

# Run 1B: High resolution data analysis

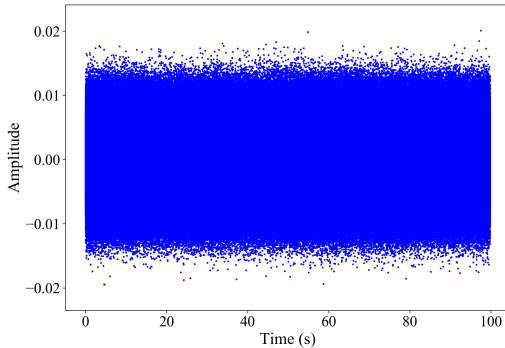
---

Shriram Jois  
& the HiRes team  
(Weekly meeting on Tuesdays at 5:30 PM  
Eastern)  
November 16, 2020



- Time series data  $\rightarrow$  Fourier transform.
- Data cuts.
- Contamination in HiRes.
- Exclusion plot.

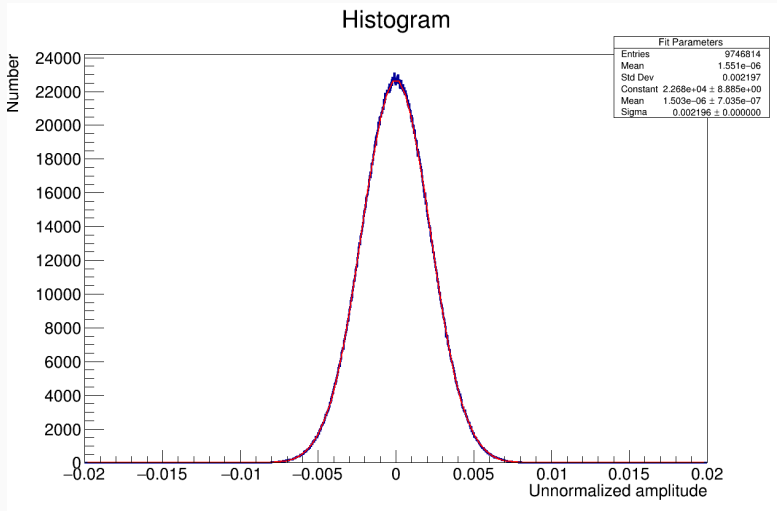
# Time domain



Time series data

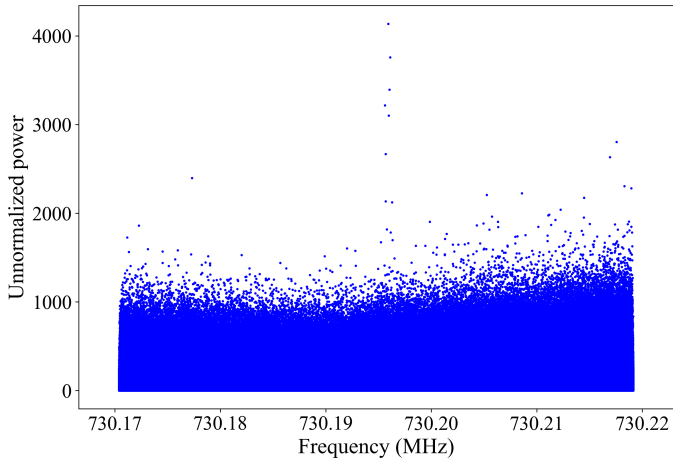
- Run 1B data → JSON format.
- HiRes data dominated by noise.
- $T = 100\text{s}$ ,  $\delta t = 10.24\mu\text{S}$ .

# Histogram of time series data



Number of points in the histogram = 9,746,814.

