




# PMT pre-calibration plan

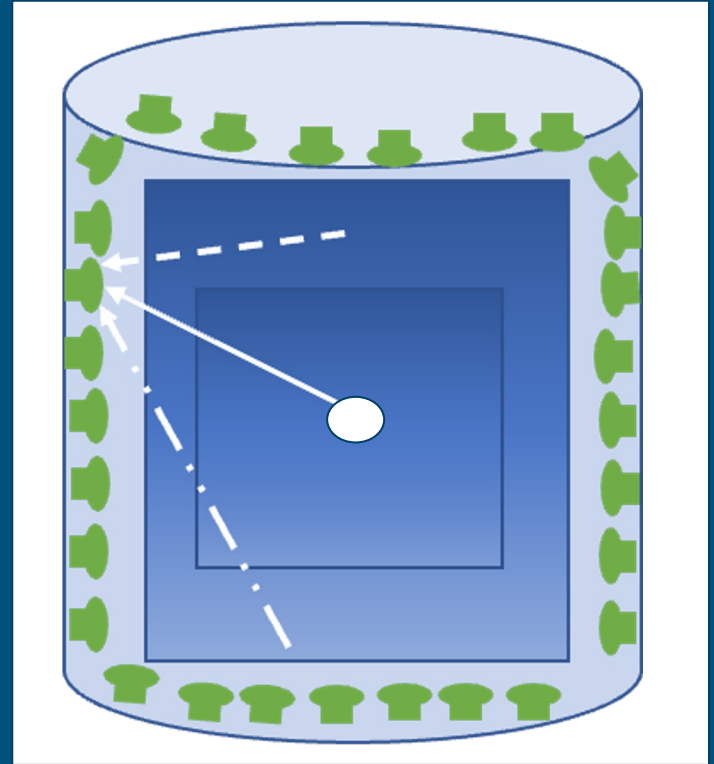
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Vincent Gousy-Leblanc  
WCTE CM meeting  
July 22th



# Why is pre-calibration needed (Nakajima-san)

- Why is in-situ calibration not enough ?
  - Lot's of degeneracy between the different detector response
    - Non uniform water transparency, scattering, reflections
    - Timing offset
    - PMT exact position
    - Angular response
    - etc
- Pre-calibration should help separate the different degeneracy

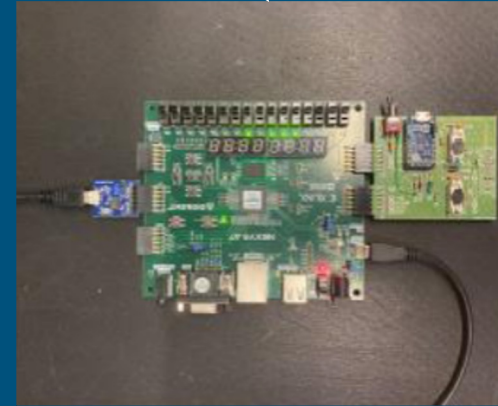



# Making a pre-calibration plan

- Pre-calibration measurements plan
  - All PMT will be tested by the PMT manufacturer
    - Electronic supplier will test the assembled PMTs
  - 2% of PMT will be shipped to the PMT testing station
    - Validate measurements
  - HV and FEB board will be tested by electronics supplier
  - 0.5% will be characterized
  - Mechanical parts
    - 3D scanning of samples at assembly sites
  - Optical testing of acrylic dome sample will be tested during the construction phase
- For WCTE (still undefined)
  - mPMT pre-calibration
    - Basic set of tests will be applied to all mPMT (requirements needs to be defined ?)
  - Basic characterization at the mPMT test stand (TRIUMF) and [Warsaw group](#)
    - Test and characterize multiple mPMT
    - How many ?
  - Full characterization at PTF ( ~1-2 disassemble mPMT)
    - Underwater measurements of the full mPMT angular response and variations to wavelength, magnetic field and polarization)
    - Measure detection efficiency, transit time and gain
    - Precise characterization of sets of 3 inch PMT in air



## mPMT demo system

- Four boards (control, monitor HV)
- Can read 2 channel in real time





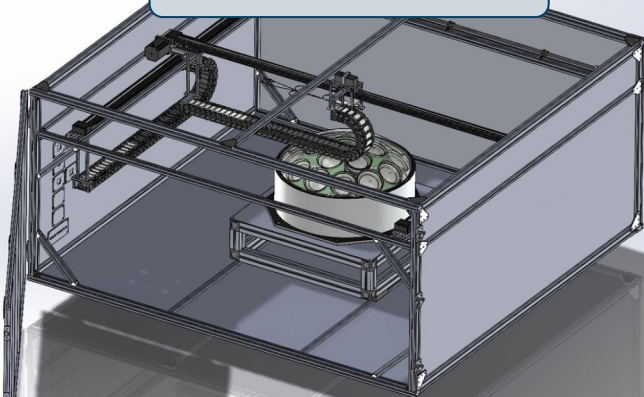
# Capability of the 2D mPMT test stand at TRIUMF



# Development @TRIUMF of a 2D test stand (T.Lindner)

- Similar set up then for PTF (less complicated)
- Will allow characterization of single PMT and mPMT using pulsed LED and robotic arms
- Commissioning phase is now complete
  - Started testing mPMT (19 PMTs and 4 dummies)
    - Full analysis pipeline is tested for single PMT

