

# Development and characterization of near-UV sensitive Silicon Photomultipliers for the Schwarzschild-Couder Telescope prototype for the CTA collaboration

**Emanuele Fiandrini University of Perugia - I.N.F.N. Perugia (IT)**



# Development and characterization of near-UV SiPM for the Schwarzschild-Couder Telescope prototype for the CTA collaboration

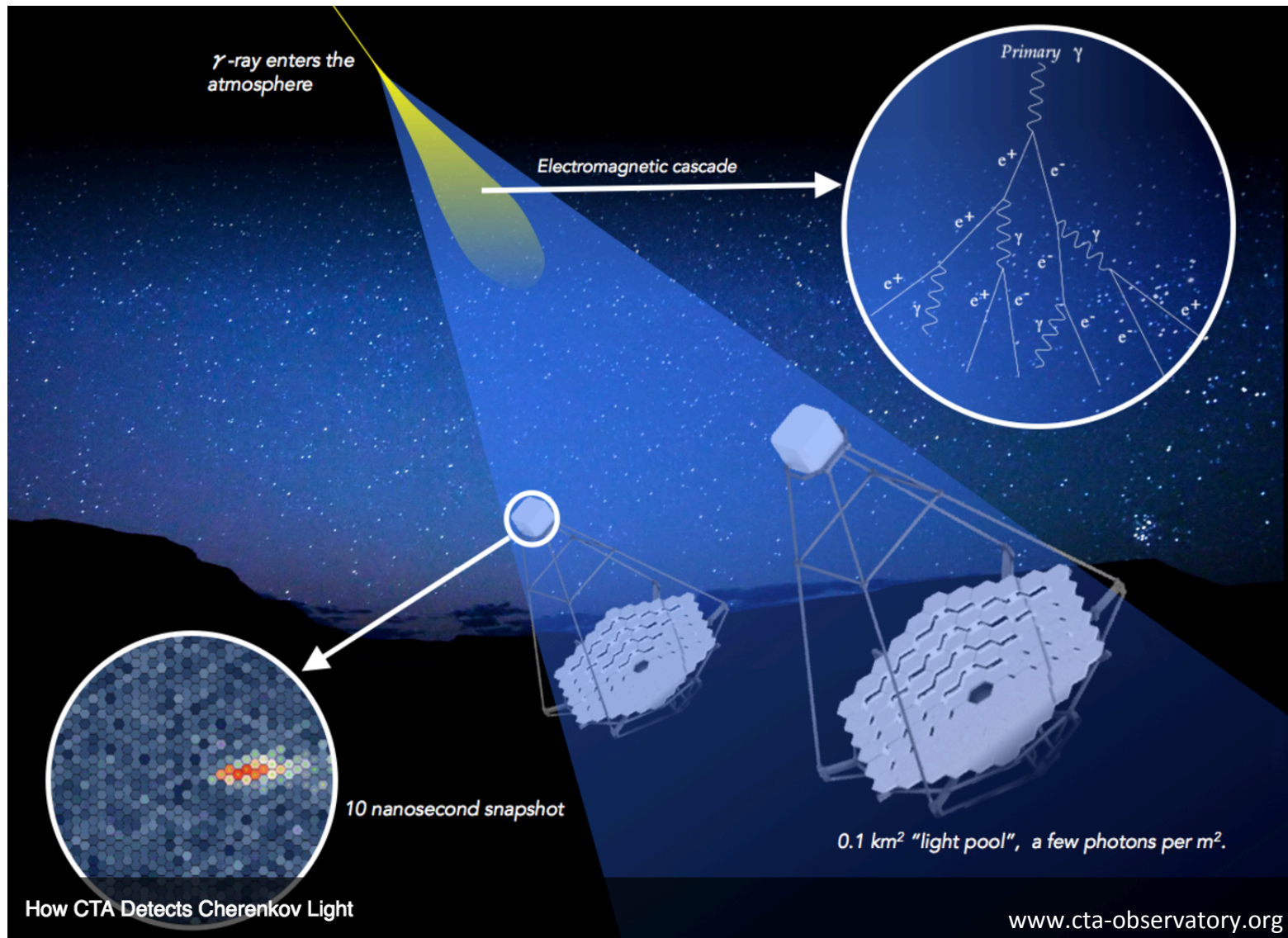
## **CTA Cherenkov Telescope Array observatory SiPM sensors for Cherenkov radiation detection Packaging, assembly & performances**



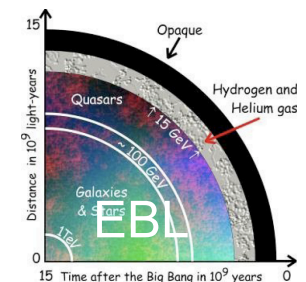
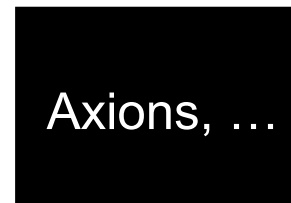
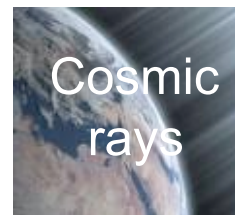
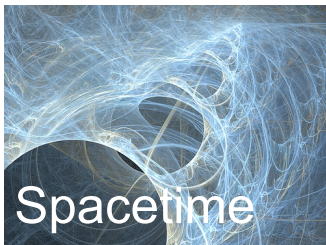
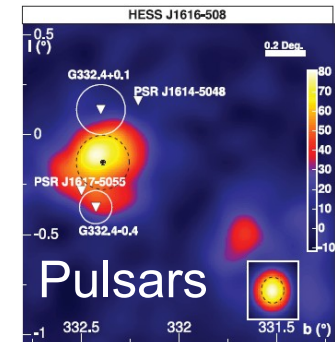
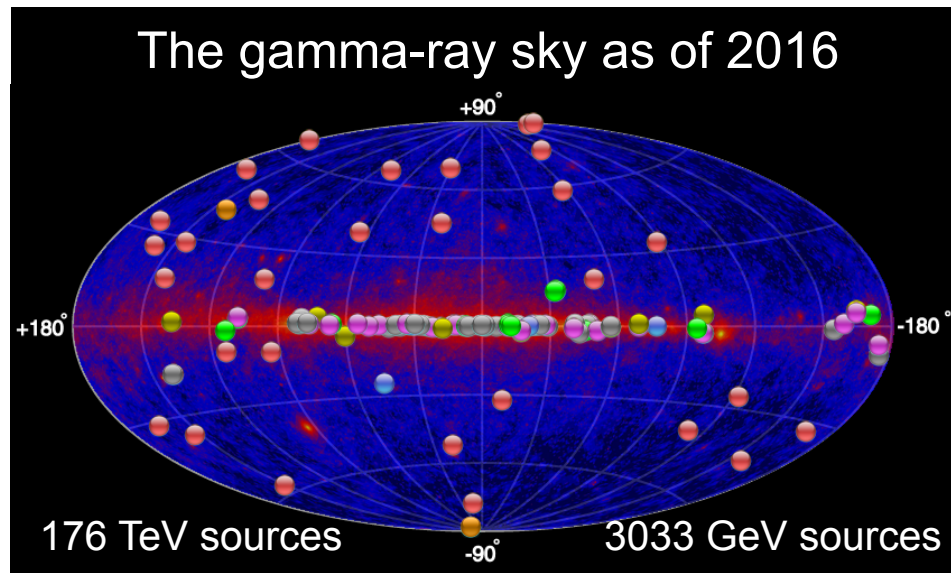
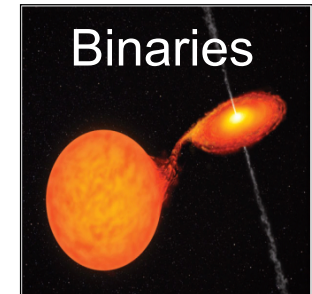
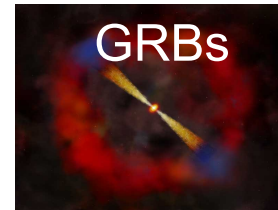
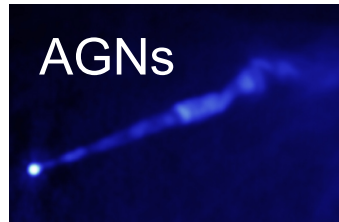
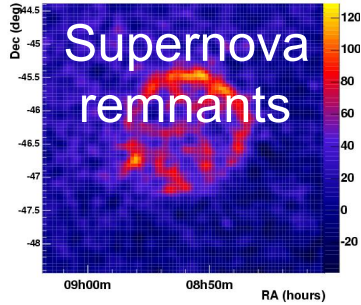
[www.cta-observatory.org](http://www.cta-observatory.org)

