

# The km3 monte carlo package: description and performance

ecap

ERLANGEN CENTRE  
FOR ASTROPARTICLE  
PHYSICS

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# Principles

## Km3: photon propagation and PMT hits

- Some particles (fast or unstable) come near the detector – what do you see?
- Method 1: Full MC (HOURS, CLSIM, AASIM)
  - Simulate particles and light production
  - Track photons directly to detector to get hits
  - Time per event:  $N_{\text{photons}}$  (+ small ‘detector structure’ term)
- Method 2: Histogramming (km3, photonics)
  - Simulate particles & light [many times; once]
  - Histogram output [imperfect process]
  - Sample over N dimensions to get hits
  - Time per event:  $N_{\text{pieces}} \times N_{\text{pmts}}$
- Histogramming saves time at the cost of histogram inaccuracy.

# Histogramming in km<sup>3</sup> (and water)

- Emitting particle type/energy
  - 4 electron energies ( $10^2, 10^3, 10^4, 10^5$  MeV)
  - 1 muon energy ( $10^5$  MeV)
- Distance from track segment
  - 18 log-spaced bins in  $r$  for all photons
- Angle from track segment
  - 1 bin for direct photons from muons
  - 20 bins for all other cases
- OM orientation (in angles  $\theta, \phi$ )
  - Direct: 40, Scattered: 240
- Hit times ( $t$ )
  - 100 bins in time
- Water isotropic: applies to entire detector

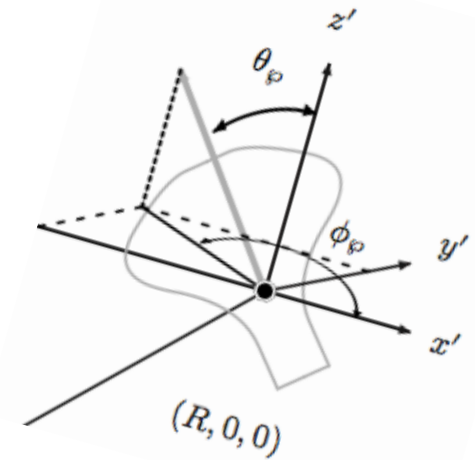
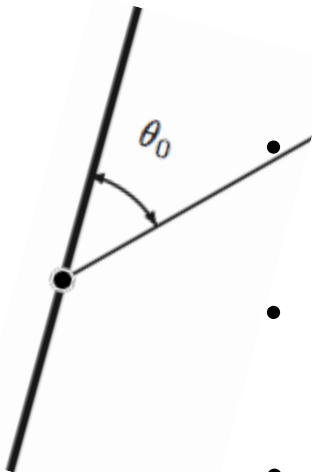
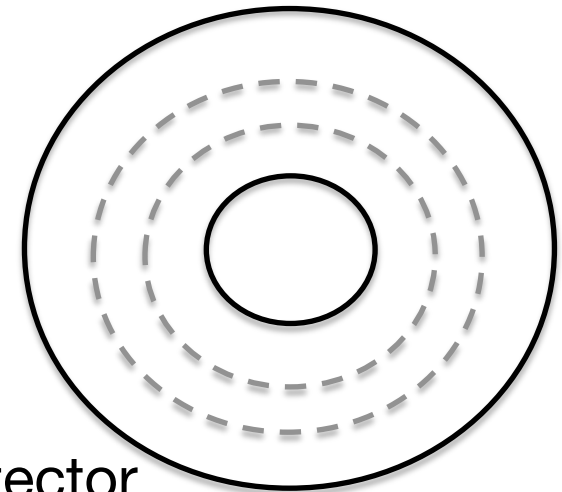


Fig. stolen from C. Kopper from when he was one of us



# The km3 package: gen, hit, and km3mc

- Gen:

- generate photons from (GEANT 3.21- simulated) short particle track segments
- write photons to disk

- Hit:

- read gen photons
- create probability tables

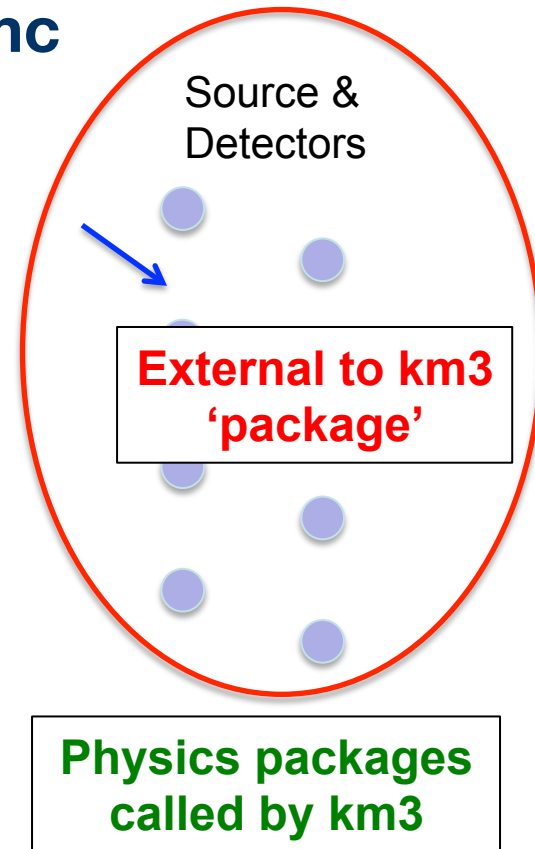


- Km3mc

- Step 1: generate muon & secondary tracks (use MUSIC) km3mc
- Step 2: interpolate between, and sample from, tables to get photons from tracks

