

SiPM technology at FBK

C. Piemonte



<http://srs.fbk.eu>



www.advansid.com

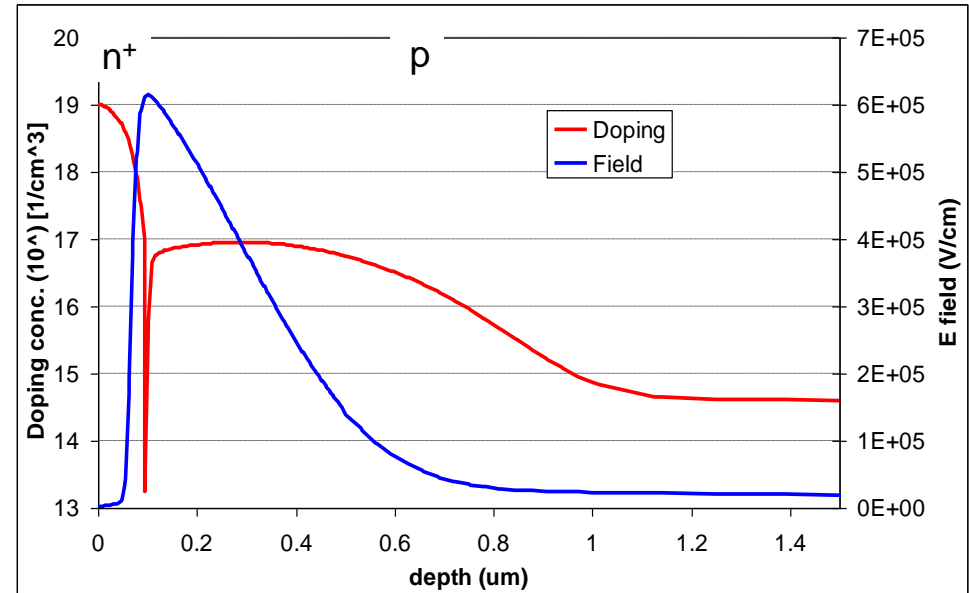
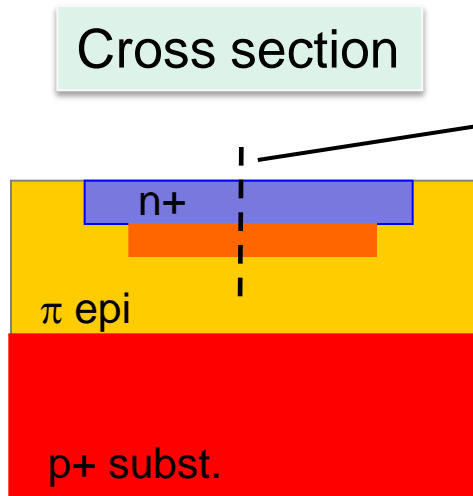
Outline

- **FBK SiPM technology overview**
- **Development of SiPMs for TOF-PET**
- **AdvanSiD**

SiPM technology overview

SJ-SiPM Technology

Development started in 2005 in collaboration with INFN



Technology characteristics:

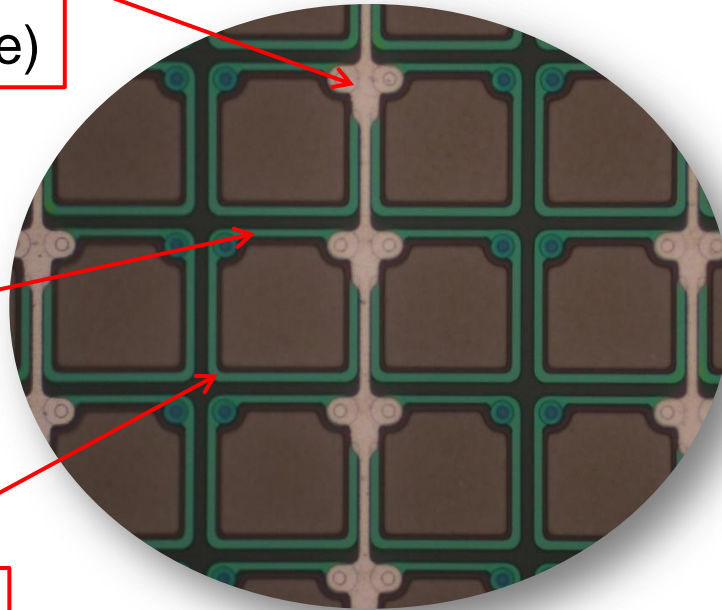
- 1) Integrated polysilicon resistor
- 2) Very shallow junction to enhance QE at short wavelengths
- 2) possible ARC to optimize QE at certain wavelengths

Device Layout: example of internal structure

Metal line connecting
all cells in parallel
(one common anode)

Polysilicon
resistor

Field-plate
to reduce electric
field around the
junction



The cathode is
contacted on the
rear side.

Resistor is located
around the active
area => no fill factor
loss

FF ~ 25% 25x25um² cell
~ 45% 40x40um² cell
~ 55% 50x50um² “
~ 72% 100x100um² “

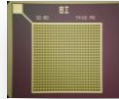


Device Layout: examples of SiPM geometries

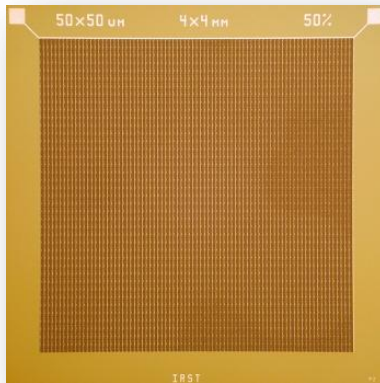
Scale of the pictures is the same

2006

1x1mm²
40x40μm² cell



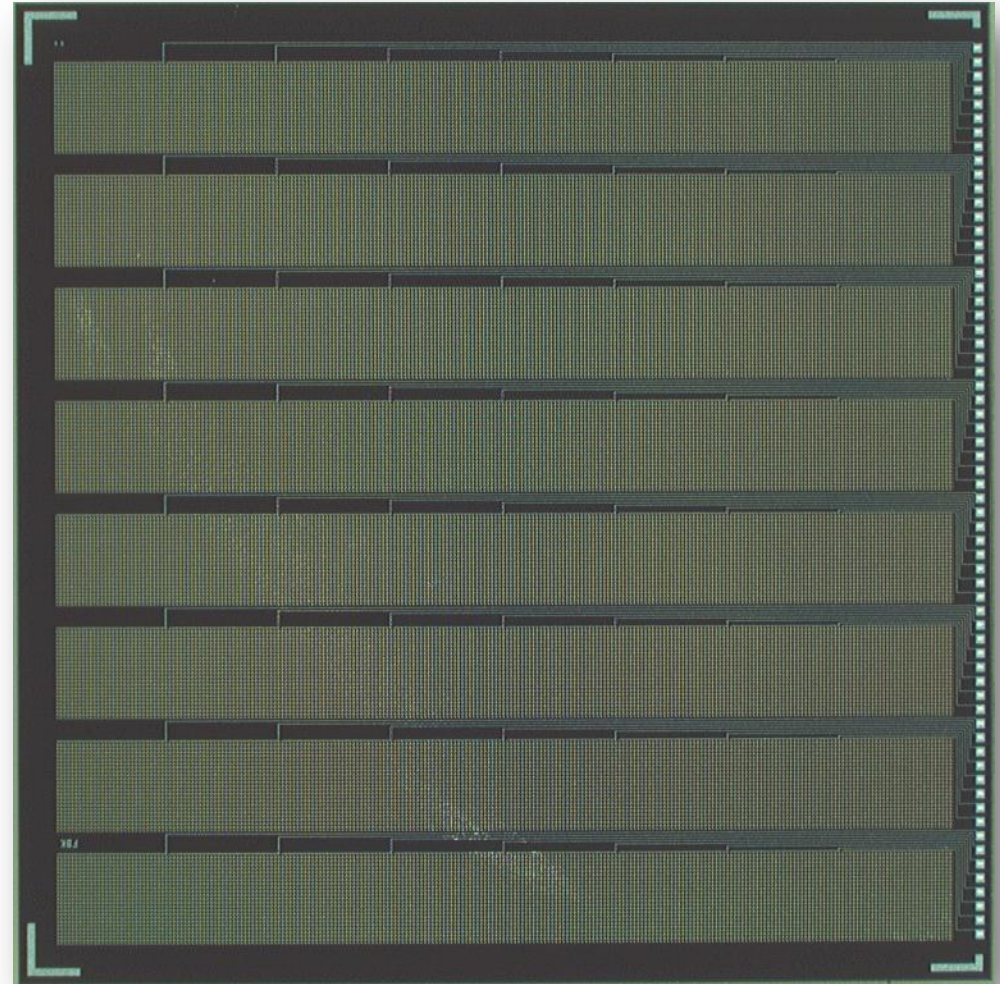
2007



4x4mm²
50x50μm² cell

2009

8x8 array of SiPMs
1.5x1.5mm pitch
50x50μm² cell



Produced for DaSiPM (INFN project)

Process & Device characterization at FBK

Wafer level testing:

- Automatic IVs: forward and reverse on all devices
- Failure analysis in case of problems



Wafer dicing



Packaging of some samples

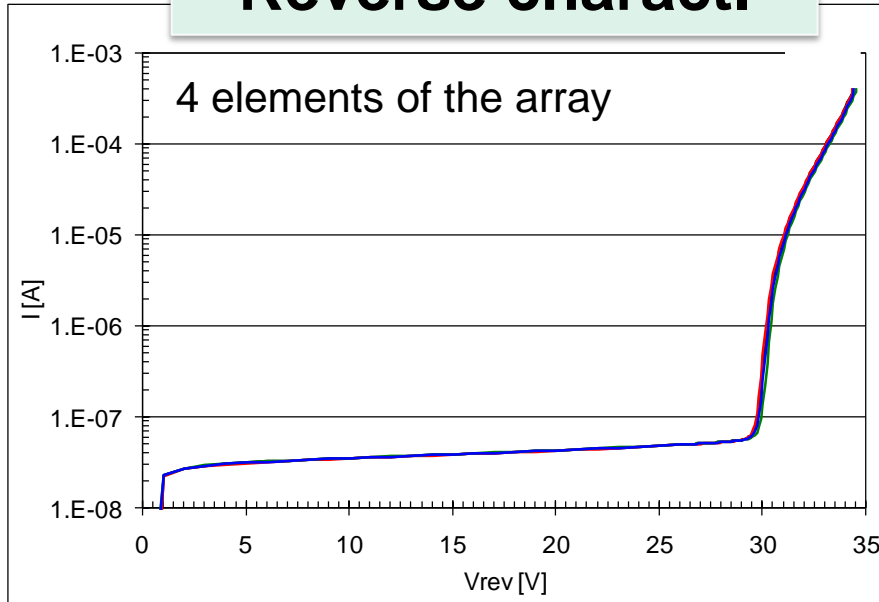


Functional tests:

- Dark analysis in climatic chamber
- Laser response
- Photo-detection efficiency
- Energy & timing resolution with scintillators

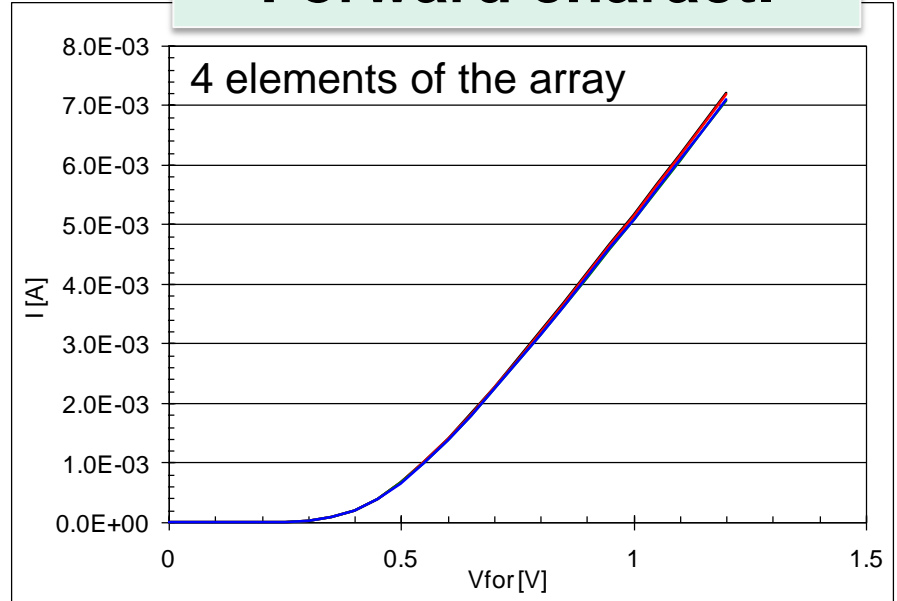
On-wafer automatic characterization

Reverse charact.



- Functionality of the device
- Breakdown voltage
- Dark count estimate

Forward charact.

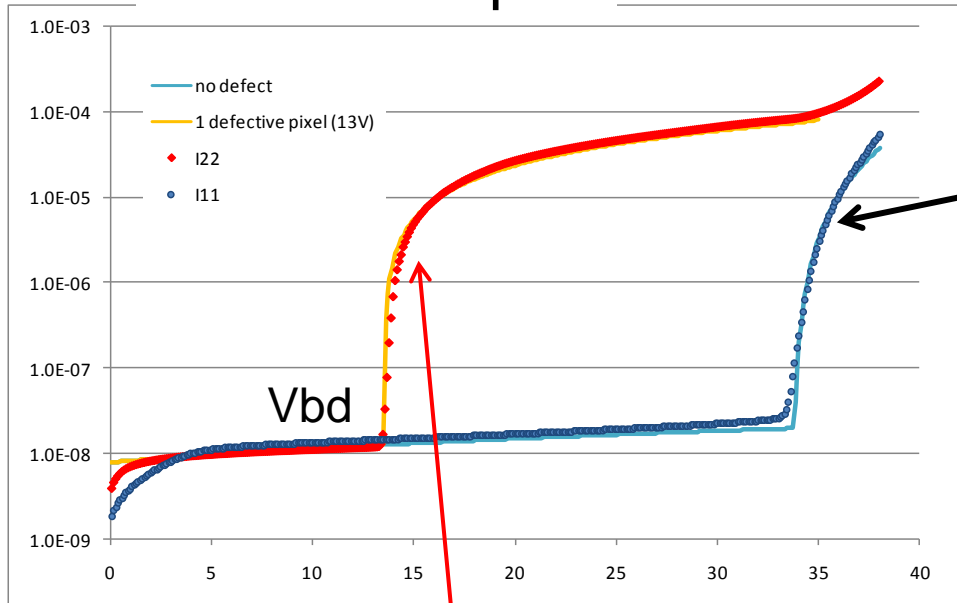


- Functionality of the device
- Resistor value estimate

Example of faulty device

Most common defect is premature breakdown

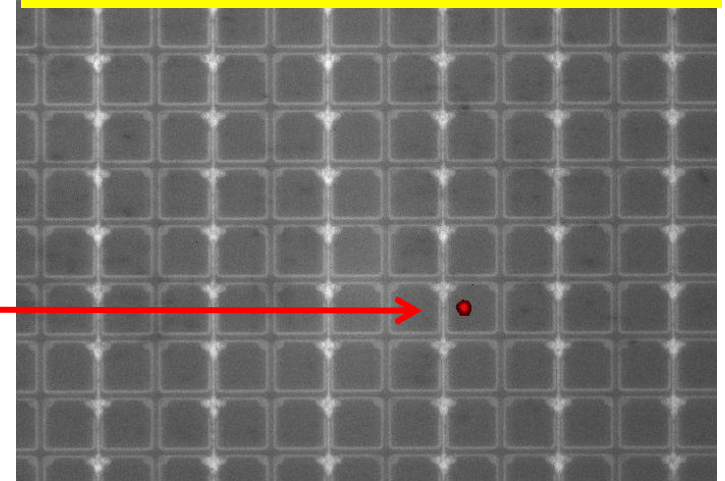
Reverse IV plot



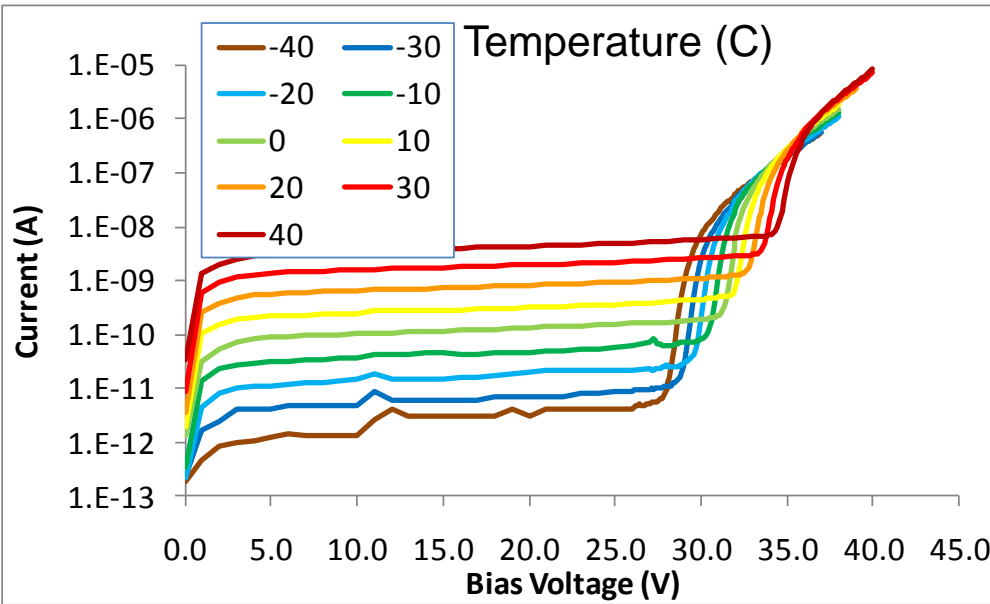
Working SiPM.
The current can
be roughly modeled
as $I=q \cdot DC \cdot G$

SiPM with 1 defective cell.
 $I=(V-V_{bd})/Rq$

light emission picture @16V

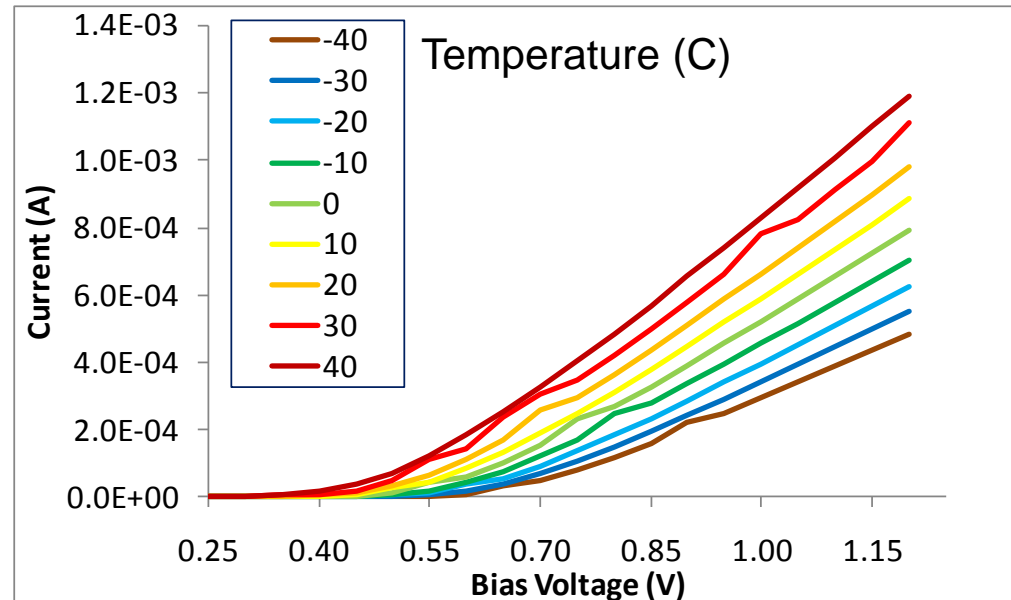


... after packaging...



