



# TUNL Data Analysis

Marie Vidal

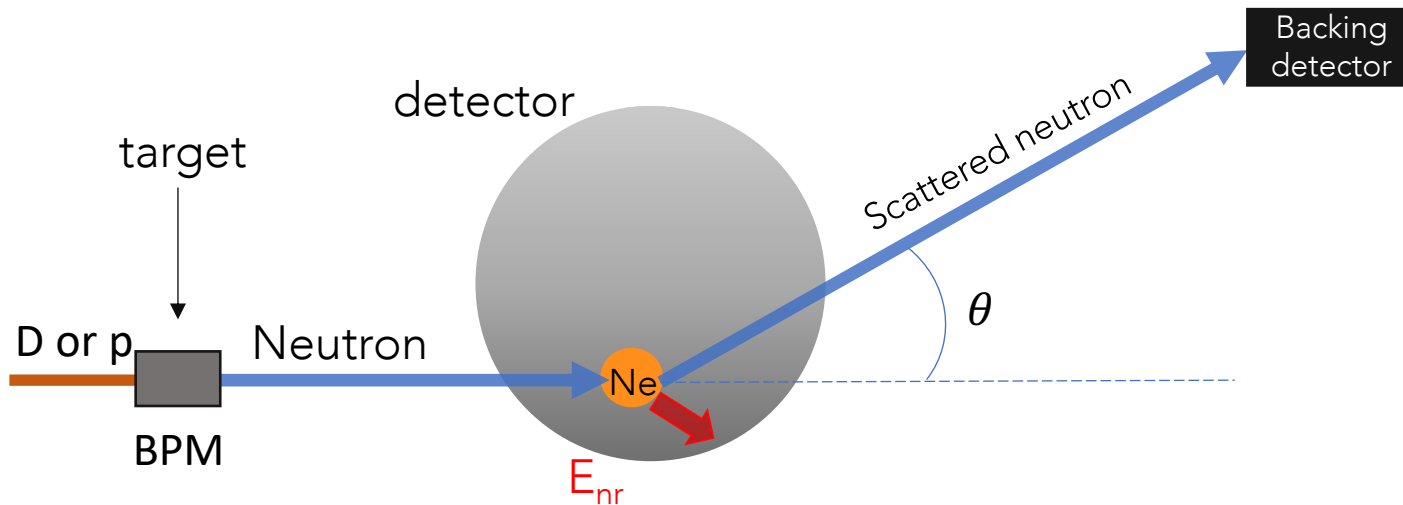
Collaboration meeting

June 12<sup>th</sup> 2019

# Outline

- Recall campaign 2018
- Previous collaboration meeting
- Update on analysis
- Campaign 2019
- Analysis - develop model for expected recoils peak
- Next steps

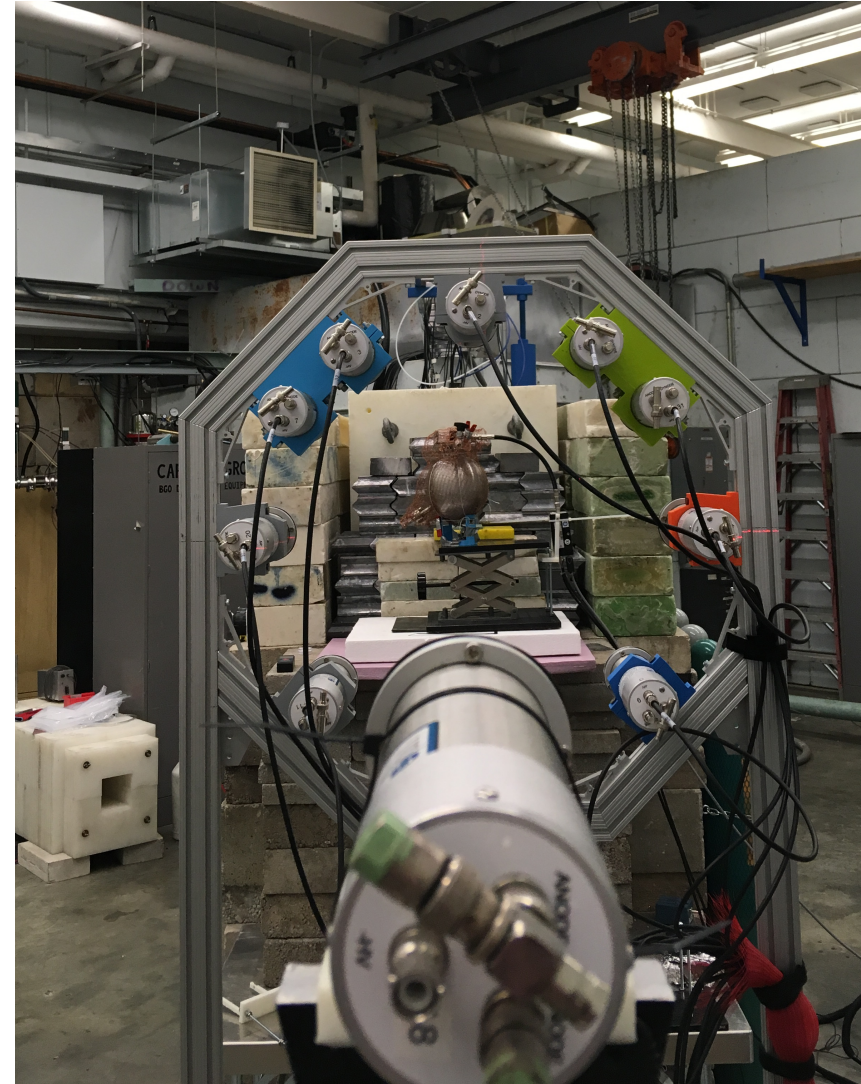
# Recall: QF experiment summary



- $E_n$ : known
- $\theta$ : chosen
- $E_{nr}$ : calculated
- $E_{ee}$ : extracted energy mean from energy spectrum
- Backing detectors (BD)
- Beam Pick-off Monitor (BPM)

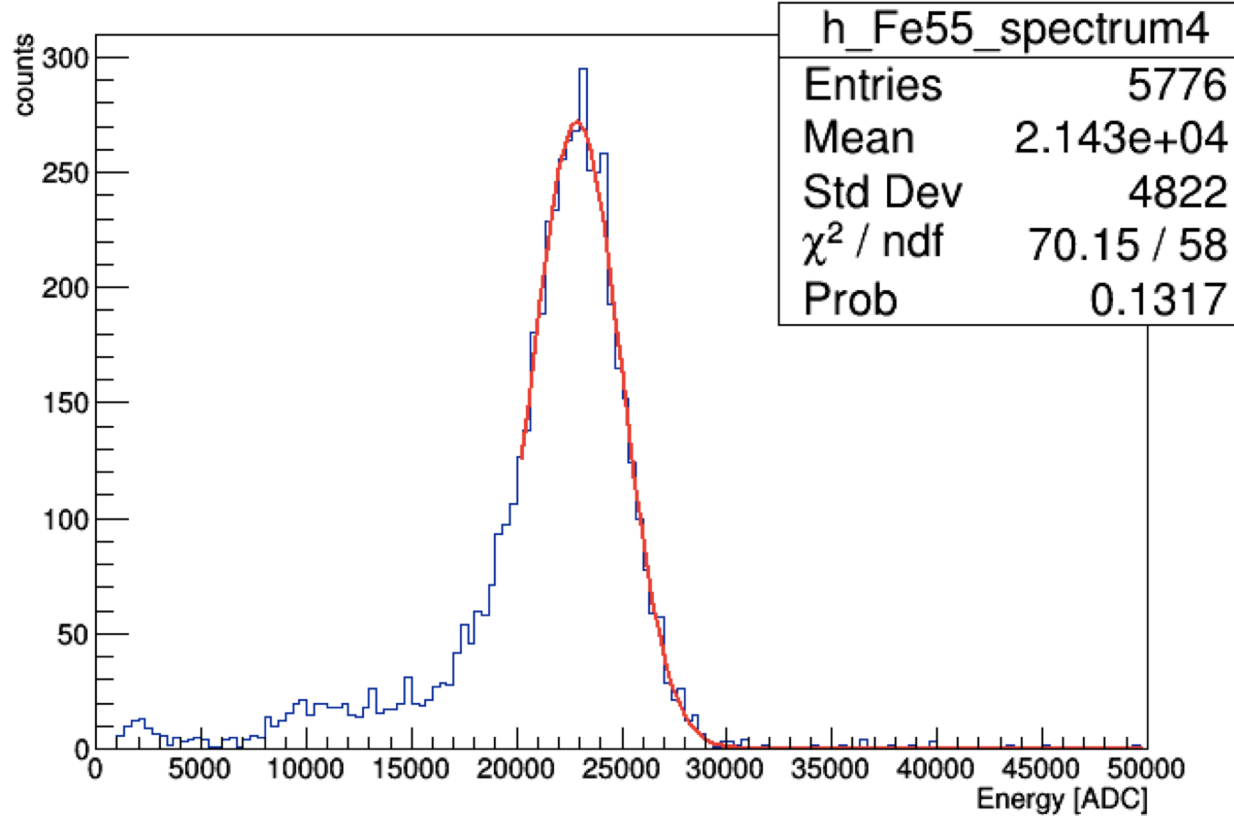
# Recall campaign 2018

- Reaction:  $D+D \rightarrow n+{}^3\text{He}+\gamma$
- Neutron beam 3.85 MeV
- Gas: Neon:CH<sub>4</sub> (97:3)
- Pressure: 500 mbar
- Calibration: <sup>55</sup>Fe source (during data taking and 5 min between each h of data taking)
- 4 energy points investigated: 27, 14.4, 8.5, 4.6 keV<sub>nr</sub>

