

D-Egg Golden PMT measurement

Jun 18, 2021
Jul 5 (revised)
Aug 3 rev2
Morii

Golden PMT measurement

Golden PMT are selected to know its detail characteristic as reference sample. They are expected to use detail calibration work in ice.

Measured 3 items for each PMT at room temperature.

1. Gain measurement
2. Linearity
3. 2D Photo Detection Efficiency

Select 12 PMTS for 3 group, best QE, average QE and worst QE
QE is based on Hamamatsu factory data.

PMT	1 st Group (QE)	QE(%)		PMT#	2 nd Group	QE(%)
SQ0975	Best	40.7		SQ0967	Best	39.96
SQ0991	Best	40.4		SQ0987	Best	39.86
SQ0657	average	37.0		SQ0953	average	36.99
SQ0866	average	37.1		SQ0797	average	37.01
SQ0428	worst	33.1		SQ0817	worst	33.61
SQ0551	worst	32.9		SQ0775	worst	33.79

Measurement setup

Laser: Hamamatsu c10196 : 400nm pulse width 60ps

Filter: fix 1%

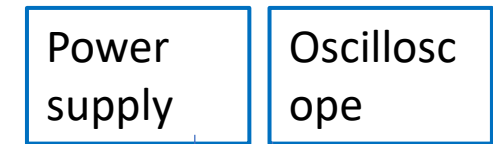
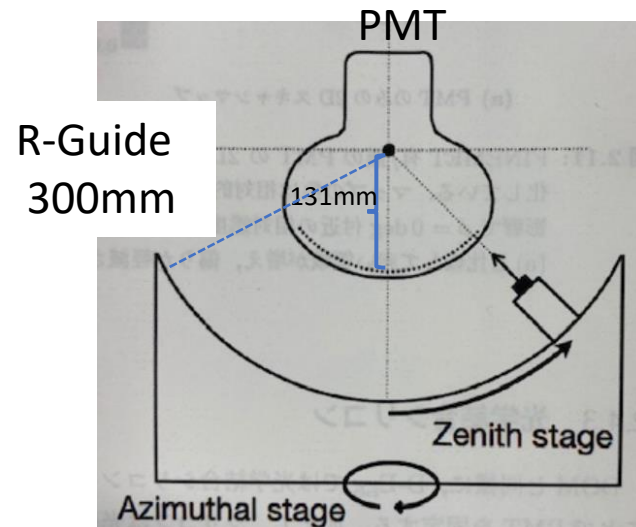
rotation{0.1%, 1%, 5%,10%,50%,100%}

2D scan: azimuth 0~360 degree

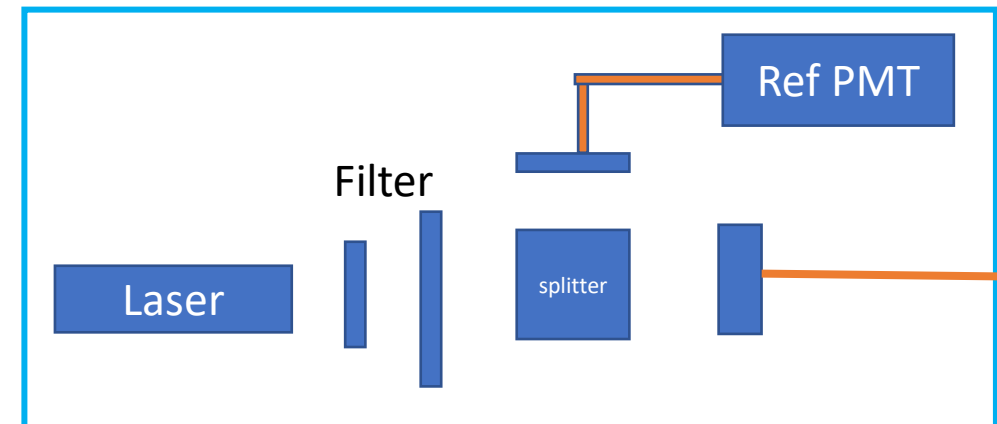
Zenith 0~60 degree

Gain and linearity measurement use 2D-scan box,
laser output is center.

PMT & Rotation stage position



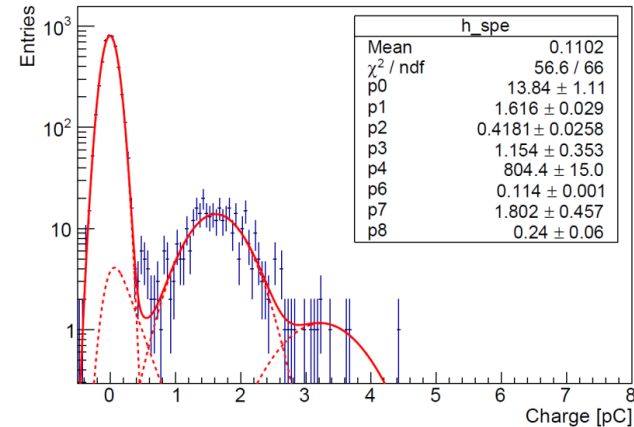
Laser BOX



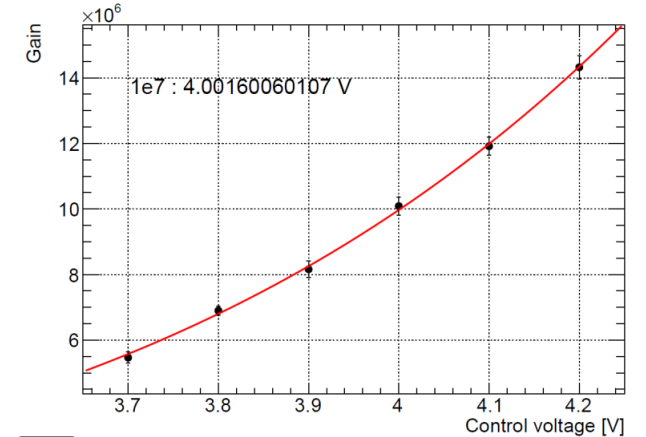
Gain (Room temperature, HV gain= 1×10^7)

- spe level laser input with 1%+0.1% filter
- 5000 shot/ one HV point
- Get charge histogram at each HV
- Change HV 5~6 point and draw HV vs Gain curve.
- Get HV at 1×10^7 gain

Ex: sq0975 spe histogram HV=1600V



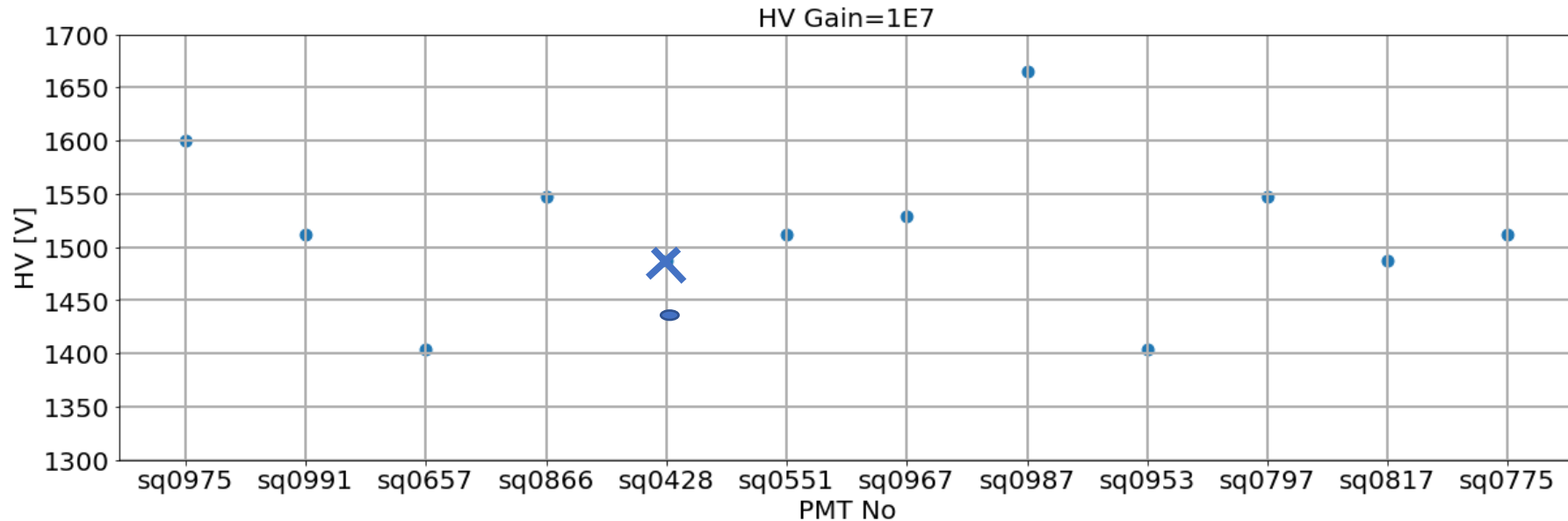
HV vs Gain curve



All PMT have good gain curve and high voltage at gain = 1×10^7 are between 1400V to 1700V

HV = Control Voltage X 400

Other data is in back up



2D Absolute Photo Detection Efficacy measurement

Mesh 4608

Azimuth : 72 (0~360 degree)

Zenith: 64 (0~60 degree)

200 waveform / one mesh point

Intensity : ~20 pe

Measure : Target PMT & reference PMT

Data acquisition time: 44 hours

Calculation method

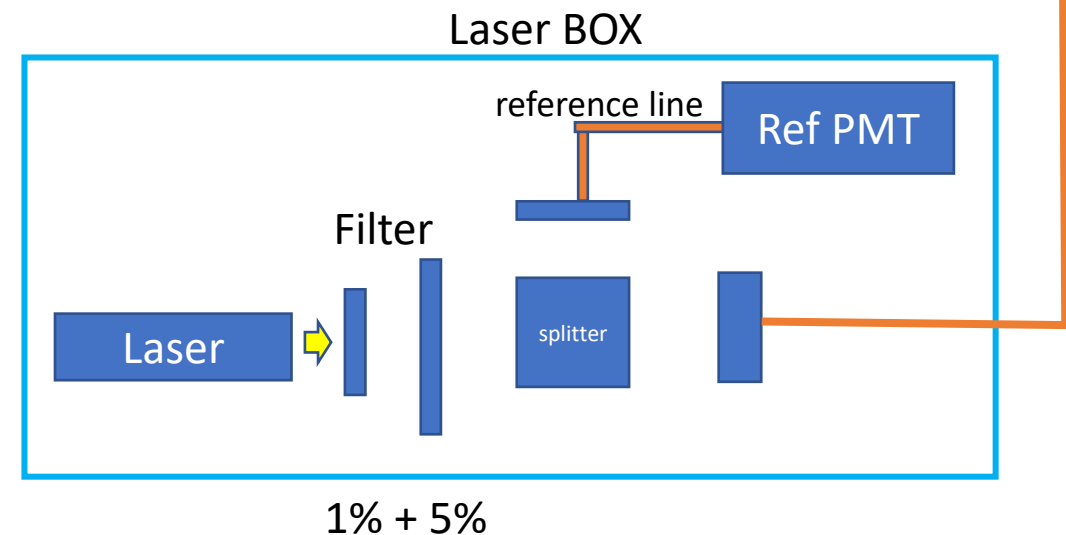
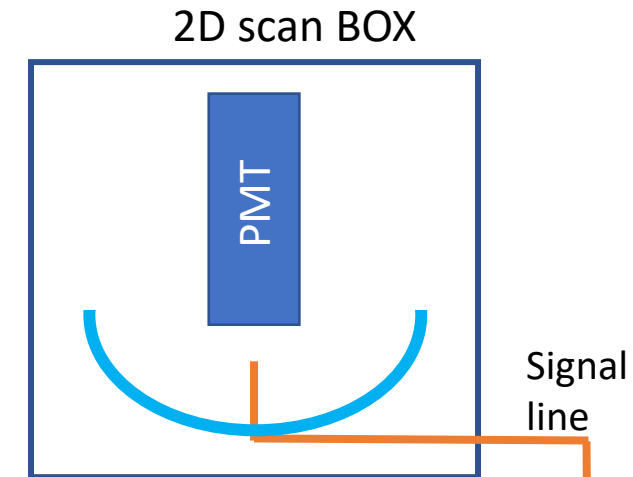
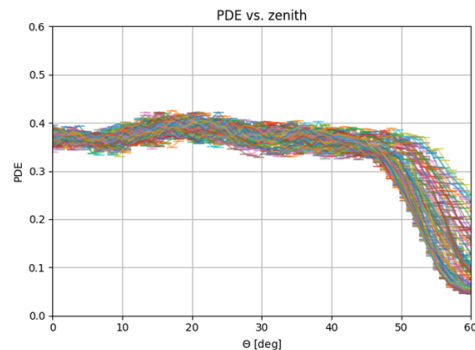
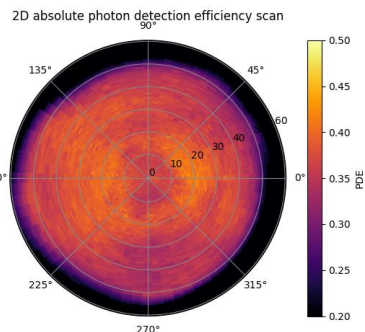
$$PDE_{DEgg}(\Phi, \Theta) = PDE_{ref} \cdot \frac{1}{f_{beamline}} \cdot \frac{\sum charges_{DEgg}(\Phi, \Theta) / gain_{DEgg}(\Phi, \Theta)}{\sum charges_{ref} / gain_{ref}}$$

