

# A further look into electron directionality

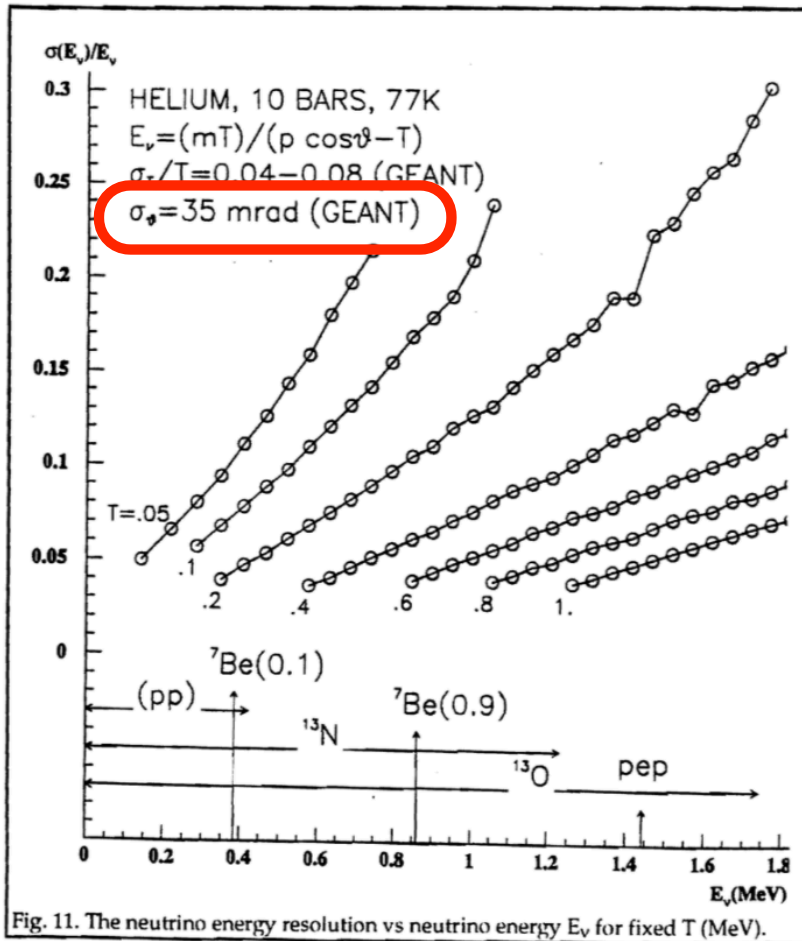
24/02/21

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# Outline

- Comments and consideration on the angular resolution assumed in the HELLAZ proposal for solar neutrino measurements presented at last meeting
- Intrinsic limit to angular resolution for He:CF<sub>4</sub> at 1 bar & measured resolution by Samuele

# HELLAZ proposal assumptions



Nine 100-keV electron tracks, shown in Fig. 2, were generated along the  $z$  axis using the GEANT programme [13] to simulate the energy loss in the He gas. The variance of track directions are due only to multiple scattering in He gas and does not include drift diffusion. This would cause an additional 3D Gaussian smearing of each detected point by an amount  $\sigma_x = \sigma_y = \sigma_t \sqrt{z}$  and  $\sigma_z = \sigma_l \sqrt{z}$  where  $(\sigma_t, \sigma_l)$  are the (transverse, longitudinal) diffusion coefficients [14] in He gas (5 bar, 77°K,  $E = 20$  kV/m) with  $z$  the drift length.

Note that the mean deflection in the first 10 mm is about 1 mm thus a directional error  $\sigma_\theta \leq 100$  mrad may be expected if the sampling is sufficient. The purely ionization signal

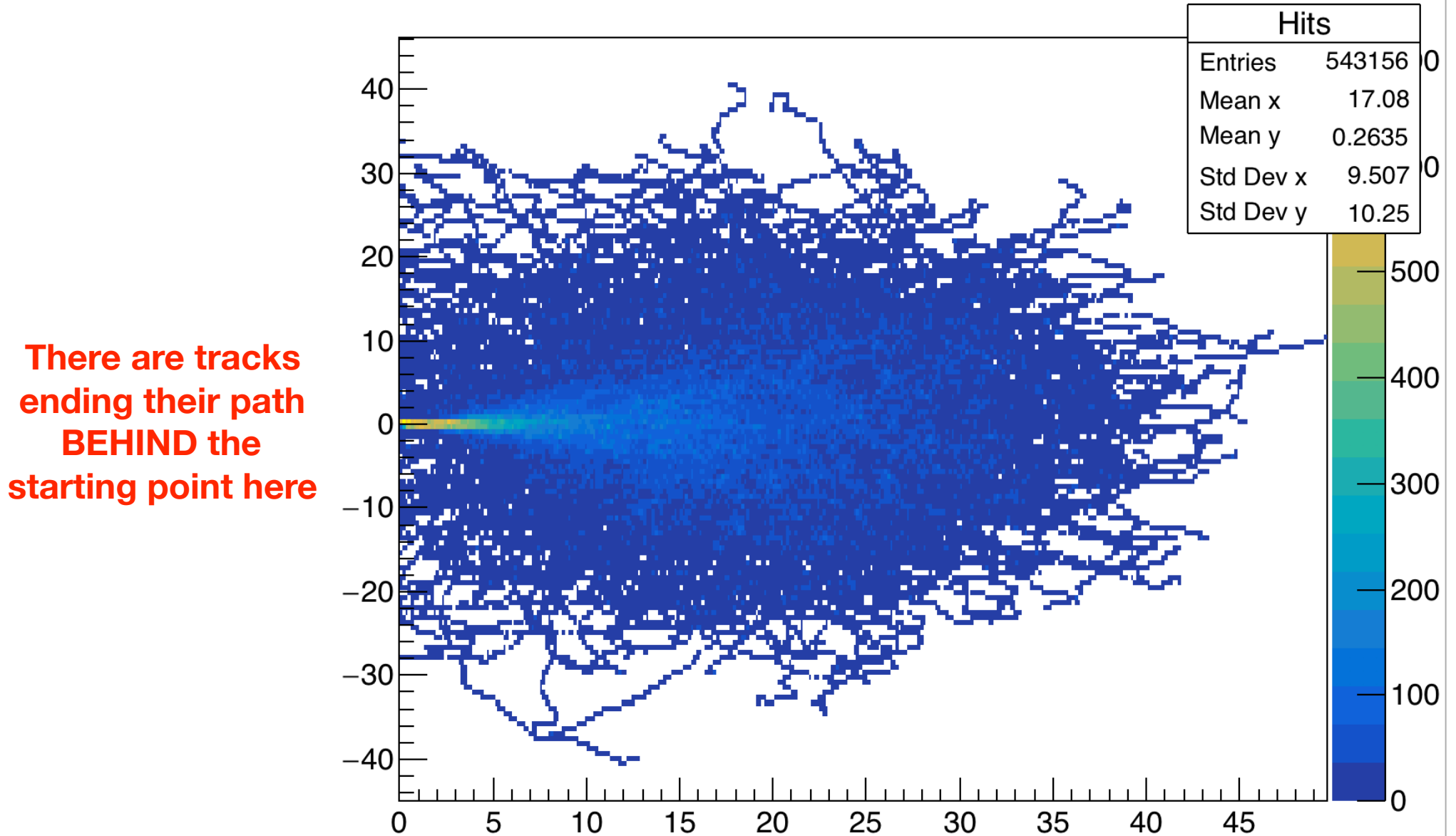
mrad. A more precise estimate for the directional error is  $\sigma_\theta = (\sigma_d/\sigma_s)/\sqrt{N}$  where  $\sigma_d$  is the drift diffusion error ( $\langle\sigma_d\rangle = 3$  mm for 10 m drift),  $(s, \sigma_s = s/\sqrt{12})$  are the (real, rms) track lengths (12, 3.5 mm) with  $N$  the number of single electrons detected (400 for  $s = 12$  mm) hence  $\sigma_\theta = 43$  mrad. For a straight line fit, the sampled track length  $s$  cannot be chosen much larger because the multiple scattering deflection builds up.