# Power vs frequency spectrum

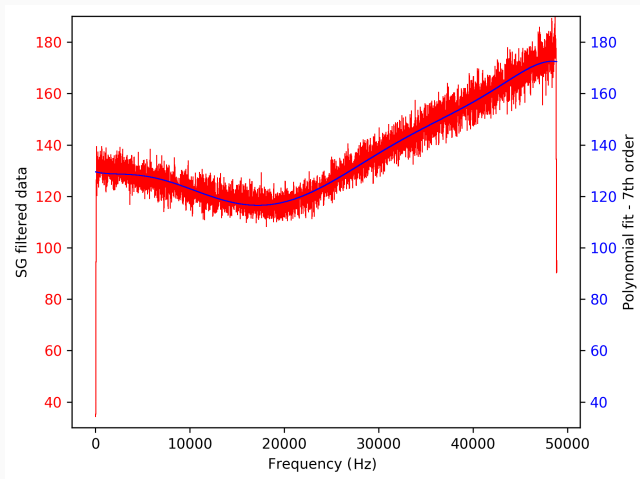


Fourier transform of time series data.  $N = \frac{N_T}{2} + 1$ .

## Spectral shape of noise

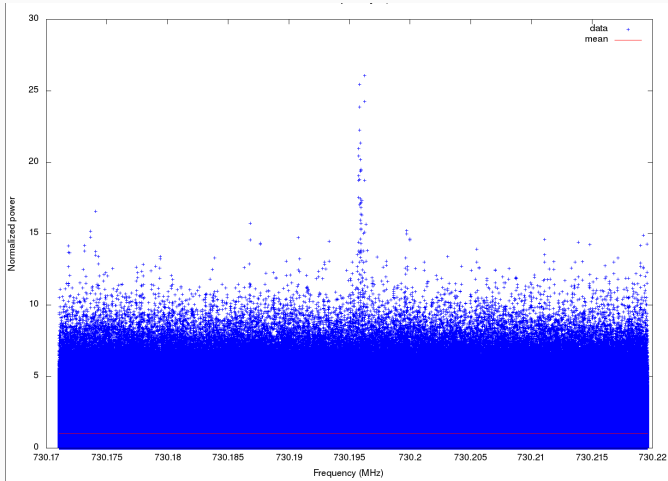
- Transfer function of some of the RF components depends on frequency.
- How to remove? → Savitzky - Golay filter or Polynomial fit.
- Dividing the unnormalized data by this fit removes the spectral shape.

# Spectral shape of noise



A comparison of Savitzky - Golay and Polynomial fit of 7<sup>th</sup> order.

# Removal of spectral shape



The units on y-axis is  $\sigma = 1$ , the standard deviation. Red line is the mean  $\mu = 1$ .



## The statistics of noise

- Two variable Gaussian, with  $x$  and  $y$  as sine and cosine components,

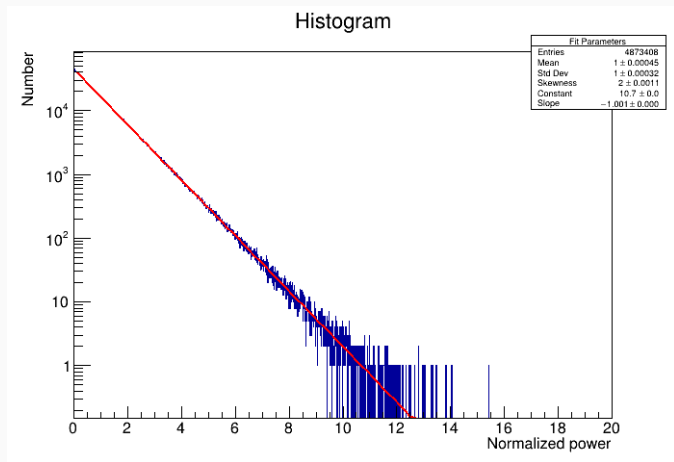
$$P(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_p^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma_p^2}}. \quad (1)$$

- Because I plot power vs. frequency, the statistics of noise power is,

$$\frac{dP(p)}{dp} = \frac{1}{\sigma} e^{-\frac{p}{\sigma}} = \frac{n}{N}. \quad (2)$$

- Exponential distribution
- Mean,  $\mu = 1$  and Standard deviation  $\sigma = 1$ .

