



# Validating position reconstruction algorithm with $^{241}\text{Am}$ - $^9\text{Be}$ neutron source in DEAP-3600

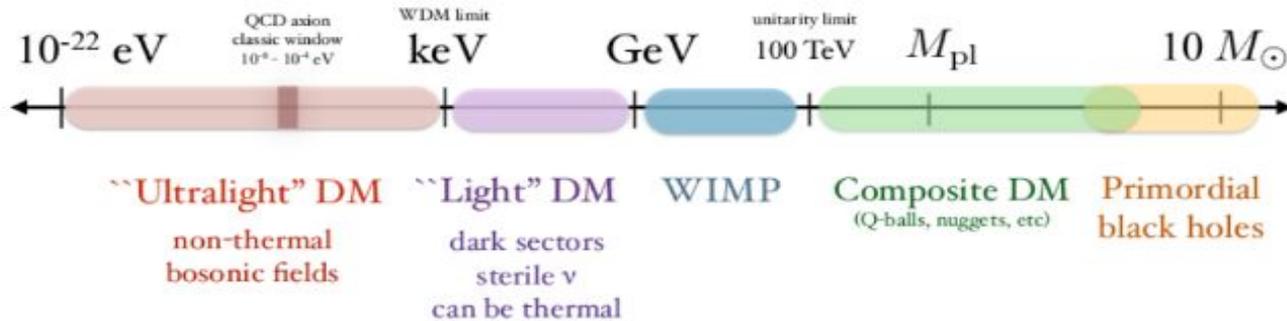
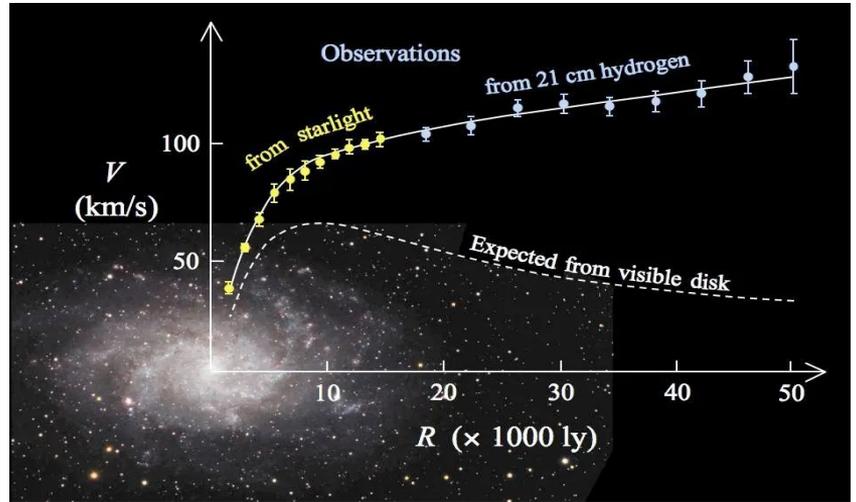
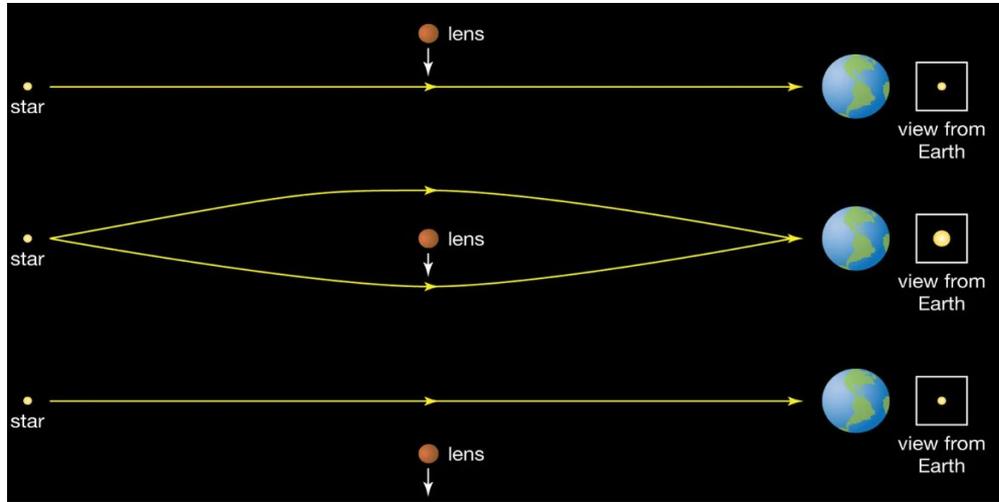
Alexey Grobov<sup>1</sup>, Aidar Ilyasov<sup>1,2</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>NRC Kurchatov institute  
<sup>2</sup>NRNU MEPhI



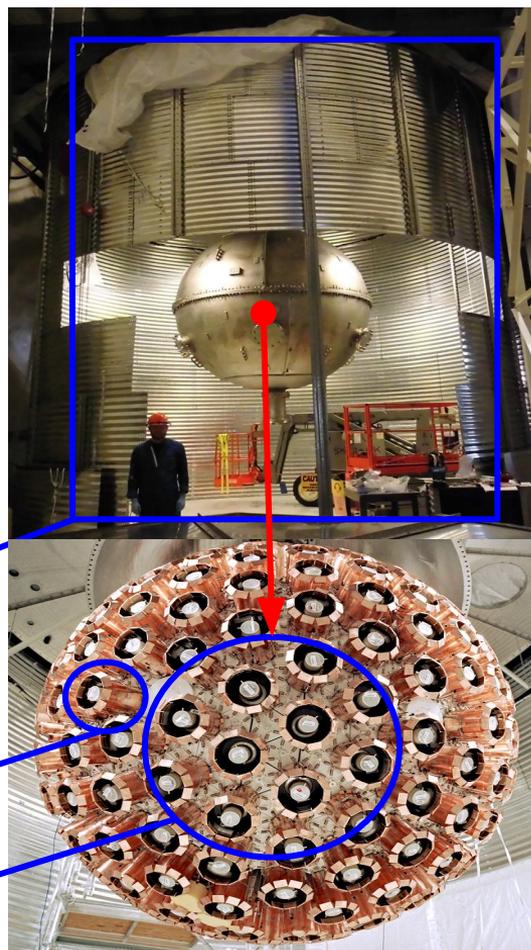
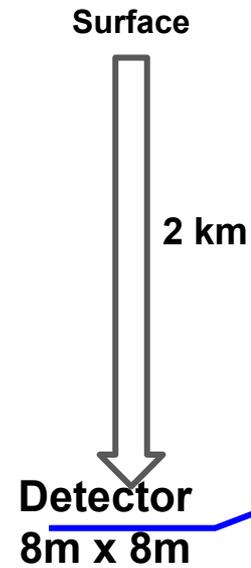
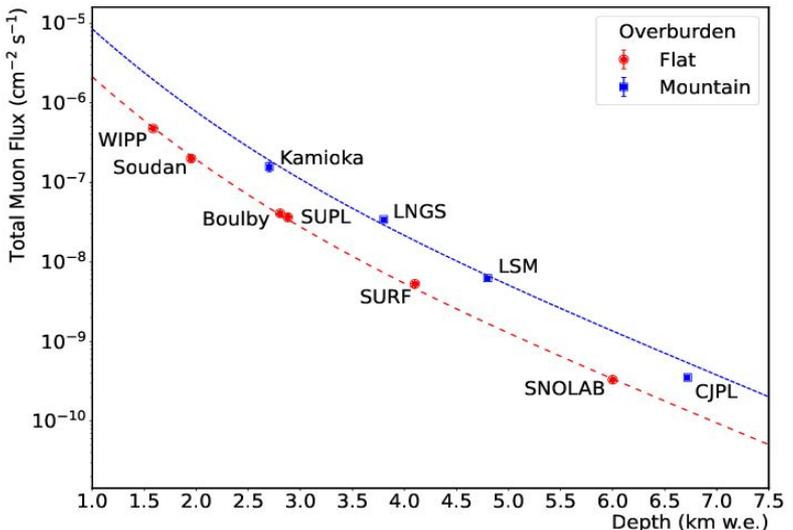
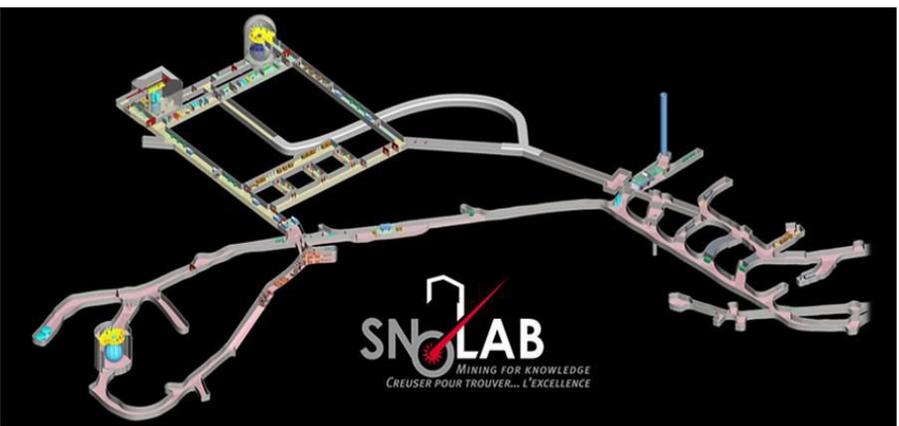
7th International Conference on Particle Physics and Astrophysics  
October 22-25, 2024



