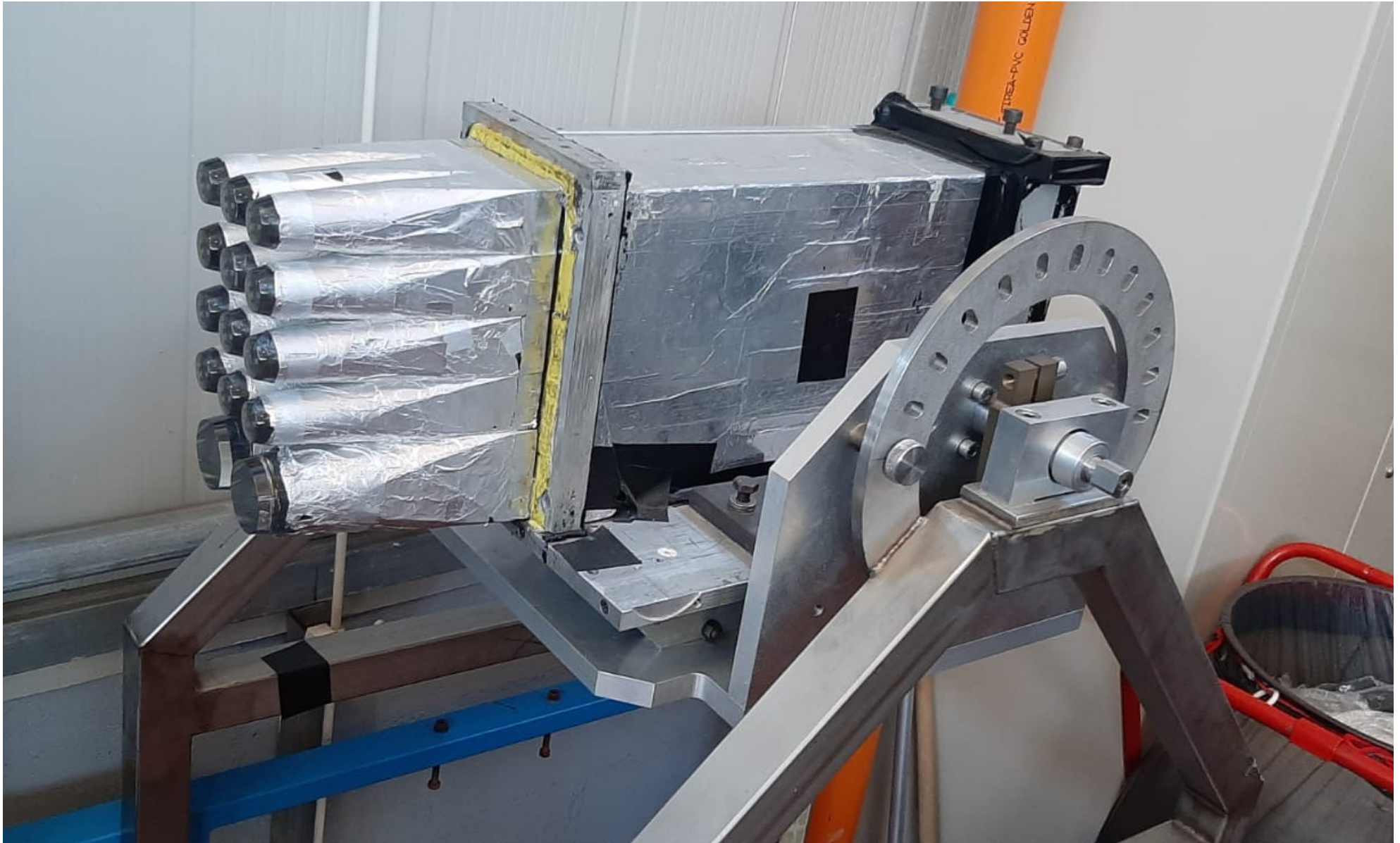


# KLOE<sub>to</sub>SAND

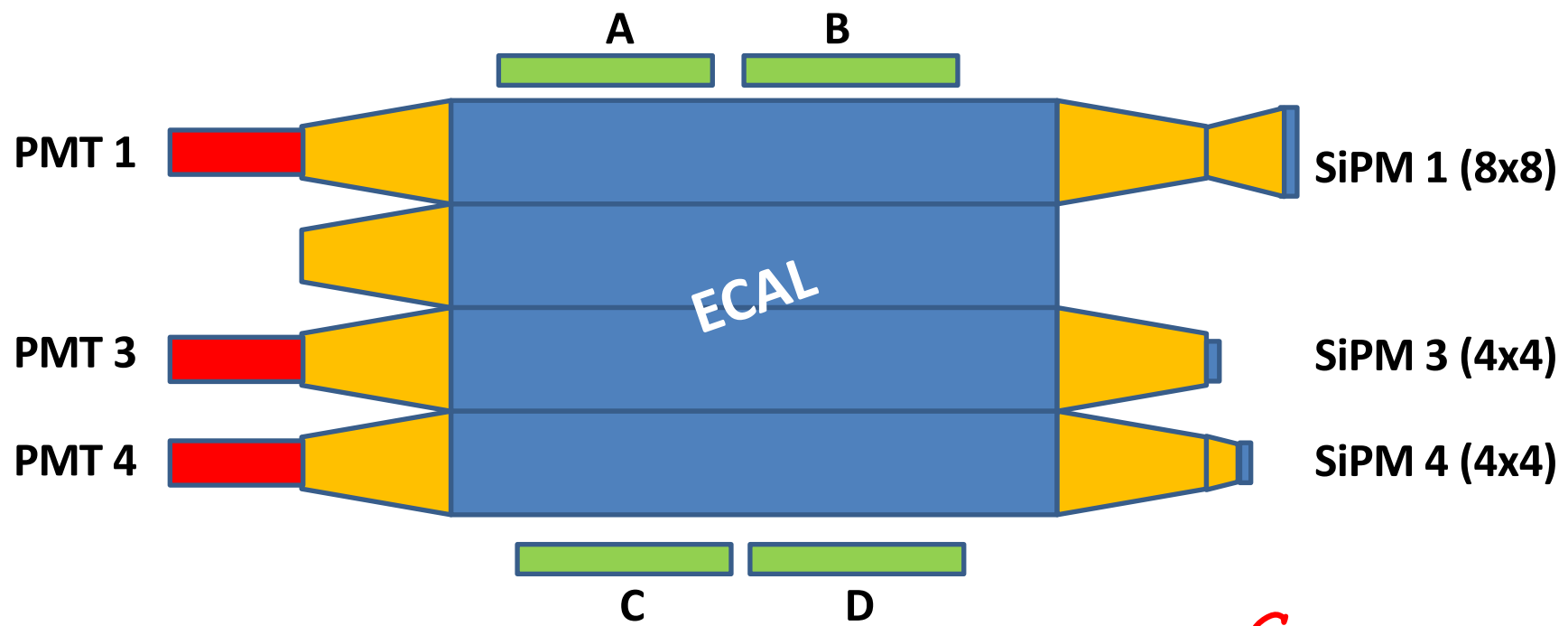
## PMT/SiPM comparison

P. Bernardini, A. Corvaglia,  
A. Miccoli, M. Panareo,  
M.P. Panetta, A. Surdo - Lecce

LNF, November 7, 2022



# EXPERIMENTAL SETUP



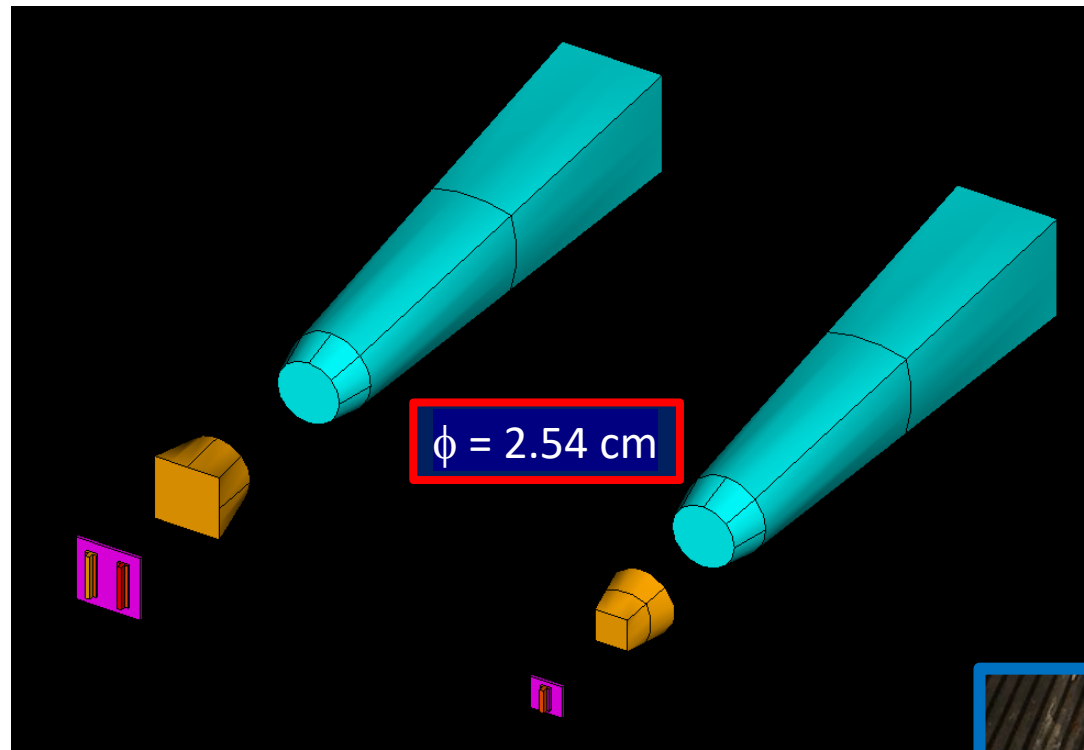
SiPM readout CAEN DT5702 (32 Channel Board)  
CAEN DT5202 (64 Channel Board)

Gain, Threshold optimized

SiPM calibration Vbias set in order to get single rate  $\sim 3.5$  kHz  
for each SiPM channel

