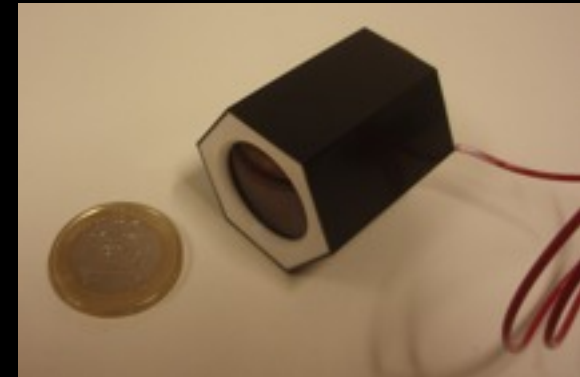


Hybrid photon detectors

Thomas Schweizer
MPI for Physics, Munich

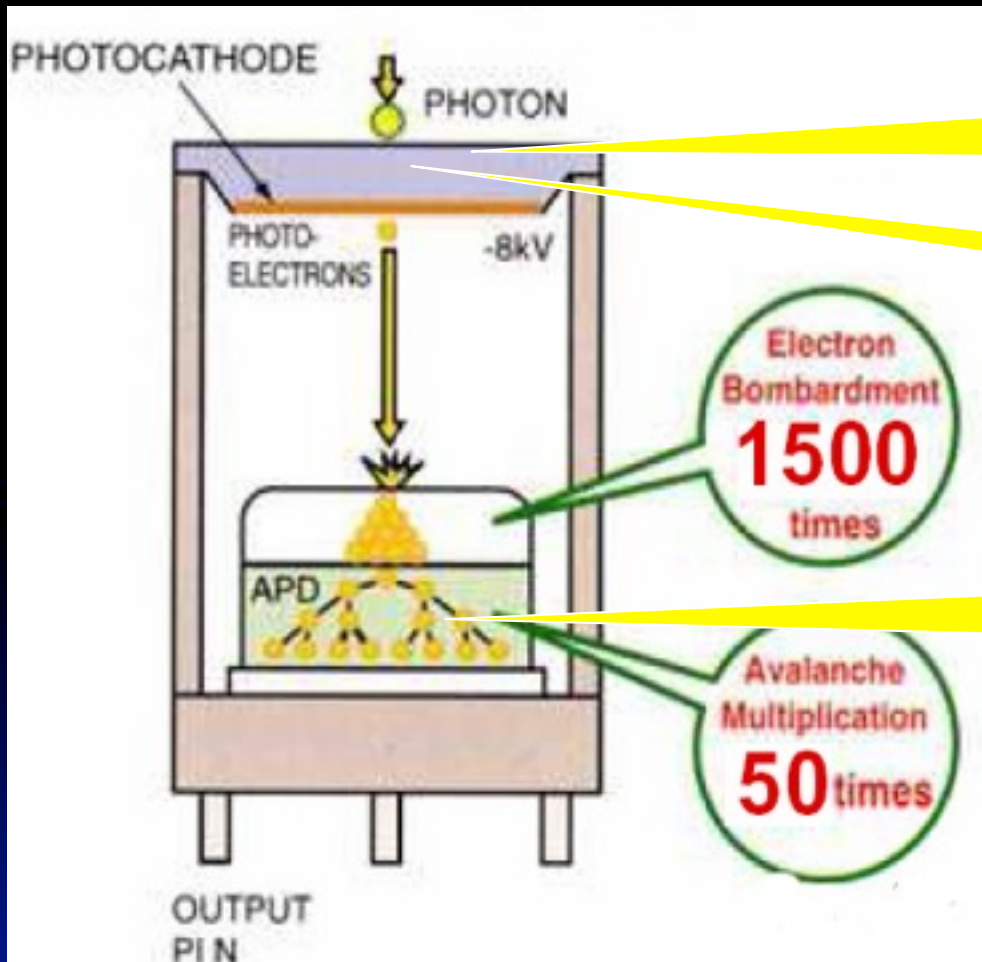
LIGHT 11



Content

- 1) Principle of HPD
- 2) Properties of the Hamamatsu R9792U-40 HPD
- 3) Safe operation of HPD for Air shower experiments
- 4) HPDs in MAGIC

Principle of HPD



GaAsP
Photocathode

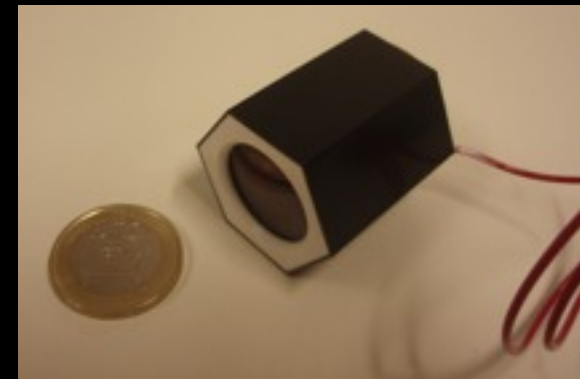
-8kV HV

APD
~400V Bias

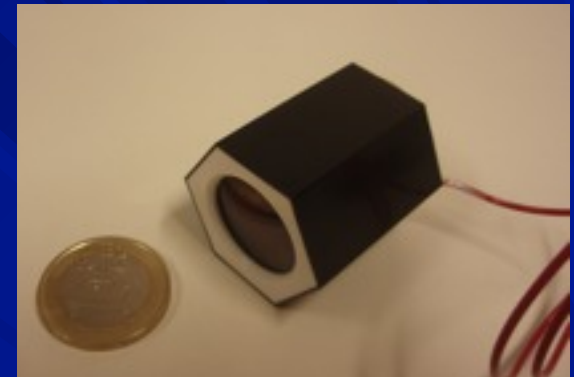
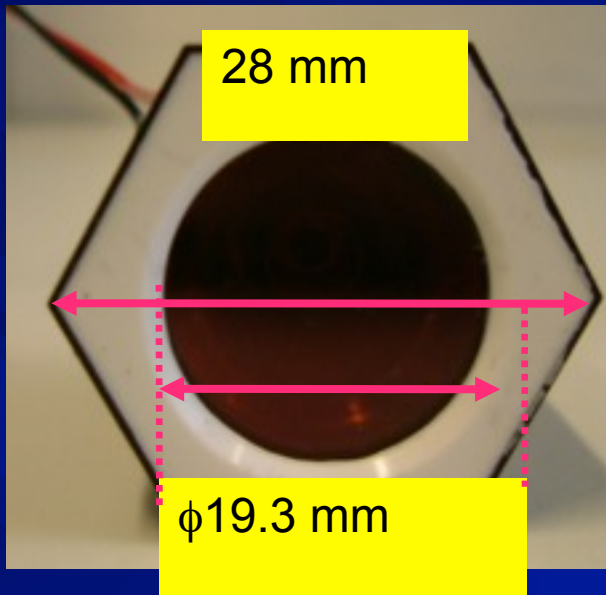
Electron
Bombardment
1500
times

