

# Characterization of irradiated SiPM for the TOP detector at the Belle II experiment

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# Tests with irradiated modules in Padova



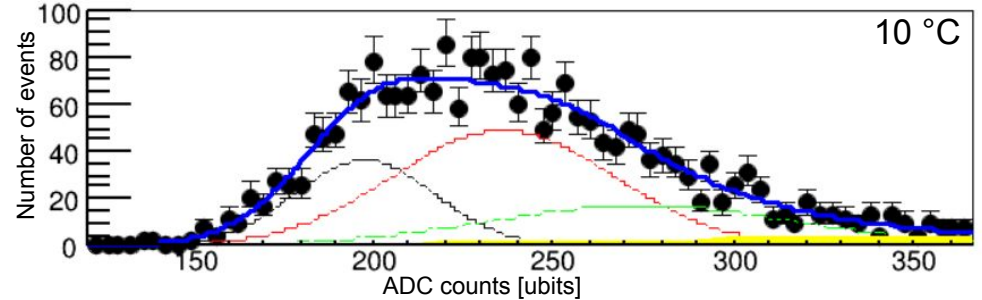
- Eventually MCP-PMTs with extended lifetime can be replaced by SiPMs in next long shutdown.
- We irradiated 24 SiPM modules with different neutron fluxes and tested by laser.
- Sixteen of them are processed to study their response.
- Collected data are read from modules and analyzed:
  - Photon spectra fit using two different methods to extract maximum of photons
  - Extraction breakdown voltage using fitting of gain as function of bias voltage
  - Time resolution of first and second peak of photon spectra
  - Dark count rate measurement
- Compare results using modules after annealing (150 °C for 8 weeks)

Index	Producer	Dimension [mm×mm]	Pitch [μm]	Neutron 1 MeV eg/cm <sup>2</sup> fluence
0 - 7	Hamamatsu	1.3 × 1.3	50	5.0·10 <sup>11</sup> - 1.0·10 <sup>9</sup>
8 - 10	FBK	3 × 3	15	1.0·10 <sup>10</sup> - 1.0·10 <sup>9</sup>
11 - 14	FBK	1 × 1	15	2.0·10 <sup>10</sup> - 1.0·10 <sup>9</sup>
15	Hamamatsu	3 × 3	50	1.0·10 <sup>9</sup>

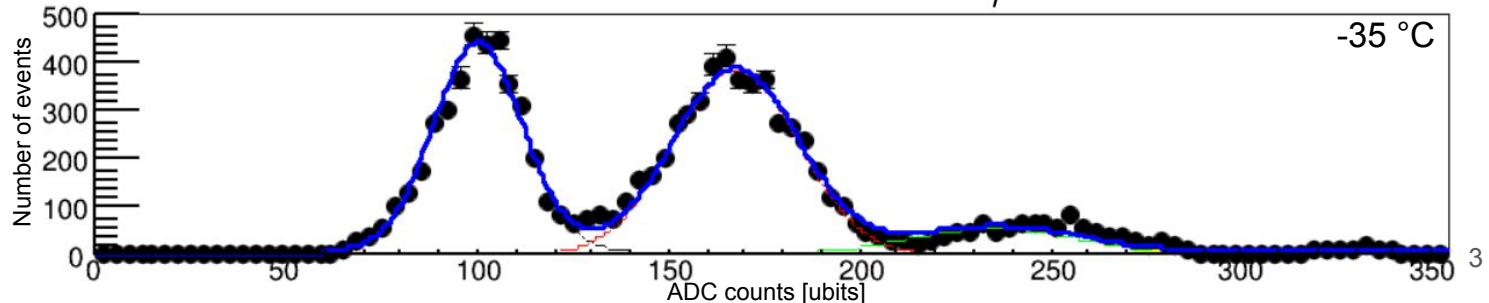
# Photon spectra fits

- We are using two different methods for extraction of maximum of photons:
  - Standard algorithm
  - Markov algorithm with background subtraction
- Markov algorithm allows us to provide photon spectra cleaner in harder environments
- Using highly irradiated modules in high temperatures or with large detection area it does not provide sufficient results for photon spectra fit.