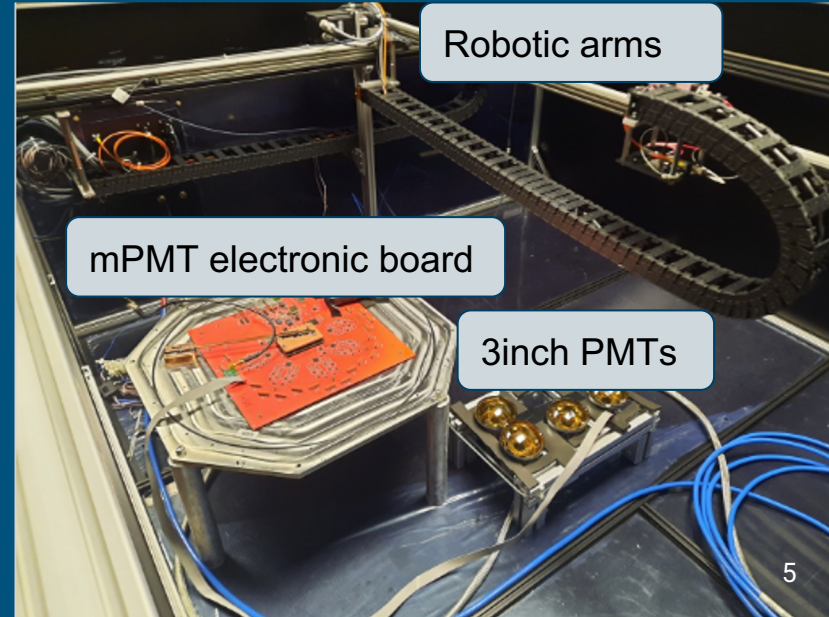
Conceptual design



Robotic arms

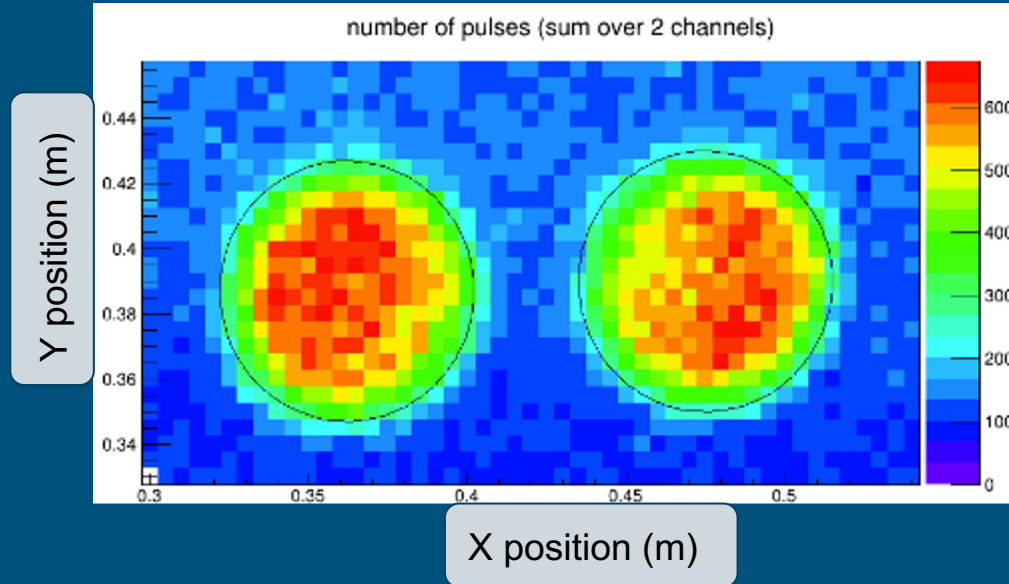
mPMT electronic board

3inch PMTs



# Development @TRIUMF of a 2D test stand (T.Lindner) (2)

- Takes 5000 events at each scan point
- Can see distinctively the 2 PMT
- Few issues with the scan for now
  - Reproducibility
  - Too much data
- Currently :
  - Measure and confirm the timing resolution of PMT from Hamamatsu
  - Analyze the charge (to confirm)



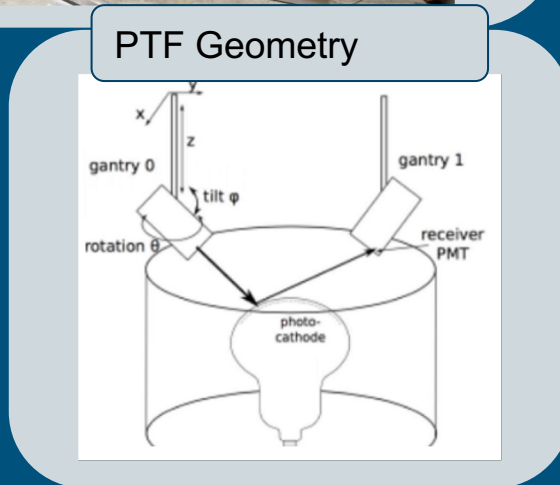
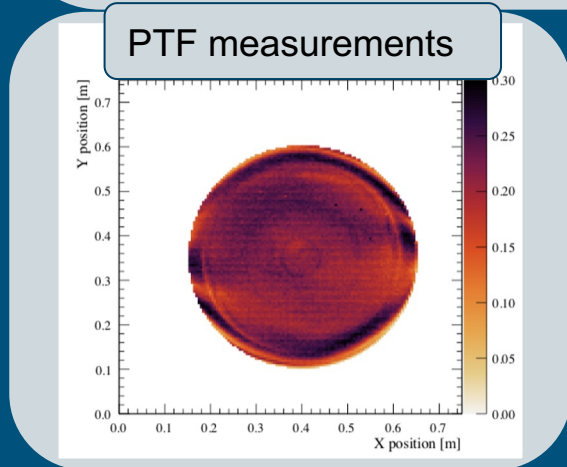
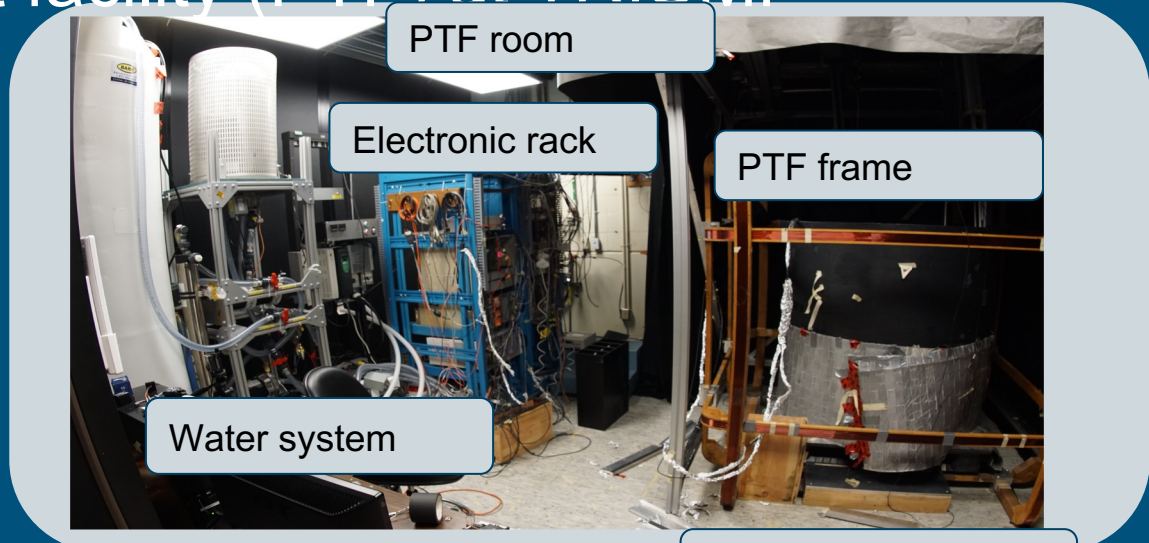


