

Neutron capture simulation and neutron tagging in SK-Gd

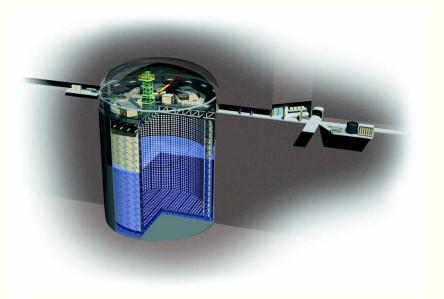
Ka Ming Tsui K.M.Tsui@liverpool.ac.uk

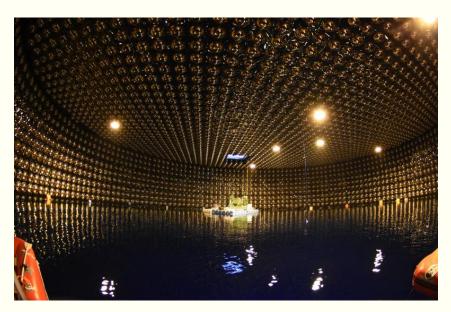




Caveat

- Studies done 2 years ago. May have better models now.
- No data yet. Everything is MC.
- Results based on 0.2% Gd conc
 →next year SK is dissolving 0.02% Gd first, need to revise tools

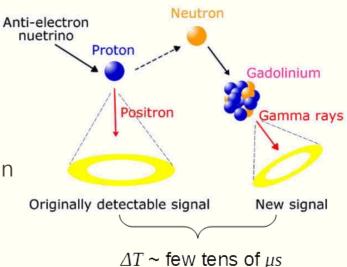




IoP/Neutron Physics in Neutrino Astronmy

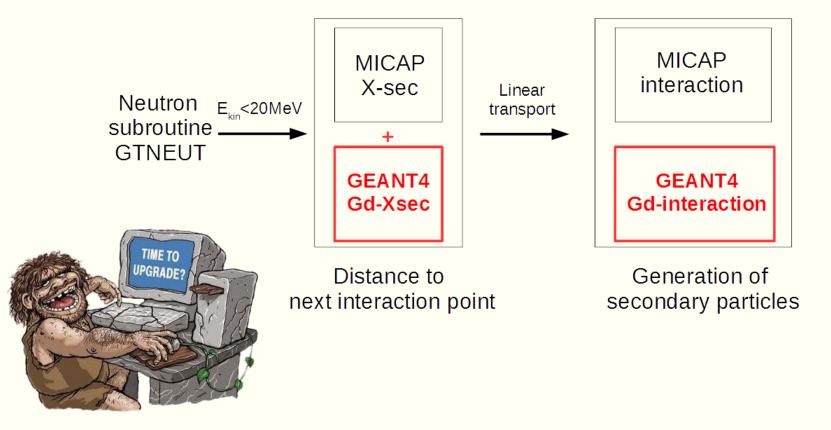
SK-Gd: what is it?

- Super-K Gd Project: 0.2% Gd₂(SO₄)₃ dissolved in water, enables efficient neutron tagging with neutron capture on Gd
- Physics
 - Neutrino-antineutrino discrimination
 - Supernova relic neutrino detection
 - Proton decay background reduction
 - Neutron production in neutrino interaction
- My work:
 - Implement Gd-capture module in simulation
 - Develop neutron tagging tools



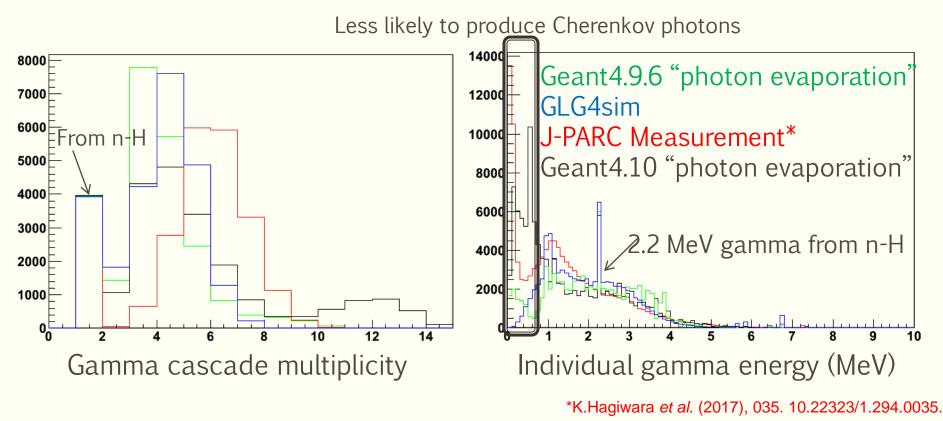
Gd-capture: what is the problem?

