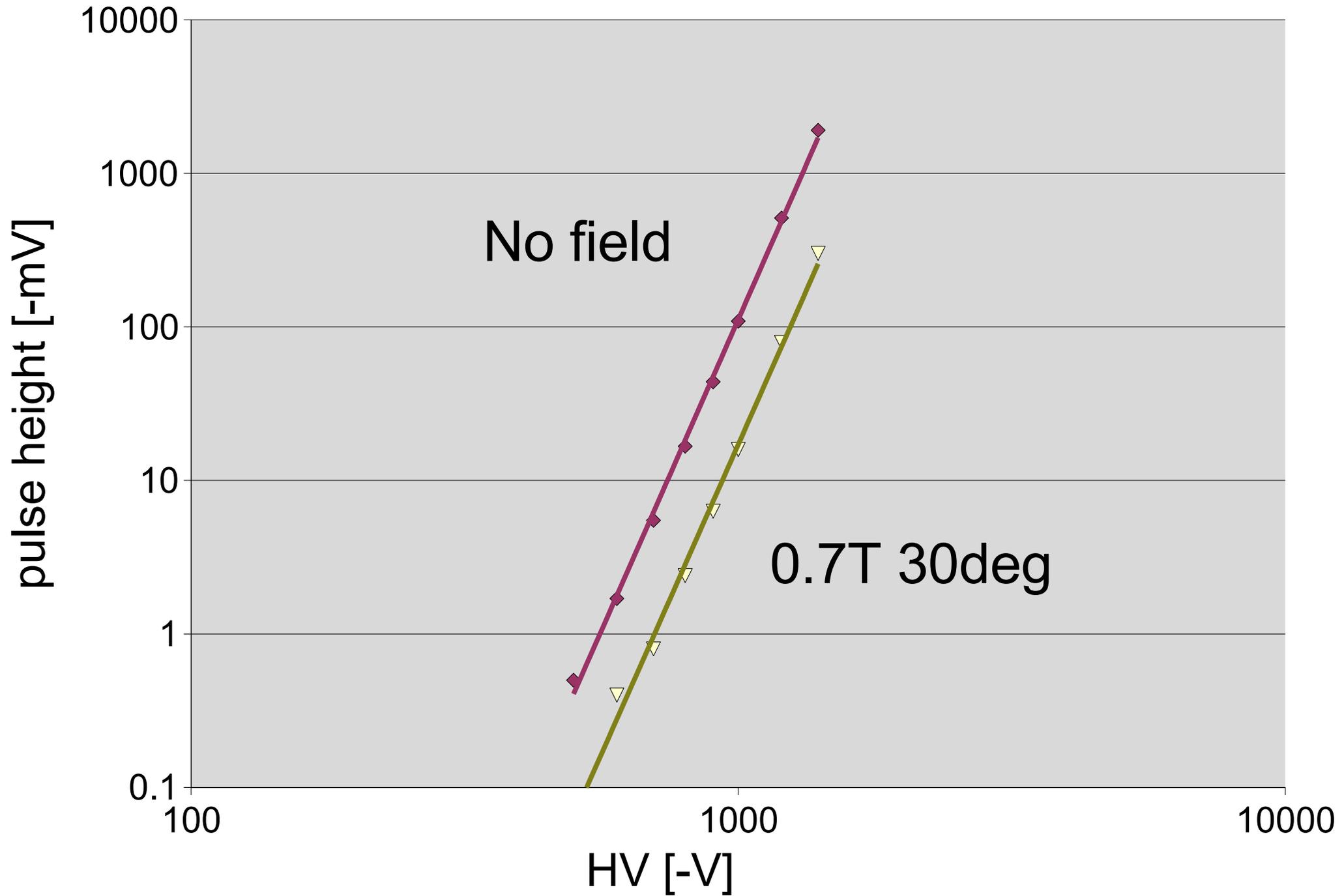


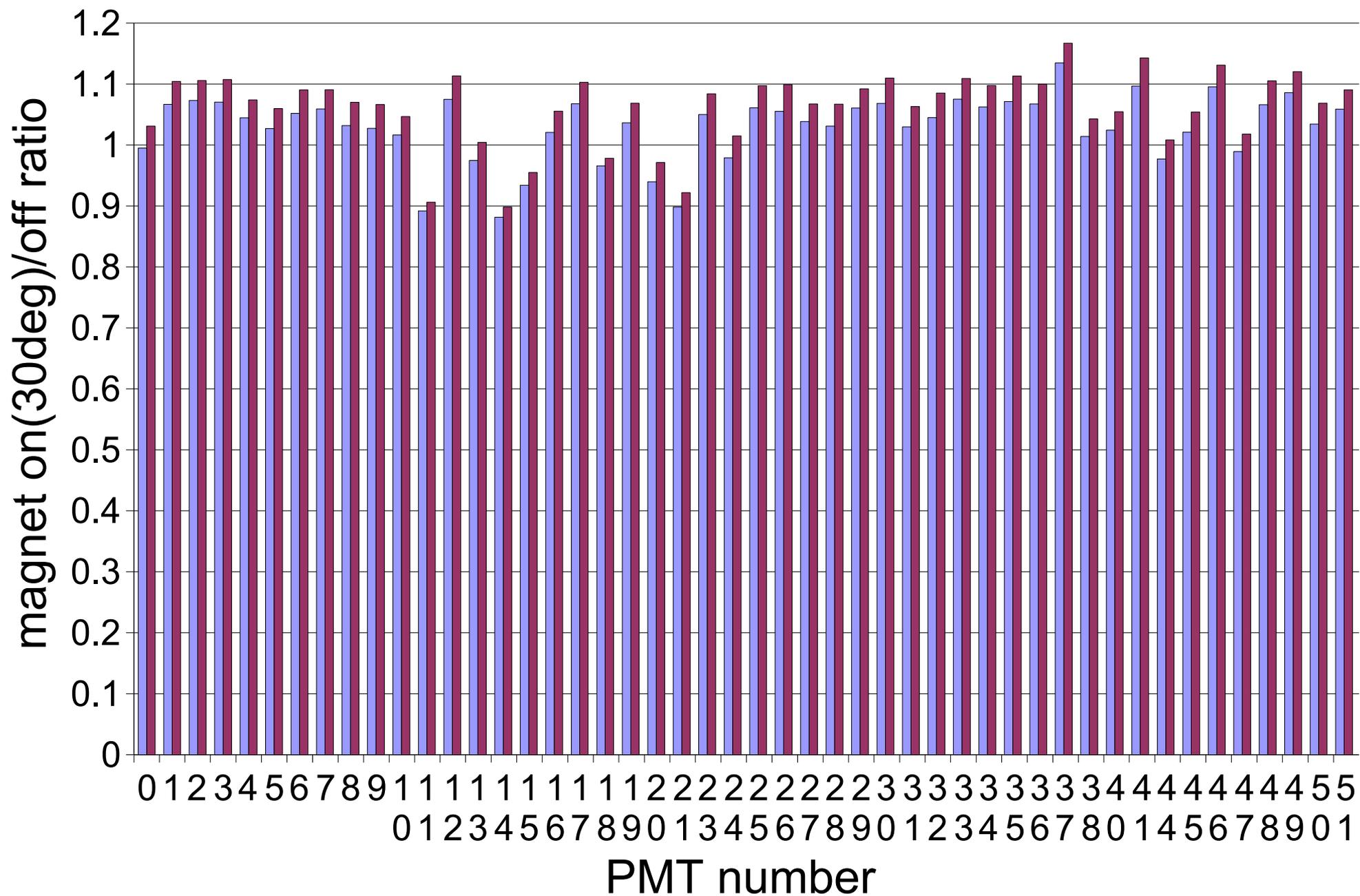
# PMT0 in 0.7T feild



# 0.7T 30deg

PMT gain in the magnetic field of 0.7T 30deg is measured for all PMT. The actual magnetic field is 0.3T 30deg. Therefore at first I calculated a influence for gain slope and intercept on 0.7T and estimated influence them on 0.3T from that.

