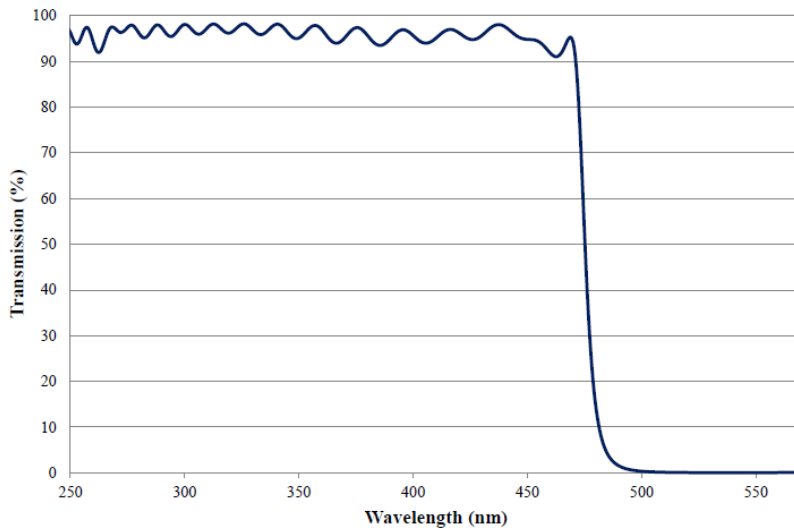


DNA Setup:  
Further Progress  
16<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> of June

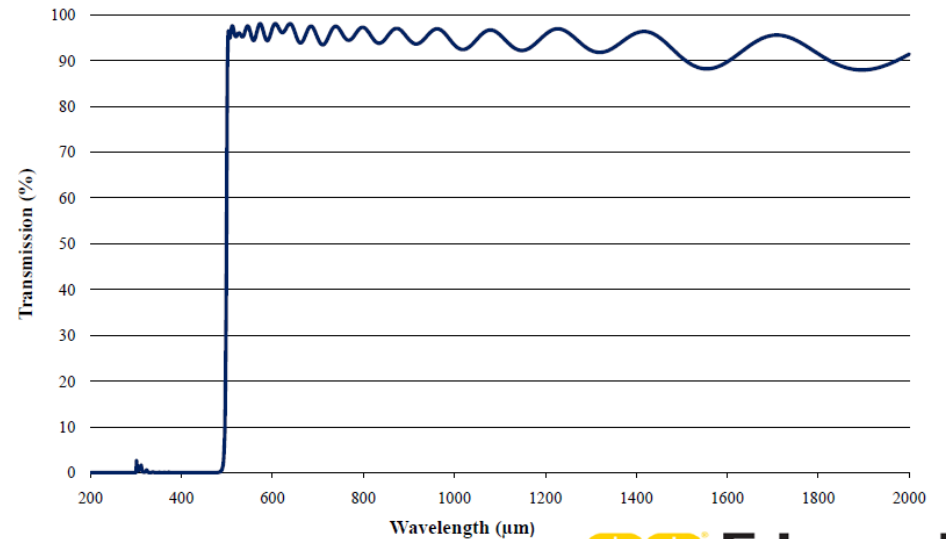
# Testing the Filters

- Open question: Why we have a direct signal from the LED with short- (SP) and longpass (LP) filter between LED and PMT?
- Naively a shortpass filter of 475 nm combined with longpass filter of 500 nm should block “all” light

