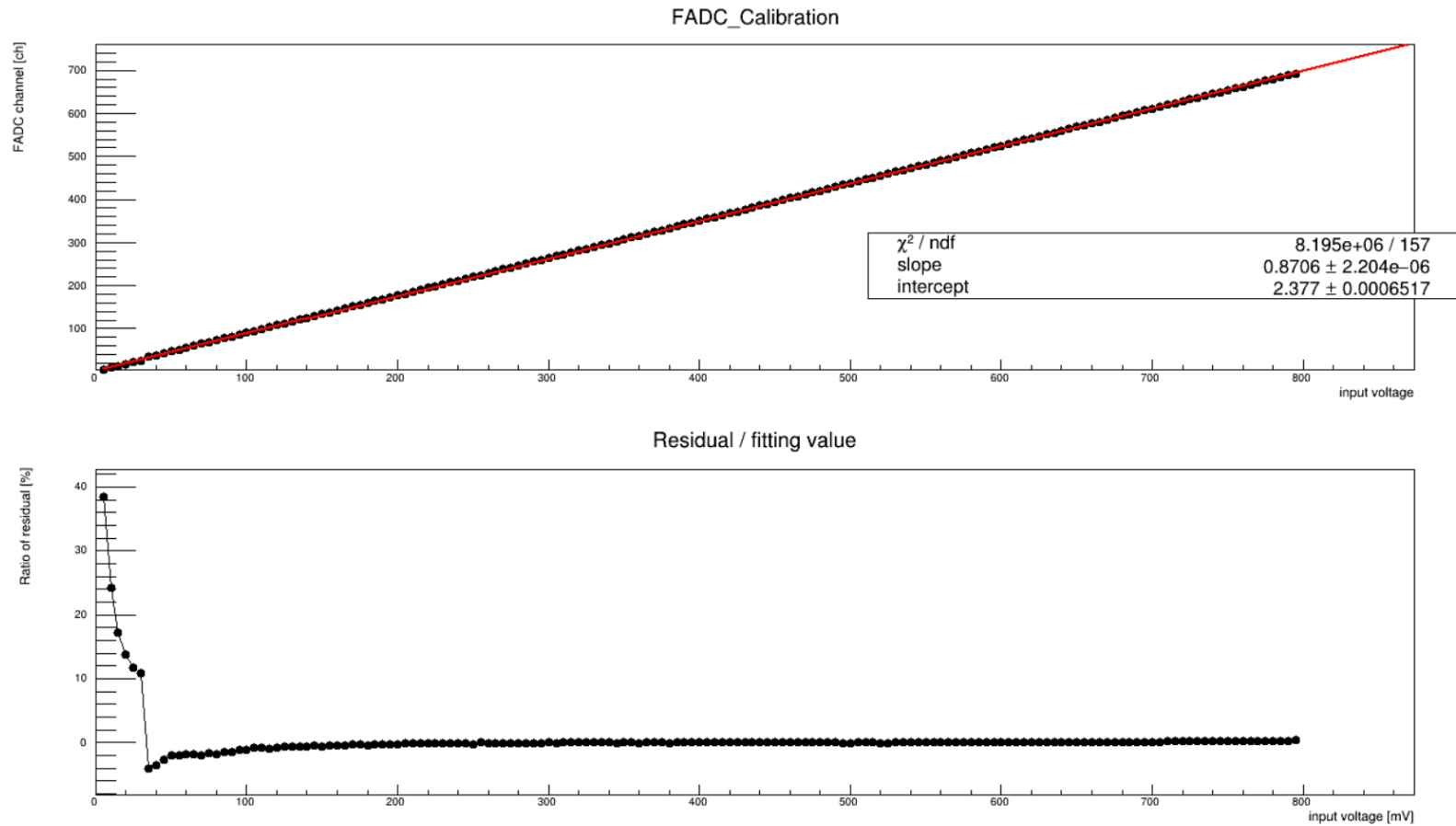
