

**2015 CAP Congress**

**Edmonton, AB**

**2015-06-16**

**Coincidence  
Measurements using  
the SensL MatrixSM-9  
Silicon-photomultiplier  
Array**

T.D. Beattie<sup>§</sup>, S.K. Grybas, C.L. Henschel<sup>§</sup>, Z.  
Papandreou, J. Sanchez-Fortun Stoker\*, A.Yu.  
Semenov

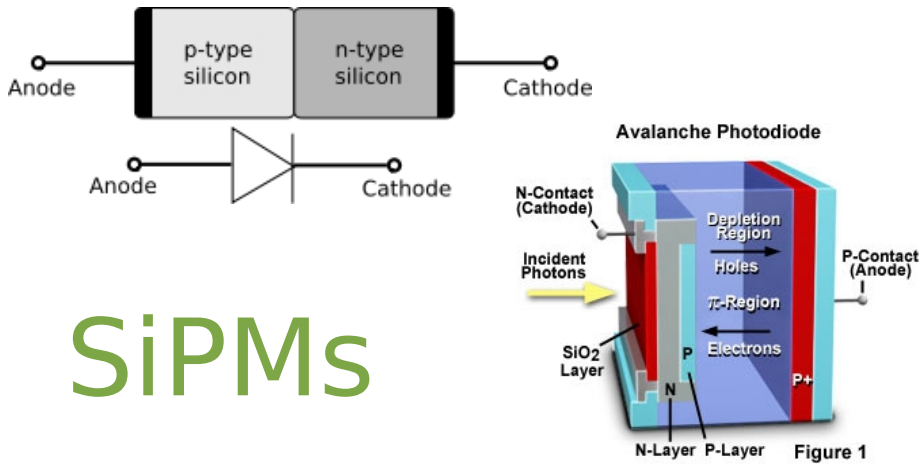
*University of Regina*

\* Funded by Fedoruk grant

§ Funded by NSERC Engage grant

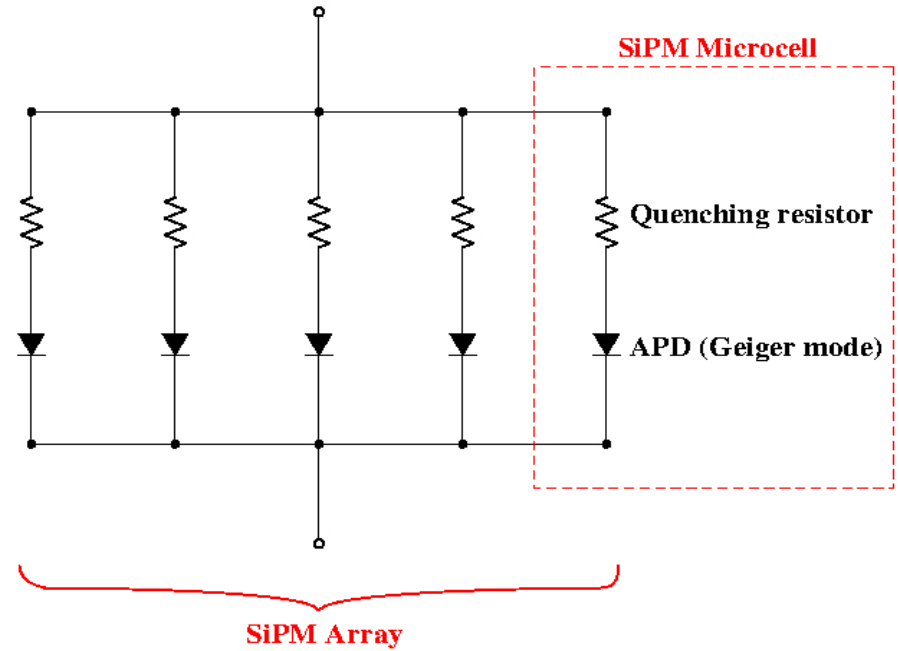
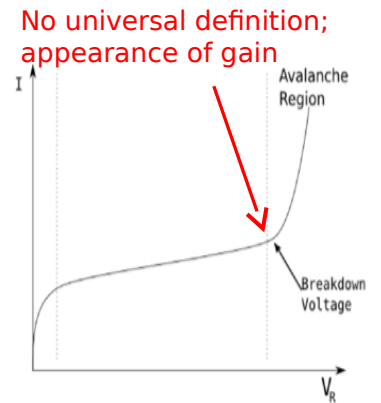
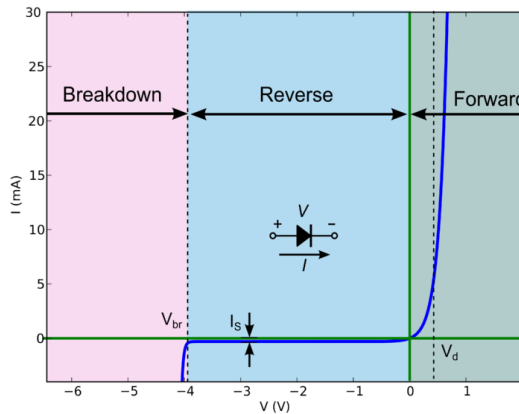
# Outline

- **Silicon photomultipliers (SiPMs)** - aka **Multi-pixel photon counters (MPPCs)**
  - Photodetector that converts light into a current.
- **Plant Imaging: (large-area devices)**
  - PhytoPET detector
  - Magnetic-field resistant detectors
    - Custom configuration
- **Current work** at the U of Regina.



# SiPMs

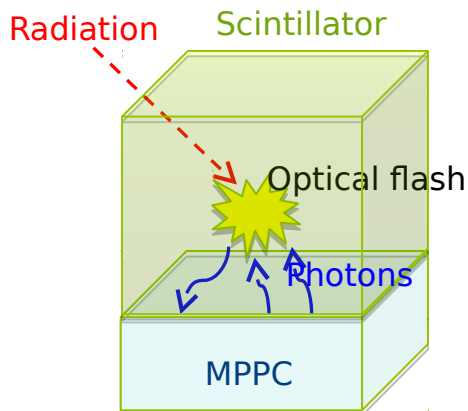
- **Photodiode:** p-n junction or PIN structure.
- Photon incident on depletion layer can cause **inner photoelectric effect**.
- **APD Geiger mode:** if  $V \geq V_{br}$  **avalanche** occurs (electrons and holes), subsequently quenched.
- Charges swept from the junction by the built-in electric field of the depletion region: **current** generated - holes move to anode, electrons to cathode.