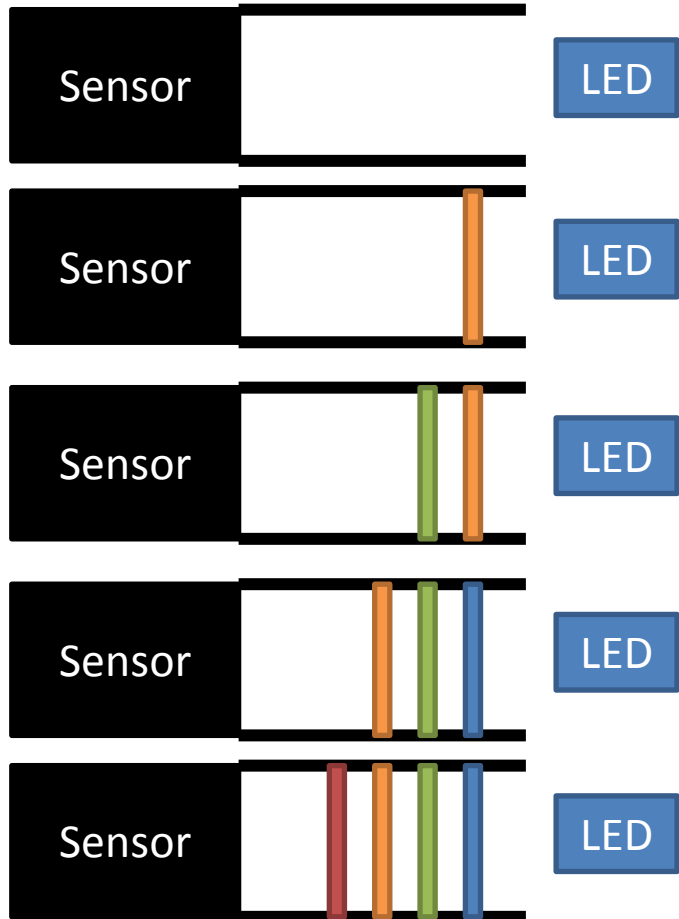
475nm Techspec Shortpass Filter: OD >2.0 Coating Performance  
FOR REFERENCE ONLY



500nm Longpass Filter OD > 2.0 Coating Performance  
FOR REFERENCE ONLY



# Test Setups



- Direct: 800  $\mu$ W
- SP 475 nm: 536  $\mu$ W
- SP 475 nm + LP 500 nm: 0.14  $\mu$ W
- SP 475 nm + LP 500 nm + LP 550 nm: 0.22  $\mu$ W
- SP 475 nm + LP 500 nm + LP 550 nm + SP 500 nm: 0.04  $\mu$ W

=> Filter reduce light by factor 4000-20000

SP Filter: 500 nm

LP Filter: 550 nm

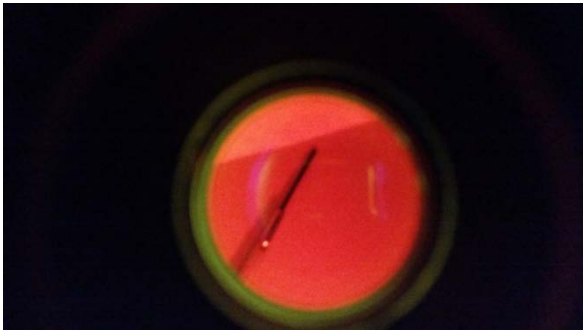
LP Filter: 500 nm

SP Filter: 475 nm

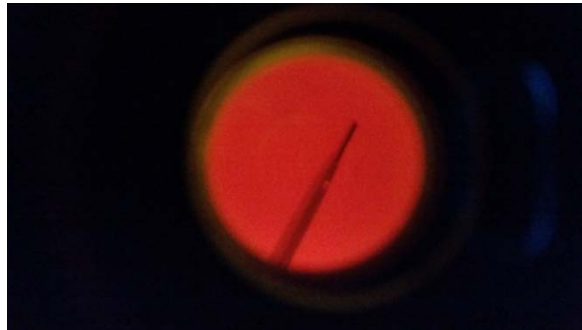
# Results

- Which wavelength has the light which passes?
- Answer by eye: probably red! ( $\Rightarrow > 600 \text{ nm}$ )

