

# *New data taking with $^{55}\text{Fe}$*

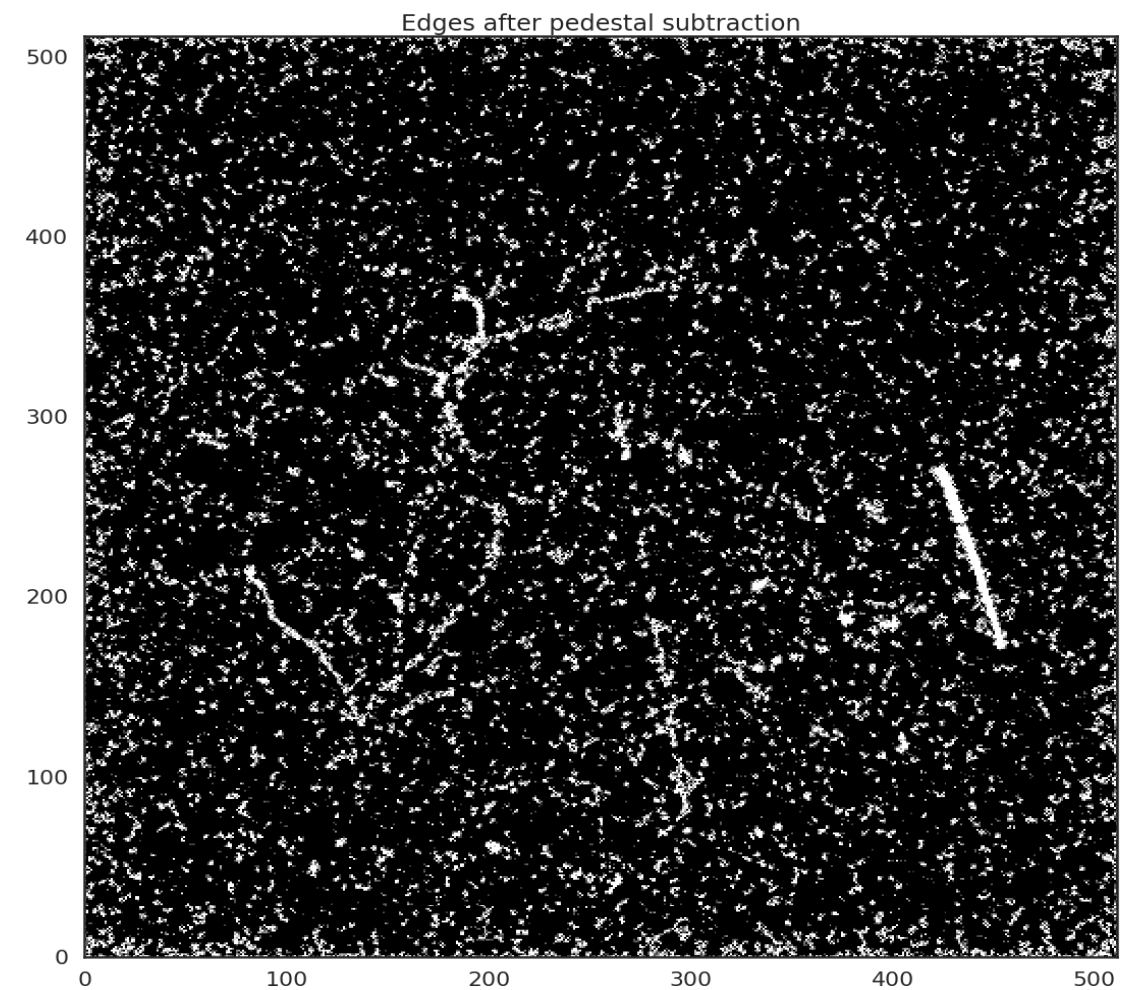
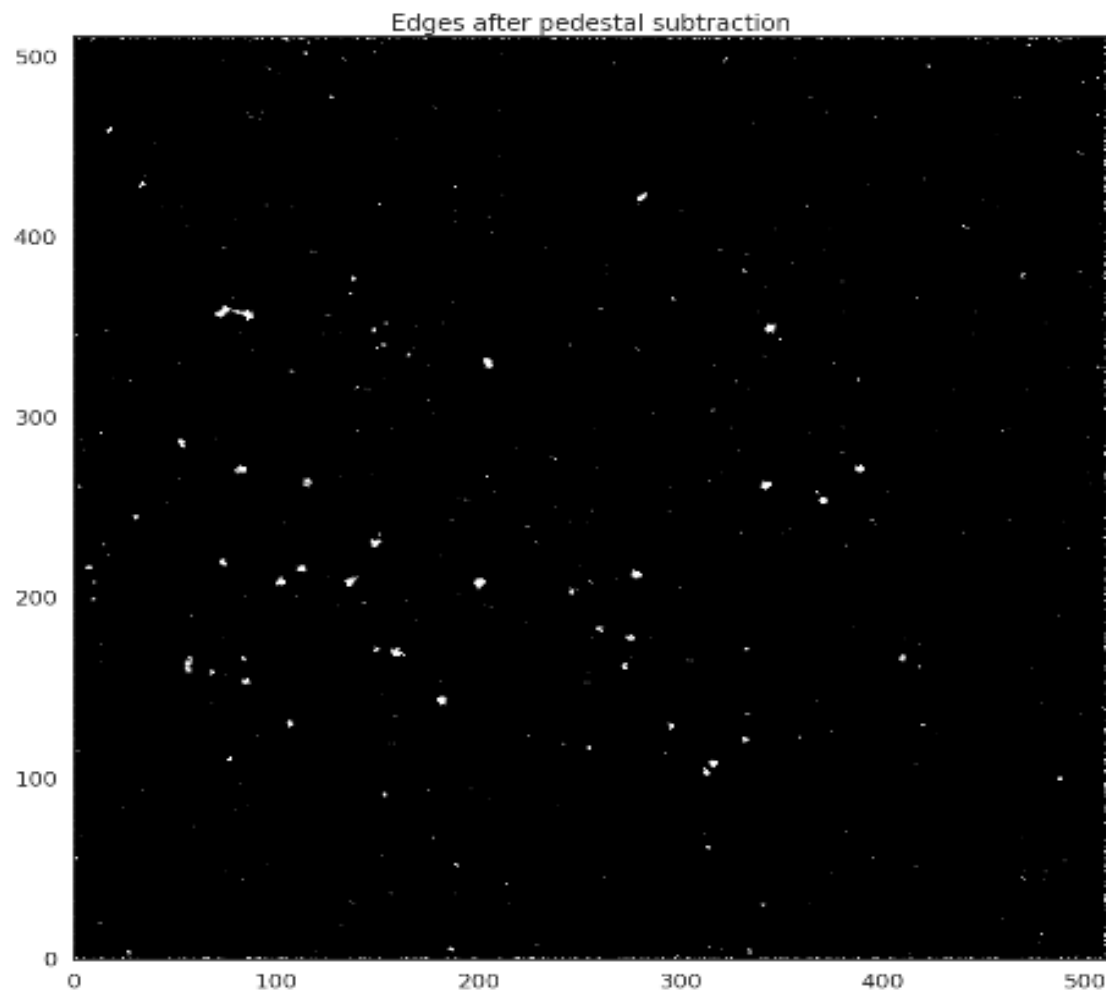
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I. Abritta, E. Di Marco, D. Pinci

CYGNO meeting, 7 November 2019

## Last meeting

- ❑ At last meeting we have report a issue on the data.
- ❑ The issue was that when applied the same preprocessing the output was a clean image in some cases and an image with a lot of noise in others.



## Analysis on this issue

- ❑ Friday oct/25 we took 4 camera only runs:

1- with the camera ON for few hours;

2- just retaken;

3- restarting the DAQ;

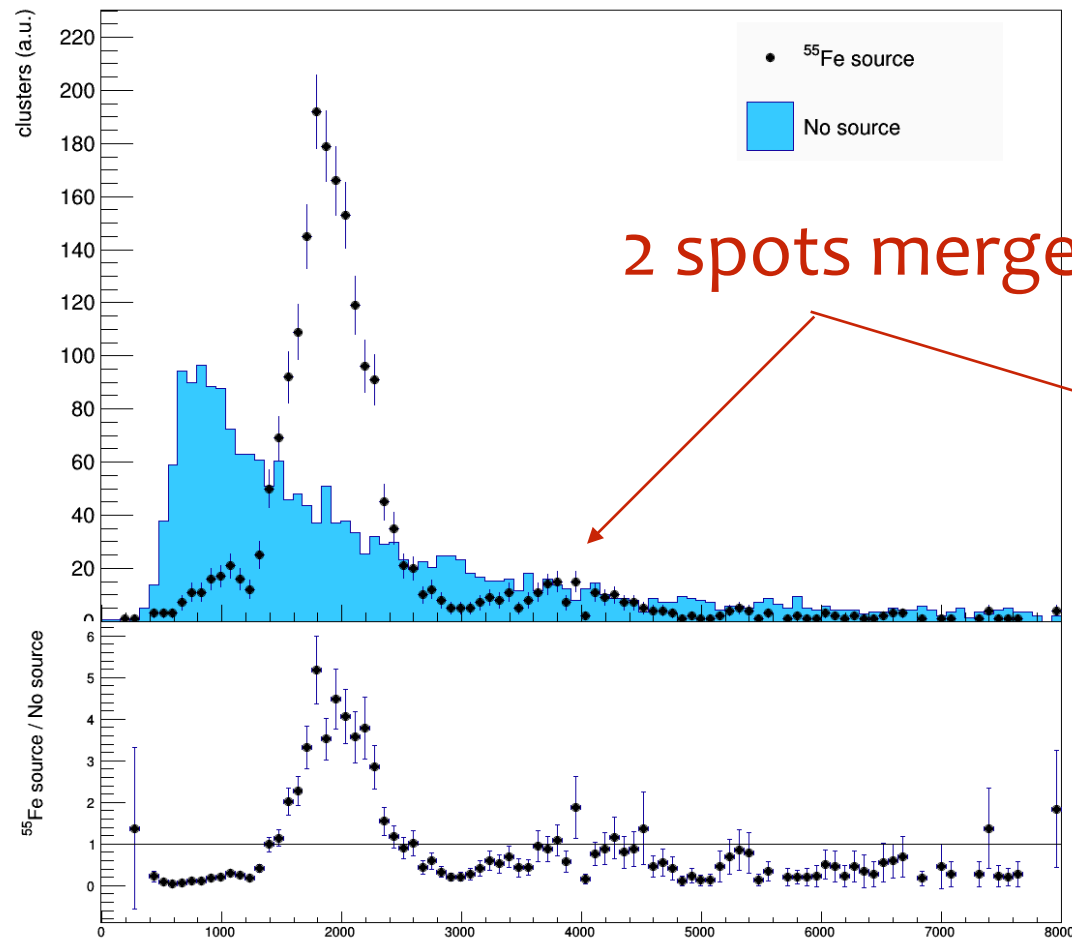
4- restarting the DAQ and the Camera;

25 October 2019 Orca Flash black				
1631				
1632	131	100	camera only - Camera already ON for some time	
1633	100	100	camera only - Just restart the aquisition	
1634	100	100	camera only - After restart the DAQ	
1635	100	100	camera only - Restarting the CAMERA and the DAQ	