- Coded in fortran 77 ☹

- Now version 5.0: previous 4.5, 4.4 ...



→ Detector hits

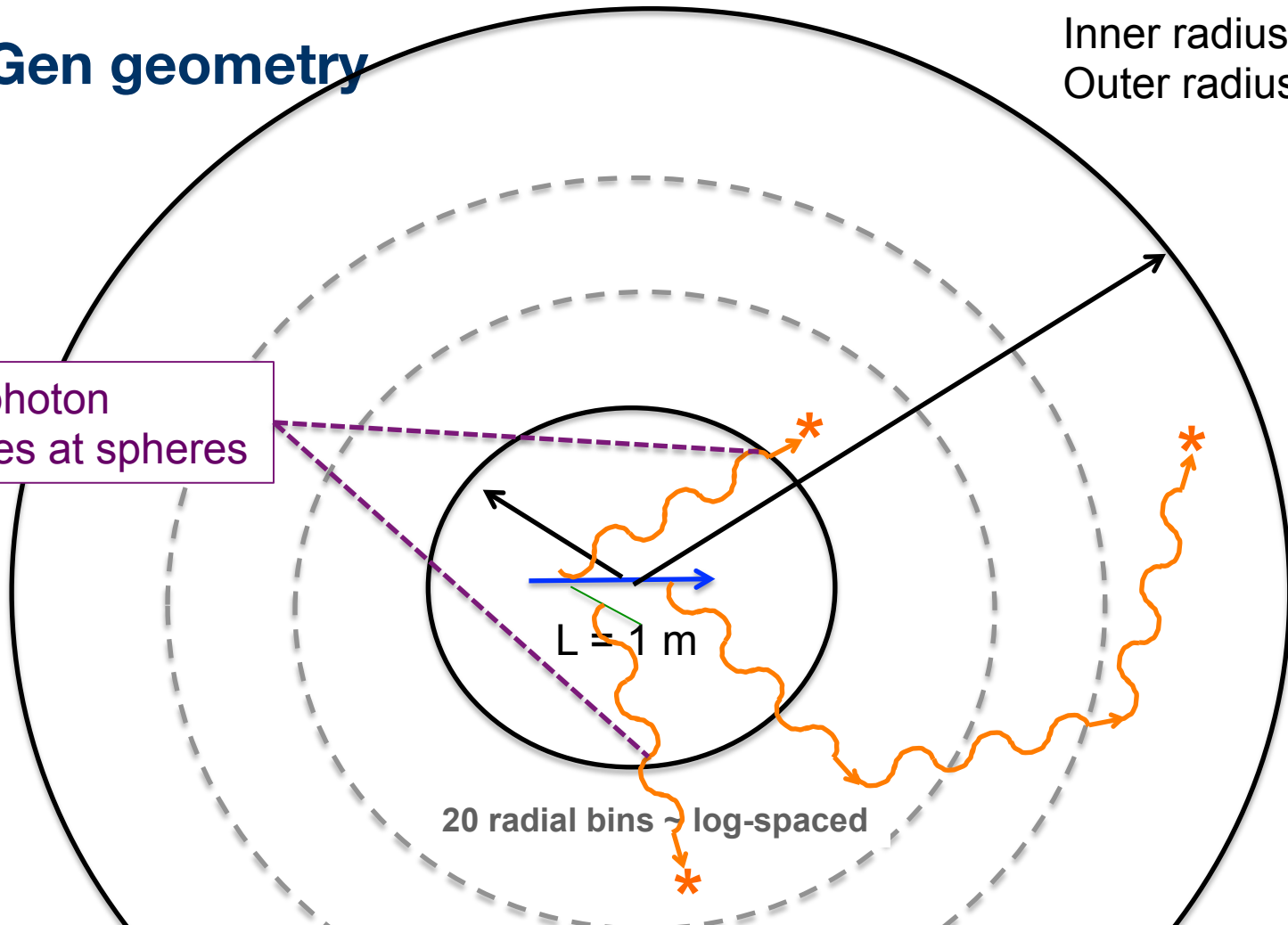
# Gen (physics lives here)

- Source simulation: GEANT 3.21
  - 1m minimum-ionising muon tracks
  - Single energetic electrons
- Generate Cherenkov photons from GEANT sub-tracks.
- Propagates photons using (wavelength-dependent) scattering and absorption.
- Records photon properties to disk at each of several spheres.

