

# On coupling Silicon Photomultipliers to novel scintillation detectors

Jacobus Swartz – DTU Nutech, Risø, Denmark

2018/06/11 - Reykjavik, Iceland



European Research Council  
Established by the European Commission



KU LEUVEN

DTU Nutech  
Center for Nuclear Technologies

nks  
Nordic nuclear safety research

## Gamma-ray spectroscopy devices:

HPGe detectors at student lab,  
Aarhus University, Denmark



HAGAR NaI detector,  
iThemba LABS, South Africa



CeBr<sub>3</sub> detector,  
KU Leuven, Belgium



## LaBr<sub>3</sub>(Ce) scintillators

Resolution **2.7-3.3%** for 662 keV gamma rays from Cs

Density **5.07 g/cm<sup>3</sup>**

Internal contamination problems due to Lanthanum

Patented by Saint Gobain (though also sold through Canberra, ORTEC..)

Price ~ **9 000 EUR** per scintillator for 1.5"\*1.5" model (in 2015)

## CeBr<sub>3</sub> scintillators

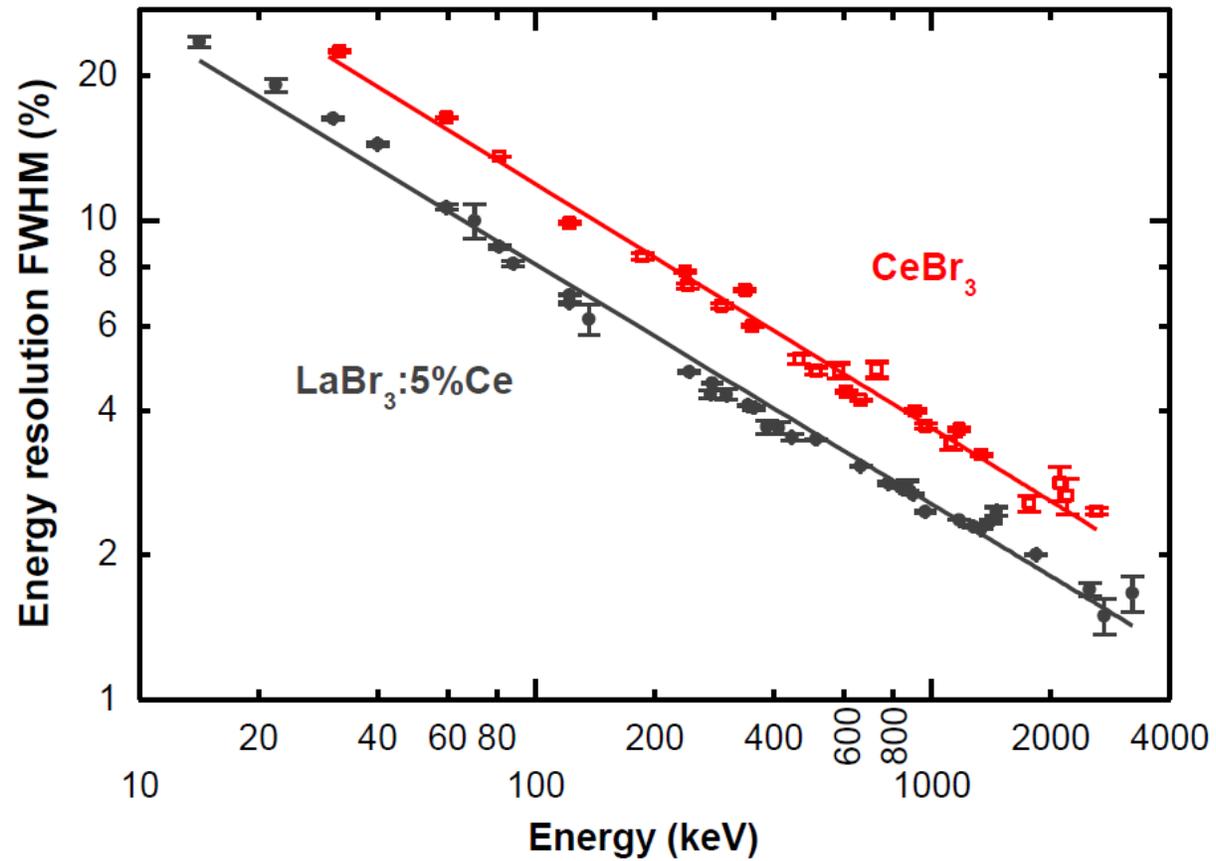
Resolution **3.8-4.0%** for 662 keV gamma rays from Cs

Density **5.19 g/cm<sup>3</sup>**

No internal background (apart from <sup>227</sup>Ac contamination)

Produced by Scionix Holland, RMD, Kinheng Crystal..