# Its a straight line !

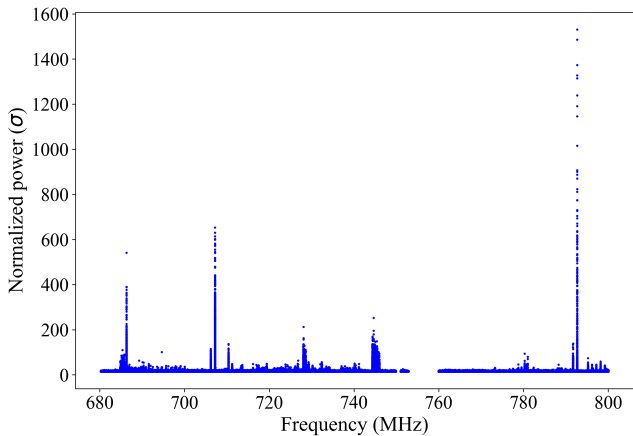


The fit intersects the  $y = 1$  line at  $P = 10.7\sigma$ .

$P = (10.7 + \sqrt{10.7})\sigma = 14\sigma$  was chosen as the 1<sup>st</sup> cut.

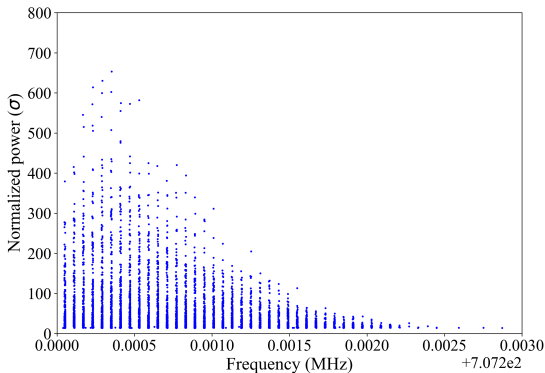
- Number of triggers per scan is,  $n = Ne^{-p}$ .
- $N = \mathcal{O}(4.8 \times 10^6)$ ,  $p = 14\sigma \rightarrow n = \mathcal{O}(4)$ .
- Fourier transform of 93,499 scans.
- For 93,499 scans,  $n = \mathcal{O}(360,000)$ .
- $\mathcal{O}(55)$  synthetic axion  $\rightarrow$  Run 1B  $\rightarrow$  used as a test bench  $\rightarrow$  removed.

# Triggers



Triggers above  $14\sigma$ .

# Synthetic axions

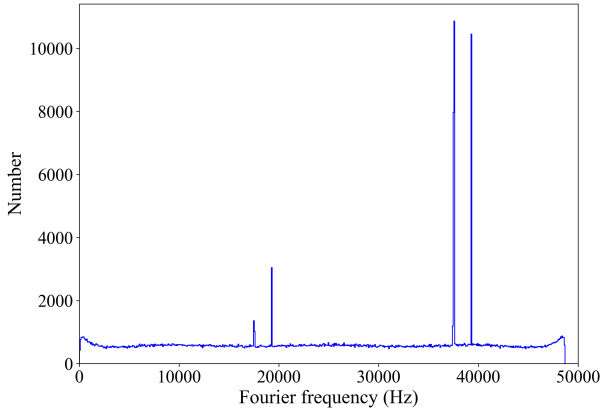


Synthetic axion injection at 707.2 MHz

Mimic a Maxwellian  $\rightarrow$  50 Hz difference  $\rightarrow$   $\mathcal{O}(3)$  kHz BW.