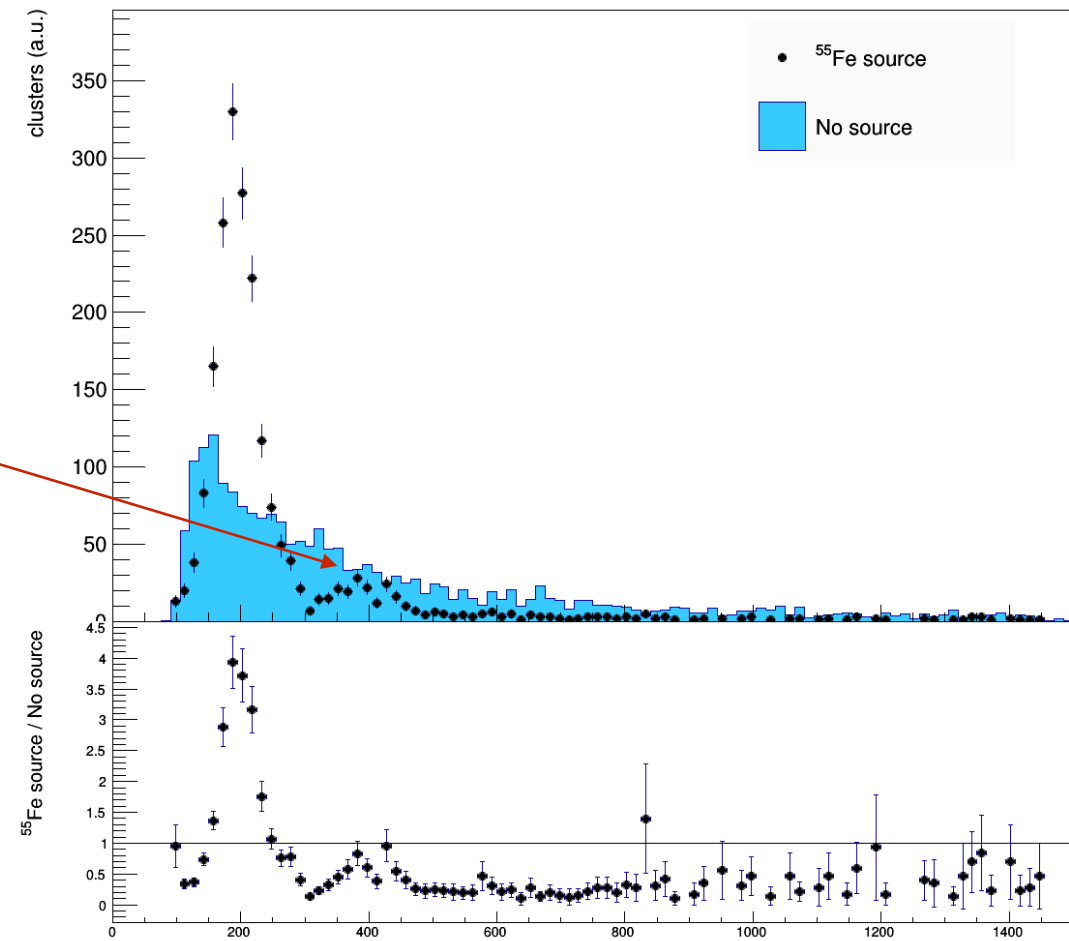
- ❑ All this runs can be used as pedestals to each other and to the runs taken the week after. So, it seems that turning off/on the camera and DAQ doesn't change the pedestal.
- ❑ And for some reason the pedestal is fluctuating, so by now we are taken one pedestal only run whenever we will acquisite data.

# First look at $^{55}\text{Fe}$

- Clusters from 100 images (100ms exposure) with  $\text{Fe}55$  and 1000 images w/o source. Select tight region inside FC (500 x 500 pixels)

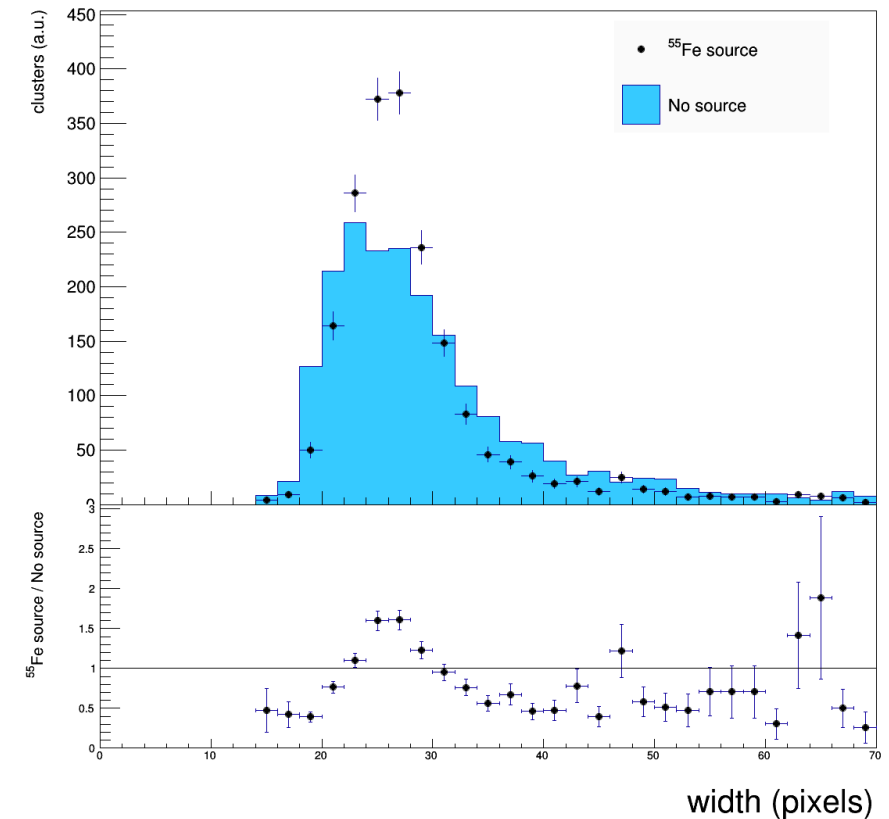
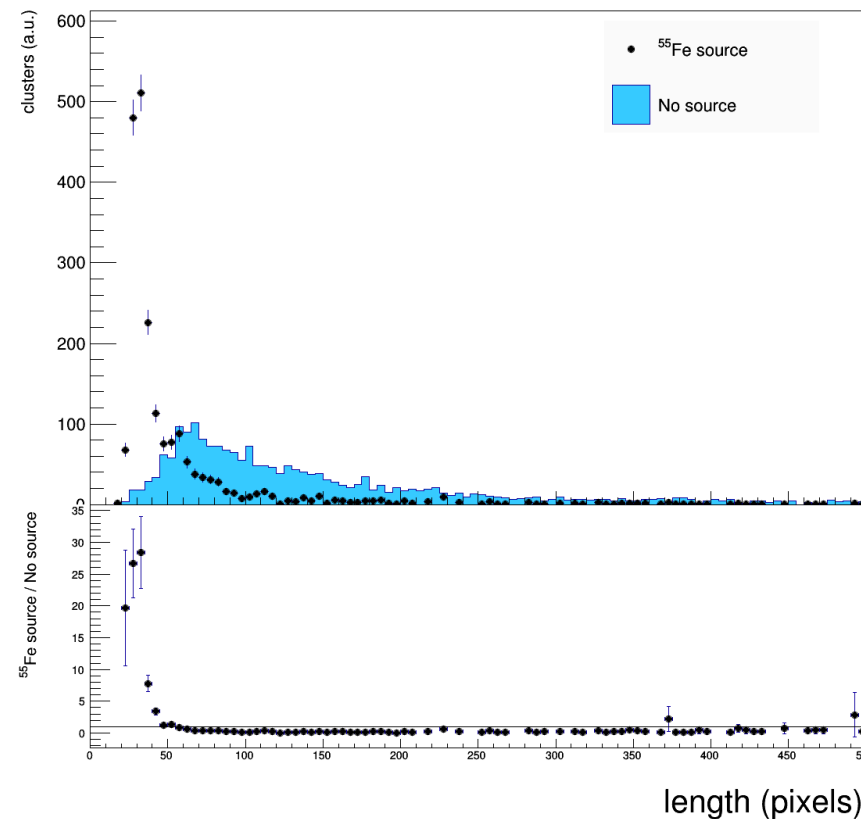
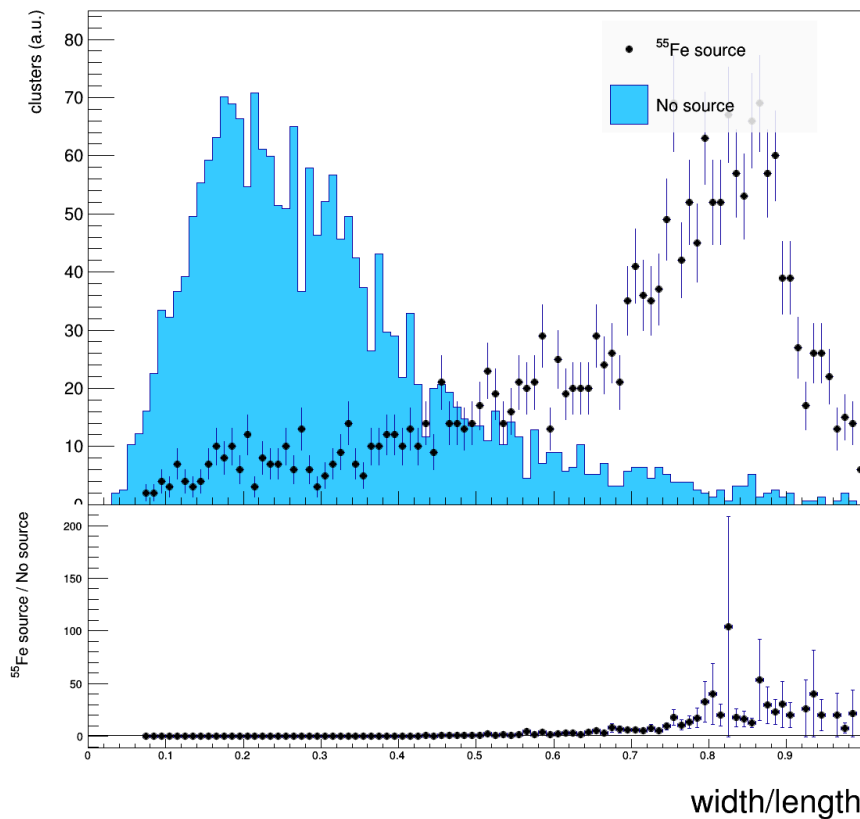


