

# Photon Response Model of MCP-PMT

– based on the onsite PMT testing data

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# Outline

- ① Brief Introduction
- ② traing and test of CNN
- ③ Summary

# the "big signals" of MCP PMT

The typical waveforms<sup>1</sup> of MCP PMT, compared with dynode PMT.

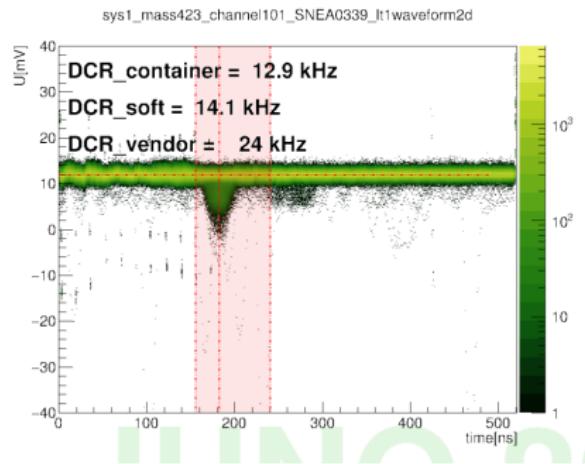


图: waveforms of HAMAMATSU PMT

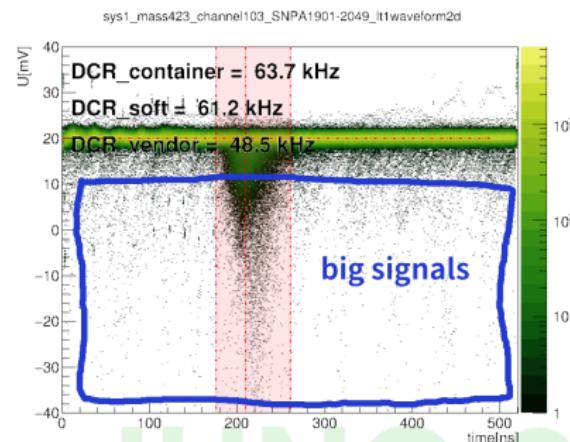


图: waveforms of MCP PMT

<sup>1</sup>gain= 1E7,  $\mu \approx 0.1$

# the "big signals" of MCP PMT

The "long tail" in charge spectrum<sup>2</sup> of MCP PMT, compared with dynode PMT.