Price ~ **4 500 EUR** per scintillator for 1.5"\*1.5" model (in 2015)



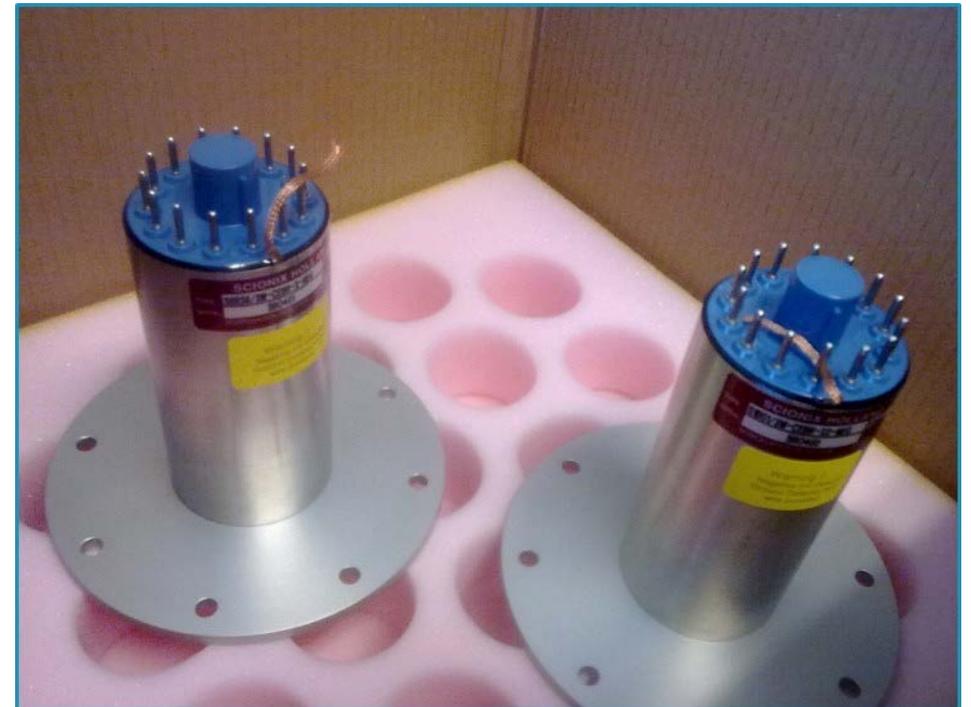
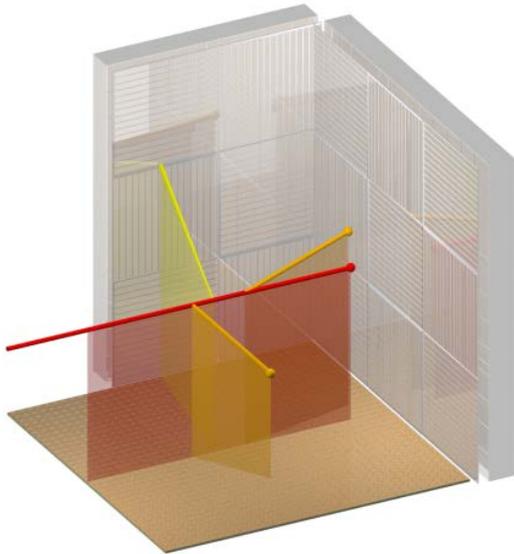
F. G. A. Quarati *et al.*, NIM A 729, (2013), 596 - 604

Increasing interest for using  $\text{LaBr}_3$  and  $\text{CeBr}_3$  in environmental applications:

- *'Application of a  $\text{LaBr}_3(\text{Ce})$  Scintillation Detector to an Environmental Radiation Monitor'*, Y.Y. Ji, H.Y. Choi, W. Lee, C.J. Kim, H.S. Chang, and K.H. Chung, IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science, Vol. 65, No. 8, August 2018.
- *'Novel spectrometers for environmental dose rate monitoring'*, P. Kessler, B. Behnke, R. Dabrowski, A. Rottger, and S. Neumaier, Journal of Environmental Radioactivity 187 (2018) 115 – 121.

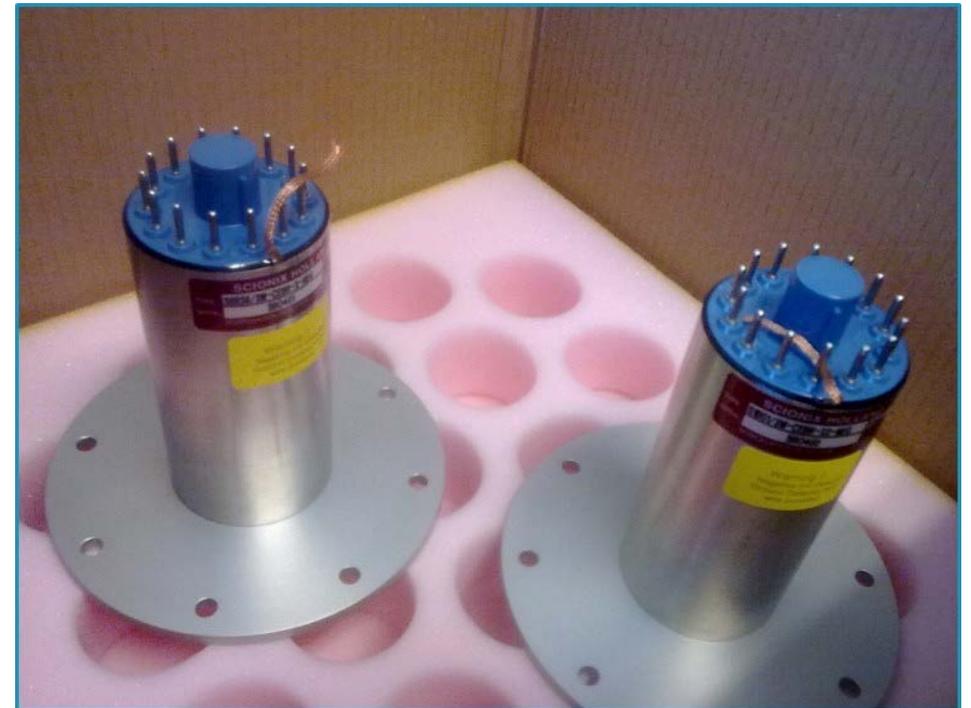
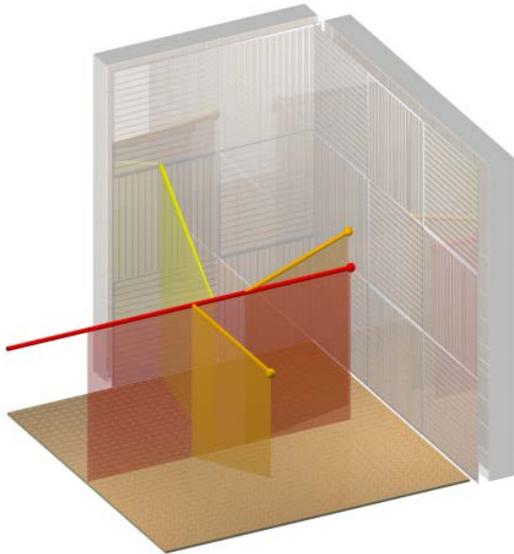
## SpecMAT (Spectroscopy of Exotic nuclei with a Magnetic Active Target)