light yield  $\sim 2000$  photons  
 $V_{\text{GEM}} = 460\text{V}$



200 pixels/spot  
 $V_{\text{GEM}} = 460\text{V}$

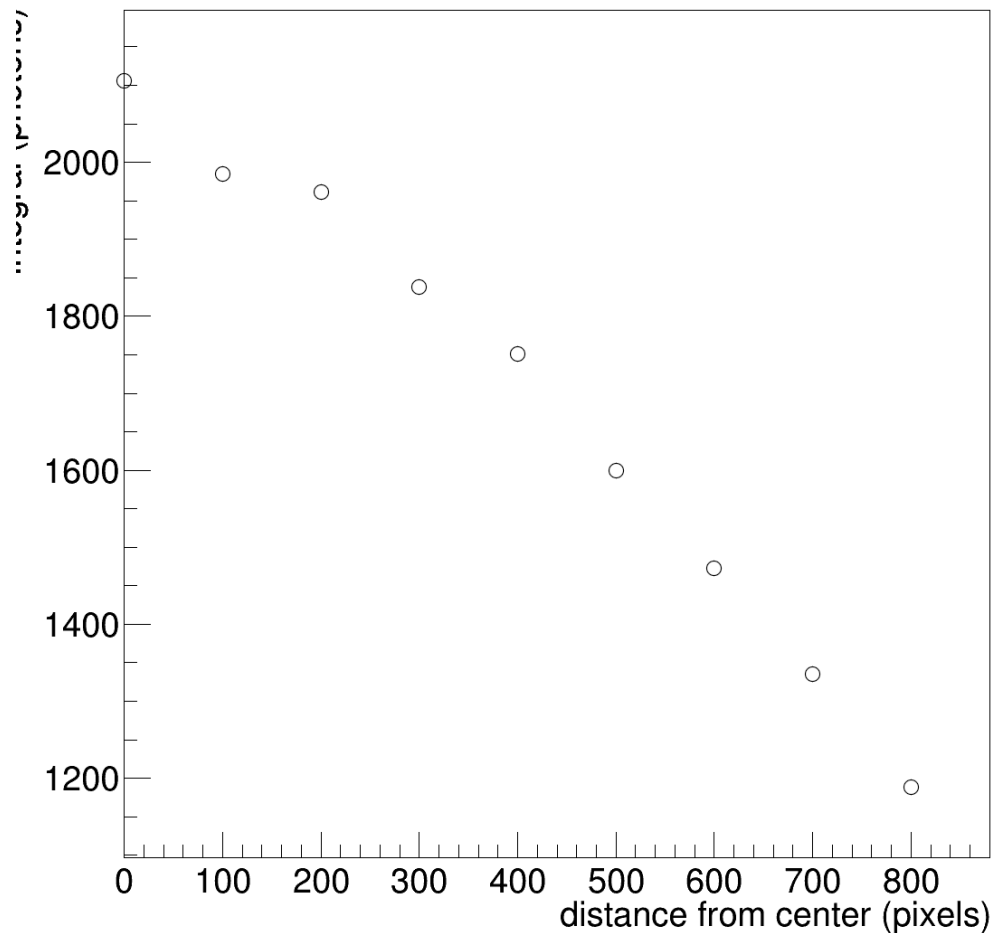
- cluster width/length useful to select “round” vs “snake” clusters.



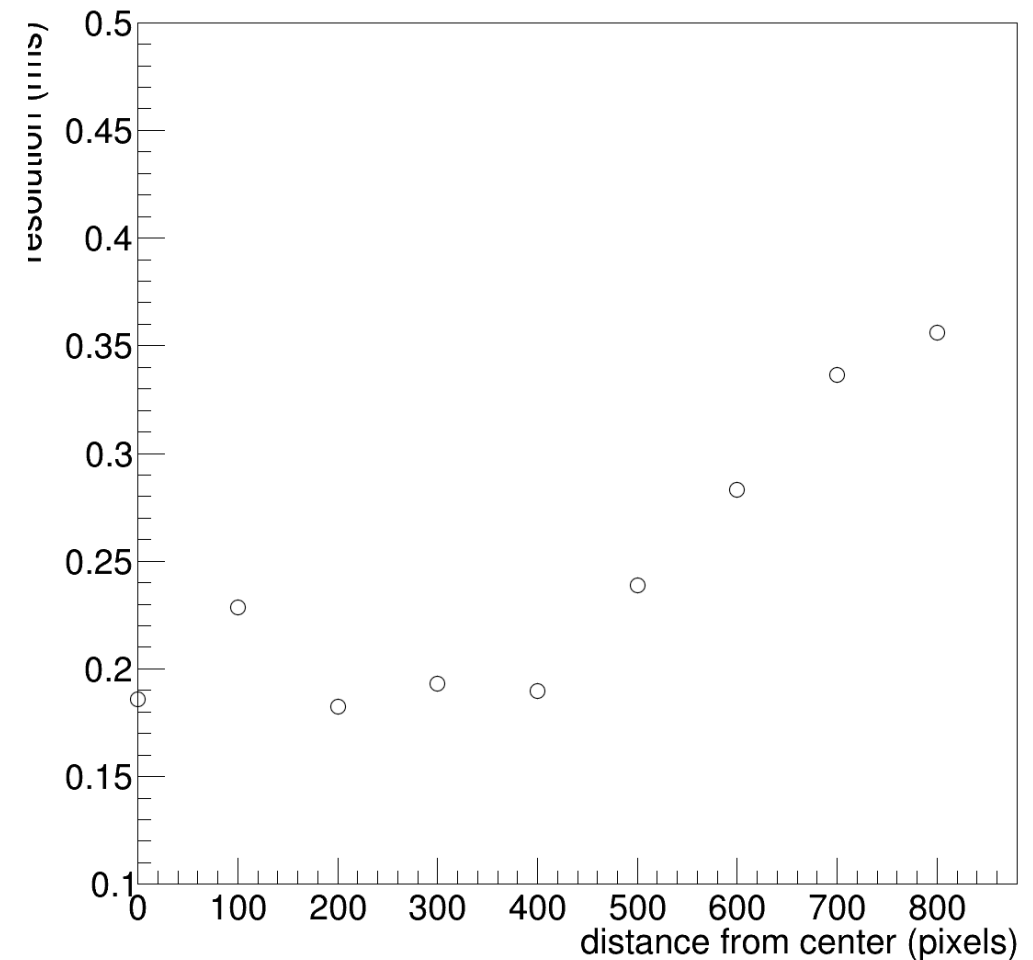
We have data with  $^{60}\text{Co}$   
We will compare cosmics vs  $^{60}\text{Co}$   
(and we may do a template fit to extract Co yield)

# light yield & resolution vs $R$

- check the energy resolution and light yield as a function of the distance from the center of the field cage
- each point is an exclusive annulus of  $R_{min} < r < R_{max}$



light yield drops of ~50% from the center to the borders of the FC



resolution ~20% up to  $R=500$  pix worsens beyond that



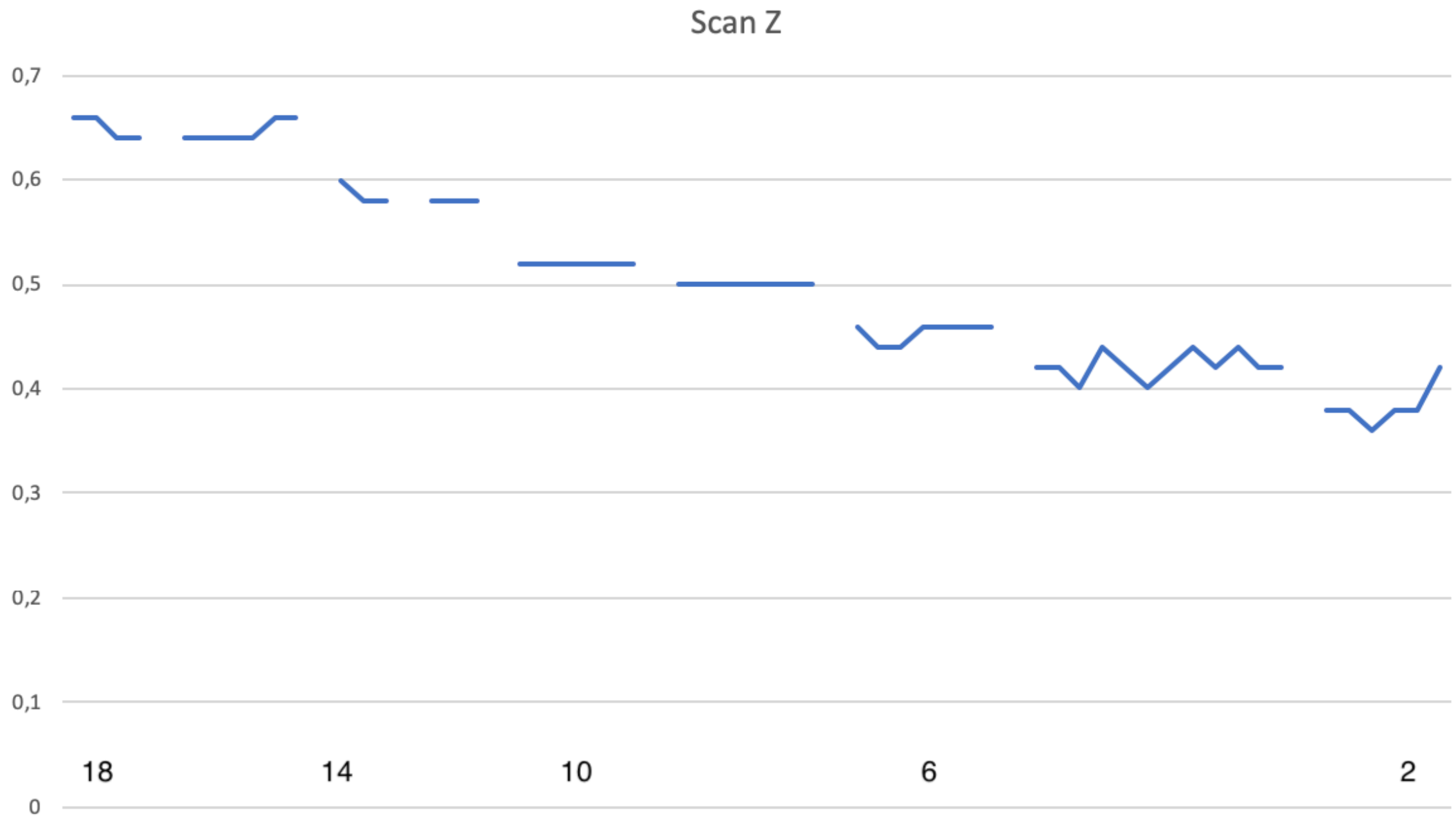
# Analysis with $^{55}\text{Fe}$ data placing the source in different positions

