

Recent Developments of Photon Counting Devices at Hamamatsu

Solid State Division
Hamamatsu Photonics K.K.

10/23/2020

Photon counting

Photon counting technology is very important in detecting weak light.

Applications: Medical, radiation monitoring, biomedical, high energy physics, LiDAR, etc.

Hamamatsu is well-known as the best supplier of photon counting detectors:

PMTs



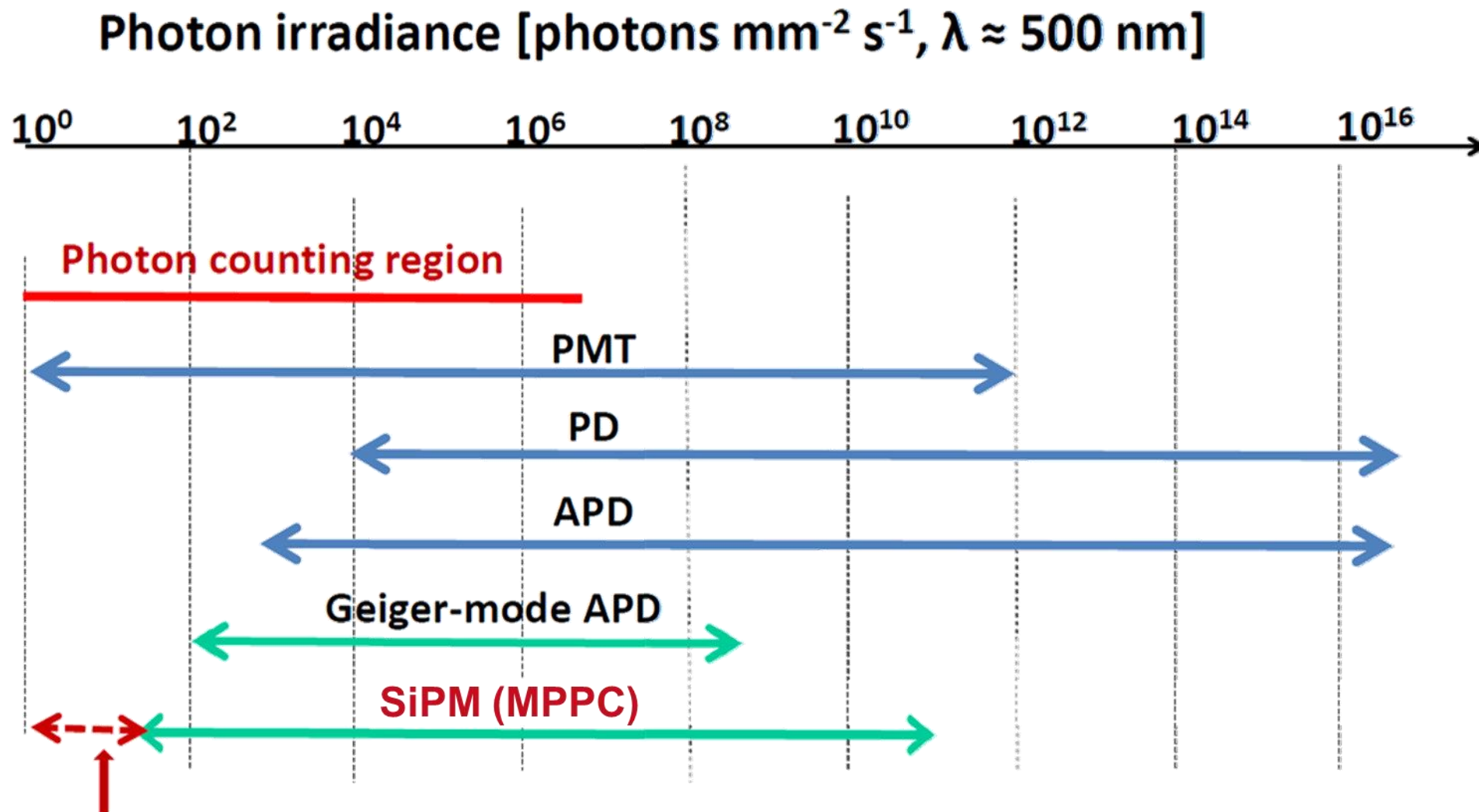
Image Intensifiers



**EMCCD/sCMOS
Cameras**



Detectable Photon Levels

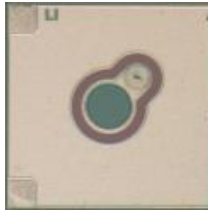


Single photon detection is possible, but with some limitations.

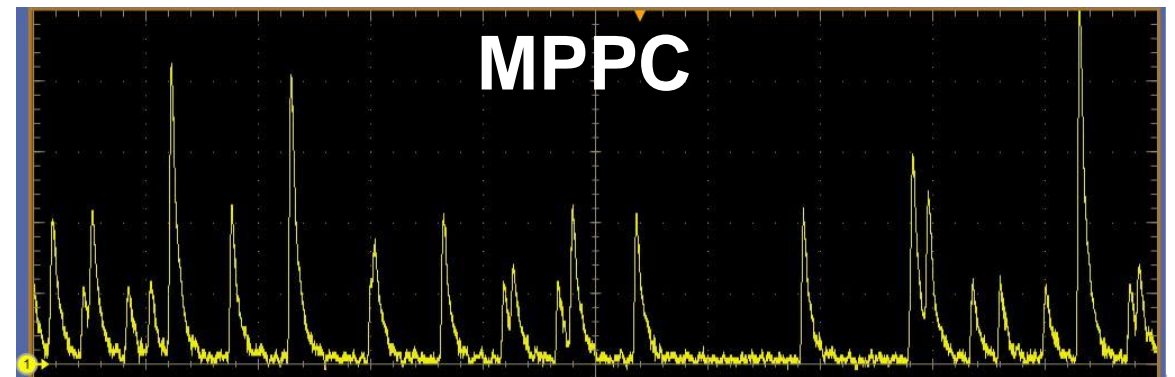
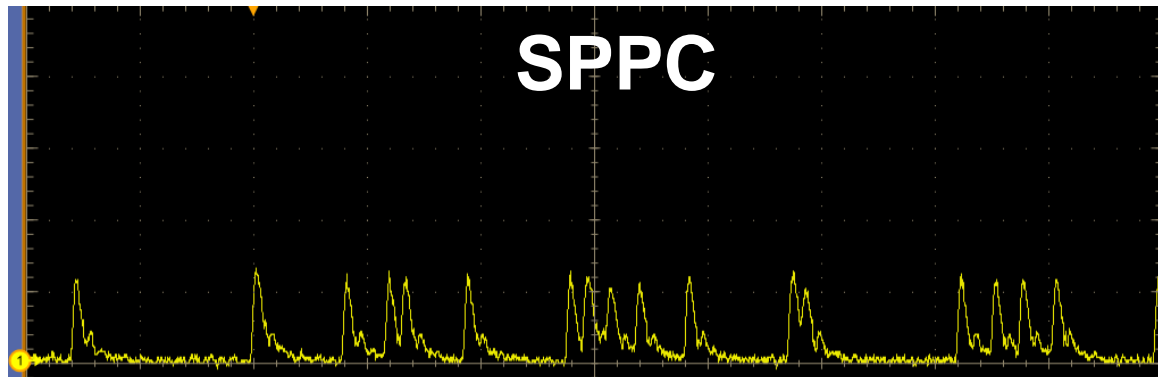
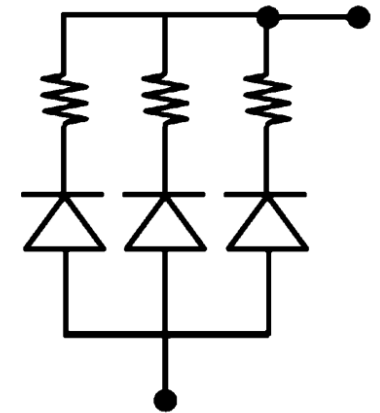
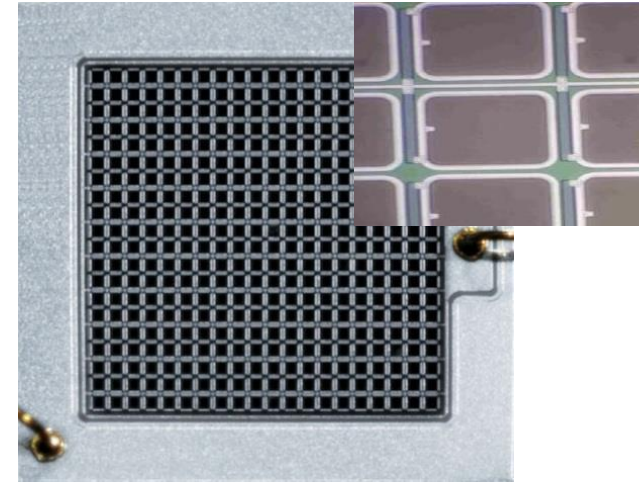
SPPC and MPPC

SPPC: Single-Pixel Photon Counter

- Only one pixel
- Includes Geiger-mode APD and quenching resistor



MPPC: Multi-Pixel Photon Counter

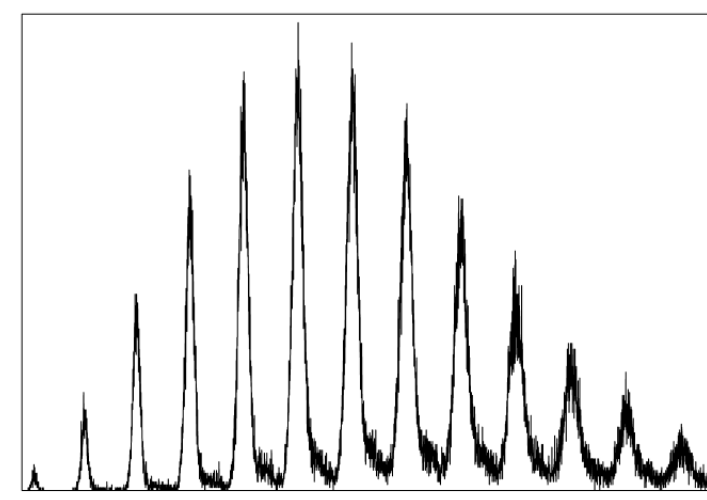
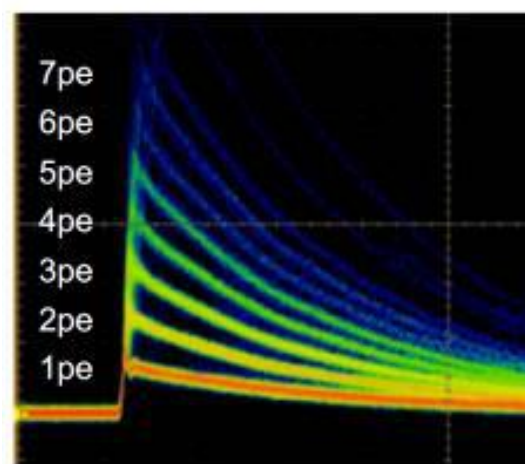
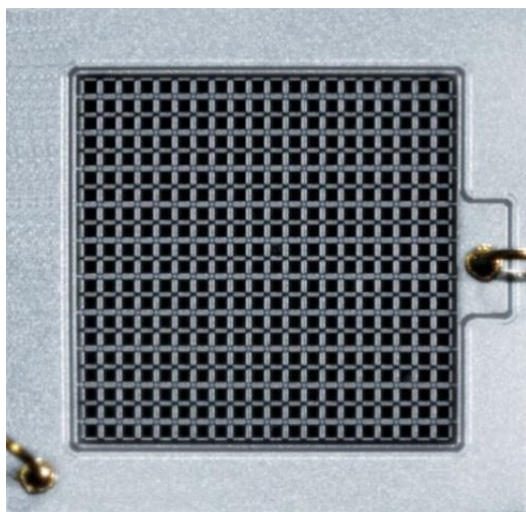


What is an MPPC?

Hamamatsu decided to call SiPM as MPPC.

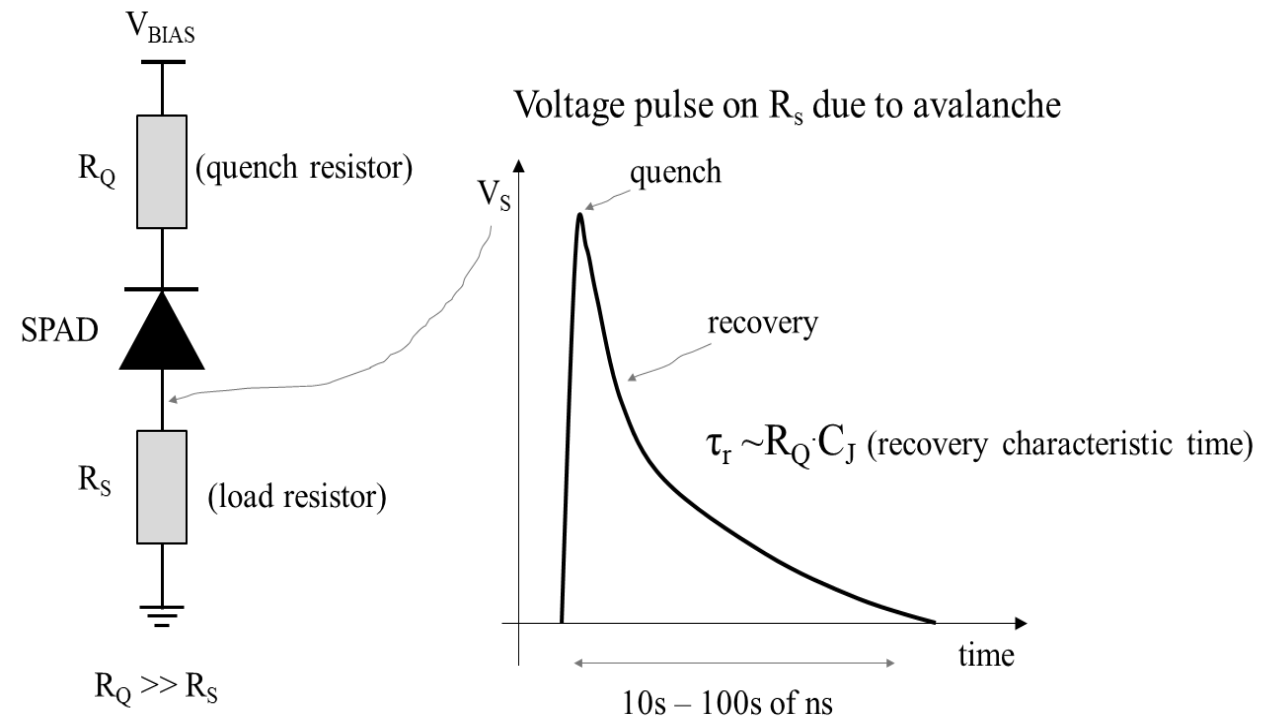
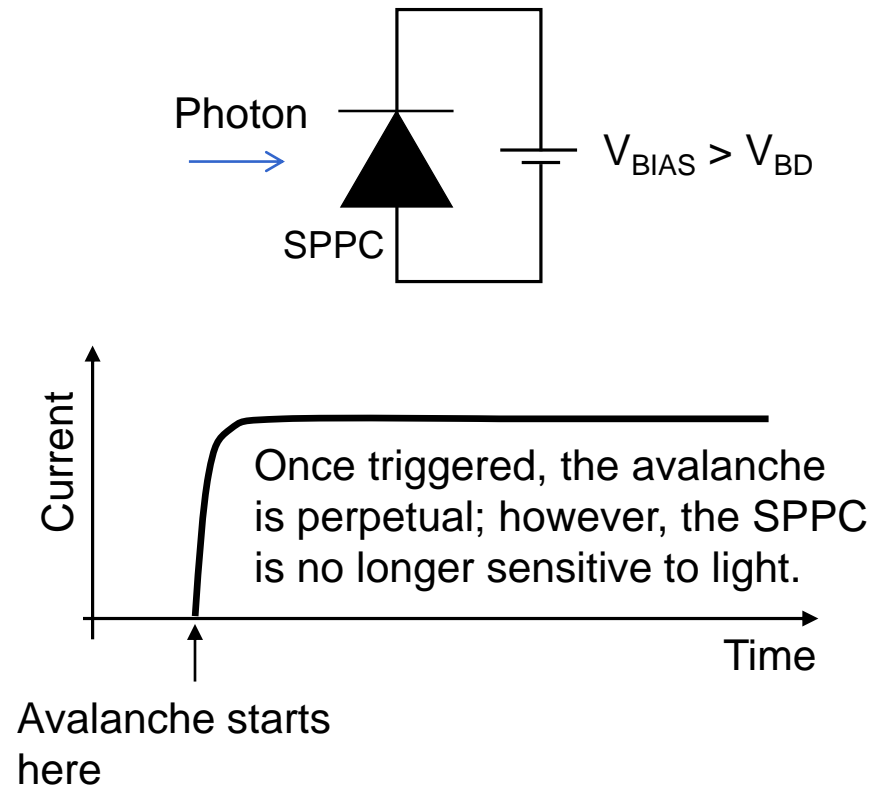
The MPPC (Multi-Pixel Photon Counter) is one of the devices called SiPM (silicon photomultiplier).

It is a photon-counting device using multiple APD pixels operating in Geiger mode.