SP 475 + LP 500



SP 475 + LP 500 + LP 550



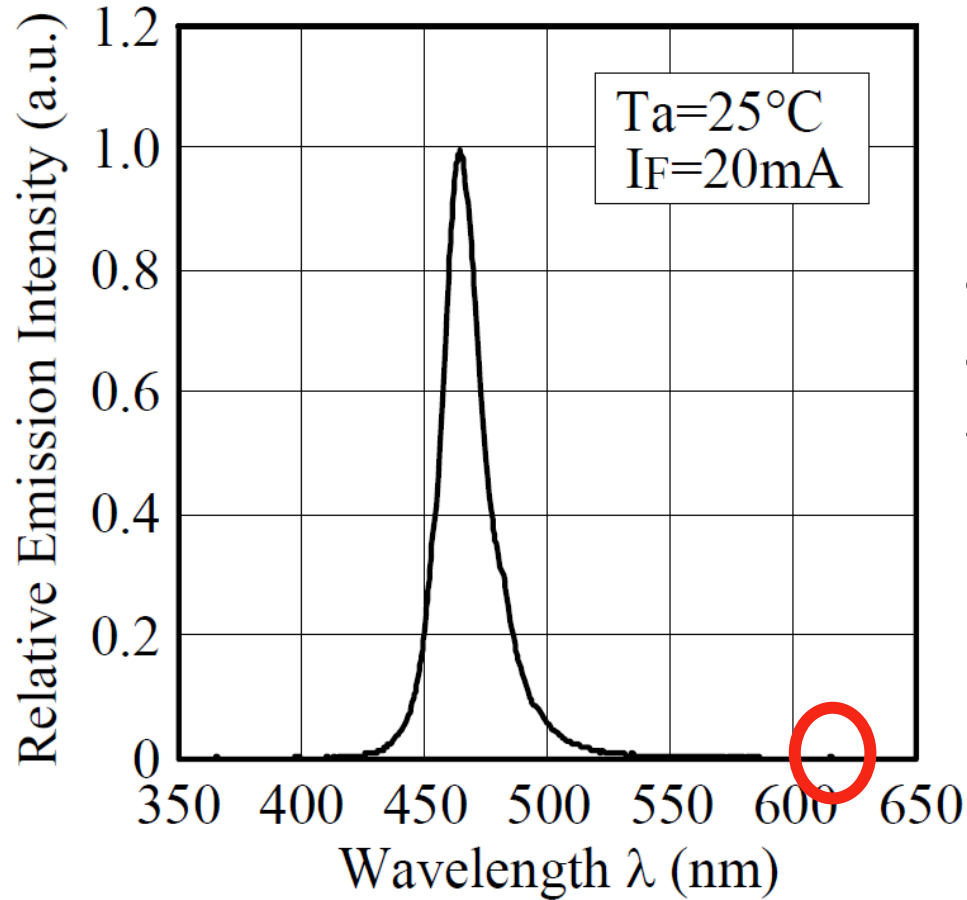
SP 475 + LP 500 + LP 550 + SP 500



## 2 questions now:

1. What is the source of the red light when we use a blue LED?
2. Why is the red light not filtered out?

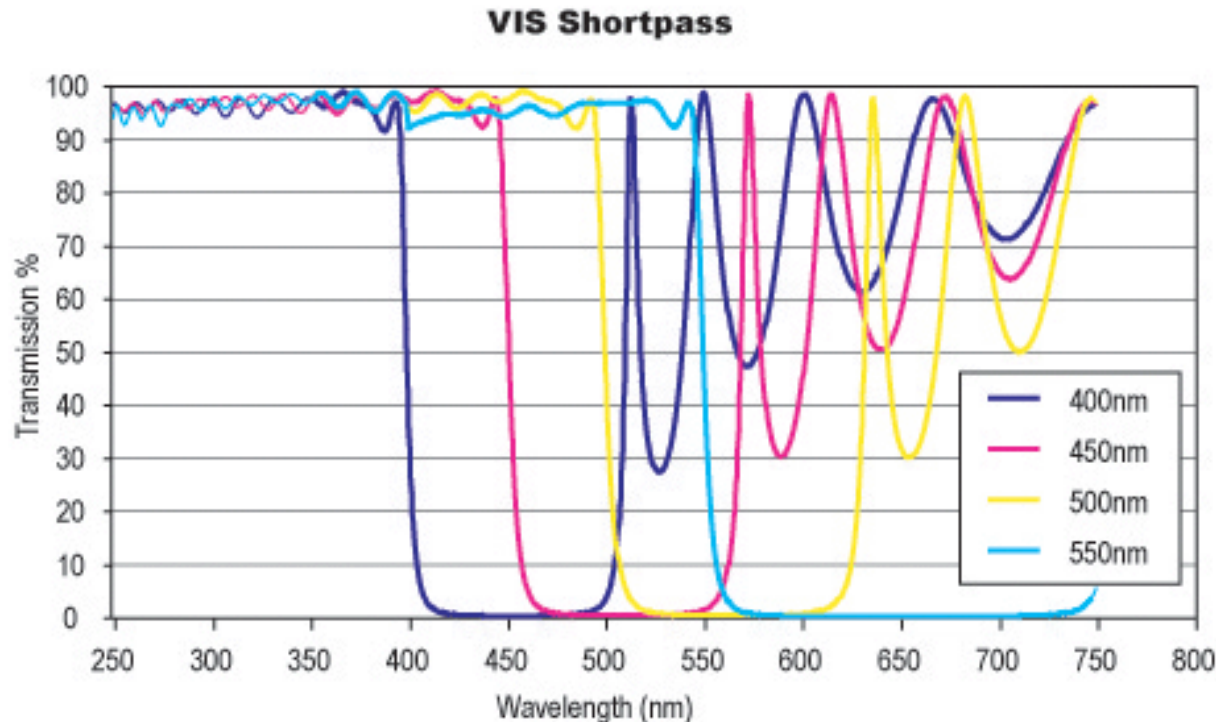
# Source of the red light



- Emission spectrum of LED
- tiny emission at about 625 nm following official data sheet