# Dark matter (or hidden mass?)



# The detector



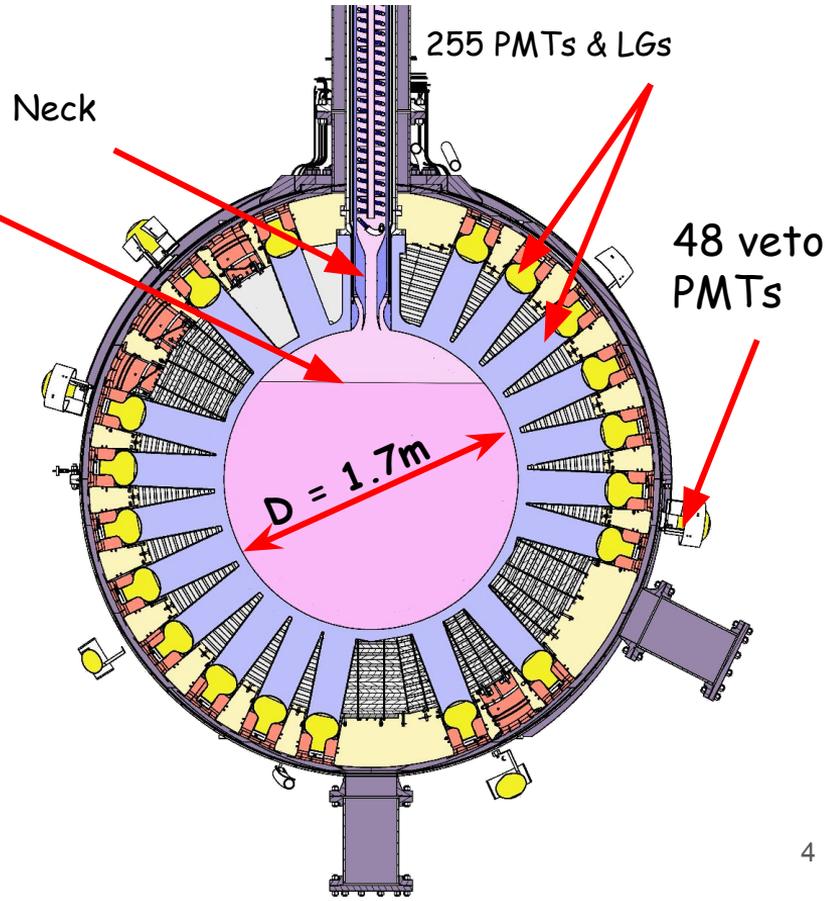
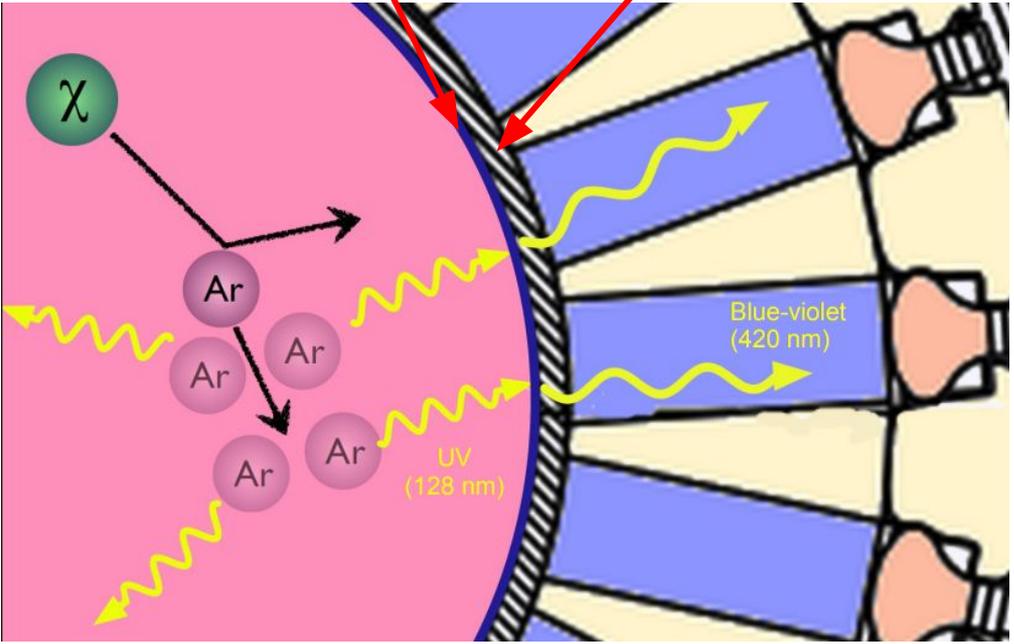


# The detector

Wavelength shifter - TPB

Acrylic vessel (AV)

Fill level



# Pulse Shape Discrimination

The DEAP Collaboration, Search for dark matter with a 231-day exposure of liquid argon using DEAP-3600 at SNOLAB, Physical Review D 100.2 (2019)