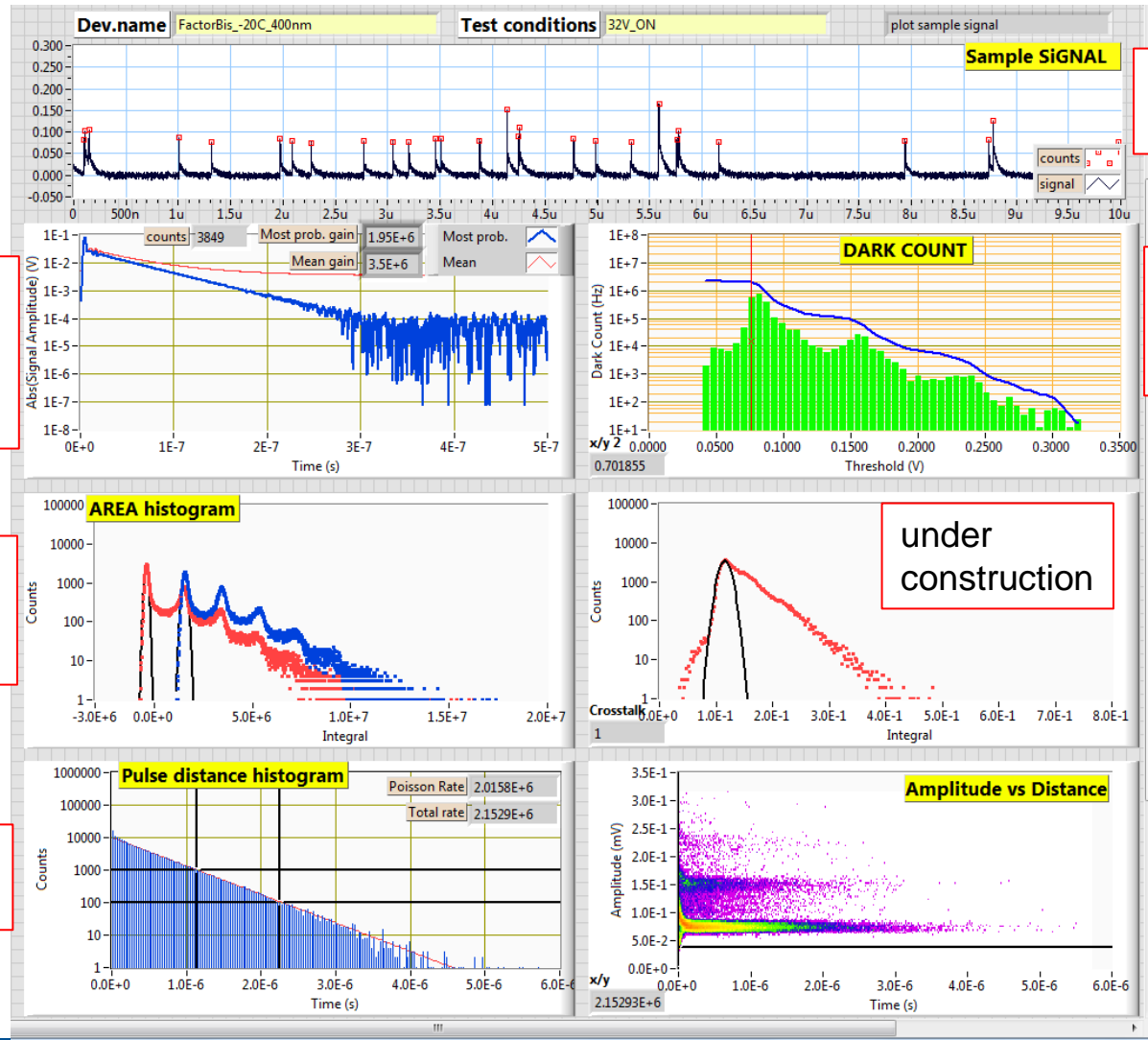
Reverse IV plot

Forward IV plot
(quenching resistor value
is temperature dependent)



Dark analysis in climatic chamber

For each bias voltage, Labview program performs following:



single-cell signal
(blue),
mean signal
(red)

pulse area
histogram (blue),
baseline (red)

pulse distance
histogram

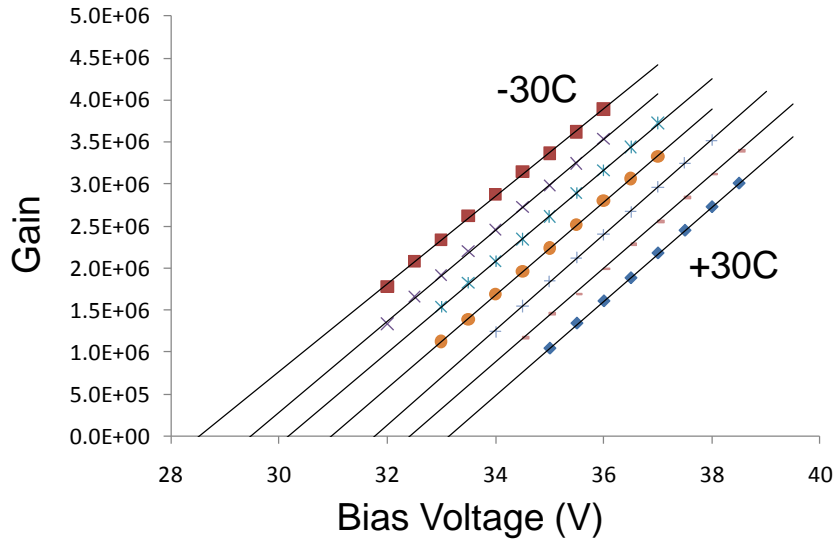
original data,
acquired with scope

Dark count rate
vs
threshold (blue)

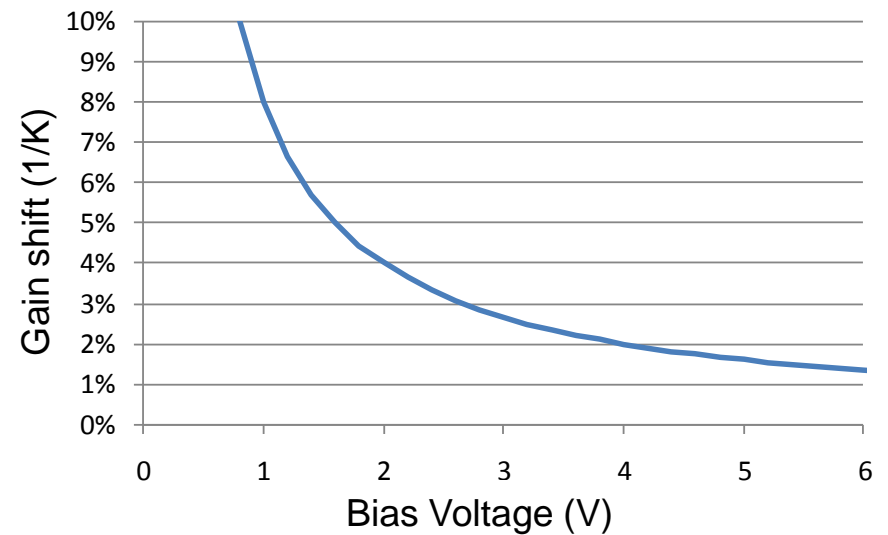
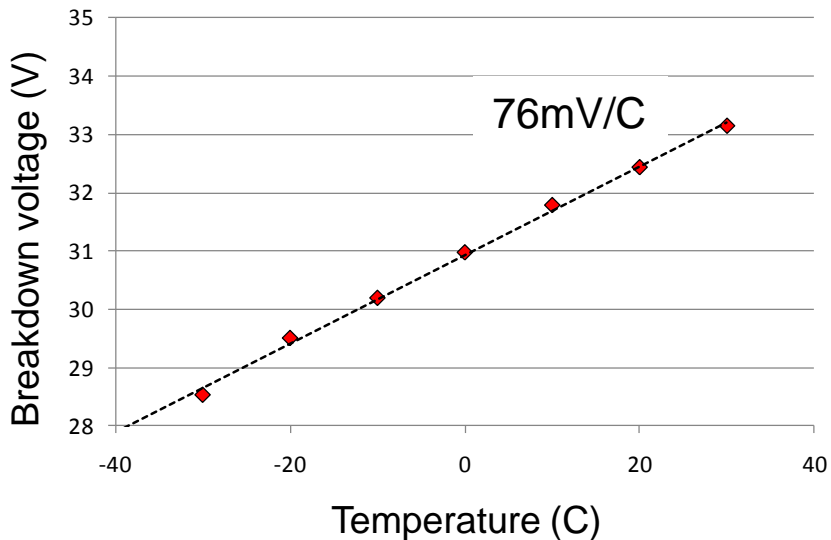
under
construction

