

**General Meeting  
Summary and plans for  
2020**

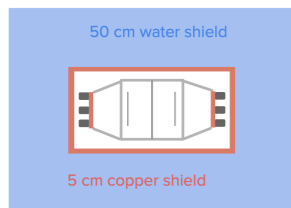
# Analyses and Simulation

- Finalise  $^{55}\text{Fe}$  analysis: camera+PMT (Igor) [January]
- Evaluate sensor noise behavior for threshold settings (Brazilian) [February]
- AmBe data (Camera and PMT) analysis toward a PID efficiency and rejection factor paper (Emanuele) [February]
- finalise BTF analysis for the “Tracking performance paper” (Giovanni M) [February]
- “digitise” Marconato data on 1 keV- $\rightarrow$ 100 keV nuclear recoils for CMOS (Fabrizio/Flavio) [January]
- “digitise” Marconato data on 1 keV- $\rightarrow$ 100 keV nuclear recoils for PMT (GSSI) [January]
- analyse them (PMT+CMOS) and compare results with same energy electron recoils to get a rejection factor (Fabrizio) [February]
- we need an evaluation of CYGNO rejection factor in the 1-20 keV range:  $10^3$ ?  $10^4$ ? [February]

# Geant simulation

## Shielding option 1

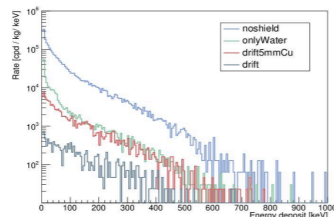
1) 50 cm water + 5 cm Cu



Cost of materials:

- Cu: ~25 euro/kg
- Lead: ~5 euro/kg
- PE: ~5 euro/kg

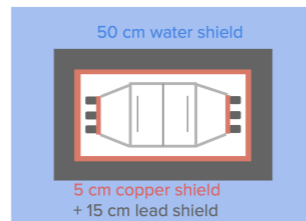
Material	Thickness [cm]	Mass [kg]	Cost [keuro]
Water	50	16e3	-
Cu	5	8.7e3	217.5



Rate [0-20] keV =  $7 \cdot 10^2$  cpd/kg/keV →  $8 \cdot 10^6$  cts/yr in CYGNO detector

## Shielding option 2

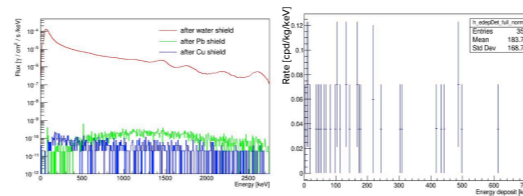
2) 50 cm water + 15 cm Pb + 5 cm Cu



Cost of materials:

- Cu: ~25 euro/kg
- Lead: ~5 euro/kg
- PE: ~5 euro/kg

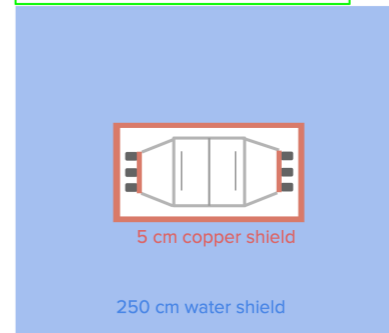
Material	Thickness [cm]	Mass [kg]	*Cost [keuro]
Water	50	16e3	-
Pb	15	42e3	210
Cu	5	9e3	225



Rate [0-20] keV = 0.054 cpd/kg/keV → 630 cts/yr in CYGNO detector

## Shielding option 3

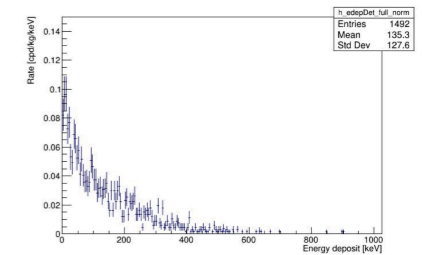
3) 250 cm water + 5 cm Cu



Cost of materials:

- Cu: ~25 euro/kg
- Lead: ~5 euro/kg
- PE: ~5 euro/kg

Volume	Material	Thickness [cm]	Mass [kg]	Cost [keuro]
Shield2	Water	250	312e3	-
Shield3	Cu	5	8.7e3	217.5



Rate [0-20] keV =  $7 \cdot 10^2$  cpd/kg/keV →  $8 \cdot 10^6$  cts/yr in CYGNO detector

## Option 1:

Too light. It needs for a very high rejection power

## Summary shielding options

- 50 cm water + 15 cm Pb + 5 cm Cu is good in terms of
  - ambient gammas
  - 😊 ○ neutrons and secondary gammas
  - compact size
  - But
  - ☹ ○ expensive
  - need to use archaeological lead (even more expensive), otherwise too radioactive
- 2.5 m water + copper (no lead) shielding is good in terms of
  - ambient gammas
  - 😊 ○ neutrons and secondary gammas
  - 😊 ○ low radioactivity
  - low cost in fact it is expensive too
  - But
  - ☹ ○ large size

- Is there a third way between H<sub>2</sub>O:Pb:Cu:Plexiglass (50:15:5:5) and H<sub>2</sub>O:Pb:Cu:Plexiglass (250:0:5:5)? Do we gain something in adding more Plexiglass and Cu to remove part of H<sub>2</sub>O? (Roma1)

[February]

# Background effect simulation

It would be possible that we have to survive with some background in the detector;

What would be the performance of CYGNO?

Study with the simulation the performance of CYGNO in different background scenarios (GSSI).

[February]

# CYGNO drawings

To start we need last inputs from Simulation about:

- plexiglass width;

- copper width;

*Roma1*

[February]

- Once we have, we can close drawings of these parts;

*LNF*

[April]

Meanwhile we choose low radioactive materials and techniques

*GSSI (?)*

[February]

- Once we have we can start material procurement;

*Roma1*

[July]

We can start assemble CYGNO sensitive part ([er] Core);

*LNF*

[September]

# Radioactivity

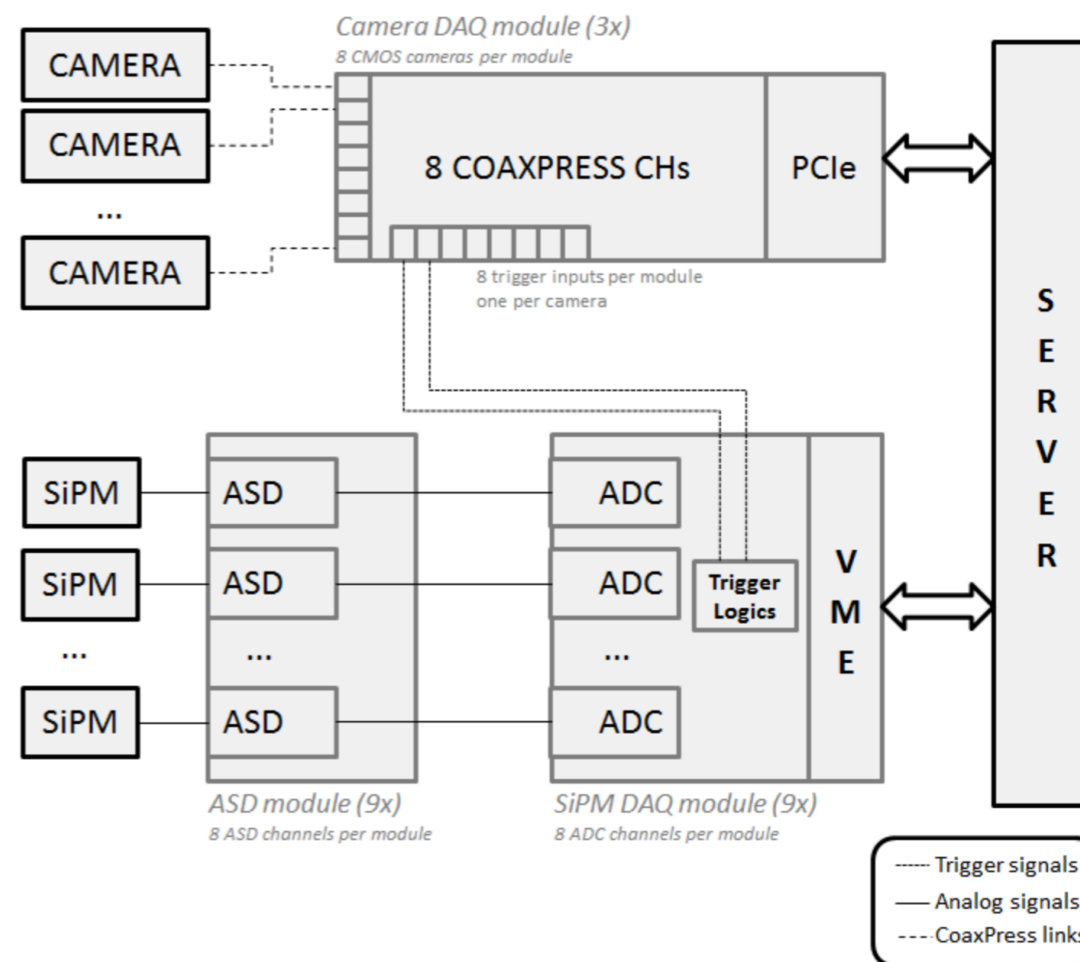
- Contact people working with low radioactive Plexiglass and understand how to get it (Betta); [February]
- Contact people working with low radioactive Cupper and understand how to get it (Betta); [February]
- Contact people working with low radioactive quarz-glass for lens (Heraeus) and understand how to get it (Davide); [February]
- Get results of radioactivity measurements of sensors and measure the new cameras: Fusion, Teledyne (Betta) [March]