blue: slope, red: intercept



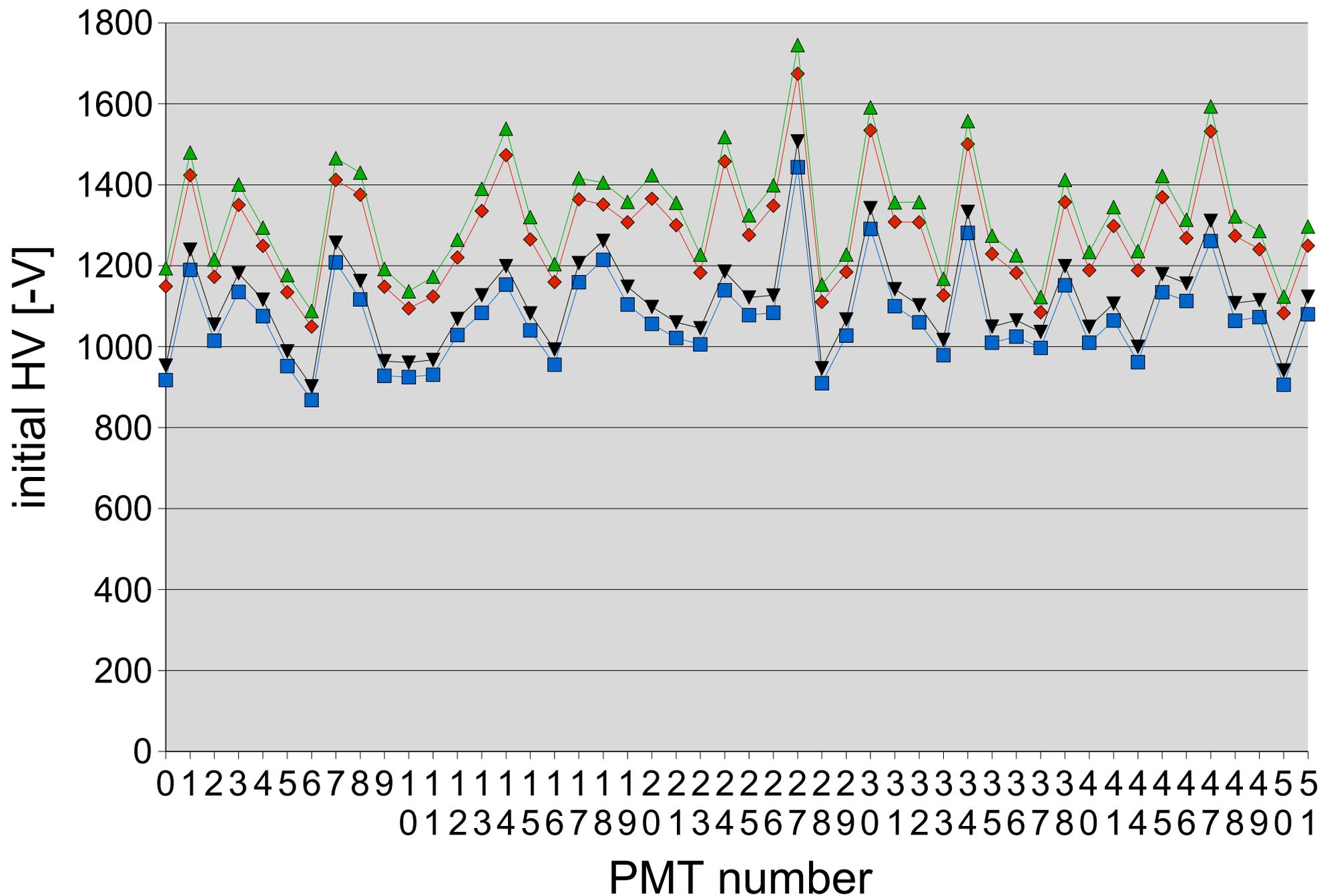
# Slope, intercept

B field (30deg,0.7T)/no field  
for slope or intercept on log-log.  
most them more than 1.

Because intercepts are minus value,  
they decrease if more than 1.

