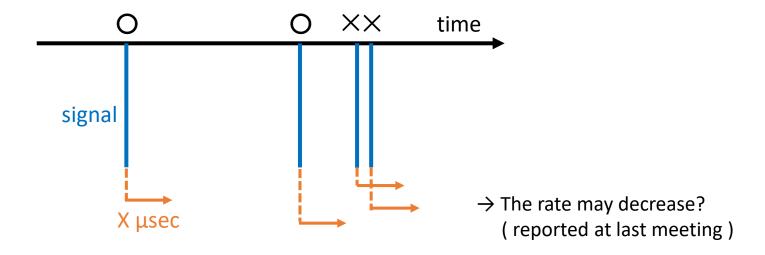
Status report

Tokyo University of Science
Tatsushi Kinoshita

24th January, 2020 mPMT meeting

< Dark rate time structure >

 Changing the value of time frame, I reduced the signal count within that frame and check the dark rate.



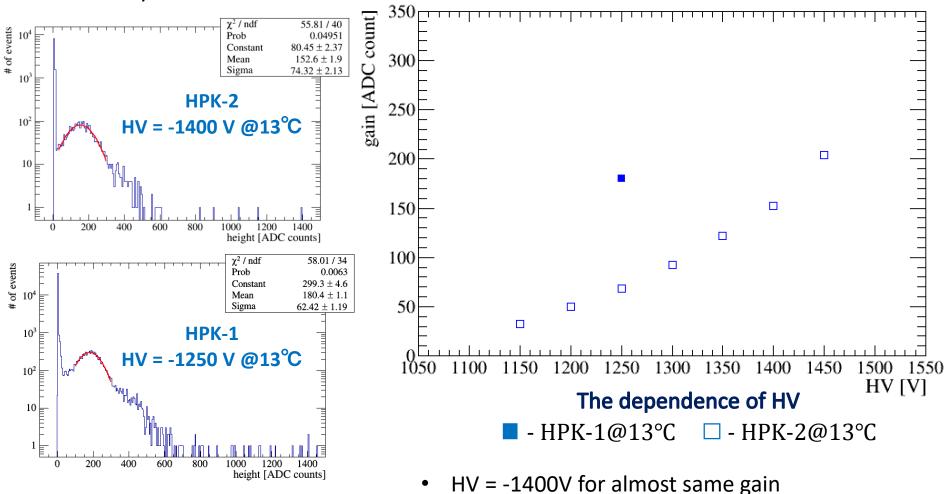
Until this week...

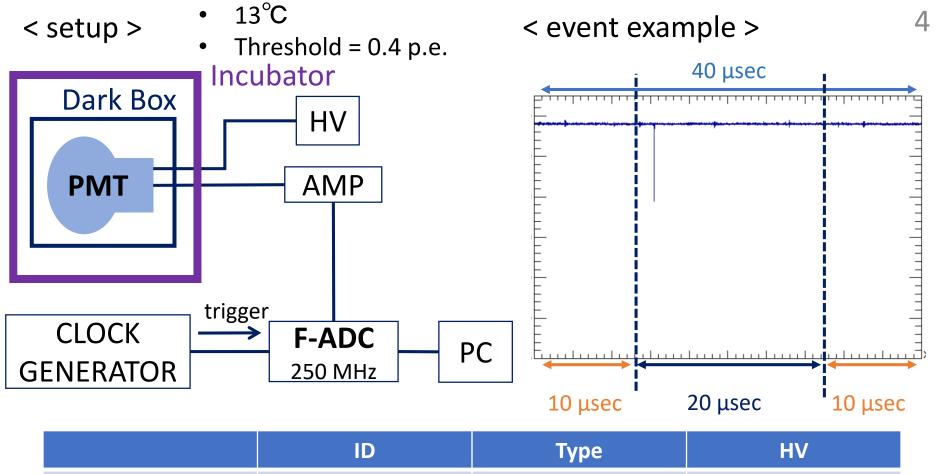
→ I tuned the HV value of another 3-inch Hamamatsu's PMT to give almost same gain, then I calculated with same way.

	ID	Туре	HV	
Hamamatsu	HPK-1	H14374	-1250V	← previous measurement
	HPK-2	H14374	Tuned	

HV dependence of gain

 Changing HV supplied to HPK-2, I measured 1 p.e. pulse height by illuminating low intensity laser.

