

Converting the PMT Container Testing Raw Data to ROOT File Format

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Outline

① Motivation

② Statistical Sesults of Paramaters

③ Summary

motivation

- ① The Raw data of PMT testing is significant for the evaluation of PMT performance.
- ② **While, Currently, the raw data of container system is not well organized and it is not convinient for people to get a quickly access.**
- ③ It is useful to convert all the testing raw data to ROOT format.
 - decrease the file size
 - easy to analysis and manage.
 - shadow the hardware details.

requirements

- ① store the raw waveform data(.1pe, 1pe, TTS).
- ② store the auxilary testing information(container , mass, HV, DCR. etc).
- ③ easy to manage (create, modify and update) and analyze.
- ④ one can acquire almost all the data needed for analysis(of one PMT) from only one file rather than collecting the details from server.

below is the figure about

Preliminary file structure and strategies

- each PMT have one root file named in "SN_rawdata.root"
- In a specific root file, we have several trees and a auxilary data class
- if one PMT go through several tests in the container, all the data will be saved still in only one root file but with different name of trees¹.

¹distinguished by a unique tag

results

current file path: the folder MCP contains all the MCP PMT data files;
the folder HAMAMATSU contains all the HAMAMATSU data files;

example C++ code of reading the file

listing

Output waveforms of PMT @Gain = 10^7

The 2-D waveform histogram contains all the recorded waveforms, we can clearly see the "delayed signals" of HAMMATSU PMT and "big signals" of NNVT PMTs.

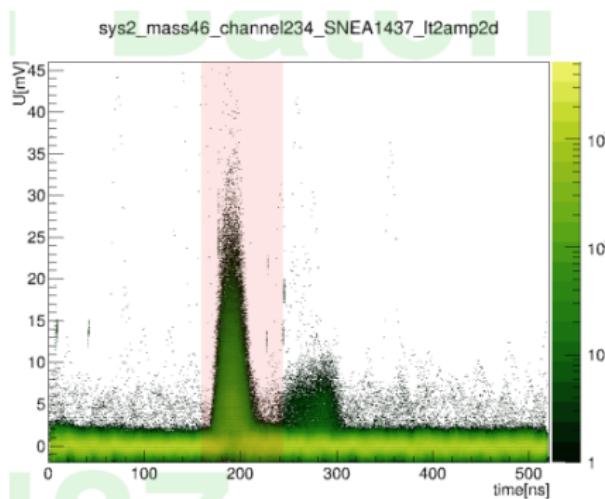


图: all frames of HAMAMATSU PMT

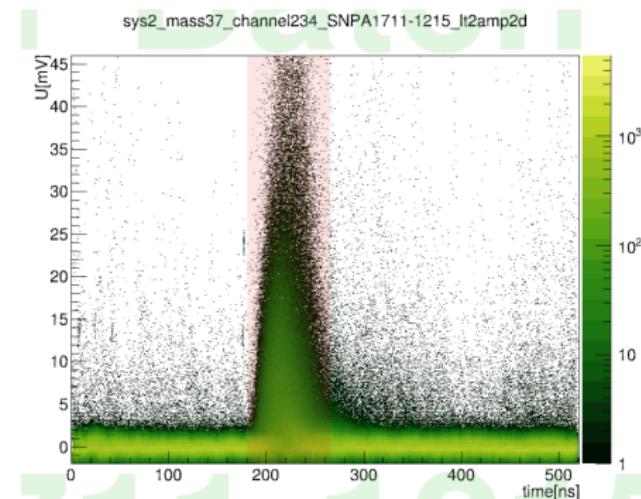


图: all frames of NNVT PMT

Output integrated waveforms of PMT(@gain = 10⁷)

From the waveform integral histogram we acquire more information.

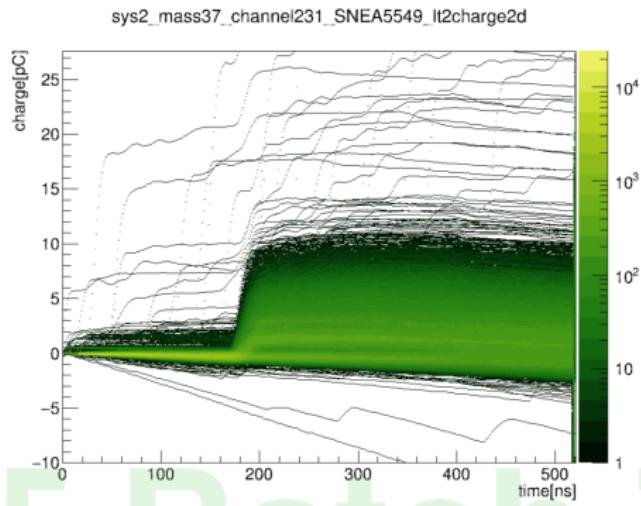


图: integrated waveforms of HAMAMATSU PMT

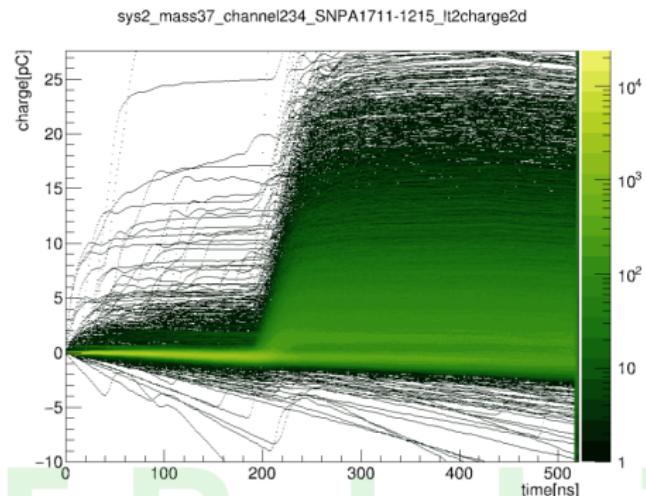


图: integrated waveforms of NNVT PMT

Amplitude spectrum (@gain = 10^7 & $\mu \simeq 1.3$)

Signal amplitude stability of NNVT PMT is worse than HAMAMATSU PMT.

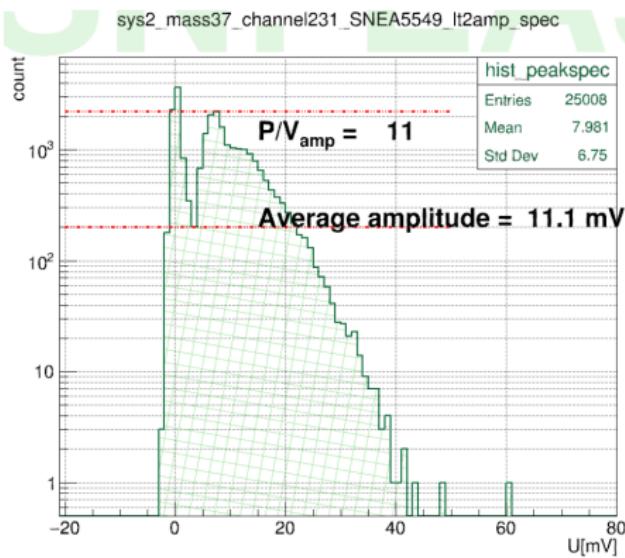


图: Amplitude spectrum of HAMAMATSU PMT

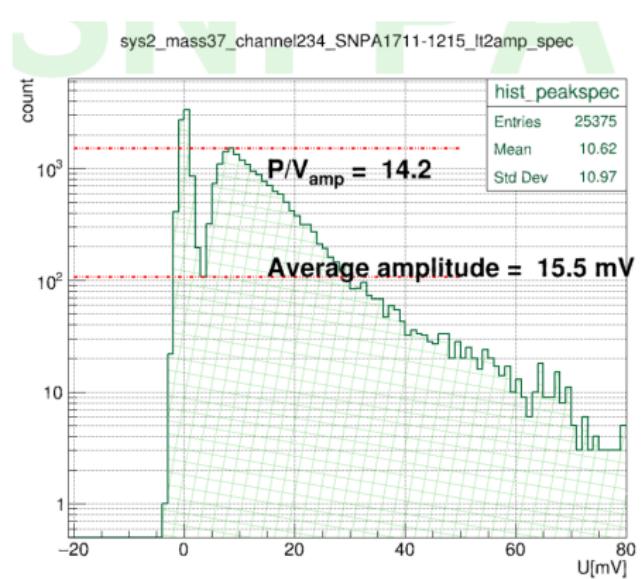


图: Amplitude spectrum of NNVT PMT

Aligned waveforms (@ $gain = 10^7 \& \mu \simeq 1.3$)

Aligning all signals according to their maximum: signal profile of HAMAMATSU PMT have better symmetry.

