

SiPM読み出しによる 高時間分解能 シンチレーションカウンターの開発

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素粒子物理国際研究センター

内山 雄祐

西村 美紀, 大谷 航

Matteo De Gerone

他, MEG collaborators

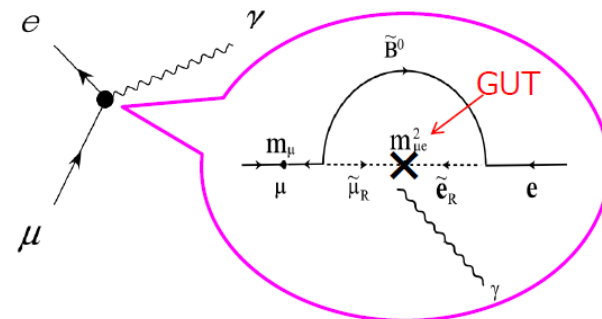


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THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO

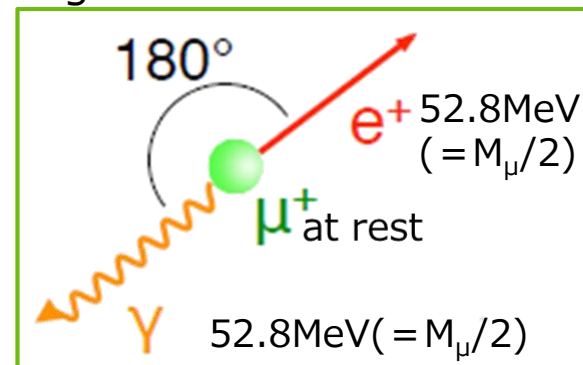


Motivation

- Search for **lepton-flavor-violating** $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$ decay
 - Forbidden in SM
 - But enhanced in many BSM
- **MEG experiment**
 - Searching for $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$ down to $O(10^{-13})$
 - Completed data-taking Aug.2013
 - Analysis for final result ongoing
- **Upgrade**
 - Push down to **$O(10^{-14})$**
 - Approved by PSI, R&D progress
 - To start DAQ in 2016



Signature



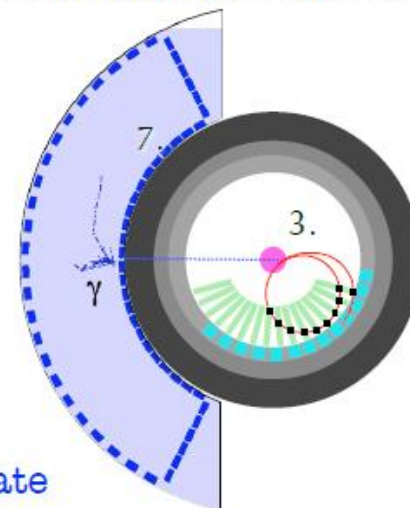
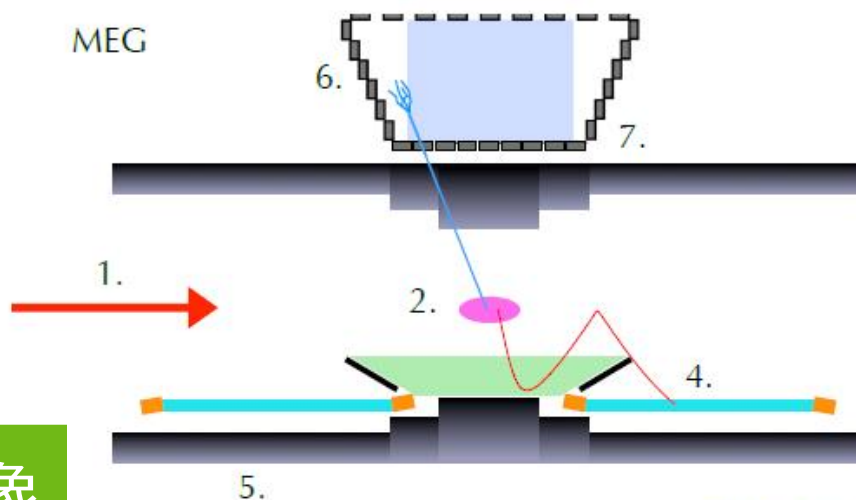
22pSE5 岩本

Required to suppress accidental BG

MEGアップグレード

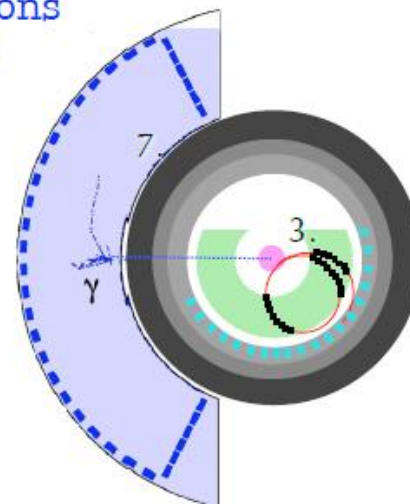
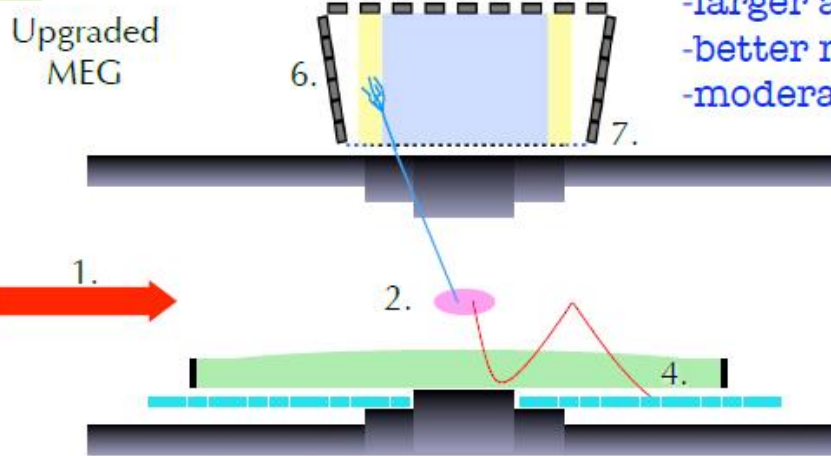


upgrade design based on our long time experience



全体像

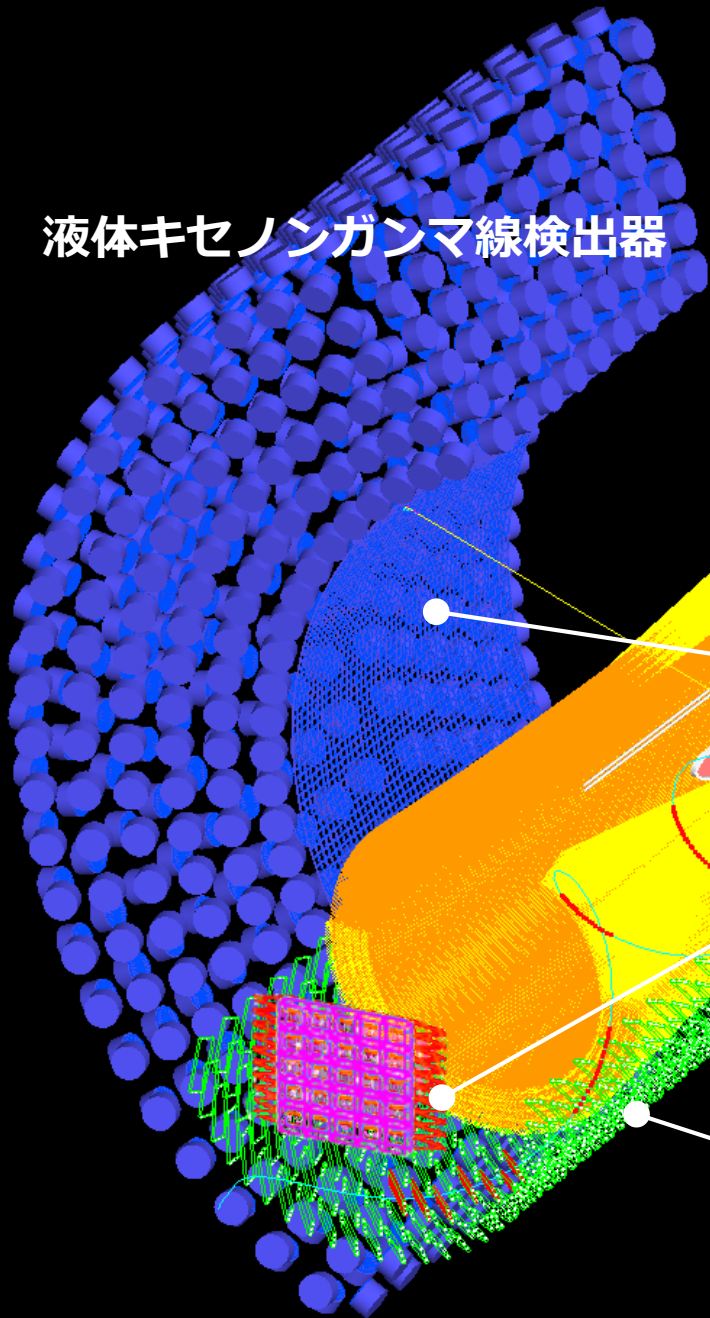
- higher beam rate
- larger acceptance
- better resolutions
- moderate cost



MEG Upgrade Proposal
(<http://arxiv.org/abs/arXiv:1301.7225>)

SiPM in MEG upgrade

液体キセノンガンマ線検出器



BG同定検出器

新たに導入を検討
□ GSO+プラシン
+ファイバー

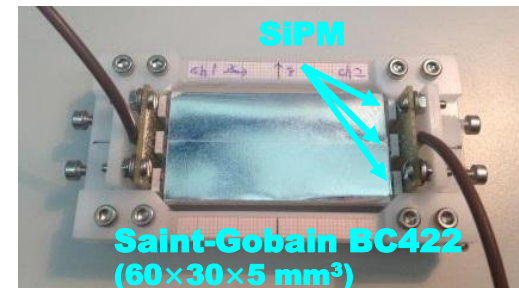
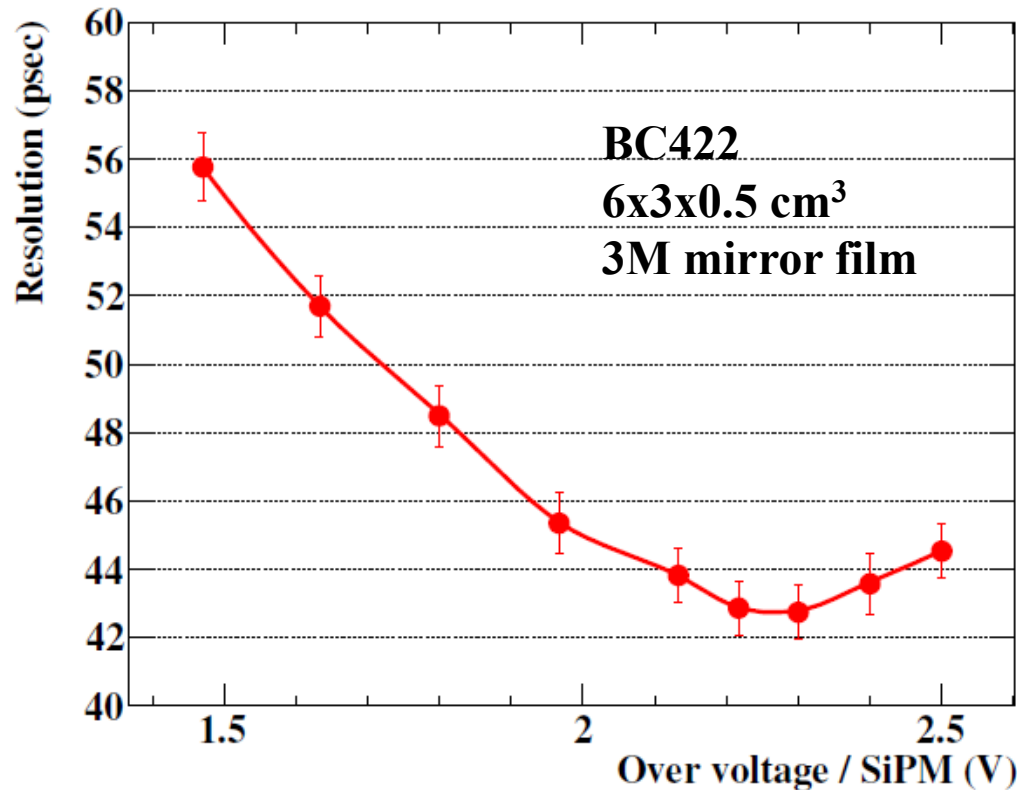
ガンマ線入射面をPMTから
MPPCに置き換える

- 真空紫外光に有感
- 大型
- 電荷測定・時間測定
- ~4000ch

陽電子時間測定器

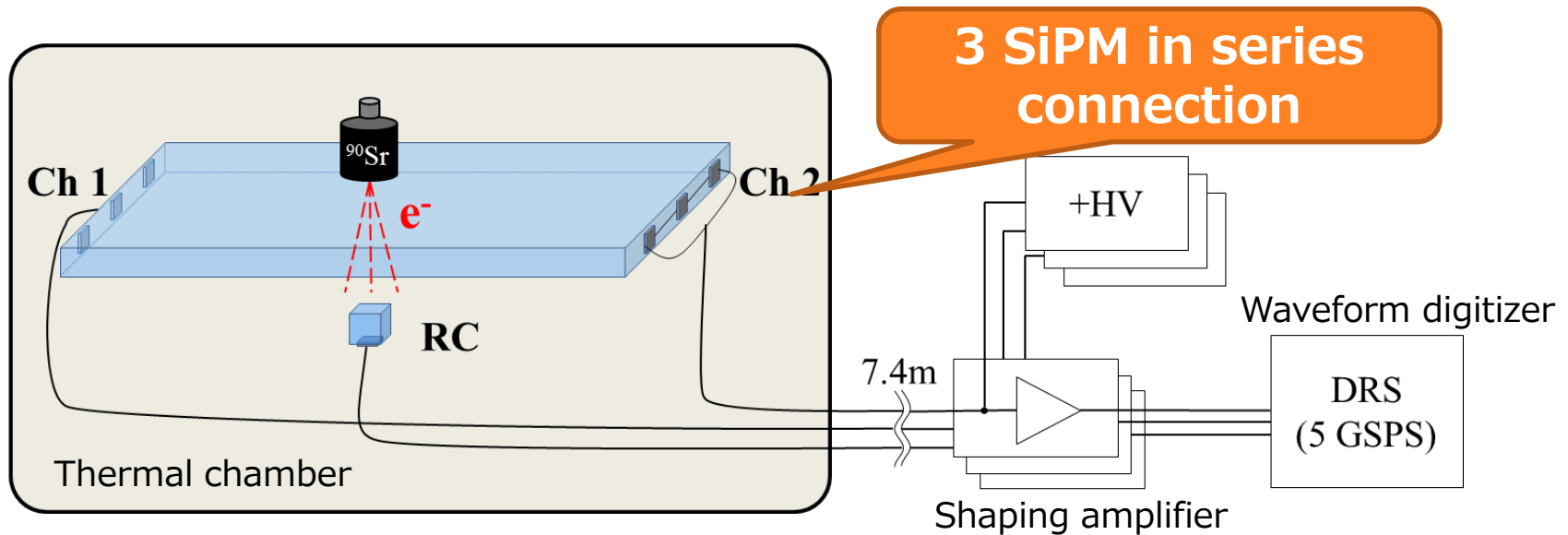
- 高速プラスチックシンチレータ読み出し
- 近紫外光
- 高精度時間測定
- ~500 counters × 2ch (3000 SiPMs)

