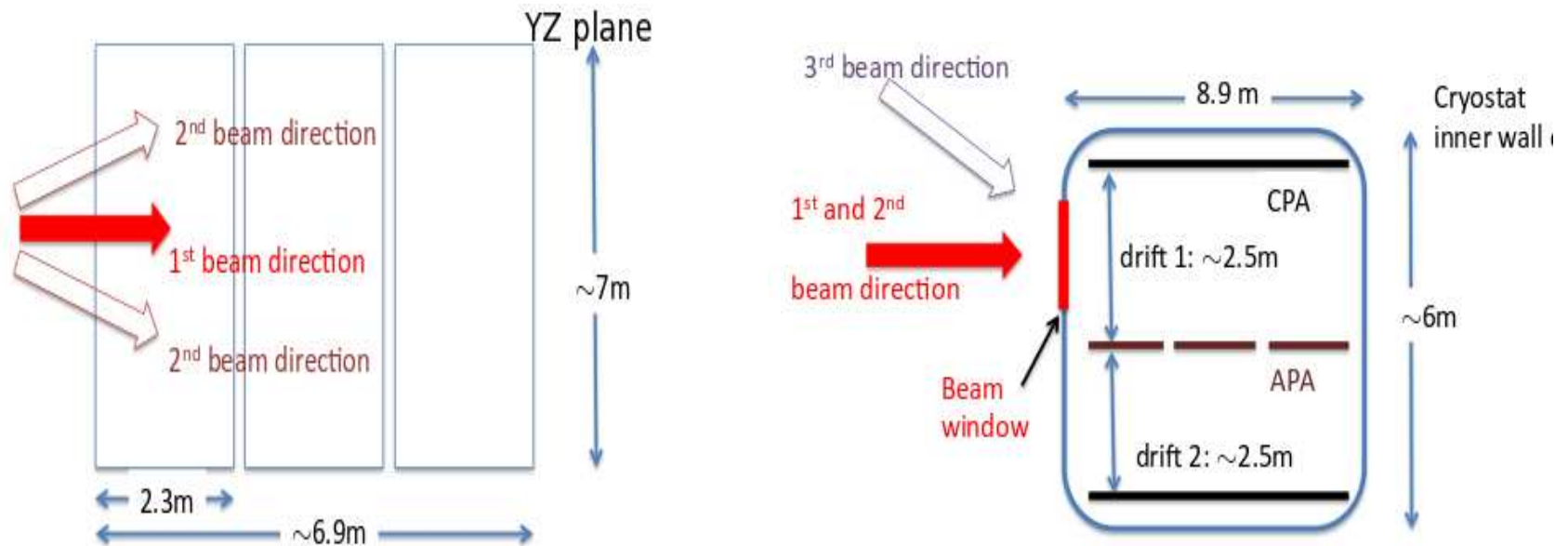


# Discussion of Default Geometry



## Specify default configuration

- Working assumption: Primary beam direction is horizontal and normal to drift direction (angle in YZ plane possible).

Are there reasons for a different default configuration?

- Containment (NO).
- Reconstruction (YES) - nominal beam direction should not be parallel to APA plane. Design in a small (few degrees) out of plane angle.

# Default Geometry (Containment)

Comparison of three studies:

- JI - Jonathan Insler DOCDB 10023, 10115 (based on all truth information).
- JH - Junting Huang (Lariat design paper arXiv:1406.5560)
- TJ - Thomas Junk (DOCDB 10108) adapted Lariat code.

**Longitudinal Shower Containment (95% value by eye  $\pm 20$ cm).**

| Particle type | E=4 GeV (JI) | E=4 GeV (JH) | E=4 GeV (TJ) | E=10 GeV (TJ) |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| pions         | 200          | 420          | 340          | 400           |
| kaons         | 200          | 440          | 340          | 450           |
| protons       | 180          | 380          | 340          | 440           |
| electrons     | 25           | 180          | 160          | 180           |

- JI always gives significantly better containment.
- JT and TJ are in reasonable (but not perfect).

Conservative: add  $Z_{MAX} + 100$  cm for 100% containment

**Longitudinal size requirement 550 cm**

(Two modules is 460cm)

# Default Geometry (Containment)

**Transverse Shower Containment (95% value of Radius by eye  $\pm 10$ cm).**

| Particle type | E=4 GeV (JI) | E=4 GeV (JH) | E=4 GeV (TJ) | E=10 GeV (TJ) |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| pions         | 80           | 150          | 150          | 150           |
| kaons         | 80           | 140          | 140          | 150           |
| protons       | 80           | 160          | 160          | 160           |
| electrons     | 5            | 30           | 25           | 30            |

Conservative: add  $R_{MAX} + 50$  cm for 100% containment

**Transverse size requirement (Radius) 210 cm**

# Default Geometry (Beam Angle)

See T. Junk DOCDB 10157

- Reconstruction has a 'blind spot' for tracks traveling exactly perpendicular to drift direction.
  - ▶ Identical hit timing from all events limits ability for 3D track reconstruction.
  - ▶ Purposely design in a small offset to nominal beam angle relative to APA plane.

T. Junk also brought up the issue of defining detector requirements.

- Alignment (/calibration systems)
- noise
- etc.

Overlap: Need to interface with FD/35t studies group (many of the requirements will be the same).

