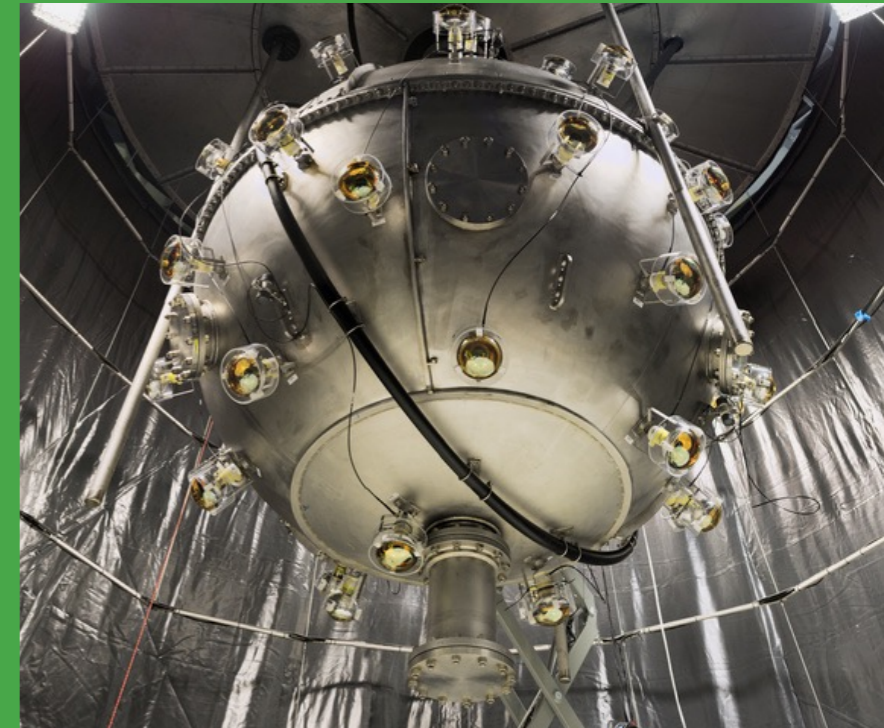
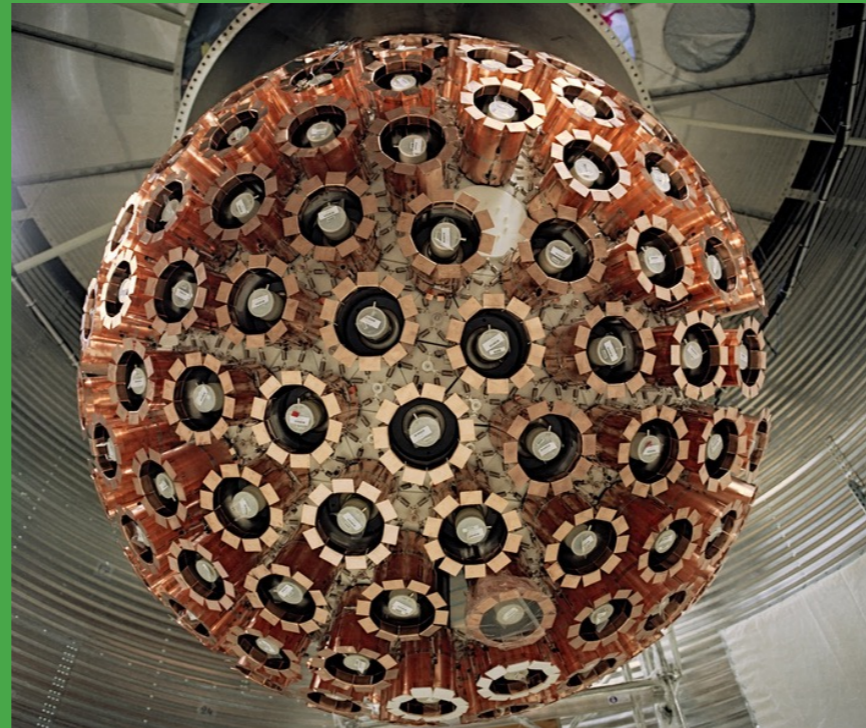


# A likelihood ratio algorithm to remove localized alpha particle backgrounds in DEAP-3600

Courtney Mielnichuk  
for the DEAP-3600 Collaboration  
WNPCC - February 17, 2017

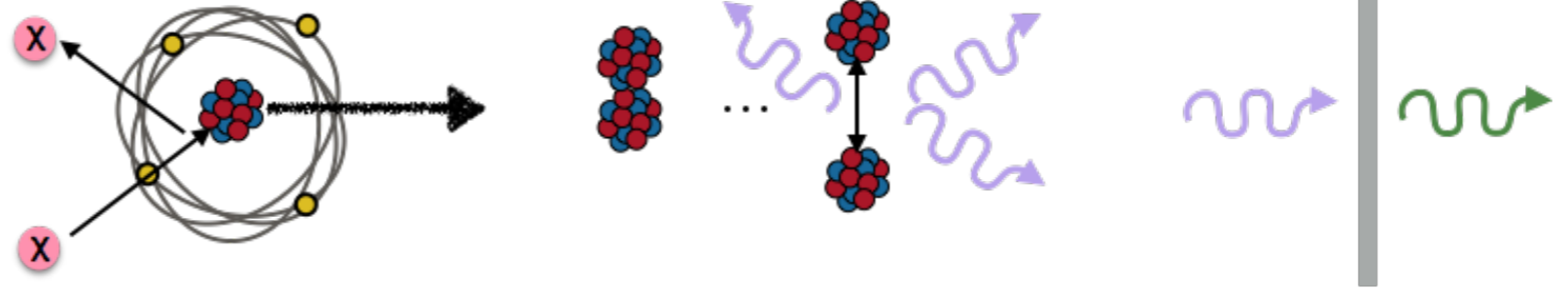
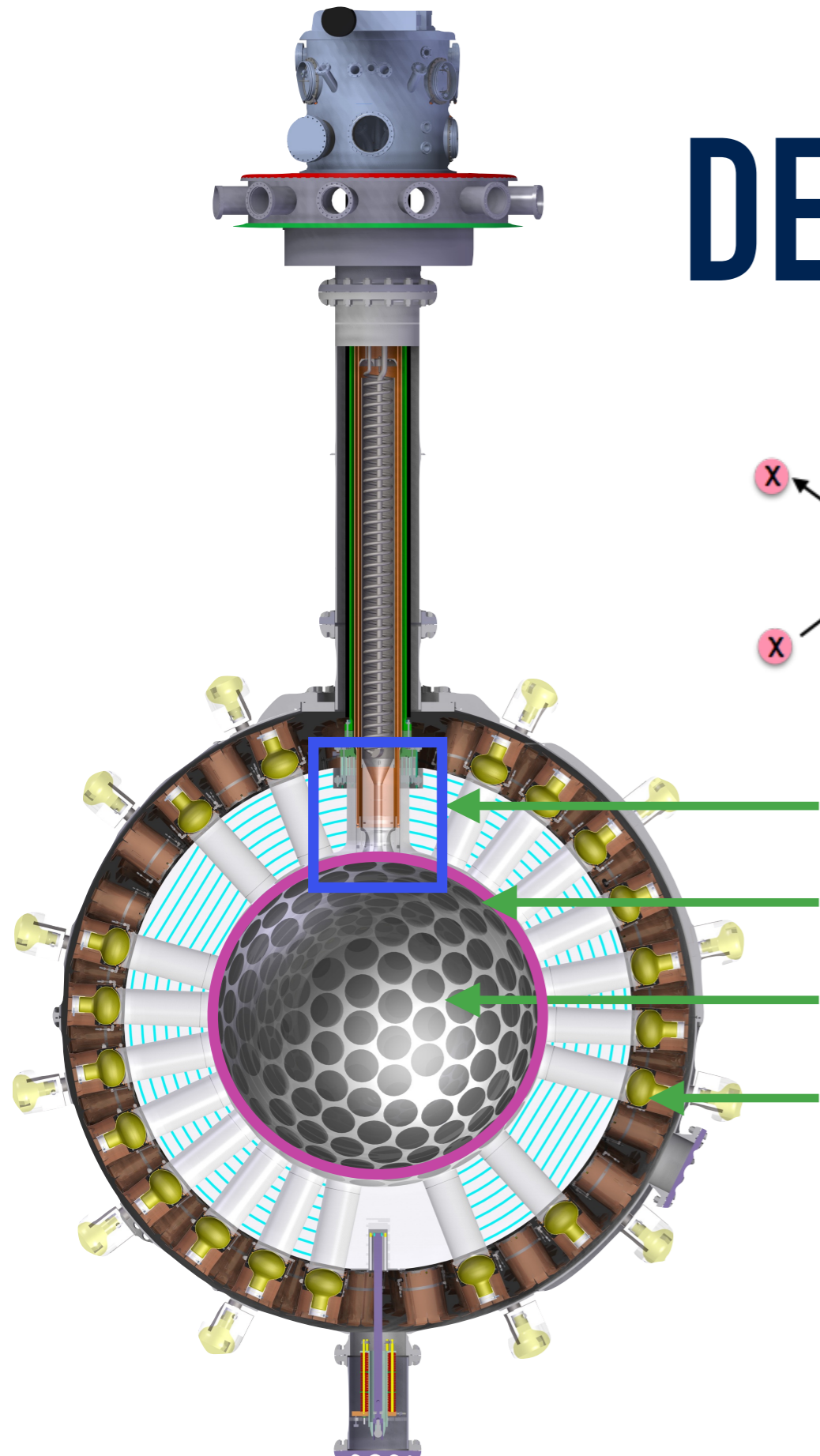


# DEAP-3600 Overview



- 3600 kg liquid argon to search for Weakly Interacting Massive Particles (WIMPs)
- 2 km underground at SNOLAB
- current configuration contains ~ 3260 kg of liquid argon

# DEAP-3600 Detector



Neck Region

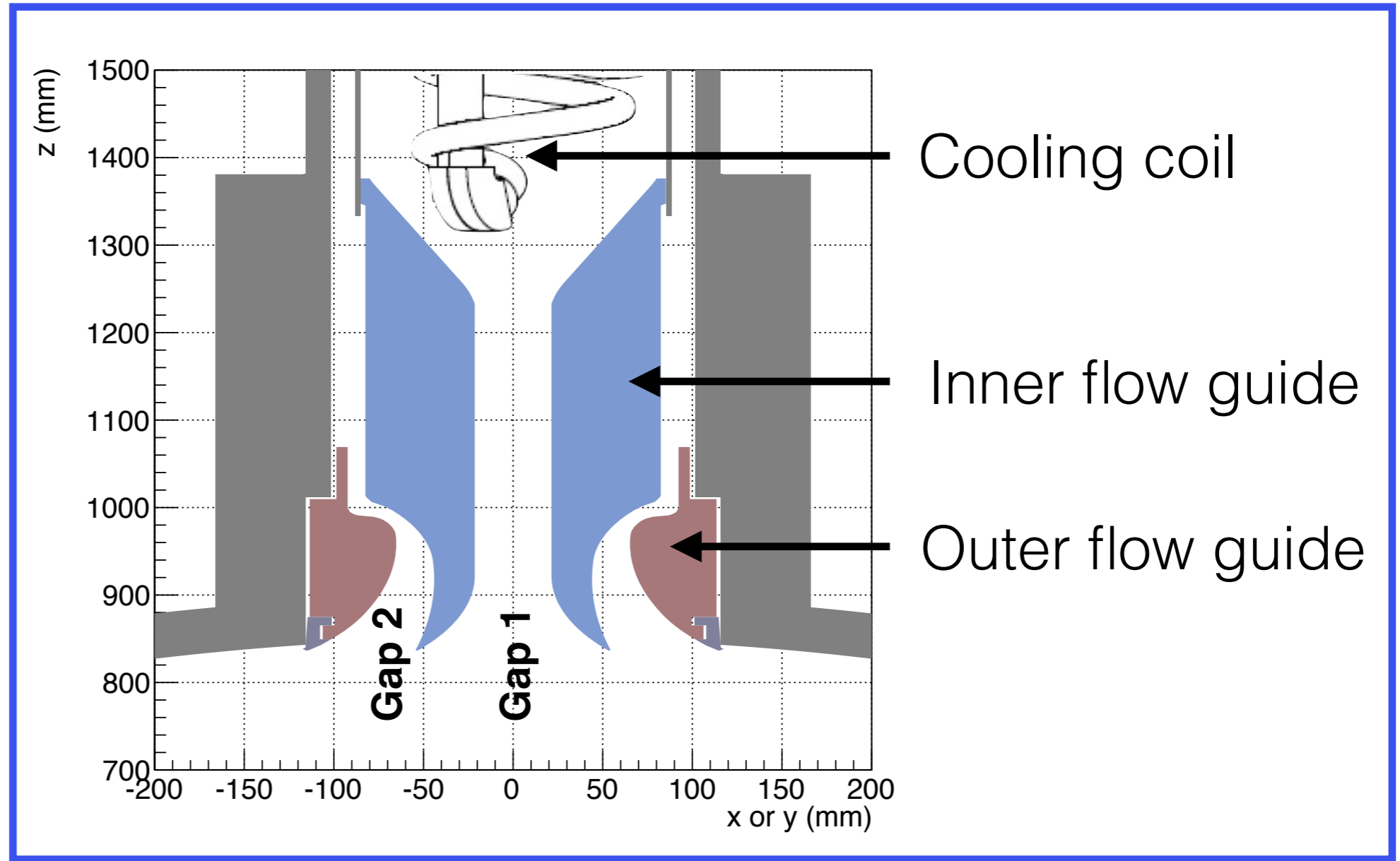
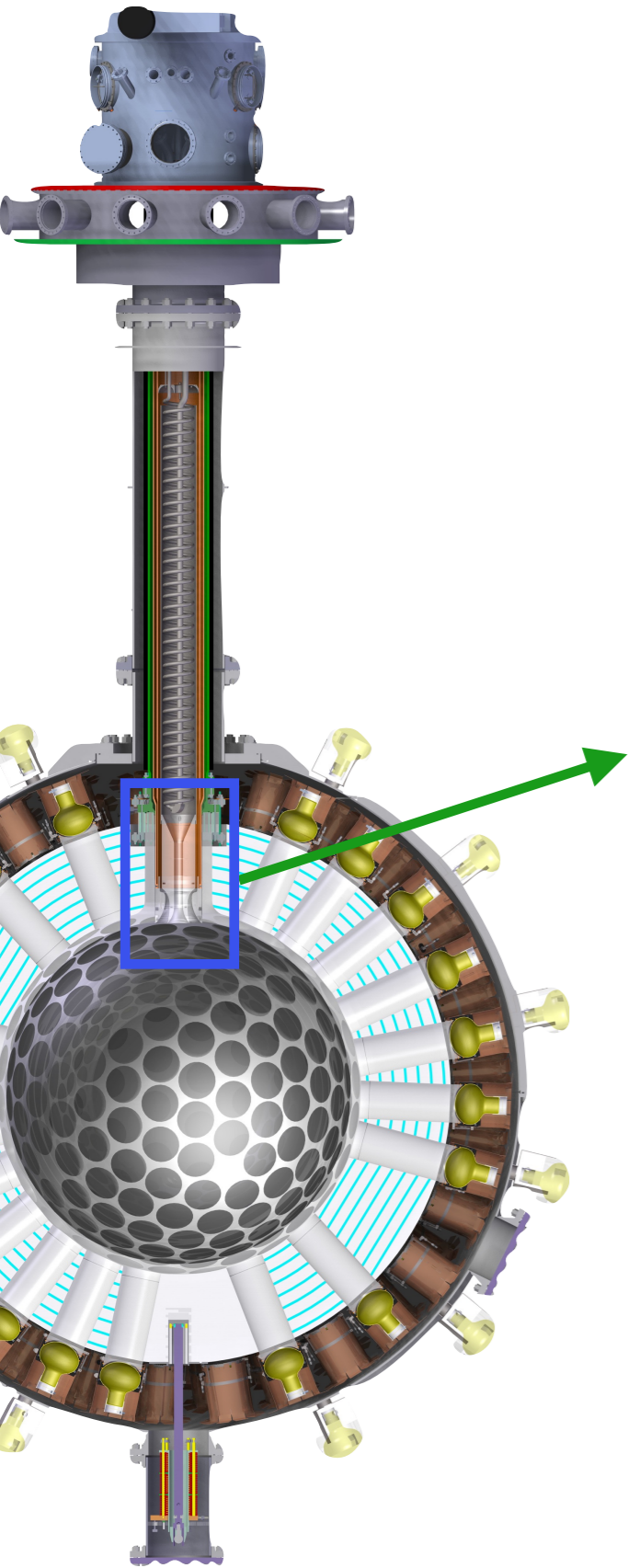
Wavelength shifter

