WP2

Giorgio Dho

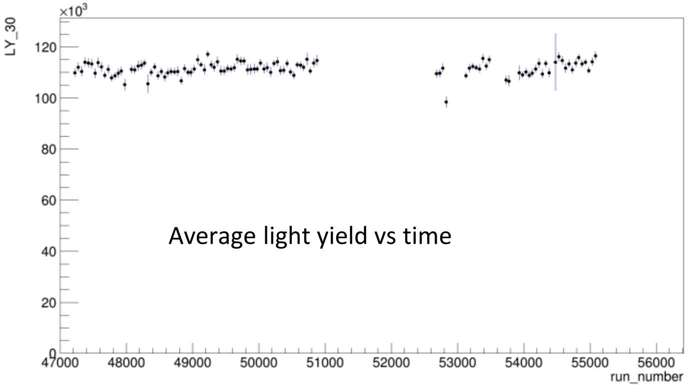
Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare (INFN-LNF), Frascati (RM), Italy

Where were we

- Data Analysis on Run4 data (copper and water shielding) was begun.

  Highlighed stability of data taking

  (>90% duty cycle)

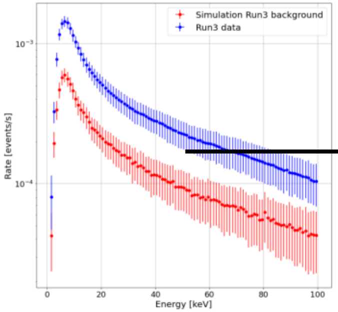


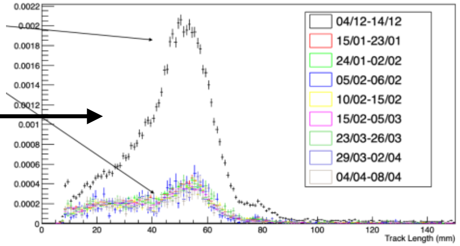
- Data-MC comparison hinted internal contamination (Radon?)

Run3

Data and MC

energy spectra





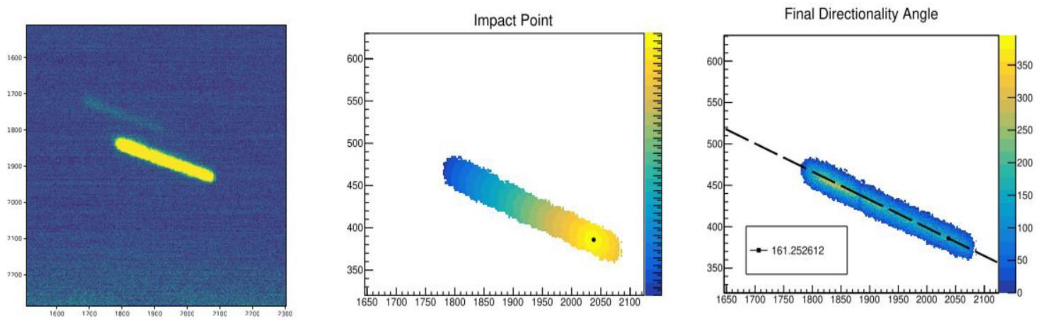
- This half year we focused a lot on development of software and tools to more efficiently and better analyse data

Reconstruction 3D association Digitisation (simulation) Directionality Physics fit

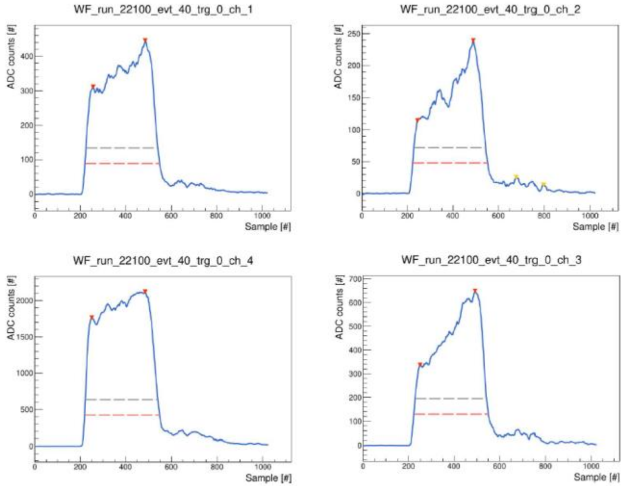
3D RECO

- To develop the 3D reconstruction algoritm we started simple → long, straight, not-so-rare tracks: **alphas**
- 2 detector type:

Camera



PMT



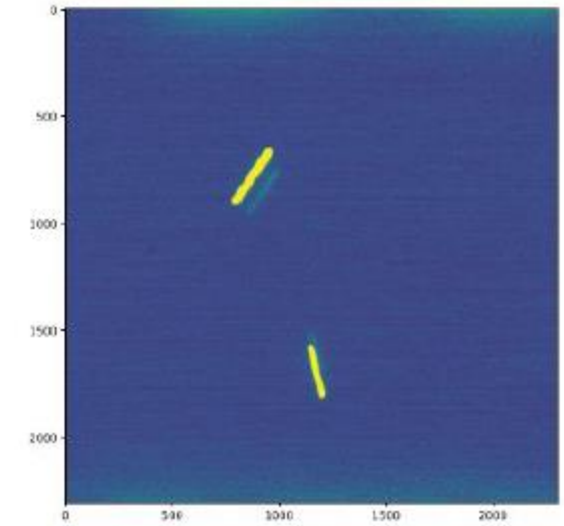
From X-Y pixel distribution and intensity we can obtain:

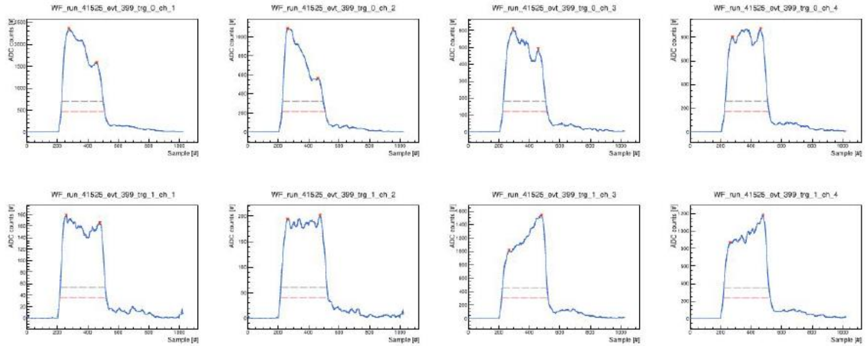
- bidimensional angle of direction (Φ)
- sense of direction in 2D
- Projected length in 2D

From relative intensity of PMT signals, Time over threshold and waveform shape we can obtain:

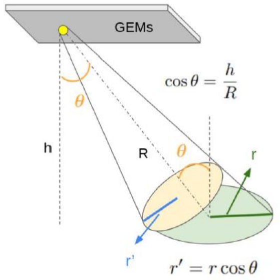
- sense of direction in Z
- Projected length in Z

