

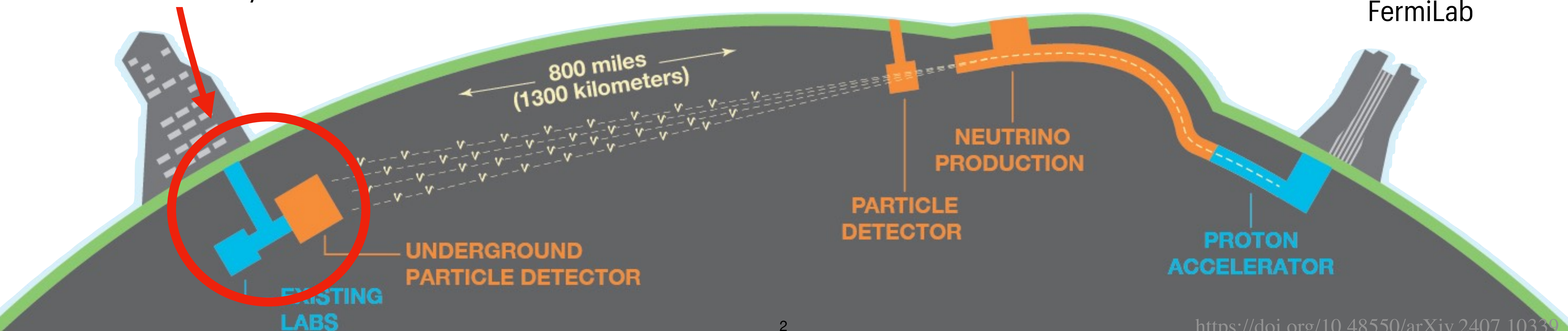
# Low Energy Calibration in DUNE's Far Detector prototypes



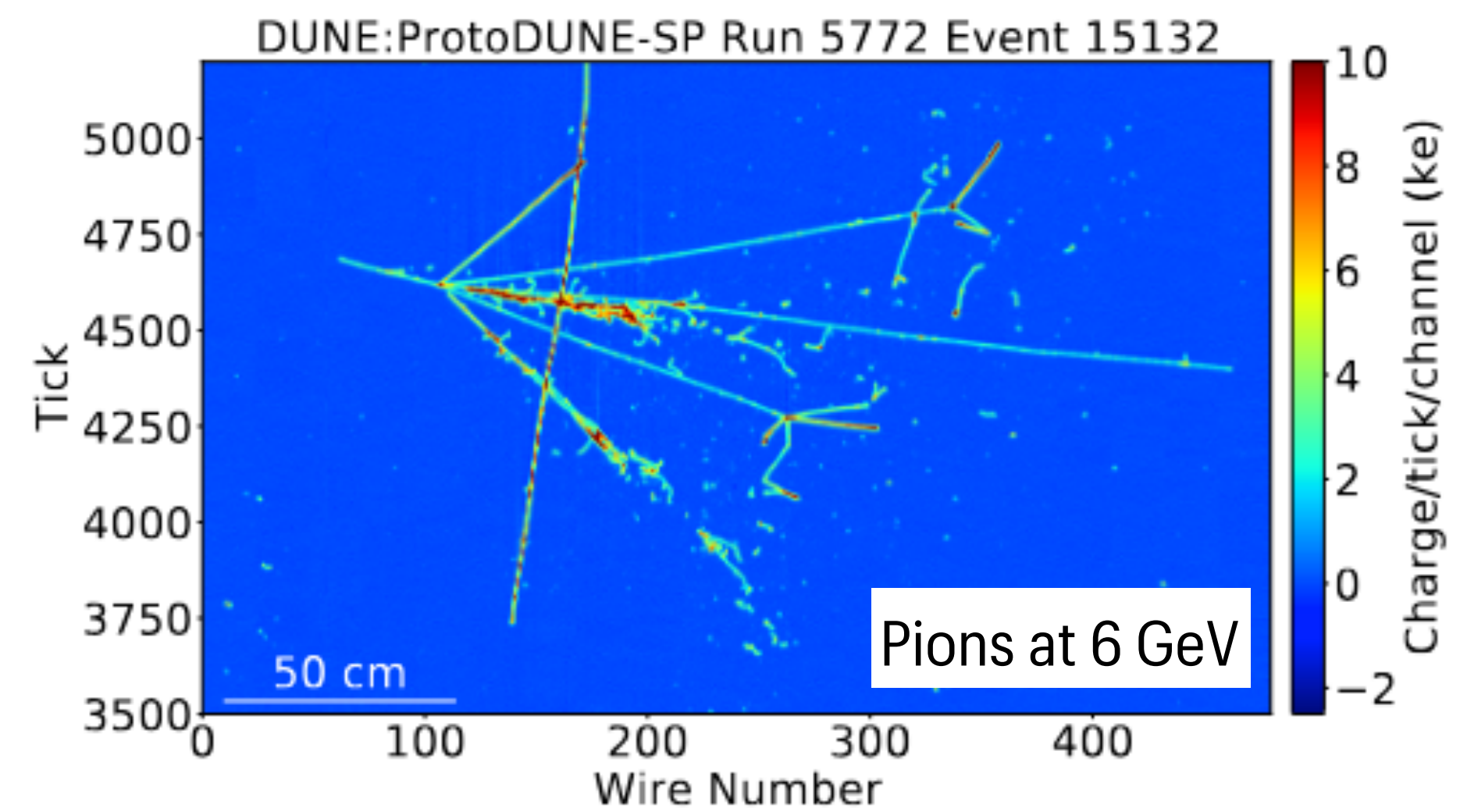
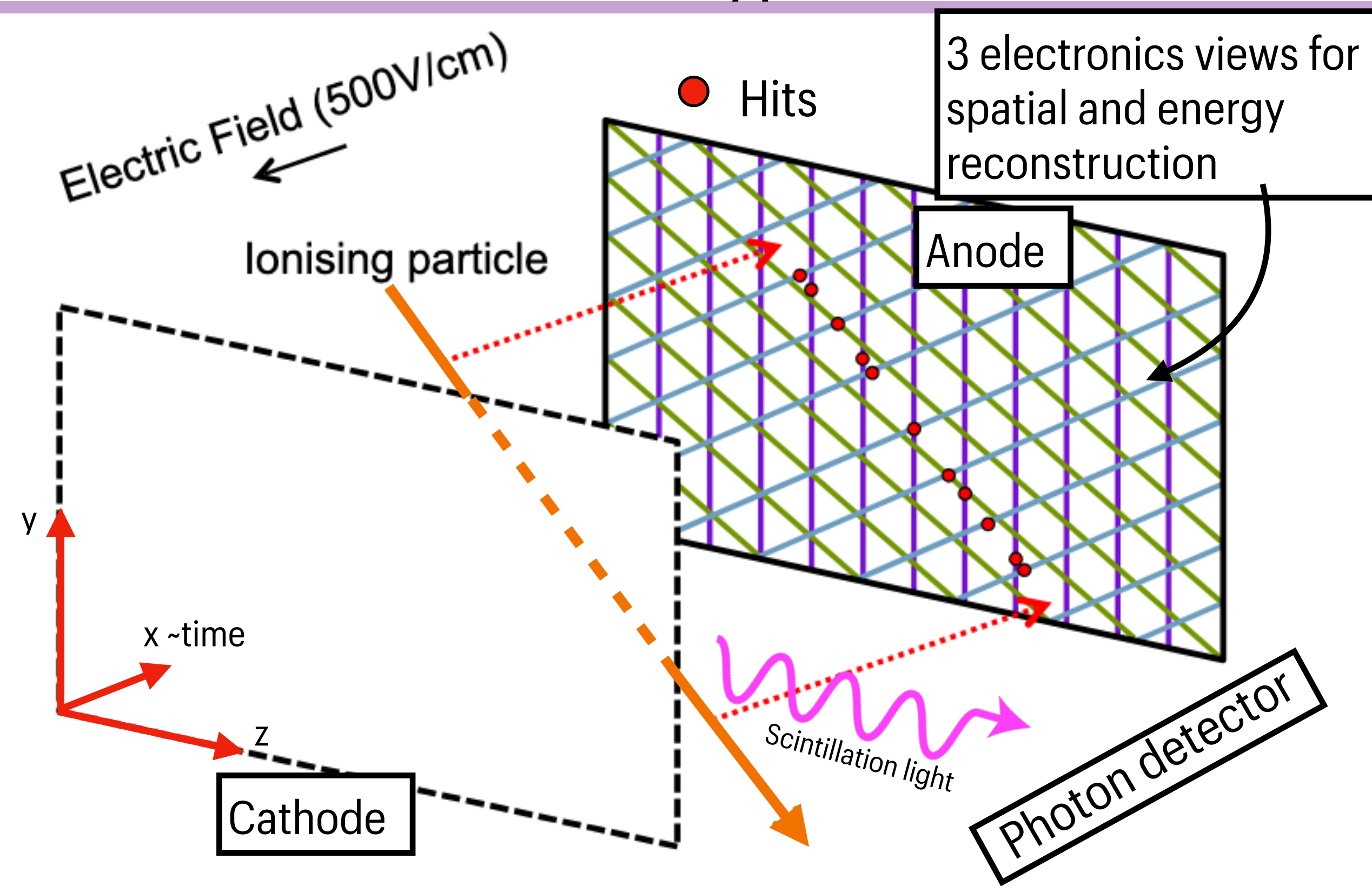
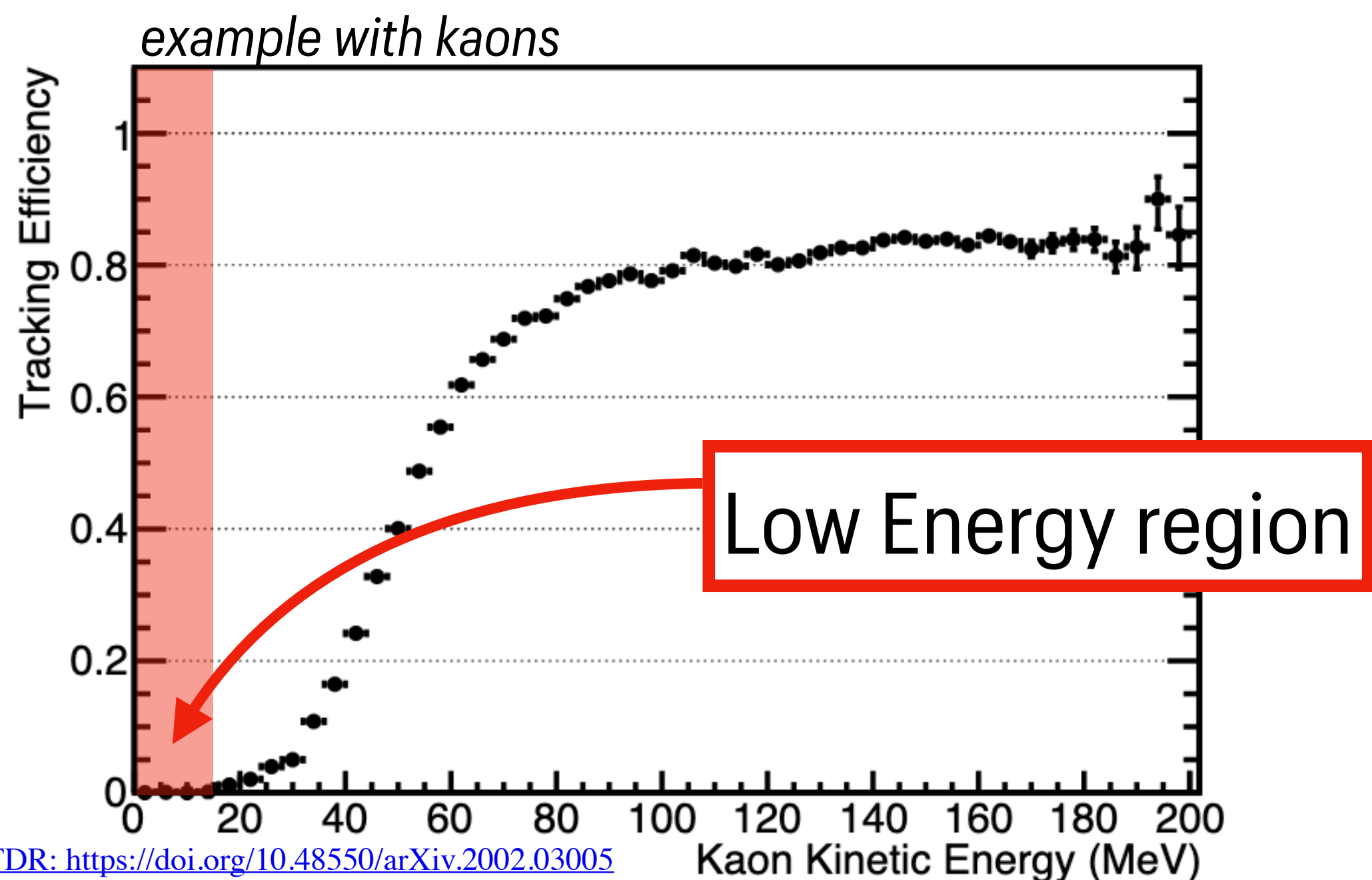
- DUNE is composed of three parts : **Accelerator**, **Near Detector** and **Far Detector**
- **Low Energy (LE) Neutrino Physics (~few MeV)** : Solar neutrino, Supernova, Diffuse Supernova Background
- For **LE** the **Far Detector** is very well suited:
  - Huge volume (4 modules of 17 kt of Liquid Argon each): good statistics
  - Underground: good cosmics suppression
  - Spatial and angular resolution (Supernova Pointing)