Previous results



- Achieved excellent resolution of **43 ps(σ)** at relatively high over-voltage
- Observed deterioration at further over-voltage
 - ◆ Increase of dark noise, after pulsing

Test setup



- ❑ **Scintillator** : BC422, 60x30x5mm³
- ❑ **Sensor** : 3x3mm², 50μm-pixel SiPMs
- ❑ **Reference counter** : BC422, 5x5x5mm³, 1 MPPC for trigger & collimation
- ❑ **^{90}Sr β-source** (<2.28MeV)
- ❑ **Amplification & shaping** (pole-zero cancellation)
- ❑ **High speed sampling with waveform digitizer**



Topics today

- Further study to understand the timing resolution of plastic scintillation counter from SiPM properties
- Detail comparison of different type of SiPMs
 - Recently, many manufacturers produce **blue-sensitive** SiPMs with 'p-on-n' structure
 - **New MPPCs** from Hamamatsu
 - ❑ New standard MPPC
 - ❑ New trench MPPC

T.Nagano et.al, IEEE NSS/MIC 2012

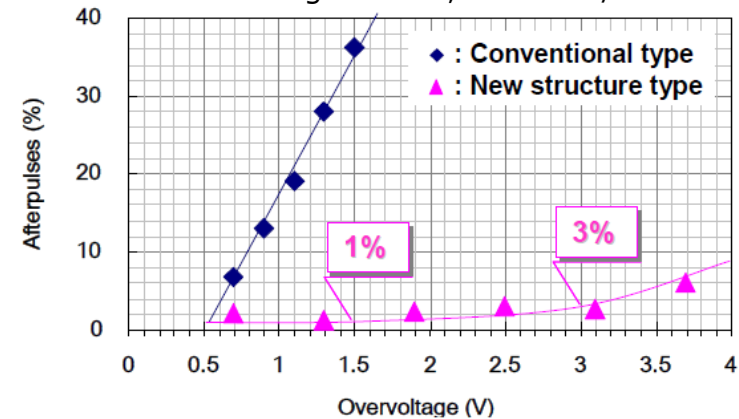


Fig.10. Afterpulse probability compared with conventional MPPC and new structure MPPC

HPK has recently developed new technologies

- ◆ After pulse suppression
- ◆ Trench for cross-talk suppression
- ◆ Metal quench resistor
- ◆ High fill factor for small pixel
- ◆ Etc.

IEEE NSS/MIC 2012,
VCI 2013 Id:180

Pursue ultimate timing performance
of general scintillation counter



SINGLE SENSOR

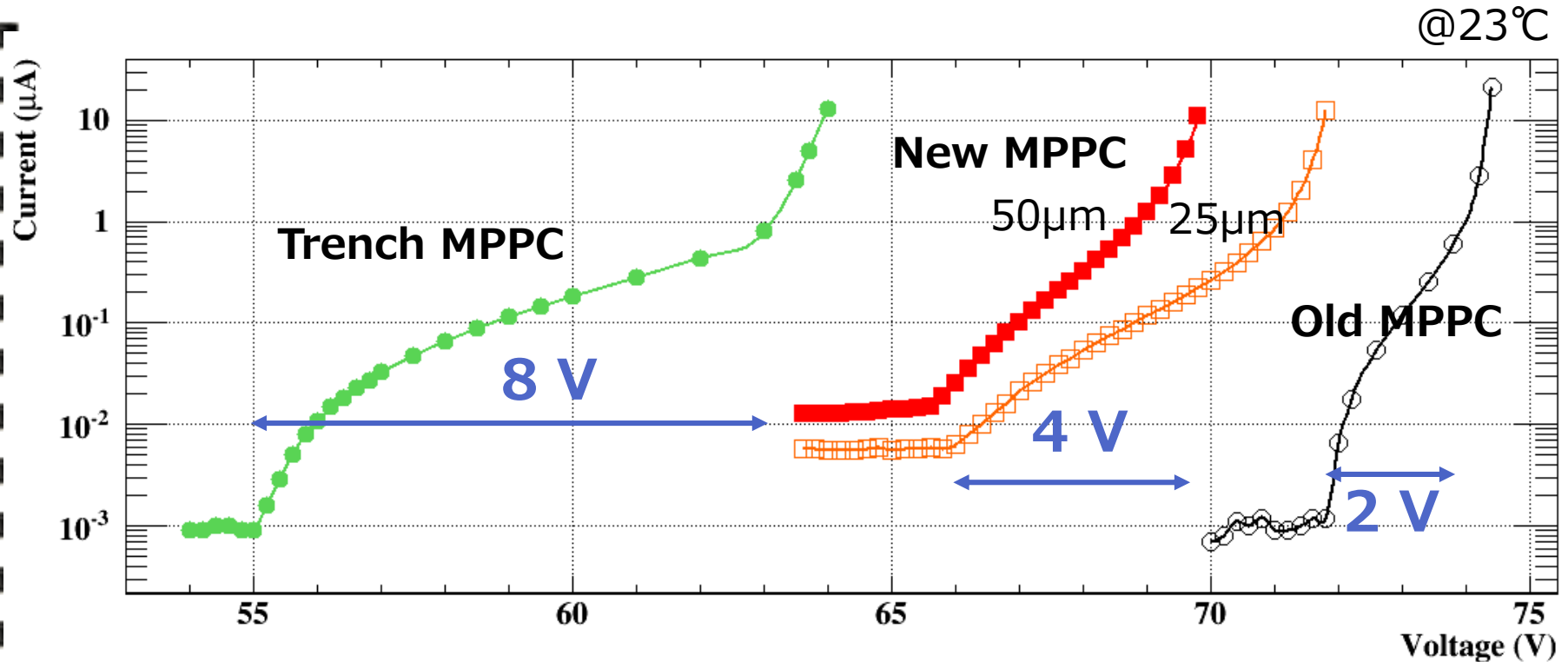
PROPERTIES

Test samples

Manufacturer	Model number	Type	
HPK	S10362-33-050C	Conventional MPPC (Old)	Ceramic package
	S10931-050P		Surface mount
	S12572-050C(X)	New MPPC (Standard)	
	S12572-025C(X)		25 μ m pixel
	S12652-050C(X)	Trench-type MPPC	
	3X3MM50UMLCT-B		Improved fill factor
AdvanSiD		NUV type	
KETEK	PM3350 prototype A	Trench type	
SensL	MicroFB-30050-SMT	B-series with fast output	
	MicroFB-30035-SMT		35 μ m pixel

Common features:
3 \times 3 mm² dimension, p-on-n structure

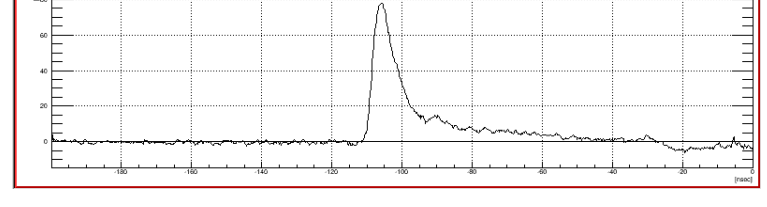
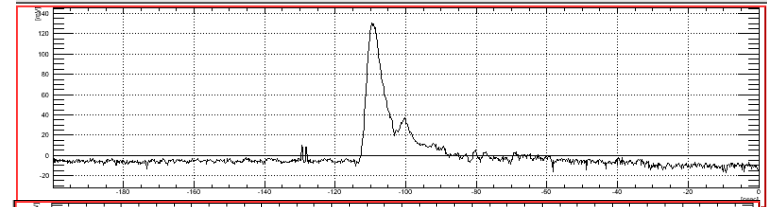
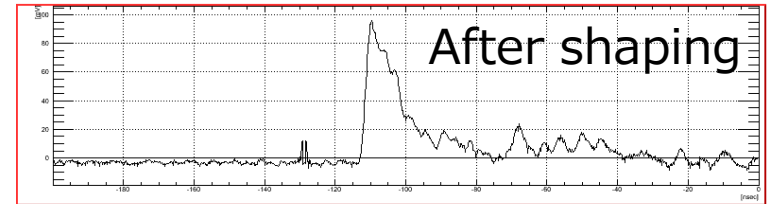
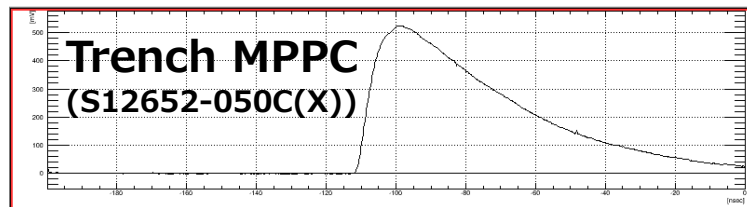
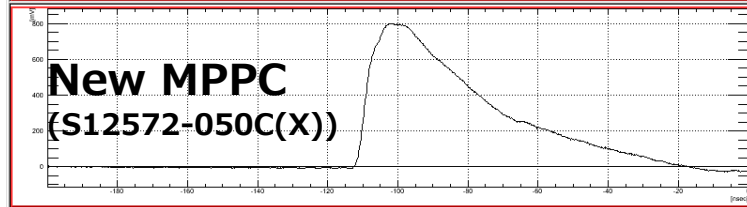
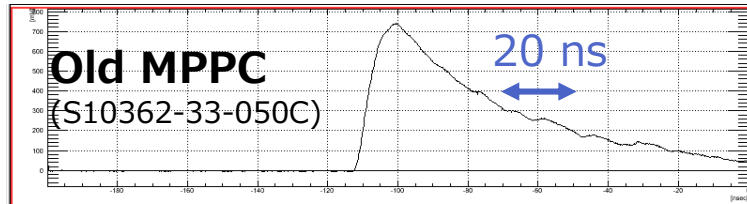
I-V characteristics



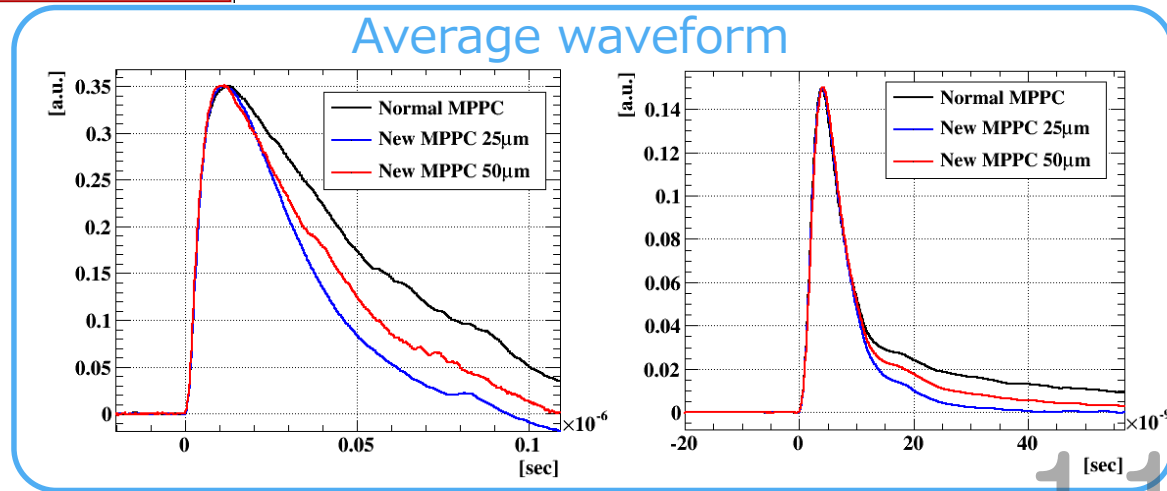
- Much wider operational range.
- Breakdown voltages are lower by 5 V (standard), 15V (trench)

Snapshot of waveform MEG

Mu-E-Gamma Collaboration



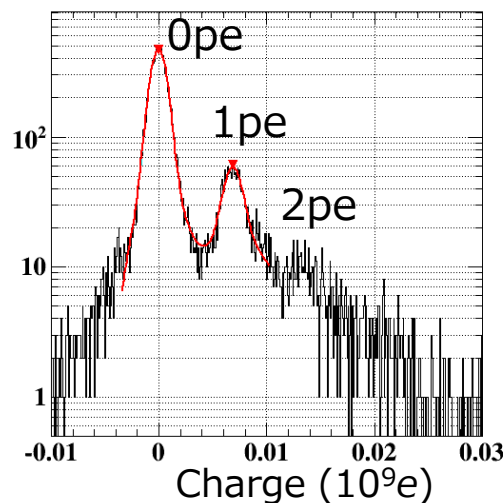
■ Confirmed less after-pulsing



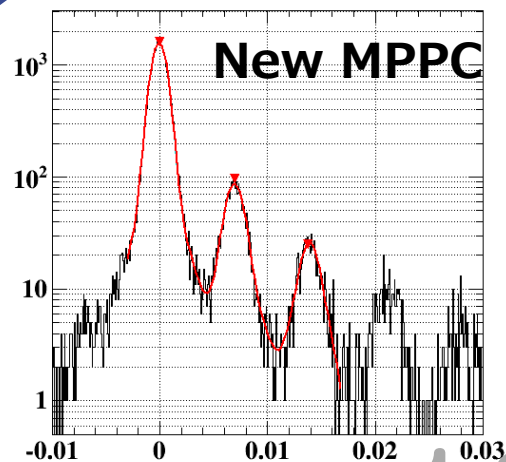
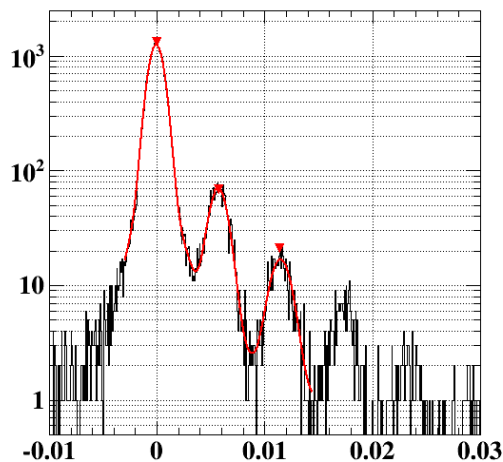
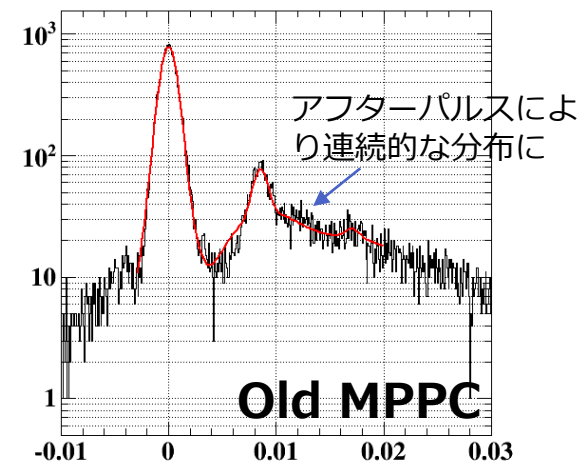
p.e. counting