A high-efficiency gamma-ray array within a solenoid magnet



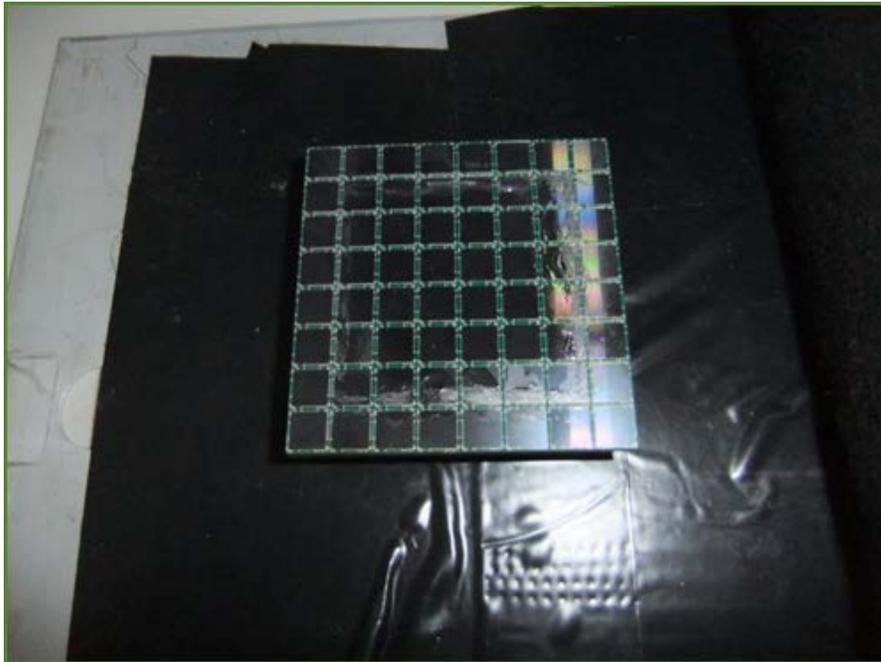
## SpecMAT (Spectroscopy of Exotic nuclei with a Magnetic Active Target)

A high-efficiency gamma-ray array within a solenoid magnet  
- cannot use PMTs for these conditions



## Silicon Photomultipliers (SiPMs)

- Single photon sensitivity and amplitude resolution
- Far lower voltages required than with PMTs
- Less bulky than PMTs
- Insensitive to magnetic fields