Lab temperature  $\sim 20^\circ C$

*Cosmic rays  
as trigger*

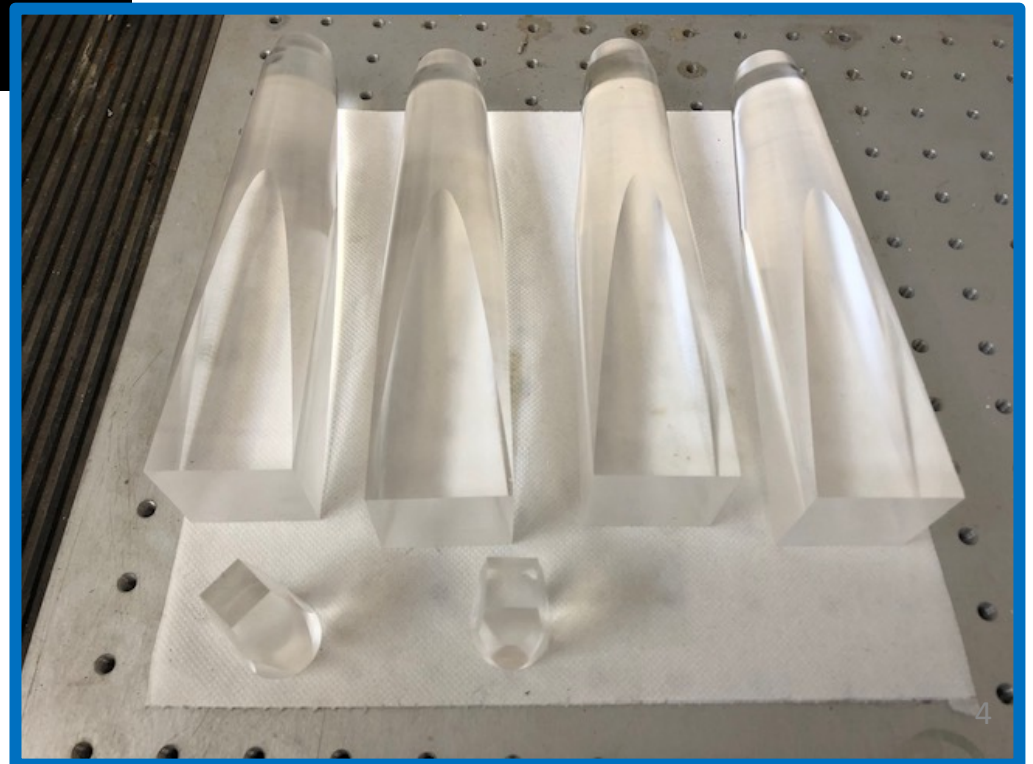


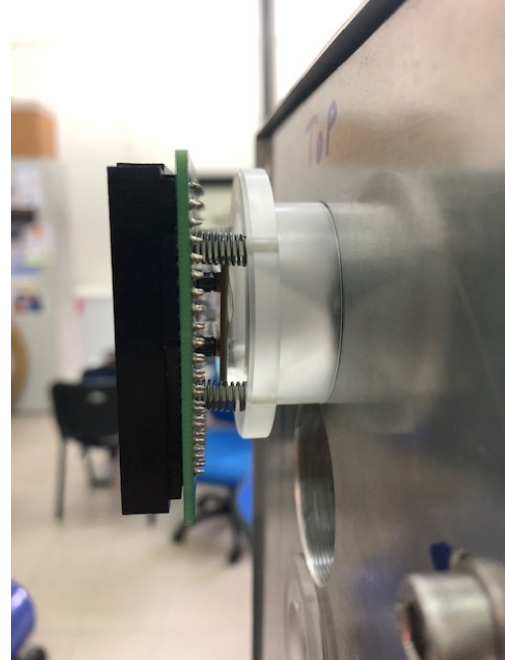
## Coupling surfaces

Light guide      490 mm<sup>2</sup>

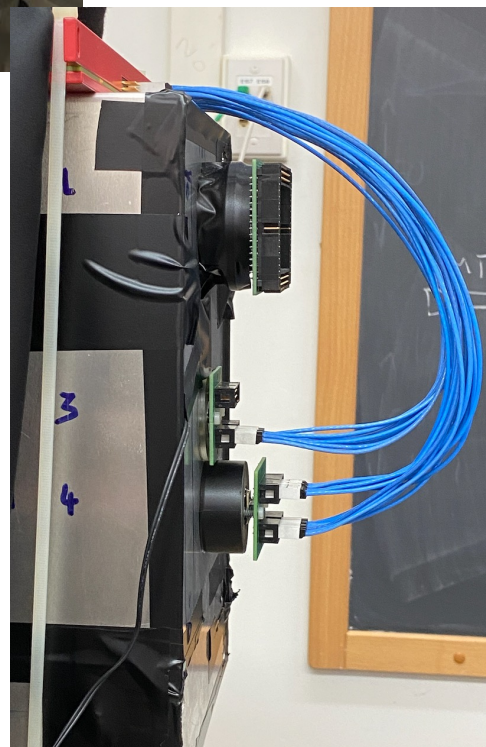
4x4 SiPM      169 mm<sup>2</sup>

8x8 SiPM      666 mm<sup>2</sup>

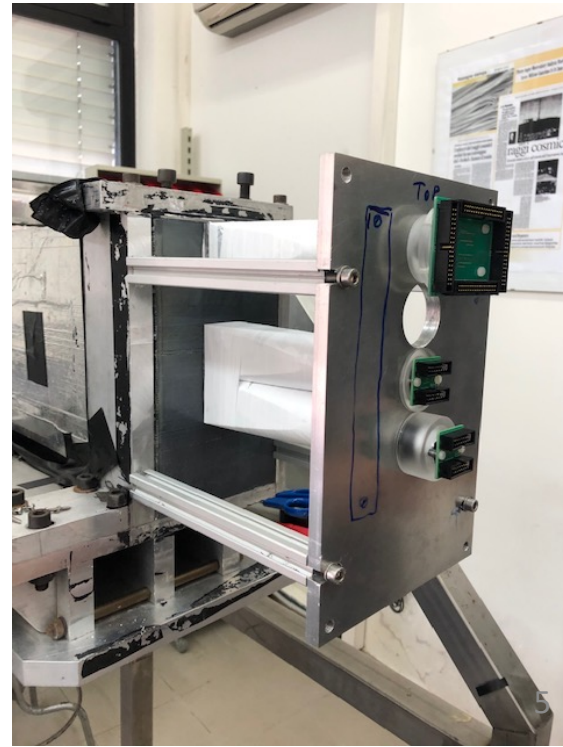




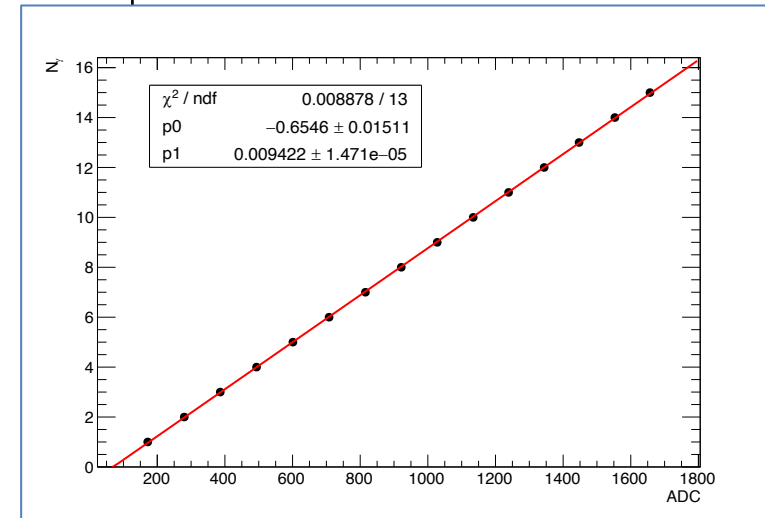
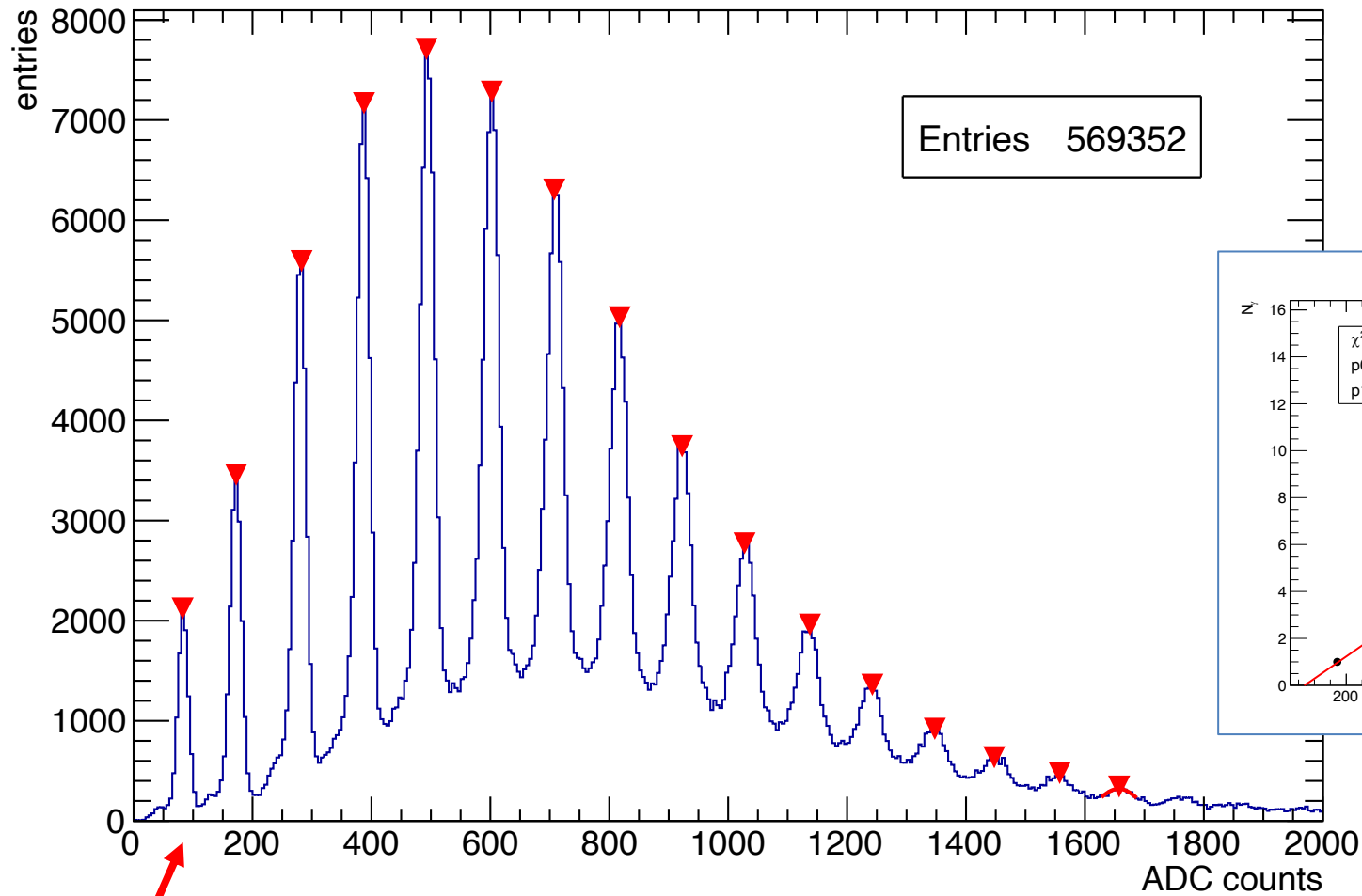
# SiPM coupling



coaxial cables

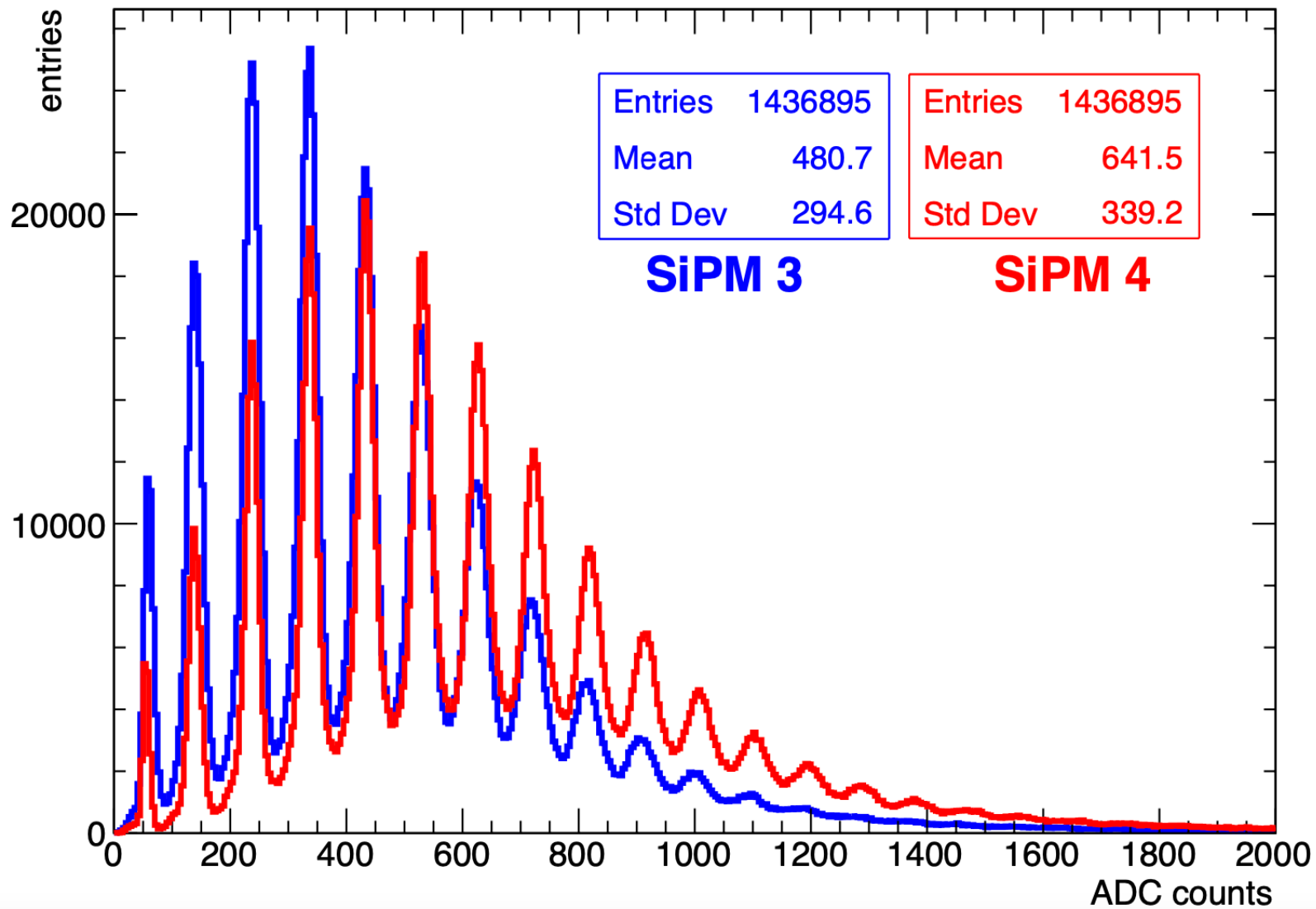


# 1 entry for each SiPM channel

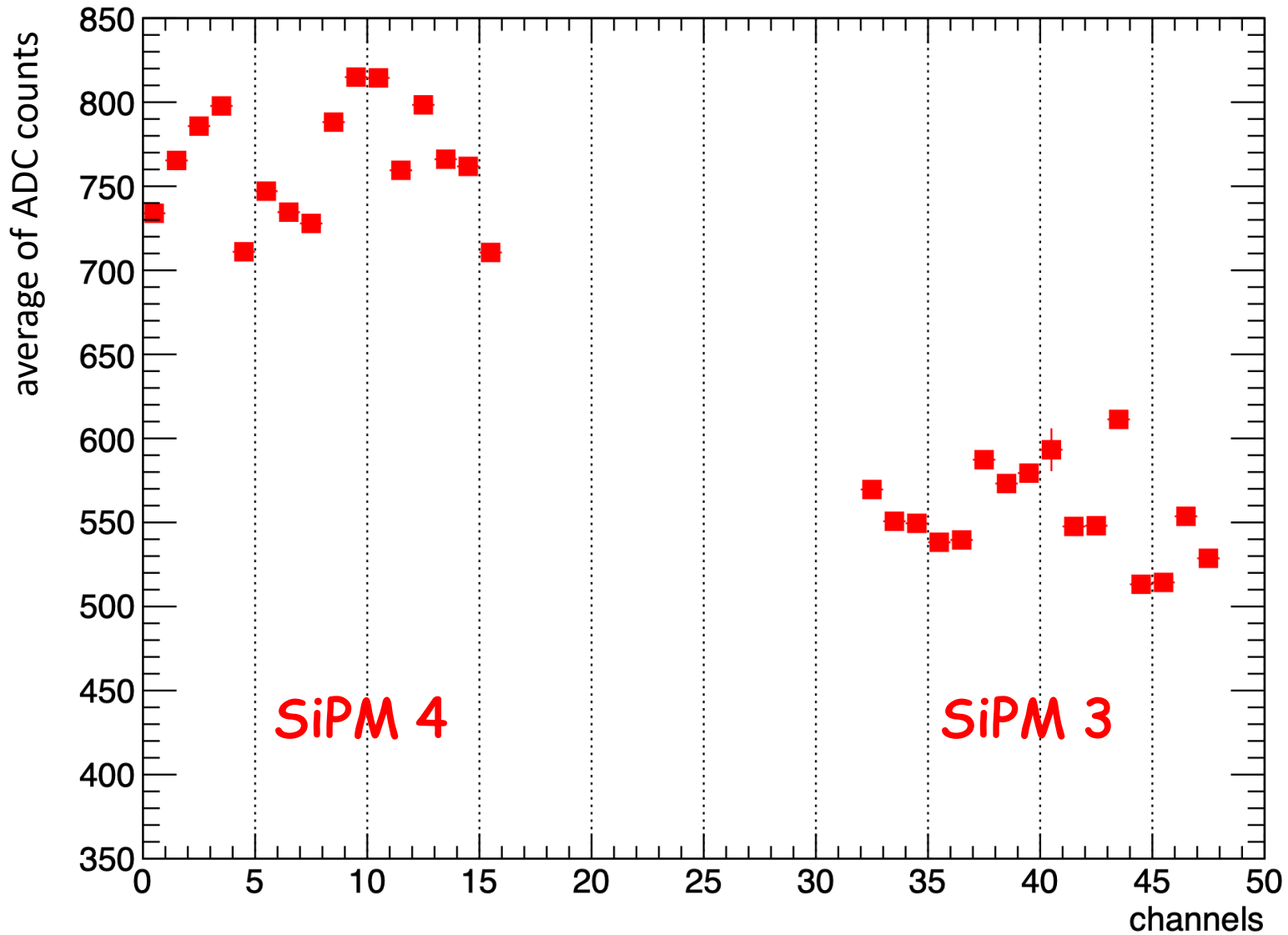


pedestal

$$N_{\text{p.e.}} = 0.00942 \text{ ADC} - 0.655$$



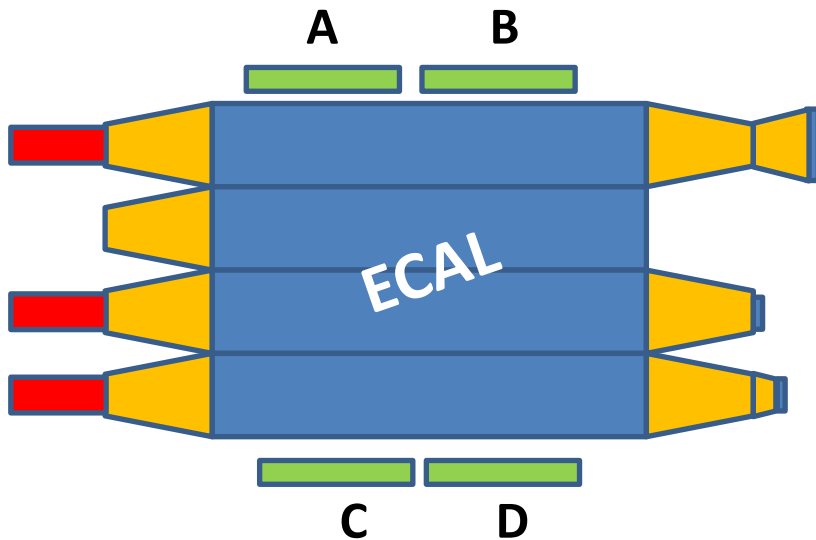
Highest light collection from SiPM 4 (with the adapter to connect SiPM and light guide)



