

# **Brief summary on Redout MC studies**

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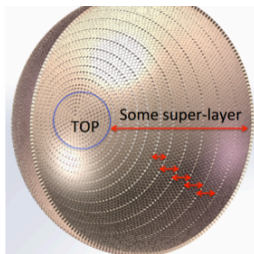
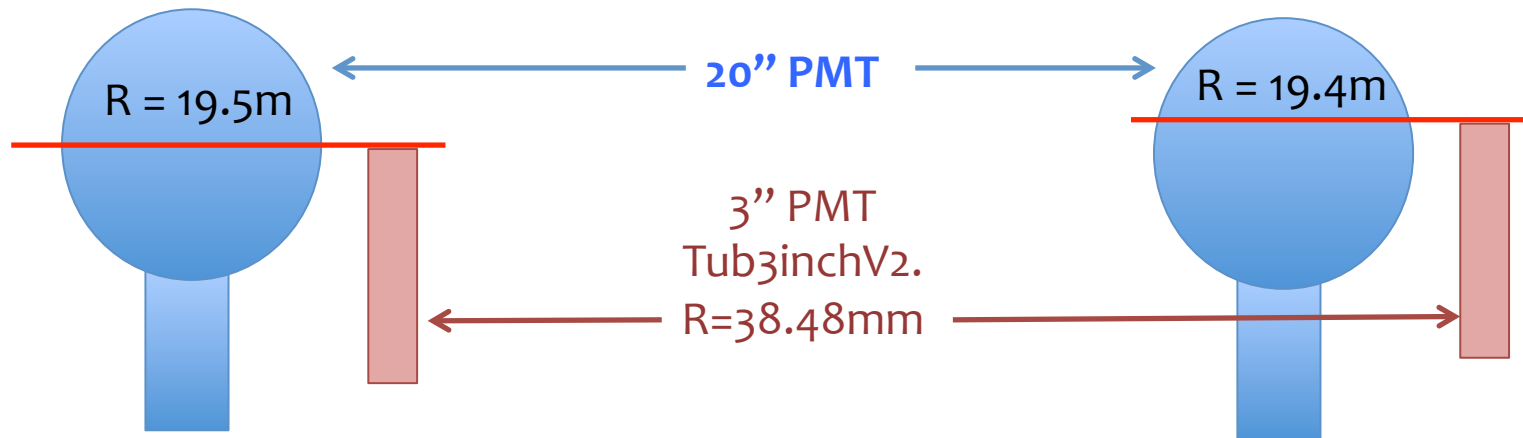
# Dictionary

- **L-PMTs** = 20'' PMTs
- **S-PMTs** = 3'' PMTs
- **S-N<sub>PE</sub>** = number of photo electron (= perfect charge integration) for 3'' PMTs
- **S-N<sub>PMT</sub>** = number of hit 3'' PMTs
- **L-N<sub>PE</sub>** = number of photo electron (= perfect charge integration) for 20'' PMTs
- **L-N<sub>PMT</sub>** = number of hit 20'' PMTs

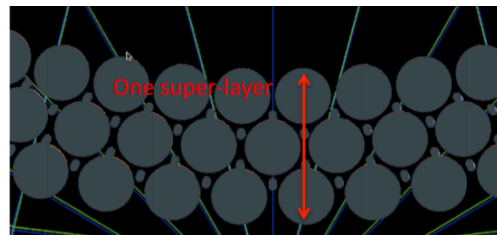
# Two 3" PMT geometries implemented in Sniper

Normal configuration

+10cm offset configuration



Arrangement of 20" PMTs



Add 3" PMTs in the gaps

◆ 20" PMTs: 17746

◆ 3" PMT: 35794

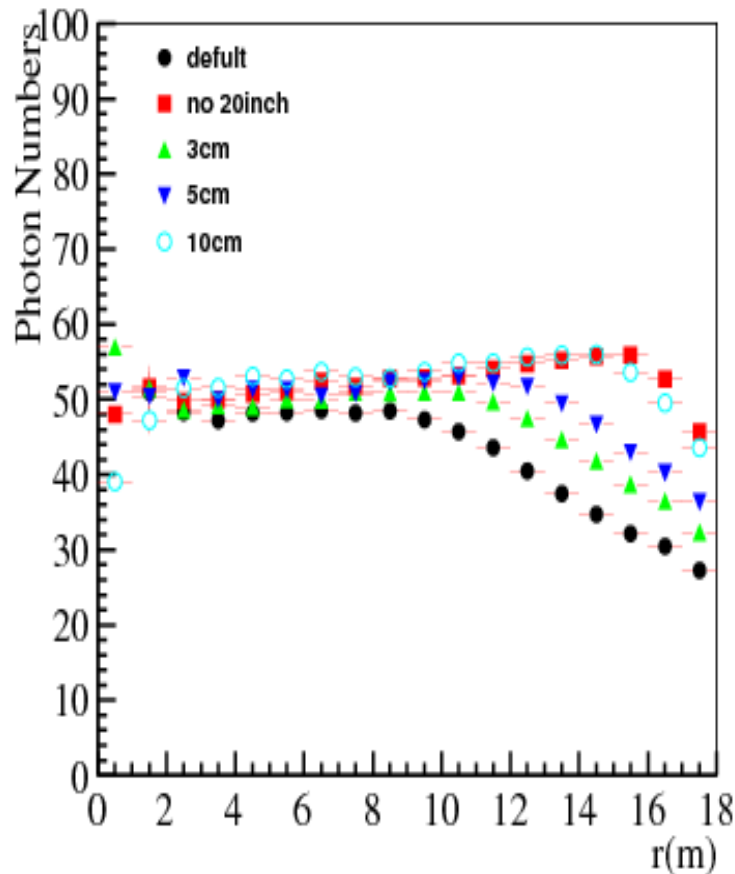
Designed by  
J.J. Hao, mechanics group  
X.Y. Li, offline group

See JUNO-doc-922-v1  
for details

# Optimization of S-PMTs' position

Tub3inchV2 in different position  
(adding 20 inch )

Compared with the default position ,  
percentage of increased photons :



	3 inch PMT	20 inch PMT
3cm	~15%	~ -0.07%
5cm	~25%	~ -0.2%
10cm	~42%	~ -0.6%

Moved forward about 10cm, light shadowed by 20 inch PMT is almost negligible.

Moved forward about 5cm, the number of total photons of PMT is the largest.

# S-PMT position impact on $L-N_{PE}$ & $L-N_{PMT}$ ? ( $^{60}Co \sim 2.5 MeV$ )

L-PMTs

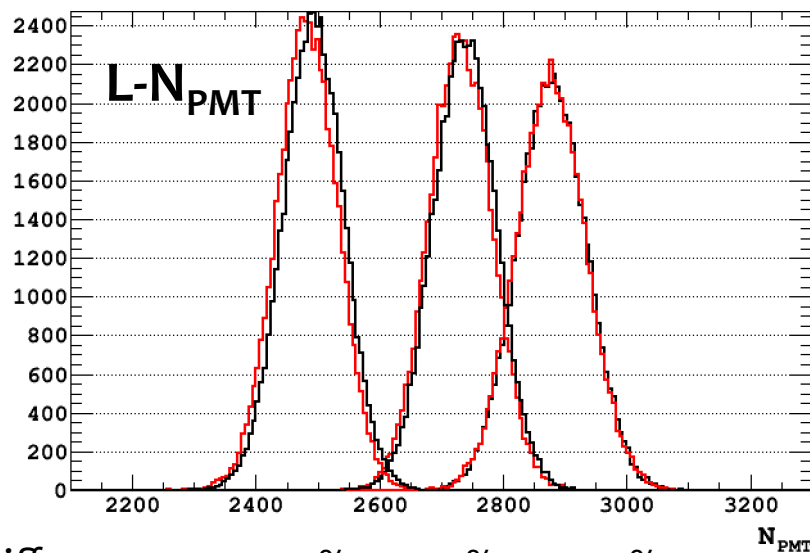
S-PMT Normal

L-PMTs

R=15m 10m 2m

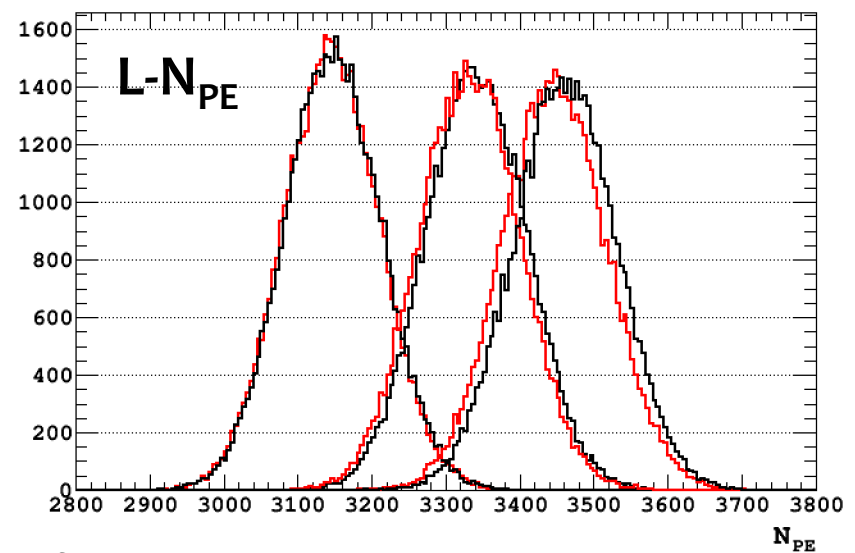
S-PMT +10cm

R=2m 10m 15m



Difference: -0.4% -0.2% -0.07%

(small decreasing of  $L-N_{PMT}$ )