## Nuclear Recoils

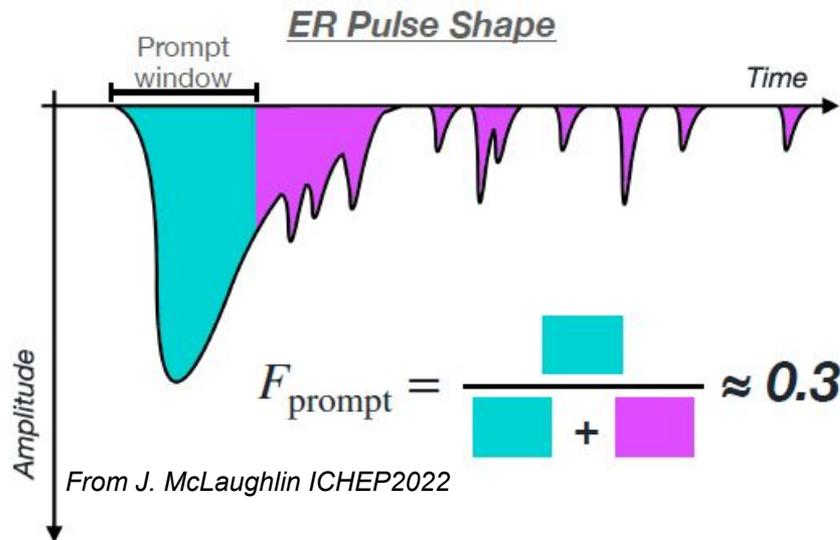
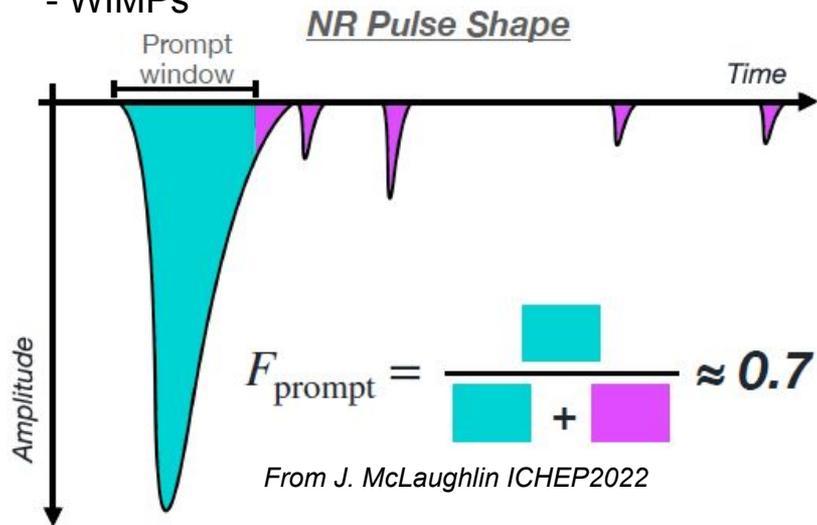
## Electronic Recoils

- Scattering directly with argon nuclei;
- Excimers mostly populate the singlet state, relax quickly. Induced by:

- Scattering with argon atomic electrons, ionizing argon;
- excimers tend to populate triplet state, relax slowly. Induced by:

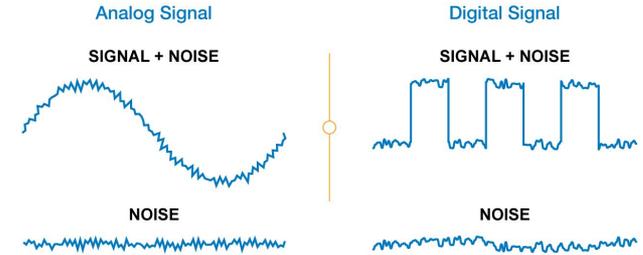
- Neutrons
- Alphas
- WIMPs

- Betas (especially  $^{39}\text{Ar}$  at  $\sim 3$  kHz)
- Gammas



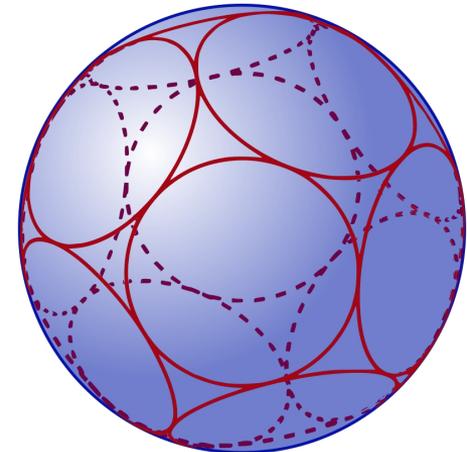
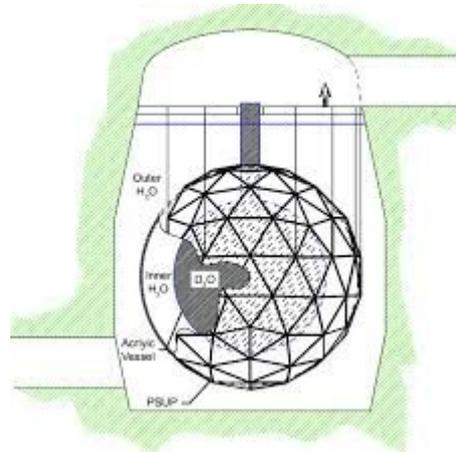
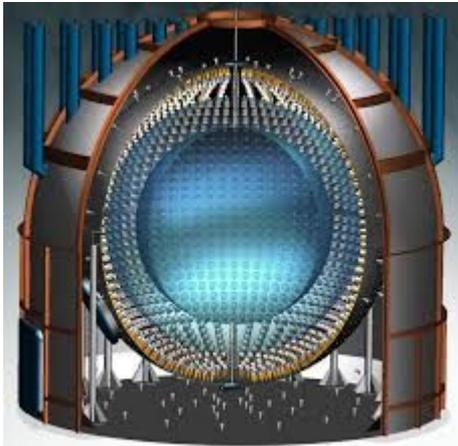
# Ideal analysis

- Incomplete coverage of the acrylic vessel surface
- Detector non-symmetry
- + 0 background events from outside
- + Perfectly pure materials
- + No electronic noise
- + No force majeure: earthquakes, power outages, magnetic storms, etc.