# SiPMs/MPPCs at work

1

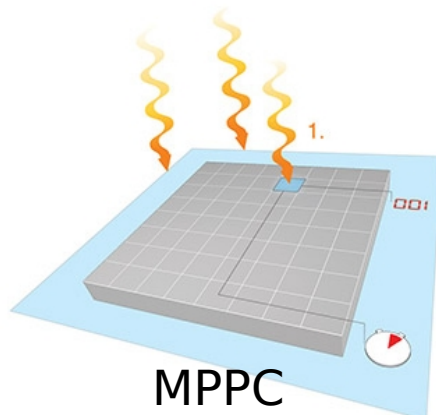
Particle produces  
light flash



Chip with digital silicon photomultiplier  
Integrated photon counter  
Integrated timer  
Photons (basic quantum unit of light)

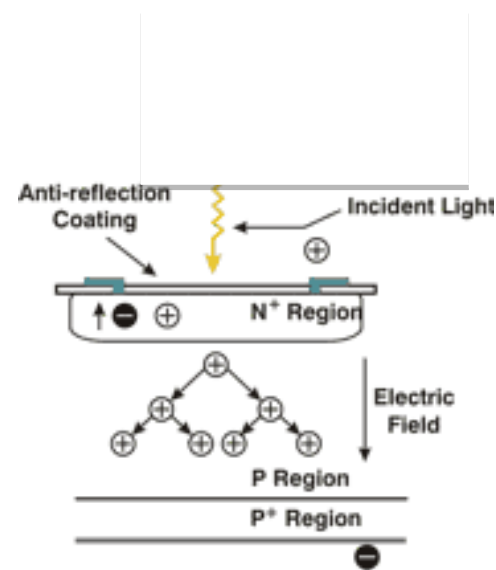
2

Light falls on  
photosensor



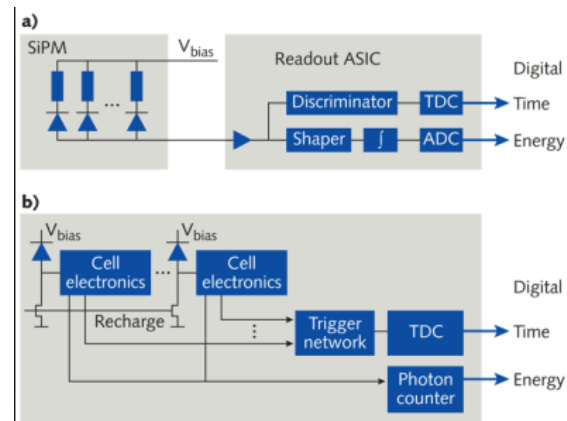
3

Avalanche turns  
Light into a current



4

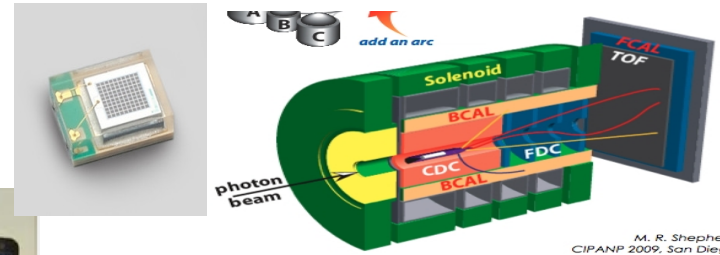
Signal is  
digitized



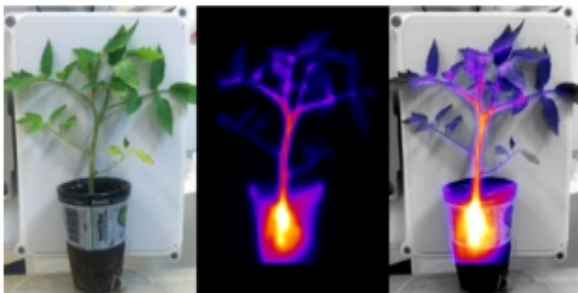
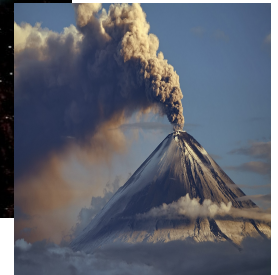
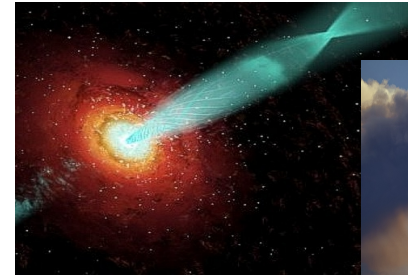
5

