

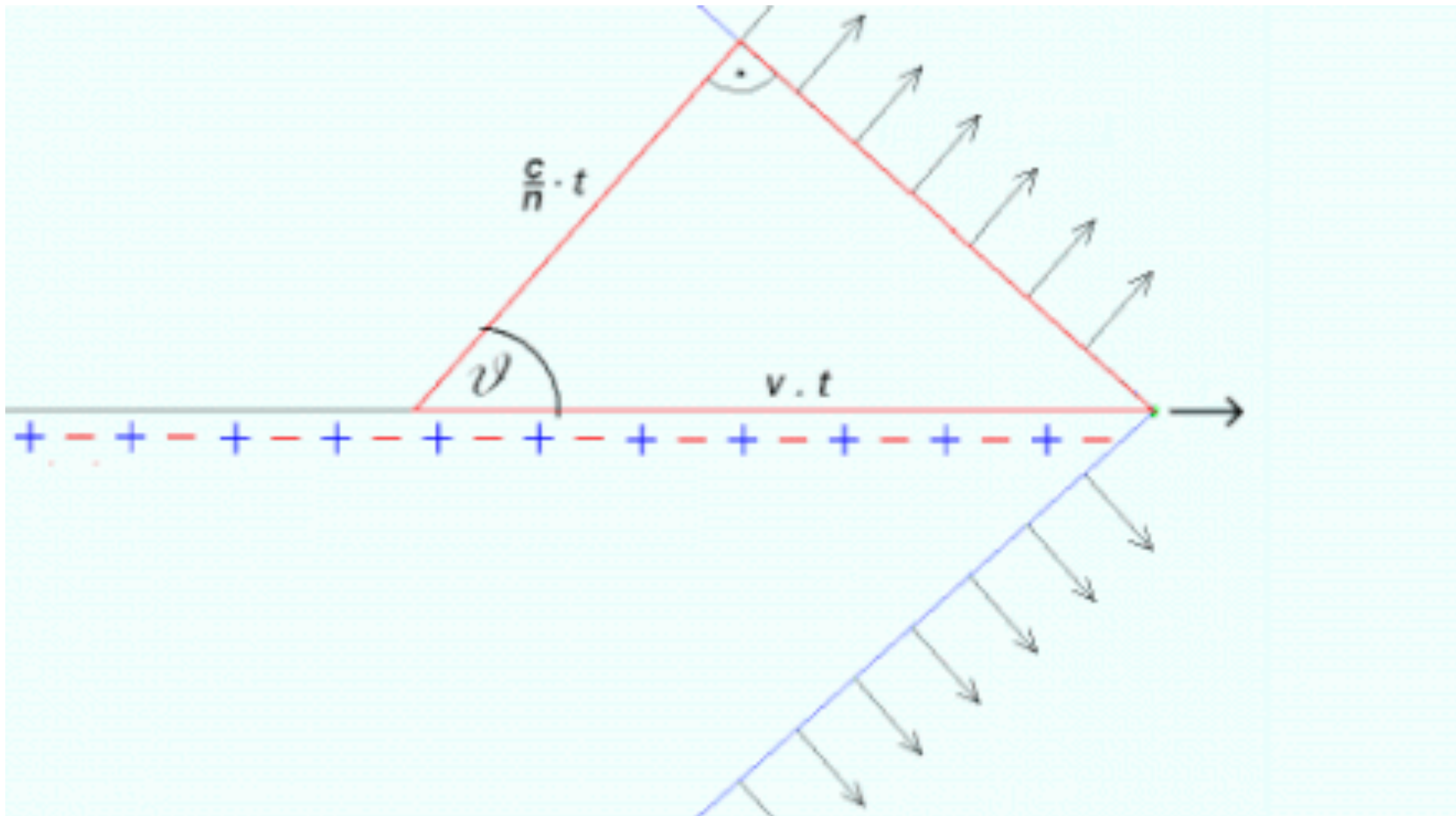
mPMT Model Optimization for Water Čerenkov Detectors

Francisco Villacis

Outline

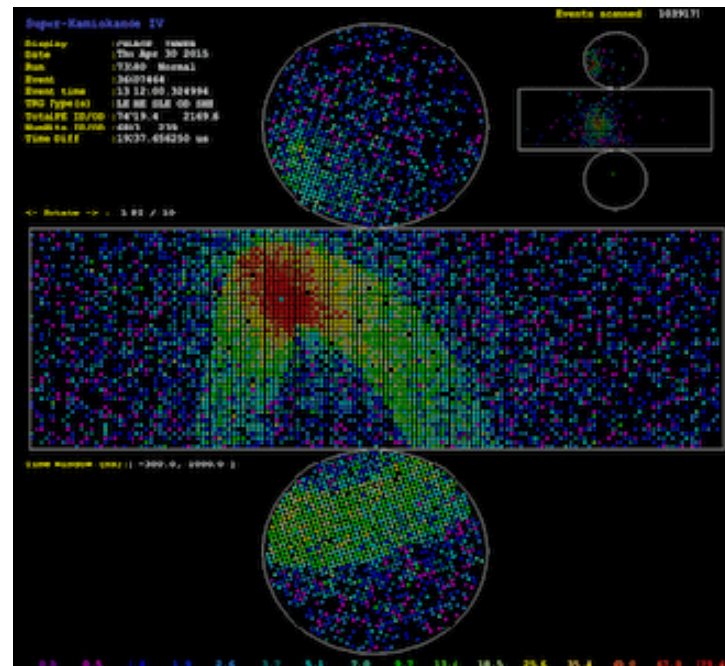
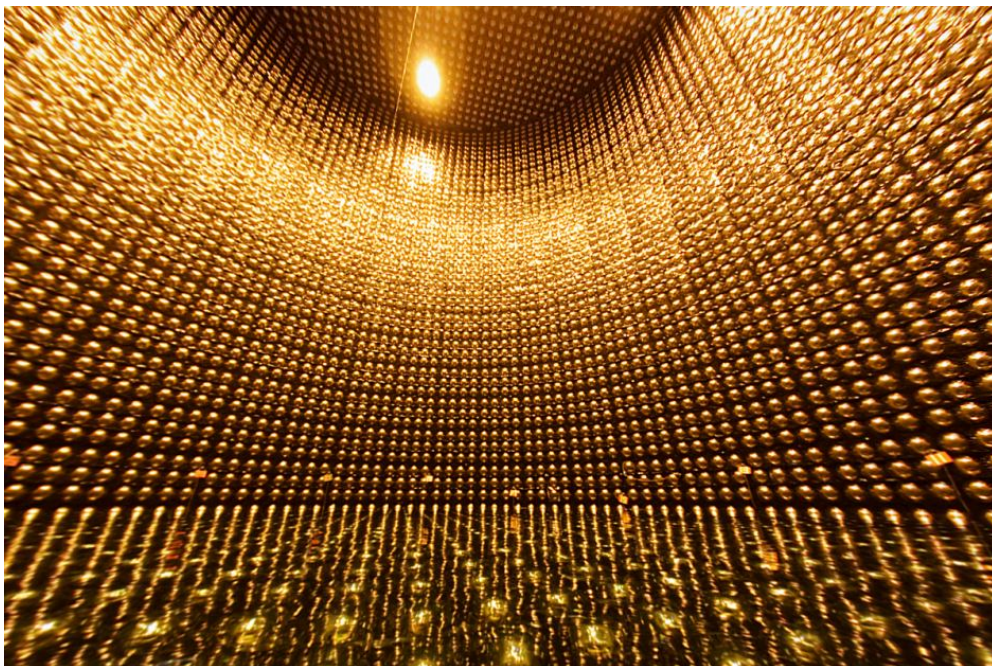
- Summary on Čerenkov radiation and water Čerenkov detectors
- Simulation softwares and codes description
- mPMT optimization results