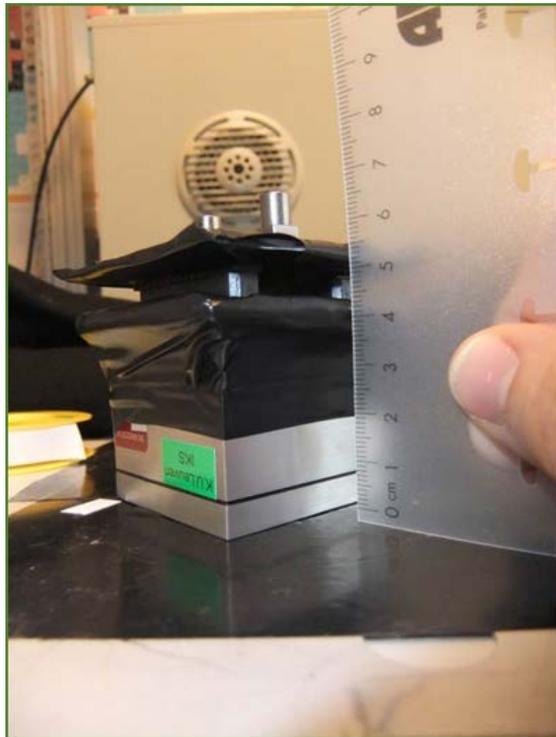


8\*8 SiPM board

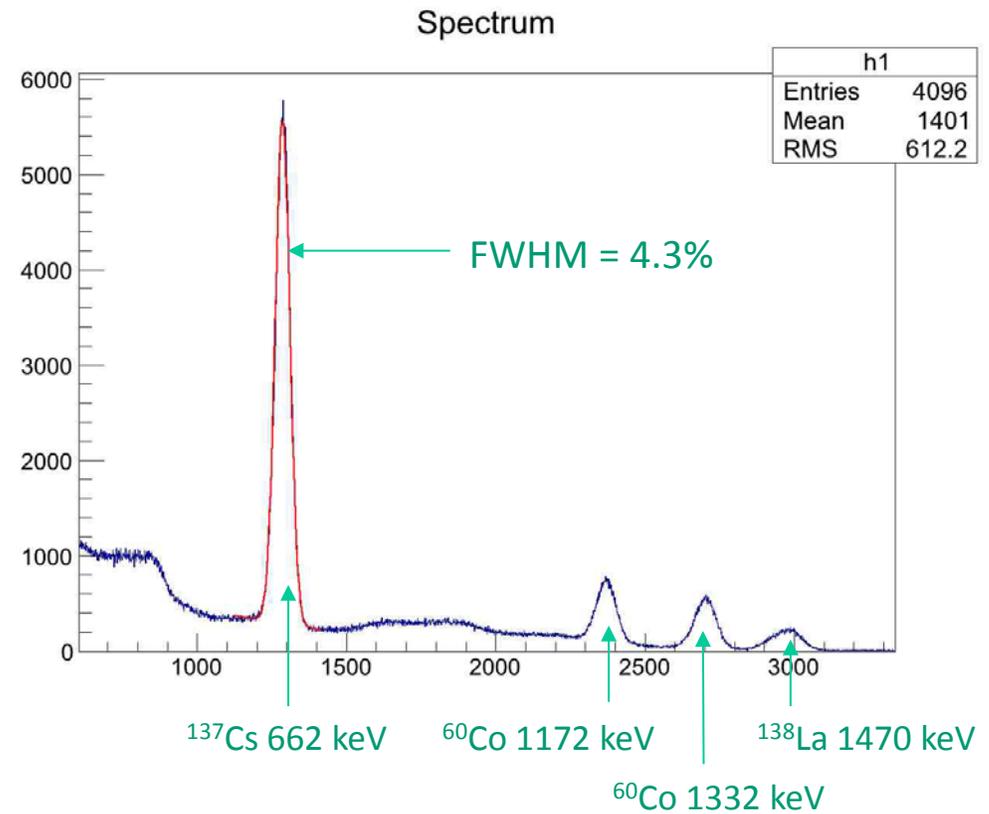


LaBr<sub>3</sub> crystal

SiPM test results with C-series SiPMs and LaBr<sub>3</sub> crystal:  
(nominal value with PMT, FWHM < 3.0%)

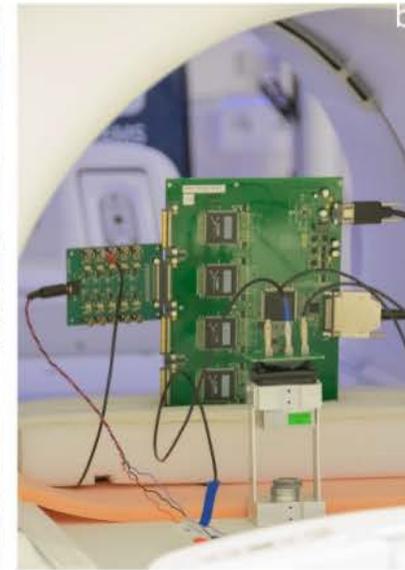


Crystal connected to 8\*8 SiPM board



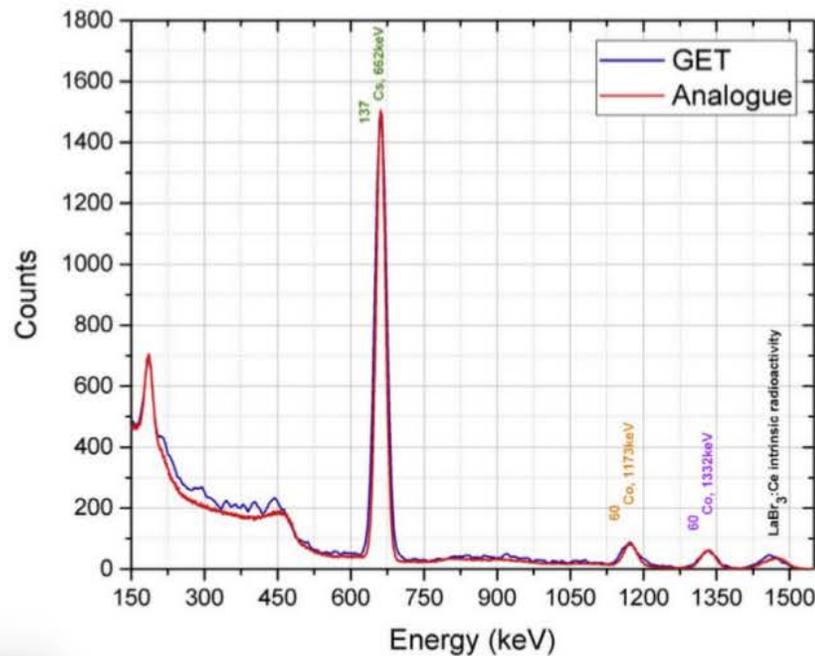
Data from J.A. Swartz & H. De Witte

# Subsequent tests with J-series SiPMs in B = 3 T



These tests had:

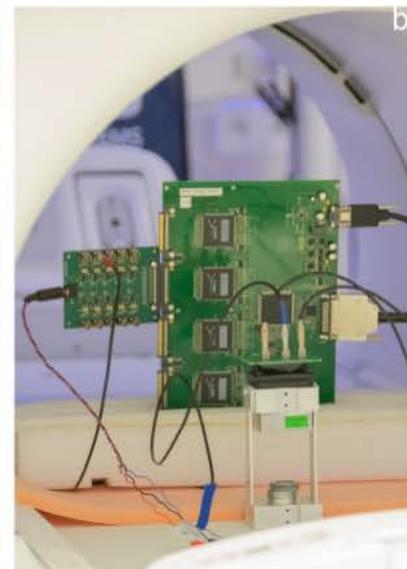
- Front-end board in B-field
- Higher pixel density of SiPMs
- Leuven hospital MRI magnet



| LaBr <sub>3</sub> (Ce) + J-series SensL SiPMs | Analogue readout (% FWHM)                    | CAEN digital | GET         |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| No field                                      | 2.94 ± 0.01                                  | 3.22 ± 0.01  | 3.85 ± 0.03 |
| B = 3 T                                       | 2.97 ± 0.01                                  | 3.24 ± 0.01  | 3.88 ± 0.01 |
| LaBr <sub>3</sub> (Ce) + PMT best value:      | ~2.8 (our collaboration)<br>~2.6 (suppliers) |              |             |

Data from: O. Poleshchuk, J.A.Swartz, R. Raabe, M. Babo, S. Ceruti, T. Marchi, J.C. Yang

# Subsequent tests with J-series SiPMs in B = 3 T



These tests had:

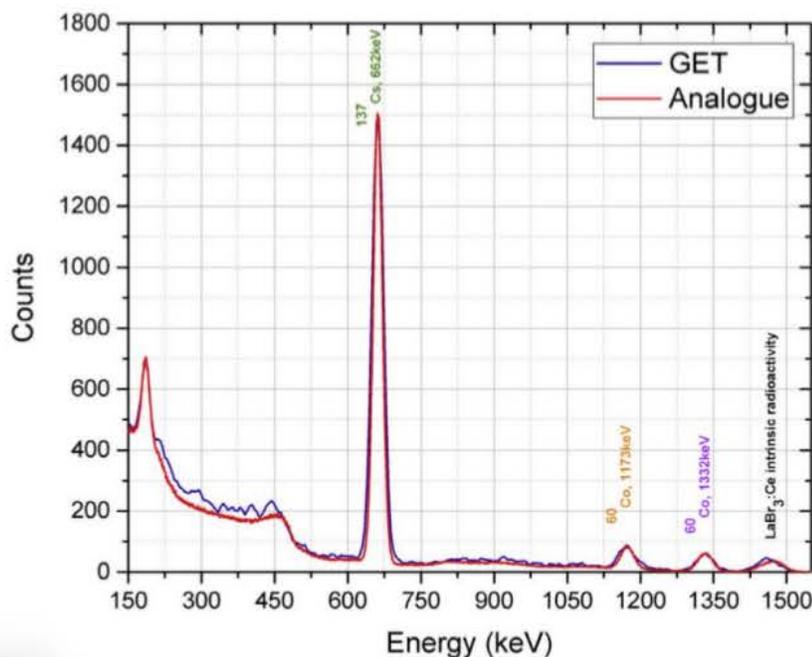
- Front-end board in B-field
- Higher pixel density of SiPMs
- Leuven hospital MRI magnet



GET: A generic electronics system for TPCs and nuclear physics instrumentation

E.C. Pollacco<sup>a,b</sup>, G.F. Grinyer<sup>b,c,d,e</sup>, F. Abu-Nimeh<sup>f</sup>, T. Ahn<sup>g,h</sup>, S. Anvar<sup>i</sup>, A. Arokiaraj<sup>j</sup>, Y. Ayyad<sup>k</sup>, H. Baba<sup>l</sup>, M. Babo<sup>m</sup>, P. Baron<sup>n</sup>, D. Bazin<sup>o</sup>, S. Beceiro-Novo<sup>p</sup>, C. Belkhiria<sup>q</sup>, M. Blaizot<sup>r</sup>, B. Blank<sup>s</sup>, J. Bradt<sup>t</sup>, G. Cardella<sup>u</sup>, L. Carpenter<sup>v</sup>, S. Ceruti<sup>w</sup>, E. De Filippo<sup>x</sup>, E. Delagnes<sup>y</sup>, S. De Luca<sup>z</sup>, H. De Witte<sup>aa</sup>, B. Duclos<sup>ab</sup>, F. Favella<sup>ac</sup>, A. Fritsch<sup>ad</sup>, J. Giovannozzo<sup>ae</sup>, C. Gueye<sup>af</sup>, T. Isobe<sup>ag</sup>, P. Hellmuth<sup>ah</sup>, C. Huss<sup>ai</sup>, B. Lachcinski<sup>aj</sup>, A.T. Laffoley<sup>ak</sup>, G. Leberre<sup>al</sup>, L. Legeard<sup>am</sup>, W.G. Lynch<sup>an</sup>, T. Marchi<sup>ao</sup>, J. Martina<sup>ap</sup>, C. Maugesis<sup>aq</sup>, W. Mittag<sup>ar</sup>, L. Nalpas<sup>as</sup>, E.V. Pagano<sup>at</sup>, J. Pancin<sup>au</sup>, O. Poleshchuk<sup>av</sup>, J.L. Pedrosa<sup>aw</sup>, J. Pibernat<sup>ax</sup>, S. Primault<sup>ay</sup>, R. Raabe<sup>az</sup>, B. Raine<sup>ba</sup>, A. Rebi<sup>bb</sup>, M. Renaud<sup>bc</sup>, T. Roger<sup>bd</sup>, P. Roussel-Chomaz<sup>be</sup>, P. Russotto<sup>bf</sup>, G. Sacca<sup>bg</sup>, F. Saillant<sup>bh</sup>, P. Sizun<sup>bi</sup>, D. Suzuki<sup>bj</sup>, J.A. Swartz<sup>bk</sup>, A. Tizon<sup>bl</sup>, N. Usher<sup>bm</sup>, G. Wittwer<sup>bn</sup>, J.C. Yang<sup>bo</sup>