Algorithms: form image

# Applications of SiPMs



M. R. Shepherd, CIPANP 2009, San Diego



# Plant Imaging

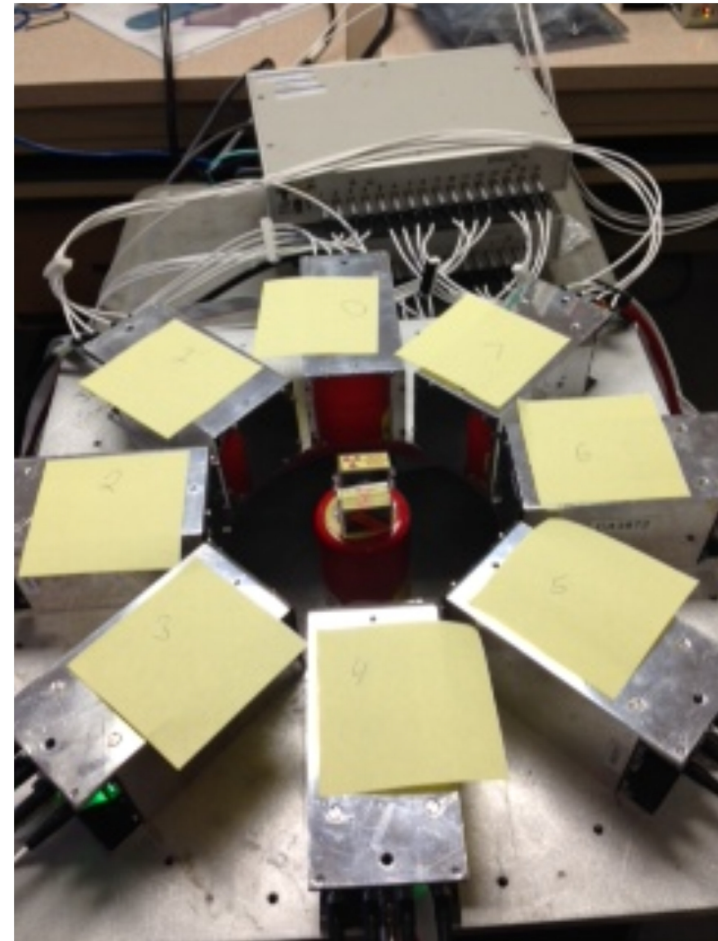


Courtesy Jefferson Lab

- Pioneer new imaging tools in fundamental areas that include: adaptation to environmental stresses, disease, efficient nutrient and water use, and seed quality, enabling the development of improved fertilizers and microbial inoculants.
- Practicalities:
  - R&D at UofR, deployment at Fedoruk. Portable solution?
  - Define application parameters
  - Develop software algorithms: DOI, LOR, resolution, visualization.
  - Hybrid detector systems: PMT- and SiPM-based solutions
- Key requirements: clean signals and fast timing towards sub-mm image resolution.

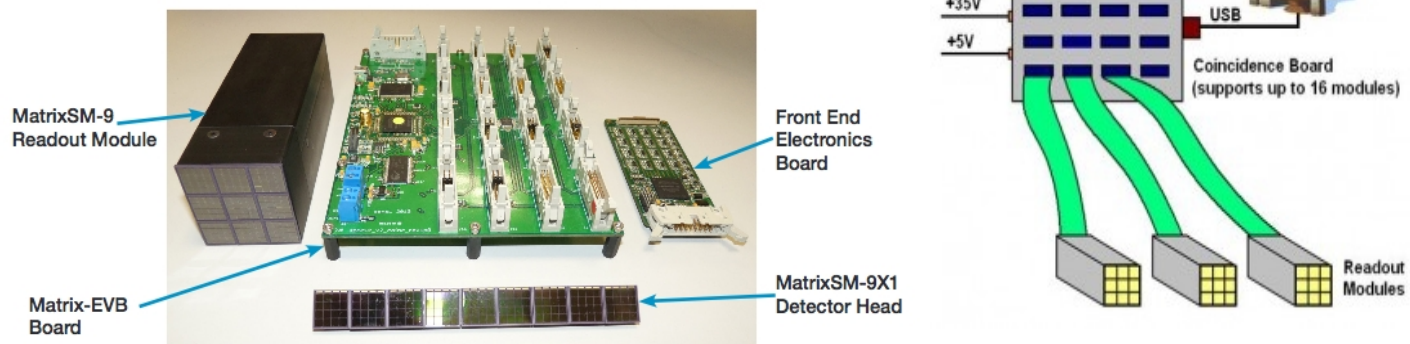
# PhytoPET System (Hamamatsu)

- Partnership: Jefferson Lab RD&I Group.
- Multi-anode PMT detector heads – no SiPMs
- Custom electronics
- Proven performance (at Duke U.)
- CRADA contract: import to Saskatchewan
- Future: magnetic-immunity by using SiPMs or dSiPMs.



# Turn-key System (SensL)

- Detector
- Frontend
- Evaluation
- Coincidence, DAQ, Software: using  $^{90}\text{Sr}$ ,  $^{22}\text{Na}$



**sensl** sense light

Connect Quit Status  
FPGA Rev 01.03 USB MATRIX  
EVB ID No. 000015B181E9

Report Success

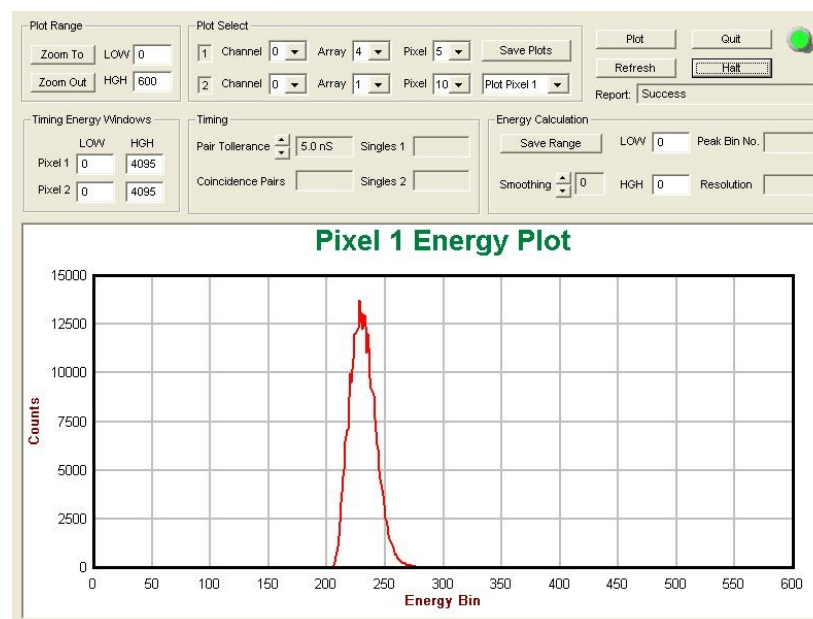
**MATRIX Channel Configuration**

Configure Save Format Single Energy  
Save in ROM Copy Paste  MATRIX Test LED

Channel 0 ARRAY Threshold 0.30 V Offset 1.65 V  
 Linear Array PIXEL Threshold 0.30 V Offset 1.65 V  
Temperature SPM Bias 29.0 V ADC Offset 1.00 V  
 Poll ADC delay 520 nS Energy Limit 0  
ID No. 0000002CCFF2 FPGA Rev 01.05

**EVB Readout Control**

Run Readout Halt Readout Refresh Pixels  Filter Mode PLOT PIXELS Plot Energy  
 EVB Test LED Max FIFO File Size (Mbytes) 100 FIFO Run Time (ms) 100  
View FIFO File FIFO Data File Name: Test View 0 Rate 9264 Hz  
View Image File Pixel Image File Name: Test