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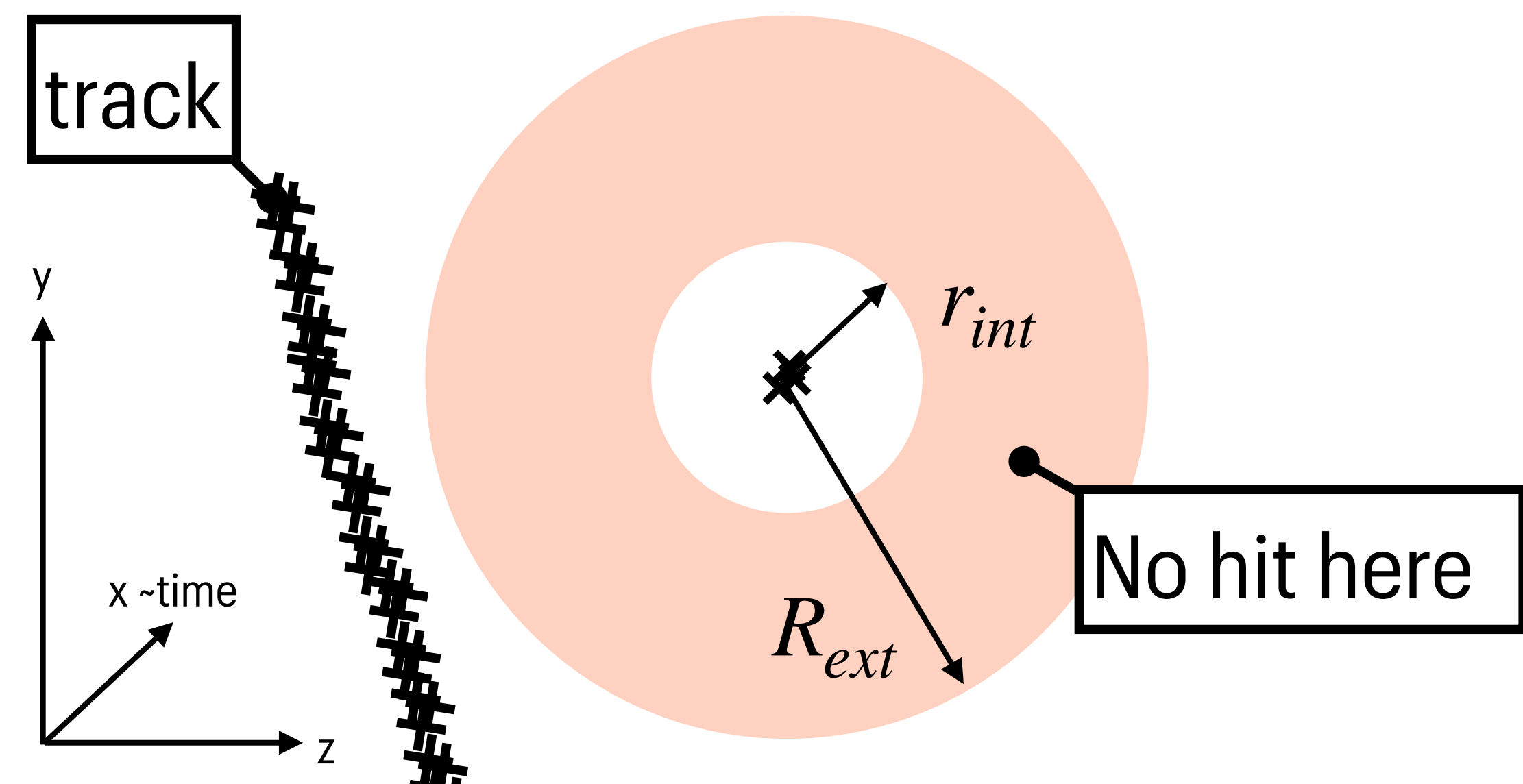
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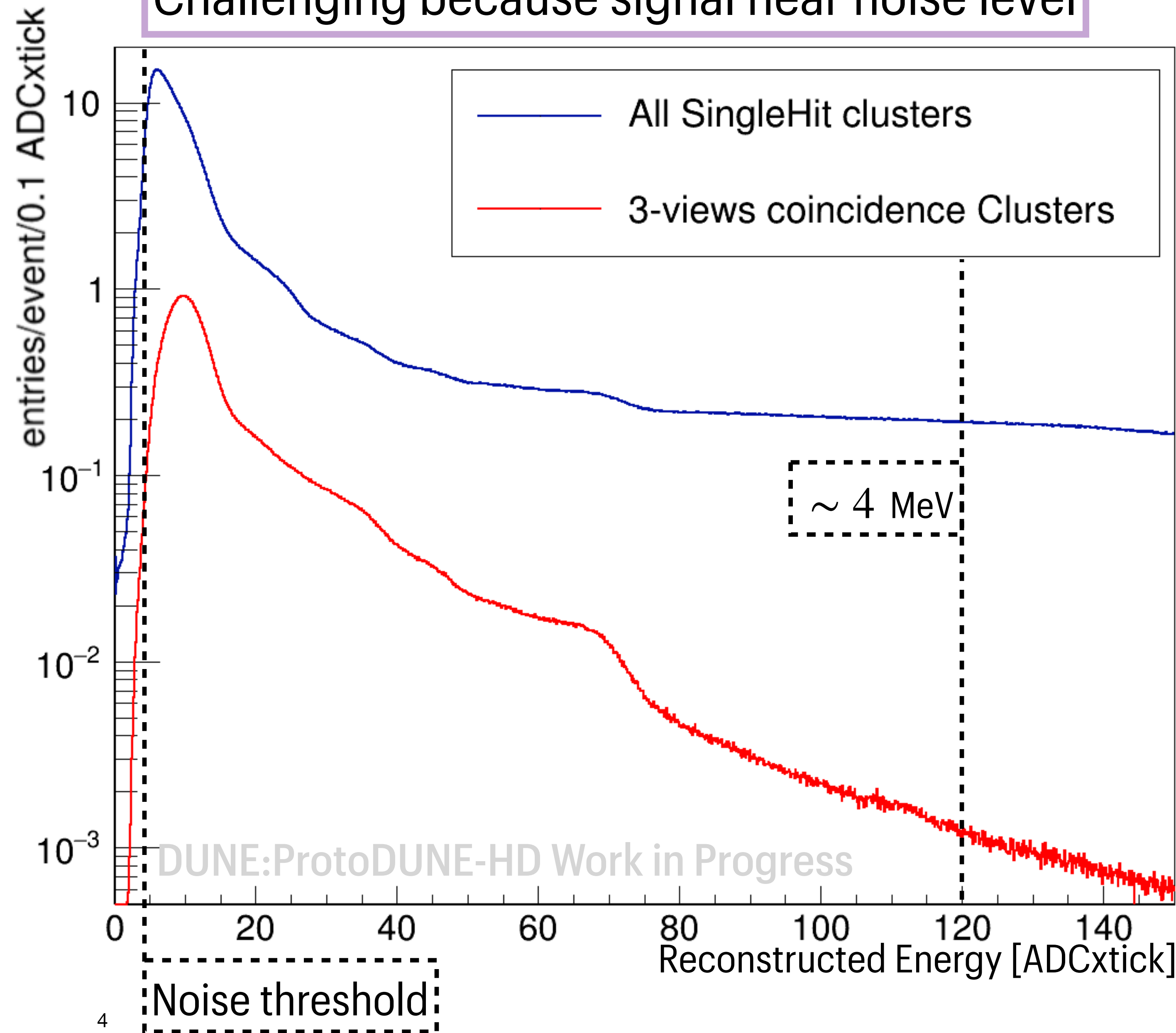
- Far Detector: **Liquid Argon TPC**
- **Default reconstruction/PID (Particle Identification) suboptimal for MeV signals**
- 2 Prototypes currently @CERN **on surface**: ProtoDUNE Vertical Drift (PDVD) and ProtoDUNE Horizontal Drift (**PDHD**)
- **PDHD took data from May to October 2024**



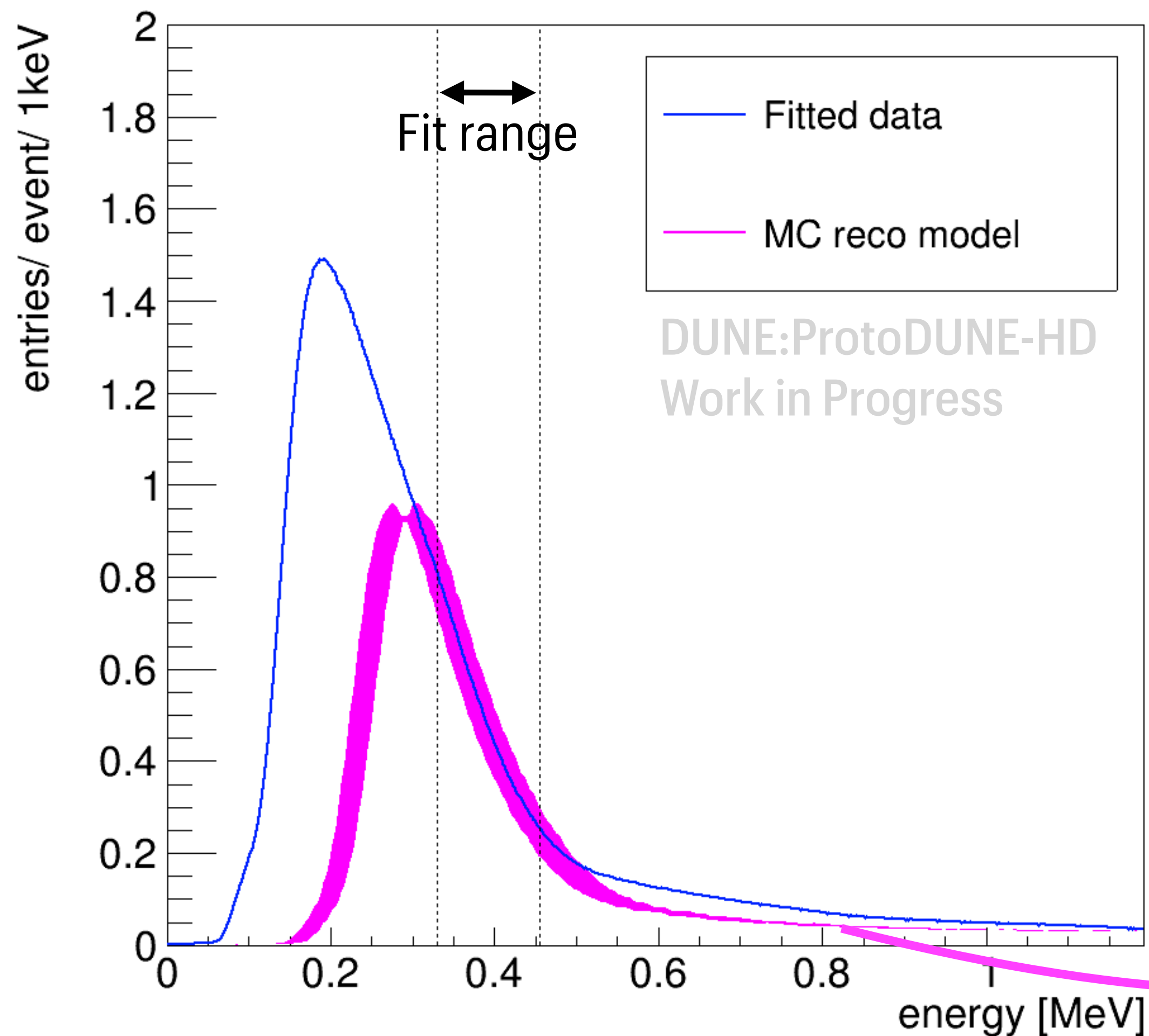
- Use radiologicals for calibration:
  - $^{39}\text{Ar}$  in volume
  - Natural contribution from detector components ( $^{232}\text{Th}, ^{238}\text{U}$  chains)
  - additional  $^{207}\text{Bi}$  source
- Made a **dedicated analysis tool** to reconstruct **isolated hits** position and energy and make **LE clusters**



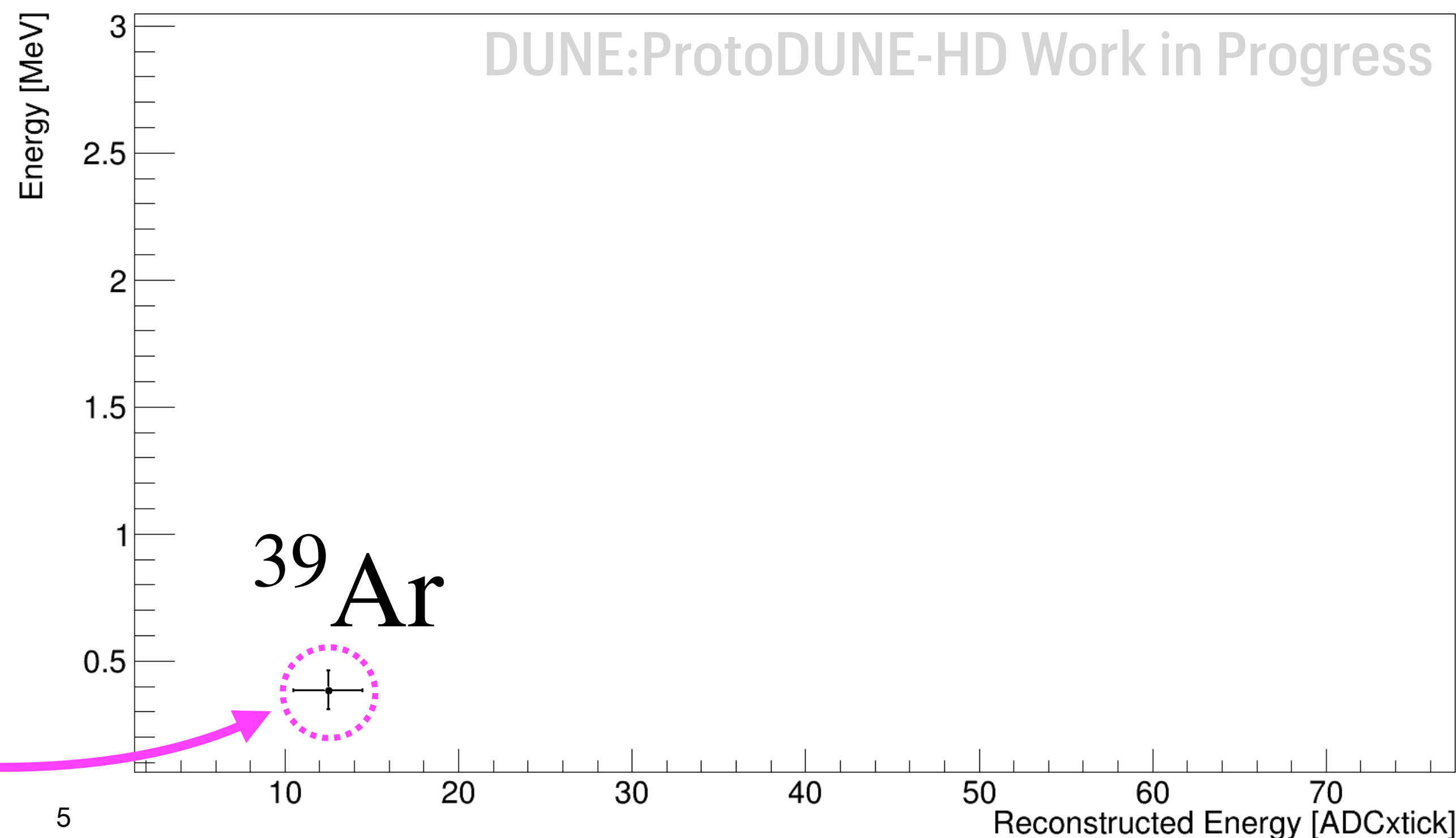
Challenging because signal near noise level



