



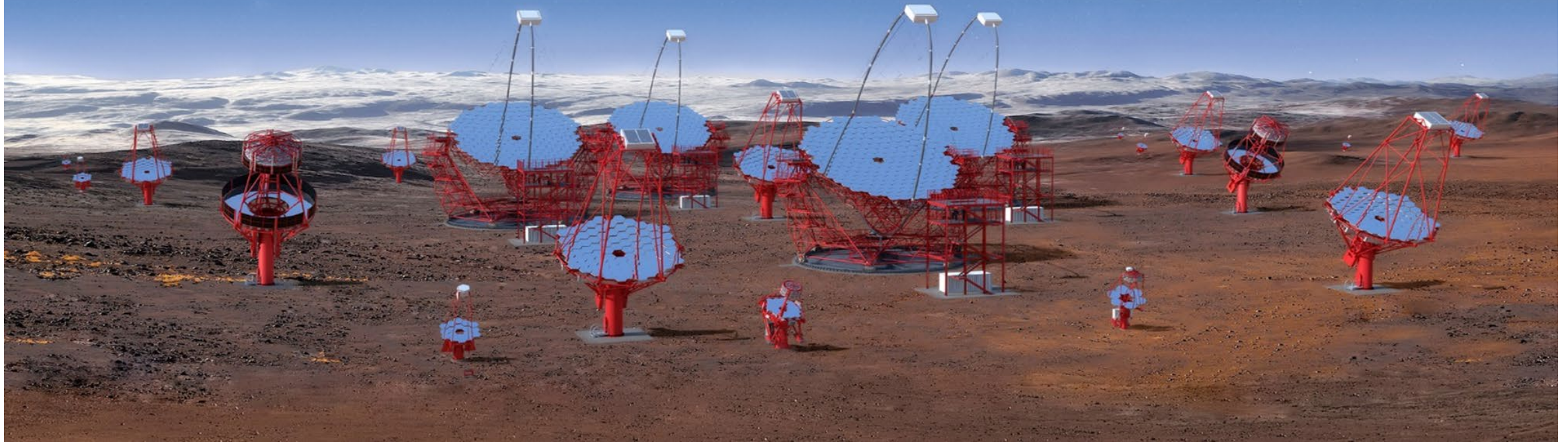
SiPM Front-end for CTA
SMART3: a SiPM Multichannel
ASIC for high Resolution Cherenkov
Telescopes

F. Licciulli
francesco.licciulli@ba.infn.it

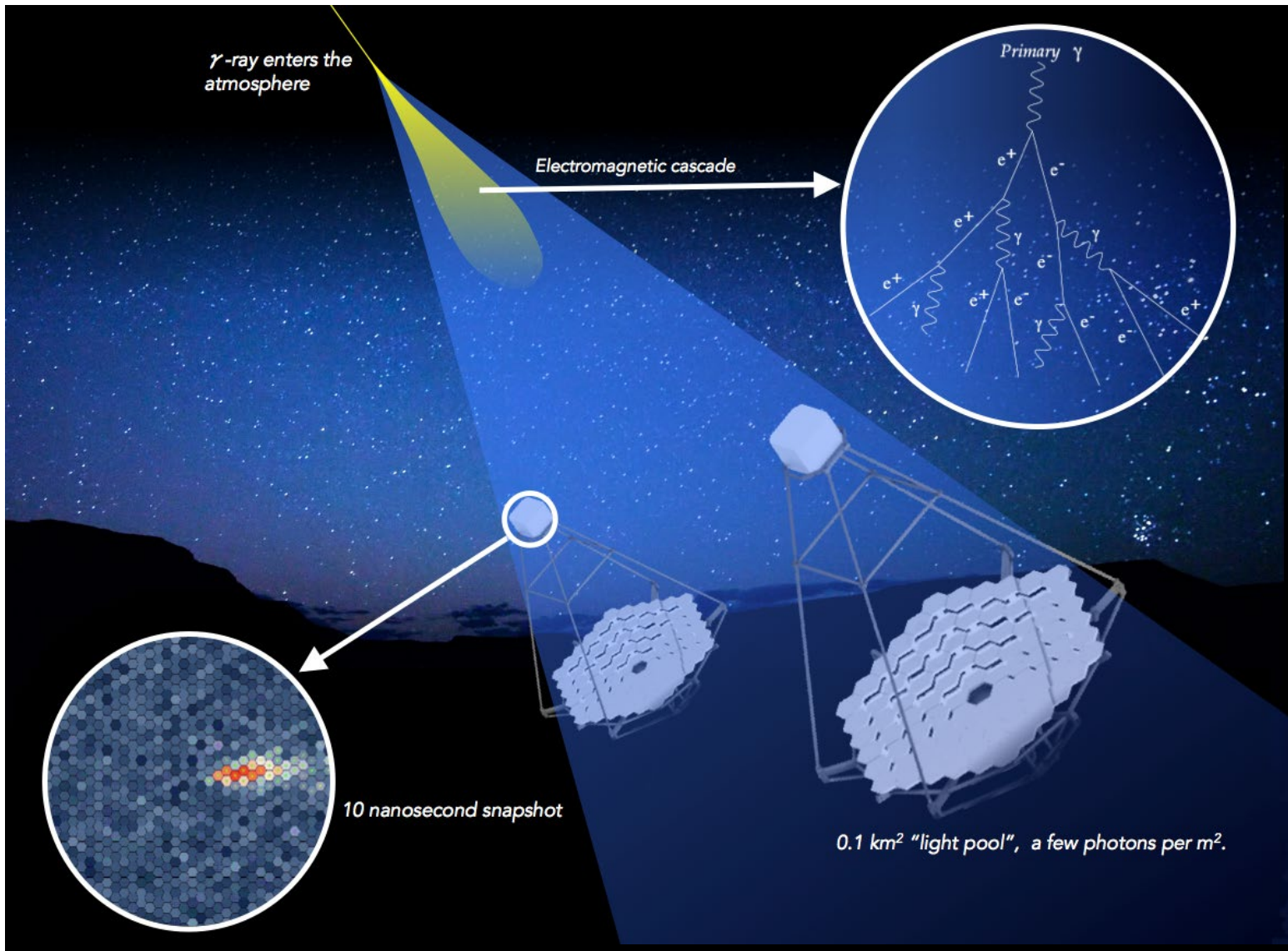
INFN – Sezione di Bari

The Cherenkov Telescope Array

- New generation of ground-based gamma-ray instrument to improve sensitivity in the range of 30 GeV - 300 TeV;
- Two sites: La Palma for the northern emisphere, Atacama Desert (Chile) for the southern observatory;
- 3 sizes of telescopes: large (PMT), medium (PMT single mirror, SiPM double mirror) and small (SiPM);
- For the medium size a candidate is the Schwarzschild-Couder Telescope (SCT): higher FoV, aberration corrections and high camera resolution - > SMART front-end development.



How CTA works



Basic physics:

- Gamma – ray interacts with atmosphere generating an electromagnetic cascade
- Cascade secondary products (charged particle) emit Cherenkov flashes
- Cherenkov flashes arrive on the camera with different times enlightening a small area of elliptical shape, event duration about 10 ns
- Other particles (hadrons, muons) can be observed and recognized analysing the detected images

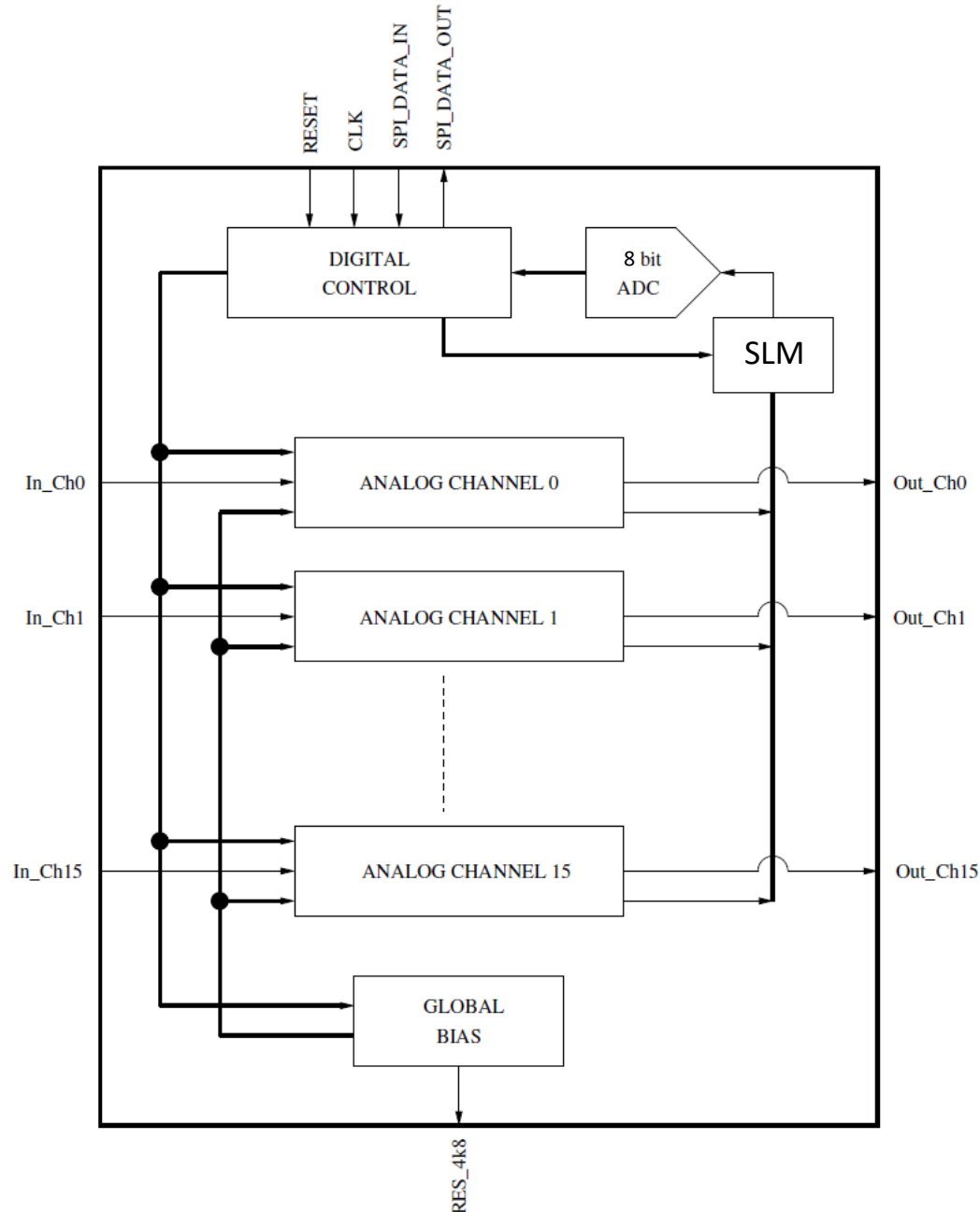
Electronics requirements for the physics:

- Photon counting: 1 – hundreds photon/pixel
- Signal time evolution recording: about 10 ns -> sampling at 1 Gsps
- Event separation: possibility to avoid pile-up with noise due to other sources (stars, moon light) -> Night Sky Background (NSB) in the order of tens of MHz

Front-end requirements

- Single photon resolution
- Detector capacitance: 2 nF (SiPM FBK NUV-HD3-5 6x6 mm²)
- Single photo-electron charge: 150 fC
- Linearity range: up to hundreds of photons
- DCR + NSB in the order of tens of MHz -> a circuit to suppress the recovery tail is need to avoid pile-up
- Signal sampled at 1 Gbps (sampling done by a dedicated ASIC) -> output signal FWHM about 10 ns
- Possibility to fine adjust the SiPM bias voltage to compensate the gain mismatches among SiPMs
- Slow monitoring for SiPM mean current measurements (high luminosity enlightening, SiPM aging, telescope pointing)

SMART3: ASIC architecture overview



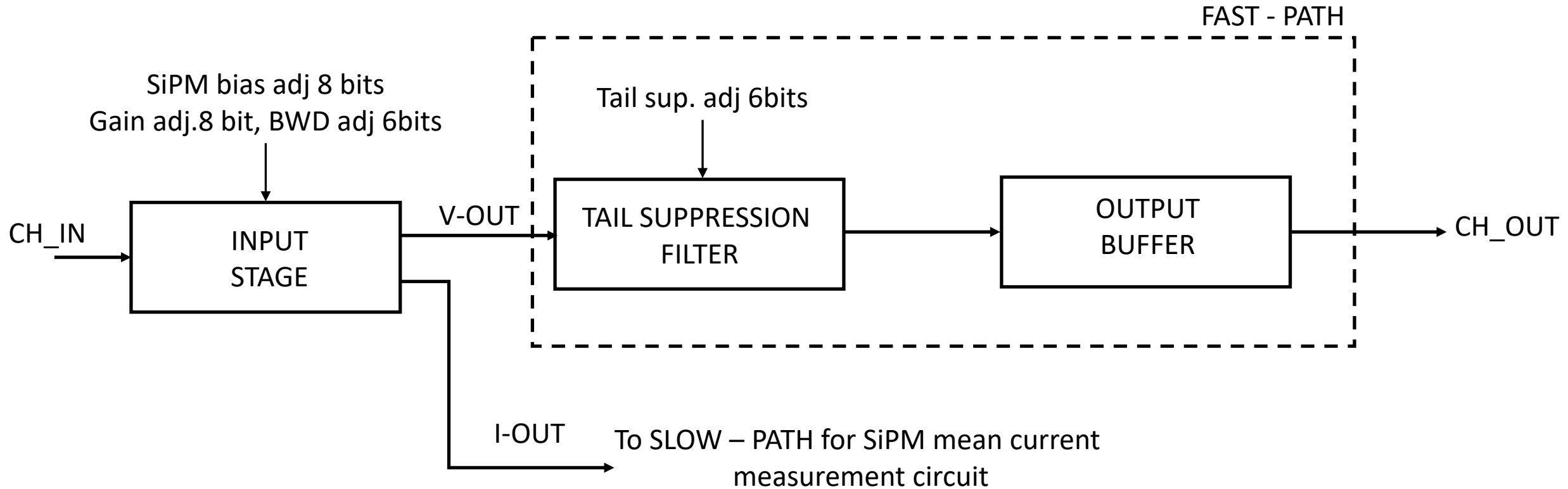
Analog Section:

- 16 Front-end channels:
 - Direct output: designed for photon-counting
 - Internal output: SiPM mean current measurement
- Global Bias: temperature and power supply independent
- 8 bit 1 MHz SAR ADC for channel internal output conversion

Digital Section:

- Control Unit:
 - 1 MHz SPI SLVDS link
 - Channel & Global bias adj. bits
 - ADC control

SMART3: Channel architecture overview



Input-Stage:

- V-OUT:
 - trans-impedance output, input current conversion into an output voltage
 - Low pass filtering to reduce noise
- I-OUT:
 - Current output for SiPM mean current measurement
- Fine adjustment of the SiPM bias

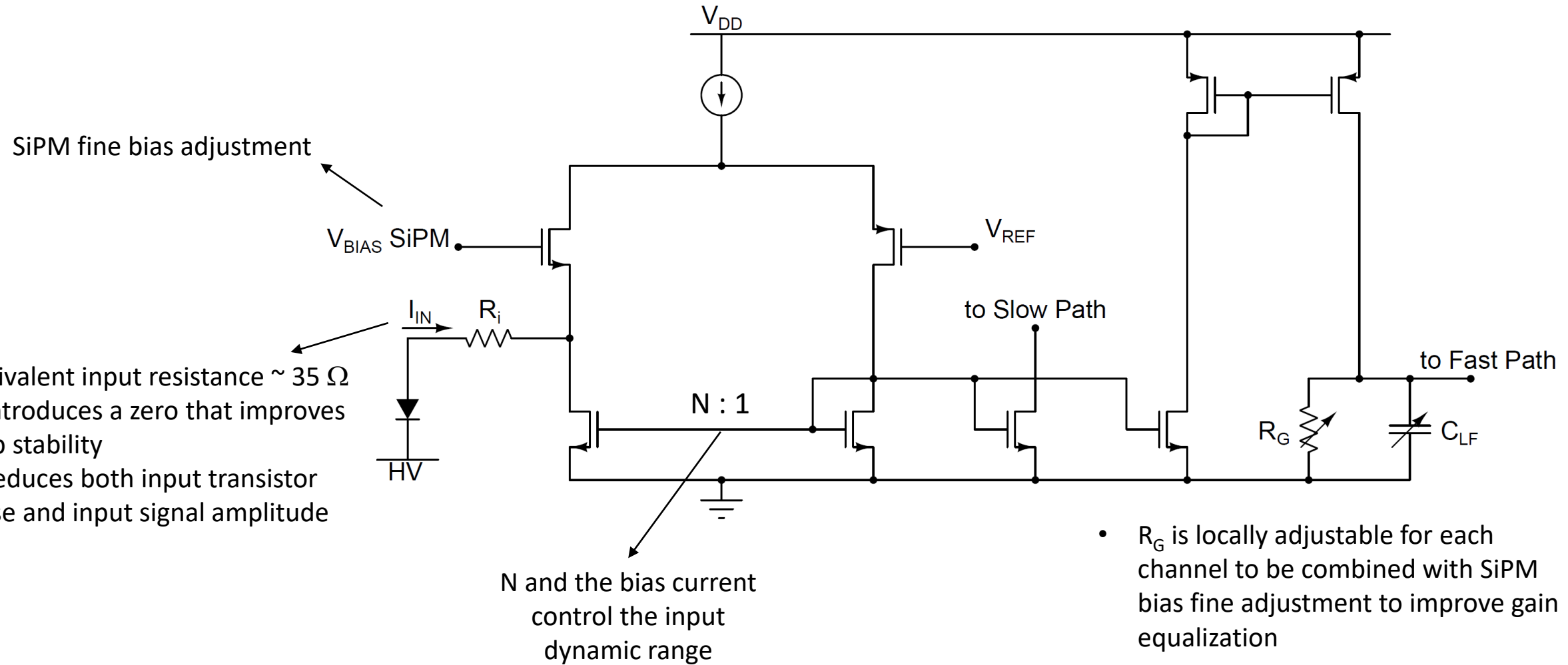
Tail suppression filter:

- Filters the output pulse tail due to the SiPM recovery

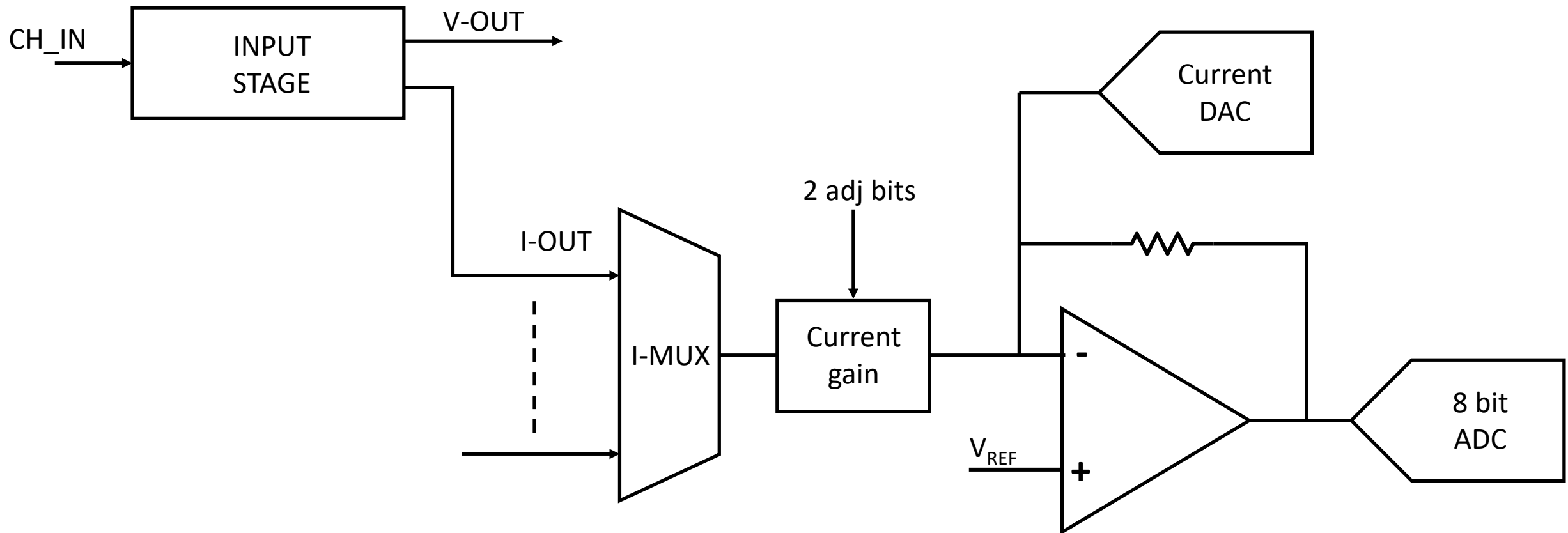
Output buffer:

- Drives the output path providing the current to a low impedance load

SMART3 front-end architecture



Slow monitoring circuit

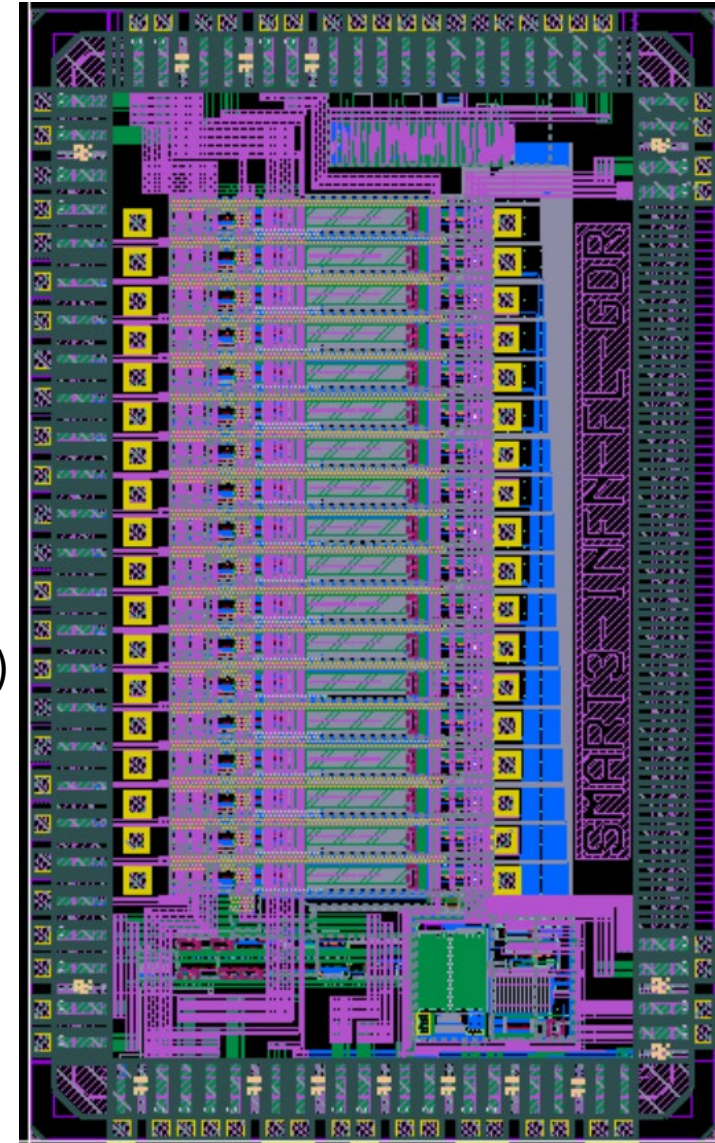


- I-MUX: SiPM current selection for the mean current measurement
- Current DAC: compensate the DC bias current of the I-OUT path (used to set the OPAMP output at 0 V)
- Rail to rail trans-resistance amplifier: very low-pass bandwidth in order to have the output proportional to the mean value of the input current
- 8 bit ADC for digital conversion

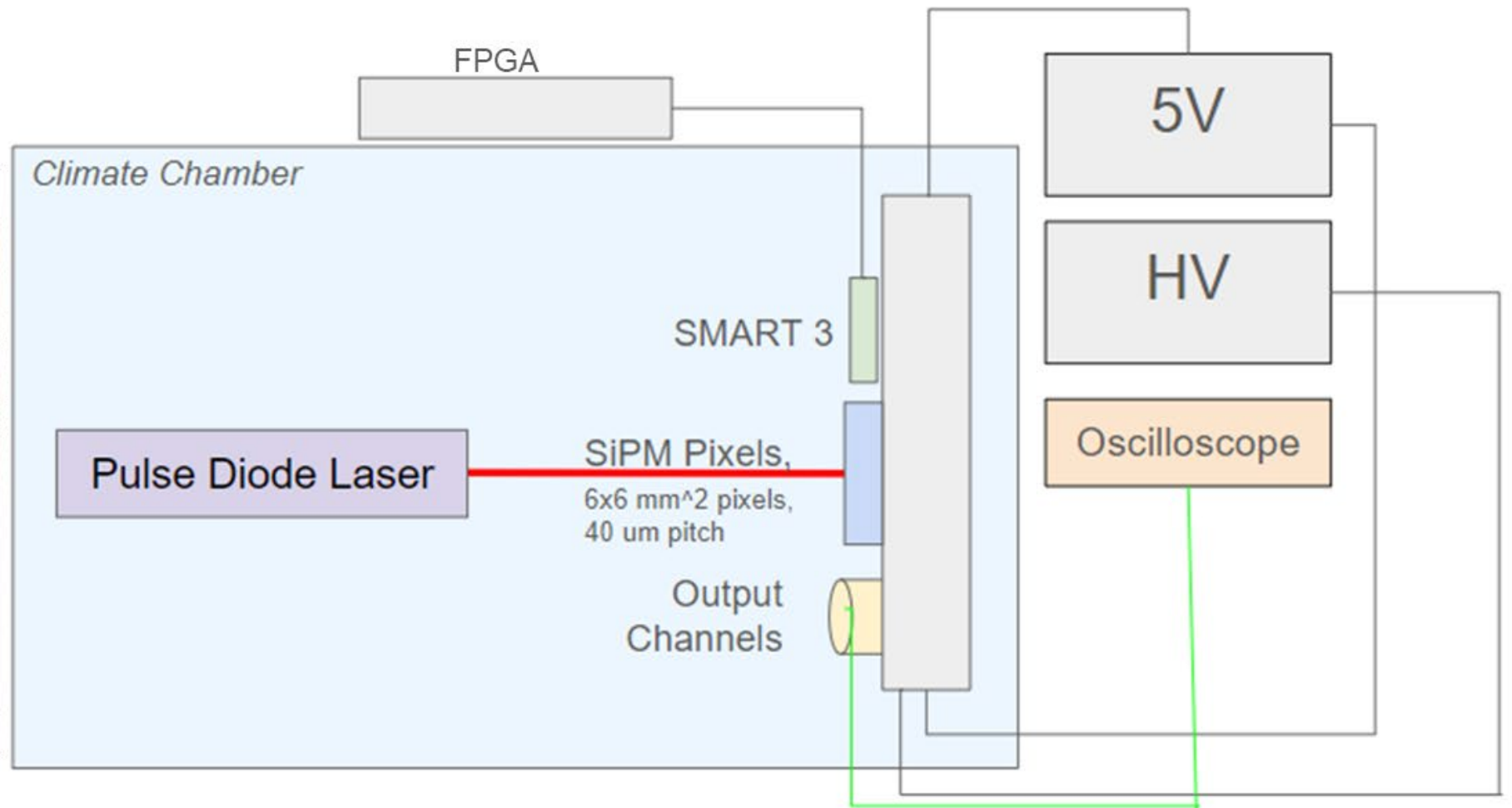
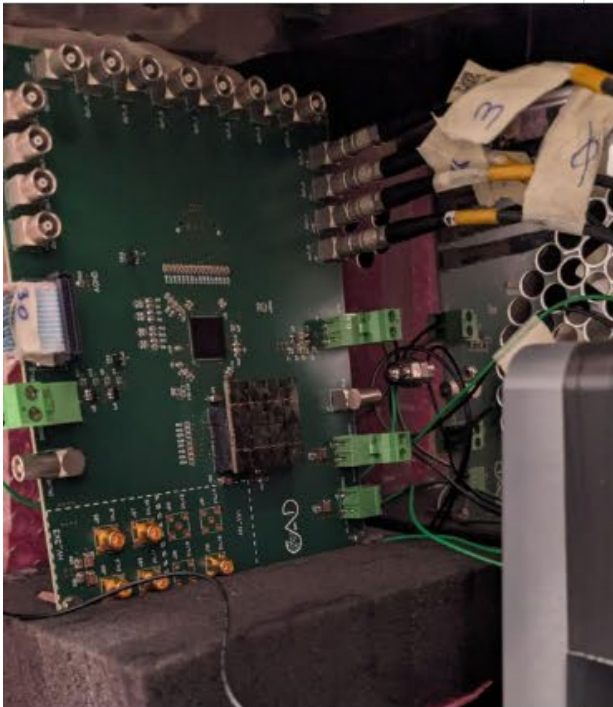
SMART3 features