On average the light distribution is uniform  
on the different SiPM channels



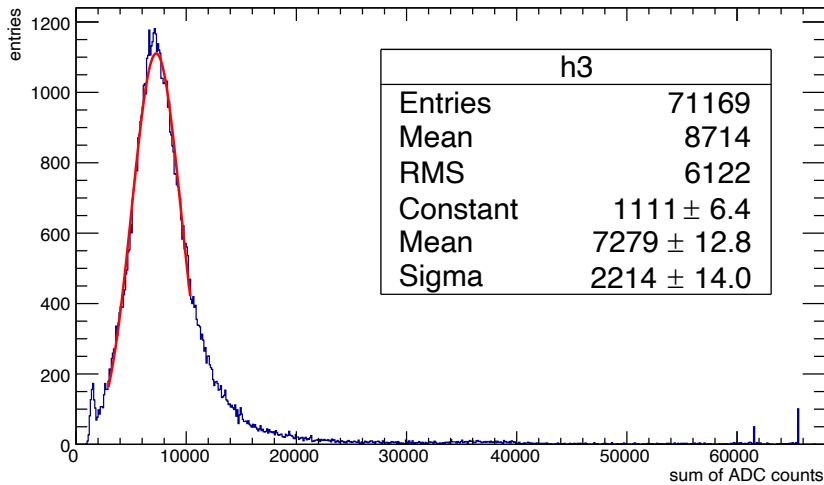
# Efficiency measurement



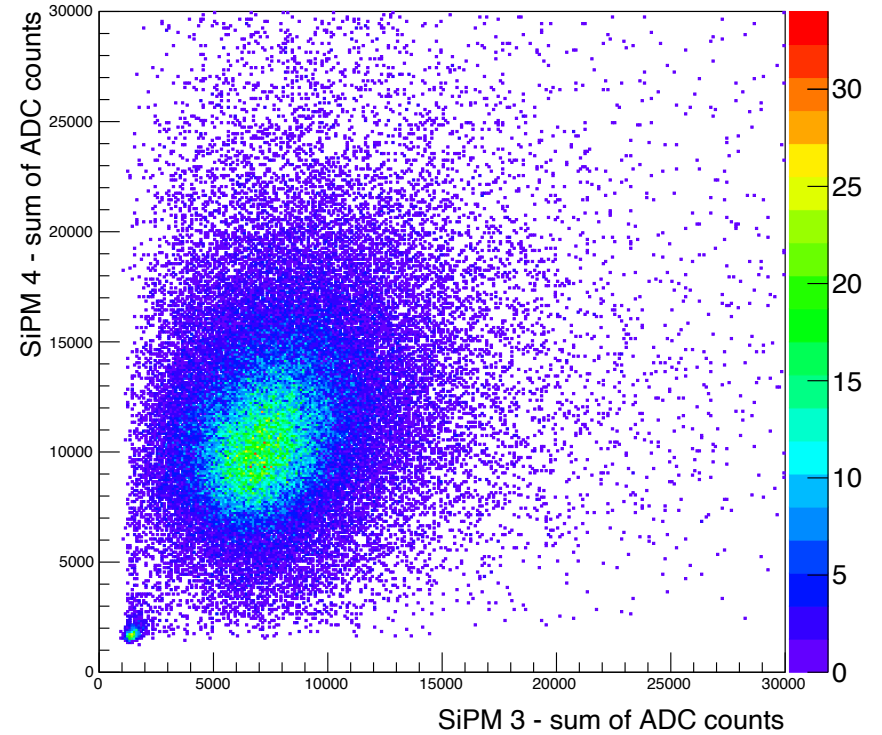
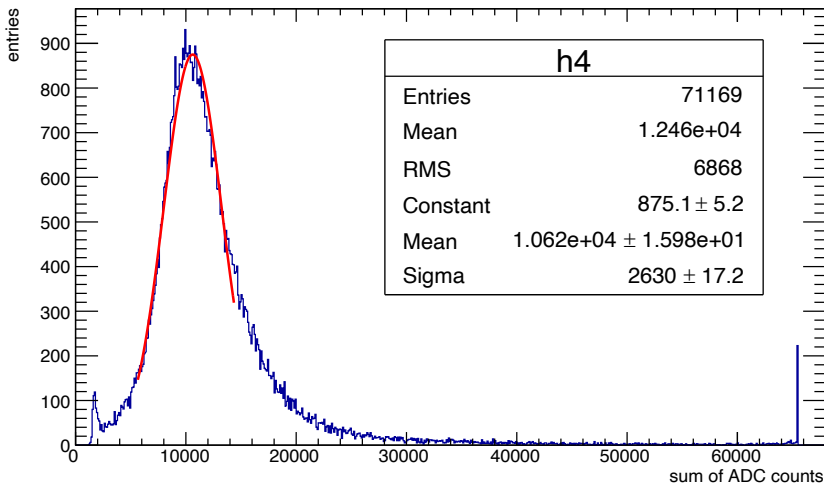
external trigger  
(A OR B ) AND (C OR D)  
for cosmic rays

Looking at the sum of all SiPM channels  
an anomalous sample of events is visible

**SiPM 3**



**SiPM 4**



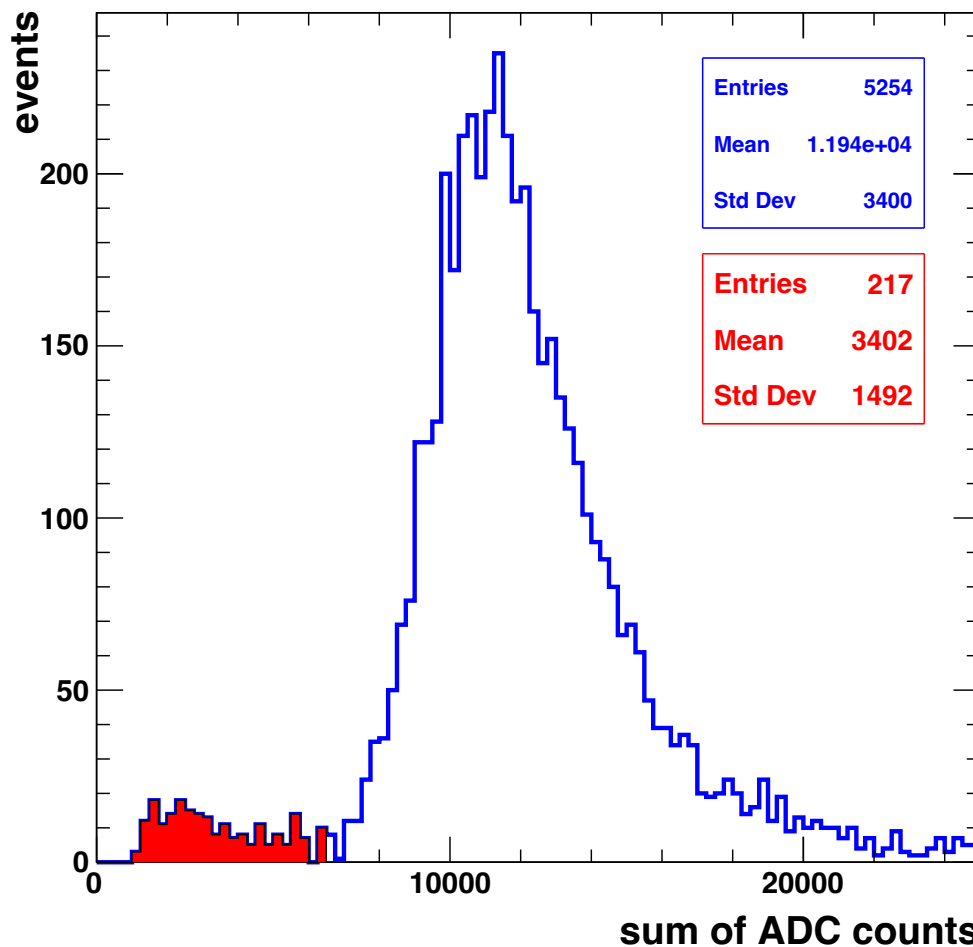
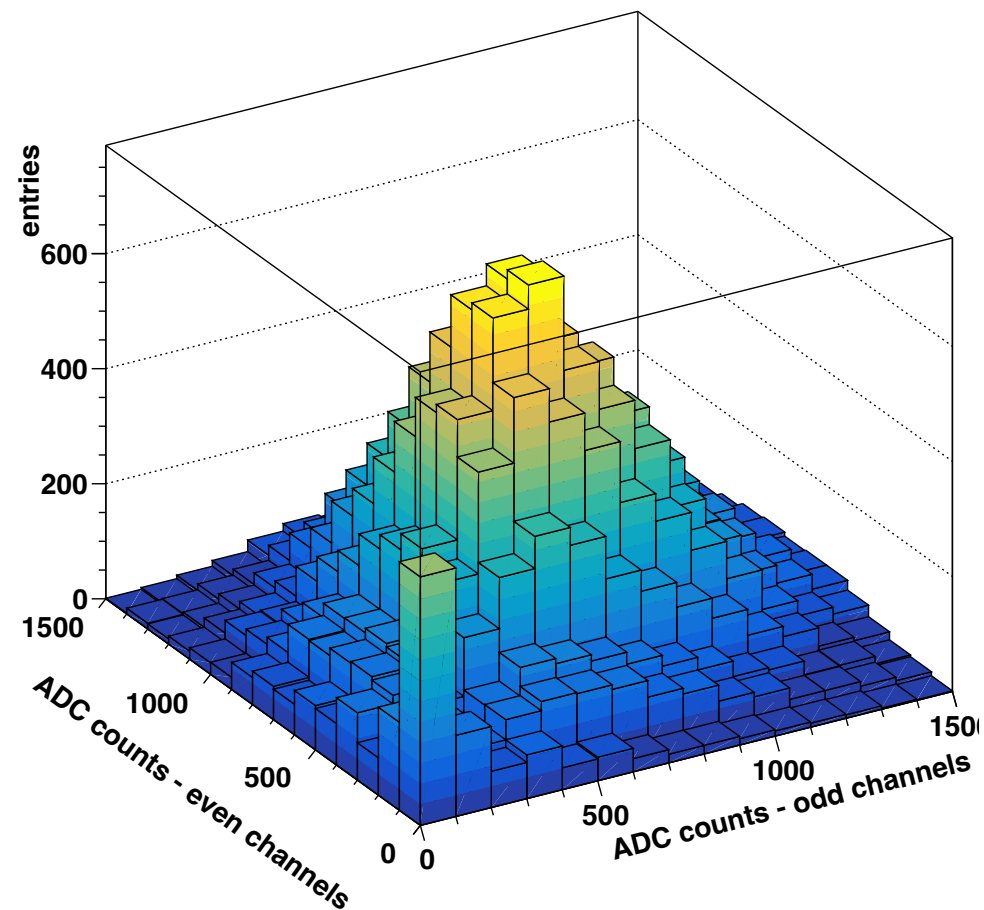
The effect is confirmed when  
SiPM 3 and 4 are in data taking  
with the same trigger

Noise = events with pedestal  
values on all SiPM channels

# SiPM 4

The pedestal events ( $\sim 4\%$ )  
must be removed

$$\Sigma \text{ ADC} > 6500$$



8 entries for each event  
1 entry for each pair of channels

Trigger	SiPM 4	$\Sigma$ ADC < 6500 ( to be rejected )	SiPM 4 efficiency (%)	PMT 4	PMT 4 efficiency (%)
7716	7068	290	<b>87.8 ± 1.1</b>	6819	<b>88.4 ± 1.1</b>

Trigger				PMT 3	PMT 3 efficiency (%)
5722				5191	<b>90.7 ± 1.3</b>

**Necessary more data to reduce the error below 1%**

The efficiencies are comparable

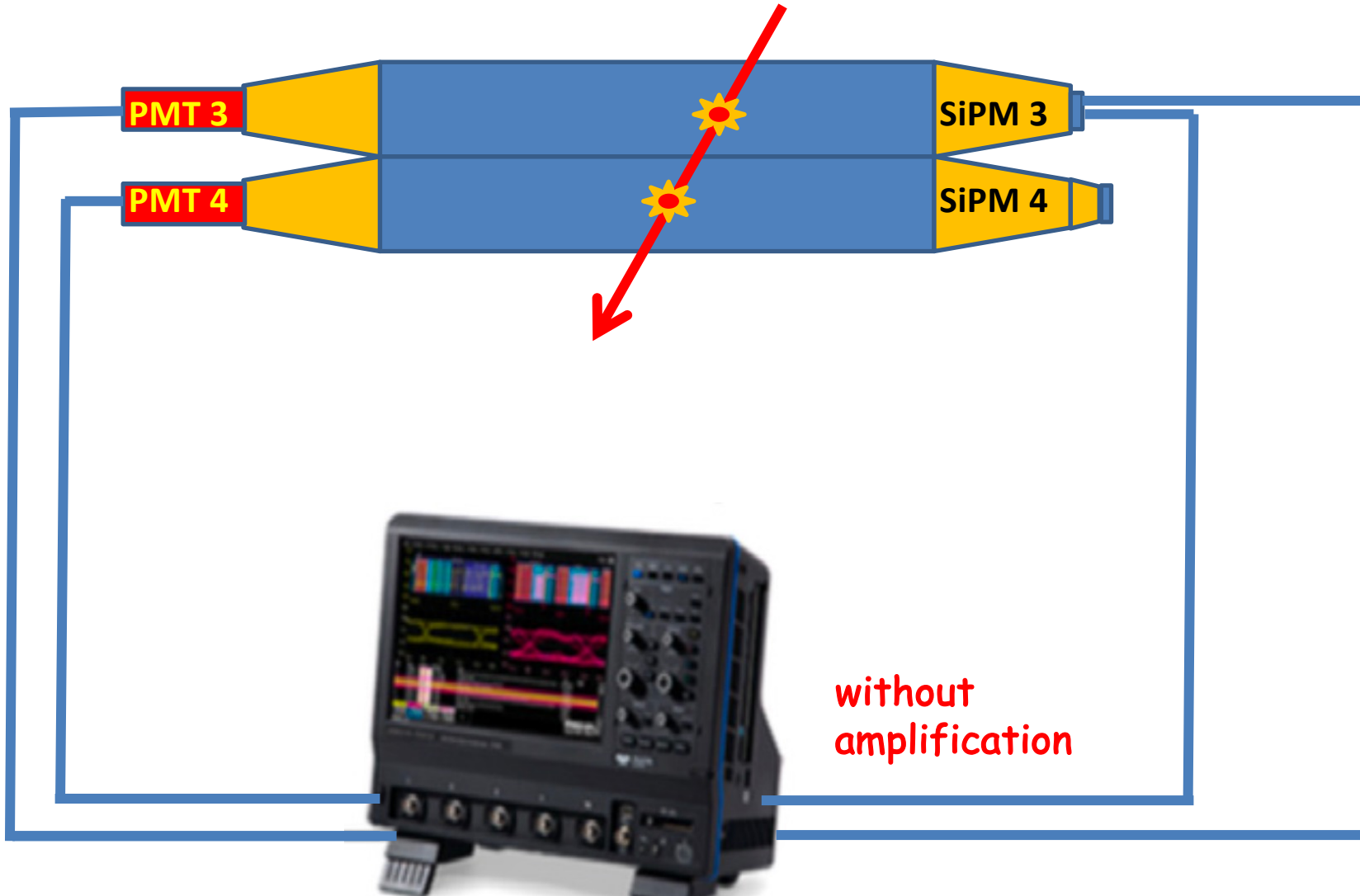
Anyway PMT efficiency is higher

# Time resolution

Time resolution  
Same SiPM (3 or 4)

