

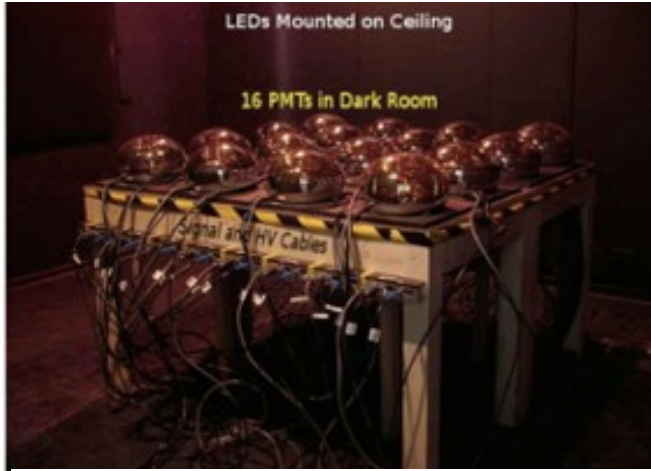
# SiPM characterization and fully automated test facilities for astroparticle detection

PhD. Agustín Lucero  
SiPM radiation  
workshop  
Geneva, April 25th



# Test lab @ Pierre Auger Observatory

## Dark room



Control and Analysis

## Testing Systems

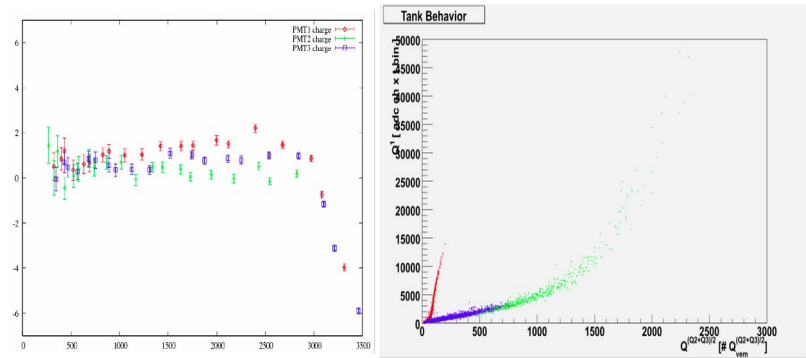
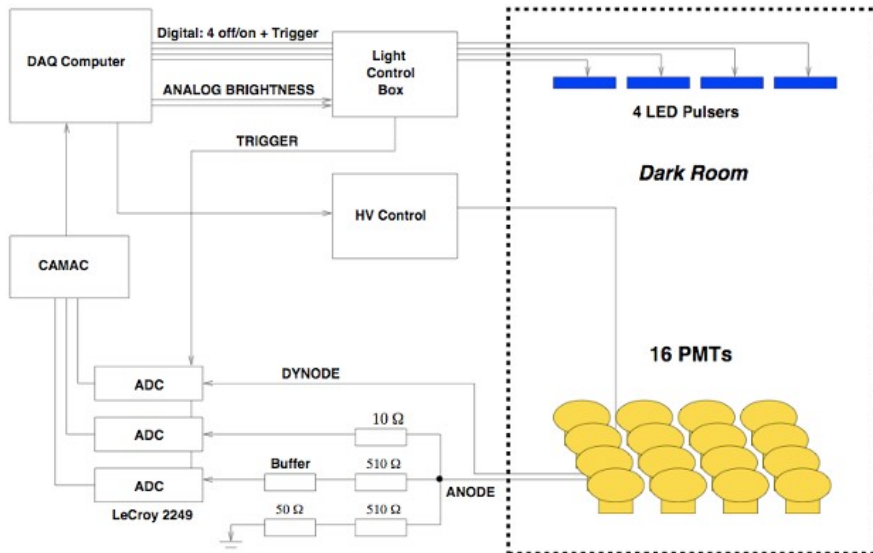
- Darkrate and Cooldown
- SPE
- D/A ratio
- Gain vs Voltage
- Afterpulsing
- Linearity
- QE
- ENF

