

SiPM Gain calibration & Cooling Test

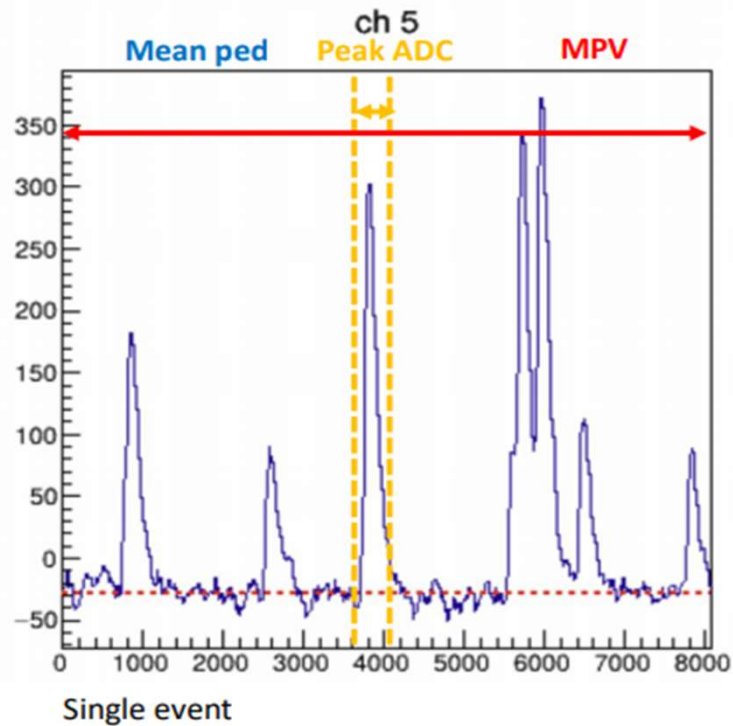
260922

Jun Seop SHIN, Bo Gyeong SEO, Jun Hyung PARK, Geon Woo SONG,
Seung Won YEO, Shin Hyung KIM

Department of Physics, Kyungpook National University

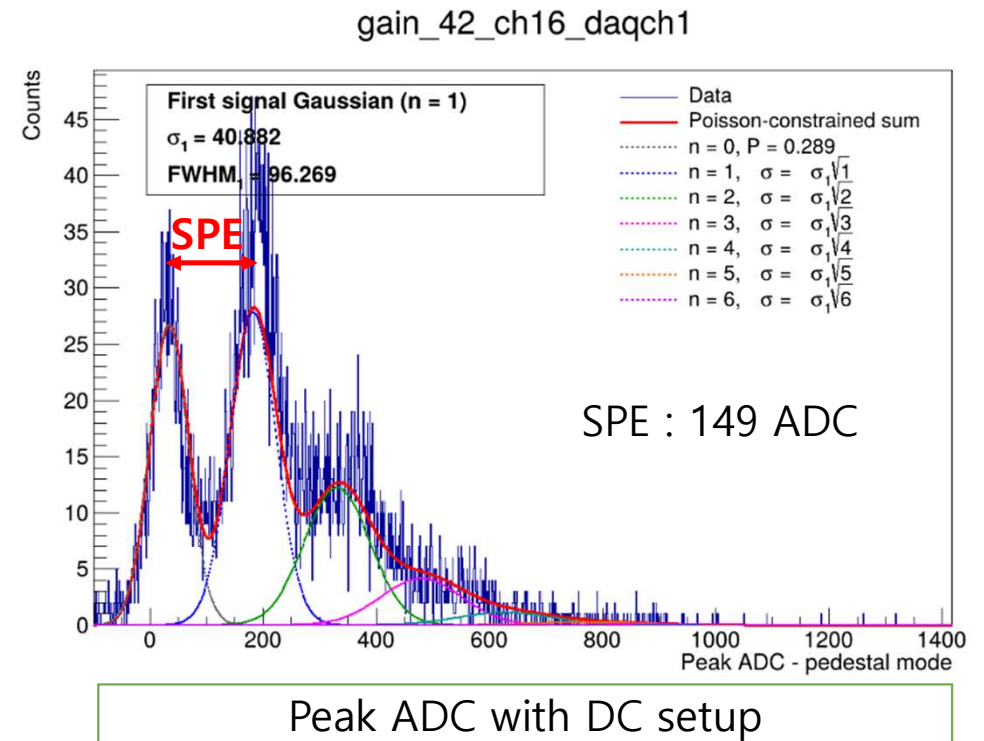
1. Gain calibration

Gain calibration for 26CERNTB

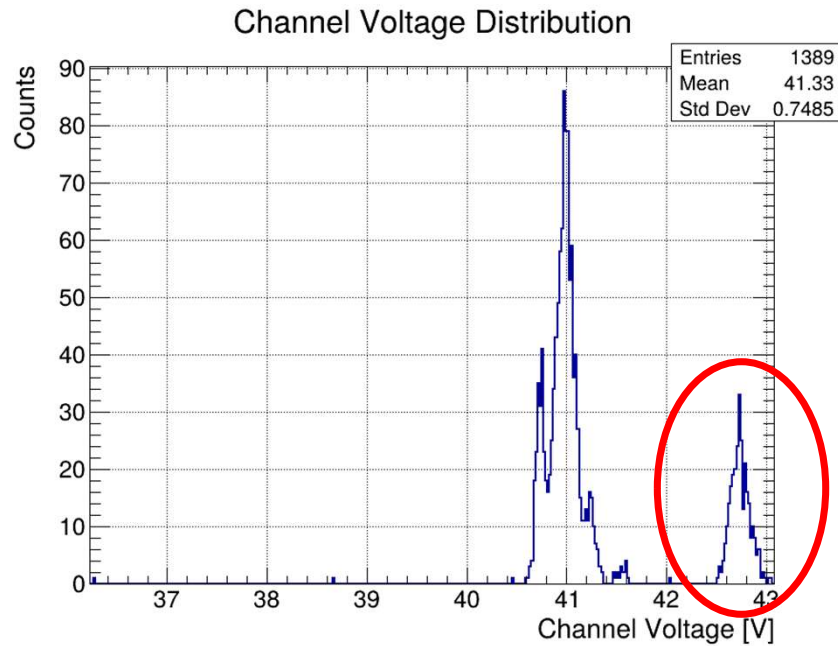


Single event with DC setup

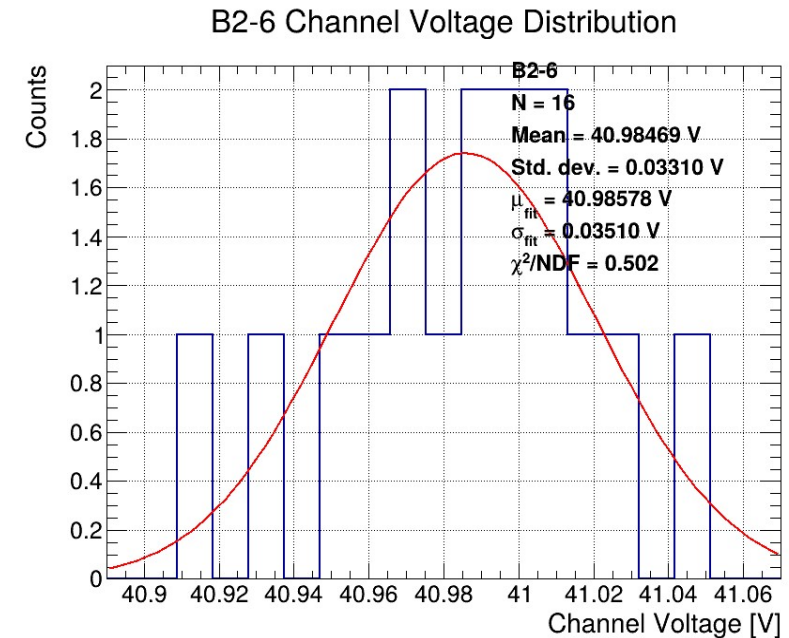
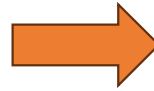
- Calibration with dark current for 26CERN
- Peak size = Peak – baseline
- SPE = 2 p.e. – 1 p.e.



Gain calibration for 26CERN TB



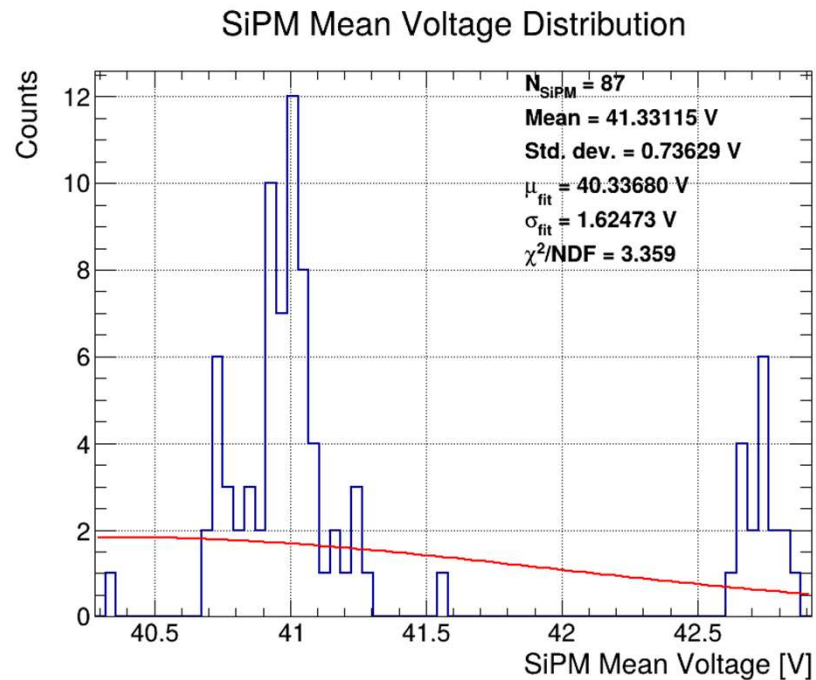
Total calibrated gain distribution



16 ch calibrated gain per same SiPM array

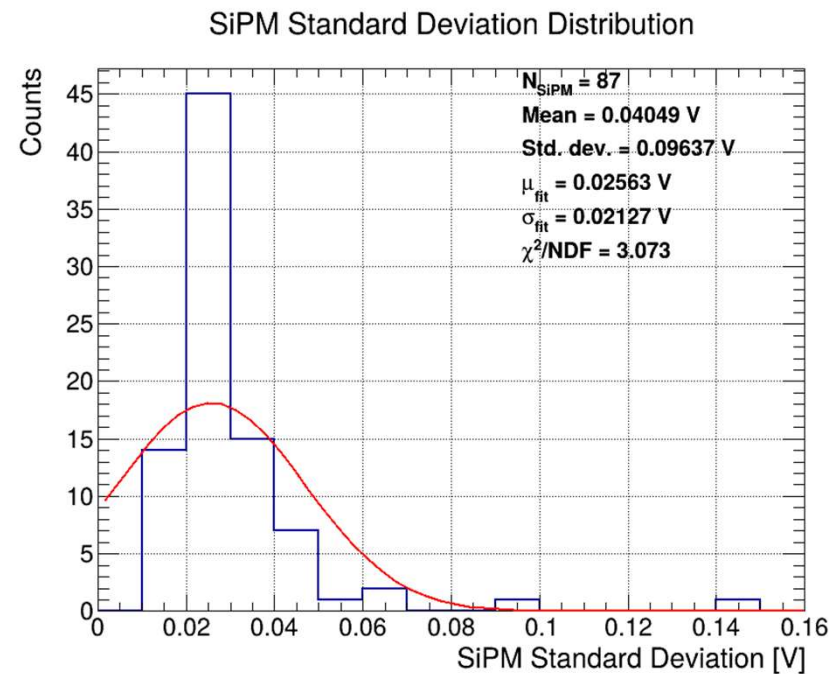
- 87 SiPMs (1389 channels) used (3 channels are disabled)
- 2 peaks exist => Should find single events
- Voltage distribution at SiPM 1 array (16 channels)

