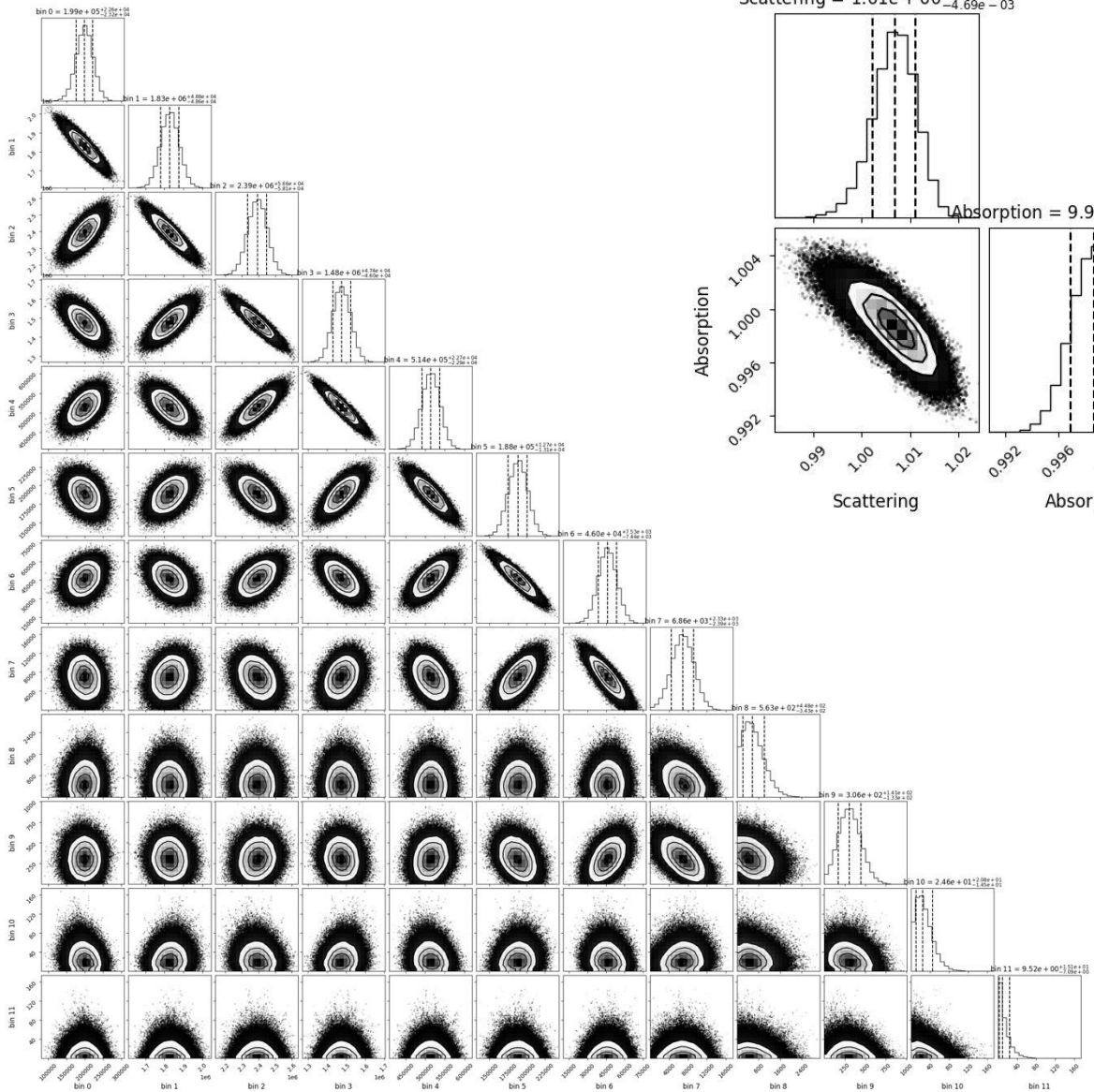
➢ This is done for each systematic and every proxy bin

Unfolded event rate with systematics

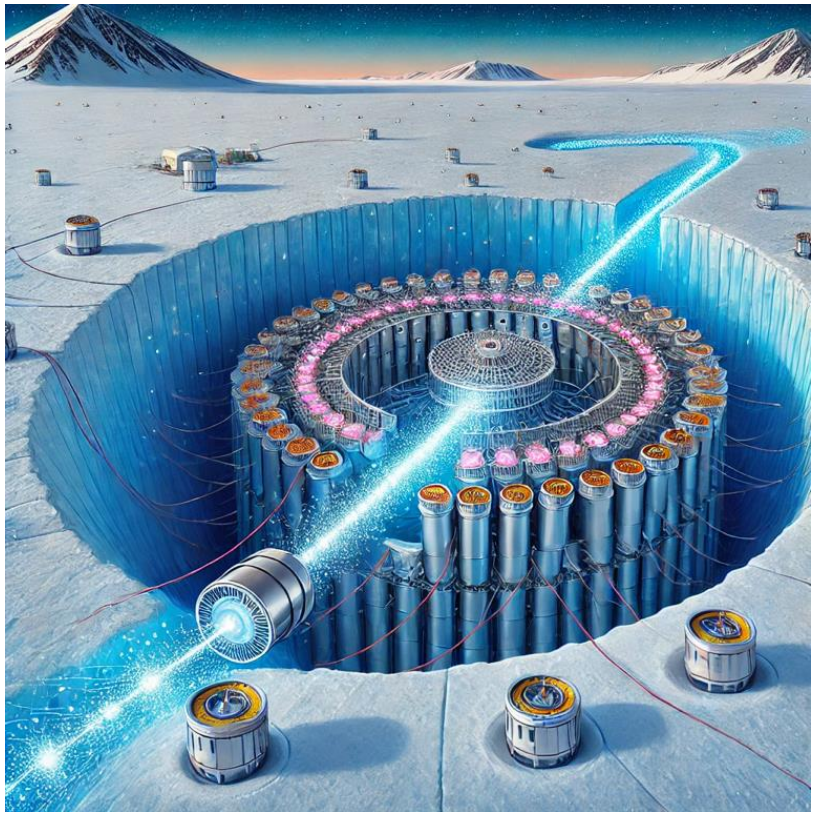




- Use regularization to reduce unphyiscal oscillations

Conclusion & outlook

- New CORSIKA simulations with parent information
  - tag prompt and conventional muons
  - validation: agreement with MCEq
- Add DNN-based reconstructions
- Good data-MC agreement
  - quality cuts defined
  - good agreement in cos(zenith) distributions
  - mismatch in z—position → re-weight distributions
- Unfolding is set up
  - systematics can be included, minor investigations
- Fit of prompt normalization is promising
  - systematics need to be included



How ChatGPT illustrates the detection of a prompt muon with IceCube.

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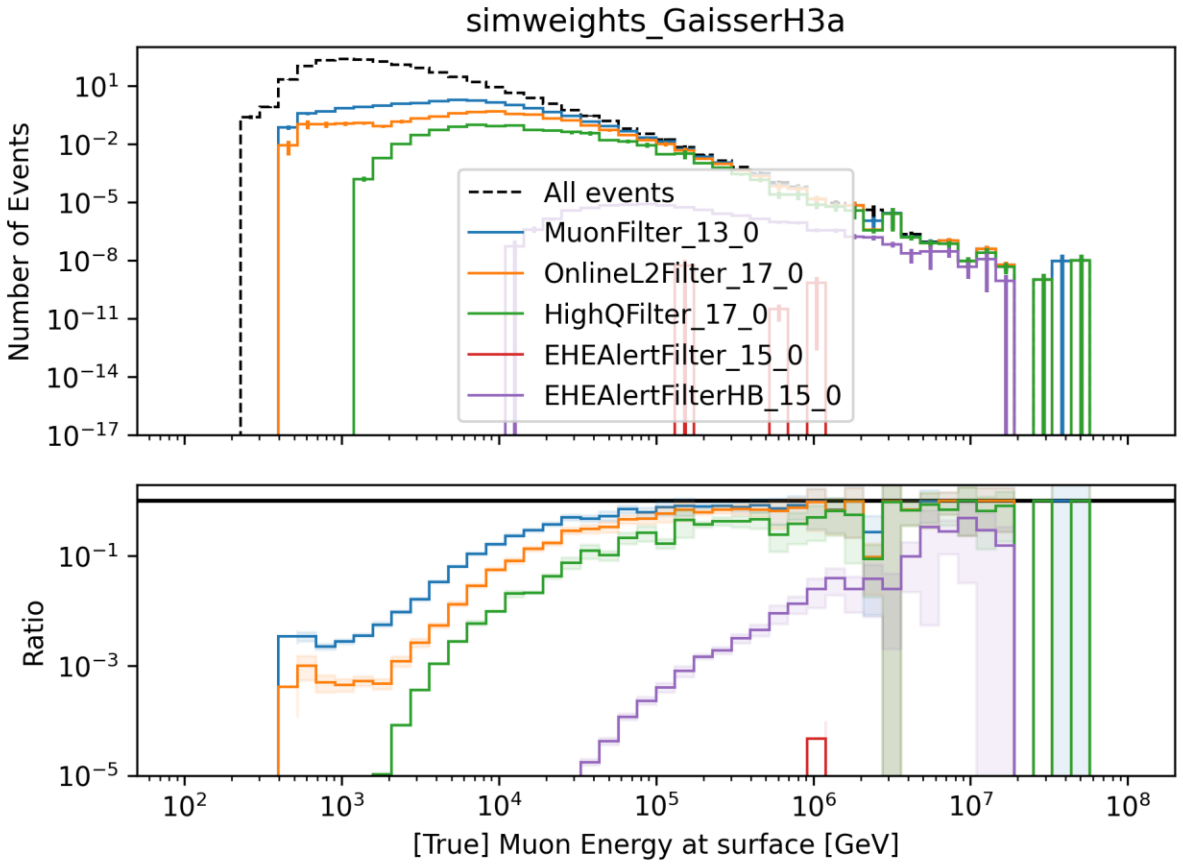
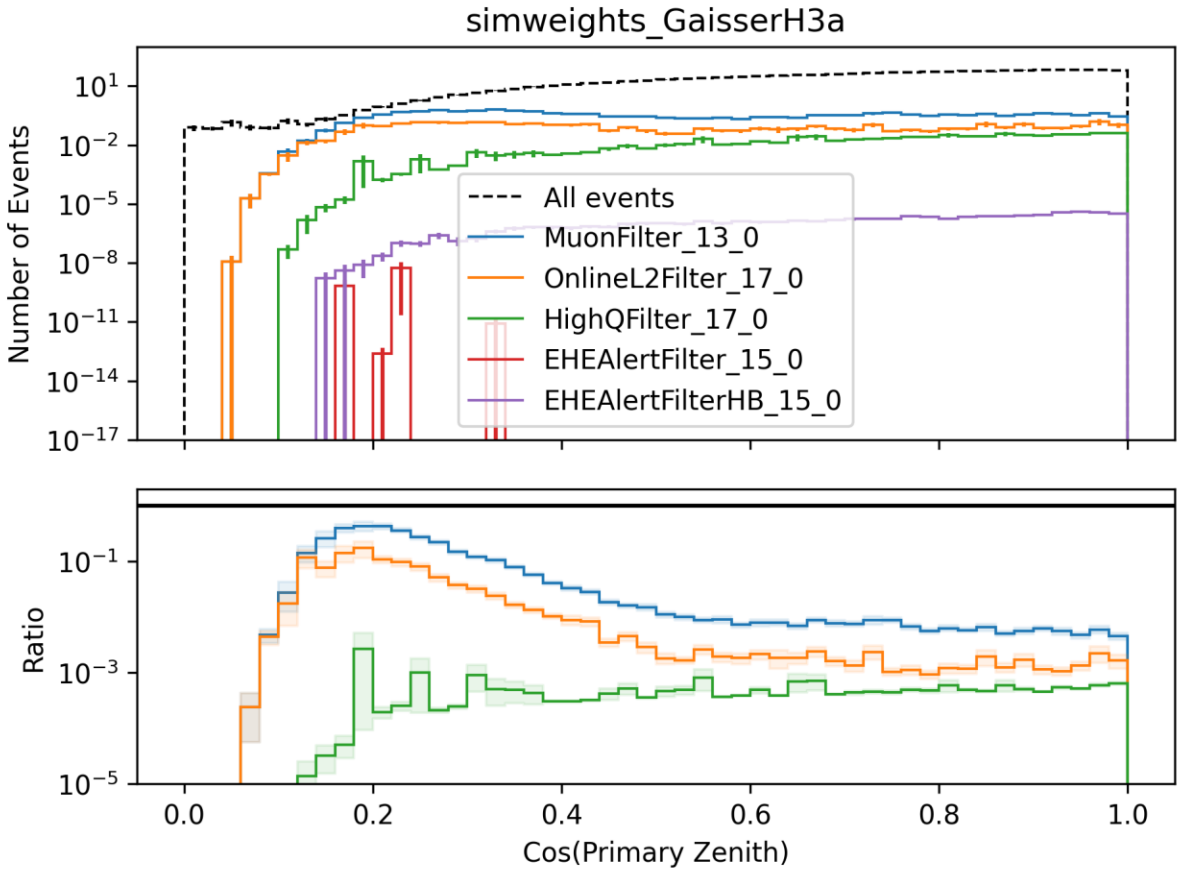
Thank you for your attention!

Selection

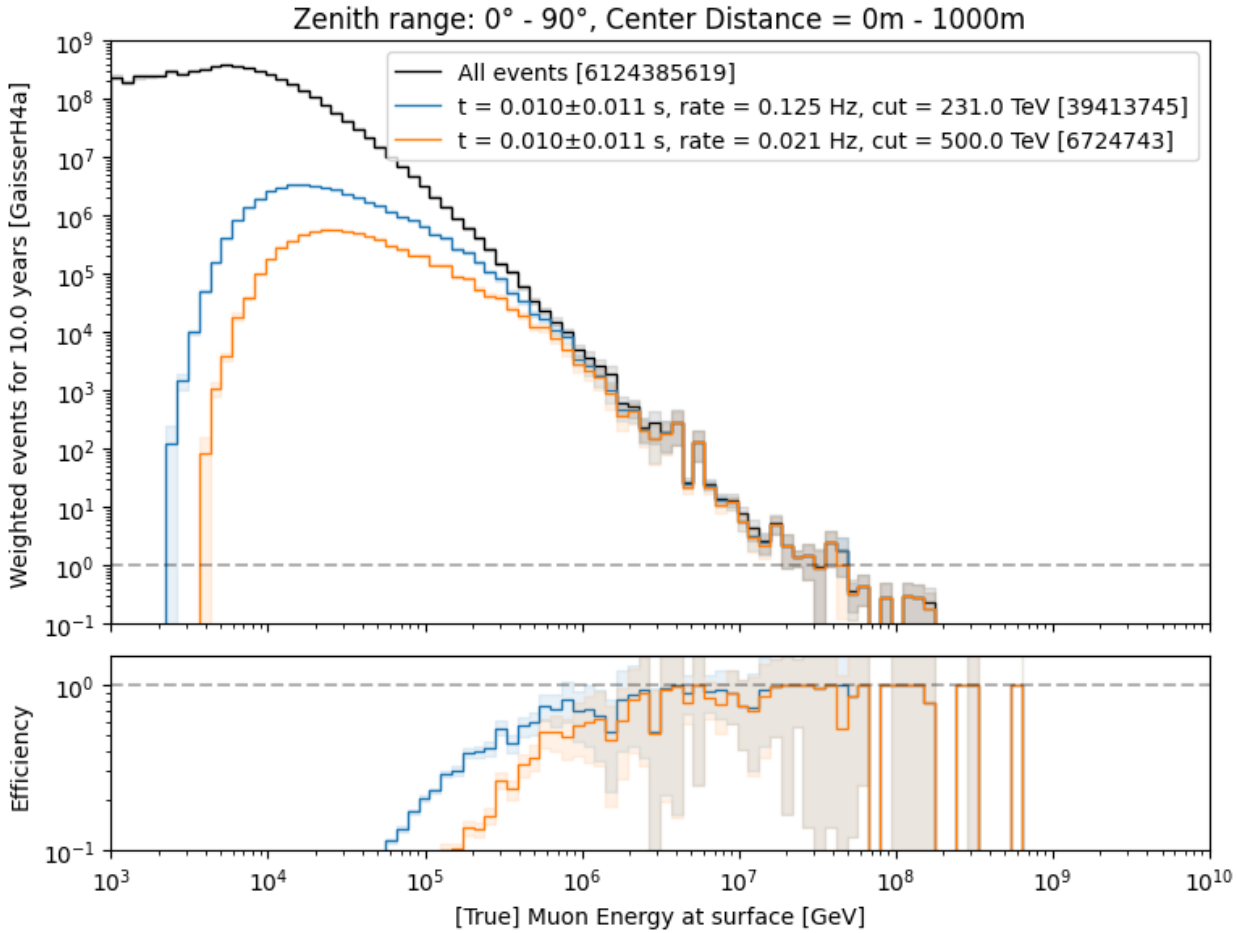
level3: muon filter

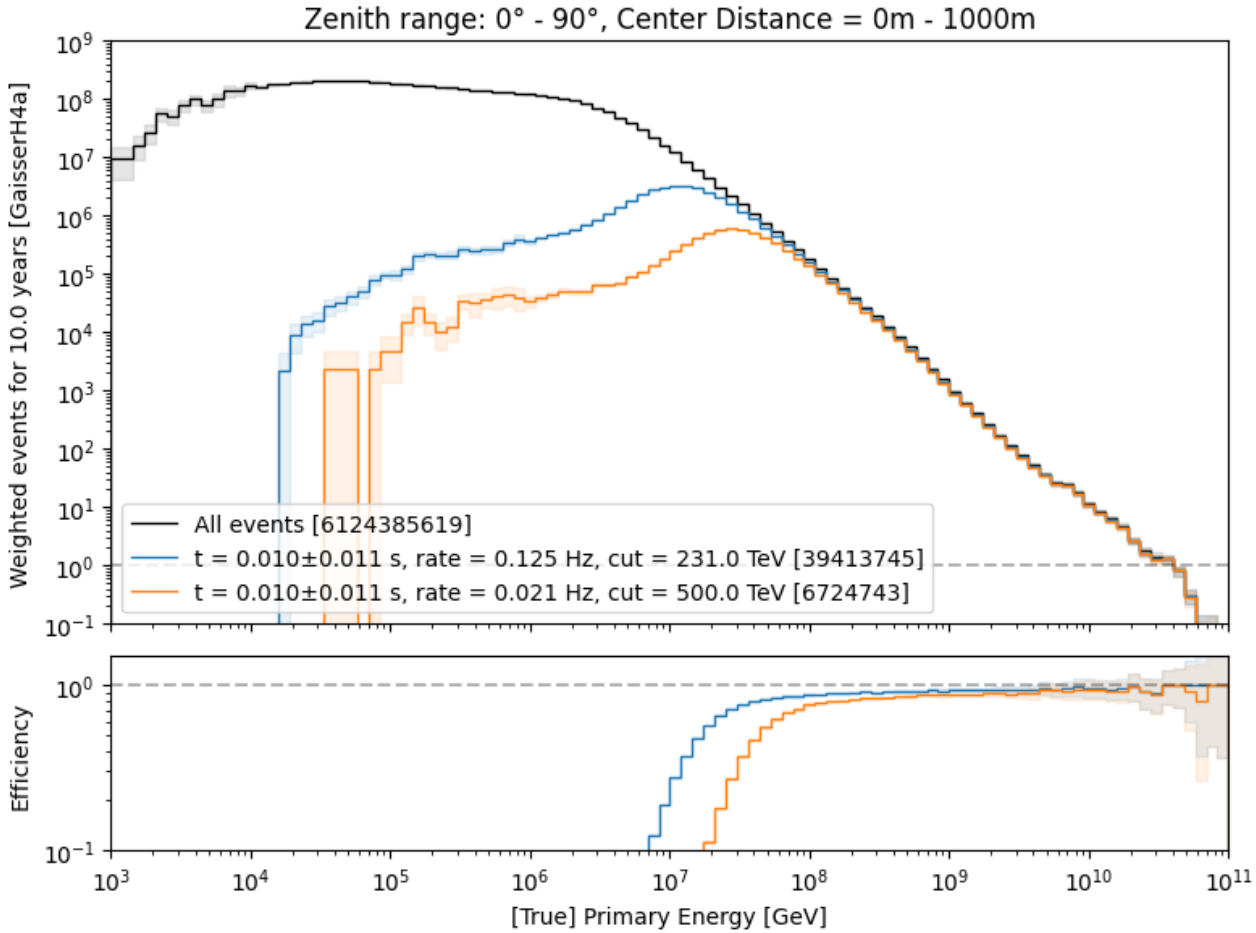




- HighQFilter: removes more horizontal events → muons travel large distances, not enough energy left to pass high-charge filter
- Goal: keep AMAP high-energy events at surface → muon filter

level3: 500 TeV bundle cut at surface

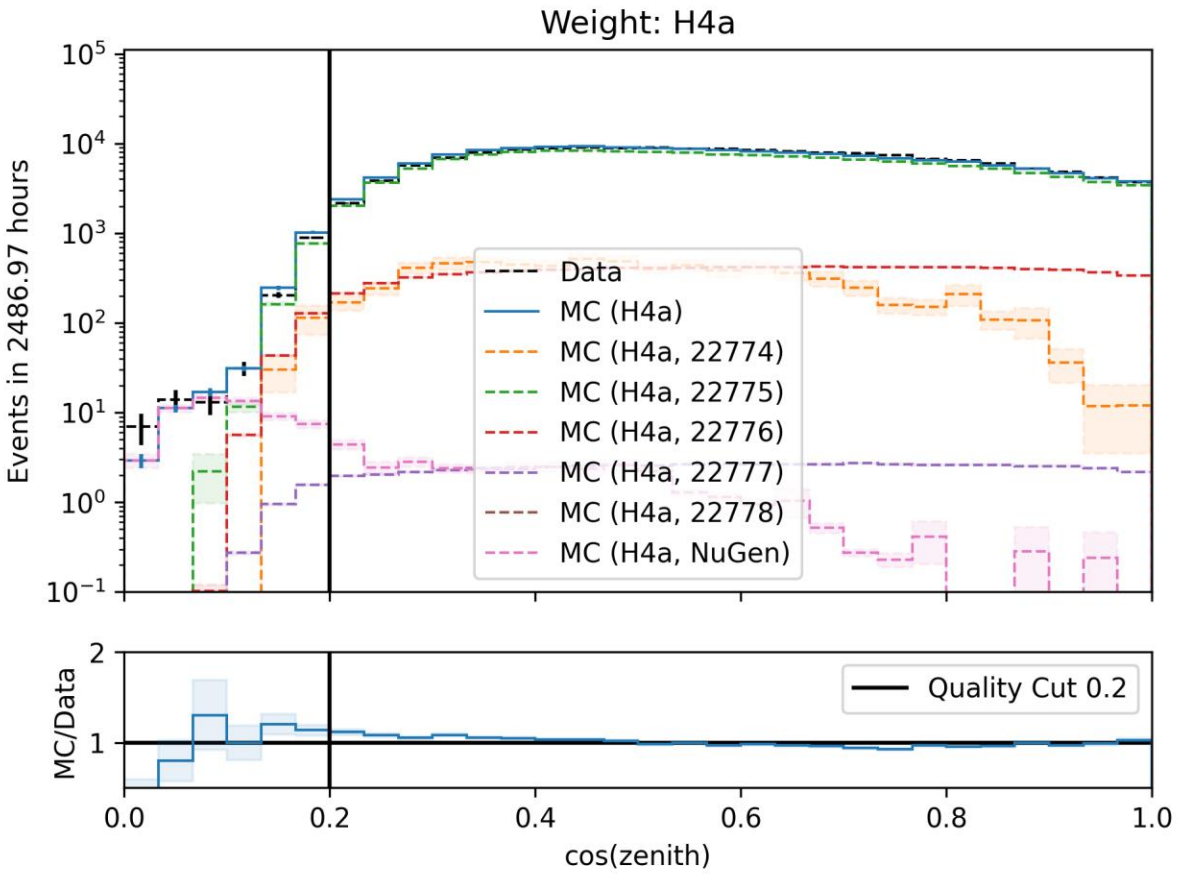


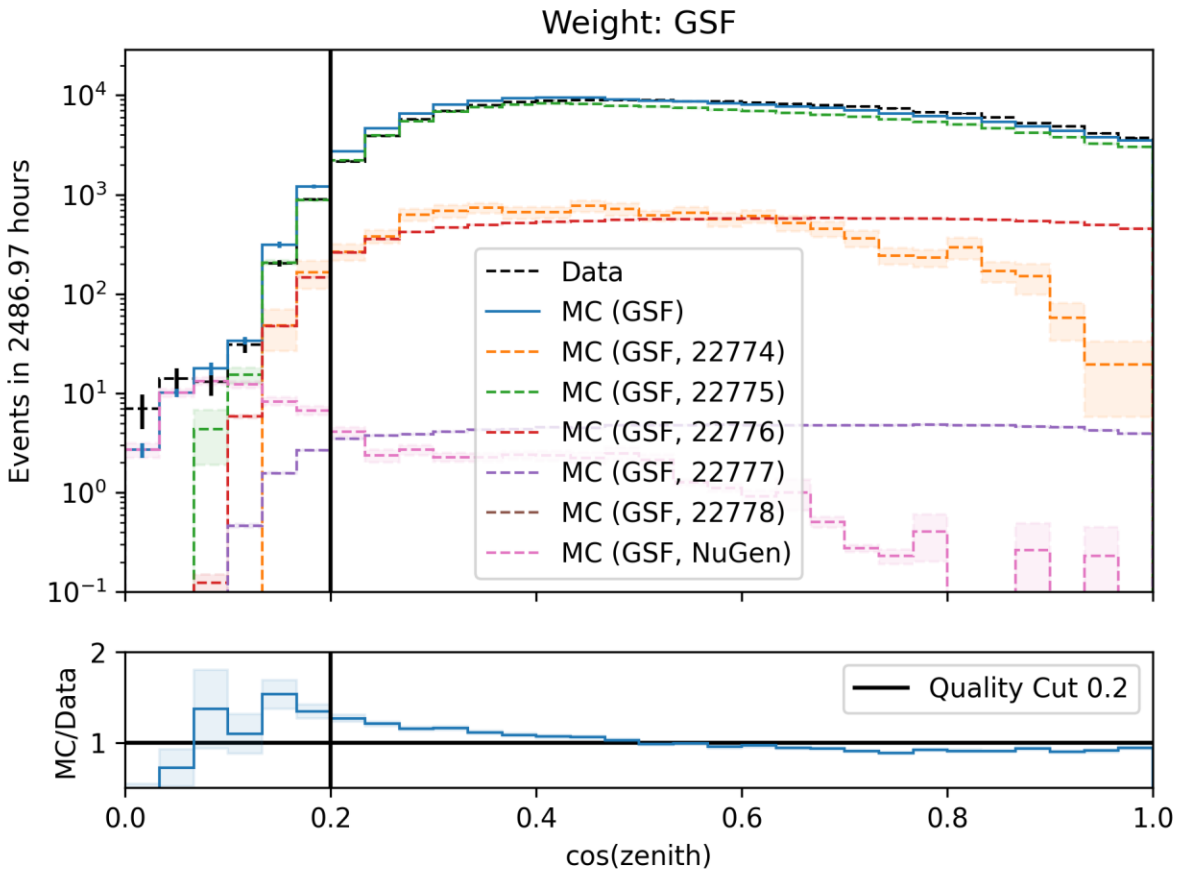


- 6 billion events expected: computationally not feasible → focus on high-energetic events
- ➢ 500 TeV cut: 6.7 Mio events left

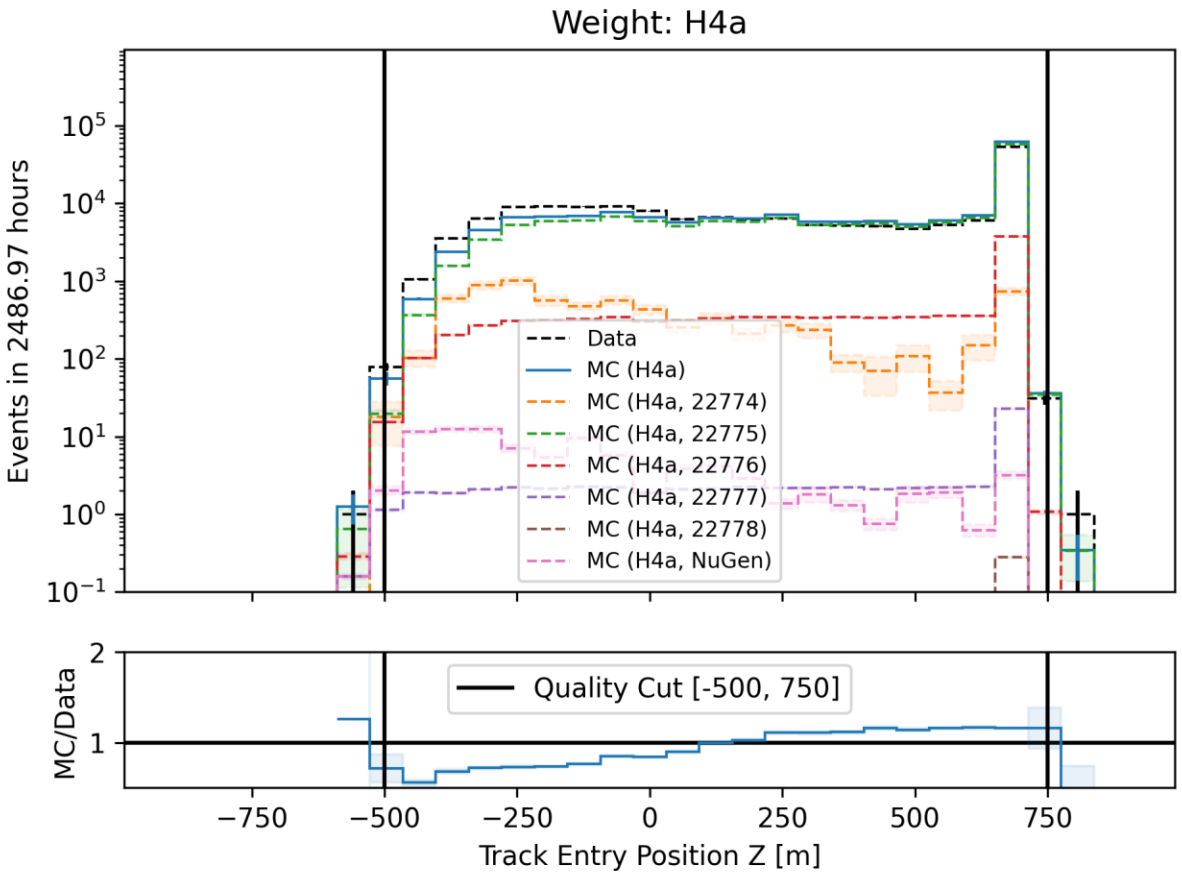
Data-MC

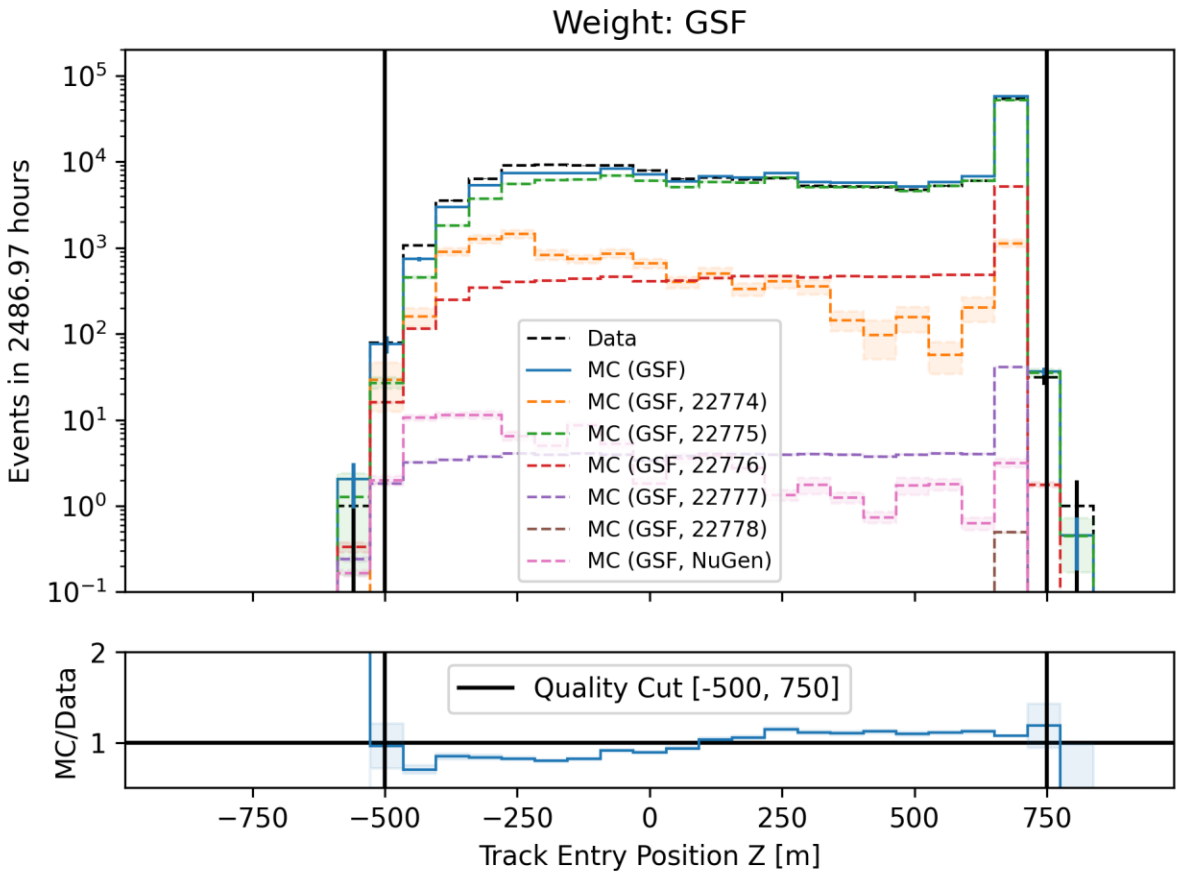
Cos(zenith)


Weight: H4a
Events in 2486.97 hours
Data
MC (H4a)
MC (H4a, 22774)
MC (H4a, 22775)
MC (H4a, 22776)
MC (H4a, 22777)
MC (H4a, 22778)
MC (H4a, NuGen)
MC/Data
Quality Cut 0.2
cos(zenith)


Weight: GSF
Events in 2486.97 hours
Data
MC (GSF)
MC (GSF, 22774)
MC (GSF, 22775)
MC (GSF, 22776)
MC (GSF, 22777)
MC (GSF, 22778)
MC (GSF, NuGen)
MC/Data
Quality Cut 0.2
cos(zenith)

