

Data Reduction for the ECHO Experiment

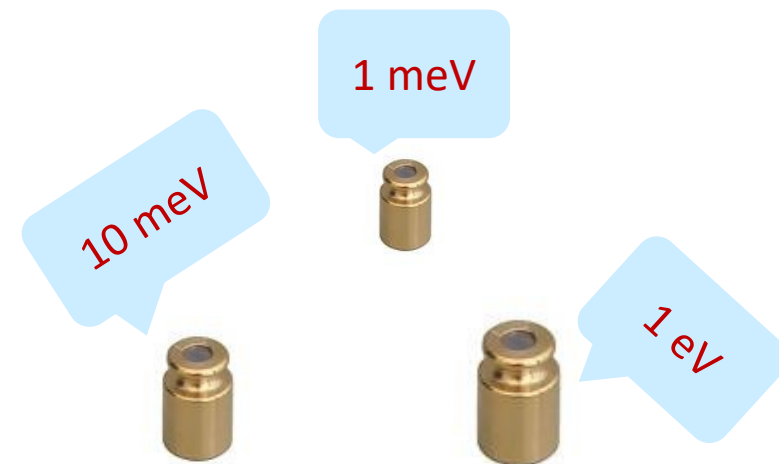
Arnulf Barth

For the ECHO collaboration

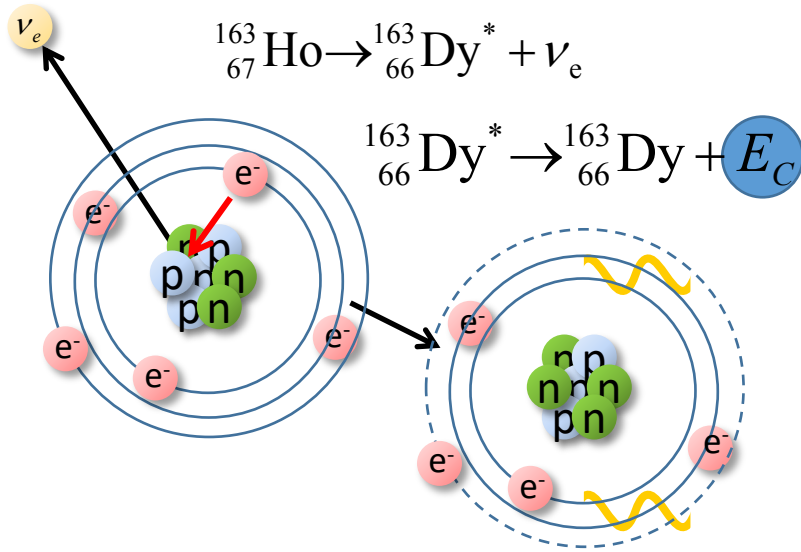
Kirchhoff-Institute for Physics

Heidelberg University

- Introduction
- Metallic Magnetic Calorimeters
- Data Analysis & Automization
- Conclusions and Outlook



Electron Capture in ^{163}Ho

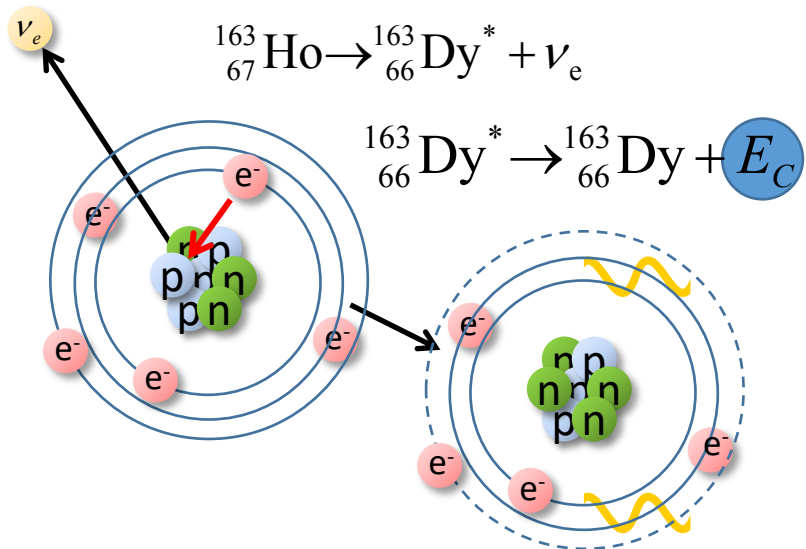


- $\tau_{1/2} \approx 4570$ years
- $Q_{\text{EC}} = (2.833 \pm 0.030_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.015_{\text{syst}}) \text{ keV}$
- $Q_{\text{EC}} = (2.838 \pm 0.014) \text{ keV}$

S. Eliseev et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 115, 062501 (2015)

C. Velte et al., *Eur. Phys. J. C*, 79, 1026 (2019)

Electron Capture in ^{163}Ho

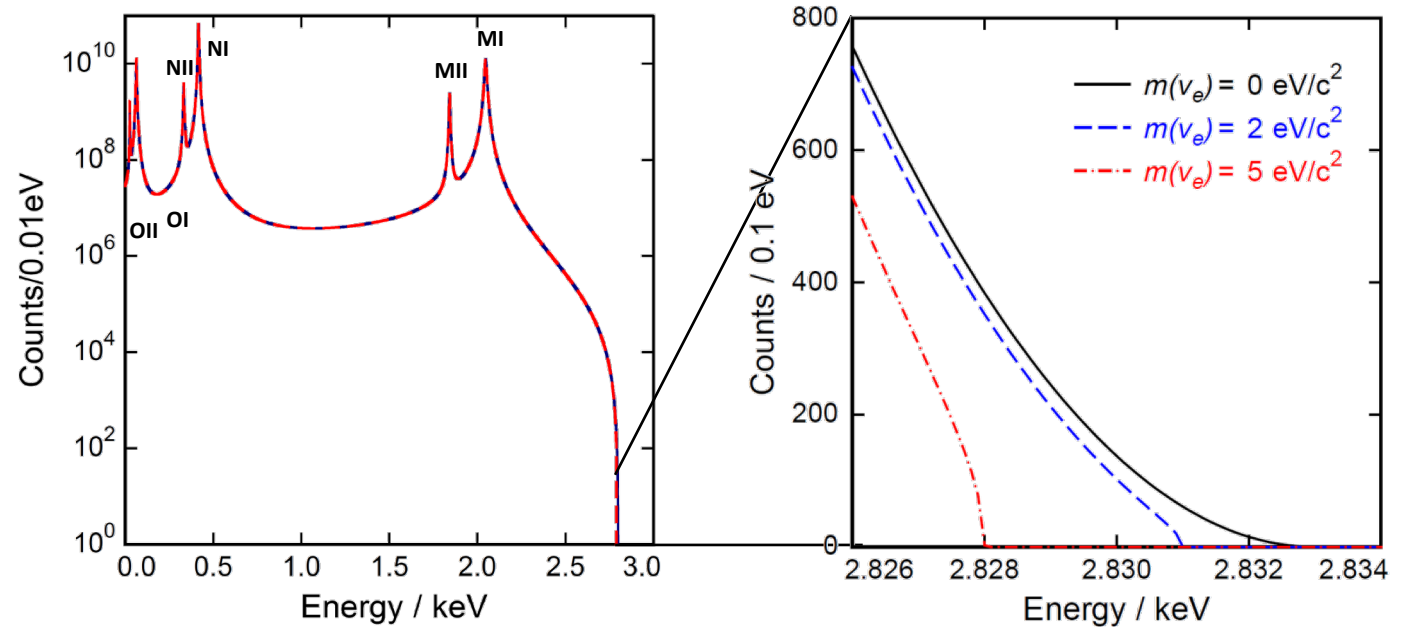


Atomic de-excitation:

- Auger electrons
- Coster-Kronig transitions
- X-ray emission

Calorimetric measurement

A. De Rujula and M. Lusignoli
Phys. Lett. 118 B (1982) 118



Calorimetric spectrum dominantly affected in the **endpoint region**

- Required statistics for sub-eV mass sensitivity

$$N_{\text{ev}} > 10^{14} \rightarrow A_{\text{tot}} \sim 1 \text{ MBq}$$

- Limitations on activity per detector pixel

$$f_{\text{pu}} \leq 10^{-6} \rightarrow A_{\text{pixel}} \sim 10 \text{ Bq}$$

- Necessary number of detector pixels

$$N_{\text{det}} \sim 10^5 \rightarrow \text{multiplexing}$$

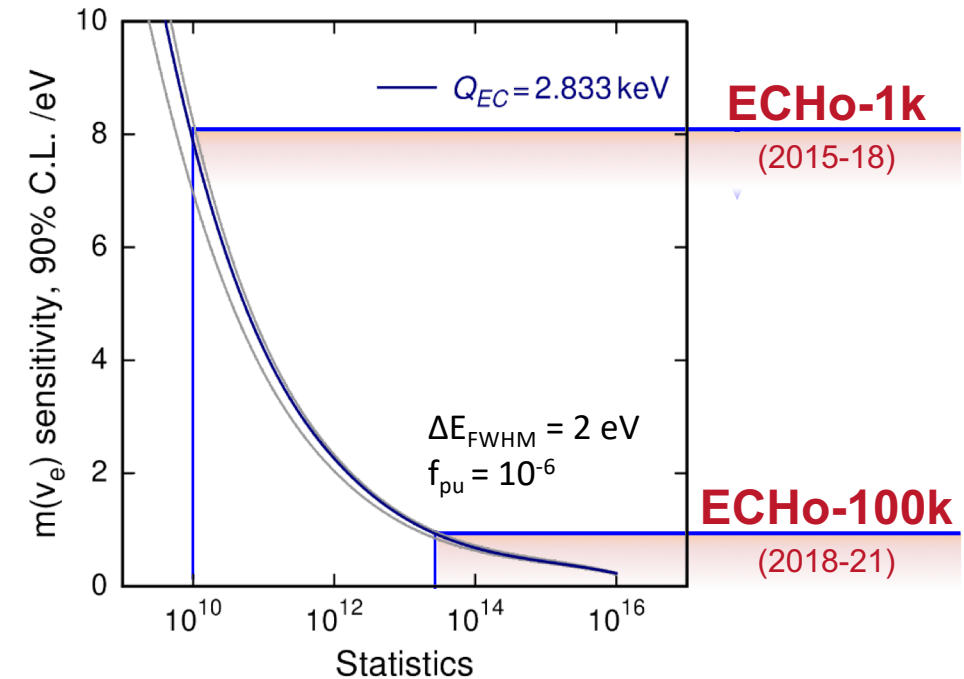
- Precise characterization of endpoint region