 Our simulator is too old (GEANT3). No support for Gd-capture → Interface with more user-friendly GEANT4



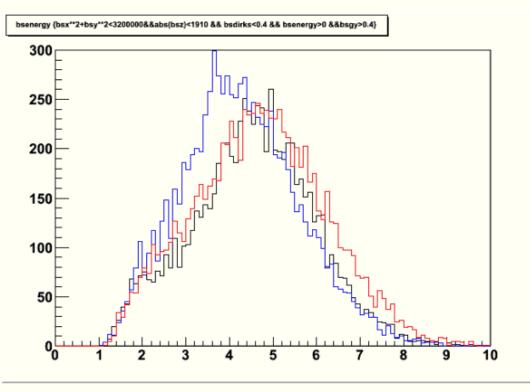
Gamma model: why bother?

- Gamma cascade emitted by Gd-capture
 - Large impact on visible energy



Gamma model: why bother?

- Gamma cascade emitted by Gd-capture
 - Maybe calibration can tell



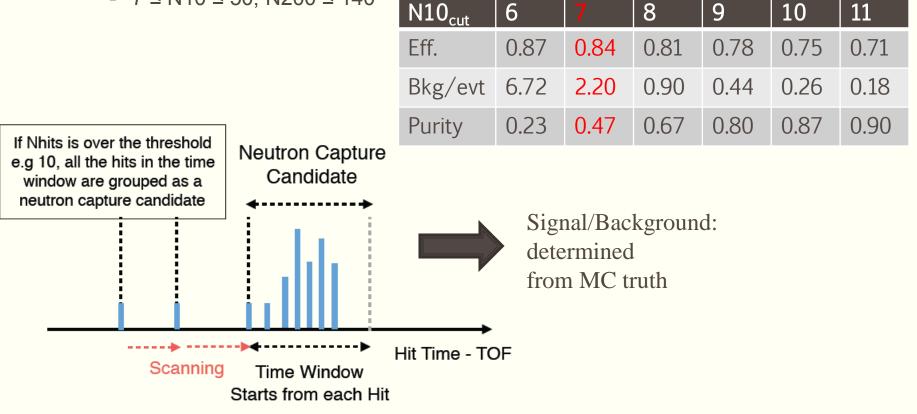


Selection criteria: Goodness > 0.4 DirKS < 0.4 Selection efficiency: Default GEANT4: 90.3% GLG4sim : 89.1% Sample spec: 89.6%

Reconstructed energy (MeV)

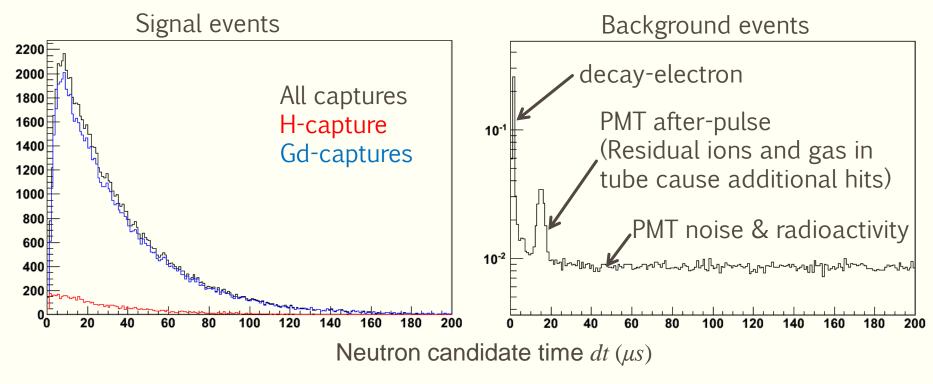
Step one: Initial candidate selection

- Use a 10ns time window to search for PMT hit clusters
- 7 ≤ N10 ≤ 50, N200 ≤ 140