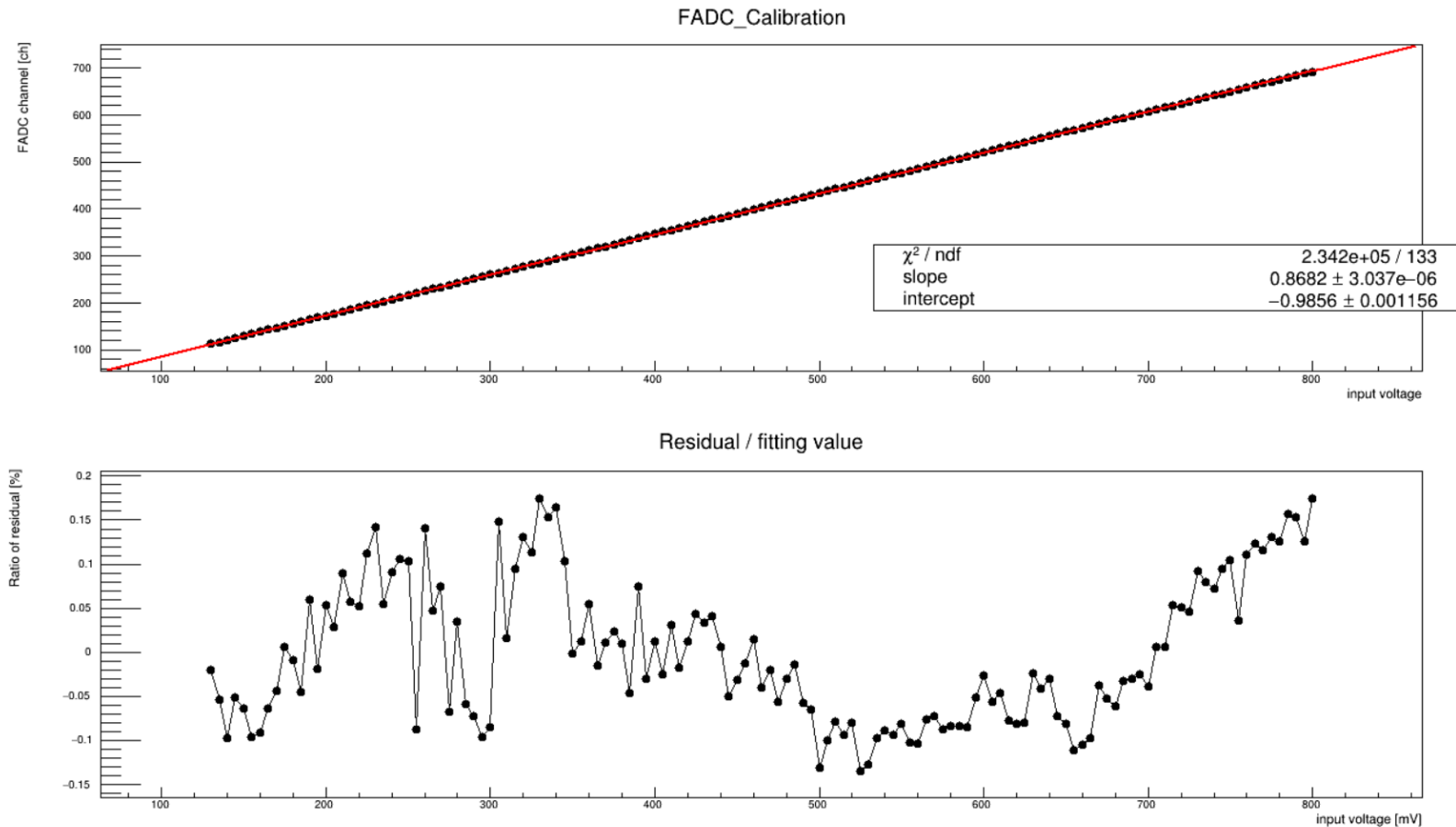