SMART3:

- 16 channel front-end ASIC
- LF110nm technology node
- 3.3 V & 1.2 V power supply
- SiPM fine bias adjust range: 1.7 V
- SMART3 current consumption 75 mA
- Fast-path output dynamic range: up to 1.7 V on 50 Ohm load (AC coupled)
- Slow-path input dynamic range: up to 2 mA of mean SiPM current (1 pC/pe at 2 GHz)
- Programmable gain, bandwidth and tail suppression
- 8 bit ADC
- 1 MHz SLVDS SPI link



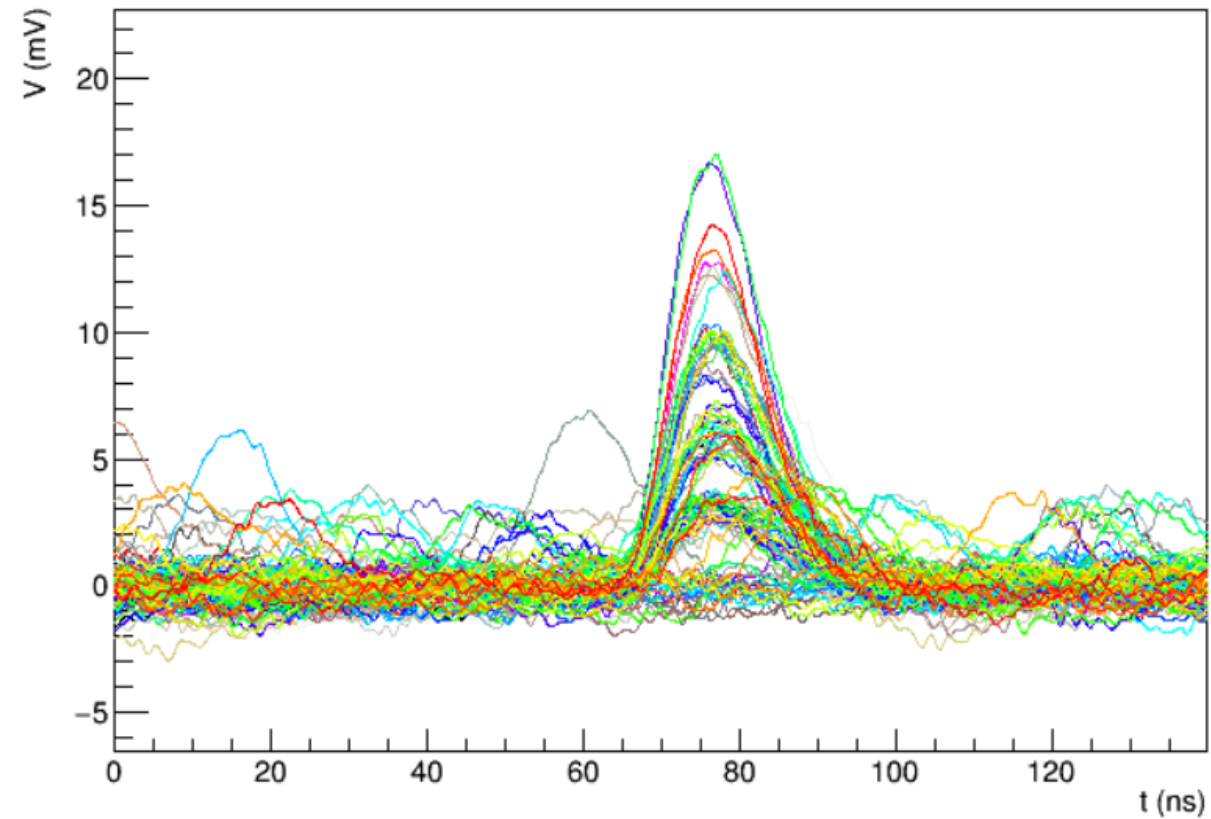
SMART3 test: experimental setup



SMART3: fast-path output waveforms

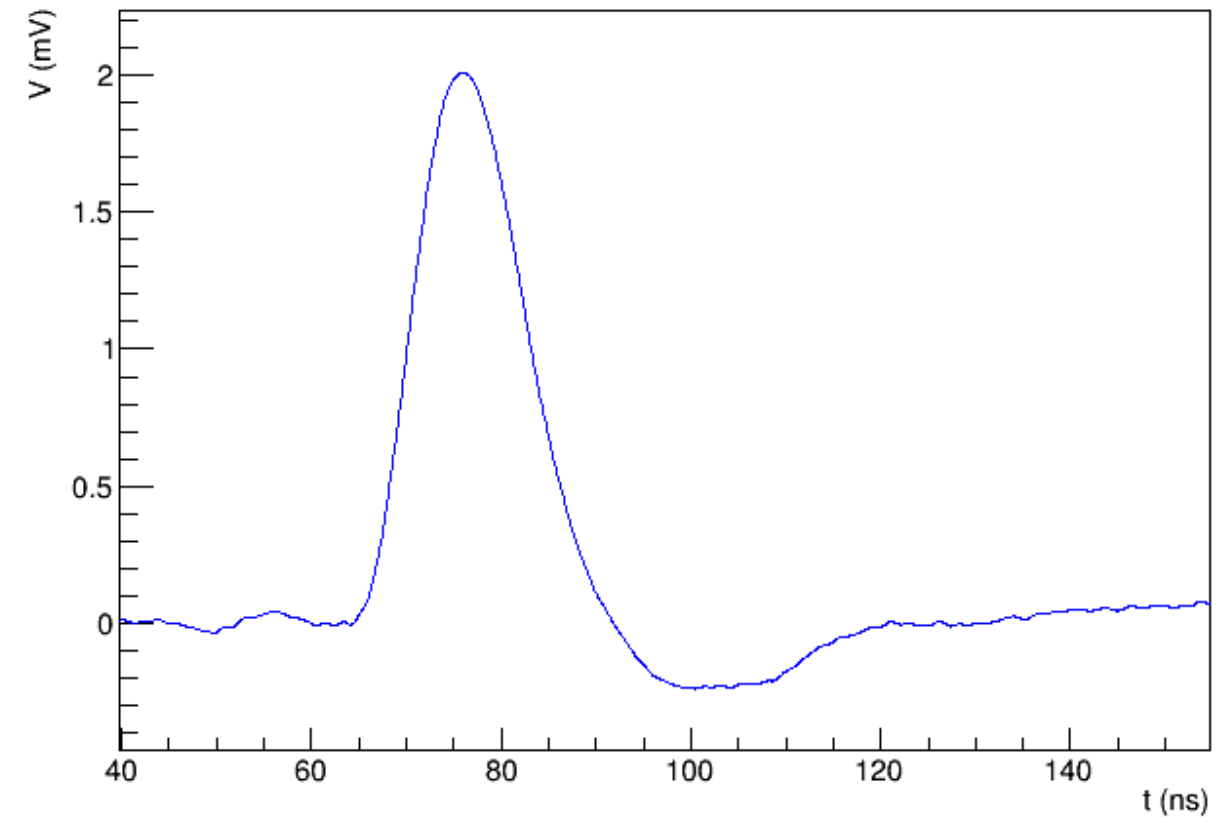
Measurement conditions:

- SiPM NUV HD3-5 - produced by FBK
- HV = 41 V -> OV = 13.5 V
- Laser pulse mode



Fast-path output waveforms
(oscilloscope acquisition)

Waveform - 1pe - average



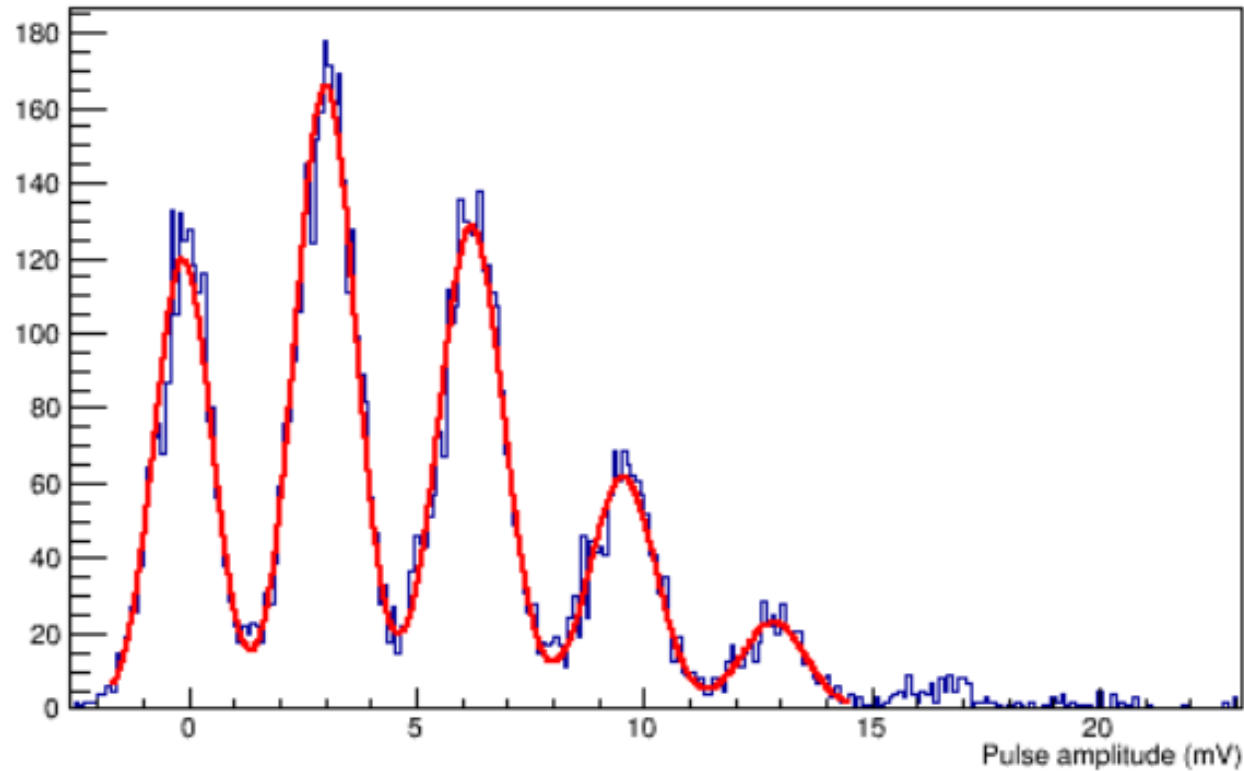
- Full SiPM recovery tail compensation with internal network
- FWHM about 13 ns

