<u>IDEA</u>

➤ In direct dark matter search experiments, fast neutrons are prevalent in the background and can mimic WIMP signals.

IDEA

- ➤ In direct dark matter search experiments, fast neutrons are prevalent in the background and can mimic WIMP signals.
- ➤ We use an Am-Be source which gives both neutron and gamma spectra. It is essential to differentiate between them.

IDEA

- ➤ In direct dark matter search experiments, fast neutrons are prevalent in the background and can mimic WIMP signals.
- ➤ We use an Am-Be source which gives both neutron and gamma spectra. It is essential to differentiate between them.



EJ-301 liquid scintillation detector and photo-multiplier tube^[1]

➤ The EJ-301 is a liquid scintillation detector. It shows excellent pulse shape discrimination and allows differentiation of neutron and gamma spectra.

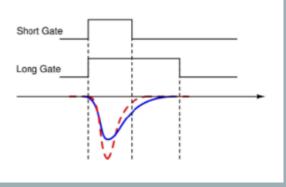
<u>IDEA</u>

- ➤ In direct dark matter search experiments, fast neutrons are prevalent in the background and can mimic WIMP signals.
- We use an Am-Be source which gives both neutron and gamma spectra. It is essential to differentiate between them.



EJ-301 liquid scintillation detector and photo-multiplier tube^[1]

➤ The EJ-301 is a liquid scintillation detector. It shows excellent pulse shape discrimination and allows differentiation of neutron and gamma spectra.



Short gate and long gate for two chosen pulses^[2]

Pulse shape discrimination is a measure of the charge accumulated in the tail of the pulse over the total charge in the pulse.

$$> PSD = \frac{Q_{long} - Q_{short}}{Q_{long}}$$

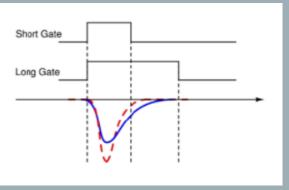
<u>IDEA</u>

- ➤ In direct dark matter search experiments, fast neutrons are prevalent in the background and can mimic WIMP signals.
- ➤ We use an Am-Be source which gives both neutron and gamma spectra. It is essential to differentiate between them.



EJ-301 liquid scintillation detector and photo-multiplier tube^[1]

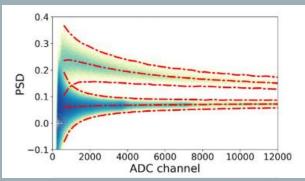
➤ The EJ-301 is a liquid scintillation detector. It shows excellent pulse shape discrimination and allows differentiation of neutron and gamma spectra.



Short gate and long gate for two chosen pulses^[2]

Pulse shape discrimination is a measure of the charge accumulated in the tail of the pulse over the total charge in the pulse.

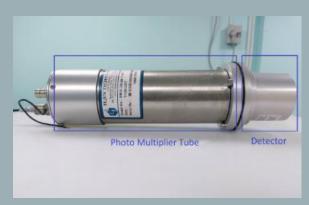
$$\triangleright PSD = \frac{Q_{long} - Q_{short}}{Q_{long}}$$



Pulse shape discrimination achieved for Am-Be source. The upper band corresponds to neutron, the lower to gamma^[1]

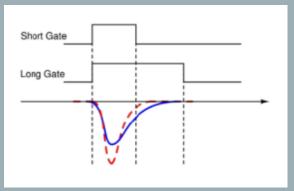
IDEA

- ➤ In direct dark matter search experiments, fast neutrons are prevalent in the background and can mimic WIMP signals.
- ➤ We use an Am-Be source which gives both neutron and gamma spectra. It is essential to differentiate between them.



EJ-301 liquid scintillation detector and photo-multiplier tube^[1]

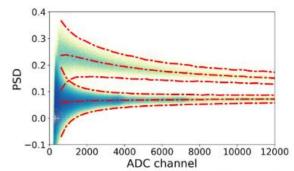
➤ The EJ-301 is a liquid scintillation detector. It shows excellent pulse shape discrimination and allows differentiation of neutron and gamma spectra.