Acrylic Vessel (AV)

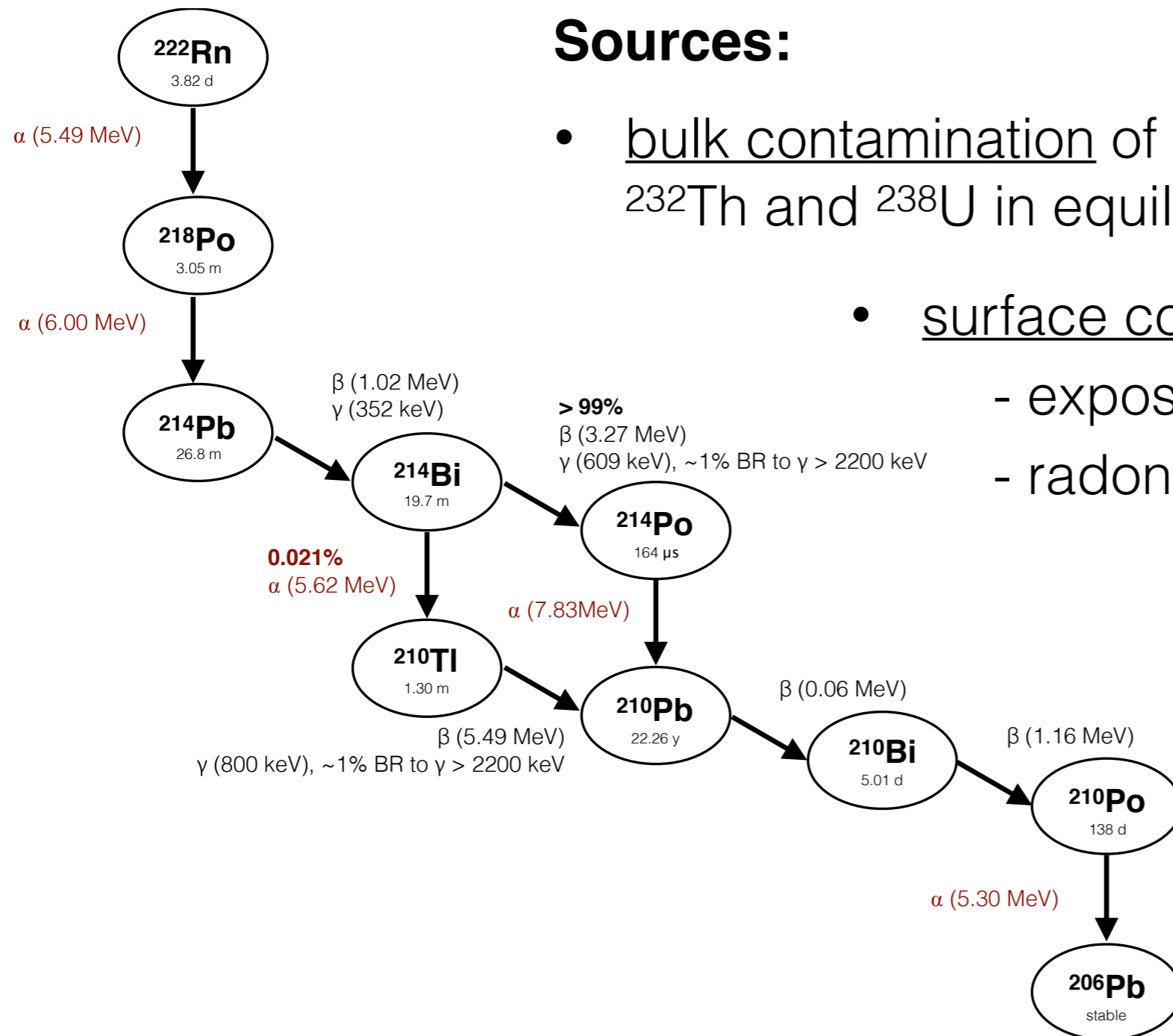
255 PMTs

- WIMP scatters off an argon nucleus
- unstable argon dimers decay emitting photons
- UV photons are shifted to visible

# Neck Region



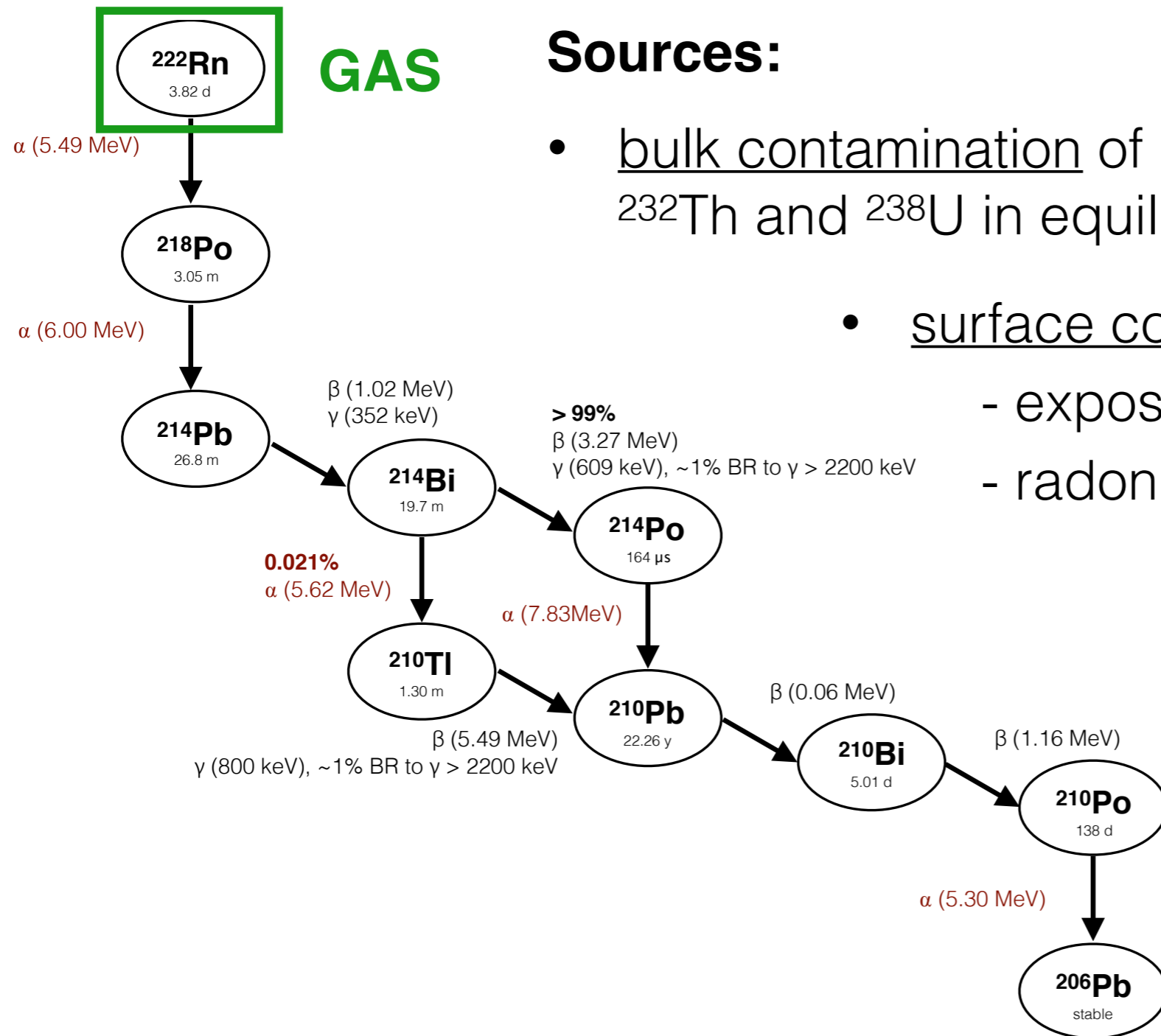
# Alpha Decays in the Detector



## Sources:

- bulk contamination of detector materials from  $^{232}\text{Th}$  and  $^{238}\text{U}$  in equilibrium
- surface contamination
  - exposure to air during construction
  - radon in the liquid argon

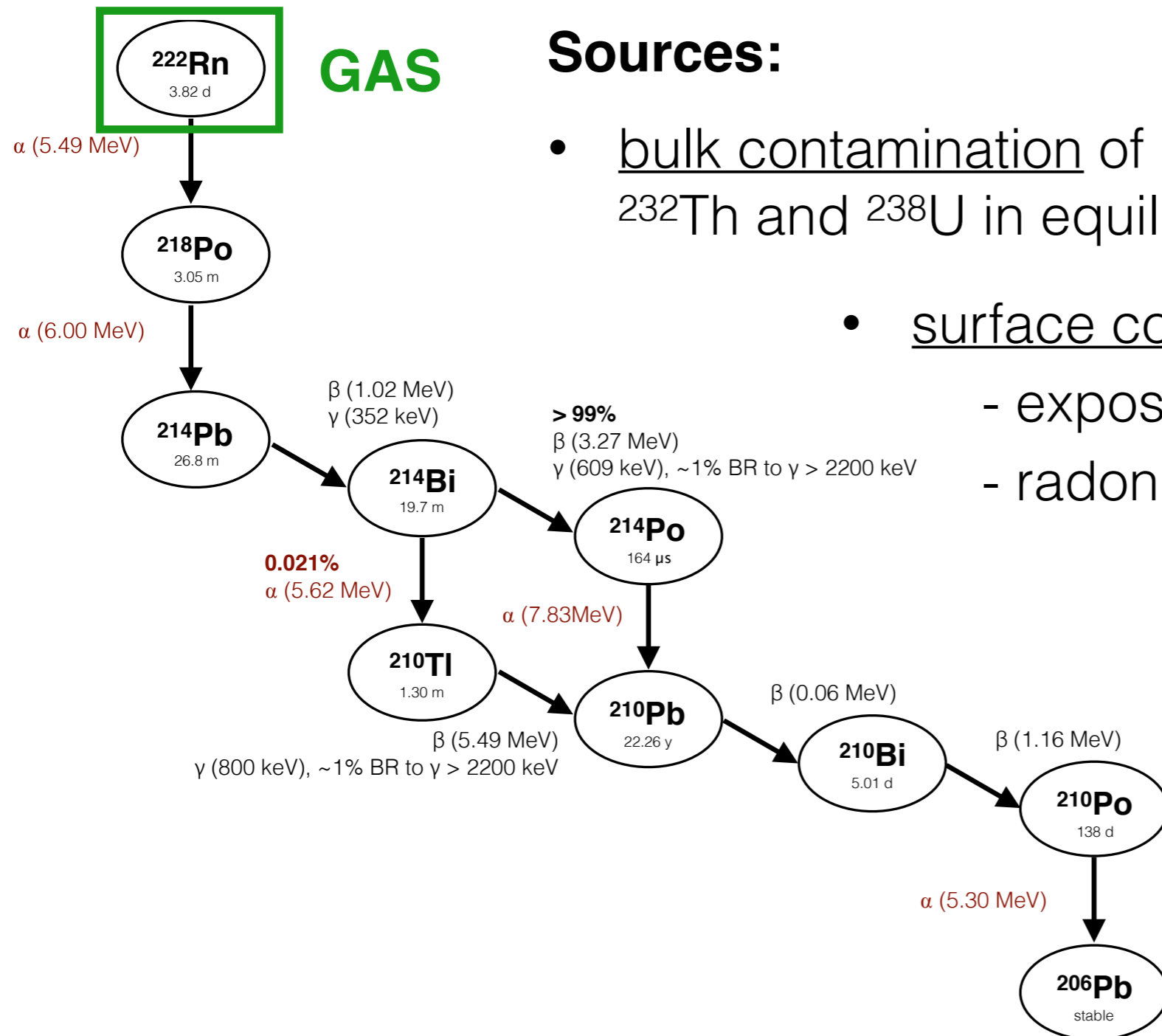
# Alpha Decays in the Detector



## Sources:

- bulk contamination of detector materials from  $^{232}\text{Th}$  and  $^{238}\text{U}$  in equilibrium
- surface contamination
  - exposure to air during construction
  - radon in the liquid argon

# Alpha Decays in the Detector



## Sources:

- bulk contamination of detector materials from  $^{232}\text{Th}$  and  $^{238}\text{U}$  in equilibrium
- surface contamination
  - exposure to air during construction
  - radon in the liquid argon
- scintillation from an alpha recoil can mimic a WIMP signal
- alpha's with energies between 5 and 8 MeV

# Removing Alpha Backgrounds

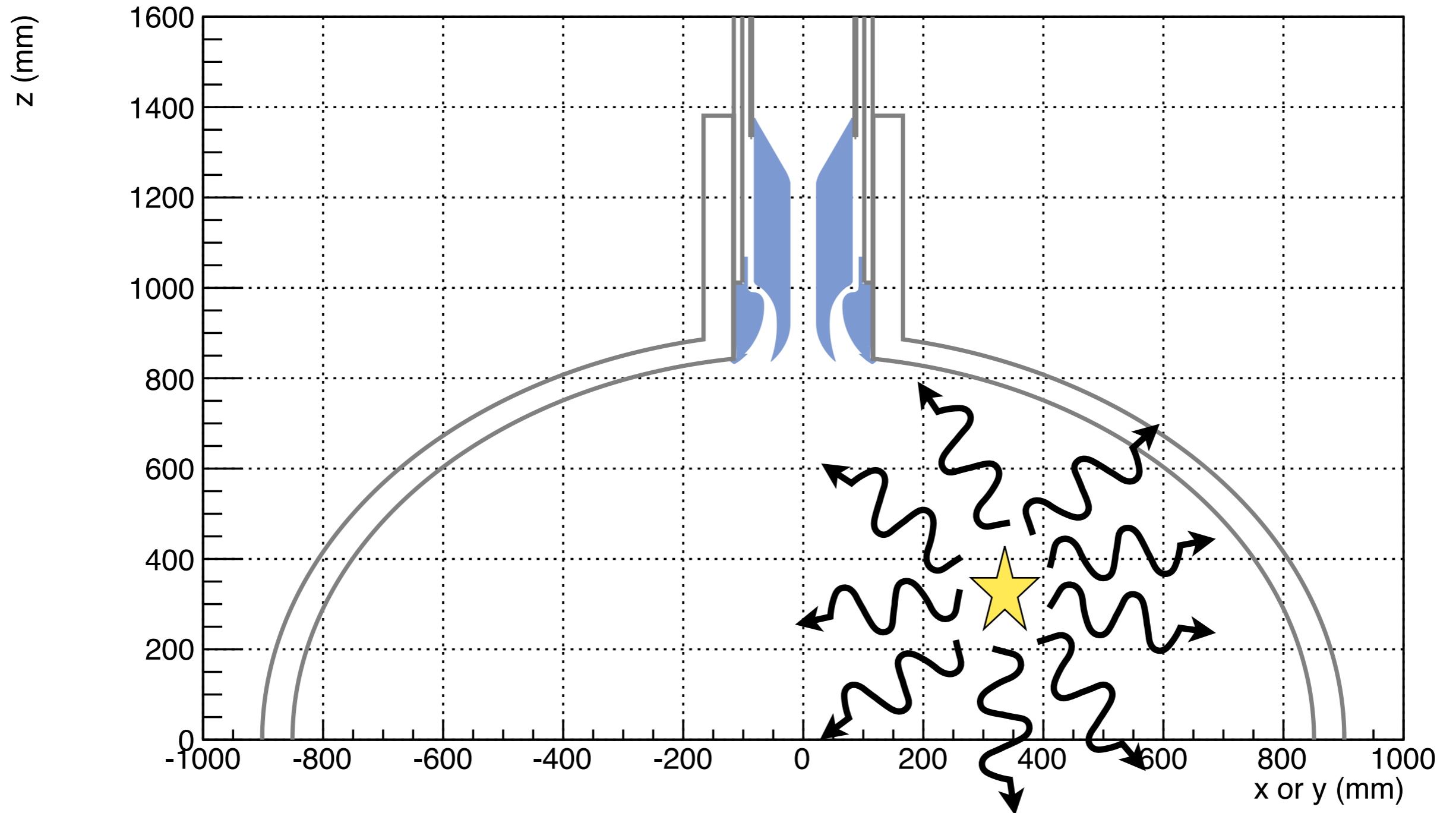
Target alpha background:  $<0.6$  events in 3000 kg yrs

