

# **PMT**

## Reconstruction & Analysis

Cygnos reco and analysis meeting - 2/2/2022

**David Marques**  
**A. Messina**  
**S. Piacentini**  
**F. Borra**

→ *For the moment...*

- ◆ David Marques (Ph.D. L'Aquila)
- ◆ Stefano Piacentini (Post-Doc Sapienza)
- ◆ Andrea Messina (Professor / Researcher Sapienza)
- ◆ Francesco Borra (soon to become CYGNO-intern)

→ *"Honorable mentions":*

- ◆ Rafael Nobrega & Mariana (PMT Simulation)
- ◆ Giovanni Mazzitelli (PMT DAQ-related)

If someone would like to join,  
please let us know!

We met last week in Sapienza and discussed the **main tasks** to carry,  
**work-division** and **final goals**.

1. (L,x,y) study aka find alpha [Stefano; Francesco]
  - a. Measure the **dependence of light** collected by PMTs with angle of incidence →  $L(R) \propto R^\alpha$ 
    - i. Use this information to deduce  $^{55}\text{Fe}$  spots' **(x,y) coordinates**.
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  - a. Read data (recently done by Giovanni → PMT libraries).
  - b. Build a **reconstruction for the PMT** as it exists for the camera.
    - i. Create a tree with basic **waveform variables** [Mostly David]
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Git repository  
already set up :)

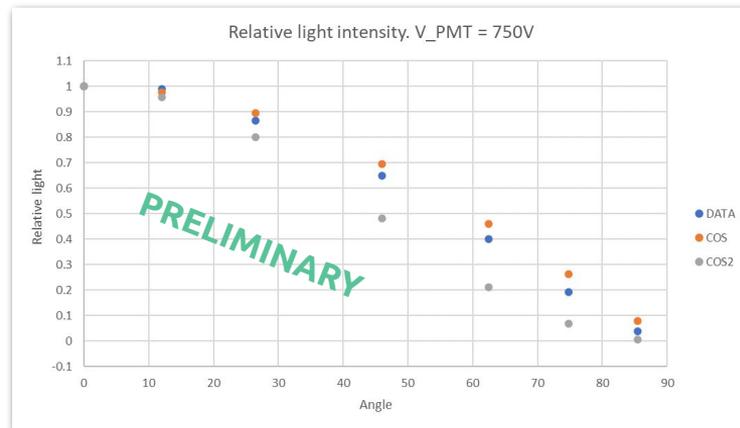
- ★ **Correction tables for PMT waveforms**
  - Already ~finished
- ★ **Automatic focalization/alignment**



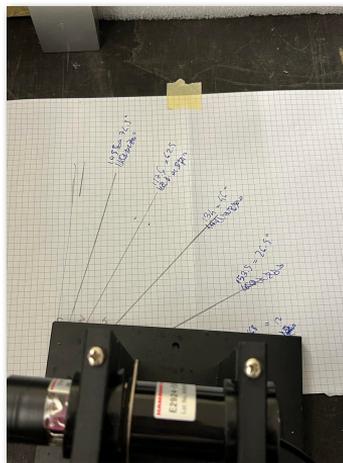
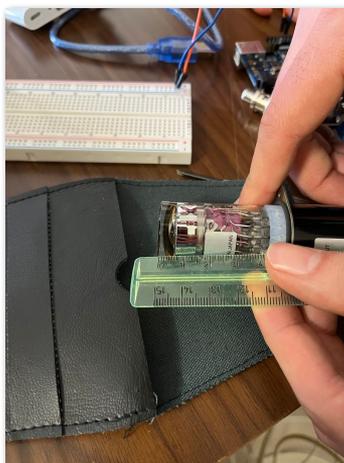
# Tasks - 1. (L,x,y)

→ (L,x,y) study aka find alpha [Stefano; Francesco]

- ◆ We went to Frascati and used the “laser setup”.
- ◆ *Scanned various angles on light incidence.*
- ◆ Calculated the relative light intensity.



