

# Absolute QE $\otimes$ CE Calibration of 10 inch PMT using Rayleigh scattering

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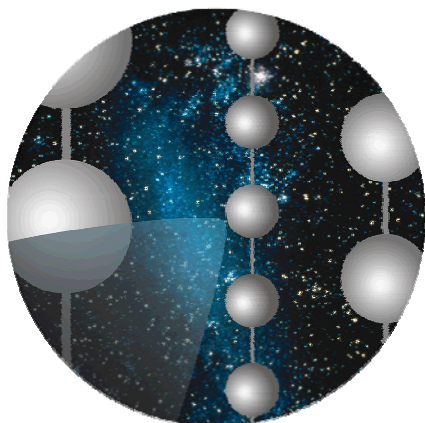
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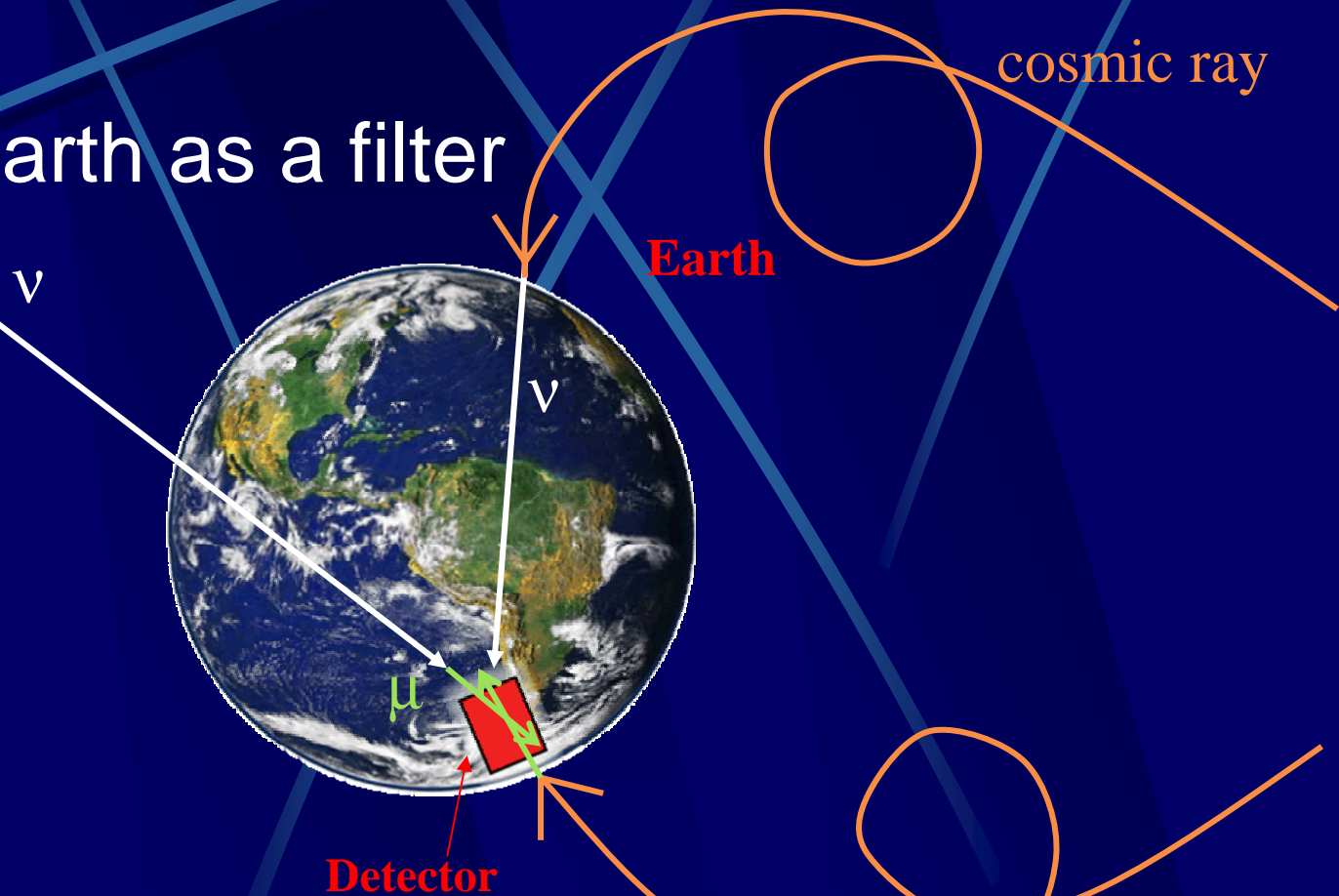


IceCube

# Contents

- ✧ What the hell is IceCube?
- ✧ PMT calibration at Chiba University  
⇒ DOM simulation:  
    K.Hoshina's presentation
- ✧ Absolute QE ⊗ CE Efficiency  
Calibration

- Look for the neutrino's interaction product ( $e, \mu, \tau$ )
- Use the earth as a filter



- 1:1,000,000  
background rejection!

•Infrequently, a cosmic neutrino is captured in the ice, i.e. the neutrino interacts with an ice nucleus

•In the crash a muon (or electron, or tau) is produced

Cherenkov  
light cone

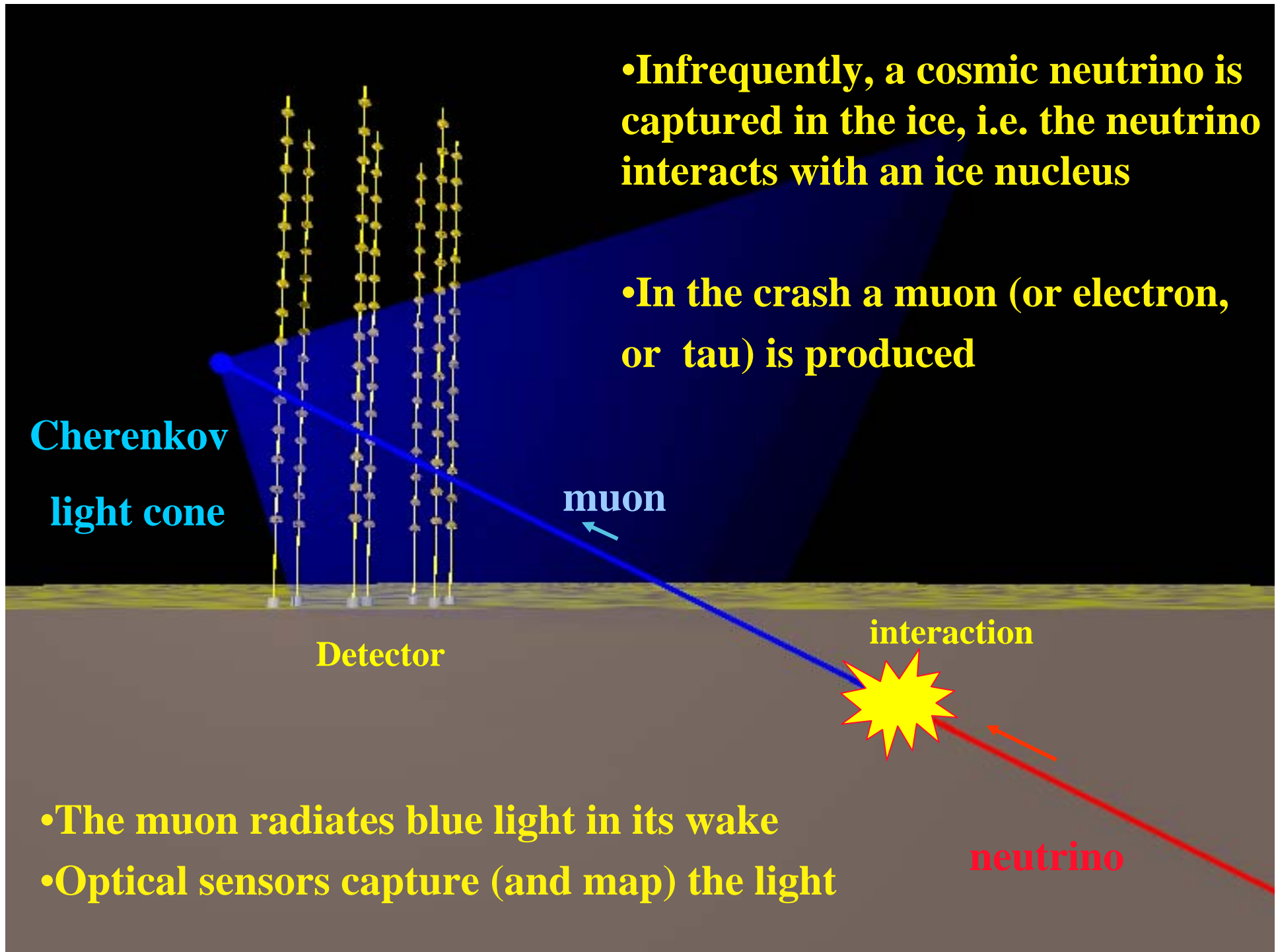
muon

Detector

interaction

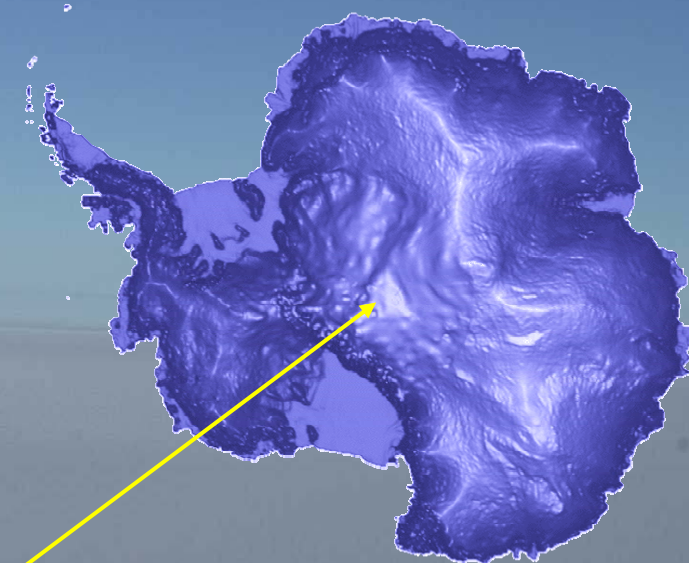
neutrino

- The muon radiates blue light in its wake
- Optical sensors capture (and map) the light





Where are we ?