Čerenkov Radiation

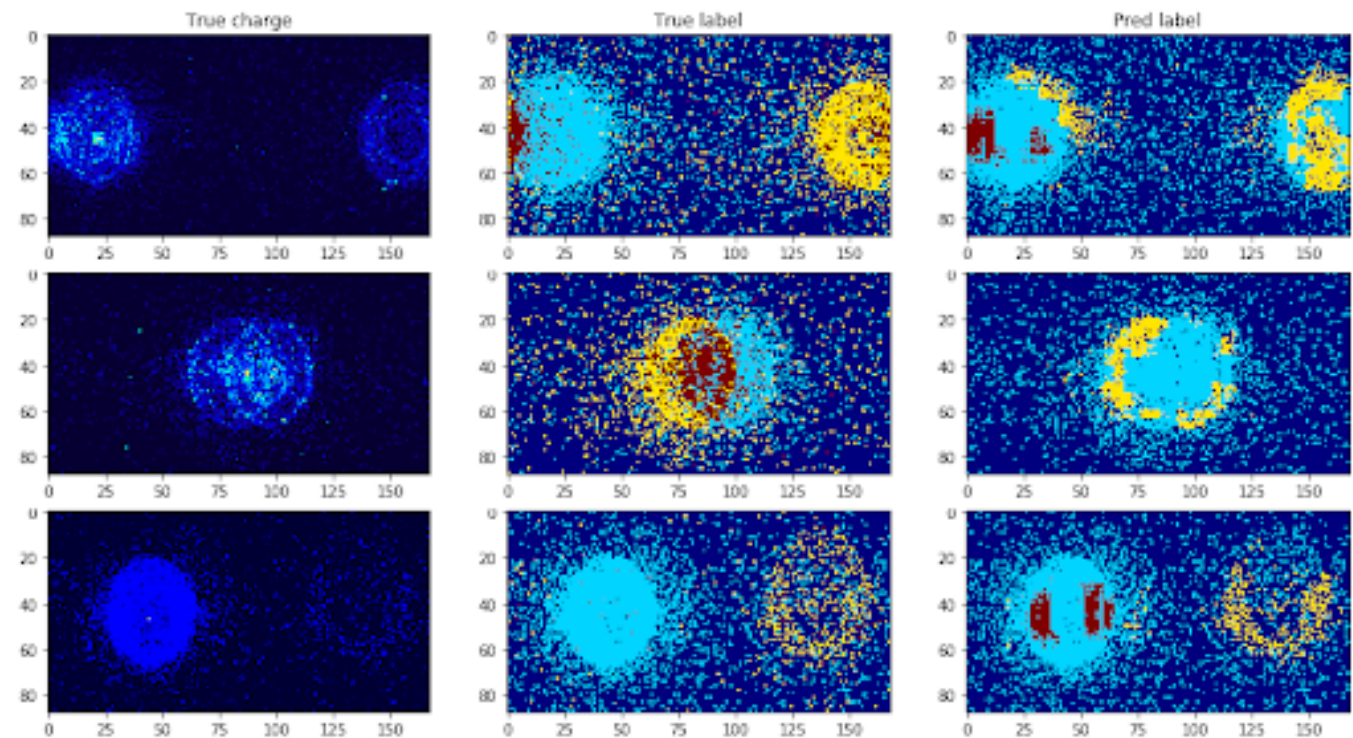
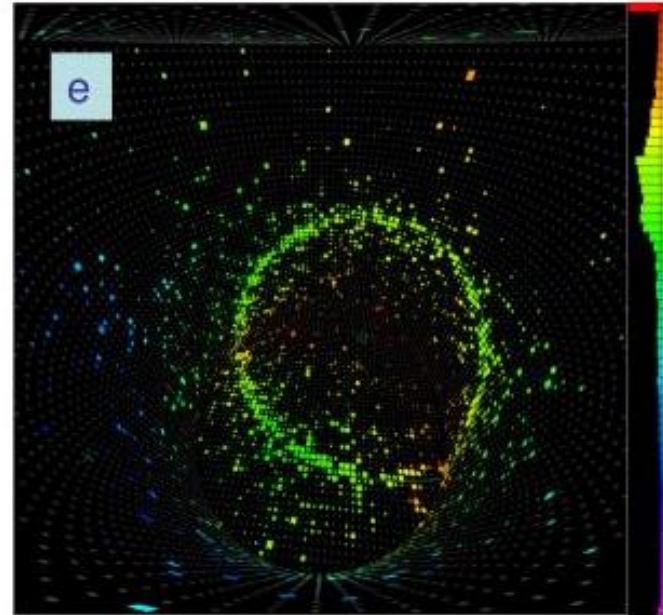
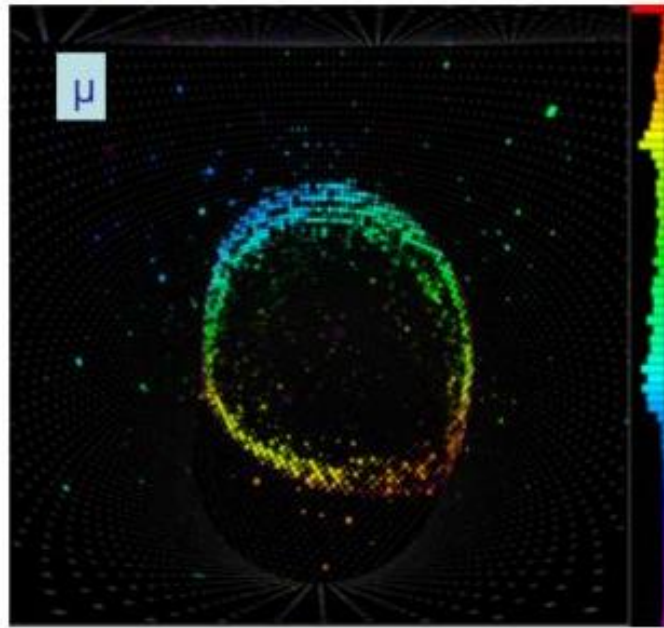