Short gate and long gate for two chosen pulses^[2]

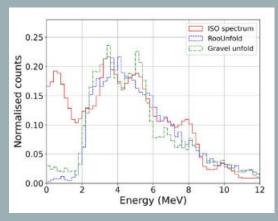
Pulse shape discrimination is a measure of the charge accumulated in the tail of the pulse over the total charge in the pulse.

$$\triangleright PSD = \frac{Q_{long} - Q_{short}}{Q_{long}}$$



Pulse shape discrimination achieved for Am-Be source. The upper band corresponds to neutron, the lower to gamma^[1]

Next, we perform unfolding, wherein we reconstruct the energy spectrum by using the detector response that is measured experimentally.



Unfolded Am-Be spectrum^[1]

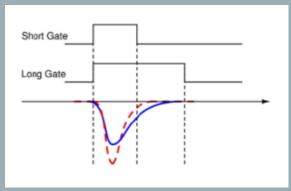
IDEA

- ➤ In direct dark matter search experiments, fast neutrons are prevalent in the background and can mimic WIMP signals.
- ➤ We use an Am-Be source which gives both neutron and gamma spectra. It is essential to differentiate between them.



EJ-301 liquid scintillation detector and photo-multiplier tube^[1]

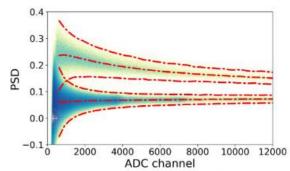
➤ The EJ-301 is a liquid scintillation detector. It shows excellent pulse shape discrimination and allows differentiation of neutron and gamma spectra.



Short gate and long gate for two chosen pulses^[2]

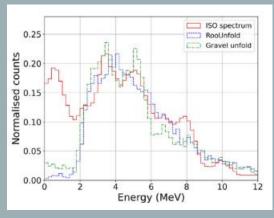
Pulse shape discrimination is a measure of the charge accumulated in the tail of the pulse over the total charge in the pulse.

$$\triangleright$$
 PSD = $\frac{Q_{long} - Q_{short}}{Q_{long}}$



Pulse shape discrimination achieved for Am-Be source. The upper band corresponds to neutron, the lower to gamma^[1]

Next, we perform unfolding, wherein we reconstruct the energy spectrum by using the detector response that is measured experimentally.



Unfolded Am-Be spectrum^[1]

➤ **Goal:** Unfolding the Am-Be spectrum and validating it against the ISO spectrum, specifically below the 740 ADC Channel cut.

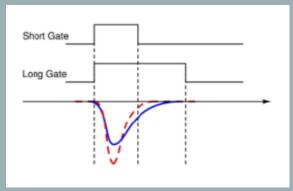
IDEA

- ➤ In direct dark matter search experiments, fast neutrons are prevalent in the background and can mimic WIMP signals.
- ➤ We use an Am-Be source which gives both neutron and gamma spectra. It is essential to differentiate between them.



EJ-301 liquid scintillation detector and photo-multiplier tube^[1]

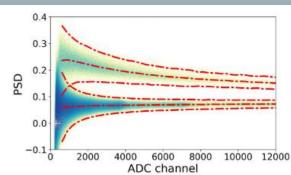
➤ The EJ-301 is a liquid scintillation detector. It shows excellent pulse shape discrimination and allows differentiation of neutron and gamma spectra.



Short gate and long gate for two chosen pulses^[2]

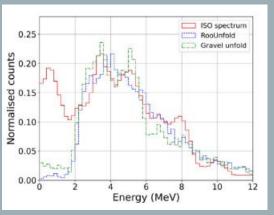
Pulse shape discrimination is a measure of the charge accumulated in the tail of the pulse over the total charge in the pulse.

$$> PSD = \frac{Q_{long} - Q_{short}}{Q_{long}}$$



Pulse shape discrimination achieved for Am-Be source. The upper band corresponds to neutron, the lower to gamma^[1]

Next, we perform unfolding, wherein we reconstruct the energy spectrum by using the detector response that is measured experimentally.