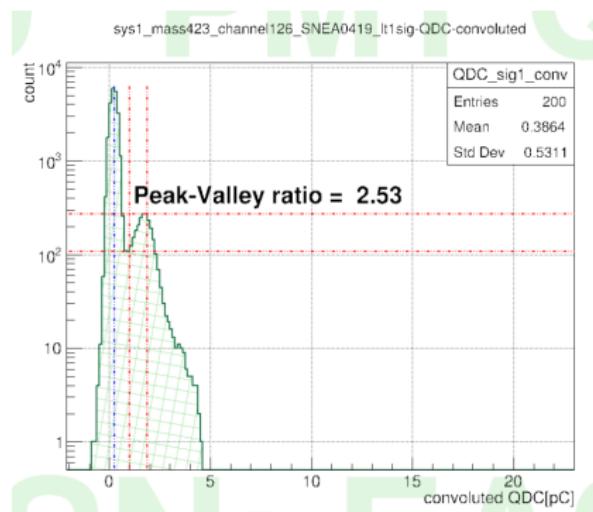


图: SPE of HAMAMATSU PMT

$$^2\text{gain} = 1E7, \mu \approx 0.1$$

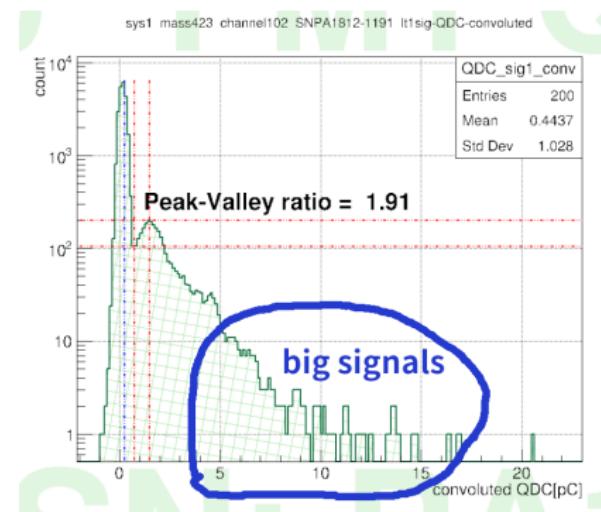


图: SPE of MCP PMT

# photon response characters of MCP PMT

Based on the container testing data, we can acquire waveforms of the MCP PMT in 5 different illumination levels:

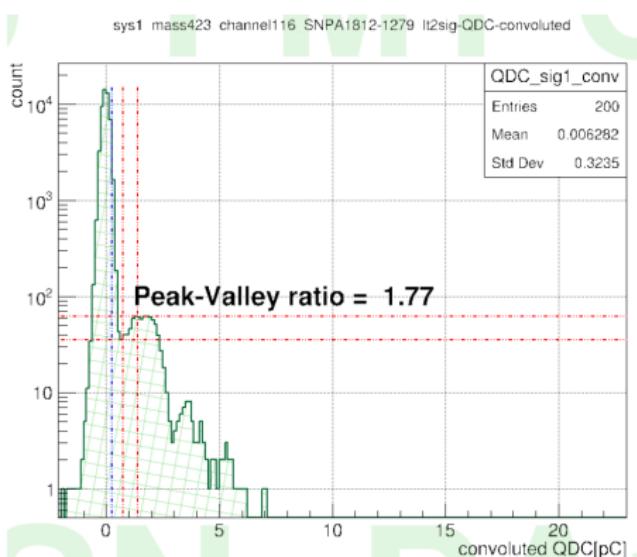
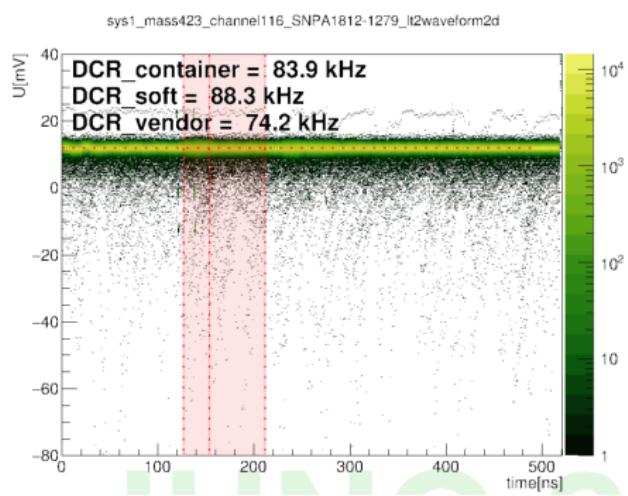
- ① dark noise mode [no light incident]
- ② non-trigger window @1 p.e
- ③  $\mu \simeq 0.1$  p.e
- ④  $\mu \simeq 1$  p.e
- ⑤  $\mu = \text{multi-p.e}$  [by laser]

# photon response characters of MCP PMT

case 1:[dark noise]

The typical waveform and charge spectrum of MCP PMT@gain = $10^7$ .