Difference: -0.07% -0.3% -0.4%

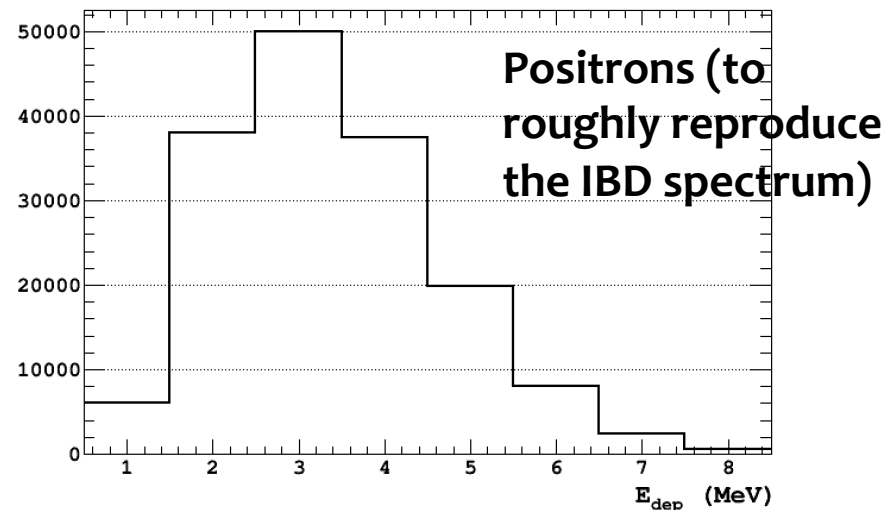
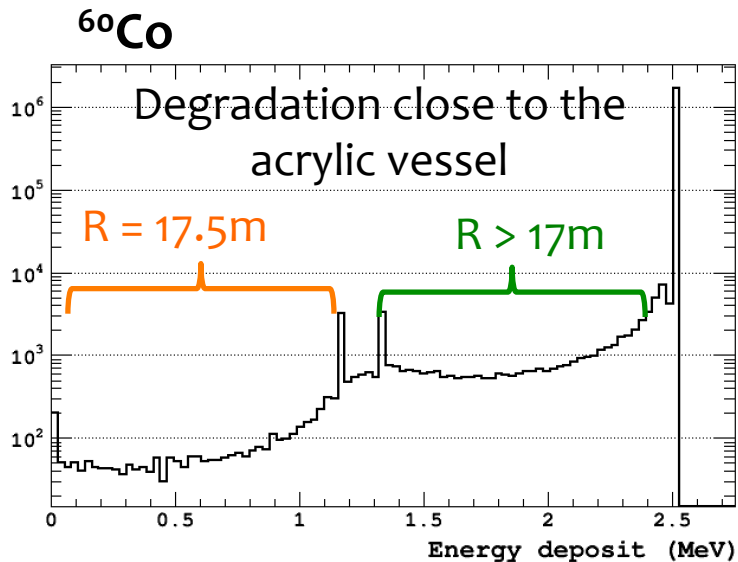
(small decreasing of  $L-N_{PE}$ )

**Impact of S-PMT position on L-PMT light detection < 0.4%**

# MC Input files

Used Sniper MC production with J15v1r2-Pre1 :

- Positrons uniformly distributed in the CD at different energy
- $^{68}\text{Ge}$  (2 annihilation  $\gamma$ ,  $\sim 1\text{MeV}$ ) and  $^{60}\text{Co}$  files (2  $\gamma$  of 1.17 and 1.33 MeV respectively, BR  $\sim 100\%$ ): fixed position with 1m step in radius



# $^{68}\text{Ge}$ : Mean dynamic range on PMTs (+10cm)

Light collected by the PMT  
with MAX number of pe  
(@ ~1 MeV)

<Max pe>:

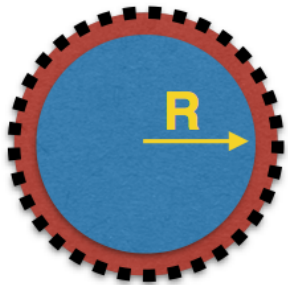
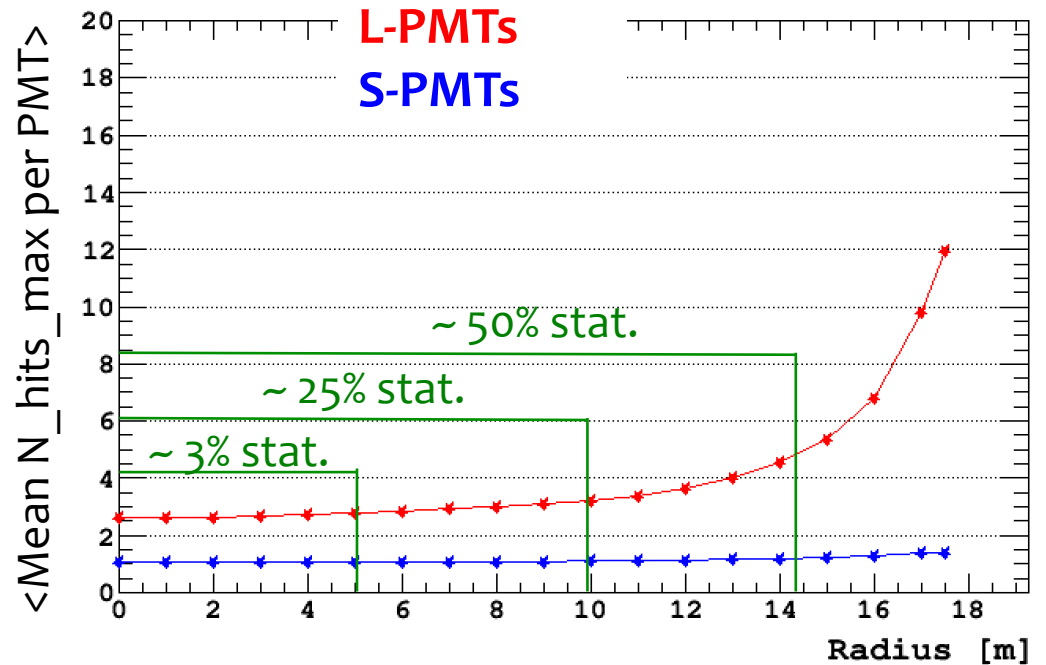
L-PMT: ~ 12 p.e. (RMS 3 pe)

S-PMT: 1.4 p.e. (RMS 0.5 pe)

Range edge/center

L-PMT: ~ 12/2.6 ~ 5

S-PMT: ~ 1.4/1.0 ~ 1.4



# $^{60}\text{Co}$ : Mean dynamic range on PMTs (+10cm)

Light collected by the PMT  
with MAX number of pe  
(@ ~2.5 MeV)

<Max pe>:

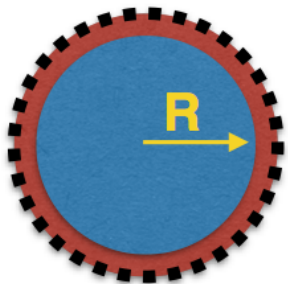
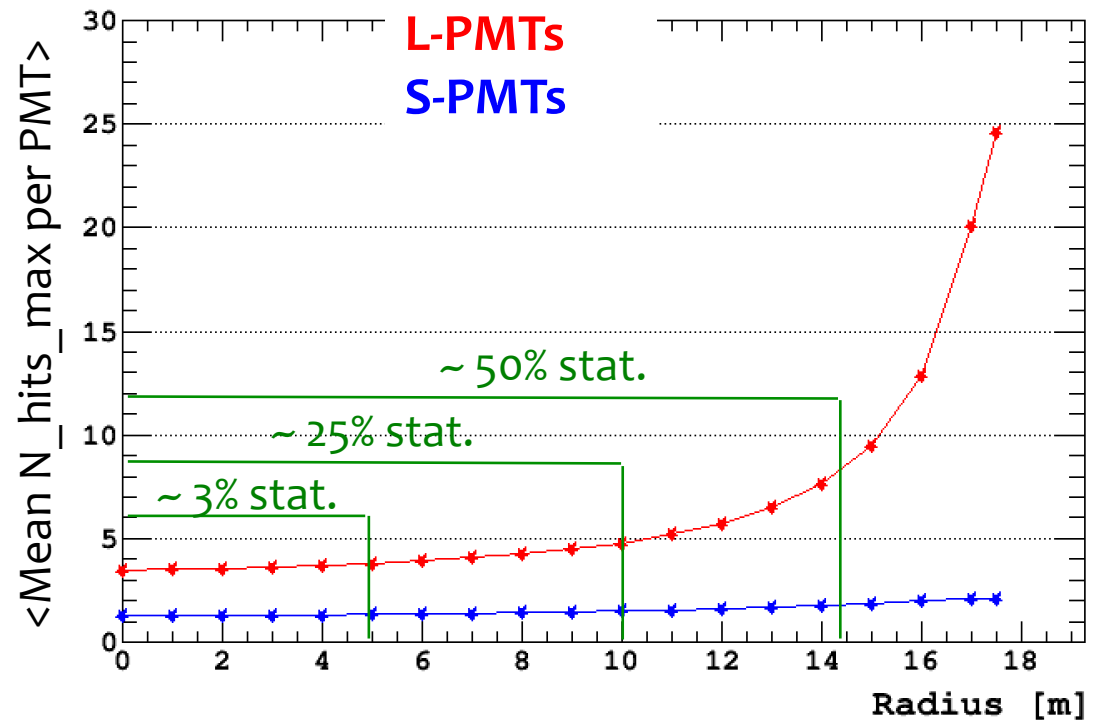
L-PMT: ~ 25 p.e. (RMS 6 pe)