$$\Delta t = t_{\alpha}^{50\%} - t_{\beta}^{50\%}$$

constant fraction method



40 Giga sample

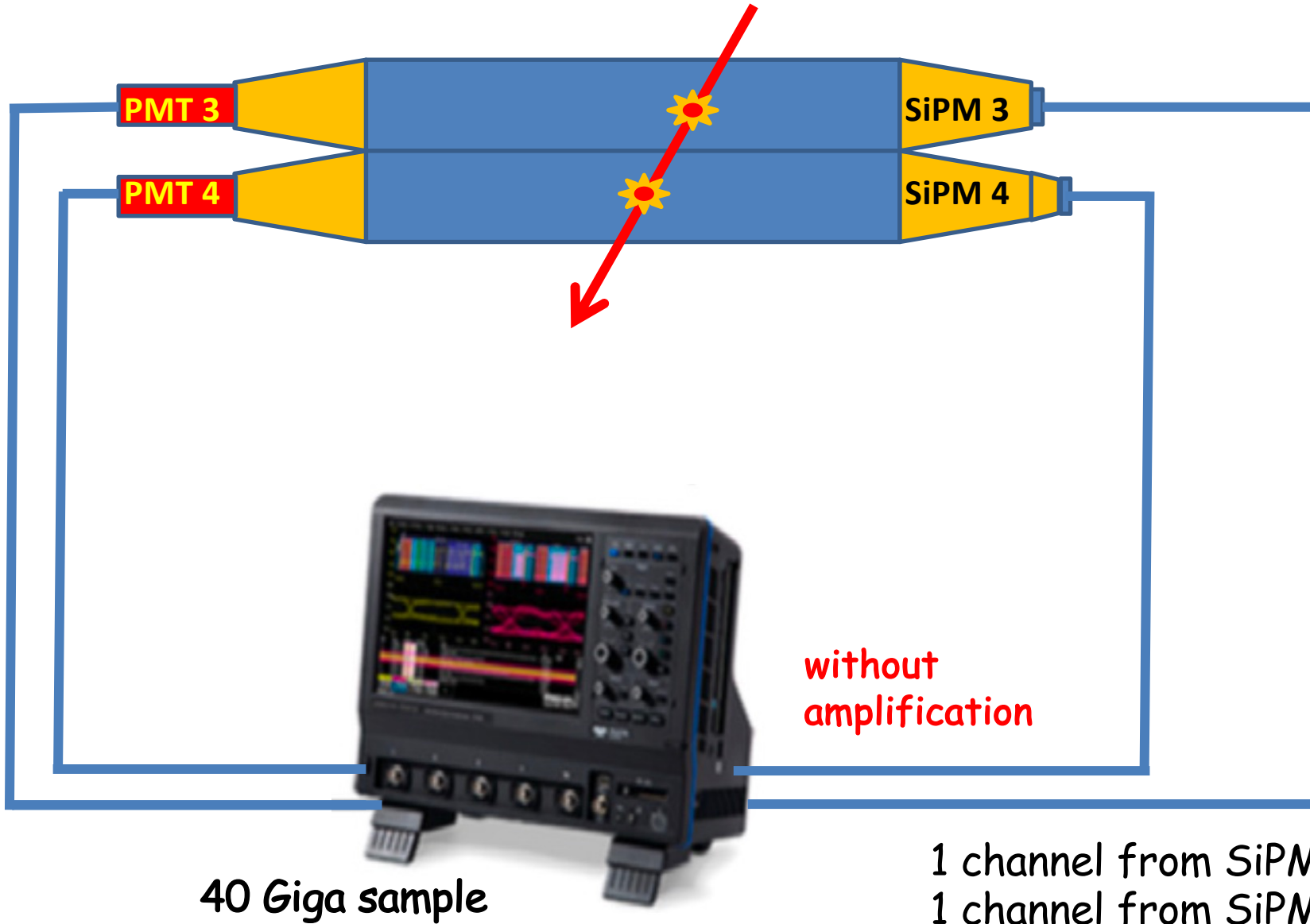
2 channels from same SiPM

# Time resolution

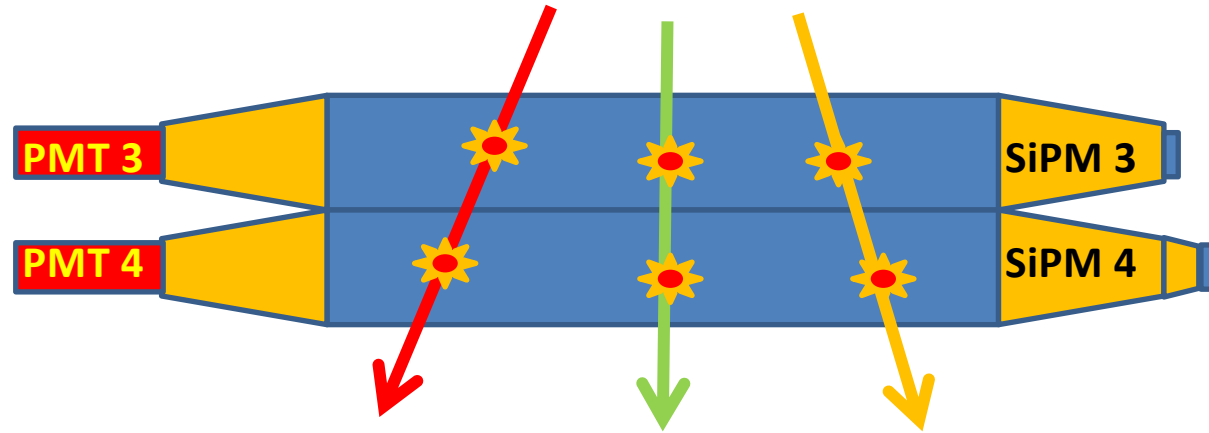
## Different detectors (3/4)

$$\Delta t = t_{4\alpha}^{50\%} - t_{3\alpha}^{50\%}$$

constant fraction method



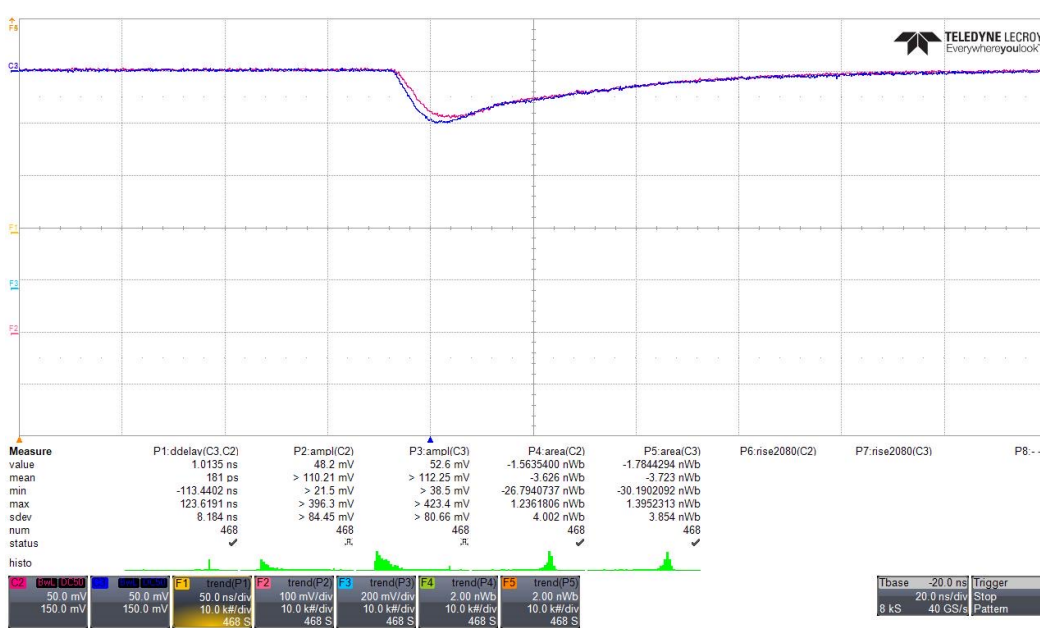
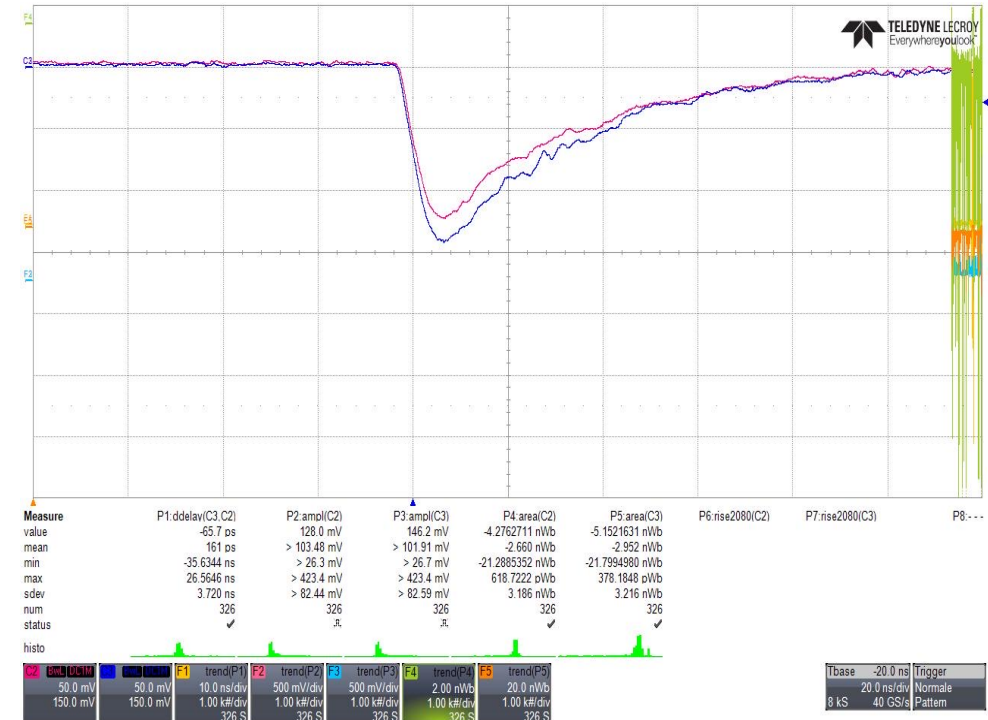
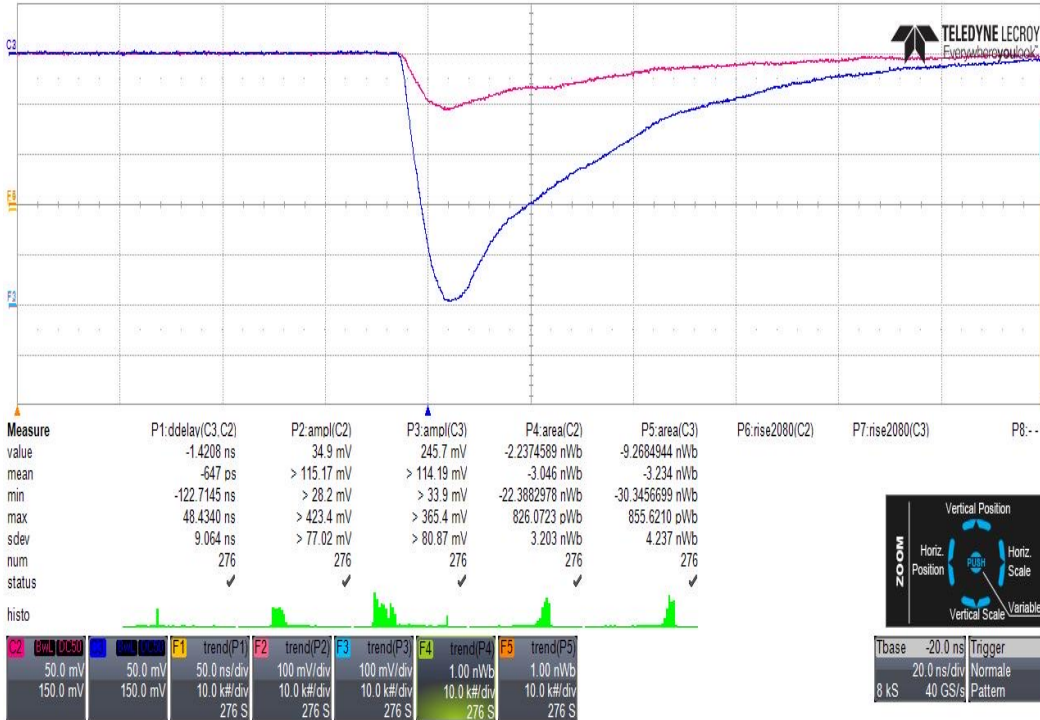
A simulation has been implemented to take into account the time jitter due to the track slope



$$\sigma_{\Delta t} \Rightarrow \sigma_{\text{channel}}$$

From the measured  $\Delta t$  distribution  
to the intrinsic time resolution

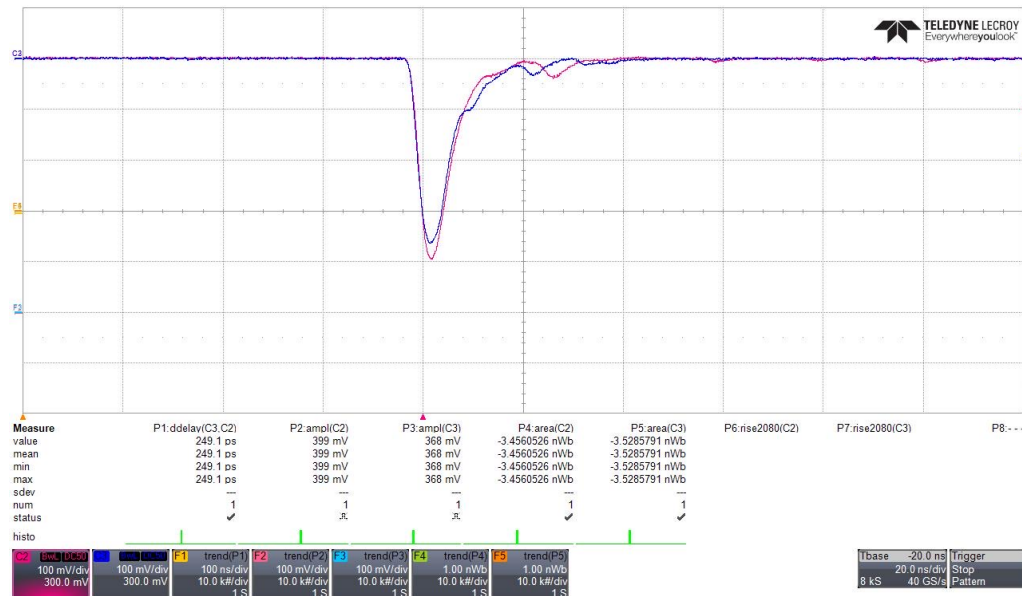
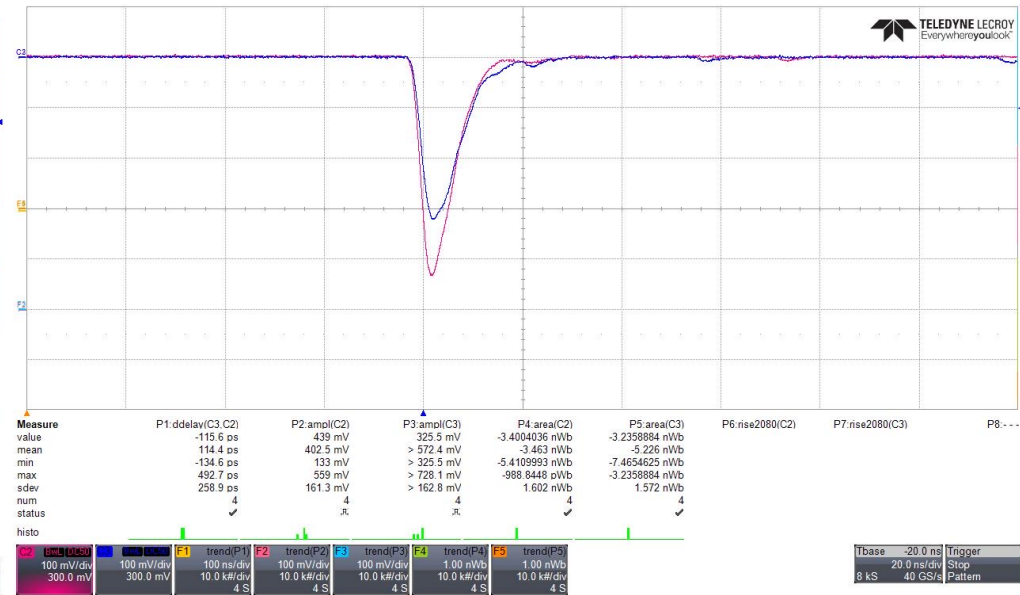
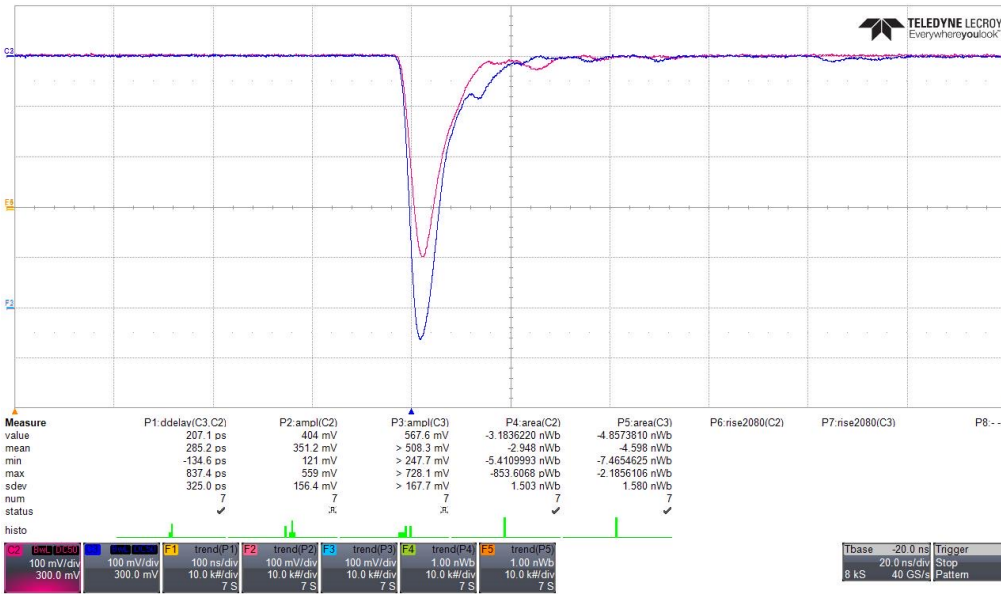