Water Čerenkov Detectors

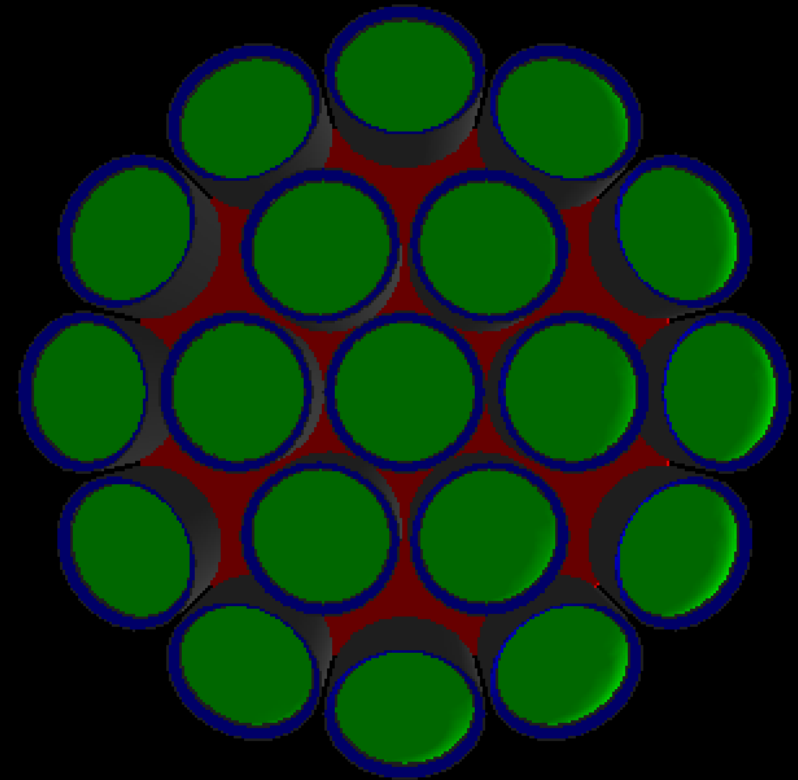
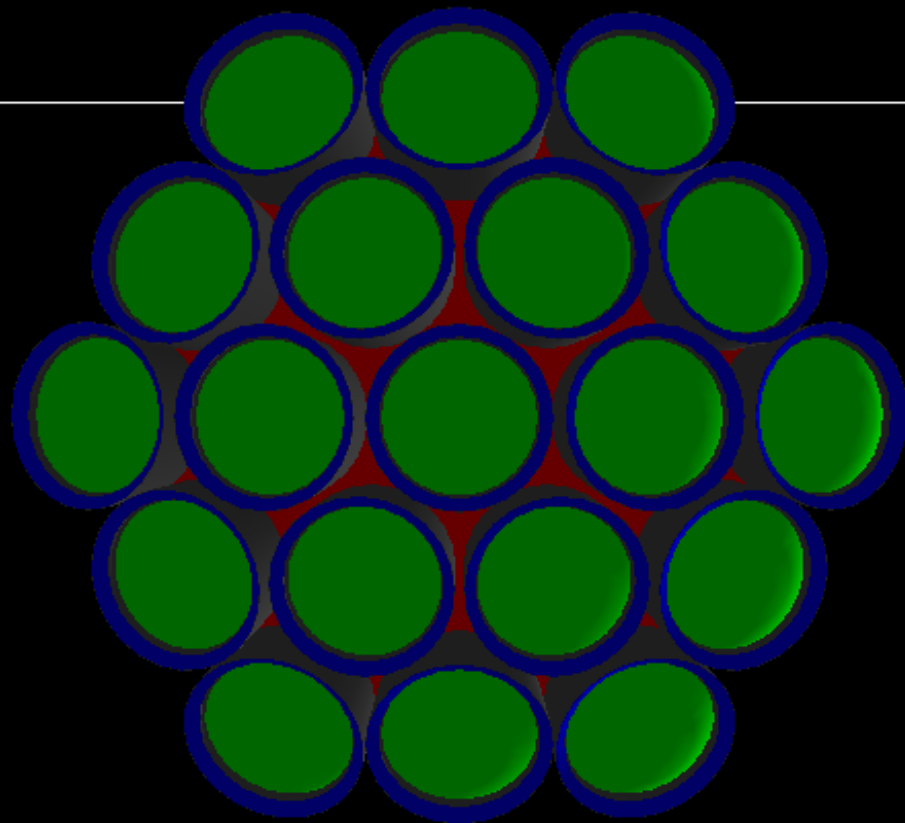
- Čerenkov radiation is detected.
- The resulting data allows for the reconstruction of the cone of emission which gives information of the original particle.
- The Čerenkov spectrum in water is in between 200 nm and 800 nm (simulations done for 400 nm)



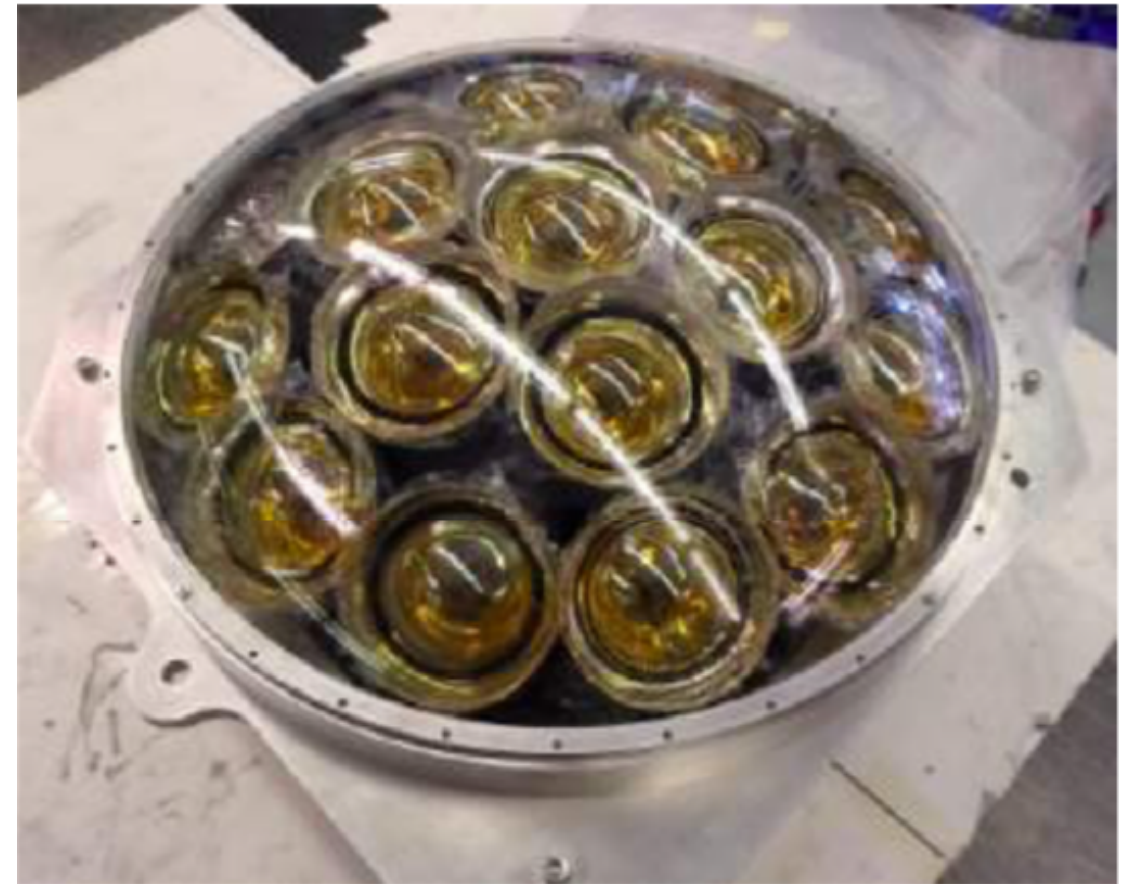
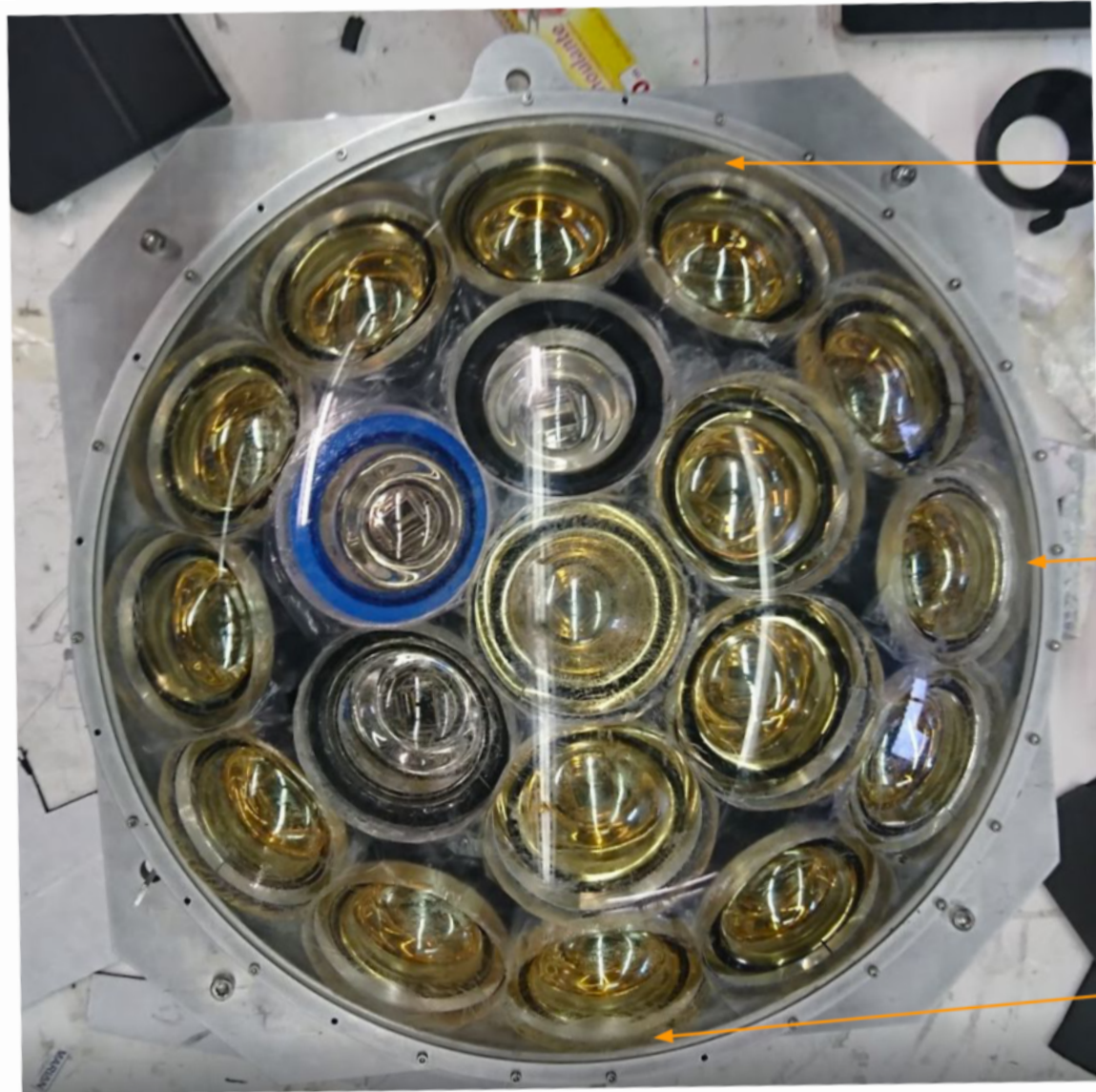
Čerenkov Rings