GEM

A slot without the Pb brick

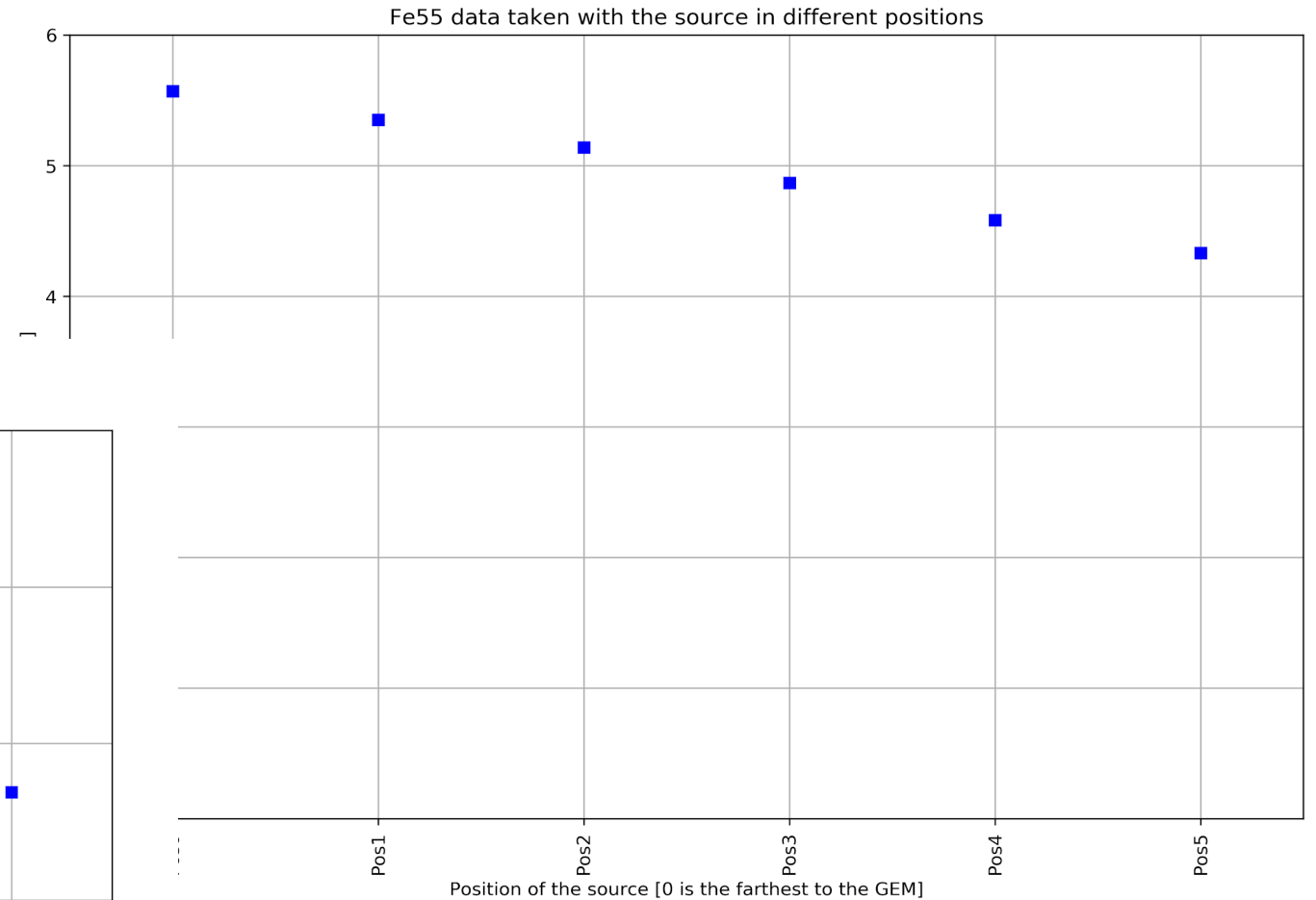
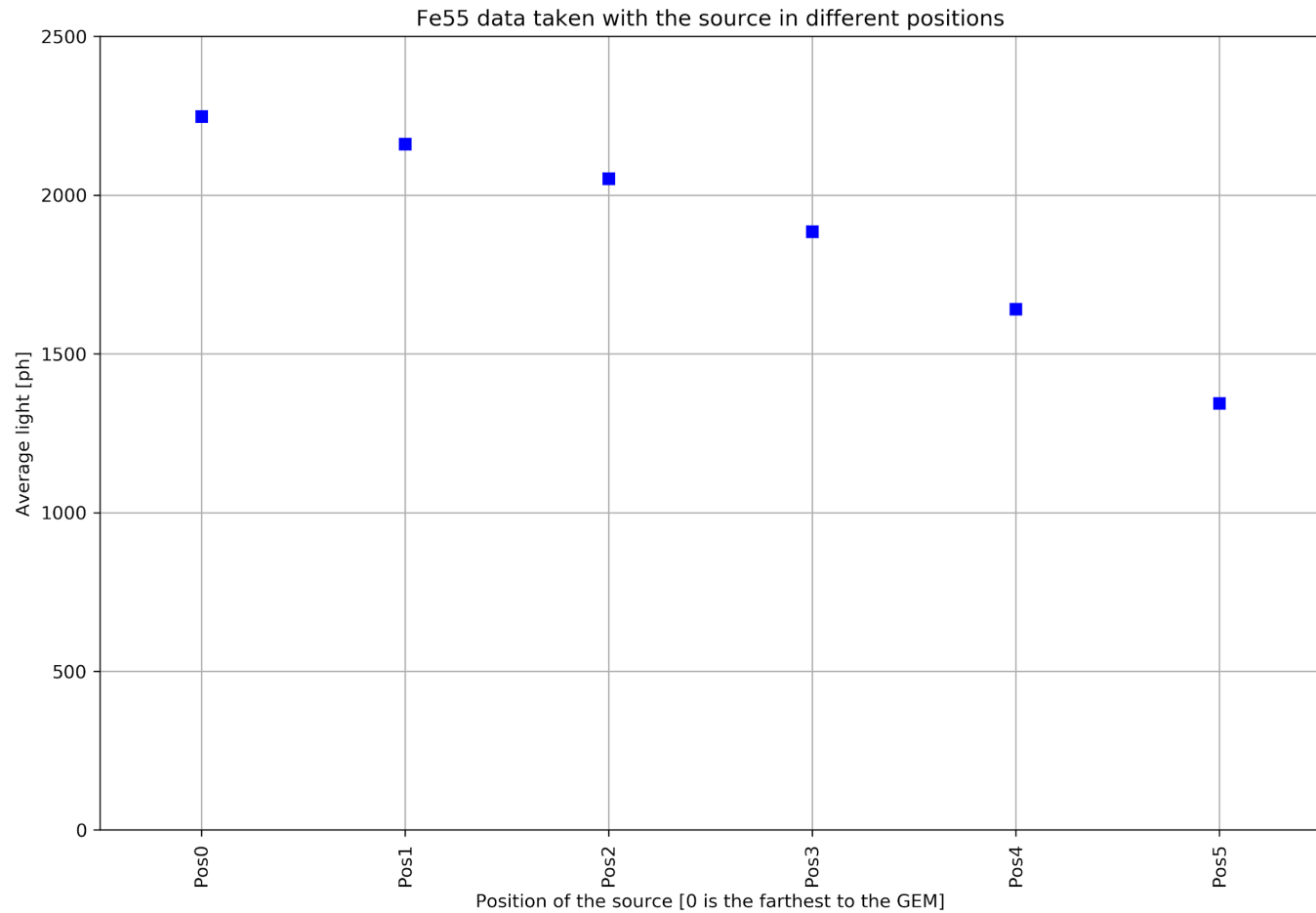


# Current drawn with $^{55}\text{Fe}$ data placing the source in different positions





# Analysis with $^{55}\text{Fe}$ data placing the source in different



The light and length of the  $^{55}\text{Fe}$  spots are decreasing when you move closer to the GEM.

*Superclustering (a.k.a. Join The Dots)*

*&*

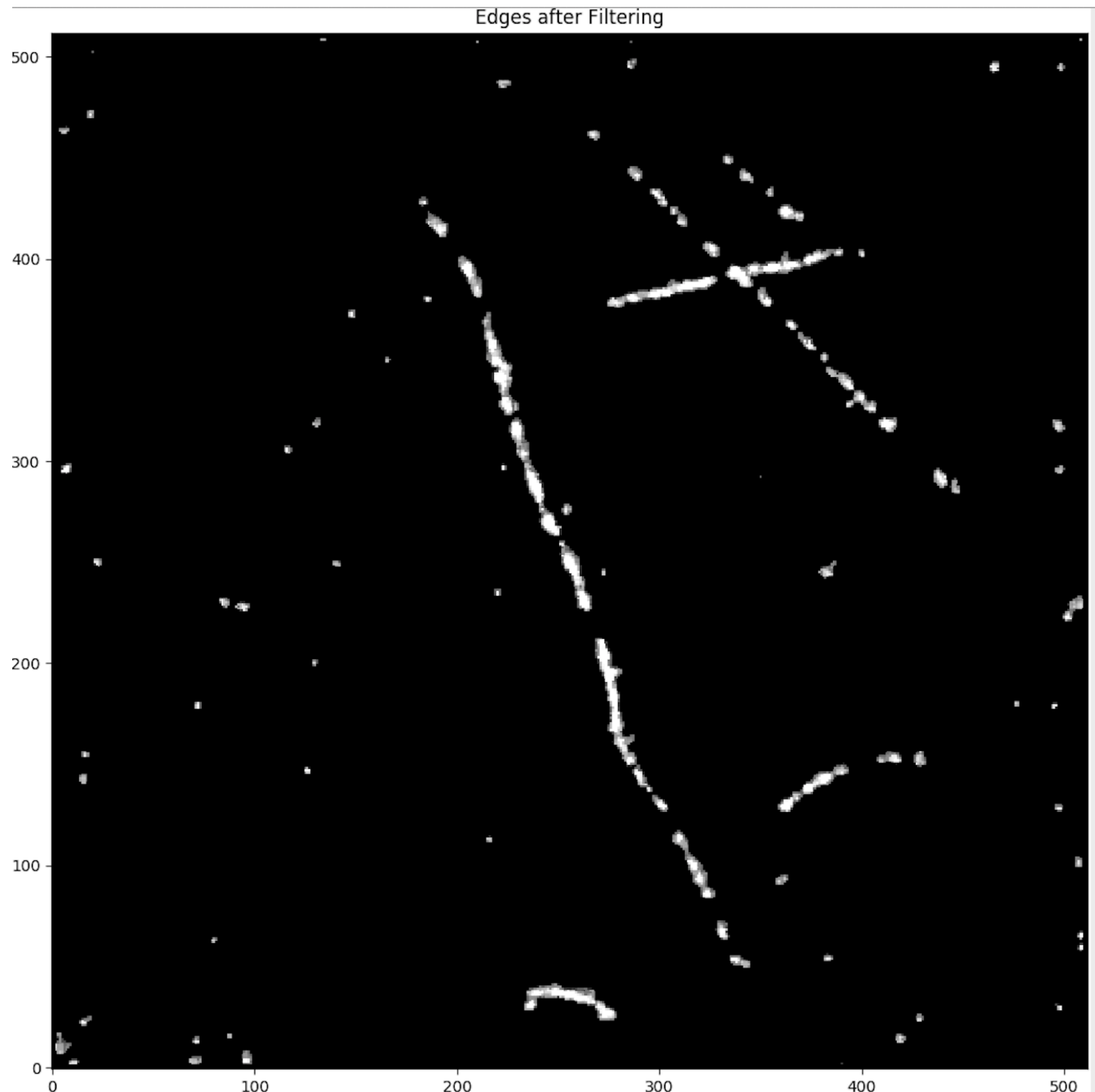
*PMT data with  $^{55}\text{Fe}$*

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- In CYGNO underground @ atm pressure, **clustering with i2DBSCAN is probably sufficient**
  - tracks are <1cm short
- For calibration with Fe55, also i2DBSCAN is sufficient (spots)
- But in presence of cosmic rays + their secundaries ( $\delta$  rays) on surface, need to contain the full energy of the track
  - => JOIN THE DOTS GAME!
- Supercluster is another algorithm using iDBSCAN clusters as “seeds”



- Because the **noise cleaning, zero suppression, clusters in the gas, GEM patterns, etc, holes appear along tracks**
- **DB scan will not follow the full path**
- **but already finds most of the pieces**

