

Daniele De Gruttola University & INFN of Salerno

ddegruttola@unisa.it

QA strategy for dRICH SiPMs

Wick-off to define QA protocol(s)

- Define pipeline for QA on SiPMs
- Frests to be performed at different stages and with different scopes
- Possibility to perform "basic" tests in parallel (2/3 sites)
- Possibility to perform specific tests in one site

SiPM matrices for the dRICH

- ~5000 SiPM matrices will be built and delivered by Hamamatsu
- Each matrix has 64 sensors
- 4 matrices will be installed a carrier
- 1248 carriers
- Assembling matrices into carriers will be done by a company

QA strategy for dRICH SiPMs

- QA tests when, where
 - QA tests on sensor matrices ?
 - Maybe not useful to be decided according to needs and costs
 - Maybe test on a sub-sample?
 - Frest on matrix before assembling could be useful to be sure that matrices with similar parameters go into one carrier?
 - Investigate possibility to perform these tests in Hamamatsu? Costs?
 - France Tests in our QA hub after assembling on carriers

QA strategy for dRICH SiPMs

- QA tests what
- Electrical inspection (on nude matrix? on assembled carrier?)
- IV curves, breakdown
- Frank Tests vs temperature
- Ensure to be stable in temperature (work done and in progress in Salerno and Cosenza)
- Property Proper
- Frank Tests at -40°C on a subsample (1-2%?)
- Check V bias trending vs T
- Optical inspection (before and after assembling?)
 - Microscopes are available in Catania
 - Procedure to remove scratches well known (tested in Bologna)

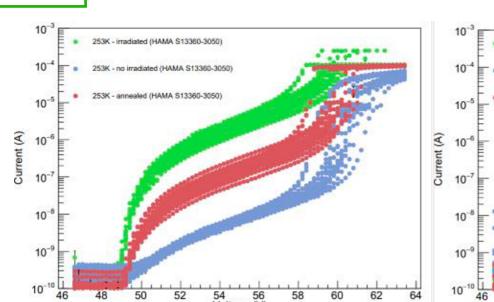
Set-up to test SiPMs @UNICAL

Bench for SiPMs characterization in Cosenza radiation lab

- Setup specifically designed to measure DCR
- dark current versus reverse bias voltage
- more details in backup



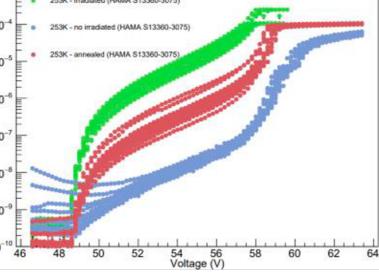
- Three types of Hamamatsu sensors tested
- Irradiation tests: protons (TIFPA-Trento); neutrons (CN-Legnaro); gamma (GIF-CERN)
- SiPMs characterization: study of damage by protons and gammas



253K-no irradiated

253K-annealed

253K-irradiated





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Studies on energy scan (backup)

IV-curves

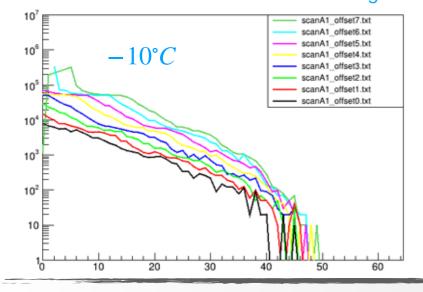
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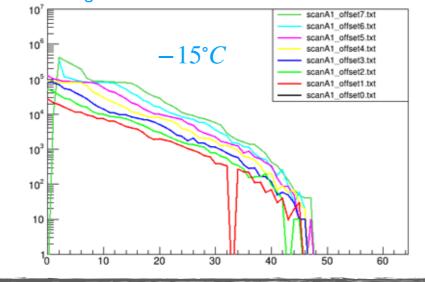
- Idea to build a larger AirBox and use a dewar to go down in temperature
- AirBox + Peltier + dewar (SiPM HV on)
 Low temperature far away from dew point