Gain distribution – N=87 arrays



SiPM Mean Voltage Distribution

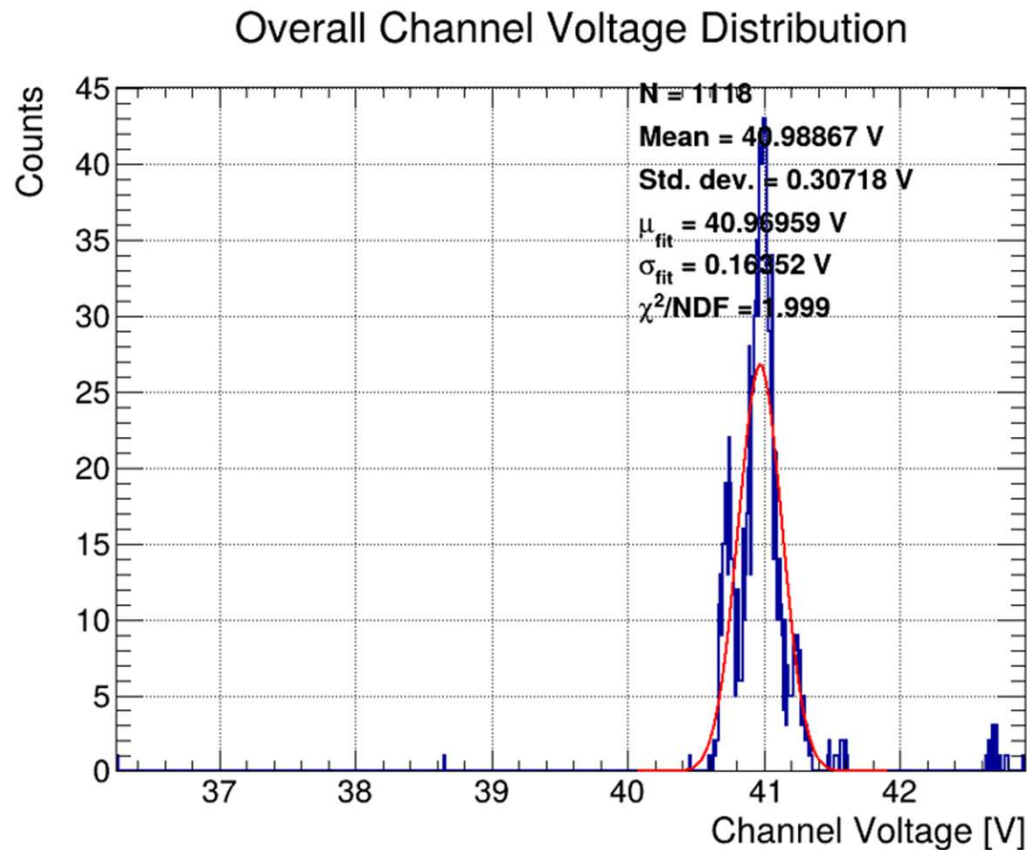
- Cannot Fit well



SiPM Standard Deviation Distribution

- Std of fitting function : 0.0213 V
- Mean of fitting function : 0.0256 V

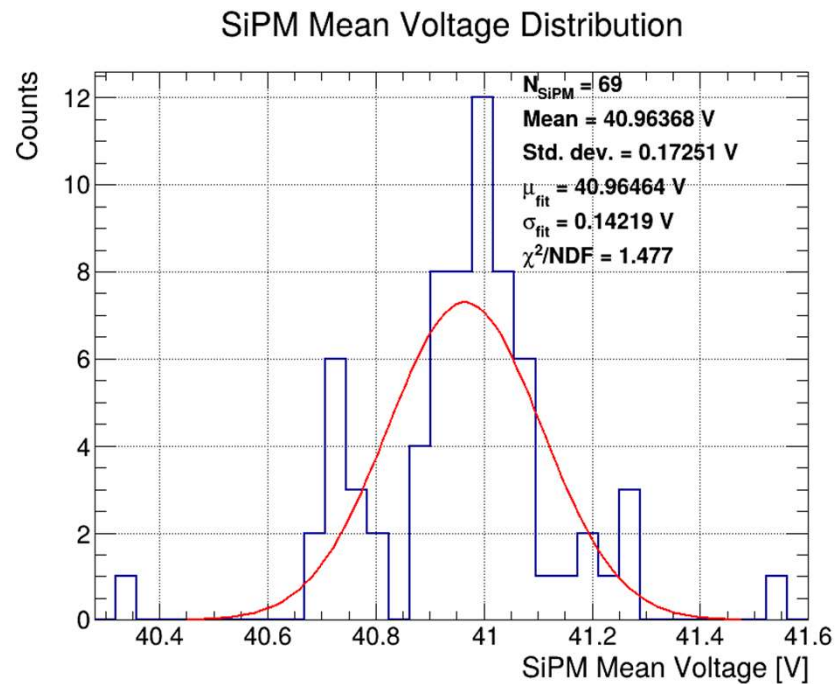
Gain calibration for 26CERN TB



Total calibrated gain distribution

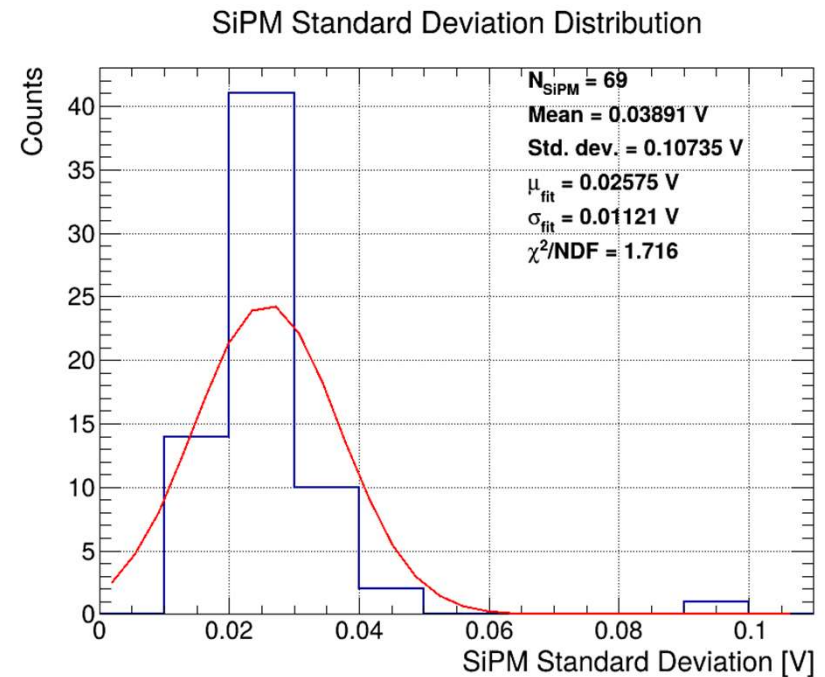
- 69 SiPM arrays (1118 channels)
- Std of fitting function : 0.16352
- Mean of fitting function : 40.97 V

Gain distribution – SiPM mean



SiPM Mean Voltage Distribution

- Std of fitting function : 0.142 V
- Mean of fitting function : 40.964 V



SiPM Standard Deviation Distribution

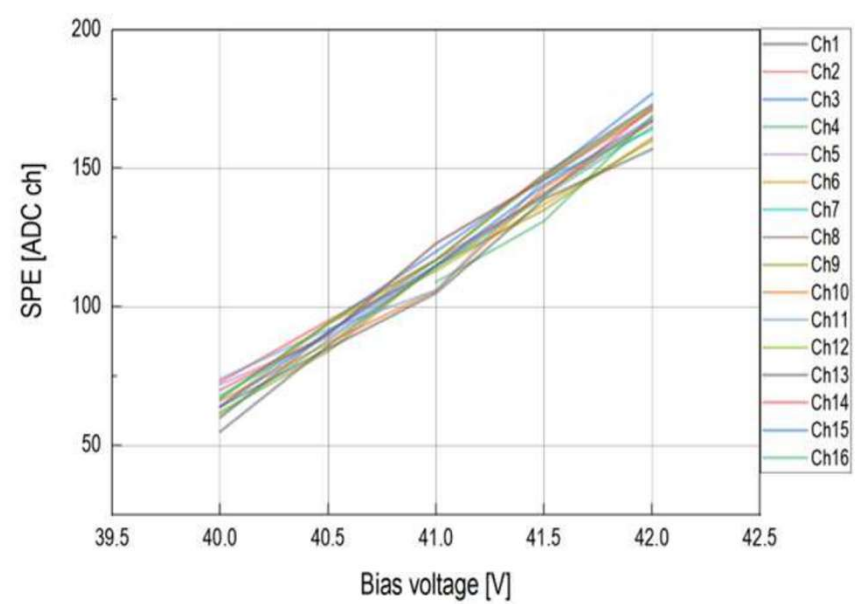
- Std of fitting function : 0.0112 V
- Mean of fitting function : 0.0258 V

To do - Gain calibration

- Wrong gain SiPM debugging
- Resolution data at 26CERNTB (Common 41 V VS Calibrated voltage) analysis

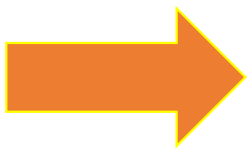
2. Cooling

Temperature test – Gain difference



SiPM Bias voltage – SPE grape
at 1 SiPM 16 channels array

- 90 SiPMs were calibrated at KNU
- Vbr difference by temperature (34 mV per 1 °C)
- Gain difference at different temperature is essential



