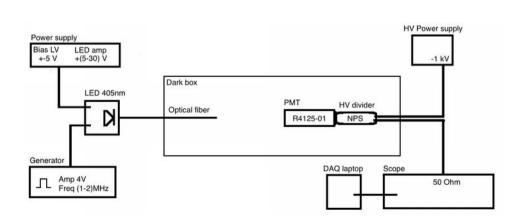
# NPS anode current studies Status update

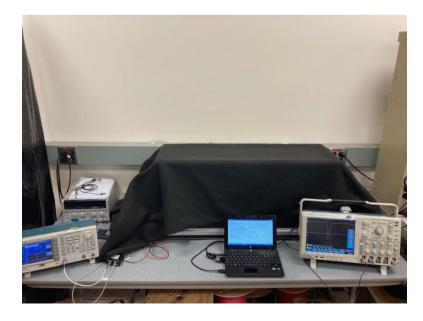
V. Berdnikov and C. Yero

In collaboration with T. Horn and F. Barbosa

#### **Action items:**

- Determine the PMT gain reduction value by shortening the dynods
- Measure pulse peak amplitude and pulse charge for different applied HV (800-1000 V) and different versions of PMT HV base
  - Hamamatsu
  - NPS Original
  - NPS Bypassed
  - NPS Dynode 10-A
  - NPS Dynode 9-10-A
  - NPS Dynode 9-10-A + NPS preamp with 3 versions of the gain



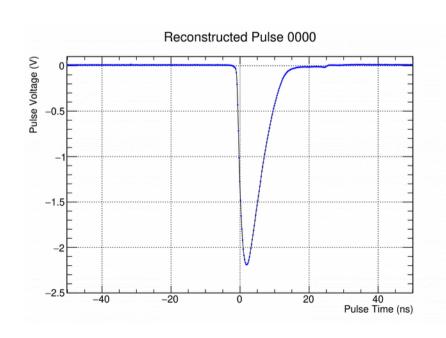


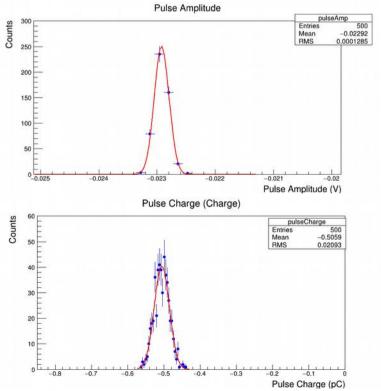
### **Setup configuration:**

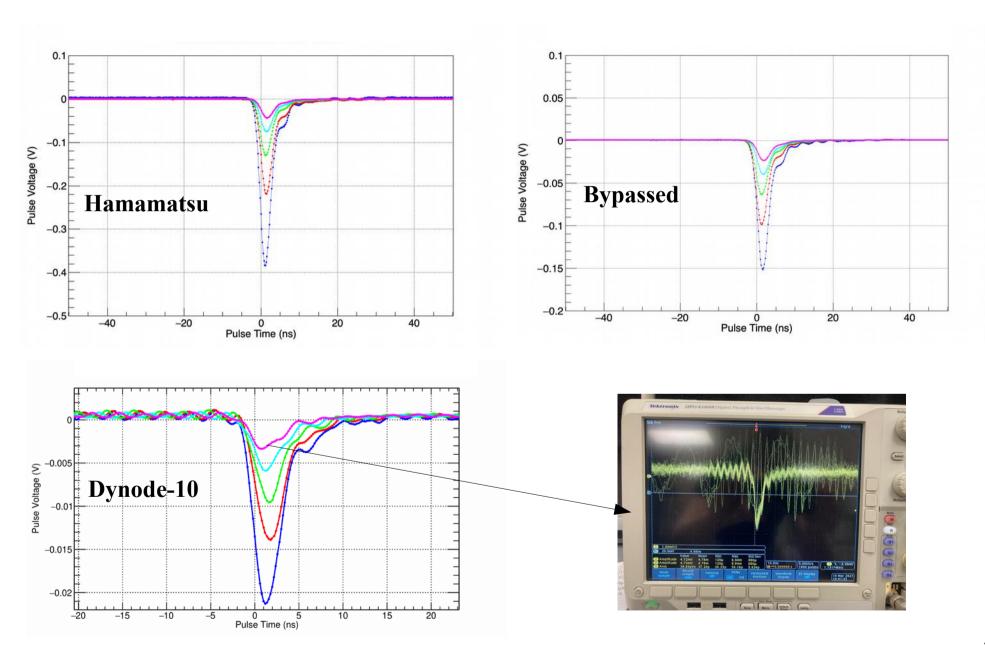
- LED intensity correspond to ~1 GeV dE/dx in PWO crystal coupled with R4125 PMT
- LED frequency 1kHz
- DAQ using scope