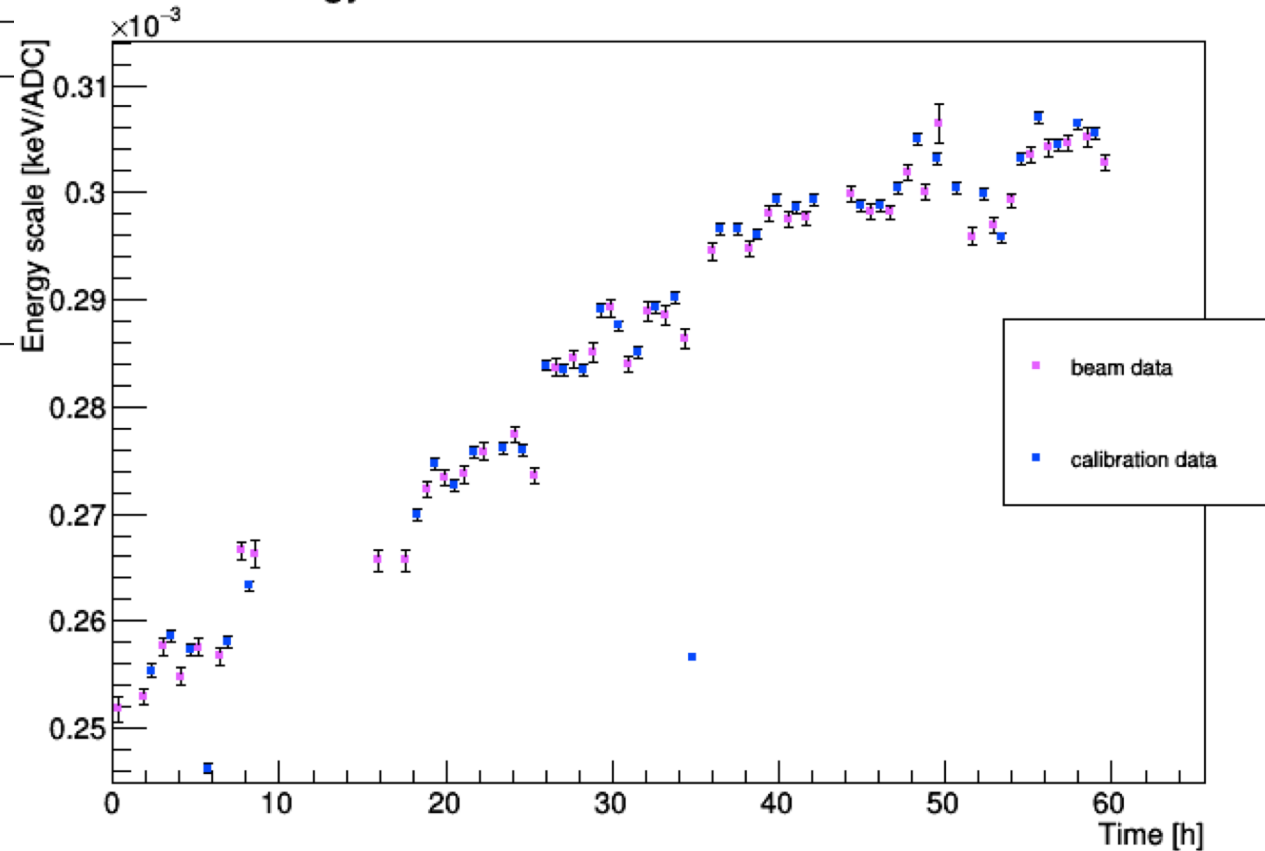


# Energy calibration: Fe55 peak at 5.9 keV

Fe55 spectrum: S15 triggered

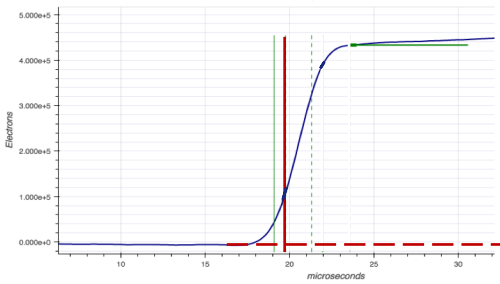


Energy of the 55Fe source in function of time

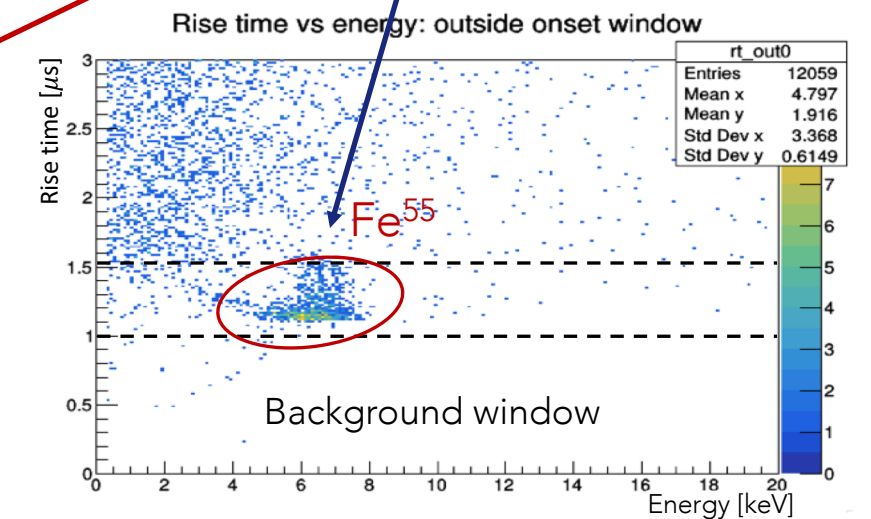
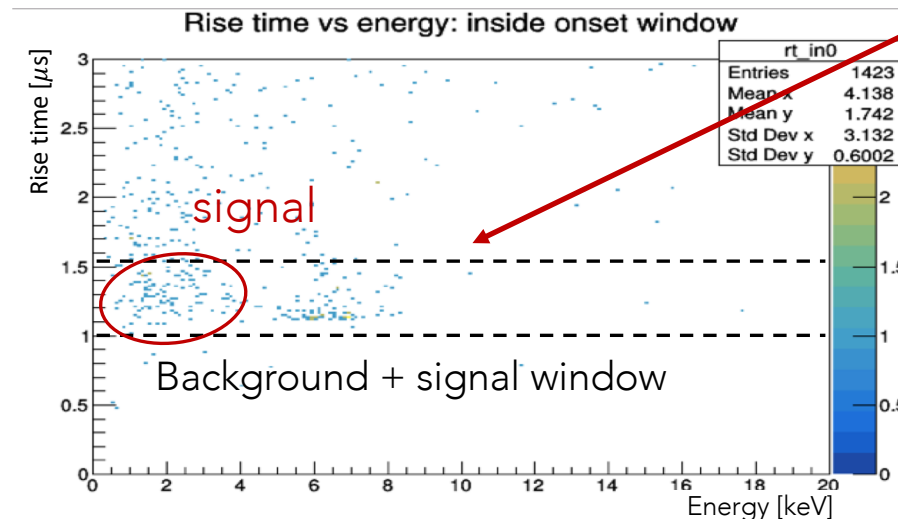
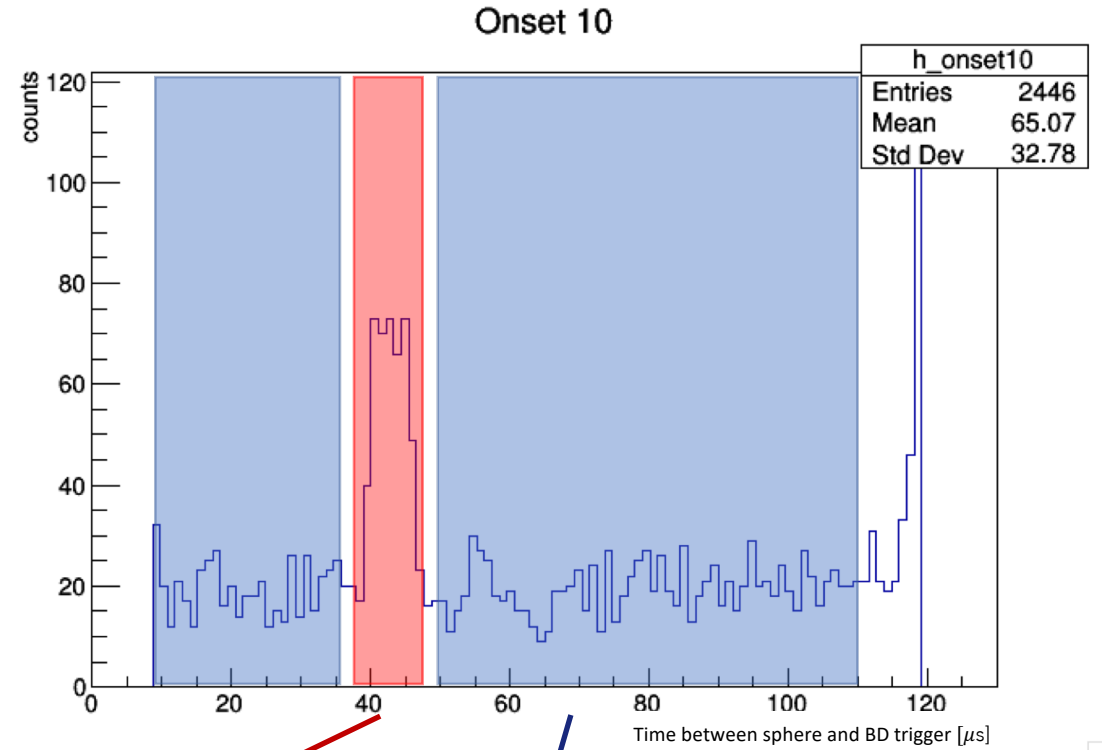


# Recall: previous collaboration meeting

- psd: neutron/gamma identification (backing detector)
- TOF neutrons (backing detector - BPM)
- Rise time
- Onset time