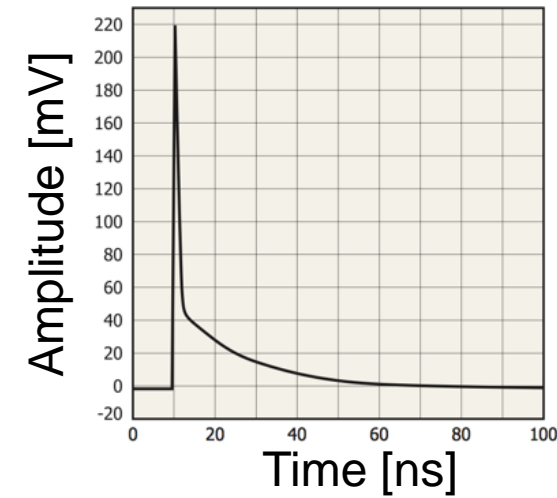
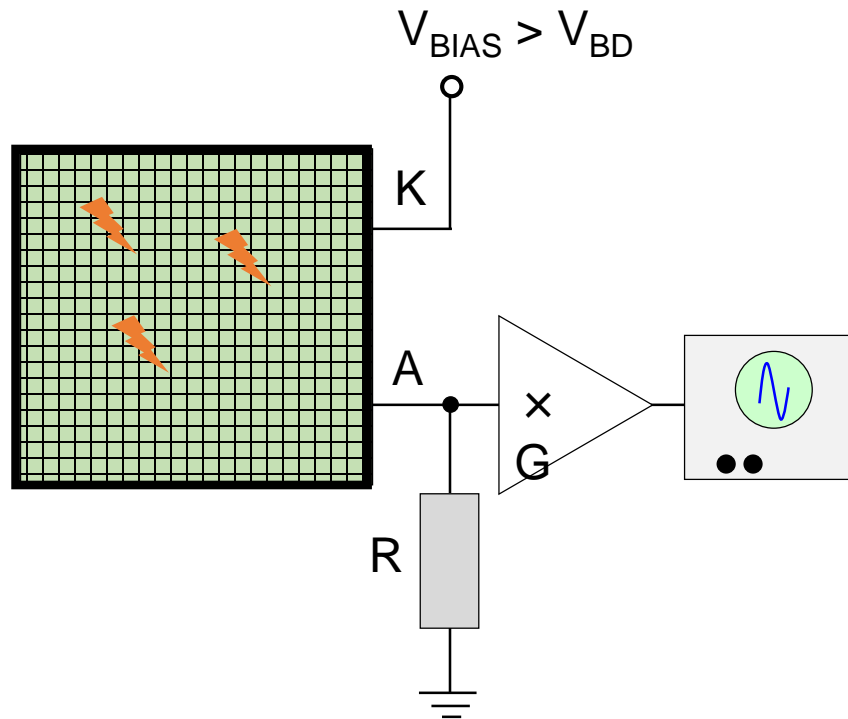


Features of SiPM

- SPAD only indicates if light is detected or not, basically a digital output, and does not provide any info regarding the intensity of light.



Operation of MPPC (SiPM)



Example of single-photoelectron waveform (1 p.e.)

Gain = area under the curve in electrons

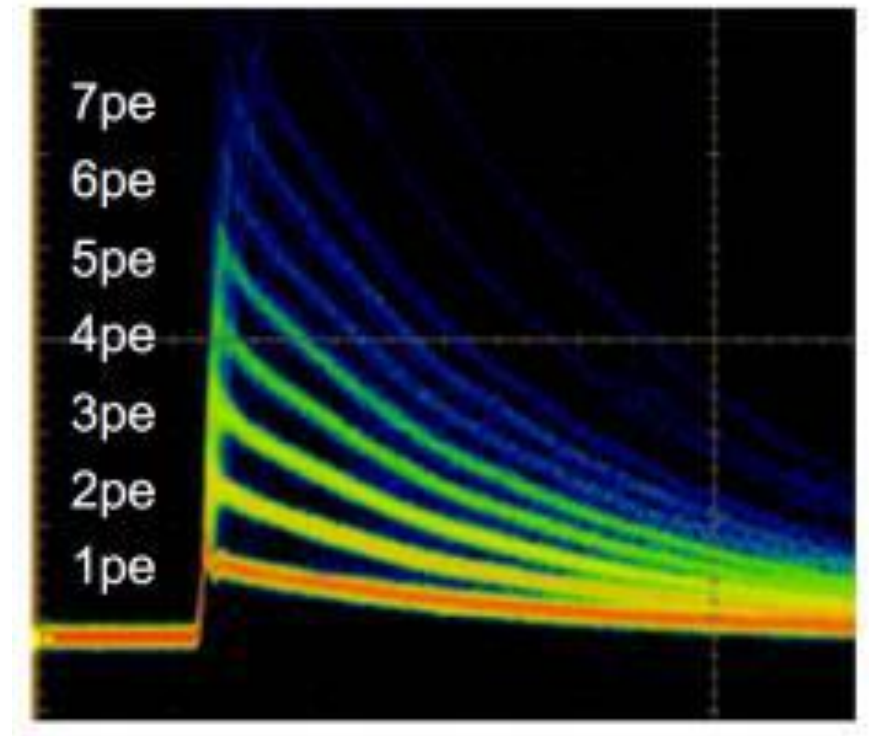
$$\text{Overvoltage, } \Delta V = V_{\text{BIAS}} - V_{\text{BD}}$$

Advantages

- Small size and lightweight / thin
- High gain: $10^5 \sim 10^6$
- Low operating voltage: less than 70V
- **Larger photosensitive area than APD**
- High quantum efficiency
- High-speed response: $< 200\text{ps}$
- Room temperature operation
- Insensitive to magnetic fields

Disadvantages

- Large dark count
- Temperature dependence
- Narrow dynamic range
- Large terminal capacitance



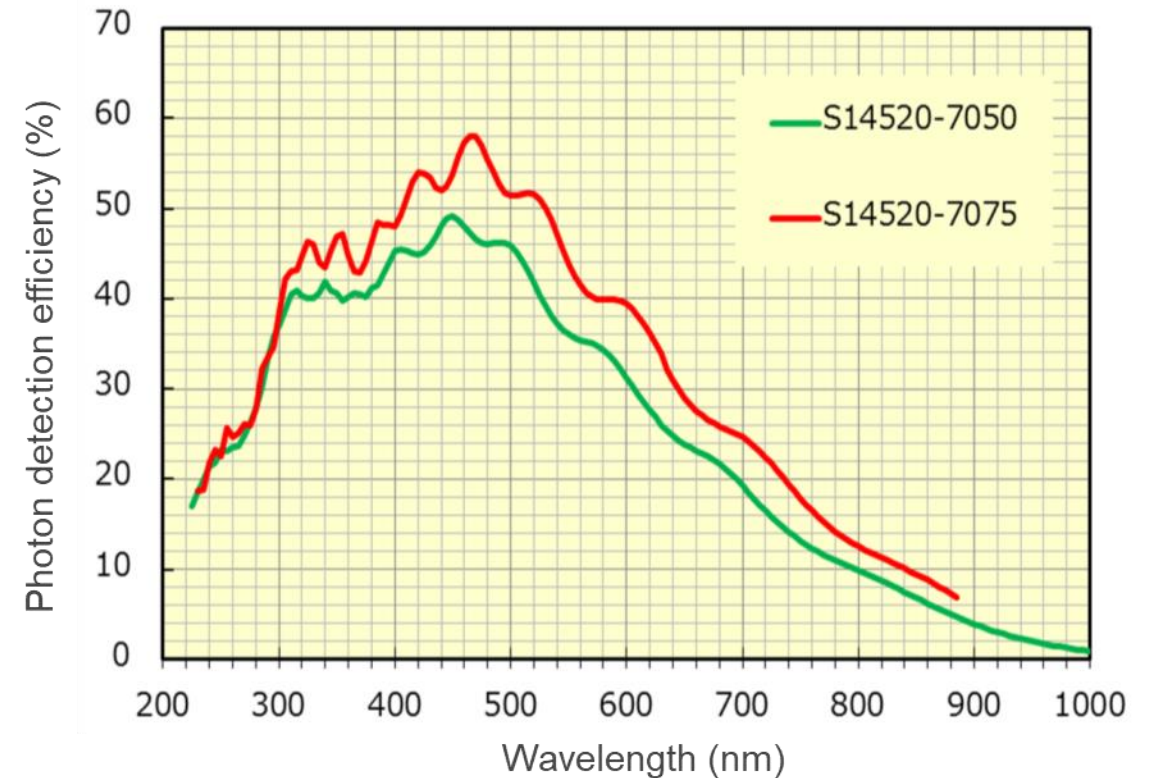
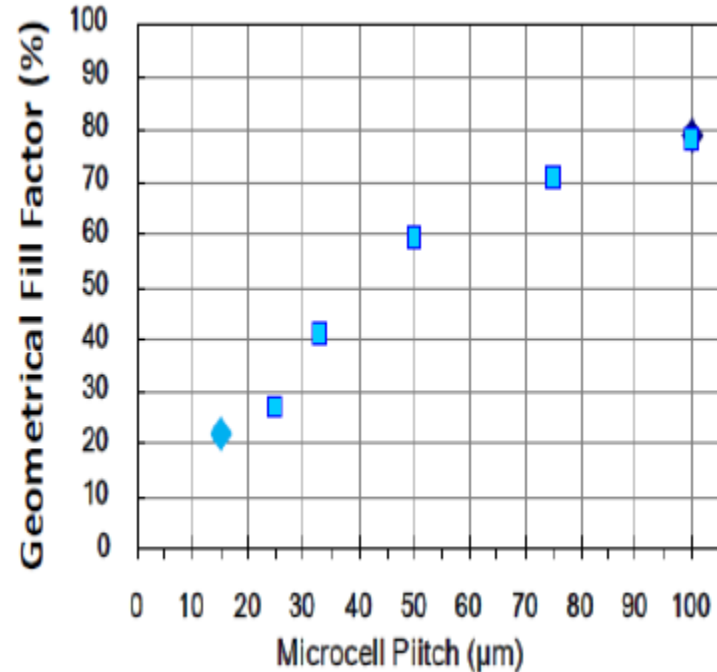
MPPC Performance Has Been Remarkably Improved

- ✓ Dark Count
- ✓ Afterpulse
- ✓ Crosstalk
- ✓ PDE (Photon Detection Efficiency)
- ✓ Timing Resolution
- ✓ Larger Area (with Assembly Technology)

PDE: Photon Detection Efficiency

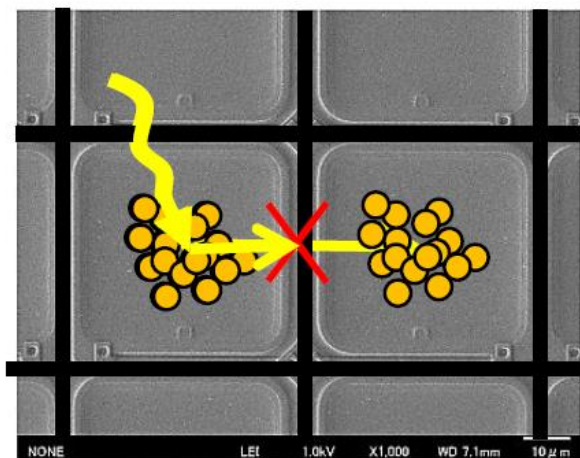
PDE is defined by the equation below.

- $PDE = QE \times F \times AP$
- QE: Quantum efficiency
- **F: Geometrical fill factor**
- AP: Avalanche probability

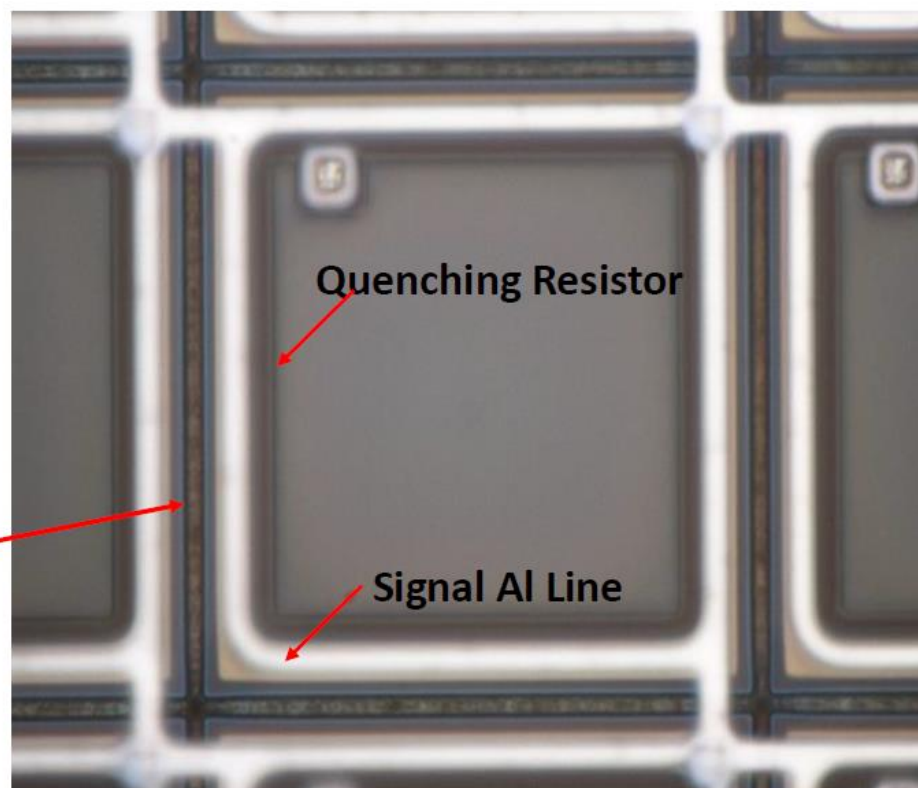
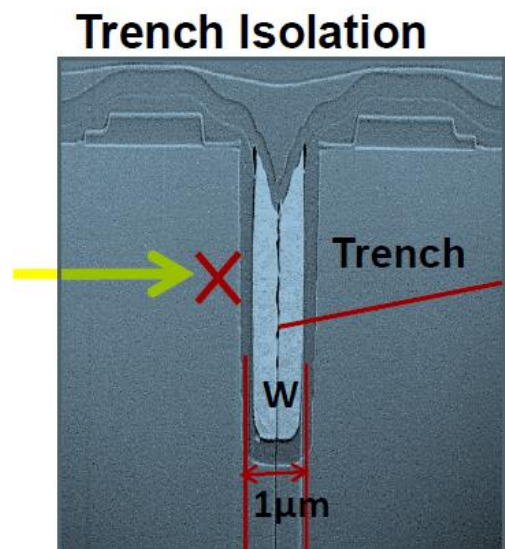


Improving the Fill Factor

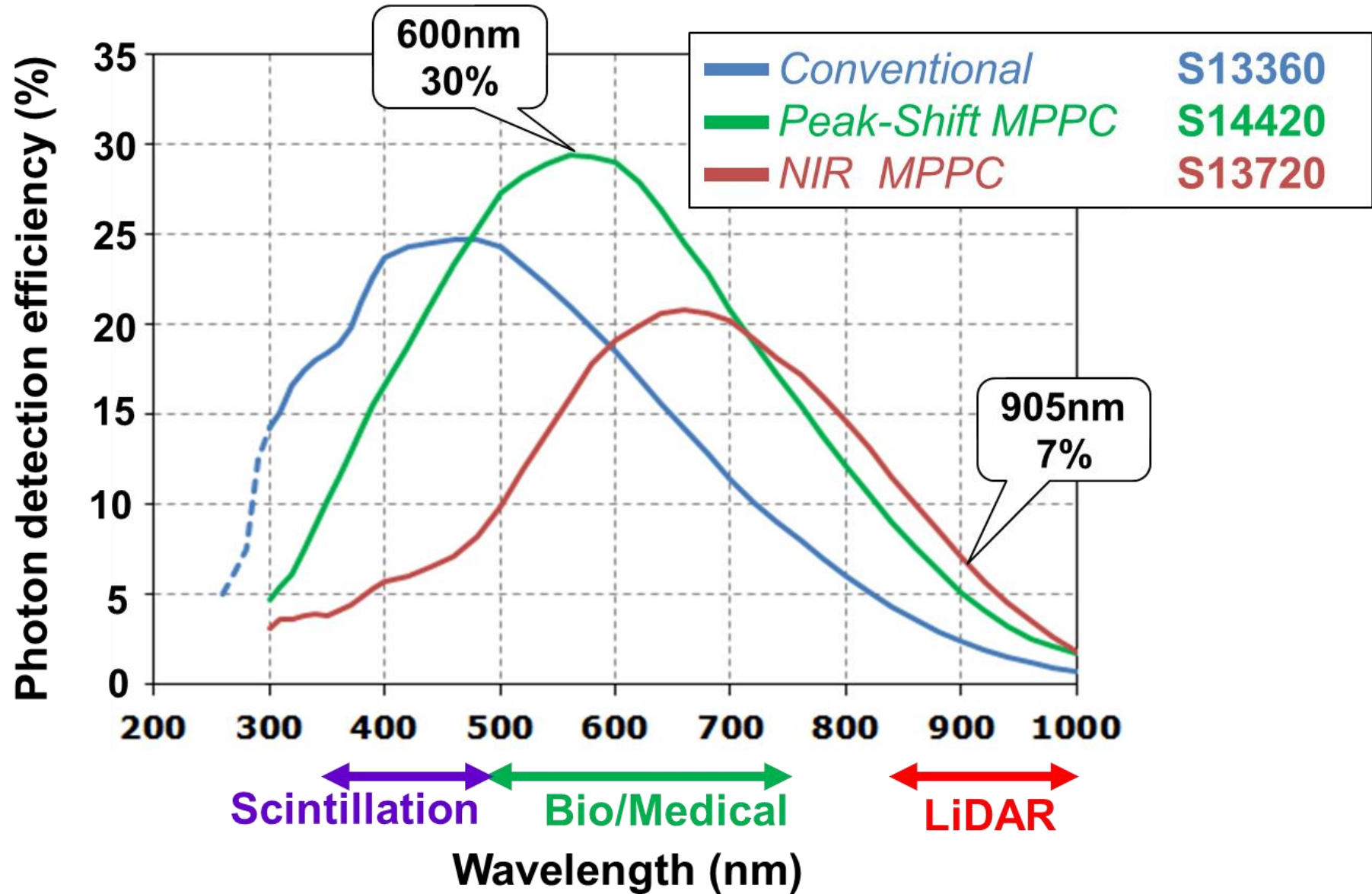
❖ Optimization of the trench and active area