SMART3: fast-path photon-counting

Measurement conditions:

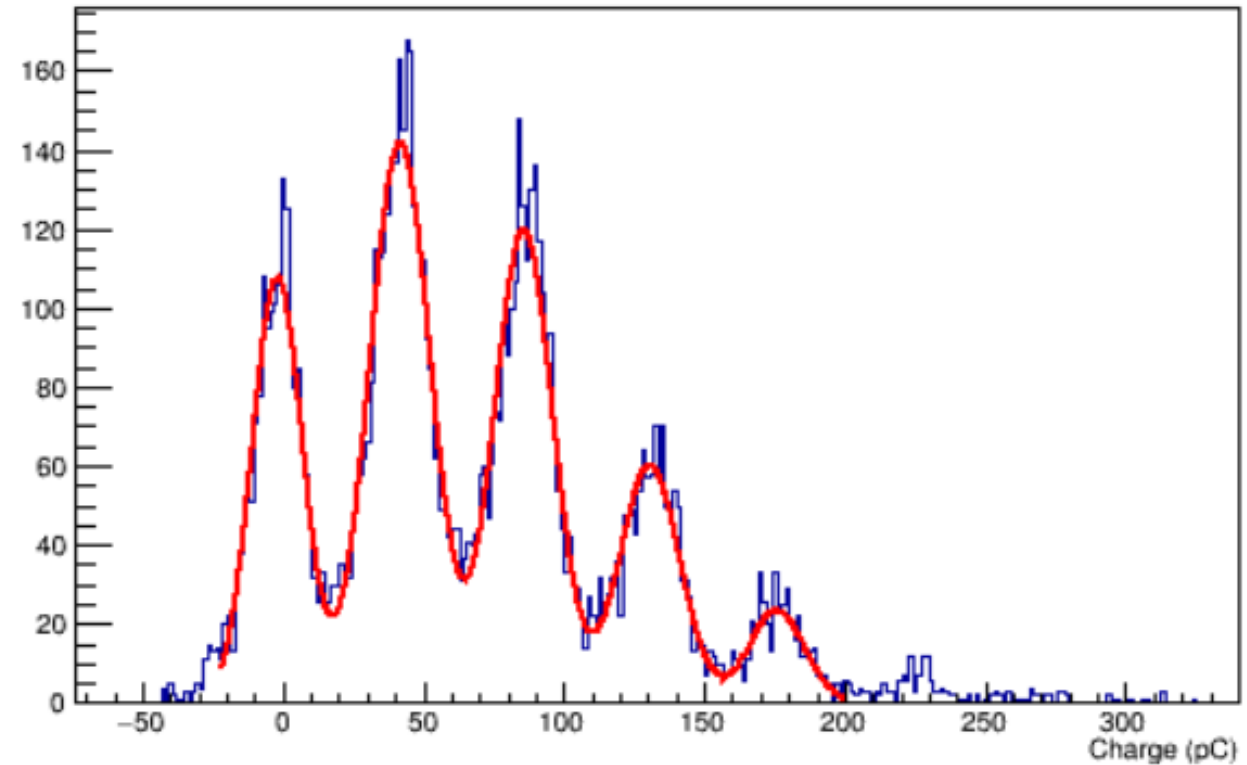
- SiPM NUV HD3-5 - produced by FBK - same as those installed on pSCT camera
- HV = 41 V -> OV = 13.5 V
- Laser pulse mode

AMPLITUDE DISTRIBUTION



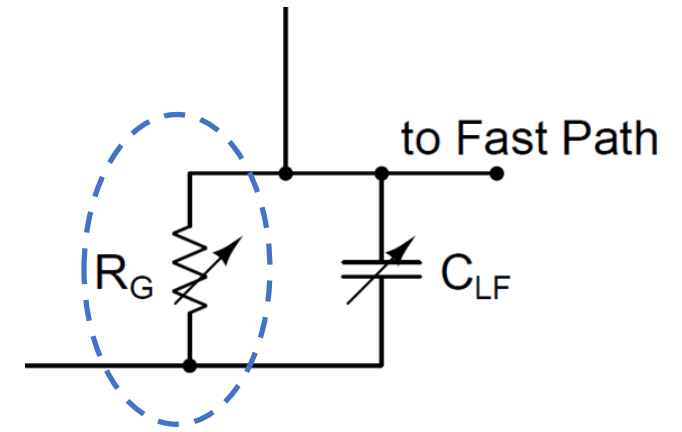
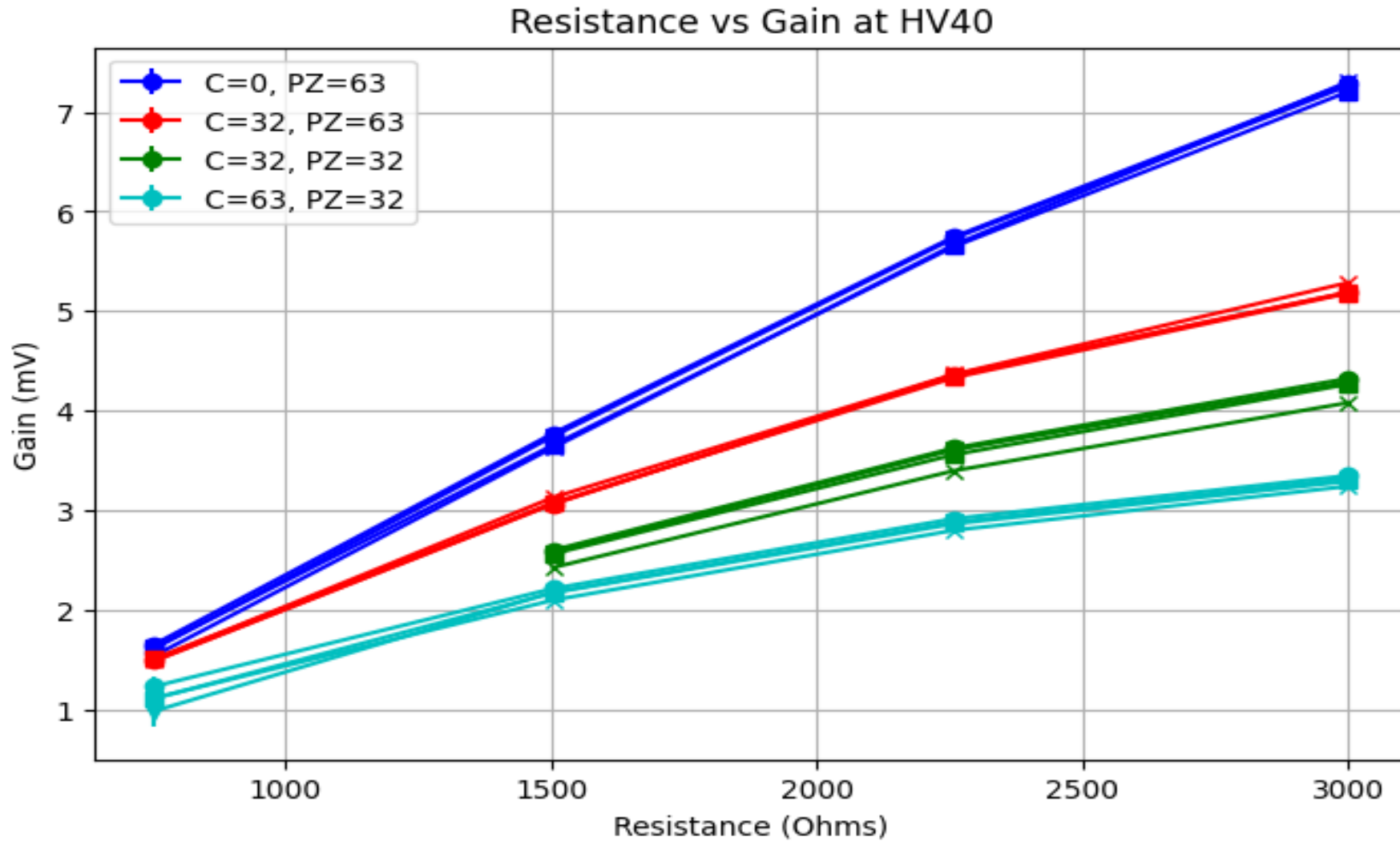
SNR = 4.85