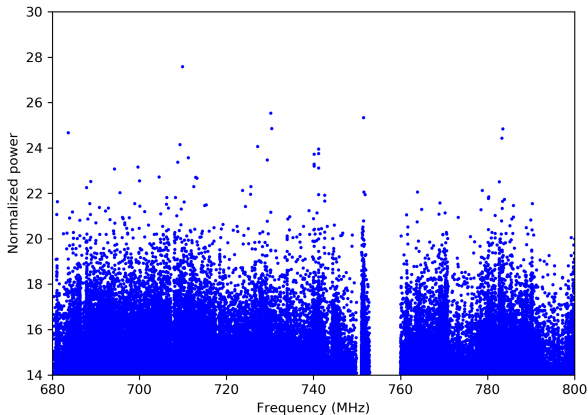
- Q cut: data with bad Q ( $10000 \leq Q \leq 90000$ )
- frequency cut: data outside the med res frequency range  $\sim$  680 - 800 MHz
- Removed the RF and IF contamination
- FWHM (L-cut): data outside the FWHM of the cavity
- Diurnal and annual modulation

# Contamination - Histogram



Contamination - intermediate frequency (IF) - expected to be flat

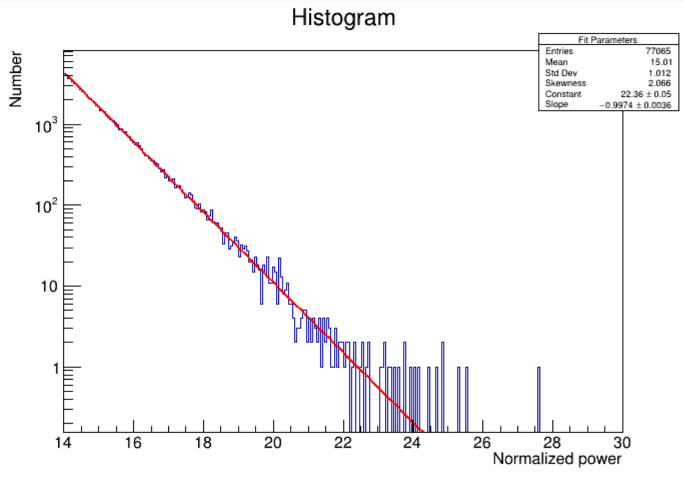
## Triggers that survived all the cuts



Normalized power vs frequency - 77065 triggers remaining



# Histogram



Remaining triggers

## Cold axion flow - 1

- The total energy of an axion  $E_a$  is,

$$E_a = \hbar\omega = m_a c^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_a (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}). \quad (3)$$

Here,  $\vec{v}$  is the axion's velocity in detector's frame of reference.

- This can be written as,

$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}_a - \vec{v}_D. \quad (4)$$

Here,  $\vec{v}_a$  is the axion's velocity in galaxy's reference frame, and  $\vec{v}_D$  is the velocity of the detector.

- The detector's velocity is given by,

$$\vec{v}_D = \vec{v}_{\odot} + \vec{v}_o + \vec{v}_r \cos \lambda. \quad (5)$$

## Cold axion flow - 2

- Because of the motions of Earth relative to the axion flow  $\rightarrow$  Doppler shift  $\rightarrow$  frequency changes with time.
- Differentiate  $E_a$  with time,

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \frac{m_a}{h} \left[ (\vec{v}_a - \vec{v}_\odot) \cdot \left( \frac{d\vec{v}_o}{dt} + \frac{d\vec{v}_r}{dt} \right) \right]. \quad (6)$$

- Are the remaining triggers persistent ?
- Frequency difference of any two triggers -  $\Delta f_t$ , difference in time when these two frequencies were scanned -  $\Delta T_t$ .
- Would a trigger satisfy the condition below?

$$\Delta f_t \leq \frac{\delta f}{\delta t} \Delta T_t. \quad (7)$$

- If yes, how many times?