S-PMT: 2.1 p.e. (RMS 0.5 pe)

Range edge/center

L-PMT: ~ 25/3.4 ~ 7

S-PMT: ~ 2.1/1.3 ~ 1.5





# 4MeV e<sup>+</sup>: Mean dynamic range on PMTs (+10cm)

Light collected by the PMT  
with MAX number of pe  
(@ 4 MeV)

<Max pe>:

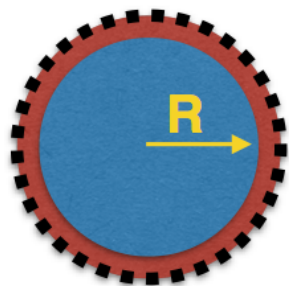
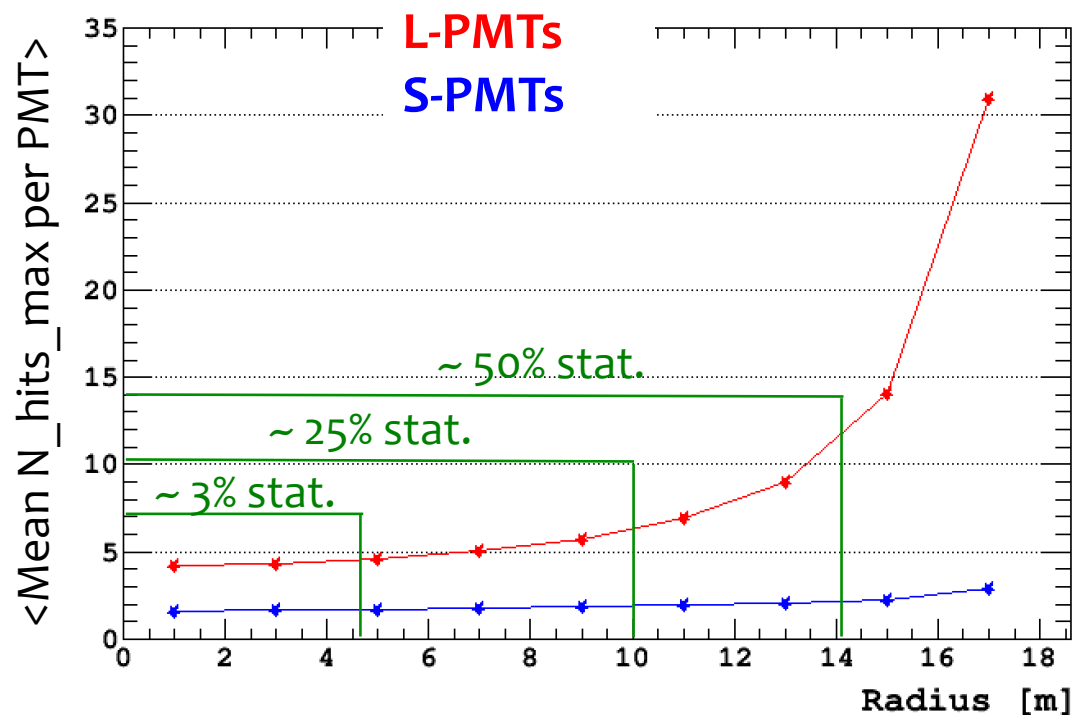
L-PMT: ~ 31 p.e. (RMS 6 pe)

S-PMT: 2.9 p.e. (RMS 0.8 pe)

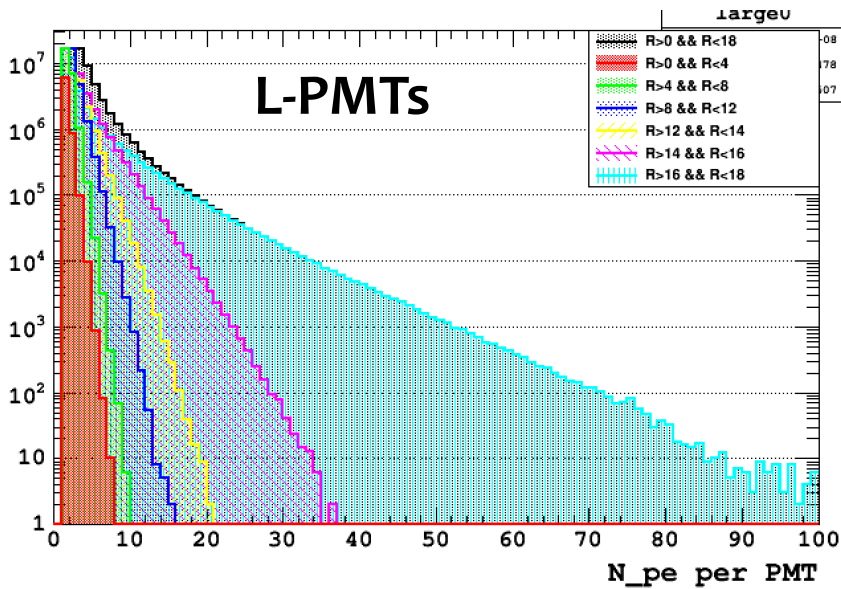
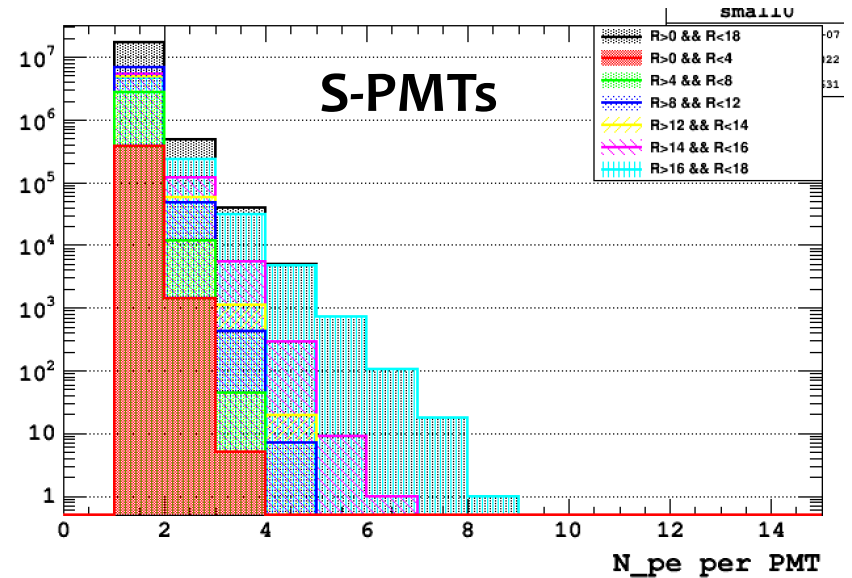
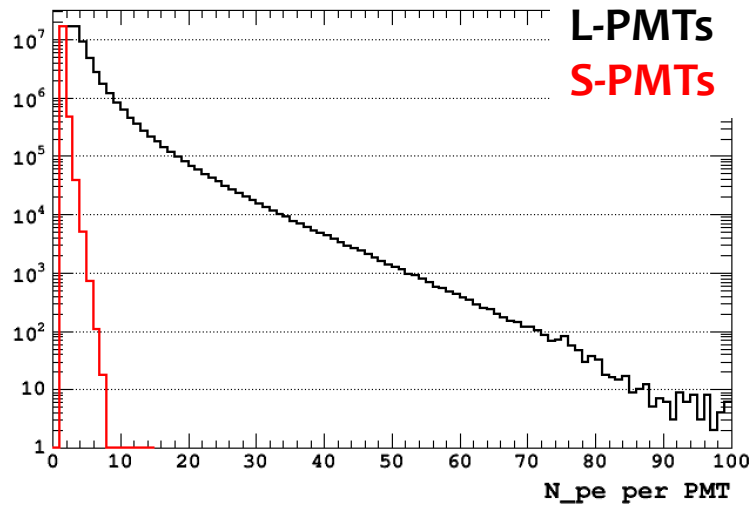
Range edge/center

