

# **WP2: Analysis Summary**

G. Dho

25/07/2024

# Reco code

## DONE

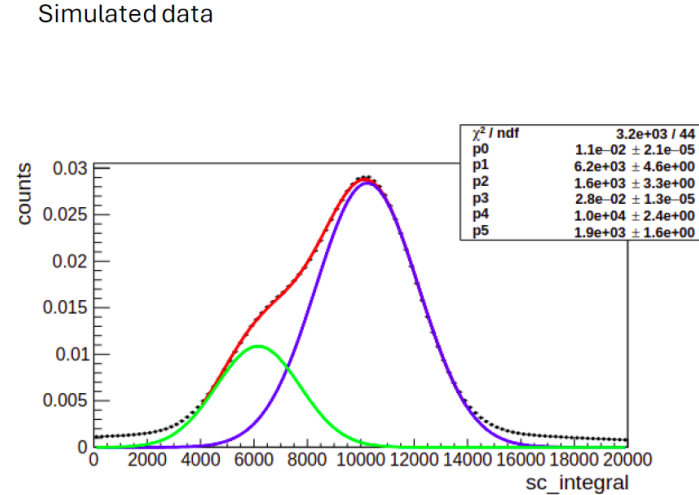
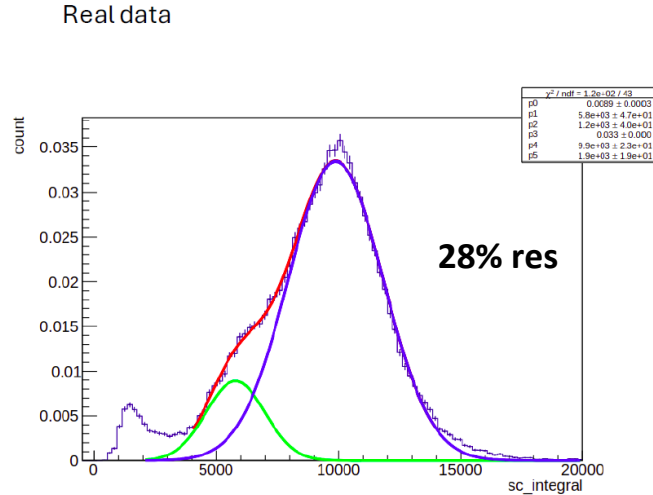
- Running Run3 PMT data
- Running Run4 PMT data before 29 Feb (all on cloud)
- Fixed issue for analysis of memory leak for ROOT files

## ONGOING

## NEXT

- Update of autoreco to be run not only for LIME, but also for GIN and MANGO
- Standardise code to read refiles for analysis
- Correct for lens geometrical distortion
- Vignetting for QUEST

- Review of LY30 procedure to equalise data -> 13% resolution in correction for Run3
- Equalization in Run3 with  $^{55}\text{Fe}$  from different distances allows to estimate a z-averaged signal, confirmed by simulation



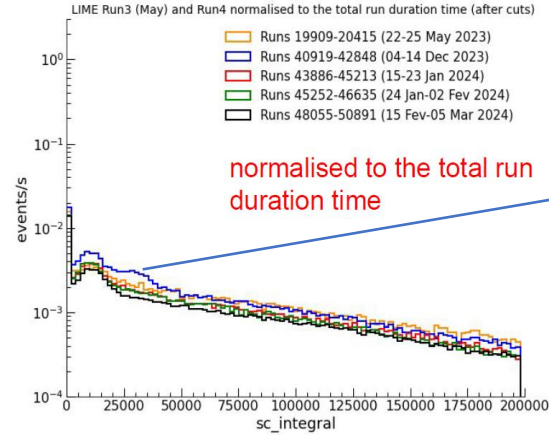
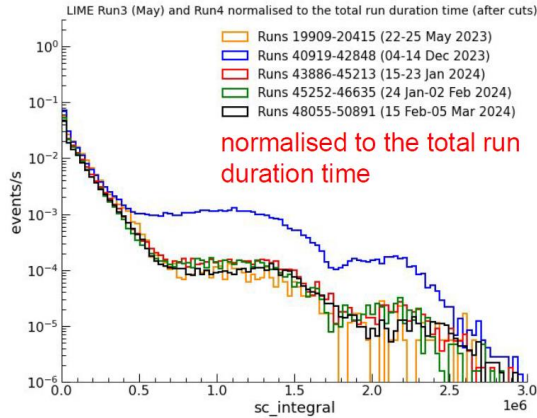
- Potential Cu peak found in Run3 at 7.2 keV
- Impossible to perform calibration in Run4. LY stable within 3%.
- Correction not needed

