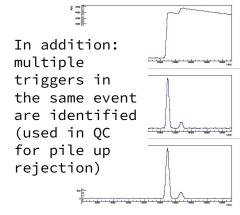
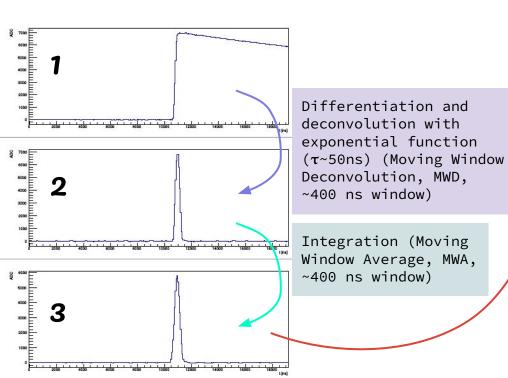
INVESTIGATING THE TIME RESOLUTION OF GERMANIUM DETECTORS

Elisabetta B. (TUM) Analysis call 16.06.2023

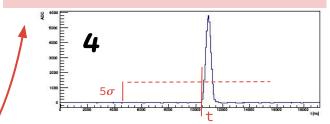
TIME RECONSTRUCTION IN ALPACA (GE DETECTORS)

→ Uses the GELATIO module GEMDFTTrigger (<u>JINST 6 P08013</u>)





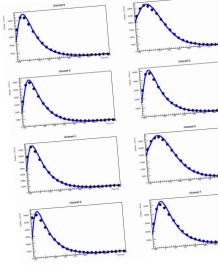
Leading edge discriminator: the trigger time is the first sample above threshold



*threshold defined as 5 baseline sigma *after the trigger the signal has to stay above threshold for a certain time (~200 ns)

MOTIVATION

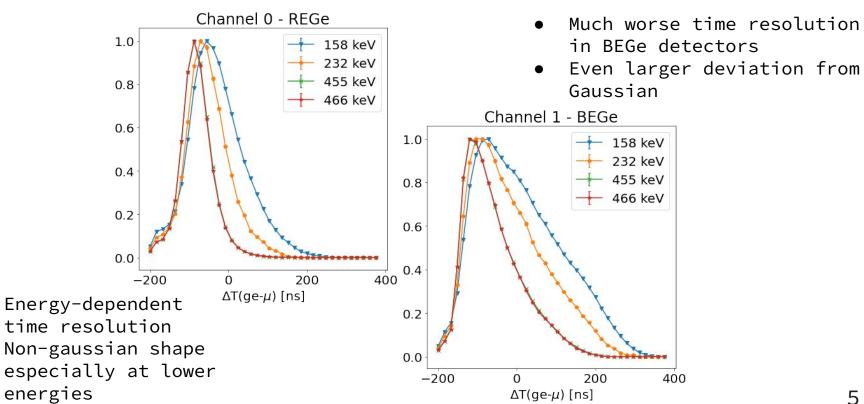
- I was trying to fit the time evolution of the de-excitation gammas including the time resolution of the germanium detectors with an exponential convoluted with a gaussian function (see collaboration meeting <u>slides</u>)
- Can we constrain the resolution term with our data? (Igor 0.)
- Discussion at the collaboration meeting: we can look at the muonic X-rays in our data



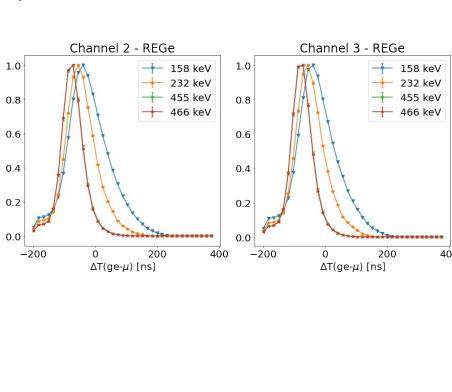
WHAT I DID

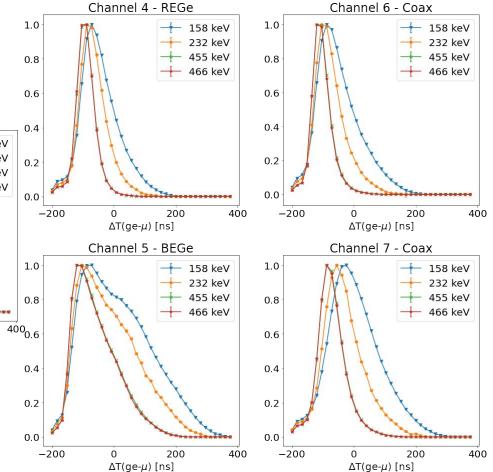
- Select 2 muonic X-rays from the M-series (close to the gammas' energies): 158.6 and 232.3 keV
- Select 2 muonic X-rays from the L-series (for comparison): 455.6 and 466 keV
- Fit the muonic X-ray over time (with bins of 16 ns)

RESULTS: CHANNEL O (REGE) AND CHANNEL I (BEGE)



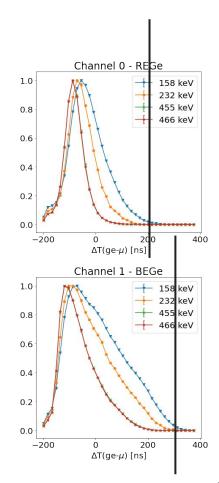
OTHER CHANNELS





CONCLUSIONS

- My assumption of gaussian time resolution was wrong!
- Time resolution difficult to model: especially at low energy strong energy dependence
- Need a different strategy for the fit of the time evolution of gamma lines (total capture rate)
- E.g. I could set the lower edge of the fit range where the muonic X-rays are gone (taking into account differences among detectors)



HIGHER ENERGY...

Nice plot for the conceptual paper maybe!