Avalanche
Multiplication
50 times

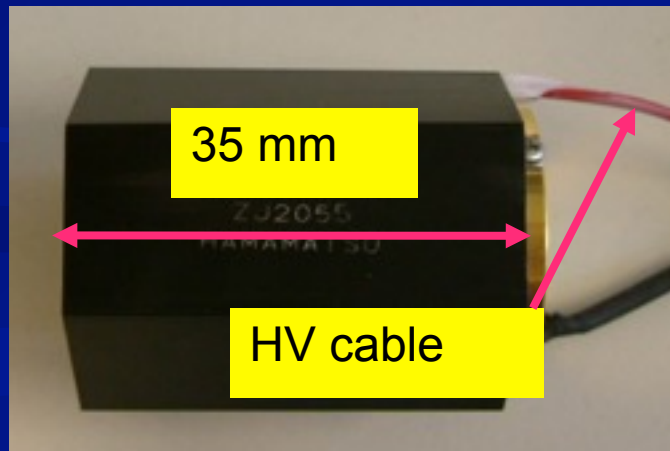
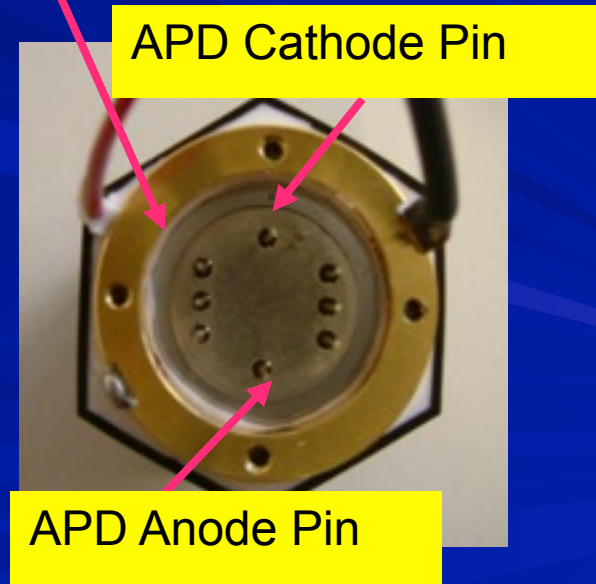
Properties of the Hamamatsu R9792U-40



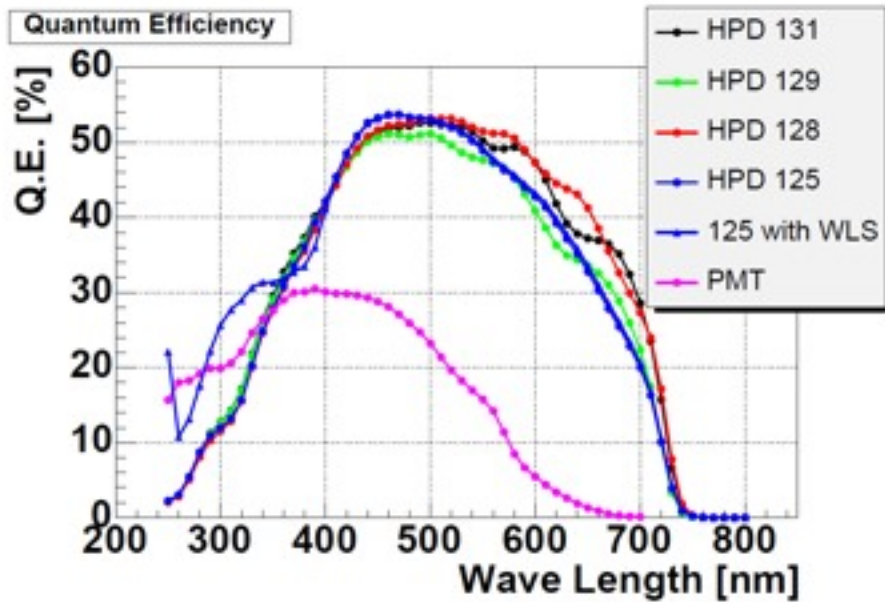
HPD Hamamatsu R9792U-40



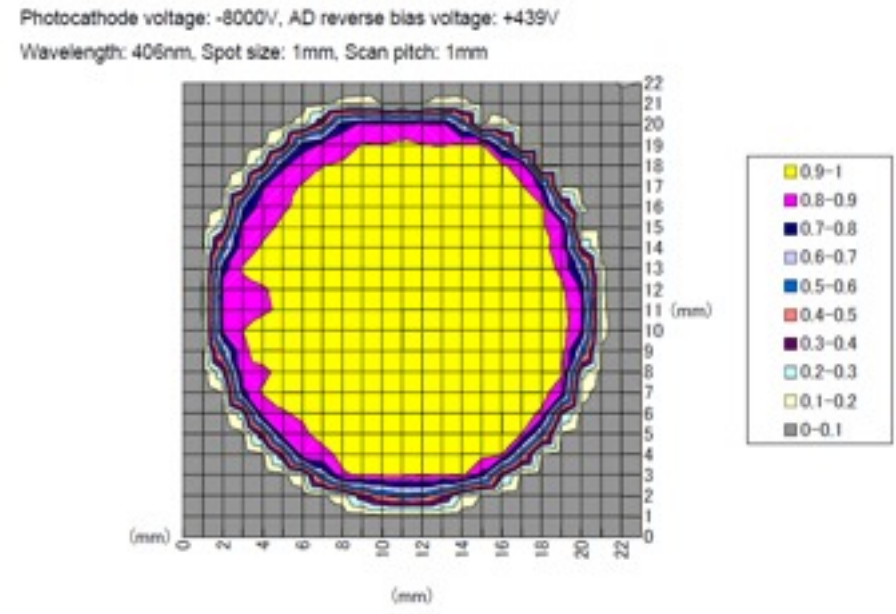
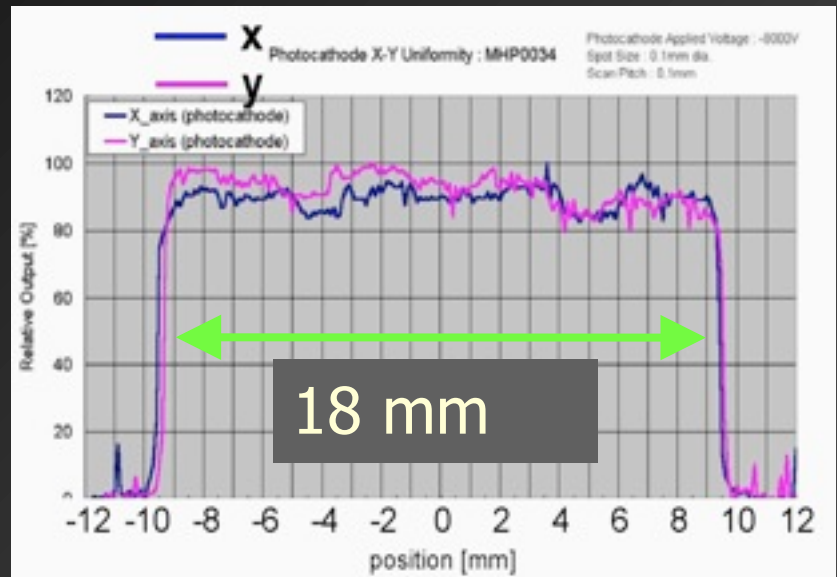
Brass Ring