Hamamatsu  $1.3 \text{ mm} \times 1.3 \text{ mm} \times 50 \mu\text{m}$  at level  $5.0 \cdot 10^{11}$



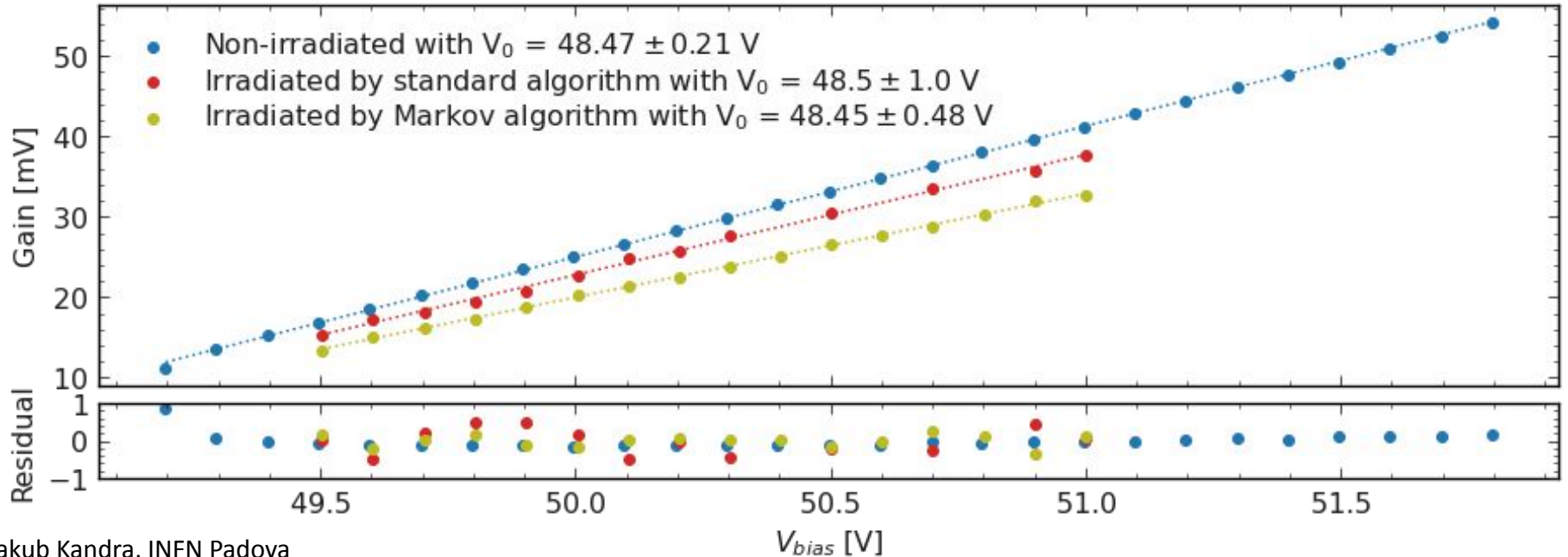
Hamamatsu  $1.3 \text{ mm} \times 1.3 \text{ mm} \times 50 \mu\text{m}$  at level  $5.0 \cdot 10^{11}$



# Extraction breakdown voltage

- From photon spectra fit gains are extracted and breakdown voltage is extracted from gain as function of bias voltage
- Extracted breakdown voltage after irradiation is consistent with results before irradiation
- Markov algorithm provides precise result as standard algorithm in highly irradiated environment

Hamamatsu 1.3 mm × 1.3 mm × 50 μm irradiated at level  $5.0 \cdot 10^{11}$  at -35 °C