## Data Analysis

- For ~5000 PMTs

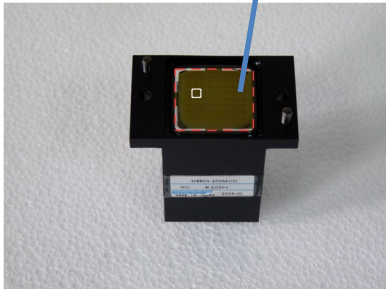
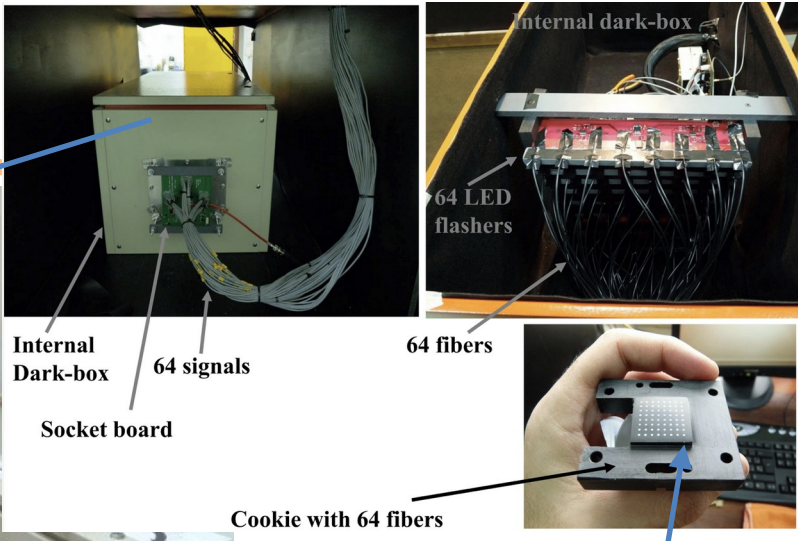
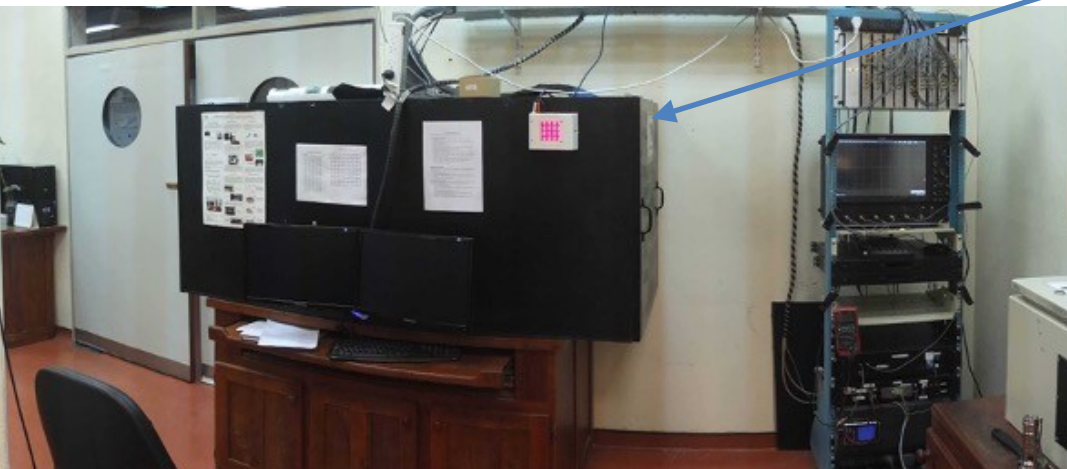
## Database

- Tests and production follow-up
- Web Accessing
- QA Plan



Linearity and dynamic range measurements in the SD

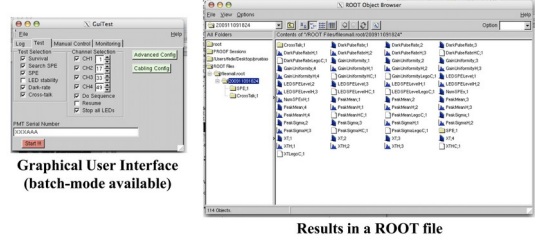
# Test facility for AMIGA



## Testing Facility Characteristics

- Test of > 200 MaPMT with 64 channels each
    - Equivalent of 12800 Auger PMTs
    - Testing of 64 channels SiPM arrays
  - Low systematic errors
  - Low attenuation
  - Low Crosstalk (cabling, mux)
  - Good Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) SNR
  - Stable system during testing
  - Fully automated test Performed : SPE - DR - XT (and many others)
  - Requires complex multiplexing
  - Required unique test capacity and speed
- Database

## Software (C++)

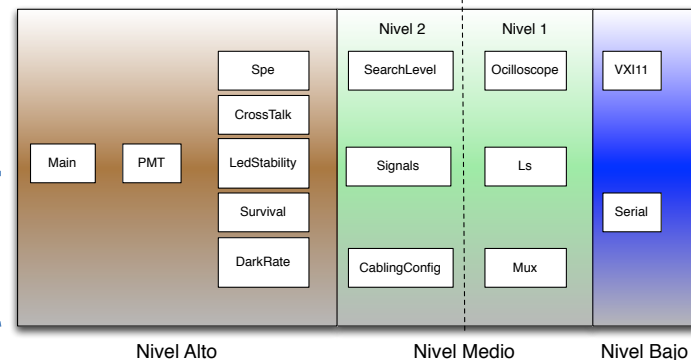
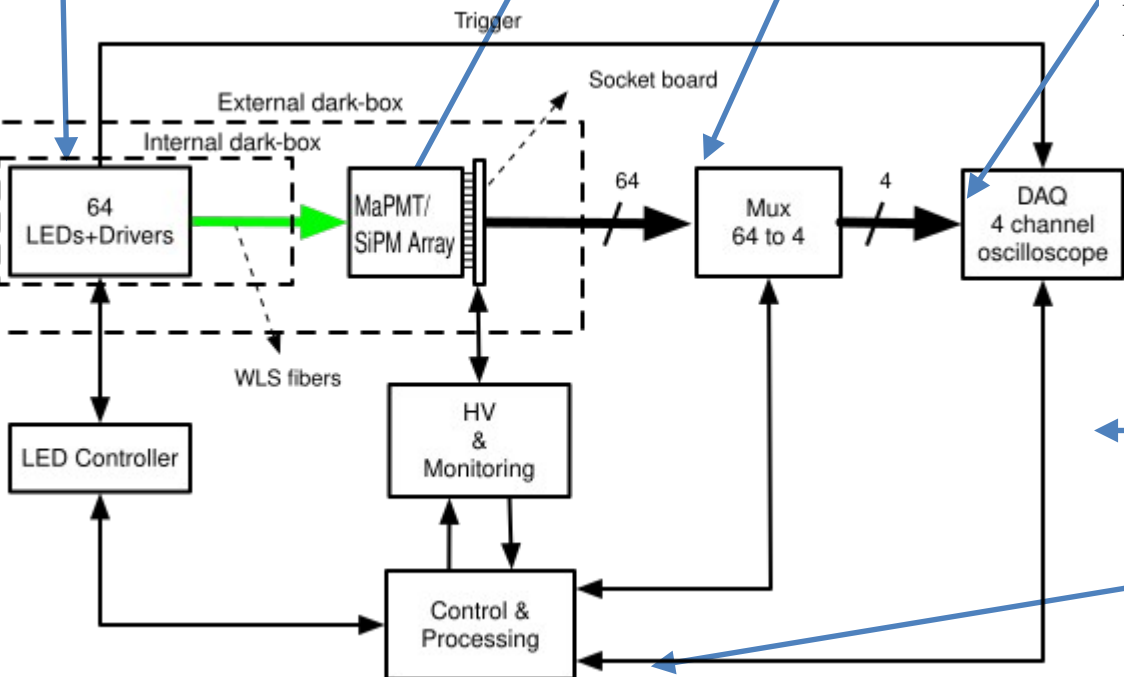
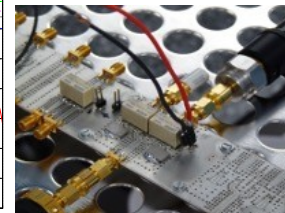
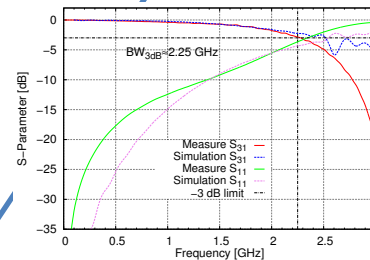
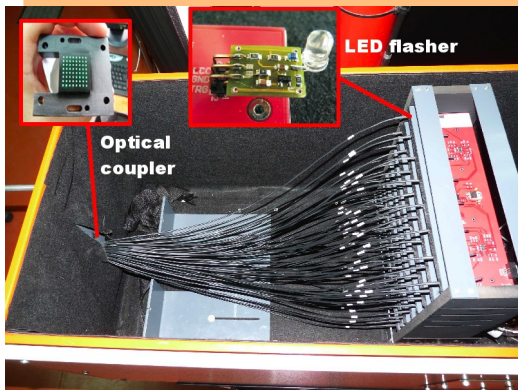