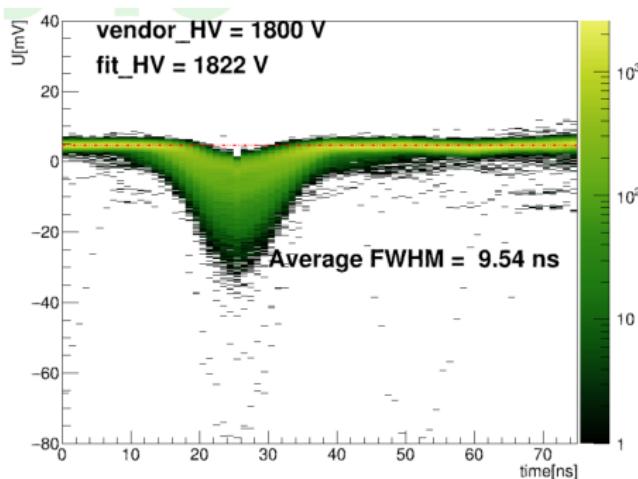


图: Aligned frames of HAMAMATSU PMT

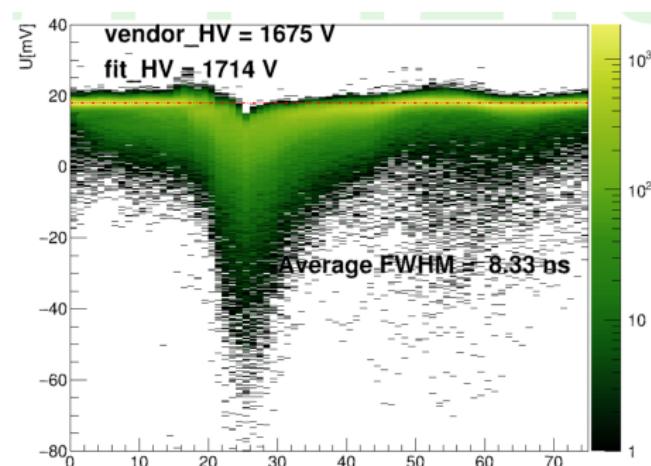


图: Aligned frames of NNVT PMT

Average waveform (@ $gain = 10^7$ & $\mu \simeq 1.3$)

The average waveform of NNVT PMT has faster rising edge and lower falling edge.

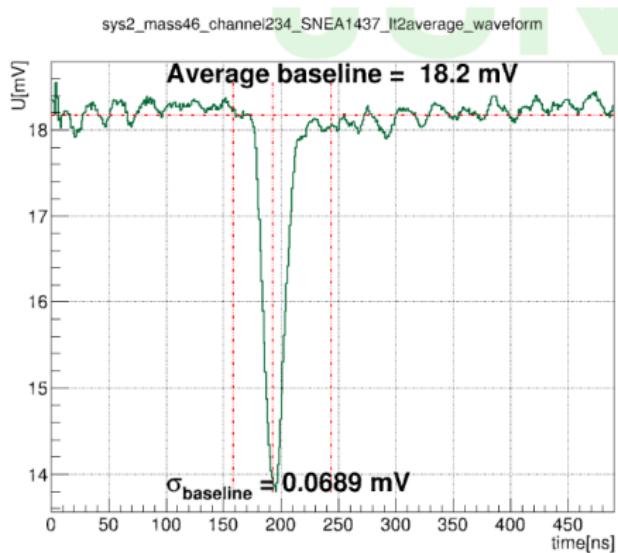
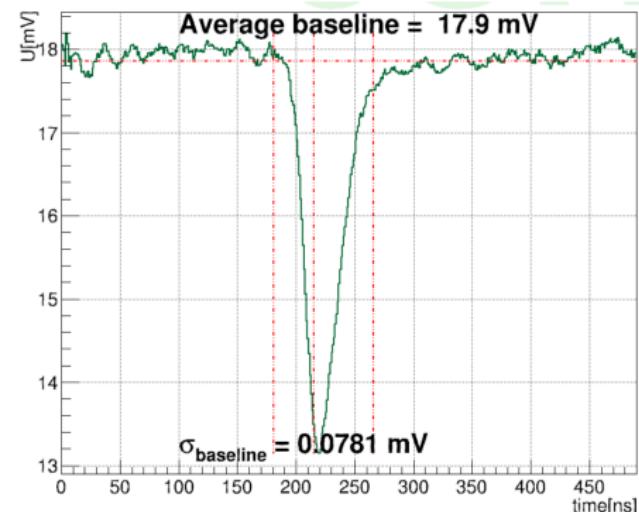


图: average waveform of HAMAMATSU PMT

图: average waveform of NNVT PMT



Signal hit time distribution

The hittime response of NNVT PMT is about 20ns slower than the HAMAMATSU PMT.

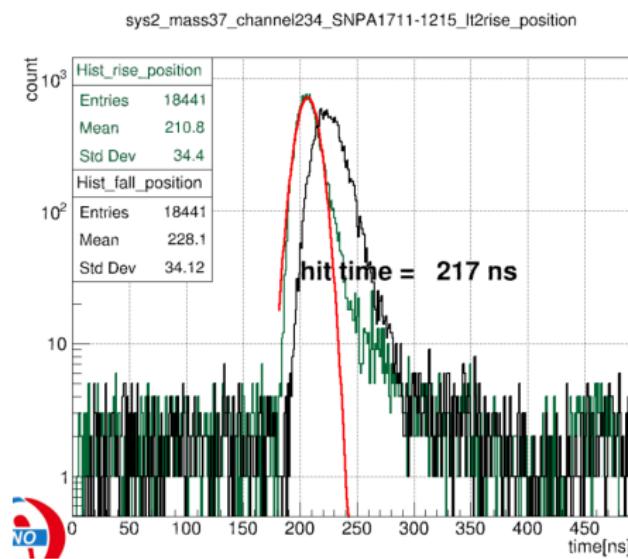
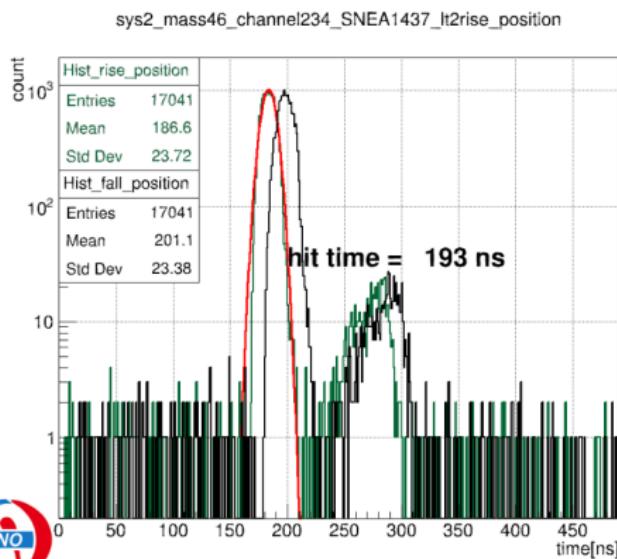


图: hit time of HAMAMATSU PMT

图: hit time of NNVT PMT

charge and amplitude (@ $gain = 10^7$ & $\mu \simeq 1.3$)

amplitudes and charge intergrals of NNVT PMT is not as stable as HAMAMATSU PMT.

