

# Saturation corrections in the LUX-ZEPLIN experiment

Aiham K. Al Musalhi

IOP HEPP & APP Annual Conference 2022



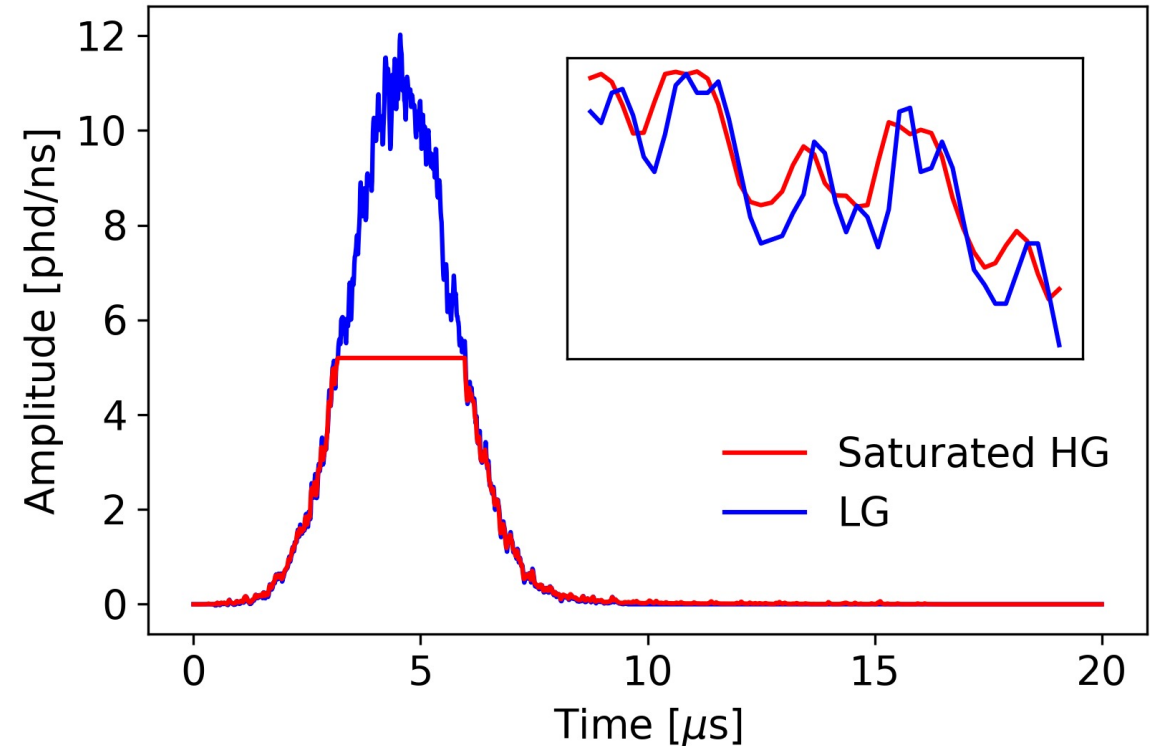
LUX - ZEPLIN

# Introduction

- LZ designed for WIMPs, with nuclear recoil energies of  $\mathcal{O}(10)$  keV<sub>nr</sub>
- PMTs operated with **dual-gain** output:

	Area gain	Shaping (FWTM)
High gain (HG)	40	60 ns
Low gain (LG)	4	30 ns

- Signals from  $\sim 200$  keV<sub>ee</sub> events can exceed 2 V dynamic range of DAQ  
⇒ **ADC saturation**
- Impacts **reconstruction** and **resolution** of **position** and **energy**, relevant for high-energy searches and backgrounds, when **LG can saturate**