# Gen geometry

Inner radius: 2m  
Outer radius: 194m

record photon properties at spheres



20 radial bins  $\sim$  log-spaced

- **Problem:** Few photons make it to the outer shells: generate many photons
- Excess of photons on inner shells
- **Solution:** never absorb photons – weight by  $\exp(-d/L_{\text{abs}})$

## Gen output:

- Writes photon information at each shell:

$$N_{\text{shell}}, N_{\text{scat}}, \vec{x}, \vec{k}, t$$

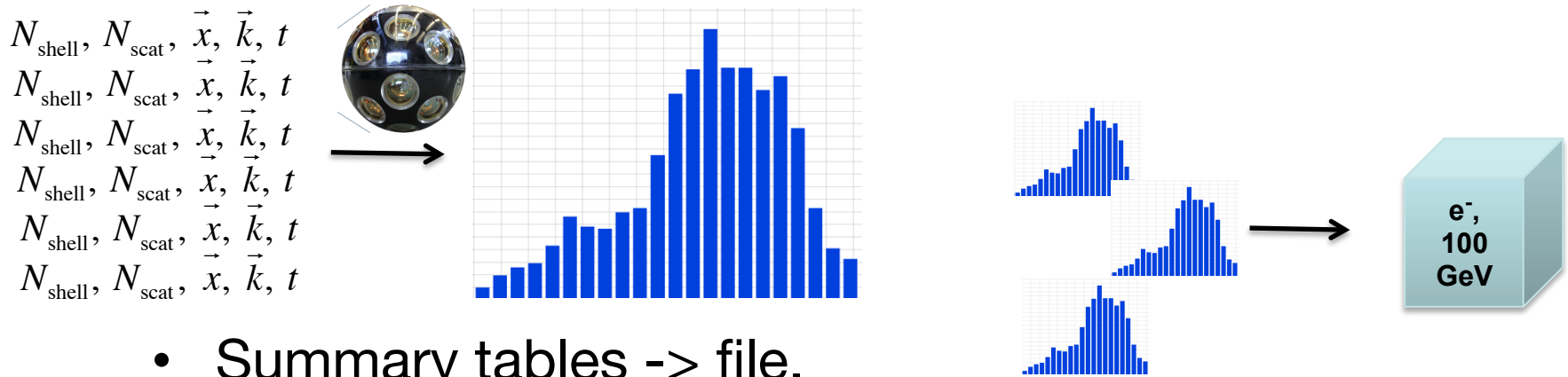
- Writes only a fraction of the photons generated.
- Fraction increases with distance
- (less photons make it to outer shells)
- Repeat for:
  - 1 muon track energy (100 GeV)
  - 4 electron energies (0.1, 1, 10, 100 GeV)
- Major disk-space requirement!
  - Total output size: ~90 GB
  - Run-time: <1 day. Do this once.

$N_{\text{shell}}$	current shell number
$N_{\text{scat}}$	number of scattering interactions
$\vec{x}$	position on shell
$\vec{k}$	direction vector & wavelength
$t$	time at shell



# Hit (the boring program)

- Photon list -> summary histograms
  - Reads photon data from Gen.
  - Fold in optical module response.
  - Make hit probability and hit time histograms



- Summary tables -> file.
  - Inverse cumulative time distributions & hit probabilities.
  - All tables for given [gen] particle type/energy
- *Completely deterministic*

# Km3mc: the program that gives you photons

- Inputs:
  - Detector geometry
  - Initial particles (muons + others)
  - Hit histograms
  - MUSIC muon propagator
- What it does
  - MUSIC propagates muon (2m track segments)
  - Energy loss  $> 0.3$  GeV/m: 'electromagnetic cascade'

