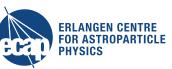
Update for quality assurance measurement setup for MCP-PMTs

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Quality assurance for MCP-PMTs – Goals

- Need quality assurance (QA) of the ~300 MCP-PMTs for the DIRC detectors
- Efficient and semiautomatic measurement of:
 - Time resolution
 - Crosstalk
 - Darkcount rate
 - Afterpulsing
 - 2D quantum efficiency (QE)
 - QE vs. wavelength
 - 2D gain
 - Gain vs. Voltage

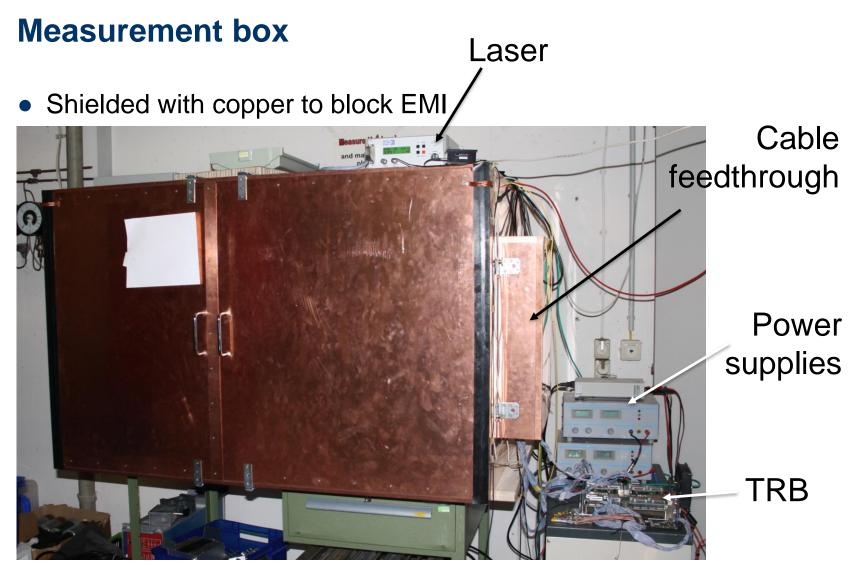
• For selected tubes further measurement of B-field behavior



Quality assurance for MCP-PMTs – Measurement Setup

- Surface scans using a 3-axis stepper with a PILAS Laser
- Using TRBv3 and PadiwaAmp2: time resolution, crosstalk, darkcount rate and afterpulsing, hopefully also gain
- Using Keithley 6487 picoamp: QE 2D
- Fallback solution for gain measurements using the picoamp
- TRB and Padiwa is a FPGA based DAQ
 - Padiwa FEE for discrimination
 - TRB for time and TOT measurement
 - DAQ is multihit capable