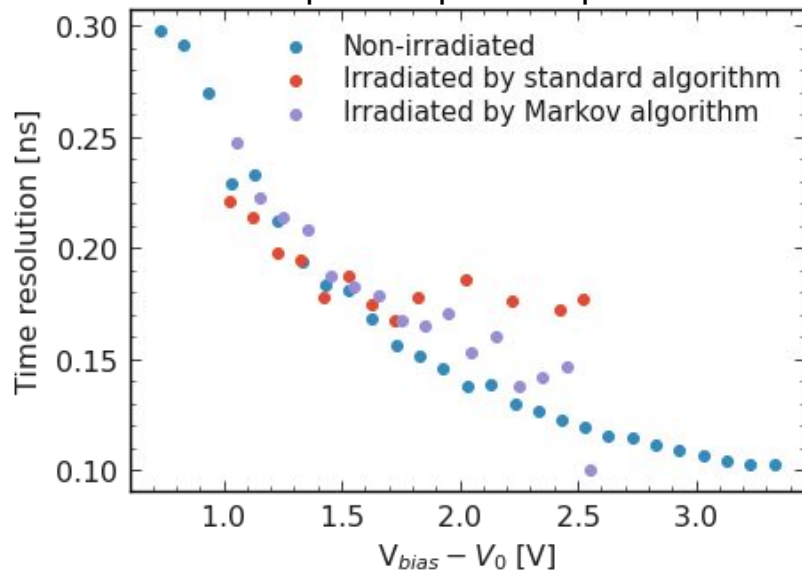


# Time resolution

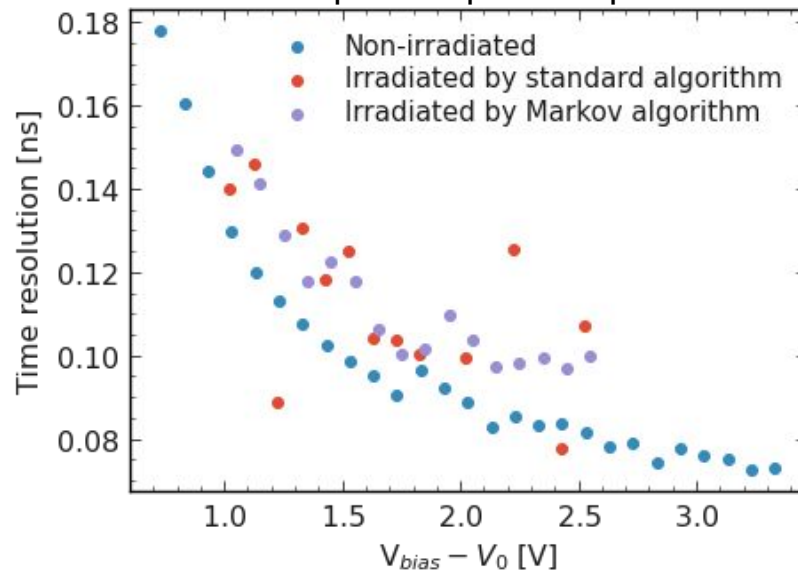
- Then we check time resolution using first and second photons of photon spectra
- Time resolution studies demonstrate time resolution is consistent before and after irradiation

Hamamatsu  $1.3 \text{ mm} \times 1.3 \text{ mm} \times 50 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$  irradiated at level  $5.0 \cdot 10^{11}$  at  $-35 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