- **Dark measurement**
 - Random trigger
- **Photo-electron counting capability**
 - Large improvement in the separation

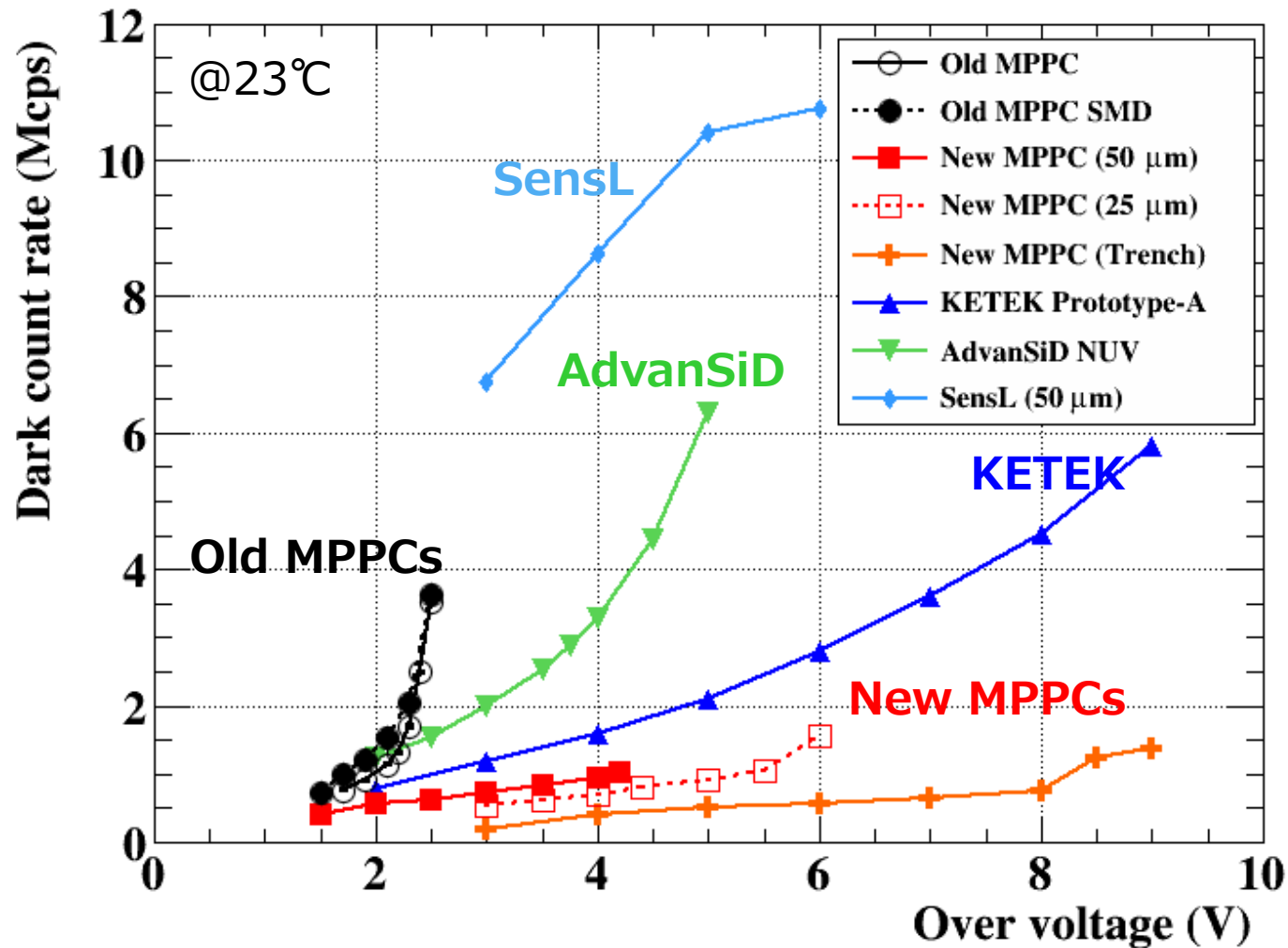
Over-voltage ~ 2.0 V



Over-voltage ~ 2.5 V



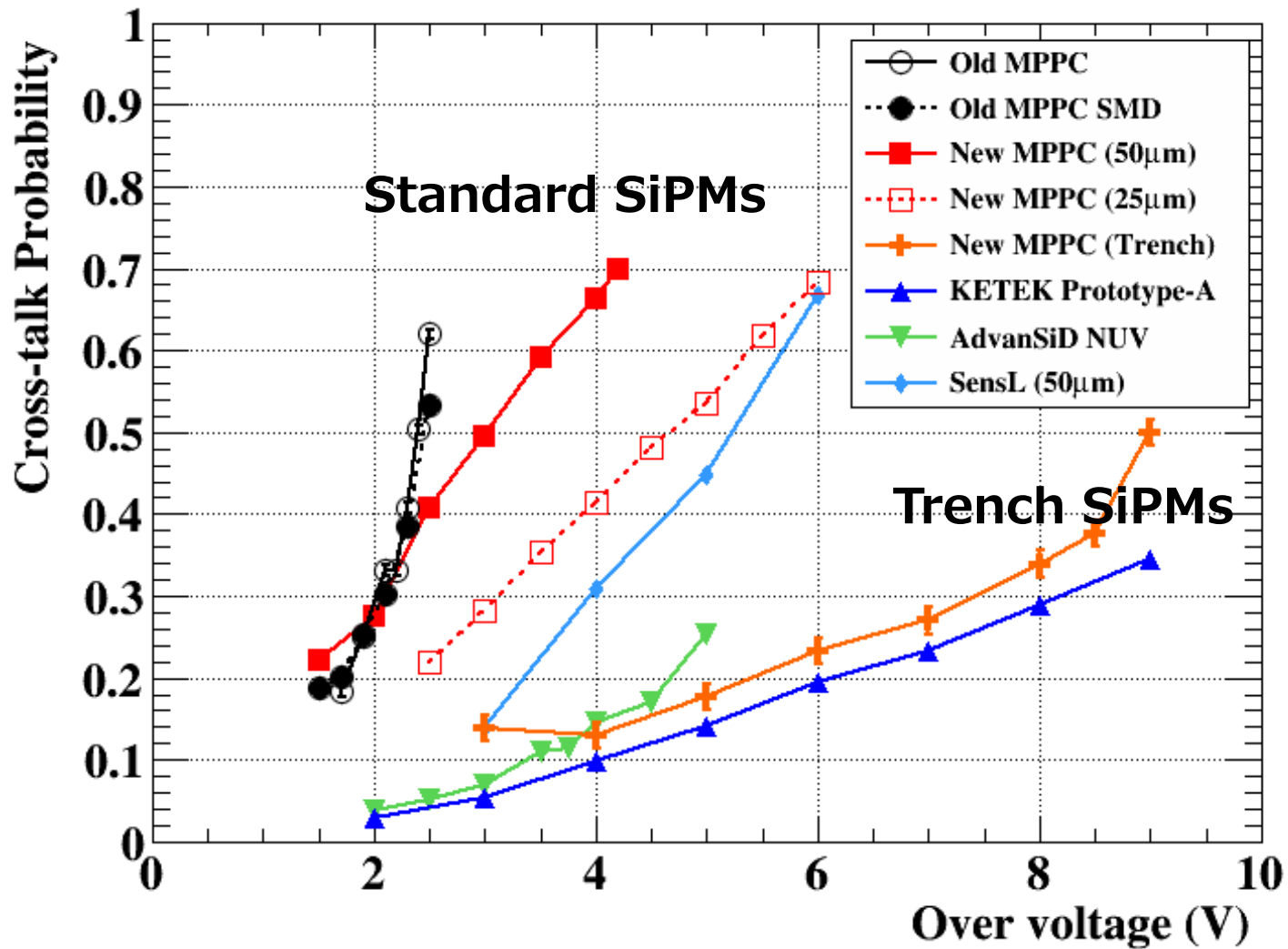
Dark count



Kept controlled up to high V_{over} due to the after-pulse suppression

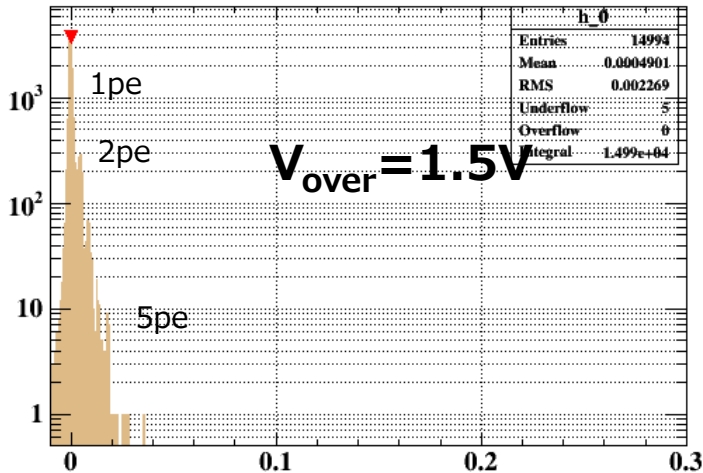
Cross talk

@23°C



Cross talk

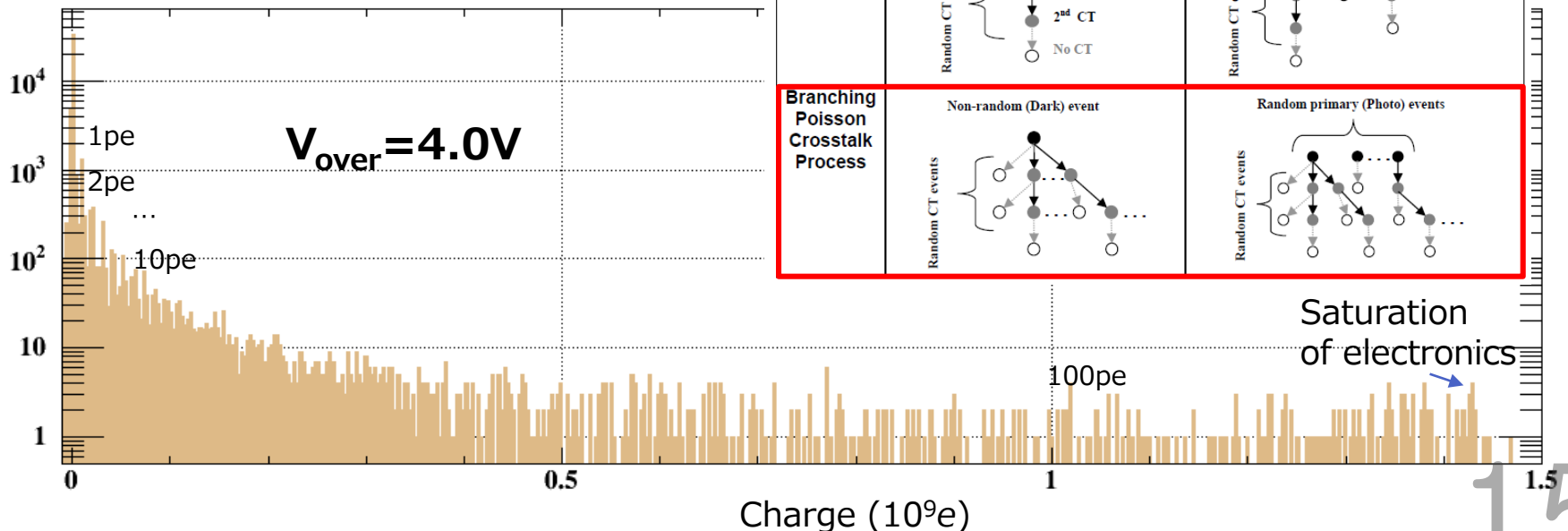
Standard NEW MPPC



- Cross talk increases at high bias
 - Very long tail in charge distribution
 - Cross-talk process runaway
 - Big impact on energy measurement (excess noise factor)
 - Impact on time measurement?