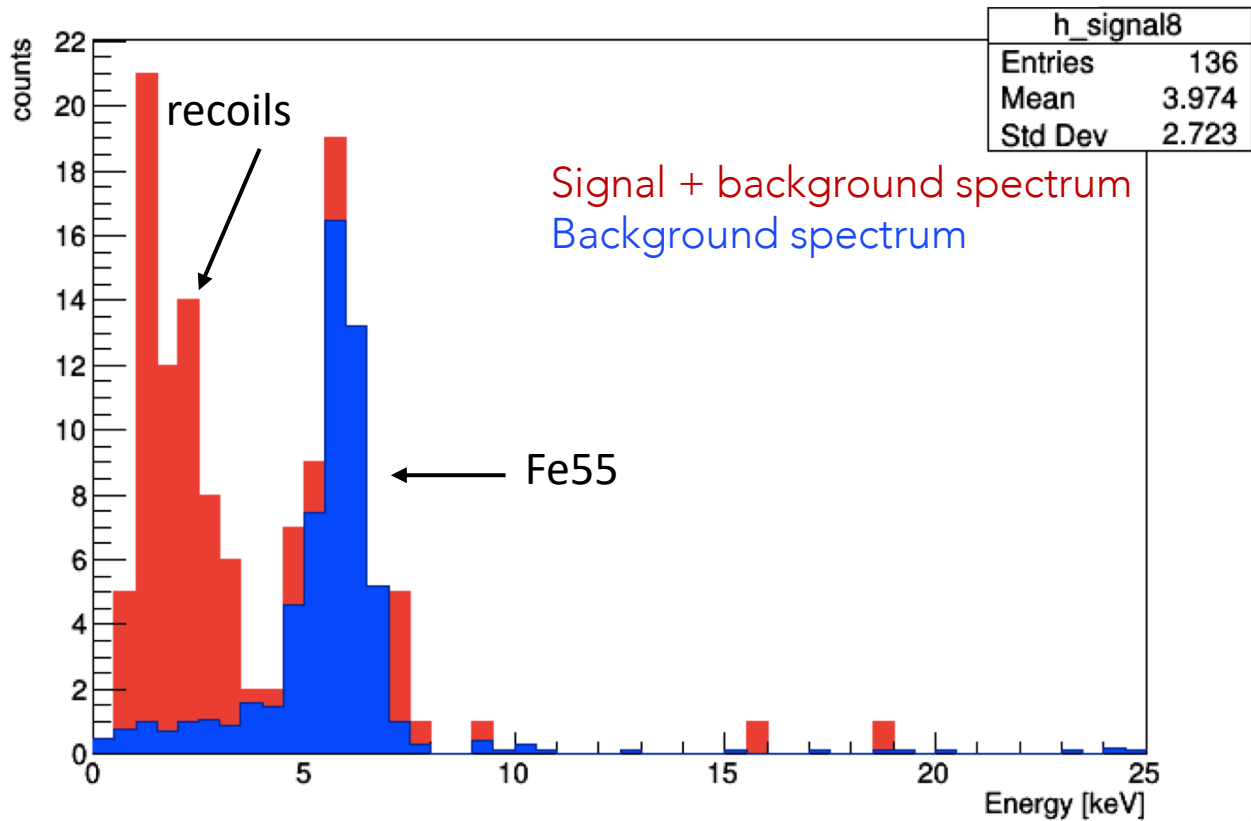
10% of amplitude



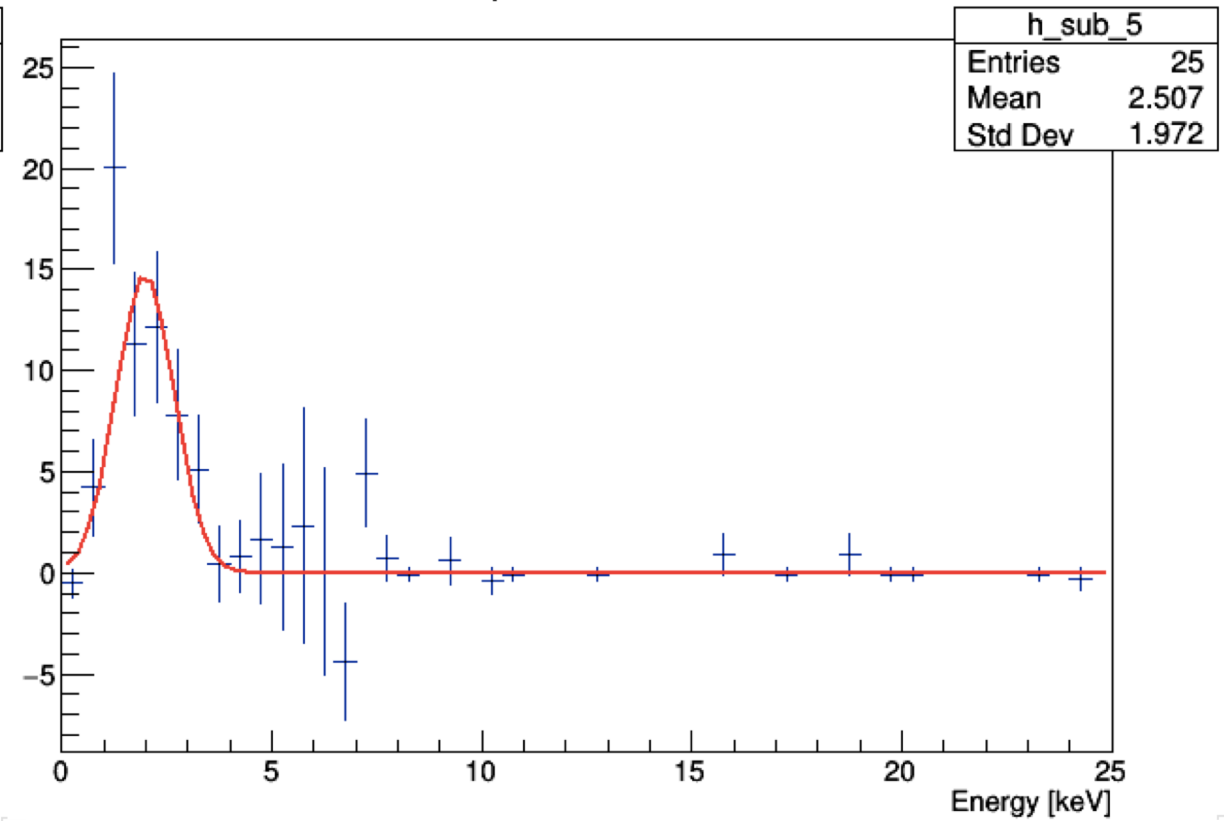
# Simplified extraction of recoils peak

## Background subtraction

Superimposition signal and background spectra



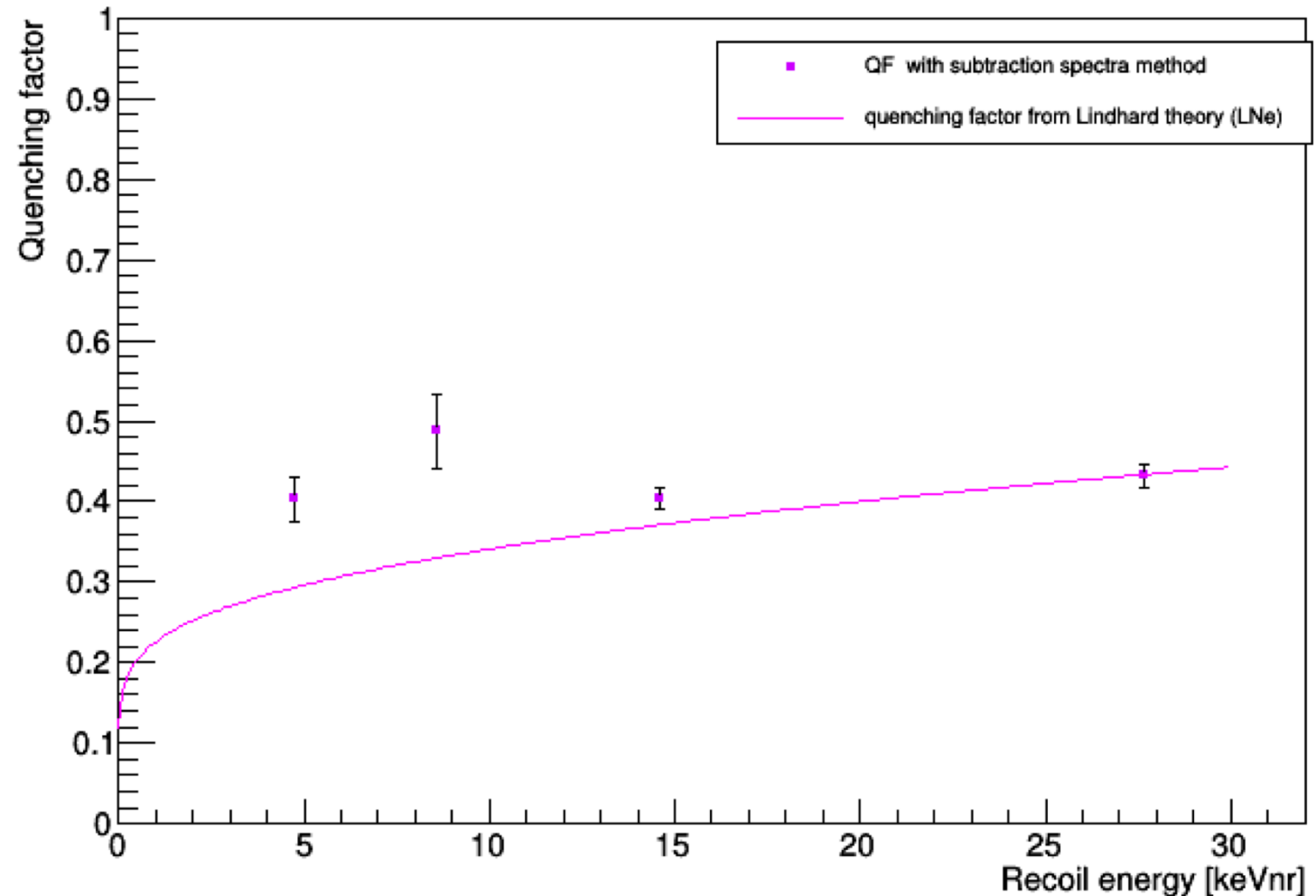
Recoil energy spectrum: 4.95 keVnr



# Recall from previous campaign

- 2018-12-12
- Error bars: uncertainty in energy mean, neutrons energy and scattering angle
- No systematics

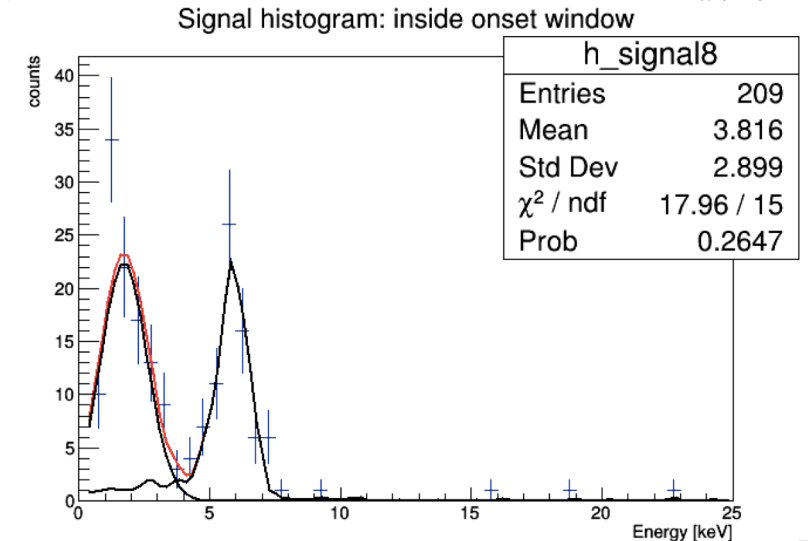
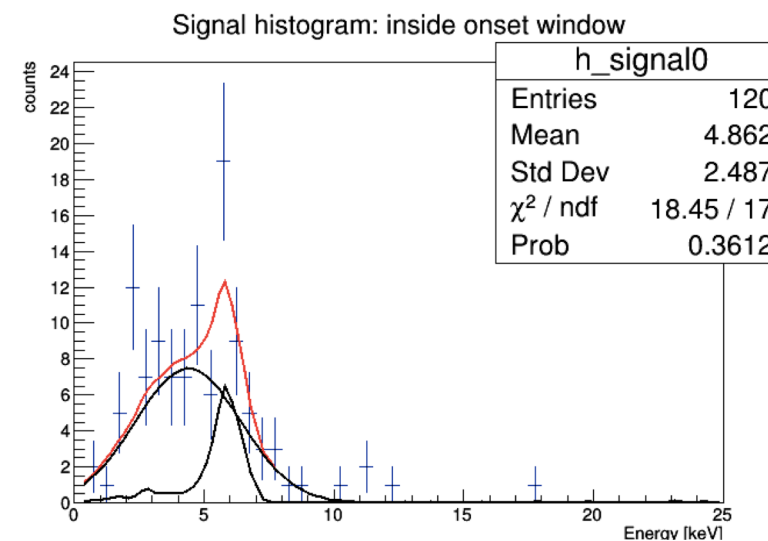
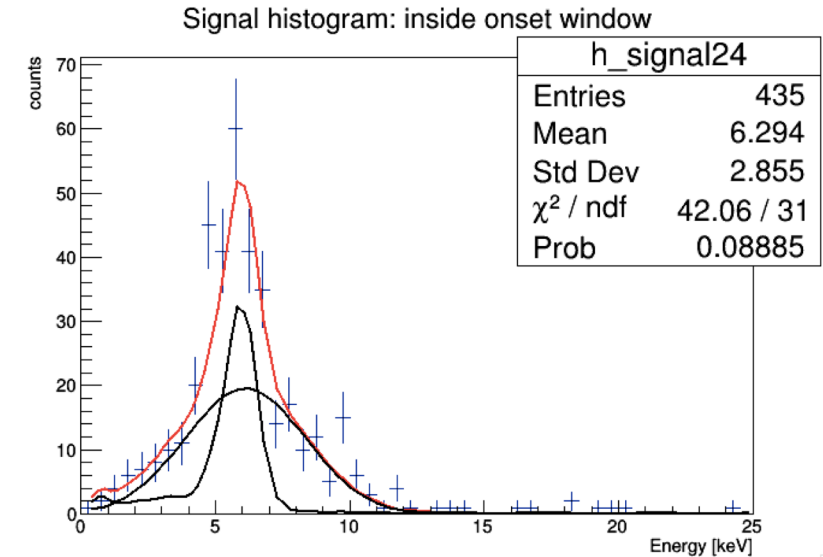
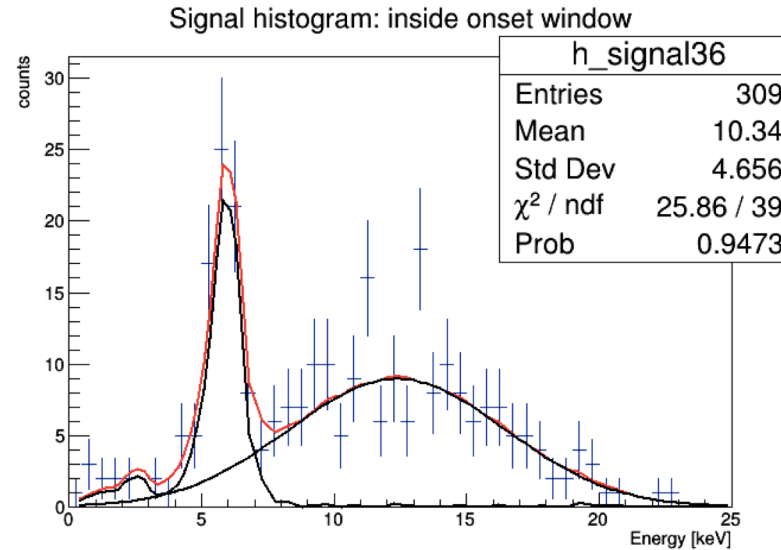
quenching factor of Neon at 500mbar as a function of recoil energy





# Analysis update: extraction $E_{ee}$ mean

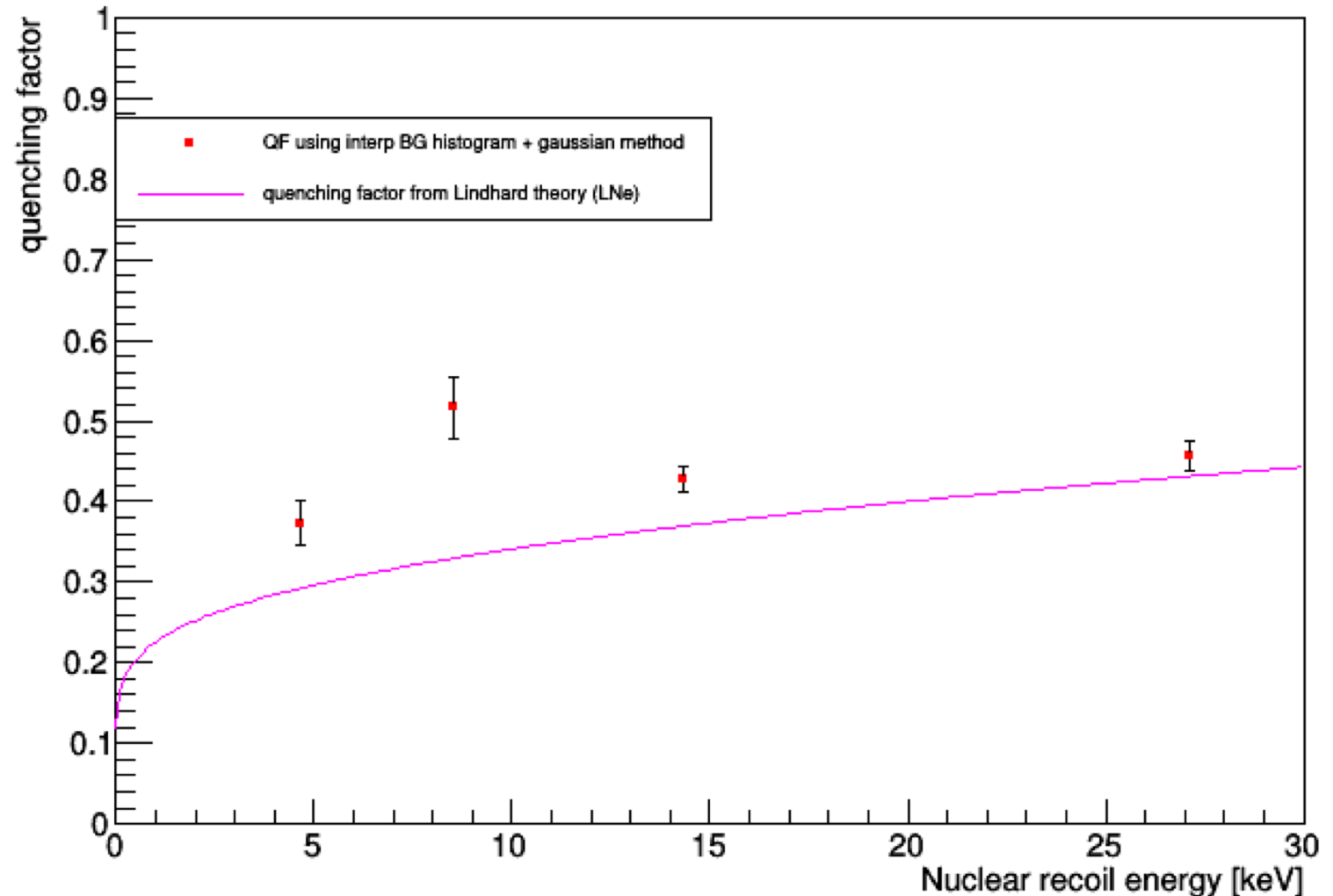
- Background pdf from background onset window
- Interpolation of background spectrum
- Model recoils peak with a gaussian
- Red curve: total fit
- Black curve: contribution of each source of events (BG and recoils)



# Quenching factor update

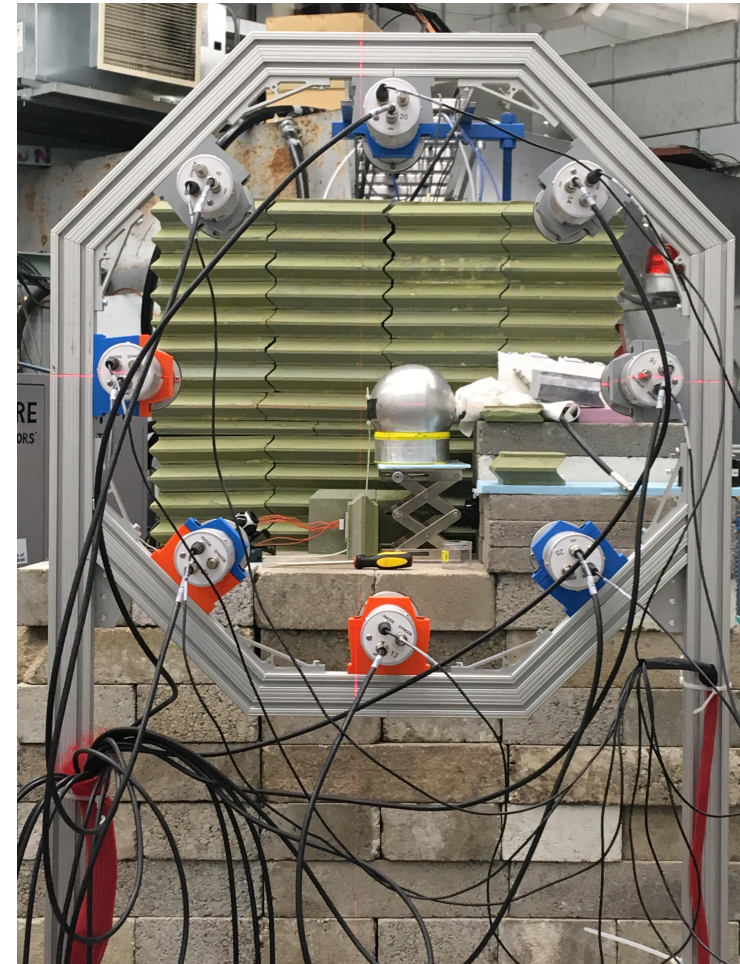
- Error bars: uncertainty in energy mean, neutrons energy and scattering angle
- No systematics
- Tuned processing parameters to narrow  $^{55}\text{Fe}$  peak (5%)