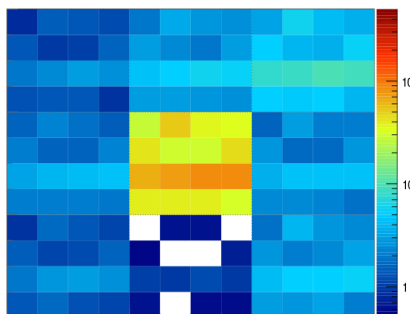




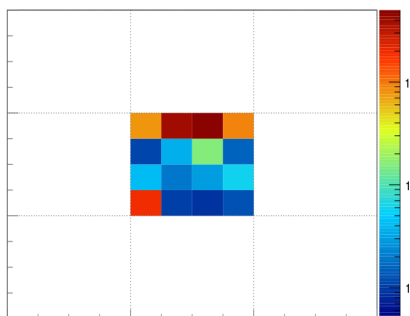
# Singles

- Common plastic scintillator
- Teflon wrapped, greased
- Noise, <sup>90</sup>Sr measurements
- Characterise OLD/NEW mods

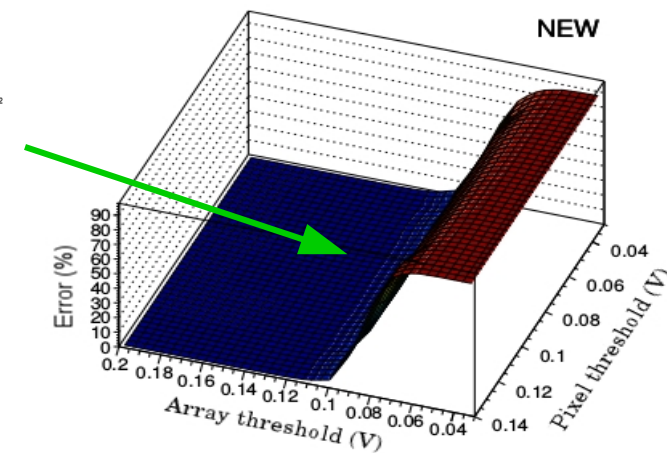
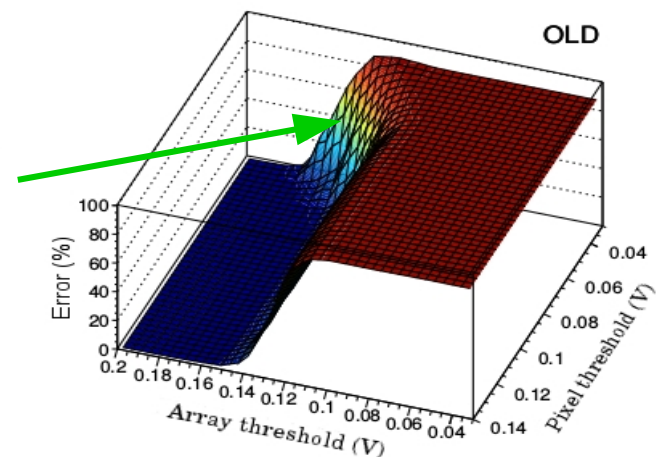
(66723 events, 60 s)



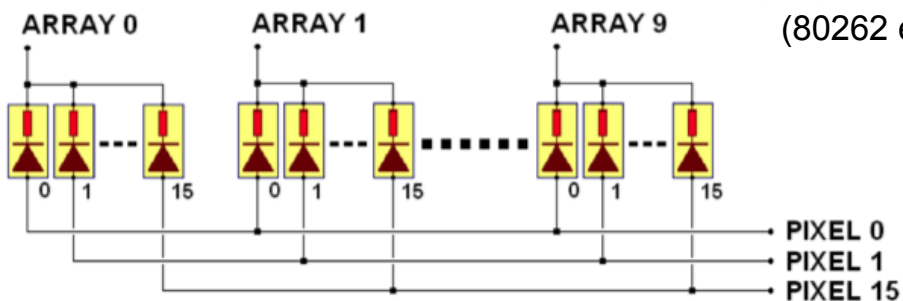
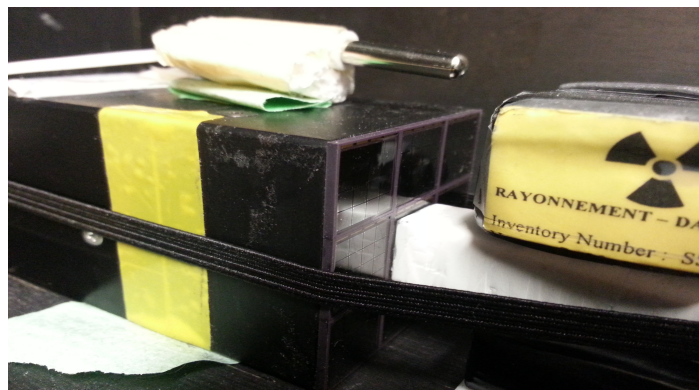
Array threshold: 0.13 V  
Pixel threshold: 0.07 V



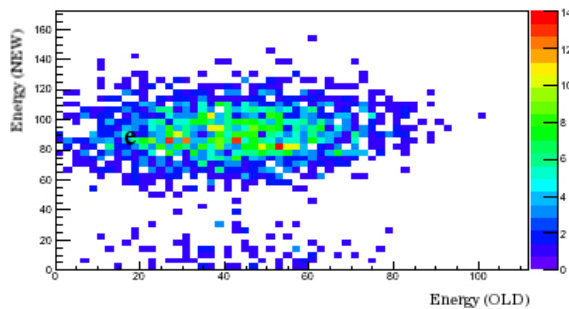
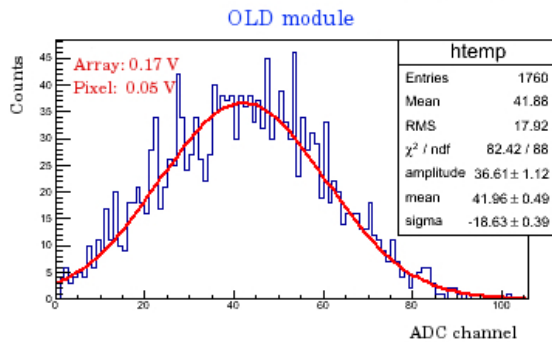
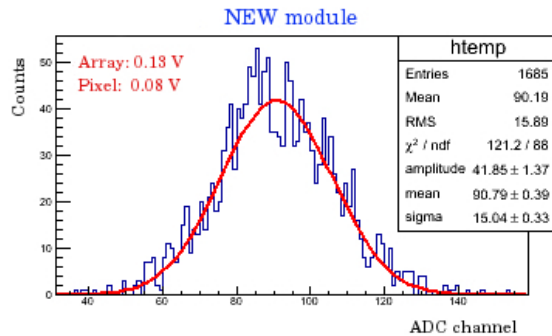
(80262 events, 60 s)



