

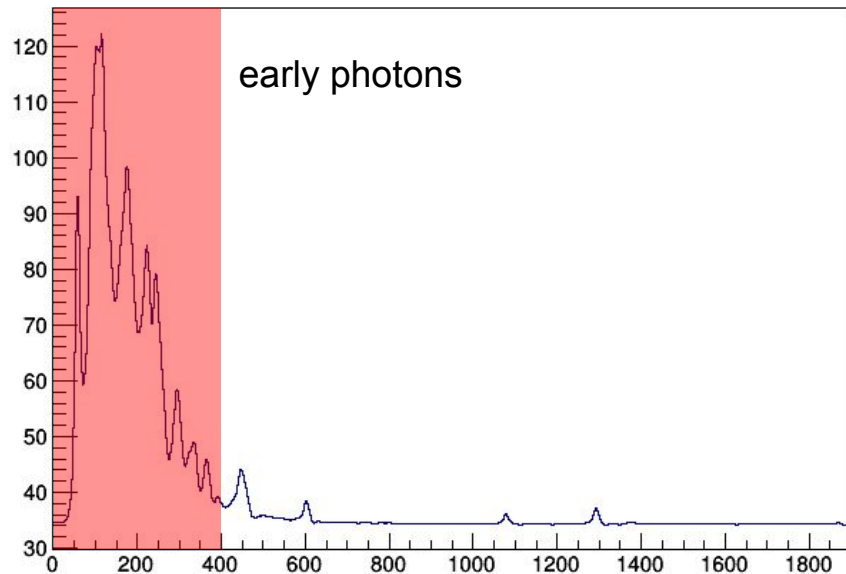
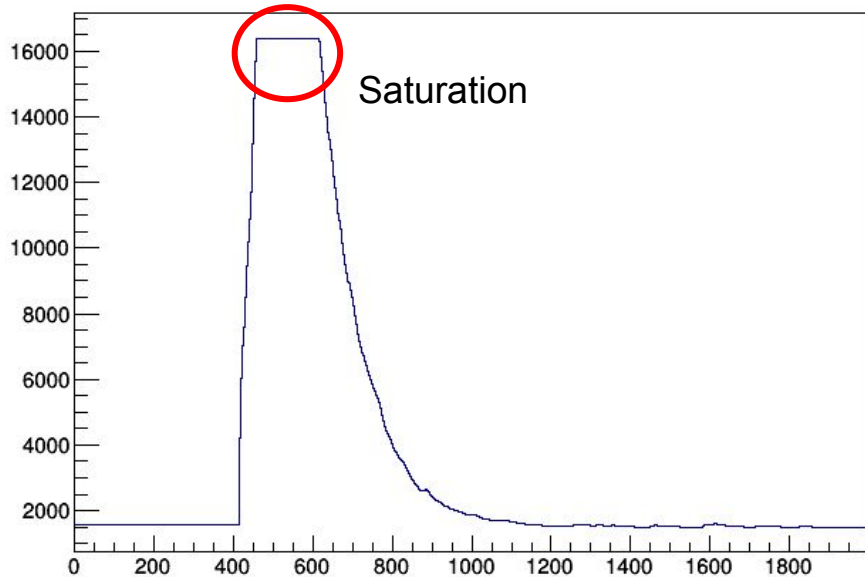
# Xe doping analysis update

18/09/2020

L. Bomben, C. Cattadori



# Event selection in the D1 to D5 data analysis



Discarded events by

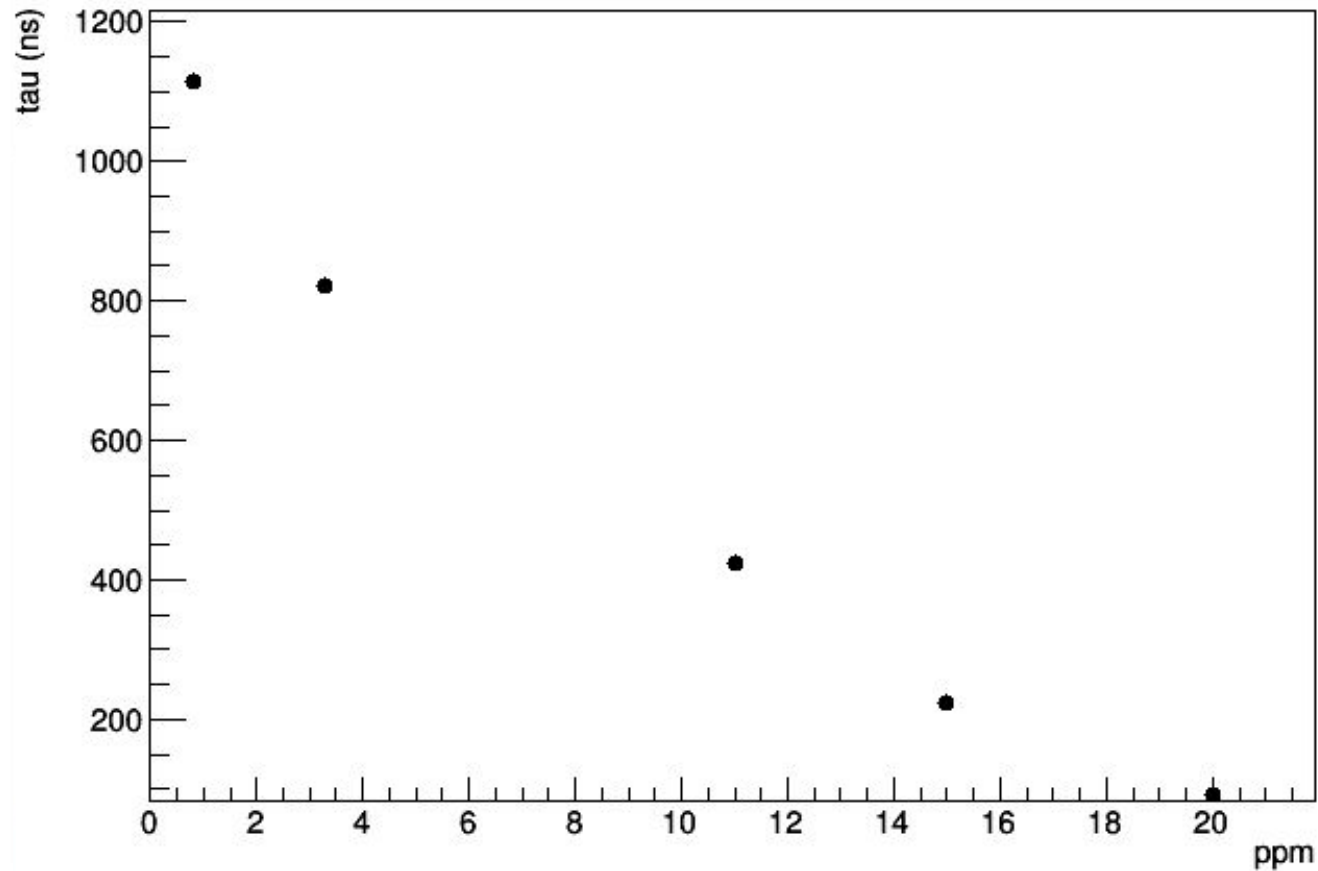
- Saturation cut : events with saturation at 16000 ADC in the raw wfm
- Early cut: events with 10 or more photons in the pretrigger

