

Institute of High Energy Physics Chinese Academy of Sciences



Preliminary analysis of rise time

Siman Liu, Guang Zhao, Linghui Wu

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Introduction



- Motivation
 - To extract the rise time from data for the simulation of the electronics response
- Study focused on the waveform recorded by 1cm×1cm tubes
 - Data file:
 - 11Nov_45angle_HVnominalPlus20_1p2GSPS_5k.root
 - **Event selection** (based on the signal after subtracting the baseline)
 - For a good signal, the maximum value of the absolute amplitude after subtracting the baseline should be more than 0.02mV.
 - The rise time of peaks was calculated

Algorithm

The points marked in the figure are local maximum points and inflection points



- 1. Find all the local max of the waveform (>0.02mV)
- 2. For each local maximum points, find the nearest early point, whose slope starts to decrease (inflection point)
- 3. The time distance between the local maximum and the inflection points is recorded as the risetime.

• Note: Noises need to be suppressed.

Noise study

• Apply the algorithm to noise waveforms



Noise study (II)

The amplitude distribution of rising edges:



Preliminary results

The rise time distribution of rising edges:



rise time/ns	percent
0.83	26%
1.7	39%
2.5	21%
3.3	9.6%
4.2	3.9%
>=5.0	1.2%

- Each bin is around 0.83ns
- The average of rise time is 1.925ns.
- About 84% of the rise time is under 2.5ns.

Some plots

Rise time = 0.83ns



Some plots (II)

Rise time = 1.7ns



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Some plots (III)

Rise time = 2.5ns



Some plots (IV)

Rise time = 4.2ns



Summary

- Have developed an algorithm for peak rise time calculation
- By analyzing the beam test data, the averaged rise time is around 2 ns
- To do:
 - Analysis with peak finding algorithm
 - Implement the rise time in simulation

Discussion

• Could we check it with simulation using the transfer function?

Thanks!

Amplitude distribution