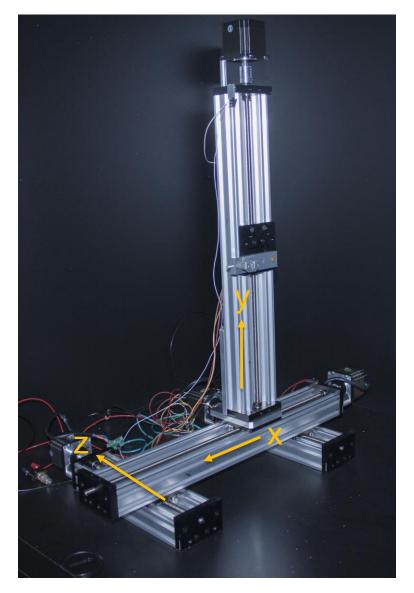






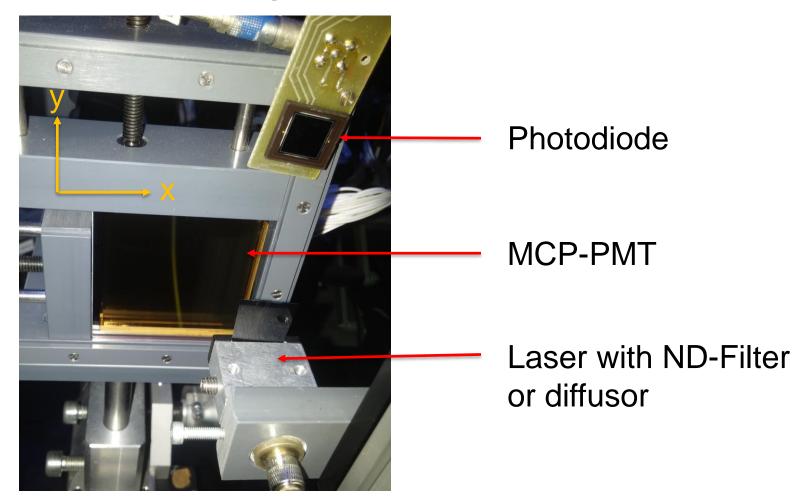
Stepper

- Total cost <500 €
- 3 axis stepper build from 4 linear actuators
- X and Y axis for sensor scanning, ~40 cm to drive
- Z axis for focusing the laser, ~15 cm to drive
- Position repetition accuracy below 5 µm
- Laser with microfocus and variable ND filter attached
- Spot size FWHM in focus ~10 μm
- With aperture FWHM ~30-40 μm





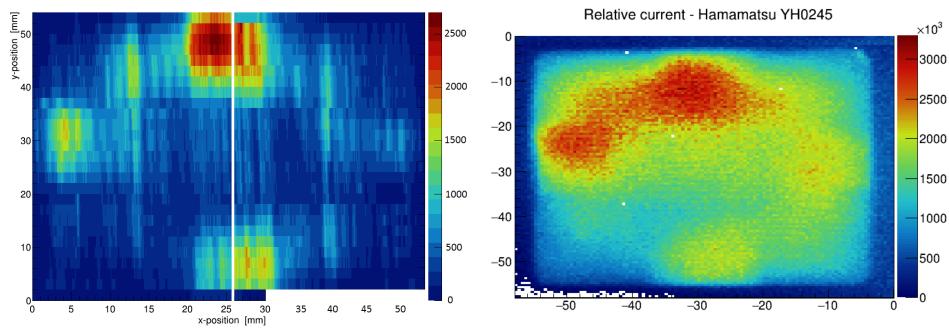
Measurement setup





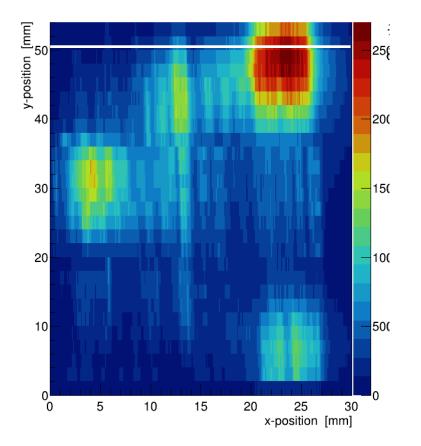
TRB scan of Hamamatsu R13266-07 YH0245

- Sensor has 128x6 pixels, for readout binned to 128x3 pixels
- Because of currently limited number of readout channels left and right half scanned independently
- Due to noise problems threshold set to 15mV, ~50%