- Found a cos dependence (as expected), but not a cos<sup>2</sup> dependence.
- Work/analysis in progress.
- **Better results coming soon!**



→ **PMT reconstruction** [David; Francesco]

- ◆ Objective: Reconstruct basic properties of PMT waveforms, similarly to the camera

PMTReco.root -> TTree \*Events():

→ Trigger

- ◆ Run
- ◆ Pic
- ◆ 4 **waveforms** (for each ch)
  - RMS & Baseline  $\Rightarrow$  build **pedestal( $\mu, \sigma$ )**  $\Rightarrow$   
ped(baseline, RMS)  $\Rightarrow$  from average of first X points
  - Total integral/charge
  - Max voltage
  - (bol) If saturated or not
  - **Number of structures**
  - **For peak<sub>i</sub>:**
    - Peak\_charge
    - t\_start & t\_end  $\Rightarrow$  build peak\_width; peak\_position
    - V\_max within t\_width
    - [more complicated] #local maxima  $\Rightarrow$  build substructures  $\Rightarrow$  repeat previous steps.

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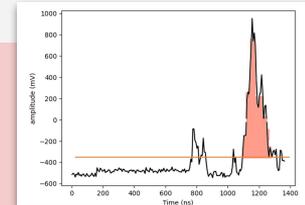
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## Technicalities

**Find separated above noise structures:**

1. Filter (mov. average ; FFT ; others)
2. Define t\_start & t\_end
  - a. thr  $\sim 3 \cdot \text{RMS}$  (typical)
  - b. # consecutive samples  $> \text{thr}_h \Rightarrow t_{\text{start}}$
  - c. # consecutive samples  $< \text{thr}_l \Rightarrow t_{\text{end}}$ 
    - i.  $\sim 3$  samples good because  $P(3 \text{ consec. samples} > 3 \cdot \text{RMS}) \ll 1$



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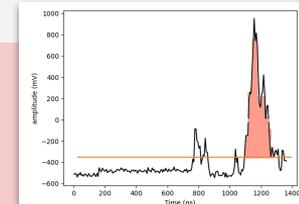
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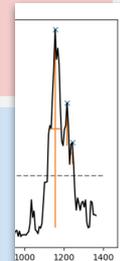
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### Analyse individual structures:

1. Make use of py.PeakFinder()
  - a. Find variables



# Tasks - 3. Integration with camera reconstruction



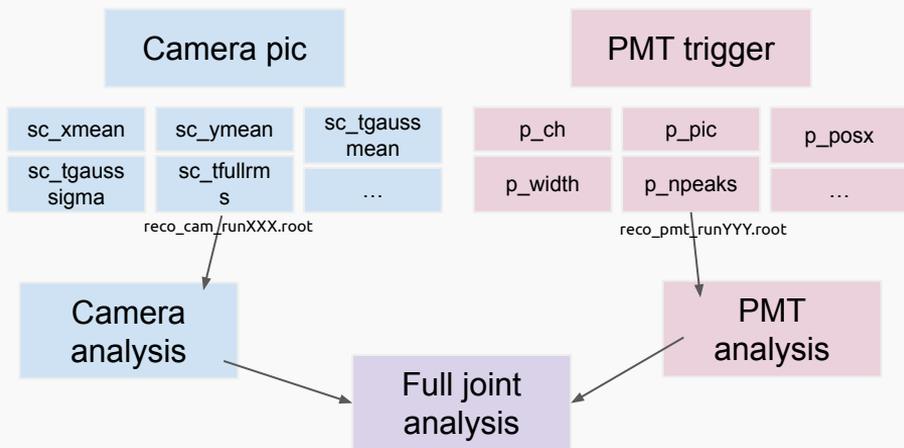
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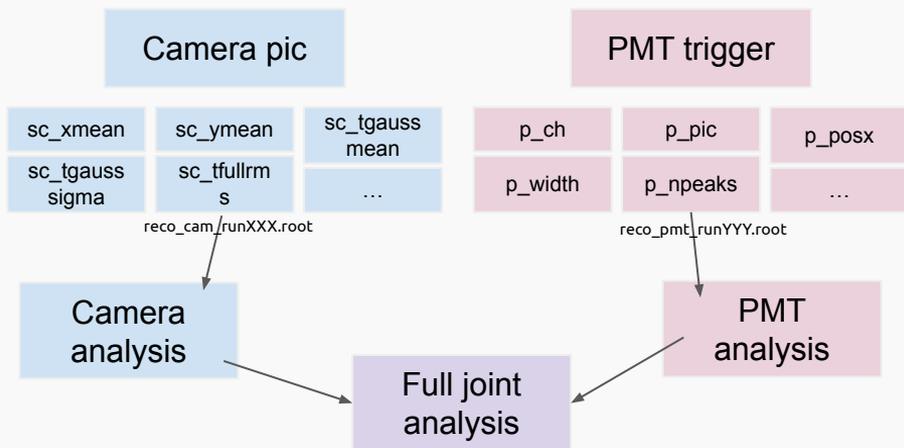
- PMT is an **independent analysis** from the camera.
- Allows for easier **PMT-only analysis** from different people.
- To be merged with camera output at the end.