For low energy electrons, there is a large contribution coming from the scattering with atom's electrons that is not taken into account here

Such scattering can be very large and with significant change of the low energy electron direction

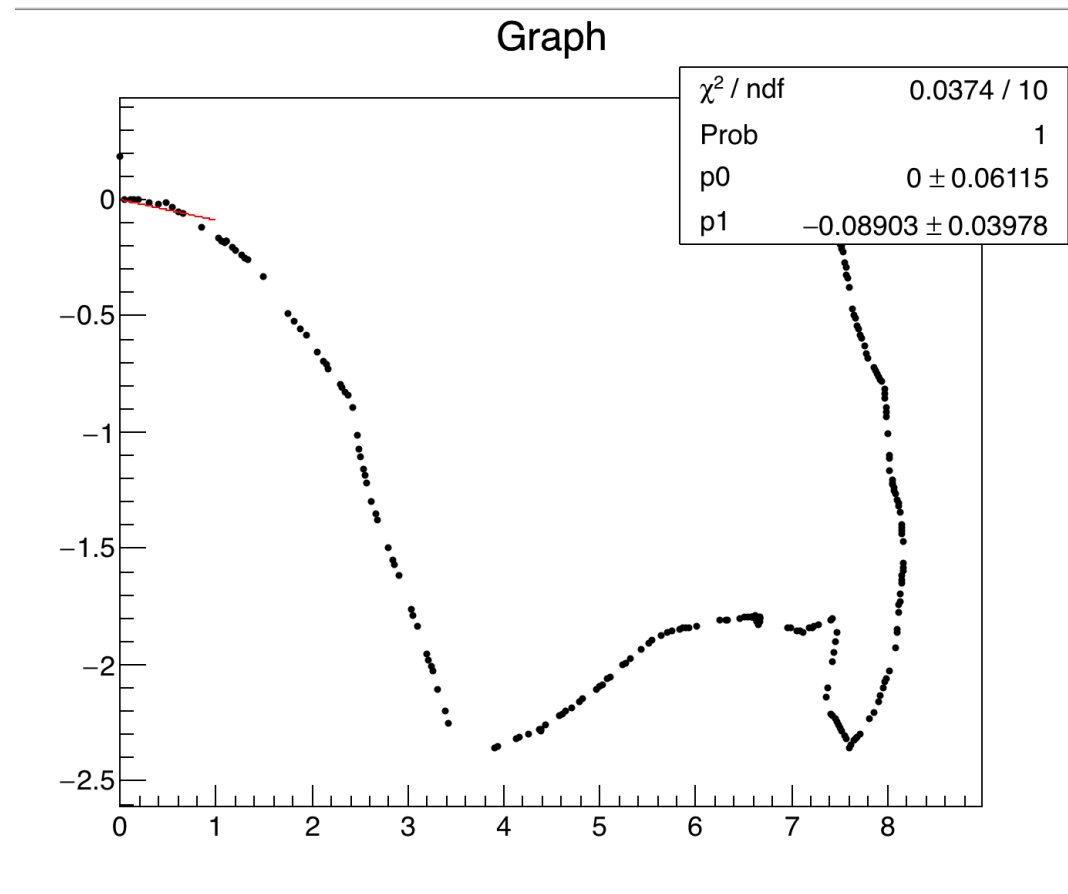
# 60 keV electrons from Geant4 in He:CF<sub>4</sub> 60:40

y\_vs\_z



# Intrinsic angular dispersion of low energy electrons

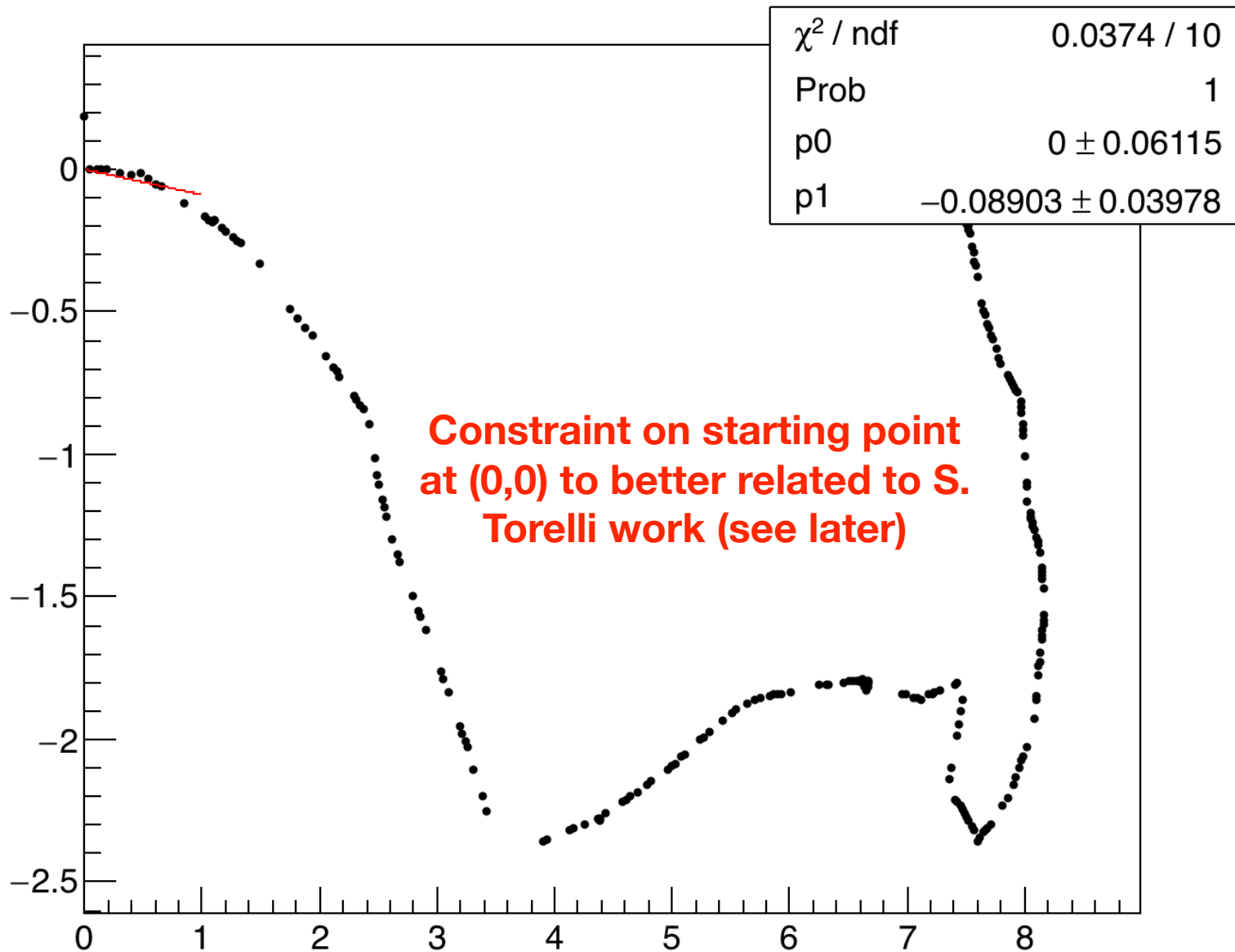
Goal: try to evaluate the intrinsic change of direction of the track fitting with a straight line the real MC true track hits (no diffusion, no readout effect) for the first XX mm



