

# Report about month activity in Naples (5 Nov – 7 Dec)

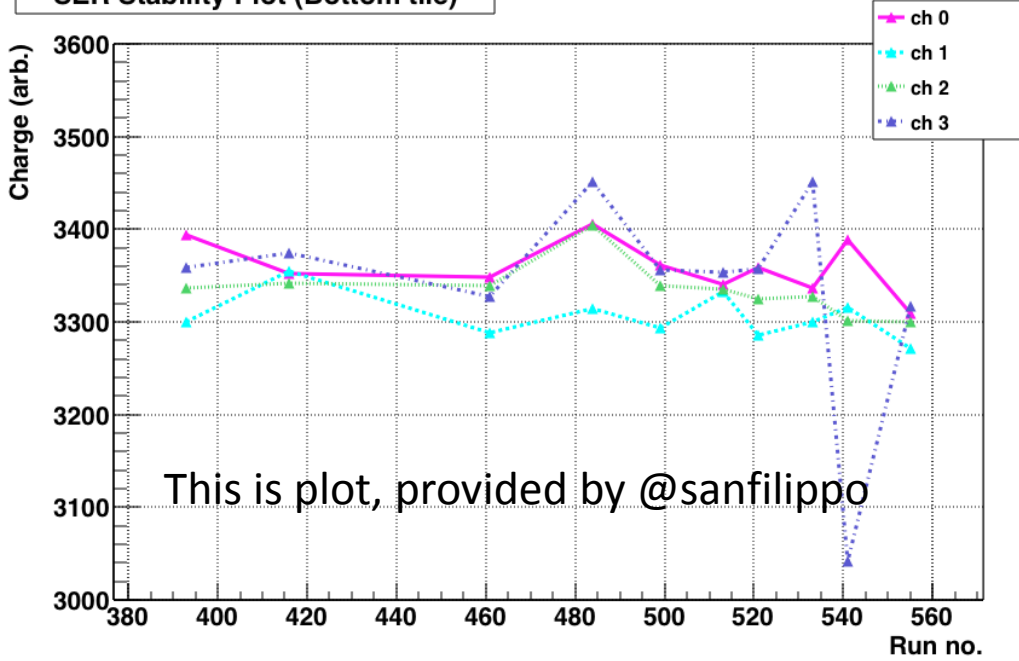
Oleynikov Vladislav

19 Dec 2018

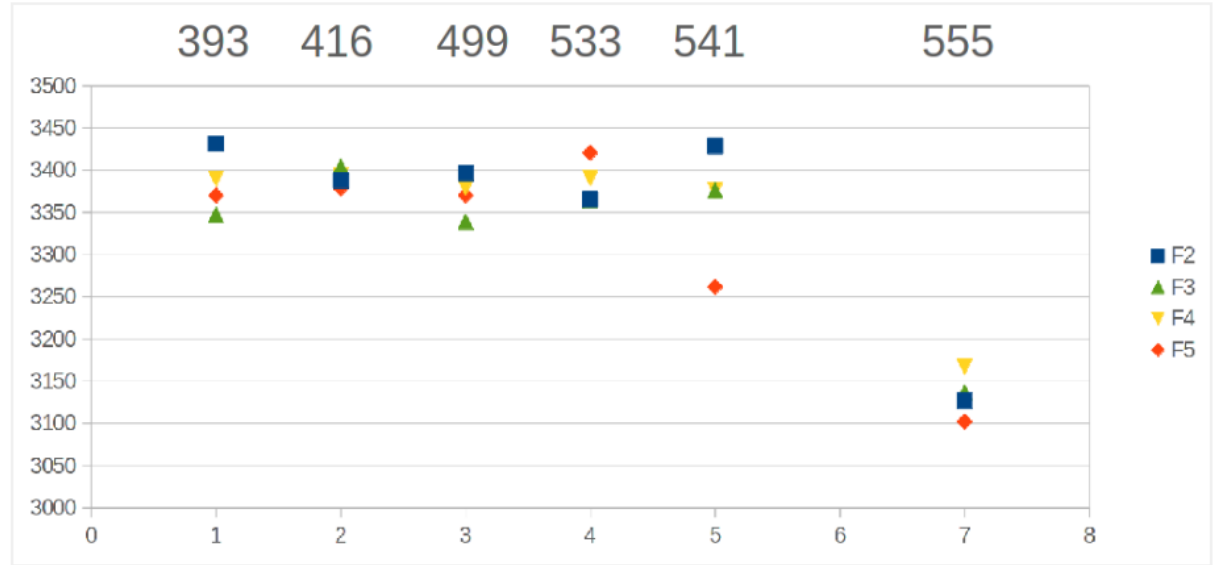
# **Part1: SER stability**

# SER stability

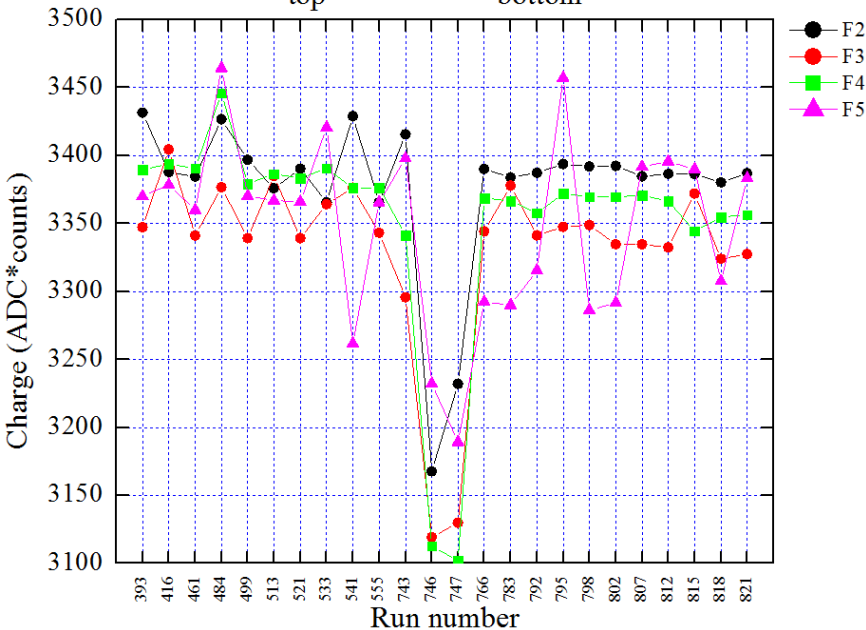
SER Stability Plot (Bottom tile)



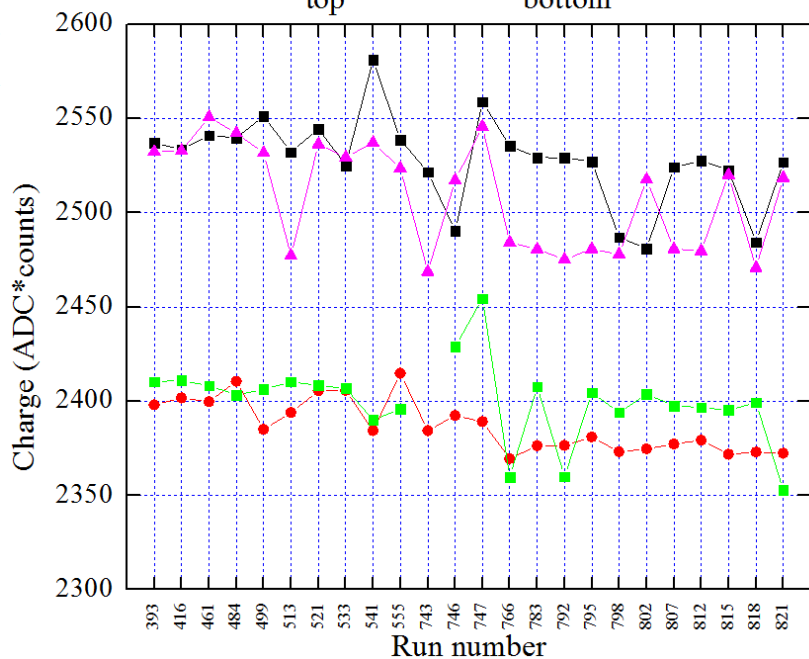
This is mine, using SER values from <https://baltig.infn.it/pandola/red-daq-light/>



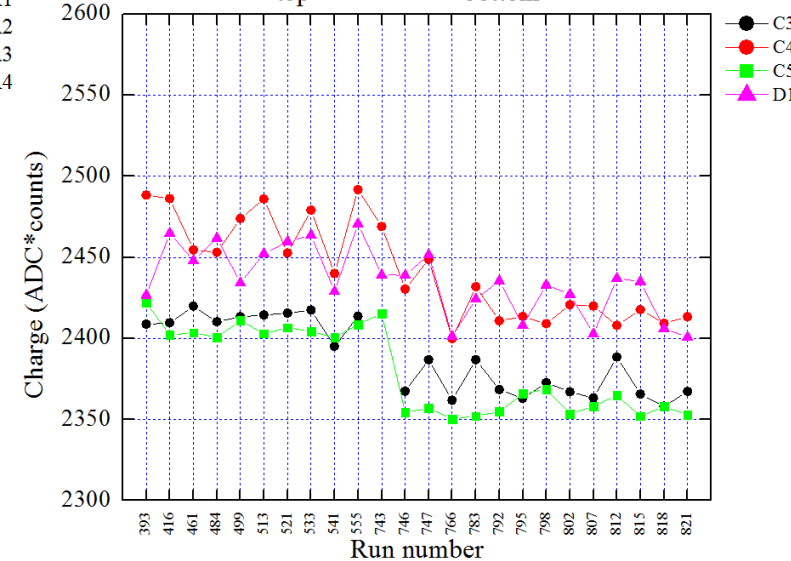
$V_{\text{top}} = 34; V_{\text{bottom}} = 68$



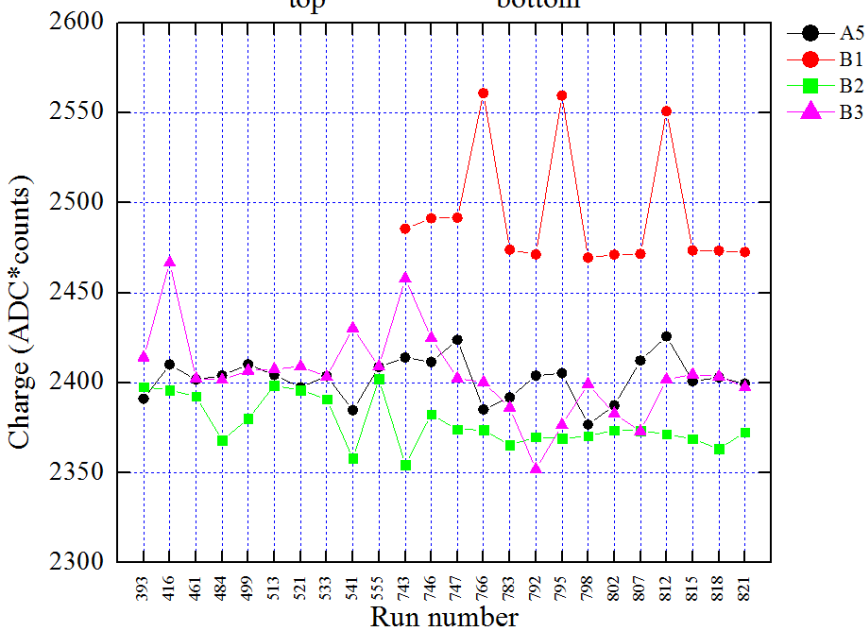
$V_{\text{top}} = 34; V_{\text{bottom}} = 68$



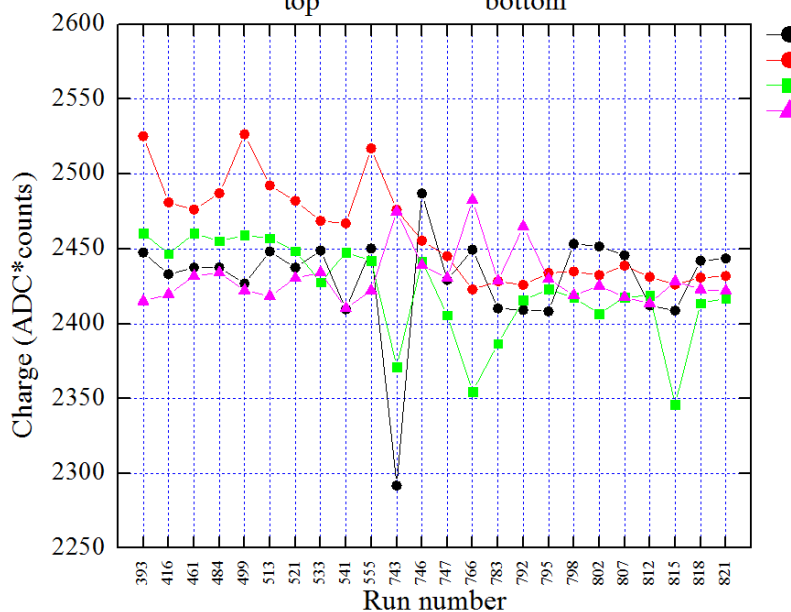
$V_{\text{top}} = 34; V_{\text{bottom}} = 68$



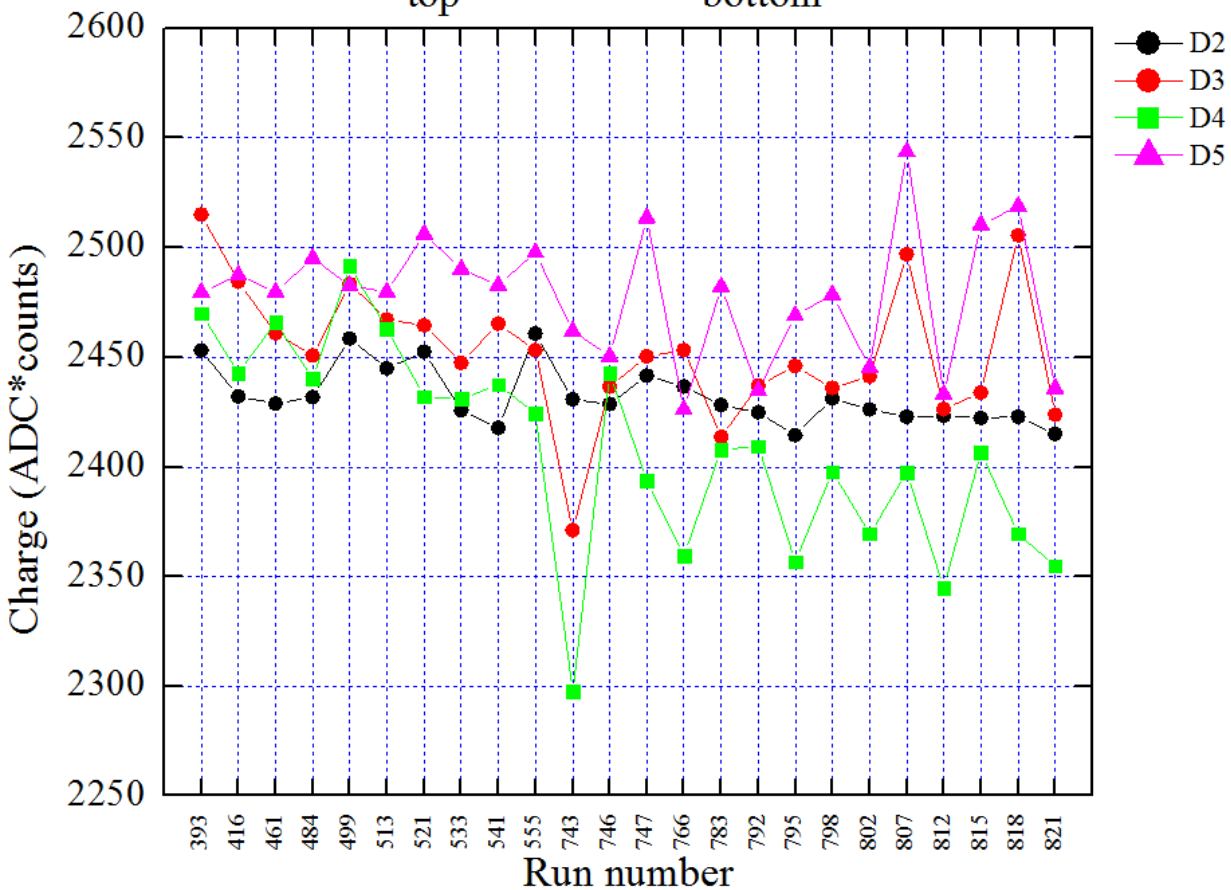
$V_{\text{top}} = 34; V_{\text{bottom}} = 68$



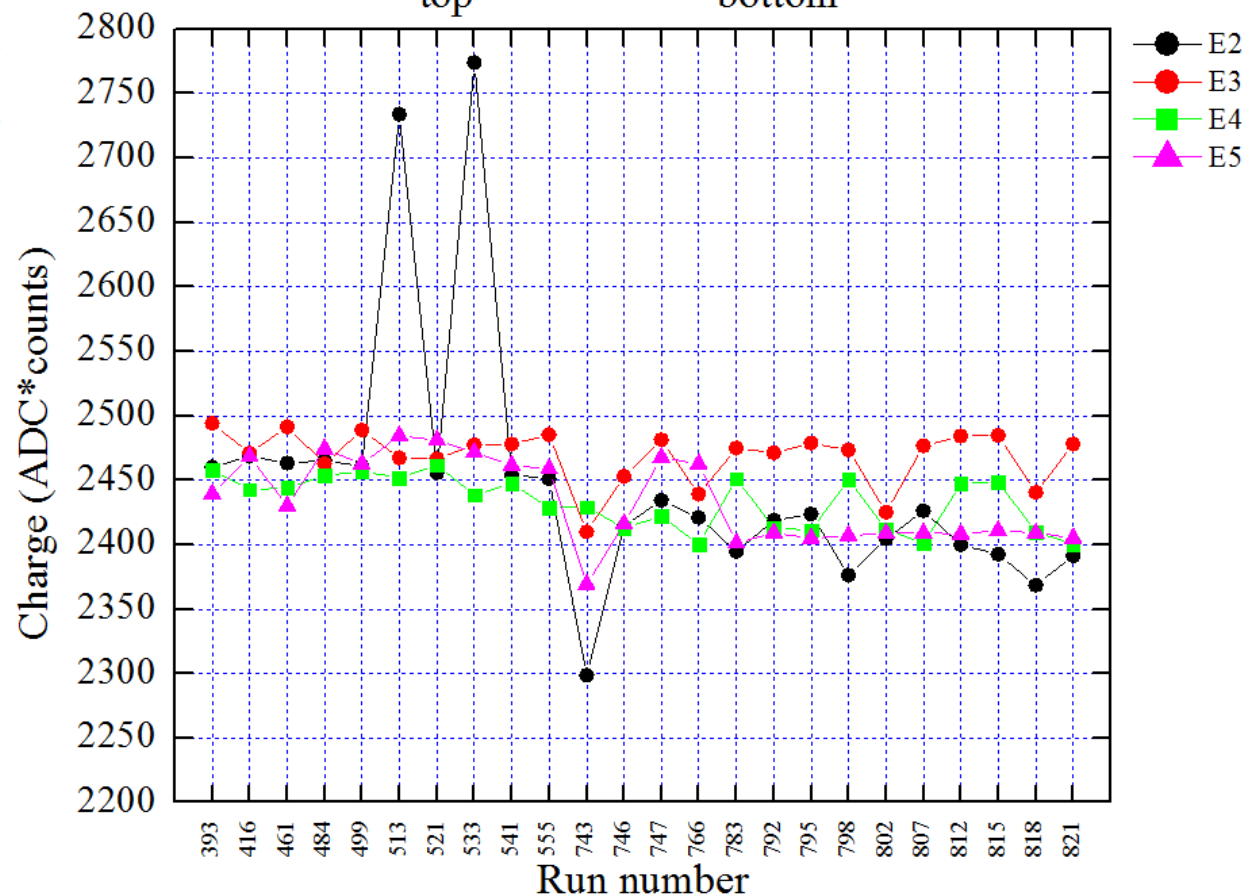
$V_{\text{top}} = 34; V_{\text{bottom}} = 68$



$V_{\text{top}} = 34; V_{\text{bottom}} = 68$



$V_{\text{top}} = 34; V_{\text{bottom}} = 68$



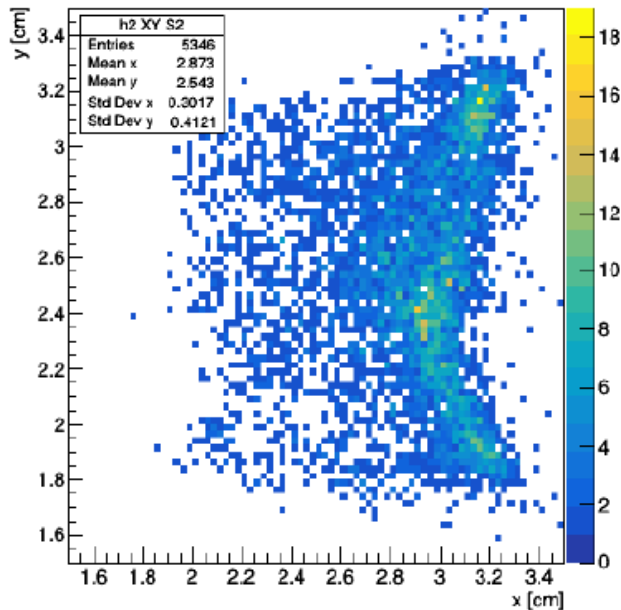
Conclusions:

There are several “jumps”, that should be understood and fixed.

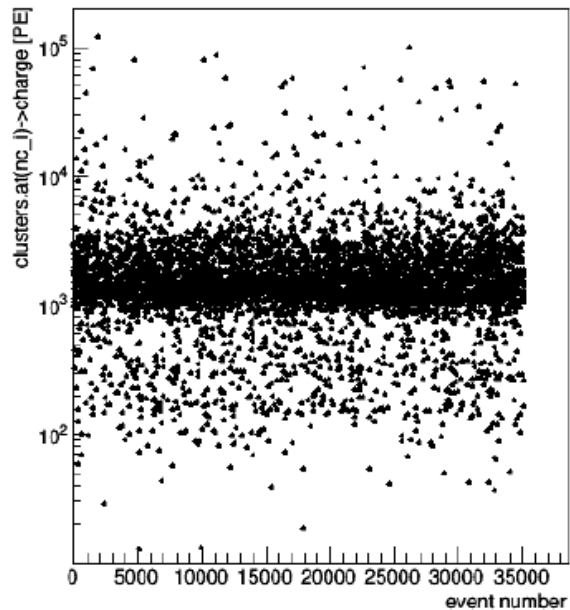
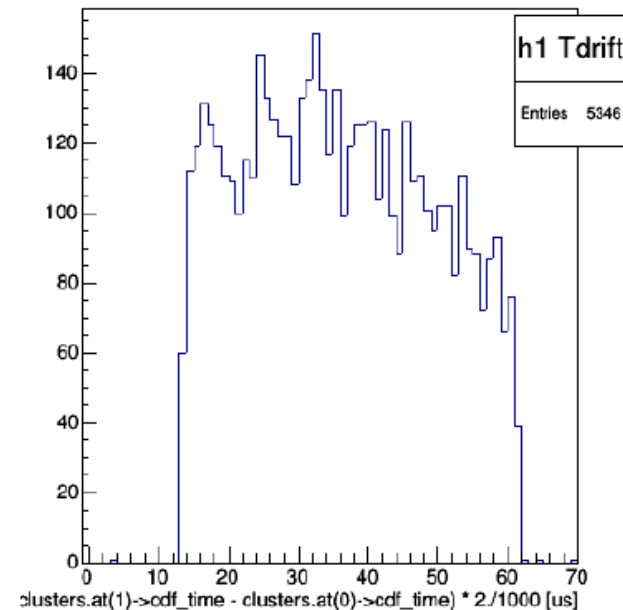
There is small constant slope: temperature instability?

**Part2.1(run 537): S2 non-uniformity**

C1.is\_S2



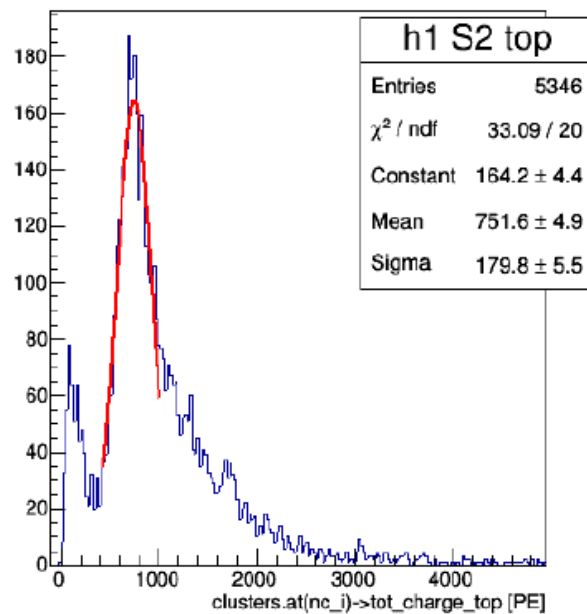
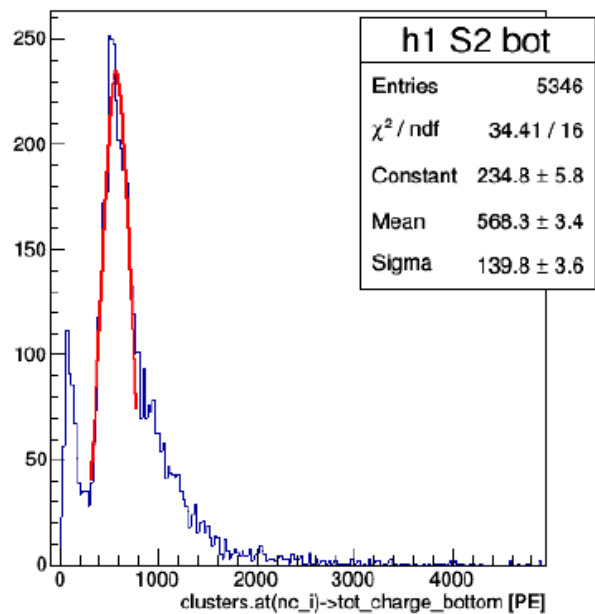
C1.is\_S2

master cut  
C0.is\_S1\_S2

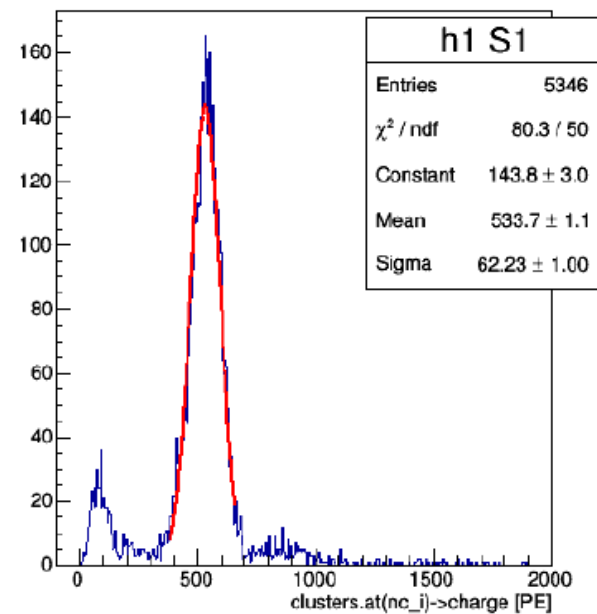
C1.is\_S2

Ph2, Am241, run 537

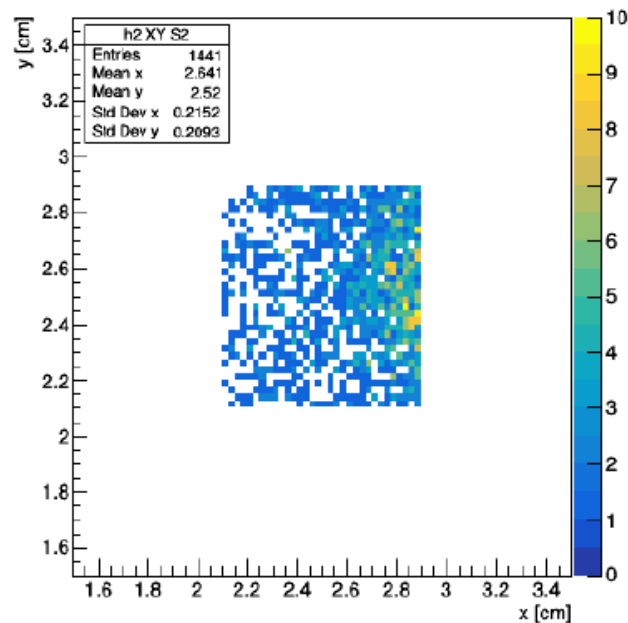
C1.is\_S2



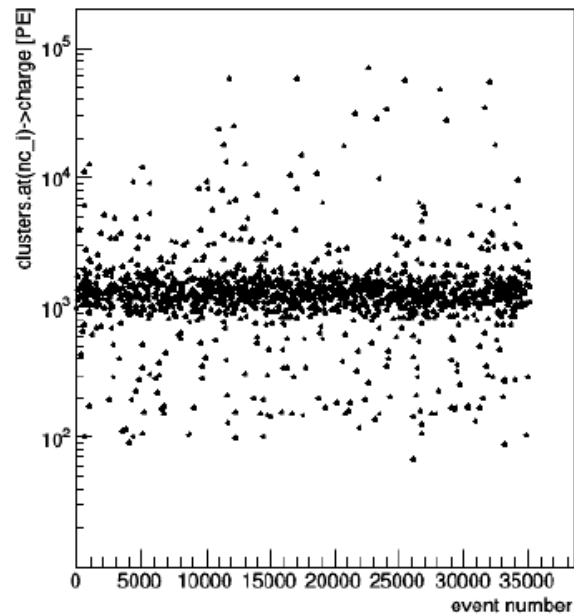
C2.is\_S1



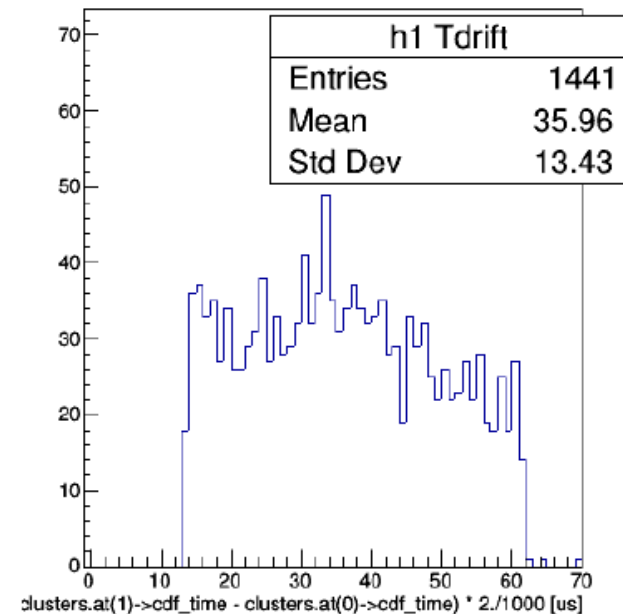
master cut  
C1.is\_S2 && C1.cent\_spot



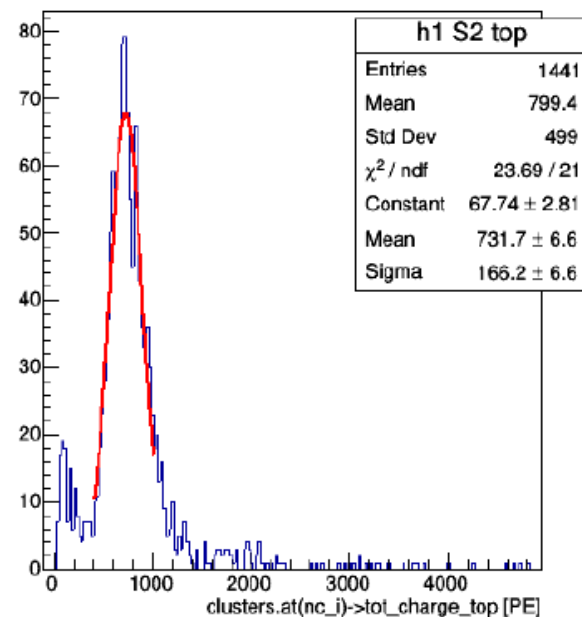
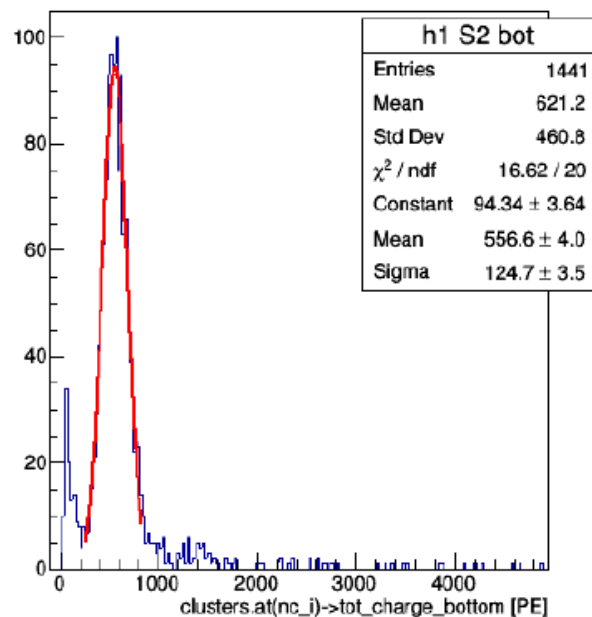
C1.is\_S2 && C1.cent\_spot