L-PMT: ~ 31/4 ~ 8

S-PMT: ~ 2.9/1.6 ~ 1.8

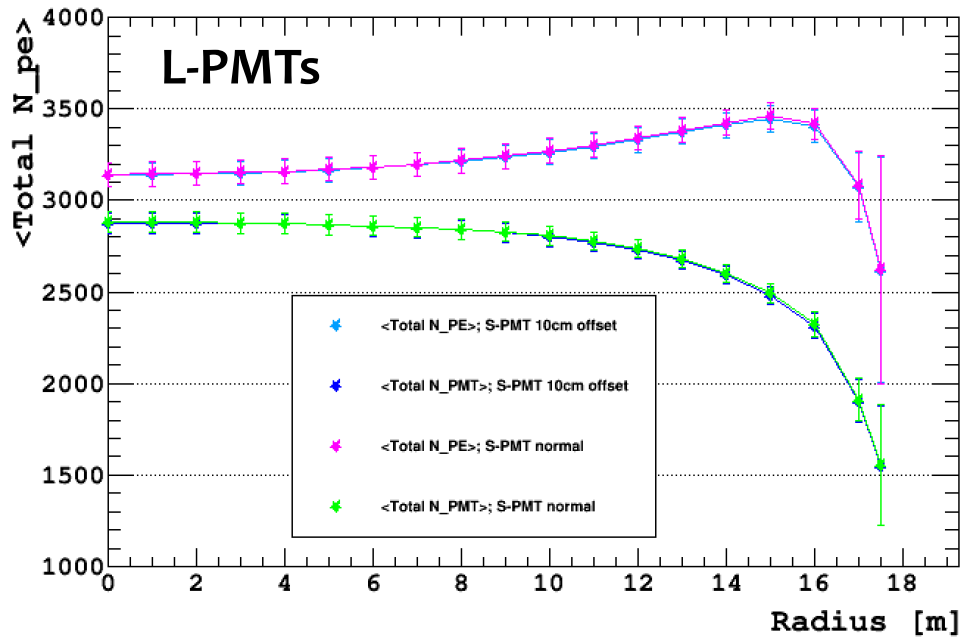


# $e^+$ ( $\sim$ IBD): Number of PE per PMT



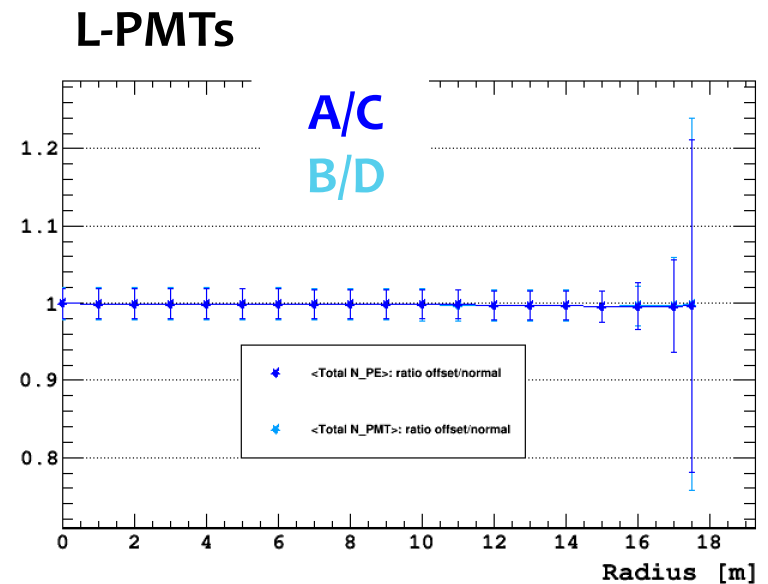
Large PMTs can detect up to 100pe for an IBD event in the last shell (20% of events)

# S-PMT position impact on $L-N_{PE}$ & $L-N_{PMT}$ ? ( $^{60}\text{Co} \sim 2.5 \text{ MeV}$ )



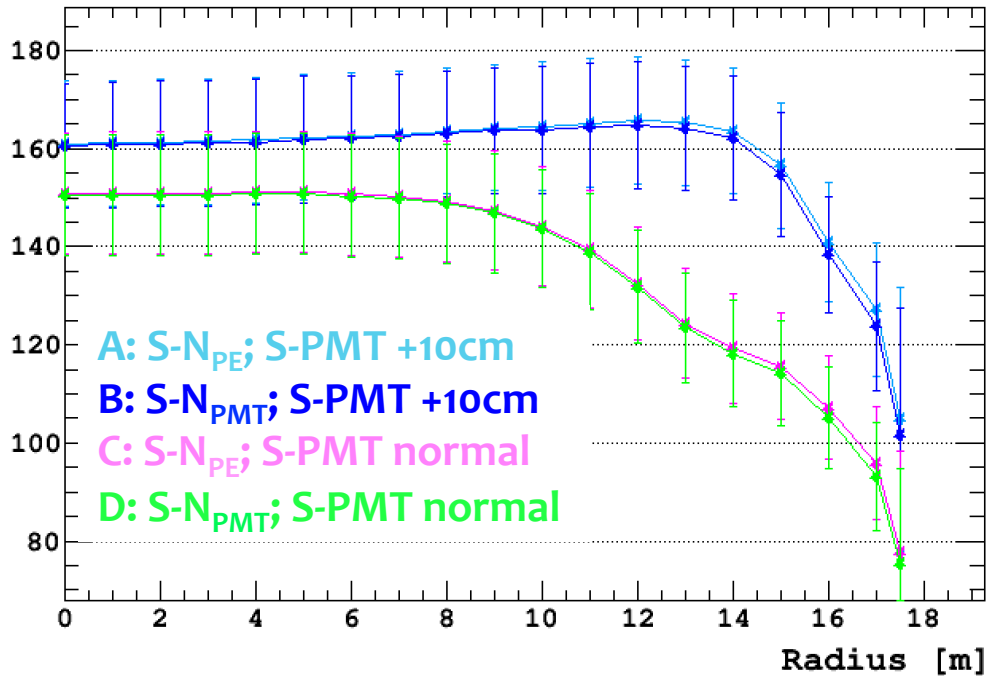
- A:  $L-N_{PE}$ ; S-PMT +10cm
- B:  $L-N_{PMT}$ ; S-PMT +10cm
- C:  $L-N_{PE}$ ; S-PMT normal
- D:  $L-N_{PMT}$ ; S-PMT normal

No evident impact of S-PMT position  
on nor  $L-N_{PMT}$  neither  $L-N_{PE}$



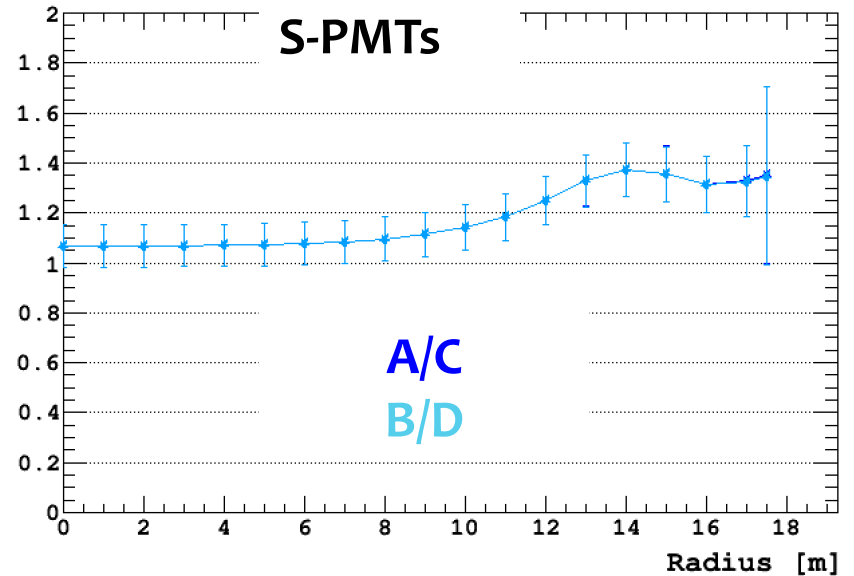
# S-PMT position impact on $S-N_{PE}$ & $S-N_{PMT}$ ? ( $^{60}\text{Co}$ ~ 2.5 MeV)

S-PMTs



No special impact on single-pe regime  
( $S-N_{PE}$  always similar to  $S-N_{PMT}$ )