Work for the moment only the 2D projection as seen by CYGNO CMOS-camera

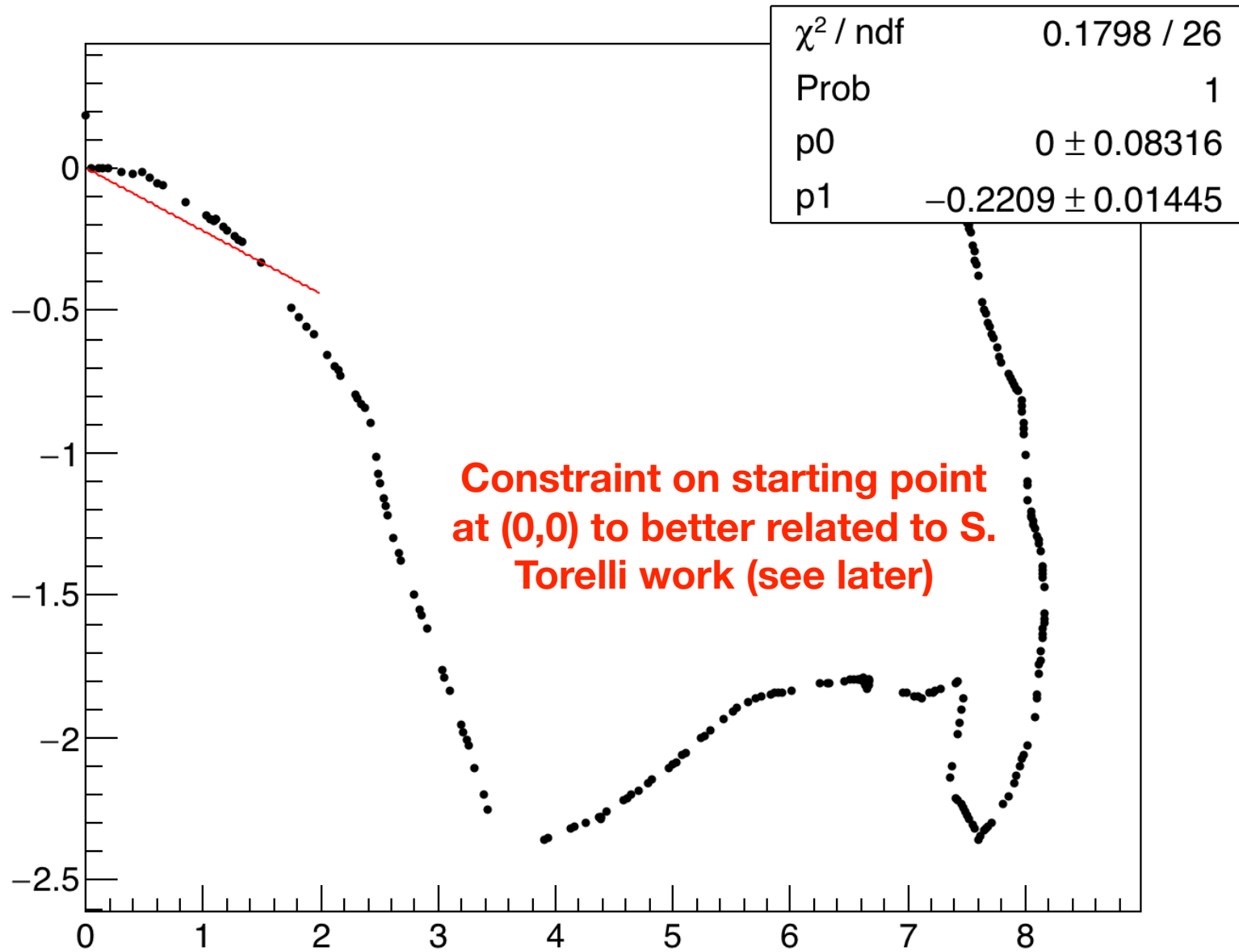
# 30 keV - 1mm

Graph



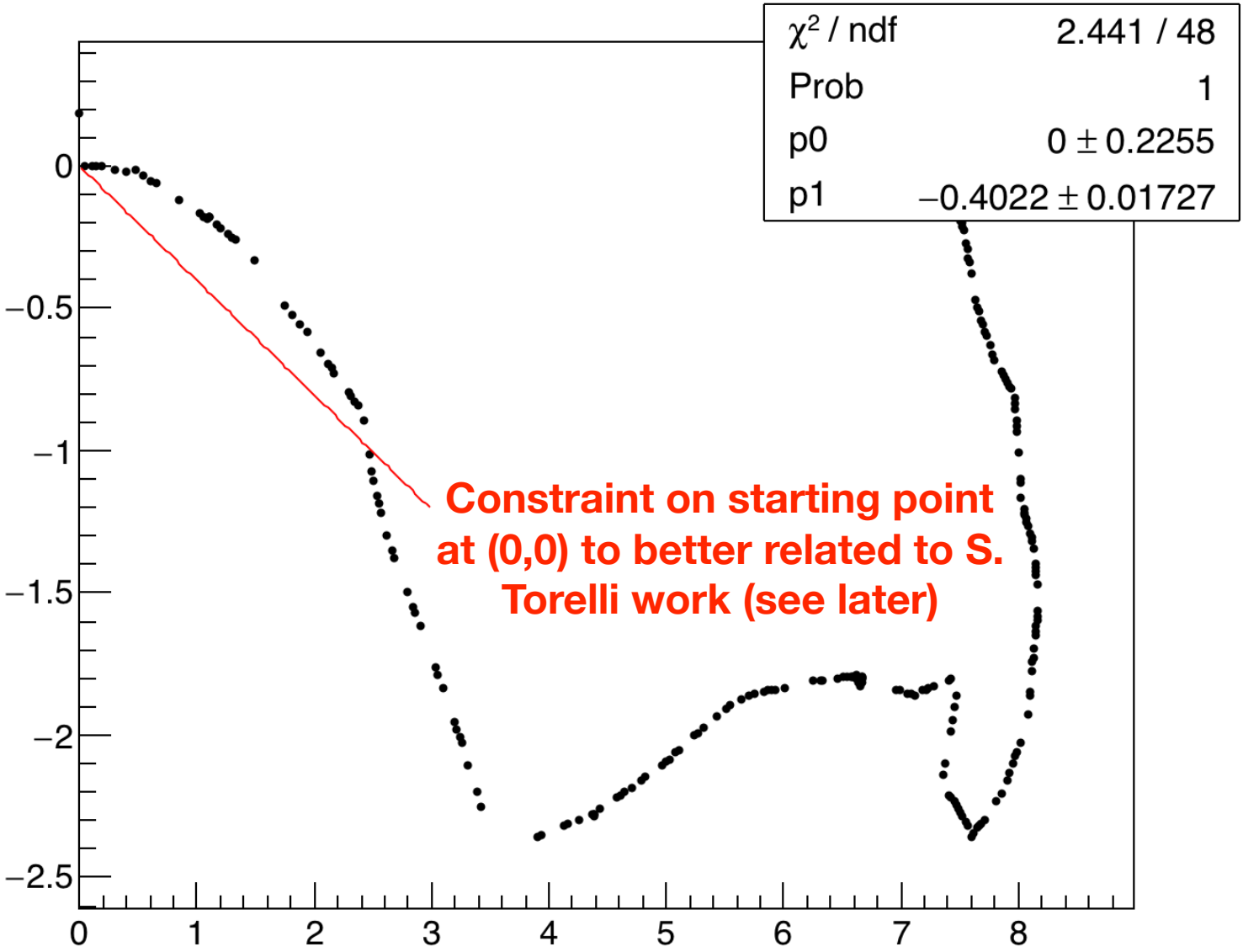
# 30 keV - 2 mm

Graph



