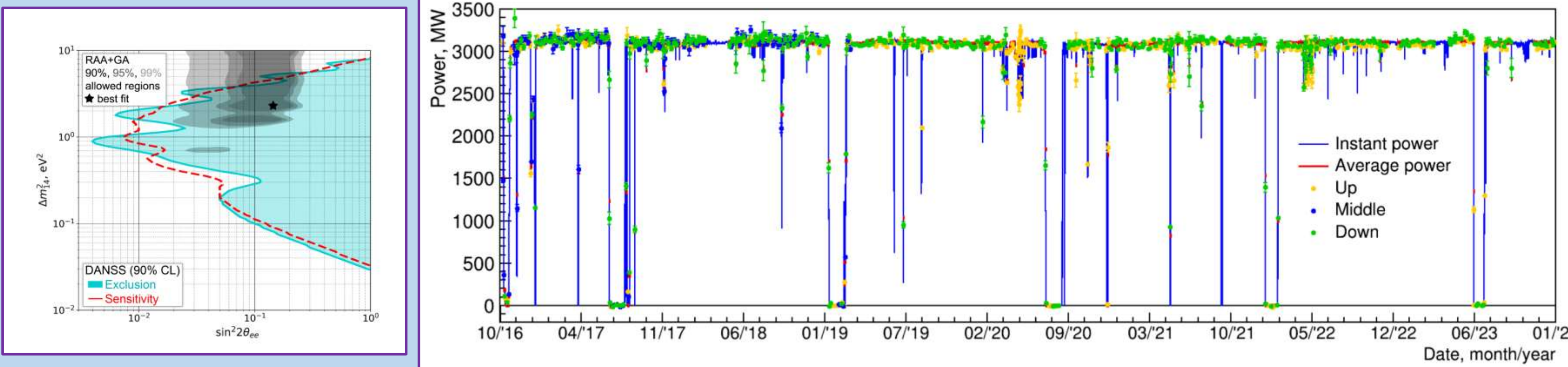


Calibration of the DANSS detector with stopped atmospheric muons and their decays

• Detector AntiNeutrino based on Solid Scintillator

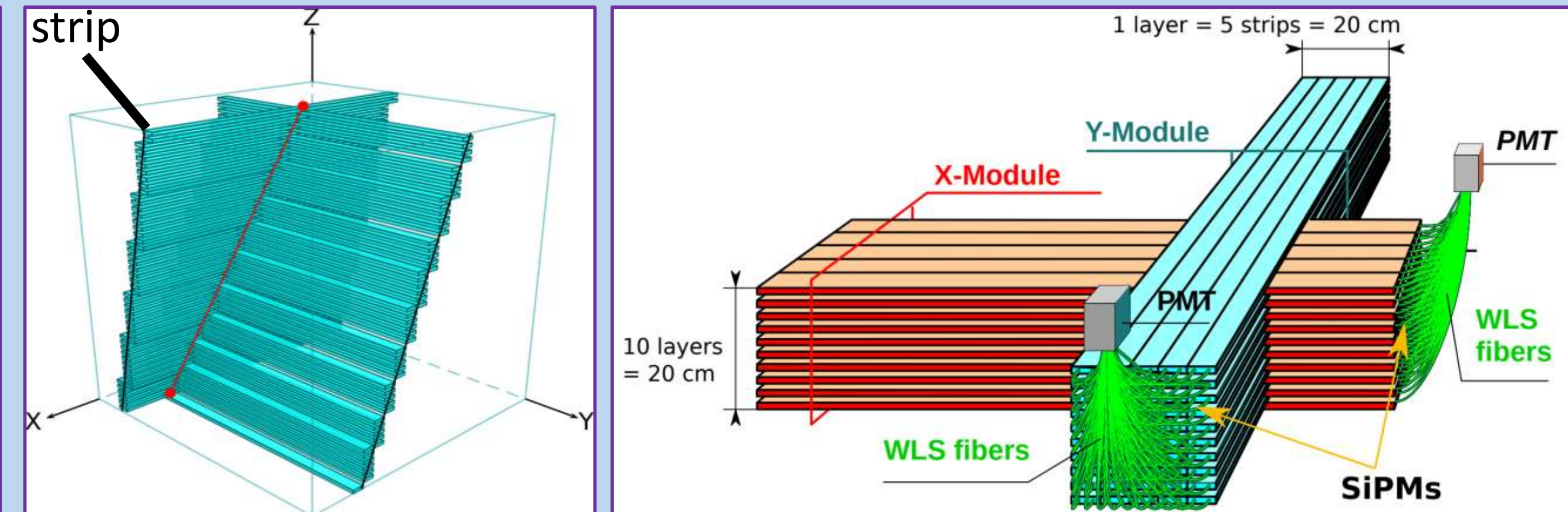
- Experiment is Placed under Kalinin Nuclear Power Plant (KNPP) reactor
- $> 8 \times 10^6$ Inverse Beta Decay (IBD) events were accumulated
- Reactor power is measured by the DANSS with neutrino flux with 1.3% accuracy in 3 days during more than 7 years
- The world's best model independent limits for sterile neutrino search in the Δm_{14}^2 range $\sim 1 \text{ eV}^2$, $\sin^2 2\theta_{ee}$
- ..search for sterile neutrino \rightarrow requirement of precise energy calibration

