Atmospheric $u_{\rm e}$ Search III

Pat Ward University of Cambridge

- Compare Geant3 and Geant4 simulation of 100 GeV muons in CALDET Attempt to understand background in atmospheric $\nu_{\rm e}$ selection
- Studies with muons entering perpendicular to planes found little difference between G3 and G4, except G4 more hadronic showers
- Try muons incident parallel to planes, at approx centre of middle steel plane
- As before, only consider high energy tail of events: those with > 300 MeV deposited in scintillator

Total Energy Deposited

- Events passing 300 MeV cut in 1M generated: G3: 2388 G4: 2503 • Total energy deposited similar G3: $\langle E \rangle = 538 \pm 4$ MeV G4: $\langle E \rangle = 536 \pm 5$ MeV • Geant4 more high energy tail?
 - BUT how does energy normalization really compare?



Energy Normalization

- Check with 100 GeV electrons (perpendicular to planes)
- G3 and G4 normalizations agree within 0.5% using 100 10 keV / 0.3 mm cuts
- But G3 energy increases by 4.5% if use 10 keV cuts
- Does not explain why G4 distribution cuts off at lower energies than G3 for muons perpendicular to planes



Electron Showers



- Shower shapes depend on which strips are included
- For muon studies, only include strips with >0.5 MeV (\sim 0.3 mip)
- Look at variables used in ν_e selection cuts

Vertical muons



- Filter requires \geq 7 planes
- High tail from hadronic interactions



Vertical muons



• $u_{\rm e}$ selection requires maximum fraction of energy in one plane <0.7



Vertical muons



• $\nu_{\rm e}$ selection requires maxumum eigenvalue of 'MOI' tensor <0.1



Selected events

Summary

- G3 and G4 distributions generally similar (with similar cuts); differences arise from hadronic interactions
- G4 slightly more events passing ' $\nu_{\rm e}$ selection'

G3: 354

G4: 424

 BUT: absolute numbers depend strongly on threshold applied to strip energies