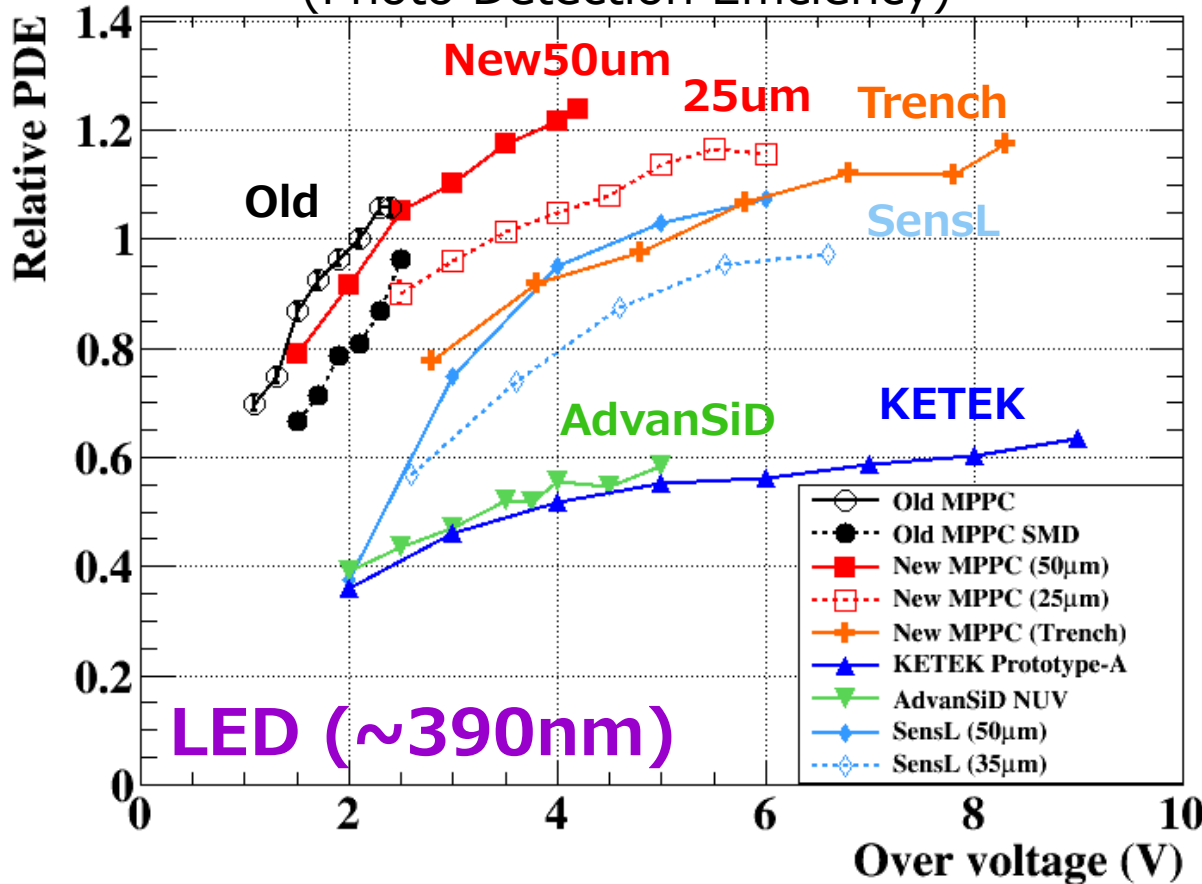
arXiv:1109.2014

Crosstalk Models	Single primary event $N \approx 1$ e.g. SSPM Dark Spectrum	Poisson number of primaries $\langle N \rangle = \mu$ e.g. SSPM Photon Spectrum
Geometric Chain Crosstalk Process	Non-random (Dark) event 	Random primary (Photo) events
Branching Poisson Crosstalk Process	Non-random (Dark) event 	Random primary (Photo) events

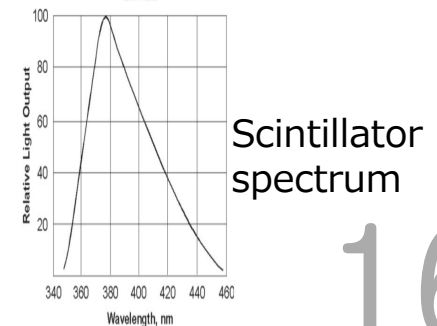
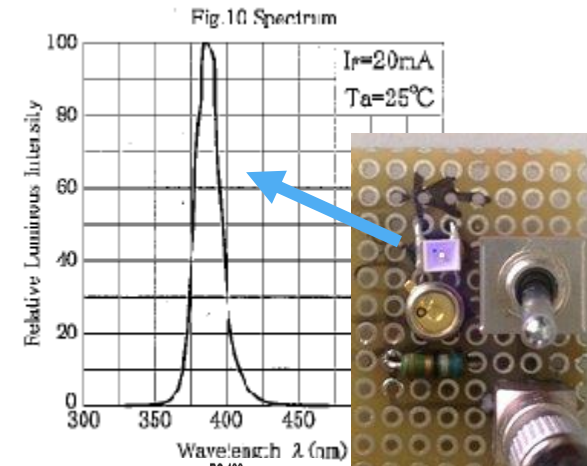


PDE with UV-LED

(Photo Detection Efficiency)

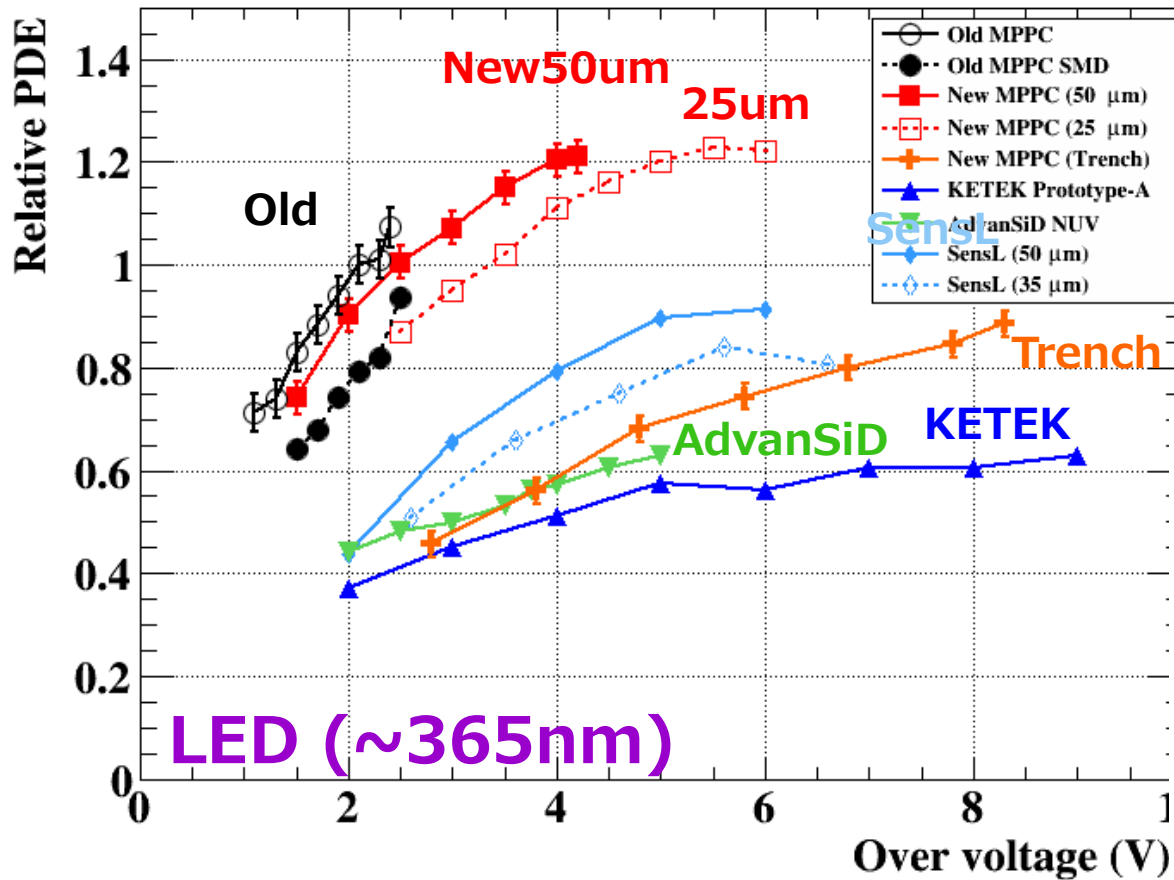


- Measure relative PDE using UV-LED (~ scinti. Light)
- Calculate PDE from 0 p.e. probability

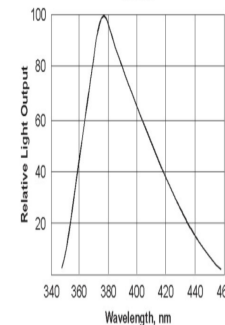
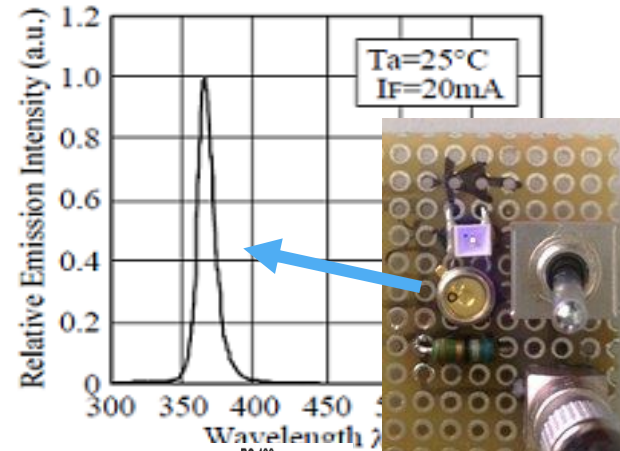


- ✓ Extended PDE at higher V_{over} for new MPPCs
- ✓ Recovered fill factor for smaller pixel (25μm)
- ✓ Trench-type MPPC also shows good PDE due to relatively high fill factor (55%, ~10% lower than standard type)

PDE with UV-LED



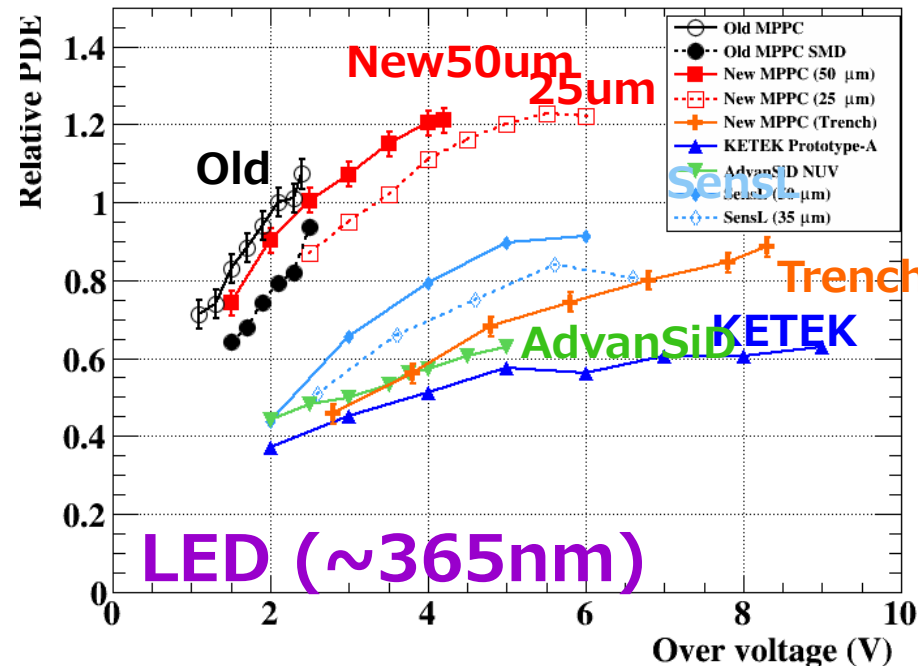
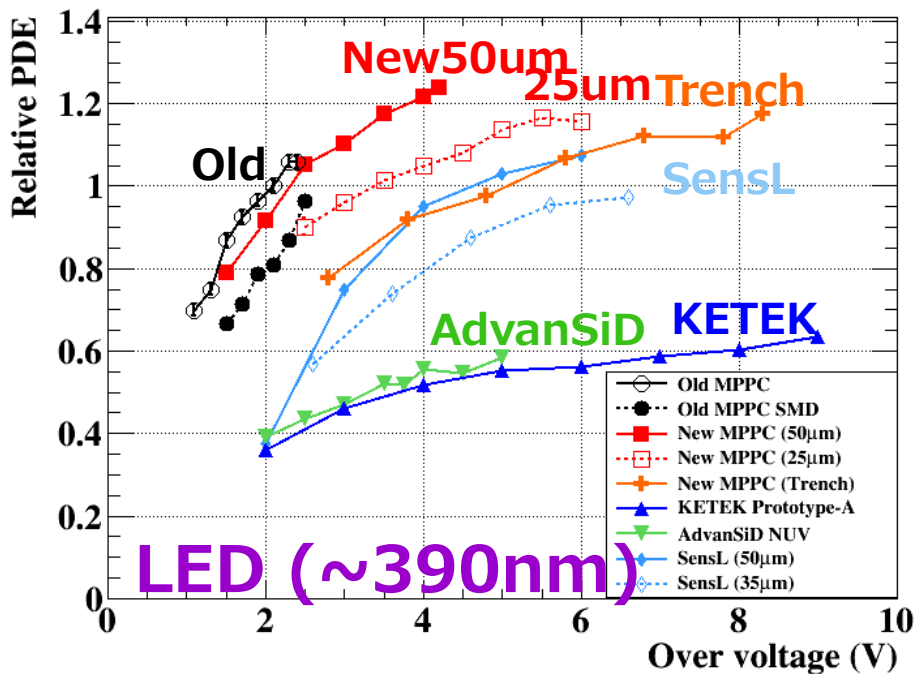
- Measure relative PDE using UV-LED (\sim scinti. Light)
- Calculate PDE from 0 p.e. probability



Scintillator spectrum

- Extended PDE at higher V_{over} for new MPPCs
- Recovered fill factor for smaller pixel (25um)
- Trench-type MPPC also shows lower PDE for short wavelength (?)

PDE with UV-LED



*Relative scales for the two plots are not same

HPK MPPCs show higher PDE for near-UV

- ✓ Extended PDE at higher V_{over} for new MPPCs
- ✓ Recovered fill factor for smaller pixel (25µm)
- ✓ Trench-type MPPC also shows good PDE due to relatively high fill factor (55%, ~10% lower than standard type).
But PDE is suppressed at shorter wave length (?)