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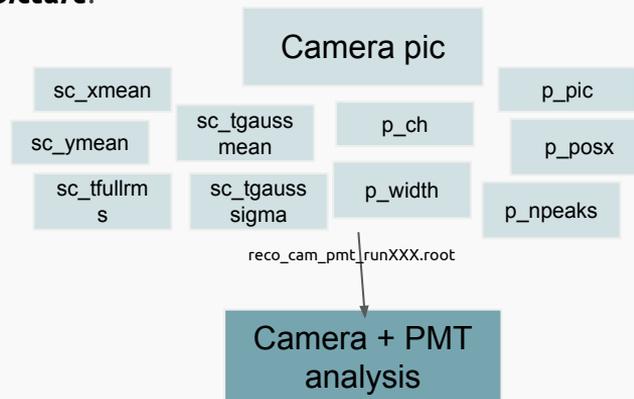
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## 2. Other possibility

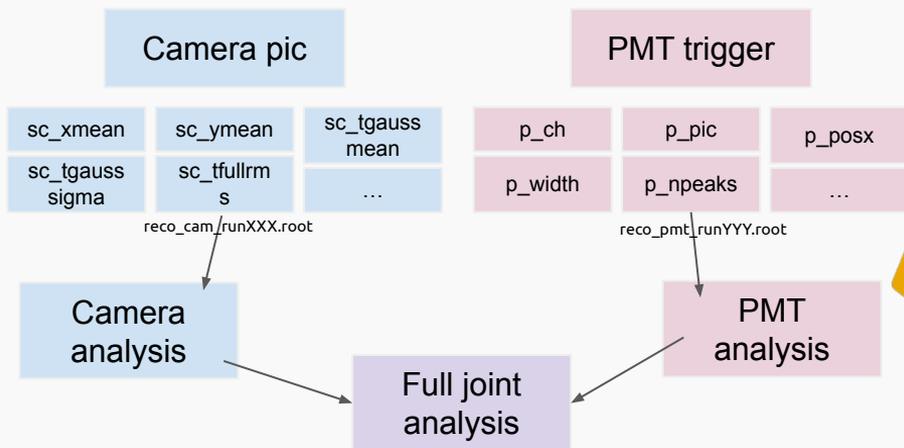
- PMT waveforms are a **subset** of variables of a **camera picture**.
- Could make the data structure complicated/complex.
- Depends on the **definition of event: interaction or picture?**



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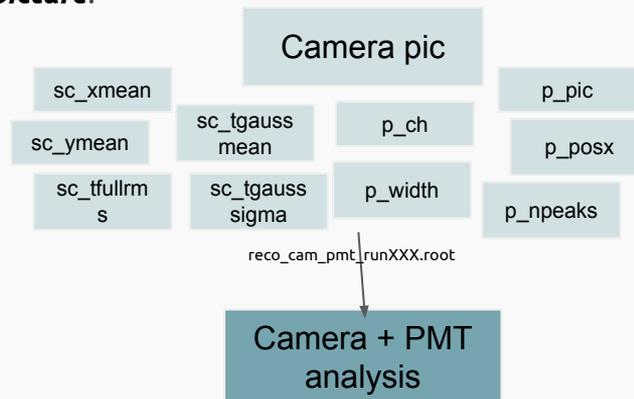
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## What's the final goal:

- Have a full PMT events' reconstruction such as the camera.
  - ◆ With this, many other analysis can be performed:
    - (L, x, y)
    - Z coordinate
    - PMT NR vs ER discrimination
    - 3D tracking
    - ...