First peak of photon spectra



Second peak of photon spectra

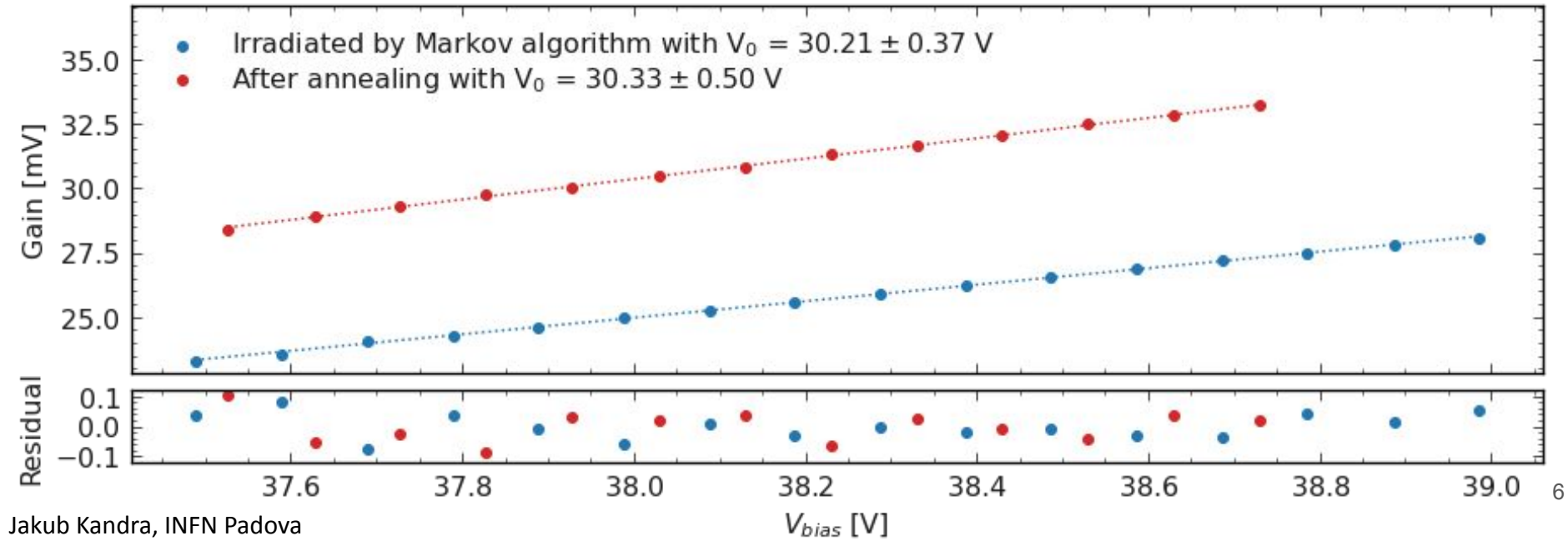


# Effect of annealing to breakdown voltage



- Additional test has been provided using FBK modules, where photon spectra has been fitted before and after annealing to test if annealing process affect breakdown voltage extraction
- No significant difference has been observed after annealing