**Emanuele Fiandrini University of Perugia - I.N.F.N. Perugia (IT),** G.Ambrosi, M. Ambrosio, A. Aramo, E.Bissaldi, B. Bertucci, A.Boiano, C.Bonavolontà, M. Caprai, N.Giglietto, F.Giordano, M.Ionica, C. de Lisio, L.Di Venere, V.Masone, R.Paoletti, V.Postolache, D.Simone, L. Tosti, V.Vagelli, M.V alentino





# Physics of TeV $\gamma$ -ray Telescopes





# The CTA Project





Two sites (North and South) for a whole-sky coverage

Operated as an open Observatory

A factor of 5-10 more sensitive w.r.t. the current IACTs

# The Cherenkov Telescope Array

A few large size  
telescopes  
to cover the range  
20 - 200 GeV

~km<sup>2</sup> array of medium  
size telescopes for the  
0.1 - 10 TeV domain

~4km<sup>2</sup> array of small size  
telescopes, sensitive above  
a few TeV up to 300 TeV

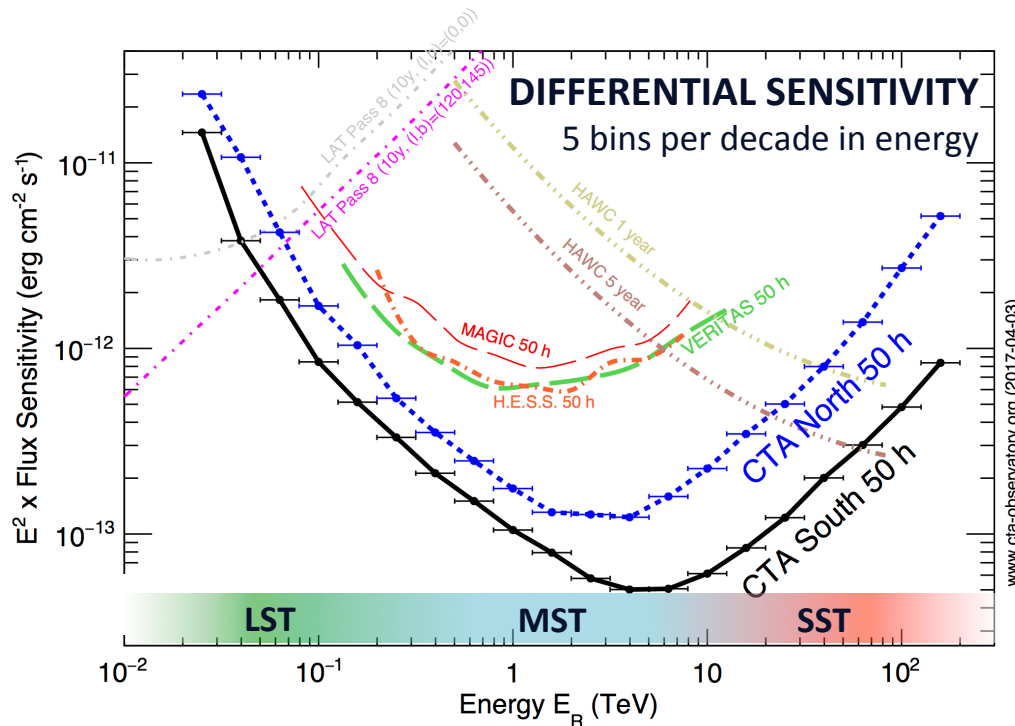
4 LSTs [N & S]

15 MSTs [N]  
25 MSTs [S]  
(24 SCTs [S])

70 SSTs [S]

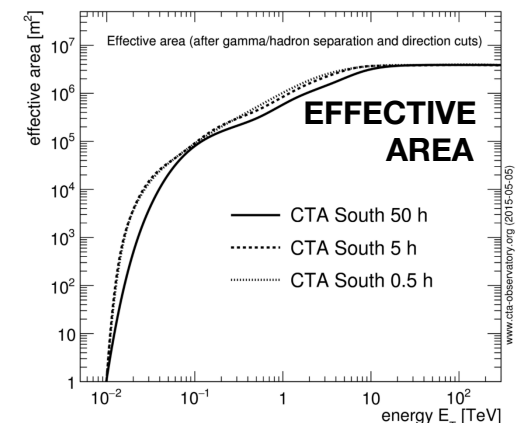
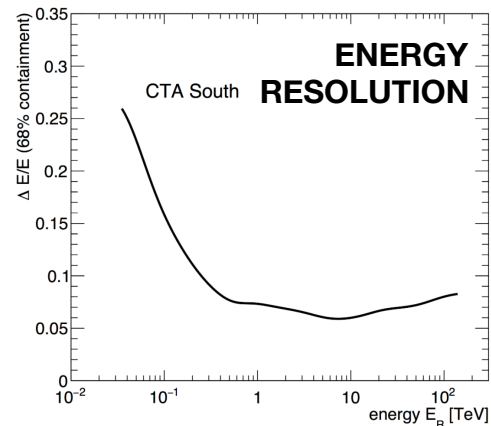
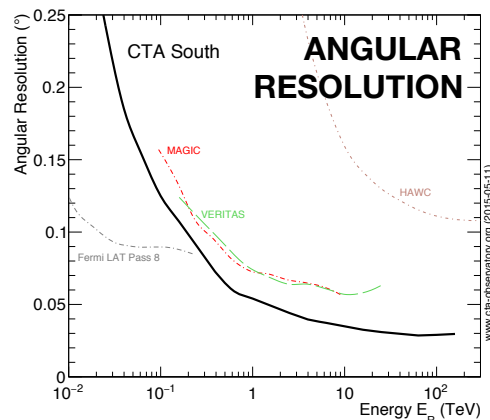


# CTA performances



Improvement of a **factor 5-10** in **sensitivity** w.r.t. the current IACTs in the core energy range

Extension of the **accessible energy range** below 100 GeV and above 50 TeV



# Camera Sensors

The current IACT generation cameras are equipped with PMTs.

CTA is evaluating the possibility to **equip the focal plane camera of Small and Medium size telescopes with SiPMs**

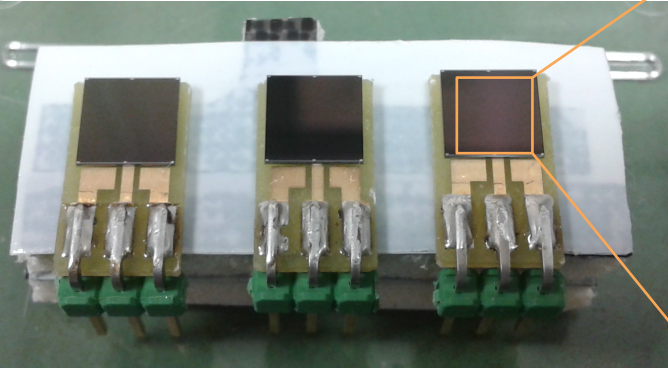
## SiPM features for Cherenkov light detection:

- ✓ Smaller areas ( $<1\text{cm}^2$ ), hence higher pixel angular resolution
- ✓ Higher photo-detection efficiency at UV wavelengths ( $\sim 50\%$  @ 350 nm)
- ✓ Fast response  $O(1-10)$  ns
- ✓ Not damaged by moonlight, can be operated during bright Moon nights, enhancing the DAQ duty cycles
- ✓ Can be operated with bias voltages  $<100\text{V}$
- ✓ Low power consumption ( $\mu\text{W}$ )
- ✓ Light-weight
- ✗ Noisy, dark count rates  $O(10-100)$  KHz/ $\text{mm}^2$  at room temperature, but below the expected average night sky background.

