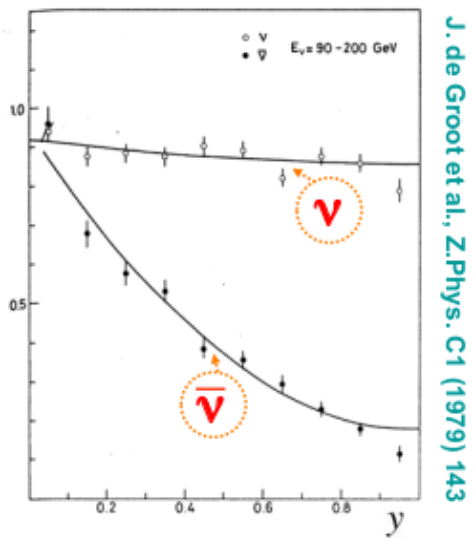


Shower Profiling

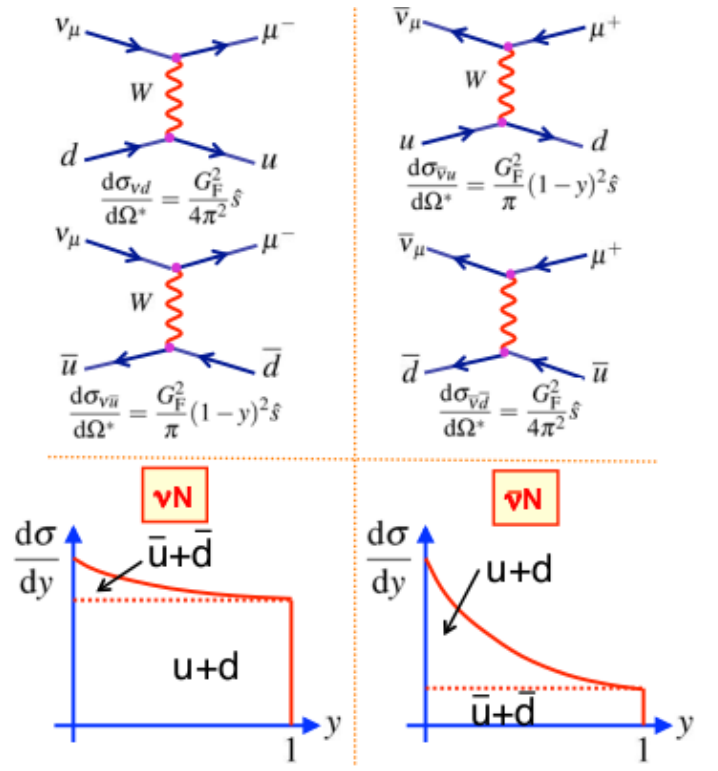
Motivation

- Shower reconstruction is based on a model which assumes a light source:
 - originating at the neutrino interaction vertex
 - Propagating isotropically outward
- How well do these assumptions hold?
 - For different neutrino energies or Bjorken-y?
 - > Does e.g. boosting lead to a significant difference in the shower geometry?
 - For different reaction products?
 - Between neutrinos/antineutrinos?
- Goal: exploit shower topology to enhance reconstruction
 - Study angular profile
 - Start with MC-truth, add complexity along the way