Quenching factor in Neon as a function of nuclear recoil energy



# Campaign 2019: lower recoil energies

- $p + {}^7\text{Li} \rightarrow n + {}^7\text{Be} + \gamma$
- Neutron beam energy 545 keV
- Gas: Neon:CH<sub>4</sub> (97:3)
- Pressure: 2 bar
- Al sphere + new sensor (glass tube)
- Improved shielding (neutrons/gammas)
- Calibration: <sup>55</sup>Fe source (5 min between each h of data taking)
- 8 energy points investigated: 6.52, 2.93, 1.98, 1.71, 1.29, 1, 0.73 and 0.34 keVnr



Annulus configuration

# Campaign 2019: lower recoil energies

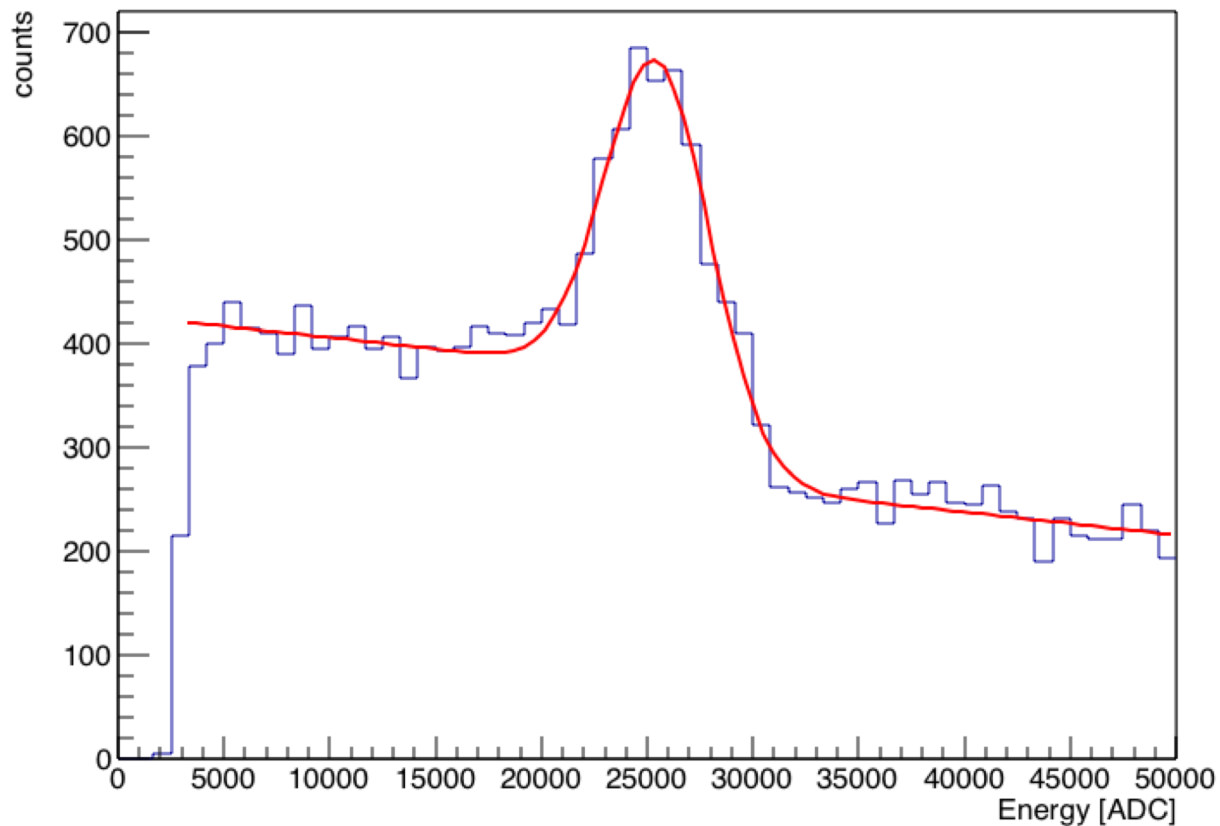
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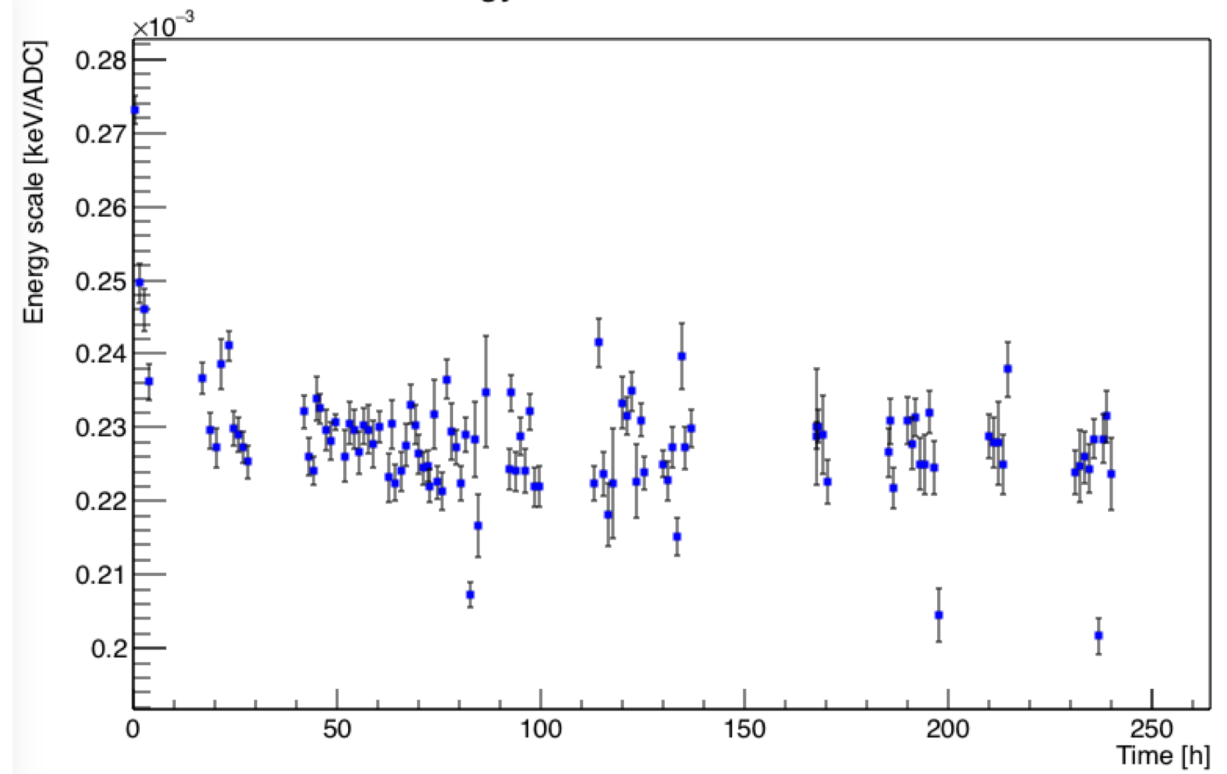
Multiple energies configuration

# Energy calibration: Fe55 peak at 5.9 keV

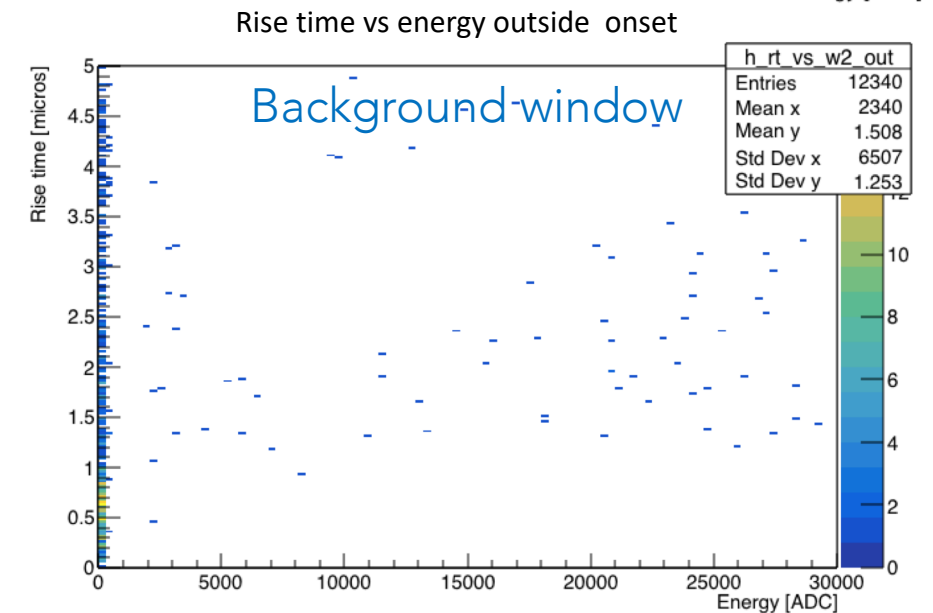
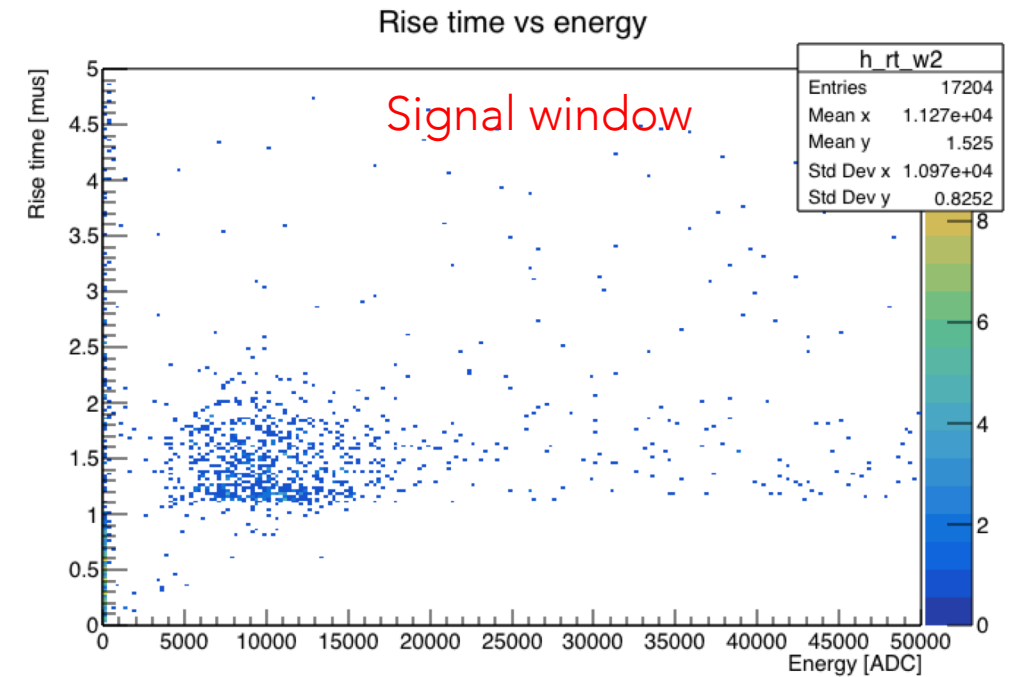
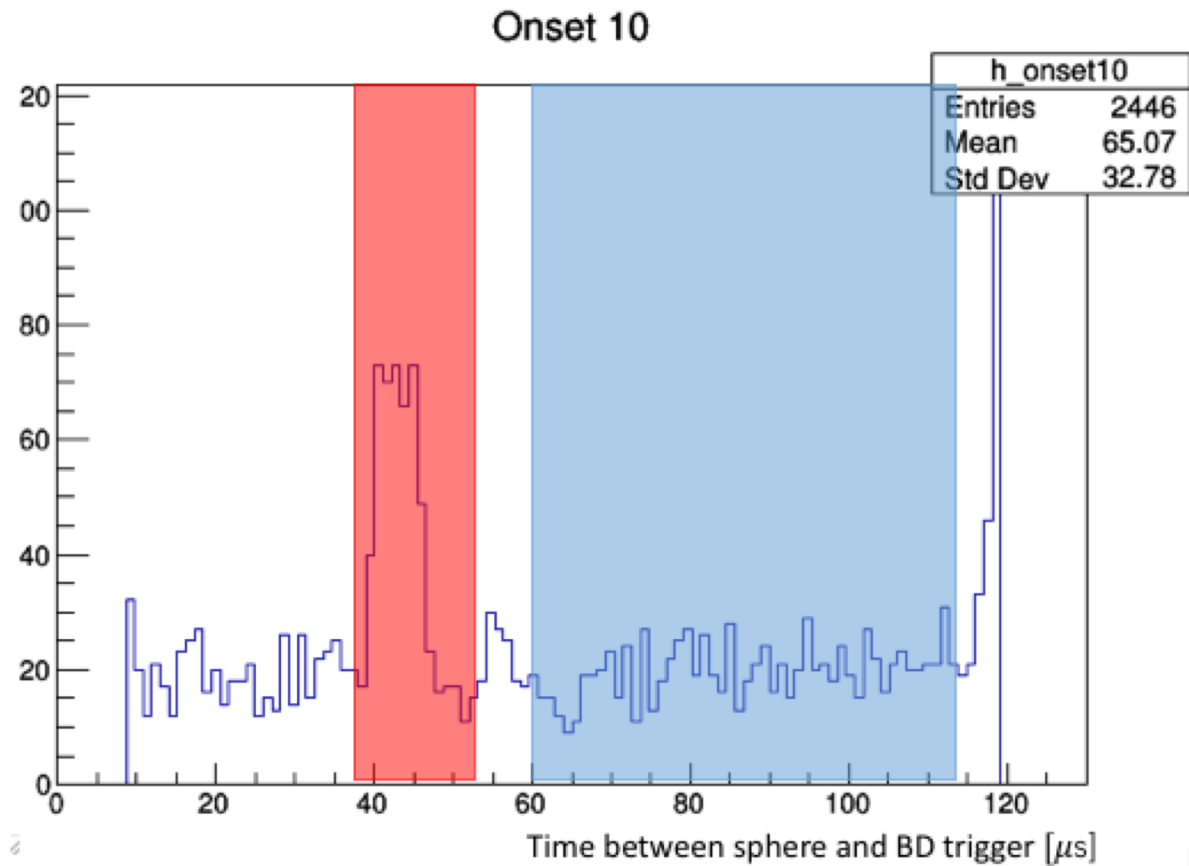
Fe55 spectrum: S15 triggered