# The photosensor test facility (PTF)



# The Photosensor Test facility (PTF) at TRIUMF

- 3 pairs of Helmholtz coils (one in each direction)
  - Can control magnetic field
- 2 optical box (laser, phidget included to measure tilt, rotation angle and magnetic field)
- DAQ to perform 2D characterization of PMT (transit time, detection efficiency, gain)
- Angular response and reflection measurements
  - Receiver PMT

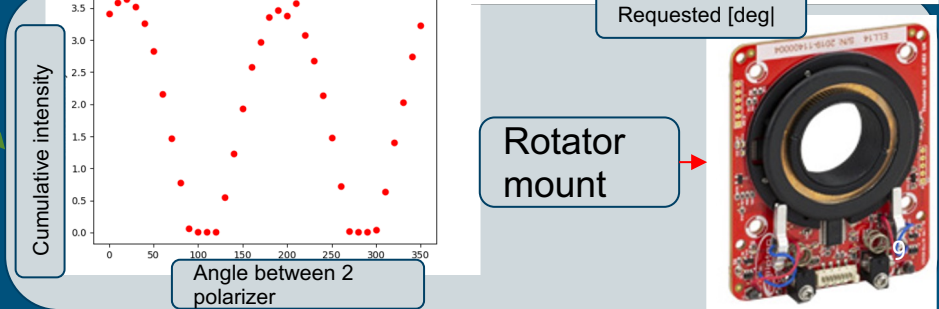
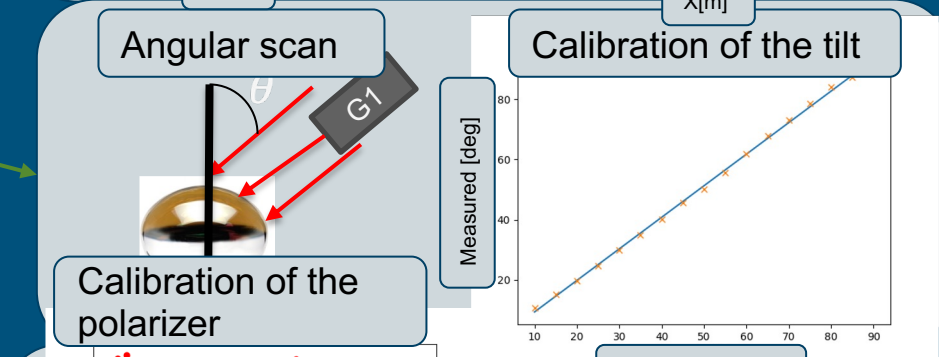
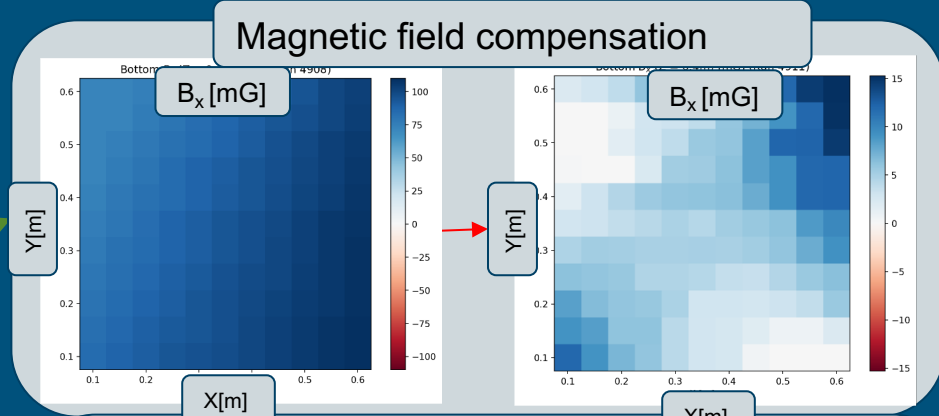
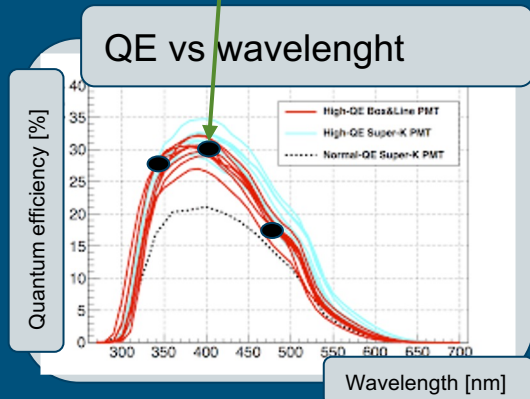




# PTF capability

- PTF will be able to measure and separate more external variables

- Magnetic field
- Angular dependence
- Polarization dependence
- Wavelength dependence



# Schedule (future)

- Challenging schedule to follow due to hardware troubleshooting
  - Need second Super-K PMT
- Will need to develop hardware for mPMT testing (next slide)