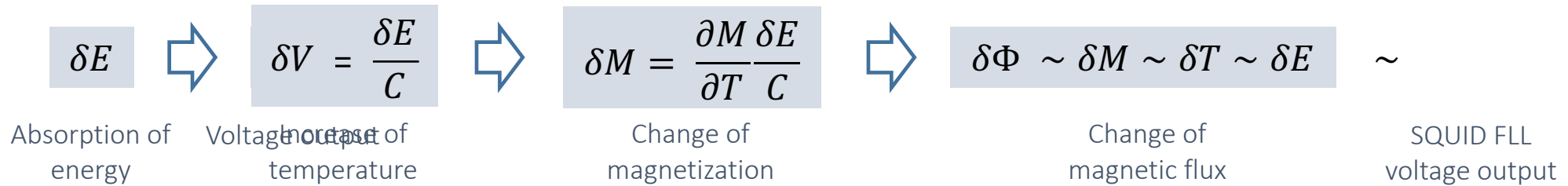
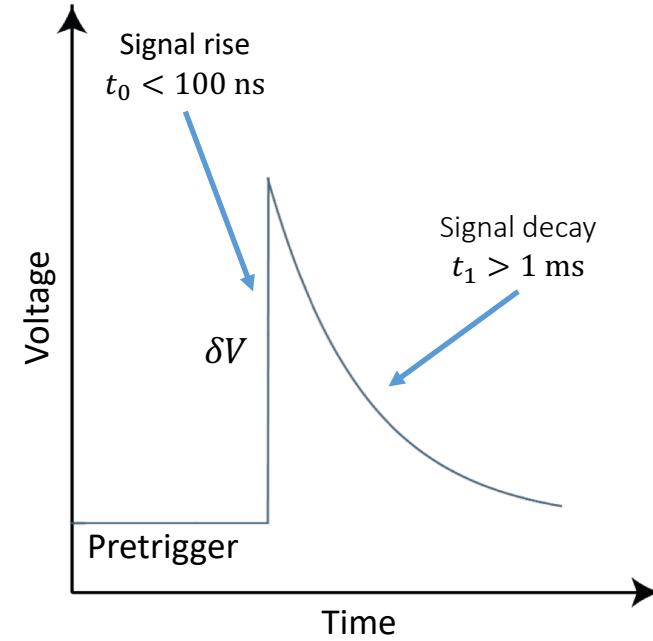
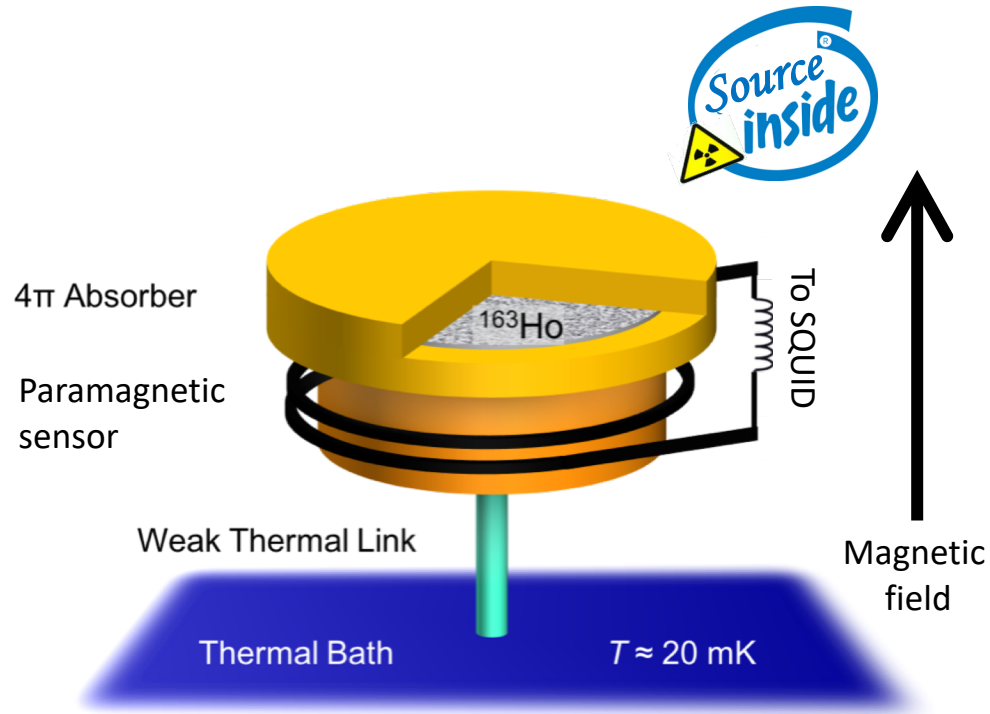
$$\Delta E_{\text{FWHM}} < 3 \text{ eV}$$

- Very low background level

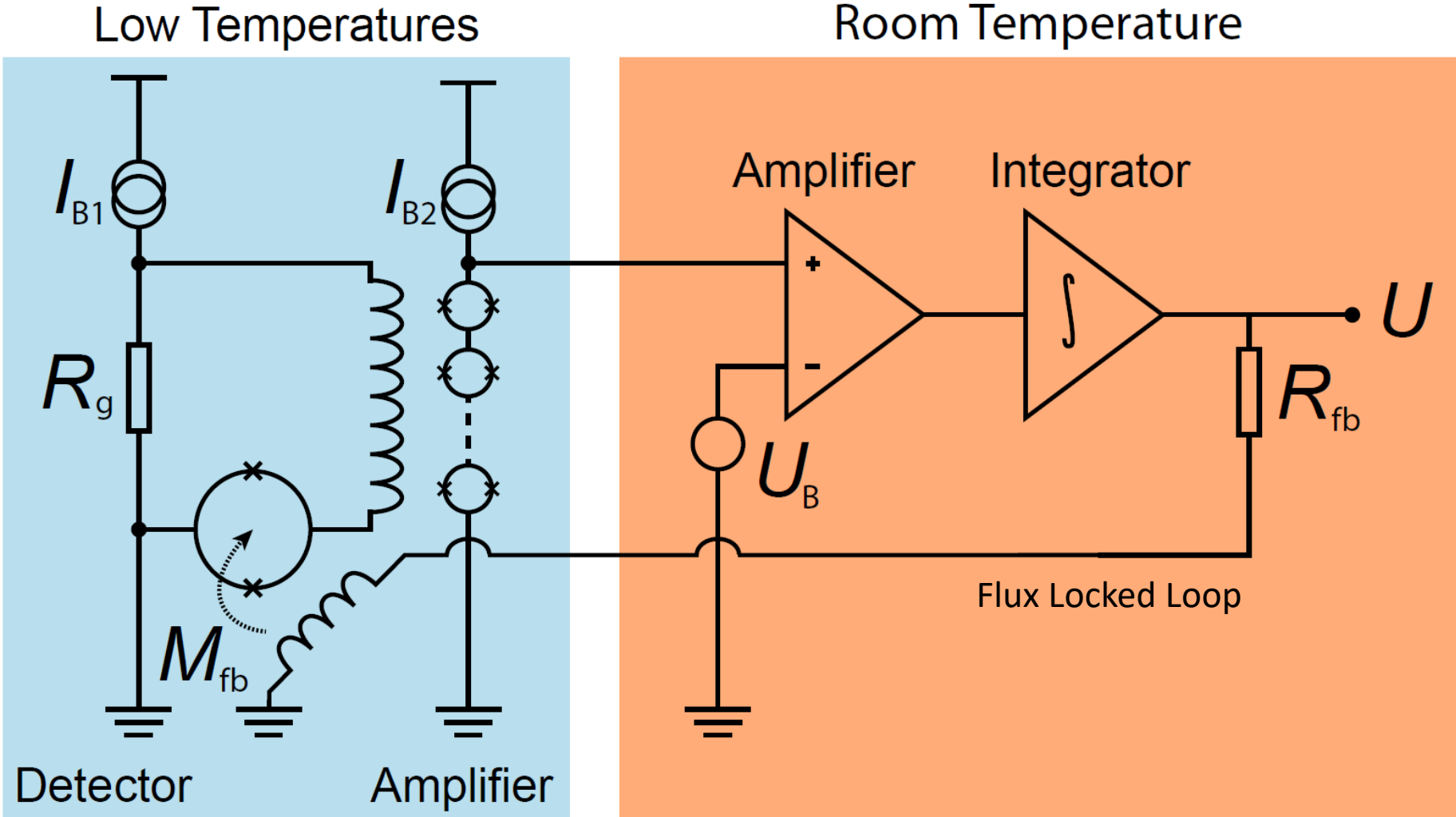
$$\text{BG} < 10^{-6} \text{ events/eV/det/day}$$