# Angular Effects Studies

Do we need test beams at a range of angles (with respect to the drift direction)?

**Short term goal** - Prioritize this need and specify angular configurations.

People: R. Sulej, D. Stefan, M. Tzanov, N. Graf

Two categories (in reality they cannot fully be separated):

- Reconstruction related
  - ▶ Can largely study with Monte Carlo- data give a nice cross check.
- Recombination modeling- (underlying angular dependence).
  - ▶ If sizable- must be measured.

# Angular Effects Studies (cont'd)

- Ideally we would determine the size of potential angular dependent effects from a full hit level simulation which includes different models for recombinations.
- Then propagate the effects into the oscillation parameters using fastMC to assess the importance on physics.
- Our realistic short term goal is to estimate the size of effects possible from existing information and establish a priority based on these estimates.

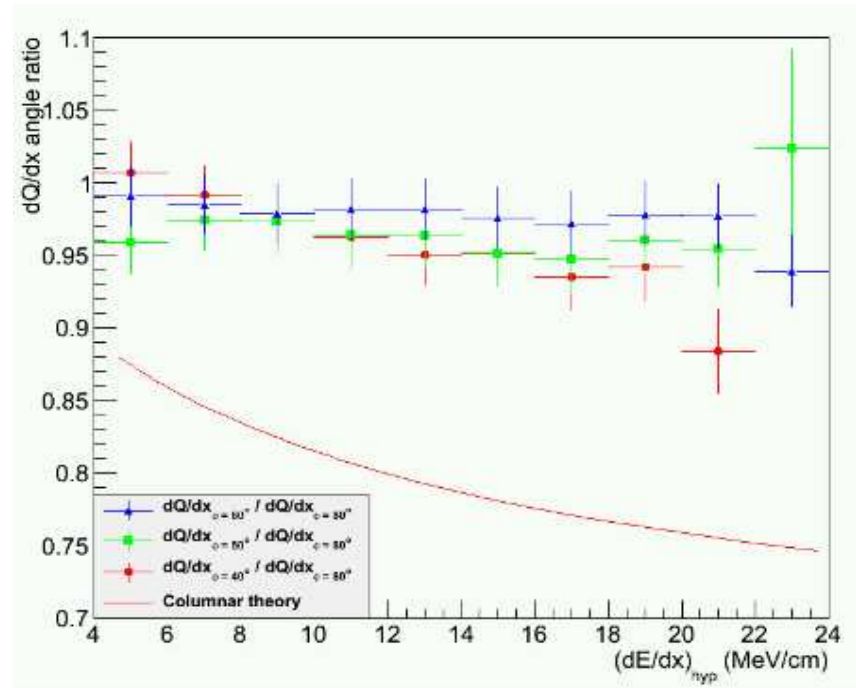
Preliminary conclusion: (Pending further discussion at next week's meeting)

- This is unlikely to be a high priority.
- If low priority then plan for the simplest design configuration that can be extended if possible.

# Angular Effects

## Quantify with Existing DATA

- Argoneut (arXiv:1306.1712)
  - ▶ Stopping protons from neutrino interactions (50-300 MeV with angles from 40-90°).
  - ▶ Measured angular dependence is much smaller (0-5% over range of dE/dx) than predicted by columnar theory (ranges from 12-25% for 40°).



- ICARUS Data (WIP under study by R. Sulej and D. Stefan).
  - ▶ Using long (~1 GeV) proton tracks
  - ▶ Isotropic in angle

# Angular Effects in Reconstruction

Quantify size of reconstruction related effects in ICARUS and LArSoft (to the extent possible).

- Hit Level effects-angled tracks produce wider pulses. Affects hit deconvolution and processing through electronics.
  - ▶ Tracking efficiency/thresholds
  - ▶ PID efficiency
  - ▶  $dQ/dX$  measurement.
- Neither ICARUS Monte Carlo nor LArSoft include angular dependent recombination effects.
  - ▶ Any angular dependence seen is reconstruction related.

## Existing information

- Argoneut sees only small effects for measured  $dQ/dx \sim 3\%$  for tracks at  $40^\circ$  to drift direction. (see arXiv:1306.1712)
  - ▶ Does not specifically quantify all effects (eq. tracking efficiency and PID effects).
- ICARUS studies - A gold mine of input on these effects (mentioned in DOCDB 10114 and subsequent discussions.)
  - ▶ Quantitative input on specific effects (from R. Sulej and D. Stefan).



# Extra

# Angular Effects in Recombination

## Recombination modeling

- Jaffe columnar theory has explicit angular dependence.

$$Q \approx \frac{Q_o}{1 + k_c(dE/dx)/\mathcal{E} \sin \phi}$$

$Q_o$  = ionization charge

$Q$  = collected charge (survives recombination).

$dE/dx$  is range based stopping power.

$k_c$  depends on LAr diffusion and mobility coefficients

$\mathcal{E}$  = electric field strength

$\phi$  is the angle relative to the Field direction.

- “Modified Box model” (Default for ICARUS and LArSoft) No angular dependence.
  - ▶ Incorporate angular dependence  $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \sin \phi$
- NEST model (hybrid of Thomas-Imel and Doke-Birks) - no angular dependence ? (M. Tzanov is investigating).

**(Input on this from LAr drift simulation experts is welcome).**