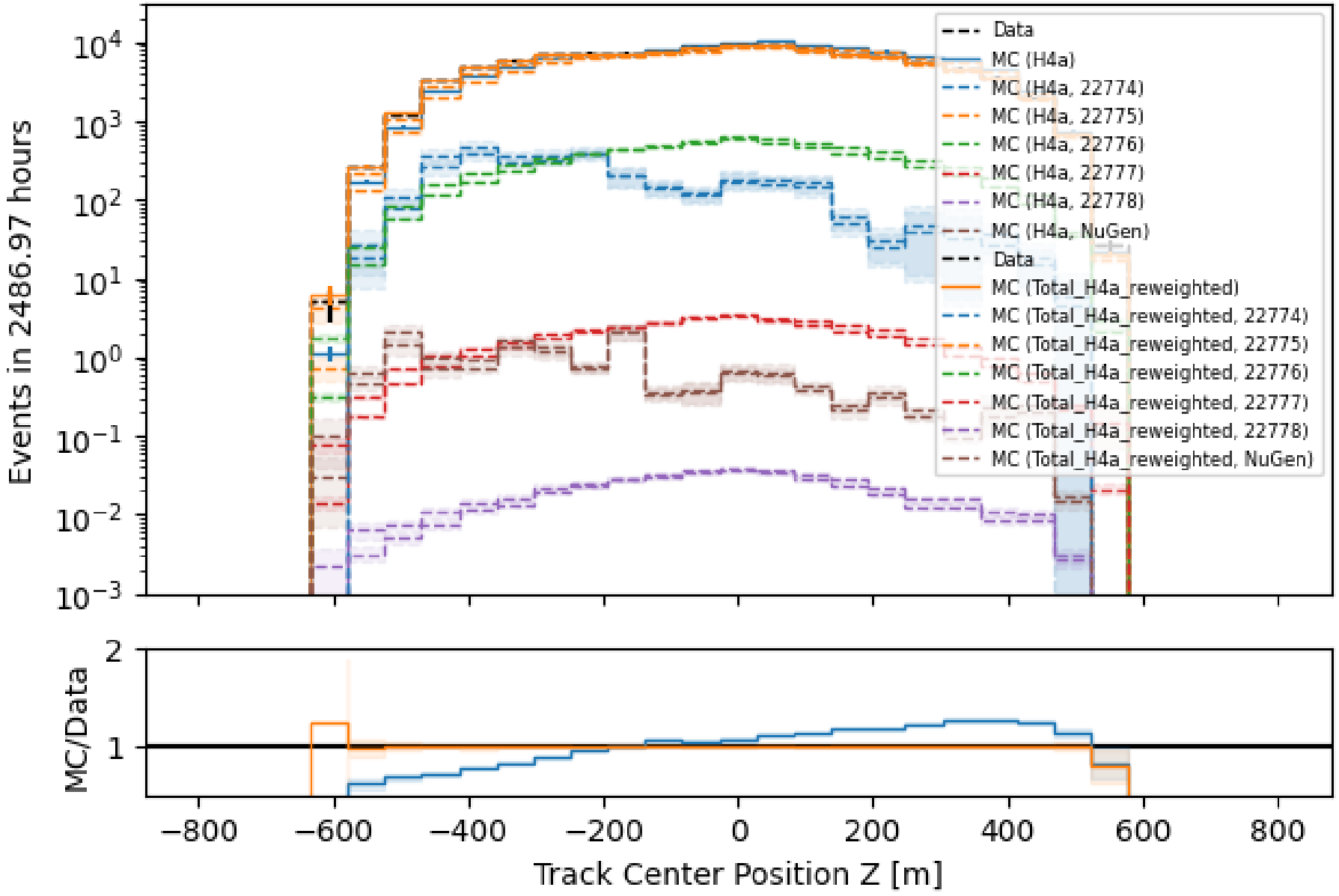
Entry position z—vertex



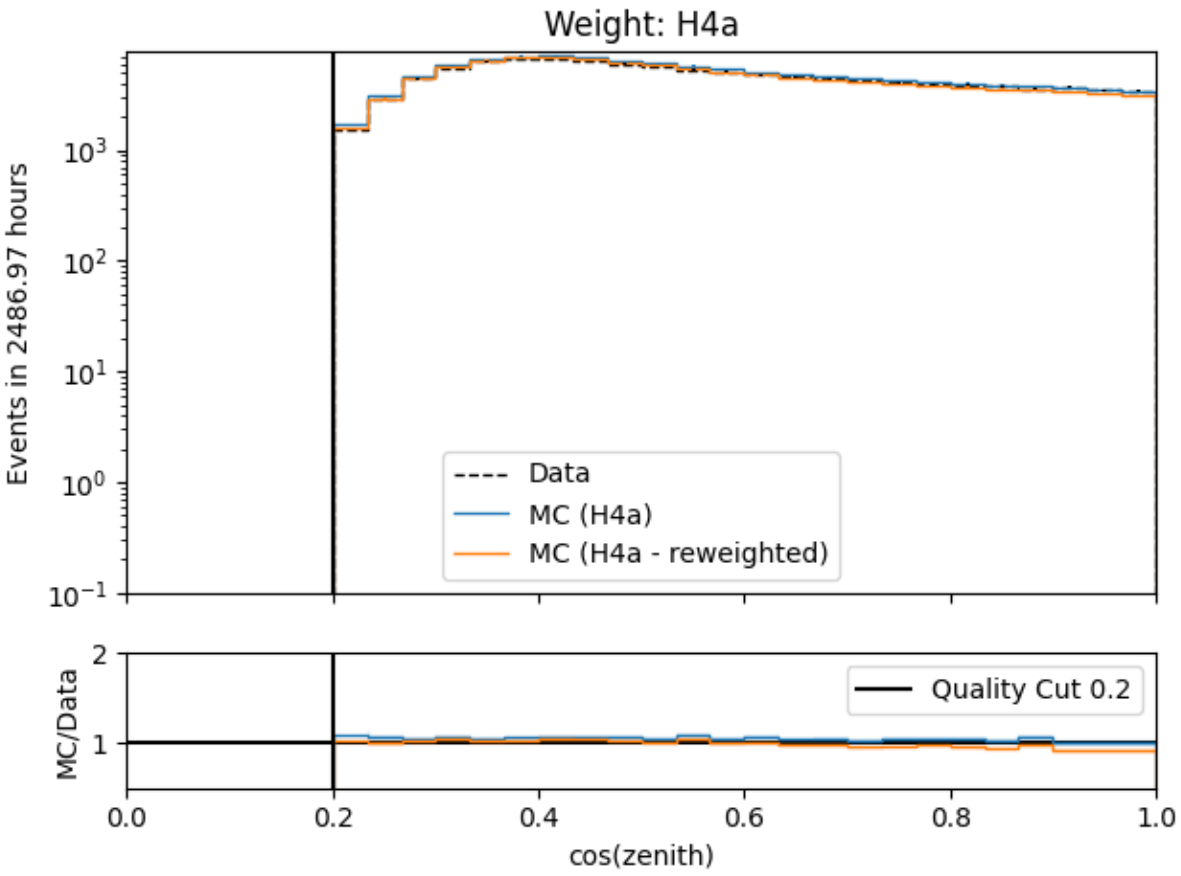


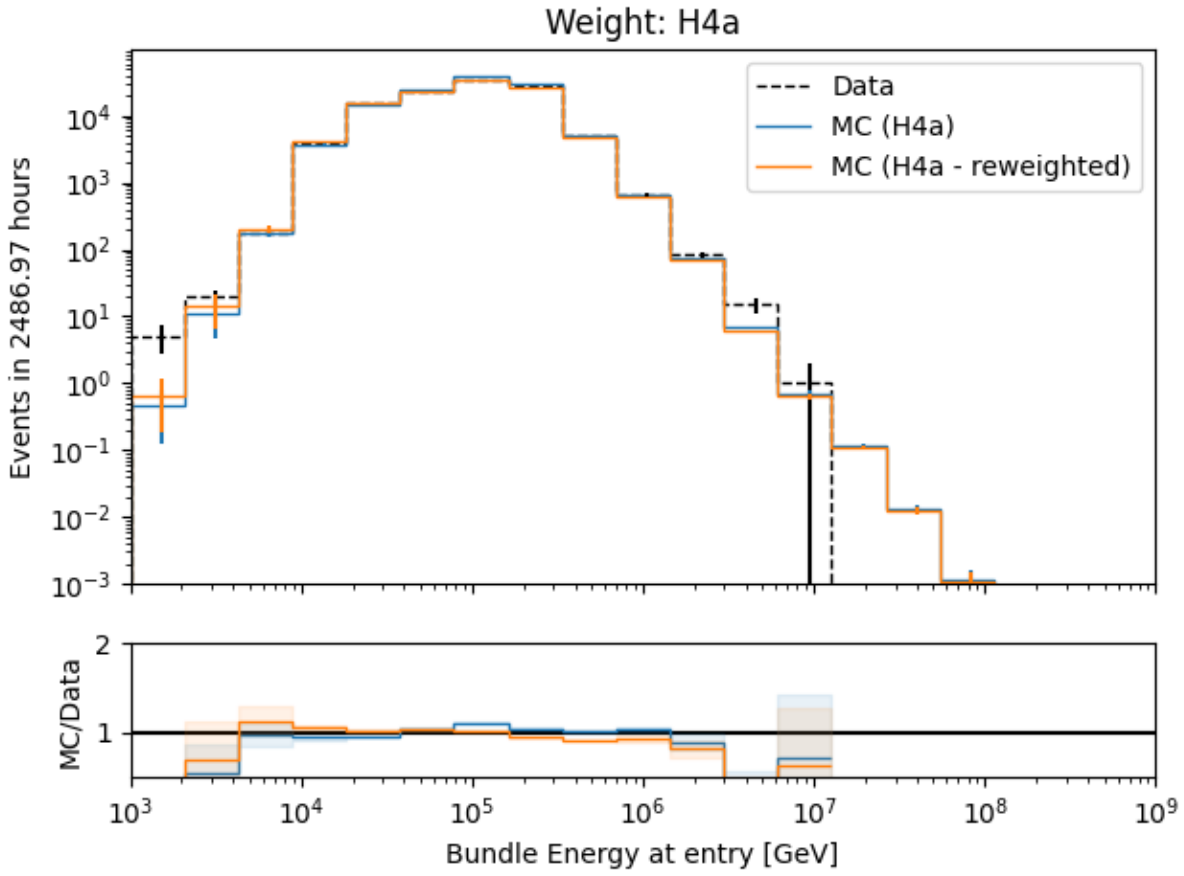
z—reweighting

- re-weight events to enforce a perfect agreement in the center z—position



Check z—reweighting





➢ re-weighting has no large effect on cos(zenith) and energy

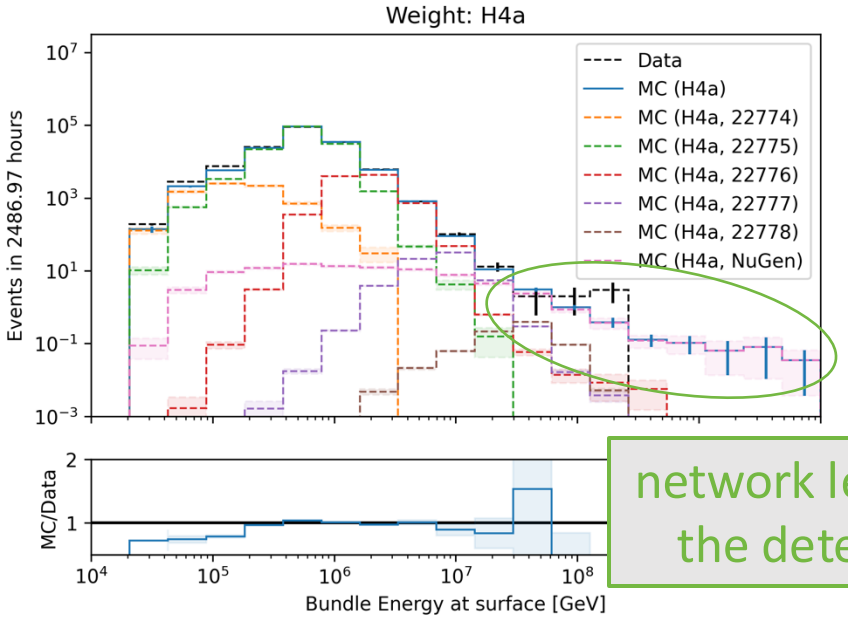
Level5: quality cuts

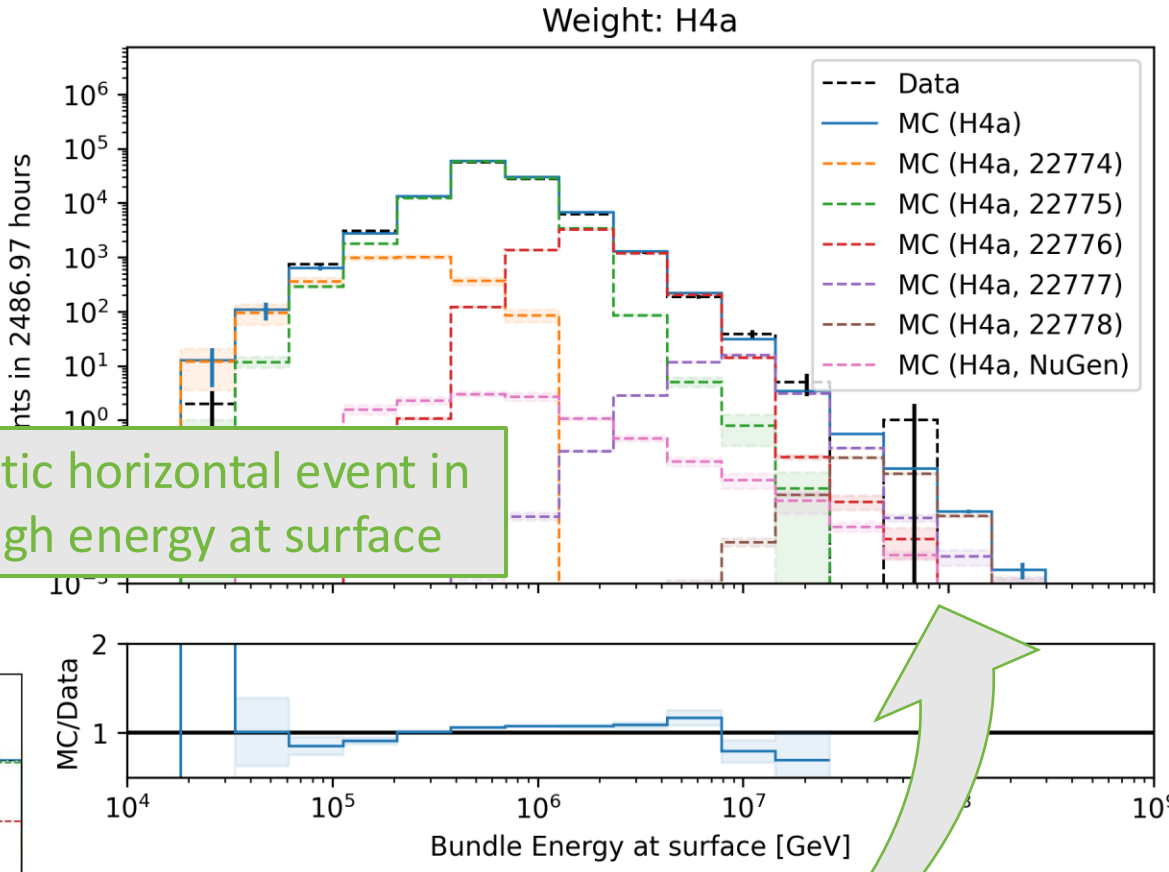
containment cuts	>	<
length in detector	1000 m	2000 m
entry pos x, y	-750 m	750 m
entry pos z	-500 m	750 m
center pos x, y	-550 m	550 m
center pos z	-650 m	650 m

neutrino cuts	>	<
cos(zenith)	0.2	
length	5000 m	15000 m

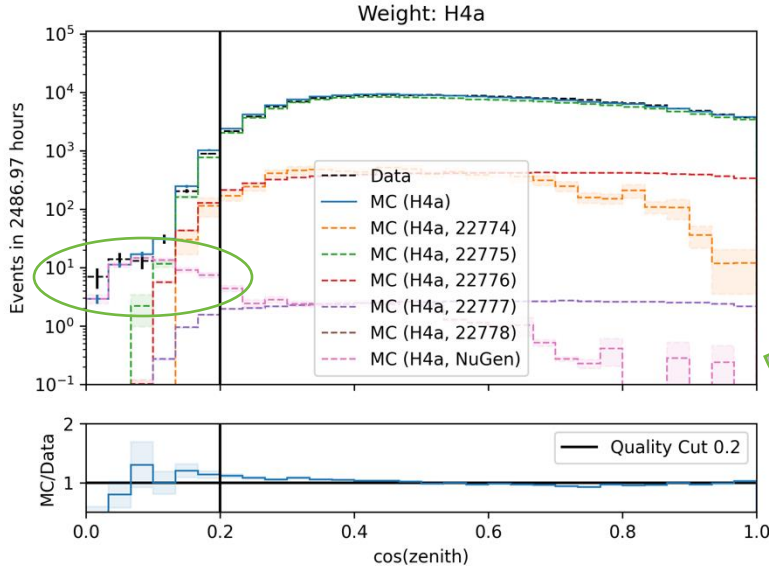
uncertainty cuts	<
bundle energy at entry	0.9 log10(GeV)
bundle energy at surface	2.0 log10(GeV)
zenith	0.1 rad
azimuth	0.2 rad
entry pos x , y, z	42 m
center pos x, y, z	50 m
entry pos time	200 ns
center pos time	600 ns
length in detector	160 m
length	2000 m

Level5: quality cuts → removes neutrinos





network learns: a high-energetic horizontal event in the detector needs a very high energy at surface

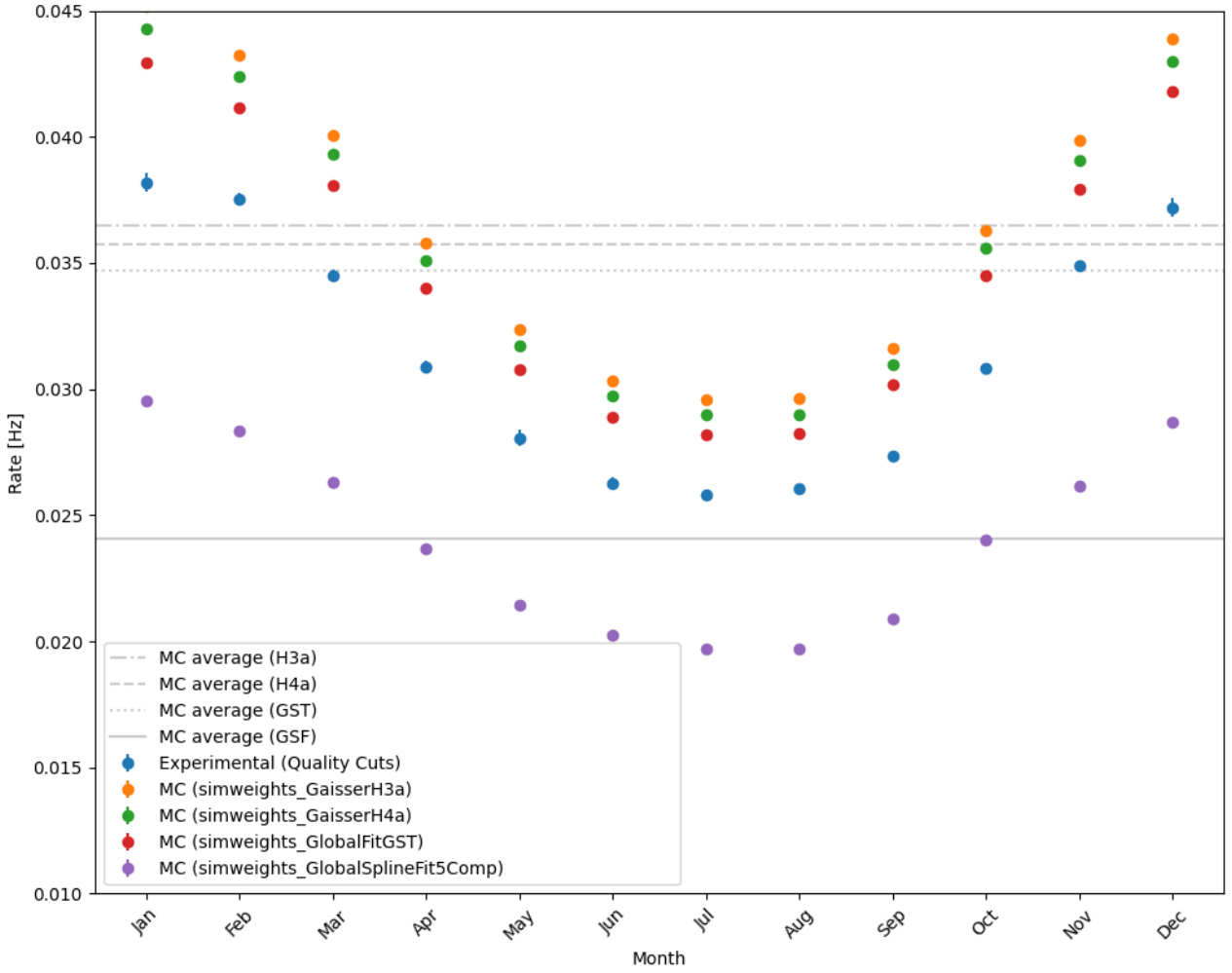


Rates per month

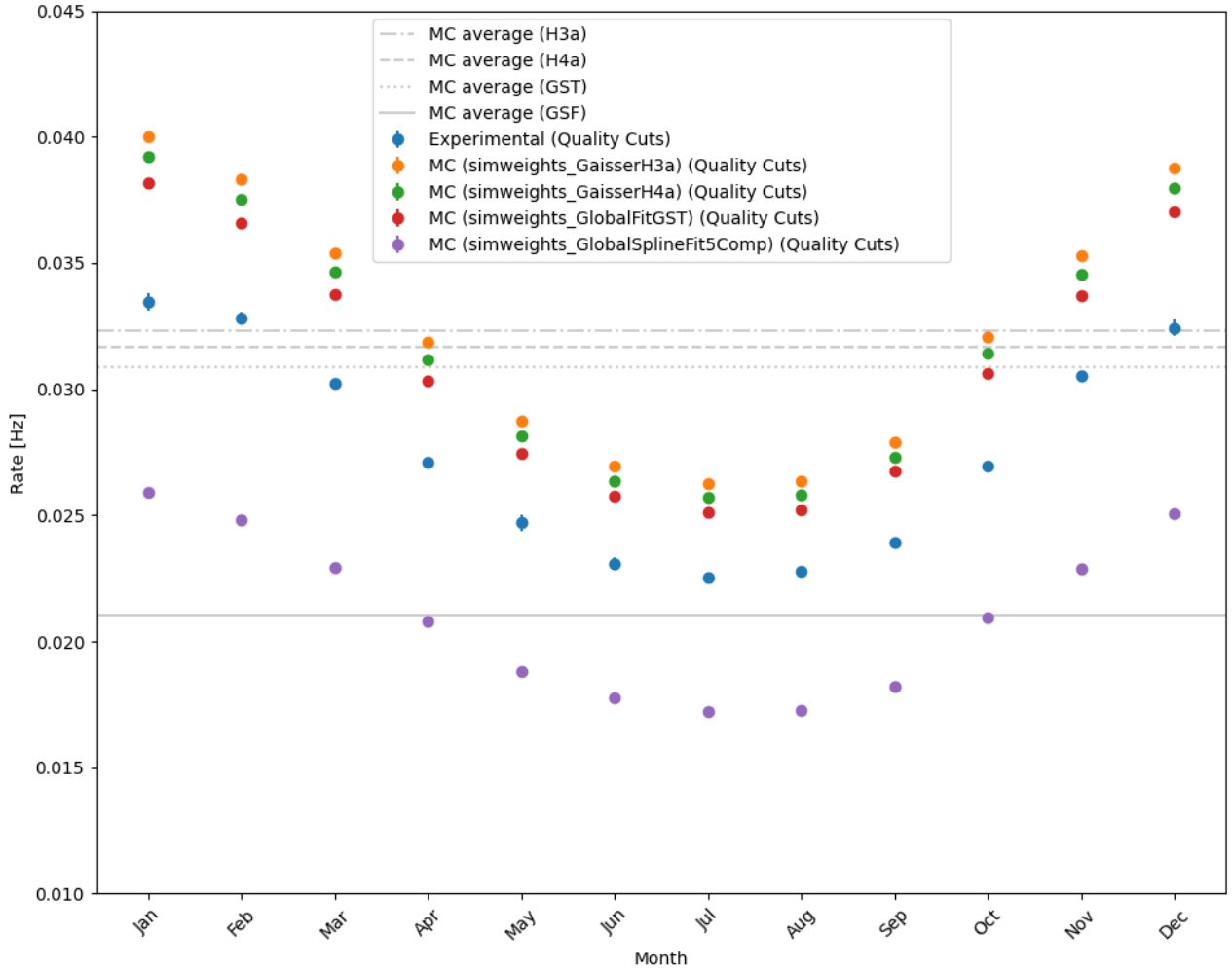
Data-MC

Rates per month

before quality cuts



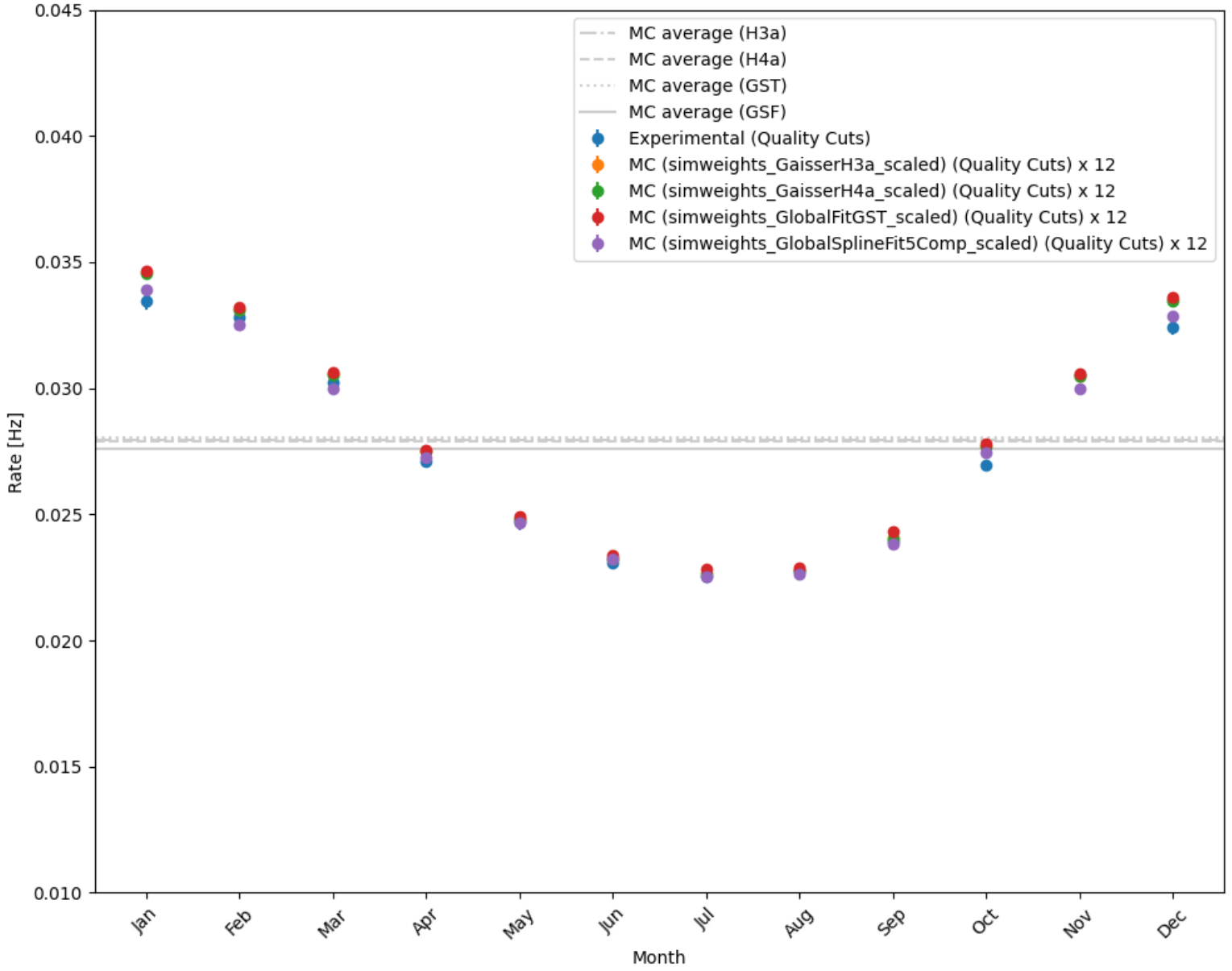
after quality cuts



➢ total offset in rate per month

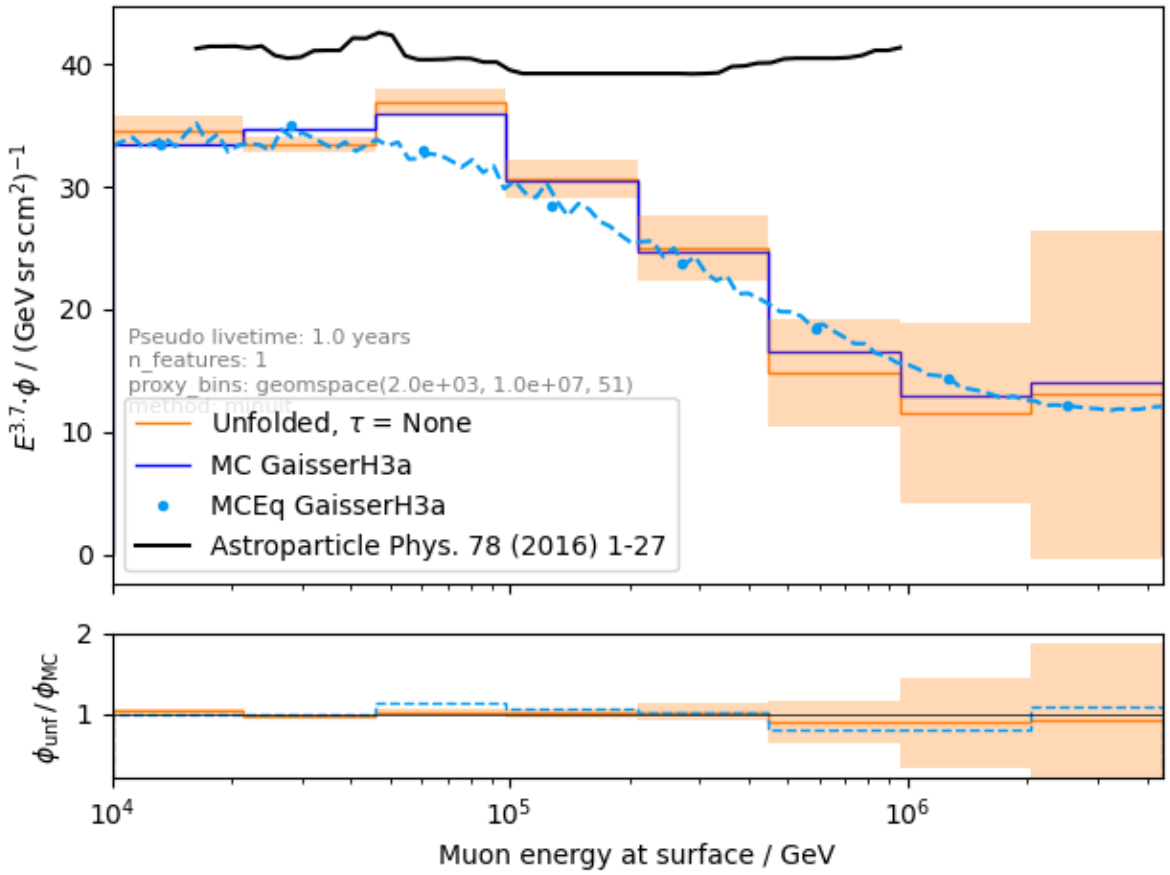
Rates per month: scaled

- Rates are scaled to the experimental rate to compare the shapes
- Good agreement per month

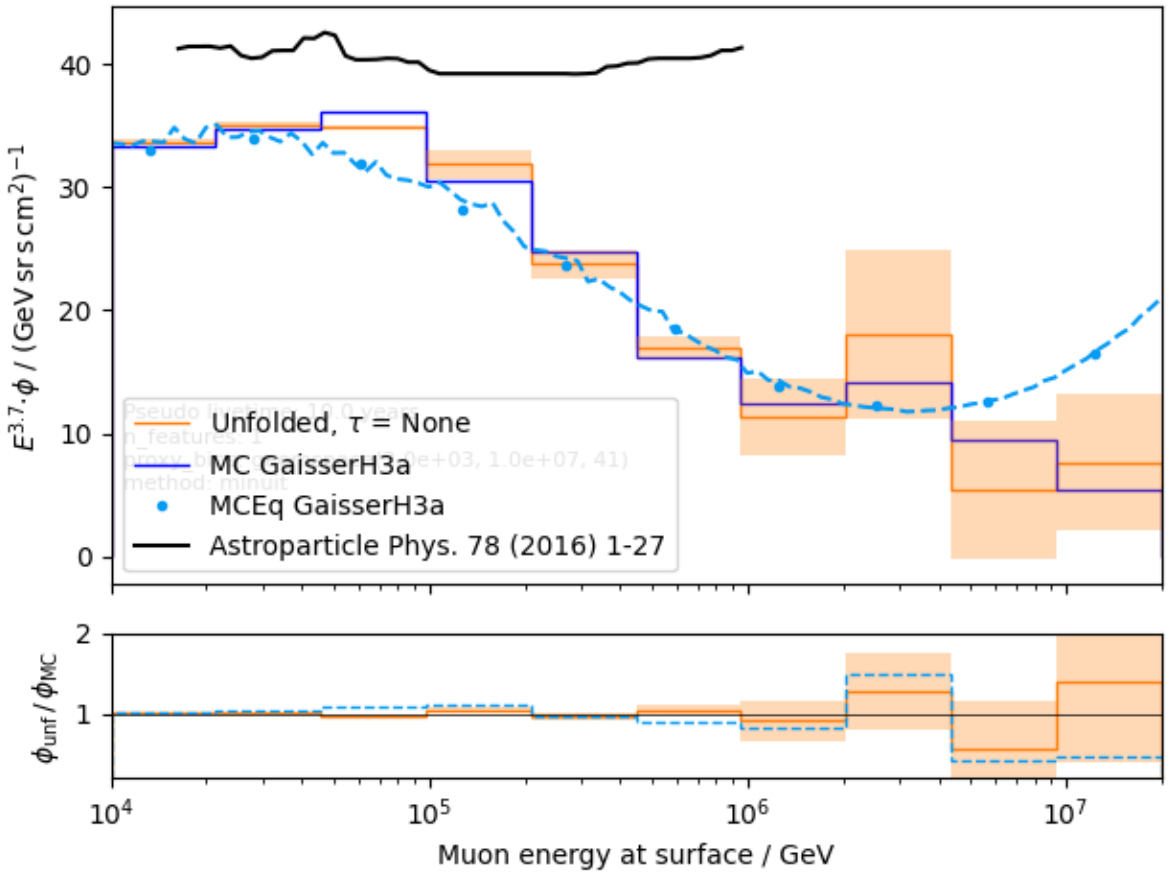


unfolding of muon flux at surface – weighted to $E^{3.7}$

1 year

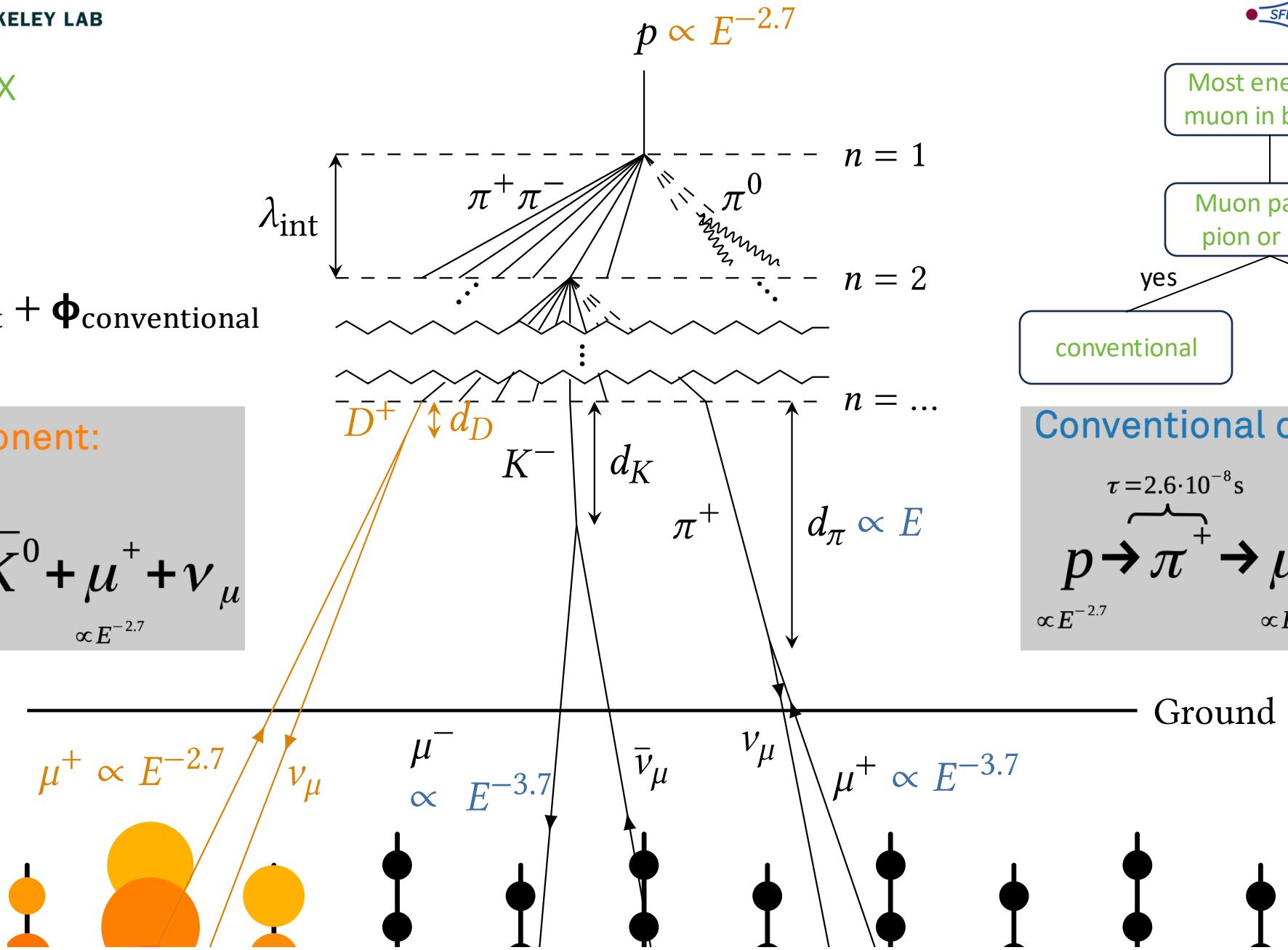


10 years



Muon flux

$$\Phi_{tot} = \Phi_{prompt} + \Phi_{conventional}$$



Most energetic muon in bundle

Muon parent: pion or kaon

yes: conventional

no: prompt

prompt component:

$$p \xrightarrow{\tau = 1.04 \cdot 10^{-12}\,s} D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 + \mu^+ + \nu_\mu$$