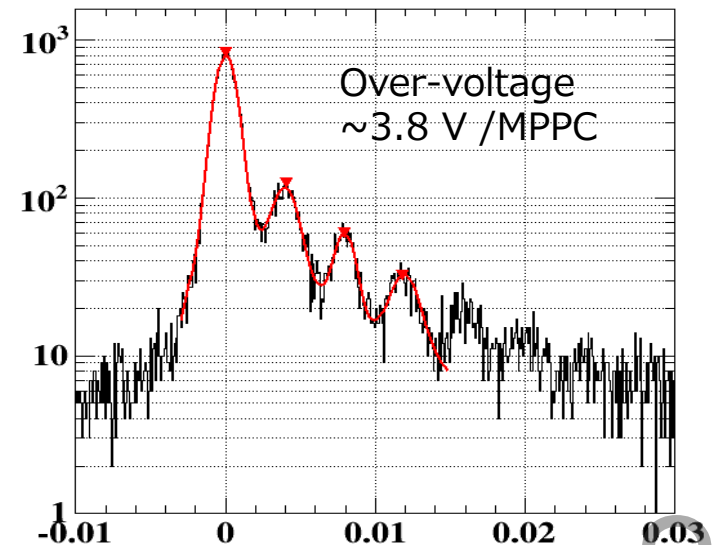
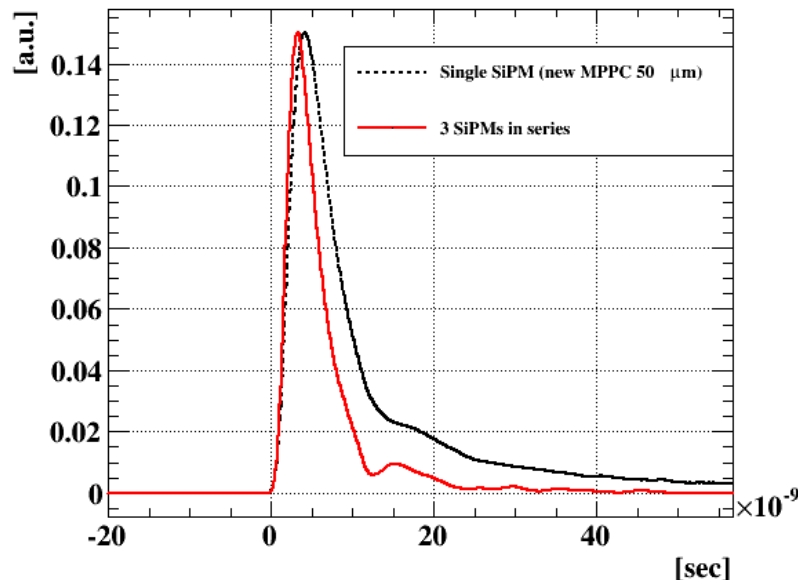
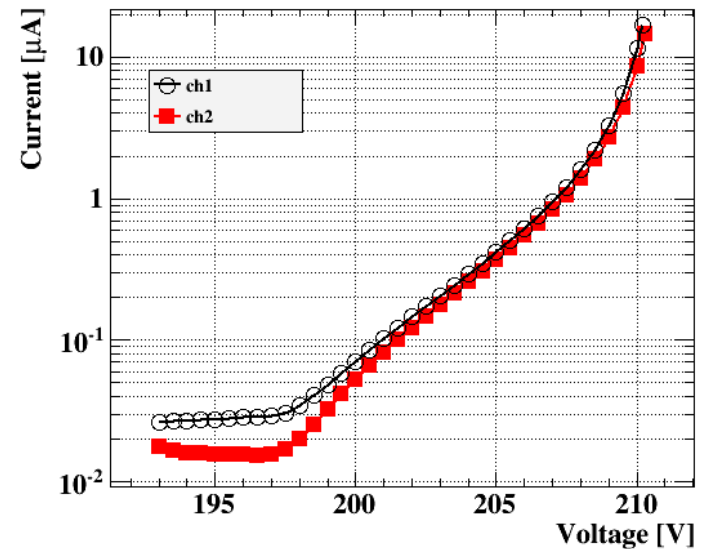
SCINTILLATOR SIGNAL

READOUT BY 3 MPPC

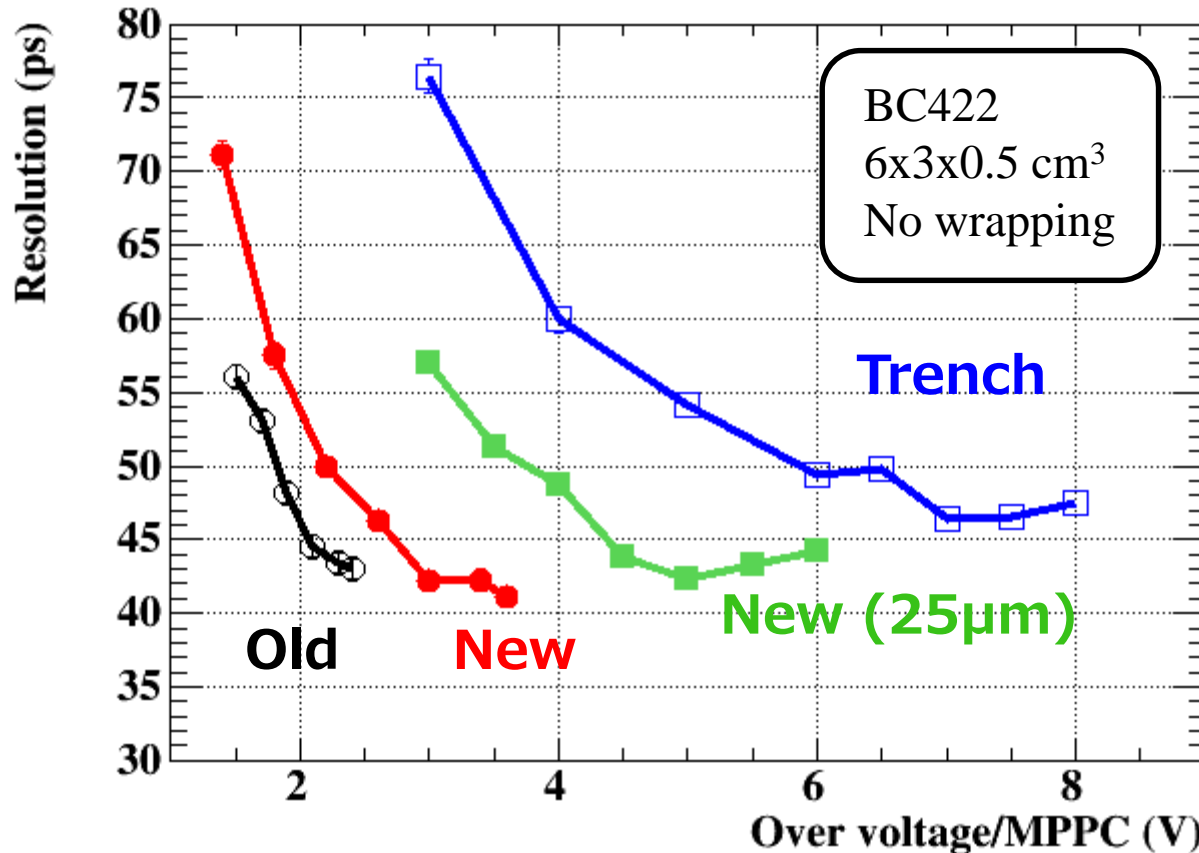
SERIES CONNECTION

3 series connection

- 直列につないだ3つのセンサーを1チャンネルで読み出す
 - 実効的に大面積化。検出光量の増加で分解能をあげる。
 - 両端に3倍のバイアス電圧を供給。
- 共通電流で個々のセンサーにかかる電圧が調整される
 - Over-voltageが自動的に大体そろう
- 直列接続でキャパシタンス減少
 - シャープな波形
 - ゲイン減少 (~40%)

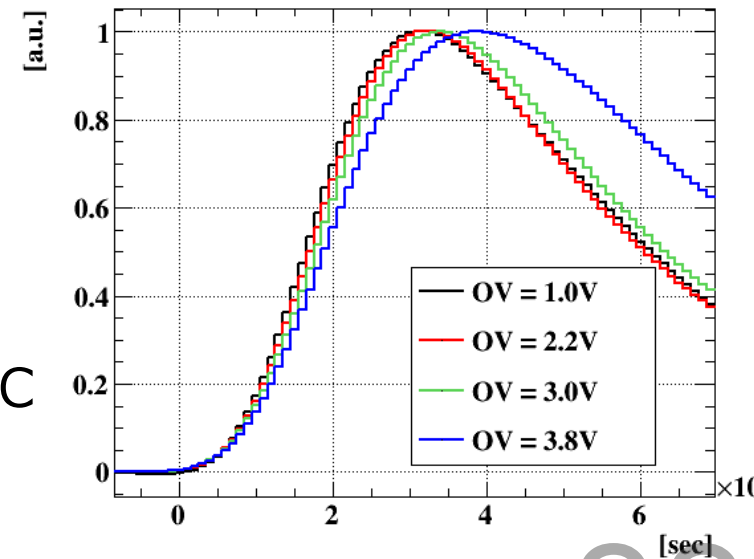
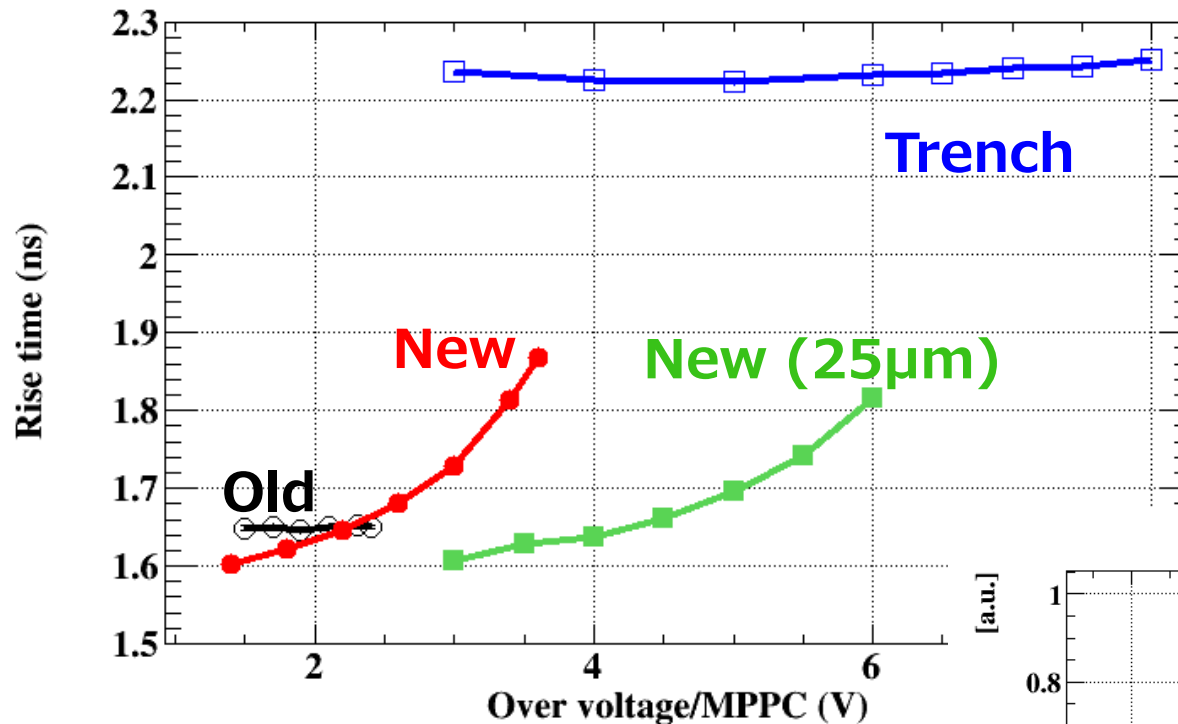


Time resolution



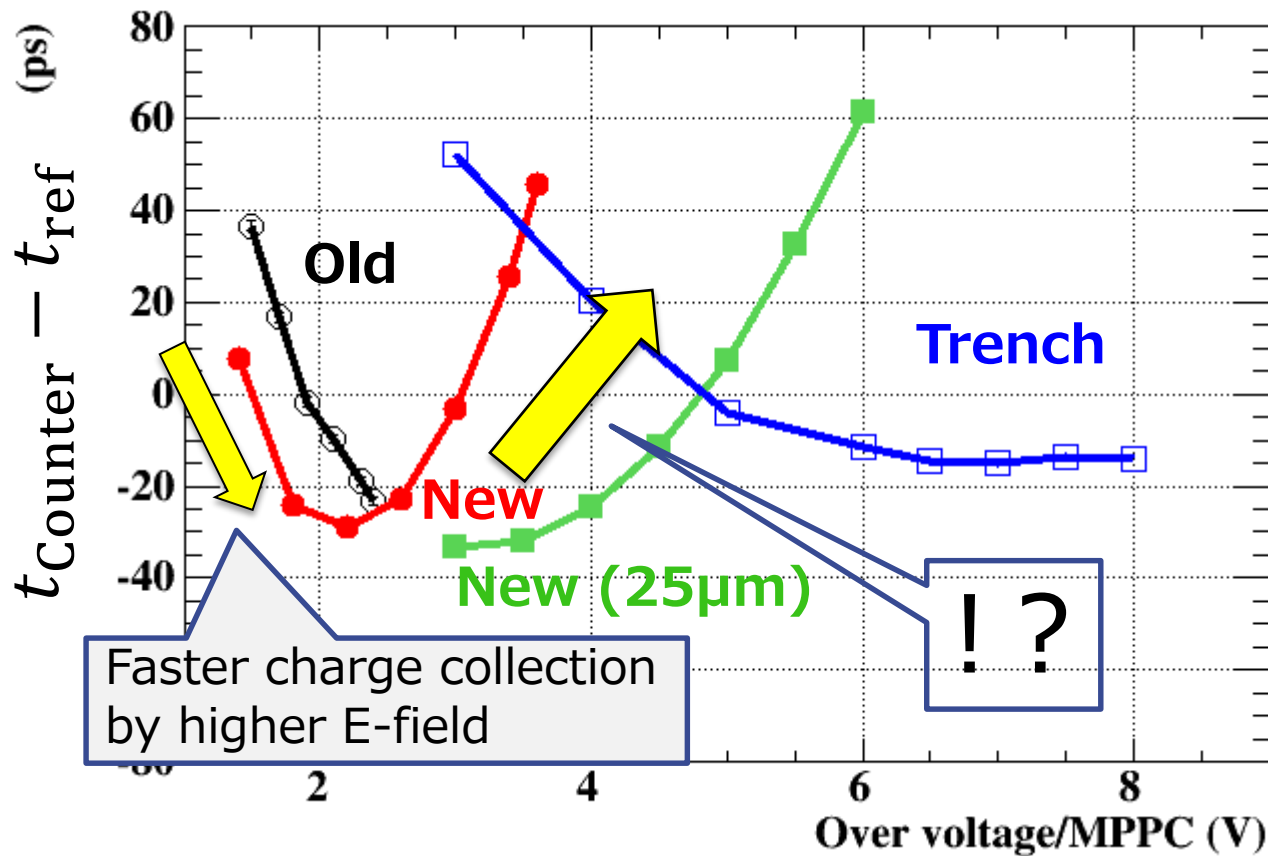
- Almost same resolution attained at each optimal bias. (No major improvement)
- Trench-type shows slightly poorer resolution

Rise time



- ❑ Observe **softening** of waveform as V_{over} for standard new MPPC
- ❑ **Slower** pulse shape for Trench MPPC
 - ✓ This sample is not the final version.
 - ✓ HPK is trying to improve this