South Pole

Dome

Summer camp

road to work

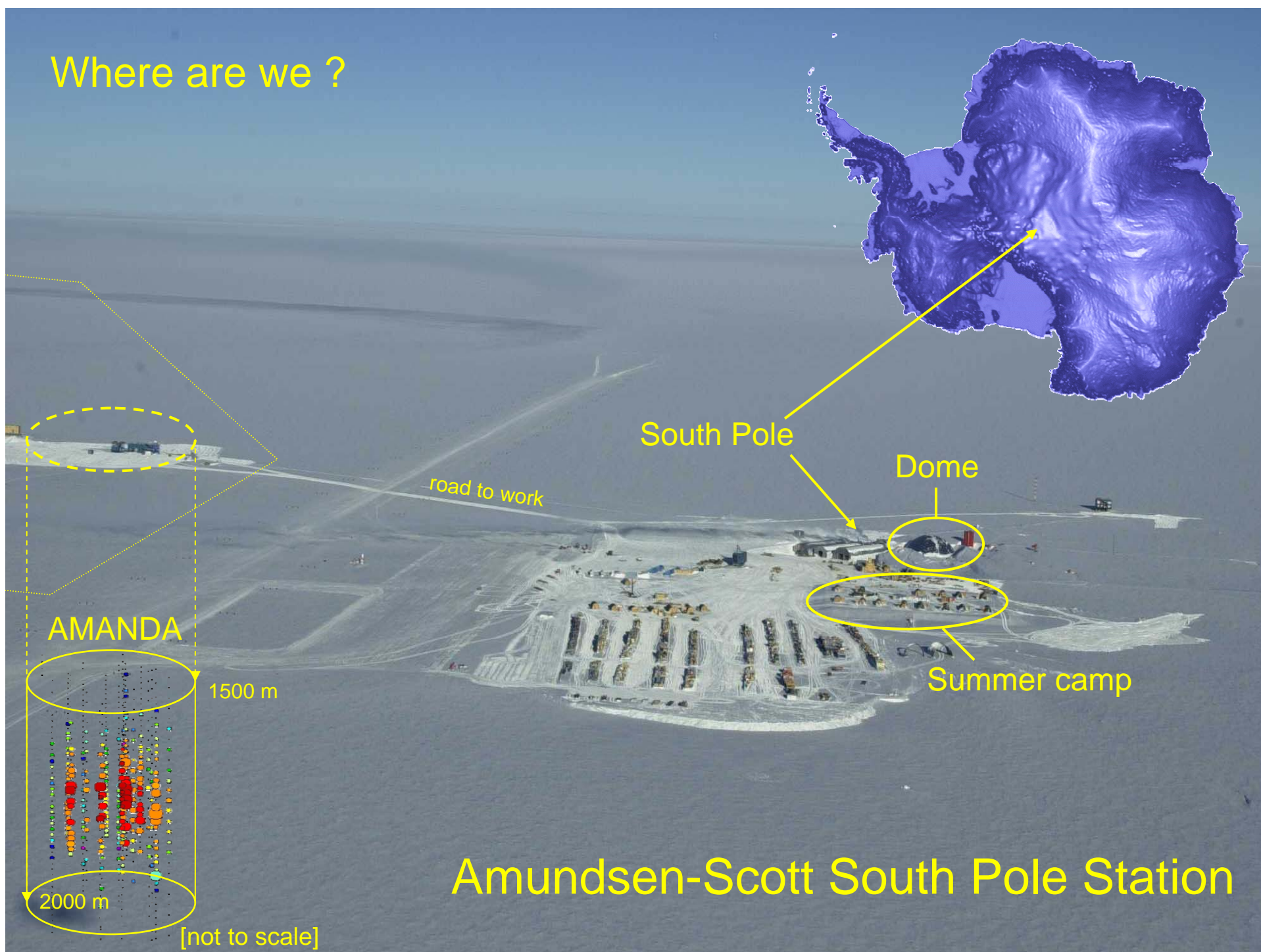
AMANDA

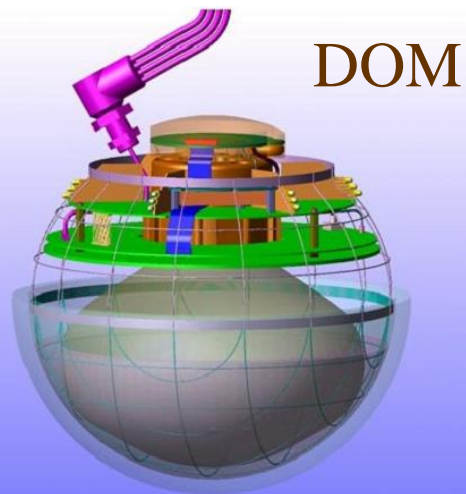
1500 m

2000 m

[not to scale]

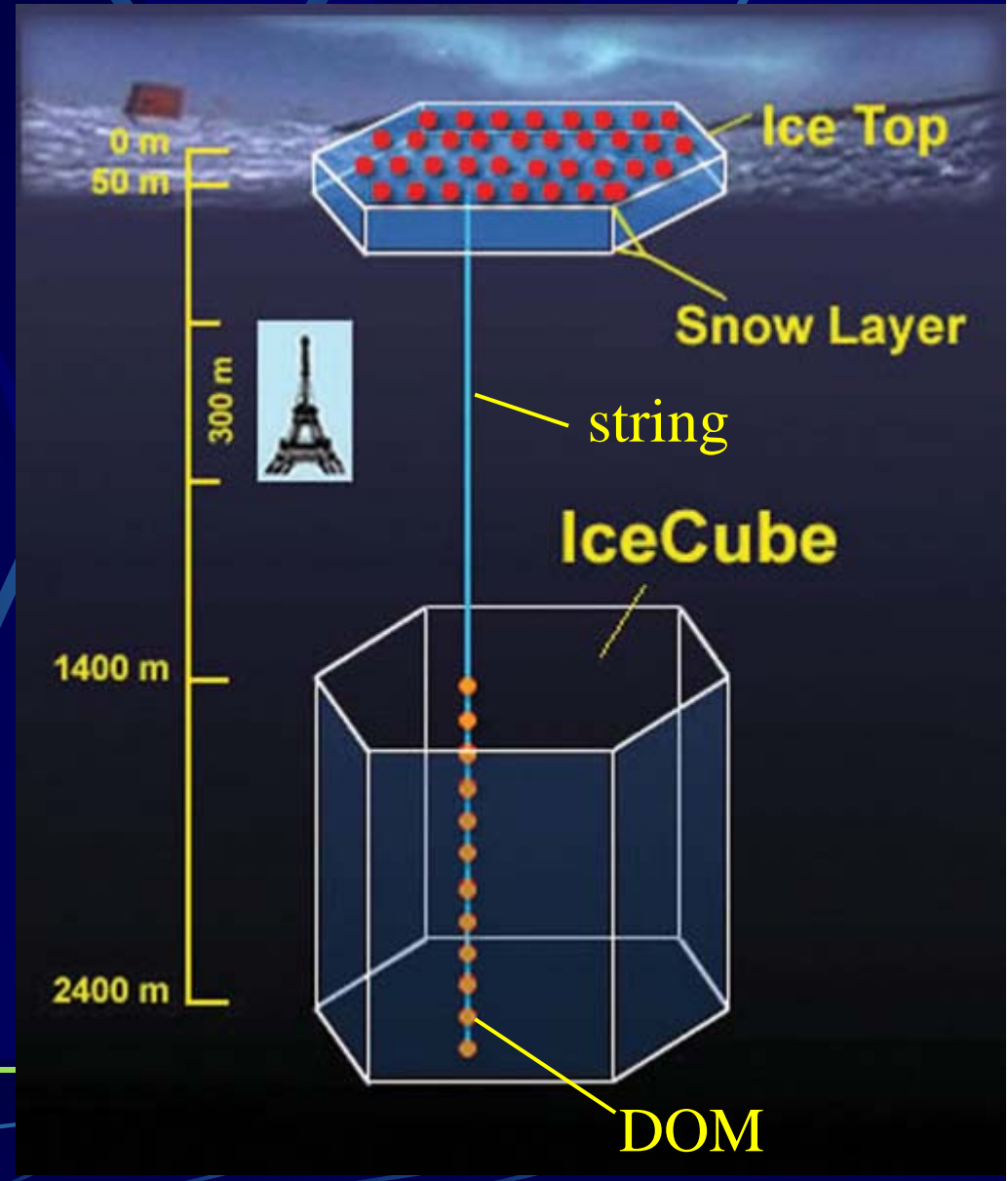
Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station