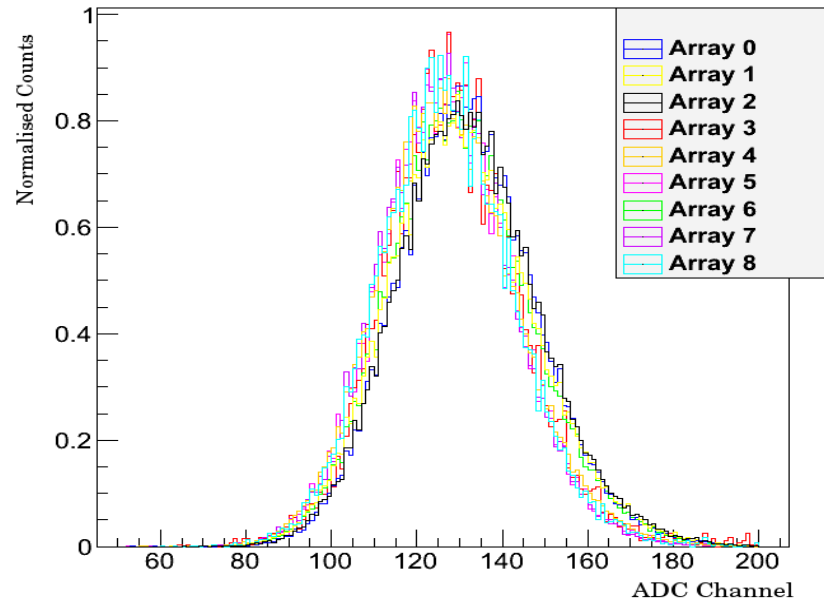
(Frequencies)



# Coincidence



Array threshold: 0.10 V; Pixel threshold: 0.12 V



0	1	2
3	4	5
6	7	8

Gain  
uniformity  
test

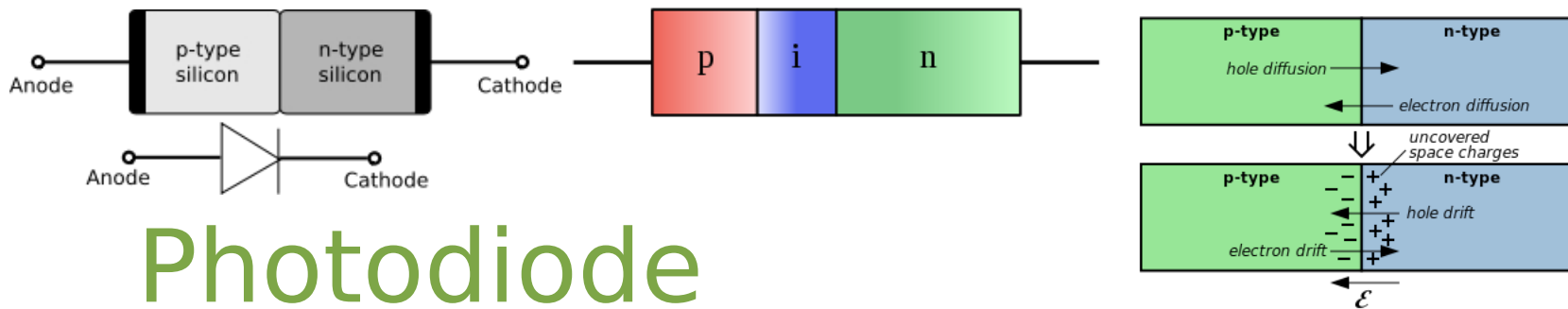
- Coincidence window 20 ns
- $^{90}\text{Sr}$  source, teflon-wrapped plastic scintillator, 600 s run time
- Multiple array/pixel thresholds
- Multiple configurations
- Array gain-uniformity tests
- Multiple sources:  $^{22}\text{Na}$ , etc.

# Acknowledgements

- Prof. Z. Papandreou, Dr. A. Yu. Semenov
- Sylvia Fedoruk Canadian Centre for Nuclear Innovation
- NSERC Engage
- NSERC Discovery, DOE infrastructure
- Jefferson Lab

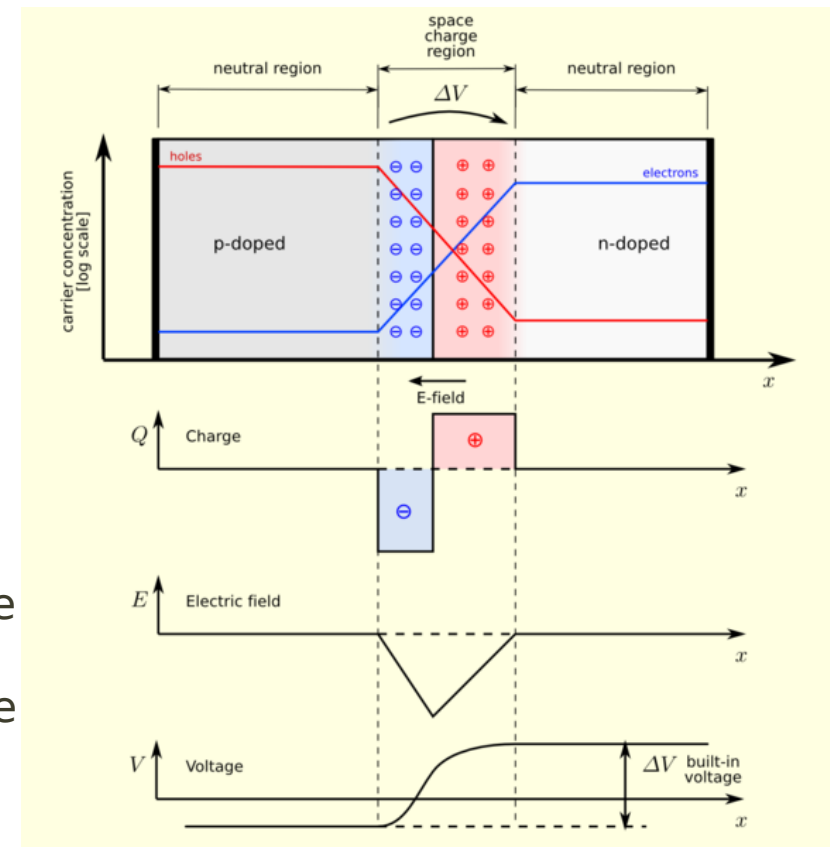
# Thank you

# Backup Slides



# Photodiode

- **Photodiode:** p-n junction or PIN structure.
- **Depletion region:** an insulating region within a conductive, doped semiconductor material where the mobile charge carriers have diffused away.
- Incident photon can cause **inner photoelectric effect** in the depletion region.
- Charges swept from the junction by the built-in electric field of the depletion region: we have a **current**: holes move to anode, electrons to cathode.

