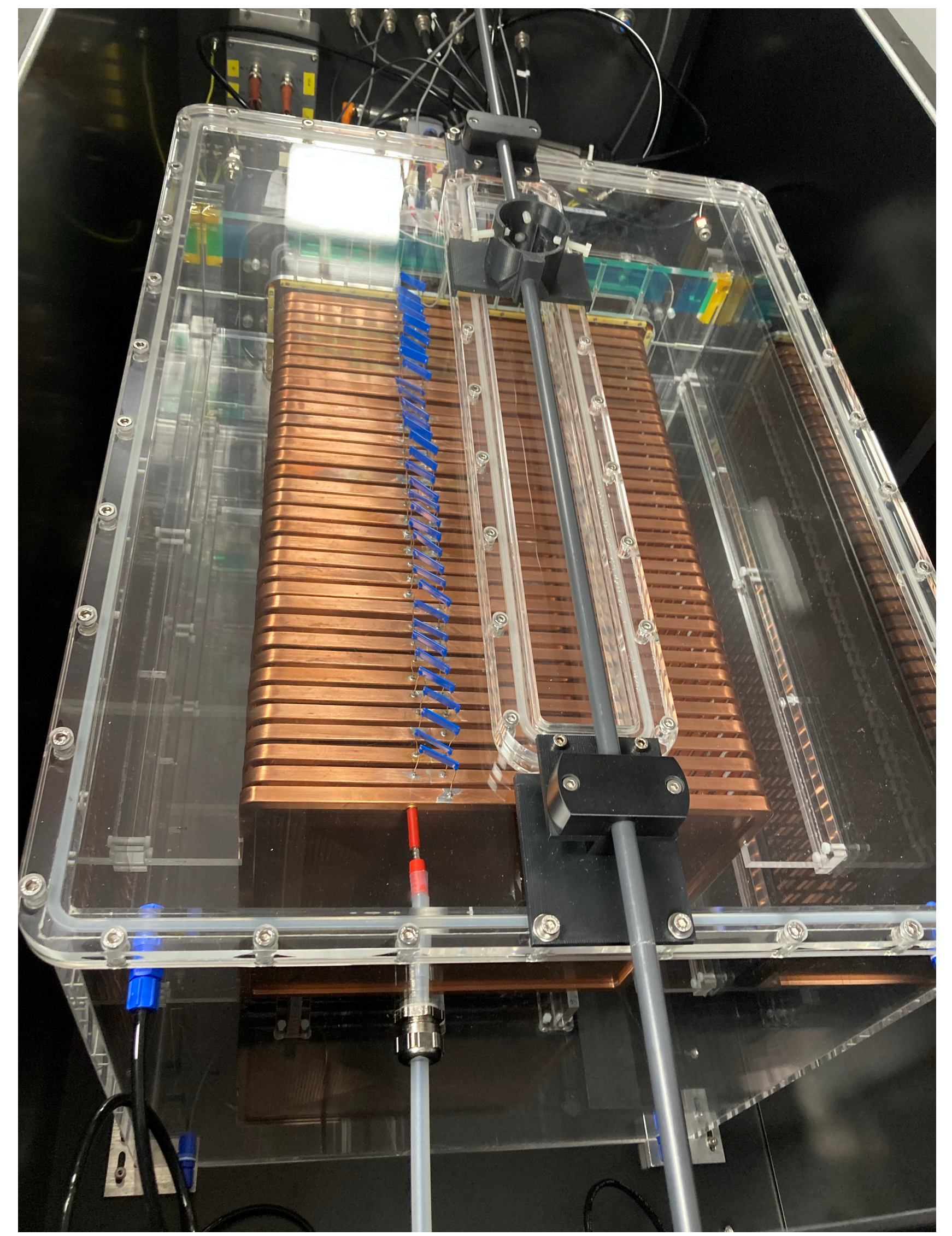


A first look at RUN3

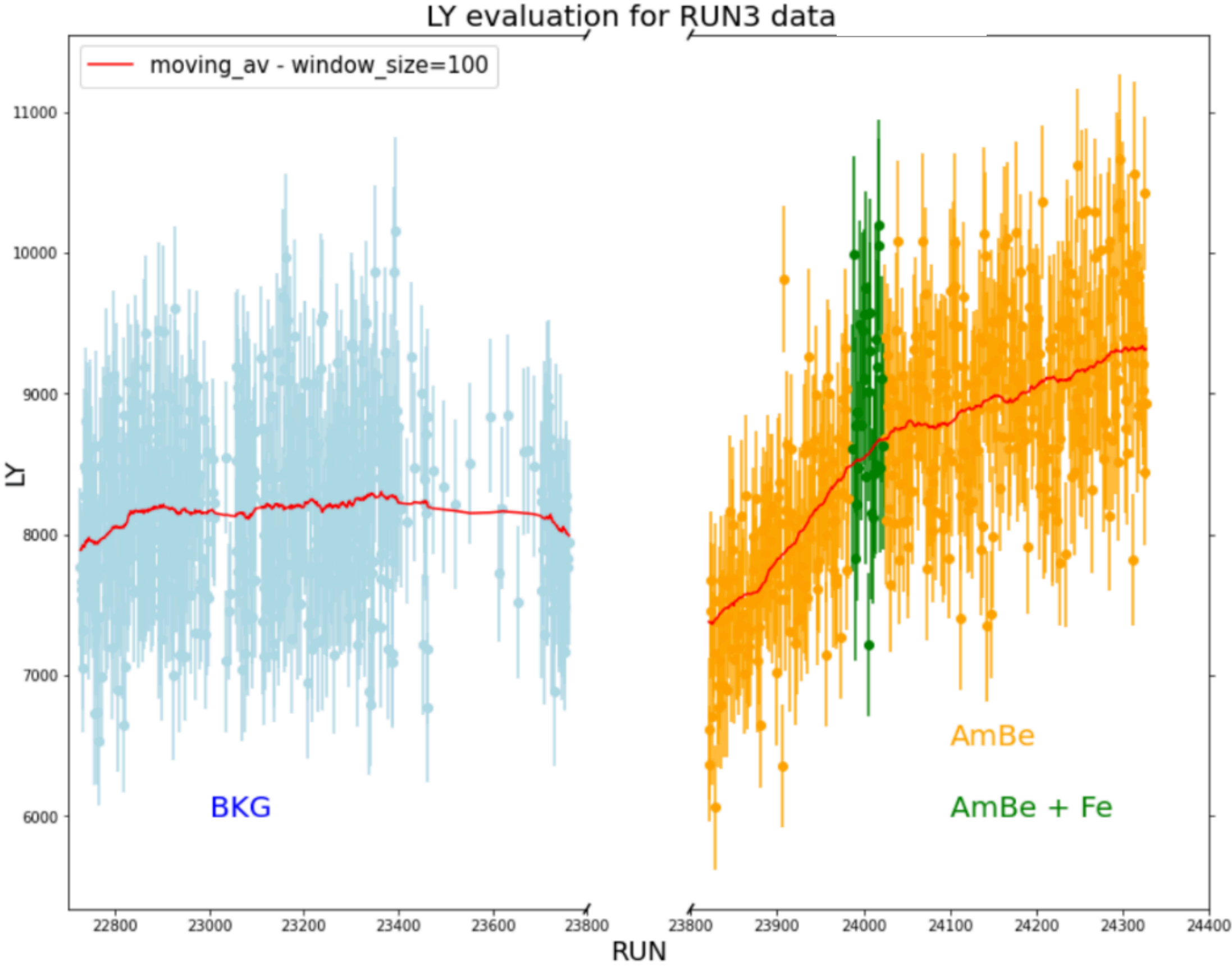
F. Di Giambattista, M. Folcarelli, S. Piacentini, A. Prajapati

Analysis Meeting

22/09/2023



Runs we will consider in the following



Start	Stop	Numbers	Description	Data runs	Data runs
Issue with the pump: it abruptly stopped working					
2023-07-25 12:15:46	2023-07-28 10:33:13	22570 - 22717	Stability	73	29432
2023-07-28 11:13:45	2023-07-28 11:51:10	22718 - 22724	Daily Calibration		
2023-07-28 11:55:49	2023-07-31 12:11:05	22725 - 23350	Bkg	567	227938
2023-07-31 12:13:08	2023-07-31 12:50:11	23351 - 23357	Daily Calibration		
2023-07-31 12:52:29	2023-08-01 14:42:19	23358 - 23579	Bkg	200	80382
2023-08-01 14:44:07	2023-08-01 15:27:10	23580 - 23586	Daily Calibration		
2023-08-01 15:33:15	2023-08-02 11:54:39	23587 - 23760	Bkg	157	63111
2023-08-02 11:56:49	2023-08-02 12:41:09	23761 - 23767	Daily Calibration		
2023-08-02 12:43:32	2023-08-02 14:50:34	23768 - 23800	Stability	29	11690
Installation of the AmBe source					
2023-08-02 15:56:54	2023-08-03 9:57:41	23819 - 23984	AmBe Campaign	150	60339
2023-08-03 10:07:42	2023-08-03 12:28:56	23987 - 24022	AmBe + Fe	31	12511
2023-08-03 12:31:49	2023-08-04 21:35:21	24023 - 24328	AmBe Campaign	277	111389
2023-08-04 21:39:20	2023-08-07 20:00:35	24329 - 25427	Pedestal Study [AmBe - GEMs OFF]	1013	411196
Issue with the pump: it died after run 24328					

This sample is characterized by a **regular LY** condition, especially for the background part

Selection Cuts

- Quality cuts:

- ➔ $sc_rms > 6$ to remove the fake clusters identified by the reconstruction

- ➔ $sc_tgausssigma * 0.152 > 0.5$ to remove the events on the CMOS

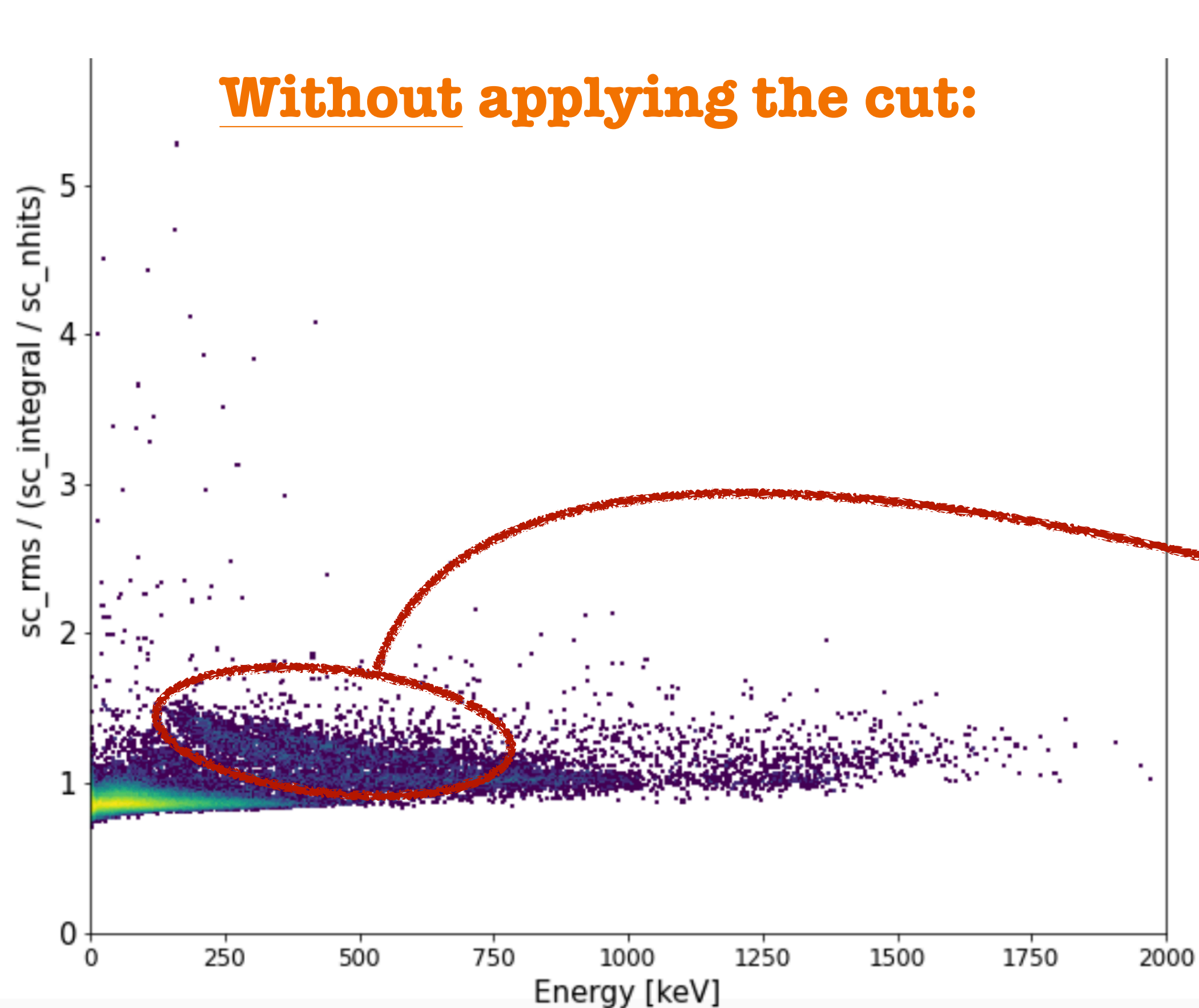
- Fiducial cuts:

- ➔ $(sc_xmean - 1152)^2 + (sc_ymean - 1152)^2 < 800^2$ to focus on events at the center of the image

- ➔ $sc_xmin > 400$ AND $sc_xmax < 1900$ to remove long tracks with an anomalous rms and size

Selection Cuts

➔ $sc_xmin > 400$ AND $sc_xmax < 1900$: Why?



A new variable: $\epsilon = \frac{sc_rms}{sc_integral/sc_nhits}$

It has the interpretation of “**relative fluctuation**” of the intensity of the pixels of a cluster

What are these bands at high energy?

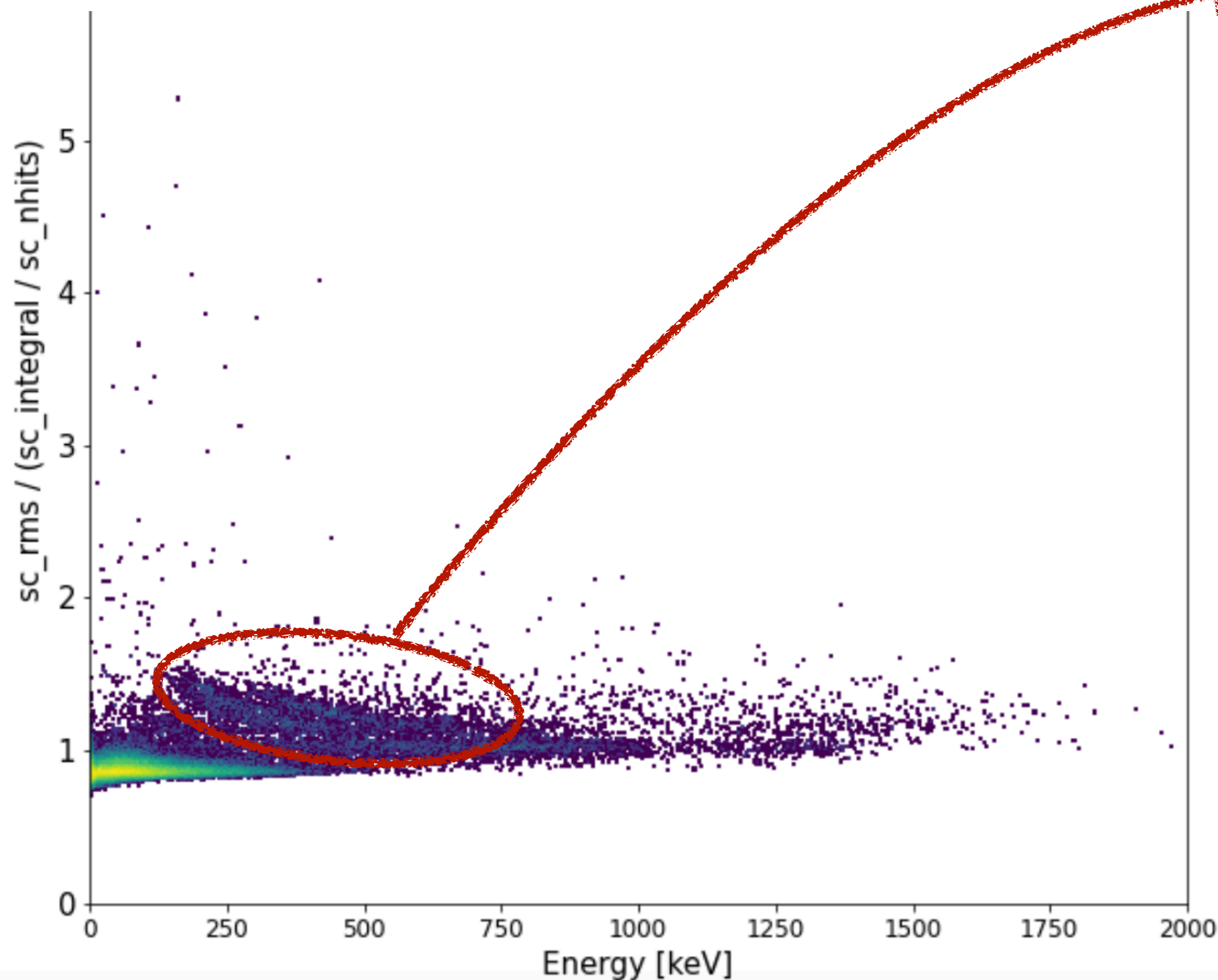
Two possibilities:

- ▶ high sc_rms
- ▶ high sc_nhits

Selection Cuts

➔ $sc_xmin > 400$ AND $sc_xmax < 1900$: Why?