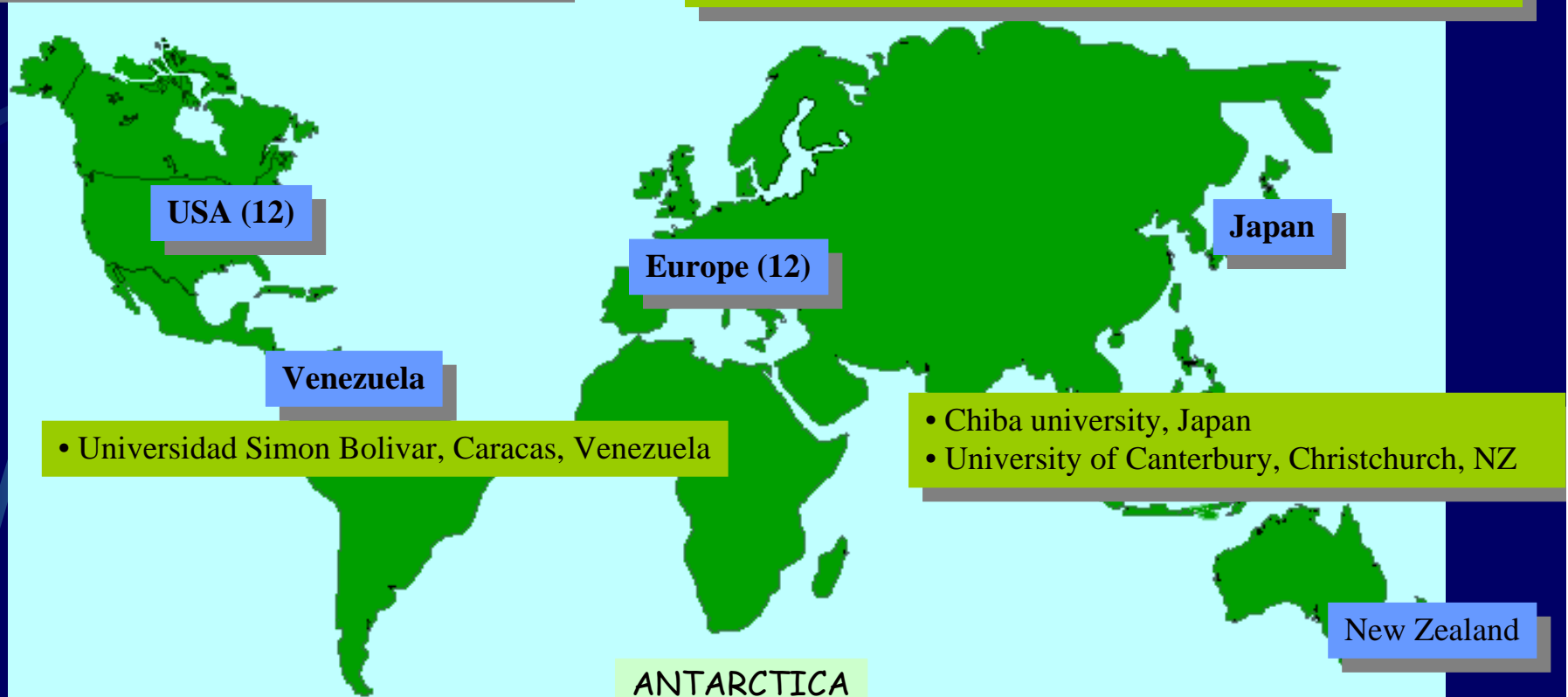
# IceCube Observatory

- 80 Strings
- 4800 Digital Optical Modules (DOM)
- 1 km<sup>3</sup> volume
- AMANDA within IceCube
- Energy Range  
 $10^7 \text{ eV} \sim 10^{20} \text{ eV}$



- Bartol Research Institute, Delaware, USA
- Univ. of Alabama, USA
- Pennsylvania State University, USA
- UC Berkeley, USA
- Clark-Atlanta University, USA
- Univ. of Maryland, USA

- IAS, Princeton, USA
- University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA
- University of Wisconsin-River Falls, USA
- LBNL, Berkeley, USA
- University of Kansas, USA
- Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge, USA



- Universidad Simon Bolivar, Caracas, Venezuela

- Chiba university, Japan
- University of Canterbury, Christchurch, NZ

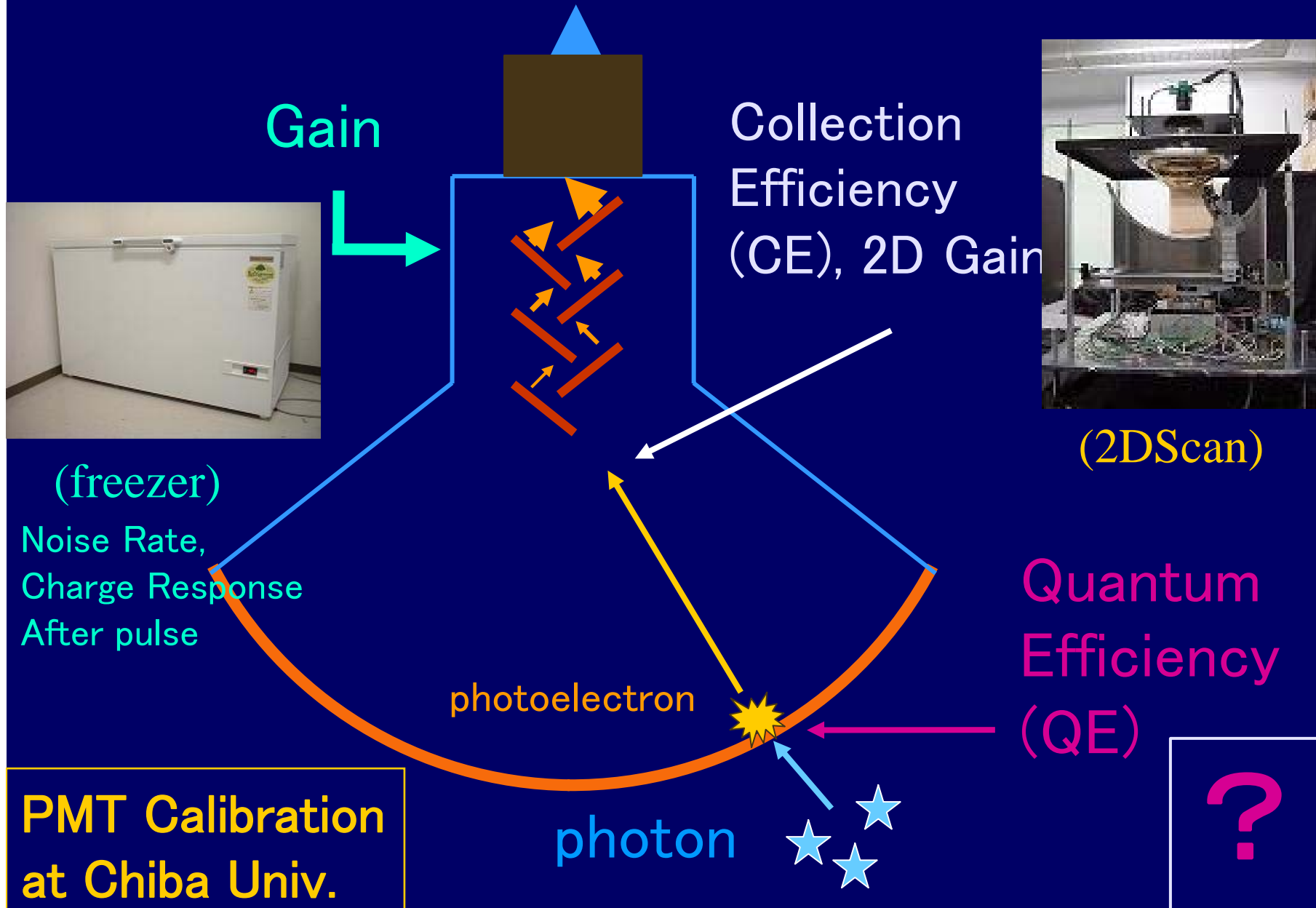
- Universite Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium
- Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium
- Université de Mons-Hainaut, Belgium
- Universität Mainz, Germany
- DESY-Zeuthen, Germany
- Universität Dortmund, Germany

- Universität Wuppertal, Germany
- Uppsala university, Sweden
- Stockholm university, Sweden
- Imperial College, London, UK
- Oxford university, UK
- Utrecht, university, Netherlands

# PMT Calibration at Chiba University



$$\text{Signal} = \text{QE} \otimes \text{CE} \otimes \text{Gain}$$



**Absolute QE  $\otimes$  CE Efficiency Calibration**

# What you need for Absolute Calibration?

- ✧ Pulsed light source bright enough to measure its luminosity.