Accepted events

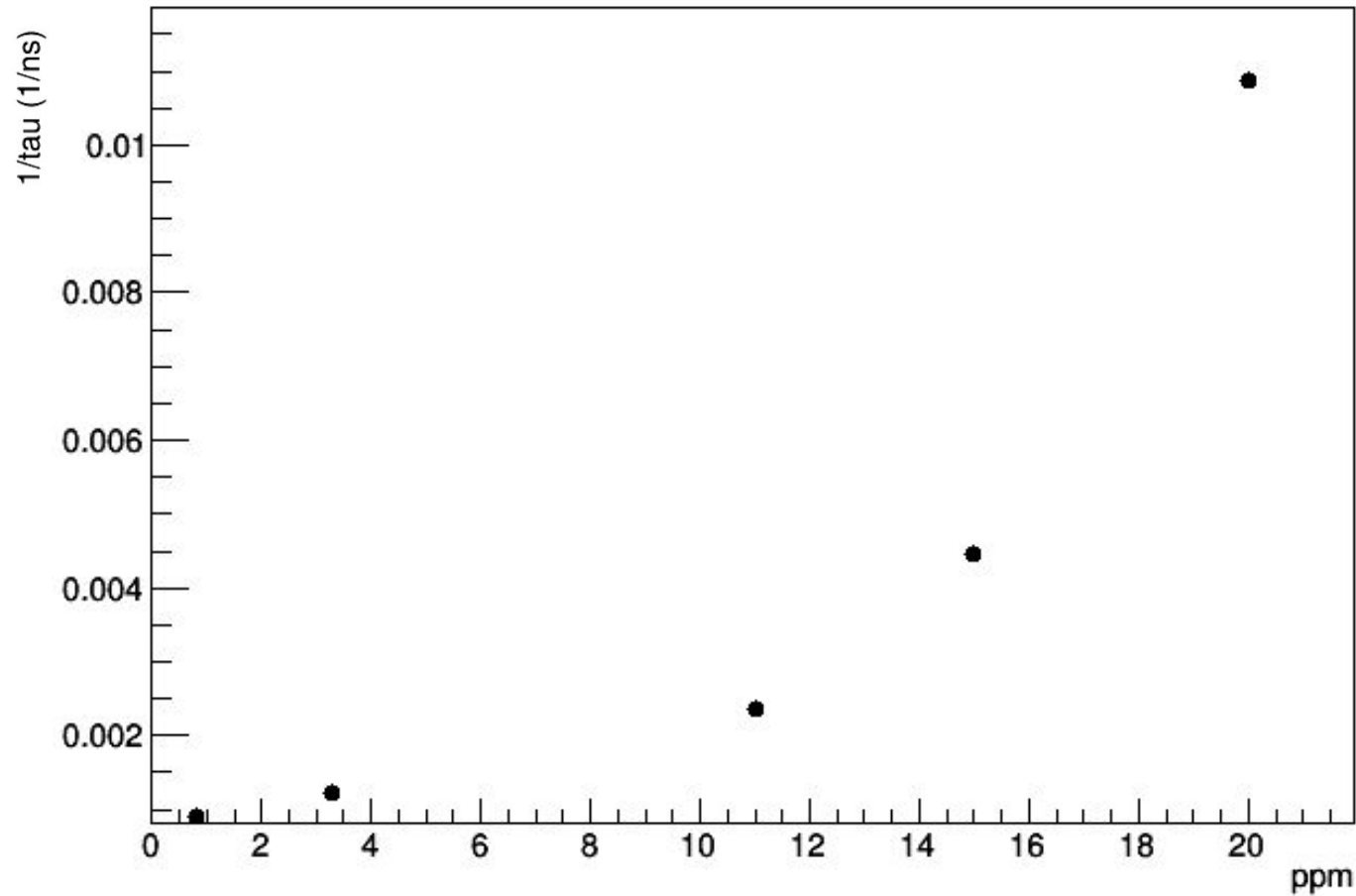
- Late photons events (>10 ph)