QE and uniformity

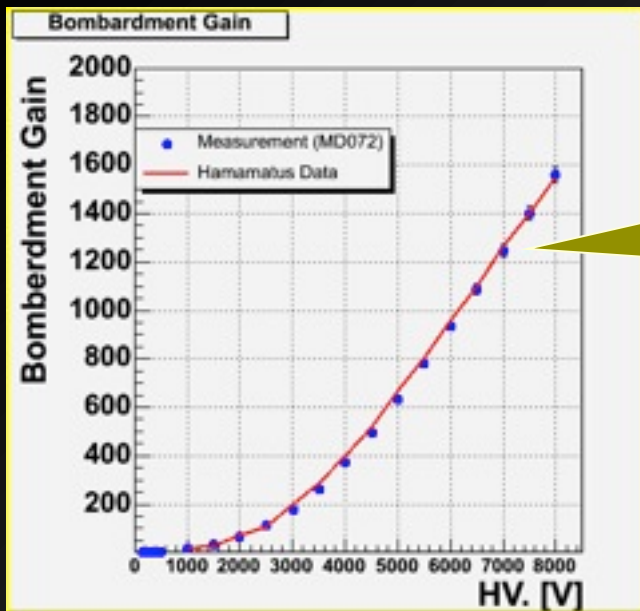


QE exceeds 50% at 450 nm
Two times more photon detection



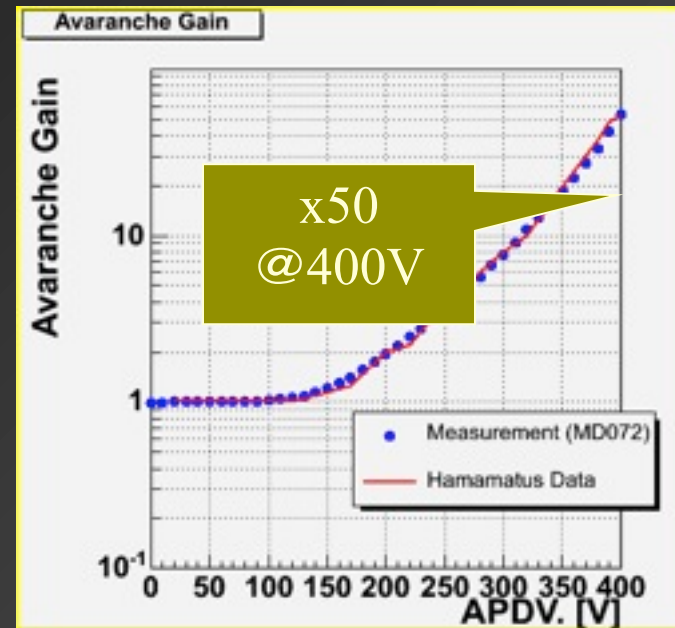
Good Uniformity. 18mm diameter
Within 10%.

