

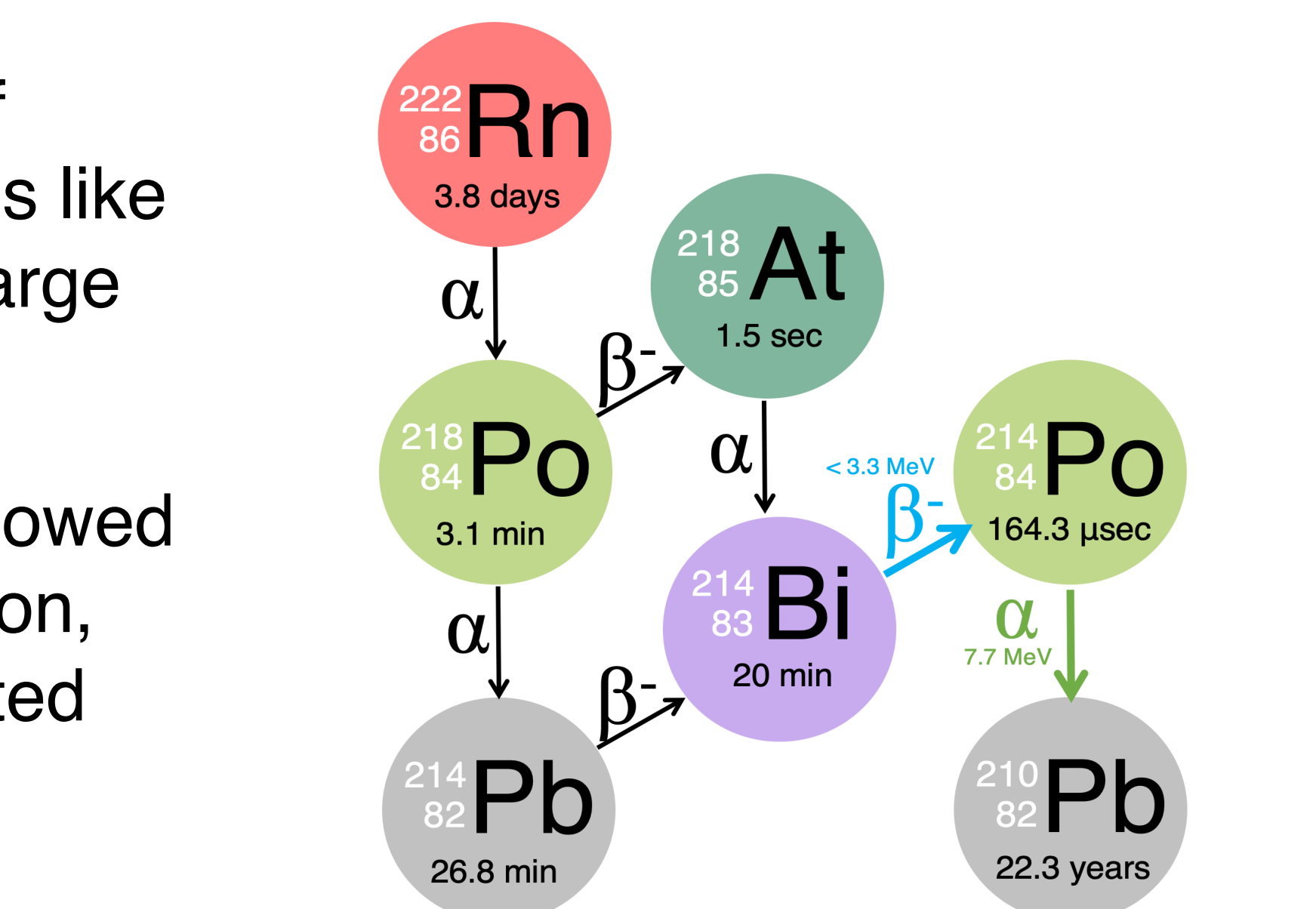
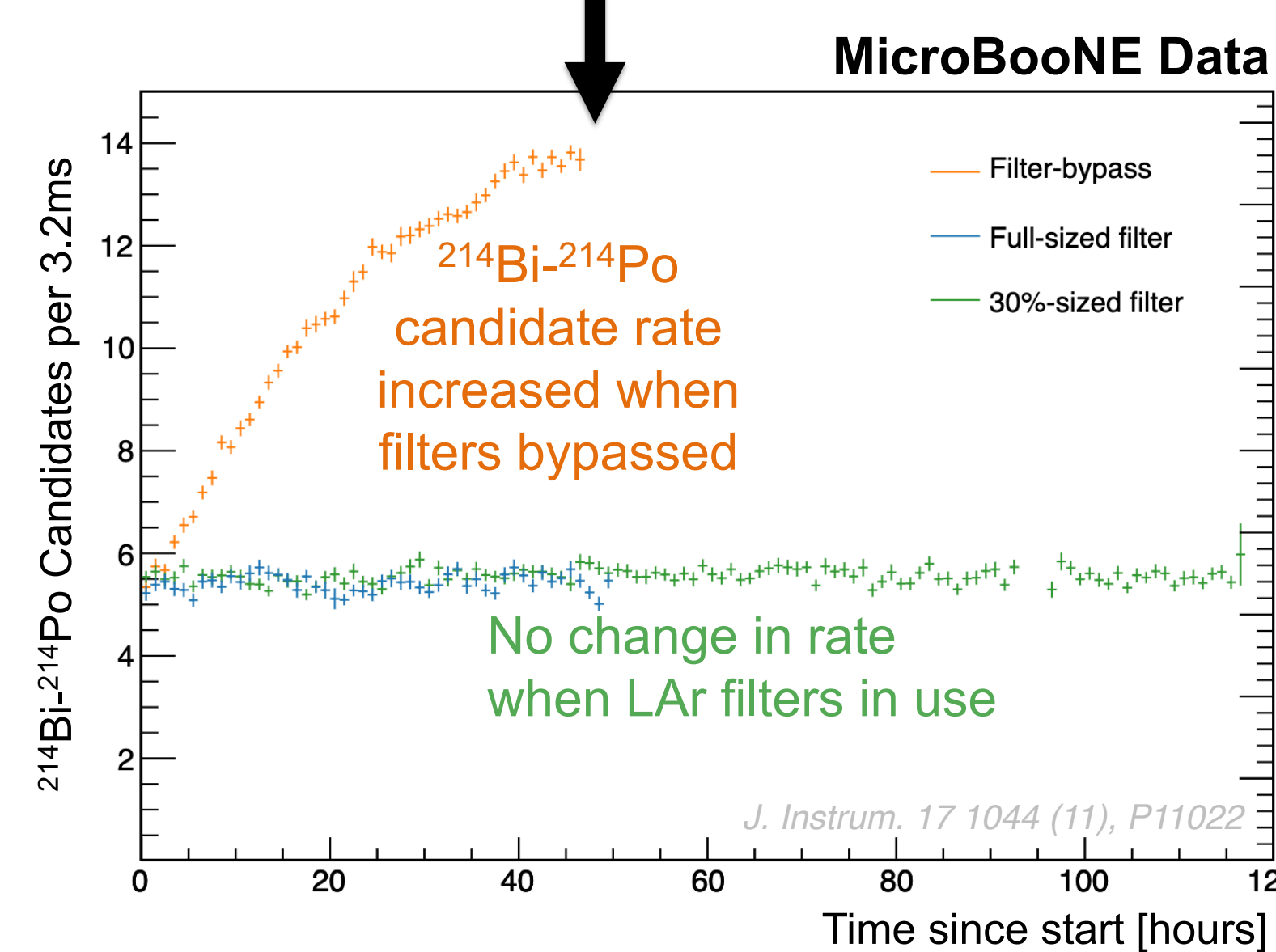
# A Measurement of the Ambient Radon Rate and MeV-Scale Calorimetry in the MicroBooNE LArTPC