**Fixed! Wasn't correctly implemented last time!**

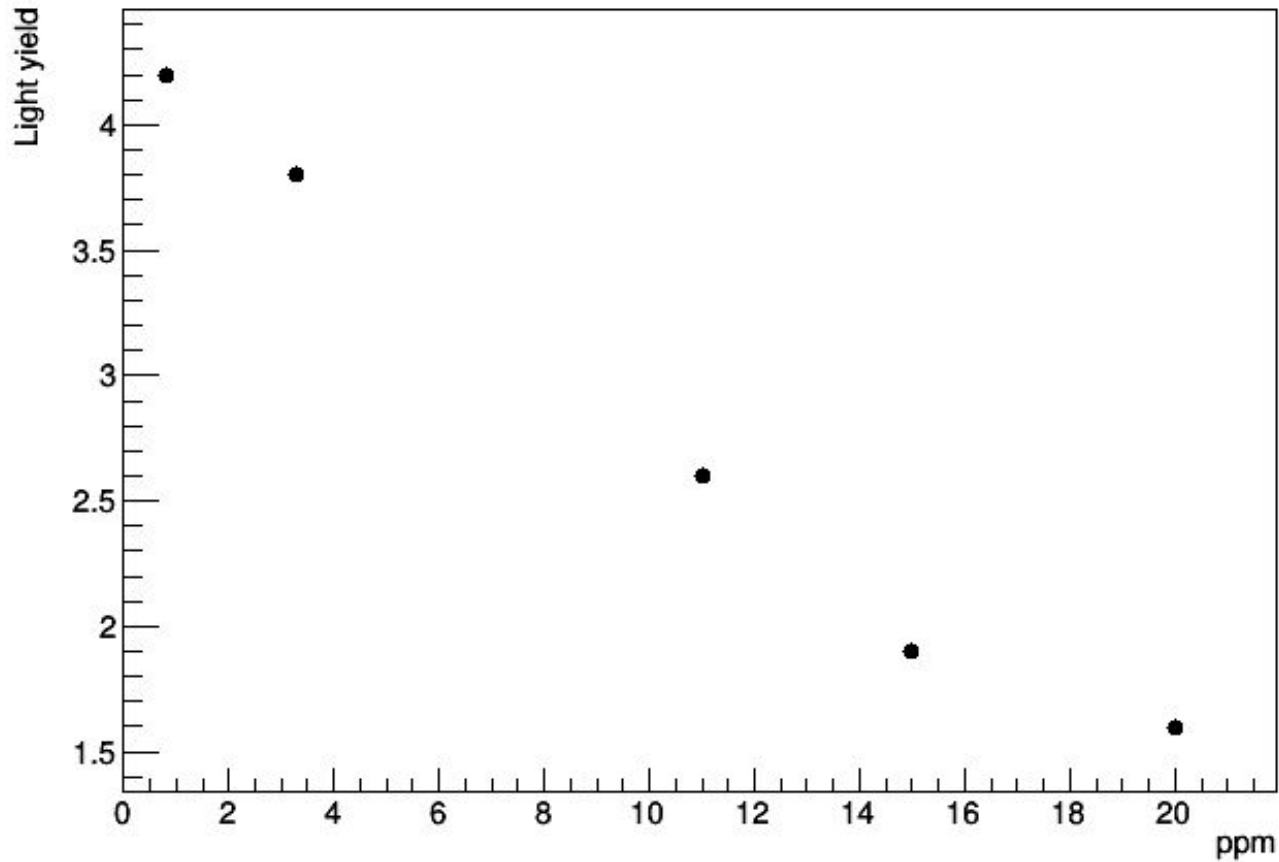
# Ar $\tau_{\text{slow}}$ vs Xe concentration



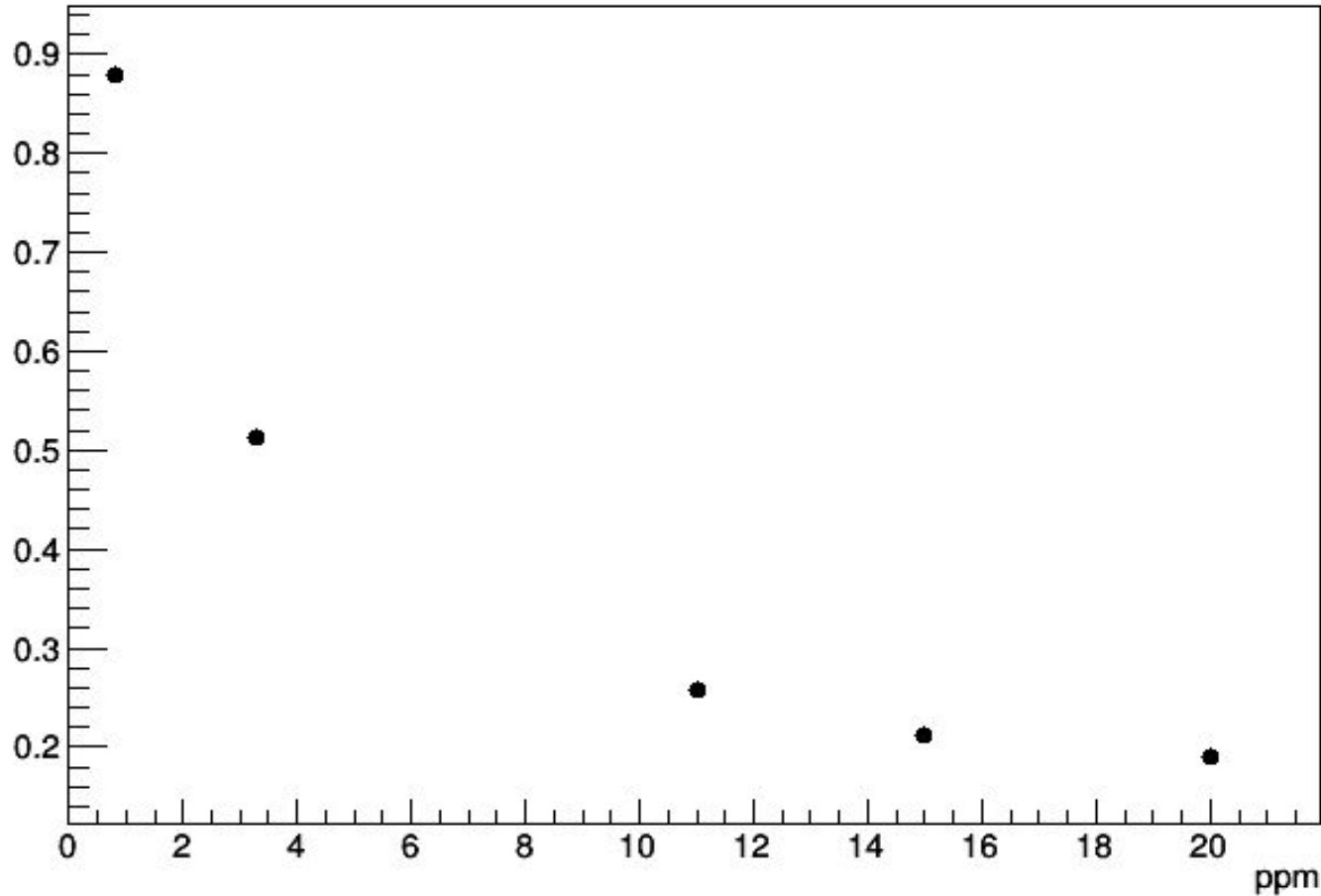
# Ar $1/\tau_{\text{slow}}$ vs Xe concentration