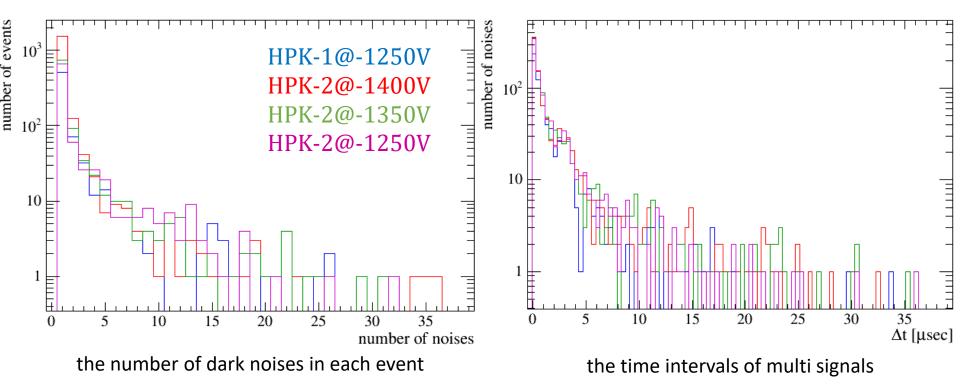




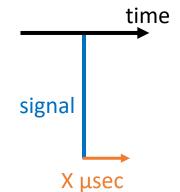
	ID	Туре	HV
	HPK-1	H14374	-1250V
Hamamatsu	HPK-2		-1400V(gain tuned)
Hamamatsu		H14374	-1350V
			-1250V

• I measured each event for 40 µsec, but calculated the rate in 20 µsec to check if there is signal at just before or after the both end of time window.

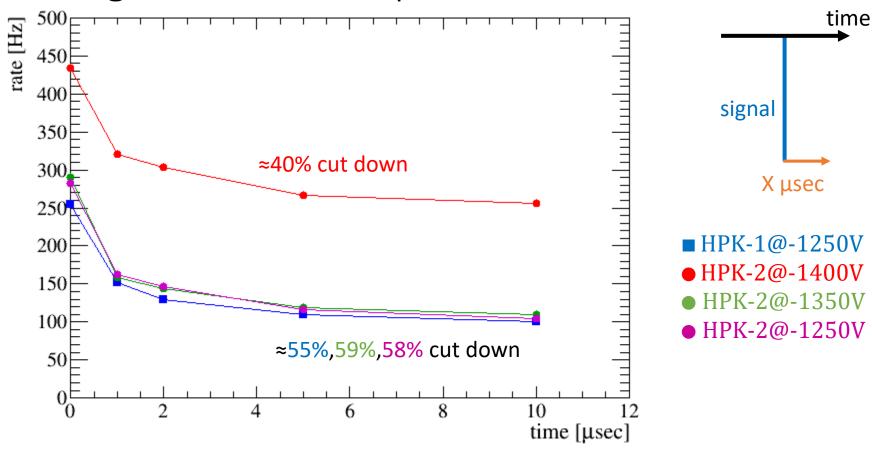
Dark rate time structure



- The distribution similar to HPK-1 was seen for both number and time intervals.
 - \rightarrow set the cutting time frame for 1, 2, 5 and 10 µsec.



Cutting time frame dependence



- The graph shows the dark rates at each value of cutting time frame. The plot at X=0 corresponds to no cutting.
 - The rates were cut down for almost 40-60% at 5µsec.

Future plan

•

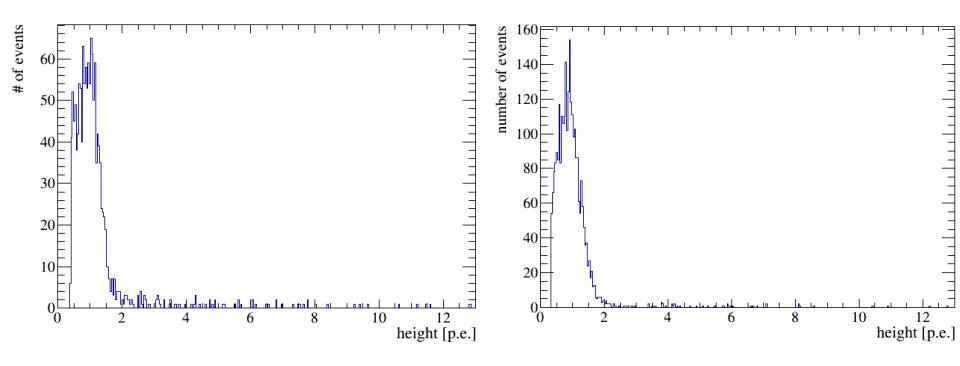
 $X = 0 \mu sec$

HPK-1@-1250V HPK-2@-1400V(gain tuned)

254.44Hz (2.78sec 708hits) 433.898Hz (3.01sec 1305hits)

HPK-2@-1250V HPK-2@-1350V

281.81Hz (3.23sec 911hits) 289.657Hz (3.33sec 966hits)



Height of dark noises(HPK-1)

Height of dark noises(HPK-2)