Schedule	July	August	September	October	December	January
Complete measurement campaign of the Super-K PMT						
Improve maintenance of the facility						
Change tank for easier access						
Need to measure everything and order the tank						
Redesign of the mounting plate of the gantry system						
Finish the safety system for HV and laser						
Finish redesign of the PMT holder for better clearance during side scan						
Complete measurement campaign of the second Super-K PMT						
Study the PMT by PMT difference						
Replicate the different measurements taken						
Change the PMT to 3inch PMT ? mPMT ?						
Empty the water tank						
Put the acrylic cover back						
Use the PTF ramp and move the PMT out of the room						
Put the PMT holder back together						
Use the crane to swith PMT						
For 3 inch ? need to design some kind of holder ? Direction used ? How to make it stand						
For mPMT how to insert in the tank ? scheme to put in the water ?						
Hyper-K PMT measurements						
How to insert in the tank ?						
When can it be expected to get 5 of them ?						

# Measurements of mPMT in PTF

- Repurpose the PTF facility to do underwater measurements for the mPMT
  - Need to recompensate the magnetic field (dynode is at a different location)
  - Need to develop a procedure to insert 3 inch PMT and mPMT in the water tank
    - Need to develop a stand for mPMT
    - Need to design a holder for the 3 inch PMT (3D printed ?)
  - Modify the collision avoidance code (avoid collision with the gantry and the system)
- Pre-calibration measurement
  - Measure the transit time, gain and detection efficiency for the 13 individual PMT
    - Replicate the measurement with mPMT
  - Comparing the 2 detector response will give hopefully hints of the relationship between the individual PMT response vs the mPMT response

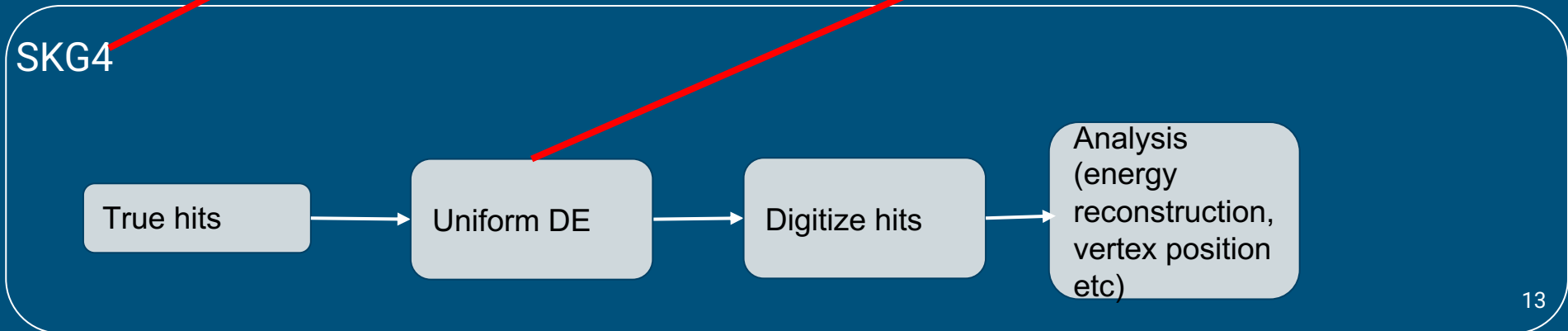
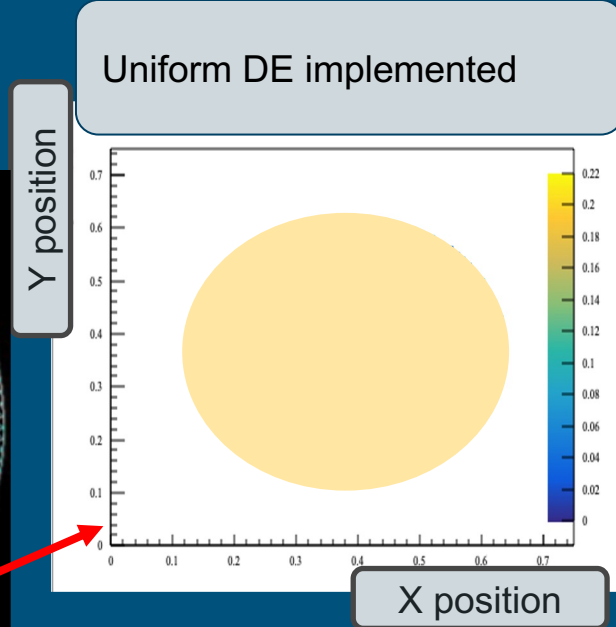
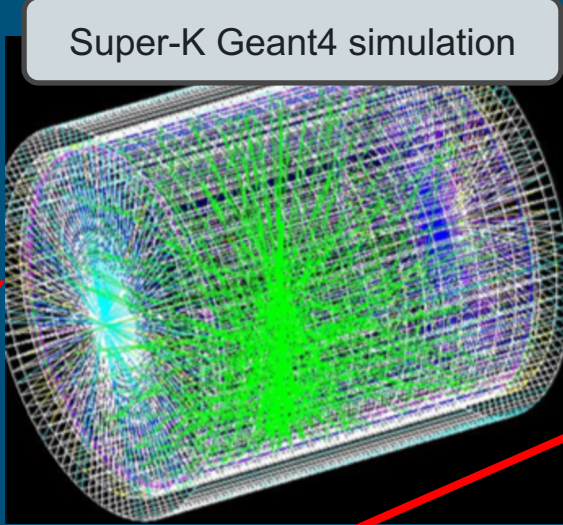