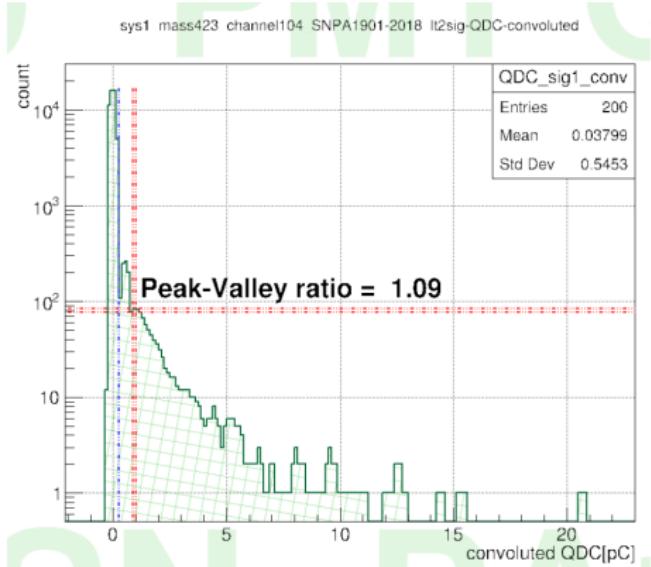
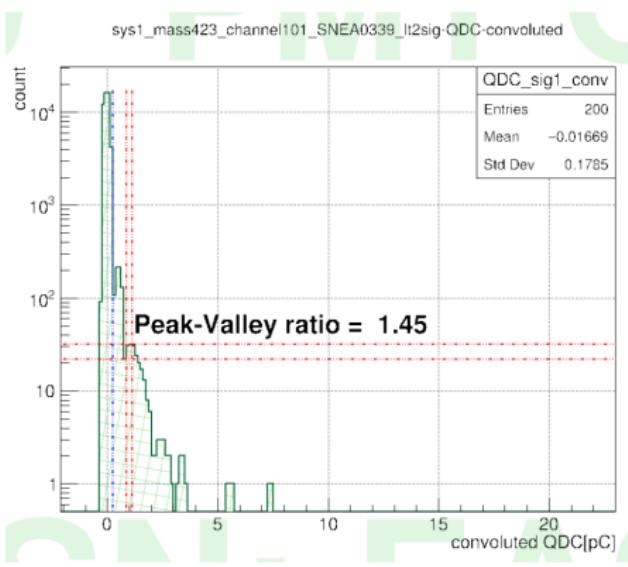
If we suppose all the dark counts is caused by single thermal electron, then those fake multi-p.e events are caused by the magnification of MCP.



# photon response characters of MCP PMT

case 1:[dark noise]

The typical charge spectrum of HAMAMATSU and MCP PMT@gain = $10^7$ , with time window 521ns.



# photon response characters of MCP PMT

select the time interval before "trigger window", we can see similar QDC spectrum with dark noise case.

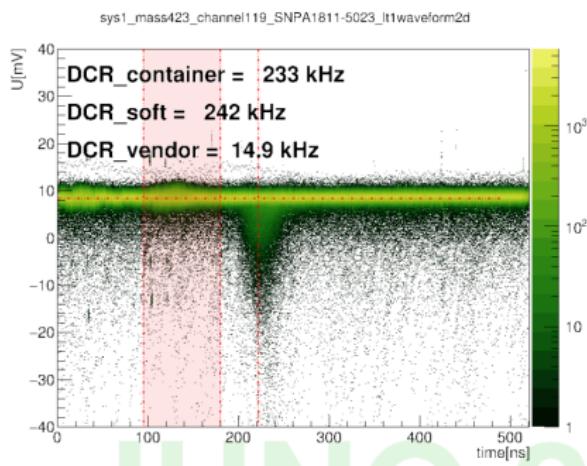


图: select non-trigger ROI

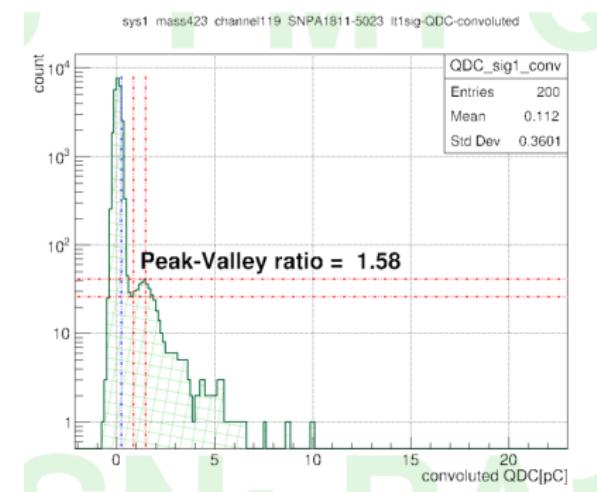


图: QDC of non-trigger ROI

# photon response characters of MCP PMT @ $\mu \simeq 0.1$

case 3:  $\mu \simeq 0.1$

In the trigger window, we can still see those "big signals" with charge >3p.e.