Increasing of light collection  
in the +10cm configuration

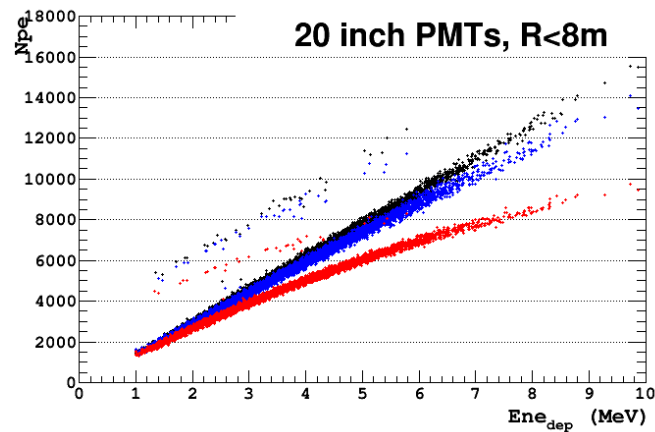
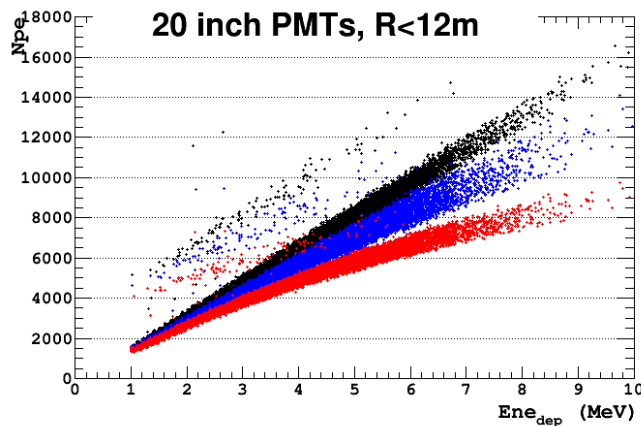
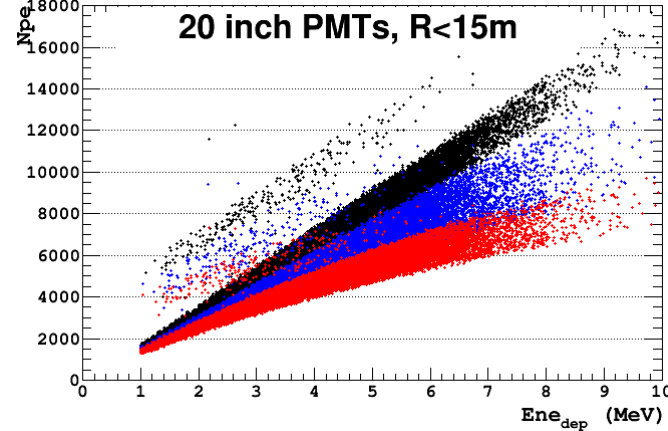
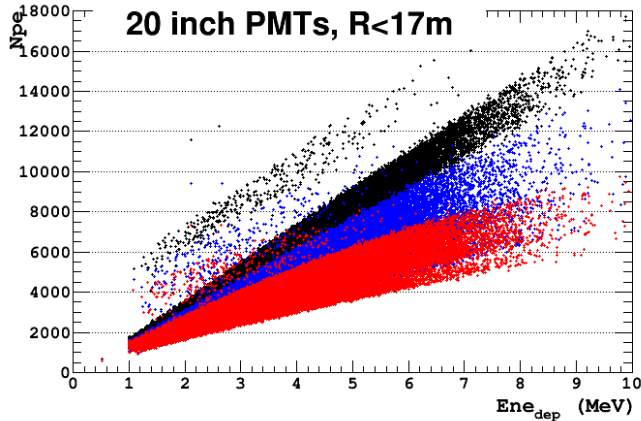


# L-PMT: Photon counting?

$N_{\text{PMT}}$  = count number of hit PMT = Number of hit PMTs

$N_{\text{PE\_corrected}} = -N_{\text{tot\_PMT}} \text{Log}(1 - N_{\text{PMT}}/N_{\text{tot\_PMT}})$

$N_{\text{PE}}$  = True Number of PE = Perfect Charge Integration (no systematics)



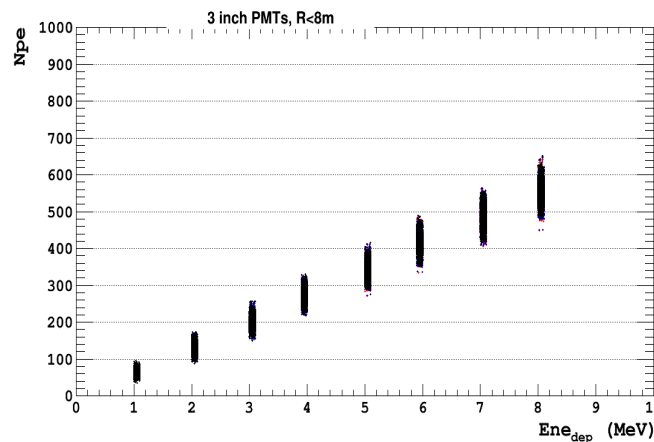
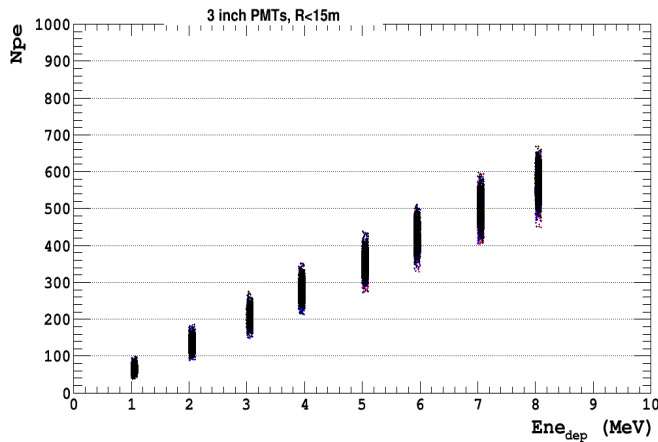
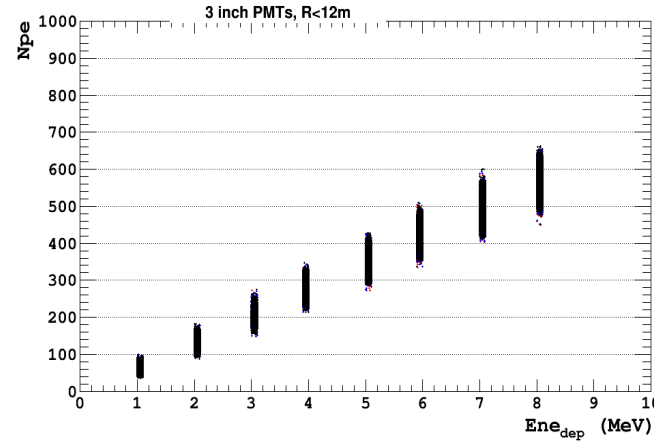
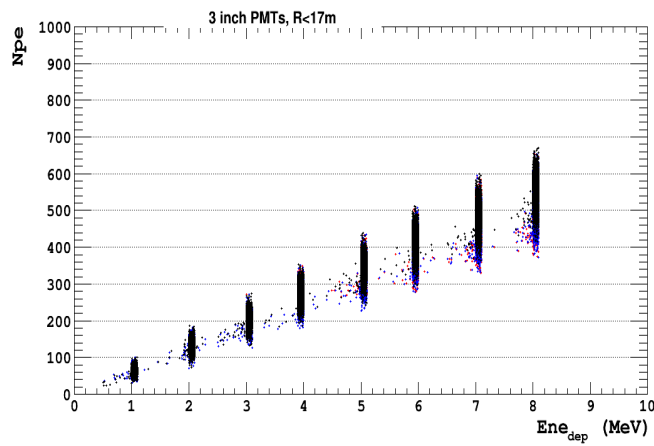
Approaching the center →  
linearity is possible (using  $N_{\text{PE\_corrected}}$  variable)

# S-PMT: Photon counting?

**N\_PMT = count number of hit PMT = Number of hit PMTs**

**N\_PE\_corrected = - N\_tot\_PMT Log(1-N\_PMT/N\_tot\_PMT)**

**N\_PE = True Number of PE = Perfect Charge Integration (no systematics)**



No difference  
between the 3  
variables

# L-PMTs: 1pe regime?

PMT fraction	all	R<4m	4m < R < 8m	8m < R < 12m	12m < R < 14m	14m < R < 16m	R > 16m
1pe	0.76	0.88	0.86	0.81	0.76	0.74	0.78
[2,5]pe	0.21	0.12	0.14	0.19	0.23	0.24	0.17
>5pe	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.05

Most (~ 74-88%) of L-PMT see 1 pe per PMT

PE fraction	all	R<4m	4m < R < 8m	8m < R < 12m	12m < R < 14m	14m < R < 16m	R > 16m
1pe	0.52	0.78	0.74	0.66	0.56	0.49	0.45
[2,5]pe	0.35	0.22	0.26	0.34	0.41	0.41	0.27
>5pe	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.11	0.28

But a large fraction of the energy (~ 25-60%) is detected by the small fraction of PMT (24%) detecting more than 1 pe