- Trench width \Rightarrow Minimum
- Active area \Rightarrow Maximum
(Higher Fill Factor)



MPPC Series for Industrial Applications



New MPPC Series for Photon Counting Applications

<MPPC Series>

<Application>

S1336x series
(UV-VIS: General)

- General use

S1416x series
(UV-VIS: Scintillation)

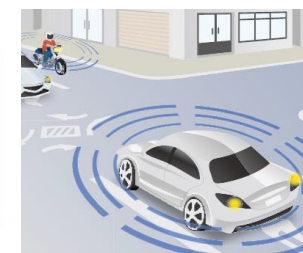
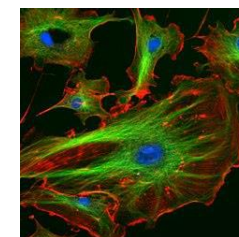
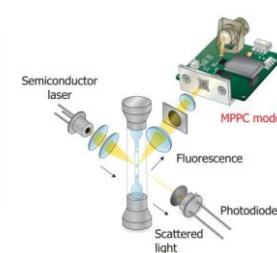
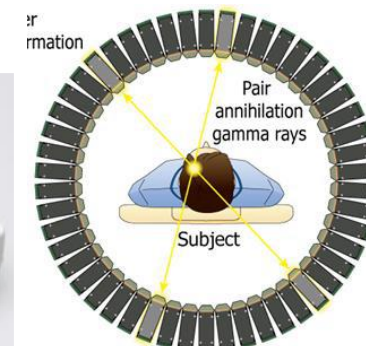
- PET
(Positron Emission Tomography)
- Radiation monitor

S1442x series
(VIS-NIR: Peak shifted)

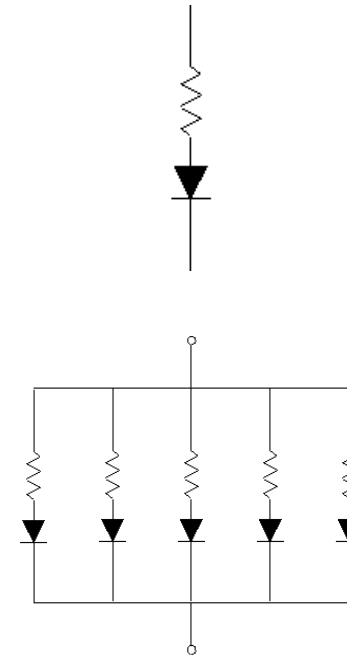
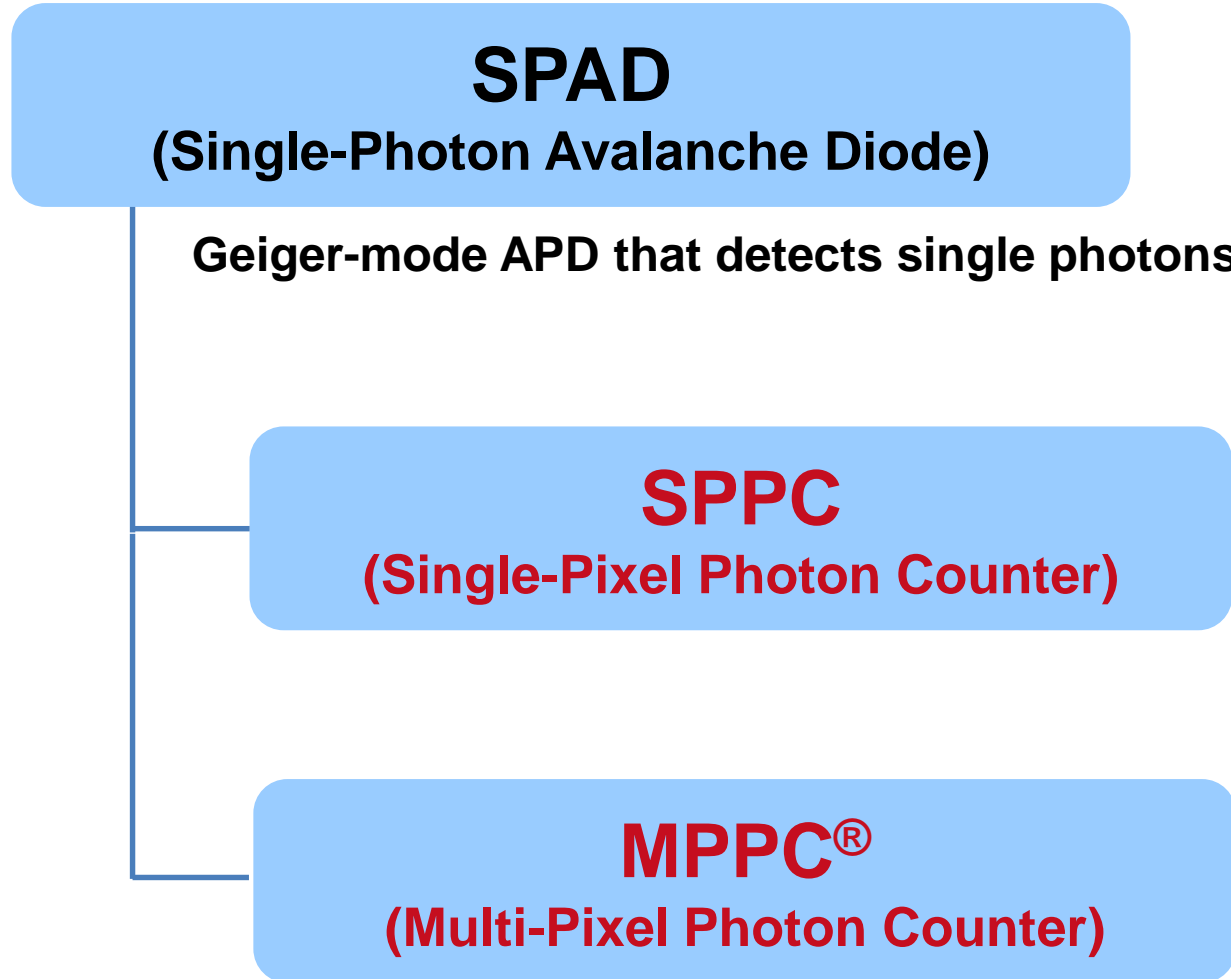
- Laser microscope
- Flow cytometry
- Biomedical

S1372x series
(NIR: NIR-enhanced)

- LiDAR
(Light Detection and Ranging)

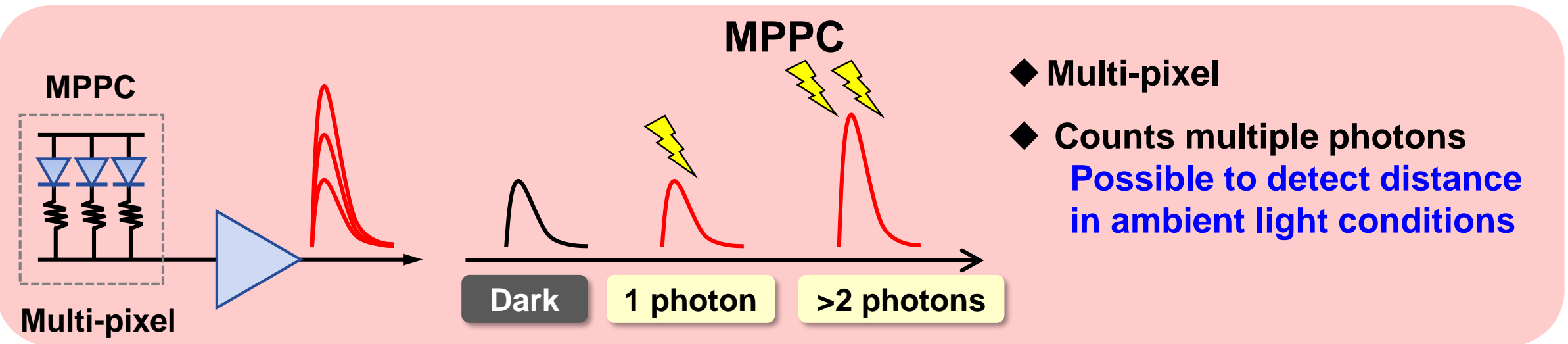
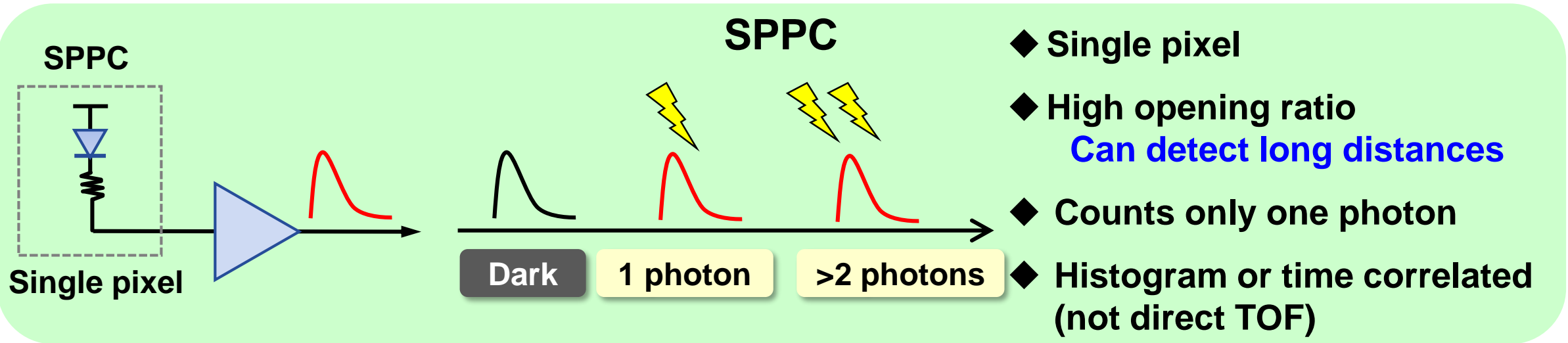


HPK's Naming Convention of SPAD Products

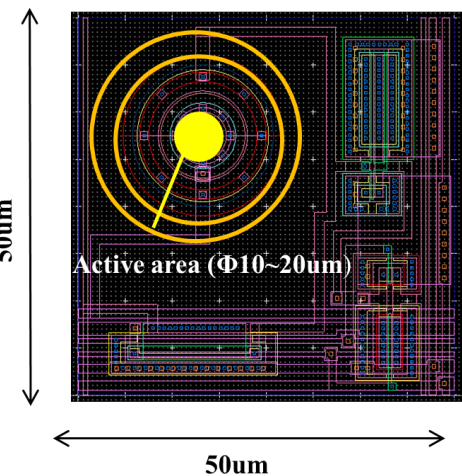


***This naming is unique to Hamamatsu products.**

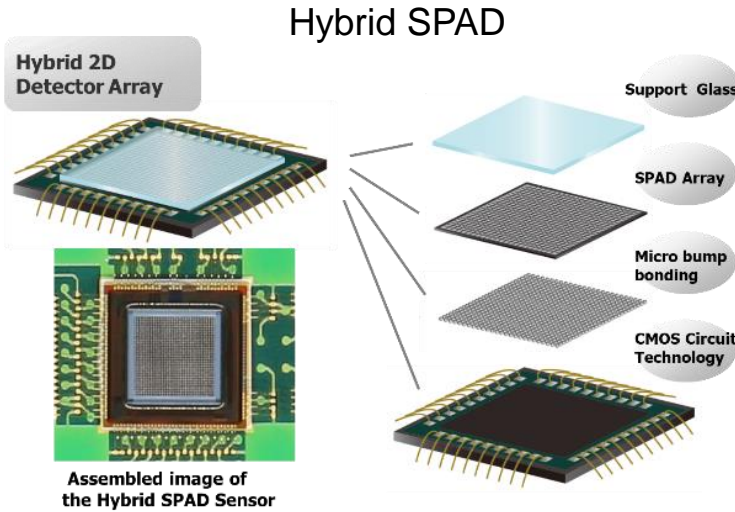
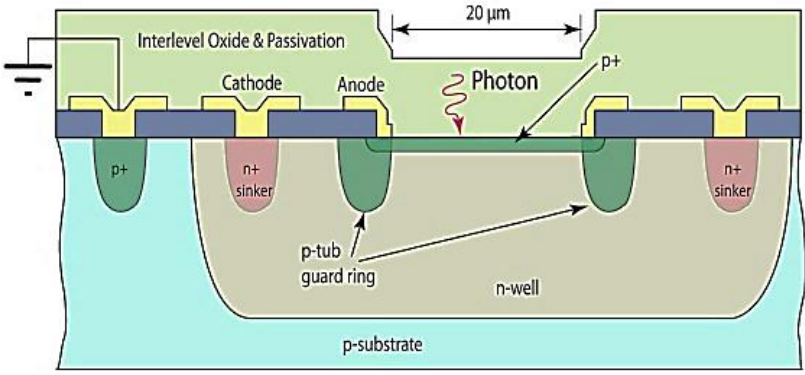
Comparison of MPPC & SPPC



Monolithic SPAD vs. Hybrid SPAD



Monolithic SPAD

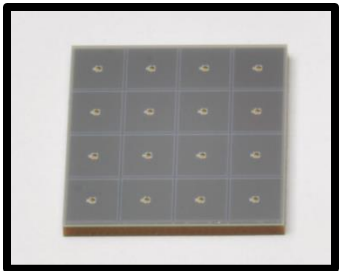


Hybrid SPAD

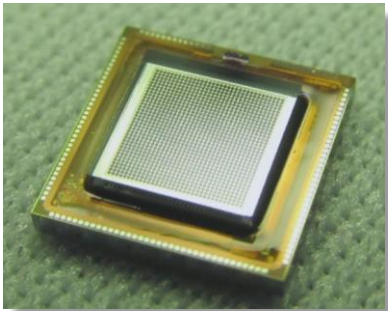
	Monolithic	Hybrid
Detector	Low NIR sensitivity since fill factor is limited	Higher NIR sensitivity since electronics/ASIC are separate
Aperture ratio	Low	High
Speed	High	Good
Components cost	Low	Medium
Challenges	Finer design rule	Bump bonding, Back illuminated