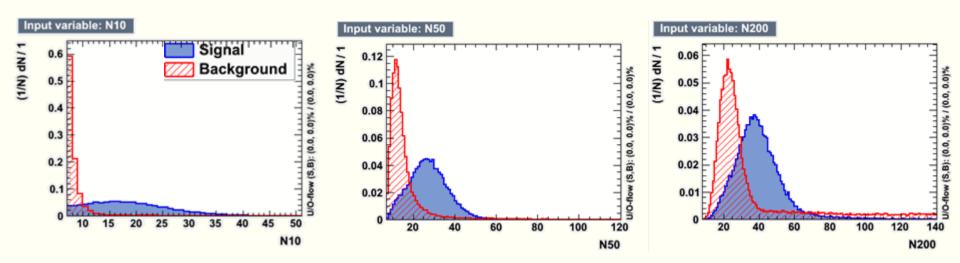
Step one: Initial candidate selection

- Use a 10ns time window to search for PMT hit clusters
- 7 ≤ N10 ≤ 50, N200 ≤ 140



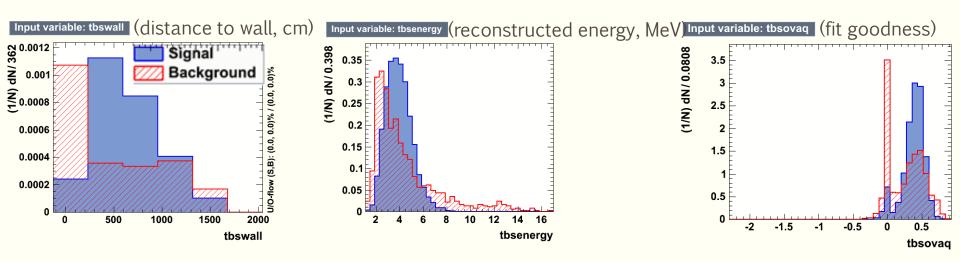
Step two: Signal/Background classification with BDT (TMVA)

- Input variables
- ① Basic hit variables: dt, N10, N50, N200, sum of hit charges, spread of hit time



Step two: Signal/Background classification with BDT (TMVA)

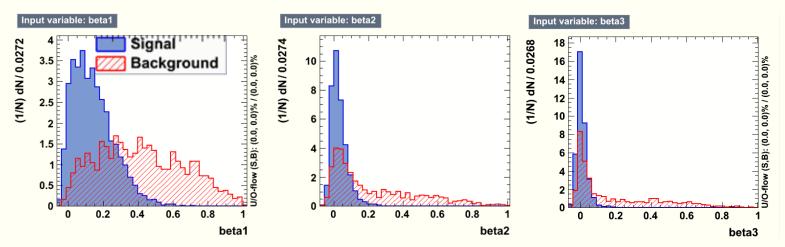
- Input variables
- 2 Neutron fitter variables: vertex position, energy, fit goodness



Step two: Signal/Background classification with BDT (TMVA)

- Input variables
- ③ Isotropy variables β_l : measures the isotropy of PMT hits in space*