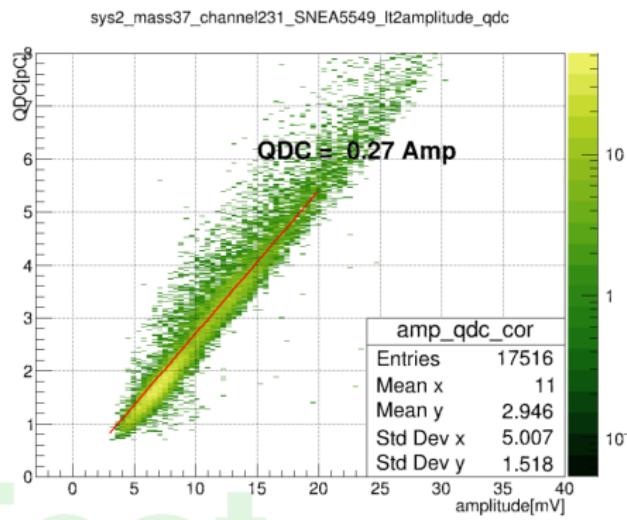


图: charge and amplitude correlation of HAMAMATSU PMT

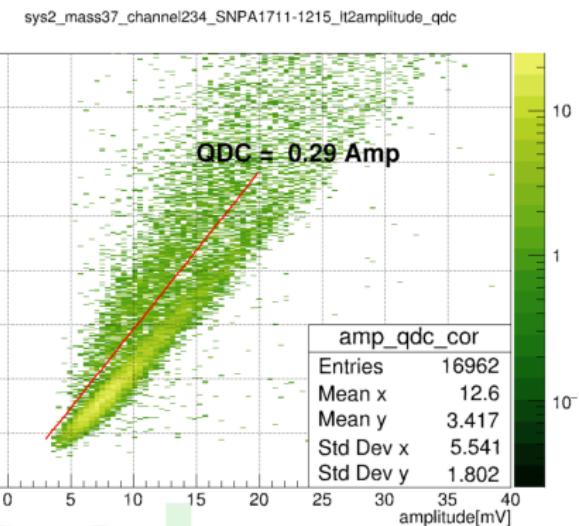


图: charge and amplitude correlation of NNVT PMT

rise-time and fall-time (@gain = 10^7 & $\mu \simeq 1.3$)

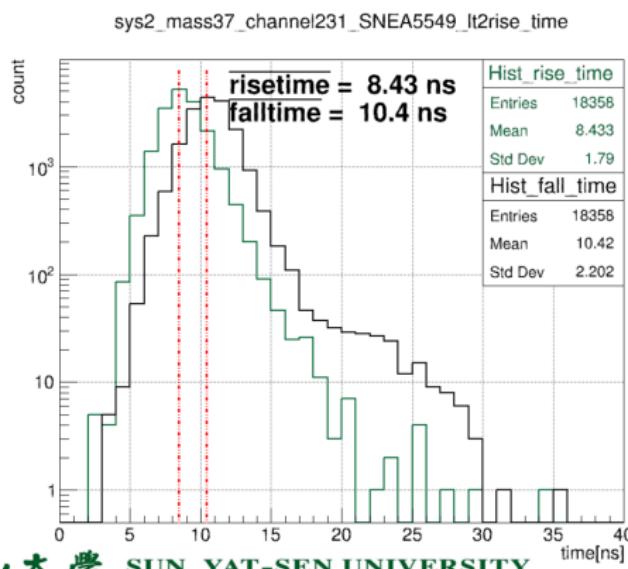


图: rise-time and fall-time of HAMAMATSU PMT

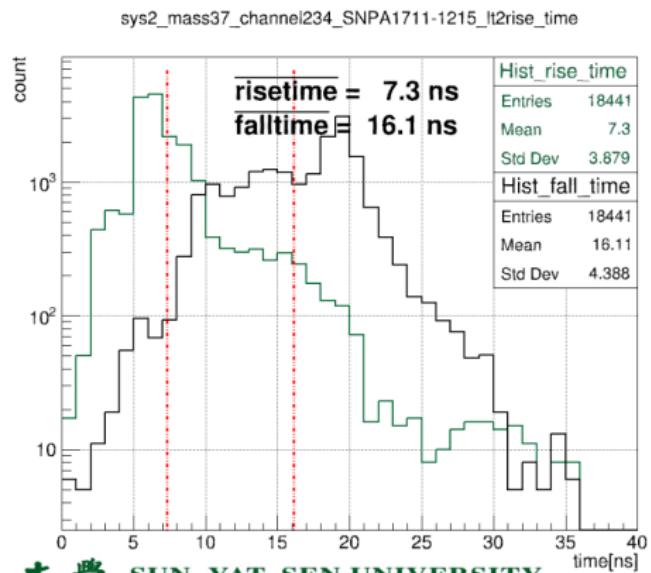
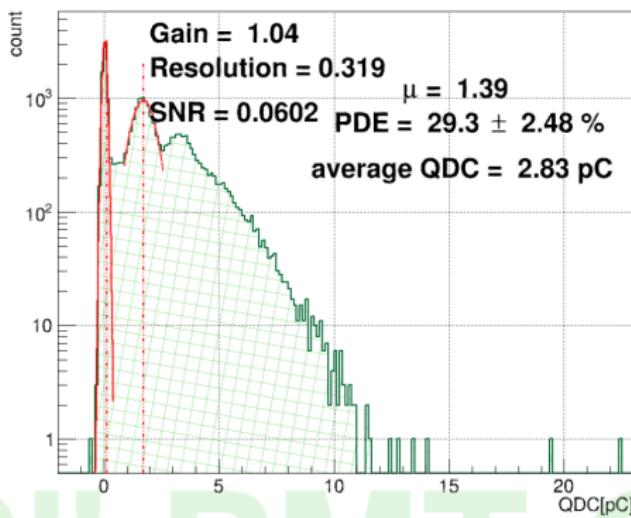


图: rise-time and fall-time of NNTV PMT

Signal charge spectrum(@ $gain = 10^7 \& \mu \simeq 1.3$)

sys2_mass20037_channel231_SNNEA5549_lt2sig-QDC-avebaseline



sys2_mass20037_channel234_SNPA1711-1215_lt2sig-QDC-avebaseline

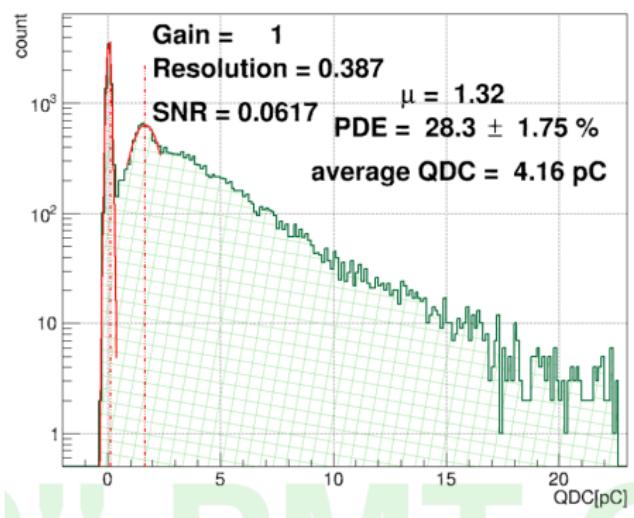


图: signal charge spectrum of HAMAMATSU PMT

图: rise-time and fall-time of NNVT PMT

calculation of parameters

signal waveform

- $\text{rise time} = t_{.9r\text{Maximum}} - t_{.1r\text{Maximum}}$
- $\text{fall time} = t_{.1f\text{Maximum}} - t_{.9f\text{Maximum}}$
- $\text{FWHM} = t_{+1/2\text{Maximum}} - t_{-1/2\text{Maximum}}$

charge spectrum

- $\text{Gain} = \frac{Q_{1pe} - Q_{0pe}}{Q_e}$
- $\text{PV} = \frac{\text{Peak}_{spe}}{\text{Valley}_{spe}}$
- $S/N = \frac{\sigma_{0pe}}{Q_{1pe} - Q_{0pe}}$
- $\text{Resolution} = \frac{\sigma_{1pe}}{Q_{1pe} - Q_{0pe}}$

