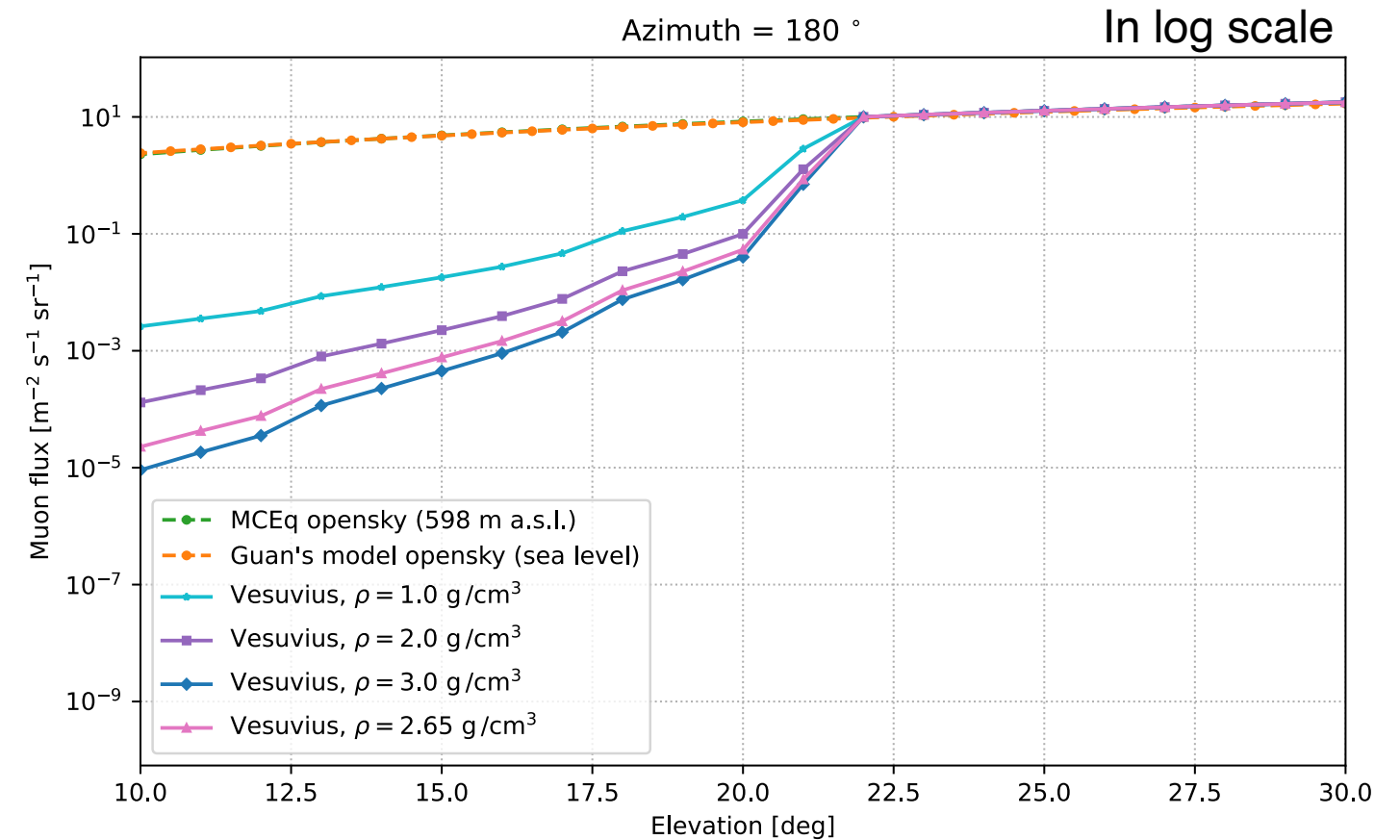
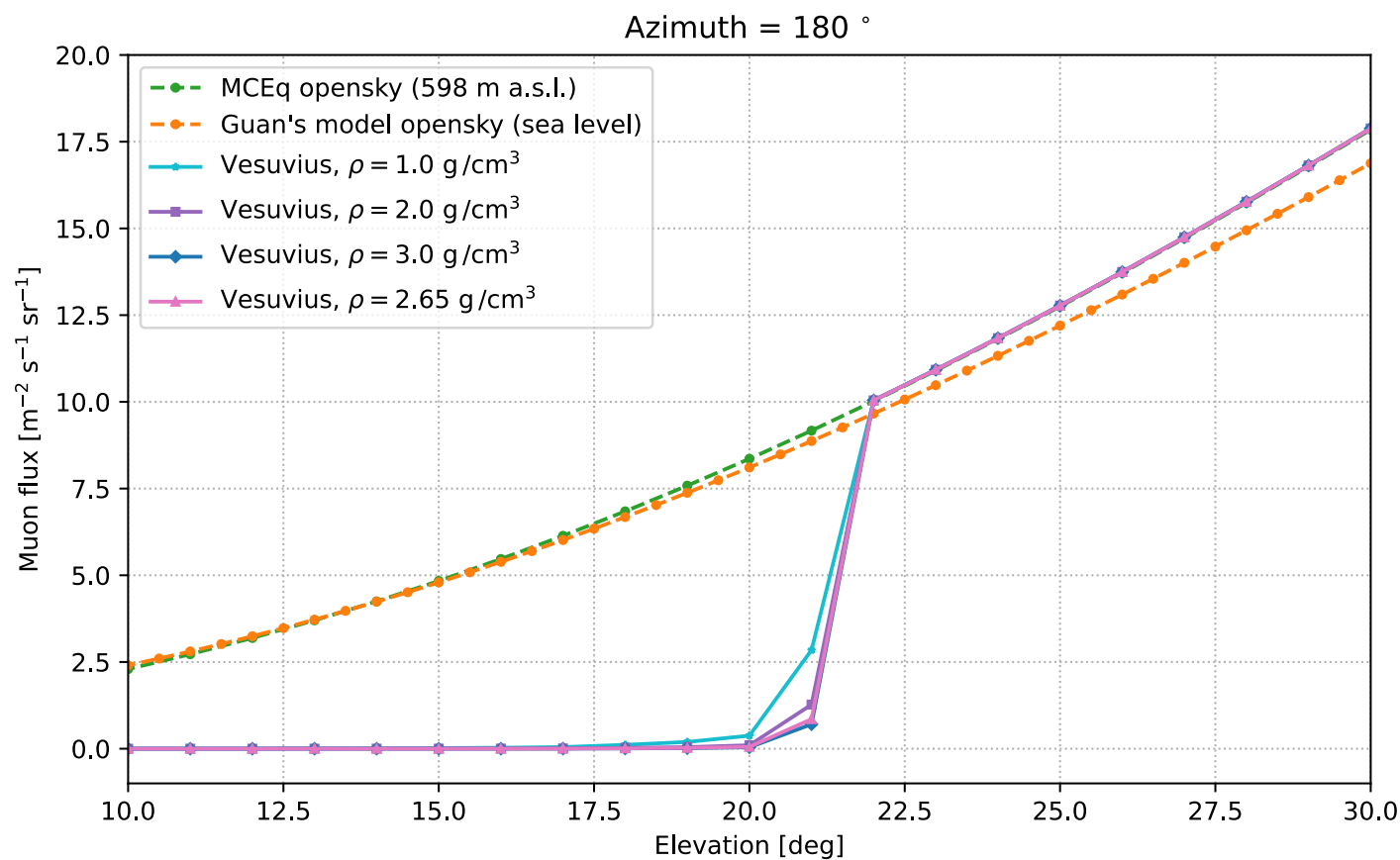
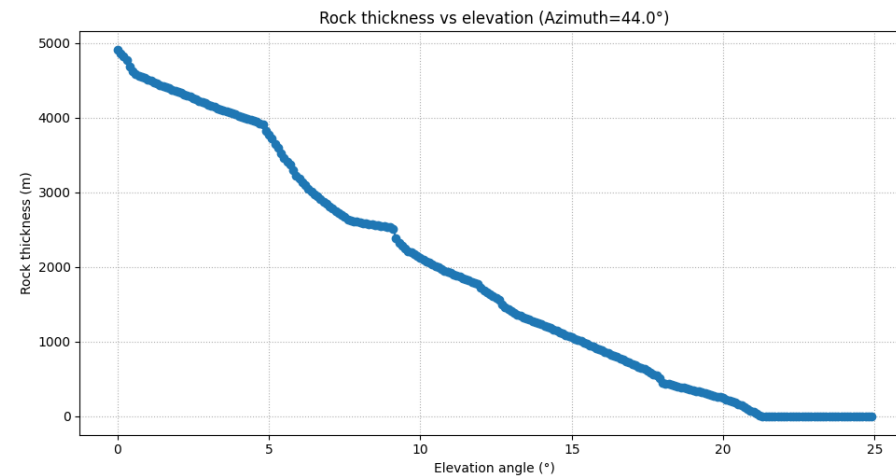
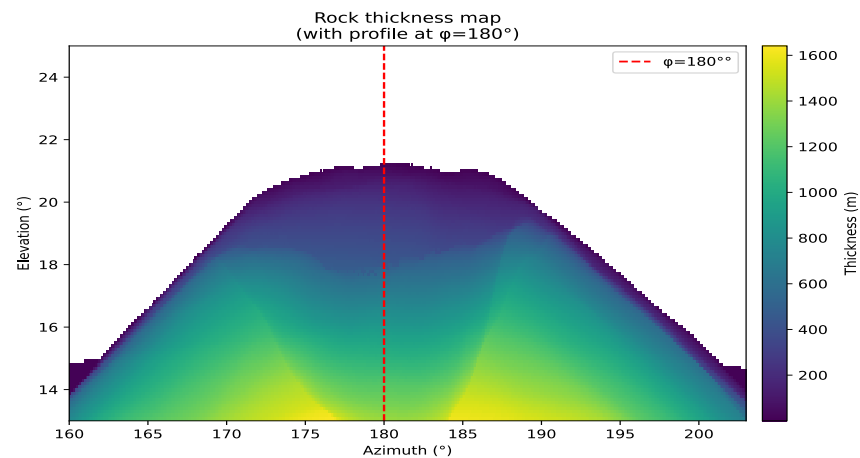