# 30 keV - 3 mm

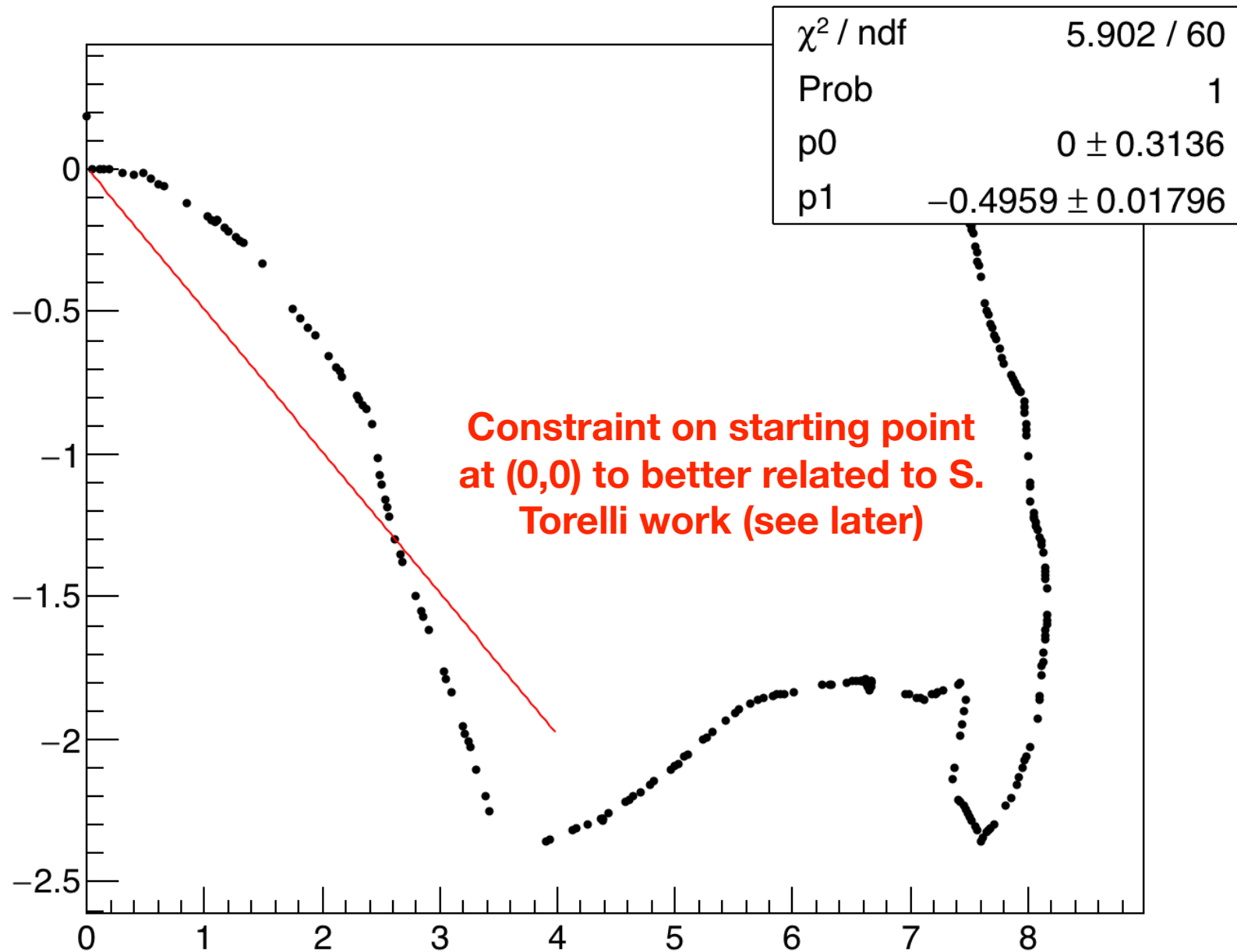
Graph



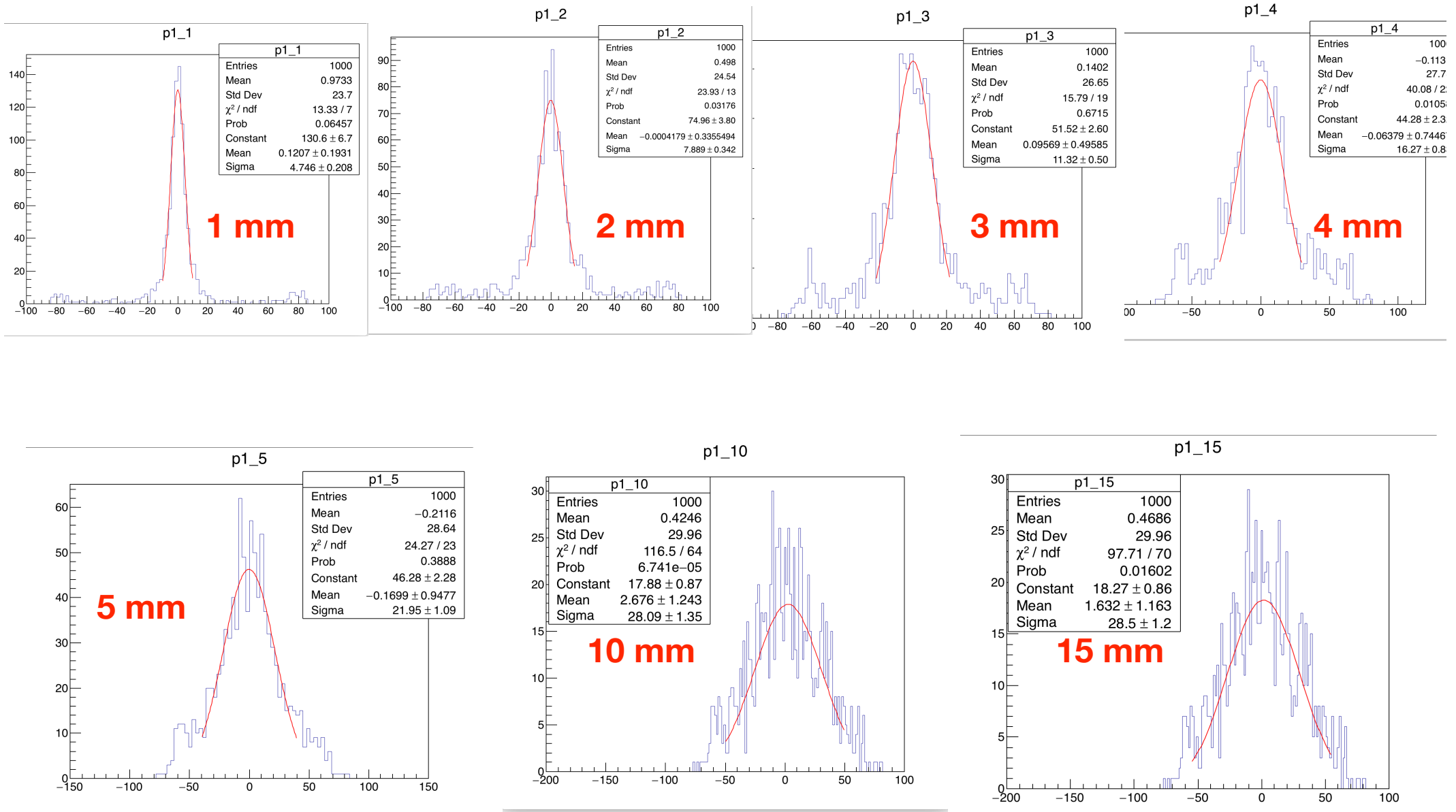


# 30 keV - 4 mm

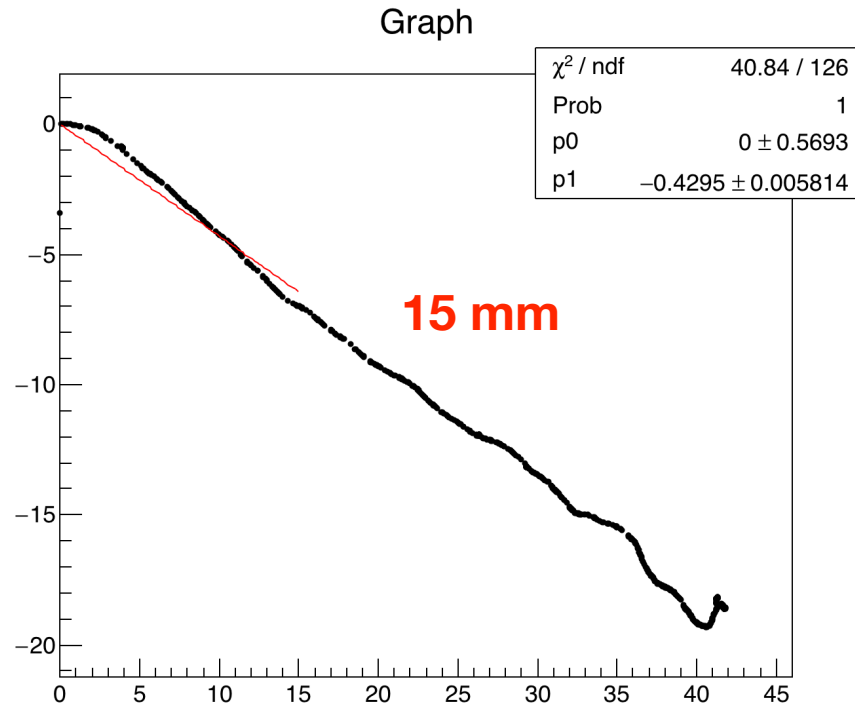
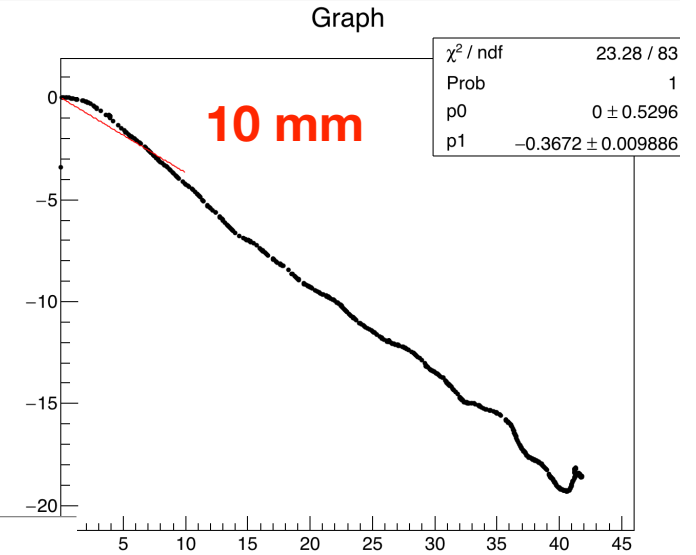