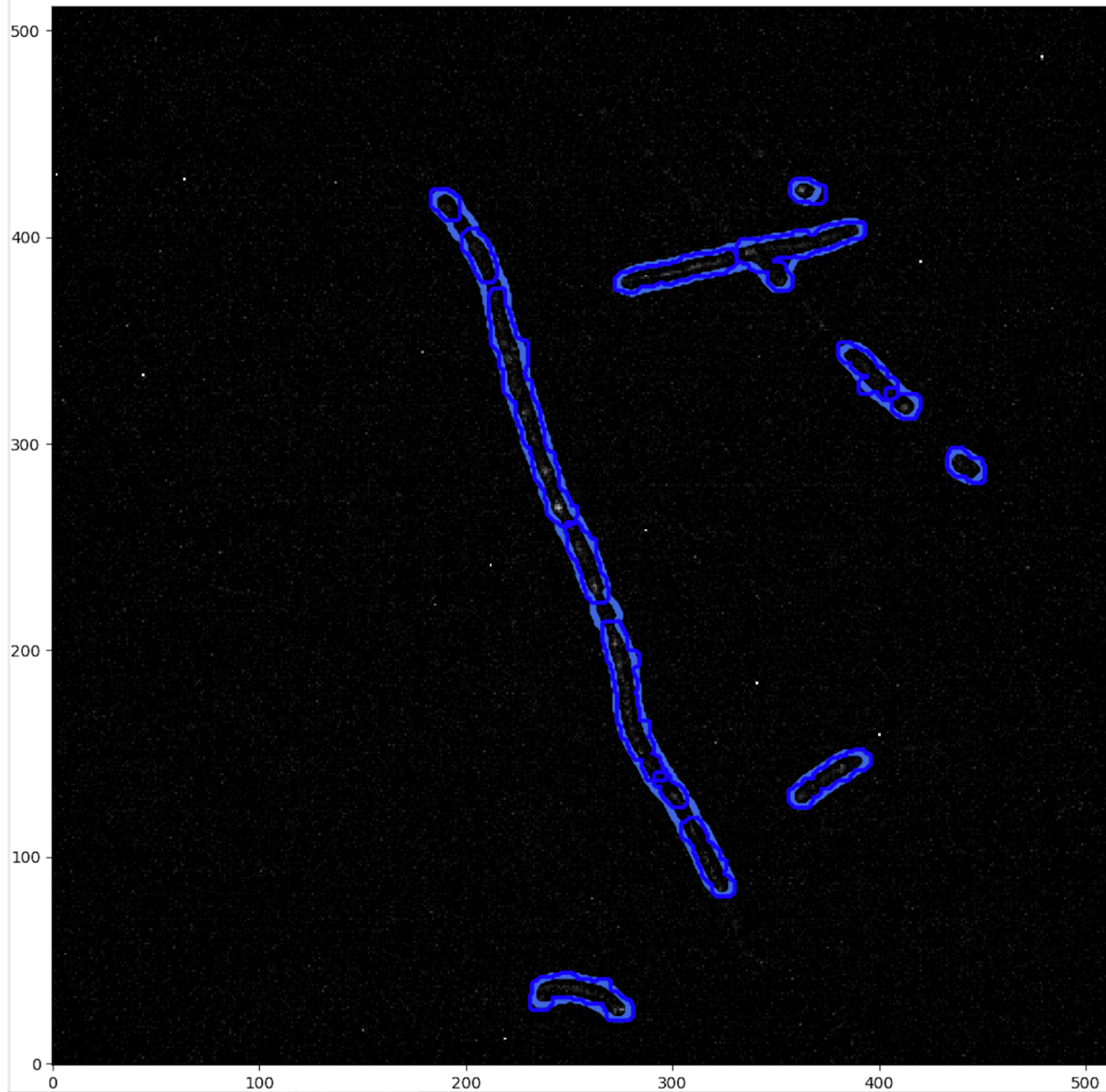
- Reminder: DBSCAN is run on rebinned image ( $4 \times 4 = 1$  “macro-pixel”)
- For initial DBSCAN, a tight noise reduction is needed to decrease the combinatorics (CPU limits)
- Once found these clusters:
  - use any macro-pixel belonging to a cluster as a “seed” for a supercluster step
  - open a window around each seed (3x3 or 5x5 pixels tried) in full readout (no zero-suppression, no topological / median filters) since this is an “interesting” region = “FR”
  - compute Gaussian gradients in these FR regions to find where the light goes from 0 to the one within the cluster
  - Apply the algorithm Morphological GAC(\*) around these high gradients regions to find the contours
- Two choices:
  1. run the supercluster on the OR of all iDBSCAN iterations
    - PRO: if pieces of a track are split in different iterations, this would recover
    - CON: it=3 is currently too bkg-polluted
  2. run the supercluster separately for each iteration
    - PRO: do not pollute with it3; it1 separates efficiently alphas/nuclear recoils
    - CON: cannot join split tracks
- For what we need (low occupancy), they are equivalent. Chosen 2

(\*) *don't think bad, Italians, it stands for “Geodesic Active Contour”*



# Example of SuperCluster

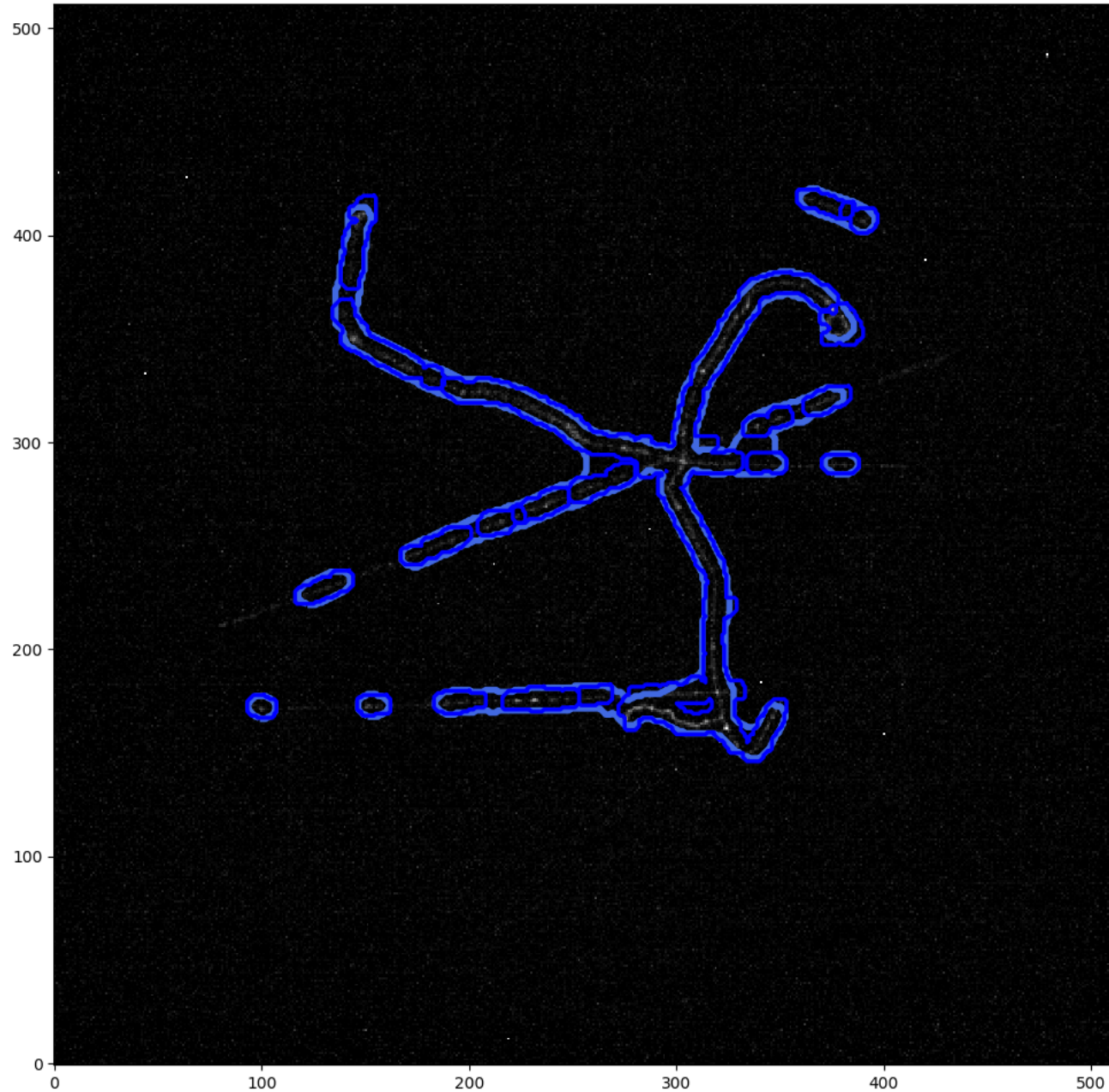
Clusters found in iteration 2



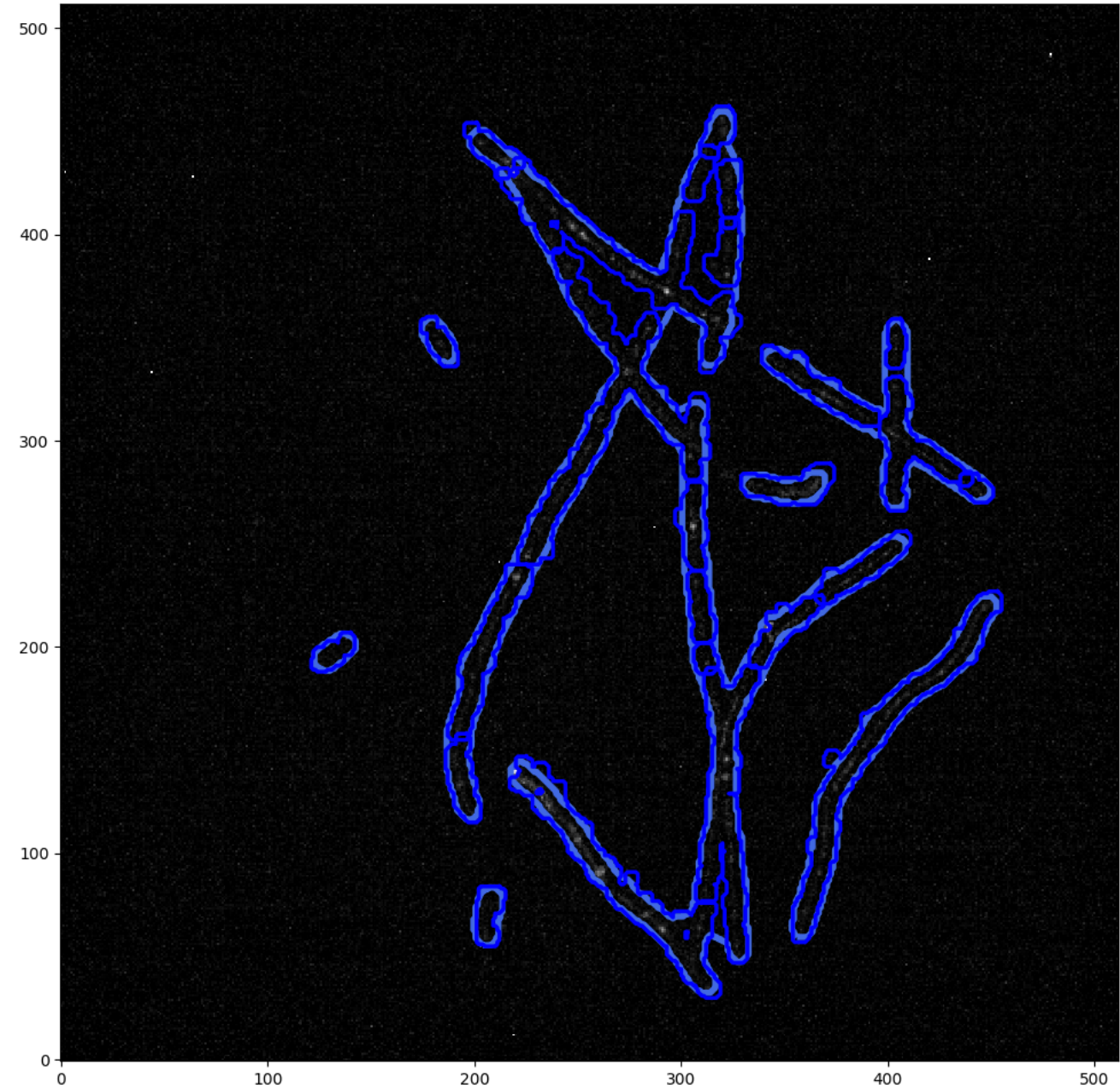
- Dark blue = iDBSCAN clusters in iteration 2
- Light bold blue = superclusters in iteration 2