Flux at Freesky area

- 5-meter precision DEM file is used, originally used by Mariaelena.
- The height/altitude of the observation point need to be updated precisely.

```

proj = rock.project(latitude=xMURAVES, longitude=yMURAVES)
topo = rock.height(x=proj.x, y=proj.y)
for i, az in enumerate(az_vals):
    for j, el in enumerate(el_vals):
        # Differential flux vs energy at the observation point
        # Units from Guan model: GeV^-1 m^-2 s^-1 sr^-1
        flux_E = fluxmeter.flux(
            latitude = xMURAVES,
            longitude = yMURAVES,
            height = topo,
            azimuth = az,
            elevation = el,
            energy = energy
        )
    
```



Modes in Mulder

Continuous mode

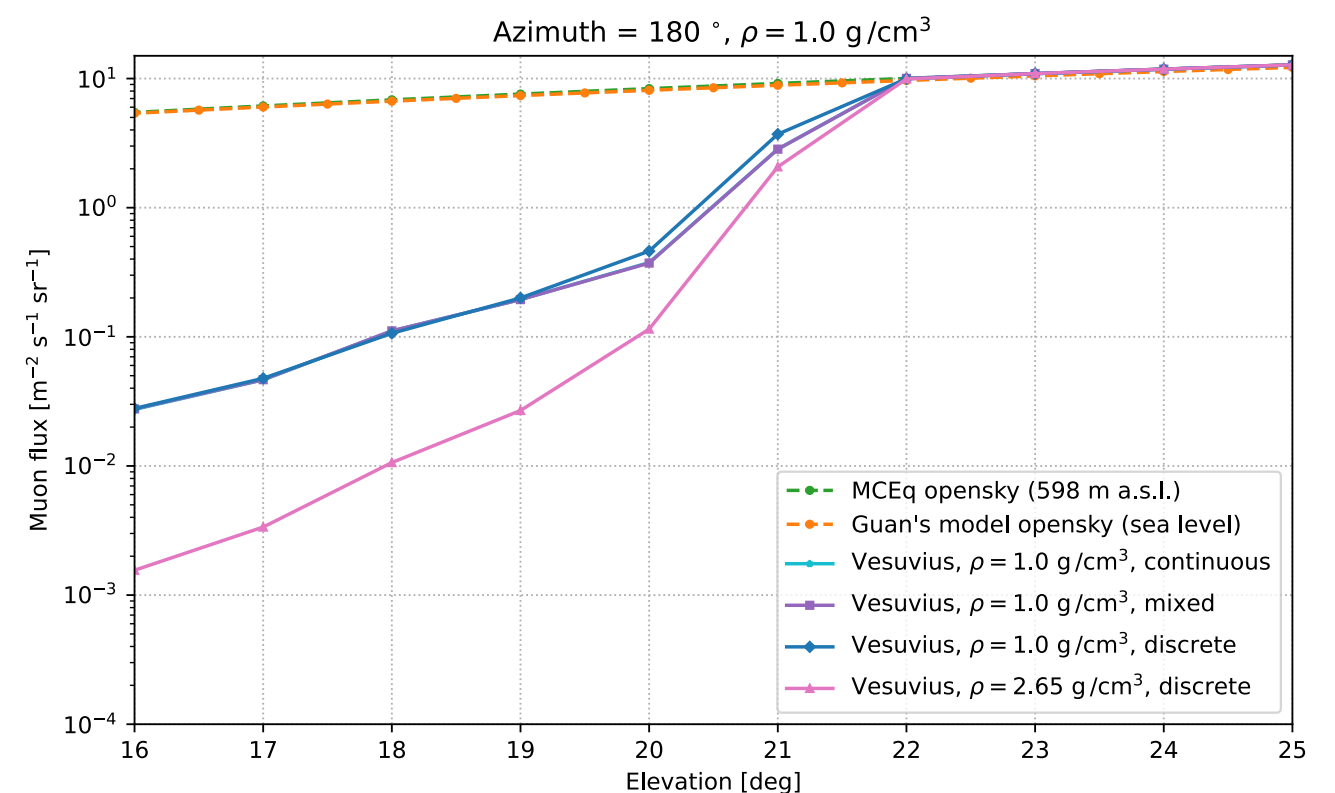
Muons follow straight (deterministic) trajectories and lose energy as a smooth average (CSDA), approximating the cumulative effect of many soft collisions; fluctuations from hard losses are ignored.