without amplification

SiPM signals

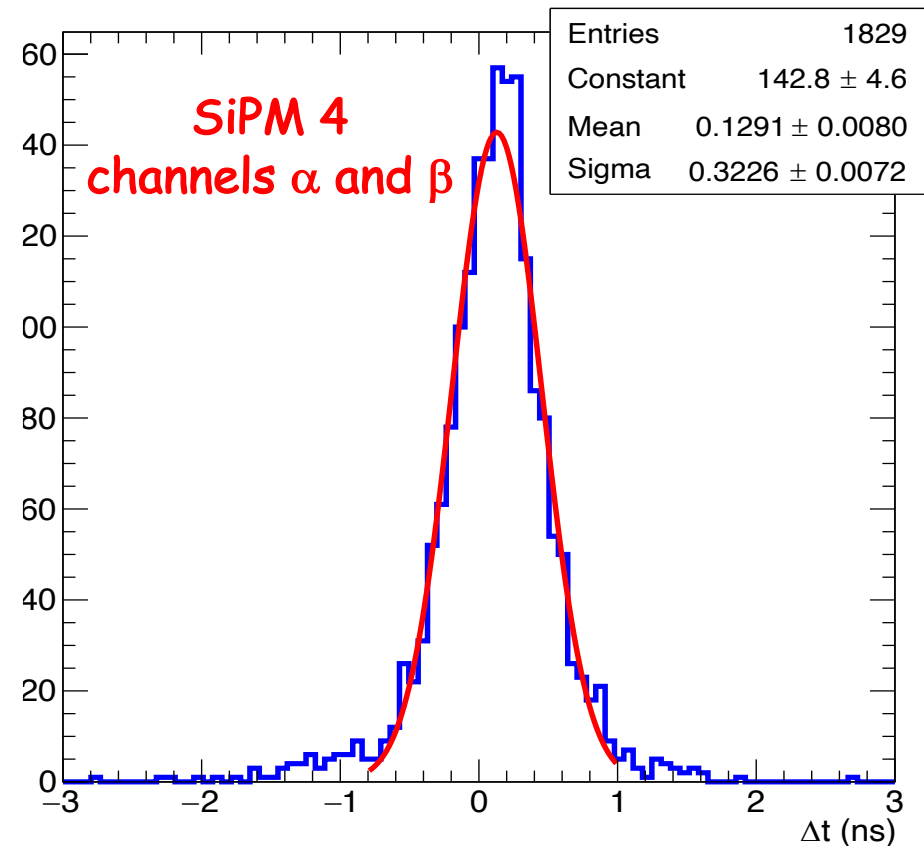
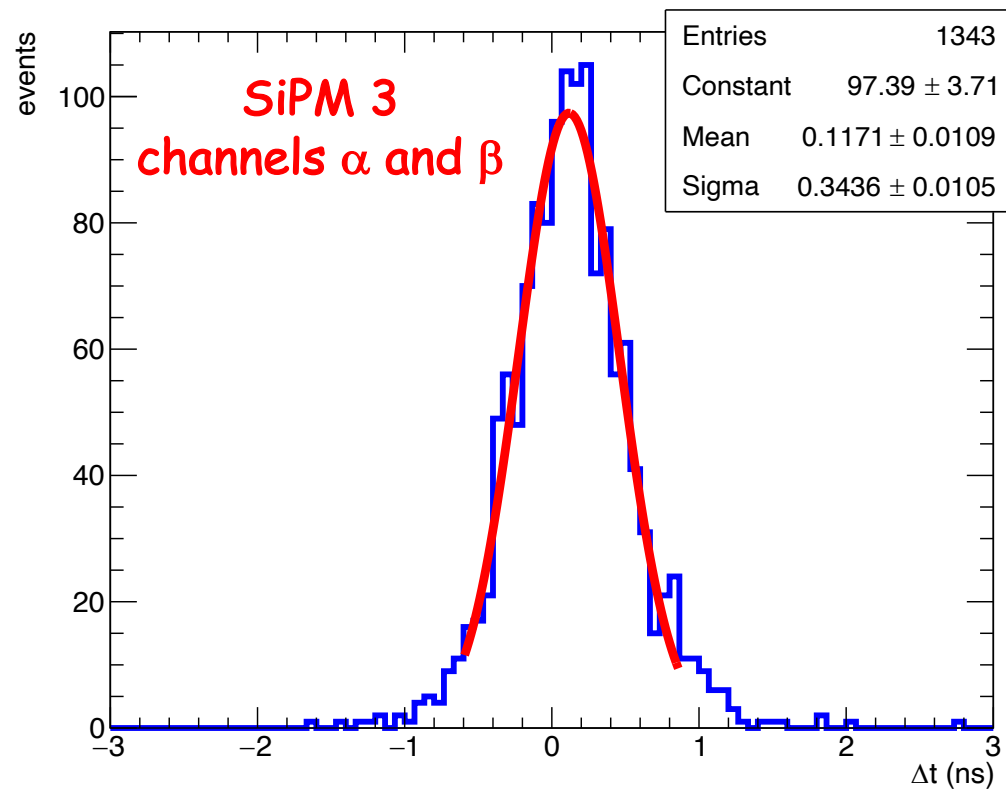
duration = 80-100 ns



PMT signals

duration 20 ns

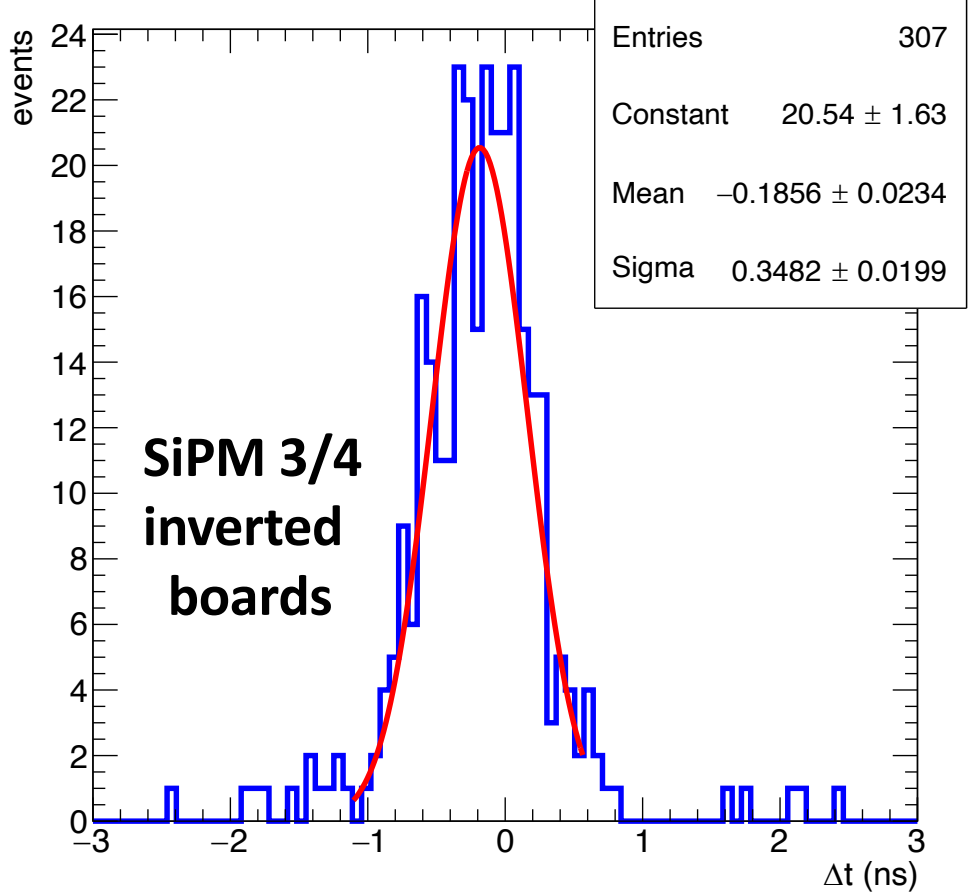
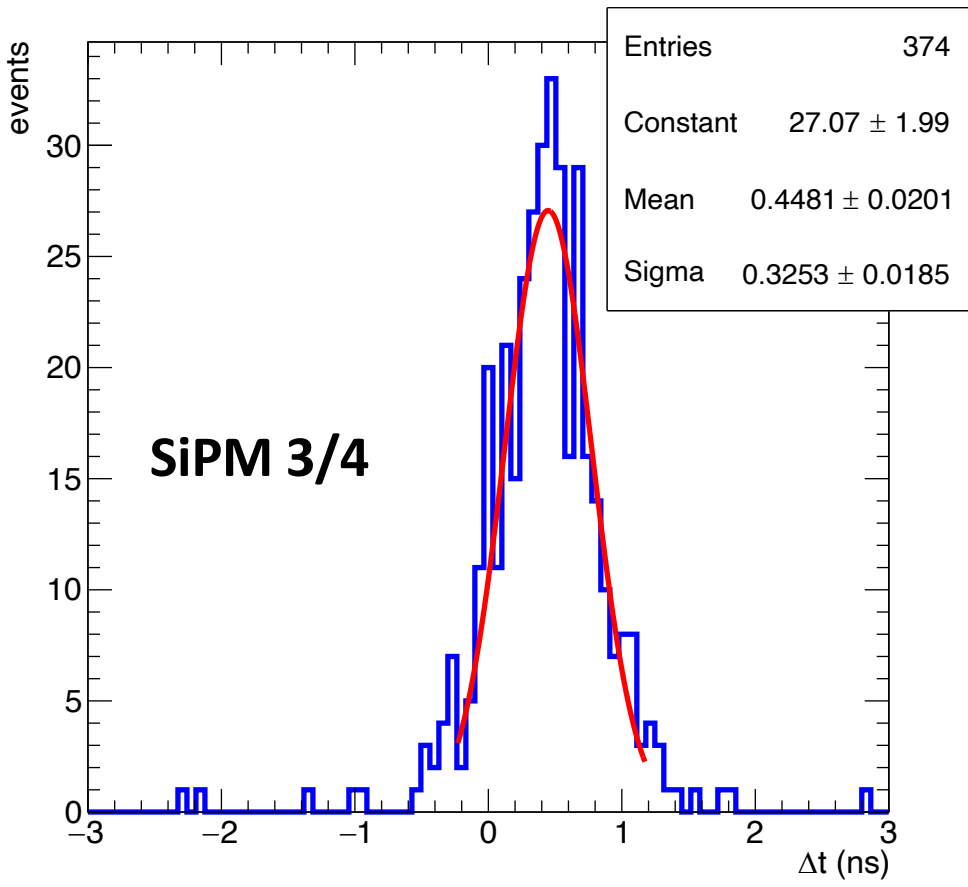
# Two channels of the same SiPM



expected  $\langle \Delta t \rangle = 0$  ps  $\Rightarrow$  offset  $\sim 120$  ps

$\sigma_{\Delta t} \sim 330$  ps  $\Rightarrow$   $\sigma_{\text{channel}} \sim 210$  ps

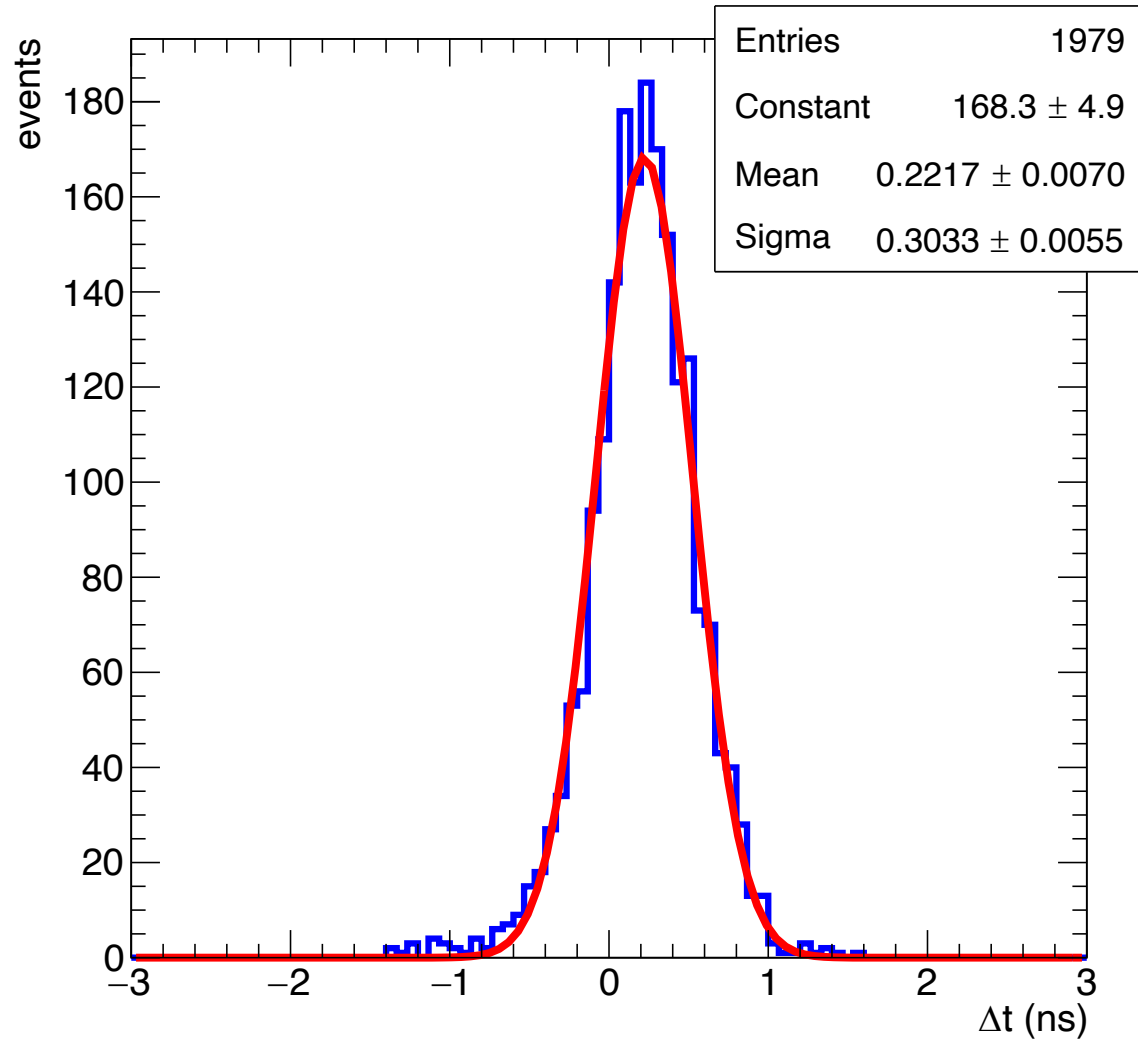
# Two channels of different SiPMs



offset  $\sim 120$  ps

$\langle \Delta t \rangle \sim 300$  ps

$\sigma_{\Delta t} \sim 340$  ps  $\Rightarrow \sigma_{\text{channel}} \sim 200$  ps