FBK 1 mm × 1 mm × 15 μm irradiated at level  $5.0 \cdot 10^9$  at -35 °C

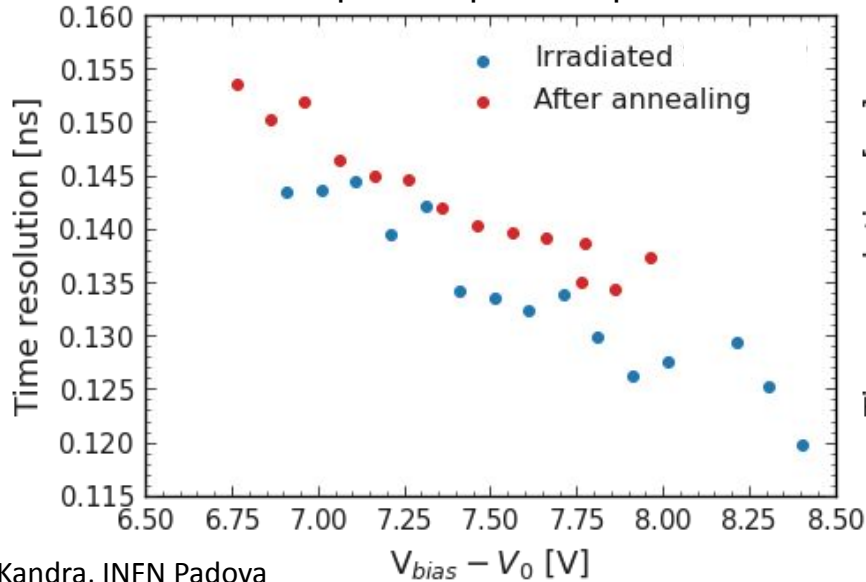


# Effect of annealing to time resolution

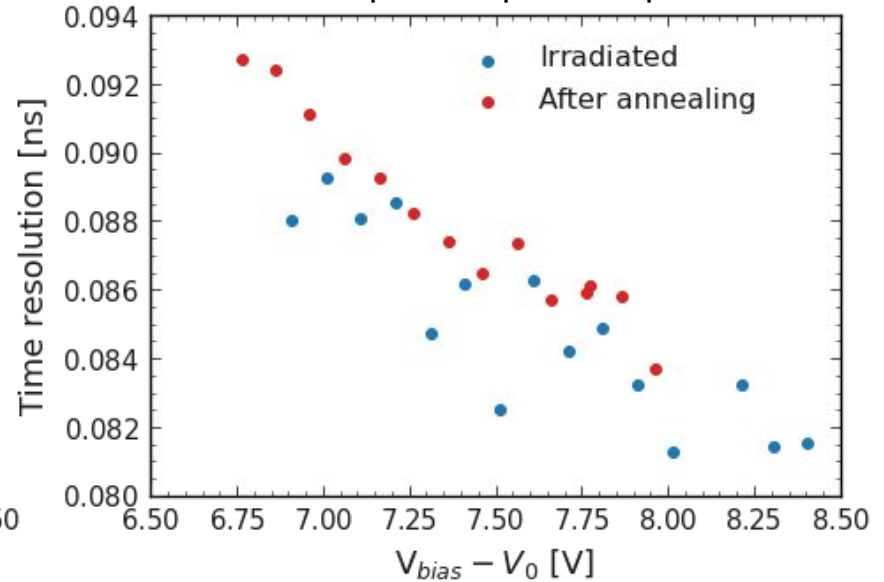
- To check effect to annealing we provide same checks before and after annealing
- Time resolution results keep consistent as before

FBK 1 mm × 1 mm × 15 μm irradiated at level  $2.0 \cdot 10^{10}$  at  $-35$  °C

First peak of photon spectra



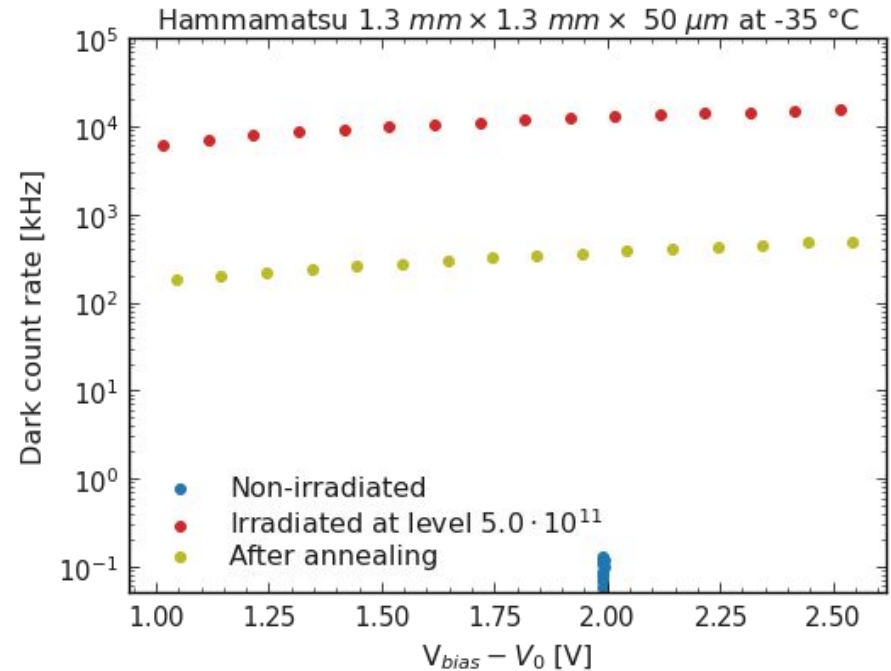
Second peak of photon spectra



# Dark count rates



- We provide dark count rate measurements using non-irradiated, irradiated and annealed data
- Annealing helps to reduce dark count rates in several magnitudes

