

# CYGNO simulations update

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19/04/21

CYGNO simulation meeting

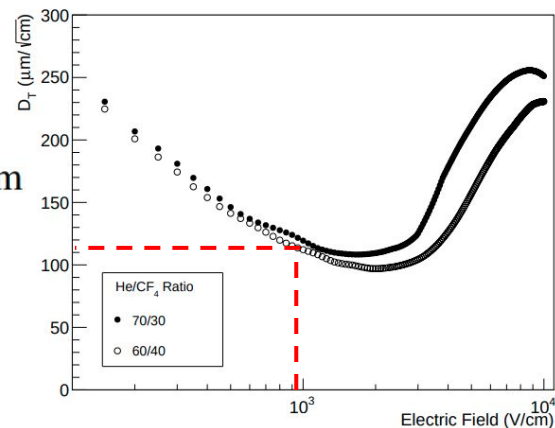
# Toy MC and gain simulation

# Digitization parameters

- Transverse diffusion from <https://arxiv.org/abs/2007.00608> for an electric field of 0.93 kV/cm

$$\sigma_T = \sqrt{\sigma_{T0}^2 \oplus D_T^2 \cdot z} \quad D_T^{60/40} = 115 \frac{\mu\text{m}}{\sqrt{\text{cm}}} \quad \sigma_{T0}^{60/40} = (280 \pm 60) \mu\text{m}$$

- Active area: 35 cm x 35 cm
- ORCA Fusion:
  - 2304 x 2304 pixels (1 pixel 6.5  $\mu\text{m}$  x 6.5  $\mu\text{m}$ )
  - Camera aperture 0.95
  - Sensor size 14.976 mm Orca Fusion
- Ionization potential: 46.2 eV (Garfield simulations 42-49 eV)
- Single GEM gain: 123
- light yield: 0.07 photons/electrons
- Sensor calibration  $\rightarrow$  1 photon = 2 sensor counts
- Distance from the GEM: 30 cm

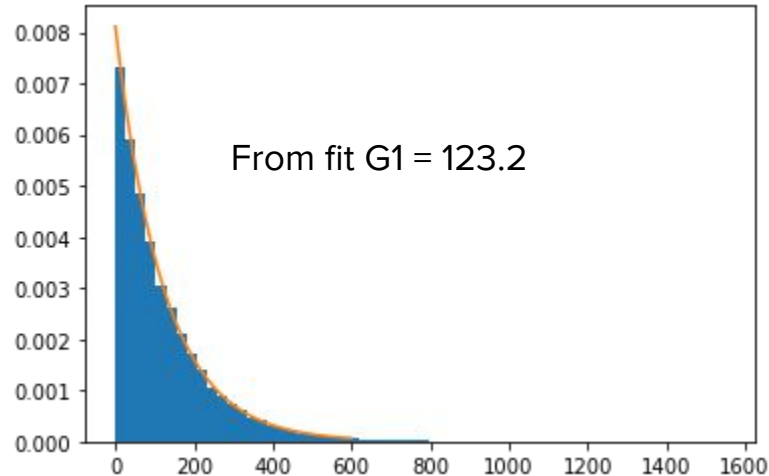


# Toy MC and gain simulation - 1

Extract primary electrons from poissonian  $P(E/w\text{-value})$ ,  $w\text{-value}=0.0462$  keV



For each primary electron extract the gain of first GEM from an exponential distribution  $\exp(-x/G1)$  with  $G1=123$



# Toy MC and gain simulation - 2

Extract primary electrons from poissonian  $P(E/w\text{-value})$ ,  $w\text{-value}=0.0462$  keV

For each primary electron extract the gain of first GEM from an exponential distribution  $\exp(-x/G1)$  with  $G1=123$

Sum electrons exiting the first GEM  $N_{el\_1}$

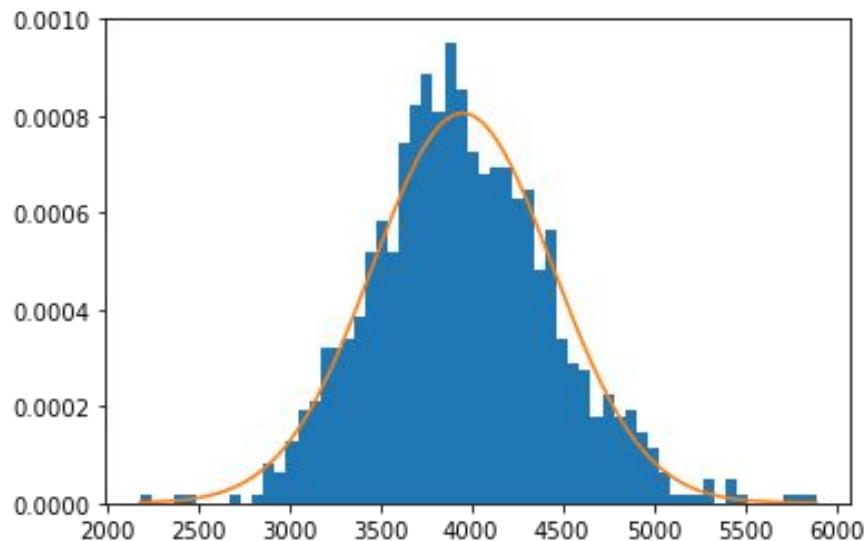
Multiply by  $G2*G3$  and obtain number of electrons  $N_{el\_tot}$

Extract from poissonian  $P(N_{el\_tot}*ph\_per\_el)$ , with  $ph\_per\_el=0.07$

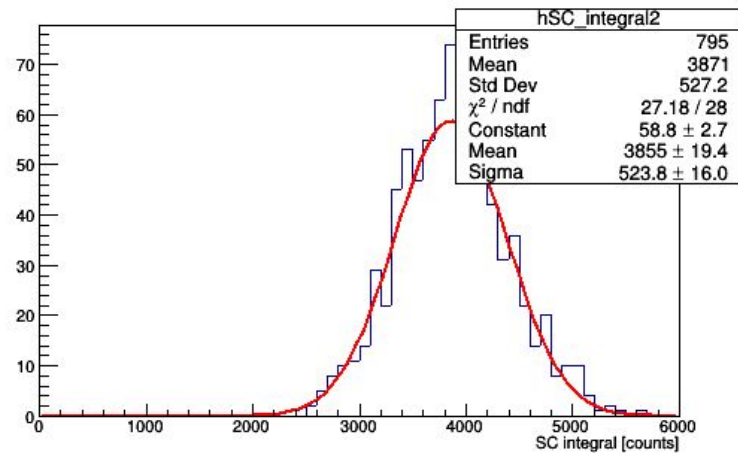
Multiply by geometrical factor for light collection  $\Omega=1/(4(d+1)*a)^2$   
 $d$  = ratio between image size (350 mm) and sensor size (14.976 mm)  
 $a$  = camera aperture (0.95)

Multiply by factor 2 between sensor counts and photons

# Toy MC and gain simulation - 3



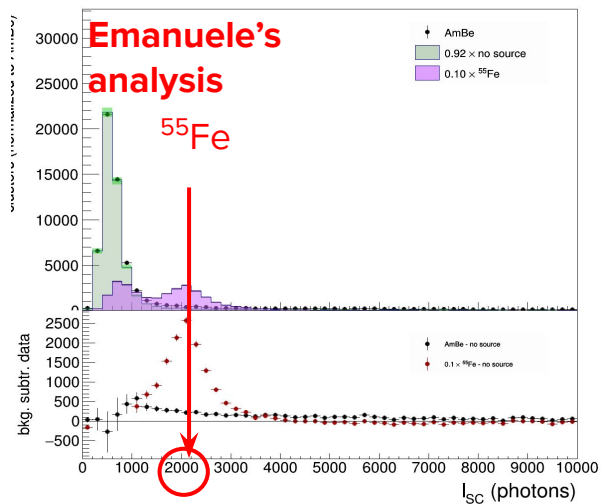
mean = 3951  
sigma = 494  
resolution = 0.125



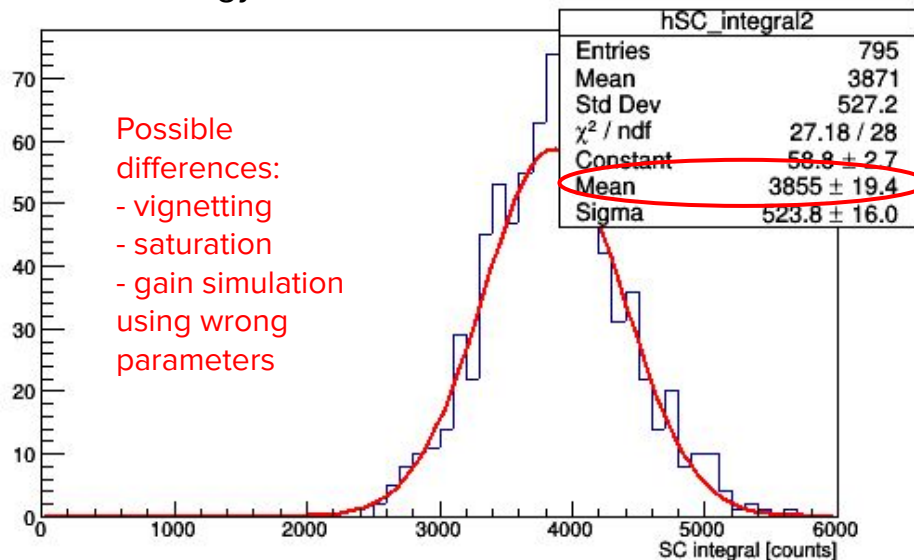
A similar result is obtained after reconstruction  
mean = 3855  
sigma = 523  
resolution = 0.135

# Data-MC comparison $^{55}\text{Fe}$

- Average number of counts (sc\_integral) for  $^{55}\text{Fe}$  in data in LIME  
→ **~2000 counts**
- Saturation not corrected
- Vignetting correction applied
- Energy resolution @6 keV **~17%**

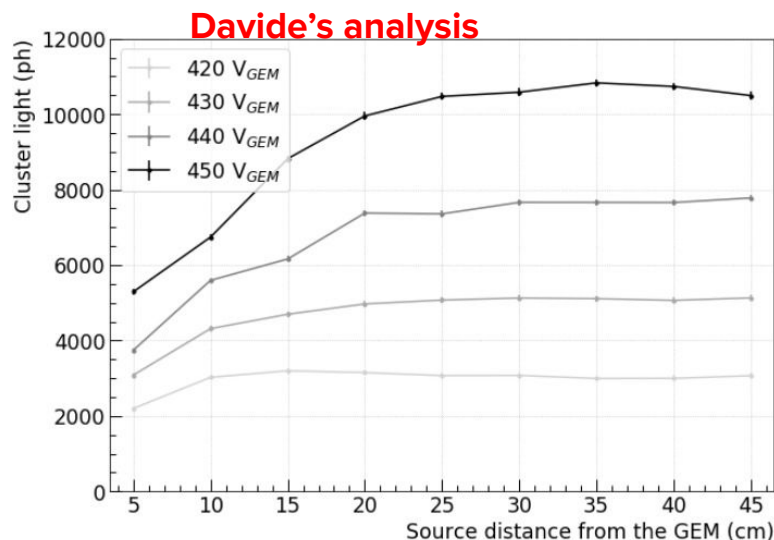


- Average number of counts (sc\_integral) for 6 keV ER in MC (LIME conditions) → **~3900 counts**
- No saturation
- No vignetting
- Energy resolution @6 keV **~13%**

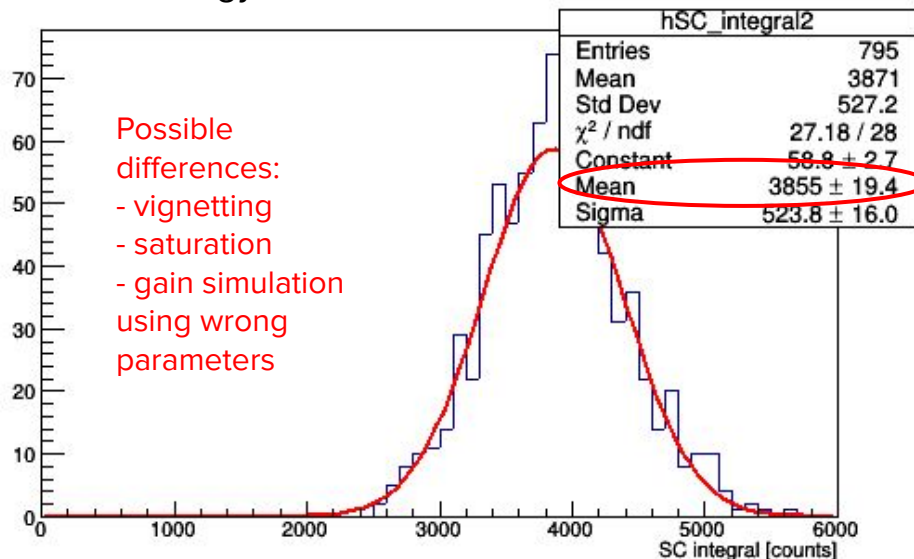


# Data-MC comparison $^{55}\text{Fe}$

- Average number of counts (sc\_integral) for  $^{55}\text{Fe}$  in data in LIME  
→ **~11000 counts @450V**
- Saturation not corrected
- Vignetting correction applied



- Average number of counts (sc\_integral) for 6 keV ER in MC (LIME conditions) → **~3900 counts**
- No saturation
- No vignetting
- Energy resolution @6 keV **~13%**



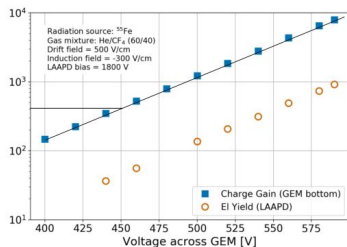


# Possible improvements

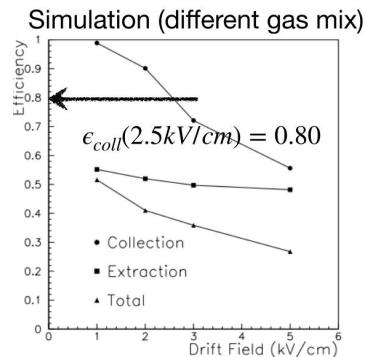
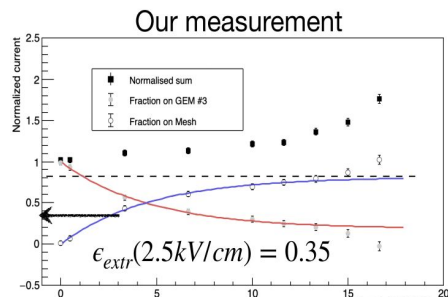
The gain that we are assuming contains already the extraction&collection efficiencies.  
 For the last GEM we should not include these efficiencies (all electrons are converted to light)

The gain

$$G(450V) = 400$$



Single GEM gain as measured by Fernando



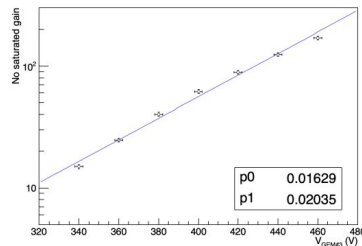
$$\epsilon_{extr} \times \epsilon_{coll} = 0.33 \quad \text{Reasonable}$$

Single GEM gain as measured by F&K

$$\frac{I_3}{I_2}(450V) = G(450V) \times \epsilon_{extr}^{GEM\#2} \times \epsilon_{coll}^{GEM\#3} = 132$$

$$\epsilon_{extr}^{GEM\#2} \times \epsilon_{coll}^{GEM\#3} = 0.33$$

D. Pinci



Therefore:

$$G_1 = G_2 = 130;$$

$$G_3 = g = 400;$$

# After fix GEM gain extraction

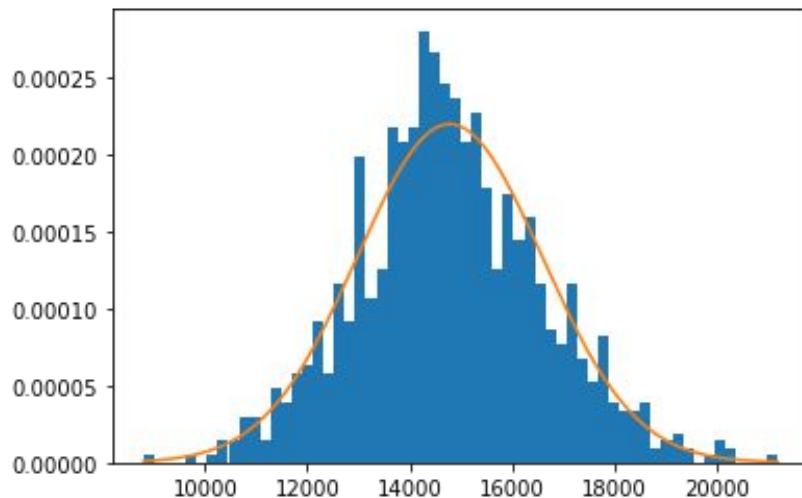
For GEM @450V

$$G_1 = G_2 = 130;$$

$$G_3 = g = 400;$$

$$\epsilon_{extr} \times \epsilon_{coll} = 0.33$$

- Need to define what is the correct way to simulate the number of photons
- Energy resolution still slightly better in MC than in data.



mean = 14783

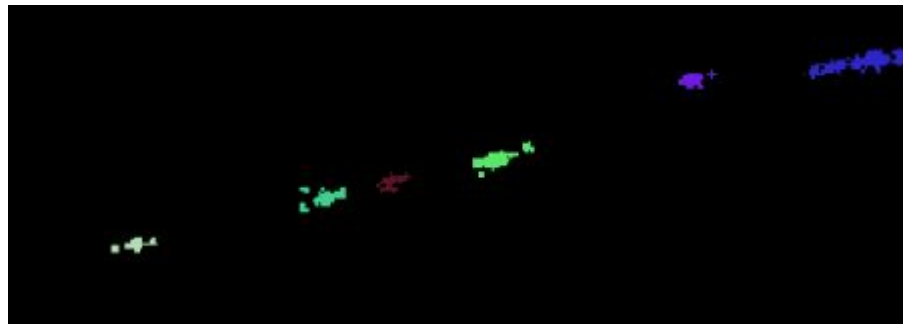
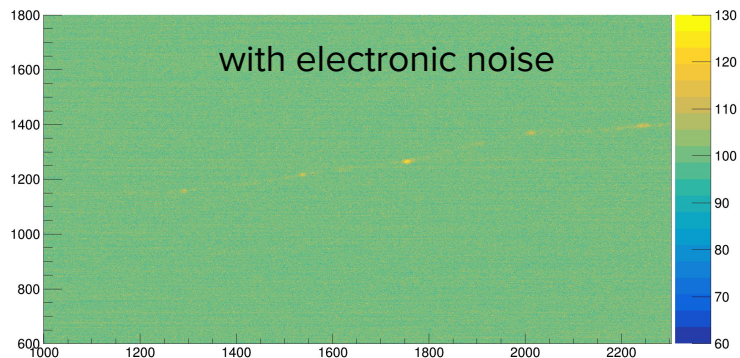
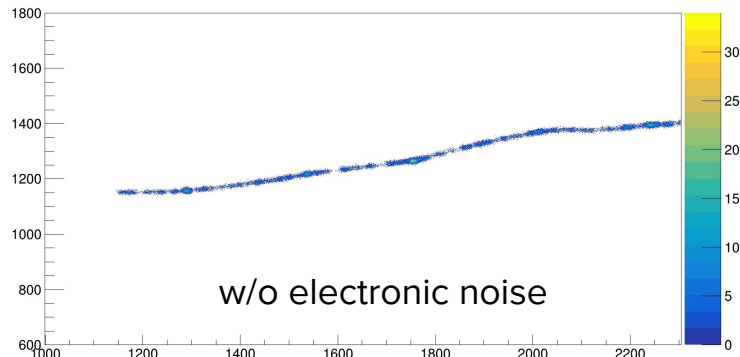
sigma = 1811

resolution = 0.122

# Test of MC reconstruction

# Reconstruction of ER at higher energy

Example 300 keV track (no noise)



Reconstruction code is not able to identify all parts of the track and recognize that the different spots belong to a single track

Is it compatible with long tracks observed in data?