Gain and Pulse Shape



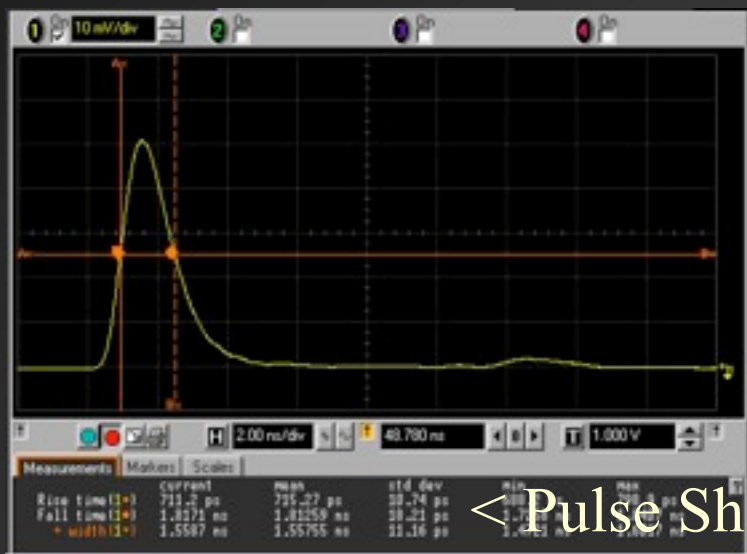
x1550
@8kV

< Bombardment Gain >



x50
@400V

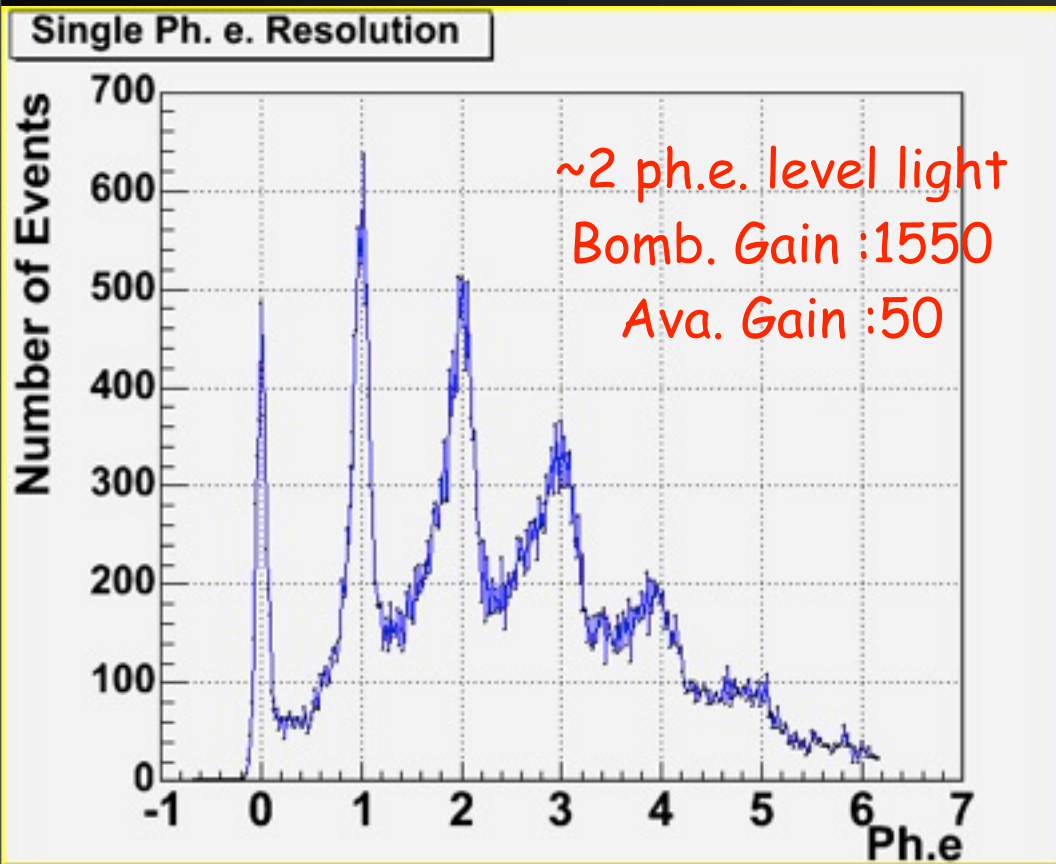
< APD Gain >



< Pulse Shape >

Width ~ **2.2 ns** (FWHM)
Fast rise: 0.7 ns; Fall: 2.6 ns

Single ph.e. resolution



Good single PhE resolution

But: strong backscattering
about 12%

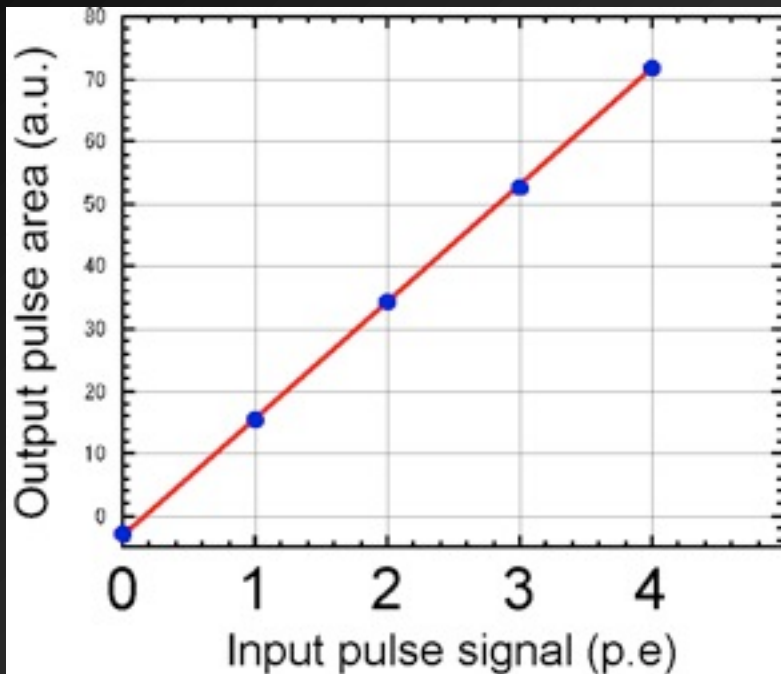
Makes absolute flux measurements
difficult, need model for
backreflection or

a) Only count pedestal

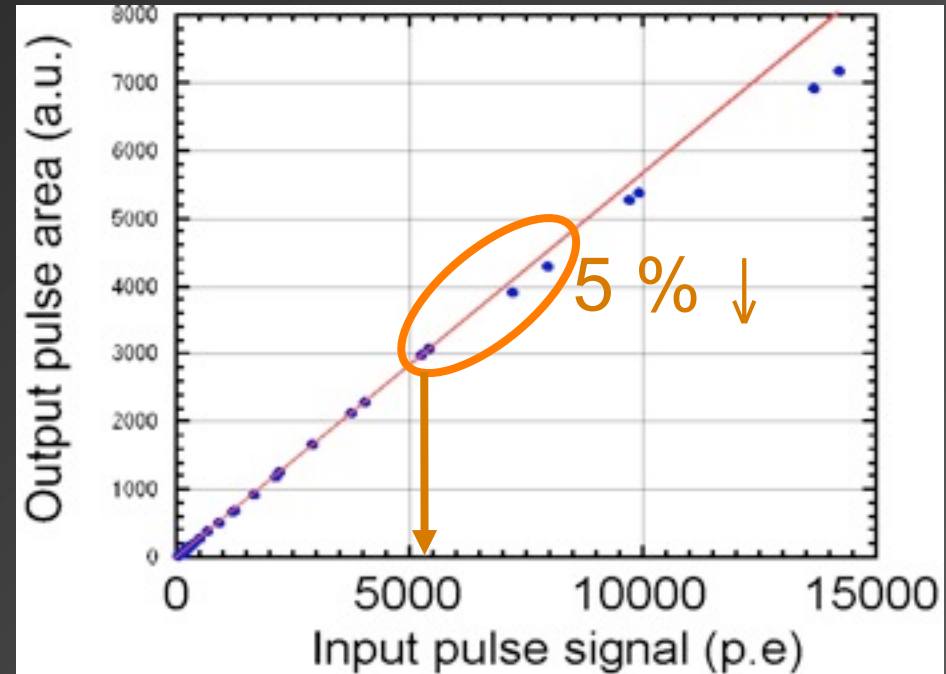
b) Use mean of distribution + 12%

Dynamic Range

- up to 5000 possible
(condition -8 kV, 395V)
 - Measured by pulse area



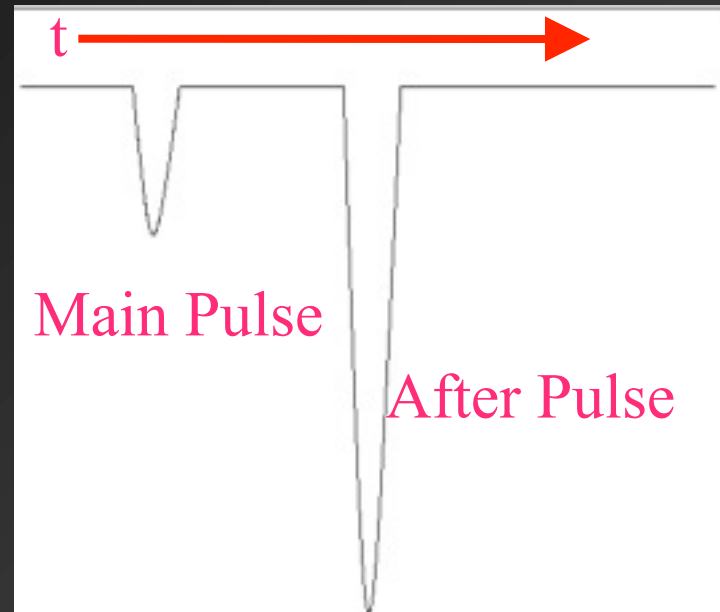
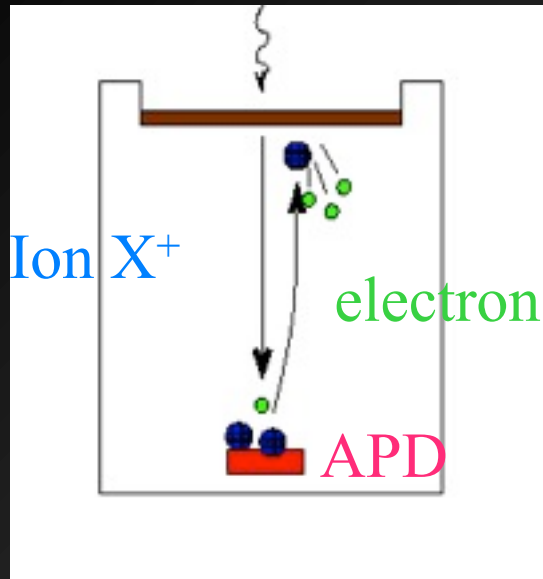
<Small signal >