Ar light yield vs Xe concentration  
(integral of  $\langle \text{wfm} \rangle_Q / 0.87$ ) /  $\langle \text{wfm} \rangle_{NQ}$ )

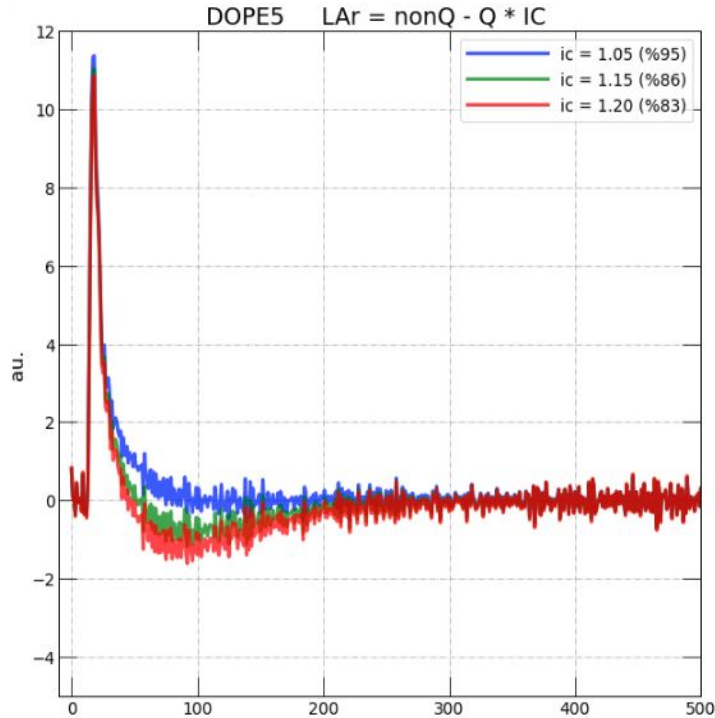


# Ar/Xe light yield ratio vs Xe concentration



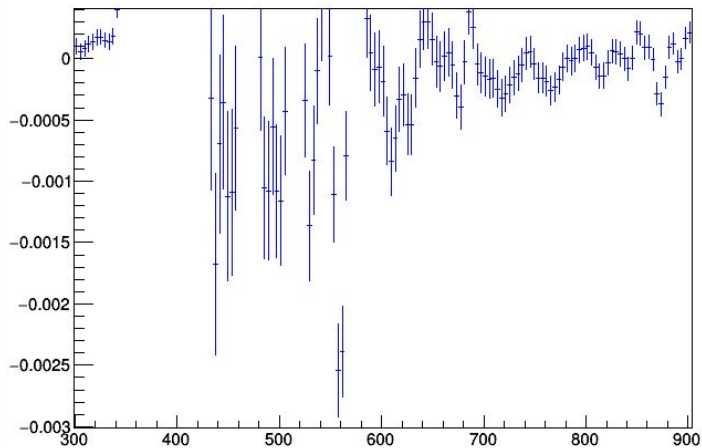
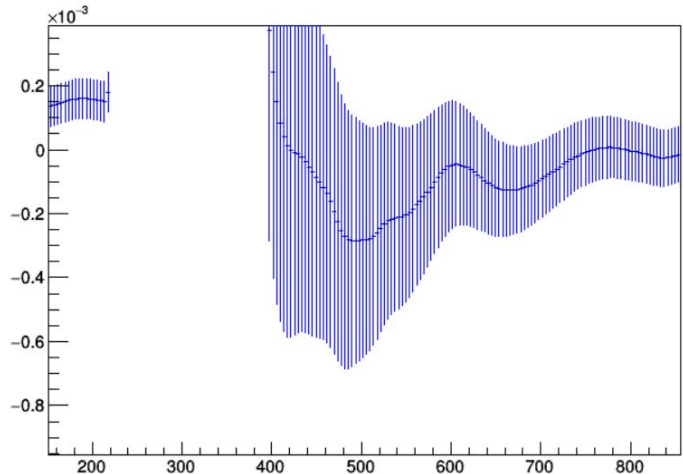
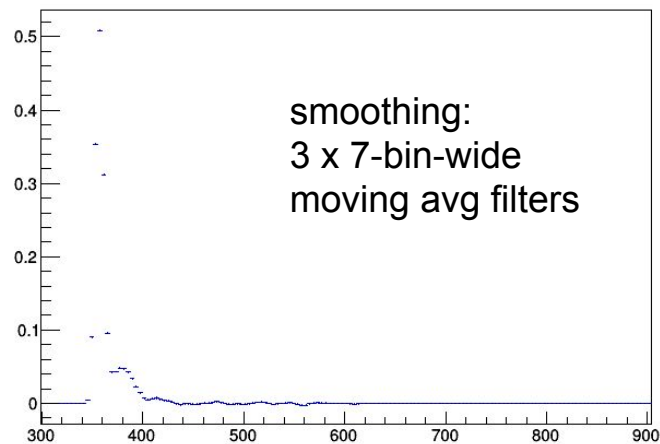
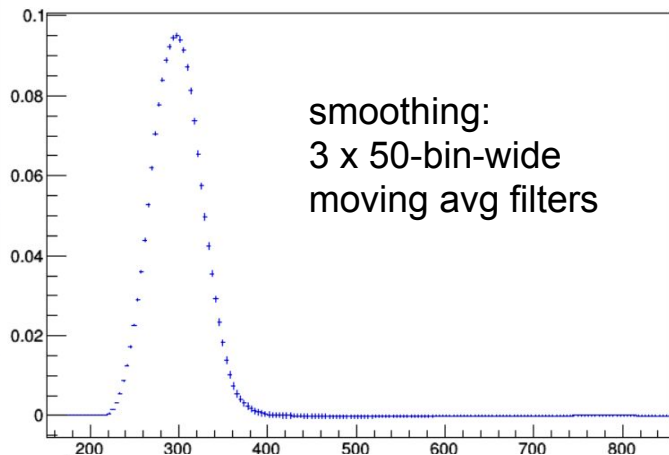
- we are exploring the fit of  $\tau_{XX}$  and  $\tau_{AX}$