see talk by M.Shirchenko



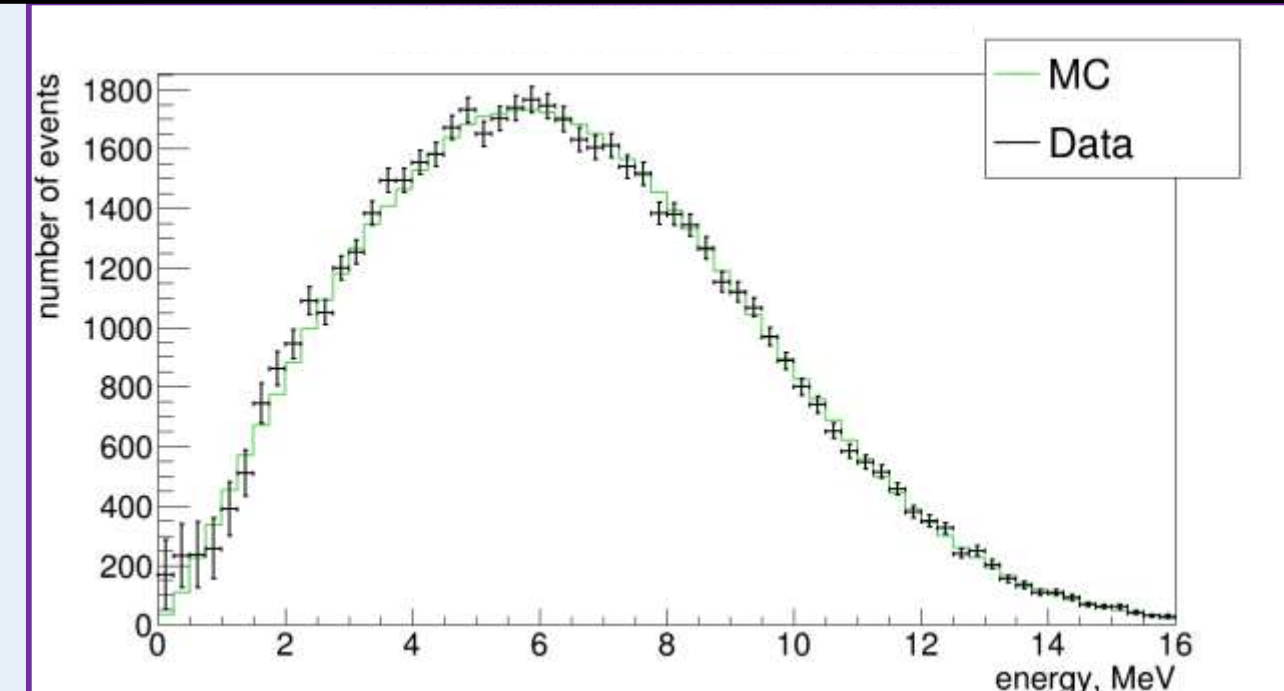
• Detector design

- Veto + passive shielding (copper and borated polyethylene) + 50 m of w.e. (building)
- 2500 plastic scintillator strips, light collected via wavelength shifting fibers
- 1 strip connected to 1 SiPM and groups of 50 strips to 1 PMT
- This poster covers only SiPM calibration**
- Strips are oriented in orthogonal directions so events are reconstructed in 3D
- In total: $1 \times 1 \times 1.04 \text{ m}^3$; 2500 SiPM; 50PMT