# Run4 Time duration and correction (Mano)

[https://agenda.infn.it/event/42256/contributions/236873/attachments/122058/178192/dead\\_time\\_correction\\_daniel.pdf](https://agenda.infn.it/event/42256/contributions/236873/attachments/122058/178192/dead_time_correction_daniel.pdf)

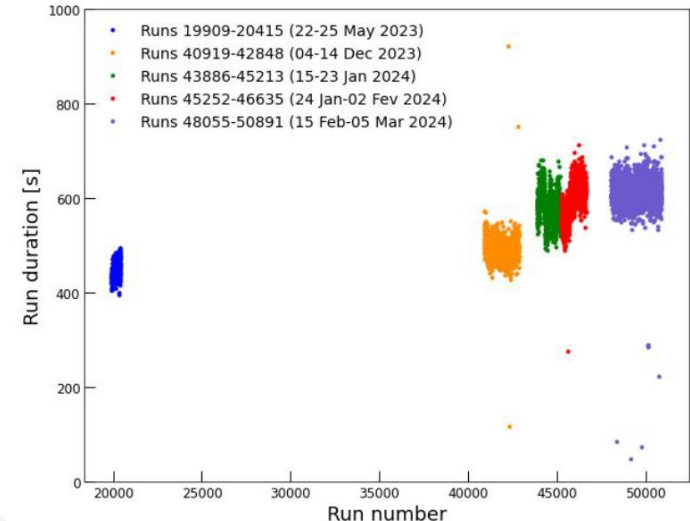
- DeadTime study with Flaminia's method lead to consistent results with Run4 data on correction for PMT inefficiency (~ 7%)
- Normalisation in time of different sets of Run4 data

[https://agenda.infn.it/event/42653/contributions/239859/attachments/123865/181832/rate\\_of\\_events.pdf](https://agenda.infn.it/event/42653/contributions/239859/attachments/123865/181832/rate_of_events.pdf)



Could this be a low energy excess due to Rn (76 keV and 79 keV line in Compton form??)

- Variation in the time duration of the runs with time.. Physics happening?
- To be tested with rate estimation technique from next slide



# Deadtime and exposure (Piacentini, Dho)

- Possibly golden presentation for rate and deadtime estimation for LIME data and DAQ
- Starting from number of waveforms and time duration of runs available in refiles

$$T_{\text{run}}^{\text{acquired}} = \left( 510 \text{ ms} \times N_{\text{pics}}^{\text{acquired}} + t_{\text{wf}} \times N_{\text{wfs}}^{\text{acquired}} + 510 \text{ ms} \times N_{\text{pics}}^{\text{empty}} \right)$$