<Large signal >

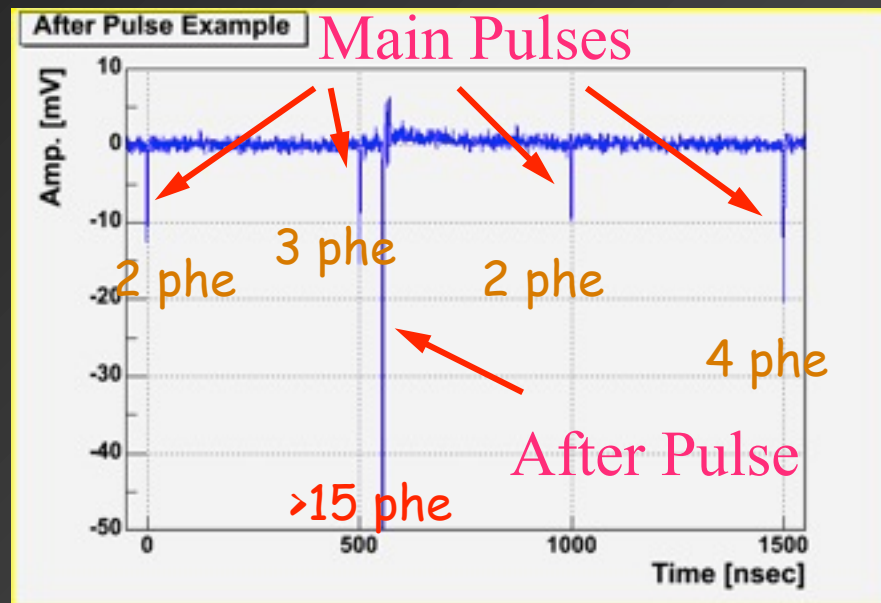
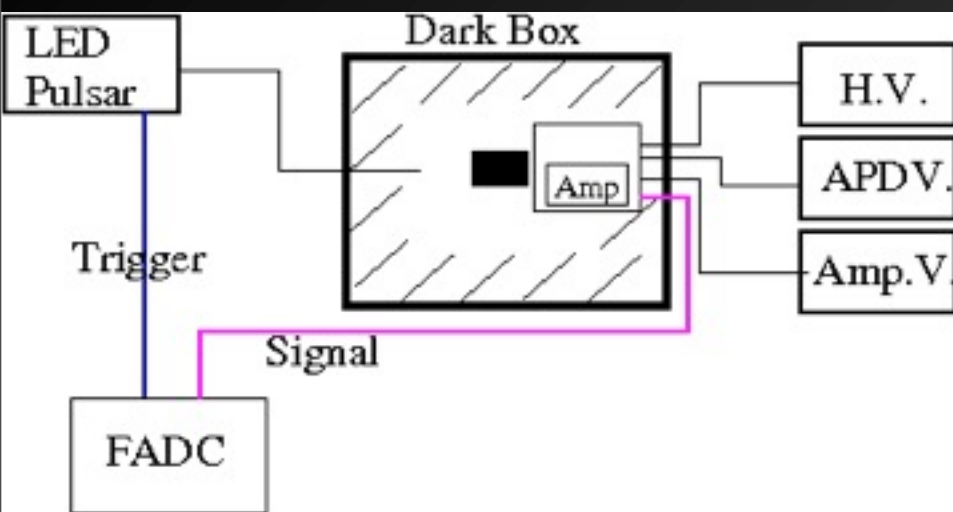
Afterpulsing: What is it ?

Photocathode

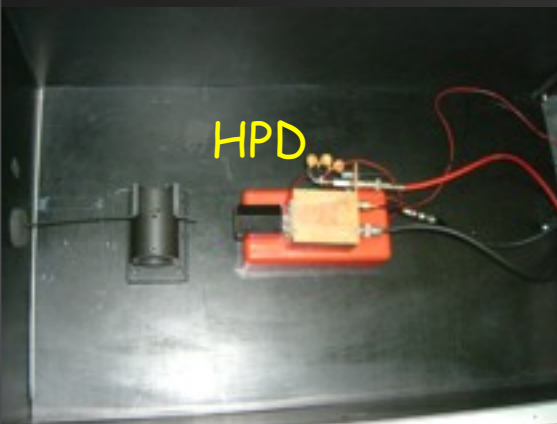


- Electrons hitting the APD release positive ions.
- They accelerate back to the photocathode
- They damage the photocathode (QE degrades !!)

