# Navigating from raw to high-quality data in the KM3NeT experiment: advantages and challenges

**Chiara Lastoria** (lastoria@lpccaen.in2p3.fr), on behalf of the **KM3NeT Collaboration** CNRS/IN2P3, LPC Caen UMR-6534

## The KM3NeT experiment

two detectors, complementary physics [1]:
 ORCA for neutrino oscillations at (1, 100) GeV
 ORCA for neutrino astronomy at TeV-PeV



## Data taking and calibration

• a new geometry, for each new set of installed DUs

#### Instrumented volume evolution:

- ORCA: 23 DUs (20% of nominal) 6 10 [...] 23
- ARCA: 28 DUs (12% of nominal)



### Calibrating a "moving" detector [2]:

- ~ns time accuracy
- dynamic DU position and orientation for each geometry (precision at 0.1 m and 2<sup>o</sup> degrees)

## A run-by-run optimization: from simulation to data

*Motivation:* time-dependent data-taking conditions (sea-current variation, bioluminescence activity, etc...)

### Run-wise simulation and data-processing based on Snakemake workflow [3]

- each event is simulated with data-driven optimization (trigger rate, PMT mean and RMS rates, etc..)
- Monte Carlo simulations: signal: atmospheric and cosmic neutrinos in the GeV-TeV energy scale backgrounds: atmospheric muons, optical noise

# Data /MC

#### Building a **common ground-floor for physics studies**:

- exploring different reconstruction variables
- same data selection

number of triggered hits

## **Data Quality workflow**







Performance: 11 geometries, 4 computing clusters for 97% relative high-quality efficiency
raw-data live-time: 1523 days
processed data: 1417 days
high-quality data: 1363 days



[1] KM3NeT Collaboration, J. Phys. G 43 (2016) 084001 [2] L. Bailly-Salins, PoS (ICRC2023) 218 [3] https://snakemake.github.io/