Graphical User Interface (batch-mode available)

Results in a ROOT file

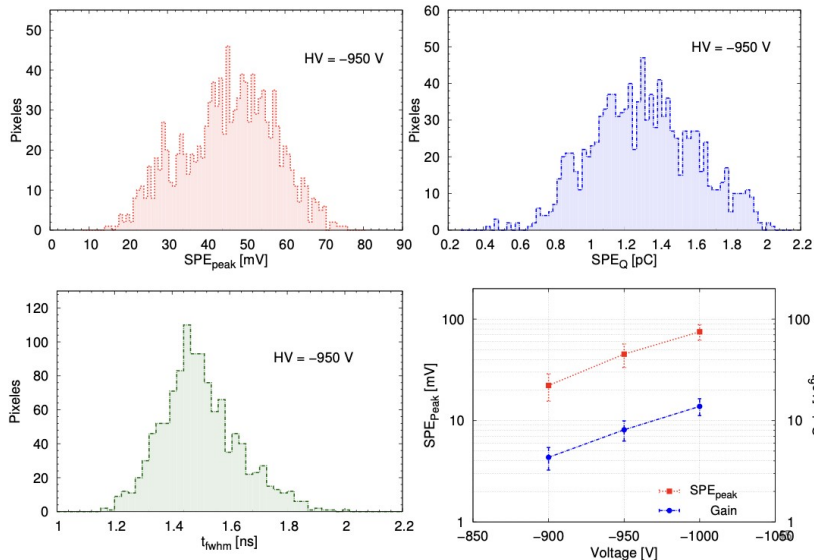
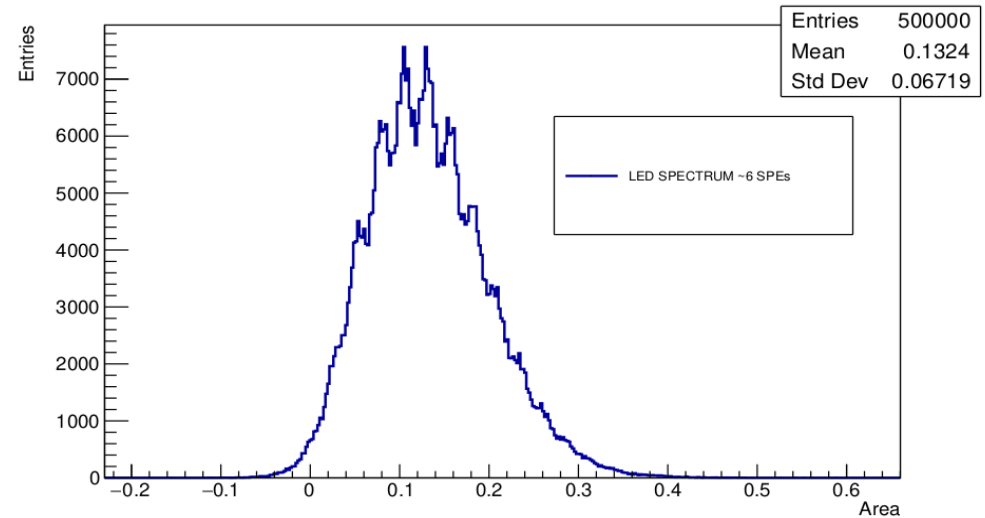
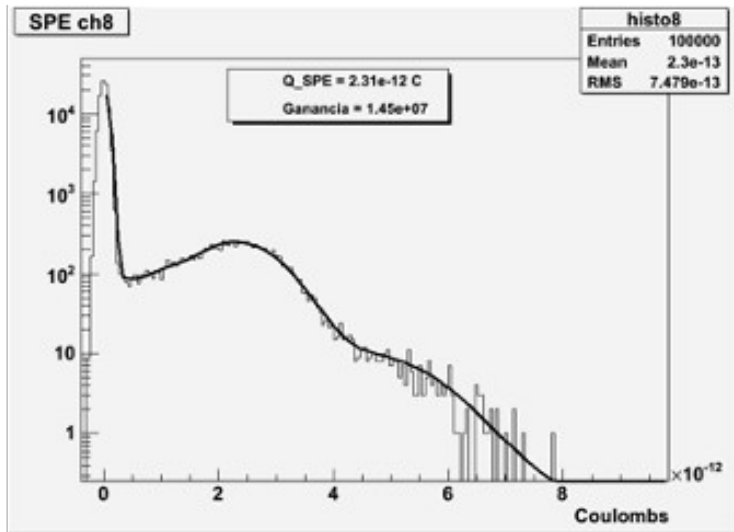
“Analog multiplexer for testing multianode photomultipliers used in AMIGA project of the Pierre Auger Observatory”, A. Lucero, A. Almela, F. Suarez, et al. . JINST Volume 10, September 2015.