# Potential integration of measurements into simulations



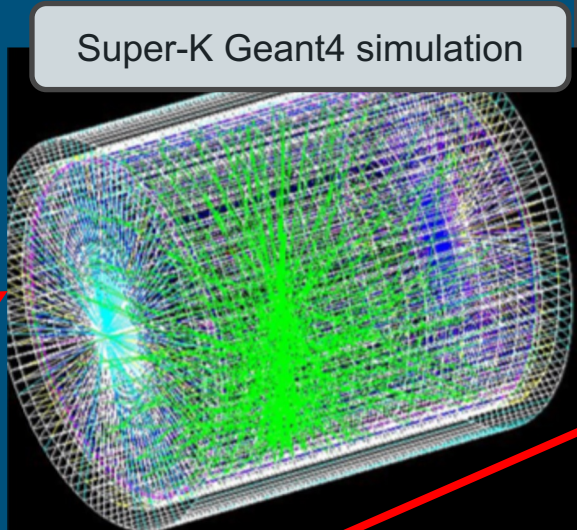
# Simulation pipeline for Super-K

- Simplest implementation :
  - Replace Uniform DE by position dependant DE

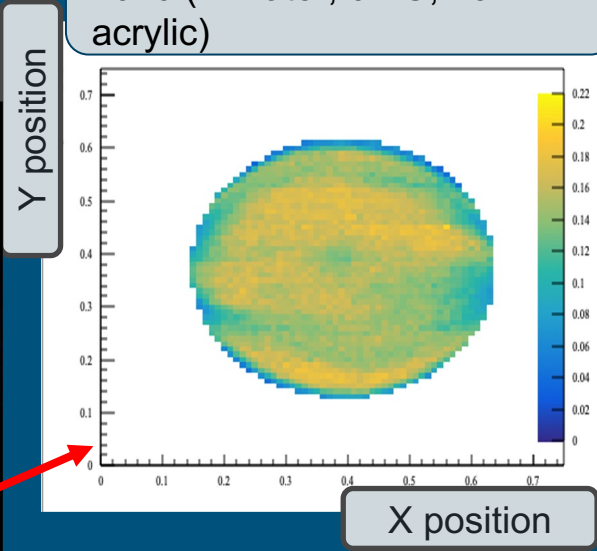


# Simulation pipeline

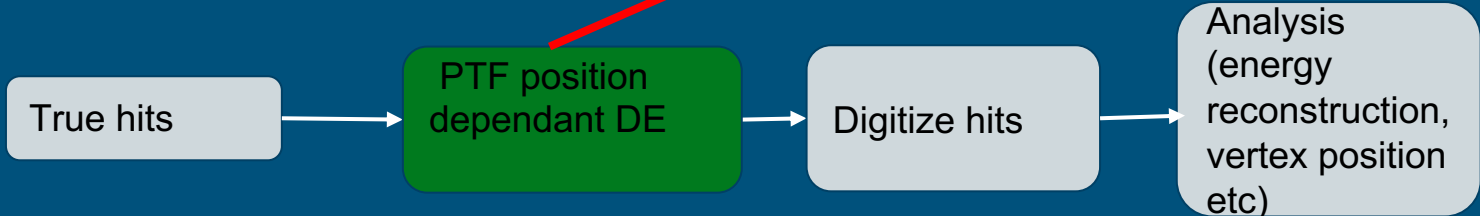
- Simplest implementation :
  - Replace Uniform DE by position dependant DE



PMT measurements done in 2020 (in water, 0mG, no acrylic)

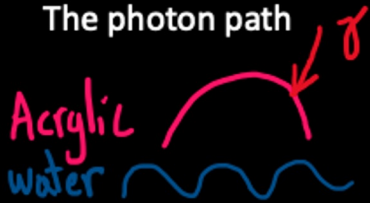


SKG4



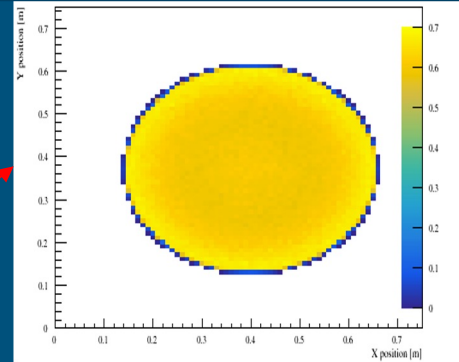
# In detail: PMT Modelling

The photon path



Simulation

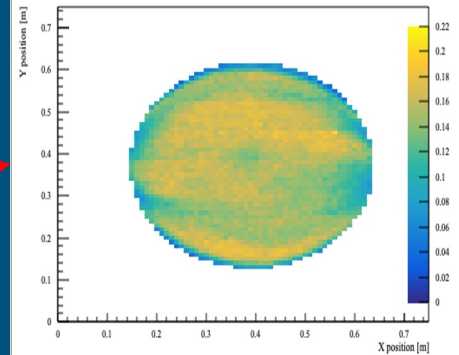
Step 1: Optical simulation  
assuming uniform DE in SKG4



Glass  
photocathode

A diagram showing a red curved arrow representing a photon path. The path starts in a region labeled 'Glass' and enters a region labeled 'photocathode' which is depicted with a grey curved line.

Step 2: Input PTF  
measurements



The photo-electron path

Vacuum:  
dynodes:  
electronics

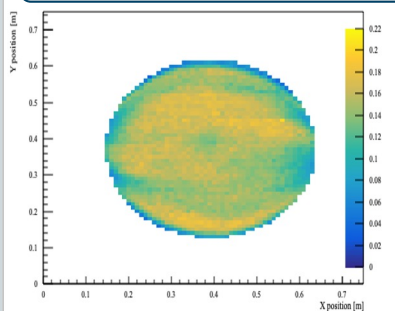
A diagram showing a red curved arrow representing a photo-electron path. The path starts in a region labeled 'Vacuum' and enters a region labeled 'dynodes' which is depicted with green dashed lines. The path ends in a region labeled 'electronics' which is depicted with a purple vertical line.