Measure the afterpulse probability

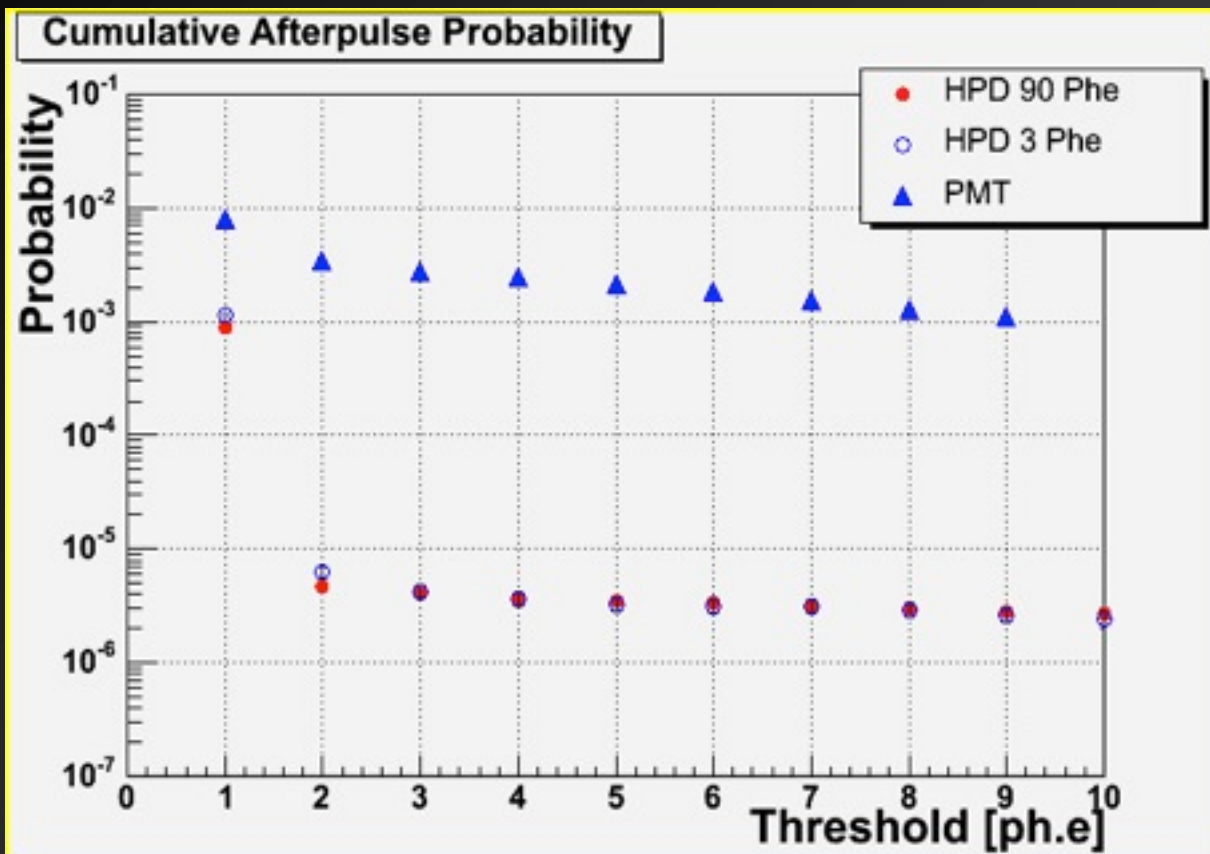


2 different light levels (3 and 90 ph.e.)



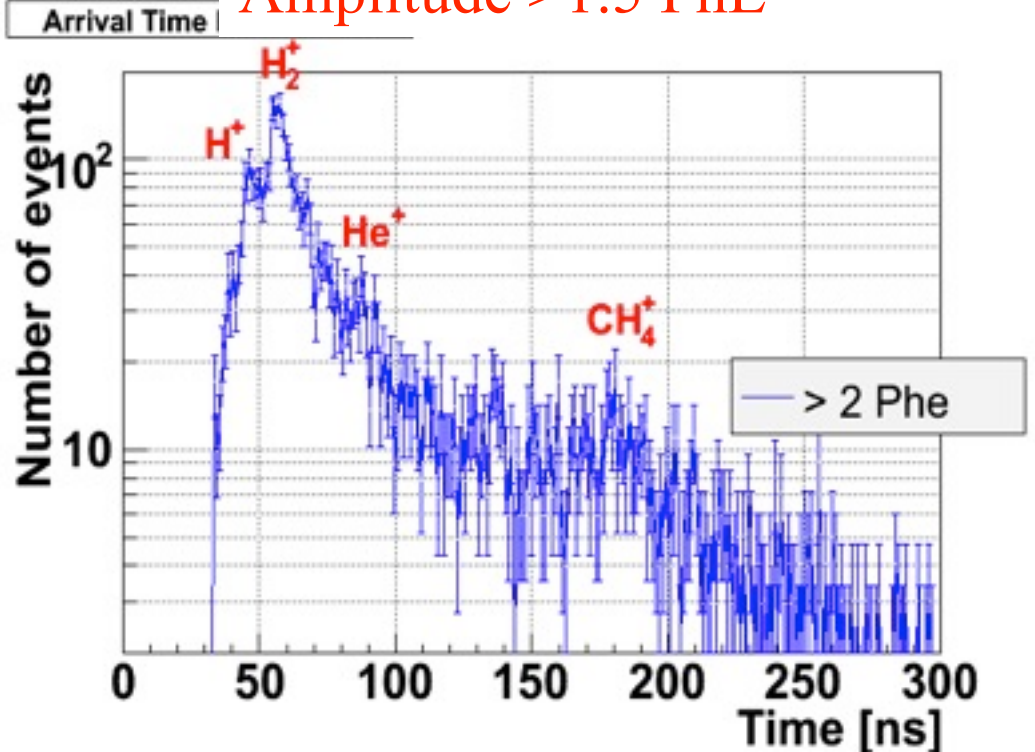
Search between 33 nsec and 450 nsec

HPD afterpulse probability in comparison with PMT



2.5 – 3 orders of magnitude lower than for PMTs!!