calculation of drawer_{factor}

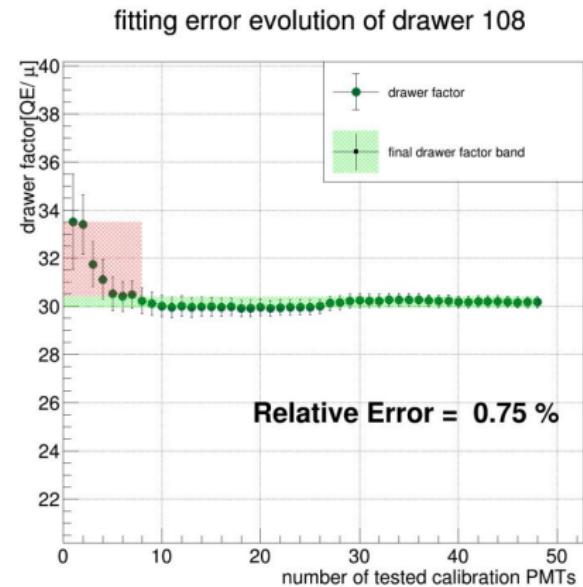
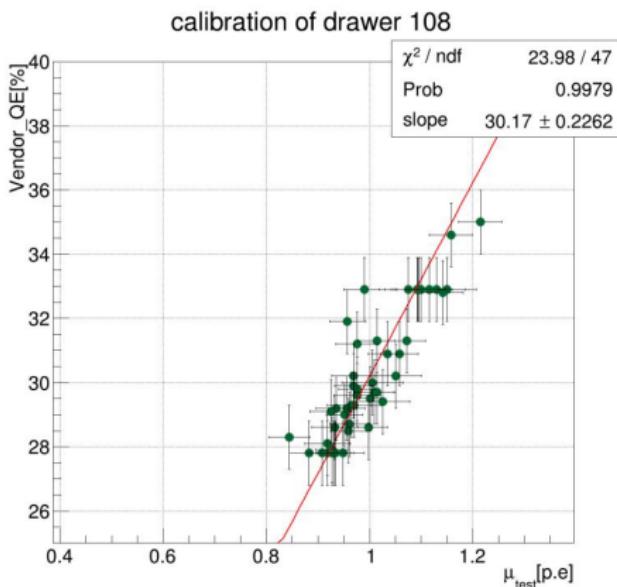


图: fitting the drawer factor in one drawer

calculation of PDE

we can obtain the average photon number μ_{test} from charge spectrum, along with the $drawer_{factor}$ ², the PDE result from container system is:

$$PDE_c = \mu_{test} \times drawer_{factor} \quad (1)$$

Then we map the PDE from container to the final PDE value with the help of container f_{cs} ³:

$$PDE = PDE_c \cdot f_{cs} + constant \quad (2)$$

²Calibrate the drawer factor using PMT tested in the drawer which has vendor QE value.

³linear correlation factor

statistical results

Mean value of parameters for HAMAMATSU-PMT and NNVT-PMT⁴:

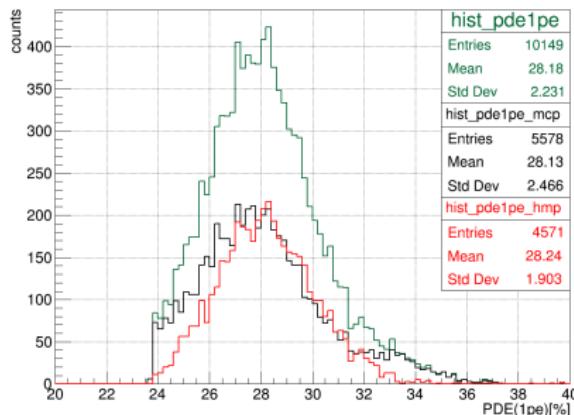
parameters (mean)	HAMAMATSU	NNVT
DCR(kHz)	15.38	41.24
rise time(ns)	7.4	3.2
fall time(ns)	10.36	15.9
PV	3.39	3.19
resolution	0.28	0.35
HV@1E7(V)	1861	1783
FWHM(ns)	9.08	5.8

⁴For the parameter TTS, we need to test the internal time resolution firstly, since we found the TTS results is highly drawer related.

current PDE statistical results

For NNVT PMT, the new version High-QE tubes have higher PDE with mean value about 30.5%.

PDE(1pe)



PDE(MCP)

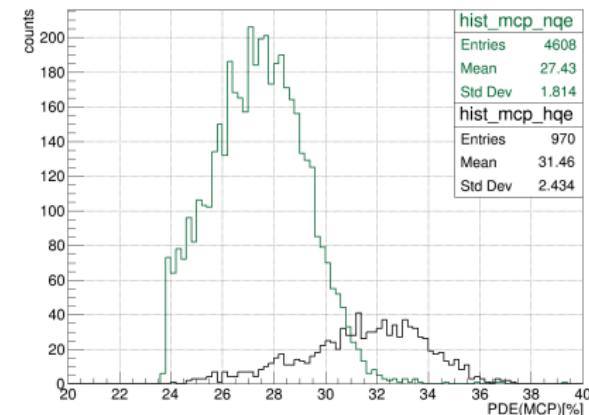


图: PDE of tested PMT

图: PDE of tested NNVT PMT

predicted PDE statistical results

CD will use $\sim 13k$ NNVT⁵ PMT, and 5k HAMAMATSU PMT, we can predict the final PDE and DCR distribution based on the current data:

predicted histogram of PDE from 13k MCP and 5k HAMAMATSU PMT

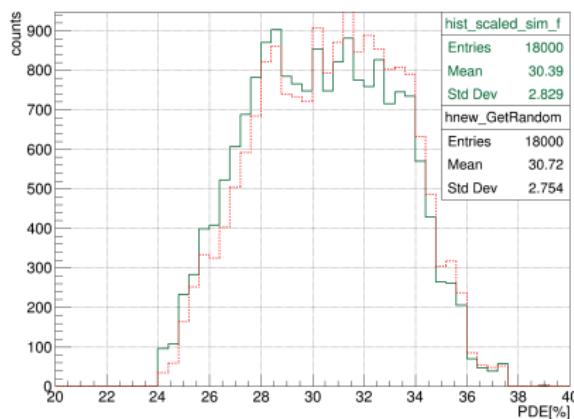


图: predicted PDE in CD

⁵with $\sim 11k$ high QE PMT and 2k low QE PMT

softdcr_all

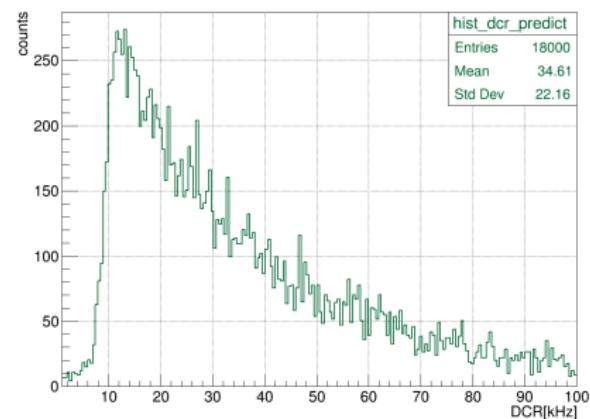


图: predicted DCR in CD

summary

- the charge and amplitude stability of HAMAMATSU PMT is better.
- ~6k NNVT PMTs and 5k HAMAMATSU PMTs has been tested in container system, test results and test reports are available from PMTDataBase⁶.
- we reject or accept one PMT according to its performance test results from container and scanning station.
- we need to study the "delay signal" of HAMAMATSU PMT and "big signal" of NNVT PMT⁷ in detail⁸.
- the expected mean PDE value is 30.4% and mean DCR value is ~34kHz⁹ in CD.