Known run by run

Known run by run

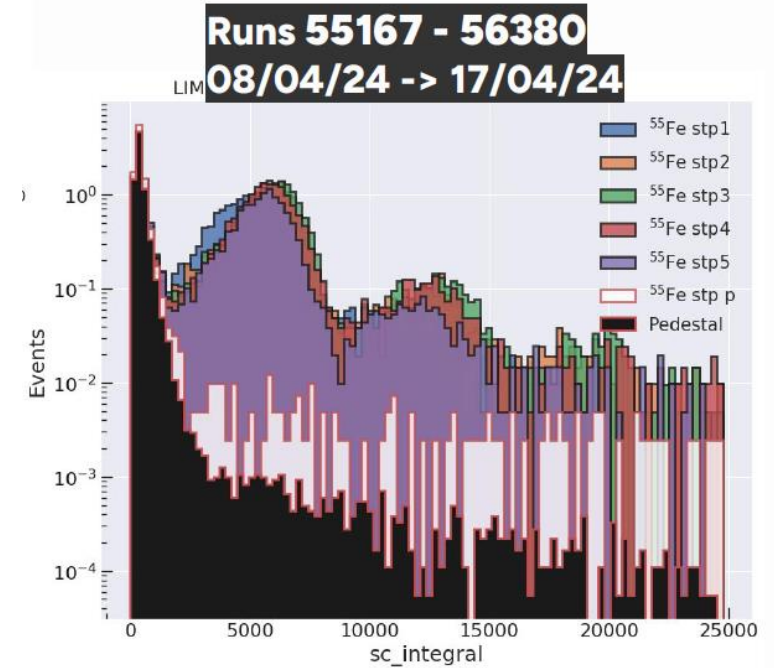
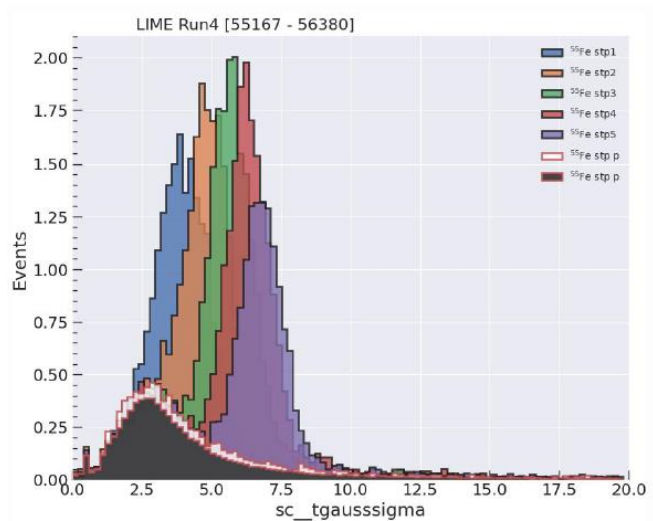
Time to readout a single waveform, "unknown"  
Measured to 9.9 ms from <sup>55</sup>Fe calibration runs

Known run by run

Number of empty pics, "unknown"  
Can be evaluated by data

- Tested with trigger module rate and tracks in a run -> matches
- Livetime is different for camera and PMT (camera sits at 60% for spotlike events and can be estimated by counting the total pictures)

- Run4 first look
- Distributions of  $sc\_integral$  of  $^{55}\text{Fe}$  calibration support a better stability of the detector response in z
- Work in progress to look at the background data normalised in light intensity
- Work in progress to check the efficiency at low energy and the cuts effects