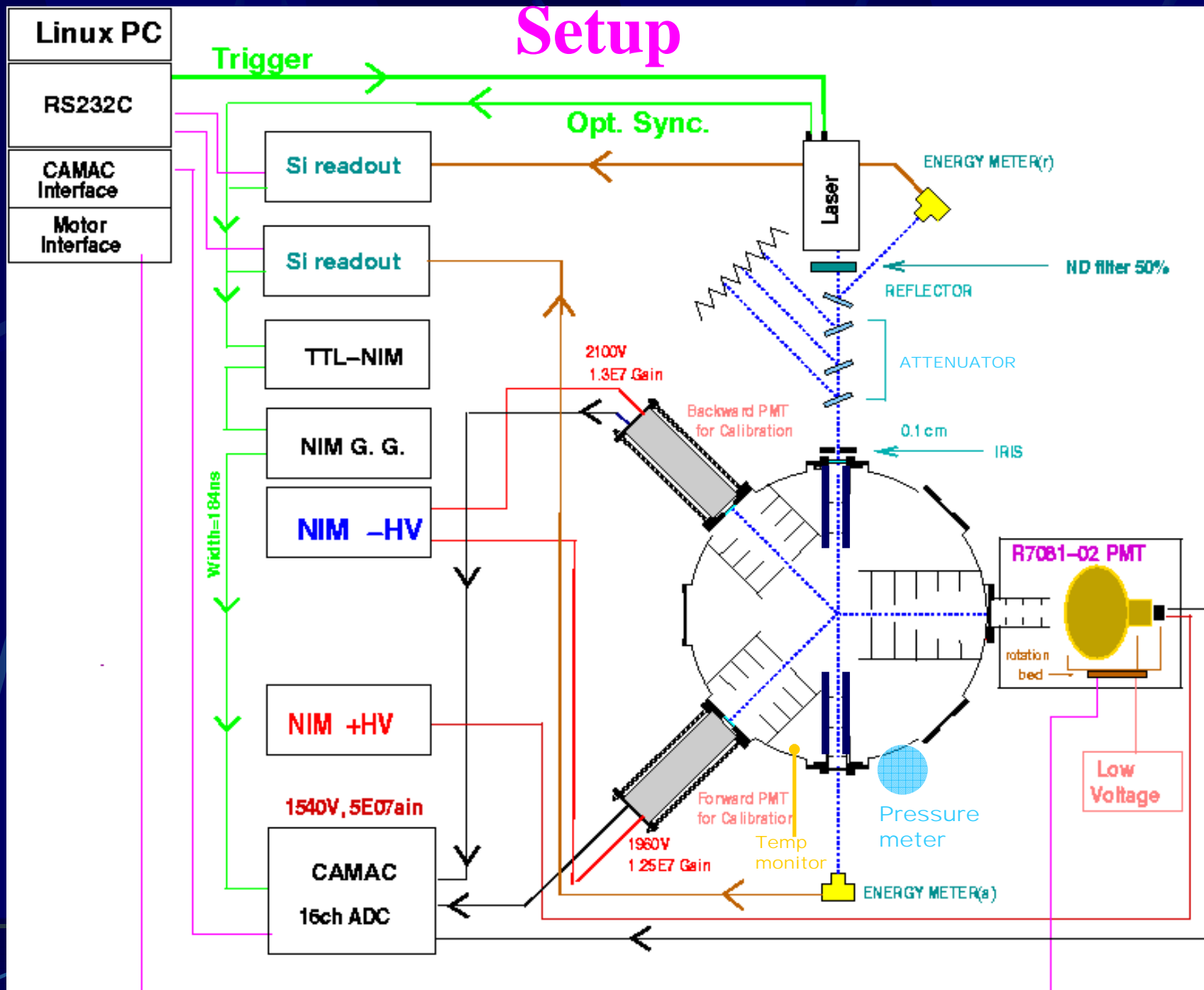
  - Our solution N2 laser @337.1nm

- ✧ Dark enough to allow SPE-based measurement.

  - Our solution : Rayleigh scattering  
for beam dump.