# Undershoot problem in <wfm> subtractions



- An undershoot has been evidenced in other analyses (Furkan, Fatma) if the previously found ic value (0.87) is used
- the problem is fixed empirically by setting  $ic=0.95$
- $U.S._{MIN} / wfm_{MAX} \approx 0.1$

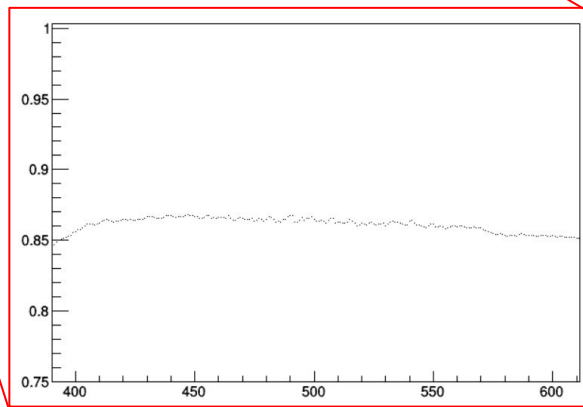
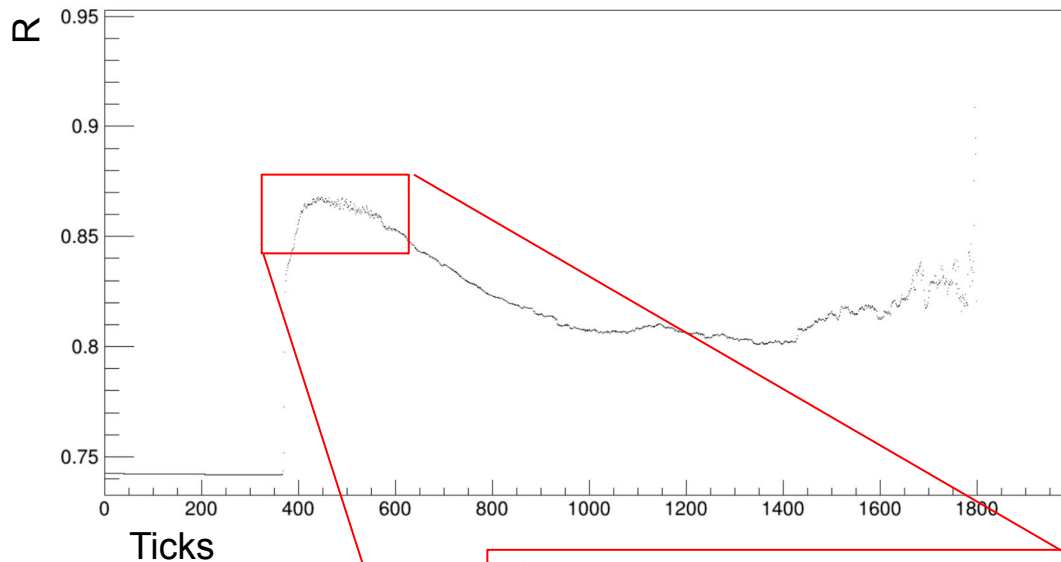
# Undershoot problem: comparison with our analysis



- keeping  $ic=0.87$ , nothing of the same magnitude arises
- slight undershoot
- $U.S._{MIN} / wfm_{MAX} \approx 0.003$
- the result doesn't change with smoothing