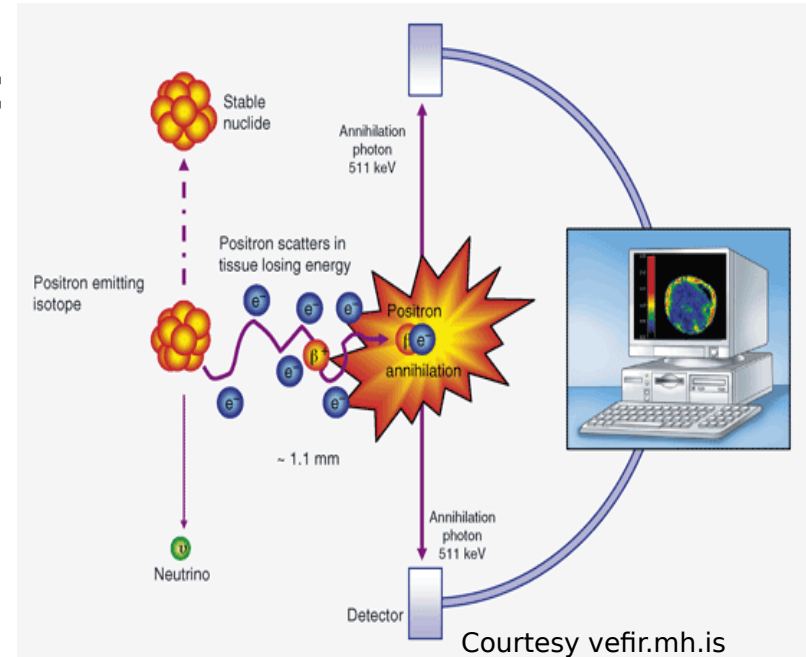
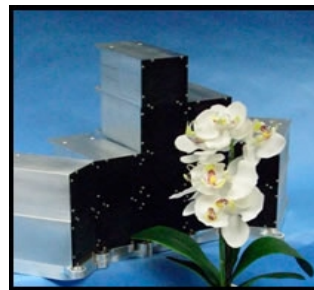


# PET in Plants

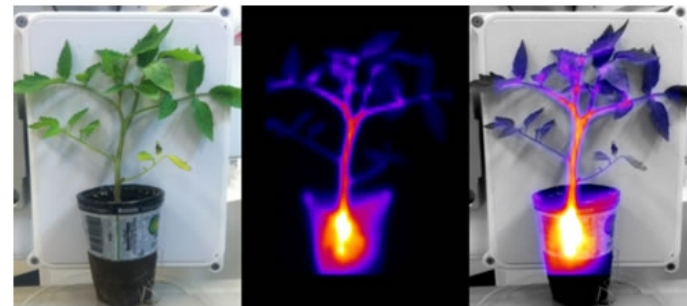
- a **nuclear imaging** technique:
  - Positron-annihilation gamma from a radio-isotope tracer introduced to plant via biologically active molecule
  - 3D image functional processes via computer algorithms
- modular gamma-ray imaging detectors to allow for different plant geometries.

Common tracers:  $^{11}\text{C}$ ,  $^{52}\text{Fe}$

**MPPCs: around leaves**



Tomato plant



Courtesy Jefferson Lab

# PET: Plant Imaging Opportunities

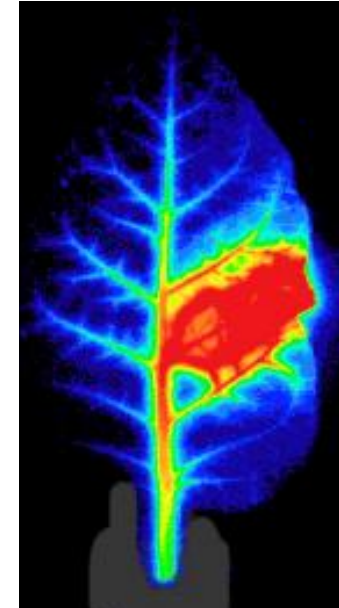
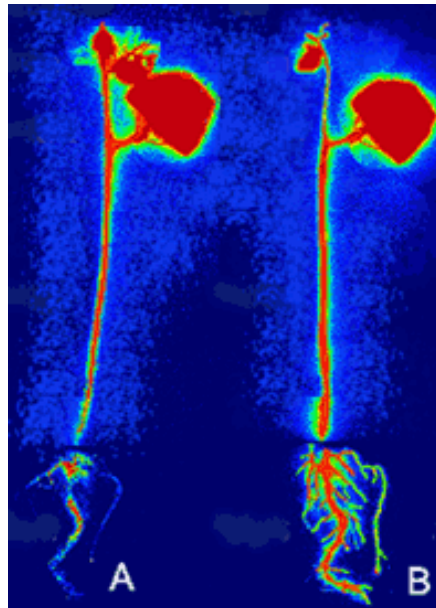
	Humans	Plants
Ethics Committee	✓	✗
GMP (Drug QA)	✓	✗
Clinical Trial	✓	✗
Radiochemical Synthesis	✓	✓
Resolution	~mm	~mm, or ~0.1mm ✓

Field is where small animal imaging was ~15 years ago

## Achievable Image Resolution

~ few mm

~ few tenths mm



# Plans and Partners

- It's stressful out there for plants:
  - Bugs chew on them
  - they get fungal infections
  - they can get too hot or cold
- JLab and Duke Phytotron Lab
  - Environmental growth chambers
  - Study nutrients ...to pollutants in the air
    - E.g. common barley plant response to higher levels of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere
    - E.g. stress to bugs munching on plant
  - PhytoPET and PhytoBeta systems
  - Modular, custom-fit sensors around plants, non-intrusive, reflective