# SiPM multi-parameter test bench



+ MySQL DB and Web interface

# SPE spectrum: Gain vs. V



- Gain Measurements in PMTs and SiPMs

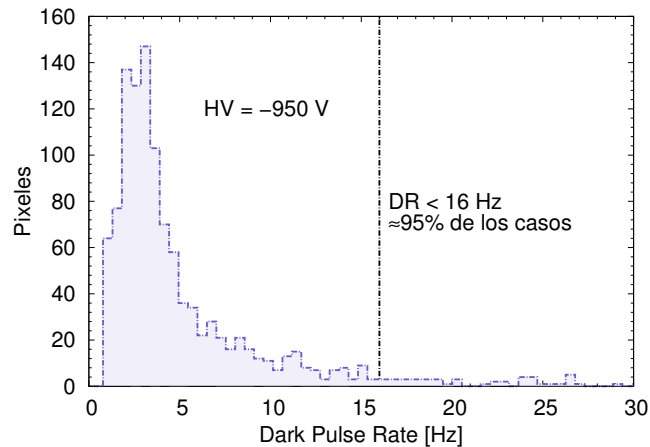
- PMTs requires a fitting method to get the Gain Value.

- Gain on SiPMs could be obtained by the difference between 2 resolved peaks (in charge histogram)

- MaPMTs Gain spread (Gain vs HV) for 1152 pixels

# Noise:DCR & Darkcurrent

## Noise in SiPMs is high but also useful



Dark Pulse Rate histogram for 18 MaPMTs (1152 pixels)

Measured as # of pulses in a time window.

- For MaPMTs the DCR measurement sometimes requires too much time.

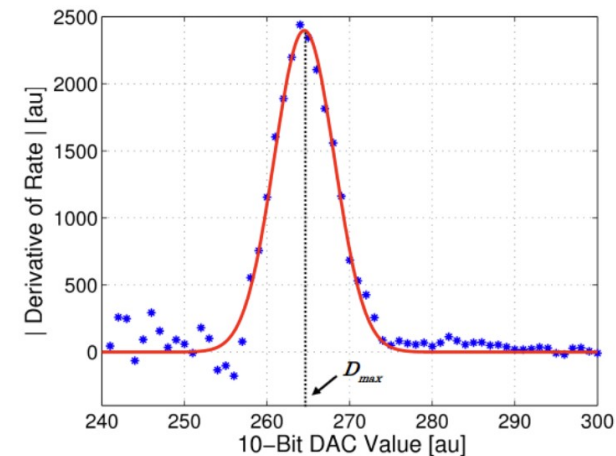
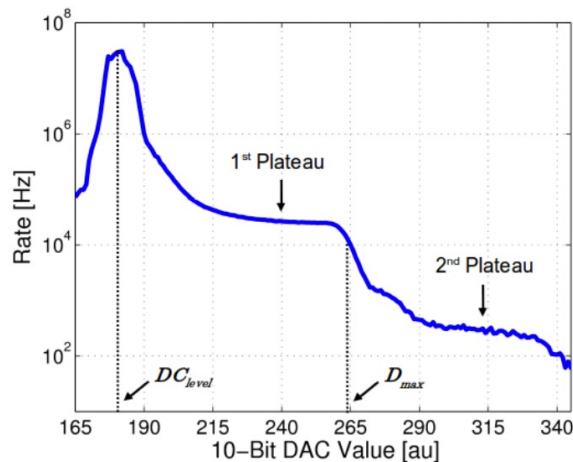
- DCR in SiPMs could be used for calibration purposes.

