PMT Simulation

Glass Transmission

Presented by: Luan Gomes Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora (UFJF)

with Davide Pinci (INFN-Roma I), Mariana Migliorini and Rafael A. Nóbrega (UFJF)

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Introduction

In my last presentation...

• 55Fe waveforms height peaks problem

Example (Step 5 = 46.6 cm)



Simulation

Real data

Introduction

In my last presentation...



- Spectrum of the produced light
- Camera quantum efficiency
- PMT quantum efficiency

Introduction

In my last presentation...

Method - Multiplying the curves



$$rac{Area_{green_curve}}{Area_{black_curve}} = 15\%$$

15% of produced photons by the GEMs will have the possibility of hitting the PMTs and generating a signal

Multiply the number of produced photons by this

value before simulating the PMT

Plexiglass transmission spectrum





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Analyzing just the glass transmission:



 $\frac{Area_{green_curve}}{Area_{black_curve}} = 36.4\%$

36.4% of produced photons by the GEMs will have the possibility of hitting the PMTs and generating a signal

Multiply the number of produced photons by this value before simulating the PMT

Analyzing PMT QE and glass transmission together:



 $\frac{Area_{green_curve}}{Area_{black_curve}} = 1.36\%$

1.36% of produced photons by the GEMs will have the possibility of hitting the PMTs and generating a signal

Multiply the number of produced photons by this value before simulating the PMT

Amplitude comparison

Amplitude comparison

(centered 6 keV spots at z = 10 cm)



Amplitude comparison

Amplitude comparison

(centered 6 keV spots at z = 46.6 cm)



Conclusion

Next steps

- Focus in fixing the simulated waveform shape
 - $\circ \quad \text{Charge and time response}$
- Do the complete analysis
 - Average width, integral, amplitude, RMS, SNR, as a function of the position of the iron source (X,Y,Z)
 - Camera + PMT reco codes
- Simulate different tracks with different energies