# Typical Performance of PMT based on the testing data

Email: zhaor25@mail2.sysu.edu.cn

School of Physics



#### **Outline**

1 Introduction

2 possible methods to achieve the calibration

3 summary

#### about this document

#### I have collected

The main reason is that we know little about the light field around the PMT surface.

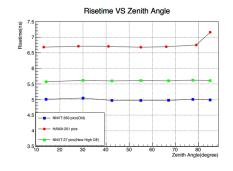
On the other hand, if we can measure the light field inside one drawer, it will become a powerful light source to evaluate PDE of PMTs. Suppose we know the incident photon numbers  $n_i$  of one small area in the PMT surface ds, from scanning station could get the normalized PDE factor  $P_i$  of this small area. Then we have

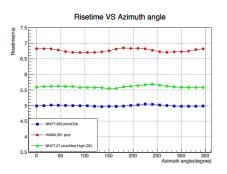
$$\Sigma_{i} n_{i} \times PDE \times P_{i} = n_{pe} \tag{1}$$

where  $n_{pe}$  is the total output photon-electron number of PMT.

# The average PDE distribution

The factor  $P_i$  is from the average PDE map of PMT cathod, which is based on scanning station's results<sup>1</sup>





: average PDE on cathod from SS

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>hang hu

 $<sup>\</sup>rightarrow {\it https://juno.ihep.ac.cn/cgi-bin/Dev\_DocDB/ShowDocument?docid} = 3665$ 

#### calibration methods

From equation 1 we have:

$$PDE = \frac{n_{pe}}{\sum_{i} n_{i} \times P_{i}}$$
 (2)

The PMT cathod is divided into  $8 \times 24$  parts in the SS system, so it is reasonalble to apply the same scheme when measure light field.

The item  $\Sigma_i n_i \times P_i$  is exactly the *drawer* factor, the advantage of this method is that we know what the light filed is and how PMT response to it.

Apart from this discrete scheme, we can also perform finer light field calibration by measuring more points on the cathod and interpolating the PDE average map.

### possible calibration methods

Below are the possible method to achieve the measurement:

- small semiconductor photo detector(like PD).
- use HAMAMATSU 20" PMT with only small part(depend on the PDE map we have) exposed to the light, use the PDE map to determine light field.
- Set a strong light source and measure the saturation current as a relative light field distribution<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>suppose QE is uniform along the cathod

# summary and conclusions

- This light field measurement is a finer version of drawer calibration, when combined with the PDE map from SS, we could know more about the PDE of one PMT.
- If the container and scanning station use similar method to evaluate PDE of PMTs we could expect better consistency between these two testing systems.