$\propto E^{-2.7}$ $\propto E^{-2.7}$

Conventional component:

$$p \xrightarrow{\tau = 2.6 \cdot 10^{-8}\,s} \pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ + \nu_\mu$$

$\propto E^{-2.7}$ $\propto E^{-3.7}$

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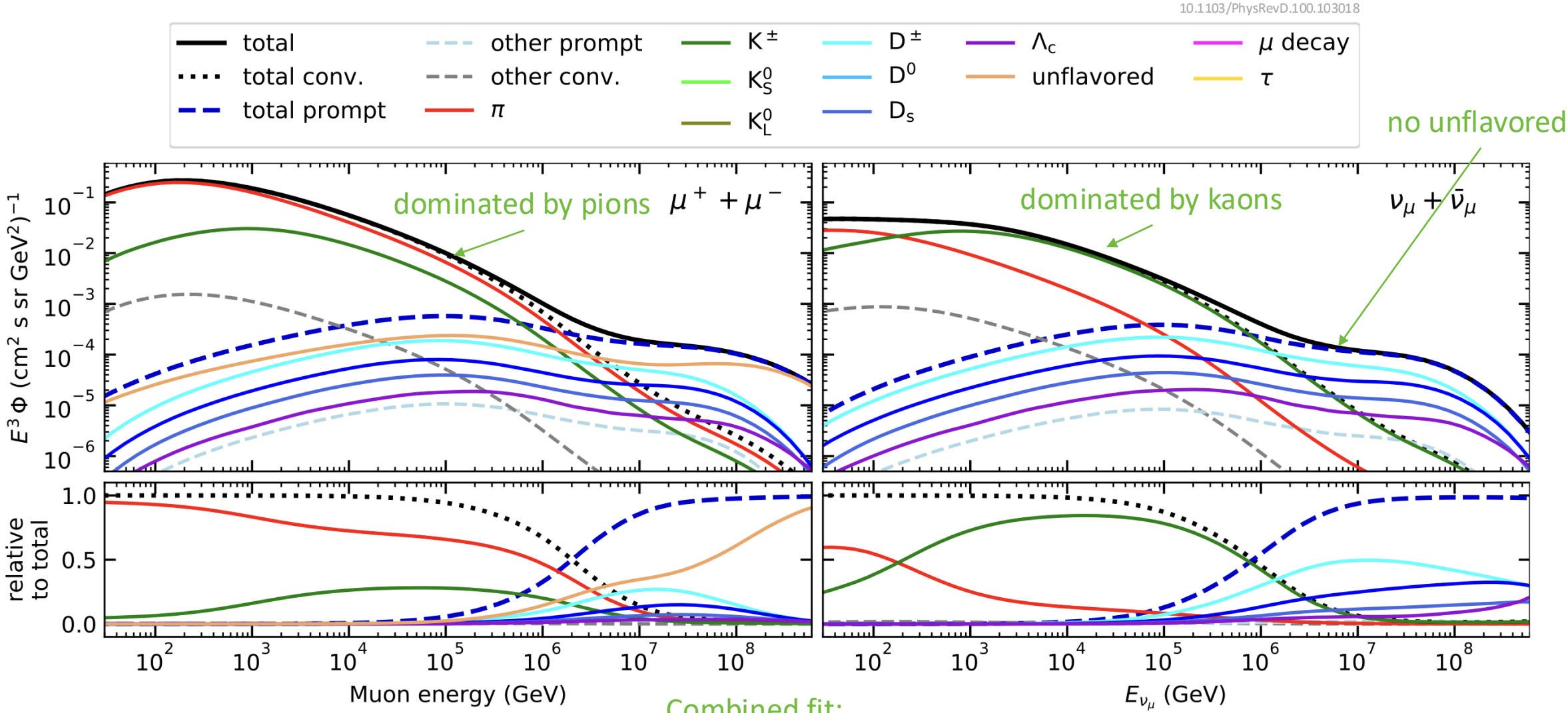
Credit: Ludwig Neste

Prompt atmospheric muons and neutrinos

10.1103/PhysRevD.100.103018

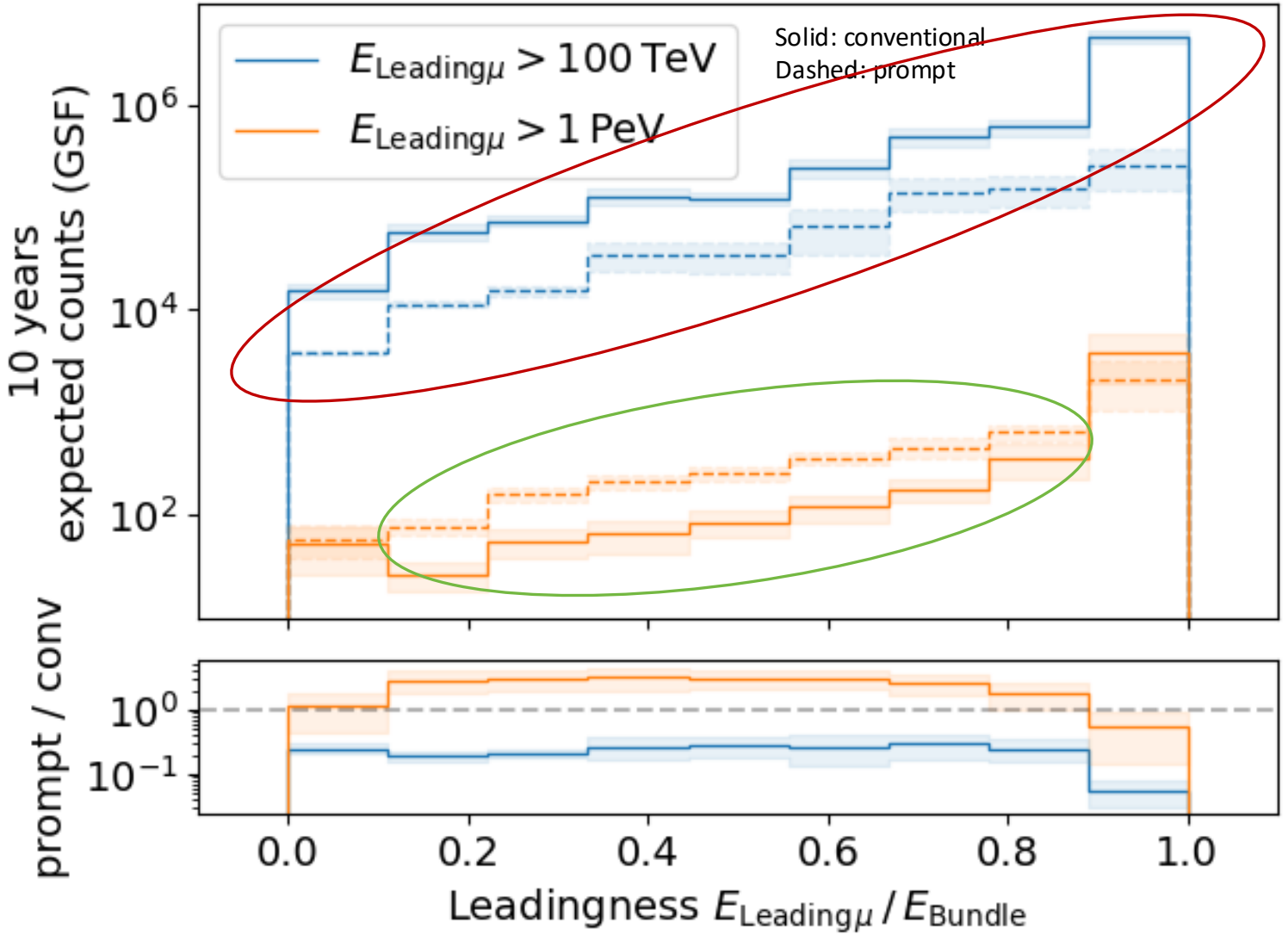


Combined fit:

- handle on pion/kaon ratio
- handle on charmed mesons

Leading muon energy fraction

- Prompt dominates for energies > 1 PeV
- Leading energy sweet spot: 0.1 – 0.9



Leading muon contribution

Patrick Berghaus

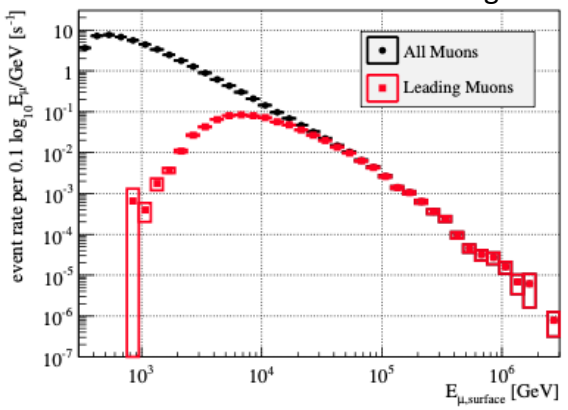
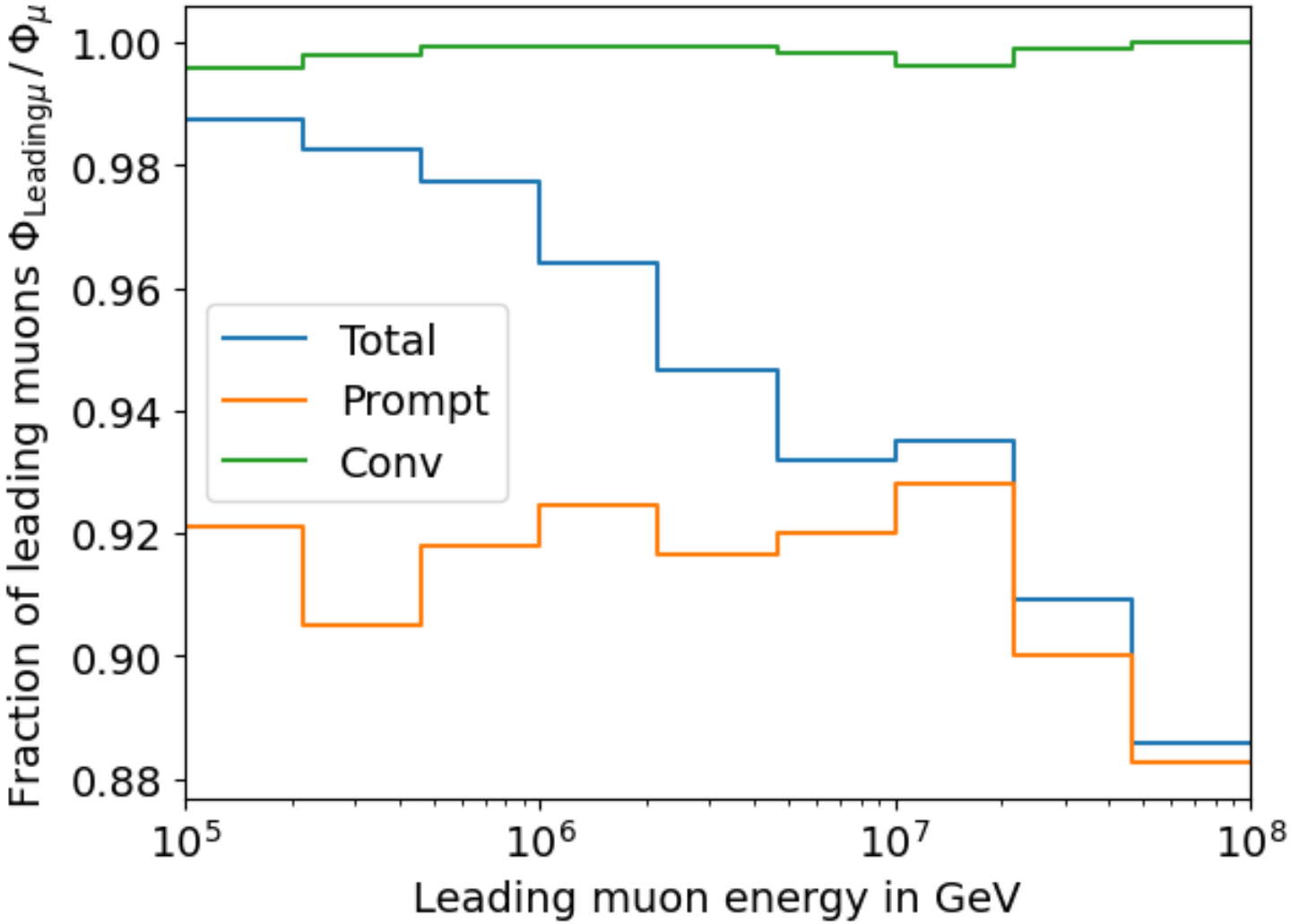


Figure 10: Surface energy distribution for all and most energetic ("leading") muons in simulated events with a total of more than 1,000 registered photo-electrons in IceCube.

- Muons with energies between 100 TeV and 50 PeV dominate the bundle by more than 90%
- In average conventional muons are more dominant than prompt
- But: at high energies, there are more prompt than conventional events

➢ High leading energy fraction does not lead to more sensitivity to detect prompt

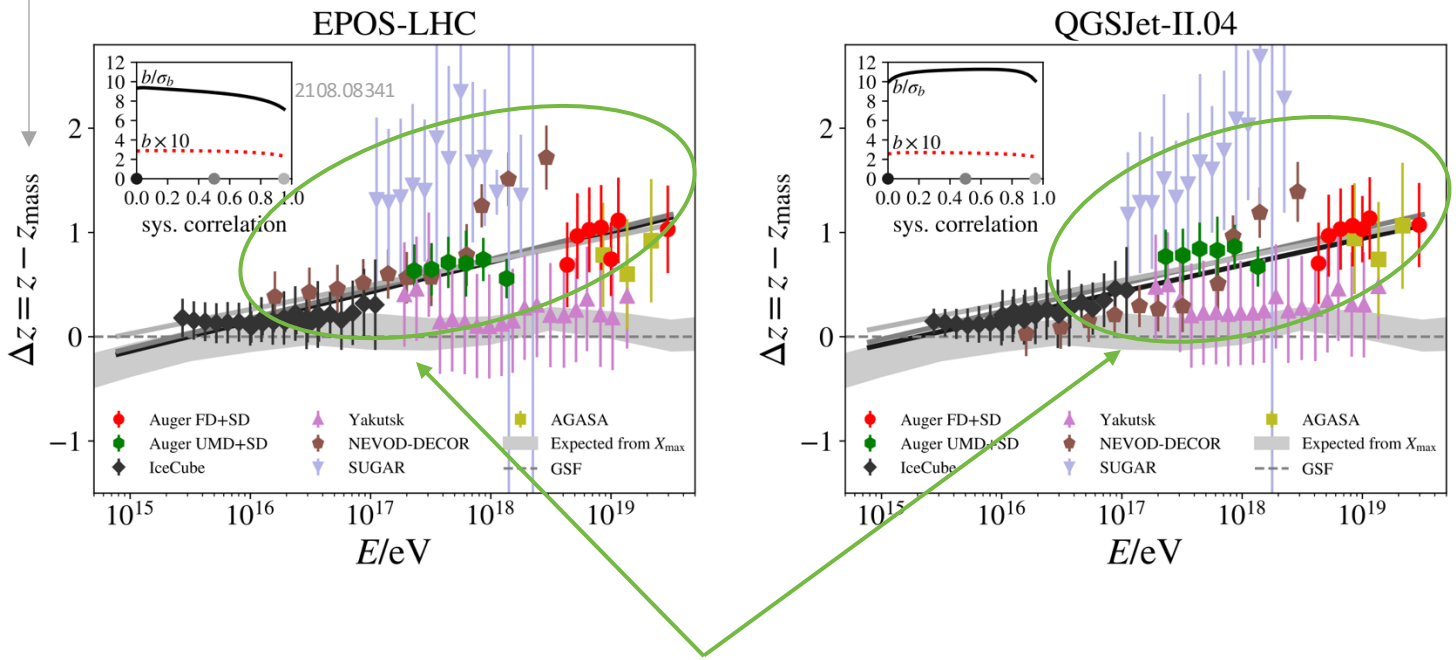


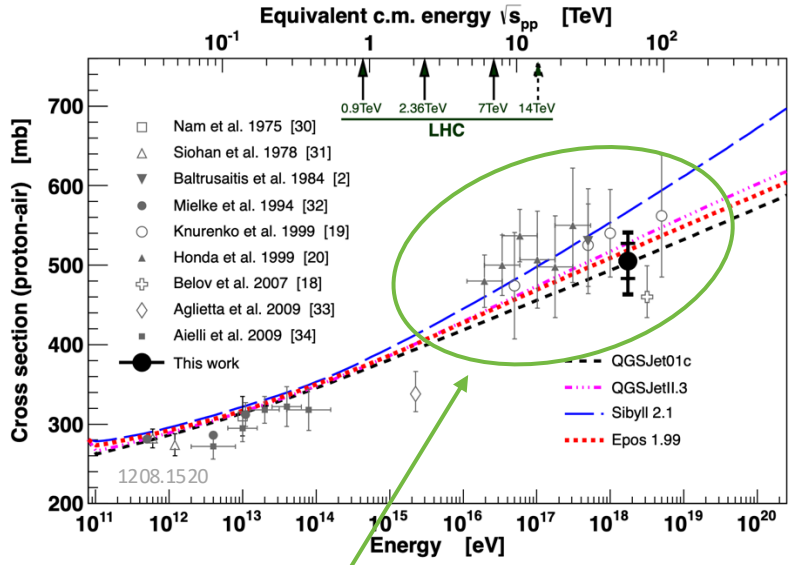
Muon puzzle and hadronic uncertainties

”muon number”

Expected z
(“muon number”)

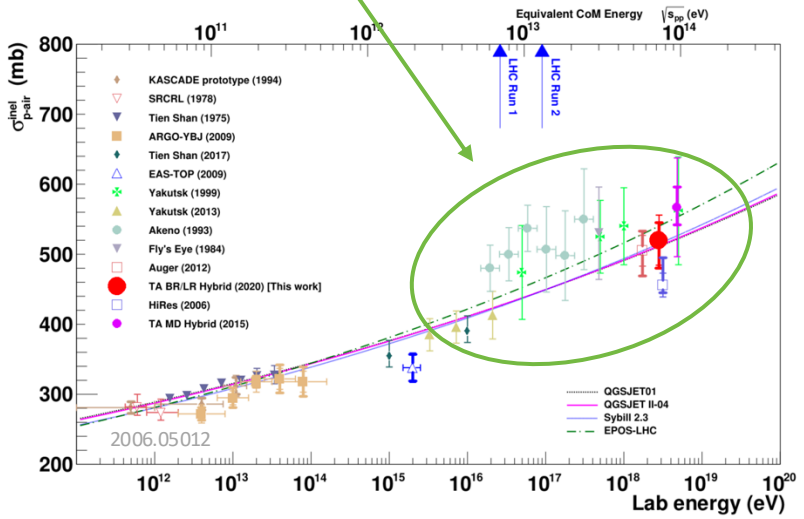
$$z = \frac{\ln\langle N_\mu\rangle - \ln\langle N_\mu\rangle_p}{\ln\langle N_\mu\rangle_{\mathrm{Fe}} - \ln\langle N_\mu\rangle_p}$$





2012

➢ Uncertainties at E > 10 PeV



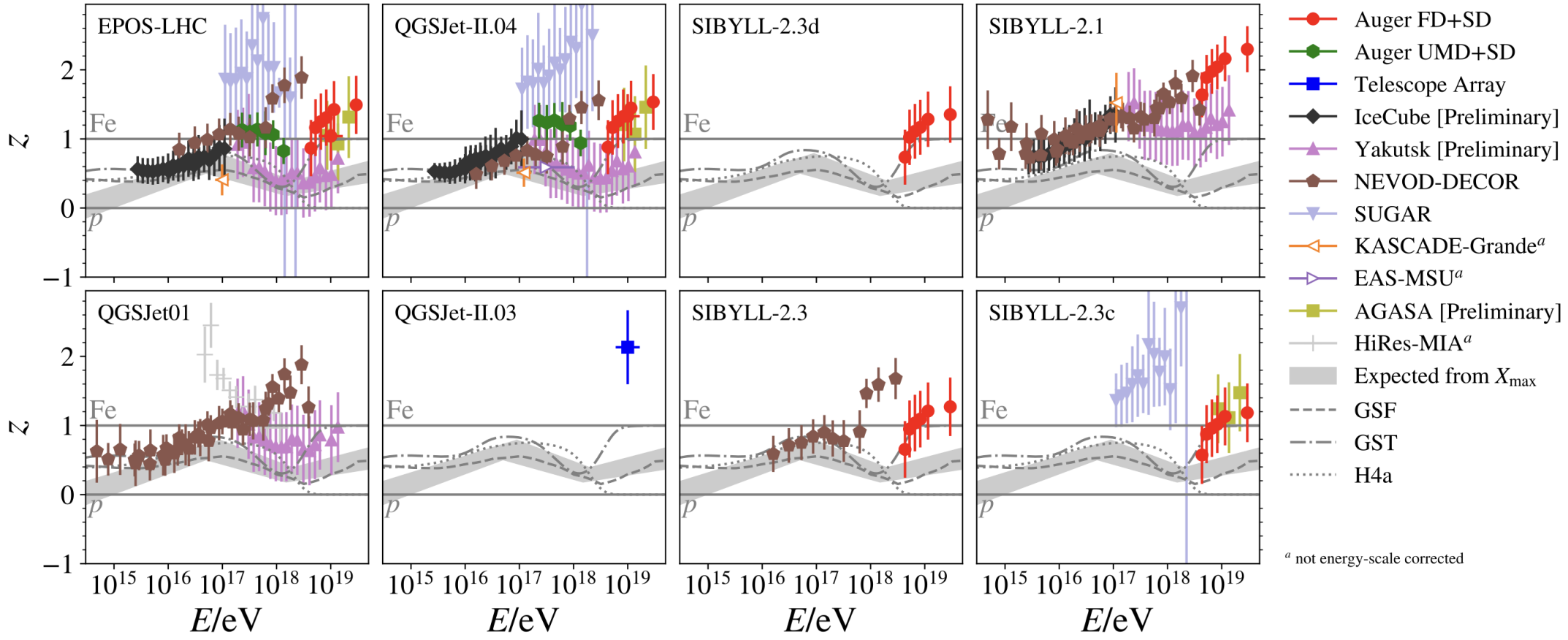
2020

➢ More muons measured than simulated for E > 40 PeV ~ cms 8 TeV

The Muon Puzzle

"muon number"

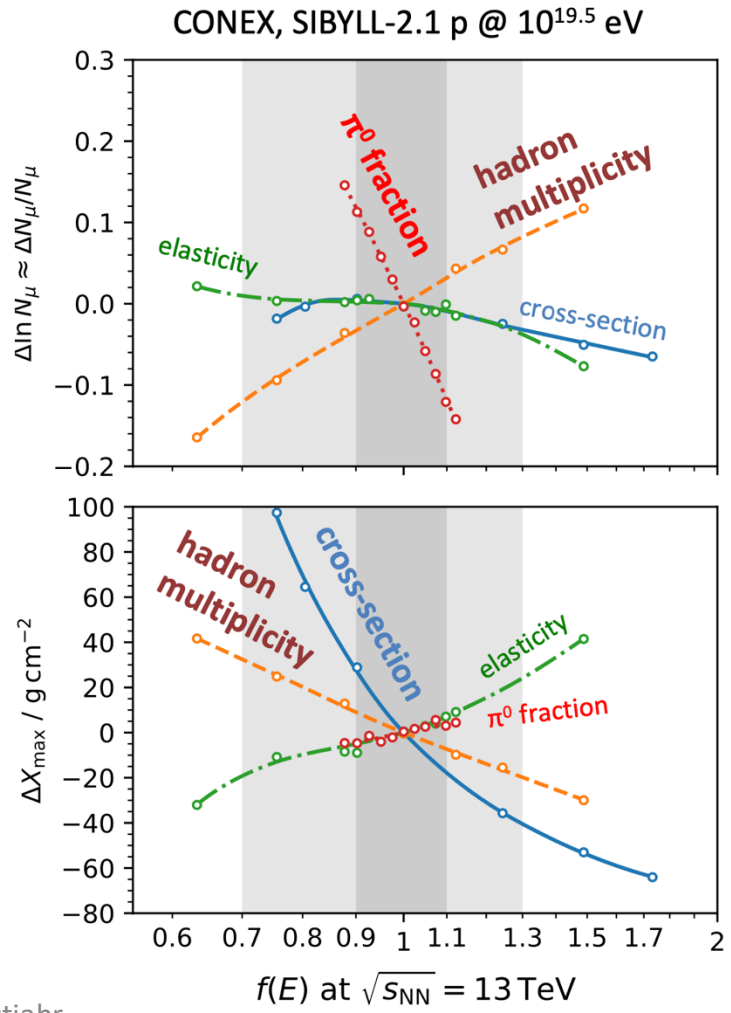
$$z = \frac{\ln\langle N_\mu\rangle - \ln\langle N_\mu\rangle_p}{\ln\langle N_\mu\rangle_{\mathrm{Fe}} - \ln\langle N_\mu\rangle_p}$$



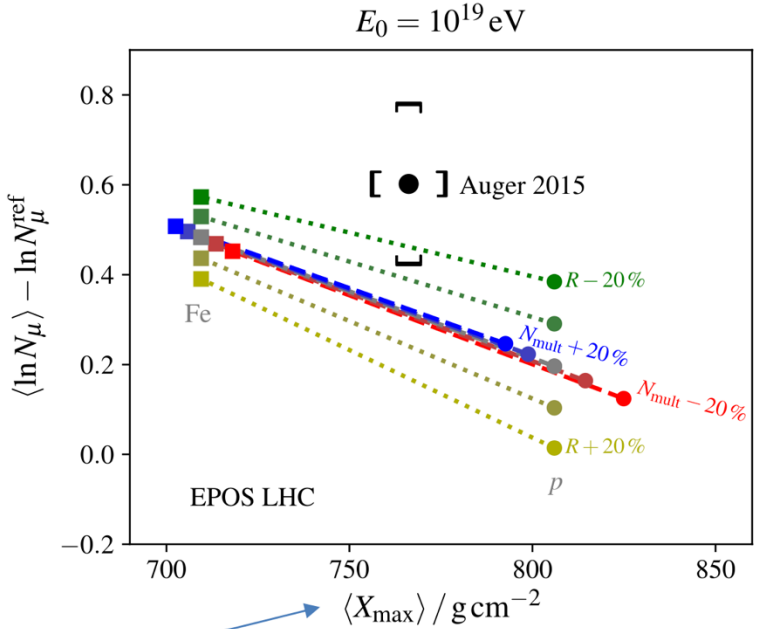
2108.08341

Possible Solutions

R. Ulrich, R. Engel, M. Unger, PRD 83 (2011) 054026



S. Baur, HD, M. Perlin, T. Pierog, R. Ulrich, K. Werner, arXiv:1902.09265

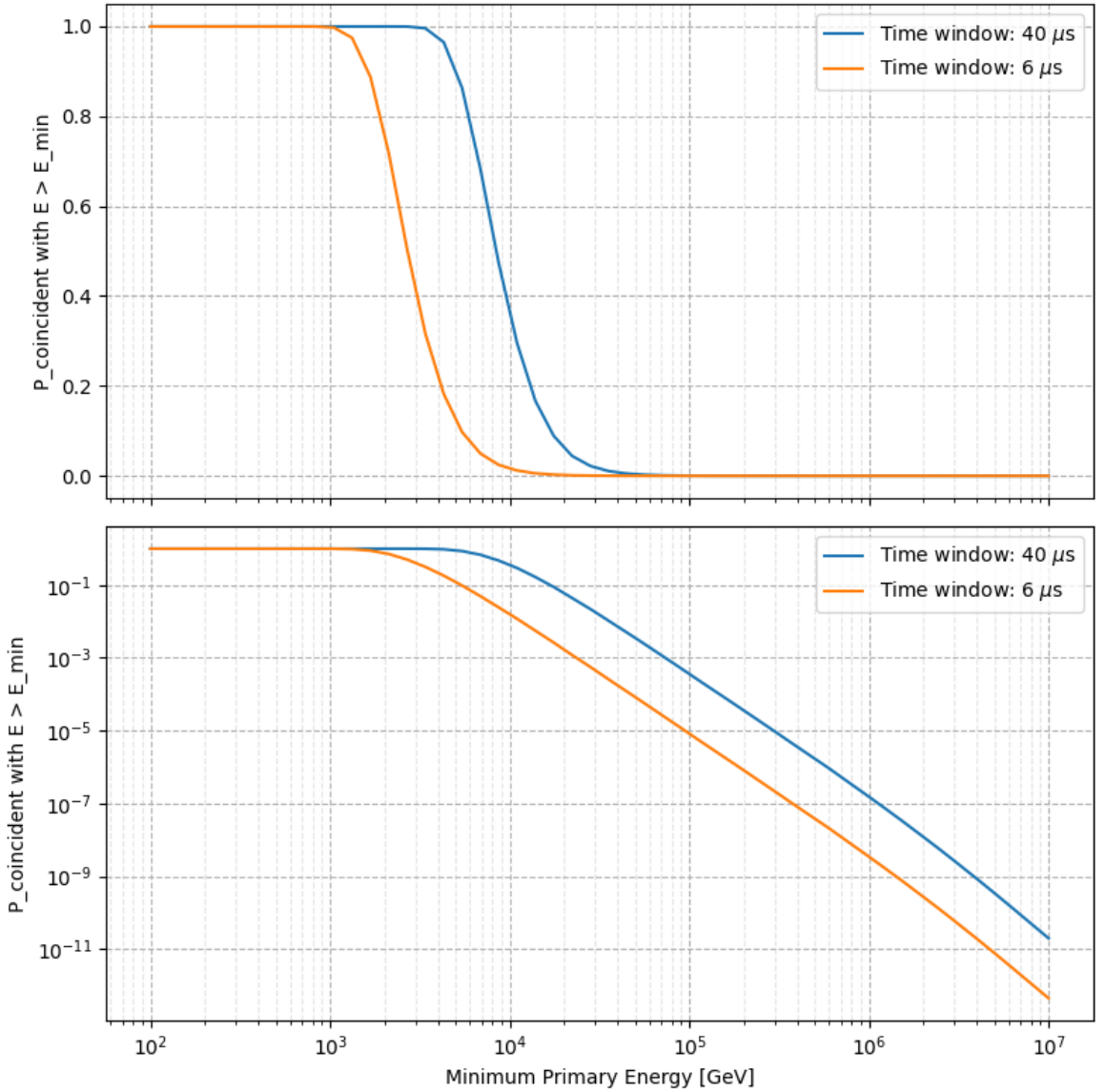


$$R = \frac{E_{\pi^0}}{E_{\text{other hadrons}}}$$

- Only changes to *R* can solve muon puzzle
- Small changes have large effect,
  R needs to be known to about 5 %