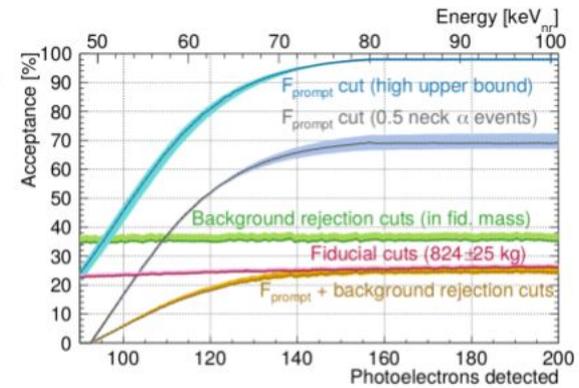
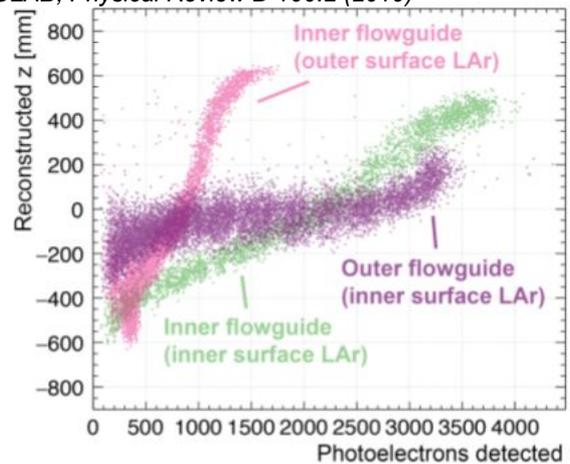
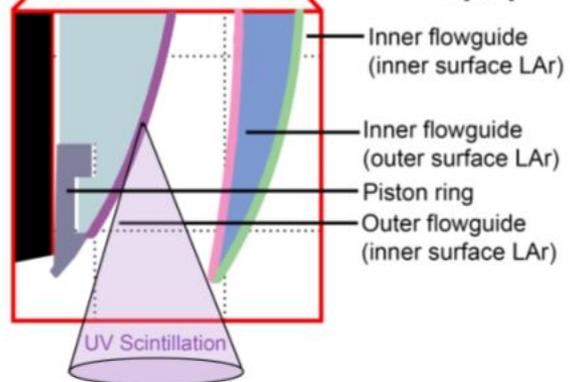
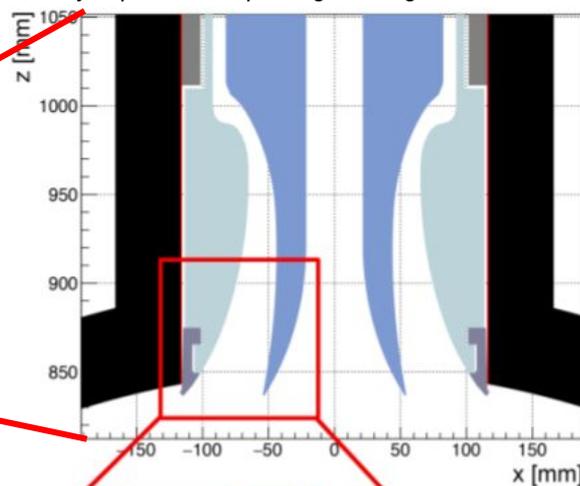
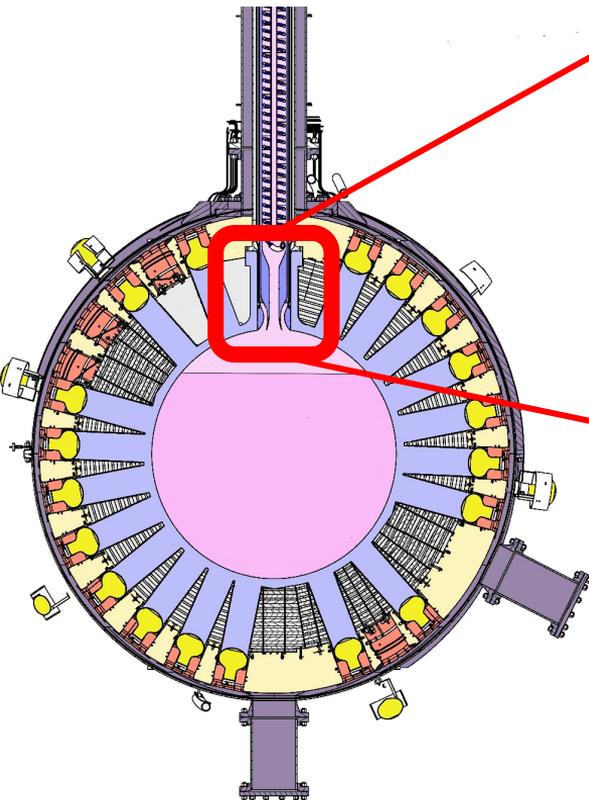
www.predig.com

FIGURE 1. Noise in Analog and Digital Signals



# The neck

The DEAP Collaboration, Search for dark matter with a 231-day exposure of liquid argon using DEAP-3600 at SNOLAB, Physical Review D 100.2 (2019)



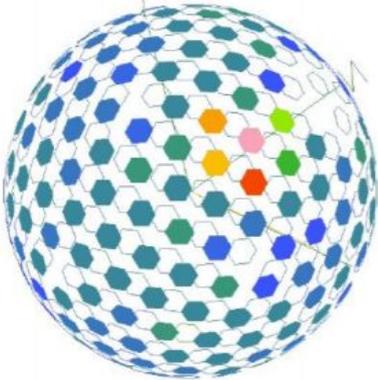
$$N_{bkg}^{ROI} = N_{ER}^{ROI} + N_{Cher}^{ROI} + N_{n,rdg}^{ROI} + N_{n,csq}^{ROI} + N_{\alpha,AV}^{ROI} + N_{\alpha,neck}^{ROI}$$

# Position reconstruction



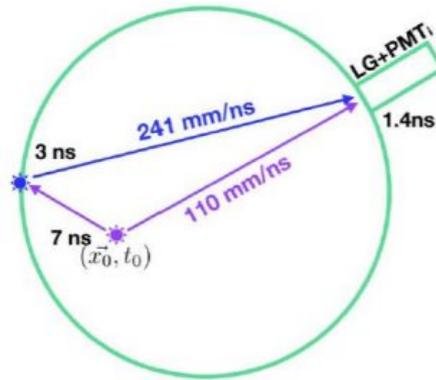
The DEAP Collaboration, Search for dark matter with a 231-day exposure of liquid argon using DEAP-3600 at SNOLAB, Physical Review D 100.2 (2019)

## MBLikelihood - MBL



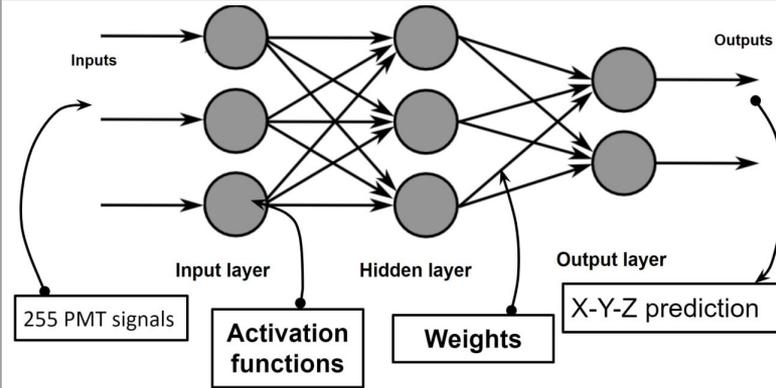
- Construct a Likelihood function
- **Uses PMT pulses from event**

## TimeFit2 - TF2



- Construct a Likelihood function
- **Uses times of arrival of prompt photons**

## Neural network - FCNN



Uses PMT pulses as inputs to tune the **activation function** and **weight** values in neuron connections  
**(Work in progress)**