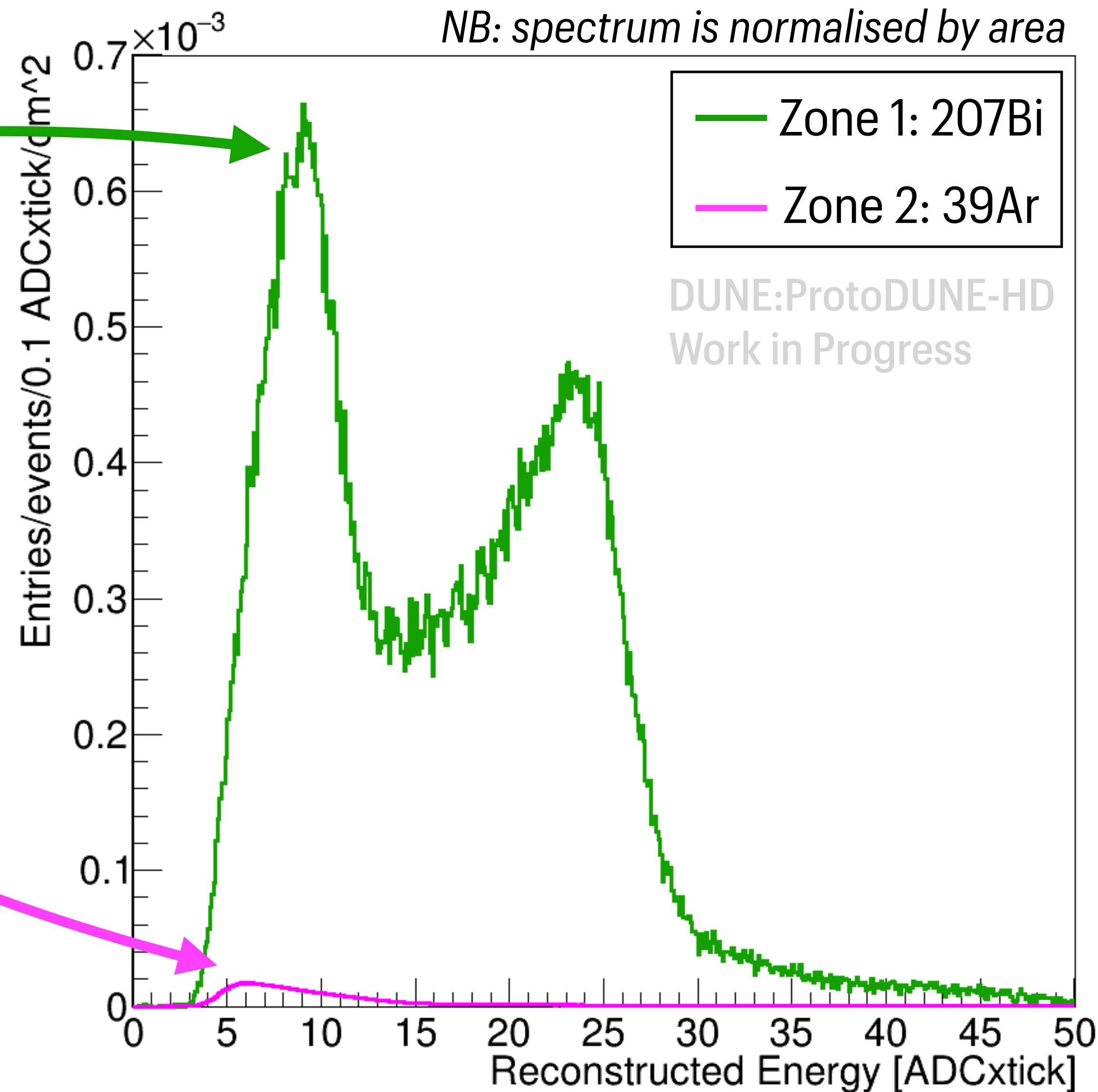
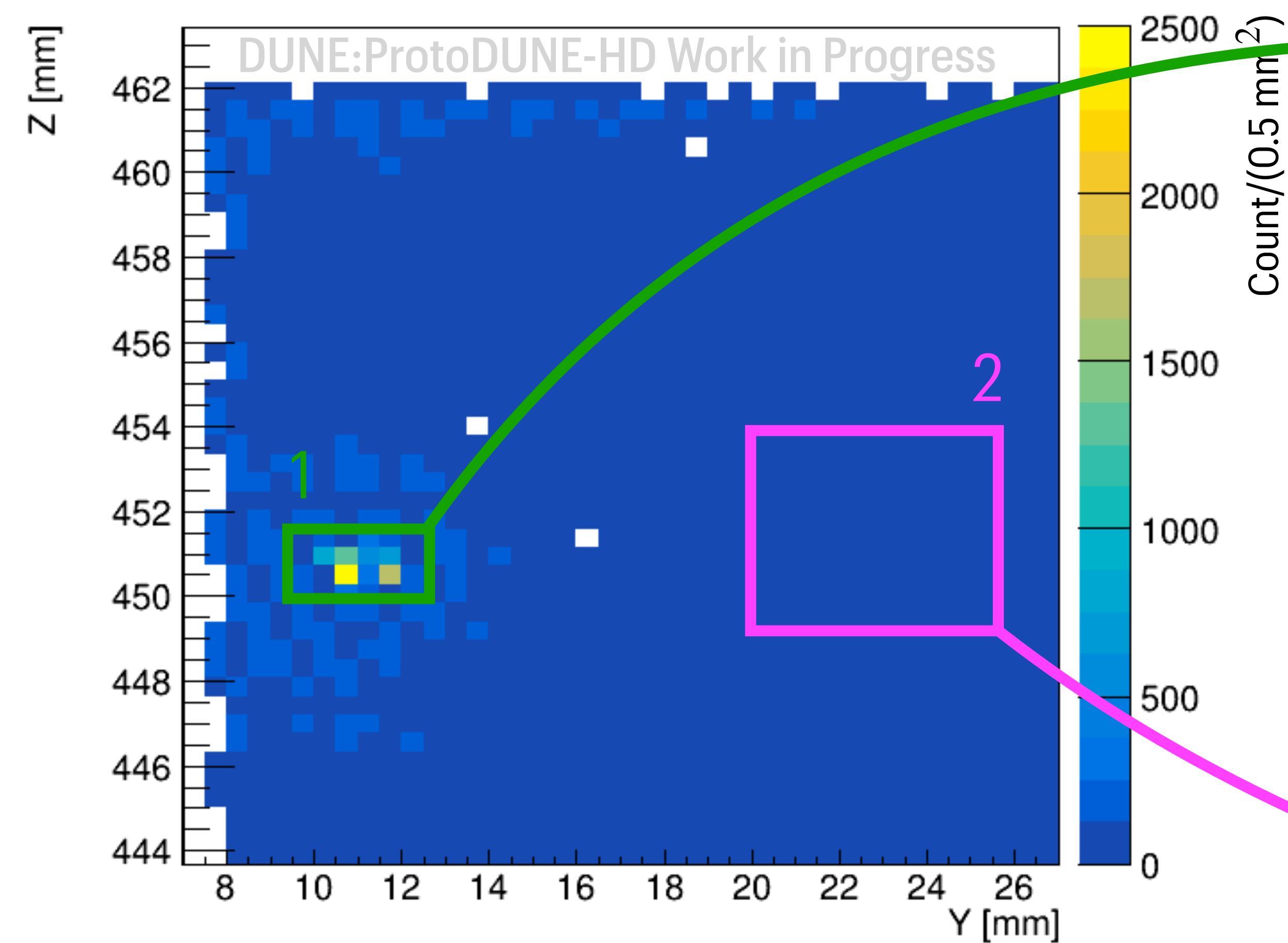
- **Identification of the peak as  $^{39}\text{Ar}$**
- **Official DUNE Monte Carlo:** cosmics +  $^{39}\text{Ar}$  + 1 GeV electron beam +  $^{85}\text{Kr}$  +  $^{222}\text{Rn}$
- Fit  $^{39}\text{Ar}$  end of spectrum region  $\rightarrow$  [10.5 , 14.5] ADCxticks



- $c_A$  is the fitted calibration factor in MeV/ADC/ticks
- we find  $c_A = 0.031 \pm 0.001$

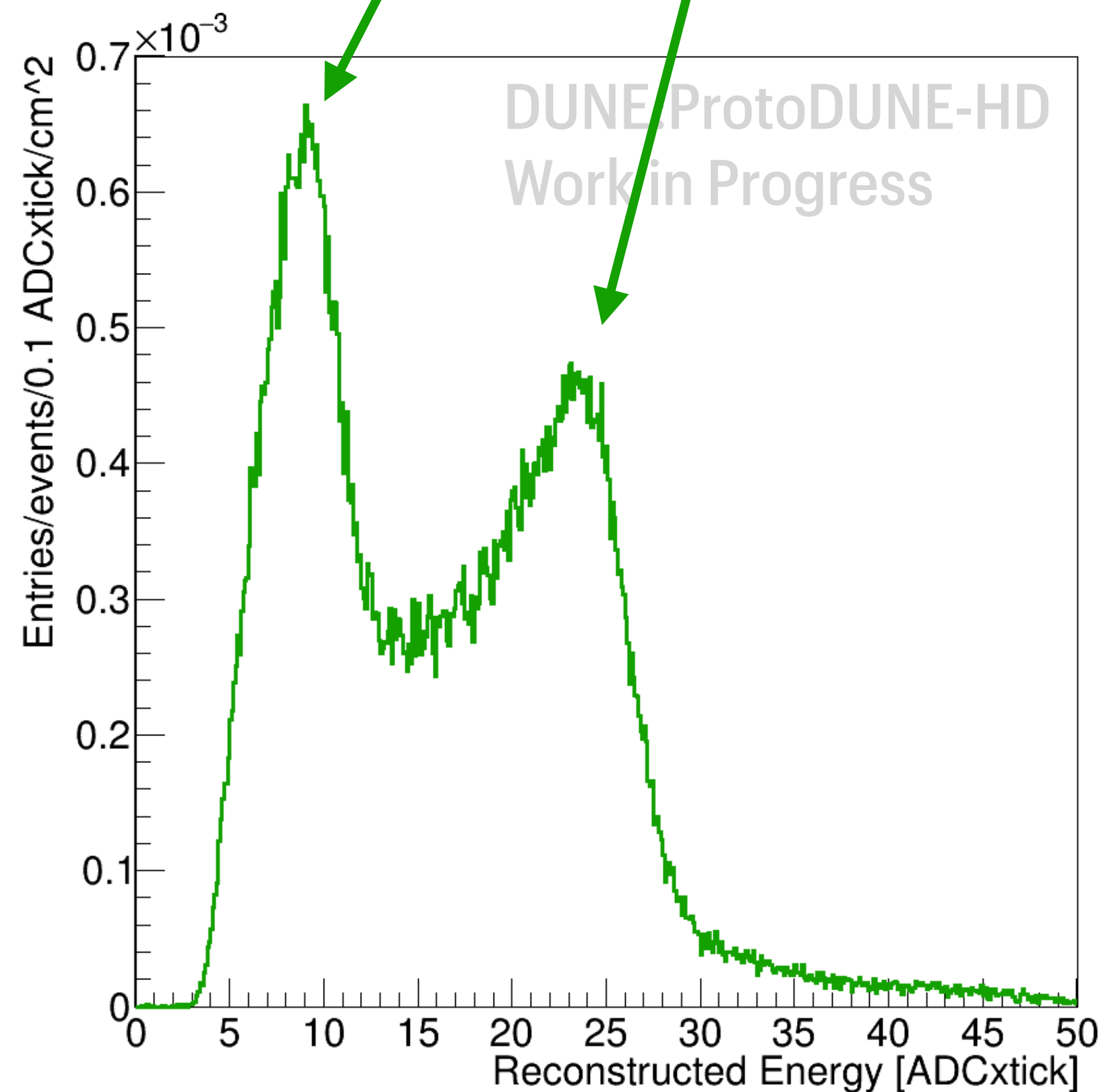
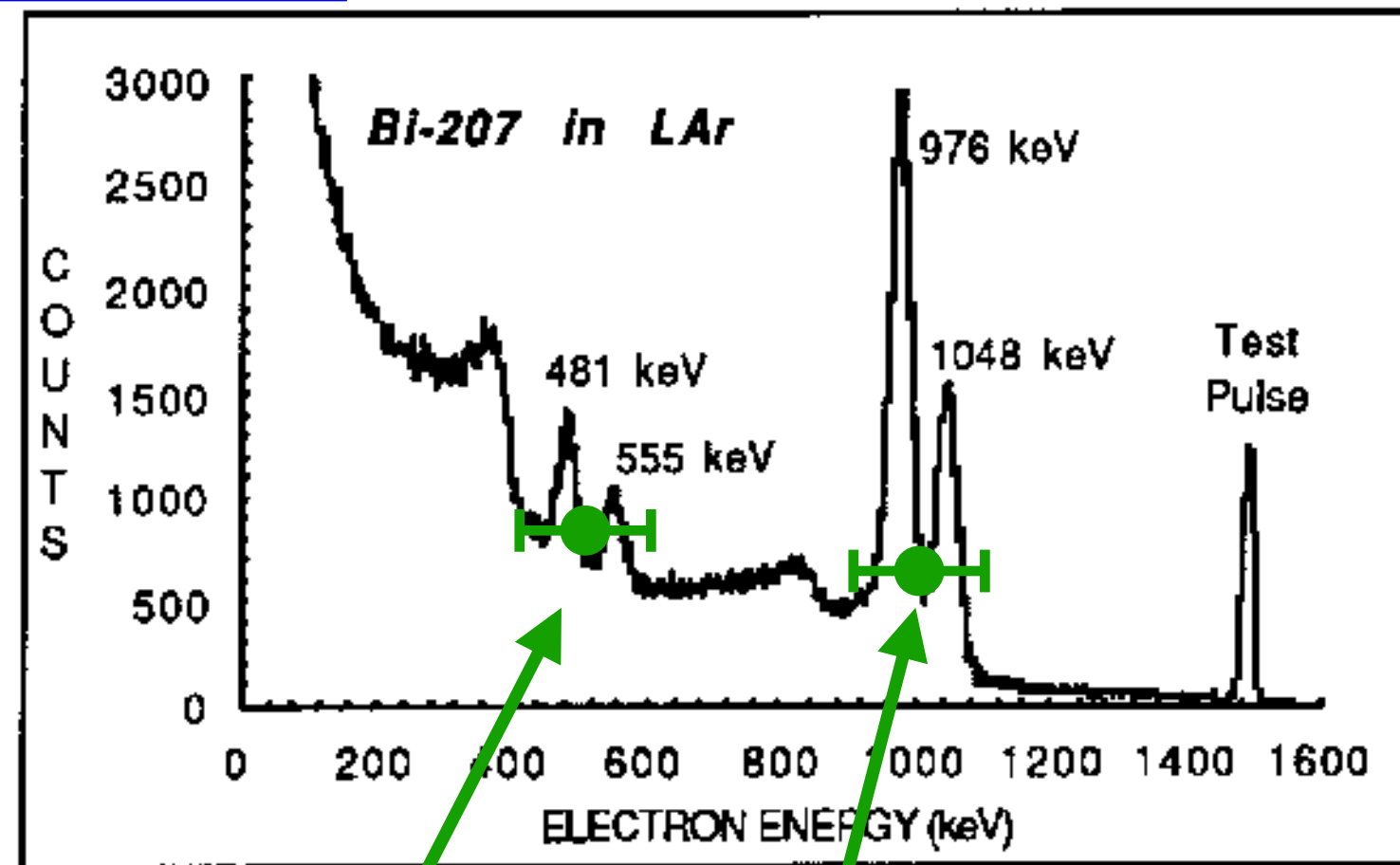


- For calibration purpose a source of  $^{207}\text{Bi}$  has been added in PDHD
- Position is reconstructed **at the cm level**

