Reconstruction of faint non-standard model particles in IceCube

Nick Jannis Schmeißer 11.10.2023

RE

NEUTRINO DBSERVATORY

BERGISCHE UNIVERSITÄT WUPPERTAL

The IceCube Neutrino Observatory



- Different types of events possible:
 - Track-like events
 - Spherical events, cascades
- Prior to high level analyses events need to be reconstructed, e.g. direction, position, energy





The faint particle trigger (FPT)

- Usual triggers based on local coincidences
- Problematic for search of faint signals, e.g. low energy events or fractionally charged particles → produce multiple isolated hits
- Trigger uses isolated hits
- Will be deployed for IceCube DeepCore in November
- Looks for direction and velocity consistent signalcombinations
- Existing reconstruction algorithms also based on local coincidences → needs to be adjusted





Signal events

- Simulate fractionally charged particles
- Charge 1/3 e
- \rightarrow lower signal-to-noise ratio
- Homogeneous distribution
 around detector
- Use faint particle trigger on events



Fractionally charged particle





- Standard cleaning algorithm
 → reduce noise before
 reconstructions
- Use local coincidences as seed
- Look for hit pairs within radius *R* and time *T*
- Neglect other hits
- Problem: Cleaning based on local coincidences, which are not likely in FPT-triggered events







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Looking for hits in RT-range of HLC hits ...





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... iterate until there are no more changes.





Track reconstruction

- Used as a basic direction reconstruction of events
- Use Line-Fit as seed, which estimates simple particle track $\vec{r'} = \vec{r} + \vec{v}t$ by assuming perpendicular wavefront
- Improve seed by including sensor-orientation η , Cherenkov-cone θ_C , time-consistency, Multi-Photoelectron pulses, etc.
- Use angular deviation $\Delta \Phi$ between reconstructed direction and simulated direction to check precision of reconstruction





Influence of cleaning (1) With Cleaning:

- ~1/3 of events are lost
- Especially events only triggered by FPT → no local coincidences

Without Cleaning:

- Reconstruction much worse
- Data dominated by noise



nick.schmeisser@uni-wuppertal.de

Notice: Seed also not precise

7 Raw data → Trigger → Cleaning → Reconstruction

Influence of cleaning (2)



Direction guess by trigger (1)

- Faint particle trigger able to give first direction guess
- Looks at clustering of hit pairs in zenith and azimuth
- Better as seed which is used without the cleaning
- Can maybe be used as seed for reconstruction







Direction guess by trigger (2)

- Use direction guess as seed for reconstruction
- Gives small improvement
- Reconstruction still bad
 - \rightarrow still influenced by noise







Conclusion and outlook

- Adjustment of existing reconstruction algorithms needed → especially cleaning
- Maybe more information from trigger can be used as seed
- Check energy reconstruction
- Goal: Implement adjustments into standard processing pipeline so that events by new trigger can be used for analysis
- Later: Reconstruction with graph neural network for comparison



Back-Up





Line-Fit

- Estimate simple particle track $\vec{r'} = \vec{r} + \vec{v}t$
- Assumes perpendicular wavefront traveling with particle
- Get analytical solutions for *r* and *v* by minimizing

$$S(\vec{r}, \vec{v}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{hit}} \rho^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{hit}} (\vec{r_i} - \vec{r'})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{hit}} (\vec{r_i} - \vec{r} - \vec{v}t_i)^2$$

- N_{hit} number of hit modules
- Analytical solution: $\vec{r} = \langle \vec{r_i} \rangle - \vec{v} \langle t_i \rangle$ $\vec{v} = \frac{\langle \vec{r_i} t_i \rangle - \langle \vec{r_i} \rangle \langle t_i \rangle}{\langle t_i^2 \rangle - \langle t_i \rangle^2}$



Improved Line-Fit

- Line-Fit doesn't account for the Cherenkov profile, scattering effects and noise hits which can occur far from the track
- Can improve accuracy by removing scattered hits with simple filter
- Algorithm looks for each hit h_i at all hits within neighborhood of radius μ and if there is an earlier hit in this neighborhood then h_i is considered a scattered hit N_{hit} N_{hit}
- Calculate track by minimizing $\sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ \mu(2\rho-\mu) \text{ if } \rho \geq \mu}} \phi(\rho) = \sum_{i=1} \phi(|\vec{r_i} \vec{r'}|)$
- Used as seed for following reconstructions



SPE Fit

- Uses Line-Fit as a seed for reconstruction
- Takes Cherenkov cone into account as well as time smearing effects due to noise effects, PMT jitter, light from secondary interactions, DOM orientation, etc.
- Initial particle position and direction found by minimizing likelihood and iterating a couple of times → global maximum
- Single PhotoElectron (SPE) fit





MPE Fit

- Multi-PhotoElectron (MPE) fit
- Takes into account that only first pulse is recorded if multiple photons hit module in a short period of time
- Early photons scattered less in the ice
- For this likelihood function is adjusted by replacing single photon p.d.f.
- General comment: SPE-Fit and MPE-Fit in Offline Filter are normally only activated if certain filters were passed (muon, deepcore, highQ, etc.)

nick.schmeisser@uni-wuppertal.de

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Calculation of angular diviations

- From all fits as well from the original simulated particles one gets a zenith (ϑ) and azimuth (φ) angle
- Convert angles into unit vector with cartesian coordinates
- Calculate angle between different unit vectors

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$$\begin{aligned} x &= \sin(\vartheta)\cos(\phi) \\ y &= \sin(\vartheta)\sin(\phi) \\ z &= \cos(\vartheta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha = \arccos(\frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|})$$



- Cleaning algorithm to reduce noise&outliers
- Use a subgroup of all hits as seeds \rightarrow HLC-hits as standards
- For each seed hit look for hits within a radius R and time distance T → add them to the seed list
- Standard definitions: R=150 m, T=1000 ns
- Iterate this multiple times
- Remove other hits