# L-PMTs: 1pe regime?

PMT fraction	all	R<4m	4m < R < 8m	8m < R < 12m	12m < R < 14m	14m < R < 16m	R > 16m
1pe	0.76	0.88	0.86	0.81	0.76	0.74	0.78
[2,5]pe	0.21	0.12	0.14	0.19	0.23	0.24	0.17
>5pe	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01		

Most (~ 74-88%) of 20" PMT see 1 pe

Strong dependence on the vertex position

PE fraction	all	R<4m	4m < R < 8m	8m < R < 12m	12m < R < 14m	14m < R < 16m	R > 16m
1pe	0.52	0.78	0.74	0.66	0.56	0.49	0.45
[2,5]pe	0.35	0.22	0.26	0.34	0.41	0.41	0.27
>5pe	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.11	0.28

But a large fraction of the energy (~ 25-60%) is detected by the small fraction of PMT (24%) detecting more than 1 pe



# S-PMTs: fraction on PMT measuring 1pe

PMT fraction	all	R<4m	4m < R < 8m	8m < R < 12m	12m < R < 14m	14m < R < 16m	R > 16m
1pe	0.96	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.95
[2,5]pe	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05
>5pe	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01

Almost all (~ 92-99%) 3" PMT seen 1 PE per PMT

Almost no dependence on the radius

PE fraction	all	R<4m	4m < R < 8m	8m < R < 12m	12m < R < 14m	14m < R < 16m	R > 16m
1pe	0.93	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.95	0.89
[2,5]pe	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.11
>5pe	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03

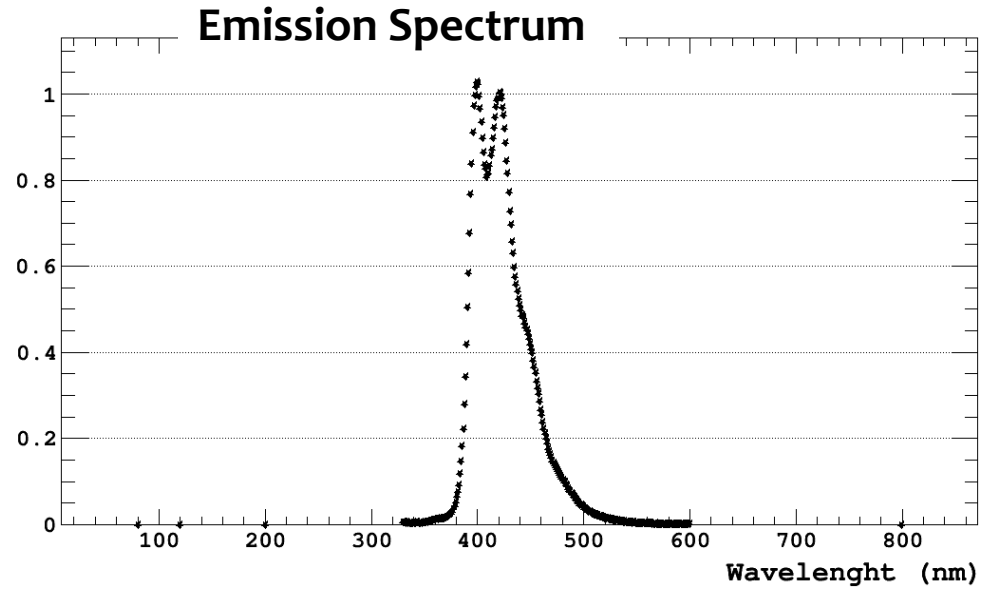
Almost all the energy (87-99%) is detected in the single pe regime

# Ongoing Efforts: JMC

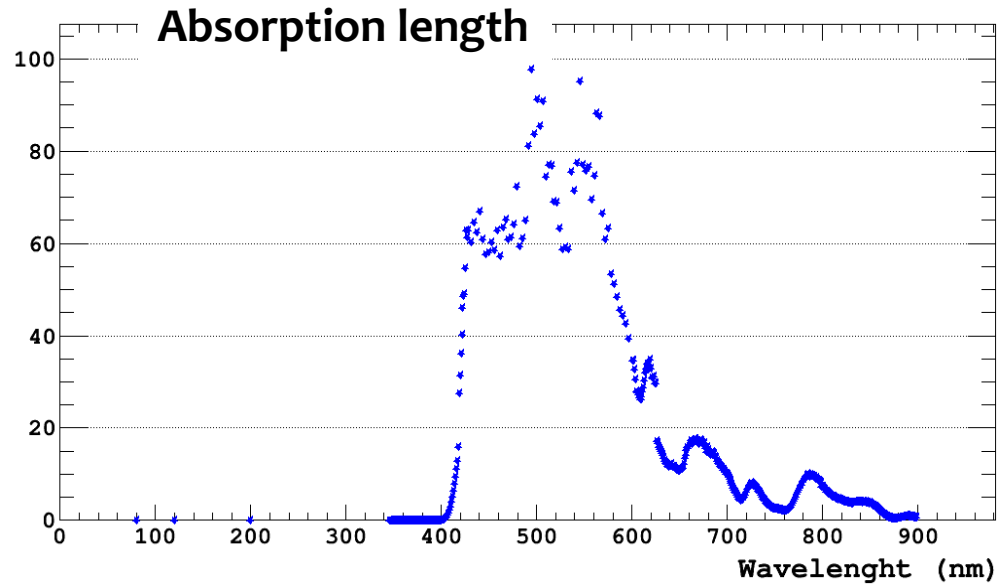
- Preparing a Geant4 based simulation tool (**Juno Multi-Calorimetry**)
- Plan to optimize the number of needed S-PMT + multicalorimetry tests
- Geometry (S-PMT + L-PMT) is ready
- Simple physics list (G4scintillation + absorption length, no re-emission for the moment)

# JMC – Rough Scintillation

Photon Yield: 11520 ph/MeV  
G4Scintillation

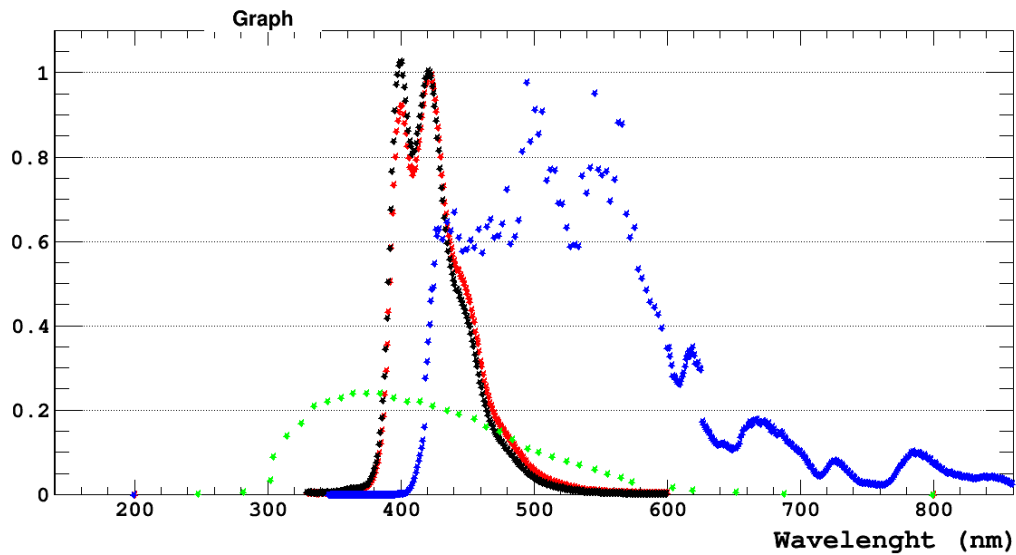
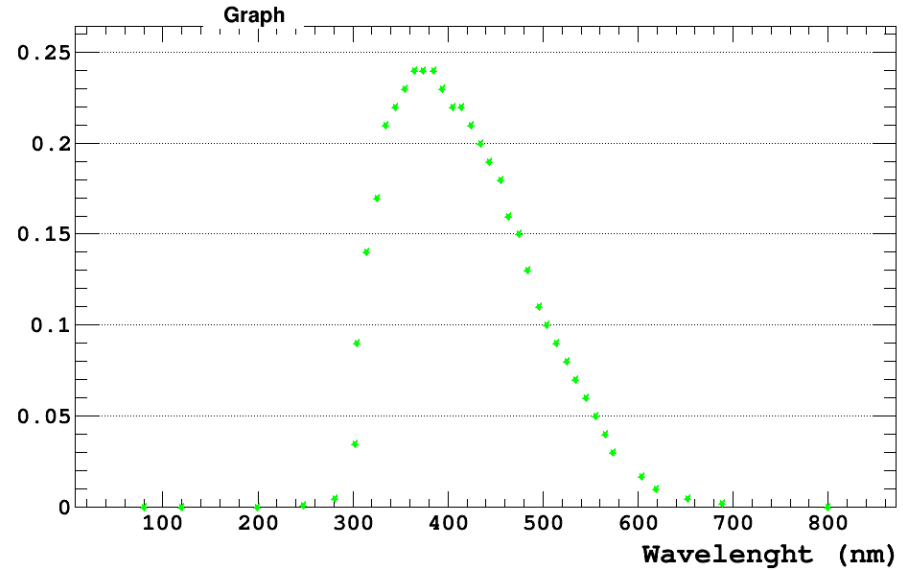