## Reduction techniques:

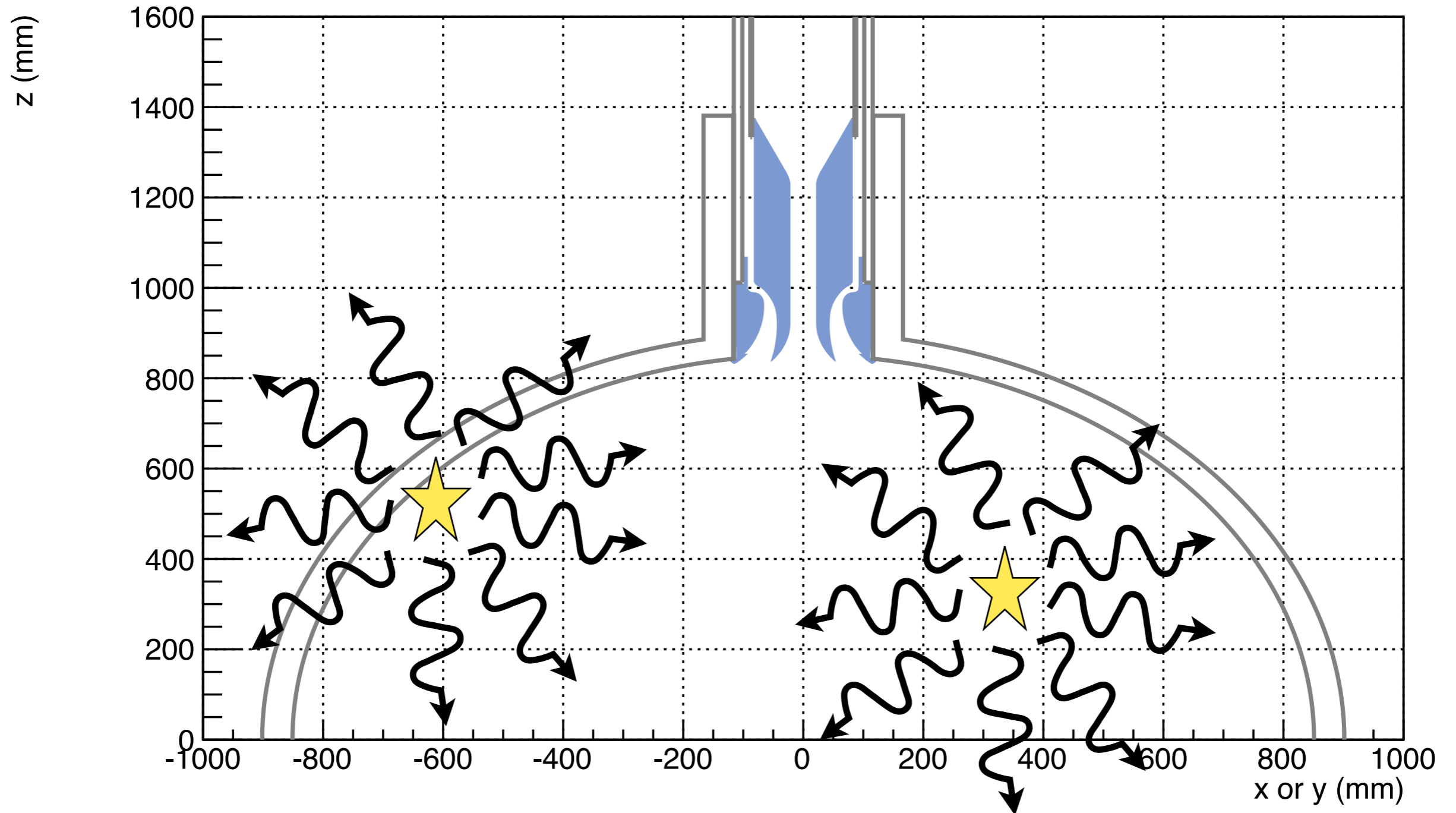
- strict materials selection
  - parts per trillion of uranium and thorium in acrylic
- limited exposure to mine air
- robotic sanding of inner acrylic vessel surface and hand sanding of acrylic surfaces in the neck region
- **additional cuts to remove events from alpha decays**