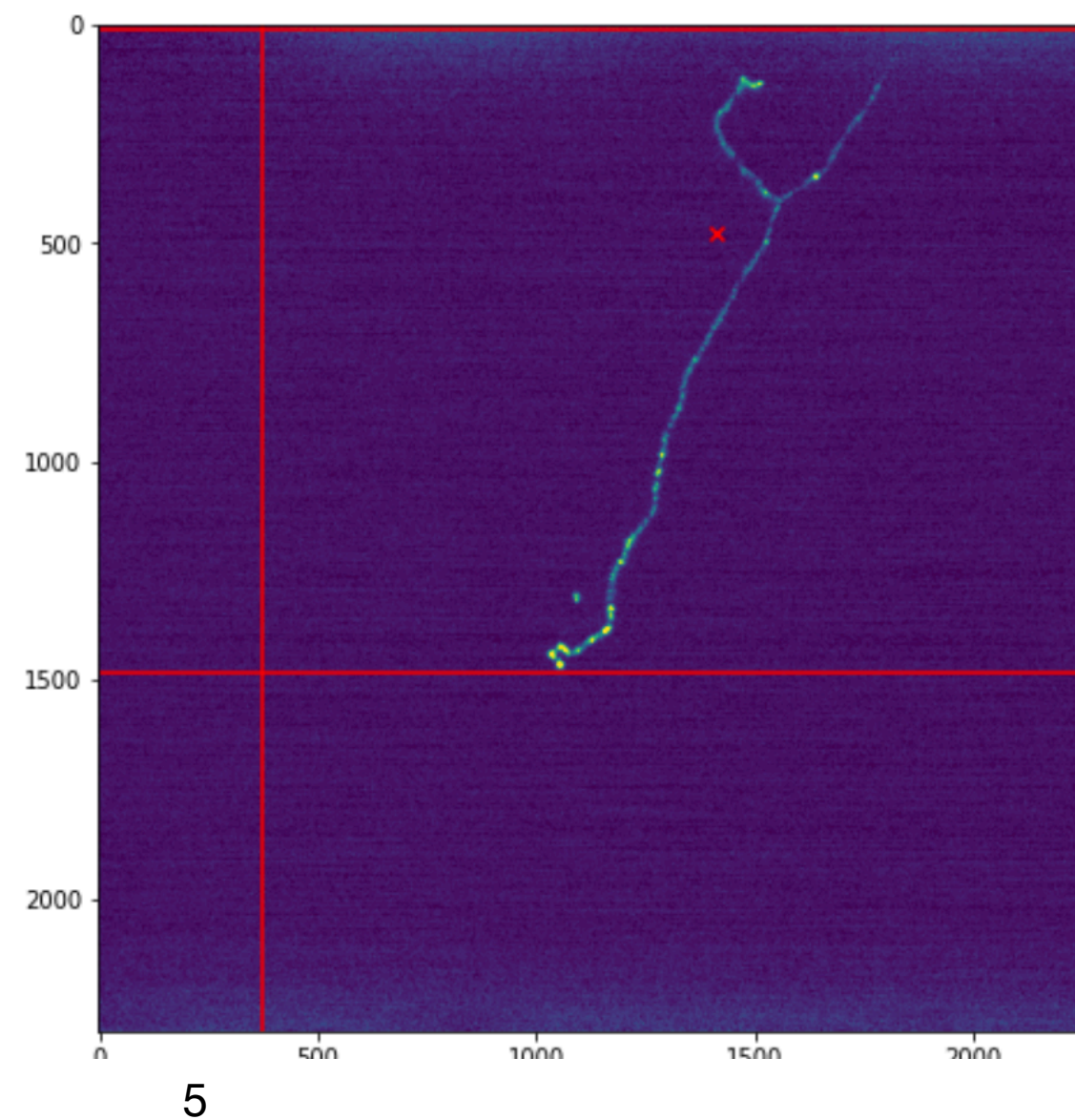
Without applying the cut:



We selected those events by requiring:

- ▶ energy above 120 keV
- ▶ $\epsilon > 1$

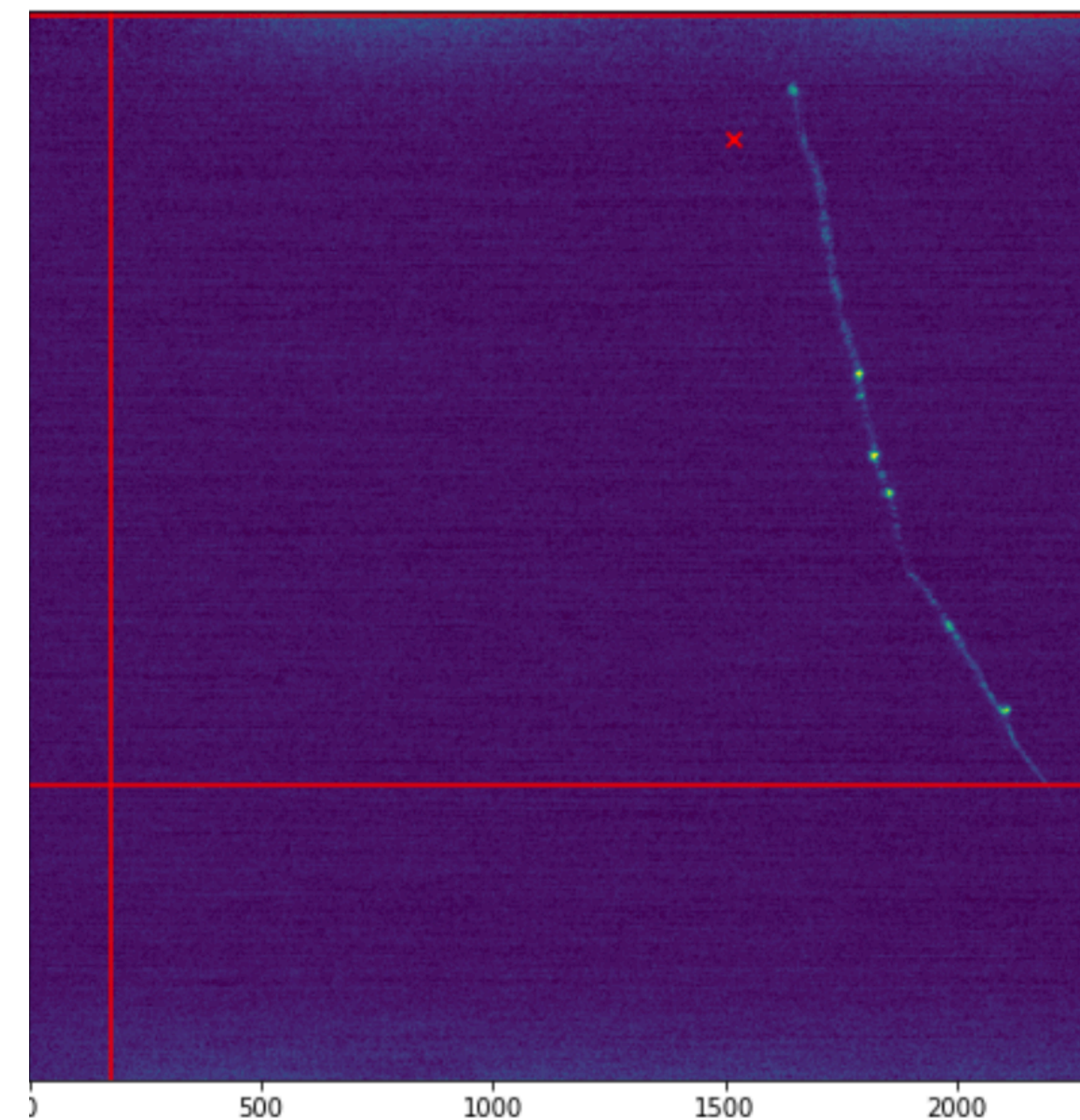
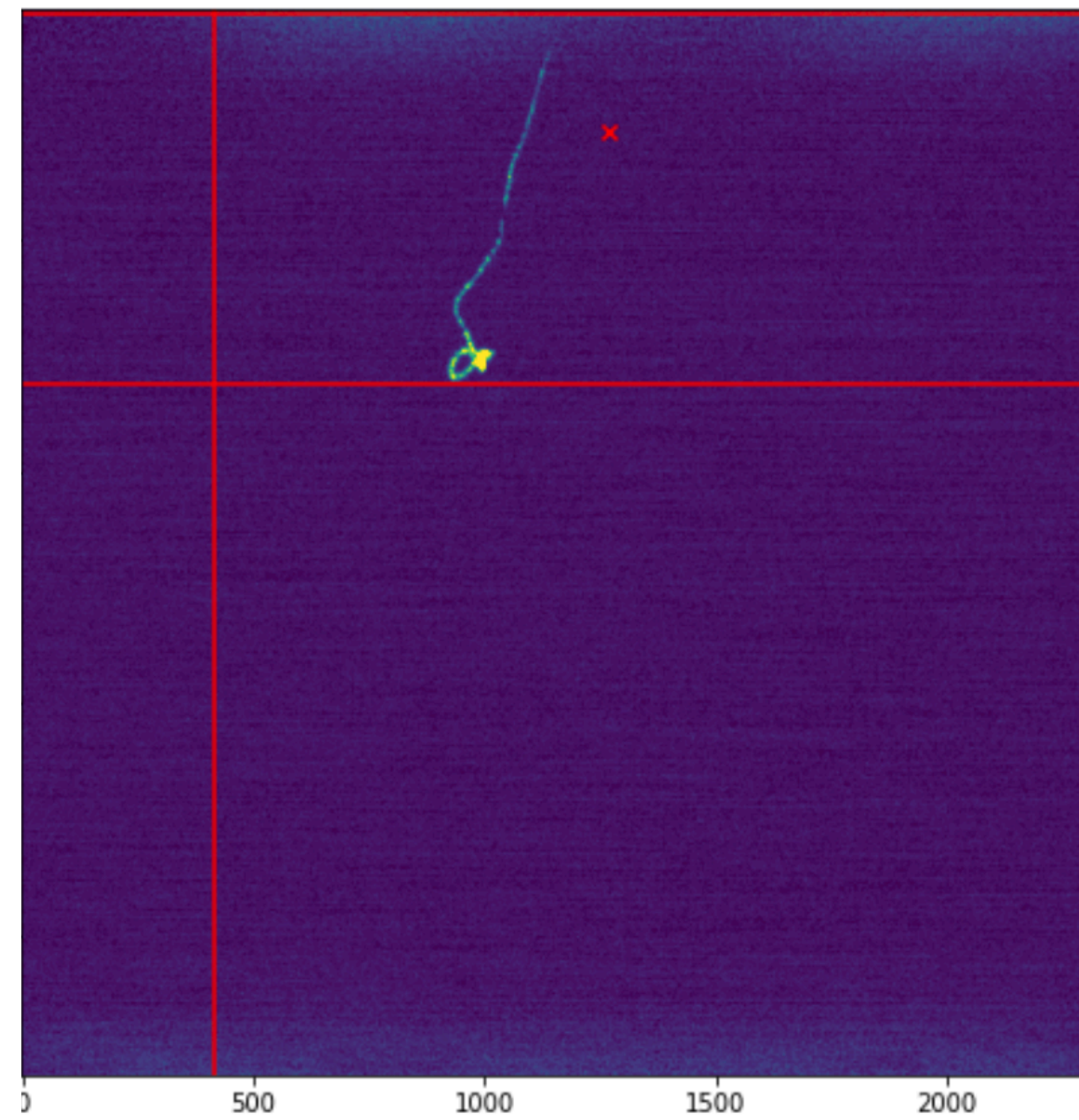
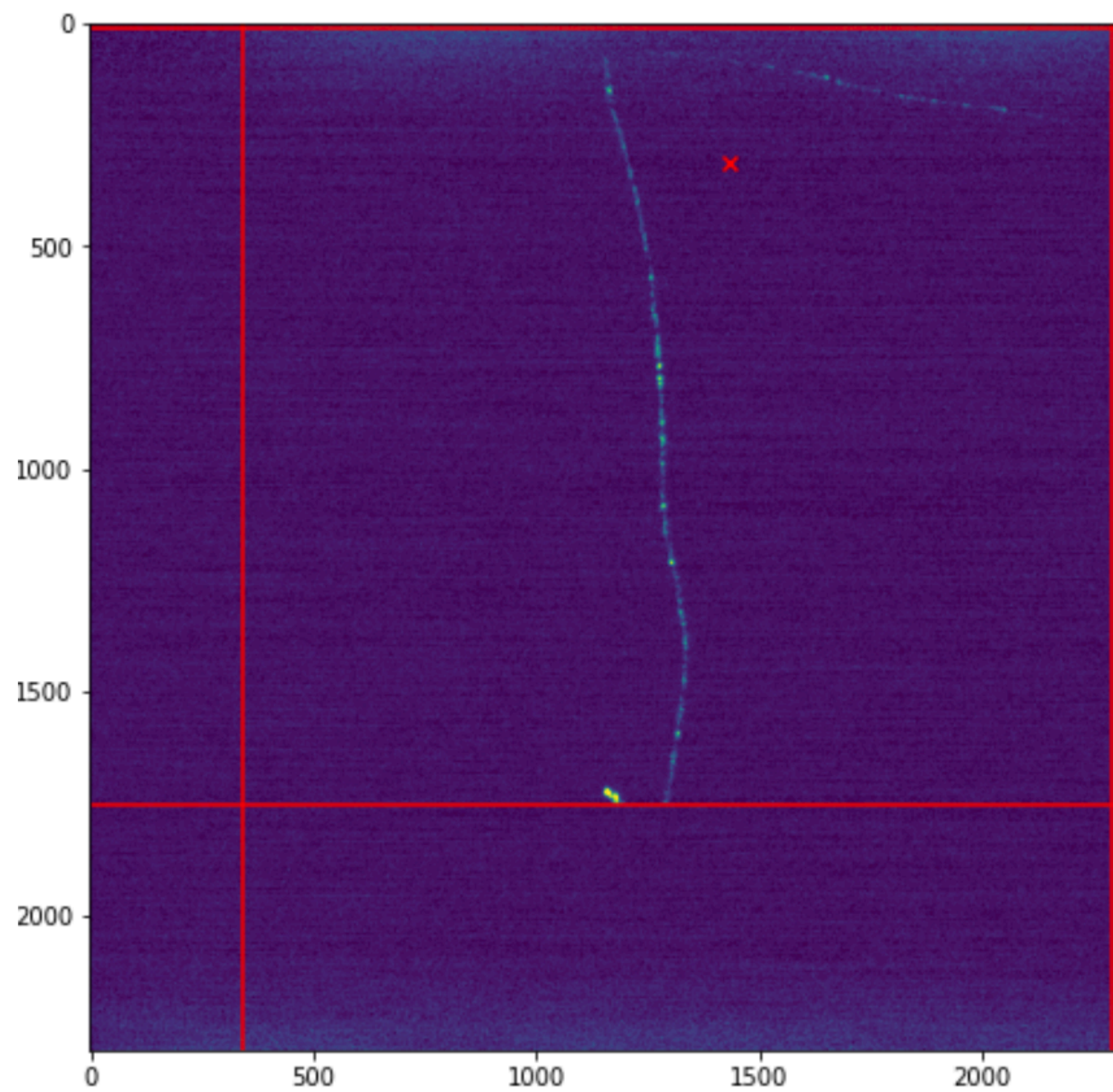
They all look like this (more examples in the next slide):