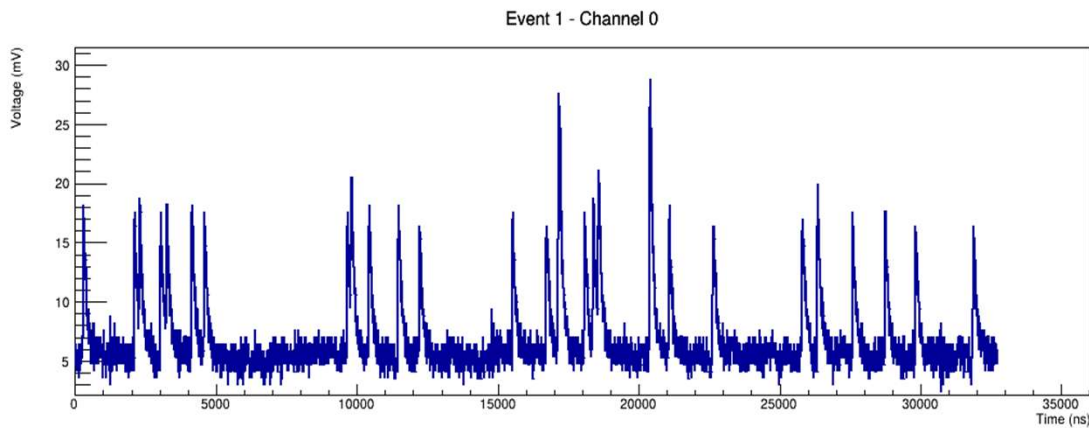
Electrical and optical characteristics (Typ. Ta=25 °C, Vover=2.7 V, unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	S14160/S14161 -3050HS-04, -08	S14160/S14161 -4050HS-06	S14160/S14161 -6050HS-04	unit
Spectral response range	λ	270 to 900			nm
Peak sensitivity wavelength	λ_p	450			nm
Photon detection efficiency at λ_p^{*3}	PDE	50			%
Breakdown voltage	VBR	38			V
Recommended operating voltage*4	Vop	VBR + 2.7			V
Vop variation between channels in one product*5	Typ.	0.1			V
	Max.	0.2			
Dark current	Typ.	0.6	1.1	2.5	μ A
	Max.	1.8	3.3	7.5	
Crosstalk probability	-	7			%
Terminal capacitance	Ct	500	900	2000	pF
Gain	M	2.5×10^6			-
Temperature coefficient of recommended reverse voltage	$\Delta T V_{op}$	34			mV/°C

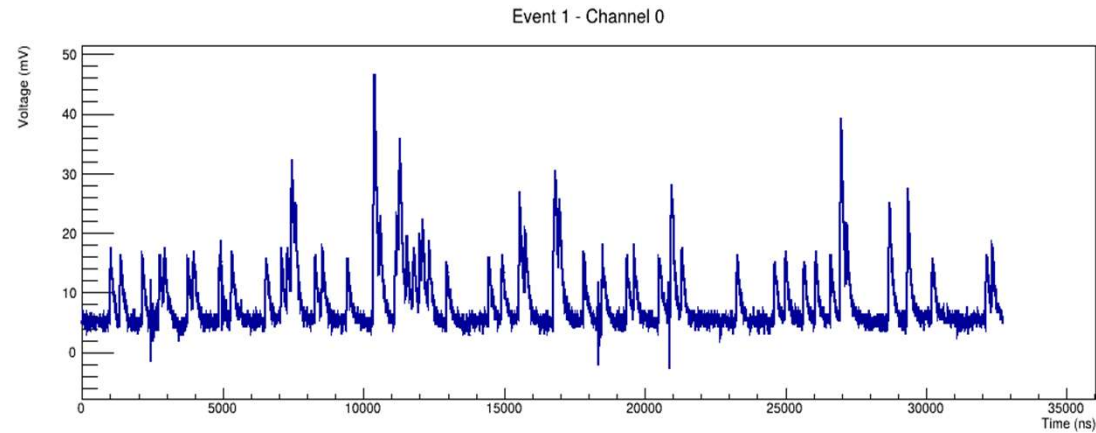


Chiller at KNU

Temperature test – Dark Current Rate



1 channel single event at 14 °C



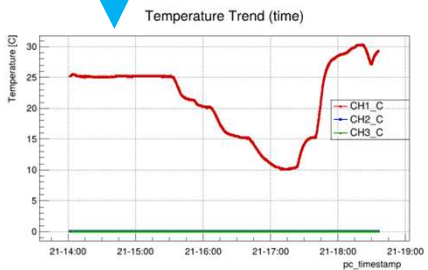
1 channel single event at 25 °C

- DCR for 1 event
- Depends on temperature (# of DC at 25 °C > # of DC at 14 °C)

Temperature test setup



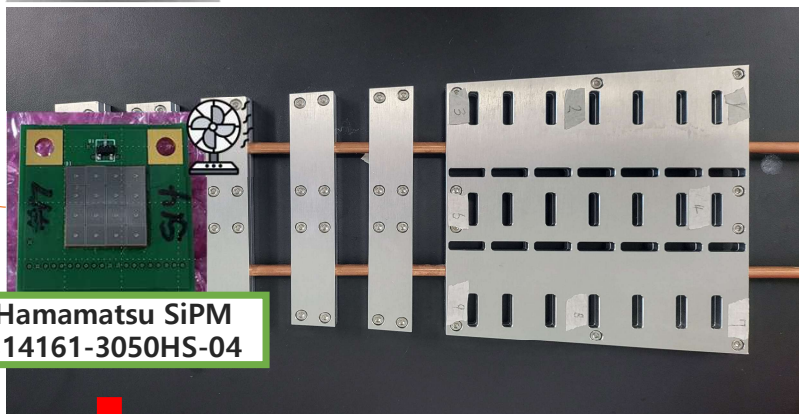
Data logger
(GRAPHTEC GL260)



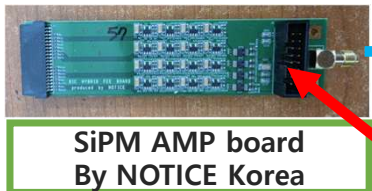
Temperature
Online monitoring



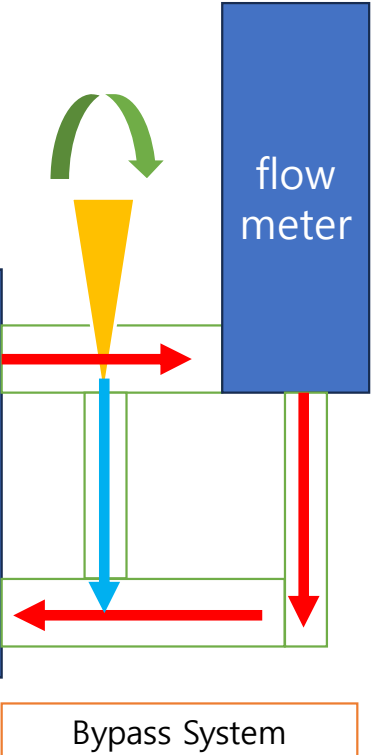
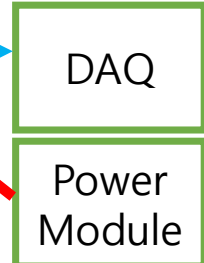
Thermocouple
(T-type)



Hamamatsu SiPM
S14161-3050HS-04



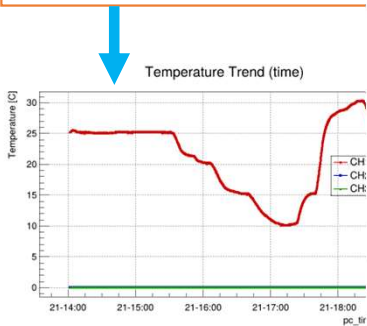
SiPM AMP board
By NOTICE Korea



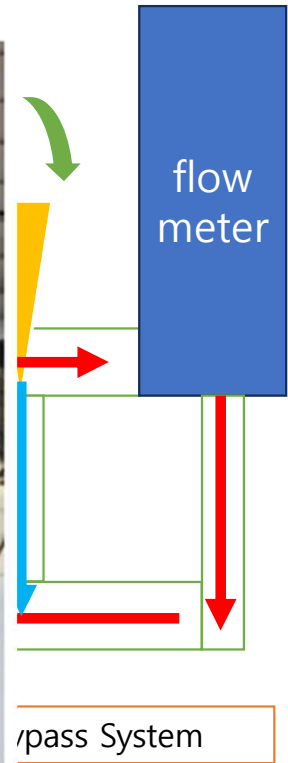
Temperature test setup



Data logger
(GRAPHTEC GL260)



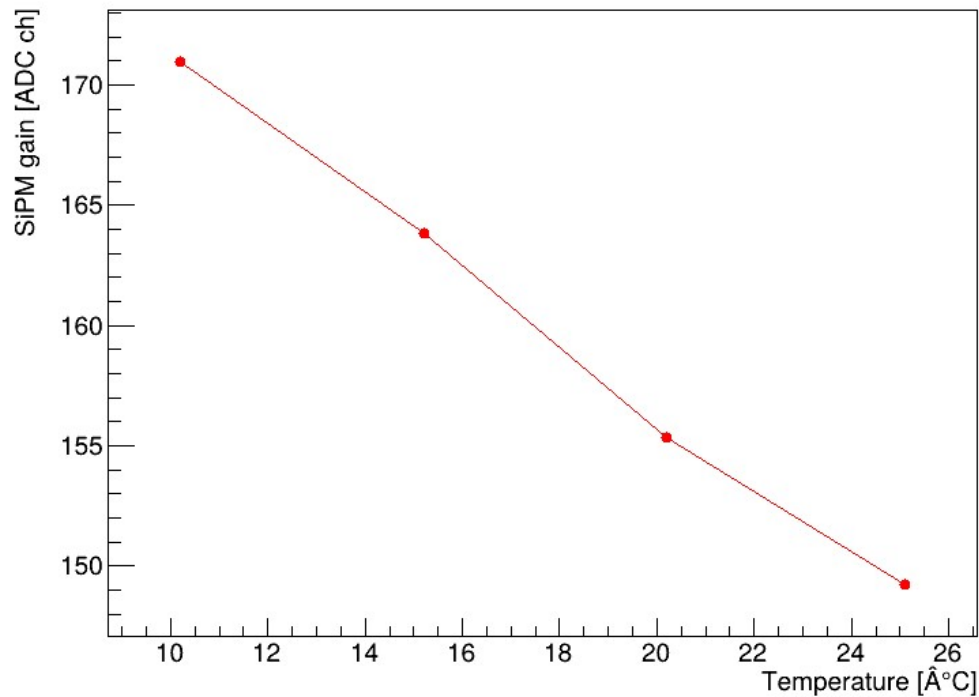
Temperature
Online monitoring



module

Temperature test – Gain

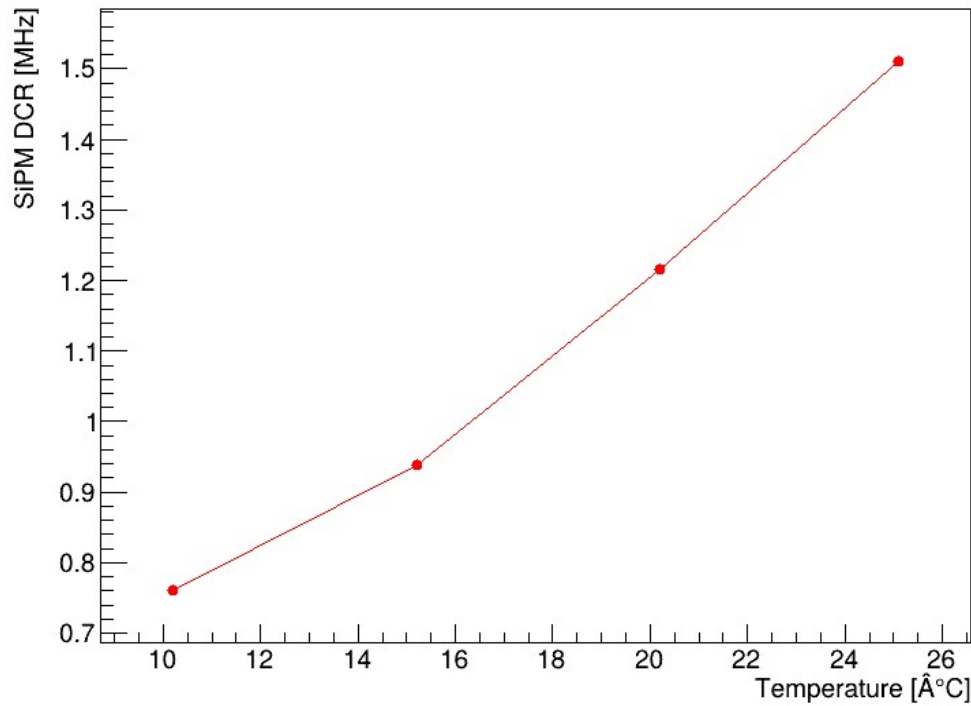
SiPM temperature - gain at 42.0 V test



- 4 temperature points (10 °C ~ 25 °C, 5 °C stamps)
- Gain calibration with same algorithm (previous led test)
- Gain calibration for each temperature – Seung Won YEO
- Gain decreases linearly as temperature increases.