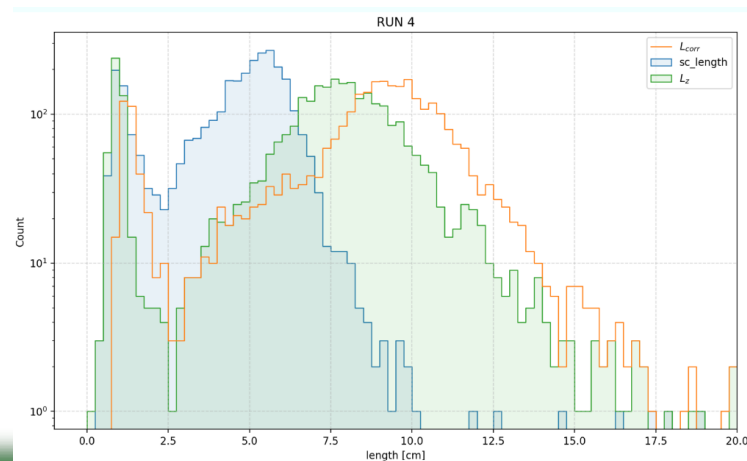
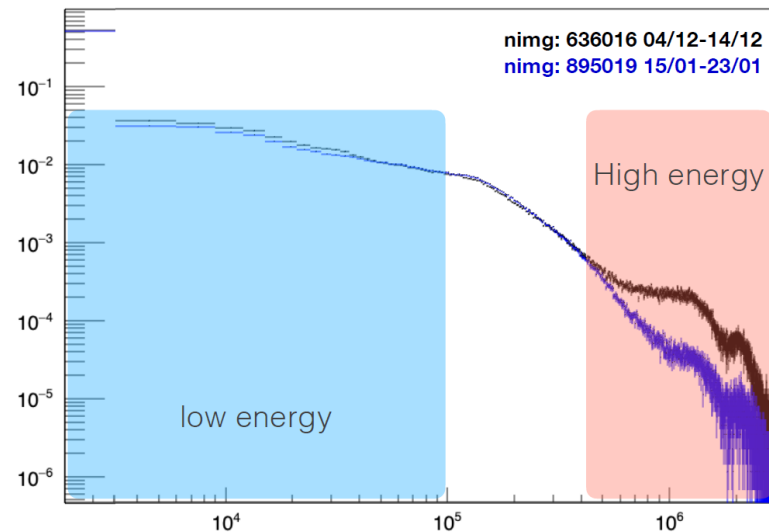


# Alphas: camera (Pinci) and PMT length (Zappaterra)

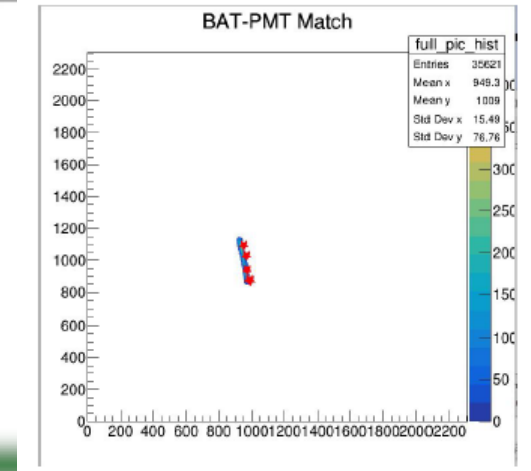
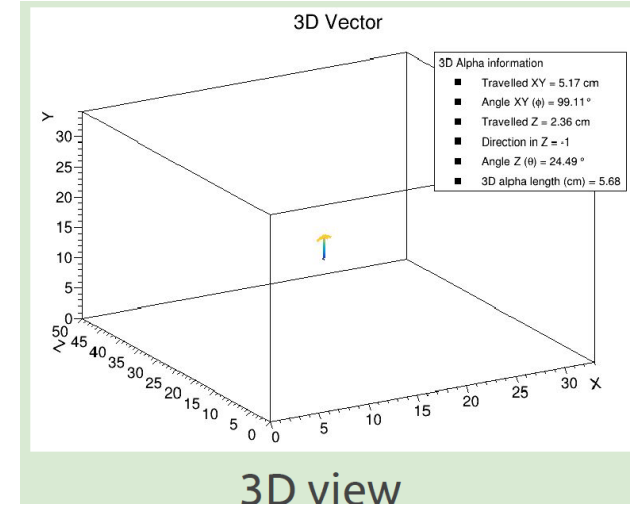
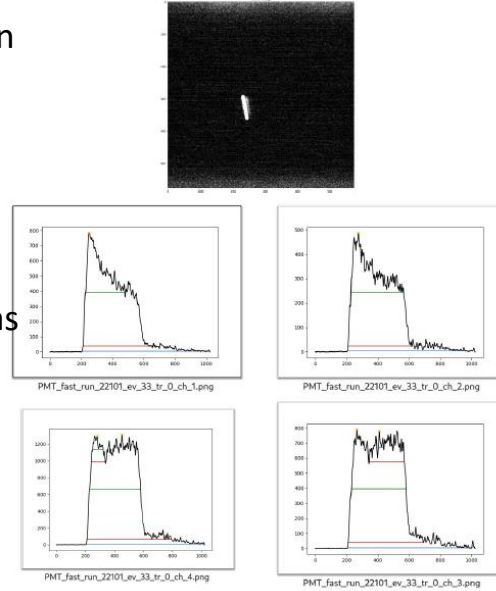
[https://agenda.infn.it/event/42030/contributions/235553/attachments/120820/175986/240605-length\\_intercalibration.pdf](https://agenda.infn.it/event/42030/contributions/235553/attachments/120820/175986/240605-length_intercalibration.pdf)