Mixed mode

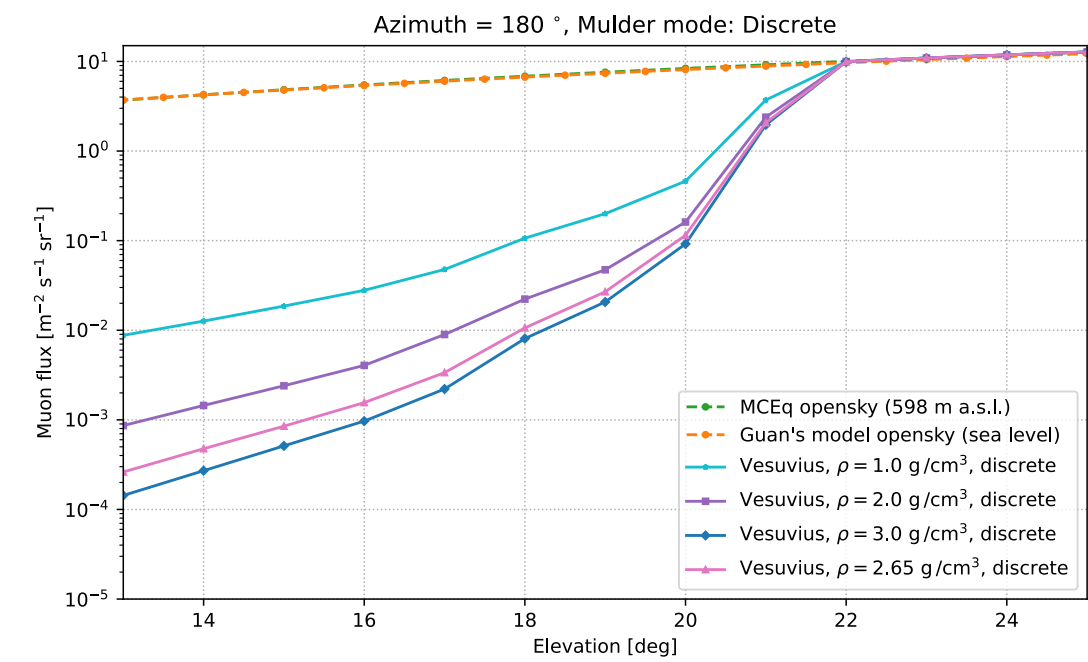
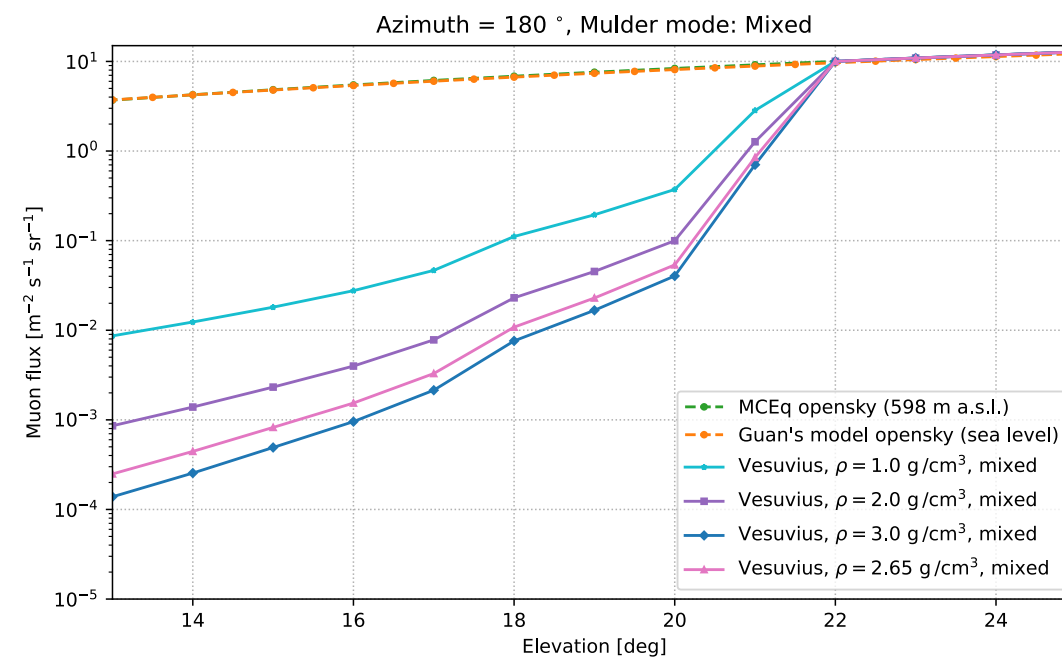
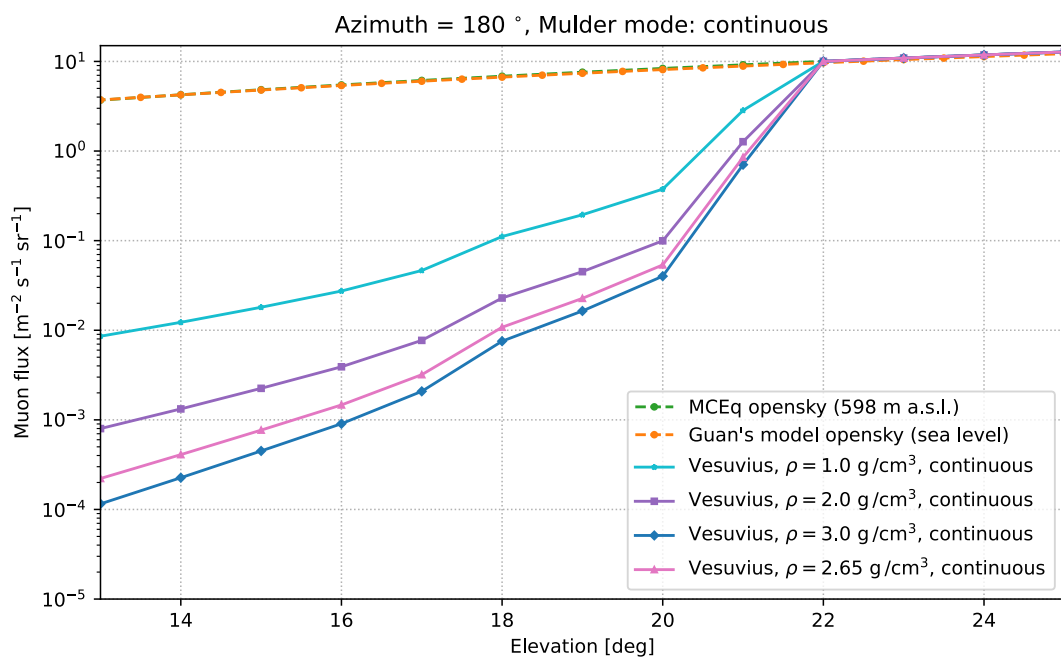
Trajectories remain deterministic, but soft losses are treated continuously while hard (catastrophic) collisions are simulated individually; each observation state yields many conjugated states whose flux must be averaged.