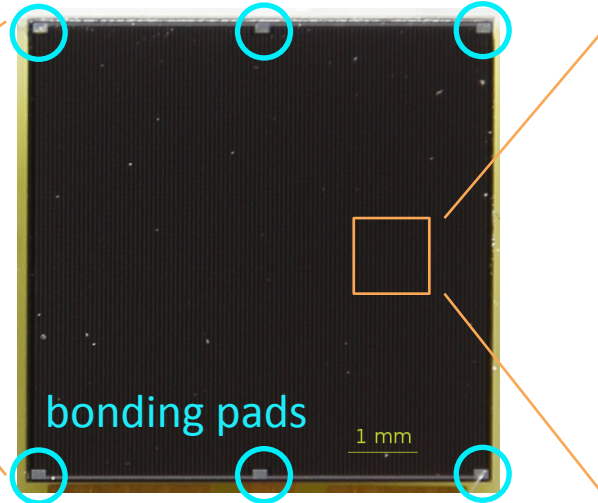


# FBK NUV-HD SiPM sensors

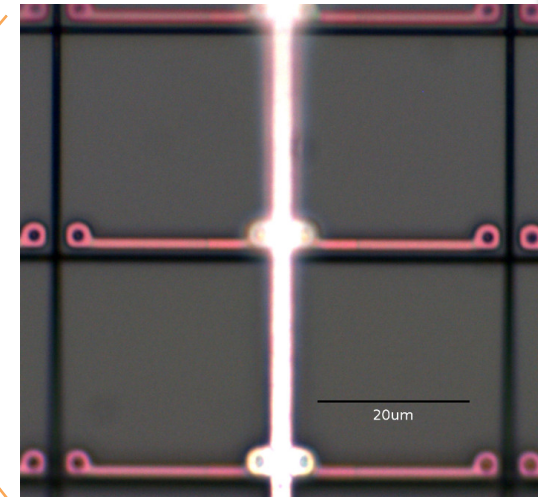
SiPMs mounted on  
single sensor test PCB



6 x 6 mm<sup>2</sup>

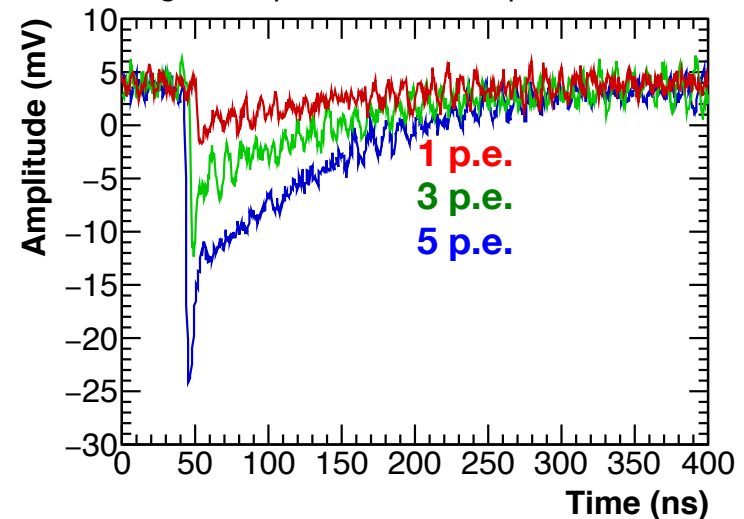


30 x 30 μm<sup>2</sup> cell



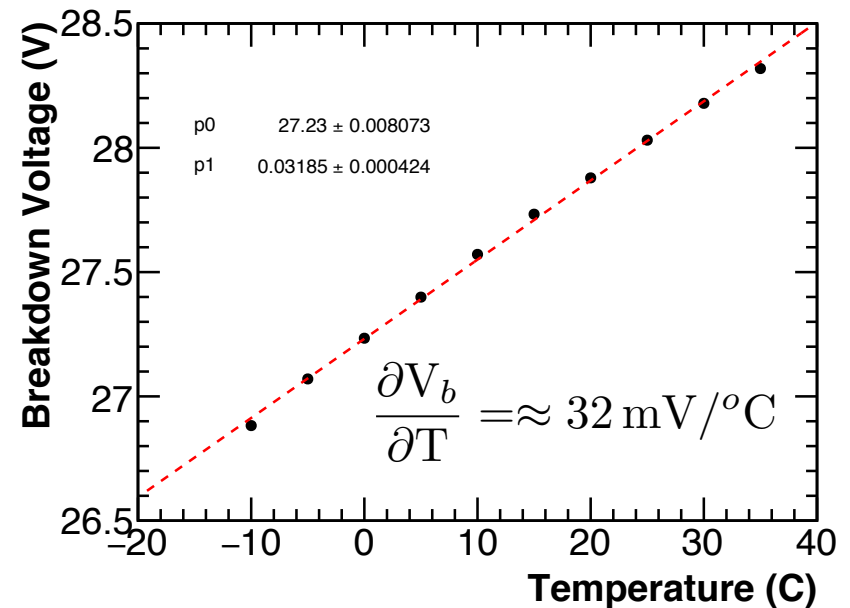
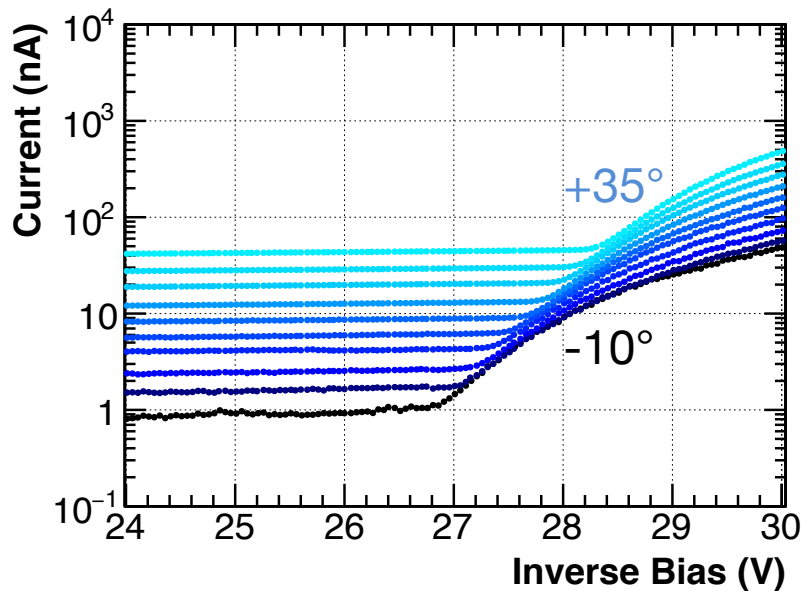
- Produced at FBK(Trento, IT)
- p-n SiPM
- Active area: 6.03 x 6.06 mm<sup>2</sup>
- Microcell size: 30 x 30 μm<sup>2</sup>
- Fill Factor: 76%
- High PDE (50%) for UV photons
- **NUV-HD technology successful,  
development of further improvements  
are ongoing**

SiPM signal amplified in transimpedance G=500Ω



# FBK NUV-HD SiPM sensors

Samples of sensors are thoroughly studied in different temperature ranges in a climatic chamber to extract sensor performance informations (gain, dark count rates, crosstalk, ...)

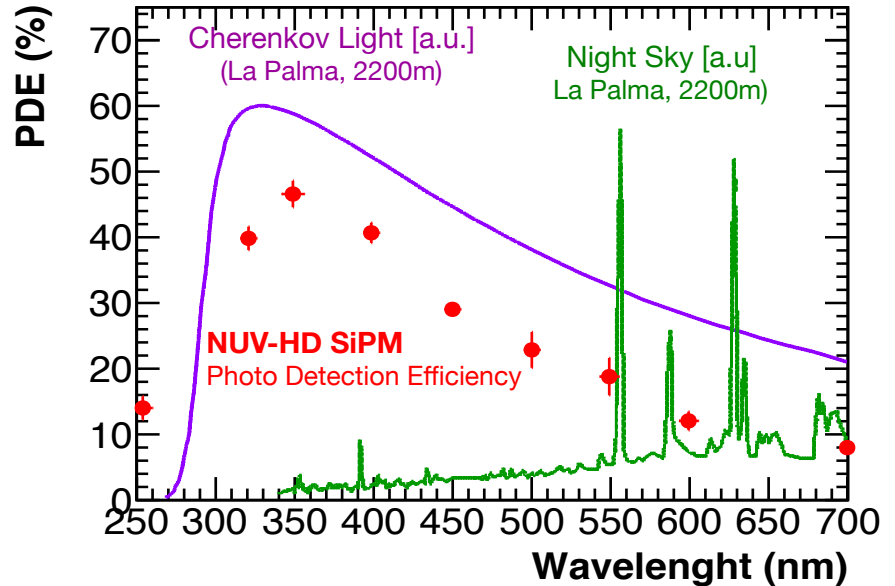
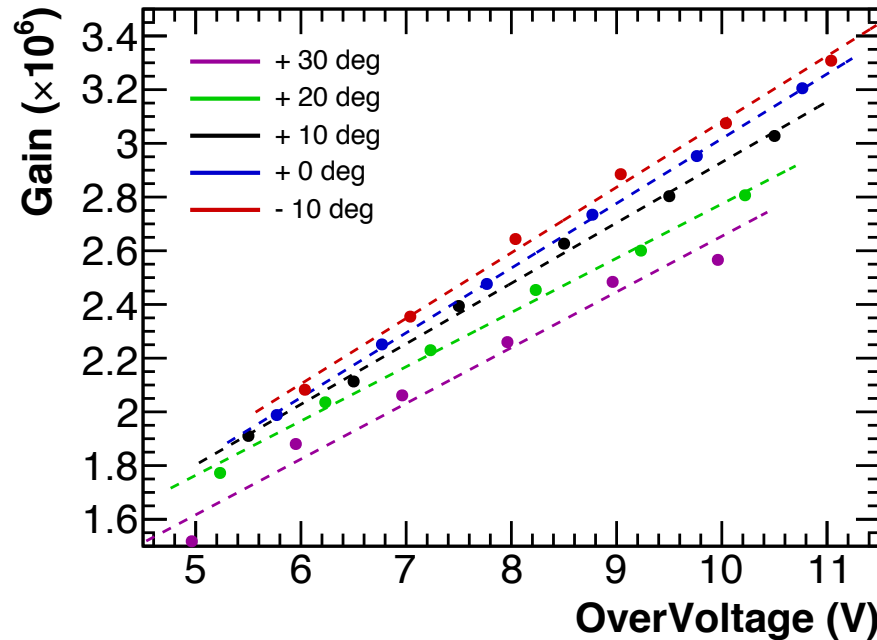