PTF data

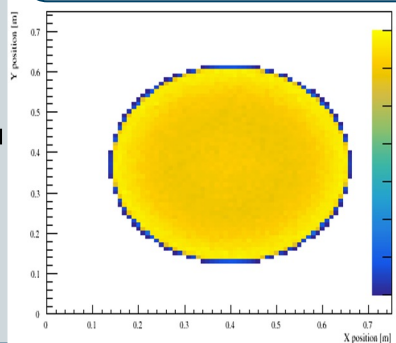
# Modelling the experiment

Step 3: Build empirical model

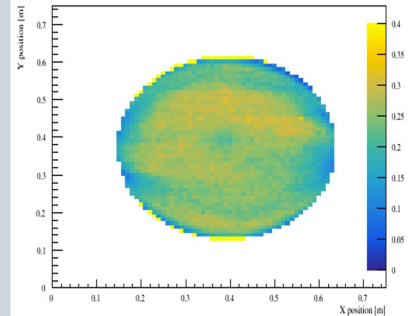
DE measurements



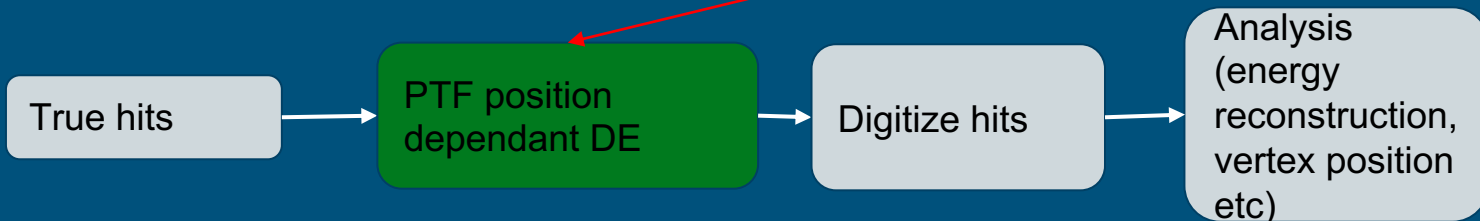
Simulation output,  
assuming uniform  
PMT response



Empirical model of DE  
(corrected for known  
effects) for input to sim



## PTF implementation in (SKG4)

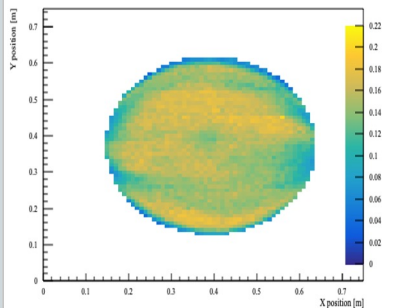




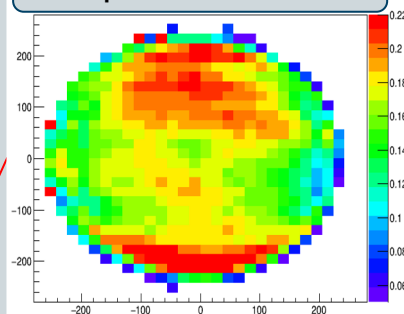
# Integration of data into simulation

Step 4: Test empirical model ( first cross check seems to be good)

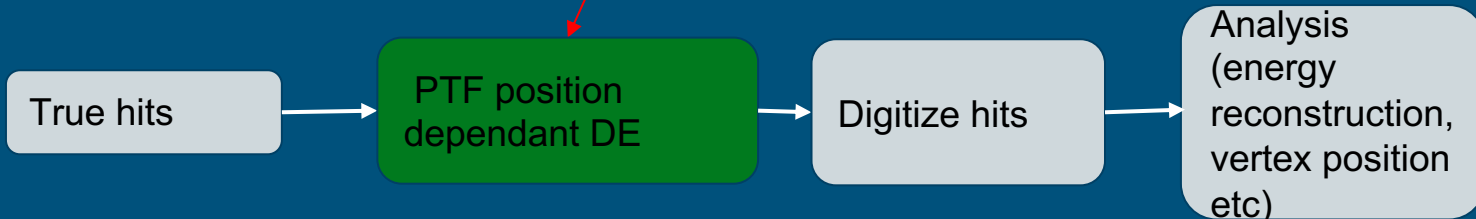
DE measurements



Implemented DE



PTF implementation in (SKG4)



# Integrating into WCSIM simulation

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- Same idea could potentially be applied to WCSIM ?
  - Using mPMT measurements, it is be possible to extract each PMT direction and response
    - Could implement full mPMT response into the simulation
  - Estimate the impact of these measurements by doing a MC-MC comparaison ?
    - Compare the reconstruction effect on fitQun
    - Compare mPMT vs 20inch PMT to understand their impact on reconstruction ?

# Possible studies for pre-calibration

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- Study needs to be done to determine the pre-calibration requirements
  - Study the effect on mPMT response of
    - angular response
    - Position dependence (normalization shift)
    - PMT detection efficiency
    - PMT dark noise and after-pulse
    - PMT timing response (random fluctuation)
- How much pre-calibration measurements can be used and related to the detector operation
  - Relationship between pre-calibration and in detector measurements
- Validation of mPMT performance
  - Confirm specs and expectations for dark noise, transit time and gain measurements

# Conclusion

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- Pre-calibration plan and requirements needs to be established for WCTE
  - PTF is able to do a full characterization of the PMT
    - Still have some time before doing actual measurements
  - mPMT test stand can measure basic PMT properties
    - Started establishing the analysis pipeline to test it
    - Will valide mPMT specifications
    - More results to come soon
  - Pipeline was created to integrate measurement into the simulations for Super-K, will need to be adapted