Known parameter: $PDE_{ref}=0.263$, $Gain_{DEgg}$, $Gain_{ref}$

$f_{beamline}$: Signal line/ reference line

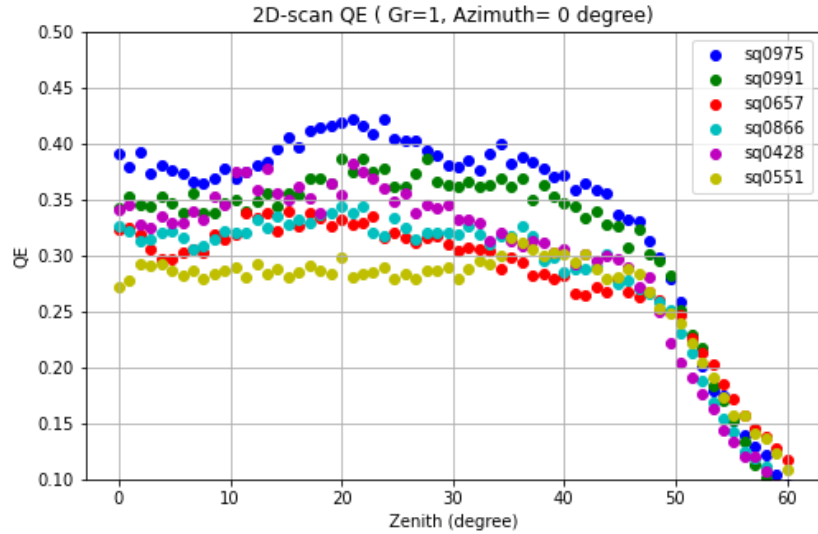
calibrated with same reference PMT

very sensitive for optical device alignment

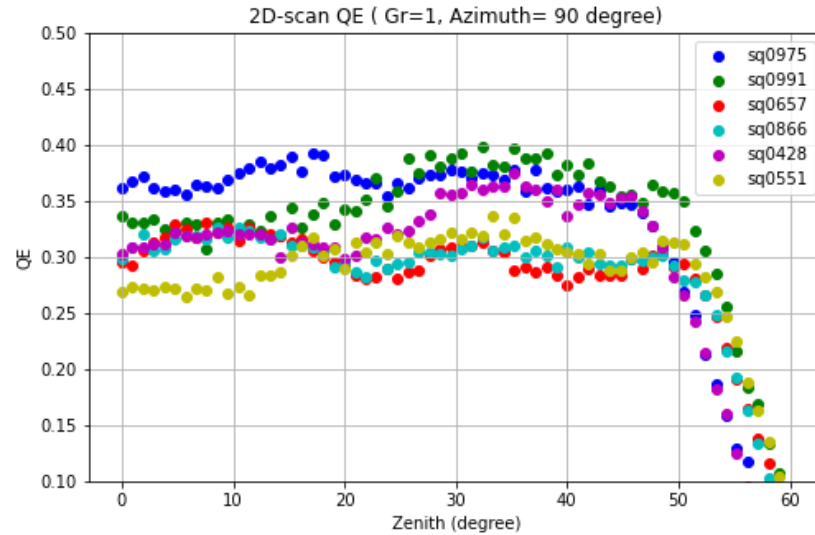


2D Photon Detection Efficiency scan(Golden: Gr1 summary)

PDE distribution VS zenith (Azimuth=0)



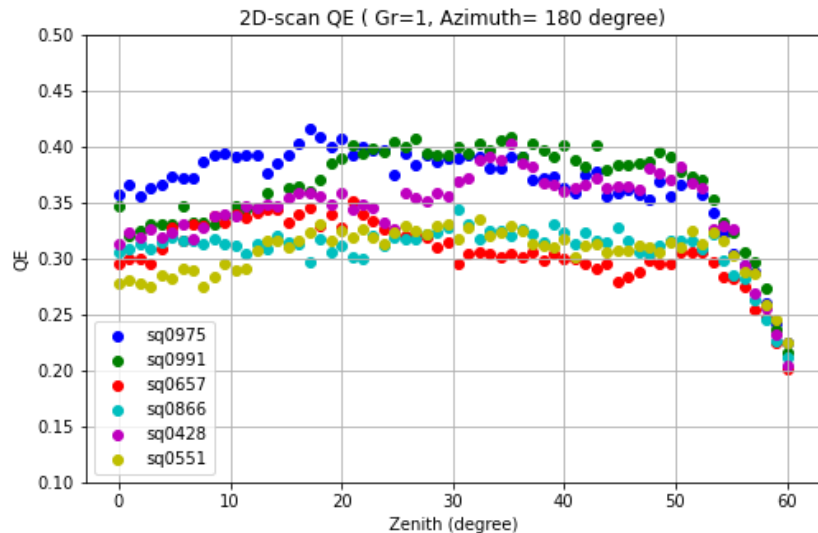
PDE distribution VS zenith (Azimuth=90)



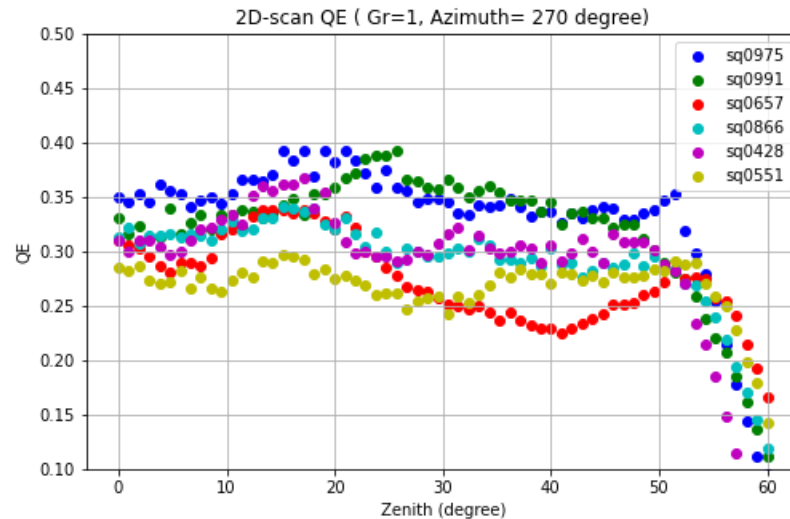
Relatively flat in zenith 0~50°

Small hollow profile in center

PDE distribution VS zenith (Azimuth=180)



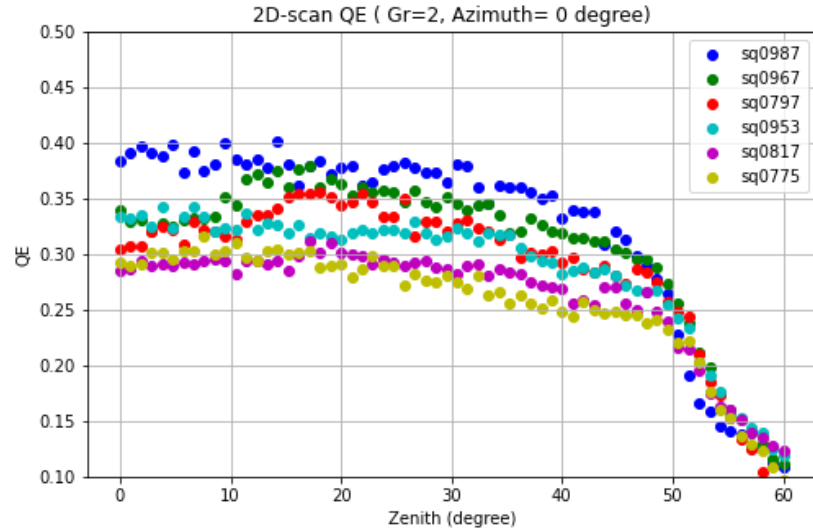
PDE distribution VS zenith (Azimuth=270)



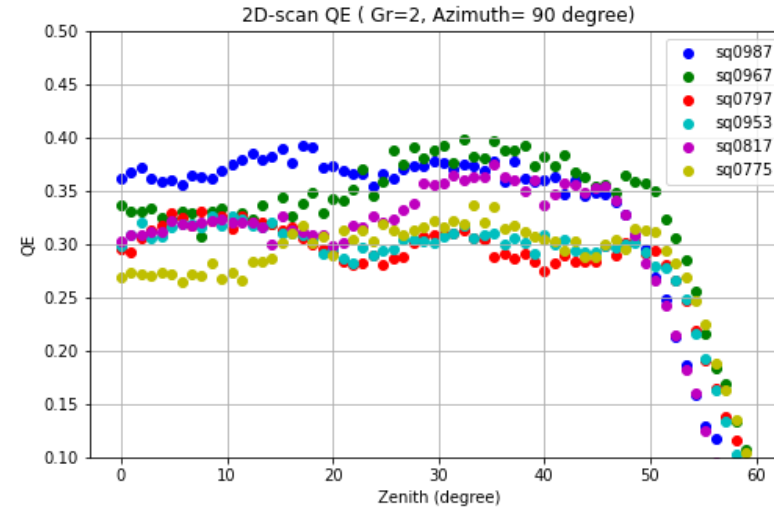
Hollow profile at azimuth=270

2D Photon Detection Efficiency scan(Golden: Gr2 summary)

PDE distribution VS zenith (Azimuth=0)



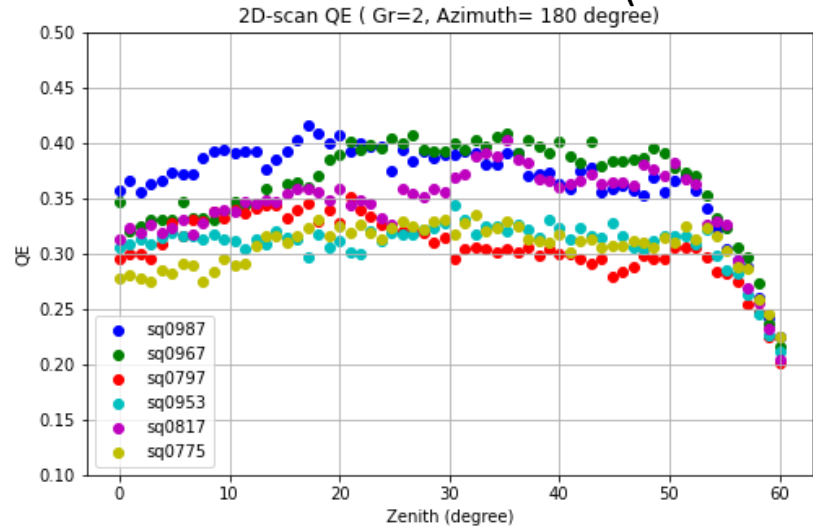
PDE distribution VS zenith (Azimuth=90)



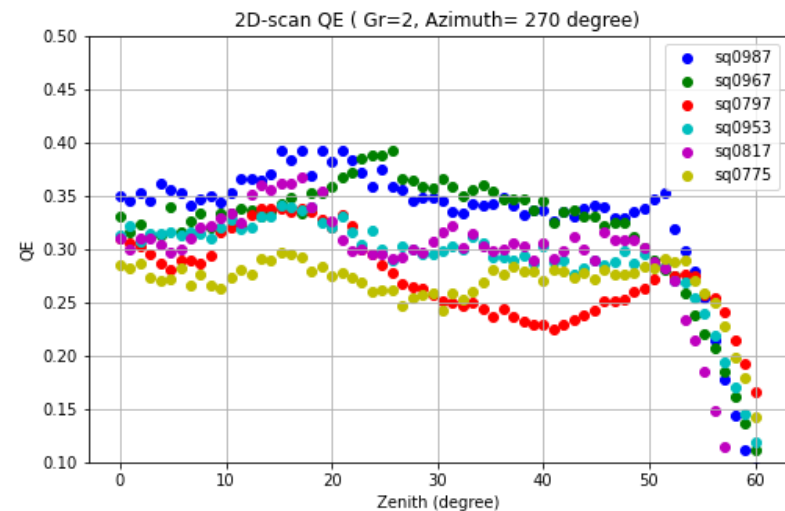
Relatively flat in
zenith $0\sim 50^\circ$

Small hollow
profile in center

PDE distribution VS zenith (Azimuth=180)



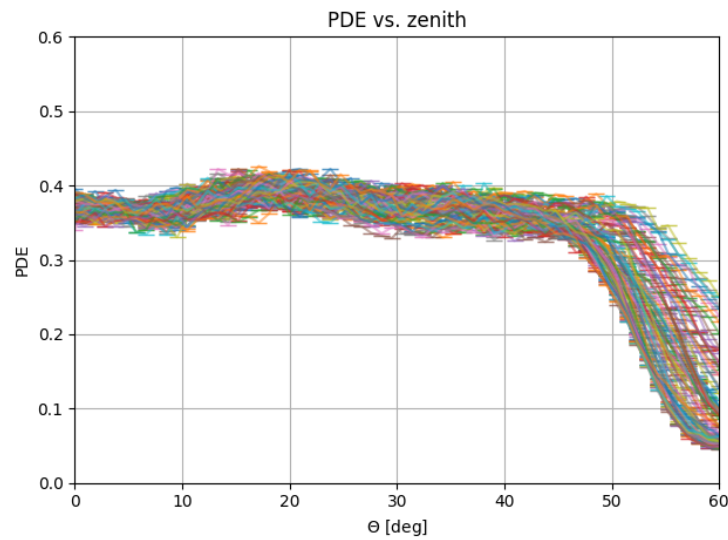
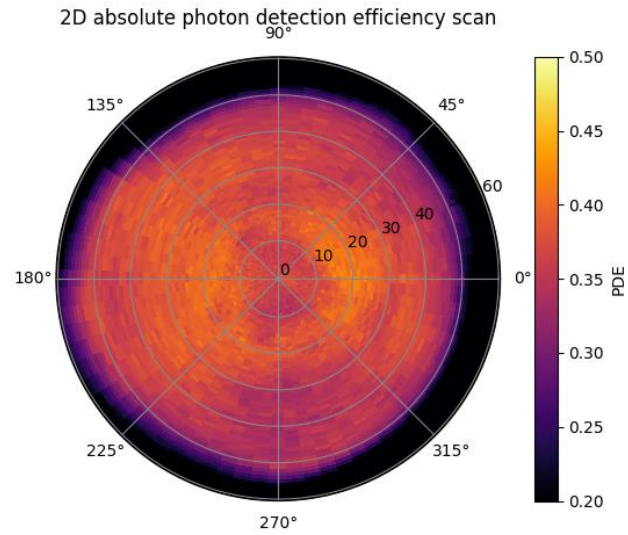
PDE distribution VS zenith (Azimuth=270)