mPMT Models

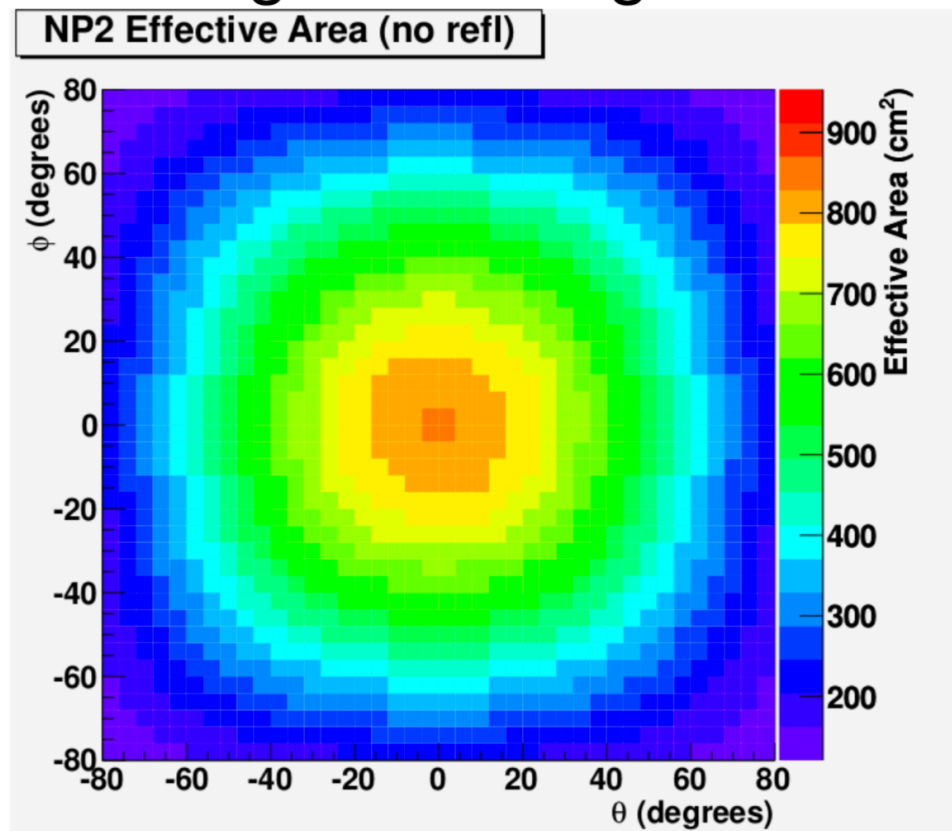


mPMT Models



mPMT Optimization

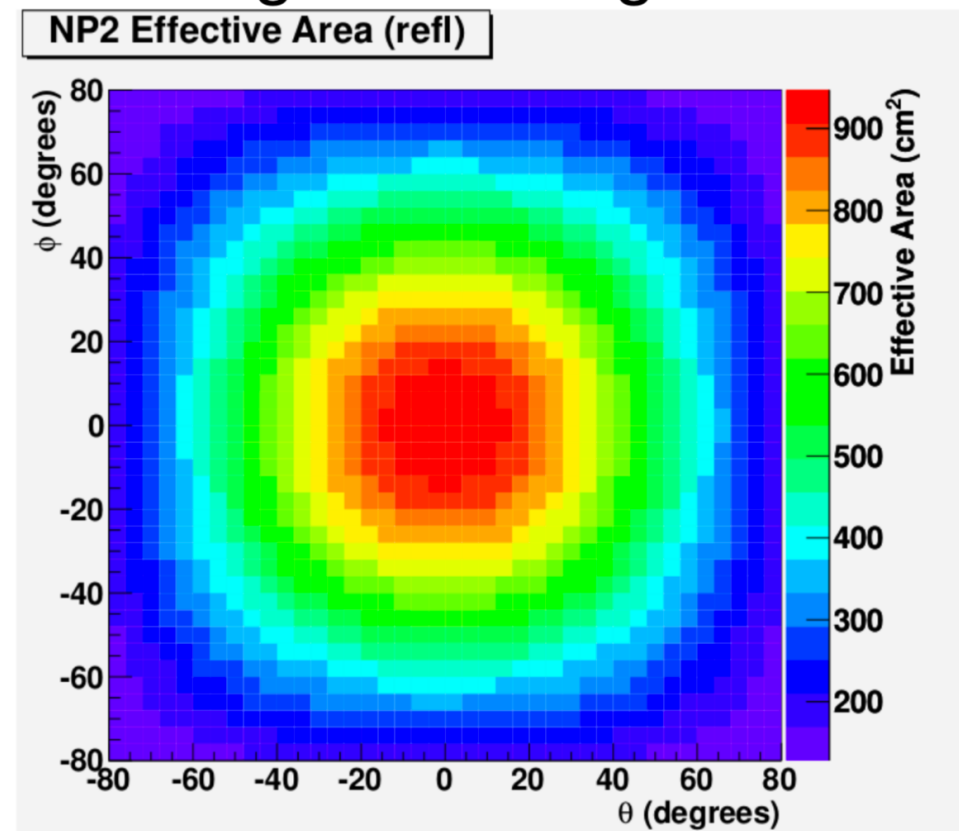
hexagonal configuration



17-08-22

UofT Neutrino/DM Meeting

hexagonal configuration



