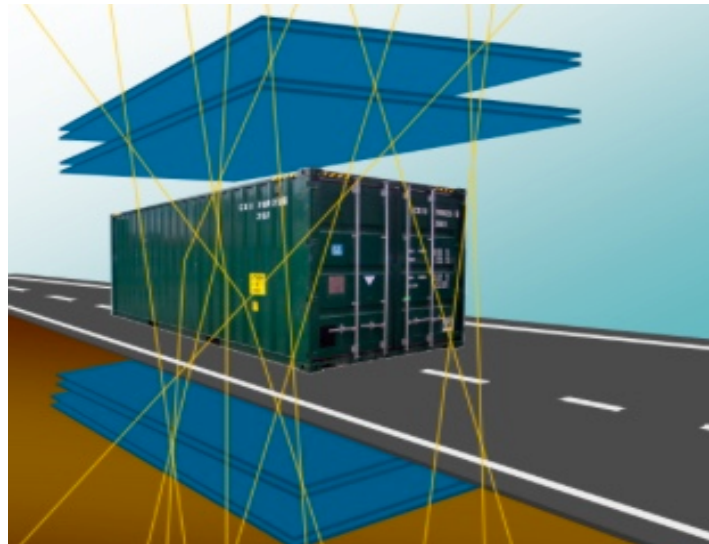

OSSERVATORIO ASTROFISICO DI CATANIA

SiPM characterization report for the Muon Portal Project

Device: SiPM type P on N - S/N.3 ST Microelectronics



Osservatorio Astrofisico di Catania

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SiPM CHARACTERIZATION REPORT

OSSERVATORIO ASTROFISICO DI CATANIA
LABORATORIO RIVELATORI



Catania Astrophysical Observatory, Laboratory for Detectors

Misure eseguite da Giuseppe Romeo

DATE	February 26, 2013
SiPM	ST Microelectronics SiPM type: P on N $V_{BD}=28.6 \text{ V @ } T=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $I = 0.71 \mu\text{A @ } V_{ov}=3\text{V}$ (from STM data sheet)
OP. MODE	Photon Counting with CAEN PSAU
SER. N.	Device name 3



CONTENTS

1.0 Electrical Characteristics from Data sheet	3
2.0 Staircase and Cross-talk versus Over-Voltage SiPM P-on-N Dev. N. 3	4
3.0 Dark Count Rate versus Over-Voltage @ 25°C and 0.5 pe- for the SiPM P-on-N Dev. N. 3	8
4.0 Electro-optical characterization.....	9
4.1 Characterization at $V_{ov} = 5V$	9
4.1.1 Staircase	9
4.1.2 DCR @ $OV=5V$ at different Gate Time from 5 ns to 110 ns	9
4.1.3 Oscilloscope visualization of output pulses from amplifier and from discriminator	10
4.1.4 System linearity to evaluate the best operating conditions	11
4.1.5 PDE measurements at Over-Voltage 5V	12
4.2 Characterization at $V_{ov} = 6V$	13
4.2.1 Staircase	13
4.2.2 DCR @ $OV=6V$ at different Gate Time from 5 ns to 110 ns	13
4.2.3 System linearity to evaluate the best operating conditions	14
4.2.5 PDE measurements at Over-Voltage 5V	15
4.3 PDE comparison	16
Appendix A: PDE measurement apparatus	17
Appendix B: Block Diagram of the CAEN PSAU	18



1.0 Electrical Characteristics from Data sheet

SPM10-60

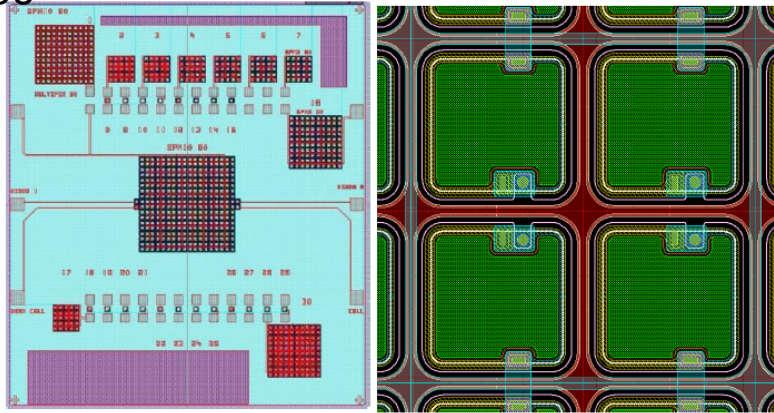
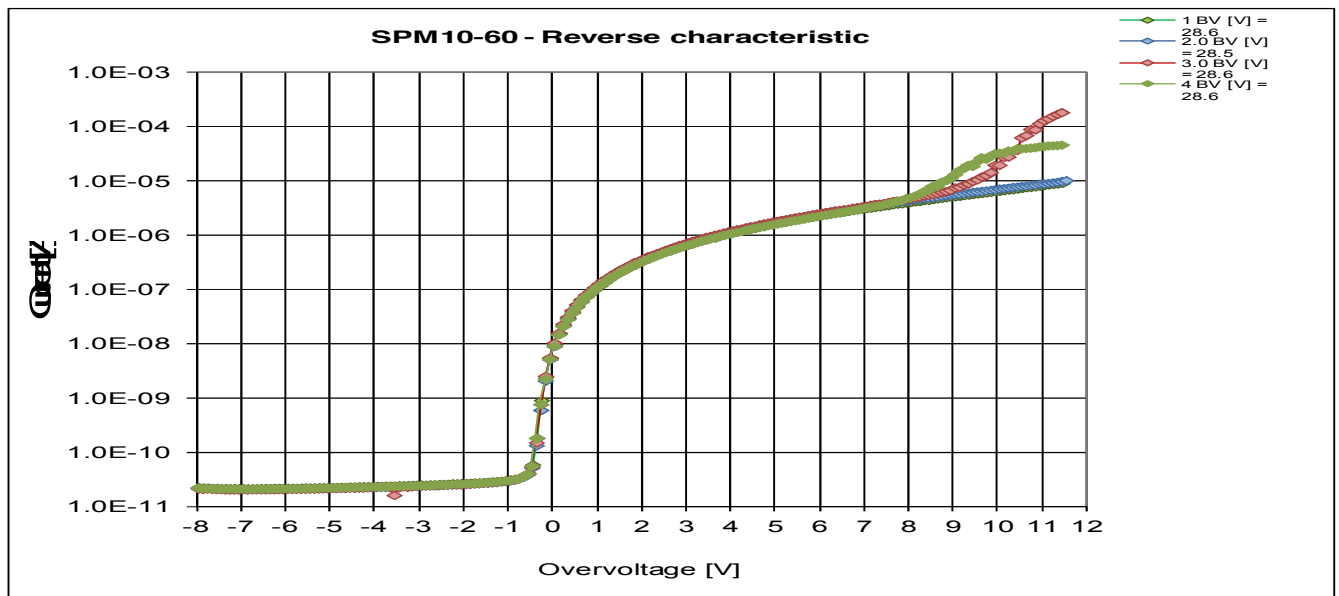


Fig. 19 SPM10-60: chip layout (left) and detail of the cells layout (right).

Table 11 Features of the SPM10-60 device.

Parameter	Unit	Value
Array size	μm^2	1080 × 1080
Array dimension		18 × 18
Number of cells		324
Cell fill factor	%	45.4 %
Cell size	μm^2	60 × 60
Quenching resistor squares number		29.3
Quenching capacitor area	μm^2	53
Cell active area	μm^2	1633
Cell perimetral area	μm^2	835
Pad area	μm^2	150 × 150
Metal grid area (pad included)	μm^2	171906

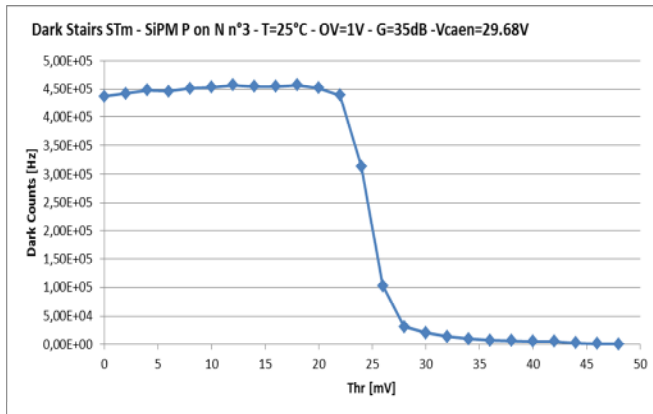




2.0 Staircase and Cross-talk versus Over-Voltage SiPM P-on-N Dev. N. 3

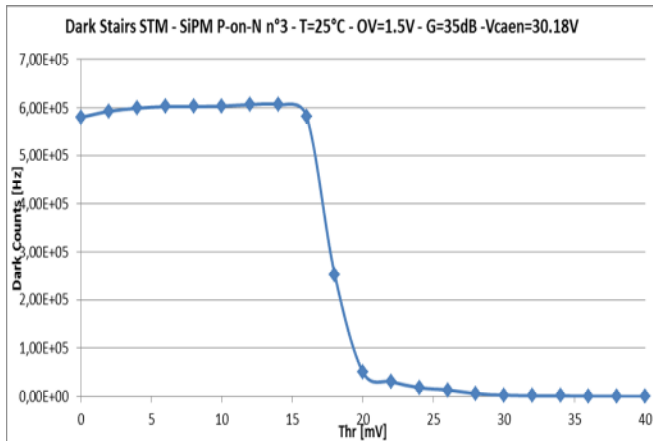
The Crosstalk is evaluated by the ratio of the DCR at 1.5 pe- and at 0.5 pe-.

Vov=1.0V



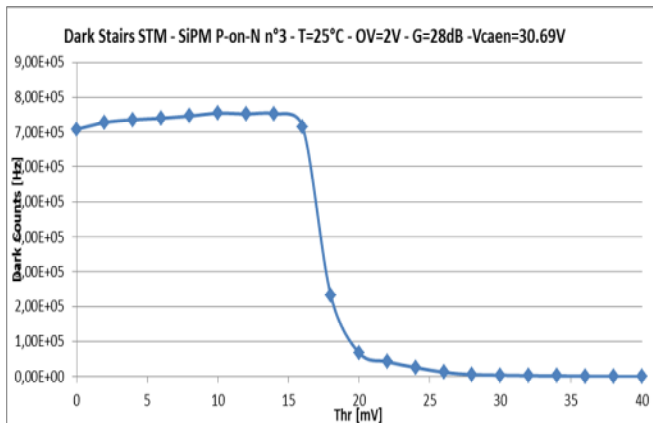
From the data we derive:
Xtalk=0.54% **Dark= 455 KHz @0.5 pe**

Vov=1.5V



From the data we derive:
Xtalk=1.0% **Dark= 604 KHz @0.5 pe**

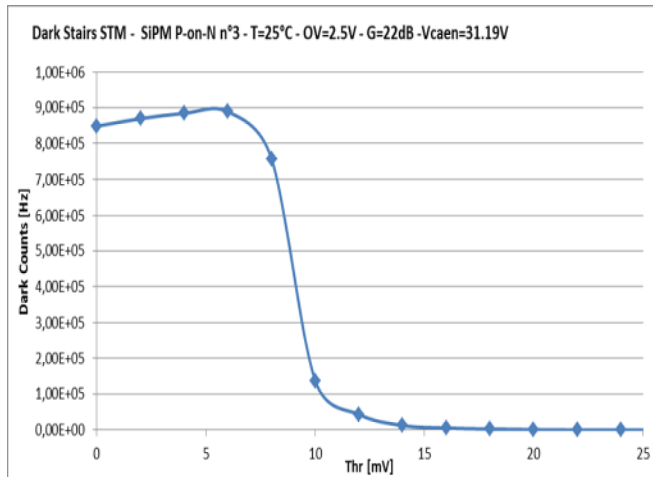
Vov=2.0V



From the data we derive:
Xtalk=0.50% **Dark= 744 KHz @0.5 pe**



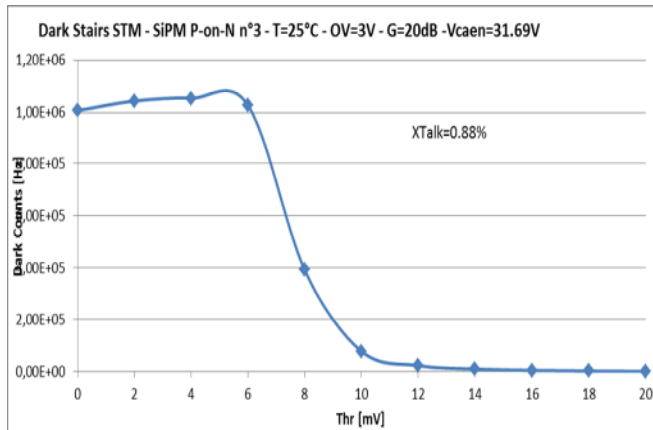
Vov=2.5V



From the data we derive:

Xtalk=0.64% **Dark= 880 KHz @0.5 pe**

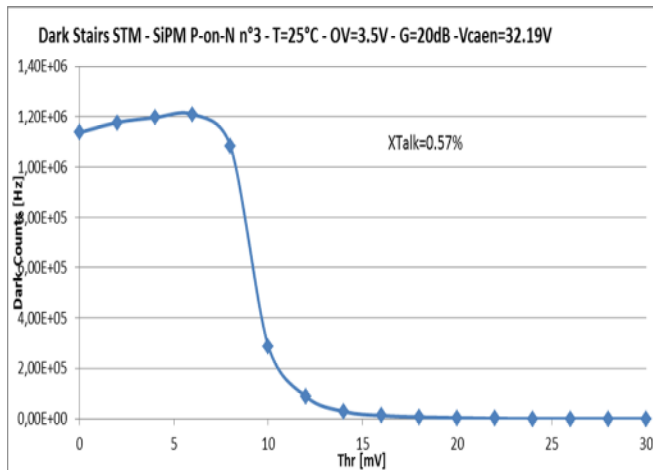
Vov=3.0V



From the data we derive:

Xtalk=0.88% **Dark= 1050 KHz @0.5 pe**

Vov=3.5V

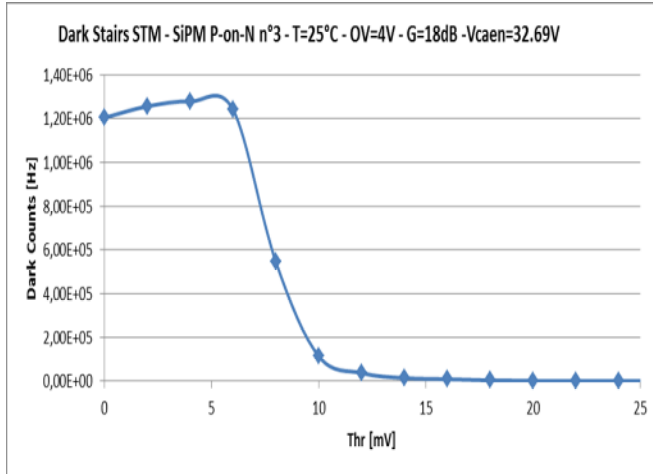


From the data we derive:

Xtalk=0.57% **Dark= 1200 KHz @0.5 pe**

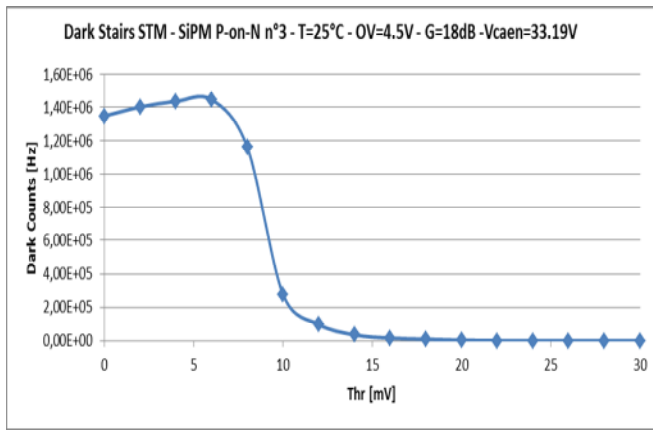


Vov=4.0V



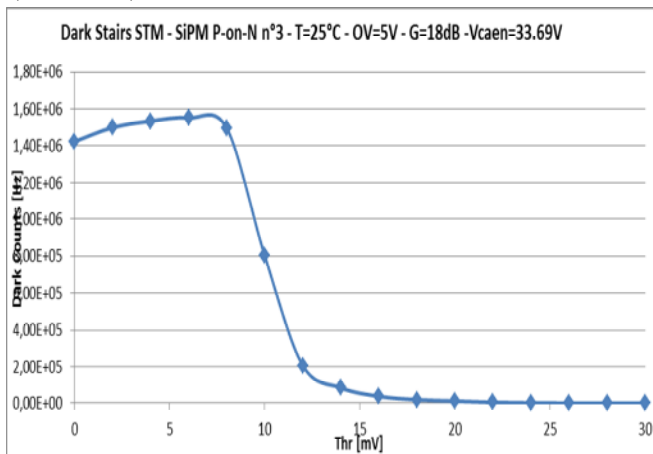
From the data we derive:
Xtalk=0.65% Dark= 1250 KHz @0.5 pe

Vov=4.5V



From the data we derive:
Xtalk=0.67% Dark= 1430 KHz @0.5 pe

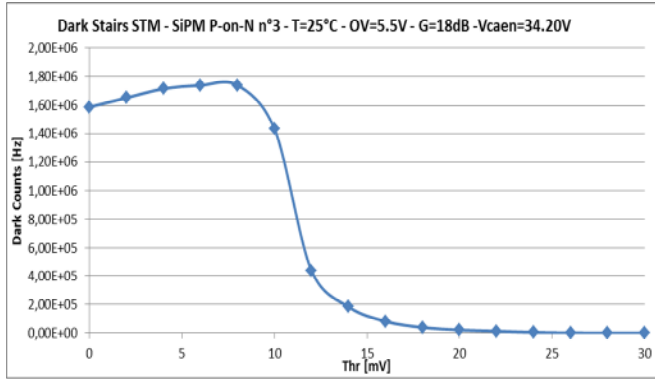
Vov=5.0V



From the data we derive:
Xtalk=0.77% Dark= 1530 KHz @0.5 pe

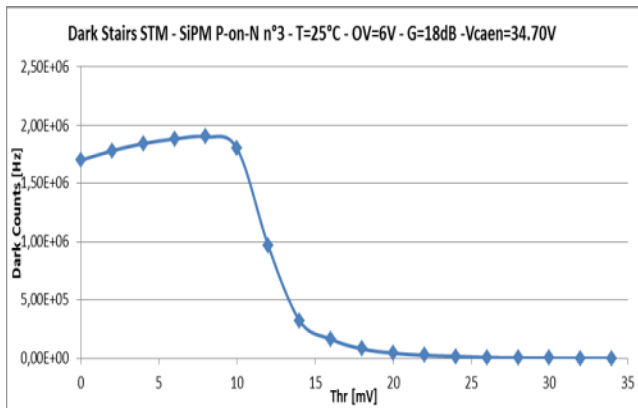


Vov=5.5V



From the data we derive:
Xtalk=1.31% Dark= 1710 KHz @0.5 pe

Vov=6.0V



From the data we derive:
Xtalk=2.35% Dark= 1860 KHz @0.5 pe

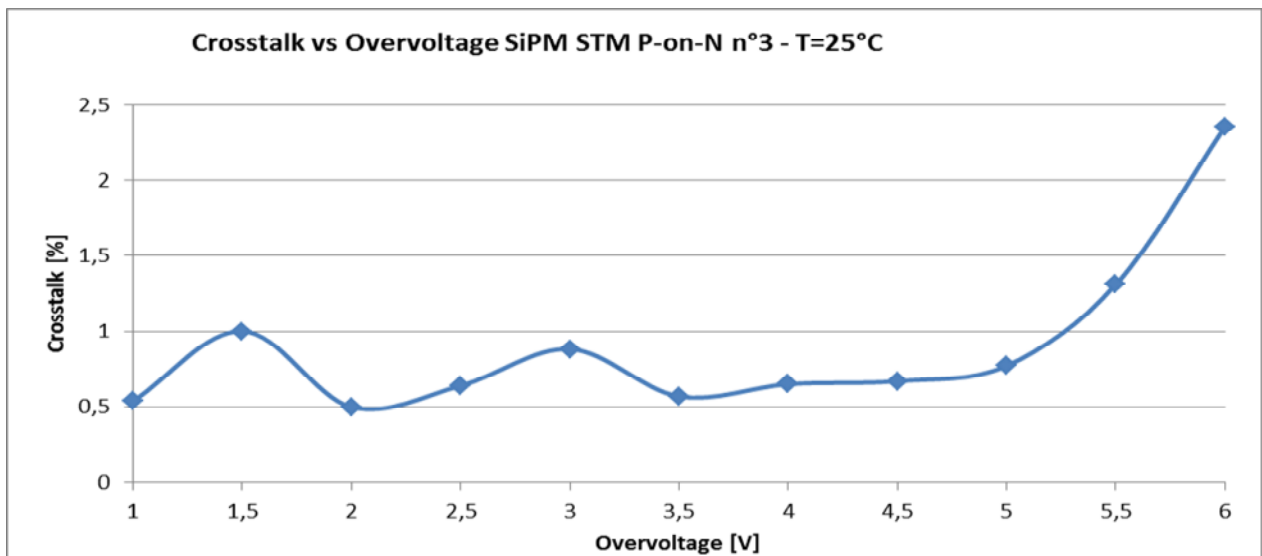


Fig. 1 – Crosstalk versus Vov @ T=25.5°C



3.0 Dark Count Rate versus Over-Voltage @ 25°C and 0.5 pe- for the SiPM P-on-N Dev. N. 3

The DCR is evaluated by measuring the rate at the threshold level corresponding to 0.5 pe-.

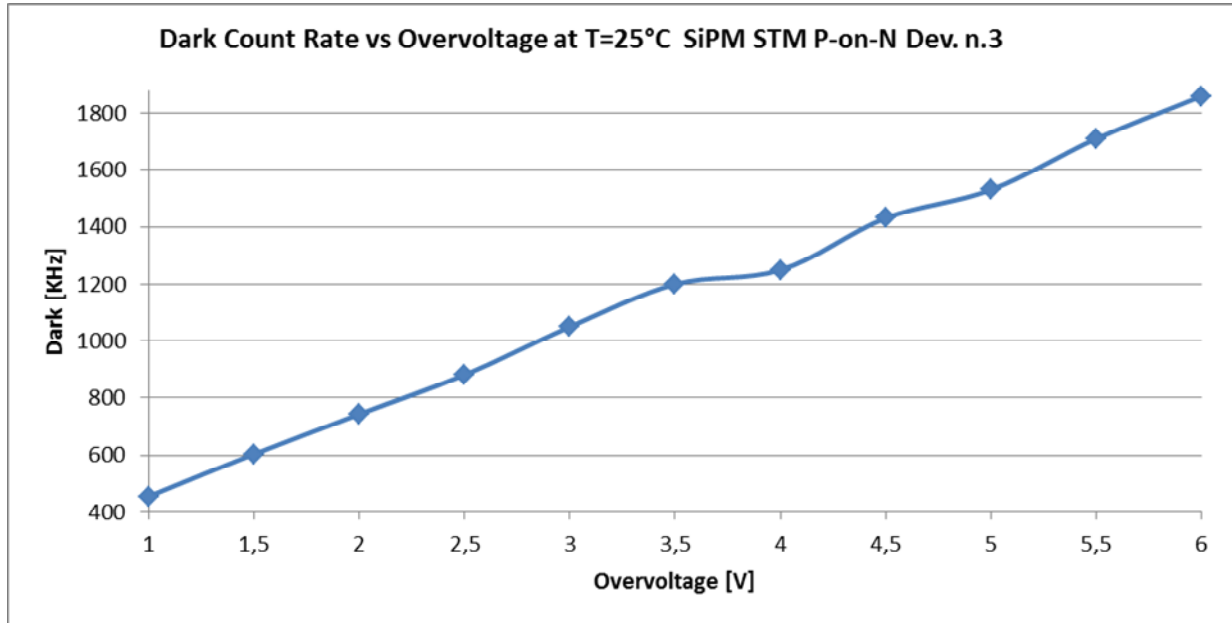


Fig. 2 – DCR versus V_{ov} @ $T=25.0^{\circ}\text{C}$



4.0 Electro-optical characterization

We characterize the SiPM at two different Over-voltage.

The characterization includes:

1. the Staircase to select the appropriate threshold,
2. the Dark Count Rate (DCR) at different gate time in order to select the best hold-off time
3. system linearity to evaluate the best illumination conditions (avoid the saturation)
4. PDE measurements taking into account the results of the previous steps.

4.1 Characterization at $V_{ov} = 5V$

Here will follow the characterization at $V_{ov}=5V$.

4.1.1 Staircase

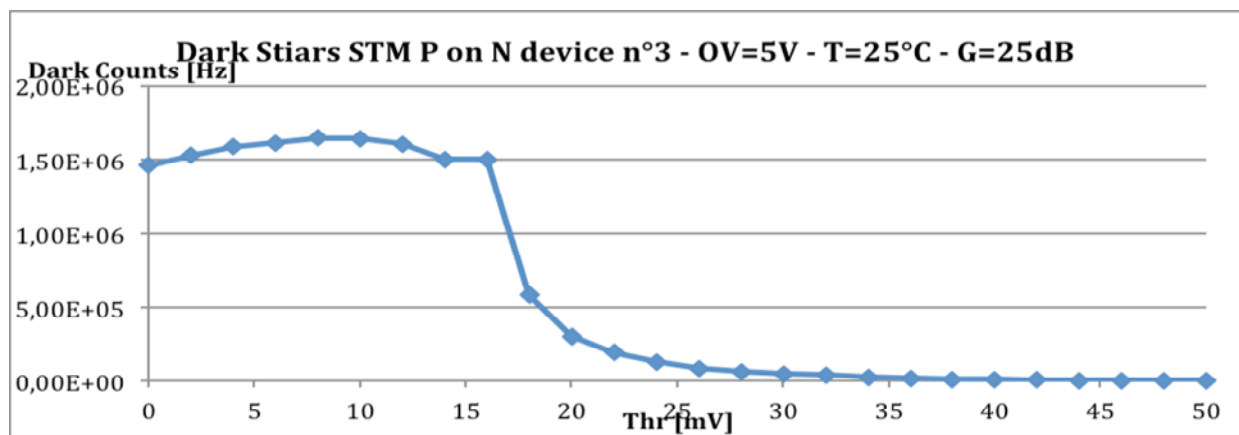


Fig. 3 – Dark Stair versus V_{thr} @ $T=25.0^{\circ}C$.

From this plot we derived a V_{thr} of -10 mV.

4.1.2 DCR @ $OV=5V$ at different Gate Time from 5 ns to 110 ns

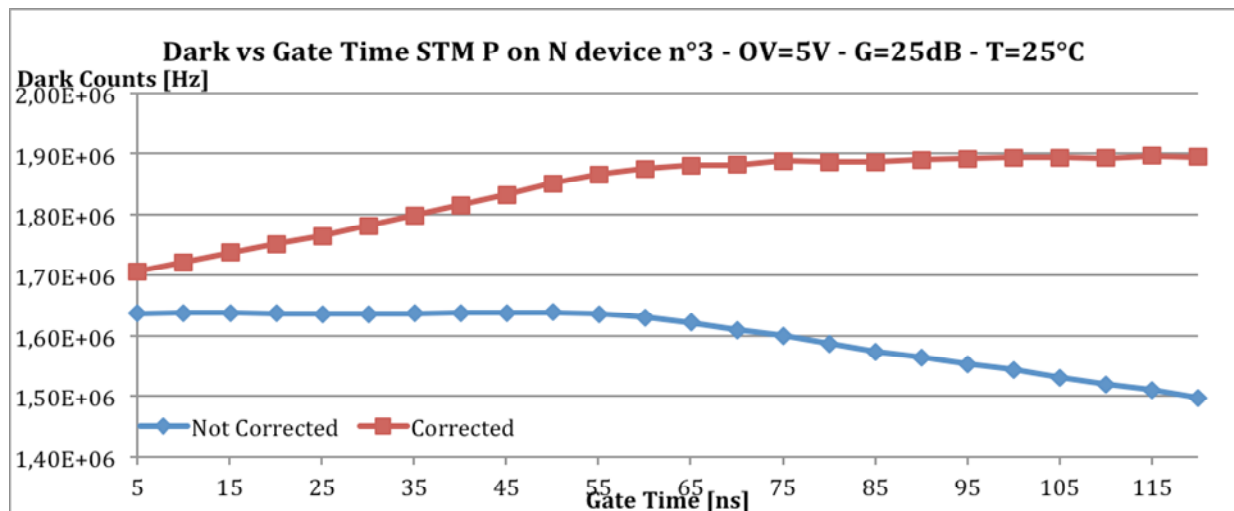


Fig.4 - DARK vs GATE TIME $V_{ov}=5V$ - $Thr=-10$ mV $T=25^{\circ}$ Measurements were performed at varying the gate time from 5ns to 110ns. The upper curve is obtained correcting for dead time the lower curve. Temperature compensation for gain stabilization is also adopted.

From this plot, and considering that the discriminator introduces a delay of 20 ns (see next paragraph) we selected an hold-off time of 110 ns= 90 +20 ns.

4.1.3 Oscilloscope visualization of output pulses from amplifier and from discriminator

In order to show how the CAEN PSAU discriminator introduces a delay respect to the SiPM pulse we displayed on the oscilloscope the output pulses from the amplifier and from the discriminator. The following snapshots show clearly the 20 ns delay between the SiPM signal and the discriminator TTL output. From the picture is also evident the signal loose due to the gate time.

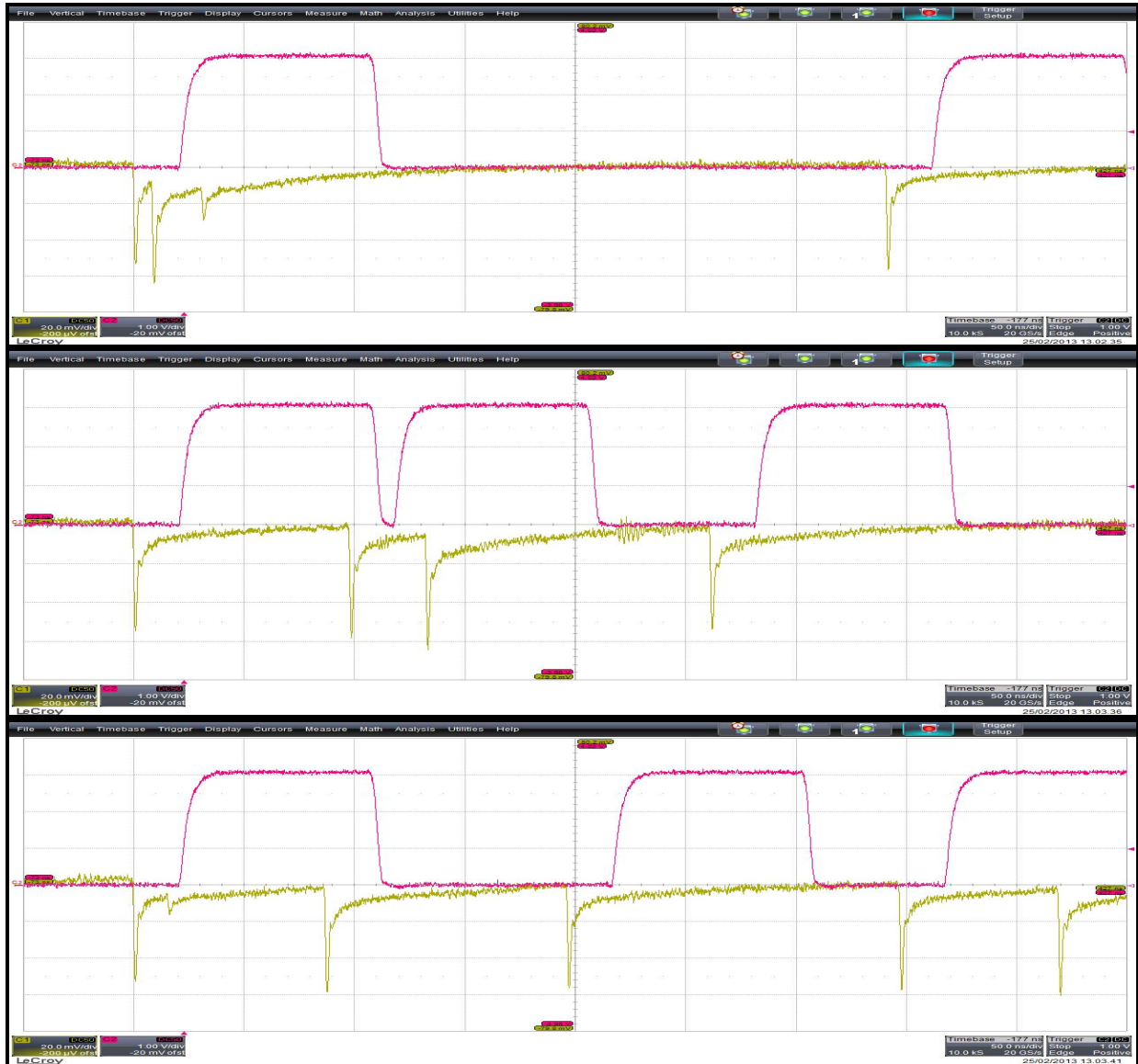


Fig.5 – Oscilloscope snapshots clearly show the 20 ns delay between the SiPM signal and the discriminator TTL output. The signal loose due to the gate time is also evident. This will be recovered by applying the dead time correction.

4.1.4 System linearity to evaluate the best operating conditions

To characterize the SiPM by using the best illumination conditions, that means avoiding the system saturation and maintaining a sufficient signal on the NIST calibrated photodiode, linearity measurements were carried out. Furthermore the non-linearity conditions were tested by using the PDE measurements at a selected wavelength.

Here will follow the obtained plots of the signal count rate versus the photodiode current @520 nm and the PDE @510 nm versus the signal count rate.

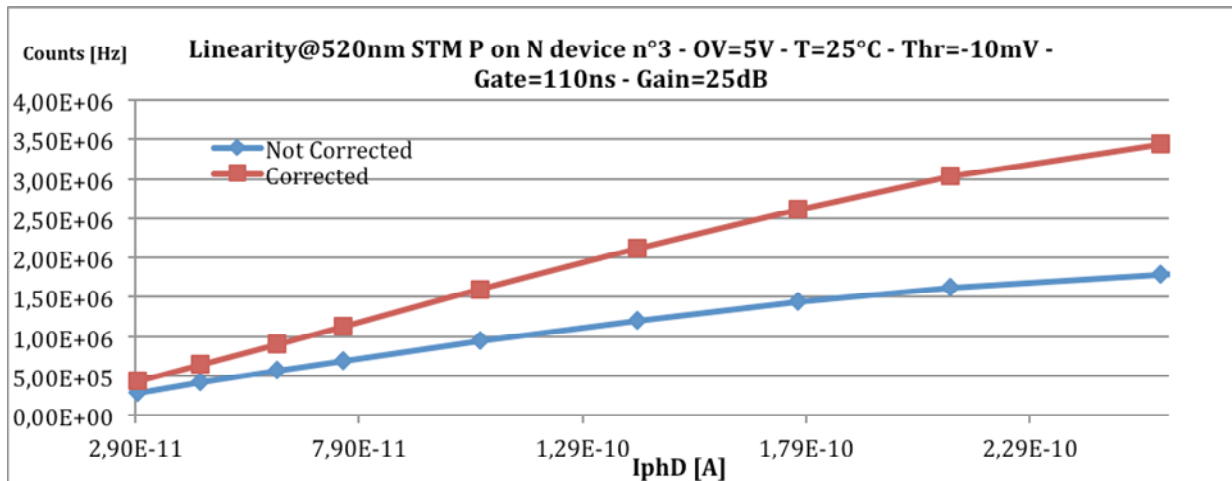


Fig. 6 – Linearity at 520 nm with and without the dead time correction.

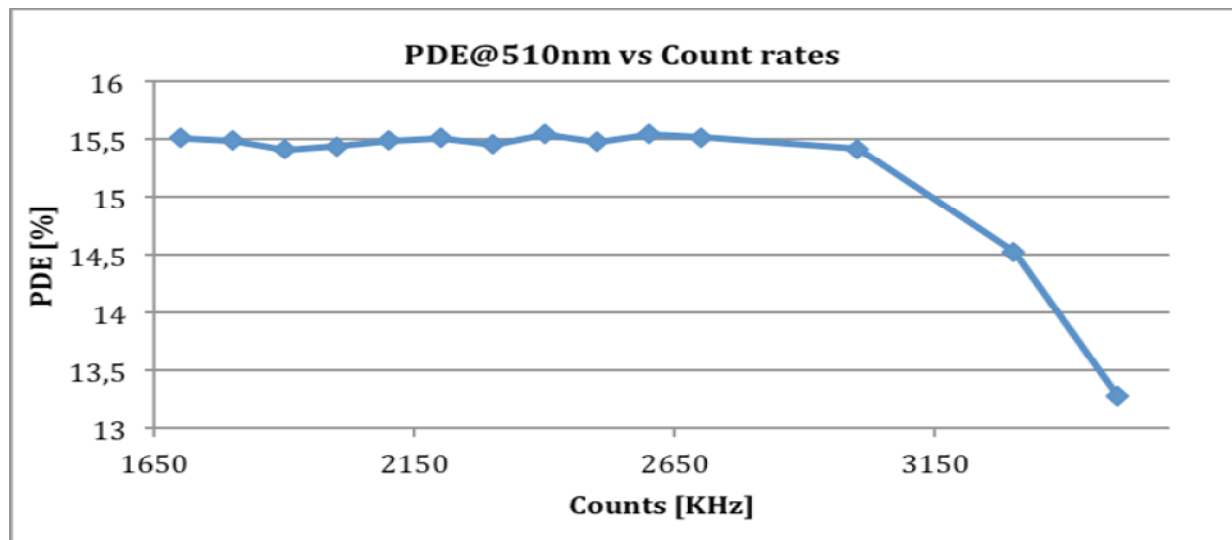


Fig.7 – PDE measurements at 510nm versus counts, including DCR, from 1700KHz to 3500KHz operating the SiPM at $V_{ov}=5V$ $T=25^{\circ}C$, $V_{thr}=-10$ mV, Gate time=110 ns

From these plots we derive that the system shows a not-linearity behavior at counts greater than 1.5 MHz uncorrected corresponding at about 2.9 MHz corrected for dead time. And the PDE is 15.5 % in the range of 1.7 – 2.7 MHz including dark counts (Fig.7)

Then, to be conservative, the PDE measurements have to be carried out with **uncorrected signals not higher than 1.7 MHz corresponding to 2.9 MHz corrected for dead time.**



4.1.5 PDE measurements at Over-Voltage 5V

Measurements were performed at $V_{OV} = 5V$ and gate time 110ns. The plot reports the PDE with values corrected for the Dead Time.

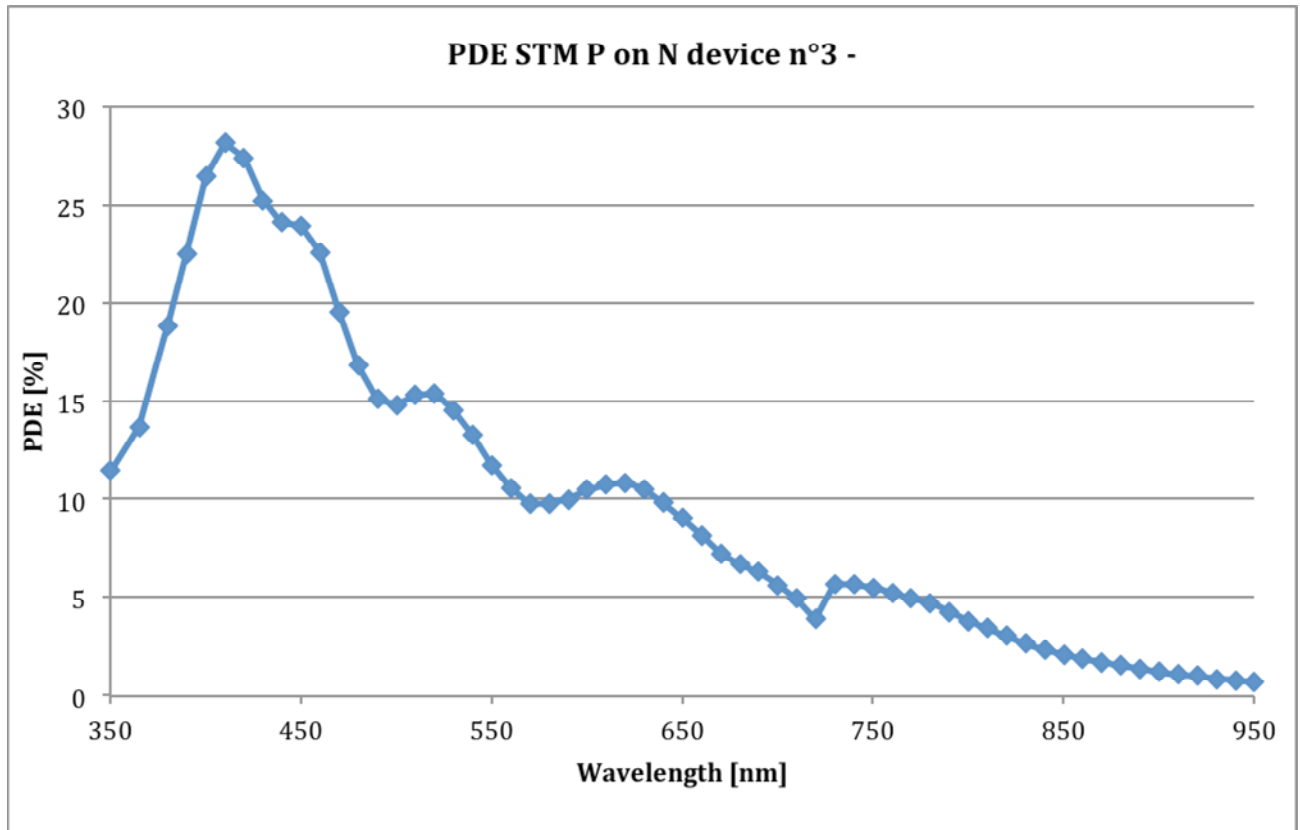


Fig.8 – PDE measurements operating the SiPM at $V_{ov}=5V$ $T=25^{\circ}C$, $V_{thr}=-10$ mV, Gate time=110 ns



4.2 Characterization at $V_{ov} = 6V$

Here will follow the characterization at $V_{ov}=6V$.

4.2.1 Staircase

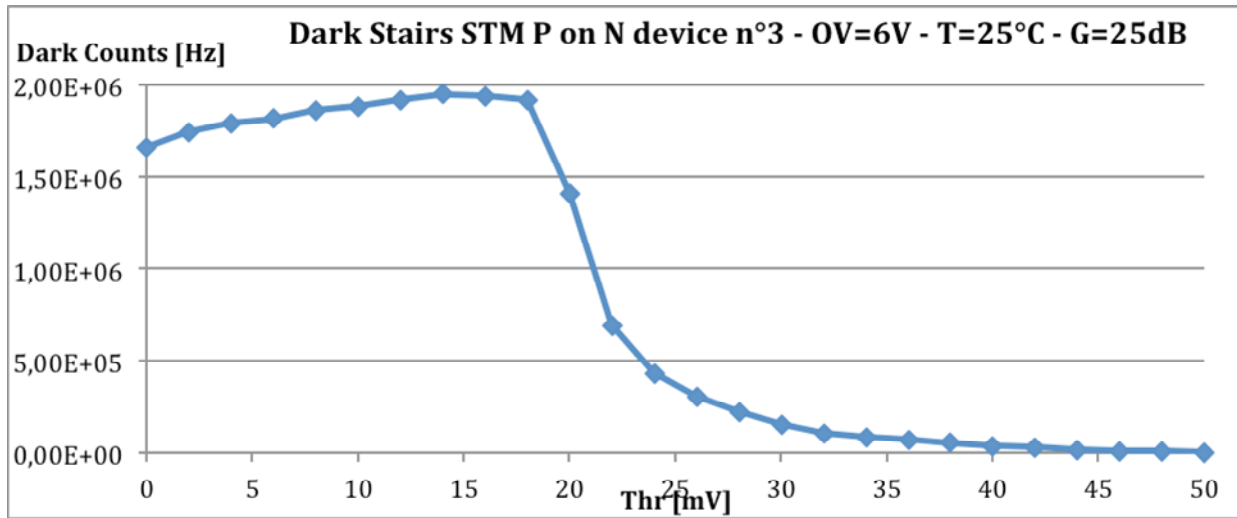


Fig. 9 – Dark Stair versus V_{thr} @ $T=25.0^{\circ}C$.

From this plot we derived a V_{thr} of -12 mV.

4.2.2 DCR @ $OV=6V$ at different Gate Time from 5 ns to 110 ns

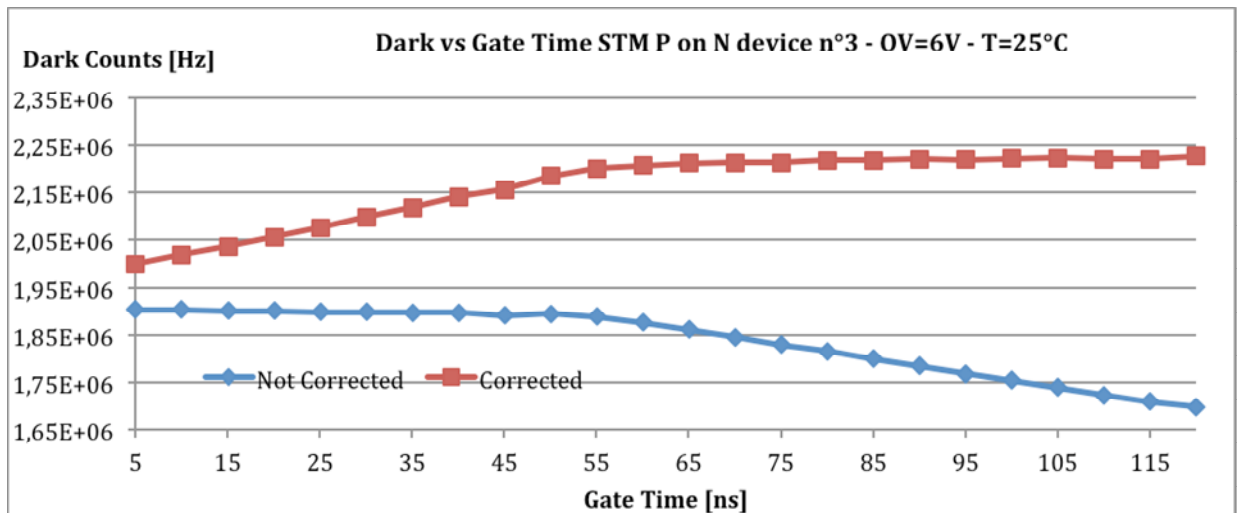


Fig.10 - DARK vs GATE TIME $V_{ov}=6V$ - $Thr=-12$ mV $T=25^{\circ}$ Measurements were performed at varying the gate time from 5ns to 110ns. The upper curve is obtained correcting for dead time the lower curve. Temperature compensation for gain stabilization is also adopted.

From this plot, and considering that the discriminator introduces a delay of 20 ns (see next paragraph) we selected an hold-off time of 110 ns= 90 +20 ns.



4.2.3 System linearity to evaluate the best operating conditions

To characterize the SiPM by using the best illumination conditions, that means avoiding the system saturation and maintaining a sufficient signal on the NIST calibrated photodiode, linearity measurements were carried out. Furthermore the non-linearity conditions were tested by using the PDE measurements at a selected wavelength.

Here will follow the obtained plots of the signal count rate versus the photodiode current @520 nm and the PDE @520 nm versus the signal count rate.

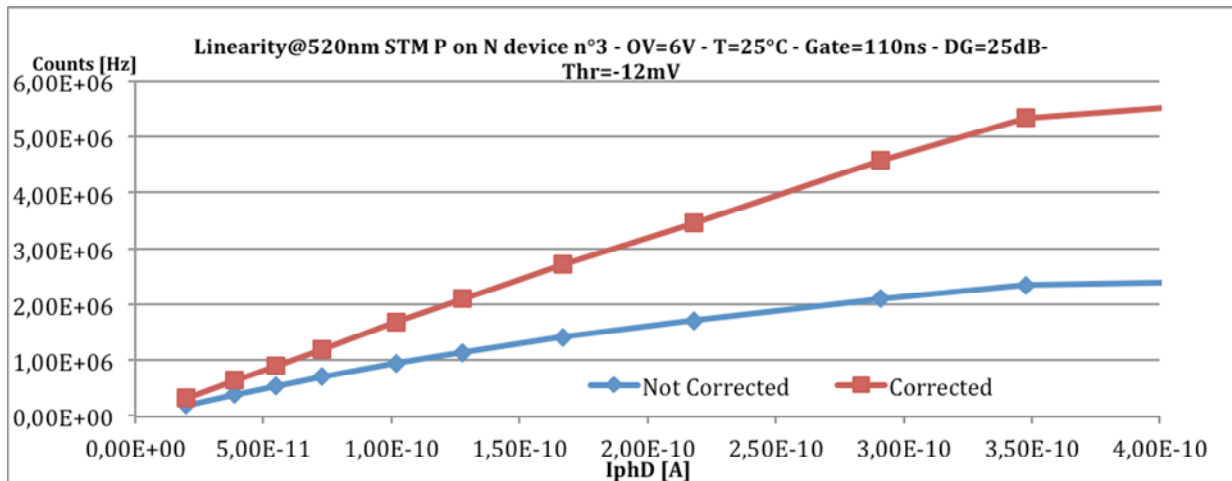


Fig. 12 – Linearity at 520 nm with and without the dead time correction.

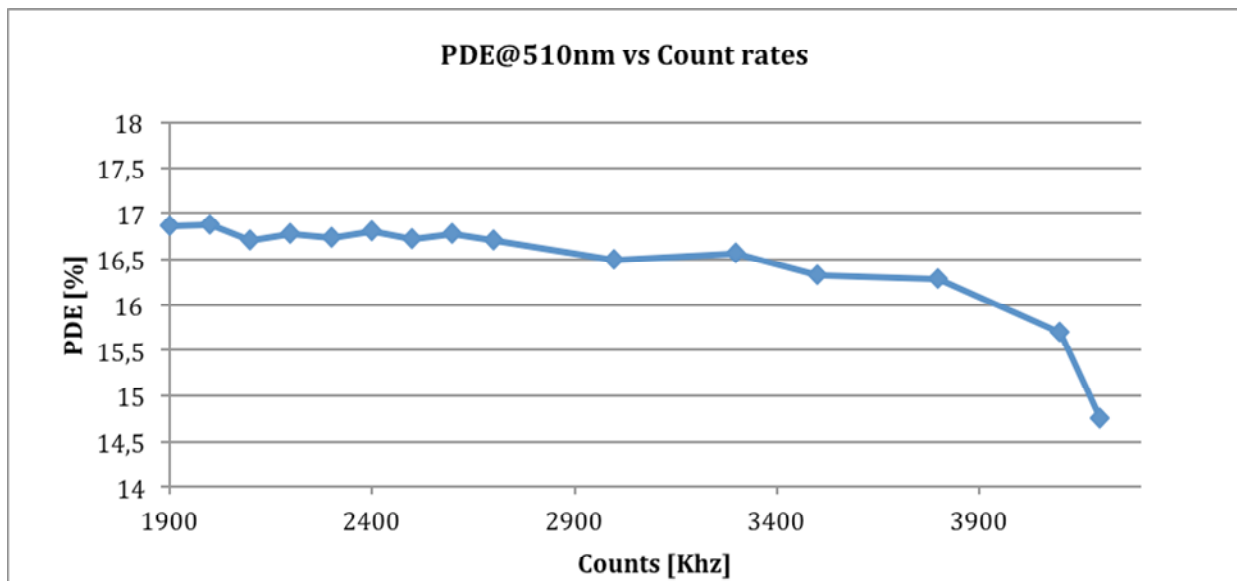


Fig.13 – PDE measurements at 510 nm versus counts, including DCR, from 1900KHz to 4200KHz operating the SiPM at V_{ov}=6V T=25°C, V_{thr}=-12 mV, Gate time=110 ns

From these plots we derive that the system shows a not-linearity behavior at counts greater than 1.8 MHz uncorrected corresponding at about 3.5 MHz corrected for dead time. And the PDE is about 16.7-16.5 % in the range of 2 – 3.0 MHz including dark counts (Fig.13)

Then, to be conservative, the PDE measurements have to be carried out with **uncorrected signals not higher than 1.7 MHz corresponding to 3.3 MHz corrected for dead time.**



4.2.5 PDE measurements at Over-Voltage 5V

Measurements were performed at $V_{OV} = 5V$ and gate time 110ns. The plot reports the PDE with values corrected for the Dead Time.

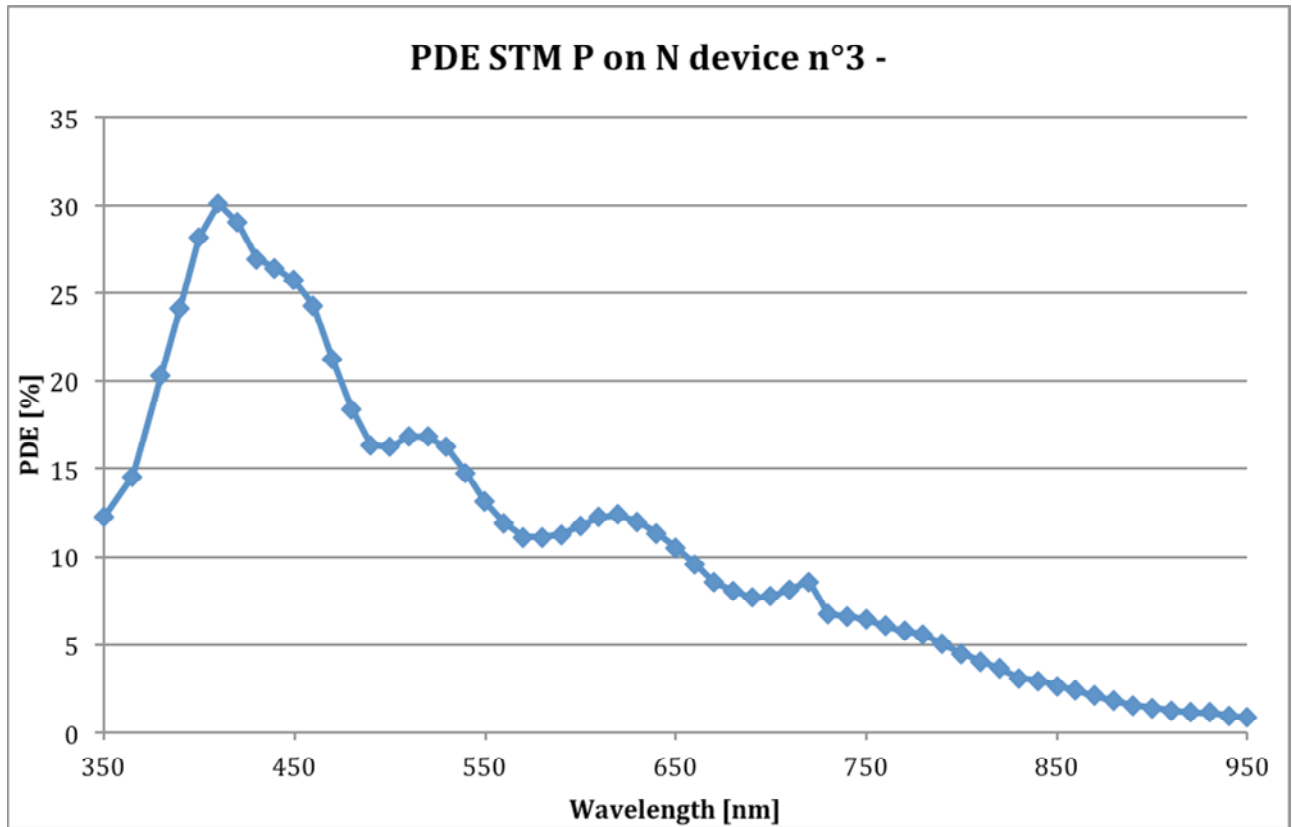


Fig.14 – PDE measurements operating the SiPM at $V_{ov}=6V$ $T=25^{\circ}C$, $V_{thr}=-12$ mV, Gate time=110 ns



4.3 PDE comparison

PDE measurements at the various Over Voltages are here compared.

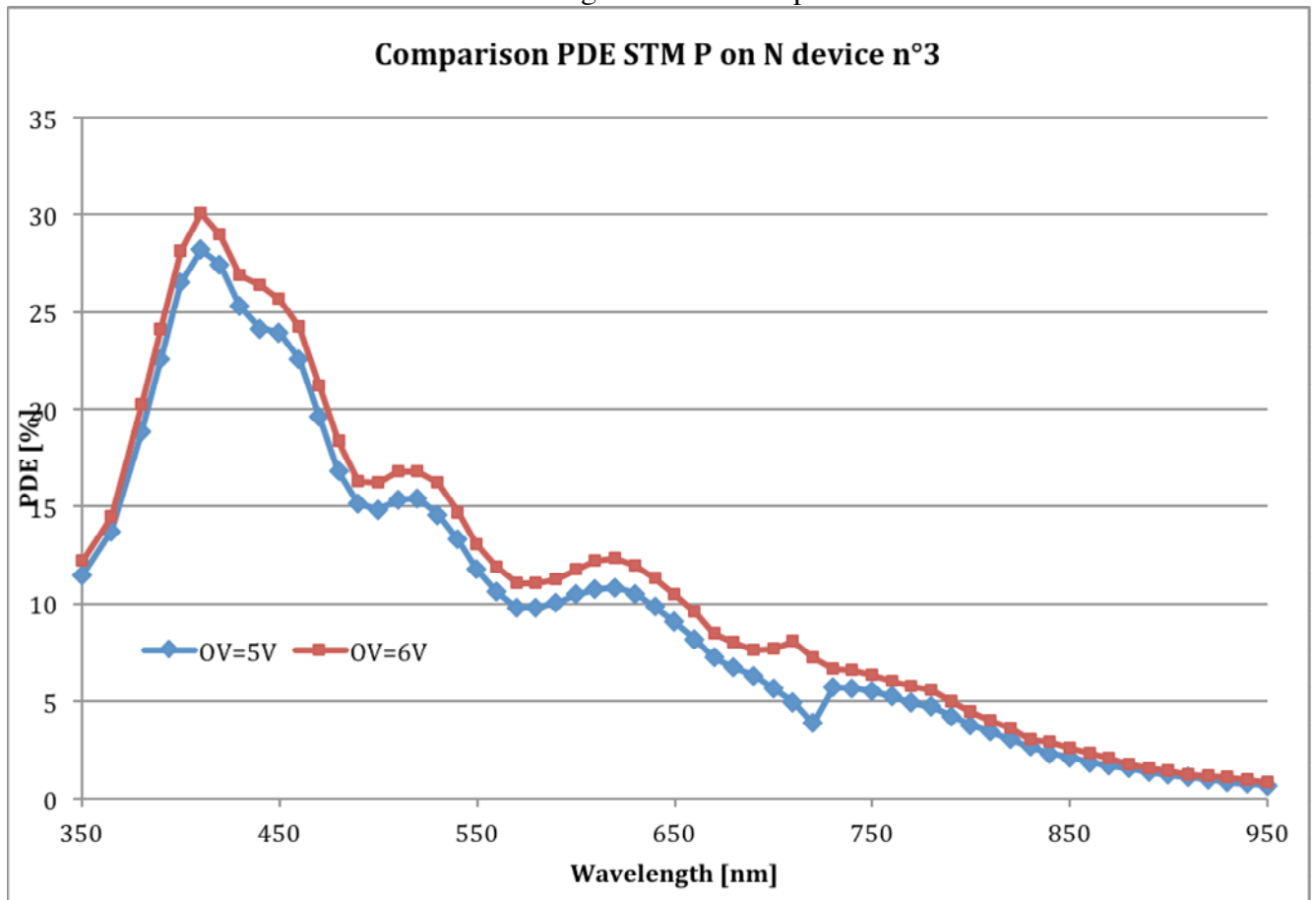
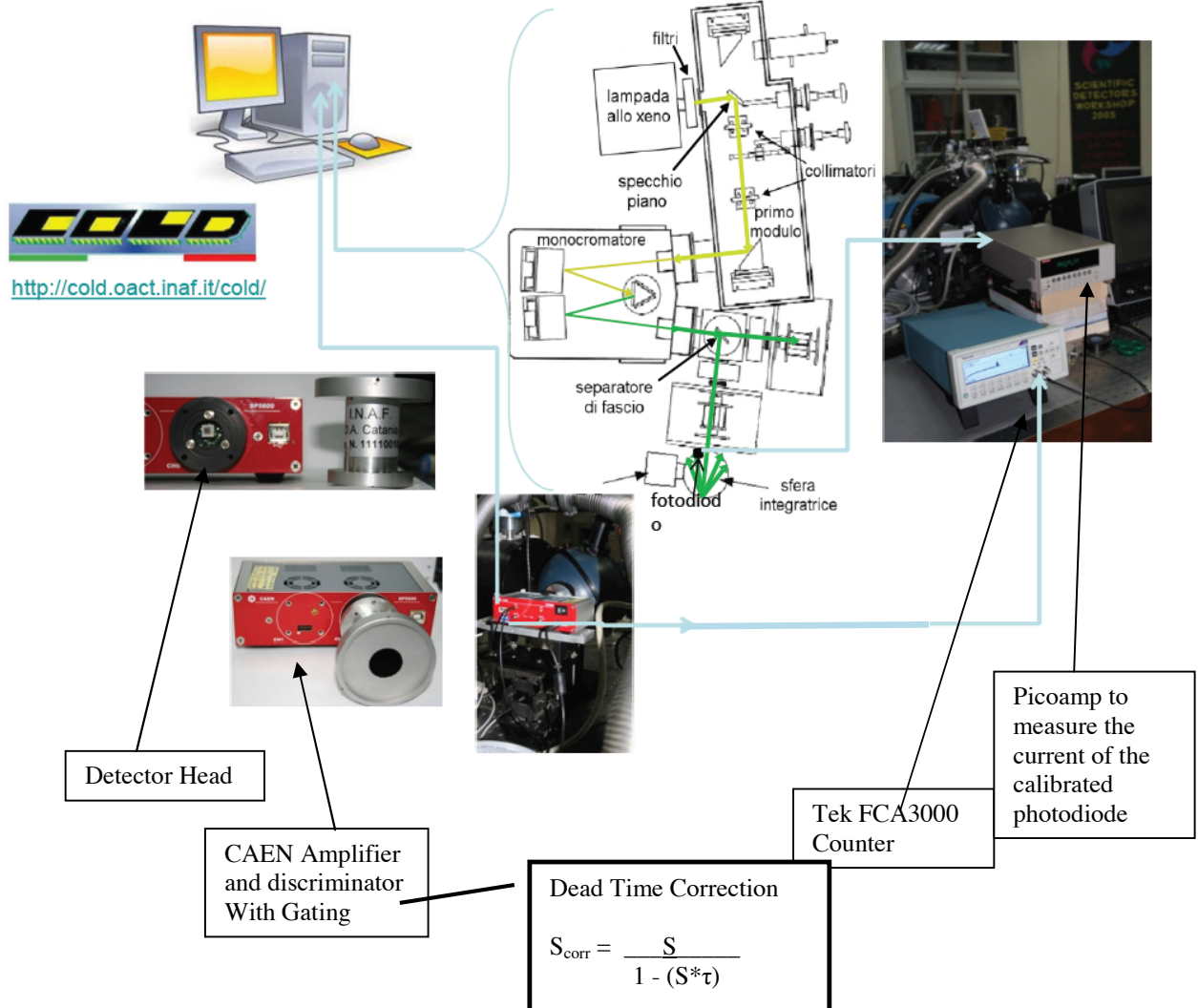


Fig.21– PDE measurements comparison at $V_{ov}=5.0V$ and $V_{ov}=6.0V$ $T=25^{\circ}C$, Gate time=110 ns

Appendix A: PDE measurement apparatus

PDE measurements Apparatus



Appendix B: Block Diagram of the CAEN PSAU