3D Reco II





- Different response of the 4 PMTs in LIME

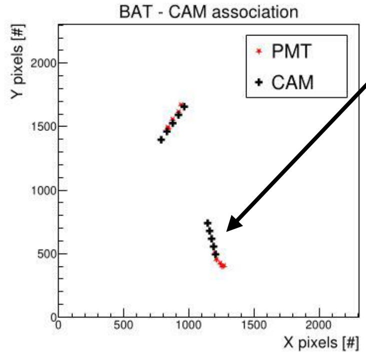


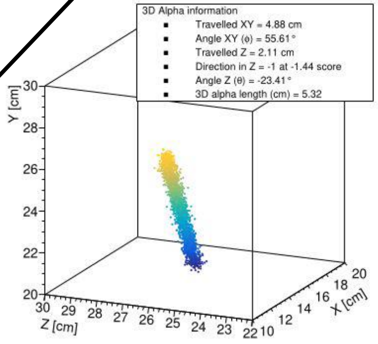
- Multivariate Bayesian fit procedure

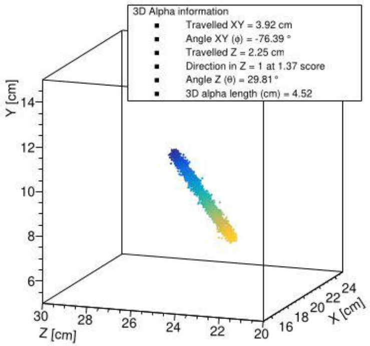
$$p(\{x_{ij}\}\,|\,\theta) = \prod_{j=1}^{N_{points}} \prod_{i=1}^{4} \mathcal{N}(\{x_{ij}\}\,|\,L'_{ij}(\theta))$$

- Calibrated on ^{55}Fe source
- **Precision of ~1 cm**

(e)

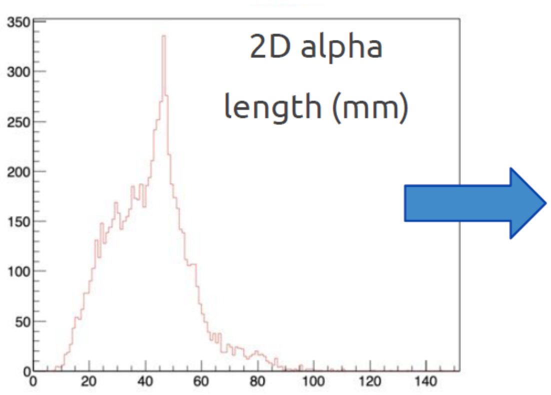






3D Reco III

- With 3D recoed tracks we can look at lengths



3D Reco III

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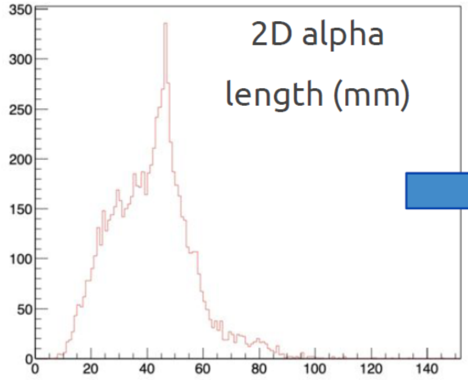
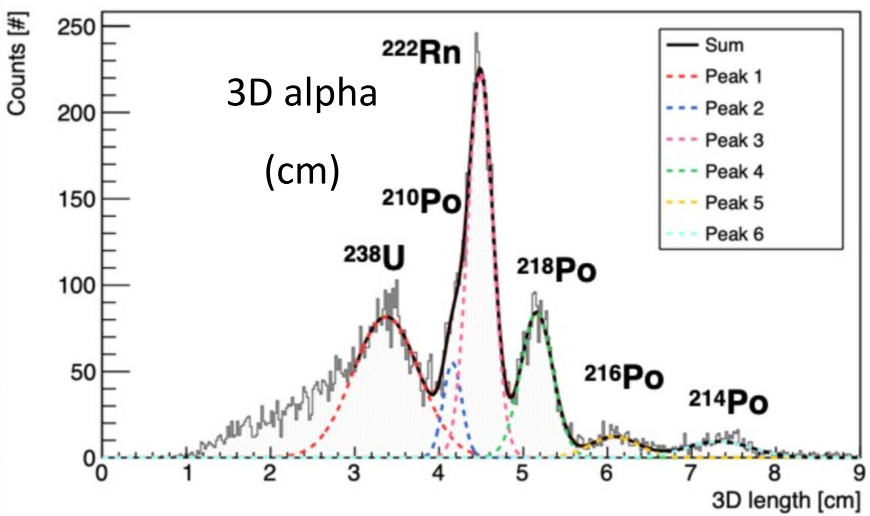




Theory + *detector effect* (7% error)

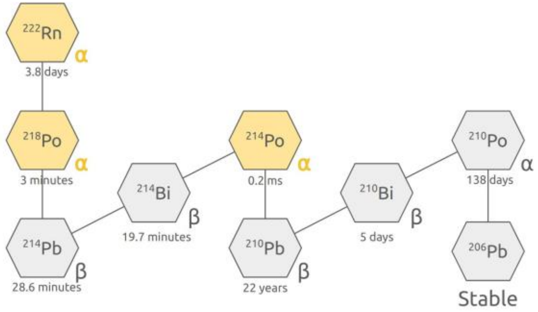
- ^{238}U -> 4.17 MeV -> 33.7 mm
- ^{216}Po -> 6.78 MeV -> 61.6 mm
- ^{210}Po -> 5.30 MeV -> 43.1 mm

Measured (5% error)

- 33 mm
- 61 mm
- 41.6 mm

Contamination from border and GEM

- Expecting Radon contamination:



Theory + *detector effect* (7% error)

- ^{222}Rn -> 5.50 MeV -> 45.7 mm
- ^{218}Po -> 6.00 MeV -> 51 mm
- ^{214}Po -> 7.69 MeV -> 71 mm

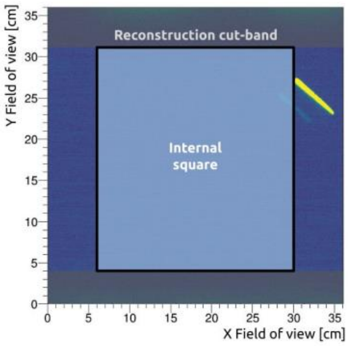
Measured (1% error)

- 44.3 mm
- 51.2 mm
- 72.9 mm

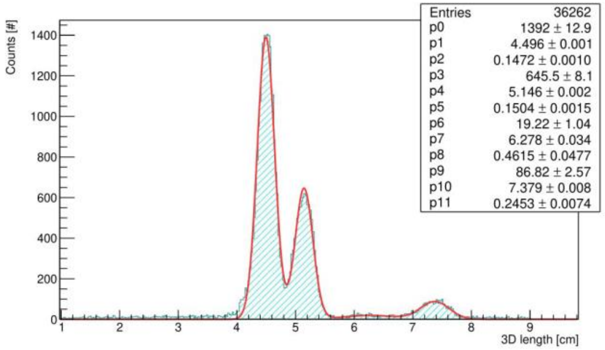
Radon contamination confirmed

3D Reco IV

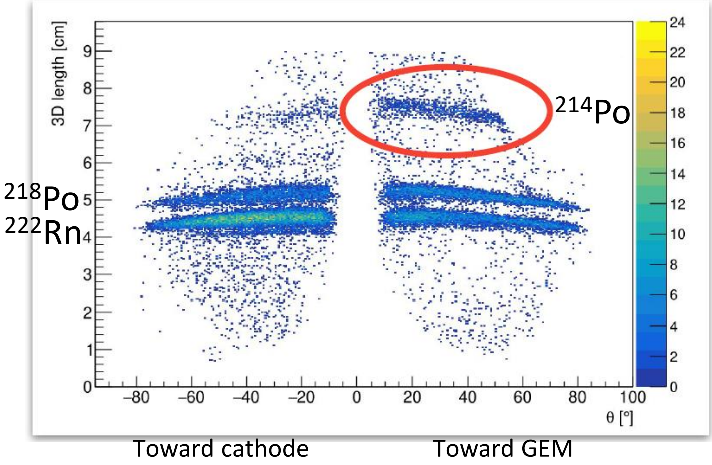
- What about orientation of these Rn daughter alphas?
- Selection in the centre to include cathode, GEM and detector gas (no borders with resistors and field rings)
- Inclination angle and rough estimation of absolute z coordinate support Radon daughter behaviour