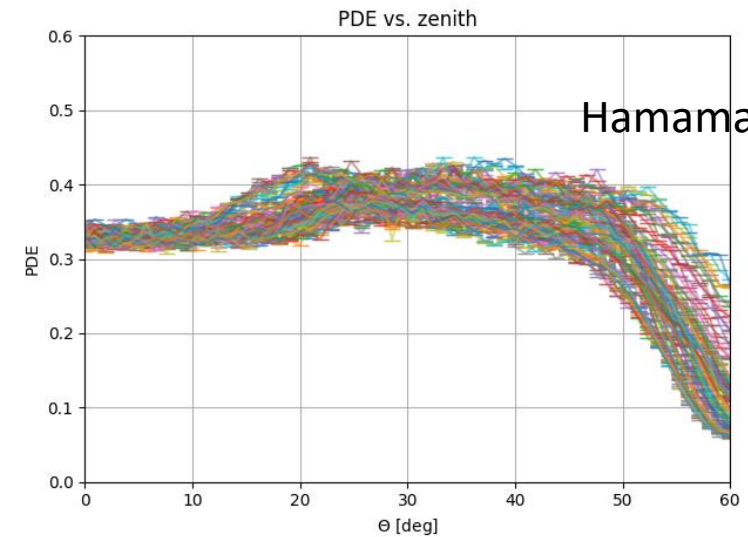
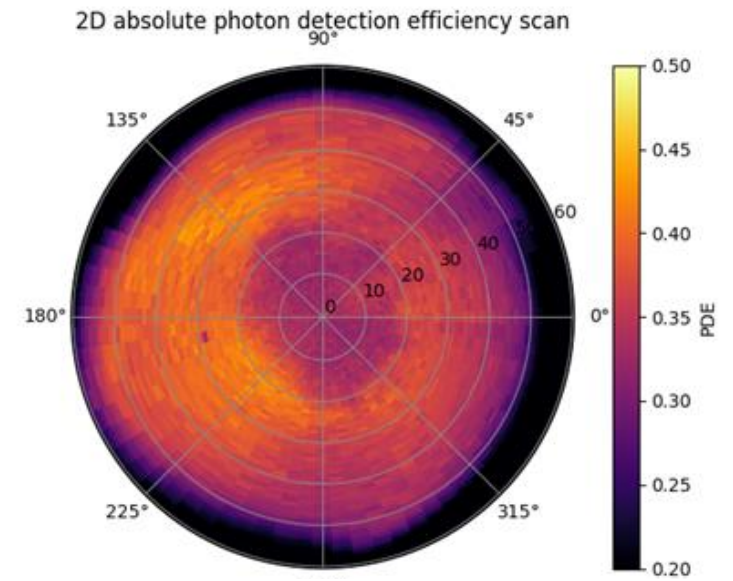
Hollow profile at
270

2D Photon Detection Efficiency scan(Golden 1st Gr :Best)

Sq0975(best QE)



Sq0991(best QE)

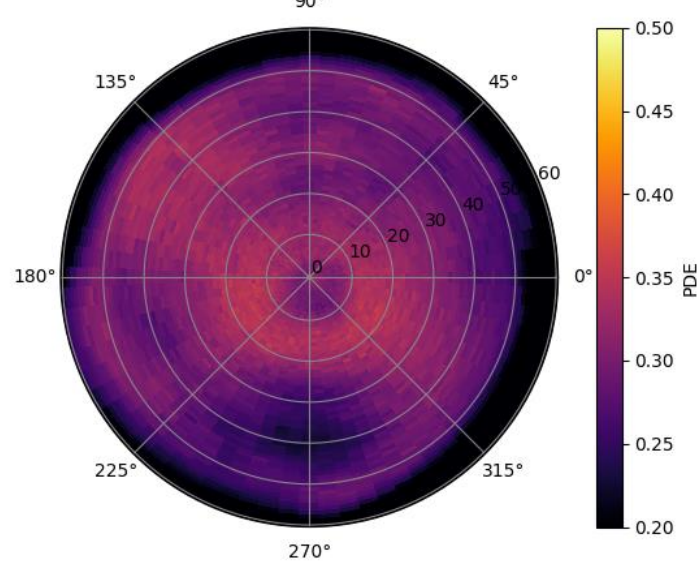


2D Photon Detection Efficiency scan(Golden 1st Gr: average)

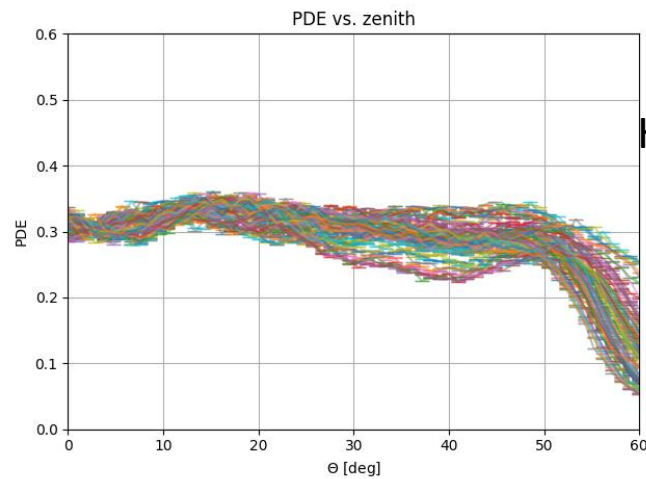
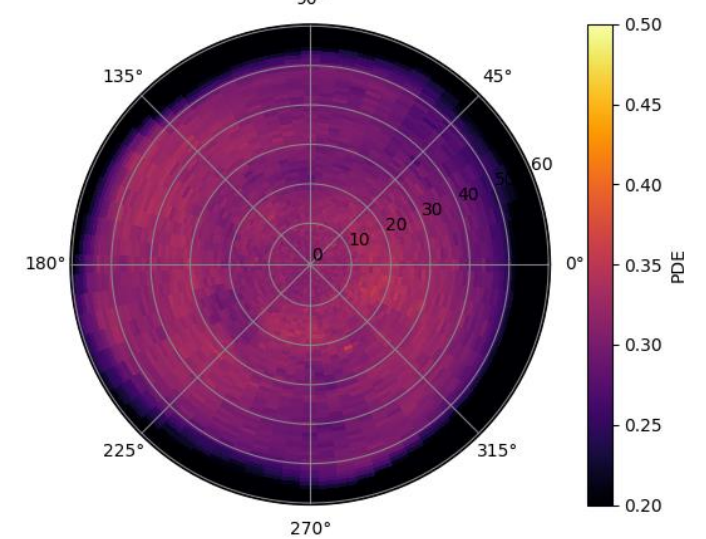
Sq0866(averaged QE)

Sq0657(averaged QE)

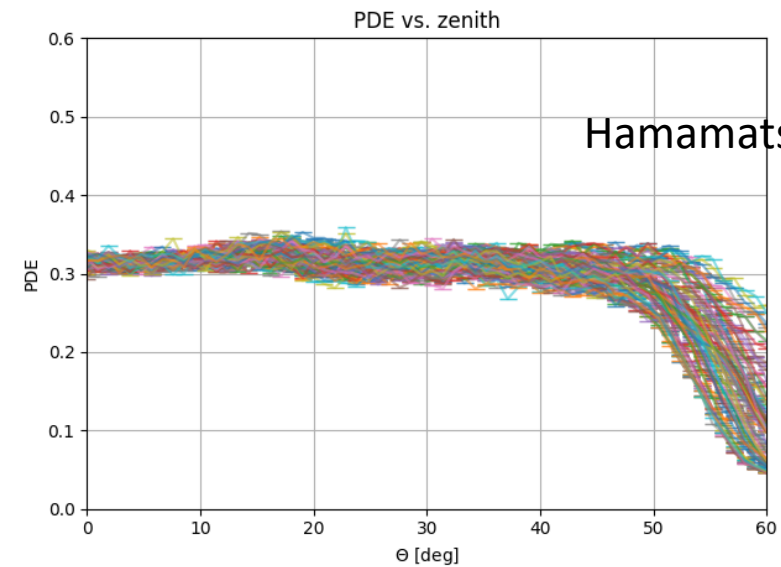
2D absolute photon detection efficiency scan



2D absolute photon detection efficiency scan



Hamamatsu data 37.0

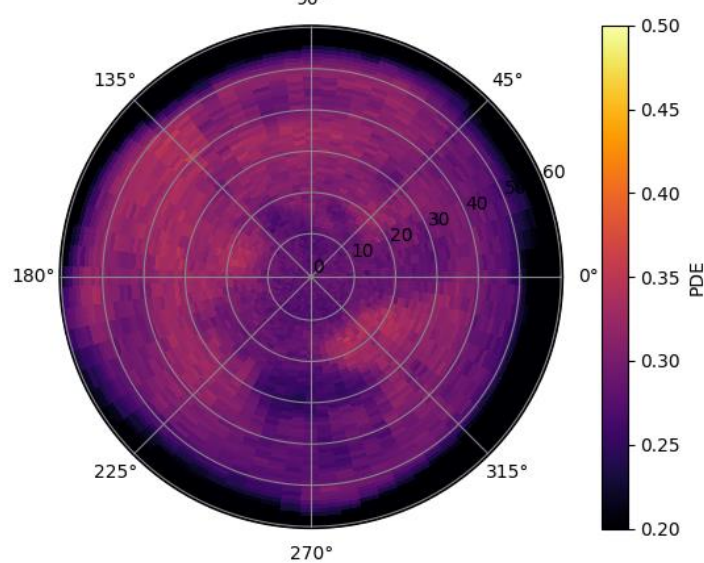


Hamamatsu data 37.1

2D Photon Detection Efficiency scan(Golden 1st Gr: worst)

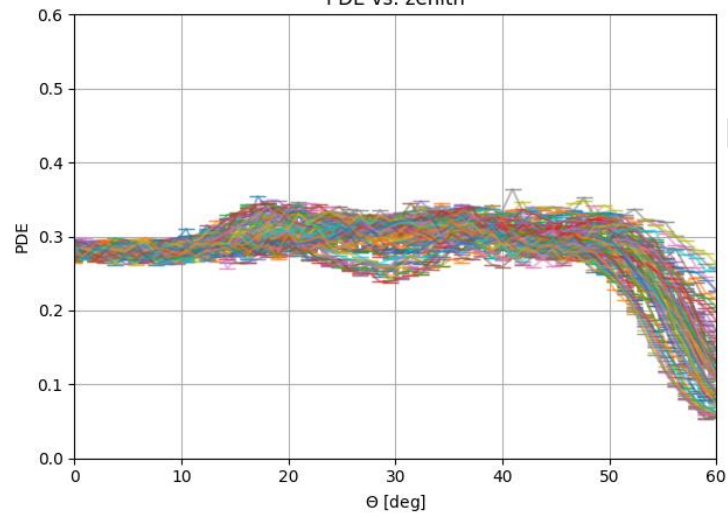
Sq0551(worst QE)

2D absolute photon detection efficiency scan



270°

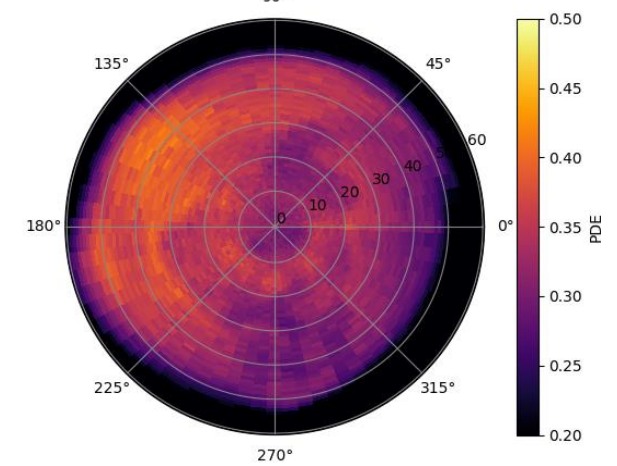
PDE vs. zenith



Hamamatsu data 32.9

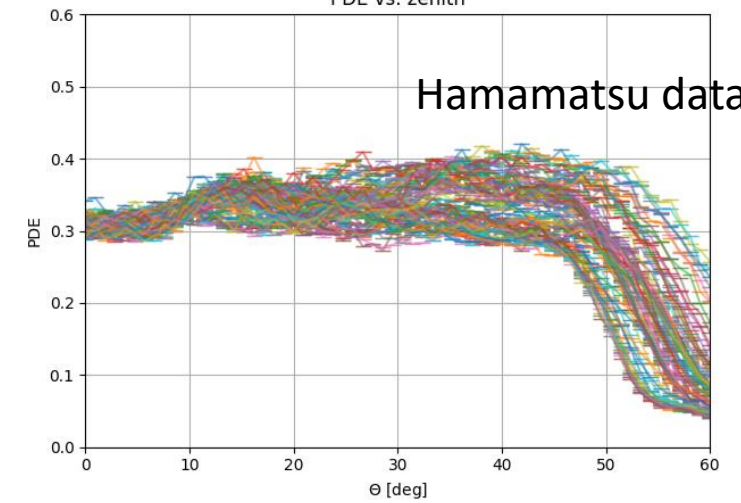
Sq0428(worst QE)

2D absolute photon detection efficiency scan



270°

PDE vs. zenith

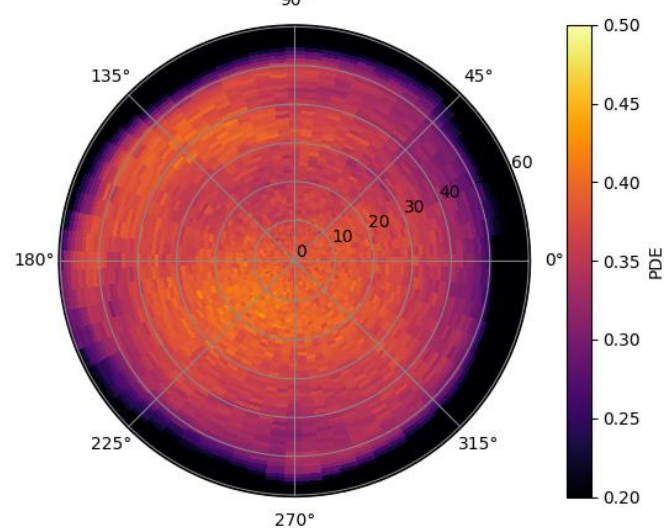


Hamamatsu data 33.1

2D Photon Detection Efficiency scan(Golden 2nd Gr: Best)