Absorption length



# JMC – LPMT QE

L-PMT & S-PMT QE  
(+ CE = 0.9)



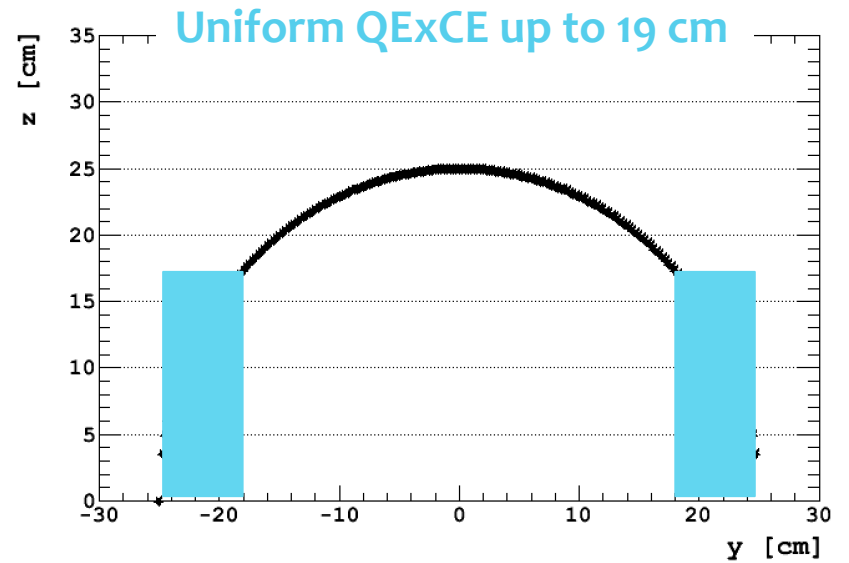
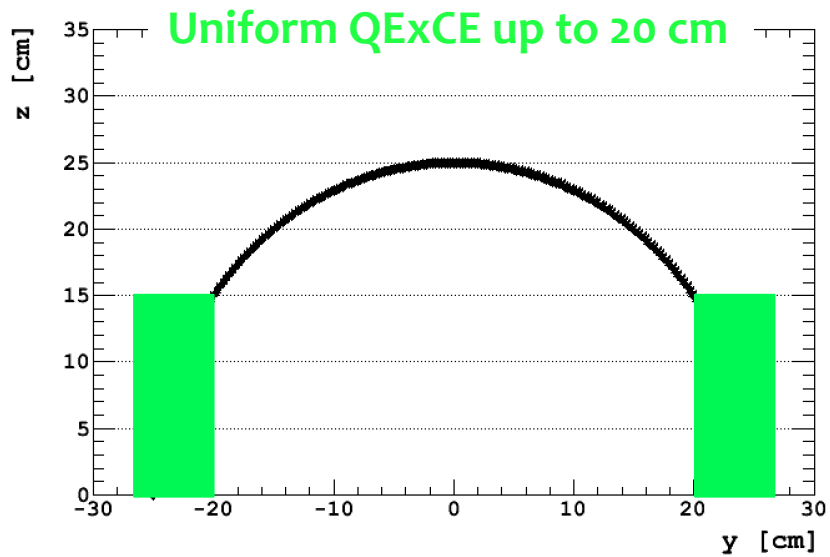
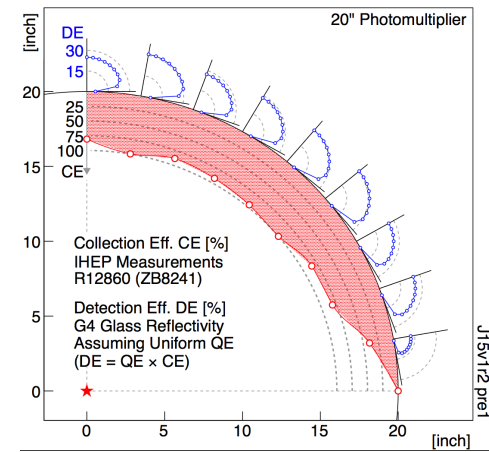
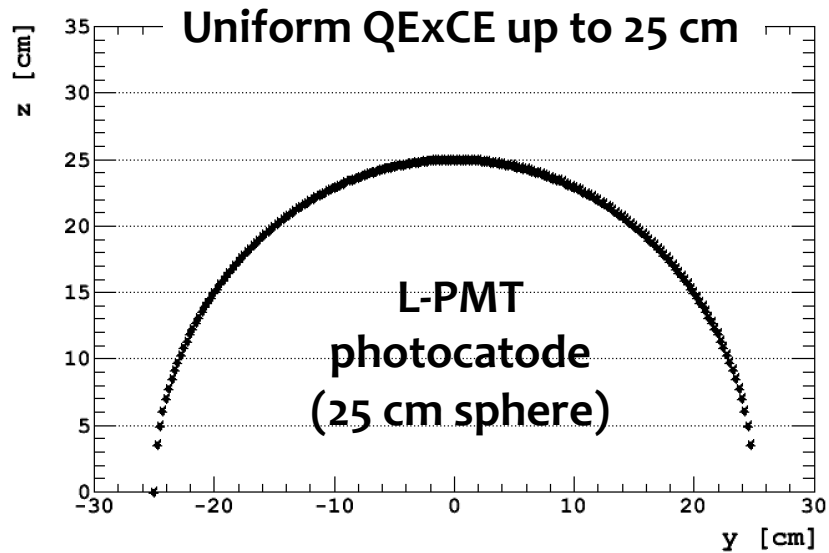
**Emission**