CHARGE DISTRIBUTION



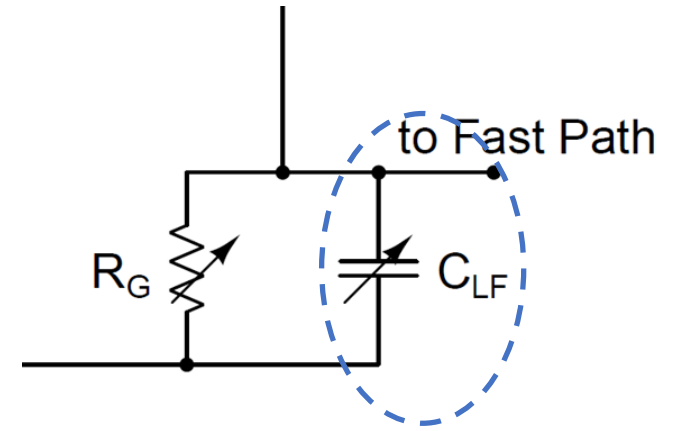
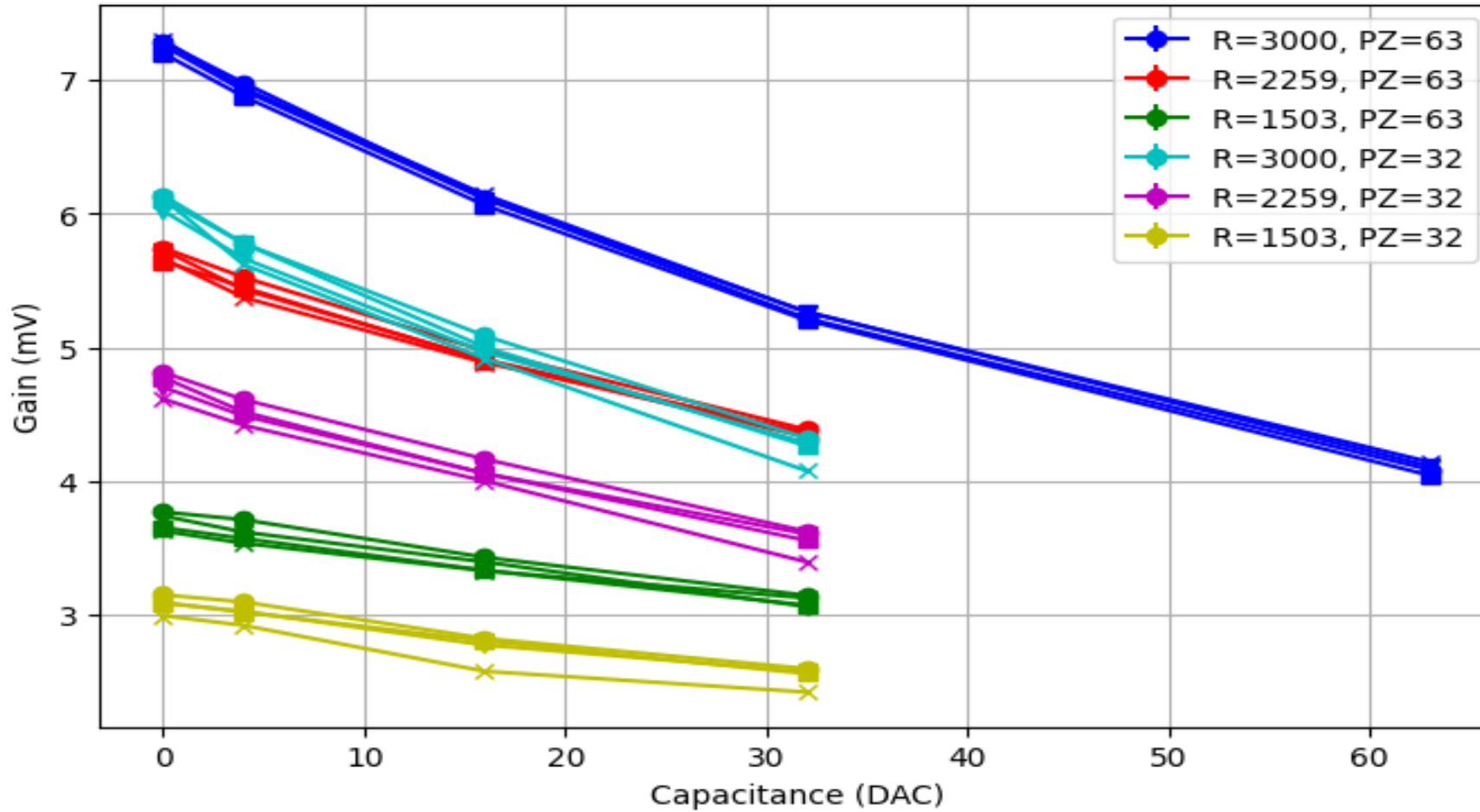
SNR = 4.39

SMART3 channel: fast path gain vs gain control bits

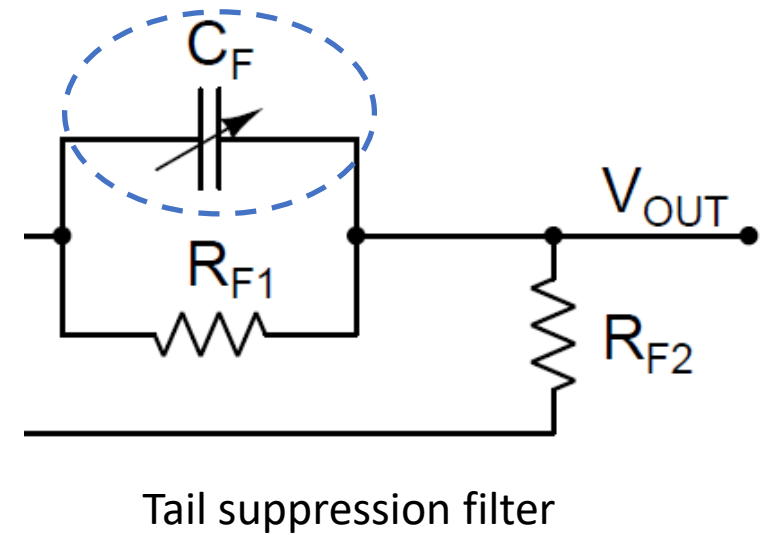
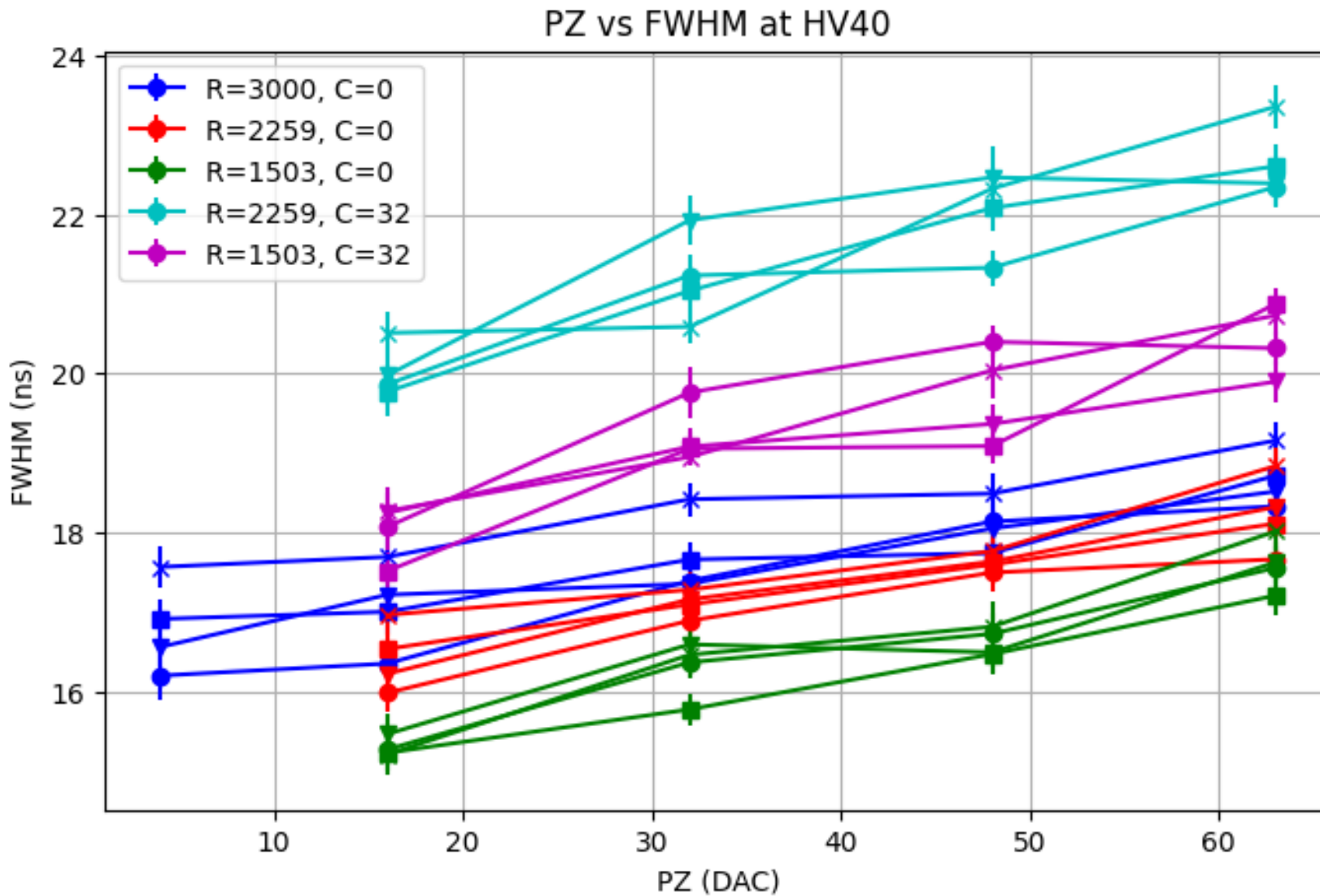