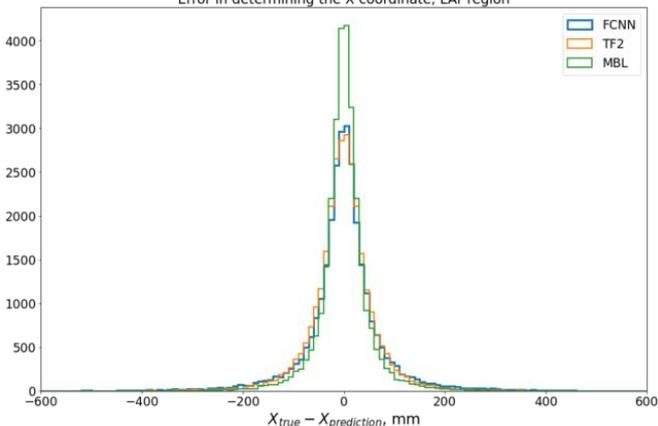


# Current FCNN results

Preliminary Simulation

Error in determining the X coordinate, LAr region

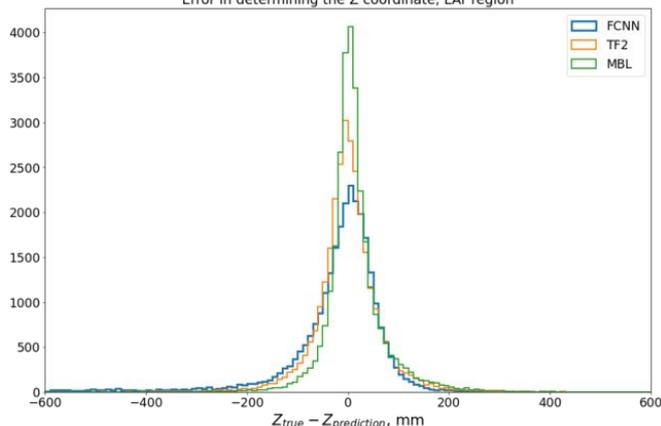
DEAP  
3600



Preliminary Simulation

Error in determining the Z coordinate, LAr region

DEAP  
3600



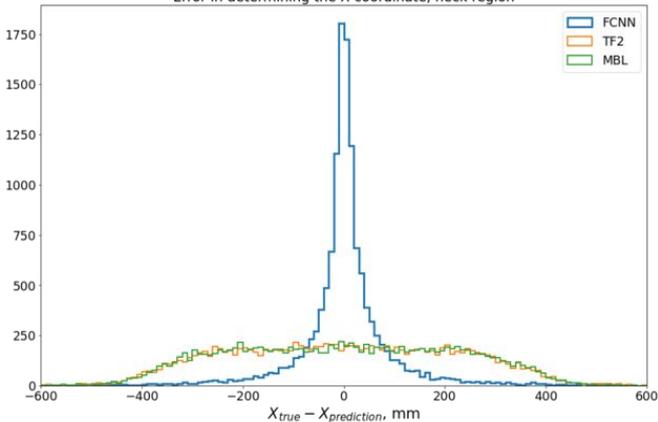
$$X_{error} = X_{true} - X_{reconstructed}$$

$$Z_{error} = Z_{true} - Z_{reconstructed}$$

Preliminary Simulation

Error in determining the X coordinate, neck region

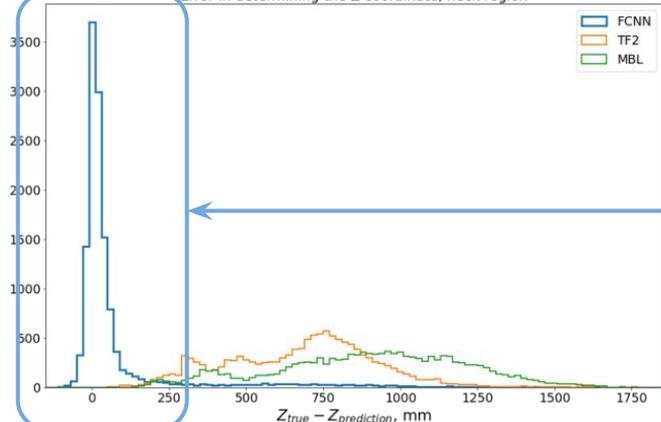
DEAP  
3600



Preliminary Simulation

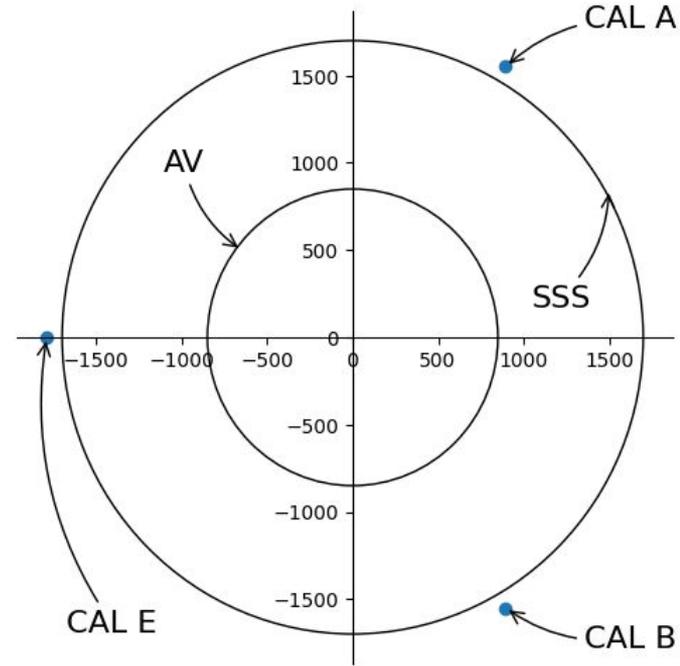
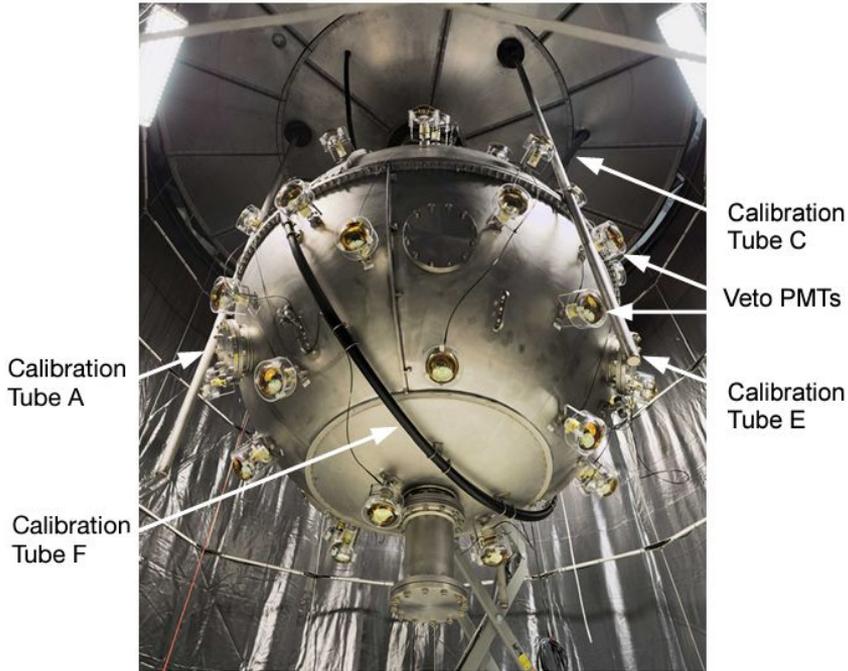
Error in determining the Z coordinate, neck region

DEAP  
3600



Good neck  
discrimination!