# Thank you

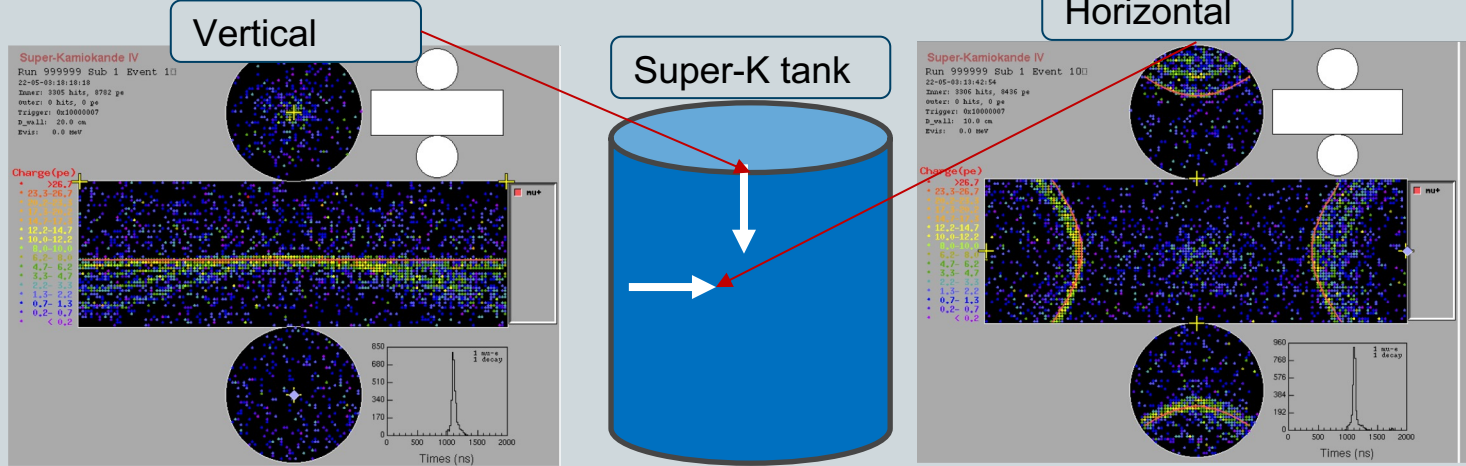
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# Back up

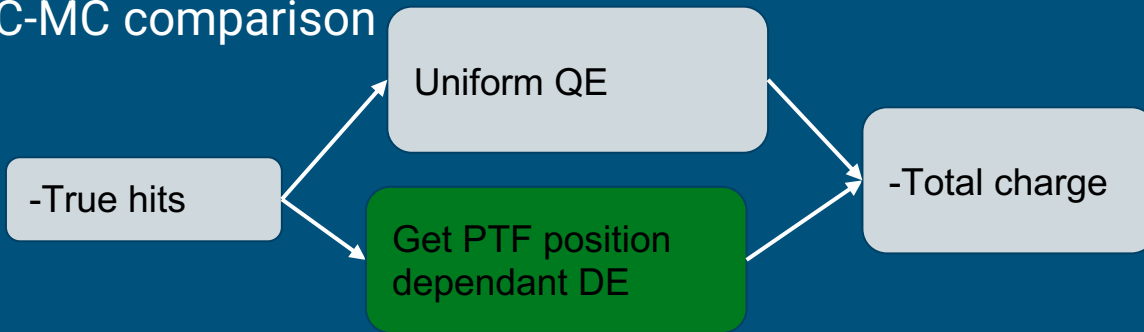
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# Integration of data into simulations (2)

Step 5: Apply empirical model on simple study : particle gun  $\mu^+$ ,  $E=1$  GeV, dir= (0,0,-1;-1,0,0) vertical and horizontal, 1500 events



## MC-MC comparison



# Total charge horizontal vs vertical case

- Muon

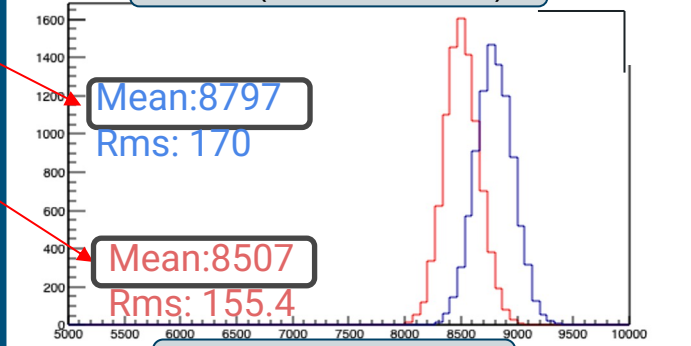
- Nominal
  - Mean ratio : 0.97
- PTF
  - Mean ratio: 0.95

Mean ratio

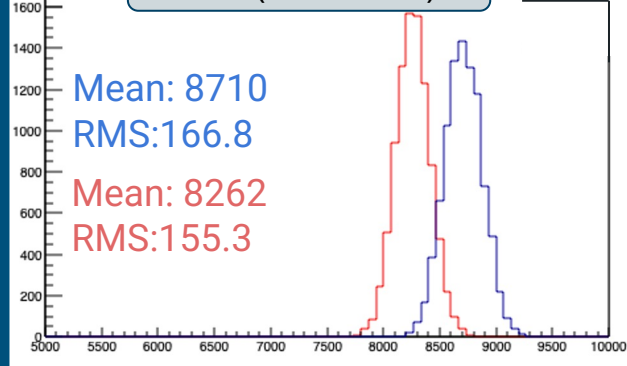
Mean Vertical

Mean Horizontal

Muon (Nominal case)



Muon (PTF case)