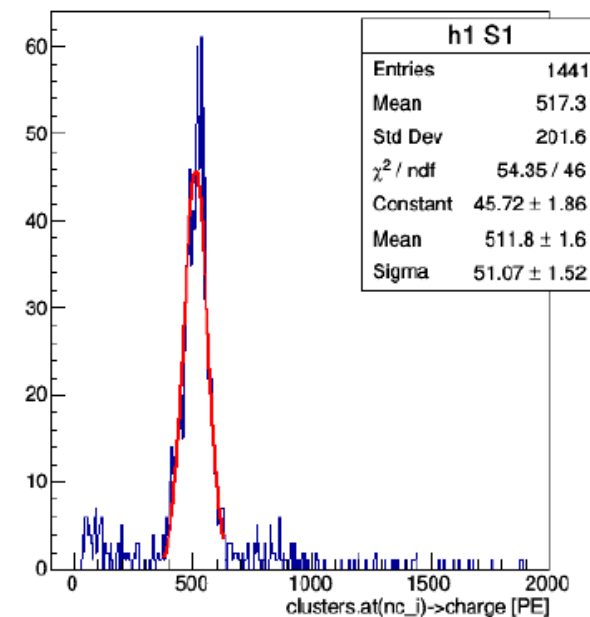
C0.is\_S1\_S2



Ph2, Am241, run 537  
C1.is\_S2 && C1.cent\_spot

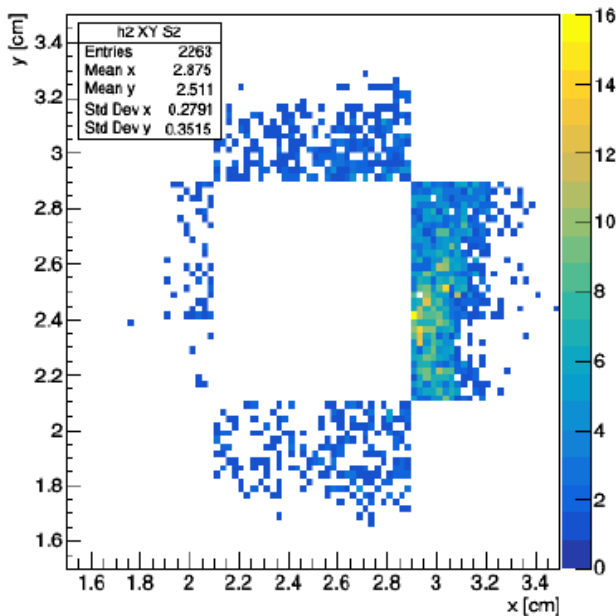


C2.is\_S1

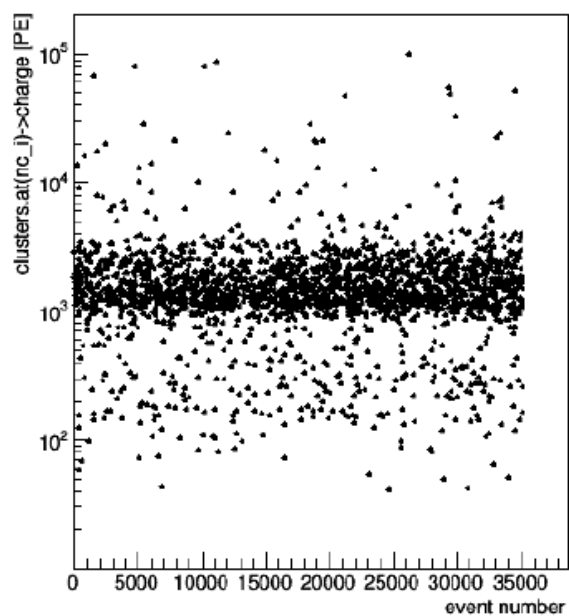




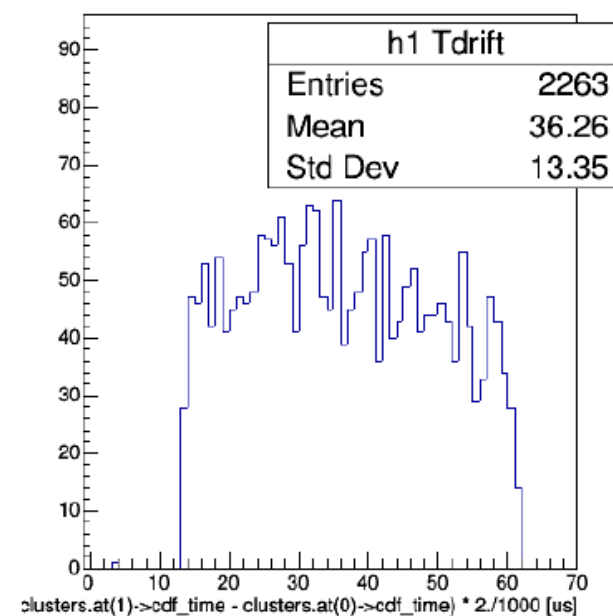
master cut  
C1.is\_S2 && C1.edges



C1.is\_S2 && C1.edges

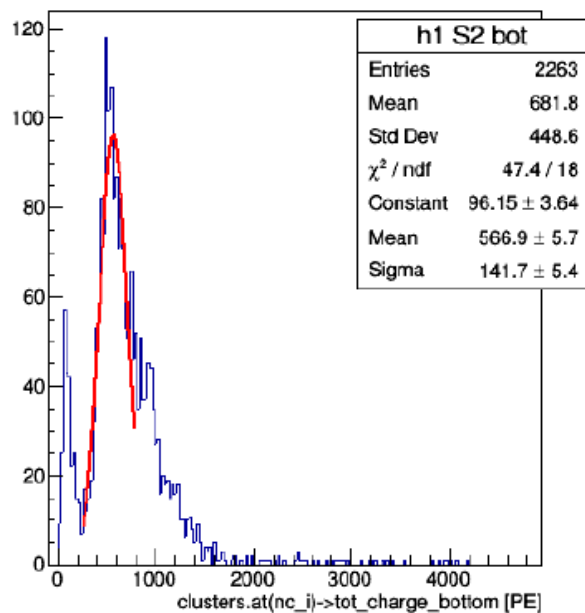


C0.is\_S1\_S2

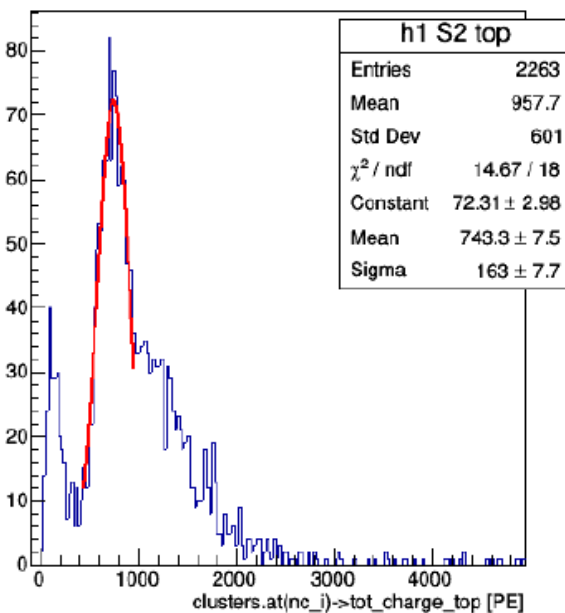


Ph2, Am241, run 537

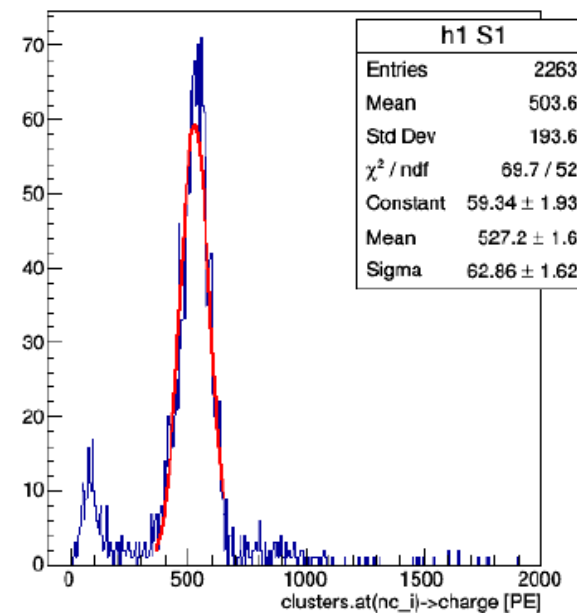
C1.is\_S2 && C1.edges



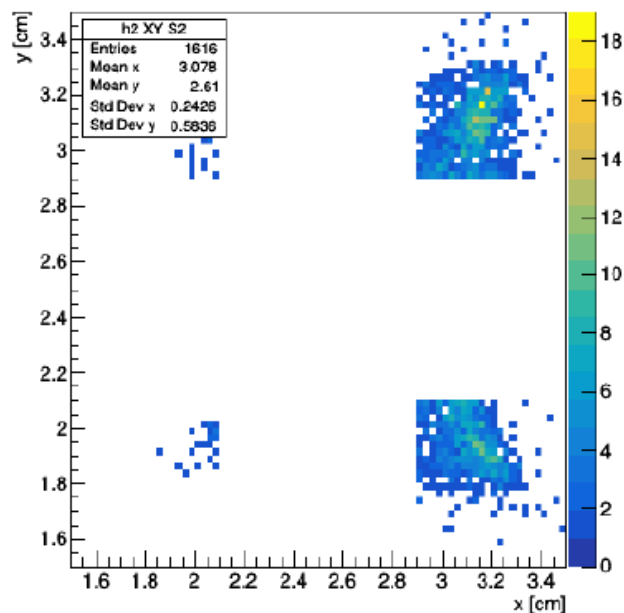
C1.is\_S2 && C1.edges



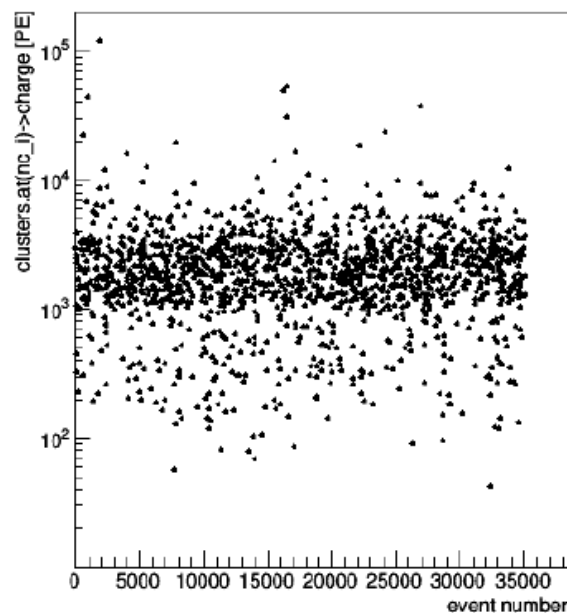
C2.is\_S1



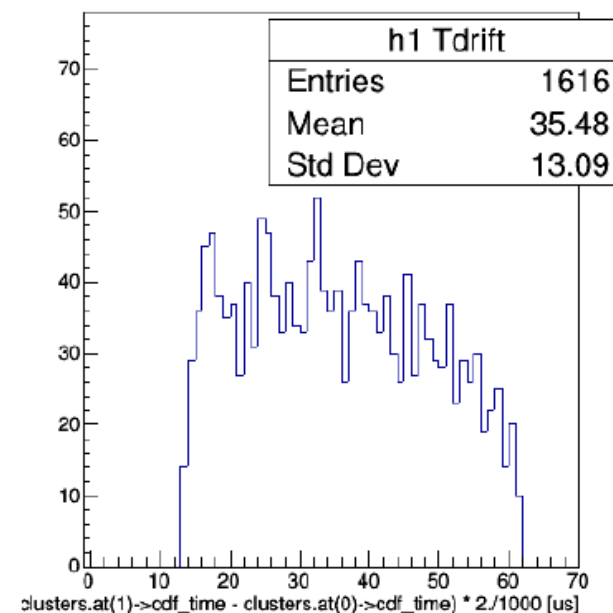
master cut  
C1.is\_S2 && C1.corners



C1.is\_S2 && C1.corners

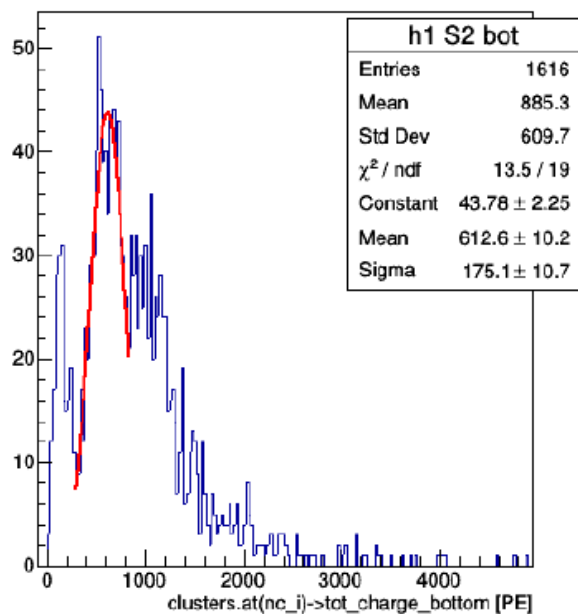


C0.is\_S1\_S2

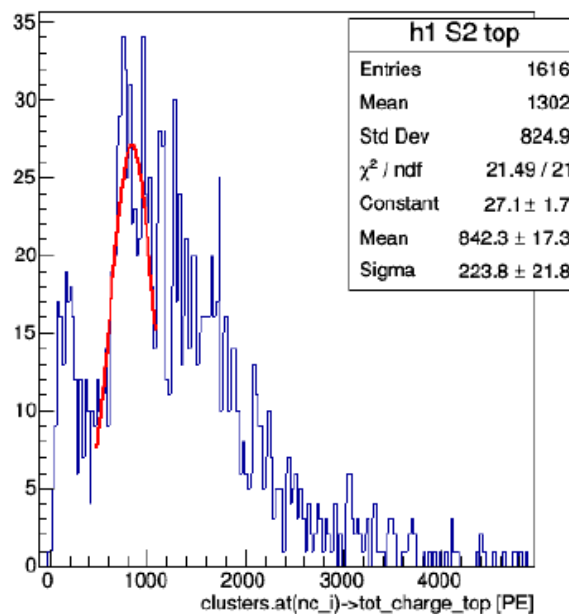


Ph2, Am241, run 537

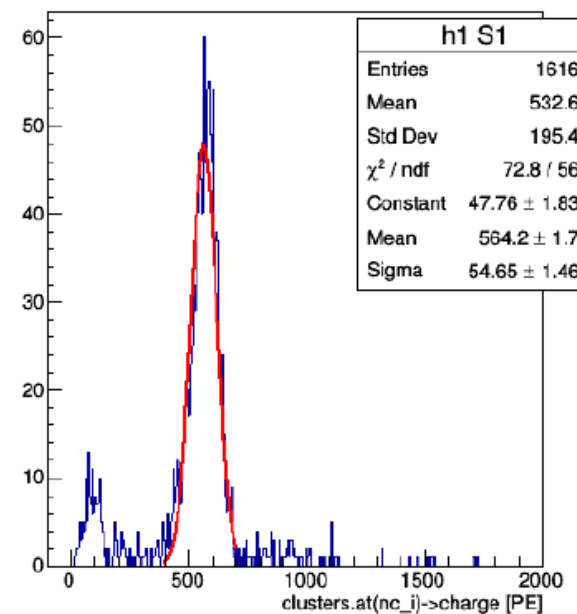
C1.is\_S2 && C1.corners

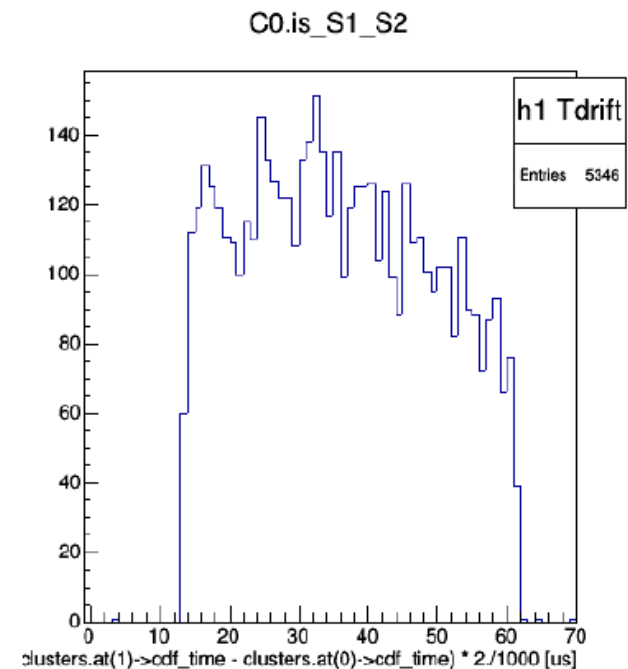
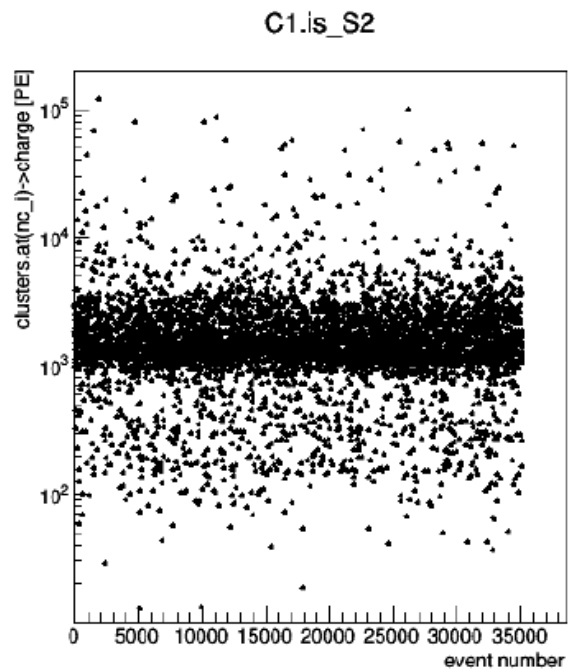
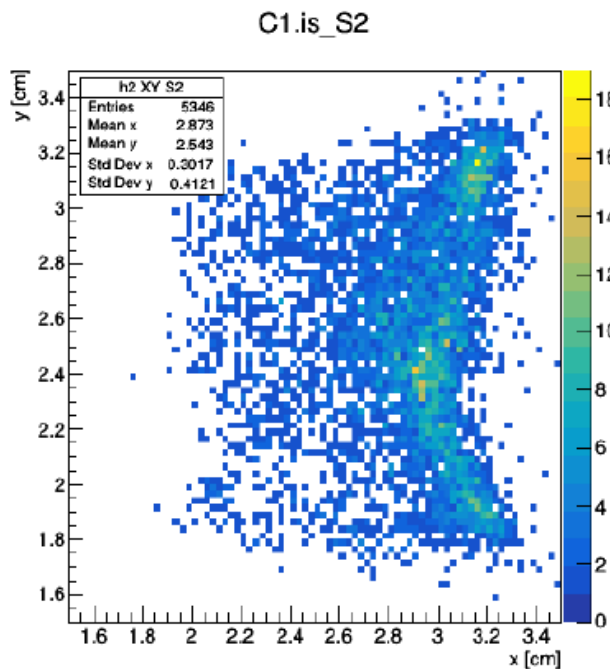


C1.is\_S2 && C1.corners

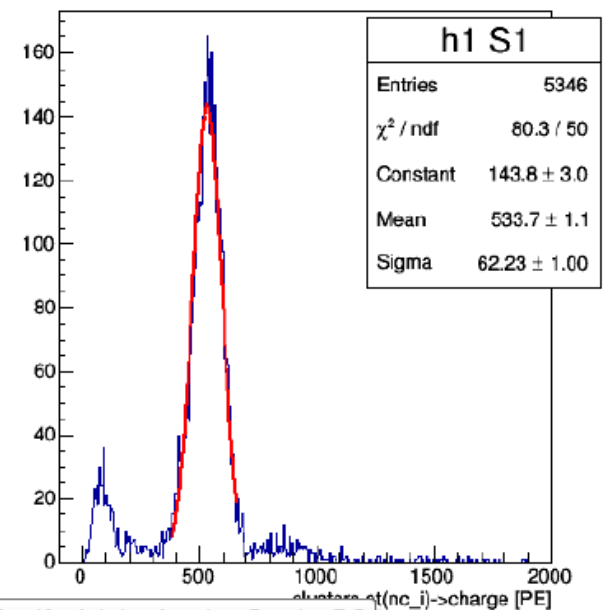
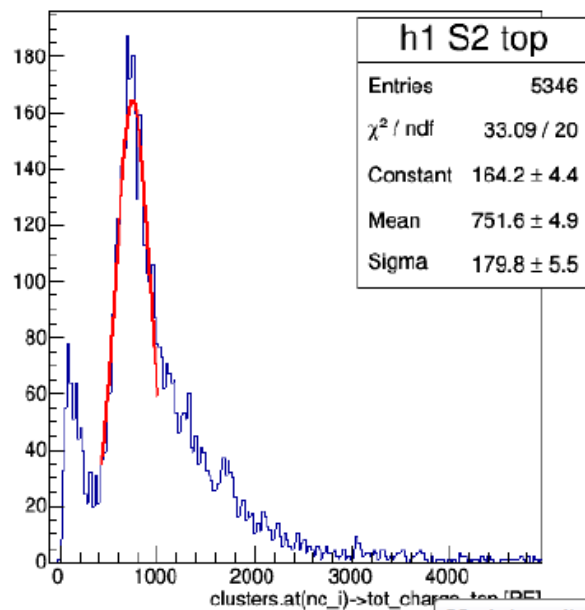
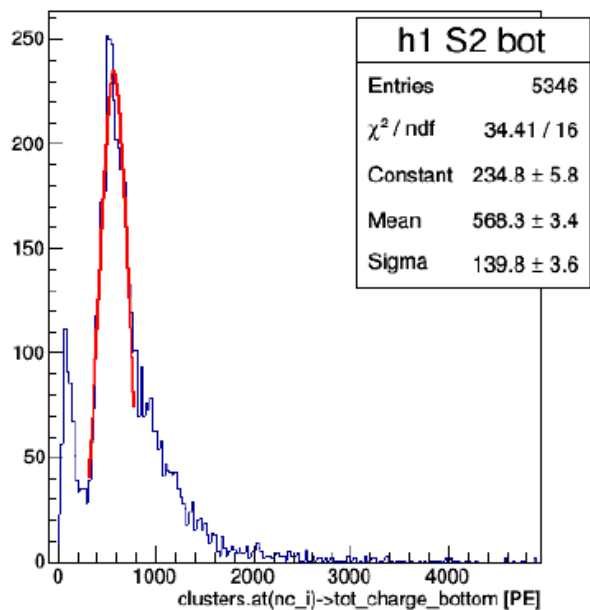


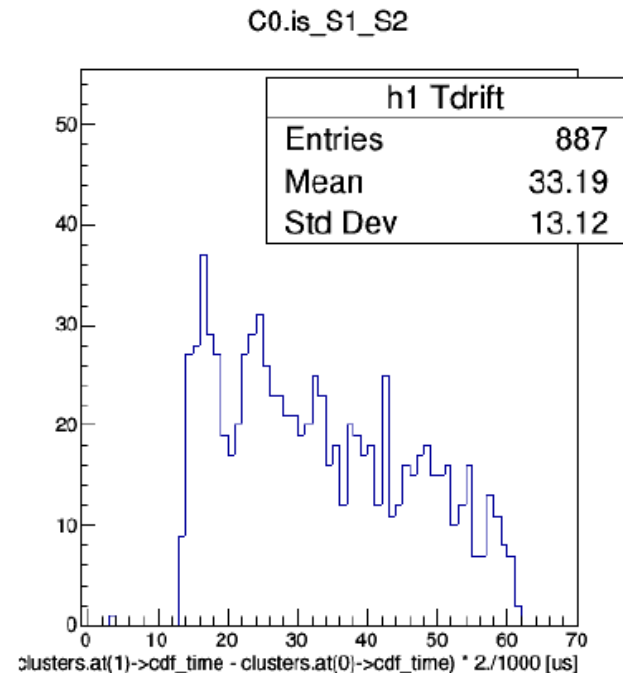
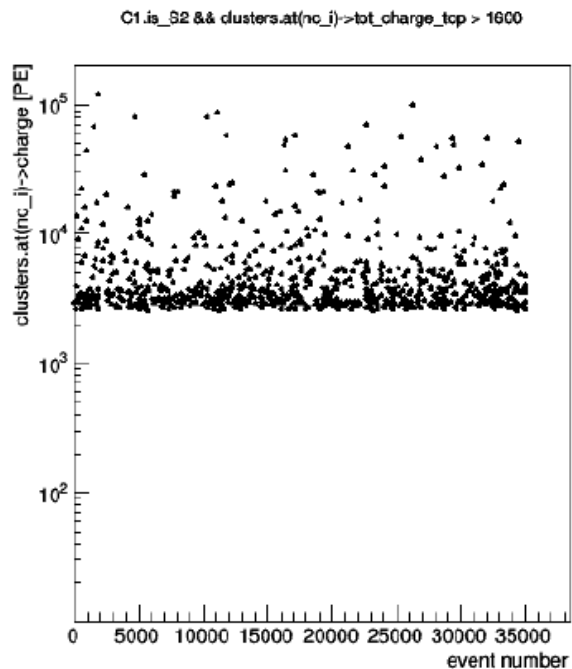
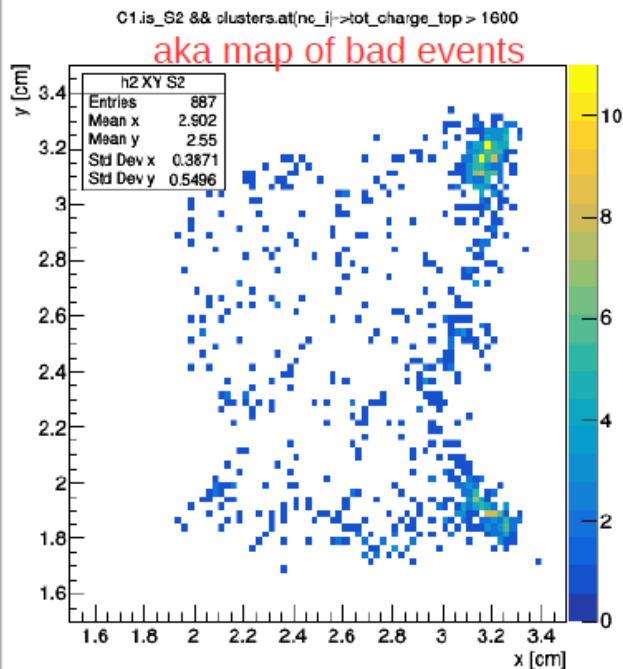
C2.is\_S1





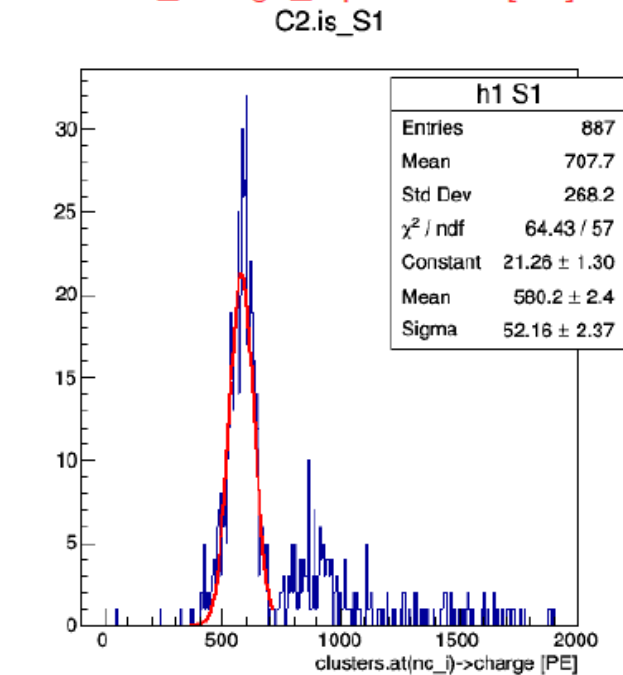
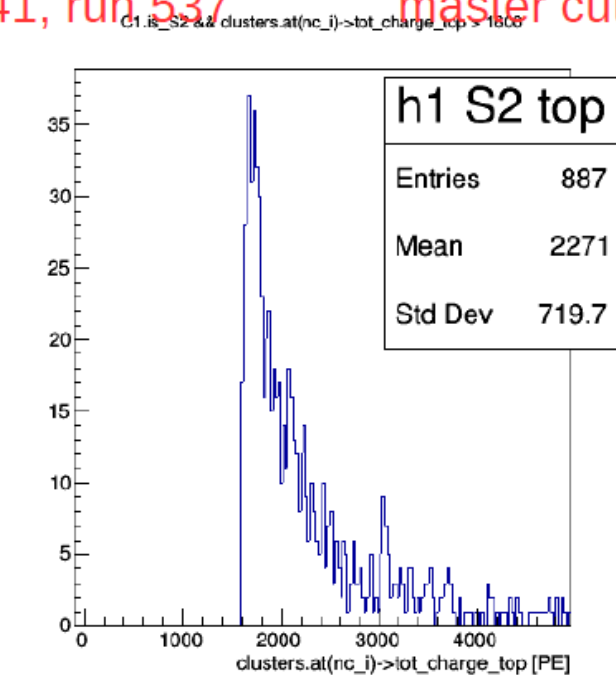
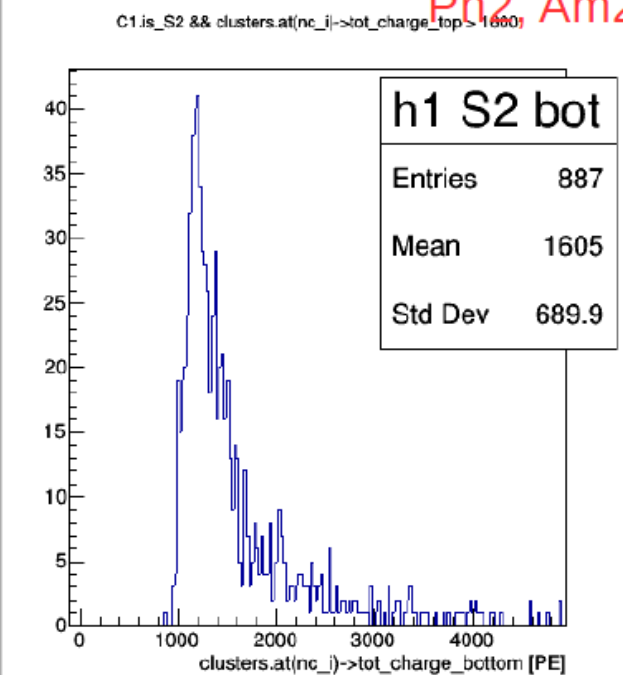
C1.is\_S2 Ph2, Am241, run 537 C1.is\_S2 master cut

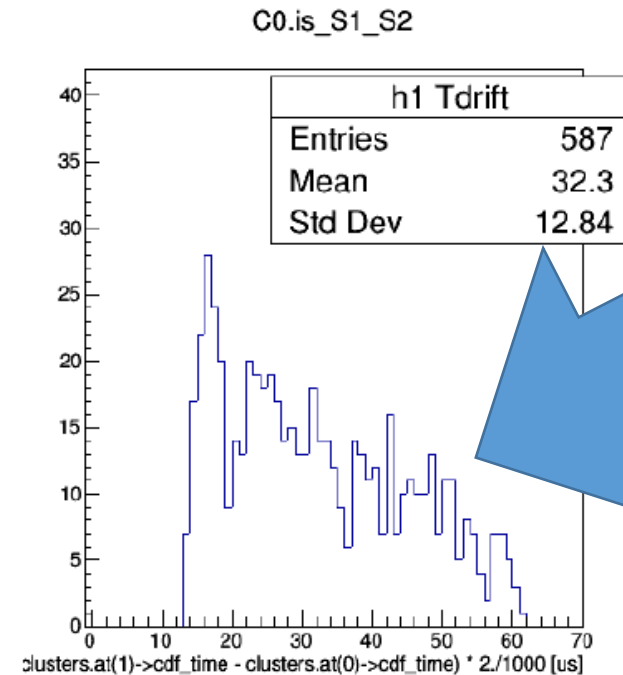
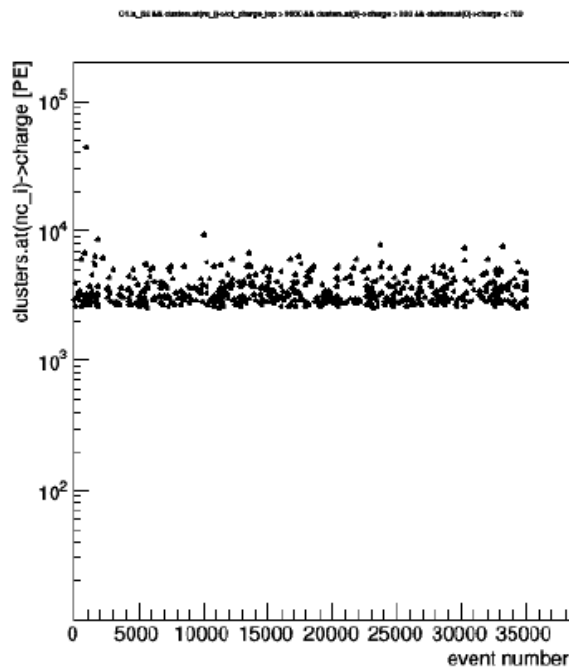
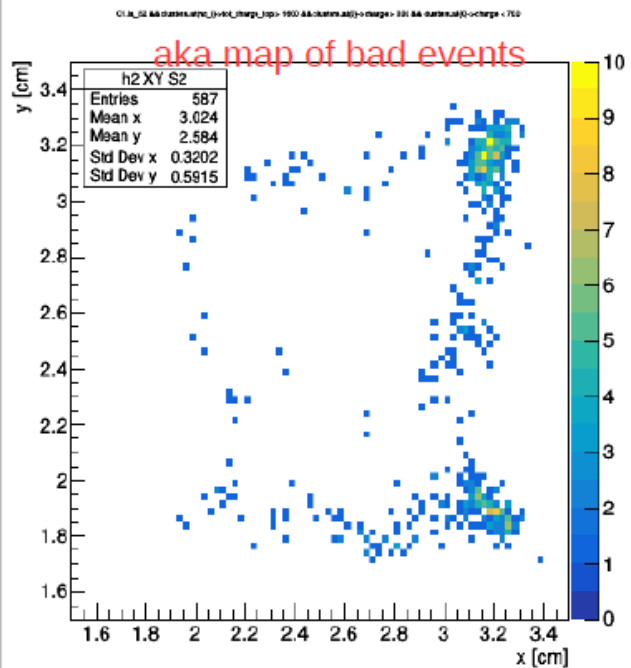




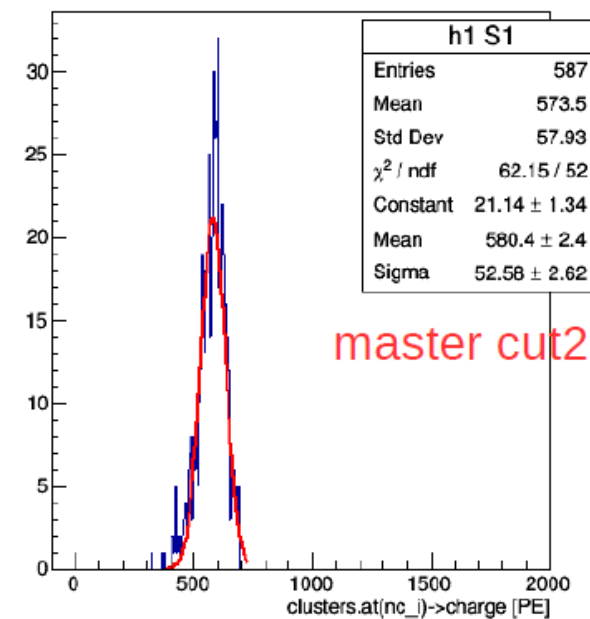
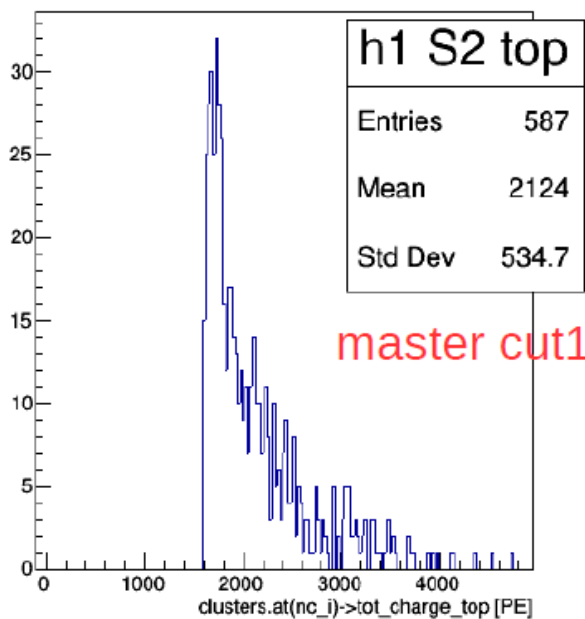
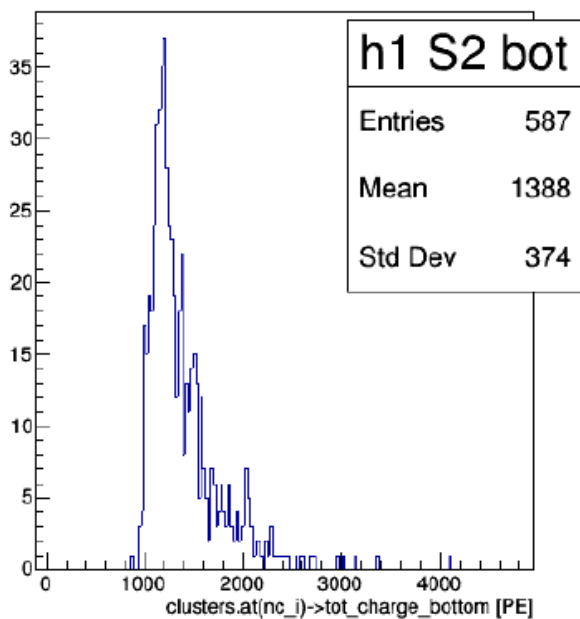
Ph2, Am241, run 537 master cut

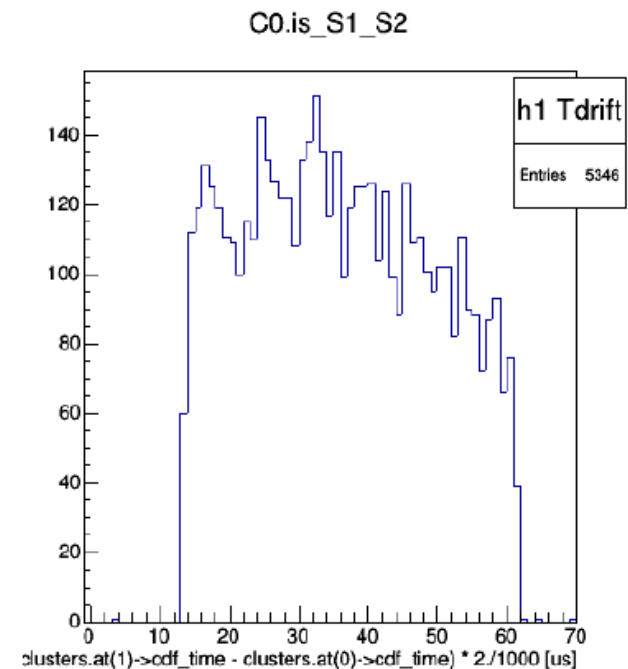
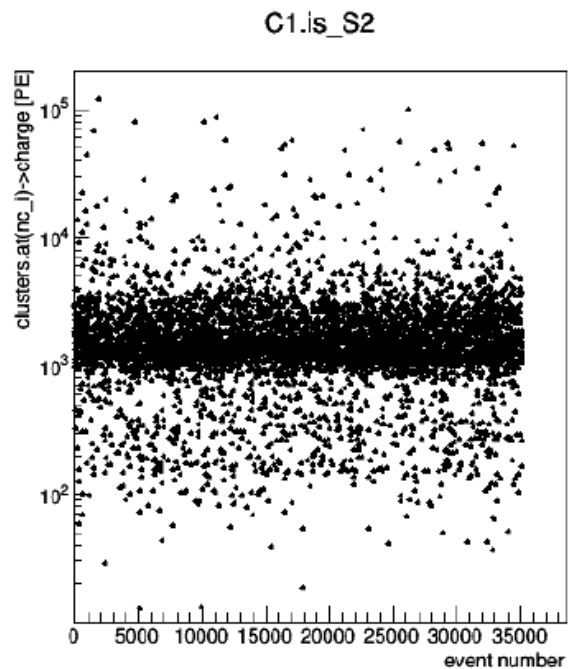
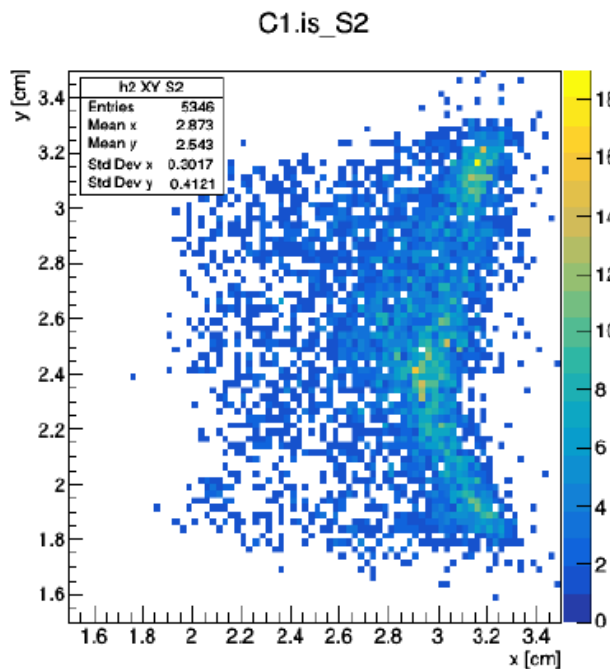
tot\_charge\_top > 1600 [PE]



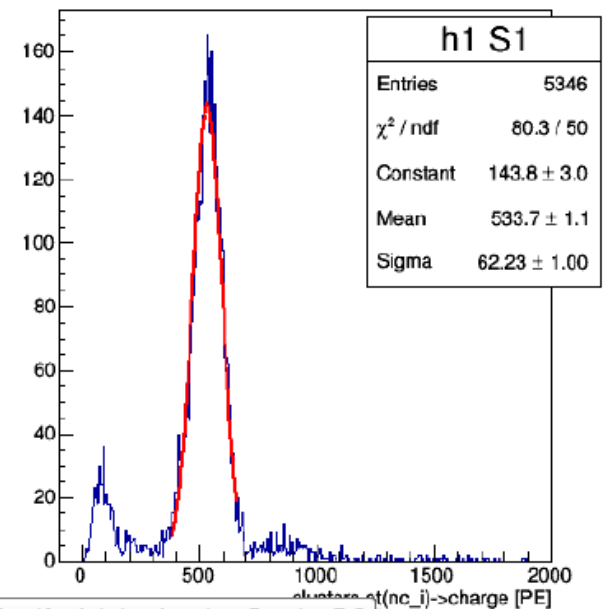
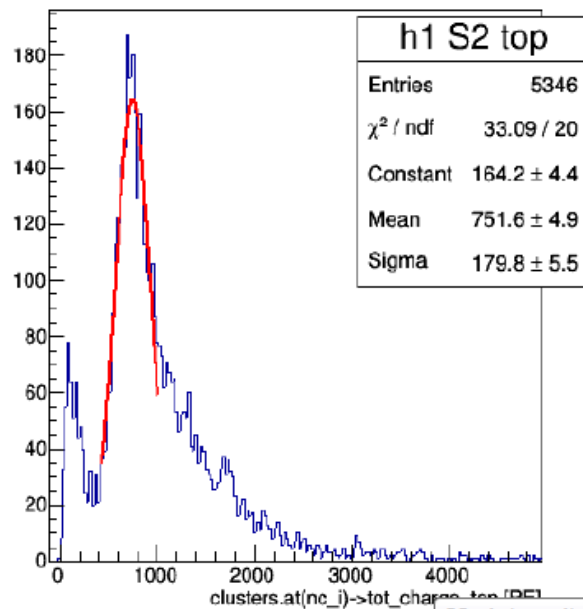
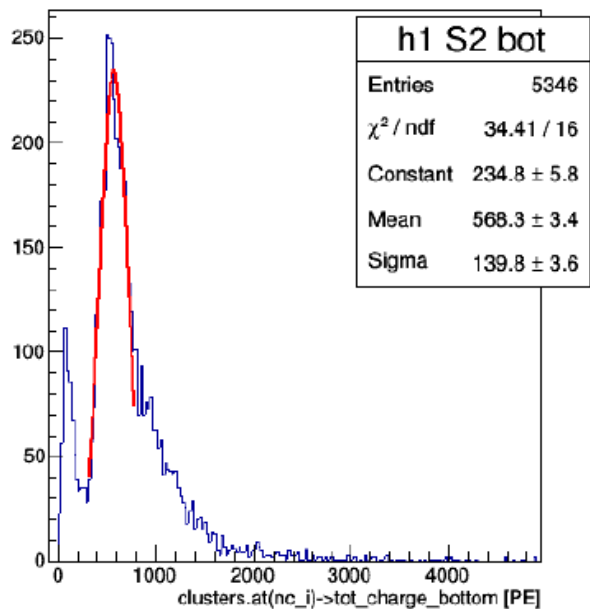


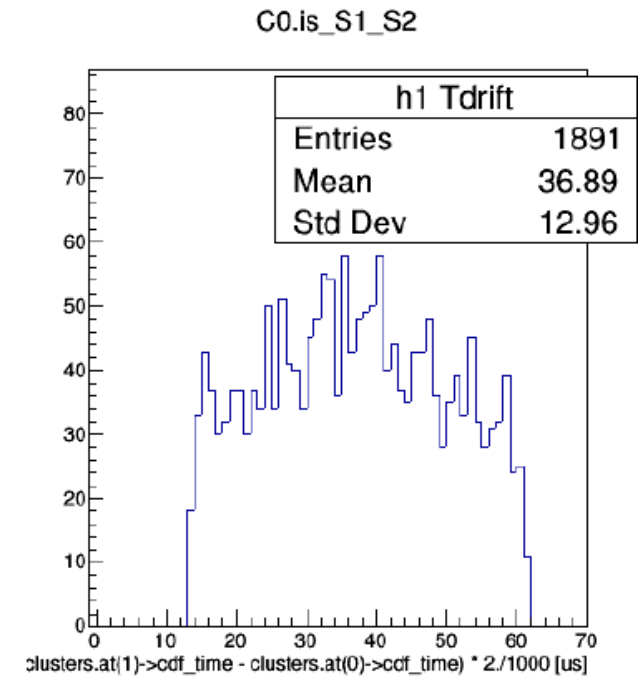
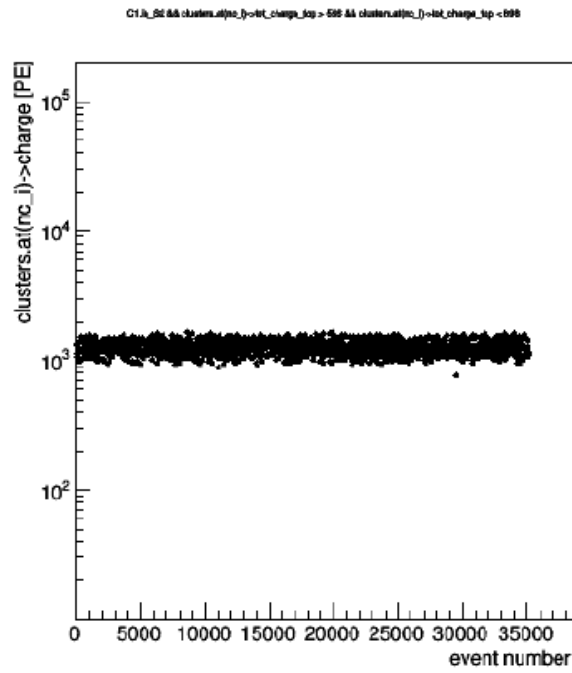
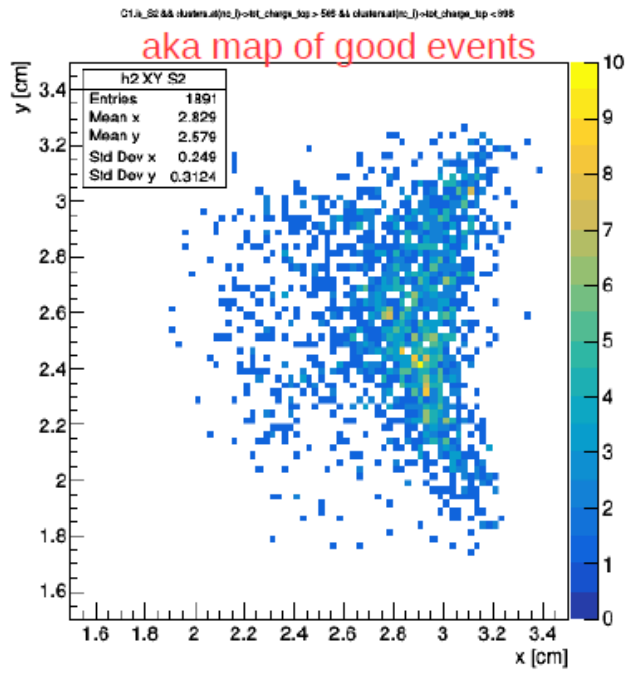
Ph2, Am241, run 537  $tot\_charge\_top > 1600$  [PE]  $300 < S1\ charge < 700$  [PE]





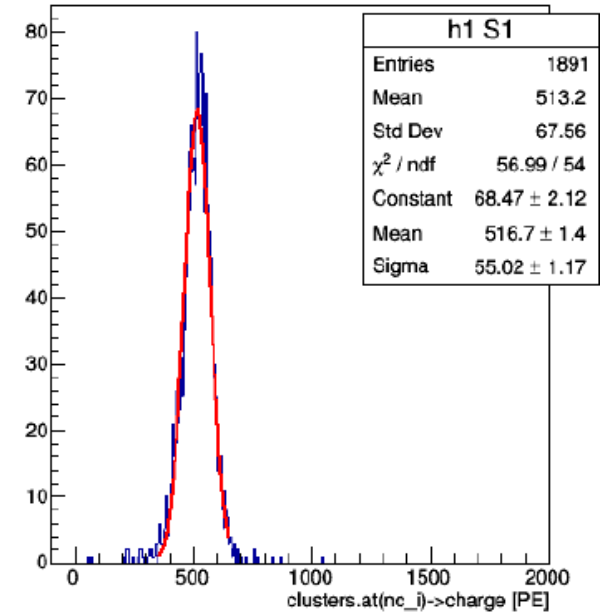
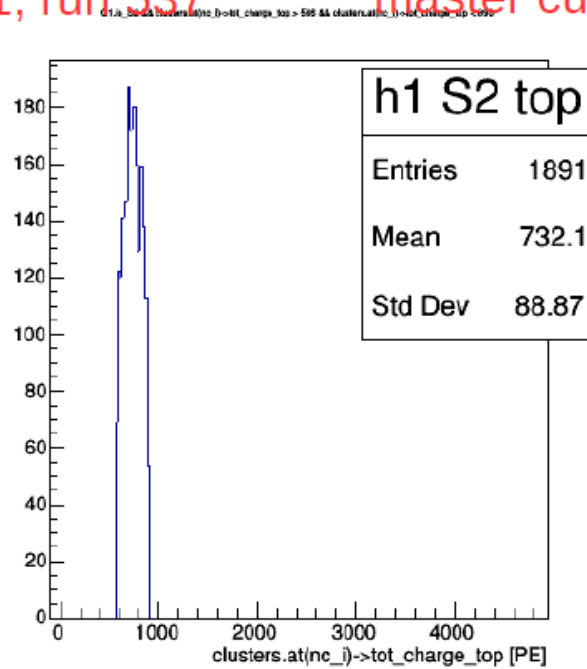
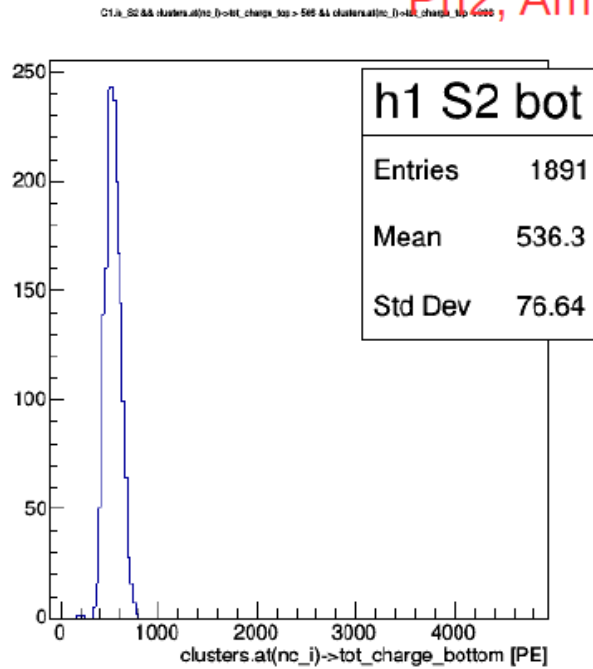
C1.is\_S2 Ph2, Am241, run 537 C1.is\_S2 master cut



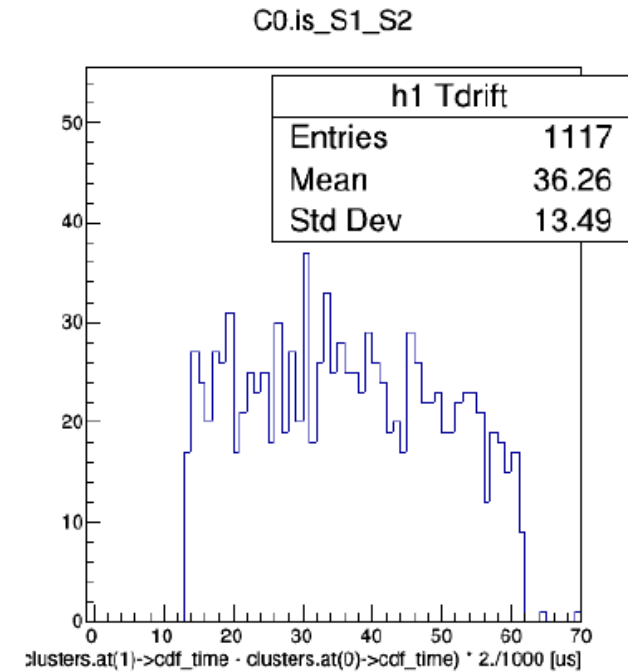
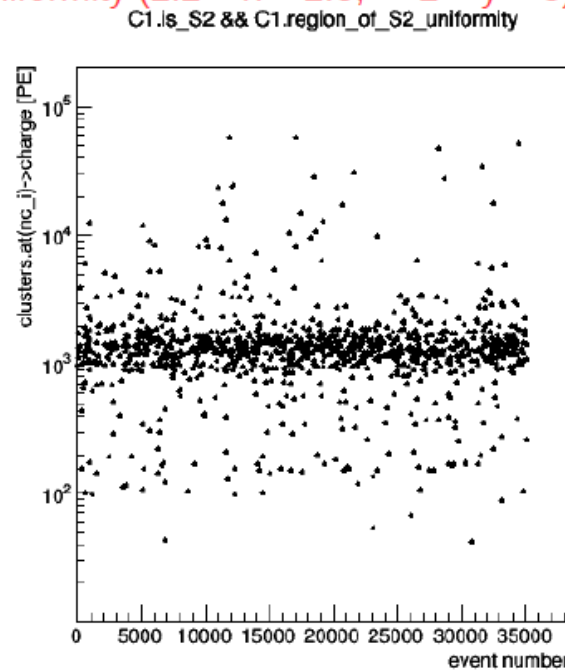
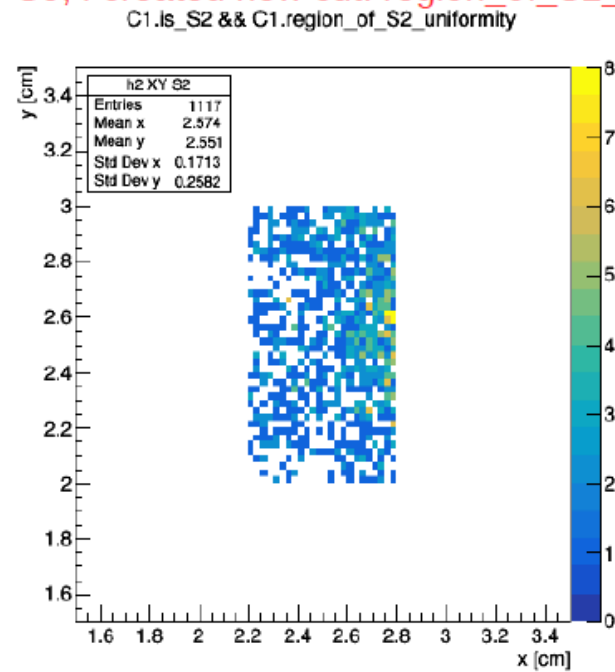