ASIC Function for Different Applications

<Detector>

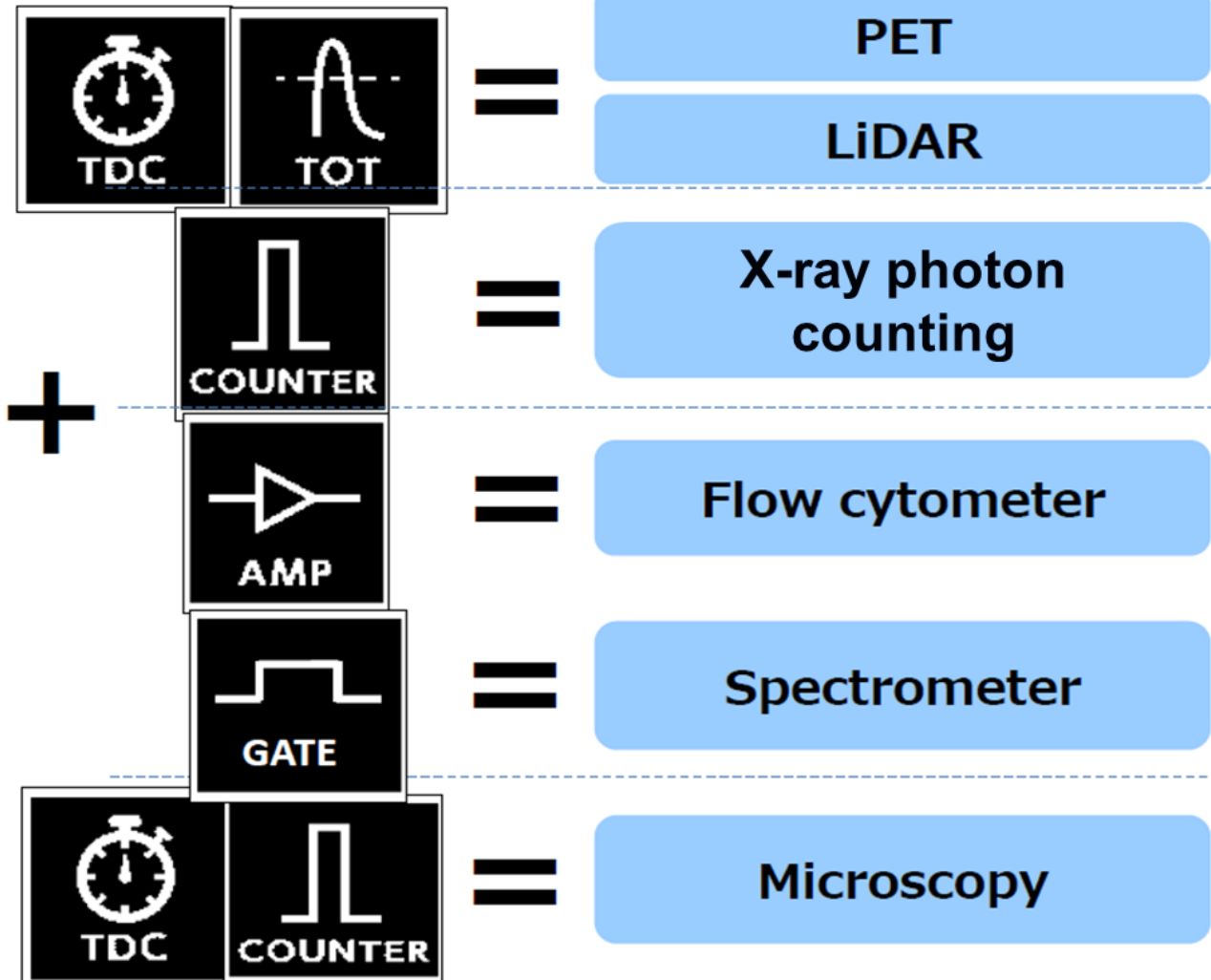


SiPM



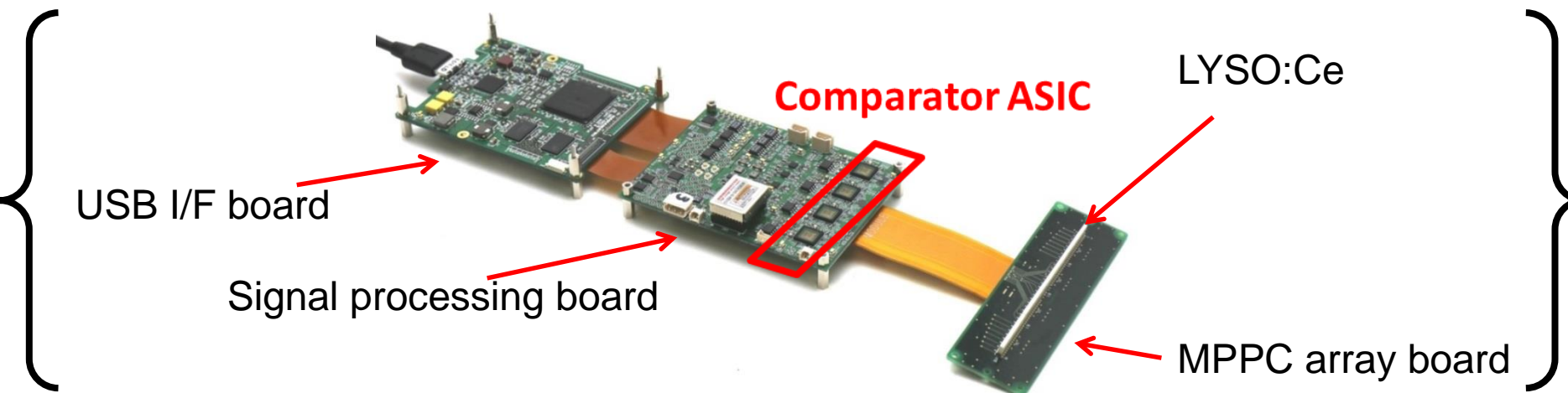
SPAD

<ASIC Function>



X-ray Photon Counting Module

1st Gen X-ray photon counting module



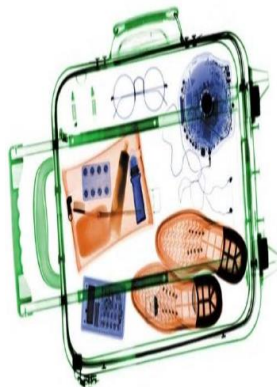
Module box



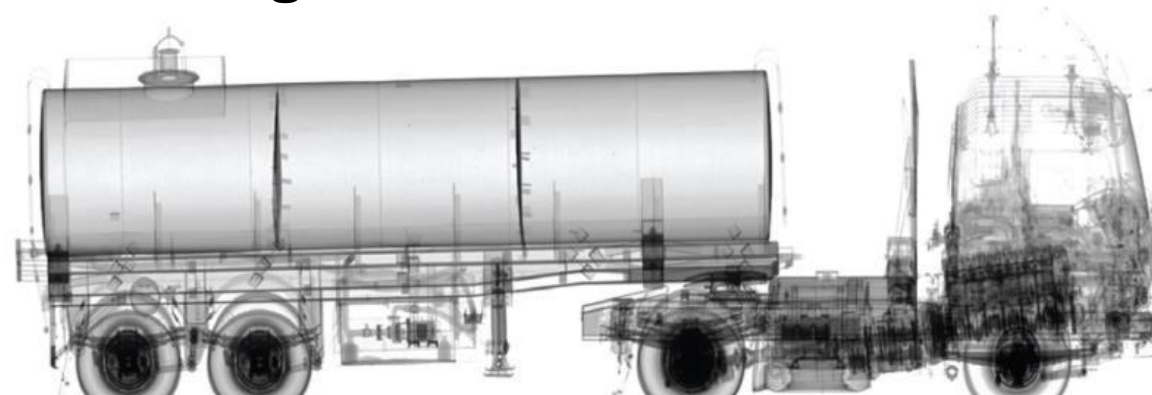
Applications of X-ray photon counting



Bone densitometry



Baggage inspection



Cargo inspection

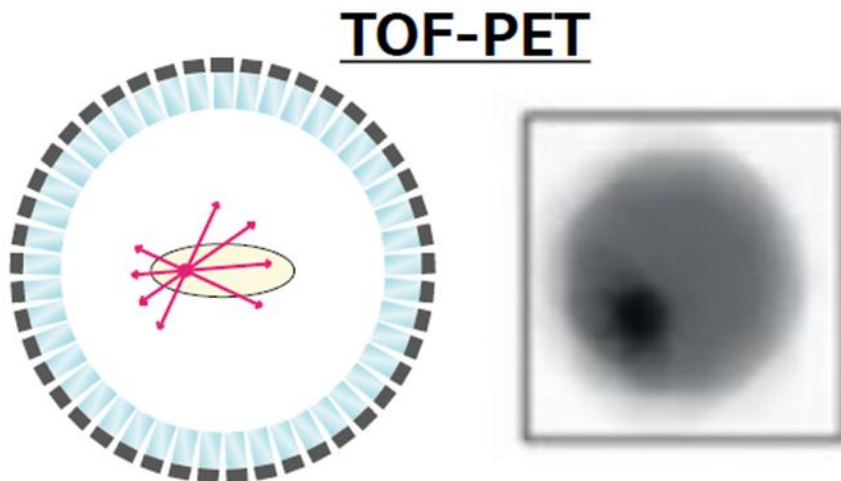
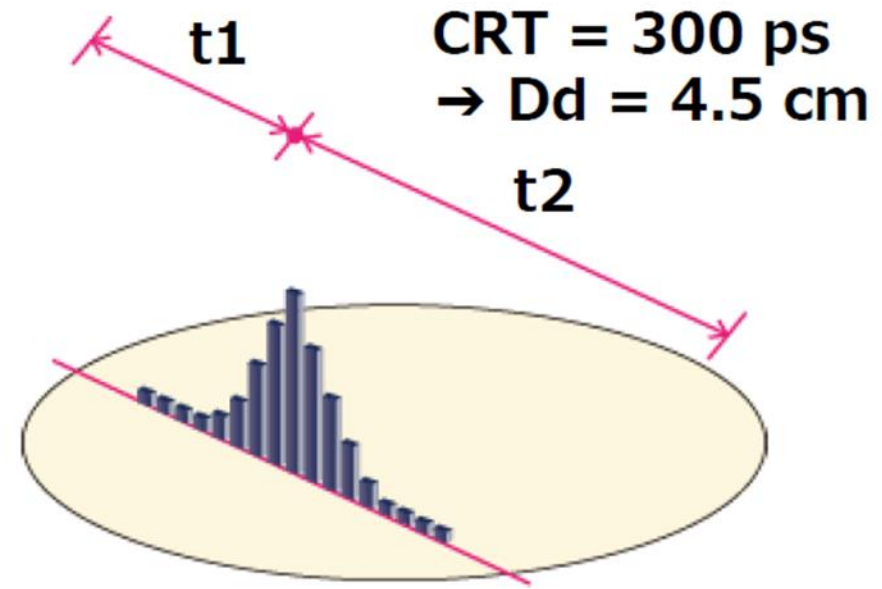
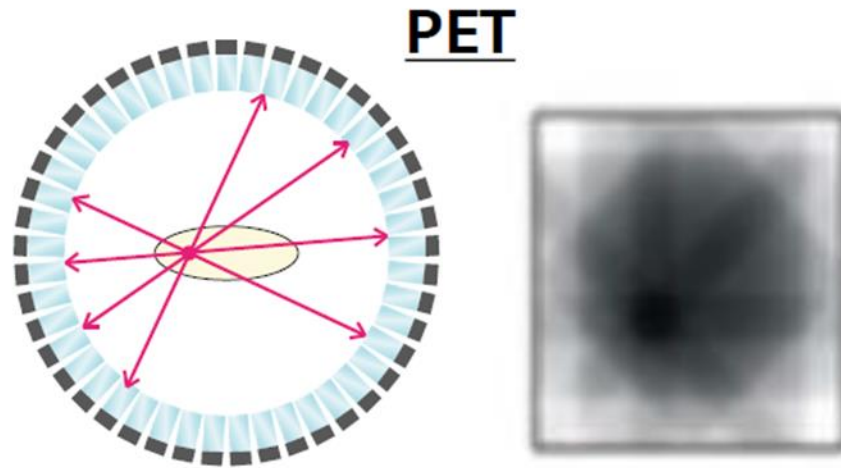
MPPC for PET Applications

PET: Positron Emission Tomography

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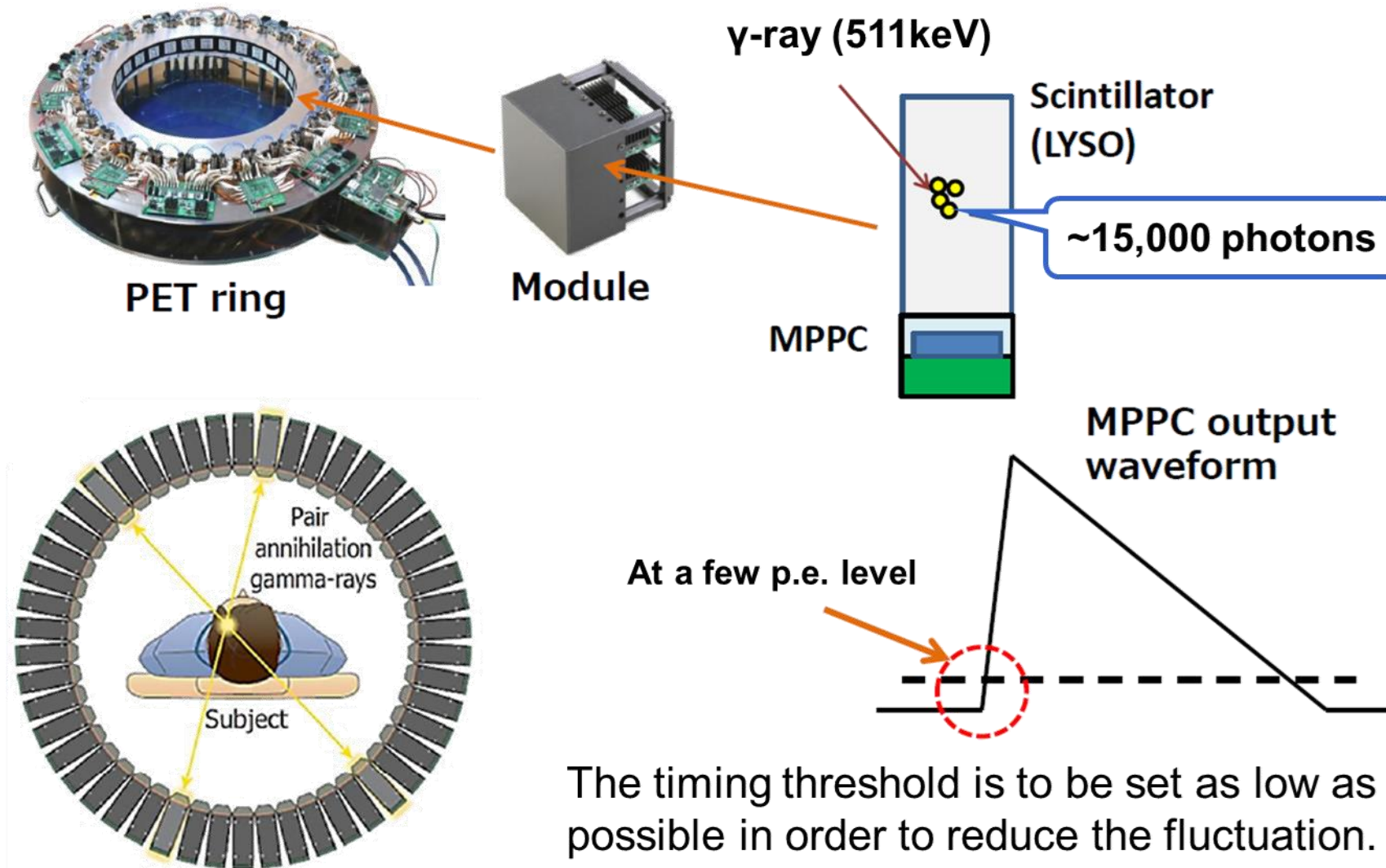
TOF (Time of Flight)-PET



Market demand spec was
CRT=280ps
But recently less than **200ps**

CRT (Coincidence Resolving Time) FWHM

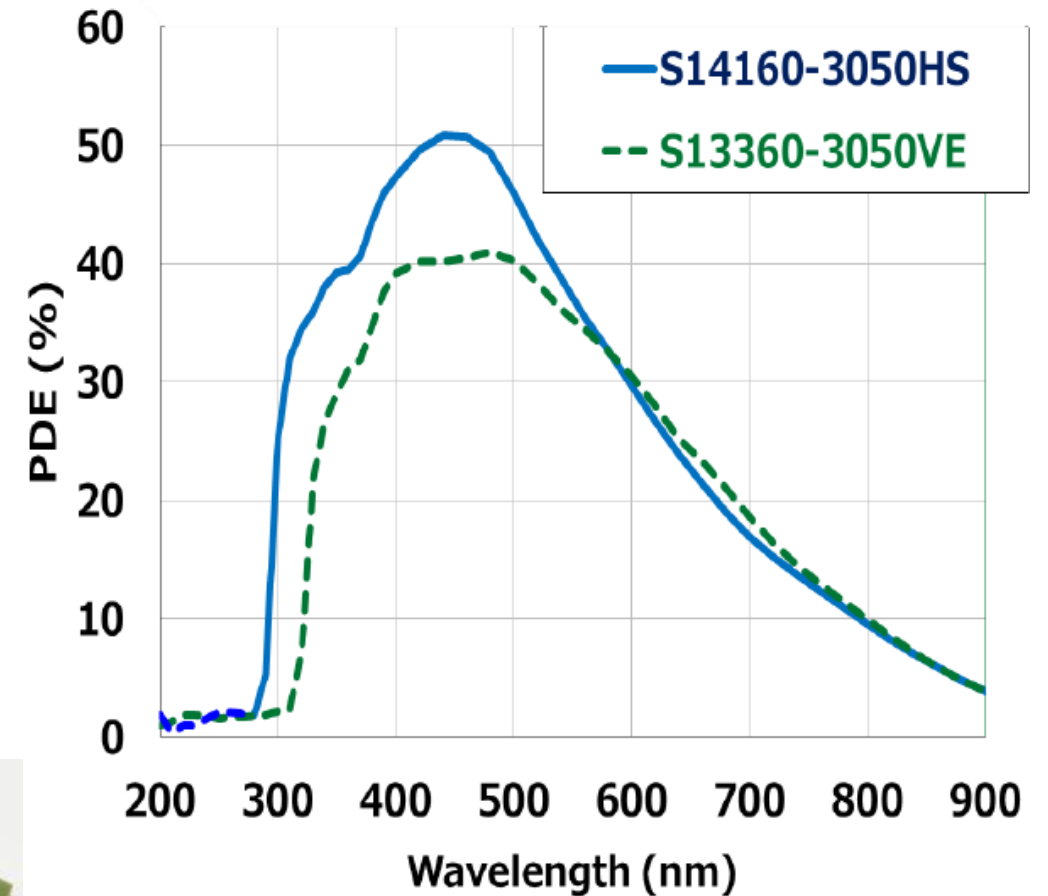
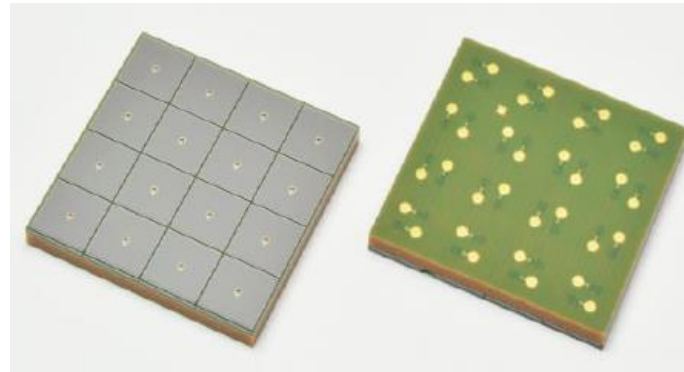
Why Is PET a Photon Counting Application?