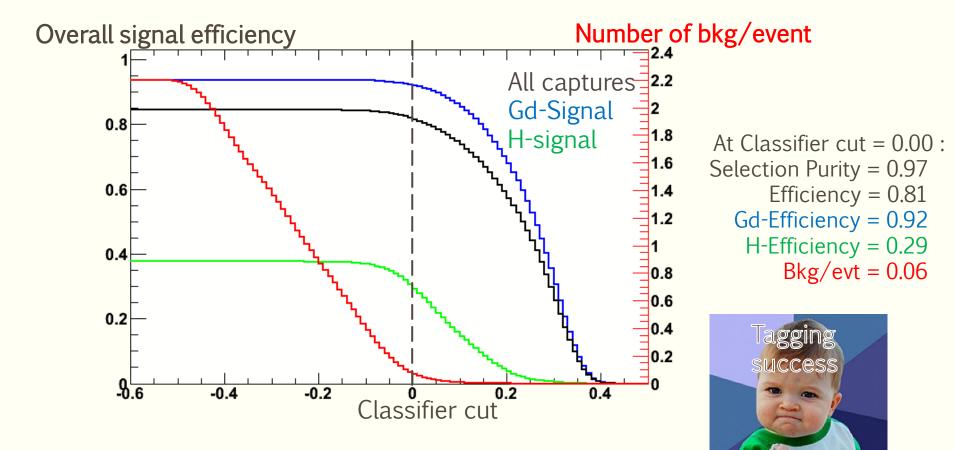
$$\beta_{l} = \frac{2}{N(N-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^{N} P_{l}(\cos \theta_{ij})$$
Angle between PMT hits



* S. N. Ahmed et al. (SNO Collaboration), Phys. Rev. Lett. 92, 181301

IoP/Neutron Physics in Neutrino Astronmy

Overall signal efficiency & background rate (after Step one & two)



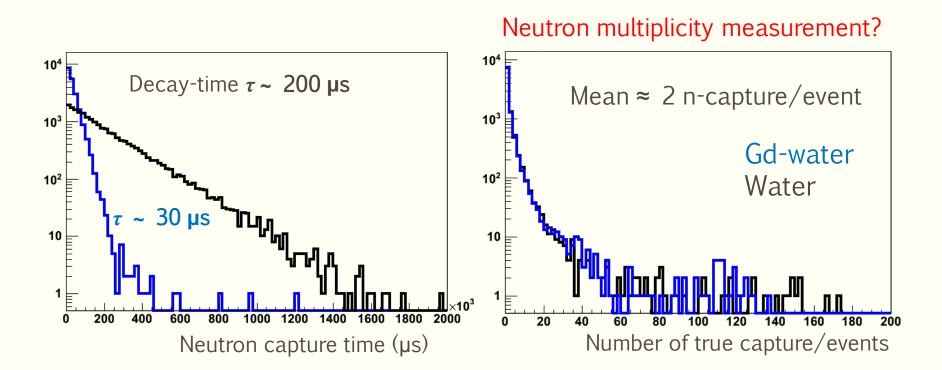
IoP/Neutron Physics in Neutrino Astronmy

• First estimate of errors by applying to different MC:

		Change in Gd-gamma model			Change in water quality
Setting	Default: Geant4.9 gamma	GLG4sim gamma	Hagiwara et al. gamma	Geant4.10 gamma	Degraded-water transparency
Efficiency	0.81	0.81	0.90	0.78	0.80
Gd-Efficiency	0.92	0.91	0.90	0.87	0.91
H-Efficiency	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.25

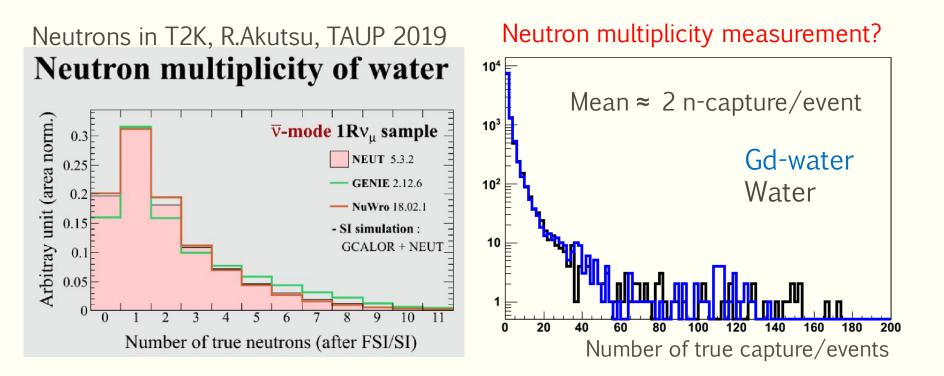
Neutron capture: what to learn?