# DAQ

After a couple of meetings, DAQ group is studying a structure based on commercial boards for:

- digitization of PMT/SiPM signals;
- acquisition of CMOS via USB3/“cameraLink”;

FPGA onboard will run dedicated trigger firmware and selected events are then stored for higher level analysis.



Brazilian team has a lot of experience in electronics, DAQ and trigger (having worked on neutrino experiments e.g. CHOOZ) and will enter in the game;

Organise a meeting with them ([Andrea, Francesco I.](#)); [January]

Test all PMT/SiPM we have to decide what to use ([Francesco I.](#)); [February]

# Shopping

- New HV-GEM+Crate
- Redell cables and connectors
- Camera ORCA Fusion
- Optics (possibly not radioactive)
- PC for DAQ + PC for slow control
- HV cathode (spare)
- 3 Switches for LNGS
- Gas (LNF + LNGS)
- Chiller
- Electronics VME (LNF + LNGS) - Lista Francesco
- Sensors for environmental parameters



# Collaboration

- Integrate document prepared by Betta with an appendix on items that groups will follow:
  - ▶ English teams on:
    - ▶ Neil et al: Gas purification + Camera studies + PMT Machine Learning;
    - ▶ Boulby team: background studies + measurements;
  - ▶ Brazilian team on:
    - ▶ DAQ;
    - ▶ Sensor study and simulation;
    - ▶ L0 software trigger with Machine Learning;
  - ▶ Portuguese team:
    - ▶ Study of different MPGD;
- Send them a proposal ([Giovanni](#) for Brazil and [Betta](#) for other ones) **[January]**
- Organise a General Meeting ([Betta](#)). **[February]**

# Publications

- ▶ Solar neutrino proposal ([Elisabetta](#))
- ▶ Nuclear recoils in CYGNO, with head-tail ([Emanuele](#))
- ▶ Tracking performance at BTF ([Giovanni+Luca](#))
- ▶ Comparison of performance 60/40 and 70/30 with  $^{55}\text{Fe}$  +PMT ([Igor+Rafael](#))
- ▶ Effect of filters on CYGNO images ([Brazilian team](#))
- ▶ The Cygno Experiment ([Davide](#))