Ph2, Am241, run 537 master cut

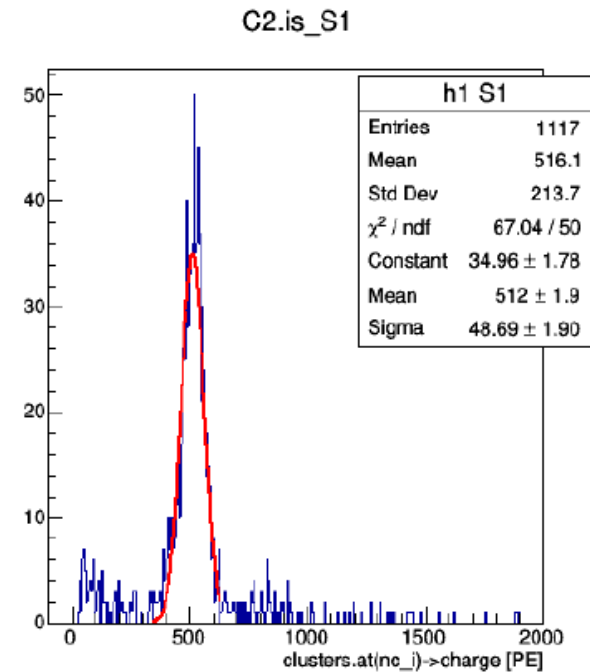
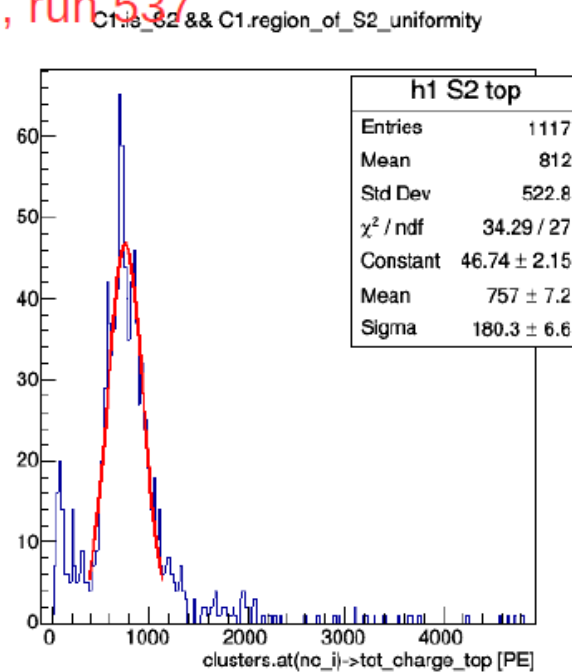
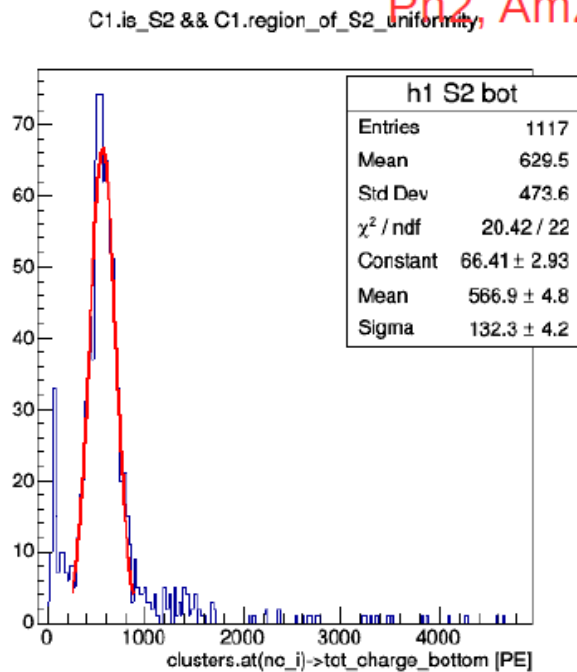
566 < tot\_charge\_top > 898 [PE]  
C2.is\_S1



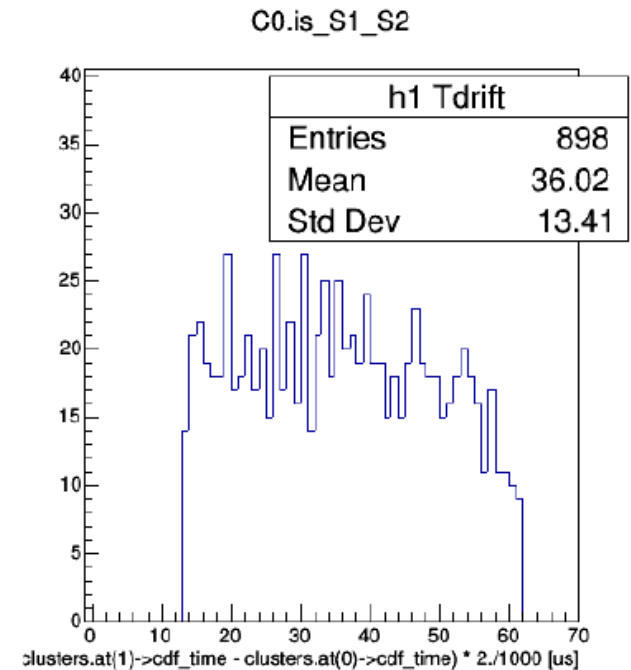
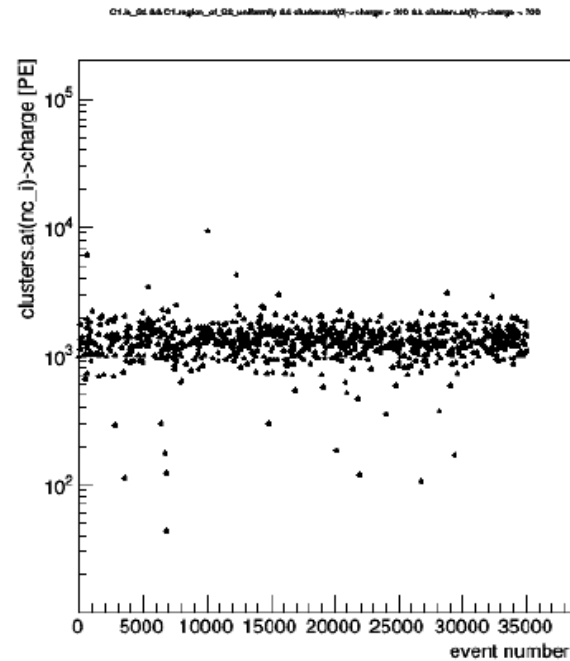
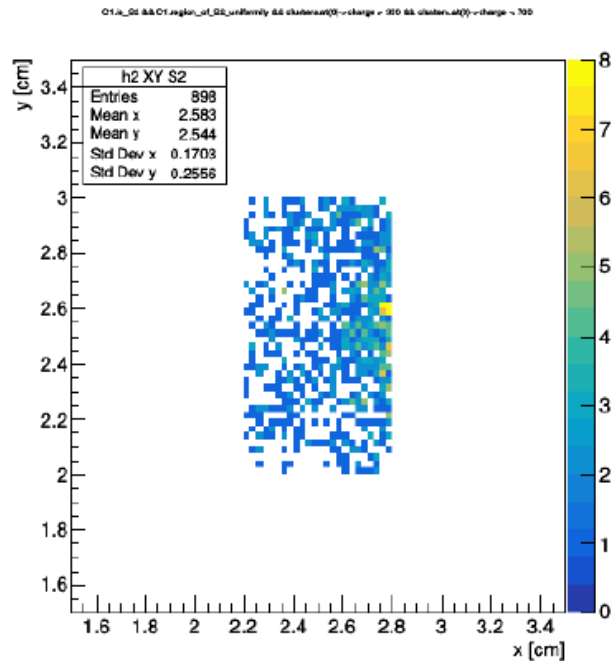
So, I created new cut: region\_of\_S2\_uniformity ( $2.2 < x < 2.8$ ;  $2 < y < 3$ )



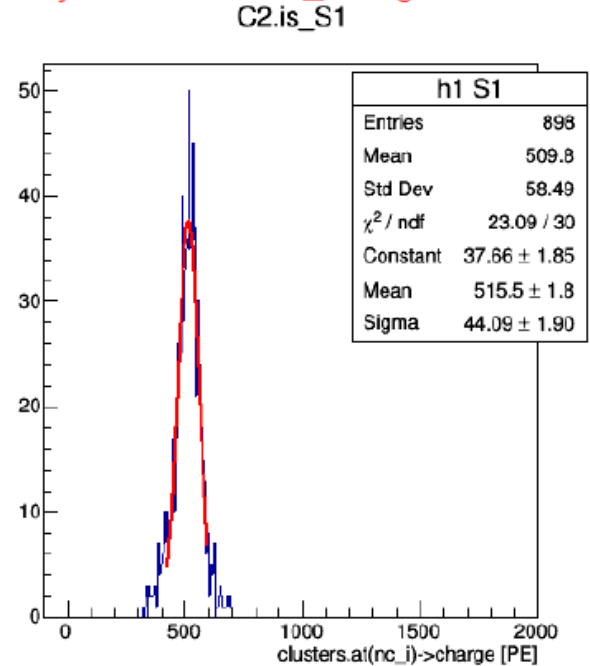
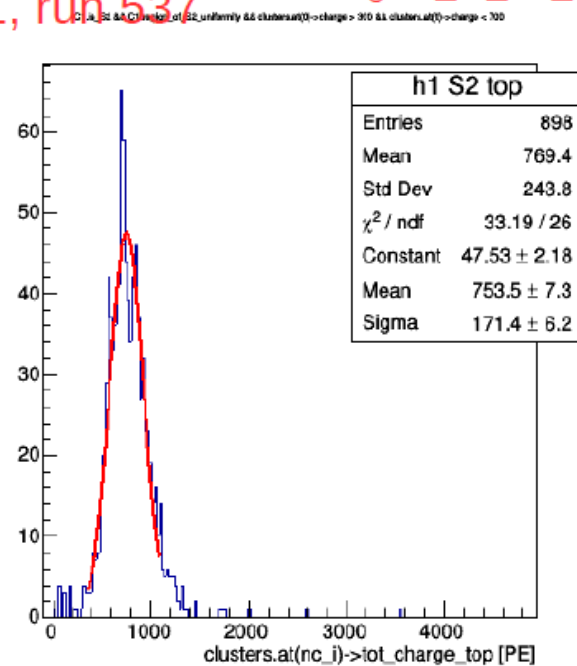
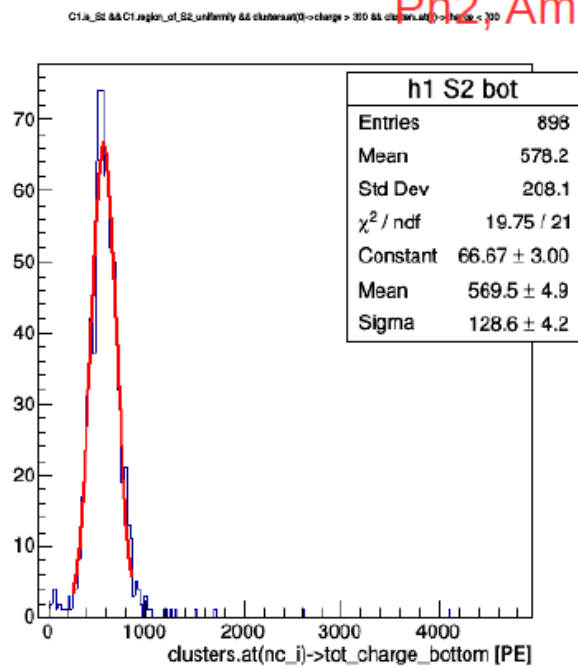
Ph2, Am241, run 537





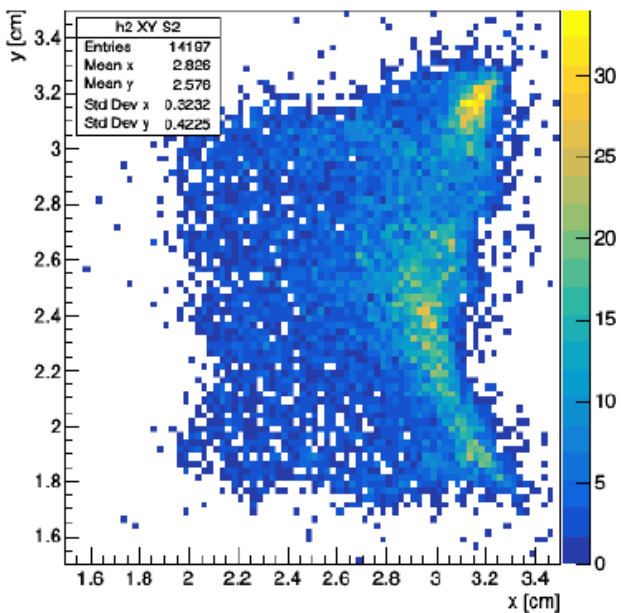


Ph2, Am241, run 537 && region\_of\_S2\_uniformity && 300 < S1\_charge < 700

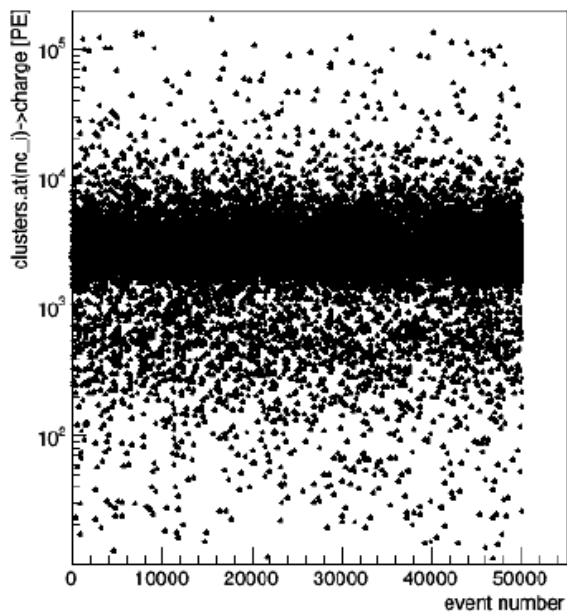
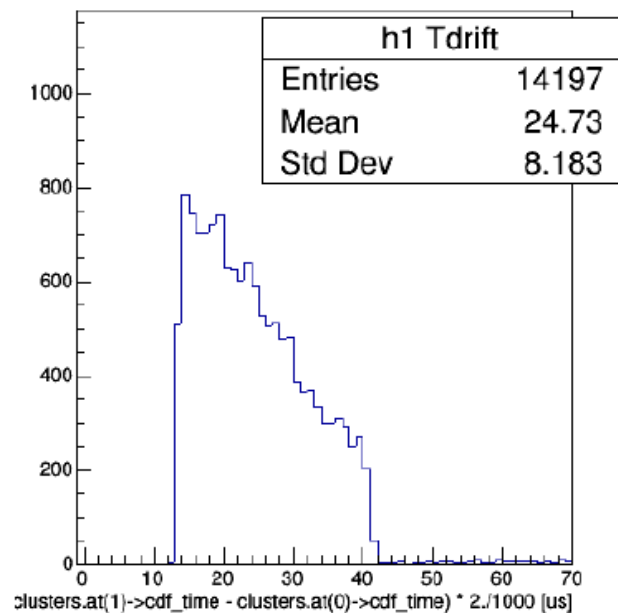


## **Part2.2 (run 542): S2 non-uniformity**

C1.is\_S2



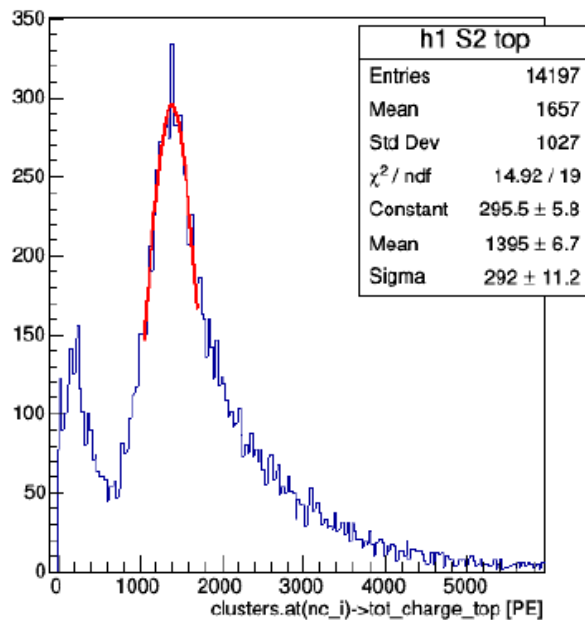
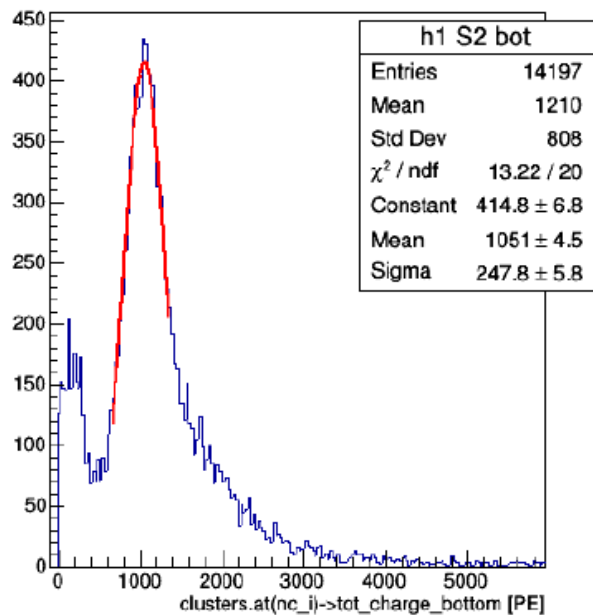
C1.is\_S2

master cut  
C0.nc == 2

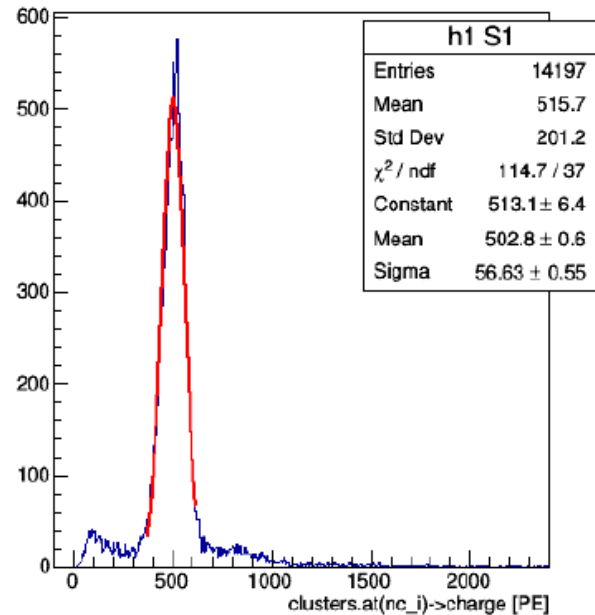
C1.is\_S2

Ph2, Am241, run 542

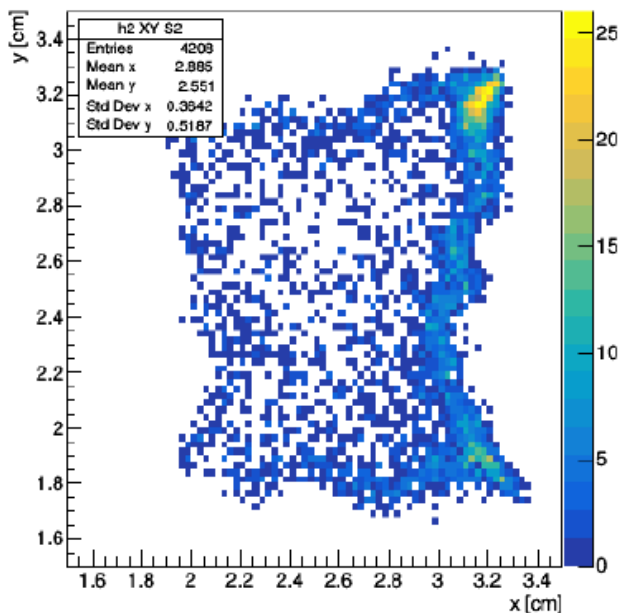
C1.is\_S2



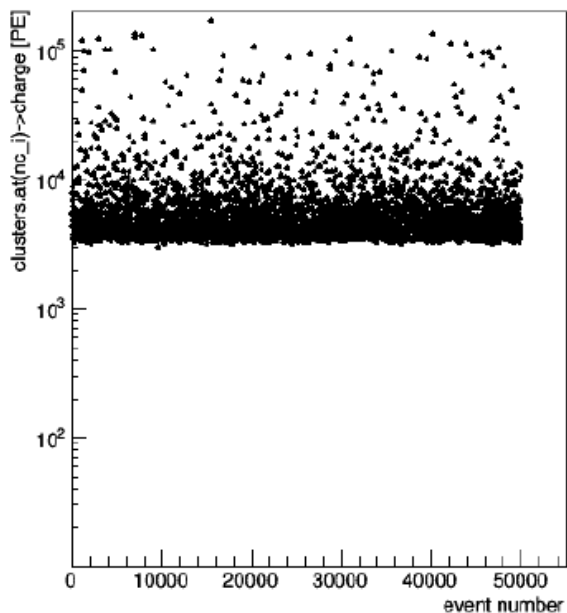
C2.is\_S1



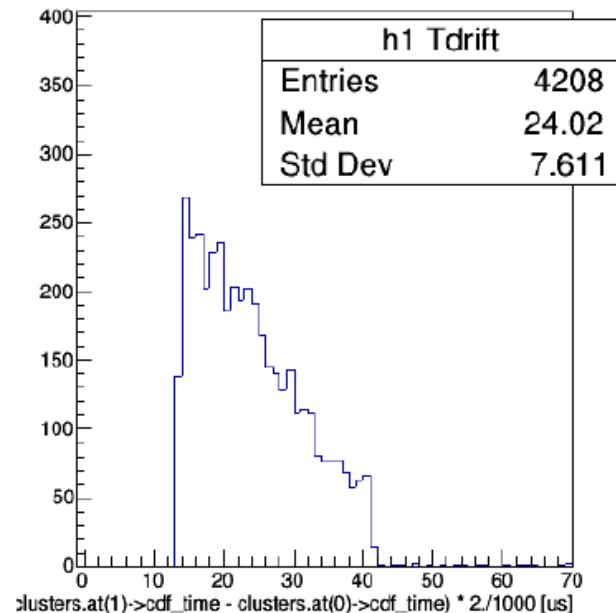
C1.is\_S2 && clusters.at(nc\_i)->tot\_charge\_top > 2000



C1.is\_S2 && clusters.at(nc\_i)->tot\_charge\_top > 2000

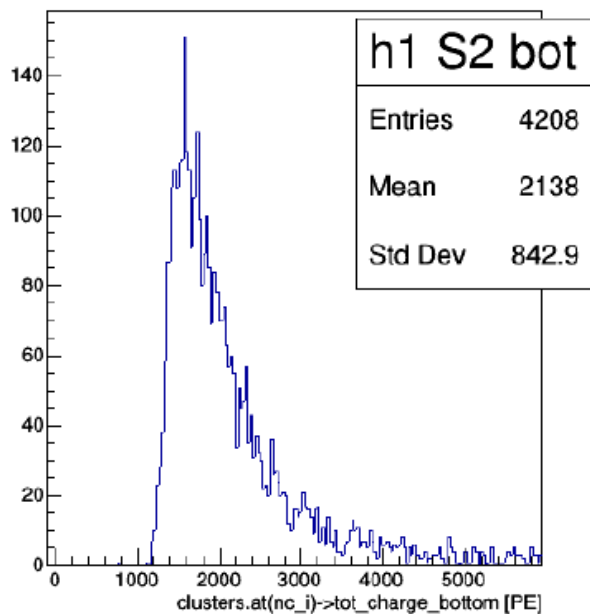


C0.nc == 2

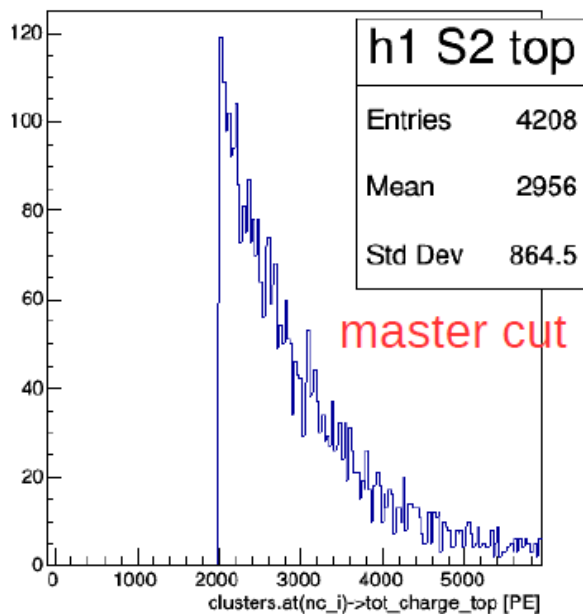


Ph2, Am241, run 542

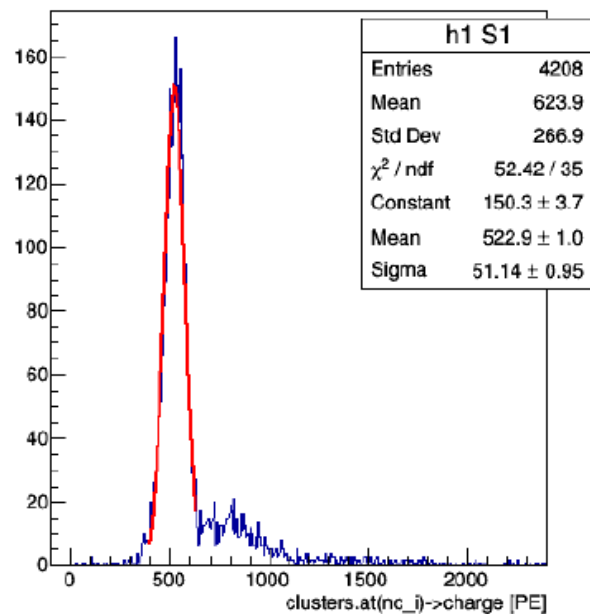
C1.is\_S2 && clusters.at(nc\_i)->tot\_charge\_top > 2000



C1.is\_S2 && clusters.at(nc\_i)->tot\_charge\_top > 2000

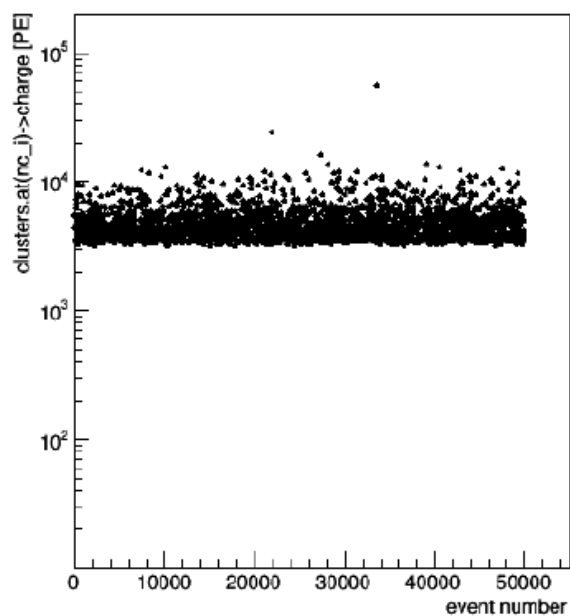
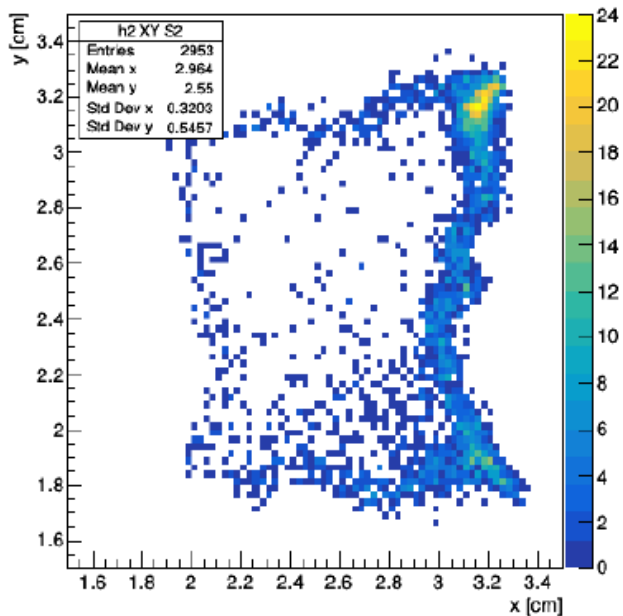


C2.is\_S1

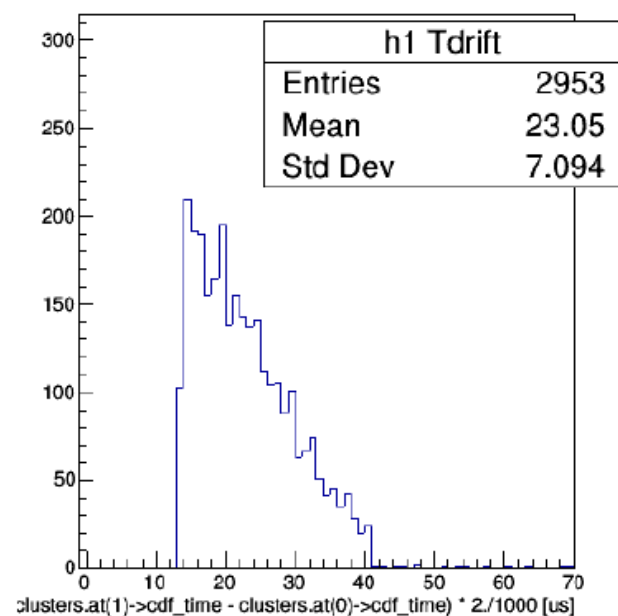


region of S2 uniformity ( $2.2 < x < 2.8$ ;

$2 < y < 3$ )



C0.nc == 2

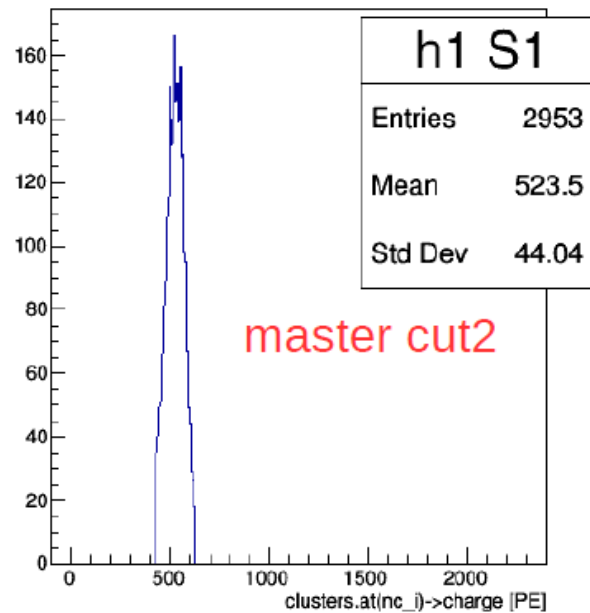
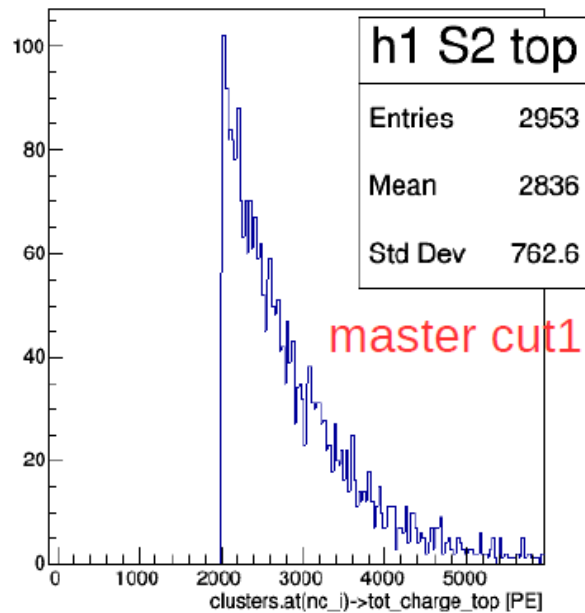
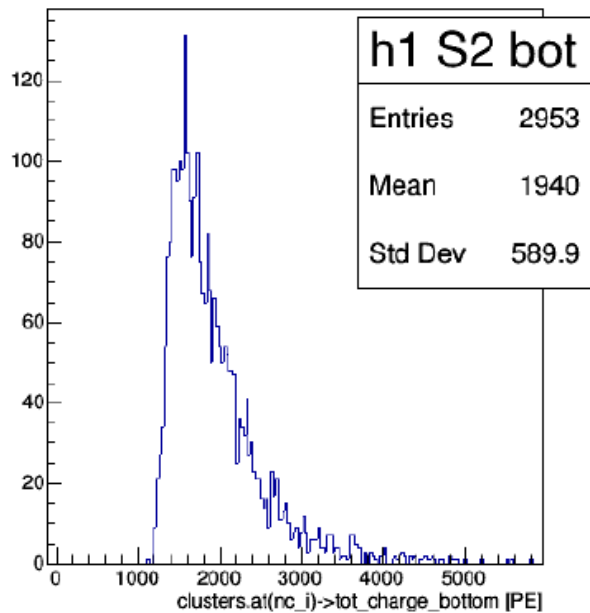


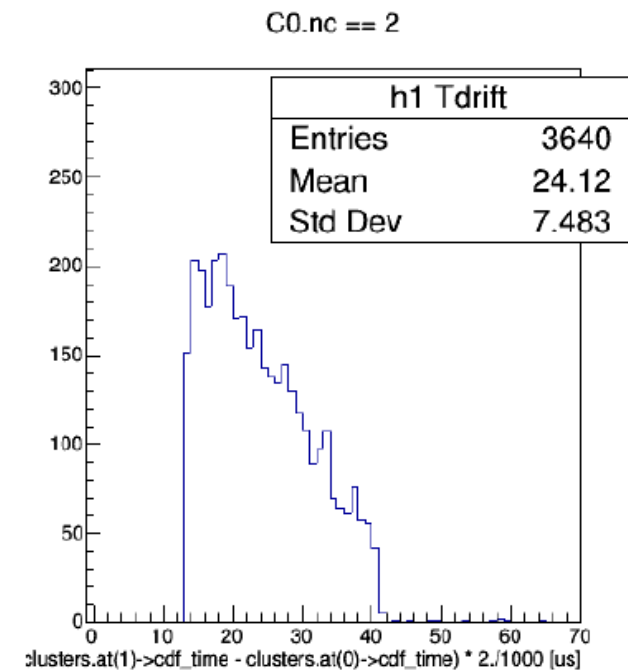
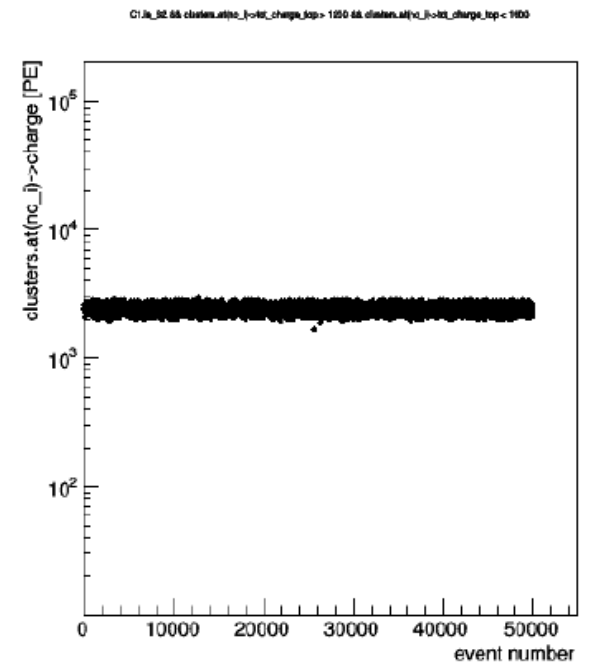
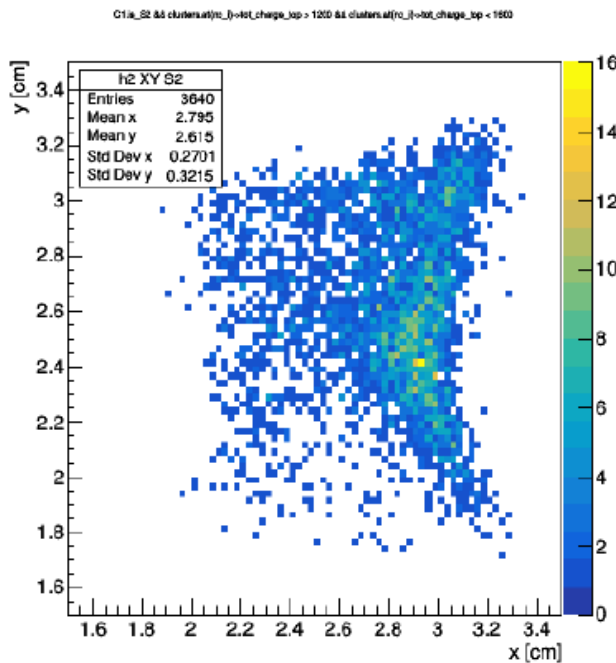
$tot\_charge\_top > 2000$  [PE]

$421 < charge < 625$  [PE]

Ph2, Am241, run 542

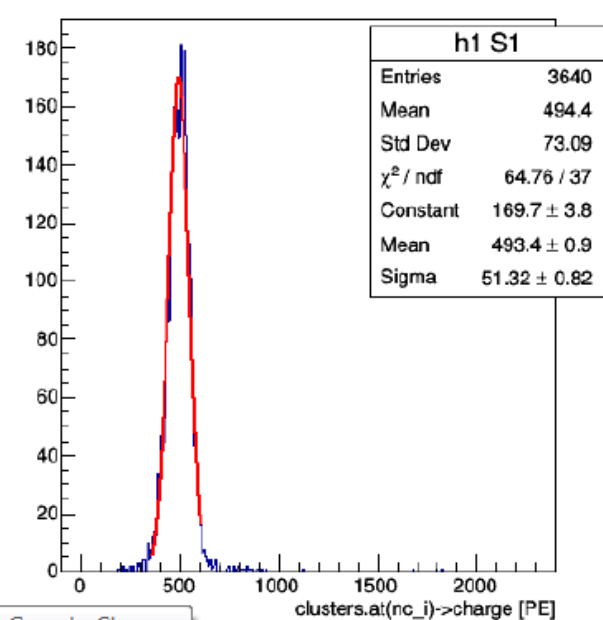
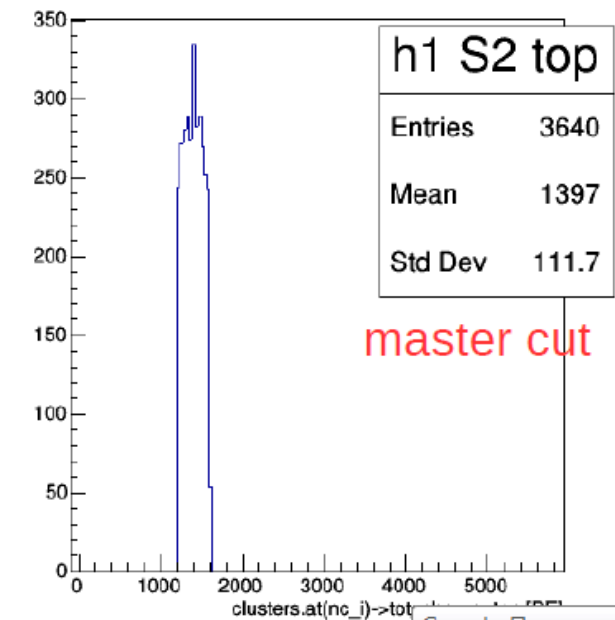
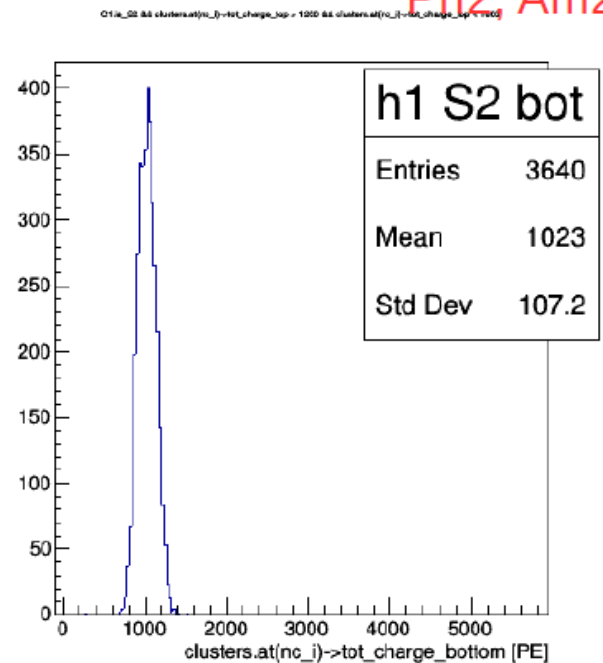
C2.is\_S1





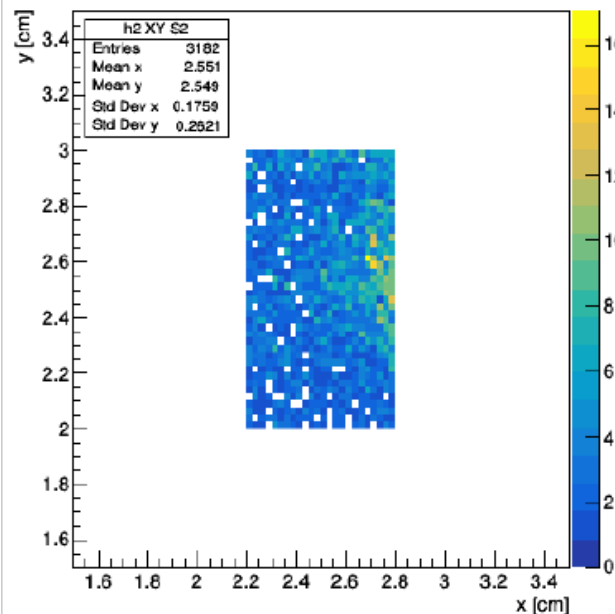
Ph2, Am241, run 542

1200 < tot\_charge\_top < 1600 [PE]  
C2.is\_S1

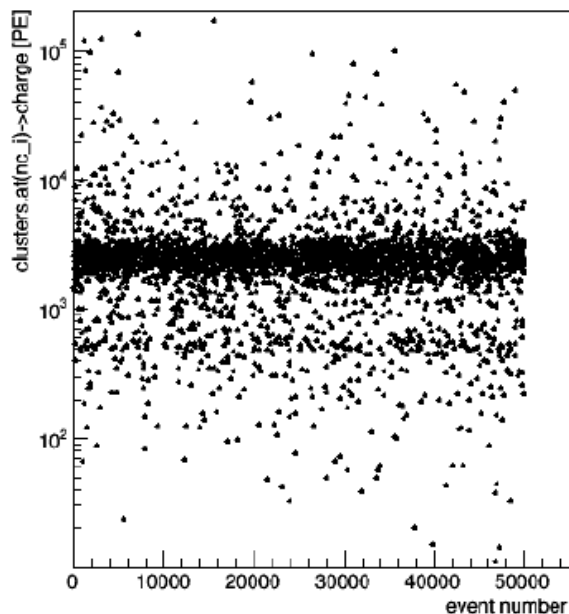


# master cut

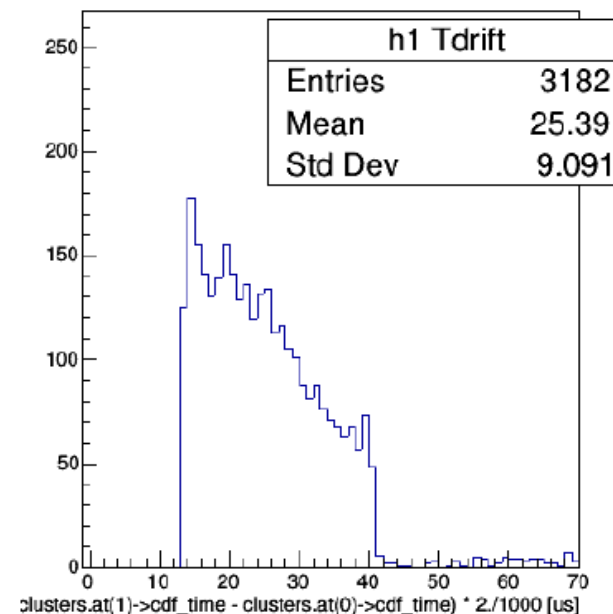
C1.is\_S2 && C1.region\_of\_S2\_uniformity