→ Metallic magnetic calorimeters

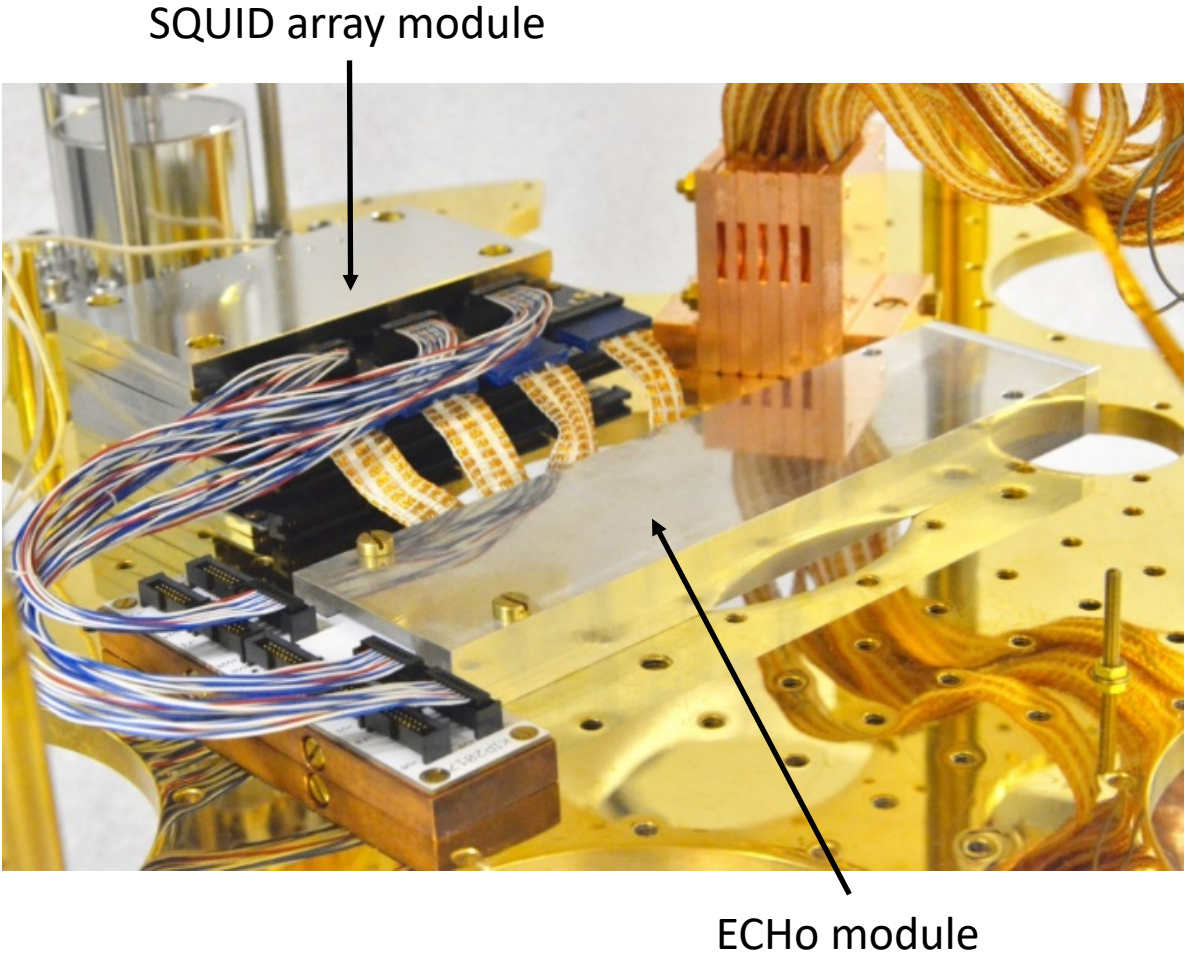
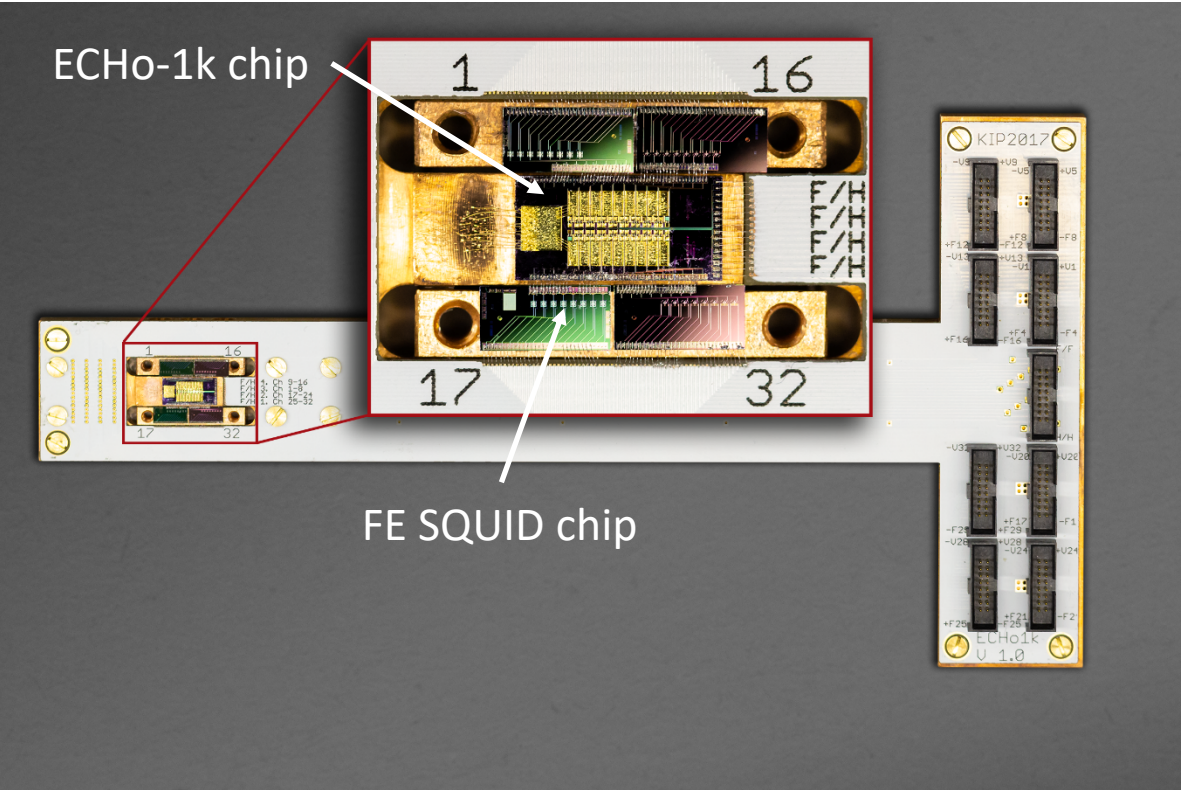




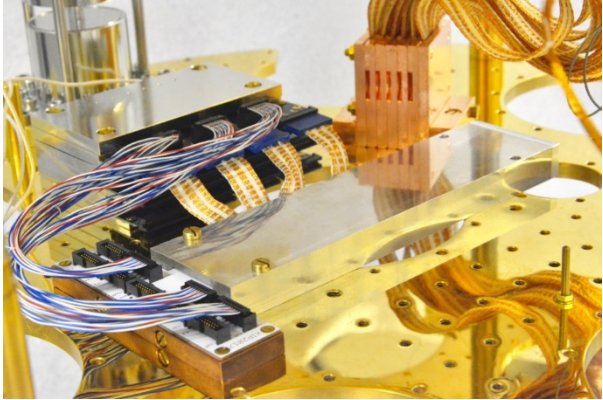
Two-stage SQUID Setup



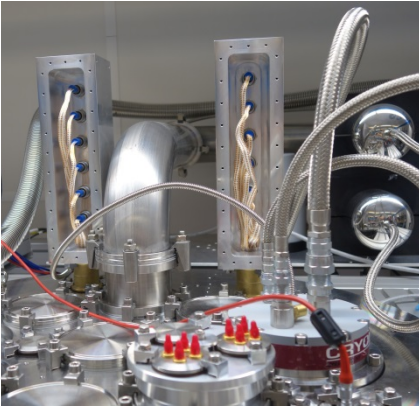
ECHo-1k Detector Setup



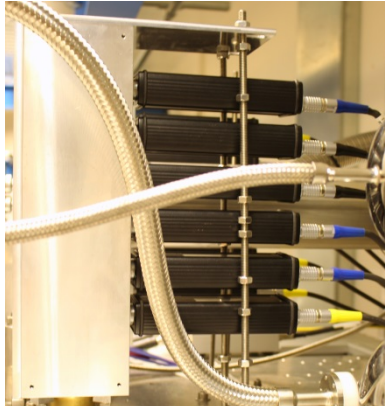
ECHO module with
Two-stage SQUID readout



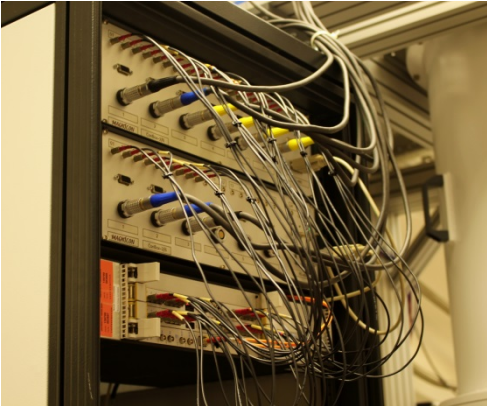
36 output channels
from the cryostat



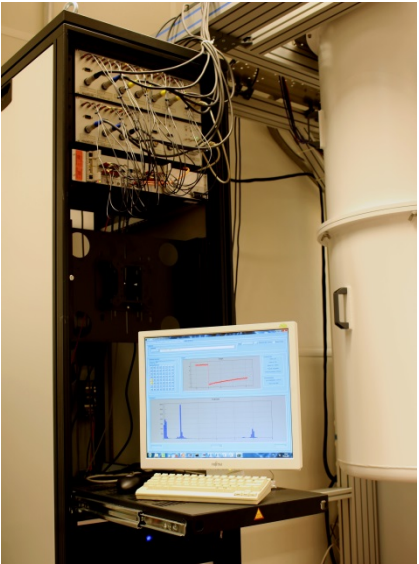
12 SQUID read-out
electronics



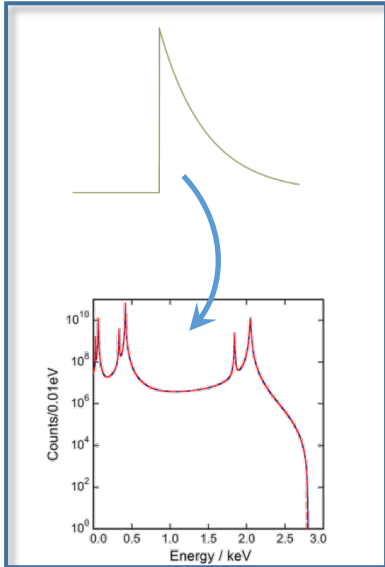
SQUID connector box &
ADC



DAQ



Data analysis

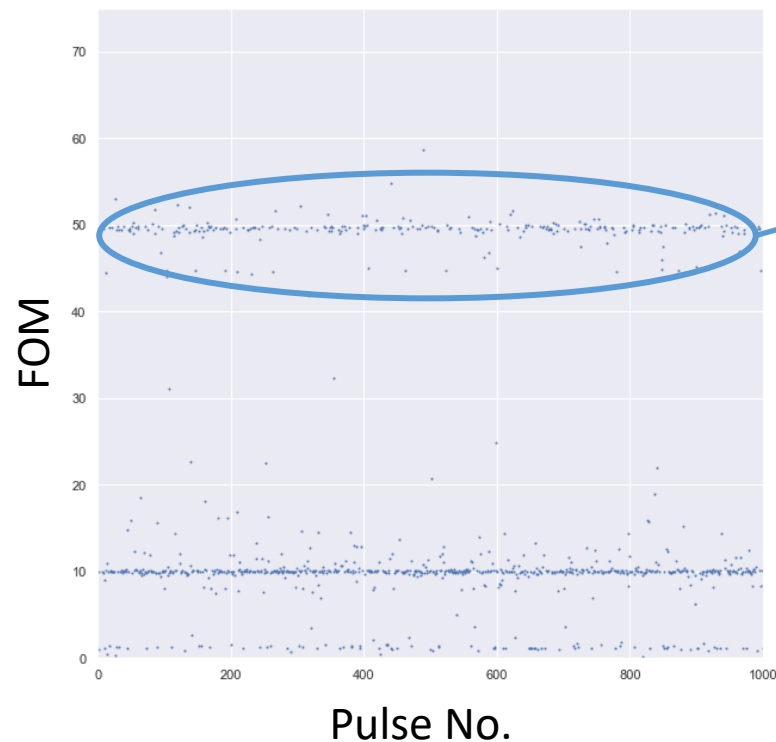


Fitting Method: Template Fit

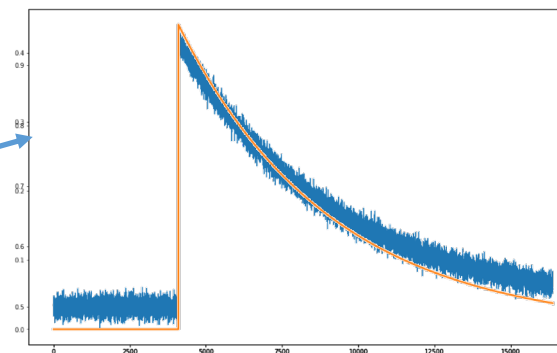
- Assumptions:

- Signal shape independent of energy
 - Amplitude proportional to energy
- } MMCs

- Method:

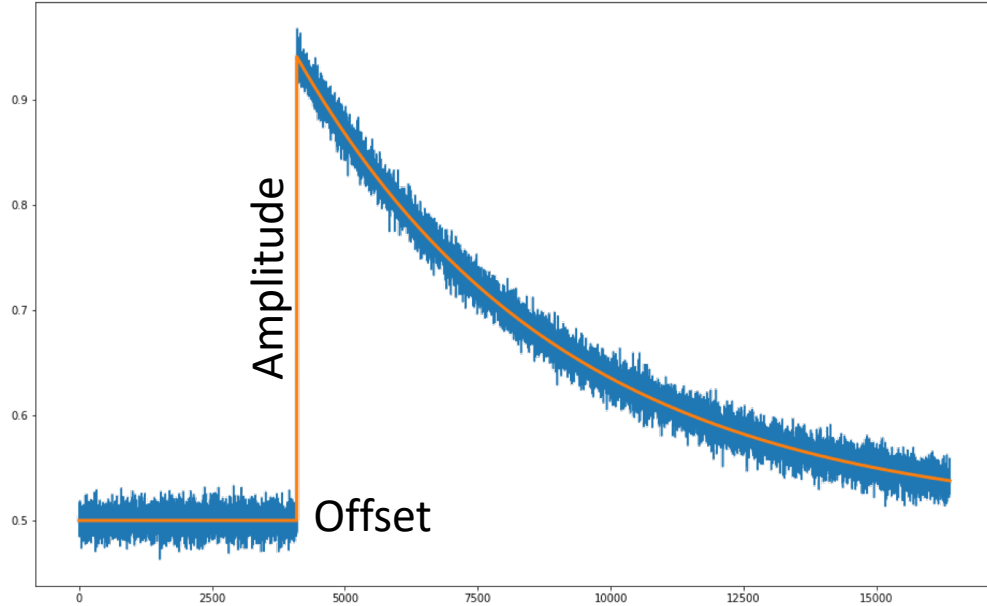


Template



$\times n$

FOM = 50 \rightarrow FOM = 10000



Linear fit of **signal** with **template**

⇒ Amplitude Offset χ^2
Energy Corrections* Goodness

$$\min_{(normalized)} \chi^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^N (s_i - A * t_i - \phi)^2$$

χ^2 : Normal distribution

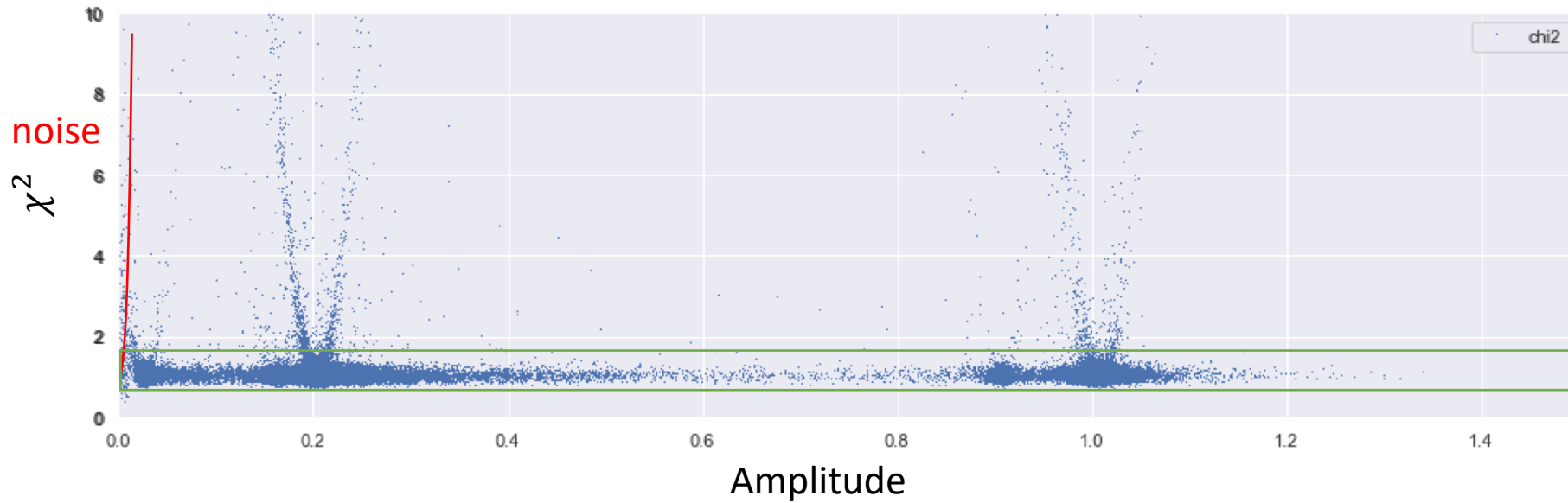


Cut data at e. g. 5σ

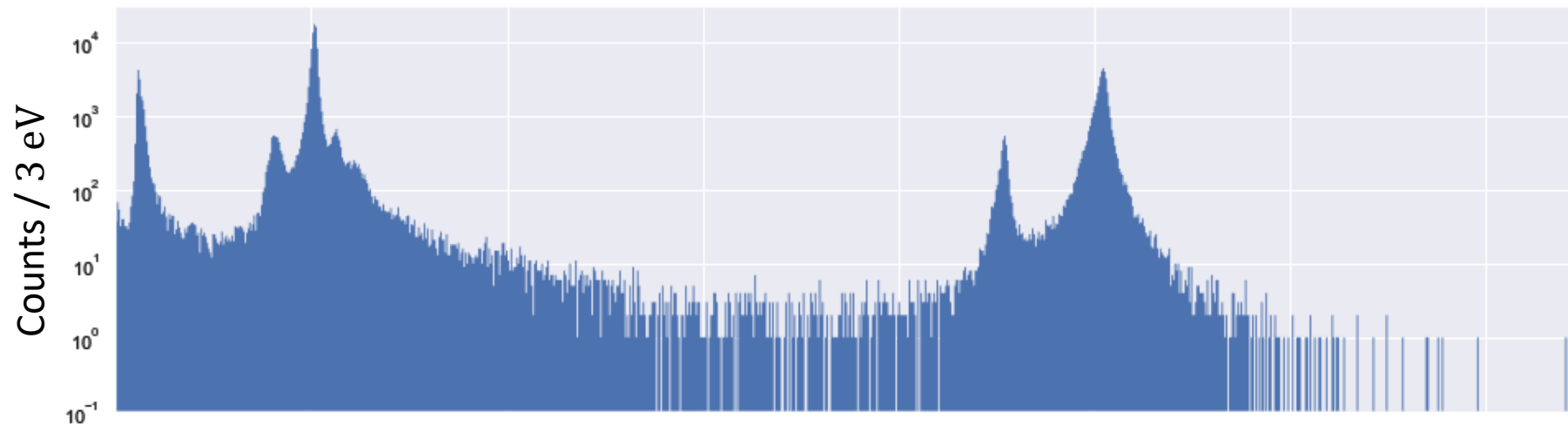
*Important for DC-coupled signal

Template Fit with χ^2 Cut

Background noise

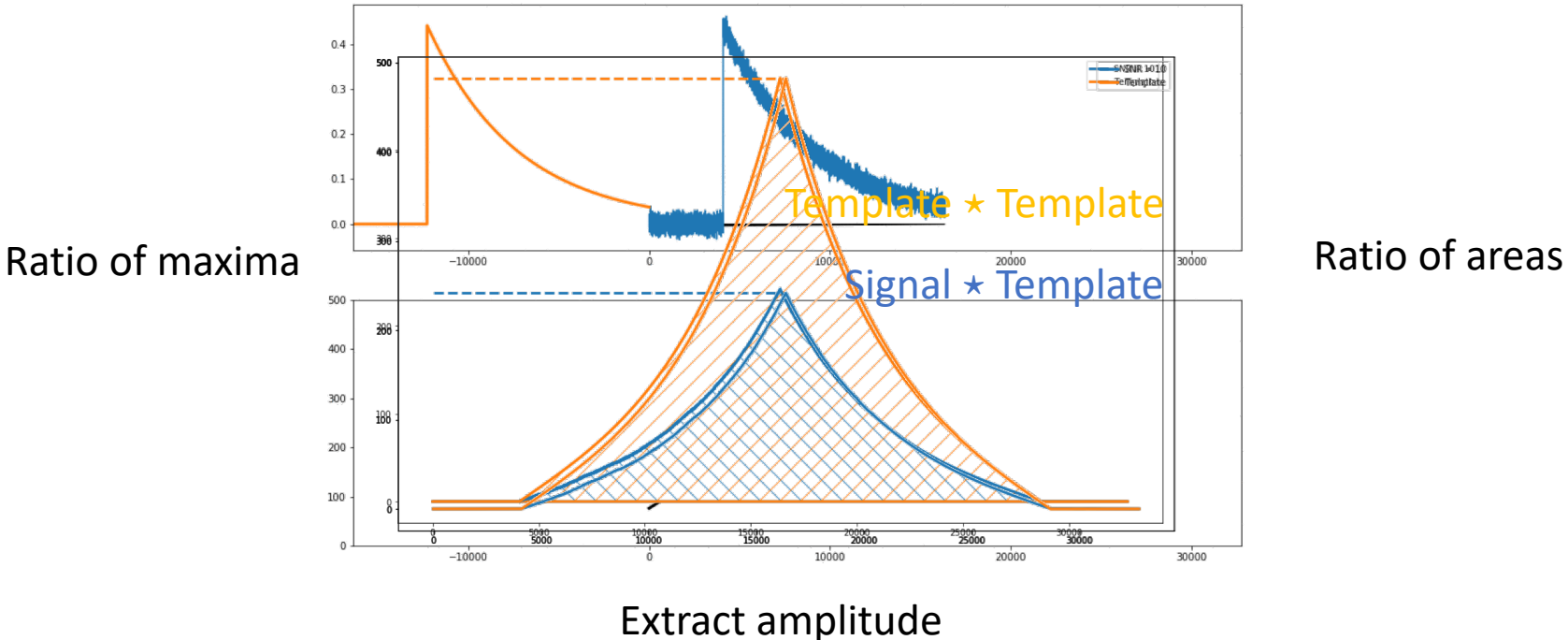


Good pulses

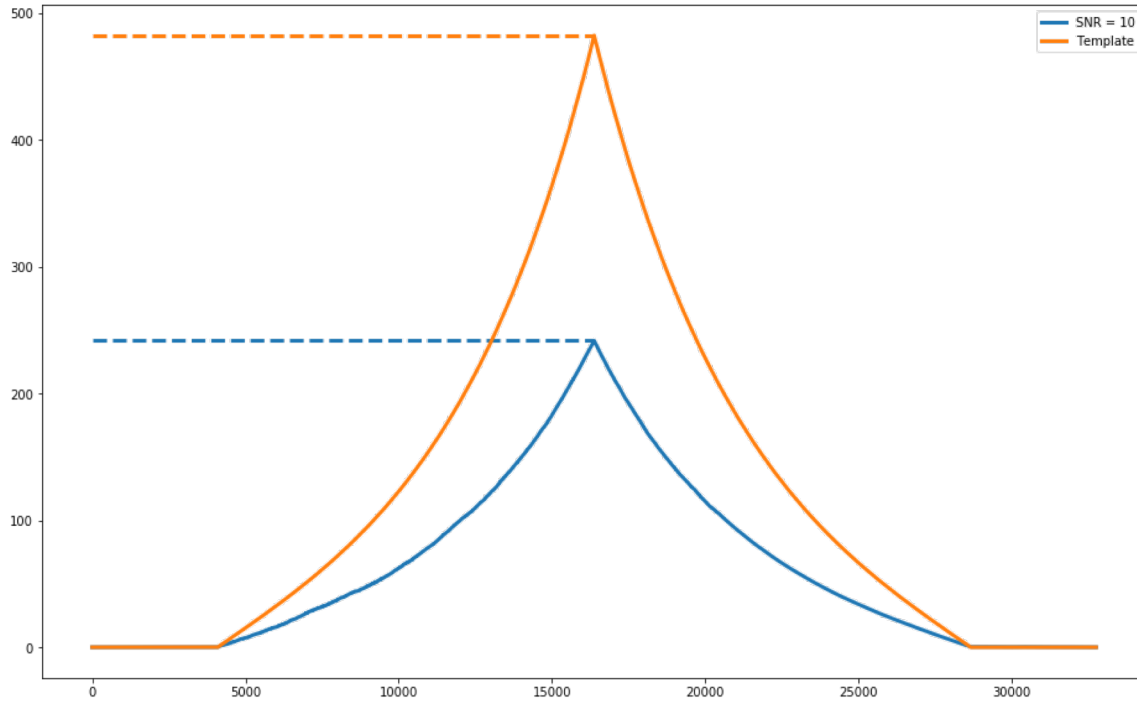


Fitting Method: Matched Filter

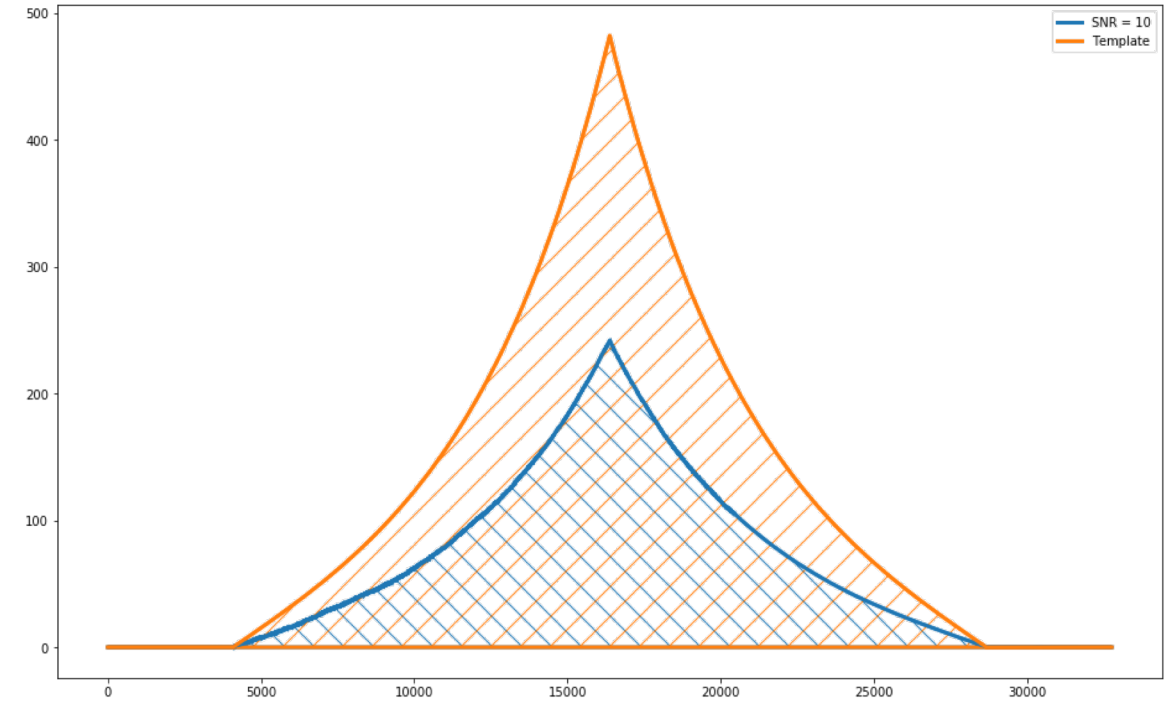
- Correlate **signal** with **template**



Ratio of maxima



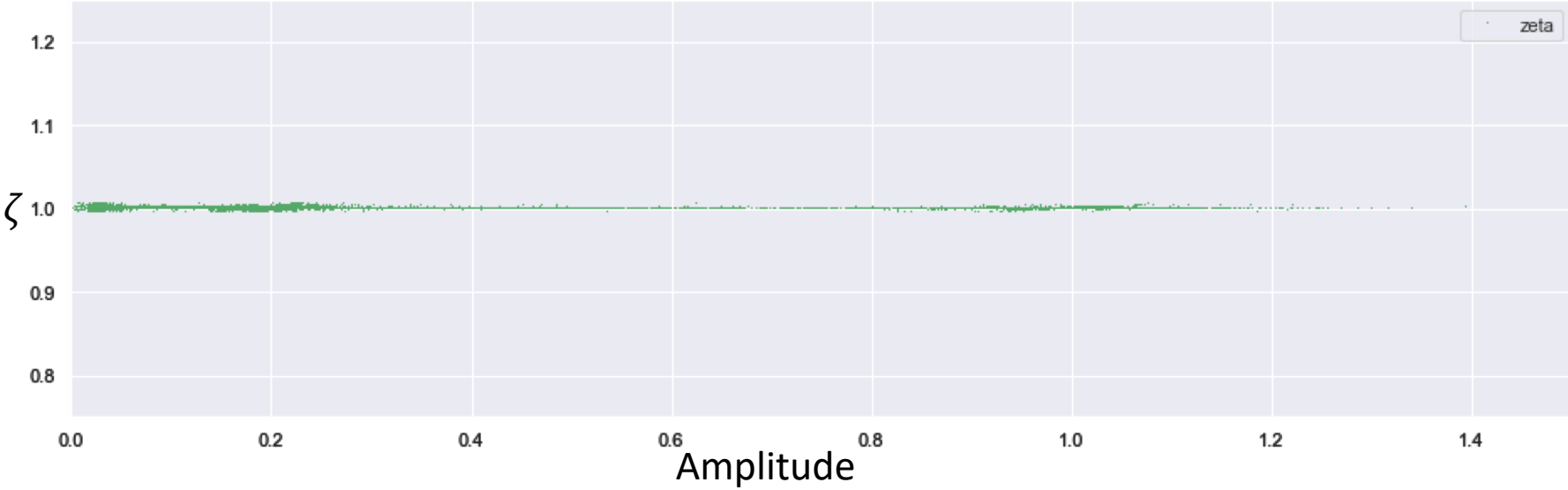
Ratio of areas



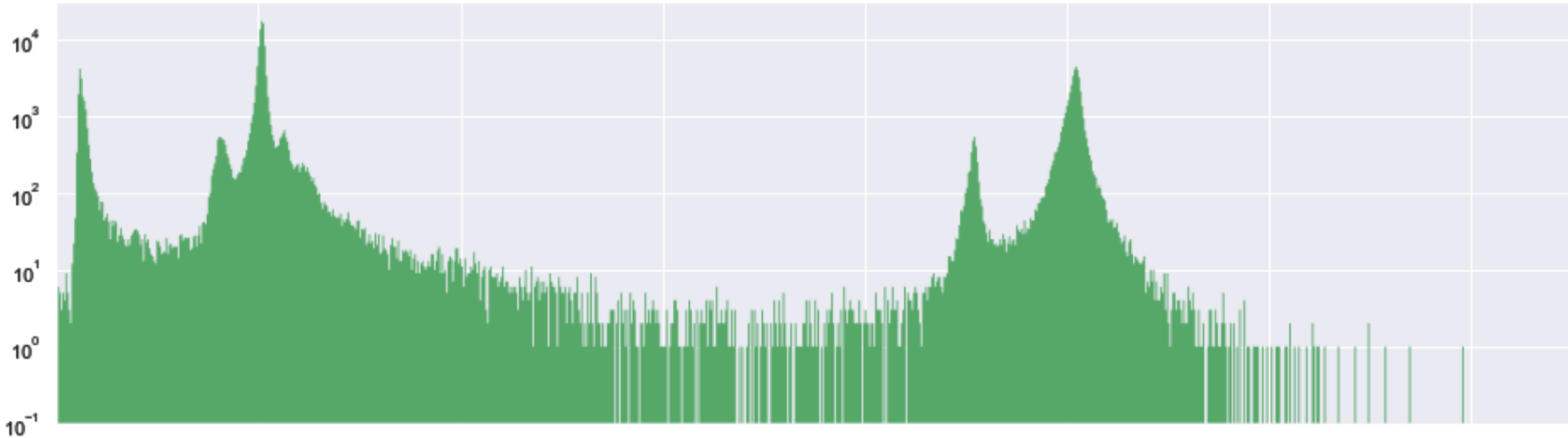
$$\text{Goodness } \zeta = A_{\text{max}} / A_{\text{area}}$$

(normalized)