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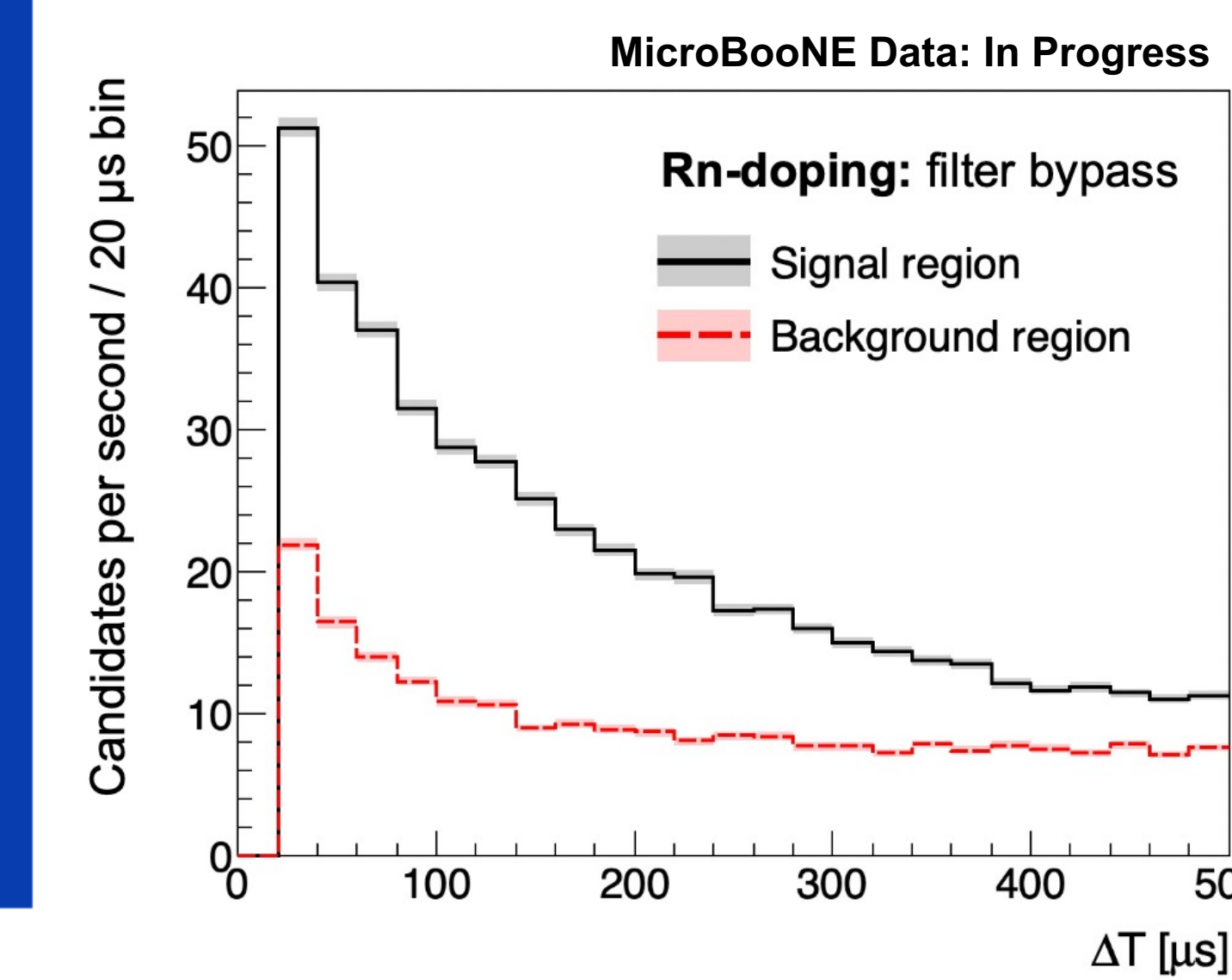