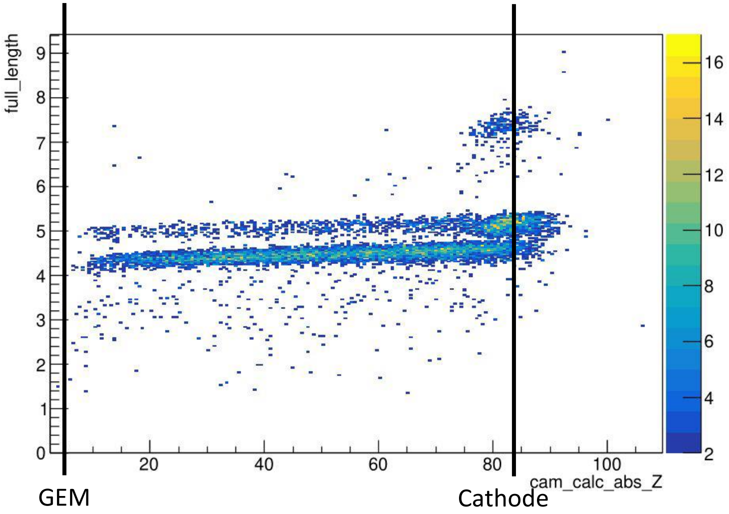


(a) Geometrical cut - central square



(b) 3D length of alphas





Daughters, generated positively charged, will move to the cathode:

- Higher Z (closer to cathode)
- Emission mostly toward GEM

Potential of 3D just starts unveiling!

Paper in preparation

RUN4: HIGH ENERGY

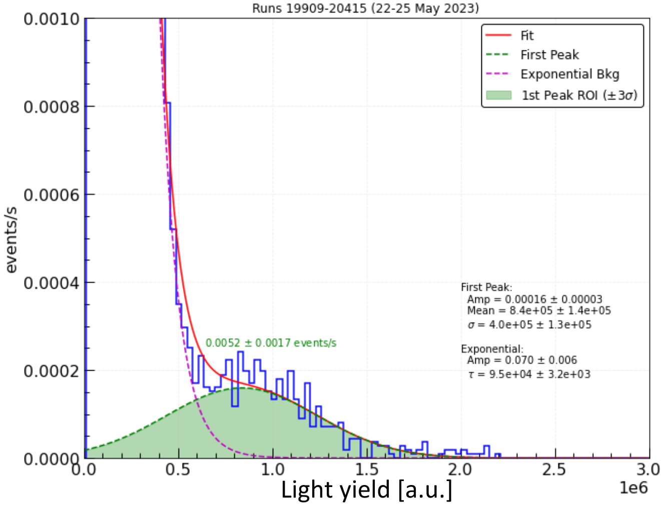
WP2.1

PRELIMINARY

- Normalisation of spectra based on time duration of runs
- Different periods of data of Run4 taken into consideration
- Data normalised in light intensity: 10^4 about 5.9 keV (non-linear response in z not considered yet)

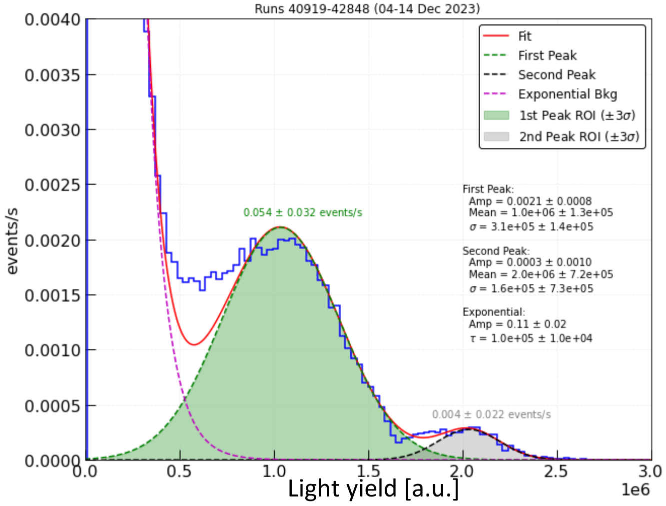
Energy range of alphas

Run3 no ricirculation



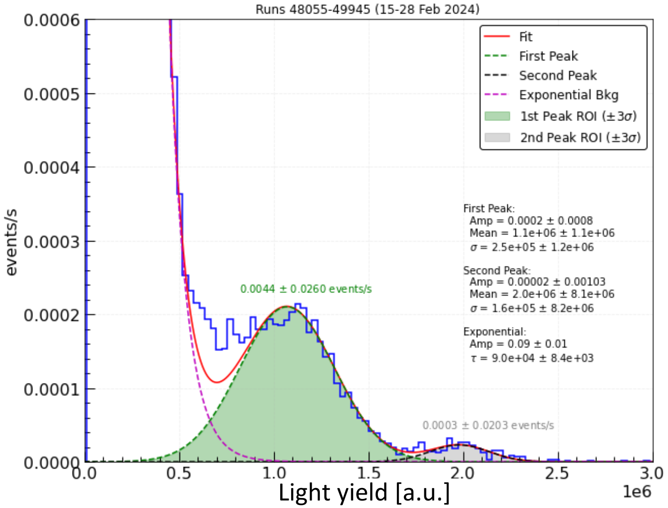
low Rn

Run4 unfiltered



high Rn

Run4 filtered



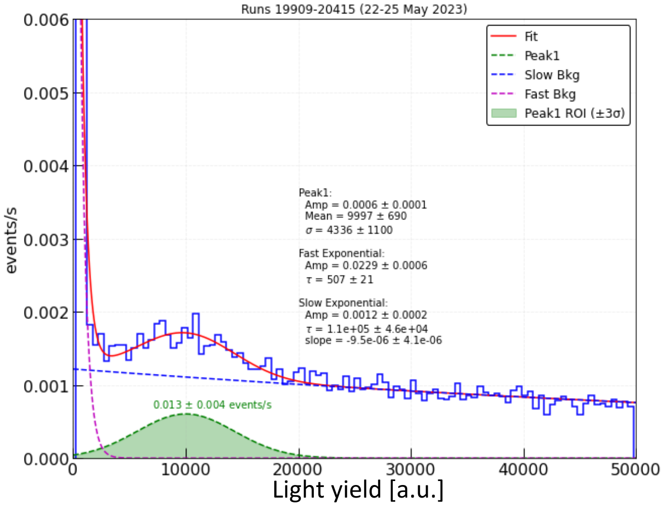
low Rn

RUN4: LOW ENERGY

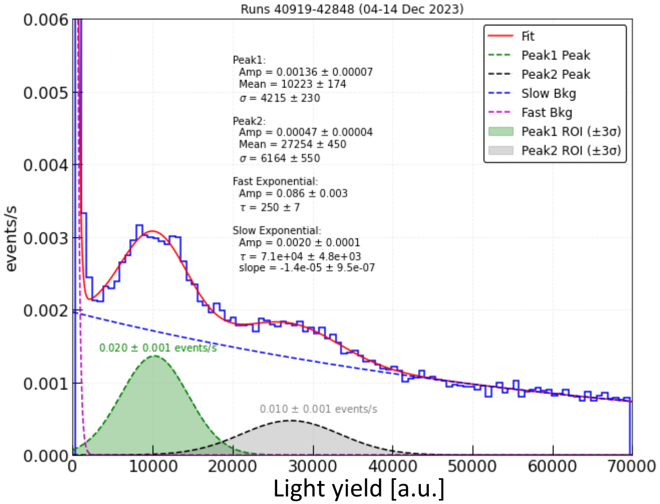
PRELIMINARY

- How is the low energy range behaving?
- Looking for correlation on low energy spectrum with periods with different radon concentration