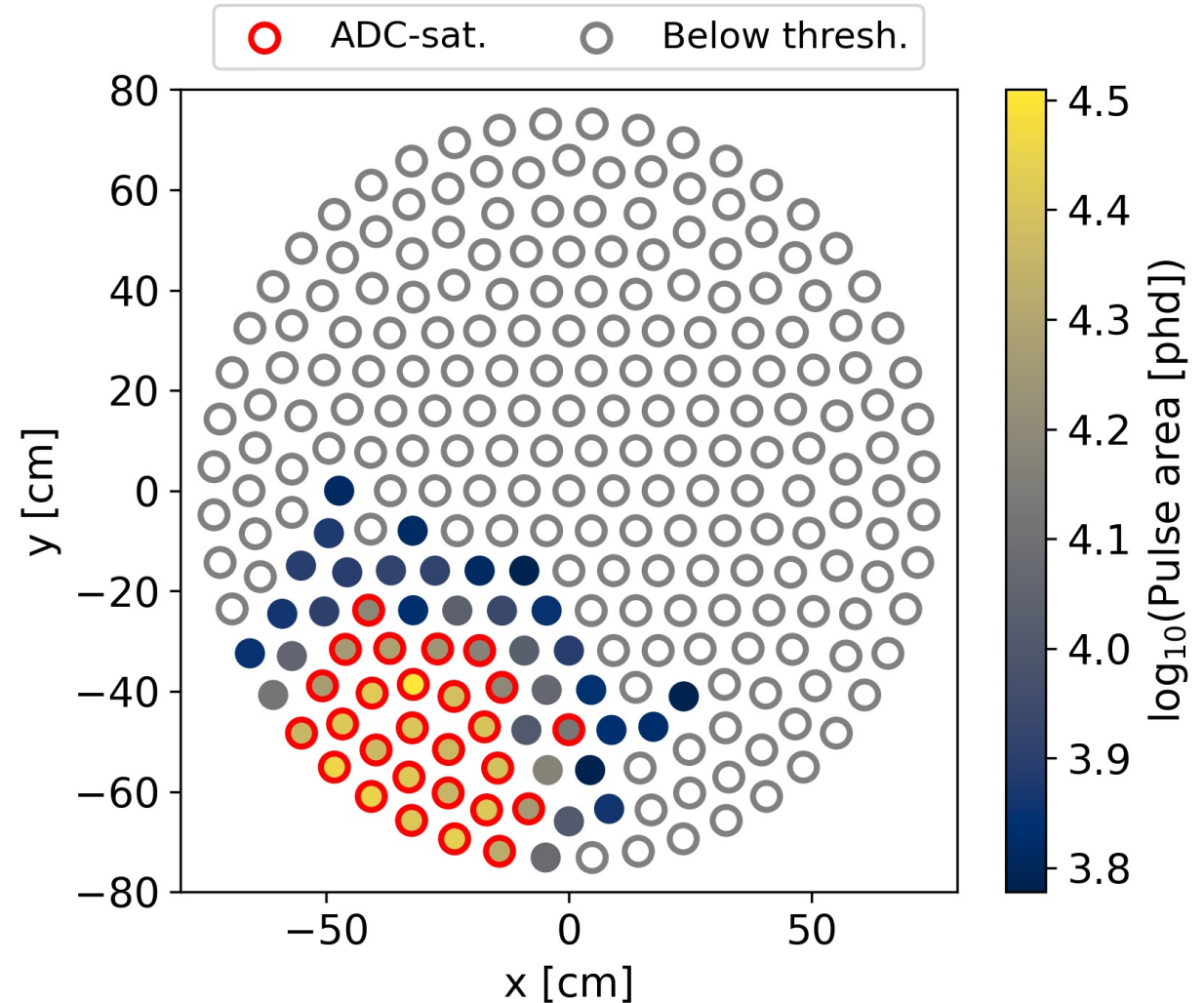


# Proposed method (1)

- Various possible approaches for **saturation correction**, e.g. functional fits, machine learning
- This approach uses the **nearest non-saturated neighbour** as a template waveform

⇒ assumes neighbouring PMT signals have **comparable widths**

- PMTs addressed in order of **proximity to interaction vertex**, starting with the *furthest*