pulse amplitude
distribution
vs
distance

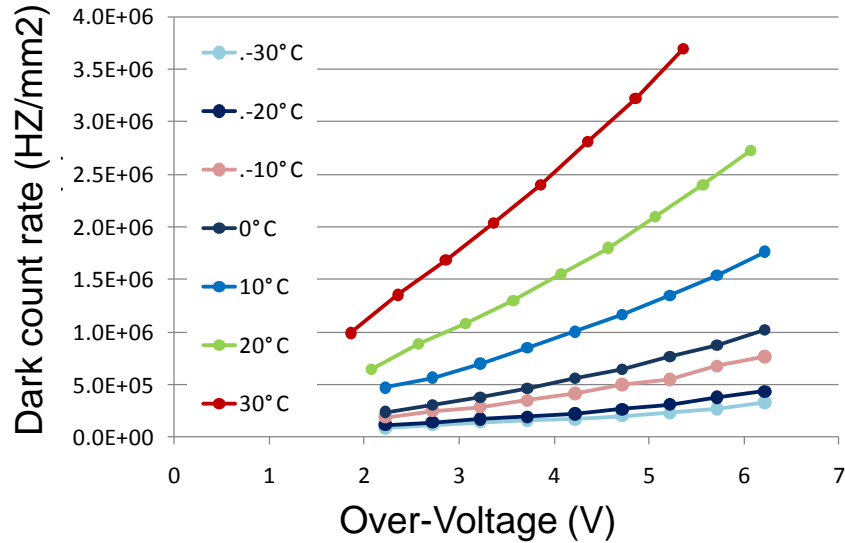
Dark analysis in climatic chamber



**Breakdown
&
Gain**



Dark analysis in climatic chamber



Dark count

doubles every 10C temperature increase

Quenching resistor

increasing with decreasing temperature

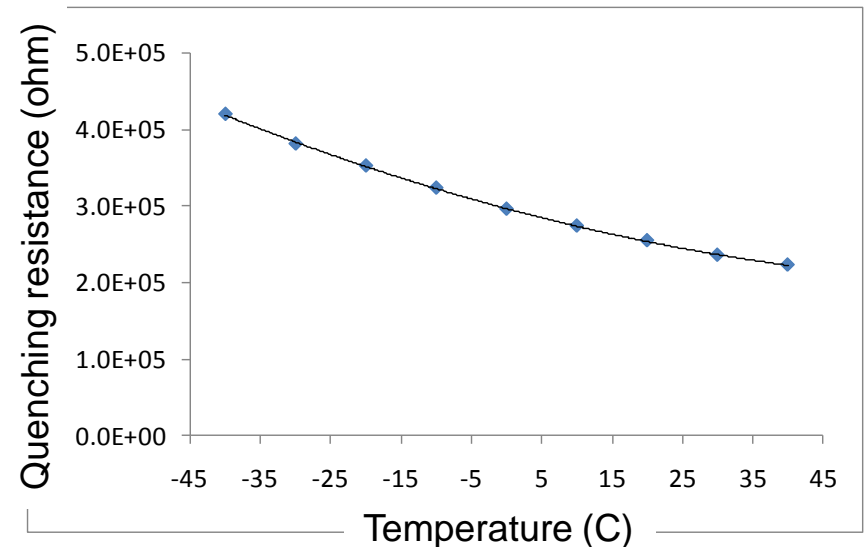
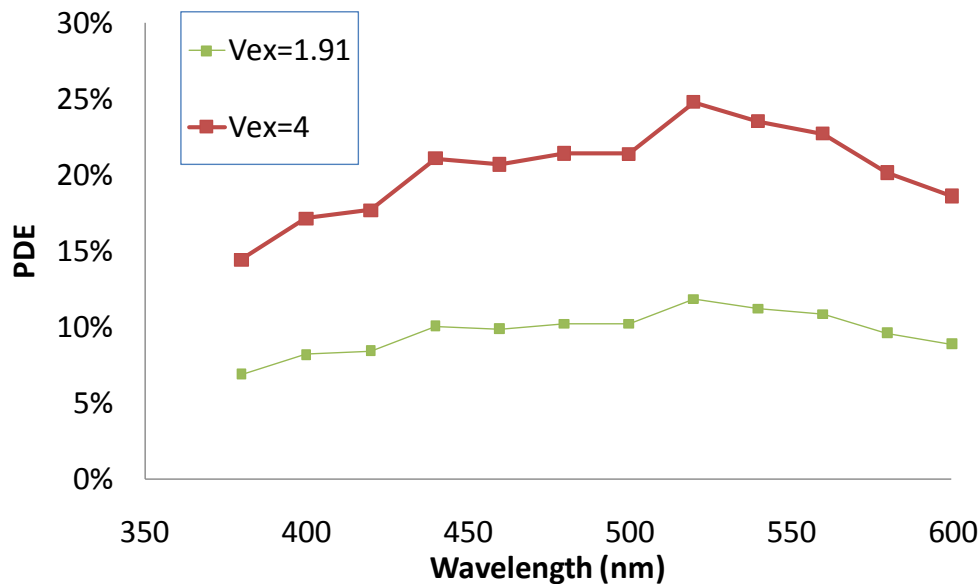


Photo-detection efficiency

Measured with low level constant light

$$\text{PDE} = \frac{\text{PoissonLight} - \text{PoissonDark}}{\text{Number of incident photons}}$$

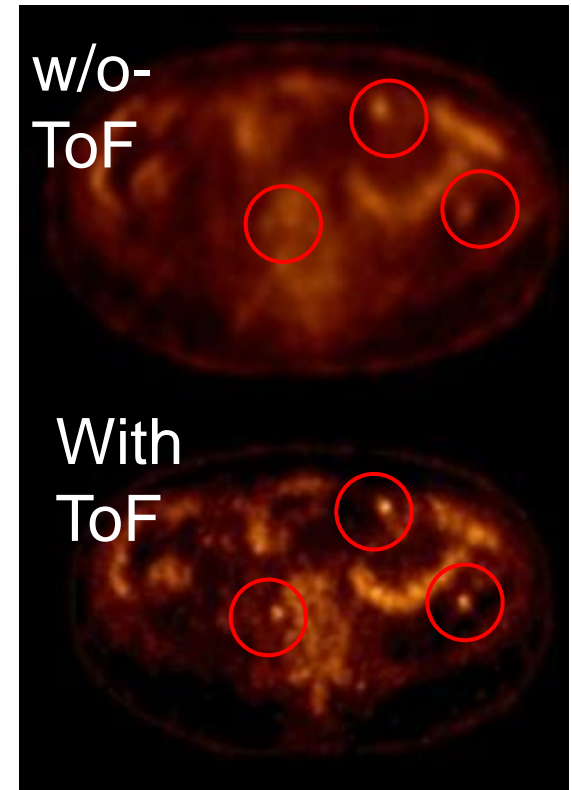
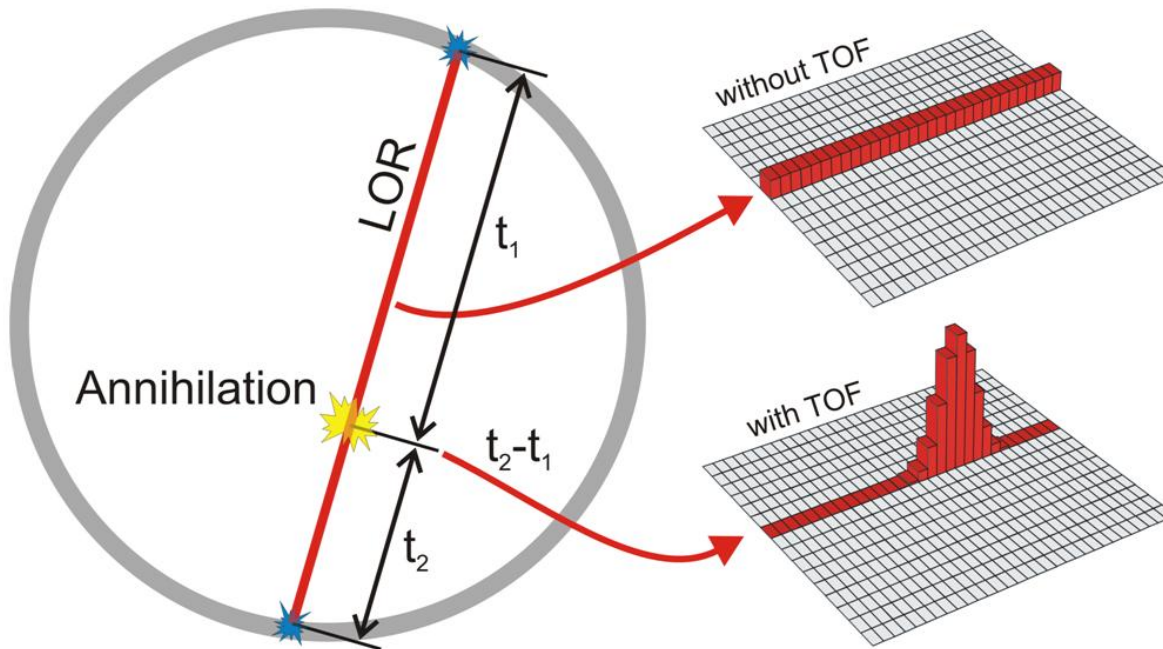


Using the Poisson rate we get rid of after-pulse and optical cross-talk

Application-oriented development: HYPERIMAGE TOF-PET

Example: TOF-PET

Time-Of-Flight Positron Emission Tomography



Info from the SiPM: **Energy** and **timing**

Critical SiPM parameters for TOF-PET

SiPM parameters

Photo-detection efficiency
Dark noise rate
Correlated noise
Intrinsic timing capability
Signal shape
Geometry
Gain

System requirements

Energy resolution

Timing resolution

Other important SiPM features for such a large system are:

- temperature dependence
- breakdown voltage uniformity
- Voltage operability range
- ...
- packaging/interconnectivity

Framework of the development

HYPERImage

<http://www.hybrid-pet-mr.eu>



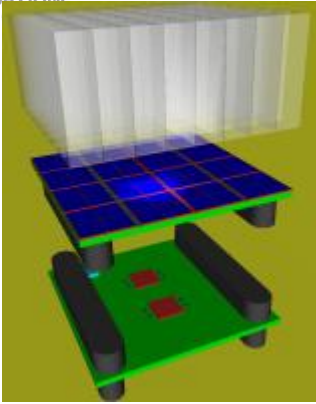
Development of a **hybrid TOF-PET/MR** test system with improved effective sensitivity



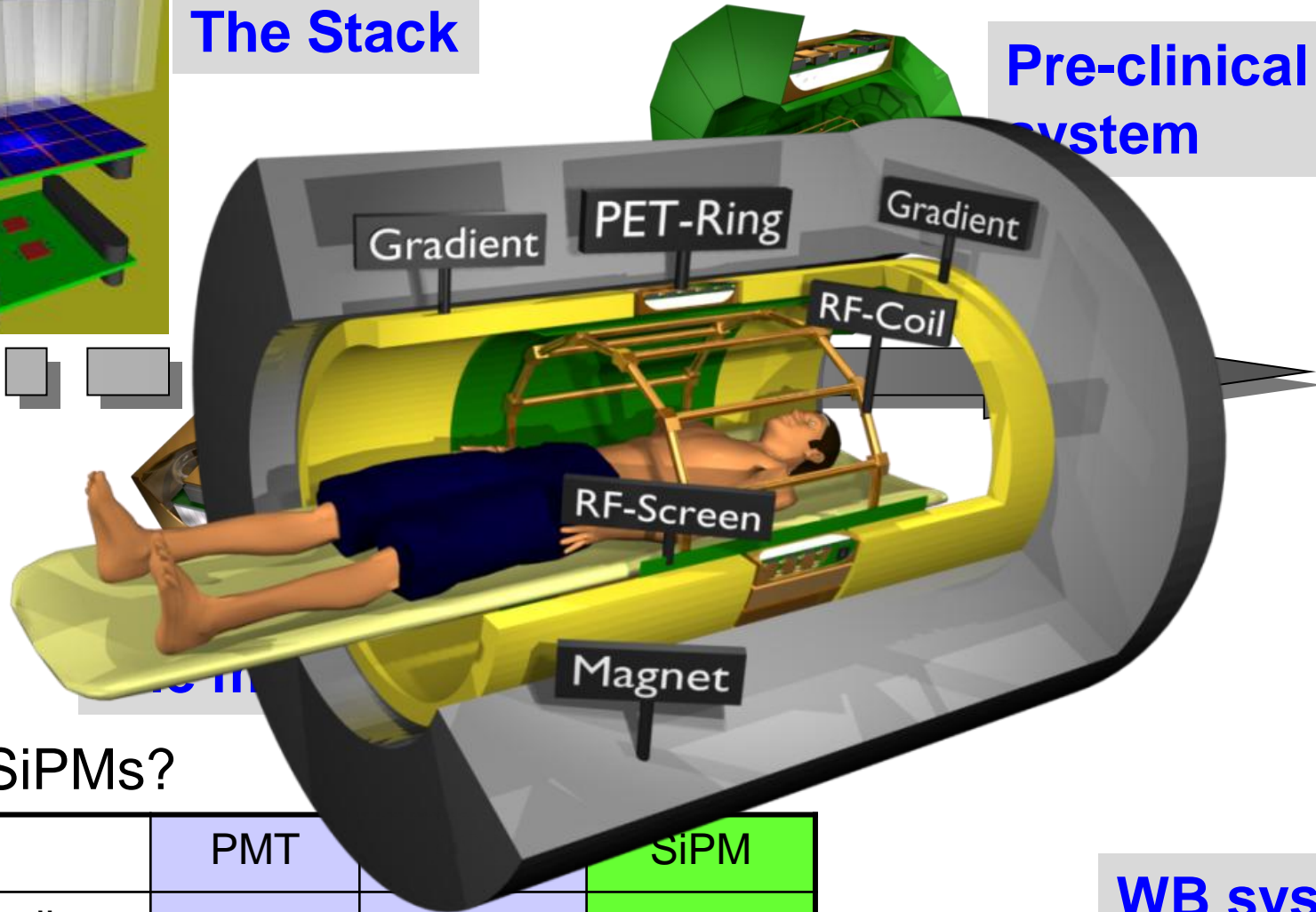
First clinical whole body PET/MR investigations of breast cancer

HYPERImageToF-PET

The Stack



Pre-clinical
system



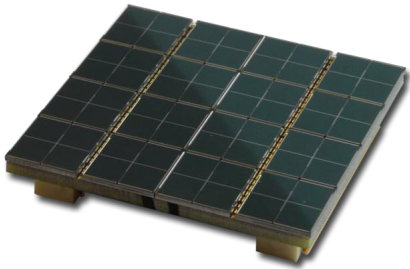
Why SiPMs?

