

# Gain, Stability, and TTS for September measurement

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# Introduction

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- These slides summarize the measurement **in September**.
  - the measurement for negative HV at the 28<sup>th</sup> of September.
- The differences from the measurement in July is-
  - the LED current and time width
    - the current increased and the time width decreased, keeping the LED intensity which means the number of emitted photons from LED per unit time.
    - this change was made **to avoid the LED instability** which influences the TTS enlargement.
  - the size of the lens placed btw the LED and the 3" PMT
    - it got smaller:  $\Phi 140.5 \text{ mm} \rightarrow \Phi 75.0 \text{ mm}$

# Gain: Introduction

- The Fitting function is the product of Poisson distribution and Gaussian distribution:

$$arg = x - Q_0$$

$$S_{ped} = \frac{1 - W}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_0} \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{arg}{\sigma_0} \right)^2 - \mu \right)$$

$$S_{noise} = \alpha W \exp(-\alpha \cdot arg - \mu), \quad 0 \text{ (if } arg < 0)$$

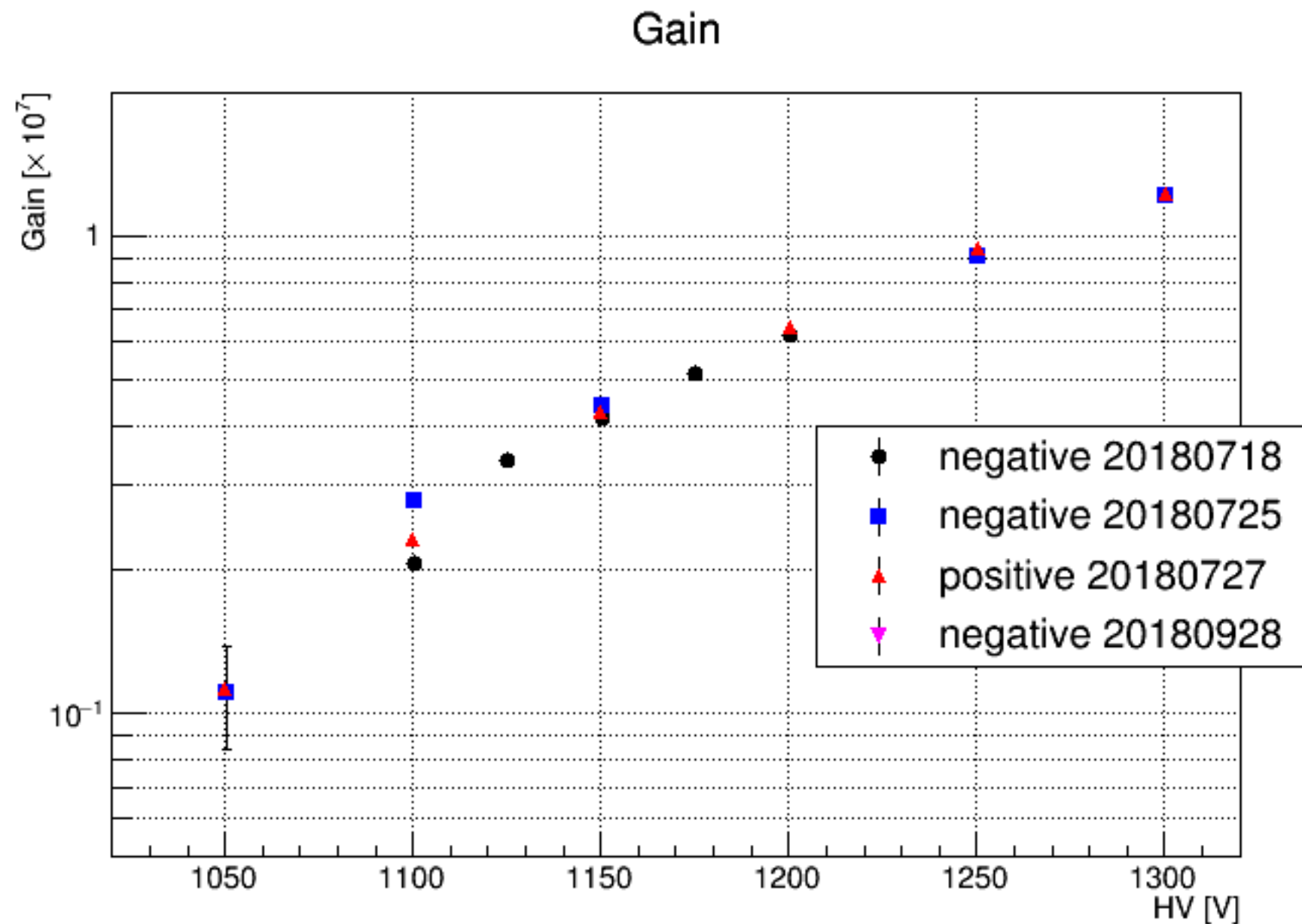
$$S_{sig1} = \frac{\mu^k e^{-\mu}}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1} \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{arg - Q_1 - Q_{sh}}{\sigma_1} \right)^2 \right)$$

$$S_{sigN} = \sum_{n=2}^{10} \frac{\mu^k e^{-\mu}}{n!} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi n}\sigma_1} \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2n} \left( \frac{arg - nQ_1 - Q_{sh}}{\sigma_1} \right)^2 \right)$$

p0	p1	p2	p3	p4
$Q_0$	$\sigma_0$	$W$	$\alpha$	$\mu$
p5	p6	p7	p8	
$\sigma_1$	$Q_1$	$Q_{sh}$	Norm	

$$\sigma_1 \rightarrow \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n \sigma_1} = \sqrt{n}\sigma_1$$

# Gain: plots



- Stat. error only.
- No special differences is seen.

# Stability: Introduction

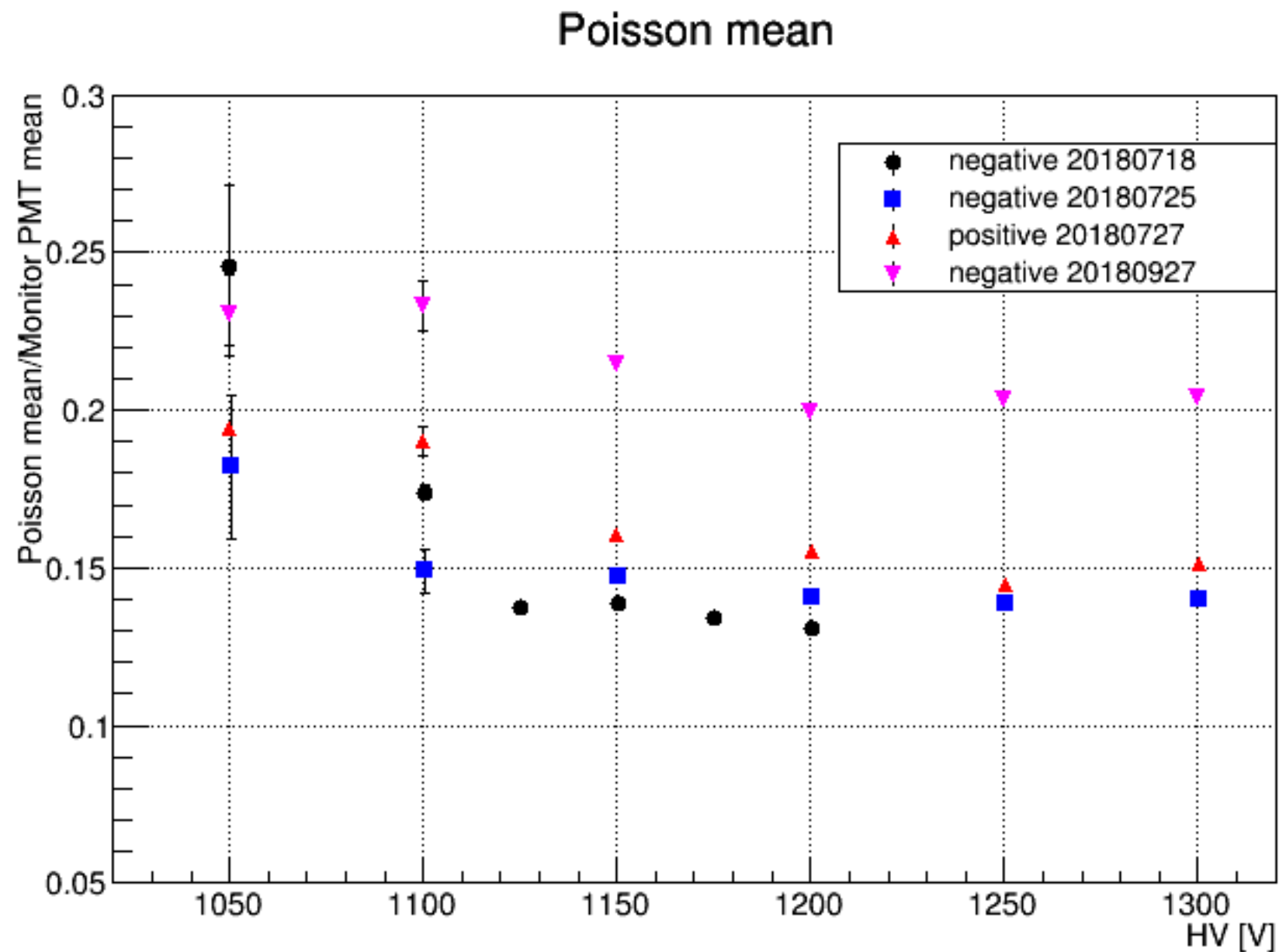
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- In this plots, the normalized Poisson mean is drawn which is normalized by Monitor PMT mean in order to exclude circumstance influences:

$$\text{Normalized Poisson mean} = \frac{\text{Poisson mean}}{\text{Monitor PMT mean}}$$

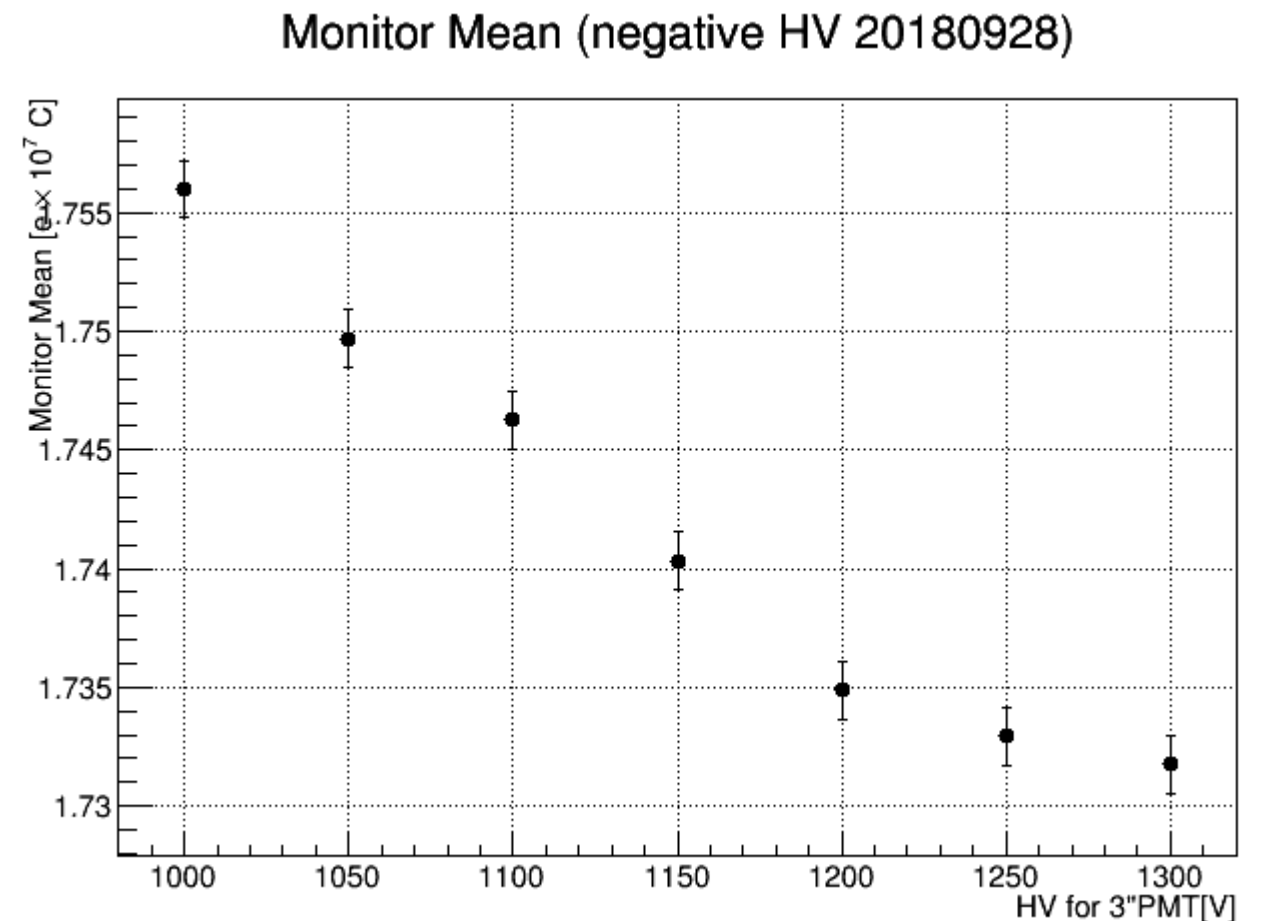
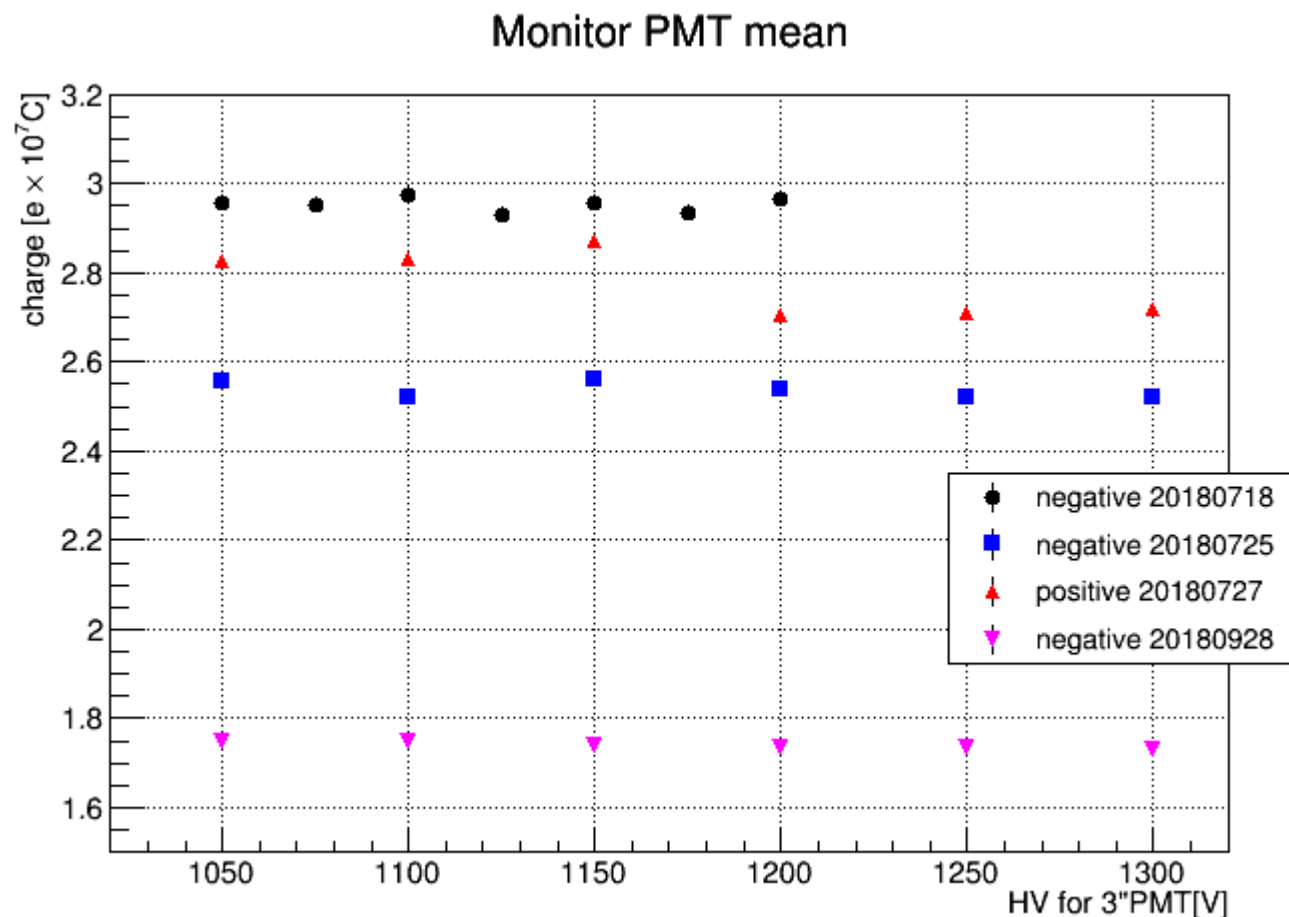
- **Normalized Poisson mean** is ideally considered to be **stable against HV** because Poisson mean doesn't depend on HV for 3" PMT.
- **Poisson mean** is obtained from a fitting to the corresponding charge histogram.  
**Monitor PMT mean** is equal to a mean of charge histogram not Poisson mean of that.

# Stability: plots



- Stat. error only.
- The result in Sep. is seen above the ones in Jul.
  - the Monitor PMT mean got smaller. (→ the next page)

# Stability: Monitor PMT mean



- The measurement was done in order from 1300 V to 1000 V.
  - LED intensity might increase over time.
- Monitor PMT mean got smaller than in July. Possibility is:
  - changed LED current and time width
  - LED fiber was broken not only 10 %. already broken in July (slightly different even among the measurement in Jul.).
  - Big gap btw Jul. and Sep. result from temperature or humidity.



# TTS: Introduction

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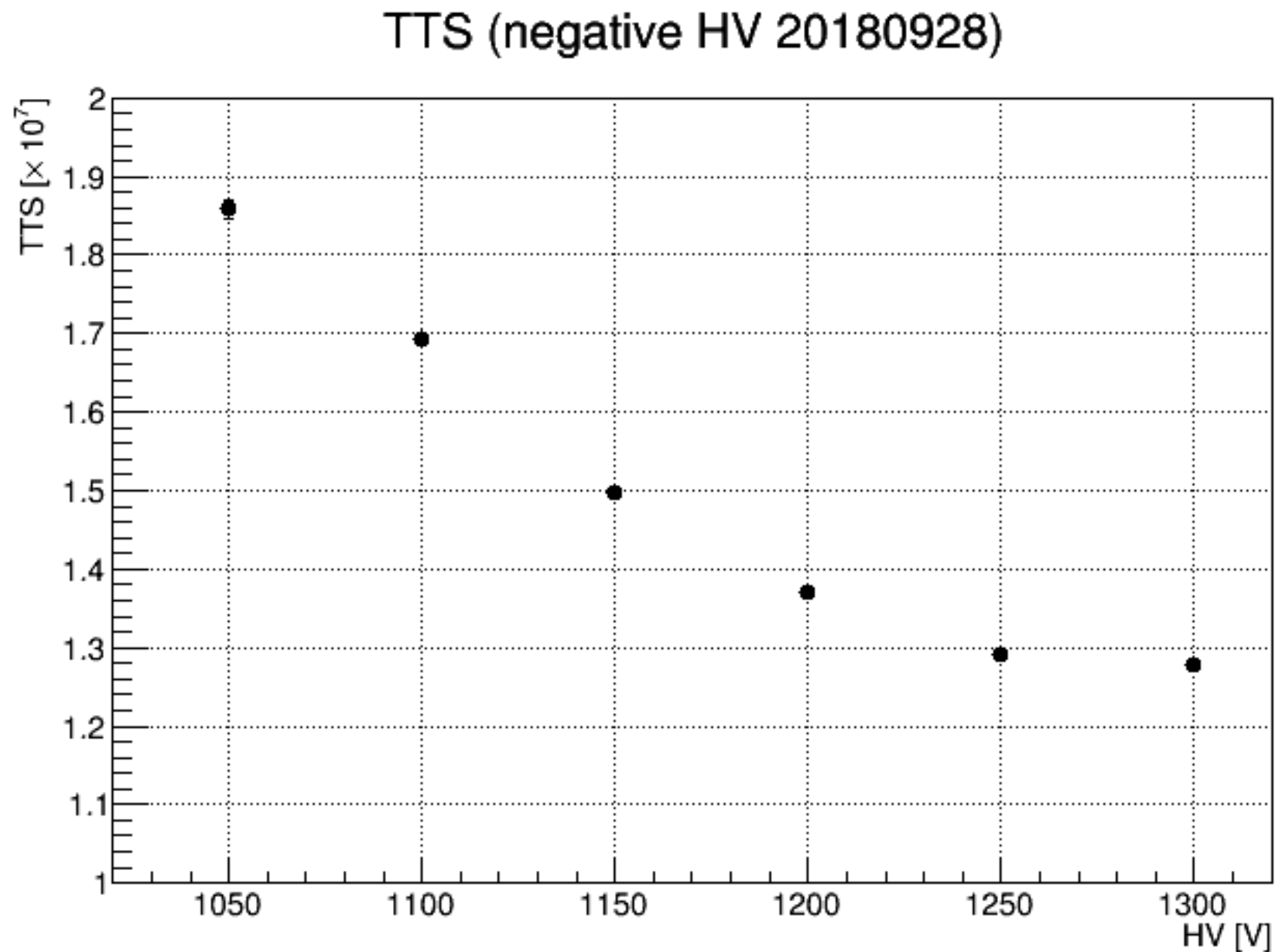
- The fitting function is

$$\frac{p_0}{2} \exp \left\{ -p_1 \times \frac{(x - p_3) - p_2^2 \cdot p_1}{2} \right\} \\ \times \left[ 1 + \operatorname{erf} \left( \frac{(x - p_3) - p_2^2 \cdot p_1}{\sqrt{2} p_2} \right) \right] + p_4$$

$$\operatorname{erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$$

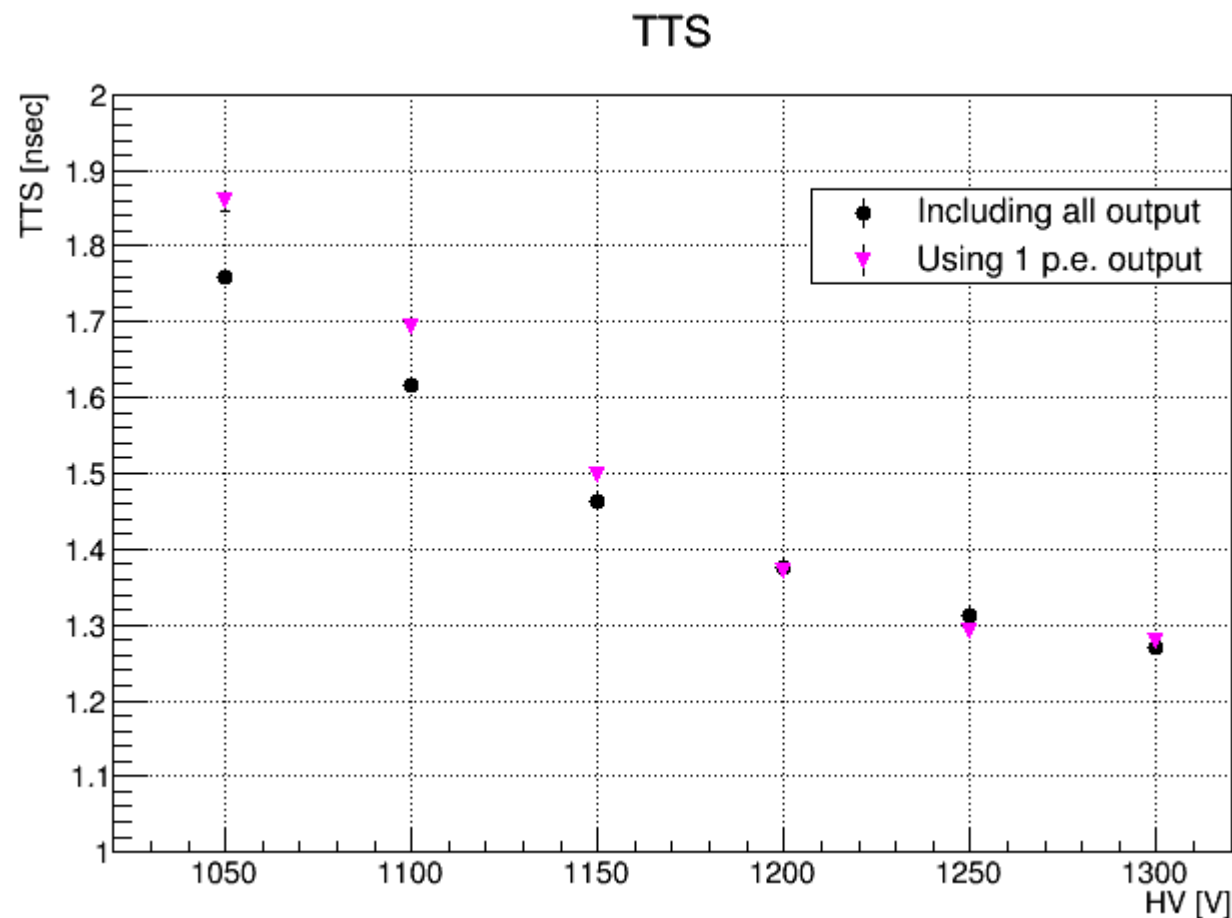
- The fitting to the time histogram is firstly done btw tmin and tmax.
  - tmin = GetBinCenter(maximum bin - 20)
  - tmax = GetBinCenter(maximum bin + 40)
- Then, p4 is set to zero and FWHM is looked for as TTS.
- When making a time histogram, 1 photoelectron events are used within +/- 1 sigma in a charge histogram.

# TTS: plots 1 (only 1 photoelectron events)



- Stat. error only.
  - the parameter p2 is probably responsible for the width, so its error was brought as statistical errors of the TTS.

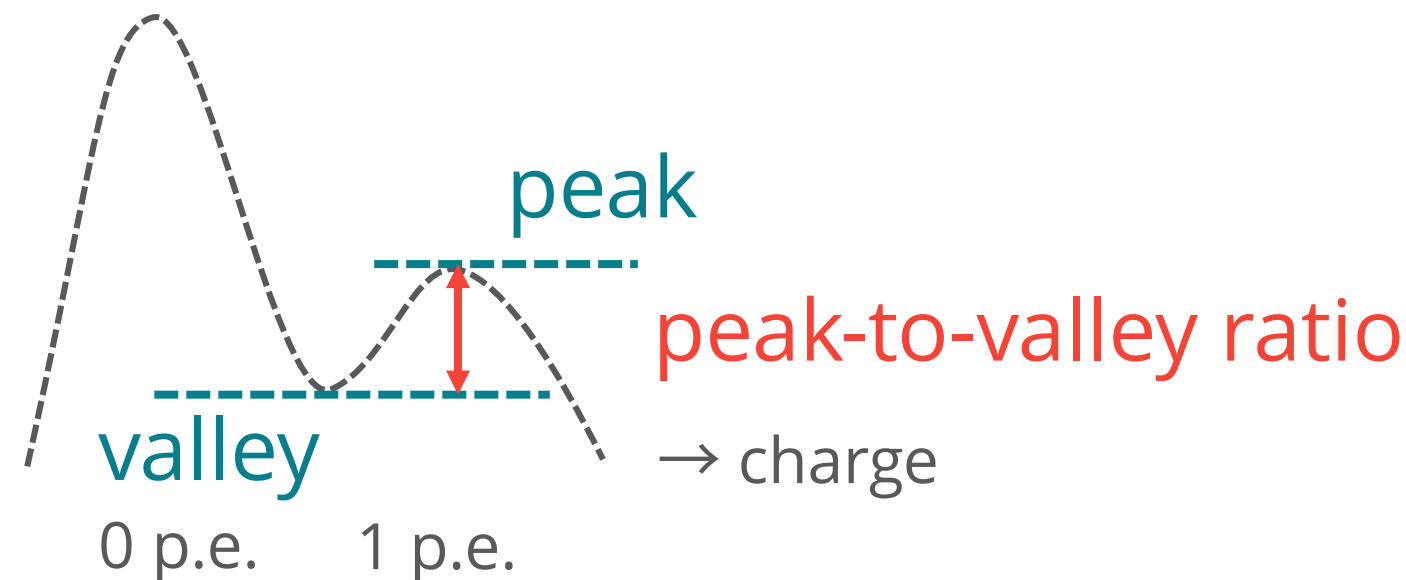
# TTS: plots 2



Black: 0 to 100 [ $e \times 10^7 C$ ] events  
Pink: 1 photoelectron events  
within +/- 1 sigma in a charge histogram.

- Black locates below Pink in lower HV.
  - My opinion: this enlargement of 1 p.e. TTS could be caused by noise events which is not haven by Black and they exist within - 1 sigma from 1 p.e. (exist in under 0 C) .
  - to investigate: check the mean and width for each photoelectron event. Because there are 2 cases: width become smaller at high p.e. and-
    - mean doesn't change → total TTS gets smaller.
    - mean changes (shift) → total TTS gets bigger.

# Peak to Valley Ratio: Introduction



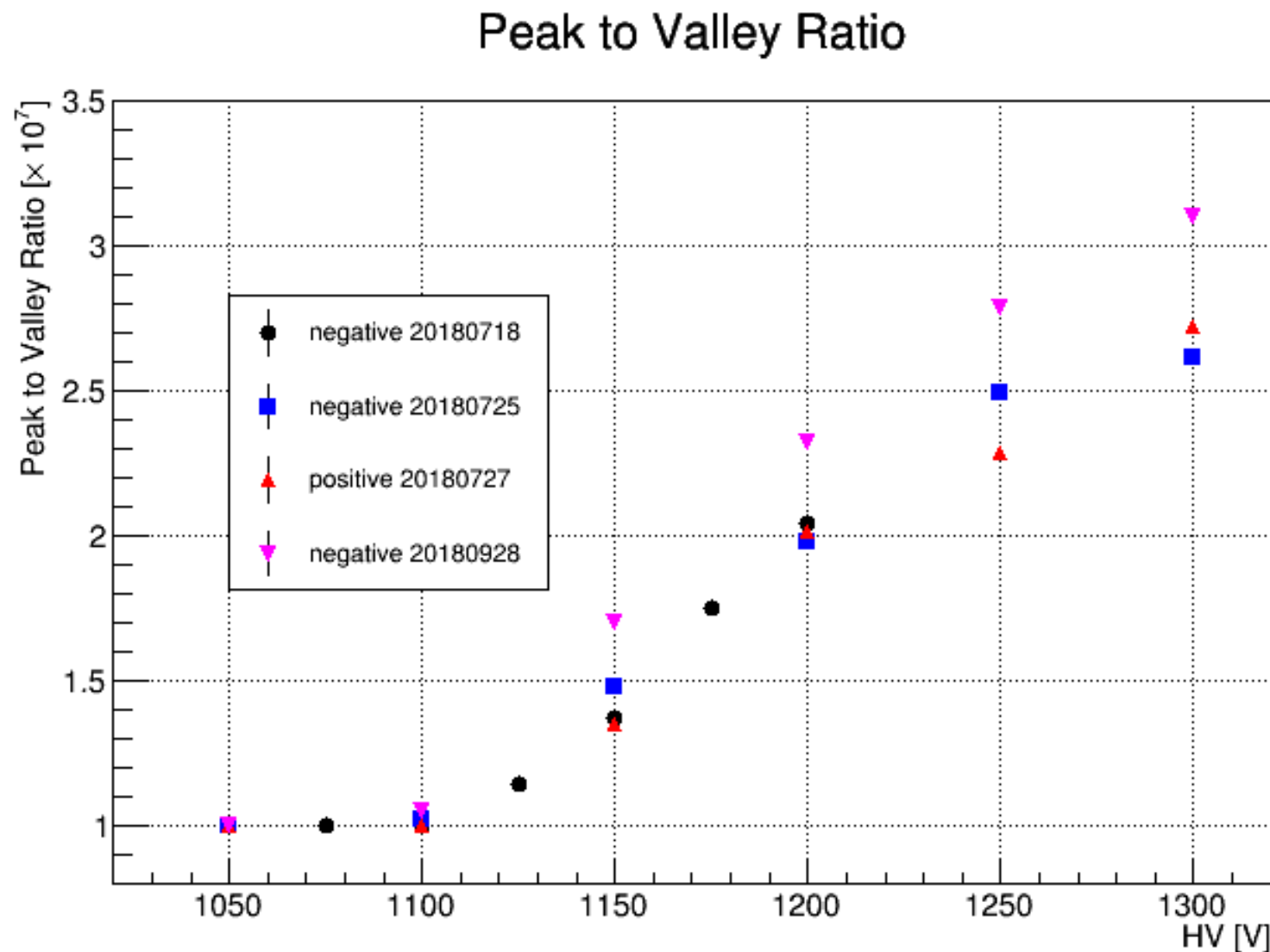
- the ratio is given by

$$\frac{\text{value at } Q_1}{\text{minimum value between } Q_0 \text{ and } Q_1}$$

using the values of fitted function ( = qFunction)

- this value would be useful to find lower limit of operating voltage. this is decided by looking for the constant region where the ratio is unchangeable for voltage.

# Peak to Valley Ratio: plots



No error applied.

- Why did the result in Sep. change, although the result of Gain is consistent with the ones in Jul.?
  - LED performance: which is the same reason as the Monitor PMT mean change
  - Lens which makes Uniform light different: in Sep. the smaller one is used

# Summary

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- Gain
  - the result is consistent with the previous result.
- Stability
  - stable in higher HV, but the upward trend is seen in lower HV.
- TTS
  - There is upward trend as it goes towards low HV.
  - This feature is reasonable, because in higher HV, photoelectrons produced at the photocathode directly get going to the anode.
  - To investigate the reason of the difference btw 1 p.e. and all output.
- Peak to Valley ratio
  - the behavior is similar with the result in July, but slightly different. need to investigate it.

# Charge and Time histograms

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Charge histogram  
in Log y scale

Time histogram  
for 1 photoelectron  
Range:  $t_{\min}$  to  $t_{\max}$

Time histogram  
for 1 photoelectron  
in Log y scale

Time histogram  
for 0 to 100 [ $e \times 10^7$  C]  
in Log y scale

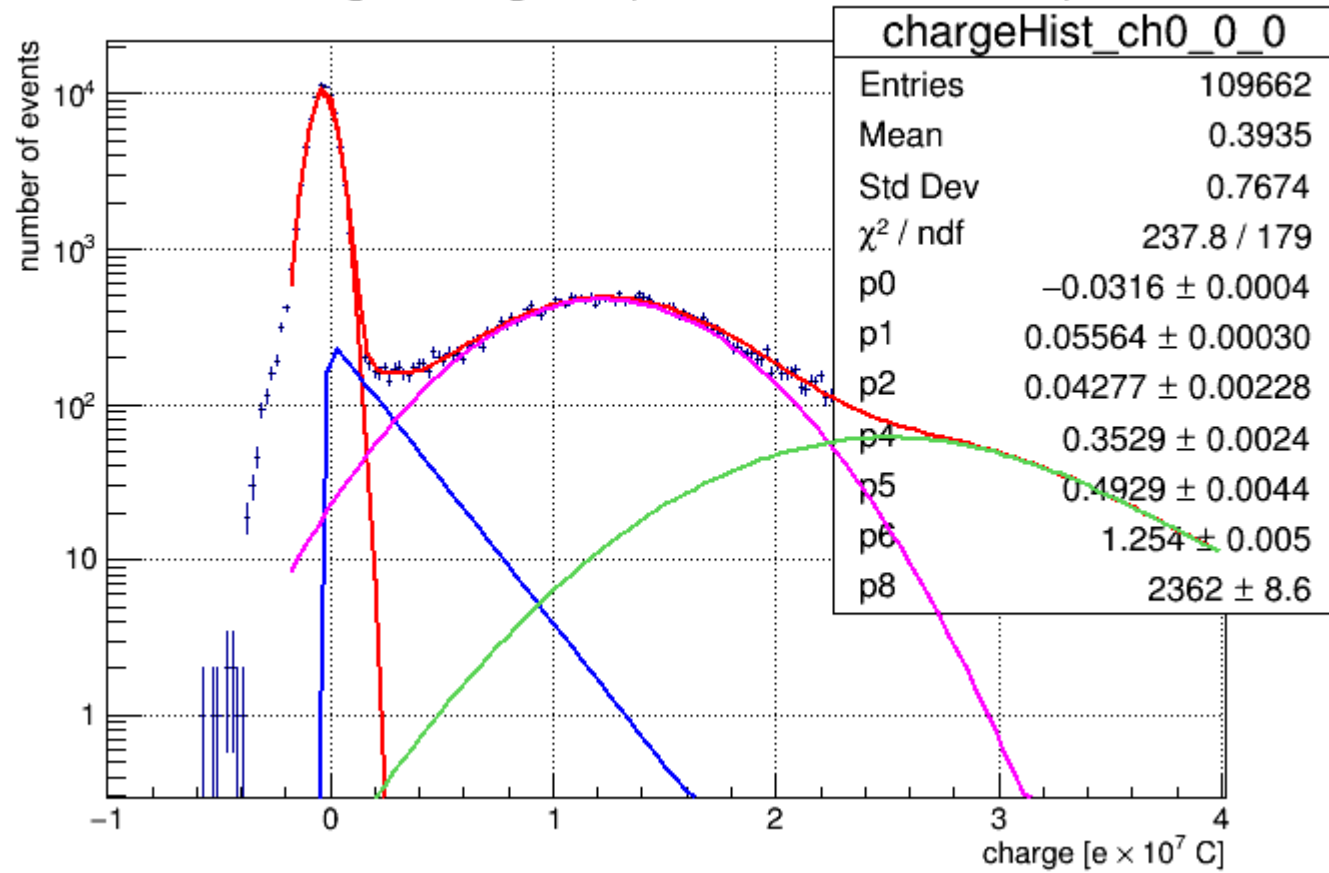
- In a time histogram:

The bump under the -40 ns is due to pedestal.

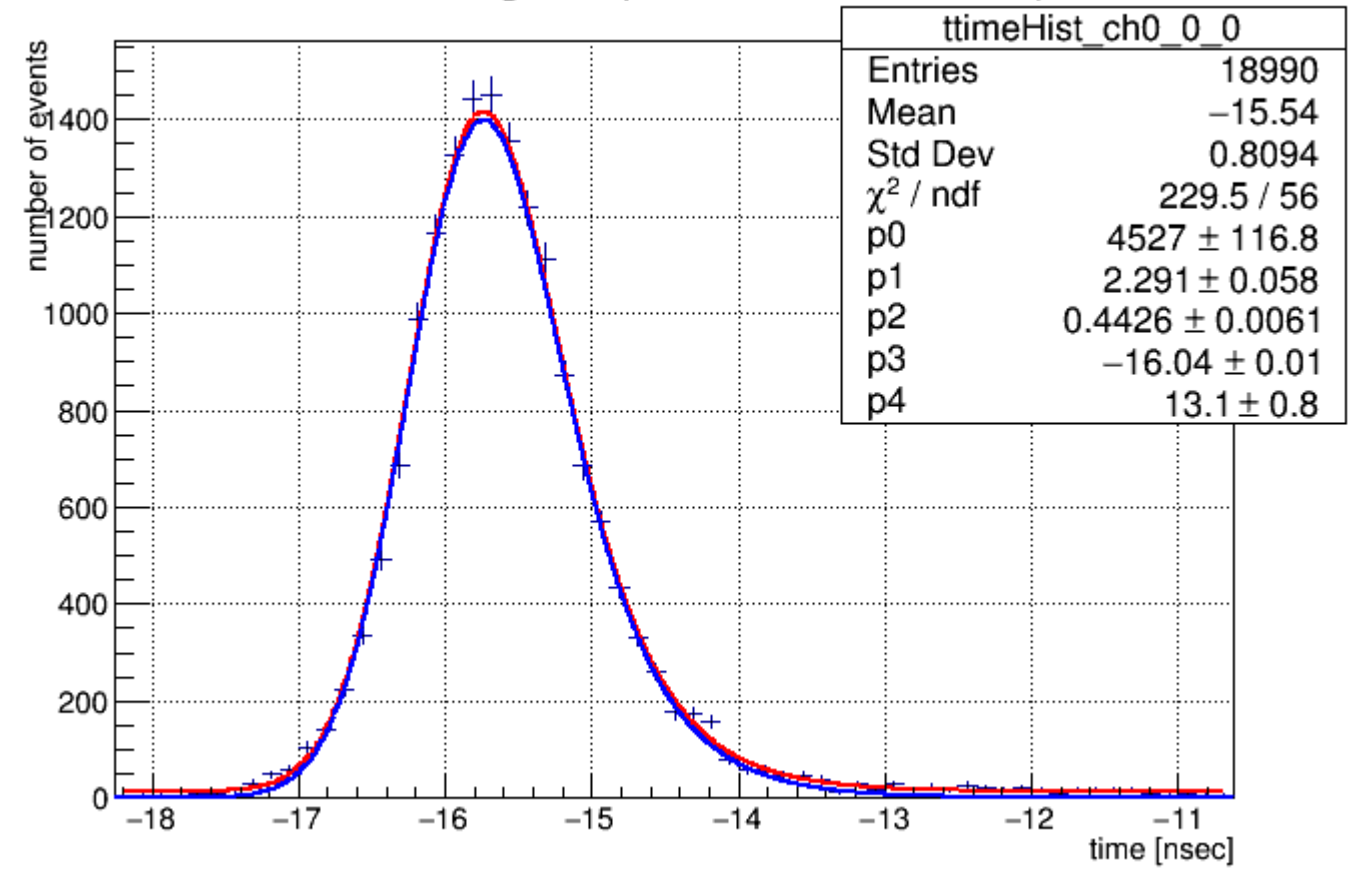
The tiny bump around 10 ns in a time histogram is caused by ...?

→ to investigate (after pulse?)

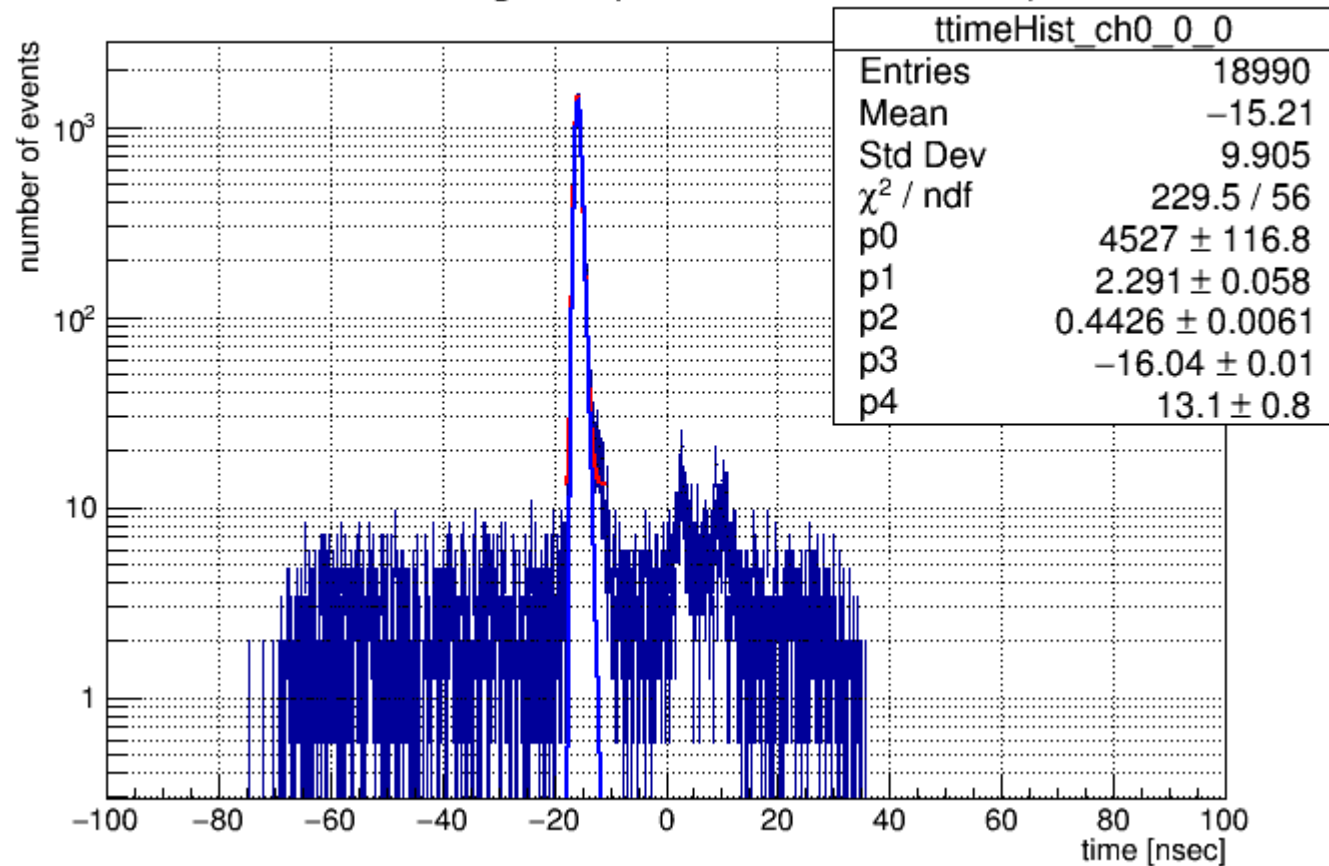
charge histogram ( -1300 HV 20180928 )



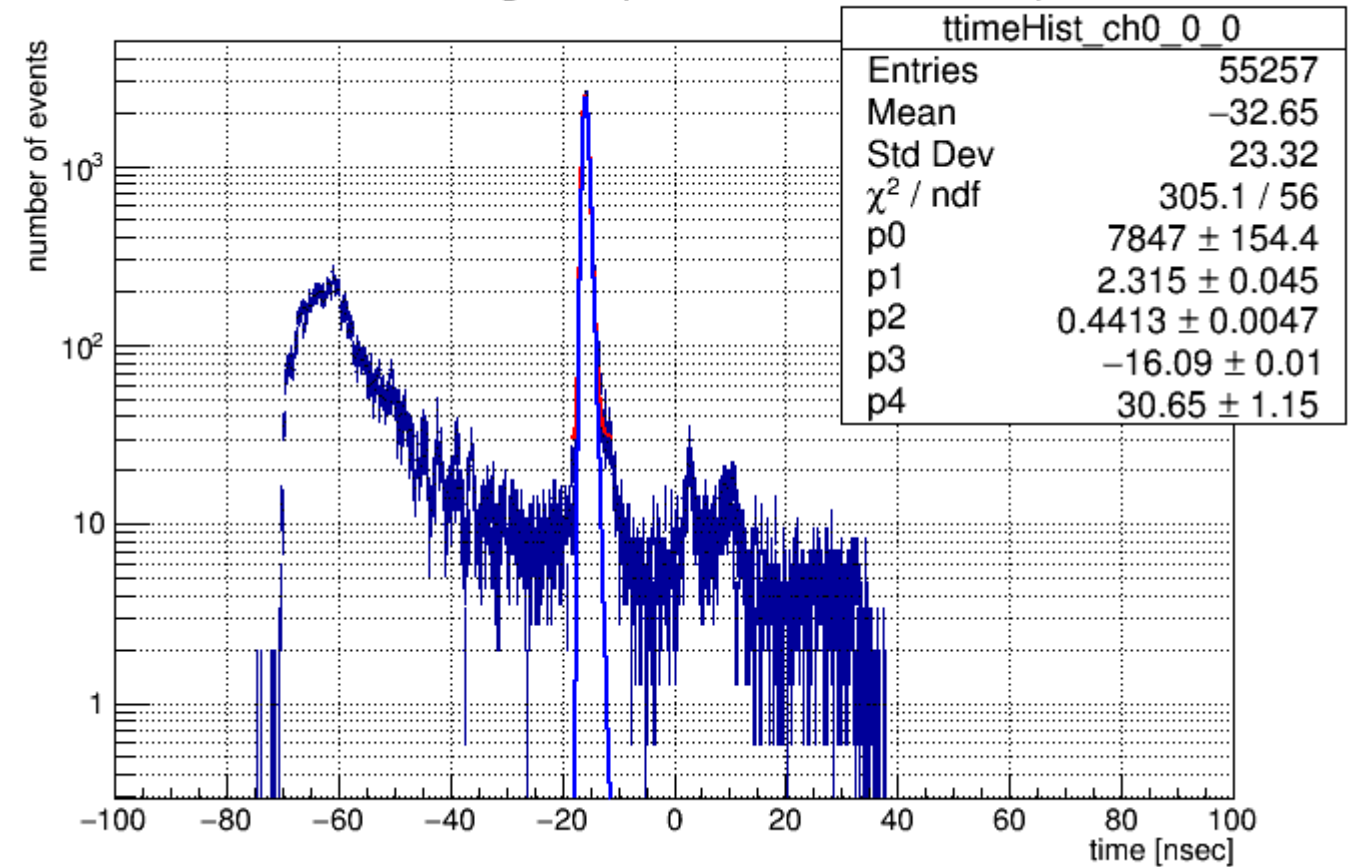
time histogram ( -1300 V 20180928 )



time histogram ( -1300 V 20180928 )

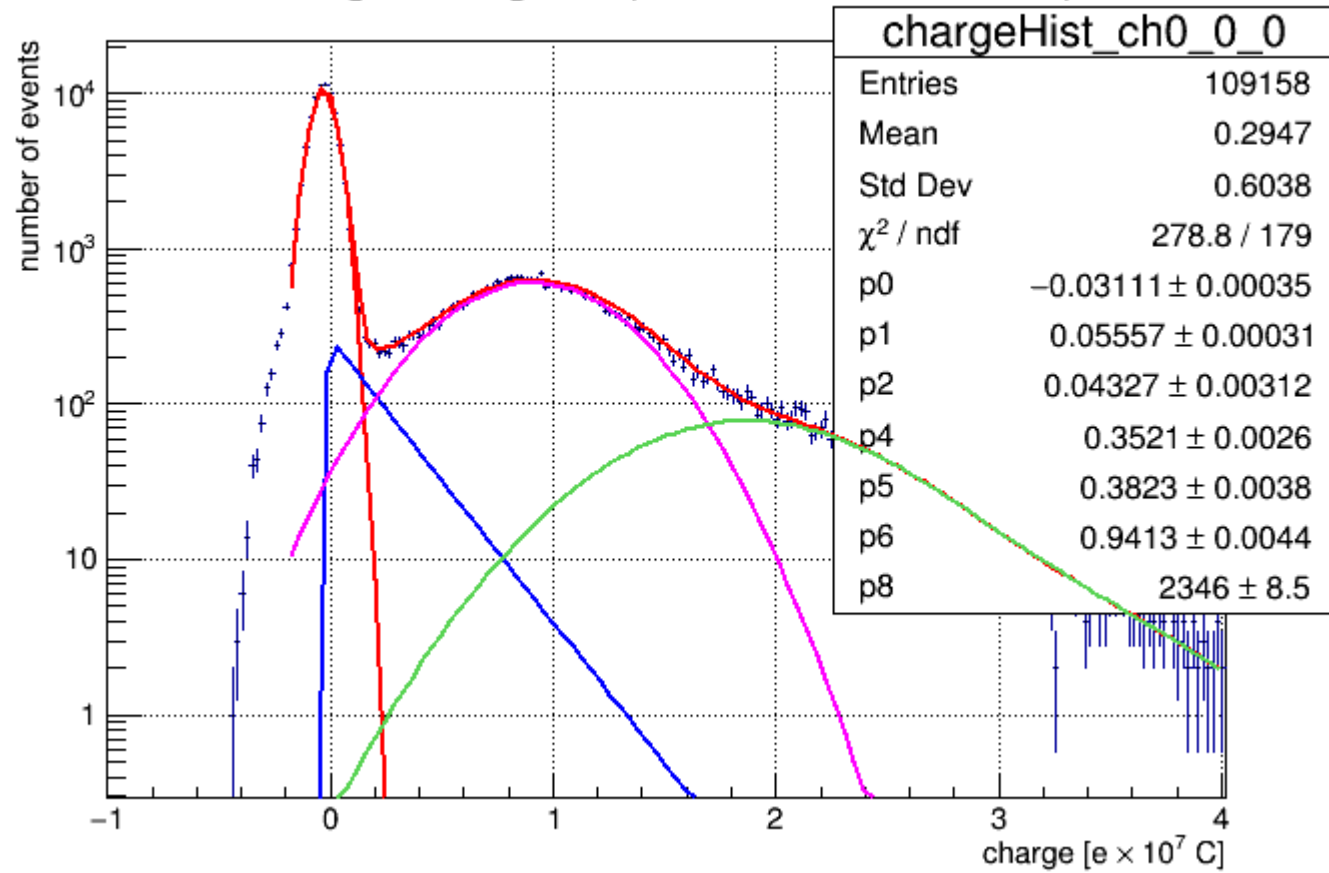


time histogram ( -1300 V 20180928 )

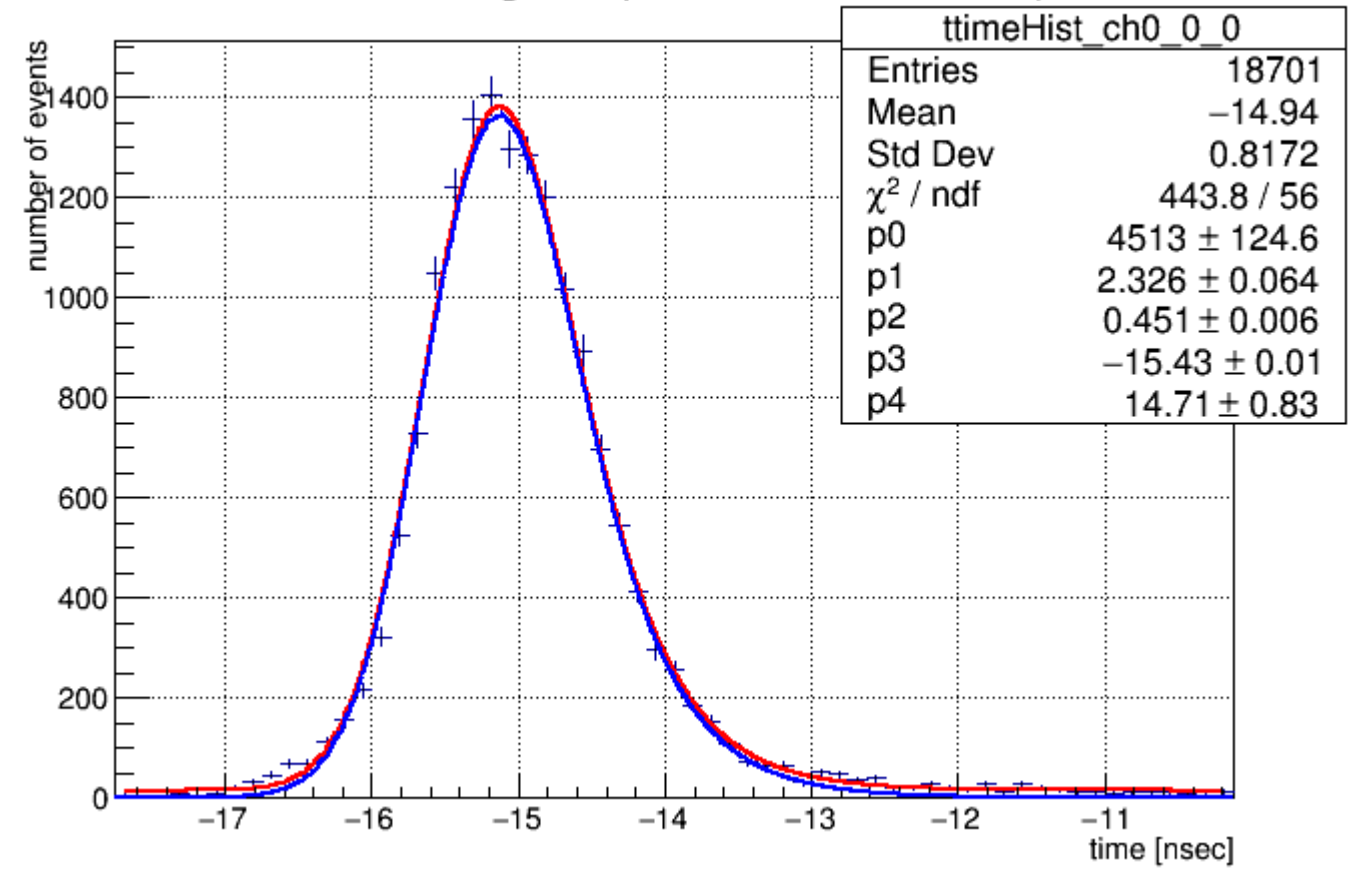




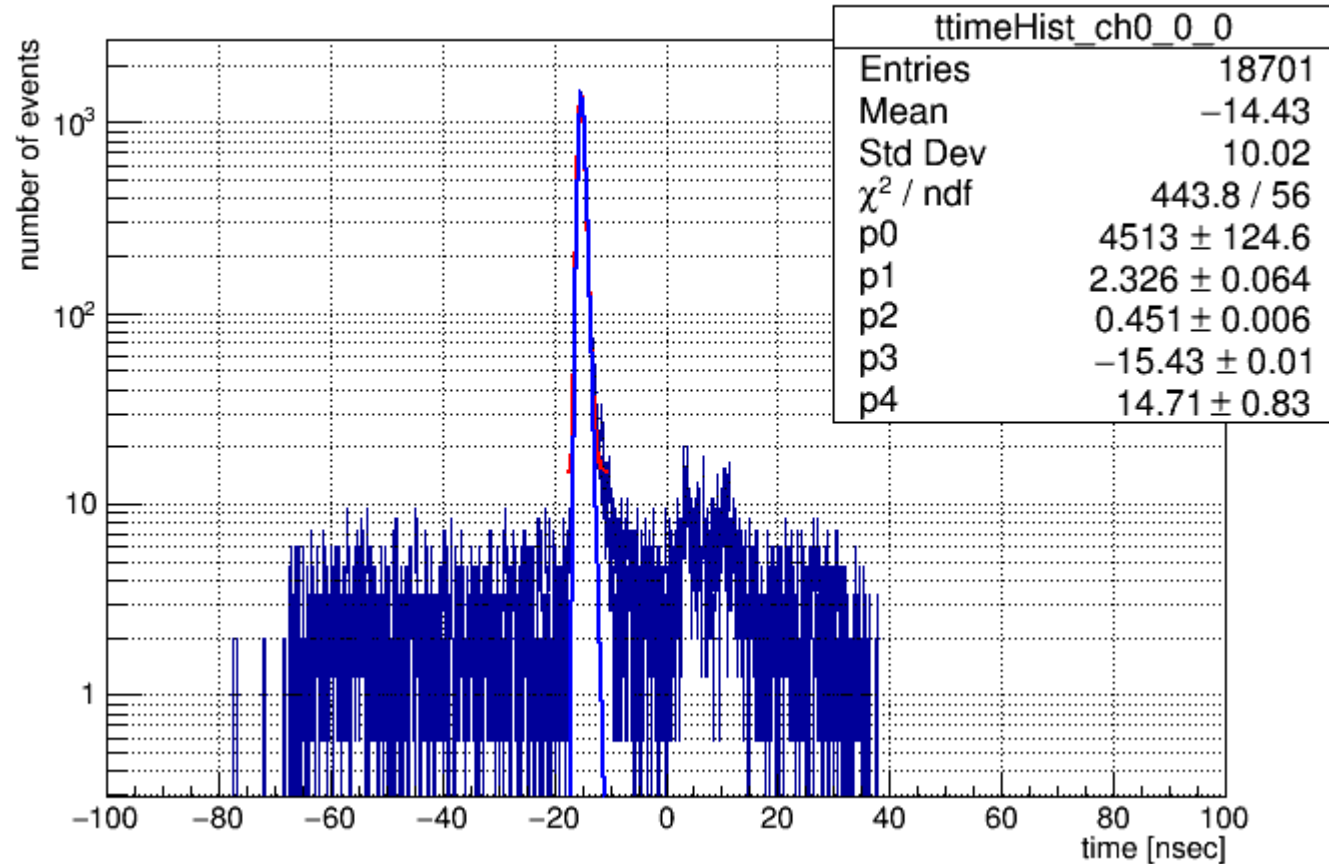
charge histogram ( -1250 HV 20180928 )



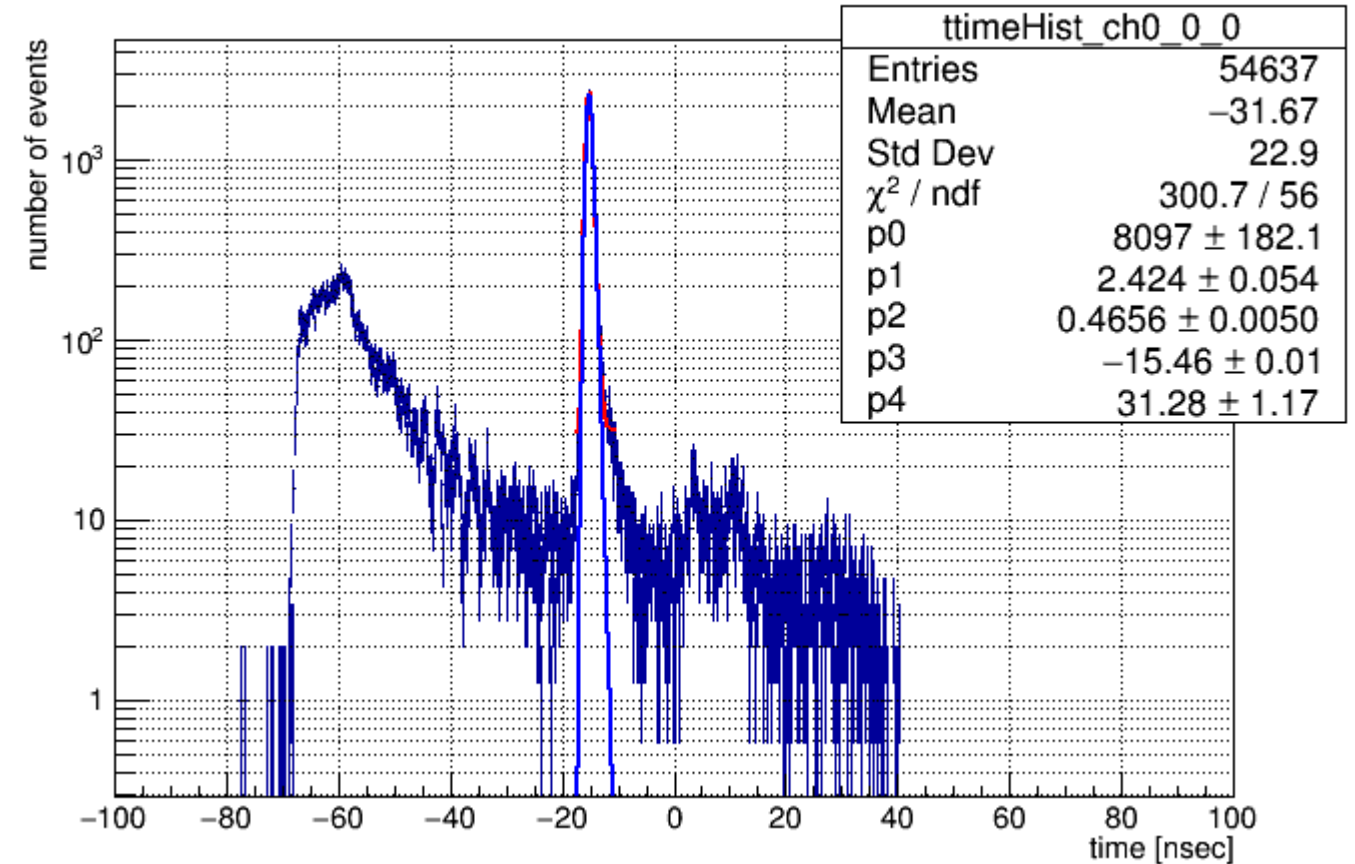
time histogram ( -1250 V 20180928 )



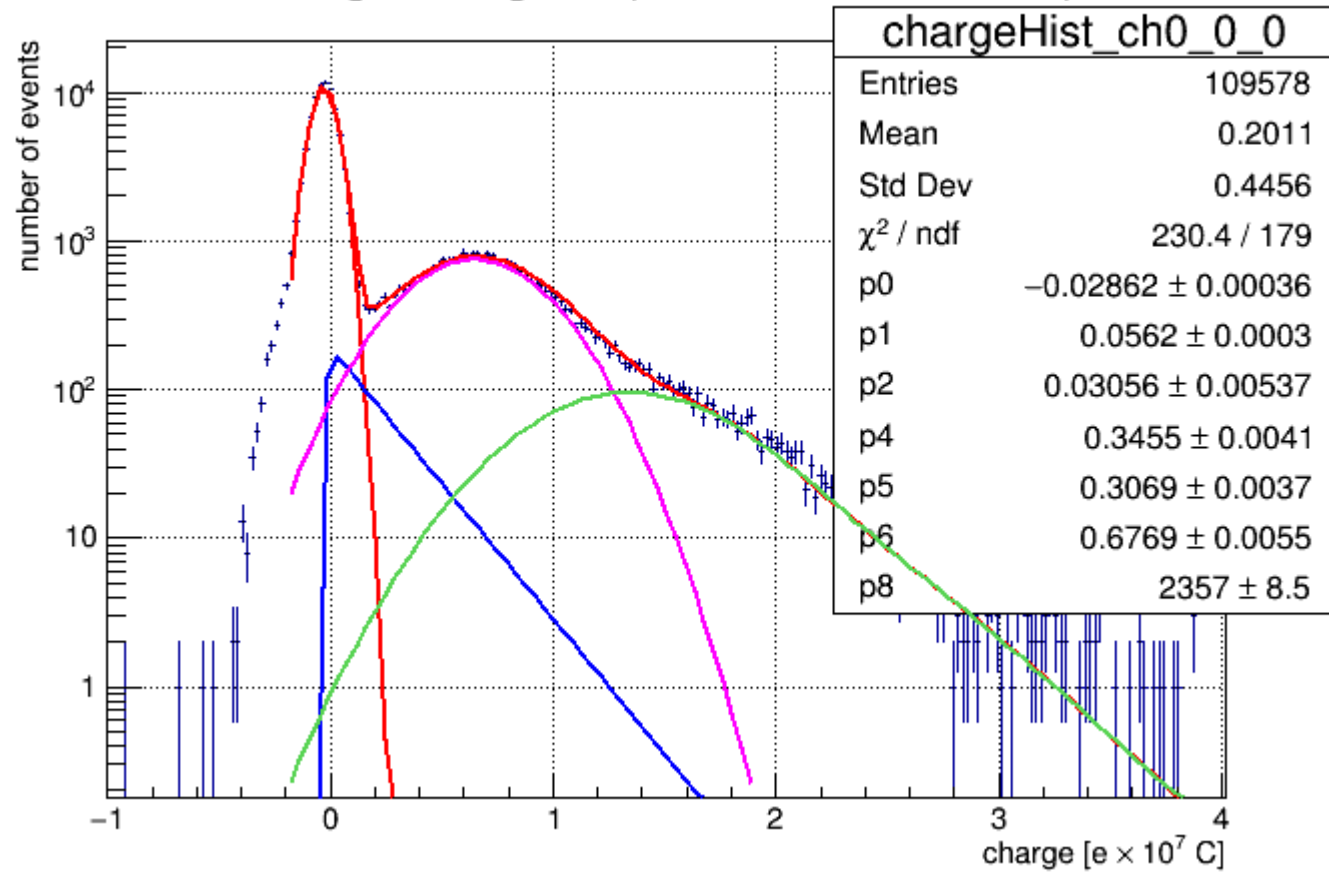
time histogram ( -1250 V 20180928 )



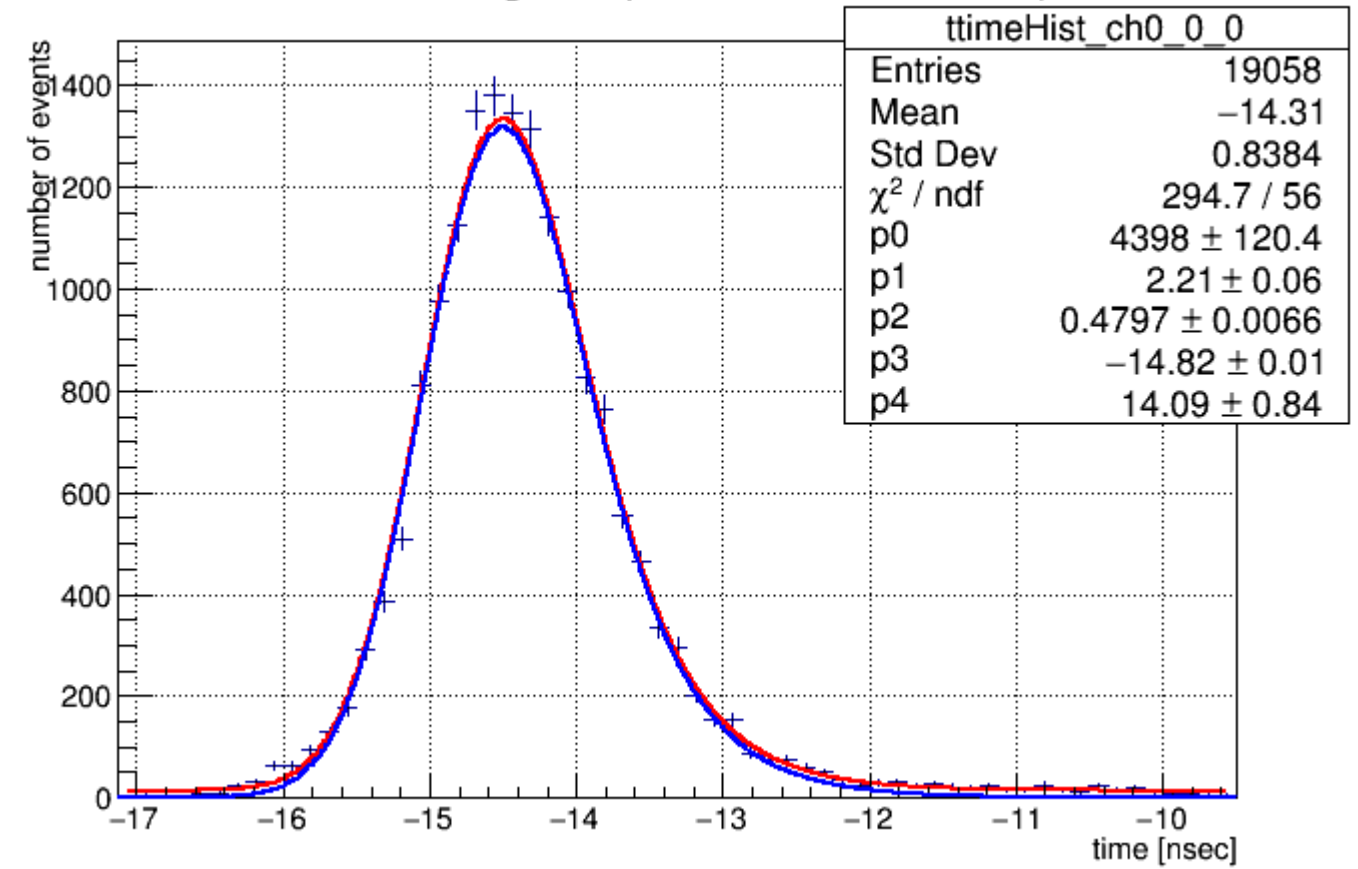
time histogram ( -1250 V 20180928 )



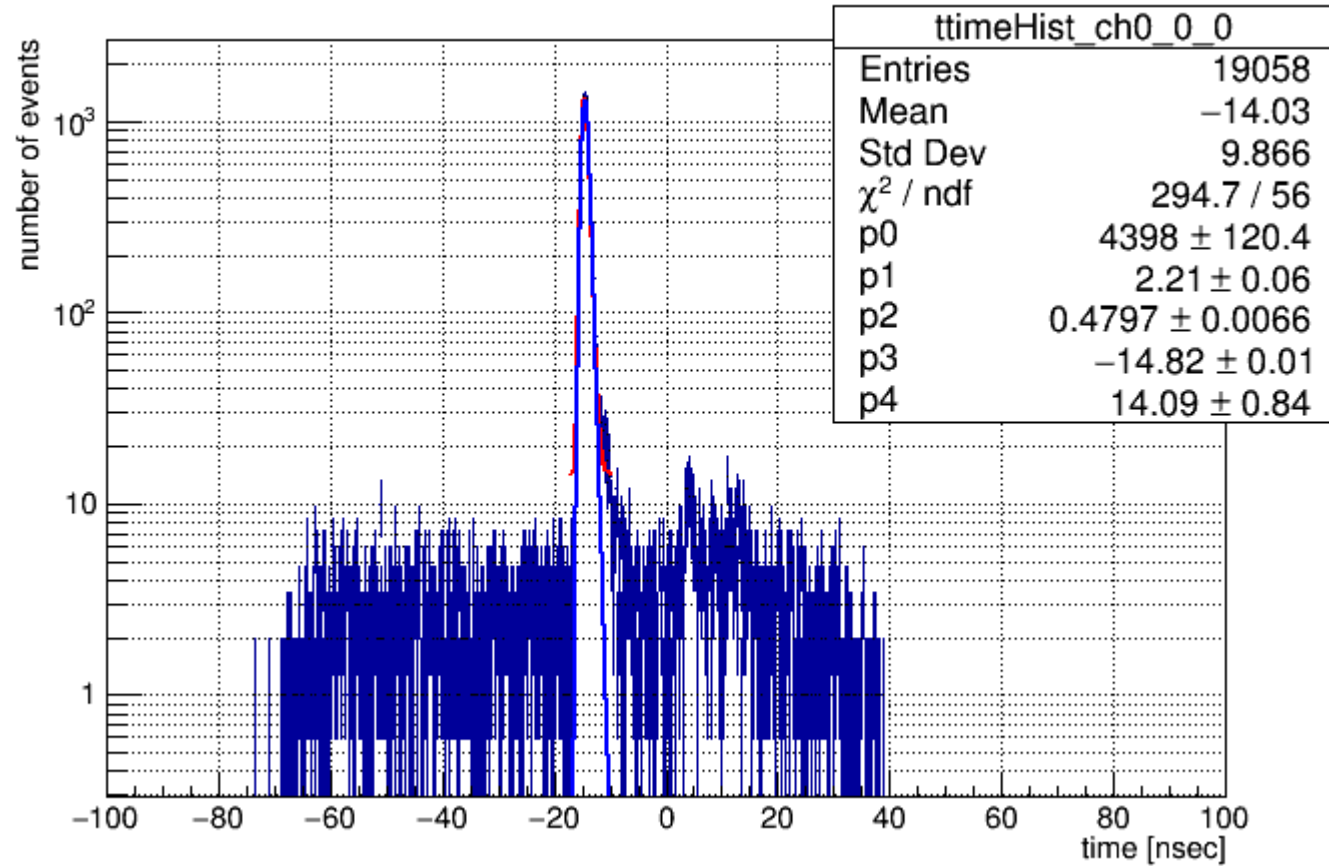
charge histogram ( -1200 HV 20180928)



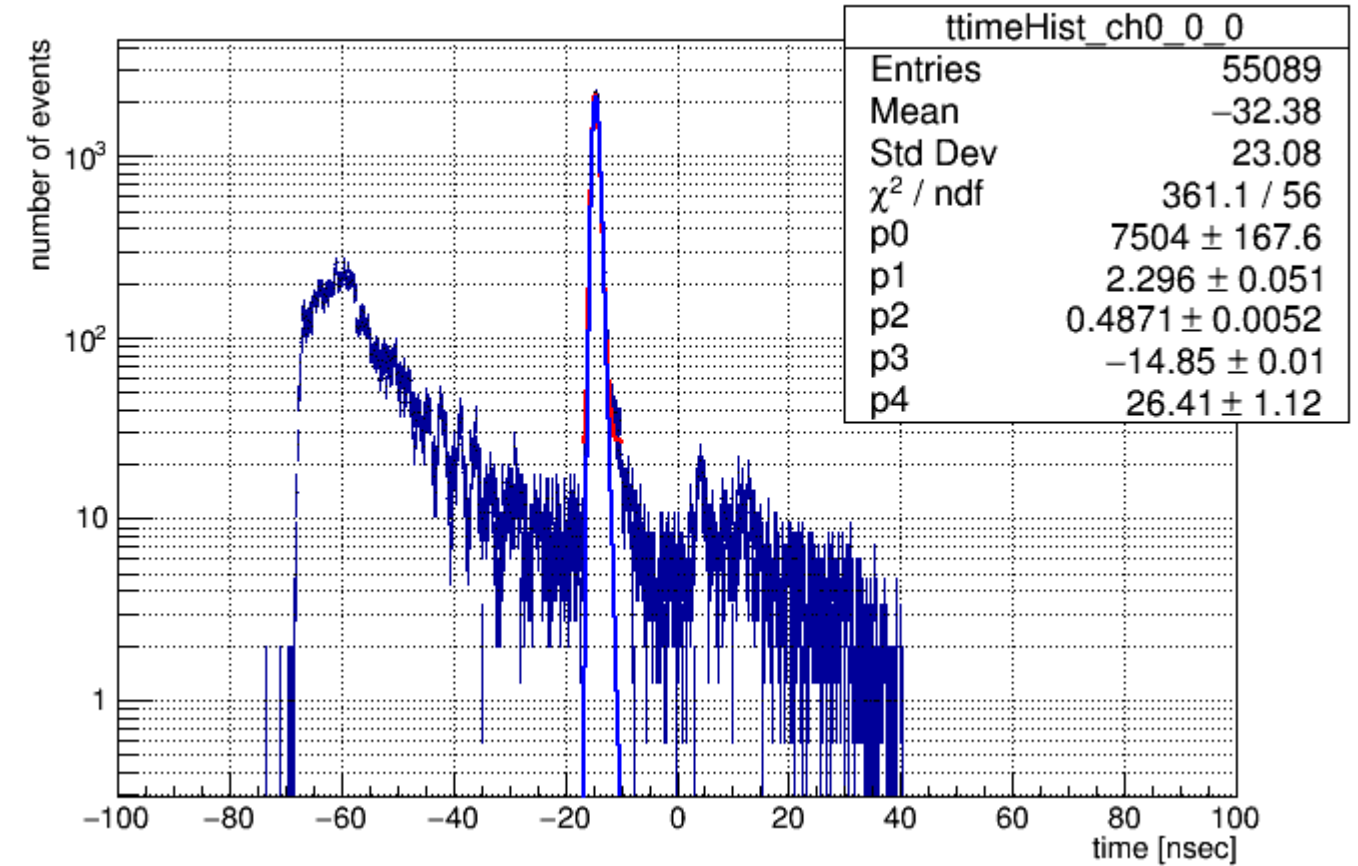
time histogram ( -1200 V 20180928 )



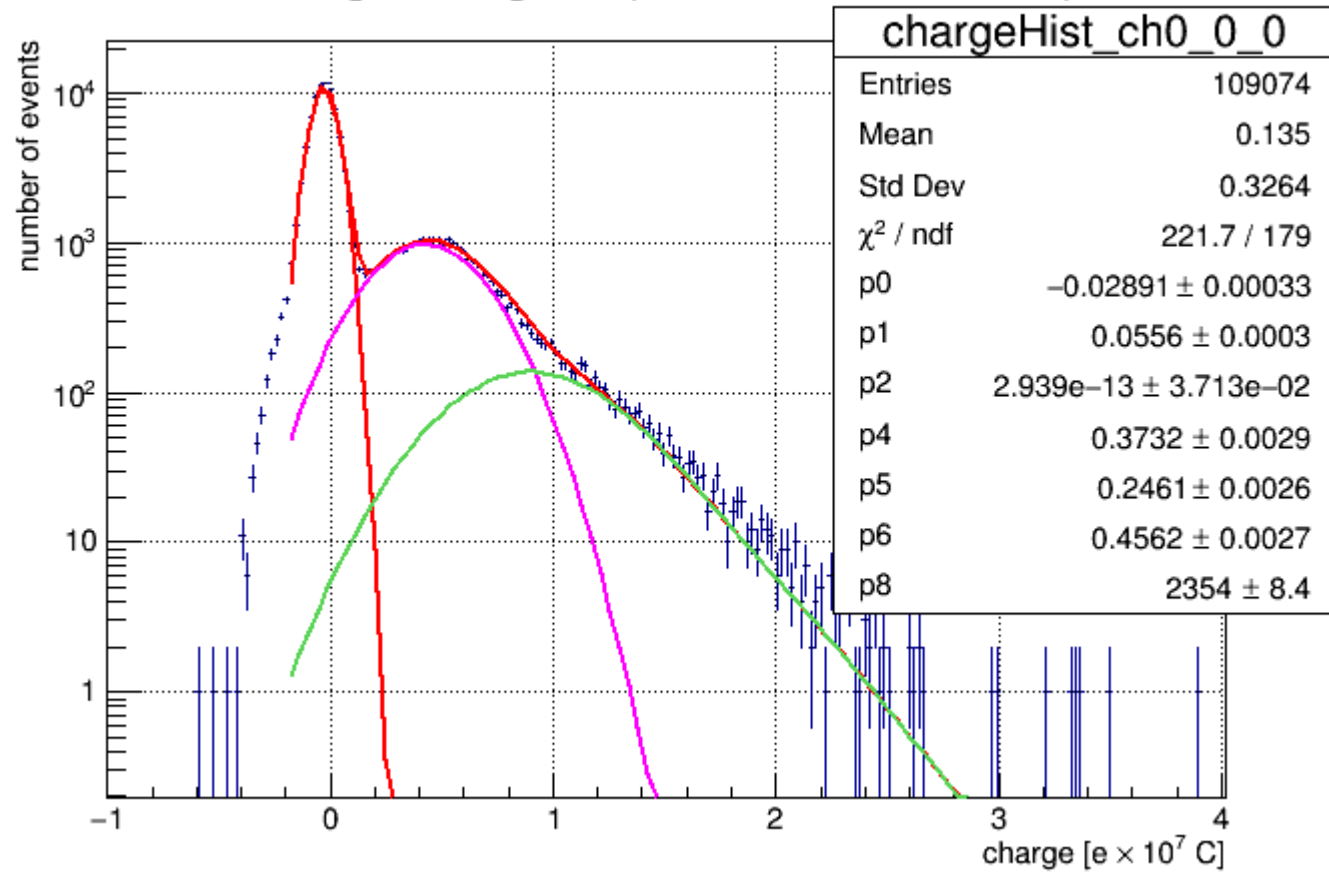
time histogram ( -1200 V 20180928 )



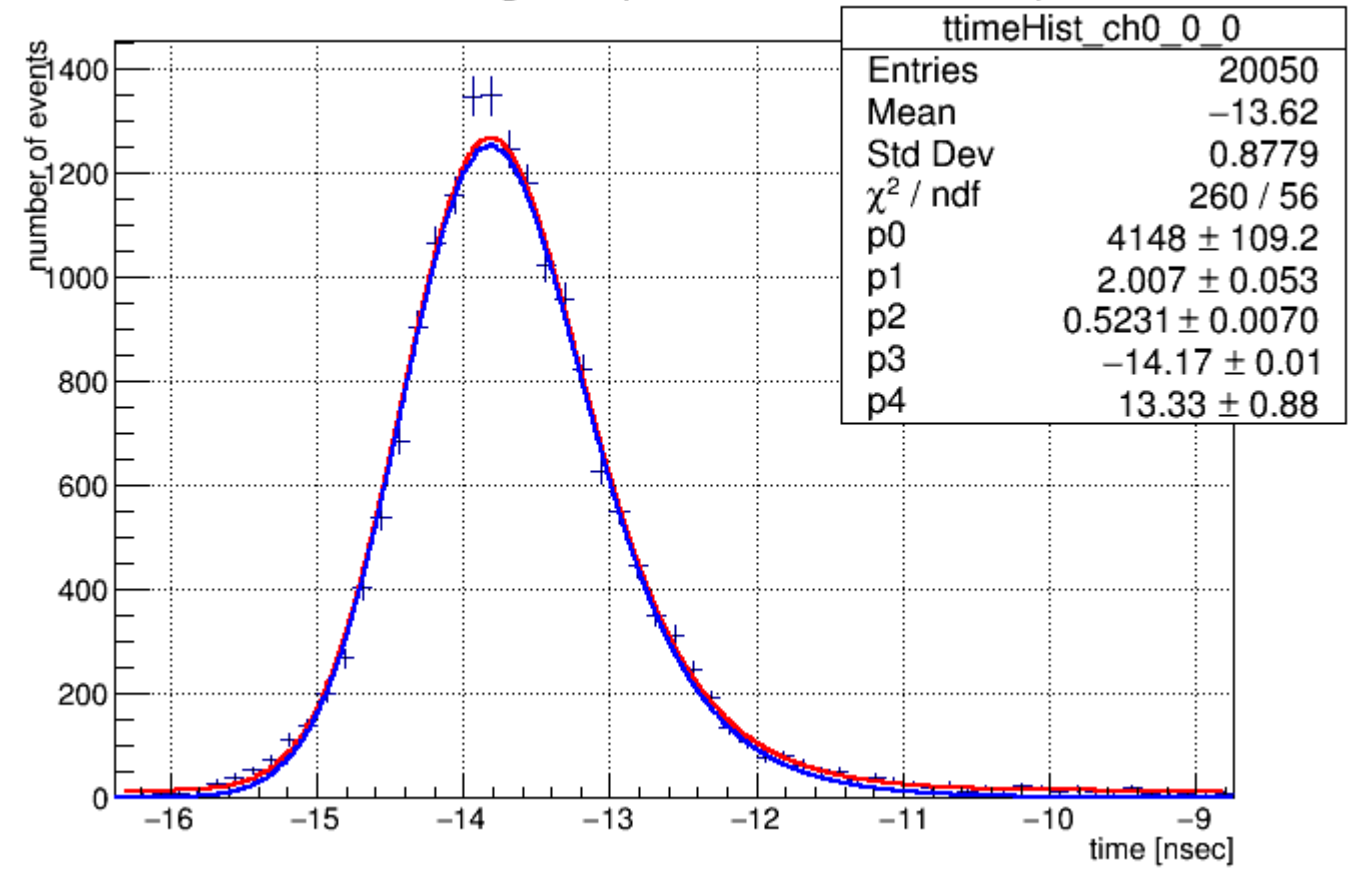
time histogram ( -1200 V 20180928 )



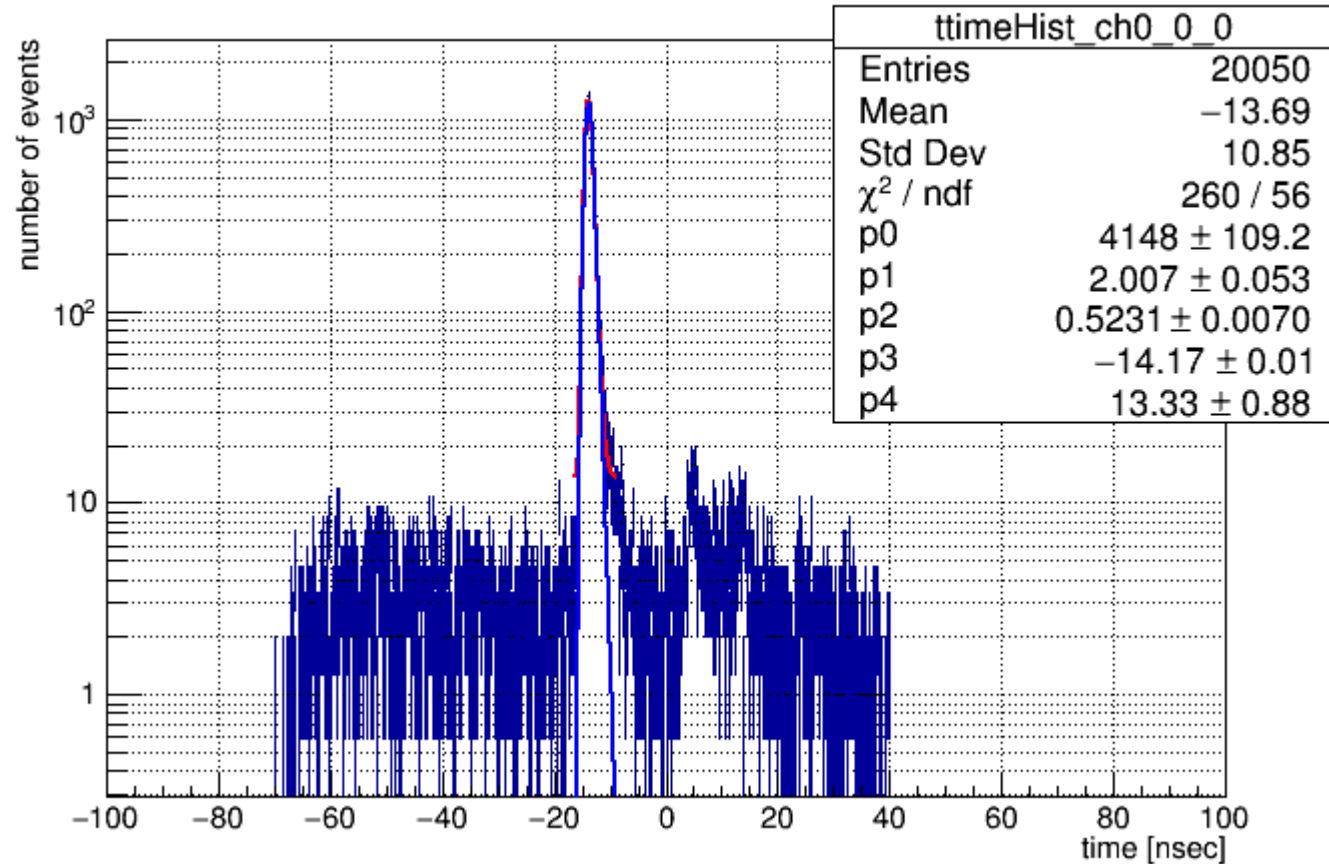
charge histogram ( -1150 HV 20180928 )



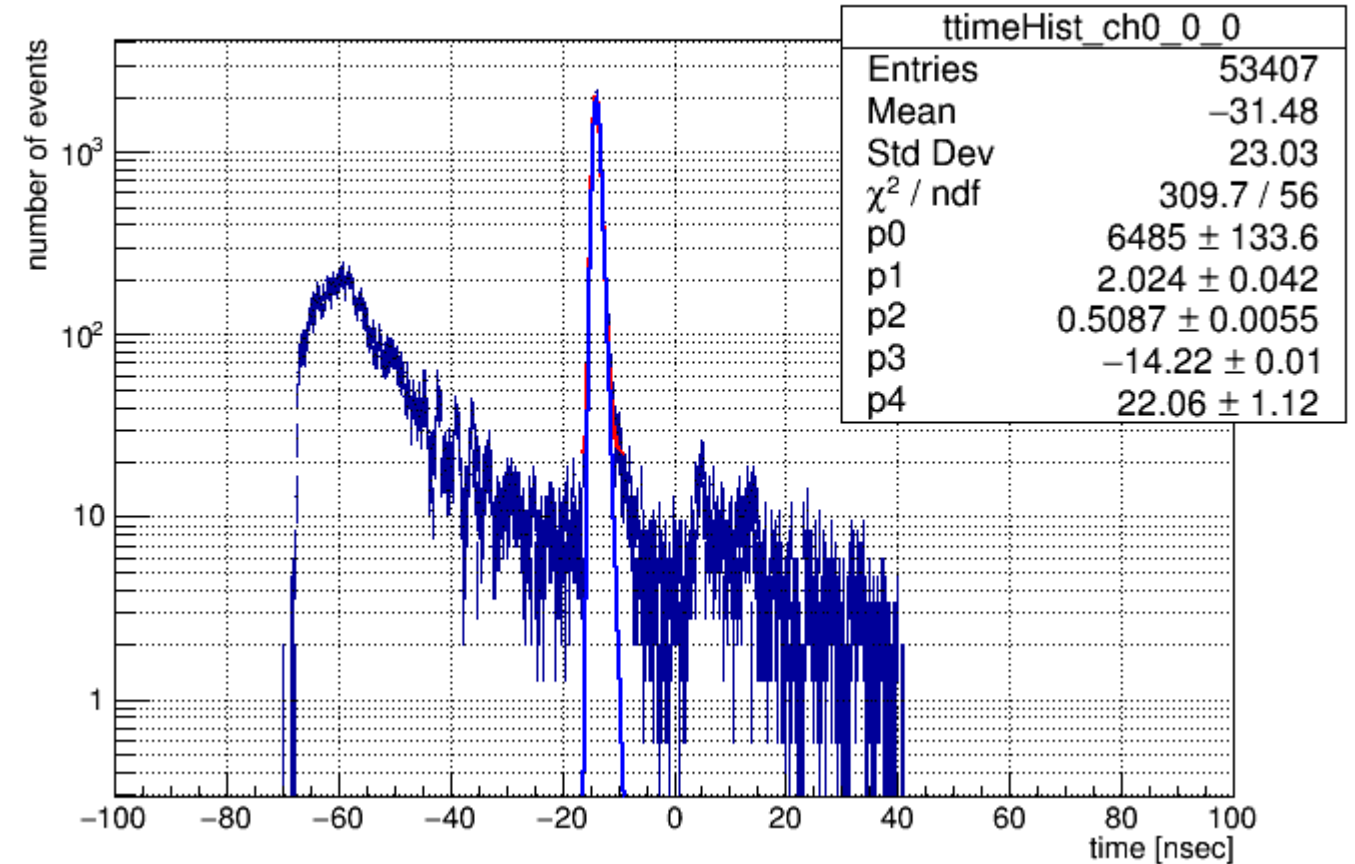
time histogram ( -1150 V 20180928 )



time histogram ( -1150 V 20180928 )

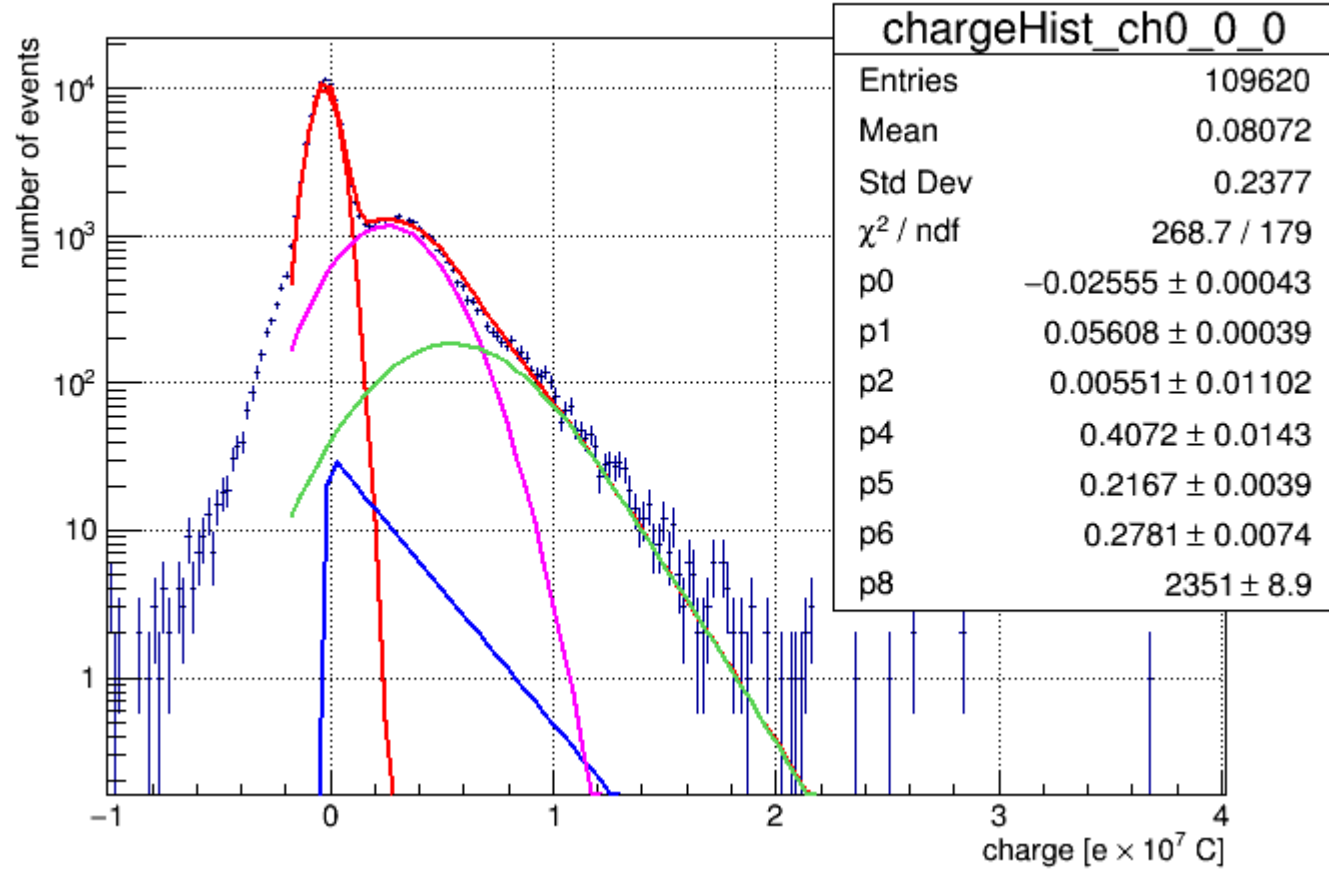


time histogram ( -1150 V 20180928 )

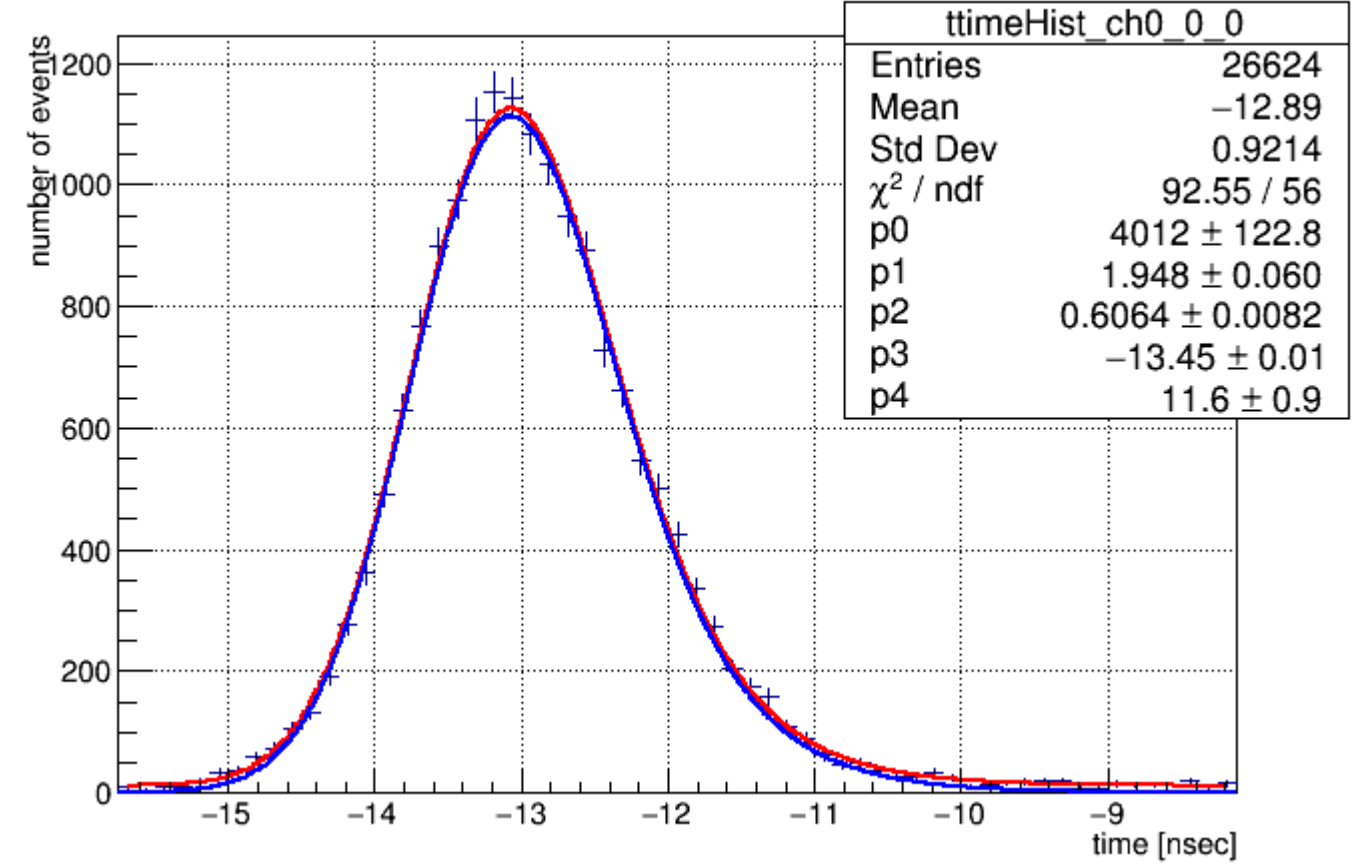




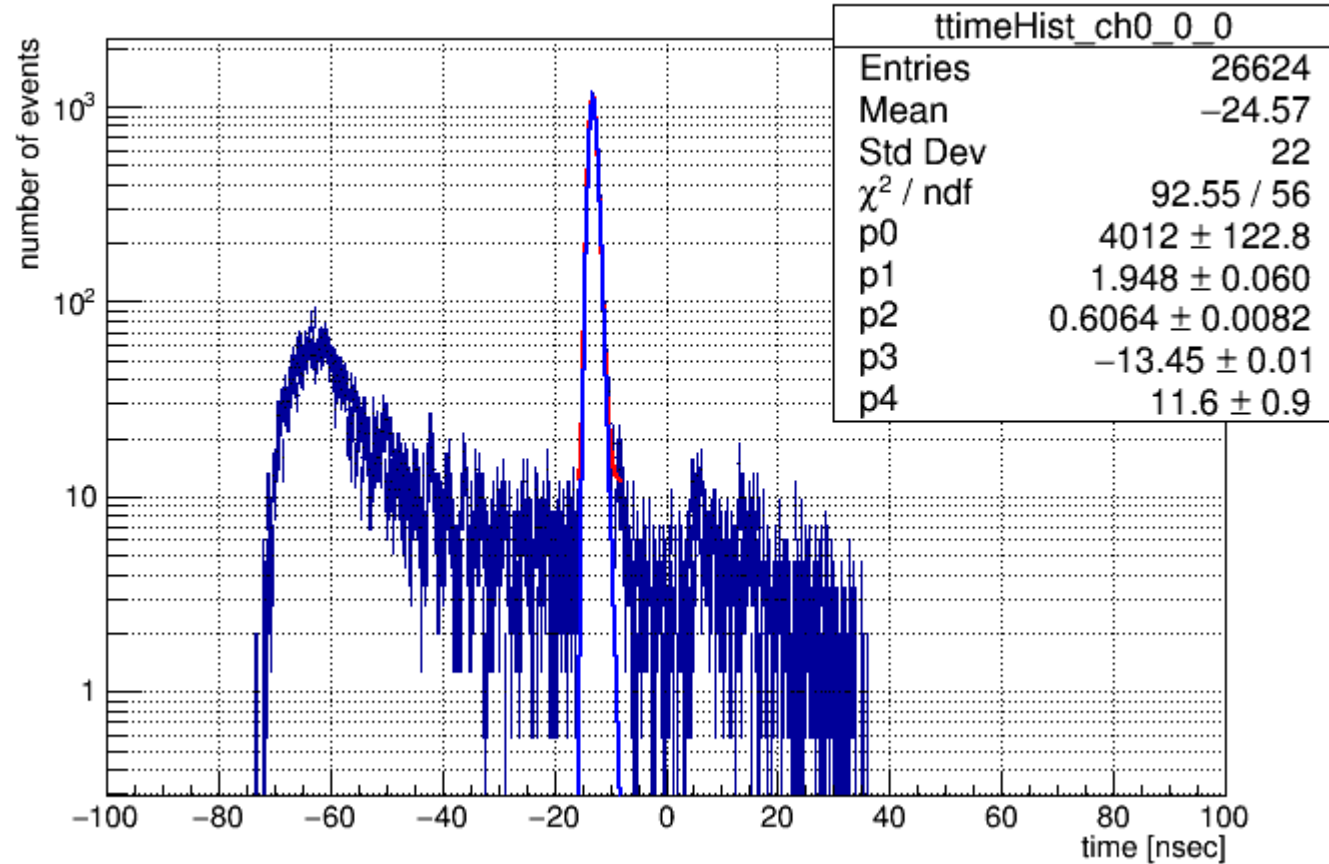
charge histogram ( -1100 HV 20180928 )



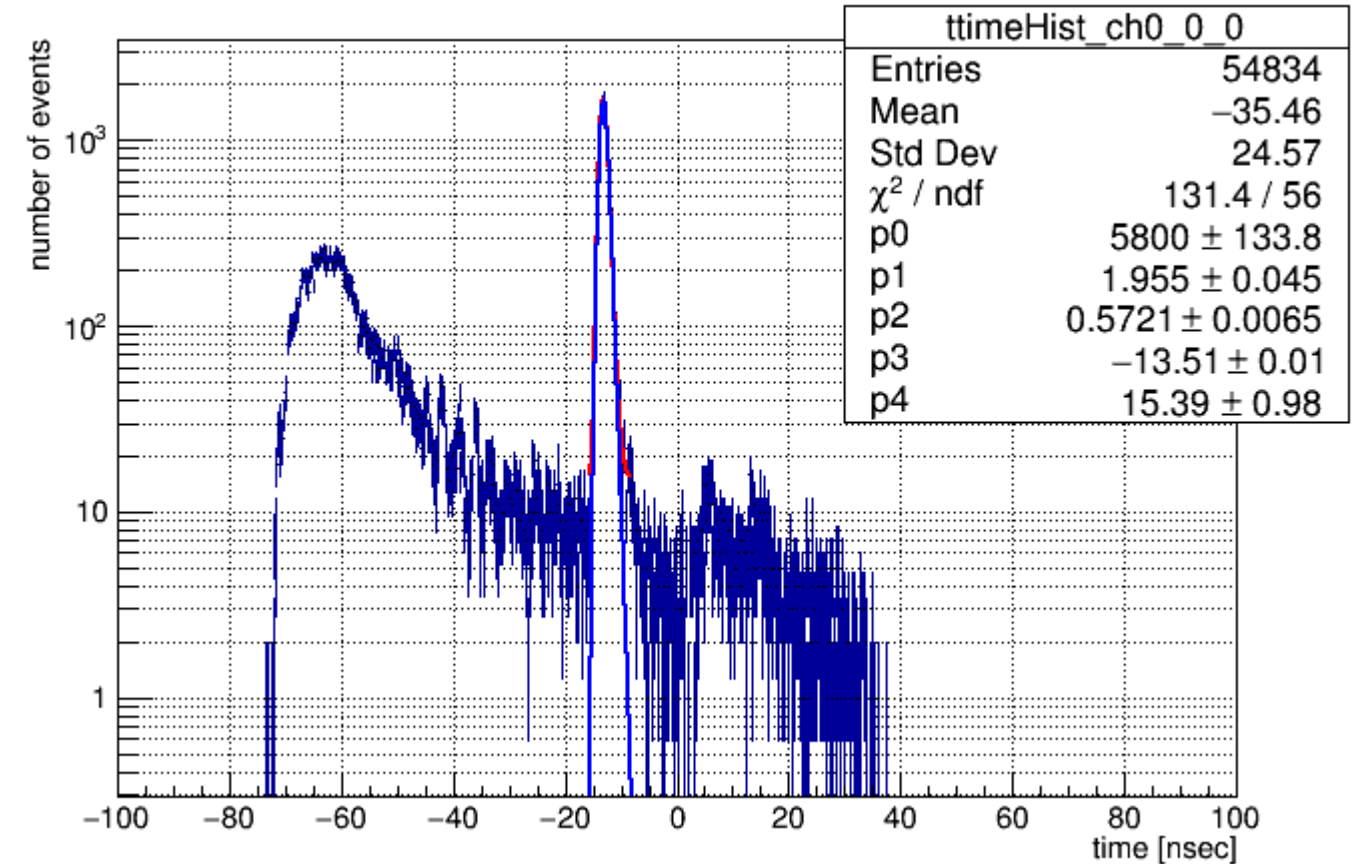
time histogram ( -1100 V 20180928 )



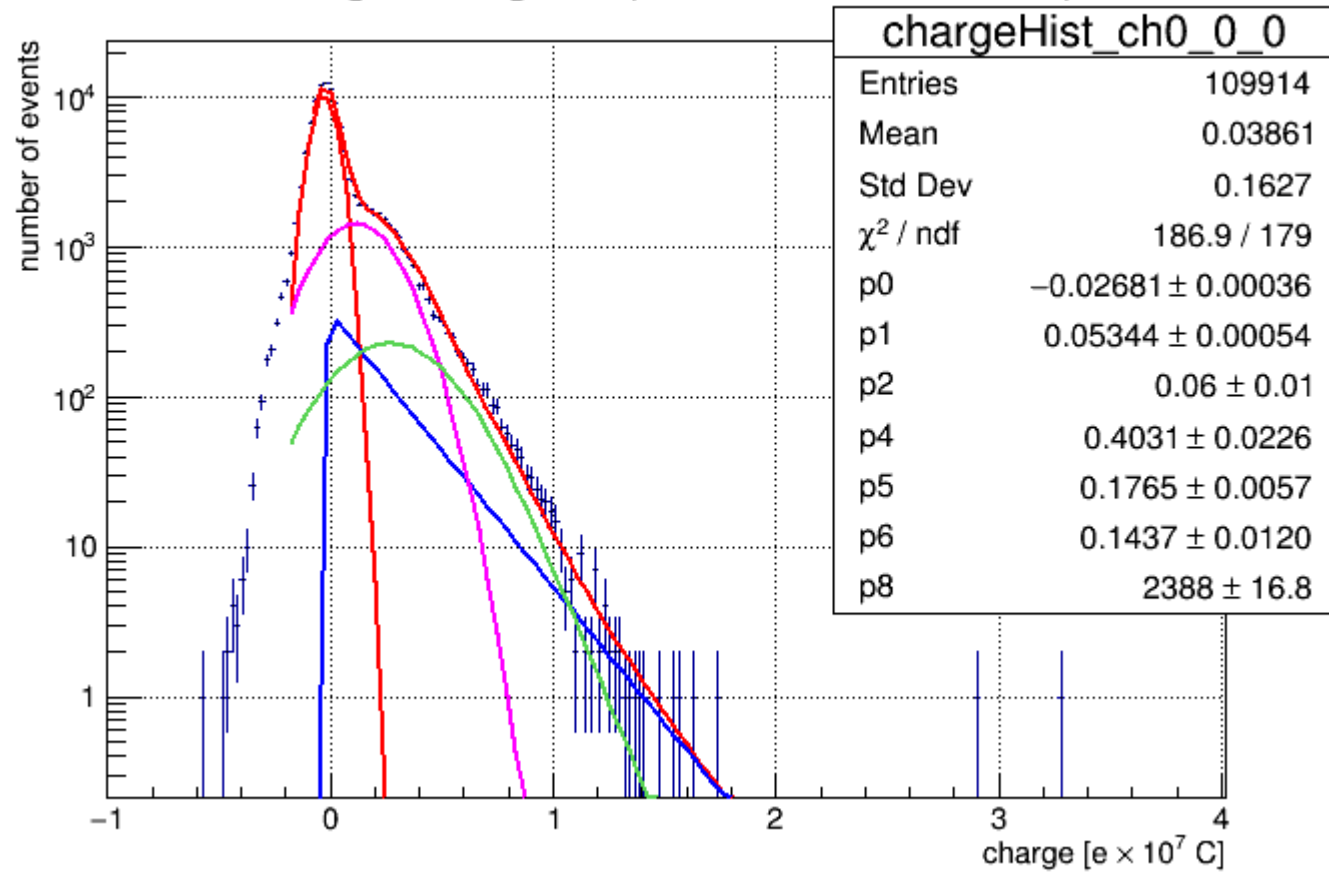
time histogram ( -1100 V 20180928 )



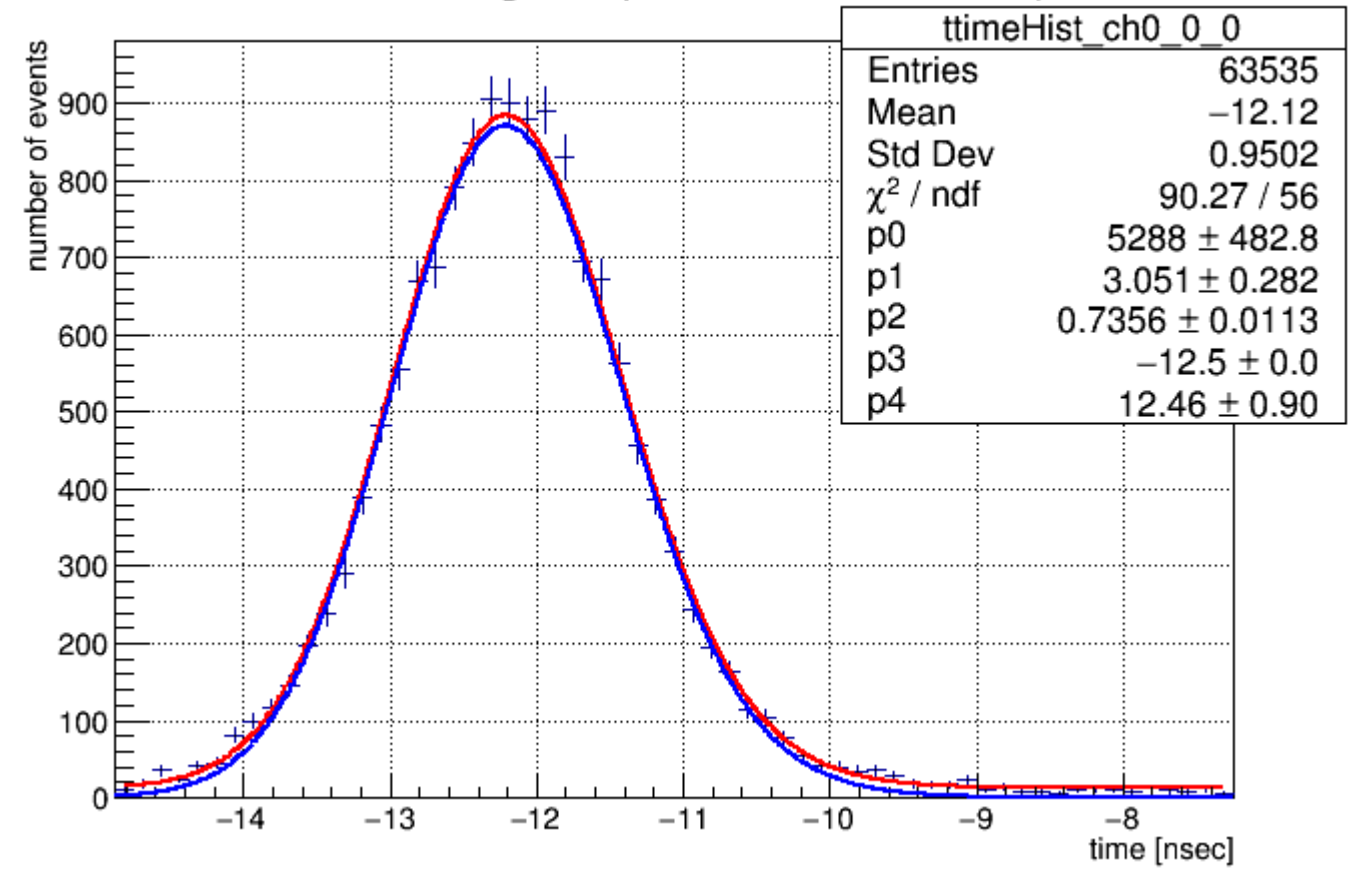
time histogram ( -1100 V 20180928 )



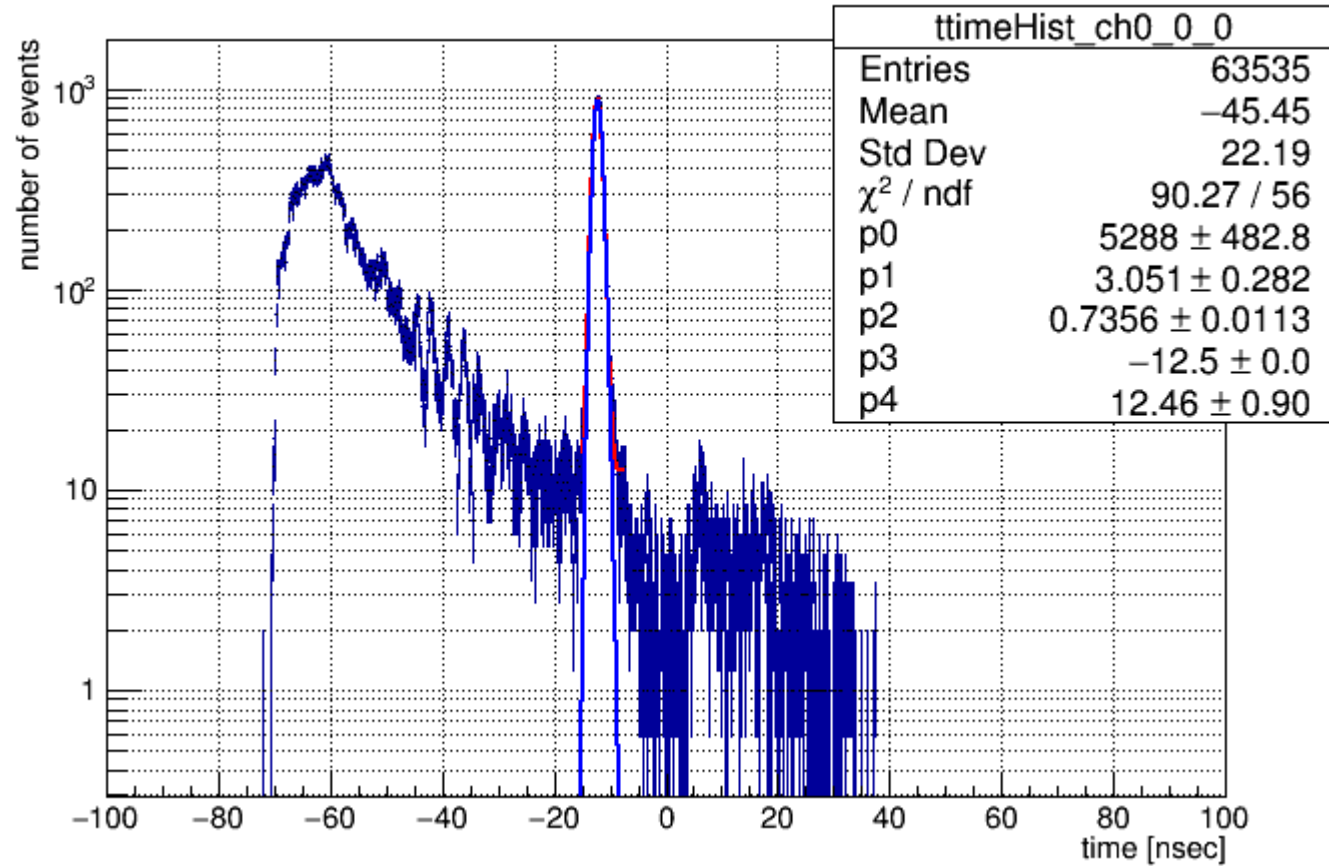
charge histogram ( -1050 HV 20180928)



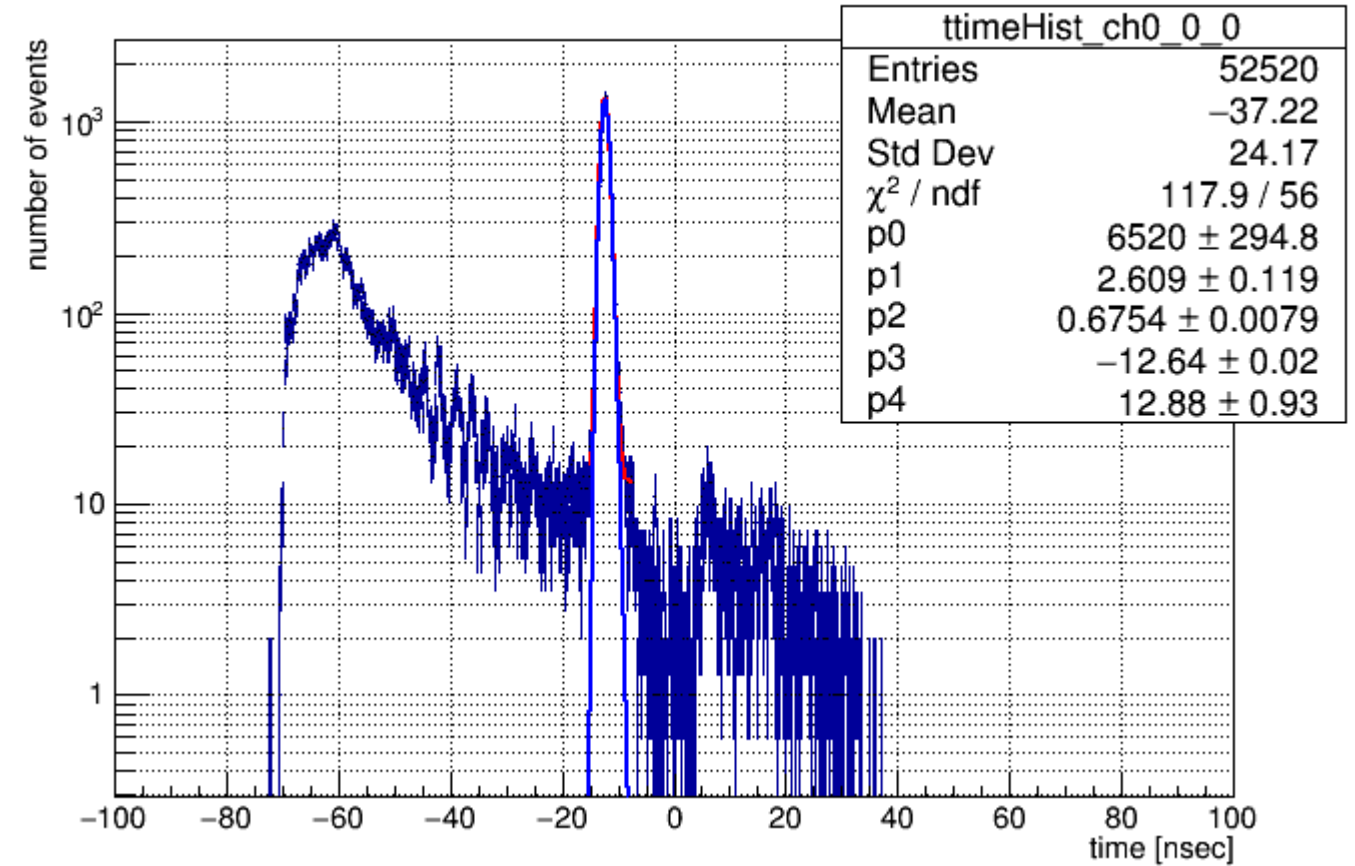
time histogram ( -1050 V 20180928 )



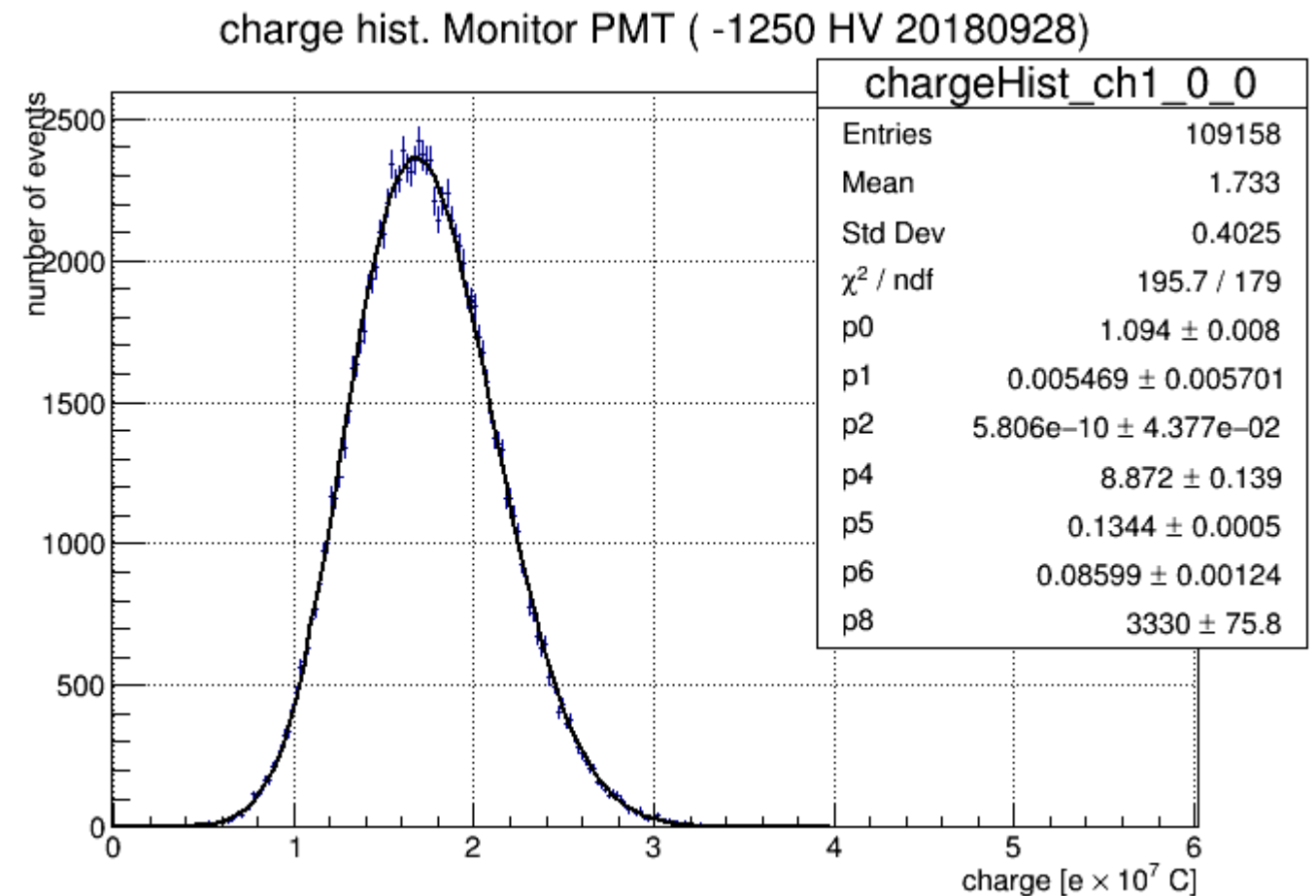
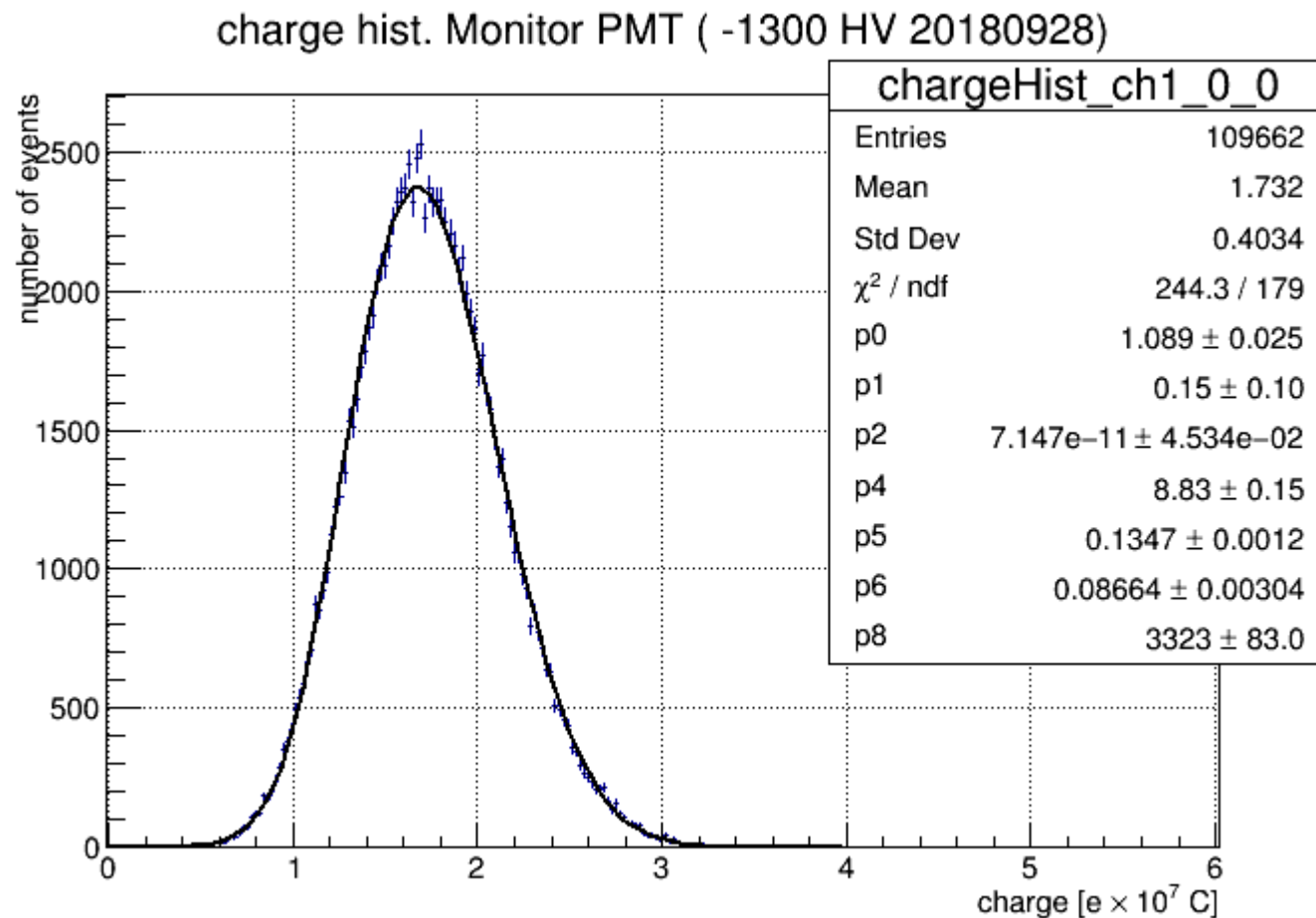
time histogram ( -1050 V 20180928 )



time histogram ( -1050 V 20180928 )

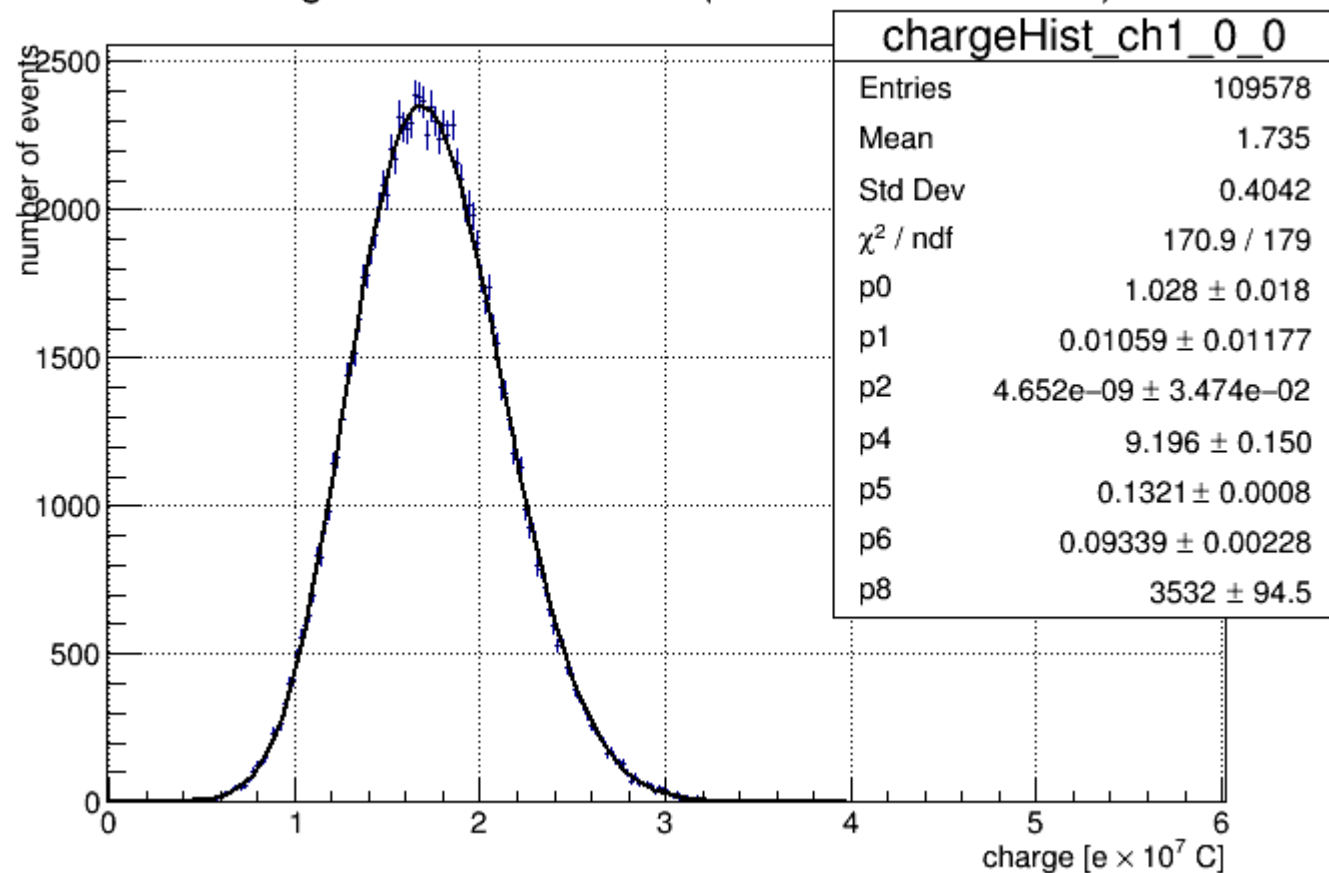


# Monitor PMT histogram

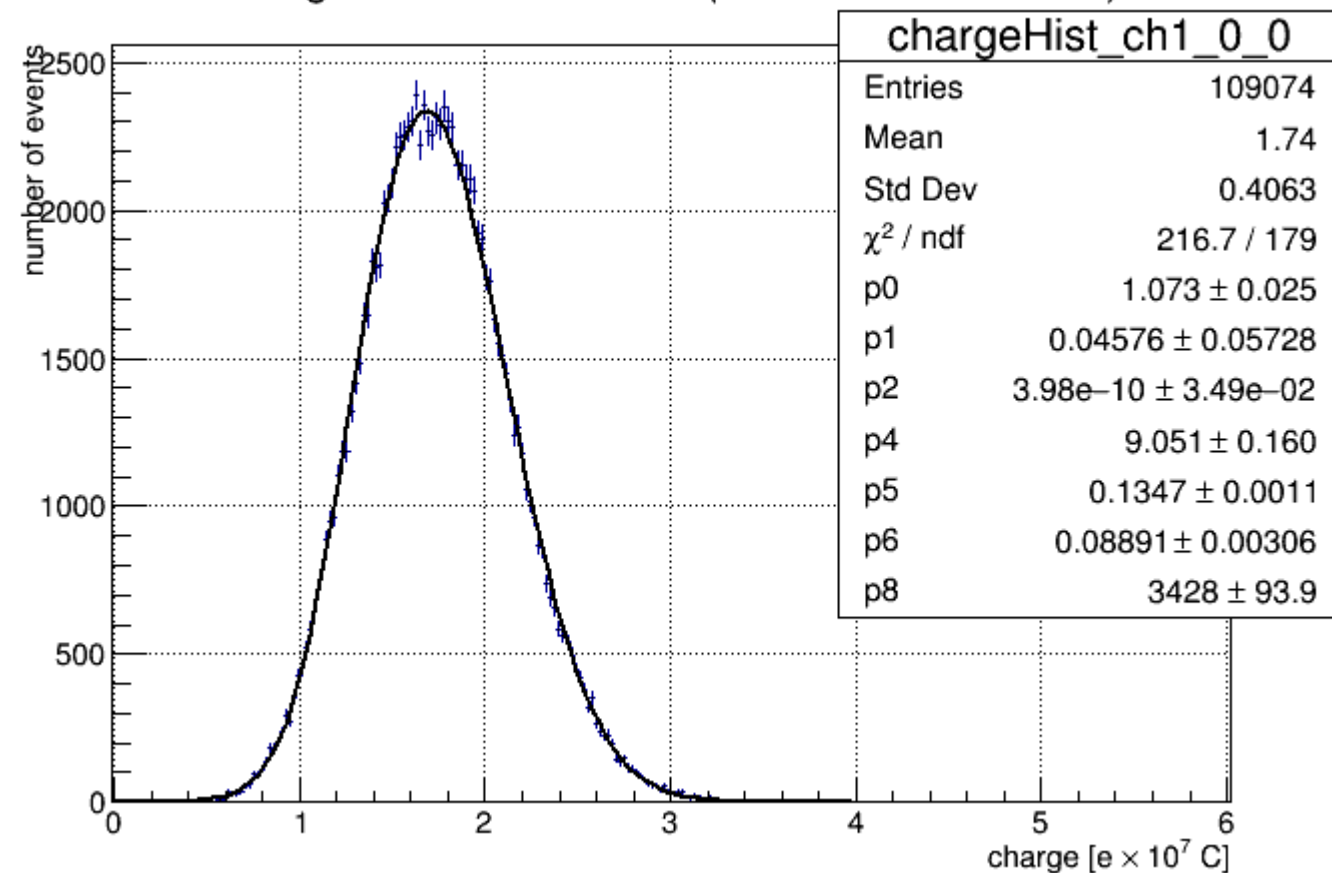


- “Monitor PMT mean” is equal to the mean of the histogram.
- Fitting function is the same as 3" PMT charge histograms, but fit result has less meanings because each parameter doesn't reflect its own physical meaning.
  - for example, p6 is a mean value of charge, but it's obviously small.
  - though fits goes well thanks to lots of parameters.

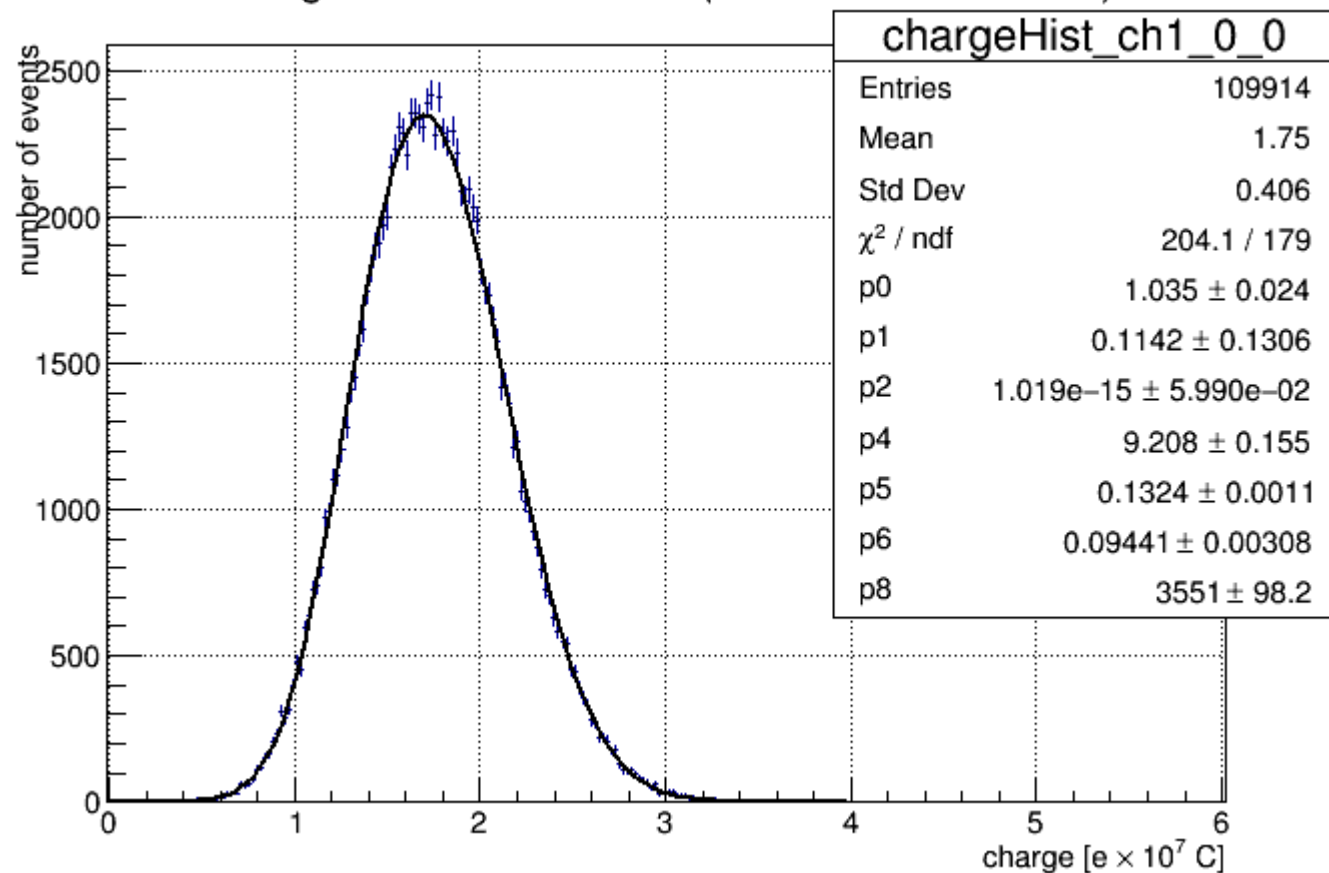
charge hist. Monitor PMT ( -1200 HV 20180928)



charge hist. Monitor PMT ( -1150 HV 20180928)



charge hist. Monitor PMT ( -1050 HV 20180928)



charge hist. Monitor PMT ( -1000 HV 20180928)