- Breakdown Voltage < 30V
- Small temperature dependence



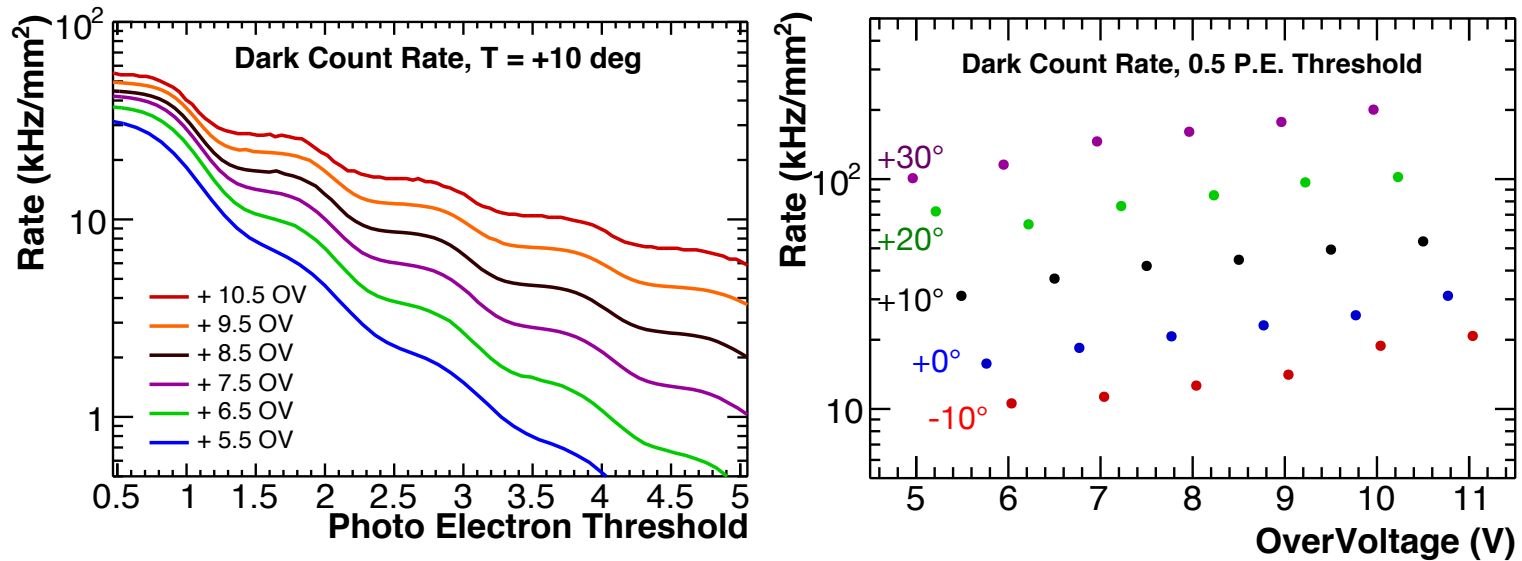
# FBK NUV-HD SiPM sensors

NUV-HD SiPM sensitivity peaks  
towards NUV (Cherenkov signals)  
with maximum PDE  $\approx 50\%$



- Wide dynamic range
- gain  $G=O(10^6)$

# FBK NUV-HD SiPM sensors



- NUV-HD dark count rate DCR  $\ll 100\text{kHz/mm}^2$  up to 20 deg
- DCR doubles every  $7.0^\circ$

**NUV-HD performances are compliant with minimum requirements specified to equip the focal planes of CTA telescopes**



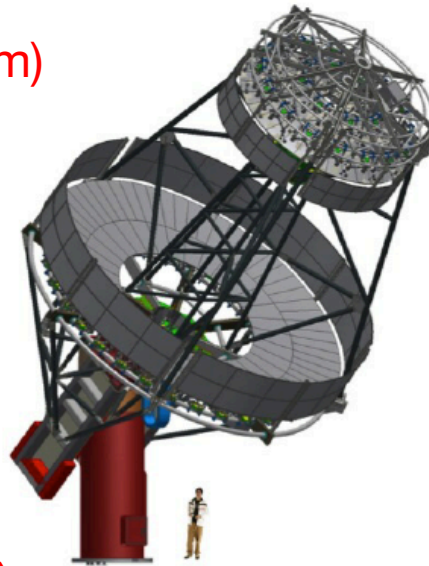
# SCT Telescope

## Schwarzschild-Couder dual mirror optics Medium Size Telescope

Secondary mirror (5.4m diam)

Focal plane camera

Primary mirror (9.7m diam)

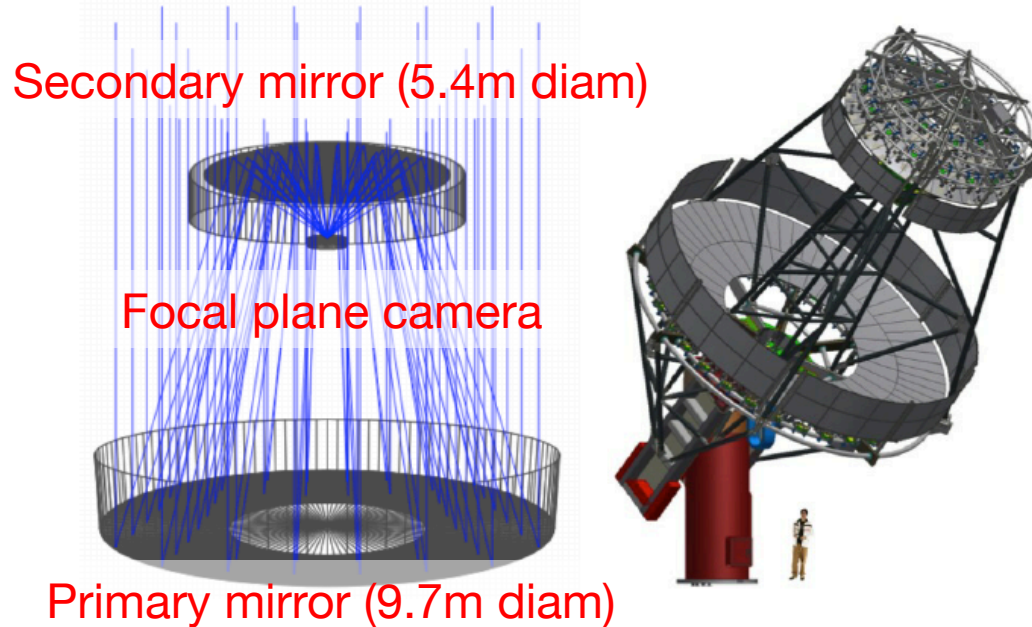


**Dual mirror optics** designed to cancel aberration and de-magnify images, to be compatible with **compact high-resolution SiPM camera** and resulting in a smaller point spread function (PSF) and **improved angular resolution** compared to the classical single mirror Cherenkov Telescope.

Mechanical stability and mirror alignment are the main challenges.