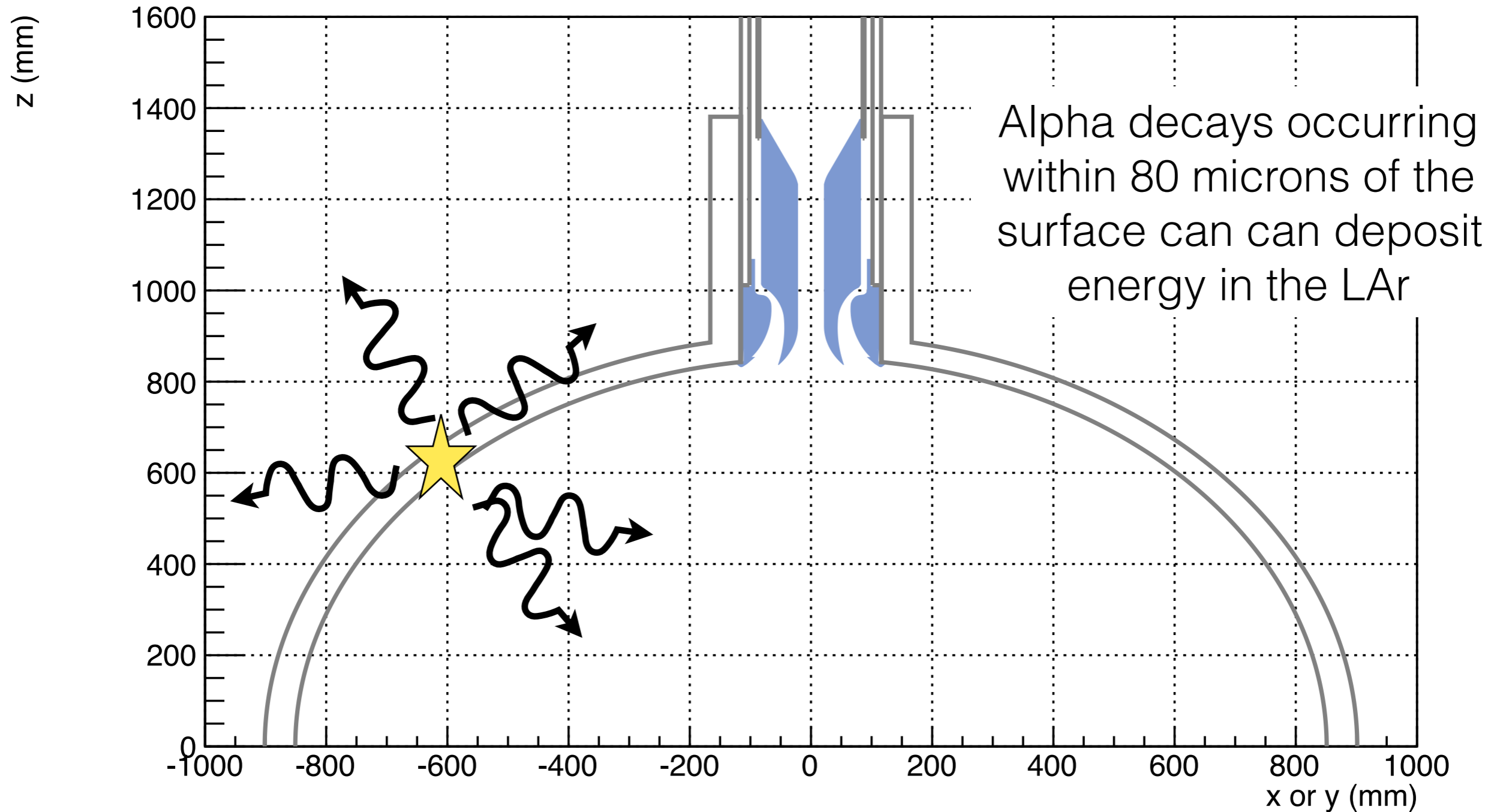
# Energy Cut



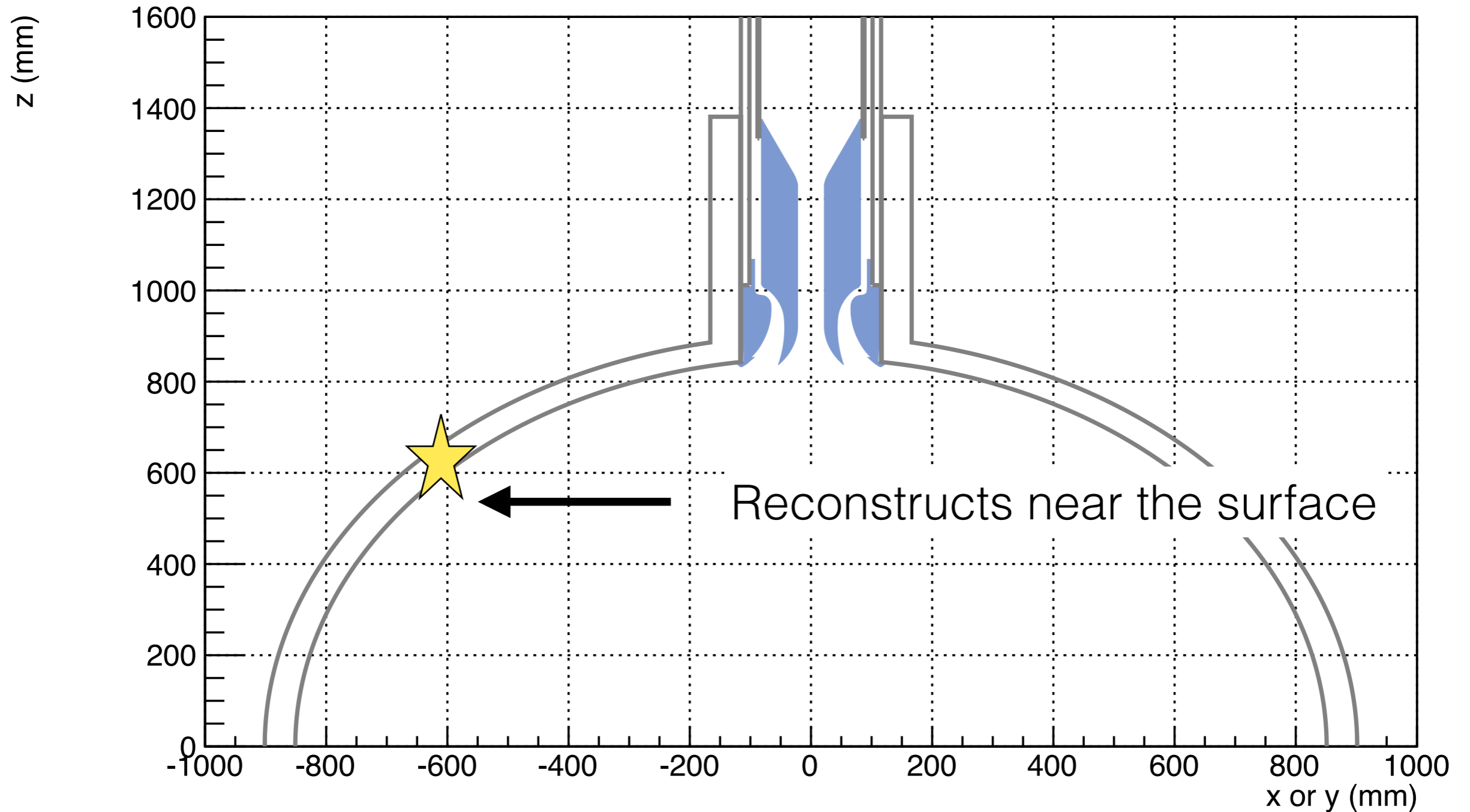
# Energy Cut



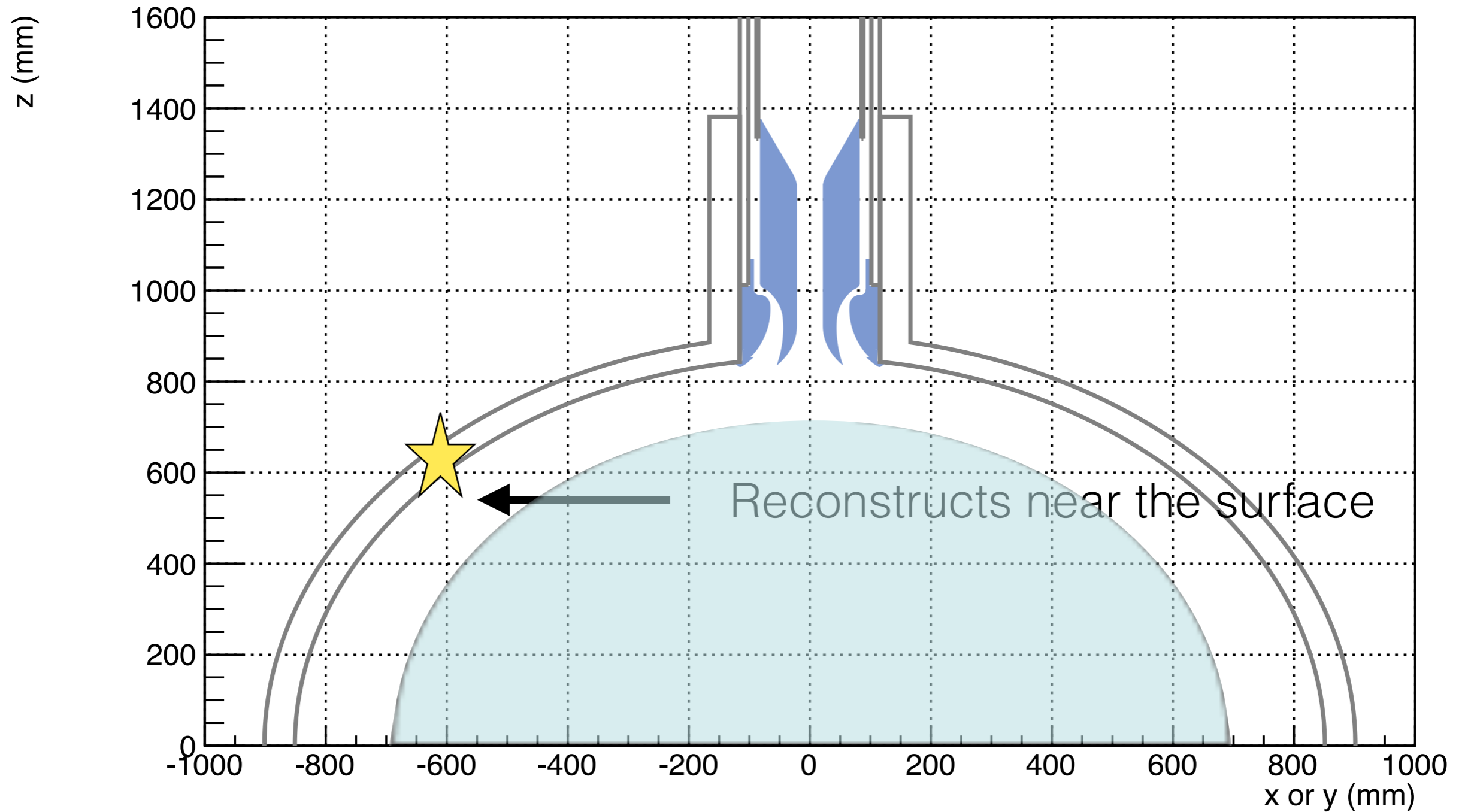
# Fiducial Volume Cut



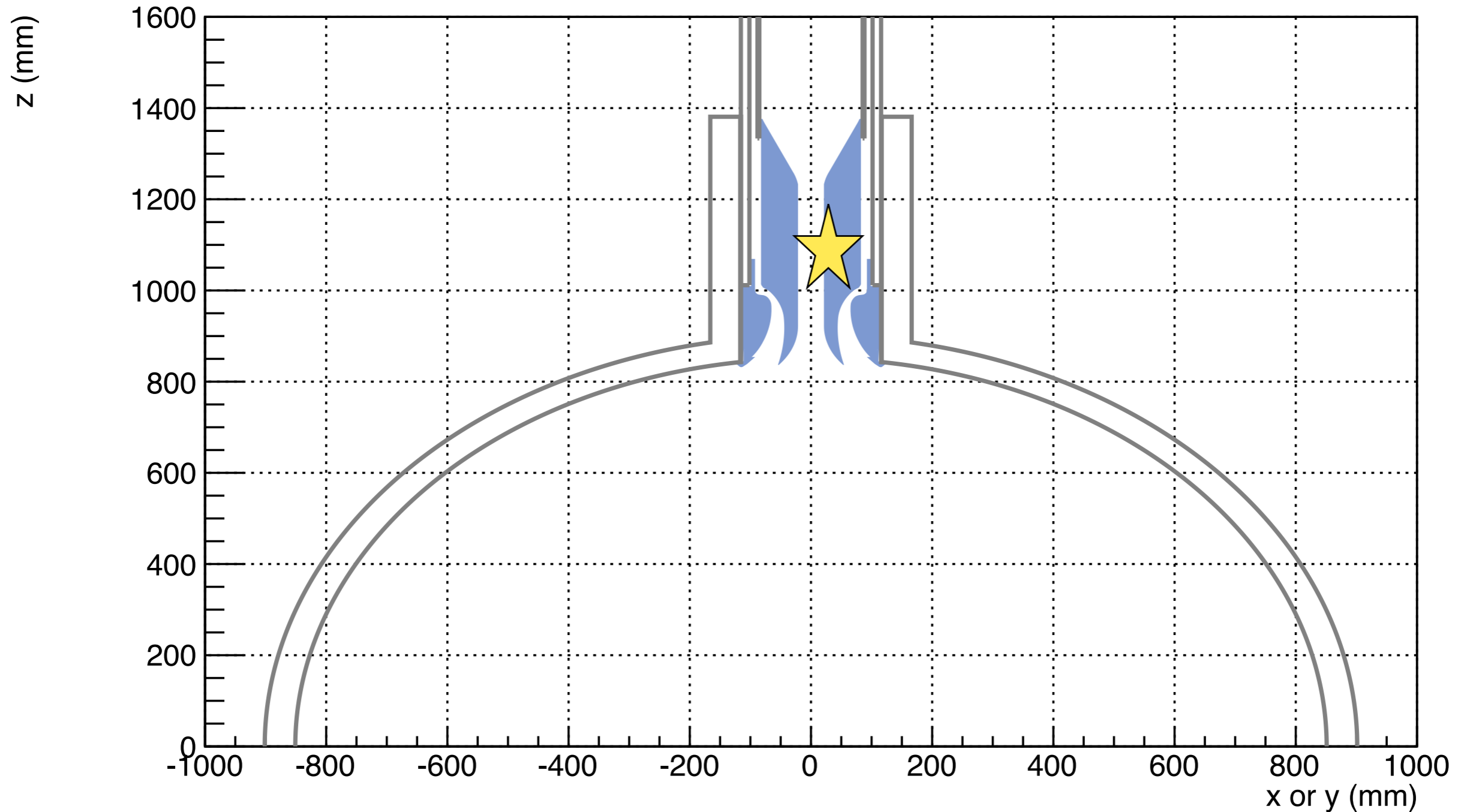
# Fiducial Volume Cut



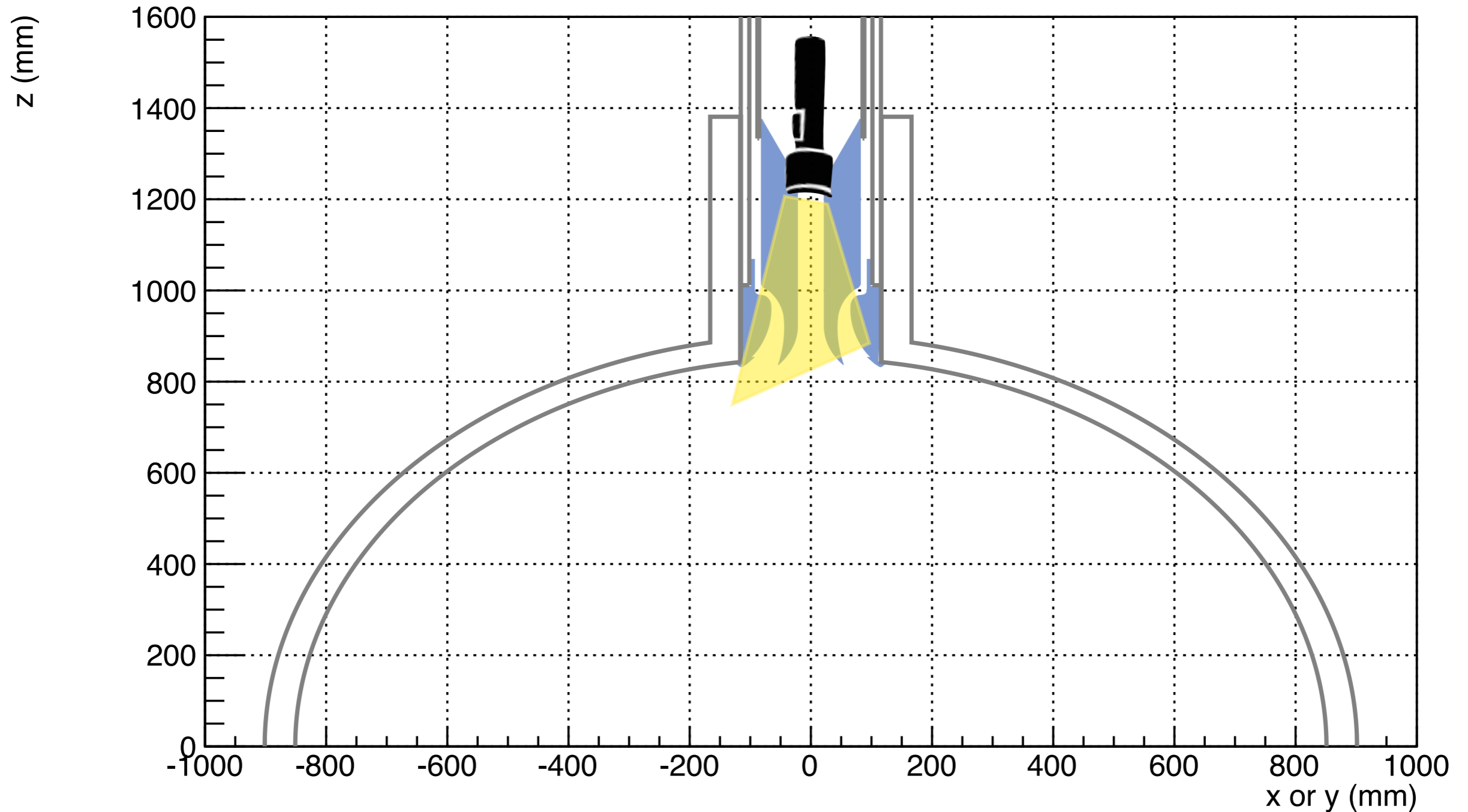
# Fiducial Volume Cut



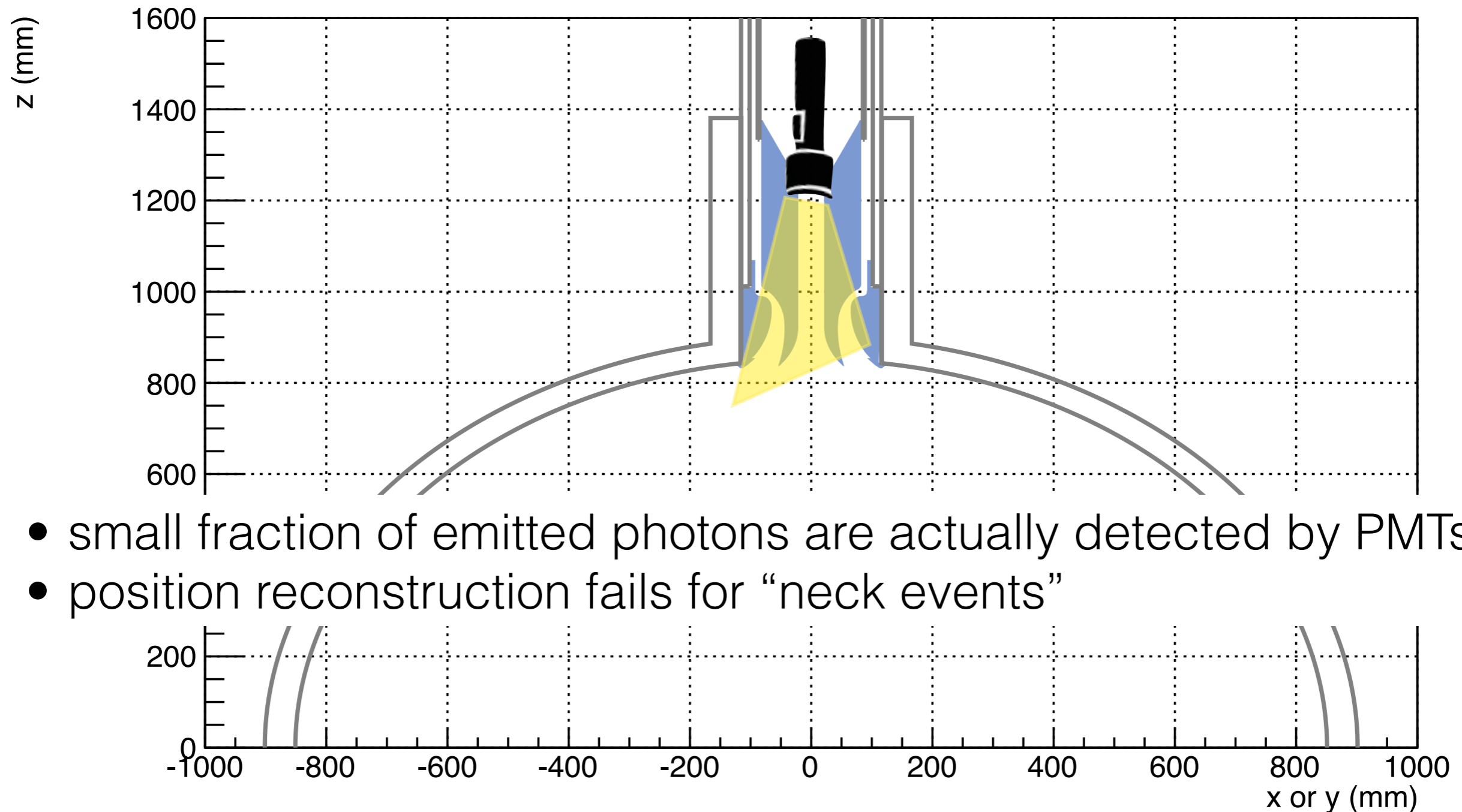
# Alpha Decays in the Neck



# Alpha Decays in the Neck



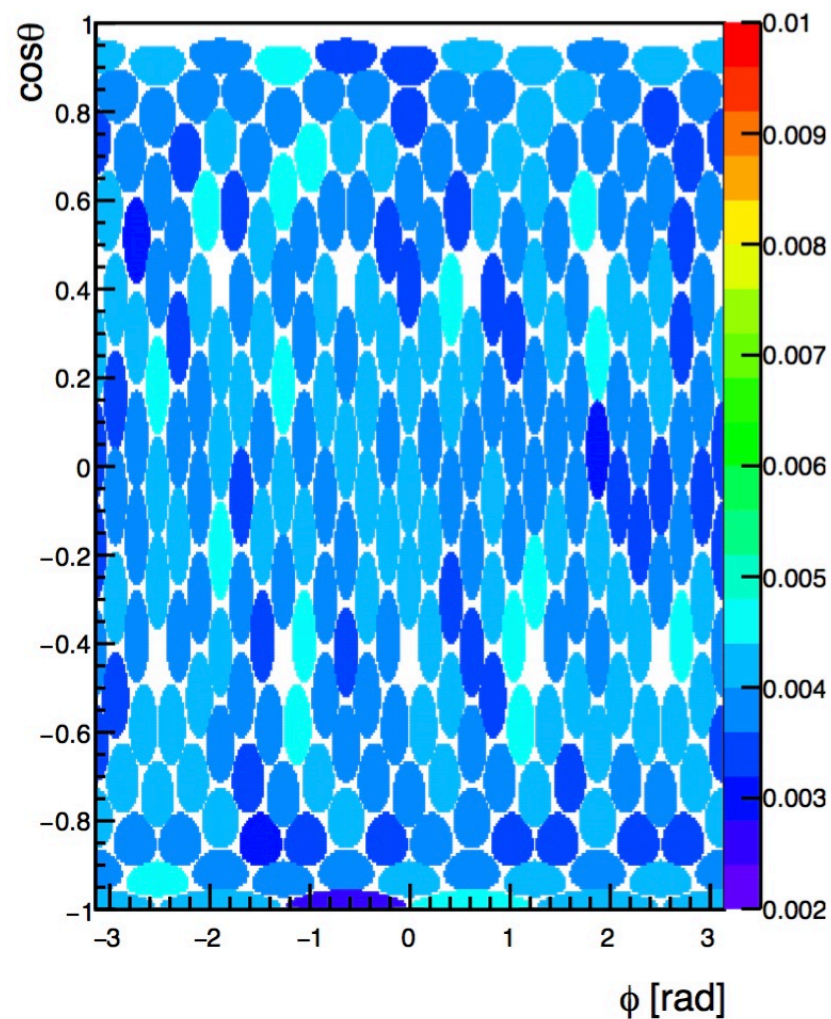
# Alpha Decays in the Neck





# Charge Distribution in Neck Events

Fraction of charge in an events as a function of PMT location  
WIMPs

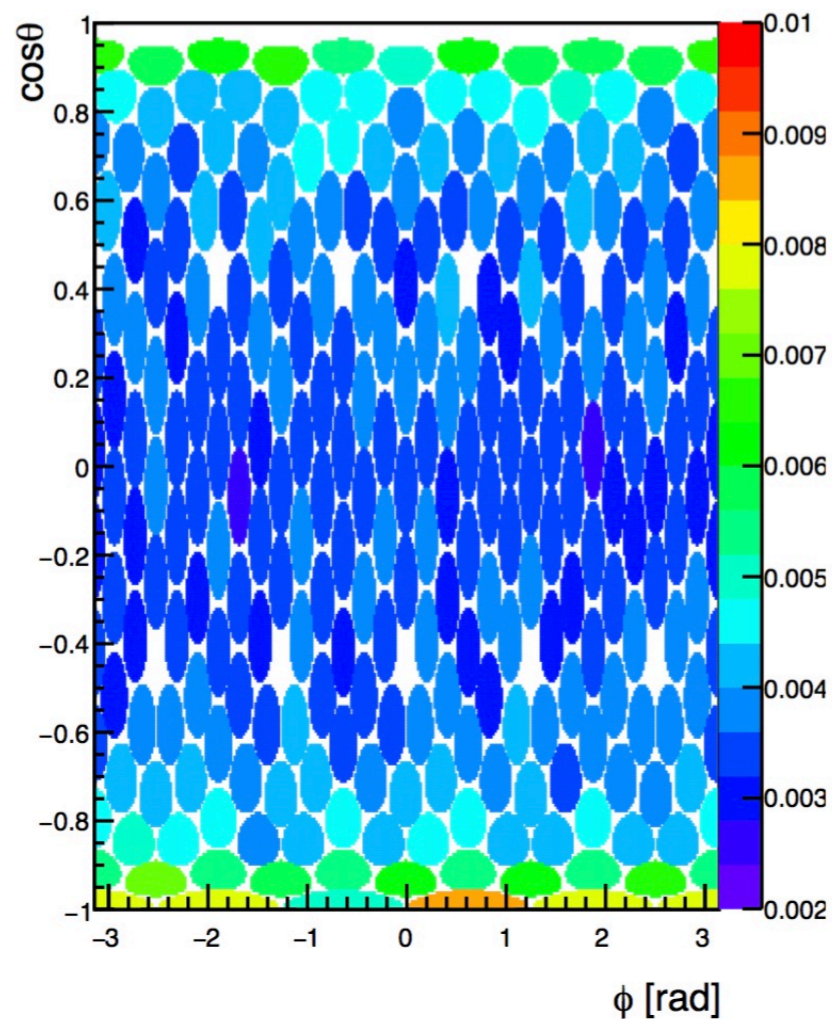
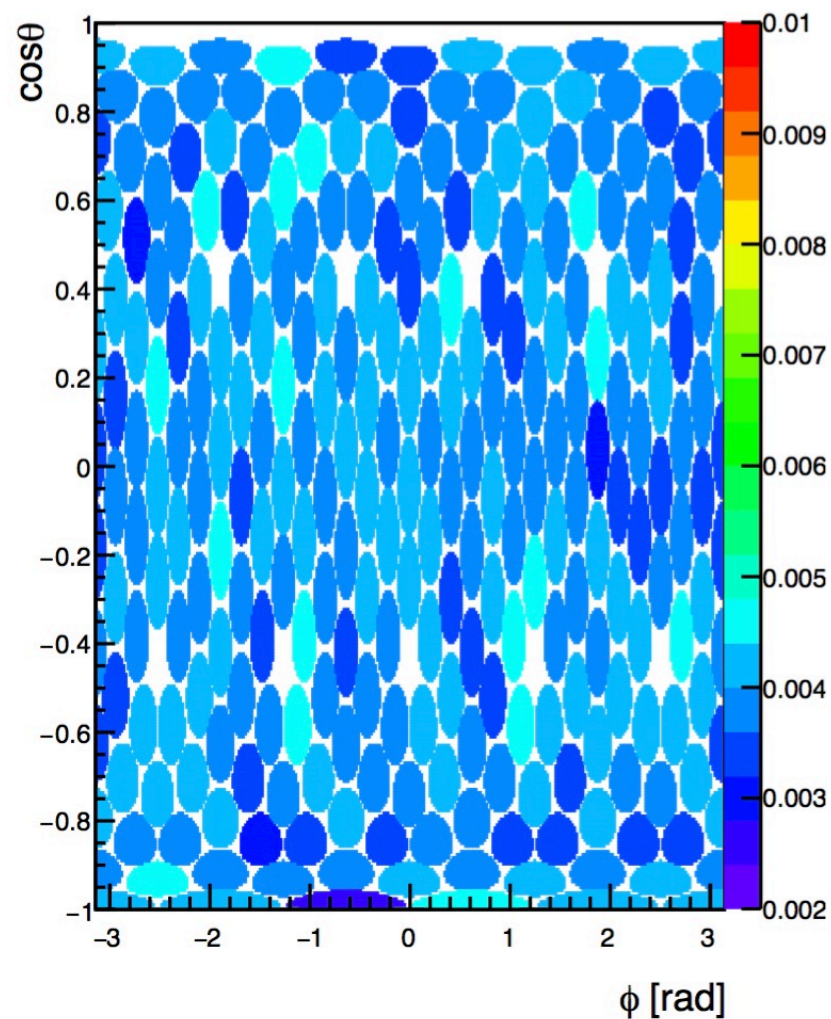


# Charge Distribution in Neck Events

Fraction of charge in an events as a function of PMT location

WIMPs