The **red box** is given by sc_xmin , sc_xmax , sc_ymin , and sc_ymax

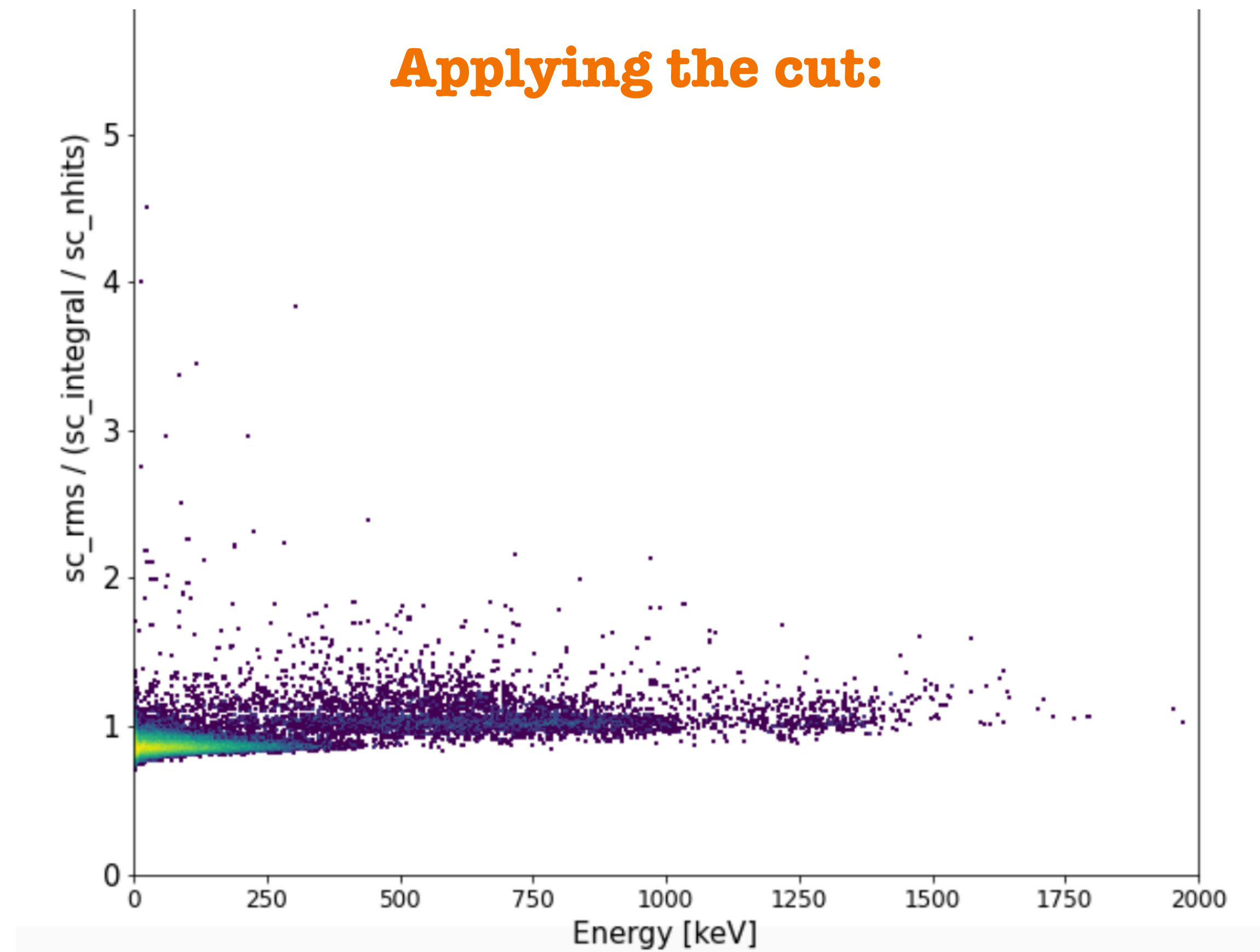
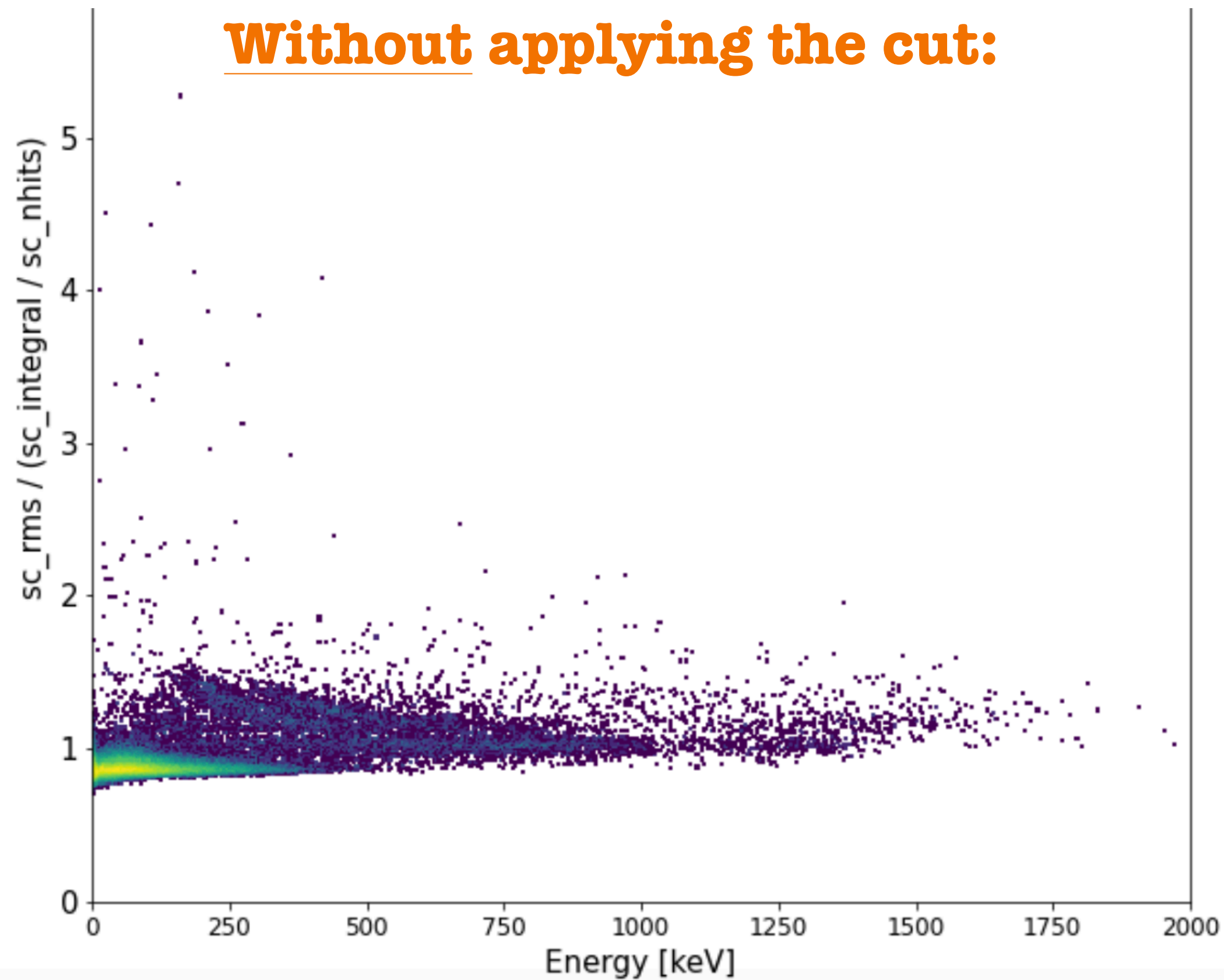
The bright halos are reconstructed as a single track!

More examples



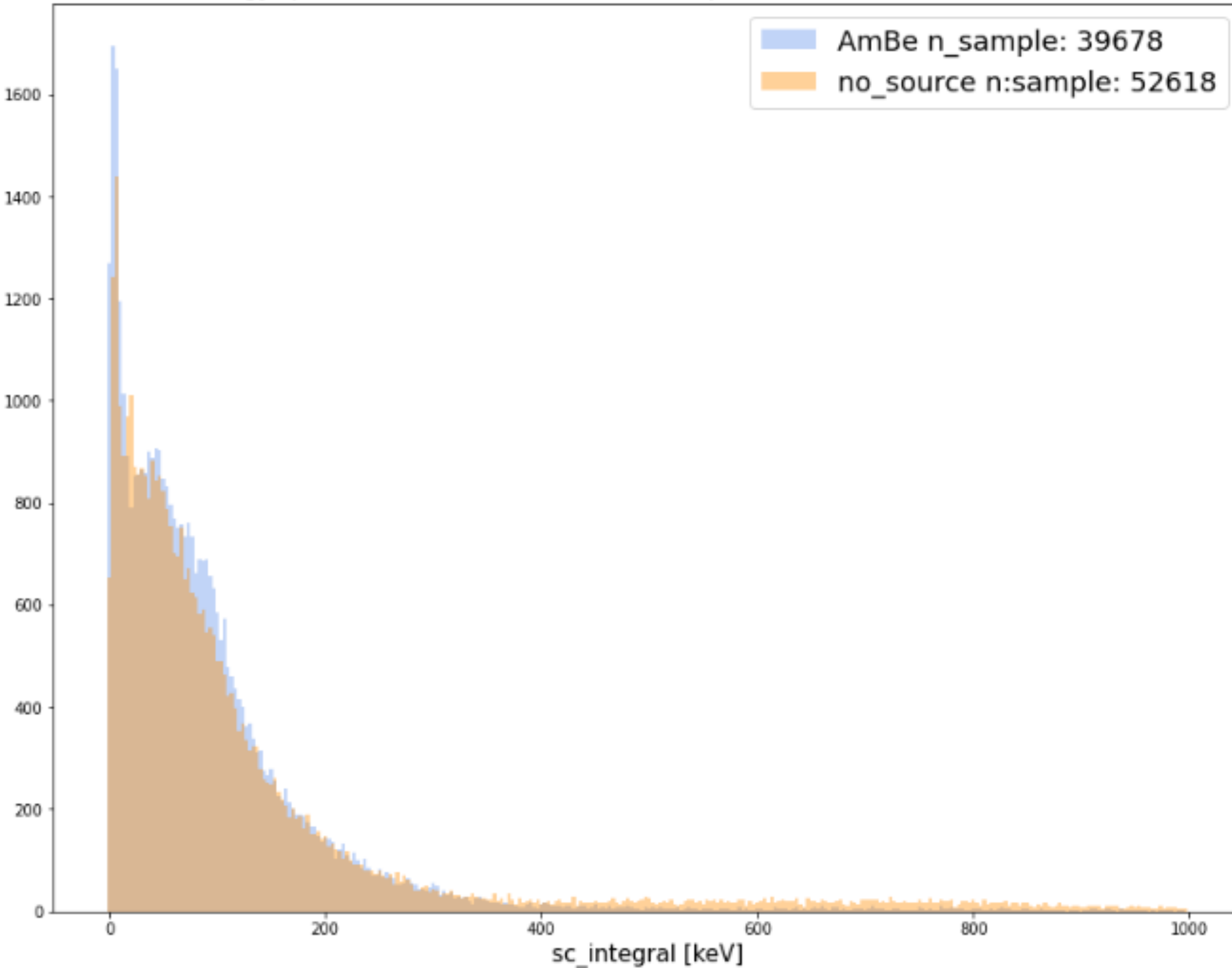
Selection Cuts

➔ $sc_xmin > 400$ AND $sc_xmax < 1900$: Why?



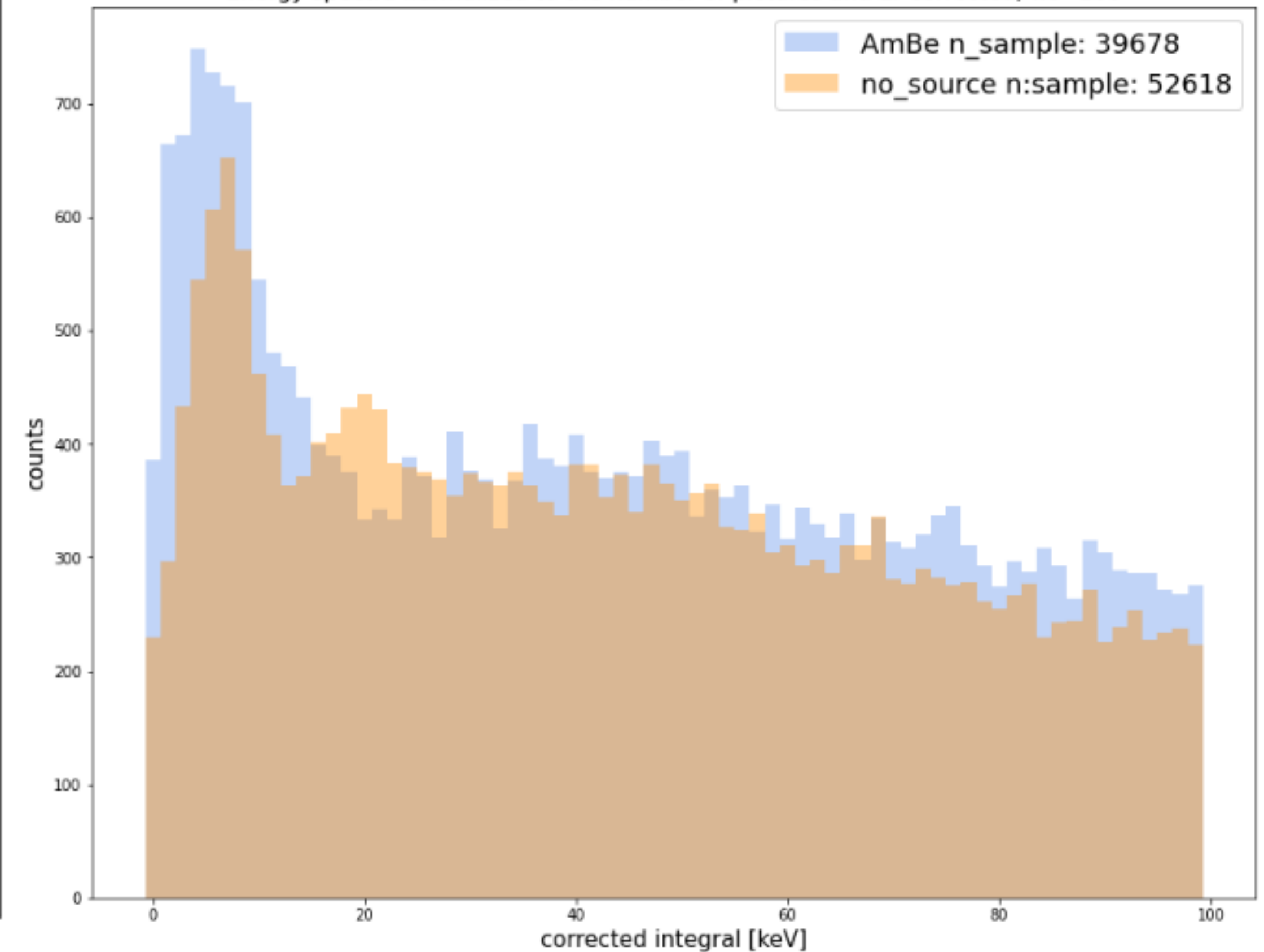
Energy spectrum

Energy spectra normalized to the number of pictures and LY corrected, ws=100



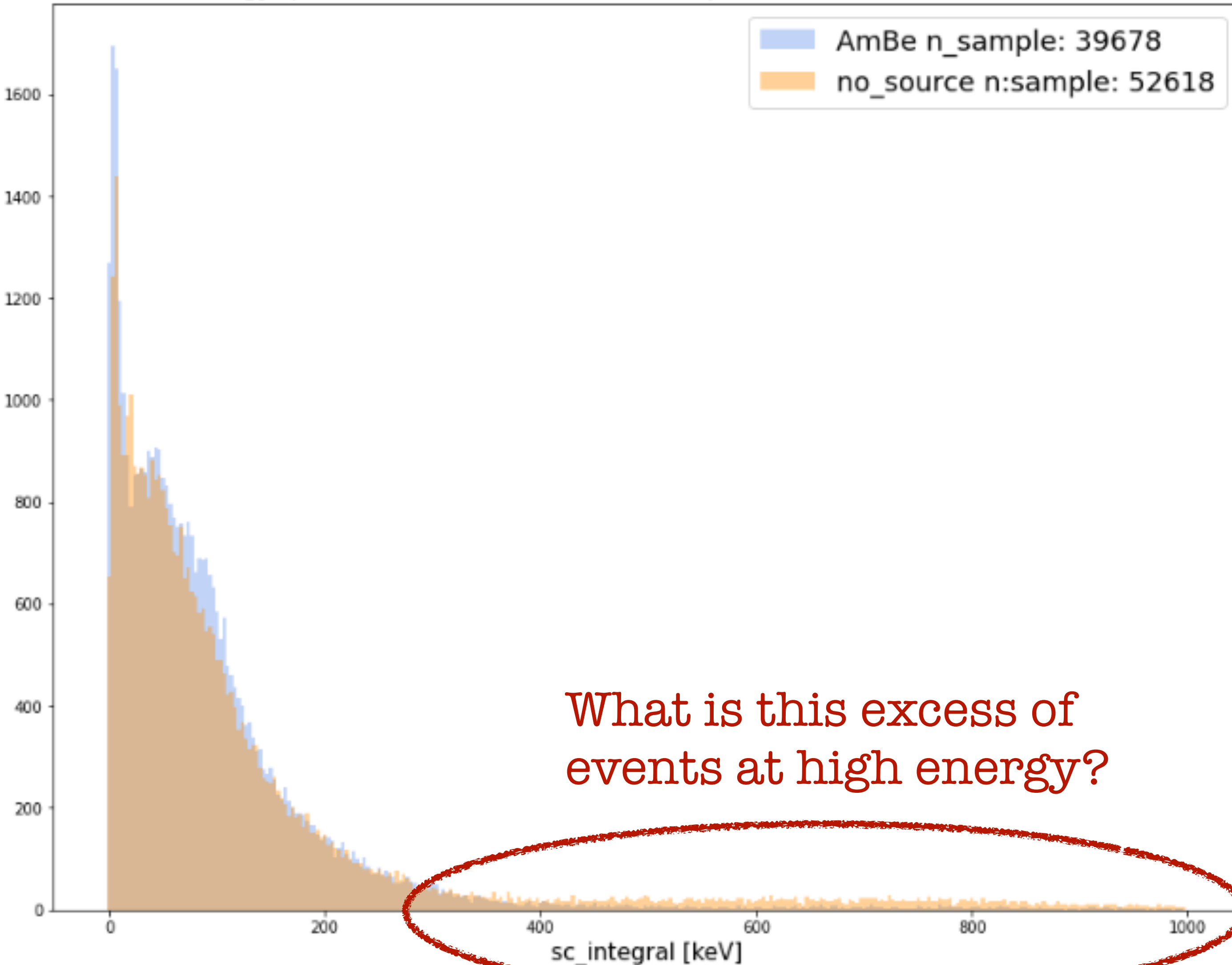
- **Normalization** of these histograms:
 - obtained dividing by the **number of runs**
 - it works because the **trigger rate** (and therefore the deadtime) **is the same**