We can confirm that  
intercepts decrease and slopes increase  
from page1.

blue:0T(m1), black:0T(m3), red:0.7T(m1), green:0.7T(m3)



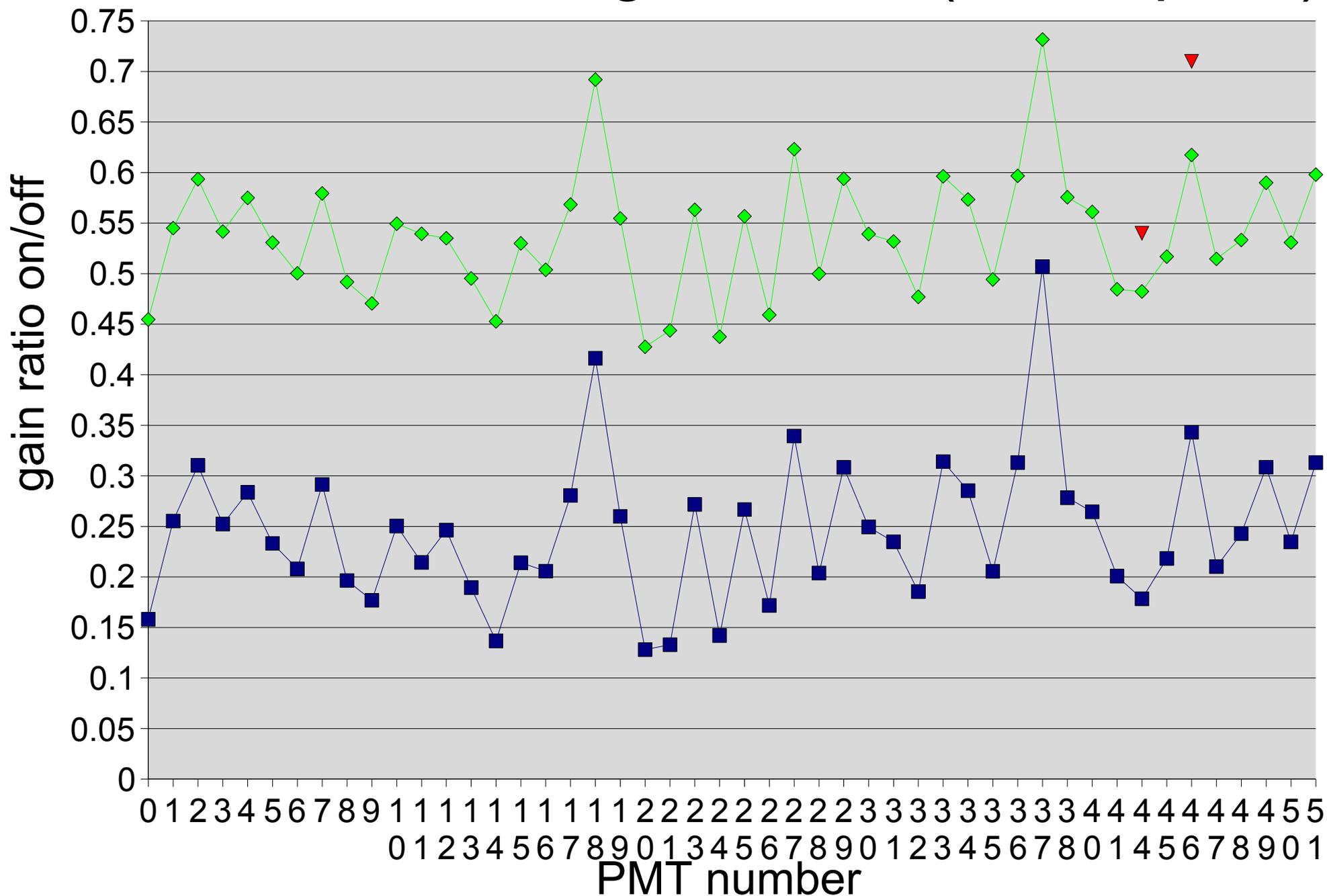
# Method1,3 on B field (0.7T)

I applied slope or intercept ratio to gain which I used for no field initial HV and get gain on 0.7T field.

Max charge (400MIP) comes on ADC maximum capacity in Method3.

Mean charge (200MIP) comes on ADC1000ch in Method1.

blue:0.7T, red:0.5T, green:0.3T (assumption)



# 30deg 0.7T on/off

This blue line shows gain ratio between 0.7T on and off on the initial HV for “B field”.