- Study on alpha rich and poor runs to see the effect of Rn at low energy
- Work on going. Occupancy variable exploited to pick alphas with less "shadow"
- Study on alpha with PMT waveforms to estimate and correlate the length
- Subtraction of a zero-length based on  $^{55}\text{Fe}$  tracks.
- Unclear why length from camera and PMT are quite off (blue: camera, green: PMT, orange: estimation of real length)

<https://agenda.infn.it/event/42256/>



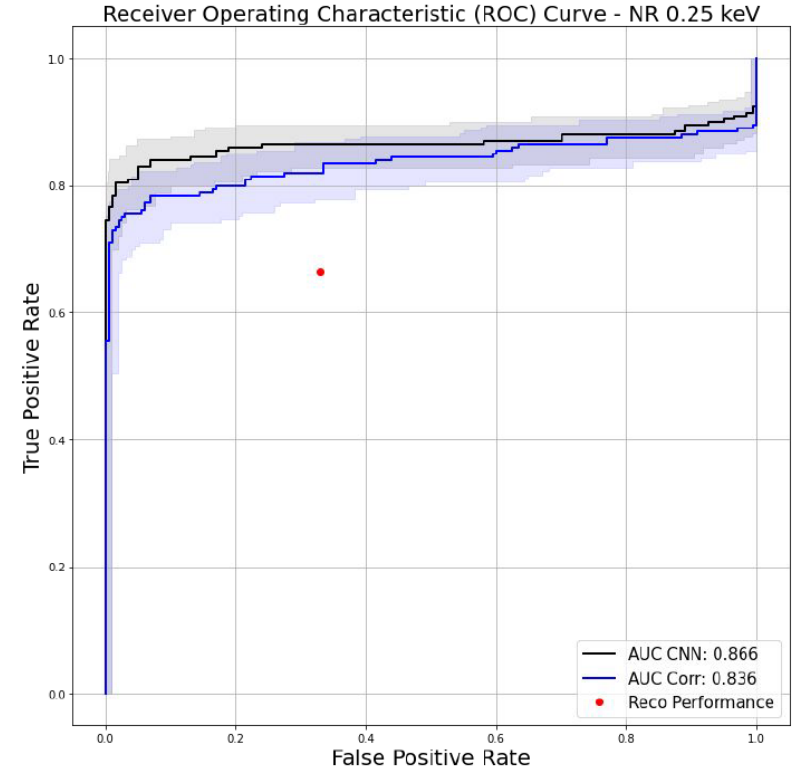
- 3D reconstruction of alphas with head-tail recognition
- Introduction of a score to more reliably associate waveforms to camera image
- Still work needed to nicely match PMT and waveforms
- Lens distortions are possibly affecting the results