# Neutron calibration source



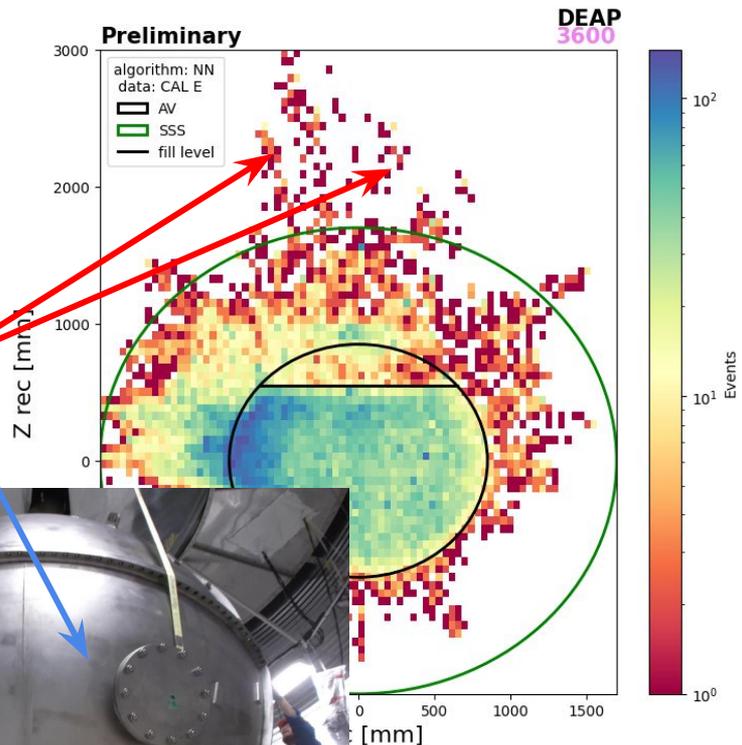
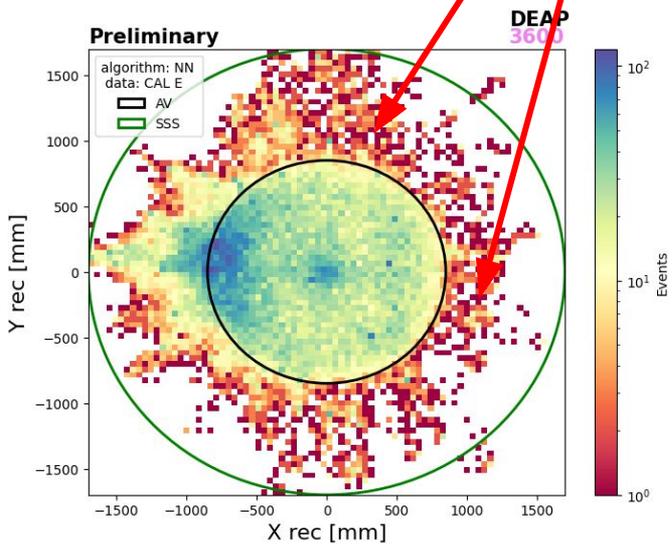
Coordinate	CALA	CAL B	CAL E
X [mm]	895.35	895.35	-1790.7
Y[mm]	1550.7932	-1550.7932	0
Z [mm]	0	0	0
R [mm]	1790.7	1790.7	1790.7

# Calibration data



Outside acrylic vessel

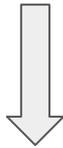
Outside stainless steel shell



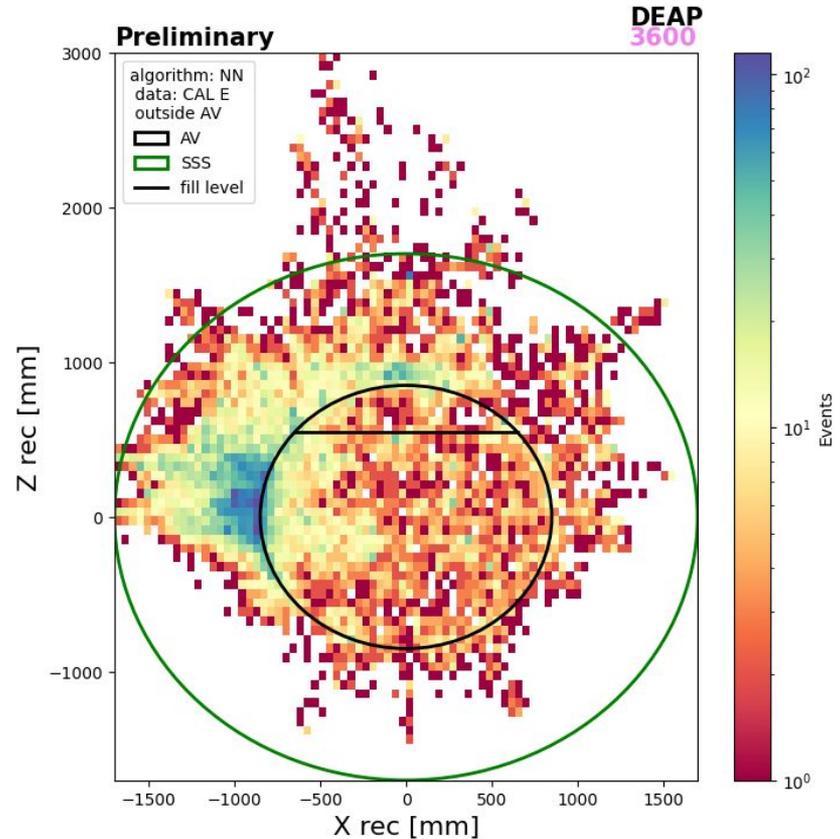
# Outside events



- Using the likelihood method, these events are reconstructed on the surface of the acrylic vessel ( $R = 850$  mm)
- Almost all events have low energy and a high value of the  $f_{\text{prompt}}$  parameter