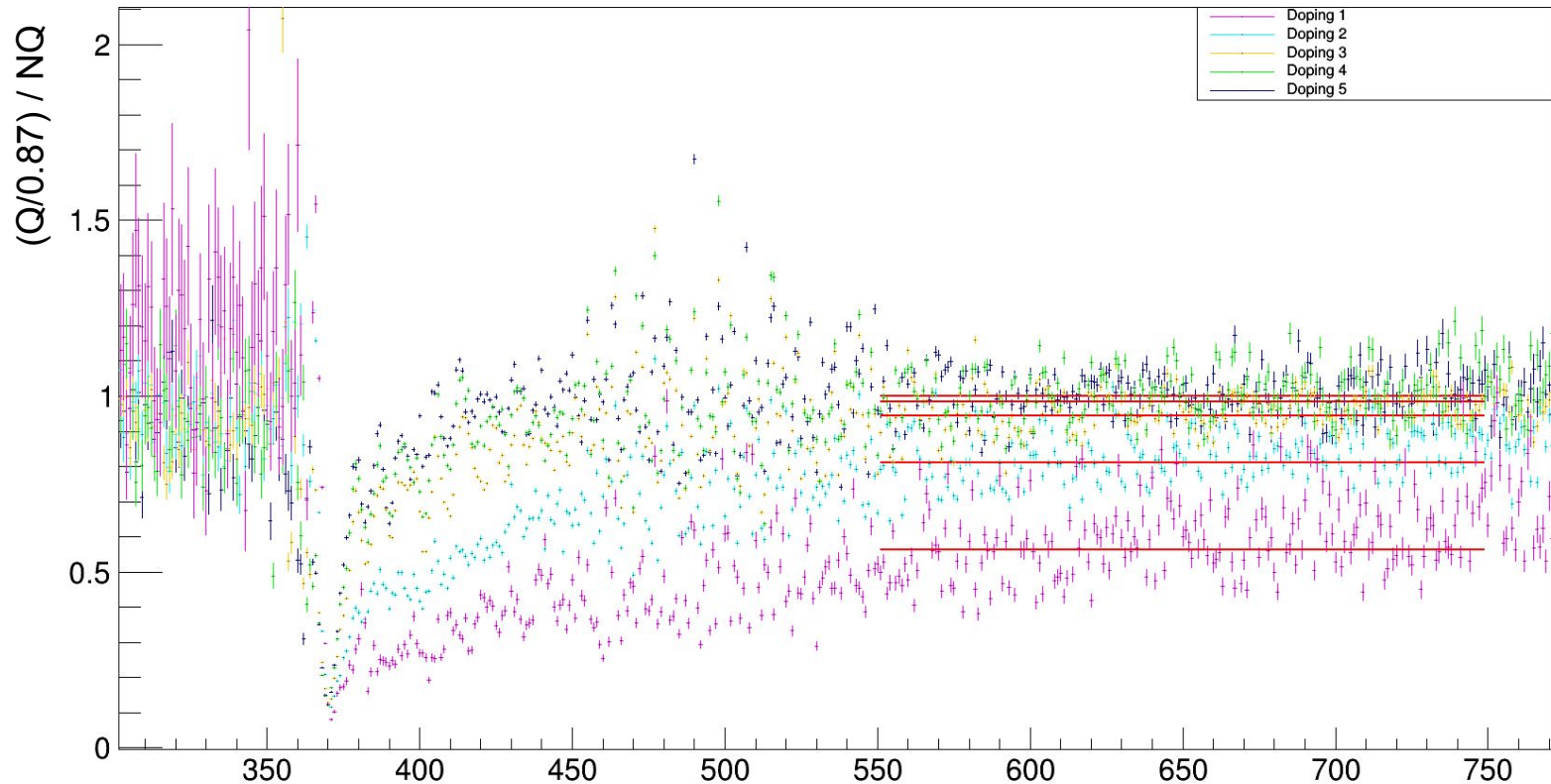


# Undershoot problem: Q/NQ integral ratio



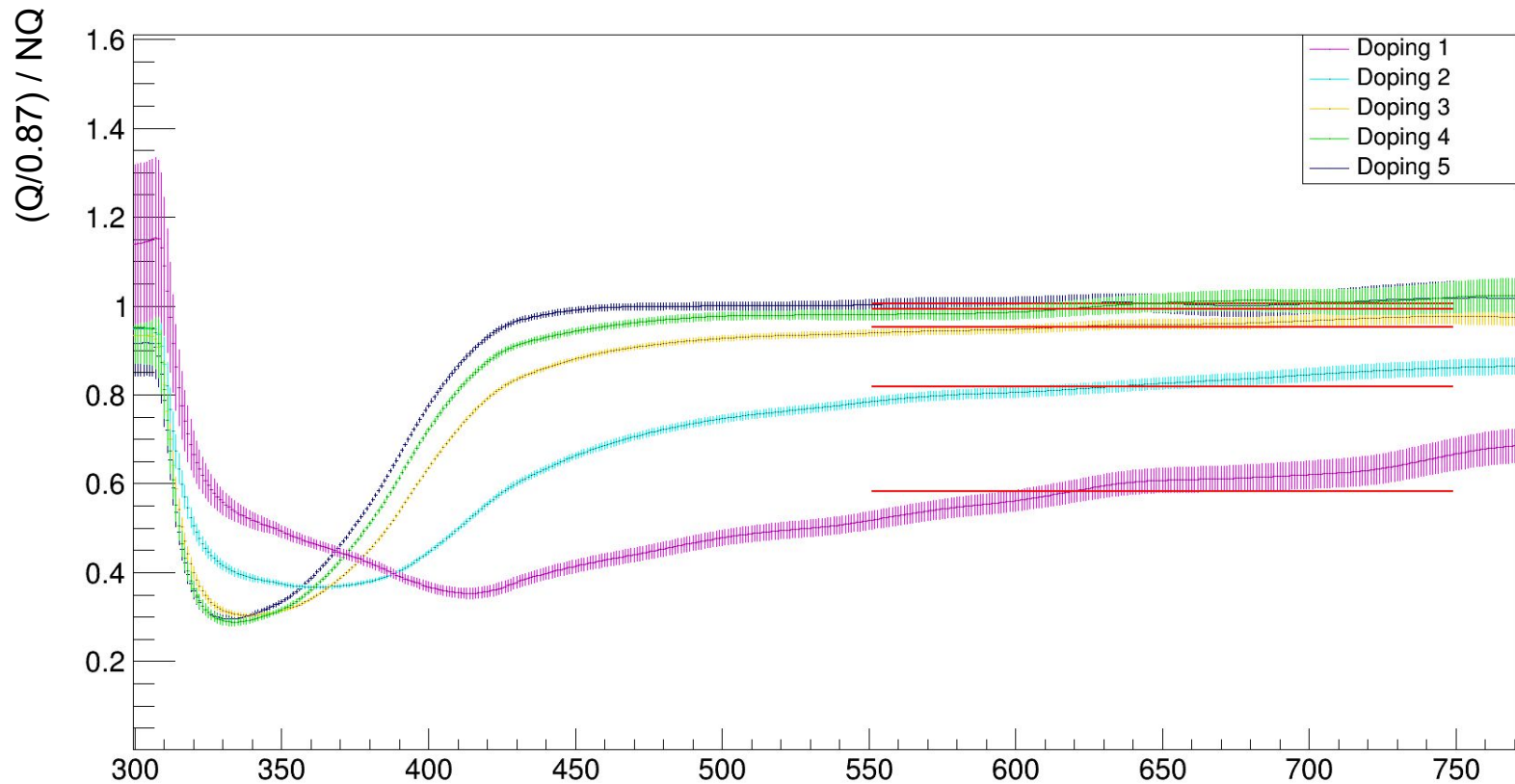
- cross-check: with Dope5 data, compute  $\langle \text{wfm} \rangle$  for both xArapuca modules
- for each tick, compute:
$$R = \frac{\text{Integral}_{\langle \text{wfm} \rangle Q}(i, 1800)}{\text{Integral}_{\langle \text{wfm} \rangle NQ}(i, 1800)}$$
- if the signal ratio is  $\sim$ constant from tick 450 (approx. 100 ticks after trigger) onwards, R should also be  $\sim$ constant in that range.
- R is relatively stable (at 0.86-0.87) in the 450-550 range
- R eventually gets below that value, but not above

