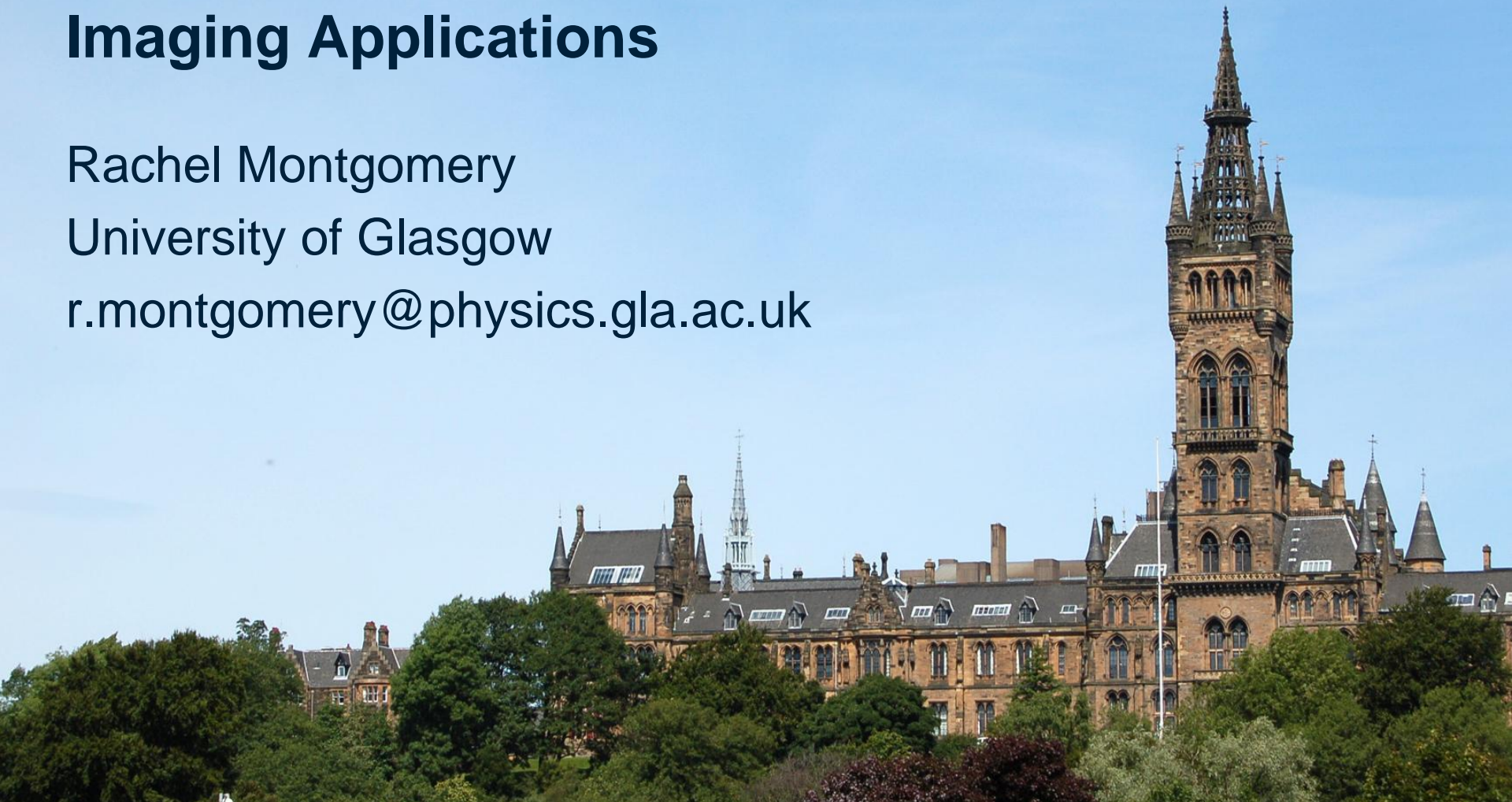


# Multianode Photomultiplier Tube Studies for Imaging Applications

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## **Multianode Photomultiplier Tubes (MAPMTs):**

- Design, crosstalk, applications
- Hamamatsu H8500 and H9500 MAPMTs

## **Experimental Setup:**

- Laser scan method

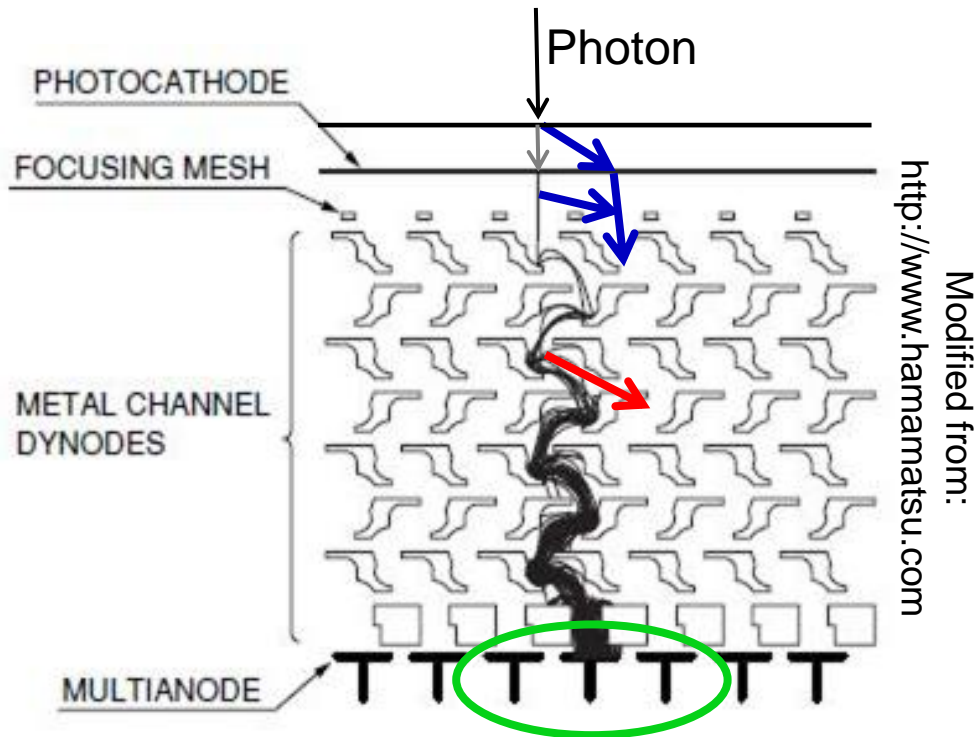
## **Scan Results:**

- H8500 single photon scans
- H8500 and H9500 multiphoton scans




## **Summary:**

- Overview of findings

# Multianode Photomultiplier Tubes (MAPMTs)



Crosstalk mechanisms:

-  Optical
-  Charge spill over
-  Electro - magnetic

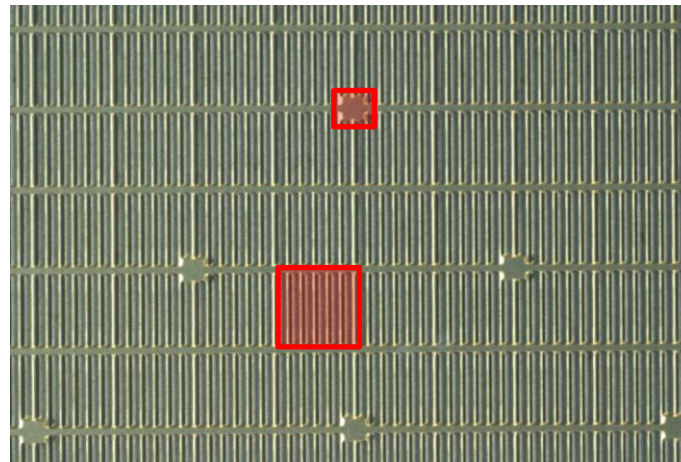
## Applications

- Particle identification detectors, e.g. RICH counters
- Medical imaging devices, e.g. SPECT, PET

| MAPMT | Active Area (mm) | Number Of Pixels     | Pixel Size (mm) | Packing Fraction (%) |
|-------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| H8500 | 49 x 49          | 64 (8 x 8 matrix)    | 5.8 x 5.8       | 89                   |
| H9500 | 49 x 49          | 256 (16 x 16 matrix) | 2.8 x 2.8       | 89                   |



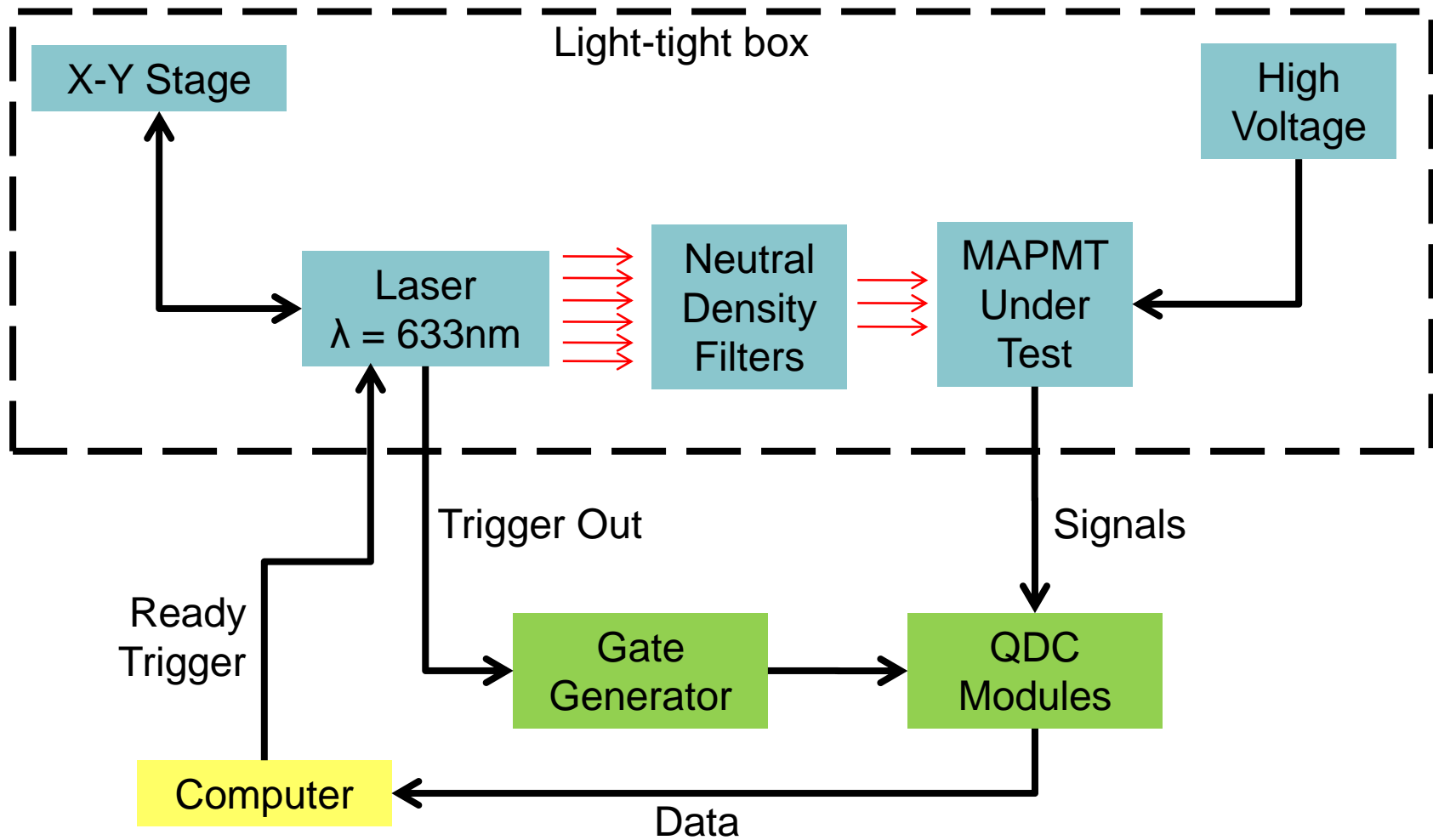
H8500



Metal channel dynodes

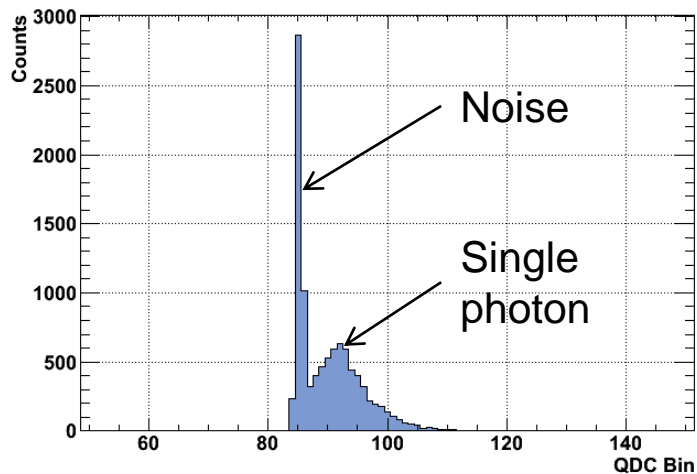


H9500



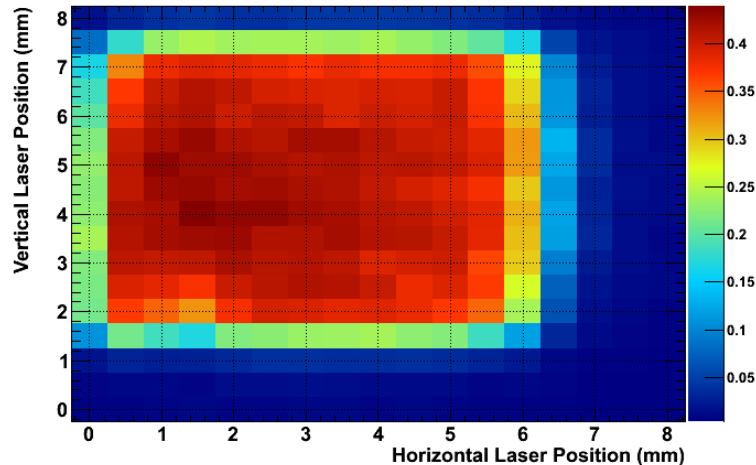
# H8500 Single Photon Scans, 1mm laser beam diameter

Pixel 53 Response, HV -1000V, NDF 4.5

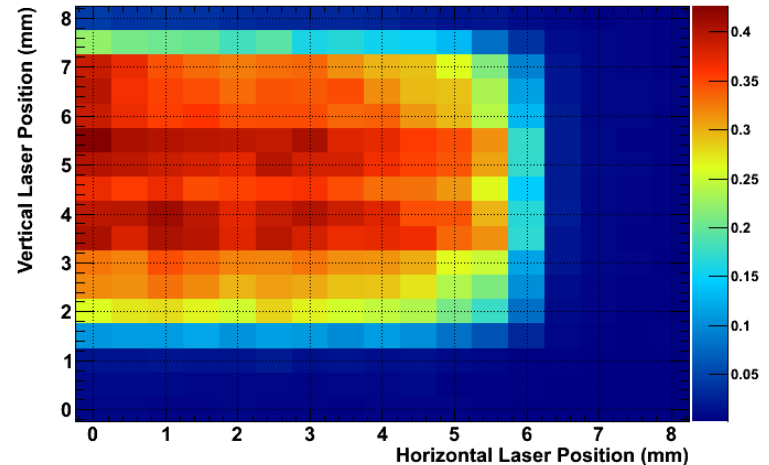


- Detection efficiencies for CLAS12 RICH prototype
- Pixel pitch scans showed homogenous efficiency across detector

Pixel 45 Efficiency Map: -1000V, NDF 4.5

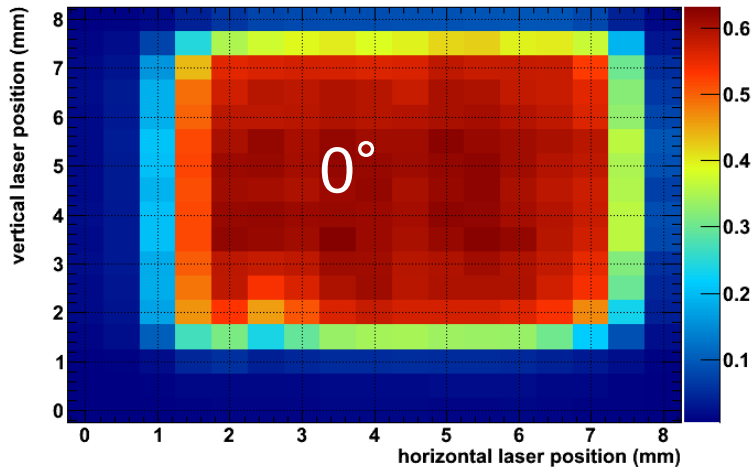


Pixel 14 Efficiency Map: -1000V, NDF 4.5

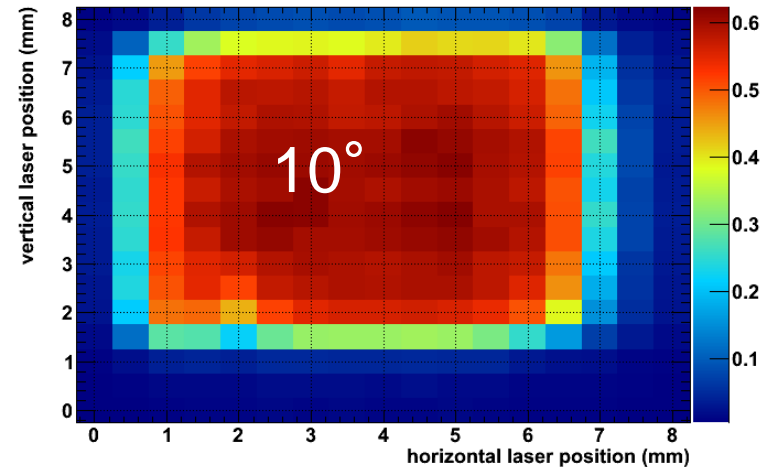


# H8500 Single Photon Scans, 1mm laser beam diameter

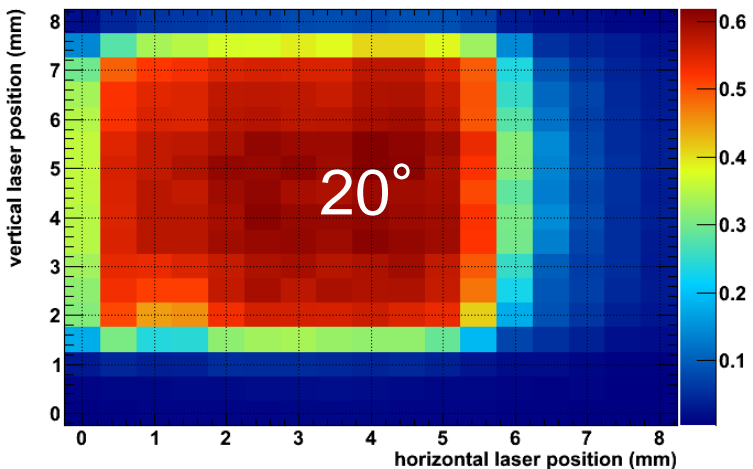
H8500 Efficiency Map - QDC Channel 10 at 0 deg



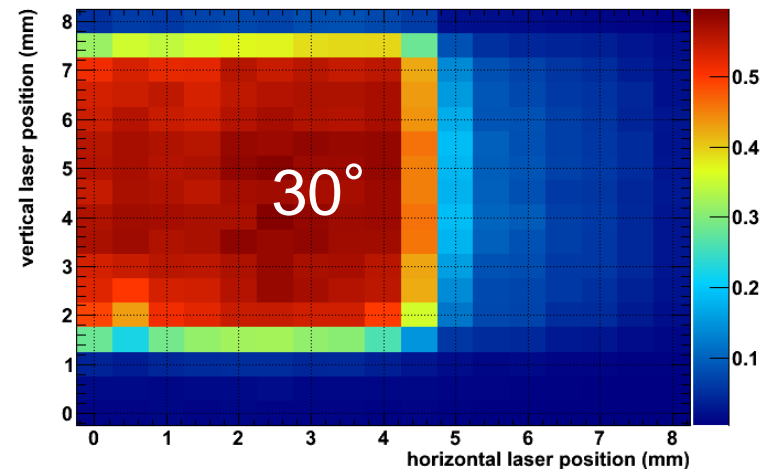
H8500 Efficiency Map - QDC Channel 10 at 10 deg



H8500 Efficiency Map - QDC Channel 10 at 20 deg



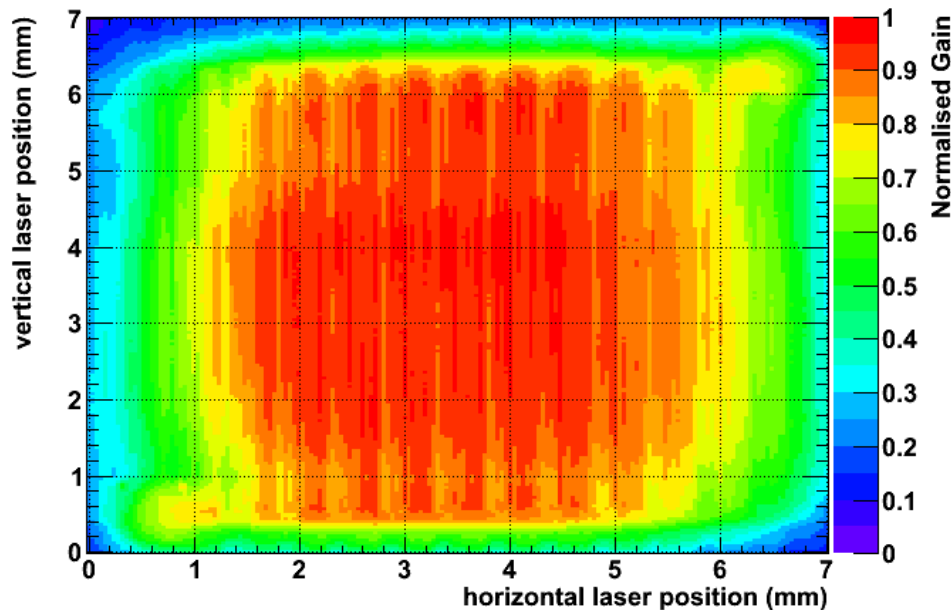
H8500 Efficiency Map - QDC Channel 10 at 30 deg



# H8500 Multiphoton Scans – Pixel Response

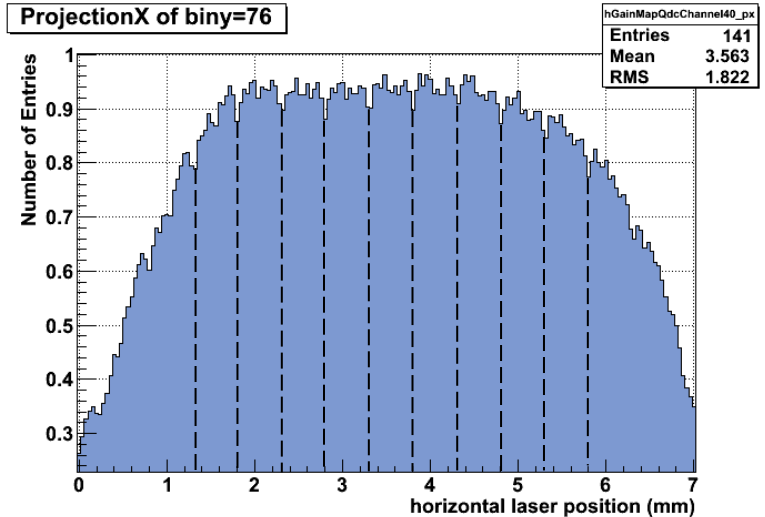
- 0.1mm beam, ~ 260 photoelectrons
- 0.04mm step scan of 1 pixel

H8500 Gain Map - QDC Channel 40

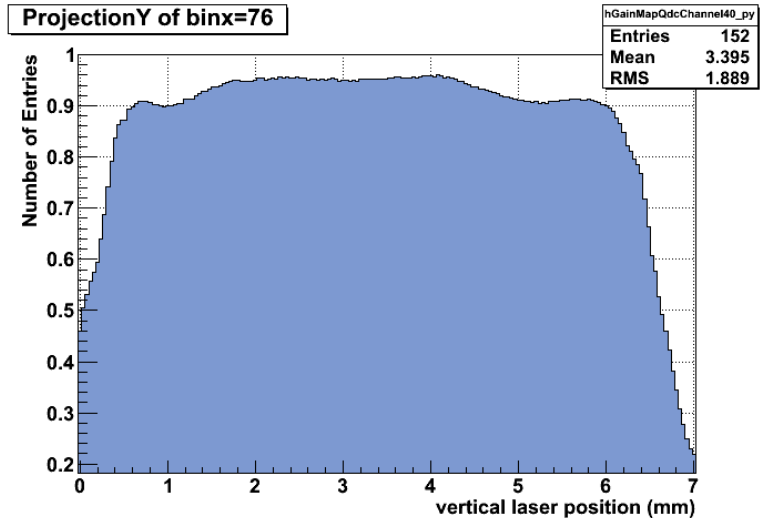


- Horizontal segmentation of dynode chains corresponding to expected number

ProjectionX of biny=76



ProjectionY of binx=76

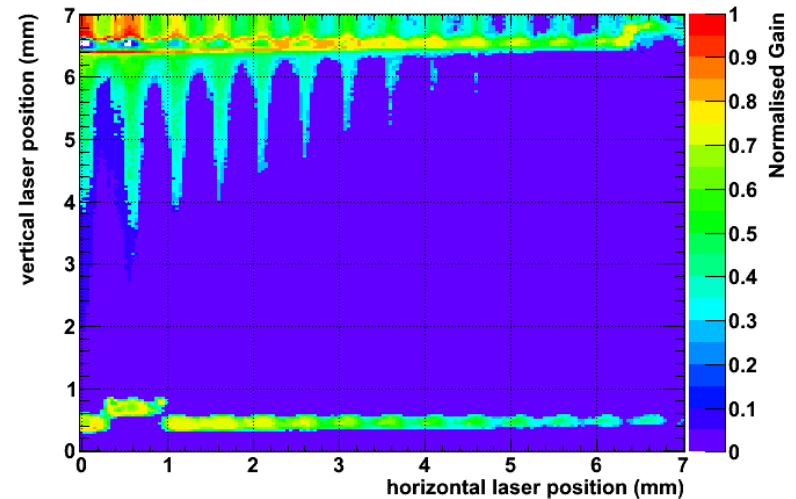




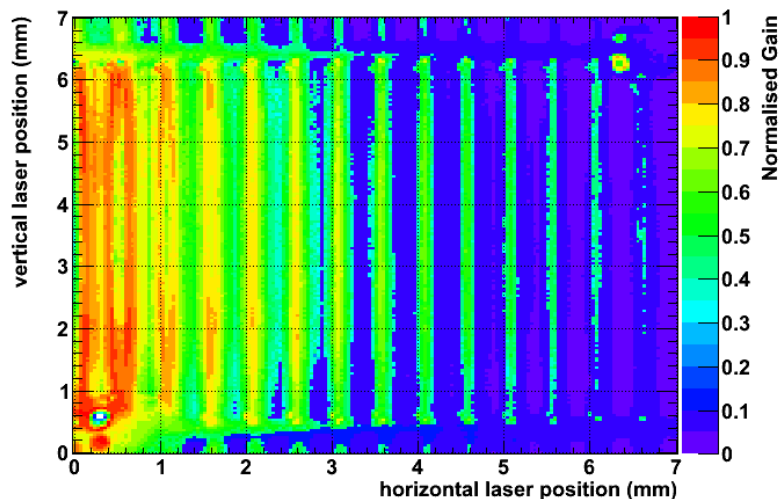
Relative pixel  
positions and  
QDC channel  
mapping

|           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 28        | <b>29</b> | 44        |
| 26        | 27        | 42        |
| <b>24</b> | 25        | <b>40</b> |
| 22        | 23        | <b>38</b> |
| 20        | 21        | 36        |

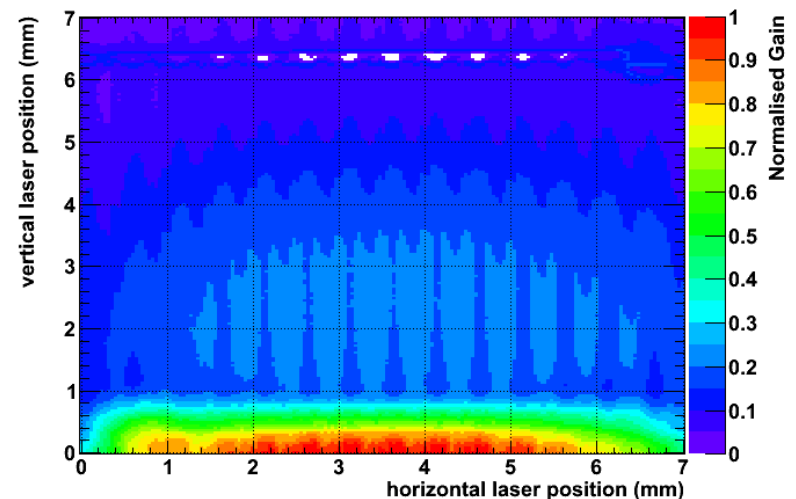
H8500 Gain Map - QDC Channel 29



H8500 Gain Map - QDC Channel 24



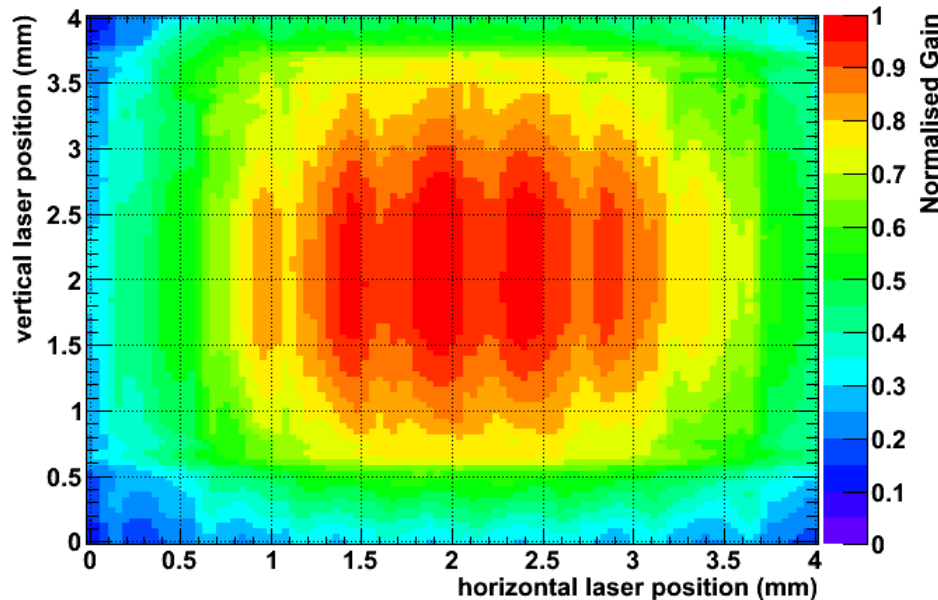
H8500 Gain Map - QDC Channel 38



# H9500 Multiphoton Scans - Pixel Response

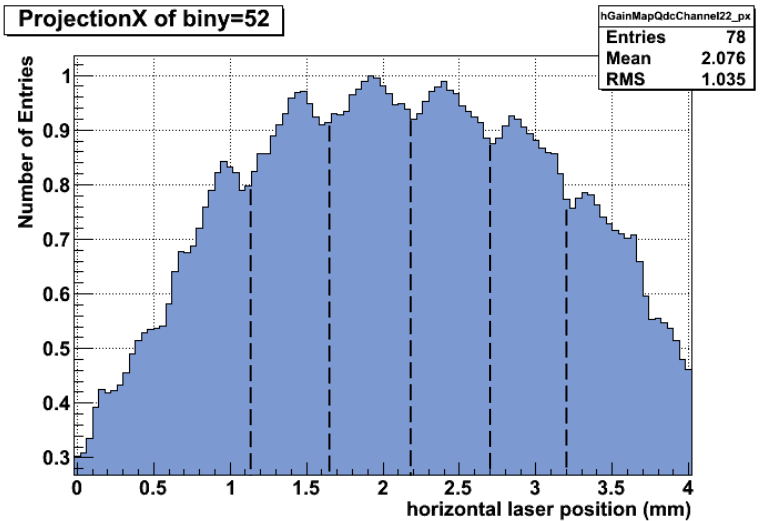
- 0.1mm beam, ~ 530 photons
- 0.04mm step scan of 1 pixel

H9500 Gain Map - QDC Channel 22

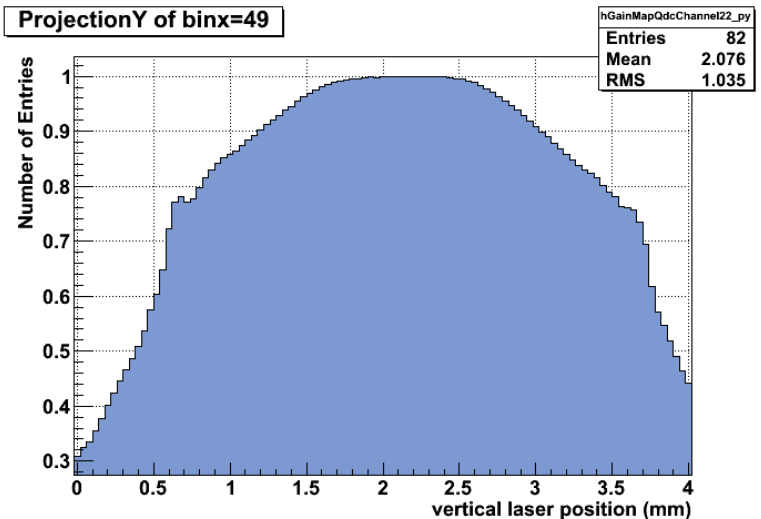


- Horizontal segmentation of dynode chains corresponding to expected number, less than for H8500

ProjectionX of biny=52

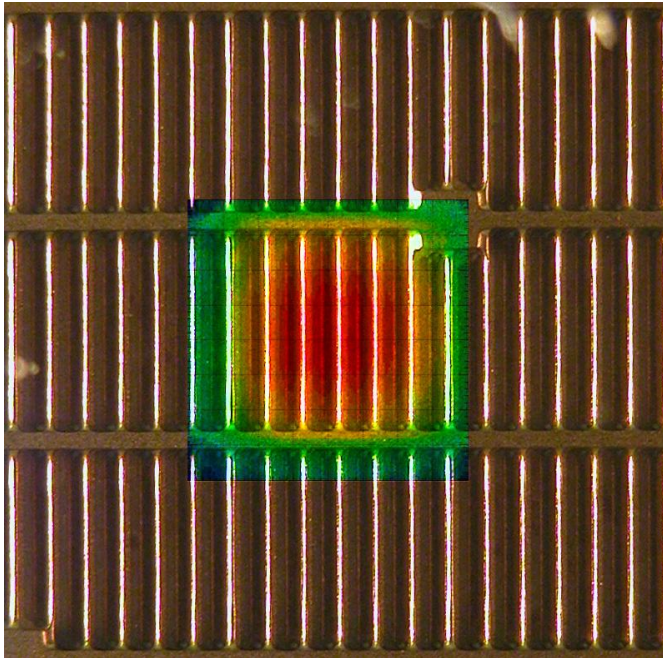


ProjectionY of binx=49

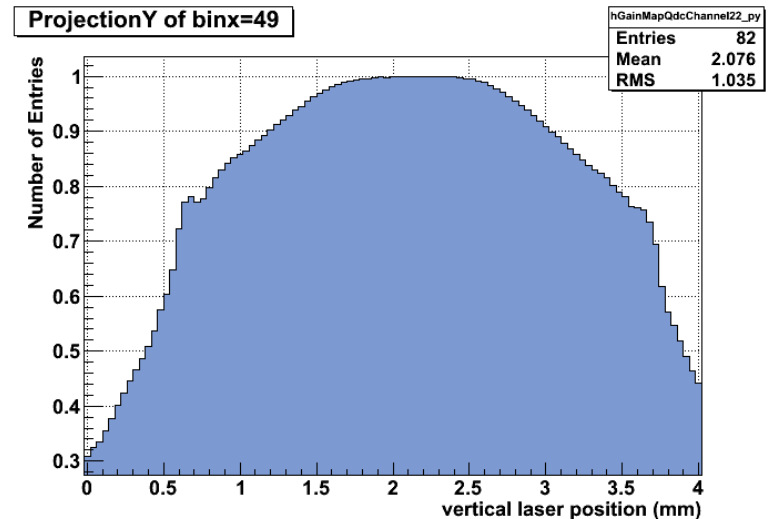
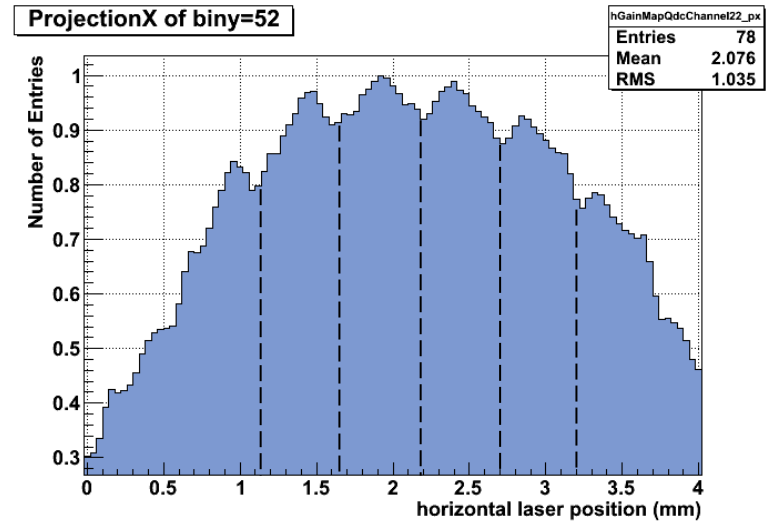


# H9500 Multiphoton Scans - Pixel Response

- 0.1mm beam, ~ 530 photons
- 0.04mm step scan of 1 pixel



- Horizontal segmentation of dynode chains corresponding to expected number, less than for H8500

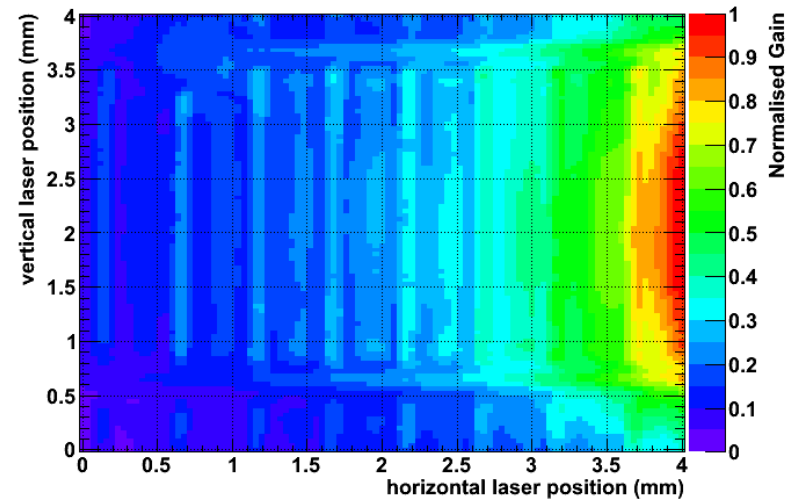


# H9500 Multiphoton Scans – Crosstalk

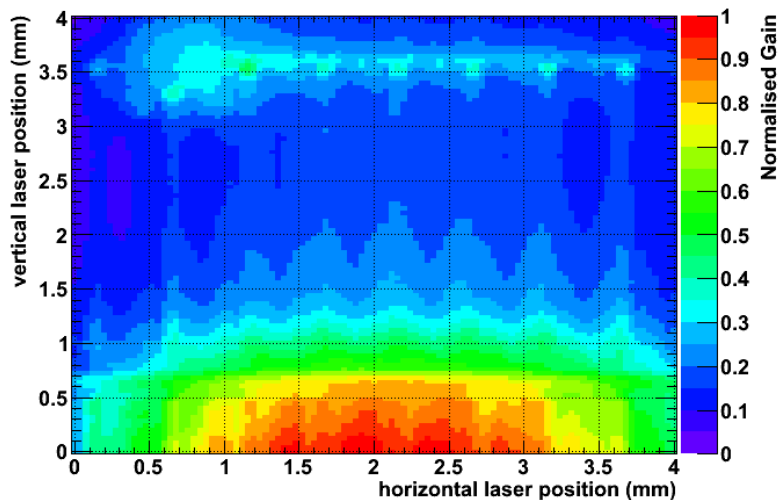
Relative pixel  
positions and  
QDC channel  
mapping

|           |           |    |    |
|-----------|-----------|----|----|
| 18        | 17        | 15 |    |
| 20        | 19        | 13 | 14 |
| <b>22</b> | <b>21</b> | 11 | 12 |
| <b>24</b> | 23        | 9  | 10 |
| 26        | 25        | 7  | 8  |

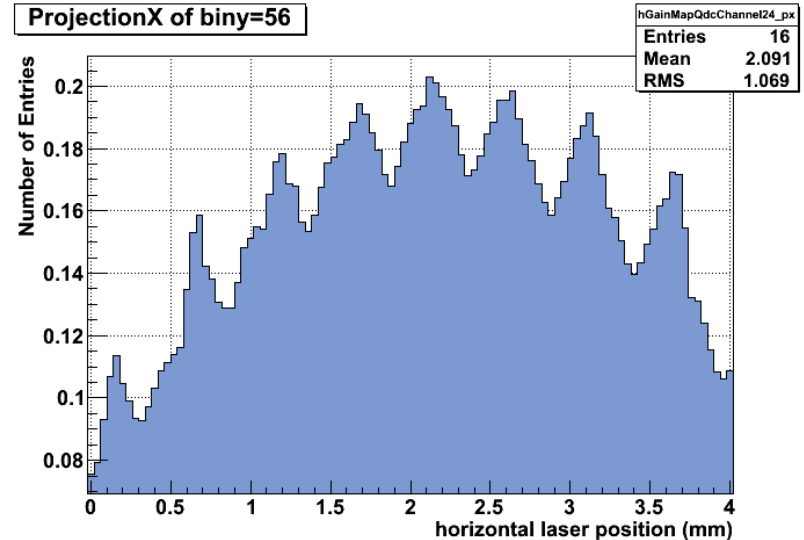
H9500 Gain Map - QDC Channel 21



H9500 Gain Map - QDC Channel 24



ProjectionX of biny=56

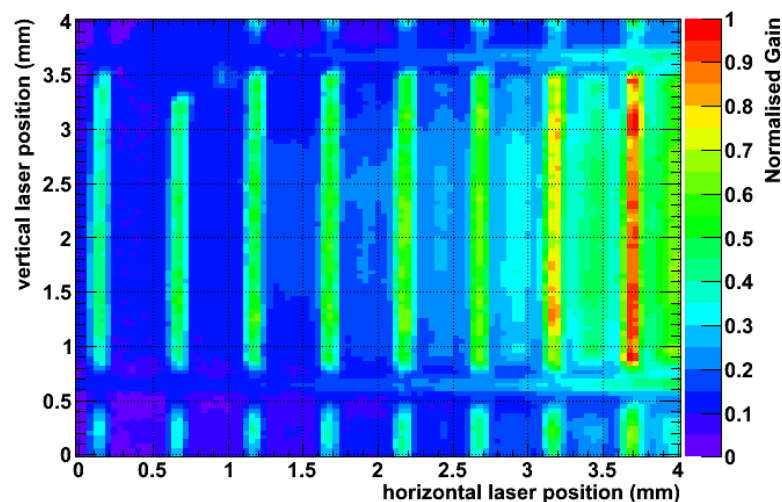


# H9500 Multiphoton Scans – Crosstalk

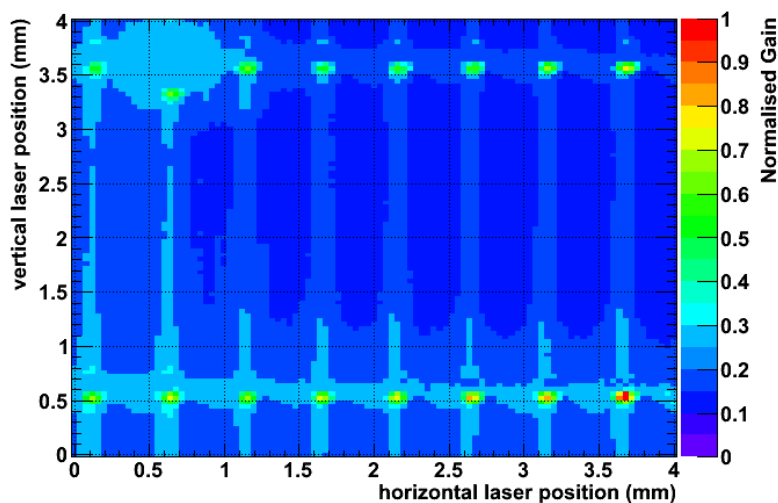
Relative pixel  
positions and  
QDC channel  
mapping

|           |           |    |           |
|-----------|-----------|----|-----------|
| <b>22</b> | 21        | 11 | 12        |
| 24        | 23        | 9  | <b>10</b> |
| 26        | 25        | 7  | 8         |
| 28        | 27        | 5  | 6         |
| 30        | 29        | 3  | 4         |
|           | <b>31</b> | 1  | 2         |

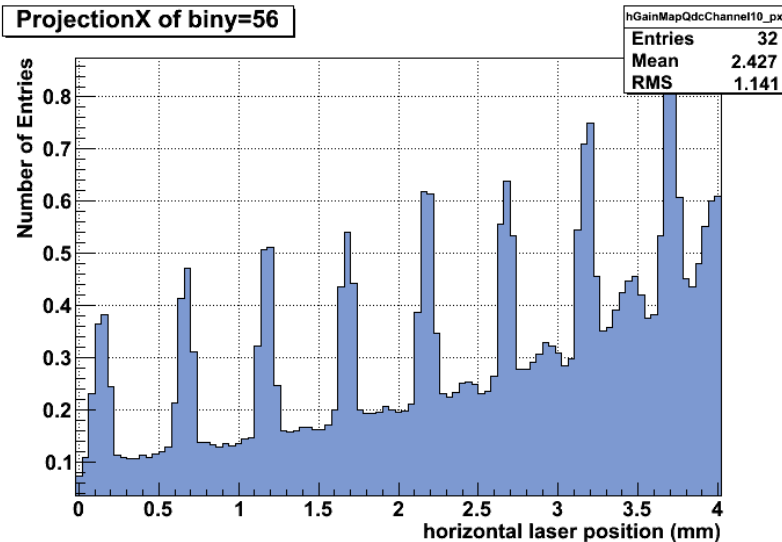
H9500 Gain Map - QDC Channel 10



H9500 Gain Map - QDC Channel 31



ProjectionX of biny=56



## **Position sensitive MAPMTs:**

- Enhancing performance of imaging detectors

## **Single photon scans of H8500 MAPMT:**

- Homogenous detection efficiencies across MAPMT
- Independent of photon angles

## **Multiphoton scans of H8500 and H9500 MAPMTs:**

- Response and crosstalk pattern dependence upon dynode arrangement and metal mesh construction

## **Further studies:**

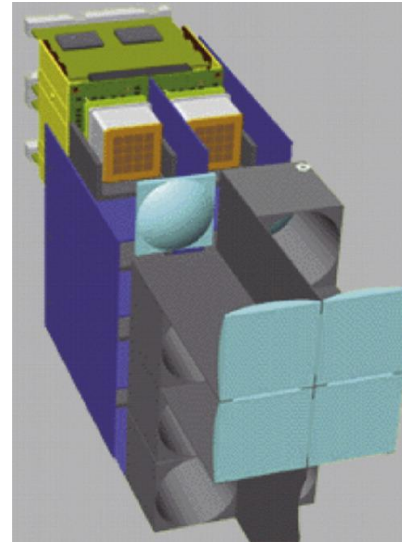
- H7546 MAPMT (different dynode arrangement)



University  
of Glasgow

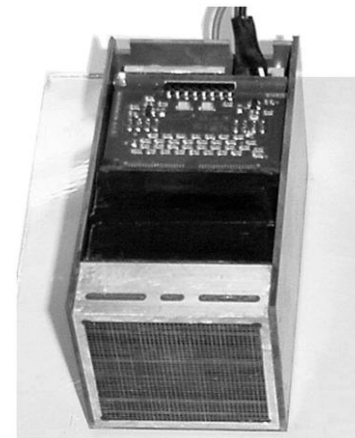
**QUESTIONS?**

- Particle identification detectors  
e.g. Cherenkov counters:
  - HERA-B Hamamatsu R5900-00-M16
  - COMPASS Hamamatsu R7600-03-M16
  
- Medical imaging e.g. PET,  
SPECT, small animal gamma  
cameras



HERA-B RICH:

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2010.11.127>

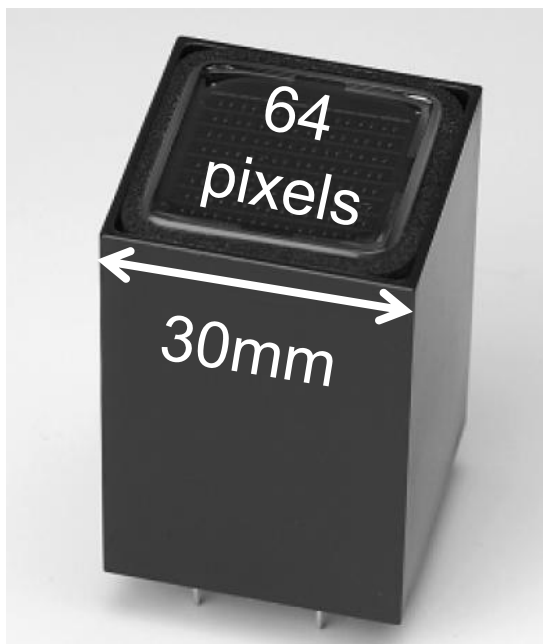


H9500 with  
CsI(Tl) array:

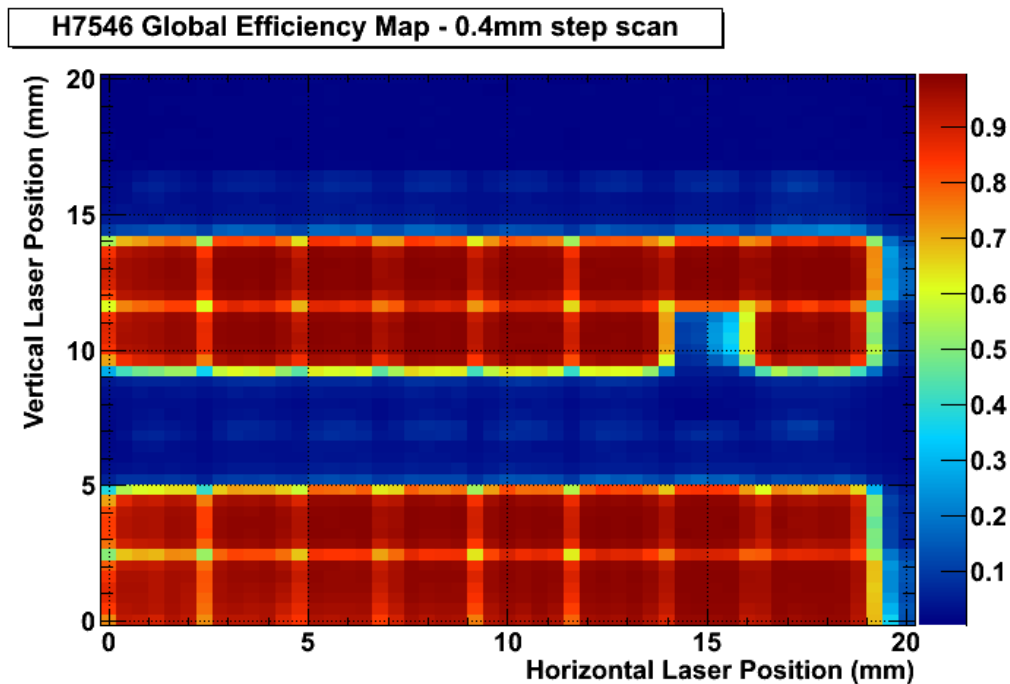
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2008.05.052>



- Enhanced photocathode – superior single photon detection efficiency

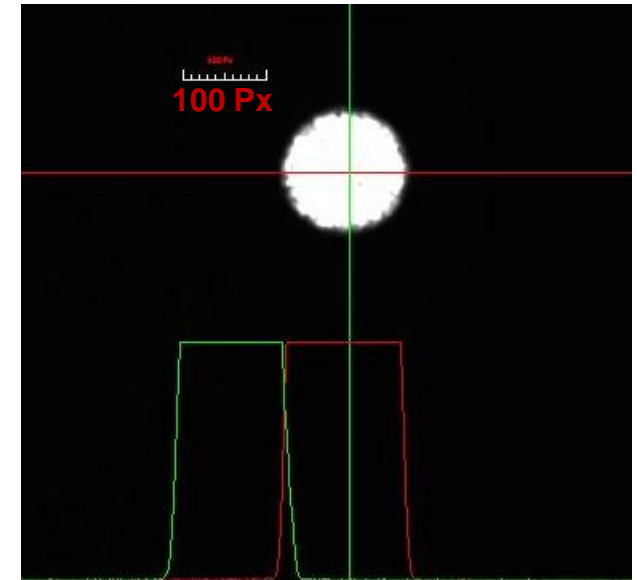
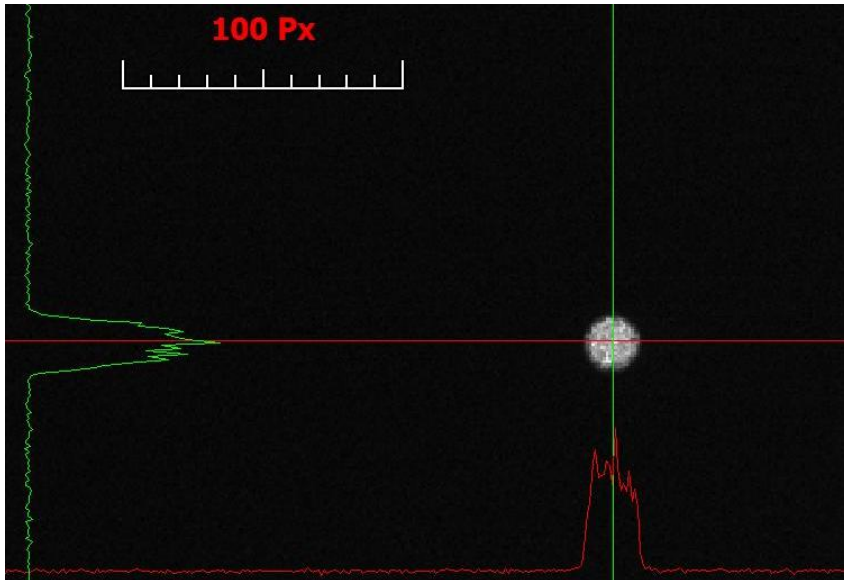
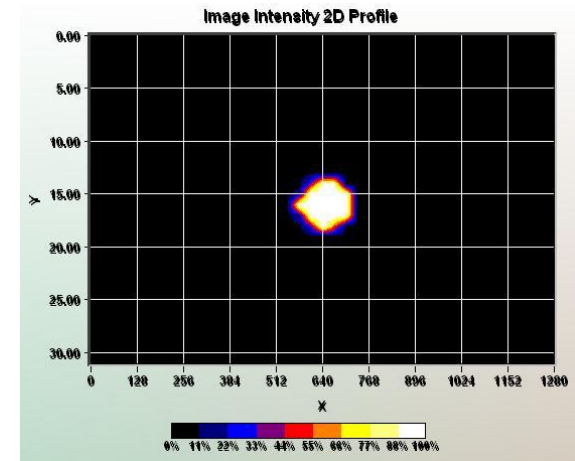


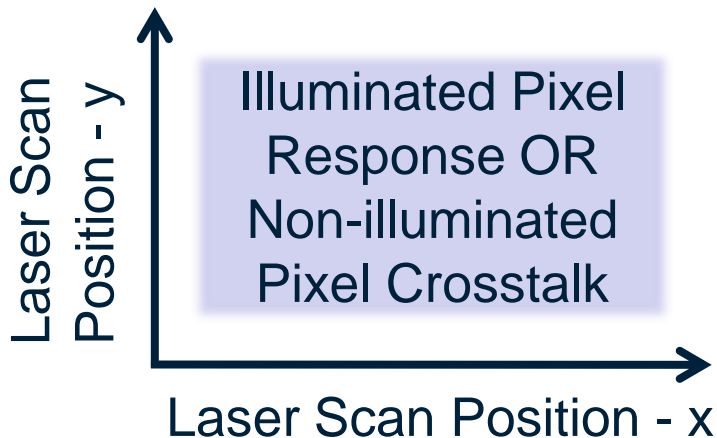
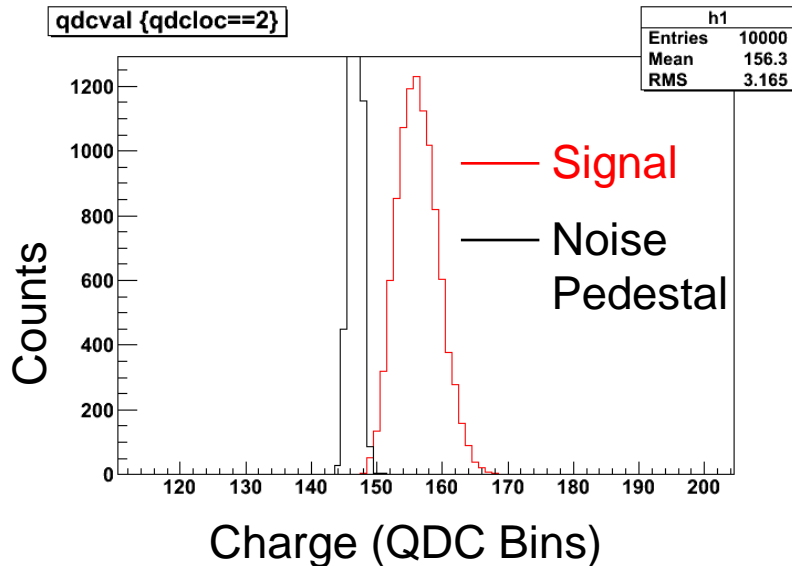
H7546 data sheet,  
<http://www.hamamatsu.com>



# Measuring Laser Beam Diameters with a CCD

- CCD beam image just before saturation
- FWHM of intensity profile [CCD pixels]
- 1 CCD pixel diameter =  $6.45\mu\text{m}$
- Obtain laser diameter [m]





- **Detection efficiency**
  - Signal fraction above noise threshold cut
- **Gain**
  - Peak to pedestal separation
- **For every laser position:**
  - extract, analyse signals for **all** channels readout
  - calculate detection efficiency, gain
  - plot results against laser position during scan



# H8500 MAPMT Homogeneity

H8500 Global Efficiency Map: -1000V, NDF 4.5