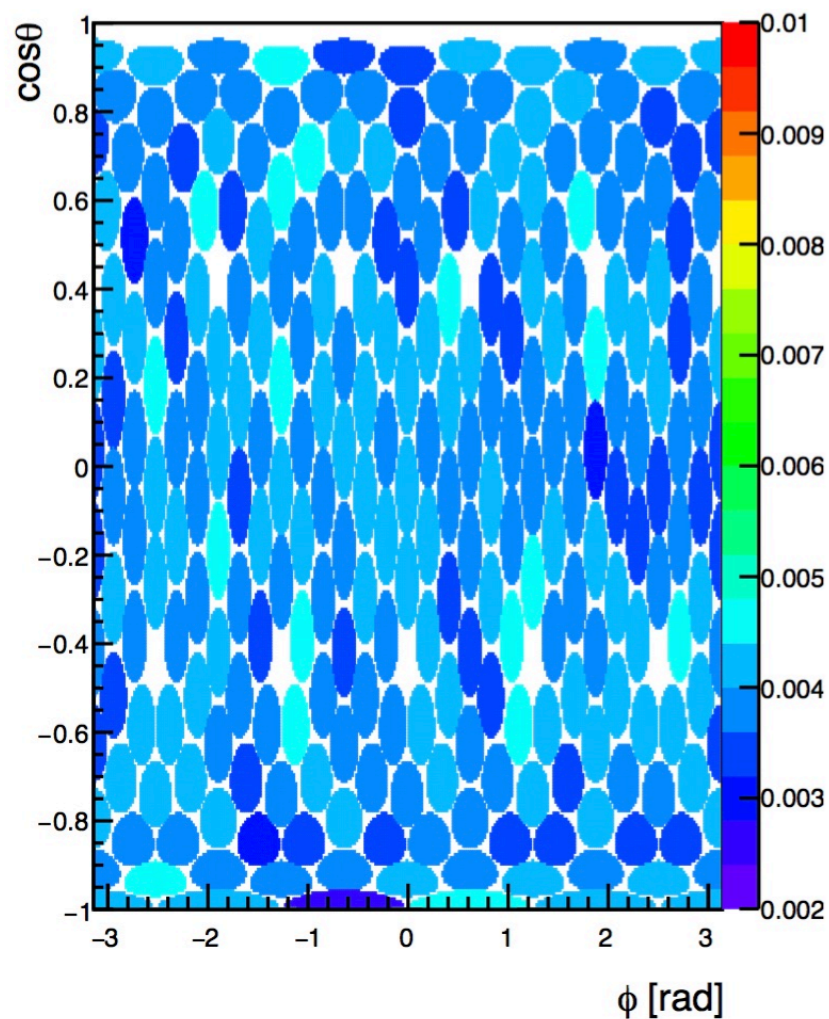
alpha's in Gap 1



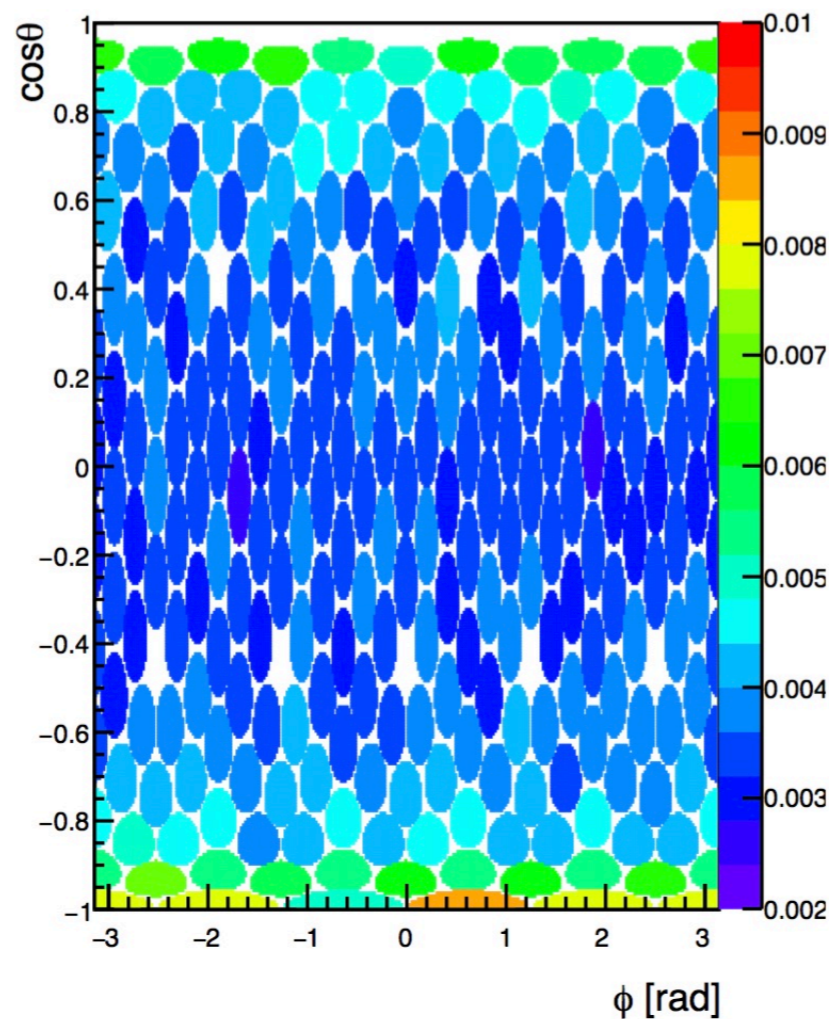
# Charge distribution in Neck Events

Fraction of charge in an events as a function of PMT location

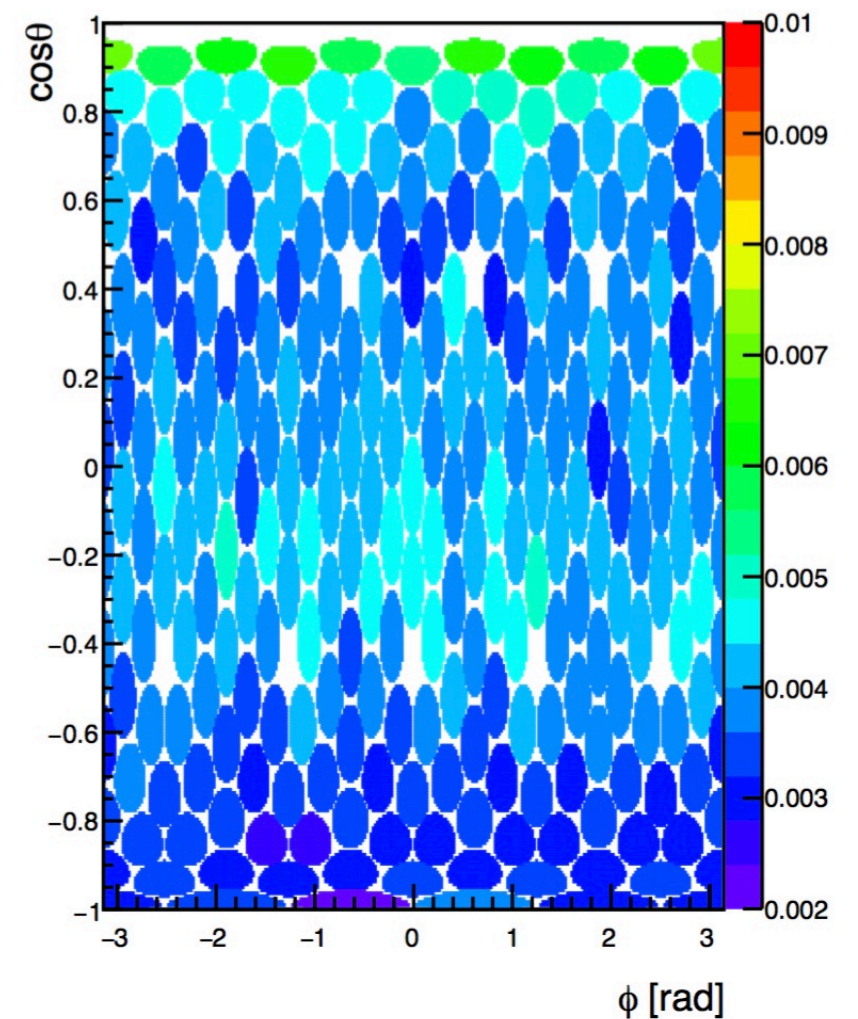
WIMPs



alpha's in Gap 1

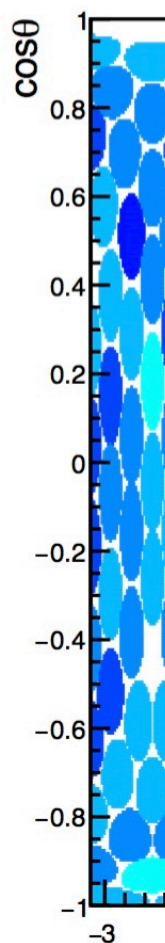


alpha's in Gap 2



# Charge distribution in neck events

Fra



$$\log(\text{LR}) = \sum_{i=0}^{255} N_i (\log(P_{\chi,i}) - \log(P_{neck,i}))$$

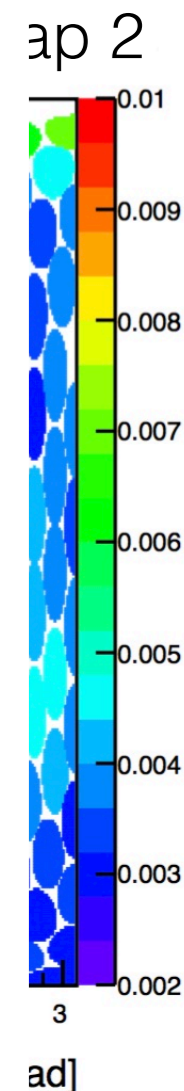
where

$i$  is the PMT number

$N_i$  is the number of PE measured in PMT  $i$

$P_{\chi,i}$  is the probability of measuring 1 PE in PMT  $i$

$P_{neck,i}$  is the probability of measuring 1 PE in PMT  $i$

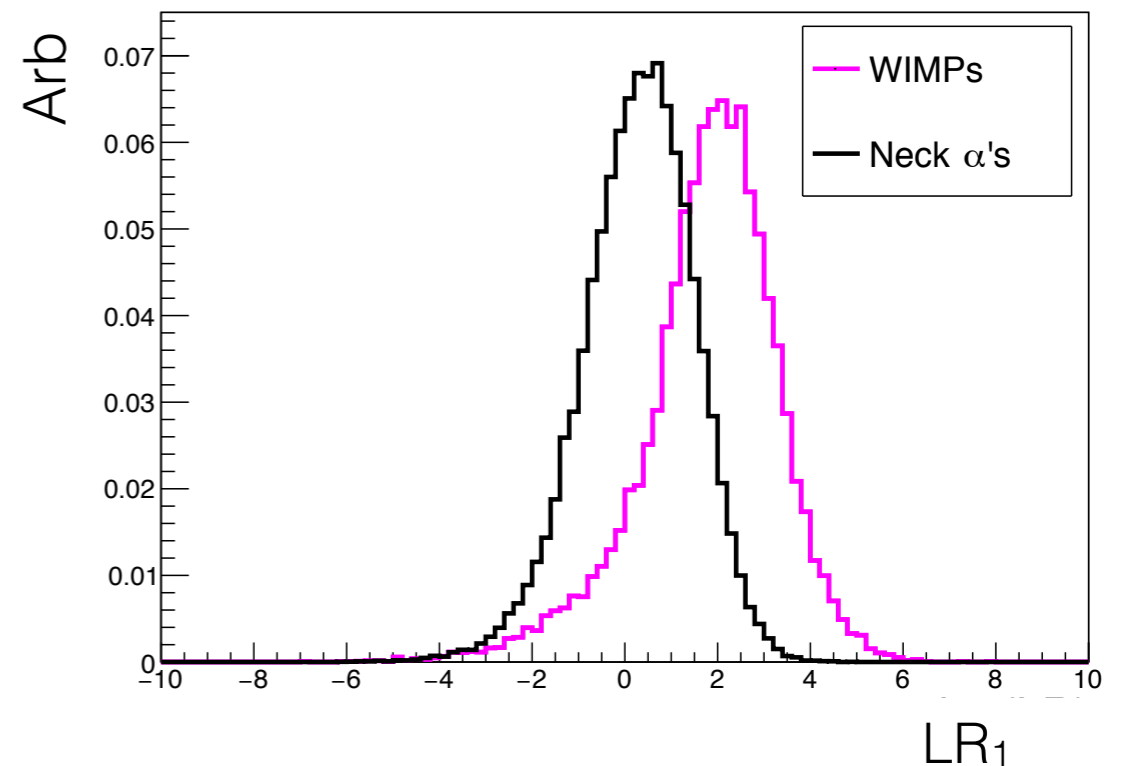
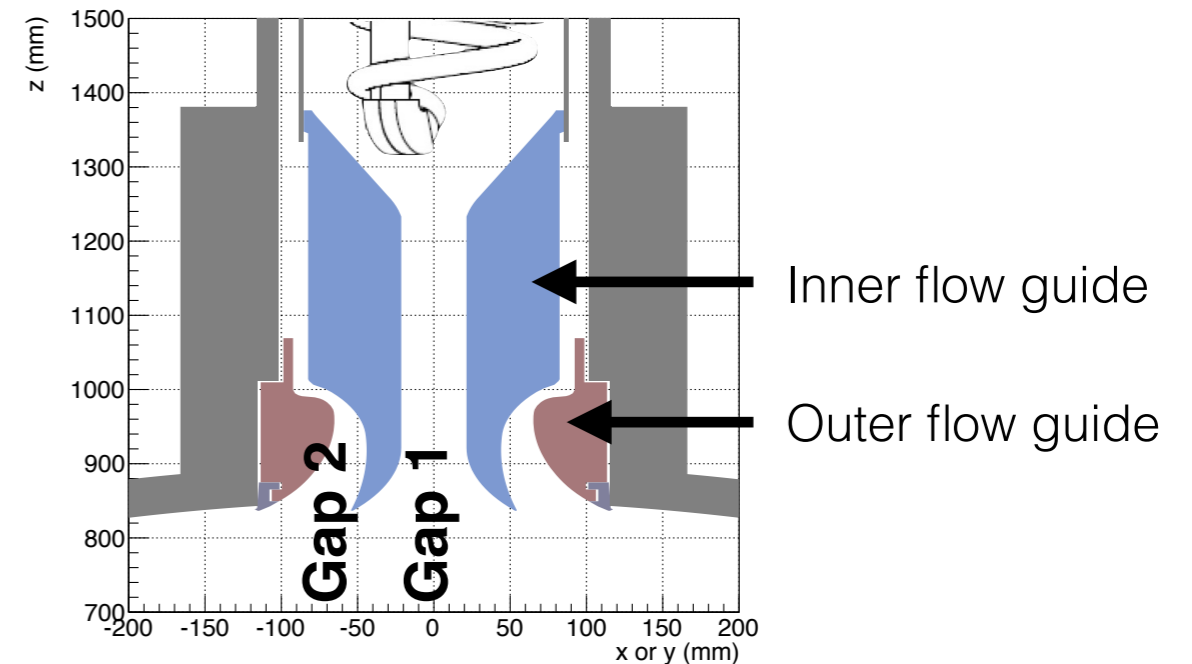