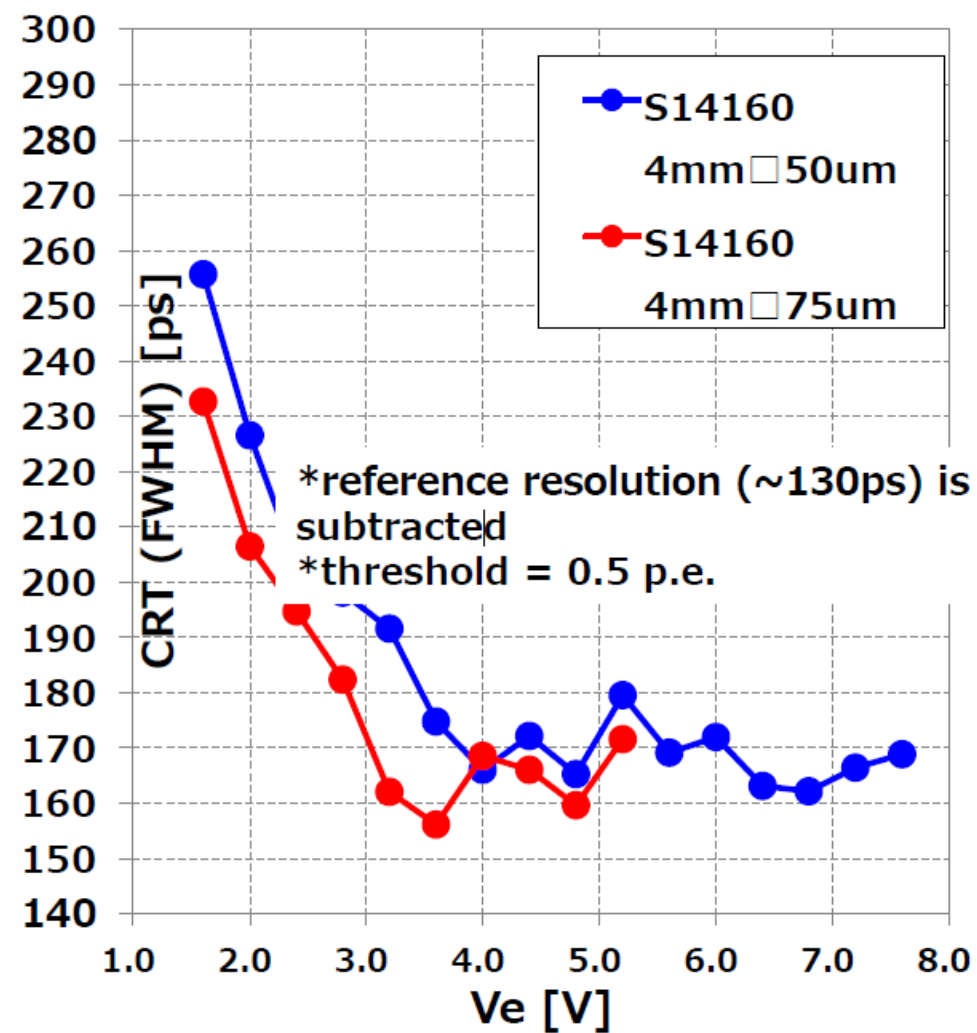
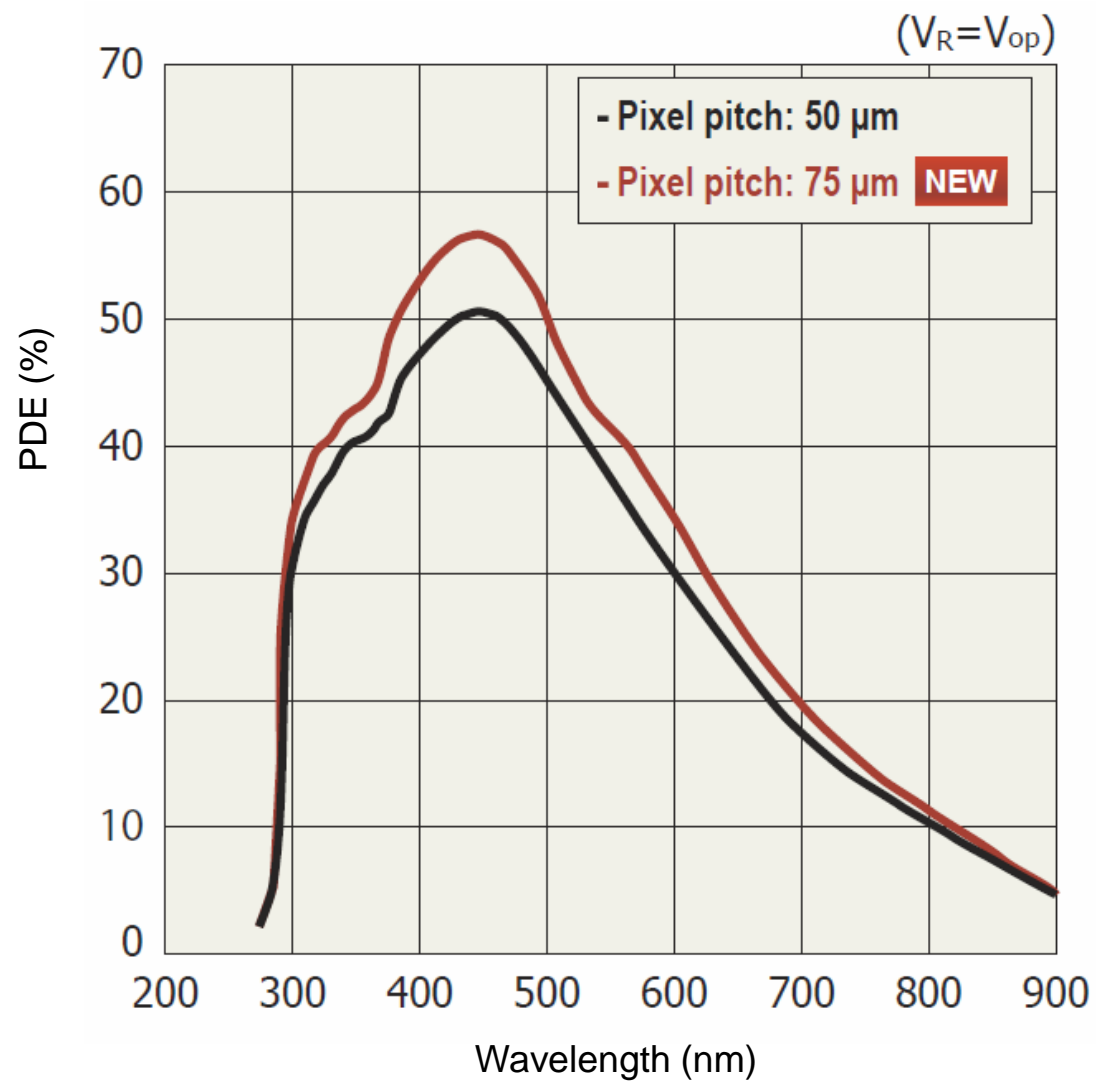
MPPC S1416x Series

Features

- Lower cost
- High PDE around 450nm
- Lower voltage operation: $V_{br} = 37V$
- Lower temp coef. of V_{op} : $34mV/^{\circ}C$
- Tile-able on 4 sides
- Active area lineup: 3x3, 4x4, 6x6 mm single and 2D array



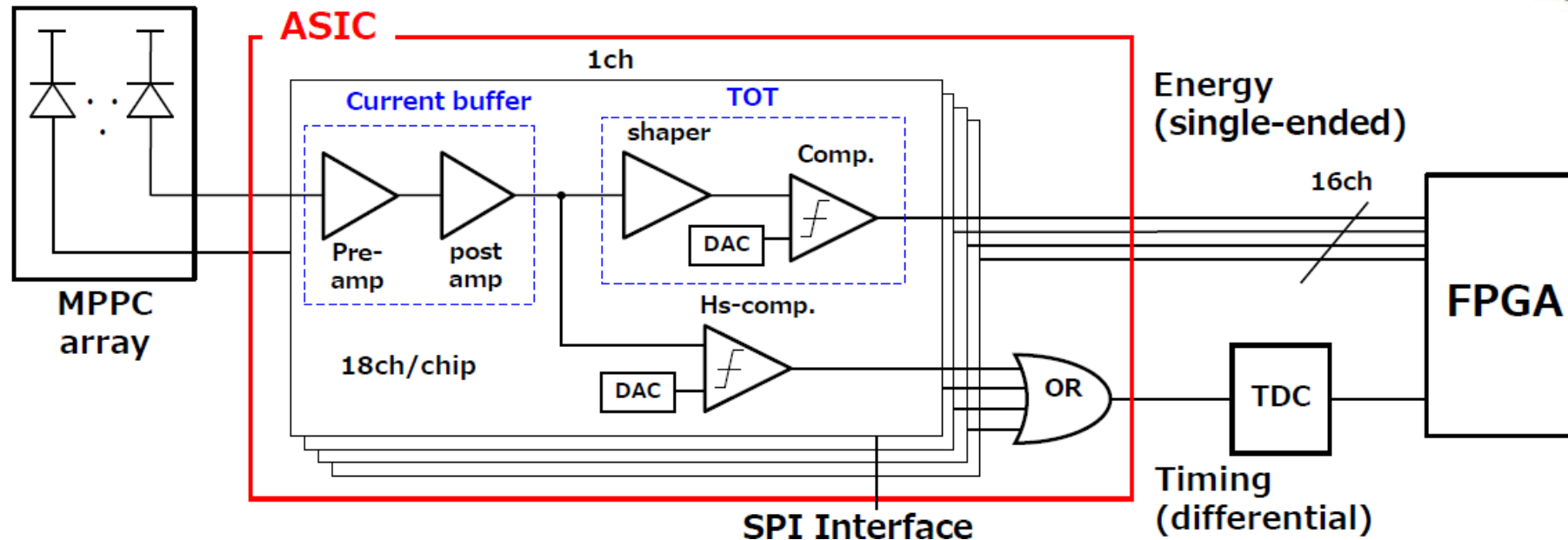
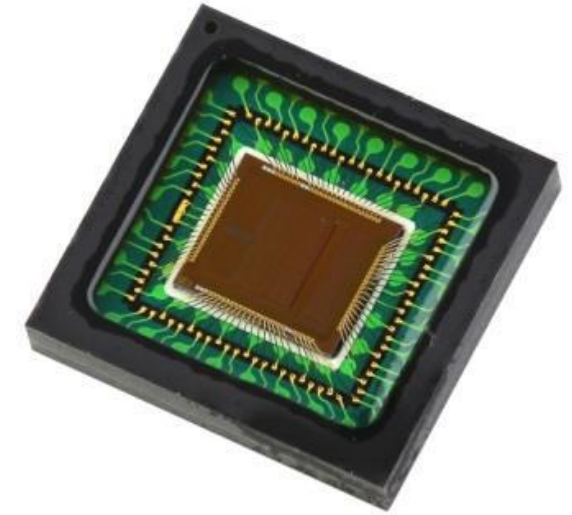
PDE and CRT



HPK ASIC for PET (Latest Version)

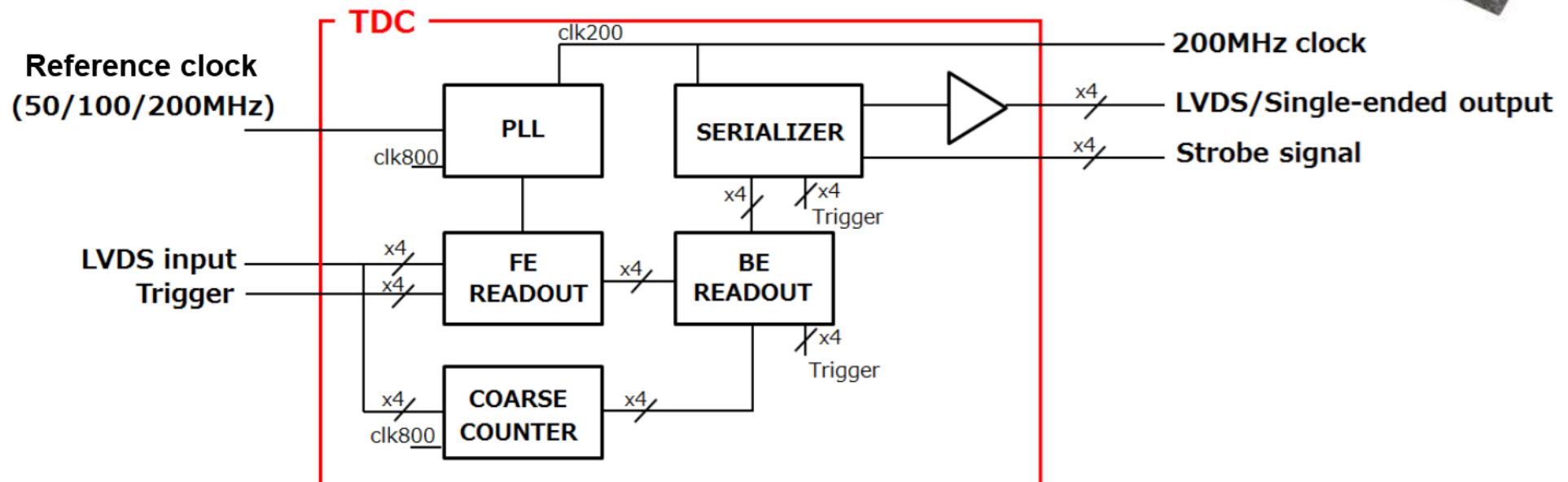
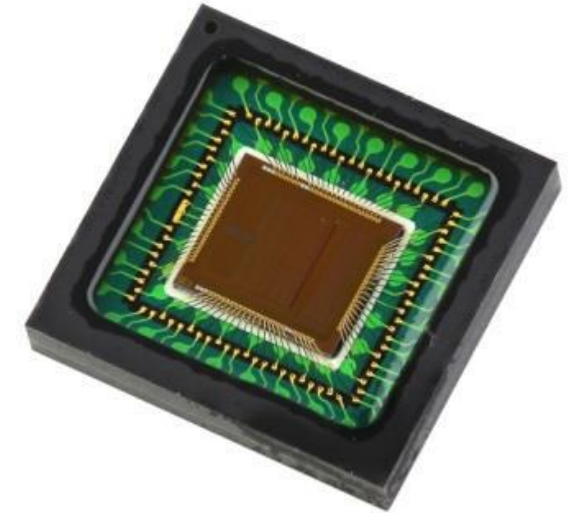
Features

- Low power consumption: 4.5mW/ch, 81mW/chip
- Number of channels: 18ch/chip
- **<200ps** CRT at FWHM (3.14mm \square , 20mm LFS)
- <15% energy resolution at FWHM (3.14mm \square , 20mm LFS)
- High dynamic range: ~20mA max.
- High count rate: >1Mcps/chip max.



HPK TDC Specifications

	HPK TDC
Resolution	~15ps
Dynamic range	1.28us
Power consumption	~12mW/ch
Maximum count rate	10Mhz/ch
# of channels	4ch/chip