- Derivative used to get the "pulse height" MaPMTs Gain spread (Gain vs HV)



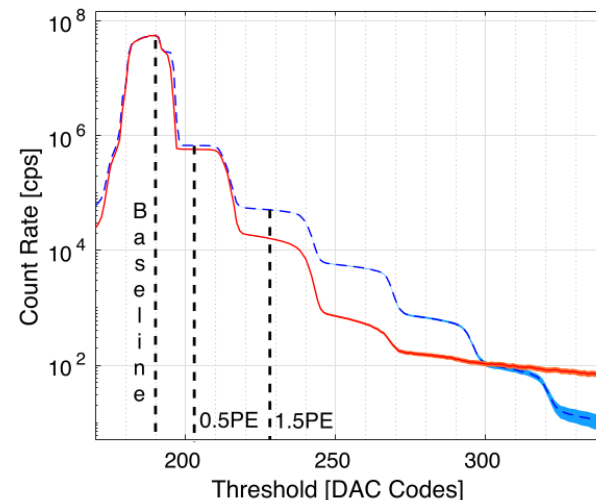
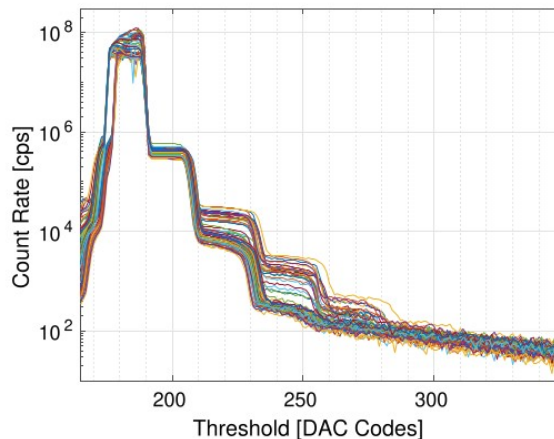
Darkcurrent measurement using SMU & Prove Station

### DCR vs Thr. level & Derivative



# Cross-talk between cells

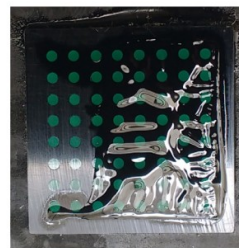
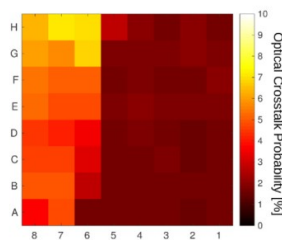
$$CT = \frac{CR_{>1.5PE}}{CR_{>0.5PE}}$$



- Use Darkrate information to get %CT of cells

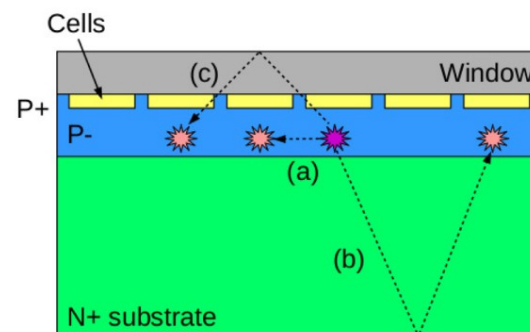
- Testing optical coupling between SiPM and Fibers.

S13361-2050NE-08 SPL



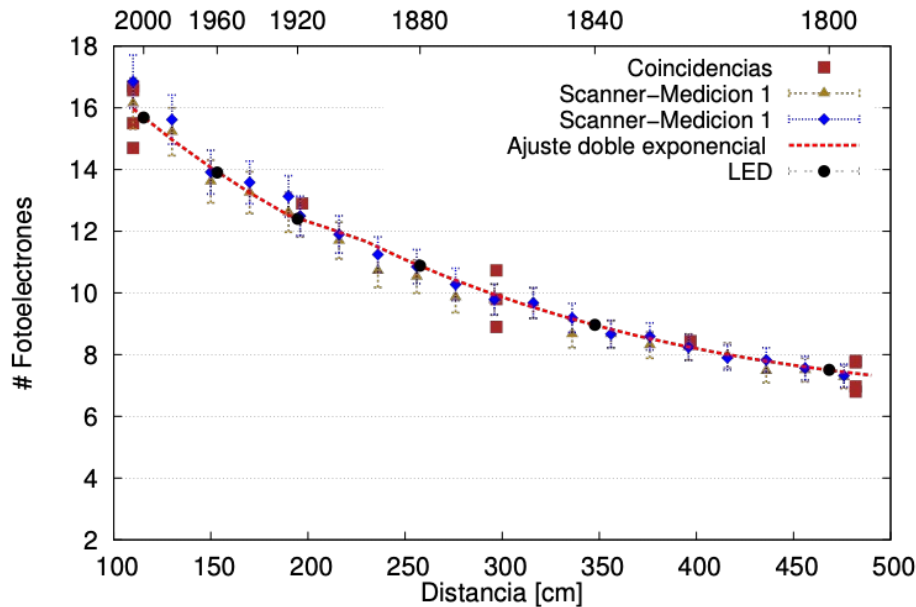
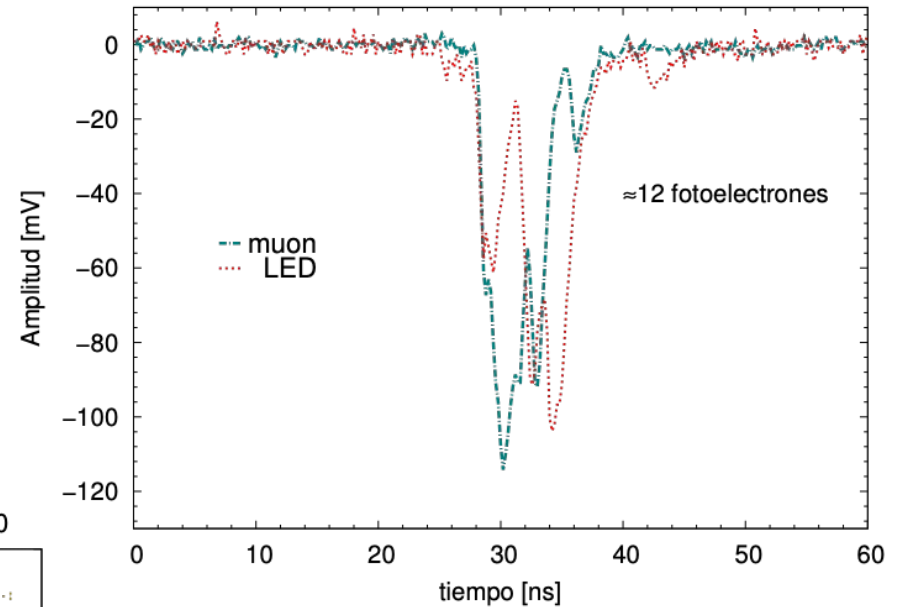
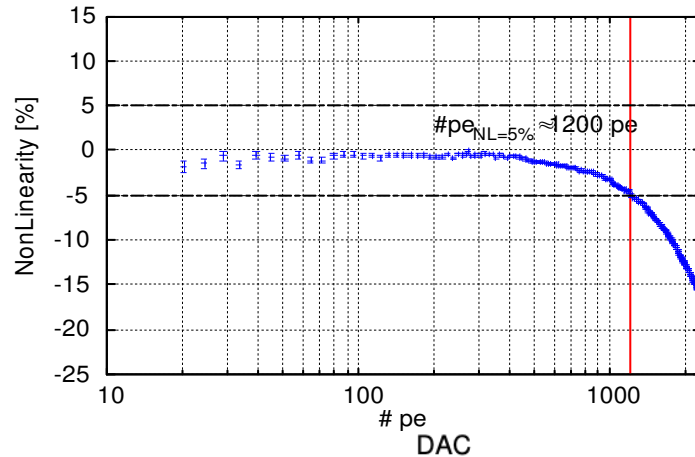
(a)