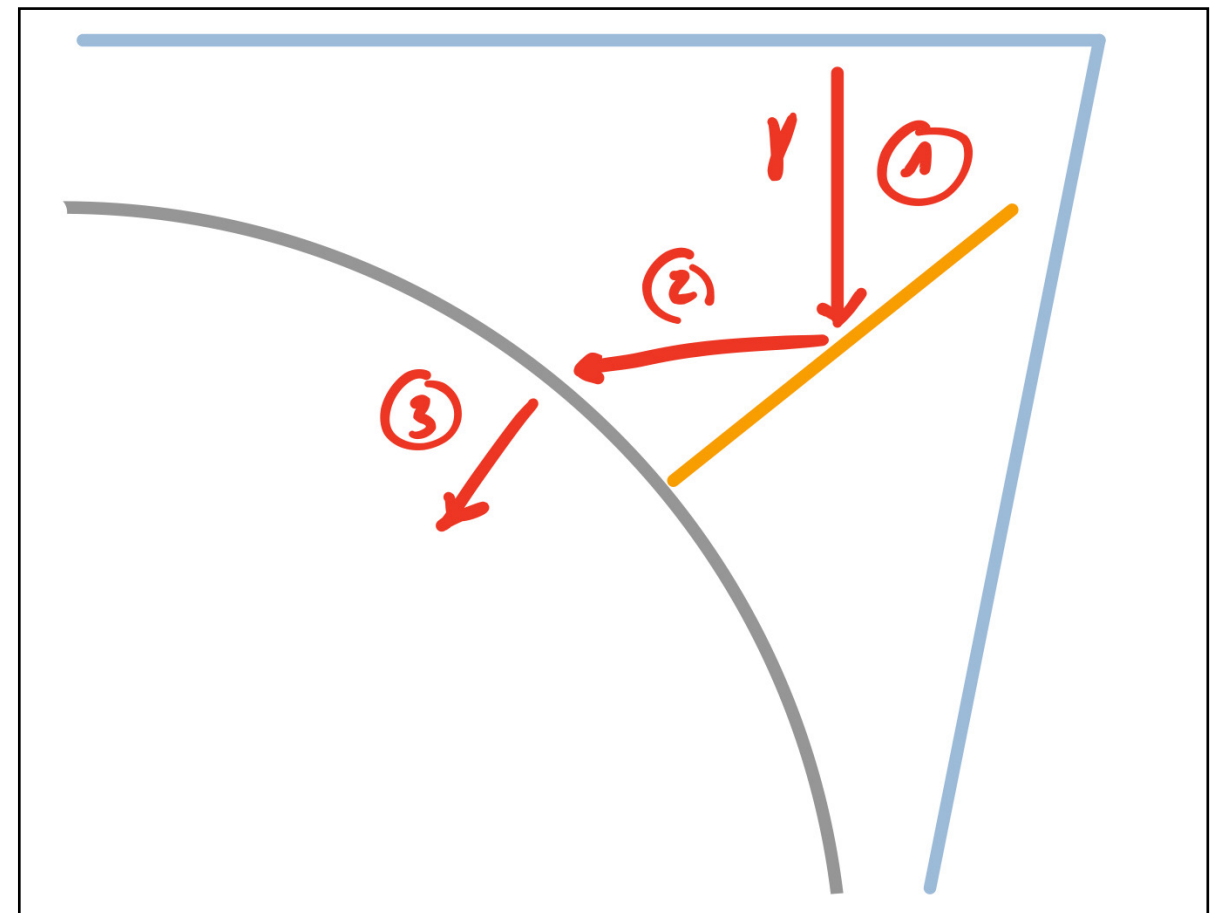
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UofT Neutrino/DM Meeting

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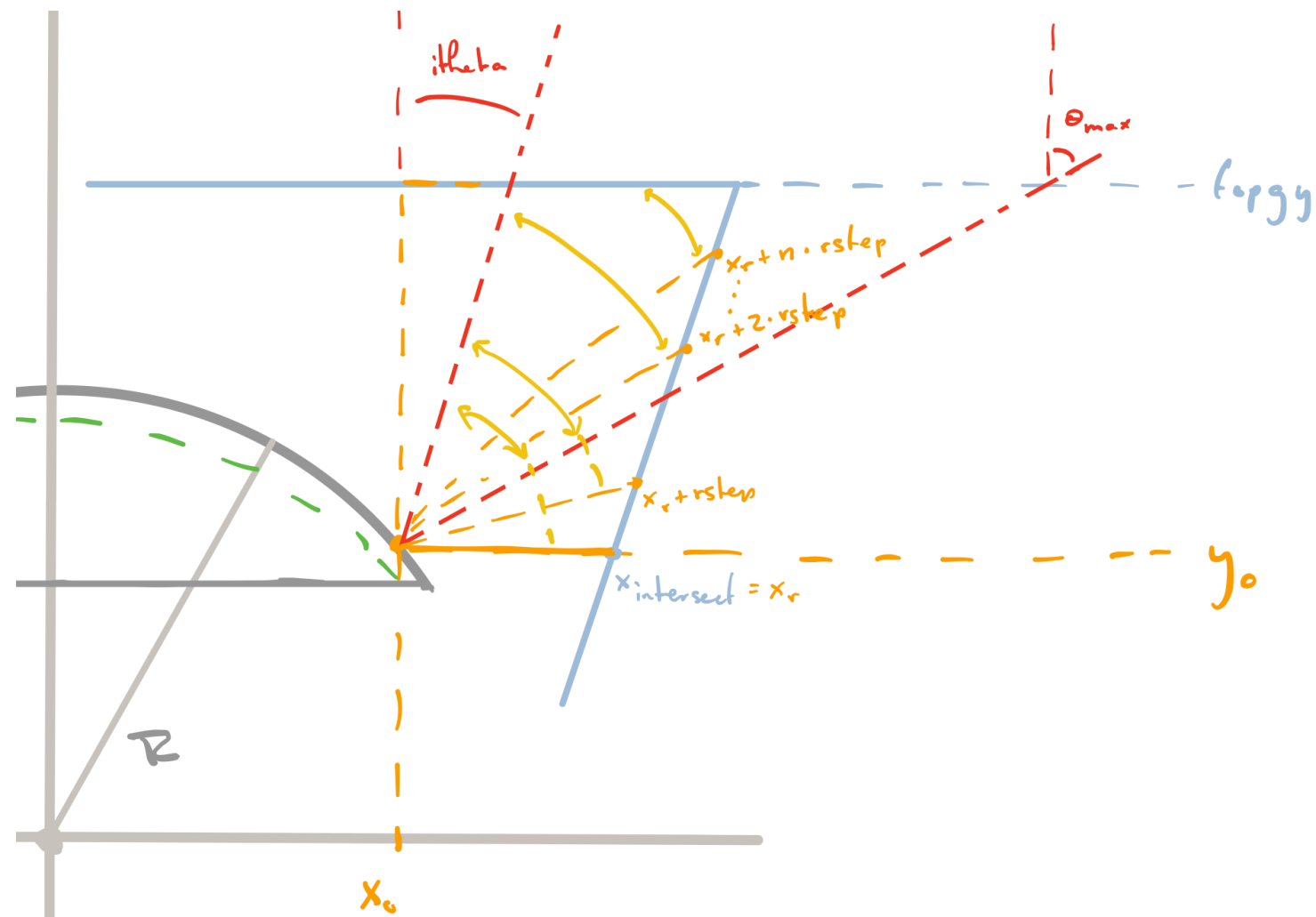
Matlab Simulations