# Why is the red light not filtered out?

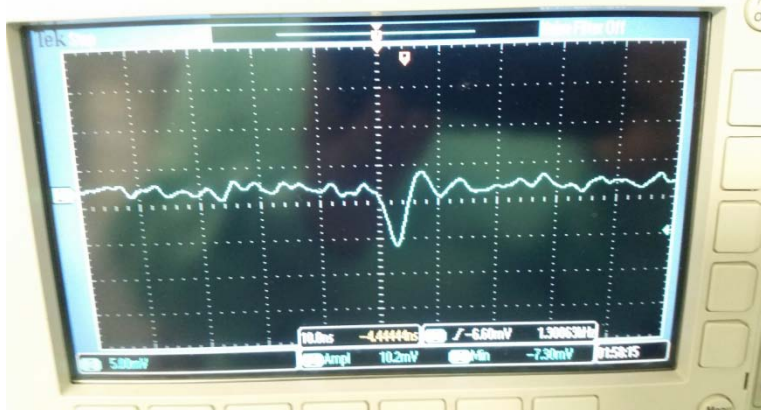
- Curve from slide 16 misleading since ends at 570 nm
  - Plot below: SP filter works only from edge wavelength + 100 nm
  - Transparent for higher wavelength
- ⇒ SP 475 nm (and even SP 500) highly transparent to 625 nm



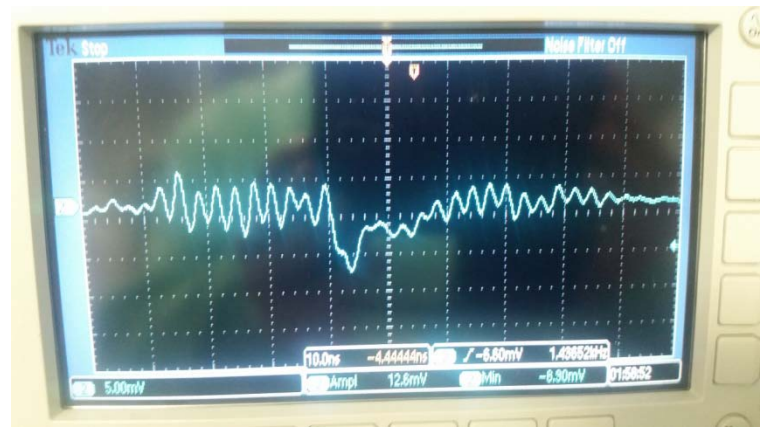
# Signal-to-Noise Improvements

- Problem during previous measurements:
    - Noise ripple has amplitude of some 10s of mV
    - Single photon amplitude about 1 mV
  - Tried Solutions:
    - Using in addition another PMT: more gain => single photon amplitude about 7 mV
    - Understanding better origin of noise ripple and reduce it to minimum => successfully done: 1) old PMT now: +/-4 mV 2) new PMT: +/-2 mV
  - Noise ripple reduced to 2 mV (amplitude)
- ⇒ Single photons can be detected

Dark count signal (== single photon)