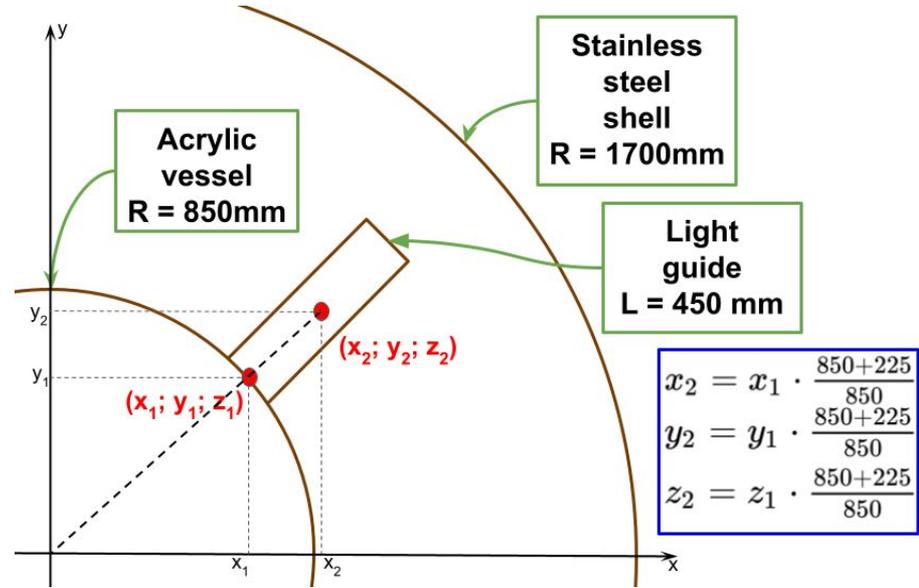
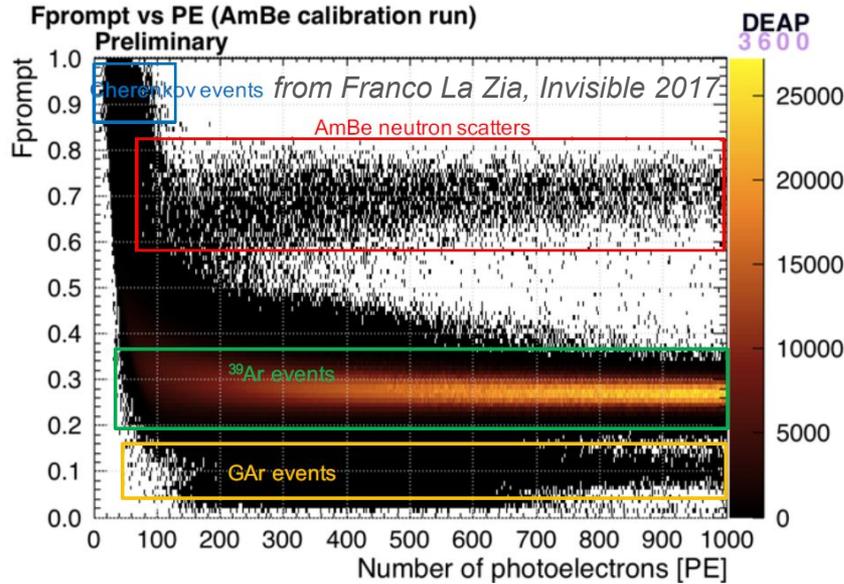


**Cherenkov events**





# Cherenkov dataset and “true” position



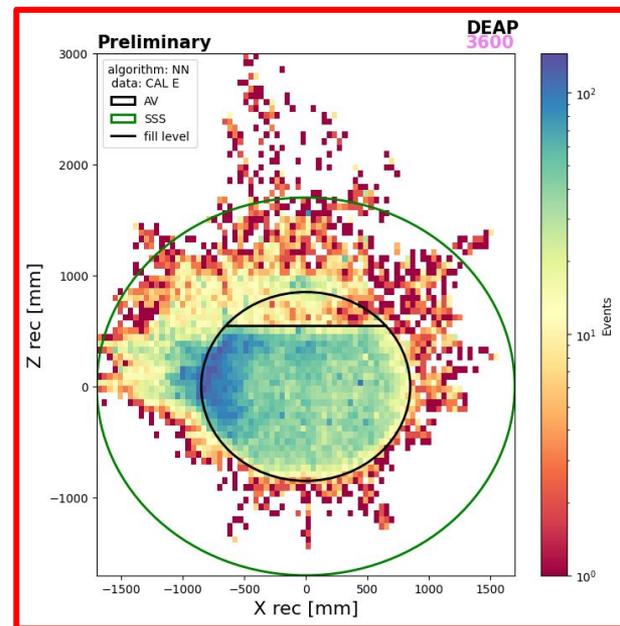
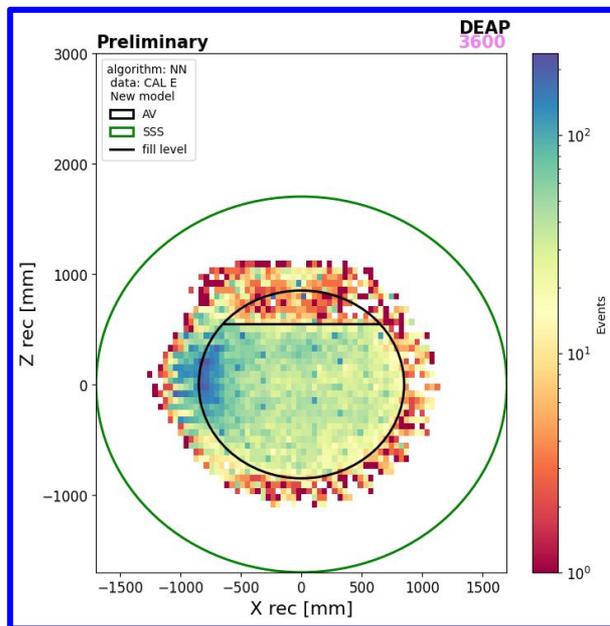
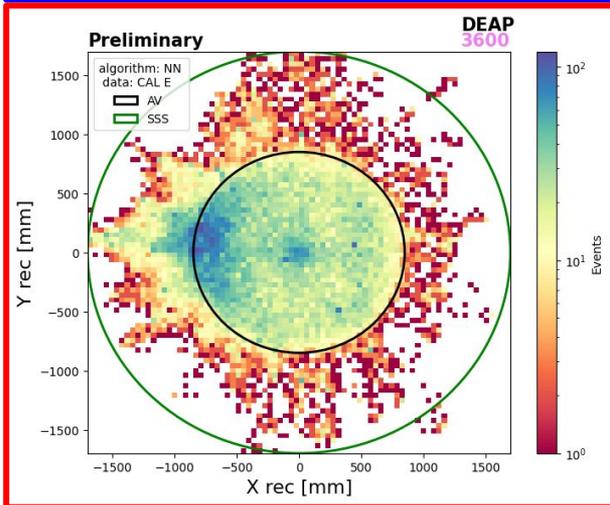
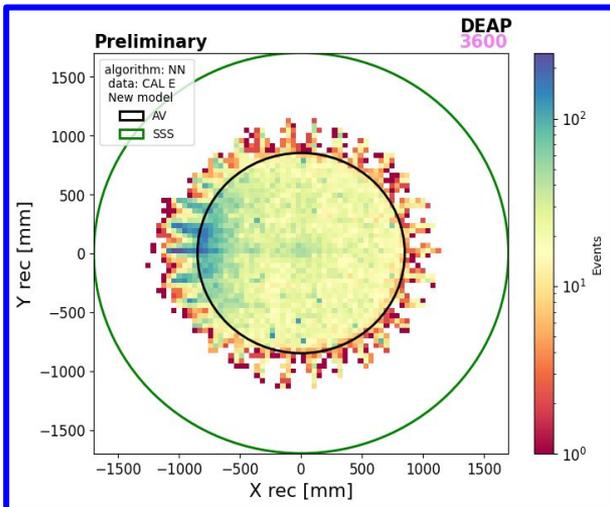
Shift it in the center of AV, 22.5 cm radially offset