• DANSS energy scale

- Beta decay ^{12}B produced by muons
- $\mu^- + ^{12}\text{C} \rightarrow ^{12}\text{B} + \nu_\mu$
- We show energy scale coefficient relatively to one from ^{12}B

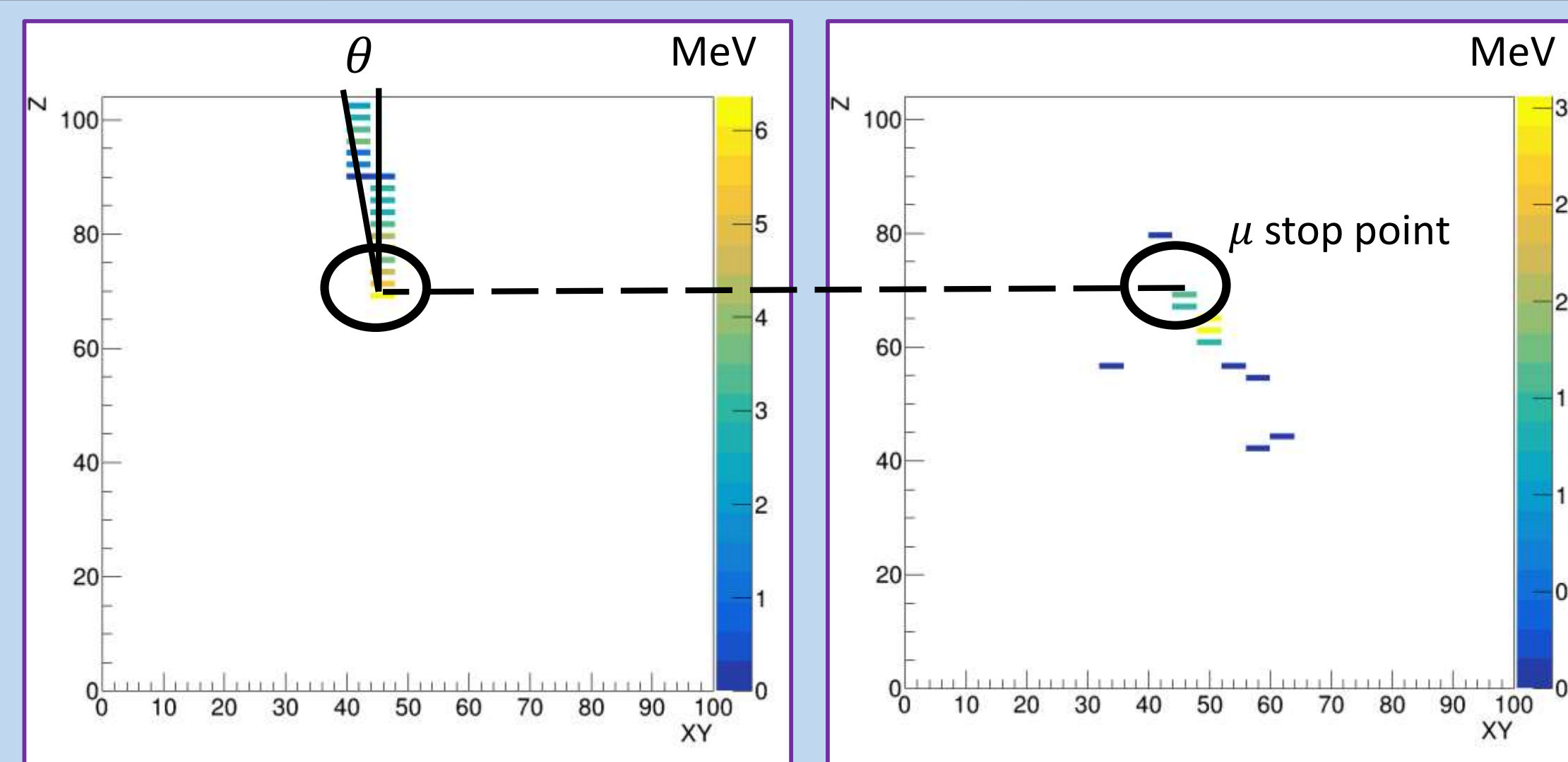


• Motivation

- Check Birks' constant and Cherenkov light intensity
- Provide calibration in a wide energy range (~ 2 -12 MeV per strip) using two independent processes:
 - Muon stopping power near the track endpoint
 - Michel e^-/e^+ coming from muon decays

• Stopped muon selection