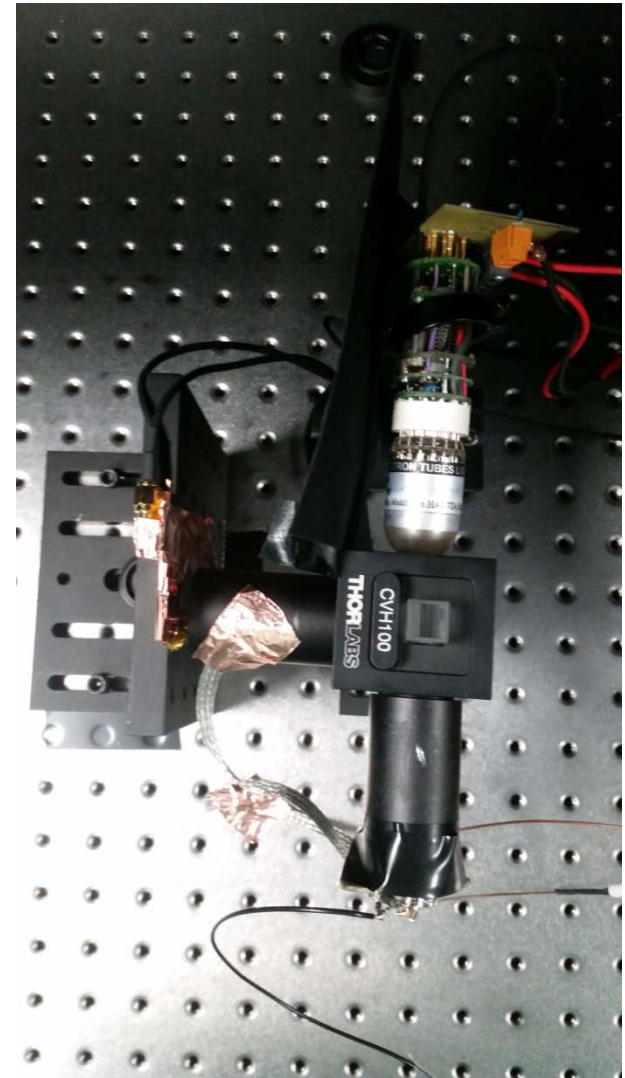
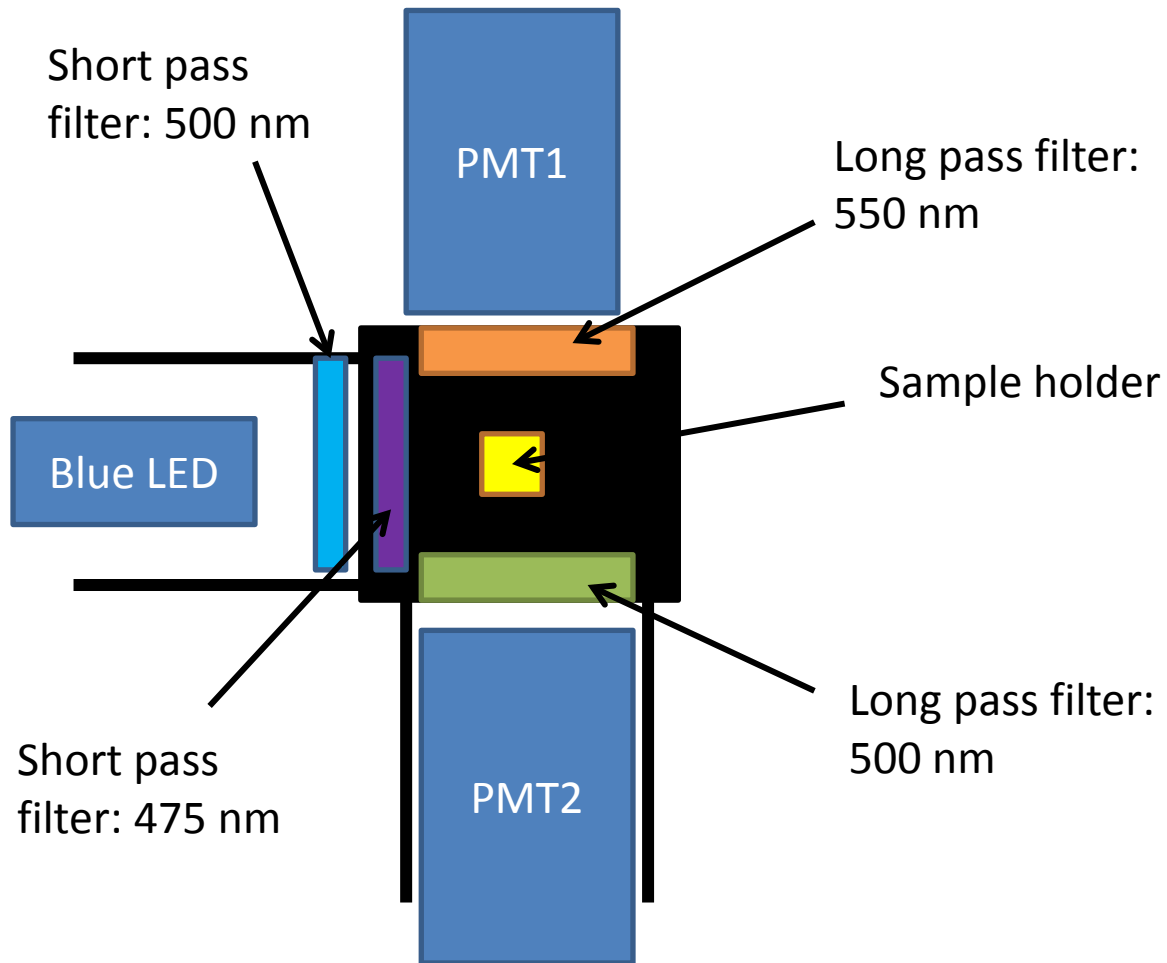