- Model the path of a photon through the gel-reflector-PMT circuit using the Fresnel equations and Snell's law.
- Find an expression for quantum efficiency in terms of incident angle of photon in PMT.
- Using a proper combination of these equations one can find the total collection efficiency of a PMT configuration.



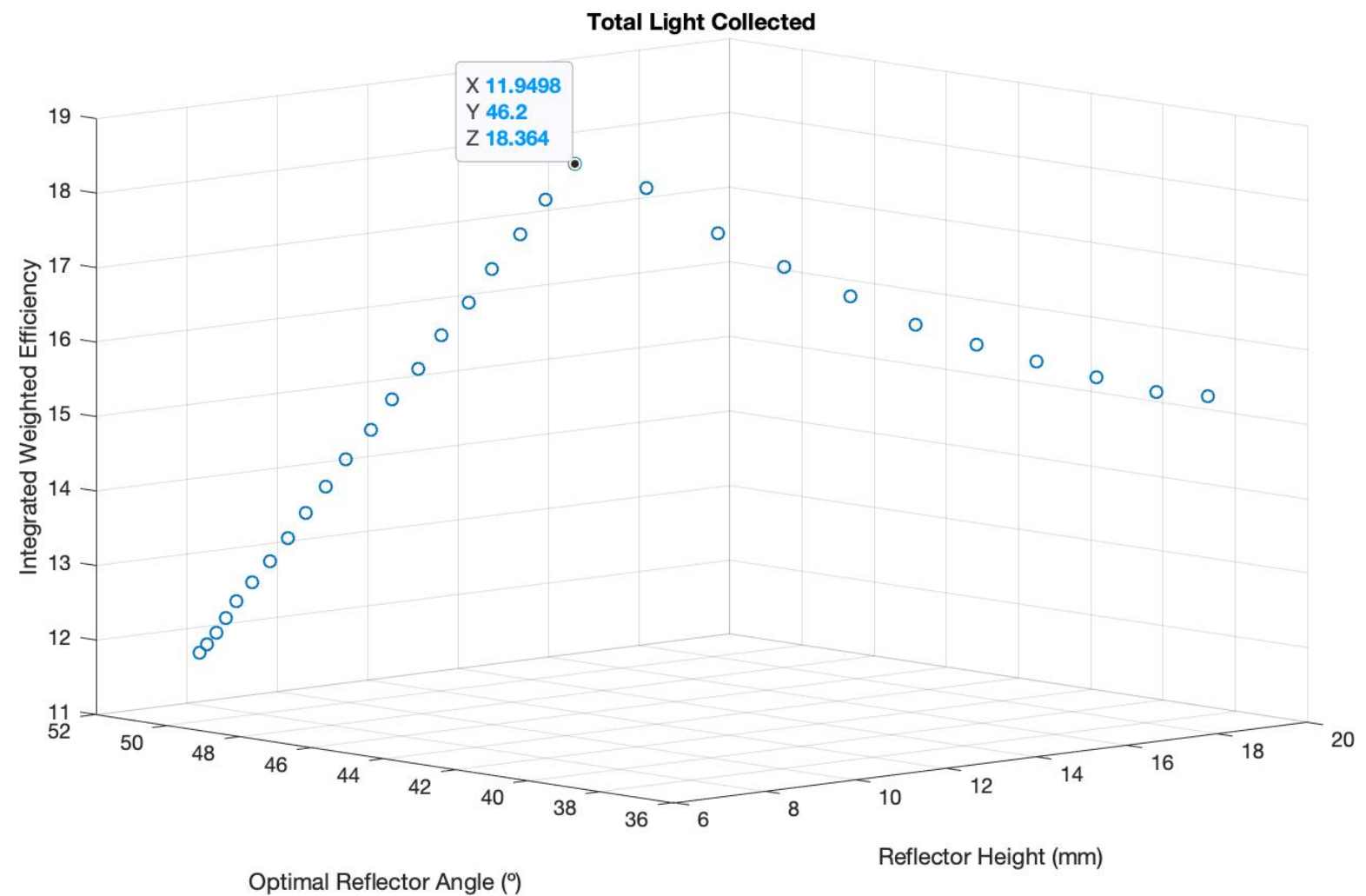
Matlab Simulations

- Model PMT (grey) and gel (blue) for angle and length constraints. Reflector is represented in orange.
- Iterate over reflector lengths.
- Restrict angle depending on the length of the reflector.
- Iterate over possible angles to find the optimal one.