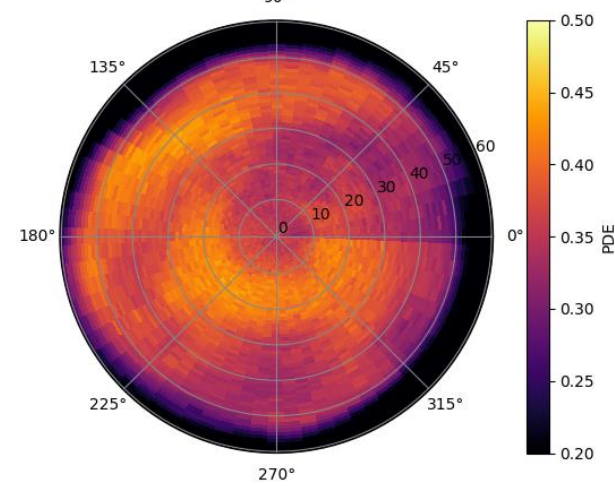
Sq0987

2D absolute photon detection efficiency scan

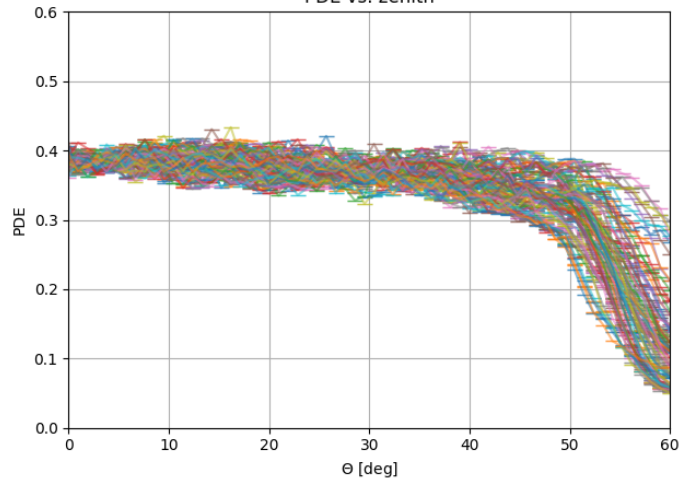


Sq0967

2D absolute photon detection efficiency scan

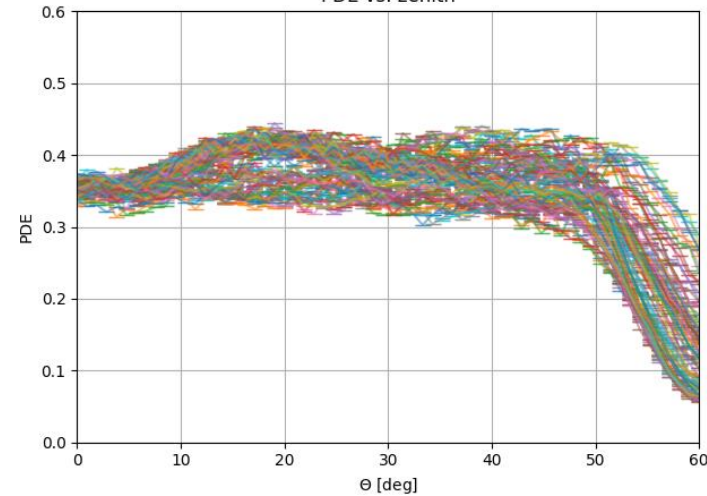


PDE vs. zenith



Hamamatsu data
QE:39.9

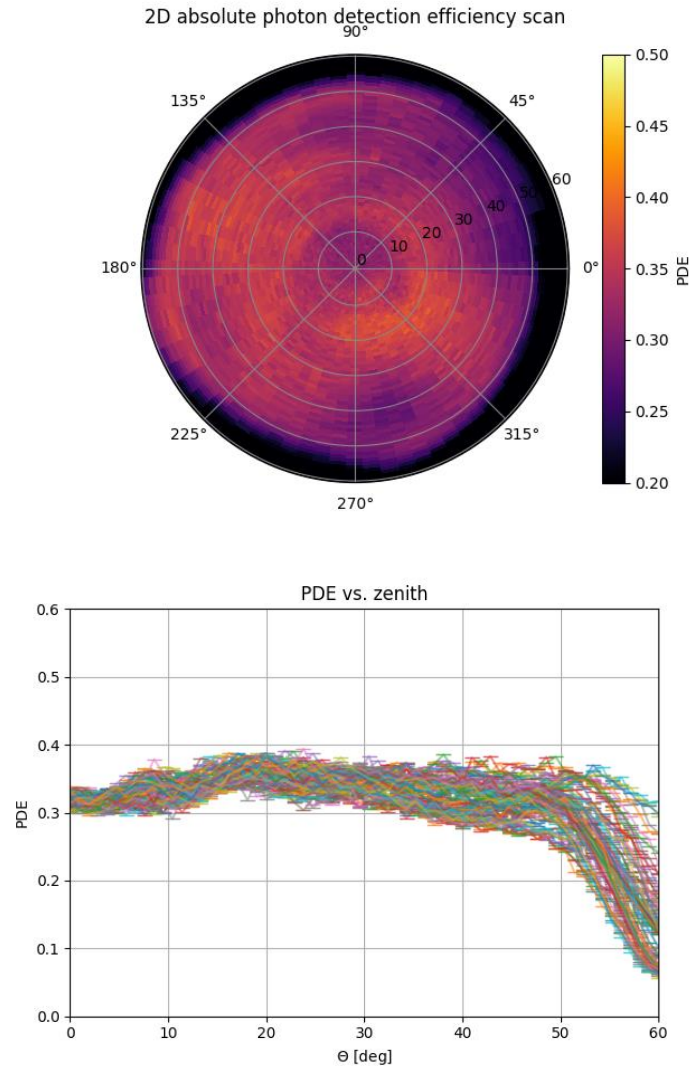
PDE vs. zenith



Hamamatsu data
QE:39.9

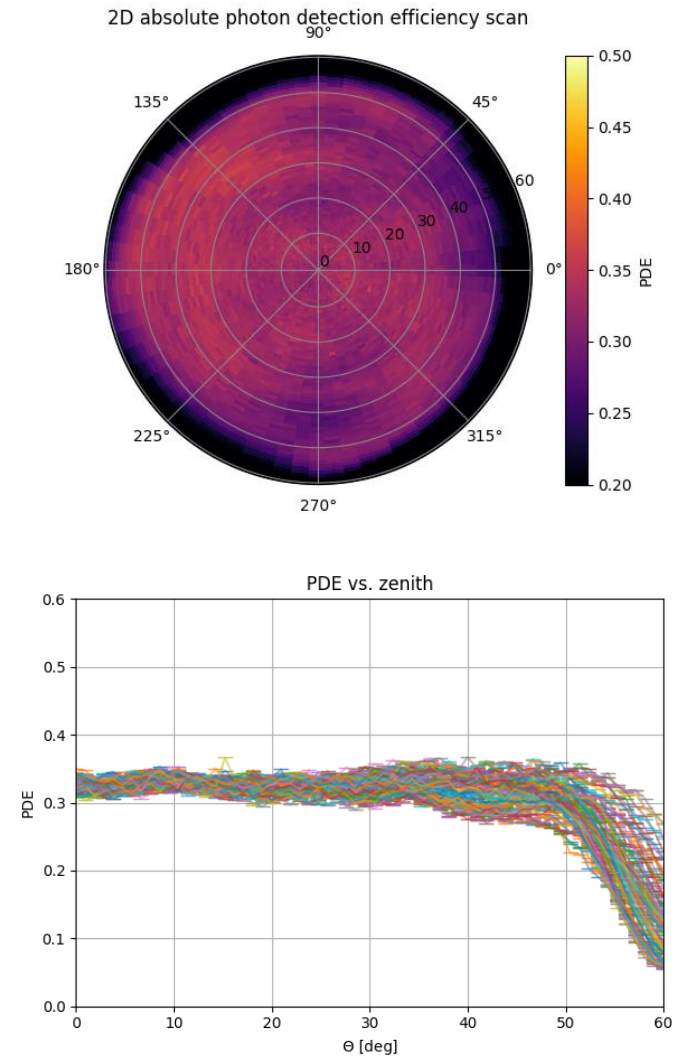
2D Photon Detection Efficiency scan(Golden 2nd Gr: average)

Sq0797



Hamamatsu data
QE:37.0

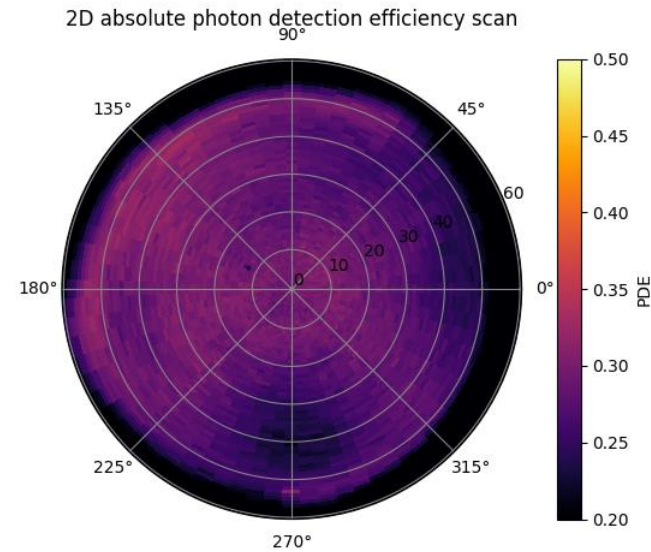
Sq0953



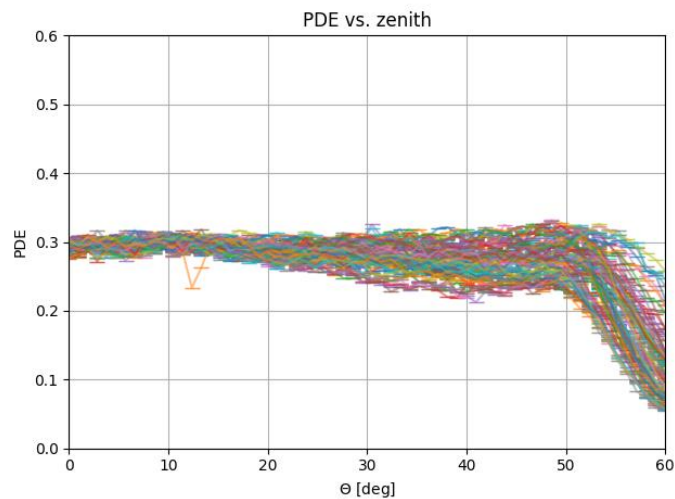
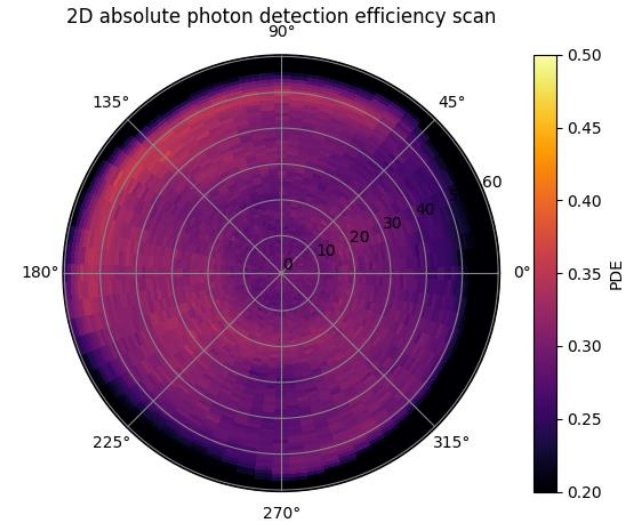
Hamamatsu data
QE:37.0

2D Photon Detection Efficiency scan(Golden 2nd Gr: worst)

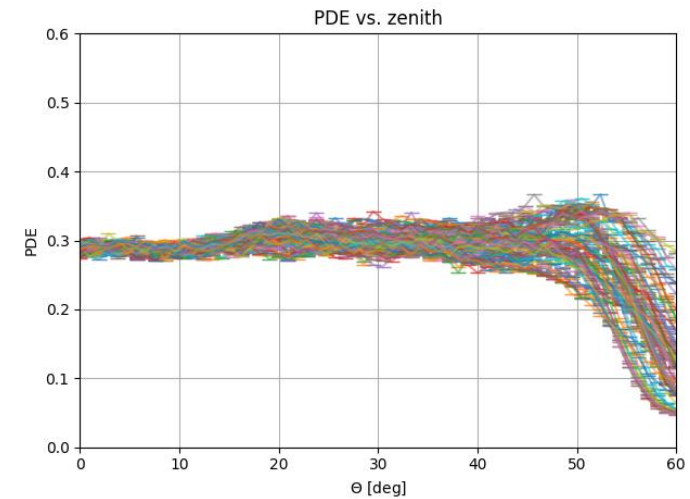
Sq0775



Sq0817



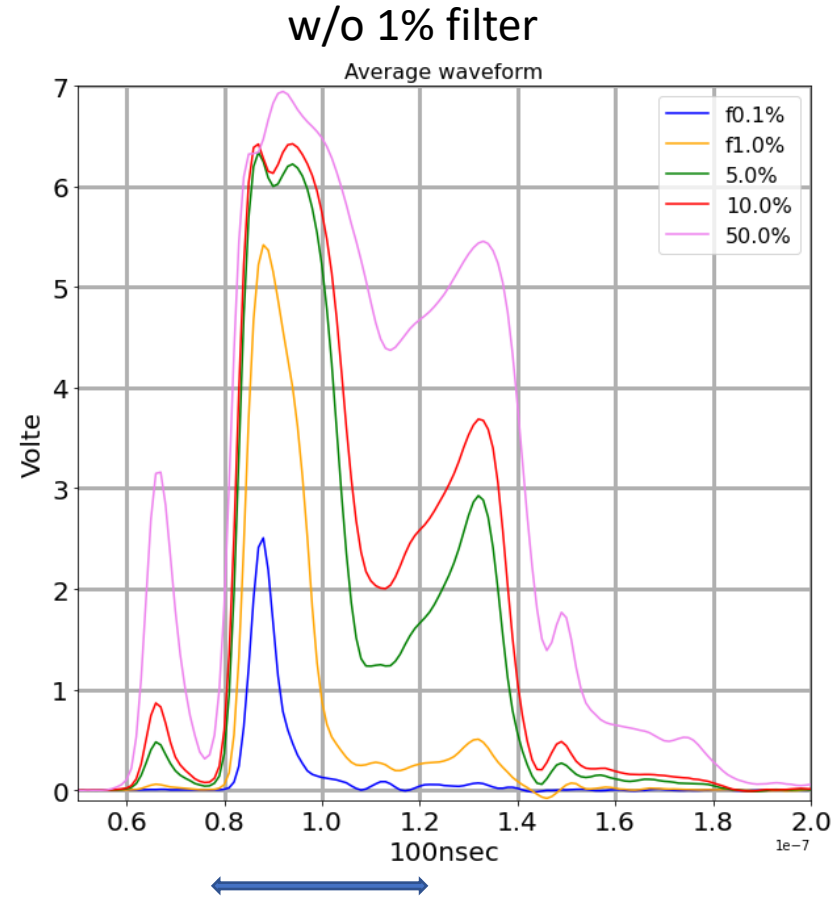
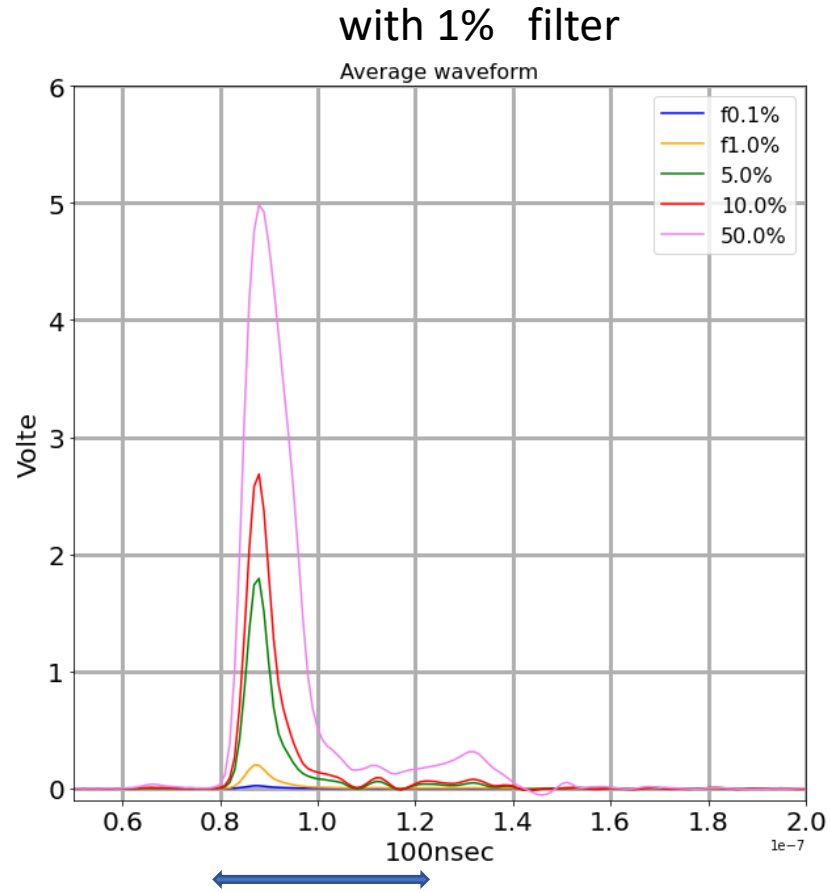
Hamamatsu data
QE:33.8