Kaputschinsky induced single photon (same amplitude as DC signal but overlaid by noise ripple)



# New Tests

- Setup:



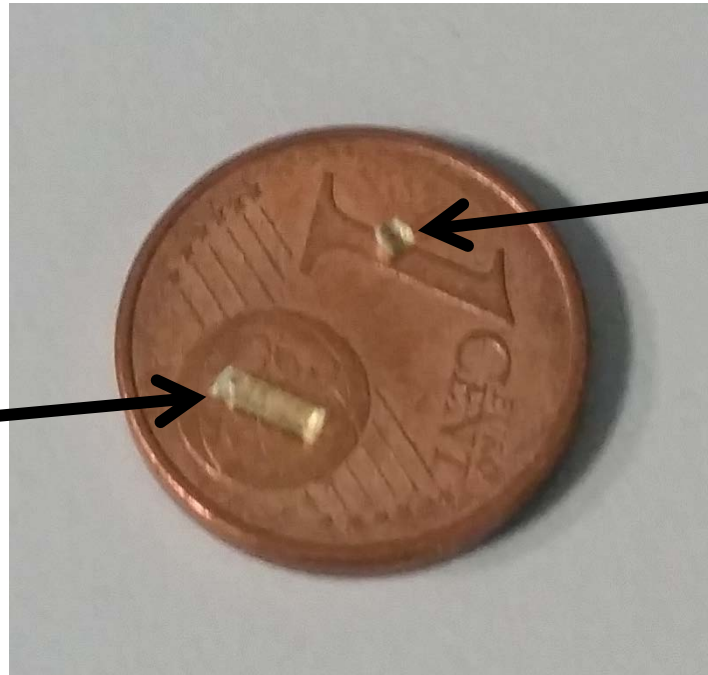


# Setup Motivation

- 2 short pass filter behind each other to reduce light around 625 nm
- Testing old and new PMT in parallel
- 500 nm long pass filter provides probably more signal but also possibly more background
- 550 nm long pass filter better signal to background separation
- Seeing spectrum of Mitori Green probably 525 nm long pass filter would have the best choice but not available at IFAE

# Measurements

- 3 different modes:
  - Completely empty, not even the sample holder
  - The sample holder but no sample
  - With small sample