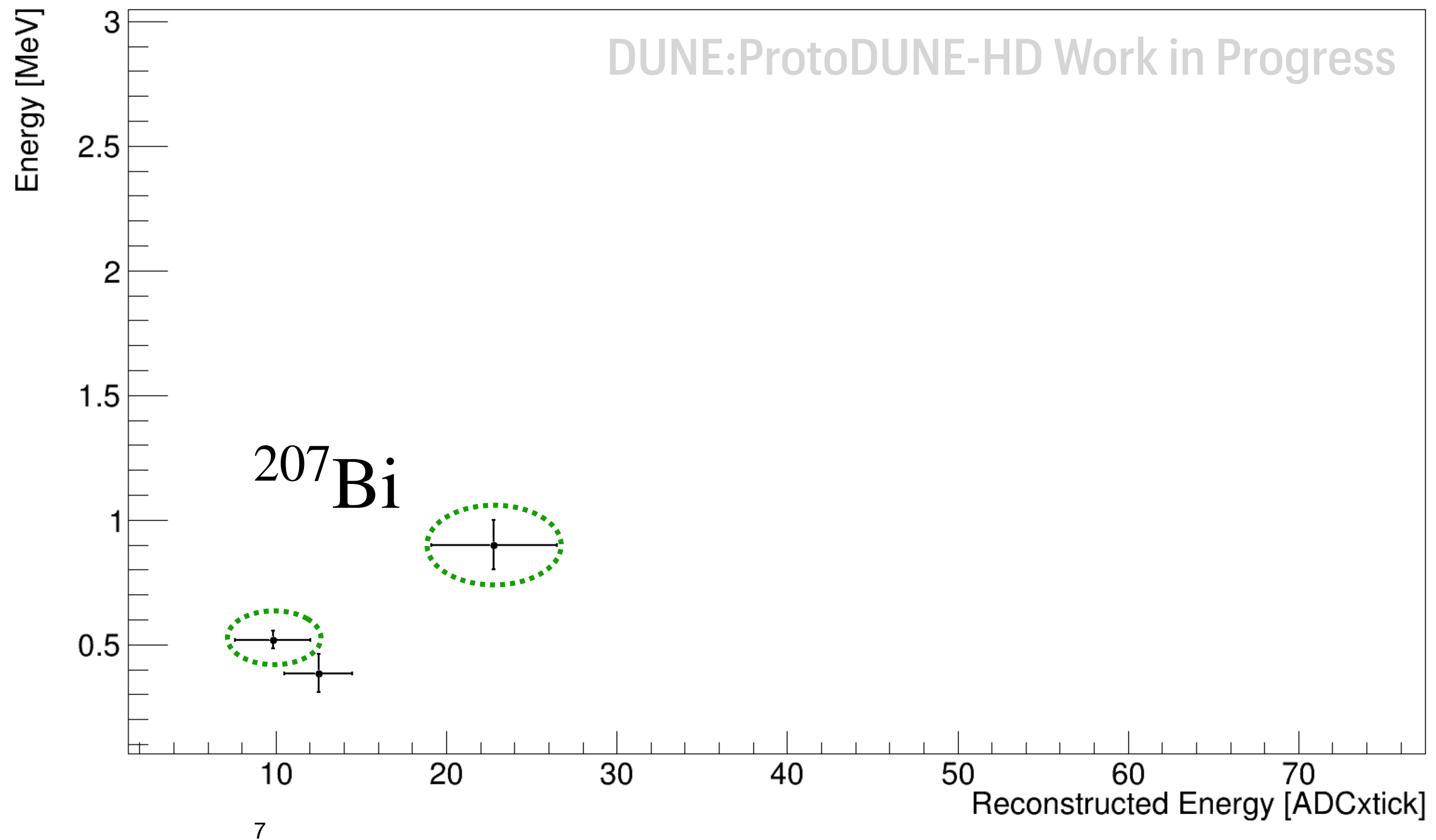


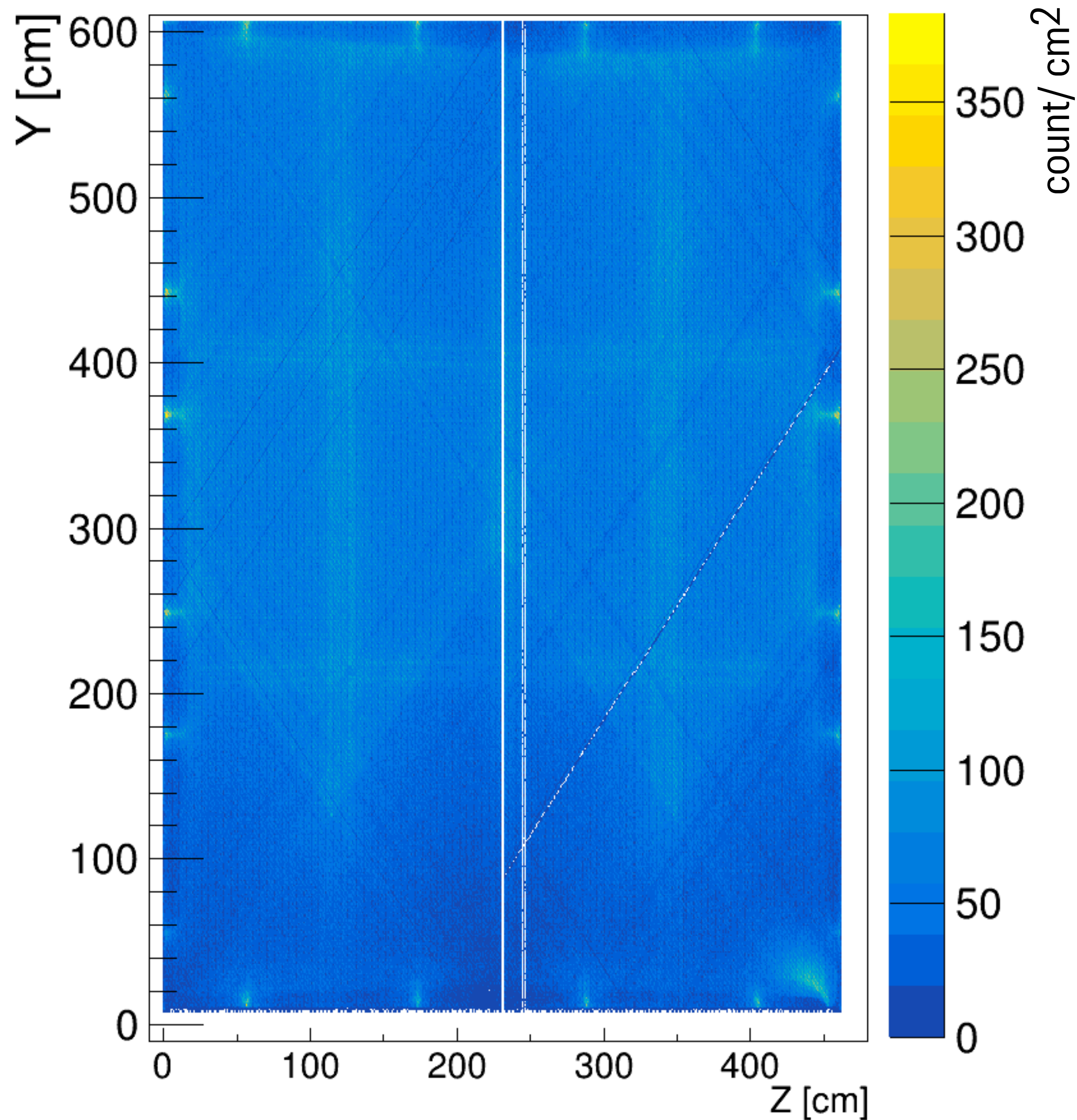
Fiducialization allows us to clearly identify  $^{207}\text{Bi}$

[DOI:10.1109/23.12669](https://doi.org/10.1109/23.12669)

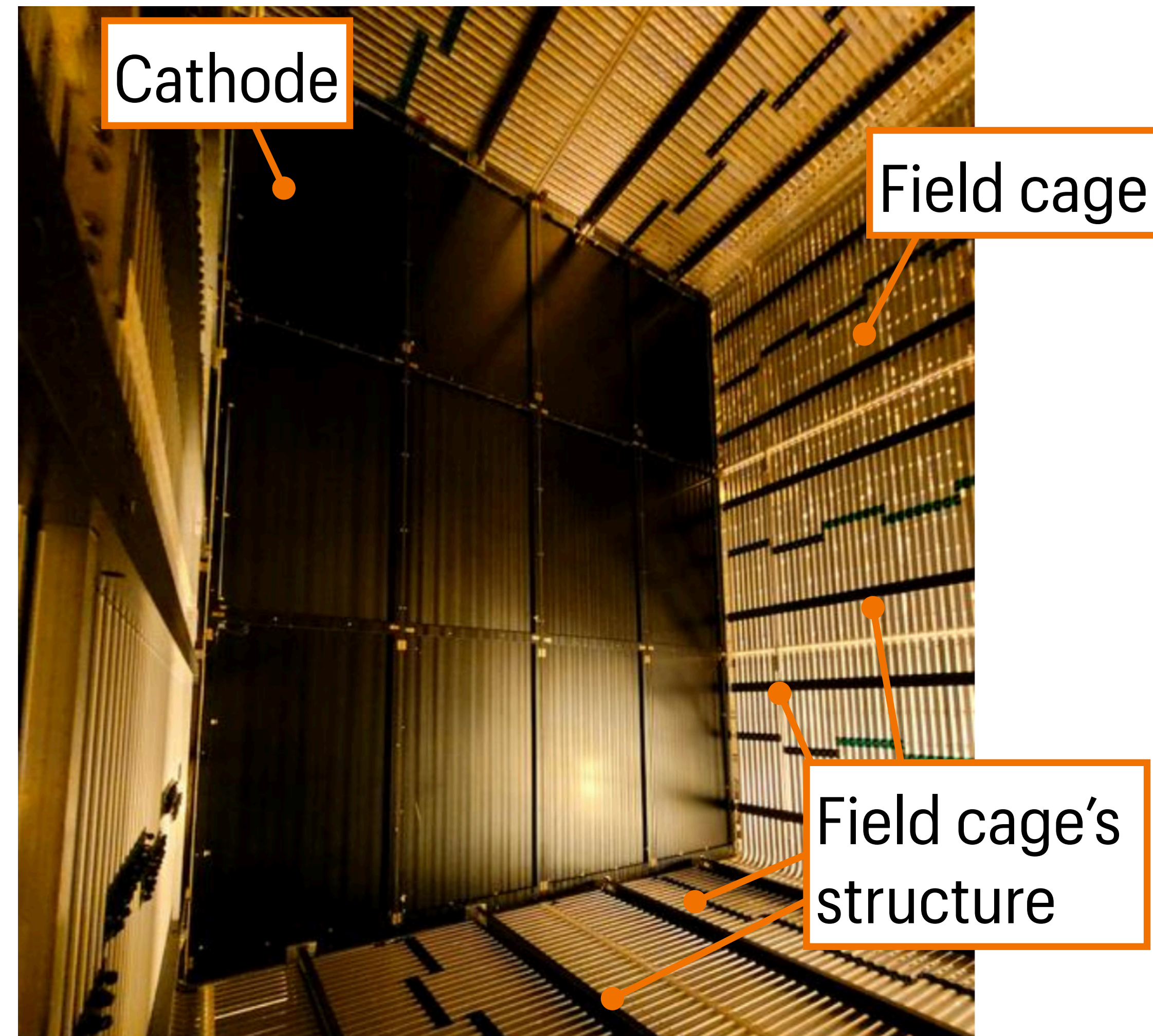


- $^{207}\text{Bi}$  is complex source (several gamma rays and conversion electrons)
- **Identification of two electrons peaks**



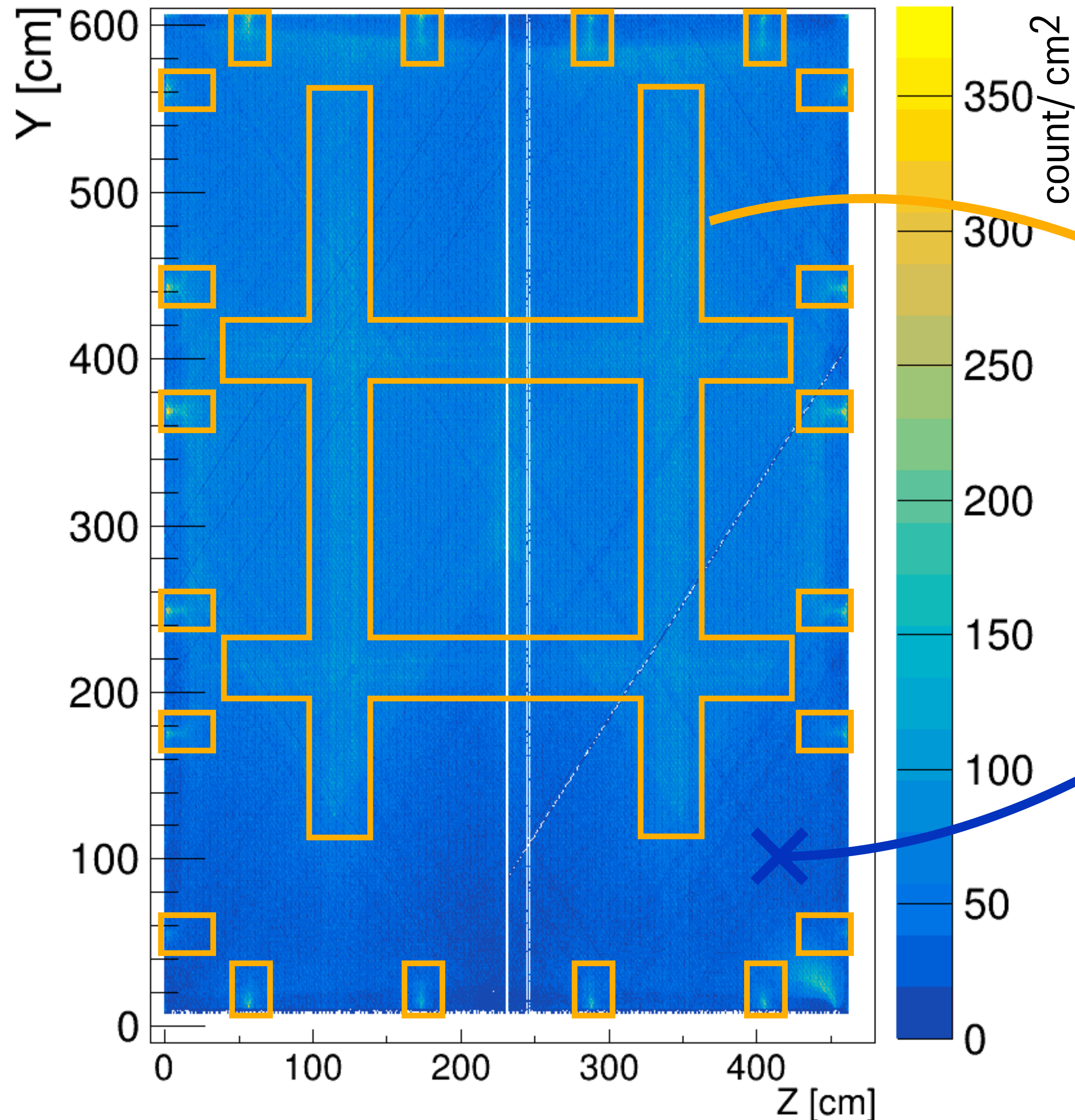


- We recognize **cathode and field cage structure**



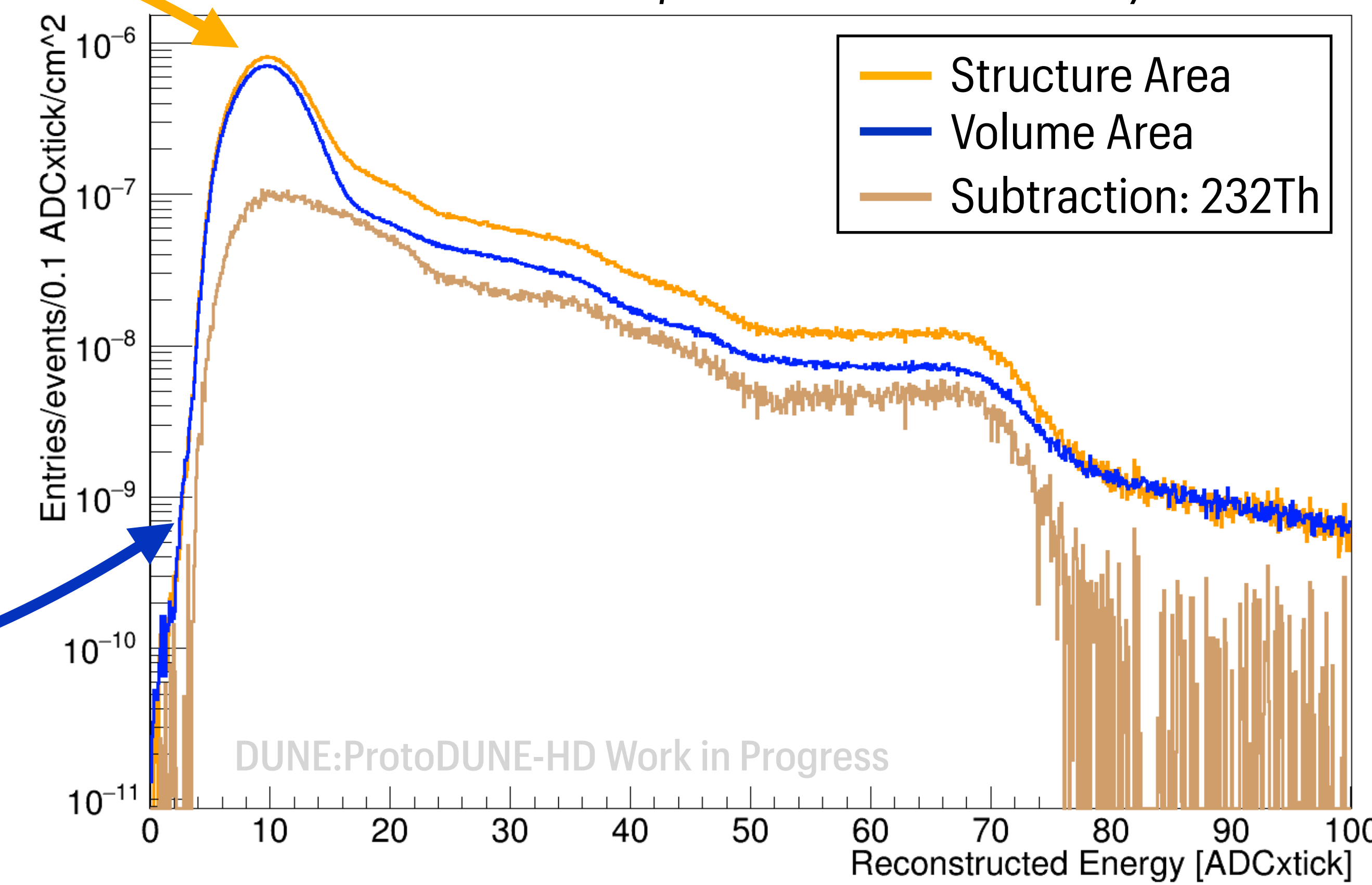
Picture of the inside of ProtoDUNE-HD detector