From atmospheric neutrino simulation

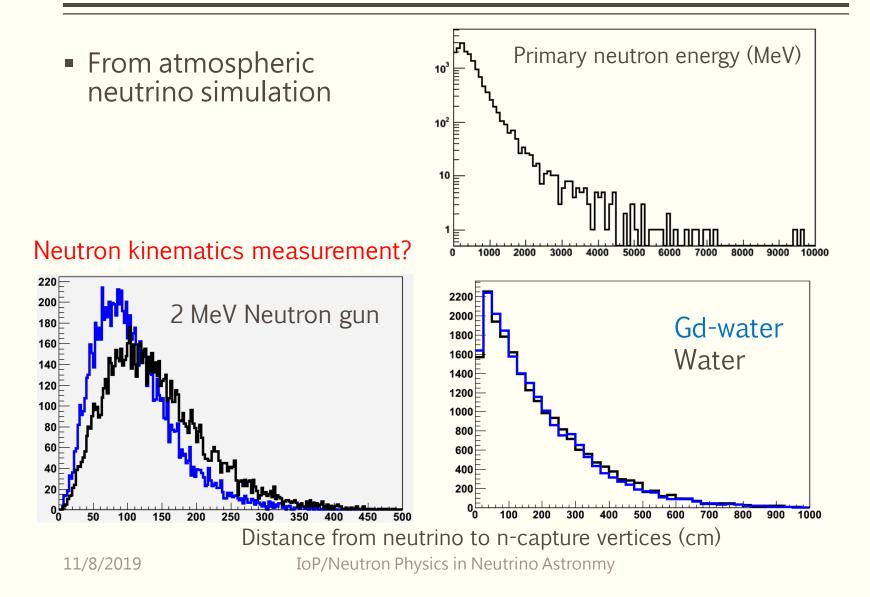


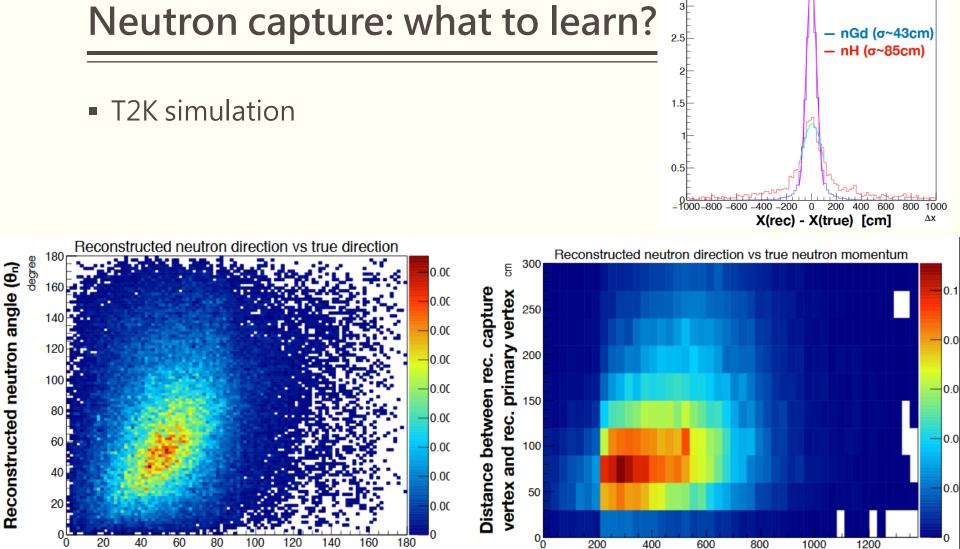
Neutron capture: what to learn?

From atmospheric neutrino simulation



Neutron capture: what to learn?





11/8/2019

True neutron angle

IoP/Neutron Physics in Neutrino Astronmy

degree

0<mark>0</mark>

True neutron momentum

MeV

Neutron capture vertex resolution (x)

Entries

Outlook

- SK-Gd tools available, wait for first data next year
- Much better neutron tagging efficiency, we can study
 - Neutron multiplicity
 - Neutron kinematics
- Application to e.g. neutrino oscillation measurements
 - Neutrino/anti-neutrino separation
 - Better energy reconstruction