Amplitude > 1.5 PhE

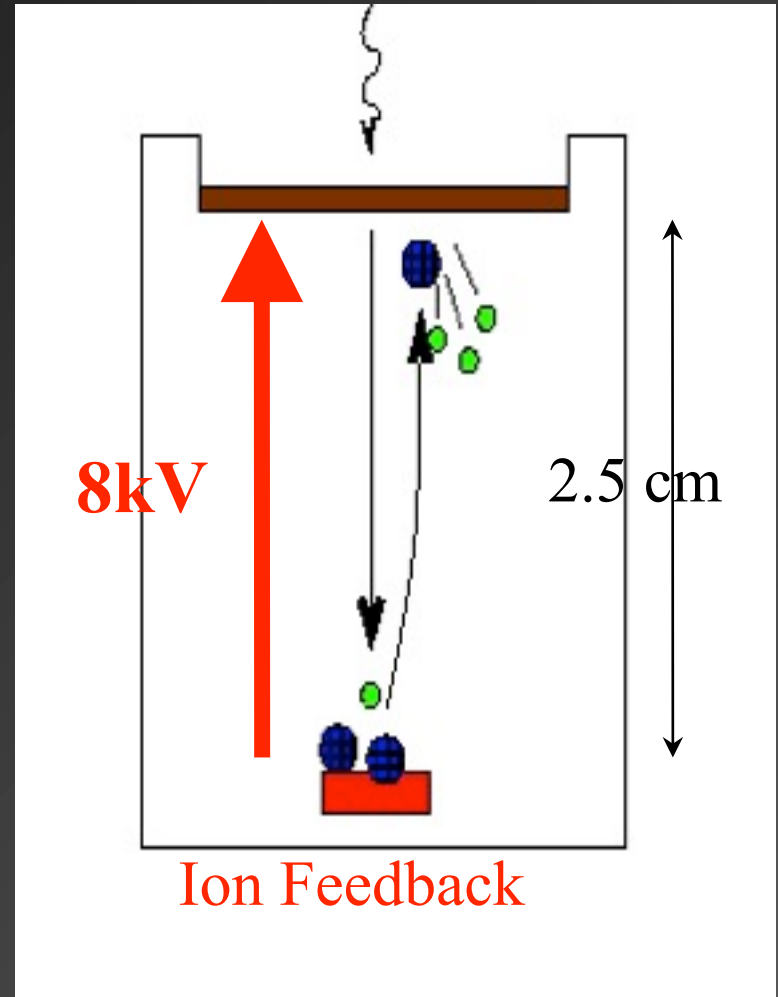


$$d = \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

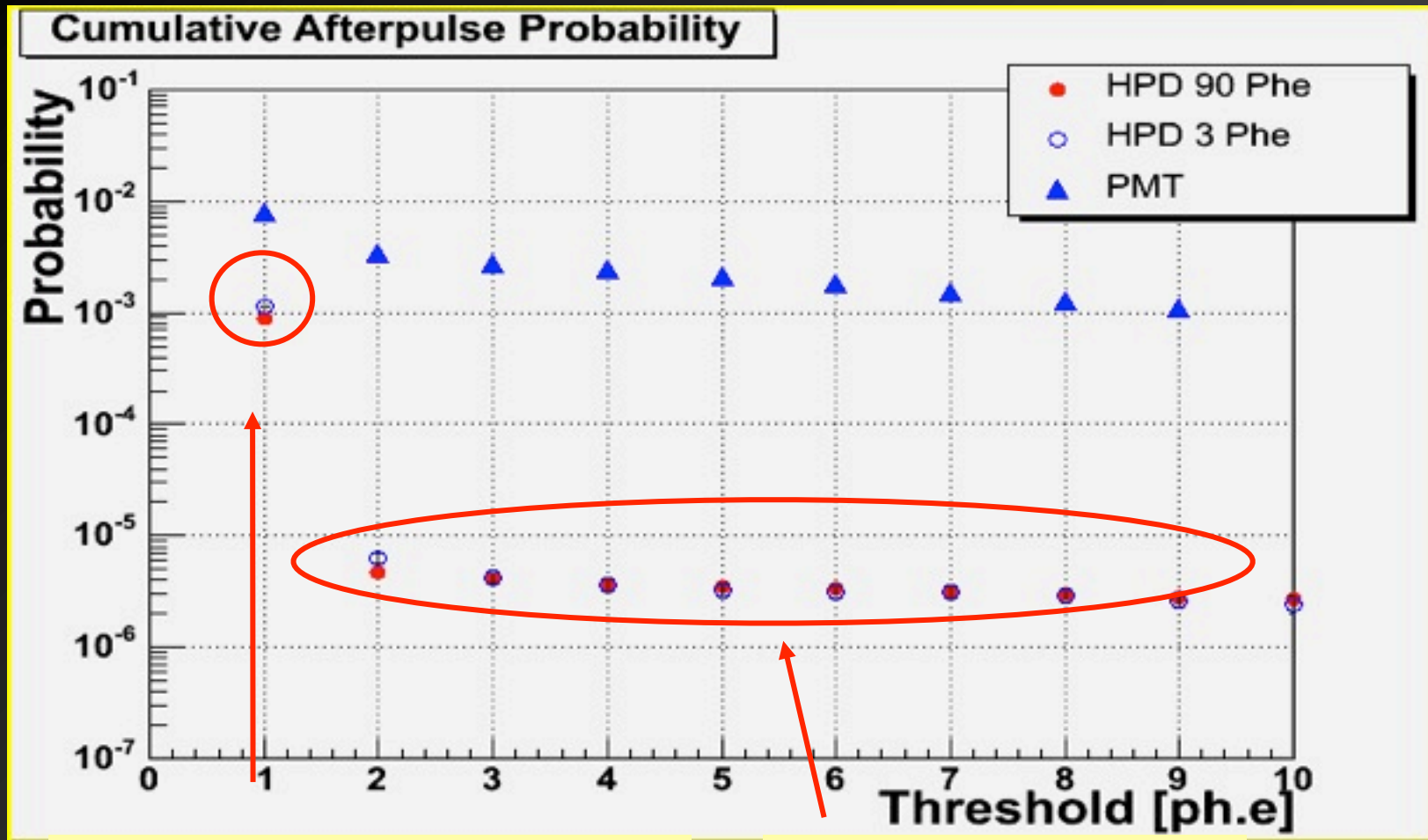
$$a = \frac{f}{M} = \frac{eV}{Md}$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2Md^2}{ZeV}}$$

$$\cong 40 \sqrt{\frac{M/M_p}{Z}} \text{ nsec}$$



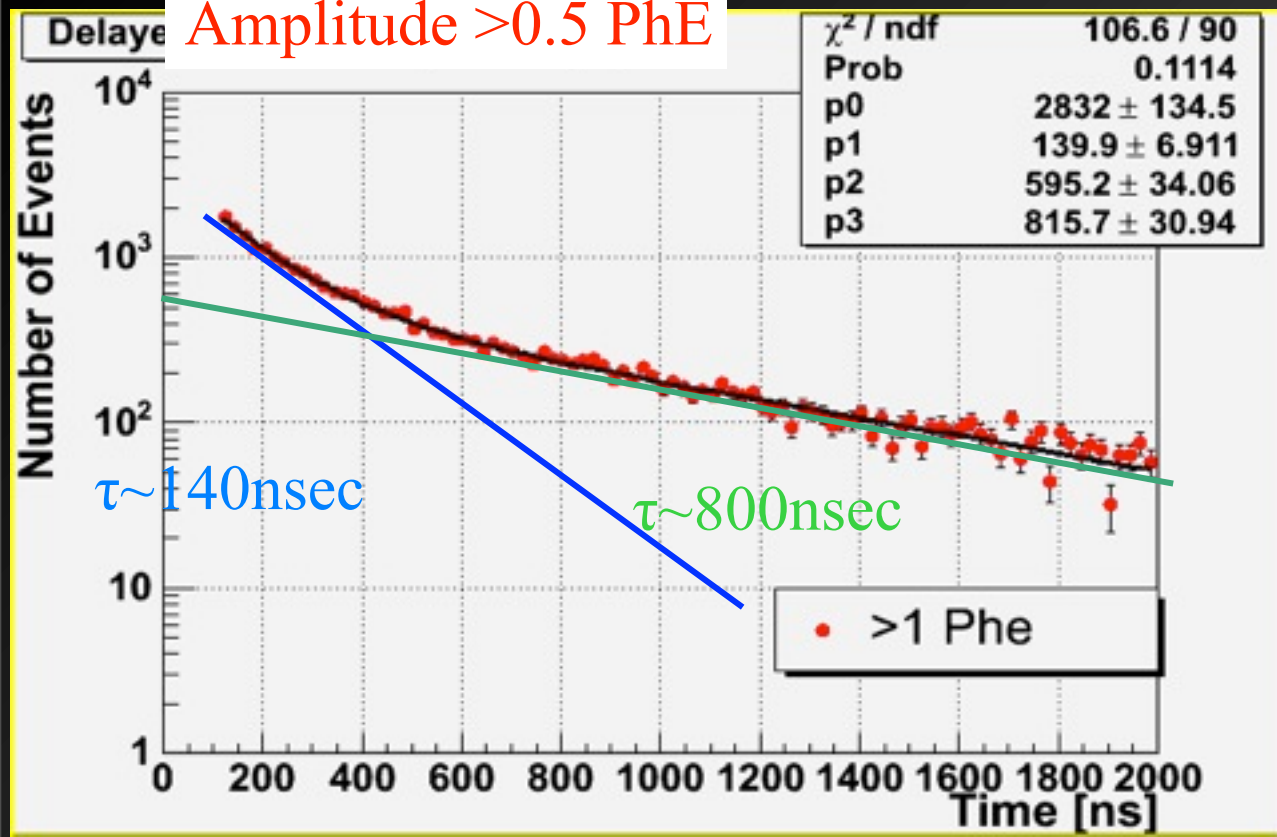
Photon feedback ?