	PMT		SiPM
MR compliant	no	yes	yes
ToF compliant	yes	no	yes

WB system

Photosensor activity

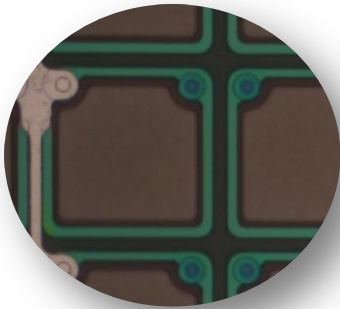
Sensor tiles production to equip a machine



- geometry definition
- integration scheme definition
- device production

some results presented @ IEEE NSS/MIC 2009

Development of improved SiPMs

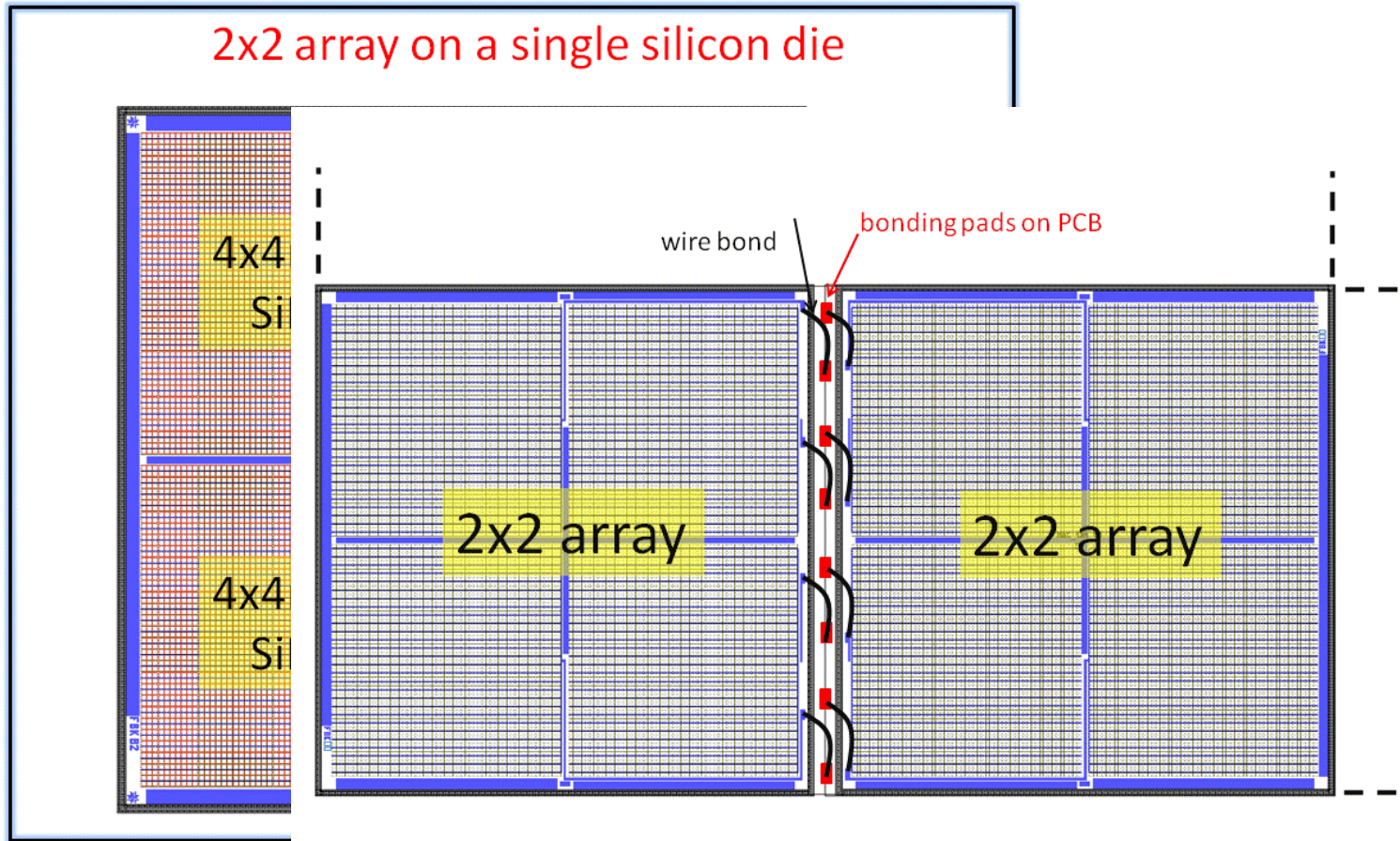


Tuning of both technology as well as design

- PDE
- V_{bd} uniformity
- Temperature dep.
- signal shape
- cells density

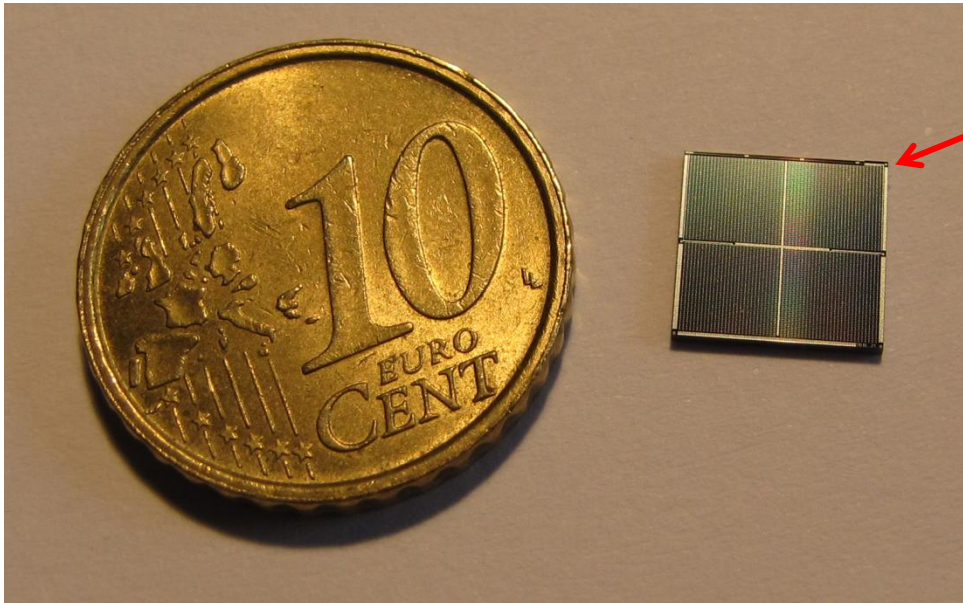
some results presented @ IEEE NSS/MIC 2010