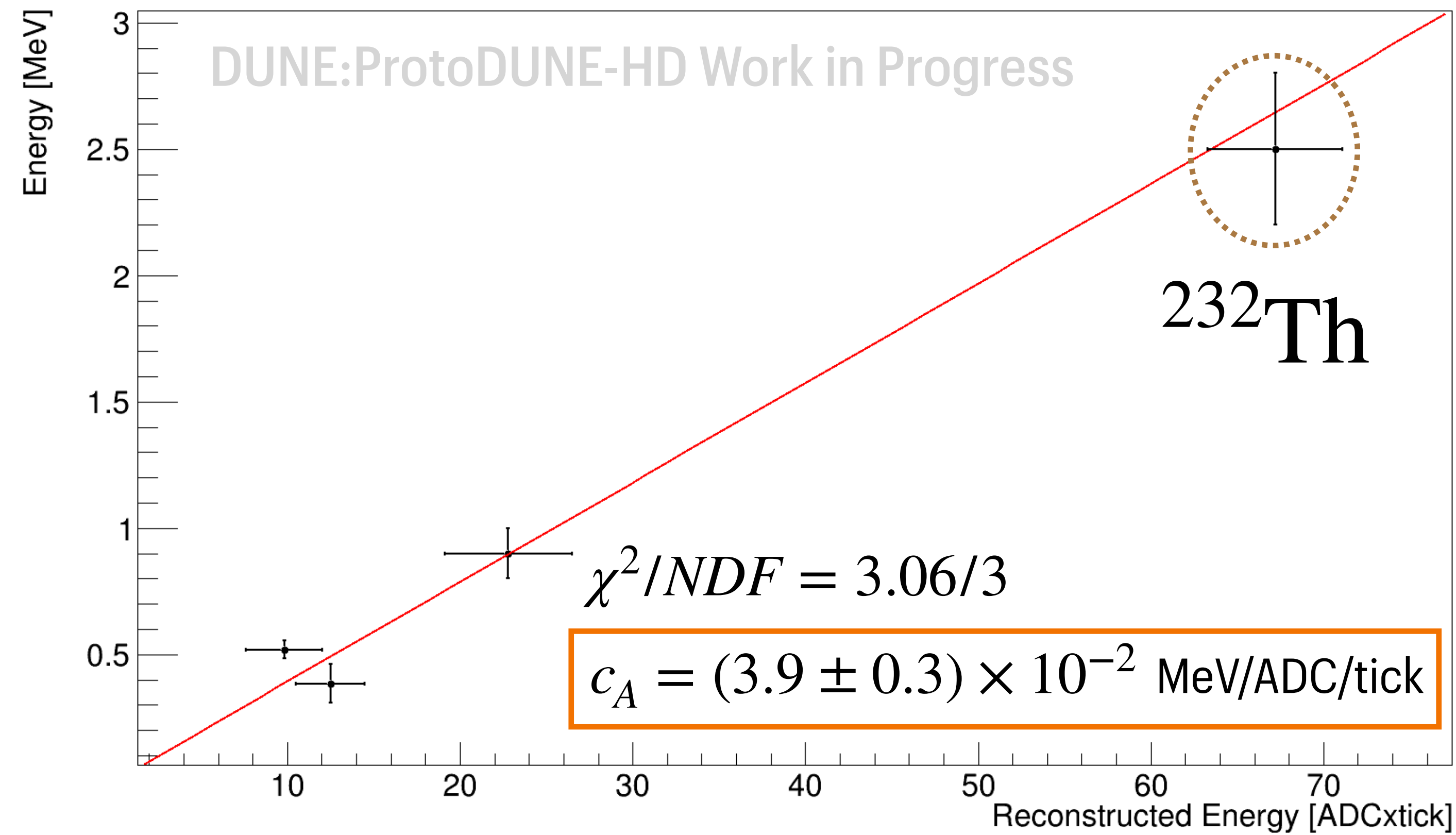


- $^{232}\text{Th}$  is a well known natural radioactive component with a prominent **2.6 MeV gamma line** from  $^{208}\text{Tl}$  decay

*NB: spectrum is normalised by area*



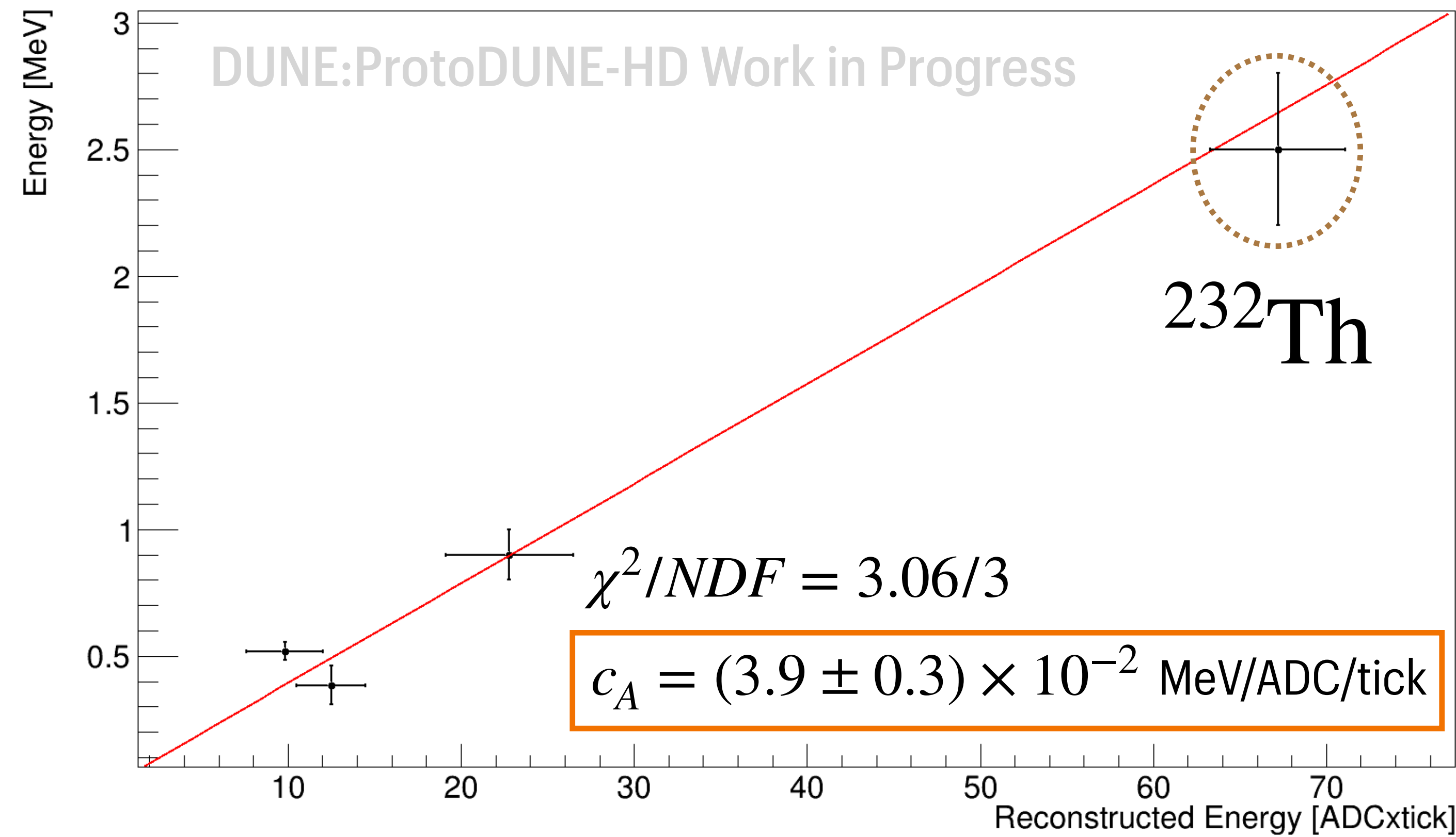
Consistent with literature: MicroBoone <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.111.032005>



- Calibration factor is consistent with higher energy:

$$c_A^{\text{HE}} \approx 0.036 \text{ MeV/ADC/tick}$$

- From calibration **we can compute the recombination R :**



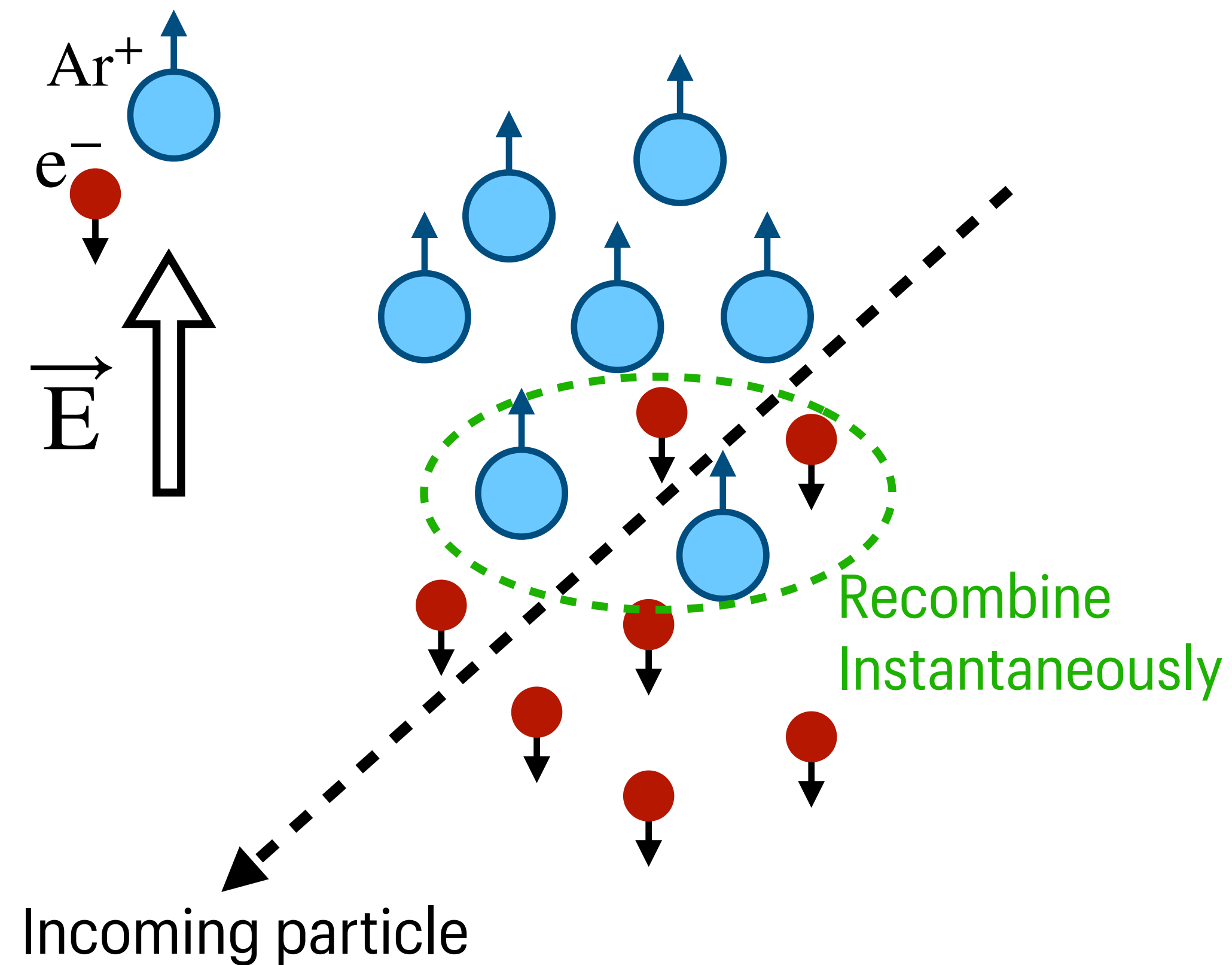
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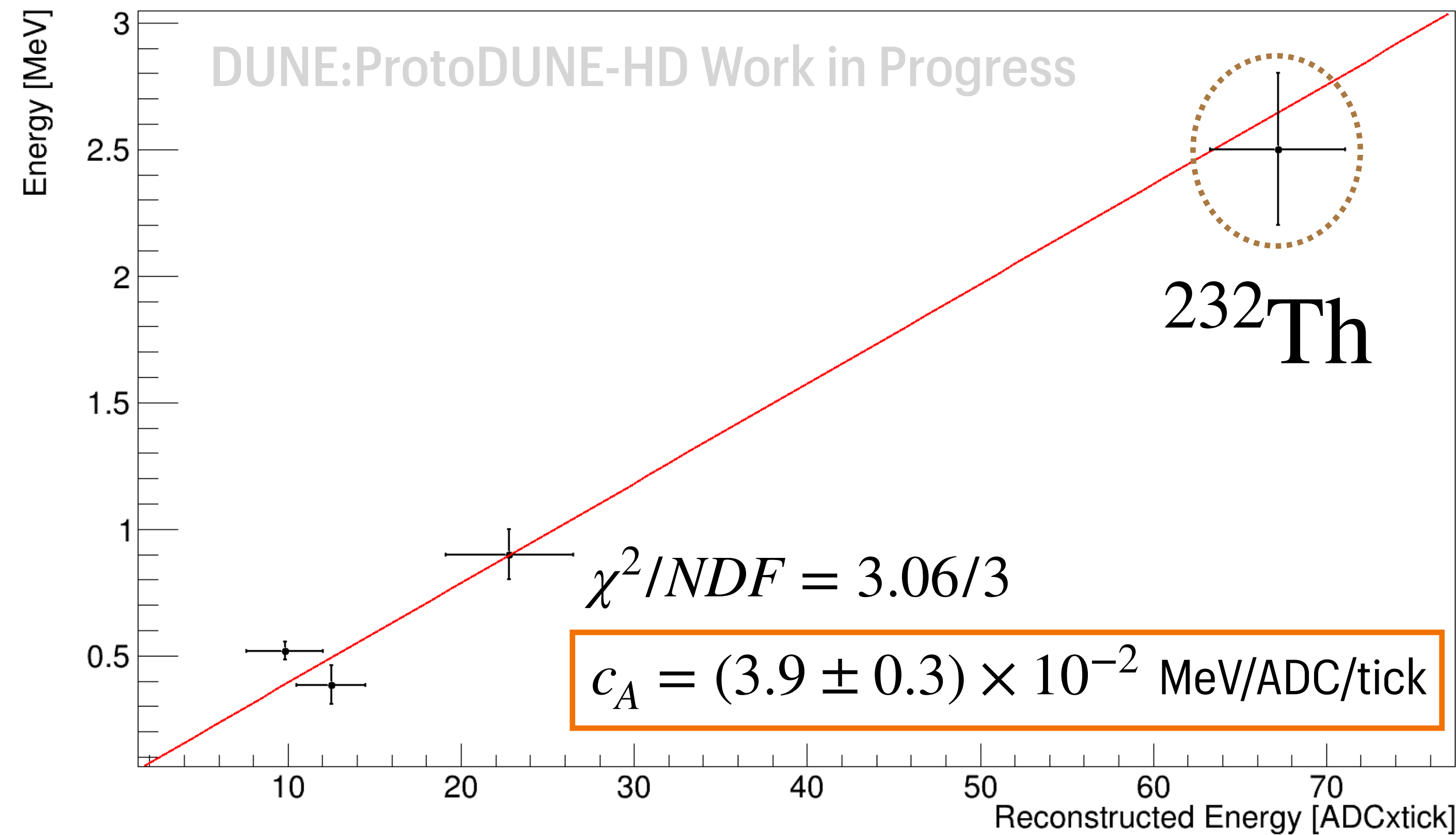
$$c_A^{\text{HE}} \approx 0.036 \text{ MeV/ADC/tick}$$