# Persistence

- I define the Persistence ratio,  $\Upsilon$ , as,

$$\Upsilon = \frac{\text{number of doppler allowed triggers}}{\text{number of times a given frequency is scanned}}. \quad (8)$$

- Kept  $\Upsilon \geq 0.3$ , threw away the rest  $\rightarrow$  No persistent trigger found.
- Exclude the frequency range scanned  $\rightarrow$  at what confidence level (CL)?
- Go back to exponential distribution:

$$P_{CL} = \int_0^N dp \frac{1}{\sigma} e^{-\frac{p}{\sigma}} \sim 0.95. \quad (9)$$

- At  $N = 3\sigma$ ,  $P_{CL} = 95\%$ .
- But,  $\sigma = kTb$ .

## Exclusion limit - 1

- The effective signal power I saw would become,

$$P_E = P_T - N = 11\sigma. \quad (10)$$

for one scan.

- But we look for 30 % persistence.
- If a signal is scanned  $n = 20$  times, in how many scans do we expect the axion?

$$m = 0.3n = 6 \text{ scans} \quad (11)$$

- Binomial distribution,

$$f(m; n, p) = \binom{n}{m} p^m (1-p)^{(n-m)} \quad (12)$$

## Exclusion limit - 2

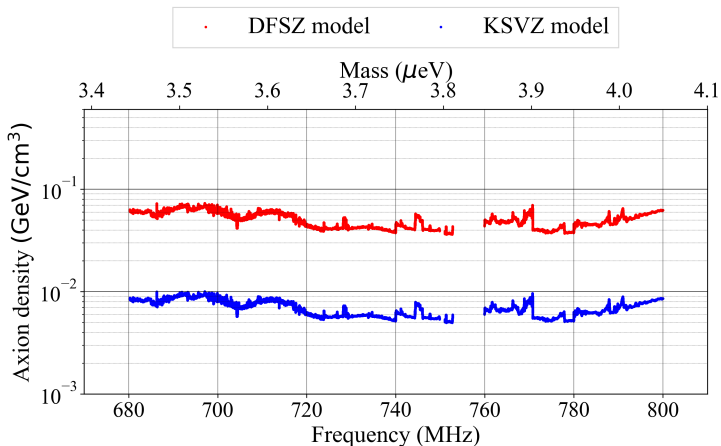
- The effective threshold reduces to,  $P_E = 12\sigma$
- Power due to axion conversion can be related to noise temperature measured,

$$P_E \eta = g_{a\gamma\gamma}^2 \frac{\rho_a}{m_a} B_0^2 V C_{010} Q_L. \quad (13)$$

- Here,  $\eta$  is the effective contribution, which includes,
  - 50 % of the power gets deposited in the walls
  - All of the axion power is not in a single bin
  - Axion signal may not exactly be at the resonant frequency of the cavity.
- I calculate the limit on density as,

$$\frac{\rho}{\rho_a} = \left( \frac{12\eta k T b}{3.3 \times 10^{-23} \text{W}} \right) \left( \frac{0.4}{C_{010}} \right) \left( \frac{0.36}{g_\gamma} \right)^2 \left( \frac{740 \text{ MHz}}{f} \right) \left( \frac{45000}{Q} \right). \quad (14)$$

## Exclusion limit - 3



Exclusion limit at a 95 % CL.

- Limit set on the density of the cold axion flow with a narrow line-width.
    - I set the limit on the worst density - maximum value of  $\rho$ .
    - Density limits:
      - $\geq 0.0728 \text{ GeV/cm}^3$  - DFSZ model
      - $\geq 0.0010 \text{ GeV/cm}^3$  - KSVZ model
- at a 95 % CL.



- Run 1B
  - Studied the synthetic axion injections and removed them from the data.
  - Removed contamination both RF and IF. Origin of IF leakage ?
  - Cuts on the data
  - Studied the diurnal and annual modulation of an axion signal - more on this later.
  - No axions were found ☹️→ Exclusion limit ☺️.
  - Multi-resolution analysis - Chelsea

**Thank you !**

---