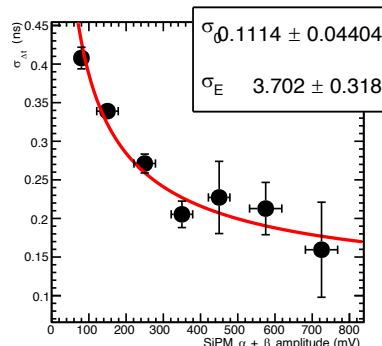
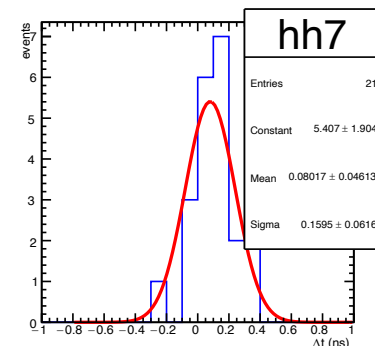
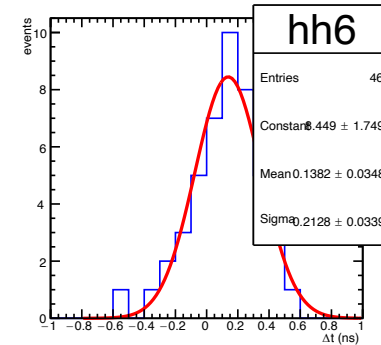
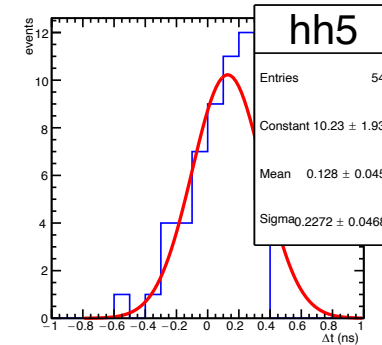
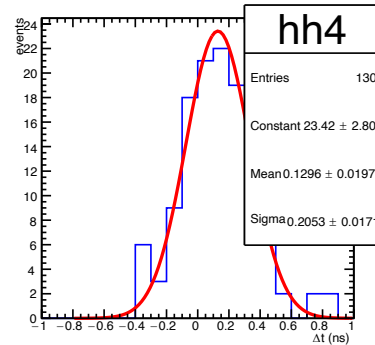
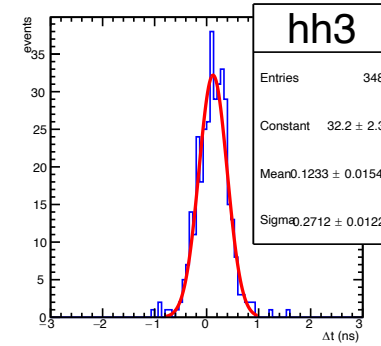
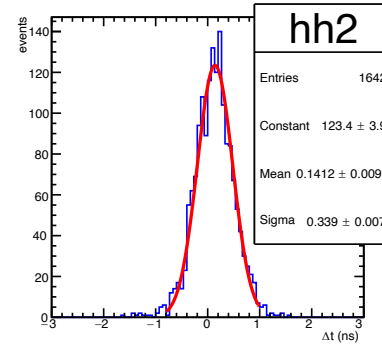
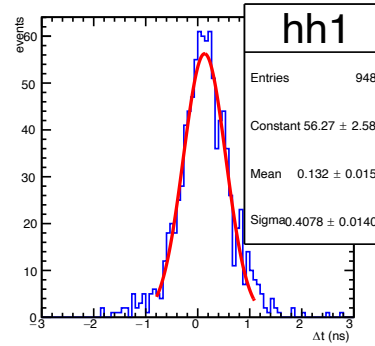
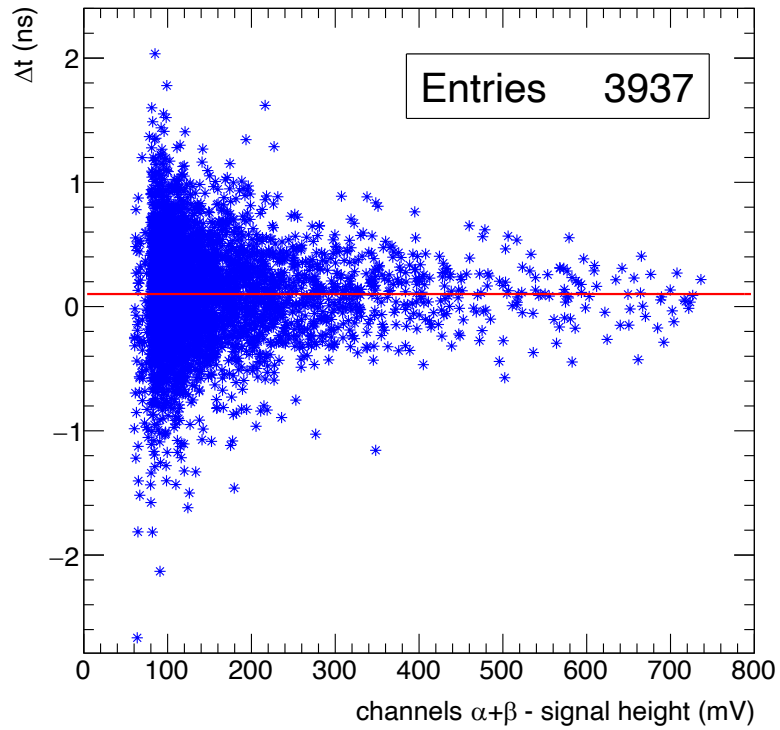
**PMT 3/4**

$$\langle \Delta t \rangle = 222 \text{ ps}$$

$$\sigma_{\Delta t} = 303 \text{ ps} \Rightarrow \sigma_{\text{PMT}} \sim 170 \text{ ps}$$

Large sample:

SiPM 3 ( $\alpha$  vs  $\beta$ ) + SiPM 4 ( $\alpha$  vs  $\beta$ )



KLOE formula

$$\sigma = \sigma_0 \oplus \frac{\sigma_E}{\sqrt{E_{GeV}}}$$

$\sigma_0 = 111$  ps from the fit

↳  $\sigma_0 \sim 70$  ps for single SiPM

# Summary

$\sigma_{\text{channel}} \sim 210 \text{ ps}$     same SiPM

$\sigma_{\text{channel}} \sim 200 \text{ ps}$     different SiPMs

$\sigma_{\text{PMT}} \sim 170 \text{ ps}$     different PMTs

## Conclusions

- mechanical setup DONE
- assembling of experimental setup DONE
- understanding of SiPM work conditions DONE
- efficiency measurement DONE
- time resolution measurement DONE

TO DO more statistics in order to publish these results

## Remarks

- the SiPM performances are not so far from the PMT ones
- the difficulties to couple SiPM with ECAL, the lack of improvement and the cost **advise against the substitution of PMTs with SiPMs**
- Lecce lab is available for other test on ECAL / SiPM / PMT

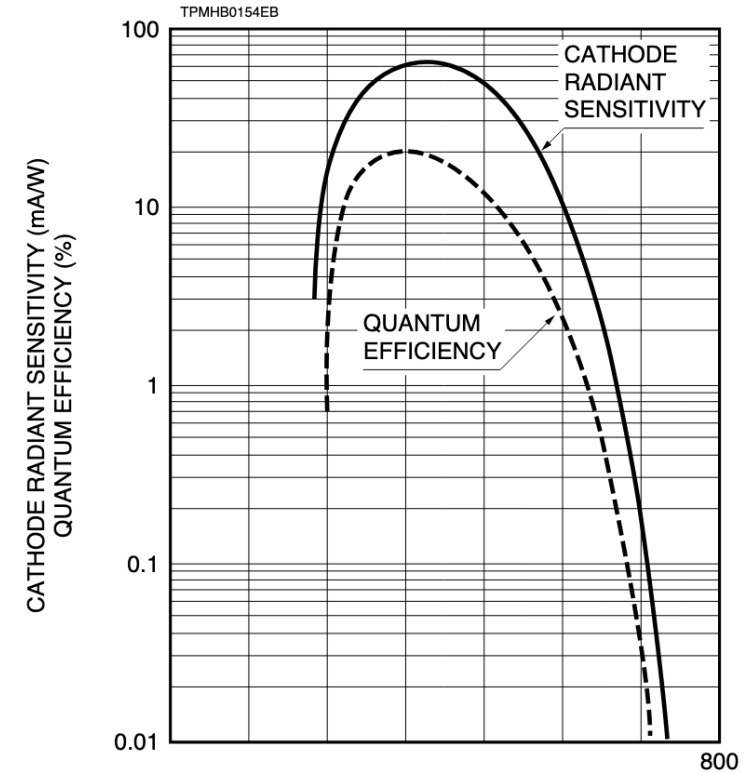


**BUFFER**

KLOE fibers

$\lambda \sim 460 \text{ nm}$

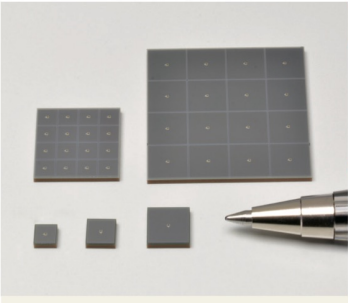
Figure 1: Typical Spectral Response



### CHARACTERISTICS (at 25°C)

Parameter		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Cathode Sensitivity	Luminous (2856K)	—	80	—	$\mu \text{ A/lm}$
	Blue (CS-5-58 filter)	—	9.5	—	$\mu \text{ A/lm-b}$
	Quantum Efficiency at 390nm	—	23	—	%
Anode Sensitivity	Luminous (2856K)	—	80	—	$\text{A/lm}$
Gain	At 0 tesla	—	$1.0 \times 10^6$	—	—
	At 1 tesla	—	$2.9 \times 10^4$	—	—
Anode Dark Current (after 30min. storage in darkness)		—	5.0	30	nA
Time Response	Anode Pulse Rise Time	—	1.9	—	ns
	Transit Time	—	7.2	—	ns
	Transit Time Spread (FWHM)	—	0.35	—	ns

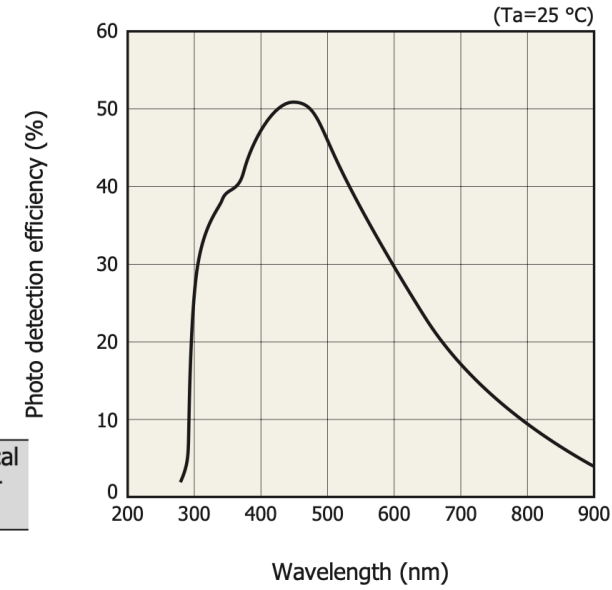
# MPPC® (Multi-Pixel Photon Counter)



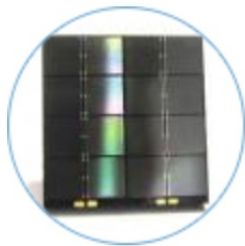
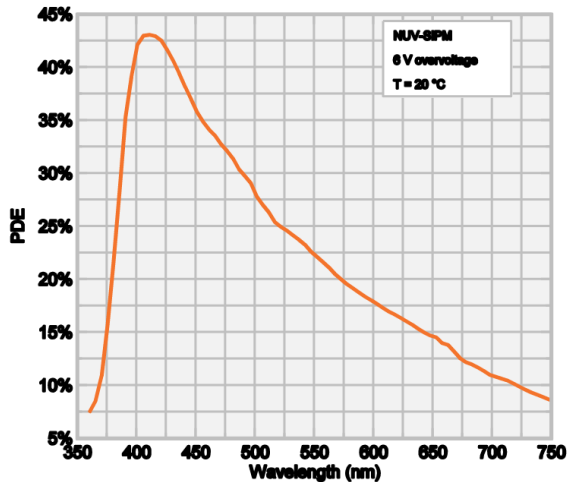
S14160/S14161 series

**Low breakdown voltage type MPPC for scintillation detector**

Typ. no.	Number of channels (ch)	Effective photosensitive area/channel (mm <sup>2</sup> )	Pixel pitch (μm)	Number of pixels/channel	Package	Window	Window refractive index	Geometrical fill factor (%)
S14160-3050HS	1	3.0 × 3.0	50	3531	Surface mount type	Silicone	1.57	74
S14160-4050HS		4.0 × 4.0		6331				
S14160-6050HS		6.0 × 6.0		14331				
S14161-3050HS-04	16 (4 × 4)	3.0 × 3.0		3531				
S14161-3050HS-08	64 (8 × 8)	3.0 × 3.0		3531				
S14161-4050HS-06	36 (6 × 6)	4.0 × 4.0		6331				
S14161-6050HS-04	16 (4 × 4)	6.0 × 6.0	14331					