Pulse timing



Pulse time by Constant-Fraction method

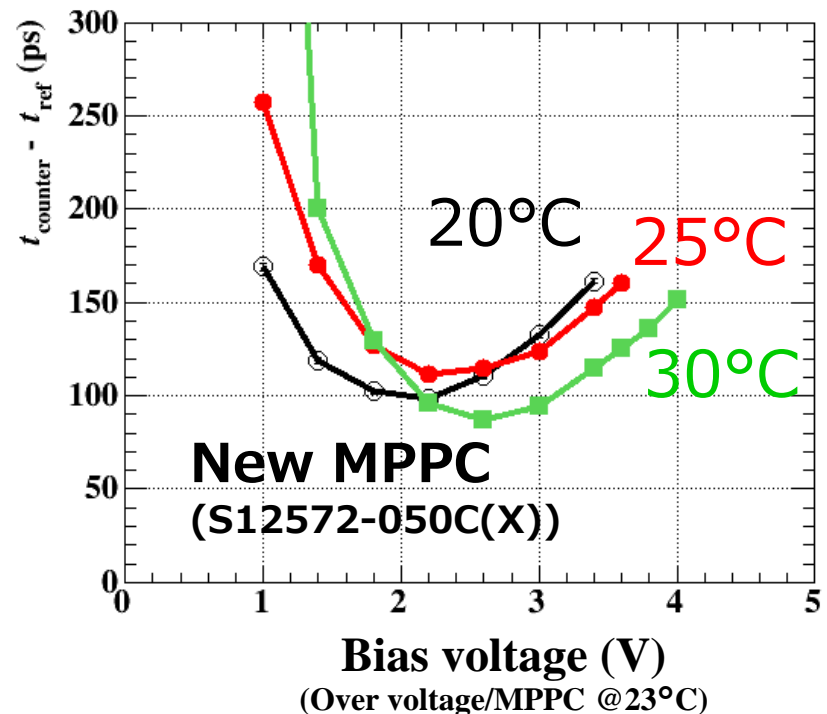
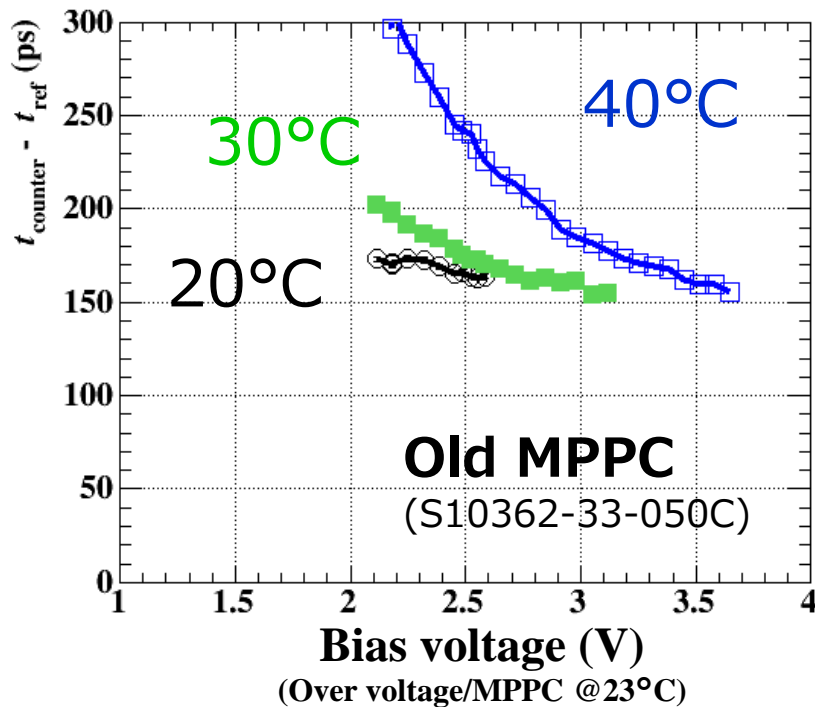
Faster charge collection by higher E-field

!?

- As a consequence of softened pulse shape, **time measurement drifts** for applied bias
- Larger **temperature dependence** of time measurement

Old	2.5 ps/°C
New	5.5 ps/°C
New 25um	2.8 ps/°C
Trench	0.1 ps/°C

Temp vs Timing



- **バイアス一定**の場合の時間測定_(mean)の温度依存性
- 高バイアス下での時間のドリフト(波形のなまり)により
 新型では温度依存性が大きくなってしまった。(5度の変化で~30ps)

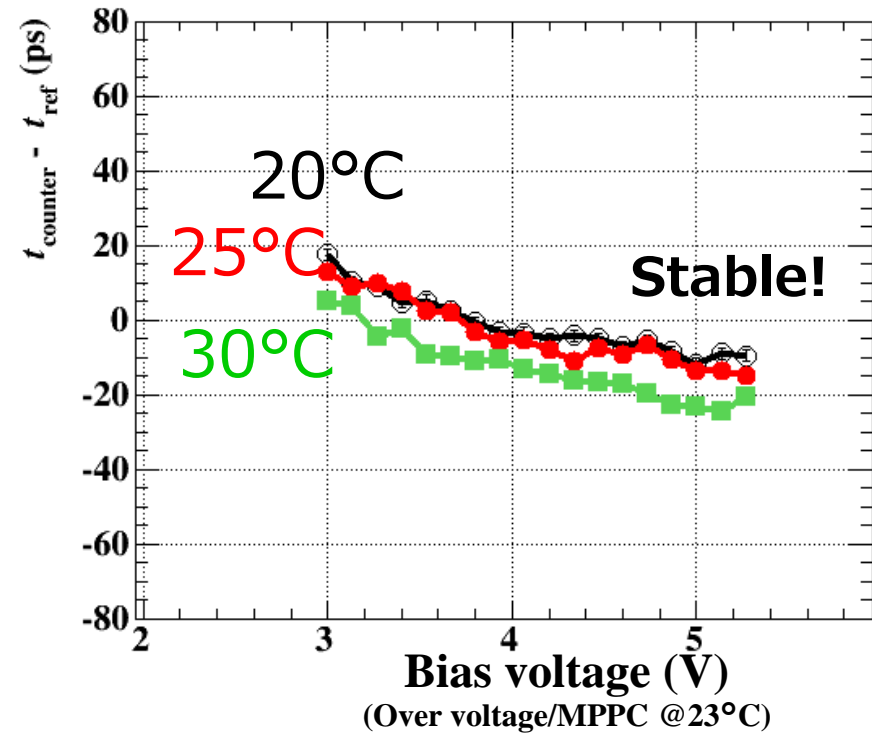
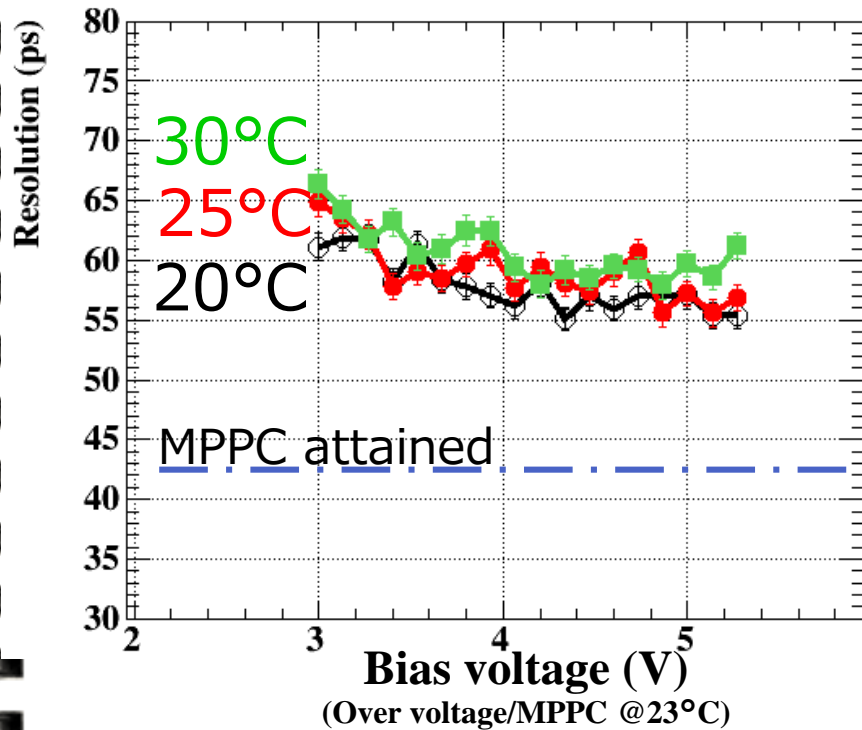
温度変化の寄与(一様分布仮定)

$$30 \oplus 30/\sqrt{12} = 31.2 \text{ ps}$$

検出器の分解能(最終目標値)

問題となるレベルではない

AdvanSiD



- ◆ 10–15 ps poorer resolution
- ◆ Good stability for wide bias range
 - ✓ No more care for temperature

Breakdown coefficient
AdvanSiD: 24 mV/°C
KETEK : 16 mV/°C

MPPC Old: 49 mV/°C
MPPC New: 59 mV/°C

まとめ

● New MPPC

- after pulseの大幅削減, 動作領域の拡大
 - ✓ パルス後の安定性向上。高計数率下測定で有効。
- Trench-type, 加えてcross talk抑制
- Small pixelでもfill factor改善で同等のPDE

● 時間測定の温度依存性

- New MPPCで悪化
- Trench-typeではKETEK, AdvanSiD同様安定

● シンチレータ時間分解能

- p.e. statisticsがドミナント → PDEが重要
 - ✓ 近紫外光で高いPDEを有する浜松MPPCで高分解能
- New MPPCでは到達分解能に大幅な改善は見られない。

	After pulse, noise	Cross talk	PDE	Bias, Temp. stability	Time resolution
Old MPPC	△	▼	○	△	◎
New MPPC (Standard)	◎	▼	◎	▼	◎
New MPPC (25um)	◎	▼	◎	△	◎
New Trench MPPC	◎	◎	○	◎	○
AdvanSiD NUV	▼	○	▼	◎	△
KETEK	▼	◎	▼	◎	▼

◎ ○ △ ▼
Good ←

時間分解能追求ならStandard MPPC (50 or 25 μm pixel)
総合性能ならTrench MPPC

Scintillator

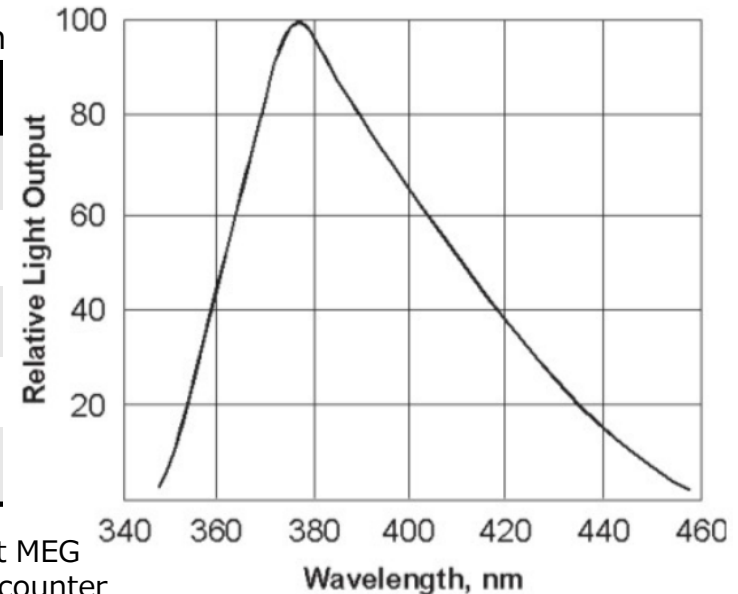
Fast scintillators from Saint-Gobain

properties	BC418	BC420	BC422	BC404
Light Output [% Anthracene]	67	64	55	68
Rise Time [ns]	0.5	0.5	0.35	0.7
Decay Time [ns]	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8
Wavelength [nm]	391	391	370	408
Attenuation Length [cm]	100	110	8	140

▲
Used in the
beam test

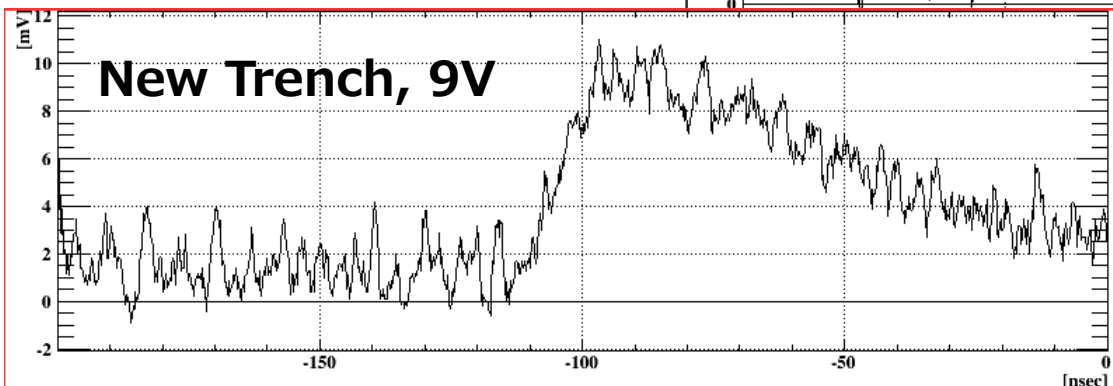
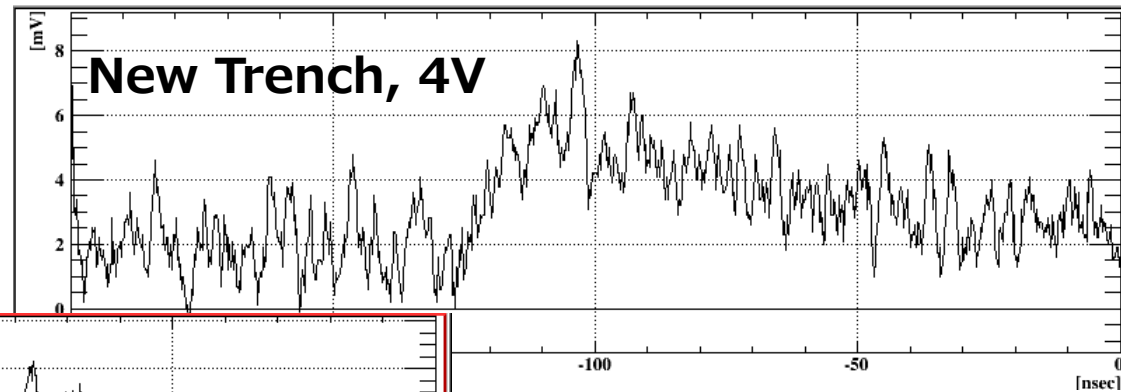
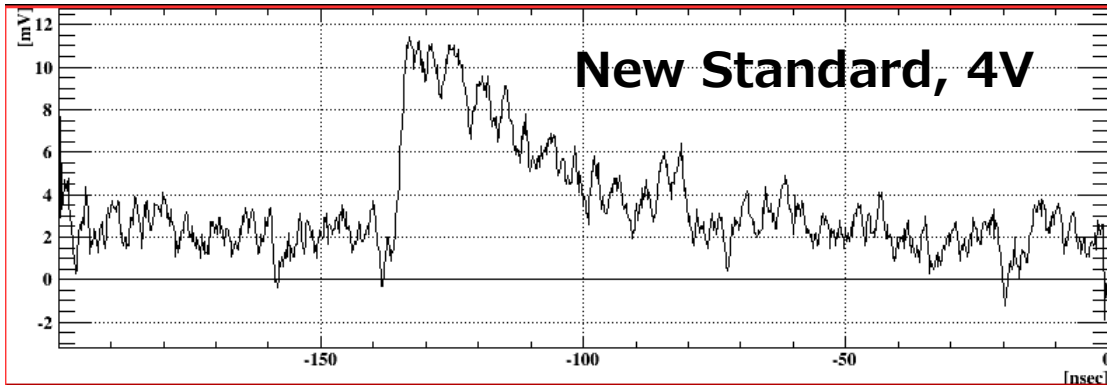
▲
Used in
this study
(Best)