Measuring DCR on SENSL sensors breakdown voltage 24C, overvoltage 6V

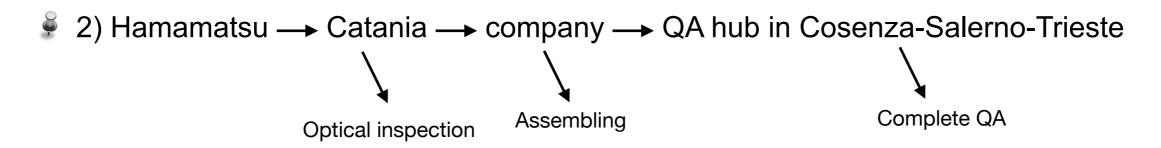




Salerno lab is currently being equipped with the same setup built in Cosenza (installing DAQ + multiplexer)

Test, action and delivery flow

Possible test flow



3) Other possible options

- Trieste is equipping a lab to make studies on microscopic behavior of sensors
- Available to be part of the QA hub

Timeline for QA

- Estimate total time needed for tests
 - Experience from JUNO in Catania

Step	Action	Time/Action [min/Action]	Number of Actions	Total time [min]	Notes
0	Optical inspection	1/tile	16	16	
1	Assembling 16 matrices on PCB	1/tile	16	16	
2	Cooling at -50°C	30+15	1	45	4.5°C - 5°C/min + 15 min stability
3	IV-curve Dark	0.5/curve - 1/curve	16x16(=32/2)	128 - 256	Ammeter w/ 2 channels
4	IV-curve Light	0.5/curve - 1/curve 0.3/DS	16x16	128 - 256 + 11	
5	Charge spectrum Dark	1.5/16 spectra/ Vpoint	32x5 Vpoint	240	1kHz event rate
6	Charge spectrum Light	1.5/16 spectra/ Vpoint	32x5 Vpoint	240 + 11	
7	Going up to environment T	20+10	1	30	
8	Removing 16 matrices	1/tile	16	16	
9	Logbook + DB	5+5	2	10	Writing notes + data sharing
CASE 1	Only IV-curve no charge spectra 359 (6h)			359 (6h)	1538 h (193 shifts)
CASE 2	No IV, only charge spectra 582 (9.7h)			582 (9.7h)	2486 h (311 shifts)
CASE 3	IV and charge spectra850 (14.2h)			850 (14.2h)	3639 h (459 shifts)
CASE 4	I-V and 10% charge spectra 420 (7h)			420 (7h)	1794 h (225 shifts)

Timeline for QA

Estimate total time needed for tests

Consider Catania-Cosenza-Salerno-Trieste + Hamamatsu delivery + assembling in company

Our table to be defined (study of protocols and time estimate)

next: remove "?" and establish detailed needs

Step	Action	Where	Number of Actions	Total time	Notes
0	Optical inspection	Catania? Company?	?	?	Microscope
1	Assembling 4 matrices	Company	?	?	
2	IV-curve Dark at T₁	dRICH QA hub	?	2h?	Testing in CS-SA labs
3	IV-curve Light at T₁	dRICH QA hub	?	2h?	Testing in CS-SA labs
4	IV-curve Dark at T ₂	dRICH QA hub	?	2h?	Testing in CS-SA labs
5	IV-curve Light at T ₂	dRICH QA hub	?	2h?	Testing in CS-SA labs
6	IV-curve Dark at T₃	dRICH QA hub	?	2h?	Testing in CS-SA labs
7	IV-curve Light at T₃	dRICH QA hub	?	2h?	Testing in CS-SA labs
8	IV-curve Light at -40°C	dRICH QA hub	?	2h?	Sub-sample
9	Logbook + DB	dRICH QA hub	?	0.5h?	Writing notes + data sharing
Define cases	according to previous considerations			?	shifts?