Hamamatsu data
QE:33.6

Linearity measurement

- Fix laser intensity, and change Filter 1%+{0.1%,1%,5%,10%,50%} , w/o 1%+{0.1%~50%}
- 1000 waveforms/one filter setting
- Averaged waveform example (sq0987)

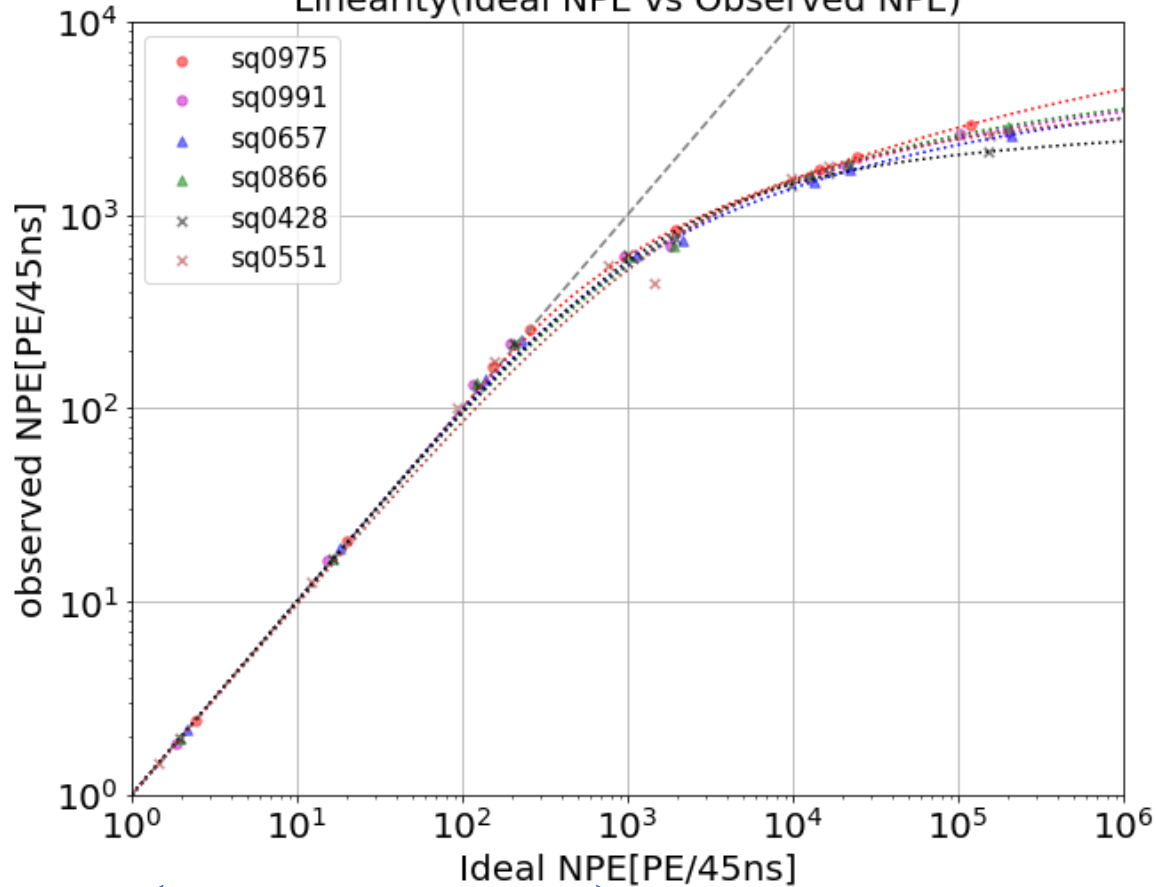


Charge integration :80ns~125ns. Not include pre-pulse and late pulse

Linearity measurement

1st Gr

Linearity(Ideal NPE vs Observed NPE)

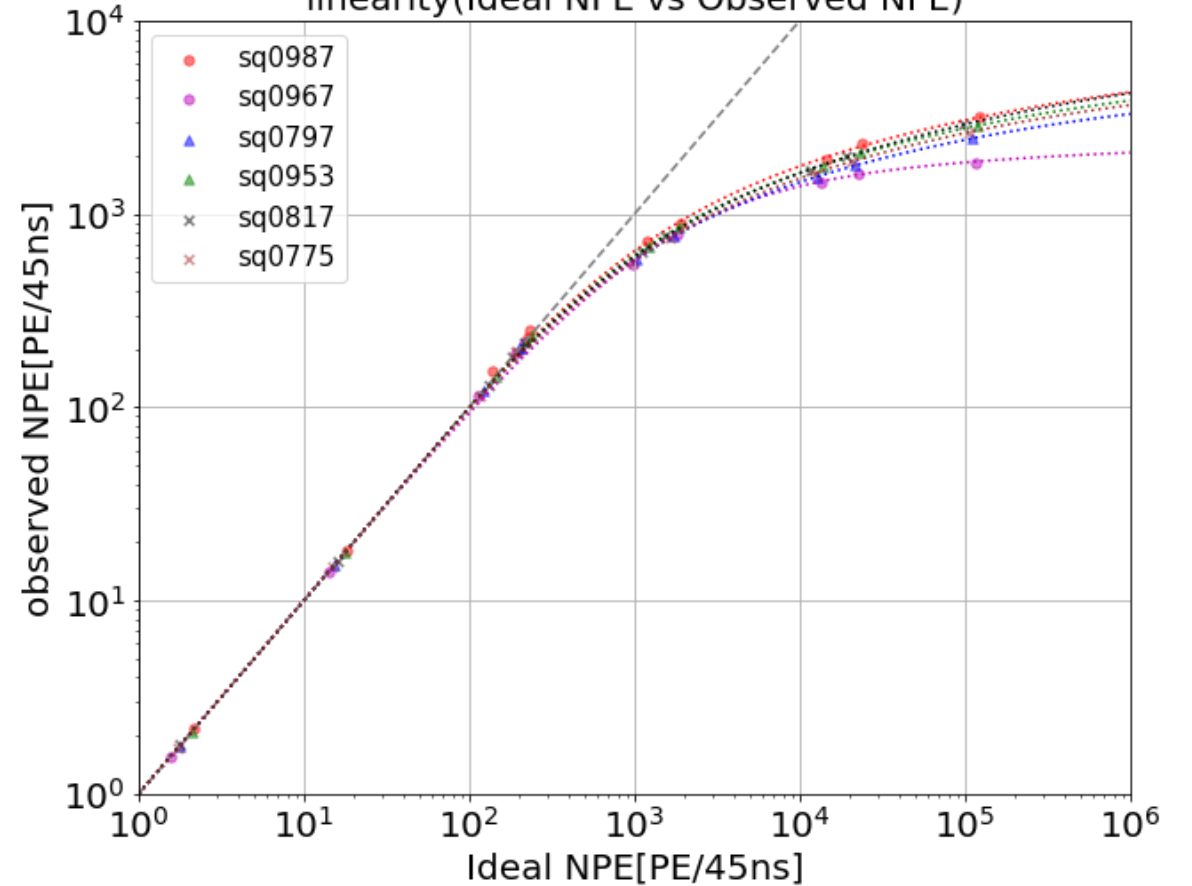


Filter: 1%+{0.1%~50%}

Filter: {0.1%~50%}

2nd Gr

linearity(Ideal NPE vs Observed NPE)

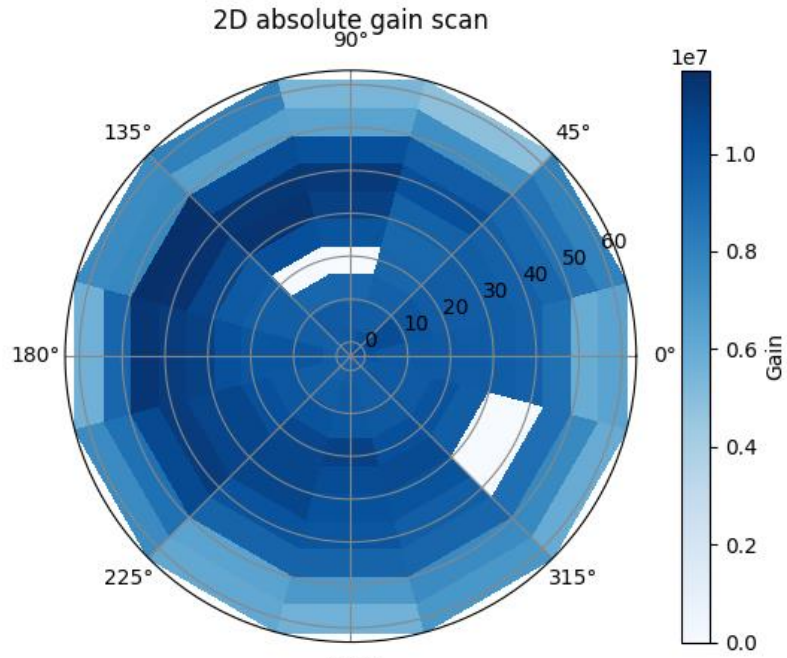


Fitting function

$$(1./x + (1./p0) * np.log(1. + (x/p1)**3) / np.log(1. + (x/p2)**0.5)) ** -1$$

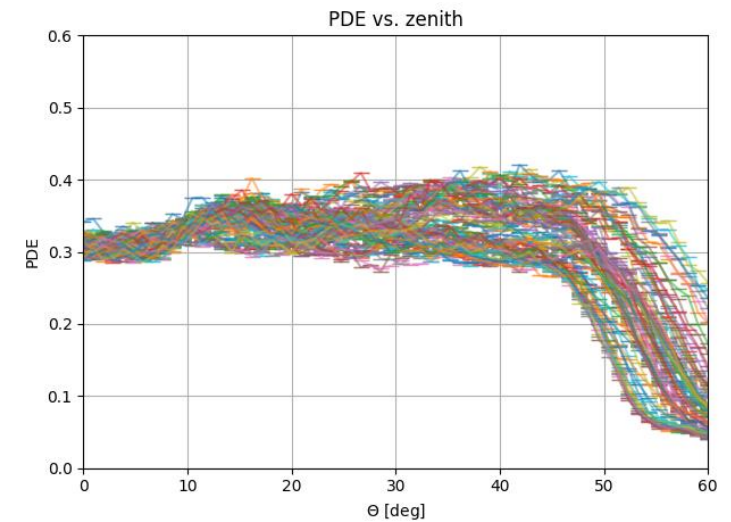
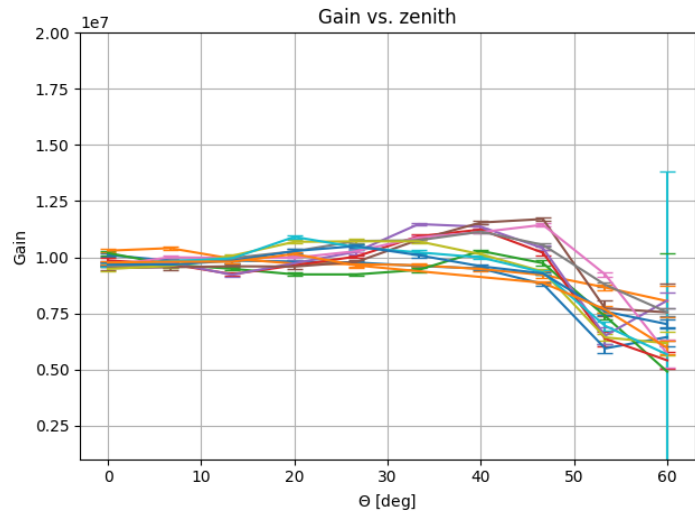
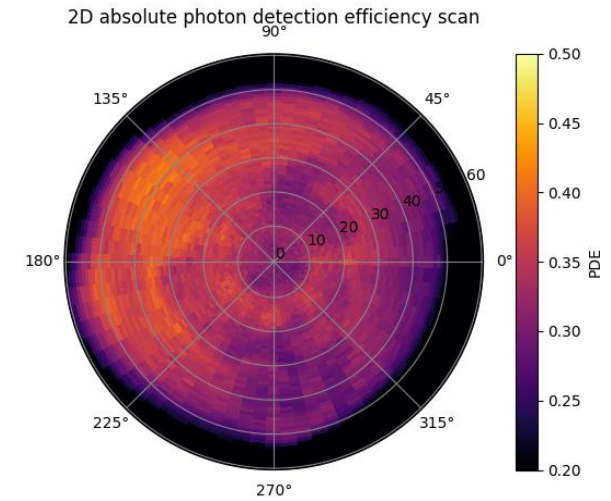
- All PMT is almost same curve, and good linearity below ~300PE
- sq0551(@~1500PE) is dropped. Need to measure again.