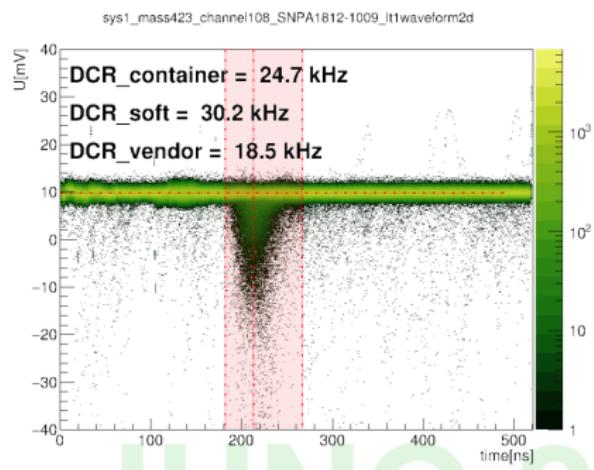


图: waeforms @  $\mu \simeq 0.1$

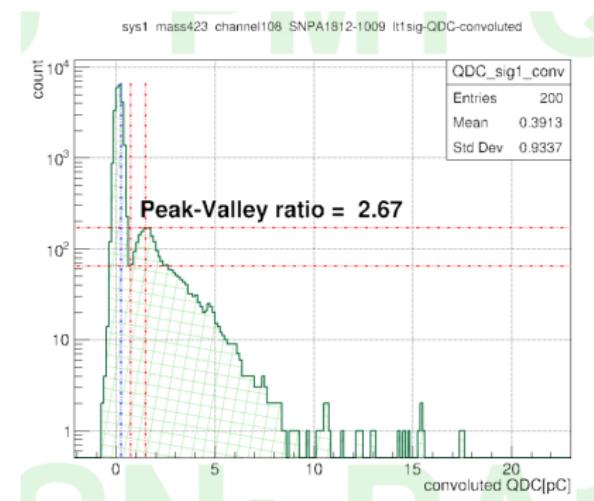
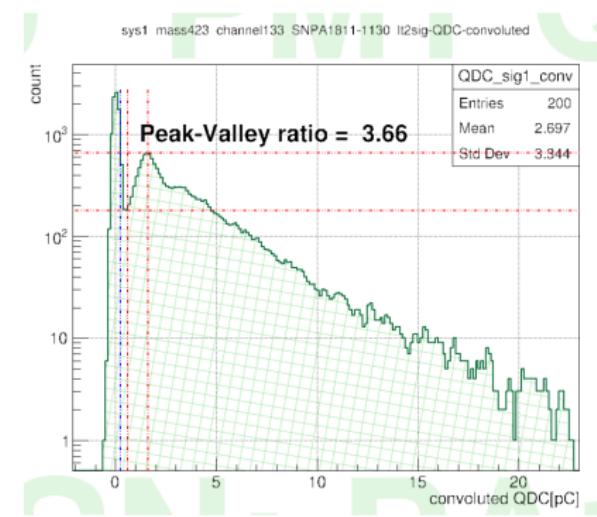
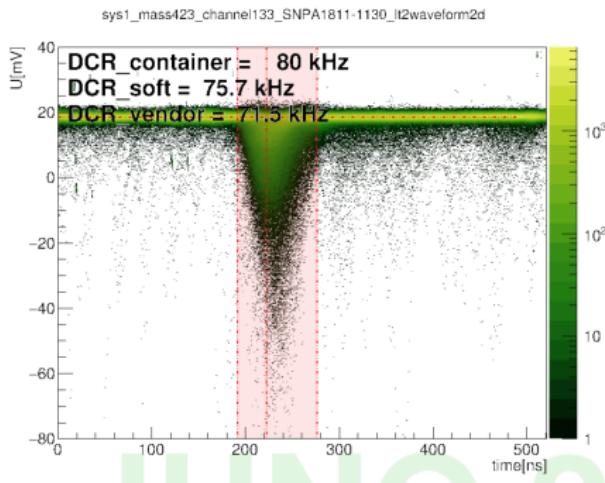