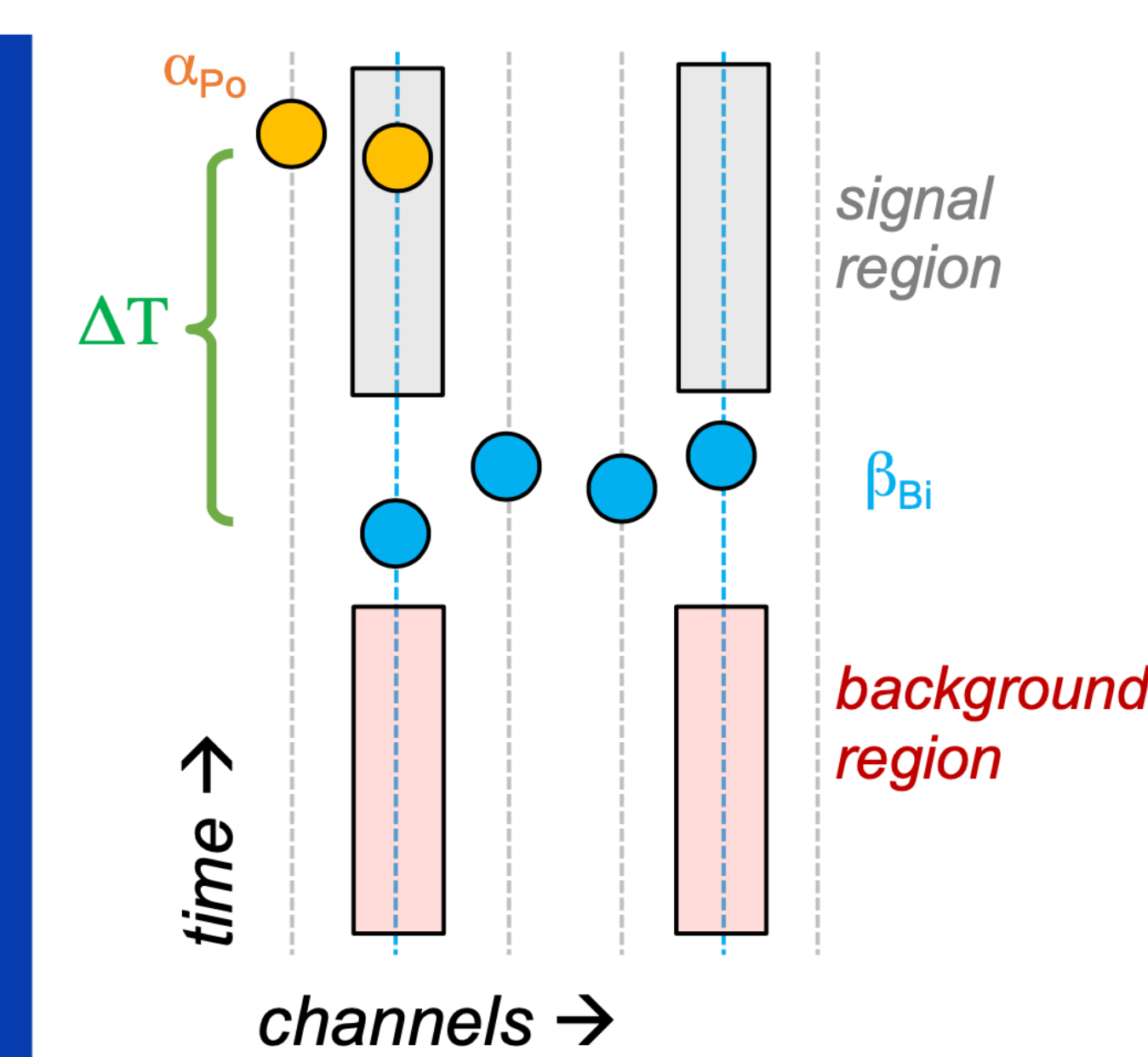
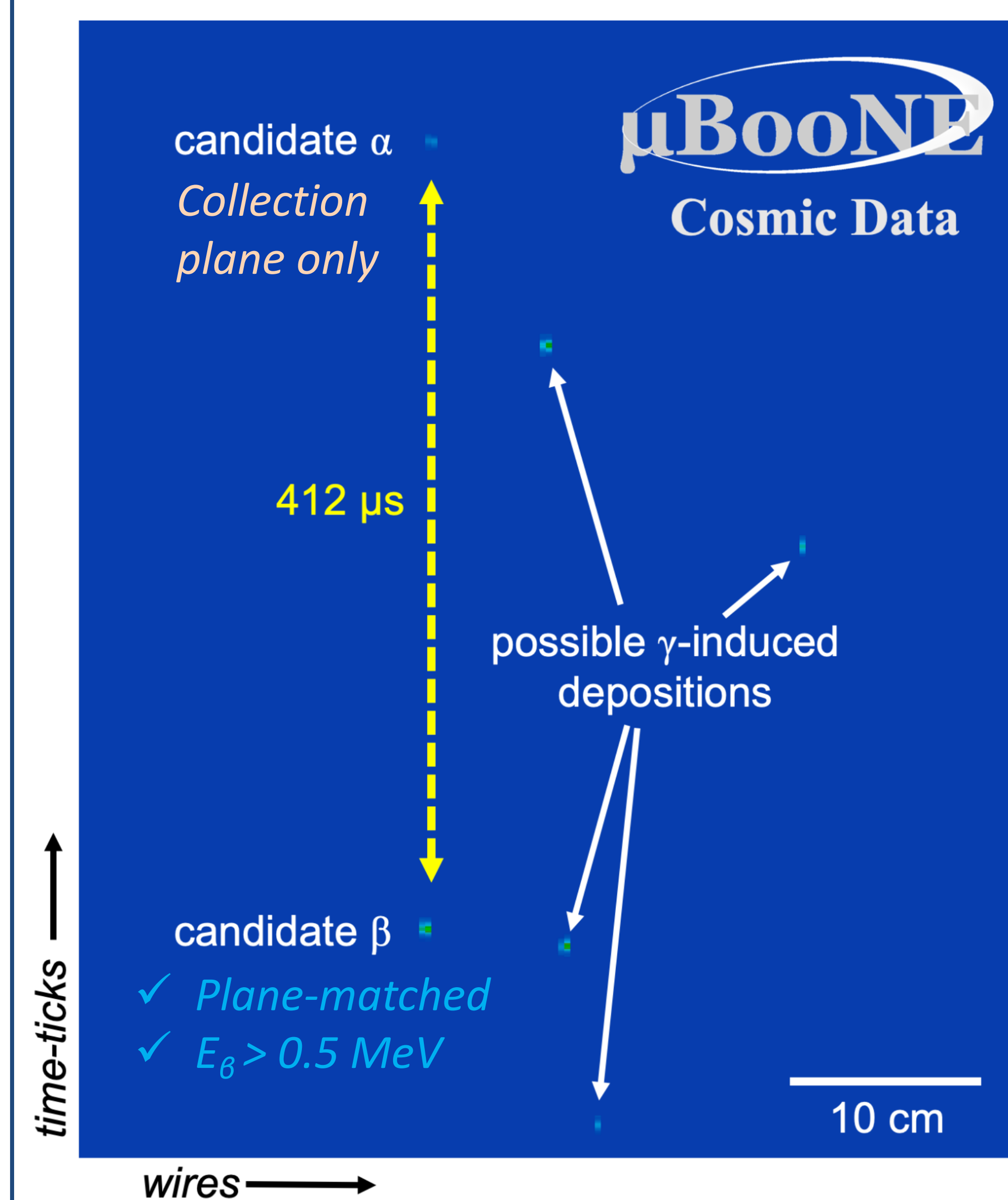
## Introduction