Energy scale vs time: beam data

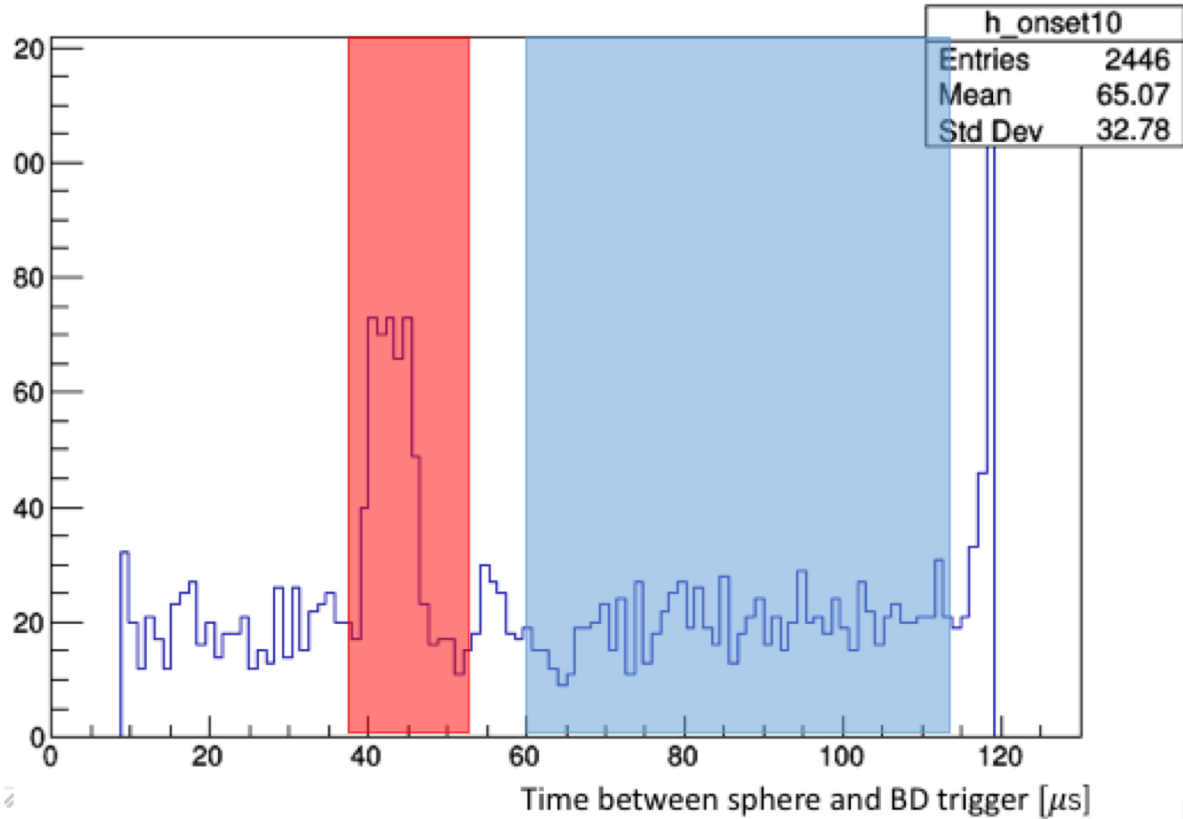


# Recoils events selection

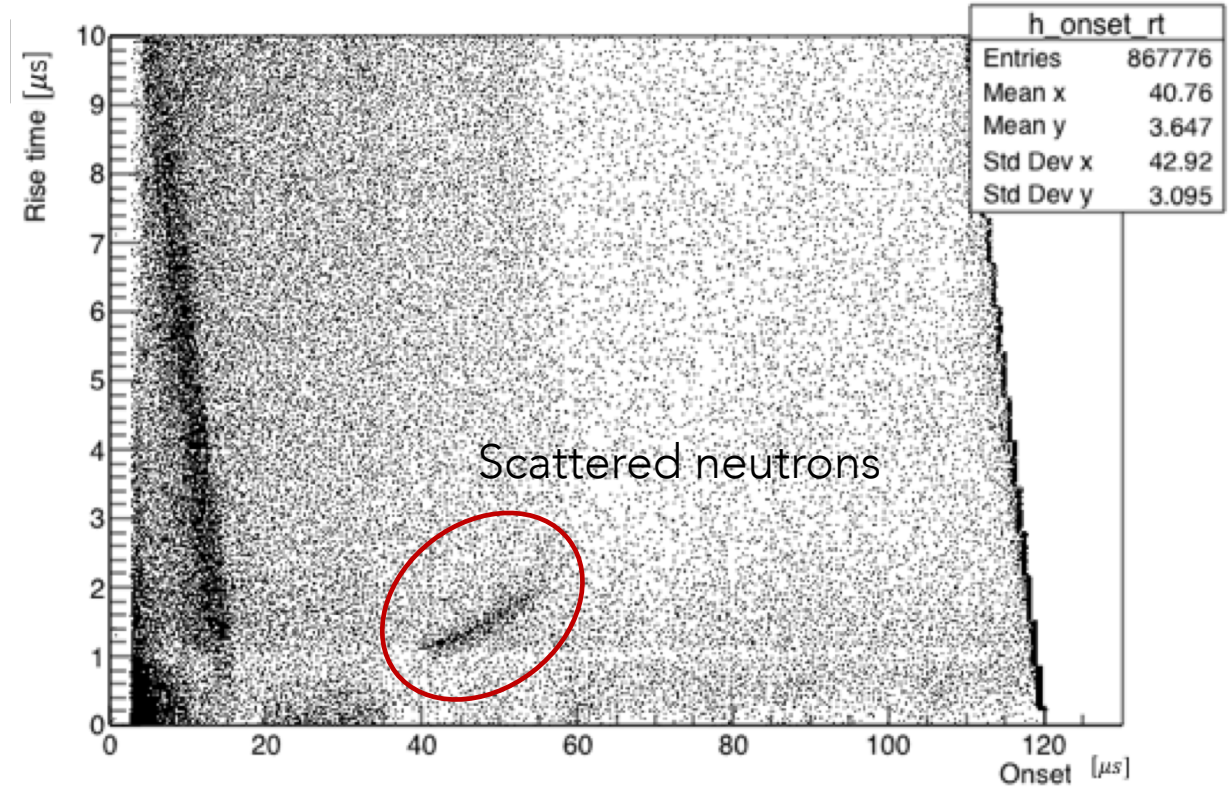


# Recoils events selection

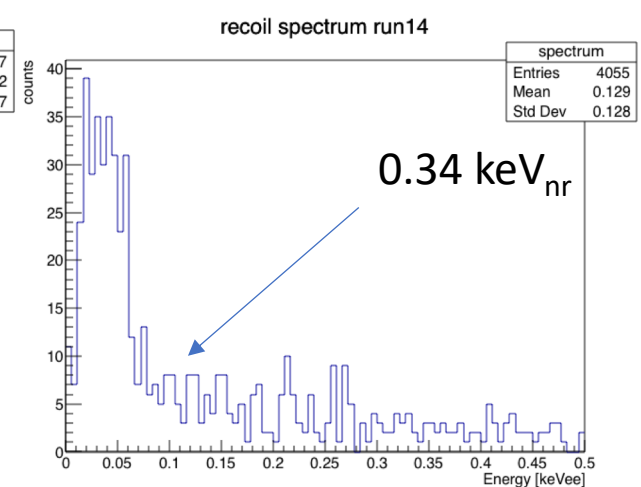
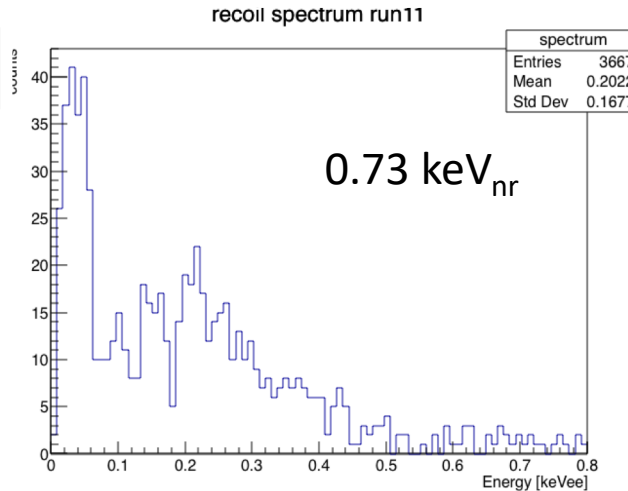
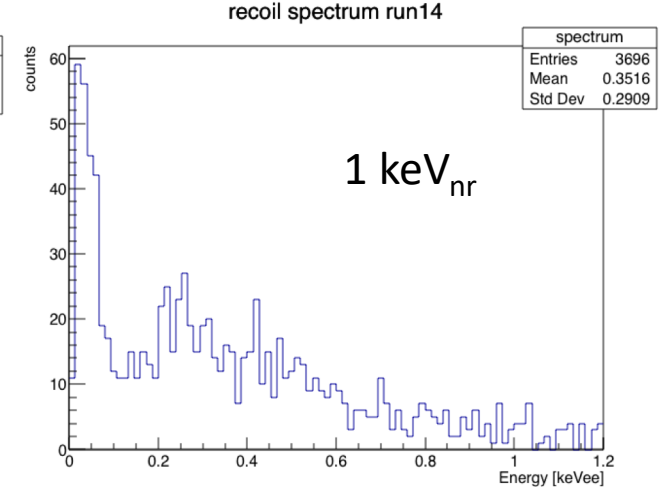
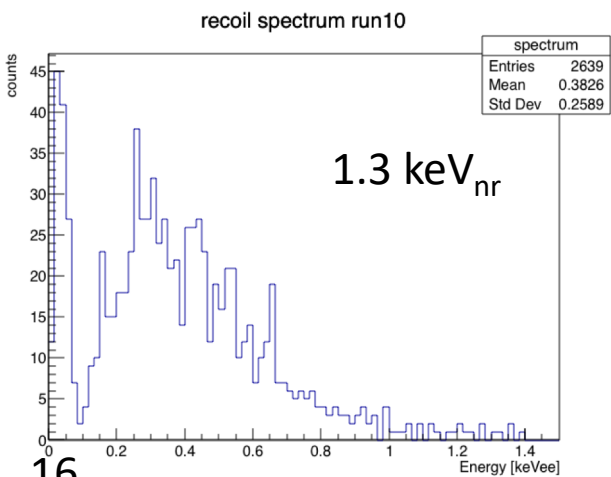
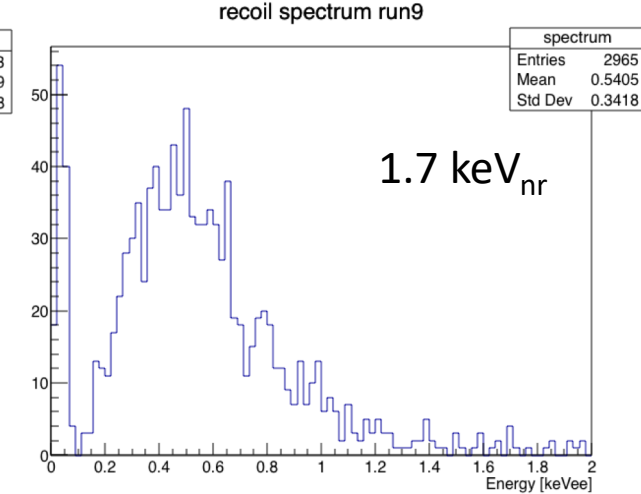
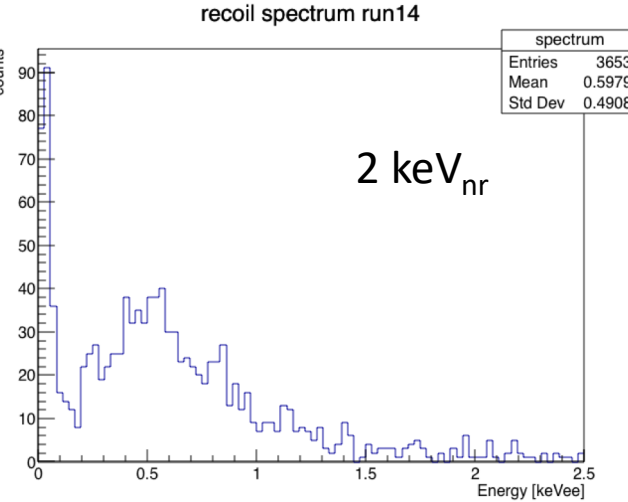
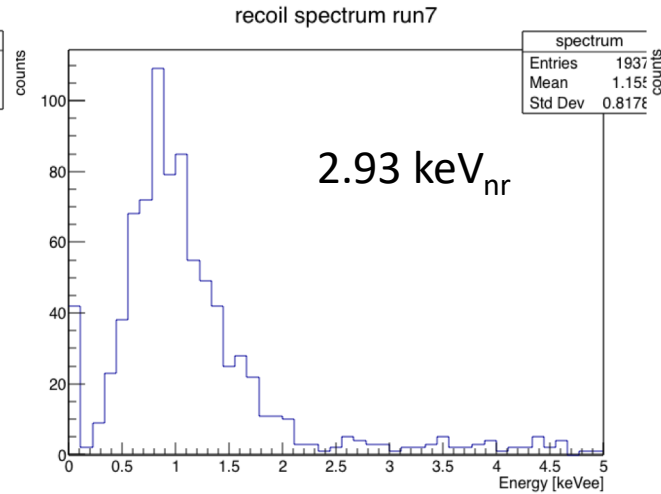
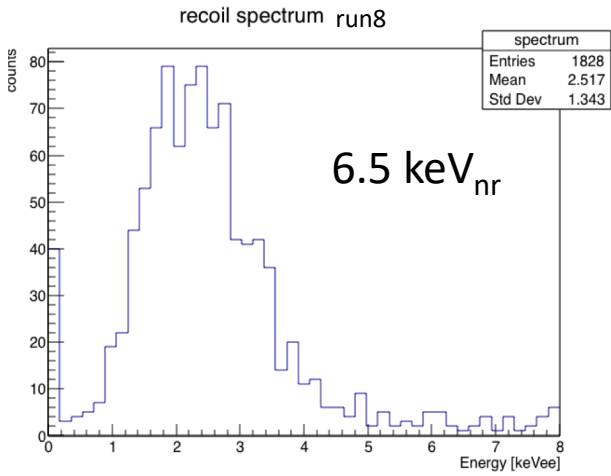
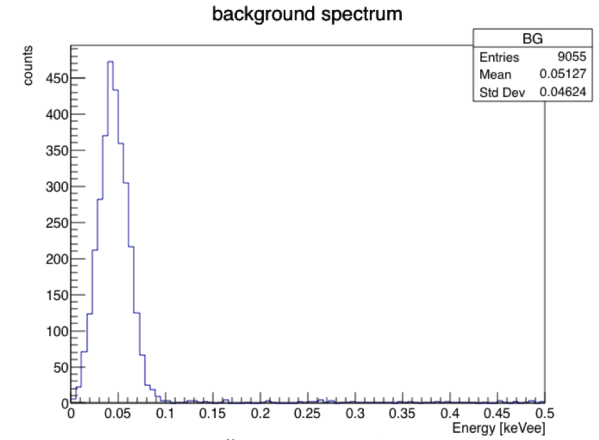
Onset 10