FADC test

The whole

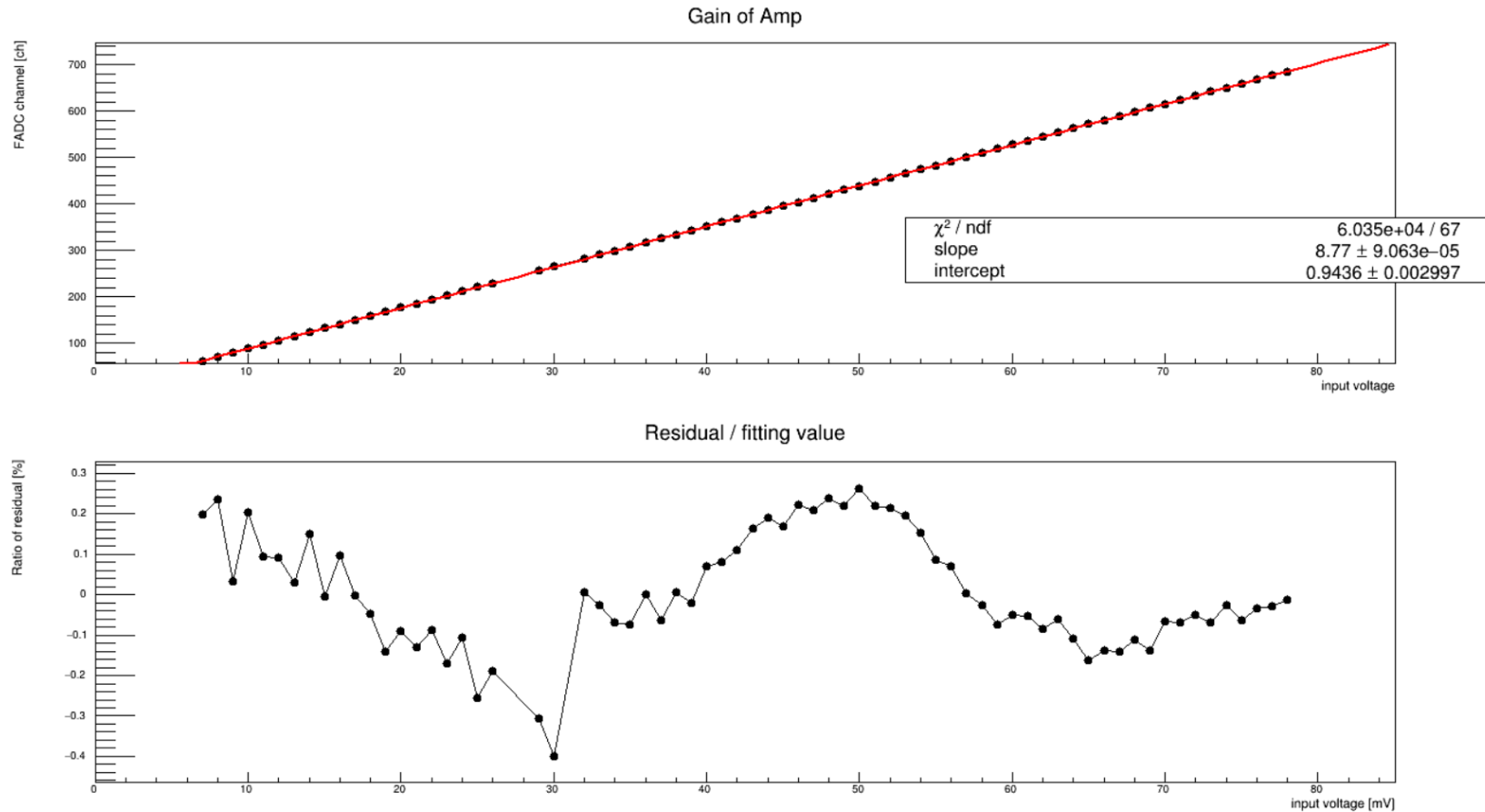


From 110 mV to 800 mV



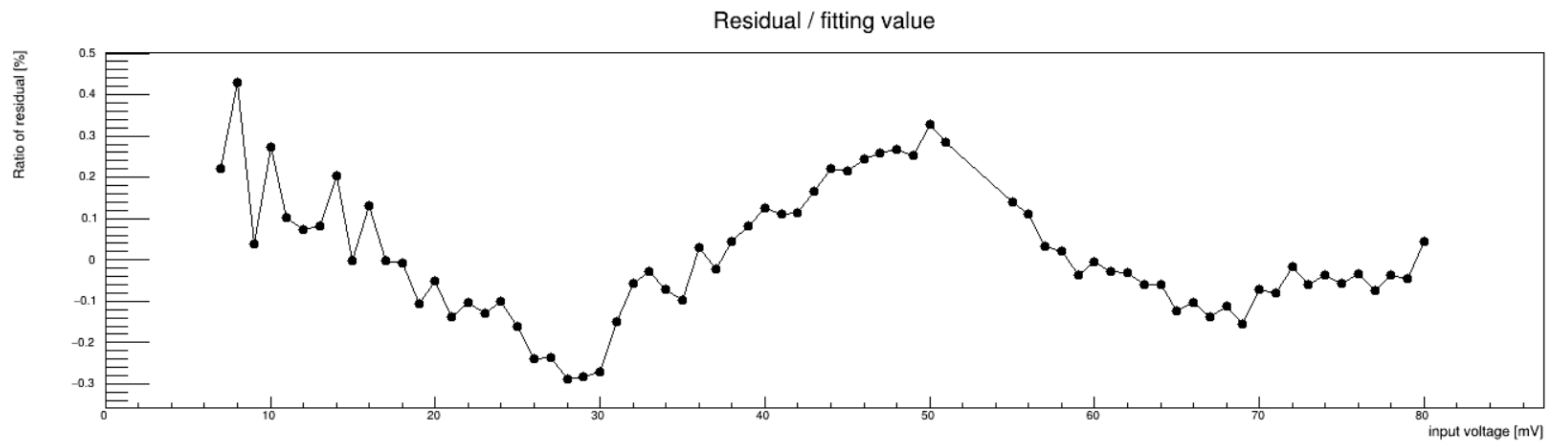
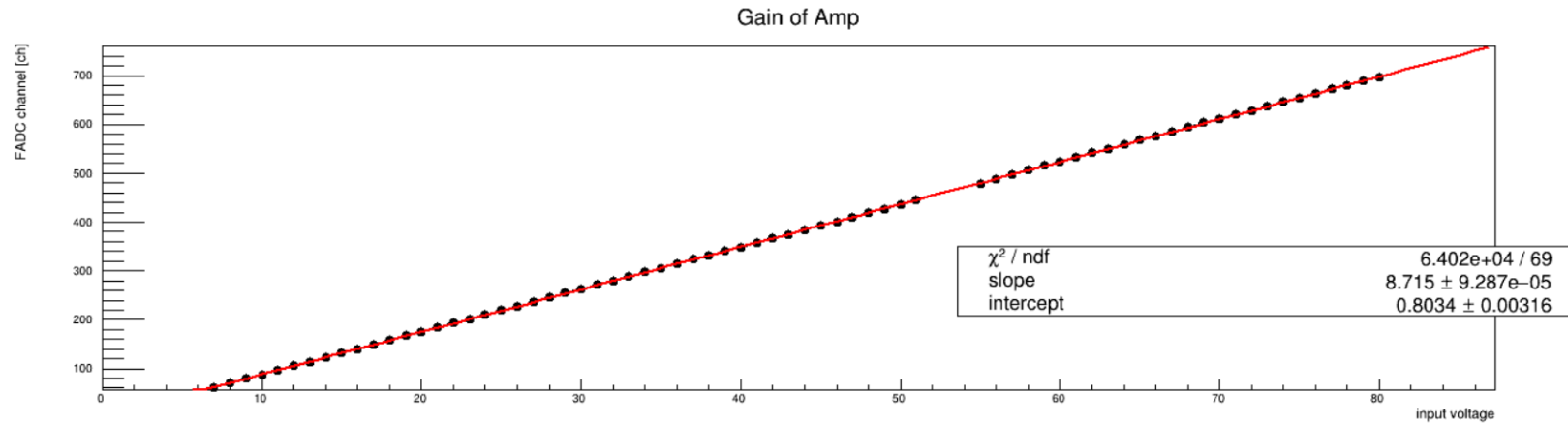
Amp7 test

7 mV \sim 80 mV



Amp8 test

7 mV \sim 80 mV



Conclusion

- Considering the result of FADC calibration, gain of Amp7 is about 10.10 (= $8.77 \text{ mV} / 0.8682 \text{ mV}$) and gain of Amp8 is about 10.03 (= $8.715 \text{ mV} / 0.8682 \text{ mV}$)

Gain of MPPC

Fitting Function

- Assumption
 - The number of photon from thermoemission is smaller than the number of photon from LED
- 실제 신호
 - LED에서 발생하는 photon 중 일부만이 MPPC에 도달하므로 Poisson distribution을 따른다.
 - Avalanche 에 의해 만들어지는 신호는 Gaussian distributio을 따른다.
 - 따라서, 두 함수의 Convolution으로 표현된다.
- Noise 신호
 - 가정에 의해 pedestal을 만드는 noise 신호만 고려하면 되고, 이 경우 Gaussian distribution을 따른다.