SiPM production: geometry definition

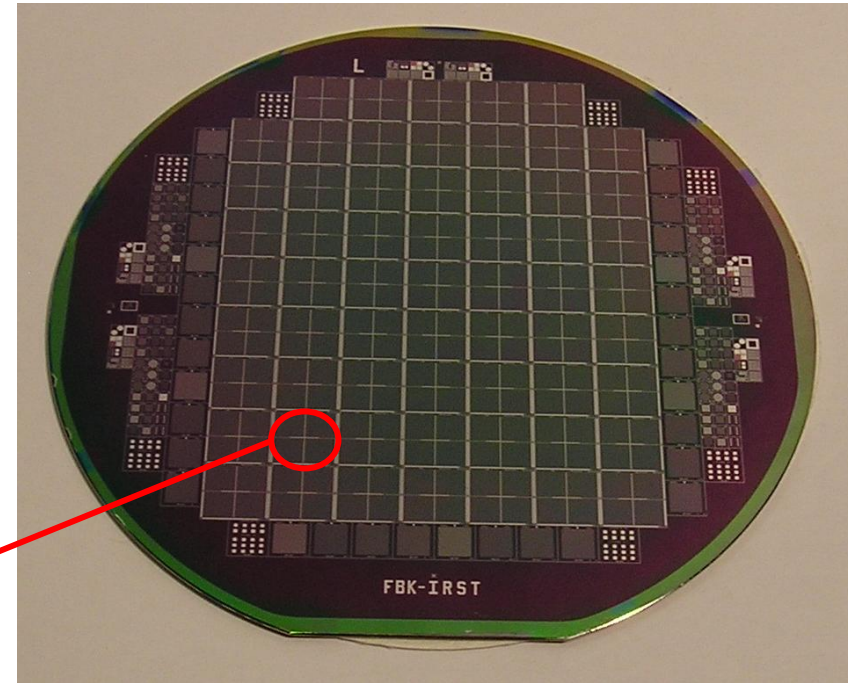


Production

**2x2 array of $\sim 4 \times 4 \text{mm}^2$ SiPMs
3600 cells per element**

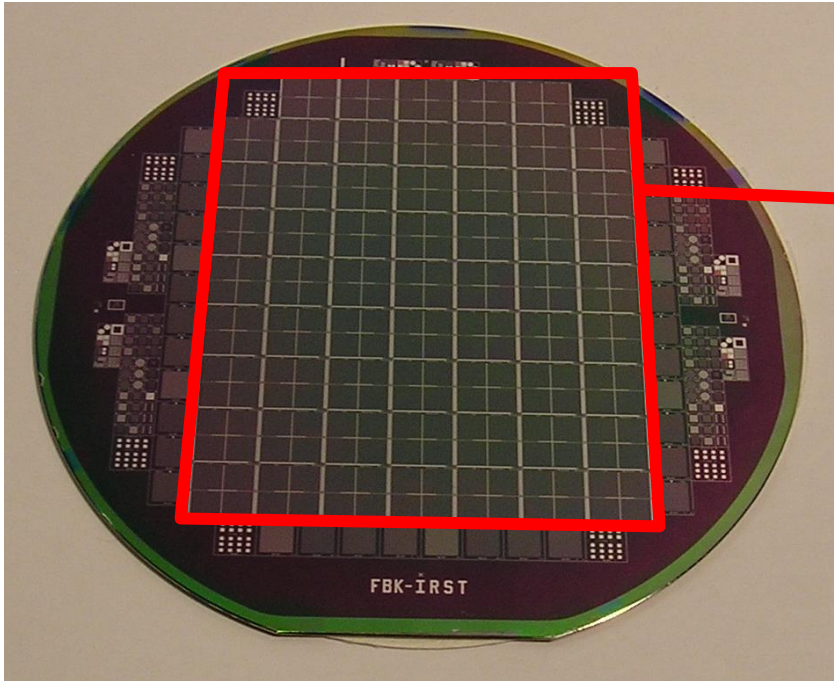


Wafer view



Lot production time: $\sim 3-4$ months

Data analysis (1) - yield

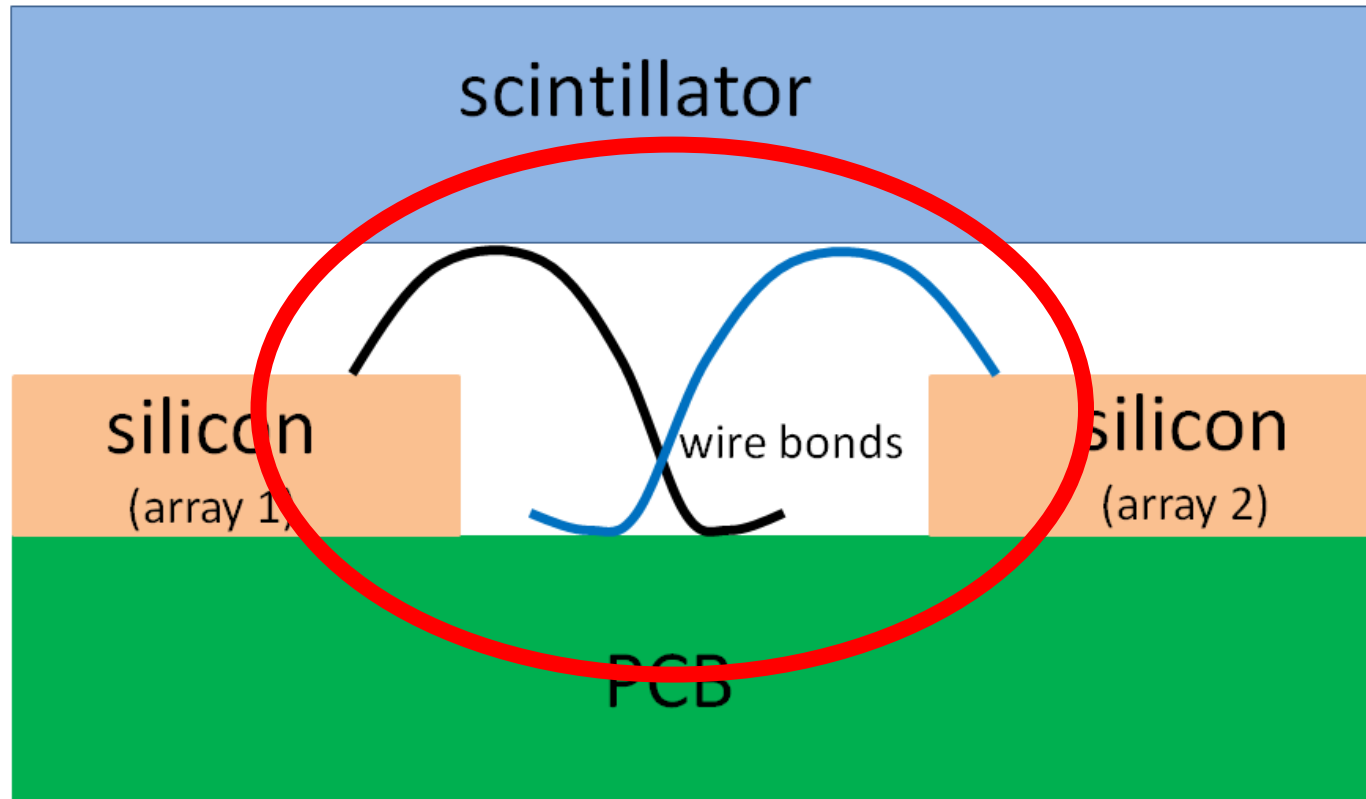


		29.0	6.0	28.8	28.9	28.8	28.7	28.6	28.8	26.0	29.4		
		28.8	28.5	28.4	28.6	28.9	28.9	28.7	28.7	28.8	29.0		
28.7	28.7	28.9	28.7	28.4	28.4	28.5	28.7	28.9	29.1	29.1	28.9	28.9	15.0
28.6	28.4	28.4	28.6	28.7	28.9	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.8	29.2	29.3	12.0	28.9
28.8	28.6	27.0	28.4	28.8	29.1	29.2	29.1	28.9	28.8	28.7	29.0	29.2	29.1
28.3	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.8	28.9	29.3	29.4	29.3	29.1	28.8	28.7	28.6	28.7
28.3	28.2	15.0	29.1	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.3	29.3	29.4	29.1	28.8	28.7	28.5
28.4	28.4	28.5	28.8	16.0	29.9	29.9	29.6	29.3	29.1	28.9	28.9	28.8	28.6
28.6	28.6	28.8	29.1	29.4	29.8	30.1	30.1	29.8	29.2	28.8	28.6	28.5	28.9
28.4	28.5	29.1	15.0	29.6	29.8	29.9	29.9	29.5	29.4	29.0	28.6	28.6	28.5
28.5	15.0	28.9	16.0	29.7	30.1	30.0	29.6	29.2	29.0	29.0	28.7	28.7	28.5
28.9	29.0	29.1	29.3	29.4	29.7	29.9	29.7	29.1	28.6	28.5	28.7	28.5	28.7
28.7	29.1	29.3	29.6	29.6	29.5	29.4	29.3	29.1	28.8	28.6	28.3	28.3	28.6
28.9	28.9	29.1	29.5	29.7	29.6	29.4	29.0	28.6	28.7	28.6	28.4	28.4	28.4
29.1	29.1	29.0	29.3	29.4	29.6	29.3	28.9	28.6	28.4	28.2	28.4	28.6	28.7
29.1	29.2	18.0	12.0	29.2	29.2	29.0	28.9	28.8	28.4	28.2	28.3	28.4	28.7
26.9	29.1	29.3	29.3	29.3	17.0	28.7	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5
12.0	29.2	12.0	29.2	29.1	13.0	28.7	28.5	28.4	28.4	28.6	28.7	28.7	28.9

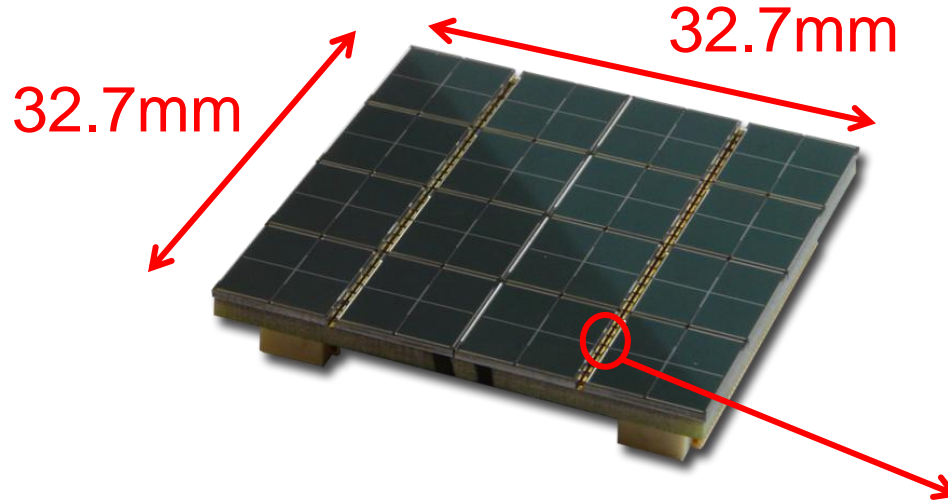
white = OK
red = premature breakdown
green/blue = problems after breakdown



Solution for Scintillator coupling



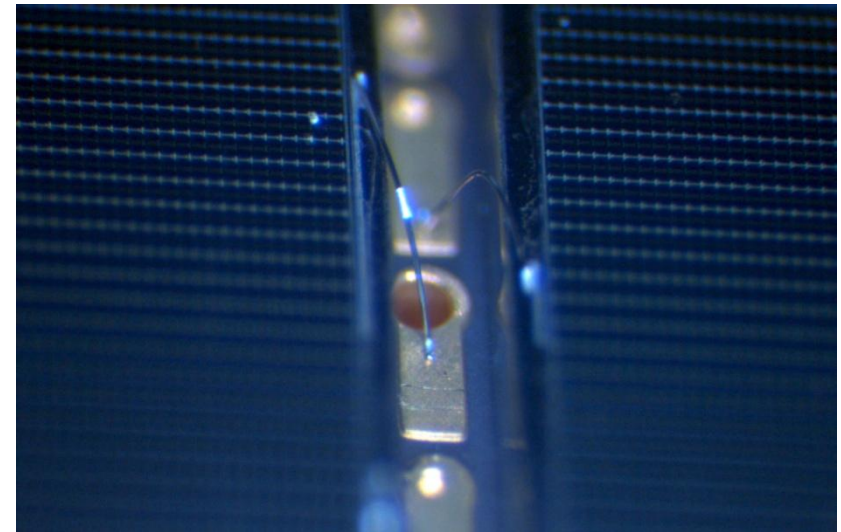
The SiPM tile



- **Fill factor ~ 84%**
(not including SiPM FF)
- **Flat surface for crystal mounting**