⁶pmtdb.juno.ihep.ac.cn

⁷especially when PMT working in the multi-photon case

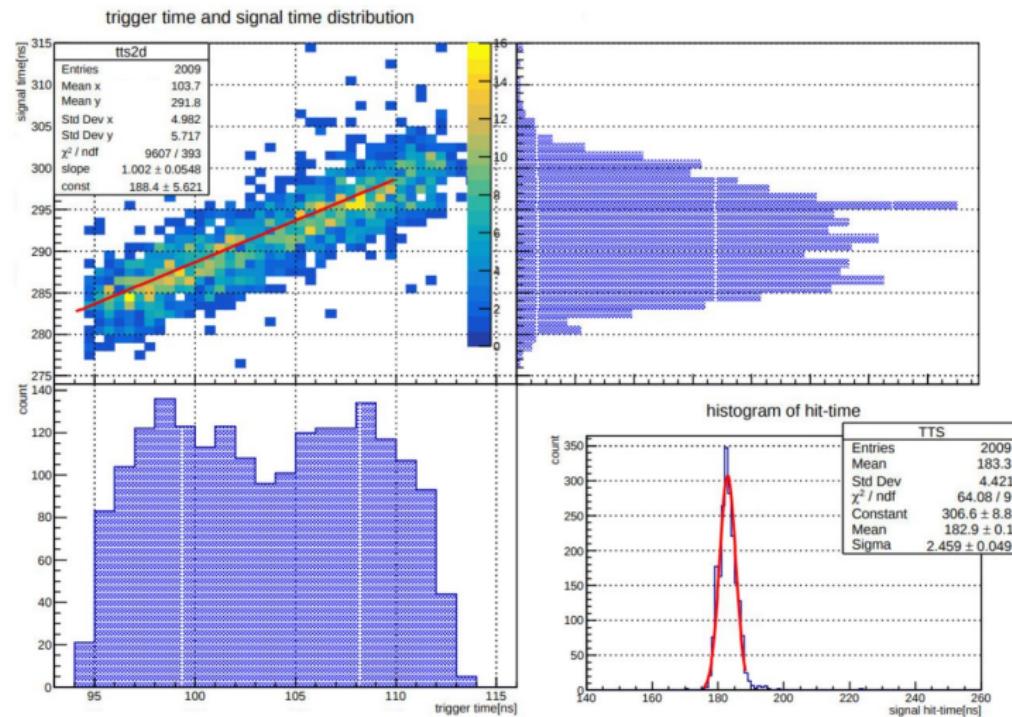
⁸one option is to transport several PMTs to SYSU for detailed study