C1.is\_S2 && C1.region\_of\_S2\_uniformity

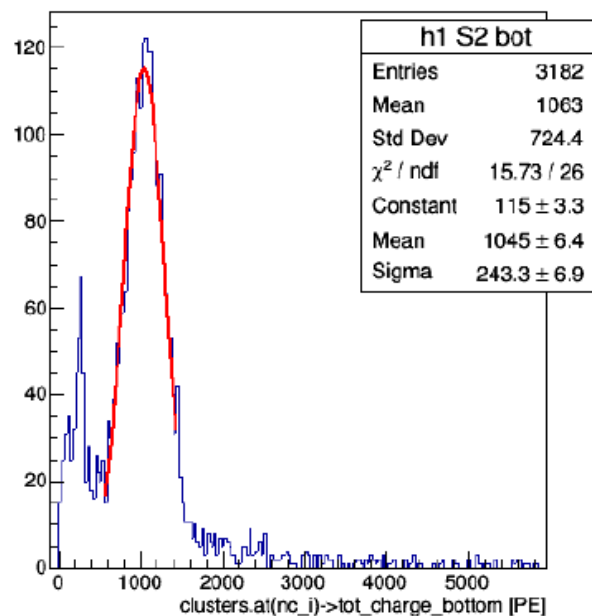


C0.nc == 2

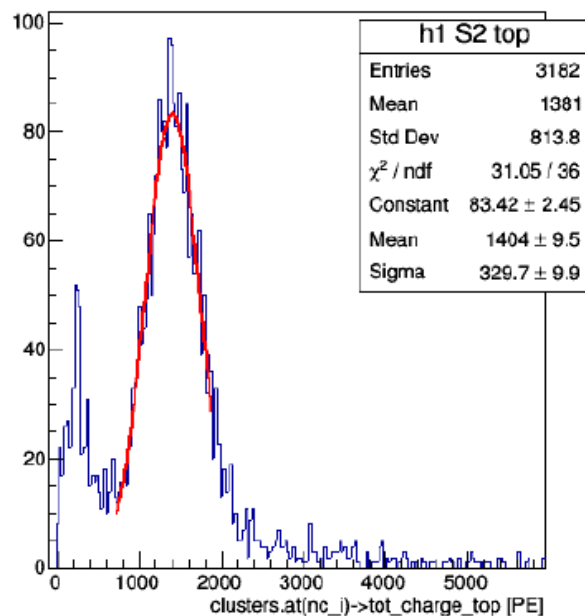


# Ph2, Am241, run 542

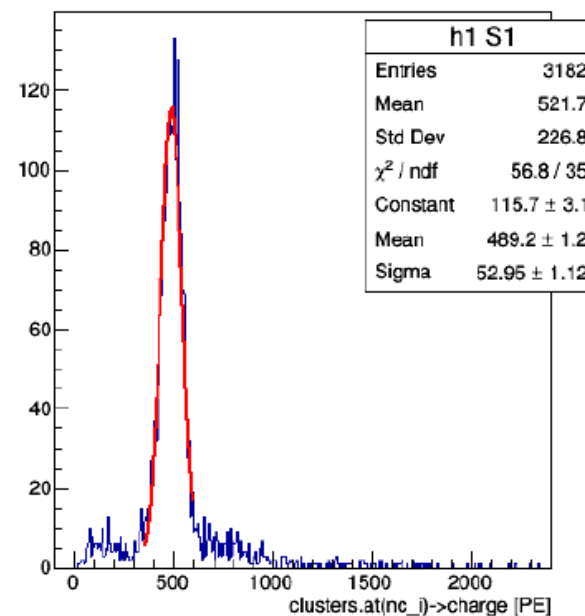
C1.is\_S2 && C1.region\_of\_S2\_uniformity



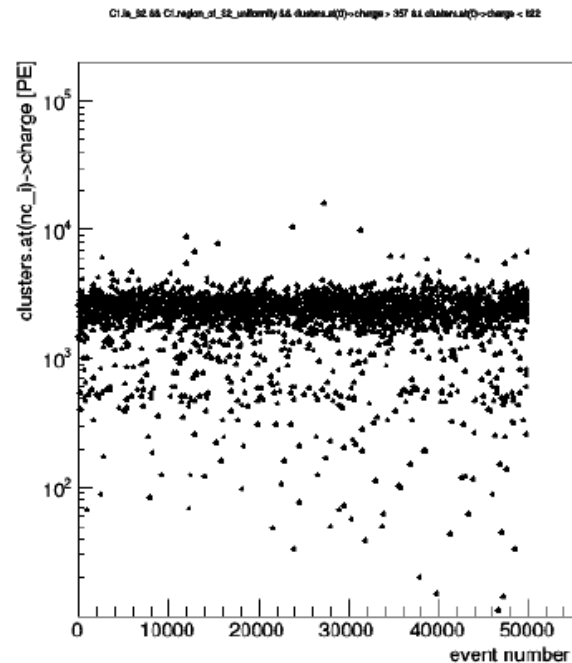
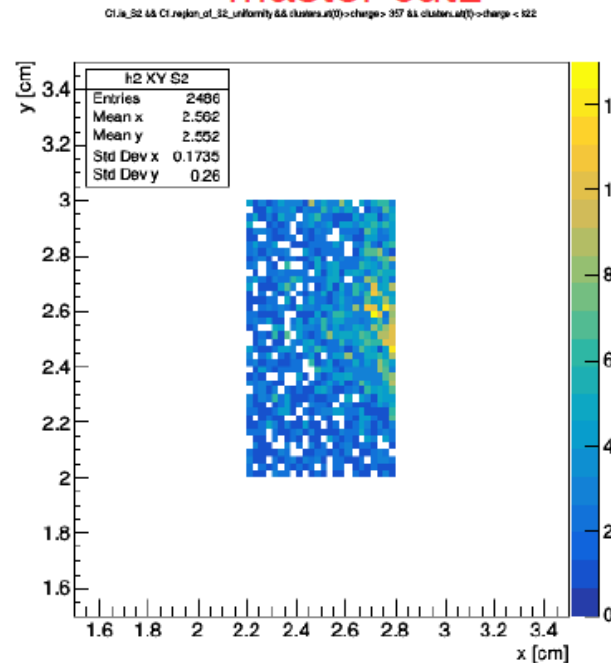
C1.is\_S2 && C1.region\_of\_S2\_uniformity



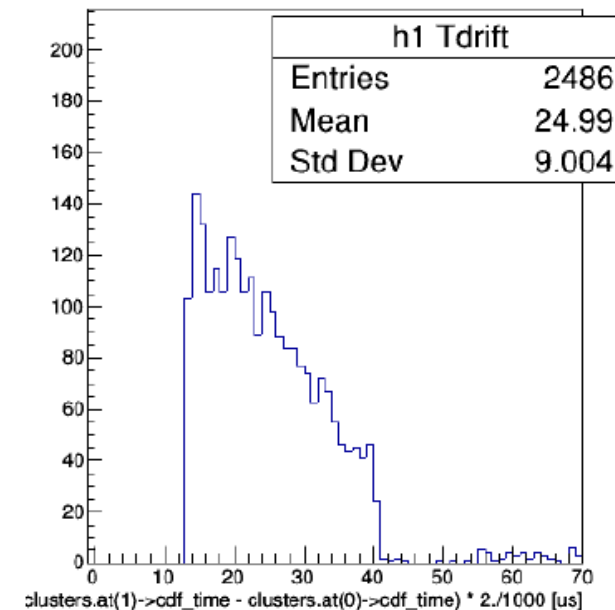
C2.is\_S1



# master cut1



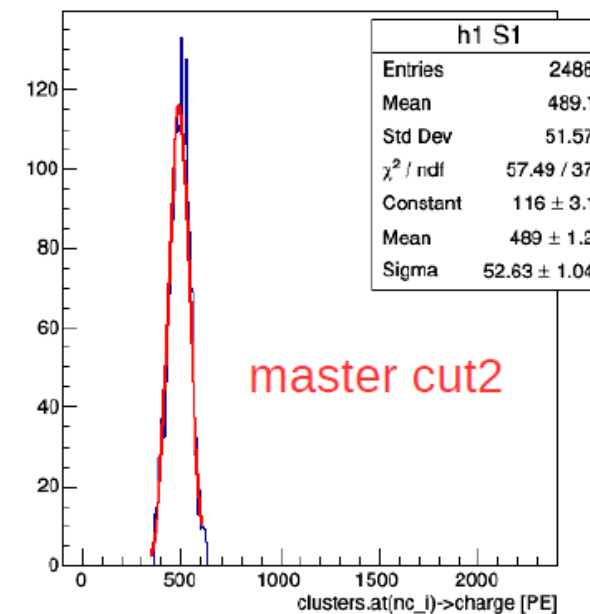
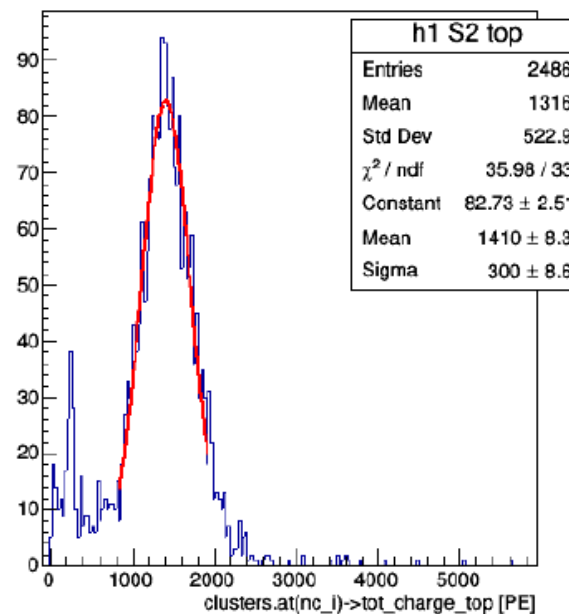
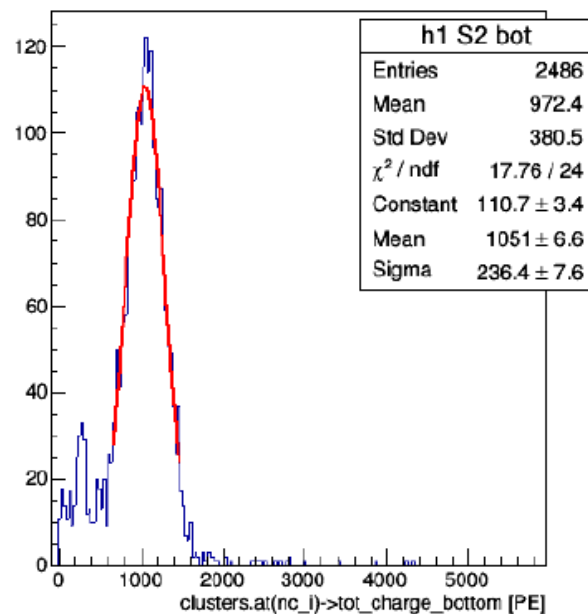
C0.nc == 2



# Ph2\_Am241, run 542

357 < charge < 622 [PE]

C2.is\_S1

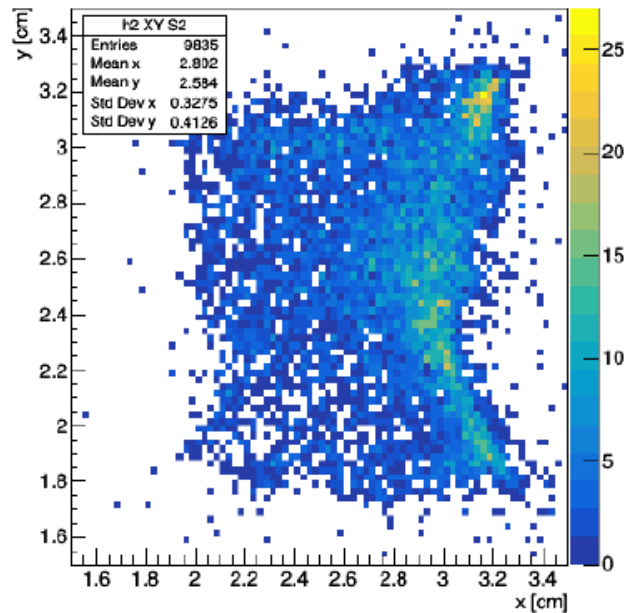


master cut2

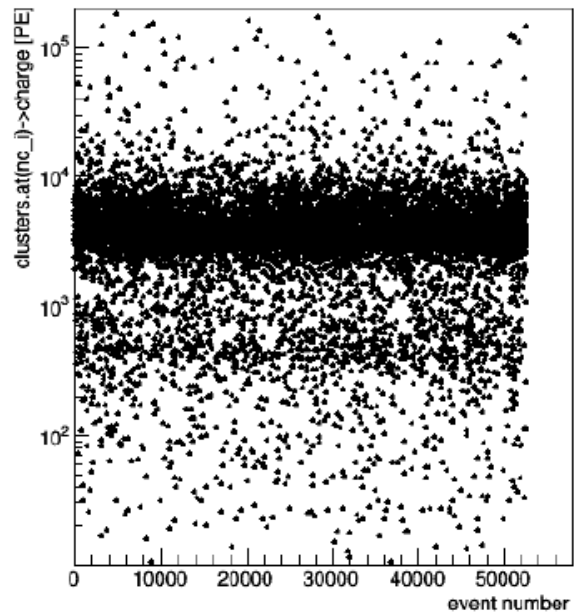


## **Part2.3 (run 544): S2 non-uniformity**

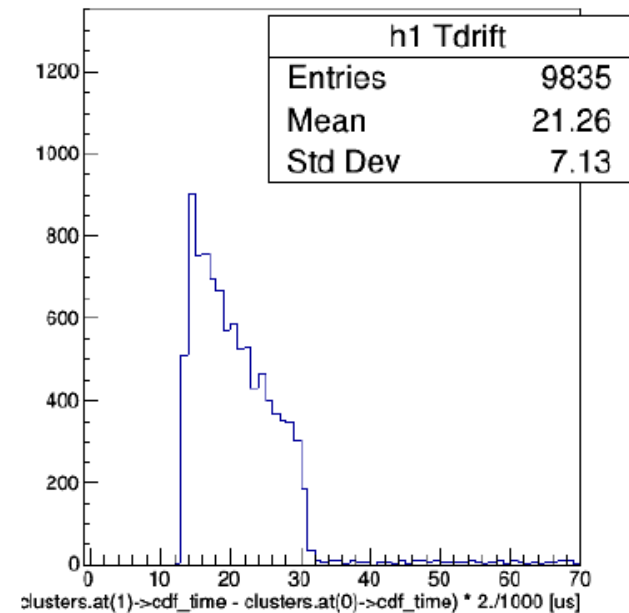
C1.is\_S2



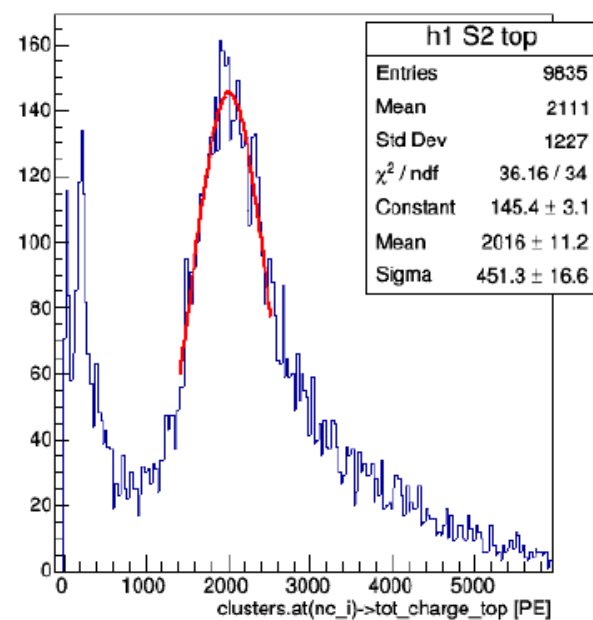
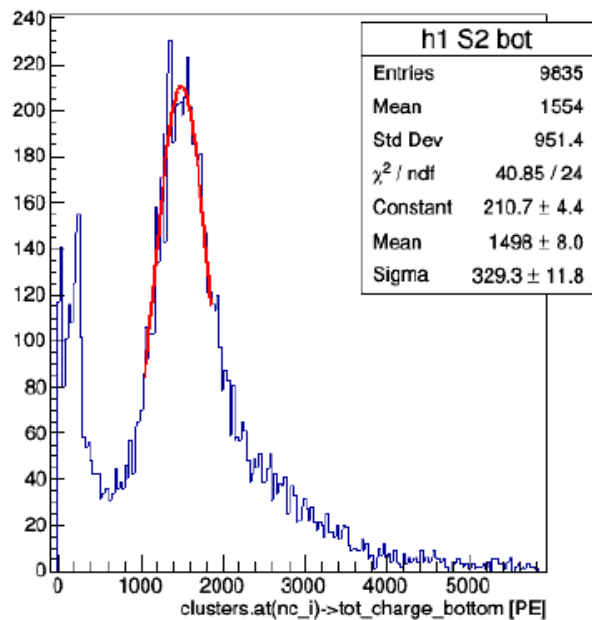
C1.is\_S2



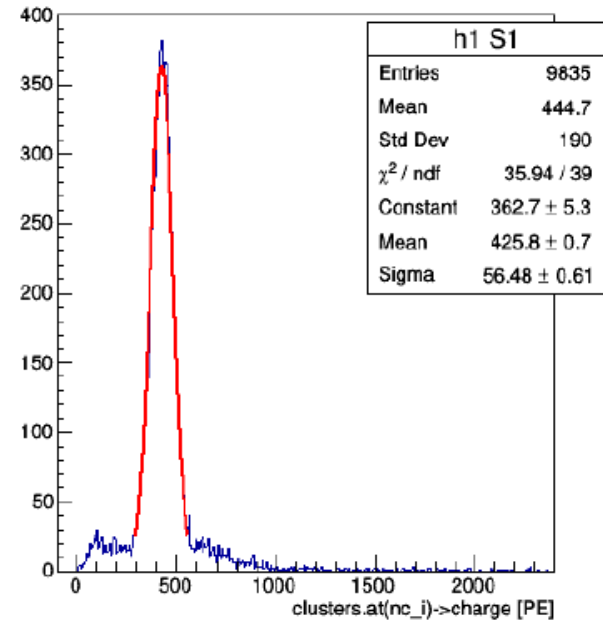
C0.nc == 2



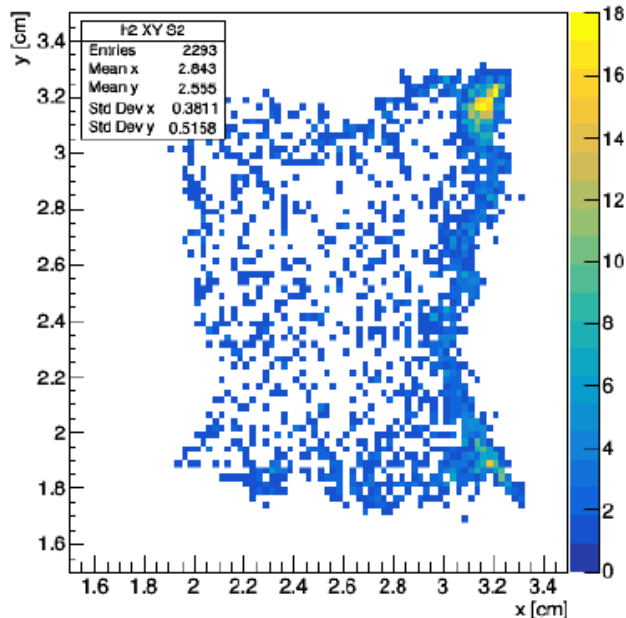
C1.is\_S2 Ph2, Am241, run 544 C1.is\_S2



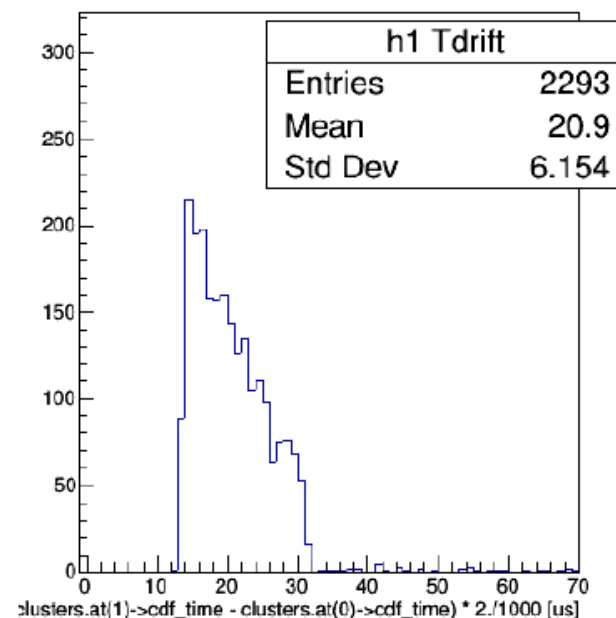
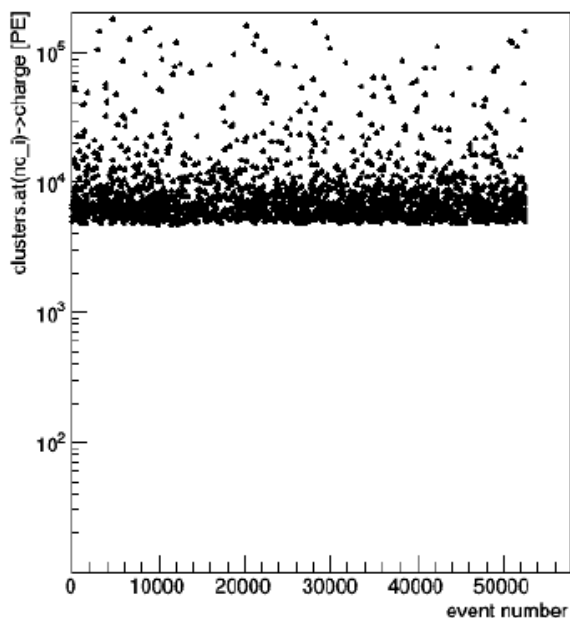
C2.is\_S1



C1.is\_S2\_v2 && clusters.at(1)->tot\_charge\_top > 3000

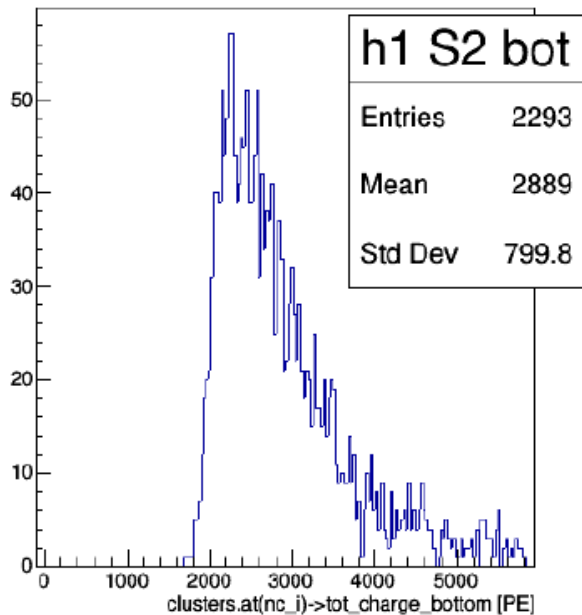


C1.is\_S2\_v2 && clusters.at(1)->tot\_charge\_top > 3000

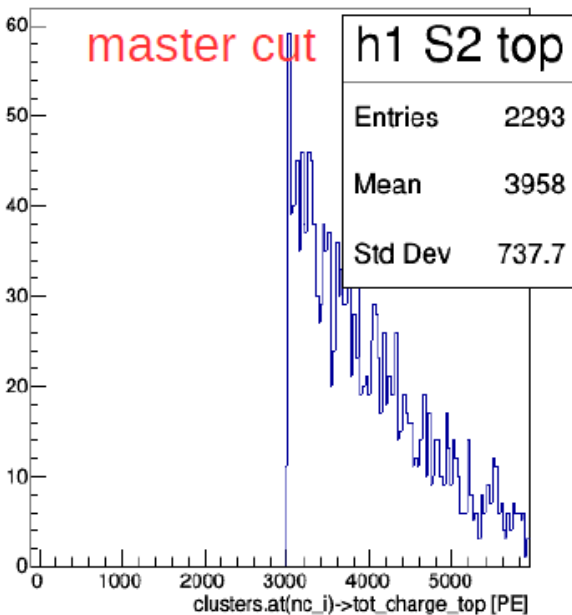


tot\_charge\_top > 3000 [PE]  
Ph2, Am241, run 544

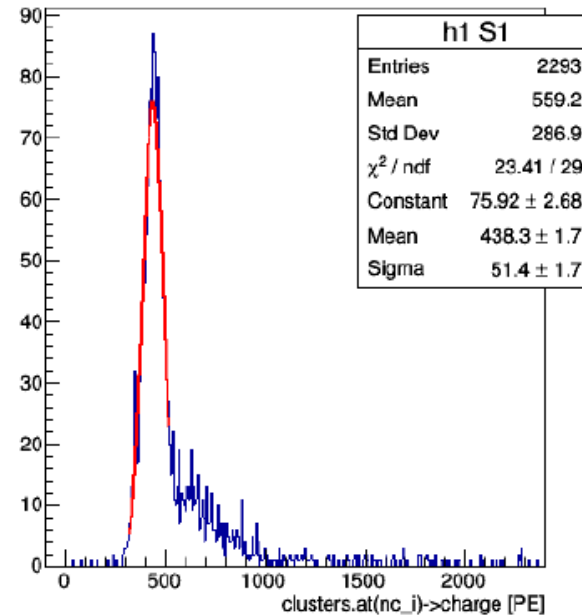
C1.is\_S2\_v2 && clusters.at(1)->tot\_charge\_top > 3000

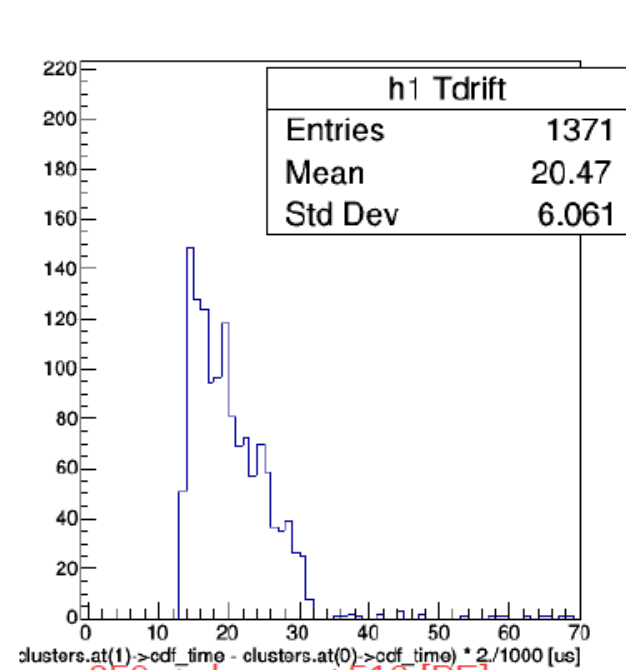
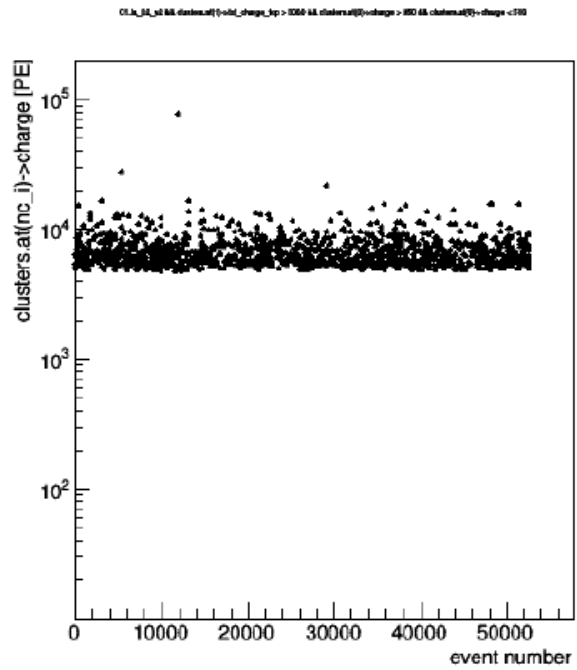
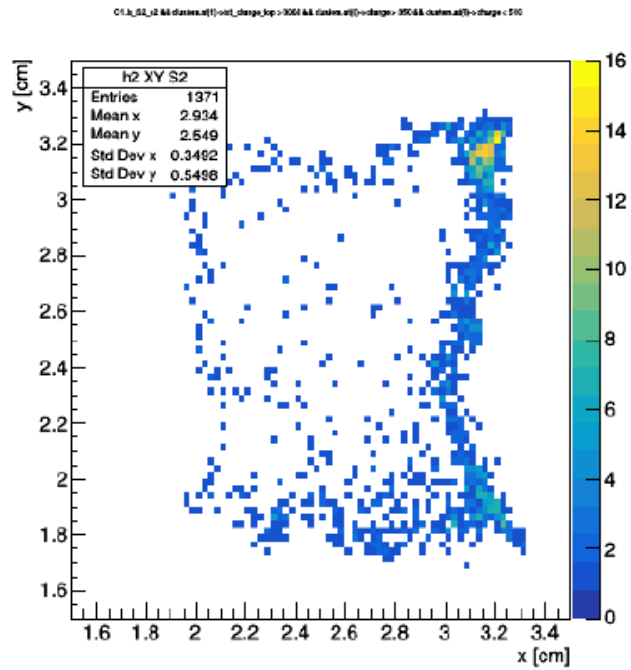


C1.is\_S2\_v2 && clusters.at(1)->tot\_charge\_top > 3000



C2.is\_S1



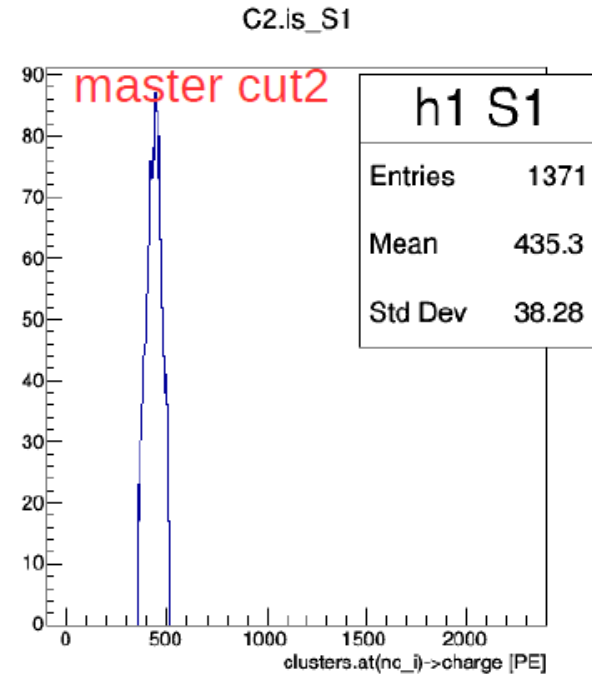
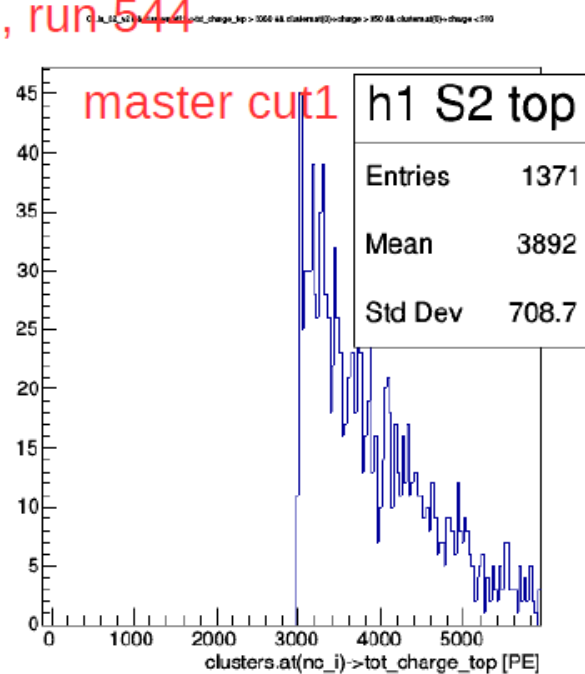
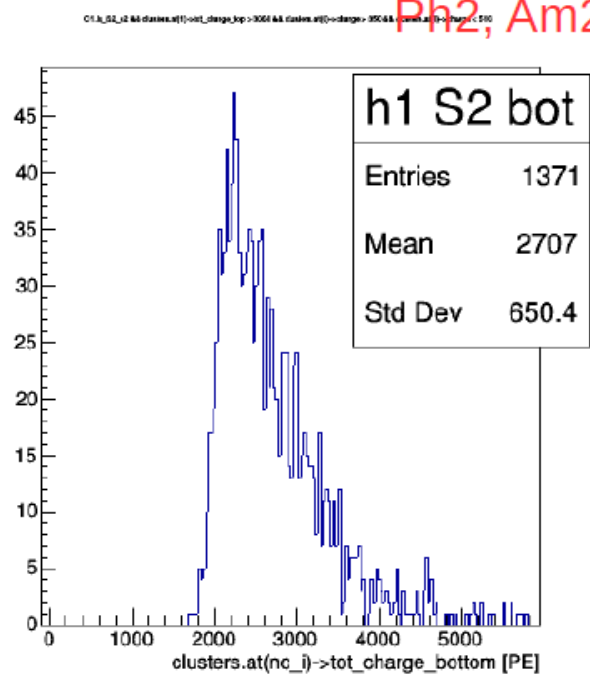


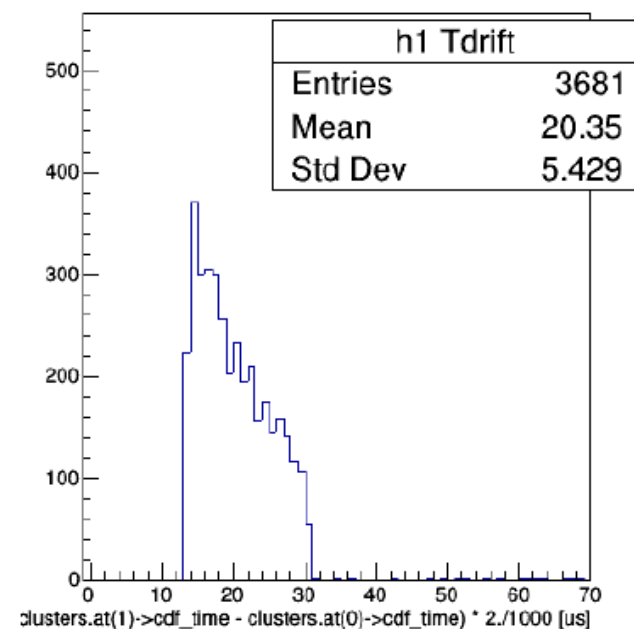
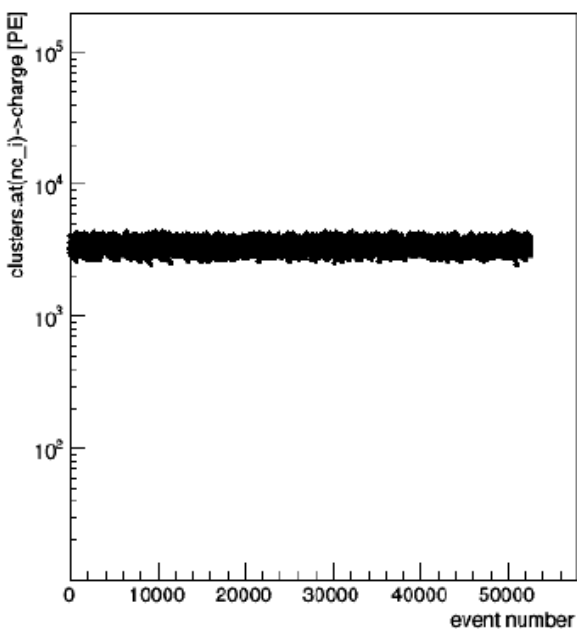
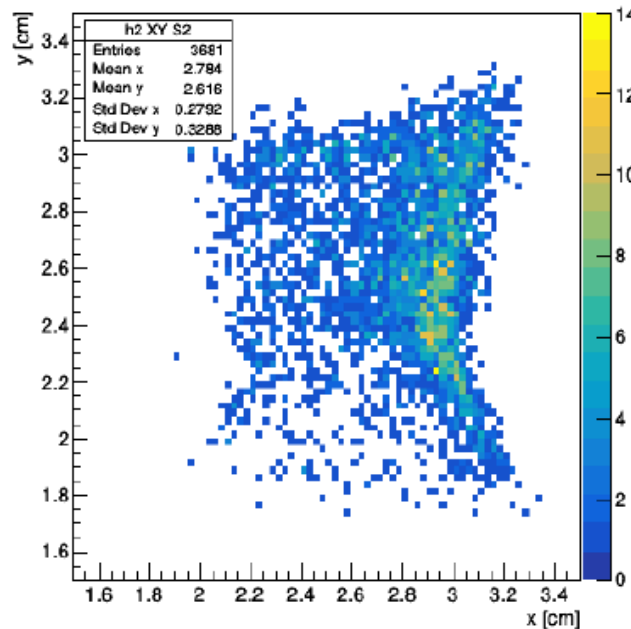
tot\_charge\_top > 3000 [PE]

350 < charge < 510 [PE]

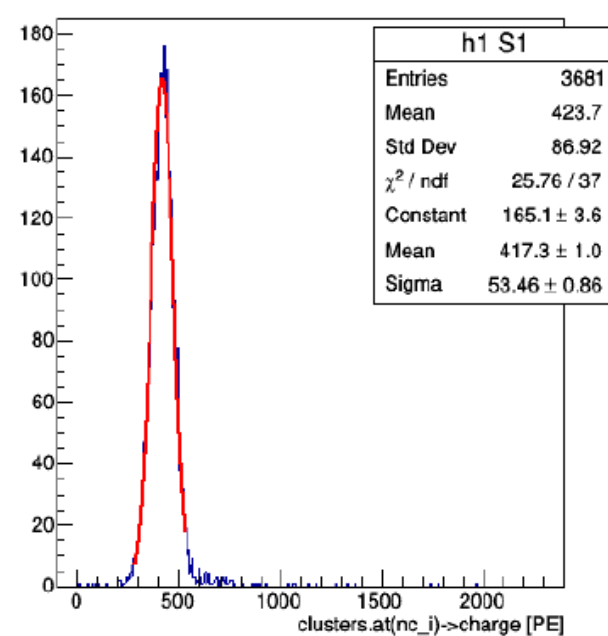
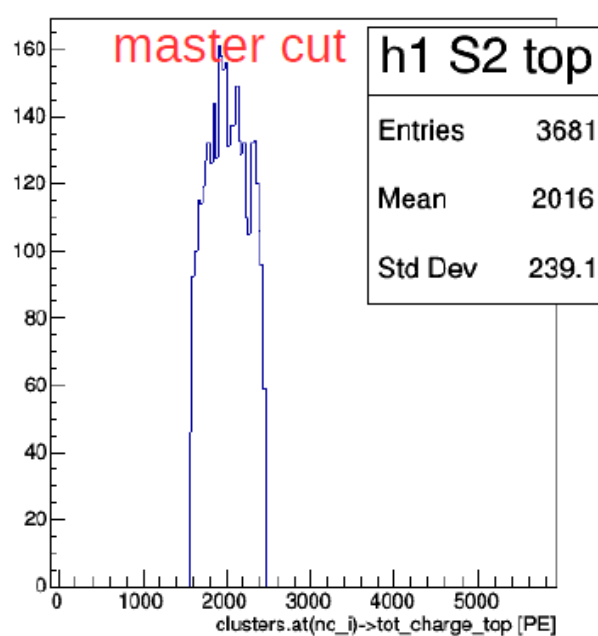
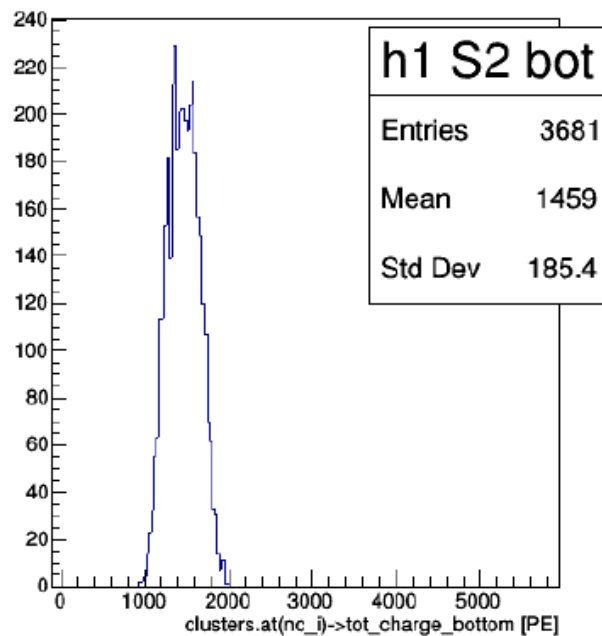
Ph2, Am241, run 544

C2.is\_S1



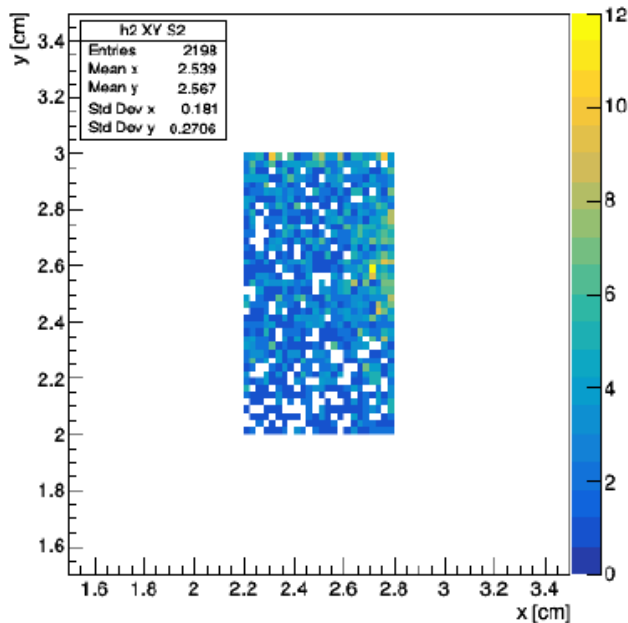


1573 < tot\_charge\_top < 2457 [PE]  
**Ph2, Am241, run 544**

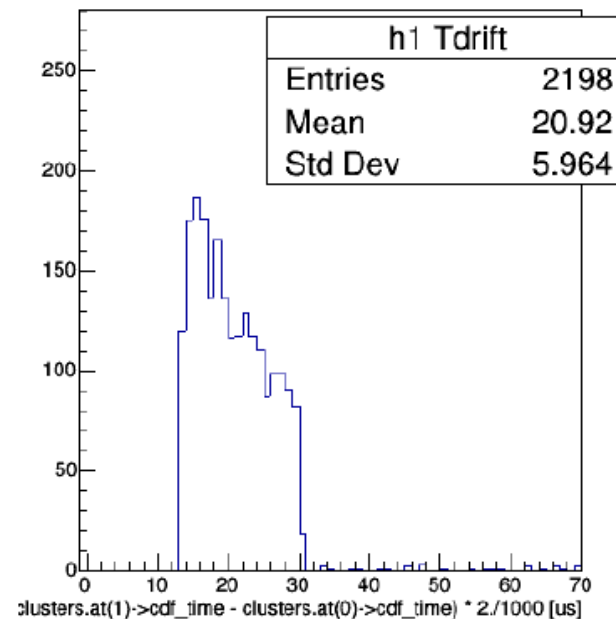
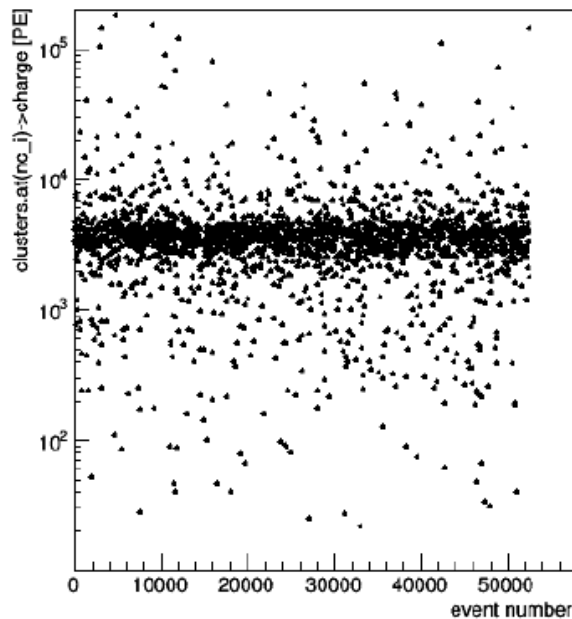


master cut

C1.is\_S2\_v2 && C1.region\_of\_S2\_uniformity



C1.is\_S2\_v2 && C1.region\_of\_S2\_uniformity

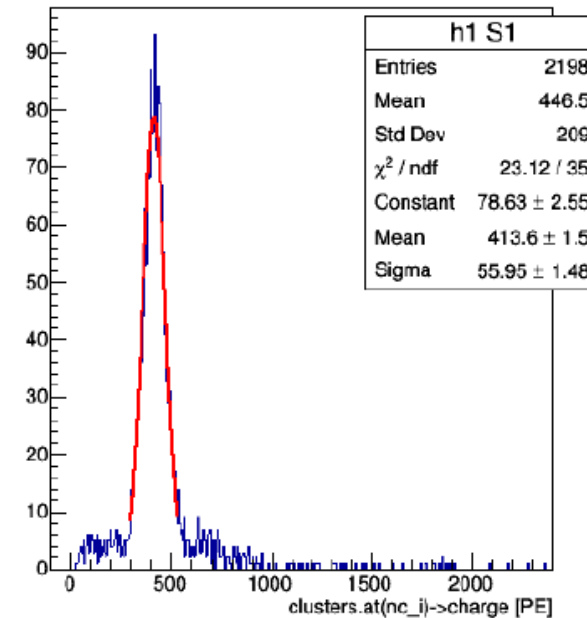
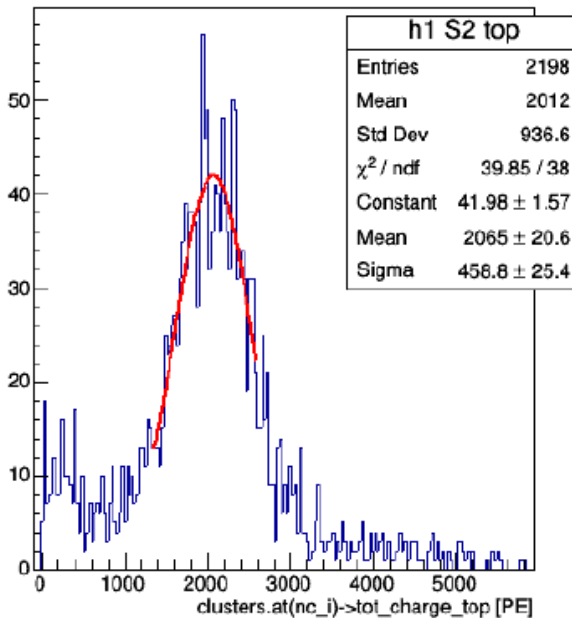
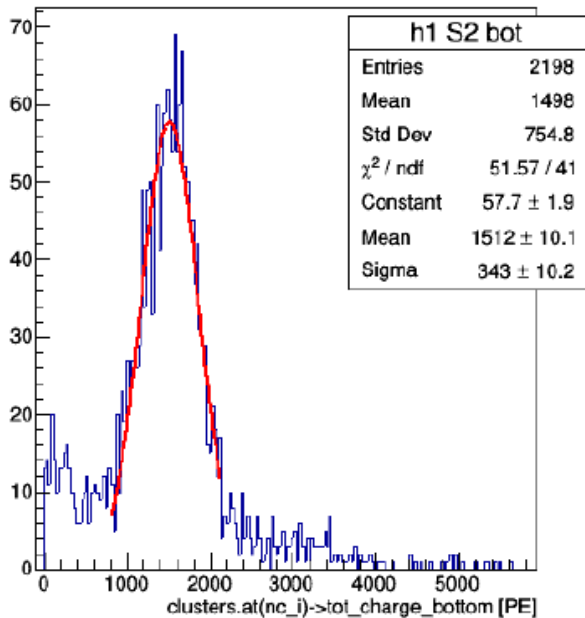