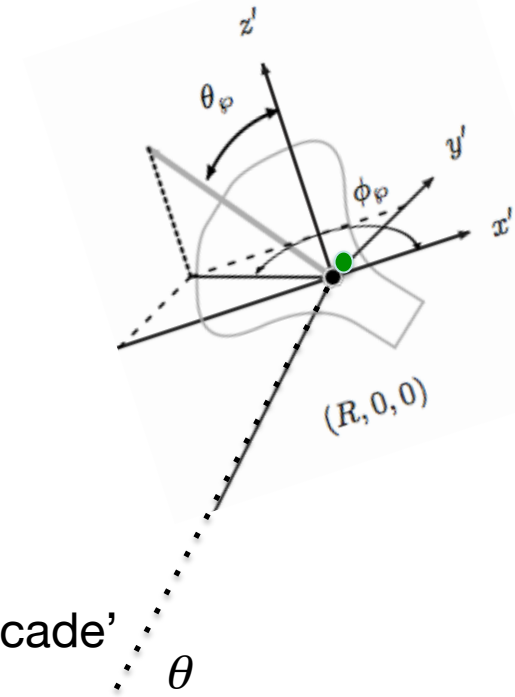


- Interpolate geometry, get number and time of hits

**Muon tracks:** direct and scattered photons separate

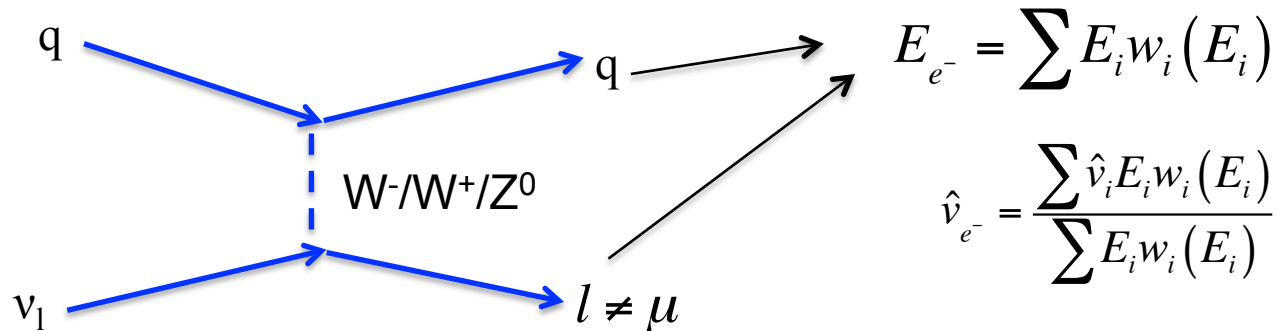
**Electron showers:** direct added to scattered distribution

No hadronic cascades!



# One Particle Approximation (OPA) Principles

- Two steps
  - #1: weight each particle with a 'Cherenkov light production efficiency weighting'  $w_i$  relative to an electron
  - #2: combine all weights from a cascade into one particle ( $e^-$ )



- OPA implemented in km3 v4r5
  - Weights functions of energy
  - Weights for miscellaneous particles (e.g.  $\kappa^+$ ,  $p$ ,  $n$ ) currently calculated as per pions

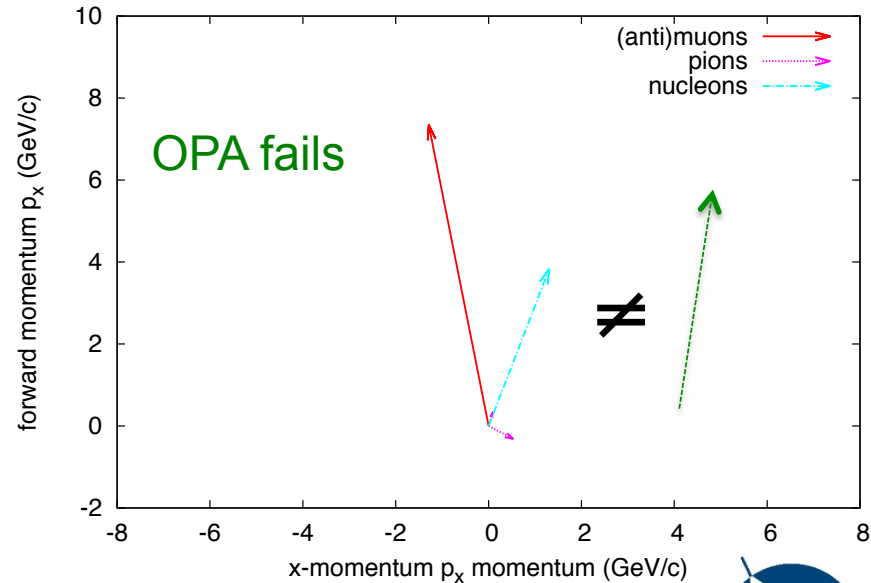
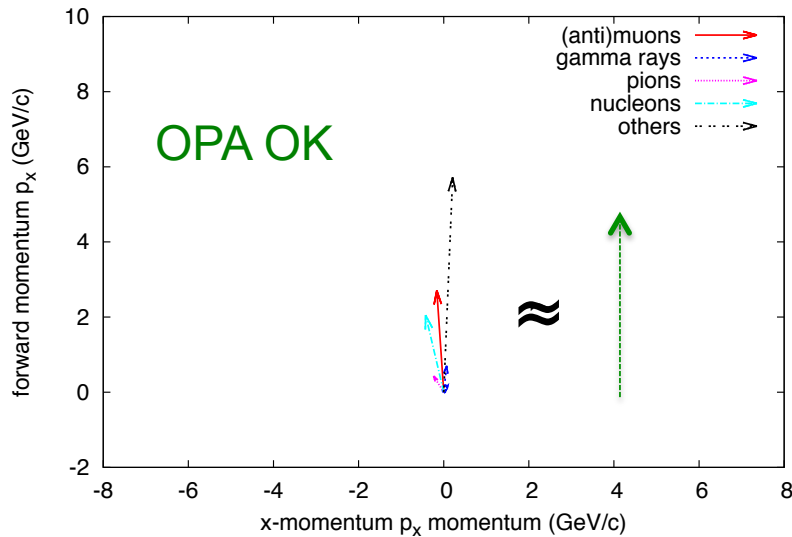
# Problems with OPA at ORCA energies