x-position vs y-position (with laser time cut) for (py 0, px 0) channel 0

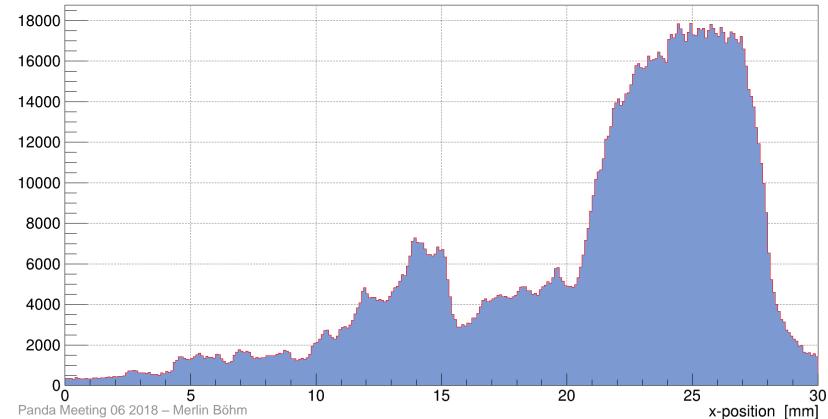


- Analysing crosstalk width
- Using left half of sensor



• Profile of the sum of all pixels

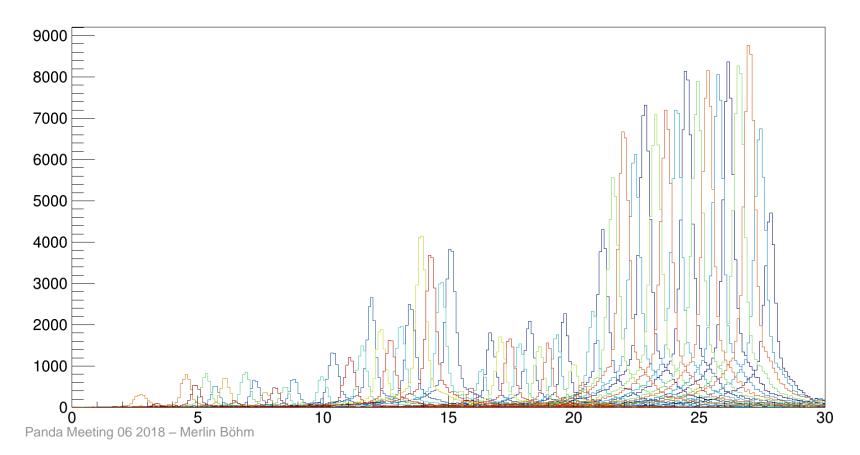
ProjectionX of biny=26 [y=50.0..52.0]