Rise time vs onset

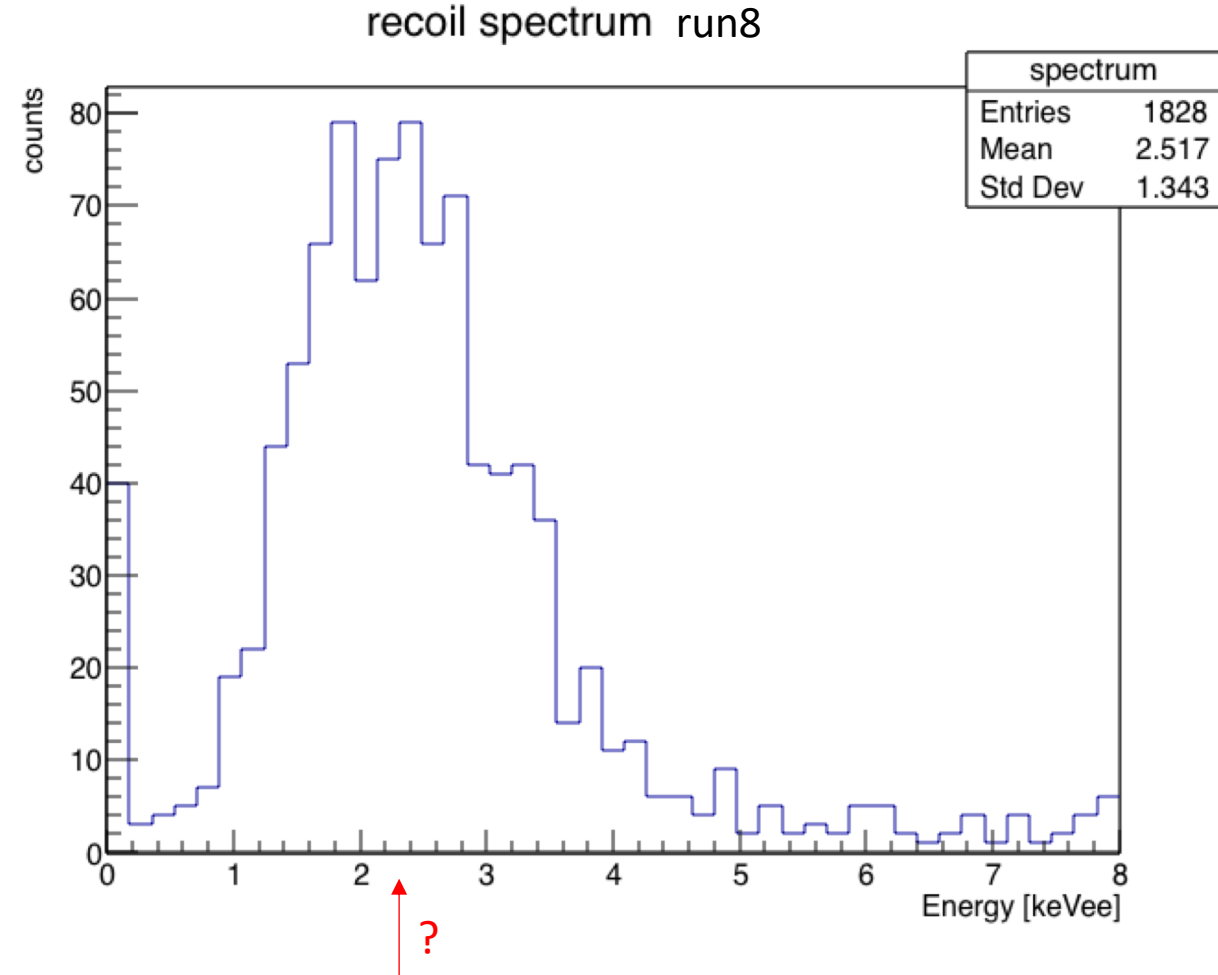
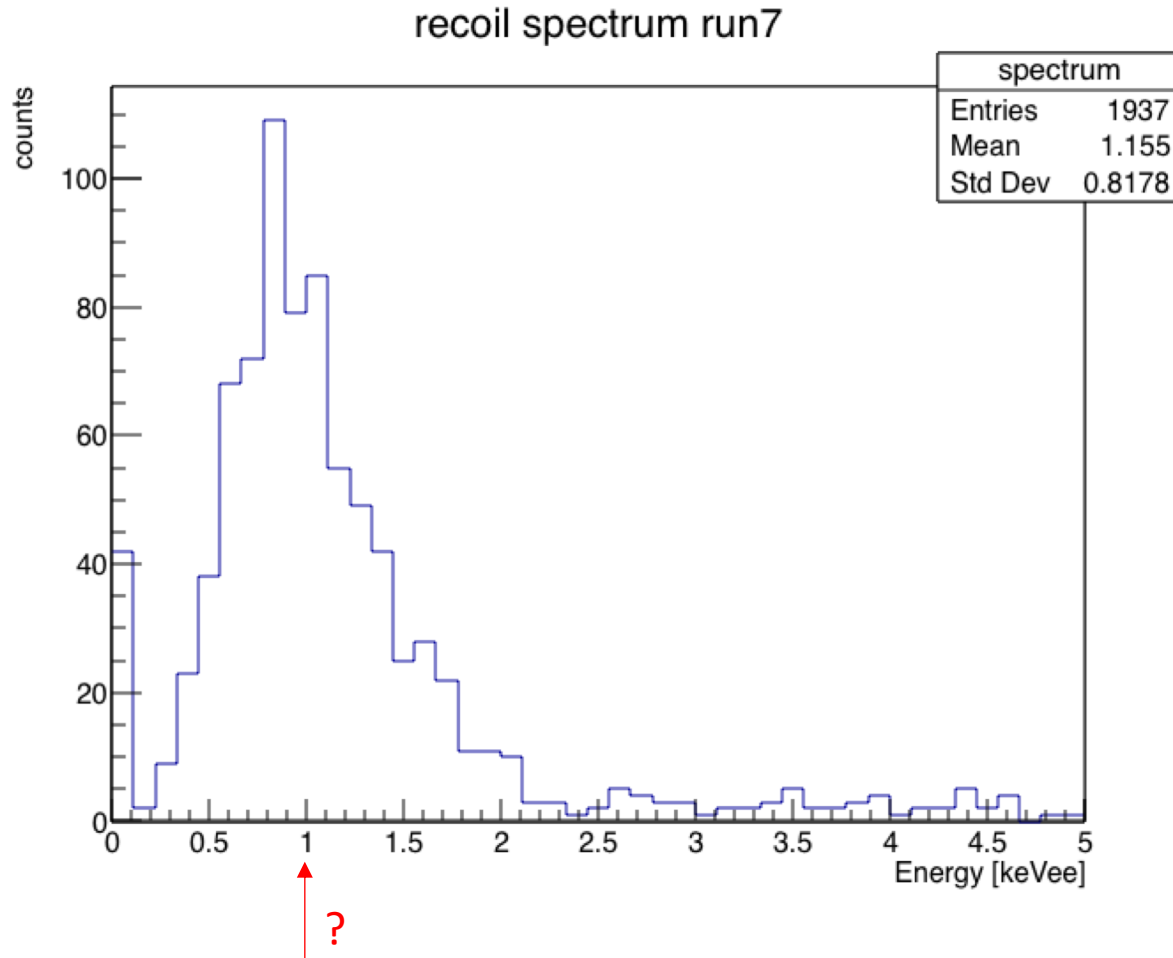