# Q/NQ ratio vs doping



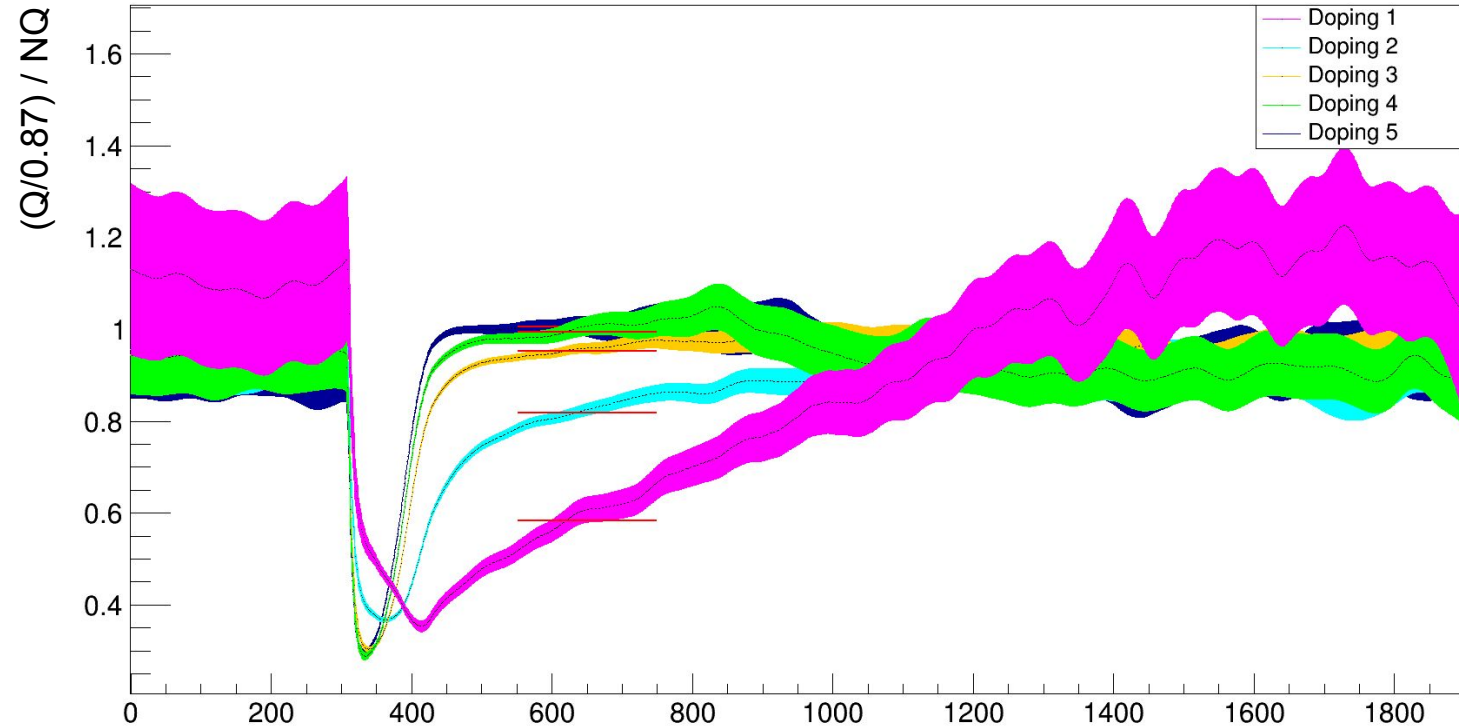
- ratios are adjusted with an intercalibration factor of 0.87

# Q/NQ ratio vs doping



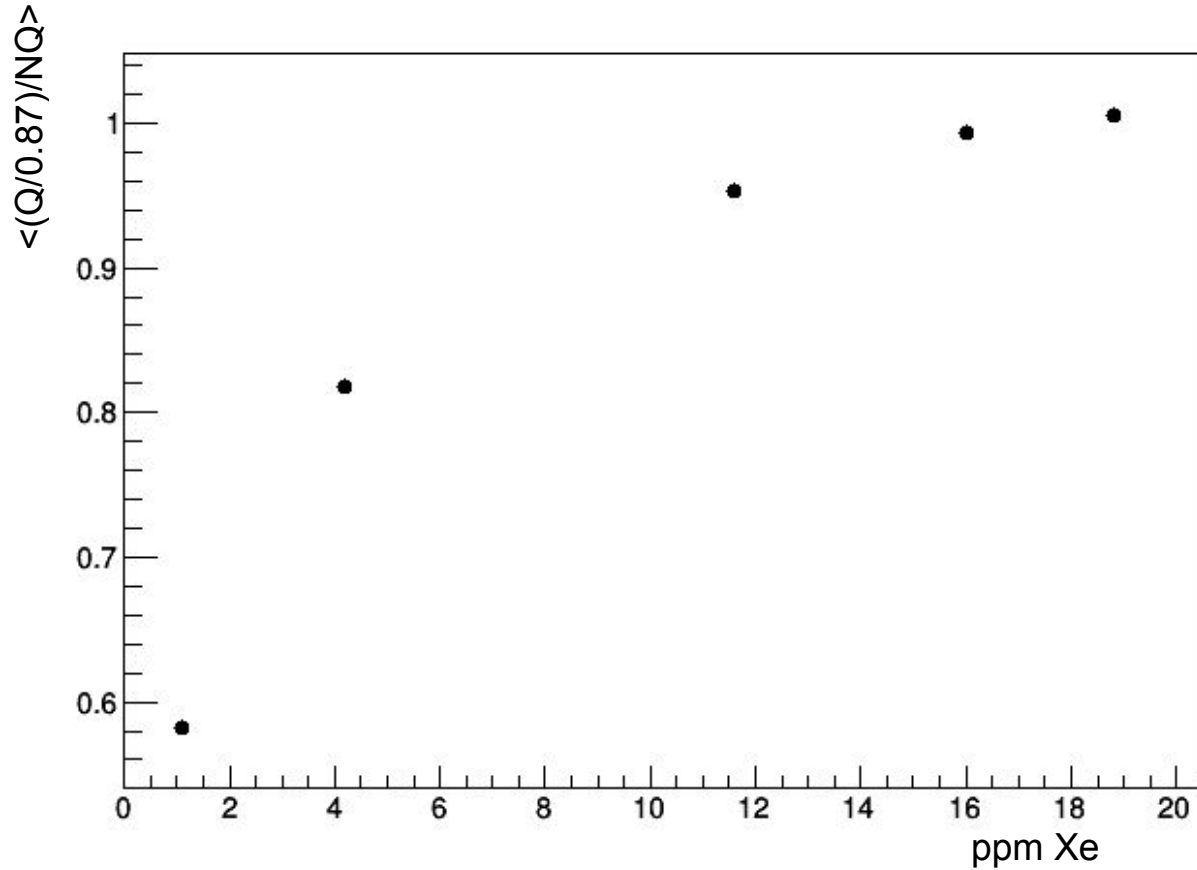
● smoothing (3 x 21-bin-wide moving average filters) is applied