- Low-energy regime:
  - Rest-mass significant
  - Current OPA: crude adjustment for rest mass
  - Hadrons behave differently

$$w_p(E_p) = w_\pi(E'_p)$$

$$E'_p = E_p - (M_p - M_\pi)$$

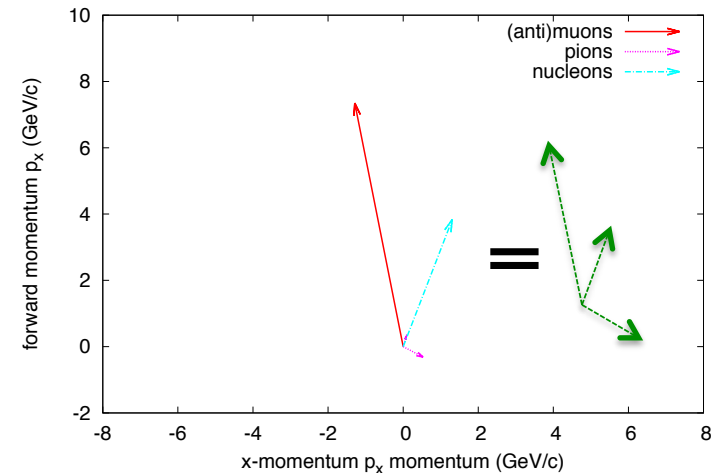
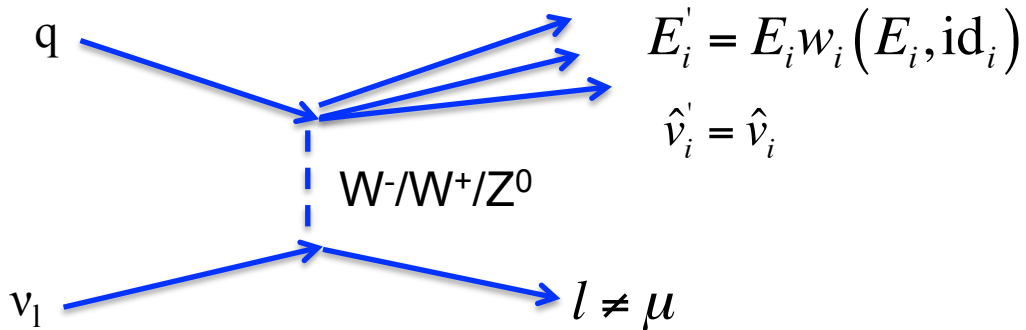
- Significant angles:



# Multi-Particle Approximation (MPA) Principles

- ~~Two~~ One steps

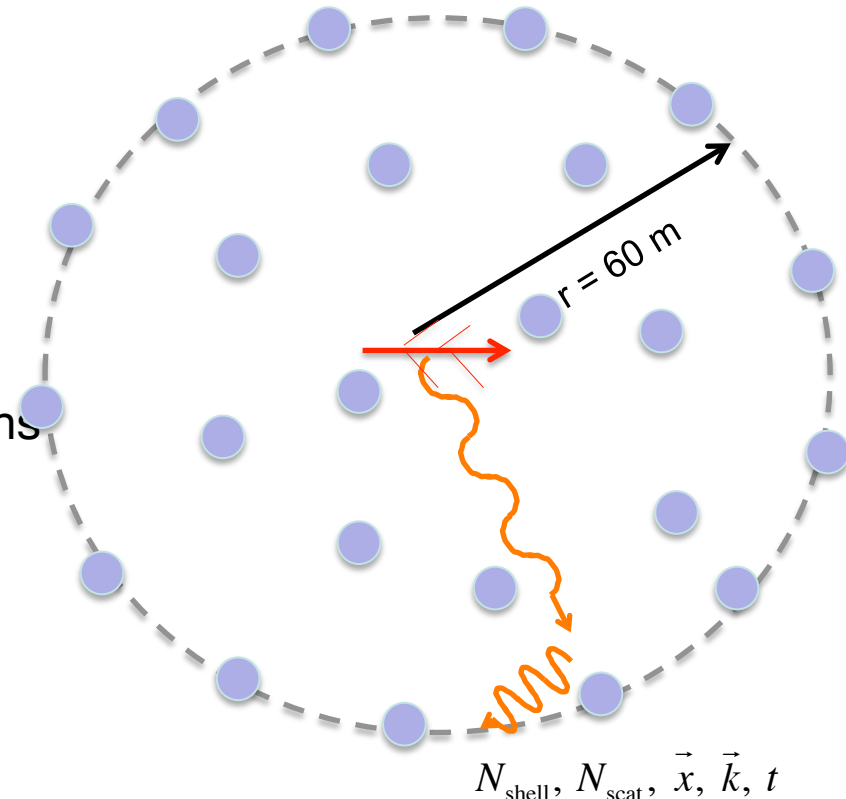
- #1: weight each particle with a 'Cherenkov light production efficiency weighting'  $w_i$  relative to an electron
- #2: ~~combine all weights from a cascade into one particle (e<sup>-</sup>)~~  
treat each particle as an electron with its original direction