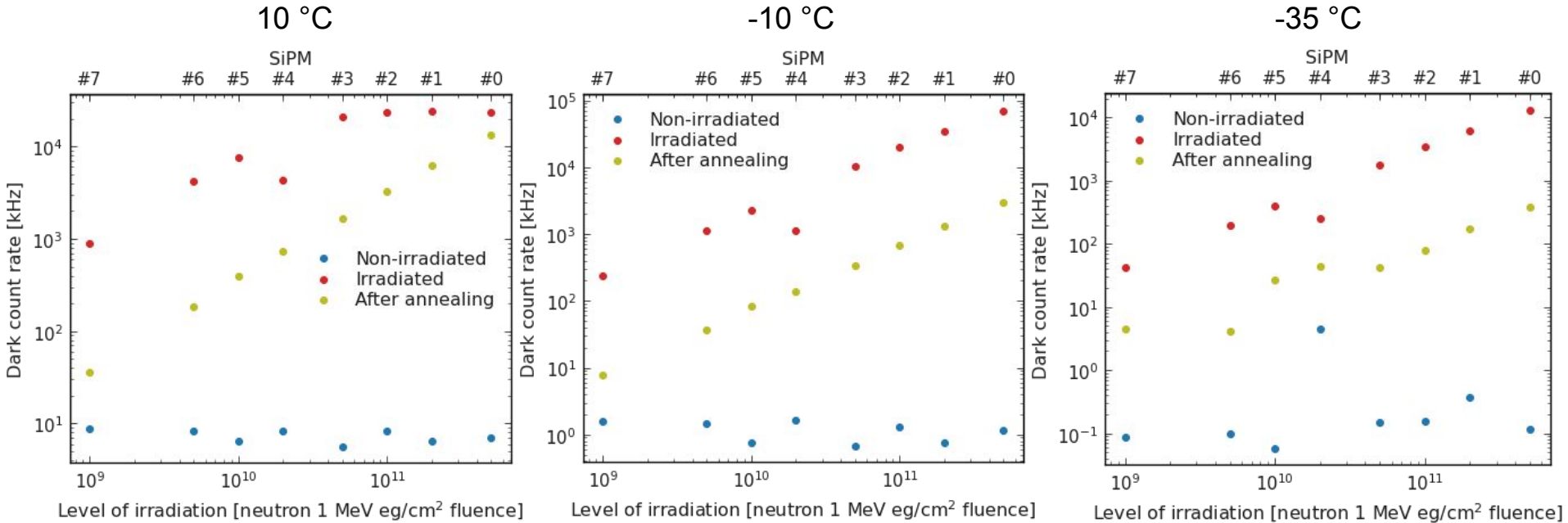




# Dark count rates as function of irradiation level



Hamamatsu 1.3 mm × 1.3 mm × 50 μm



- Dark count rates can be recovered by annealing, but not to the level before irradiation.