Discrete mode

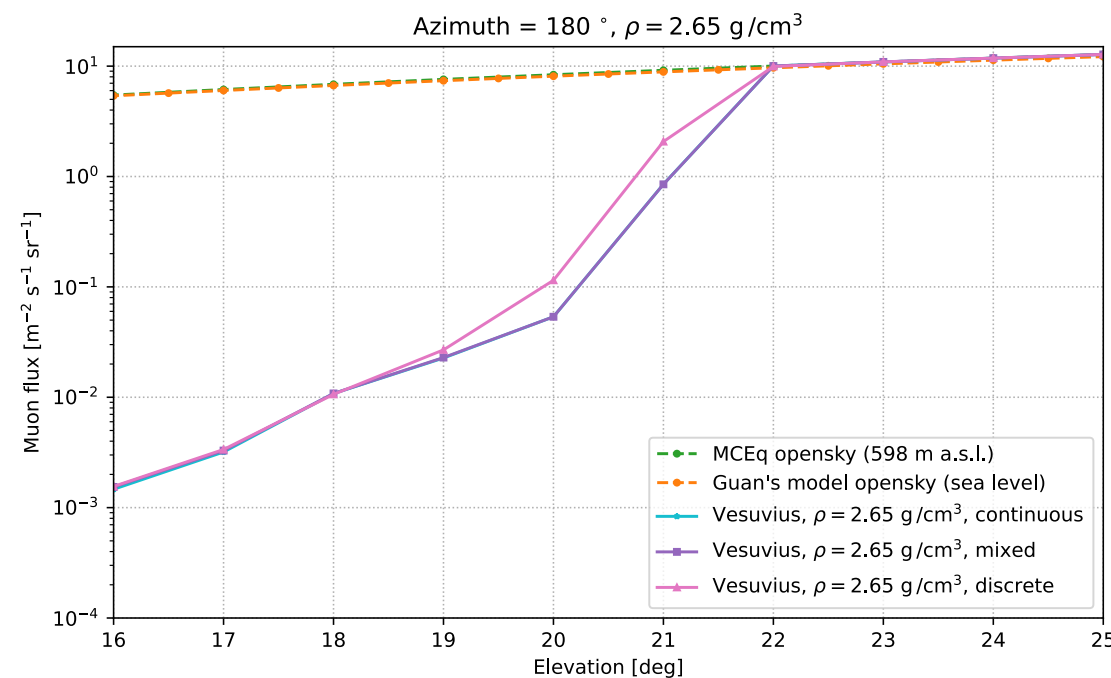
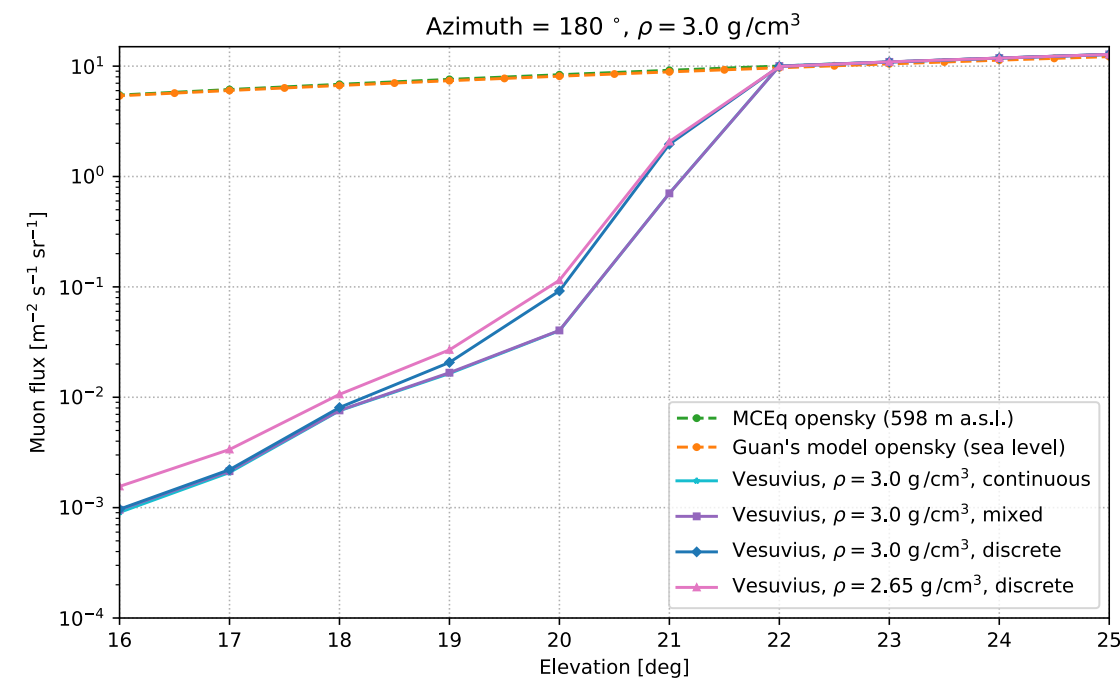
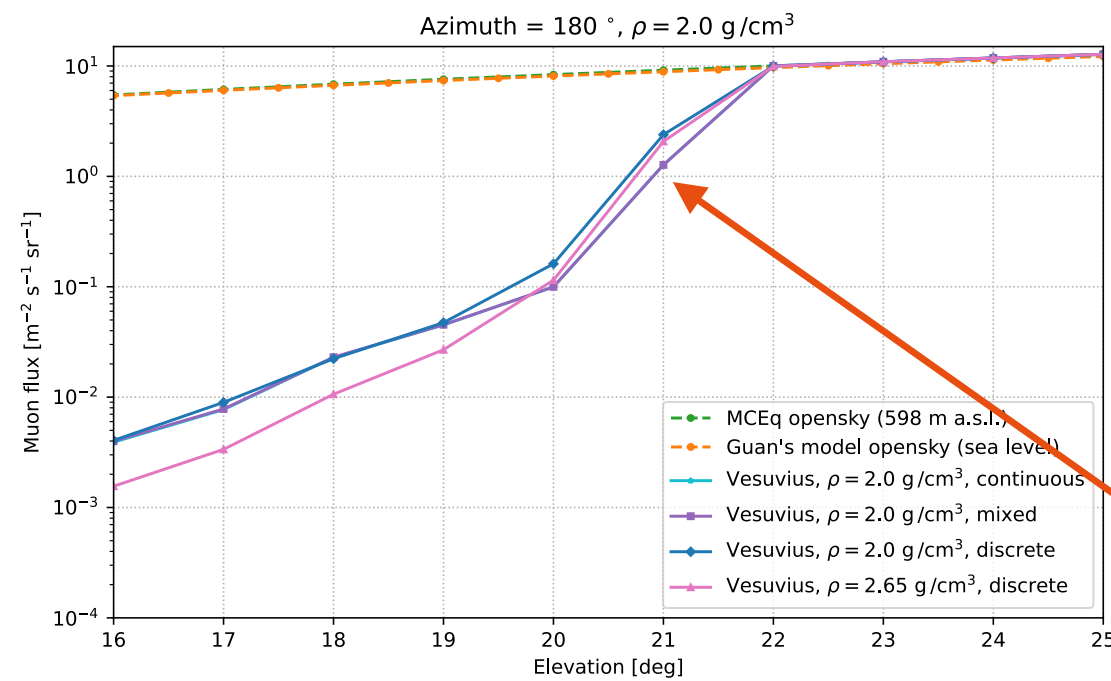
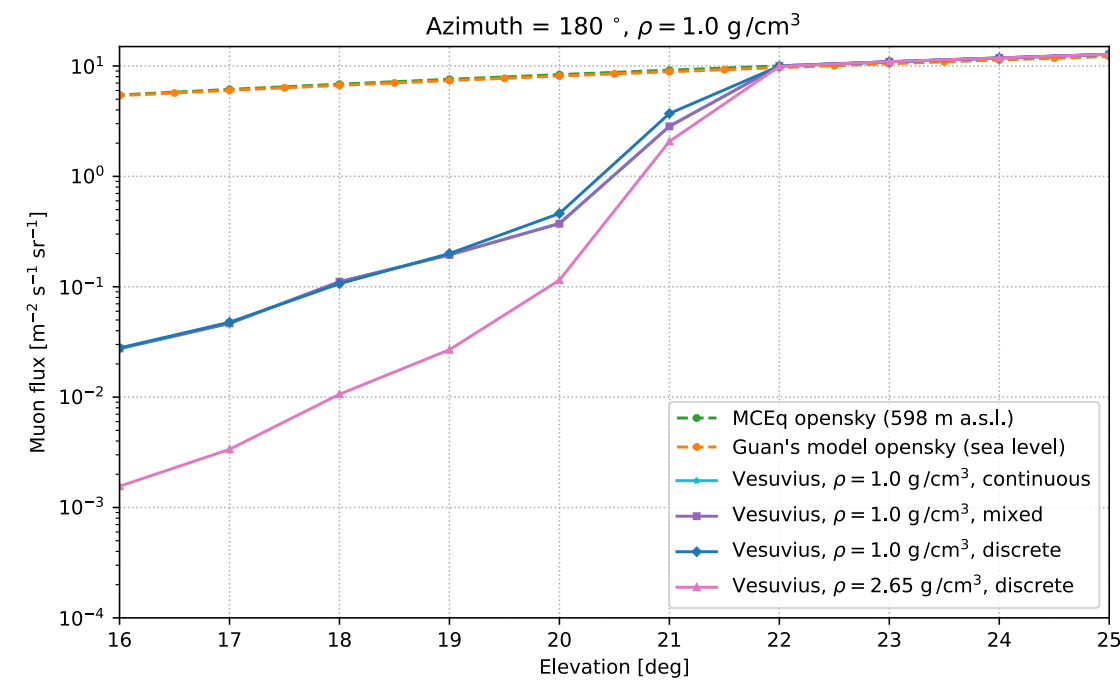
Both energy loss and trajectories are fully individually (including multiple scattering and hard losses), so muon paths and final states are sampled event-by-event with maximal realism but highest computational cost.