Temperature test – Dark Current Rate

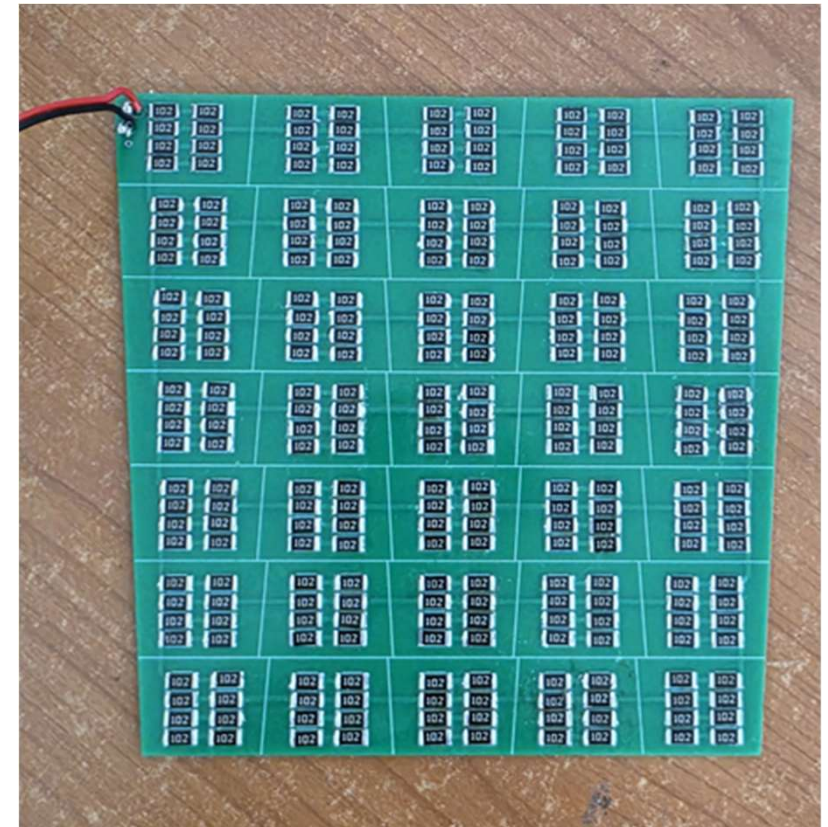
SiPM temperature - DCR at 42.0 V test



- 4 temperature points (10 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ~ 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, 5 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ stamps)
- DCR fitting logic – Geon Woo SONG
- DCR increases linearly as temperature increases.

To do - Cooling

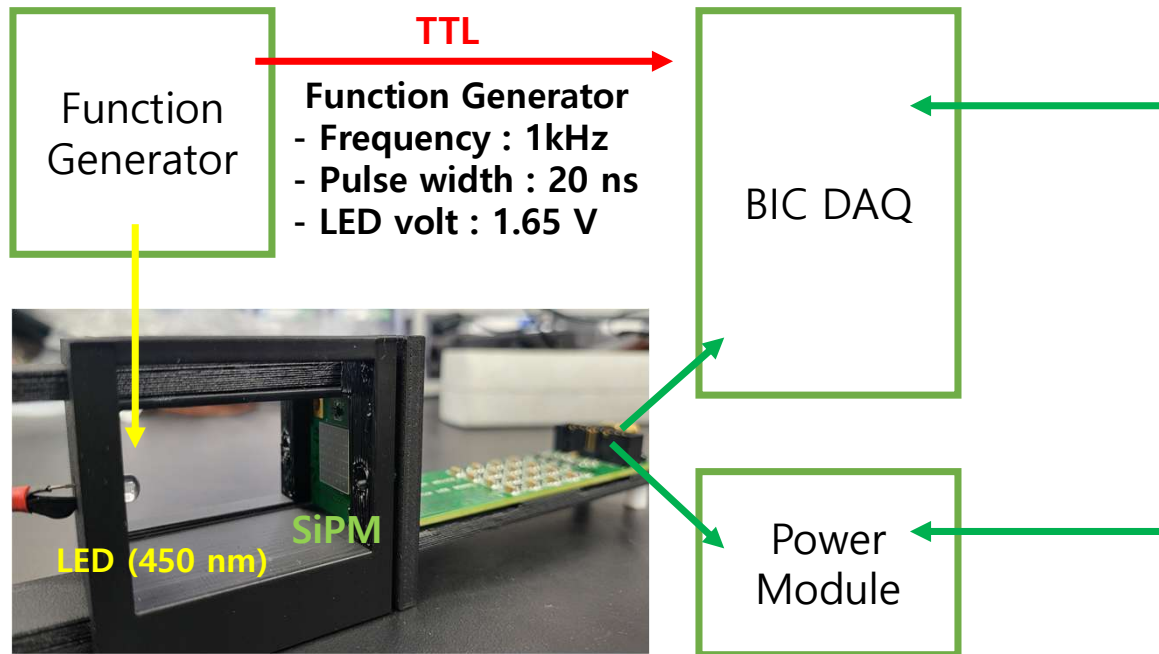
- DCR test (SiPM bias voltage – DCR)
- DCR function debugging
- Cooling test with bulk dummy board (separate test)



Bulk dummy board

Backup

SiPM Gain Calibration – LED Setup



- Single photoelectron (SPE) measurement with LED setup
- Each channel was operated individually
- SPE scan was performed at different SiPM bias voltage for each channel.



- BIC DAQ
 - 62.5 MHz (16 ns) FADC
 - 14 bit ADC with voltage range 0~2 V



- BIC Power module
 - Give individual voltage for each SiPM channels
 - 12 bit DAC with voltage range 0~10 V
 - Get temperature data with SiPM temperature sensor