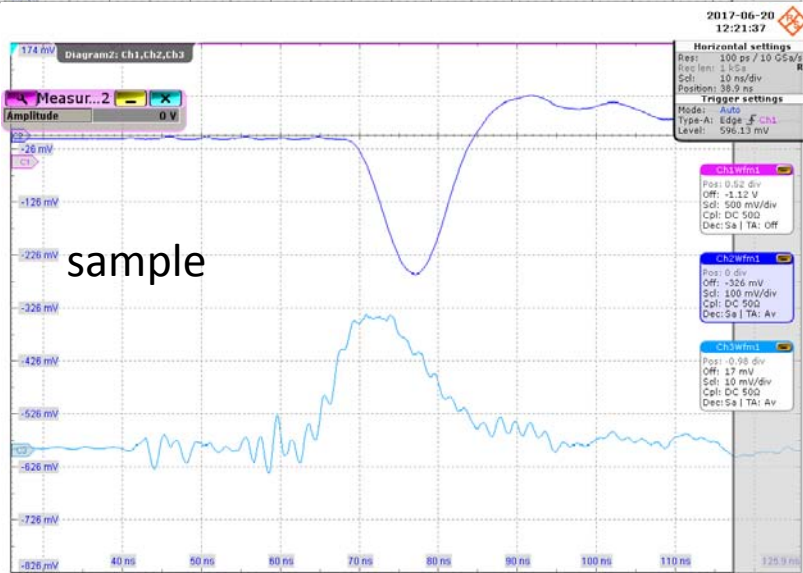
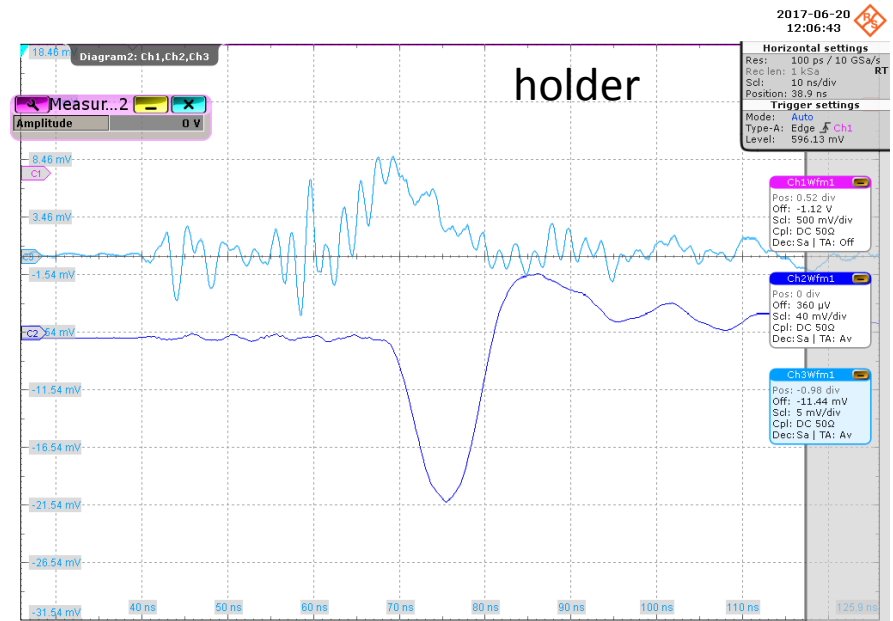
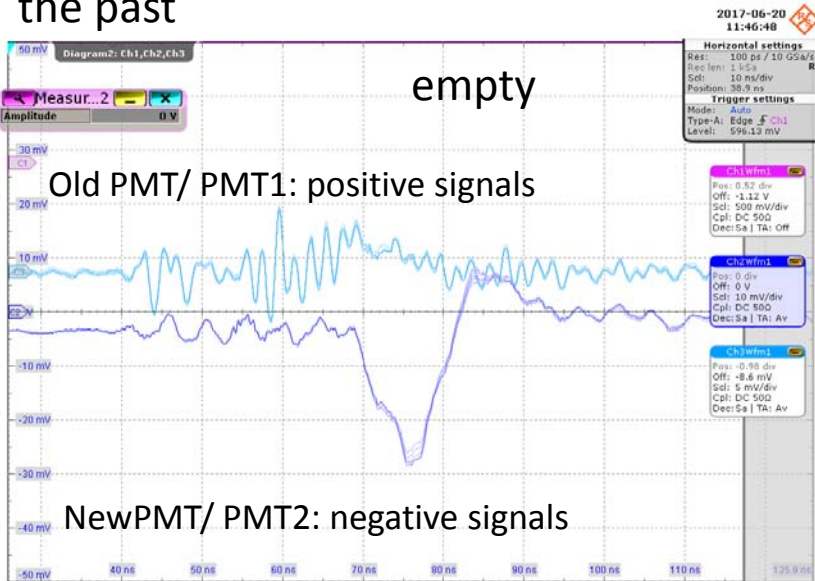


Roughly such a sample was used in the previous tests from slide 10

Sample used for the current tests

# Results

LED voltage: 19.5 V like in the past



- S/N ratio from amplitude:  $\sim 2$  (LP 500 nm), 2.5-3 (LP 550 nm)
- In previous tests was  $\sim 3$
- BUT: sample now much smaller