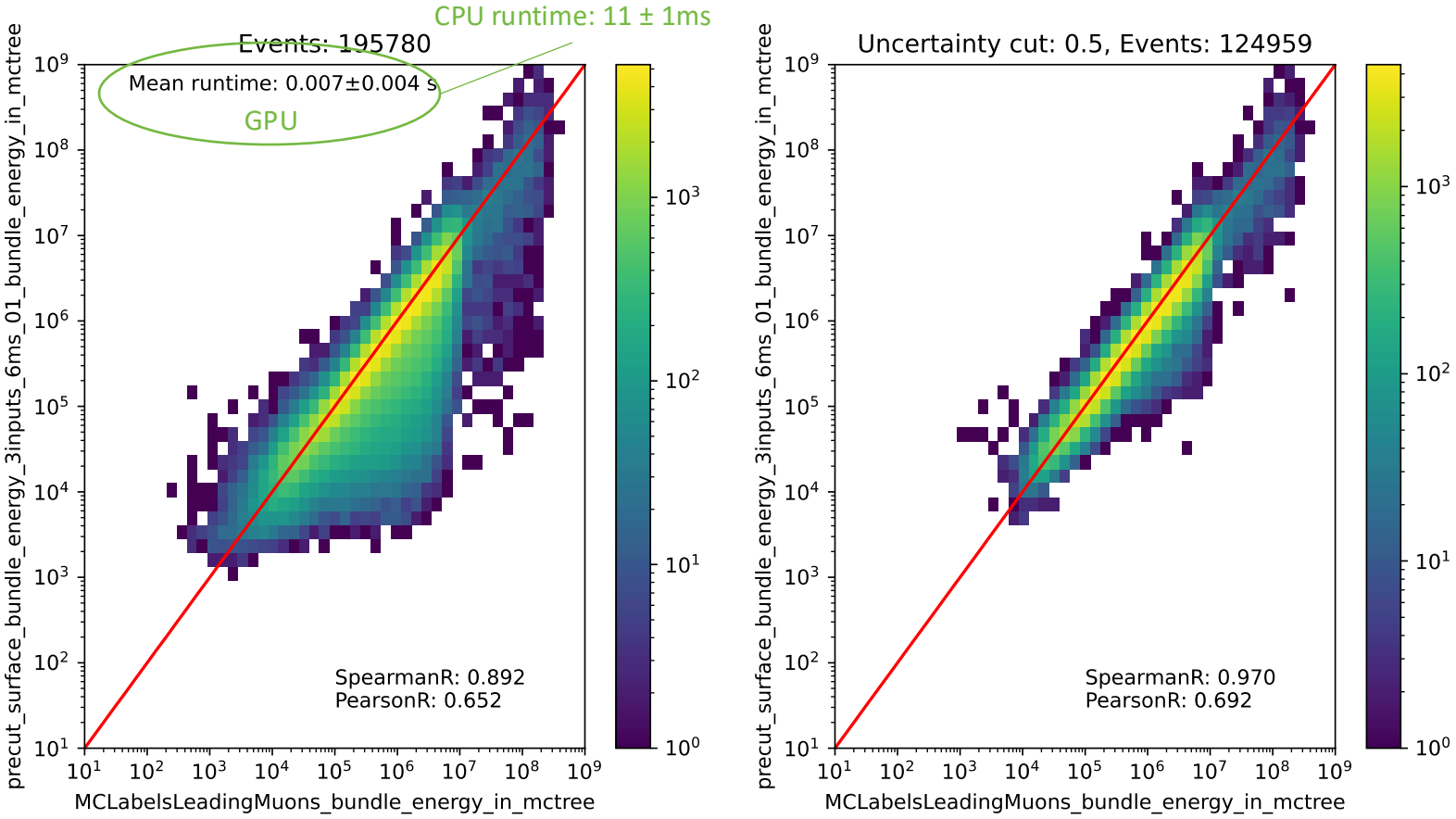
Simulation w/o coincident events

- for primary energies above 1 TeV, using a time window of 6 µs, the chance for a coincident event is ≤ 1 %



Bundle energy cut

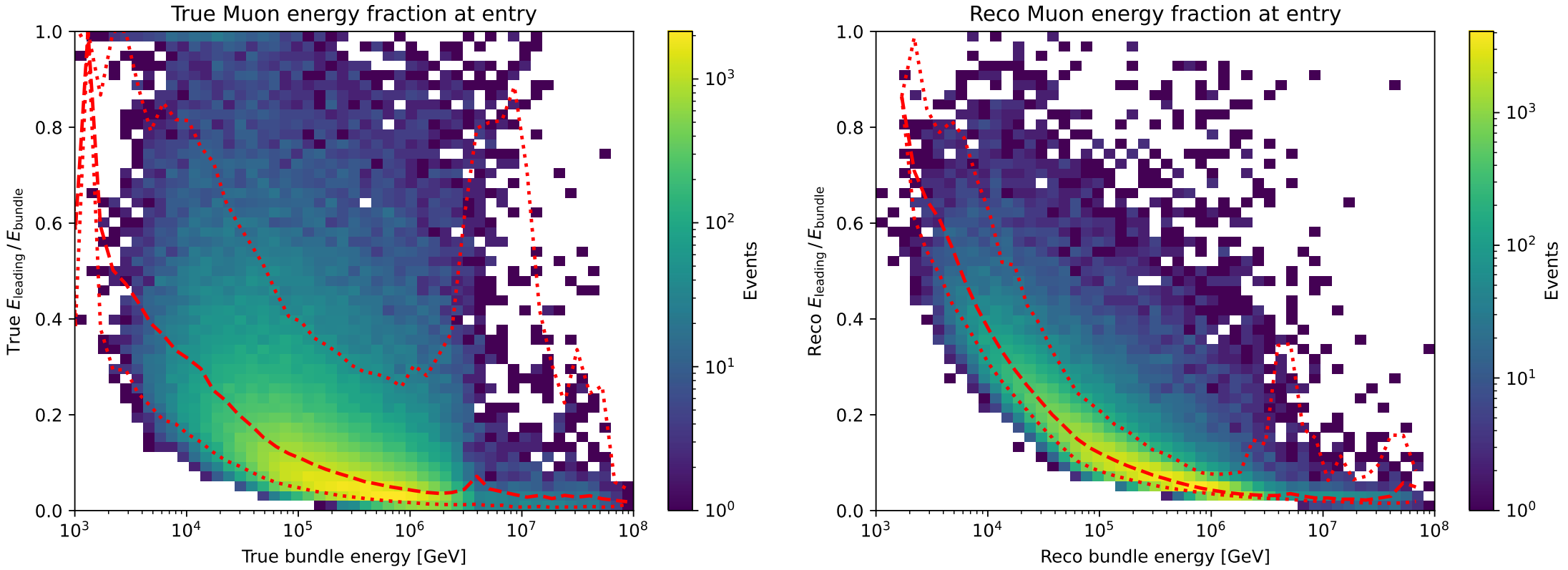
- Rate after muon filter: 24.62 Hz
- If the process of 1 event needs 1 second, 8h run takes 200h -> needs to be reduced!
- Use small, fast network to remove low energy events -> target rate 125 mHz



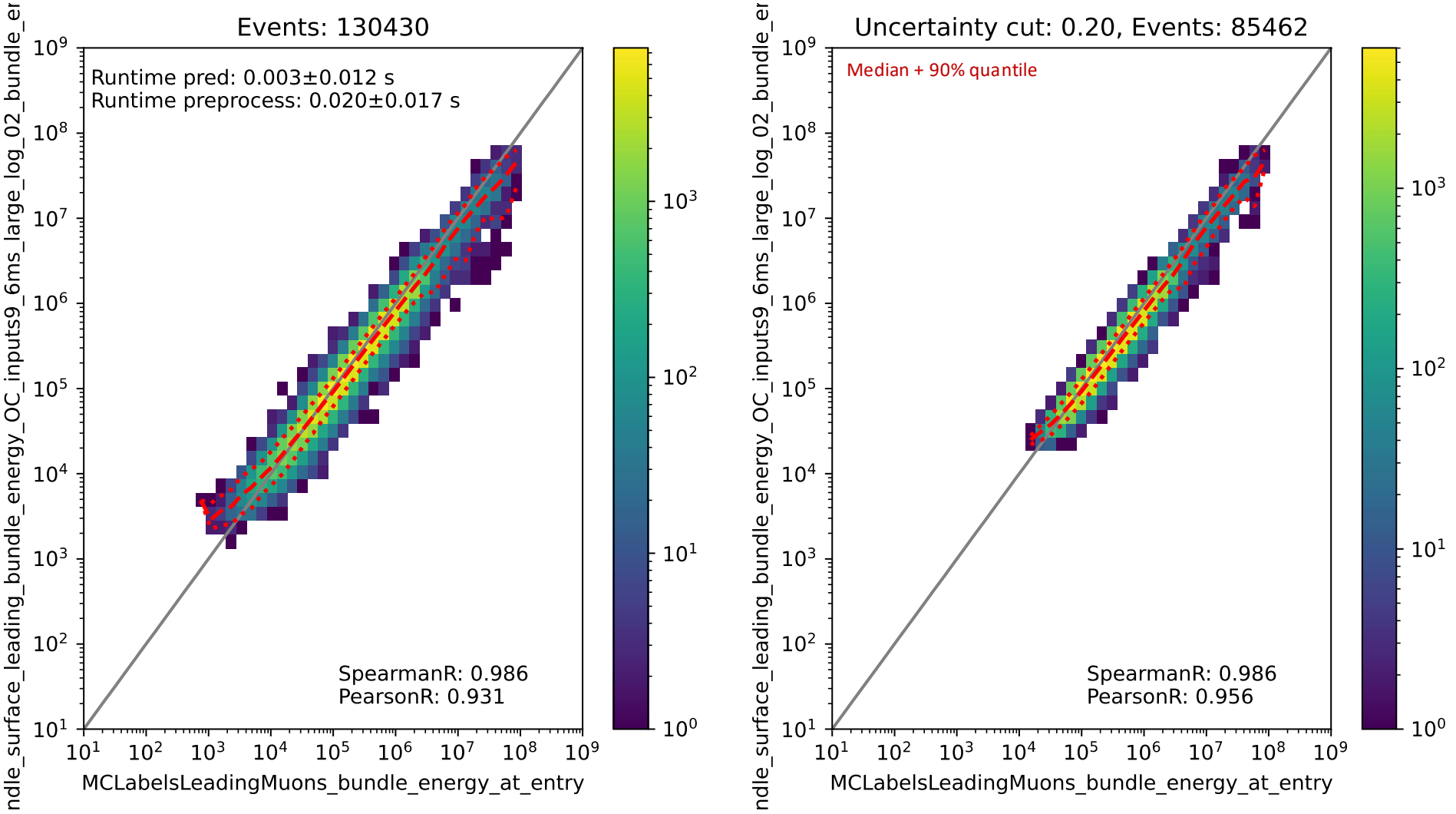
Network: precut_surface_bundle_energy_3inputs_6ms_01

Leading muon energy fraction - leadingness

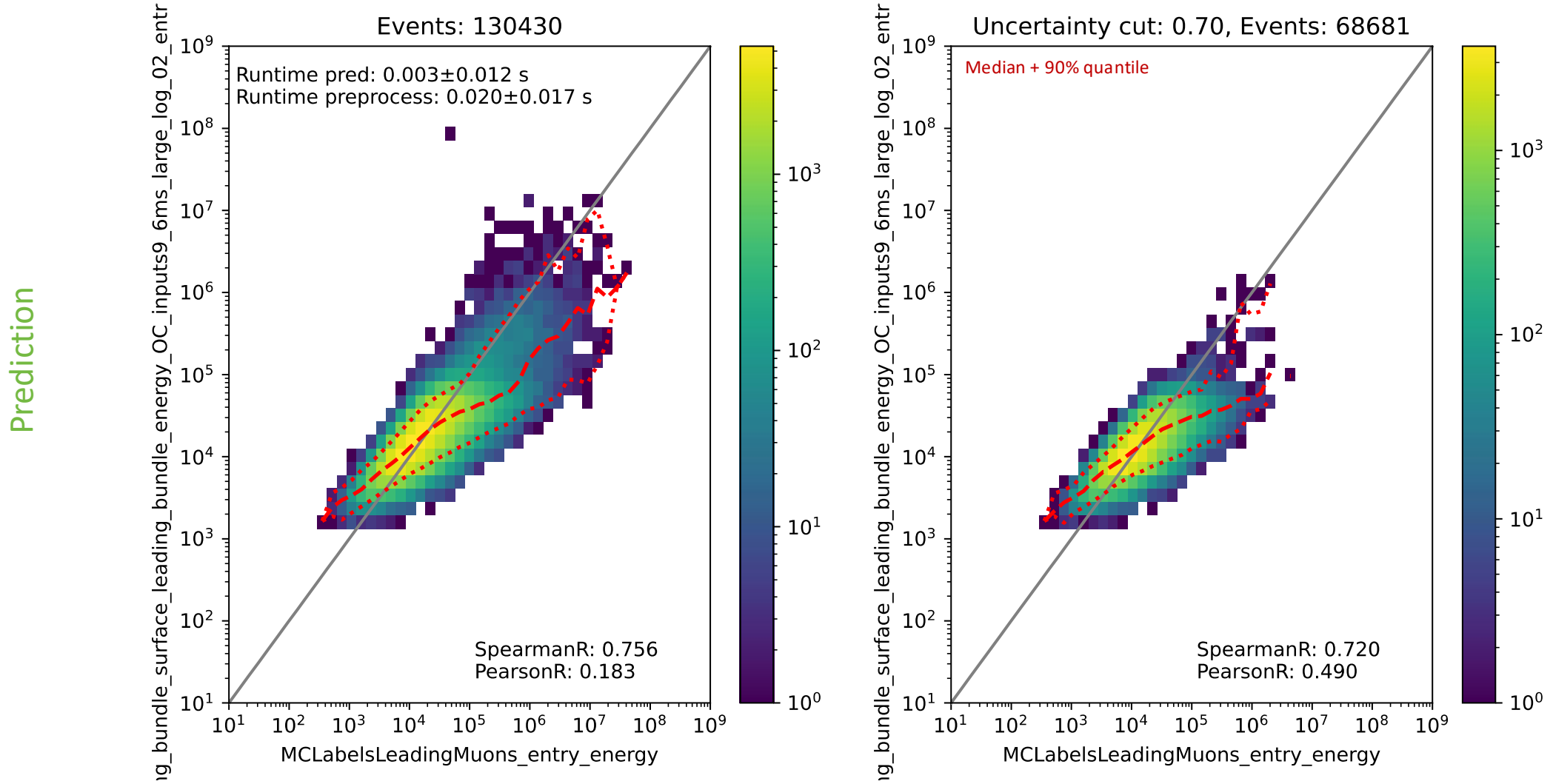
- True muon energy fraction is smeared
- Network tries to predict the median of the distribution



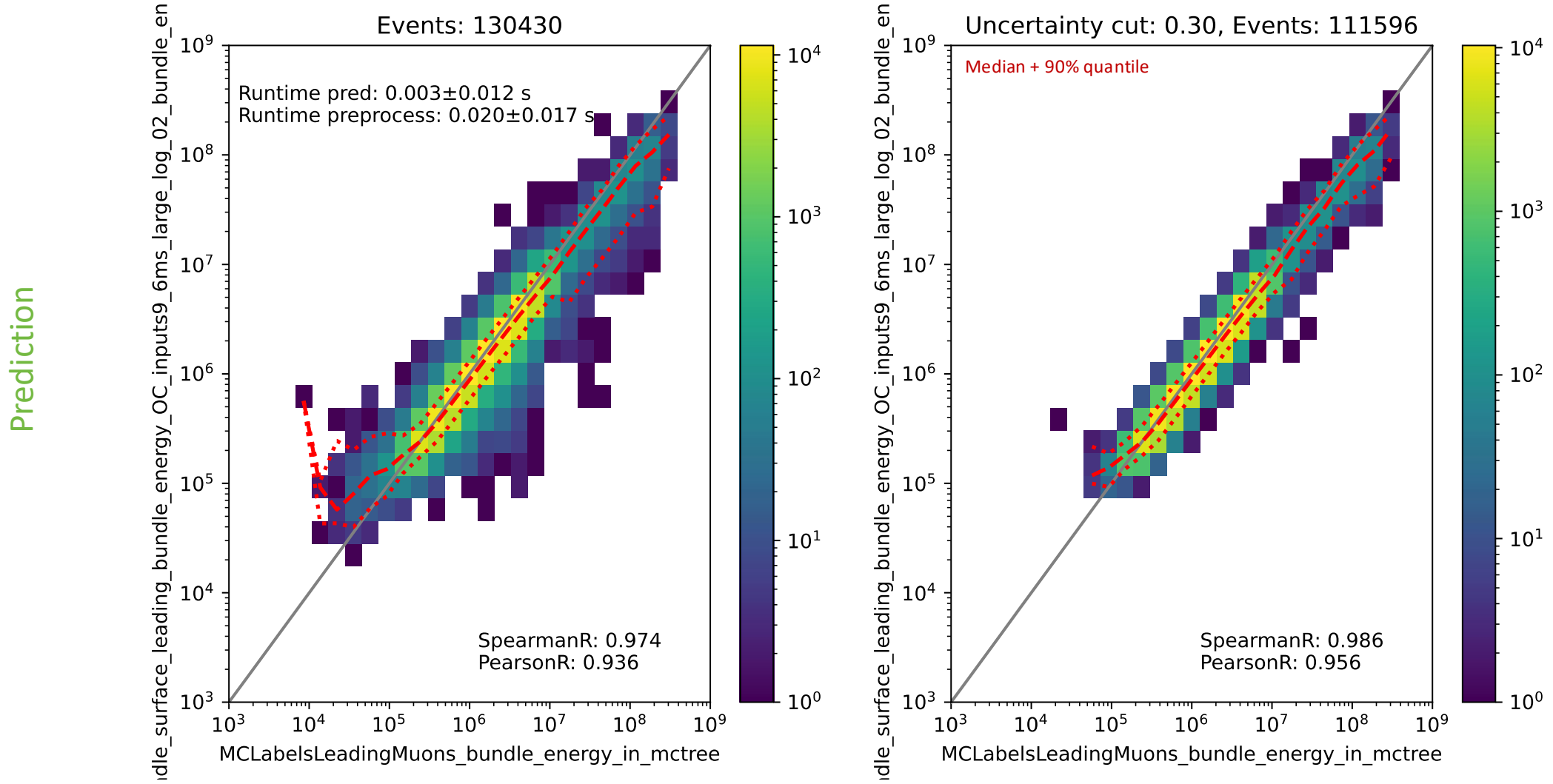
Bundle energy at entry – 6 µs cleaned pulses



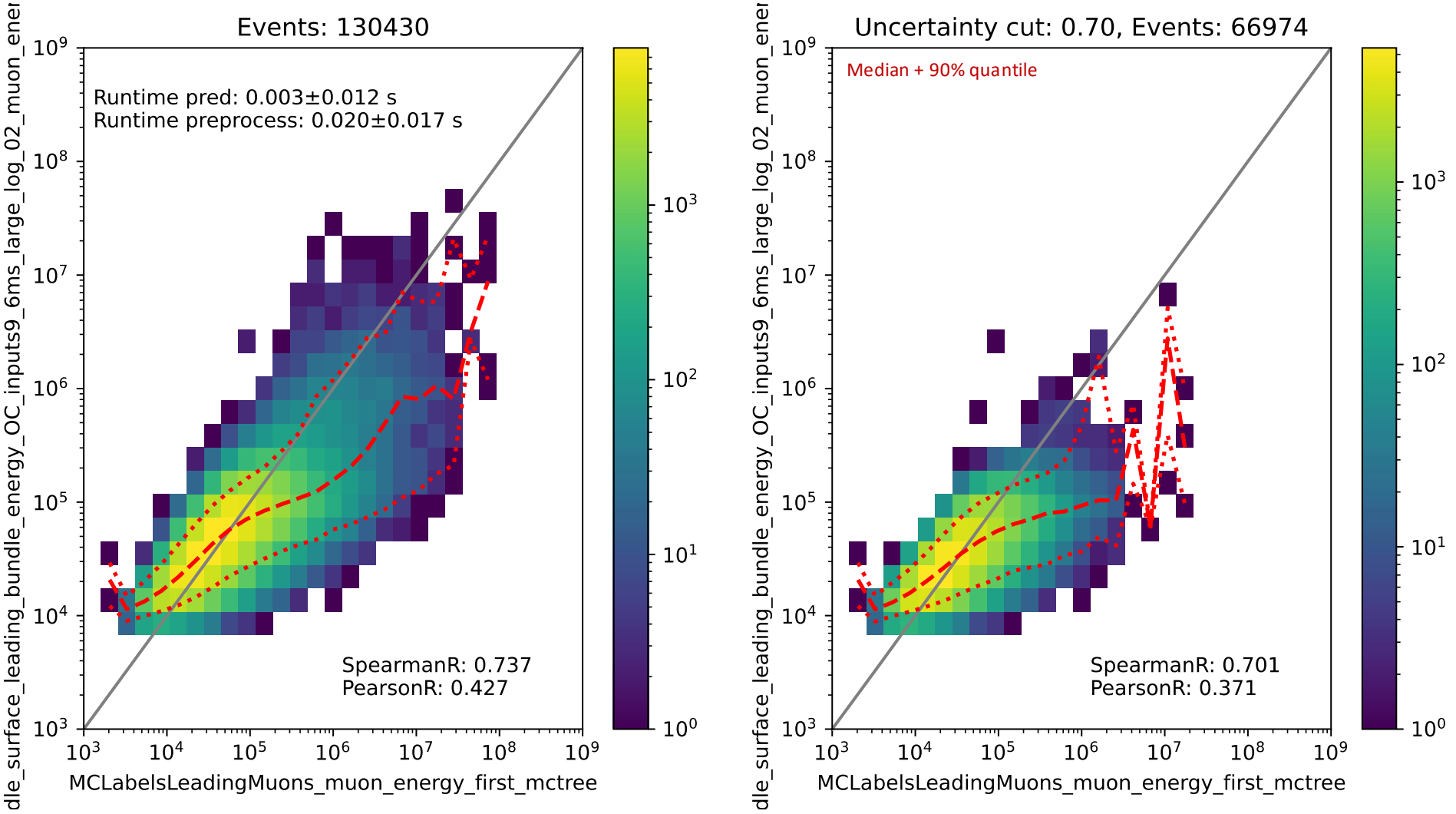
Leading muon energy at entry – 6 µs cleaned pulses



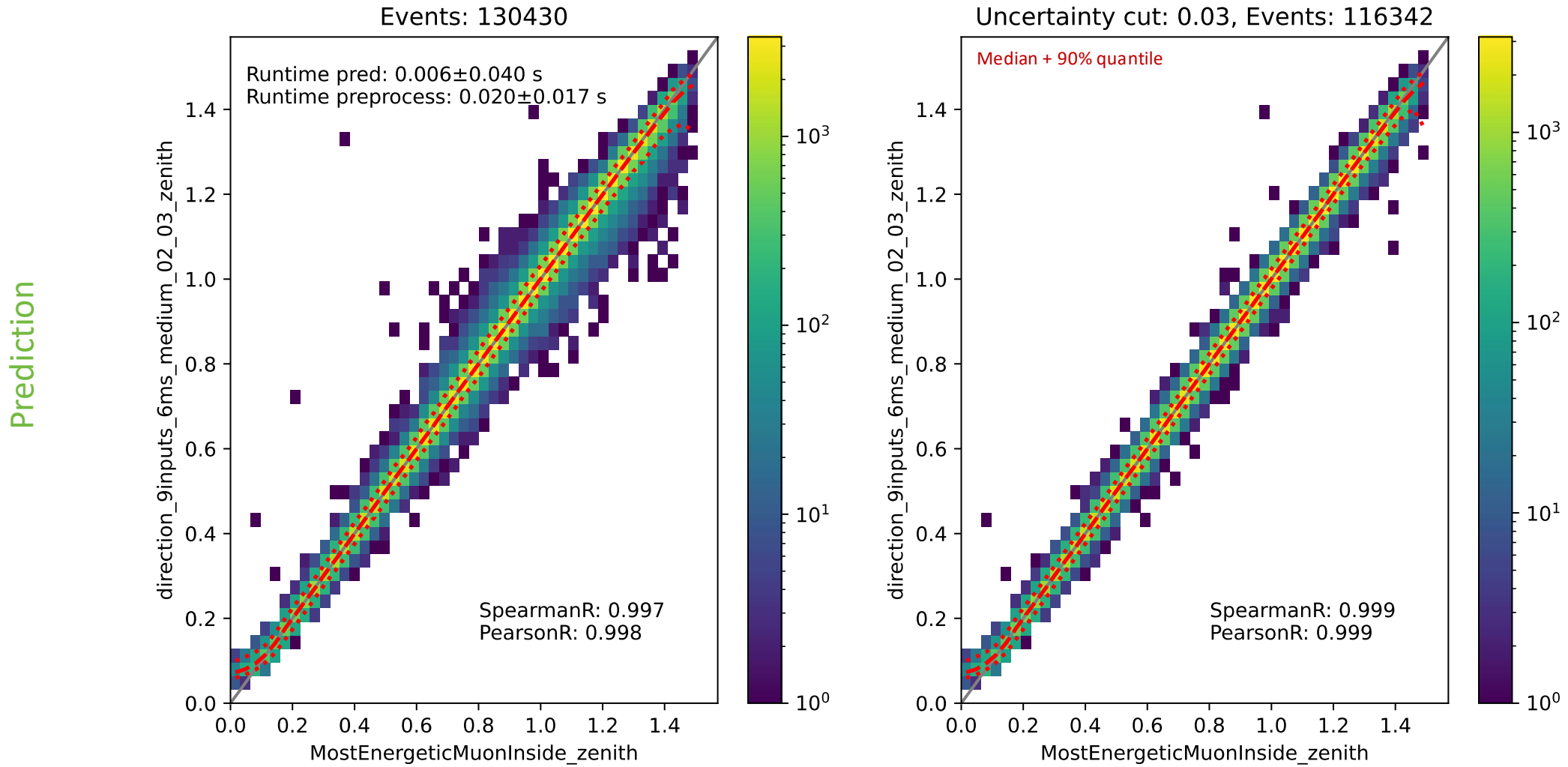
Bundle energy at surface – 6 µs cleaned pulses



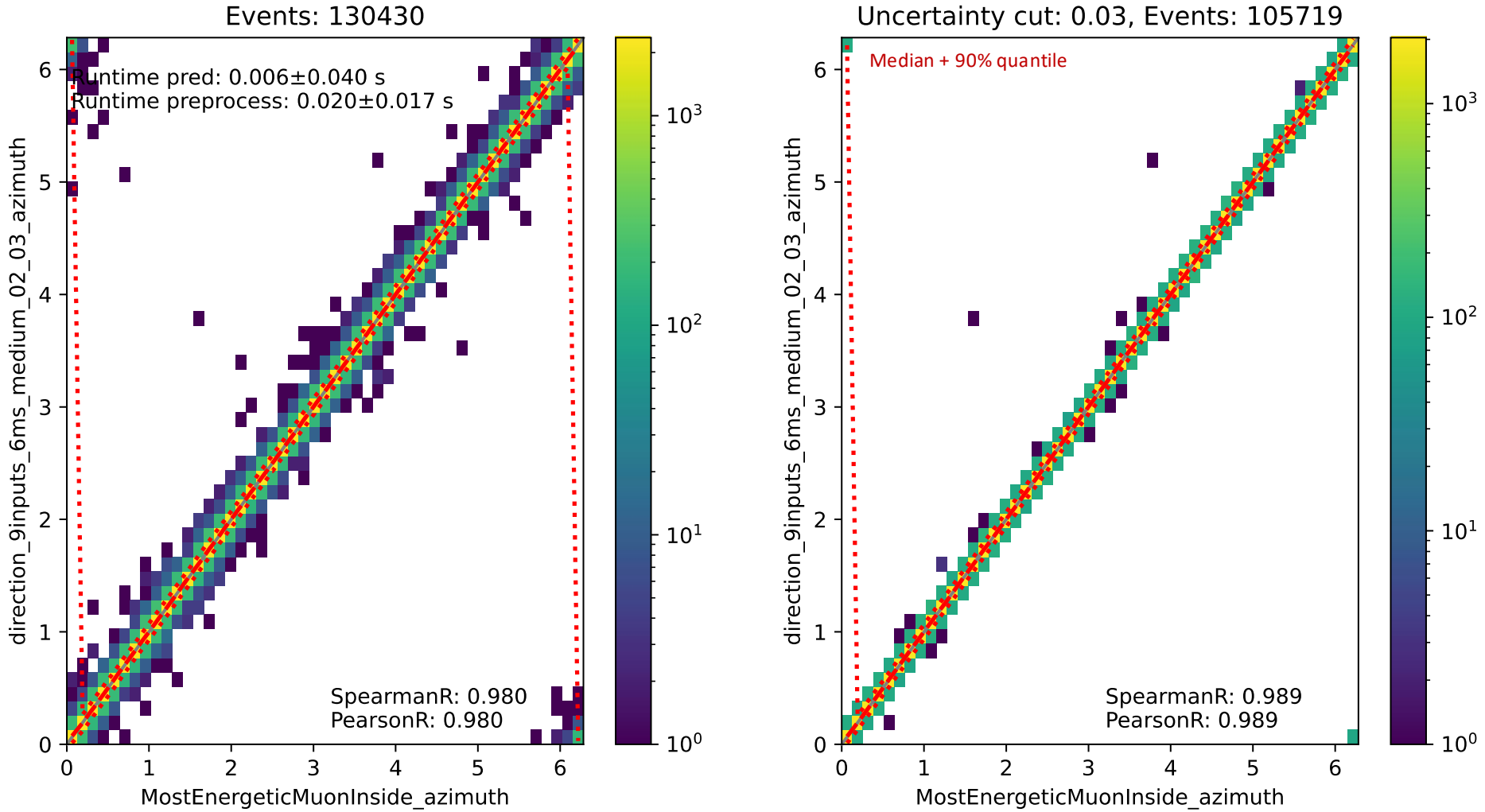
Leading muon energy at surface – 6 µs cleaned pulses



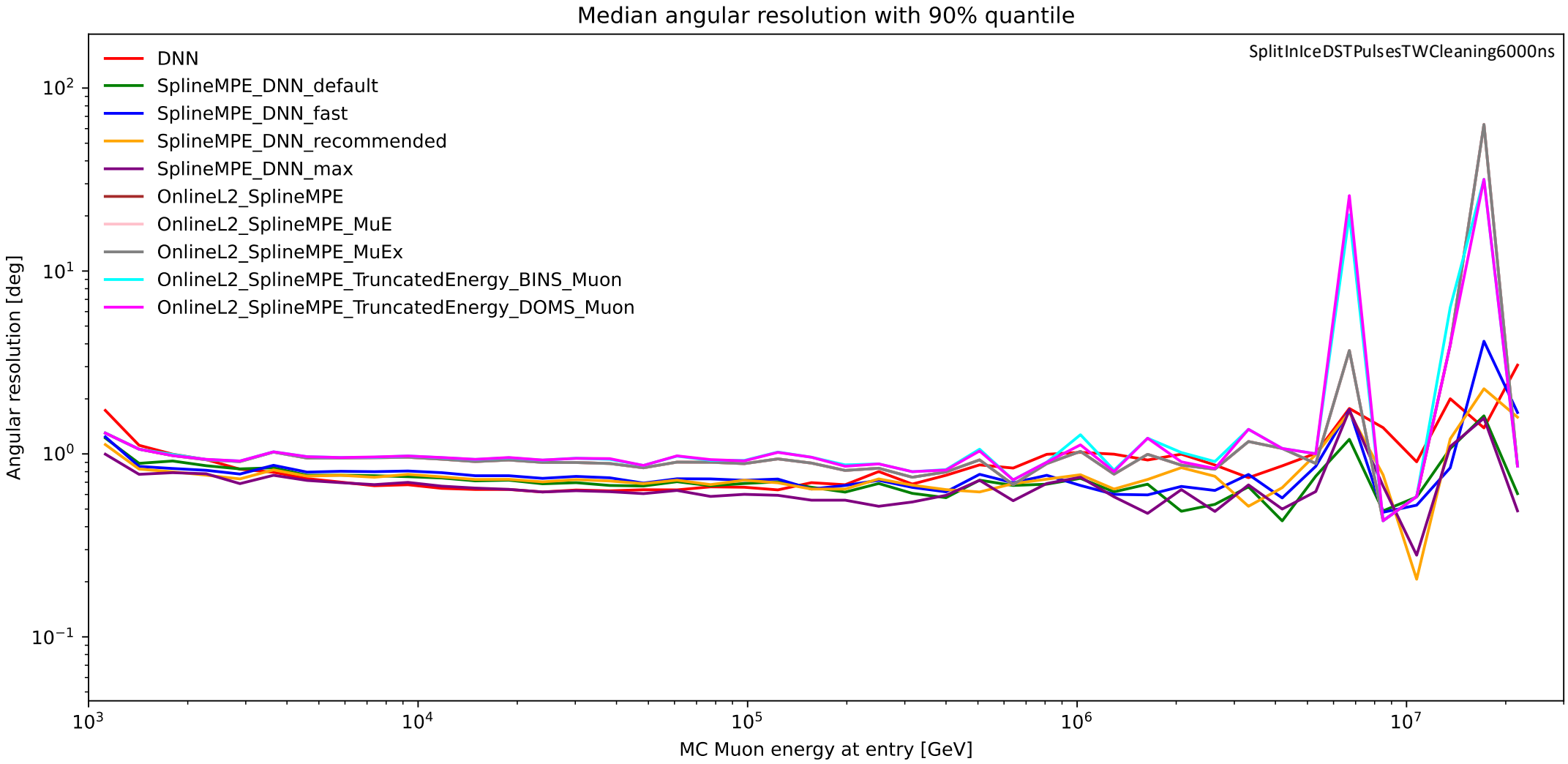
Zenith – 6 ms cleaned pulses



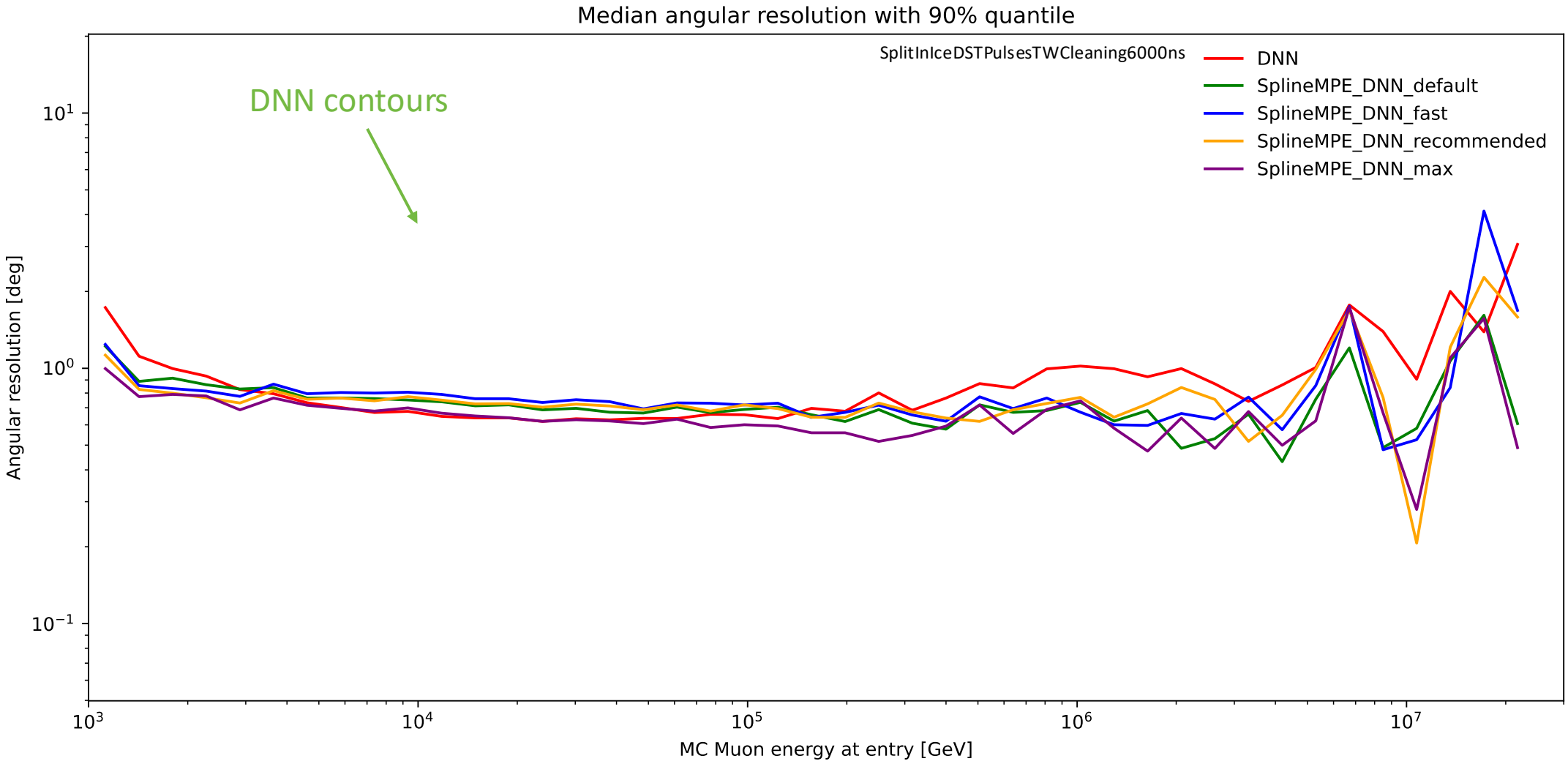
Azimuth – 6 ms cleaned pulses



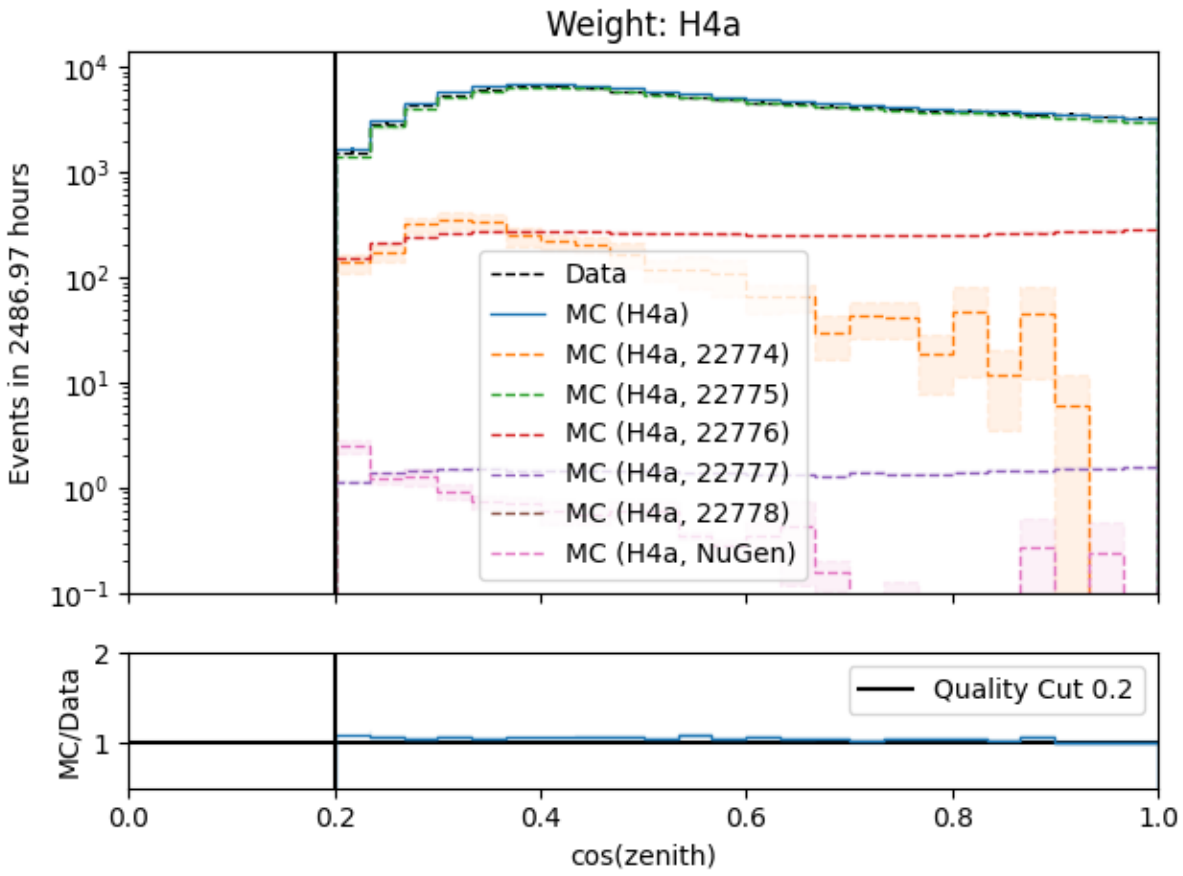
SplineMPE – DNN and conventional seeds

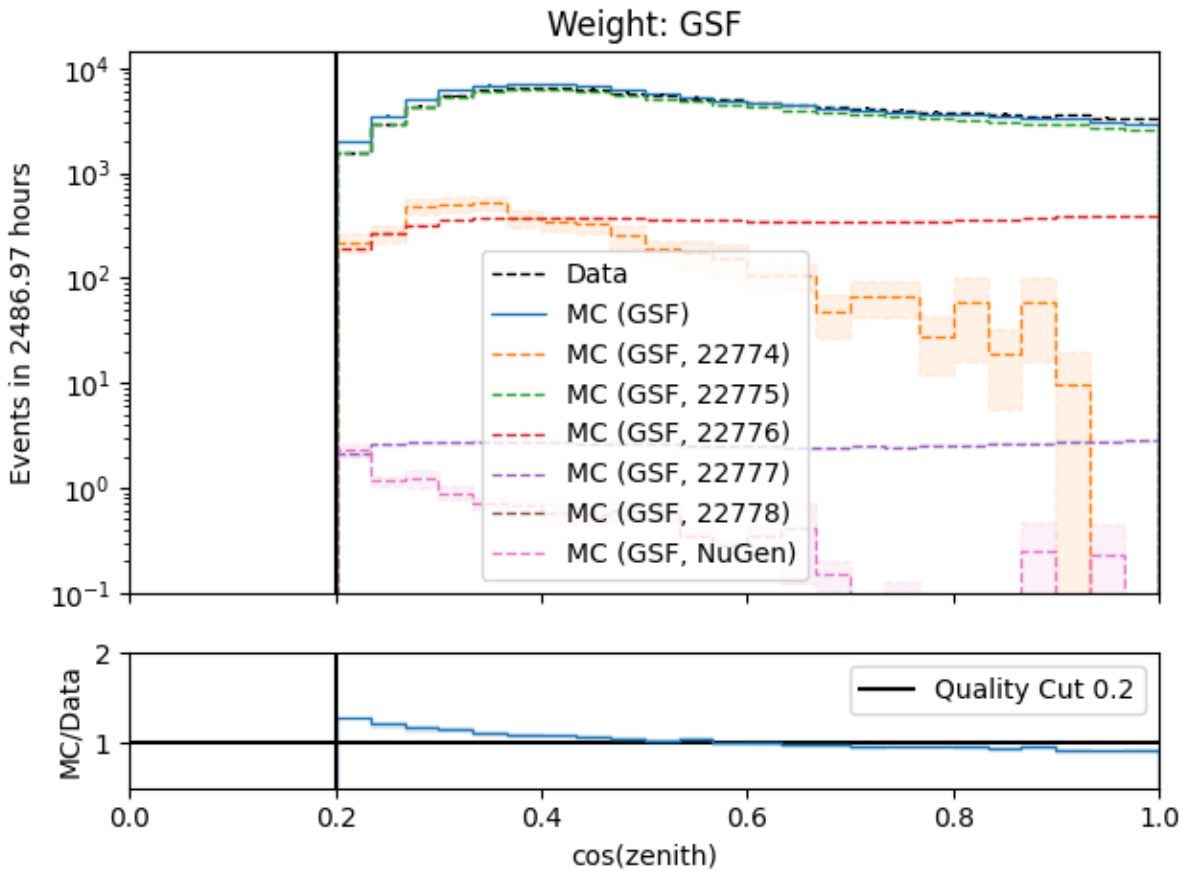


SplineMPE – DNN seeds

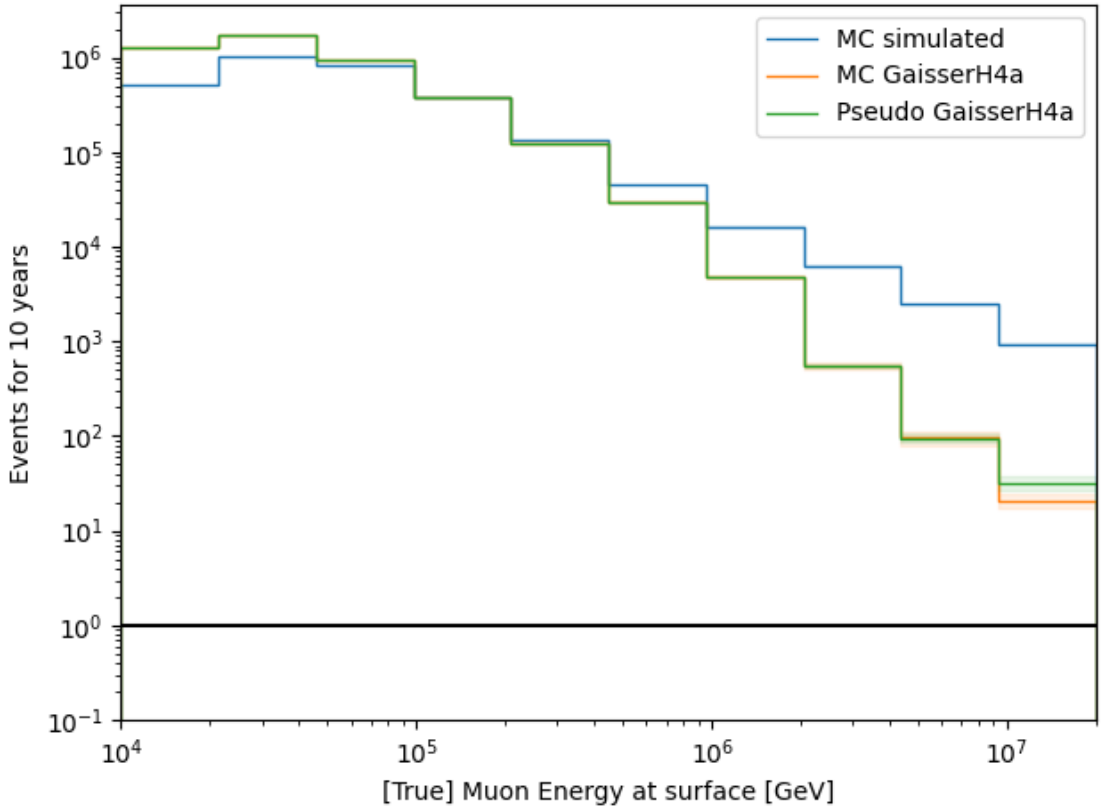


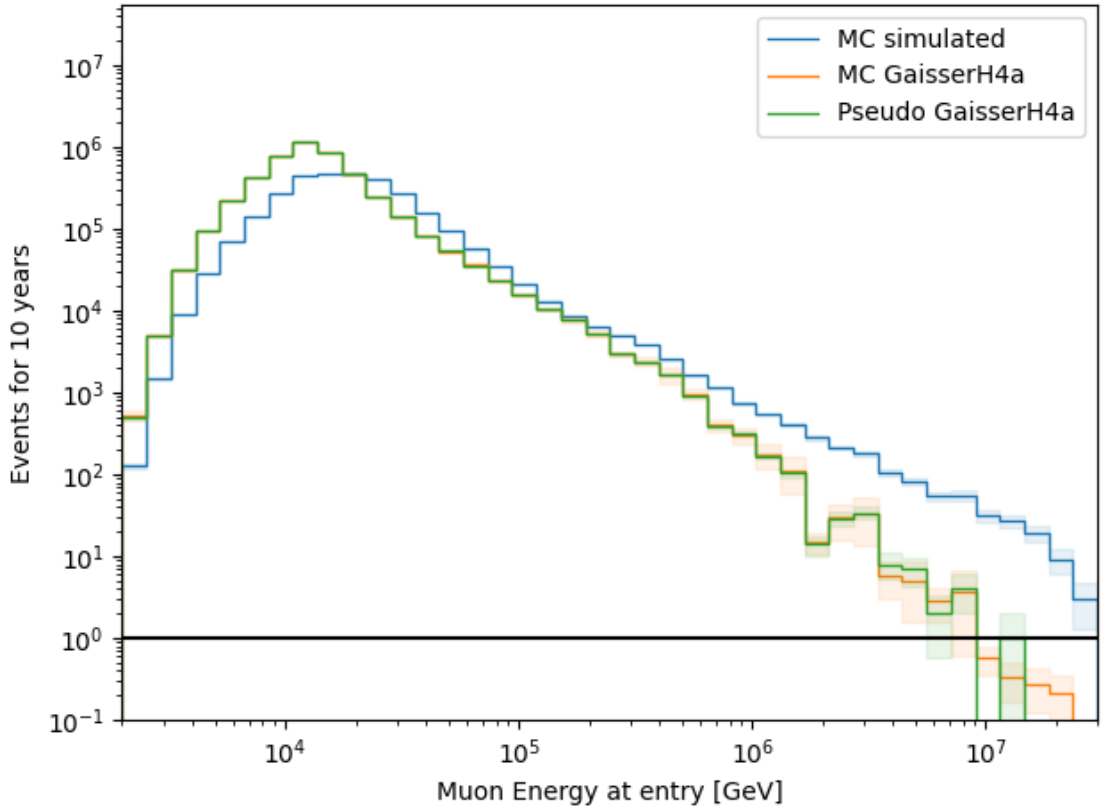
Level5: cos(zenith)



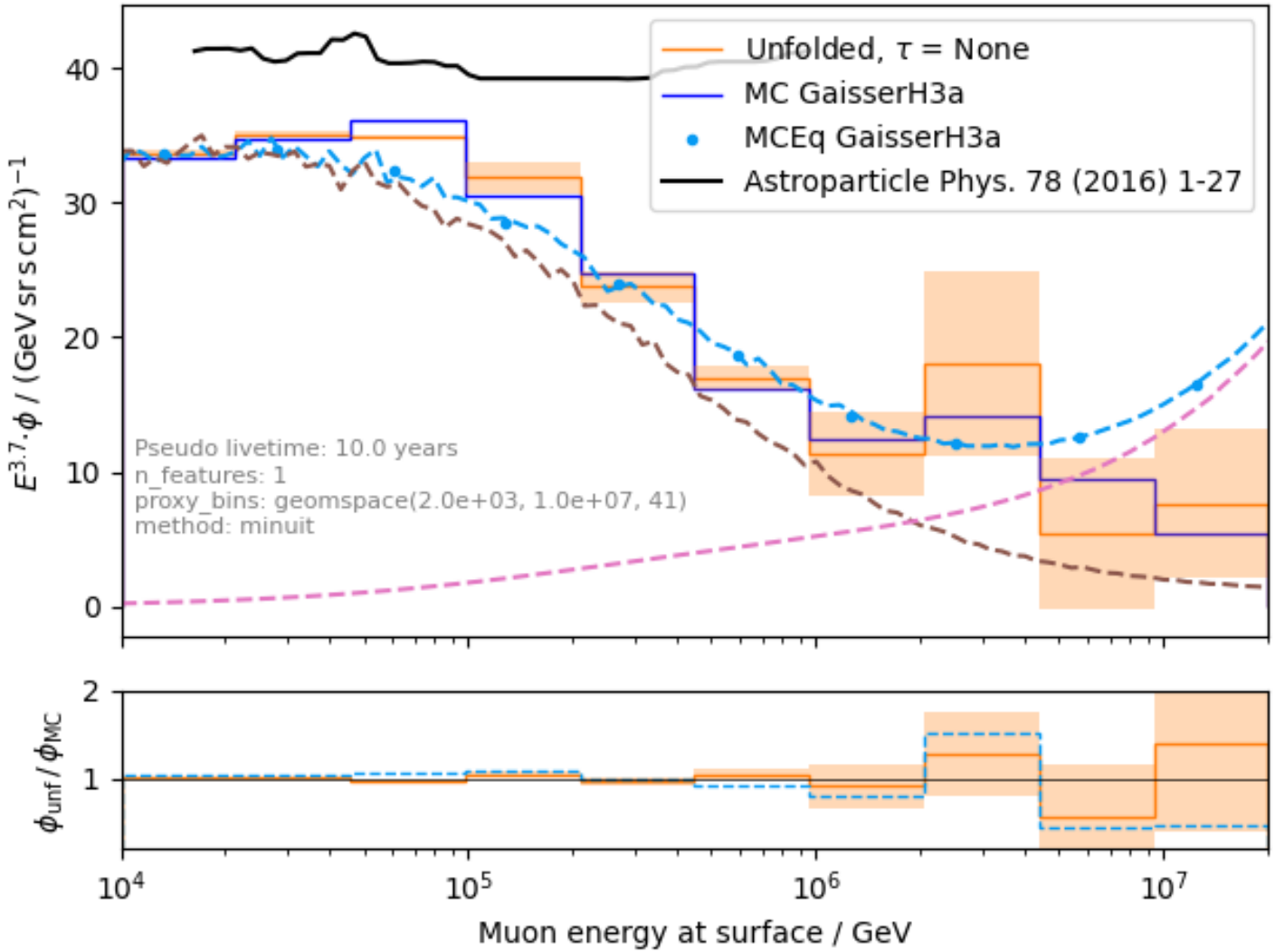


Proxy and target variable for unfolding – 10 years [H4a]

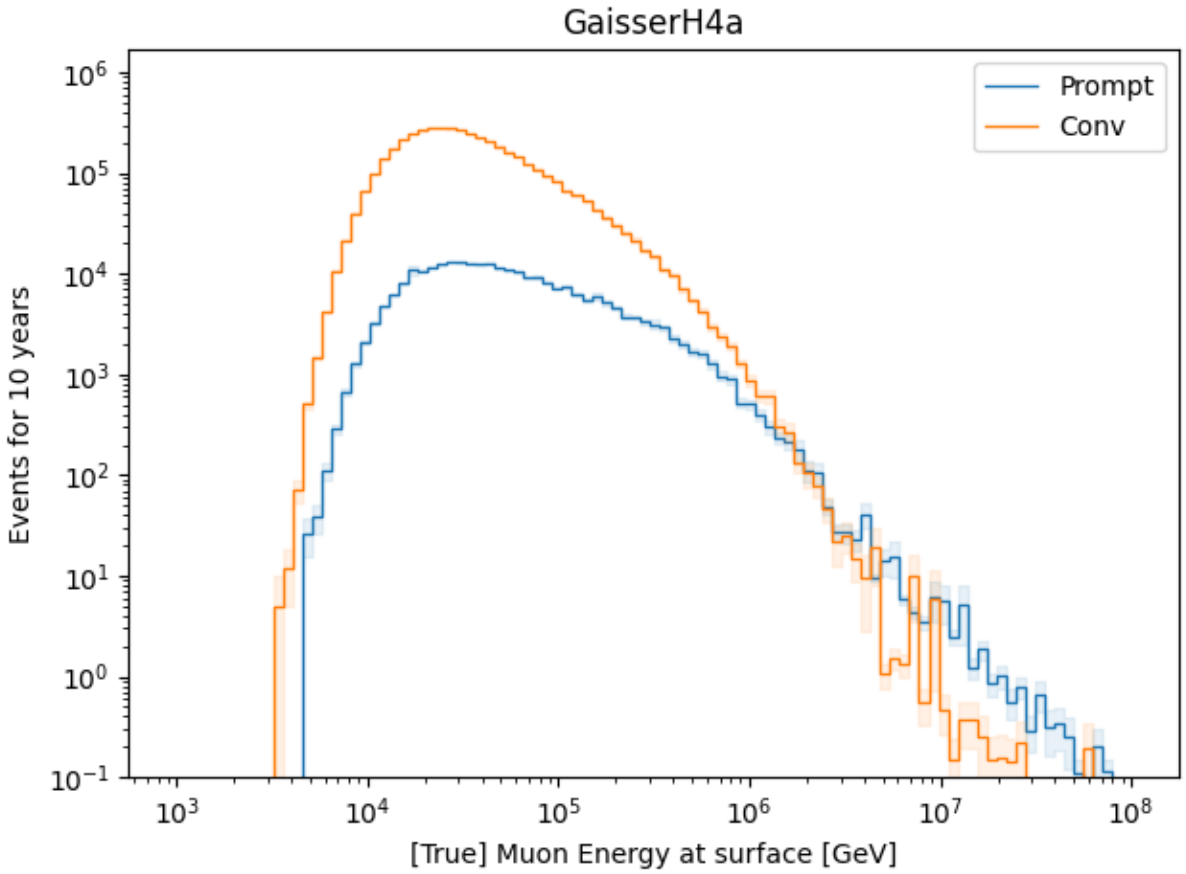


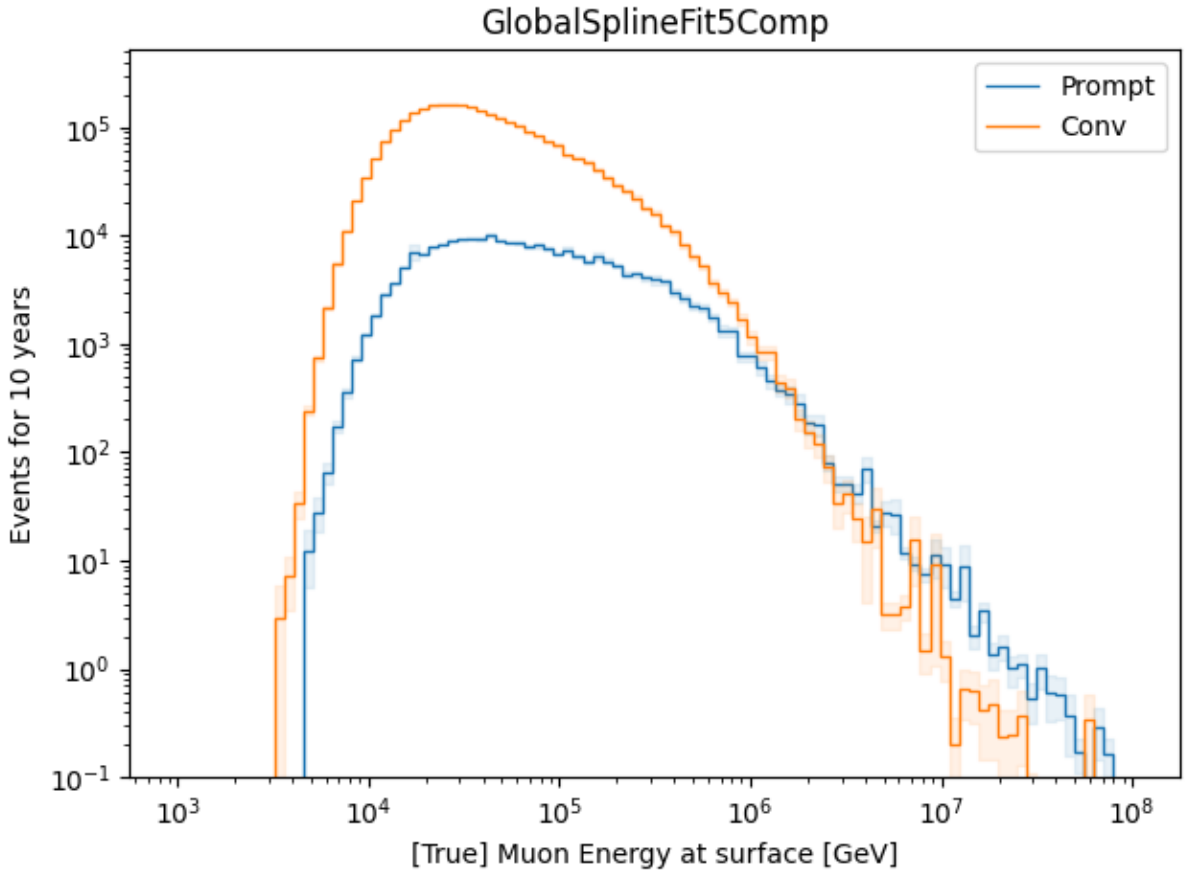


Unfolding with prompt and conv MCEq

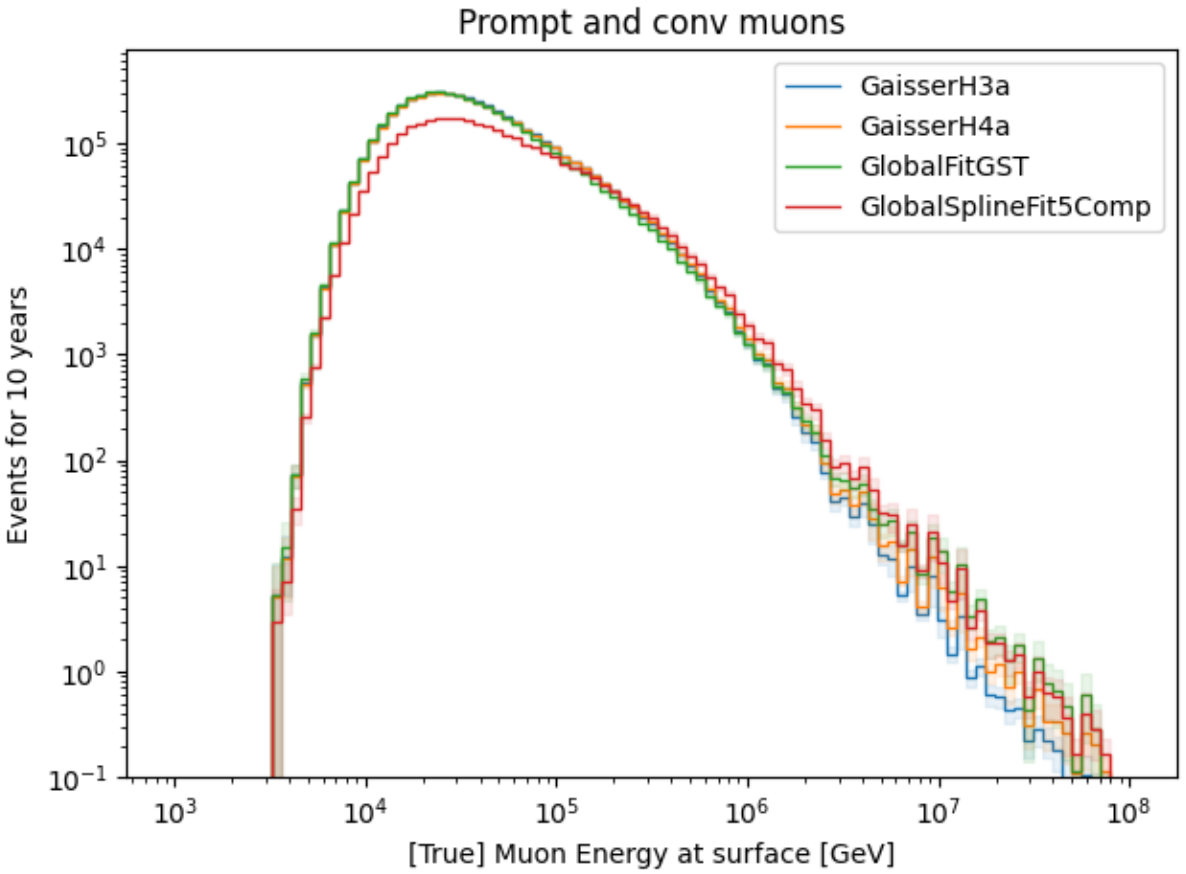


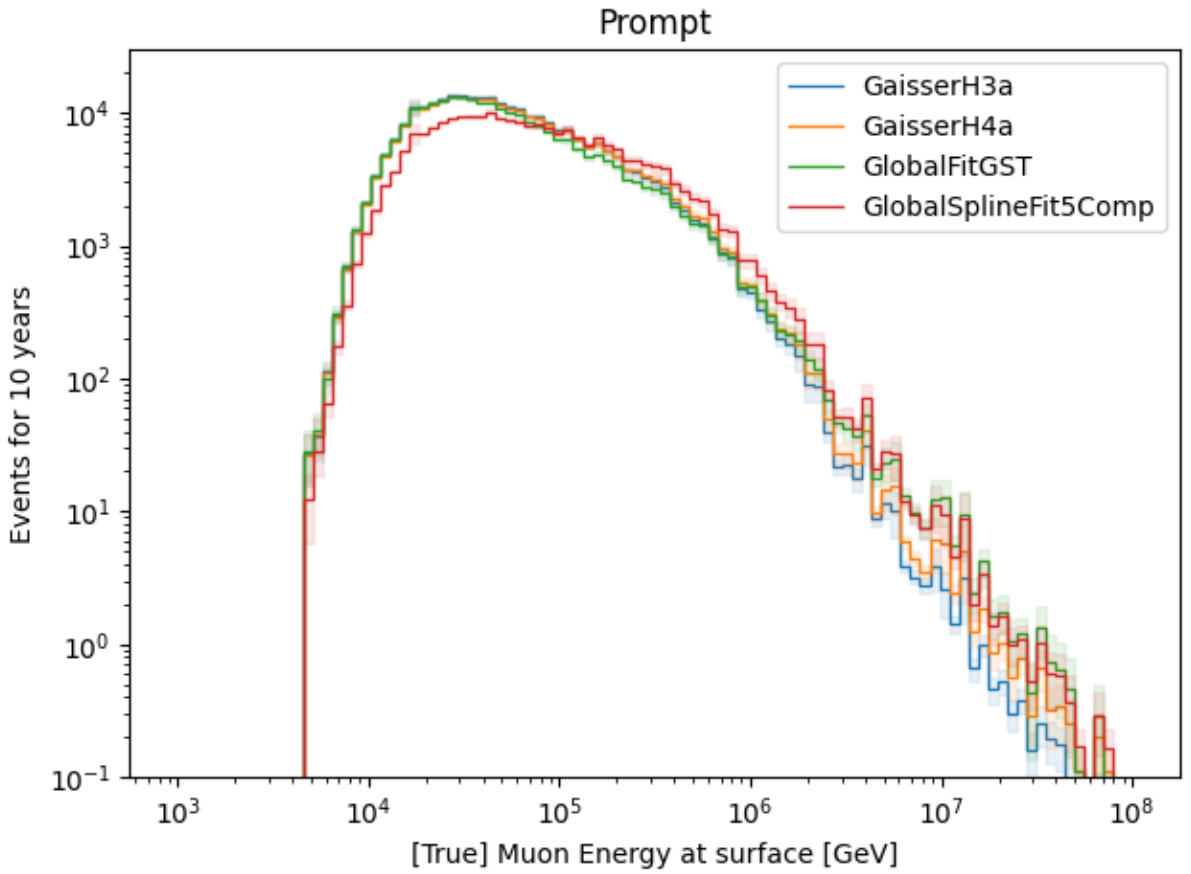
Prompt and conv: muon energy at surface for 10 years



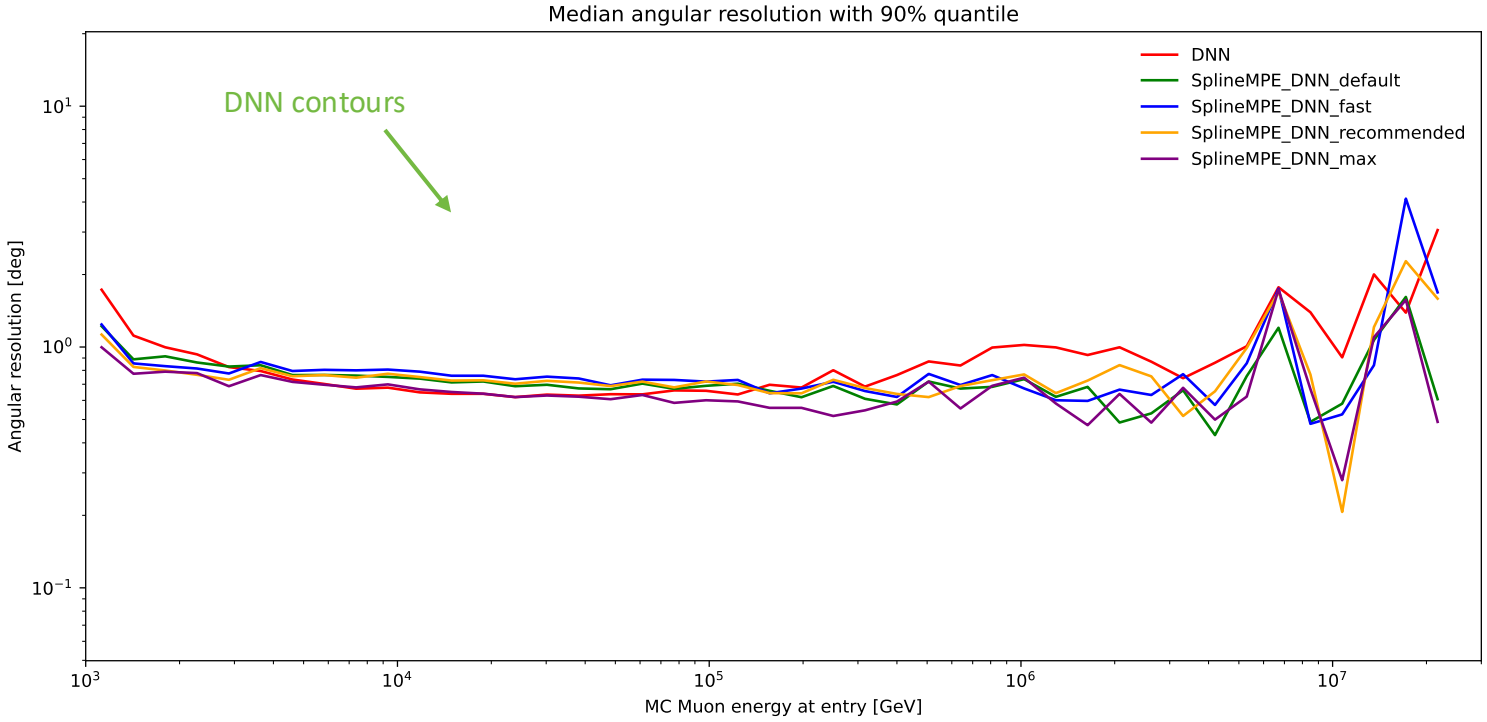


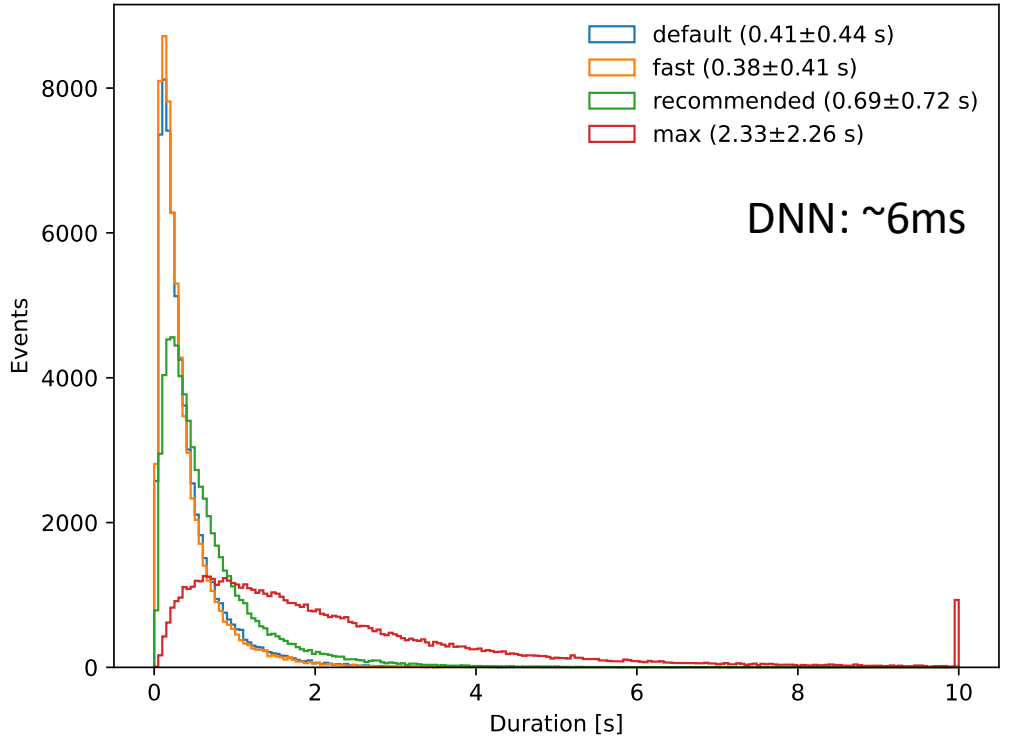
Compare all primary fluxes





Angular reconstructions: DNN vs. SplineMPE





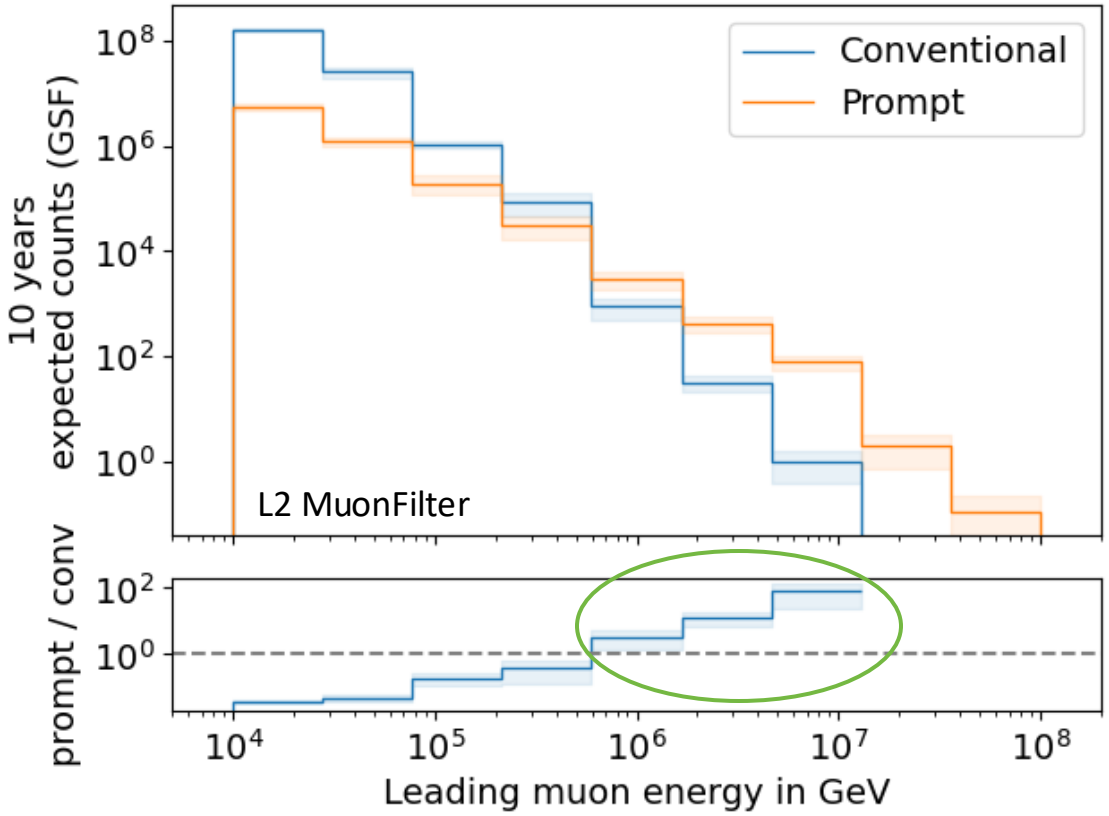
- Only small improvement at energies around 1 PeV
- Countours are larger
- Additional runtime

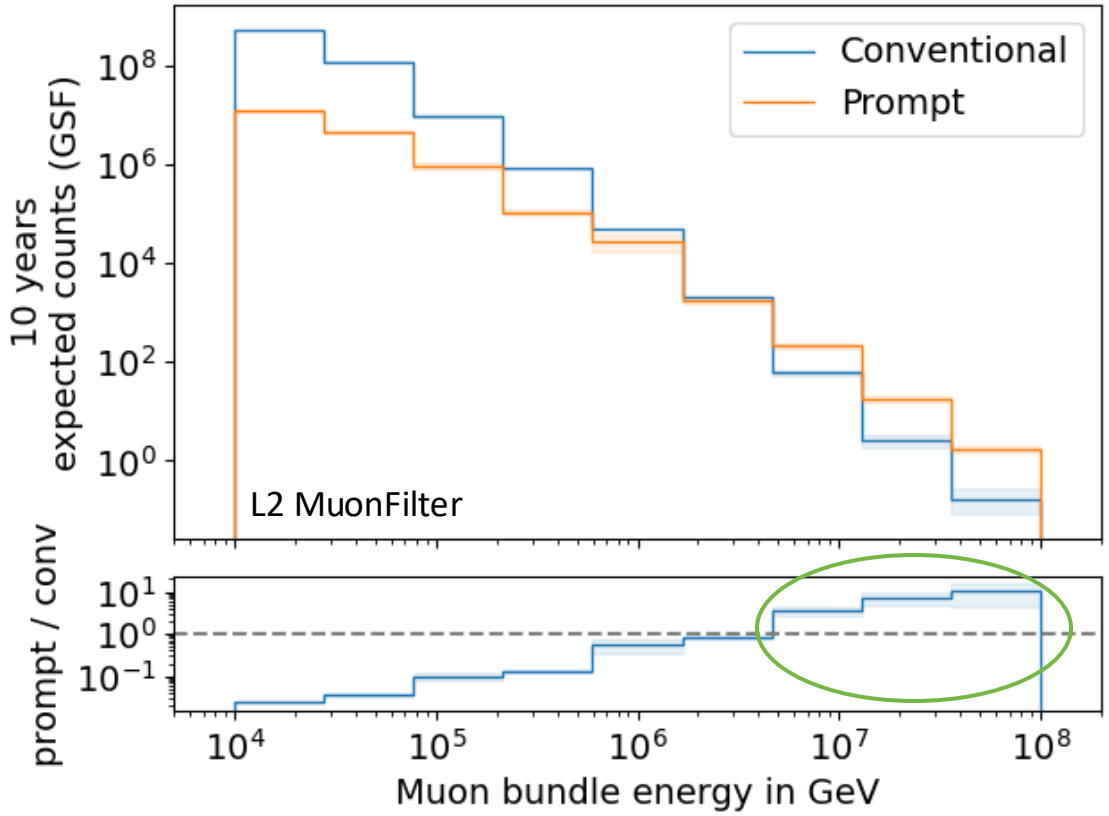
-> Use only DNN reconstruction, since we do not need the best angular resolution

Forward fit

Expected muons for 10 years: leading vs. bundle energy (GSF)

- leading: energy of most energetic muon in a muon bundle
- bundle: sum of energies of all muons of the bundle

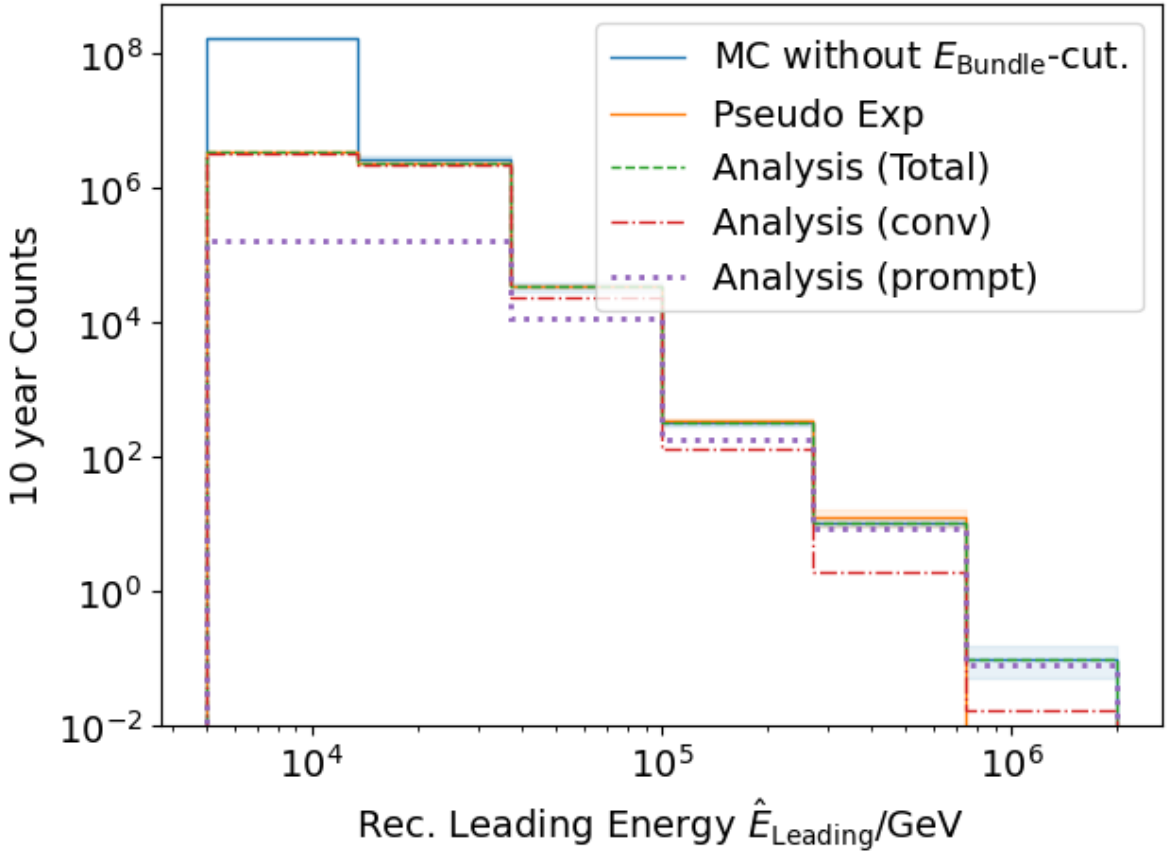


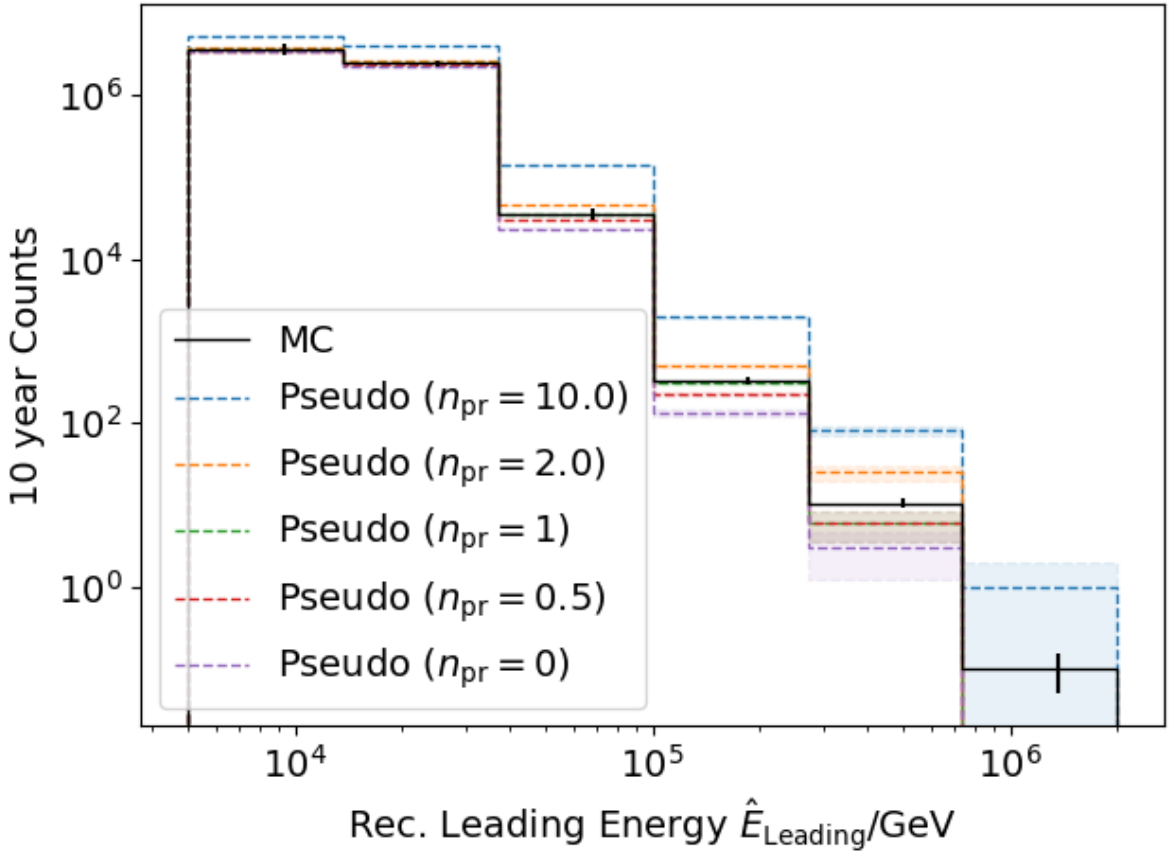


- Both leading and bundle energy are sensitive to detect prompt
- Leading muon energy is more sensitive

Pseudo data sampling

Cuts:
L2 MuonFilter
Bundle energy at entry > 100 TeV





➢ Tagging allows scaling of prompt by factor n_{pr}

Poisson likelihood fit performed in leading muon energy

Cuts:
L2 MuonFilter
Bundle energy at entry > 100 TeV

Prompt scaling/normalization

Conv norm = 1

MC counts per bin i

$$C_1^{\mathrm{MC}} = n_{\mathrm{pr}} C_1^{\mathrm{MC,pr}} + n_{\mathrm{conv}} C_1^{\mathrm{MC,conv}}, \ldots, C_M^{\mathrm{MC}} = n_{\mathrm{pr}} C_M^{\mathrm{MC,pr}} + n_{\mathrm{conv}} C_M^{\mathrm{MC,conv}}$$

Experimental counts

$$p(C_i) = p_{\mathrm{poisson}}\left(C_i; \lambda\left(n_{\mathrm{pr}}\right) = C_i^{\mathrm{MC}}\left(n_{\mathrm{pr}}\right)\right) = \frac{\lambda\left(n_{\mathrm{pr}}\right)^{C_i} e^{-\lambda\left(n_{\mathrm{pr}}\right)}}{C_i!}$$

Maximize likelihood

$$\mathscr{L}\left(n_{\mathrm{pr}}\right) = \prod_{i=1}^{M} p\left(C_i; n_{\mathrm{pr}}\right)$$

With a constant conv norm:
bin counts depend only on prompt norm
= expectation value per bin

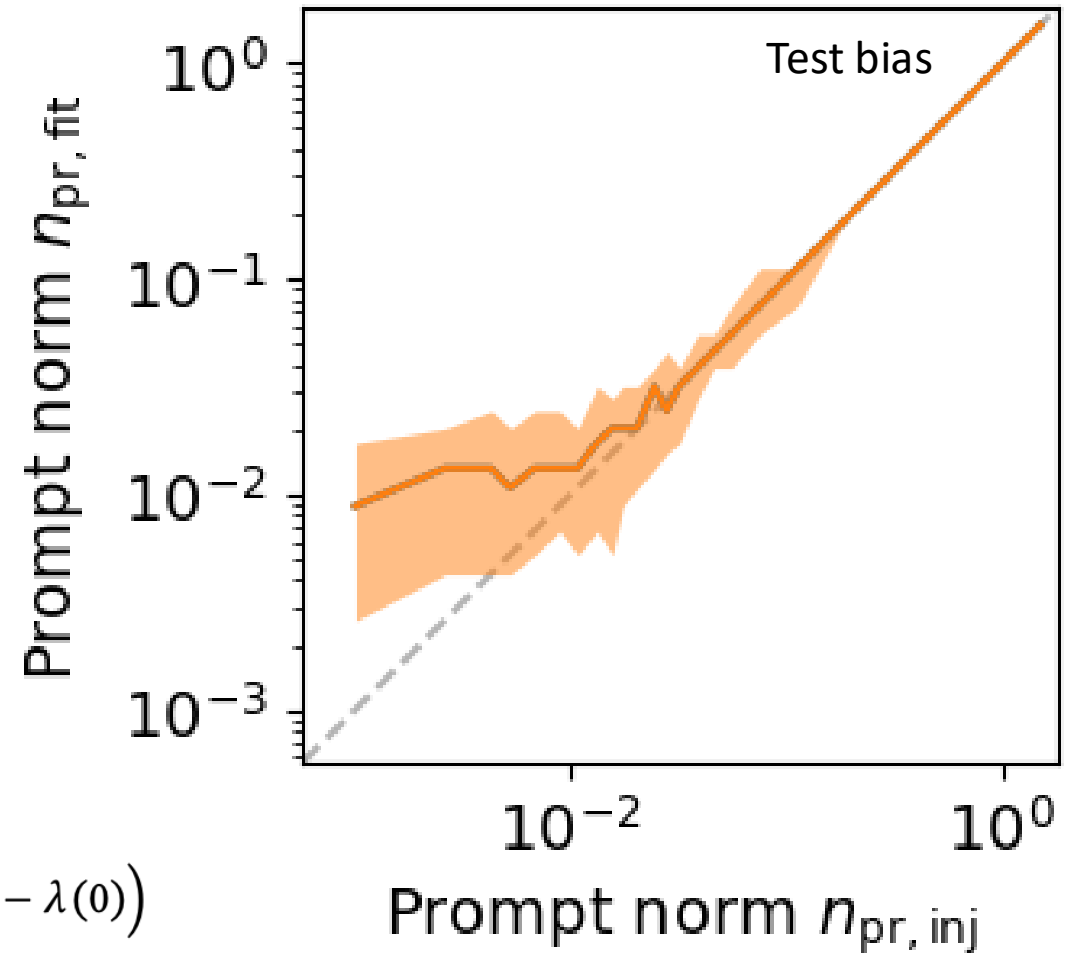
Easier:
minimize negative
log-likelihood

$$-\ln \mathscr{L} = -\sum_{i=1}^{M} C_i \ln \lambda\left(n_{\mathrm{pr}}\right) - \lambda\left(n_{\mathrm{pr}}\right) - \ln C_i!$$

$$\Lambda = -2 \ln \frac{\mathscr{L}\left(n_{\mathrm{pr}} = \hat{n}_{\mathrm{pr}}\right)}{\mathscr{L}\left(n_{\mathrm{pr=0}}\right)} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^{M} C_i \left(\ln \lambda\left(\hat{n}_{\mathrm{pr}}\right) - \ln \lambda(0)\right) - \left(\lambda\left(n_{\mathrm{pr}}\right) - \lambda(0)\right)$$

Test statistic for Wilks' theorem

Null hypothesis: no prompt



- Bias starts at a prompt normalization of ~0.1

pascal.gutjahr@tu-dortmund.de

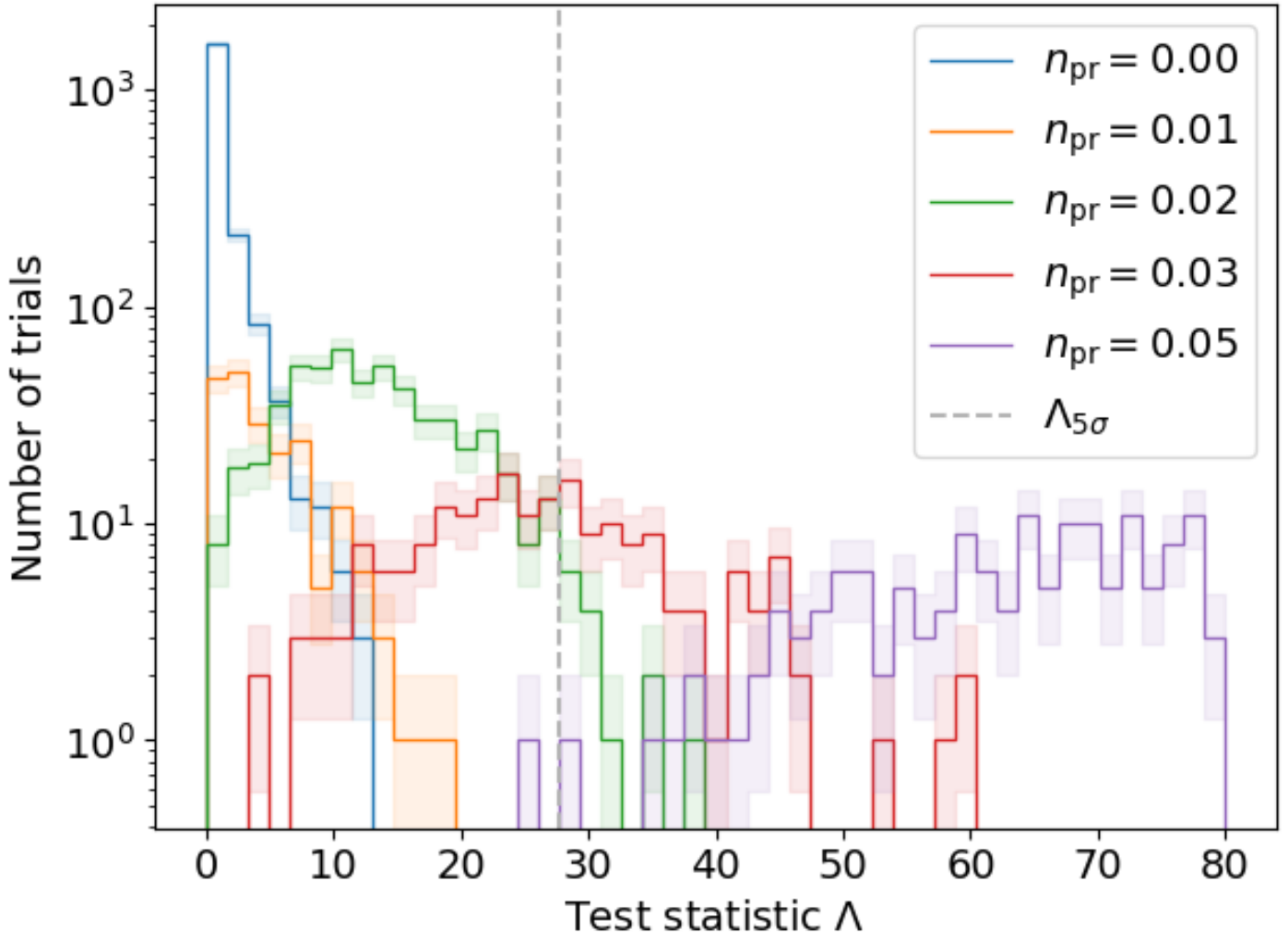
Discovery potential and sensitivity

Cuts:
L2 MuonFilter
Bundle energy at entry > 100 TeV

Expectation for 1 year:
- 5 sigma discovery potential: 0.102 ± 0.005
- Sensitivity: 0.024 ± 0.001

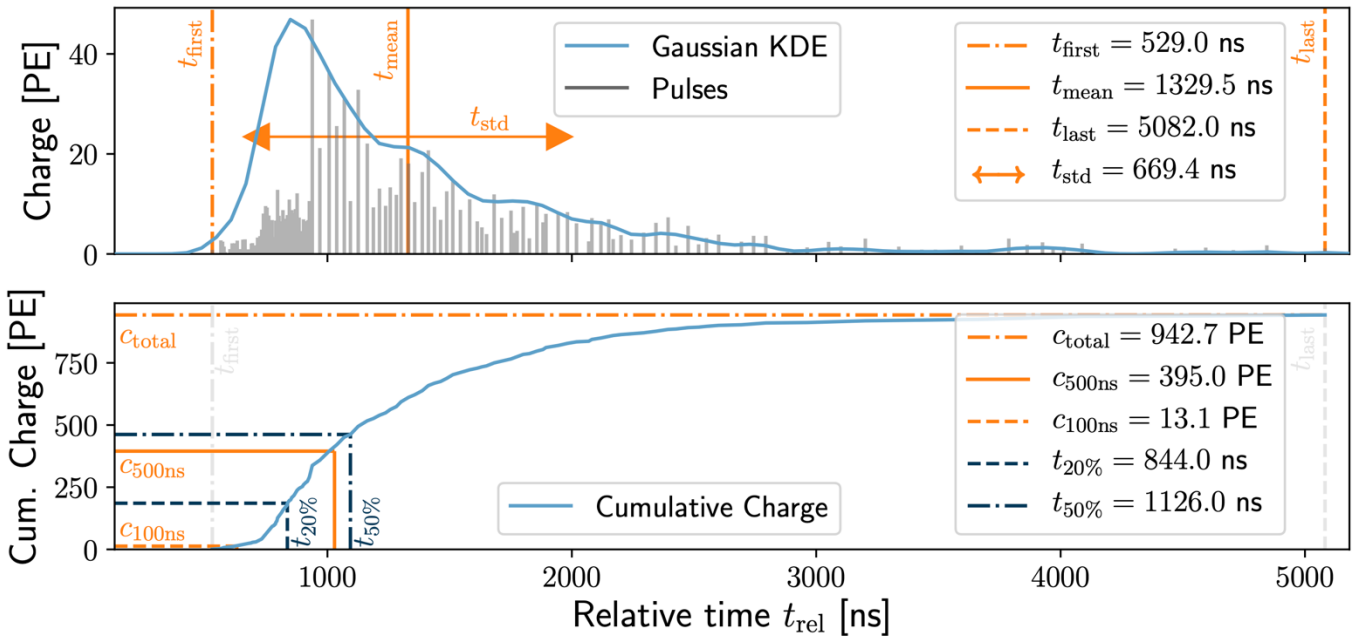
Expectation for 10 years:
- 5 sigma discovery potential: 0.032 ± 0.001
- Sensitivity: 0.007 ± 0.000

Caution:
- Limited MC statistics -> events are oversampled in pseudo dataset
- No systematic uncertainties



Input data per DOM

10.1088/1748-0221/16/07/P07041



3 inputs

- c_{total}: Total charge
  - Sum of charge
- t_{first}: Relative time of first pulse
  - Relative to total time offset, calculated as the charge weighted mean time of all pulses
- t_{std}: Standard deviation of first pulse
  - Charge weighted standard deviation of pulse times relative to total time offset

9 inputs

- t_{last}: Relative time of last pulse
  - Relative to total time offset, calculated as the charge weighted mean time of all pulses
- $t_{20\%}$: Relative time of 20% charge
  - Relative to total time offset, calculated as the charge weighted mean time of all pulses
- $t_{50\%}$: Relative time of 50% charge
  - Relative to total time offset, calculated as the charge weighted mean time of all pulses
- t_{mean}: Mean time
  - Charge weighted mean time of all pulses relative to total time offset
- c_{500ns}: Charge at 500ns
  - Sum of charge after 500ns
- c_{100ns}: Charge at 100ns
  - Sum of charge after 100ns

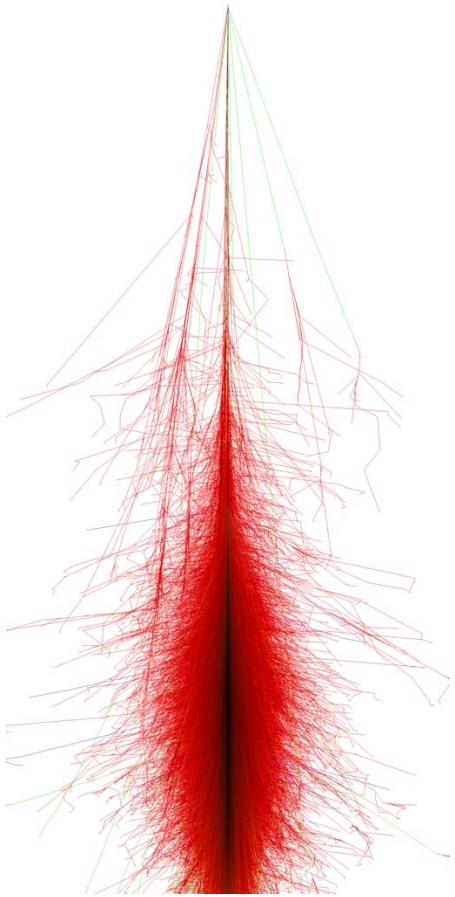
Input pulses

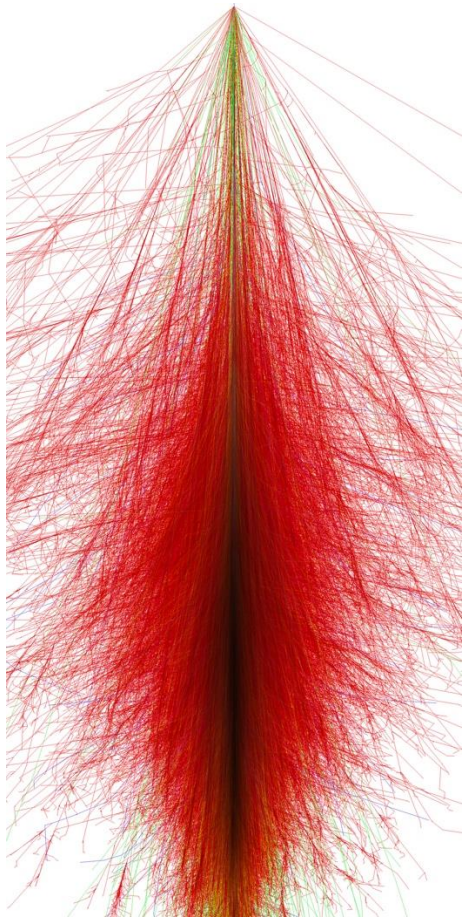
- SplitInIceDSTPulses
- SplitInIceDSTPulsesTWCleaning6000ns
- (DNN framework performs an internal cleaning)

Training datasets

- 20904
- 21962
- 22020
- 22187

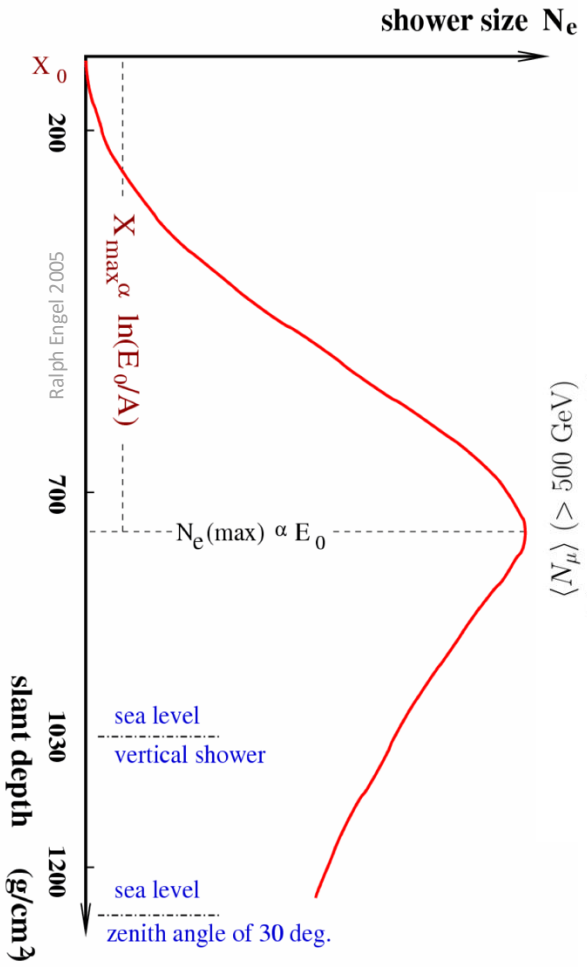
Air shower – 10 TeV



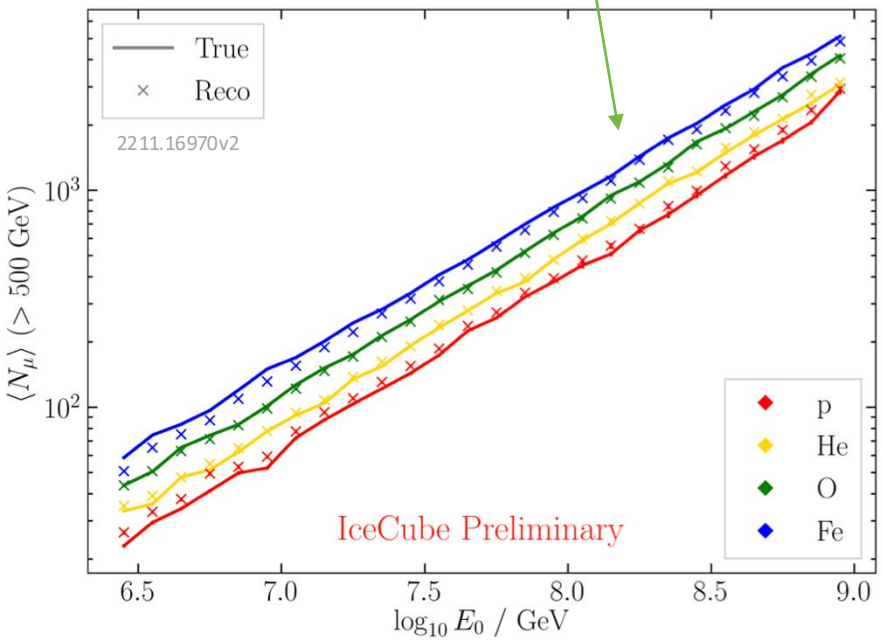


Proton

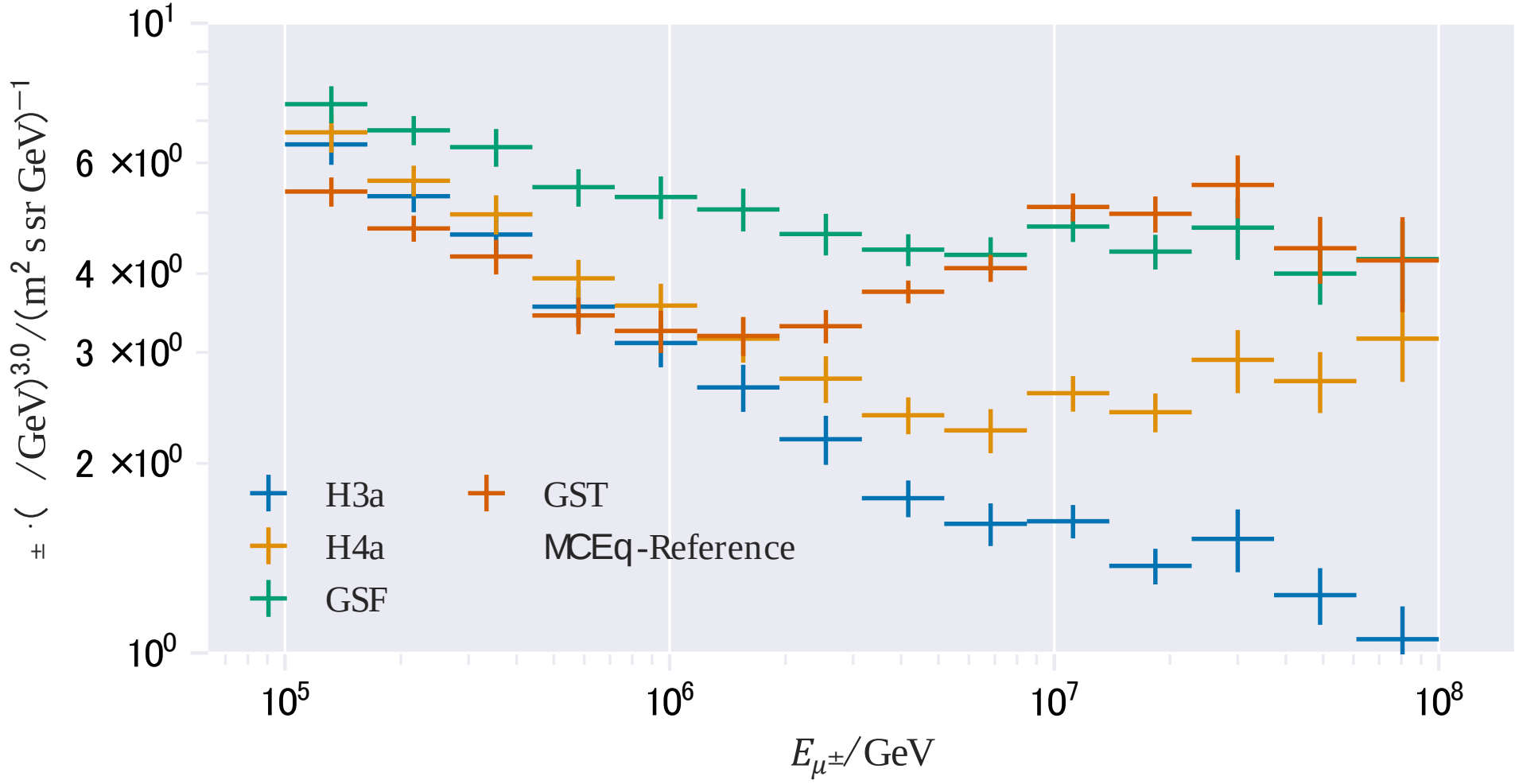
Iron



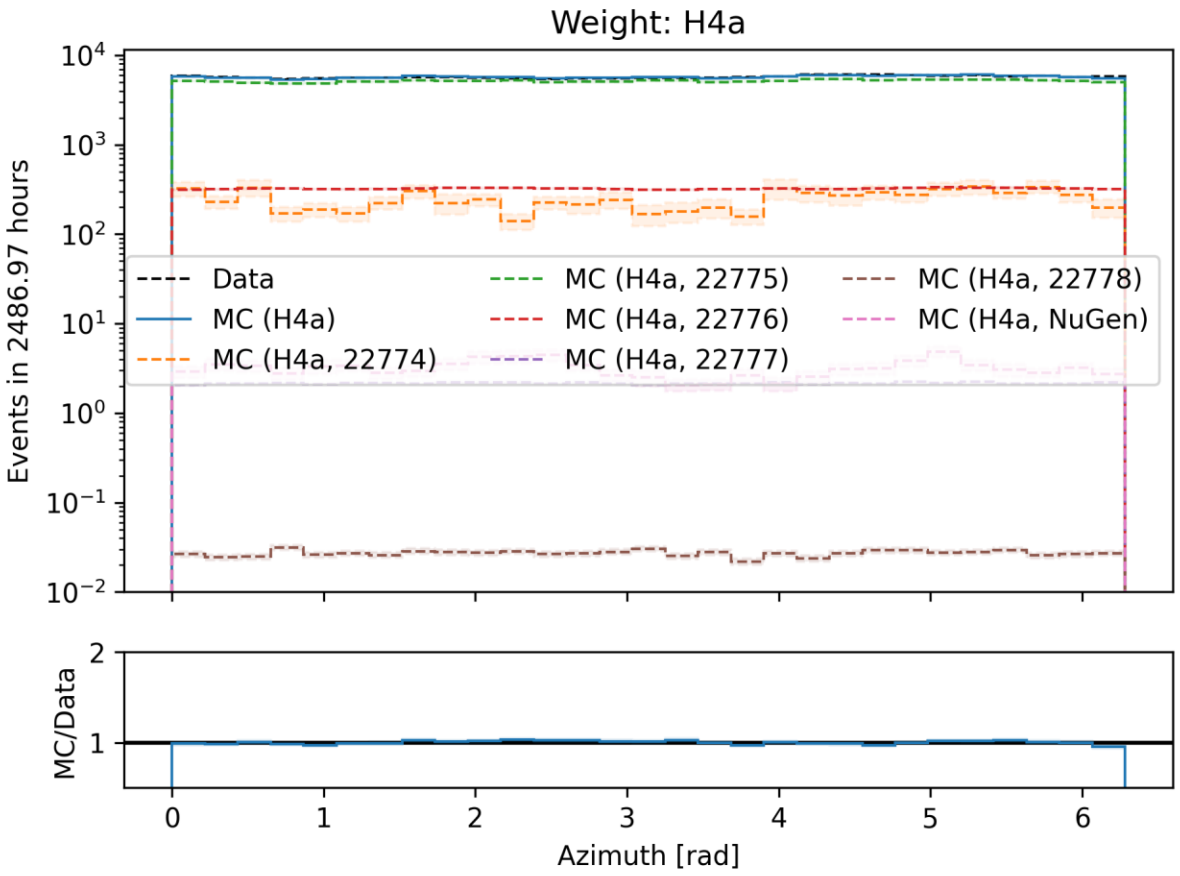
“muon bundles”