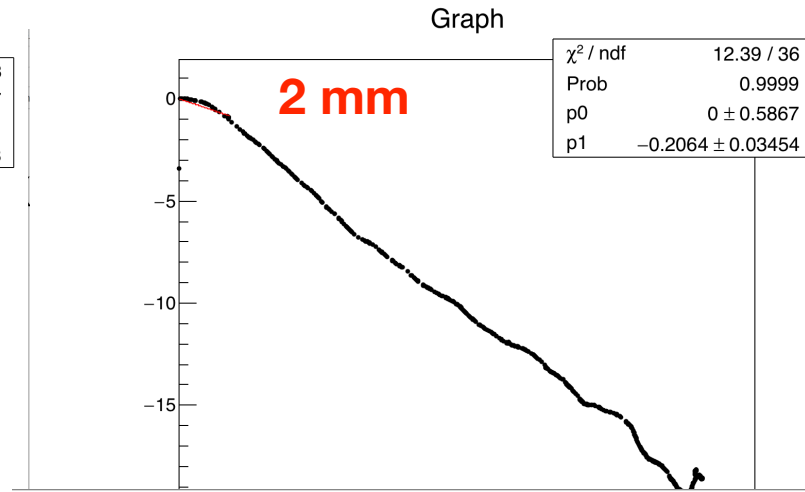
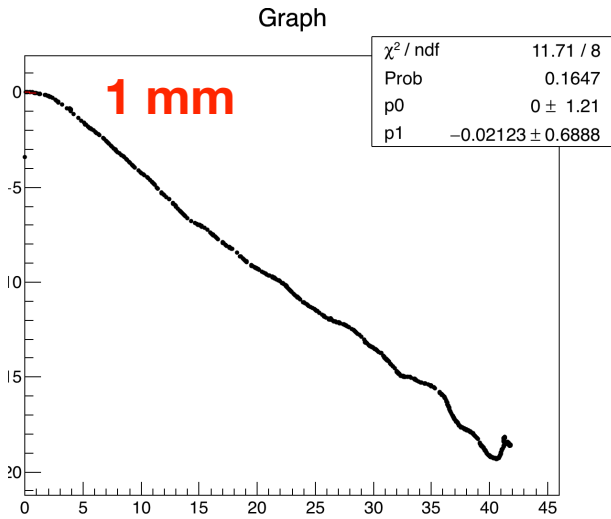
Graph



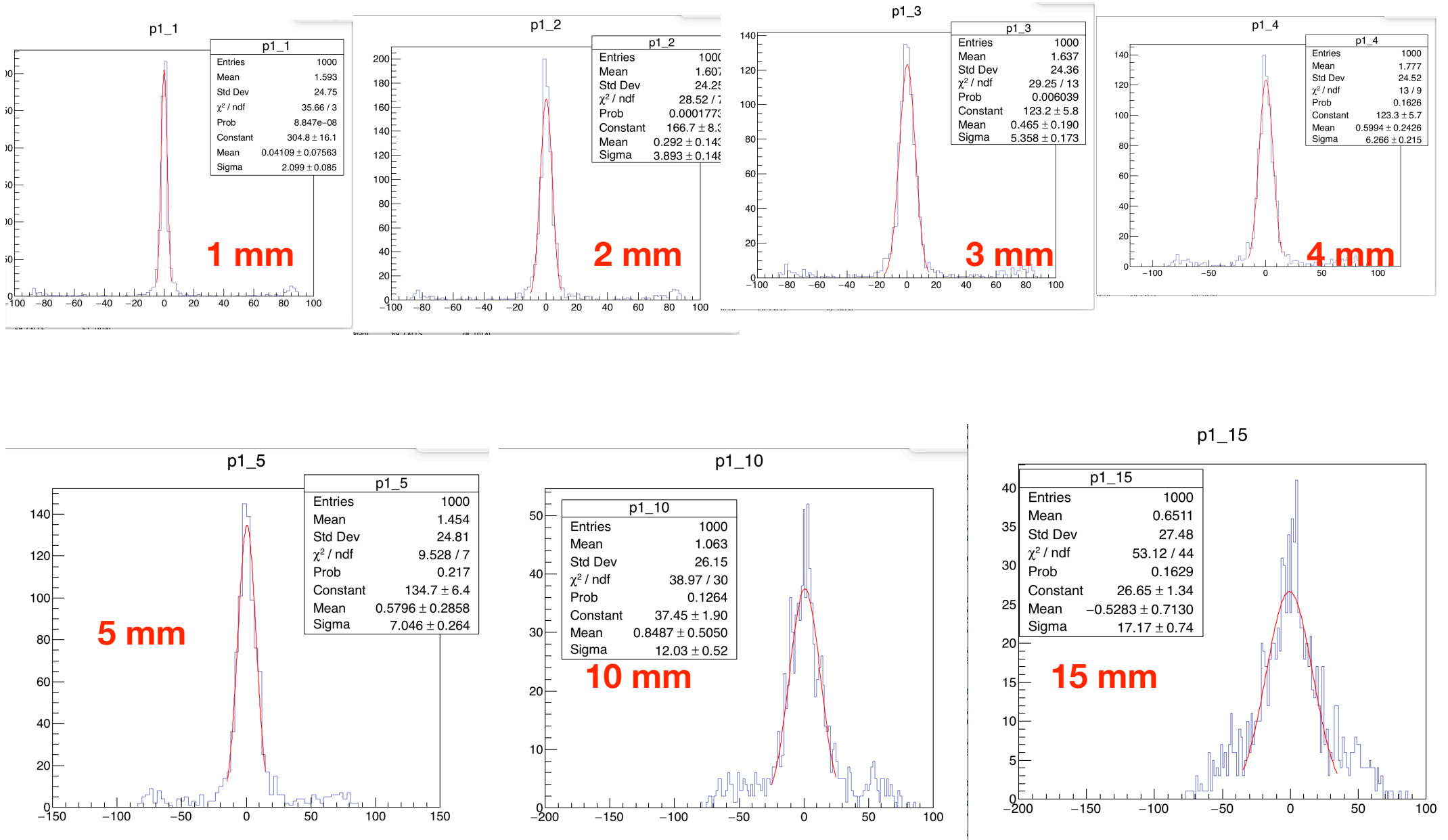
# 30 keV fit to first 1,2,3,4,5,10,15 mm with constraint on IP at (0,0)