1300 working arrays
delivered for the
preclinical system

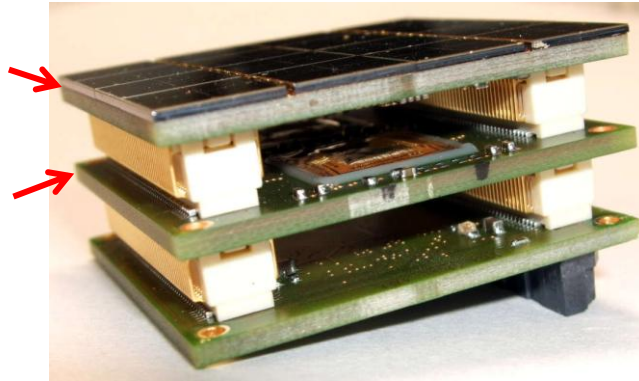
500 μ m
↔



PCB design and mounting
at Uni. Heidelberg and Philips

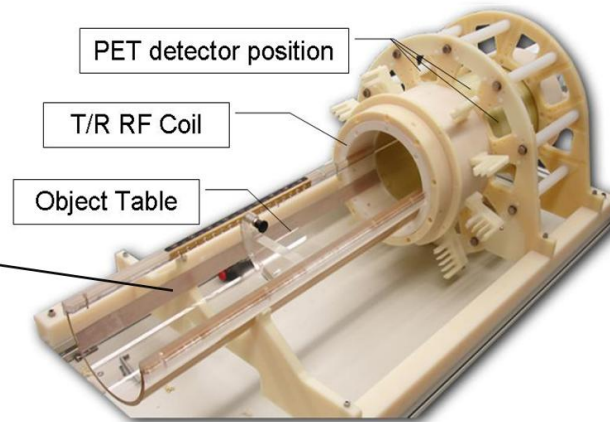
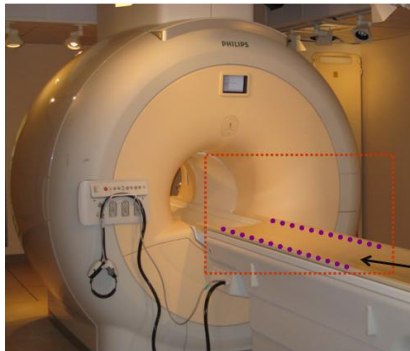
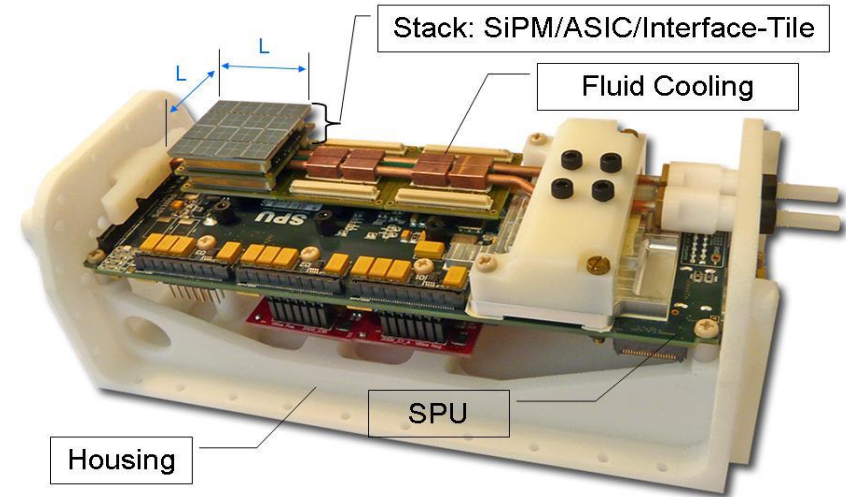
The stack

SiPM tile



ASIC tile

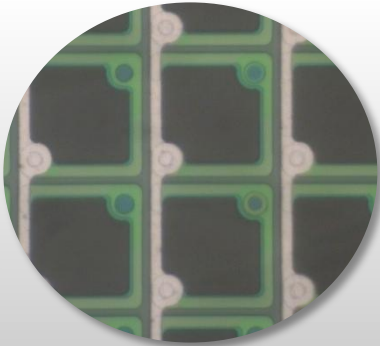
The module



Mechanics

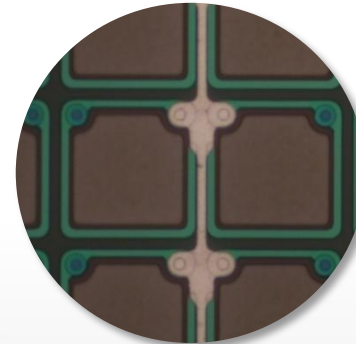
Device optimization: Cell design

50x50um² cell size, 6400 cells
Fill factor = 48%



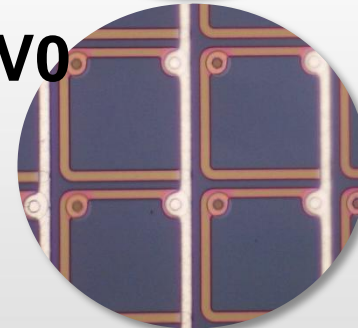
metal every column

67x67um² cell size, 3600 cells
Fill factor = 60%



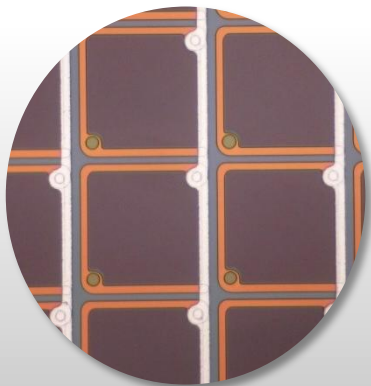
metal line every second column

V0



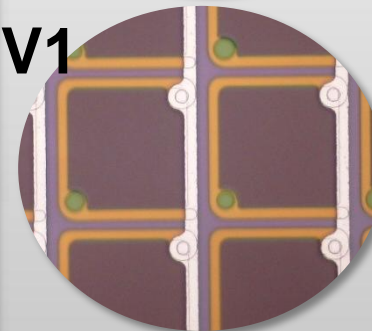
metal every column
different R_q and C_q

80x80um² cell size, 2500 cells
Fill factor = 65%

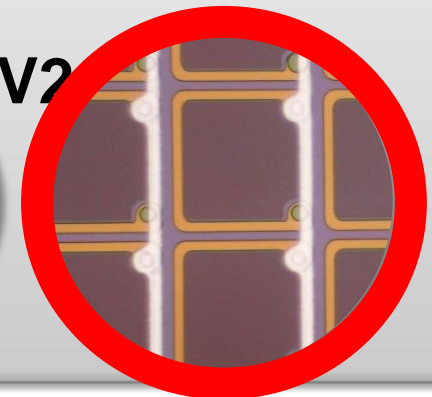


metal every column
relatively high R_Q

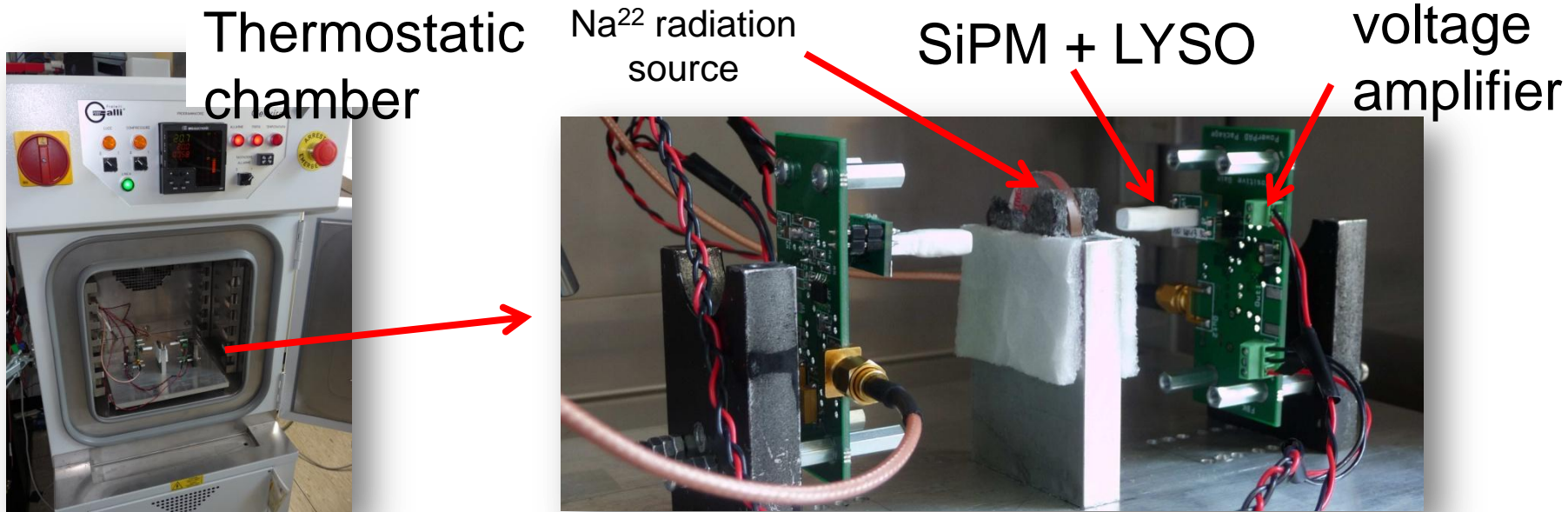
V1



V2

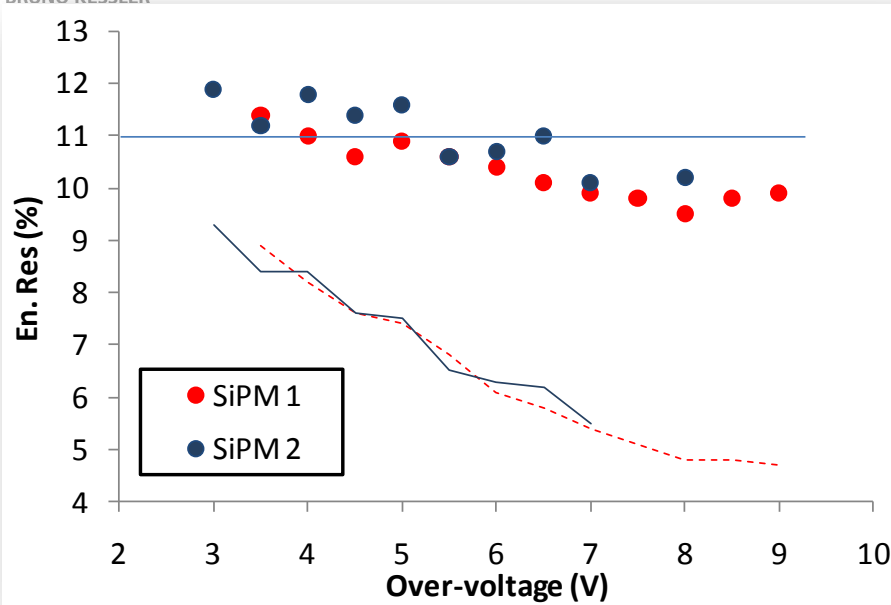


Experimental characterization



- **SiPMs:** $4 \times 4 \text{mm}^2$, produced @ FBK, n-on-p technology
- **LYSO crystals:** $3.8 \times 3.8 \times 22 \text{mm}^3$, teflon-wrapped slightly smaller section than SiPM for easier alignment
- **voltage amplifiers:** $R_{in} = 20 \text{ohm}$; $G = 2.5$