#### Data analysis:

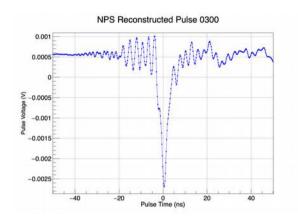
- Acquired 500 waveforms for each setting, one waveform is average over 512 pulses
- Pulse by pulse pedestal calculation using average over first 50 samples (5ns)
- Pedestal subtracted pulse peak maximum and charge calculated for each waveform
- Average pulse peak and charge calculated by Gauss fit mean value

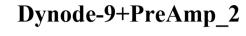


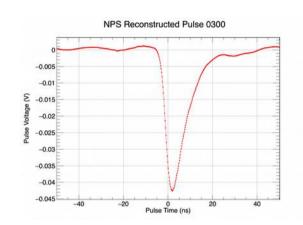


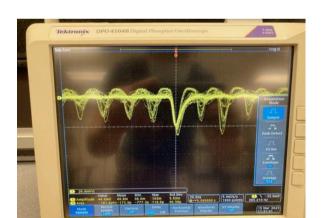


# **Dynode-9**

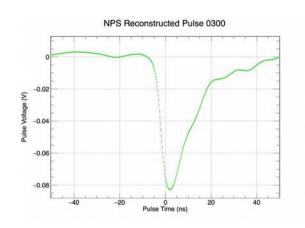


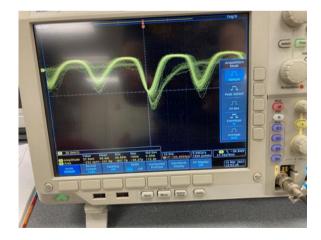




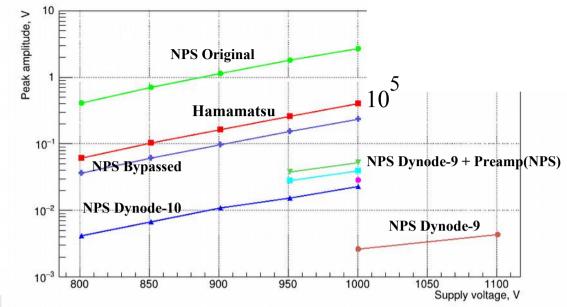


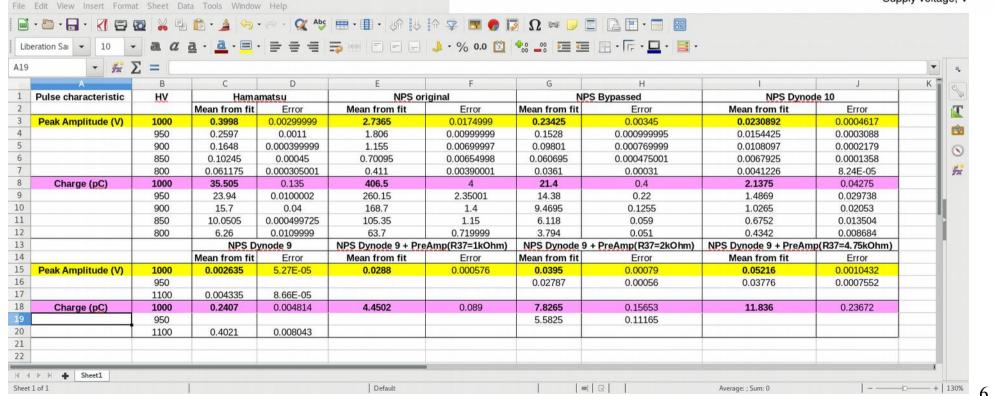
# Dynode-9+PreAmp\_3

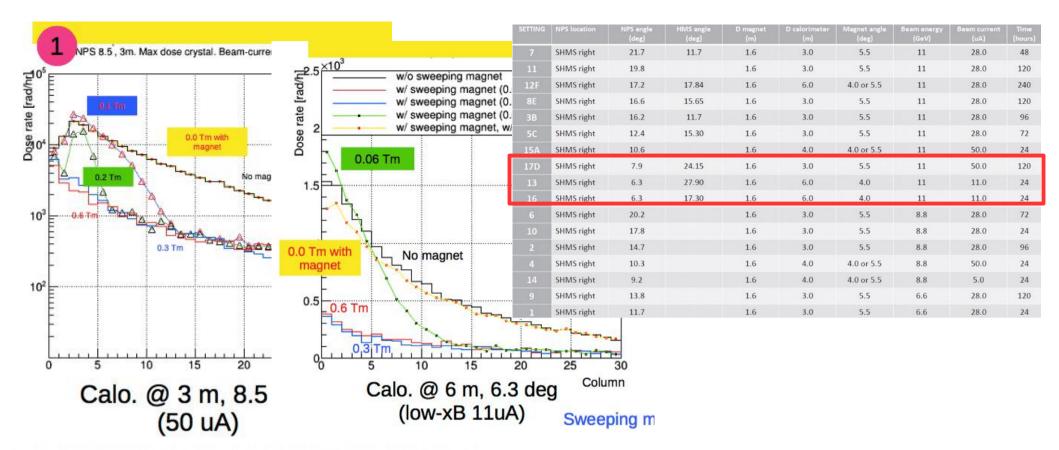




- Hamamatsu 1kV correspond to 10<sup>5</sup> gain
- NPS Dynode-10 correspond to 5.78\*10^3
  - noise levels tolerable
- NPS Dynode-9 correspond to 0.65\*10<sup>3</sup>
  - NPS Dynode-9
    - noise levels significant
  - NPS Dynode-9+Amp
    - max achieved Amp gain ~50
    - noise levels very large







10 -	•	FERMILAB-Pub-97/092  ■ ■			■ R4125
0 •	• •	<u> </u>			• XP1901
-10 -		•			
	••••				
-20 -			• • •		
-20 -			••••	•••	•
			••••	•••	•

Version	HV base	Gain	Int. An. Charge	Anode current
default	Bypassed (1kV)	0.5*E+05	1990 C	~(0.5-2.9) mA
