Shower Profiles

KM3NeT

Recap

- Current shower reconstruction assumes an emission profile that is
 - 1. Purely isotropic
 - 2. Originating from the neutrino vertex
- Depending upon energy, Bjorken-y, showers may deviate from this assumption
 - Peak emission might occur away from neutrino vertex
 - Photons may be detected earlier/later than expected
- Goal of this study is visualize the extent of these deviations
 - Starting with MC-truth files

longitudinal shower profile



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Recap

• Difference in photon arrival times can be expressed analytically

$$c\Delta t_1 = n\left(\sqrt{D^2 + u^2 - 2Du\cos\theta_0} - D\right) - u$$
$$= \begin{cases} +u(n-1), & \cos\theta_0 = -1\\ -u(n+1), & \cos\theta_0 = +1 \end{cases}$$

- Negative when neutrino goes towards PMT
- Positive when neutrino moves away form PMT
- For u = 4m, n = 1.38:
 - u(n + 1) / c = 32 ns
 - -u(n 1) / c = -5 ns



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Angular profile

- Mean arrival time differences ("time residuals") confirm this expectation
 - Negative time residuals around cos(th0) = -1
- Note that scattering drives the time residuals upwards beyond ~30 m







Energy profile





Energy profile





Time residual [ns]



 $1.0 < \log 10(E) < 1.2$



50

100

Time residual [ns]

150

200

 $1.2 < \log 10(E) < 1.4$

10

Probability [ns¹]

10-4

10

0

- Distribution widens as:
 - Energy goes up ٠
 - Distance goes up ٠
- Very extended tails! ٠
 - Exponential fall-off at high dT •

10.00 m < D < 15.00 m

Time residual [ns]

100

150

200

50

10-

10

0

Conclusions

- Showers will deviate from the isotropic emission scenario as:
 - 1. Neutrino direction becomes parallel to PMT-vertex direction
 - 2. Distance increases
 - 3. Primary neutrino energy increases
- Typically expect residuals of:
 - +10^1 ns when neutrino moves directly towards PMT
 - -10^0 ns when neutrino moves away from PMT
- Tails of time residuals are very extended!
 - Reaching up to 200 ns and beyond