100 ms exposure inside the lead coffin

Clusters found in iteration 2



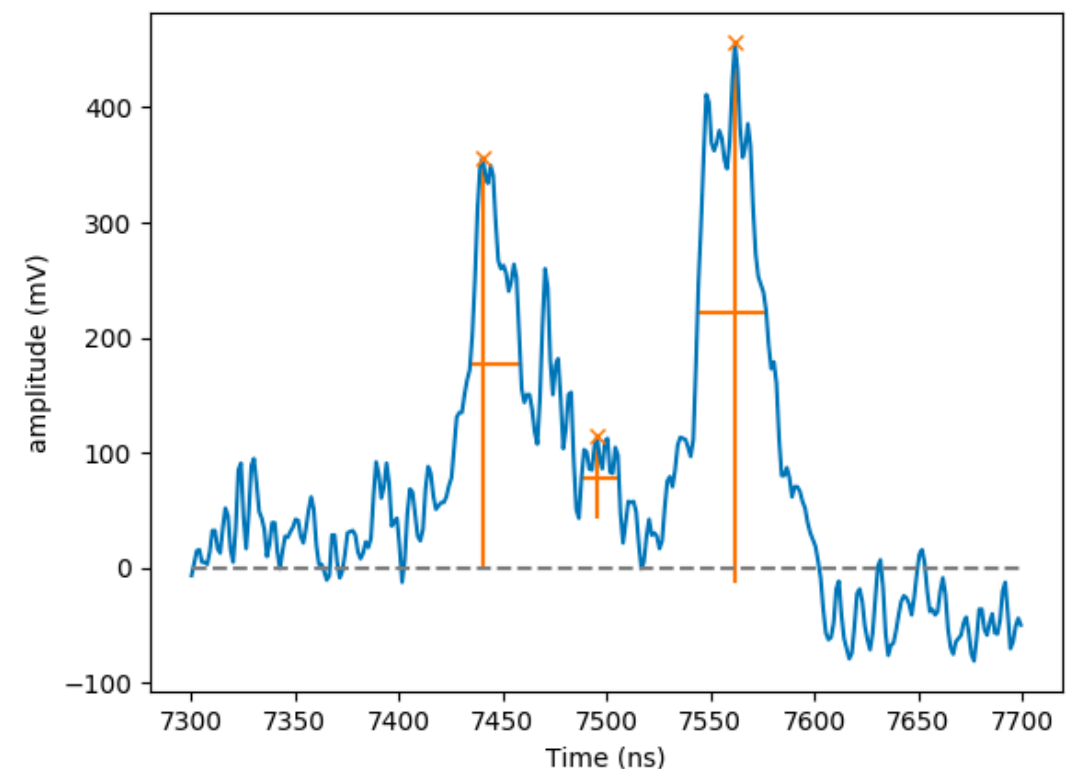
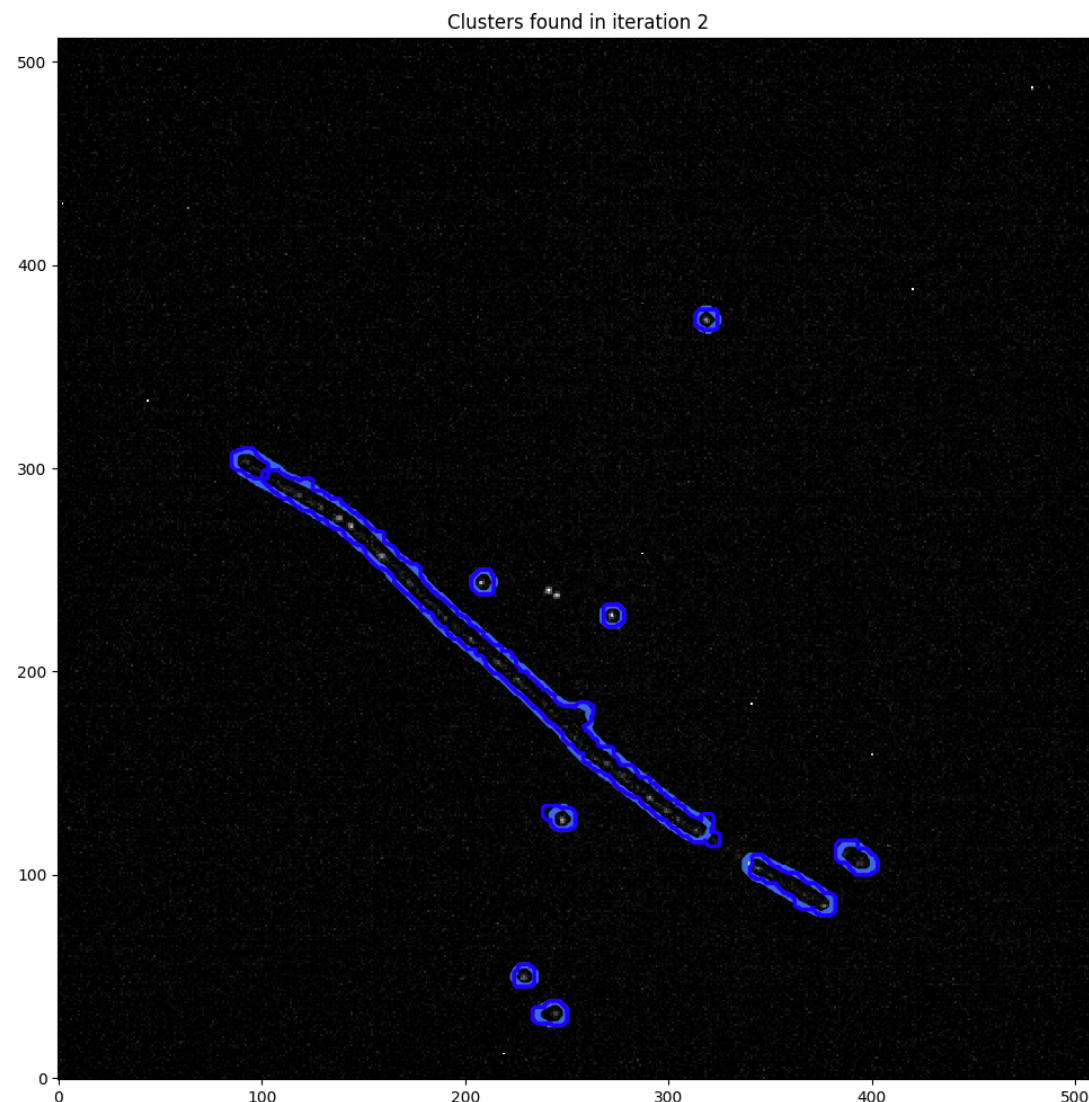
Clusters found in iteration 2



- but I don't think we care too much of these cases
- The purpose is mainly single cosmic+delta ray, electrons from Co60, AmBe...



- Took several data with PMT @ 1.4 kV and camera. Picture triggered by PMT
- Will look at the runs with “strong”  $^{55}\text{Fe}$  source positioned at different heights of the FC
- **NOTA BENE:** cosmics are very frequently visible in all the pictures.
  - we reduced the exposure to the minimum for the DAQ to work: 40ms



- Resumed/debugged the code of the peak finder in the PMT waveform
- Run simultaneously to the camera reconstruction in order to correlate the two informations
- It calculates simple variables (tot, charge integral), but also find peaks and saves, for each peak in the waveform:
  - height (wrt baseline), prominence (wrt local baseline), fwhm, peak time, risetime, falltime
- These if needed has to be tuned, but for the following only TOT and integral are used

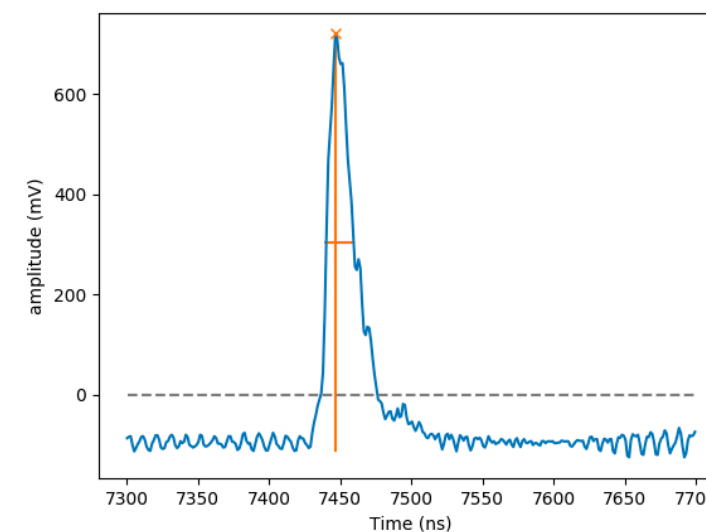
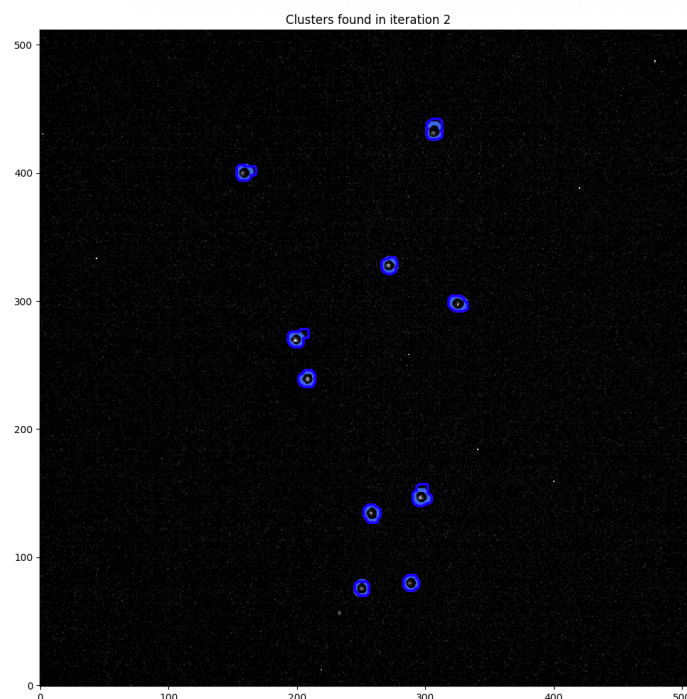
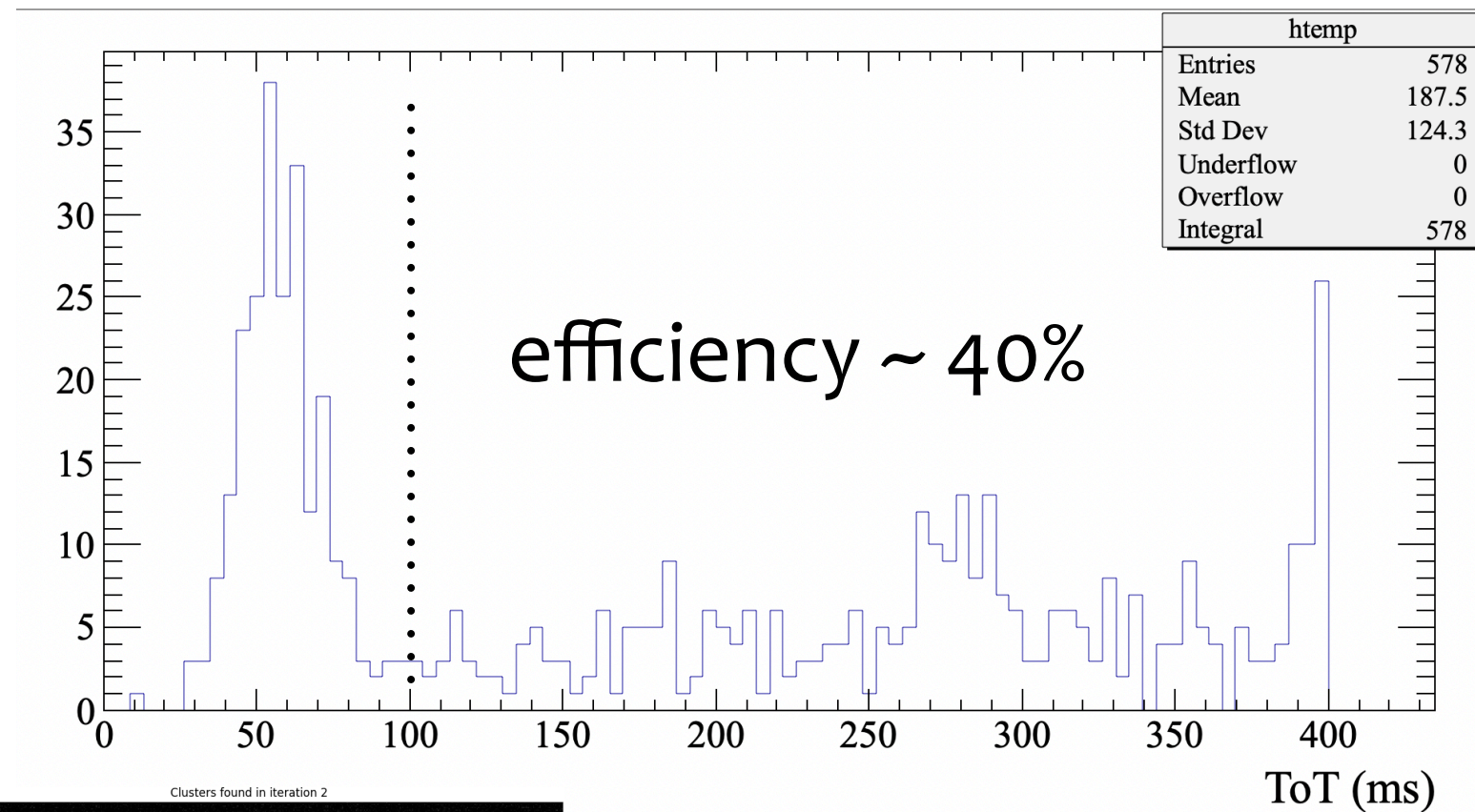
# Runs taken on Nov4