# SCT Telescope

## Schwarzschild-Couder dual mirror optics Medium Size Telescope



22 institutes, universities and observatories

5 institutes, universities and observatories

3 institutes and universities

1 university

1 university

- Optical Support Structure and Positioners installed in September 2016
- Complete assembly planned by end of 2017

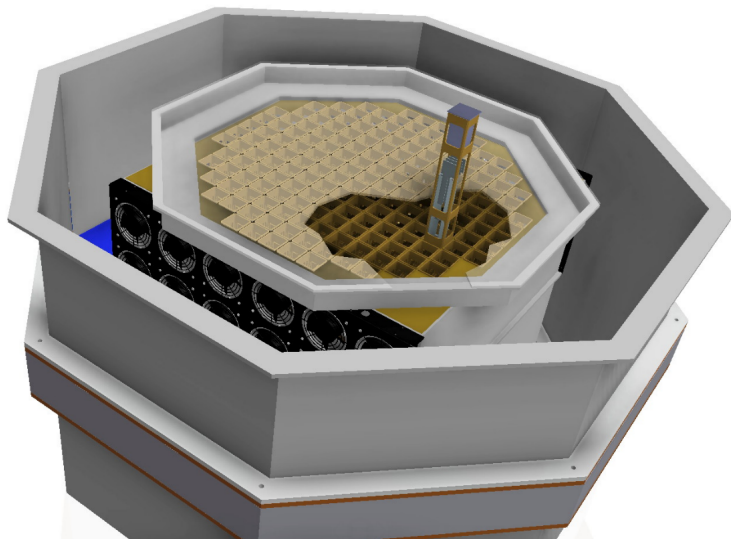
**SCT is the unique proposal of the innovative SC optics for the CTA Medium Size Telescope**



# pSCT Telescope

## Prototype demonstrator for the Medium Size SCT solution

0.4m<sup>2</sup> active area per telescope



8° field of view, 81 cm diameter

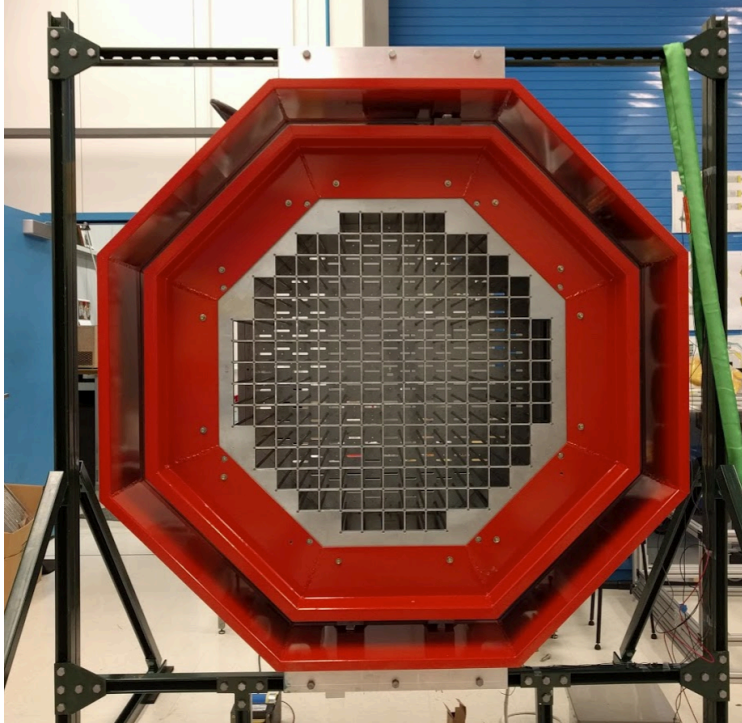
- Excellent optical resolution, small plate scale of dual-mirror telescope well matched to fine pixelation supported by silicon photomultipliers and TARGET readout electronics
- 11,328 6x6 mm<sup>2</sup> pixels (temperature-stabilized silicon photomultipliers)
- Pixel size 0.067° (high- resolution imaging)
- Readout directly behind focal plane
- 1 GSa/s, 10 bits effective (TARGET 7)
- 3 kW power budget
- Shares many common components with the Compact High Energy Camera for CTA Small Size Telescopes

Prototype main goals:

- Demonstrate the **performances of the optical system**
- Gain experience with the **optical alignment** and **operation of the SiPM camera**

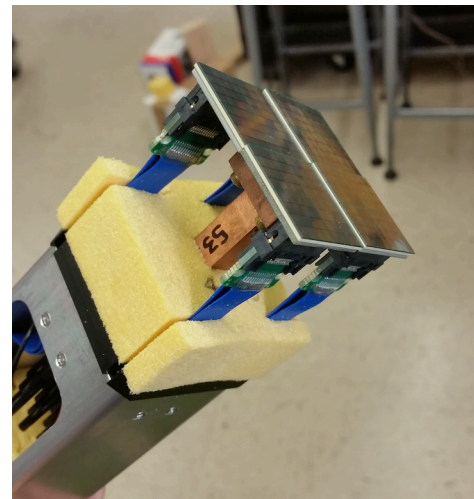
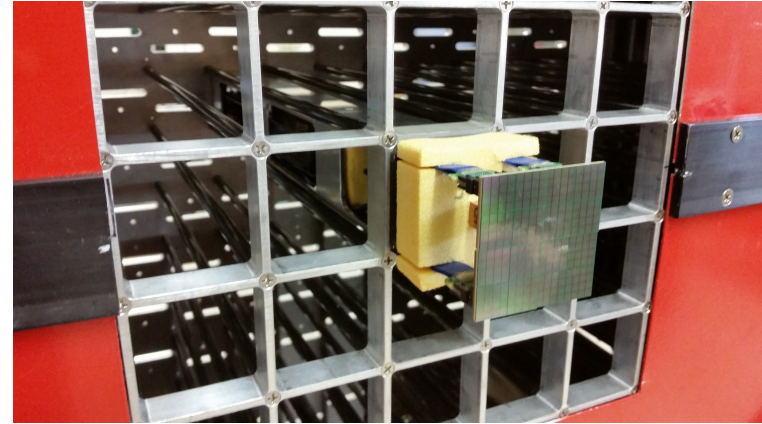
# pSCT Telescope

pSCT camera mechanics in Univ. of Wisconsin

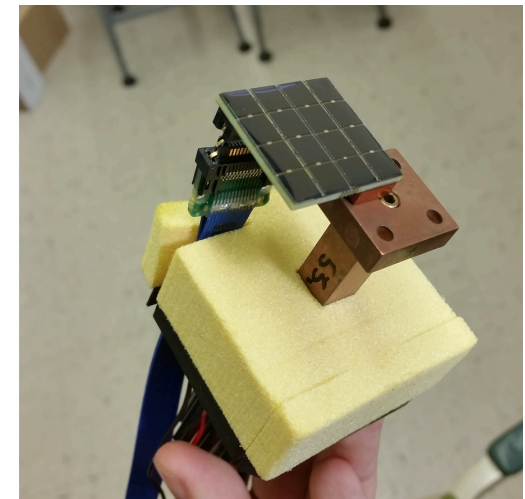


FBK 6x6mm<sup>2</sup> SiPM intended to replace the original Hamamatsu MPPC solution and equip a possible upgrade of the pSCT camera

pSCT camera currently equipped with Hamamatsu MPPC S12642-0404PA-50(X)