<sup>a</sup> CEA Saclay, Centre de Saclay, 91191 Orsay Cedex, France  
<sup>b</sup> Department of Physics, University of Regina, Regina, S4S 0A2, Canada  
<sup>c</sup> Grand Accélérateur National d'Ultra-Low (GANIL), CEA/DSM-CNRS/IN2P3, Bvd Henri Becquerel, 14076 Caen, France  
<sup>d</sup> National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, USA  
<sup>e</sup> Department of Physics, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556, USA  
<sup>f</sup> KU Leuven, Instituut voor Kern- en Stralingsfysica, 3000 Leuven, Belgium  
<sup>g</sup> ESRF-Euclid Center, 3 J. Janssen, Welle, Belgium  
<sup>h</sup> Center of Excellence for Nuclear Physics, University of Wrocław, 50-204 Wrocław, Poland  
<sup>i</sup> Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, USA  
<sup>j</sup> INFN, Sezione di Catania, Catania, Italy  
<sup>k</sup> Dipartimento di Scienze MFN, Università di Messina, Messina, Italy  
<sup>l</sup> Department of Physics, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA 30332, USA  
<sup>m</sup> INFN, Laboratori Nazionali del Sud, Catania, Italy  
<sup>n</sup> Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Catania, Catania, Italy  
<sup>o</sup> Department of Physics and Astronomy, Aarhus University, DK-8000 Aarhus C, Denmark  
<sup>p</sup> Physique Nucléaire Théorique, Université Libre de Bruxelles, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium



| LaBr <sub>3</sub> (Ce) + J-series SensL SiPMs | Analogue readout (% FWHM) | CAEN digital | GET         |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| No field                                      | 2.94 ± 0.01               | 3.22 ± 0.01  | 3.85 ± 0.03 |
| B = 3 T                                       | 2.97 ± 0.01               | 3.24 ± 0.01  | 3.88 ± 0.01 |
| LaBr <sub>3</sub> (Ce) + PMT best value:      | ~2.8 (our collaboration)  |              |             |
|                                               | ~2.6 (suppliers)          |              |             |

Data from: O. Poleshchuk, J.A.Swartz, R. Raabe, M. Babo, S. Ceruti, T. Marchi, J.C. Yang

ARTICLE INFO  
 Keywords: ASIC, FPGAs, MicroTCA, Generic data acquisition system, Scalable, Nuclear physics  
 ABSTRACT  
 General Electronics for TPCs (GET) is a generic, reconfigurable and comprehensive electronics and data-acquisition system for nuclear physics instrumentation of up to 32768 channels. The system consists of a custom-designed ASIC for signal processing, front-end cards that each house 4 ASIC-chips and digitize the data in parallel through 12-bit ADCs, concentration boards to read and process the digital data from up to 16 ASICs, a 3-level trigger and master clock module to trigger the system and synchronize the data, as well as all of the associated firmware, communication and data-acquisition software. An overview of the system including its specifications and measured performance are presented.  
 © 2018 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

## Summary of scintillator tests:

| Material | Dimensions | Shape    | SiPMs + GET @1.7T | SiPMs + GET | SiPMs | GET + Scintipack | Osprey | Scintipack | Manufacturers |
|----------|------------|----------|-------------------|-------------|-------|------------------|--------|------------|---------------|
| LaBr3    | 1.5"×1.5"  | cylinder |                   |             |       | 3.1%             | 2.8%   | 2.8%       | 2.6%          |
| LaBr3    | 1.5"×1.5"  | cube     | 5.0%              | 5.1%        | 4.3%  |                  |        |            | 3.1%          |
| LaBr3    | 2.0"×2.0"  | cube     |                   |             | 4.2%  |                  |        |            | 3.0%          |
| CeBr3    | 1.5"×1.5"  | cylinder |                   |             |       |                  | 4.2%   |            | 4.0%          |
| CeBr3    | 1.5"×1.5"  | cube     |                   |             | 5.1%  |                  |        |            | 4.4%          |
| CeBr3    | 2.0"×2.0"  | cylinder |                   |             |       | 5.1%             | 4.5%   | 4.8%       | 4.0%          |