C1.is\_S2\_v2 && C1.region\_of\_S2\_uniformity

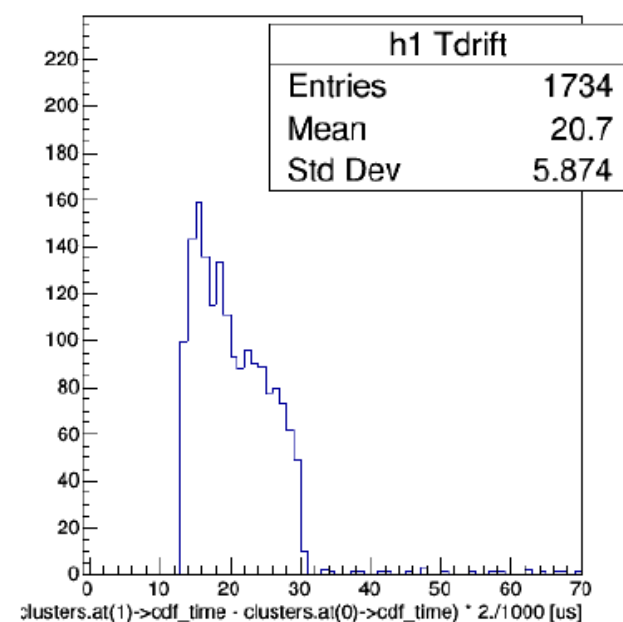
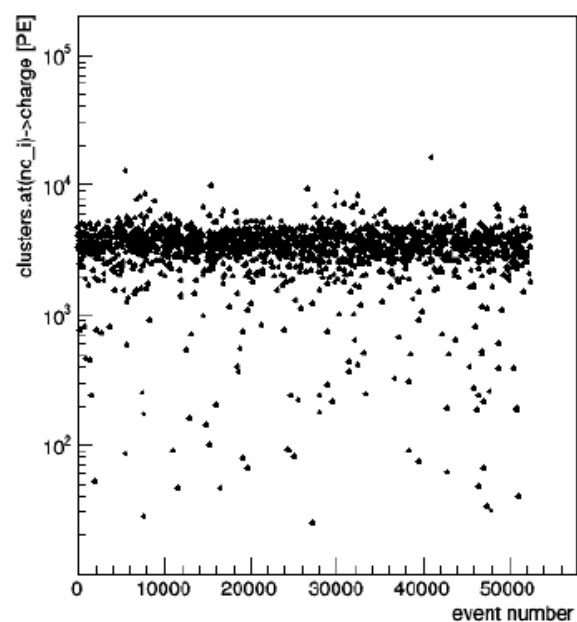
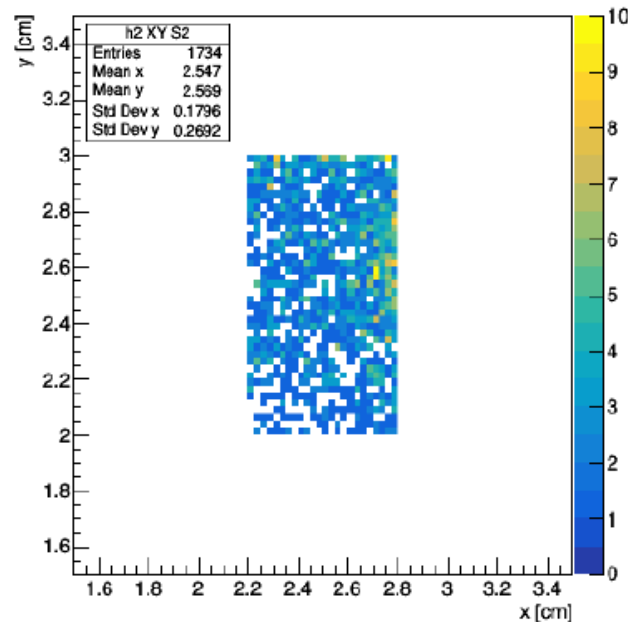
Ph2, Am241, run 544

C1.is\_S2\_v2 && C1.region\_of\_S2\_uniformity

C2.is\_S1

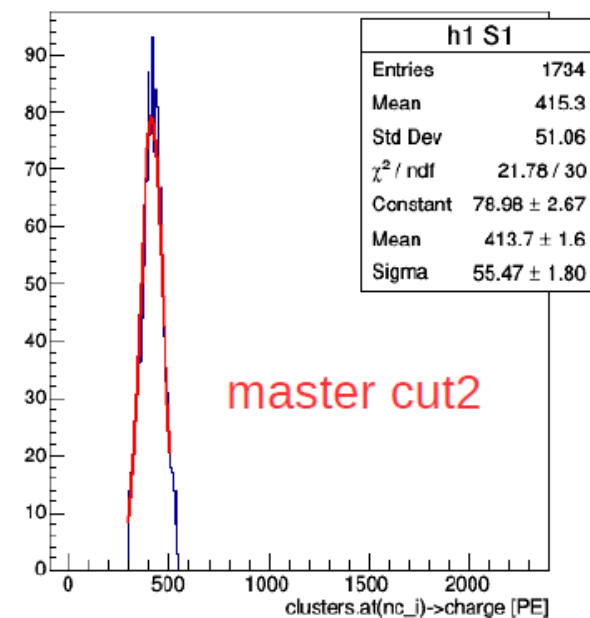
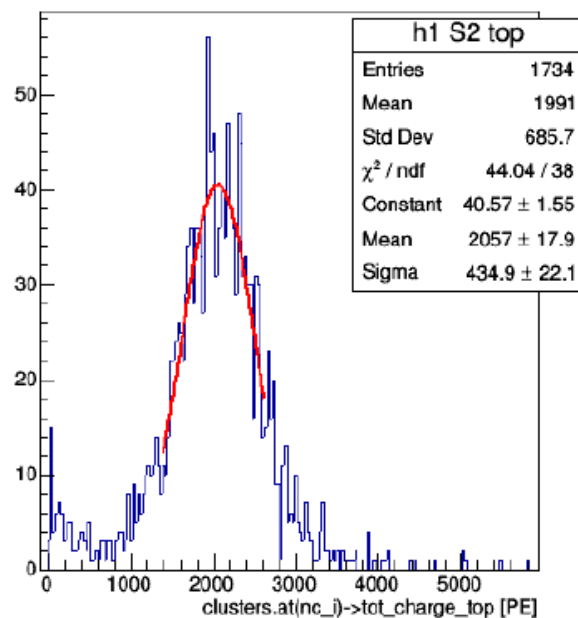
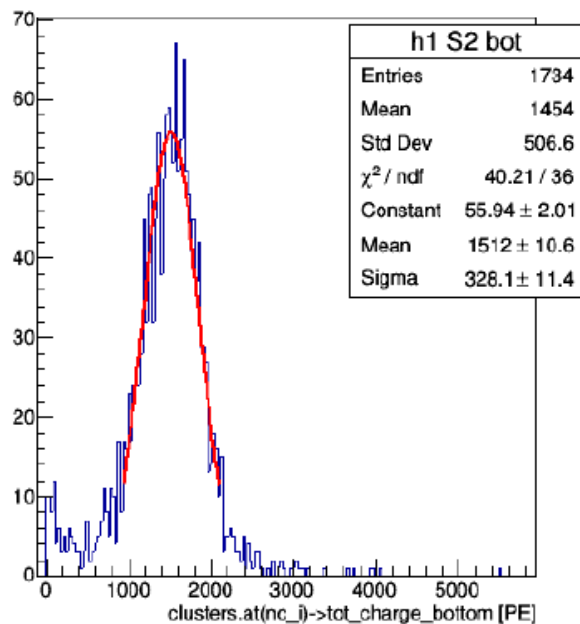


# master cut1



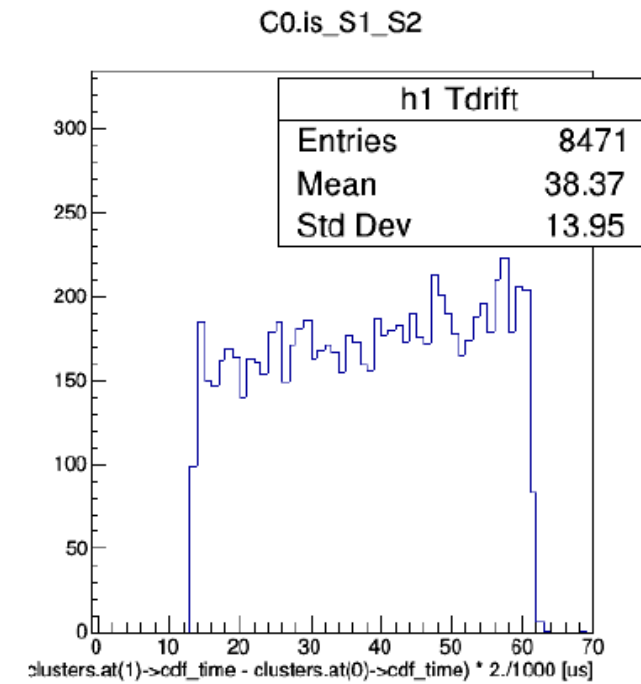
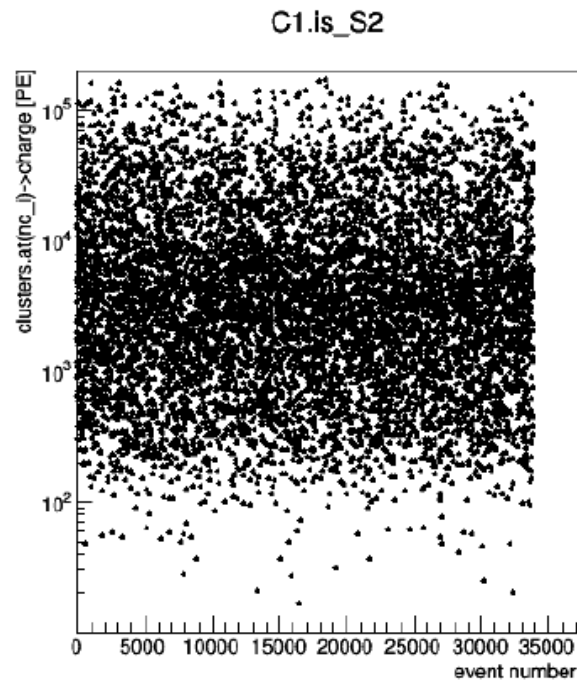
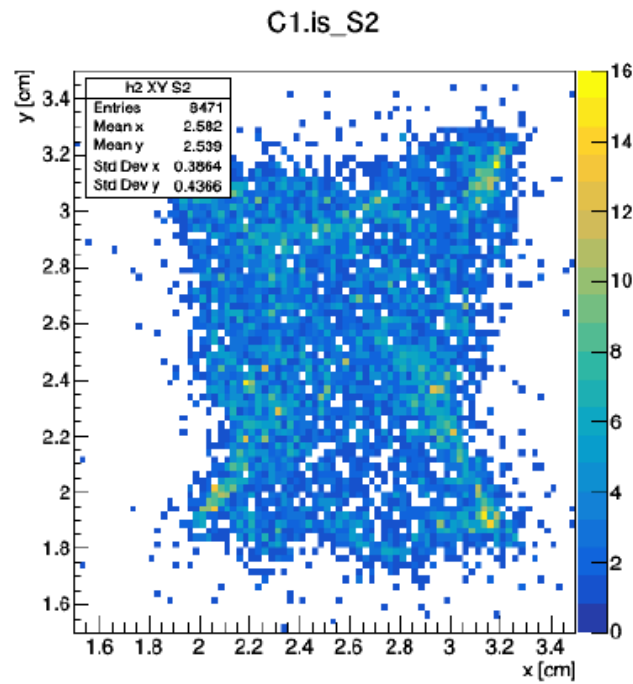
# Ph2, Am241, run 544

300 < charge < 510 [PE]  
C2.is\_S1

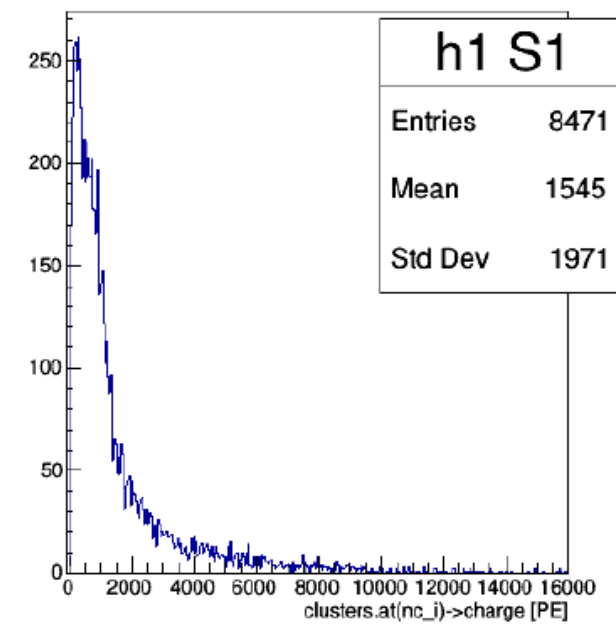
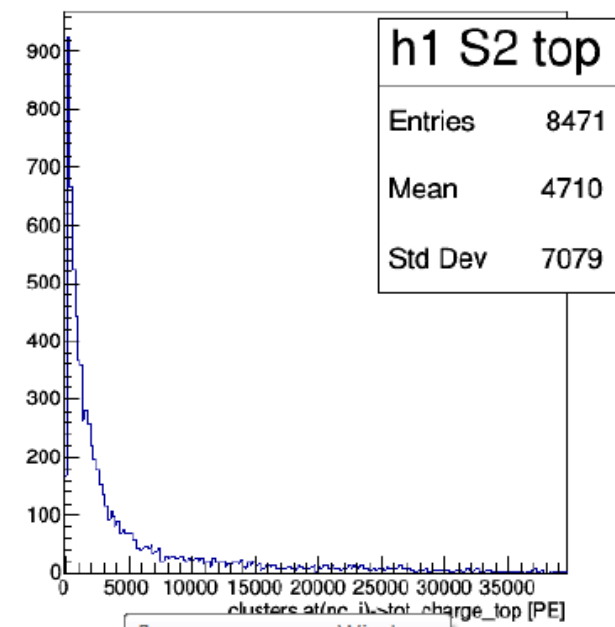
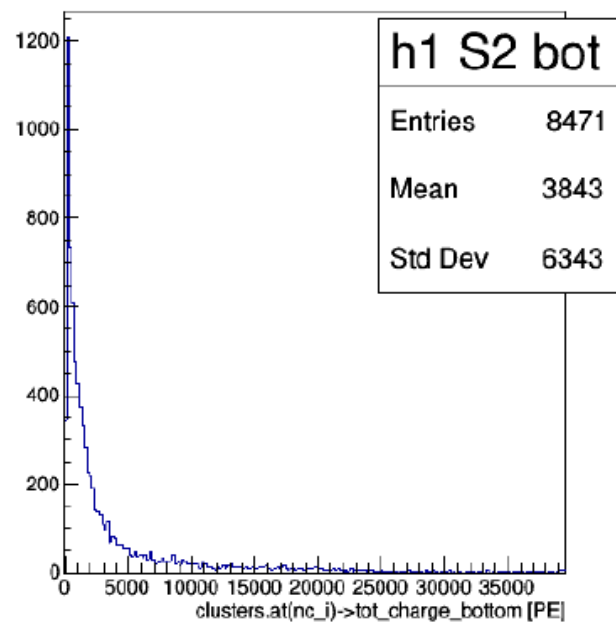


**Part2.4 (run\_534 bkg): S2 non-uniformity**





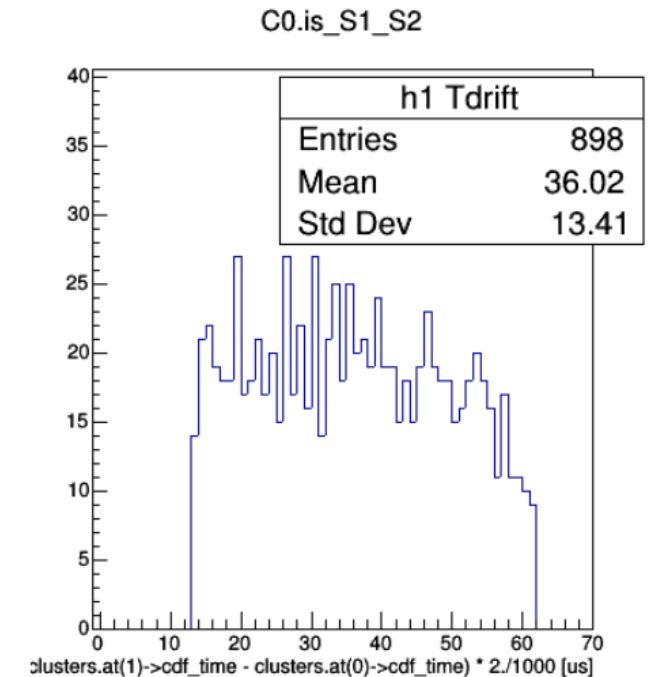
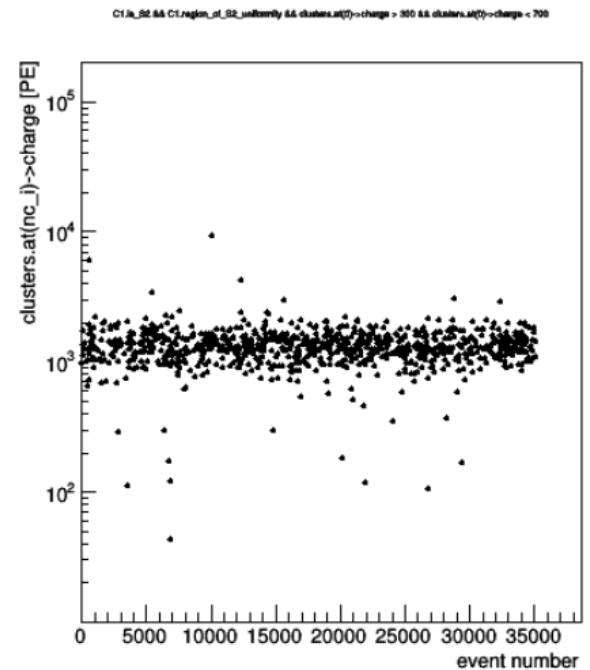
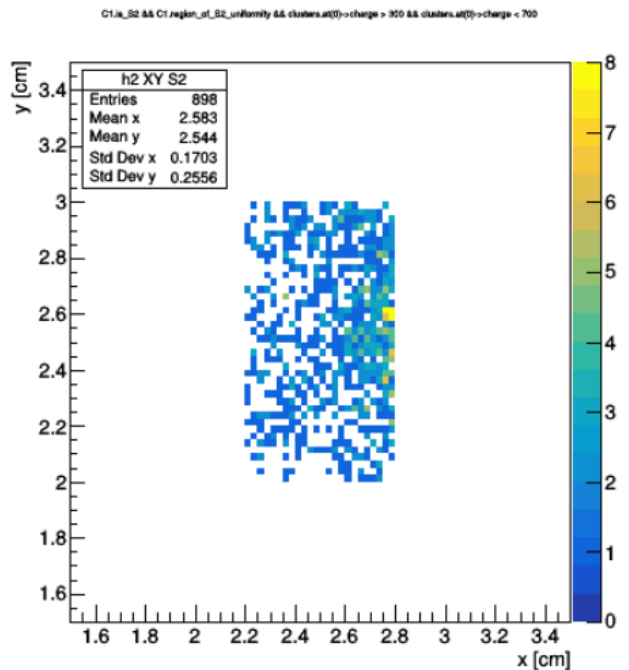
C1.is\_S2 **Ph2, bkg, run 534** C1.is\_S2 **master cut**



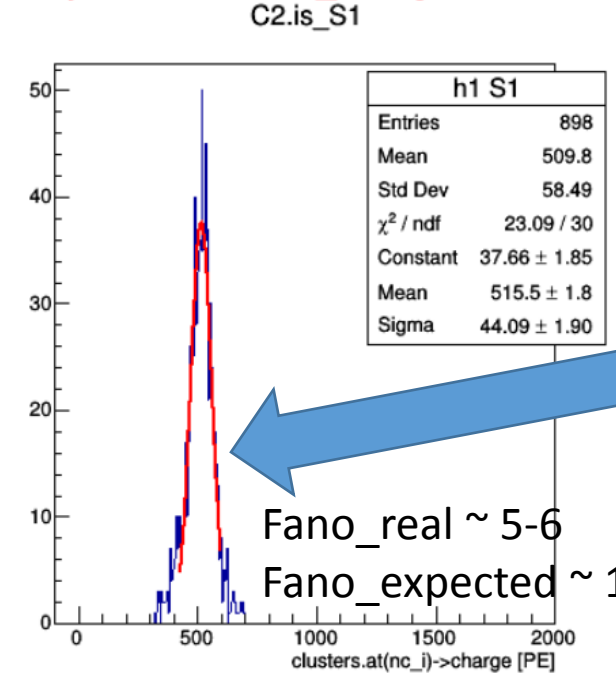
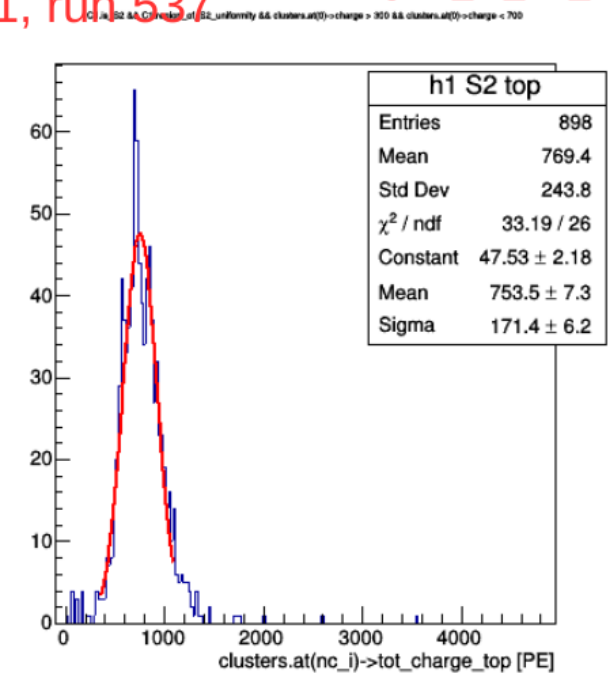
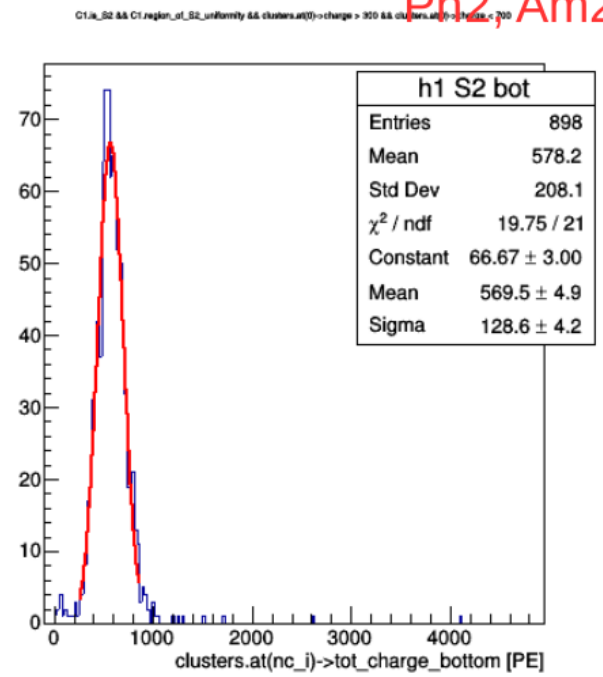
## Part2 conclusions (for Am source):

- 1) S2 is stable in time
- 2) S2 spectrum is Gaussian for central events
- 3) S2 2-3 times bigger for edges-corners
- 4) For edges-corners drift time spectrum is non-uniform -> hint to  $E_{\text{drift}}$  non-uniformity

# **Part3: S1 resolution problem**

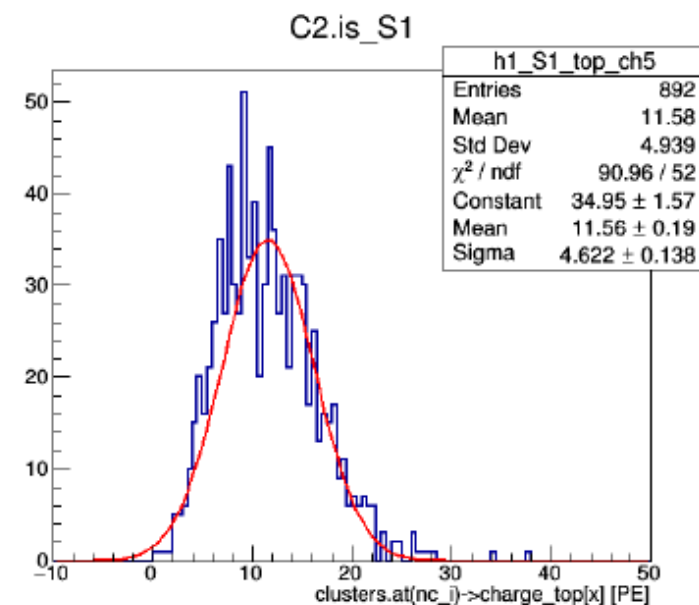
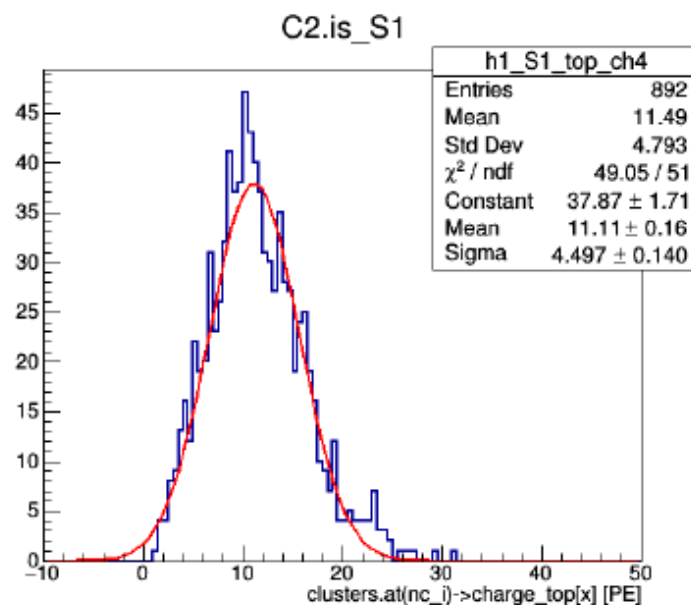
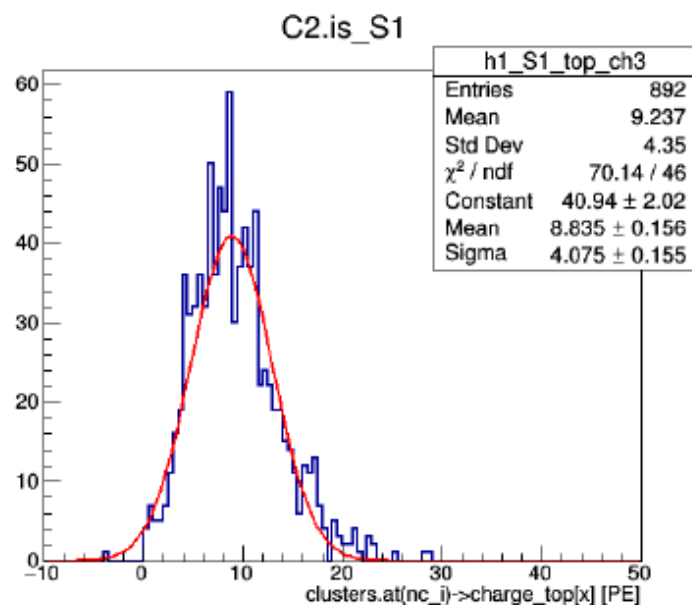
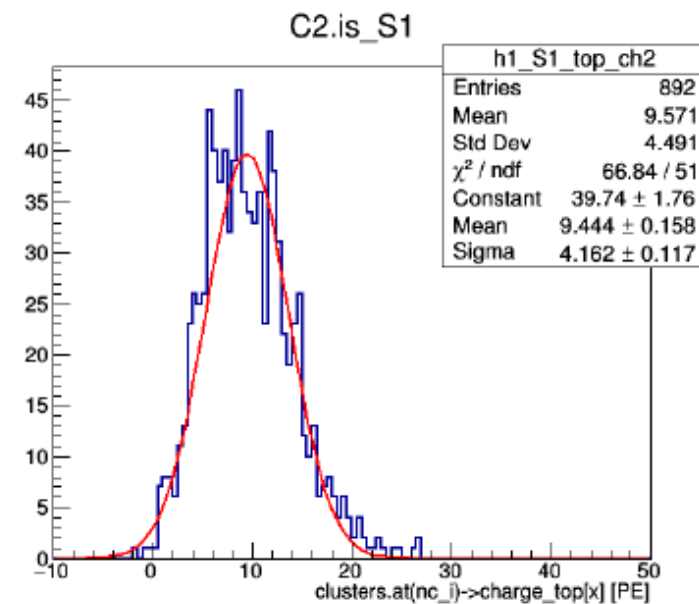
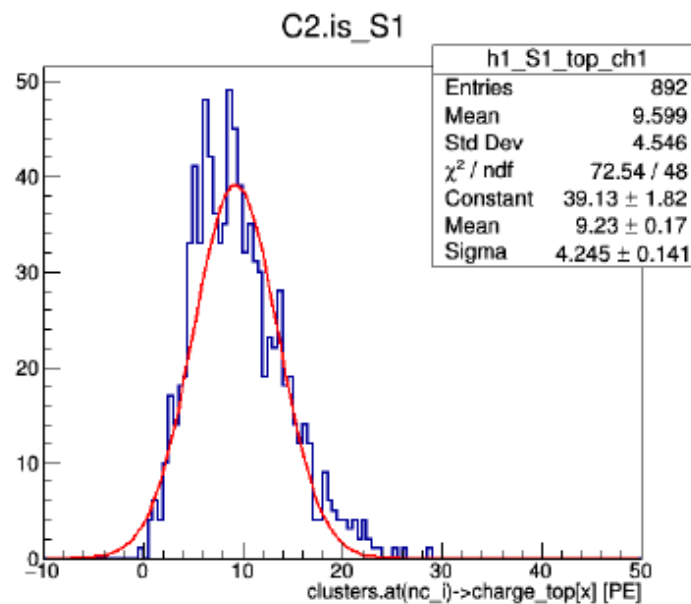
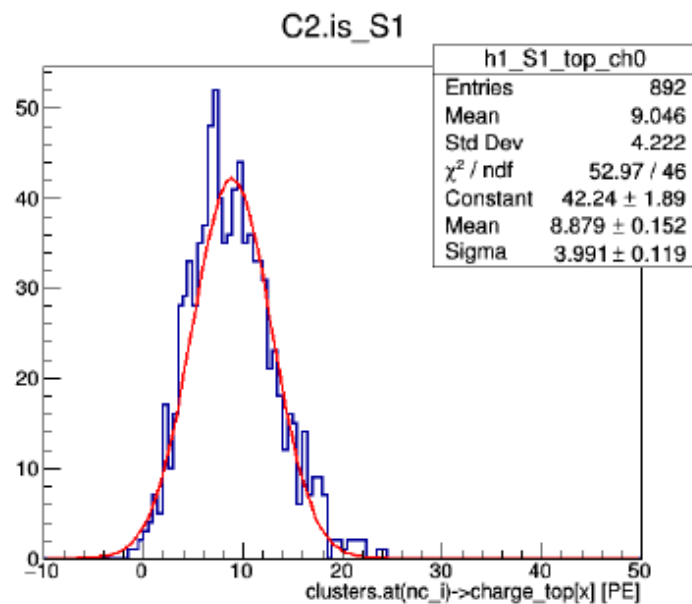


Ph2, Am241, run 537 && region\_of\_S2\_uniformity && 300 < S1\_charge < 700

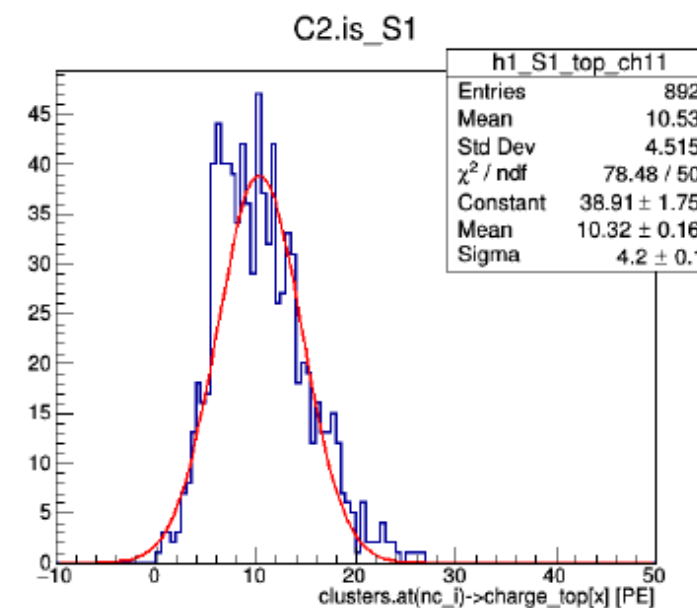
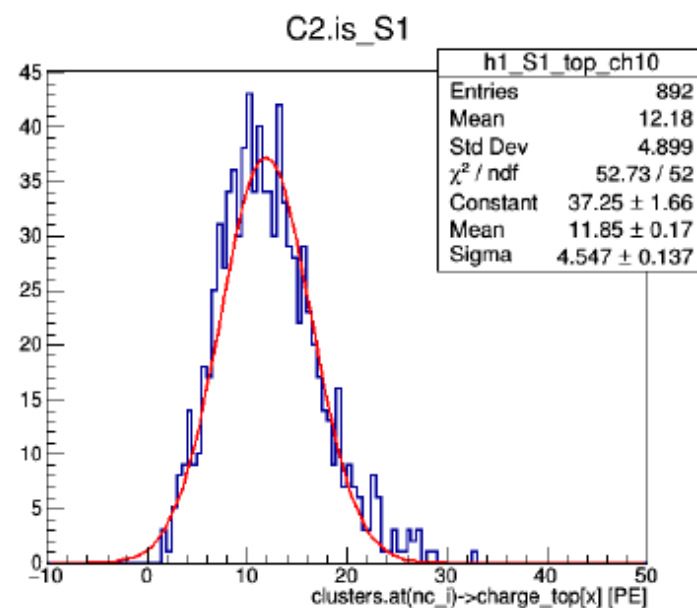
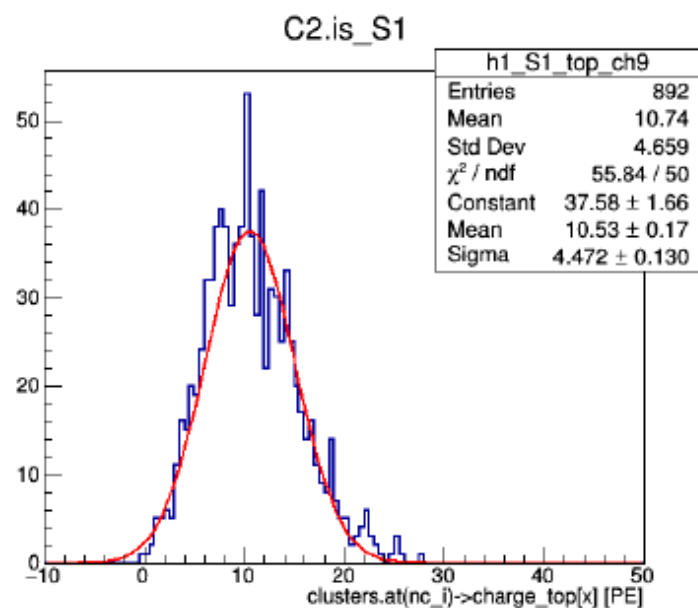
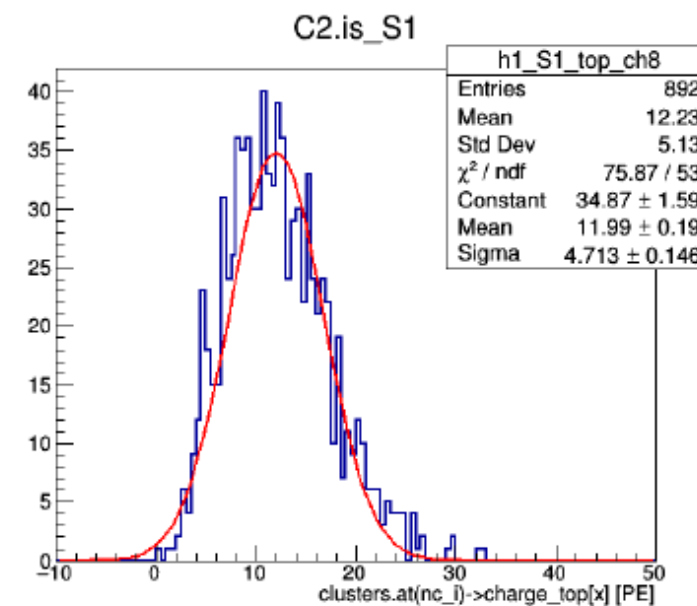
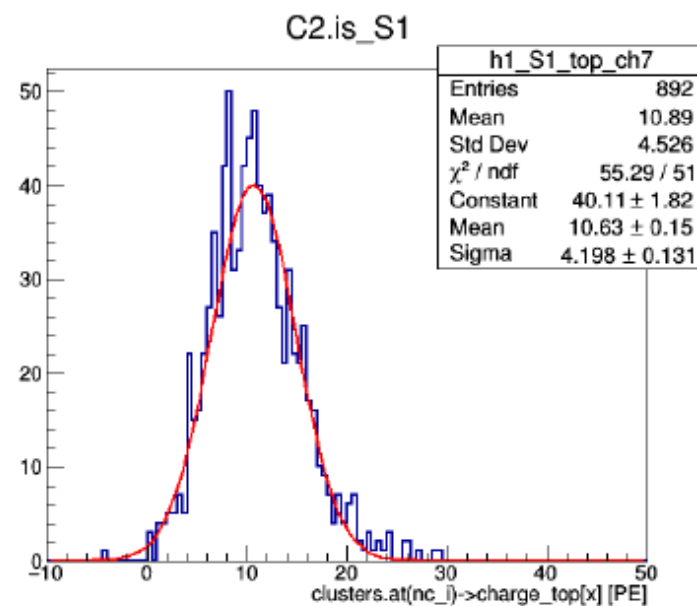
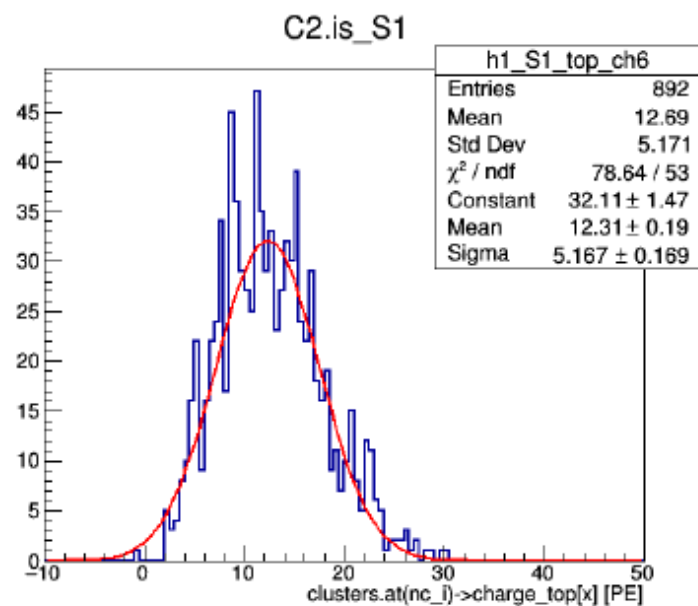


Fano\_real ~ 5-6  
Fano\_expected ~ 1

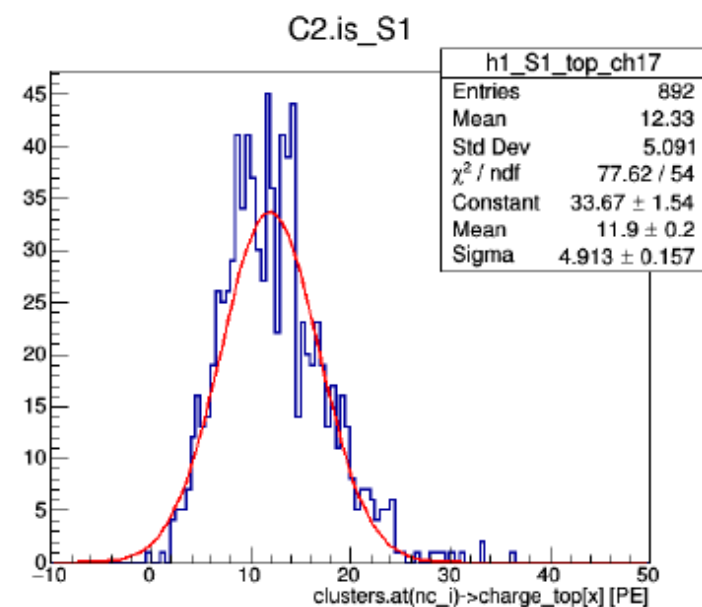
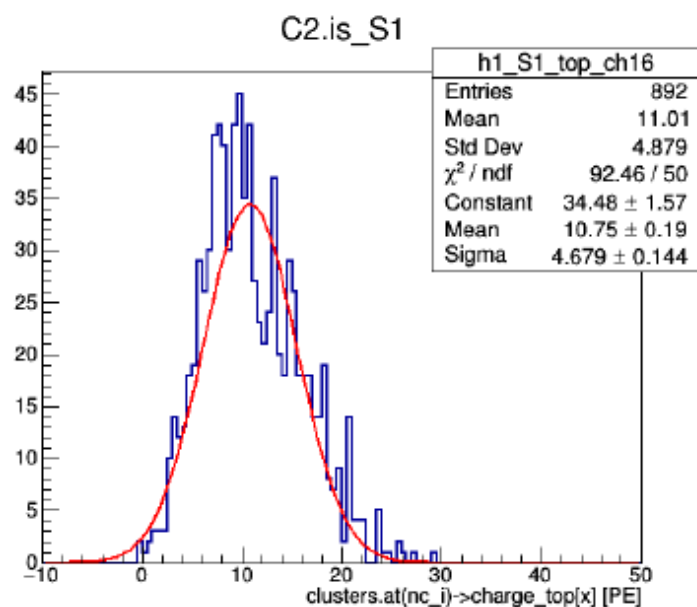
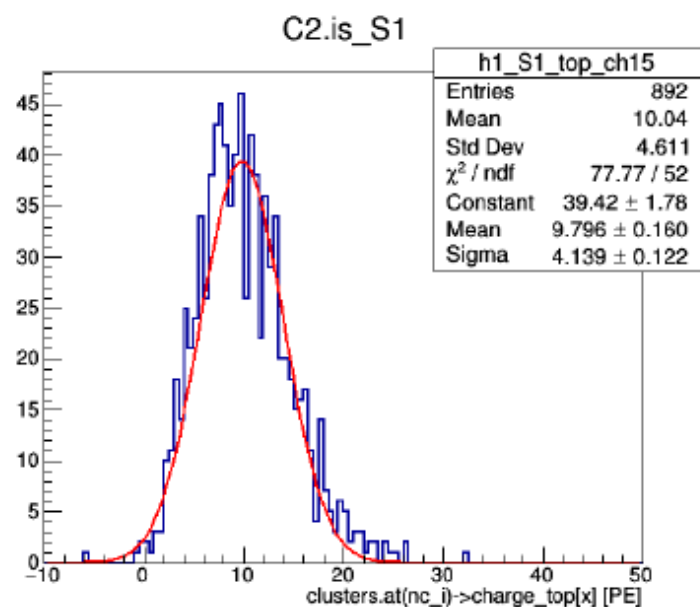
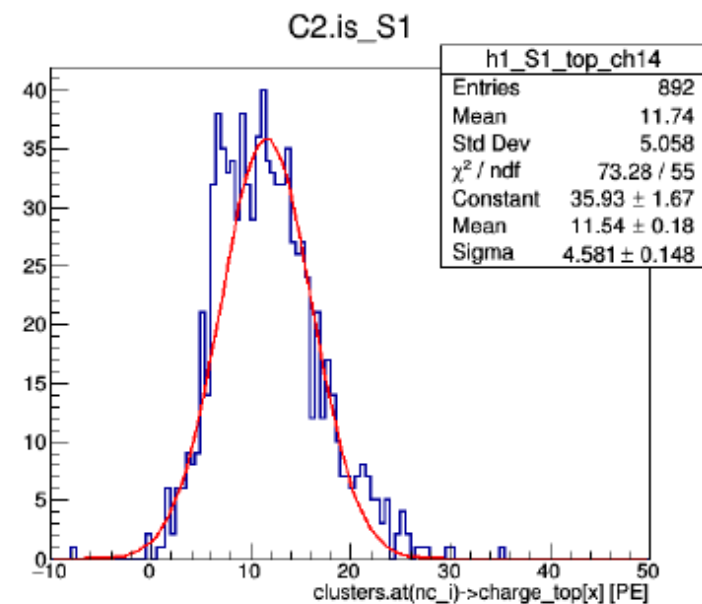
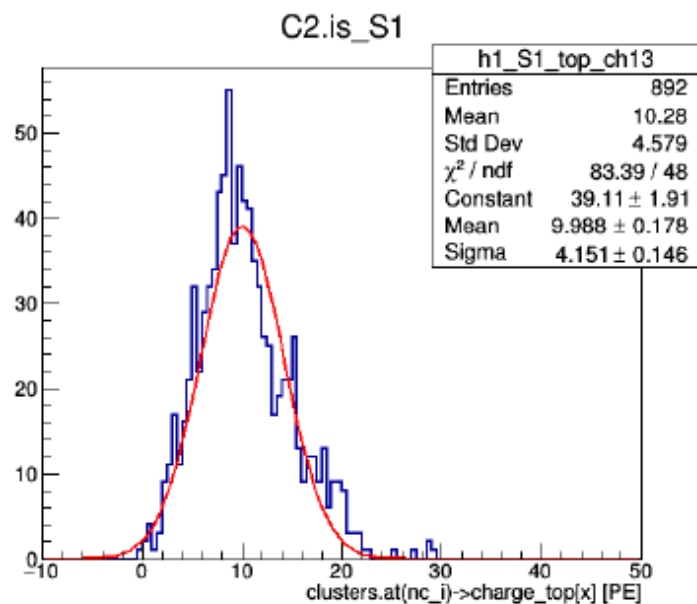
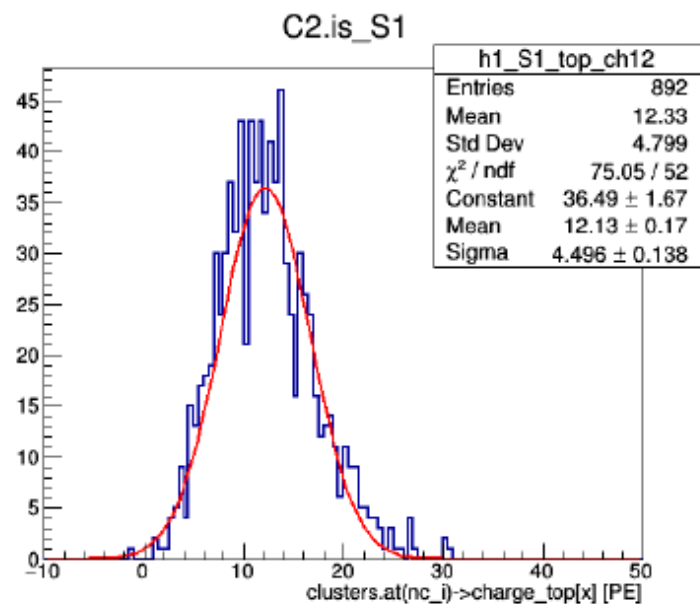
# Ph2, Am241, run 537