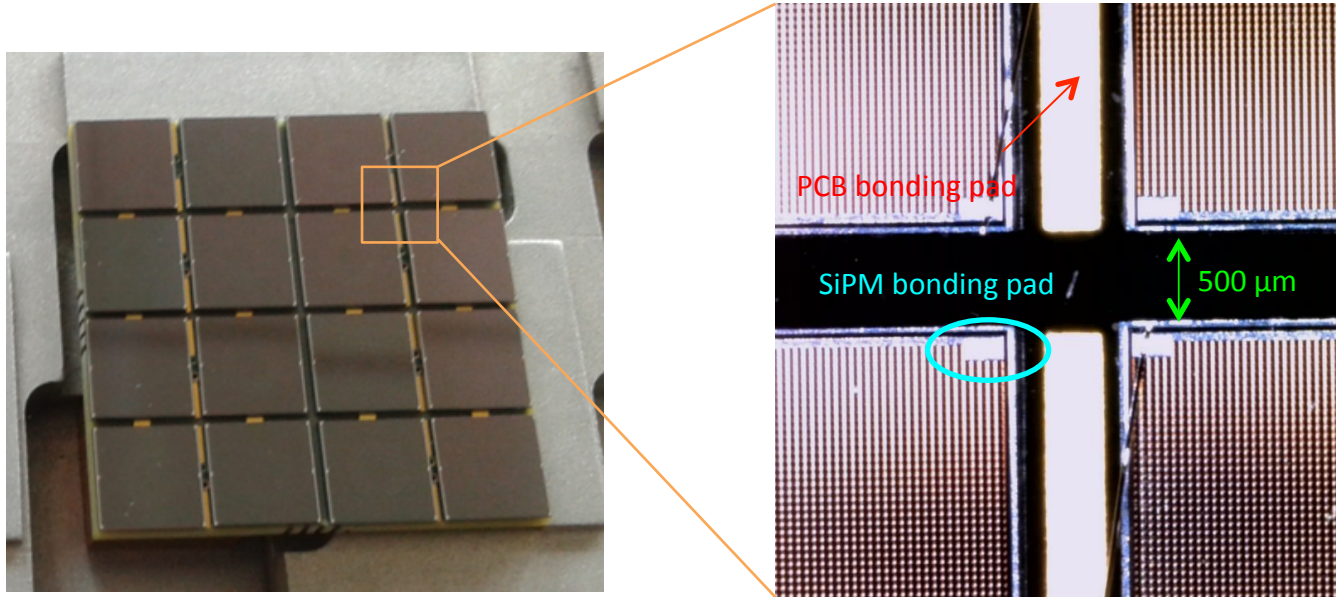
**Hamamatsu**



**INFN prototype**

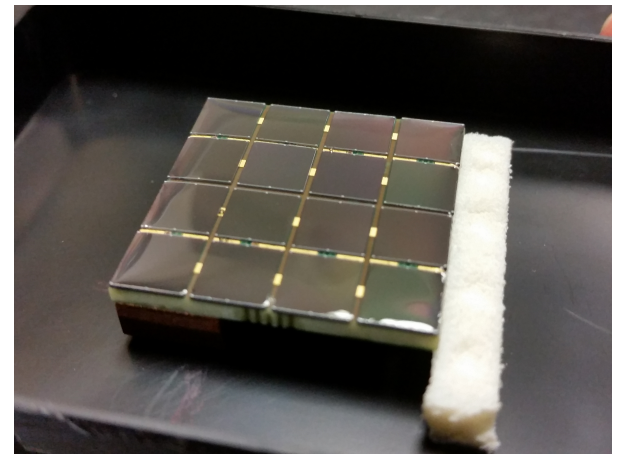


# pSCT focal plane modules



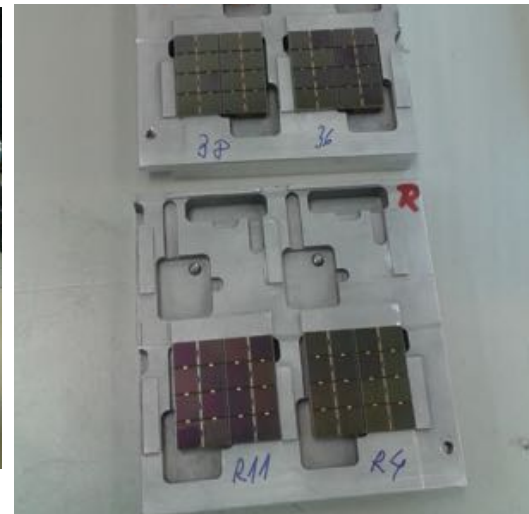
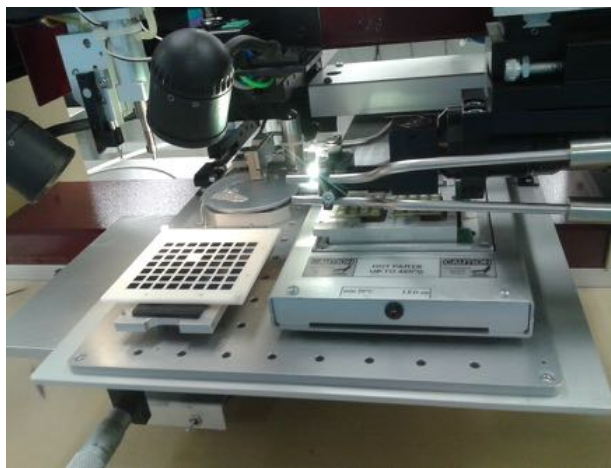
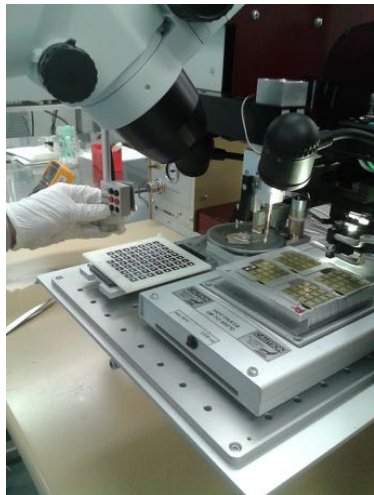
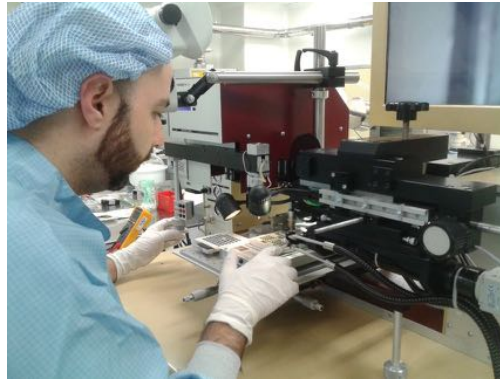
**27x27mm<sup>2</sup> PCBs are equipped with 16 SiPMs  
to cover uniformly the exposed area**

36 modules made of 16 SiPMs will be coupled to the electronic readout and the pSCT camera in the next months, to be tested in situ and to prepare for the next massive production of modules.



# pSCT focal plane modules

**PCB modules are assembled with SiPM sensors in the laboratories of INFN.**  
SiPMs are positioned on the PCBs using a die-bonder machine.

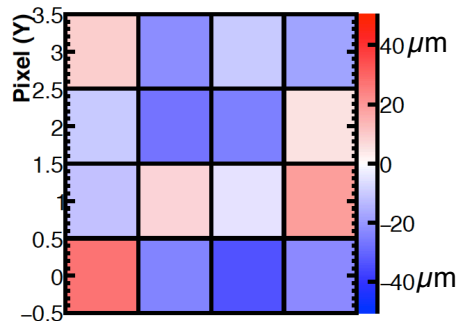




Inspection with **ruby-head touch probe** and an **optical metrology machine** to verify the quality of the sensor alignment.

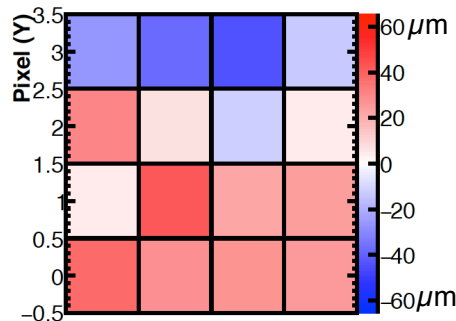
**Sensor alignment better than 30/40 $\mu$ m**

**position along X axis**  
difference w.r.t. nominal position



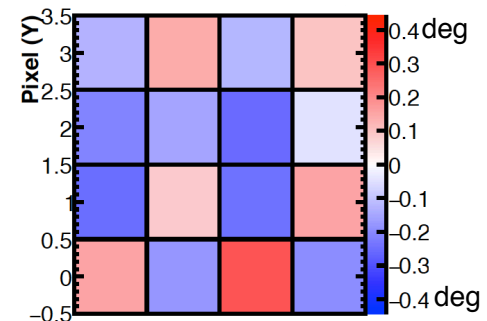
Pixel (X)

**position along Y axis**  
difference w.r.t. nominal position



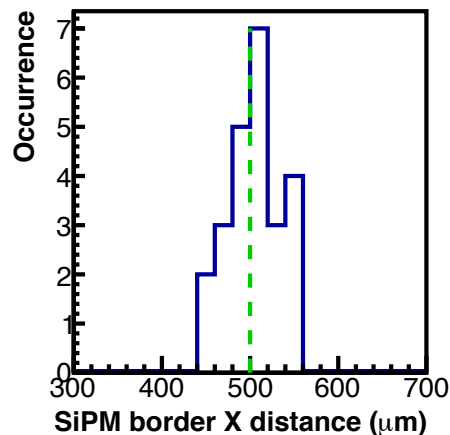
Pixel (X)

**sensor XY rotation**  
difference w.r.t. nominal position

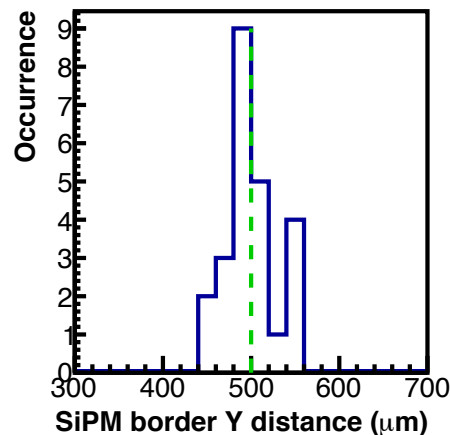


Pixel (X)

