PMT signal simulation status photon generation part

Mariana Migliorini Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora (UFJF)

with Davide Pinci (INFN-Romal) and Rafael A. Nóbrega (UFJF)









Lines in space

- Detector dimensions and test
- **Scan Results** (scanning generation position on the GEM plane)
 - Comparing with real measurements

Lines in Space

Vector equation of a line

Equation of a line in space:

Ta line in space:
$$\sum_{r^{on} de^{te^{tor}sin^{ulation}}} (x,y,z) = (x_0,y_0,z_0) + t(v_x,v_y,v_z)$$

 $\Box x_0, y_0$ and z_0 define initial position of photon;

- \Box v is the vector that describes the direction of the photon;
- **u** *t* is a scalar parameter.

Direction vector

A 3D unit vector was generated with a uniform spherical distribution (isotropic source).



Detector dimensions and test

Detector dimensions

□ It was assumed that the GEM plane has 330x330 mm² (X, Z plane);

 \Box The GEM is located in Y = 0 mm and the PMTs are in Y = 134 mm;

Distance between PMTs = 270 mm.

Photon generation example (center of the GEM)

N photons generated in the GEM plane throughout an uniform distribution (X, Y)

Just to do a first test

Visual example generating ~20 photons from a single GEM position



Test generating photons uniformly across the GEM plane

Example with N=10k photons



Distribution over the GEM plane

Number of hits for each PMT



Scan Results

scanning generation position on the GEM plane

Real measurements ______ Francesco I. and Davide P.



Real measurements _______ Francesco I. and Davide P.



Real measurements _______ Francesco I. and Davide P.



Simulation scan using N=100k photons



Simulation vs. Real data



Simulation vs. Real data



Simulation vs. Real data



Next steps

- Include PMT quantum efficiency
- Integrate photon generation with the signal generation code
- Integrate with detector simulation (detector simulation input)
- Check single photoelectron signal (Davide will send data)
- Make it available by github
- Generate useful results