- Radon ( $^{222}\text{Rn}$ ) is a major source of backgrounds for low-energy signals like supernova and solar  $\nu$ 's in future large LArTPCs like DUNE.
- Previous MicroBooNE result [1] showed removal of doped Rn by LAr filtration, but unknown backgrounds prevented measurement of absolute rate.

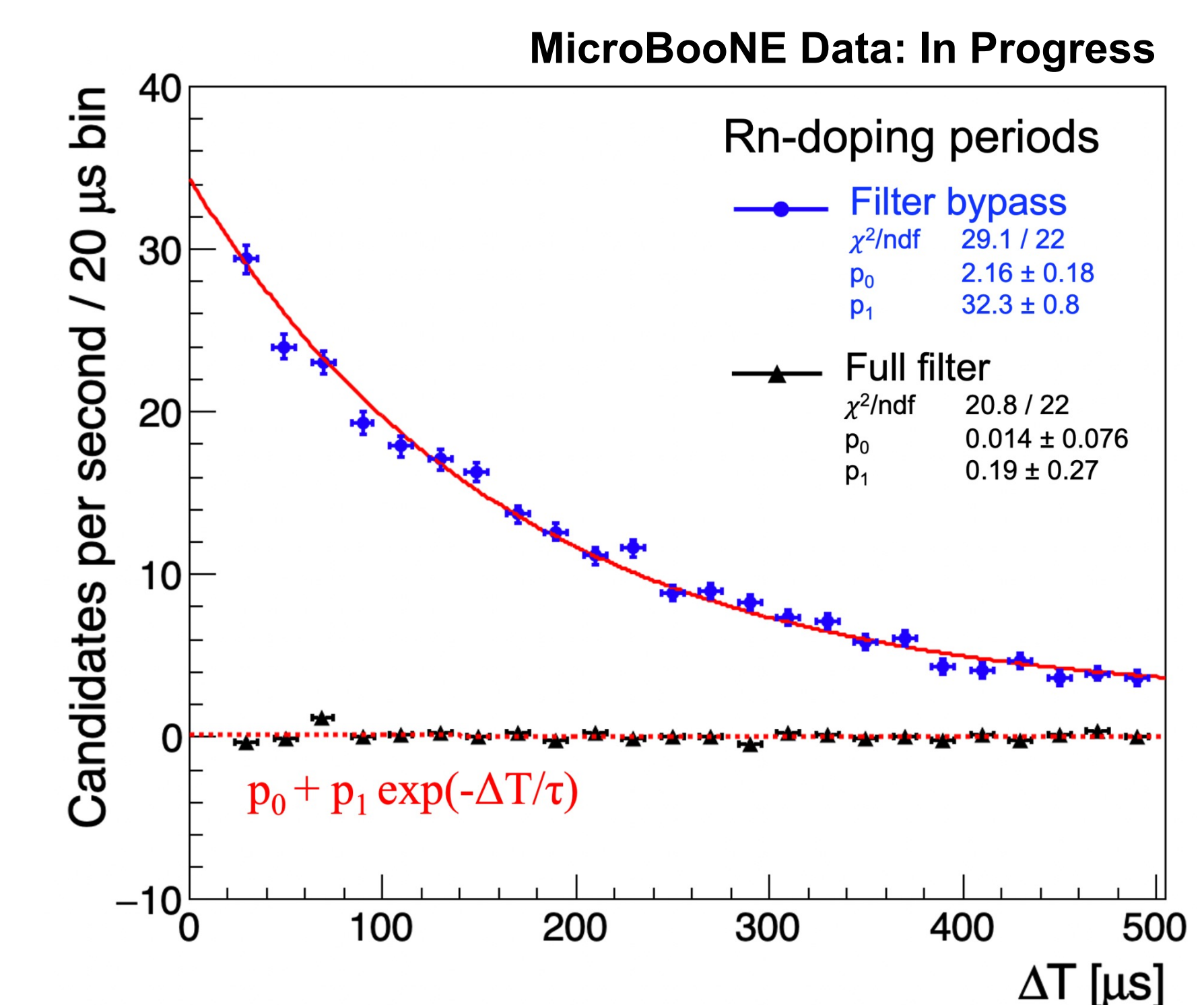


- Here we report a measurement of ambient Rn activity in the bulk LAr during standard data-taking periods, using novel low-energy reconstruction tools and background removal.
- We also demonstrate calorimetry at lowest energy ranges ever achieved in a large single-phase LArTPC.