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- Important features of LArTPC is recombination R:

$$R = \frac{E_{\text{visible}} [\text{MeV}]}{E_{\text{true deposited}} [\text{MeV}]}$$





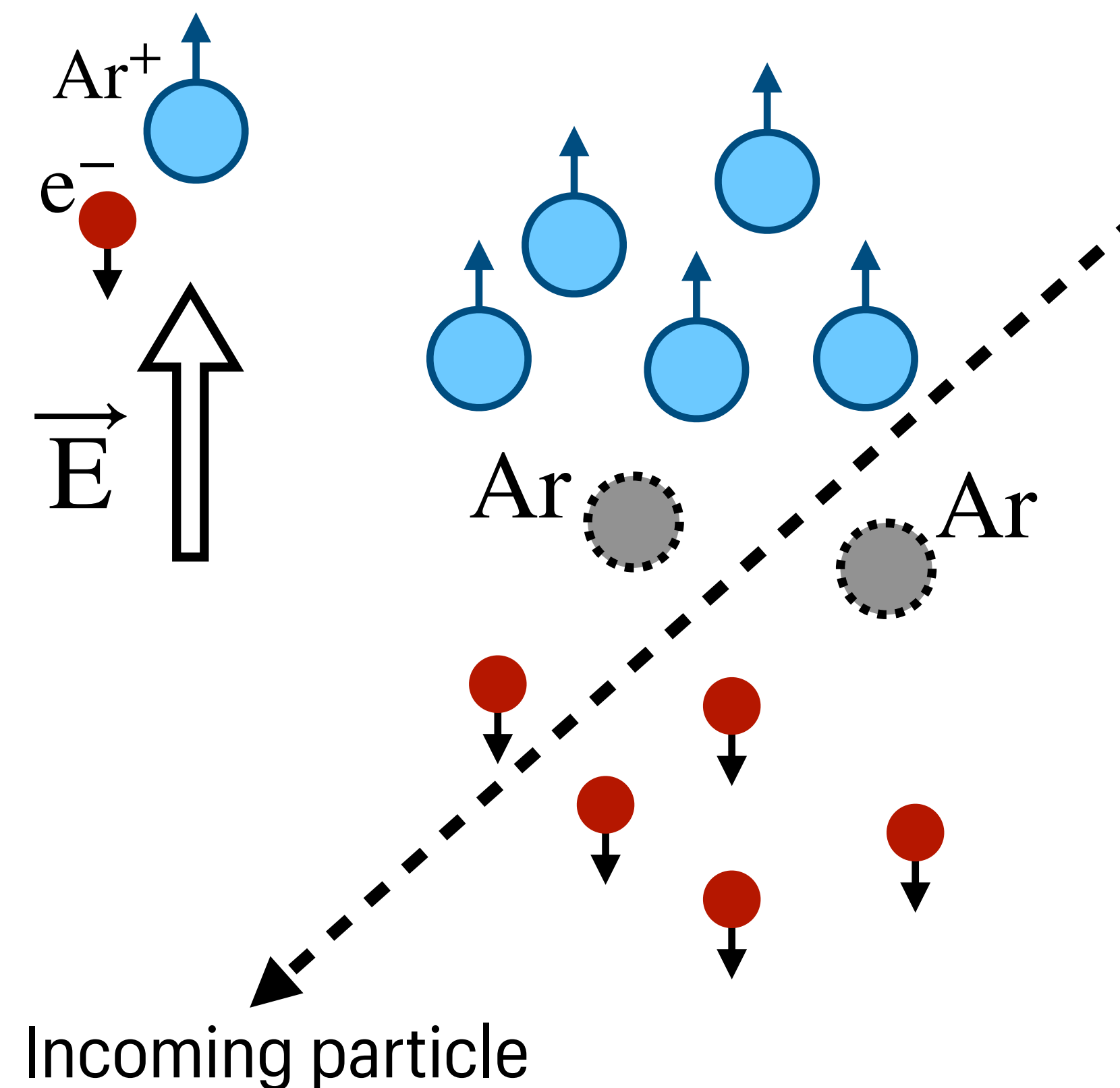
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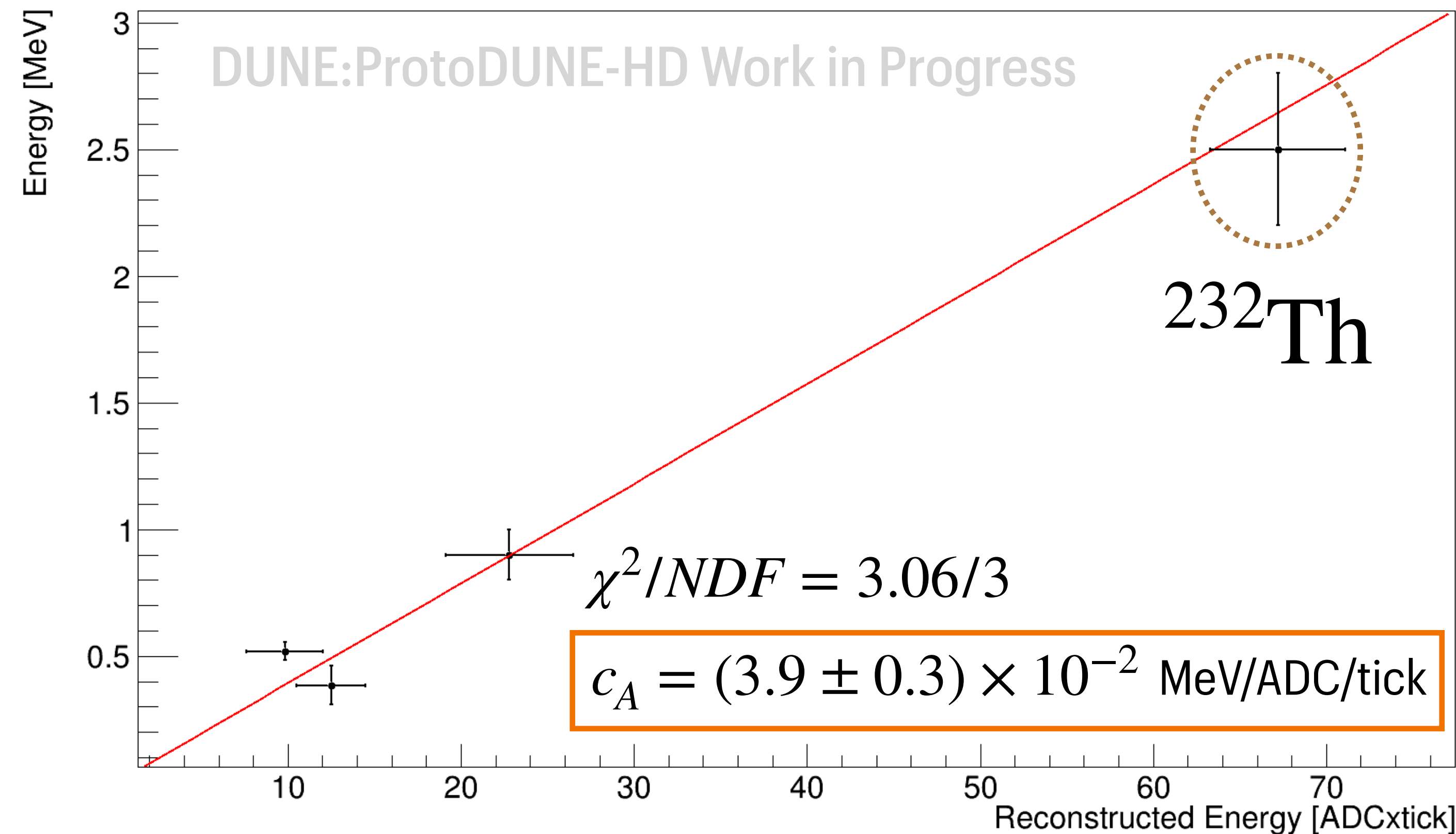
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- Predicted with Modified Box Model at higher energy but **not well tuned at MeV scale**

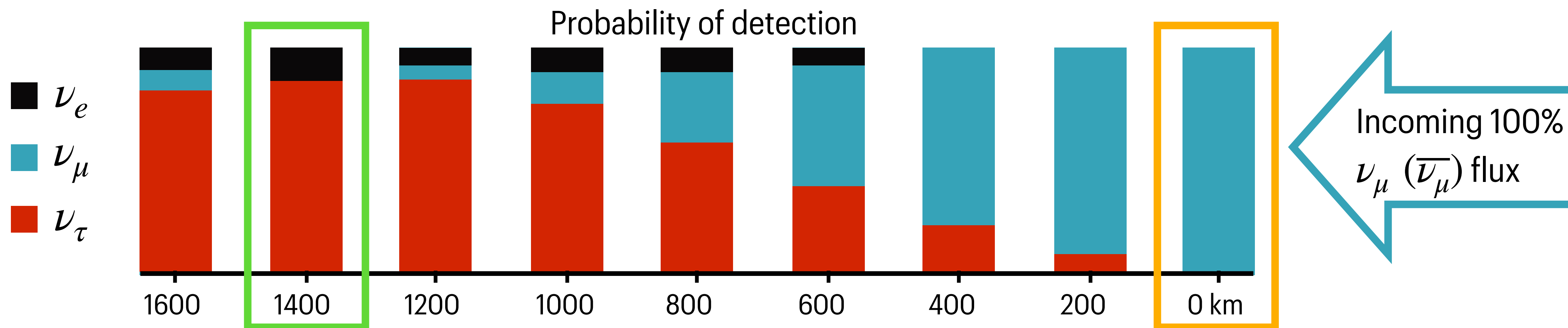
$$R = \frac{W_{ions}}{g_e \times c_A} = 0.60 \pm 0.05$$

- **Value compatible with other experiments** and error of the same order of magnitude

- **Developed an analysis tool for the collaboration available in DUNE's software**
- **Very good spatial resolution: cm level** (Bi source, field cage structure)
- **Shown that MeV scale physics is possible for ProtoDUNE-HD (DUNE Far Detector ?)**
- Several radiological sources identified → **used for first calibration at low energy made on PDHD data**
- Find **recombination** value consistent with other experiments at low energy
- First comparison with MC made, building a new refined MC model for PDHD
- Waiting for PDVD data and Far Detector background simulation to make the same analysis

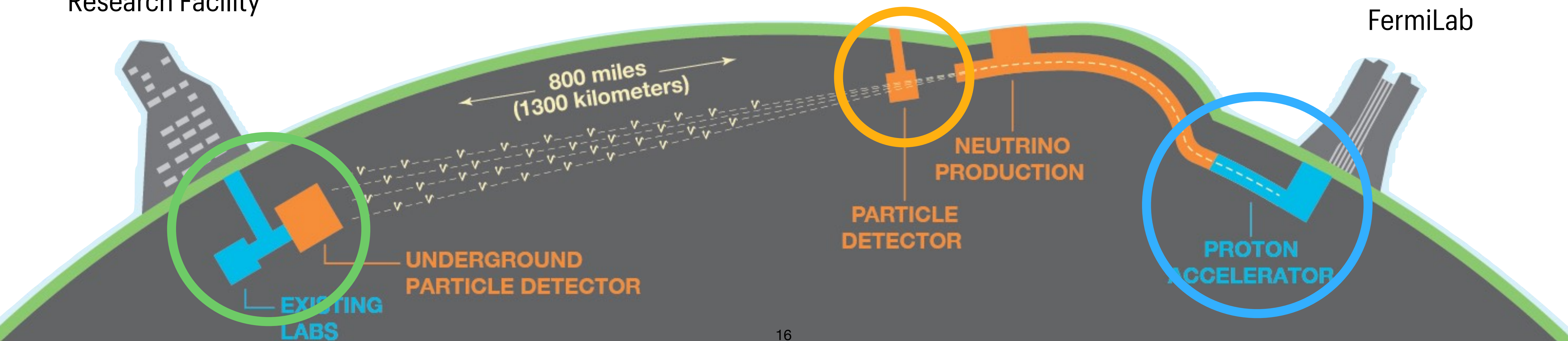
# Annexe

- DUNE is composed of three parts : **Far Detector**, **Near Detector** and **Accelerator**



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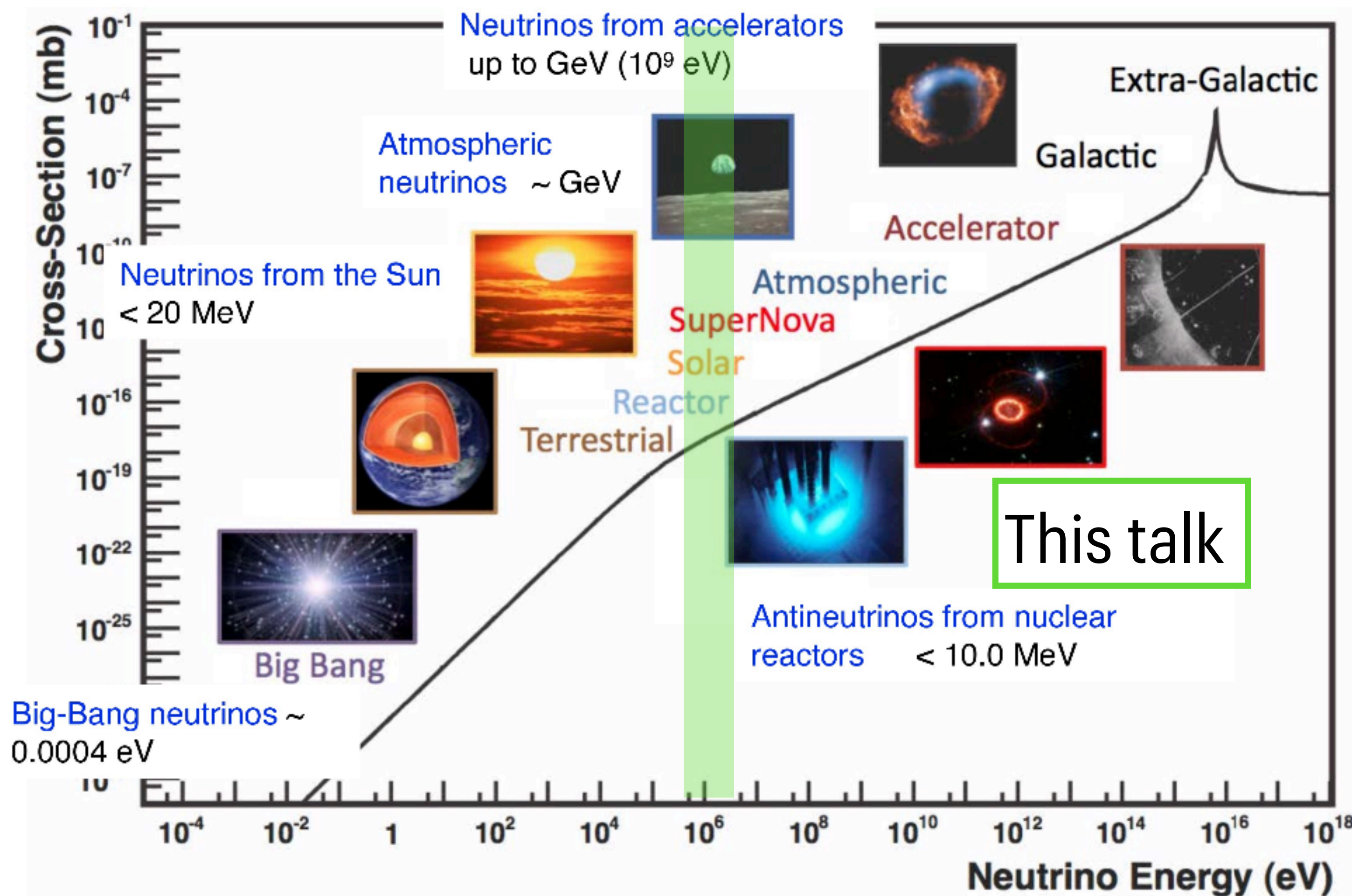