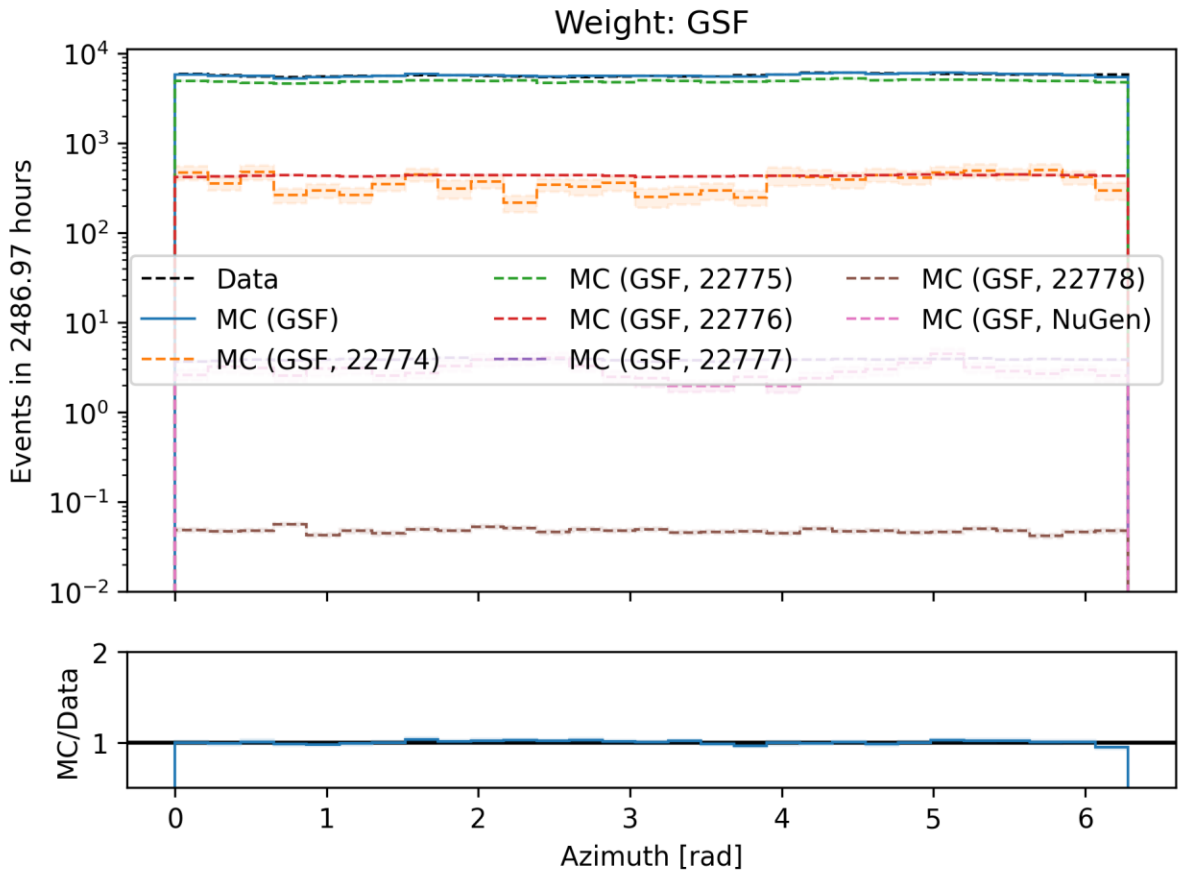


Agreement for different primary models

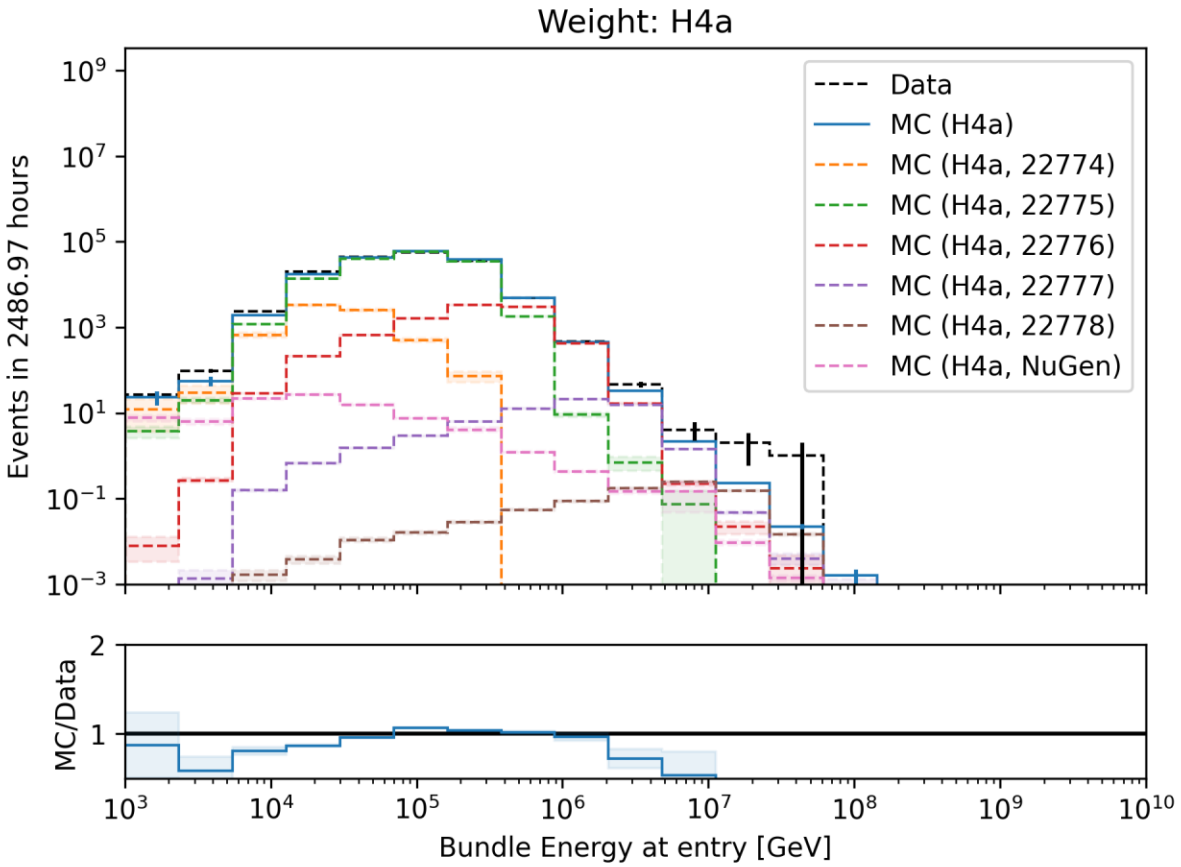


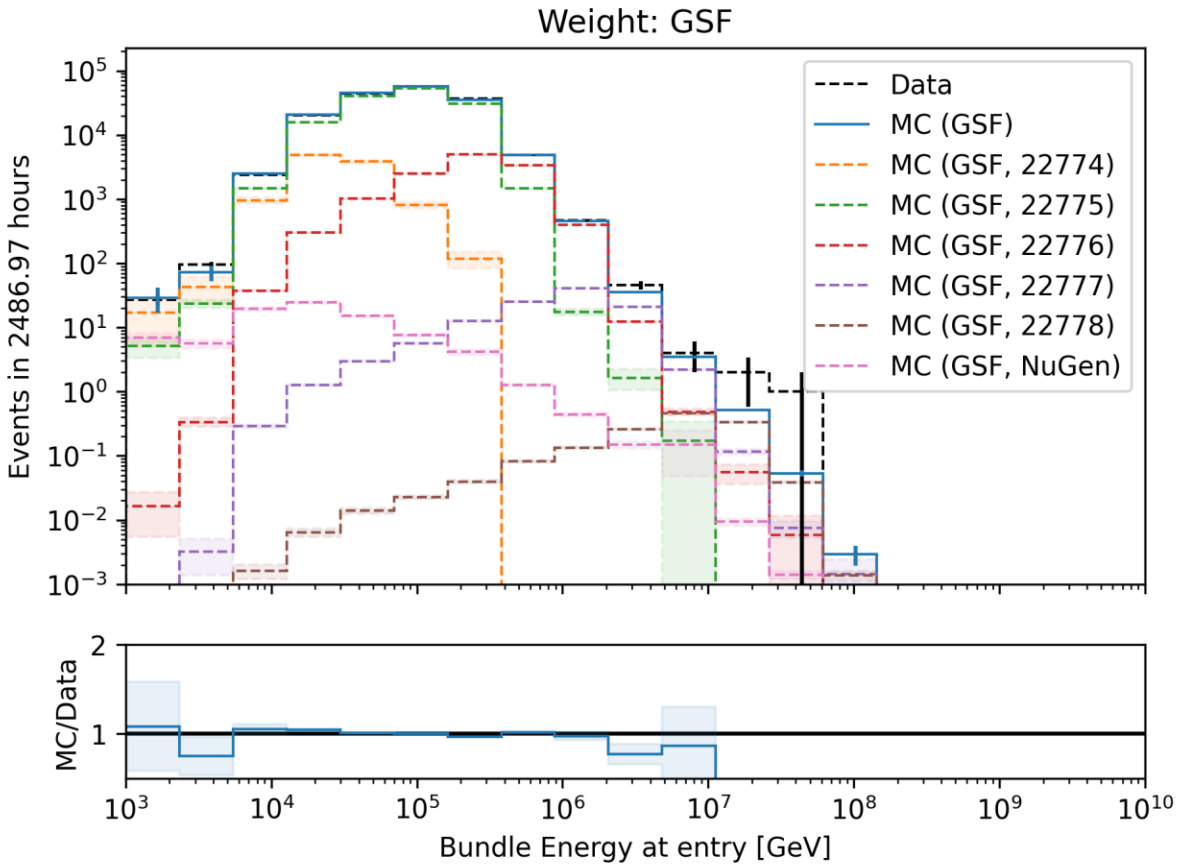
Azimuth


Weight: H4a
Events in 2486.97 hours
Data
MC (H4a)
MC (H4a, 22774)
MC (H4a, 22775)
MC (H4a, 22776)
MC (H4a, 22777)
MC (H4a, 22778)
MC (H4a, NuGen)
MC/Data
Azimuth [rad]

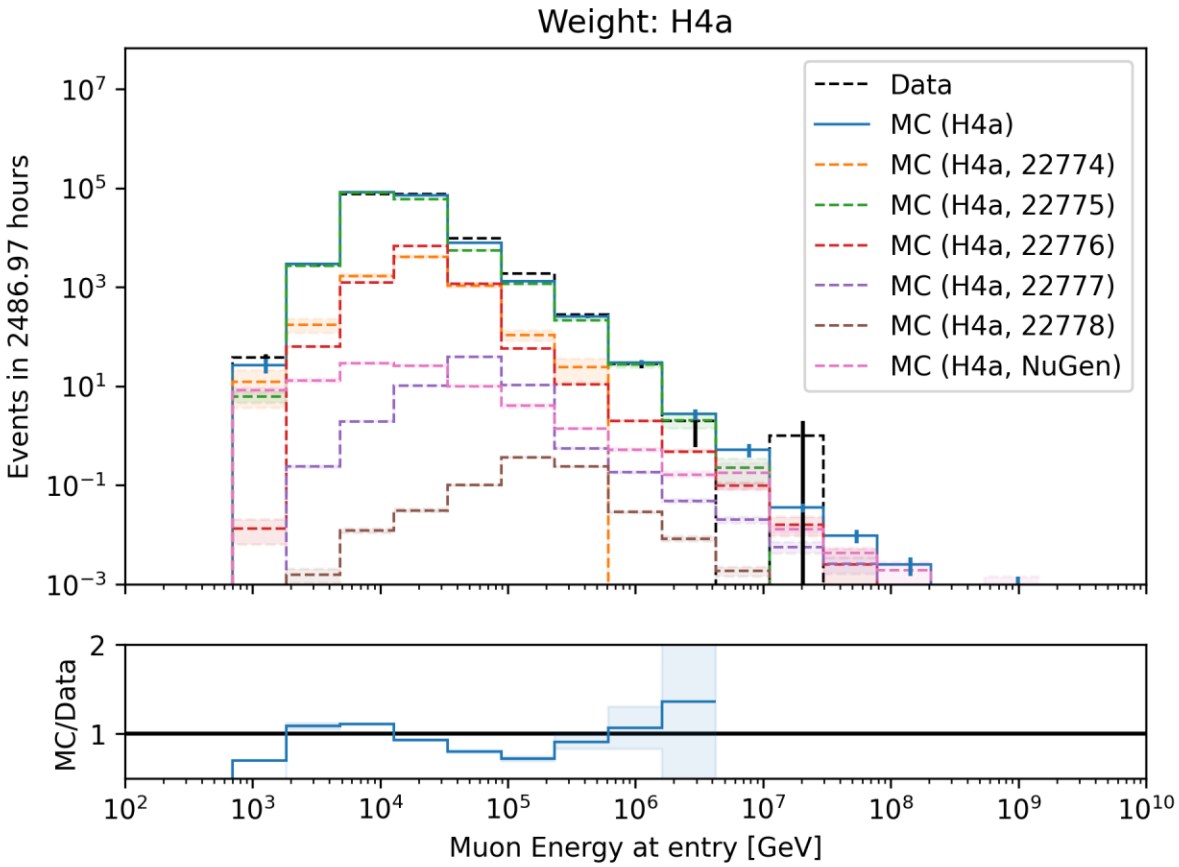

Weight: GSF
Events in 2486.97 hours
Data
MC (GSF)
MC (GSF, 22774)
MC (GSF, 22775)
MC (GSF, 22776)
MC (GSF, 22777)
MC (GSF, 22778)
MC (GSF, NuGen)
MC/Data
Azimuth [rad]

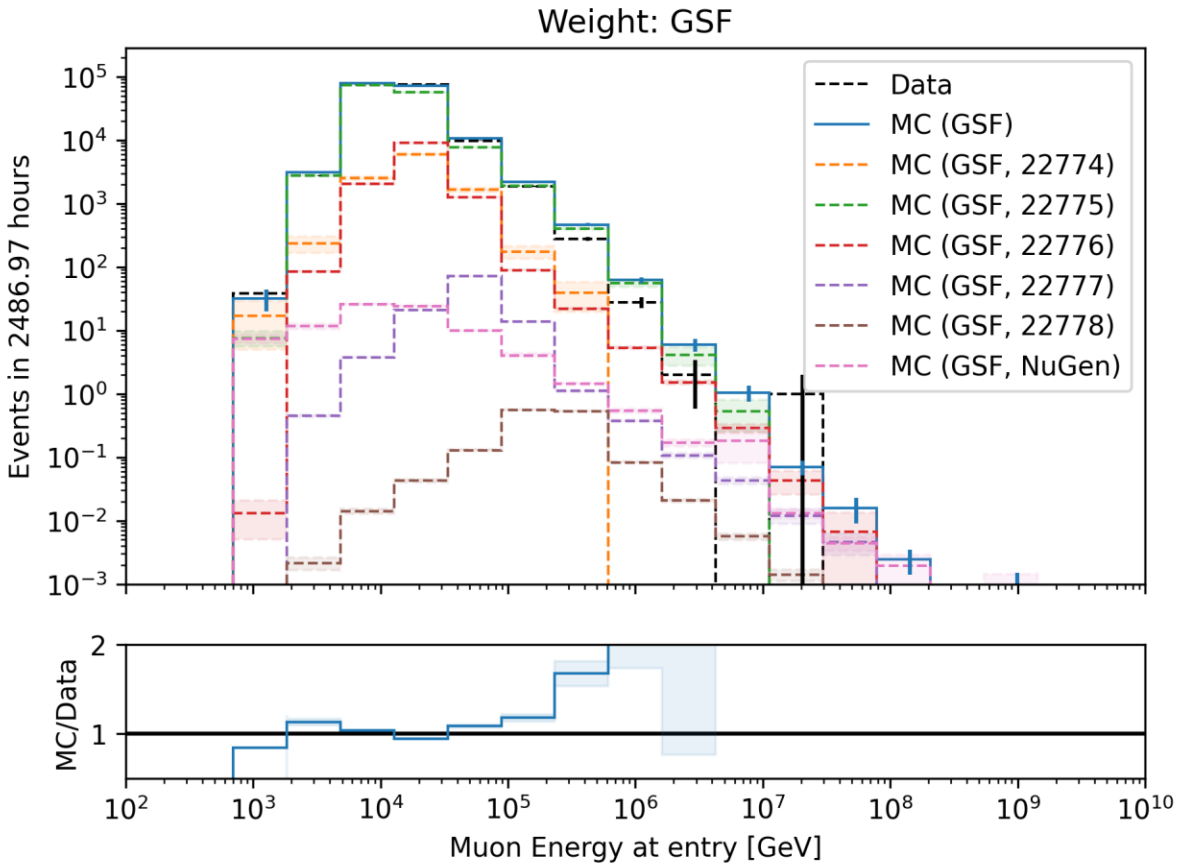
Bundle energy at entry



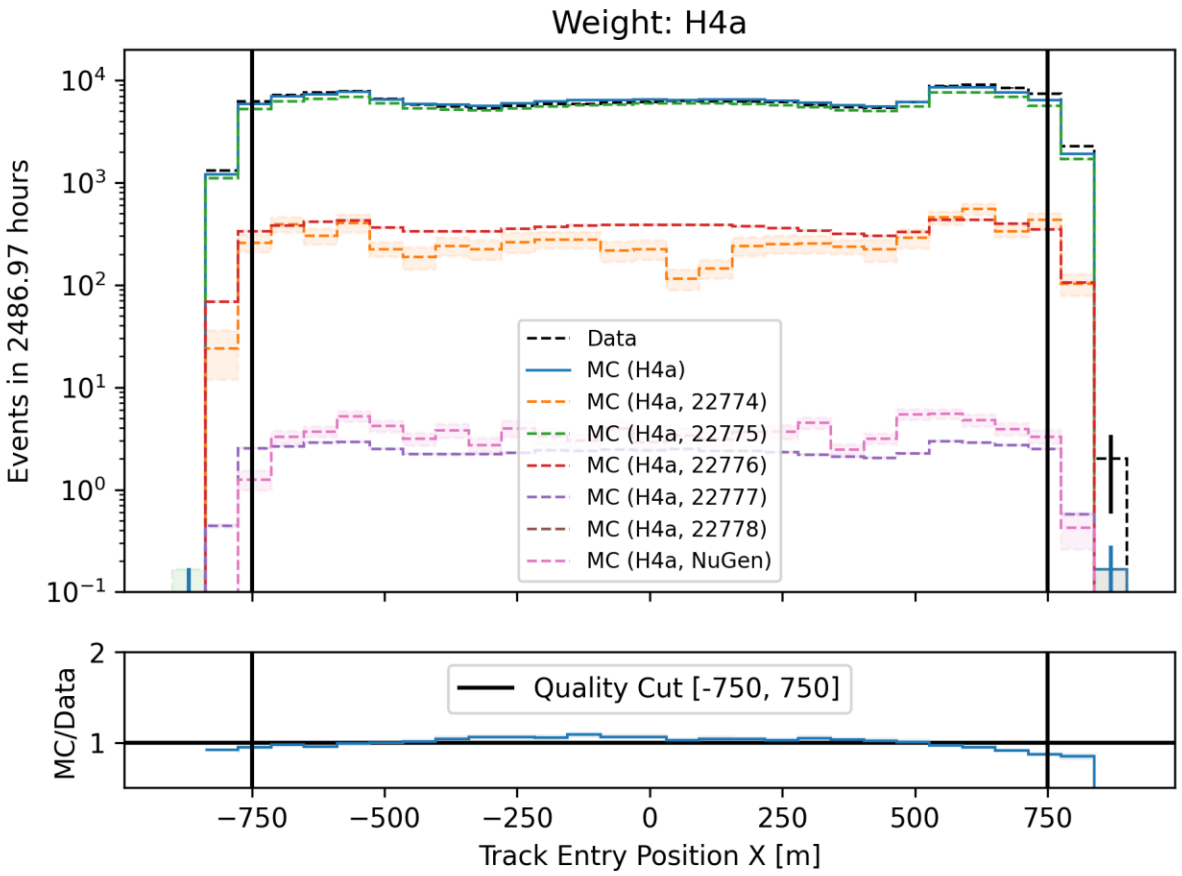


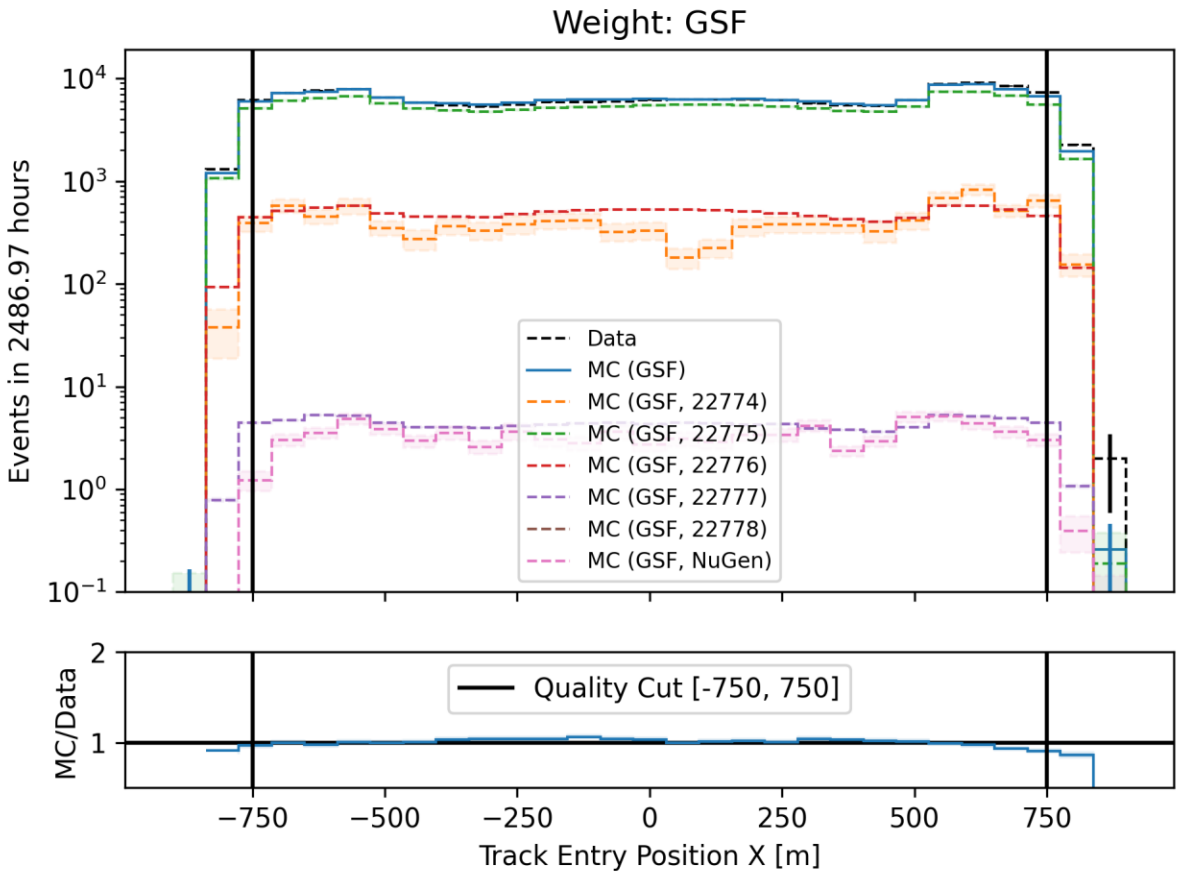
Leading muon energy at entry



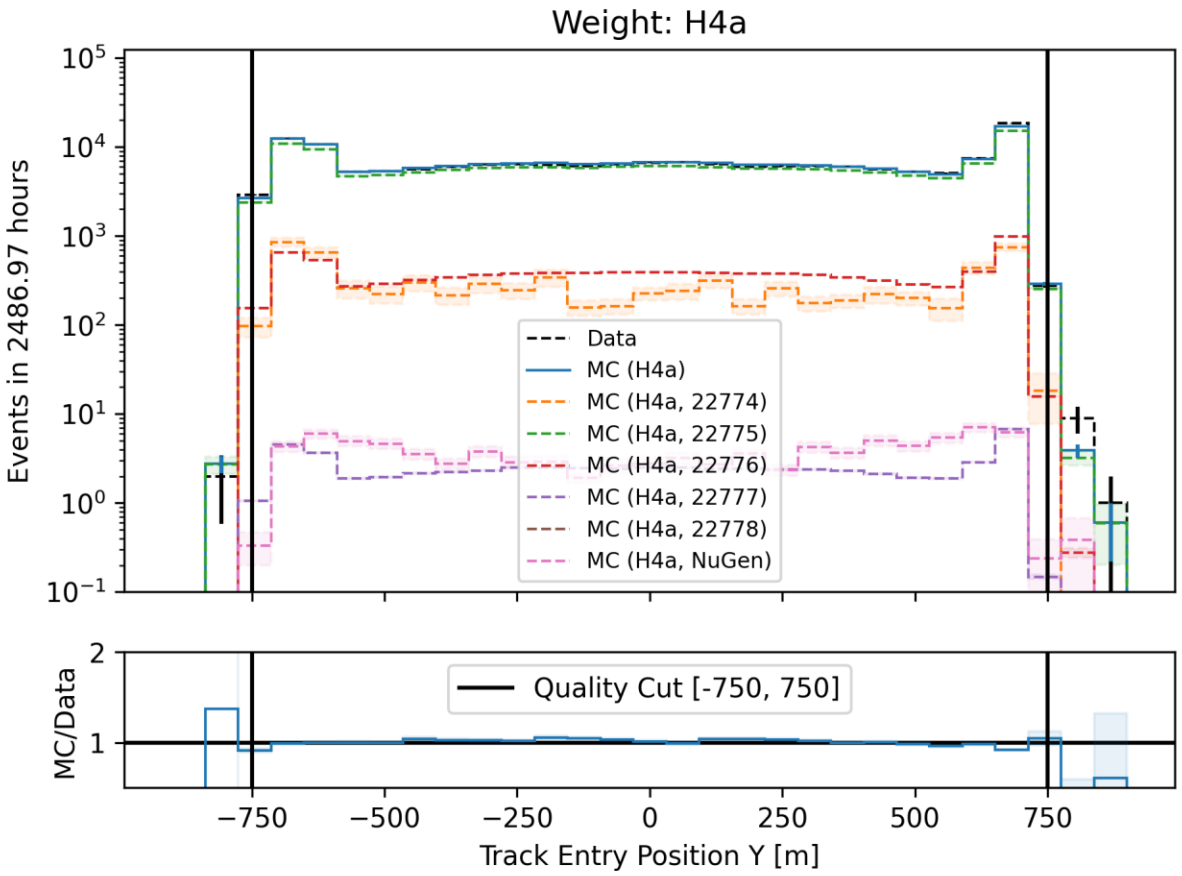


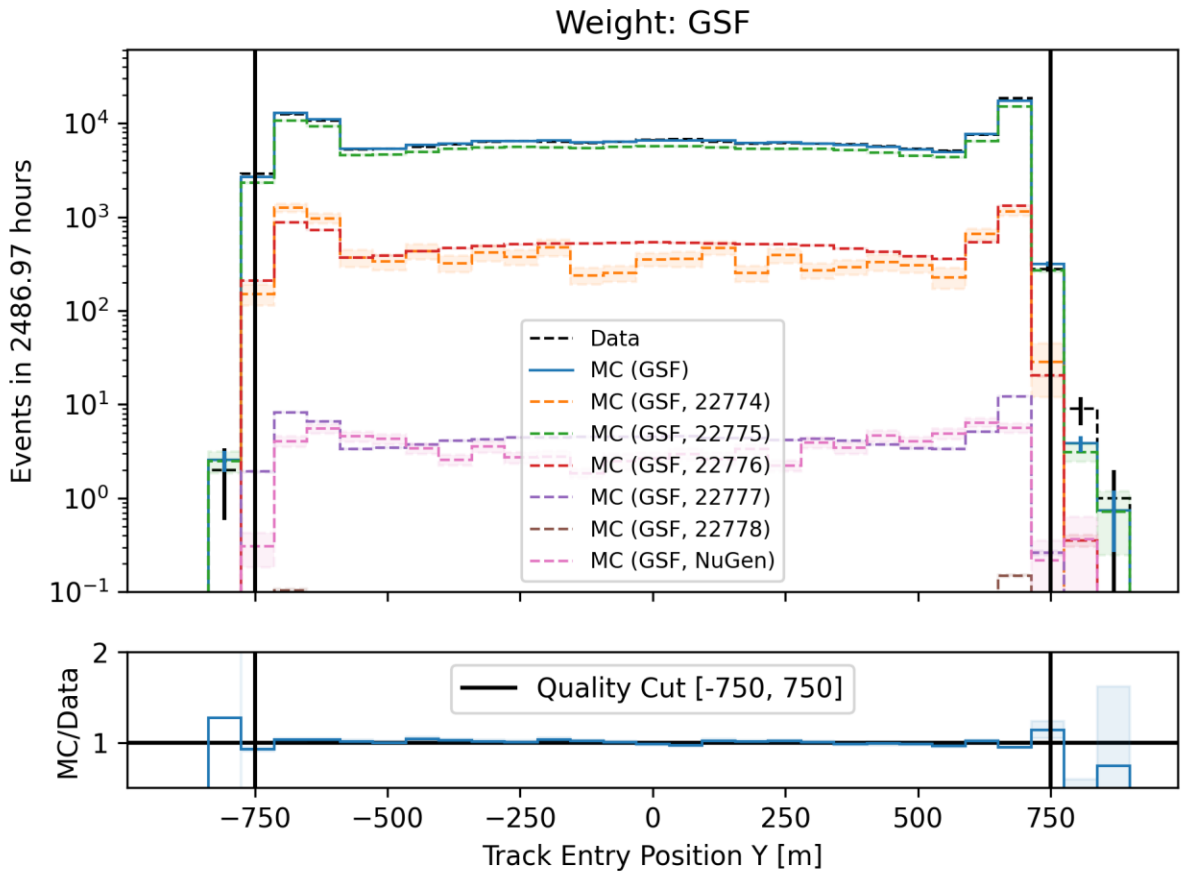
Entry position x–vertex





Entry position y–vertex





DNN reconstructions

Reconstructed properties

Energy

- entry_energy: Leading muon energy at the detector entry
- bundle_energy_at_entry: Muon bundle energy at the detector entry
- muon_energy_first_mctree: Leading muon energy at surface
- bundle_energy_in_mctree: Muon bundle energy at surface