Energy spectra normalized to the number of pictures and LY corrected, ws=100



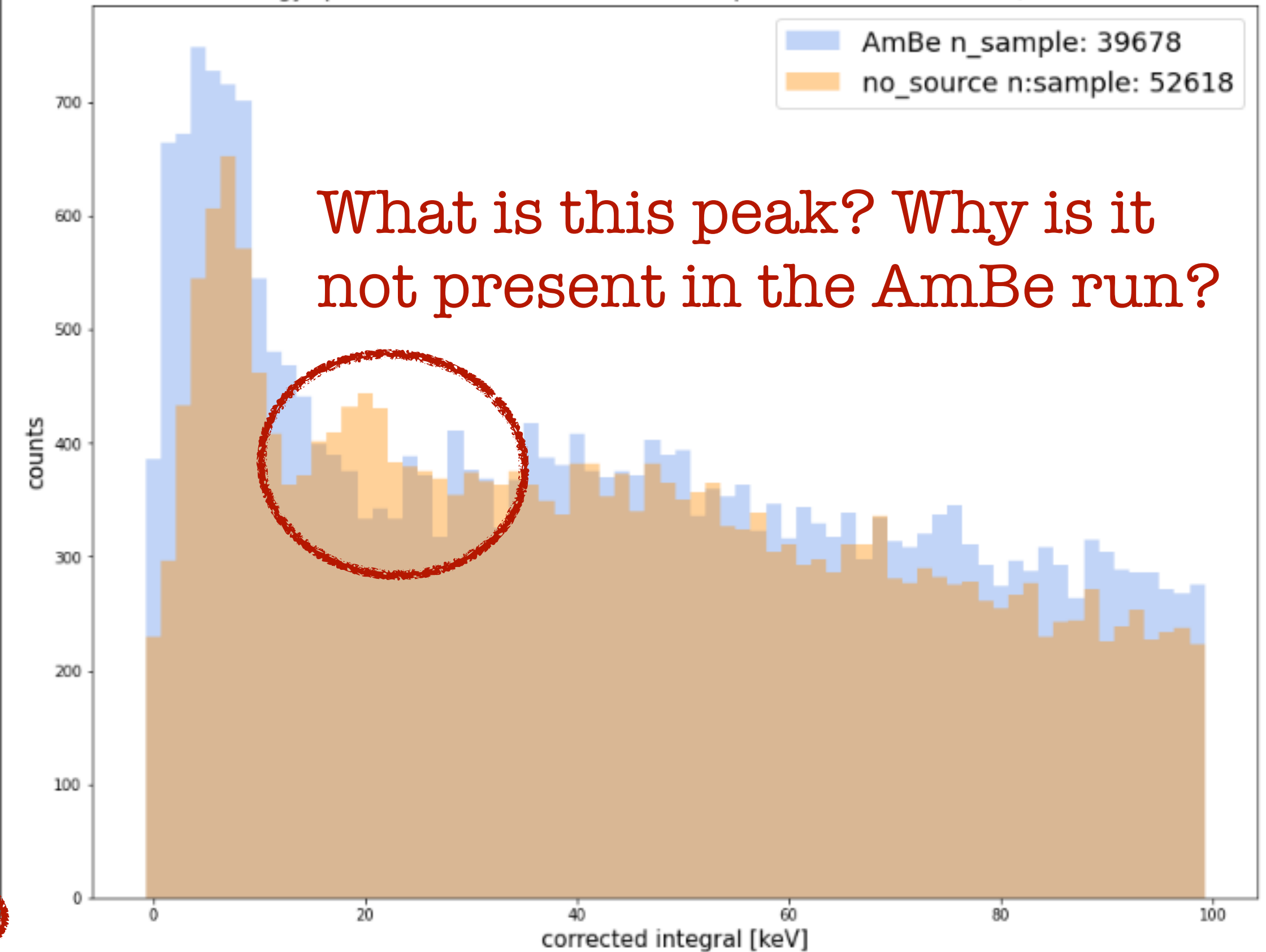
Energy spectrum

Energy spectra normalized to the number of pictures and LY corrected, ws=100



- **Normalization** of these histograms:
 - obtained dividing by the **number of runs**
 - it works because the **trigger rate** (and therefore the deadtime) **is the same**

Energy spectra normalized to the number of pictures and LY corrected, ws=100



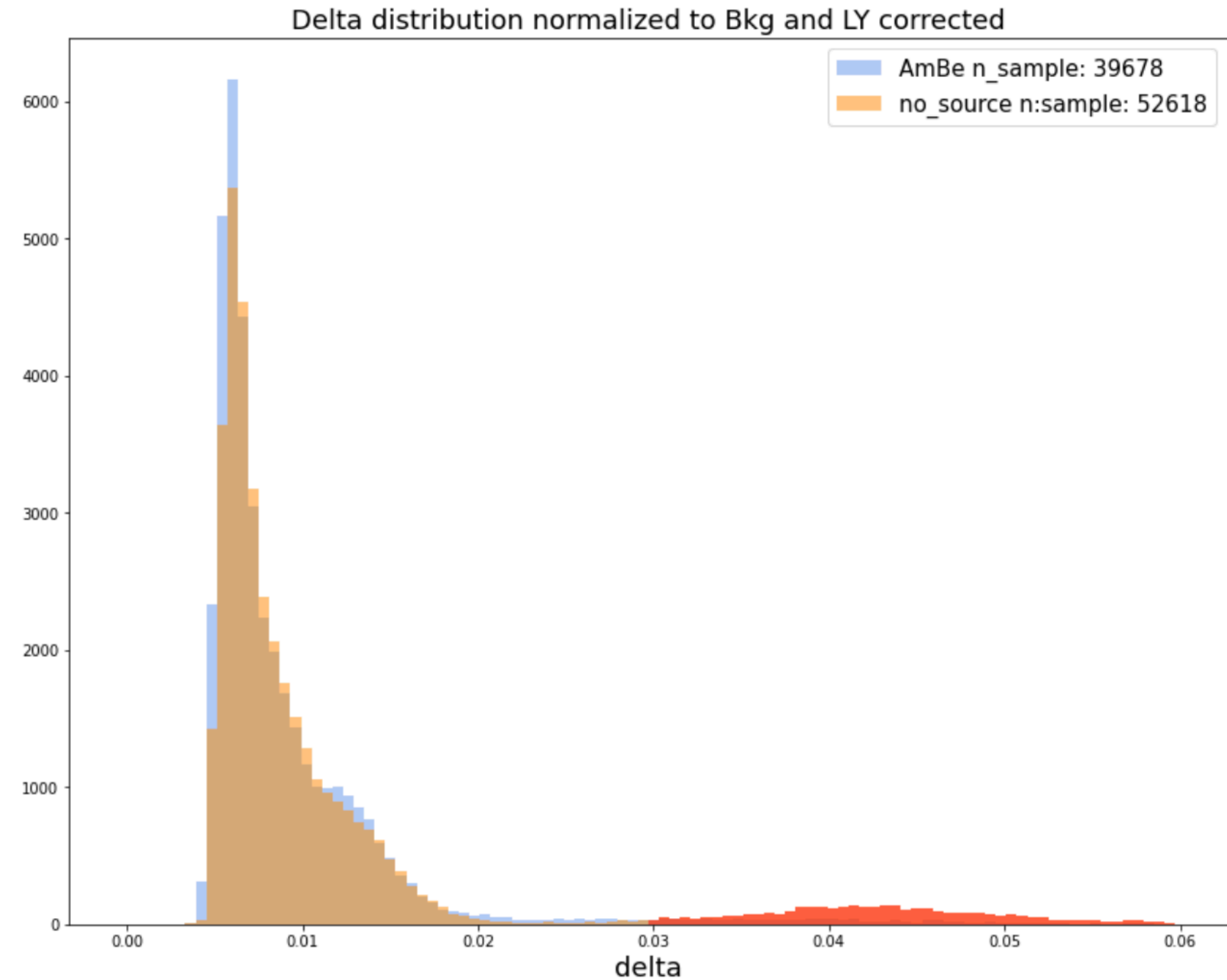
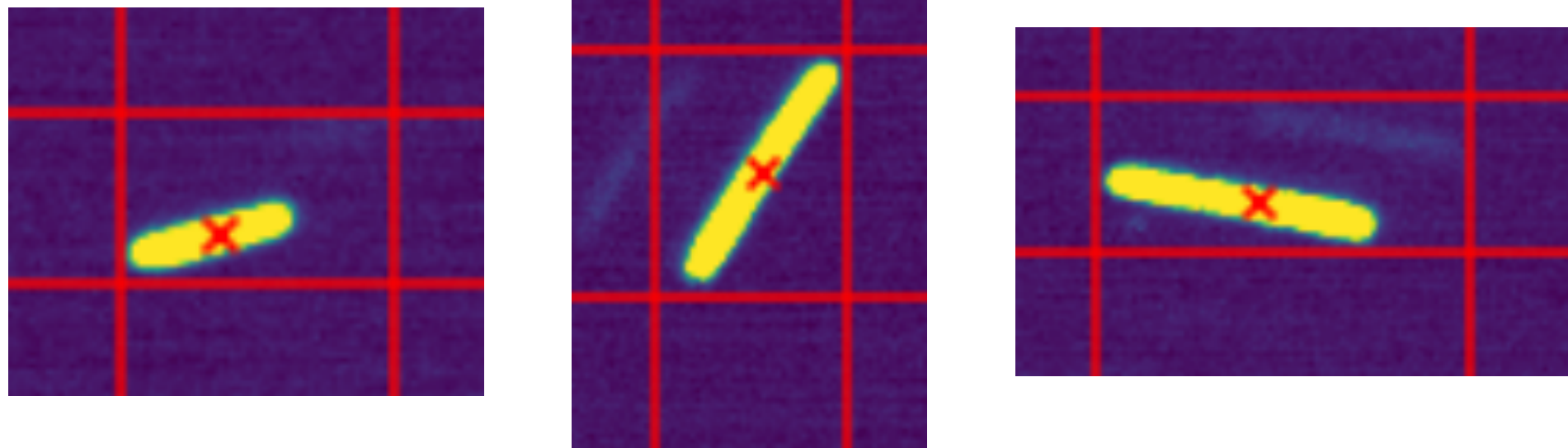
High energy excess

Let's define: $\delta = \frac{\text{corrected integral}}{\text{sc_nhits}}$

The **high energy excess** corresponds to an **high density excess**

We can **select them by requiring**
 $\delta > 0.03$

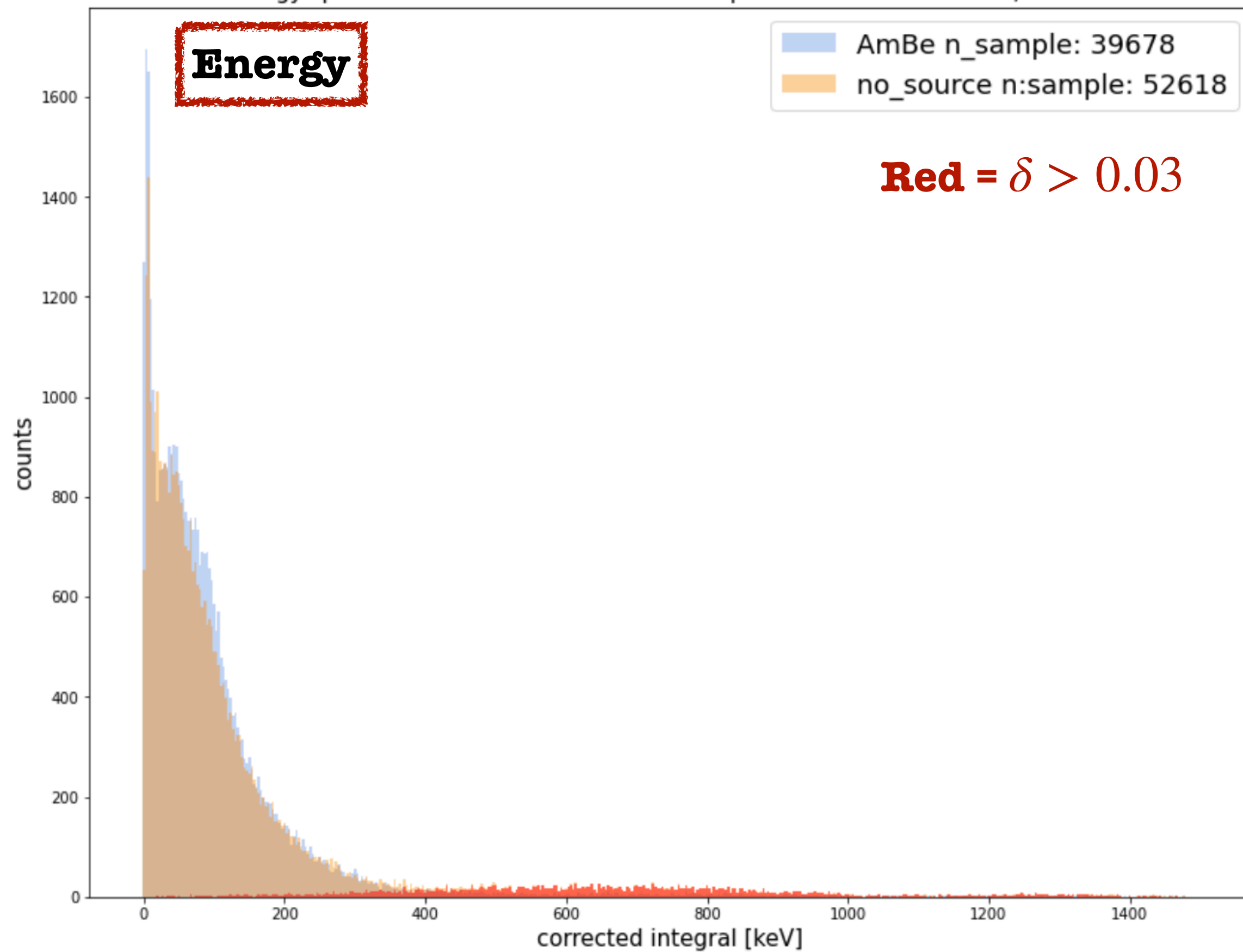
How they look like:



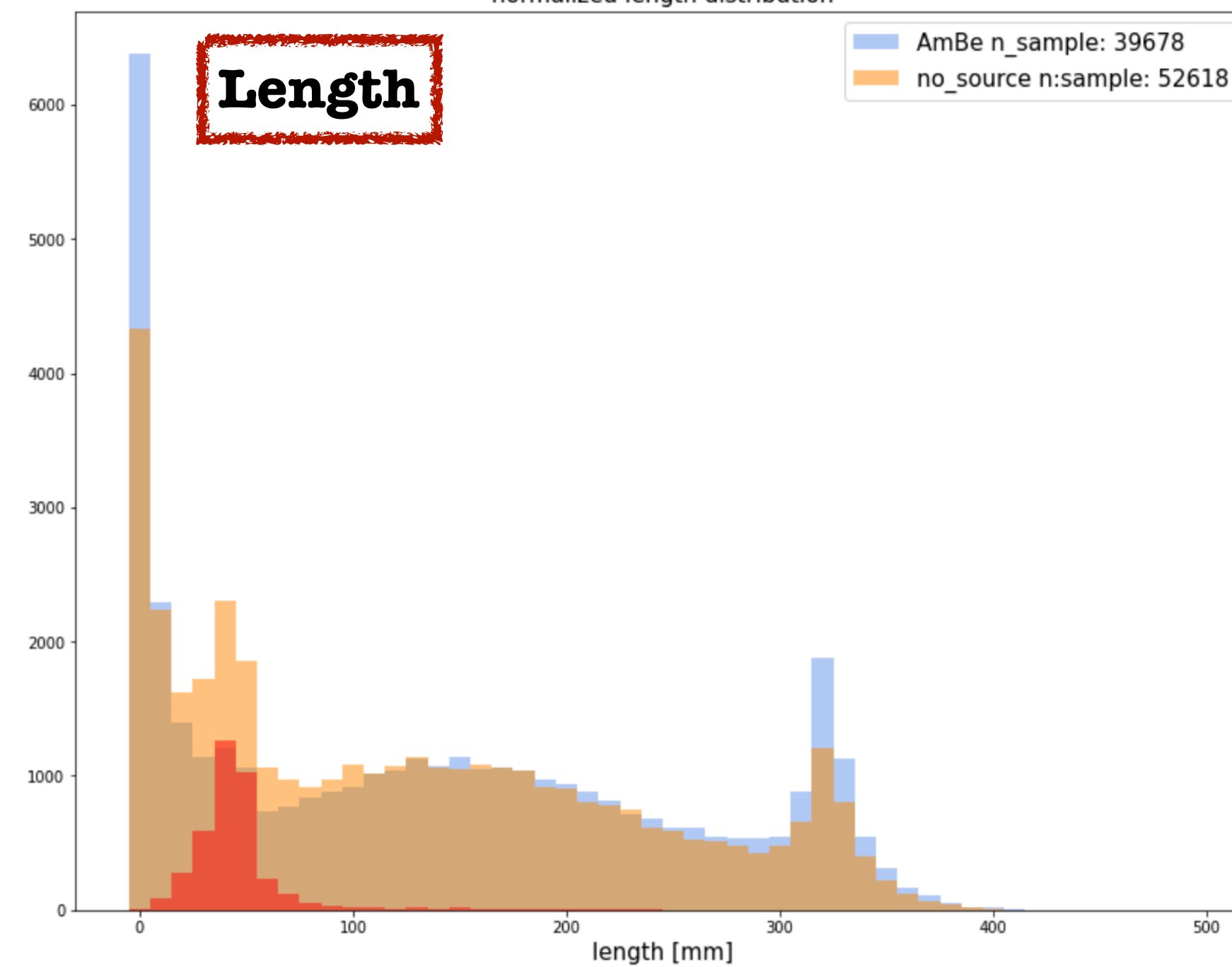
High energy excess

Looking into the other variables:

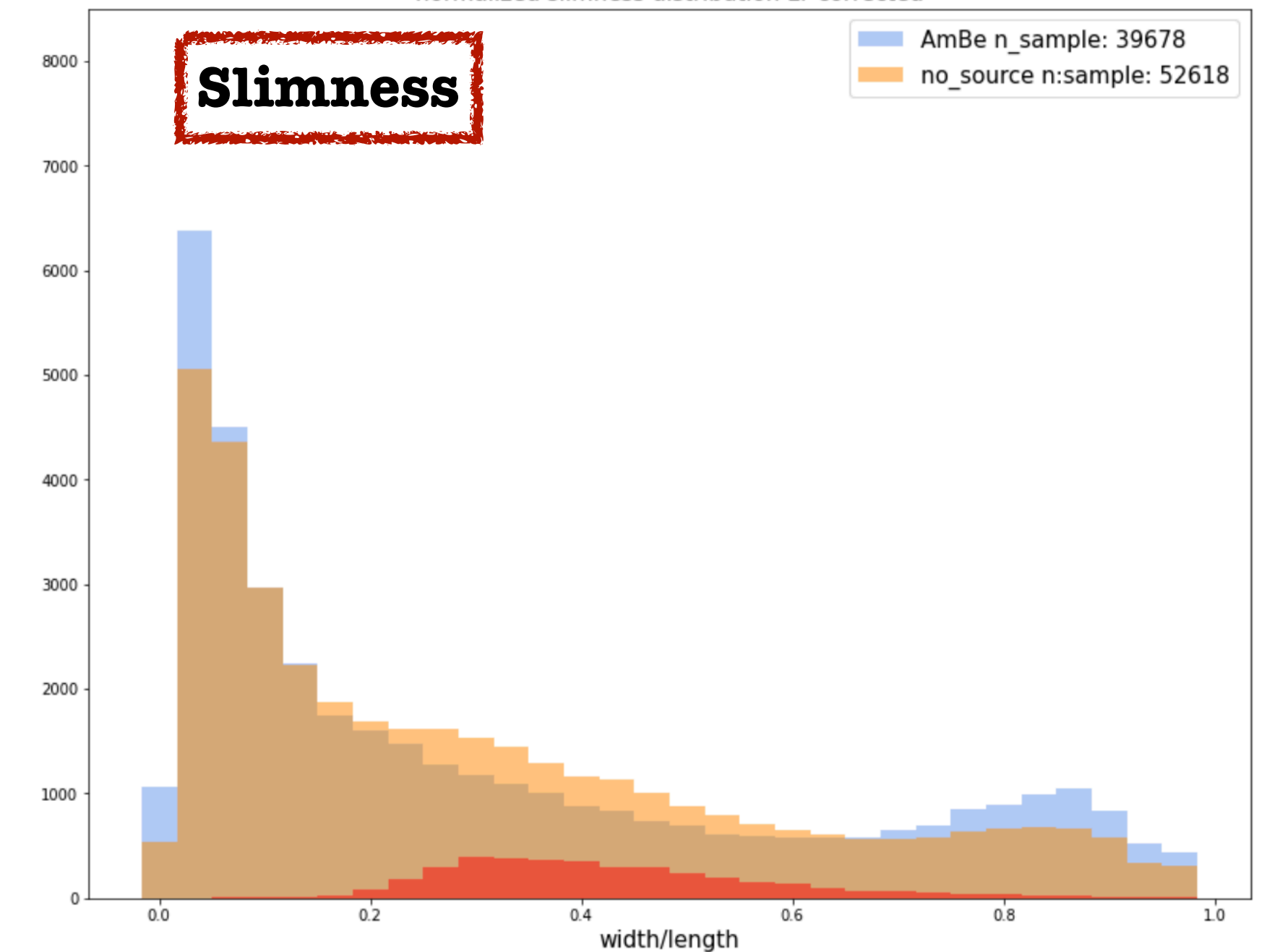
Energy spectra normalized to the number of pictures and LY corrected, ws=100



normalized length distribution

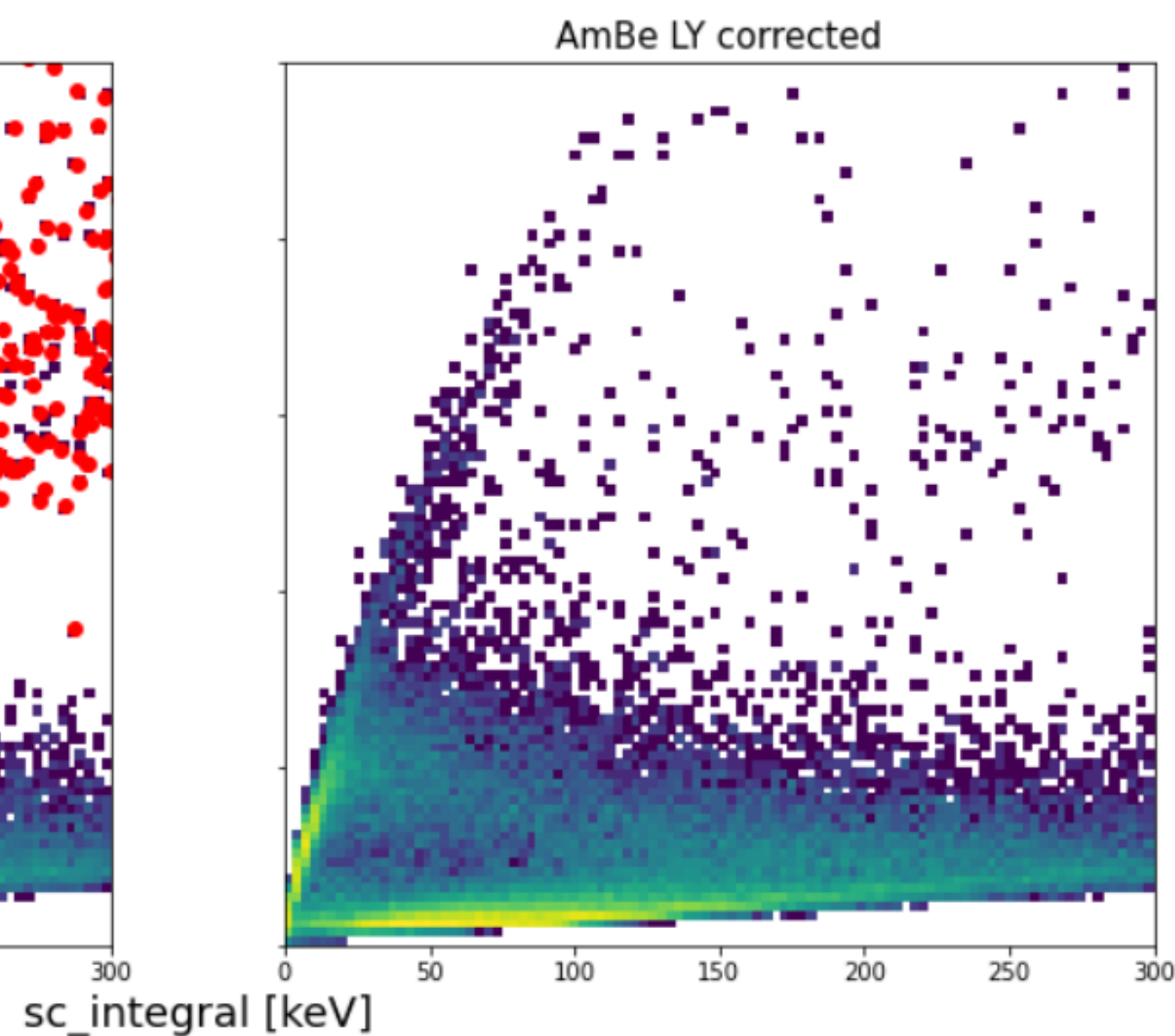
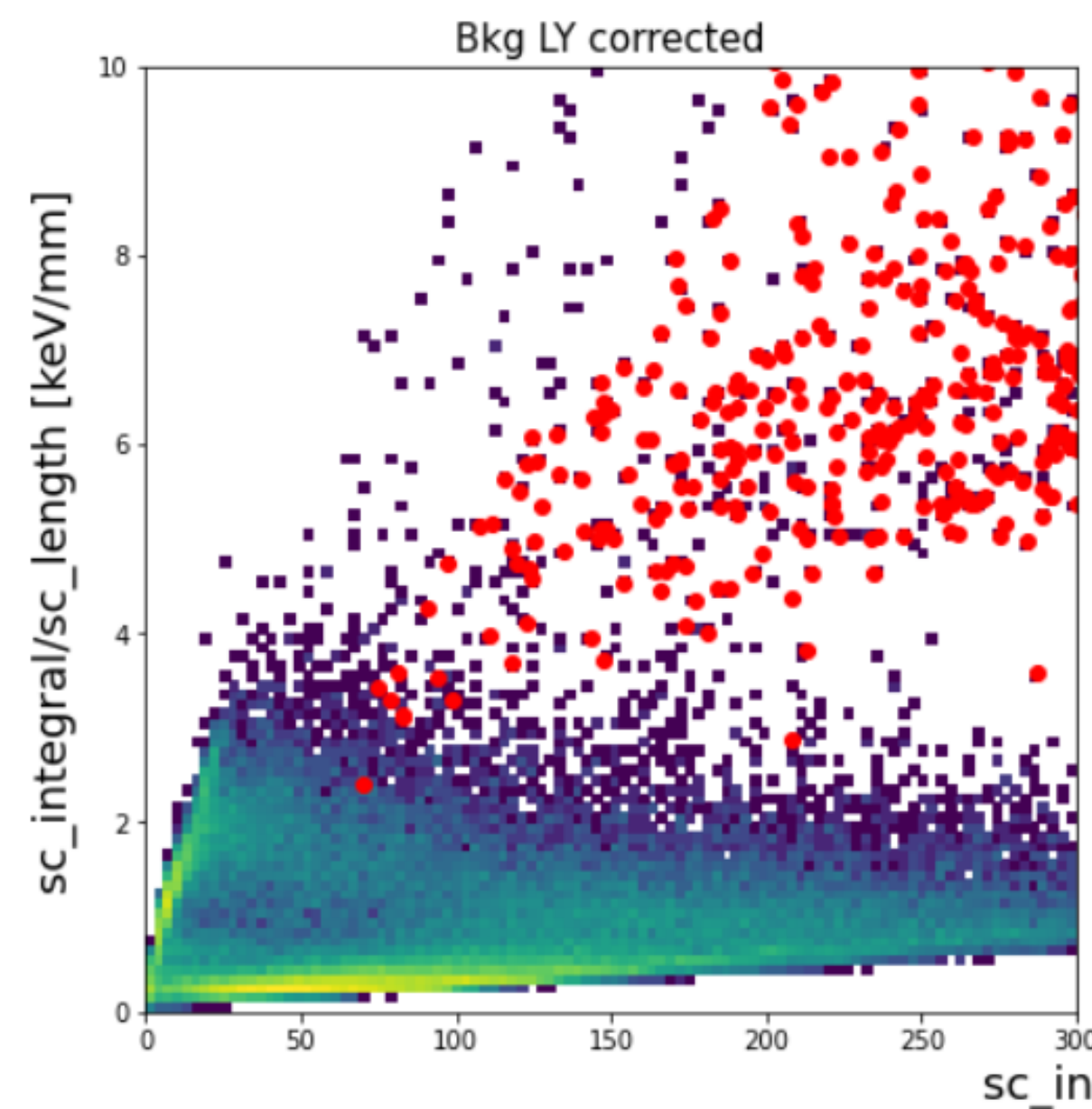
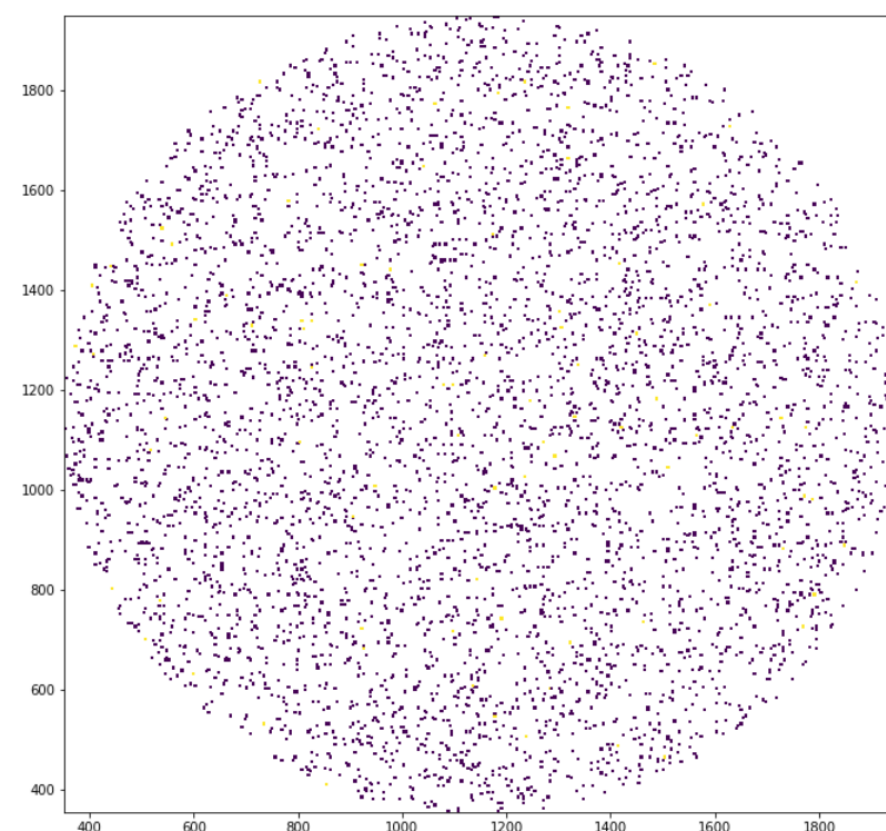