- Signal in upper layer and no signal in 3 bottom layers and side strips
- Muon is almost vertical ($\theta < 10^\circ$)
- > 6 strips in both XZ and YZ planes
- Dead channels are taken into account in both Data and MC
- Decay in $1 - 7 \mu\text{s}$ window

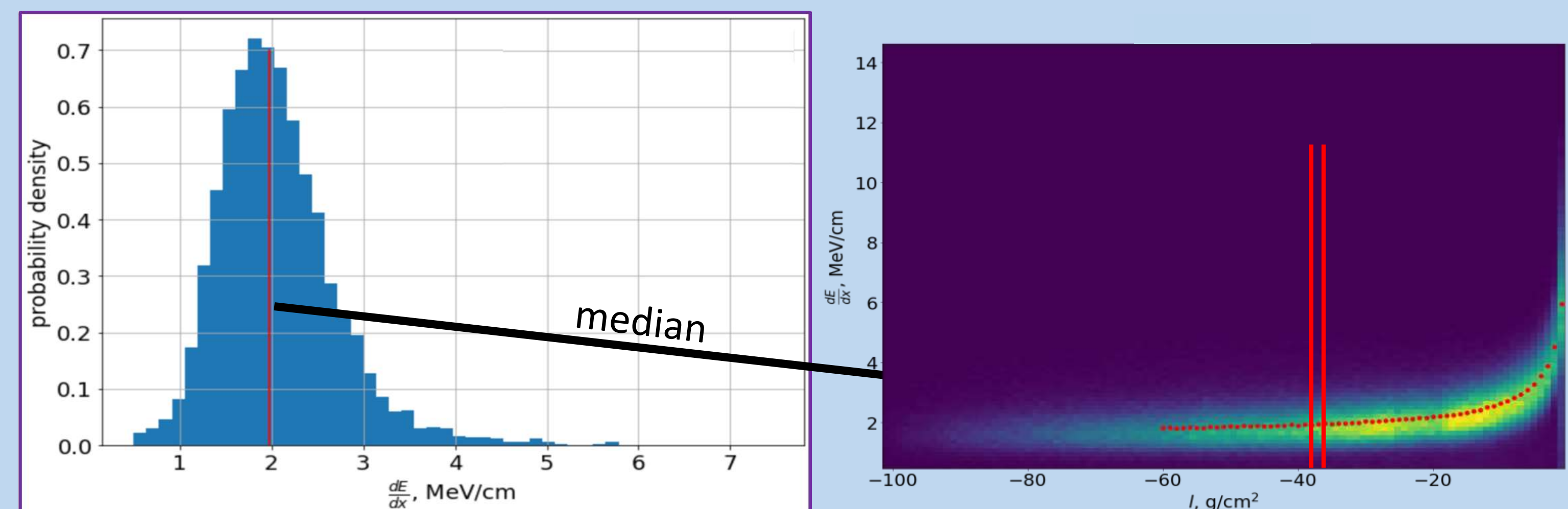


• Muon decay selection

- Decay event in $1 - 7 \mu\text{s}$ window after muon
- Full energy $> 5 \text{ MeV}$
- ≥ 2 hits in strips neighbour to the strip of the muon stop
- Muon stop point is in the inner cube with side 0.5 of the detector size