# Likelihood Ratio

- Calculate 2 likelihood ratios from simulation of full detector:

$$LR_1 : P_{gap1} \text{ and } P_{\chi}$$

$$LR_2 : P_{gap2} \text{ and } P_{\chi}$$

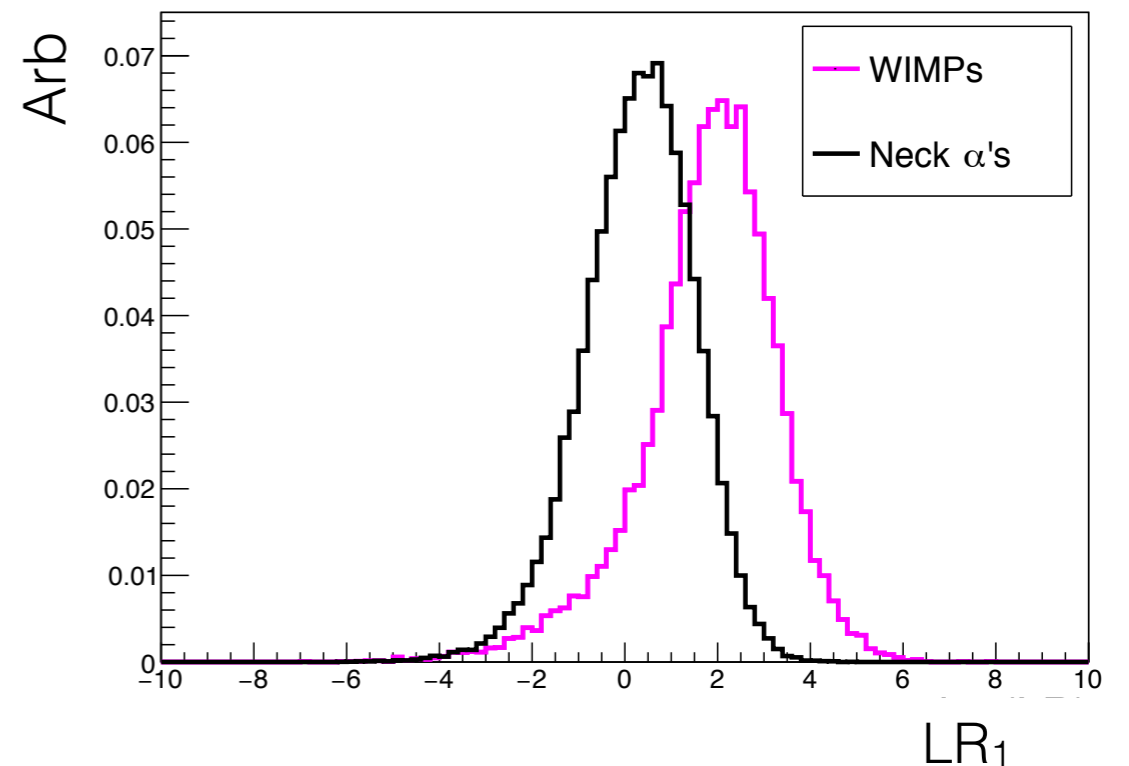
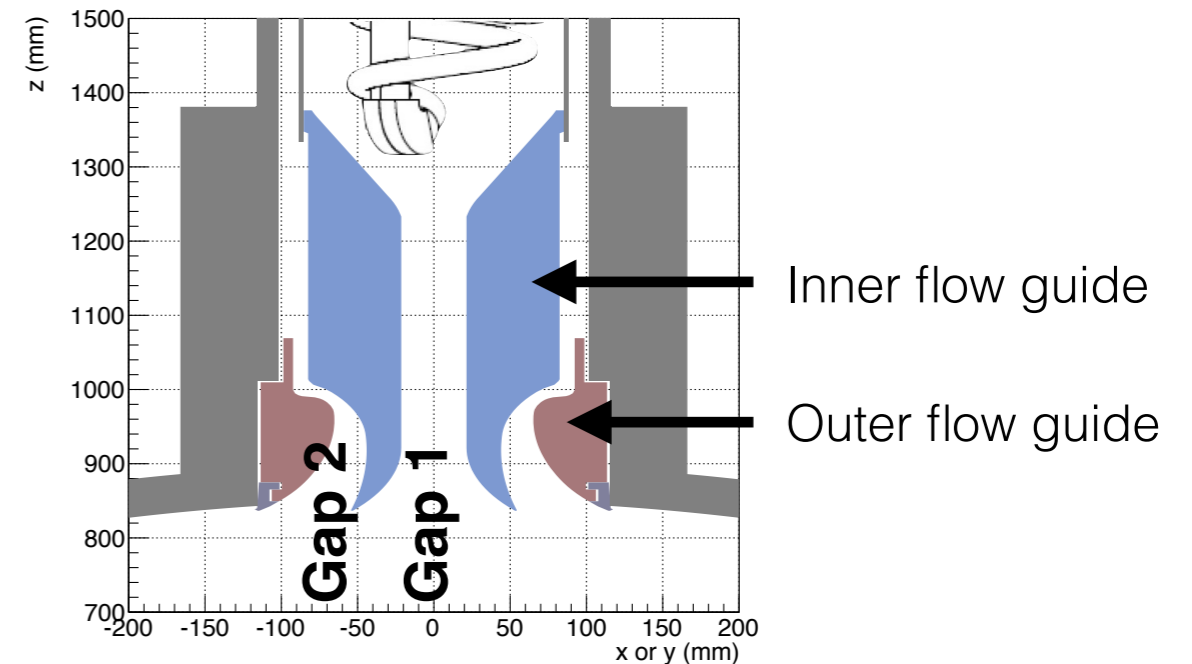


# Likelihood Ratio

- Calculate 2 likelihood ratios from simulation of full detector:

$$LR_1 : P_{gap1} \text{ and } P_{\chi}$$

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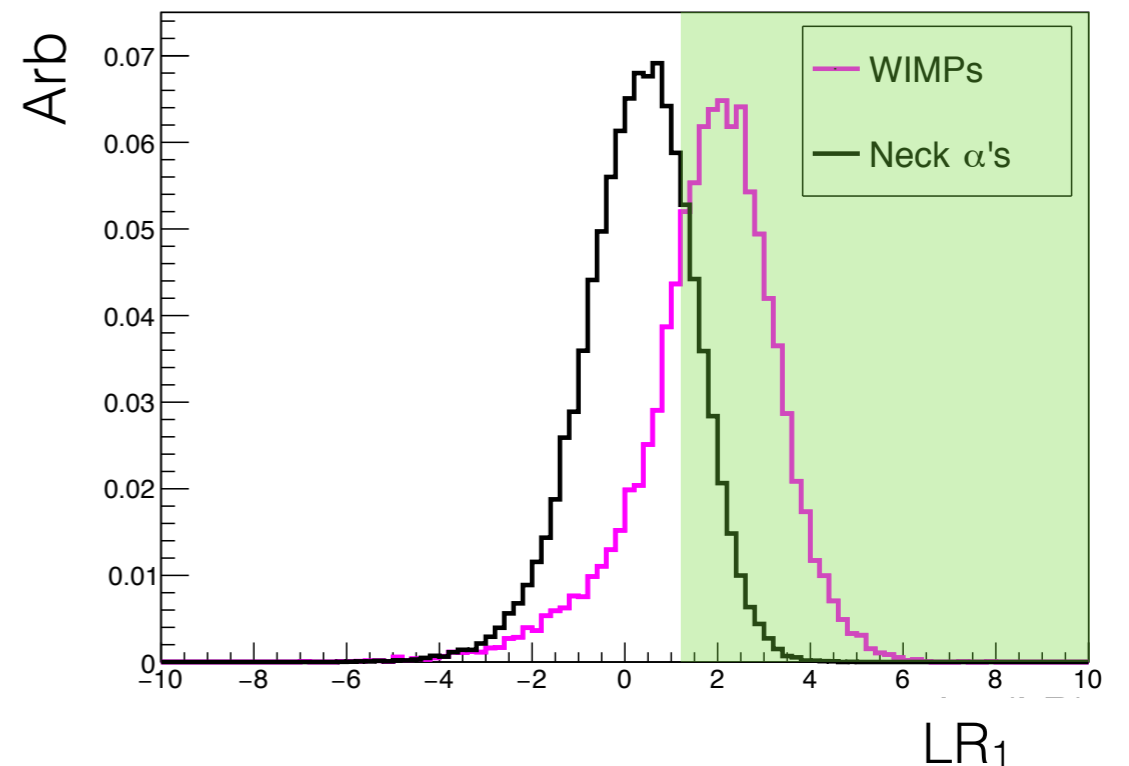
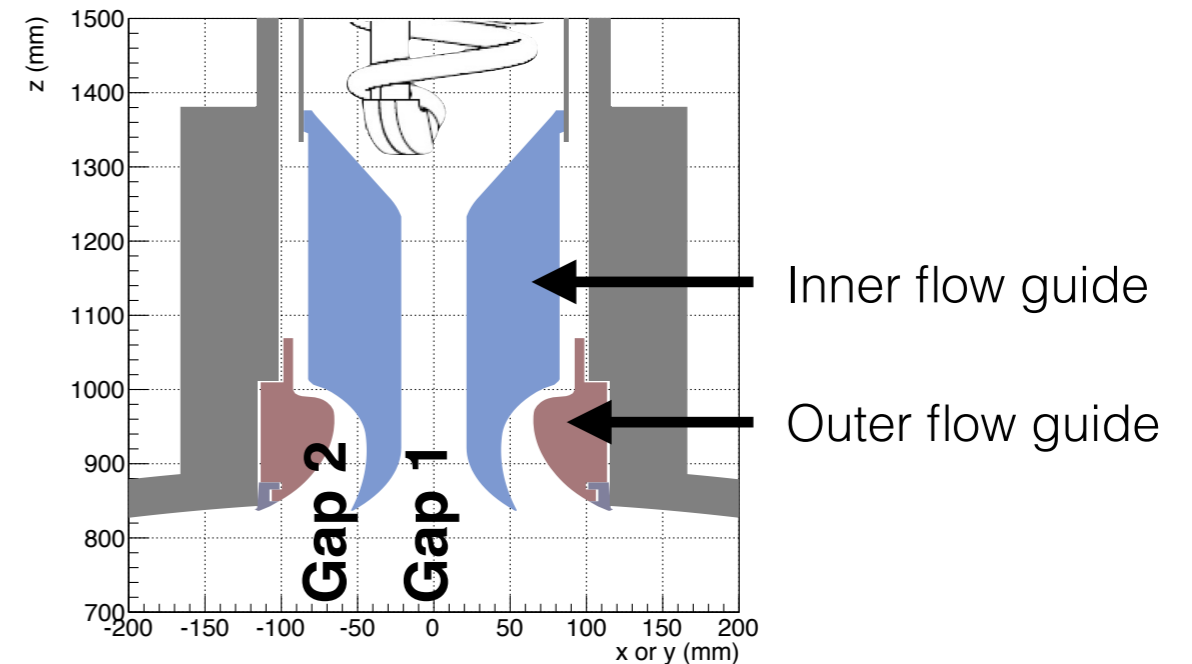


# Likelihood Ratio

- Calculate 2 likelihood ratios from simulation of full detector:

$$LR_1 : P_{gap1} \text{ and } P_{\chi}$$

$$LR_2 : P_{gap2} \text{ and } P_{\chi}$$



# Survival Fraction

- Survival fraction:

Number of events with

$$LR_1 > x \text{ and } LR_2 > y$$



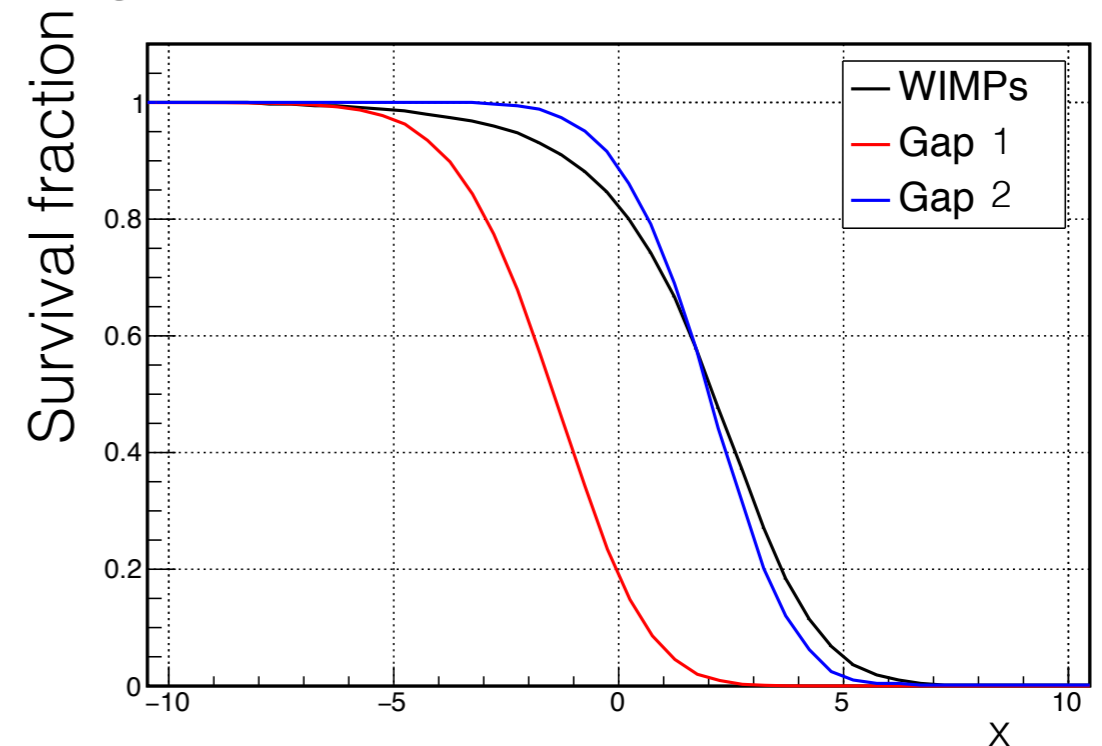
# Survival Fraction

- Survival fraction:

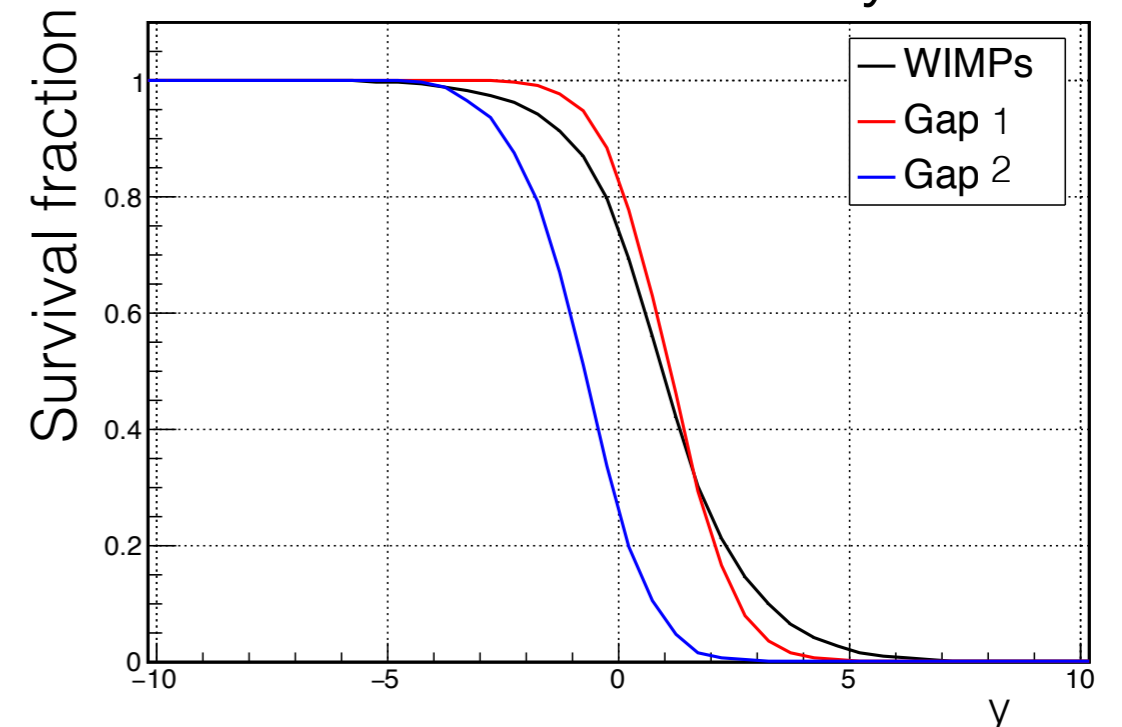
Number of events with

$$LR_1 > x \text{ and } LR_2 > y$$

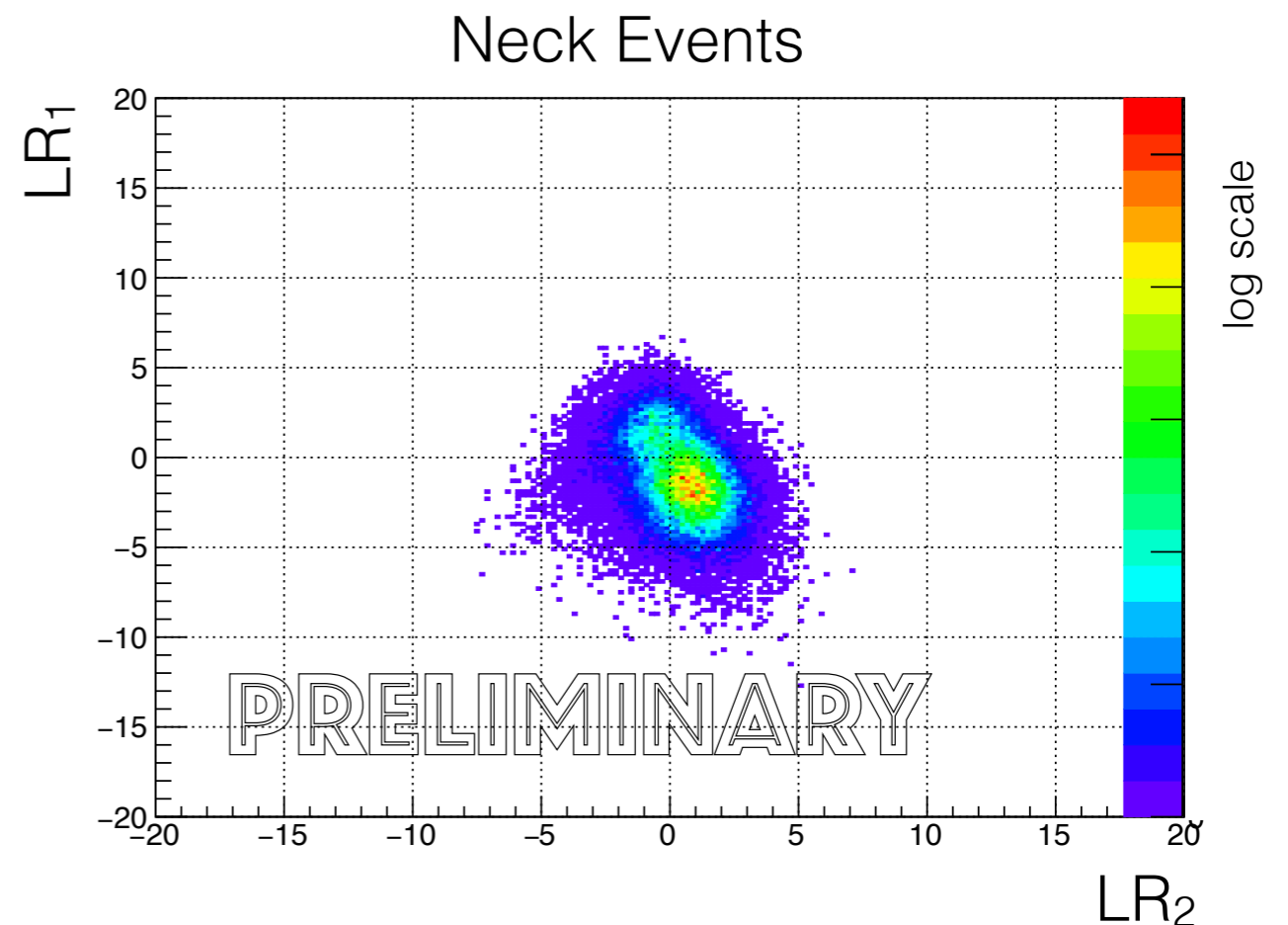
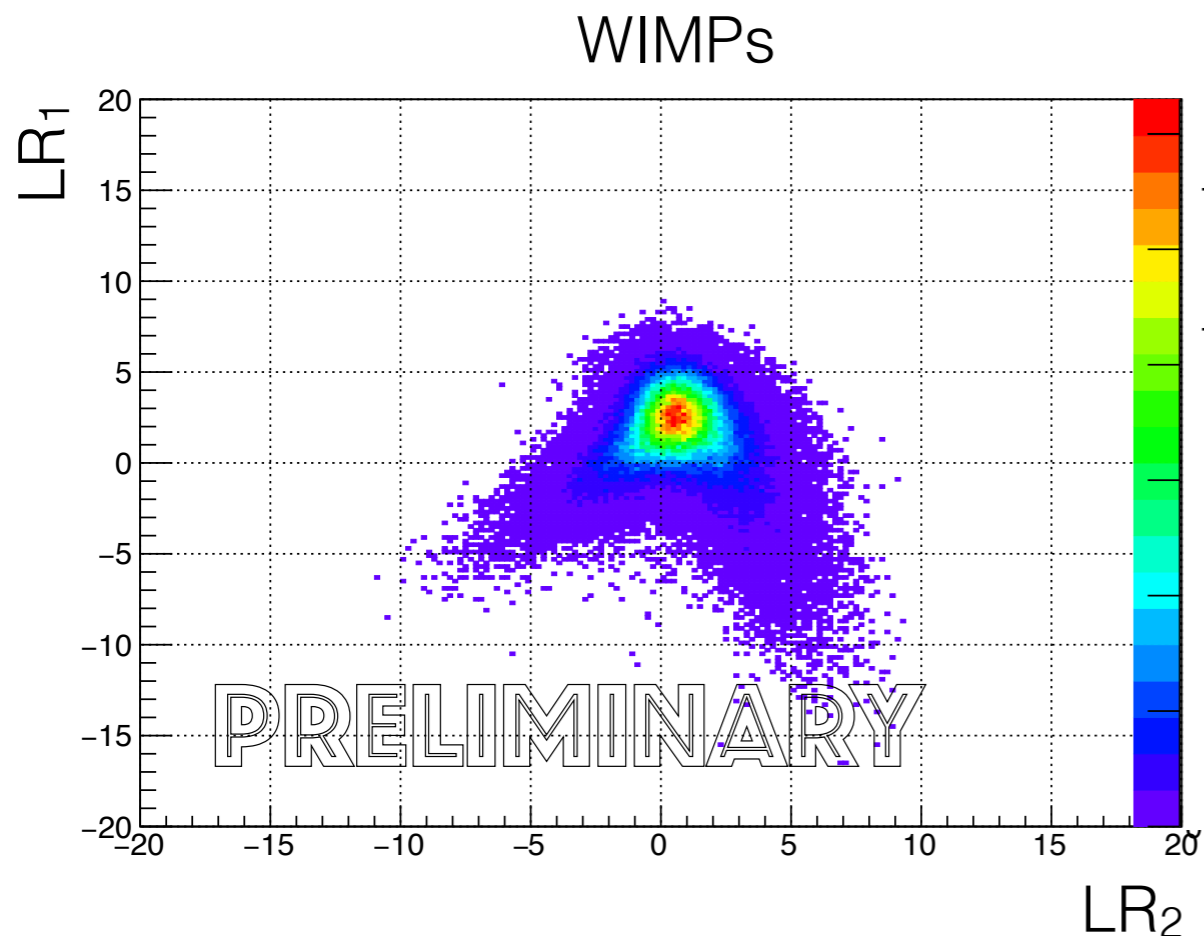
Survival fraction versus  $x$  for  $LR_1$



Survival fraction versus  $y$  for  $LR_2$



# Likelihood Ratio Cut in Simulation

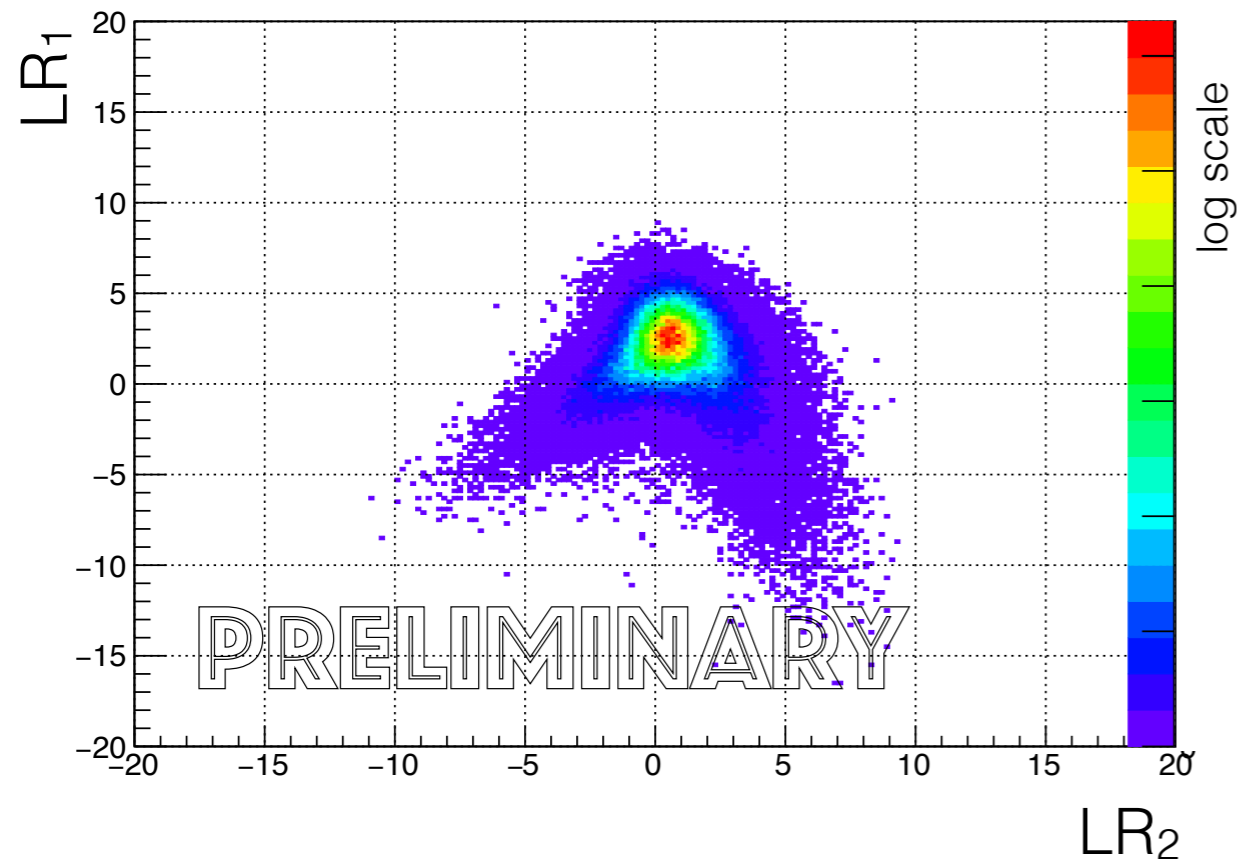


$$LR_1 > x \text{ and } LR_2 > y$$

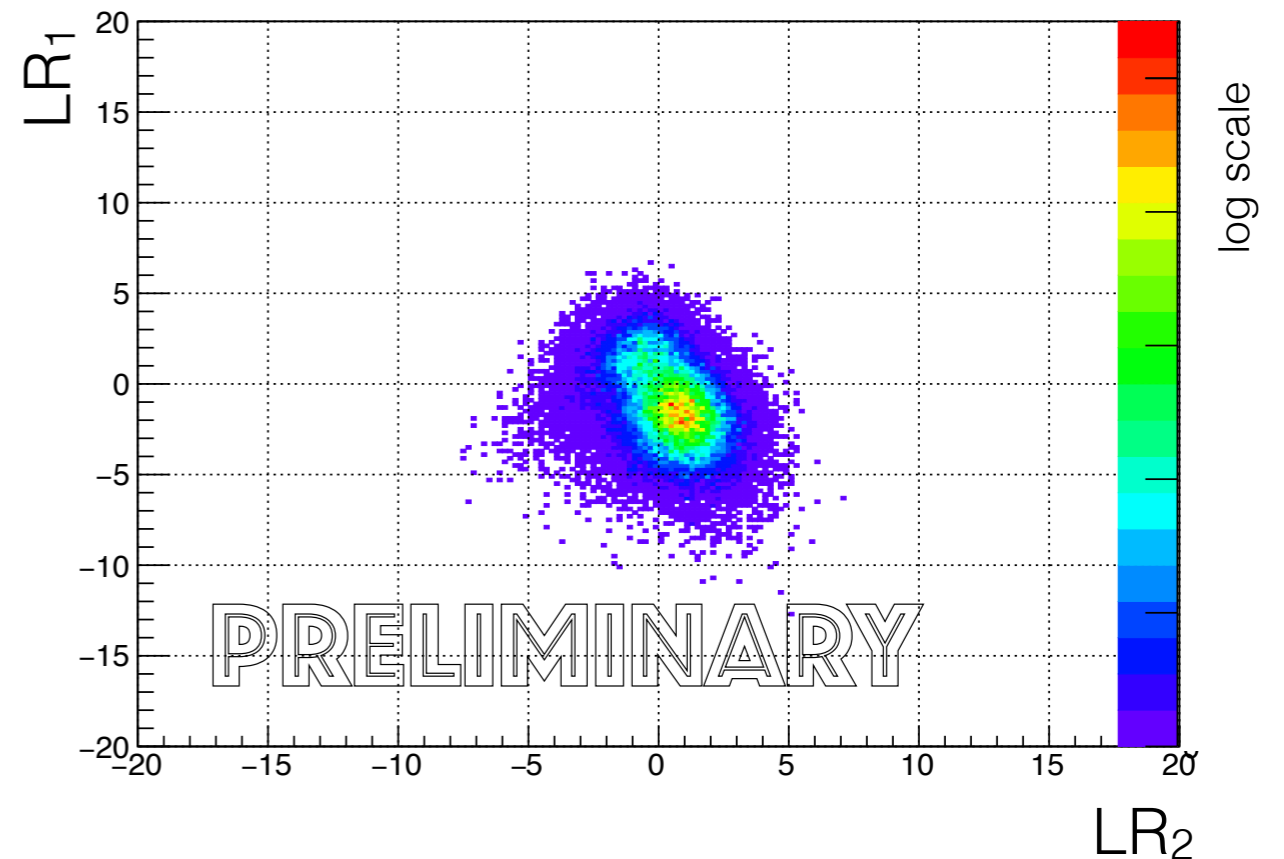
**Maximize WIMPS, Minimize Neck Events**