• CDHS measured y distribution

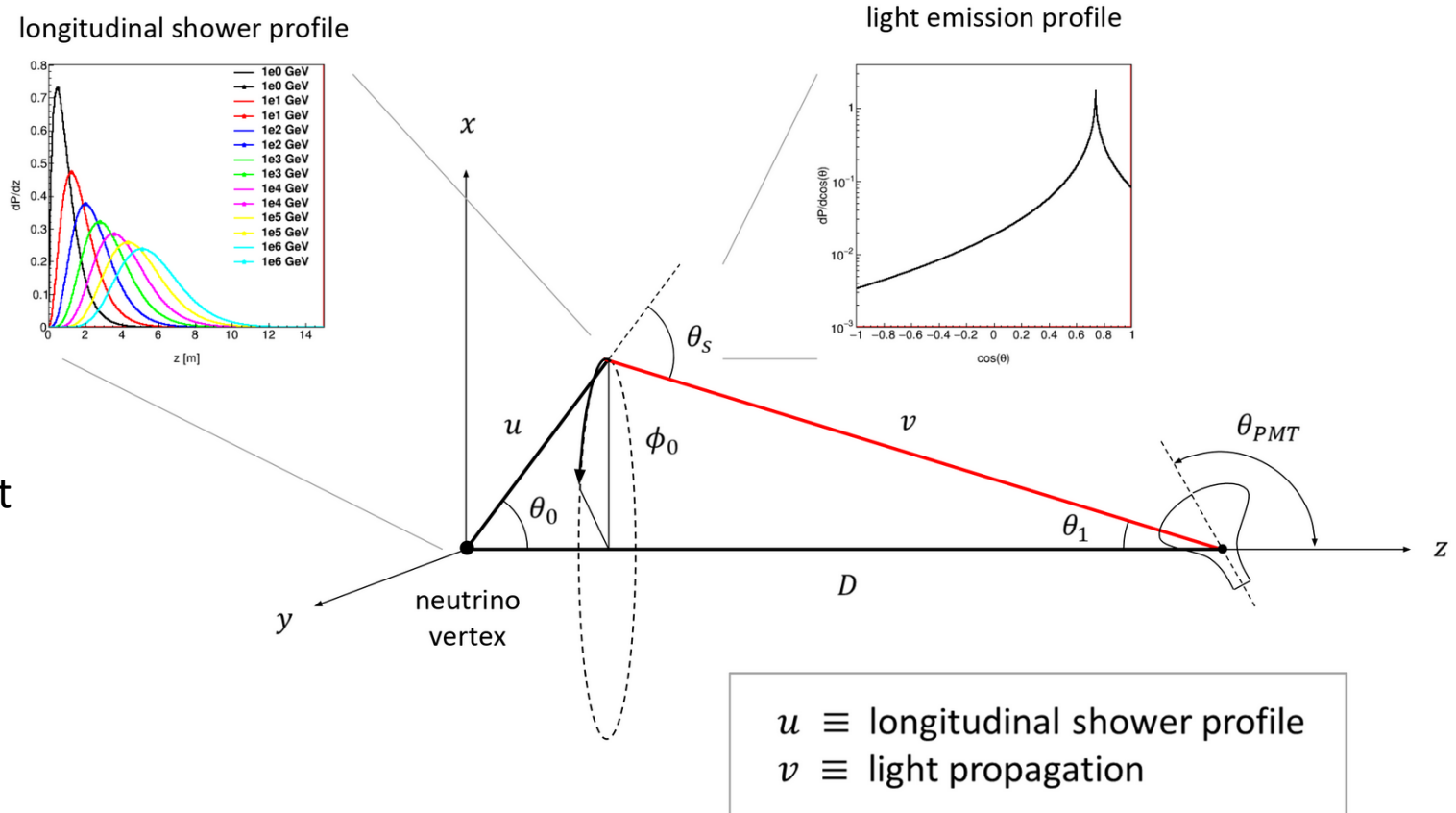


• Shapes can be understood in terms of (anti)neutrino – (anti)quark scattering



Shower Geometry

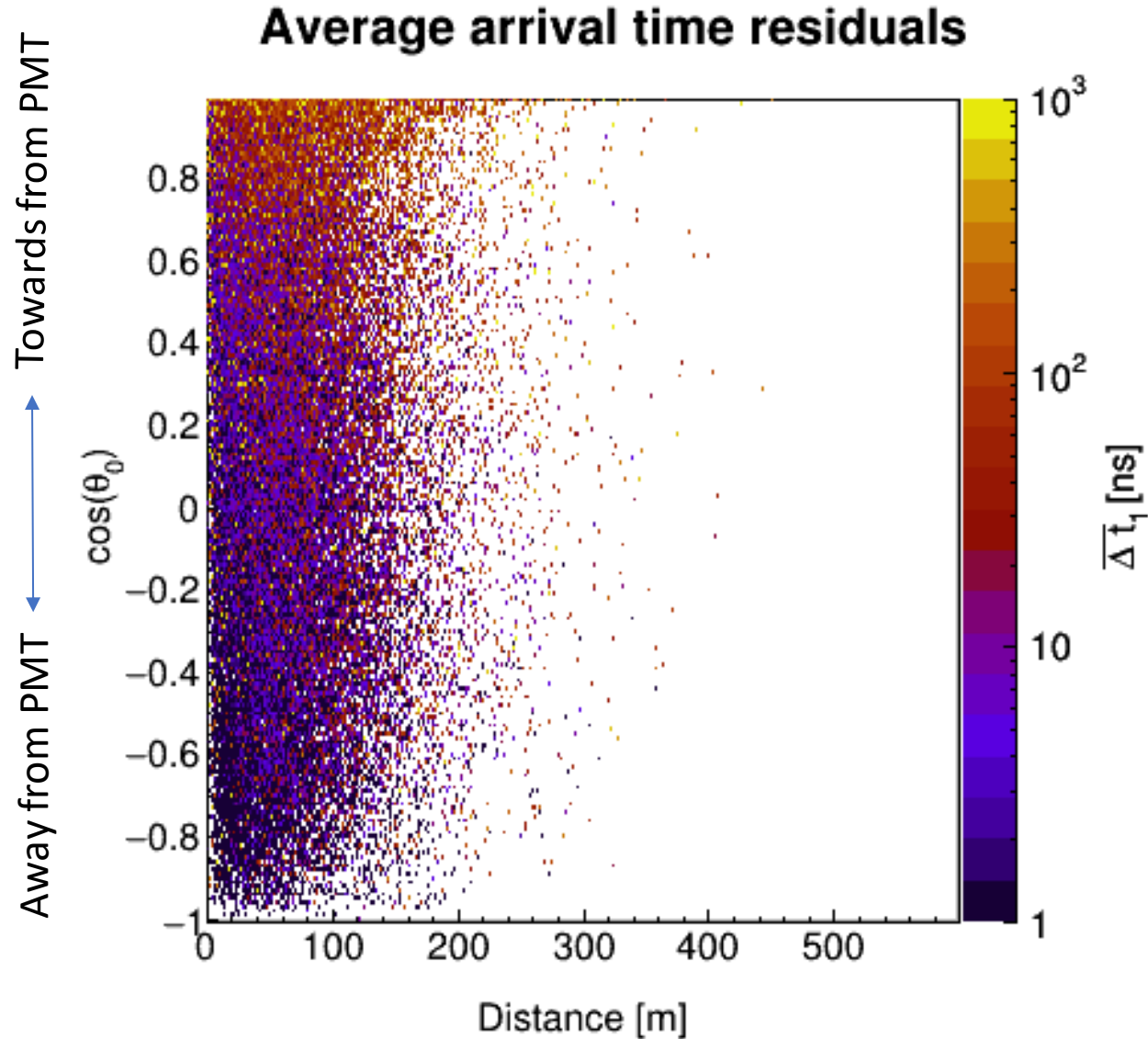
- Naively assume all light originates from neutrino vertex
- Actually there is a longitudinal profile
- True arrival time is dependent upon:
 1. Distance vertex <---> PMT
 2. Distance vertex <---> emission point
 3. Photon flight distance
 4. Incidence angle
 5. Emission angle
- Two parameters are fixed by the others
- The difference between the naive arrival time estimate and true arrival time holds information on the elongation of the shower!
 - Try to plot this difference as function of energy and distance
- See also Maarten's previous pres.



Difference between 'naive' and true arrival time

$$\Delta ct_1 = n \left(D - \sqrt{D^2 + u^2 - 2Du \cos \theta_0} \right) + u$$

Preliminary results



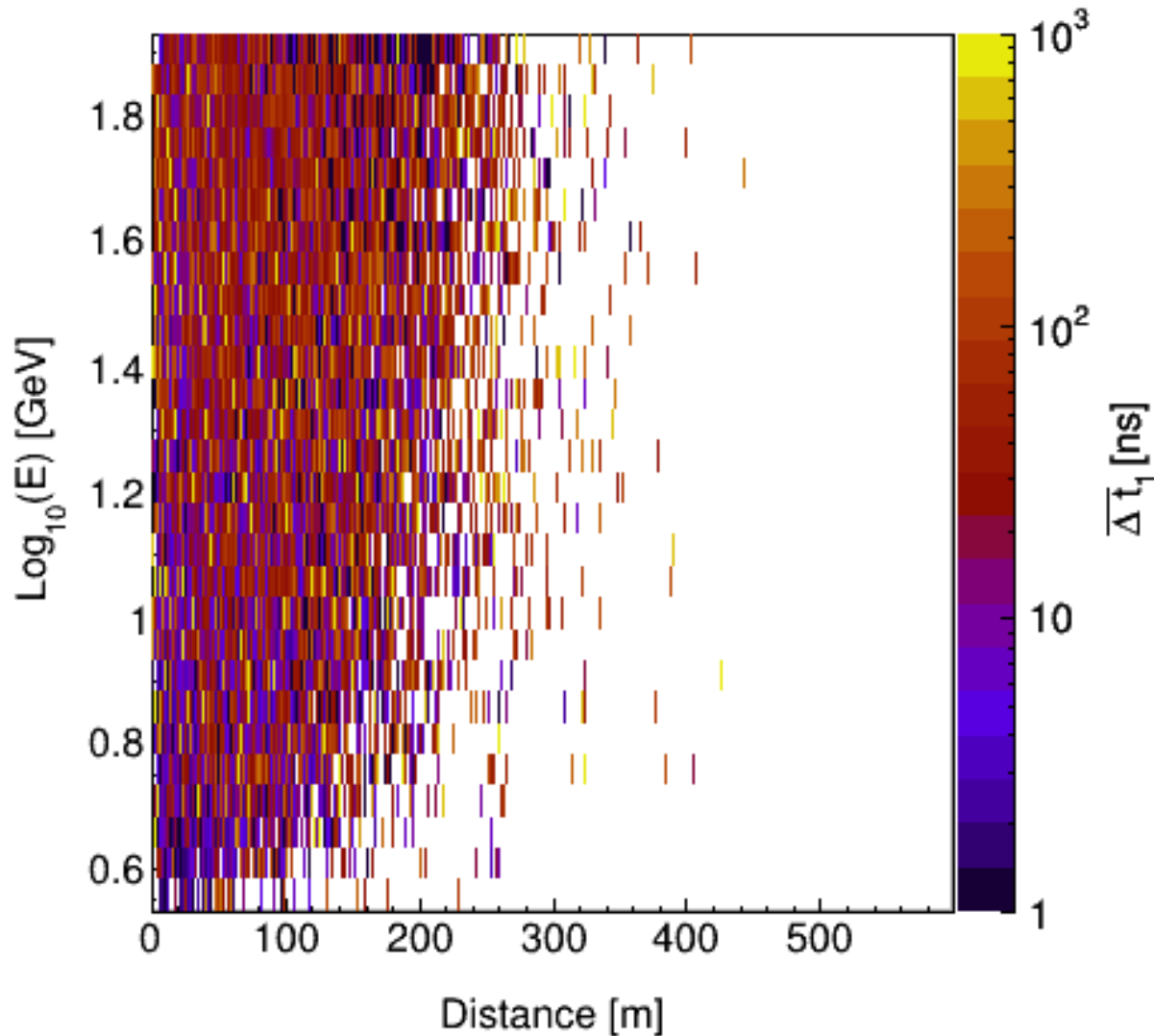
- Arrival time residual
 - Increases as shower points towards PMT
 - Decreases as shower points away from PMT
- Distance dependence small
- More or less as expected:
 - Shower particle velocity > phase velocity light
 - Shower particles traveling in direction of PMT will generate light along the way which reaches the PMT faster than the pure neutrino vertex assumption

Difference between 'naive' and true arrival time

$$\Delta ct_1 = n \left(D - \sqrt{D^2 + u^2 - 2Du \cos \theta_0} \right) + u$$

Preliminary results

Average arrival time residuals



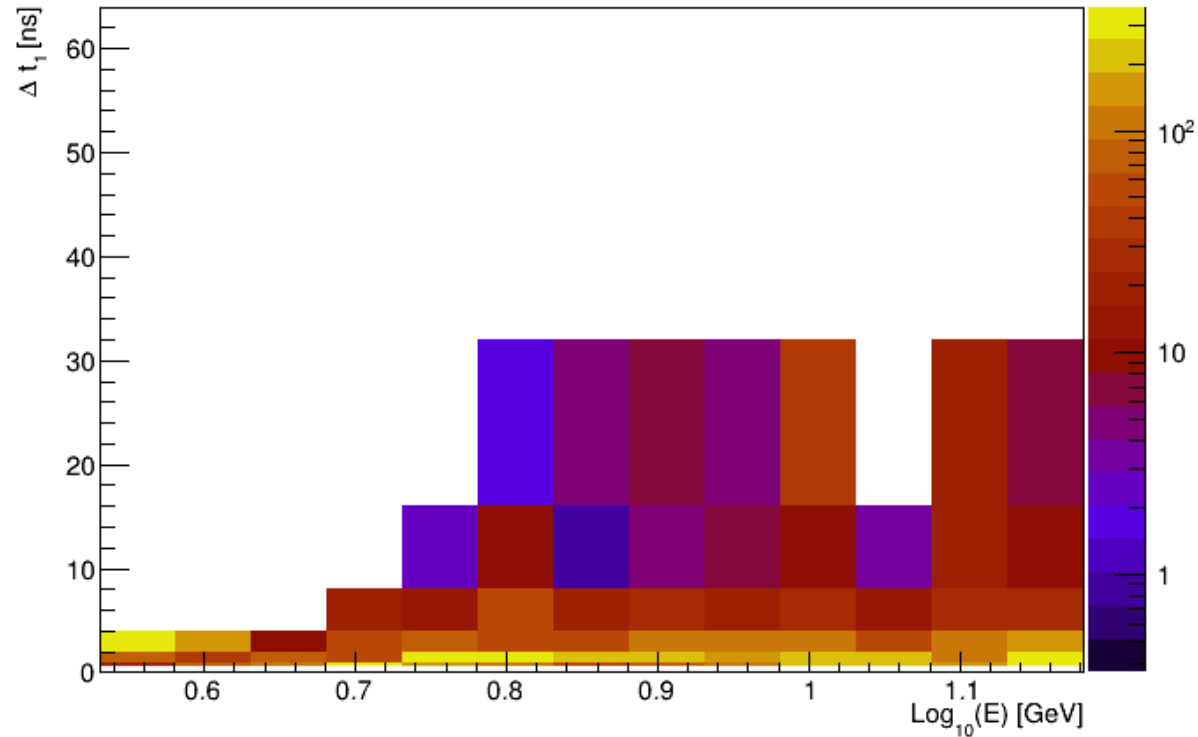
- No obvious structure as of yet...
- Would naively expect neutrino events of greater energy to yield more elongated showers, increasing the arrival time residuals
- Running with more statistics
- Use Bjorken-y

Difference between 'naive' and true arrival time

$$\Delta ct_1 = n \left(D - \sqrt{D^2 + u^2 - 2Du \cos \theta_0} \right) + u$$

Preliminary results

Energy versus arrival time residual



- No obvious structure as of yet...
- Would naively expect neutrino events of greater energy to yield more elongated showers, increasing the arrival time residuals
- Running with more statistics
- Use Bjorken-y

Difference between 'naive' and true arrival time

$$\Delta ct_1 = n \left(D - \sqrt{D^2 + u^2 - 2Du \cos \theta_0} \right) + u$$

Plans

- More statistics
- Involve Bjorken- γ
- Distinguish different hit originators (i.e. different shower particles)
 - Already started; need more statistics
- Think of proper way to visualize the data
 - Number of histograms quickly grow out of hand...