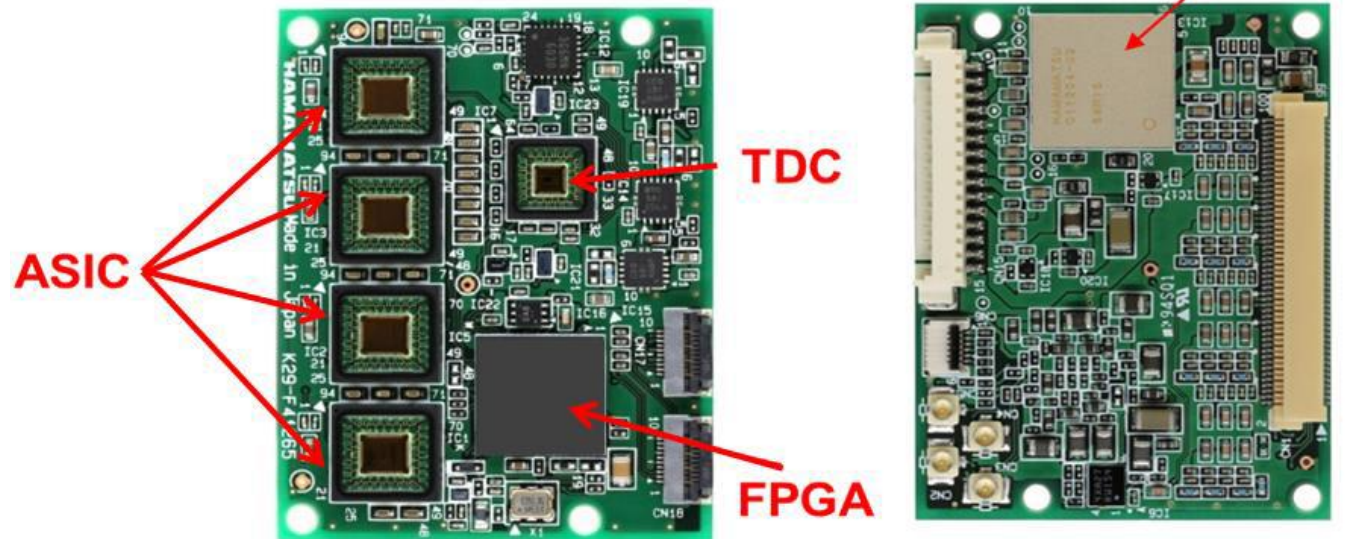


Signal Processing Board CRT

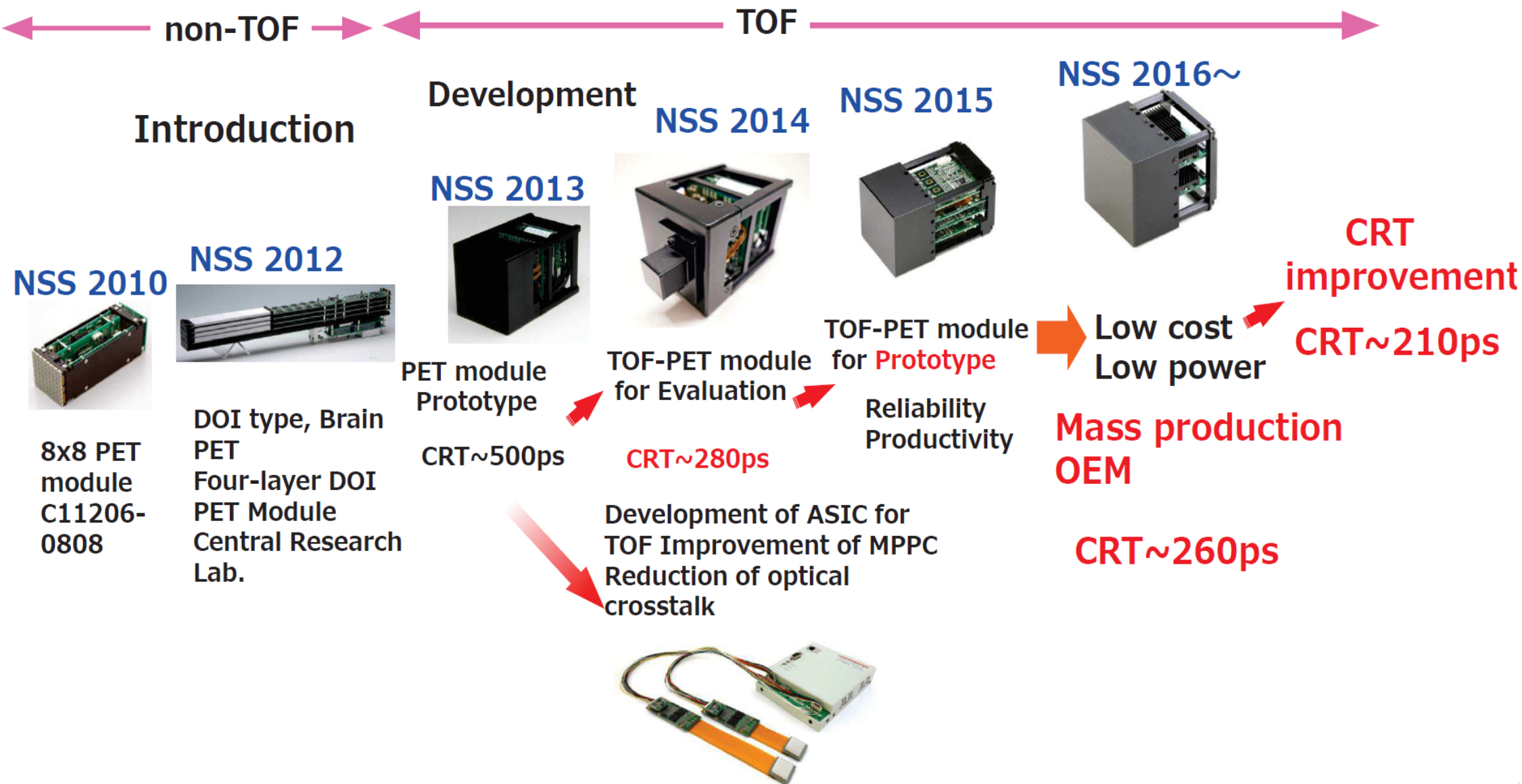
- ASIC board is optimized for SUPER TOF-PET measurement.
- Signal processing board includes ASIC, TDC, HVPS, and FPGA.

Features

- Low power consumption: $\sim 1.3\text{W}$
- Excellent coincidence resolving time: $< 200\text{ps}$
- High energy resolution: $\sim 12\%$ (511keV, LYSO)
- Automatic temperature compensation
- Digital I/F: High-speed serial or LVDS

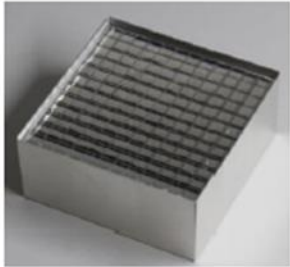


Timeline of MPPC PET Module Development



MPPC PET Module's Key Components

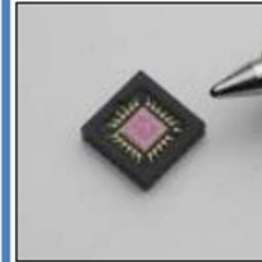
■ Lutetium scintillator



High quality crystal

- High light output
- No deliquescence
- Superior time resolution

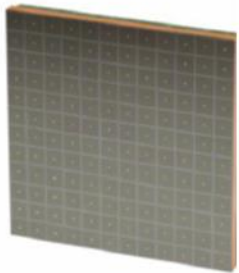
■ ASIC: FE & TDC



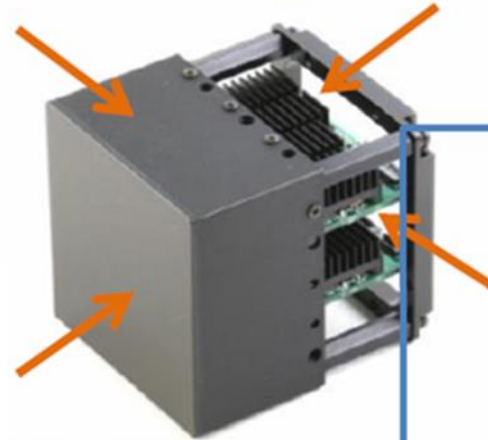
High performance CRT

- Low power consumption
- High maximum count rate
- Customizable

■ MPPC: S1416x series



- Low crosstalk
- Low afterpulse
- Low voltage:
Vop=37V typ.
- High PDE: 50%
- High gain: 10^5 to 10^6



■ High voltage power supply

- Low power consumption
- Low cost
- Customizable



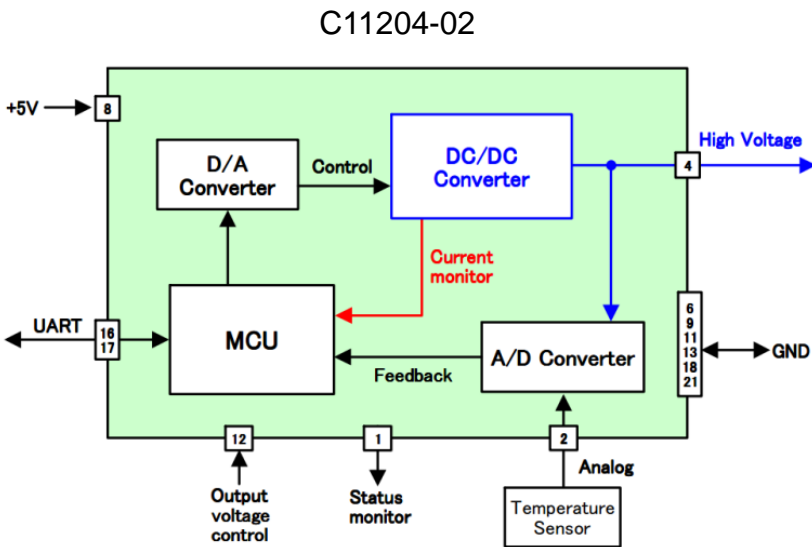
Lineup of Power Supply for PET





Features

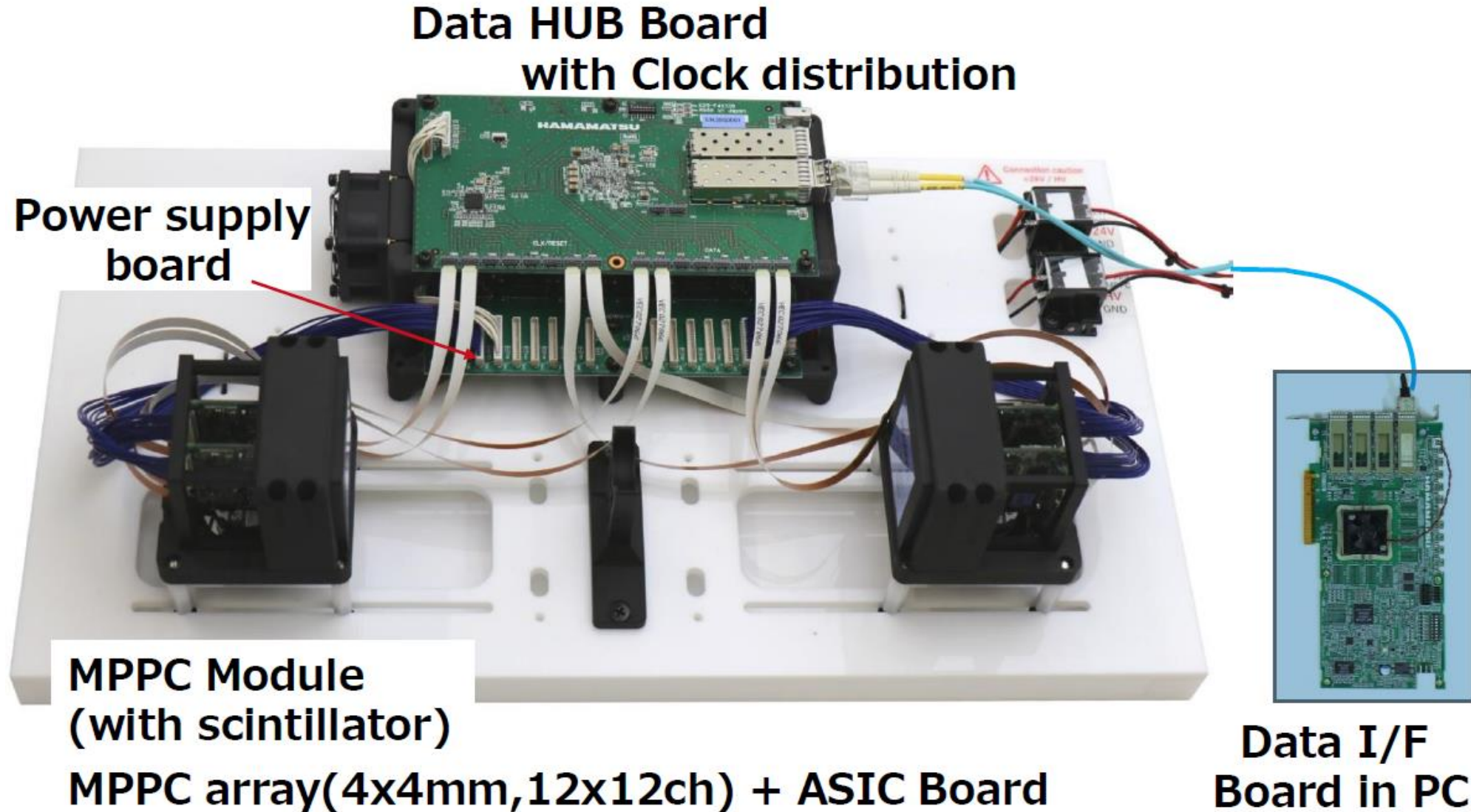
- ✓ MR compatible: C11204-03/-04
- ✓ Includes temperature compensation function
- ✓ Small size: 11.5x11.5mm (SMD type)

Selection:

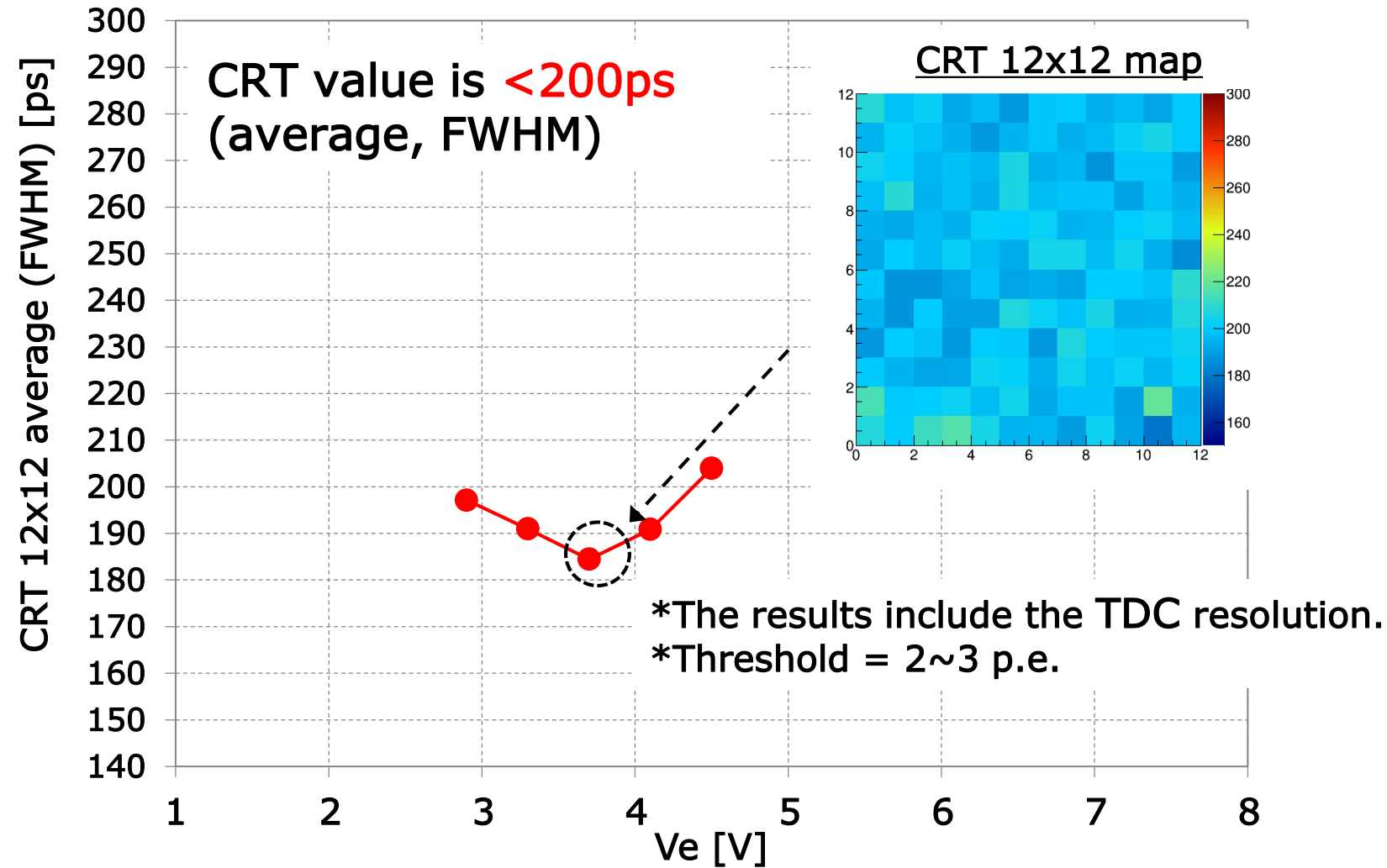
- C11204-01, -02: High precision type
- C11204-03, -04: MR compatible type



Item		Package Type	MR Compatibility	Features
	C11204-01	With Leads	-	- High precision - Low ripple noise
	C11204-02	Surface Mount	-	- High precision - Low ripple noise - Compact 11.5x11.5mm
	C11204-03	With Leads	Yes	- MR compatible - Low price
	C11204-04	Surface Mount	Yes	- MR compatible - Low price - Compact 11.5x11.5mm



New Standard Module CRT (12x12 Array Module)



CRT: Further Improvements

Reduce to less than 150ps

Solid State Division
Hamamatsu Photonics K.K.

10/15/2020

There seems to be 3 ways to improve CRT.

1. Improve the rise time of the scintillator photon

Much research has focused on Cherenkov UV light. But practical implementation is not easy.

2. Improve PDE

PDE of SiPM has been improved in recent years. However, further big improvements are not realistic, and the current PDE should be sufficient.

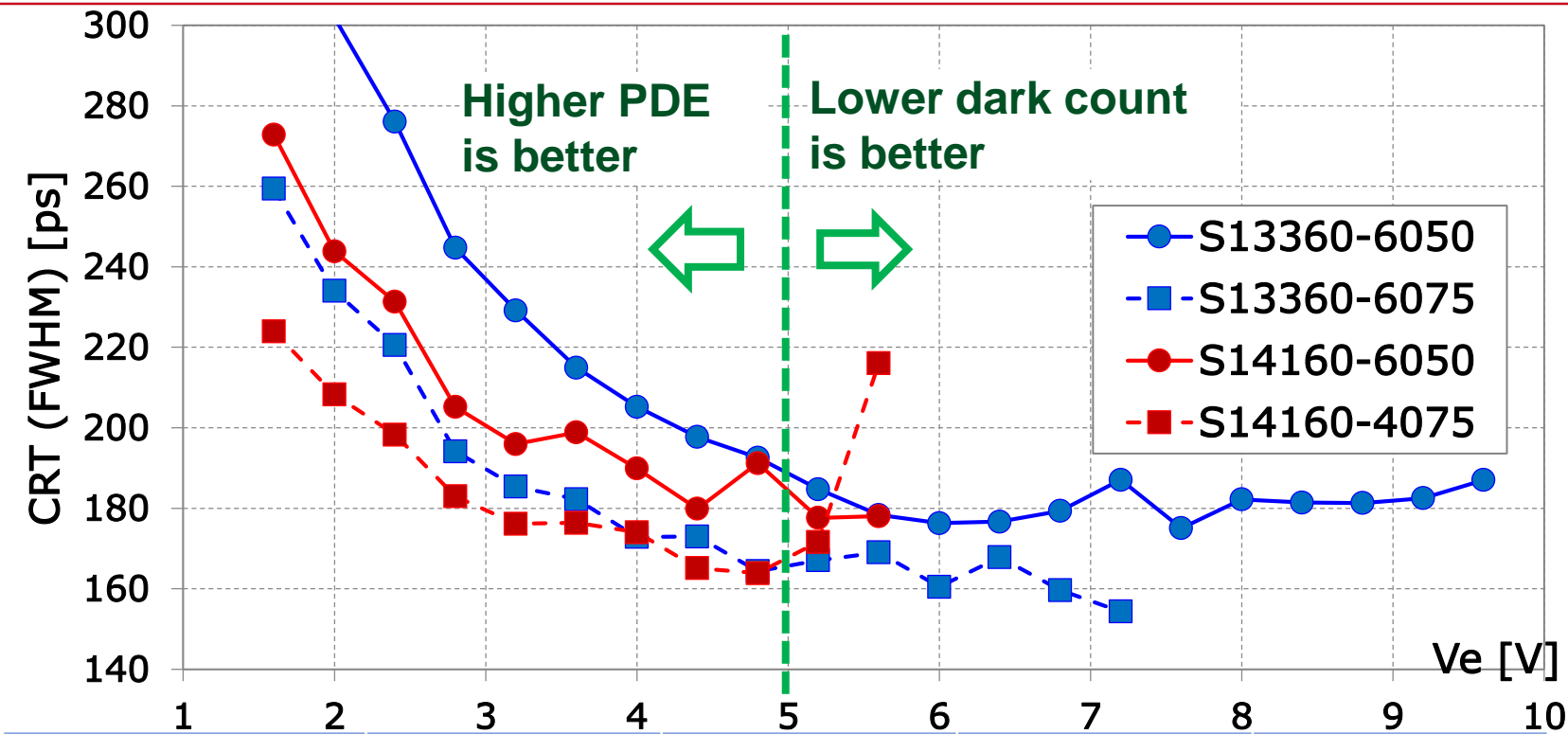
3. Optimize size and performance of SiPM

This approach looks most promising to decrease CRT down to 100ps.