normalized slimness distribution LY corrected



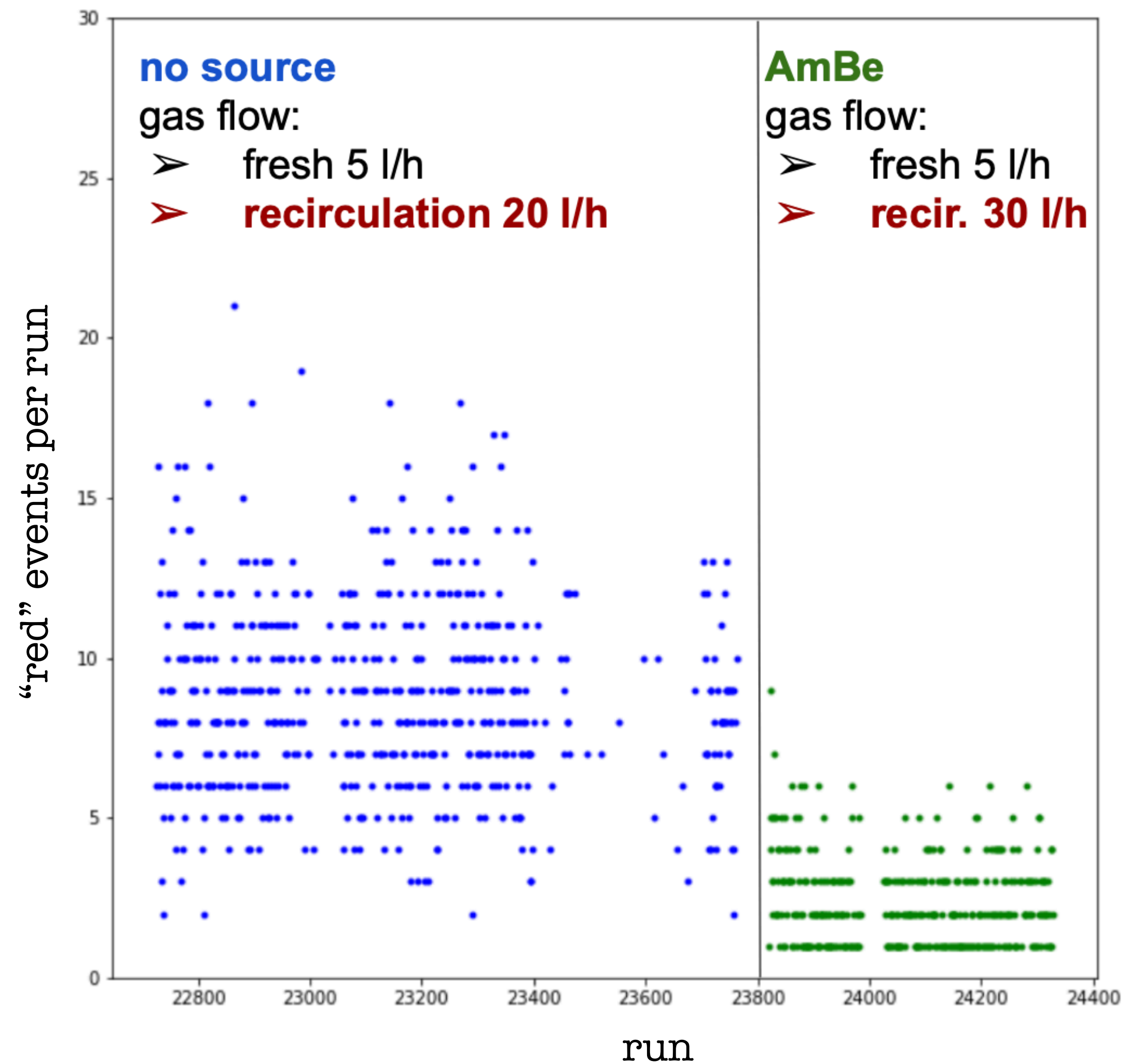
High energy excess

Spatial distribution



Filter line: 2

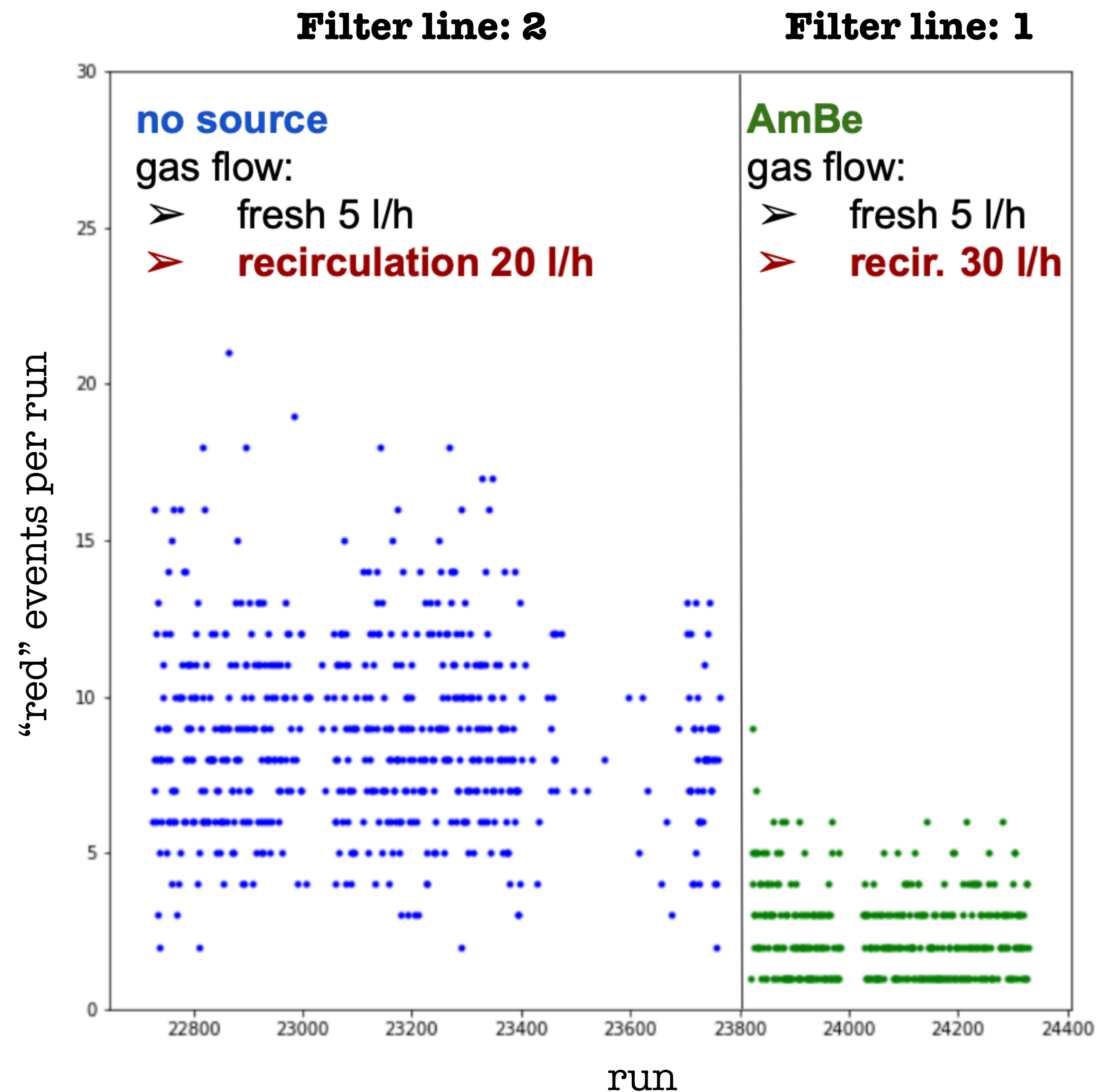
Filter line: 1



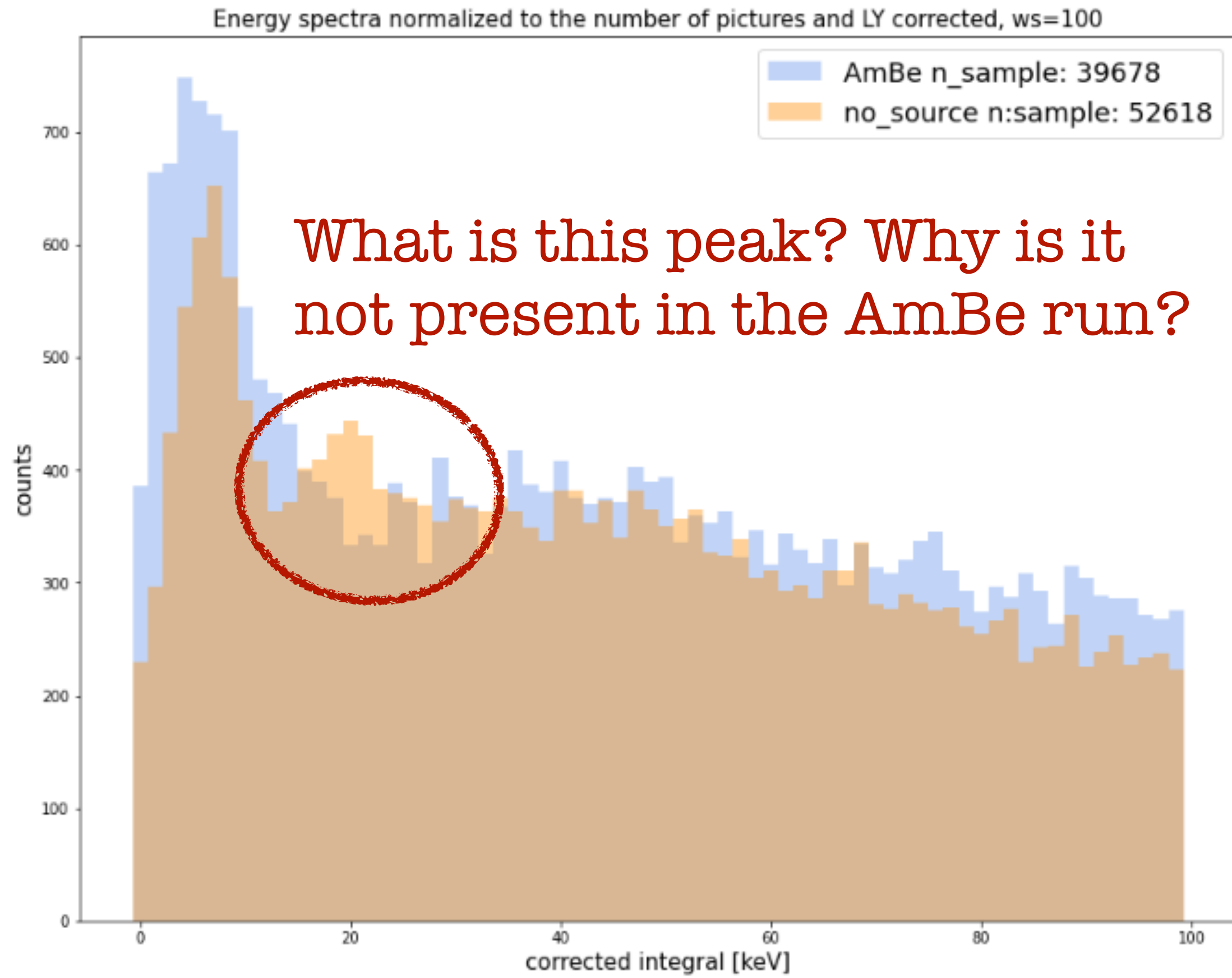
High energy excess

Conclusions:

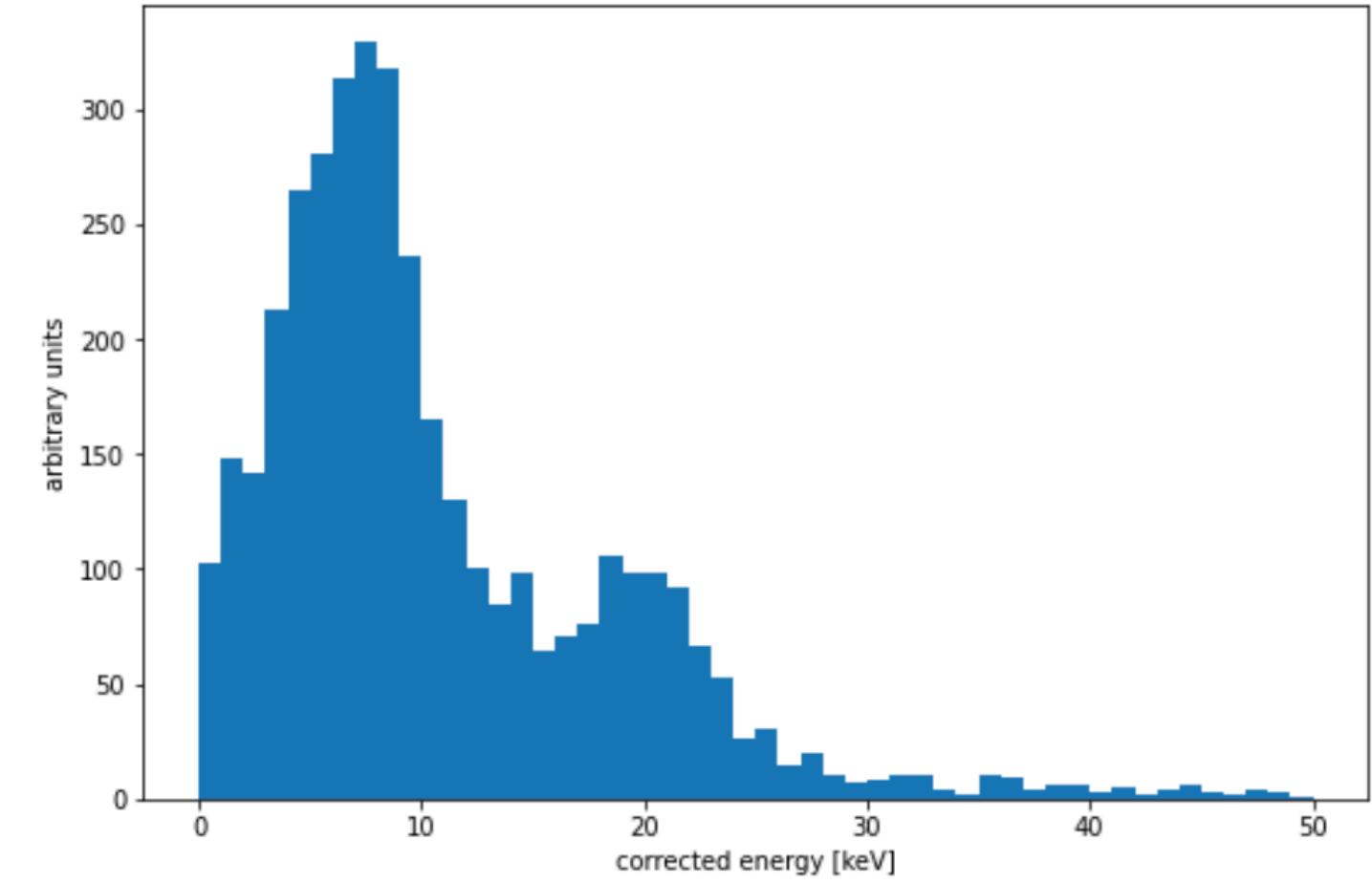
- They are uniformly distributed:
 - ➔ Inside the gas?
 - ➔ From the GEMs / cathode?
- Strong correlation with:
 - ➔ Gas flow?
 - ➔ **Filter line?**
 - **This hypothesis is favored** by the fact that ^{55}Fe data taken previously **using line 1** (runs 20817 - 21041) showed a rate of “red” events equal to 3.2 events/run, **consistent with AmBe data**



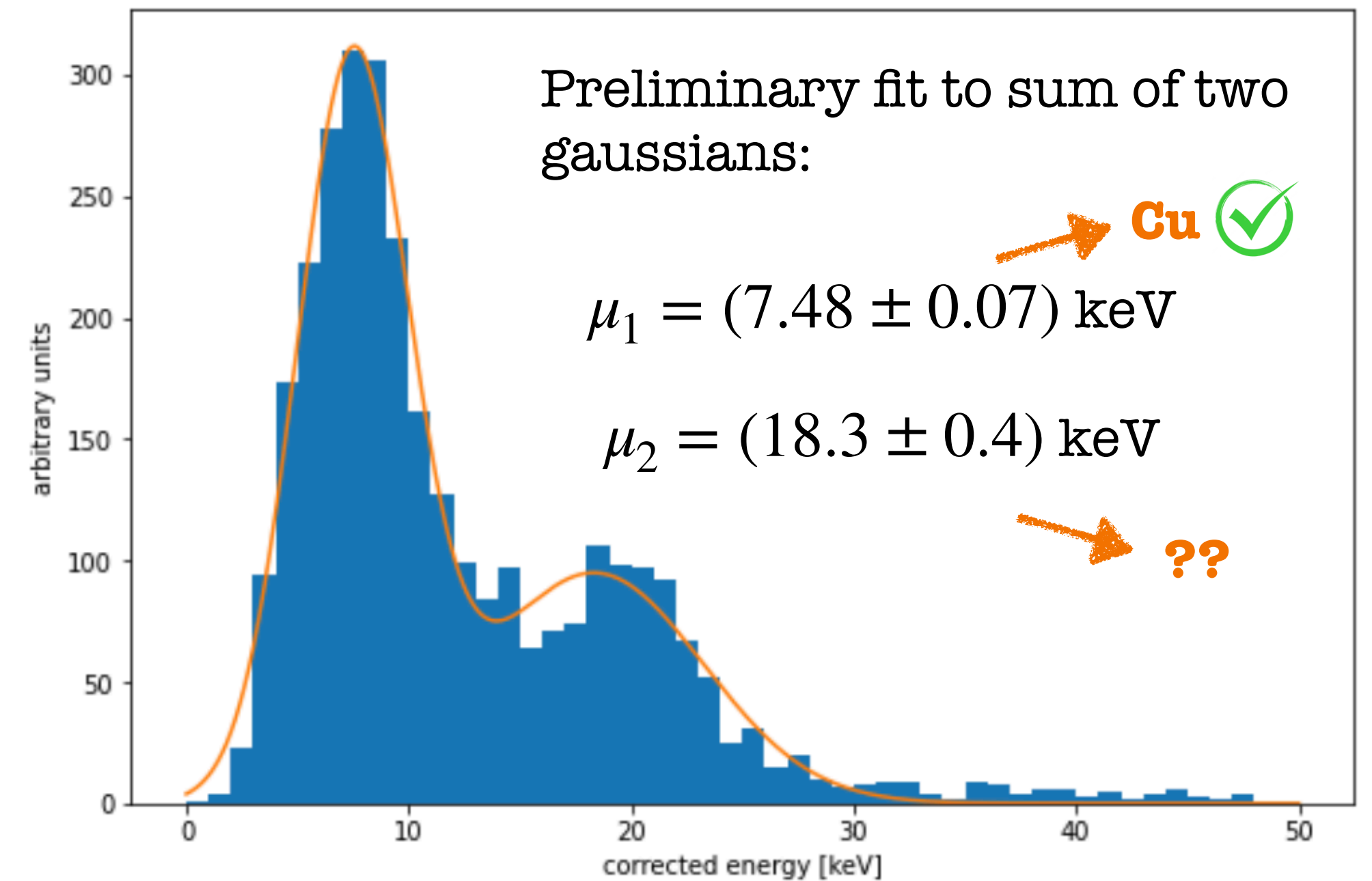
Low energy excess



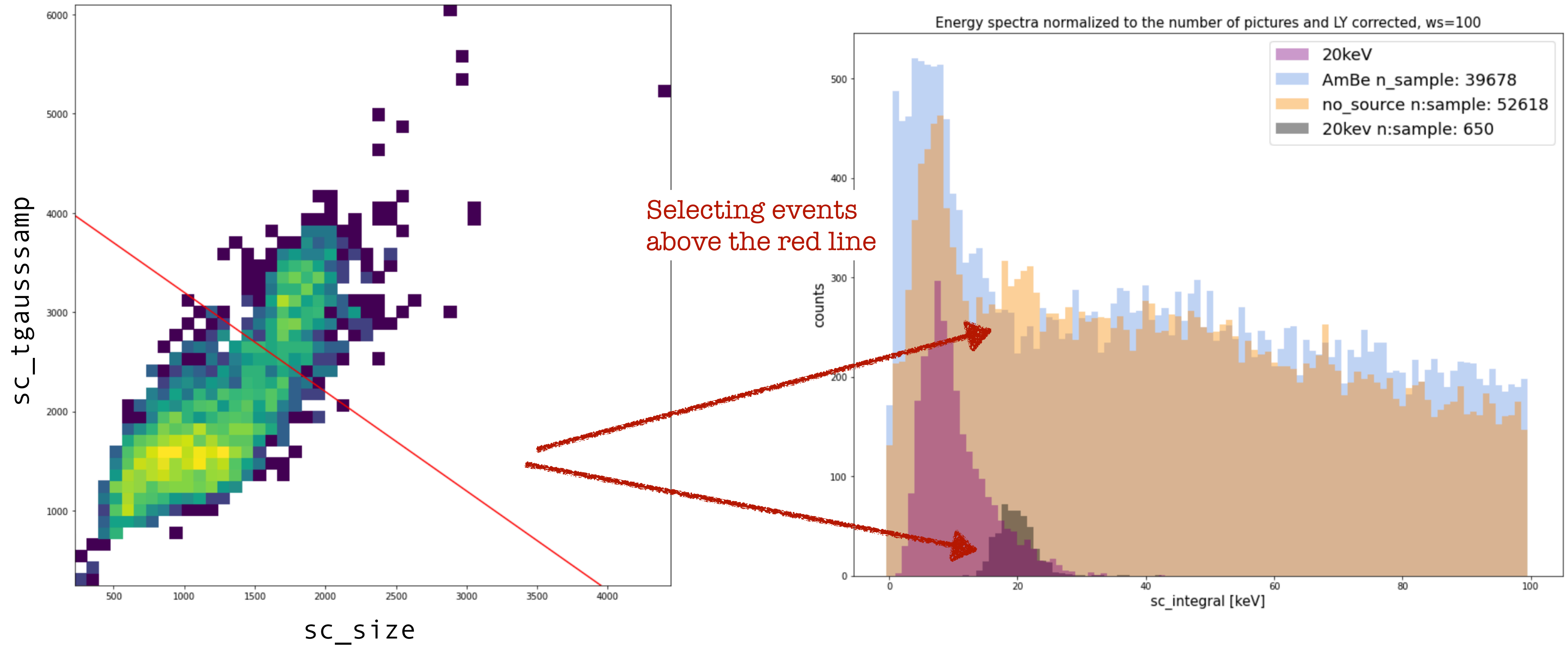
Adding $sc_width/sc_length > 0.8$ to the standard selection



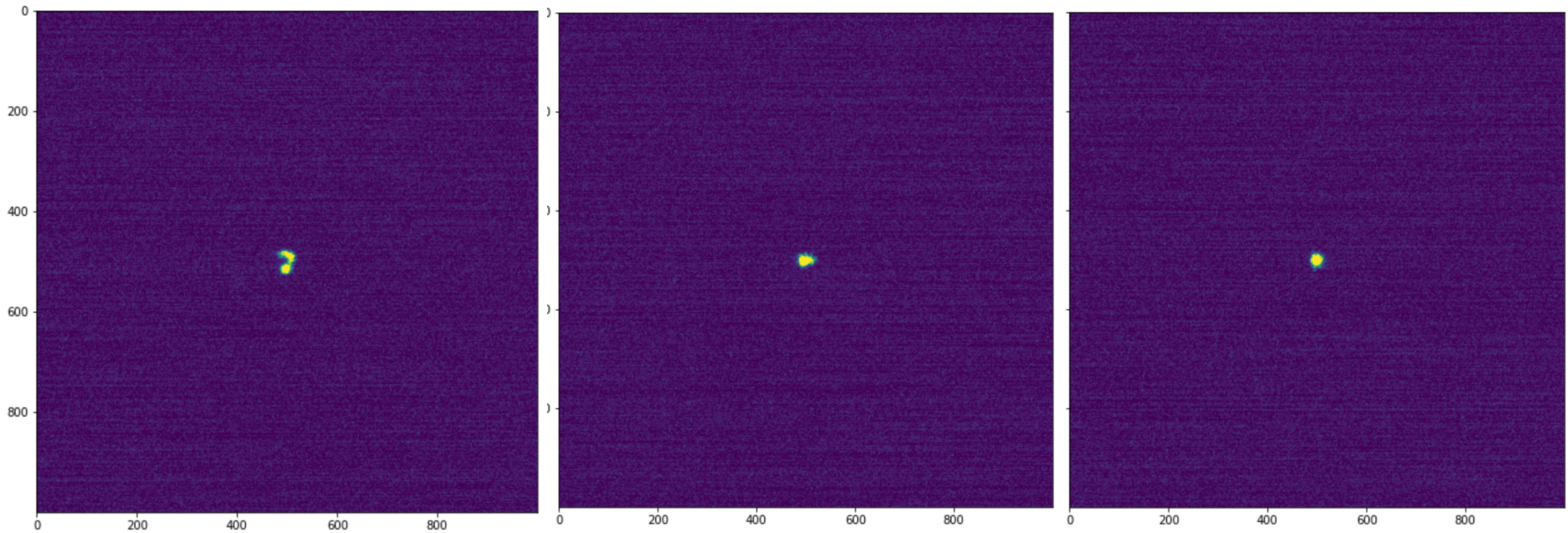
Adding $\delta > 0.1$ to remove residual MIP tracks