Second ratio

Ratio\_nominal

Ratio\_PTF

Difference

1.91%



# Total charge horizontal vs vertical case (2)

- Decay electron

- Nominal

- Mean ratio :0.92

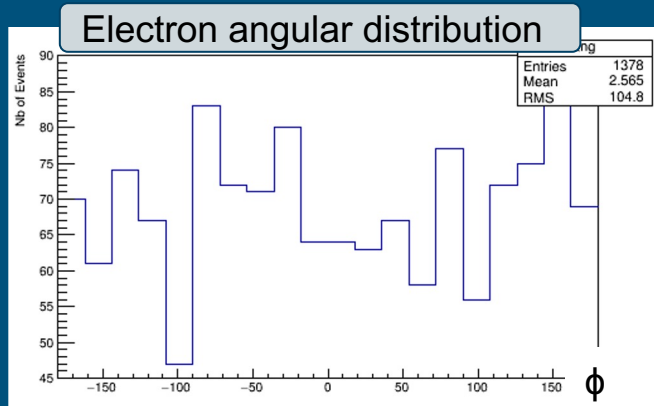
- PTF

- Mean ratio: 0.91

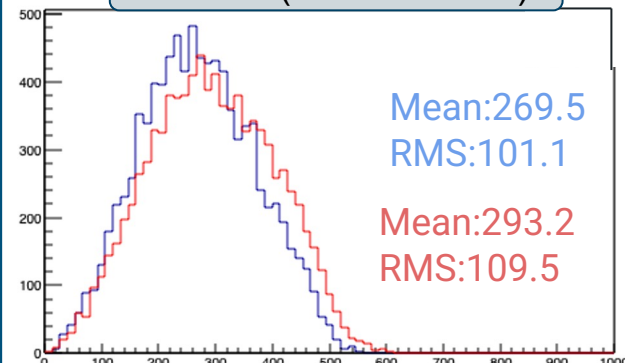
Difference

0.69%

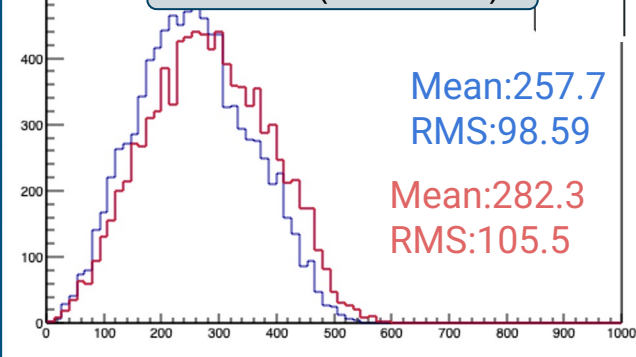
- Angular distribution



Electron (Nominal case)



Electron (PTF case)



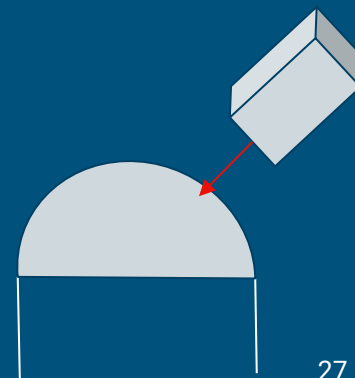
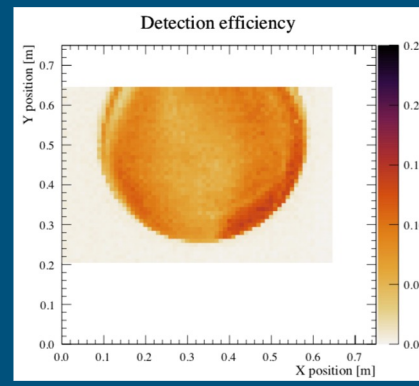
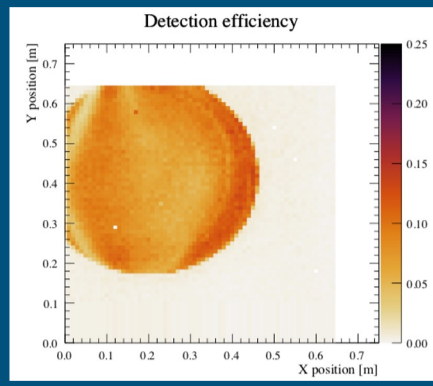
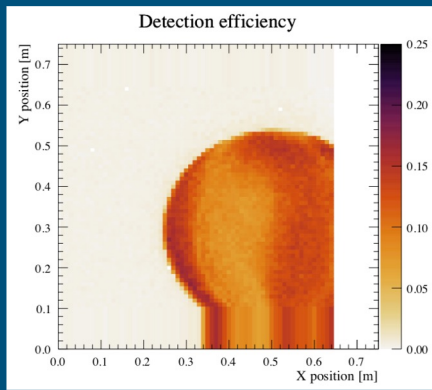
# Schedule (past)

- Since last collaboration meeting
- Much more hardware issues than expected
  - Improvements needed a lot of troubleshoot
  - Different issues coming from the improvements
    - (still not completely resolve)
- Required a lot of work

Overall schedule of the PTF relocation	2020	2021	2022		
List of jobs	December	January-April	April-August	September-December	January-May
PTF relocation(moving everything )					
-Frame, coils, water system, tank, electronic racks, laser system, gantry system, dark curtain, etc					
-ReBuild water system stage, build PTF floor					
Re-assembly of PTF/testing of gantry					
-Testing the stepper motors for x,y,z,phi,theta direction					
-Using encoders to cross check the value of the stepper motor					
-Redesign of Coils clamps for better insertion of tank					
-Conception of the PTF ramp + procedure to get PMT + tank in					
-Reconnect all the coils with new wires, rearrange all the wires					
-Train how to use the water system, purify water					
Upgrade of PTF (optical box)					
-Optical box redesign (fixing tilt, weight)					
-Calibration of magnetometer					
-Calibration of the polarizer					
-Alignment of the beam					
-Testing monitor and receiver PMT					
-Tilt calibration					
-Leak test of the optical box					
-Sealing the optical box					
Testing of the darkroom					
-Reinstall laser system +digitizer + trigger system to analyze PMT waveform					
-Generate different charge distribution					
-Estimate the noise					
-Ensure fit is still working					
-Implement low pass filter to decrease noise					
-Test the waveform fitting and analysis pipeline on a single point					
-Calibrate the attenuation of the laser					
Compensation of the magnetic field					
-Install G-Iron, test uniformity of the field					
-Spatial scan, voltage scan process					
Updating the collision avoidance program for the new geometry					
-Test new collision avoidance on PMT					
-Include tilt theta in the script					
-Visualize the software and test it on static object					
-Center the tank and create coordinate system					
<b>Software improvements</b>					
-Regenerate the analysis charge\timing\detection efficiency distribution for new and previous data					
-Improve pulse fitting					
-Develop a tool to visualize single 1D distribution					

# Measurements of mPMT in PTF

- Repurpose the PTF facility to do underwater measurements for the mPMT
  - Need to recompensate the magnetic field
  - Need to develop a procedure to insert 3 inch PMT and mPMT in the water tank
    - Need to develop a stand for the new PMT



# How to control and understand the detector uncertainty (Nakajima-san)

- Study needs to established

- How much pre-calibration is needed for the detector
- How much pre-calibration measurements can be used and related to the detector operation