(b)



# Dynamic range, Non-linearity

Dynode Non-Linearity



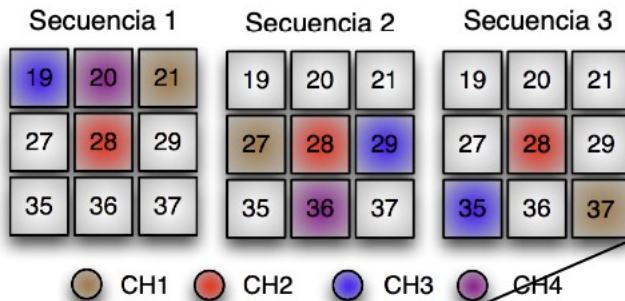
- Linearity Measurements for the MaPMT Dynode (Two pulse method)
- Emulate Muon Pulses
- Emulate scintillator light Levels



# Cross-talk between detector channels



Multiplexor 64 a 4

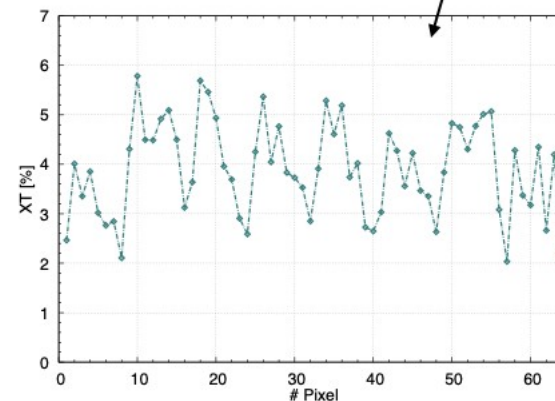
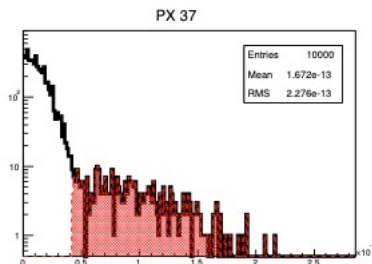
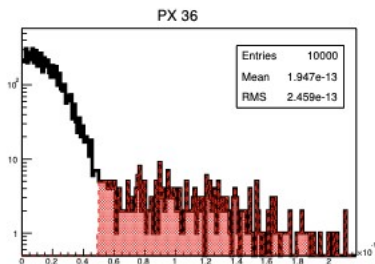
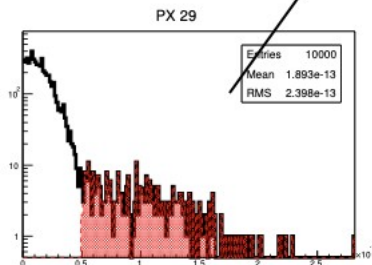
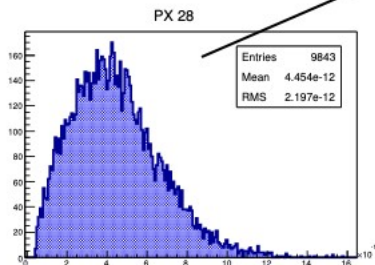