DAQ Setup

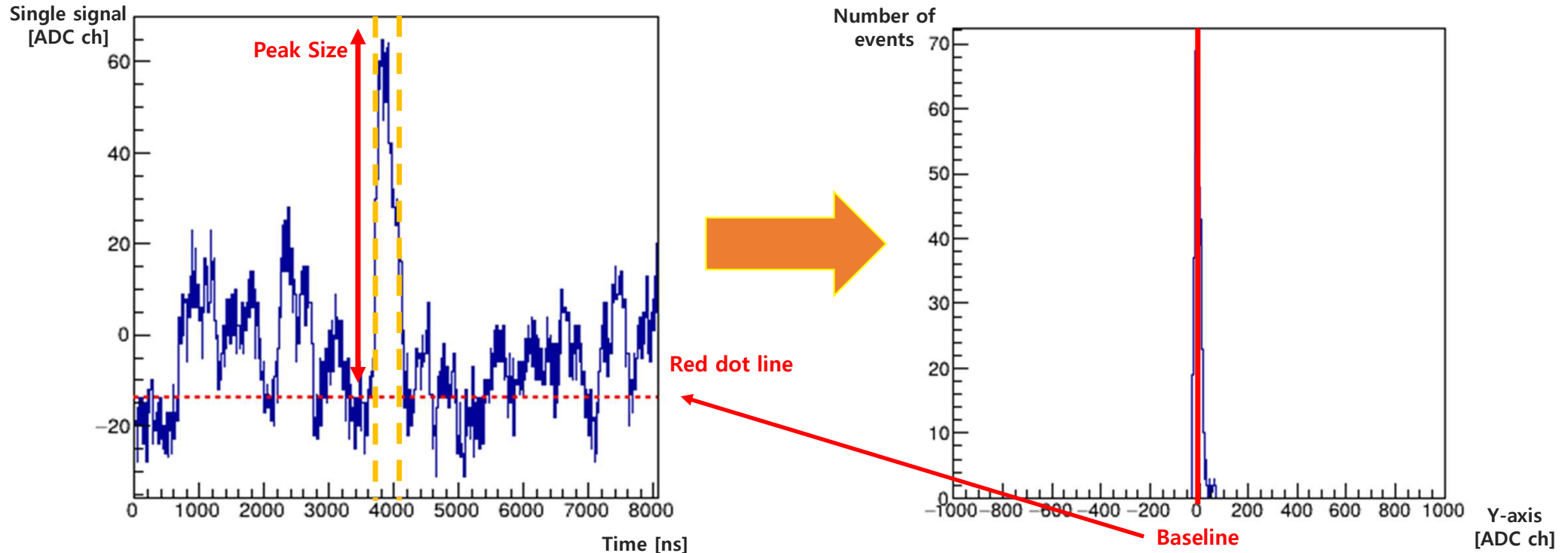


- NKFADC500
 - 500 MHz (2 ns) FADC
 - 12 bit ADC with voltage range 0~2 V



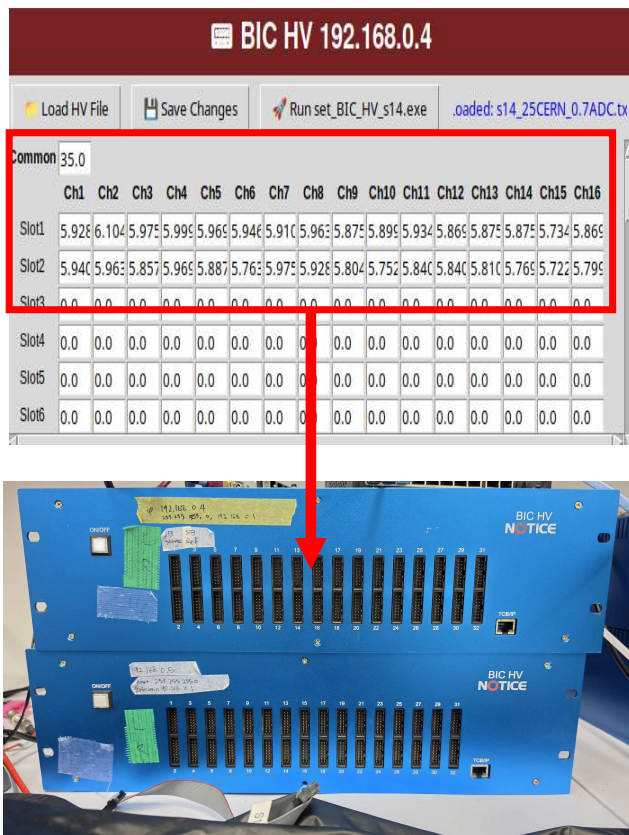
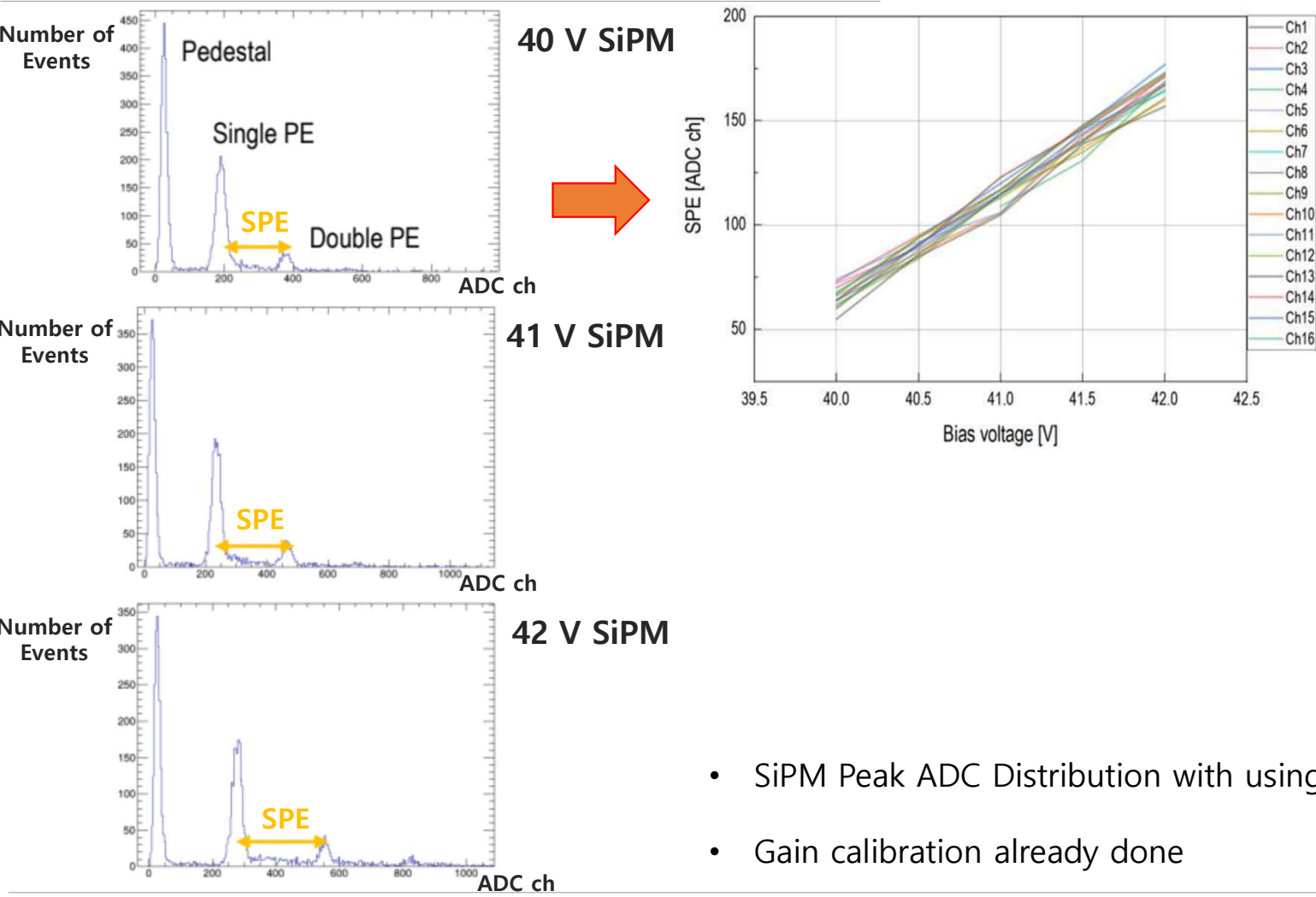
- BIC DAQ
 - 62.5 MHz (16 ns) FADC
 - 14 bit ADC with voltage range 0~2 V

SiPM Gain Calibration – LED Logic



- Single event of SiPM each channel per each bias voltage
- To measure single photoelectron (SPE), Low intensity of LED was needed
- Baseline determined from y-axis projection of ADC values outside of the LED windows (High dark current rates)
- Red dot line (Peak position used as baseline))

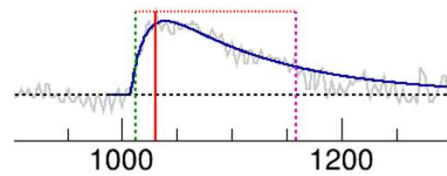
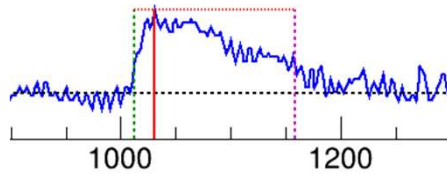
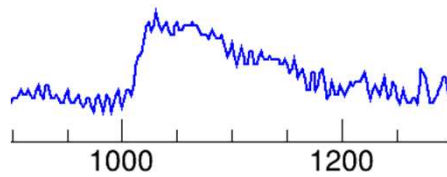
SiPM Gain Calibration – Peak ADC Distribution



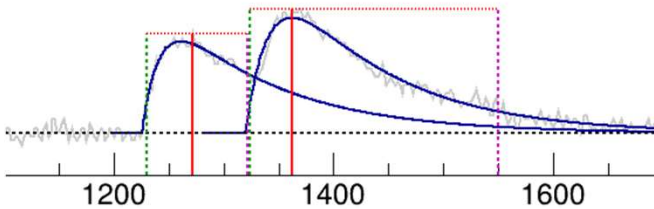
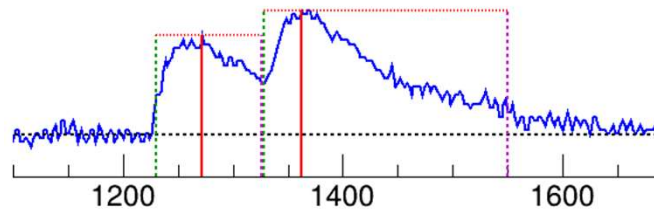
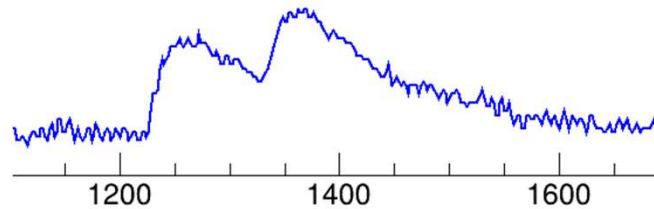
- SiPM Peak ADC Distribution with using LED Logic (Peak Size)
- Gain calibration already done

DCR Fitting Overview

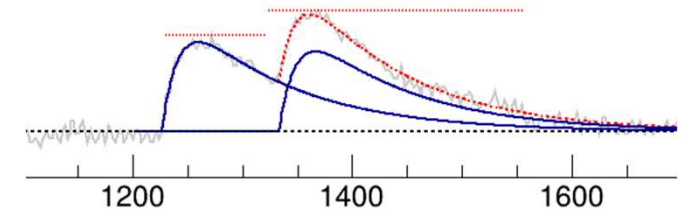
Single Pulse



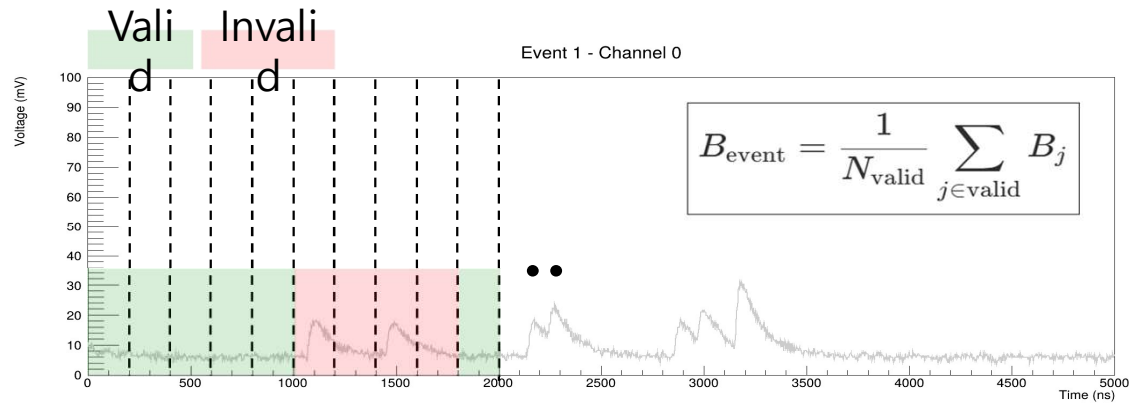
Cluster



Final Form

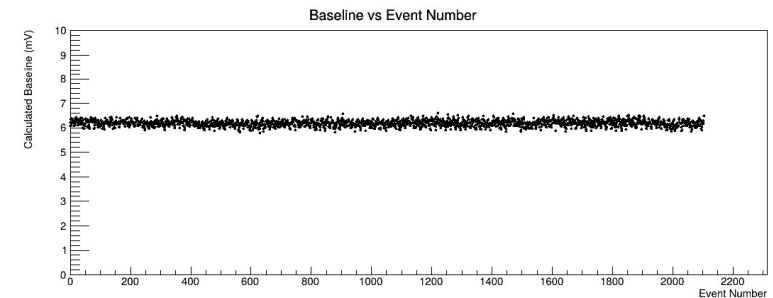
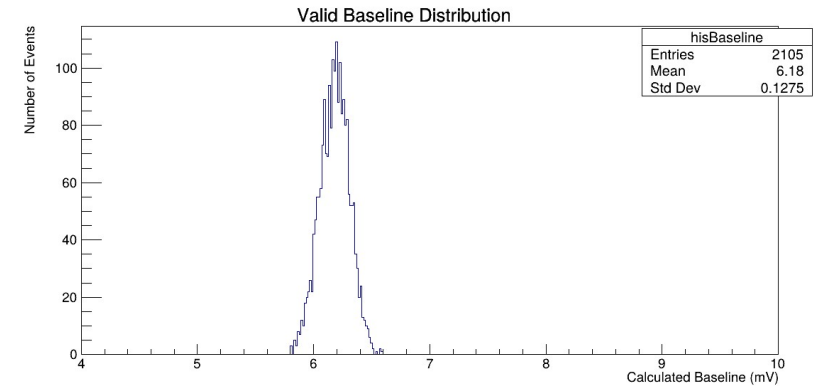


1. Baseline Correction



Valid Event : 2105 event

Baseline RMS: 0.128 mV



Mean : 6.180225 mV

Mean error : 0.002779 mV

RMS : 0.127510 mV

- Divide the entire waveform into 100-sample (200 ns) intervals.
- Select the valid intervals and calculate their average.

2. Pulse Model

Single Pulse Model

$$f_1(t) = \begin{cases} B, & t < t_0 \\ B + AN(e^{-\frac{dt}{\tau_d}} - e^{-\frac{dt}{\tau_r}}), & t \geq t_0 \end{cases}$$

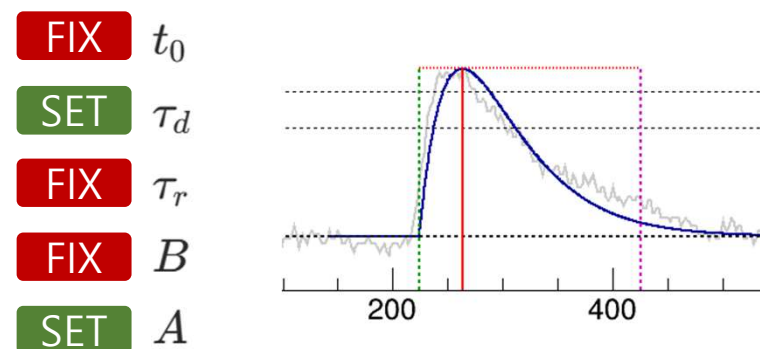
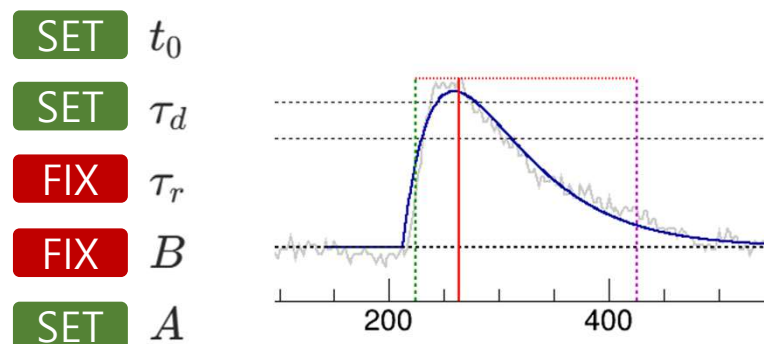
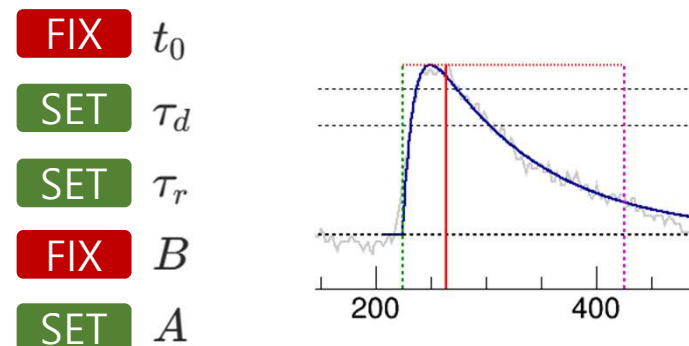
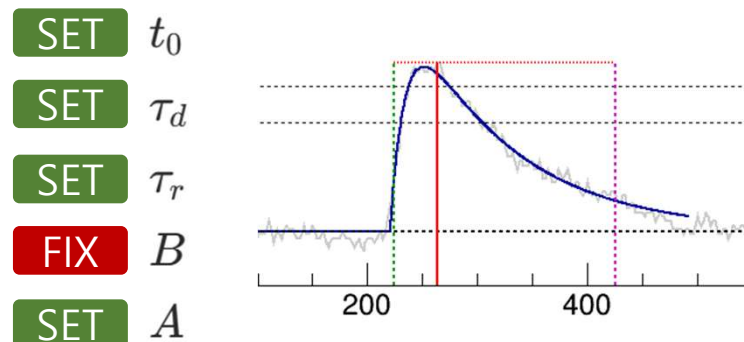
- τ_d : Decay Time
 - τ_r : Rise Time
 - B : Baseline
 - A : Pulse Height
 - t_0 : start Time
- } 한 Cluster 내 Parameter 공유
- } 각 펄스당 할당

n-Pulse Model

$$f_n(t) = \begin{cases} B, & t < t_0 \\ B + \sum_{i=1}^n A_i N(e^{-\frac{dt}{\tau_d}} - e^{-\frac{dt}{\tau_r}}), & t \geq t_0 \end{cases}$$

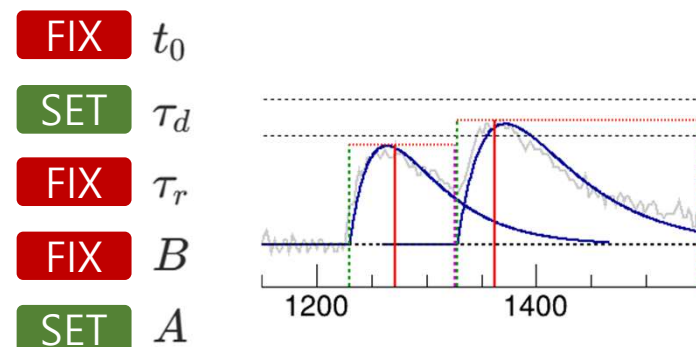
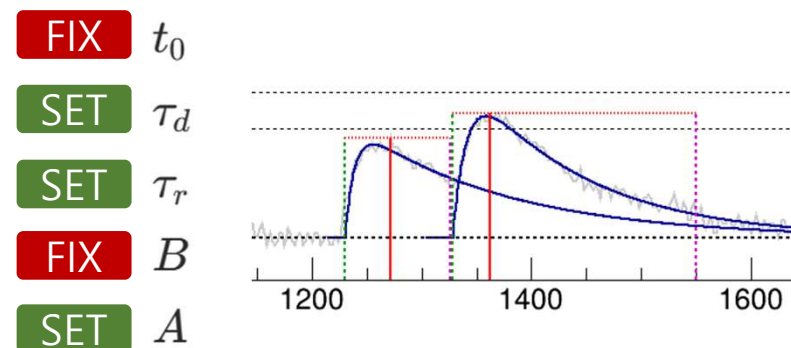
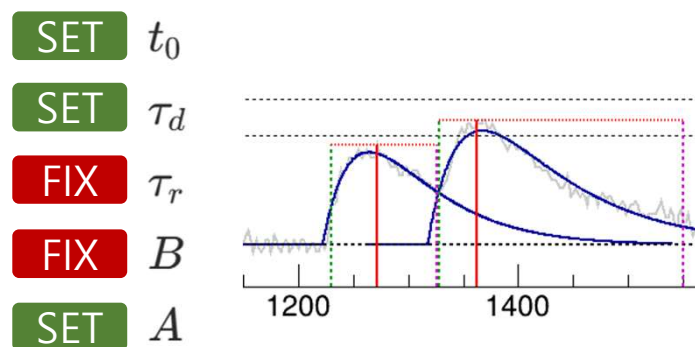
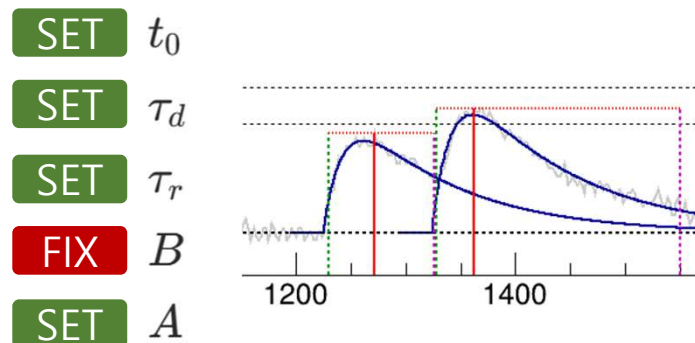
2. Pulse Shape Model

Parameter Set/Fix



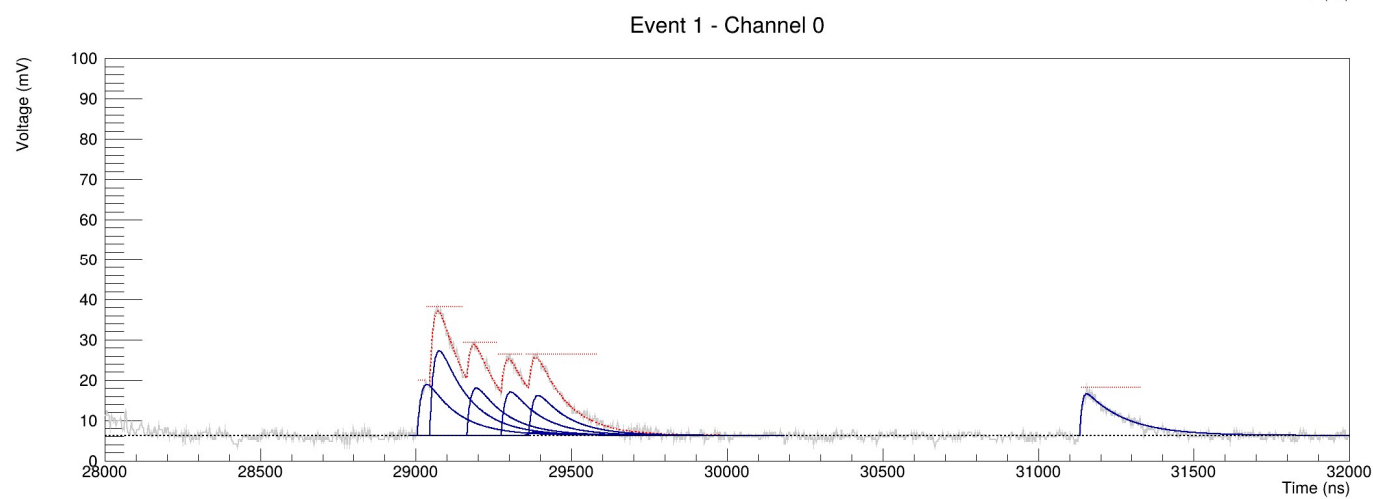
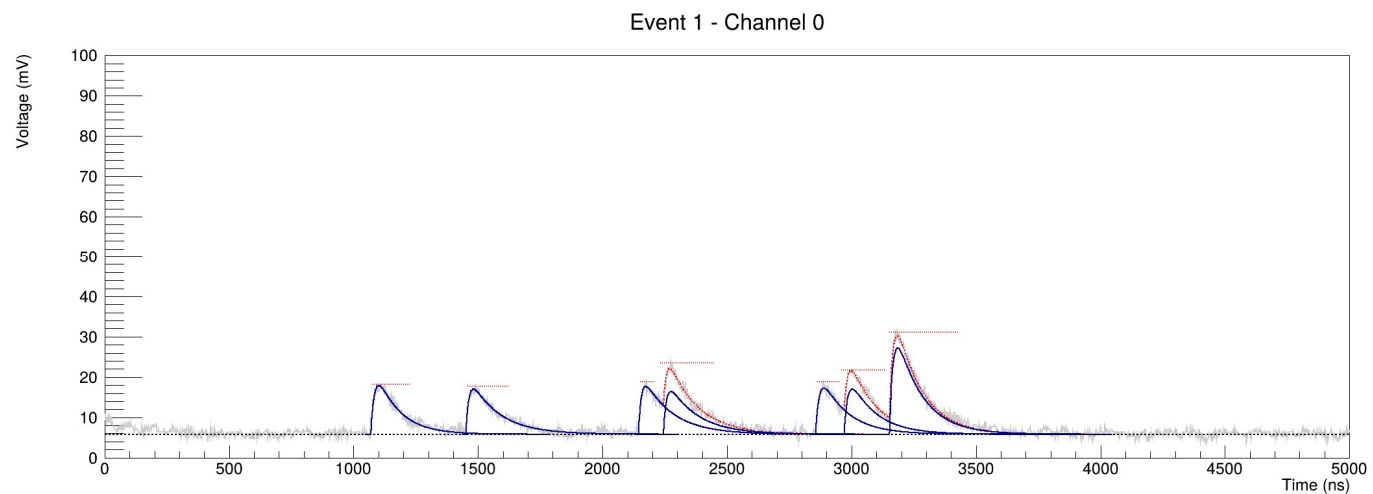
2. Pulse Shape Model

Parameter Set/Fix



→ Free Parameter is Best! (Except Baseline)

2. Pulse Model



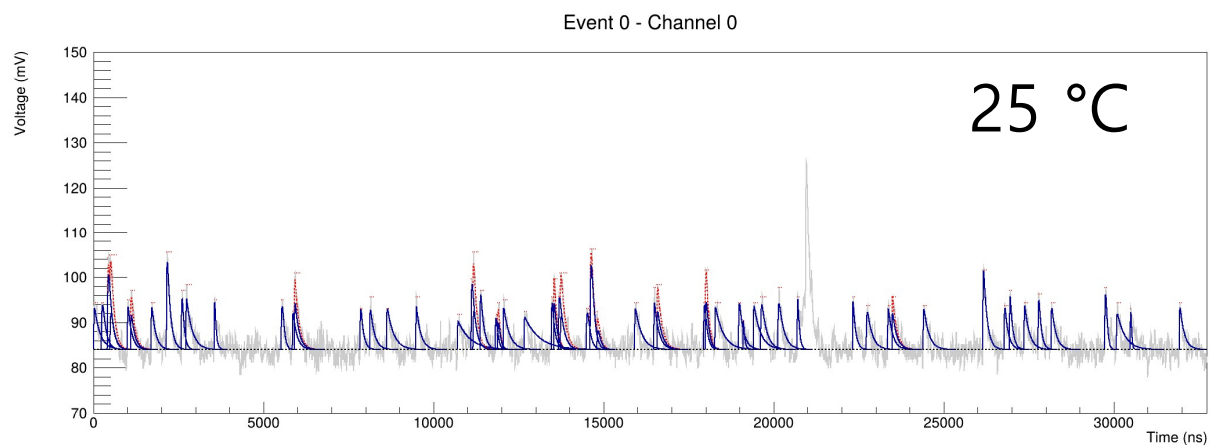
- Raw Data
- - - Total Fitted Model
- Pulse Component

Temperature VS DCR

Measurement condition

NKFADC500

1 ADC = 0.66 mV

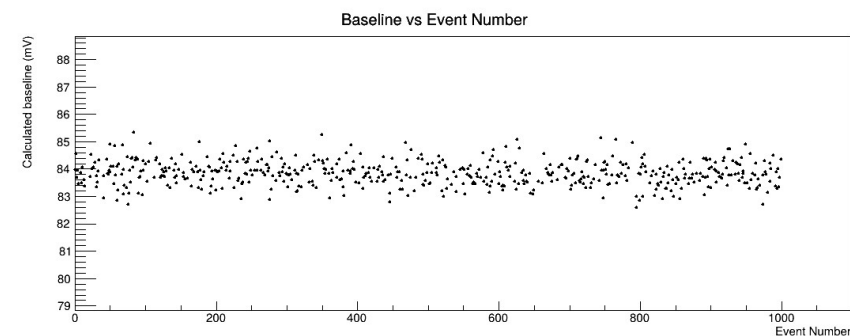
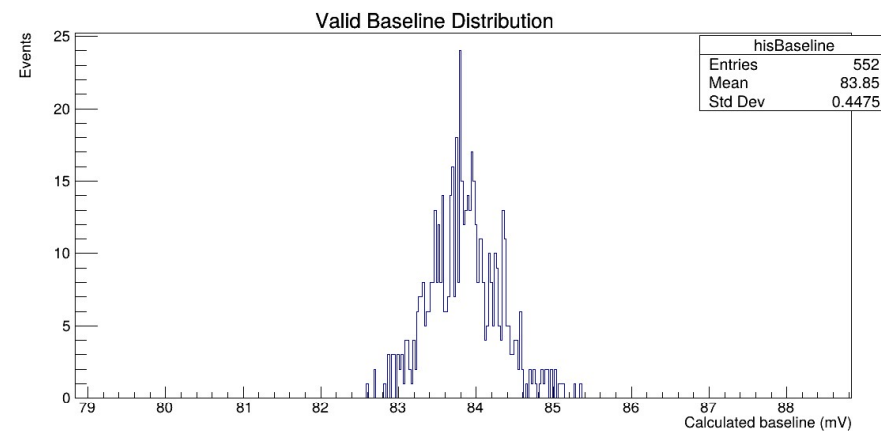


Fit usability

Single fits : 16787 / 18277 usable (91.8477%)

Cluster final fits : 3661 / 4234 usable (86.4667%)

Total pulse fits : 24748 / 28799 usable (85.9335%)



Baseline

Success: 552 / 1000

Mean: 83.85 mV

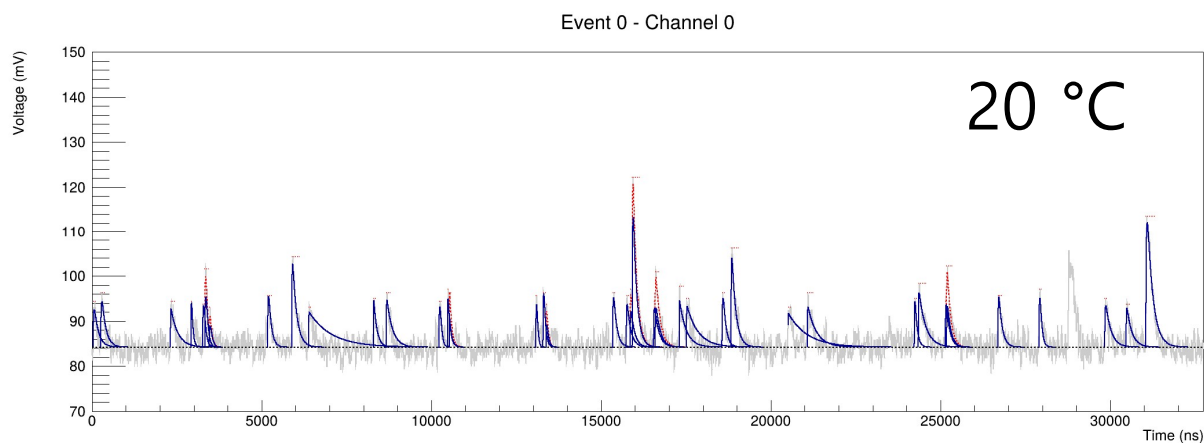
RMS: 0.447 mV

Temperature VS DCR

Measurement condition

NKFADC500

1 ADC = 0.66 mV

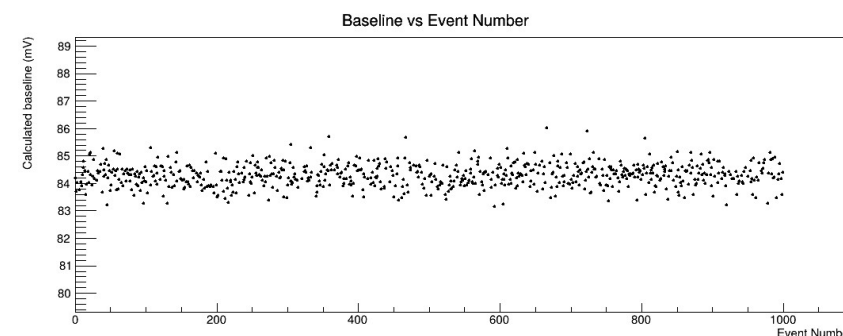
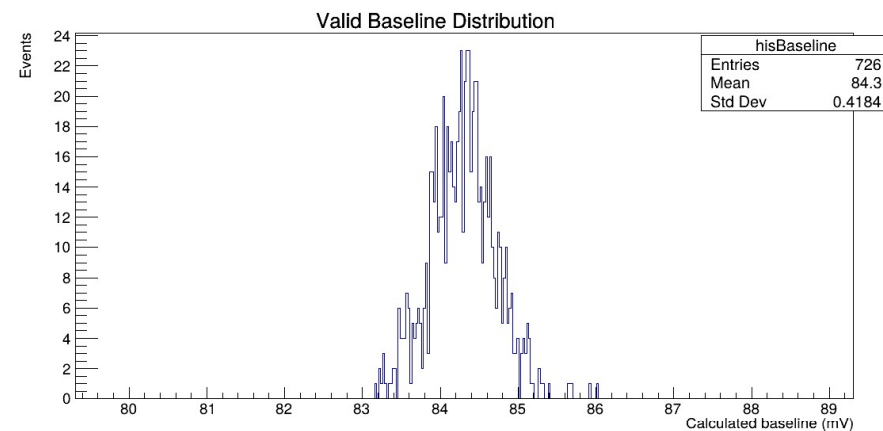


Fit usability

Single fits : 13929 / 15160 usable (91.8799%)

Cluster final fits : 2850 / 3226 usable (88.3447%)

Total pulse fits : 19860 / 22996 usable (86.3628%)