1	Dynode-9 (1kV)	6.6*E+02	22.0 C	~(5-32) uA
2	Dynode-10 (1kV)	5.8*E+03	199 C	~(50-300) uA
3	<b>Dynode-10 (950V)</b>	3.86*E+03	133 C	~(34-201) uA
4	<b>Dynode-10 (900V)</b>	2.7*E+03	94.0 C	~(24-141) uA
5	<b>Dynode-10 (850V)</b>	1.7*E+03	58.0 C	~(15-87) uA
6	<b>Dynode-10 (800V)</b>	1.0*E+03	40.0 C	~(10-60) uA

- The PMT gain reduction measured for two configurations:
  - Dynode 10 shortened to Anode (Gain- 5.78\*10^3 for 1 kV)
  - Dynode 9 shortened to dynode 10 to Anode (Gain- 6.59\*10^2 for 1 kV)
- The amplifier needed to scale PMT signal to one of fADC-250 ranges 0.5, 1.0 or 2.0 V
- For the extremest kinematic settings total integrated anode charge need to be < 100 Coulombs. The R4125 tube response degrading less than 15% for an integrating charge of  $\sim 100$  C.
- Nonlinearity of the amplifier should be at the level of ~1% to not affect the resolution
- PMTs need to operate above 900 V
- Noise levels need to be considered
- Possible amplifier options:
  - 1) design new linear and low noise amplifier possible solutions for all versions of HV base
  - 2) keep assembled dividers and add external amplifier possible solution for only Dynode-10 v2,v3 and v4, need to be proved
  - 3) keep the present scheme with appropriate modifications of the dividers possible solution for only Dynode-10 v2,v3 and v4, need to be proved