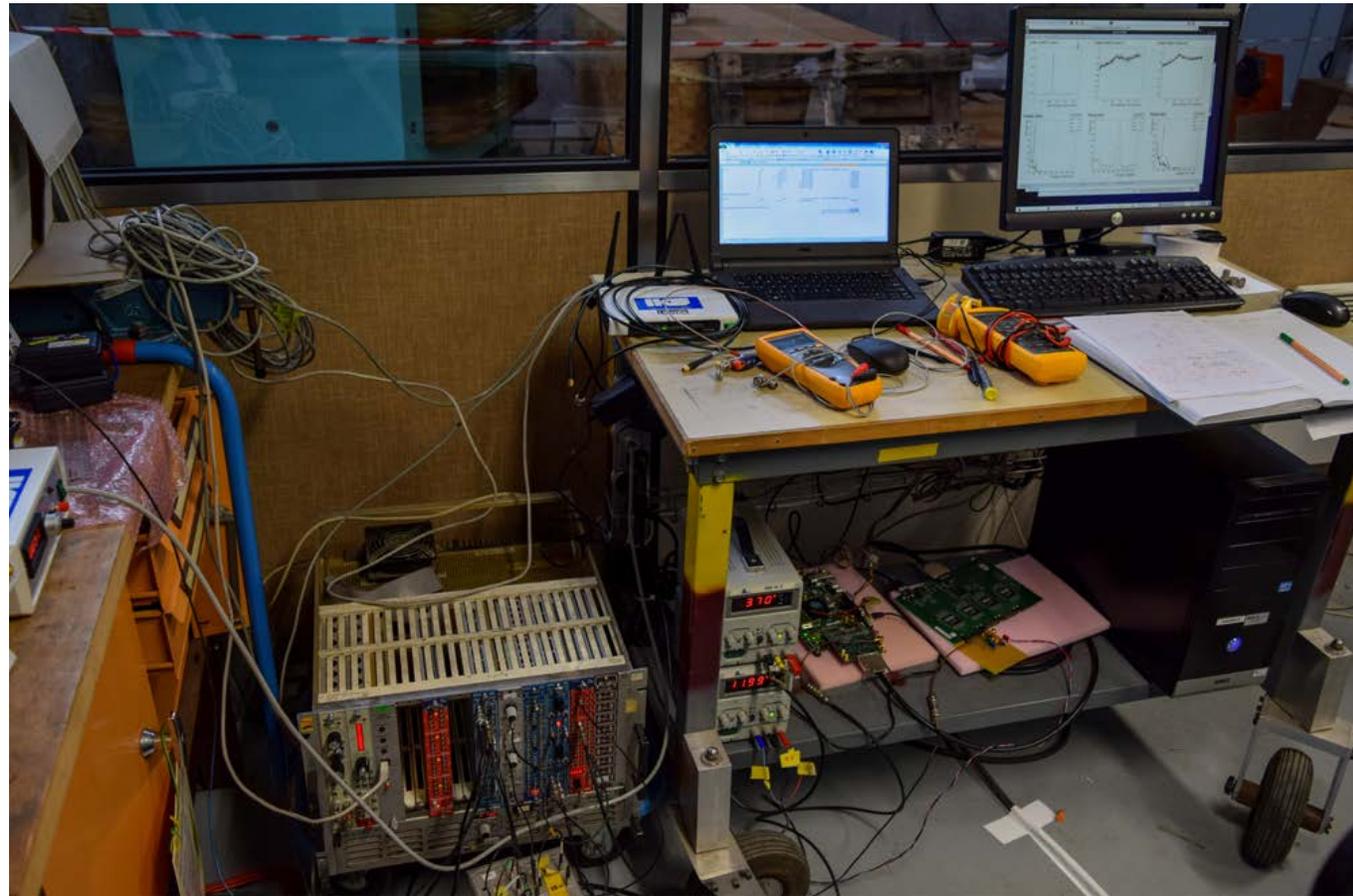
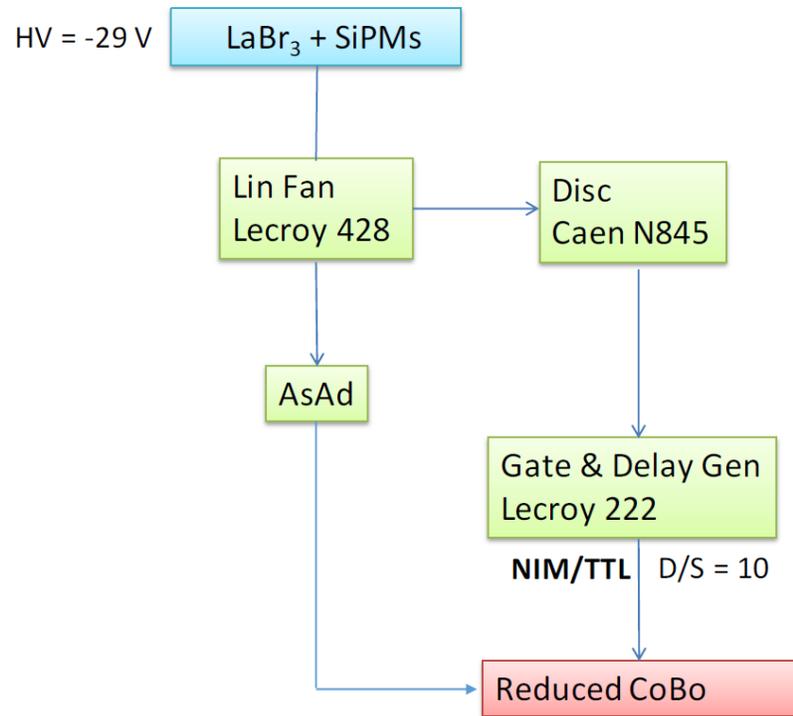
Final verdict, after C-series SiPM tests: CeBr<sub>3</sub> crystals to be used with SiPMs