Best results: 67x67v2

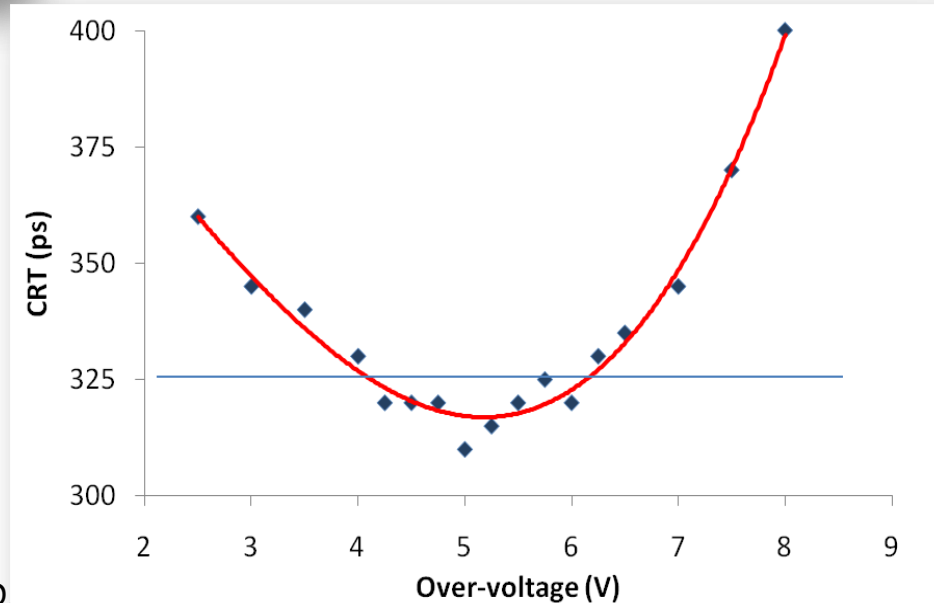


$dE/E < 11\%$ @ 5-9V

compared to 14% of worse design

CRT < 325ps @ 4-6V

compared to 460ps of worse design



We are working on several aspects:

- **PDE improvement**: increasing the triggering probability
- **uniformity and stability** of operating conditions
- **new interconnection** with TSV

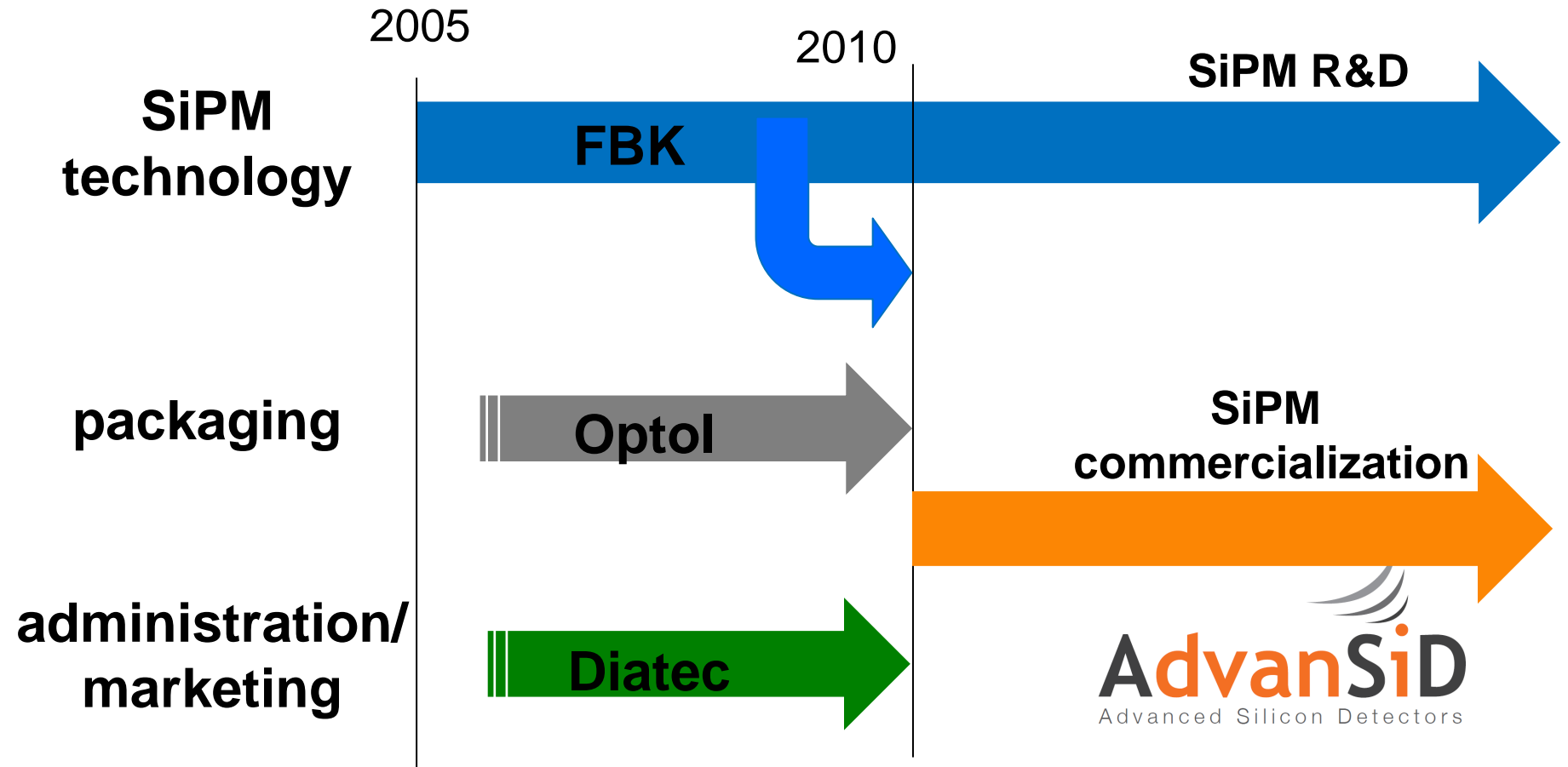
We have interesting preliminary results on all aspects which hopefully could be soon presented



AdvanSiD

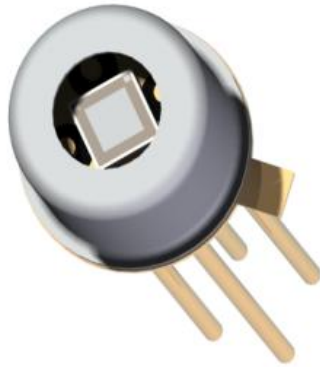
Advanced Silicon Detectors

AdvanSiD: genesis

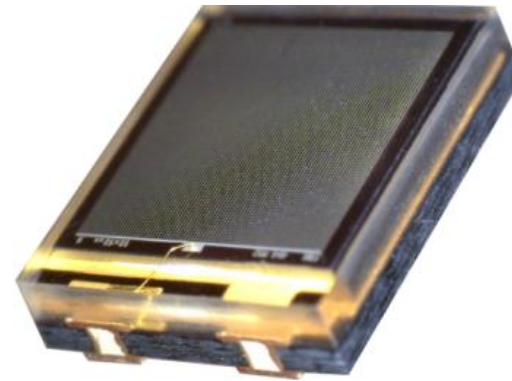


Standard products

1x1, 3x3, 4x4 mm² SiPM size



Metal Can Package

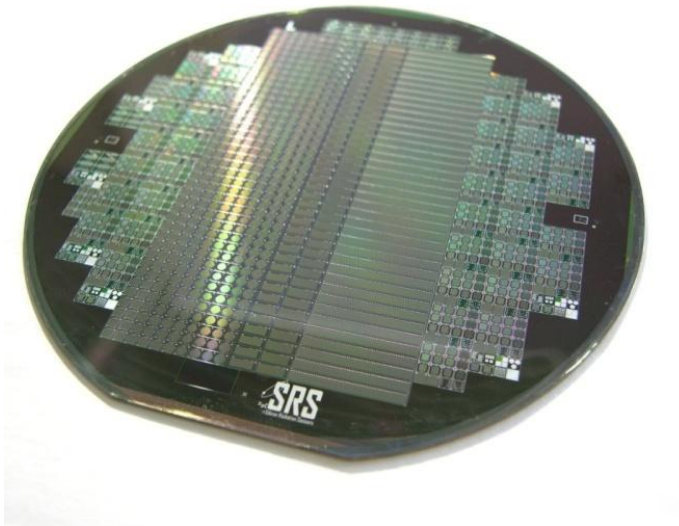


Chip Scale Package

More standard products will be soon available:

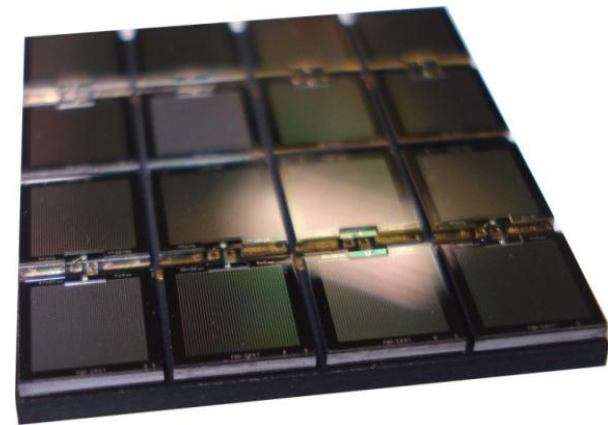
- circular 1.2mm diameter
- evaluation sipm tile: 4x4 elements of 4x4mm² SiPMs

Custom chip design



Capability of reducing development costs by organizing multi-project runs

Custom package design



Modular complex sensors in plastic or alumina packages

Acknowledgment

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Elisabetta Mazzucca

Tiziana Pro

Alessandro Piazza

Nicola Serra

Alessandro Tarolli

Nicola Zorzi

AdvanSiD team!!

HyperImage

DaSiPM & MEMS projects