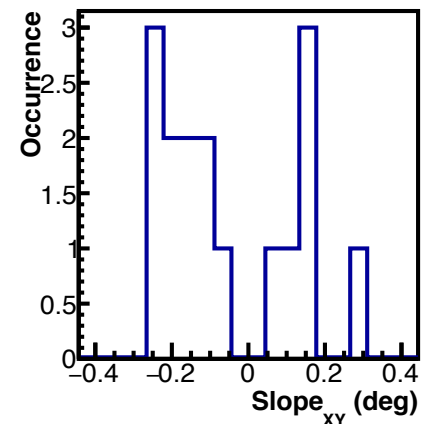
$\mu: 506.64\mu\text{m} \text{ -- } \sigma: 28.25\mu\text{m}$



$\mu: 499.49\mu\text{m} \text{ -- } \sigma: 27.01\mu\text{m}$



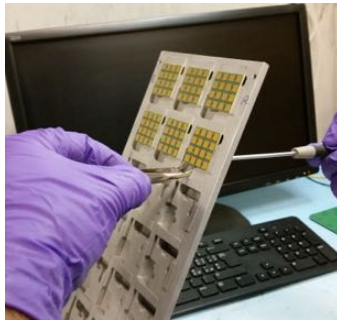
$\mu: -0.05 \text{ deg} \text{ -- } \sigma: 0.17 \text{ deg}$



# SiPM module assembly tests

**After quality checks, SiPMs are wire-bonded and the PCBs are protected with UV-transparent epoxy layer**

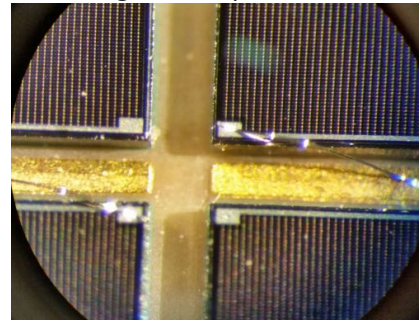
Placement in bonding&transport jig



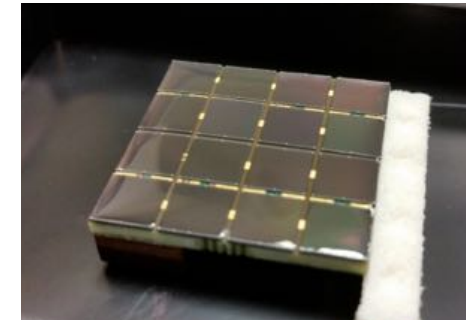
Bonding (approx. 15 mins/matrix)



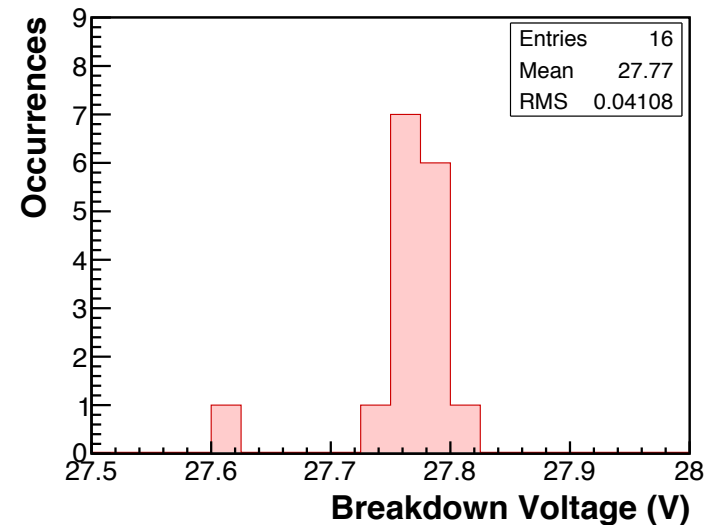
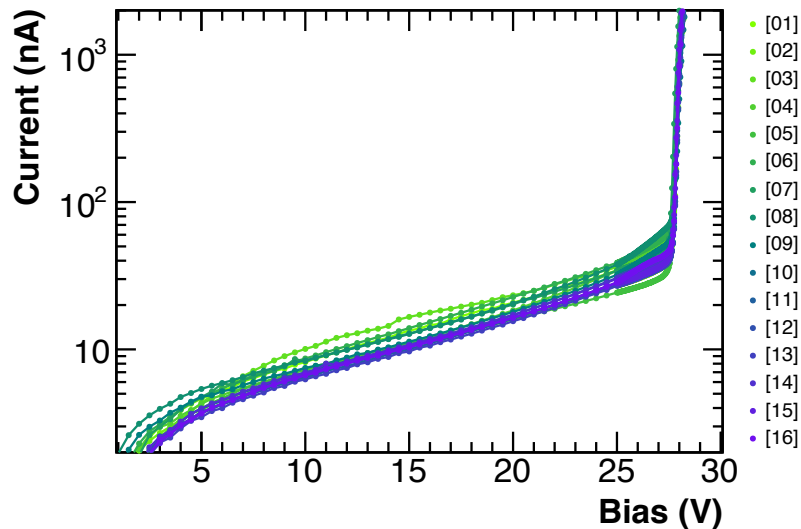
Bonding with 20 $\mu$ m Al/Si wire



Dispensing of UV-transparent protecting epoxy



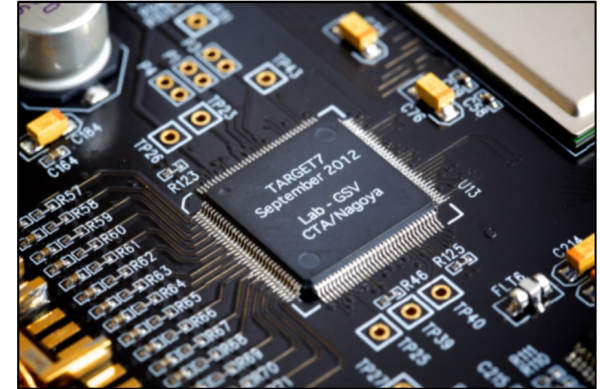
## Tests of SiPM homogeneity and assembly quality



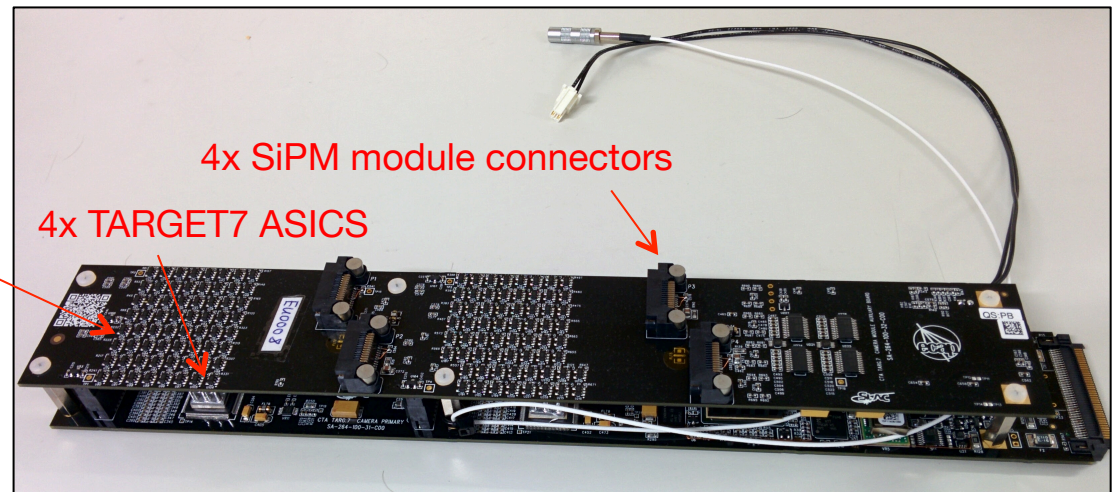
# SiPM module readout

Module signal readout using “TeV Array Readout with GS/s sampling and Event Trigger” (TARGET7) board

- 16 input channels
- Analogue ring buffer of 16384 capacitors
- Switched Capacitors Array
- Storage of **analogue** waveforms in a limited period of time @ 1GSa/s sampling frequency
- Compact chip for high density channel camera