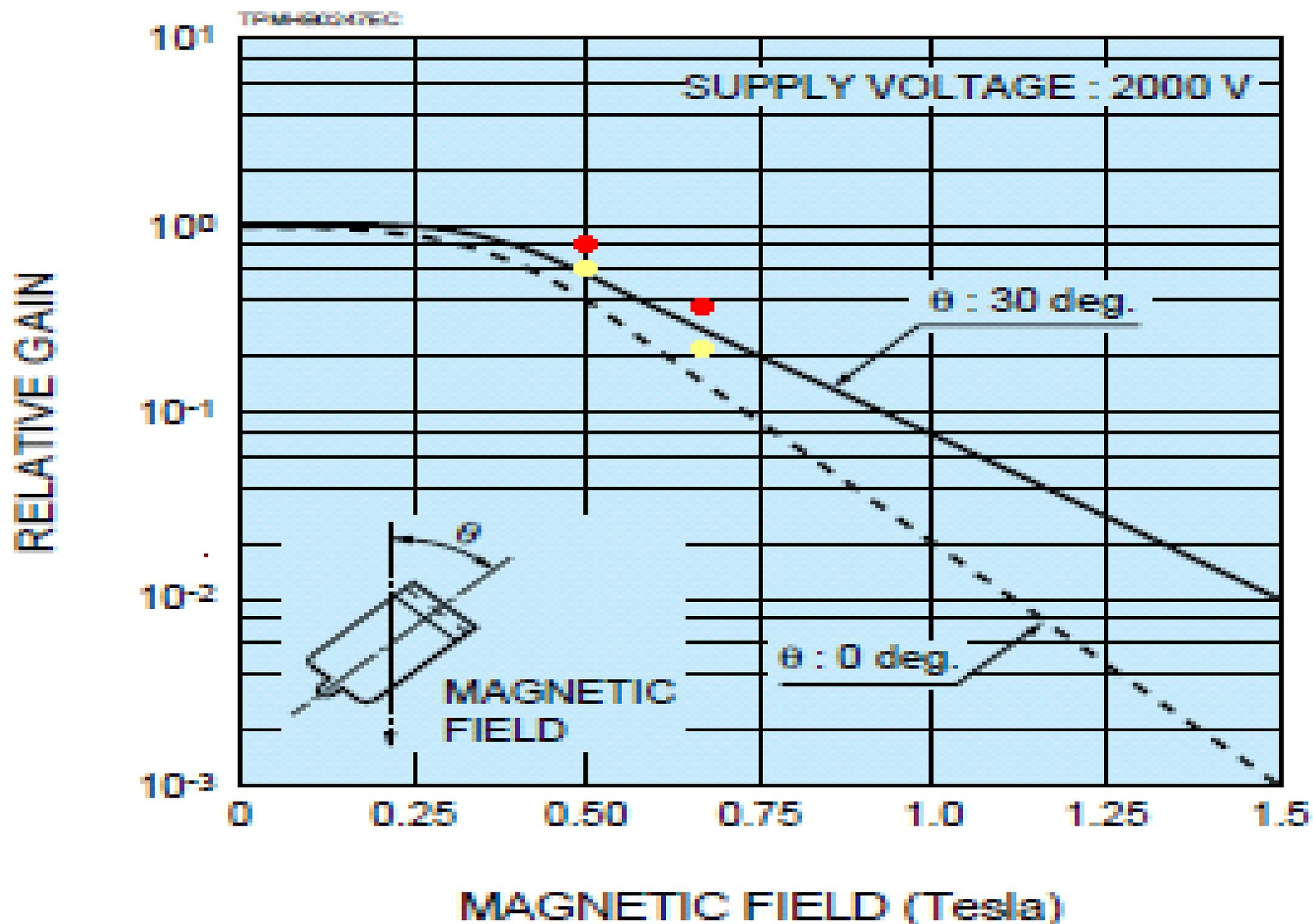
These values are about one-fifth. Red is that of 0.5T for two PMTs.

The green line is estimated for 0.3T by blue line.

It was supposed that the effect is in proportion to the magnetic field.

But it seems that the supposition is wrong by comparing green with red.

Fig.7: R5924 & R6504 Typical Gain in Magnetic Fields



# specification

The value of gain in 30deg 0.7T or 0.5T field is same as the specification on HV-2000V.

If same as the specification on initial HV (-900~1500V),

There is not so influence from 0.3T 30deg magnetic field.

We can use the same HV on B field and no field.