## Signal Topology and Analysis Method

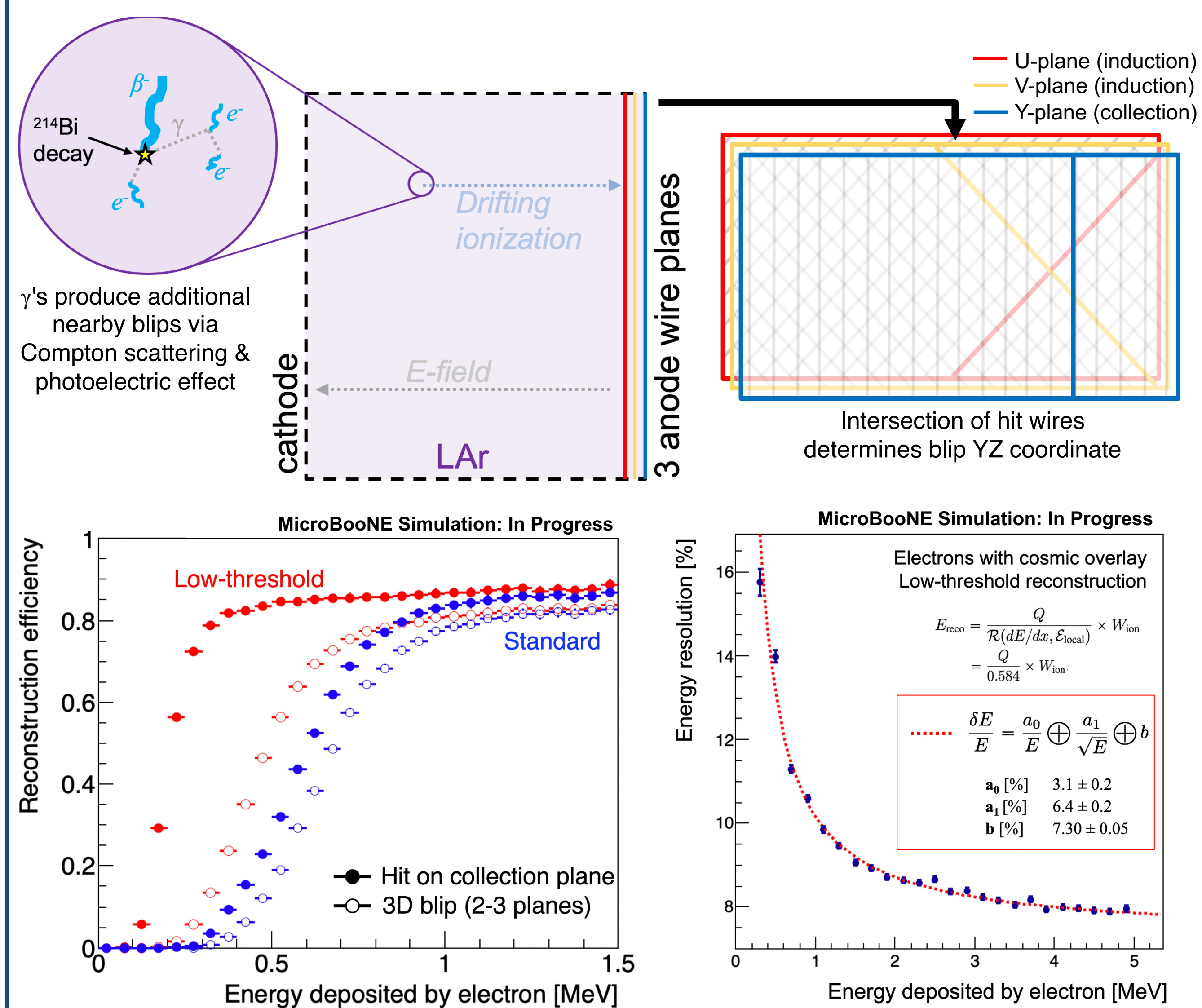


- $^{214}\text{Bi} \rightarrow ^{214}\text{Po}$  ('BiPo') decay produces distinct 'two-blip' topology due to short Po lifetime of 164 $\mu\text{s}$ .
- $\Delta T$  'decay time' distribution background-subtracted & fit to exponential function.
- Function integrated to extract BiPo rate.