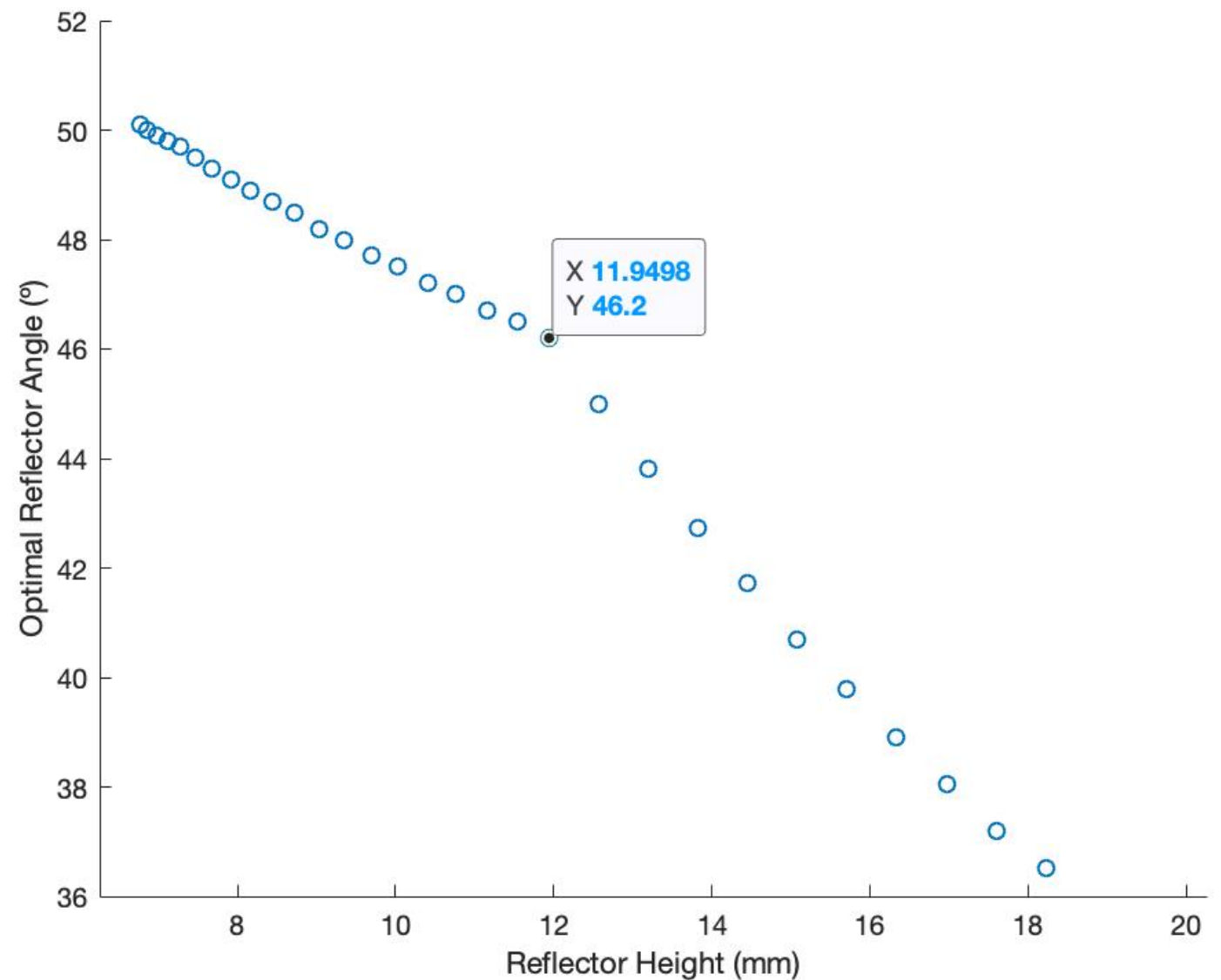
Results

- Angles between 20° and 80° were considered.
- Steps of 0.1 mm and 0.1° respectively.
- Optimal angles lie around 35° and 50° .



Results

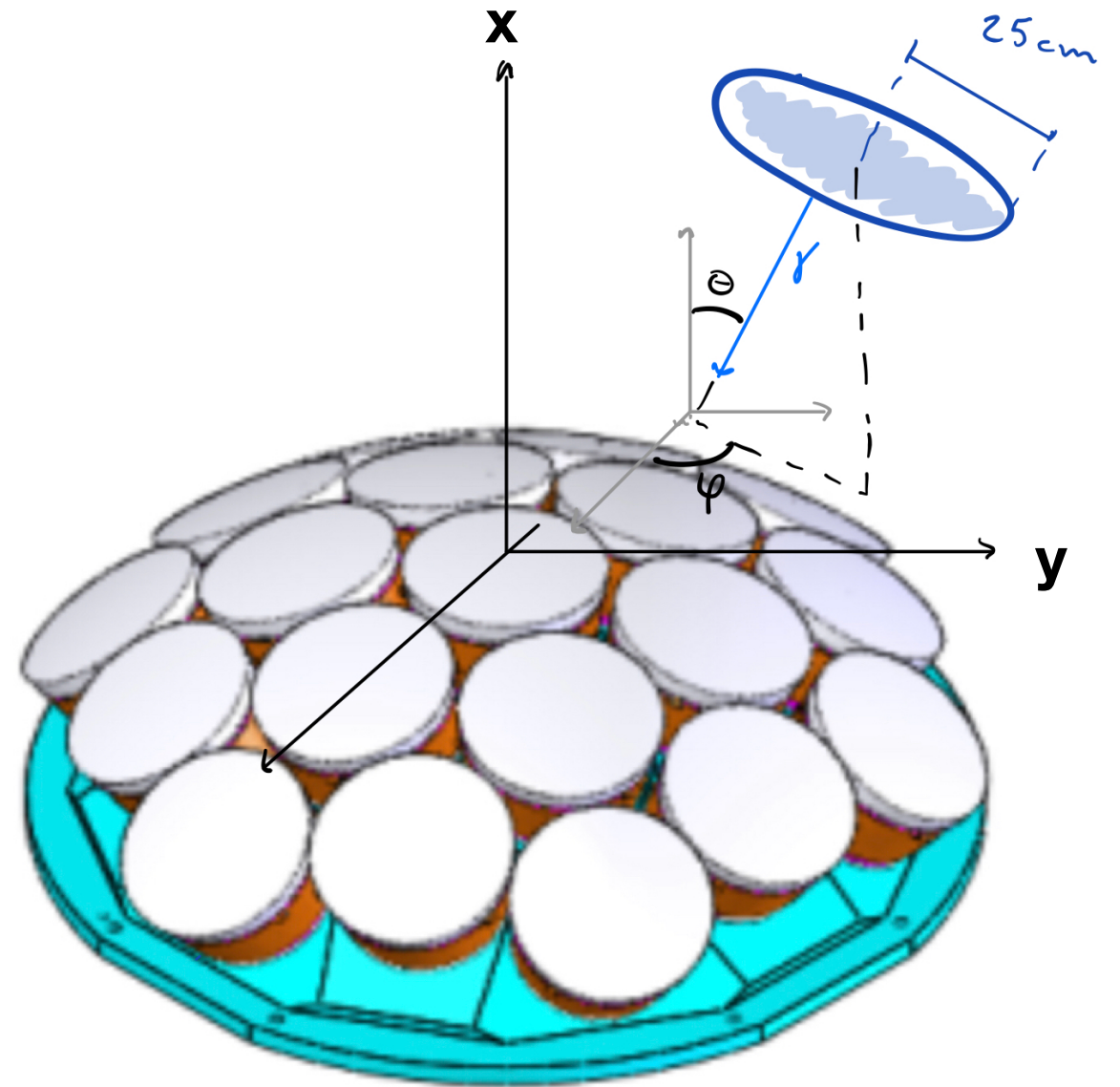
- Comparison of how optimal angle changes as reflector height changes.
- As the height increases, the optimal reflector angle decreases.