- Position # correspond to the axis in next pages
- Positions 2,3 are ~middle of the FC

1	File name	saved events	CMOS Exposure Time (ms)	comments	Nominal Flux He/CF4	He:CF4	Transfer field strength (kV/cm)	GEM 3 (V)	GEM 2 (V)	GEM 1 (V)
867	1753	20	40	Strong Fe55 with Pb case and PMT	150/100	60/40	2.5	460	460	460
868	1754	100	40	Strong Fe55 with Pb case and PMT - Position 0	150/100	60/40	2.5	460	460	460
869	1755	100	40	Strong Fe55 with Pb case and PMT - Position 1	150/100	60/40	2.5	460	460	460
870	1756	100	40	Strong Fe55 with Pb case and PMT - Position 2	150/100	60/40	2.5	460	460	460
871	1757	100	40	Strong Fe55 with Pb case and PMT - Position 3	150/100	60/40	2.5	460	460	460
872	1758	100	40	Strong Fe55 with Pb case and PMT - Position 4	150/100	60/40	2.5	460	460	460
873	1759	100	40	Strong Fe55 with Pb case and PMT - Position 5	150/100	60/40	2.5	460	460	460

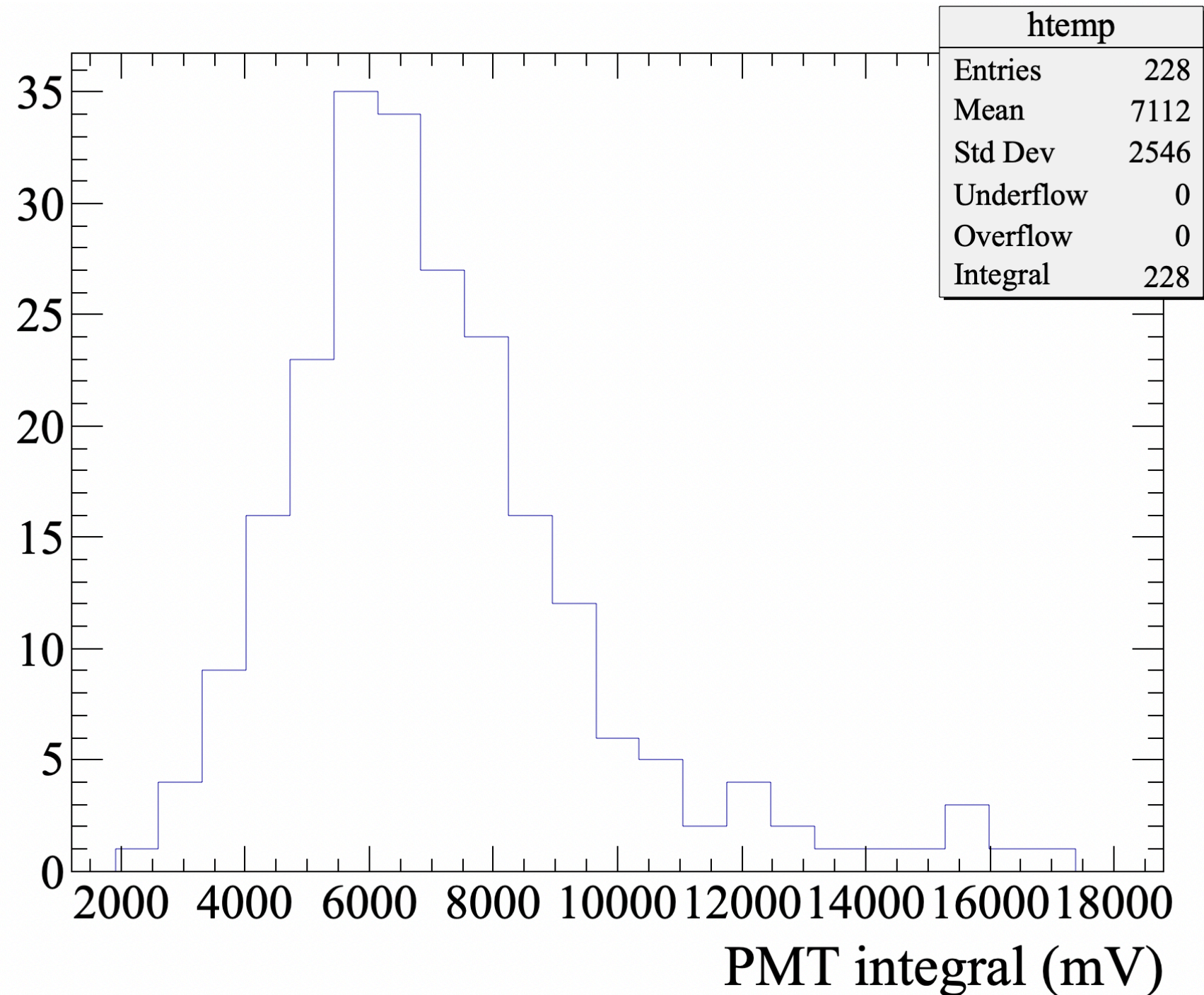


- Filter the events with TimeOverThreshold  $TOT < 100$  ms to select the events triggered by Fe55 spot



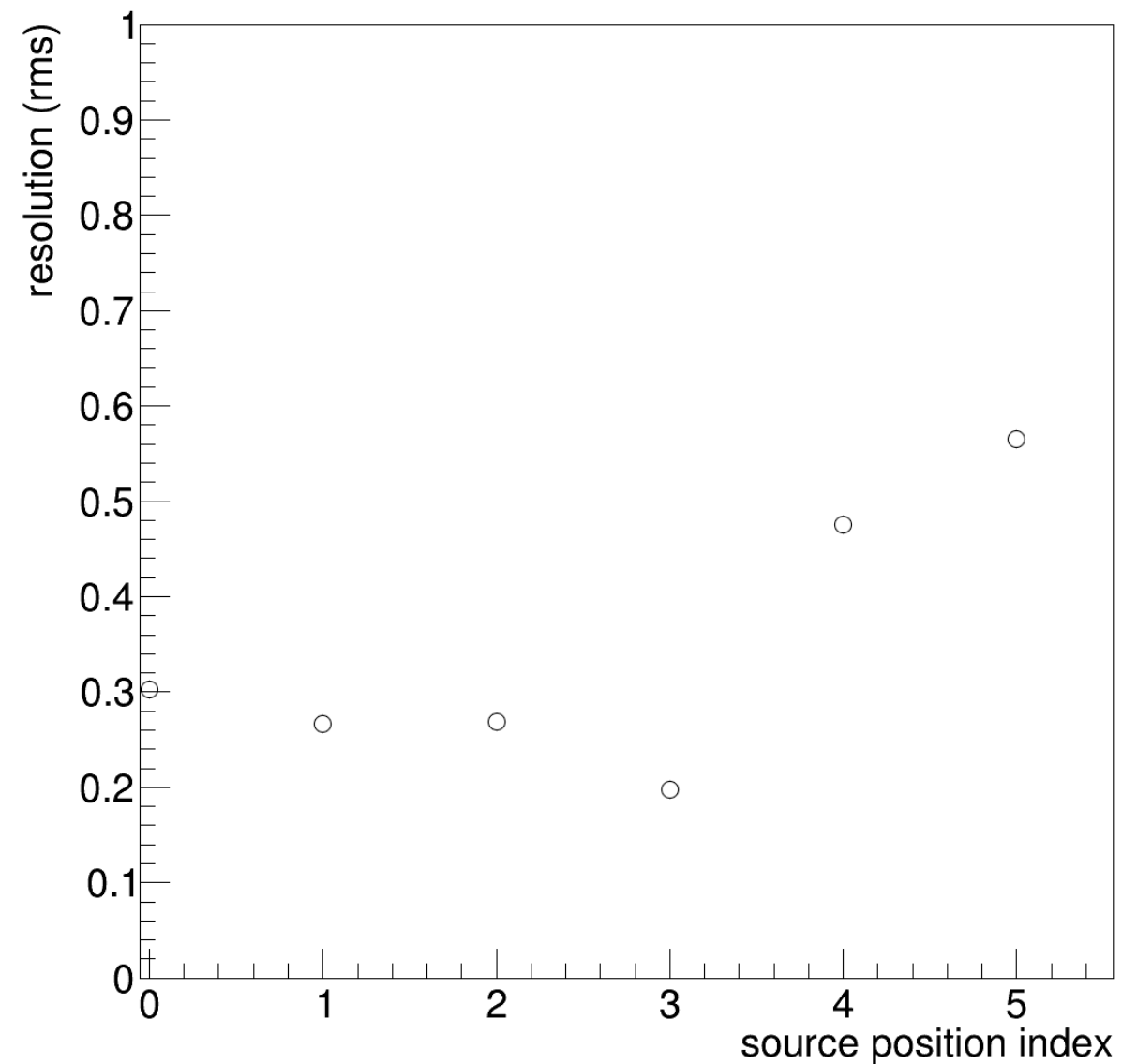
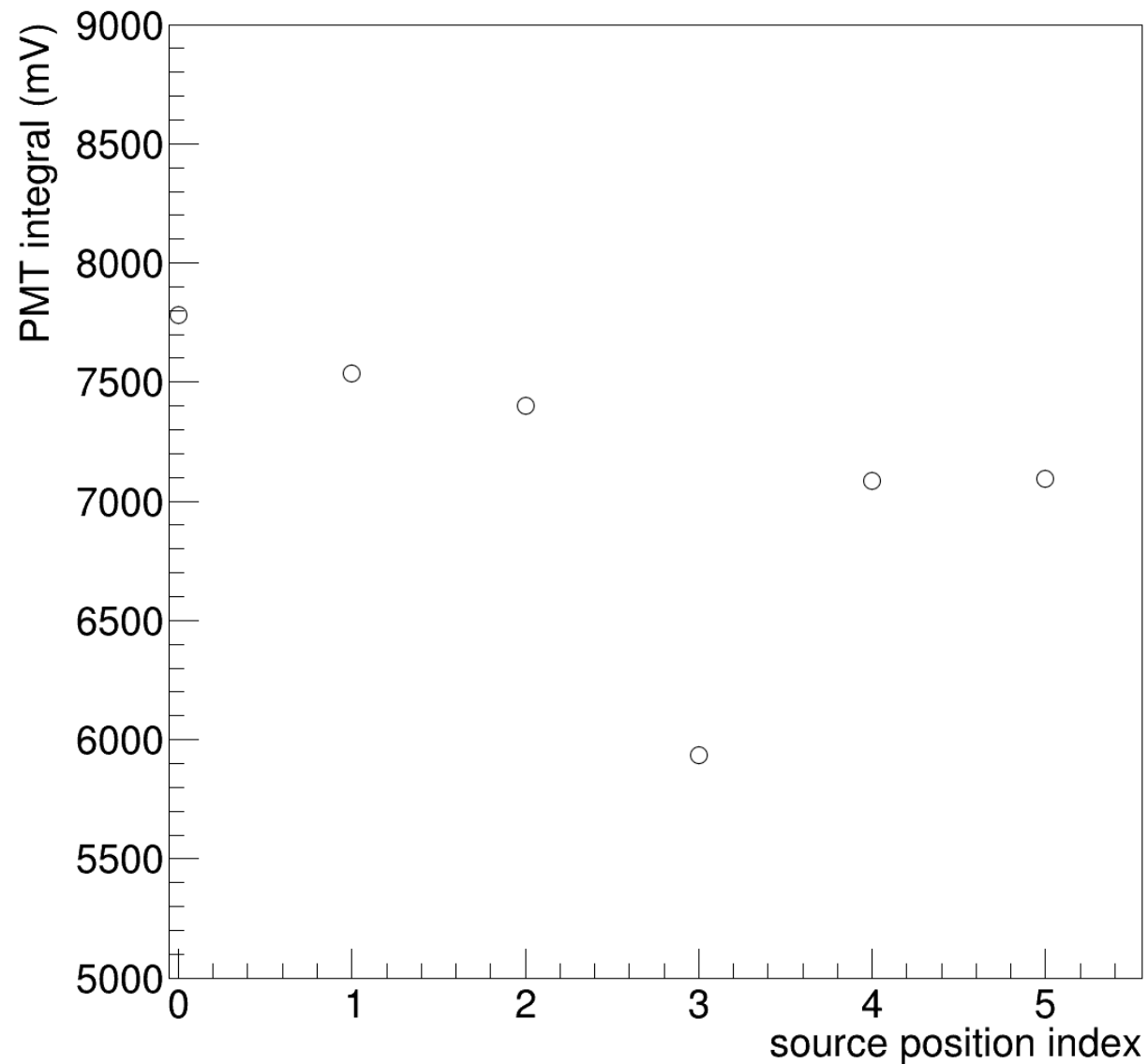
# PMT integral