⁹will decrease after installation

THANKS

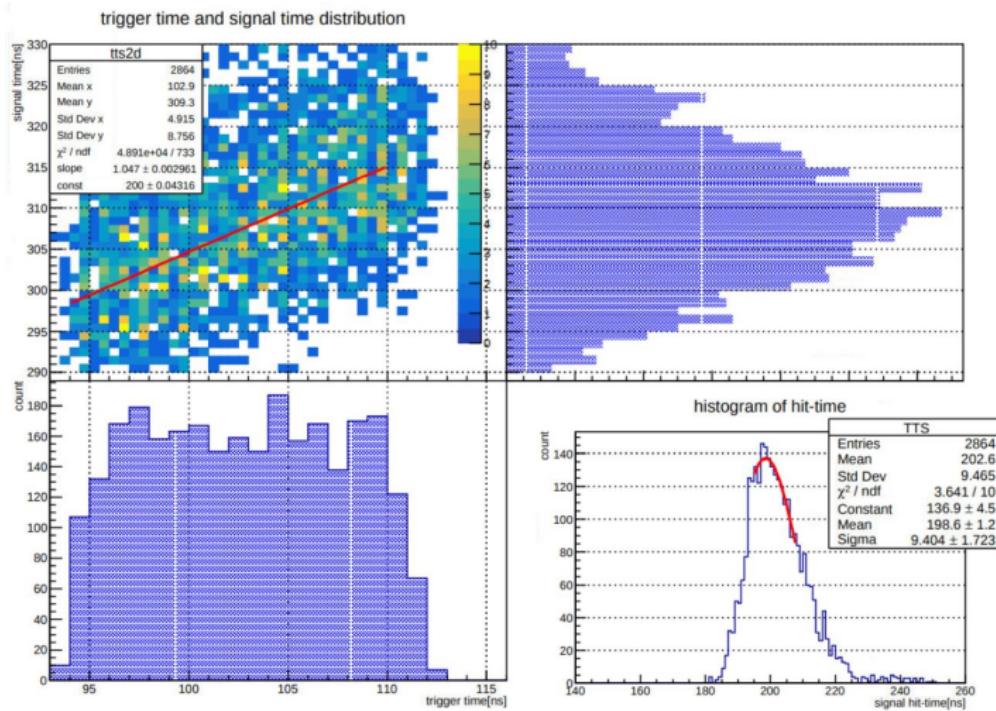
BACK-UP

TTS of HAMAMATSU PMT



图· hittime and trigger time

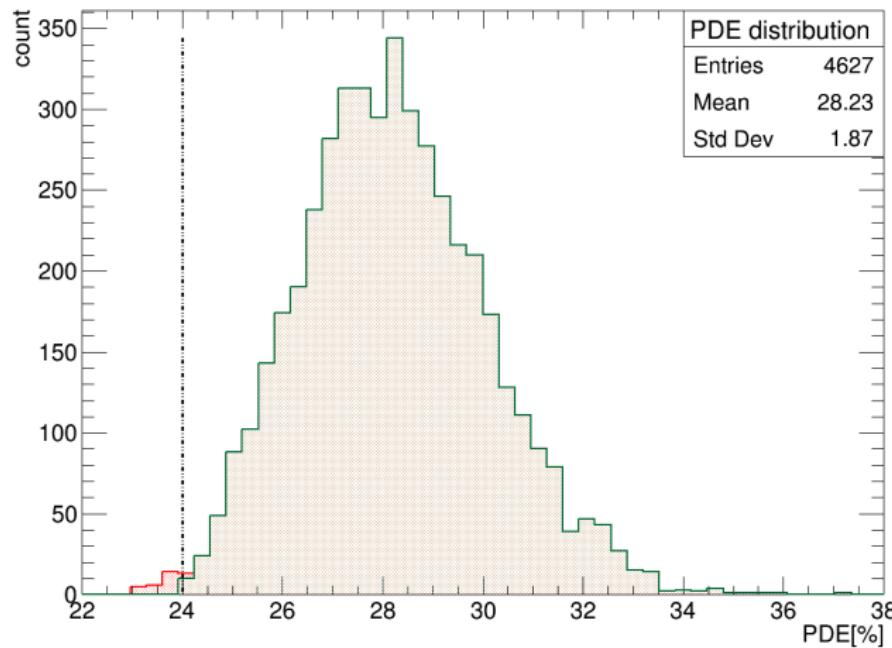
TTS calculation of NNVT PMT



图· hittime and trigger time

各个参数的统计结果-PDE

PDE Histogram of Qualified R12860 PMTs



PDE 计算结果的初步对比

对所有测试的 PMT 的 PDE 和测试现场的分析结果进行对比，发现存在少数 PMT 差别较大，需要进一步查找原因。

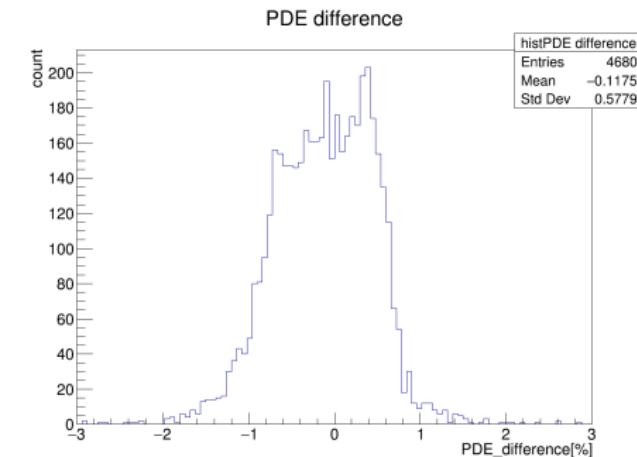
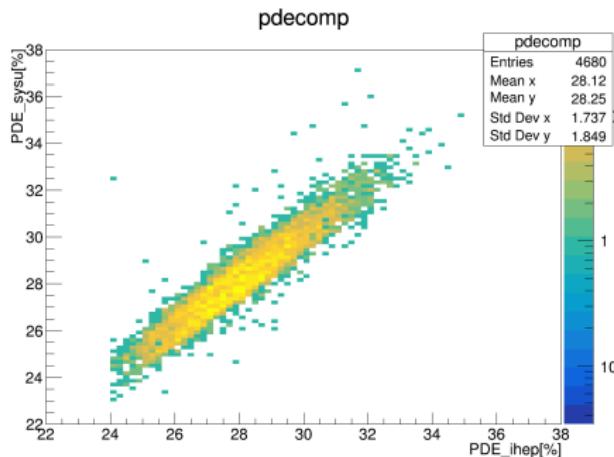
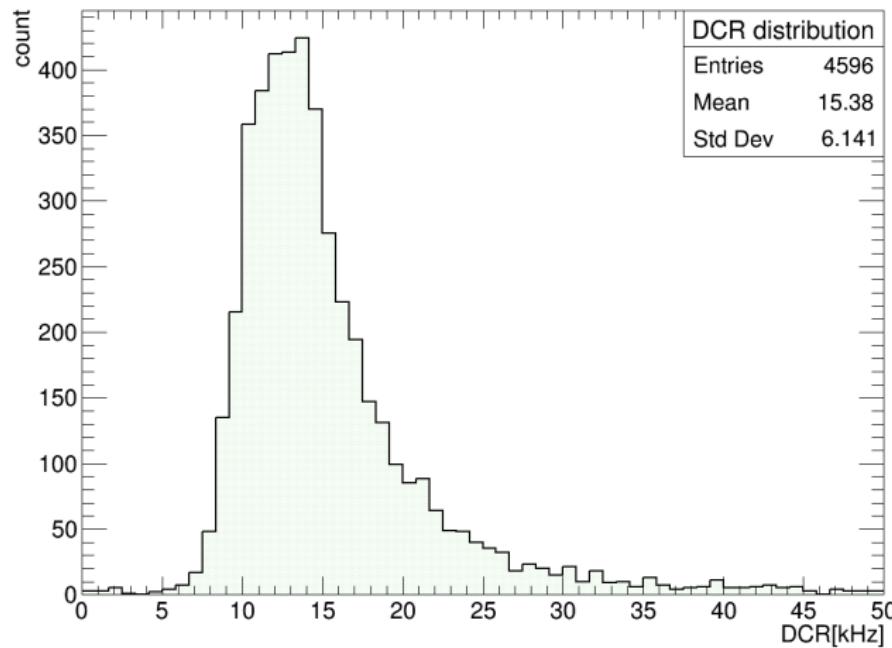