$\lambda_{MAX} = 450 \text{ nm}$   
 $PDE_{MAX} = 50 \%$

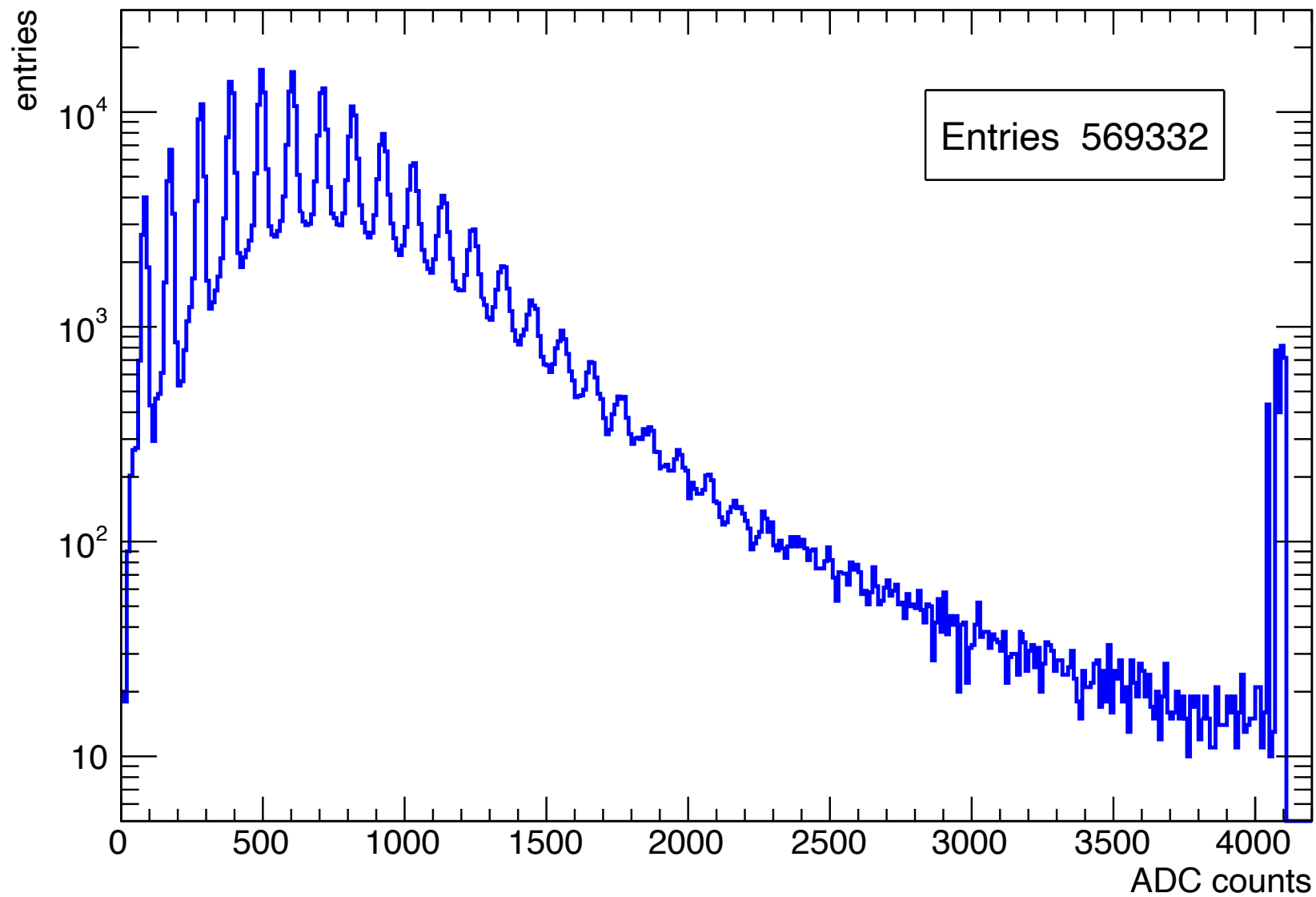


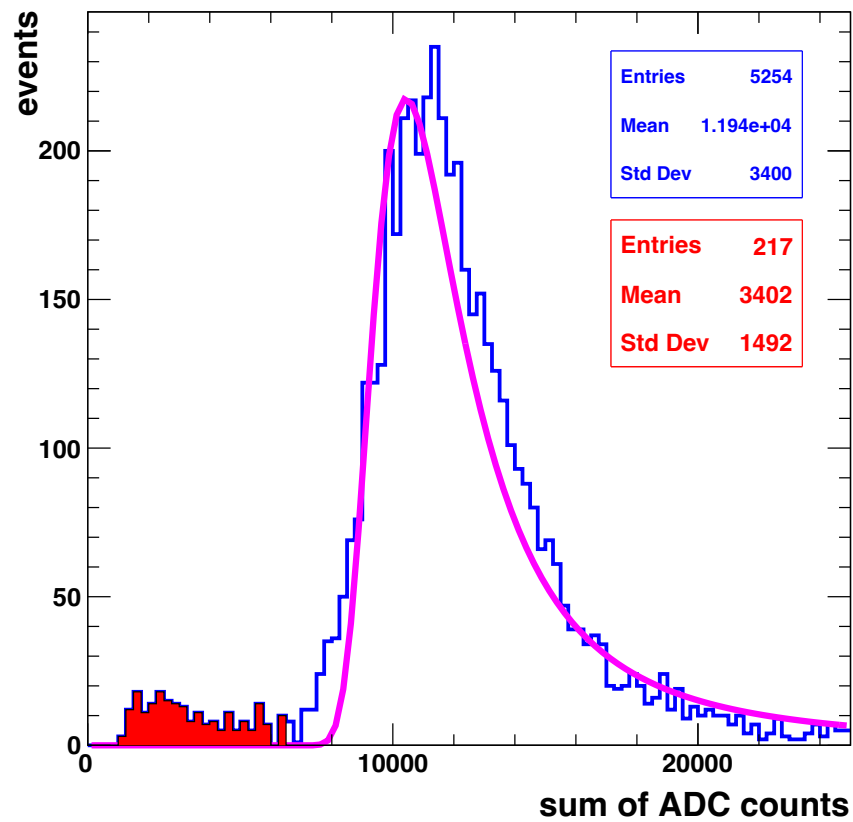
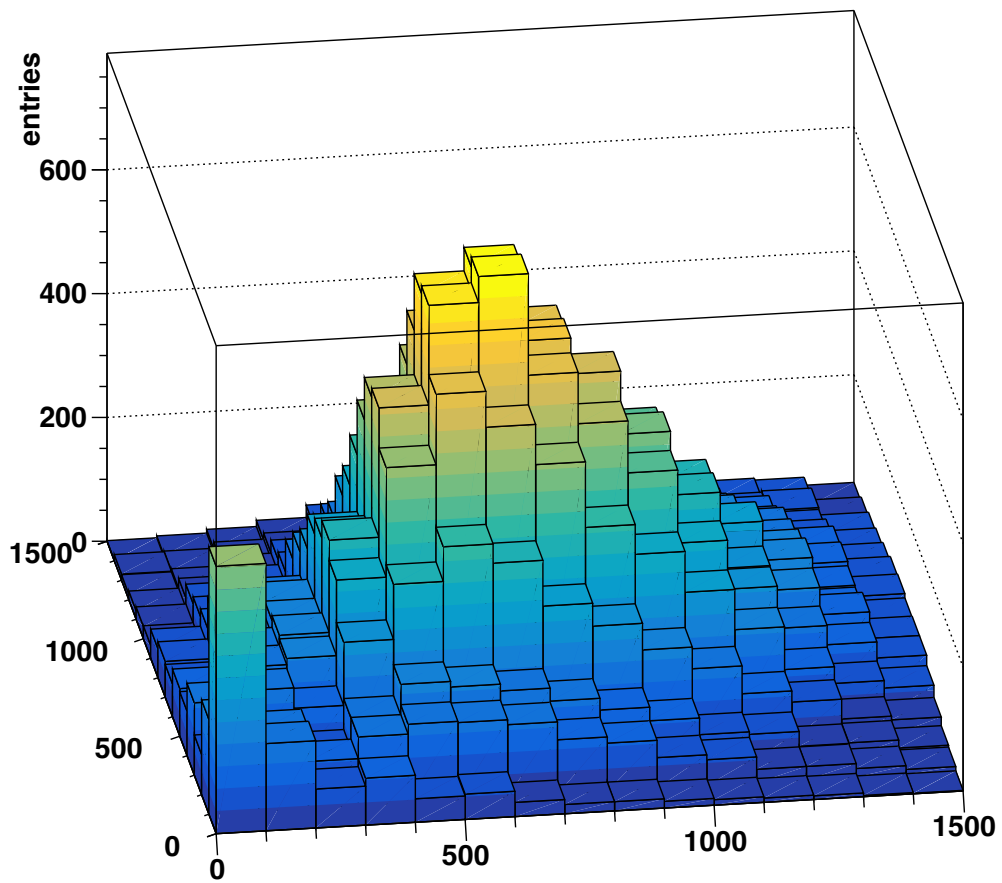
$\lambda_{MAX} = 420 \text{ nm}$   
 $PDE_{MAX} = 43 \%$

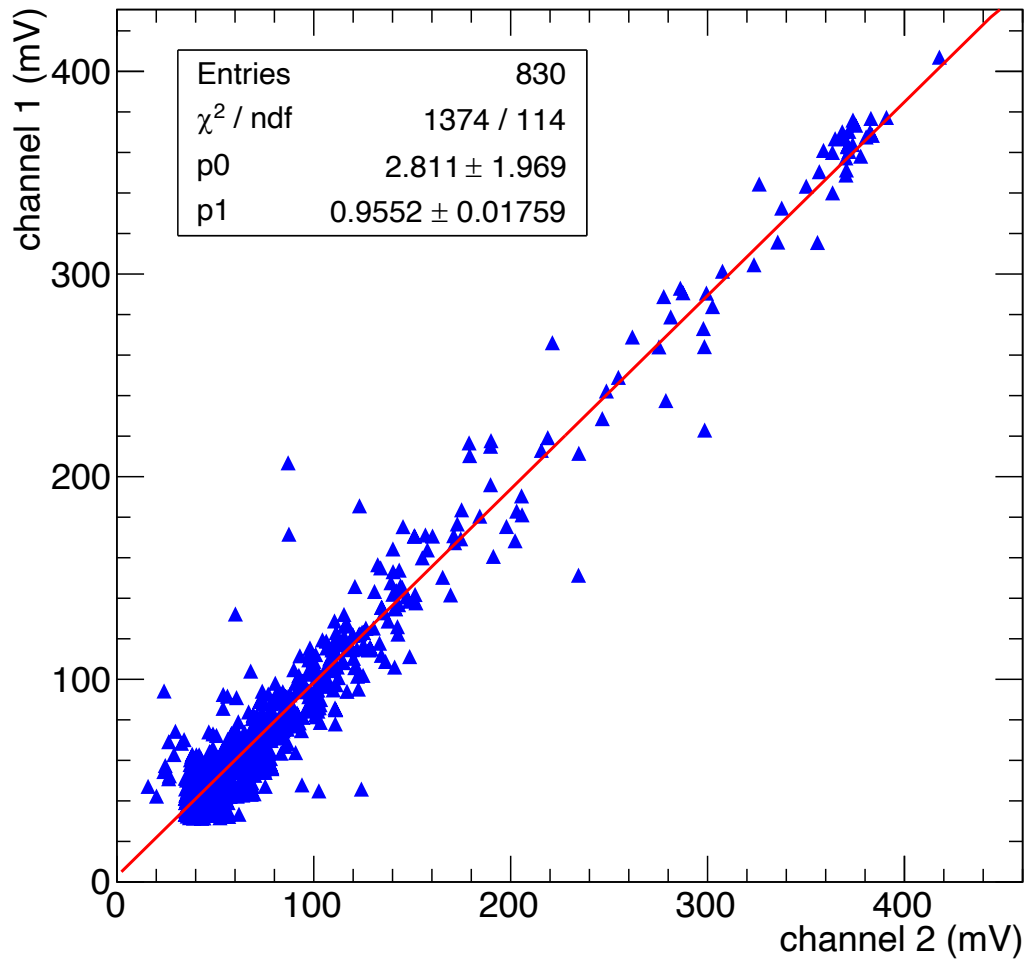
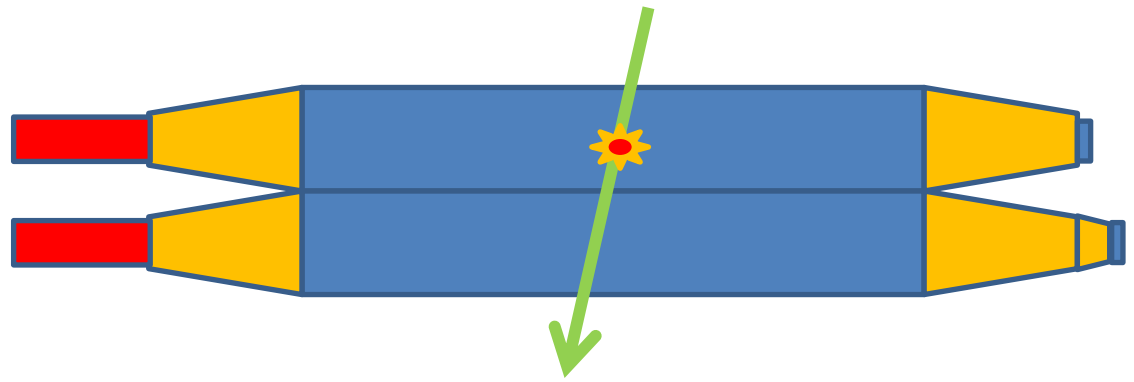
ASD-RGB4S-P-4x4TD ASD-NUV4S-P-4x4TD

4x4 Hybrid Array of 4x4 mm<sup>2</sup> SiPMs in plastic chip scale package. The detector is completely covered with transparent epoxy layer.