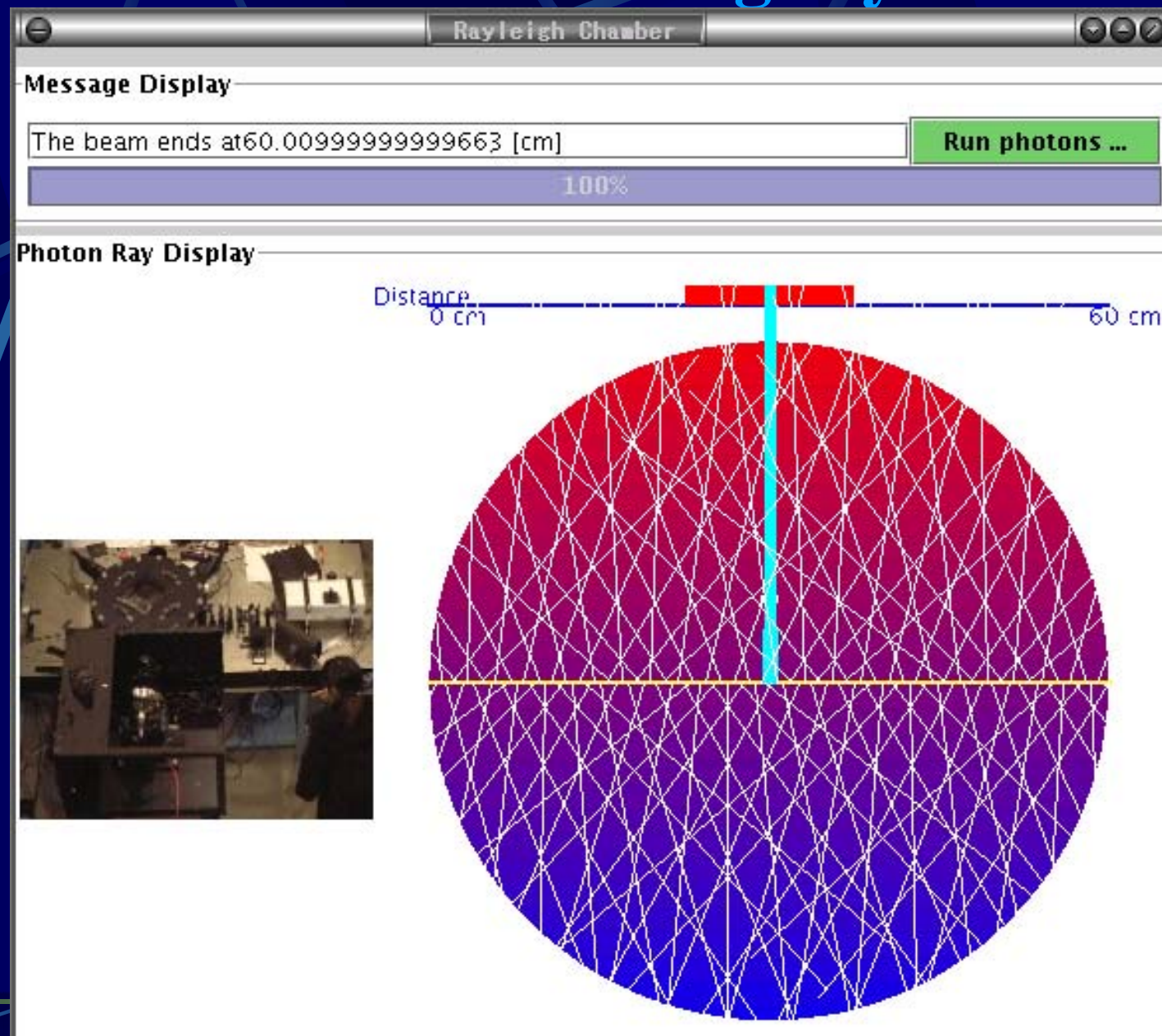
Typical dumping factor 1E-11

# Setup



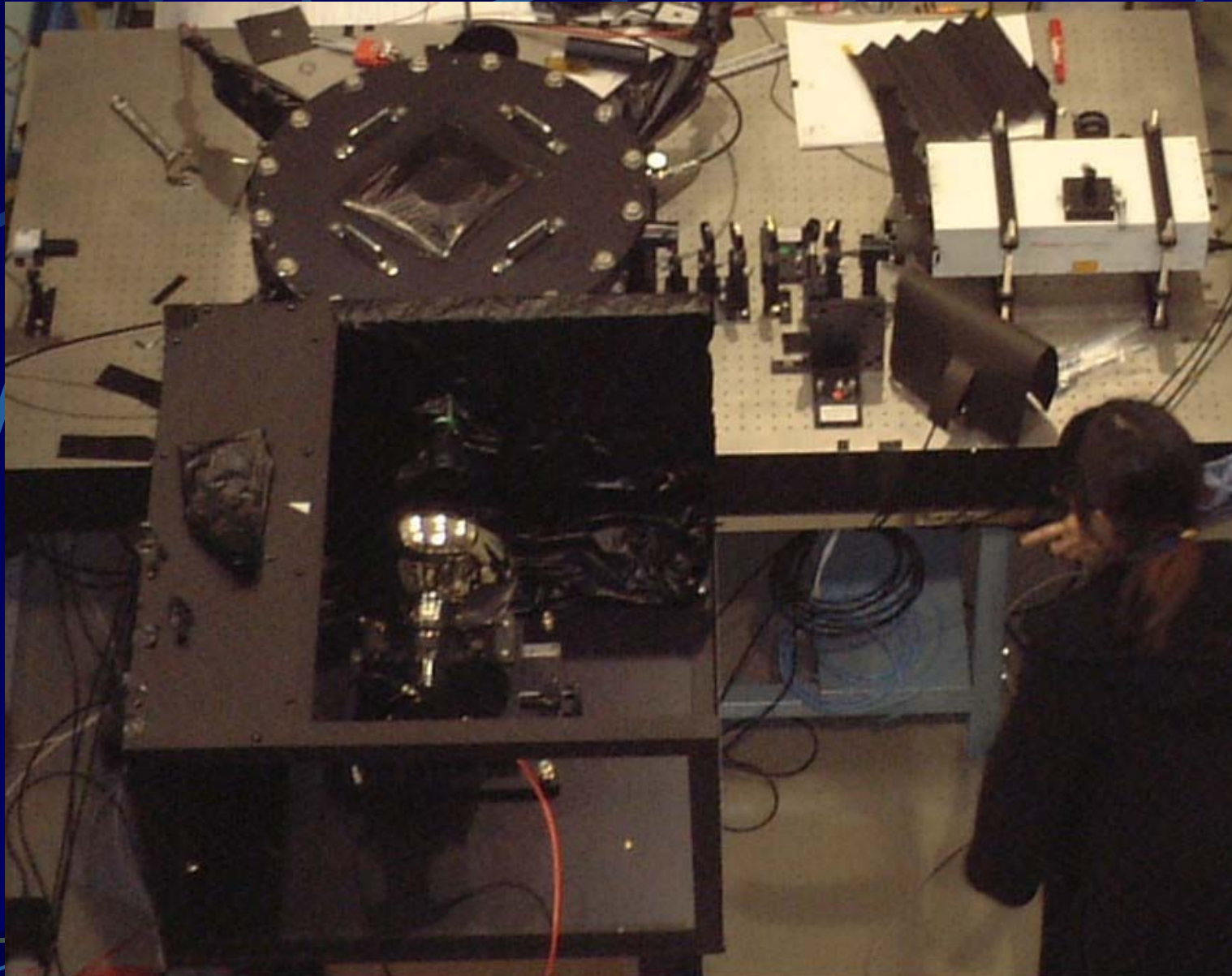


# Calculation of “light yield”



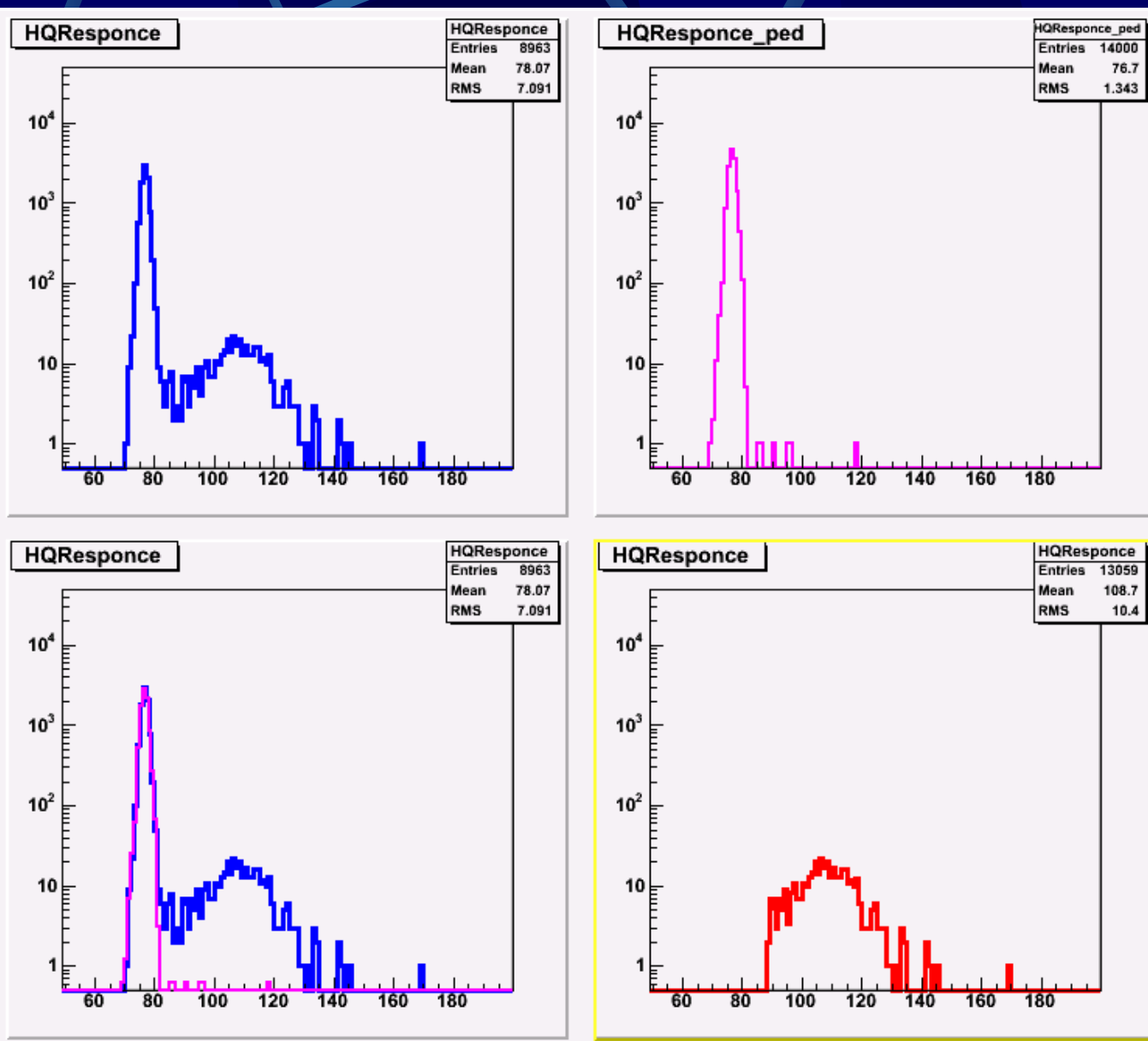
Typically  $4.764957518892241\text{E-}11$  dumped

# Setup photo

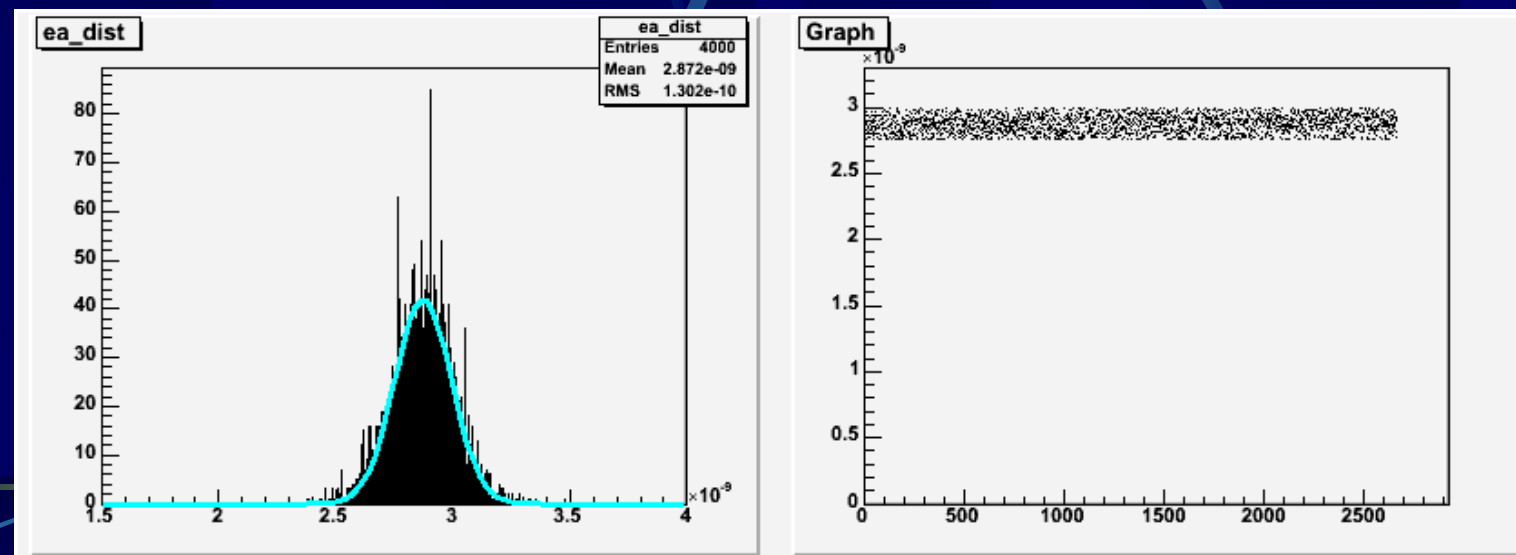
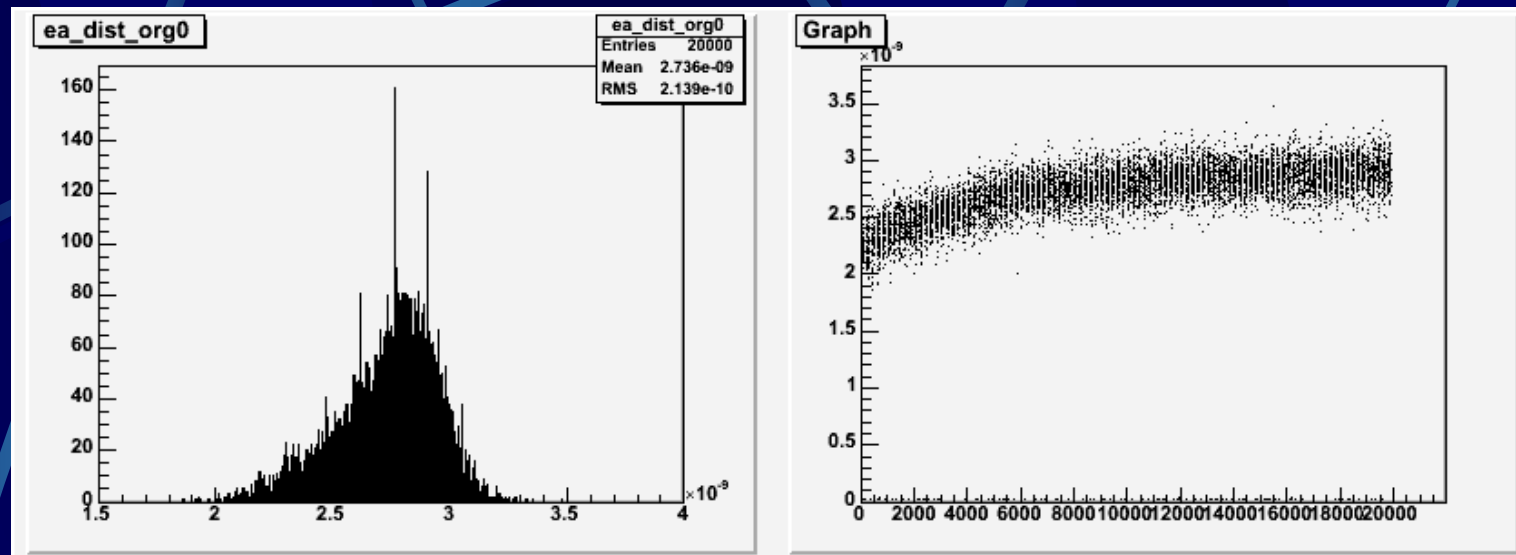