Track geometry

- Length: Propagation length of muon in the ice
- LengthInDetector: Propagation length of muon in the detector
- center_pos_x: Closest x position of muon to center of the detector
- center_pos_y: Closest y position of muon to center of the detector
- center_pos_z: Closest z position of muon to center of the detector
- center_pos_t: Time of closest approach to the center of the detector
- entry_pos_x: x position of muon at the detector entry
- entry_pos_y: y position of muon at the detector entry
- entry_pos_z: z position of muon at the detector entry
- entry_pos_t: Time of muon at the detector entry

Direction

- zenith: Zenith angle of muon
- azimuth: Azimuth angle of muon

Network 1

Network 0: Muon bundle energy at surface (fast pre-cut)

Network 2

Network 3

Muon flux: Prompt spectrum

$$\Phi_{\text{tot}} = \Phi_{\text{prompt}} + \Phi_{\text{conventional}}$$

prompt component:

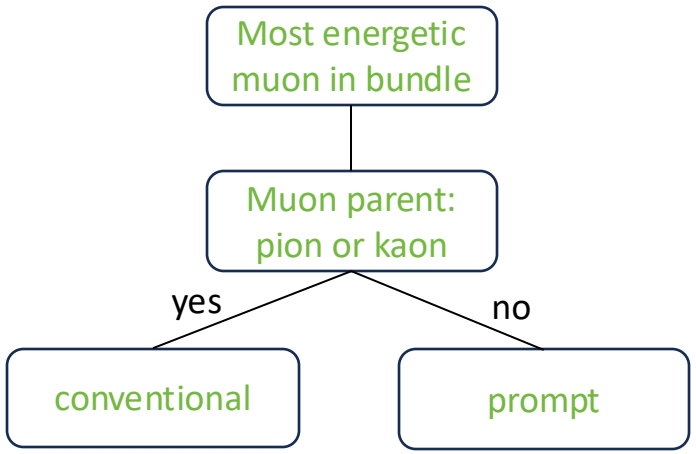
$$p \rightarrow \overbrace{D^{+}}^{\tau = 1.04 \cdot 10^{-12}\,\text{s}} \rightarrow \bar{K}^{0} + \mu^{+} + \nu_{\mu}$$

$\propto E^{-2.7}$ $\propto E^{-2.7}$

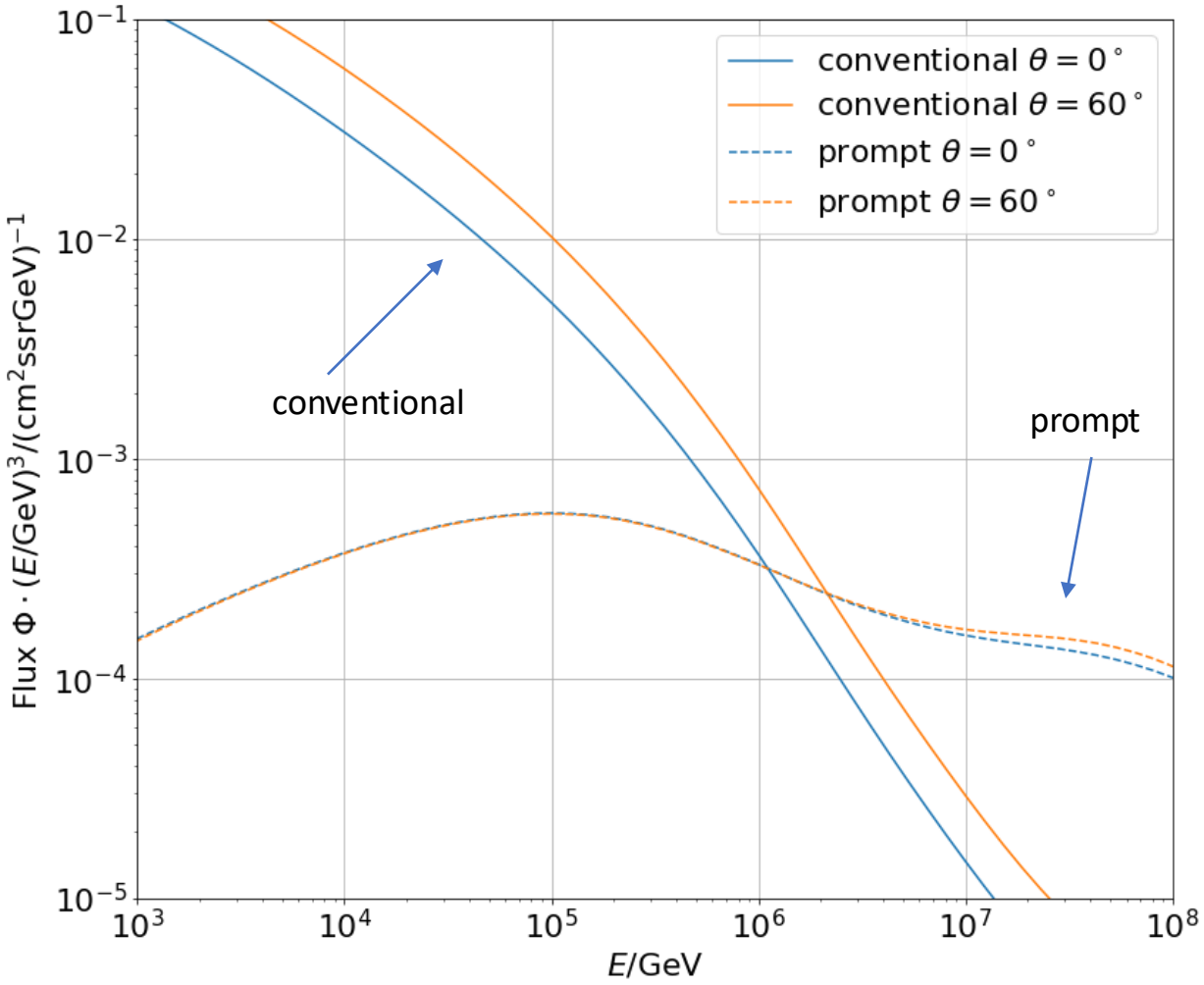
Conventional component:

$$p \rightarrow \overbrace{\pi^{+}}^{\tau = 2.6 \cdot 10^{-8}\,\text{s}} \rightarrow \mu^{+} + \nu_{\mu}$$

$\propto E^{-2.7}$ $\propto E^{-3.7}$

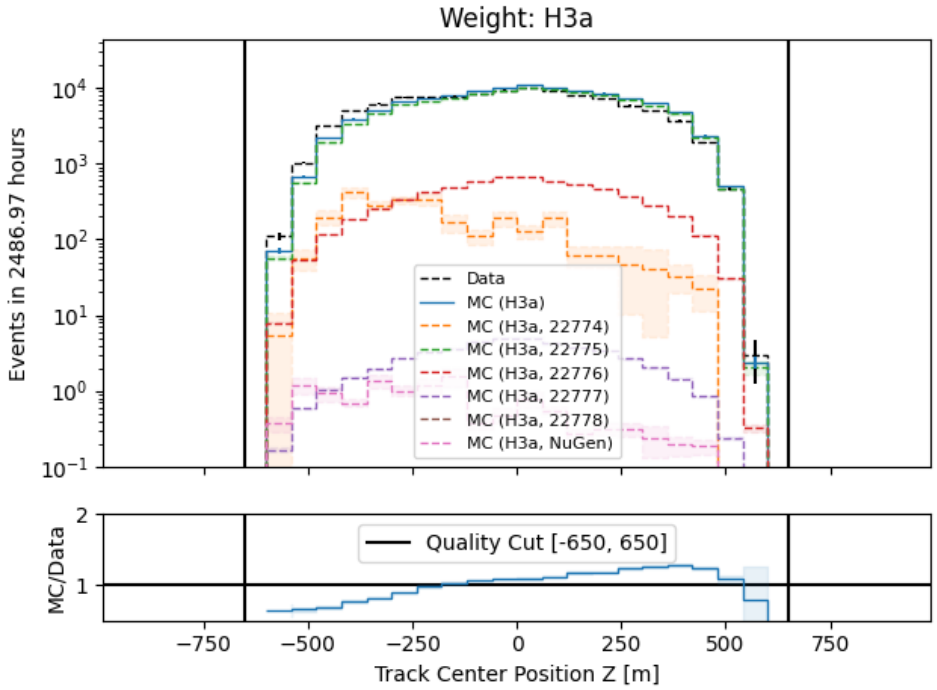


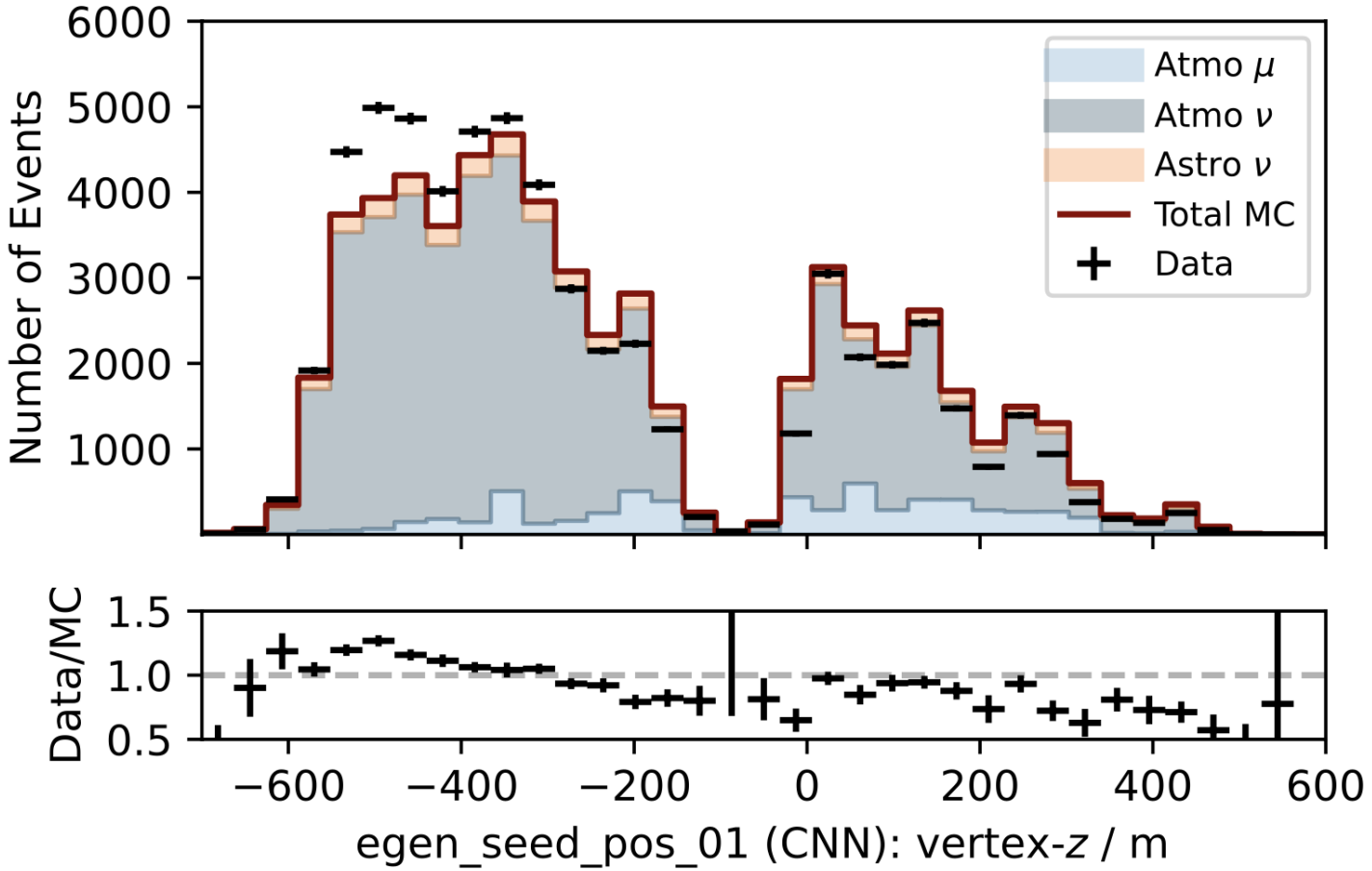
0°: perpendicular to Earth's surface



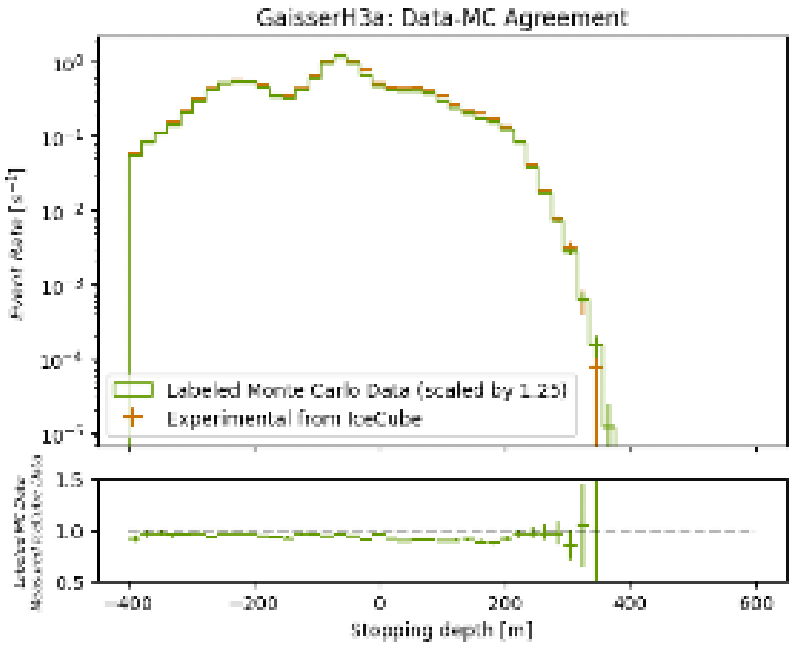
Neutrino: z-vertex

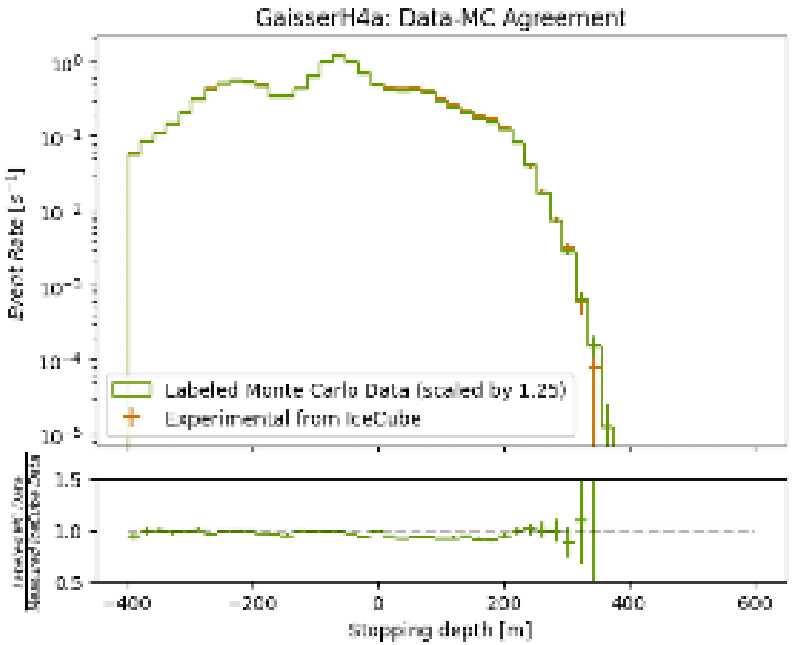
- Dissertation Mirco
- Same shape mismatch for neutrinos as for muons

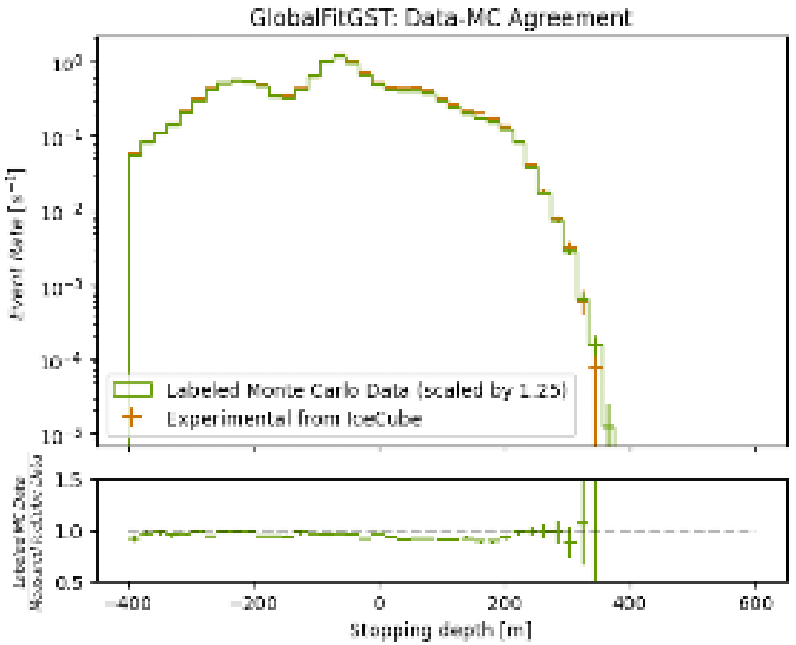




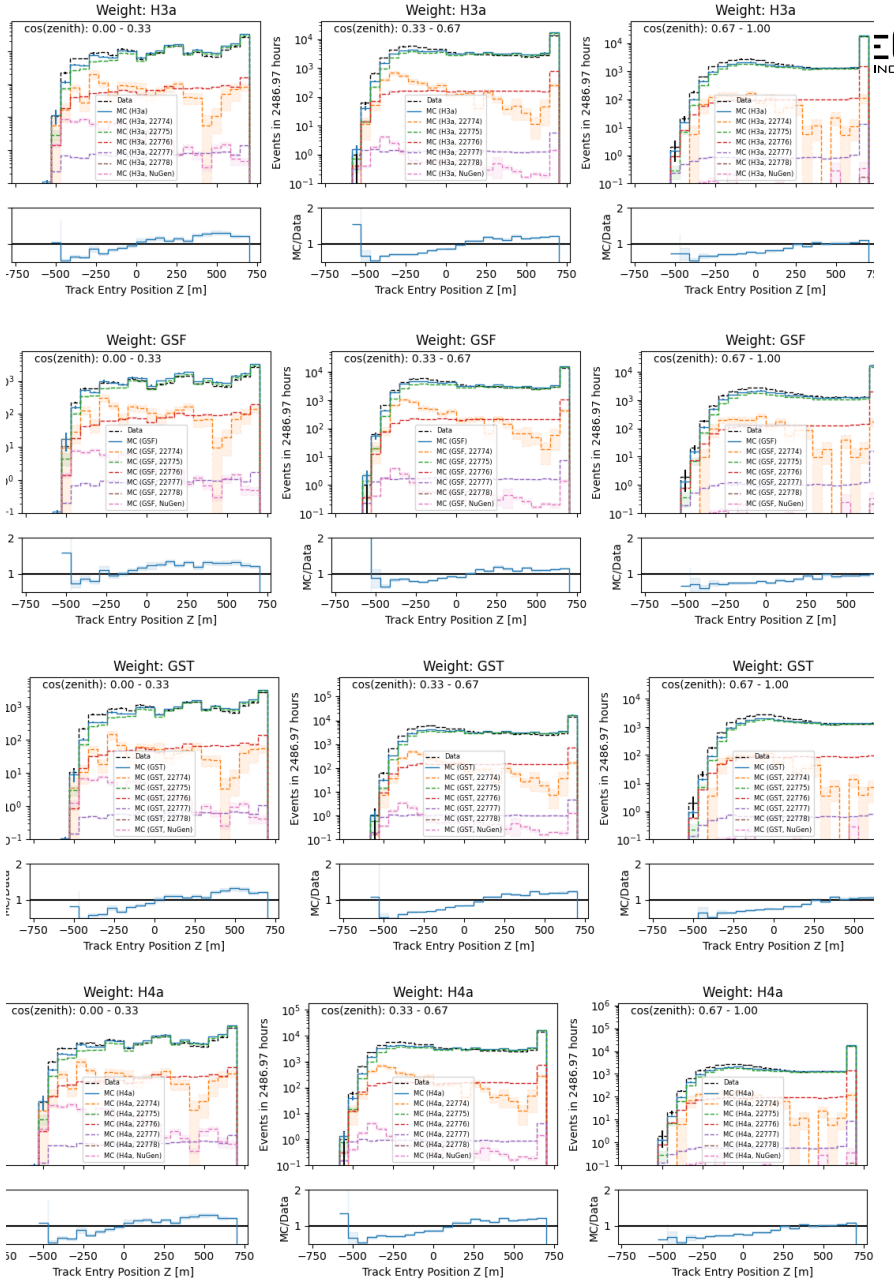
Stopping muons







Entry position z - different cos(zenith)



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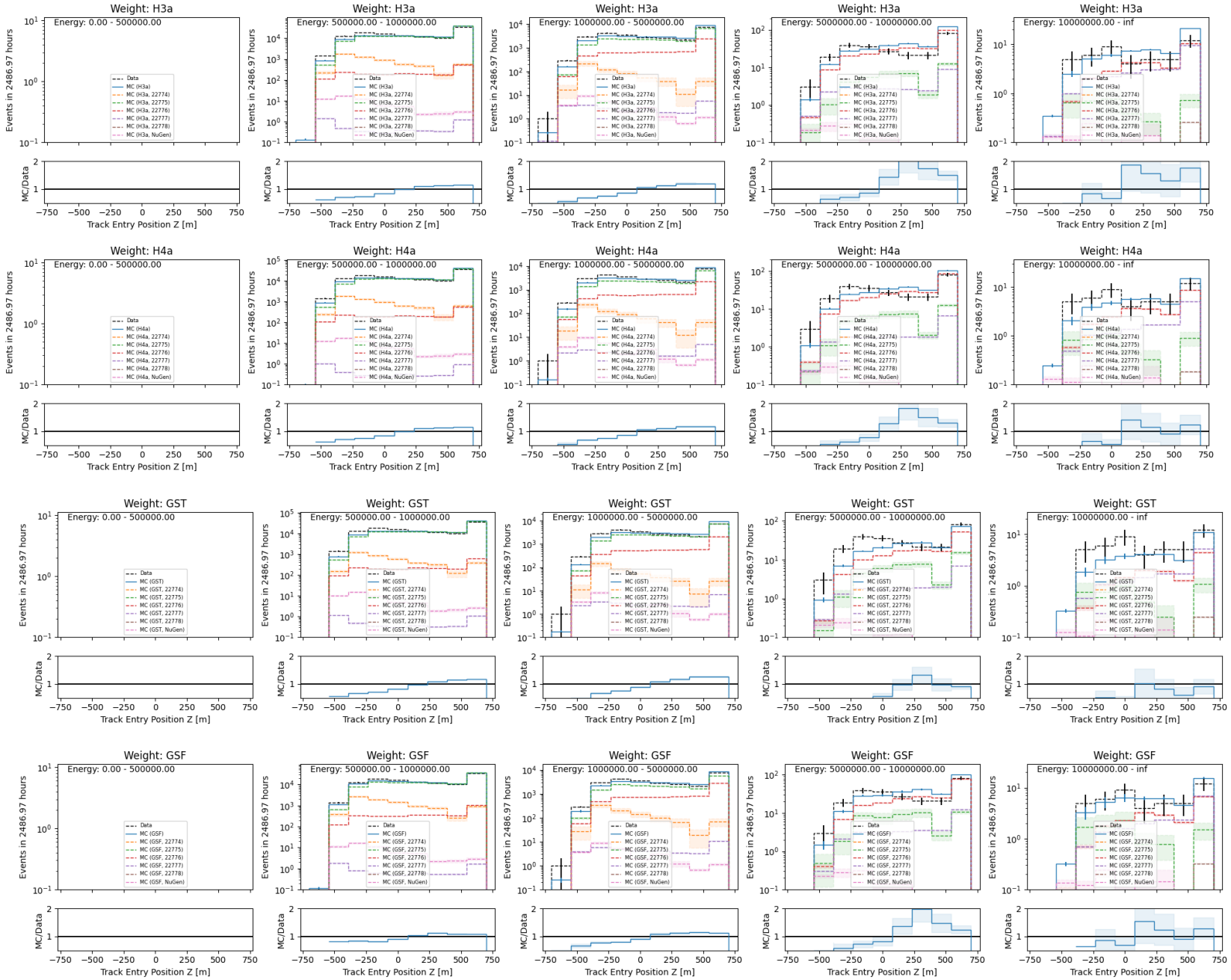
Entry position z - different cuts on bundle energy at surface



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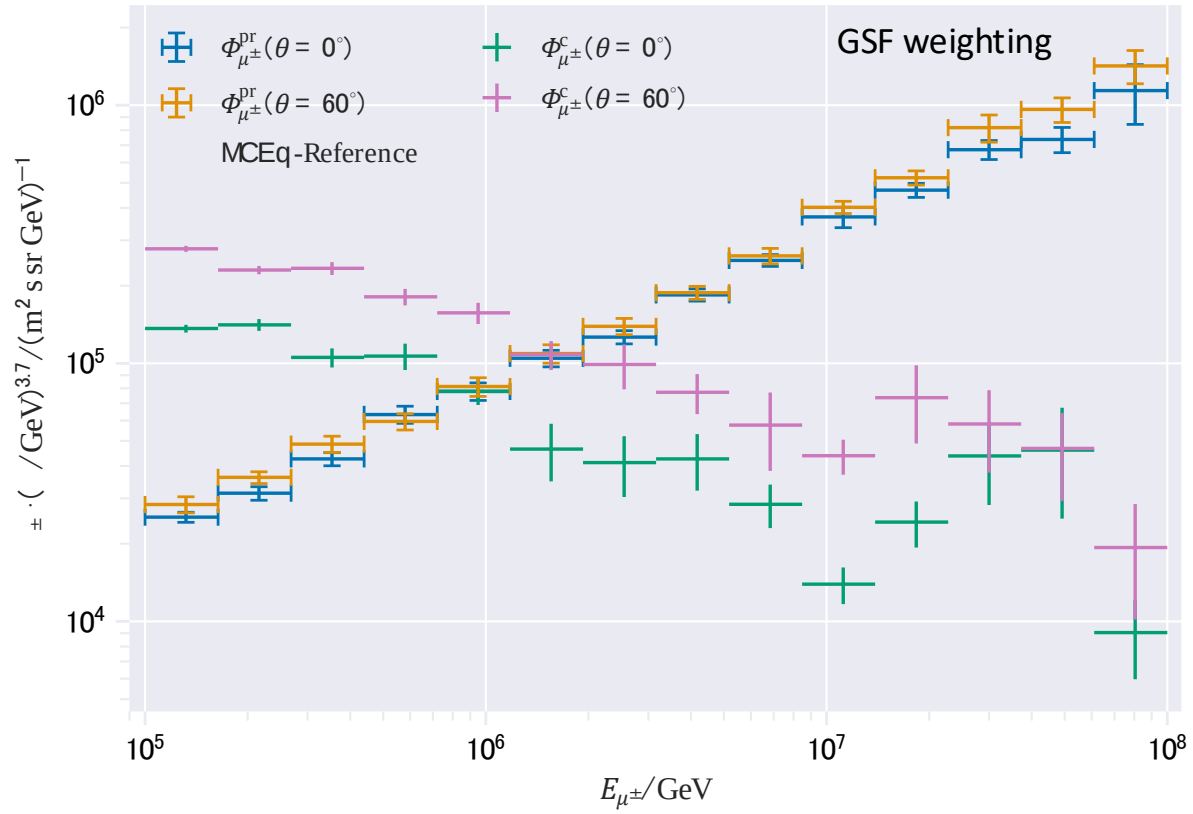
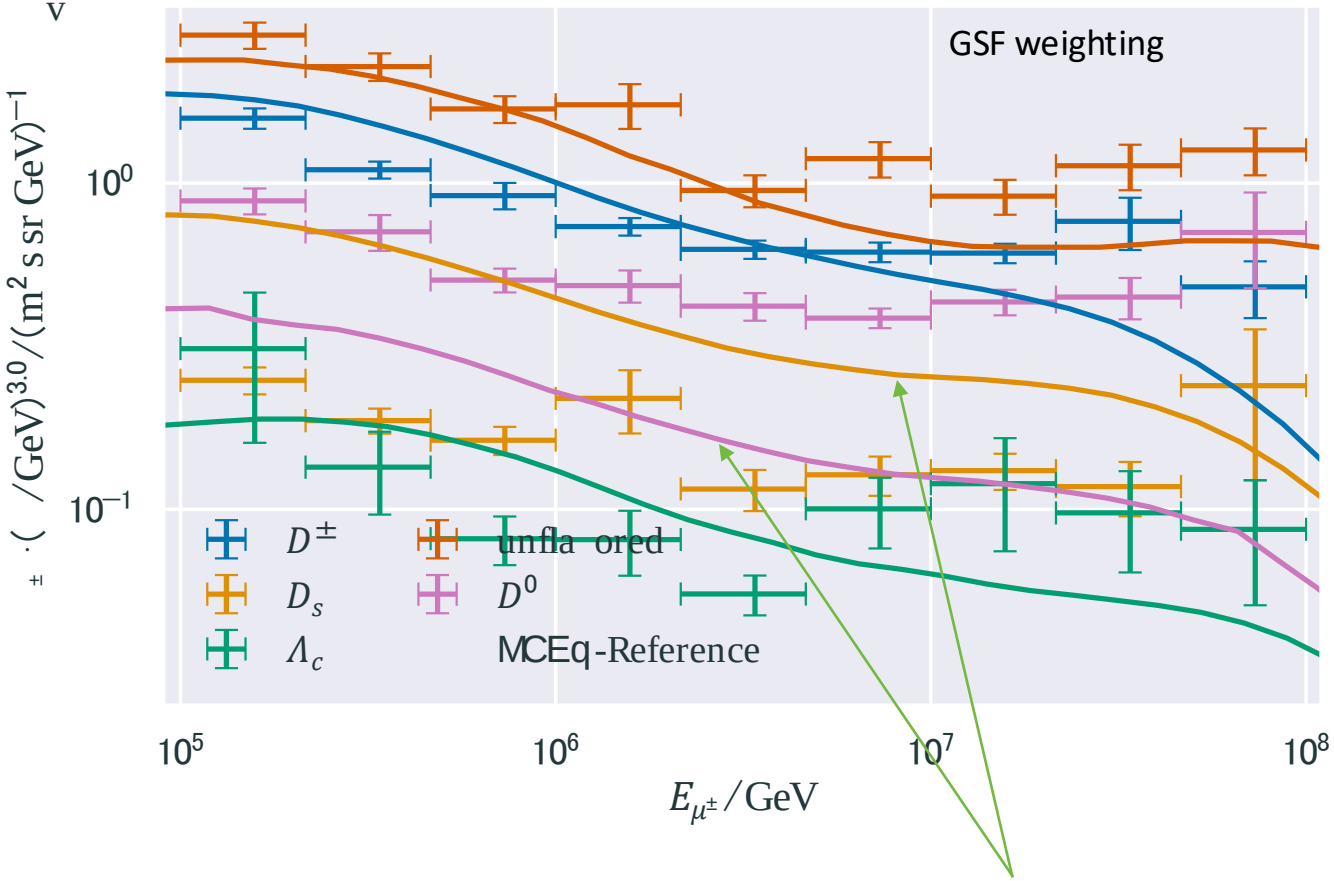
New CORSIKA simulation

with extended history option for information about the parent particles

CORSIKA 7 tagging and MCEq comparison

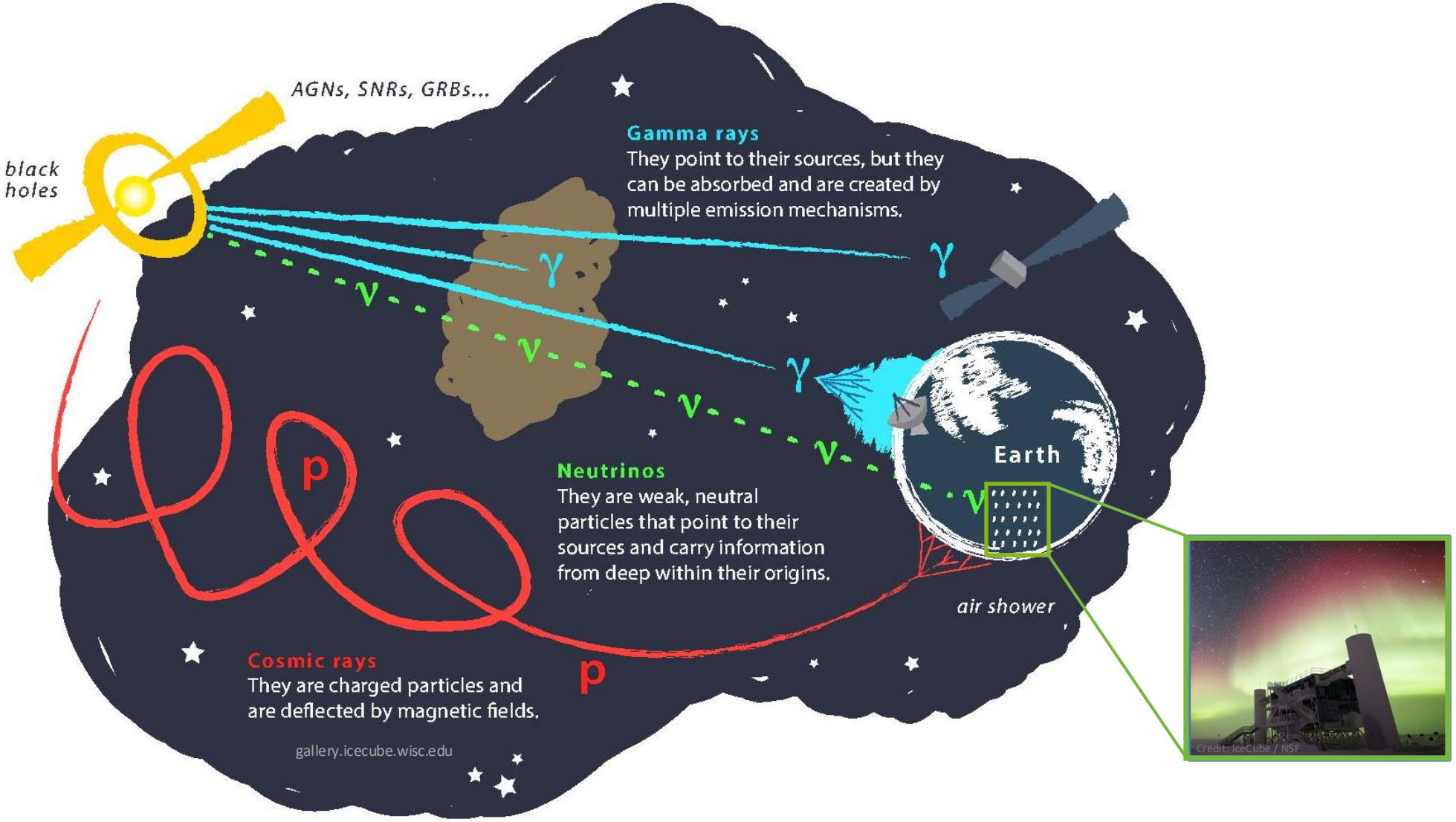
MCEq: tool to numerically solve the cascade equations that describes the evolution of particle densities as they propagate through a gaseous, dense medium
https://github.com/mceq-project/MCEq





- Good agreement in total prompt and conv muon flux
- D^0 and D_s are swapped here but this is fixed in MCEq

Astroparticle physics



Cosmic ray flux