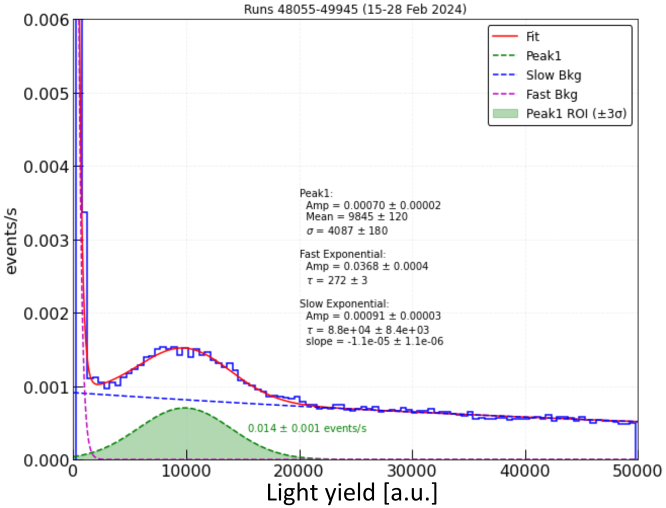
Run3 no ricirculation
low Rn



Run4 unfiltered
high Rn



Run4 filtered
low Rn



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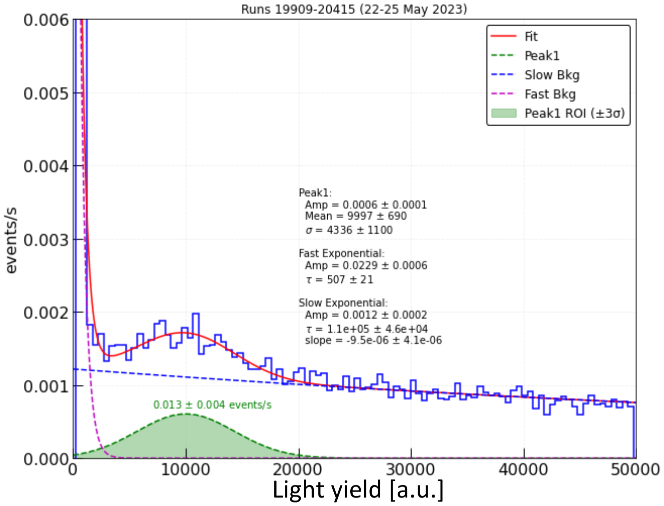
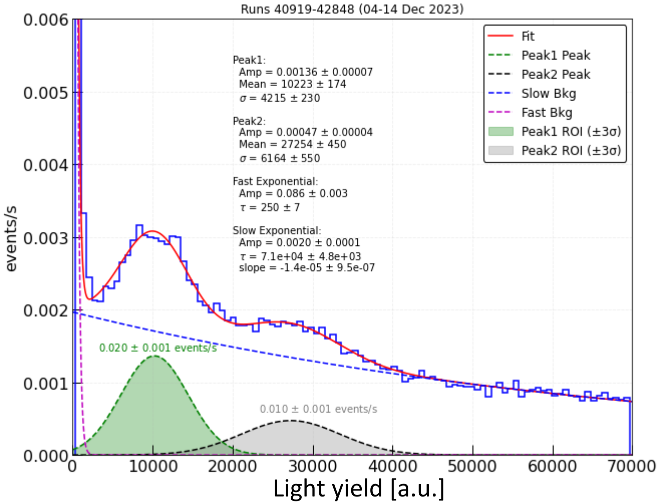
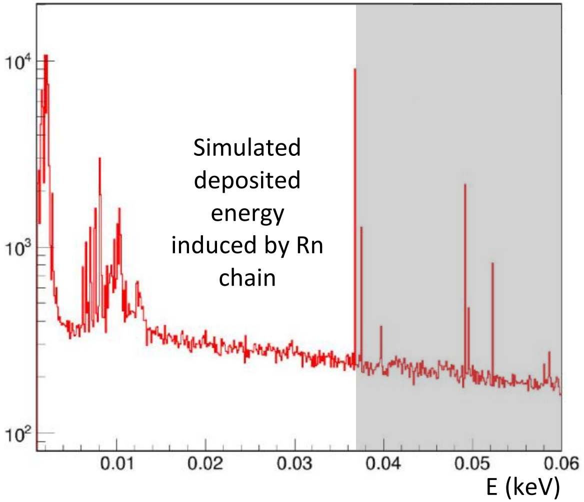


Run4 unfiltered
high Rn



GEANT4 Simulation Rn energy deposits



- MC comparison will give further insight

We are studying the impact of Rn chain on low energy region

Simulation code improved to speed up MC comparison: Now 10 times faster and more efficient