Number of Entries

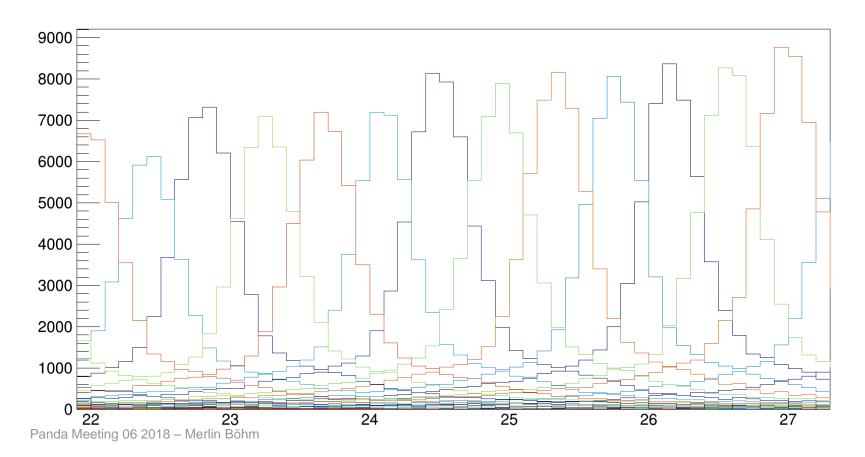


• Profile of the individual pixels



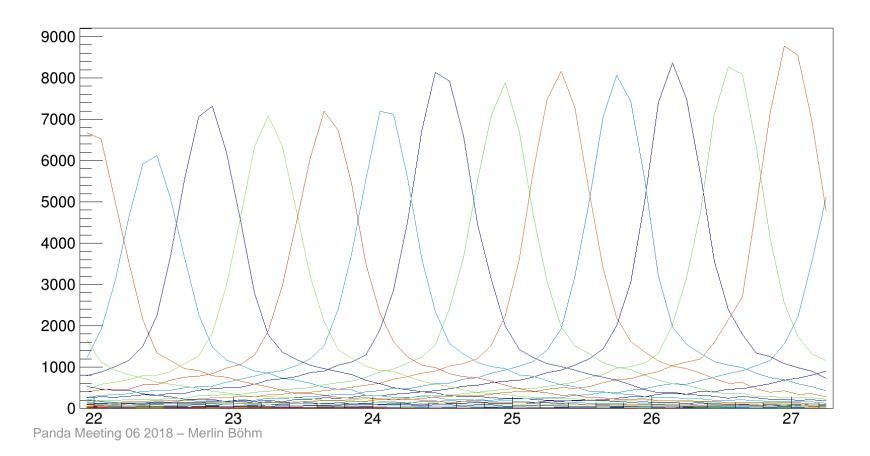


• Profile of the individual pixels

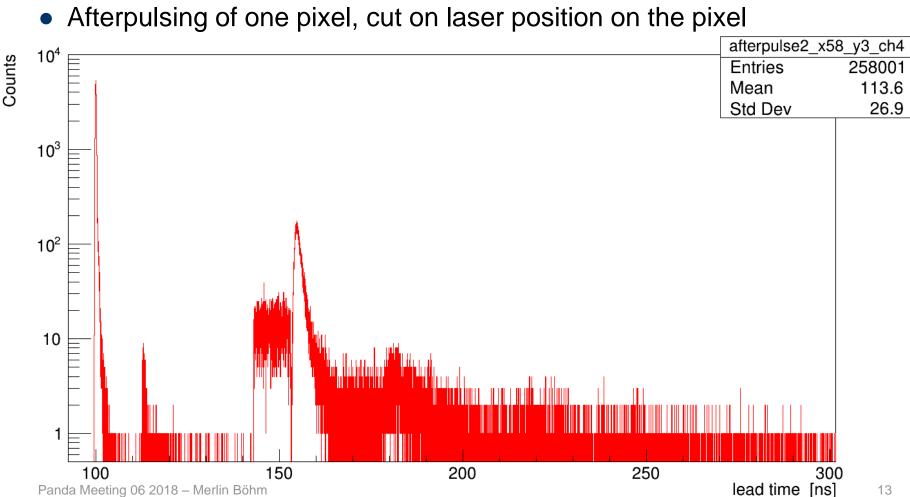




• Profile of the individual pixels

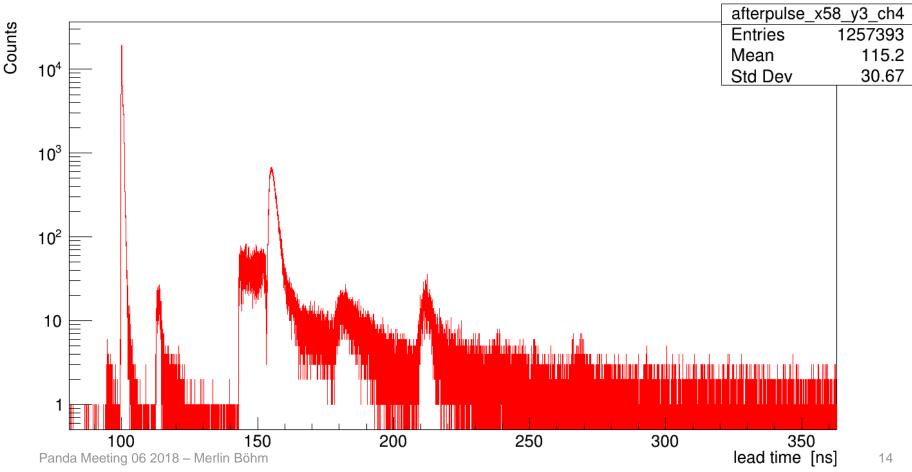






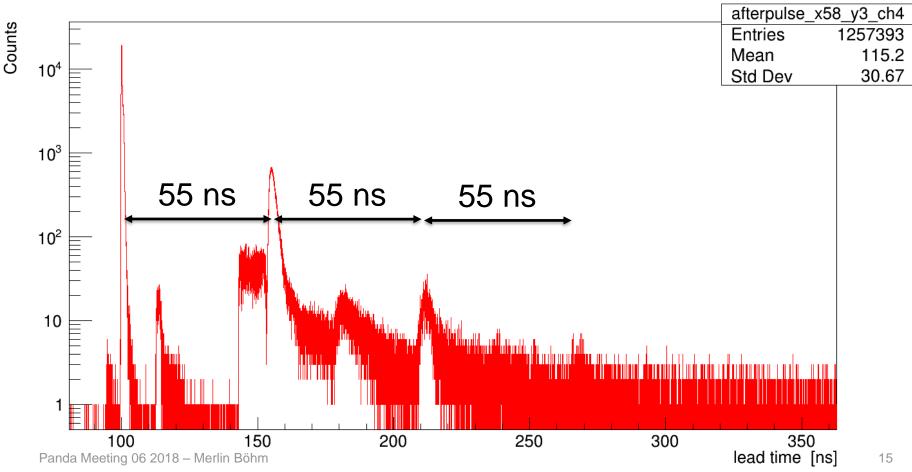


• Afterpulsing of one pixel, for all events



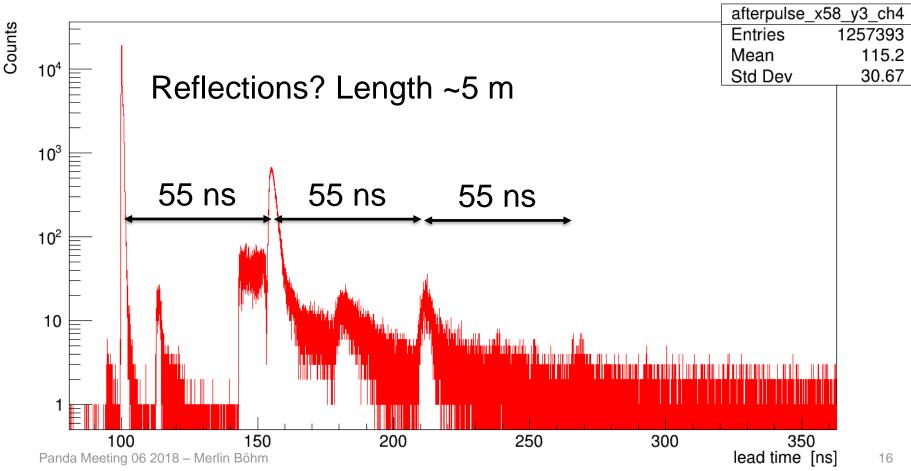


• Afterpulsing of one pixel, for all events





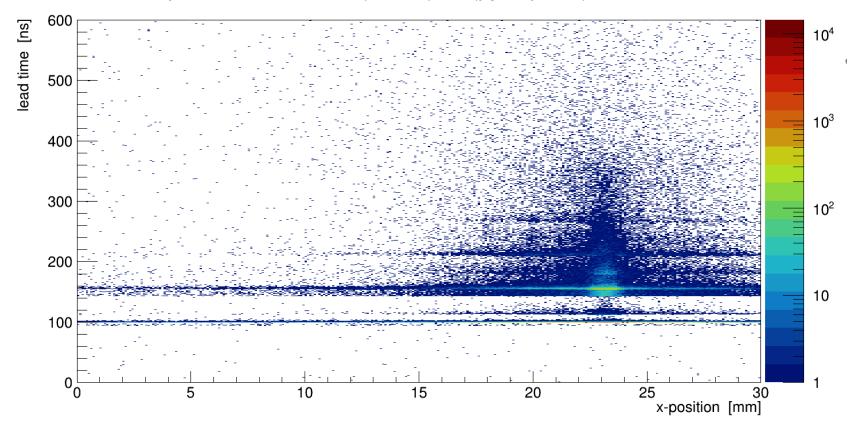
• Afterpulsing of one pixel, for all events

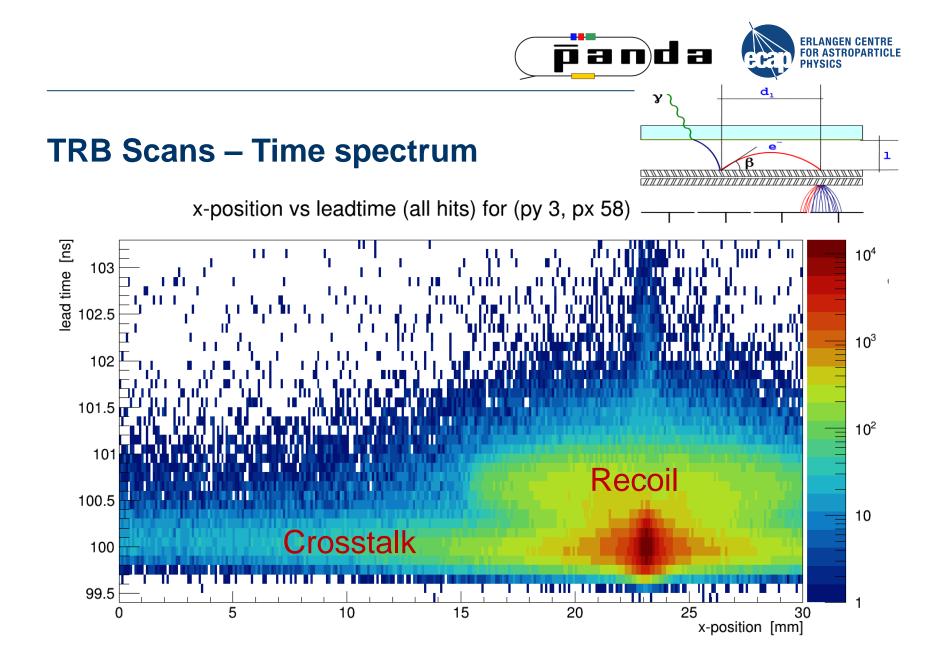




TRB Scans – Time spectrum

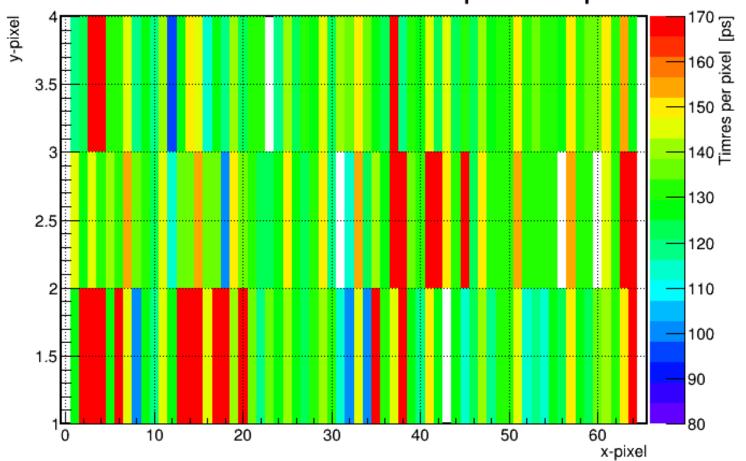
x-position vs leadtime (all hits) for (py 3, px 58) channel 4







TRB scans – Time resolution sigma Timeres pixel map





TRB scans – Time resolution RMS

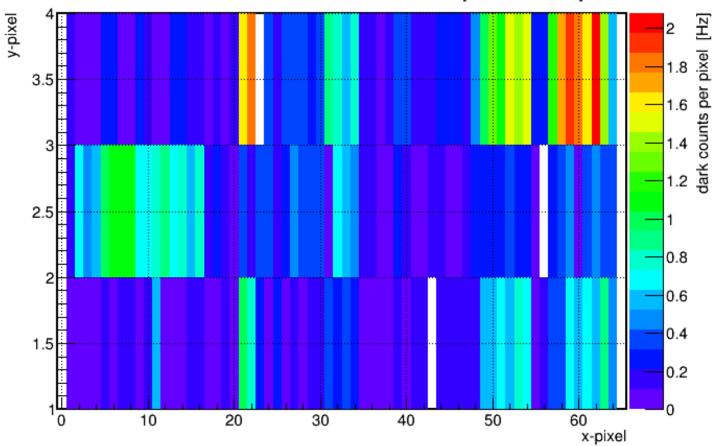
500 [sd] lexid and seamil 400 350 y-pixel 3.5 2.5 1.5 x-pixel

RMS pixel map no cut



TRB scans – Dark counts

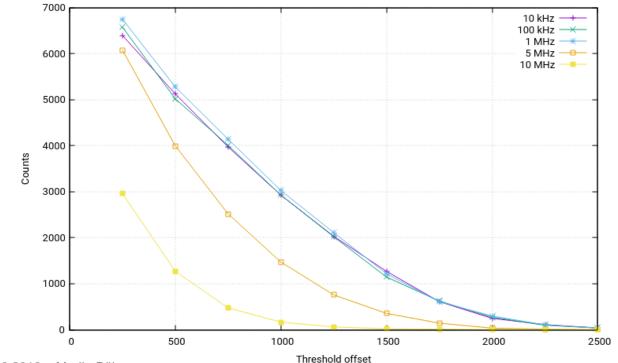
darkcount pixel map





Current status – measuring rate stability with TRB DAQ

- Sensor fully illuminated with single photons
- TOT does not change when MCPs saturates and the gain drops
- Measuring the count rate vs. threshold offset and laser rate