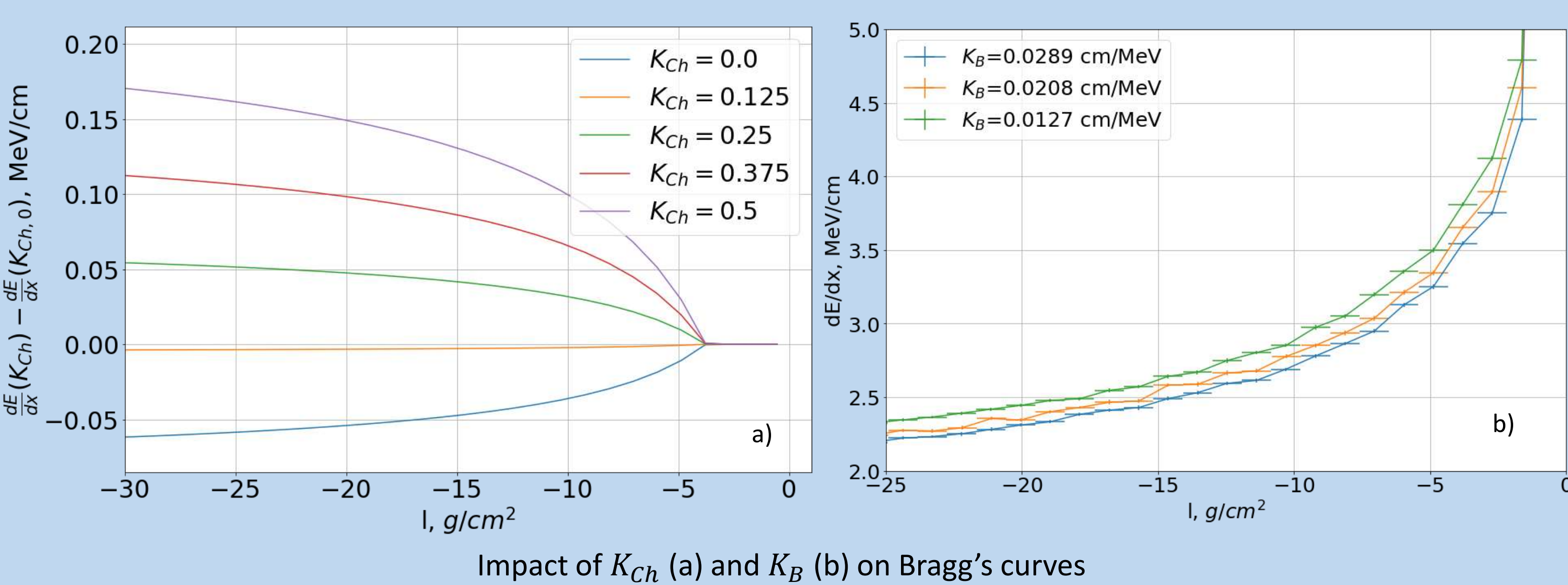
• Bragg's curves

- Record signals from every strip as a pair $(-l, \frac{dE}{dx})$, where l - dist. to stop measured in g/cm^2 . Fill 2D-histogram with these values
- Split the histogram into slices along l -axis
- Find median losses $\frac{dE}{dx_{med}}$ in slices over l
- Bragg's curve - array of points $(-l, \frac{dE}{dx_{med}})$
- Compare Bragg's curves obtained from MC and Data