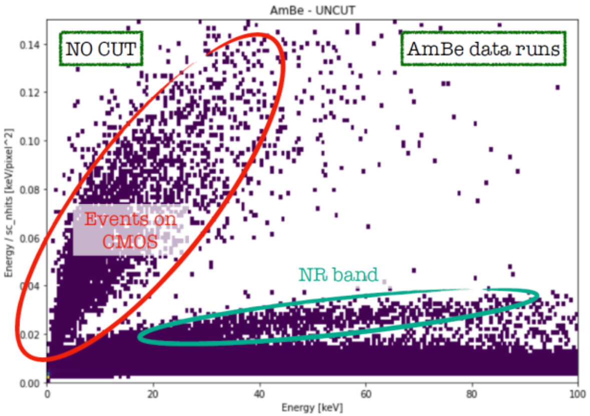
RUN4: NEW VARIABLES

$$\rho \equiv \frac{sc\_rms}{sc\_nhits}$$

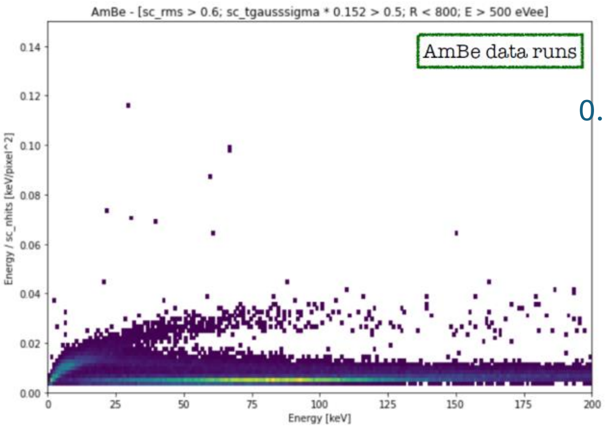
RMS of distribution of pixel intensity

Number of pixel above threshold

- New reconstructed variables exploiting pixel distribution and intensity

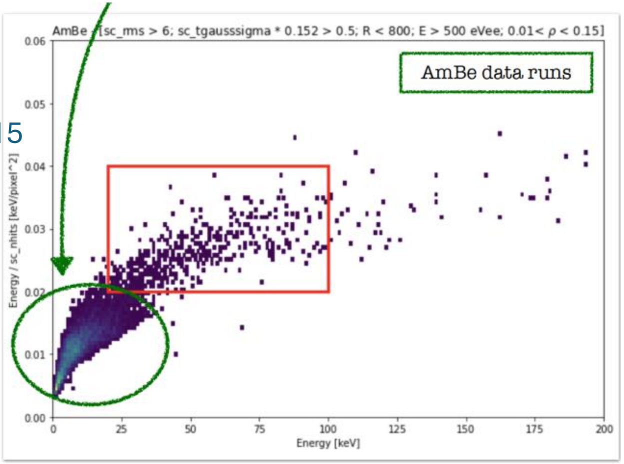


ρ <0.15



0.01 < ρ <0.15

Still ER contamination

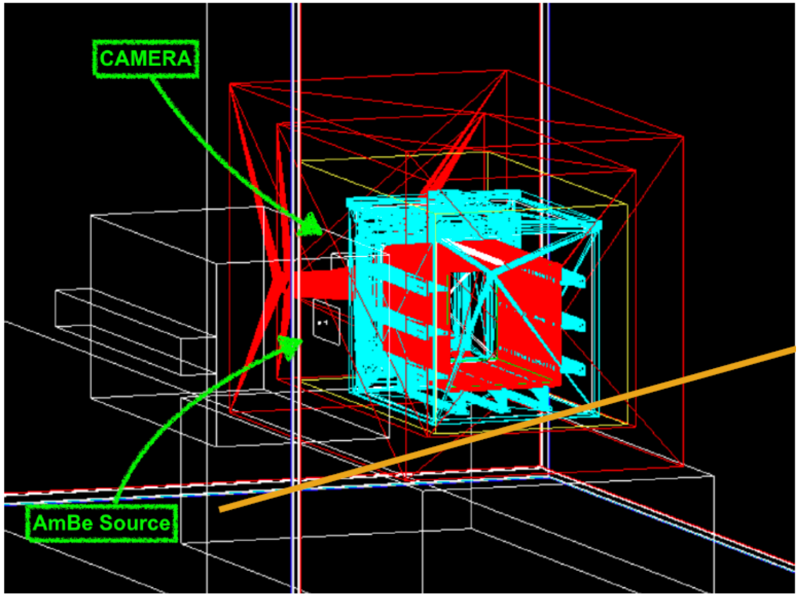


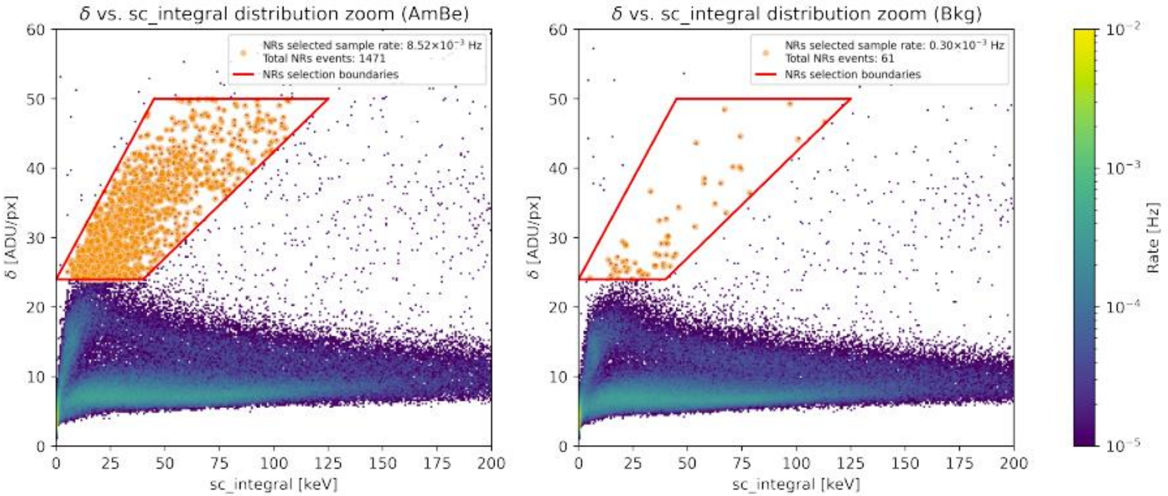
- This variable appears to be a good method to remove ER
- It will be included in ER/NR rejection studies

Recent interest received from a Trieste group expert on machine learning (prof. Trotta)

NUCLEAR RECOIL ANGULAR RESOLUTION

- AmBe neutron source was exploited to induce large amount of NR in LIME detector
- This data set is a key test bench for NR angular resolution measurements, ER/NR discrimination





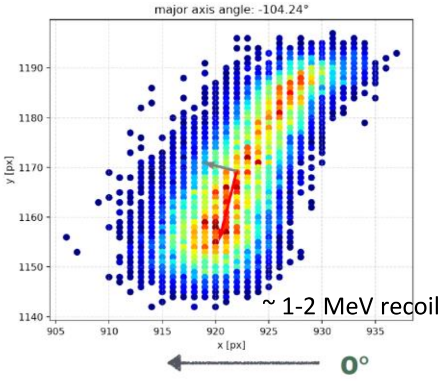
- From the camera point of view, the neutrons emitted horizontally are aligned so that their angle is 0°

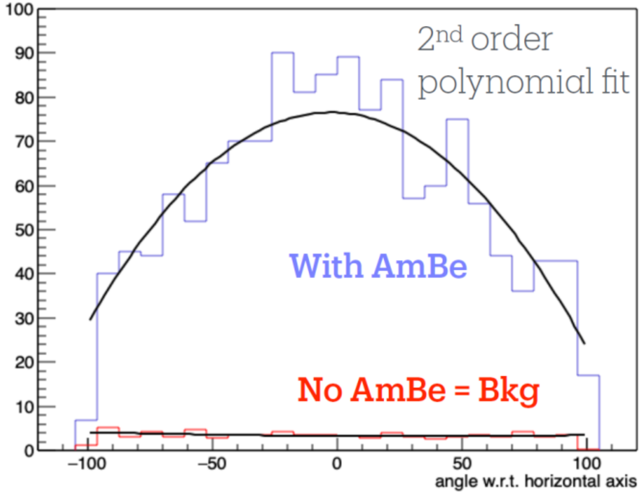
Machine learning work on ER/NR discrimination will help improve selection and select in lower energy range

NUCLEAR RECOIL ANGULAR RESOLUTION III

PRELIMINARY

- Direction estimated by simple principal component decomposition





Background is flat

Source peaked at 0 deg

- Kinematic simulation of the recoil distribution is convoluted with gaussian angular resolution and tested with data

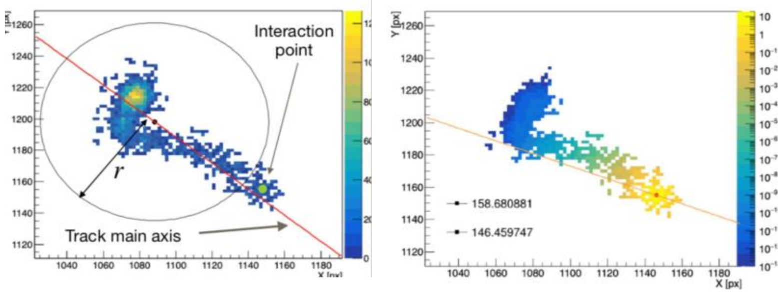
Data suggests 45° 2D angular resolution above 100 keV$_{ee}$ at atmospheric pressure

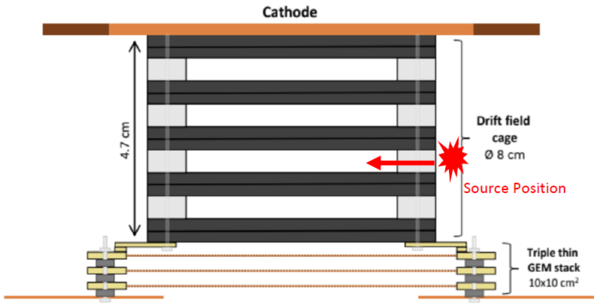
Convolution with source distribution to be removed

- 3D reconstruction can help improving the direction and the determination of the energy (by length)
- New simulation will improve the MC comparison