Baseline

Success: 726 / 1000

Mean: 84.29 mV

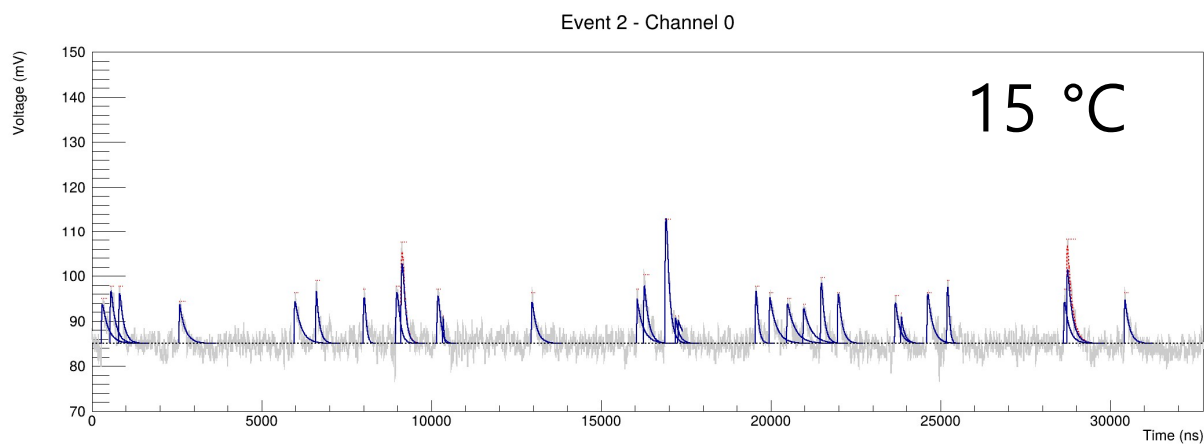
RMS: 0.428 mV

Temperature VS DCR

Measurement condition

NKFADC500

1 ADC = 0.66 mV

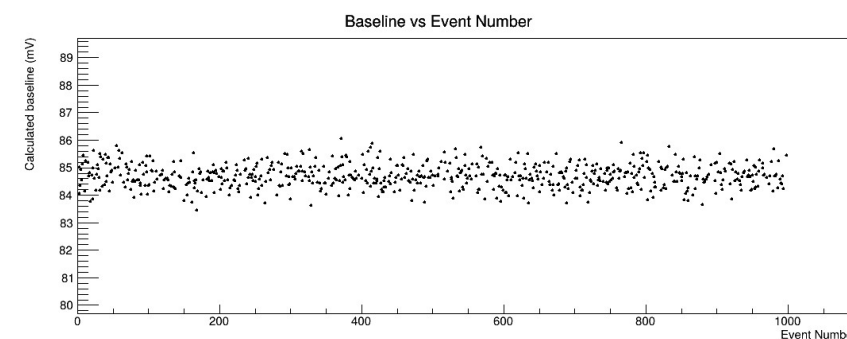
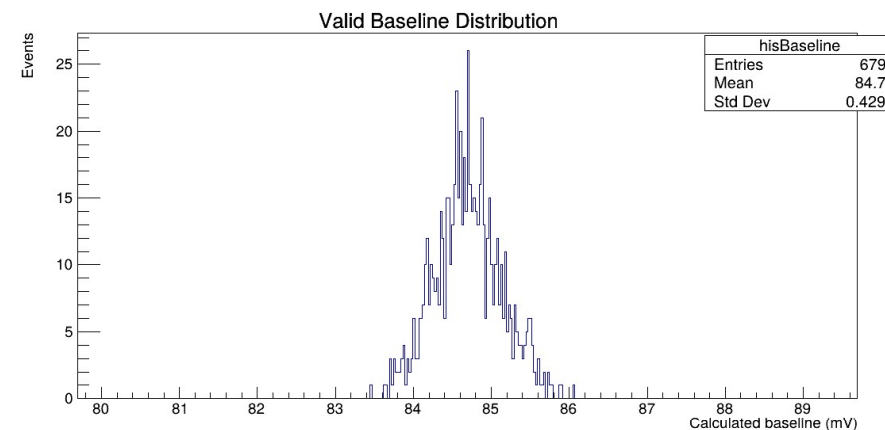


Fit usability

Single fits : 11199 / 12048 usable (92.9532%)

Cluster final fits : 1975 / 2239 usable (88.2090%)

Total pulse fits : 15161 / 17356 usable (87.3531%)



Baseline

Success: 679 / 1000

Mean: 84.69 mV

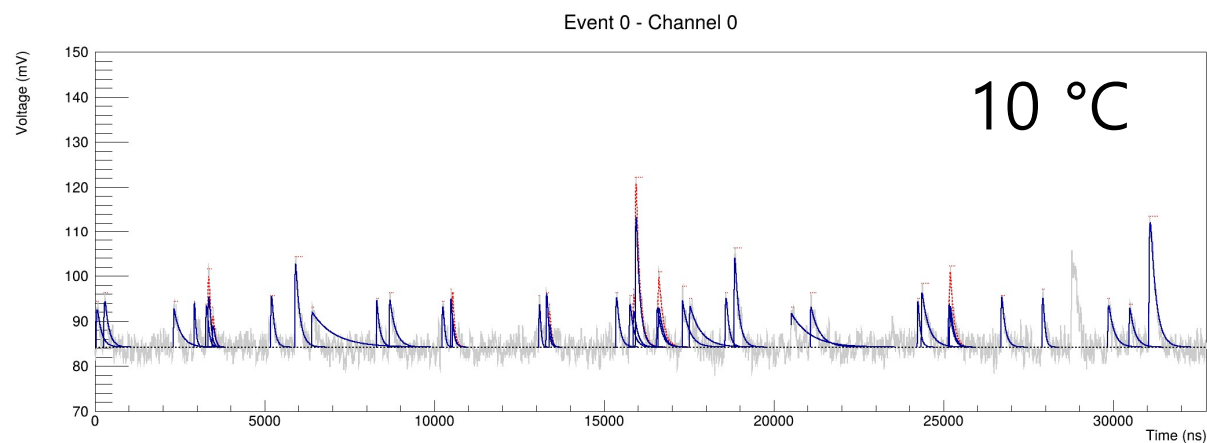
RMS: 0.428 mV

Temperature VS DCR

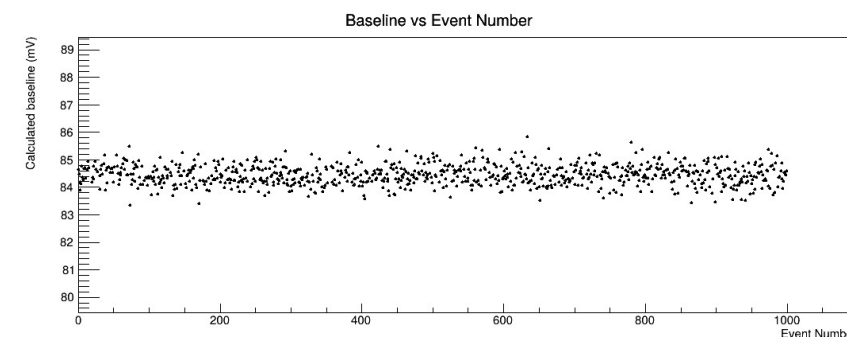
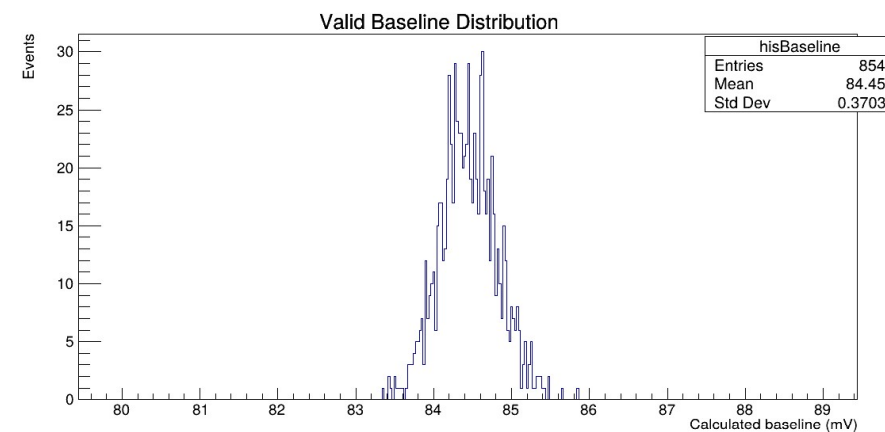
Measurement condition

NKFADC500

1 ADC = 0.66 mV



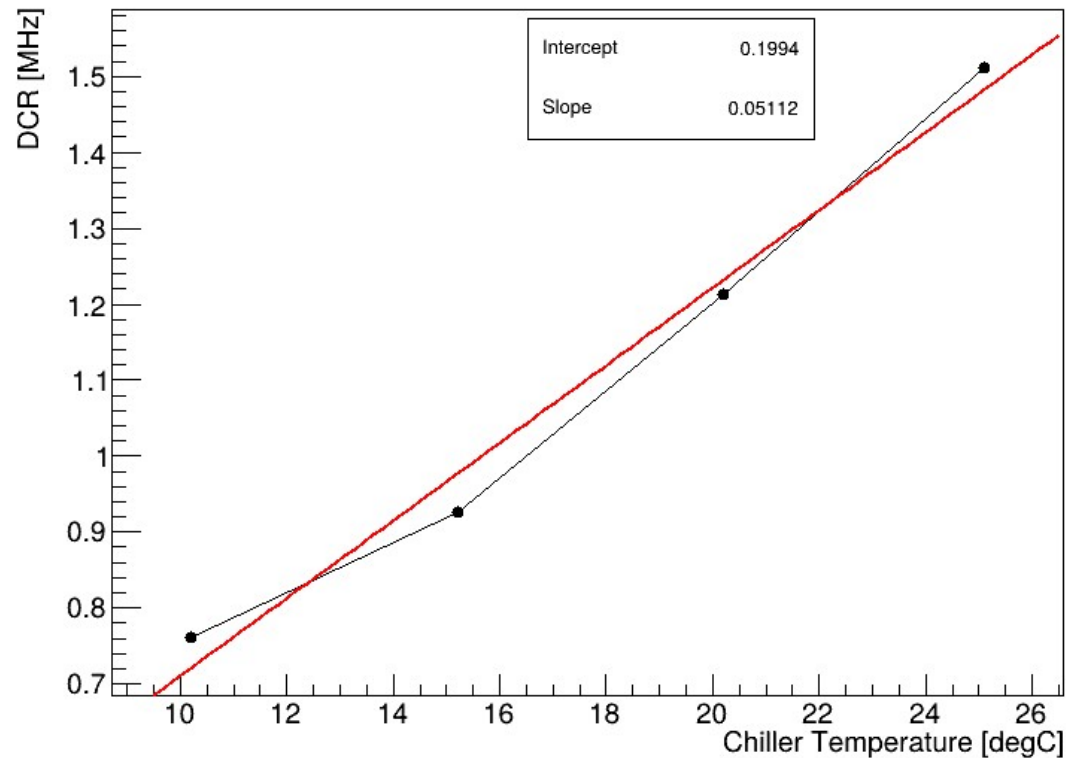
```
Fit usability
Single fits      : 9558 / 10227 usable (93.4585%)
Cluster final fits : 1461 / 1629 usable (89.6869%)
Total pulse fits  : 12446 / 14015 usable (88.8049%)
```



Baseline
Success: 854 / 1000
Mean: 84.44 mV
RMS: 0.370 mV

5. Temperature VS DCR Linearity

Temperature VS DCR



Temp [deg C]	DCR [MHz]
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10.2	0.760386
------	----------

15.2	0.926259
------	----------

20.2	1.21334
------	---------

25.1	1.51197
------	---------

- 500 event
- Sampling time : 16386 μ s

5. Temperature VS DCR Hist