Fitting Function

```
par[0] : single photon ADC sum
par[1] : sigma for single photon
par[2] : parameter for Poisson distribution(mean and variation of Poisson distribution)
par[3] : normalization factor
*/
double pedestal_mean = -5.493;
double pedestal_sigma = 260.3;

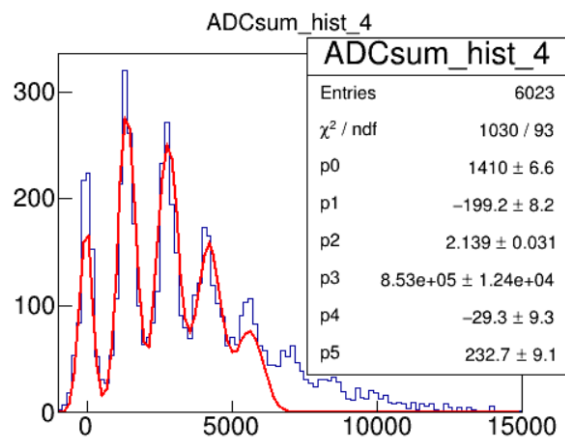
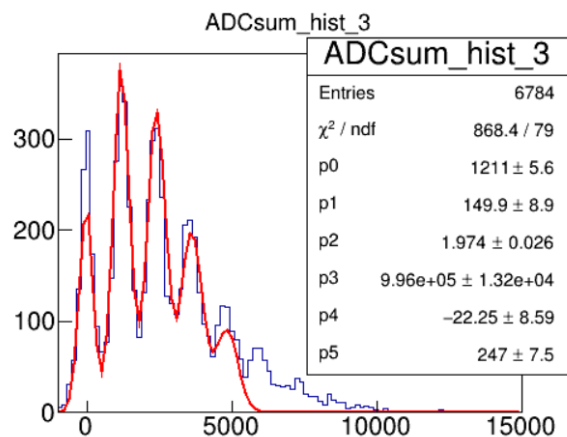
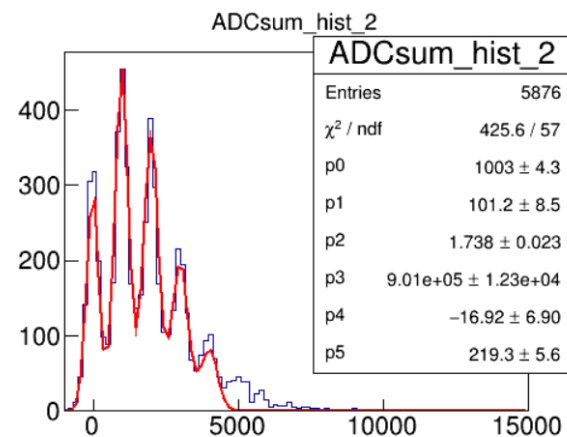
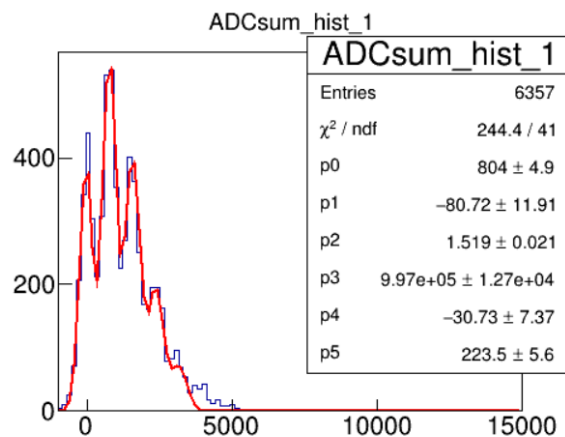
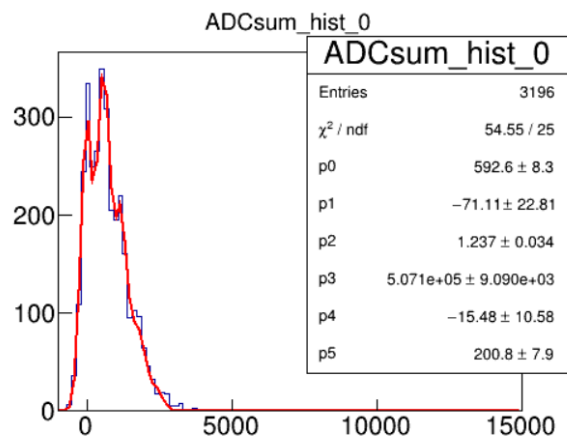
double fitting_function = TMath::Poisson(0, par[2]) * TMath::Gaus(x[0], pedestal_mean, pedestal_sigma, 1);
double fitting_function = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
{
    double n = (double)i;
    fitting_function += TMath::Poisson(n, par[2]) * TMath::Gaus(x[0], pedestal_mean + n * par[0], TMath::Sqrt(pedestal_sigma * pedestal_sigma + n * par[1] * par[1]), 1);
}

fitting_function = par[3] * fitting_function;

return fitting_function;
```

Reference : Absolute calibration and monitoring of a spectrometric channel using a photomultiplier

Fitting results



Gain