# 60 keV examples

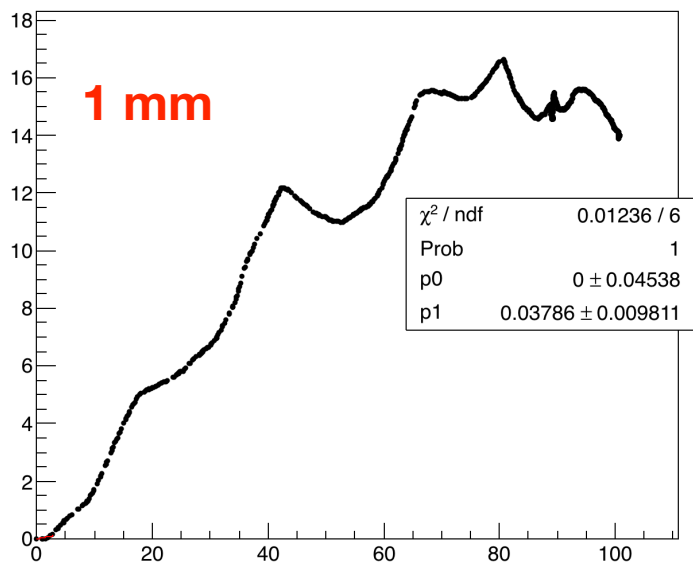


# 60 keV fit to first 1,2,3,4,5 mm with constraint on IP at (0,0)

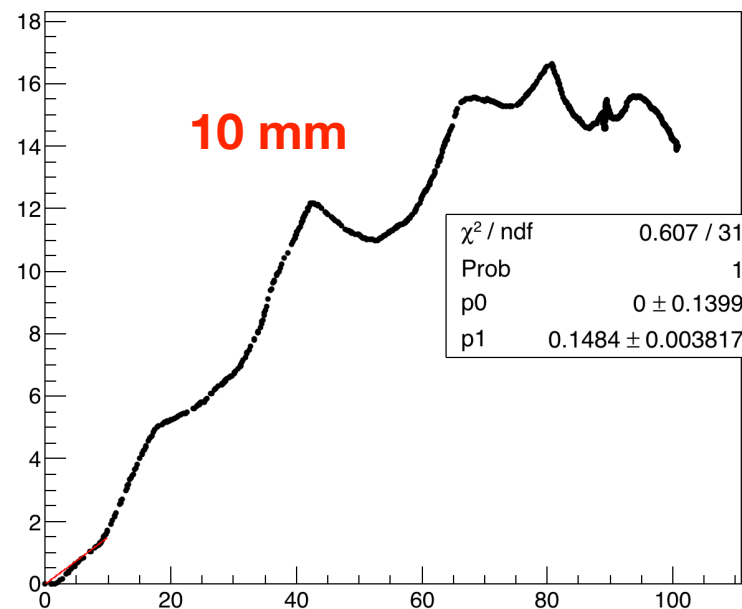


# 100 keV examples

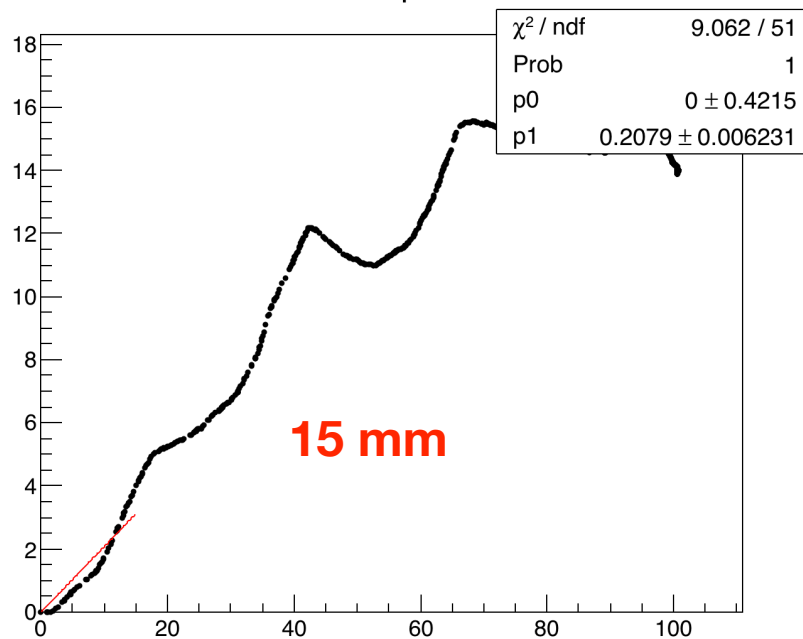
Graph



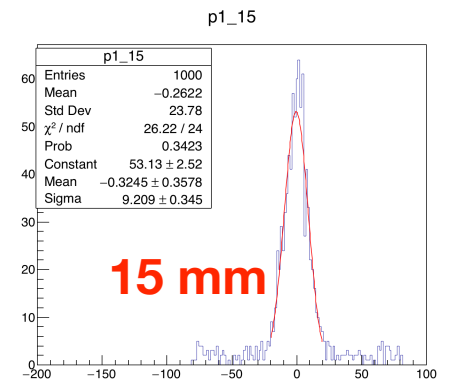