$$XT_{ij} = \frac{G_i Q_j}{Q_i G_j} [\%]$$

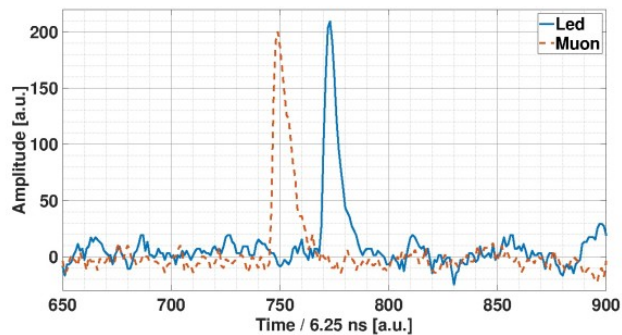
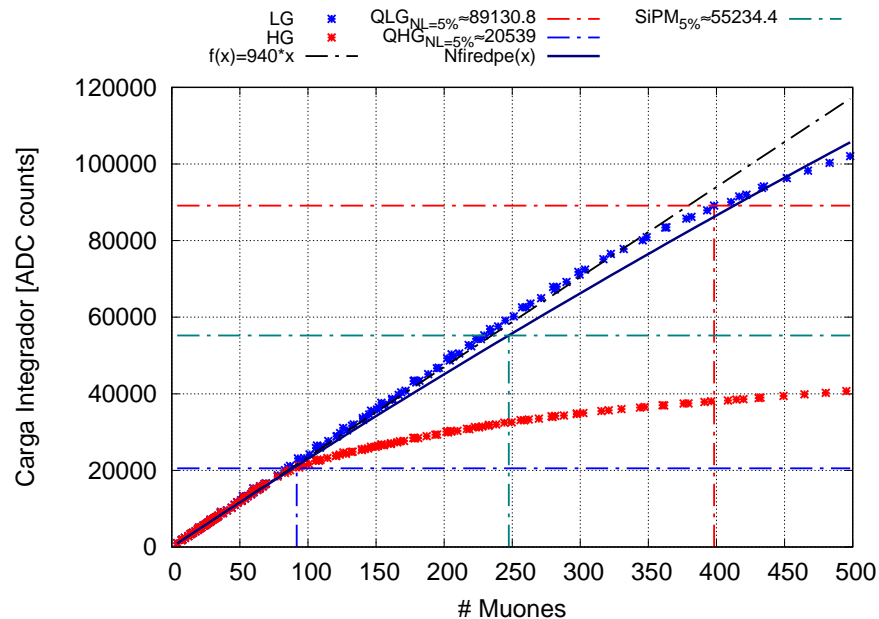
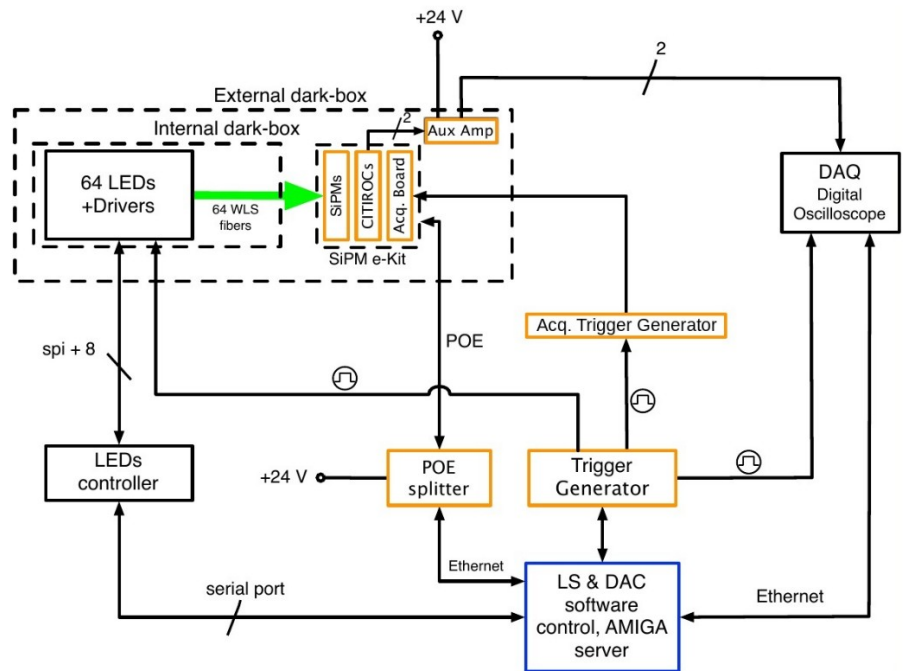
DATA FILE

0.31	1.04	0.29
0.58	100	0.8
0.3	1.06	0.3

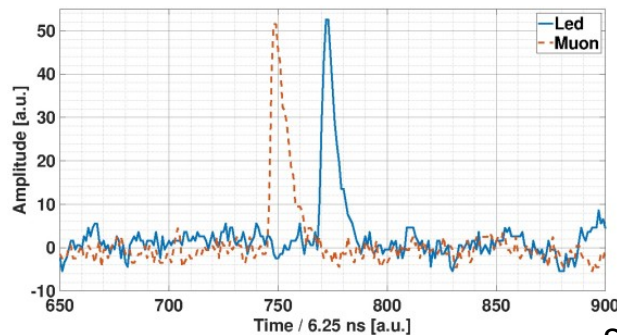
$$XT_i = \sum_j XT_{ij}$$



# AMIGA Front-end Characterization



(a) HG channel.