SMART3 channel: fast path gain vs BWD control bits

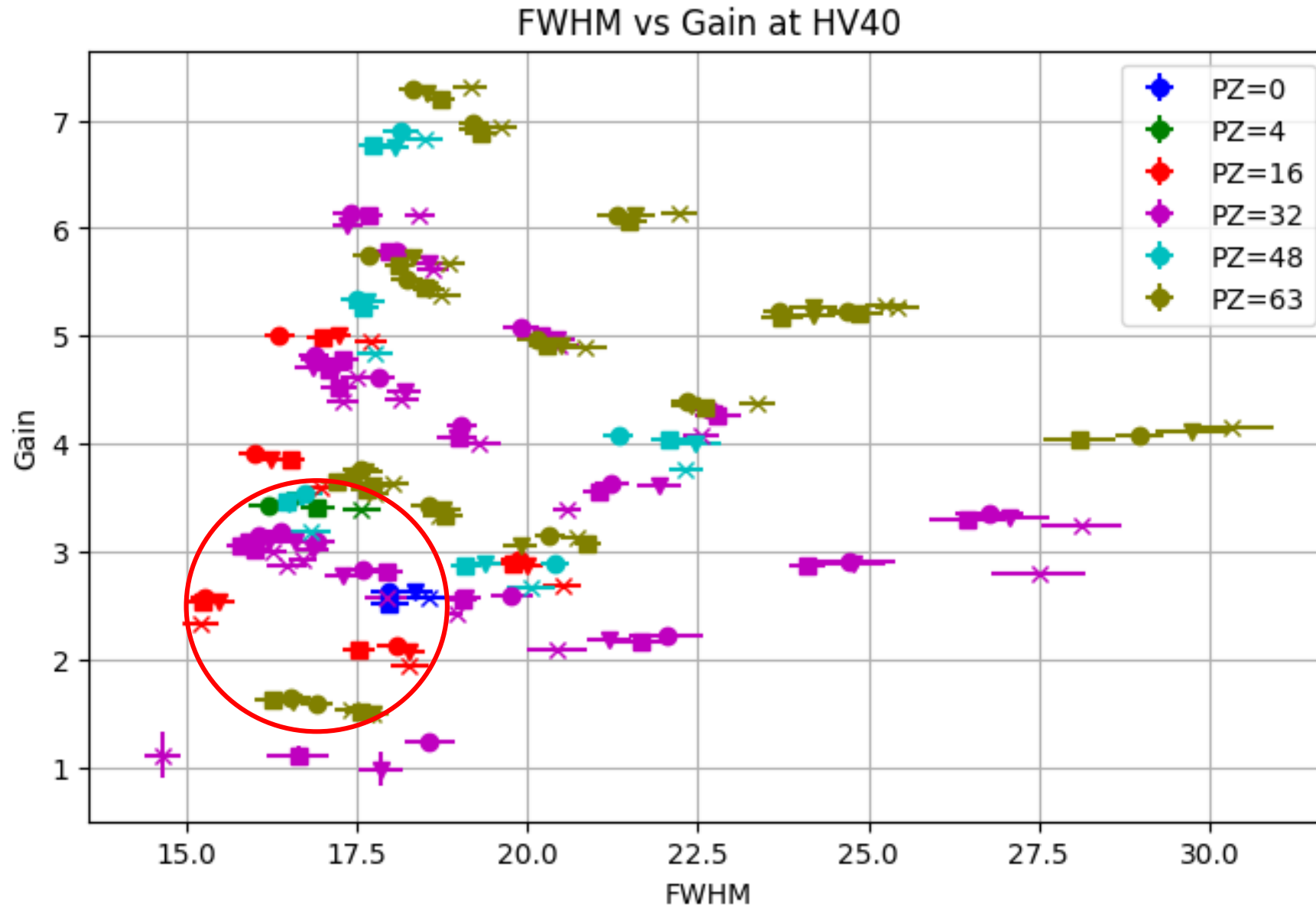
Capacitance vs Gain at HV40



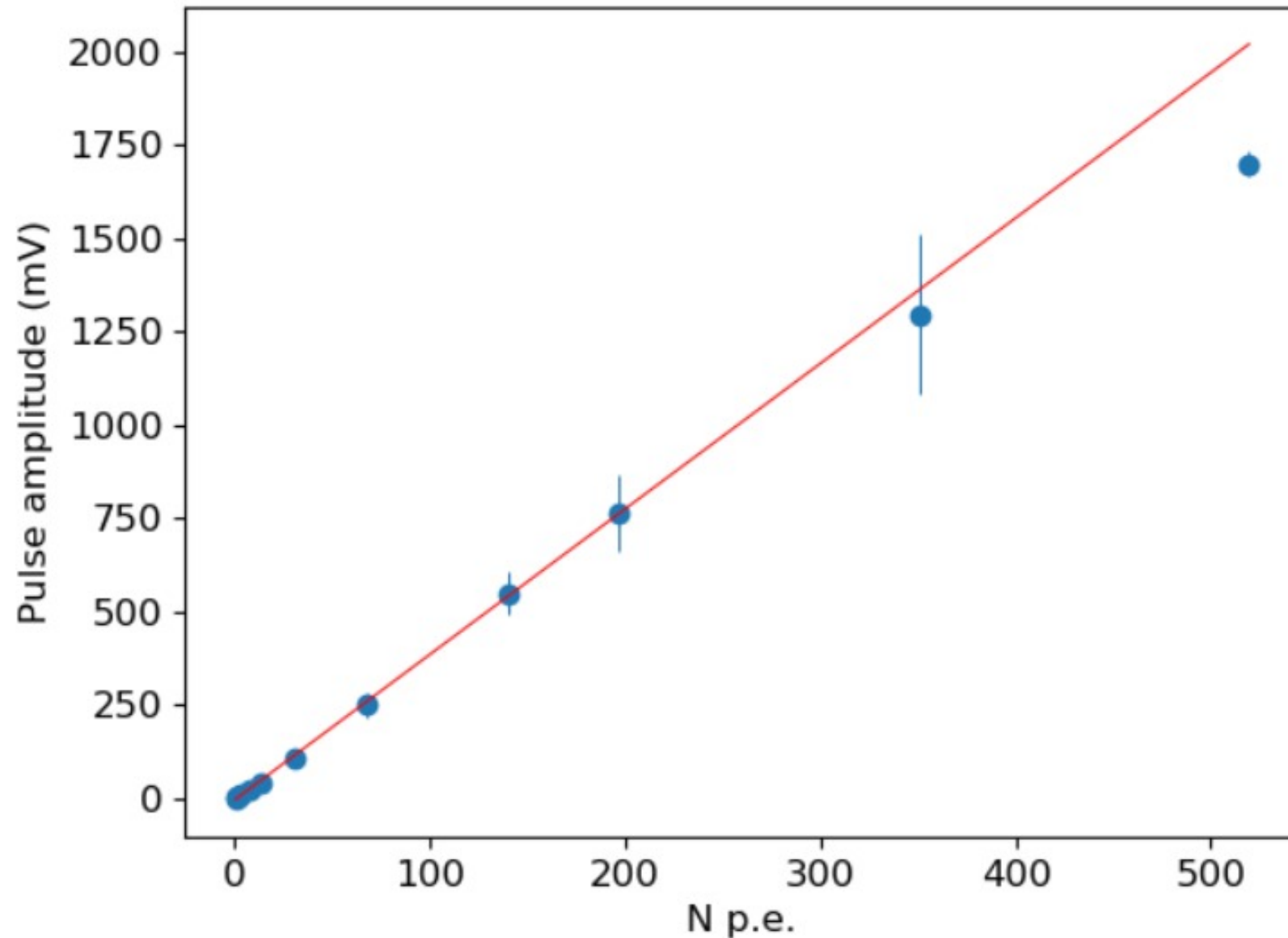
SMART3 channel: fast path FWHM vs PZ control bits



SMART3 working region for CTA



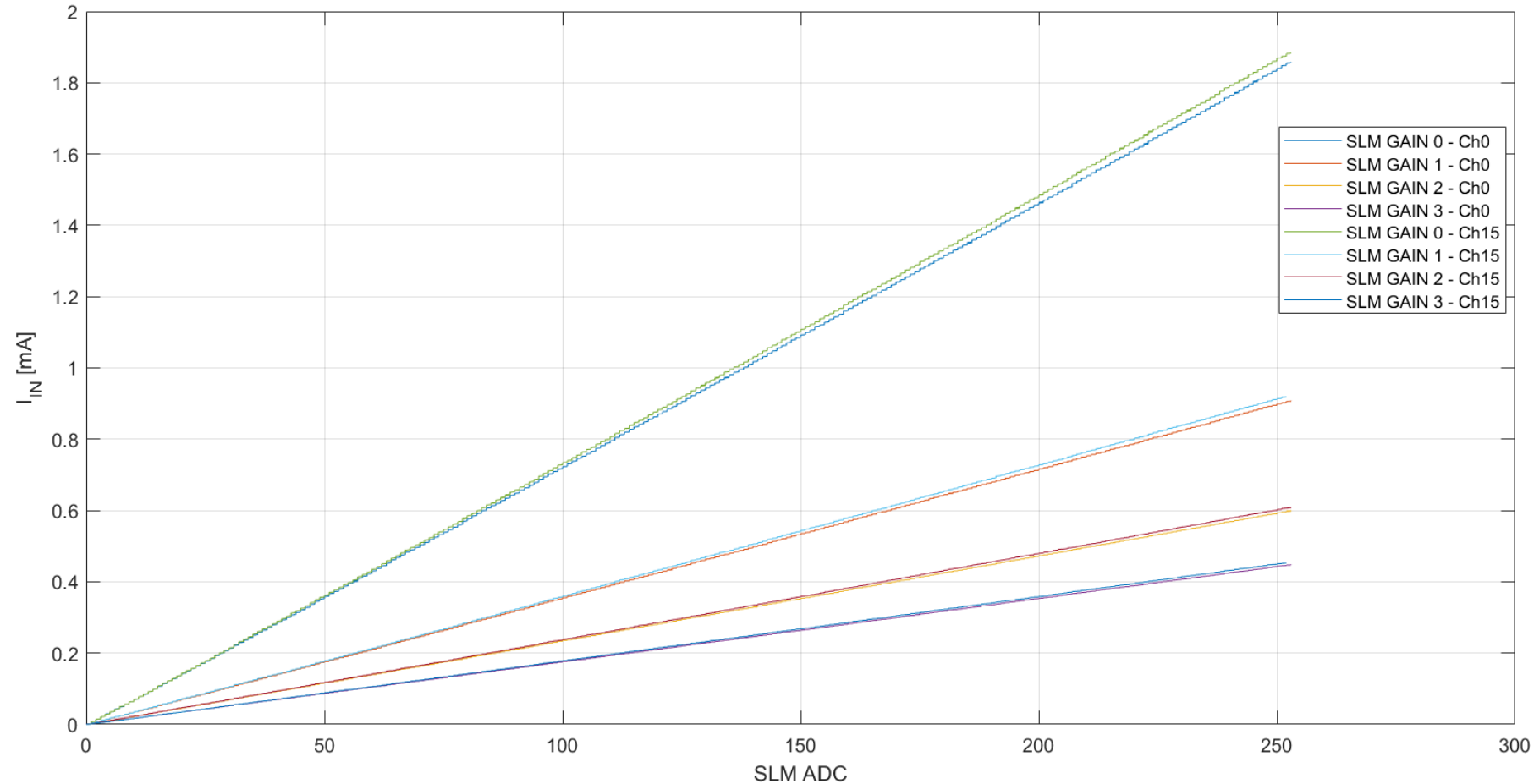
SMART3 channel: fast-path output dynamic