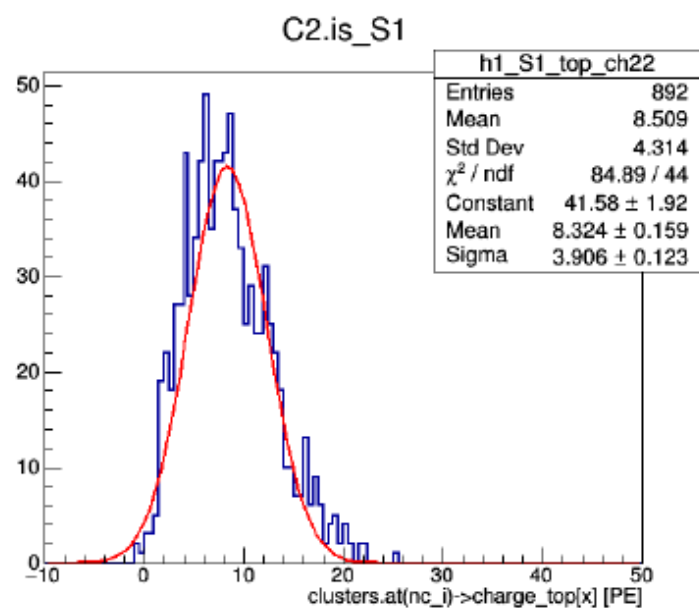
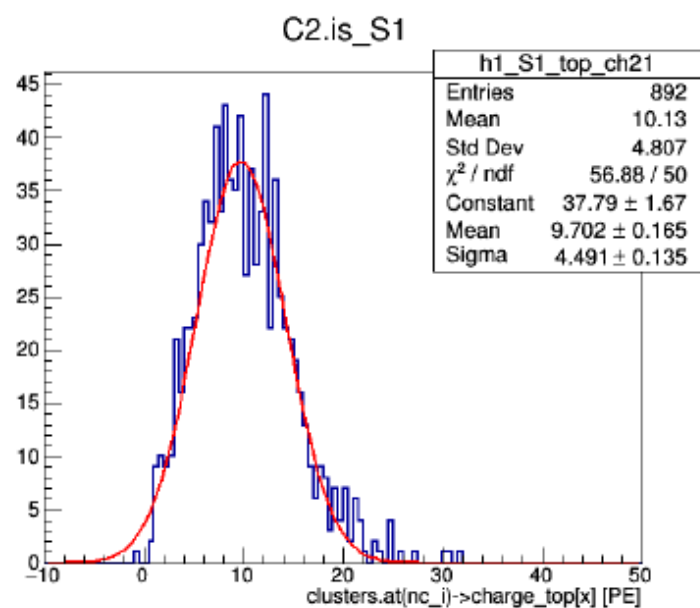
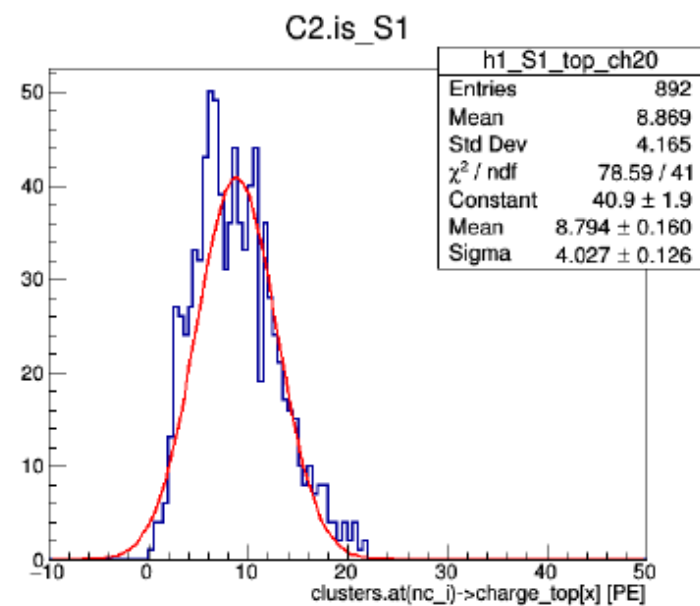
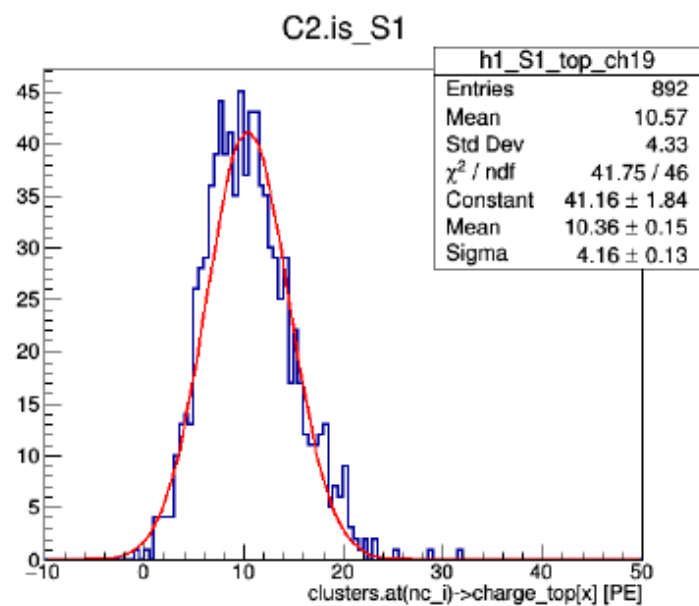
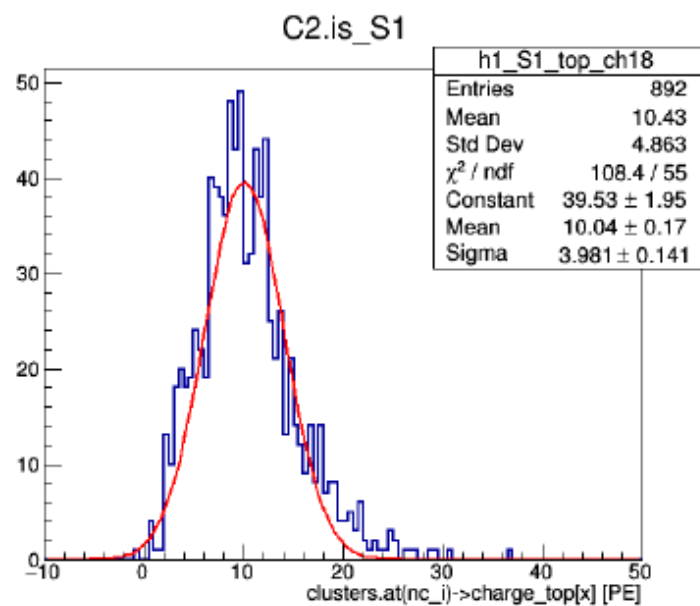
# Ph2, Am241, run 537



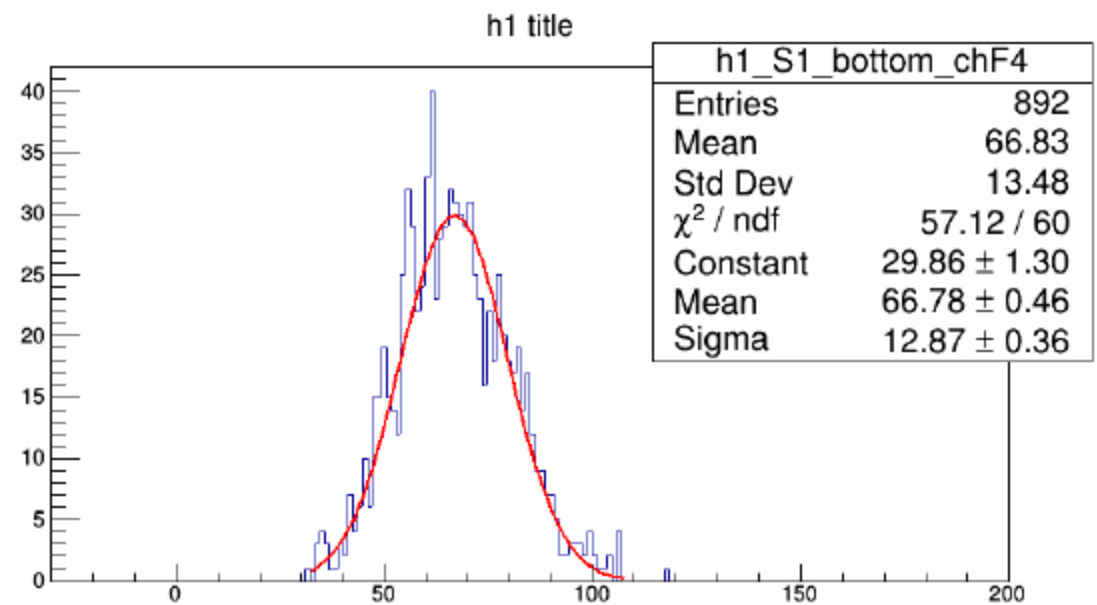
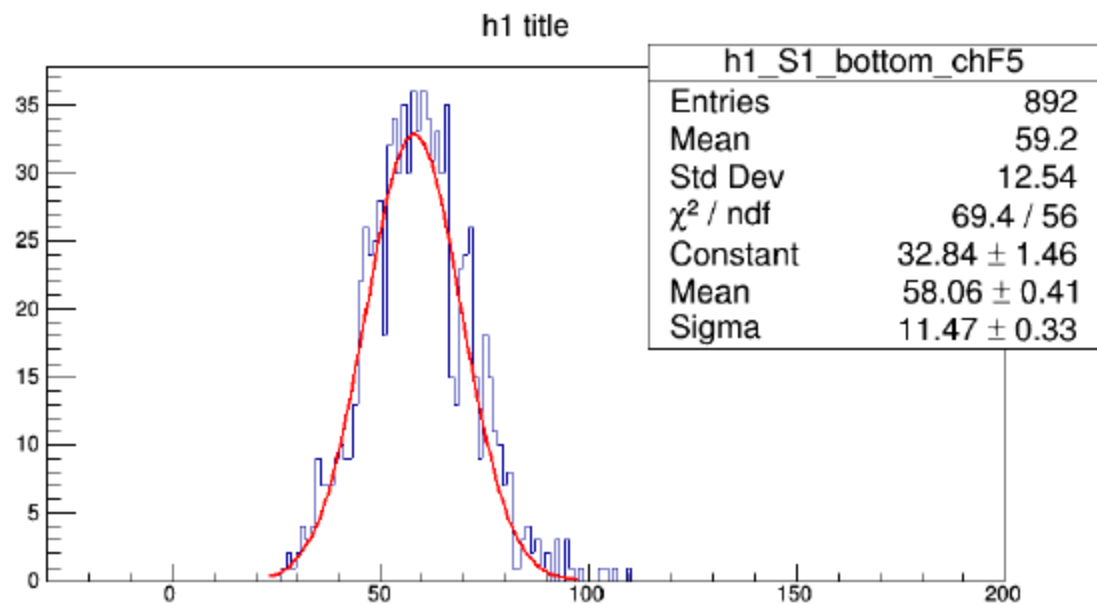
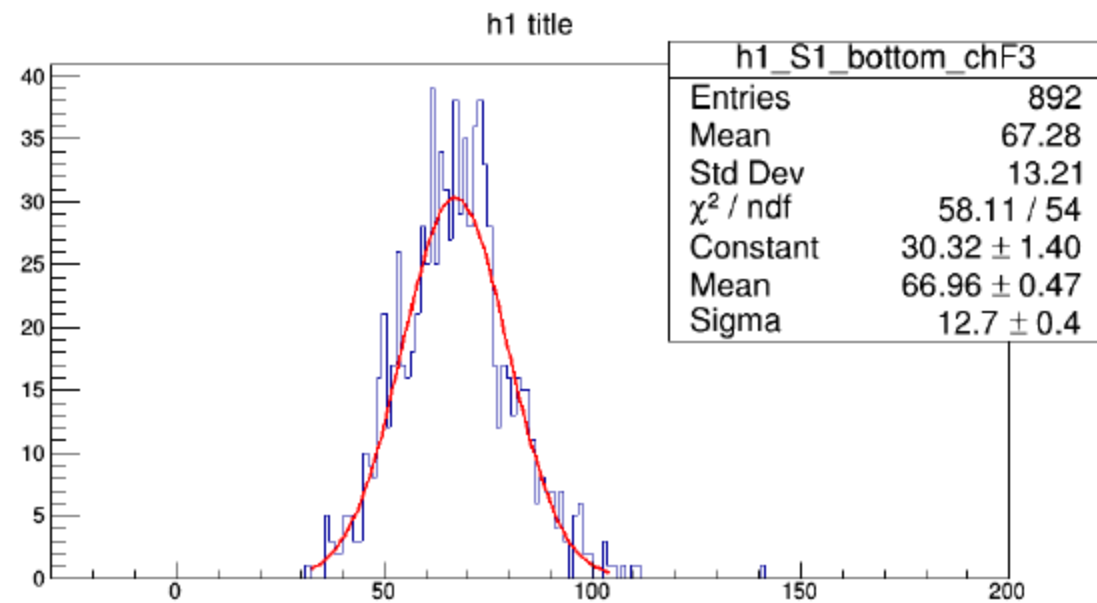
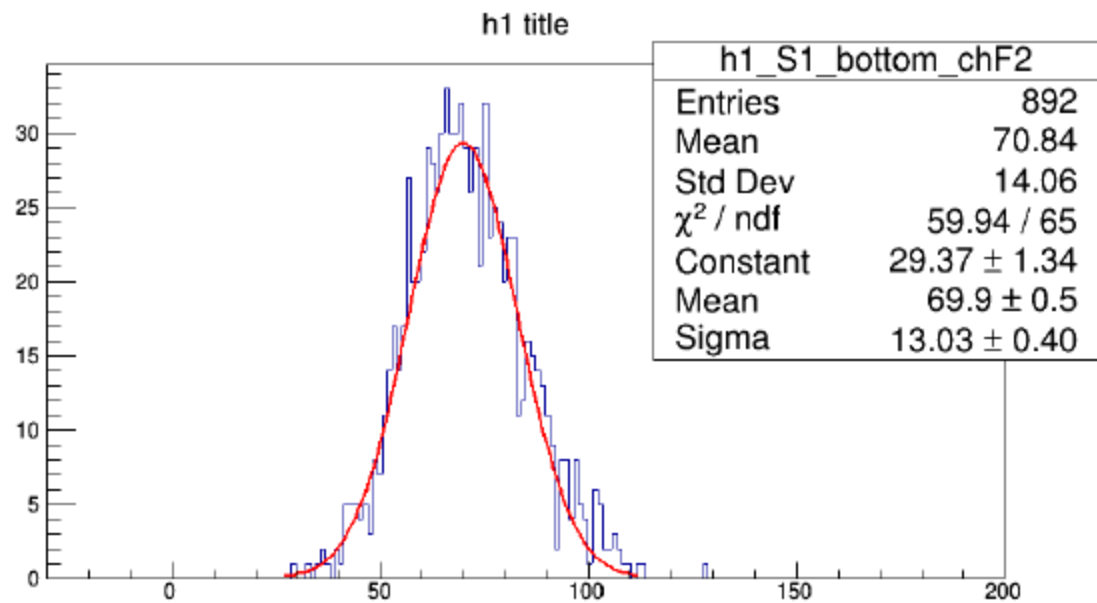
# Ph2, Am241, run 537



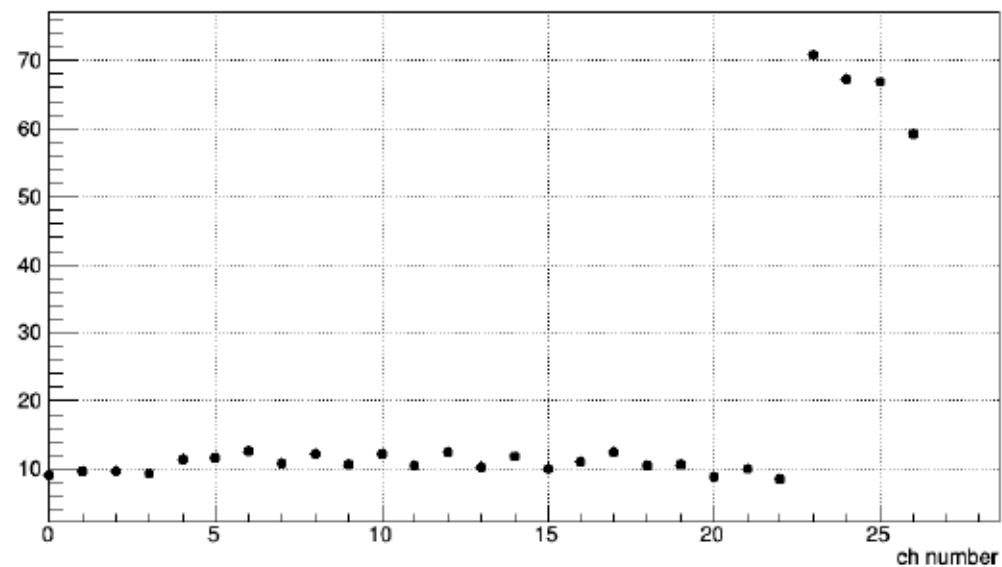
# Ph2, Am241, run 537



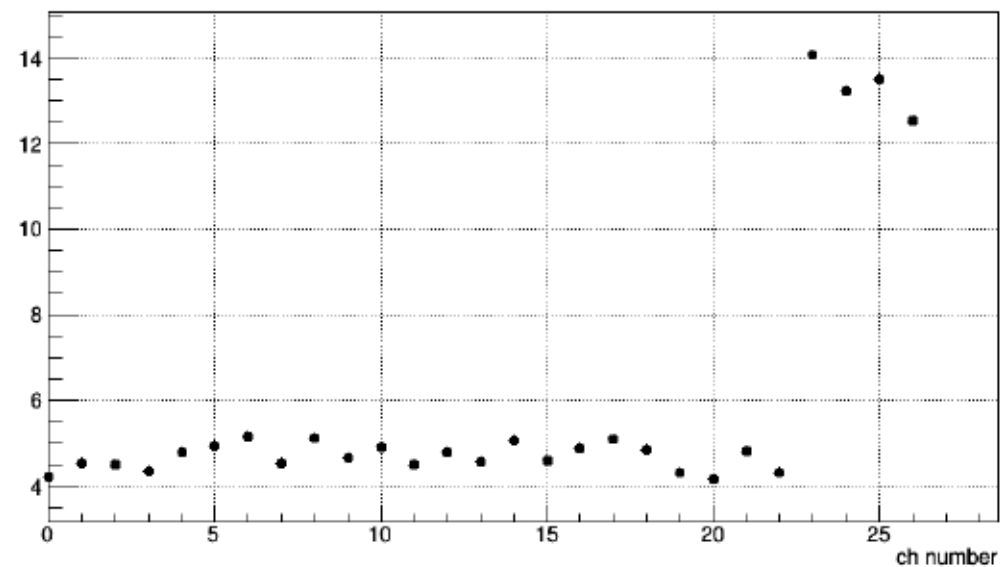




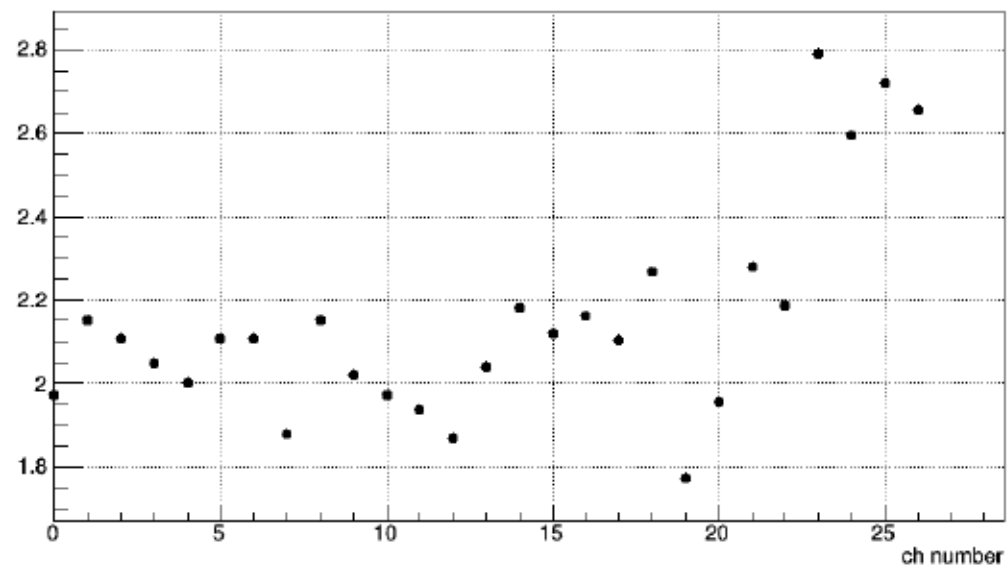
Mean from hist [PE]



StdDev from hist [PE]

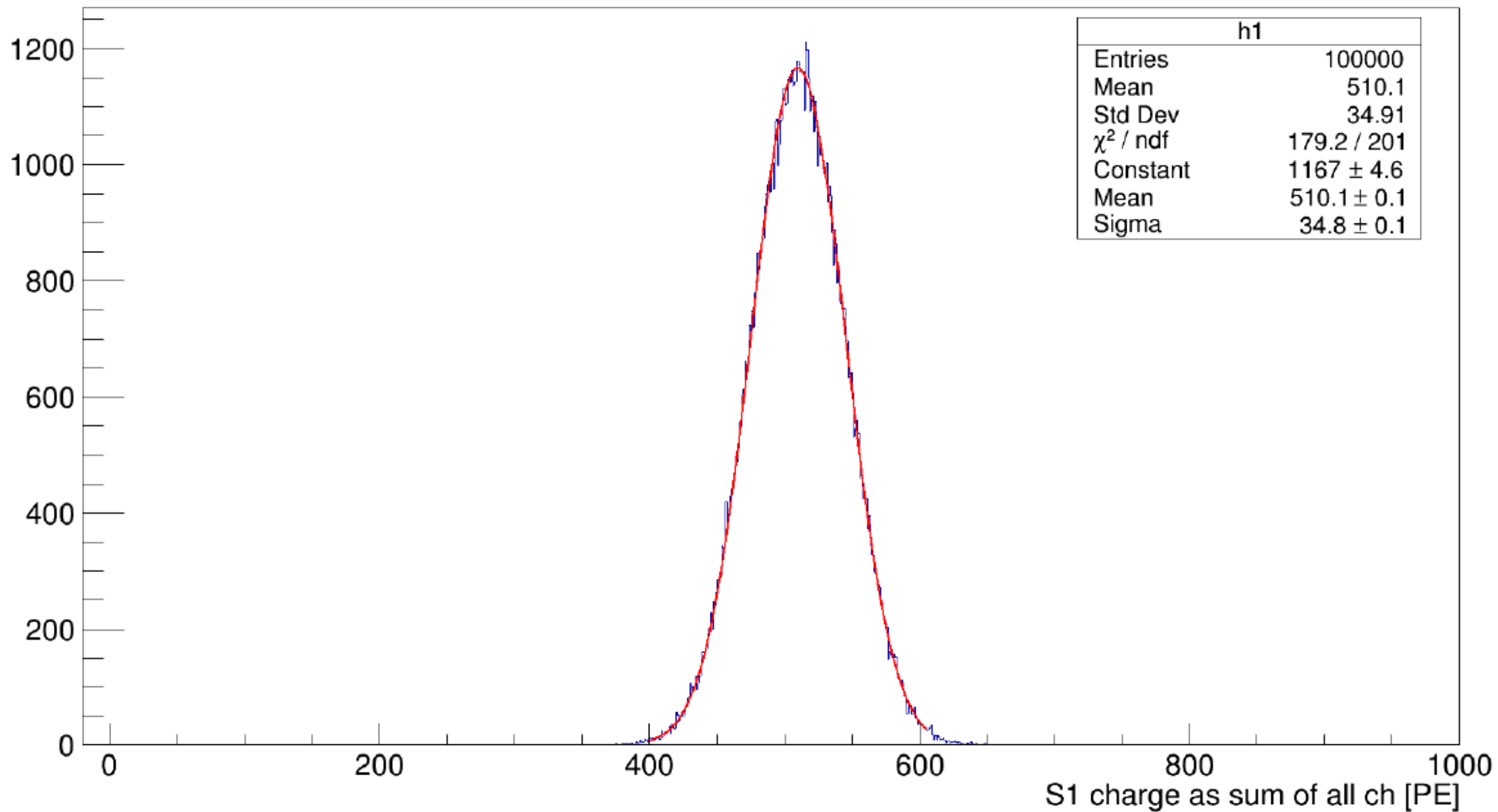


Fano (Mean and StdDev from hist) [PE]



Ch 0 – 22: top SiPMs  
 Ch 23 – 26: bottom SiPMs

# ToyMC using data from Ph2, Am241, run 537



If we have random variables  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  with  $\text{mean}_1$  and  $\text{mean}_2$ ,  $\text{sigma}_1$  and  $\text{sigma}_2$ ,  $\text{Fano}_1$  and  $\text{Fano}_2$  accordingly, Fano factor of new random variable  $X_{12} = X_1 + X_2$  will be

$$\text{Fano}_{12} = \frac{\text{sigma}^2}{\text{mean}} = (\text{Fano}_1 * w_1 + \text{Fano}_2 * w_2) + 2 * \text{cov}(X_1, X_2) / (\text{mean}_1 + \text{mean}_2)$$

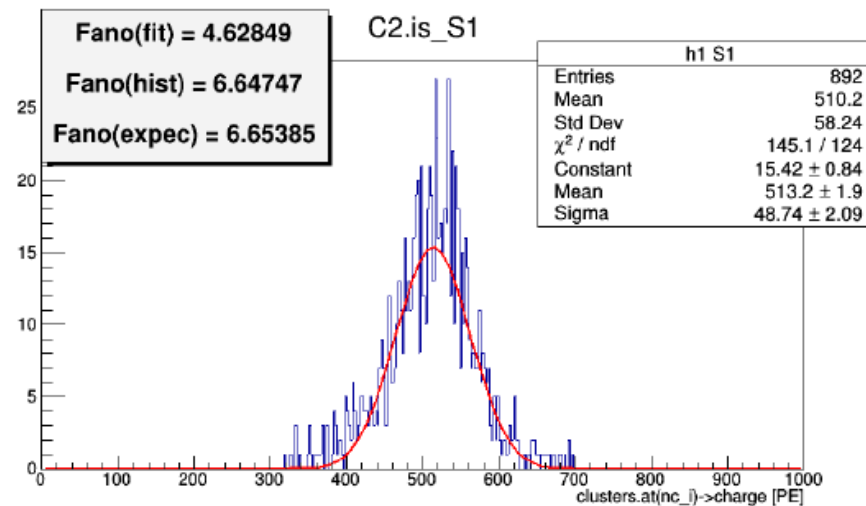
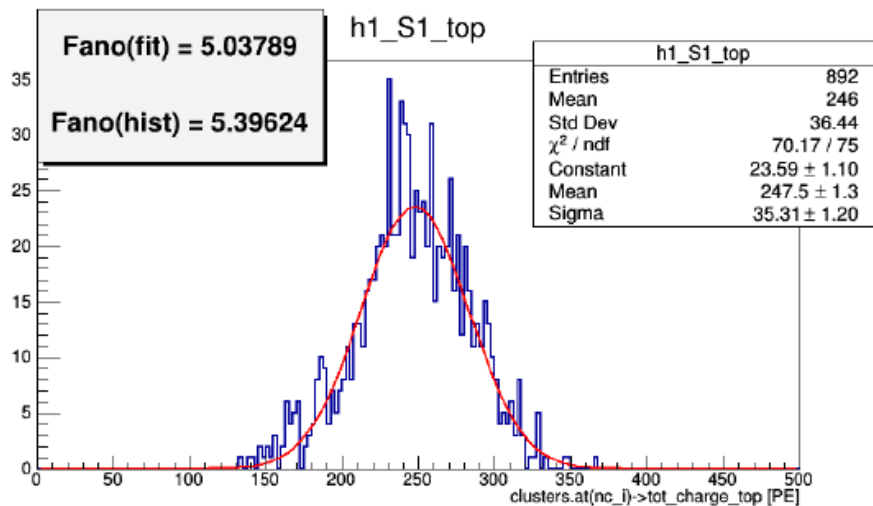
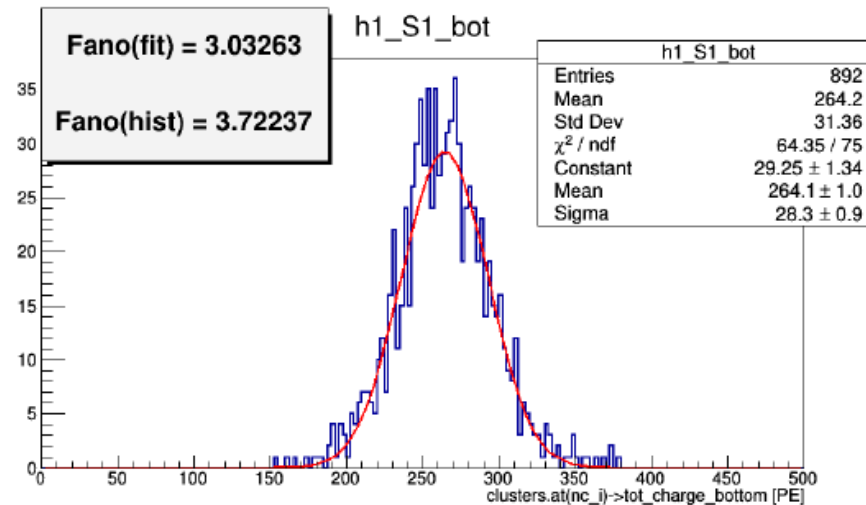
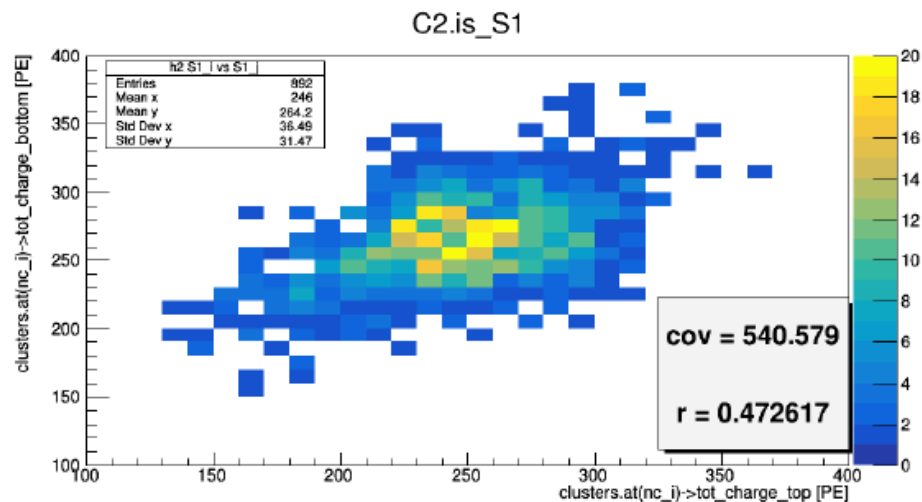
,where  $w_1 = \text{mean}_1 / (\text{mean}_1 + \text{mean}_2)$  and  $w_2 = \text{mean}_2 / (\text{mean}_1 + \text{mean}_2)$

So, if we sum channels with positive correlation, we will observe increasing of Fano factor. It is exactly what happen in our experiment, because we clearly see correlation between channels.

M01 == A1	M02 == A2	M03 == A3	M04 == A4
M06 == B1	M07 == B2	M05 == A5	M09 == B4
M11 == C1	M12 == C2	M08 == B3	M10 == B5
M16 == C5	M17 == D1	M15 == C4	M14 == C3
M21 == D5	M22 == E2	M20 == D4	M19 == D3
M23 == E3	M24 == E4	M18 == D2	M25 == E5

Ph2, Am241, run 537

F2	F3
F5	F4

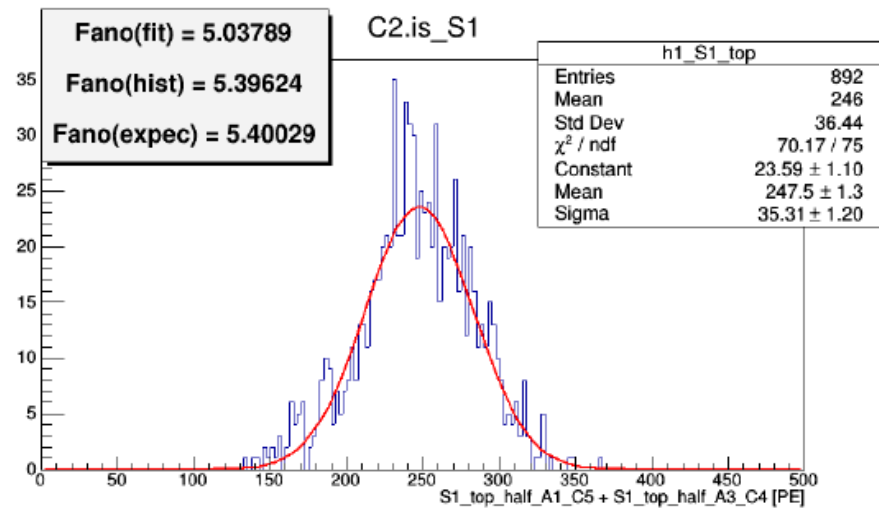
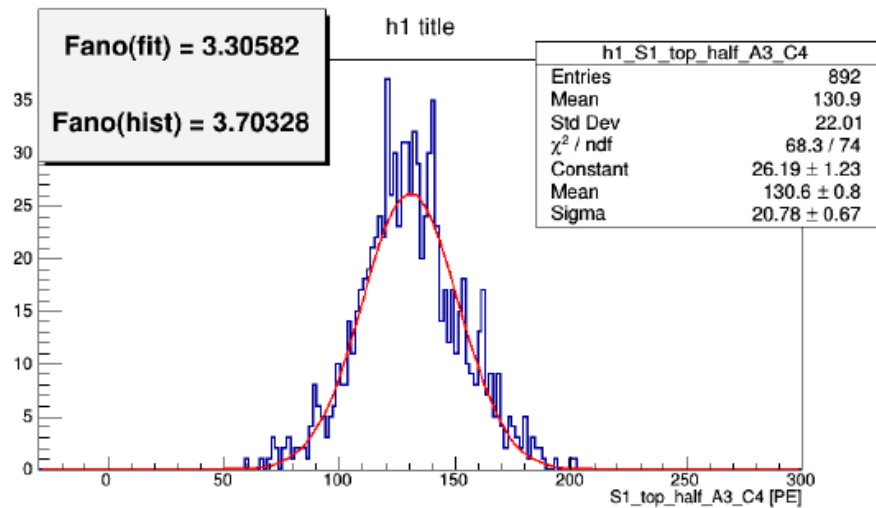
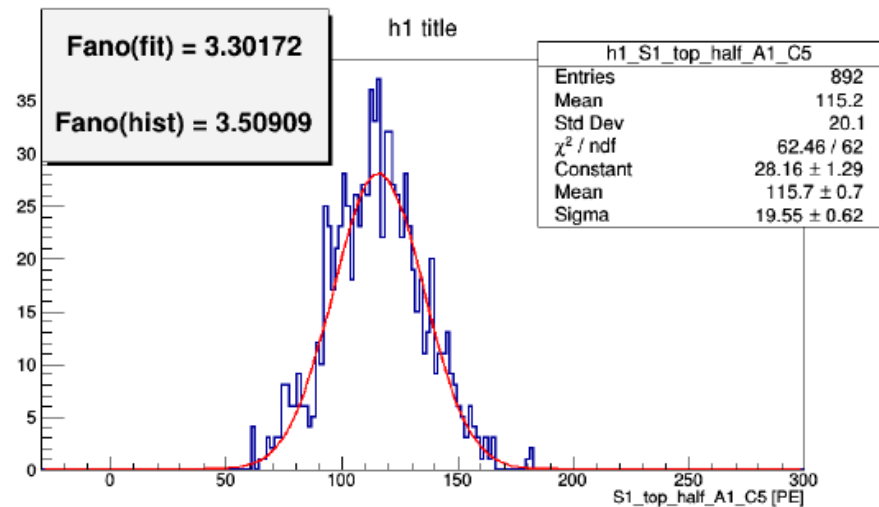
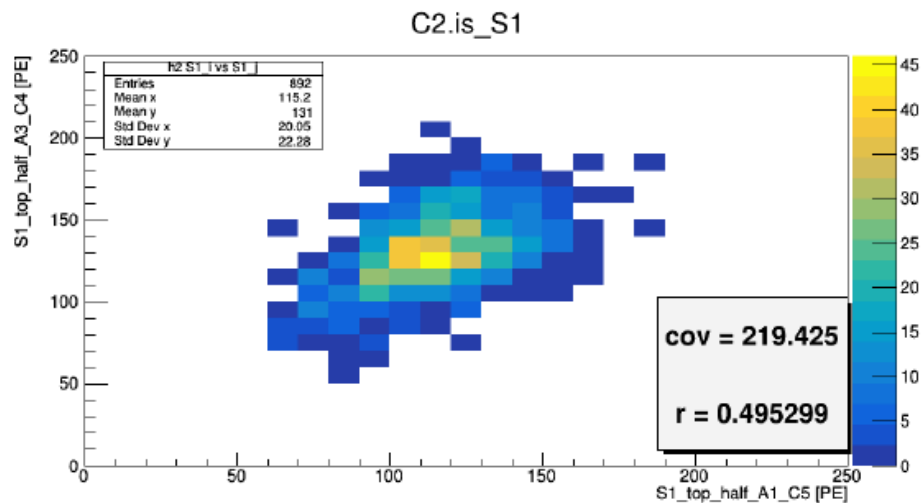


$$\text{fano\_expec} = (\text{pow}(\text{rms}_i, 2.0) + \text{pow}(\text{rms}_j, 2.0) + 2 * \text{cov}_r[0]) / (\text{mean}_i + \text{mean}_j);$$

M01 == A1	M02 == A2	M03 == A3	M04 == A4
M06 == B1	M07 == B2	M05 == A5	M09 == B4
M11 == C1	M12 == C2	M08 == B3	M10 == B5
M16 == C5	M17 == D1	M15 == C4	M14 == C3
M21 == D5	M22 == E2	M20 == D4	M19 == D3
M23 == E3	M24 == E4	M18 == D2	M25 == E5

Ph2, Am241, run 537

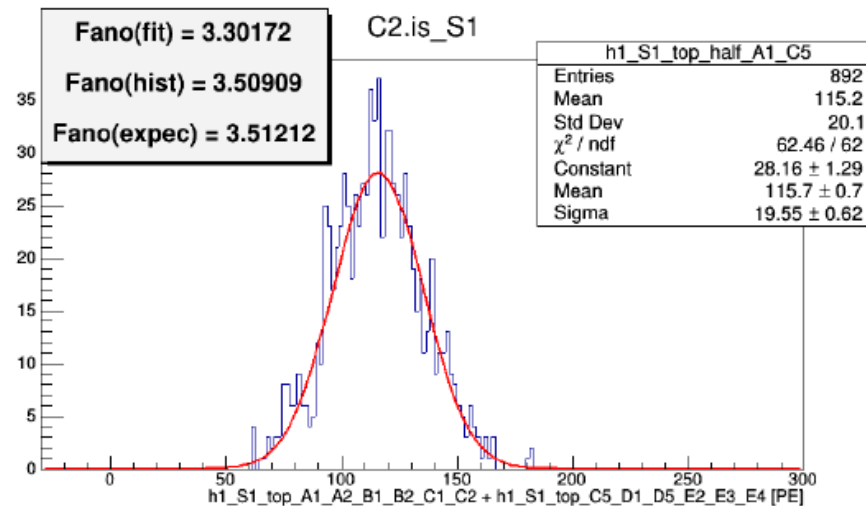
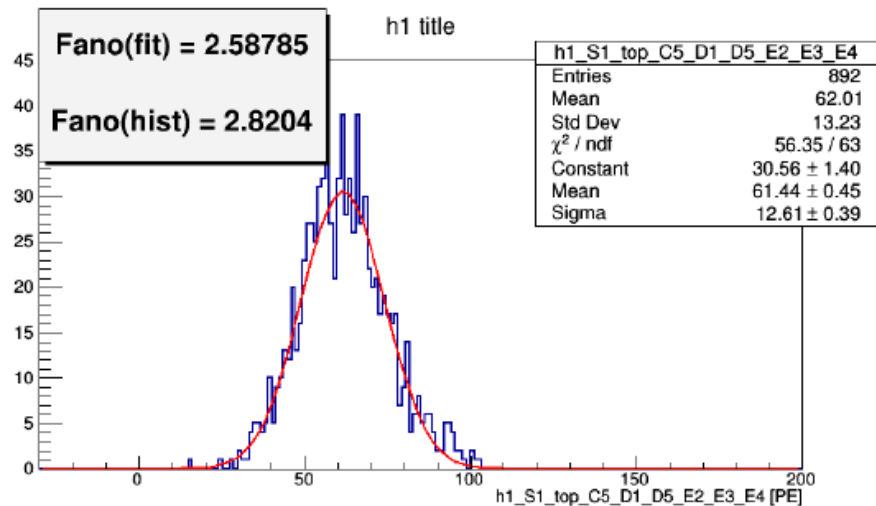
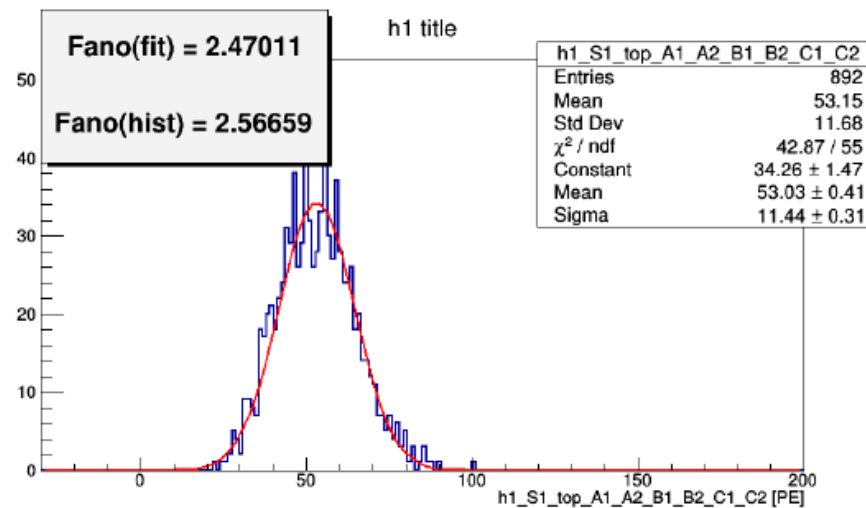
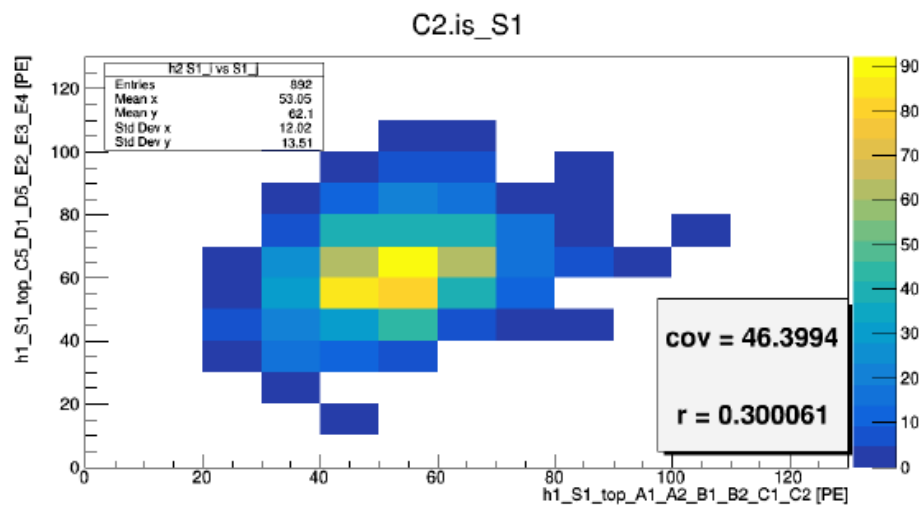
M01 == A1	M02 == A2	M03 == A3	M04 == A4
M06 == B1	M07 == B2	M05 == A5	M09 == B4
M11 == C1	M12 == C2	M08 == B3	M10 == B5
M16 == C5	M17 == D1	M15 == C4	M14 == C3
M21 == D5	M22 == E2	M20 == D4	M19 == D3
M23 == E3	M24 == E4	M18 == D2	M25 == E5



M01 == A1	M02 == A2	M03 == A3	M04 == A4
M06 == B1	M07 == B2	M05 == A5	M09 == B4
M11 == C1	M12 == C2	M08 == B3	M10 == B5
M16 == C5	M17 == D1	M15 == C4	M14 == C3
M21 == D5	M22 == E2	M20 == D4	M19 == D3
M23 == E3	M24 == E4	M18 == D2	M25 == E5

Ph2, Am241, run 537

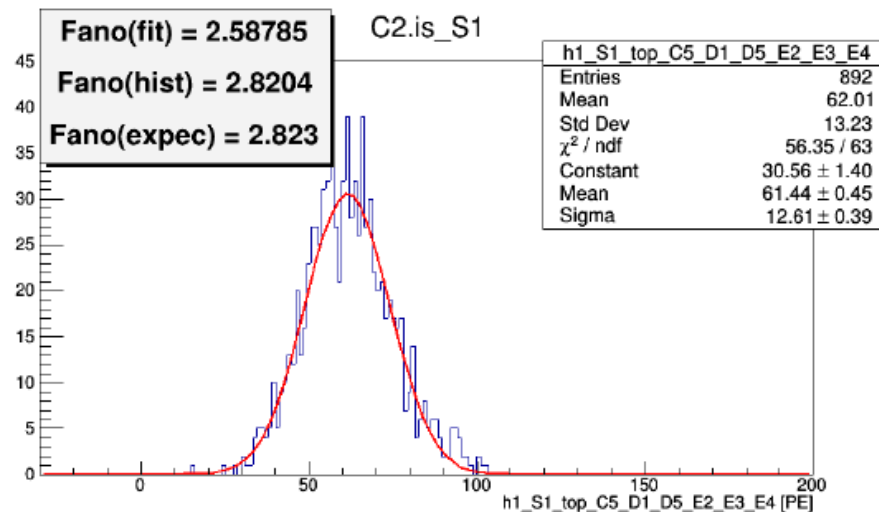
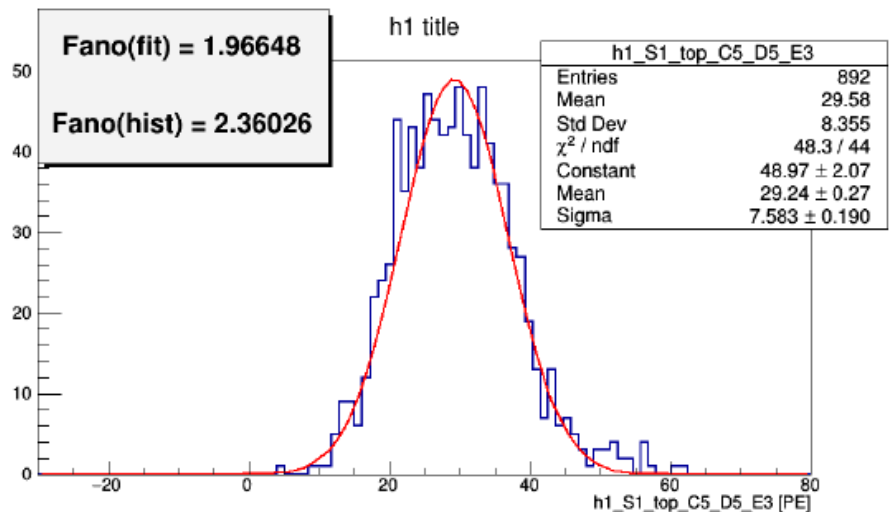
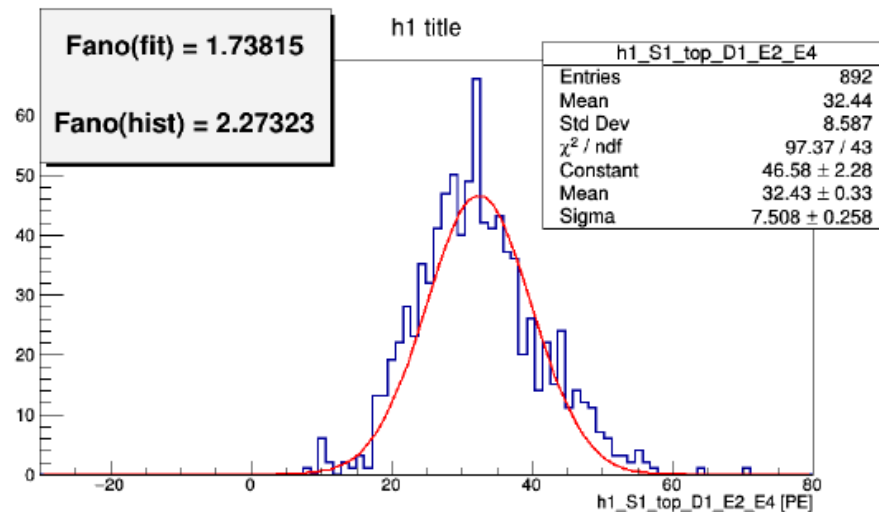
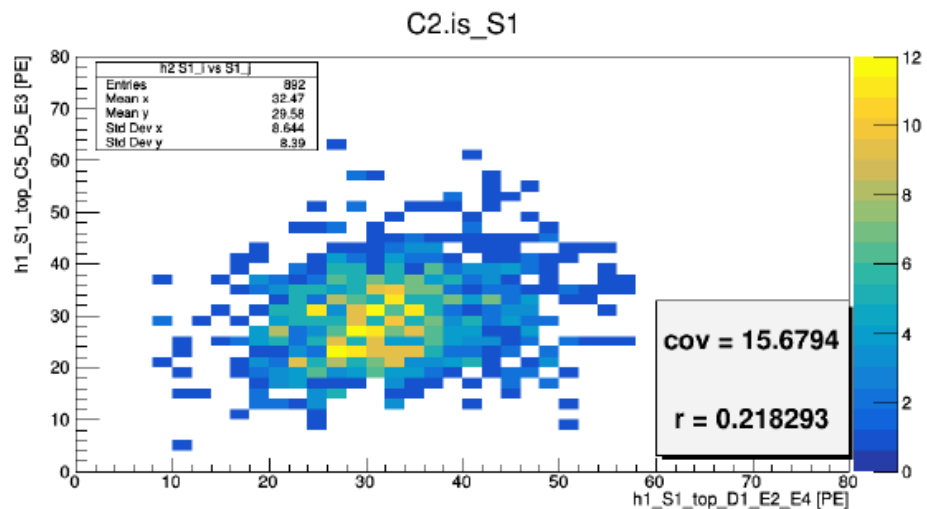
M01 == A1	M02 == A2	M03 == A3	M04 == A4
M06 == B1	M07 == B2	M05 == A5	M09 == B4
M11 == C1	M12 == C2	M08 == B3	M10 == B5
M16 == C5	M17 == D1	M15 == C4	M14 == C3
M21 == D5	M22 == E2	M20 == D4	M19 == D3
M23 == E3	M24 == E4	M18 == D2	M25 == E5



M01 == A1	M02 == A2	M03 == A3	M04 == A4
M06 == B1	M07 == B2	M05 == A5	M09 == B4
M11 == C1	M12 == C2	M08 == B3	M10 == B5
M16 == C5	M17 == D1	M15 == C4	M14 == C3
M21 == D5	M22 == E2	M20 == D4	M19 == D3
M23 == E3	M24 == E4	M18 == D2	M25 == E5

Ph2, Am241, run 537

M01 == A1	M02 == A2	M03 == A3	M04 == A4
M06 == B1	M07 == B2	M05 == A5	M09 == B4
M11 == C1	M12 == C2	M08 == B3	M10 == B5
M16 == C5	M17 == D1	M15 == C4	M14 == C3
M21 == D5	M22 == E2	M20 == D4	M19 == D3
M23 == E3	M24 == E4	M18 == D2	M25 == E5

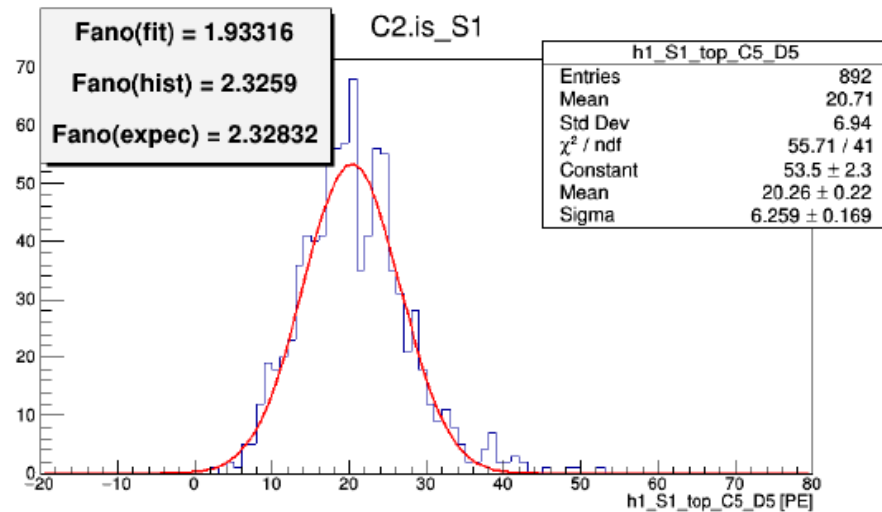
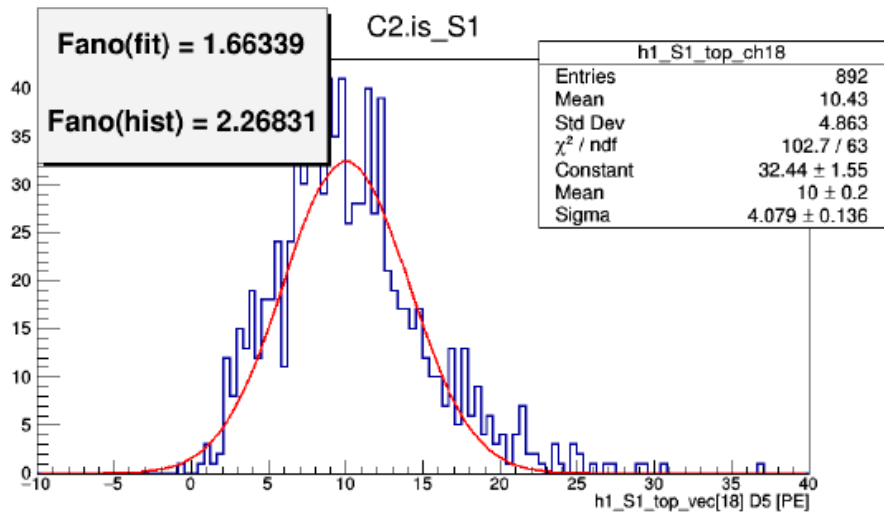
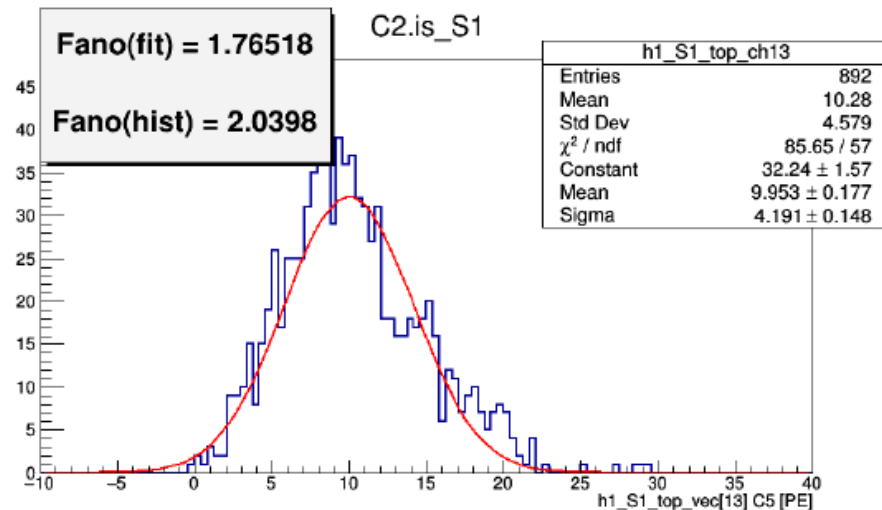
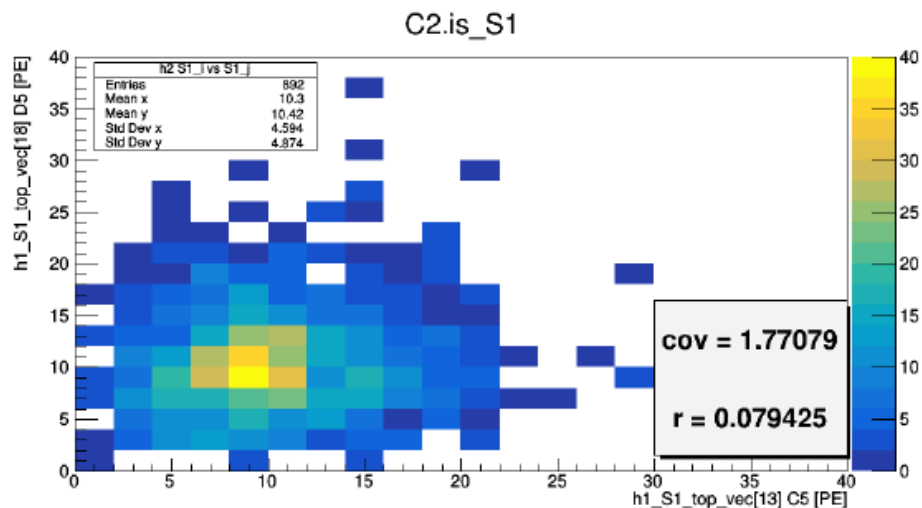




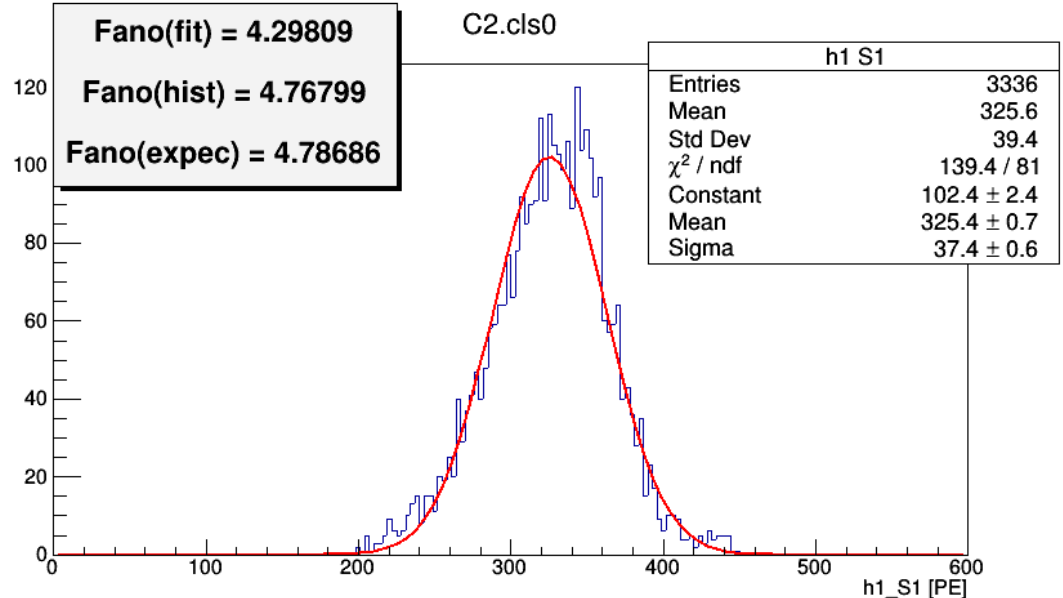
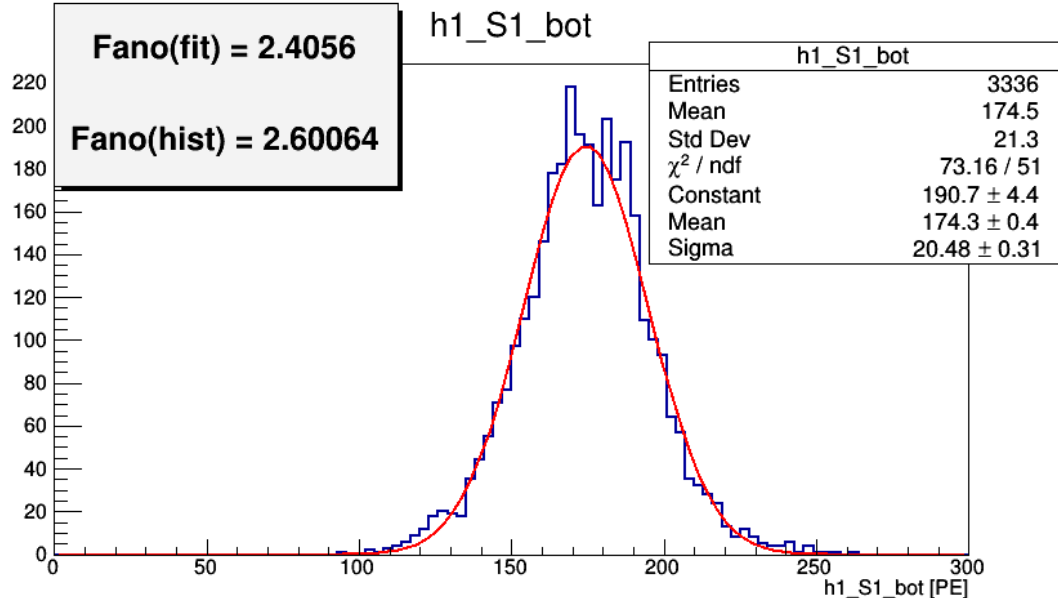
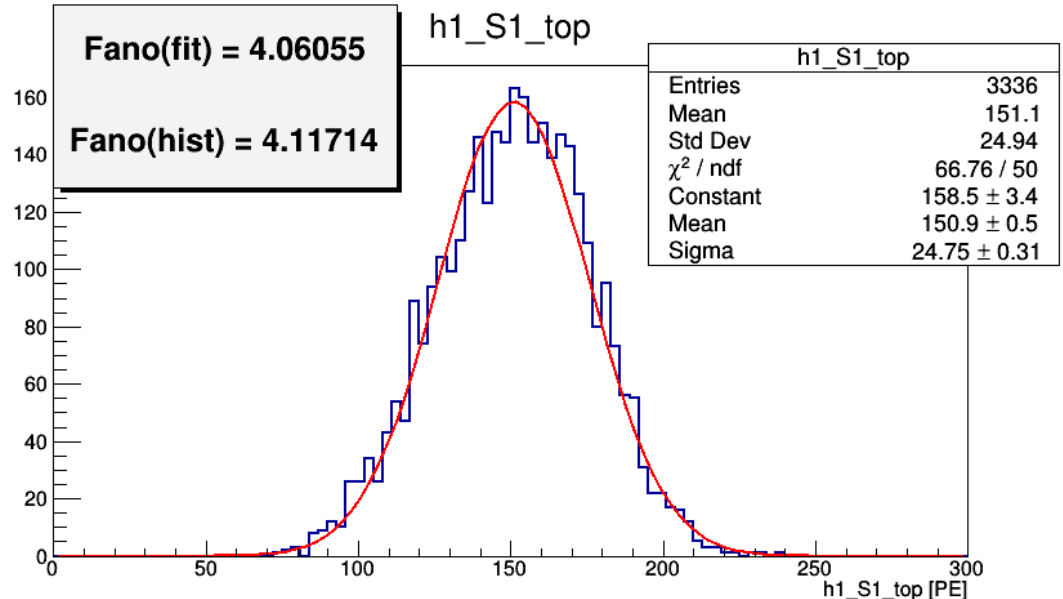
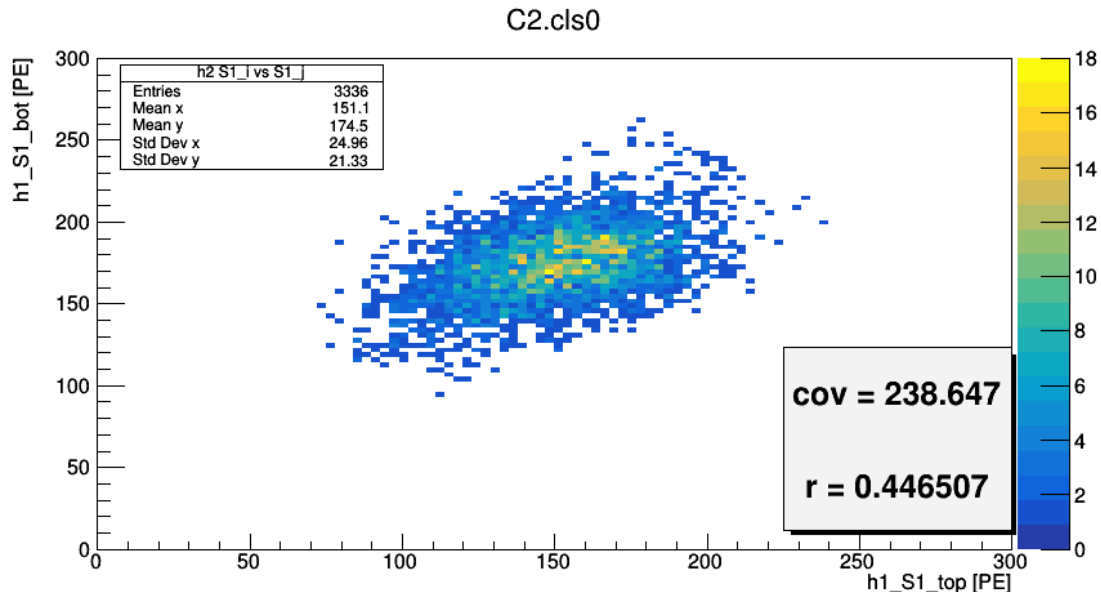
M01 == A1	M02 == A2	M03 == A3	M04 == A4
M06 == B1	M07 == B2	M05 == A5	M09 == B4
M11 == C1	M12 == C2	M08 == B3	M10 == B5
M16 == C5	M17 == D1	M15 == C4	M14 == C3
M21 == D5	M22 == E2	M20 == D4	M19 == D3
M23 == E3	M24 == E4	M18 == D2	M25 == E5

Ph2, Am241, run 537

M01 == A1	M02 == A2	M03 == A3	M04 == A4
M06 == B1	M07 == B2	M05 == A5	M09 == B4
M11 == C1	M12 == C2	M08 == B3	M10 == B5
M16 == C5	M17 == D1	M15 == C4	M14 == C3
M21 == D5	M22 == E2	M20 == D4	M19 == D3
M23 == E3	M24 == E4	M18 == D2	M25 == E5

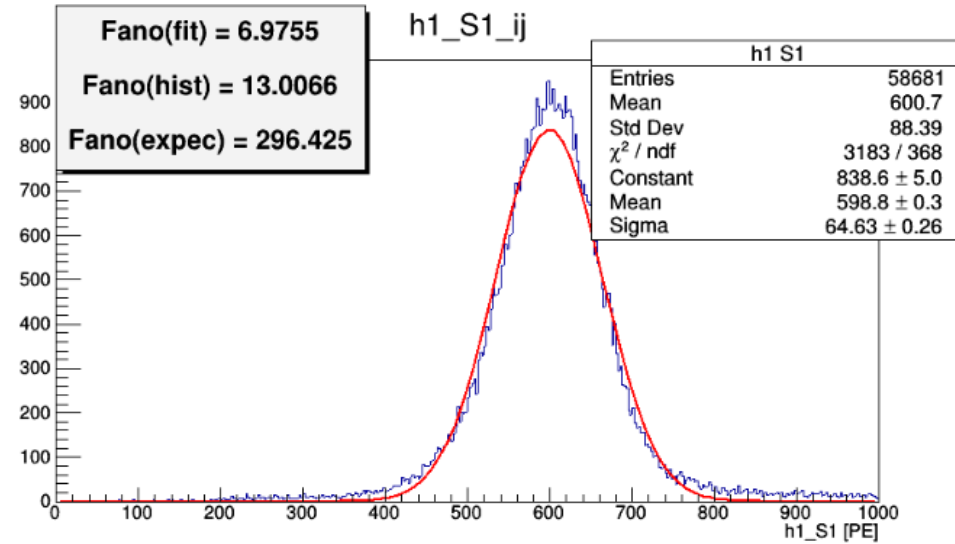
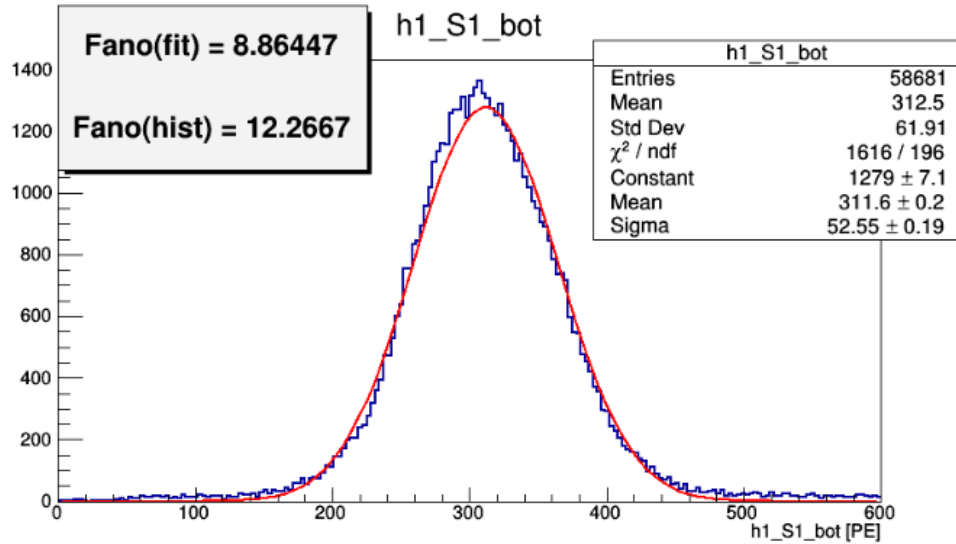
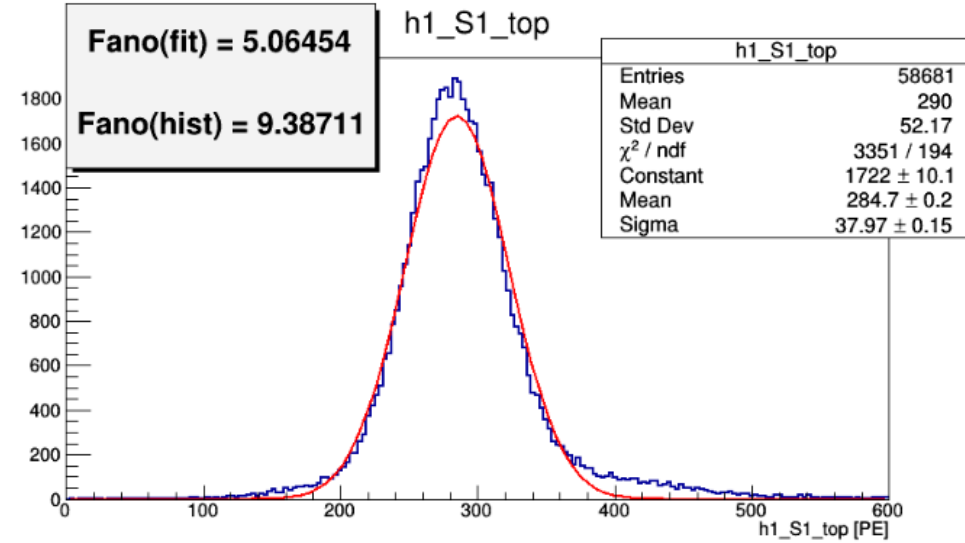
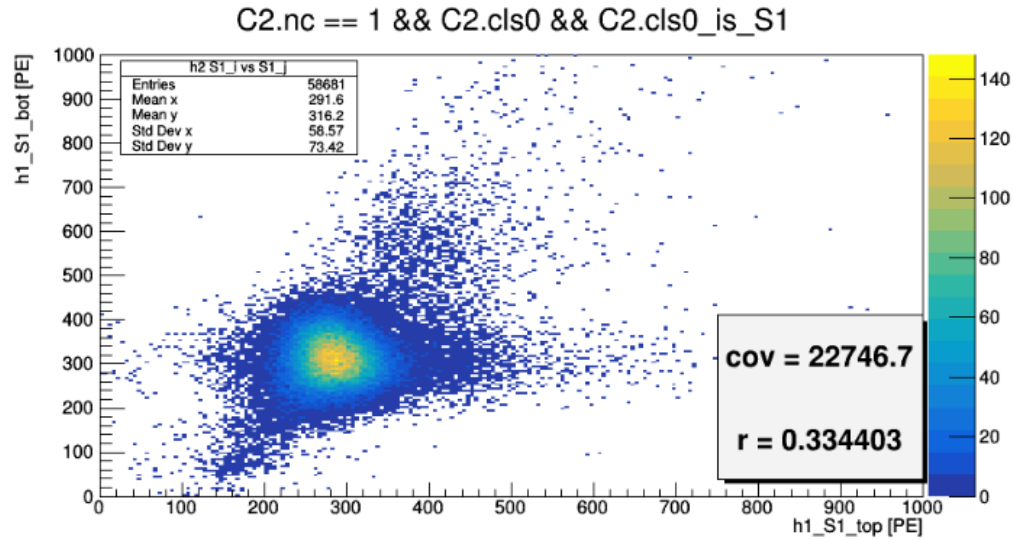


Process data for runs 548 and 550 where there was lower overvoltage on SiPMs.



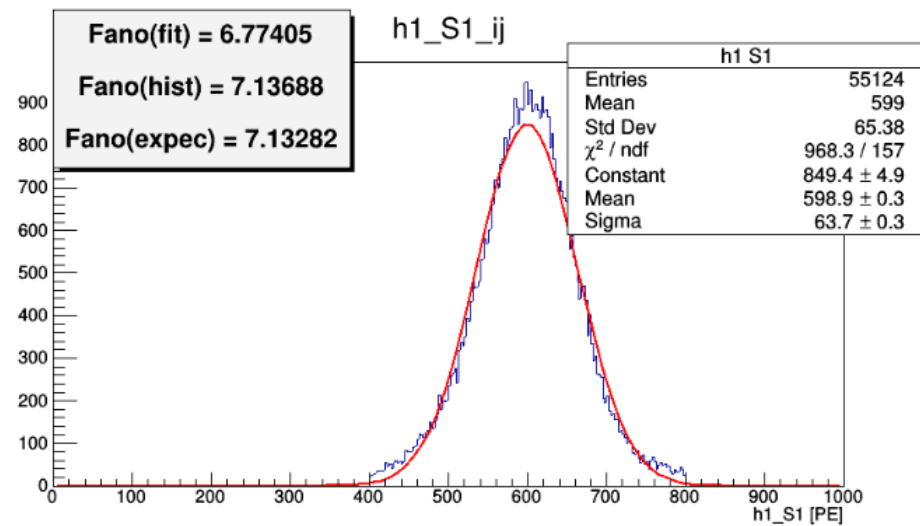
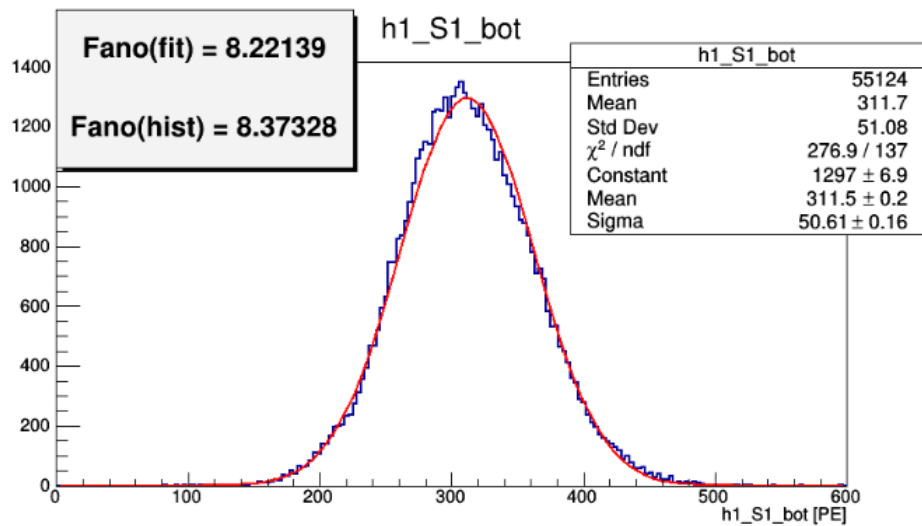
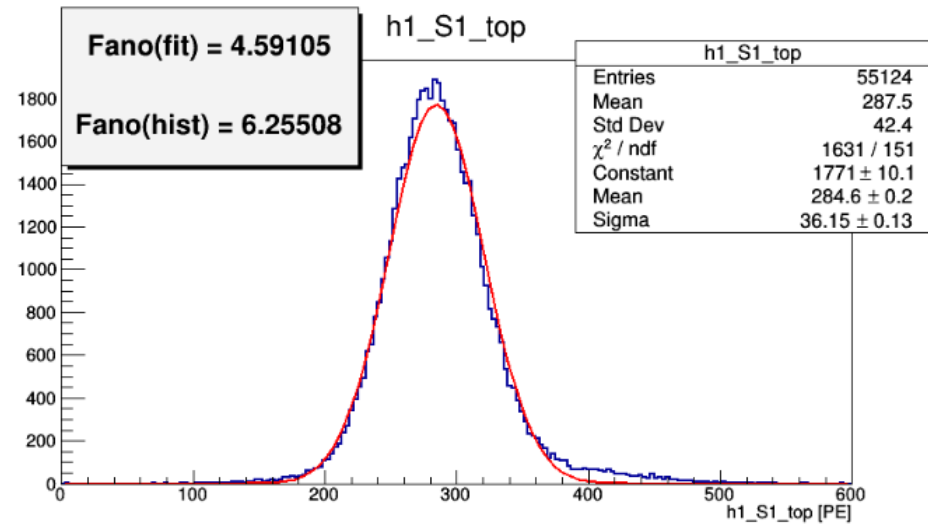
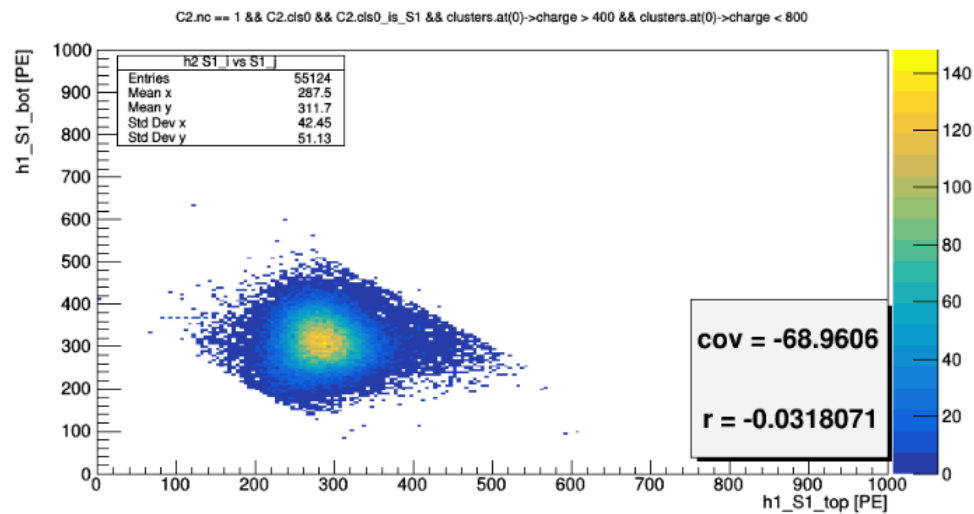
Very preliminary result from runs in Naples (singal phase, Am241, SiPM\_OV = 7V, active top and bottom)

## Ph1, Am241, run 744



add cuts to exclude bkg

# Ph1, Am241, run 744



400 < S1 < 800 [PE]



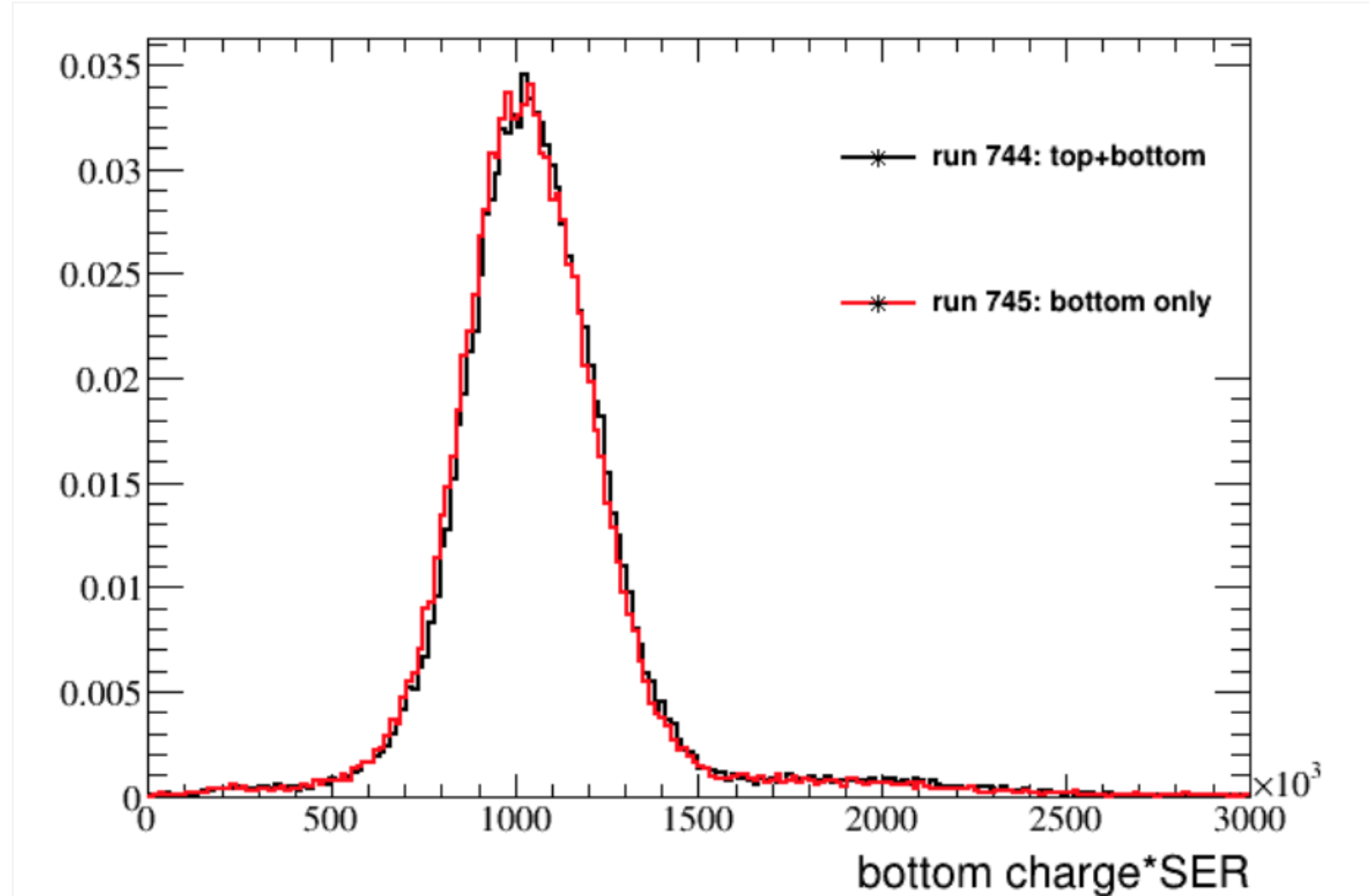
Davide Franco @dfranco commented 1 week ago

Developer



Dear all,

after the today discussion, I've repeated the test of comparing 241Am runs taken with bottom+top and bottom only tiles. This time I have multiplied each bottom channel charge by the corresponding SER found in metadata. Since run 744 and 745 are taken close in time, I don't expect differences in the gains.





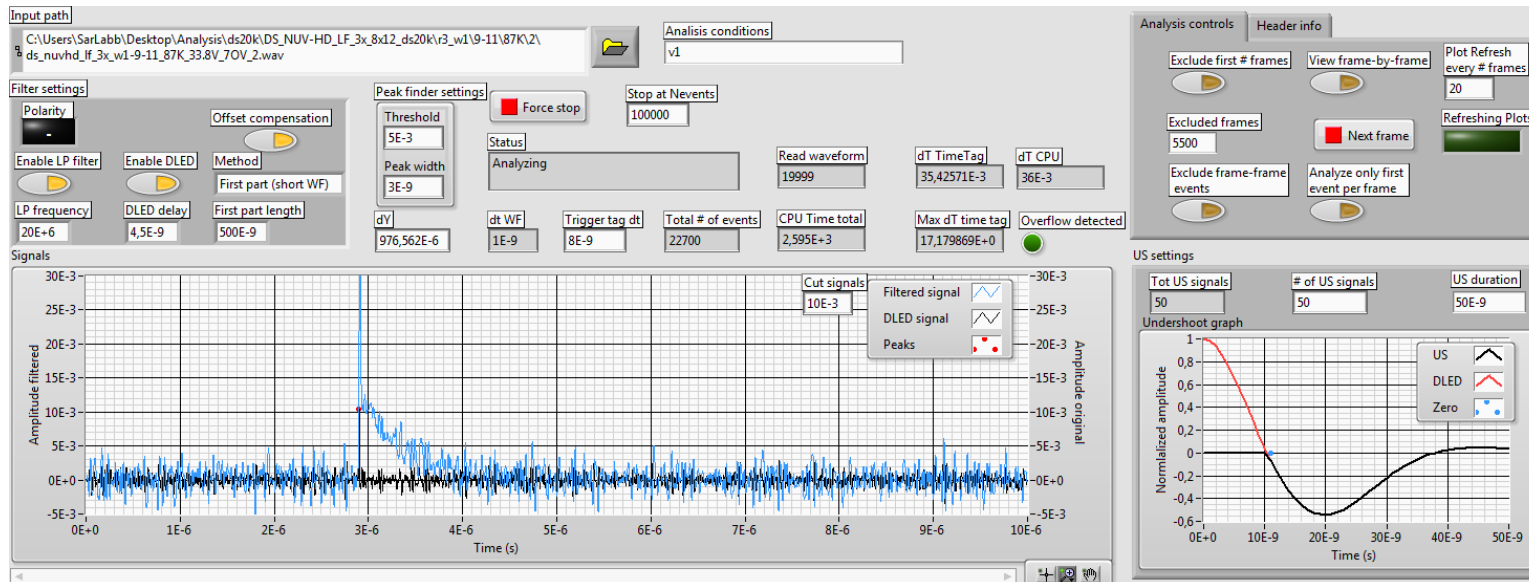
Nicola Rossi @rossin commented 3 days ago

Maintainer

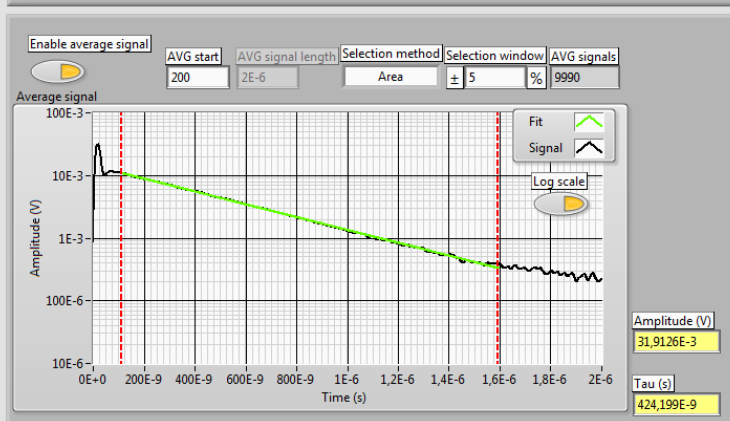
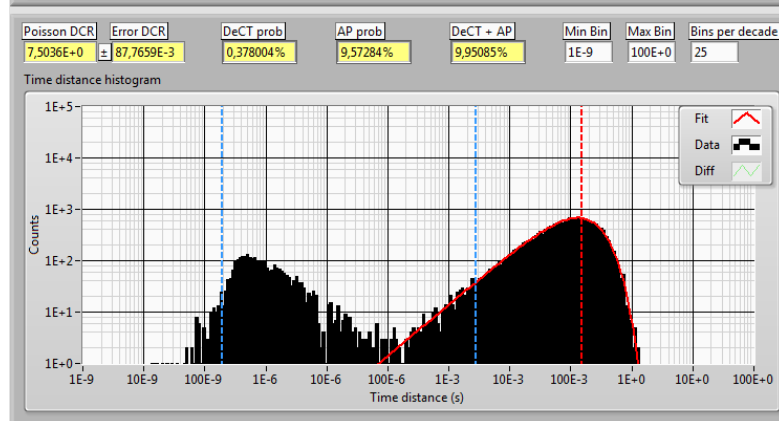
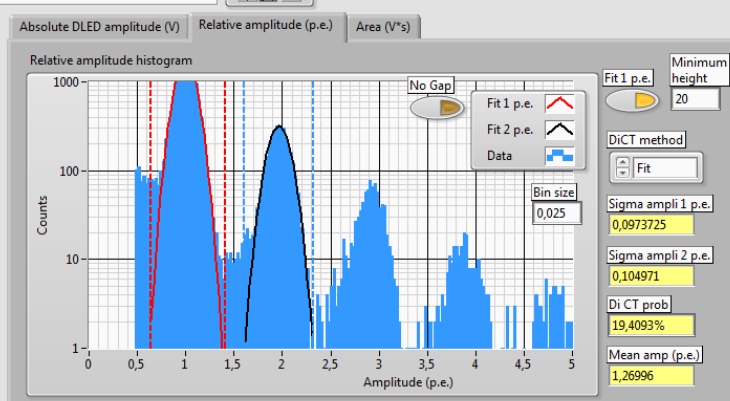
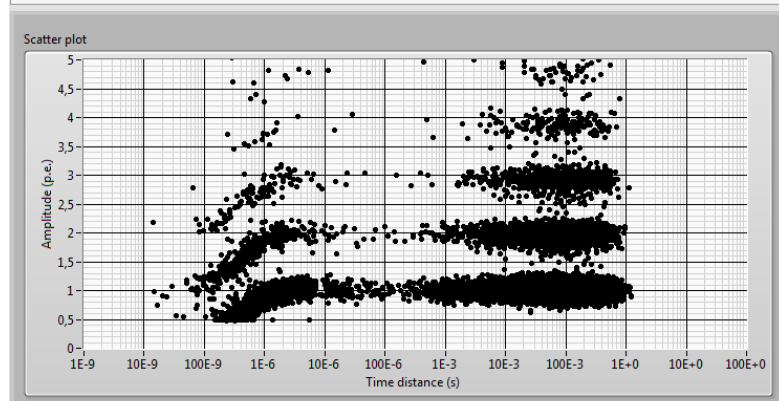


Am 241 source runs with different OV										
Likelihood										
TOTAL	VOV (+)	mu	sigma	Kdup (SER)	LY gross	LY net	Resolution	Fano	Expected Fano	
779	5,00	505,75	37,93	0,19	8,50	7,14	7,50	2,90	1,38	
782	6,00	559,30	40,83	0,27	9,40	7,40	7,30	3,10	1,54	
785	7,00	672,35	49,75	0,40	11,30	8,07	7,40	3,70	1,80	
789	8,00	773,50	56,47	0,55	13,00	8,39	7,30	4,20	2,10	
	<b>Fano Ratio</b>	<b>LY gros/Fano</b>		<b>True LY (???)</b>						
	2,10	2,93		4,36						
	2,01	3,03		4,59						
	2,06	3,05		4,81						
	2,00	3,10		5,00						
	VOV (+)	mu	sigma	Kdup (SER)	LY gross	LY net	Resolution	Fano	Expected Fano	Fano Ratio
<b>TOP</b>	5,00	254,10	26,90	<b>0,19</b>	4,27	3,59	0,11	<b>2,85</b>	1,38	2,06
	6,00	292,7	30,30	<b>0,26</b>	4,92	3,90	0,10	<b>3,14</b>	1,52	2,06
	7,00	337,80	34,20	<b>0,43</b>	5,68	3,97	0,10	<b>3,46</b>	1,86	1,86
	8,00	390,9	39,50	<b>0,48</b>	6,57	4,44	0,10	<b>3,99</b>	1,96	2,04
<b>BOTTOM</b>	5,00	244,20	43,10	<b>0,19</b>	4,10	3,45	0,18	<b>7,61</b>	1,38	5,51
	6,00	280,40	51,20	<b>0,27</b>	4,71	3,71	0,18	<b>9,35</b>	1,54	6,07
	7,00	322,40	59,00	<b>0,36</b>	5,42	3,98	0,18	<b>10,80</b>	1,72	6,28
	8,00	369,80	68,70	<b>0,58</b>	6,22	3,93	0,19	<b>12,76</b>	2,16	5,91

here there is the VOV scan analysis for top/bottom separately.



Thanks to Marco Rescigno and A.Razeto for this plot



```
double solid_angle_part = 0.5;  
double PDE1 = 1;  
double PDE2 = 1;
```

```
int Ns = 1;//source intensity and distribution
```

```
//int Ns = rndm3.Binomial(1, 0.5);
```

```
//int Ns = rndm3.Poisson(30);
```

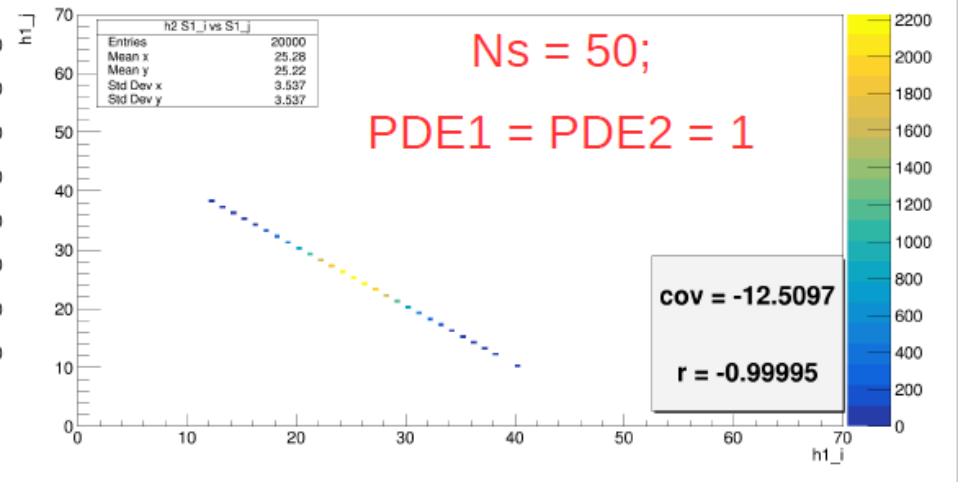
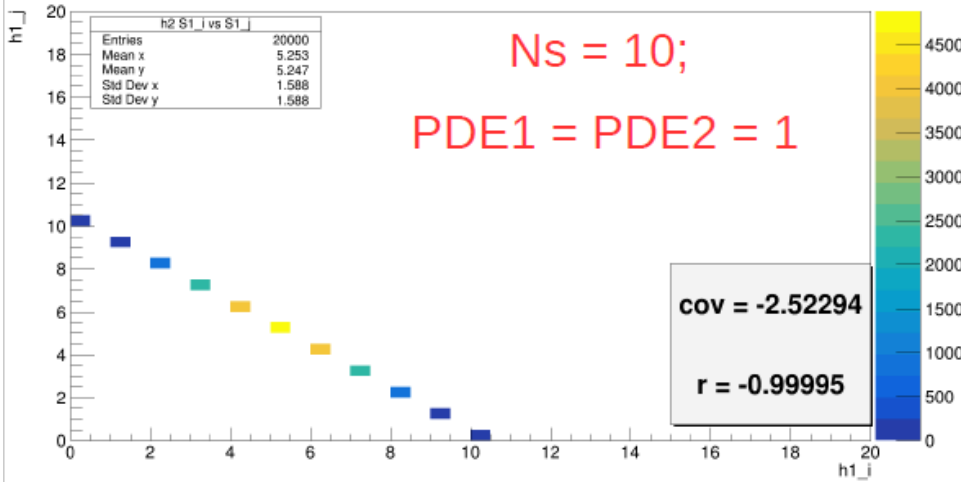
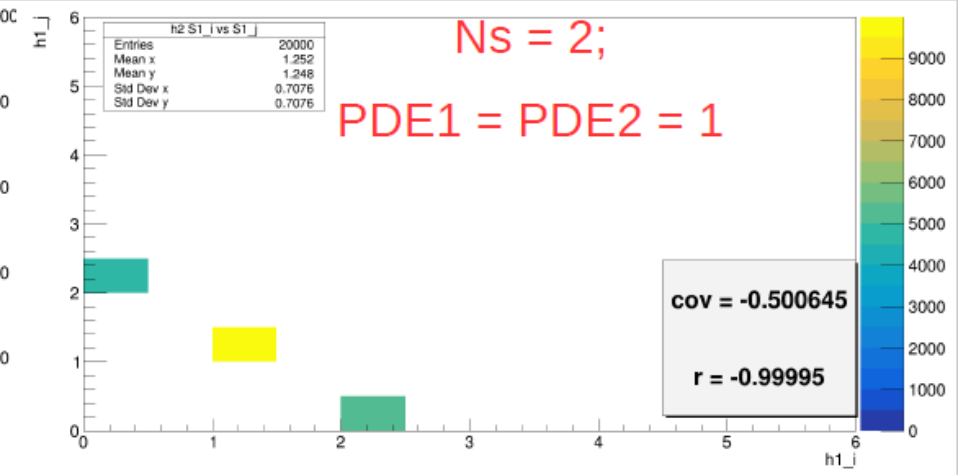
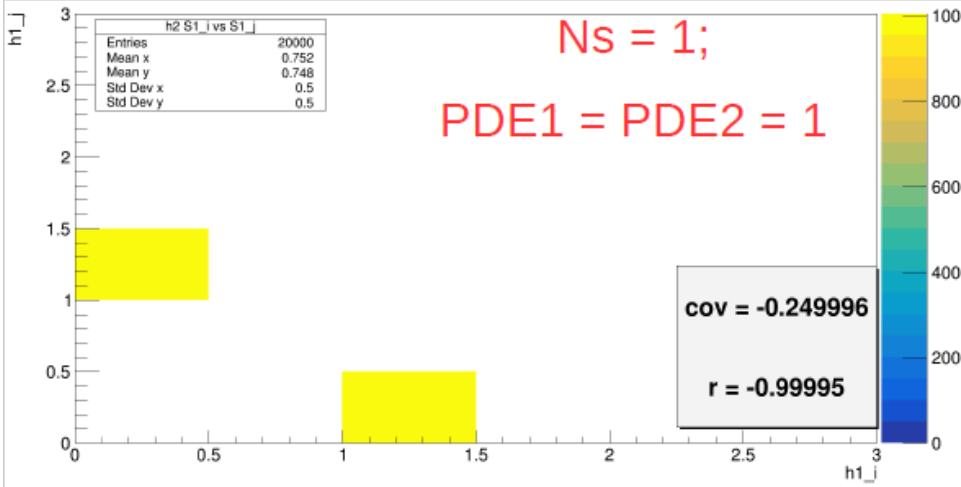
```
double Ni0 = rndm3.Binomial(Ns, solid_angle_part);//num of photons emitted in the left part
```

```
double Nj0 = Ns - Ni0;//num of photons emitted in the right part
```

```
double Ni = rndm3.Binomial(Ni0, PDE1);//num of photons detected by the left part
```

```
double Nj = rndm3.Binomial(Nj0, PDE2);//num of photons detected by the right part
```

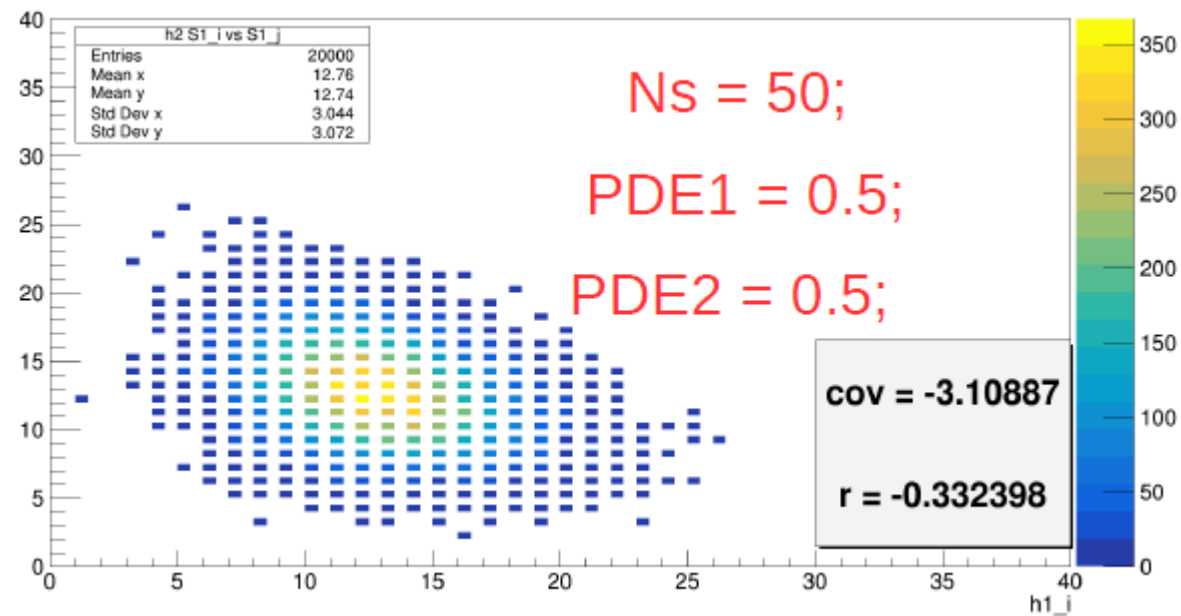
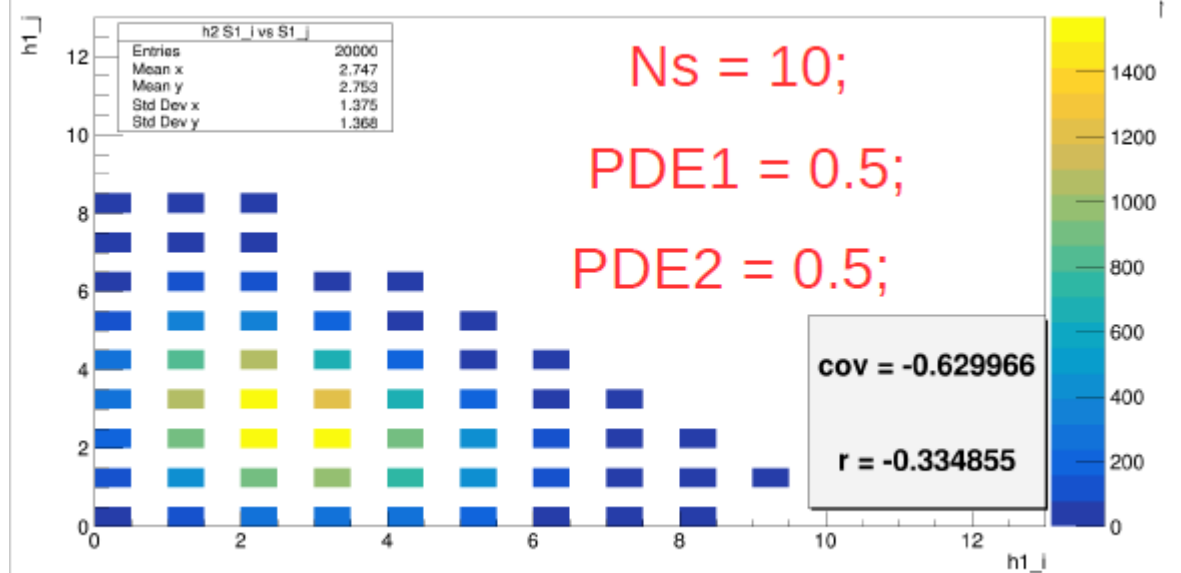
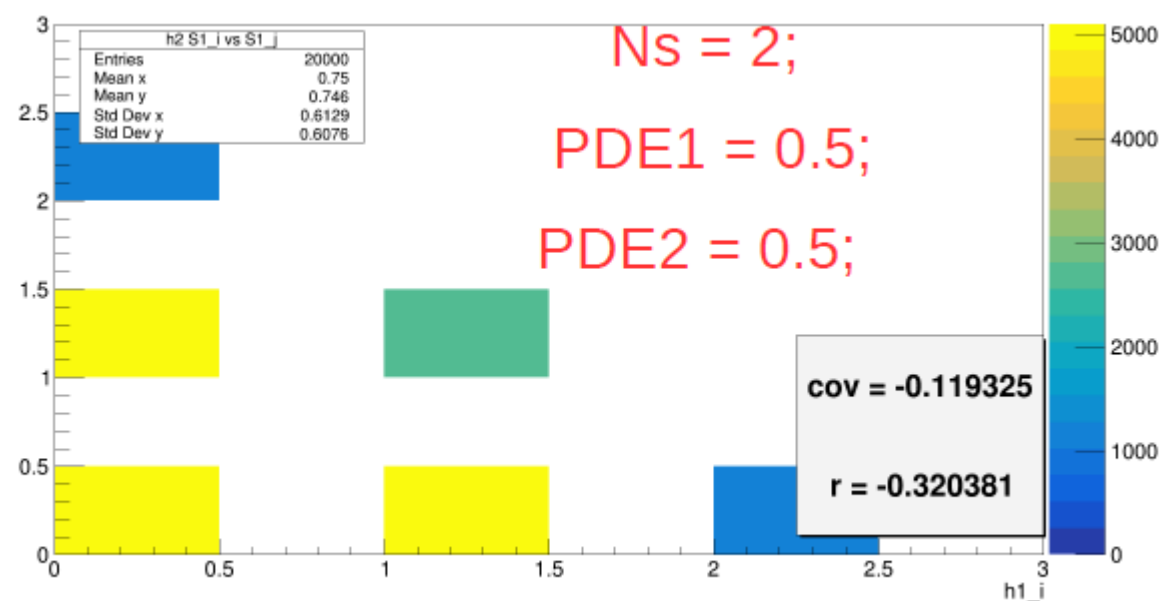
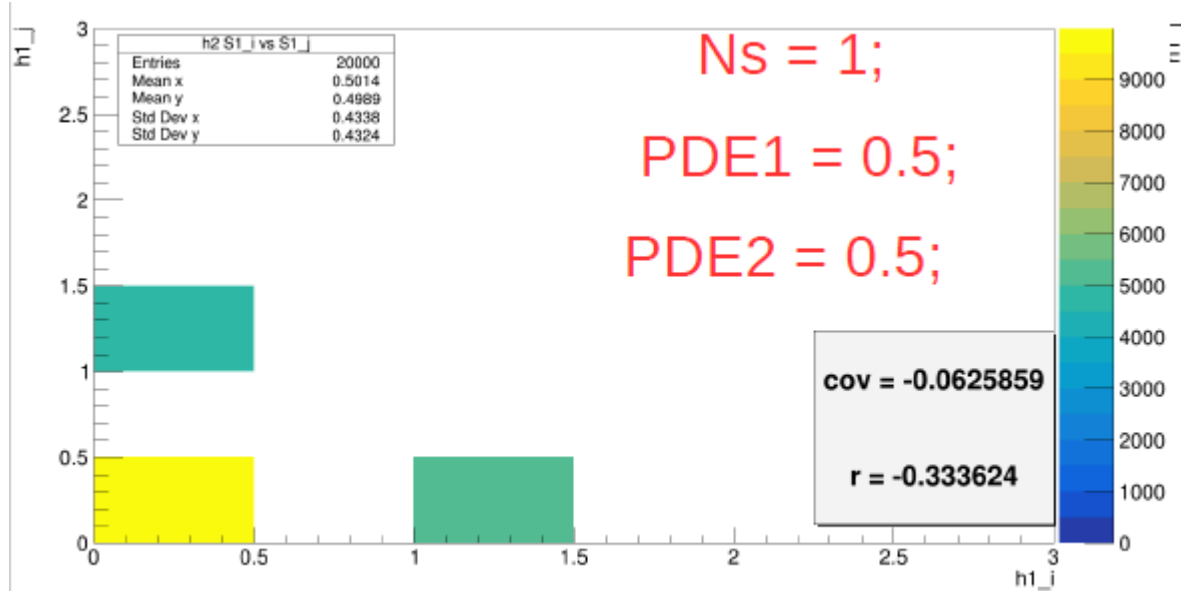


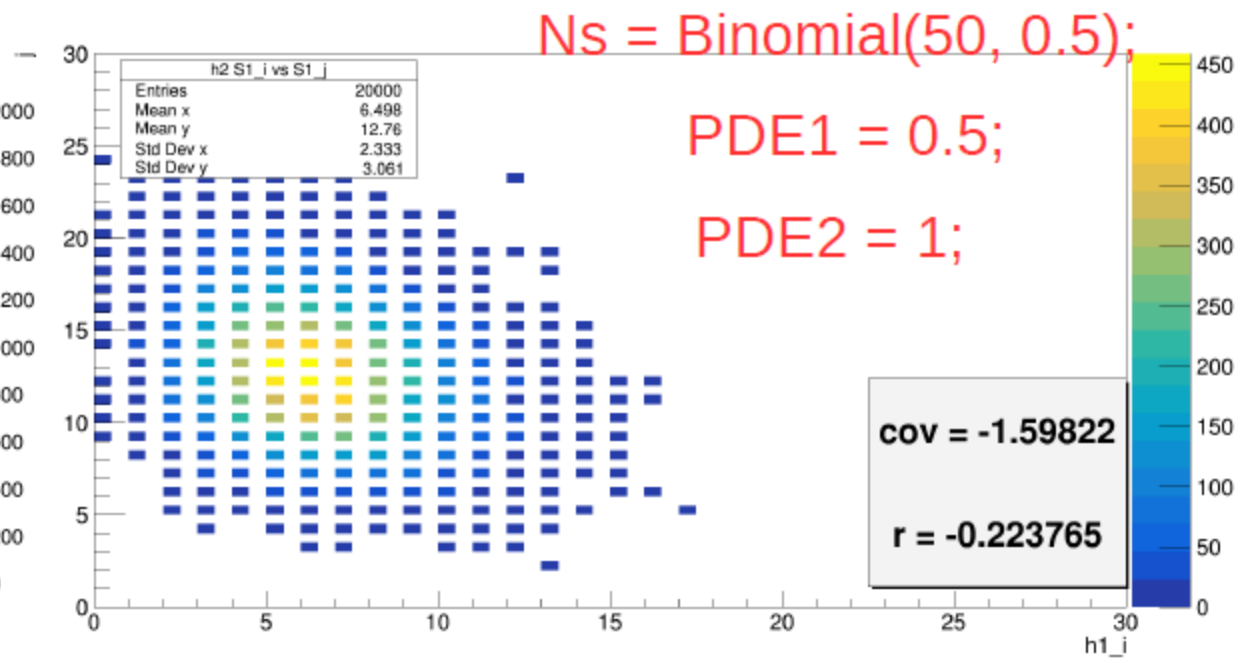
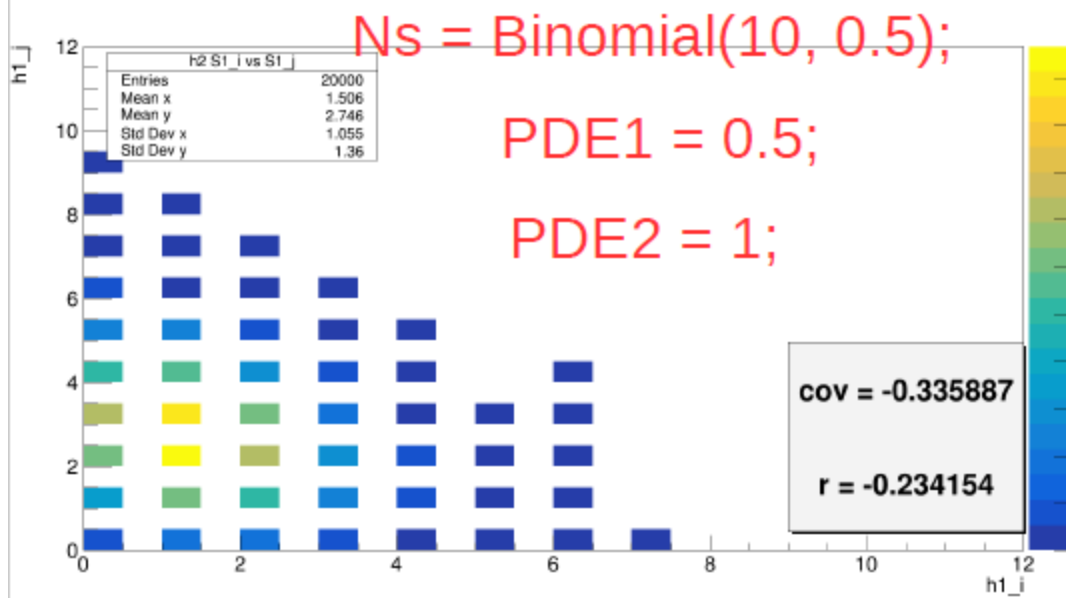
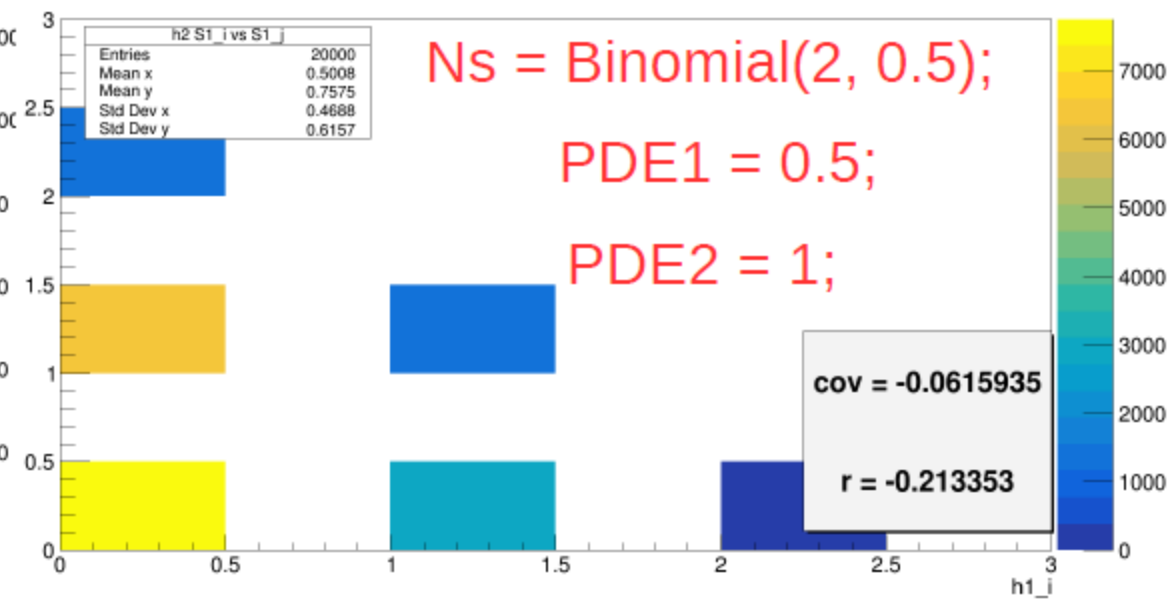
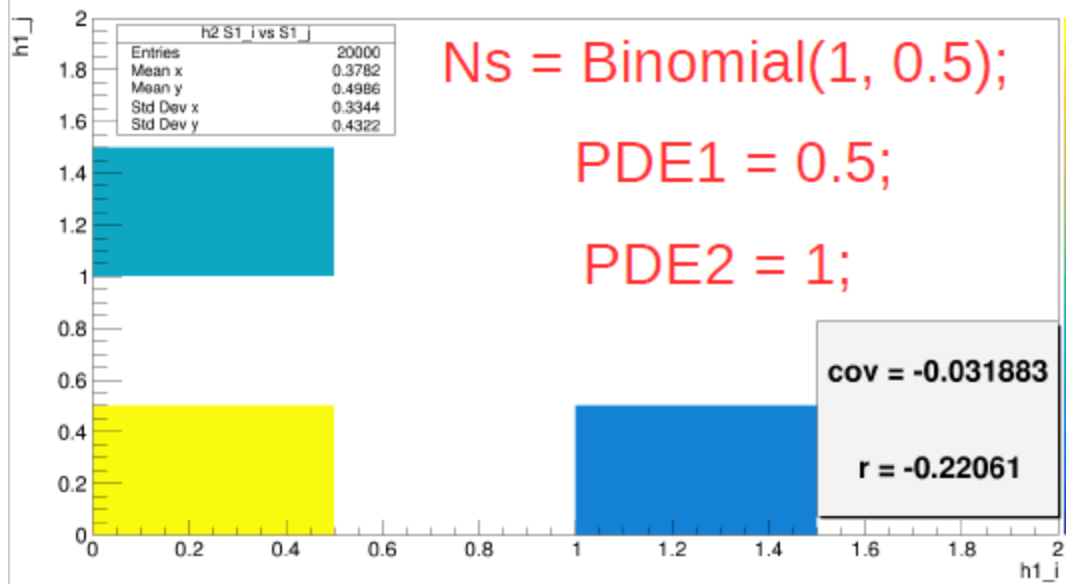


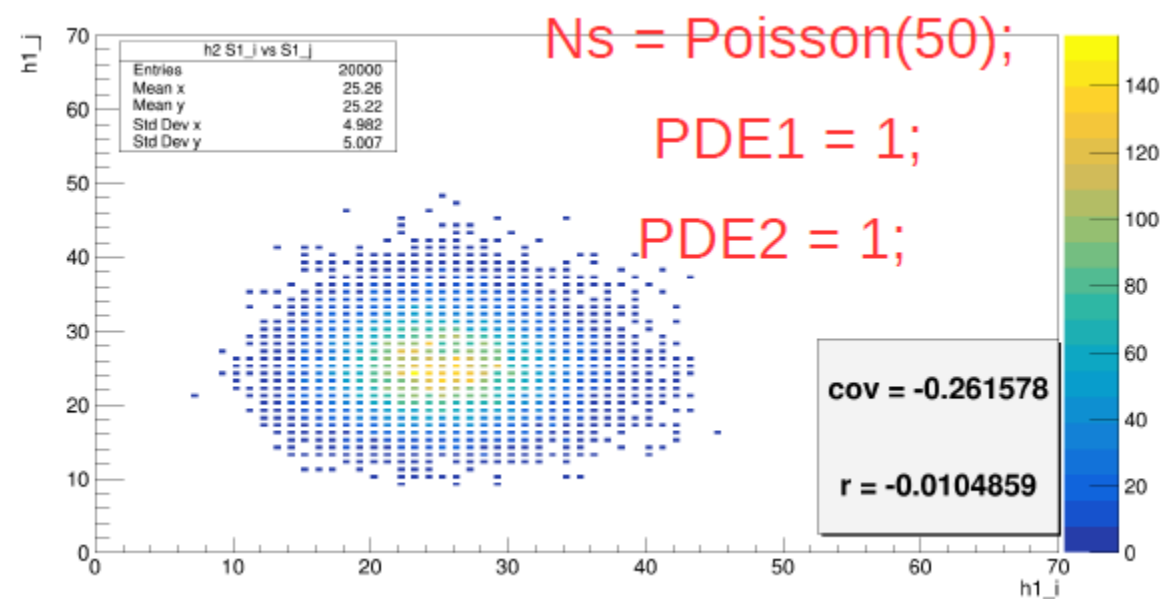
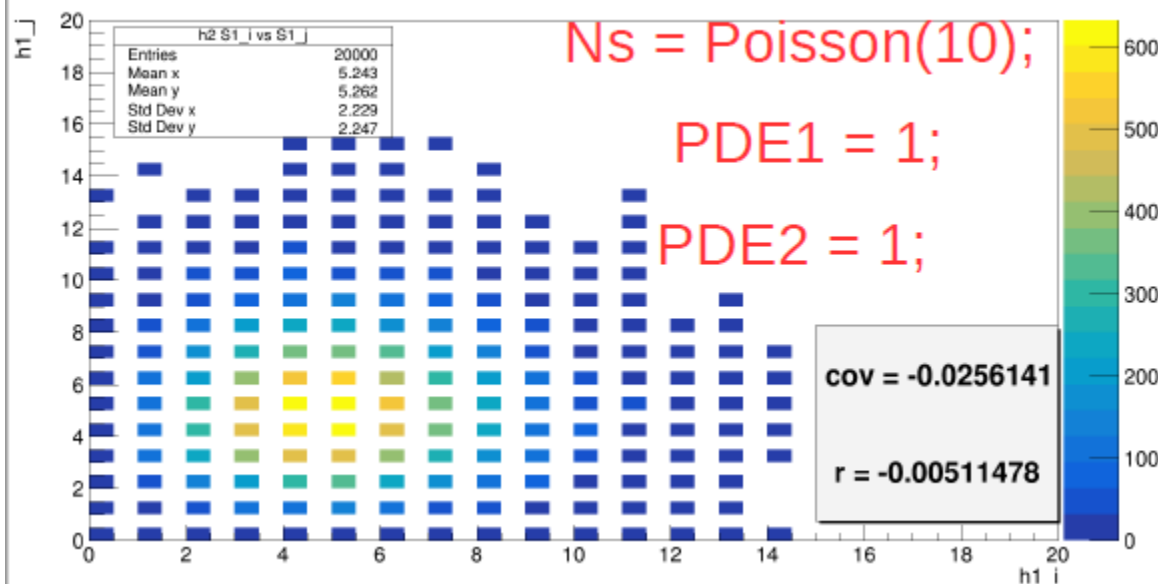
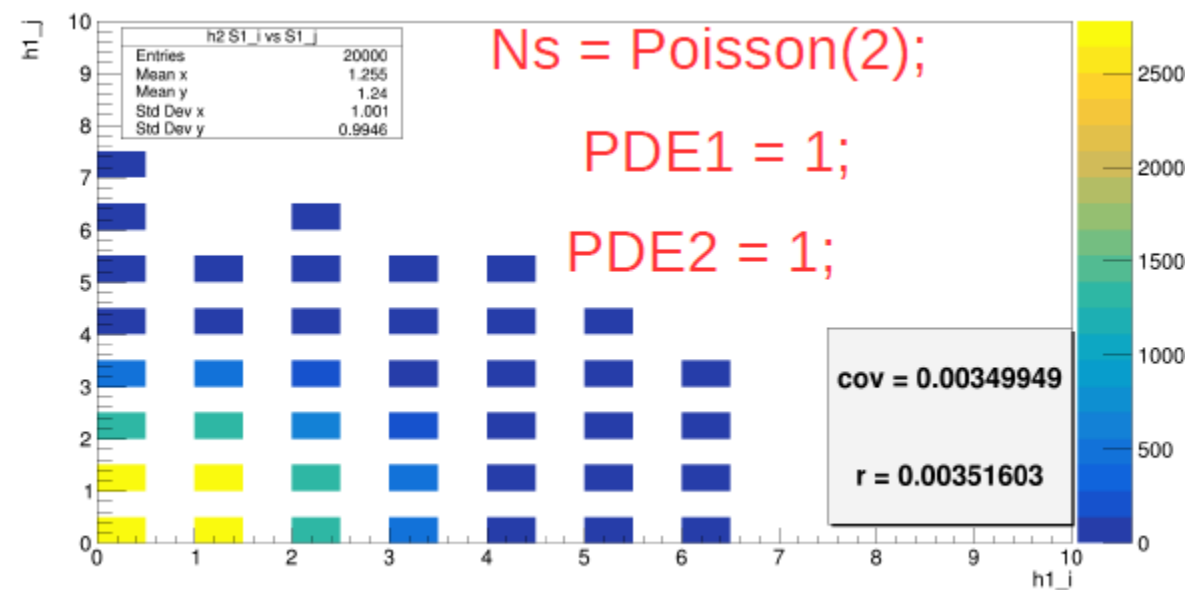
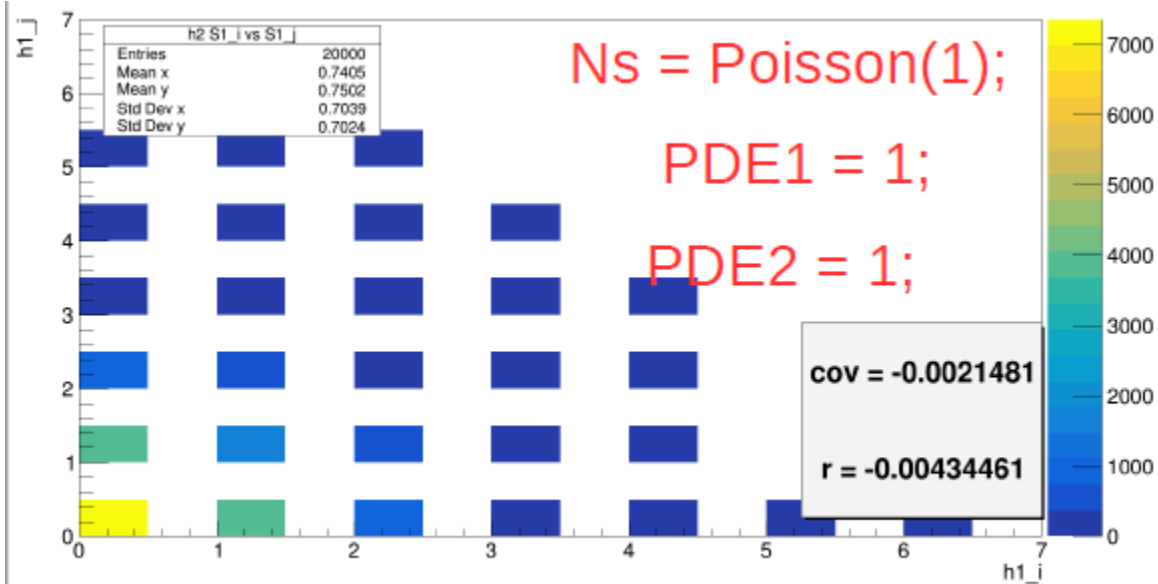
$$Ns = Ni + Nj; \quad \text{eff1} = \text{PDE1} * \text{solid\_angle\_part};$$

$$r(i, j) = - \text{sqrt}(\text{eff1} * \text{eff2}) / \text{sqrt}((1 - \text{eff1}) * (1 - \text{eff2}))$$

If  $\text{eff1} = \text{eff2} = 0.5$ , then  
 $r(i, j) = -1$







```
double solid_angle_part = 0.5;  
double PDE1 = 1;  
double PDE2 = 1;
```

The most fragile part???

```
int Ns = 1;//source intensity and distribution  
//int Ns = rndm3.Binomial(1, 0.5);  
//int Ns = rndm3.Poisson(30);
```

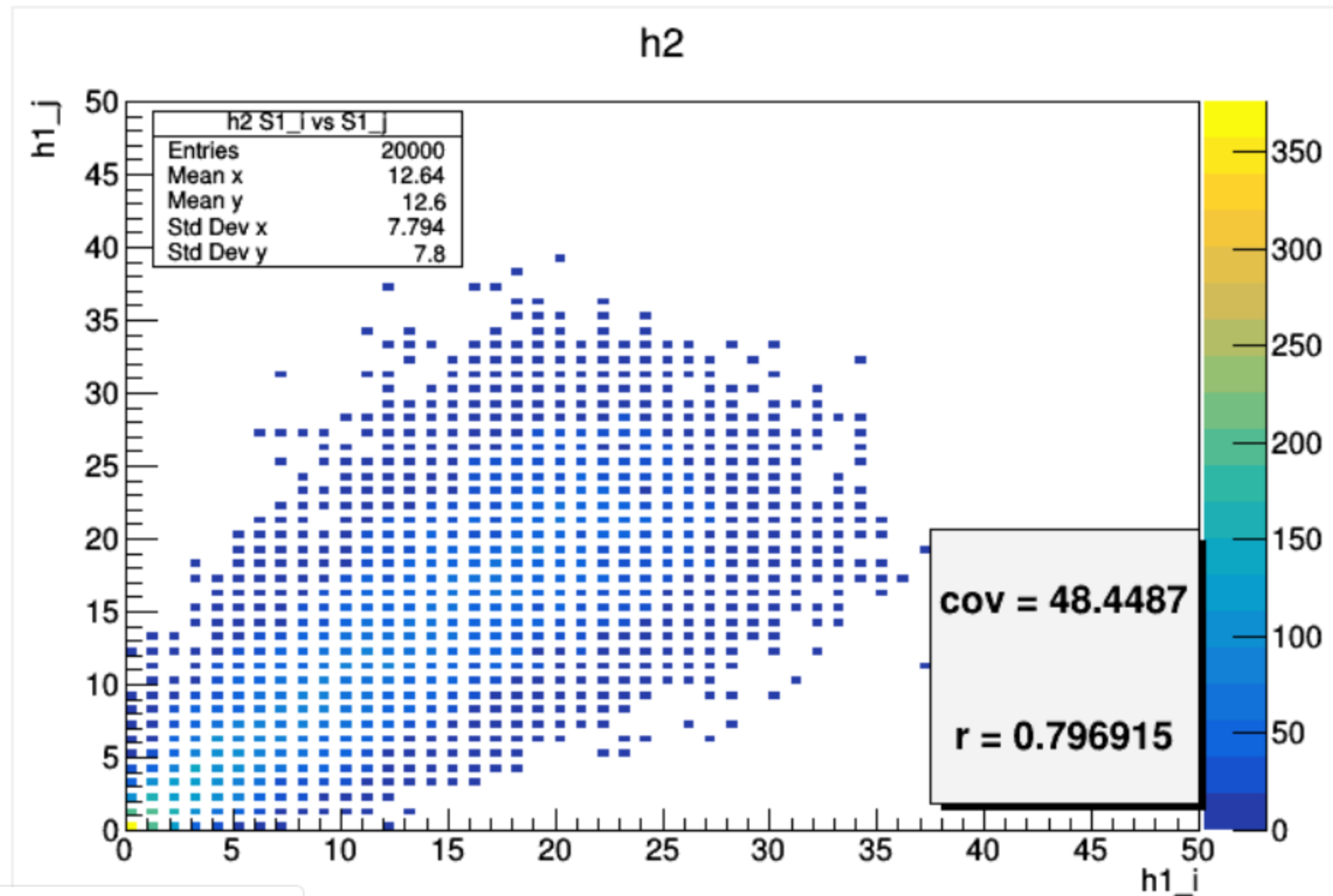
```
double Ni0 = rndm3.Binomial(Ns, solid_angle_part);//num of photons emitted in the left part  
double Nj0 = Ns - Ni0;//num of photons emitted in the right part
```

```
double Ni = rndm3.Binomial(Ni0, PDE1);//num of photons detected by the left part  
double Nj = rndm3.Binomial(Nj0, PDE2);//num of photons detected by the right part
```

## Part3 conclusions:

- 1) Expected  $Am\_S1\_Fano \sim 1$ , but real is  $\sim 5-6$  at 7VOV. Fano increase from 1 to 2 because x-talk and from 2 to 5-6 because of positive correlation between channels.
- 2) Effect can't be explained by channel-channel x-talk, because the same resolution if we switch off top or bottom matrix.
- 3) My personal opinion about this problem:
  - 3.1) correlated noise
  - 3.2) wide distribution of detected photons with  $Fano > 1$ , because of some non-uniformity
  - 3.3) my simulation is wrong or model too simply to reproduce effect of positive correlation
  - 3.4) WE NEED FULL MC WITH OPTICAL PHOTONS

I checked: in case of light source with uniform distribution of emitted photons, channels will be in positive correlation.







# Conclusions:

## Part1: SER stability

- 1) There are several “jumps”, that should be understood and fixed.
- 2) There is small constant slope: temperature instability?

## Part2: S2 non-uniformity

- 1) S2 is stable in time
- 2) S2 spectrum is Gaussian for central events
- 3) S2 2-3 times bigger for edges-corners
- 4) For edges-corners drift time spectrum is non-uniform -> hint to E\_drift non-uniformity

## Part3: S1 resolution problem

1) Am\_S1\_Fano for each individual channel is in good agreement with Fano, extracted from Vinogradov's theory. Expected Am\_S1\_Fano  $\sim 1$ , but real is  $\sim 5-6$  at 7VOV. Fano increase from 1 to 2 because x-talk and from 2 to 5-6 because of positive correlation between channels.

2) Effect can't be explained by channel-channel x-talk, because the same resolution if we switch off top or bottom matrix.

3) My personal opinion about this problem:

3.1) correlated noise

3.2) wide distribution of detected photons with Fano  $> 1$ , because of some non-uniformity

3.3) my simulation is wrong or model too simply to reproduce effect of positive correlation

3.4) **WE NEED FULL MC WITH OPTICAL PHOTONS**