Manpower

Current manpower in Catania

- 1 tenured faculty: Cristina Tuvé
- 1 undergrad student

Current manpower in Cosenza

- 3 tenured faculties: Enrico Tassi, Marcella Capua, Salvatore Fazio
- 1 PhD student: Luisa Occhiuto
- § 1 undergrad student: Cristian Romeo
- 1 technician: Vittorio Romano
- Firing manpower dedicated to QA tests: 1 postdoc + undergraduates and a master student

Current manpower in Salerno

- 3 tenured faculties: Daniele De Gruttola, Annalisa De Caro, Alberto Calivà
- § 1 postdoc: Cristina Ripoli
- 1 technician: Nicola Funicello
- Possibly hiring manpower dedicated to QA tests in the future (students+tenured faculties)

• + Trieste

- Continuous activity in our sites foreseen during QA phases
- · Shifts to be performed by dedicated people

Conclusions

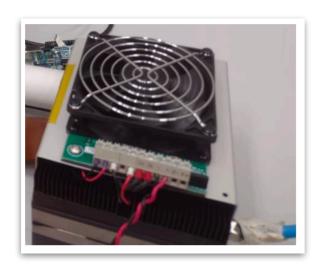
- Available manpower from Catania-Cosenza-Salerno-Trieste
- Laboratories equipped and operational in Cosenza and Salerno (and Trieste)
- Characterization studies performed and QA protocol to be defined
- Sites can perform QA tests in parallel
- Redundancy is also crucial as backup in case of issues
- Ongoing brain-storming in Bologna-Catania-Cosenza-Salerno-Trieste groups
- Test pipeline being defined to be ready in ~1 year
- Detailed pipeline, database and checklist will be crucial



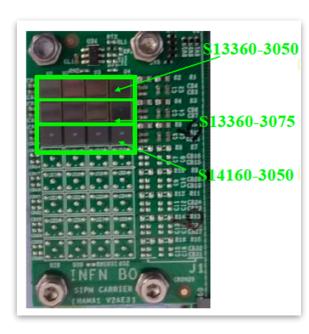
Set-up to test SiPMs @UNICAL

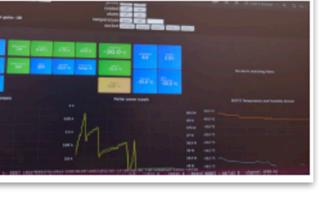
Experimental setup in Cosenza

- boards hosting SiPMs
- custom made portable Peltier box
- ultrapure air tanks to **control humidity** in the inner box
- Adapter board to regulate the voltage supplied to the SiPMs
- ALCOR board for the data acquisition
- A relative **humidity and temperature sensor** (Arduino)
- A Master Logic board for communication with the adapter board
- An FPGA to program and read the ALCOR data
- Grafana web application to monitor operations









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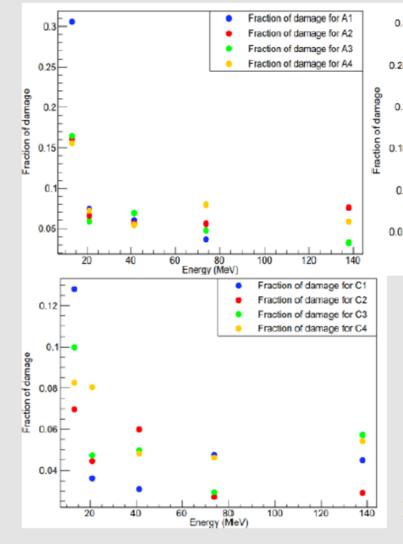
Huhtinen & Aarnio (1993) HAMA \$13360-3050 HAMA \$13360-3075 (shift = + 1.3) HAMA \$14160-3050 (shift = + 2.3) RMS -8% overall systematic uncertainty not shown 2.5 1.5 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 Proton energy (MeV)

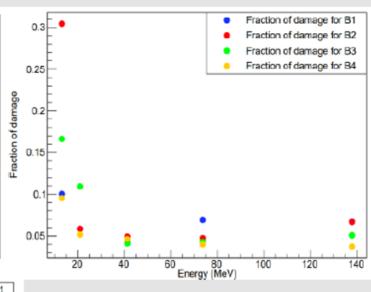
 Comparison of radiation damage for each sensor vs radiation damage by NIEL.

$$\frac{(I_{irr} - I_{noirr})}{(I_{irr} - I_{noirr})(138 \, MeV)} \, \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

ENERGY SCAN

Overvoltage = Dark current - Vbd





√Fraction of damage for each sensor

$$\frac{(I_{ann} - I_{noirr})}{(I_{irr} - I_{noirr})} \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

For semplicity we call:

- ► HAMA S13360-3050 == A
- ➤ HAMA \$13360-3075 == B
- ➤ HAMA S14160-3050 == C

 ϵ =efficiency of degrader.