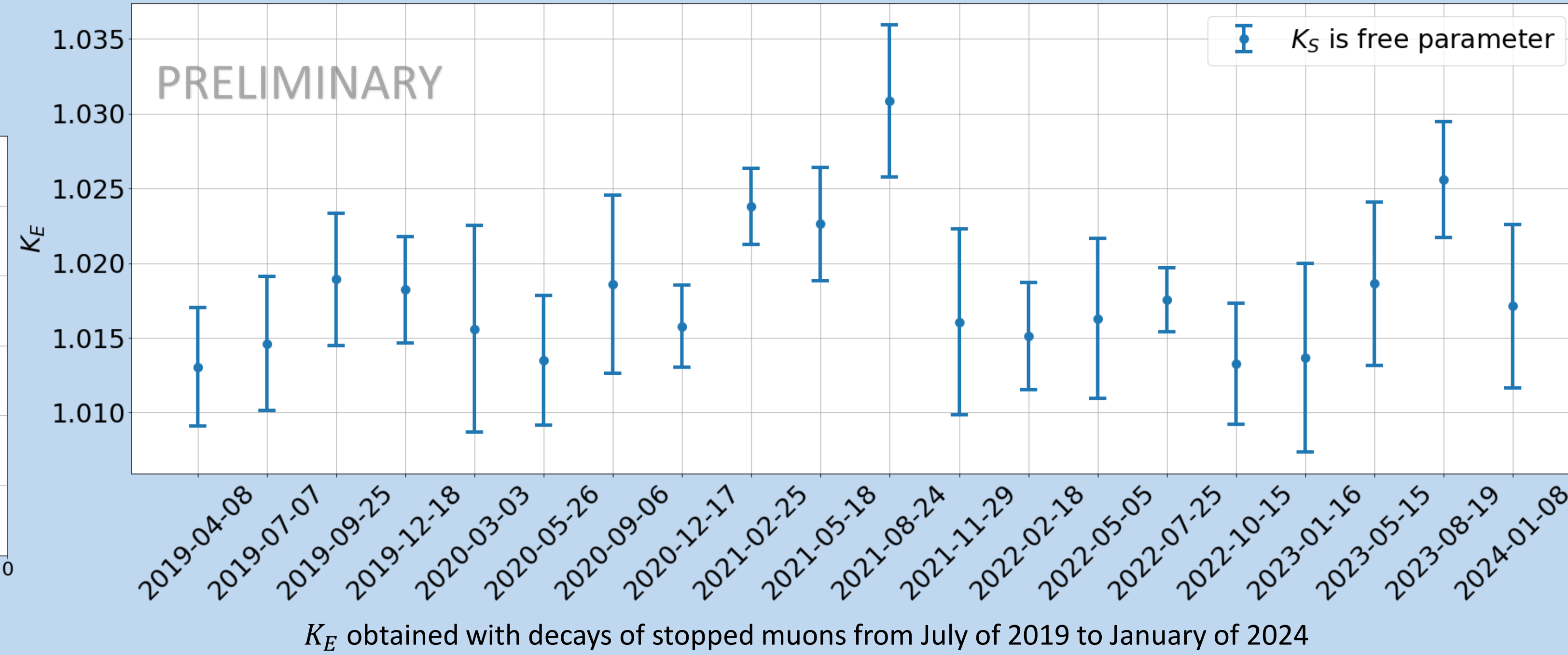
• Calibration parameters

- K_B - Birks' constant for muon produced scintillation [cm/MeV]
- K_{Ch} - intensity of Cherenkov light in [MeV/cm]
- K_D - full effective strip thickness in [g/cm^2]
- K_E - energy scale coefficient (proportionality between Data and MC)
- K_S - MC spectrum smearing coefficient ($\sigma(E) = K_S \cdot E$)