WCSim Simulations

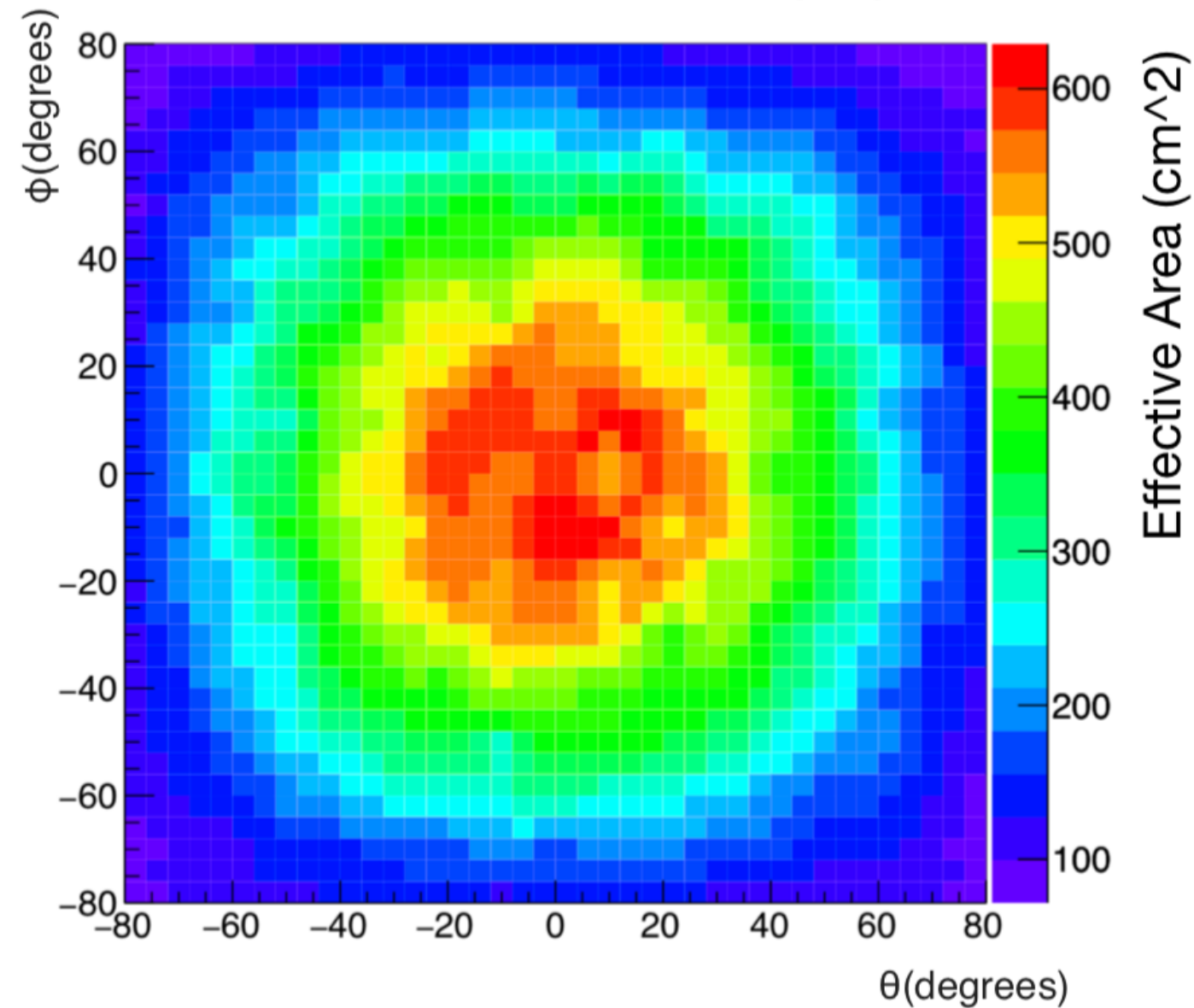
- Simulations were done for $-80^\circ \leq \theta \leq 80^\circ$, $-80^\circ \leq \phi \leq 80^\circ$ with a 25 cm circular photon source

$$\text{Effective Area} = \frac{\text{NHits}}{\text{NEvent}} \cdot \pi r^2$$



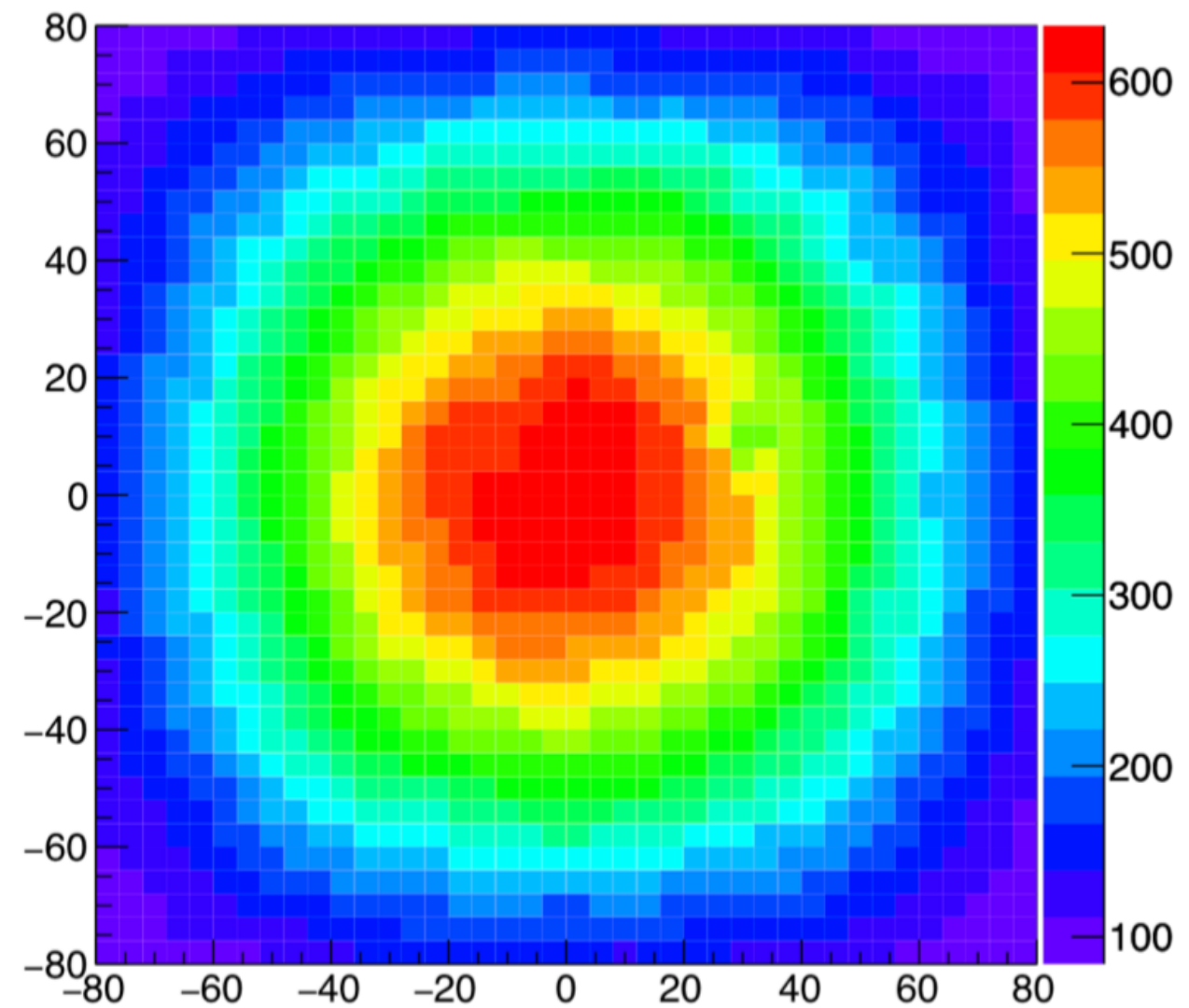
Results

NP2 Effective Area (refl)



Previous Model

NP2 Effective Area (refl)



First optimization

Further Improvements

- Reduce dead-space between PMTs
- Look into other shapes for reflectors
- Extend simulations to more general scenario
- Obtain a continuous function instead of a scatter plot for optimal reflector angle

Learning Outcomes

- Improve coding skills (C++, Geant4, ROOT, bash, Matlab)
- Use of computer clusters (Cedar and Neut)
- Communication skills
- A new perspective on researching in physics