Modes in Mulder - I



Mulder transport modes comparison in fixed density - II



▶ **Pink:** $\rho = 2.65 \text{ g/cm}^3$ discrete is shown across all plotting for a comparison.

▶ Continuous and Mixed modes behavior similar.

▶ $\rho = 2.65 \text{ g/cm}^3$ discrete (**pink**) has higher flux value than $\rho = 2.0 \text{ g/cm}^3$ mixed (**purple**).

It is at the edge of crater (~ elevation $20^\circ - 22^\circ$, rock length ~ 150m)

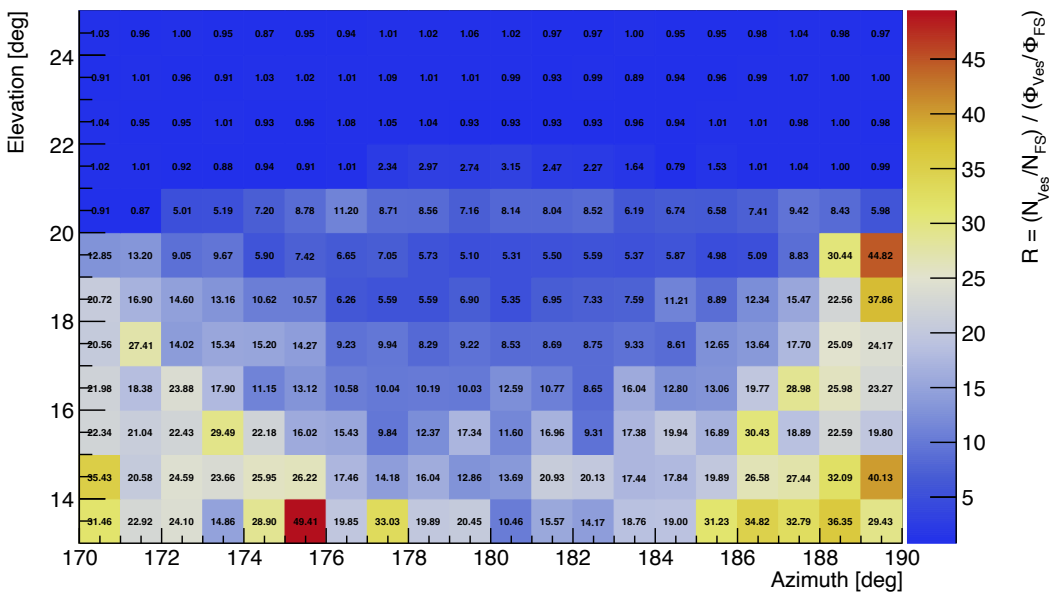
▶ Will compare with calculations by Gabor.

Double ratio

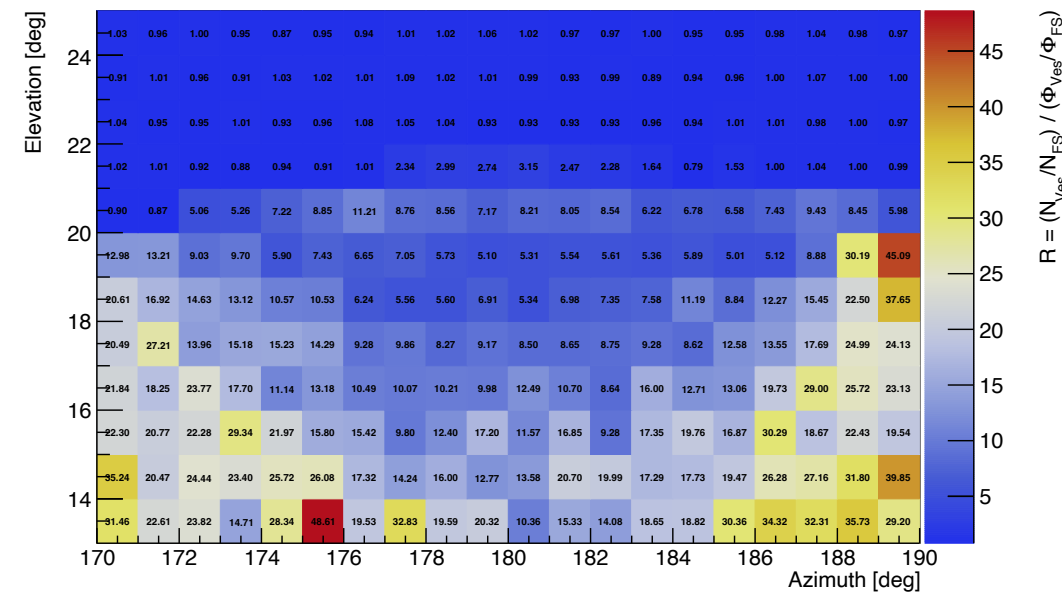
ratio_N = $\frac{\frac{N_{meas}^{Ves} / \Delta T_{Ves}}{N_{meas}^{fs} / \Delta T_{fs}}}{\frac{I_{sim}^{Ves}}{I_{sim}^{fs}}}$, similar concept with relative Transmission ratio.