# Signal subtraction

sf0077@1atm



# Event cut (for more accuracy...)

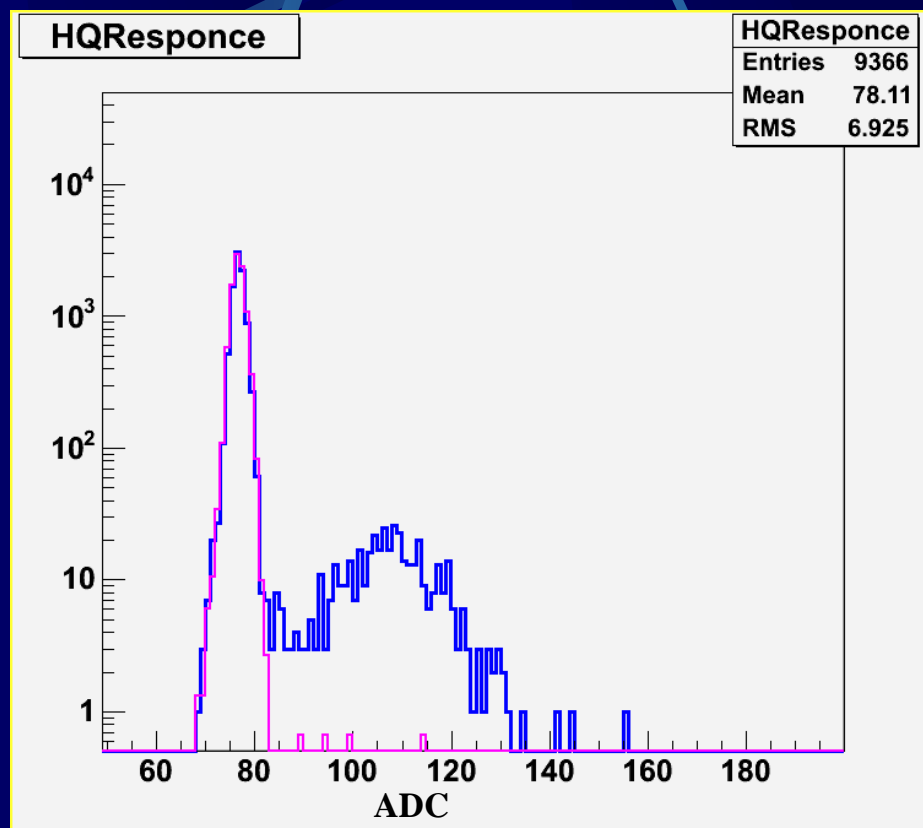




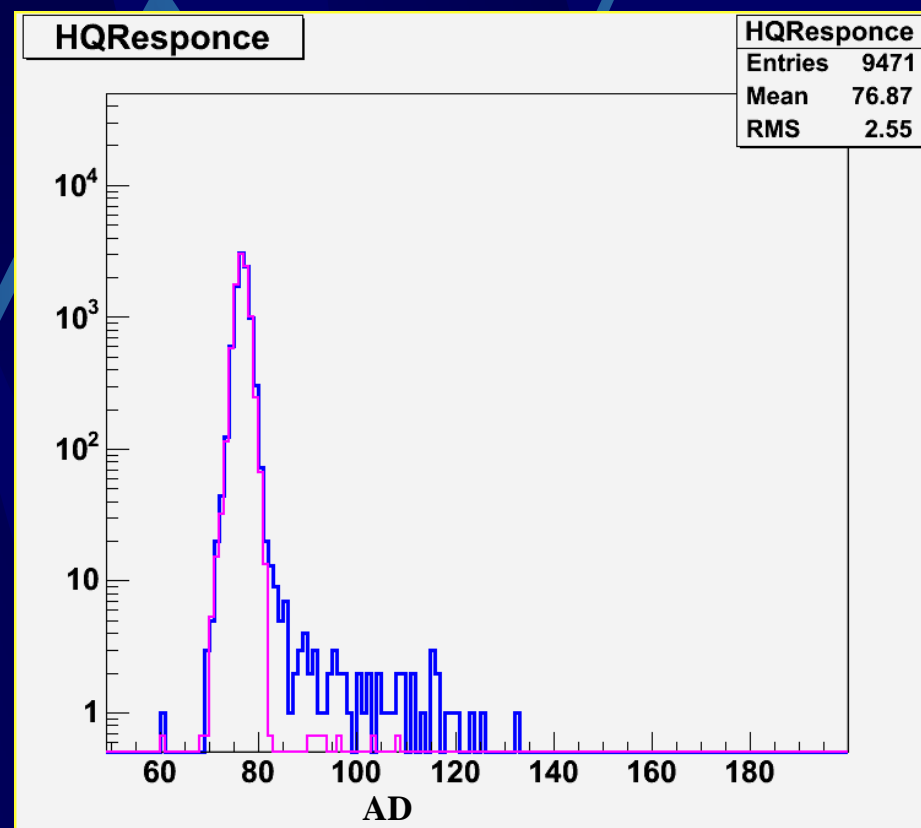


**Result**

# ADC spectrum of Center and Edge of photocathode



Center



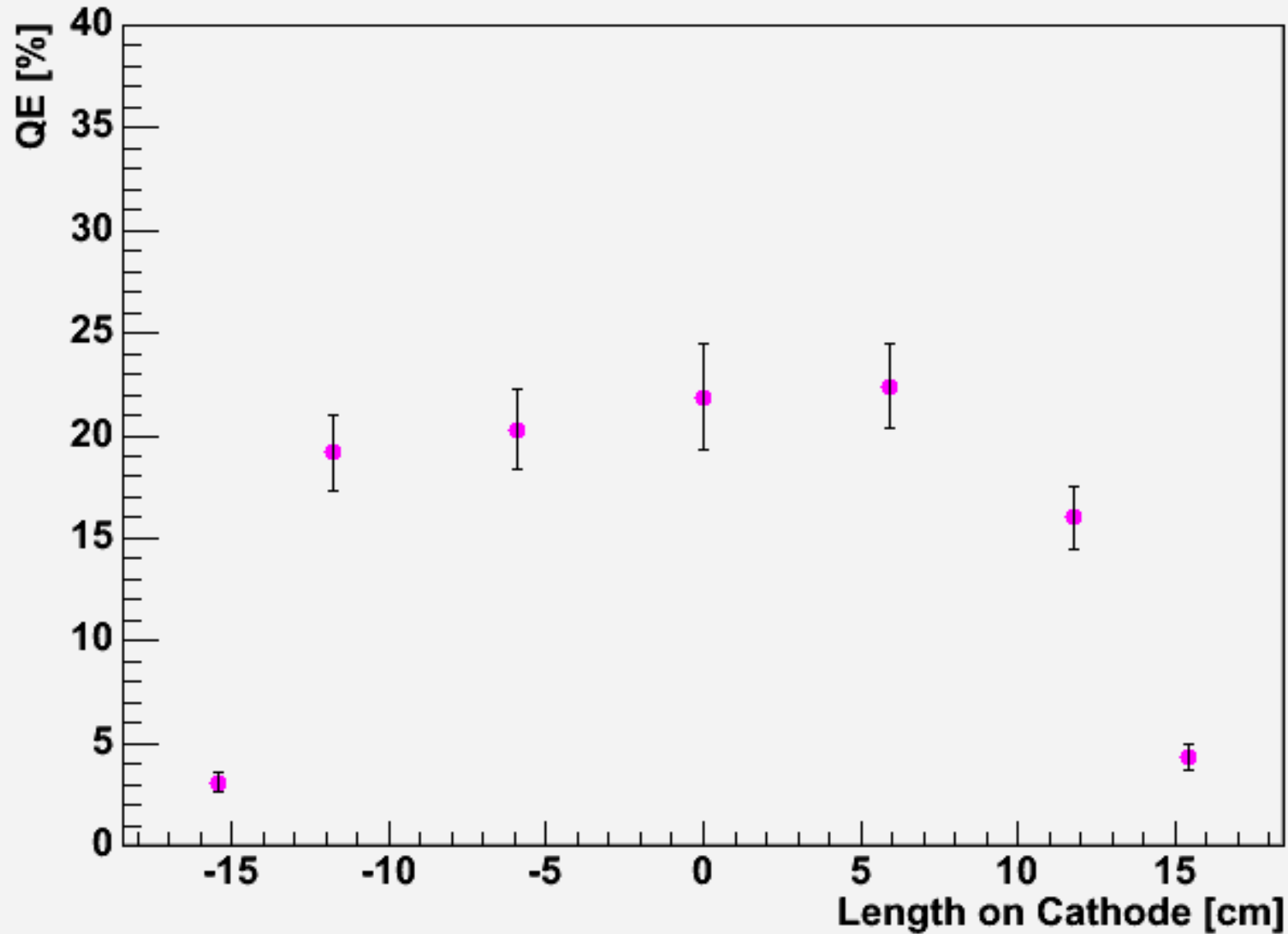
Edge

(~15 cm from the center)