▲
Present MEG
timing counter



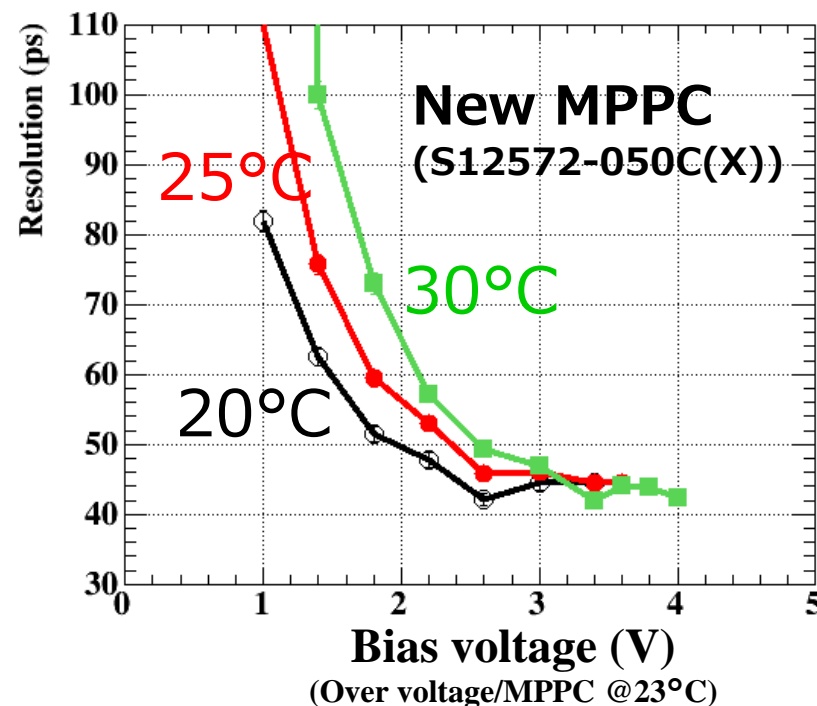
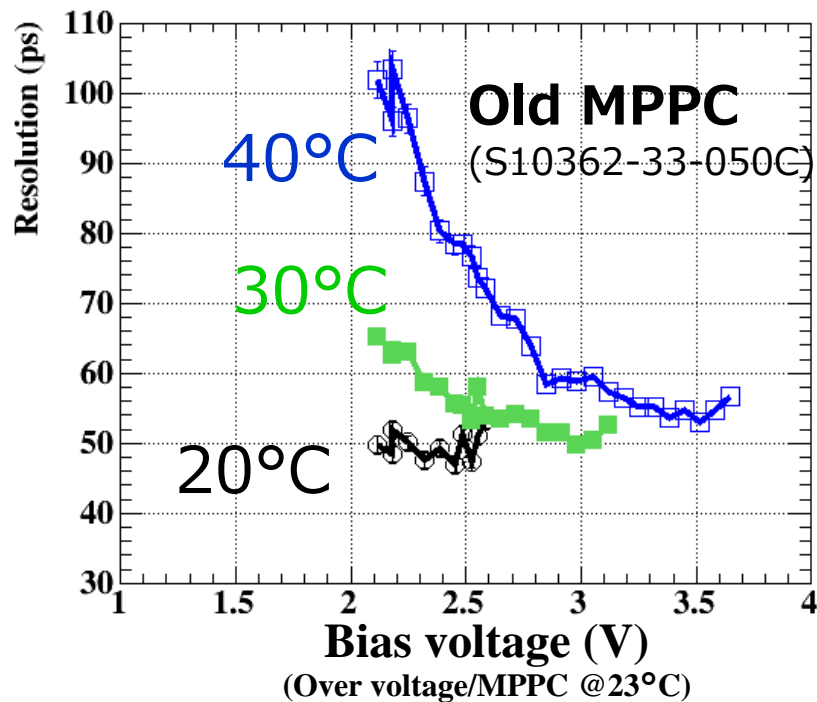
- **Faster scintillator gives higher time resolution**
 - P.e. at the earliest part are only effective
 - Scintillation with fast response given in near-UV light

1 pe signal



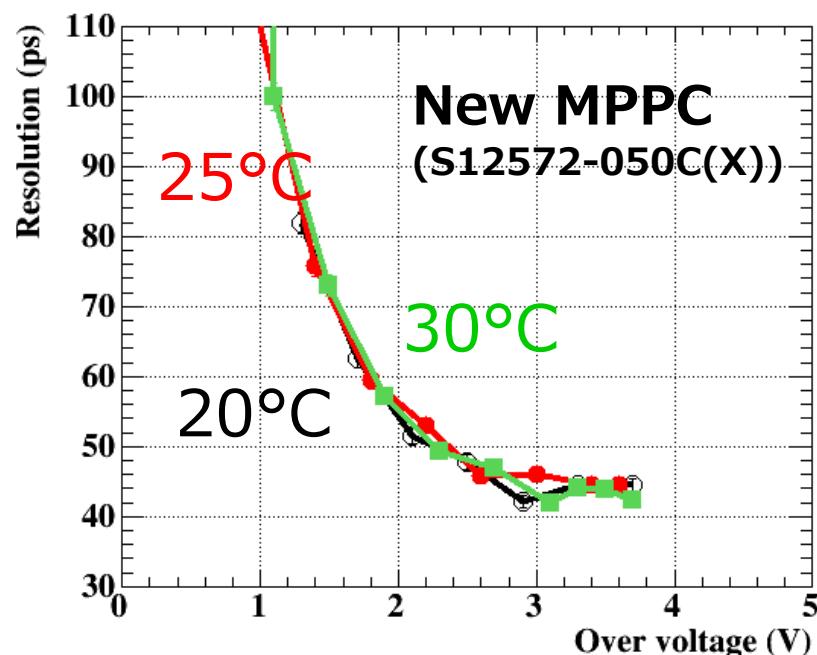
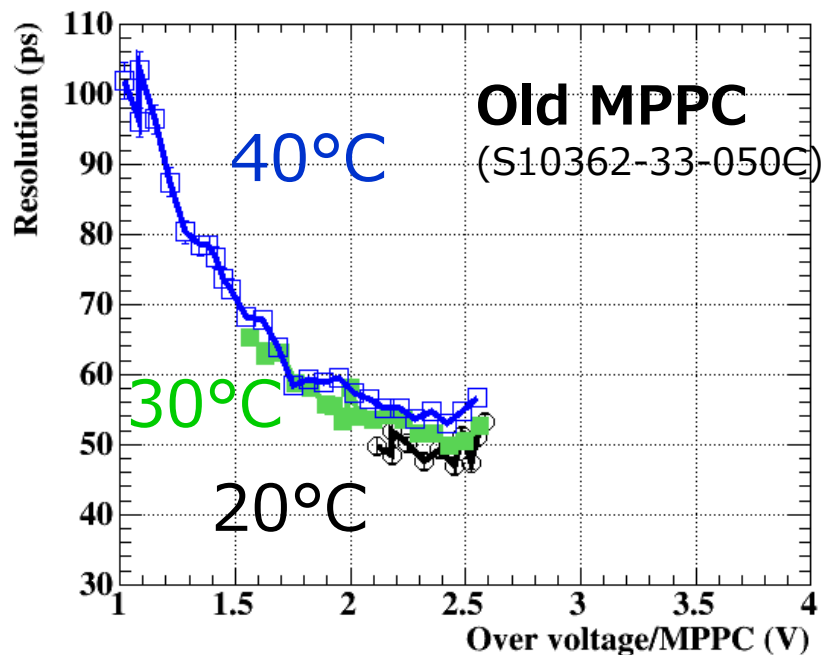
Trench型で大幅な波形のなまりを観測。

Temp. vs Resolution



- **バイアス一定の場合の分解能の温度依存性**
 - ✓ レファレンスカウンタは各温度でOver-voltageをそろえてある
- **新型では高バイアスをかけることで、到達分解能は安定に得られる。**

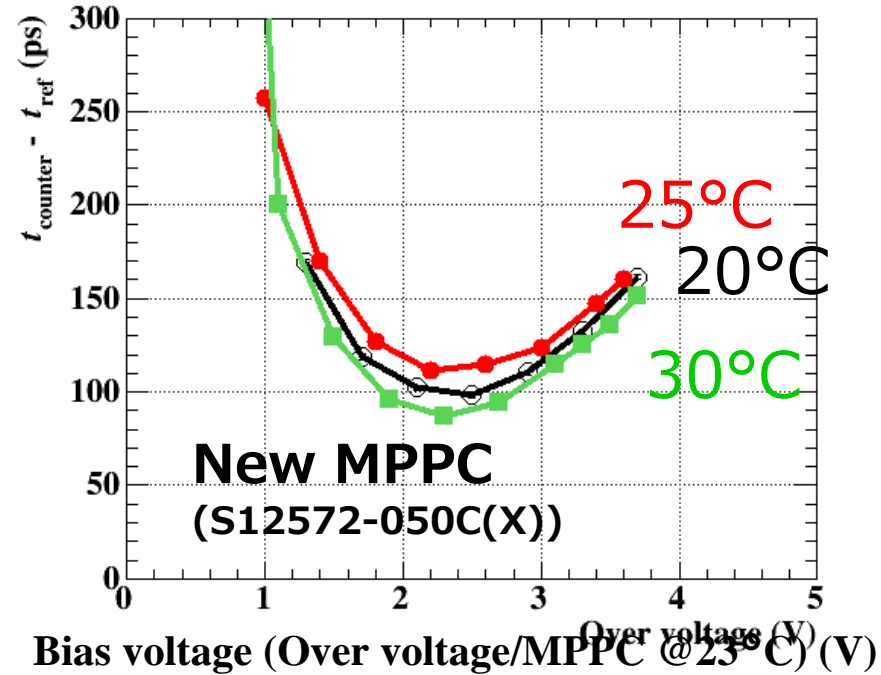
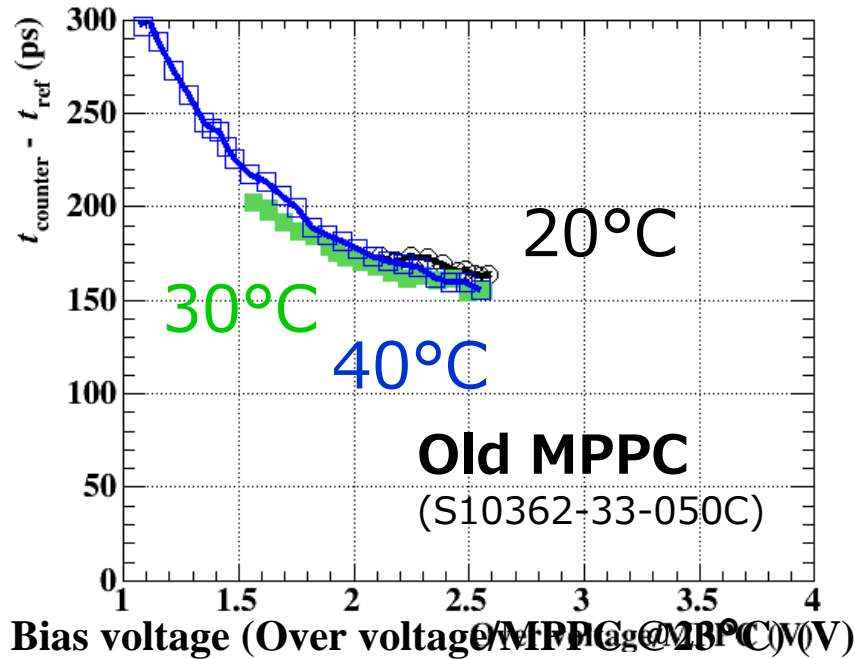
Temp. vs Resolution



- **Over voltage一定での分解能温度依存性。**

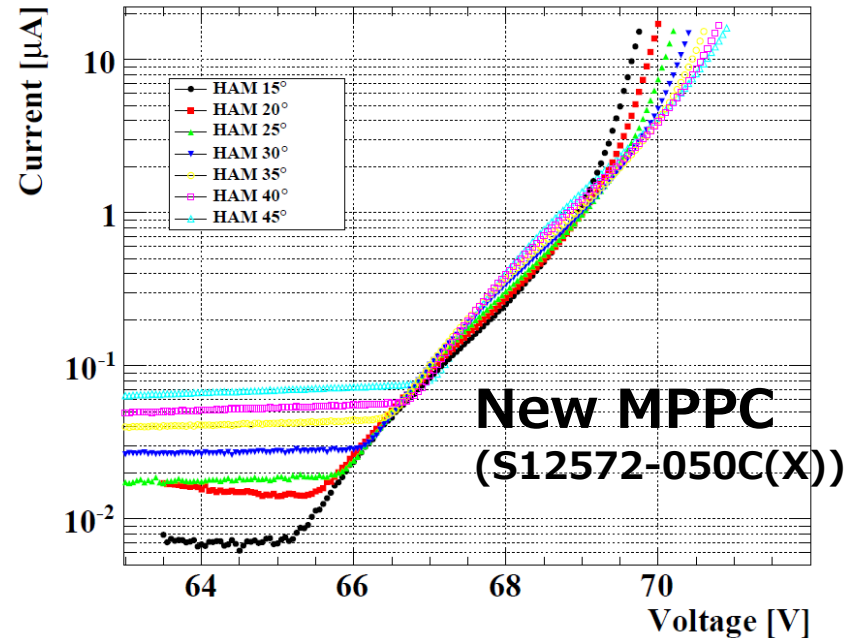
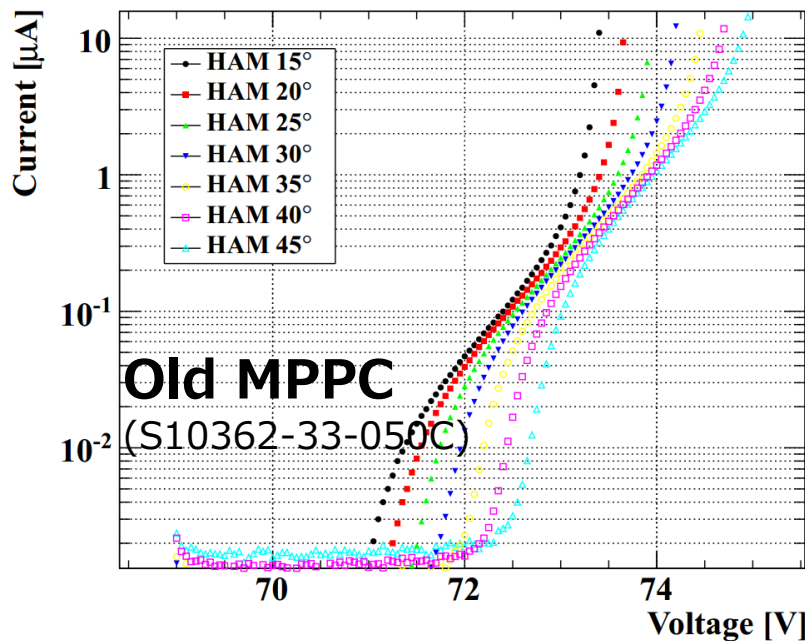
✓ 新型(旧型)60mV/°C(55mV/°C)の温度係数を仮定して補正。