# KM3: Performance

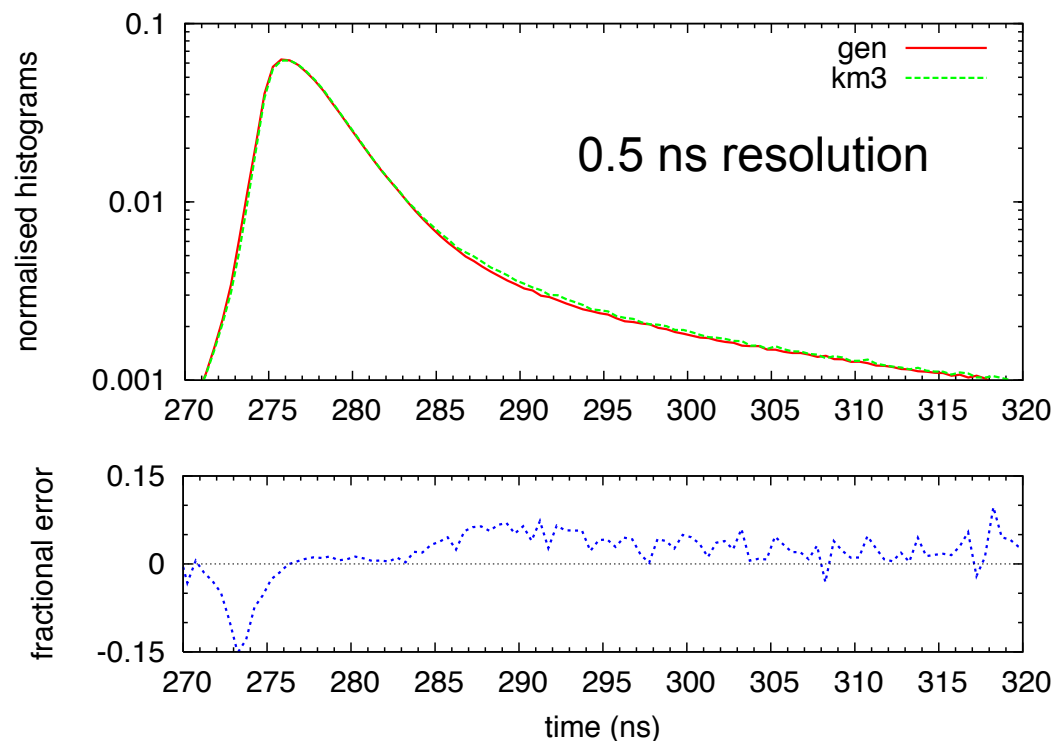
# Histogramming tests – ‘spheres’

- How to test km3 histogramming?
- Compare it to actual gen output!
- Gen:
  - Place EM cascade at origin
  - o/p: photon times on spheres
- Km3:
  - Sphere of 1000 OMs
  - 1000 EM showers w random orientations
  - x10 artificial photons for better stats
- Histogramming:
  - Averages over all angles
  - Single radial and energy interpolation
- *Total normalisation will be arbitrary*



## Results – worst case

- Gen 33 GeV electrons (bins at 10-100 GeV)
- 60m radius (bins at 55 and 67 m)