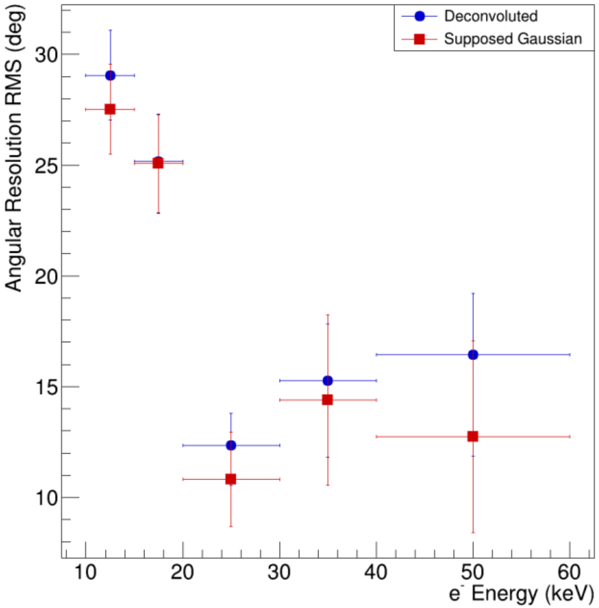
Directional Reconstruction

- Code for directional reconstruction was developed in the past
- Recently the code was improved and applied to real data taken with a prototype
- Beta⁻ emitter ^{90}Sr source





Confronting MC and data, the angular resolution was measured



- Excellent result on data for ER angular resolution
- HT 100% at all energies
- **Can be adapted to NR and applied to AmBe data**

Paper in published in the context of the PRIN project HypeX

Interesting for neutrinos too!!

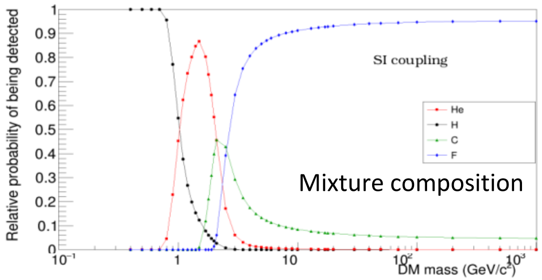
SENSITIVITY LIME

- Strong effort to put into a single code the calculation of the spectra of expected DM signal and the Bayesian fit procedure to estimate Credible interval limit (BAT toolkit used)

$$p(\vec{\mu},\vec{\theta}|\vec{x},H) = \frac{p(\vec{x}|\vec{\mu},\vec{\theta},H)\pi(\vec{\mu},\vec{\theta}|H)}{\int_\Omega \int_D p(\vec{x}|\vec{\mu},\vec{\theta},H)\pi(\vec{\mu},\vec{\theta}|H)d\vec{\mu}d\vec{\theta}}$$

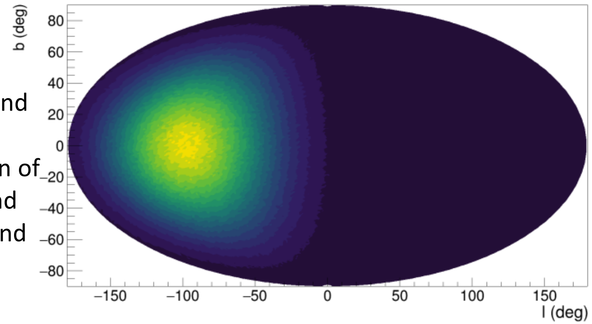
$$\mathcal{L}(\vec{x}|\mu_s,\mu_b,H_1) = (\mu_b+\mu_s)^{N_{evt}} e^{-(\mu_b+\mu_s)} \prod_{i=1}^{N_{\text{bins}}} \left[\left(\frac{\mu_b}{\mu_b+\mu_s} P_{i,b} + \frac{\mu_s}{\mu_b+\mu_s} P_{i,s} \right)^{n_i} \frac{1}{n_i!} \right]$$

- Detector effects can be included



Mixture composition

Angular and energy distribution of signal and background



- LIME is not able to provide limits yet: unknown contamination -> no background model (LIME was not meant for this!!)
- However, we can use it to estimate where the exposure of the detector can lead us
- As a first test no measurable variables were included in the study:

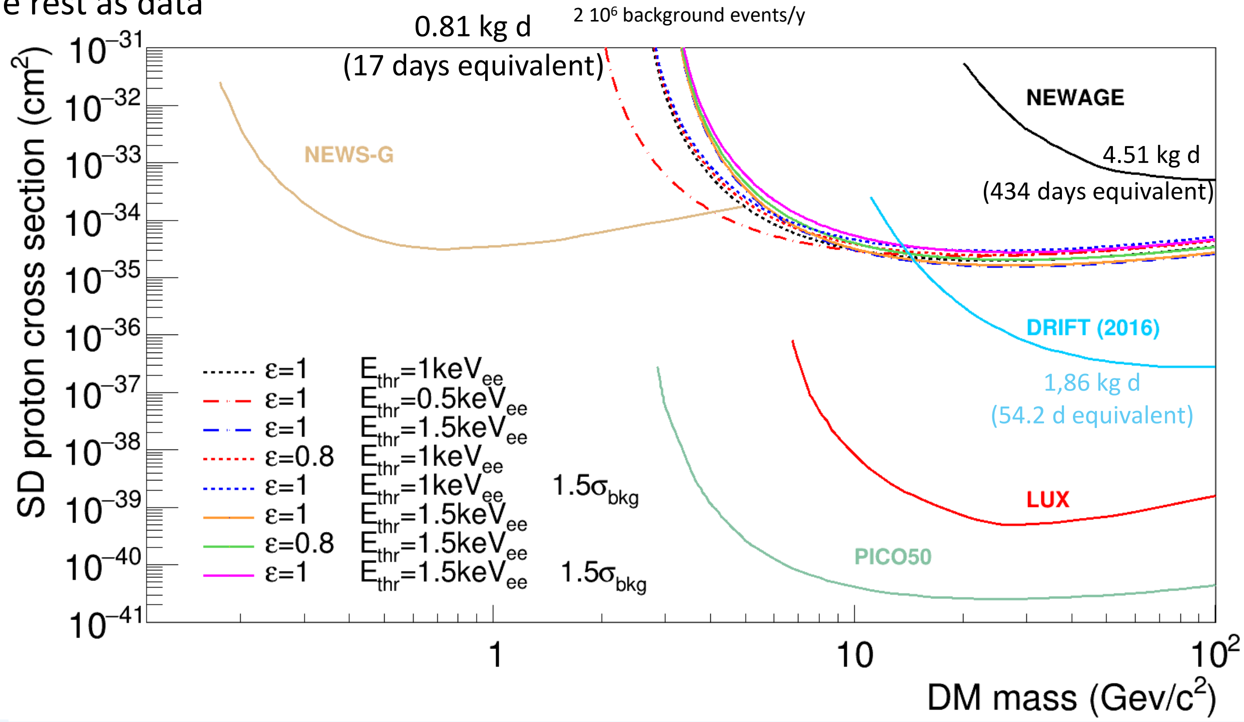
As if LIME was a simple counting experiment → Large background Counting experiment: **Worst possible scenario**

SENSITIVITY LIME II

- Simple cuts on geometry to exclude borders (33 L active volume)
- Loose cut on rho variable to remove many ER (Machine learning technique will strongly improve this)
- Different thresholds and NR efficiency analysed
- 20% of Run4 data used as background model and the rest as data

We are quite close to DRIFT
(with a detector not thought for DM search)