Double Ratio with different Modes in Mulder

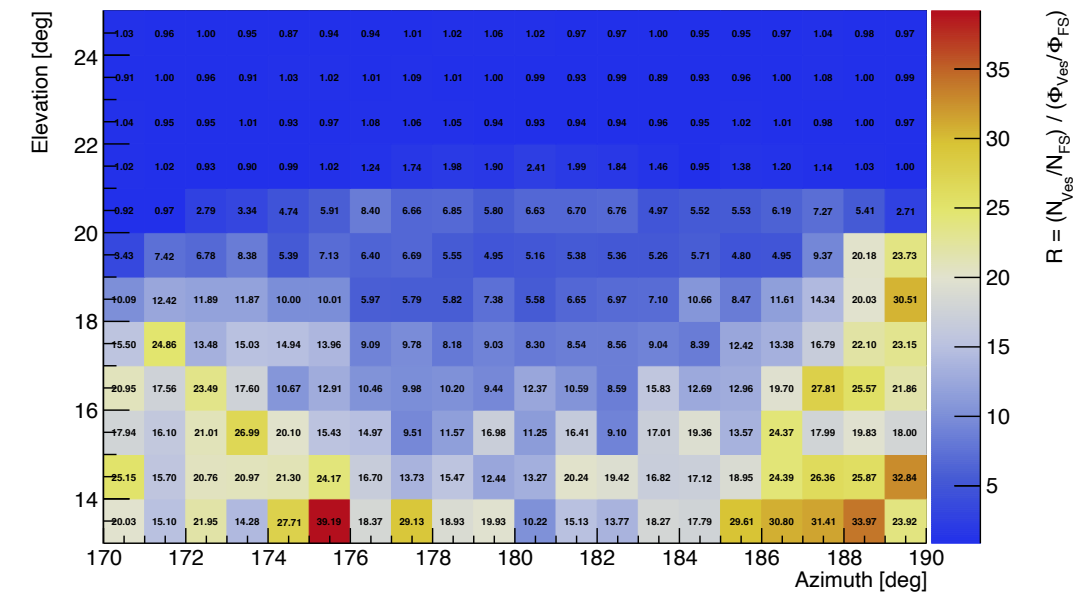
Double Ratio NERO WP20 vs $\rho = 1.0 \text{ g / cm}^3$ continuous



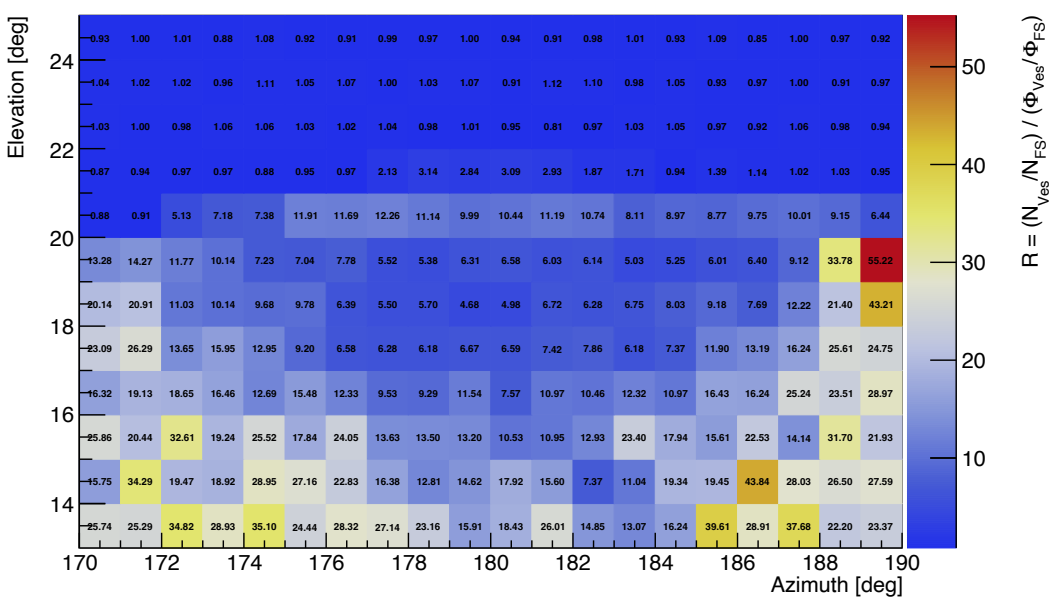
Double Ratio NERO WP20 vs $\rho = 1.0 \text{ g / cm}^3$ mixed



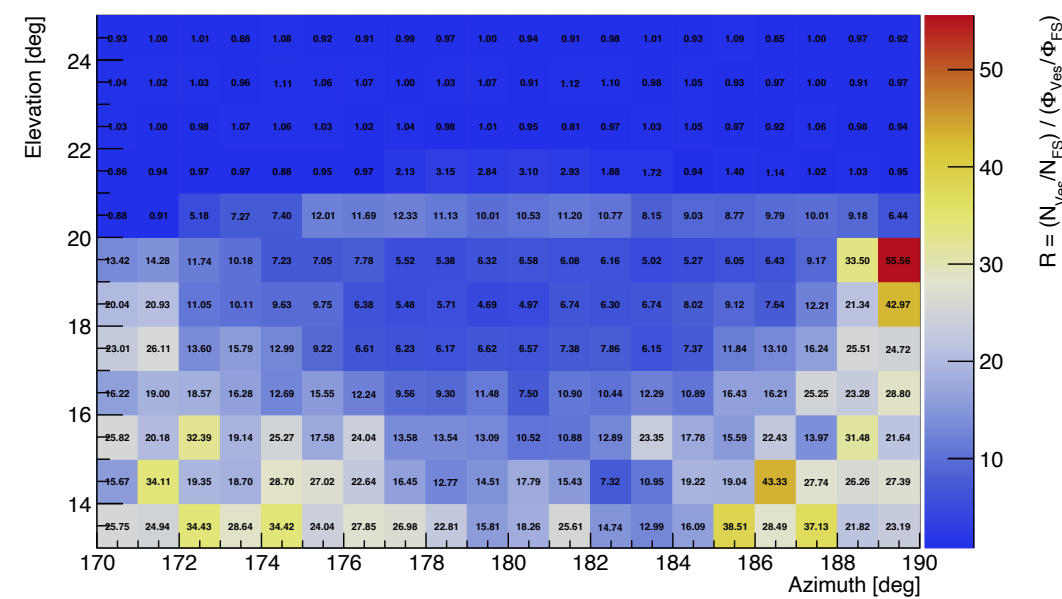
Double Ratio NERO WP20 vs $\rho = 1.0 \text{ g / cm}^3$ discrete



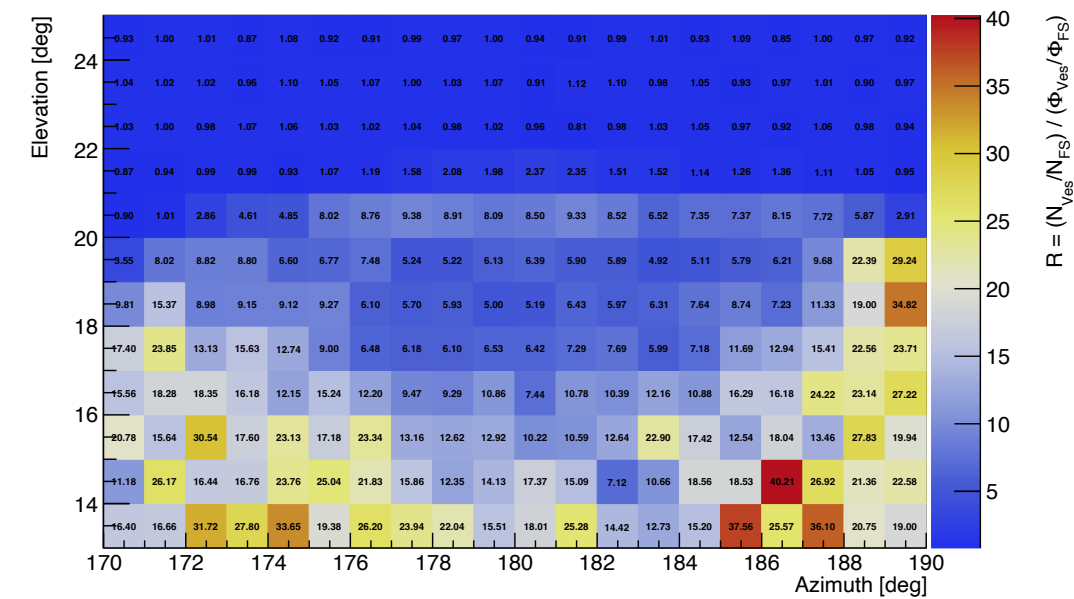
Double Ratio ROSSO WP20 vs $\rho = 1.0 \text{ g / cm}^3$ continuous