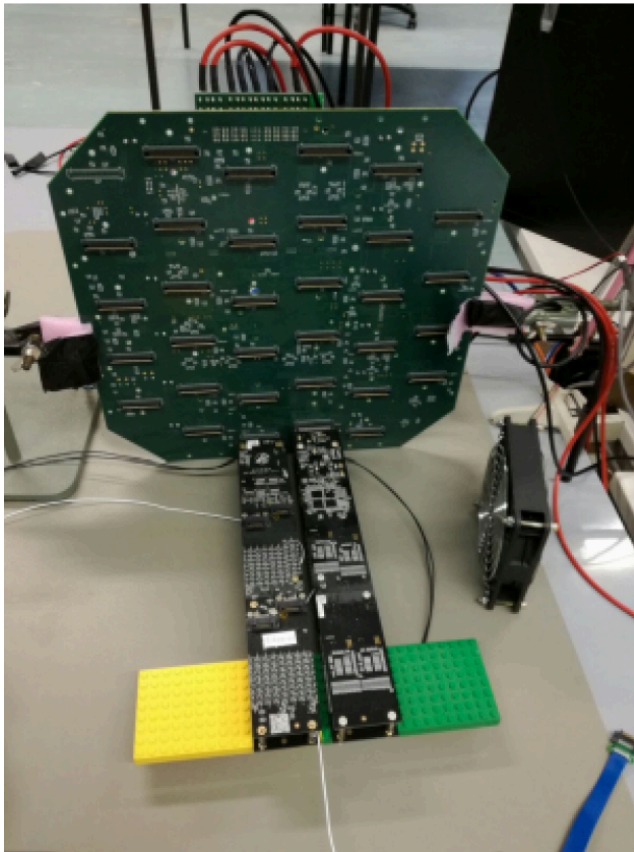
Pre-amplifier stage  
pulse shaping  
pole zero cancellation network  
two-stage AD8014





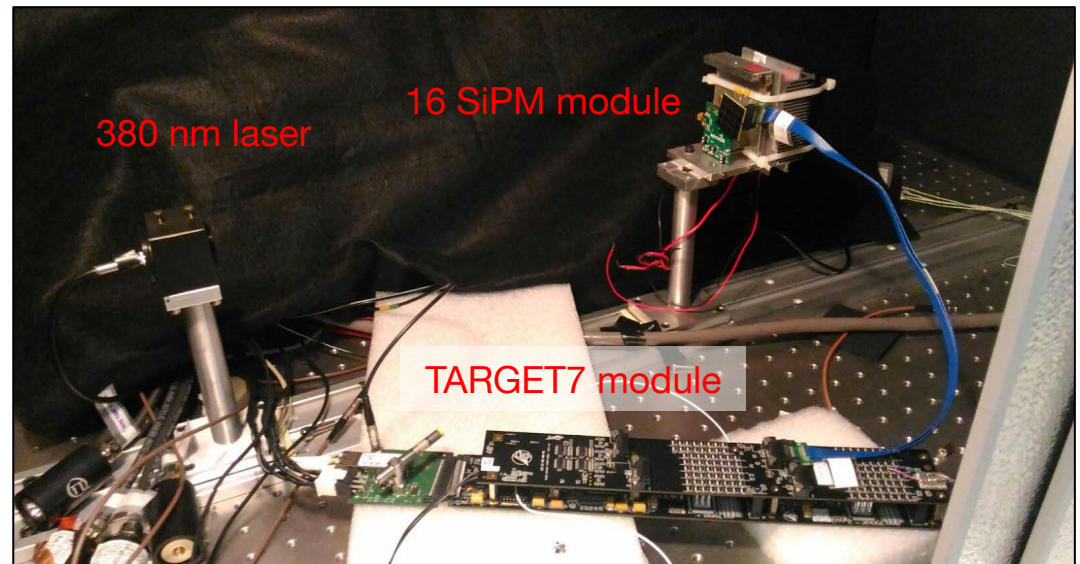
# SiPM module readout

Backplane of the pSCT camera  
hosting 2 TARGET7 modules  
@ Univ of Wisconsin (US)

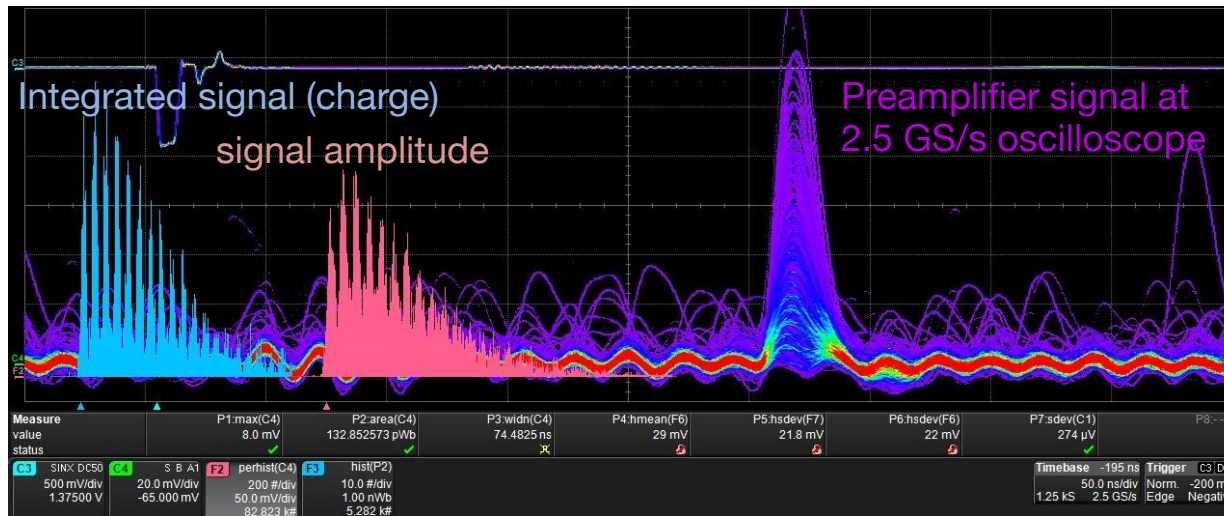


**After assembly, SiPM modules are tested  
simulating the whole pSCT readout chain**

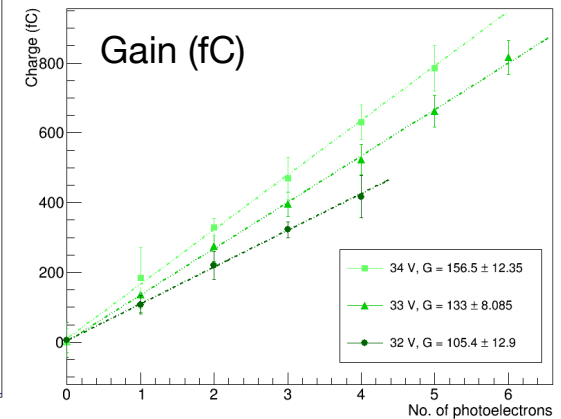
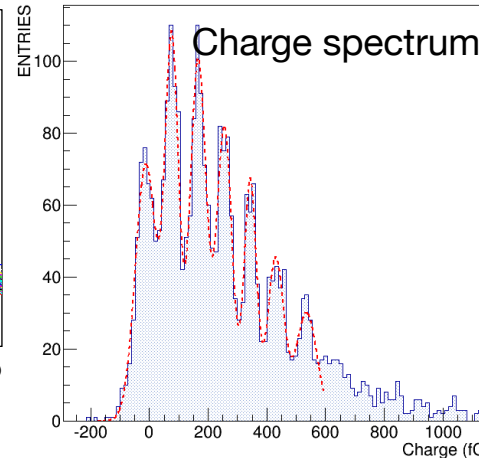
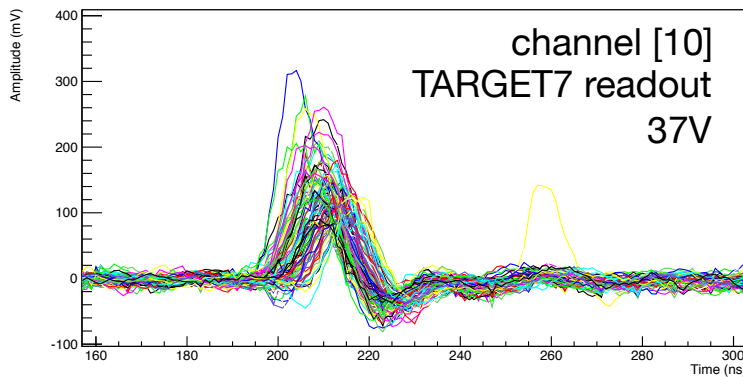
Experimental setup for SiPM module tests and  
characterization  
@ INFN Bari (IT)



# SiPM module readout



Modules are being characterized in terms of gain, dark rate, crosstalk.... at the end of the TARGET7 readout chain



- **FBK NUV-HD SiPM** technology has been tested and its performances are compatible with the requirements to equip the focal planes of CTA telescopes.
- **Multi-SiPM modules** have been developed to equip a possible upgrade of the Medium Size Schwarzschild-Couder telescope prototype pSCT
- **Assembly, packaging and tests of multi-SiPM modules** is ongoing, and 36 modules are planned to be installed on the pSCT camera by September 2017.