图: QDC @  $\mu \simeq 0.1$

# photon response characters of MCP PMT @ $\mu \simeq 1$

case 4:  $\mu \simeq 1$

When the light intensity increase to  $\mu \simeq 1$  we can see a continuous "long tail" with charge >5p.e; this is a clear clue that MCP will magnify little part of electrons with abnormal large gain.



# photon response characters of MCP PMT @ $\mu > 2$

case 5:  $\mu > 2p.e.$

with  $\mu = 3.48$ , we can get signals with almost  $> 15p.e.$

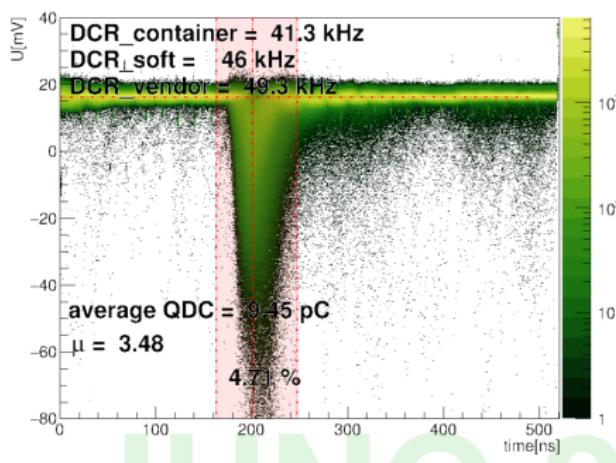


图: waforms @  $\mu \simeq 1$

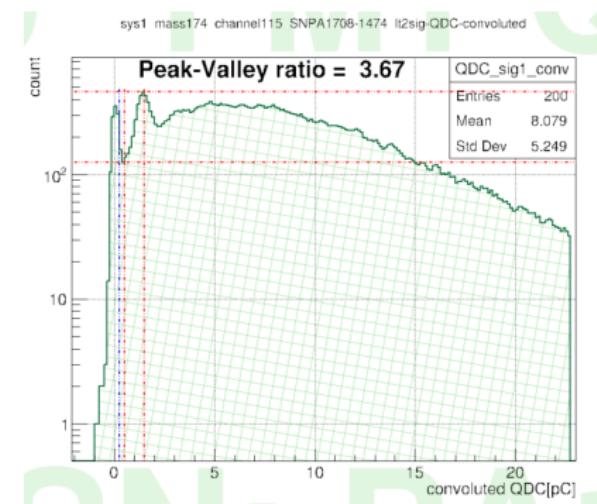


图: waforms @  $\mu \simeq 1$

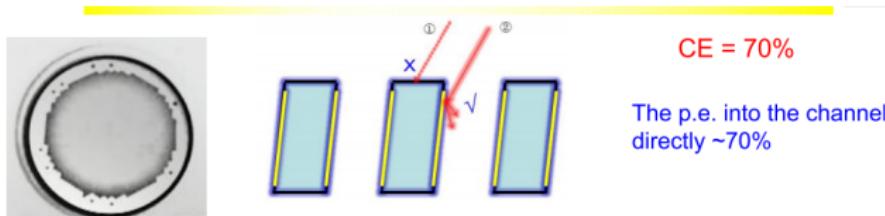
# what we found

To conclude the above information, we find:

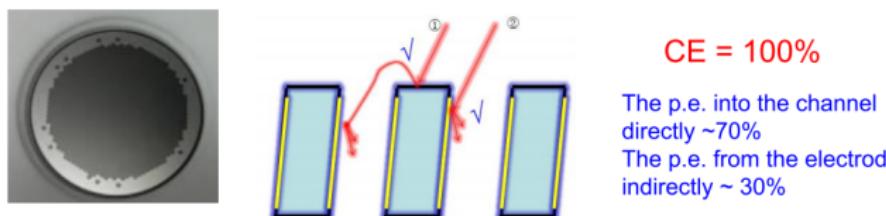
- The Gain of MCP-PMT is not stable enough, It has small propobility to magnify single p.e to unreasonable large charge.
- the charge of "big signals" is proportional to incident light.the more incident phtons, the more "bgi signals". So, the charge of "bigsignals" is closely related to the light intensty rather and a fix charge sum.
- The "big signals" are slightly delayed(about several ns) in time.

# possible reason:cross talk of MCP

From:JUNO-doc-4232-v2: If the second electrons from surface film hit more than one micro-channel, It may generate cross-talk signal.



The Diameter of the MCP: 33mm; 50mm;  
 The Diameter of the Hole: 6um; 8um; 10um; 12um;  
 The Inclined Angle: 0°; 8°; 12°;  
 The Open Area Ratio: 60%; 77%;  
 The Special Film by ALD for the same SEE material .....



## new response moddel

Based on the above features, we try to adapt the traditional PMT respond model, which is

$$S_{idel} = \dots \quad (1)$$

Suppose for a single p.e it could be magnified with gain,  $2 \times$  gain, and  $3 \times$  gain with possibility  $p_1, p_2, p_3$ , we modify the above equationn to:

$$S_{idel} = \dots \quad (2)$$

# the expected photon number

If we do a "cut" is the charge spectrum@0.25 spe, the averager photon number  $\mu$  can be acquired by<sup>3</sup>

$$\mu = -\ln\left(\frac{N_0}{N}\right) \quad (3)$$

where  $N_0$  is the number of pedestal(0 p.e) events, N is the total event number.

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However, if we know explicitly the photon number of specific event, the  $\mu$  value is :

$$\mu = 1 \times n_1 + 2 \times n_2 + \dots + N \times n_N \quad (4)$$

where  $n_N$  is the number of N p.e events.

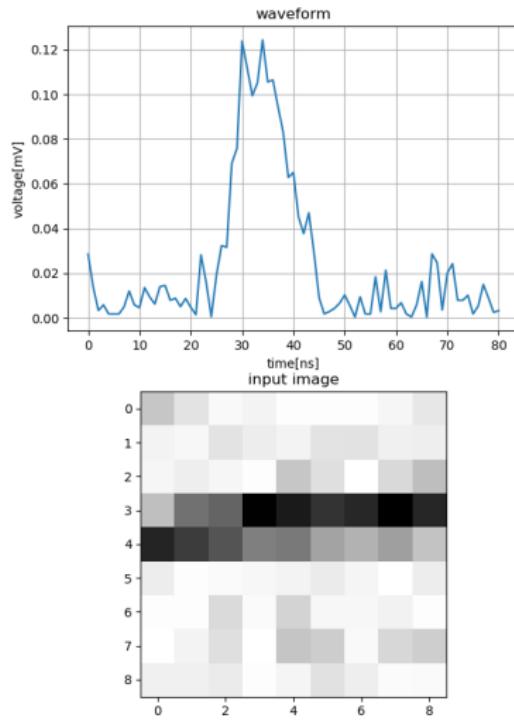
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<sup>3</sup>E. H. Bellamy et al /Nucl. Instr. and Meth. m Phys . Res. A 339 (1994) 468-476

# input of CNN

training data selection and pre-process:

- random selection from different PMTs
- $1.5 < \text{QDC} < 1.7$  for 1p.e
- $3.1 < \text{QDC} < 3.3$  for 2p.e
- $4.7 < \text{QDC} < 4.9$  for 3p.e
- $81\text{ns ROI} \rightarrow 9 \times 9$  2D image
- normalization