**Re-emission (not used yet)**

**Abs. Length / 100.**

**LPMT - QE**

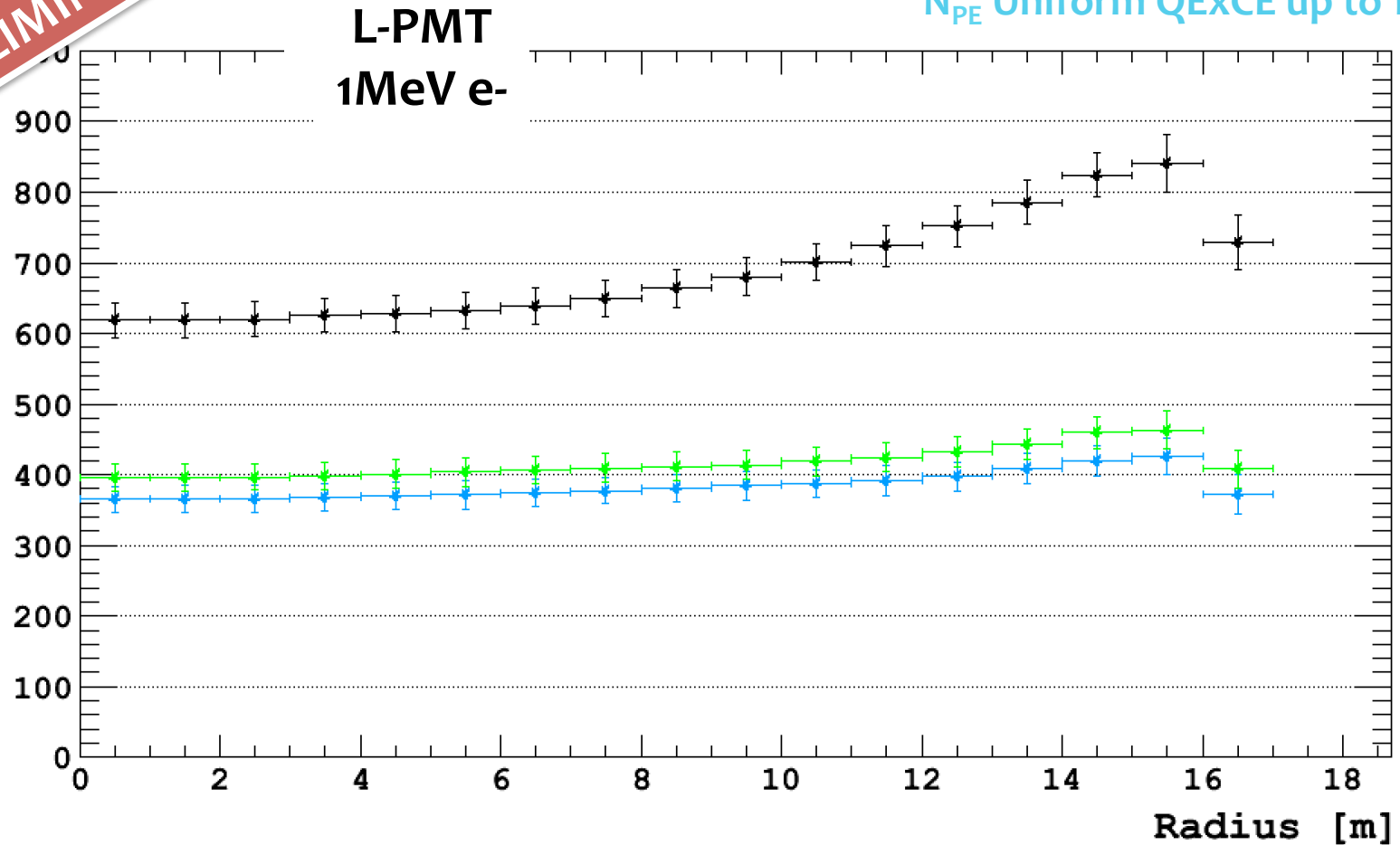
# LPMT - Detection Efficiency



# L-PMT: Photocathode quantum efficiency

PRELIMINARY

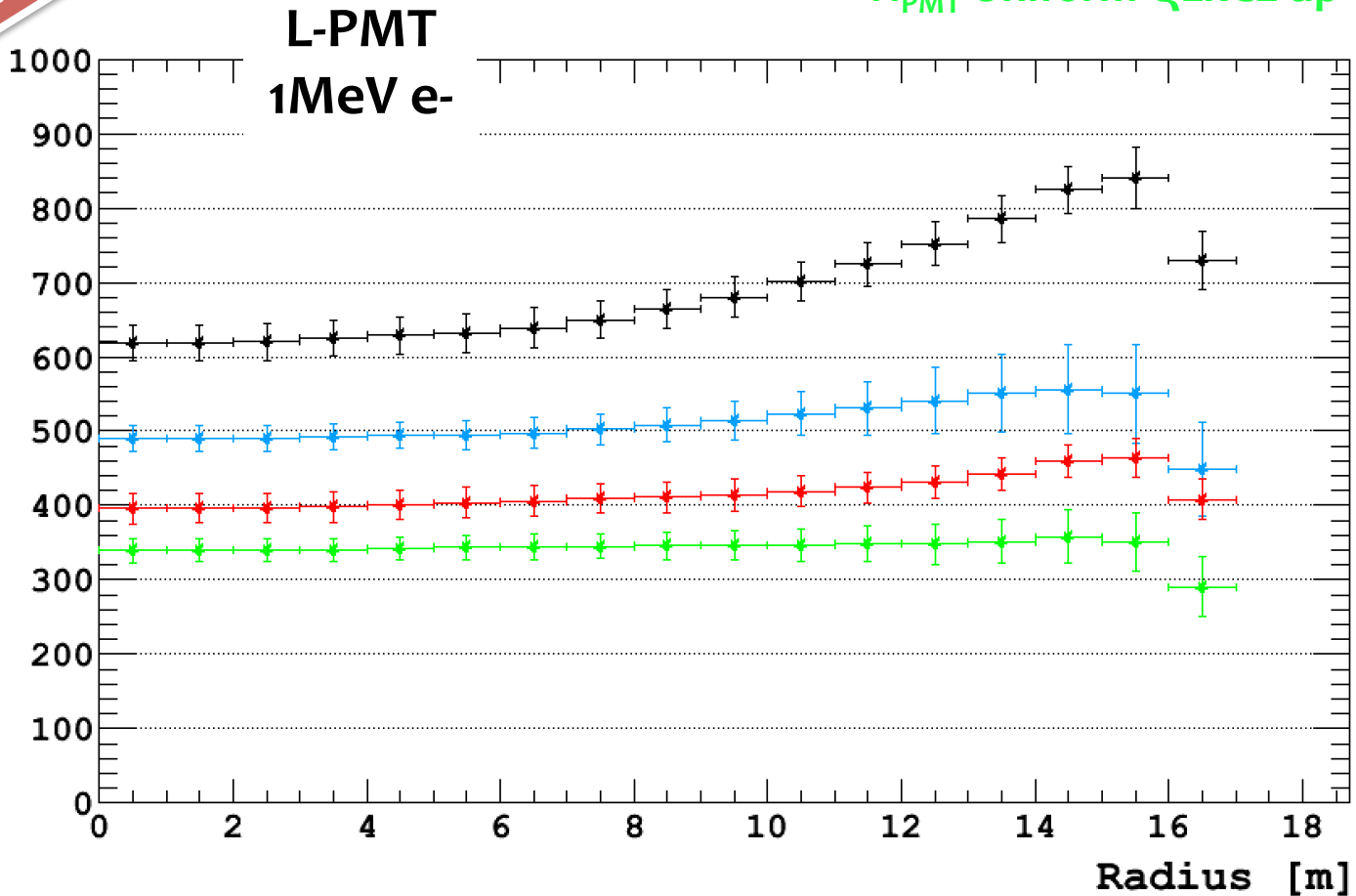
$N_{PE}$  Uniform QExCE up to 25cm  
 $N_{PE}$  Uniform QExCE up to 20 cm  
 $N_{PE}$  Uniform QExCE up to 19 cm



# L-PMT: $N_{PE}$ & $N_{PMT}$

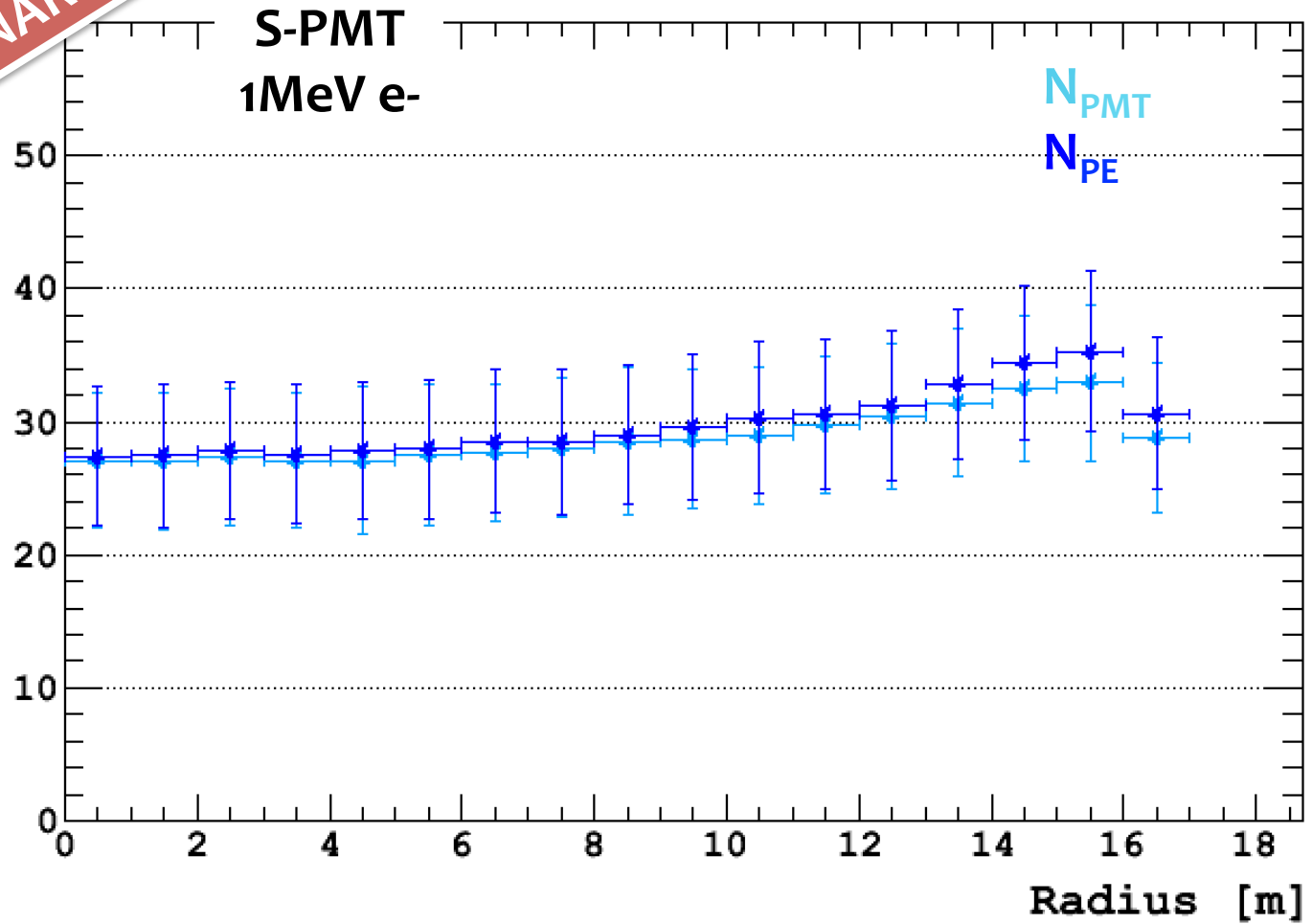
$N_{PE}$  Uniform QExCE up to 25cm  
 $N_{PMT}$  Uniform QExCE up to 25 cm  
 $N_{PE}$  Uniform QExCE up to 19cm  
 $N_{PMT}$  Uniform QExCE up to 19 cm

PRELIMINARY



# S-PMT: $N_{PE}$ & $N_{PMT}$

PRELIMINARY





# Summary

... Work in progress...