# Likelihood Ratio Cut in Simulation

WIMPs

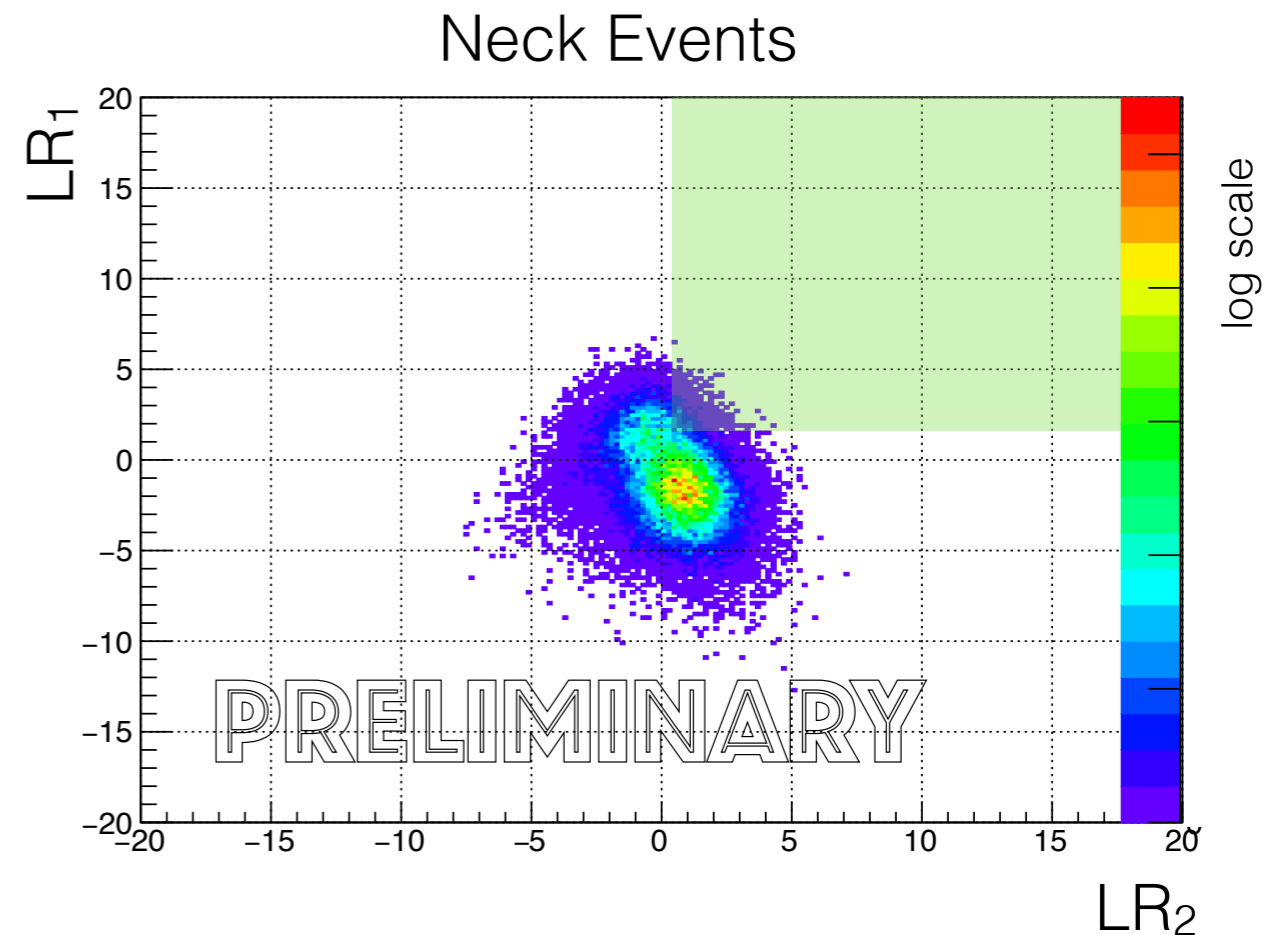
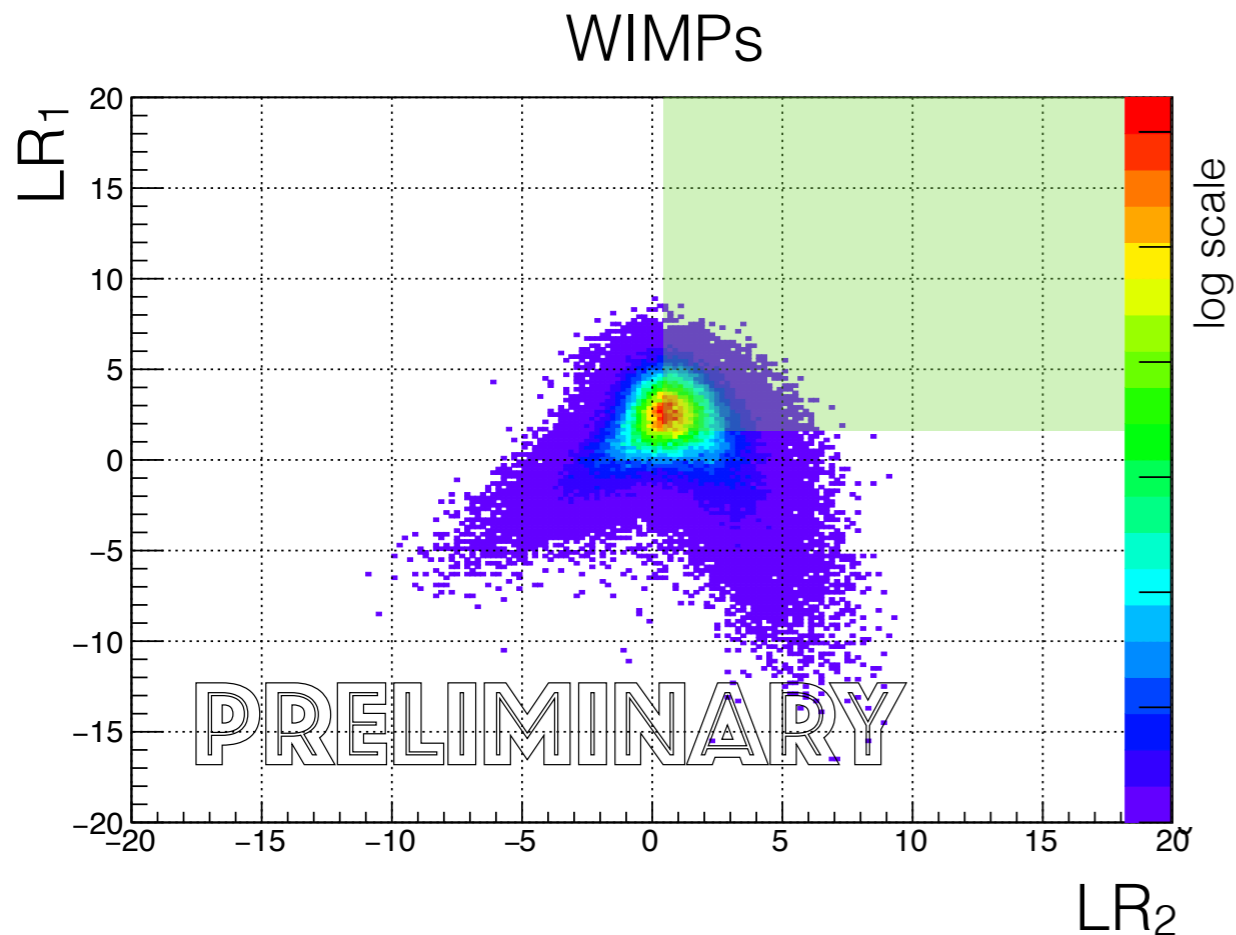


Neck Events



WIMP acceptance = 28% (equivalent to 1000 kg fiducial mass)

# Likelihood Ratio Cut in Simulation



WIMP acceptance = 28% (equivalent to 1000 kg fiducial mass)

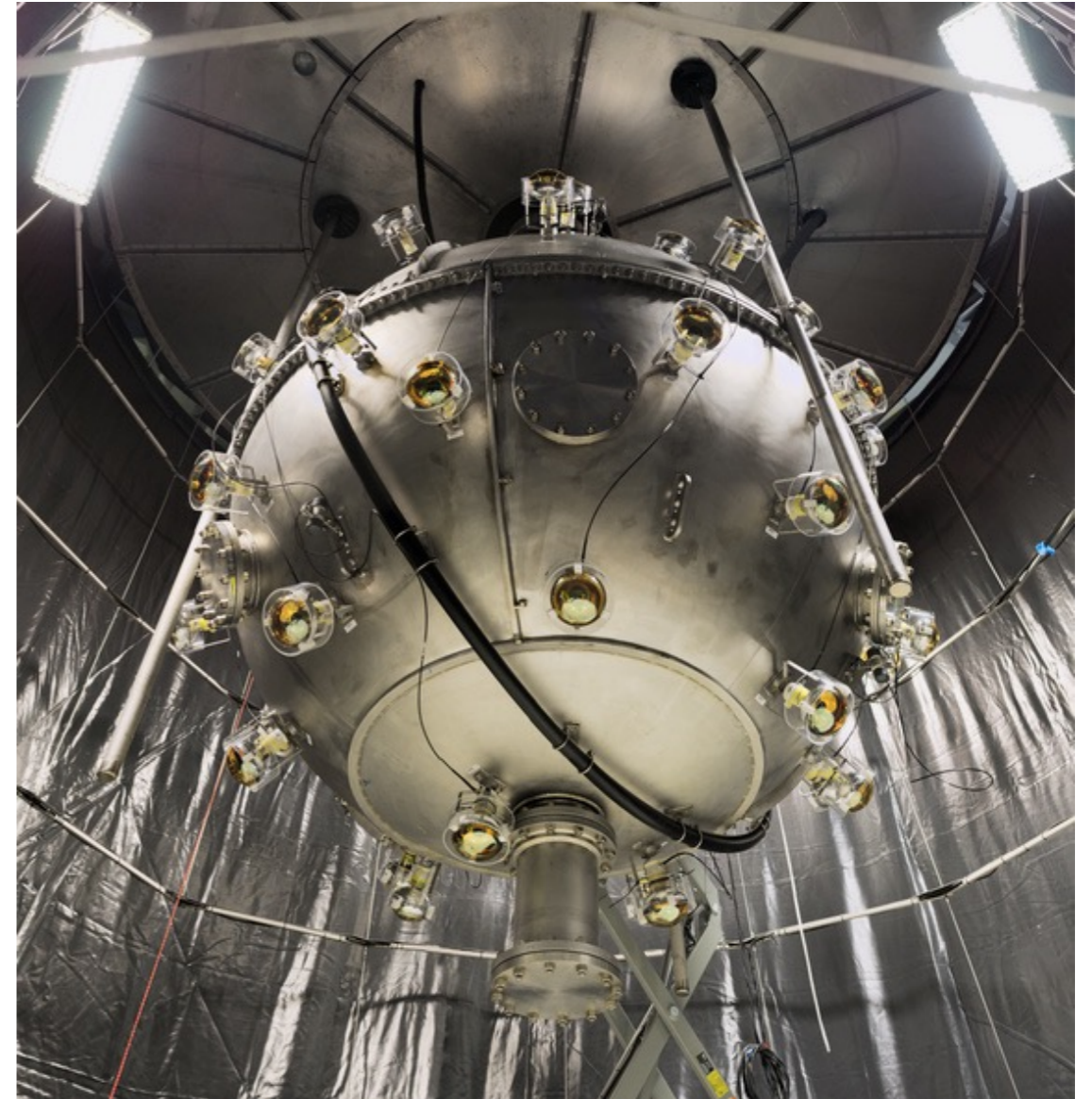
$LR_1 > 1.8$  and  $LR_2 > 0.5$

Neck Event Survival Fraction = 1.6%

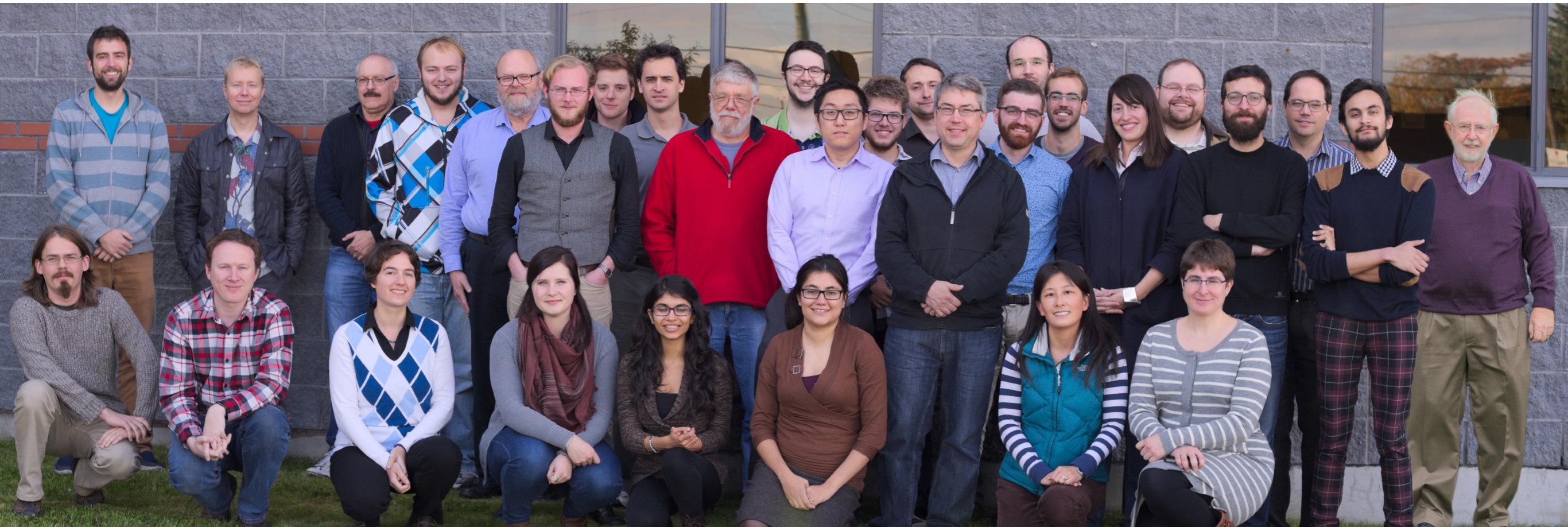
(compare to 23% survival fraction for spherical fiducial cut with same WIMP acceptance)

# Summary

- neck events are a background concern for DEAP-3600
- likelihood ratio developed based on charge distribution of neck events in simulation
- rejection of neck events is correlated with WIMP acceptance
- currently studying the distribution of the likelihood ratio in commissioning data



# Thank you



Thanks to CFI, NSERC, the provinces of Alberta and Ontario, and SNOLAB for funding and support