



Neutrino research facility in the Mediterranean sea

## The KM3NeT DAQ-challenge

- Two water Cherenkov detectors for two research goals:
1. Pinpointing the origin of cosmic neutrinos (ARCA)
  2. Determining the neutrino mass ordering (ORCA)

**Rigorous data-reduction essential;** store only:

- PMT address (1B)
- Hit arrival time (4B)
- Time-over-threshold (1B)



### Infrastructure:

- 2x (1x) 115 strings for ARCA (ORCA)
  - 18 optical modules per string
  - 31 PMTs per module
- 3 x 64.170 PMTs

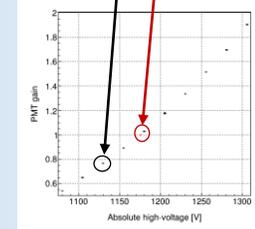
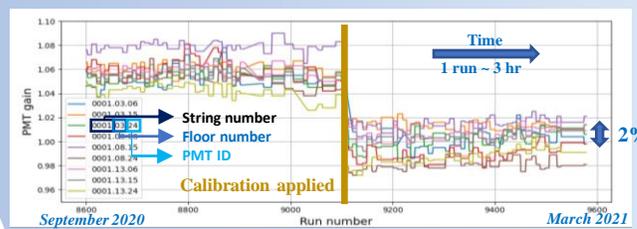
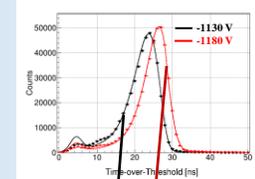


## Gain calibration and monitoring

4-step gain tuning procedure:

- Take ToT-distributions for range of HV settings
- Fit the gain for each distribution
- Plot linearized (gain, HV)-data
- Interpolate the desired gain

successful gain-equalization with ~ 2% accuracy

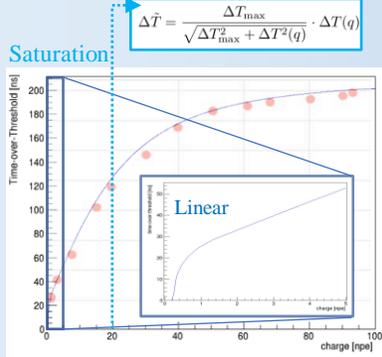


## Conclusions

KM3NeT-DAQ addressed uniquely  
Extreme compression of PMT hit info from full waveform to 6 Bytes

Time-over-threshold is an effective measure for PMT gain-diagnostics  
Gain equalization possible to within ~ 2% of target value

## PMT pulse shape modeling



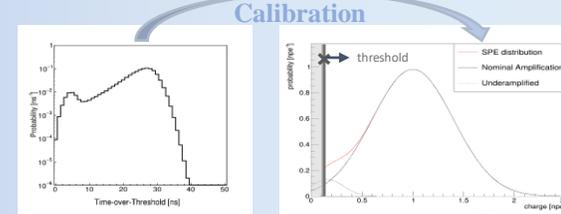
Analogue pulses modelled by a Gaussian with an exponential tail  
→ Analytical expression for time-over-threshold in terms of charge (ToT)

- Three main features:
1. Logarithmic dependency between charge and ToT
  2. Linear regime below 20 p.e.
  3. ToT-saturation above 20 p.e.

## The charge distribution

PMT gain = average charge of analogue pulses generated by single primary photo electrons

Charge distribution modeled as a 2-component Gaussian mixture (underamplified + normal)



ToT and gain are related  
→ ToT-based gain fitting

Goal: 5% gain accuracy → < 1% error on signal survival prob.

Simulation

Data-points from Jonas Reubel's PhD thesis (2018)