- Fast-path output dynamic up to 1.7 V on 50 Ohm load

SMART3 slow monitoring: DC measurement

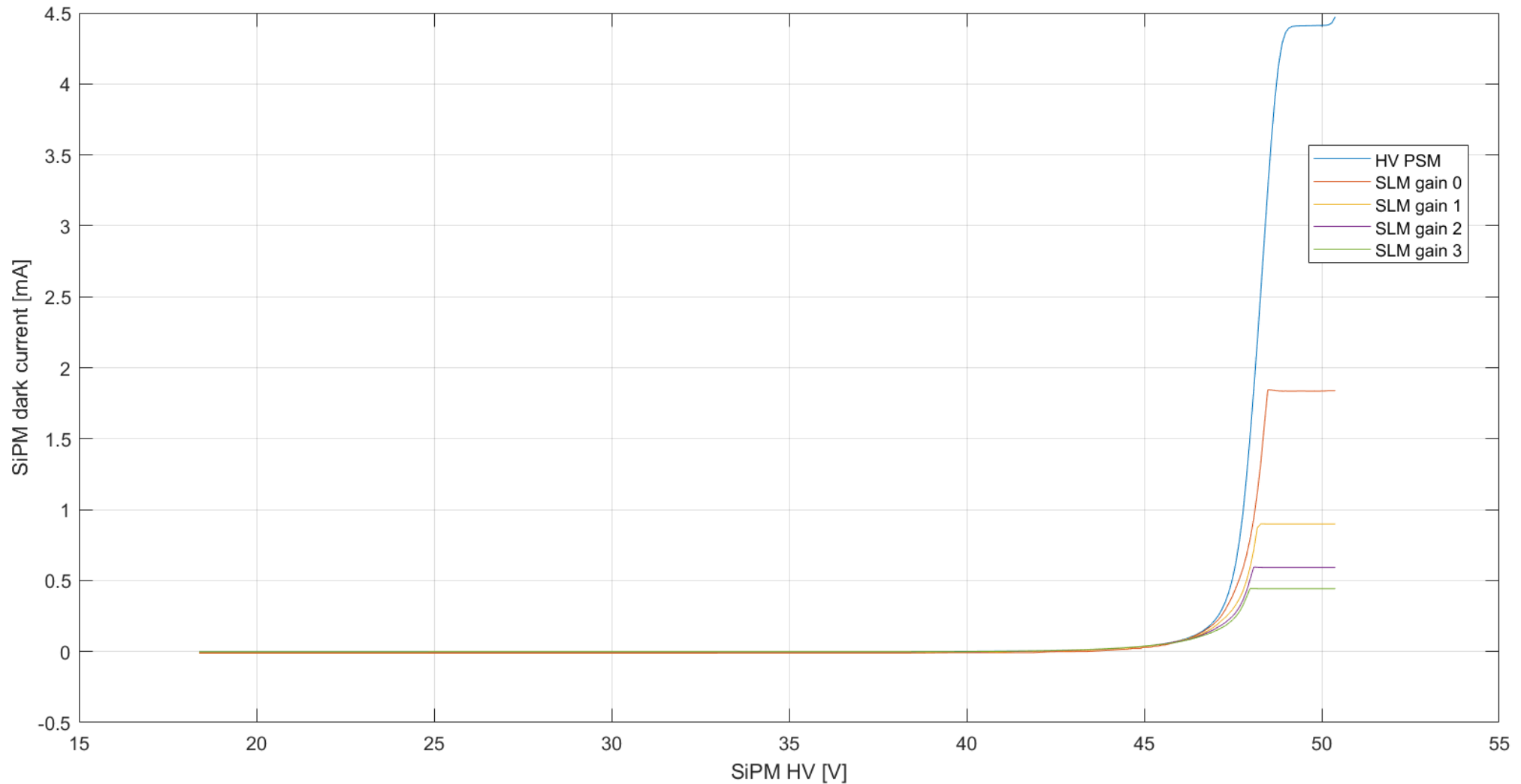
- DC current measurement: a DC current is injected by means of an external resistor at the channel input
- Input current measured using both an external ammeter and the internal slow monitoring circuit for the 4 gain configurations



SMART3 slow monitoring characteristic for 2 channels and the 4 gain configurations

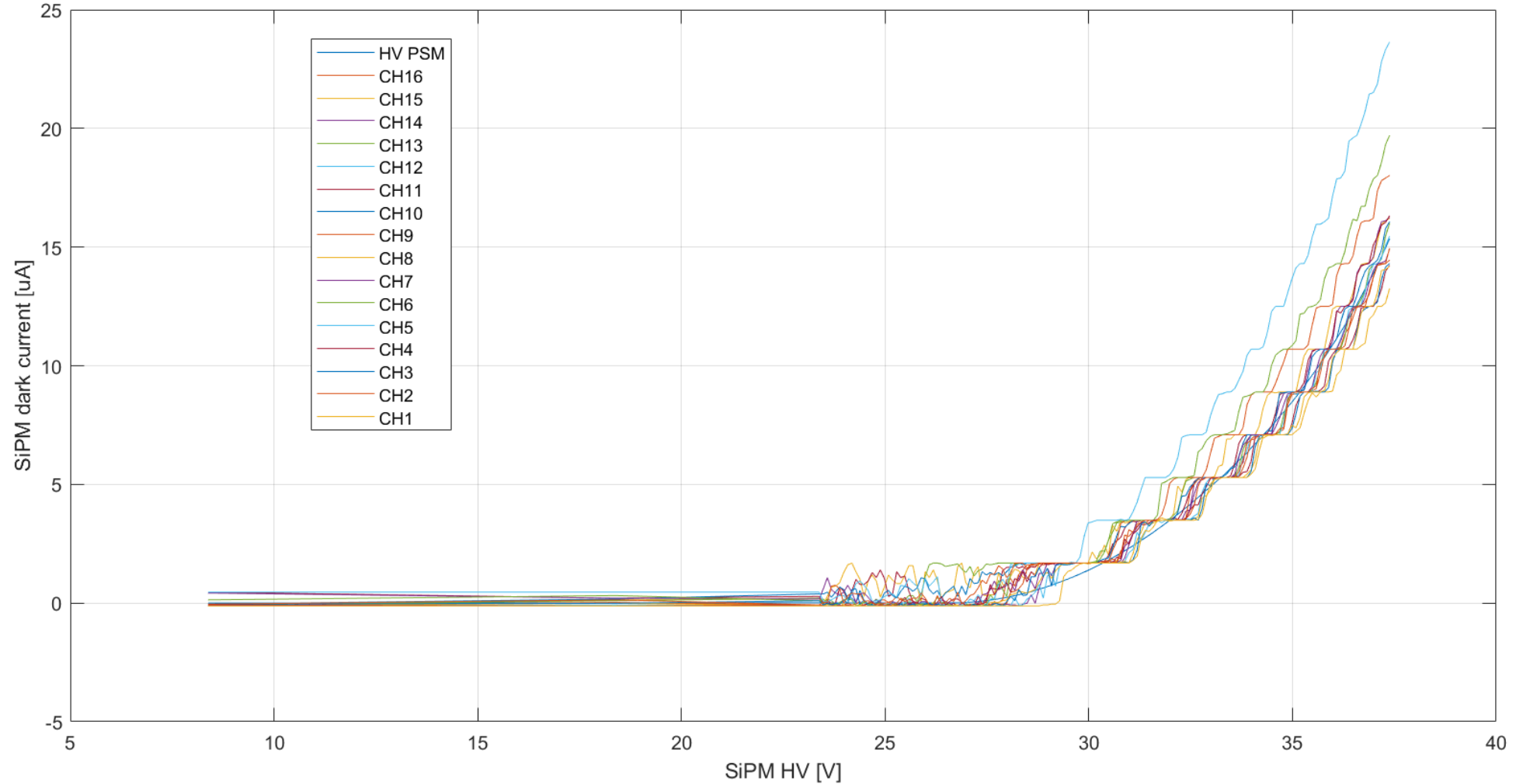
SMART3 slow monitoring: SiPM I-V characteristic

- 6x6 mm² FBK SiPM connected to the SMART3 channel input
- SiPM I-V characteristic measured both by means of the HV power supply ammeter and the SMART3 slow monitoring



SMART3 slow monitoring: SiPM matrix I-V characteristic

- 6x6 mm² FBK SiPM matrix connected to the SMART3 channel input
- SiPM I-V characteristic measured both by means of the HV power supply ammeter and the SMART3 slow monitoring



Thanks