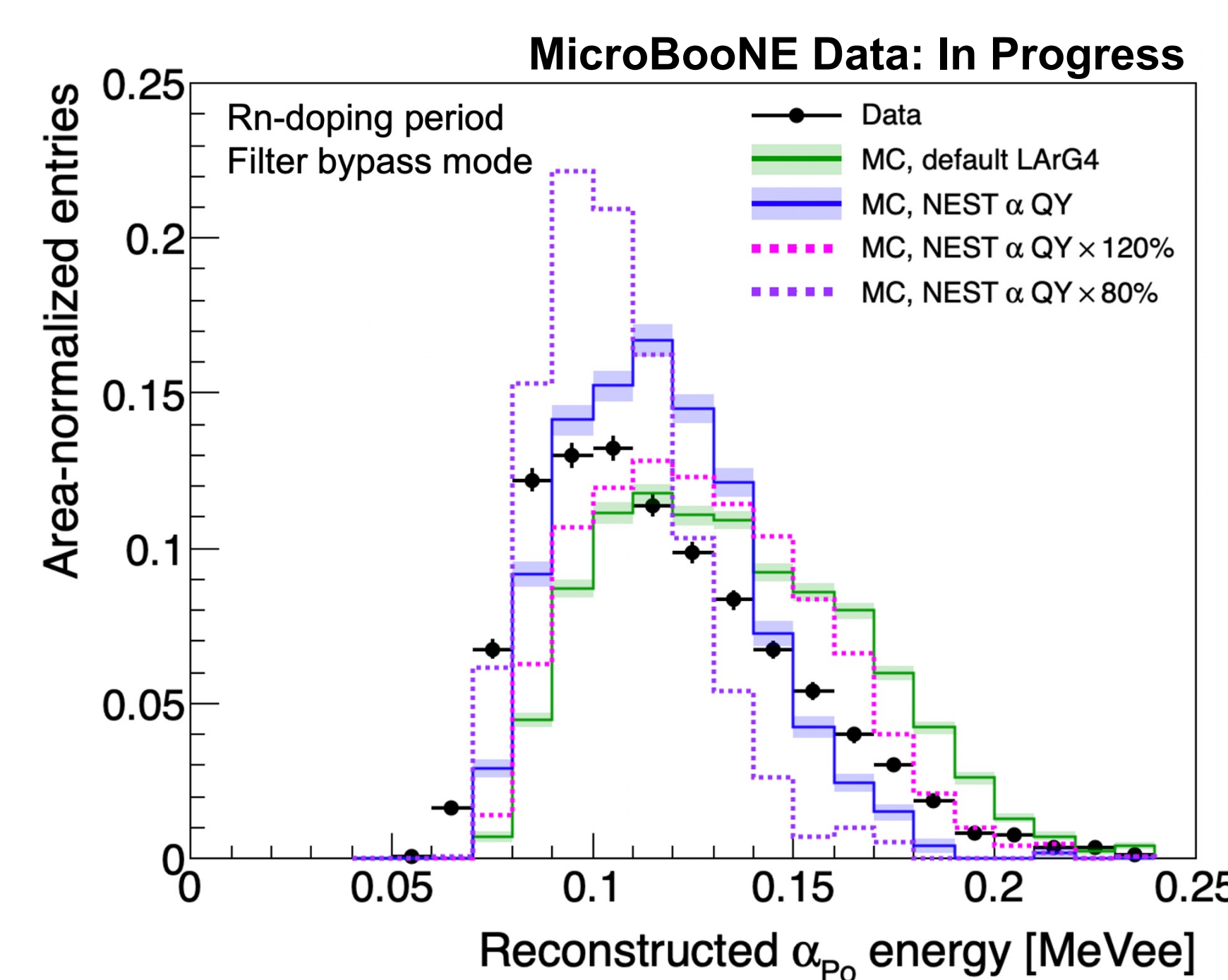
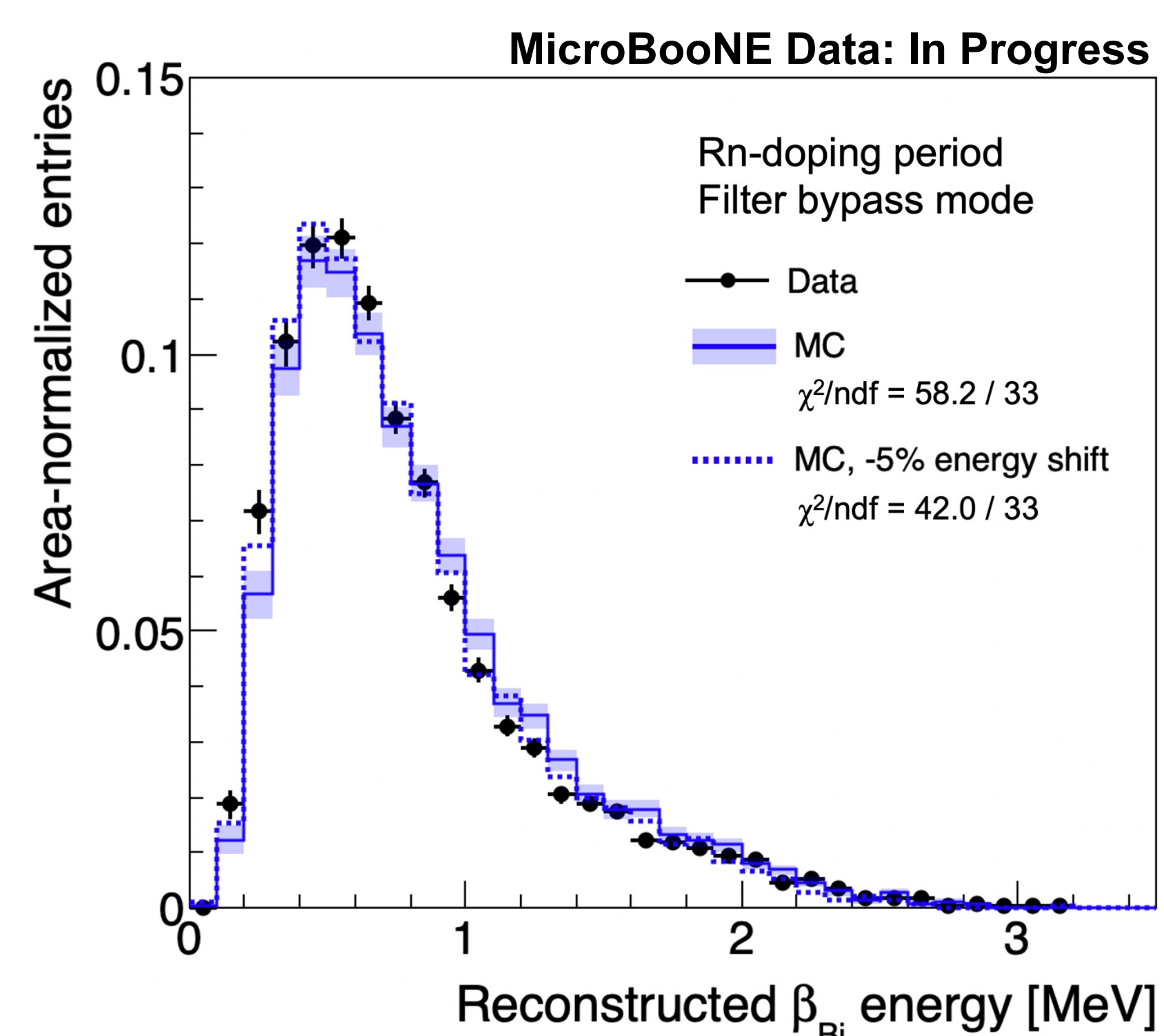


## MeV-Scale Blip Reconstruction

- Tools adapted from techniques pioneered by the ArgoNeuT [2] and MicroBooNE [3] collaborations.
- Wire readout signals processed using lowered hit-finding thresholds to enhance sensitivity to signals  $\lesssim 1$  MeV.
- Energy reconstructed with electron-equivalent  $e^-/\text{ion}$  recombination ( $dE/dx \sim 2.8$  MeV/cm for 1 MeV  $\beta$ ).