温度依存性・時間測定



- **Over voltage一定での時間測定温度依存性。**
 - ✓ 新型(旧型)60mV/°C(55mV/°C)の温度係数を仮定して補正。
- もし温度変化をバイアスコントロールでアクティブに補正できれば影響を最小限にできる。

温度依存性

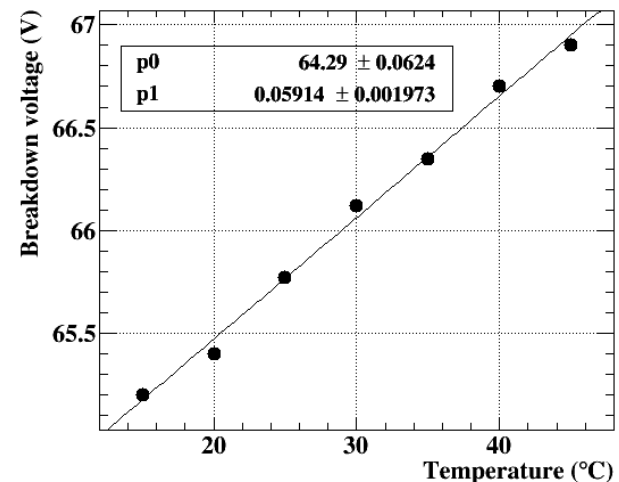


● 降伏電圧の温度依存性

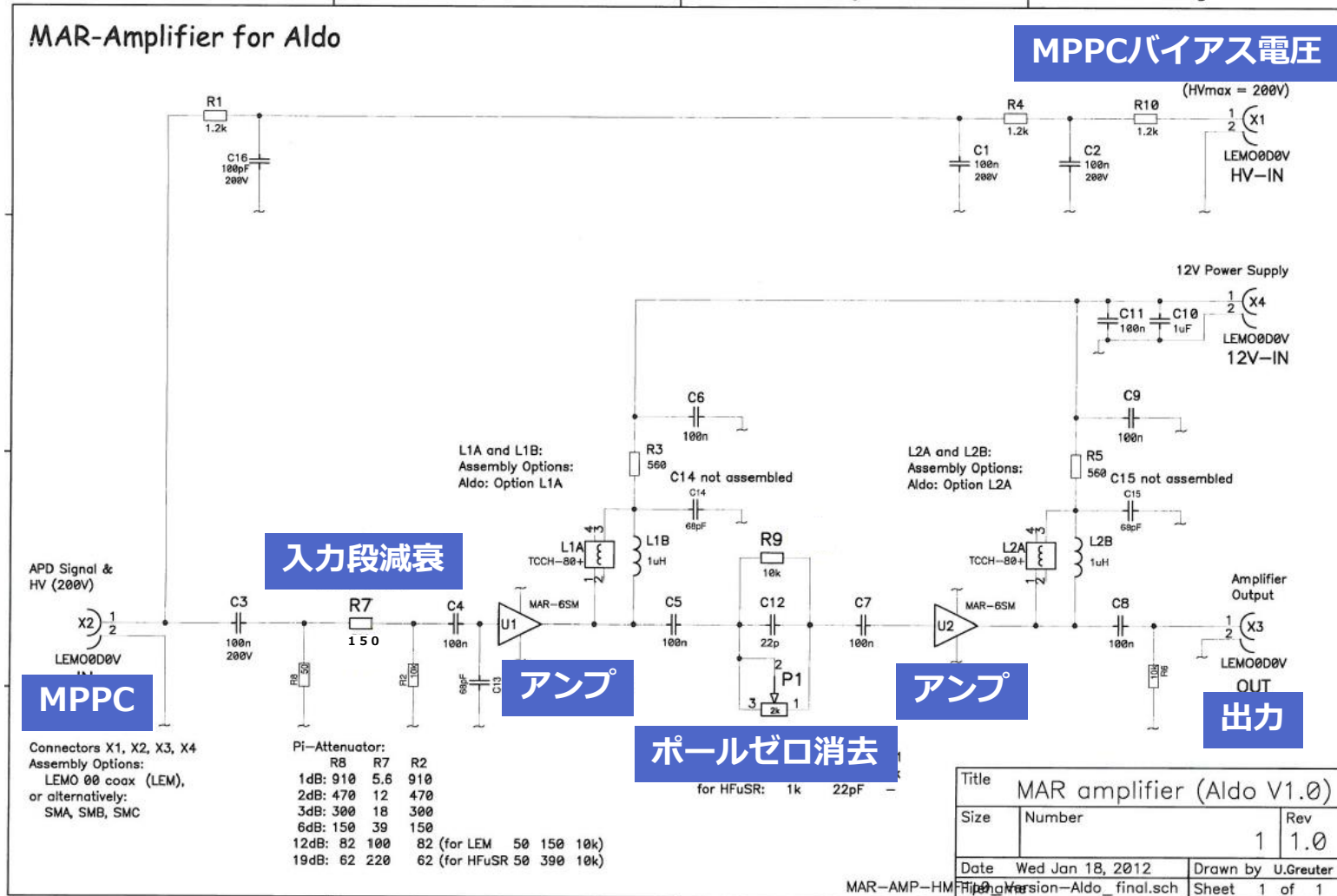
- Old: 49 mV/°C
- New: 59 mV/°C

参考:

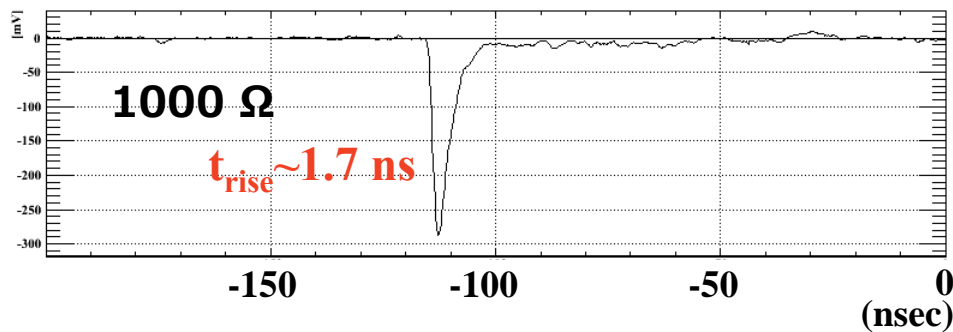
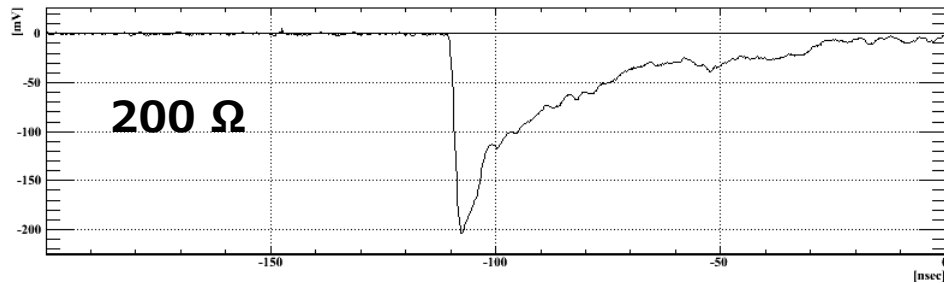
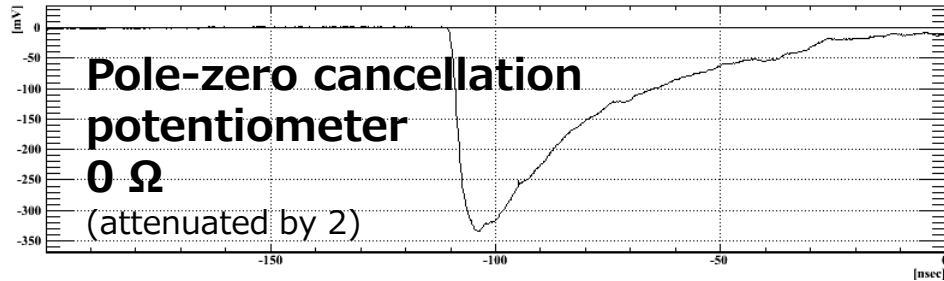
AdvanSiDセンサー: 24 mV/°C
 KETEKセンサー: 16 mV/°C
 (どちらもp-on-n, blue sensitive type)



整形・増幅器



Shaping

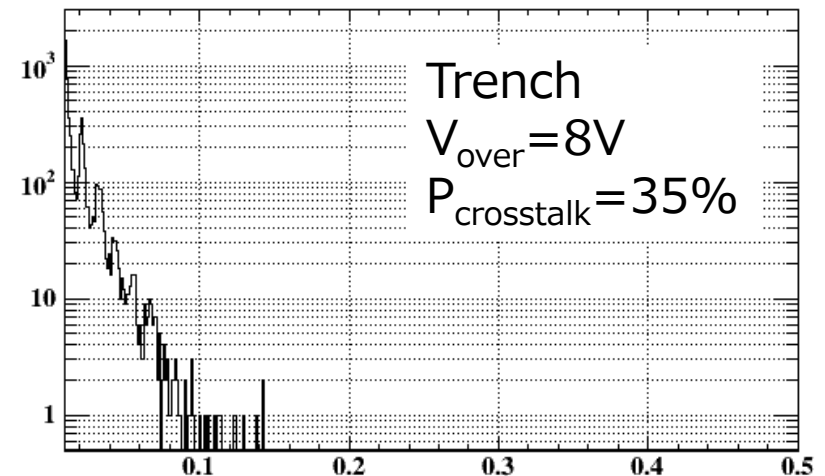
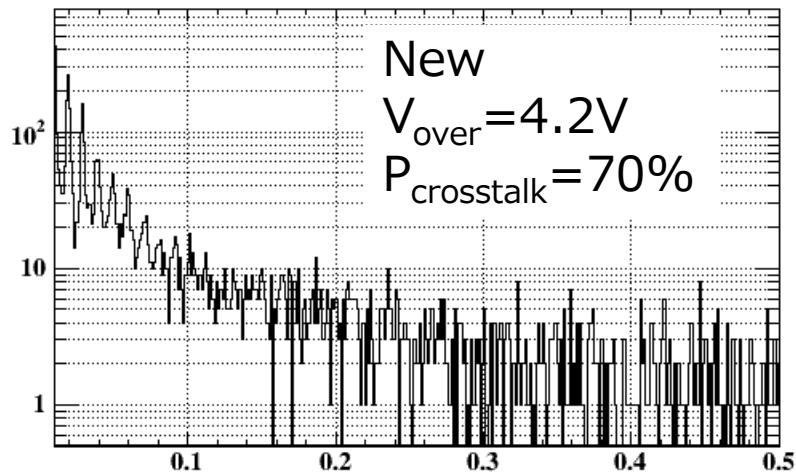
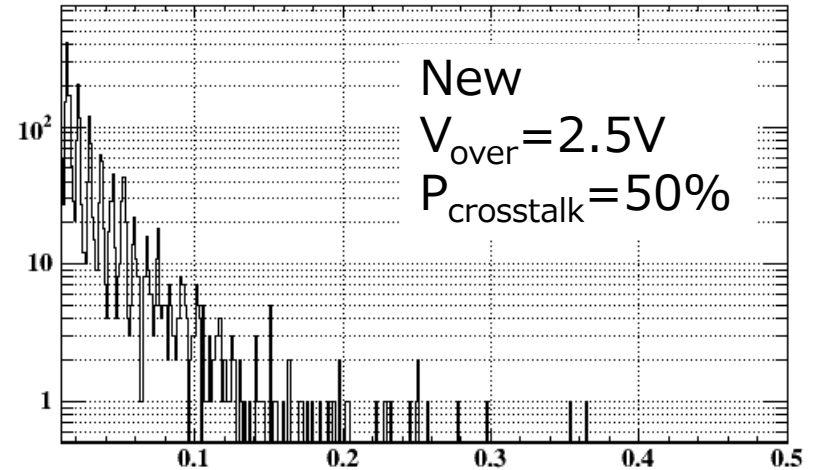
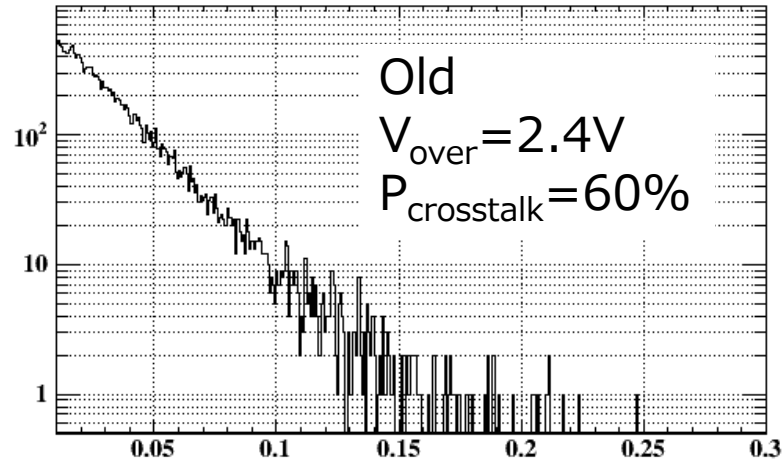


Signal from scintillator
(3 MPPC in series connection)

- For precise time measurement
 - Restore baseline by pole-zero cancellation, and
 - Extract fast rise-part



Excess noise factor



Gain

□ 数光子ピークからゲインの見積もり

- バイアス依存性
 - 線形性はかねがねよい。
 - 高バイアスですずれ？
- 同じover-voltageではゲインは従来型より低い。

Total gain includes amp, splitter, offline shaping.

