

DUNE

Supernova Pointing

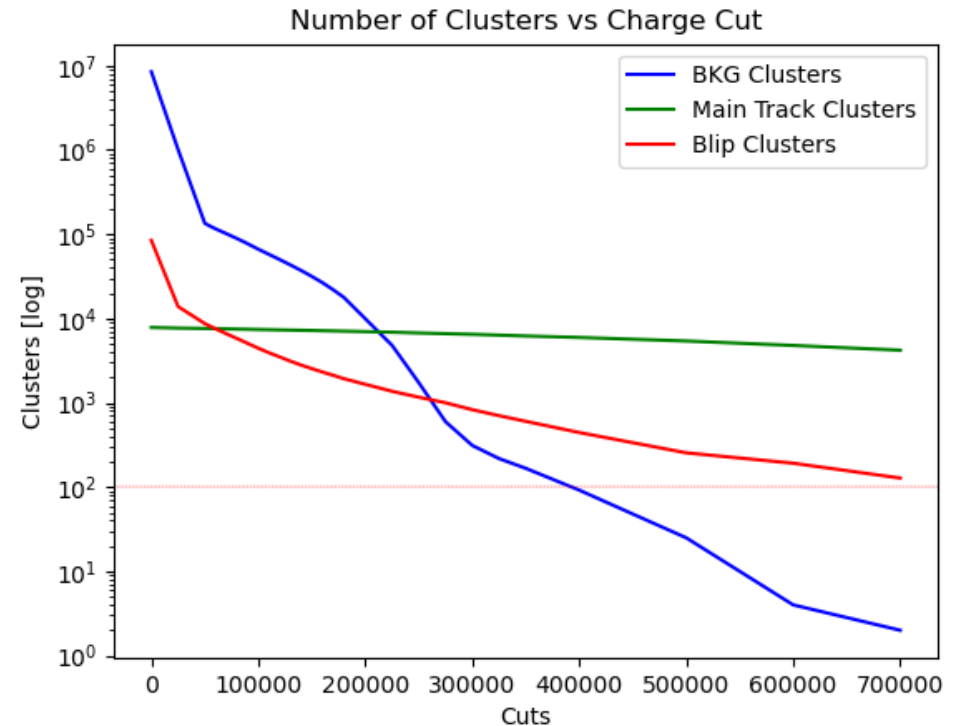
Background Study Update

Harry Akins 13/06/2024



Main Track identifier with Cuts

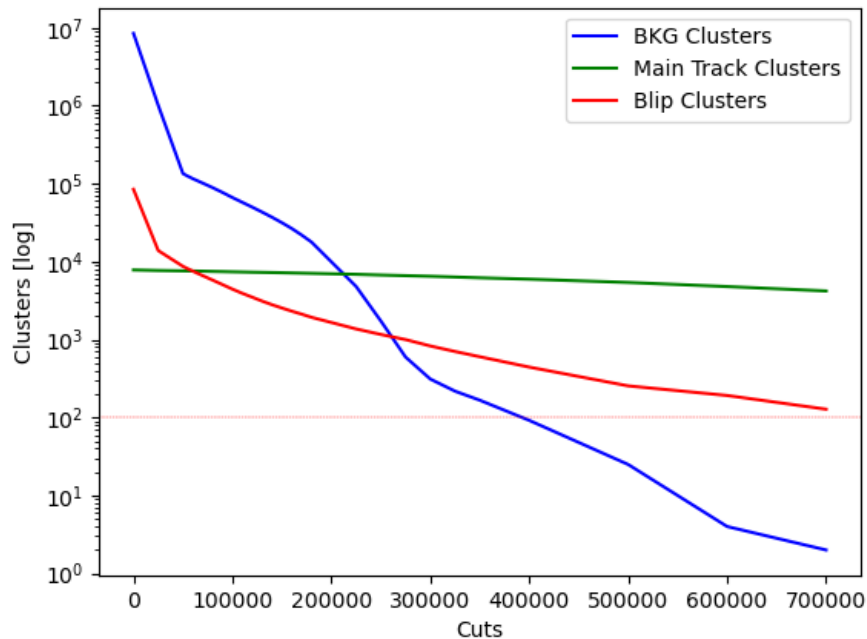
- Many cuts were not going through
- Condor not submitting some arguments
- Submit many times, eventually everything went through
- 600,000 and 700,000 did not work, < 10 bkg clusters