Double Ratio ROSSO WP20 vs $\rho = 1.0 \text{ g / cm}^3$ mixed

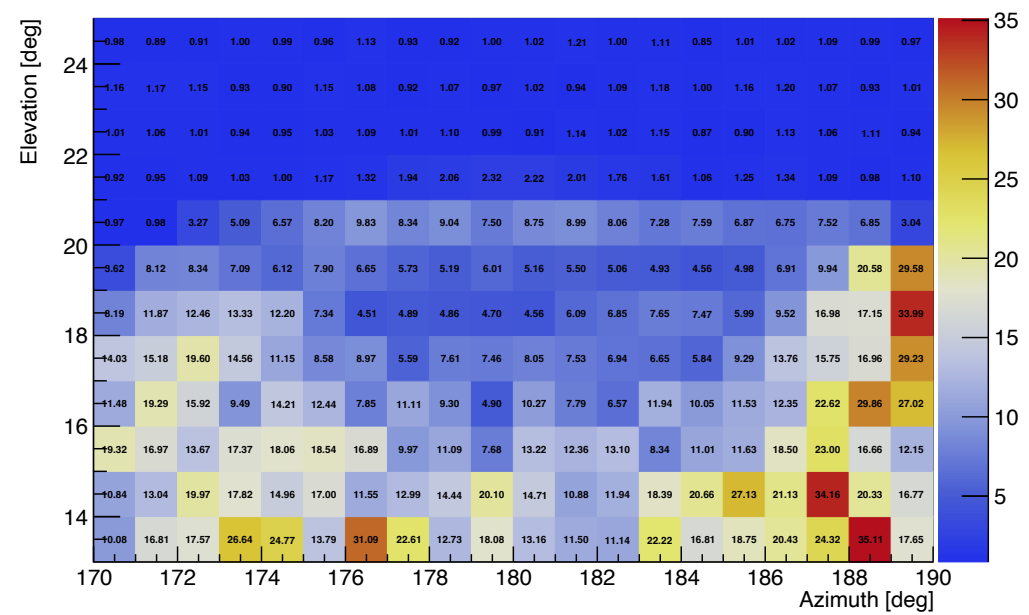


Double Ratio ROSSO WP20 vs $\rho = 1.0 \text{ g / cm}^3$ discrete

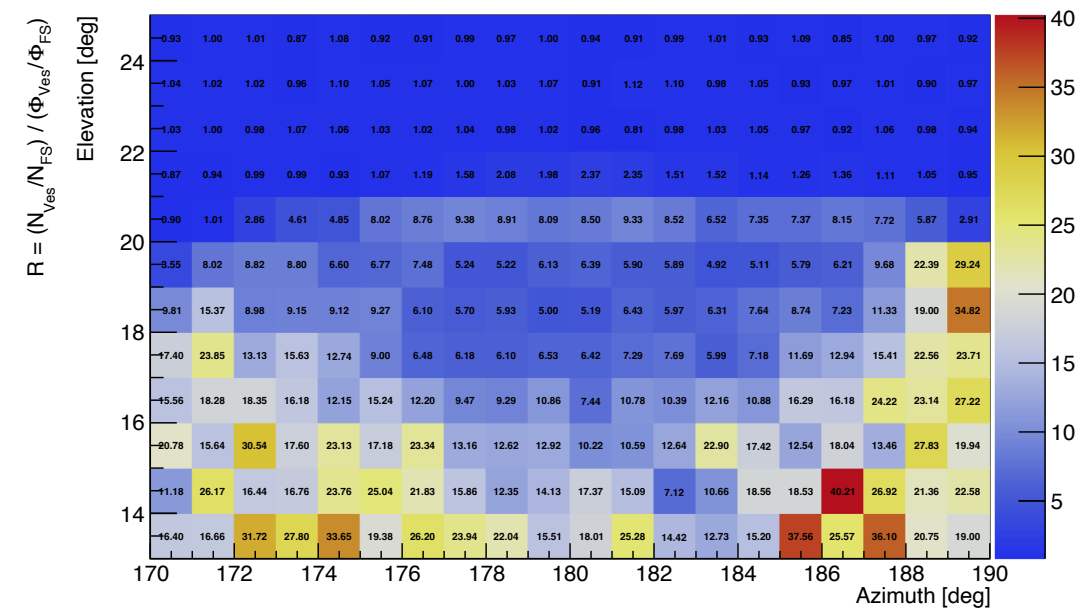


Double Ratio Discrete Mode among different hodoscopes

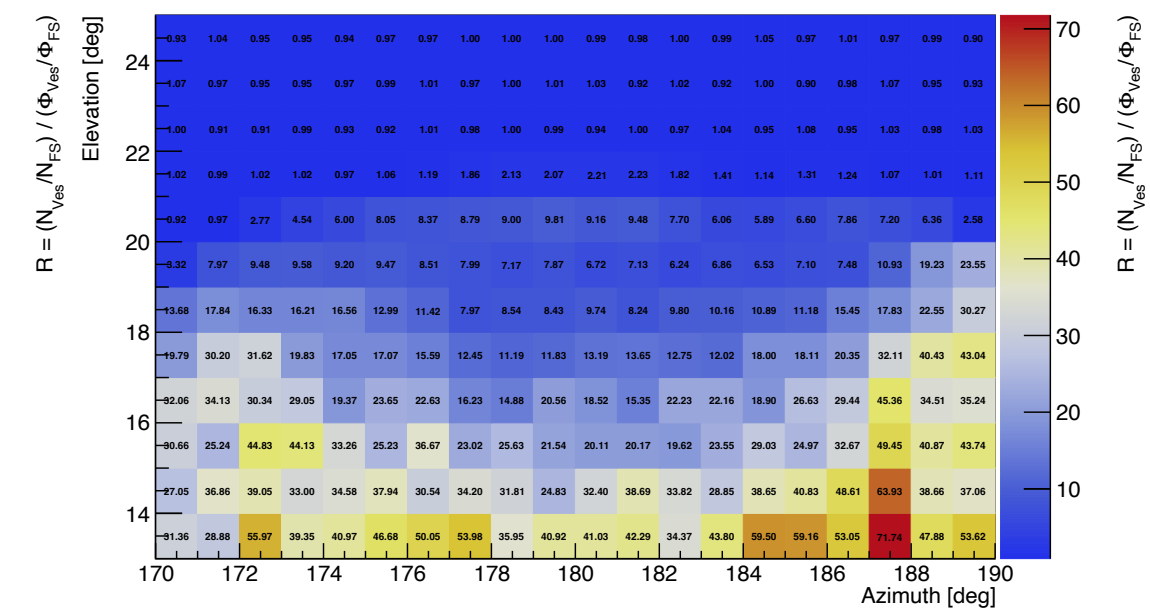
Double Ratio ROSSO WP15 vs $\rho = 1.0 \text{ g / cm}^3$ discrete