- Keep the higher PDE
- Lower the background (Id, AP, CT, etc.)

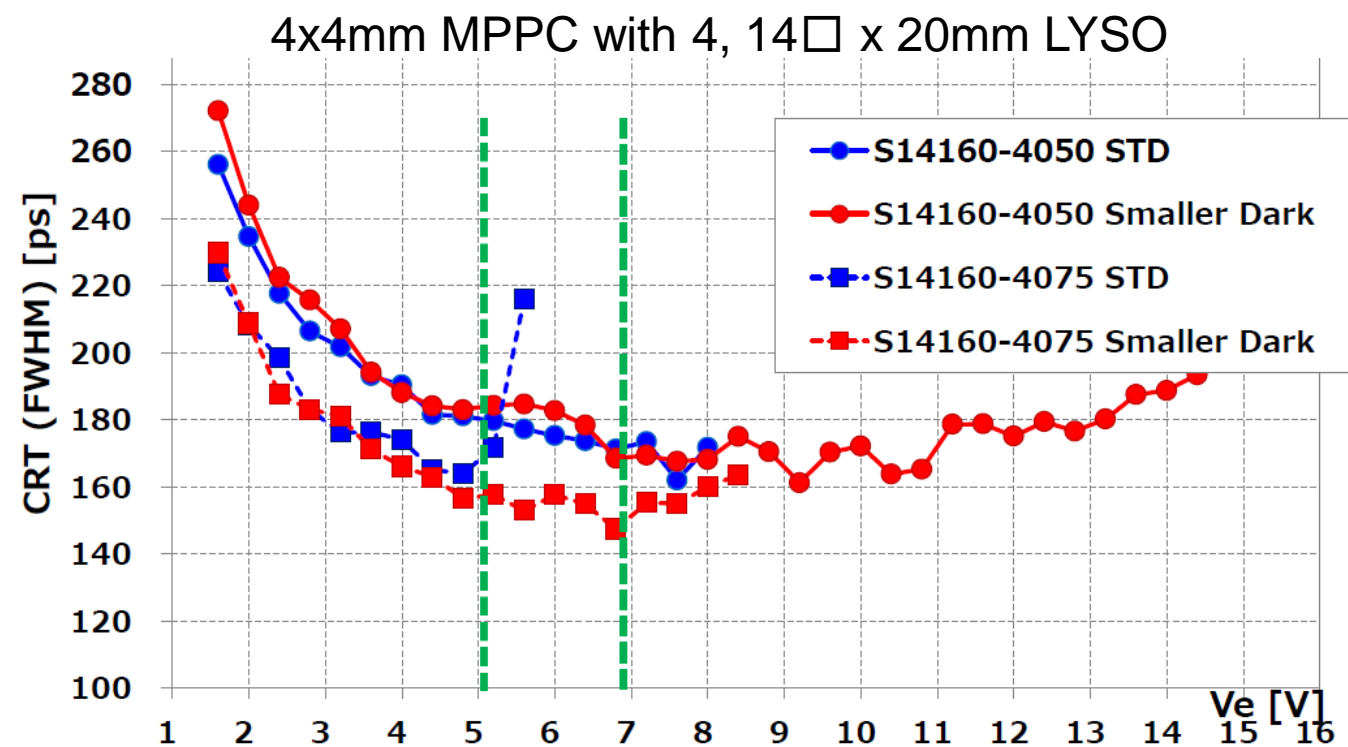
Single MPPC CRT Evaluation

Individual Readout 6mm□ with 20mm LYSO



	S13360 50um	S13360 75um	S14160 50um	S14160 75um
PDE [%]	40	50	50	60
Dark count [kcps]	0.5	0.5	2.2	1.0
Crosstalk + Delay [%]	3	7	7	16
CRT [ps] at 5V & 7V	190, 180	165, 160	180, improved	165, improved

CRT Improvement by Decreasing Dark Count

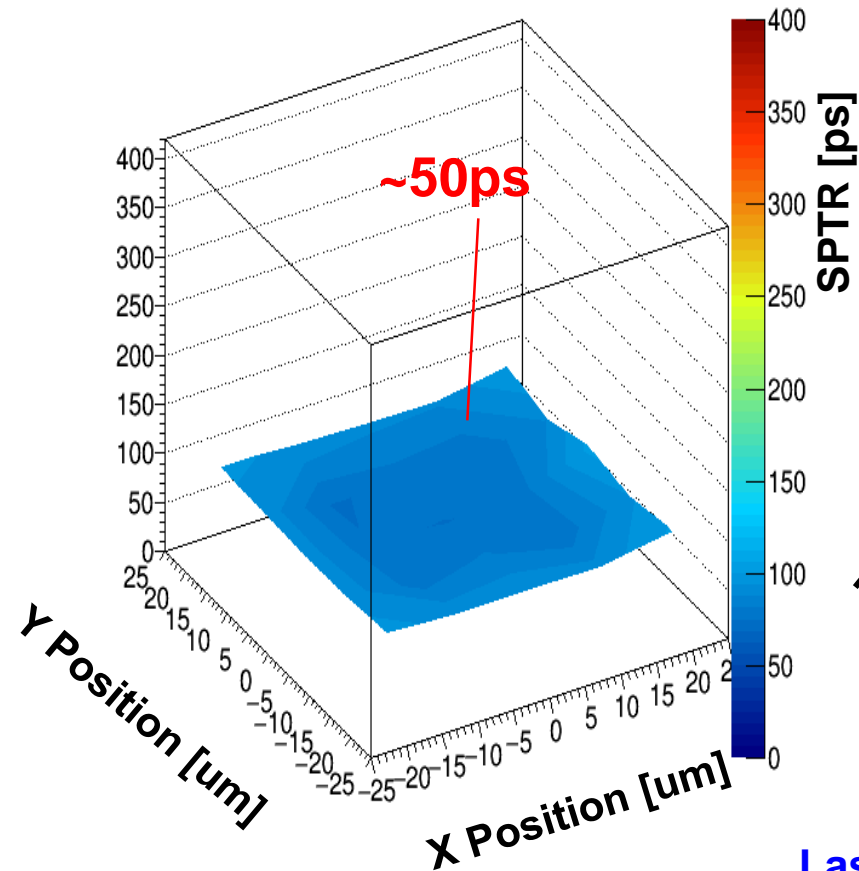


	S14160-4050 STD	S14160-4050 Smaller Dark	S14160-4075 STD	S14160-4075 Smaller Dark
PDE [%]	50	50	60	60
Dark count [kcps]	0.5	0.4	2.2	1.0
CT+Delay [%]	14	6	21	17
CRT [ps] at 5V & 7V	180, 170	180, 170	170, ----	160, 150

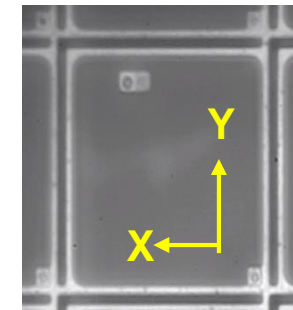
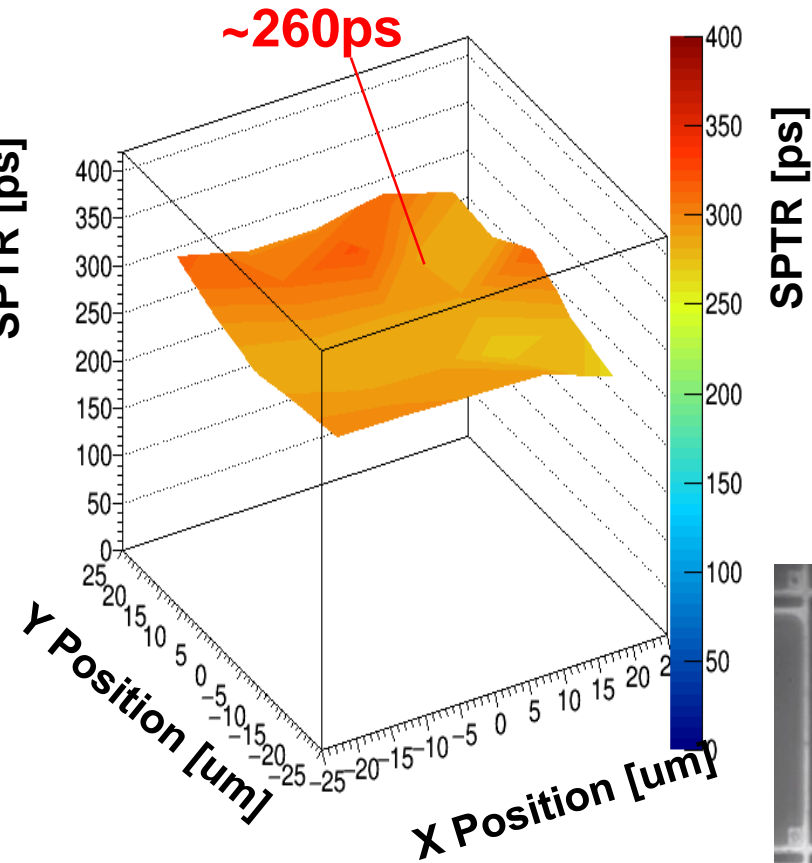
SPTR of MPPC

In-Pixel SPTR Measured with Spot Laser

S13360-1350
(50 μ m, 1.3mm \square)



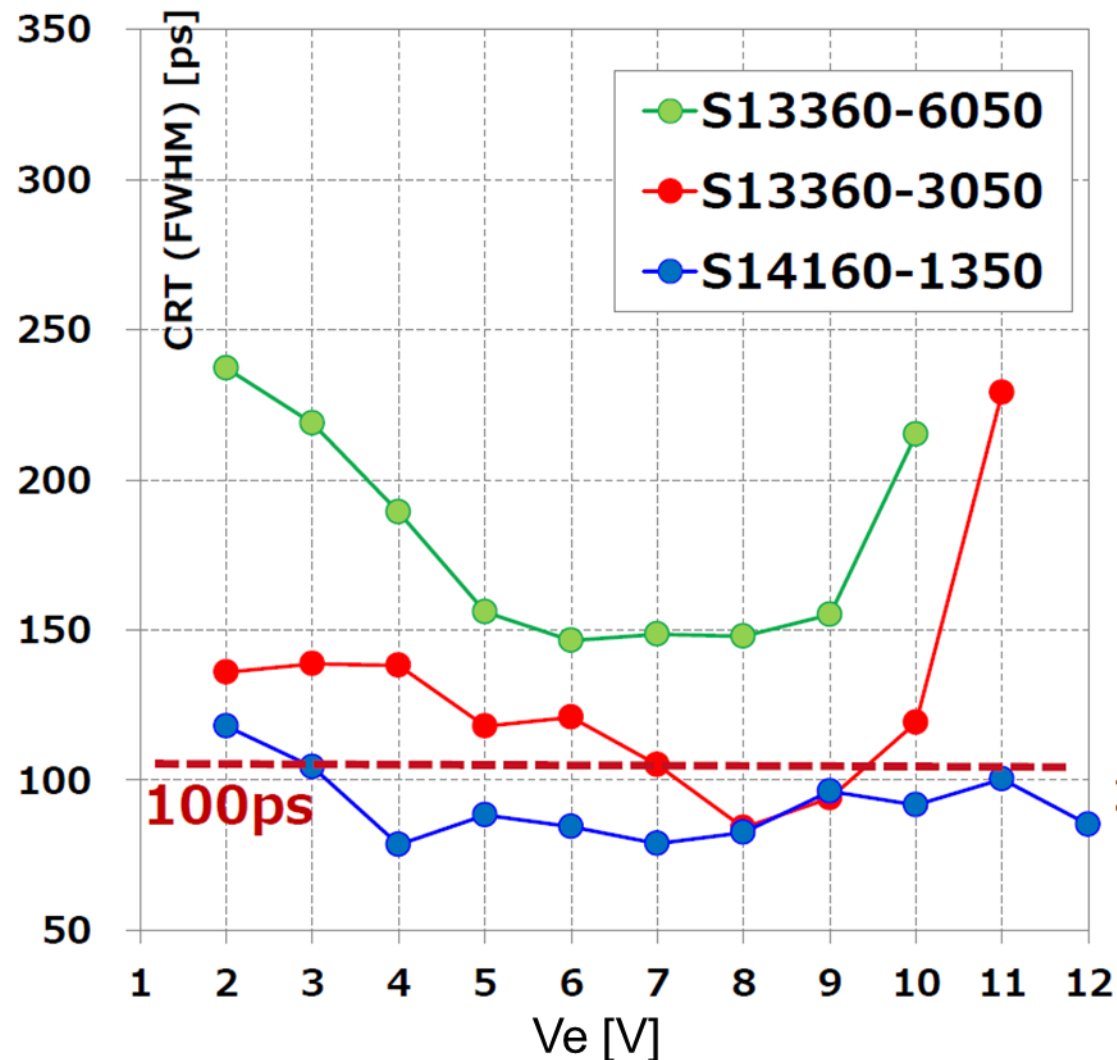
S13360-3050
(50 μ m, 3mm \square)



Laser spot size (diameter) <5 μ m

CRT Experiment for Proof-of-Concept

CRT depends on the MPPC's size

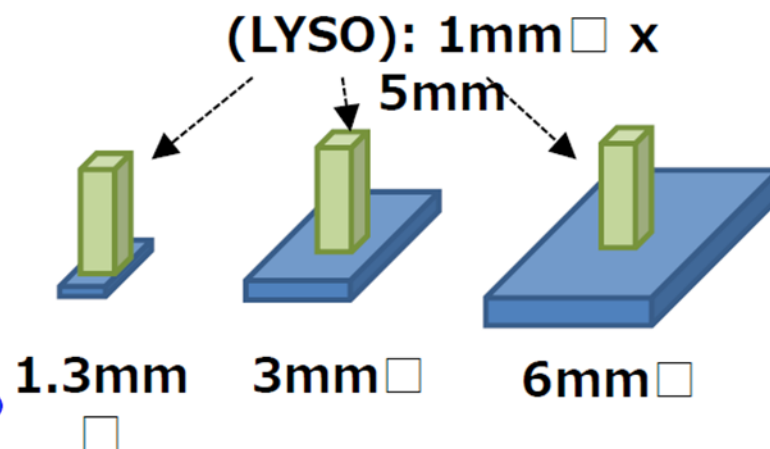


Small MPPC has better timing resolution.