# Recoils energy spectra

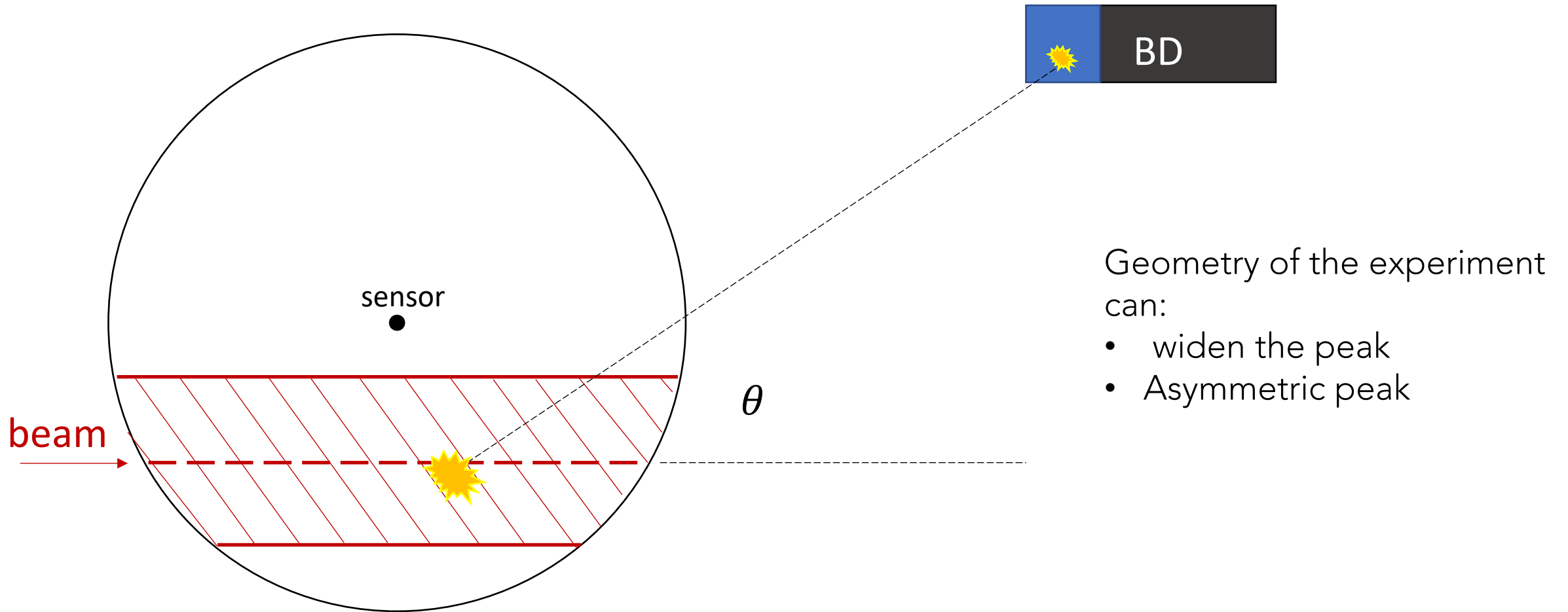




# Recoils energy spectra: $E_{ee}$ extraction



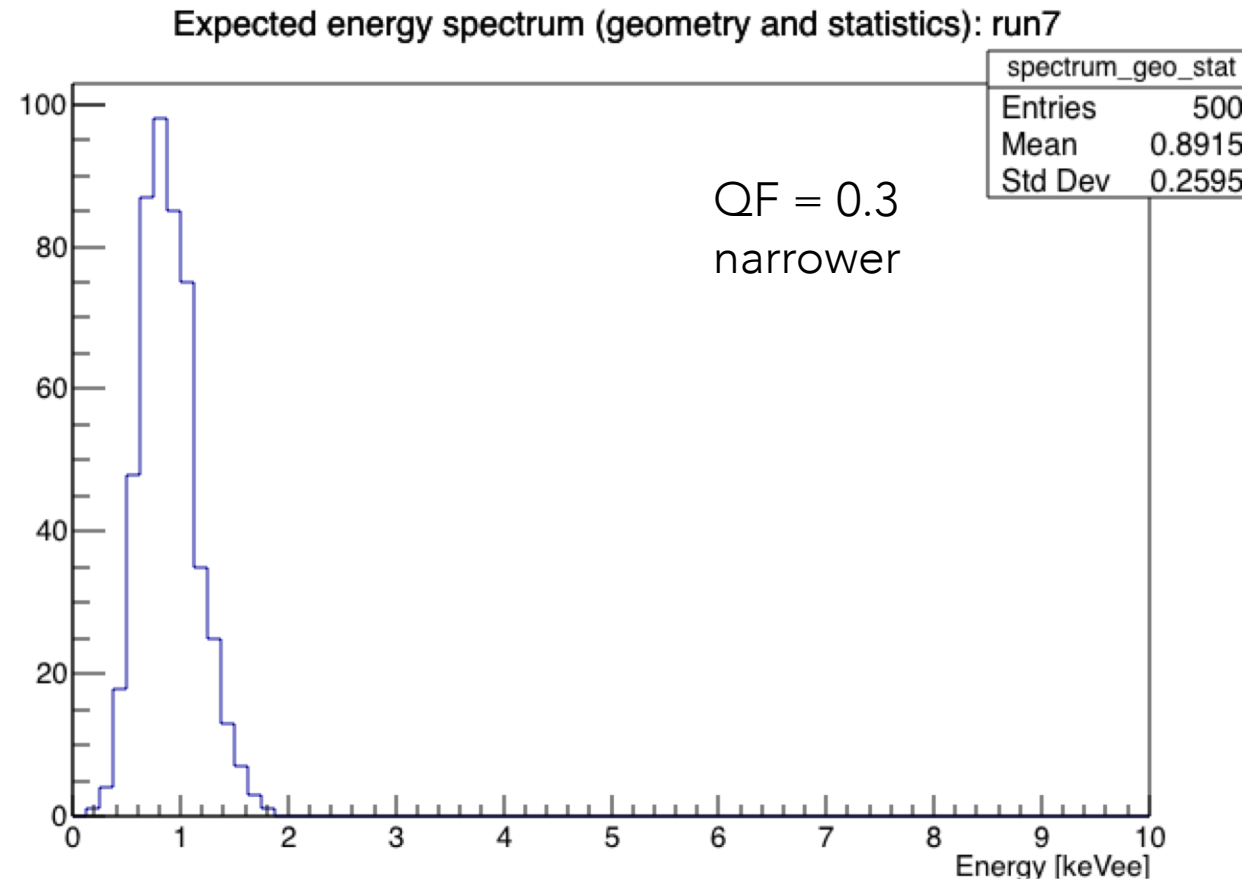
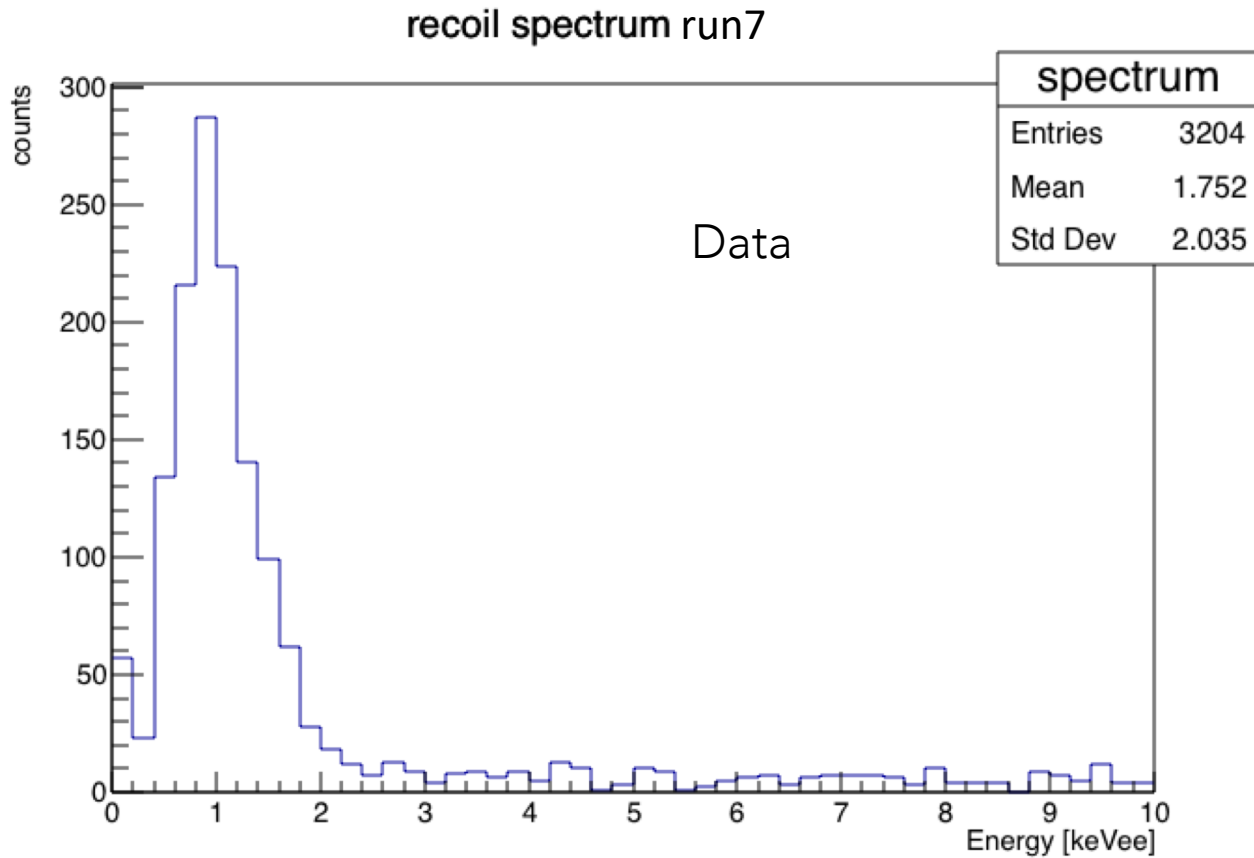
# Study of the peak shape: geometry



# Study of the peak shape: simulation

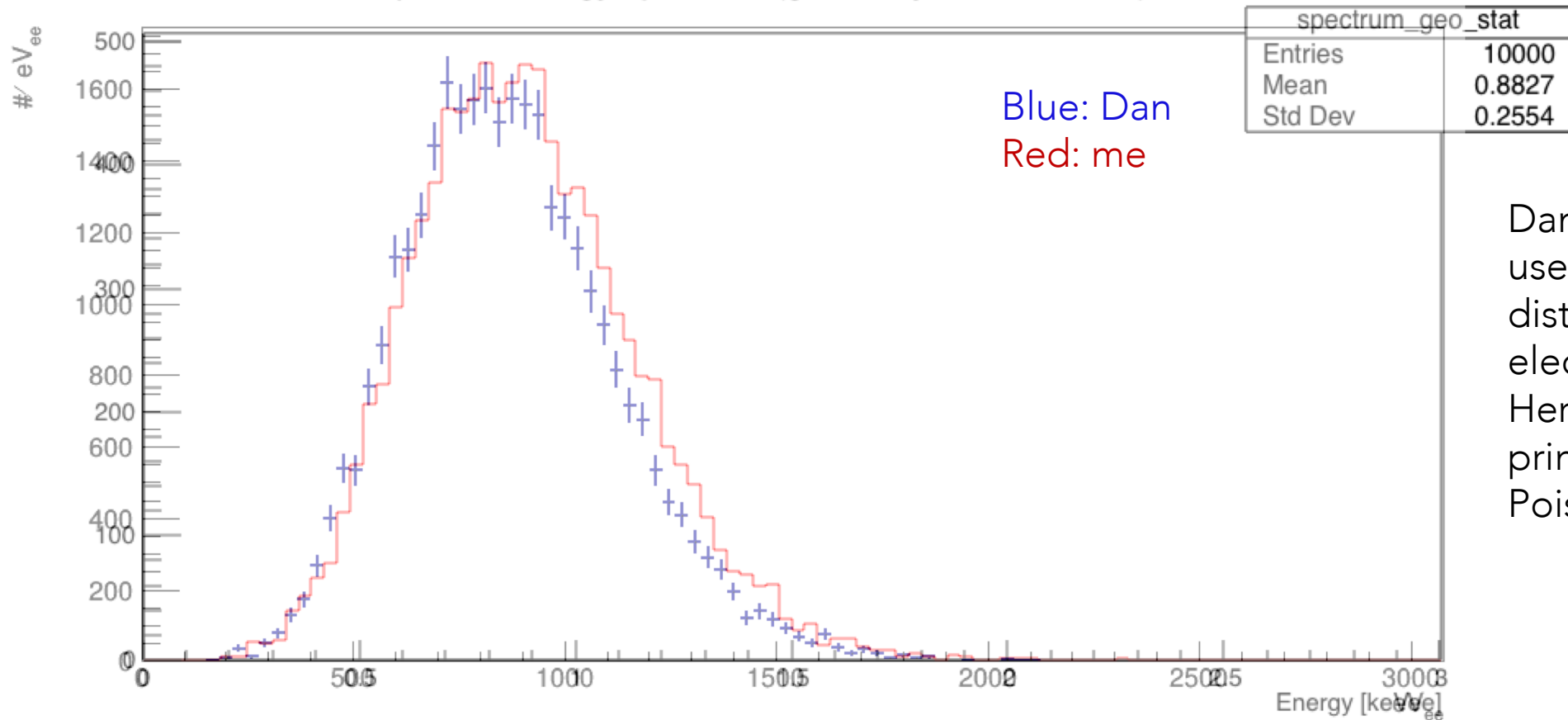
- Choose randomly coordinates of events
- Scattering angle from coordinates
- $E_{nr}(E_n, \theta)$
- $\mu(\#pe) = E_{nr} \times QF / W$  (W: energy necessary to create 1 e/i pair)
- $\#pe = \text{Poisson}(\mu(\#pe)) / \text{COM-Poisson}$
- $\#se = \text{Nth\_Polya}(\#pe)$  (convolution)
- Conversion from  $\#se$  to eVee: using  $^{55}\text{Fe}$  calibration
- Expected energy spectrum

# Study of the peak shape: run7, 2.93 keV<sub>nr</sub>



# Comparison between Poisson and COM-Poisson

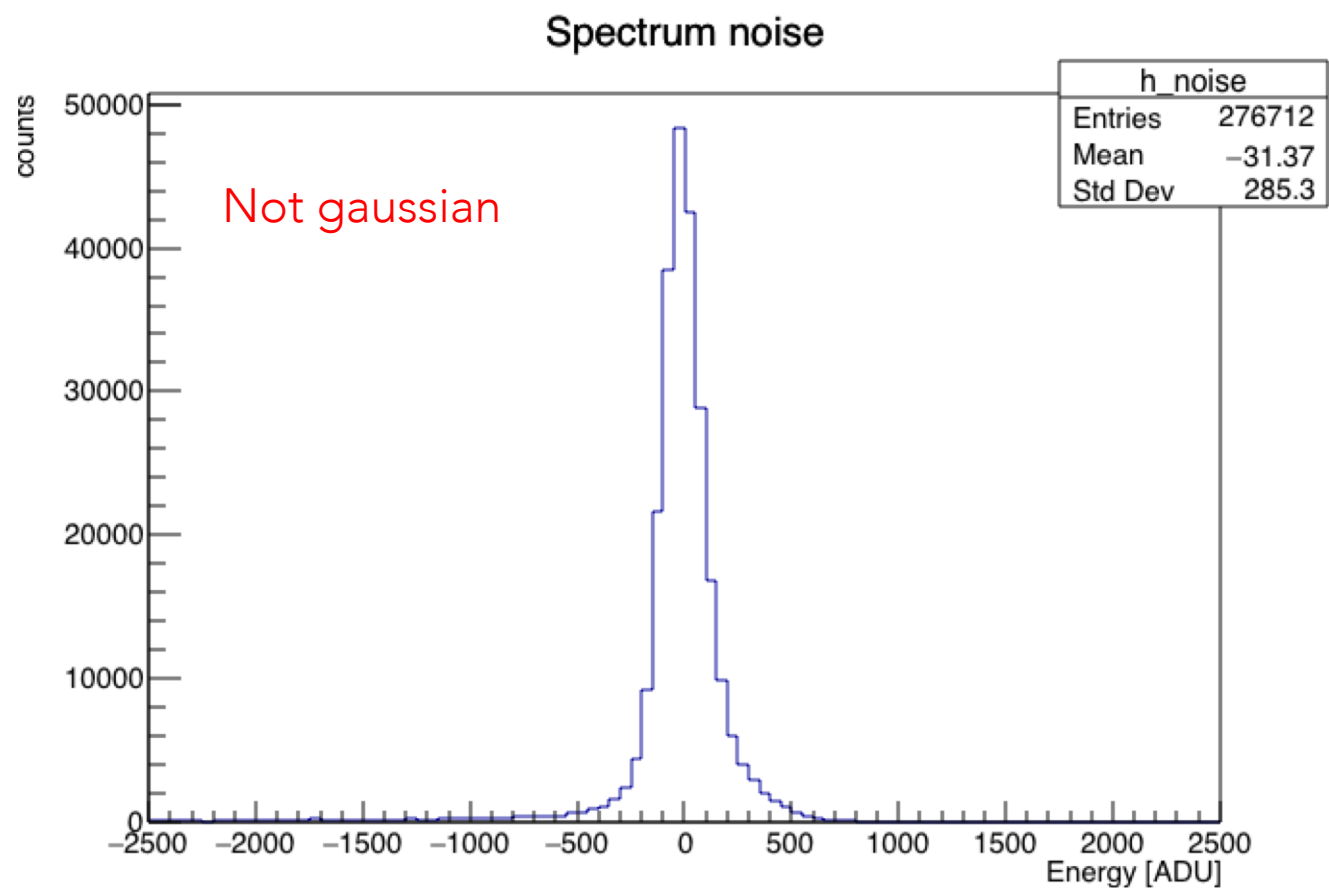
Expected energy spectrum (geometry and statistics): run7