Mechanical design  
 Detector development  
 Image reconstruction  
 Lab implementation  
 Data analysis  
 Detector integration



# MPPC Advantages & Issues

- Low bias, compact, high gain
- Replace PMT and GM**
- Breakdown voltage
  - Needed to know gain
- Temperature dependence
  - Affects breakdown point
- Dark current (noise)
- Stable operation

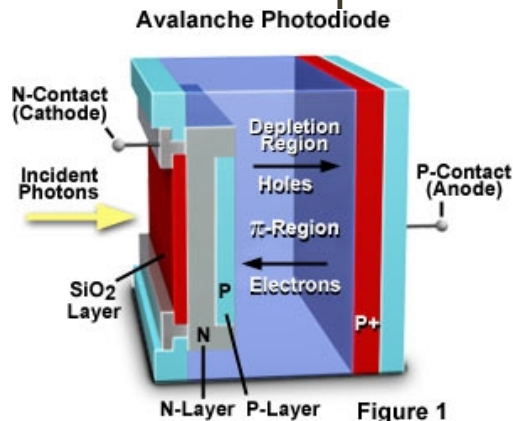
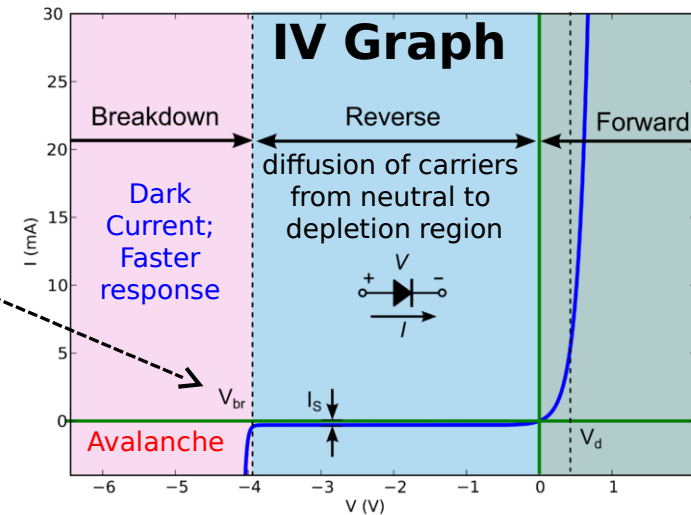
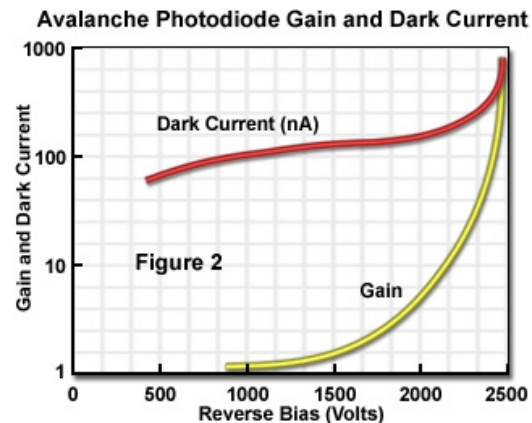
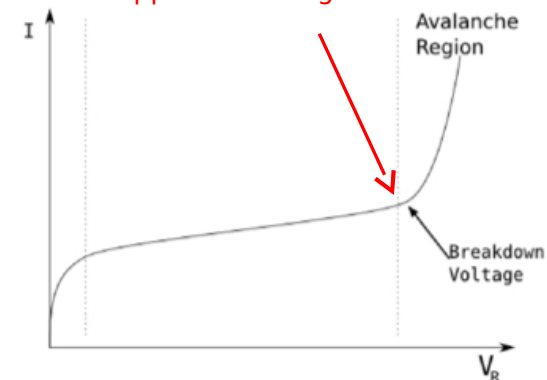


Figure 1



No universal definition;  
appearance of gain

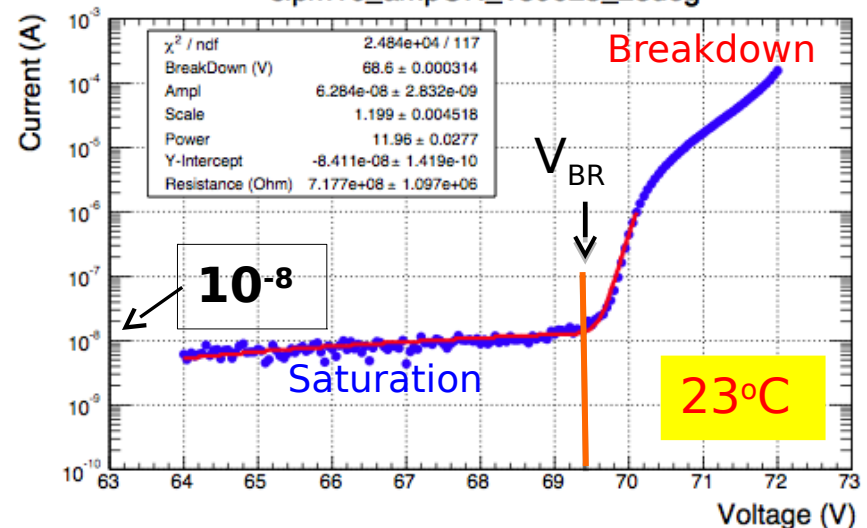


# IV Curves

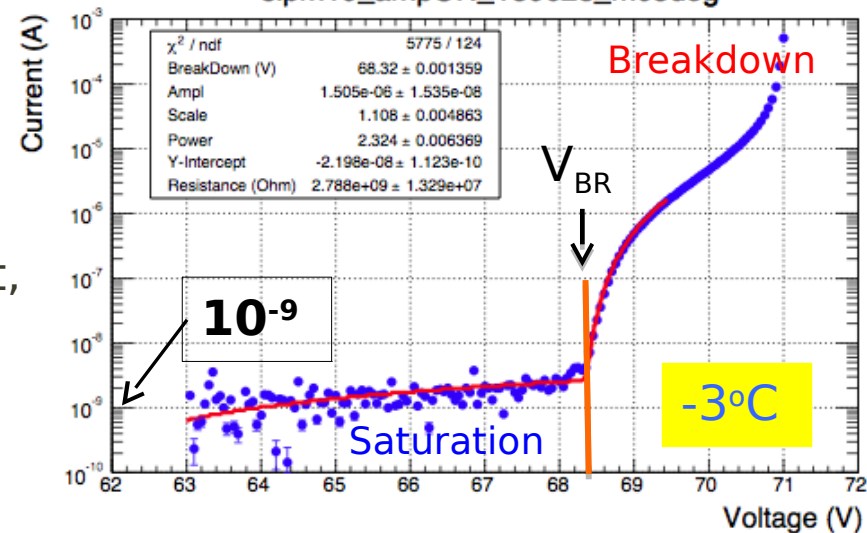
- Semiconductor diode's behavior in a circuit is given by its I-V graph
- Depletion zone acts like insulator
- Develop method to locate  $V_{BR}$  (large number of electrons and holes are created at, and move away from the p-n junction)