Tusing takk

Backup slides

## Tests of SiPMs in high magnetic field

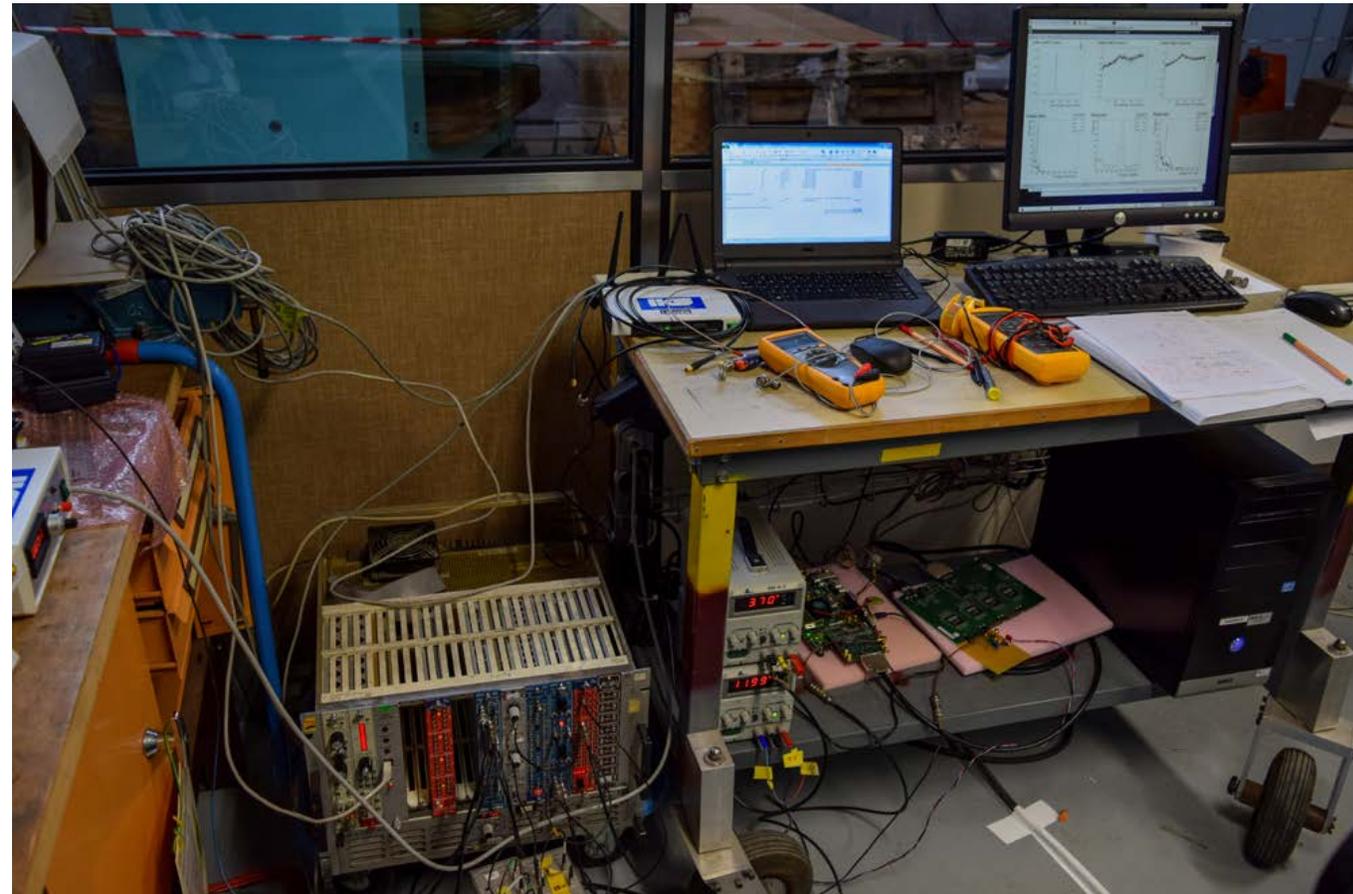
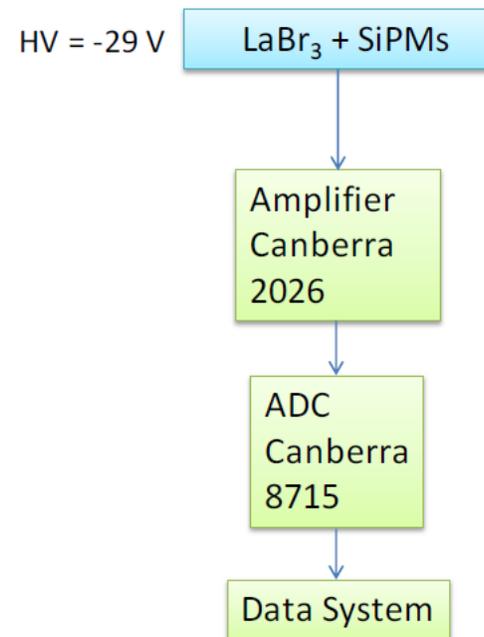
- 38\*38 mm<sup>2</sup> LaBr<sub>3</sub> crystals coupled to 8\*8 array of 6\*6 mm<sup>2</sup> SiPMs, and
- put in magnetic field of up to B = 1.7 T



Electronics diagram for data acquisition with GET digital electronics system

## Tests of SiPMs in high magnetic field

- 38\*38 mm<sup>2</sup> LaBr<sub>3</sub> crystals coupled to 8\*8 array of 6\*6 mm<sup>2</sup> SiPMs, and
- put in magnetic field of up to B = 1.7 T



Electronics diagram for data acquisition with GET digital electronics system