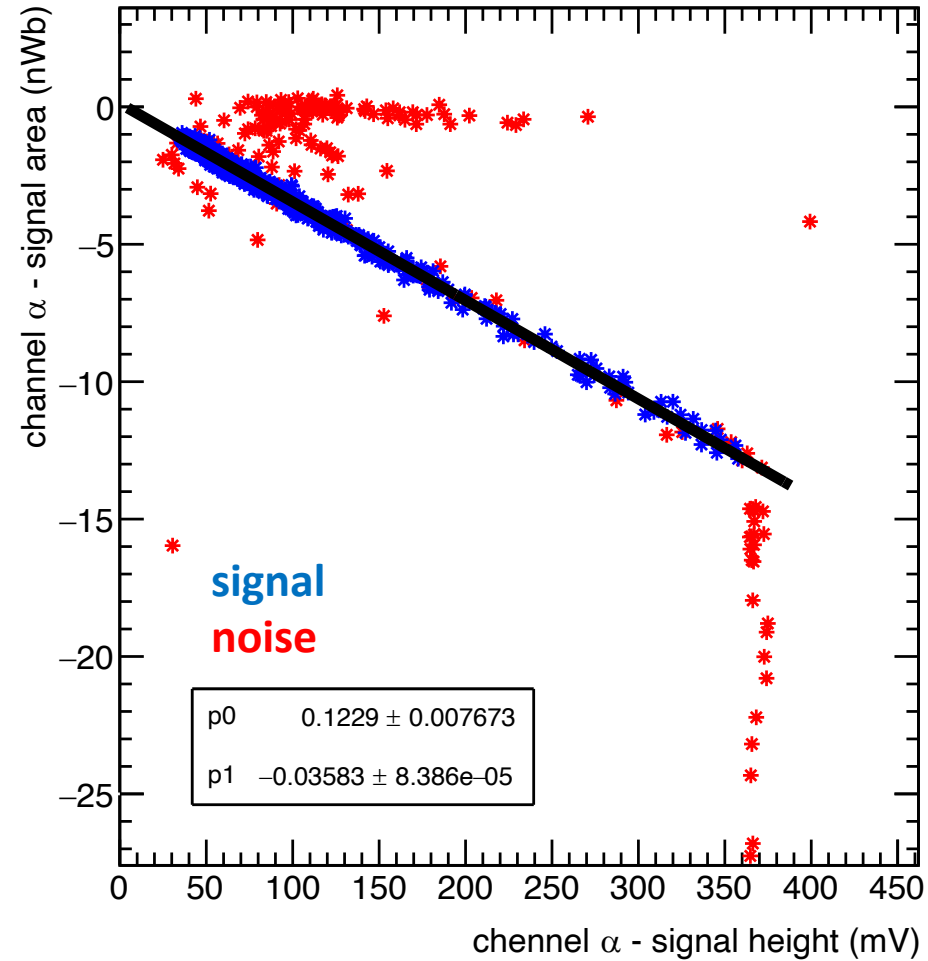




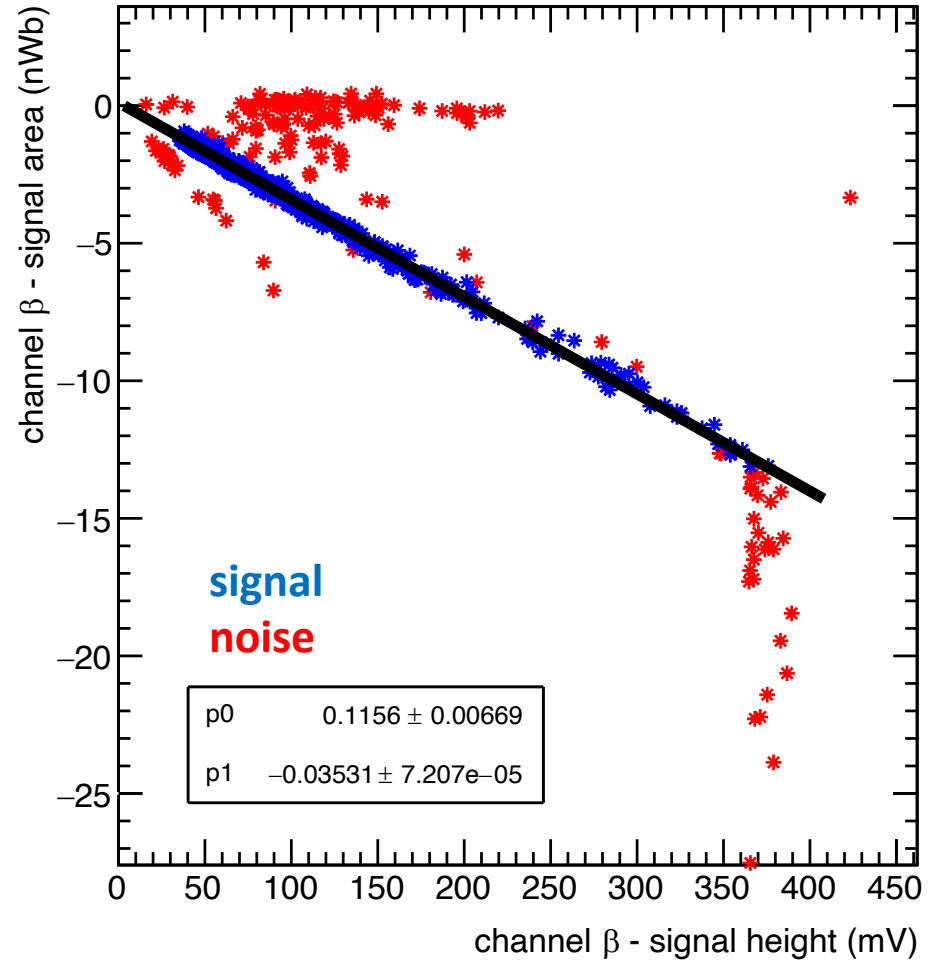


Check on signals from channels of the same SiPM

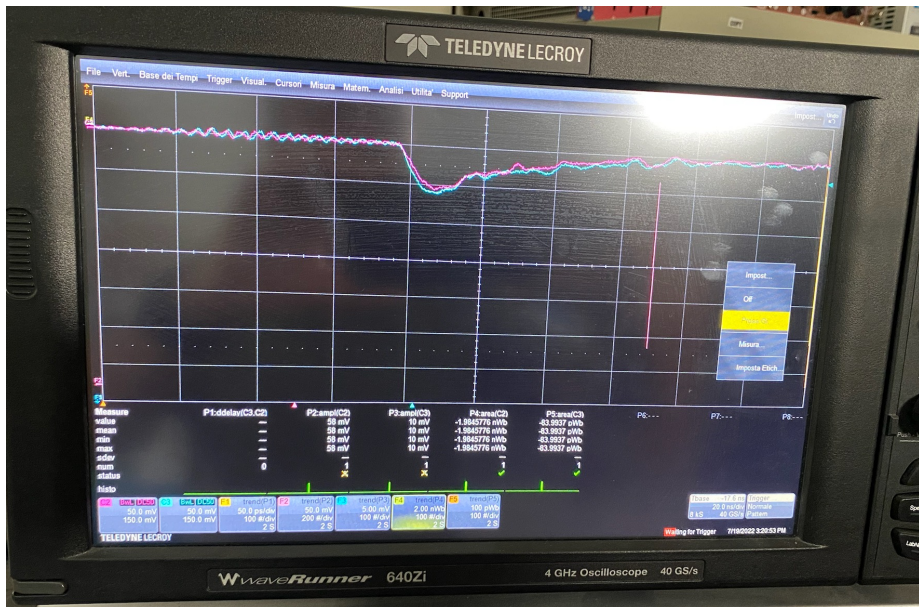
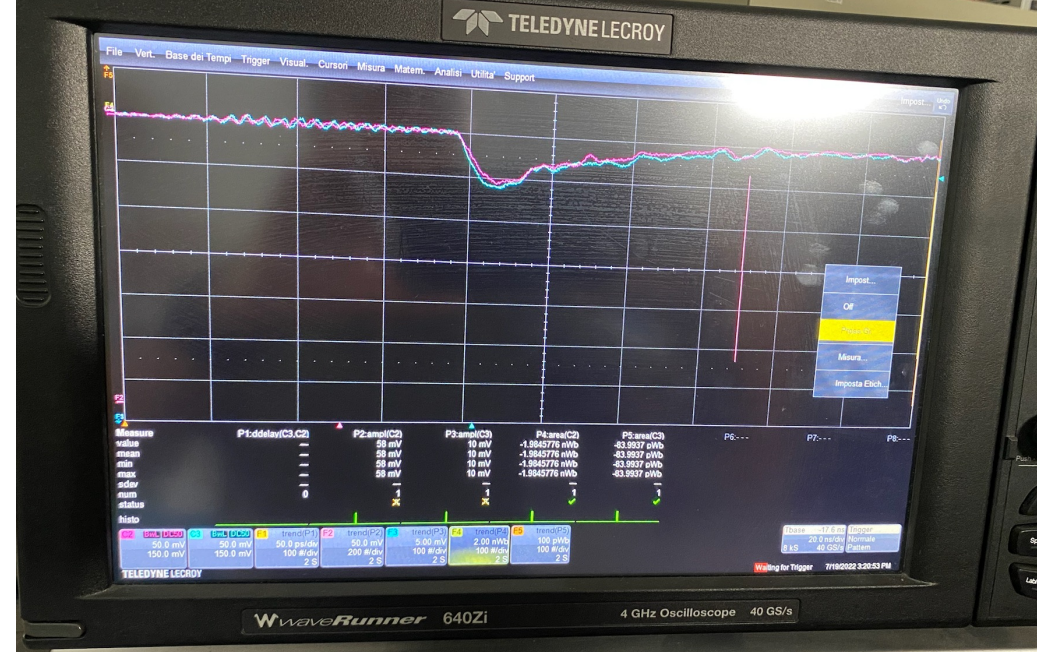
# Signal area vs signal height



SiPM 3 - channel  $\alpha$



SiPM 3 - channel  $\beta$

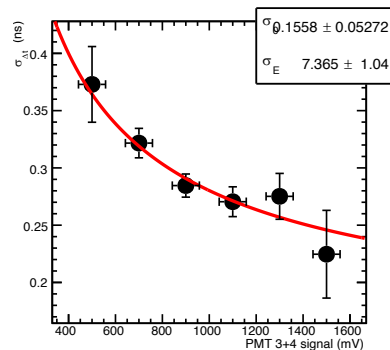
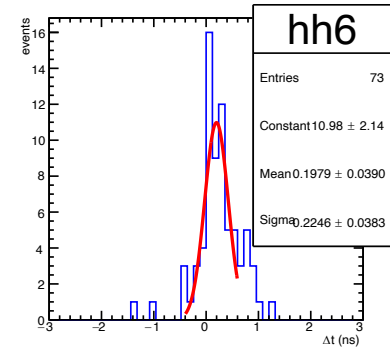
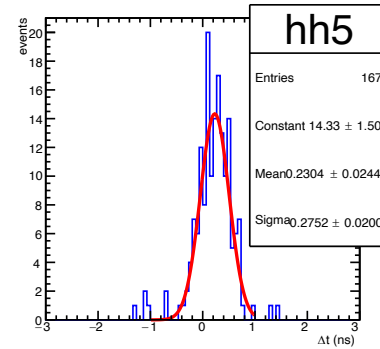
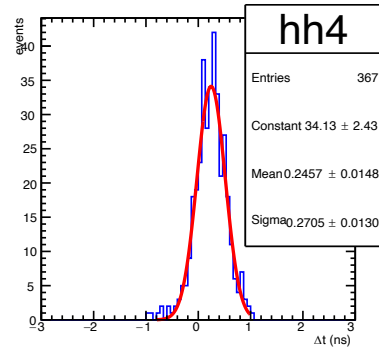
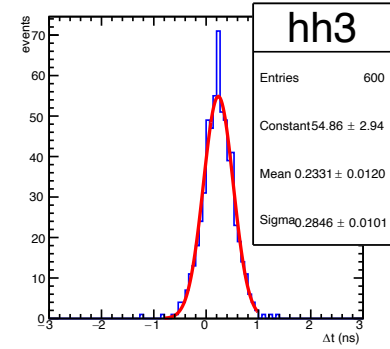
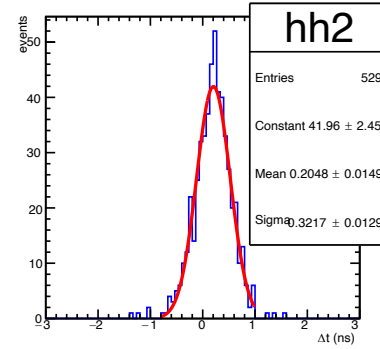
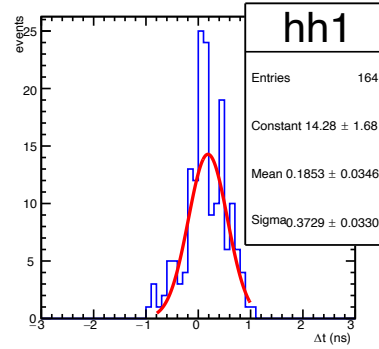
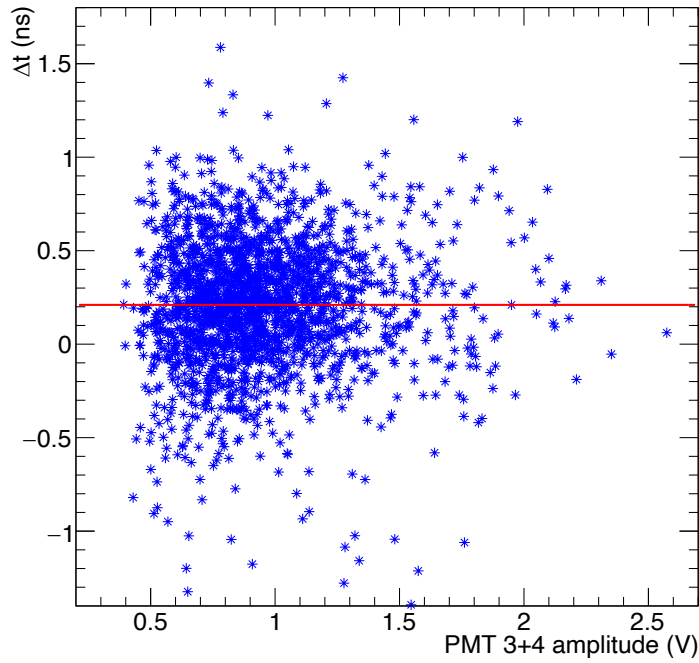


SiPM signals

duration = 80-100 ns



# PMT 3 & 4



$\sigma_0 = 156 \text{ ps}$  from the fit

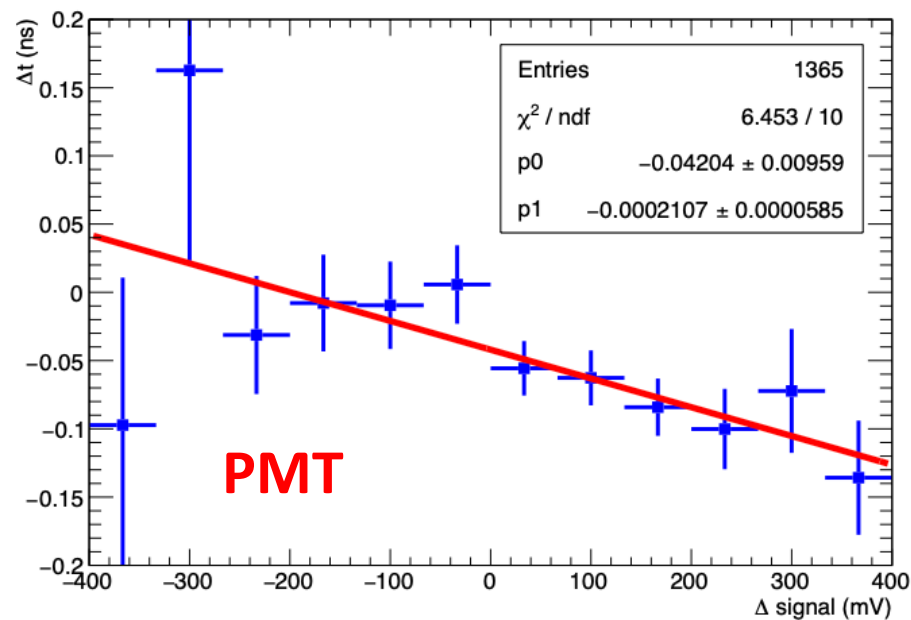
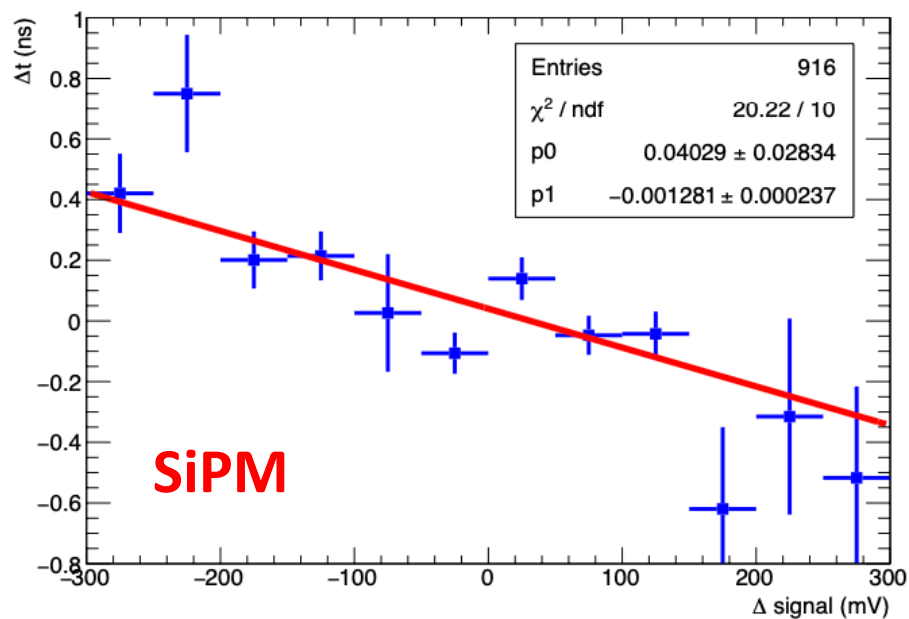
↳  $\sigma_0 \sim 90 \text{ ps}$  for single PMT

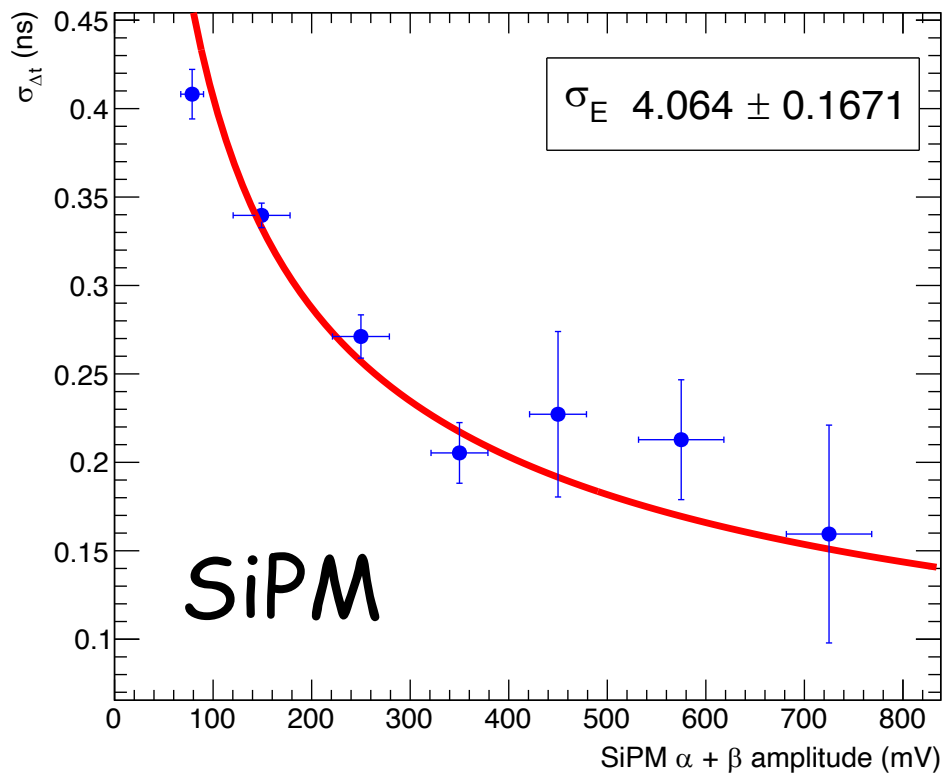
KLOE formula

$$\sigma = \sigma_0 \oplus \frac{\sigma_E}{\sqrt{E_{GeV}}}$$

# Average $\Delta t$ vs signal difference

$\langle t_4 - t_3 \rangle$  vs  $\text{signal}_4 - \text{signal}_3$





$$\sigma = \frac{\sigma_E}{\sqrt{E_{GeV}}}$$