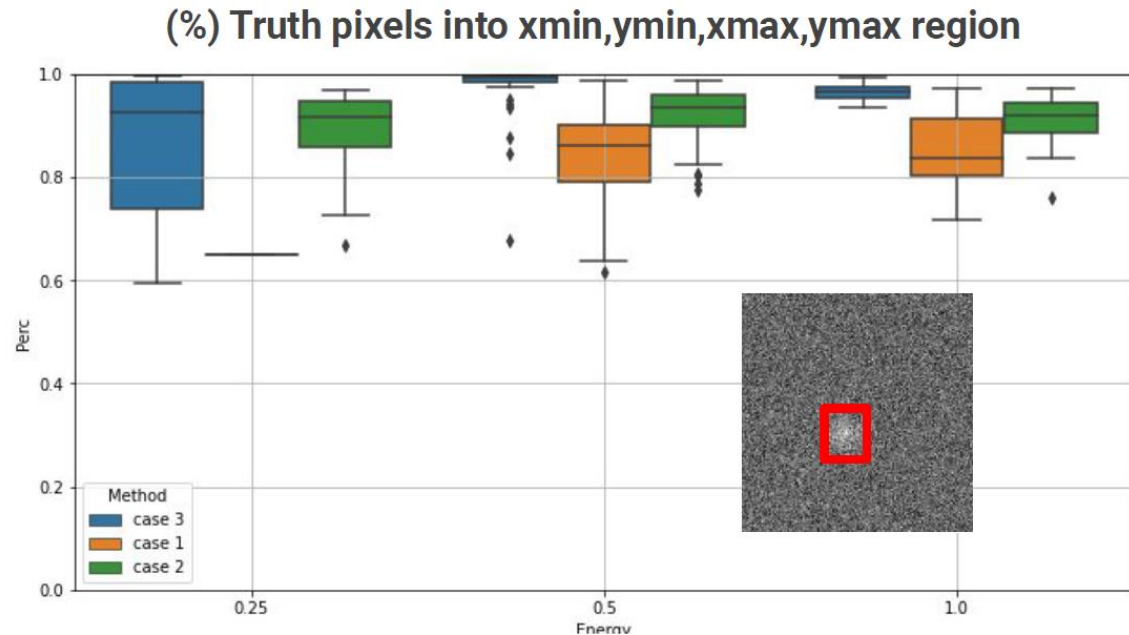
# Update trigger (Pains)

- Selection of the image to decide whether there is signal or not
- CNN structure used in comparison with AUC corr filter-based selection
- Similar results on 0.25 keV and 0.5 keV (strongly outperforms current reco code)
- 0.4 s of run time of the code per image. Can be improved by GPU
- While AUC corr already reached its ceiling, CNN can be improved



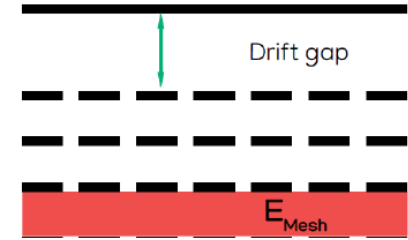
# U-Net Update (Lopes)

- U-Net for pixel classification: what is signal what is noise
- U-Net tested directly on images or on preprocessed images (like our reco)
- U-Net performed better alone with more than 50% efficiency in finding the pixels of 0.25 keV events
- Comparison with not optimised reco-code is promising (20 times better)
- Always better at finding which pixels belong to the actual cluster