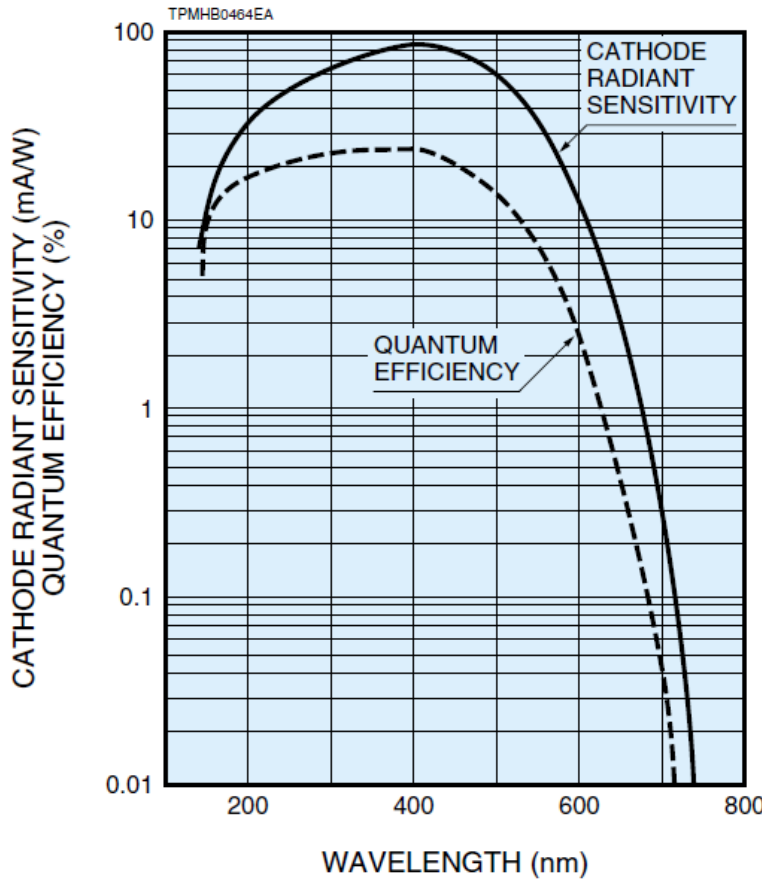
$\Rightarrow$  System much improved and works with less minimum light compared to previous tests

Statistical analysis ongoing

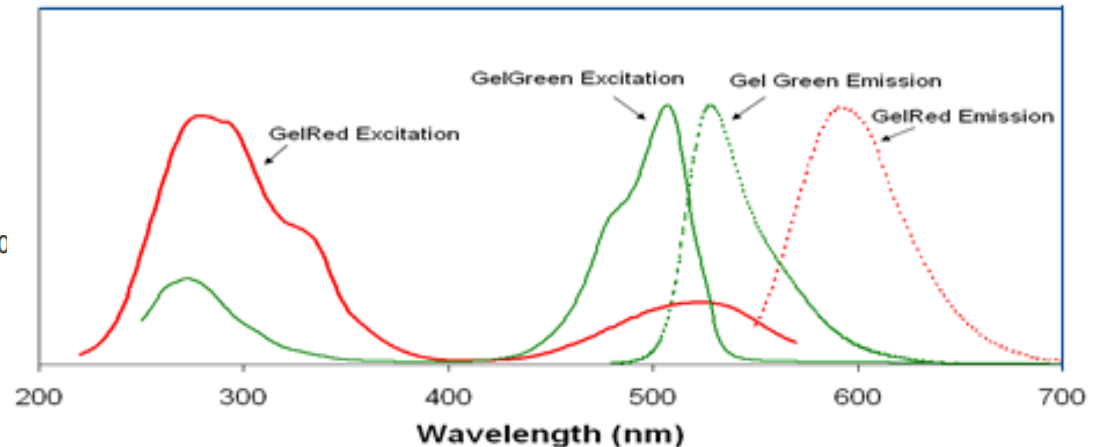
# Conclusions

- New PMT detects more background light than old => due to 500 nm versus 550 nm long pass filter? => for systematic study one could swap both to verify this hypothesis
- Impression is that new PMT better in respect of gain but worse from timing (positive overshoot after signal)
- In general background light strongly reduced compared to previous tests with single short pass filter at light entrance
- S/N ratio significantly improved accordingly
- Operating PMTs in parallel causes interference
- Asked for new round of measurements

# Possible future Improvements



- Optimized light sensor:
  - Midori Gel Green emission peaks at about 540 nm (bottom plot)
  - Currently used PMTs have low quantum efficiency above 500 nm (left plot) => find sensor with high quantum efficiency plateau between 500-600 nm
- Optimized long pass filter: further S/N improvement by using long pass filter between 500 and 550 nm



# Noise

- from one to the next day noise in EL PMT disappeared and increased slightly in the old MAGIC PMT (could reduce it again to the previous values)