图: PDE 结果的关联对比

图: 两种分析的差值分布

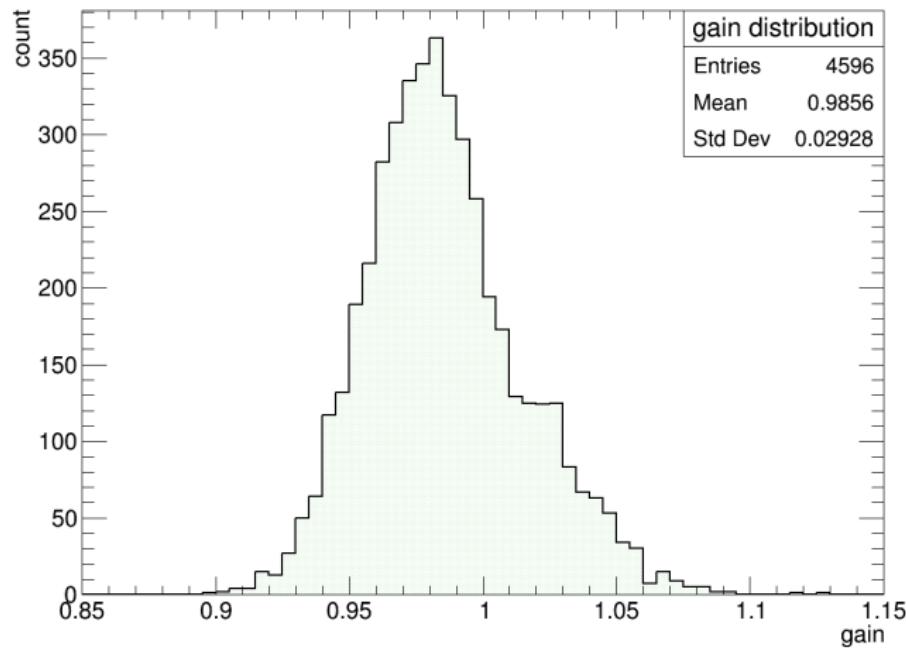
各个参数的统计结果-DCR

DCR Histogram of Qualified R12860 PMTs



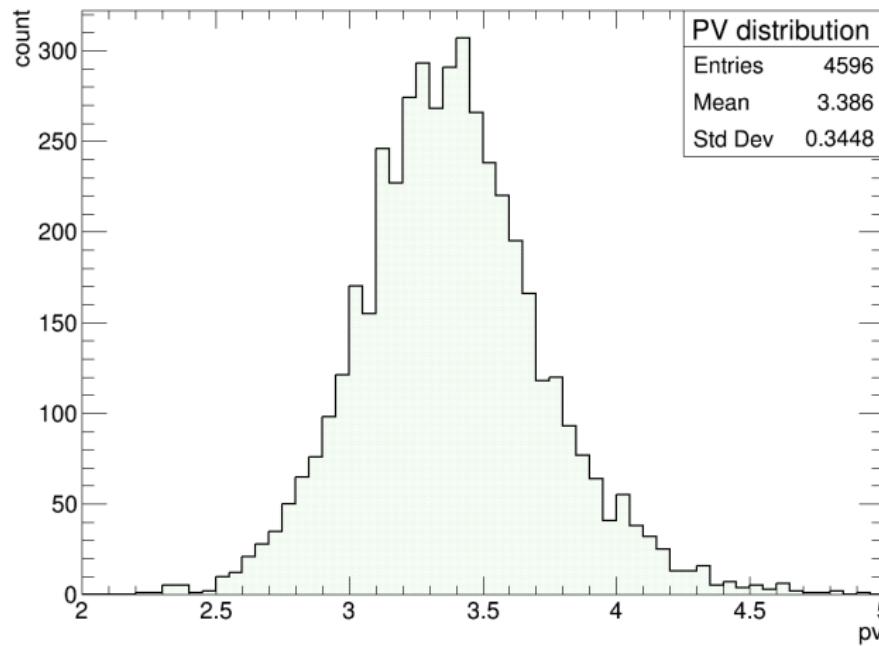
各个参数的统计结果-Gain

Gain Histogram of Qualified R12860 PMTs



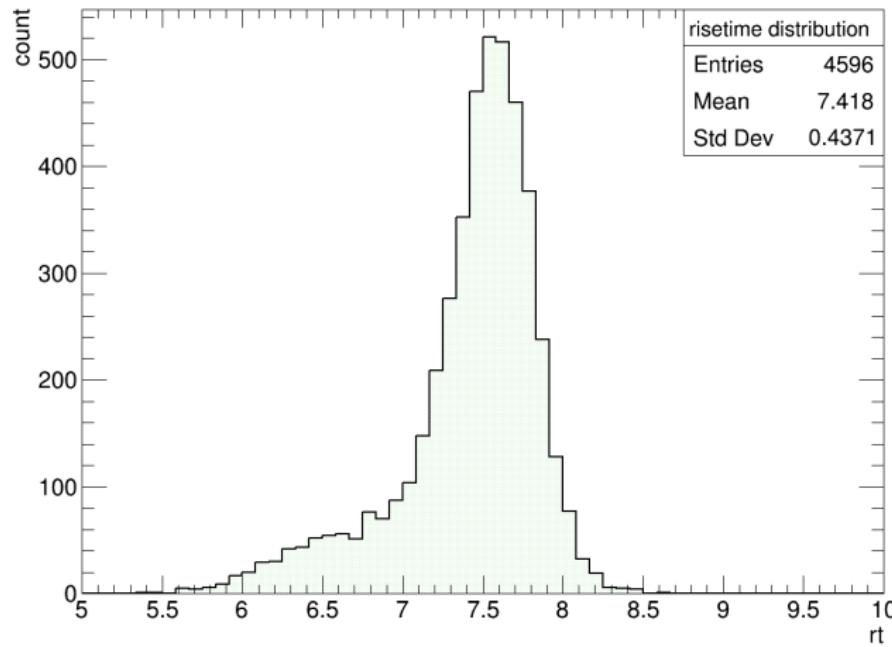
各个参数的统计结果-P/V

PV ratio Histogram of Qualified R12860 PMTs



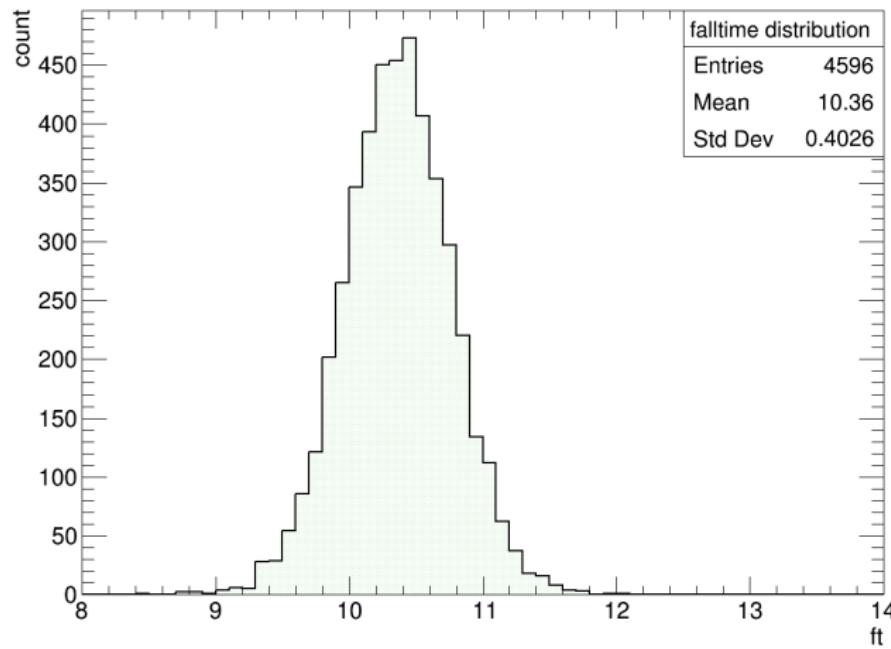
各个参数的统计结果-rise time

Risetime Histogram of Qualified R12860 PMTs



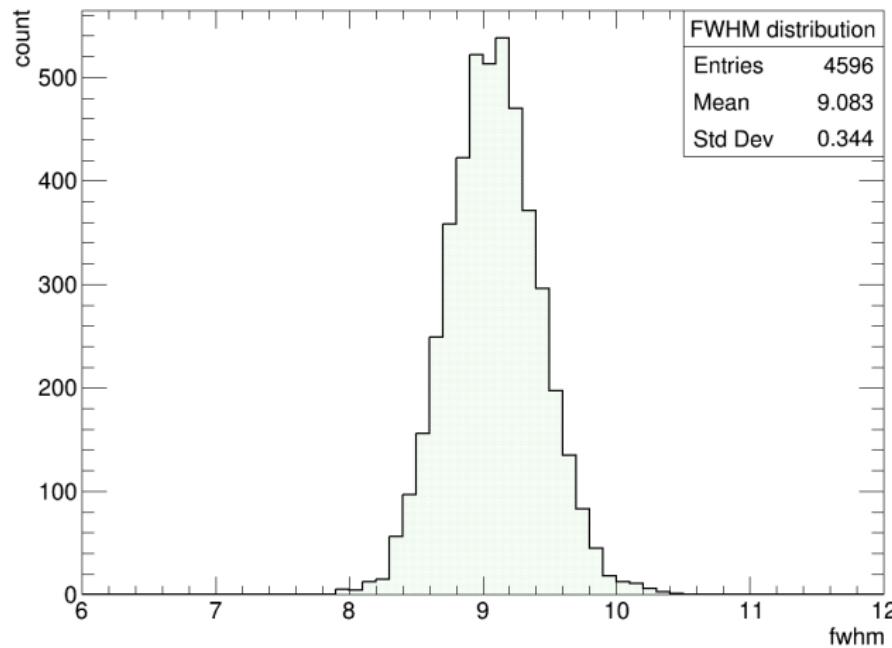
各个参数的统计结果-fall time

Falltime Histogram of Qualified R12860 PMTs



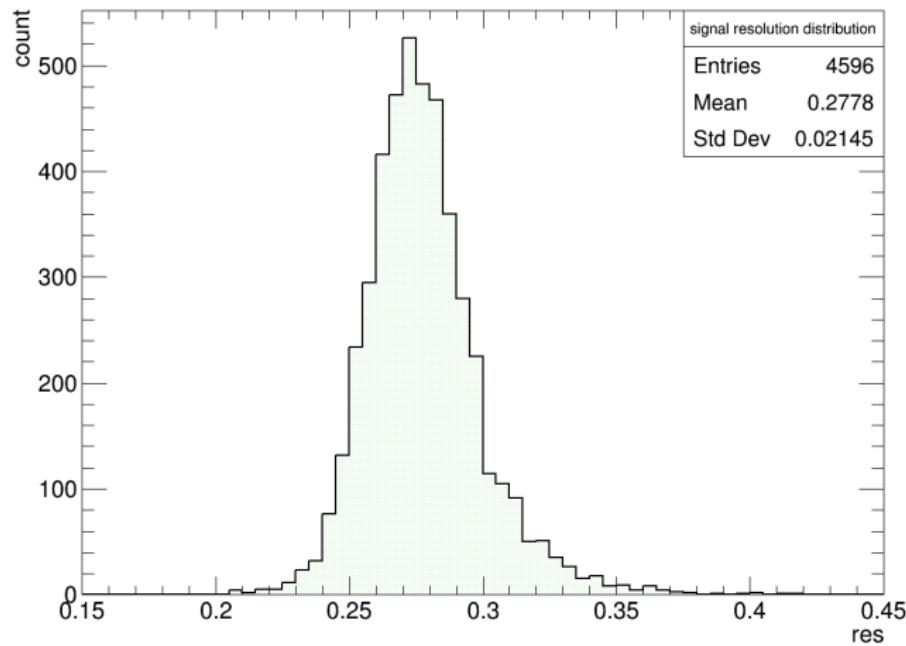
各个参数的统计结果-FWHM

FWHM Histogram of Qualified R12860 PMTs



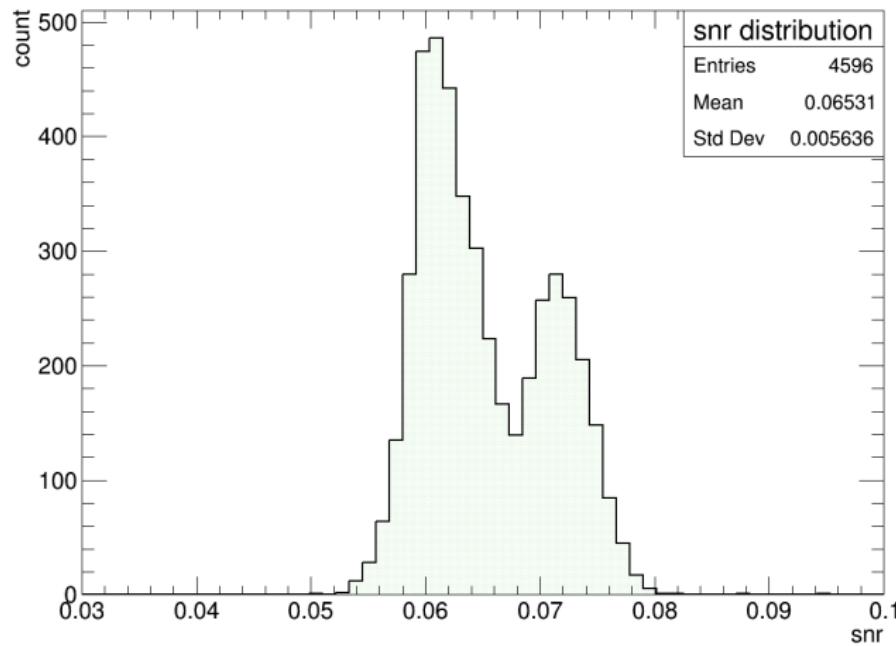
各个参数的统计结果-Resolution