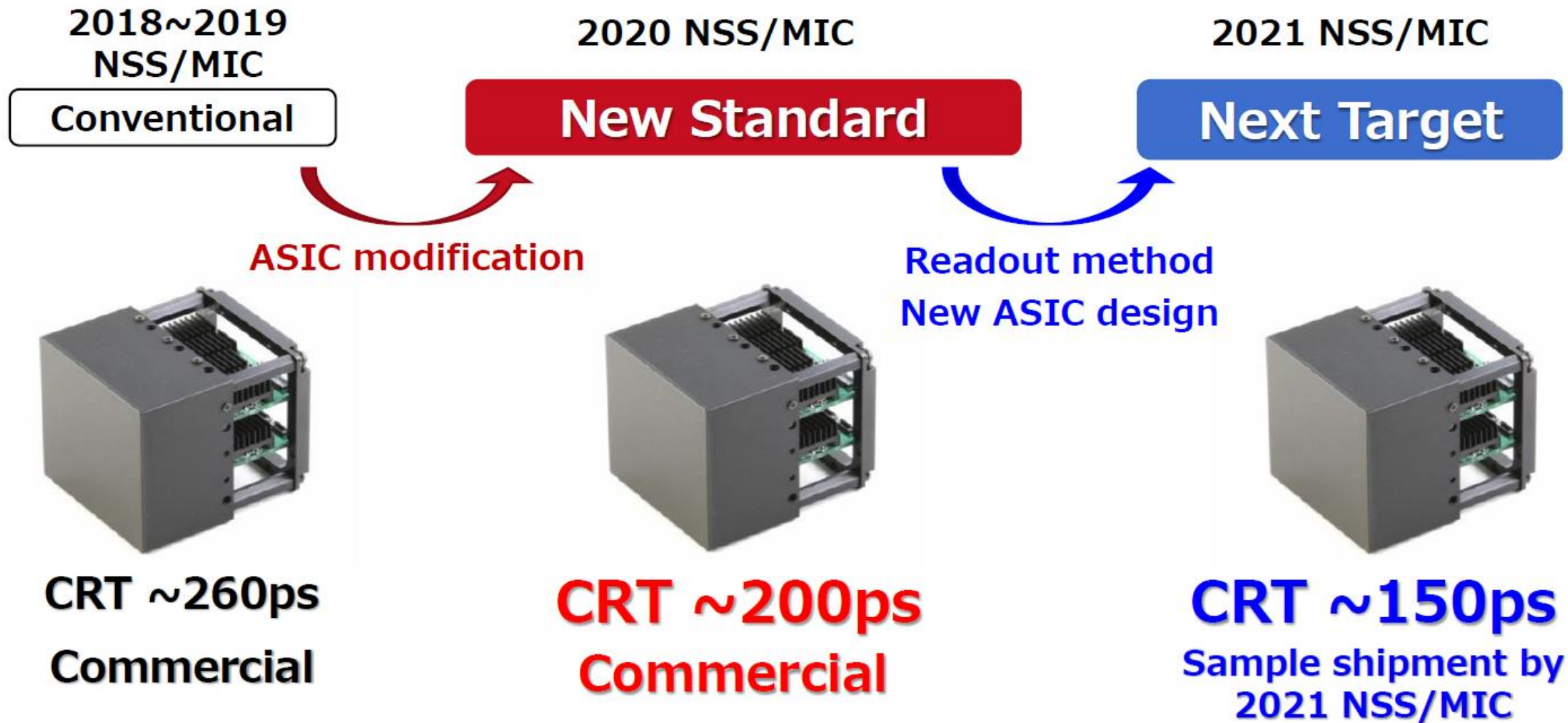
6mm \square ~ 150 ps

3mm \square 90 \sim 100ps

1.3mm \square ~ 80 ps



HPK's PET Module Development



3 methods for improving CRT.

1. Improve the rise time of the scintillator photon

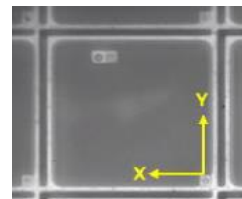
Many researchers are investigating how to achieve this by using Cherenkov light.

2. Improve PDE

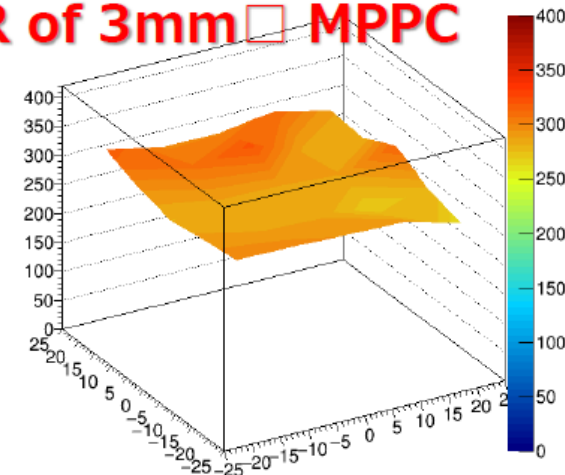
PDE of SiPM has been improved in recent years.
The increase in PDE is limited by MPPC's fill factor.

3. Improve SPTR of MPPC

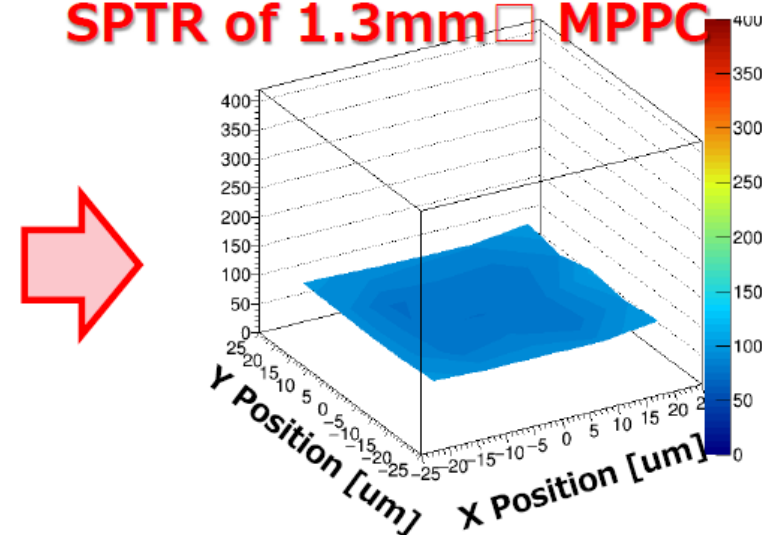
Improving SPTR is quite easy because SPTR is strongly related to capacitance, and a small MPPC has very good SPTR.



SPTR of 3mm \square MPPC

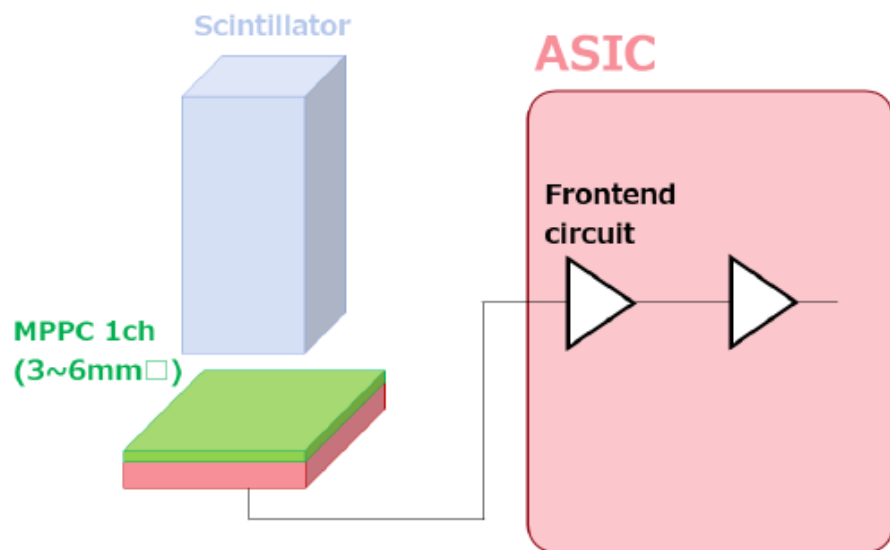


SPTR of 1.3mm \square MPPC



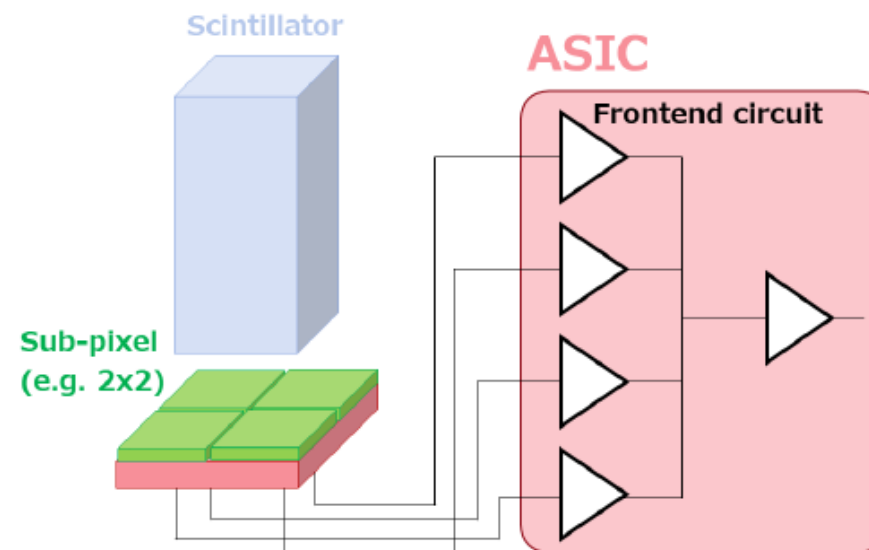
Divide MPPC into sub-pixels

• Conventional Readout



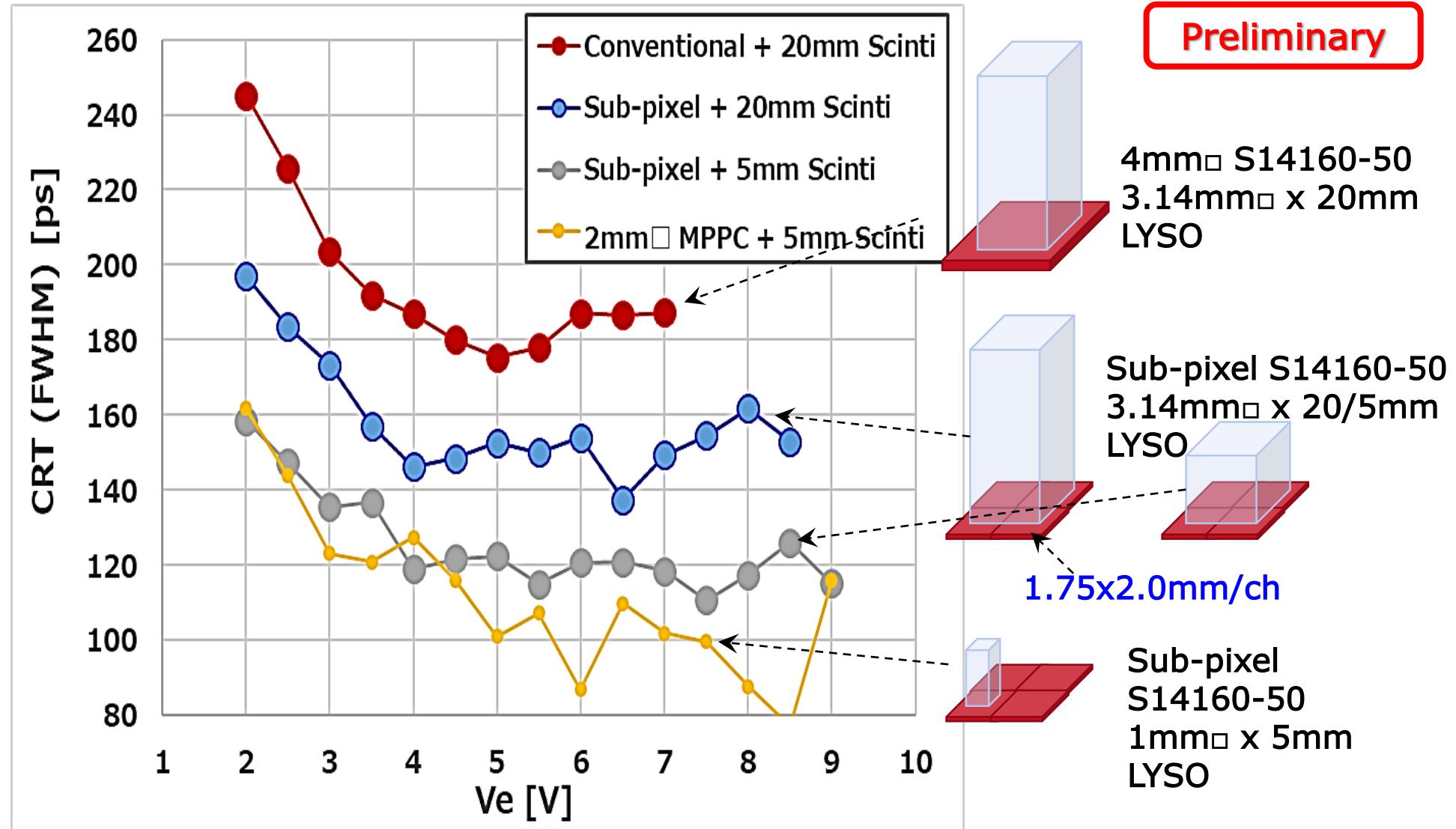
- MPPC and ASIC channels are connected 1 by 1.
- SPTR is not very good because of the MPPC's large capacitance.

• Sub-pixel Readout

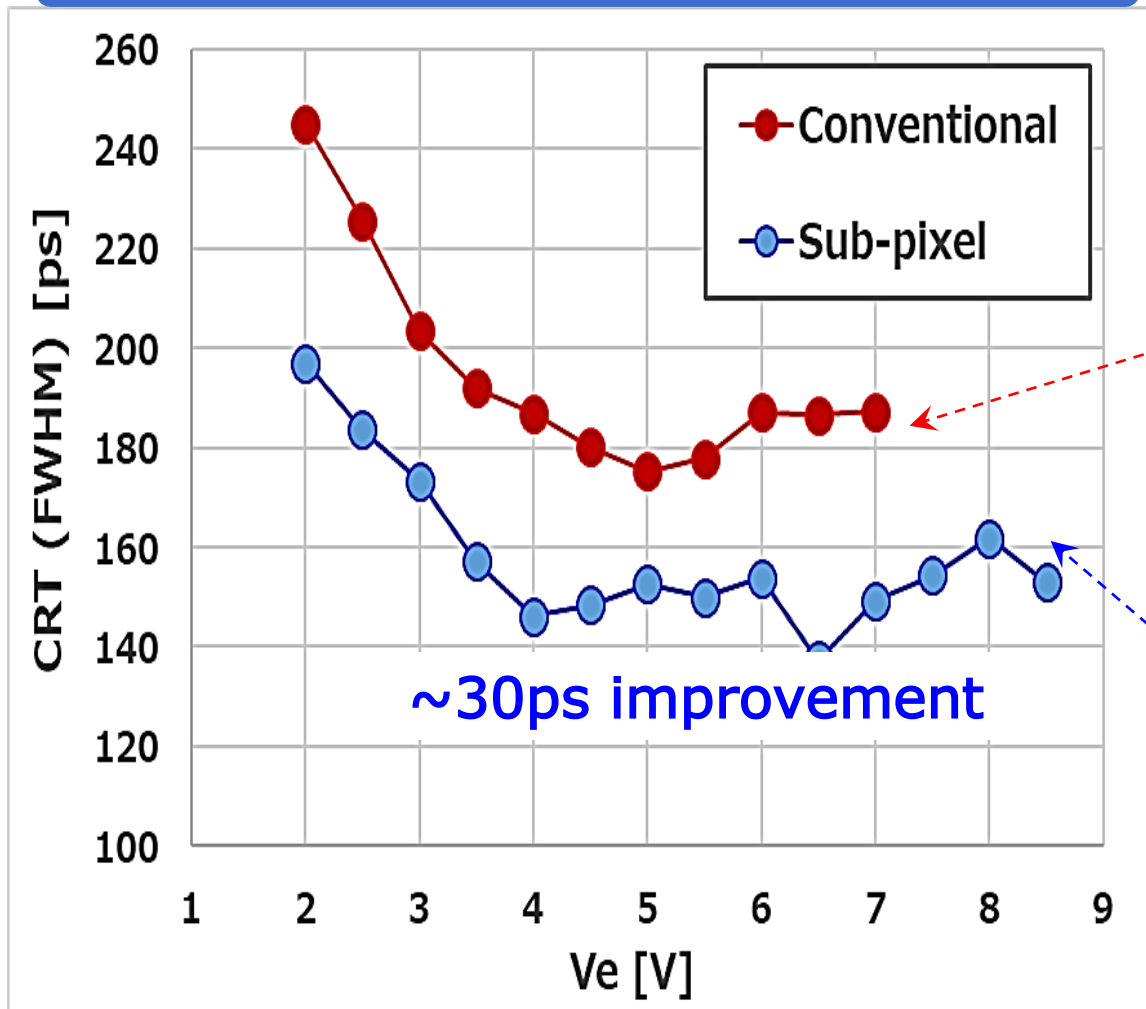


- MPPC is divided into sub-pixels.
- MPPC's capacitance is small, which results in better SPTR and CRT.

Experimental CRT Results of Sub-Pixel MPPC



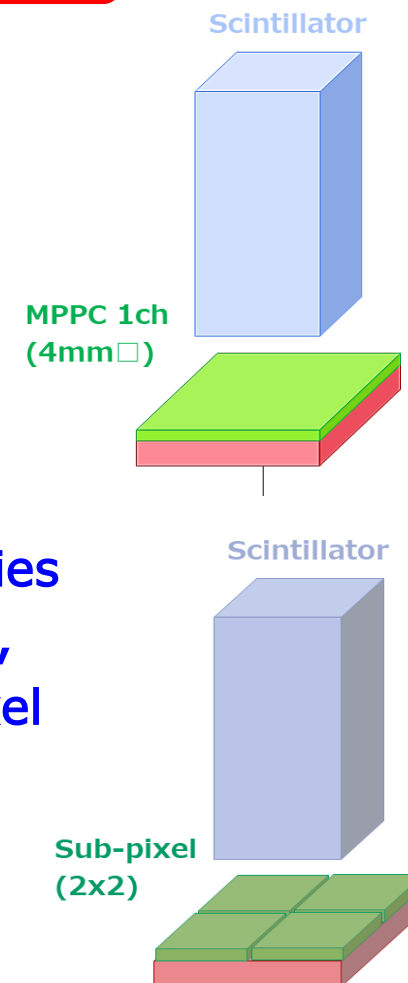
Experimental results with 20mm LYSO



Preliminary

S14160
series
4mm□

S14160 series
3.5x4.0mm,
2x2 sub-pixel



HPK standard PET module

- **200ps standard PET module is available for sale.**
- **All components required for PET are included in the module.**
- **HPK's PET module makes it easy to build a TOF-PET ring.**

Next target: 150ps PET Module

- **150ps PET module with sub-pixel readout is under development.**
- **Preliminary experiments show positive results.**
- **Optimization of the number of sub-pixels and the ASIC will be performed.**
- **We plan to ship samples by 2021 NSS/MIC.**

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