## 2 Dimensional Absolute Efficiency

Graph

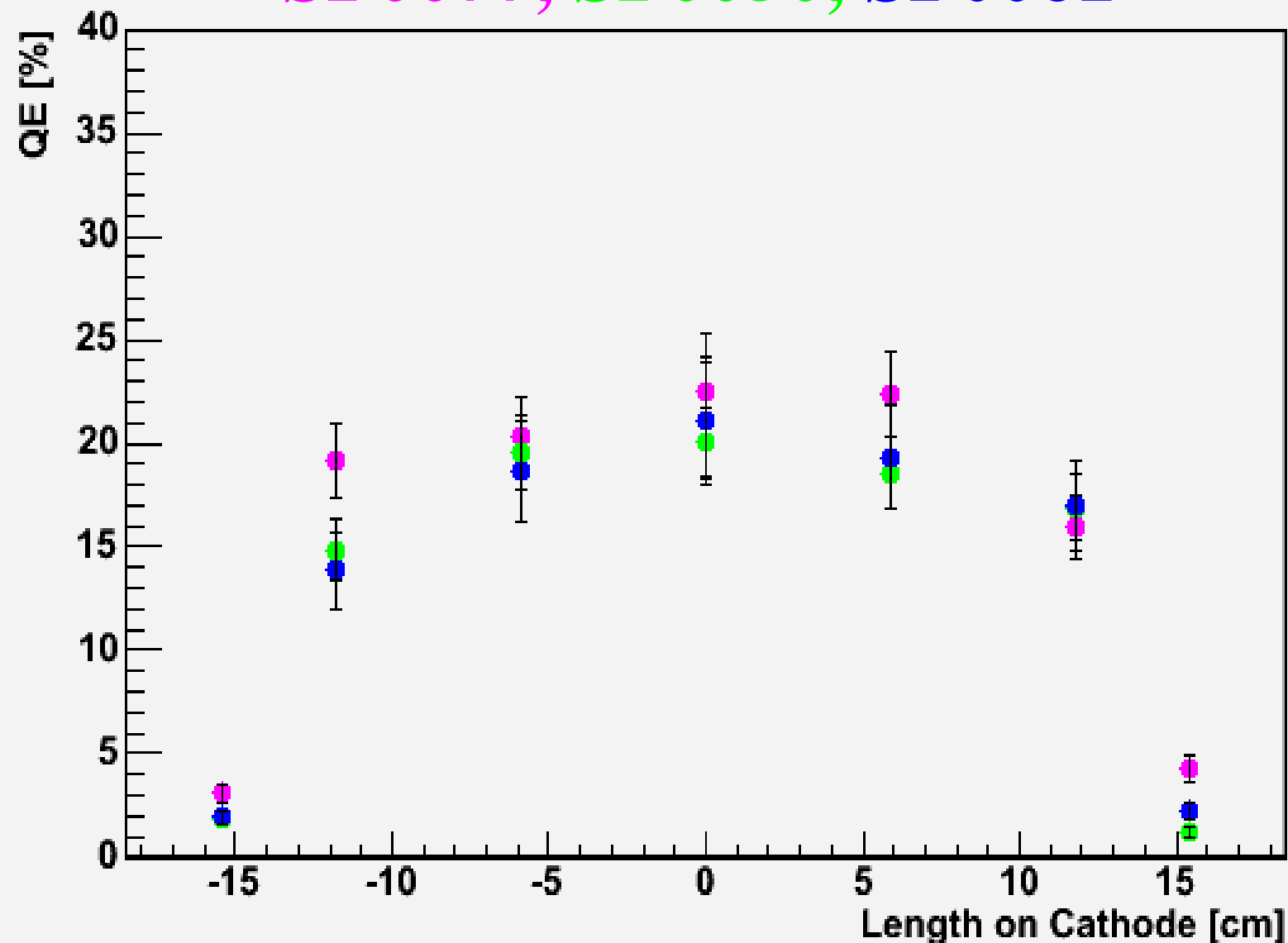
SF0077



## 2 Dimensional Absolute Efficiency

Graph

SF0077, SF0050, SF0061



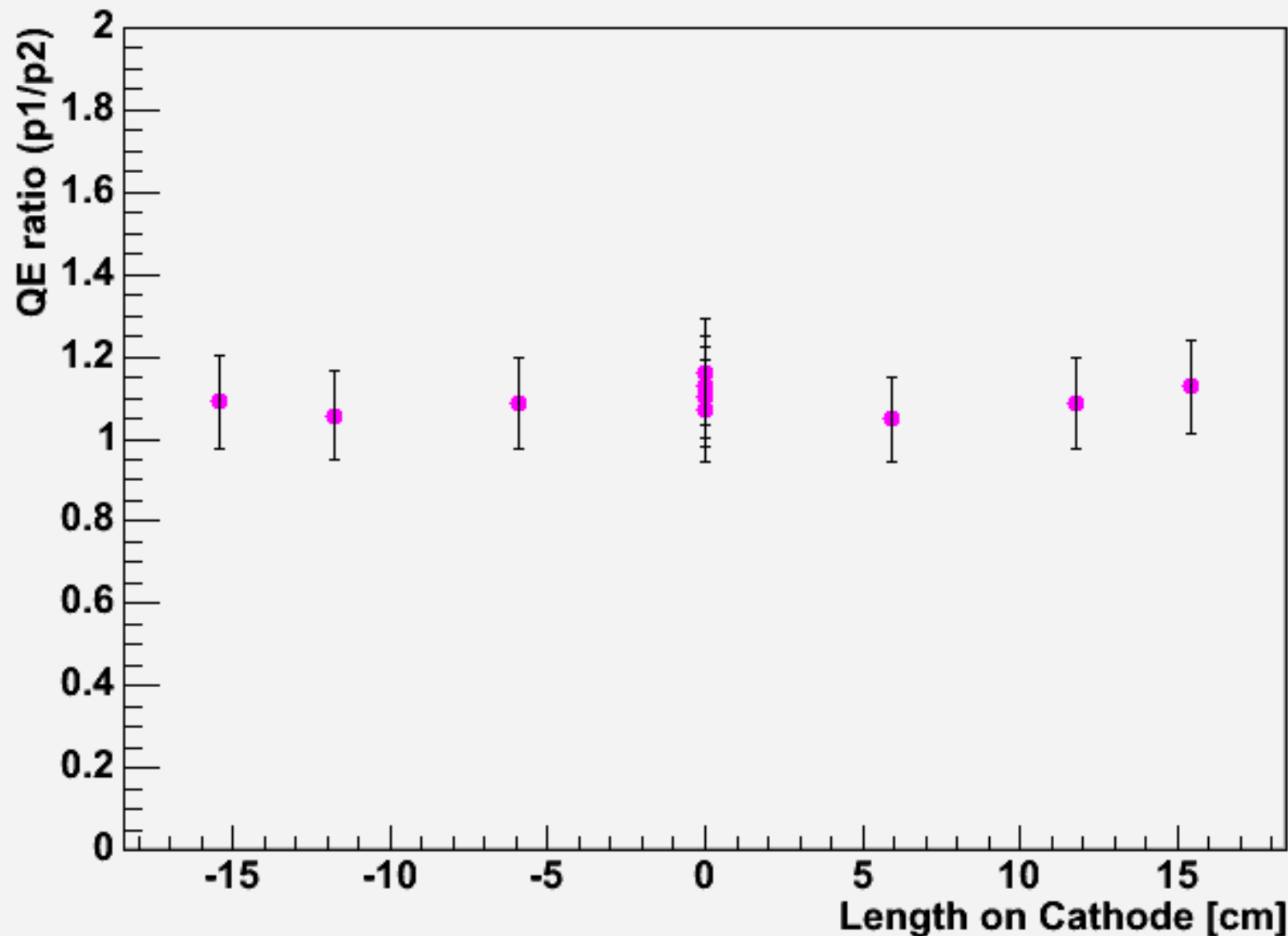


# Verification

Check air condition (Rayleigh dominant)  
by forward and backward monitor PMT

Graph

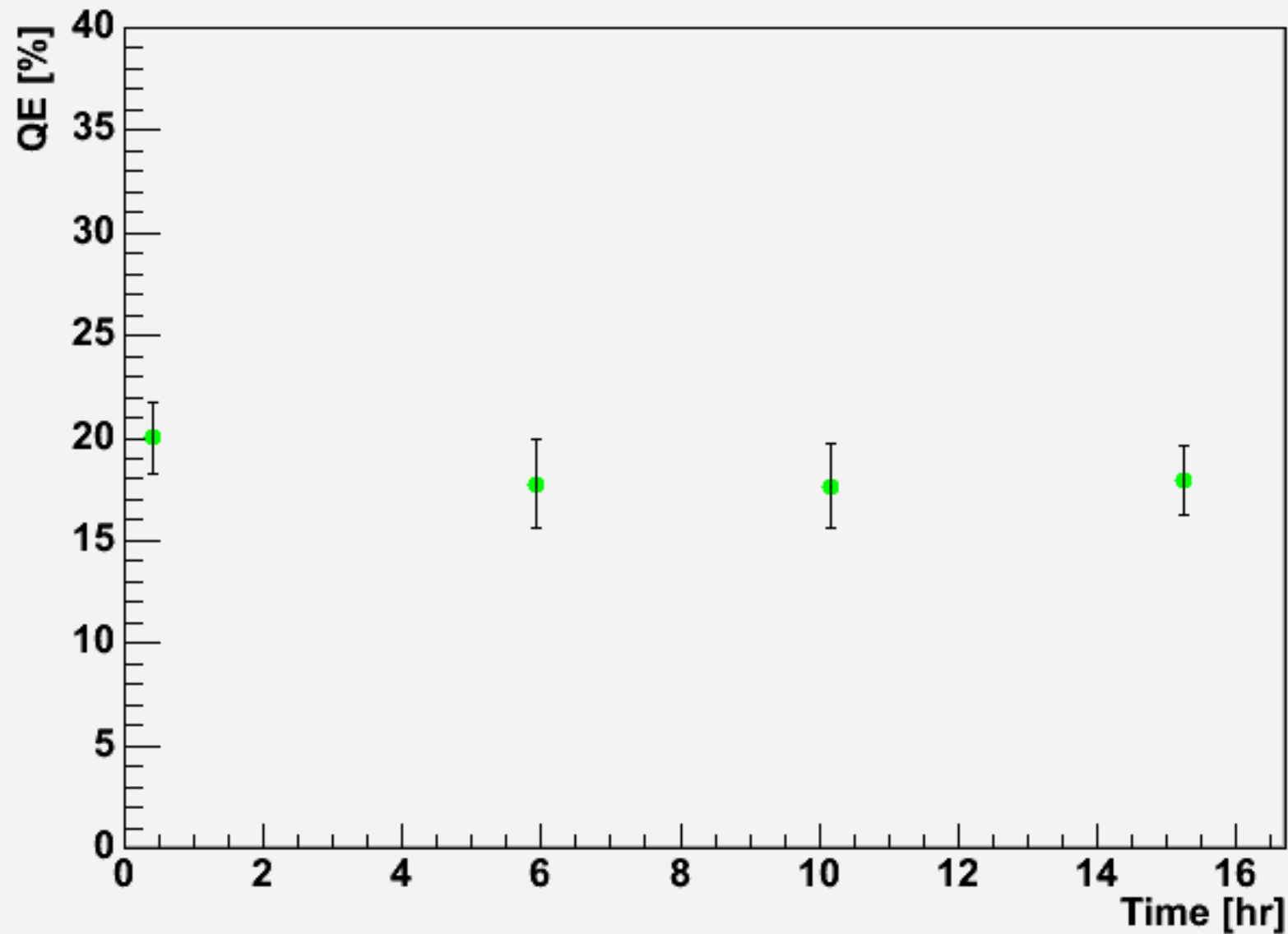
SF0077



# Stability Check

Graph

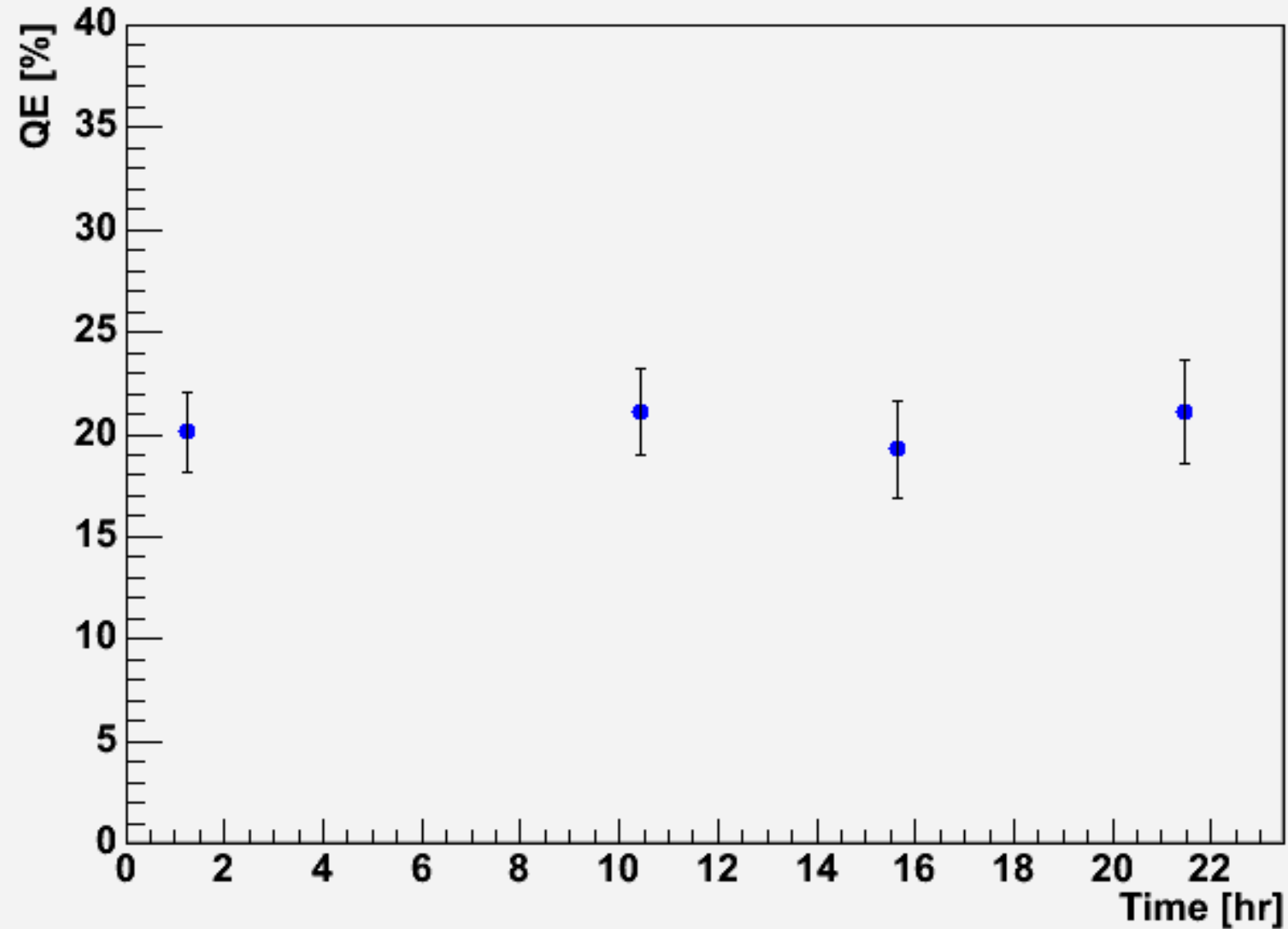
SF0050



# Stability Check

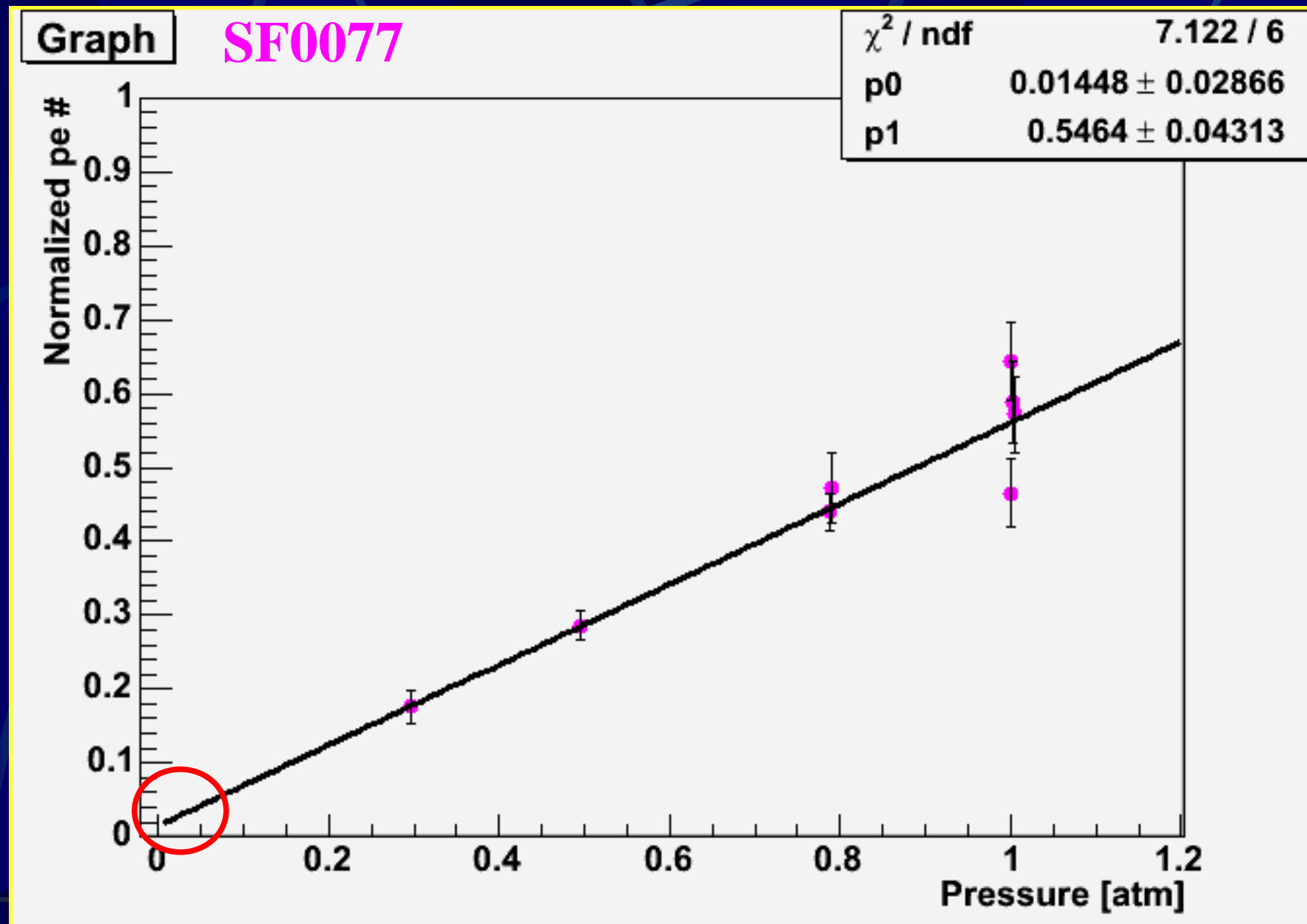
Graph

SF0061





# Really see **only** scattered photons?



-> 'YES' There's no other factors(offset) for data

# Typical Error Budget

## ➤ Statistics

- photoelectron # : 10%

## ➤ Systematics

- photoelectron # : 1%

- Light yeild (aperture) : 4%

- Initial photon fluctuation : 4%

- Pressure : 1%

- Photon energy probe: 5%

**Total Error Budget : 12.7%**

## Summary

- Absolute efficiency of R7081-02 is **20% at** photocathode center, consistent with the typical QE provided by HAMAMATSU.
- **Tube by tube difference ~4%.**
- Statistical error budget can be more reduced with **event-by-event analysis** or taking more data.

## Next Step

- \*Study  $\lambda$  dependence
- \*Use likelihood for shot by shot analysis
- \*Compare the measurement result with that of calibrated IceCube PMT by HAMAMATSU
- \*Absolute 'DOM' efficiency

The background is a solid dark blue. It is decorated with several thin, light blue lines that intersect at various angles, creating a geometric pattern. A thin, horizontal yellow line runs across the bottom of the image.

**End**