Low energy excess: separate the two peaks



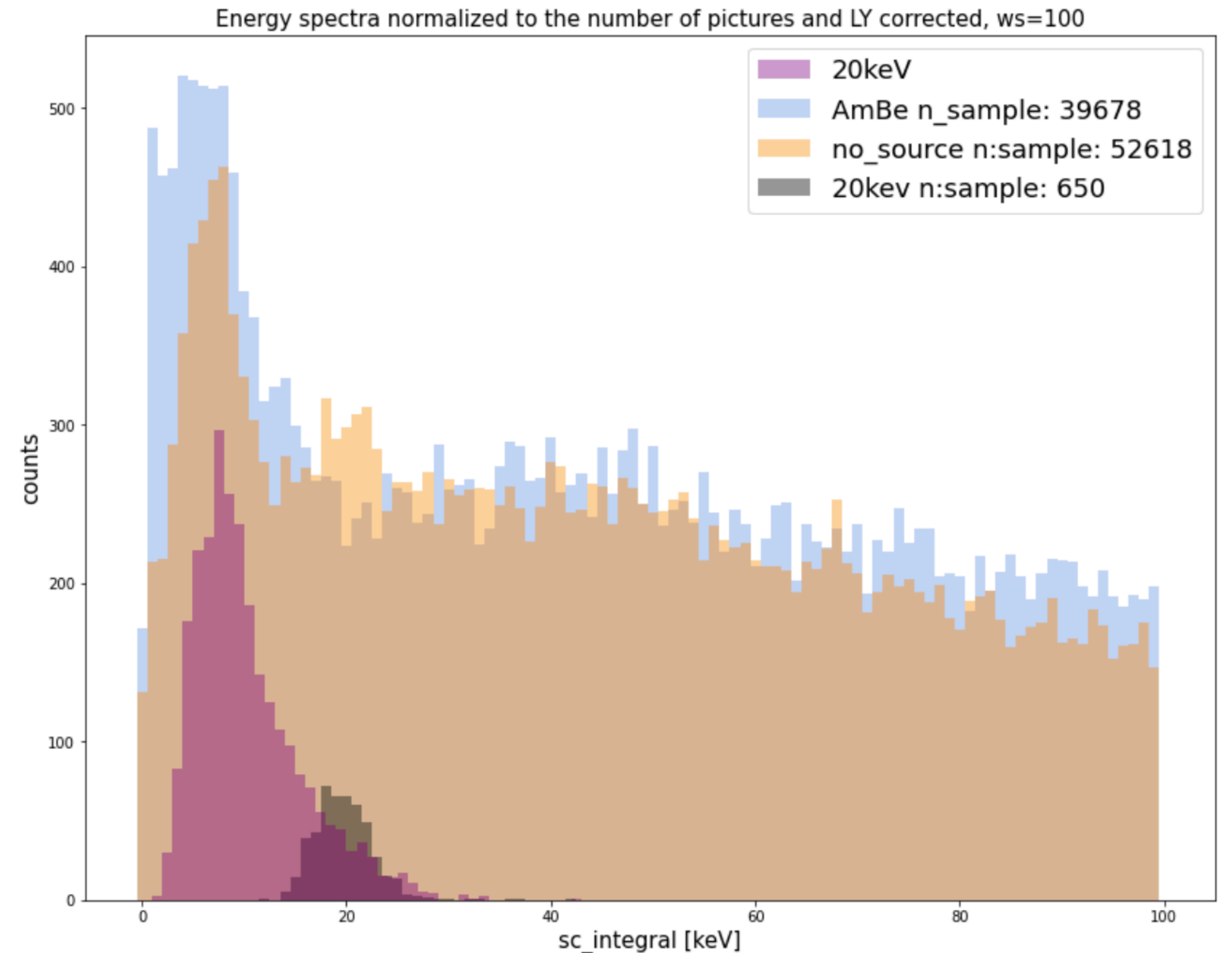
Low energy excess



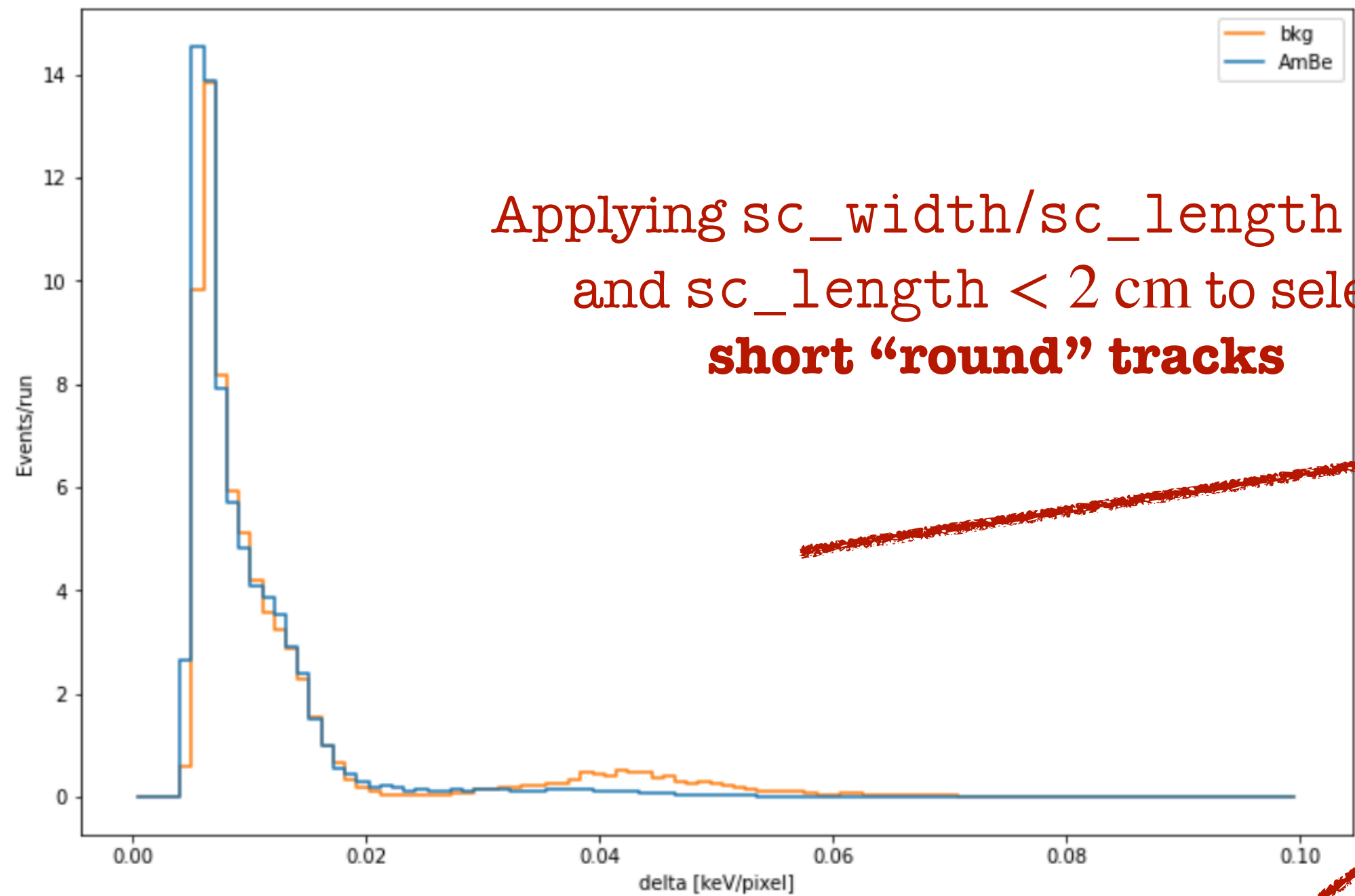
Low energy excess

Conclusions:

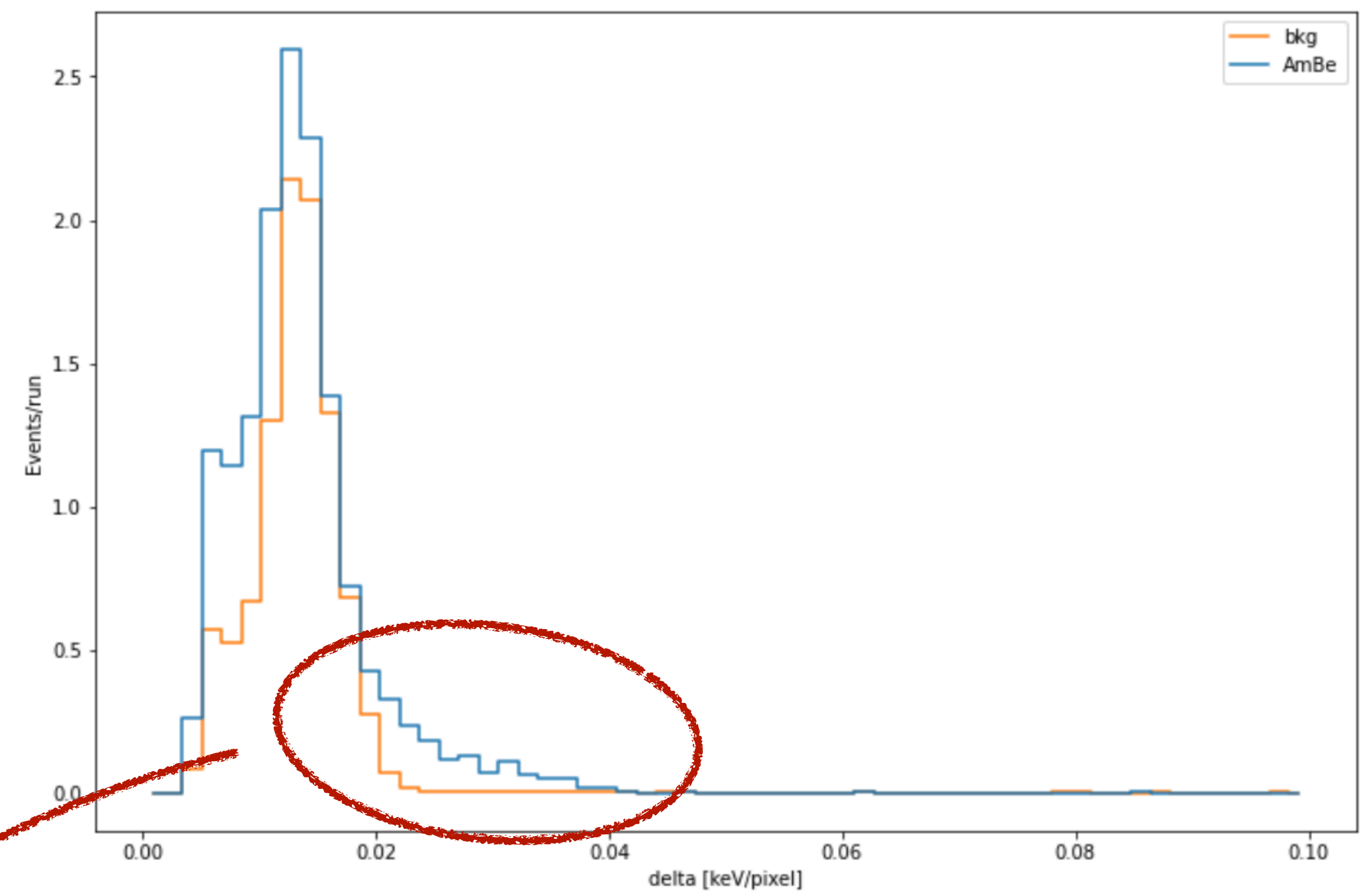
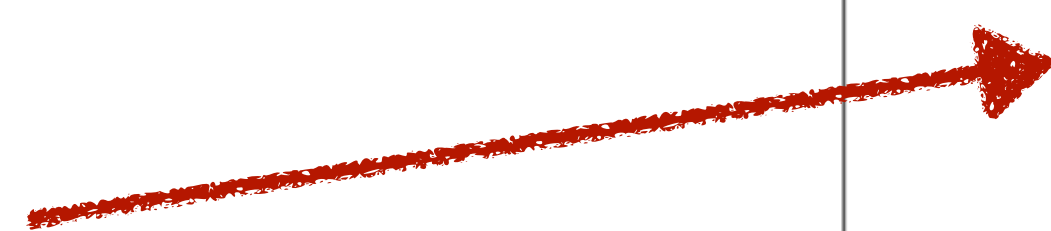
- They are uniformly distributed:
 - ➔ Inside the gas?
 - ➔ From the GEMs / cathode?
- **They are not present neither in the simulation or the AmBe campaign data:**
 - ➔ Gas flow?
 - ➔ **Filter line?**
 - **This hypothesis is favored** by the fact that ^{55}Fe data taken previously using **line 1** (runs 20817 - 21041) showed a rate of “red” events equal to 3.2 events/run, **consistent with AmBe data**



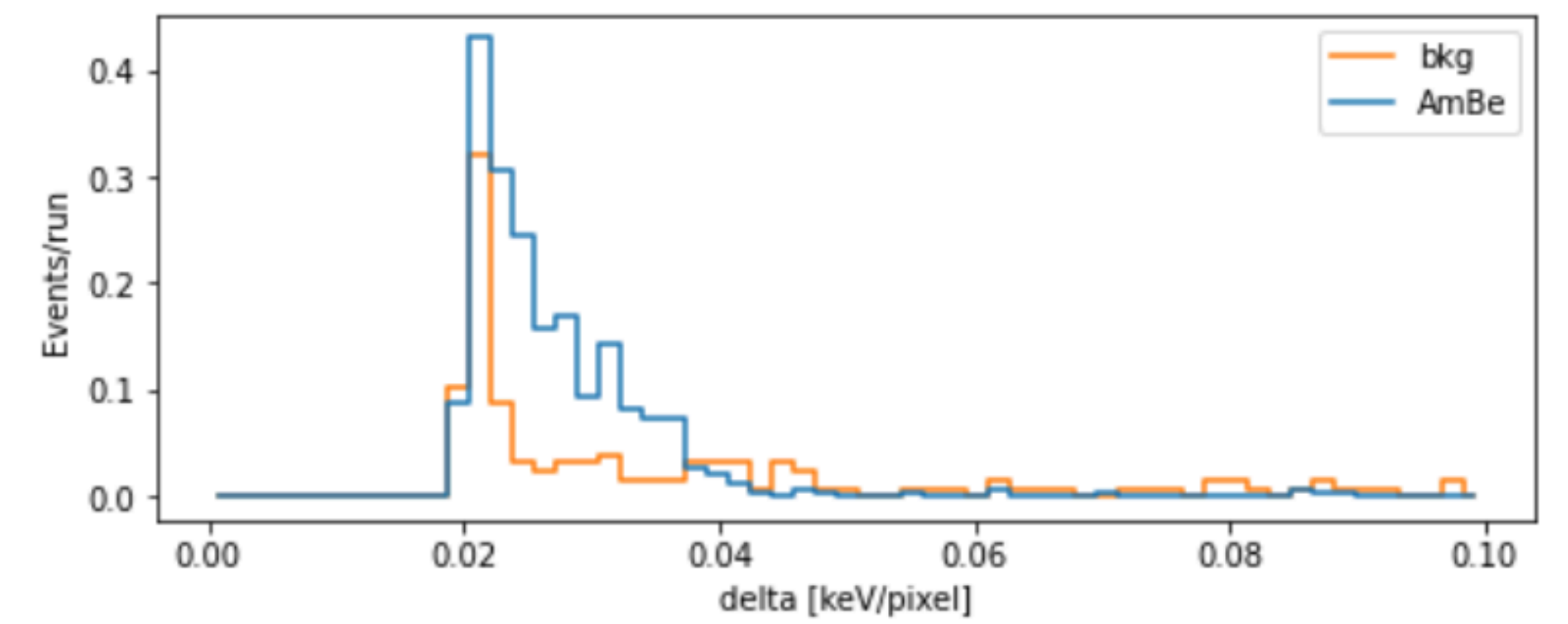
Looking for NRs



Applying $sc_width/sc_length > 0.7$
and $sc_length < 2$ cm to select
short “round” tracks