- Roughly 35% resolution (integrating over the 6 runs)



# PMT integral vs Z

- PMT integral and resolution vs distance in Z of the source

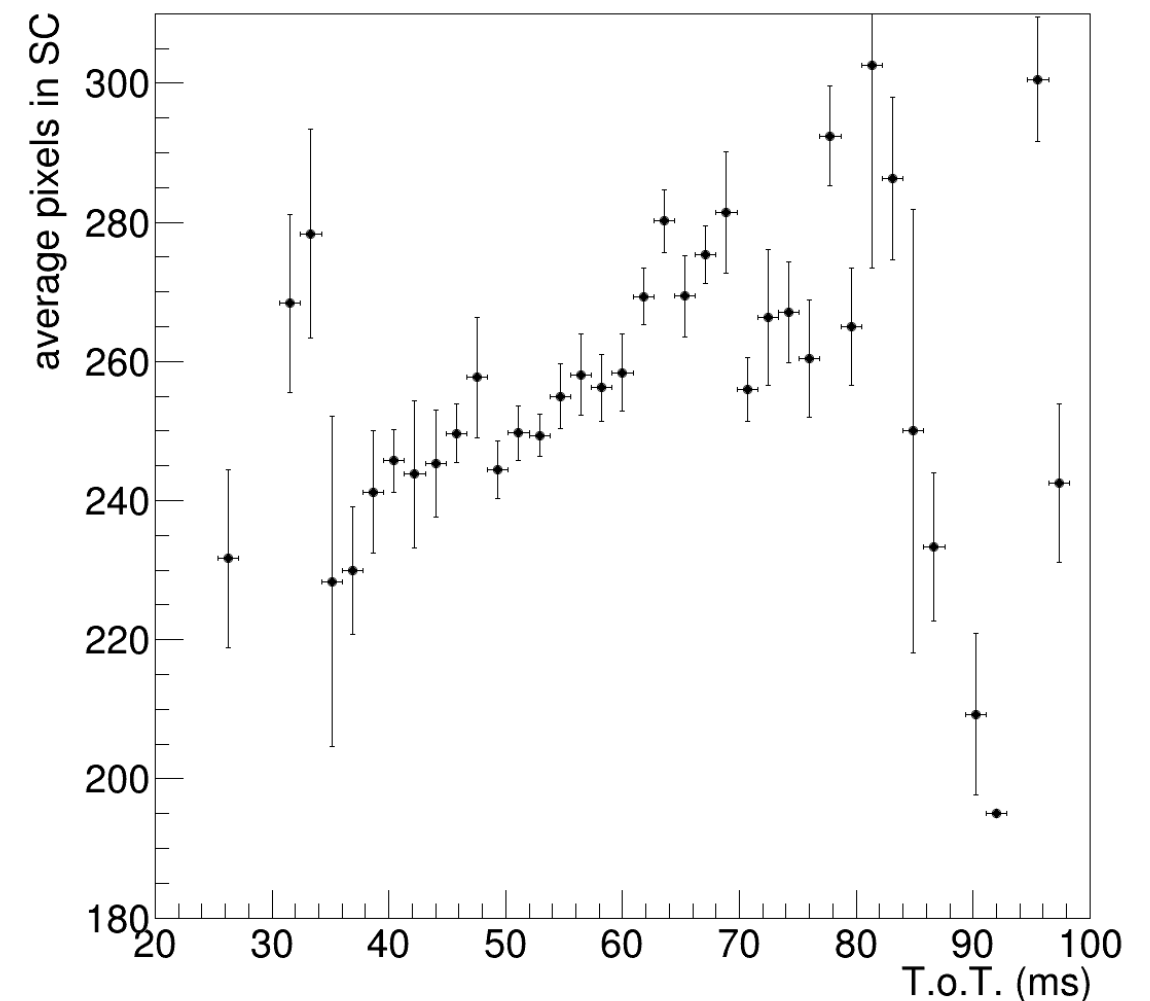
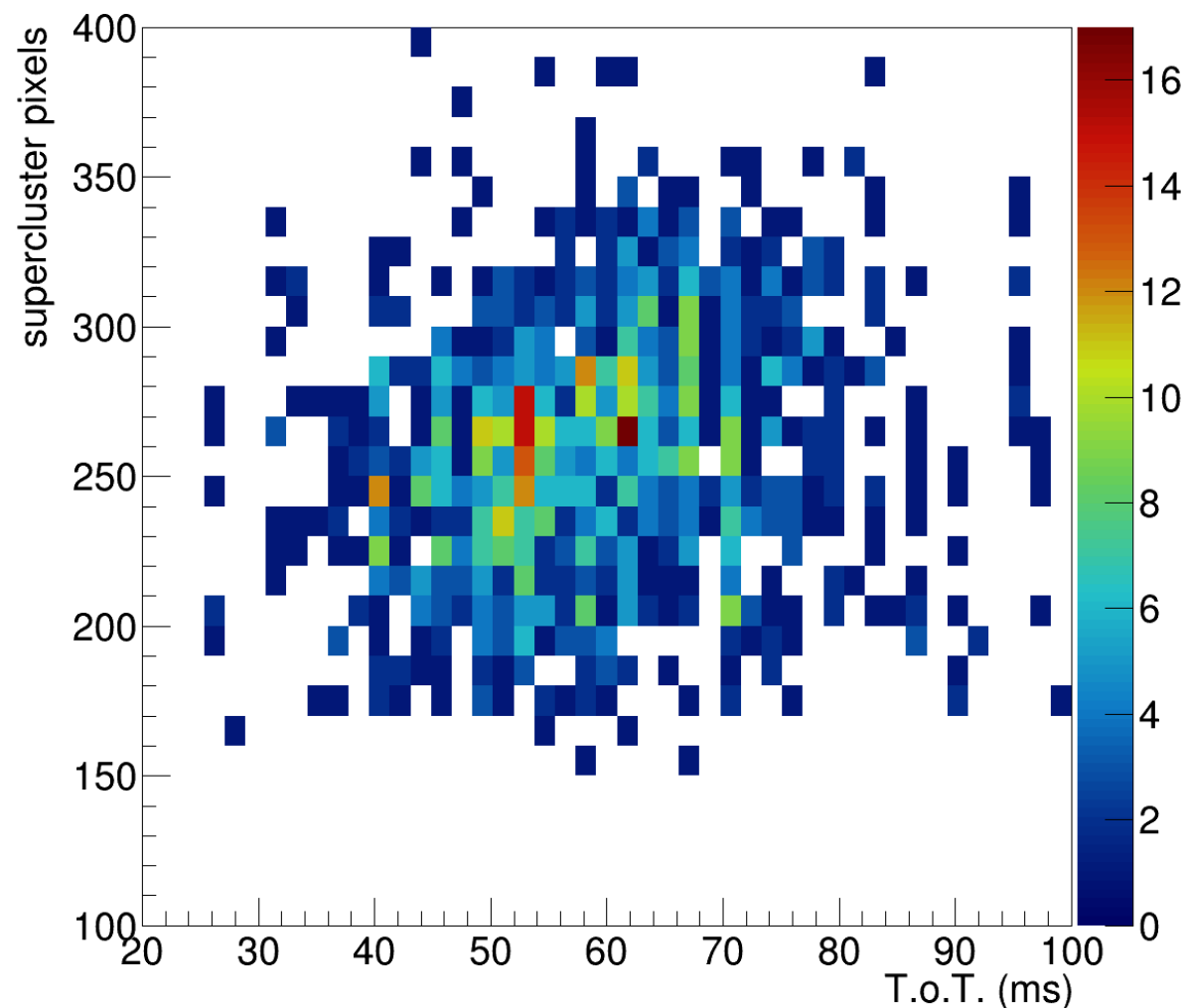


runs 2 and 3 ~ middle of the field cage.

N.B. Each point has ~40 events => 15% stat. error on the mean

# Spot size vs PMT

- Only use events with PMT tot < 100 ms
- supercluster (SC) selection:
  - SC "iteration" = 2 (nothing in 1, 3 is garbage collector)
  - all "spot-like" SCs: width / length > 0.7
  - within FC (ellipse axes = 700/700 pixels)



*The End*