**Why we do that? We need just to teach model to determine such events and do NOT reconstruct it somewhere else**



# New model

**Red = Cherenkov -**  
**Blue = Cherenkov +**





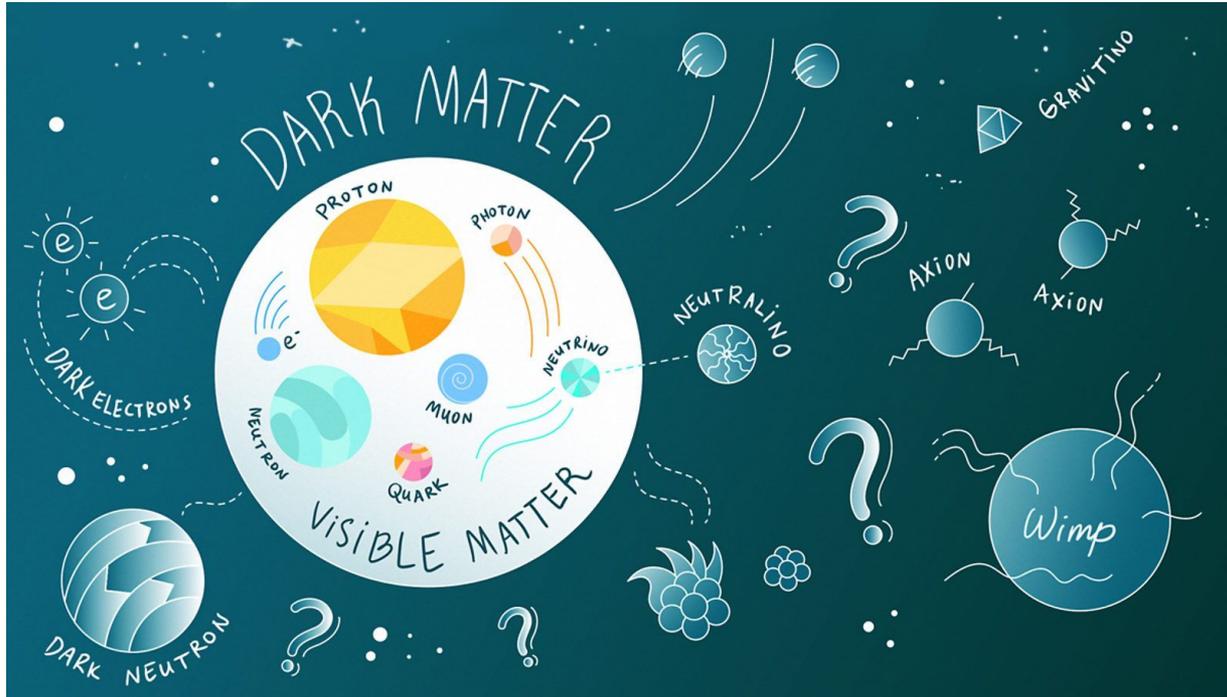
# Conclusion



- There are discrepancies in the algorithms used to reconstruct the event position in the DEAP-3600 experiment. Also these algorithms do not work in the detector neck region.
- Previously, an event position reconstruction model based on neural networks has been established. Such a model proved itself well when working in the full range of detector coordinates.
- The developed algorithm was tested on data collected using the AmBe calibration source. As a result, it was decided to add Cherenkov-type events to the training data set.
- After testing the new algorithm with Cherenkov-type events in the training set, it was shown that all events are reconstructed more properly either inside the acrylic vessel or in the light guide region.

# Thank you for your attention!

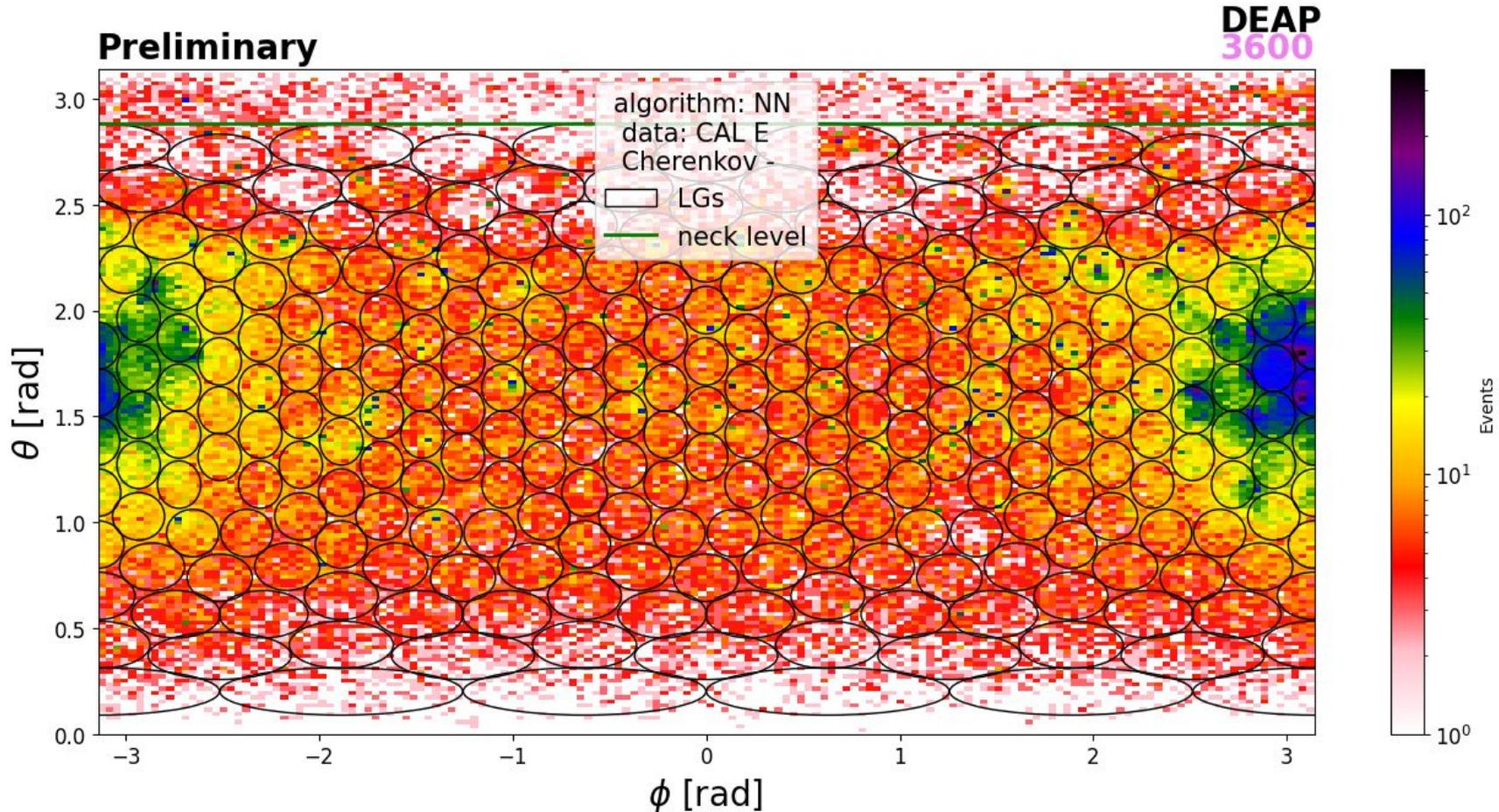
## Questions?



# Extra slides



# Extra slides Heatmap without Cherenkov events





# Extra slides Heatmap with Cherenkov events