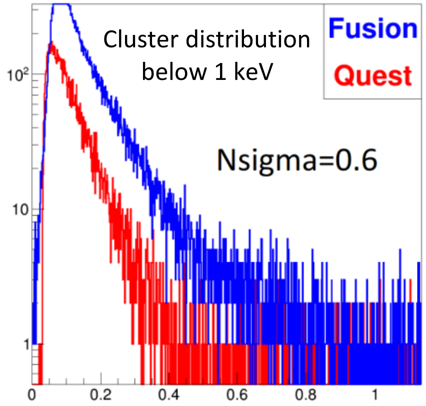
Great improvement in energy threshold (with respect to other directional detectors)



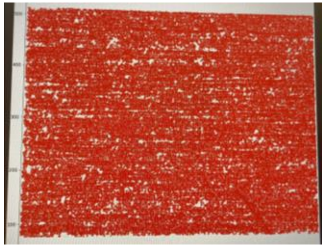
WP2.2

ANALYSIS CODE AND DATA REDUCTION

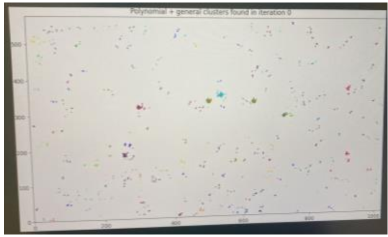
- CYGNO-04 will use ORCA QUEST camera as sCMOS detector (different shape, noise, performance) and new lens
- Analysis and simulation code integrated the new camera and lens interface
- Example of data clusterised with same reconstruction parameters



Fusion

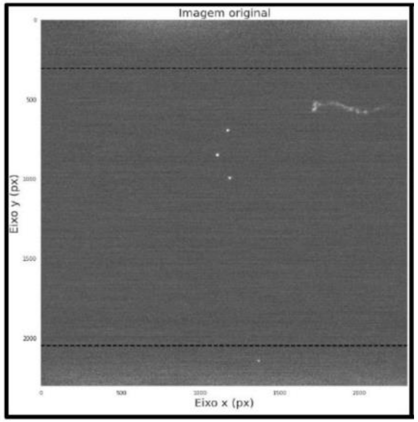


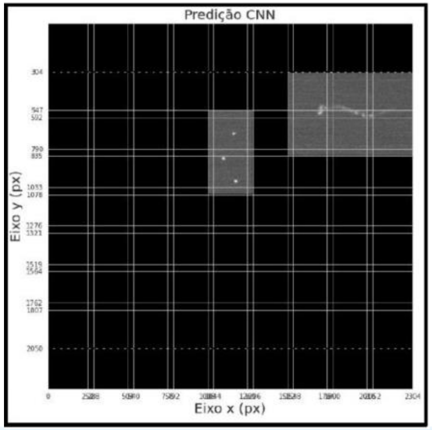
Reconstructed cluster with same code parameters



QUEST

- Machine learning technique (and not) study to be applied at frontend level to reduce the raw data output for CYGNO-04 (we will use 6 cameras!)





Data reduction expected to be of a factor **150**

Efficiency at low energy under study (already outperforming current reconstruction algorithm)

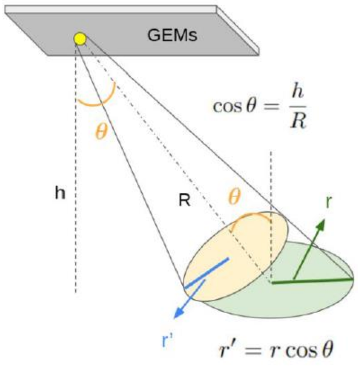
CONCLUSIONS

- During these months a lot of effort was spent in improvement of software in order to carry out more complex analysis
- 3D reconstruction algorithm is currently working for long NR tracks with extremely interesting results
- AmBe campaigns are paramount to determine operative parameters of the CYGNO detector and will soon exploit the software improvements
- A conservative angular resolution of 45 deg on NR above 100 keV_{ee} was found
- An angular resolution on electrons was measured of 30 deg at 10 keV and below 20 deg above 20 keV
- Extremely conservative estimation of exposure of LIME puts it within range of DRIFT results
- Work on analysis tools and data reduction for CYGNO-04 has already started

BACKUP I: 3D RECO II

- Merging the two detector allows 3D reconstruction
- LIME has 4 PMTs whose distance from the event changes their intensity
- Important to match the signals of the detectors: multivariate Bayesian fit

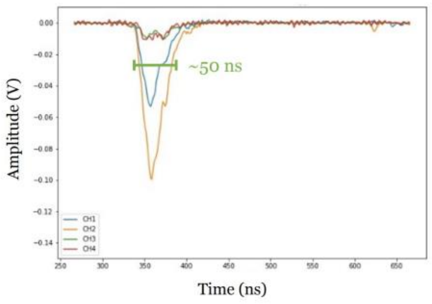
- $L'_{ji} = c_i \frac{L_j}{R_{ij}^{\alpha}}$
- $R_{ji} = \sqrt{x_{ji}^2 + y_{ji}^2 + z^2}$

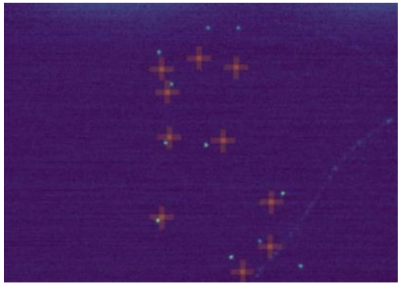


$$p(\{x_{ij}\}\,|\,\theta) = \prod_{j=1}^{N_{points}} \prod_{i=1}^{4} \mathcal{N}(\{x_{ij}\}\,|\,L'_{ij}(\theta))$$

One can retrieve from PMT signals x,y coordinate and L (light yield at GEM)

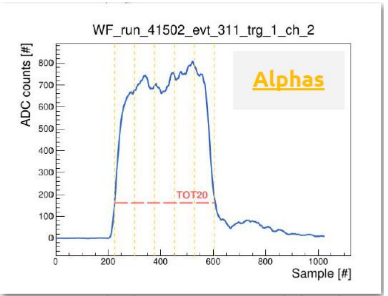
1. Calibrated with iron signal with known x,y position from camera