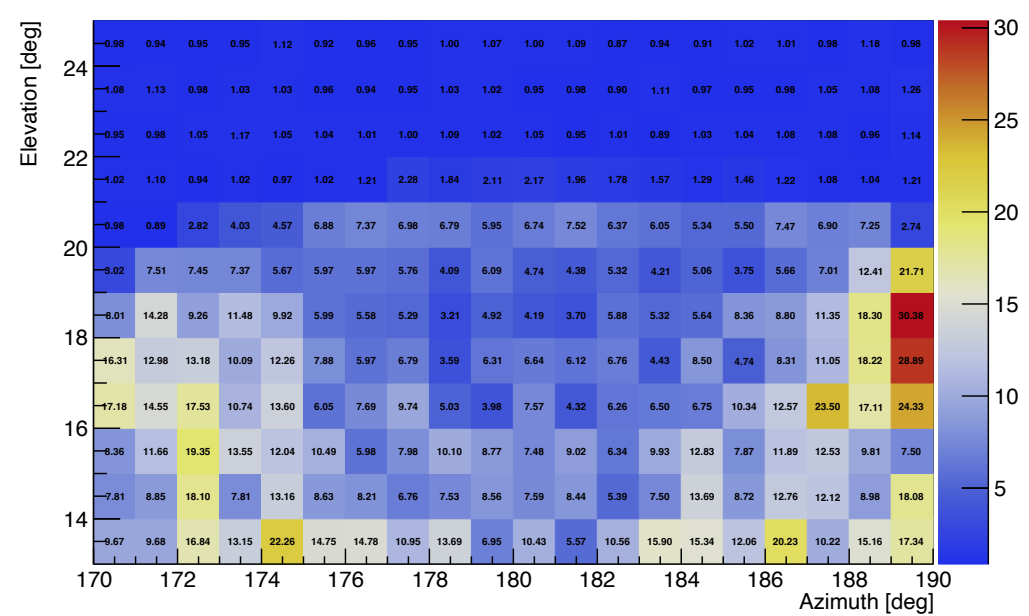
Double Ratio ROSSO WP20 vs $\rho = 1.0 \text{ g / cm}^3$ discrete



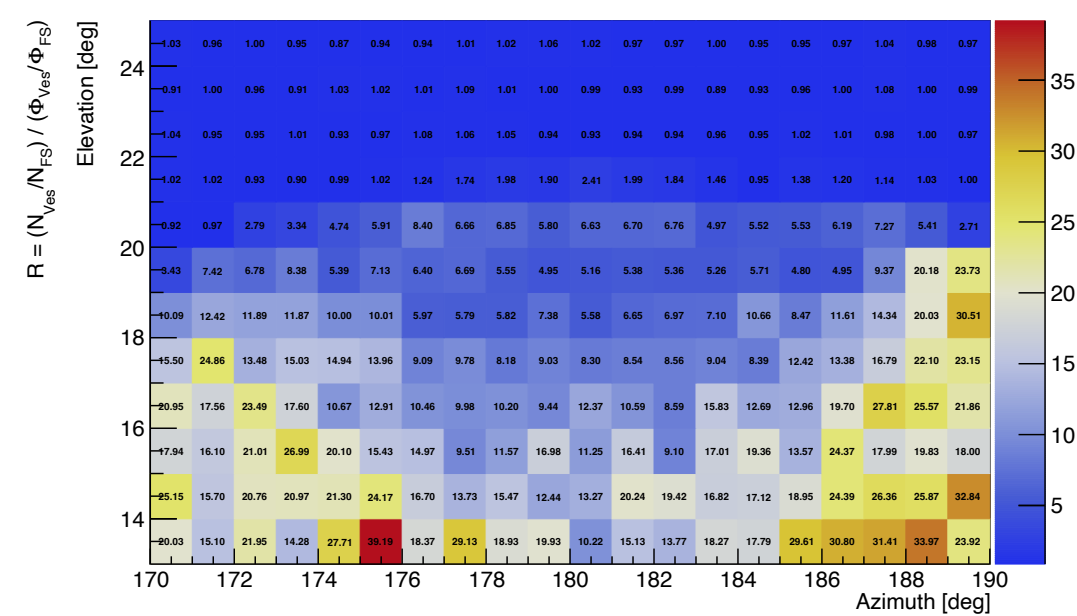
Double Ratio ROSSO WP25 vs $\rho = 1.0 \text{ g / cm}^3$ discrete



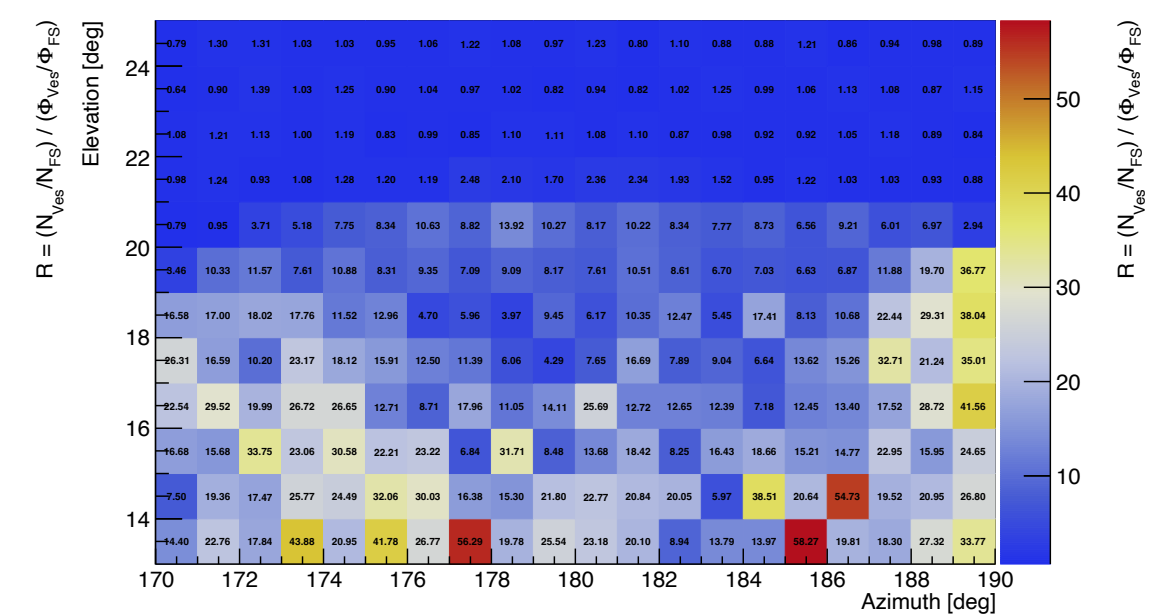
Double Ratio NERO WP15 vs $\rho = 1.0 \text{ g / cm}^3$ discrete



Double Ratio NERO WP20 vs $\rho = 1.0 \text{ g / cm}^3$ discrete



Double Ratio BLU WP25 vs $\rho = 1.0 \text{ g / cm}^3$ discrete



Double Ratio NERO WP20 vs $\rho = 2.65 \text{ g / cm}^3$, Discrete Mode