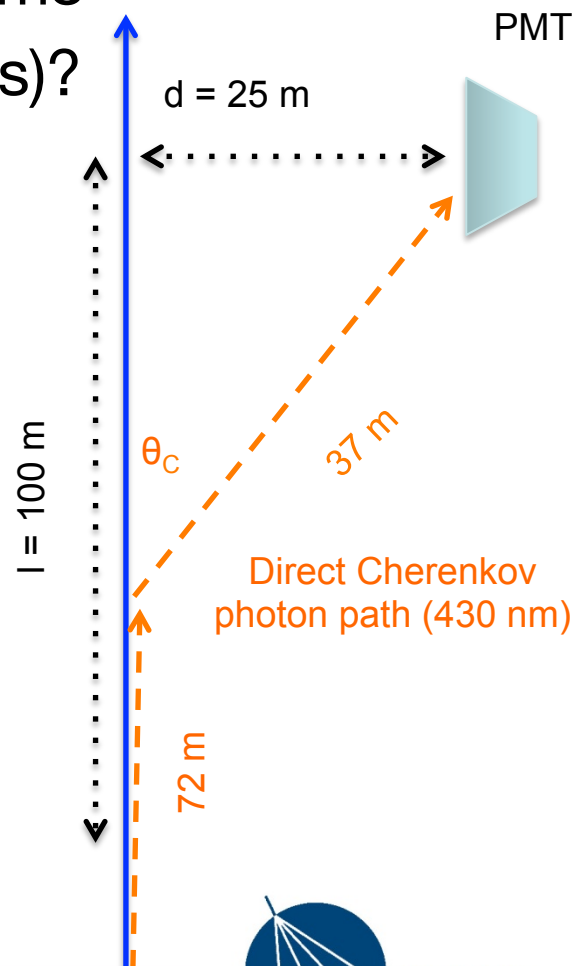
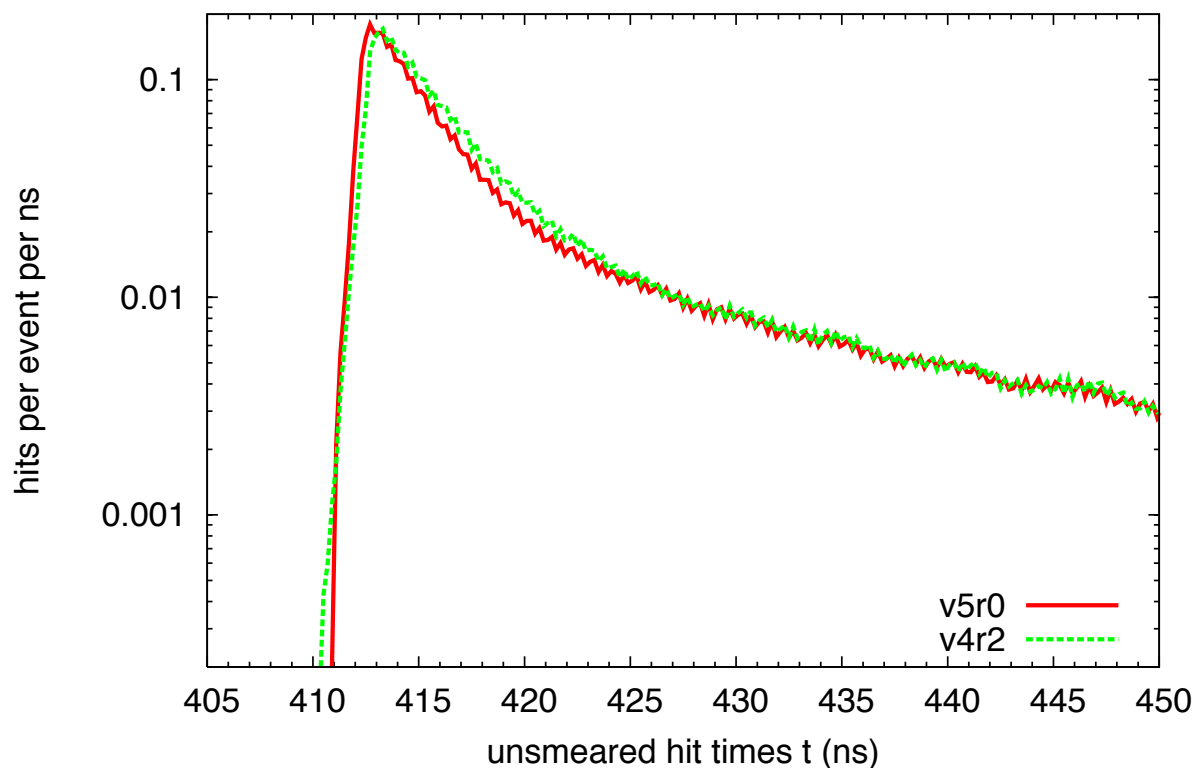


- 5ns resolution: 5% maximum error in very fine time detail (expect 3% from random PMT orientations)



## Performance: muons

- Compare **new** and **old** versions of km3
- How stable is it (inc. changing inputs)?