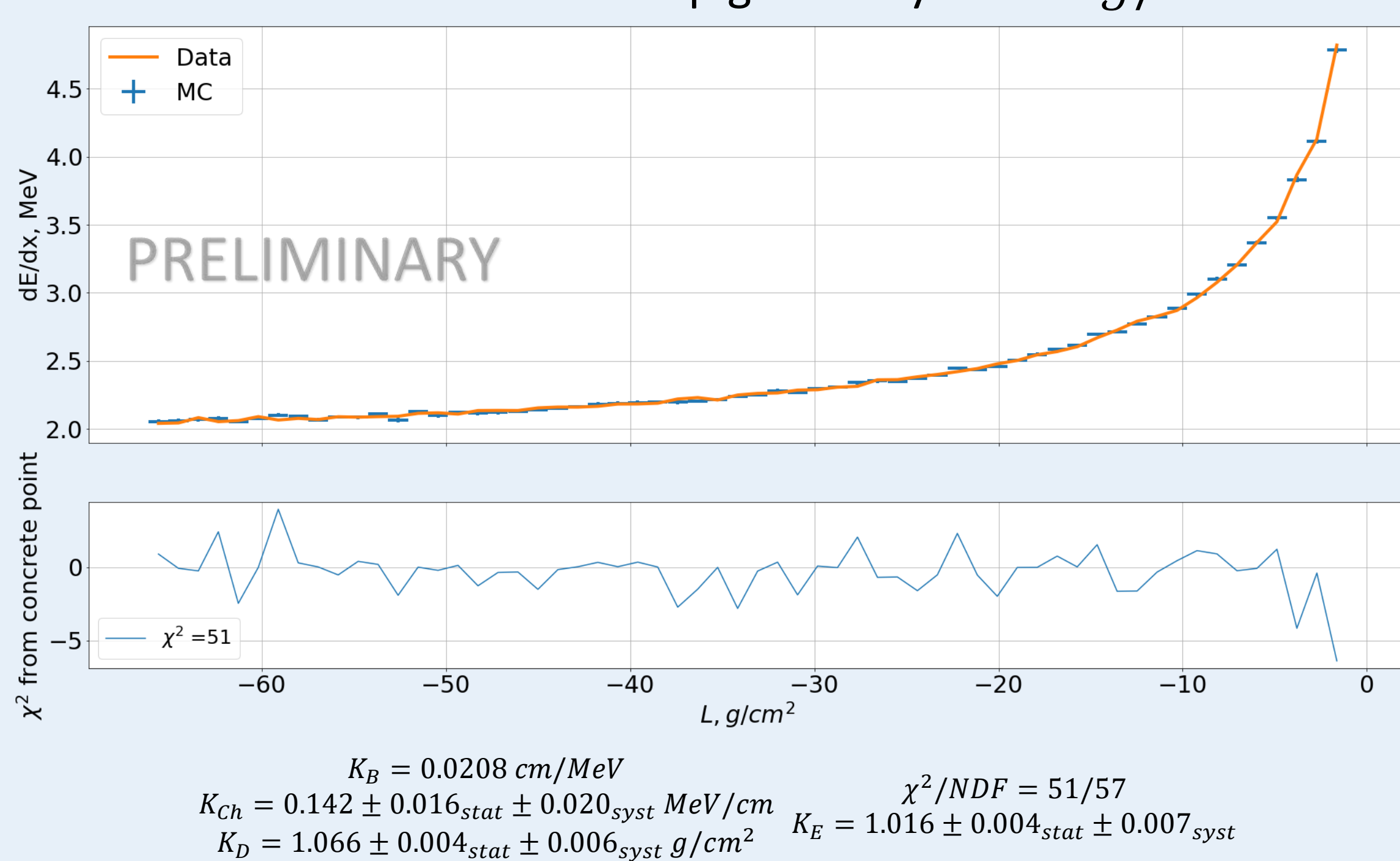
• Systematic uncertainty studies (for K_E)

- Comparing decay spectra with and without rad. corrections 0.5%
- Dividing dataset according to muon stop point 0.6%
- Using of data recorded in different time periods 0.4%



• Results of SiPM calibration (Bragg's curves)

- K_E agrees with ^{12}B and Michele electrons
- K_B & K_{Ch} were changed in the Model according to the results of this calibration
- K_D agrees with value obtained from strip geometry $1.0744 \text{ g}/\text{cm}^2$



• Results of SiPM calibration (Michel e^-/e^+)

- K_E agrees with stopped muons and passing muons
- Result is decent even without smearing

$\chi^2/NDF = 80/98$
 $K_E = 1.018 \pm 0.003_{stat} \pm 0.009_{syst}$
 $K_S = 0.032 \pm 0.007_{stat} \pm 0.011_{syst}$
 $\chi^2/NDF = 156/99$
 $K_E = 1.014 \pm 0.002_{stat} \pm 0.009_{syst}$
 $K_S = 0$