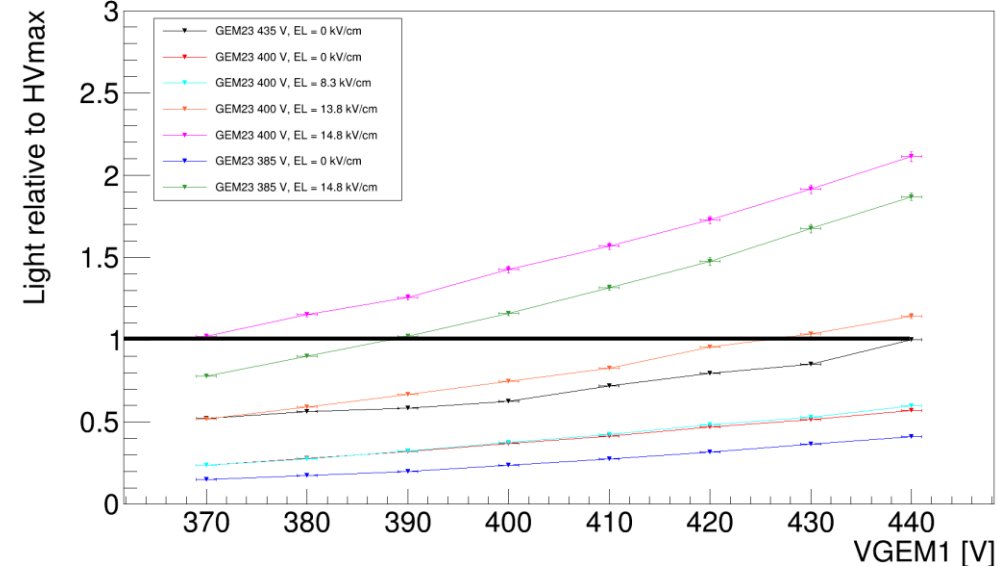
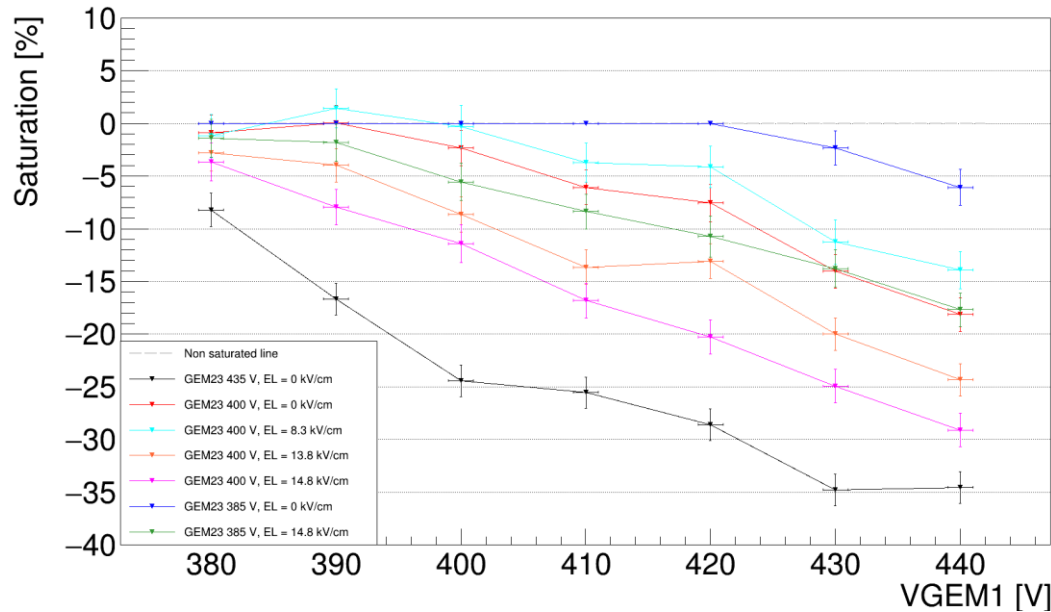


# ITO low saturation (Dho)

- Exploit data on VGEM scan with MANGO with  $^{55}\text{Fe}$  source within 1 cm from the GEMs
- Data taken in non-saturated regime, saturated regime and test regime with ITO fields
- Saturation estimations might point at a condition with similar light with less saturation



Saturation vs VGEM



# ITO low saturation (Dho)