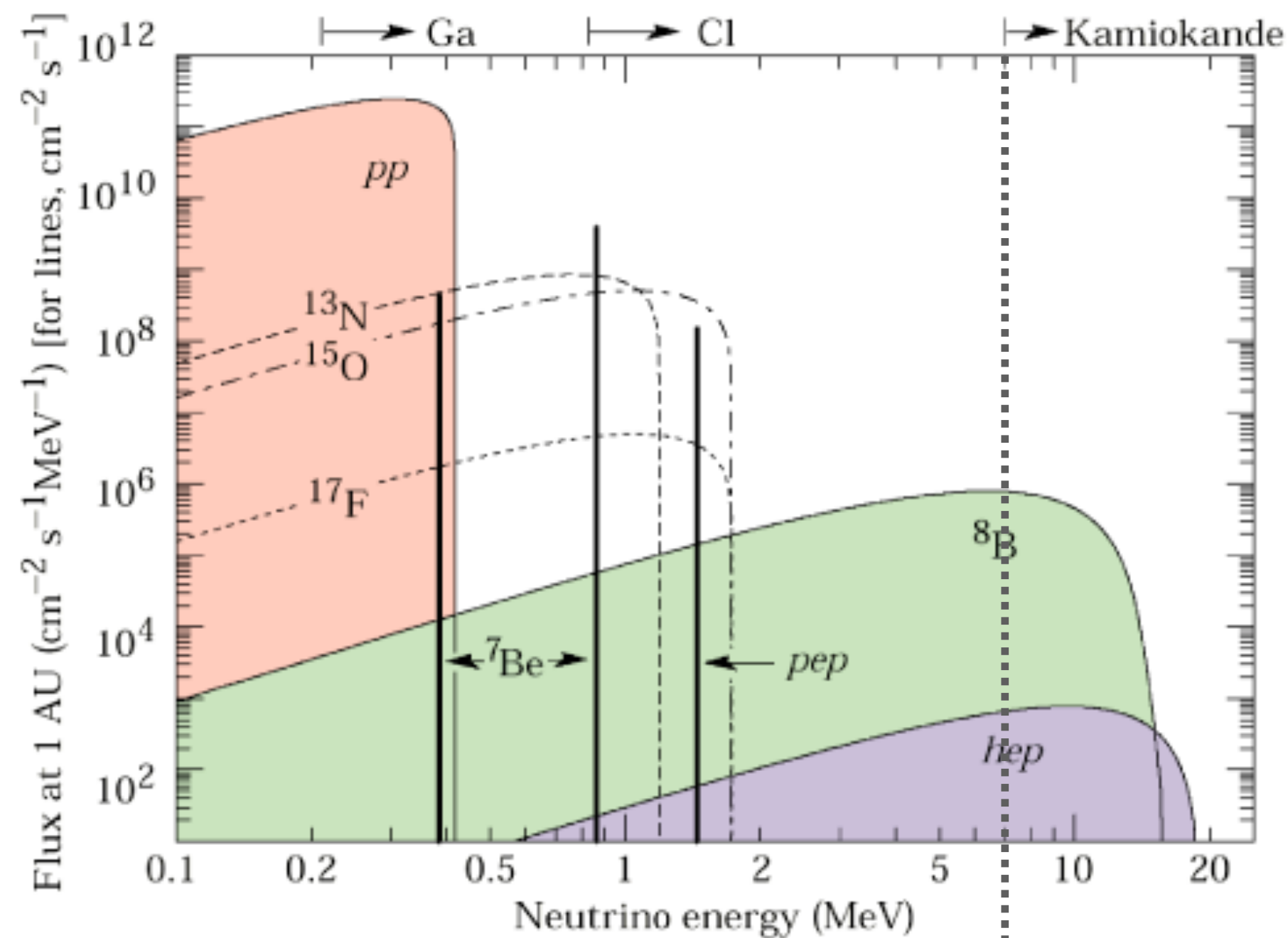
- Neutrino can be produced from very **different sources** in a **large range of energy**
- DUNE → **Low Energy physics:** neutrino at ~MeV

### Physics aim :

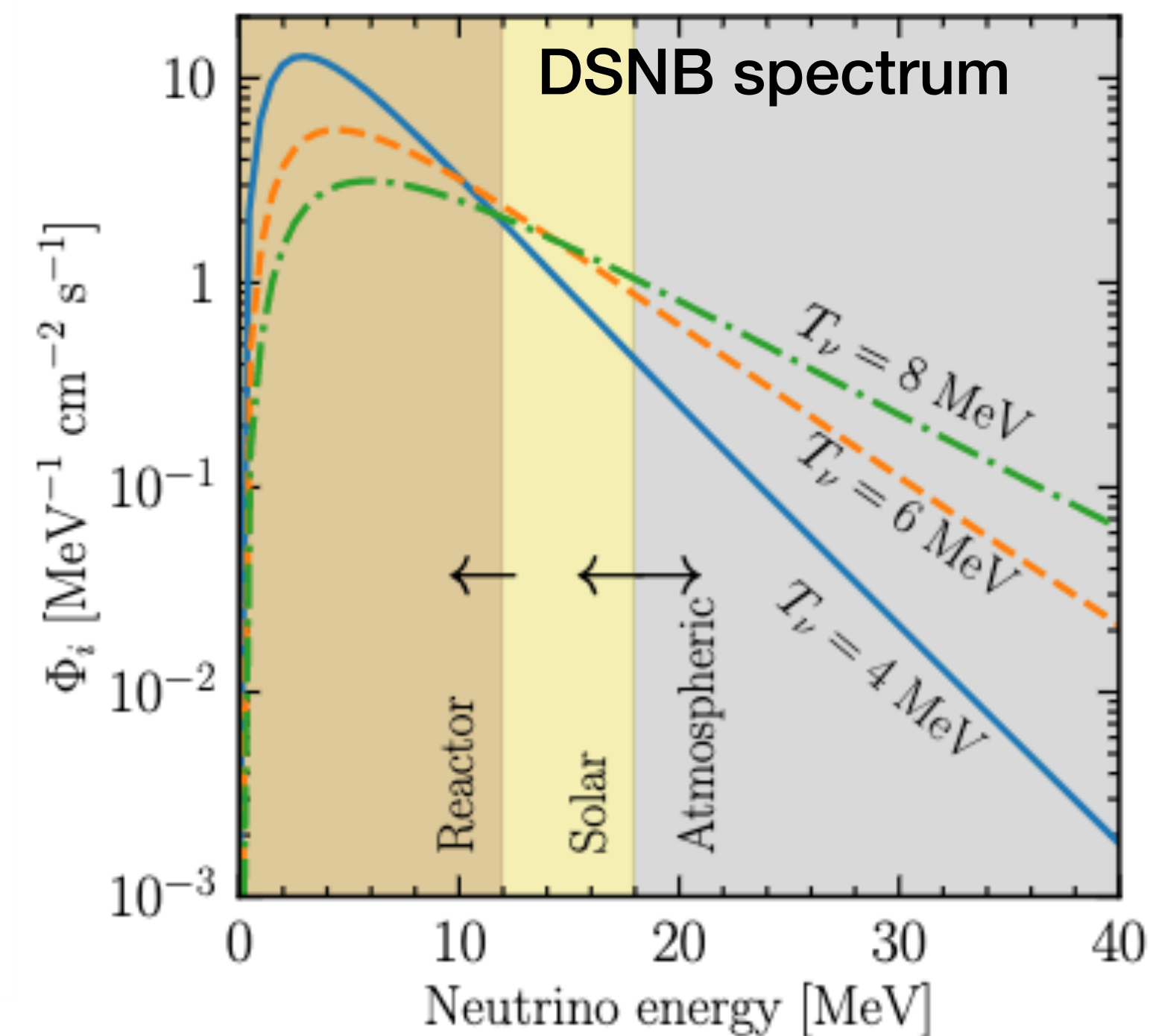
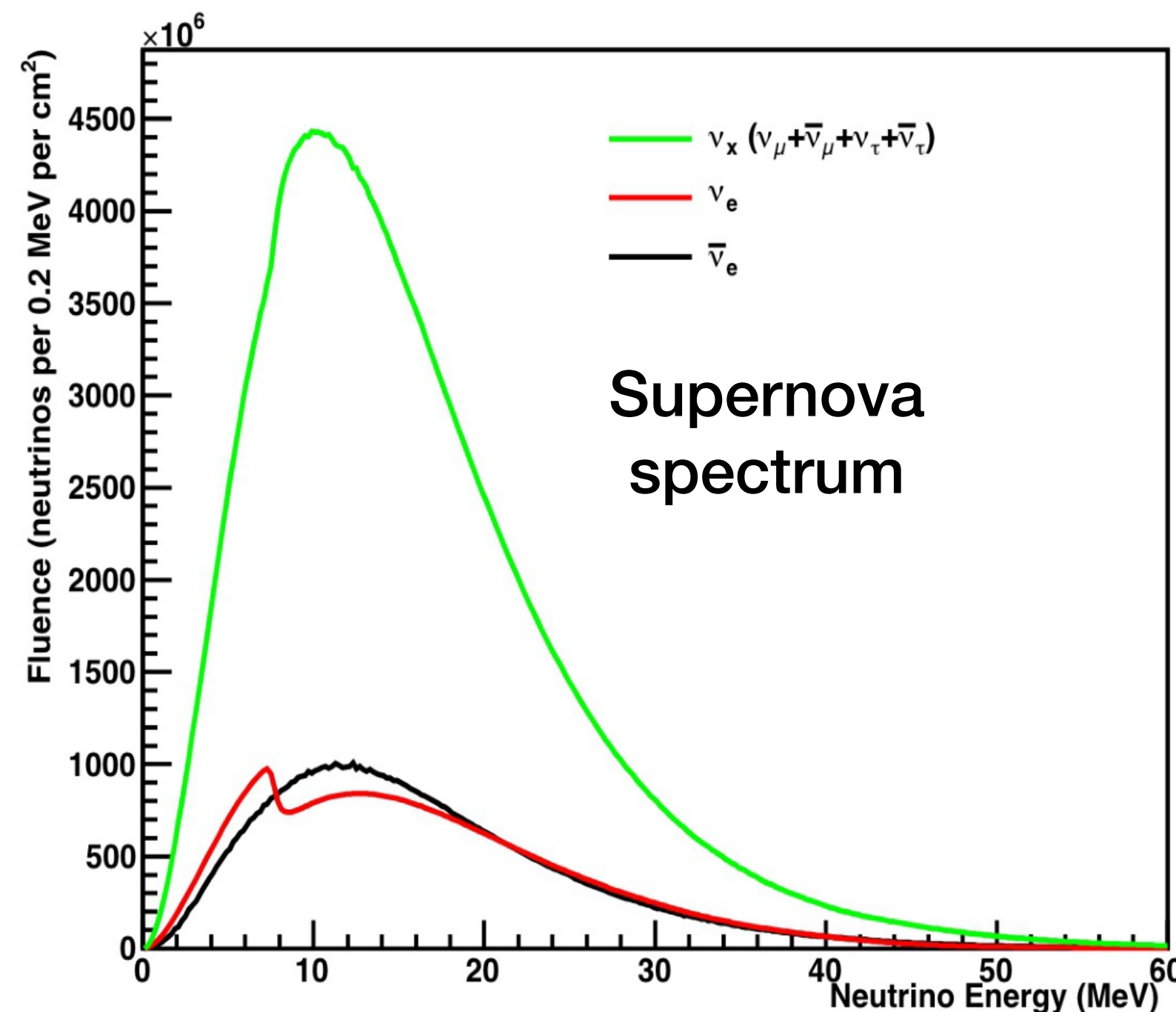
- HEP neutrino from the Sun
- Supernova (SN)
- Diffuse SuperNova Background