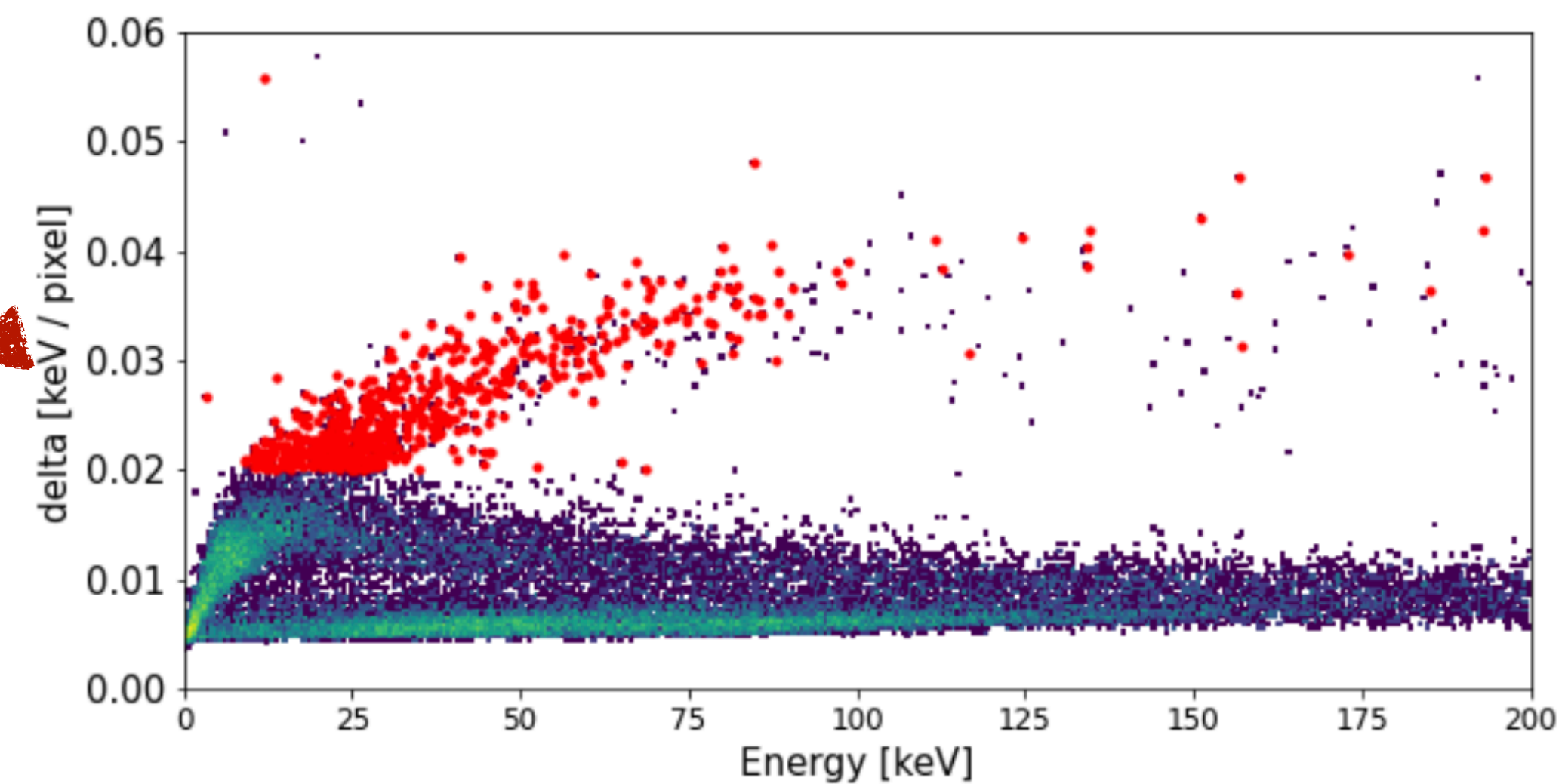
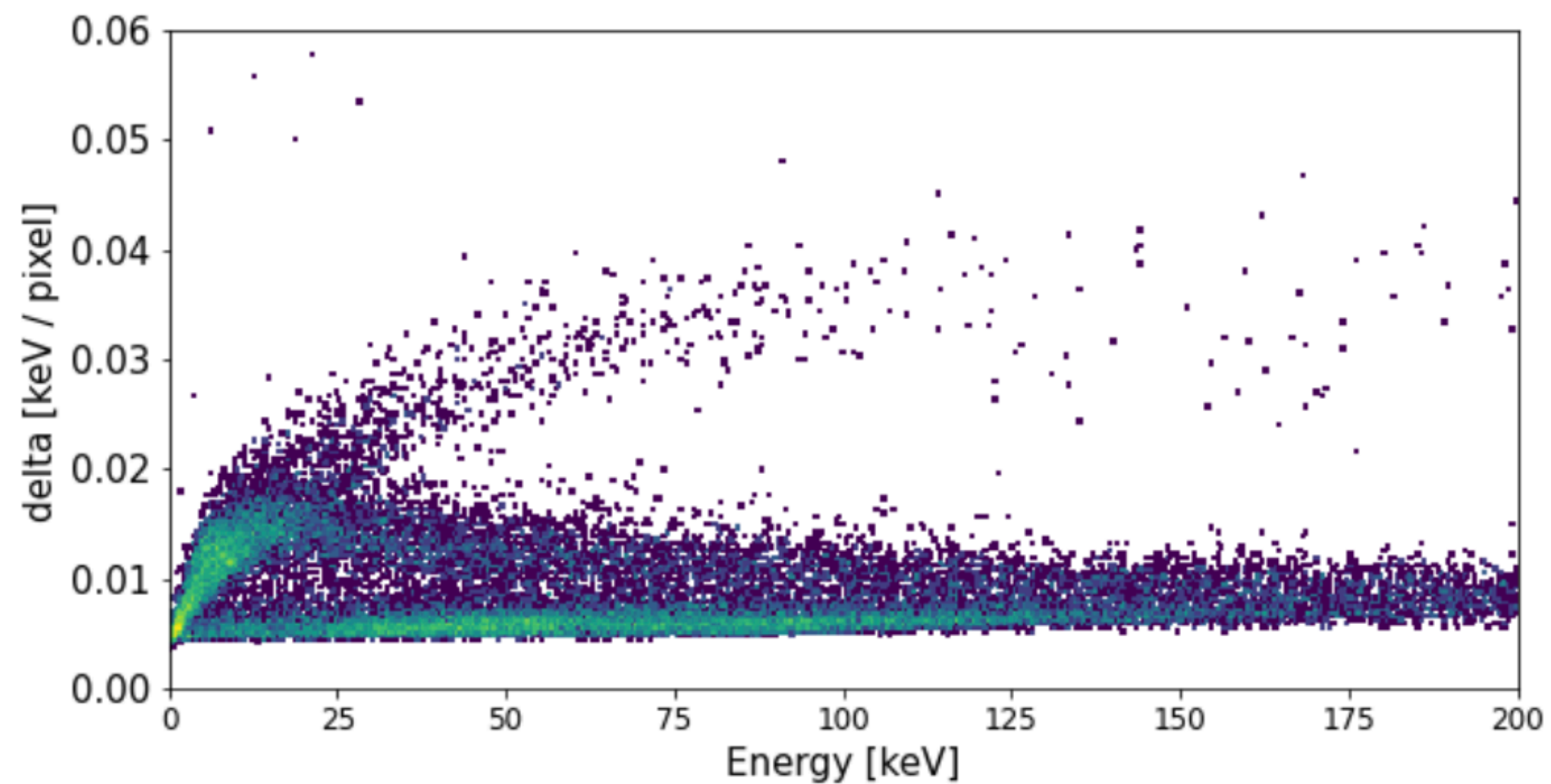
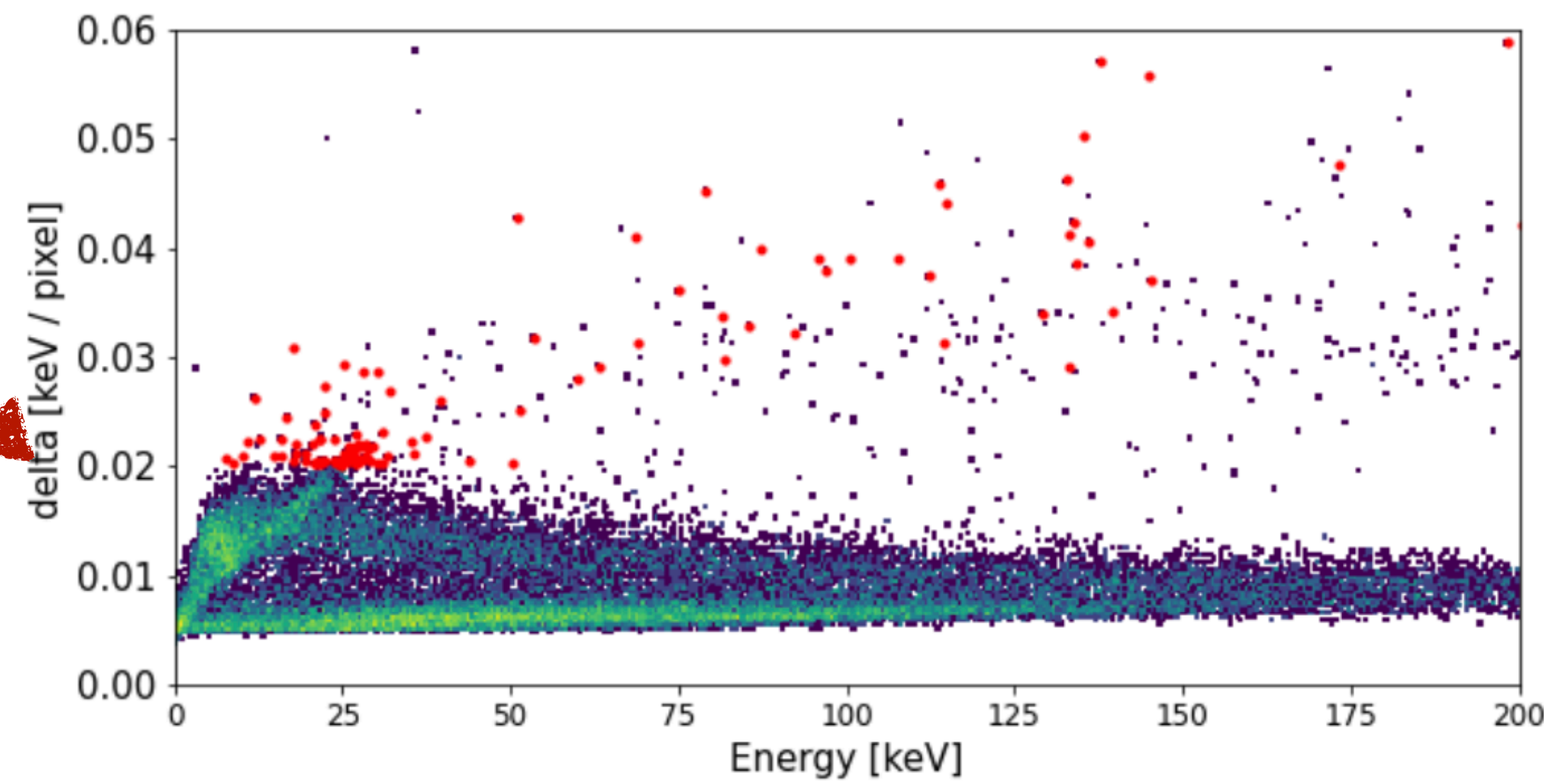
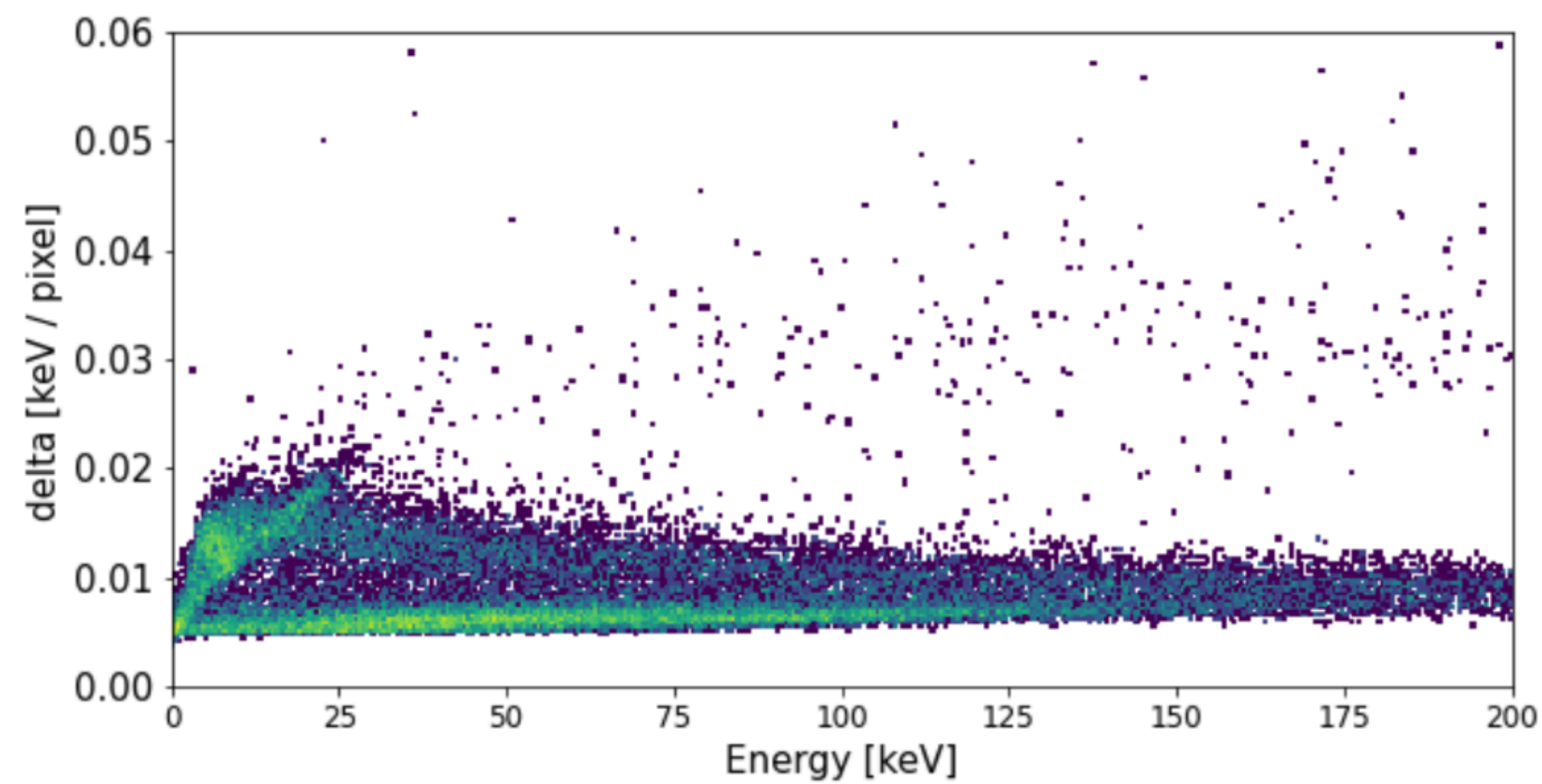


The $\delta > 0.02$ region:
▶ is interesting because compatible
with the NR density in LEMON
▶ has a big “SNR”

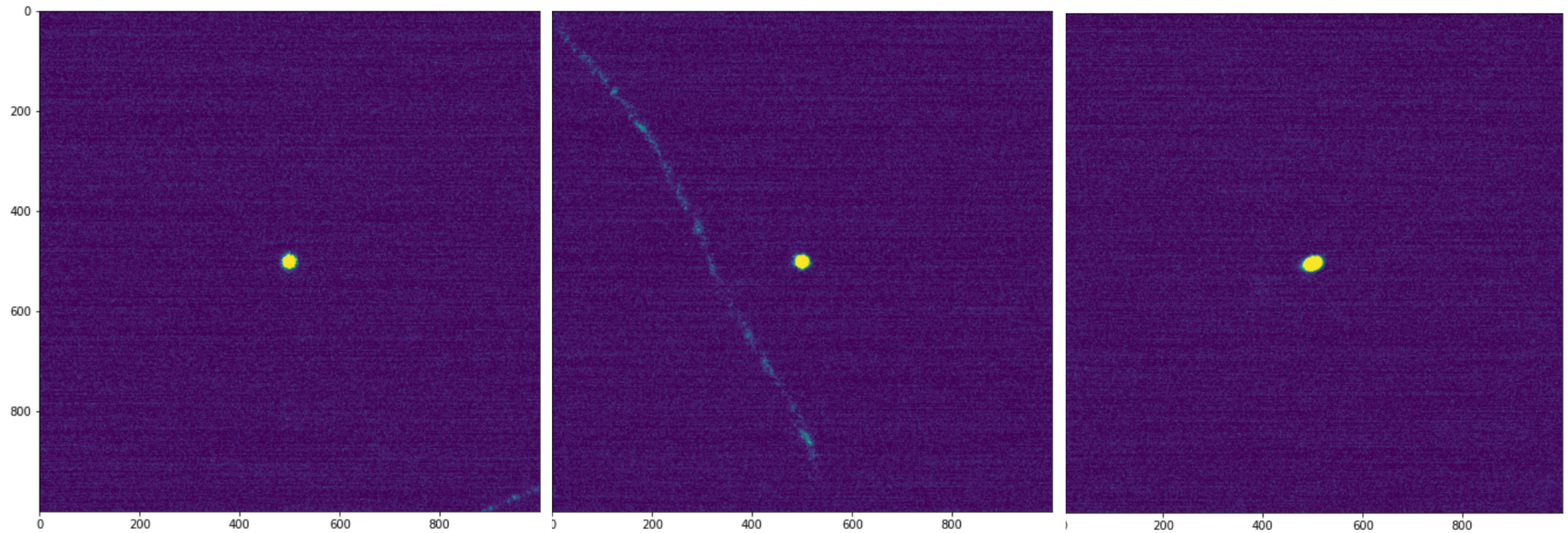


Looking for NRs

Red points:
 $sc_width/sc_length > 0.7$
 $sc_length < 2$ cm



Some examples



Conclusions

- We found an **excess of alphas in the bkg runs**
- **In the same dataset**, we found a **peak of ERs with an energy around 20 keV** which is **not** present in the **simulation or the AmBe data**
- **Both** can be explained by the **use of two different filter lines**, but the causes are still unknown
- Finally, even if still preliminary, we clearly are able to identify “high” energy **NRs in the AmBe data**:
 - ▶ We still have to work on a reliable estimate of their rate to compare with our MC simulation
 - ▶ The efficiency of our cuts drops significantly below ~ 25 keV, and we are still working on the optimal section

Backup

NRs: slimness and length

Histograms obtained subtracting the “alpha” excess in the bkg runs:

