

# July 15<sup>th</sup> Weekly Update

Victor Genty

Nevis Labs



July 19, 2013

# Outline

- ① PMT Status Check GUI
- ② Shaper/FEM Linearity Test
- ③ PMT Readout Studies - Kazu Decoder & Analysis

## PMT GUI

## Purpose

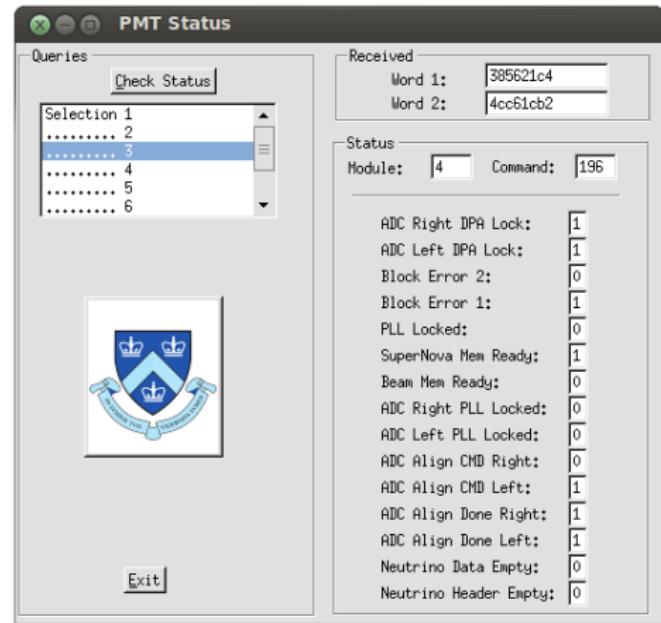
Query the PMT board for status and interpret its response word

**Currently**

- Generate fake 32-bit words
- Access appropriate bits and determine status

## Future

- PMT board selection
- Interface with WinDriver functions



# Shaper & FEM Linearity Tests

## Procedure

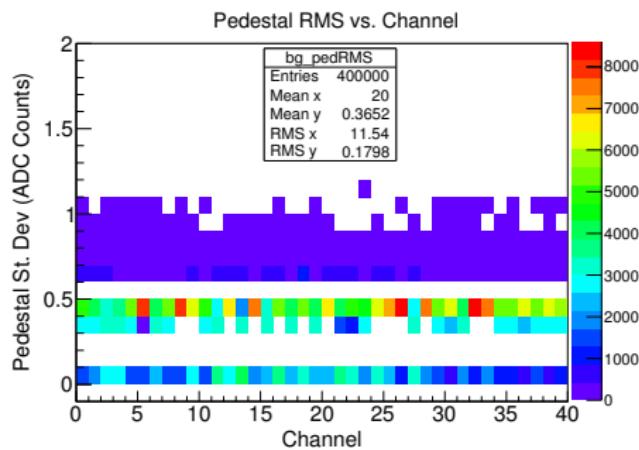
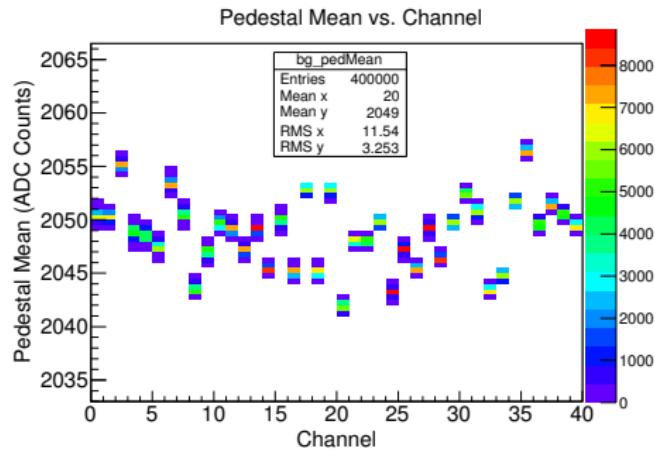
- Use the controller module to trigger a pulse generator
- Feed the pulse to the RC circuit built for the ringing tests. This generates a narrow (few nanosecond) PMT-like pulse of variable charge depending on the pulse amplitude.
- Feed into the shaper and read out through the FEM

## Decoder & Analysis Module

- Written with Kazu's framework
- Pedestal calculation and subtraction per shaper channel
- Calculate signal peak and area

# Beam Gate Pedestal

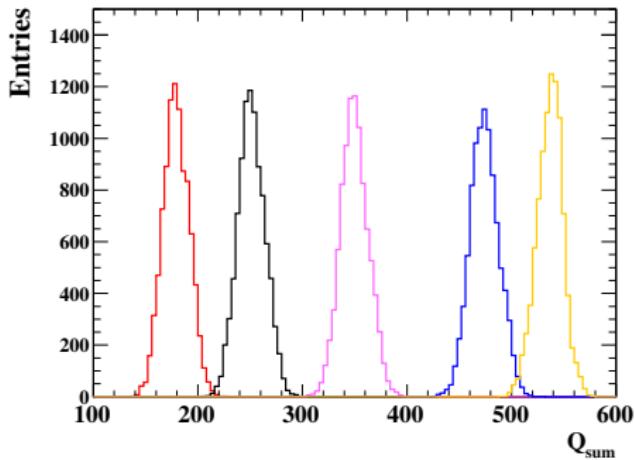
Pedestal mean and standard deviation calculated from first 5 points of beam gate sample



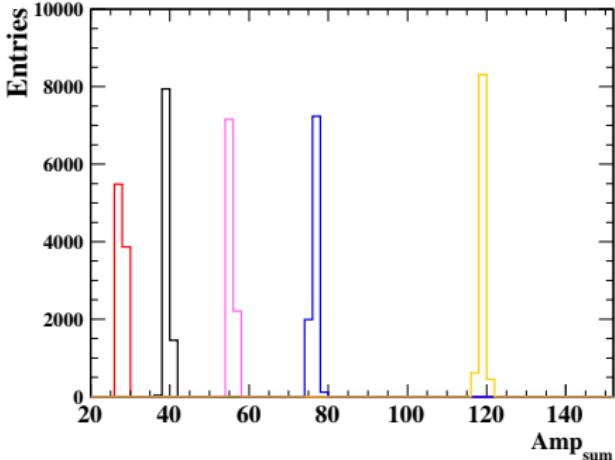
- Pedestal mean:  $\sim 2049$
- Pedestal rms:  $\sim 0.365$

# Energy Estimation with Dan

Energy Estimate from Integral



Energy Estimate from Pulse Amplitude



- Energy estimated from integral and peak height of “fake” PMT pulse
- PMT pulse height increasing to the right from pulser (Kazu knows by how much)

# Summary & Future

## To-Do's For Dan, Vic & Kazu

- Include Vic's pedestal analysis package as the standard analysis code (with add a simple pulse reconstruction algorithm)
- Make the peak-sum energy distribution with finer bins
- Take data with even higher energy.
- Take data for all channels
- Fit energy spectra to estimate mean error