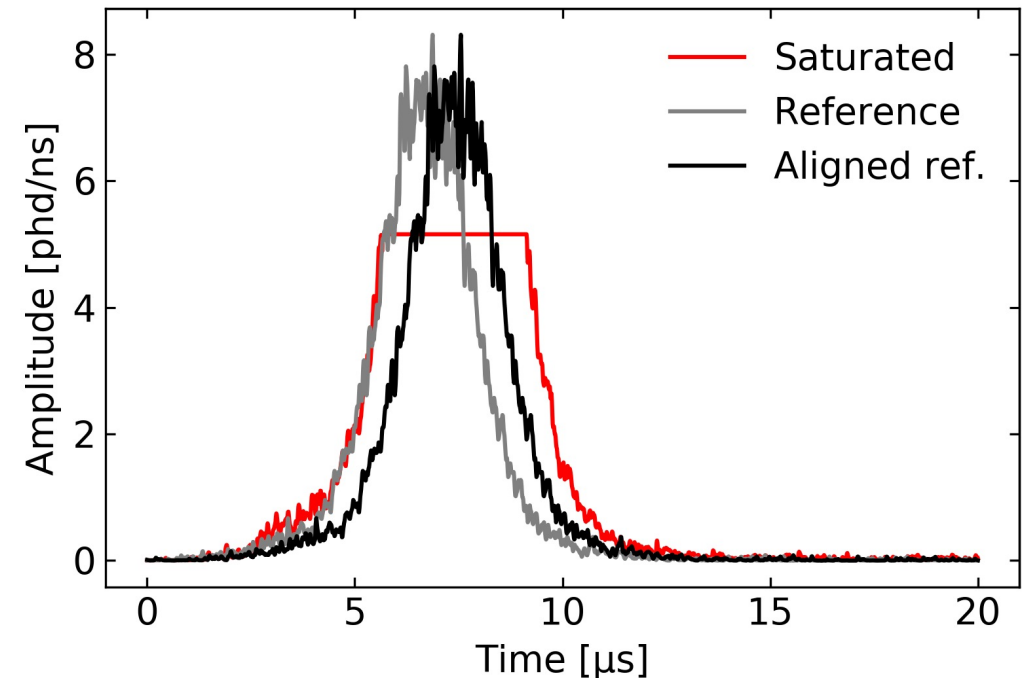
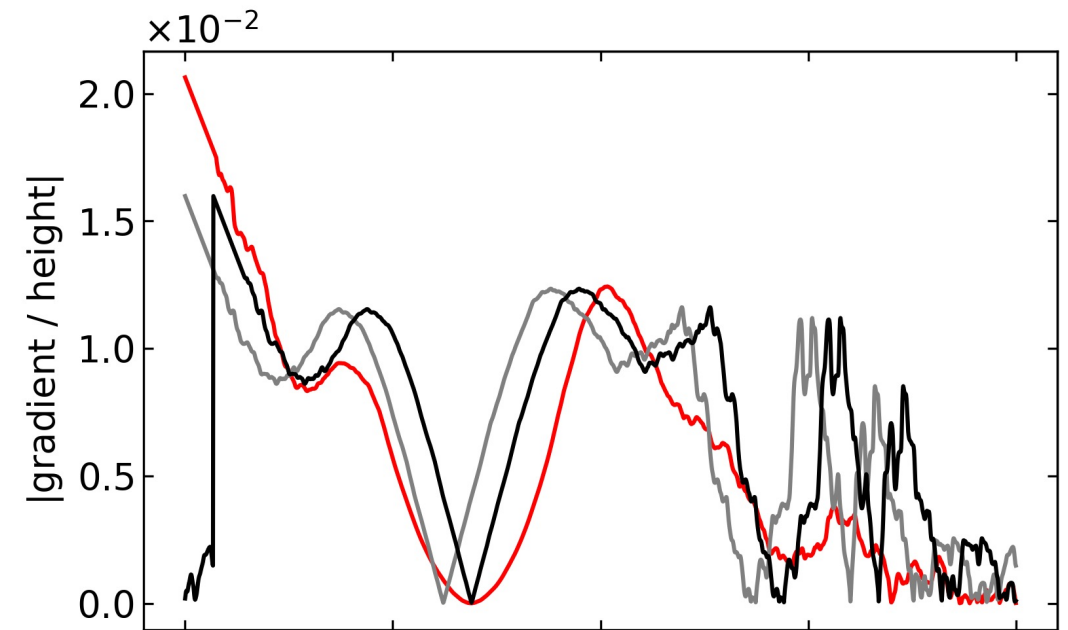
# Proposed method (2)

- For a given saturated signal, the reference must first be **aligned**

Utilise **smoothed gradient/height space**, with match point at **absolute minimum**

⇒ assumes peaks are **approximately Gaussian**

- Possible complications expected for:
  - **asymmetric** waveform shapes
  - **double-peaked** waveforms



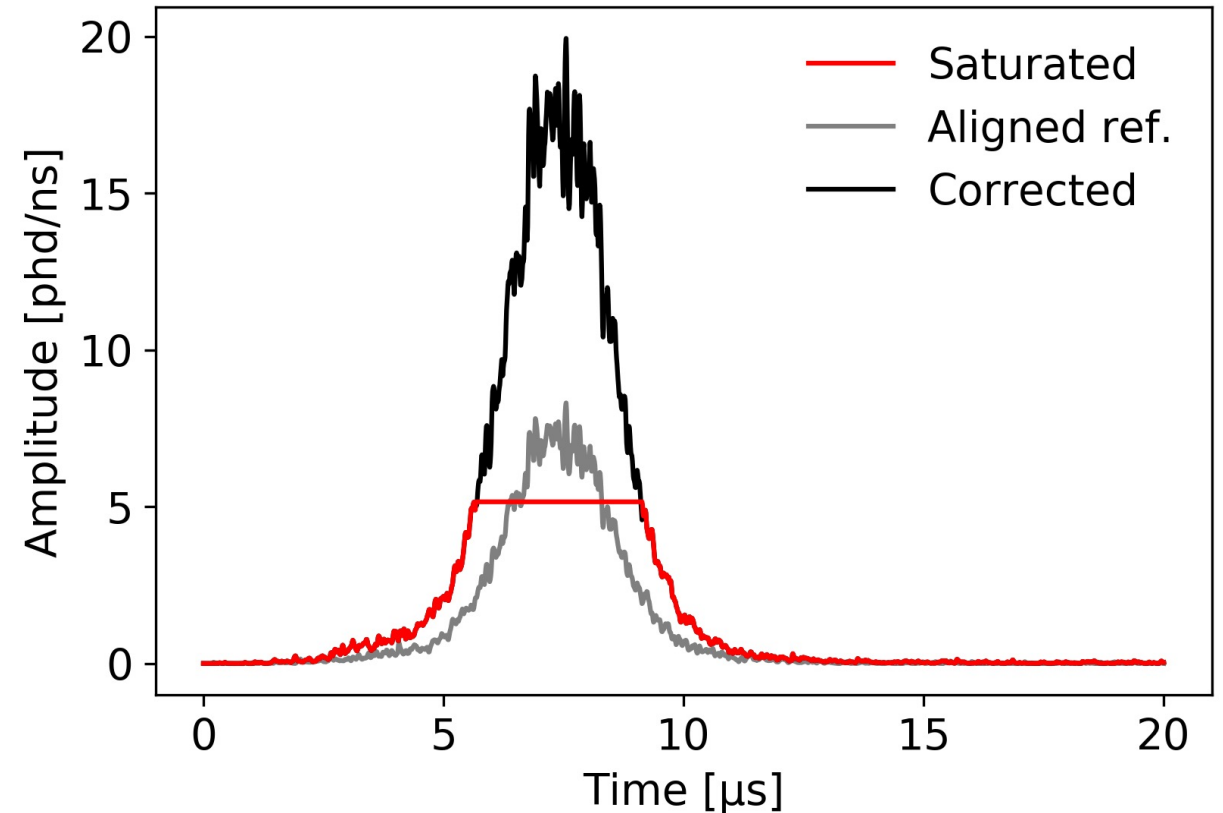
# Proposed method (3)

Aligned waveform is **scaled up** such that rises **intersect** at start of **saturated interval**

Original rise and tail are **stitched** at **intersection points** (where possible\*)

\*otherwise defaults to discontinuous cut-off

- **PMT updated with result;** may be used for subsequent corrections  $\Rightarrow$  *could lead to systematic error*



What does this look like for the **entire cluster**?

# Single-event example

- Total of 27 saturated waveforms considered

Negligible saturation if  
**<10 saturated samples**

- Outcomes appear qualitatively good, but...

Is it possible to verify if these estimates are reasonable?

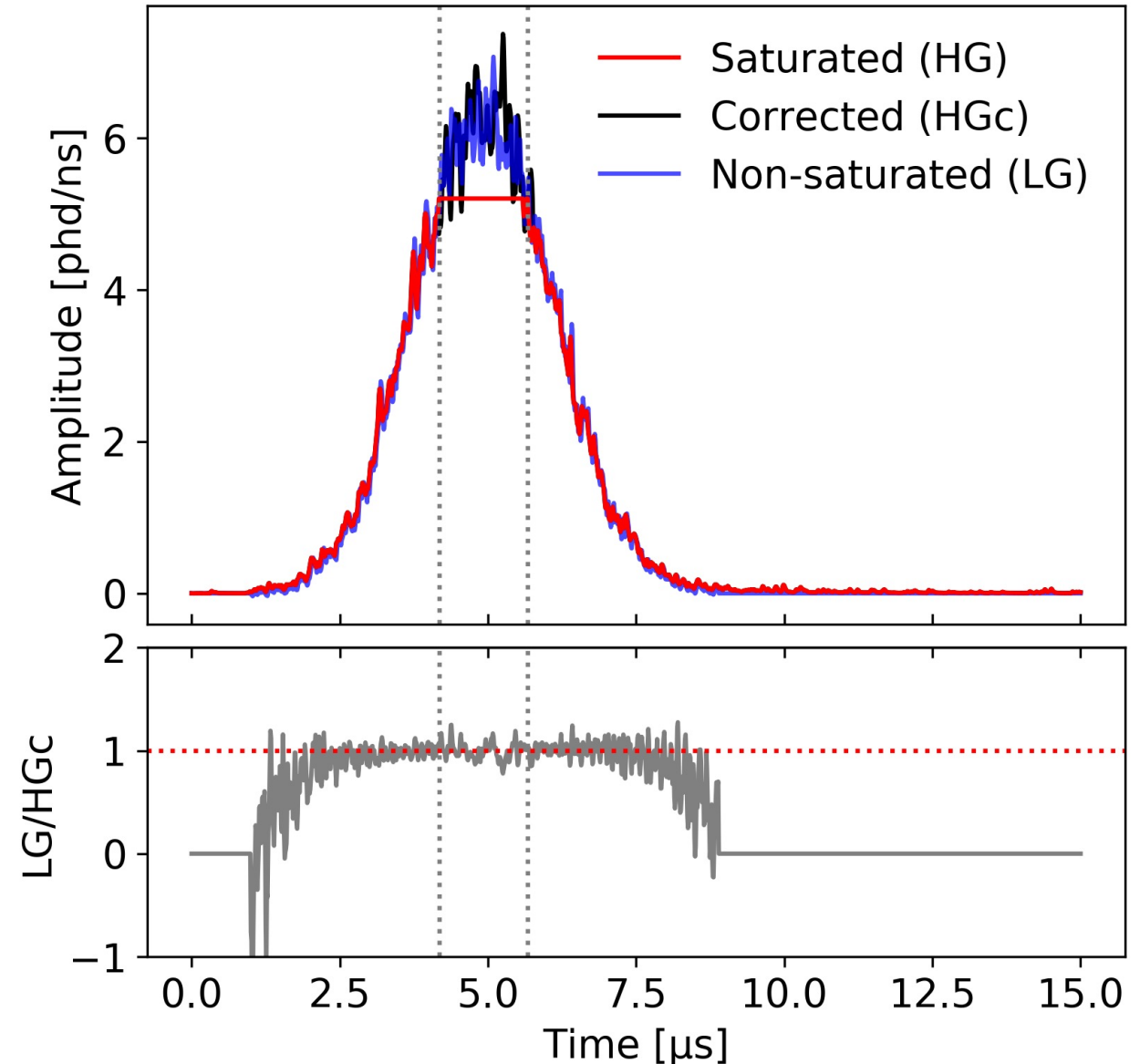
# Validation with LG

- Consider events with **saturated HG** and **non-saturated LG**

Use **LG waveform** as proxy for **true shape** to validate method

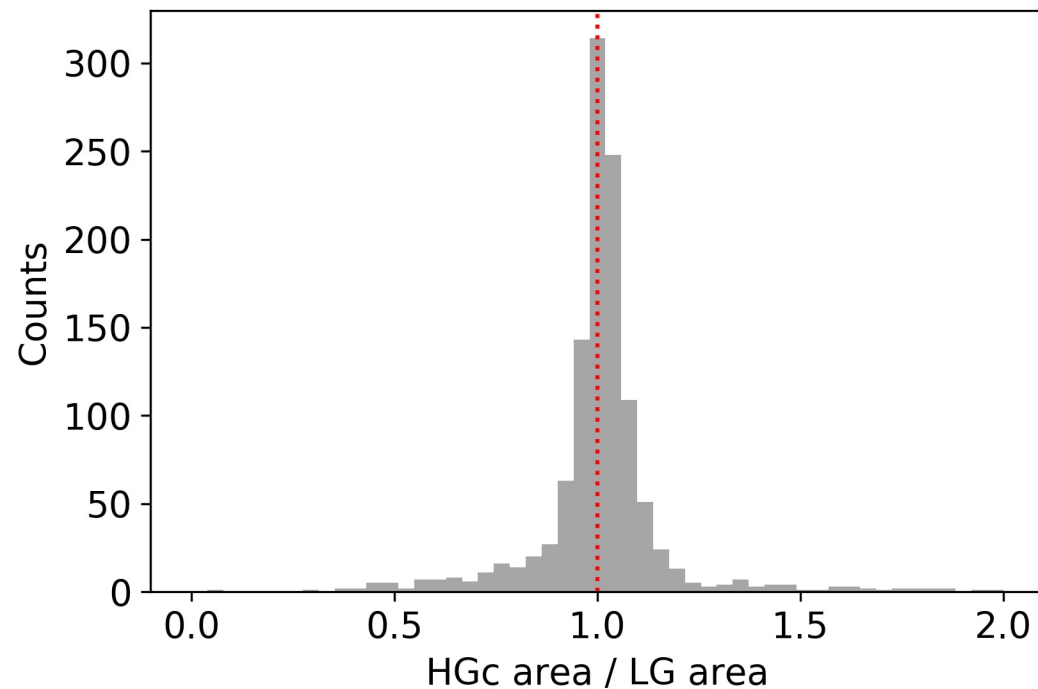
- Accuracy of method mainly depends on **energy** (maximum amplitude) and **depth** (pulse width)

Along with pulse **area**, use peak **height/width ratio** as a metric

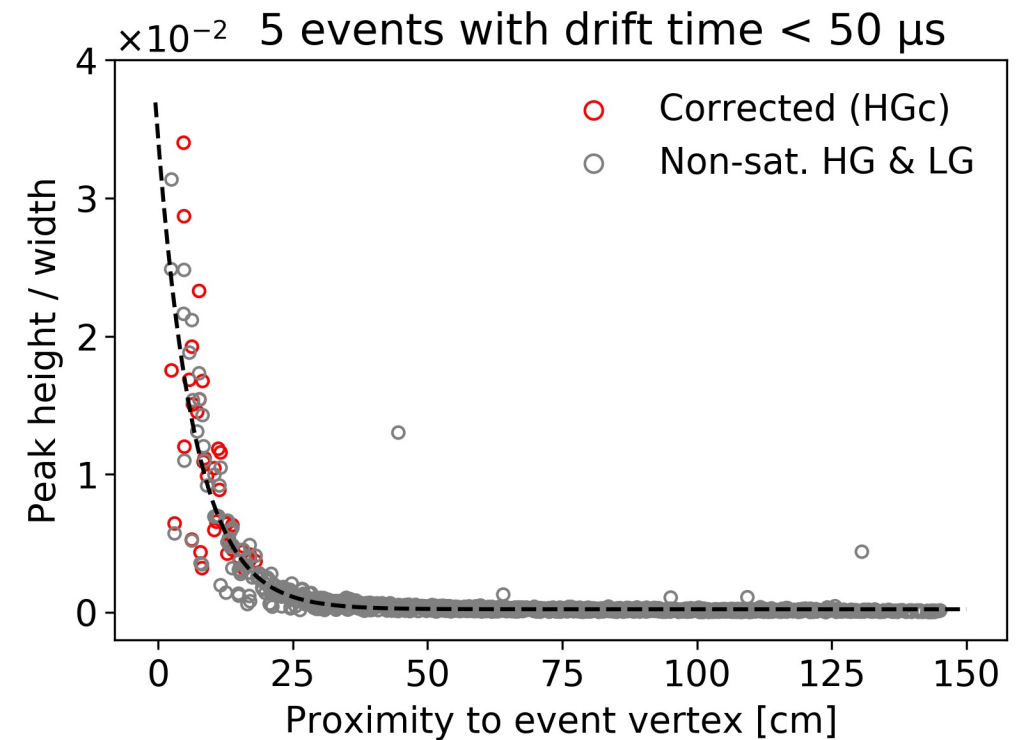


# Validation with LG

Corrected area is fairly consistent with expectation – ratio at:  
 **$(1.008 \pm 0.005)$**



**Peak height/width behaviour is similar** between corrected and non-saturated cases





# Summary

- Demonstrated a simple method to correct for ADC saturation
- Enhances high energy searches and background characterisation

## What's next?

Assess for a **large set** of high-energy events; measure impact on **energy resolution**

Investigate **variations in performance** with energy, position, etc.

# Thanks for listening!

and to our sponsors  
& 35 participating institutions