2D Gain map (sq0428: Mesh 12X20)

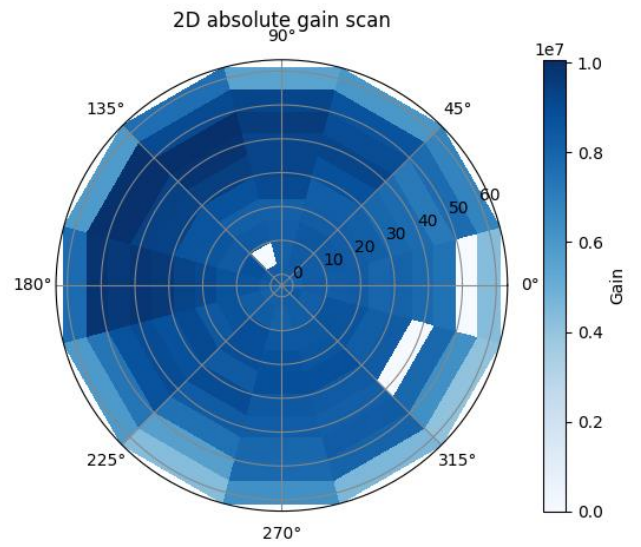


2 white parts
SPE fitting NG

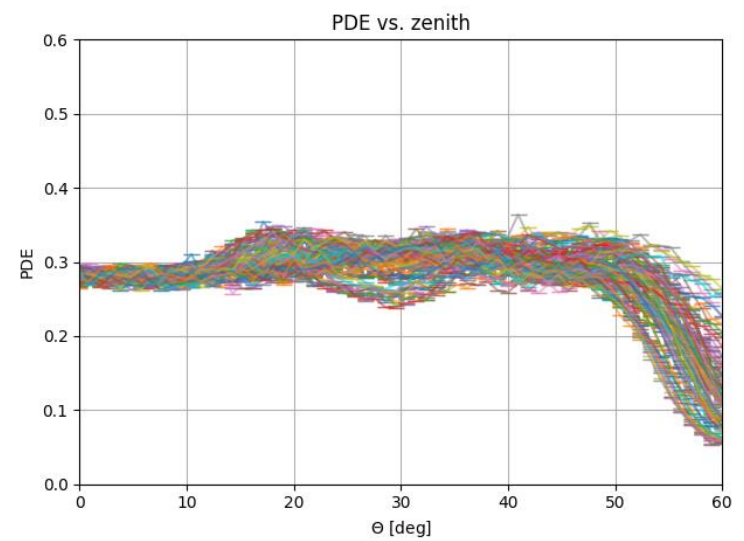
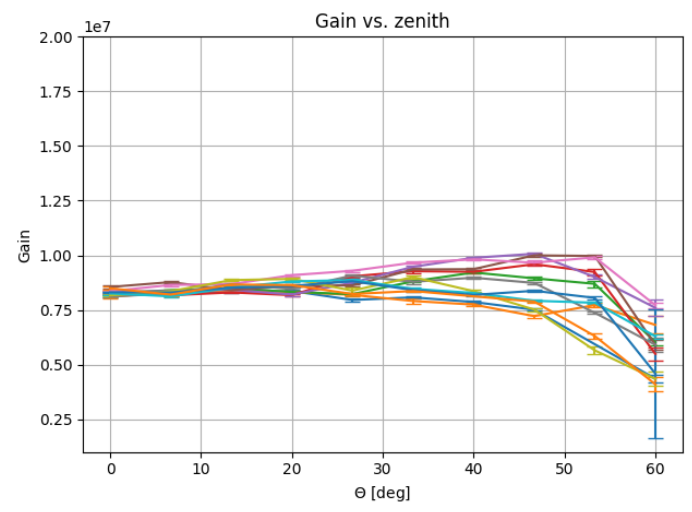
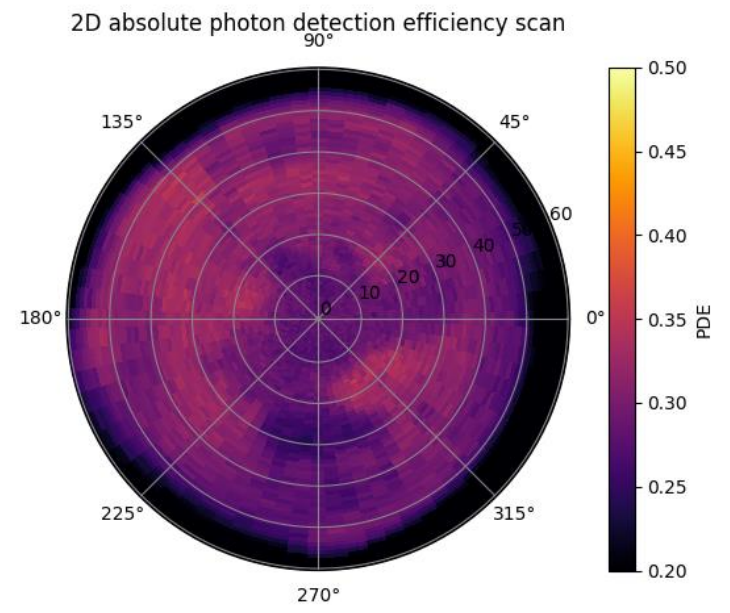
Same profile as
absolute PDE scan



2D Gain map (sq0551: Mesh 12X20)



3 white parts
SPE fitting NG
Same profile as
absolute PDE scan



Summary

- All PMT are good result for operation.
 - HV for @gain 1×10^7 is in operation range 1400 ~ 1700V.
 - Same type of saturation curve of Input vs observed NPE and keep linearity below 300pe.
 - 2D absolute Photo Detection efficacy is almost flat in zenith angle 0 ~ 50 degree.
- Next step
 - Measure linearity PMT + Main board read.
 - Compare the linearity at low temperature (FAT test) and room temperature (this measurement)

We measured the detail characteristic for these golden PMTS. So expect them to use calibration work or analysis in the ice.

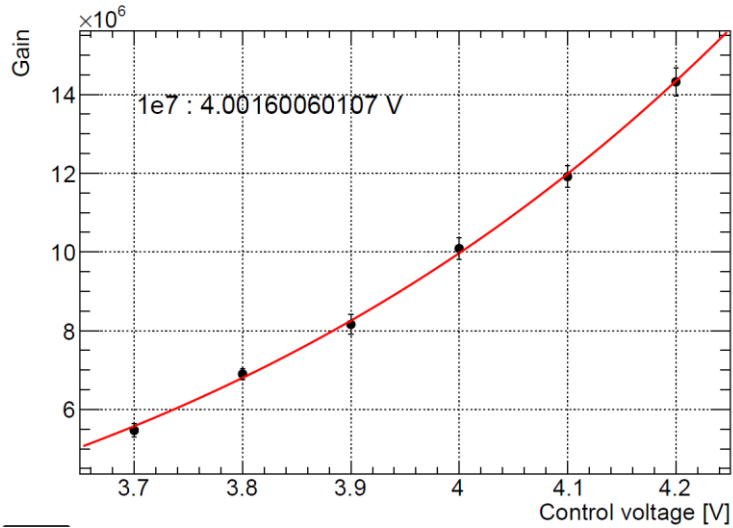
Back up

- Gain measurement detail data
- Linearity fitting

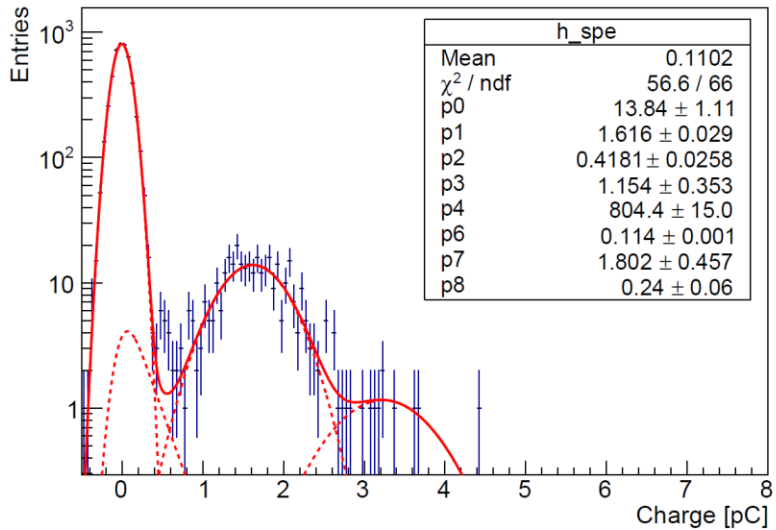
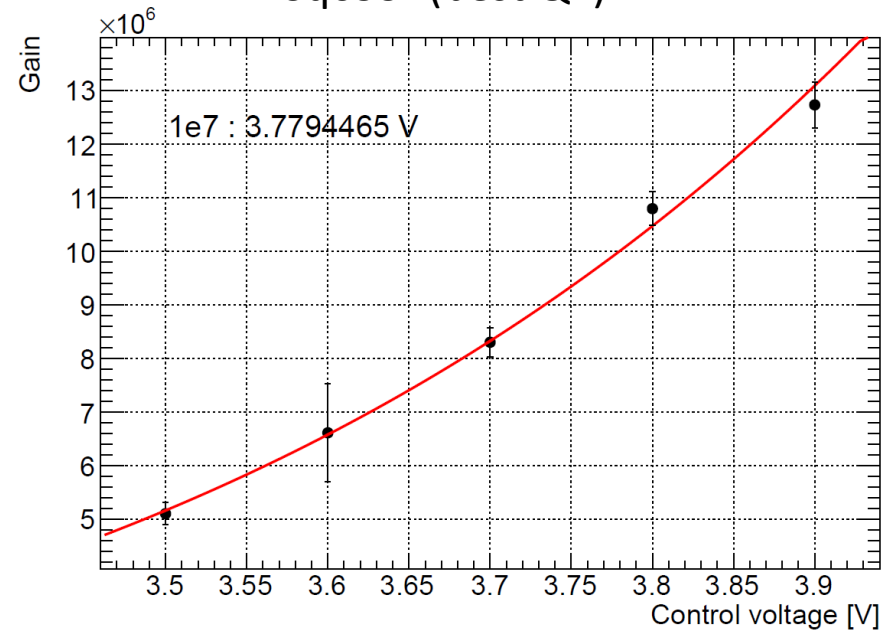
Gain (Golden PMT 1st Gr) (Best QE)

Note: HV= Vc x 400 [V]

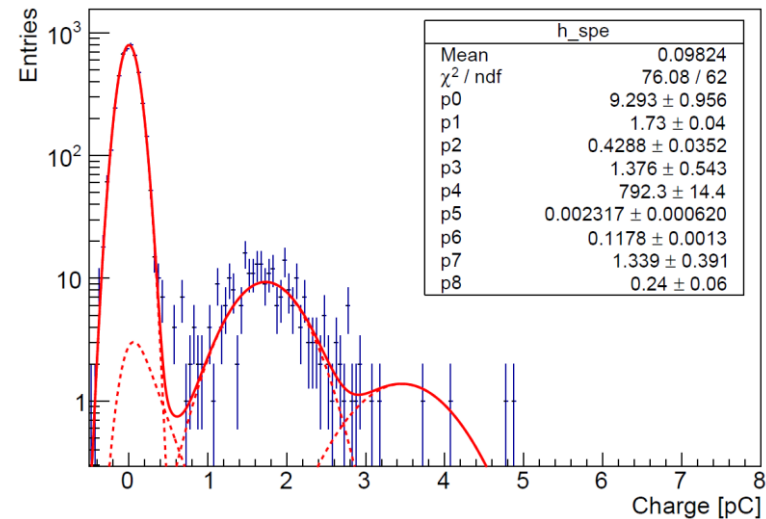
Sq0975 (best QE)



Sq0991(best QE)