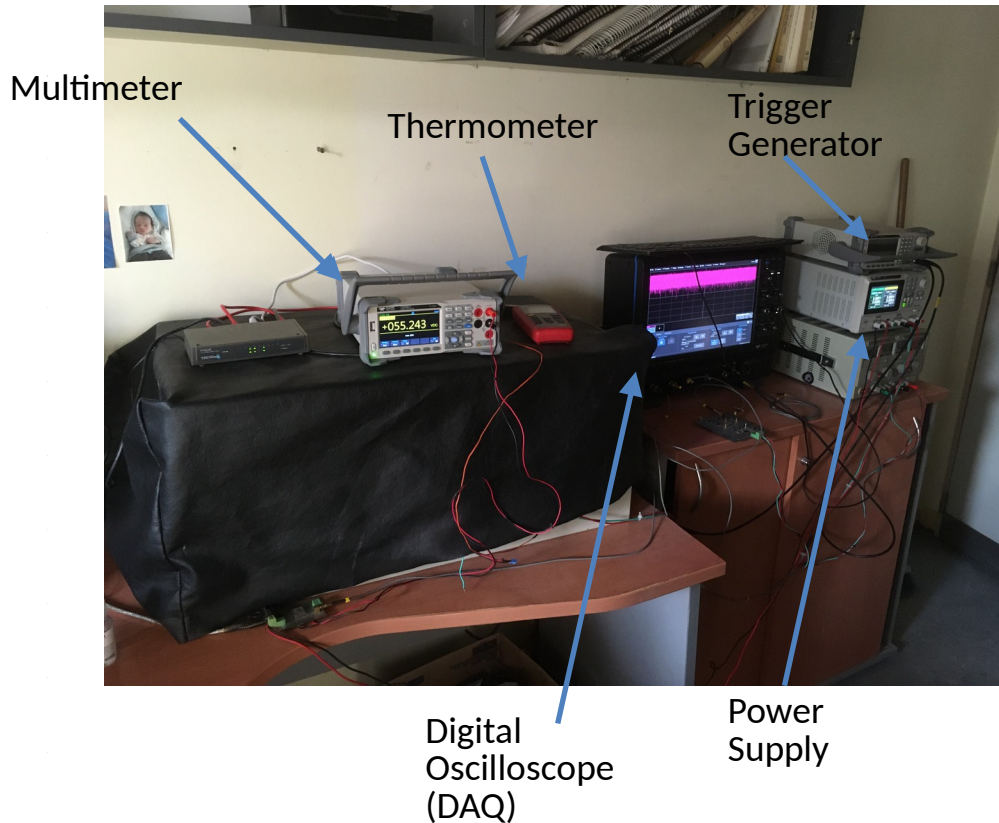


(b) LG channel.

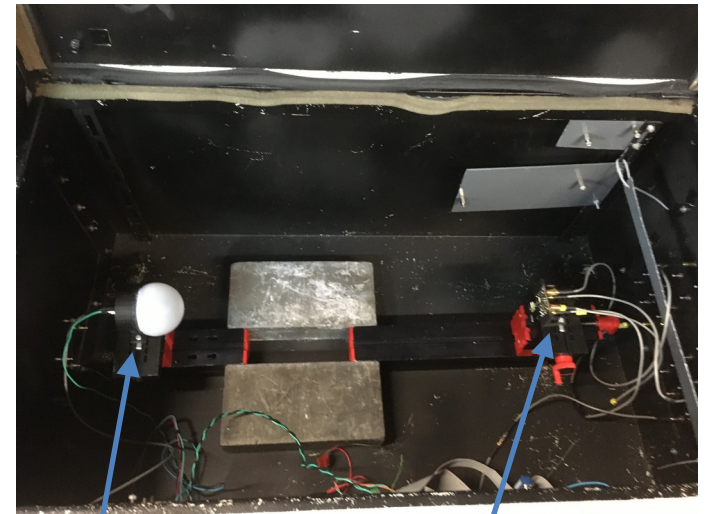
- Linearity Measurements
- Events Emulation
- ADC Testing

S13361-2050NE-08 SPL + CITIROC + Acq Board (FPGA + ADCs)

# SiPM Testing Setup



SiPM testing Setup at CNEA



Many PMTLab Tools were used in this setup!!

More details and test results in F. Soares Talk (Tuesday )

# Why SiPM full testing?

---

## Lack of useful information

- Datasheets mostly incomplete

- Information from literature normally not applicable without deep understanding

## Understanding of the SiPM itself

- Identification of parameters that may introduce systematic uncertainties

- Characterization of parameters and spreads

  - In similar light-input conditions than final application (characteristics of pulsed light, intensity dynamic range, timing, wavelength)

  - Essential for instrument/detector calibration development

  - Help to develop techniques to mitigate systematics for event reconstructions

## SiPM selection

  - Different brands

  - Different SiPM series/types

- Quantification of effects in the SiPM under harsh conditions important for the project needs

  - Variation of parameters due to high thermal excursions

  - Quantification of radiation damage

# Why a test lab?

Project  
Phase

Several test benches

The light-source simulates scintillator light-output

- Full characterization of SiPM

- End-to-end testing of electronic pack

- Test/define calibration techniques

- Reproduce abnormal events during operation

Essential to better characterization of other components

- Interaction between channels (cross-talk)

- Testing of scintillators in different conditions

- Aging of the photosensitive pack

- Detection efficiency with or without acquisition front-end

- Active stress tests

Specs setting for project needs

QA for mass production

- Verification that every devices fulfill specs (fast test bench)

Operation

- Aging monitoring

- Diagnostics

- Maintenance



R&D

R&D +  
Integration +  
Critical design

System  
Acceptance +  
Production

Operations

---

Muchas Gracias