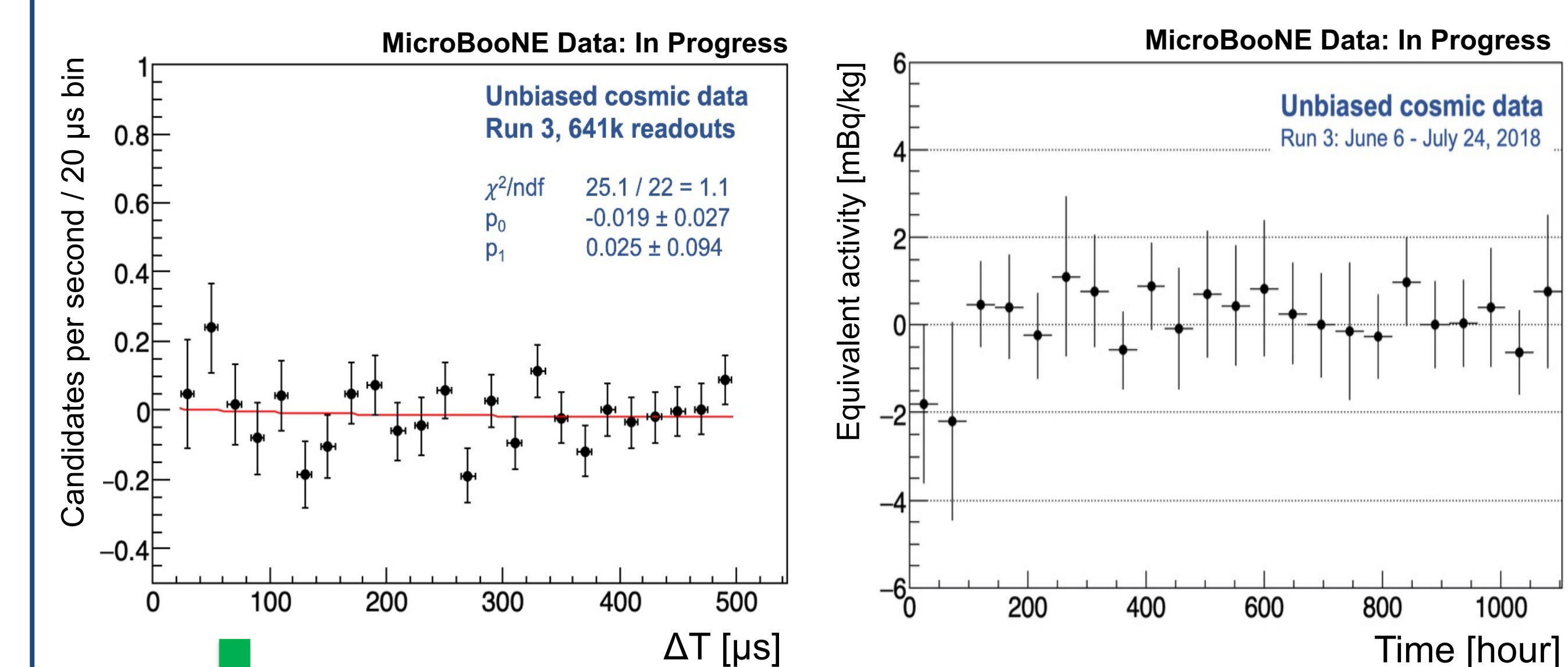
## Calorimetric Validation of Monte Carlo



- R&D doping data used to validate the simulation at the MeV-scale by reconstructing BG-subtracted energy spectra.
- $\beta_{\text{Bi}}$  is plane-matched; spectrum sculpted by thresholding effects at  $E \lesssim 0.5$  MeV.
- $\alpha_{\text{Po}}$  signal reconstructed only in collection plane (lower thresh)
  - Uncertainties in  $\alpha$  charge-yield and quenching in LAr dominate systematic uncertainty
- MC efficiency for measuring BiPo rate:  $\epsilon_{\text{nom}} = (6 \pm 3)\%$

	$(\delta\epsilon / \epsilon_{\text{nom}})$
Systematic	Uncertainty
Alpha QY	$\pm 43\%$
Electron diffusion	$+26\%, -17\%$
Energy scale	$\pm 15\%$
Recombination modeling	$\pm 1.9\%$
Total	$+52\%, -49\%$

## Ambient Radon Rate Results



Measured  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  activity from 46 days of data-taking:  **$(0.04 \pm 0.17)$  mBq/kg**

- Set limit:  **$< 0.38$  mBq/kg** at 95% confidence level.
- Result is below the DUNE collaboration's low-energy physics target of  $\lesssim 1$  mBq/kg [4], and was achieved with standard LAr liquid filtration techniques.
- This in-situ measurement is the first of its kind for a noble element detector with liquid-phase purification.*

### References

- P. Abratenko *et al.* (MicroBooNE), *J. Instrum.* **17** 1044 (11), P11022
- R. Acciarri *et al.* (ArgoNeuT), *Phys. Rev. D* **99**, 012002 (2019)
- A. Bhat, PhD Thesis, Syracuse Univ., [FERMILAB-THESIS-2021-14](https://arxiv.org/abs/2203.08821)
- A. Avasthi *et al.*, Snowmass 2022, [arXiv:2203.08821](https://arxiv.org/abs/2203.08821)