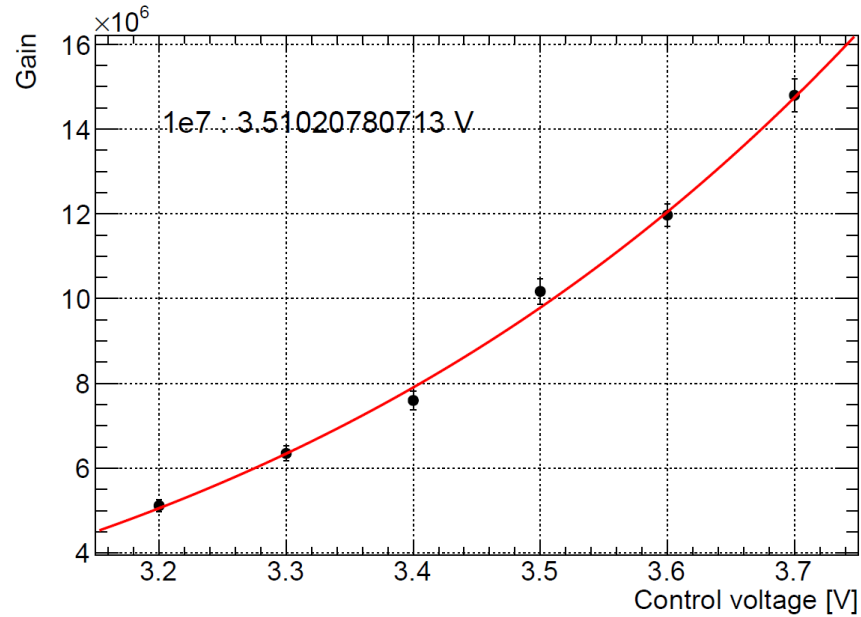
Vc=4.0V



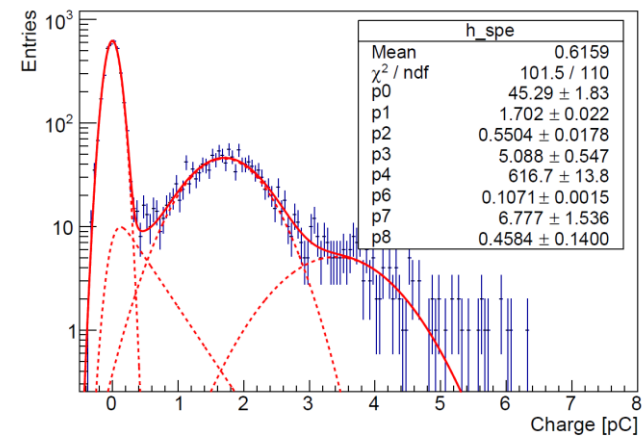
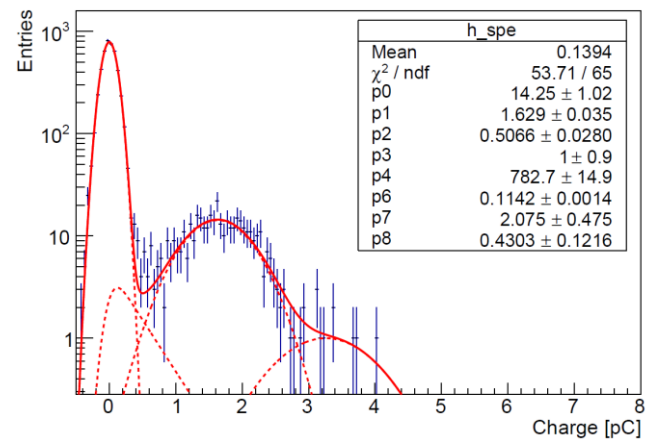
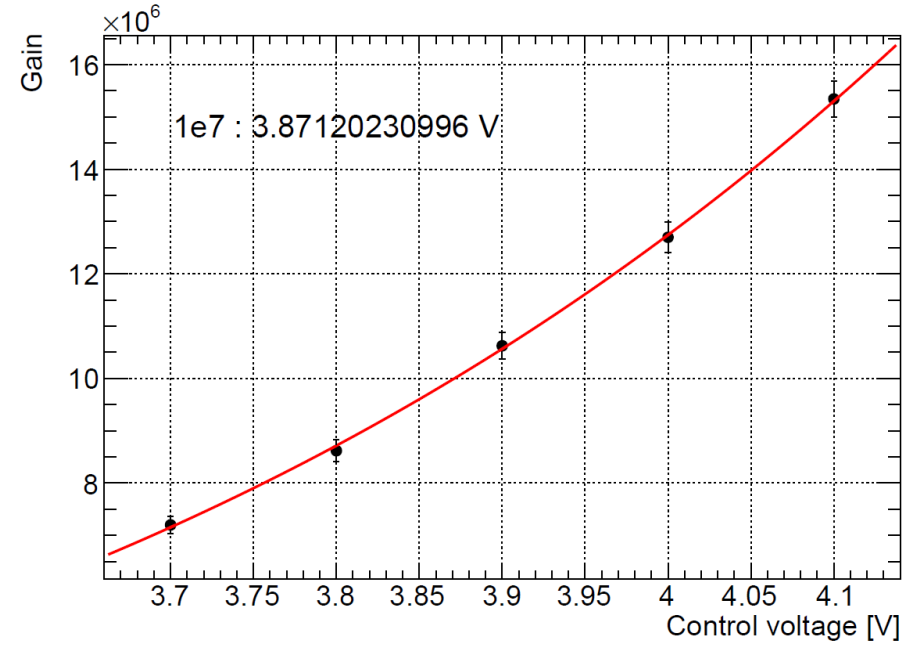
Vc=3.8V

Gain (Golden PMT 1st Gr) (averaged QE)

Sq0657 (averaged QE)

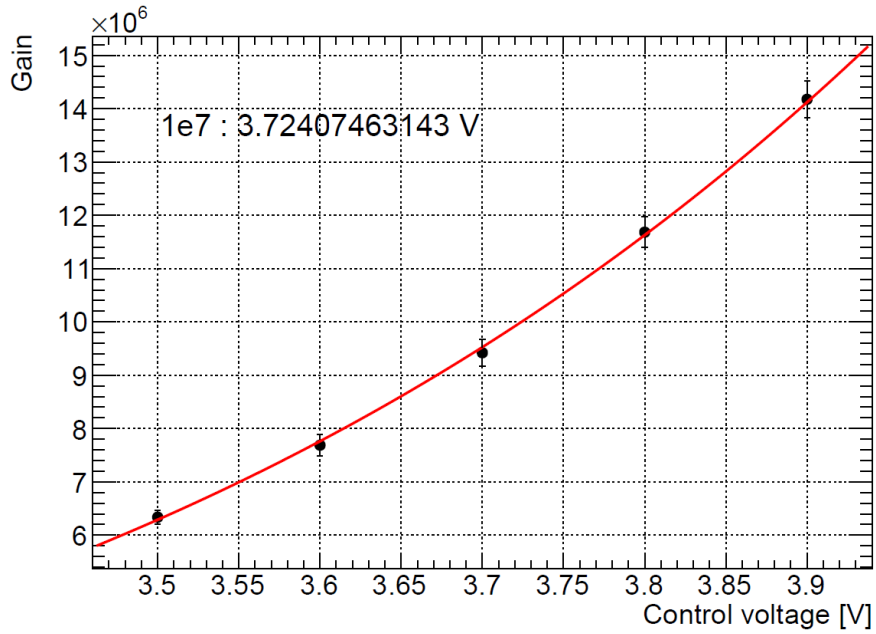


Sq0866(averaged QE)

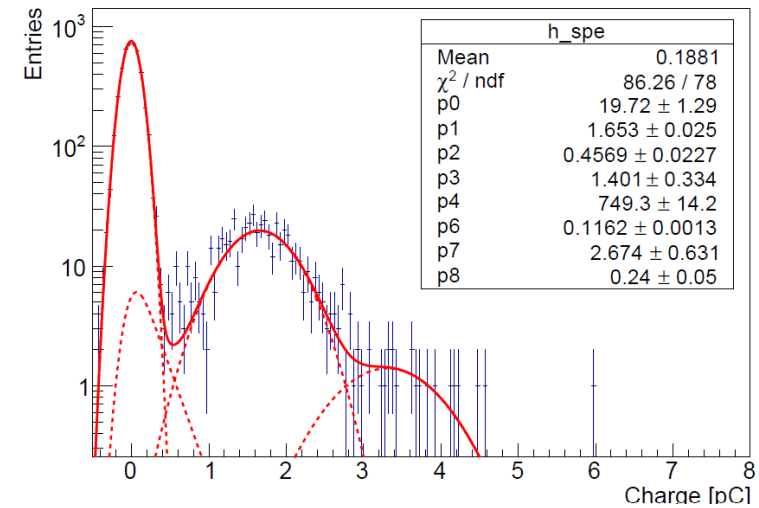
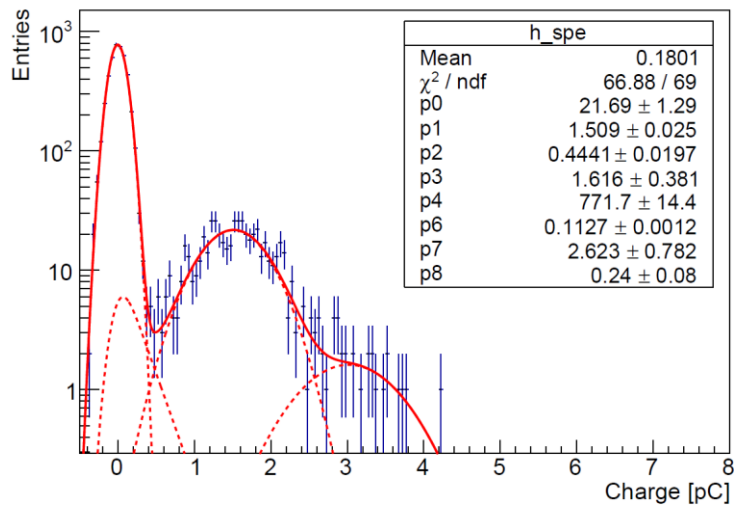
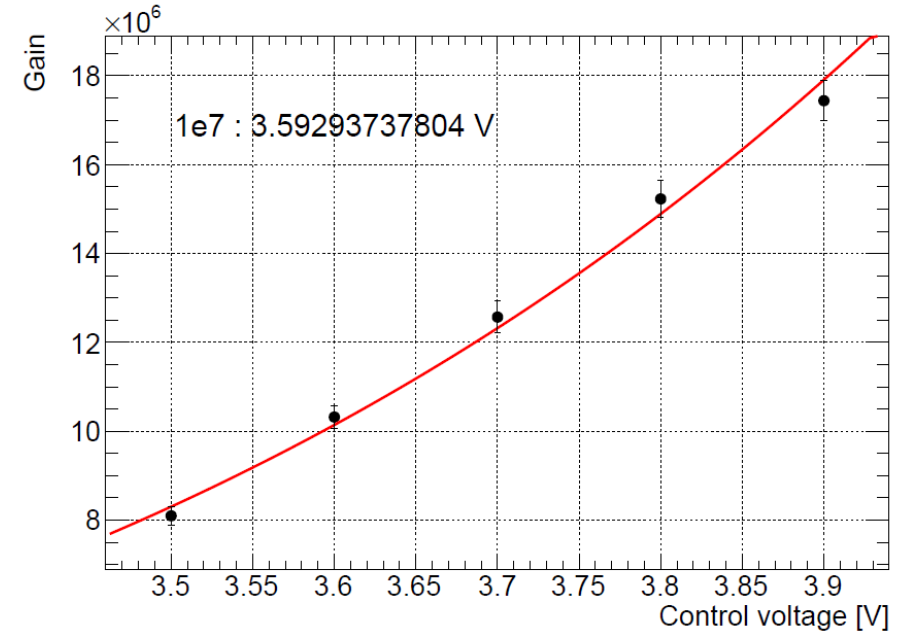


Gain (Golden PMT 1st Gr) (worst QE)

Sq0551

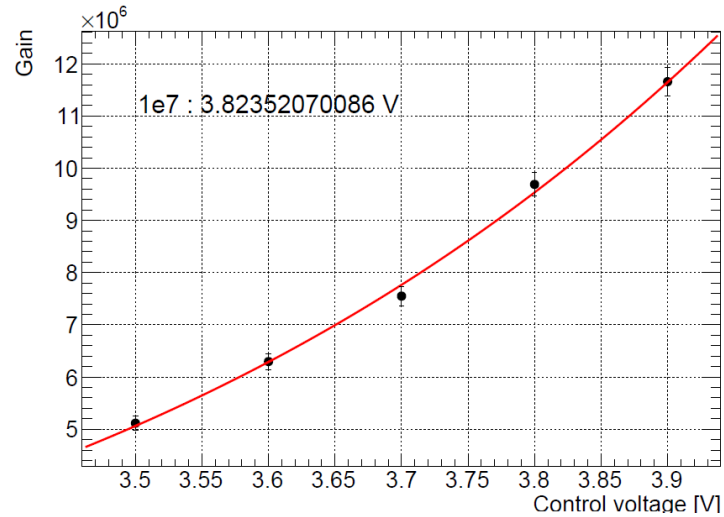


Sq0428

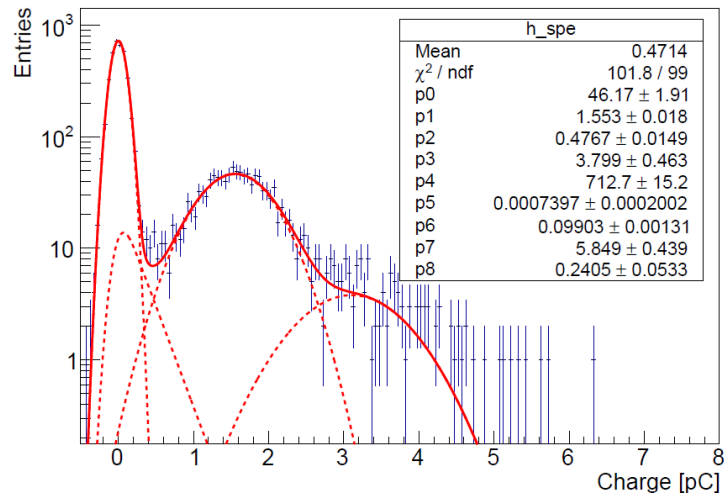
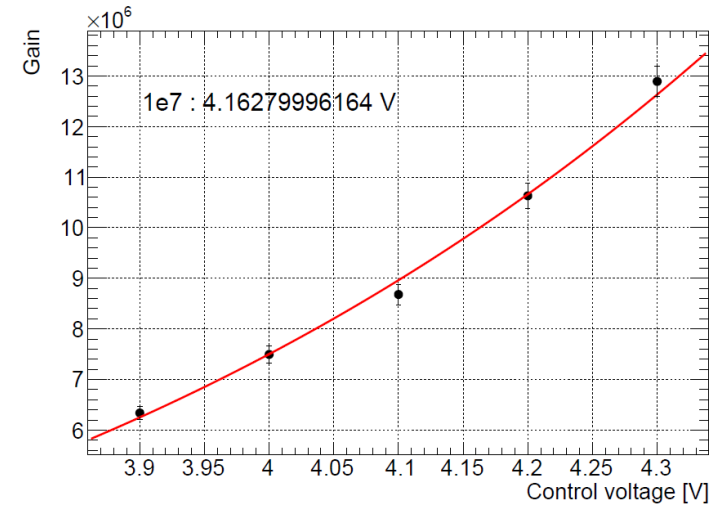


Gain (Golden PMT 2nd Gr) (Best QE)

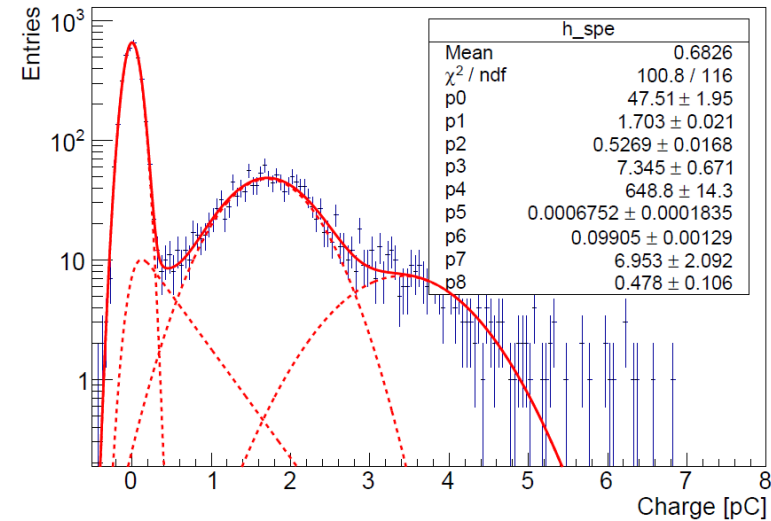
Sq0967 (best QE)



Sq0987(best QE)