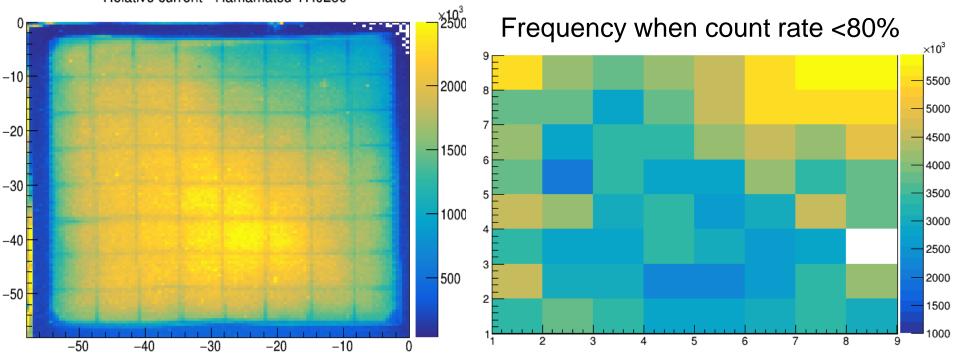


Hamamatsu YH0250



Current status – measuring rate stability with TRB DAQ

• Comparing gain distribution with frequency dependent gain drop

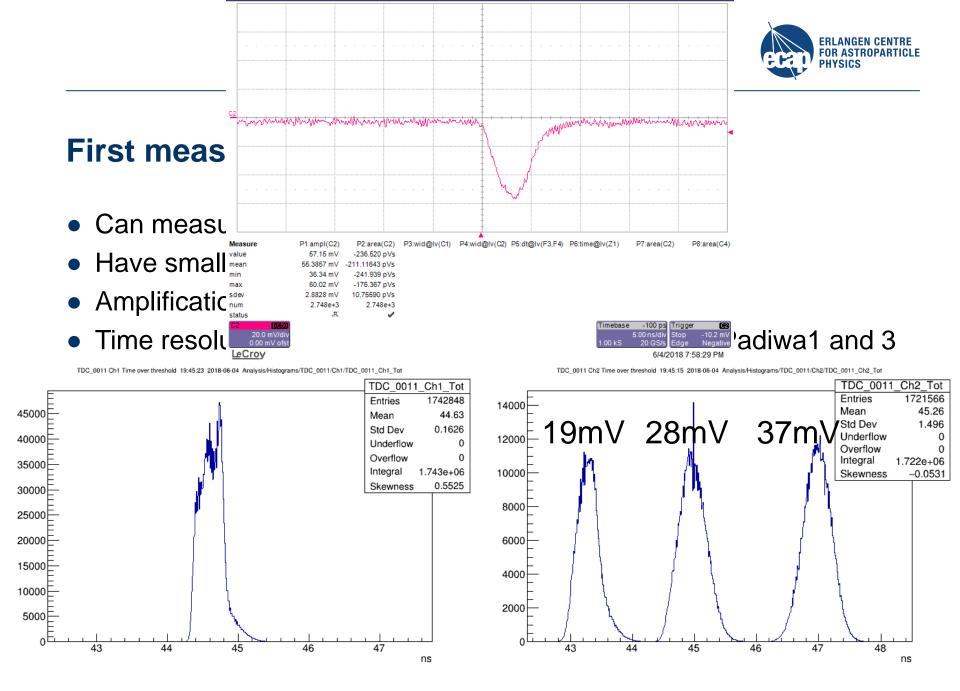


Relative current - Hamamatsu YH0250



First measurements with PadiwaAmp2

- Can measure charge
- Have small transformer to eliminate noise
- Amplification similar to DiRich
- Time resolution with MCP signals ~130 ps, similar to Padiwa1 and 3
- Still waiting for working scripts for threshold searching and setting,...





Summary and Outlook

• Summary:

- DAQ extended to 192 channels
- First PadiwaAmp2 running
- Outlook:
 - Need investigation of YH0245 results
 - Getting used to MCPs with high amount of channels
 - Still waiting for DIRICH DAQ for test measurements
 - Expand DAQ to >300 channels



Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung