PMT Signal Simulation

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Summary



- Photon Generation
 - Description
 - Scan Measurements
- PMT Signal Generation
 - Description
 - PMT Signal Characterization

Next Steps

Photon Generation

Vector equation of a line

Equation of a line in space:

a line in space:
$$\sum_{t^{ron} de^{tector} sinulation} space = (x_0, y_0, z_0) + t(v_x, v_y, v_z)$$

- $\Box x_0, y_0$ and z_0 define initial position of photon;
- \Box *t* is a scalar parameter;
- \Box v is the vector that describes the direction of the photon;
- The isotropic source is a 3D unit vector generated with a uniform spherical distribution.

Photon generation example (center of the GEM)

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

Visual example generating ~20 photons from a single GEM position



Scan Measurements

Real x Simulated data

Real measurements _______ Francesco I. and Davide P.



Real measurements _______ Francesco I. and Davide P.



Real measurements _______ Francesco I. and Davide P.



Simulation vs. Real data



Simulation vs. Real data



PMT signal generation

Simulation block diagram



Simulation block diagram



Simulation block diagram



Simulation block diagram



Simulation block diagram



PMT Signal Characterization SPE signal shape and noise

First look at the signal



First look at the signal



First look at the noise



Peak amplitude distribution



Next Steps

Next steps

- Understand the noise oscillation of the SPE acquisition;
- Generate a better estimation of the PMT SPE shape and noise;
- Investigate for other PMT characteristics that might be important for the simulation to improve its signal generation algorithm;
- Integrate photon generation with the signal generation code;
- Integrate all with detector simulation output

Thank you!