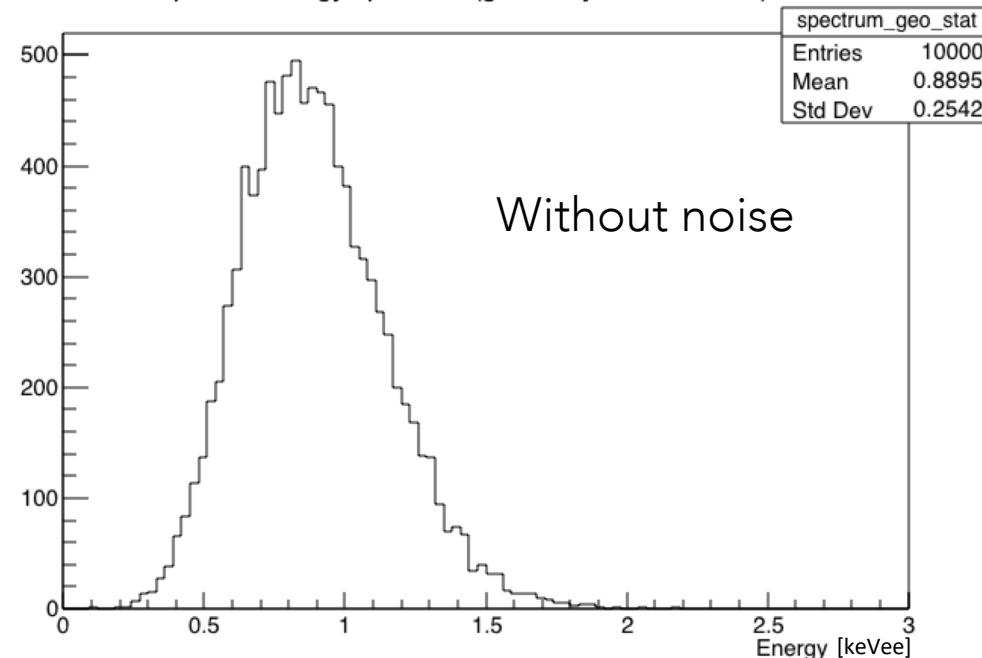
Blue: Dan  
Red: me

Dan's code:  
uses COM-Poisson  
distribution for primary  
electrons  
Here Fano = 1 so that the  
primary electron statistics is  
Poisson

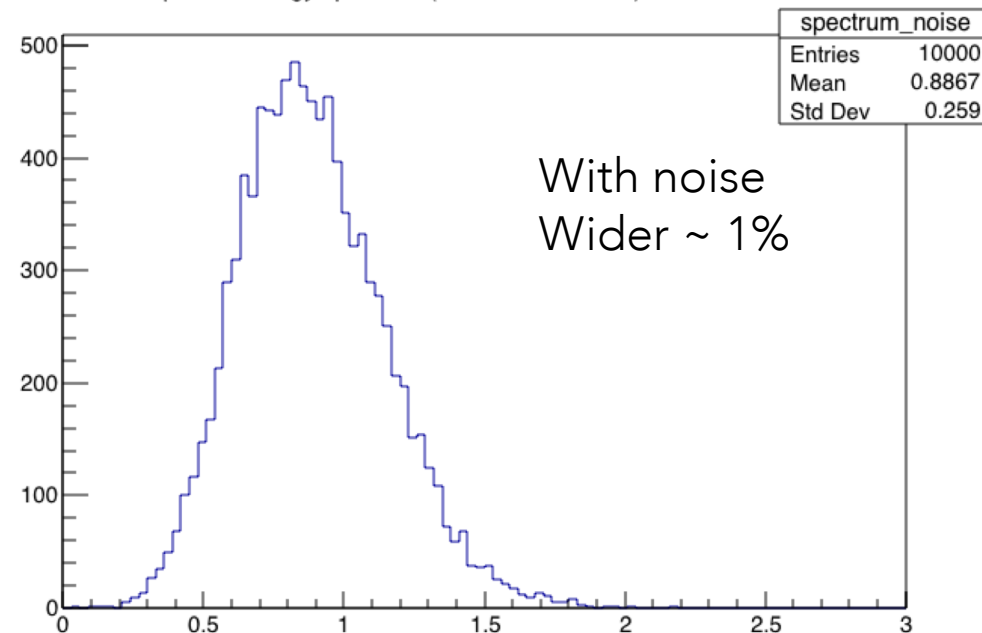
# Study of the peak shape: impact of the noise



Expected energy spectrum (geometry and statistics): run7

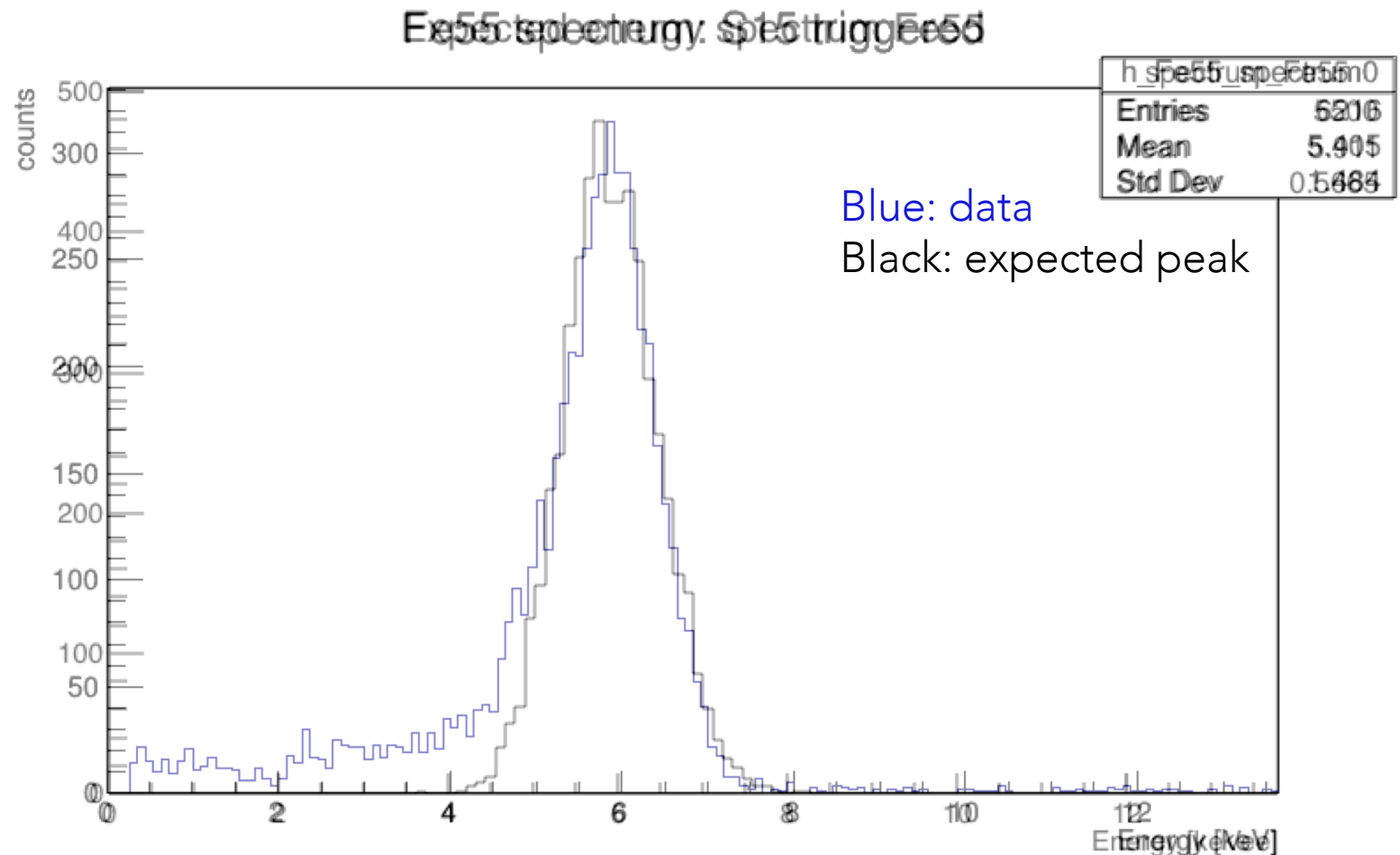


Expected energy spectrum (Poisson and noise): run7: 2.93 keVnr



# Study of the $^{55}\text{Fe}$ peak: gain check

- Choose to use the  $^{55}\text{Fe}$  peak from the 2018 campaign to compare with the expected peak shape.
- Gain:  $10^3$
- First comparison: superimposition of data energy spectrum and expected energy spectrum.



# Conclusion

- 2<sup>nd</sup> estimate of QF for 2018 campaign
- 2019 campaign down to single electron sensitivity:  $0.34 \text{ keV}_{\text{nr}}$
- 12 energy points:  $0.34$  to  $27 \text{ keV}_{\text{nr}}$  in neon gas
- Develop a model for the recoils peak shape
- Worked with Dan to implement the COM-Poisson stat to my model
  
- Implement model peak shape to extract QF using unbinned likelihood
- Tune different processing parameters: impact on energy spectra
- Tune selection cuts: impact on energy spectra
- Study of systematic uncertainties

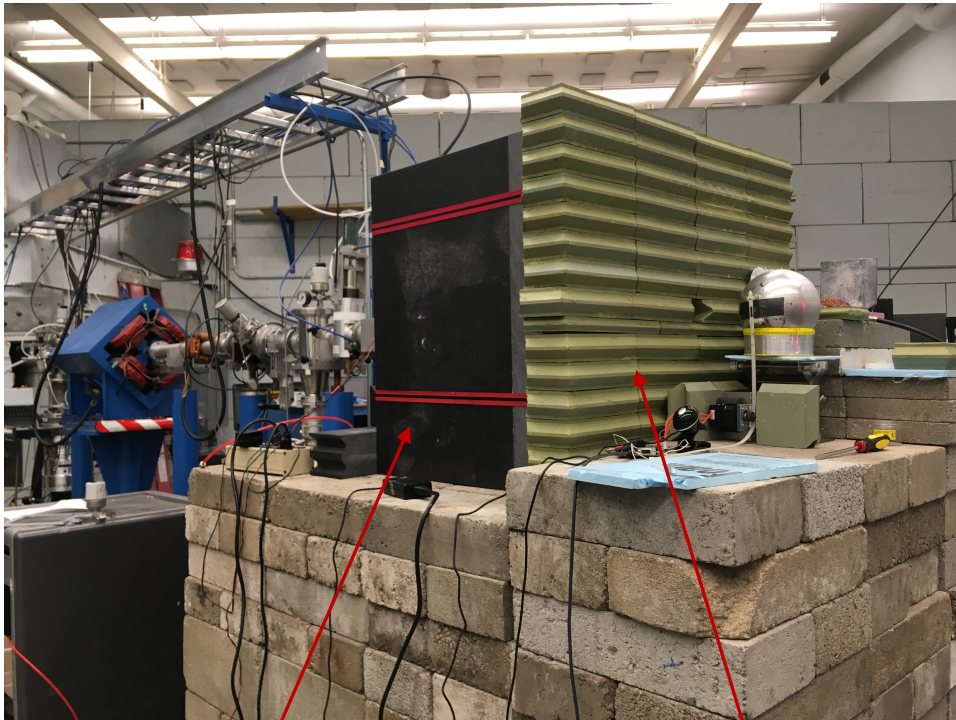


Thank you

Back up slides

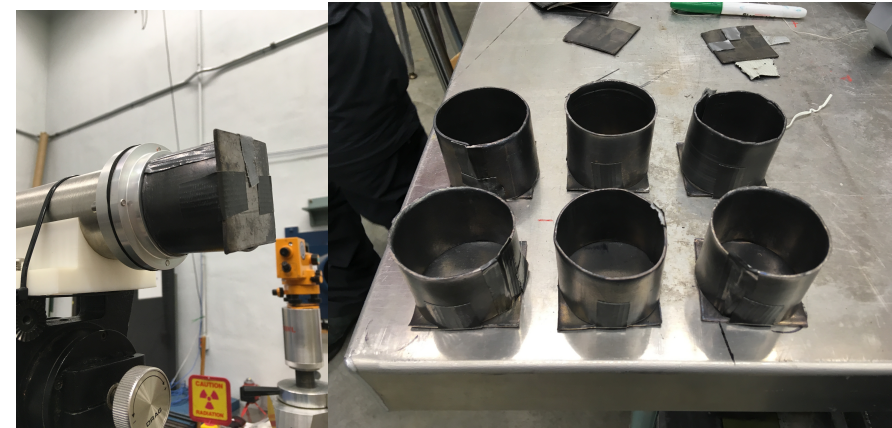
# New experiment conditions

Shieldings have been added around the beam line.

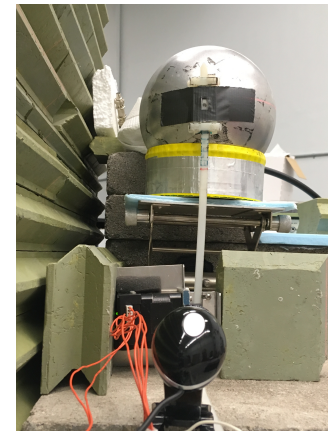


Polyethylene doped with  $^8\text{B}$  for neutron capture

Lead wall for gammas



Lead shield on backing detectors to improve gammas background



# Shielding