# Q/NQ ratio vs doping

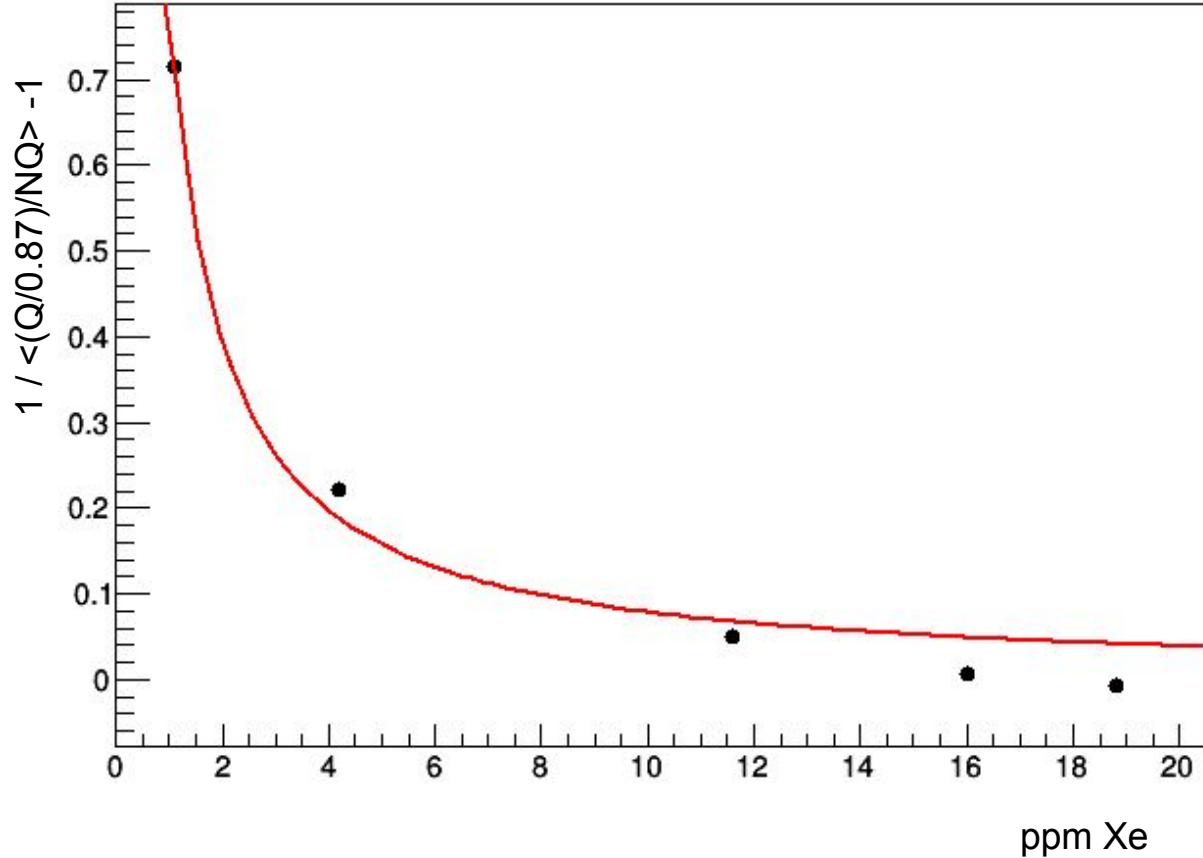


- In earlier doping periods, the ratio is far from constant!
- choice of range for the fit (550,750) is somewhat arbitrary

# Q/NQ ratio vs Xe concentration



# Q/NQ ratio vs doping



- the ratio should be approximately

$$\tau_{150} / (\tau_{XX} + \tau_{150})$$

$$\rightarrow 1 / \langle (Q/0.87)/NQ \rangle - 1 \sim \tau_{XX} / \tau_{150}$$

- rough fit as  $A/[\text{ppm}]$  yields

$$A = 0.79 \pm 0.04$$

$$\rightarrow \text{taking } \tau_{150} = 5120 \text{ ns}^*$$

$$\tau_{XX} \sim 4045 / [\text{ppm}] \text{ ns}$$

\* (M. Hofmann et al.: Ion-Beam Excitation of Liquid Argon)

# Conclusions

- fixed bug in the saturation cut, re-computed Ar  $\tau_{\text{slow}}$  values
- checked undershoot problem in the <wfm> subtraction
  - results are consistent with ic=0.87
- rough analysis of the NQ/Q ratio evolution with doping yields  $\tau_{\text{XX}} \approx 4045/[\text{ppm}]$  ns