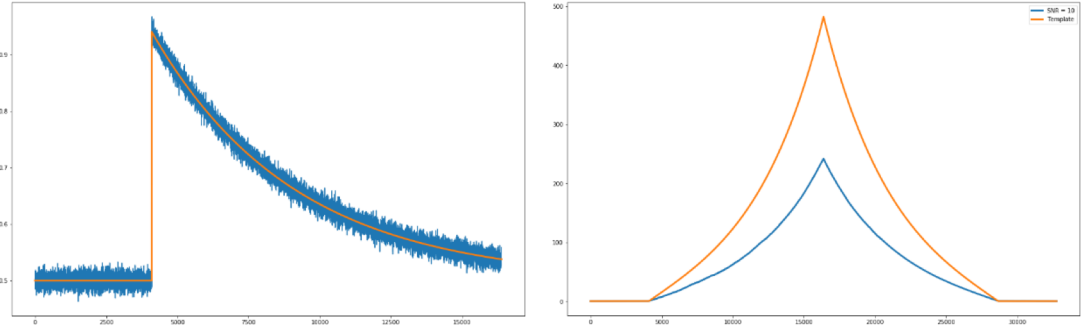
Template Fit with Zeta Cut



Good pulses

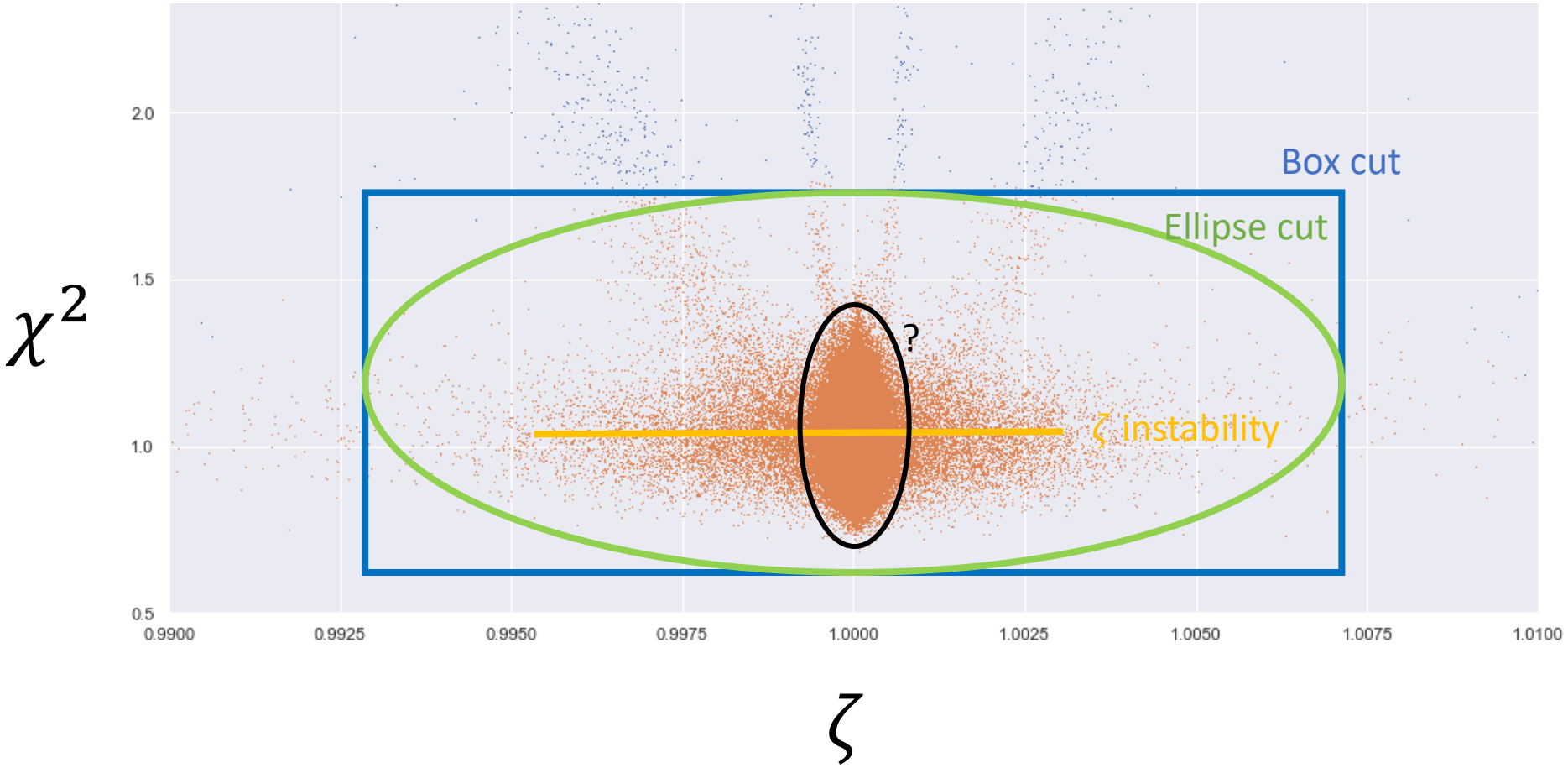


Comparison of Matched Filter with Template Fit



	Template Fit	Matched Filter
Computation Time/pulse	~ns	~μs*
Low energy stability	😊	😊
Low energy accuracy	😊	😊

*Reduce sampling rate, but lower accuracy

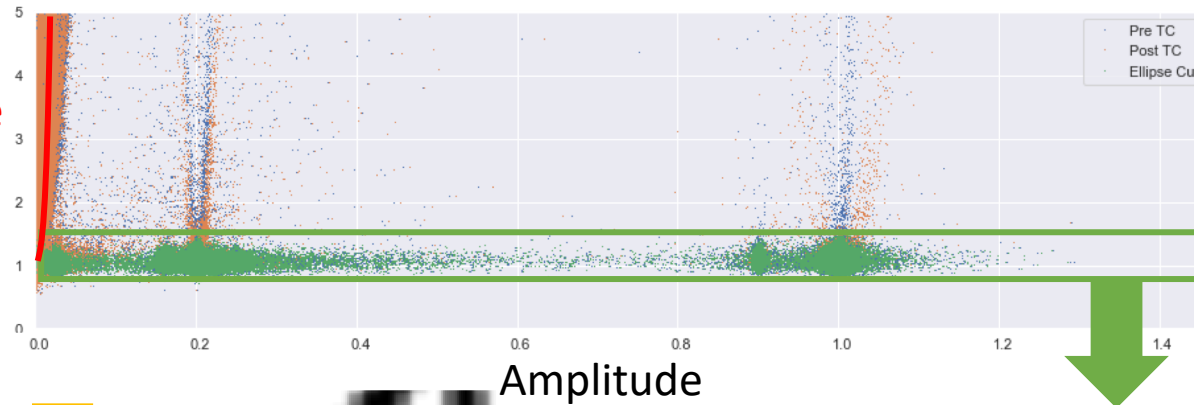


Proof of Concept for ζ (with a particularly bad data set)



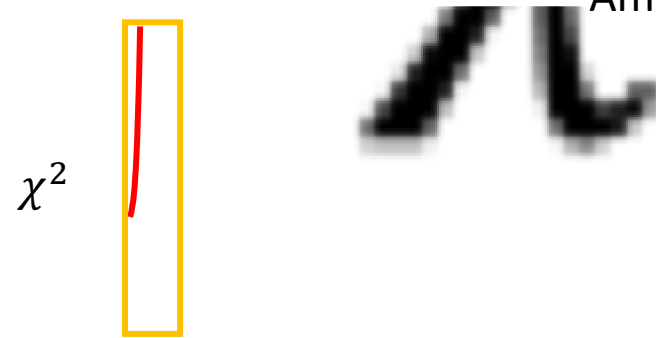
Background noise

χ^2



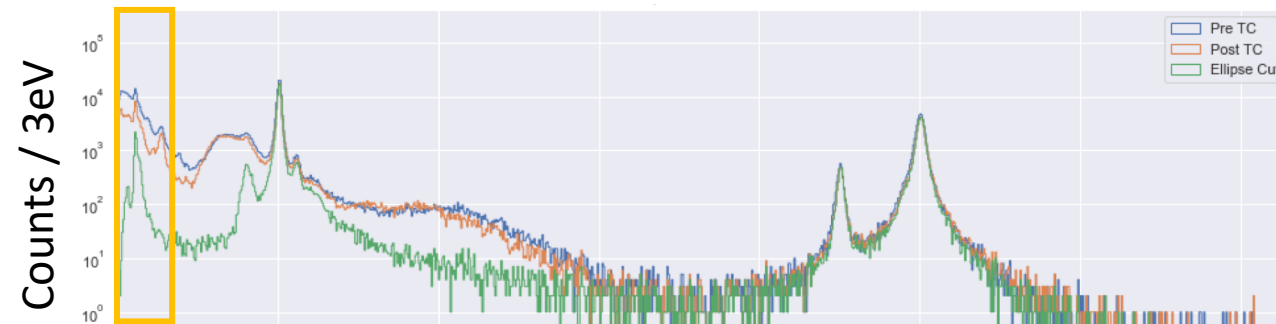
Good pulses

zoom

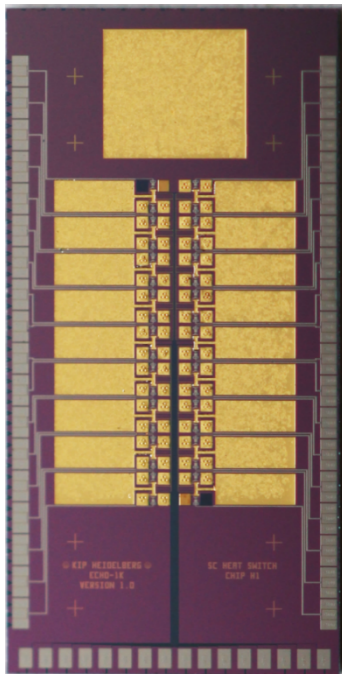


OI and OII line!

χ^2 alone could not have resolved this



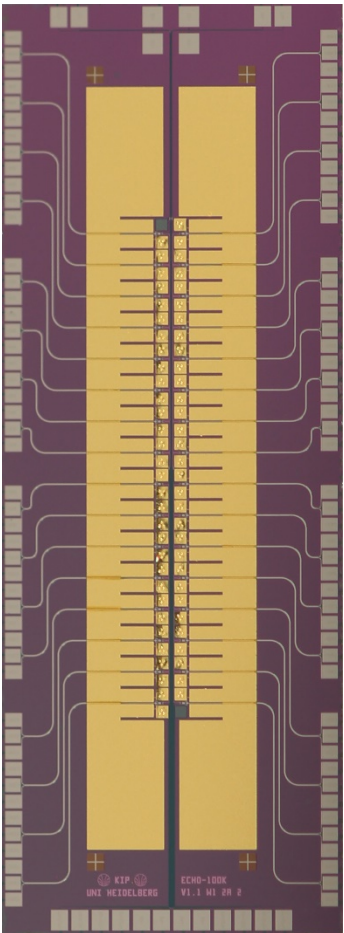
ECHO-1k



100 pixels -> 10000 pixels



ECHO-100k

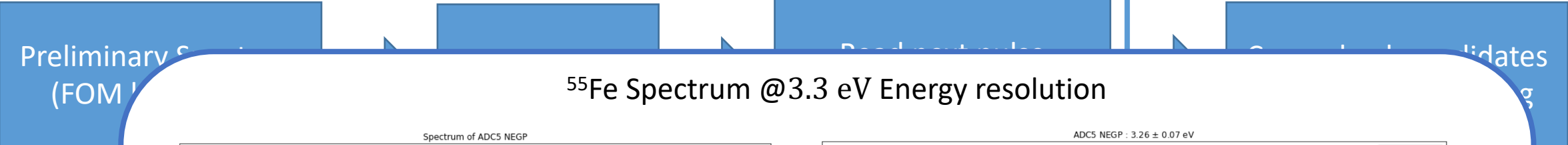


Need for automatized algorithms:

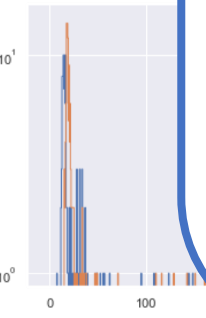
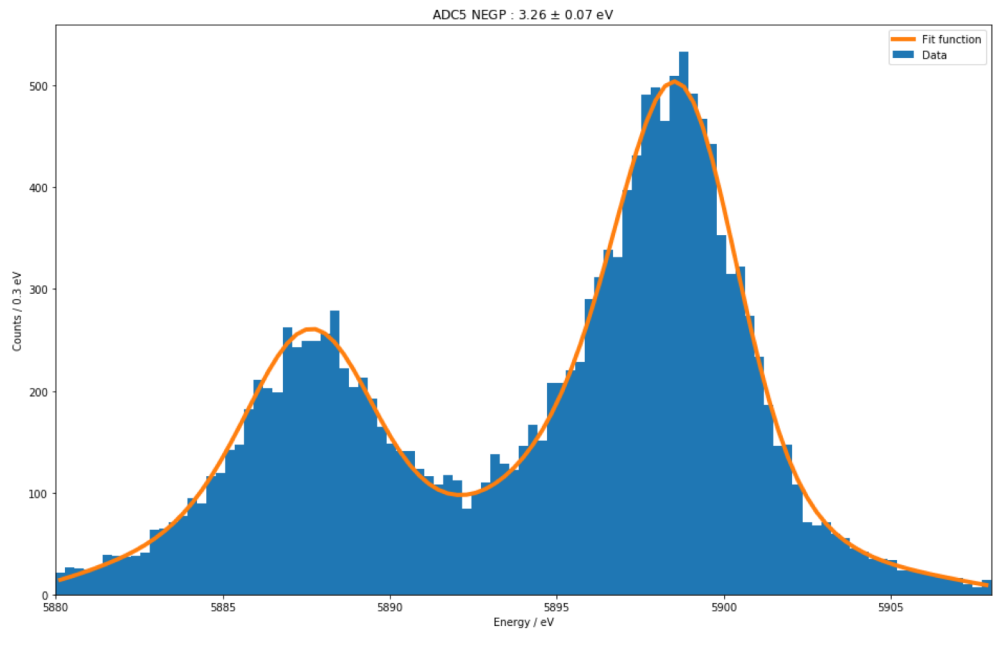
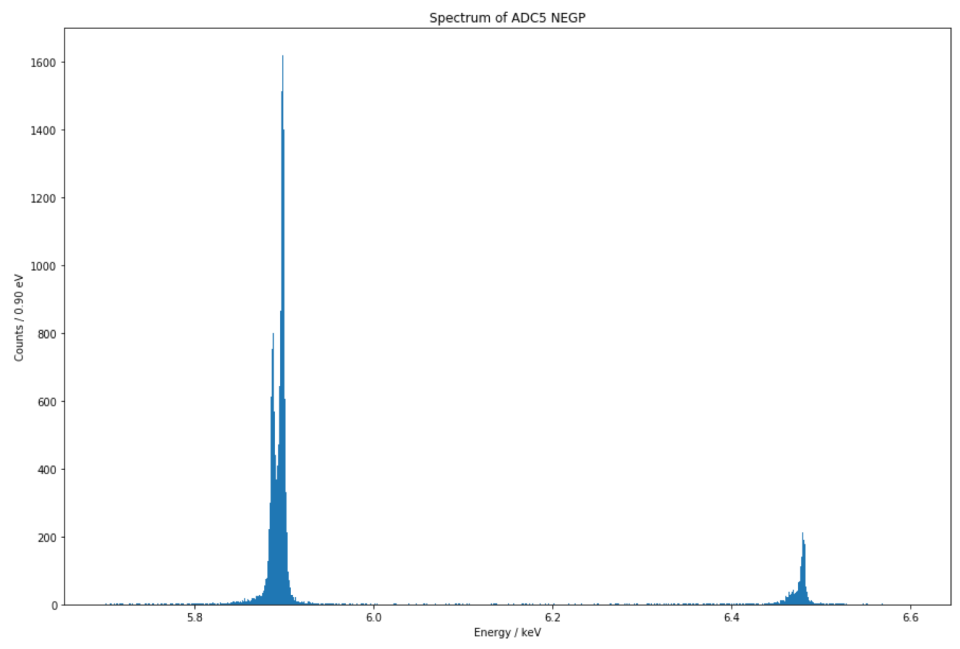
- Template selection
- χ^2/ζ cuts
- Additional corrections



For each pixel



⁵⁵Fe Spectrum @3.3 eV Energy resolution



FOM: ~500

FOM: ~30000

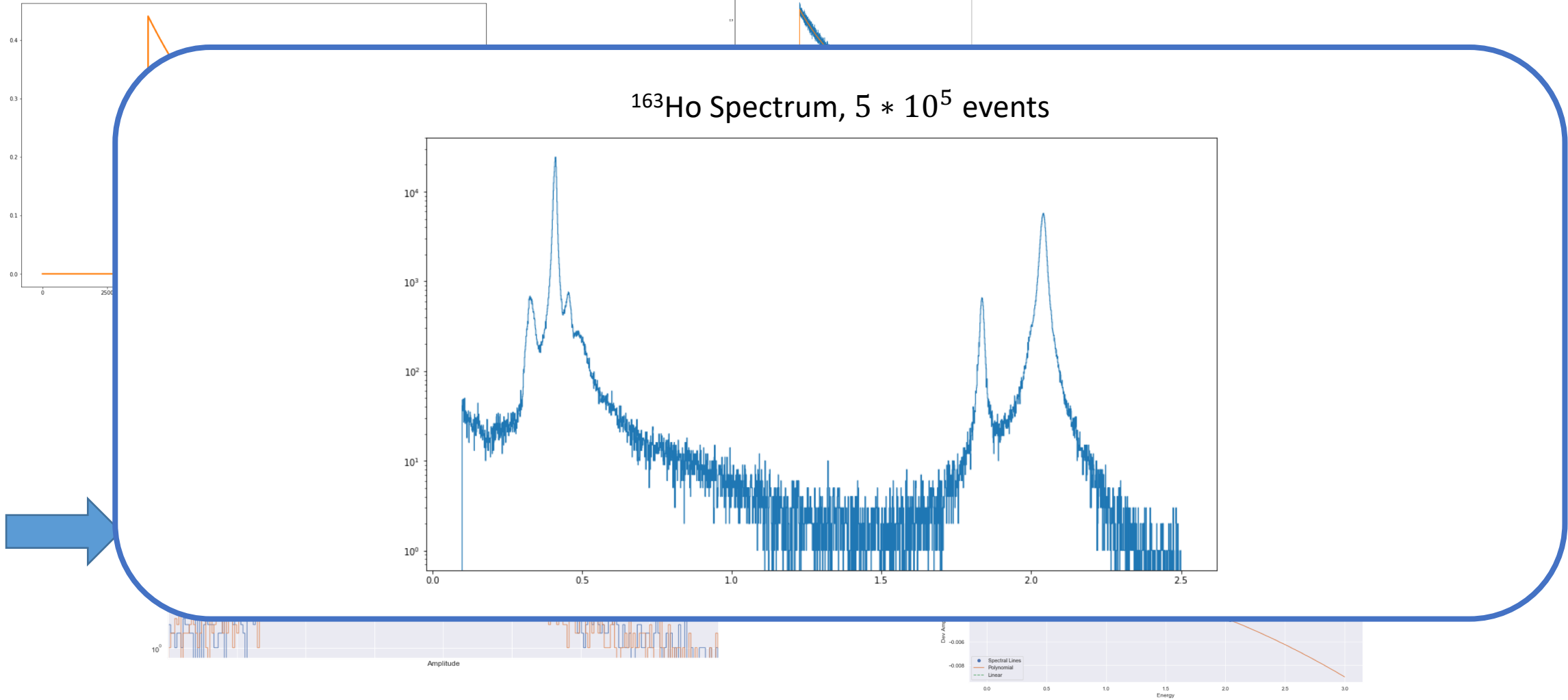
plate
372.1101

Conclusion: From Single Traces to Spectrum



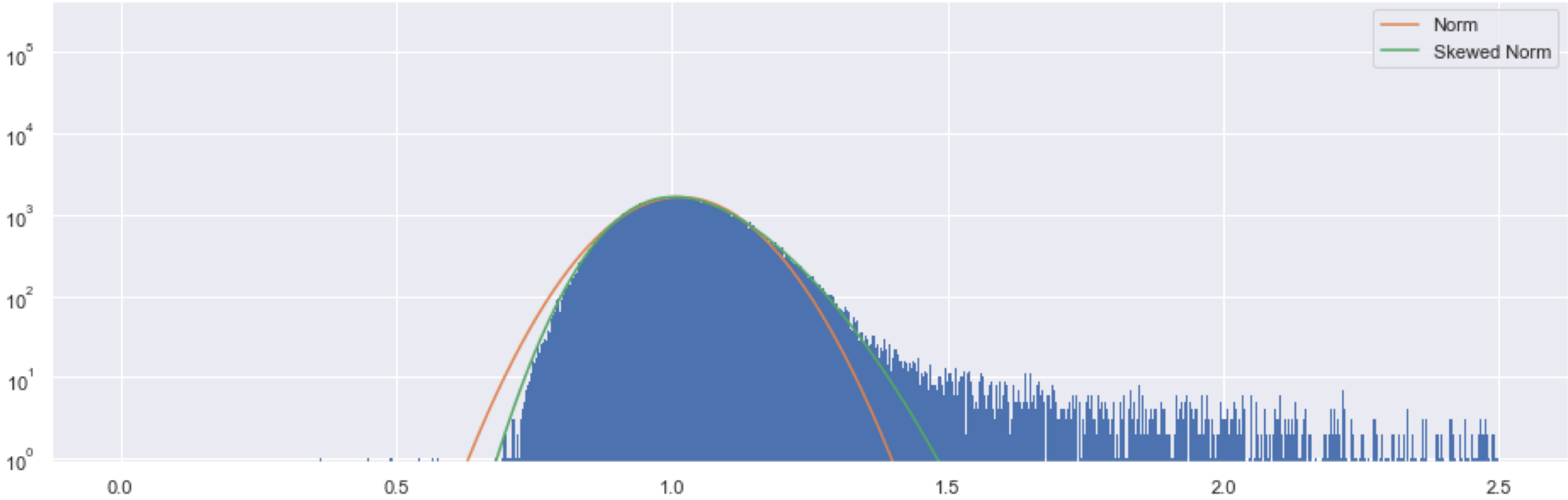
Template selection

Fitting



BACKUP

Gaussian vs. Skewed Gaussian Distribution



Decorrelation Cut (PCA)