Data used for MT training

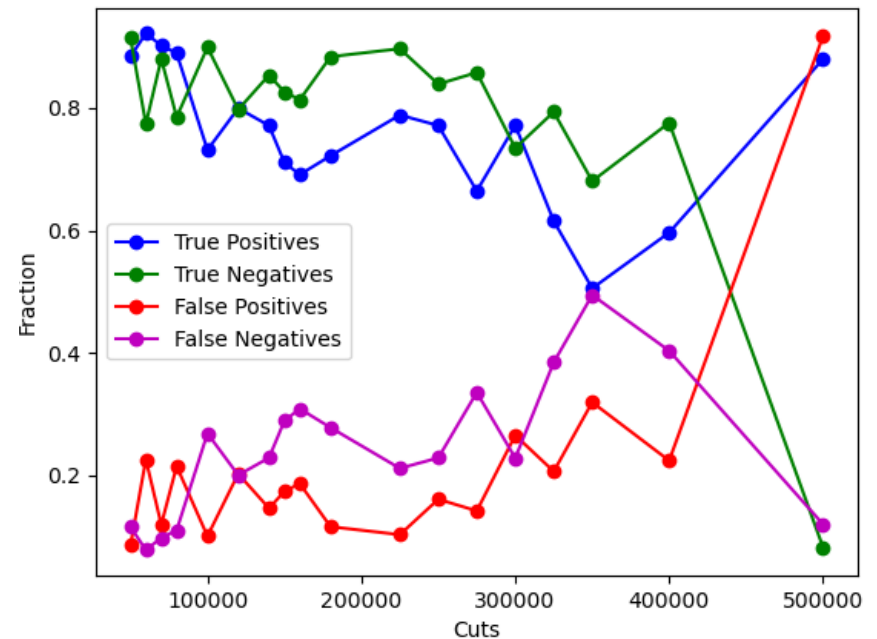
Main Track identifier with Cuts

Number of Clusters vs Charge Cut



Data used for MT training

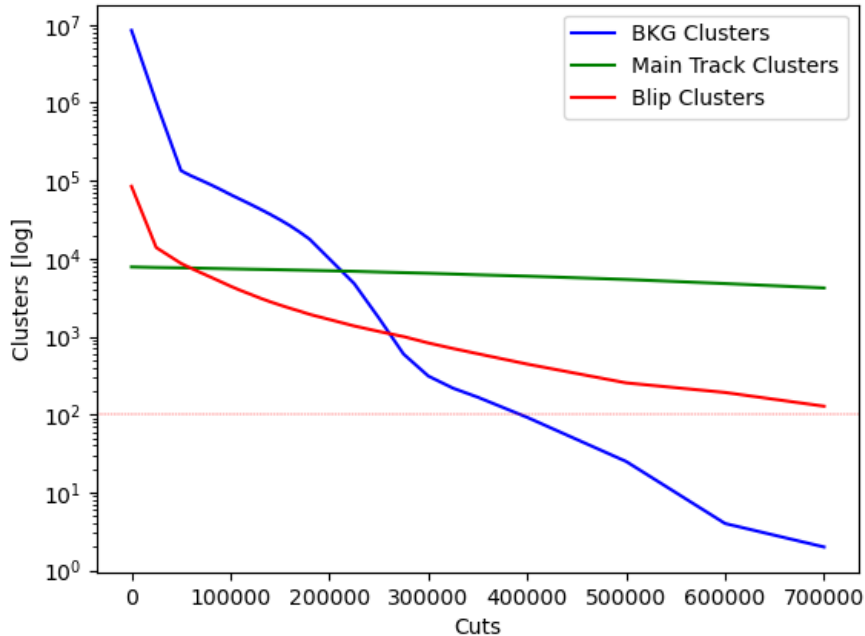
Confusion Matrix Values across Different Cuts



Optimizing hyperparameters and training a model using data with different cuts, from 50000 to 700000

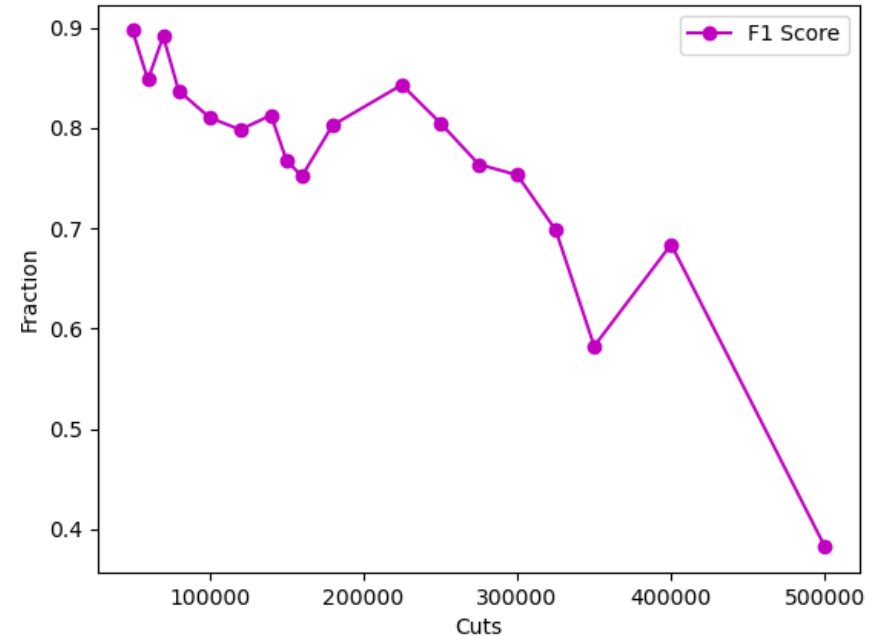
Main Track identifier with Cuts

Number of Clusters vs Charge Cut

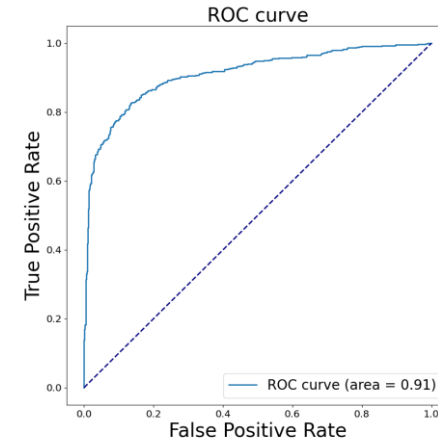
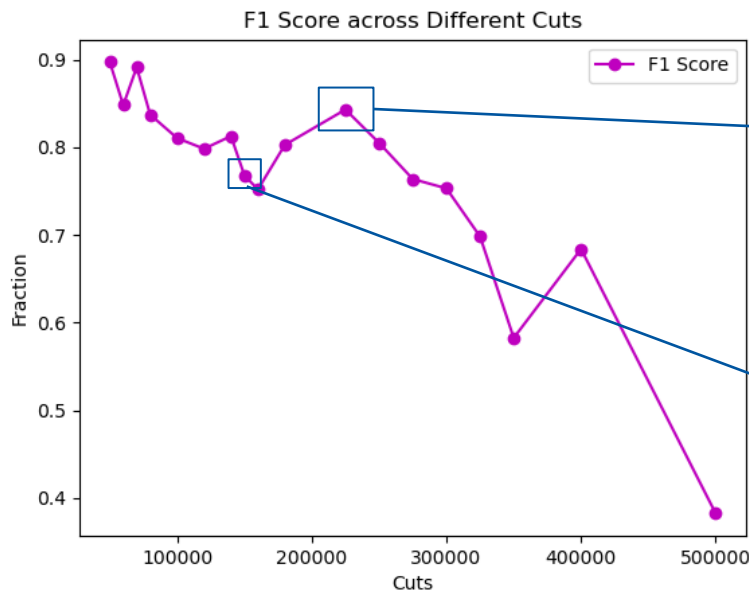


Data used for MT training

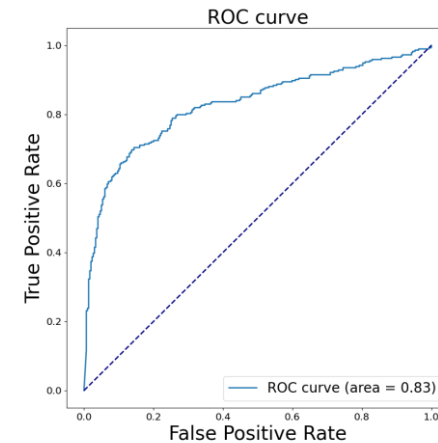
F1 Score across Different Cuts



Main Track identifier with Cuts

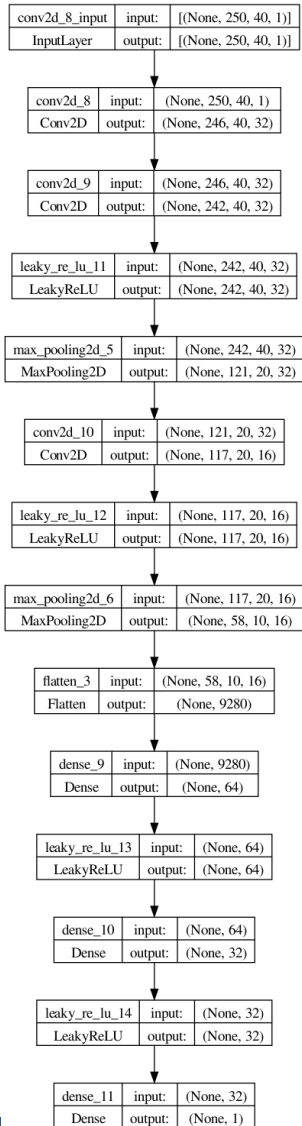


225000 cut

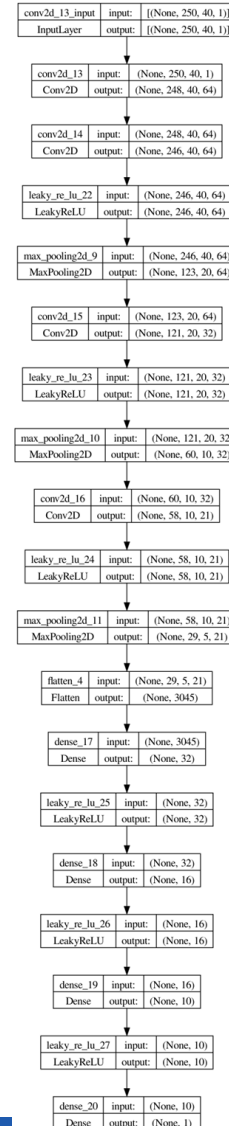


150000 cut

150000



225000



Beta emission spectrum [\[edit\]](#)

Beta decay can be considered as a [perturbation](#) as described in quantum mechanics, and thus [Fermi's Golden Rule](#) can be applied. This leads to an expression for the kinetic energy spectrum $N(T)$ of emitted betas as follows:[\[29\]](#)

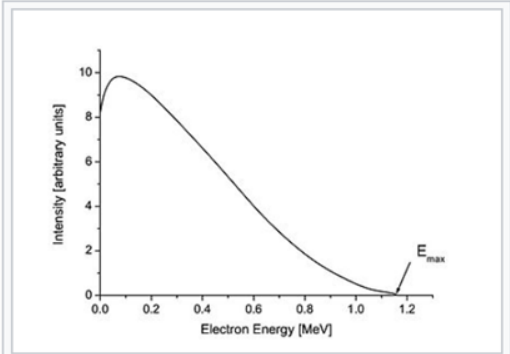
$$N(T) = C_L(T)F(Z, T)pE(Q - T)^2$$

where T is the kinetic energy, C_L is a shape function that depends on the forbiddenness of the decay (it is constant for allowed decays), $F(Z, T)$ is the Fermi Function (see below) with Z the charge of the final-state nucleus, $E = T + mc^2$ is the total energy,

$p = \sqrt{(E/c)^2 - (mc)^2}$ is the momentum, and Q is the [Q value](#) of the decay. The

kinetic energy of the emitted neutrino is given approximately by Q minus the kinetic energy of the beta.

As an example, the beta decay spectrum of ^{210}Bi (originally called RaE) is shown to the right.



Beta spectrum of ^{210}Bi . $E_{\max} = Q = 1.16$ MeV is the maximum energy

Fermi function [\[edit\]](#)

The Fermi function that appears in the beta spectrum formula accounts for the Coulomb attraction / repulsion between the emitted beta and the final state nucleus. Approximating the associated wavefunctions to be spherically symmetric, the Fermi function can be analytically calculated to be:[\[30\]](#)

$$F(Z, T) = \frac{2(1 + S)}{\Gamma(1 + 2S)^2} (2p\rho)^{2S-2} e^{\pi\eta} |\Gamma(S + i\eta)|^2,$$