Signal Resolution Histogram of Qualified R12860 PMTs



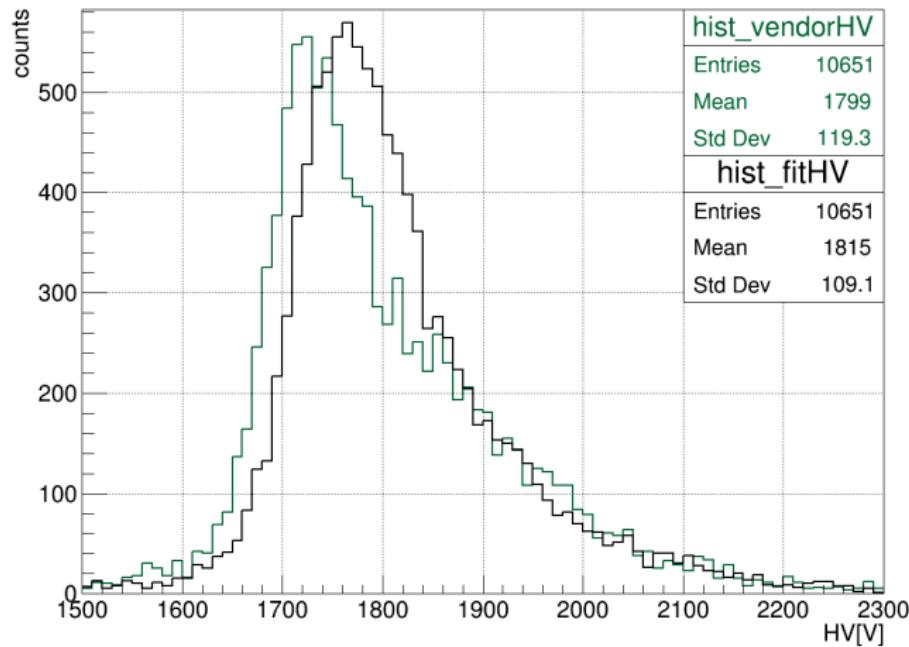
各个参数的统计结果-S/N

SNR Histogram of Qualified R12860 PMTs



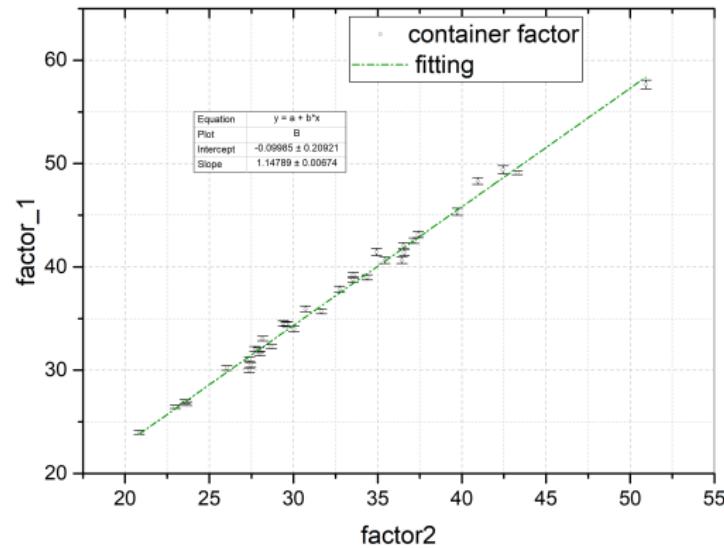
各个参数的统计结果-HV

vendor and fit HV of all PMT



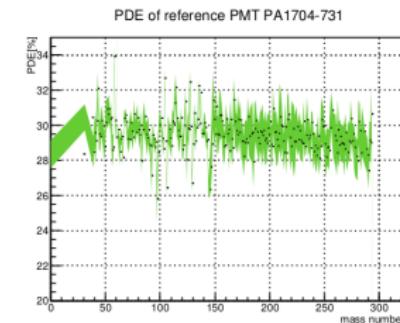
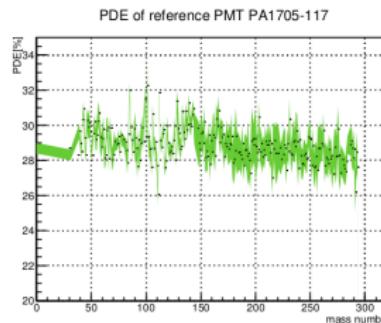
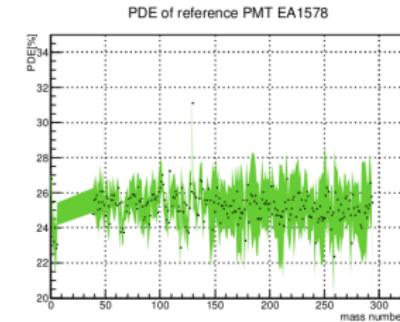
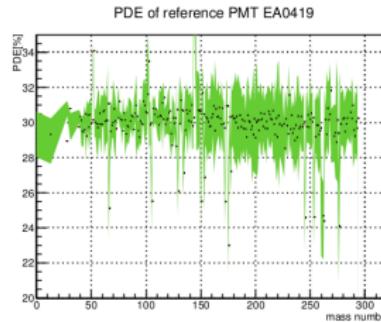
抽屉因子的比较

factor_1 是我的结果， factor_2 是张海琼的结果。 $y = 1.148x + 0.998$



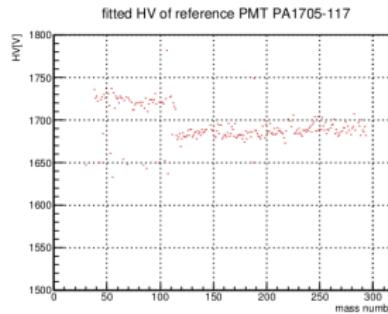
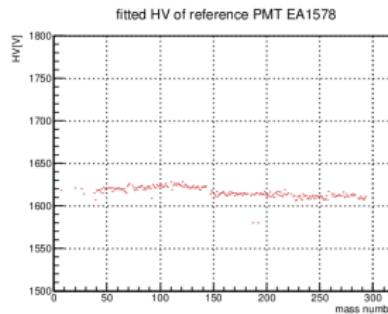
图：抽屉因子和现场使用值的对比

参考管稳定性

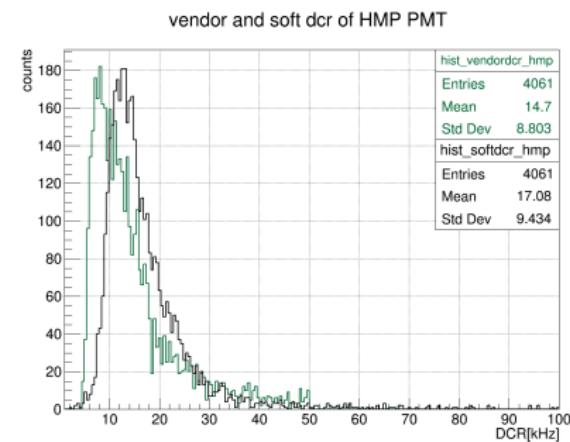
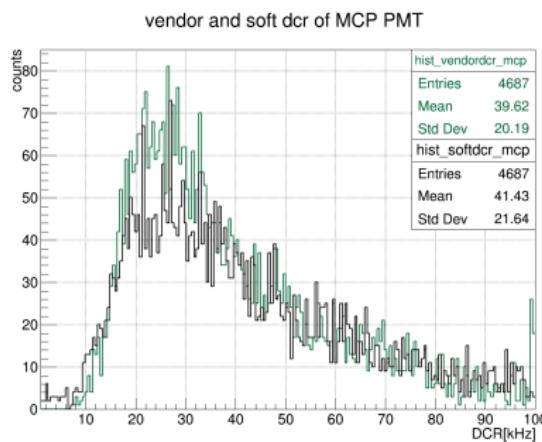


参考管电压稳定性

新DAQ对系统的性能产生了影响，高压平均值发生了变化：



暗计数



上升时间和下降时间分布