# CNN parameters

- 30k training waveform samples
- 2 convolution layers
- 4 output tags
- accuracy $\simeq$  0.95

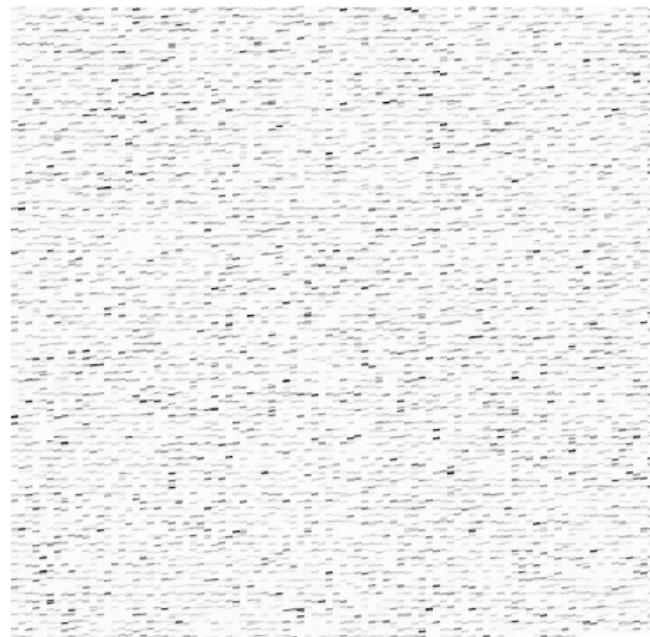
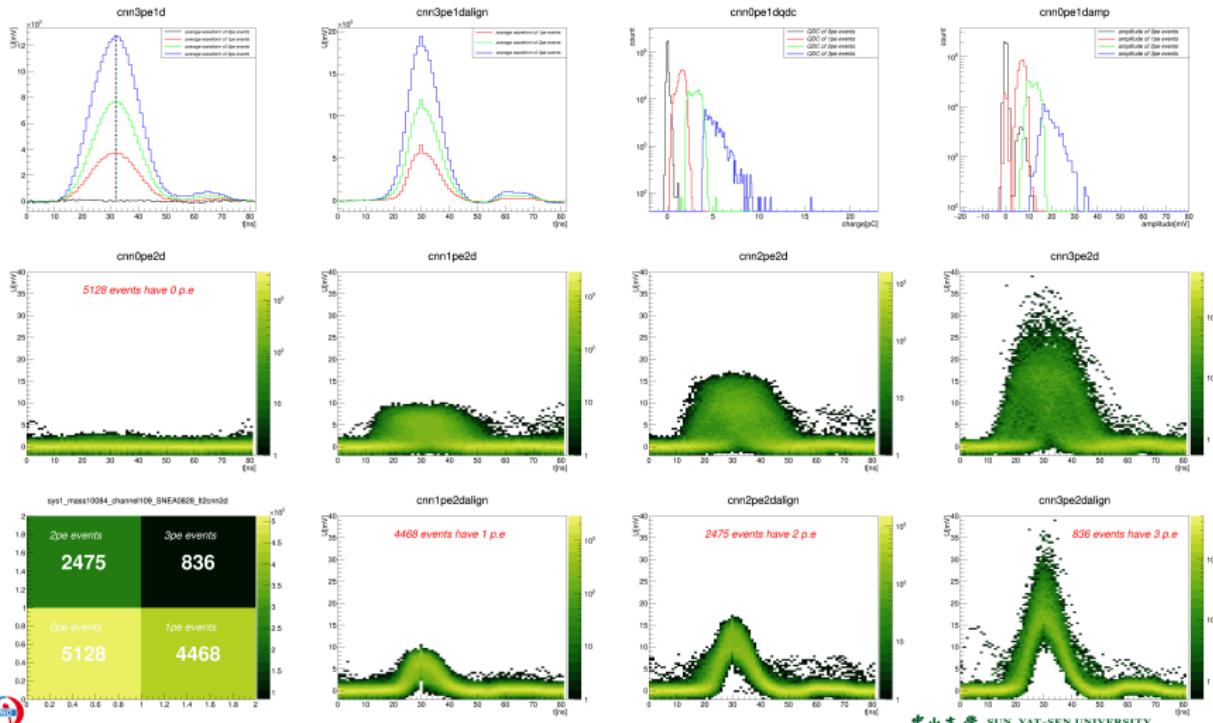