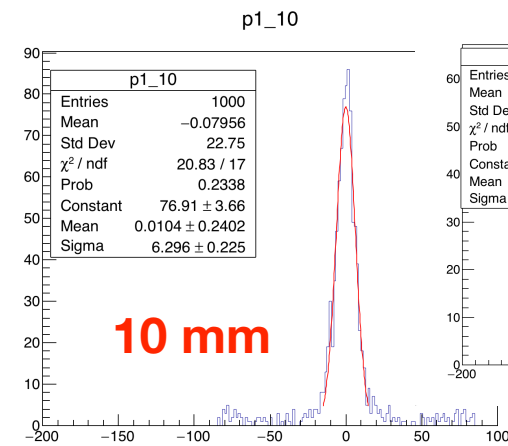
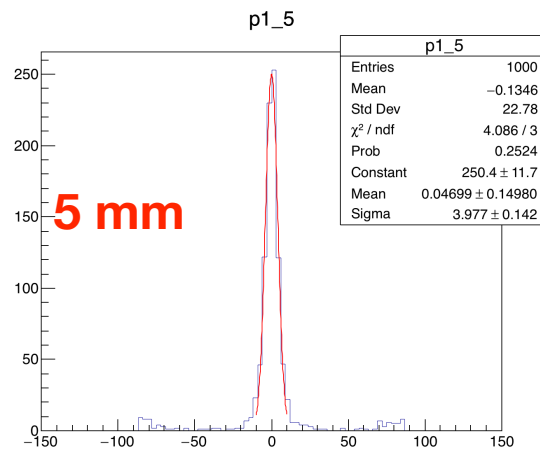
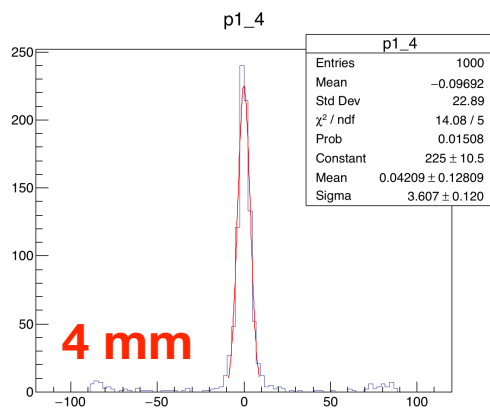
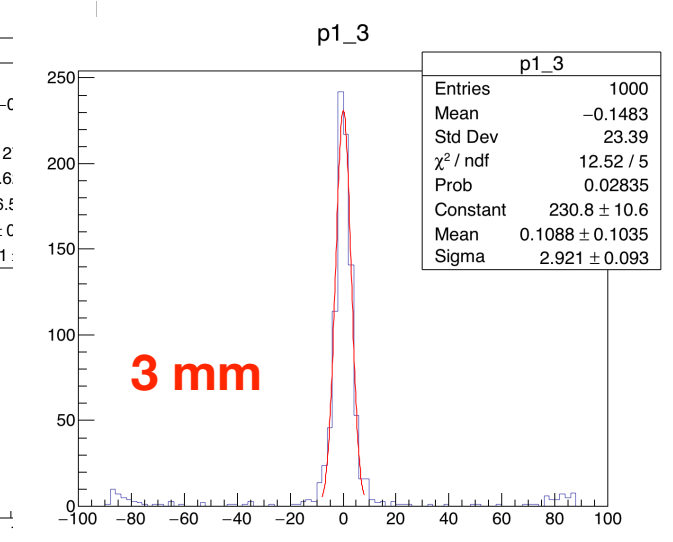
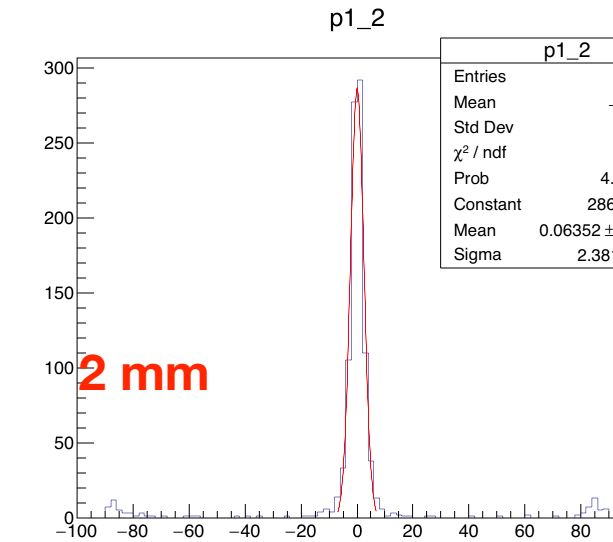
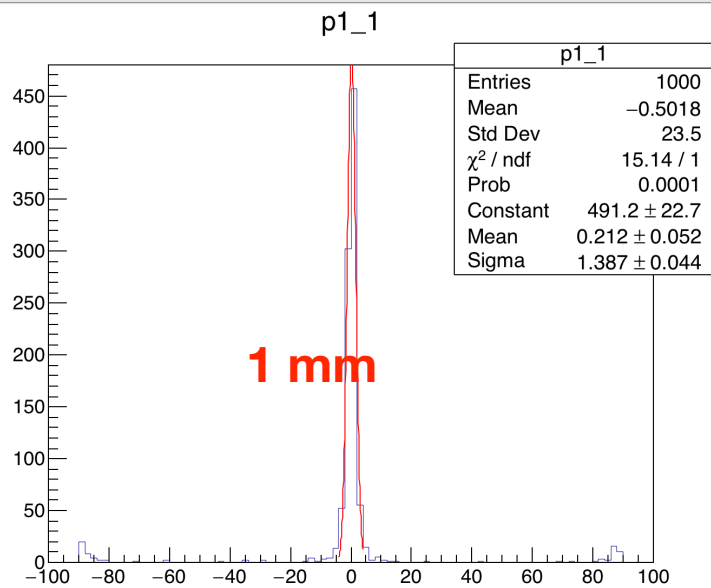
Graph



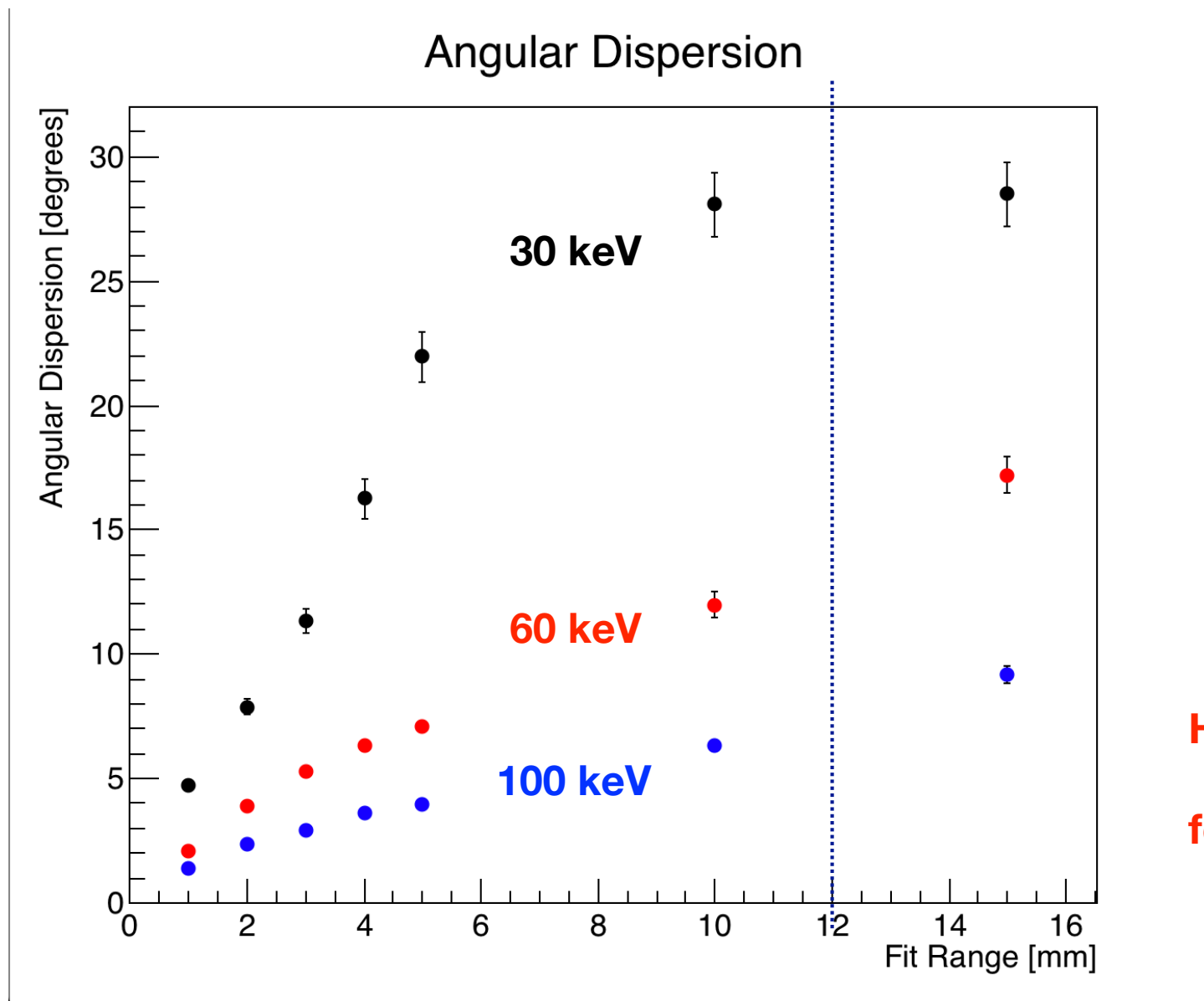
Graph



# 100 keV fit to first 1,2,3,4,5 mm with constraint on IP at (0,0)



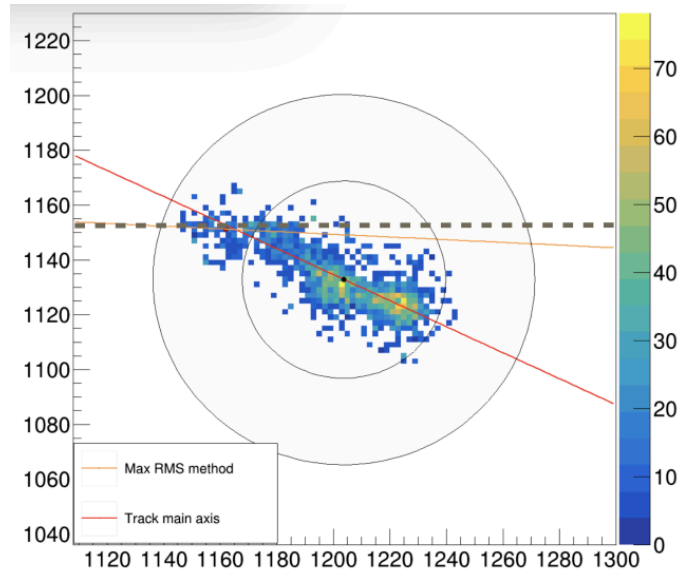
# “Intrinsic” low energy electrons angular dispersion in He:CF<sub>4</sub> 60:40 @ 1 bar



**HELLAZ claims 2° for 100 keV in pure He @ 10 bar for 12 mm track sampling**

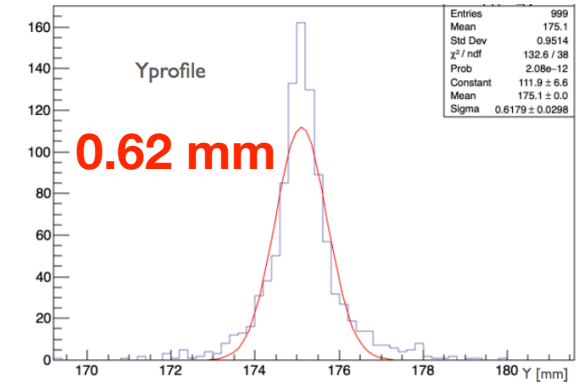
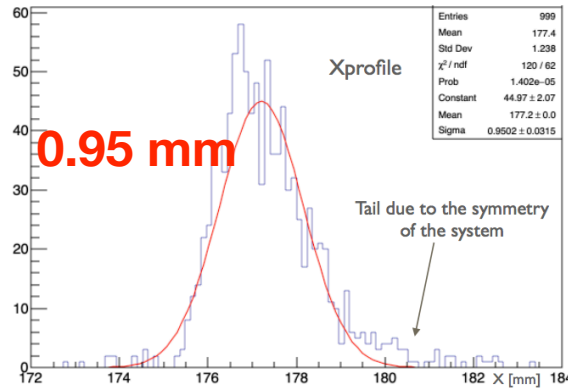
# S. Torelli results on 30 keV ER

Distance from the GEM of 20cm

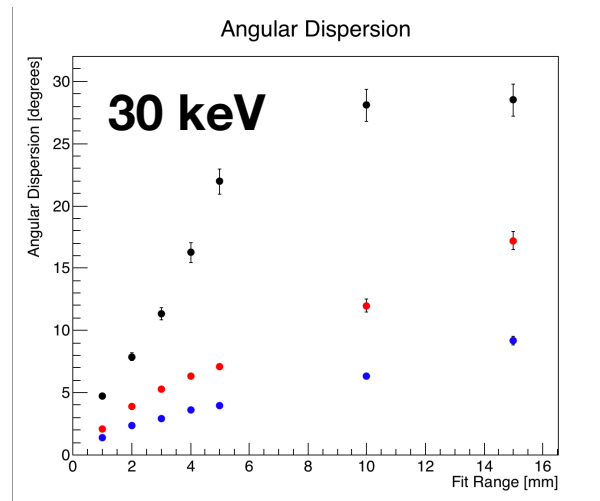


Algorithm: Astronomical X-Ray Polarimetry - pag. 130

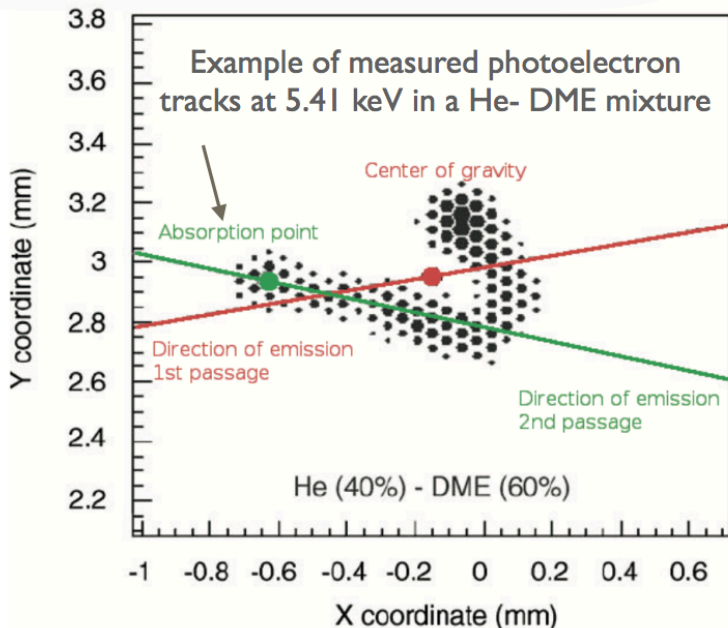
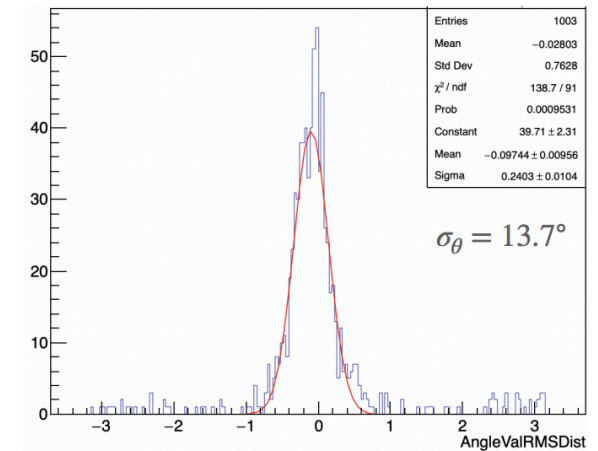
## Impact point resolution



## Intrinsic angular dispersion



## Measured angular resolution



For 3 mm (20 px) fit range is 11.3°

Angular resolution from algorithm 7.7°