Hamamatsu

sipm10\_ampON\_130628\_23deg



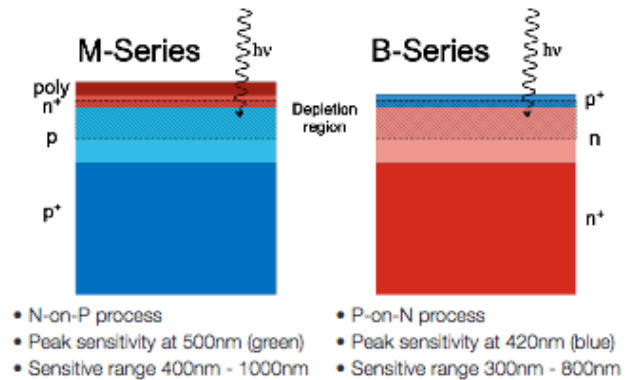
sipm10\_ampON\_130628\_m03deg



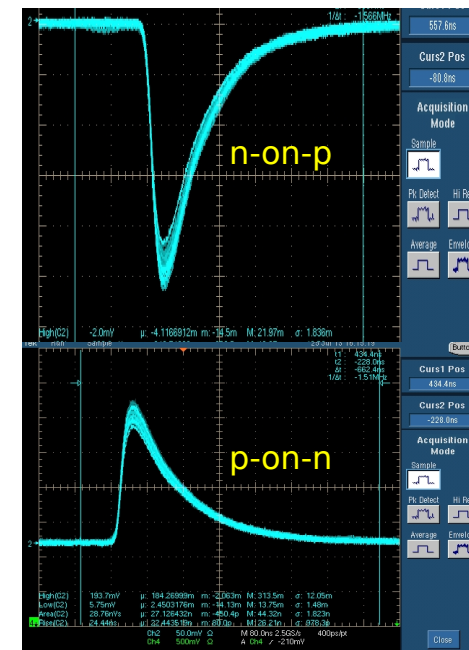
# SensL

- 30-34 V operation
- 20 mV/deg factor
- Ceramic packaging
- TEC cooling
- Form factor 200 $\mu$ m deadspace
- 13% energy resolution at 511keV using L(Y)SO for nuclear medicine
- Gain & optical uniformity <10%
- 250ps CRT for L(Y)SO
- n-on-p and p-on-n substrates:
  - 40% PDE

## M-Series and B-Series Silicon from SensL

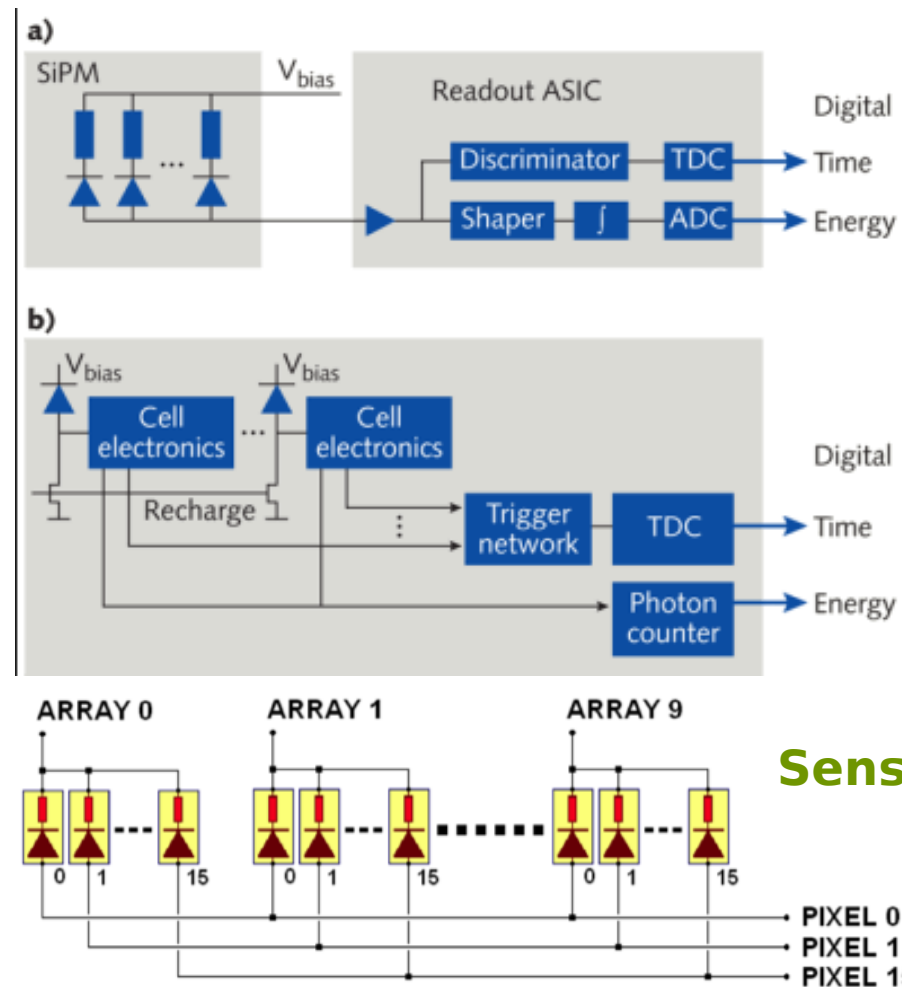


All SensL products are designed for high volume, low cost, and high uniformity, and are manufactured in a commercial CMOS foundry.



# MPPC Circuits

- Amplification
- Shaping
- Discrimination
- Digitization



Scrambled Crosswire Architecture