图: input data

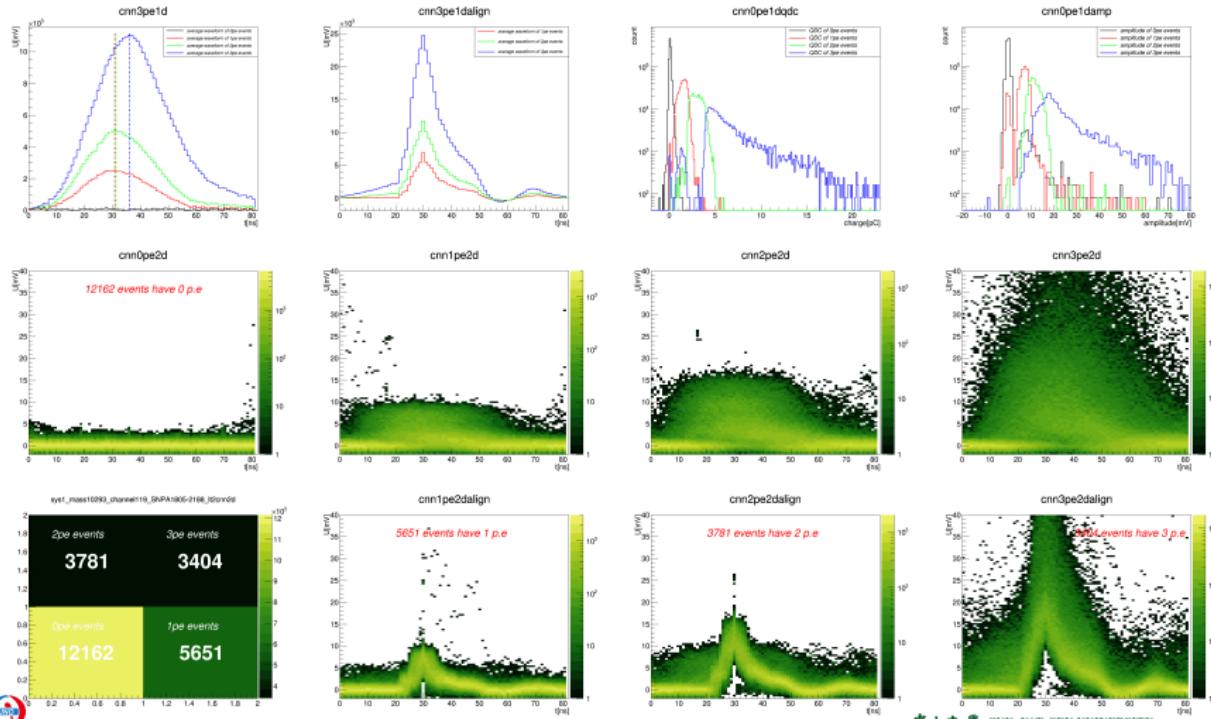
# results of cnn



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图: HAMAMATSU PMT

# results of cnn



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NNVT PMT

# summary

- PSD by CNN provide a new option for PDE evaluation.
- can achieve sim0.95 acuuarcy with the traditional method using simple NN.
- much faster than traditionl methods in PDE evaluation.
- CNN can ectract more infromation from waveforms.

to list:

- refine the training samples and network structure.
- compare the accuracy in more details, for example using the reference tubes in container system.
- improve the input data quality.

# THANKS

# BACK-UP