# Performance: OPA

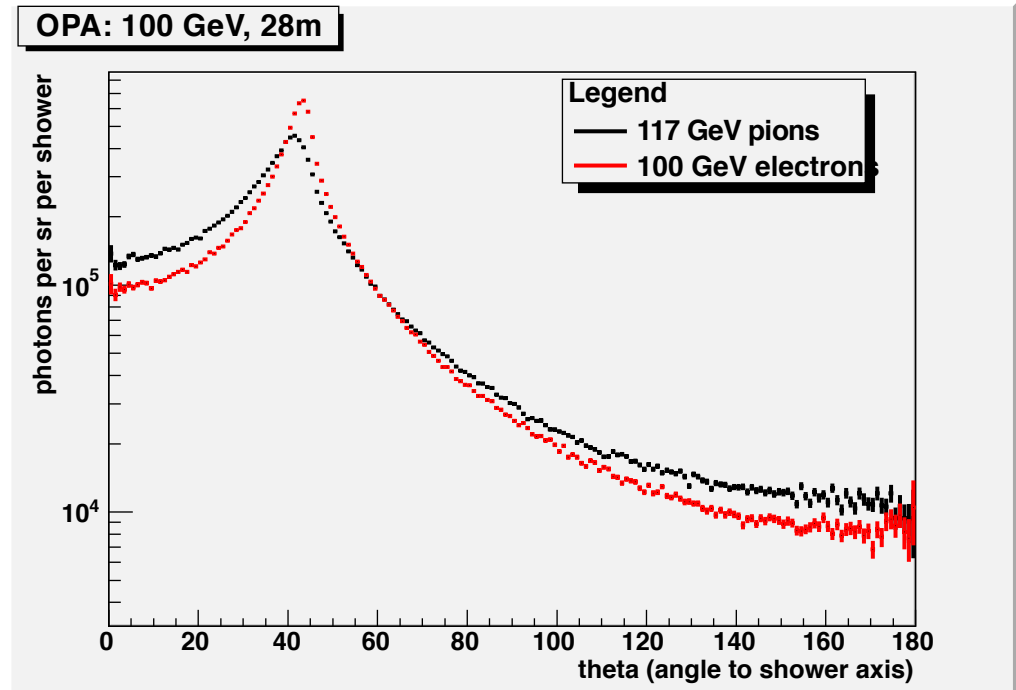
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# OPA performance: ANTARES

Characteristic distance: 28m

$$w_{\pi}(117 \text{ GeV}) = \frac{100}{117}$$

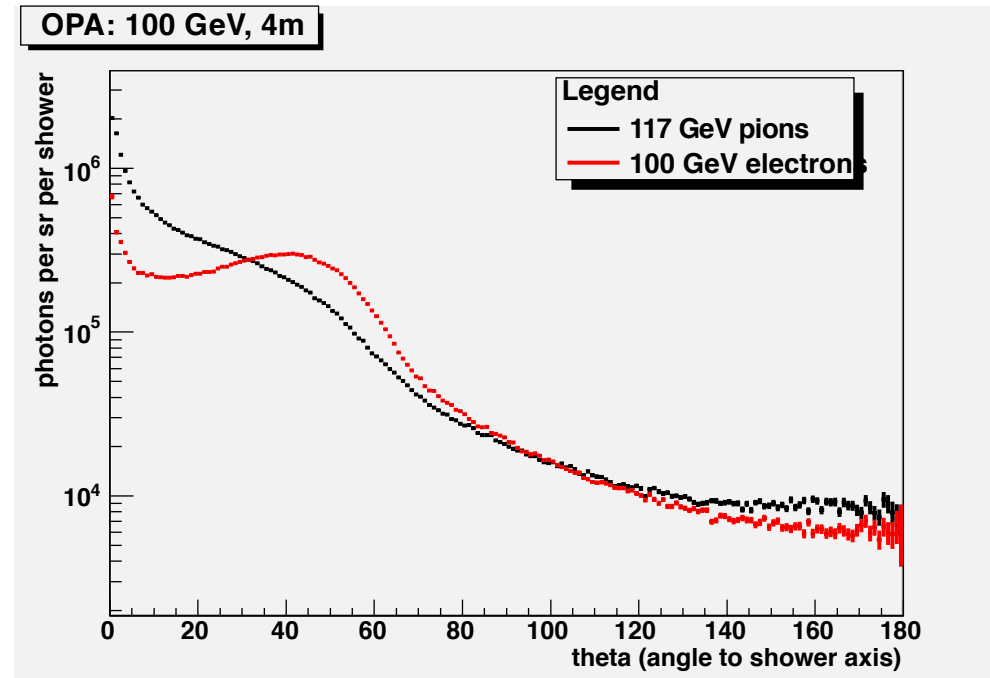
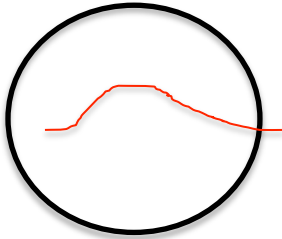
Run 100 GeV  $e^{-}$  and 117 GeV  $\pi$  through gen and compare!



- 28m: small changes in distribution evident
- Very large speed-up: this is important!
- Will be better for KM3NeT

# OPA performance: ORCA (smaller distances)

Photon  
distributions at 4m



- Small distances – cascade structure becomes visible
- Might be important for ORCA

# Summary

- Km3: current simulation package to model ANTARES detector response
  - Incoming muons -> muon tracks and EM sub-showers
  - Sources -> photon hits
  - Accuracy limited by knowledge of e.g. scattering, absorption
  - Used also (but not solely) for KM3NeT and ORCA
- Handles hadronic cascades via one-particle approximation
  - KM3NeT/ANTARES: 'pretty good'
  - ORCA: some open questions
- Constantly updated – current version v5r0