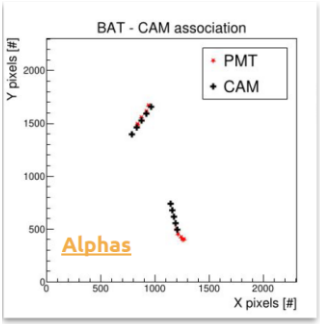
Resolution of about 1 cm

2. Applied to alpha signal



Signal sliced into 5 blocks

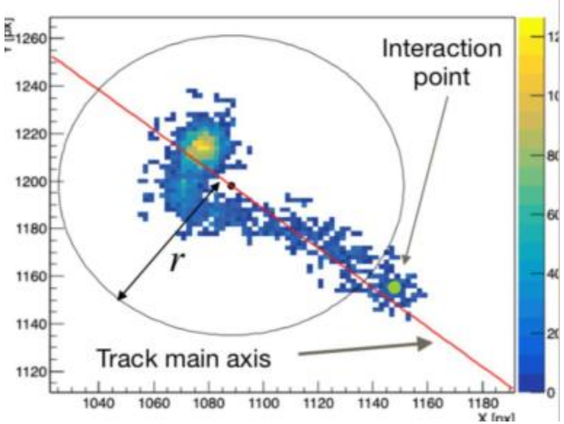
Accuracy within 2 cm

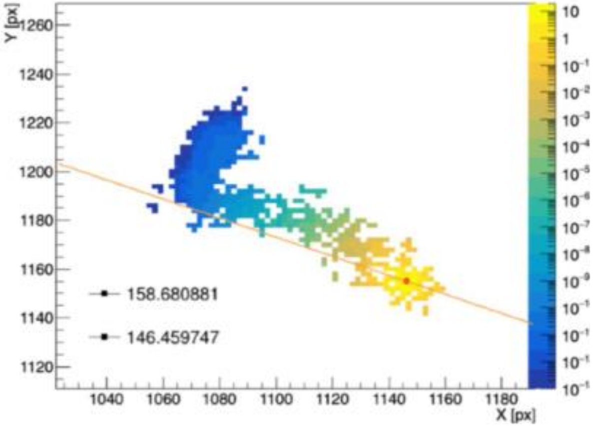


Enough for association purposes

Backup II: Directionality

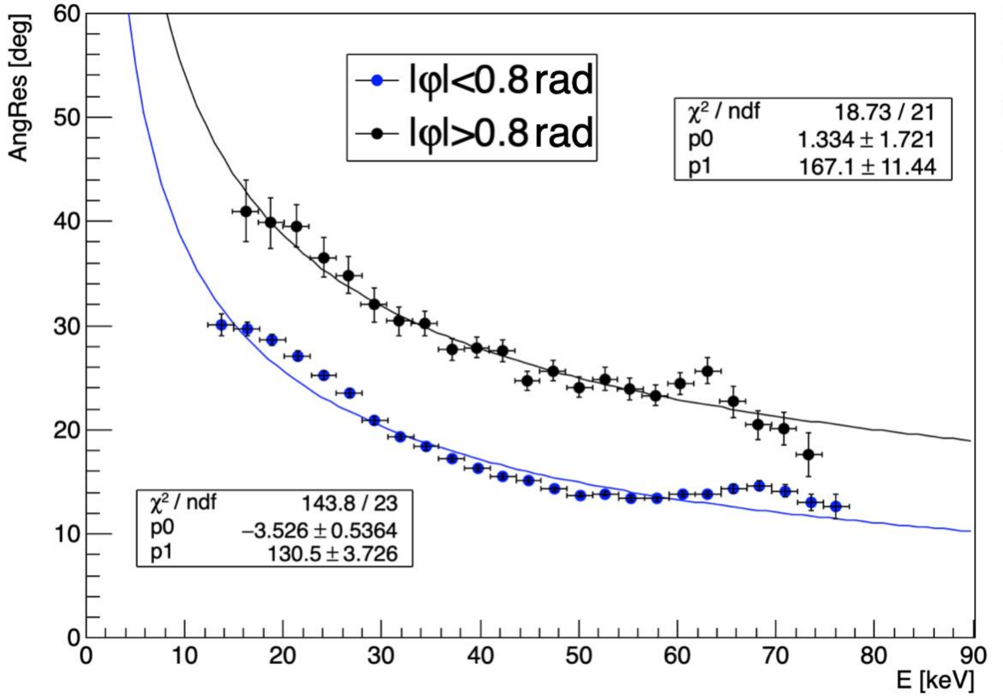
- Track reconstructed by analysis code
- Noise and below threshold pixel pruned
- Principal axis component and barycenter calculated
- Radius r opened around the barycenter and new barycenter calculated on the pixels outside the radius in the region with low skewness
- After finding the Impact Point (IP), the track is weighted in intensity as a function of the distance from IP
- Linear fit of the weighted points





BACKUP III: ANGULAR RESOLUTION SIMULATION

- Directionality algorithm was applied in the past to simulation of ER, yielding:



In the data tracks were mostly parallel to the GEM -> like blue points

Measurement has finer granularity than simulation and results in **better results** than simulation

Backup IV: Sensitivity LIME

- The limit estimation and fit procedure of the data is a key element for dark matter physics
- Strong effort to put into a single code the calculation of the spectra of expected DM signal and the Bayesian fit procedure to estimate limit (BAT toolkit used)
- Limit evaluation based on Credible Interval calculated by exploiting Bayesian technique.

$$p(\vec{\mu},\vec{\theta}|\vec{x},H) = \frac{p(\vec{x}|\vec{\mu},\vec{\theta},H)\pi(\vec{\mu},\vec{\theta}|H)}{\int_\Omega \int_D p(\vec{x}|\vec{\mu},\vec{\theta},H)\pi(\vec{\mu},\vec{\theta}|H)d\vec{\mu}d\vec{\theta}}$$

$$\mu_1(90\%CI) : \int_0^{\mu_1(90\%CI)} p(\mu_1|\vec{x},H)d\mu_1 = 0.9$$

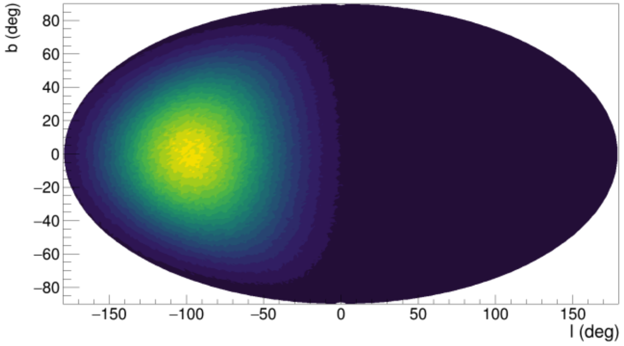
- In general based on a Likelihood profiled on measurable variables as direction and energy

$$\mathcal{L}(\vec{x}|\mu_s,\mu_b,H_1) = (\mu_b+\mu_s)^{N_{evt}} e^{-(\mu_b+\mu_s)} \prod_{i=1}^{N_{\rm bins}} \left[\left(\frac{\mu_b}{\mu_b+\mu_s} P_{i,b} + \frac{\mu_s}{\mu_b+\mu_s} P_{i,s} \right)^{n_i} \frac{1}{n_i!} \right]$$

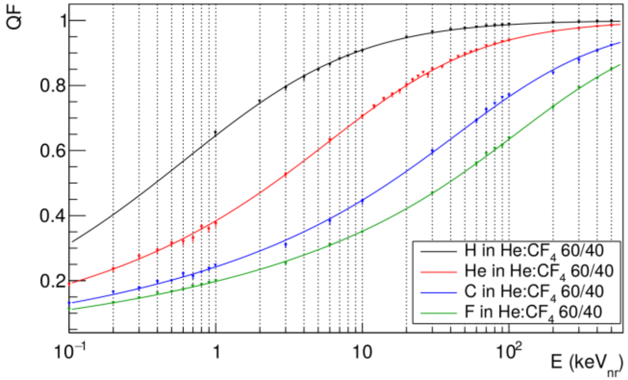
SENSITIVITY LIME II

- Detector effects which can be included are

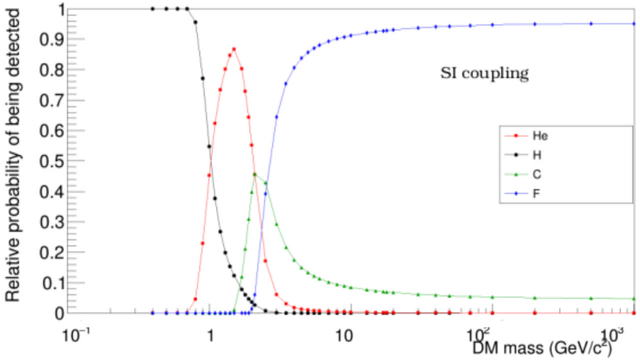
Angular and energy distribution of signal and background



Quenching factor of elements in gas



Mixture composition



- LIME is not able to provide limits yet: unknown contamination -> no background model (LIME was not meant for this!!)
- However, we can use it to estimate where the exposure of the detector can lead us
- As a first test no measurable variables were included in the study:

As if LIME was a simple counting experiment → Large background Counting experiment: **Worst possible scenario**