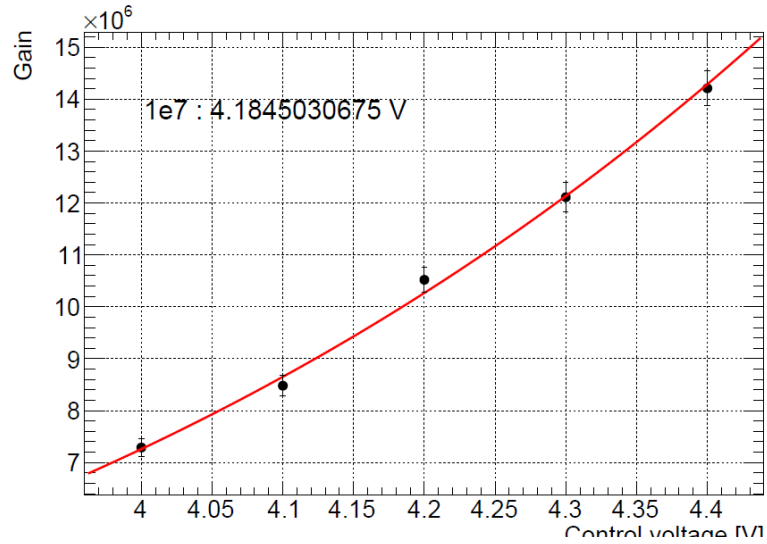
Vc=3.8V



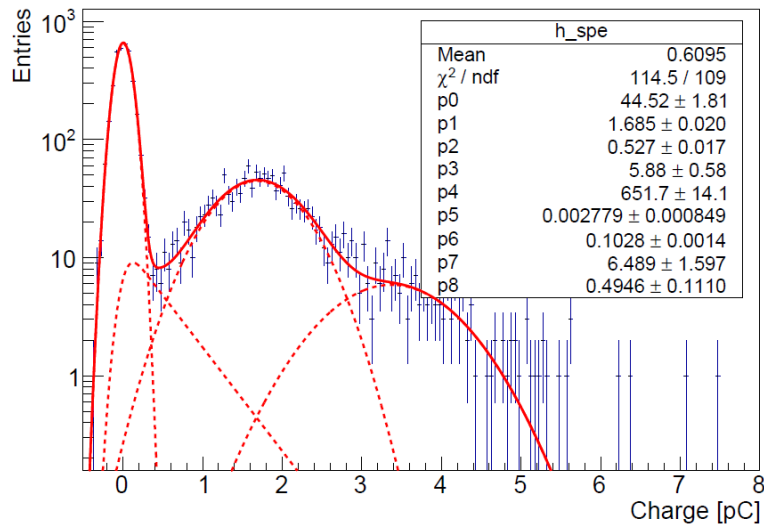
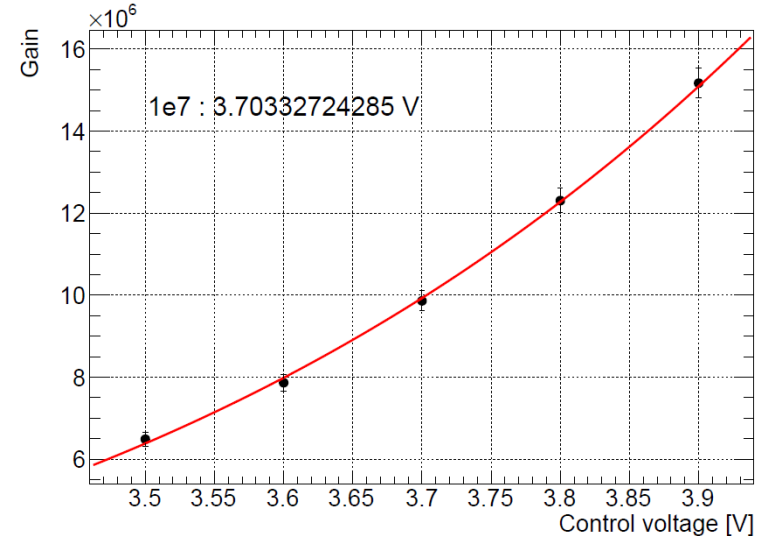
Vc=4.2V

Gain (Golden PMT 2nd Gr) (Average QE)

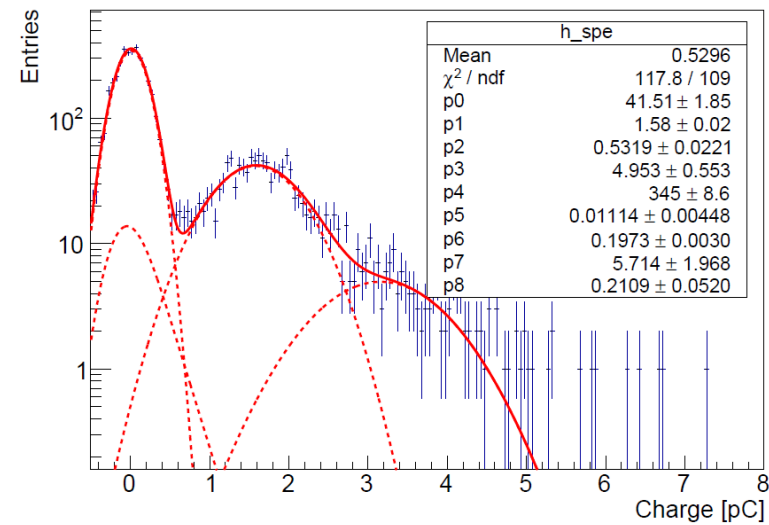
Sq0953 (average QE)



Sq0797(average QE)



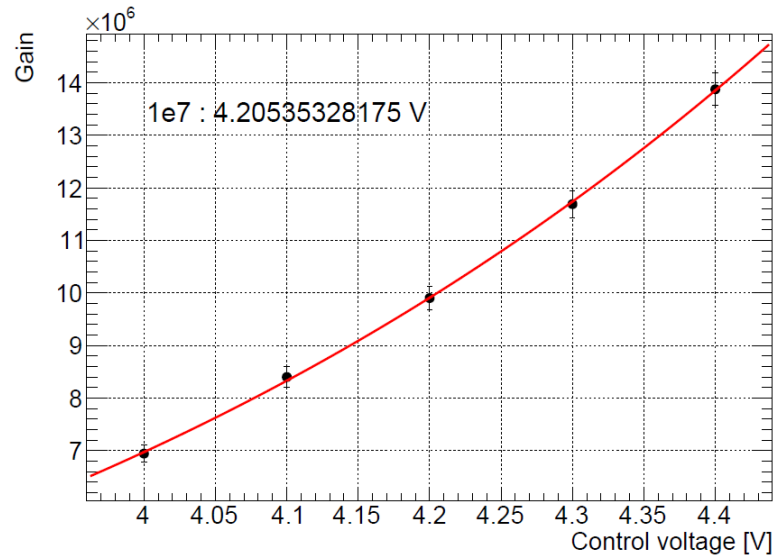
Vc=4.2V



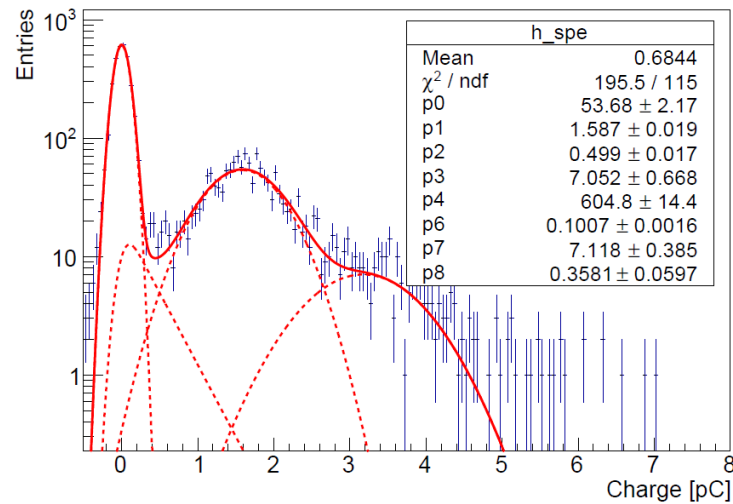
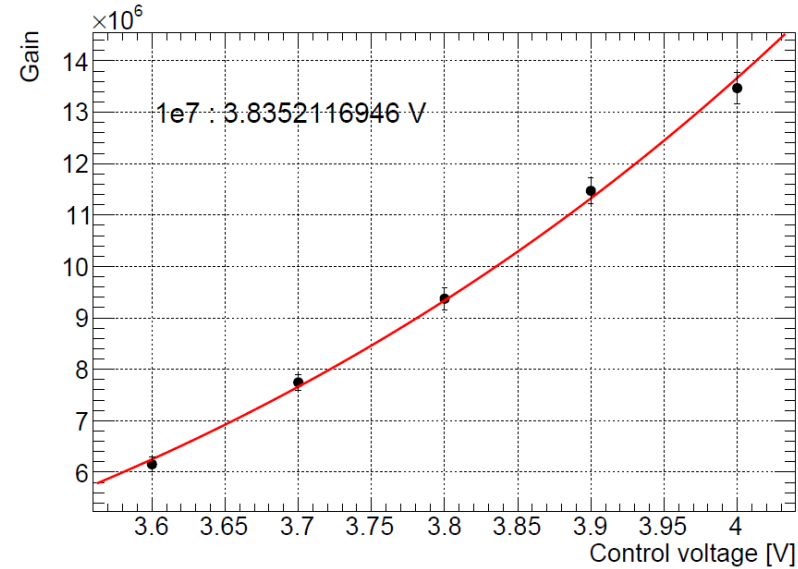
Vc=3.7V

Gain (Golden PMT 2nd Gr) (low QE)

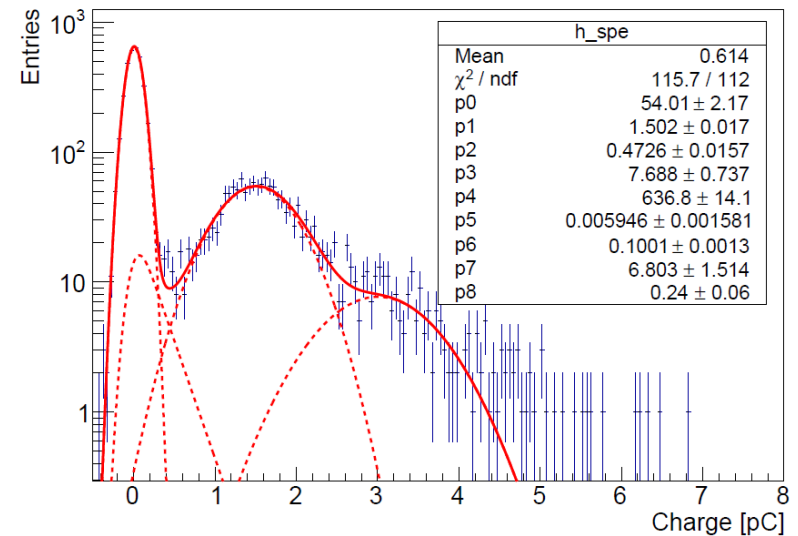
Sq0817 (low QE)



Sq0775 (low QE)



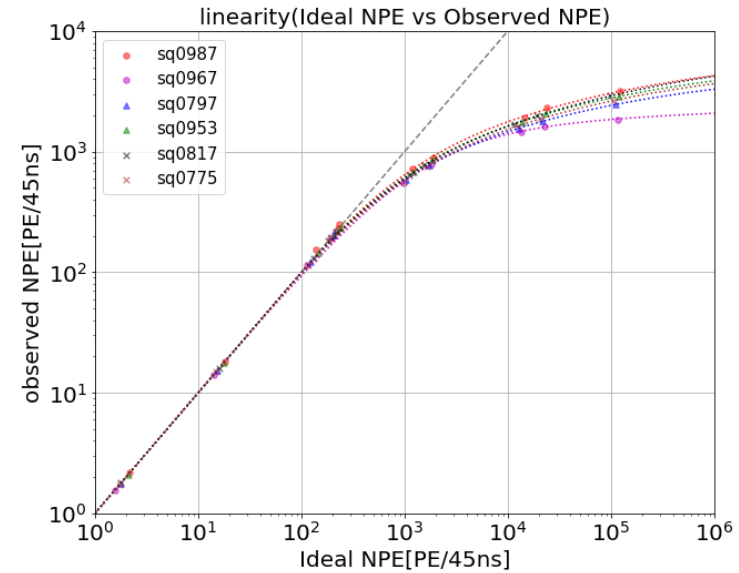
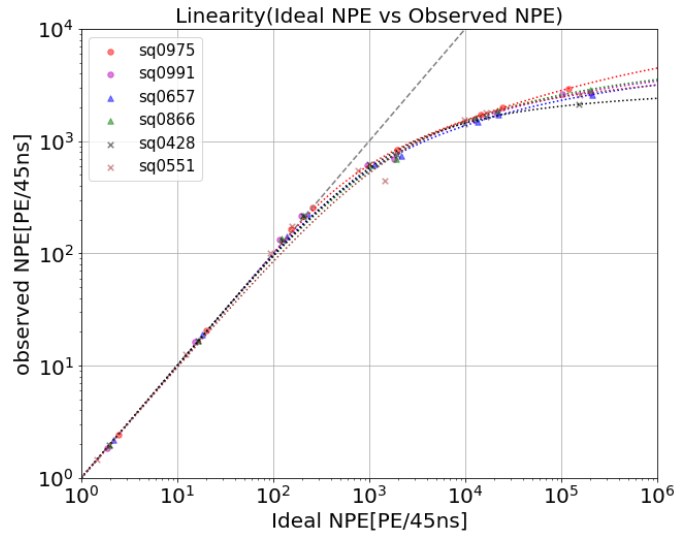
Vc=4.2V



Vc=3.8V

Linearity fitting function

$$(1./x + (1./p0) * np.log(1. + (x/p1)**3) / np.log(1. + (x/p2)**0.5)) ** -1$$



	p0	p1	p2
sq0975:	[87313	228	142644]
Sq0991:	[46472	74.8	19074]
Sq0657:	[43498	102.7	23332]
sq0866:	[48345	46.5	15568]
Sq0428:	[22619	41.5	1698]
Sq0551:	[47479	0.015	794.5]

	p0	p1	p2
sq0987:	[59425	168.1	32187]
Sq0967:	[17632	21.20	505.6]
Sq0797:	[43643	136.5	23163]
Sq0953:	[53356	148.5	29210]
Sq0817:	[65054	133.9	44713]
Sq0775:	[51408	110.5	27154]