# Conclusions and outlook



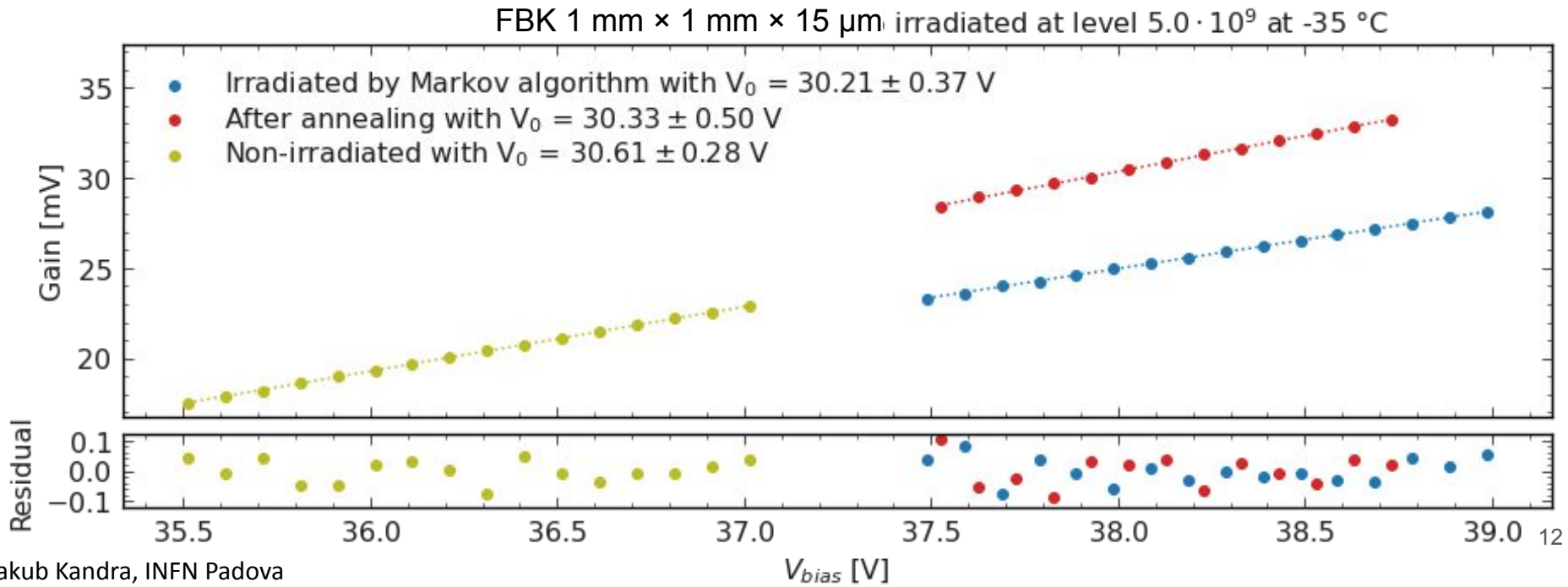
- We irradiated 24 SiPM modules with different neutron fluxes and tested by laser.
- Sixteen of them are processed to study their response.
- Modules were annealed (at 150 °C for 8 weeks) and processed again
- Collected data are read from modules and analyzed:
  - a. Photon spectra fit using two different methods to extract maximum of photons
    - Highly irradiated modules with big sensitive area or at high temperatures worse fitted
  - b. Extraction breakdown voltage using fitting of gain as function of bias voltage
    - Results are consistent before, after irradiation and after annealing
  - c. Time resolution of first and second peak of photon spectra
    - Results are consistent before, after irradiation and after annealing
  - d. Dark count rate measurement
    - Annealing reduce rates but not to level before irradiation
- All modules including 8 new were irradiated again at same level  $10^{10}$  in additional campaign.
- They will be processed and analyzed in coming weeks.

# Backup

# Effect of annealing to breakdown voltage



- Additional test has been provided using FBK modules, where photon spectra has been fitted before and after annealing to test if annealing process affect breakdown voltage extraction
- No significant difference has been observed after annealing



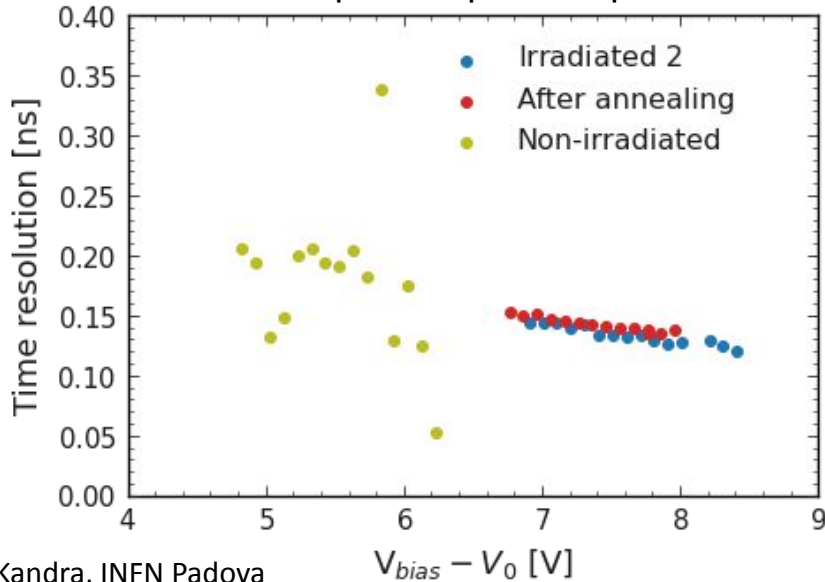
# Effect of annealing to time resolution



- To check effect to annealing we provide same checks before and after annealing
- Time resolution results keep consistent as before

FBK 1 mm × 1 mm × 15 μm irradiated at level  $2.0 \cdot 10^{10}$  at  $-35$  °C

First peak of photon spectra



Second peak of photon spectra