Unfolded Am-Be spectrum^[1]

➤ **Goal:** Unfolding the Am-Be spectrum and validating it against the ISO spectrum, specifically below the 740 ADC Channel cut.

BASELINES

➤ To gain a thorough understanding of the physical phenomenon that govern our project.

- To take additional experimental data and assemble a template of pulse shapes for different ADC Channels.
- Learning and implementing an appropriate ML algorithm (tSNE).
- Unfolding the energy spectrum and validating our findings against the ISO spectrum.

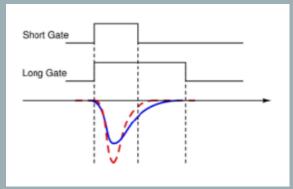
IDEA

- ➤ In direct dark matter search experiments, fast neutrons are prevalent in the background and can mimic WIMP signals.
- ➤ We use an Am-Be source which gives both neutron and gamma spectra. It is essential to differentiate between them.



EJ-301 liquid scintillation detector and photo-multiplier tube^[1]

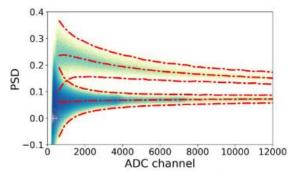
➤ The EJ-301 is a liquid scintillation detector. It shows excellent pulse shape discrimination and allows differentiation of neutron and gamma spectra.



Short gate and long gate for two chosen pulses^[2]

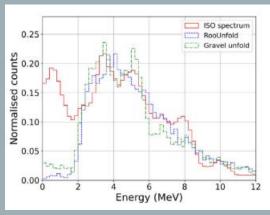
Pulse shape discrimination is a measure of the charge accumulated in the tail of the pulse over the total charge in the pulse.

$$\triangleright$$
 PSD = $\frac{Q_{long} - Q_{short}}{Q_{long}}$



Pulse shape discrimination achieved for Am-Be source. The upper band corresponds to neutron, the lower to gamma^[1]

Next, we perform unfolding, wherein we reconstruct the energy spectrum by using the detector response that is measured experimentally.



Unfolded Am-Be spectrum^[1]

➤ **Goal:** Unfolding the Am-Be spectrum and validating it against the ISO spectrum, specifically below the 740 ADC Channel cut.

BASELINES

➤ To gain a thorough understanding of the physical phenomenon that govern our project.

- ➤ To take additional experimental data and assemble a template of pulse shapes for different ADC Channels.
- ➤ Learning and implementing an appropriate ML algorithm (tSNE).
- Unfolding the energy spectrum and validating our findings against the ISO spectrum.
- We plan on covering the first two baselines by the mid-semester examination.
- Both teammates will contribute towards all baselines since all of them are inter-dependent.
- We have access to the dataset used for PSD and unfolding used to plot the previous figures, for both neutron and gamma signals.

RELEVANT PAPERS

- S. Das, V.K.S. Kashyap, B. Mohanty, Energy calibration of EJ-301 scintillation detector using unfolding methods for fast neutron measurement, Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section A: Accelerators, Spectrometers, Detectors and Associated Equipment, Volume 1042, 2022, 167405
- Chen, Y., Chen, X., Lei, J. et al. Unfolding the fast neutron spectra of a BC501A liquid scintillation detector using GRAVEL method. Sci. China Phys. Mech. Astron. 57, 2014, 1885–1890
- Laurens van der Maaten and Geoffrey Hinton. "Visualizing Data using t-SNE". In: Journal of Machine Learning Research 9 (2008), pp. 2579–2605.

[1] source: S. Das, V.K.S. Kashyap, B. Mohanty, Energy calibration of EJ-301 scintillation detector using unfolding methods for fast neutron measurement, Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section A: Accelerators, Spectrometers, Detectors and Associated Equipment, Volume 1042, 2022, 167405

[2] source: S. Das, Simulating the response of a liquid scintillation detector to gamma and neutrons, National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar, 2021