*See next slide*



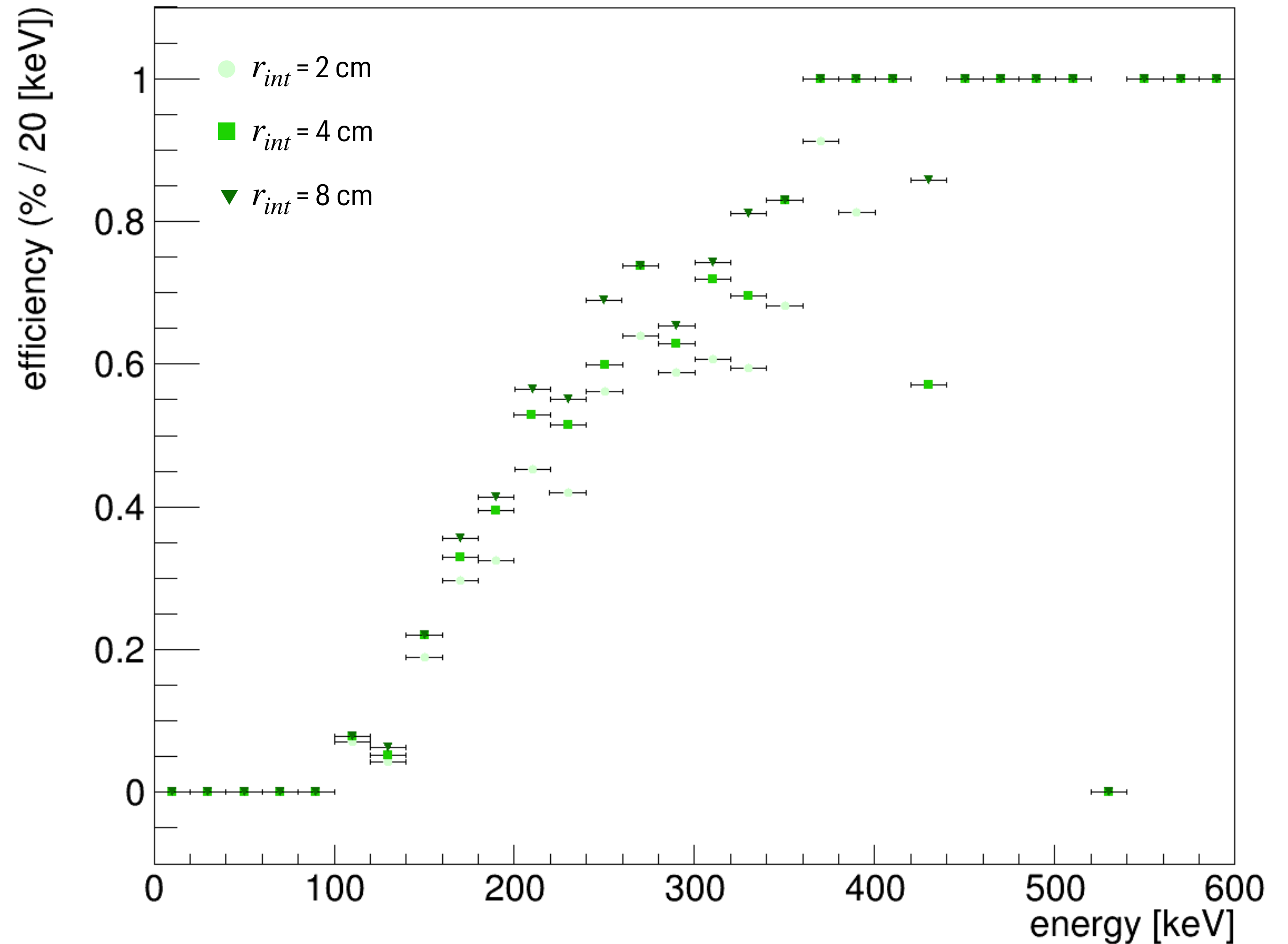


CC threshold for  
 $\nu_e + {}^{40}\text{Ar} \rightarrow {}^{40}\text{K} + e^-$

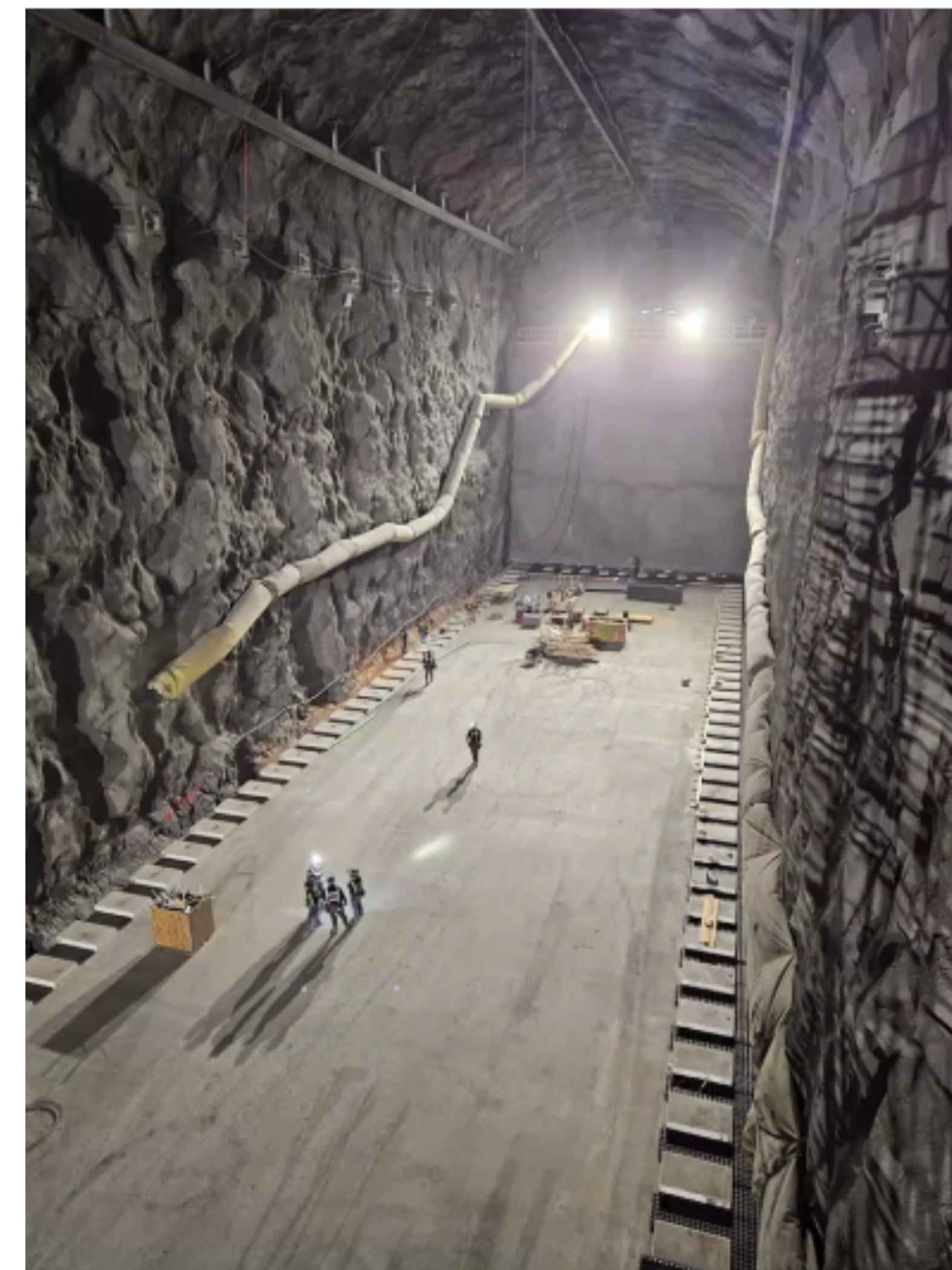
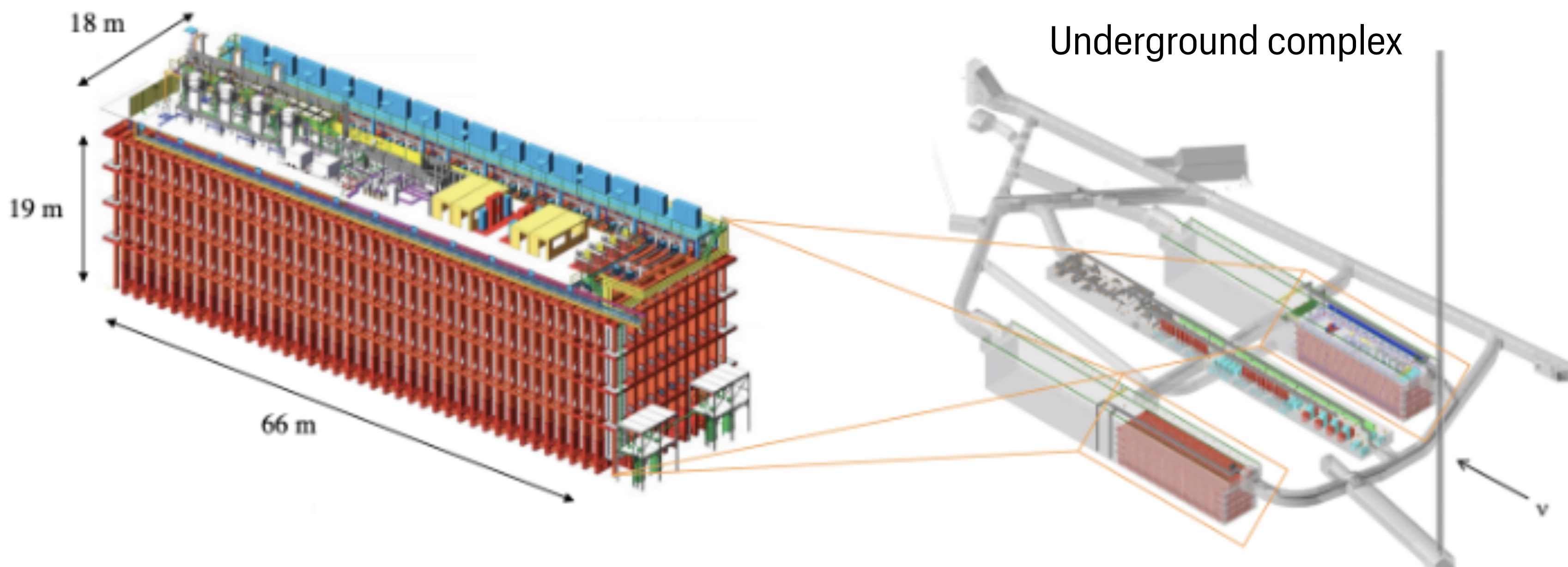


- **Challenging range of energy** with lower cross-section and more sensitive to detector or reconstruction effects like background or noise level.

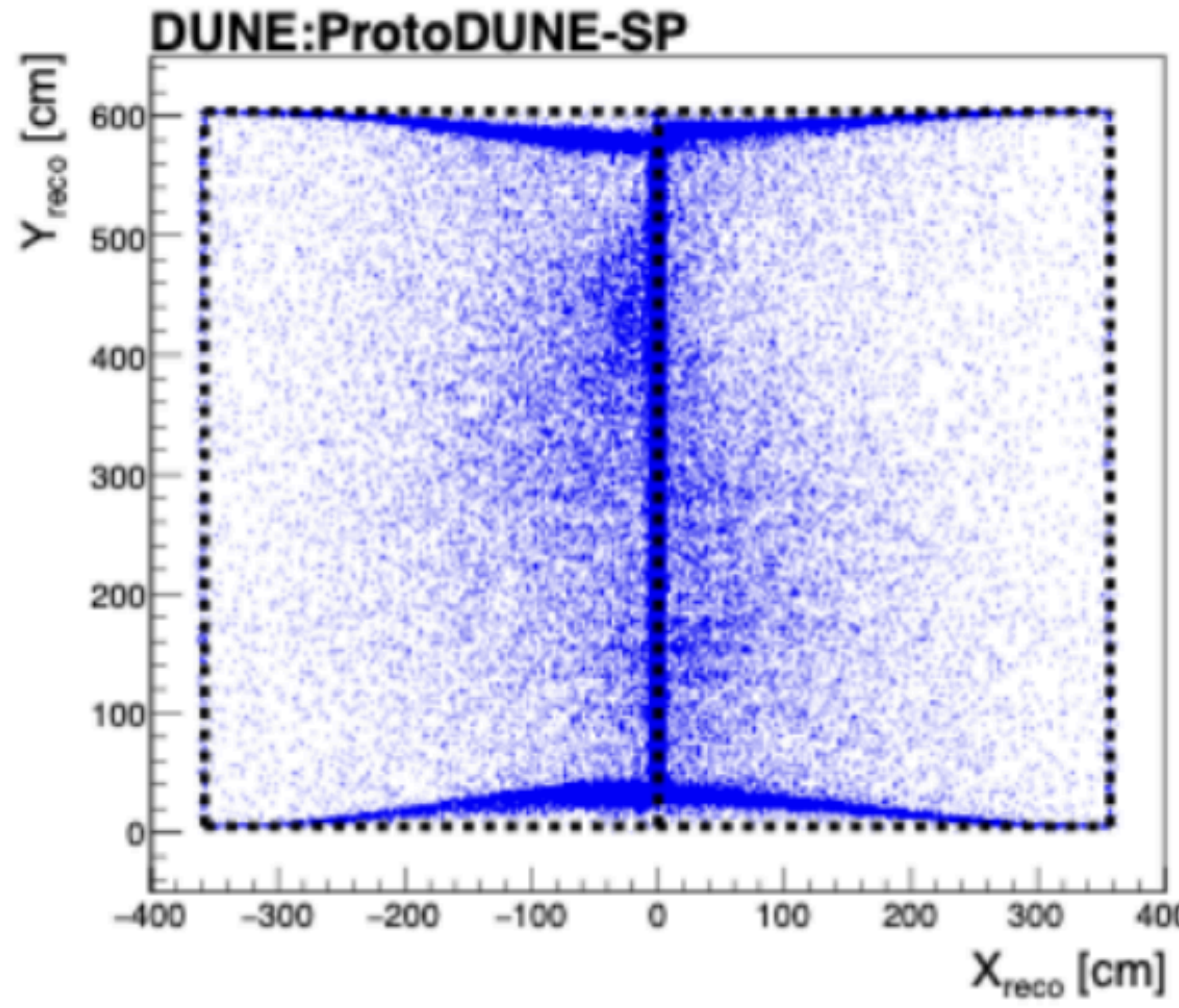
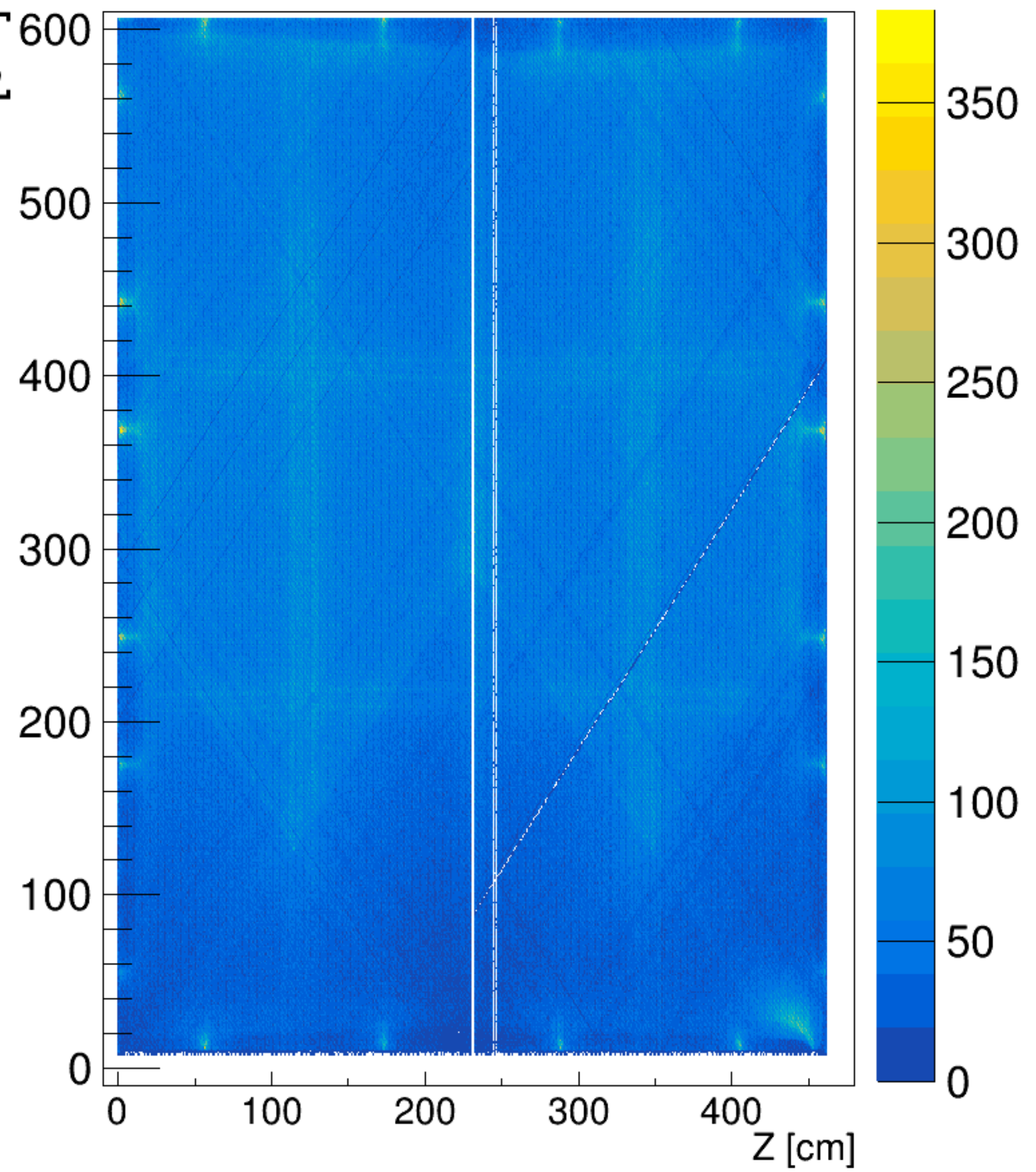
- **Mean efficiency: ~40% for  $^{39}\text{Ar}$  (MC)**
- i.e. decays with  $< 3$  hits and  $< 1$  MeV
- The SingleHit analysis tool improves the LE events reconstruction, down to  $\sim 200$  keV



- **Far Detector** = 4 cryostats with **LArTPC based technologies** with dimensions 66m x 18m x 19m
  - Cryostats 1 → **Vertical Drift** (IJCLAB contribution)
  - Cryostat 2 → **Horizontal Drift**
  - Cryostat 3 → modified **Vertical Drift**
  - Cryostat 4 → to be defined



800 ktons of rock extracted



Data set	Particle		Topic	$\mathcal{R}$ at 0.5 kV/cm
3 ton	Stopping	$\mu, p$	$\mathcal{R}_{3t}$ vs. $\frac{dE}{dx}$ 3 $\mathcal{E}$ values	mip: $0.70 \pm 0.02$
Scalettar <sup>3</sup>	<sup>113</sup> Sn source	364 keV $e^-$	$\mathcal{R}_S$ vs. $\mathcal{E}$	$0.58 \pm 0.01$
	<sup>241</sup> Am source	5.64 MeV $\alpha$	$\mathcal{R}_\alpha$ vs. $\mathcal{E}$	$0.014 \pm ?$
Aprile <sup>4</sup>	<sup>207</sup> Bi source	976 keV $e^-$	$\mathcal{R}_A$ vs. $\mathcal{E}$	$0.64 \pm 0.05$
T600	Stopping	$\mu$	$\mathcal{R}_{T600}$ vs. $\frac{dE}{dx}$	mip: $0.71 \pm 0.04$

*From: Study of electron recombination in liquid argon with the ICARUS TPC*