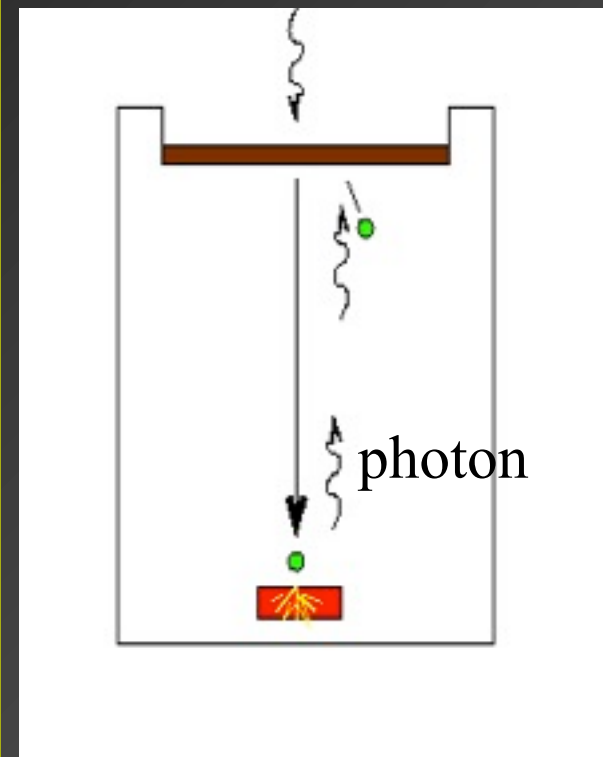
Photon Feedback?

Ion Feedback

Amplitude >0.5 PhE

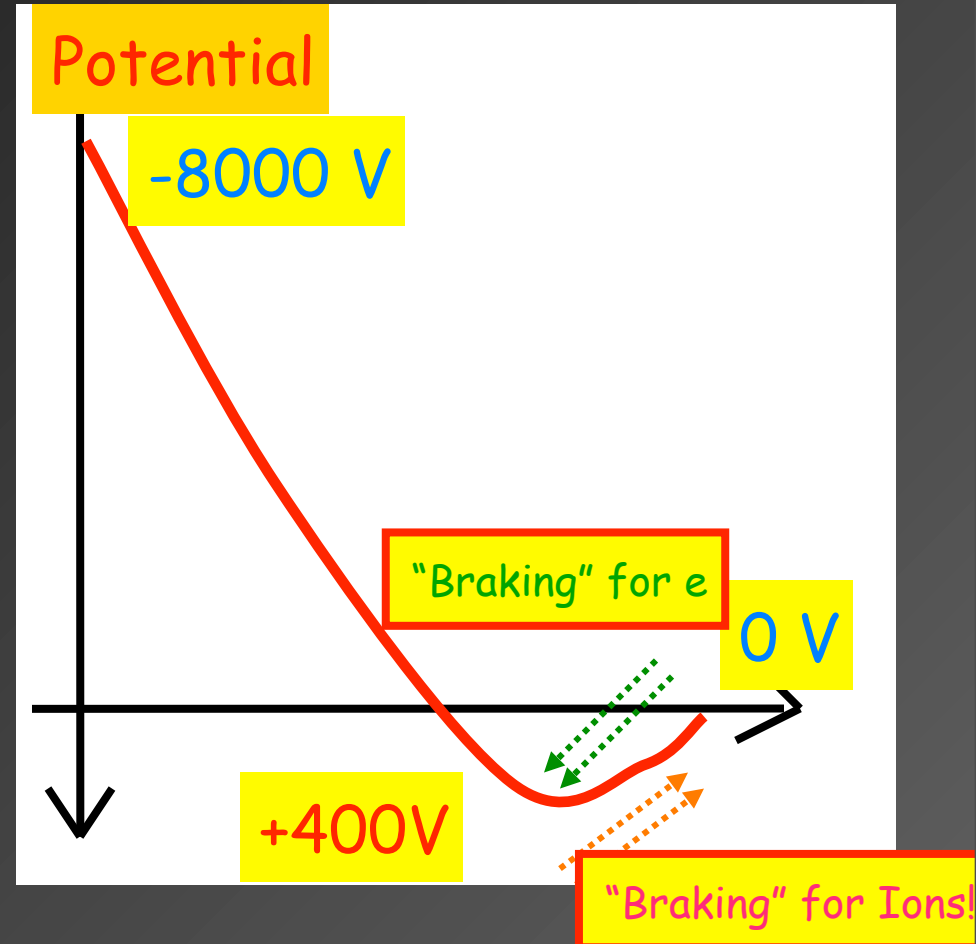
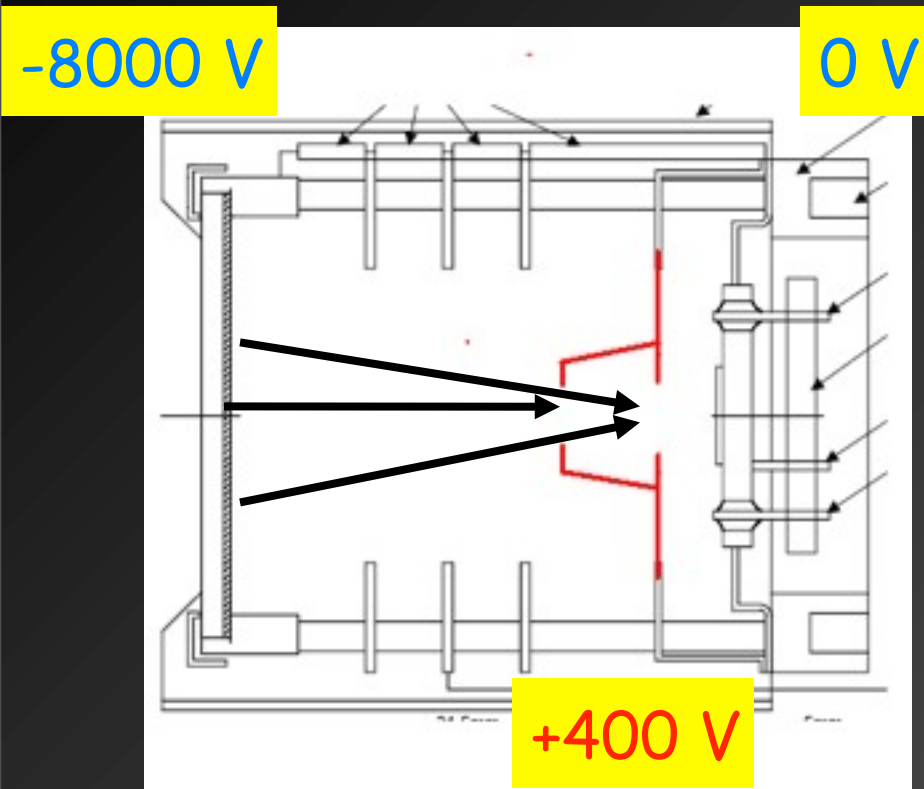


Photon Feedback



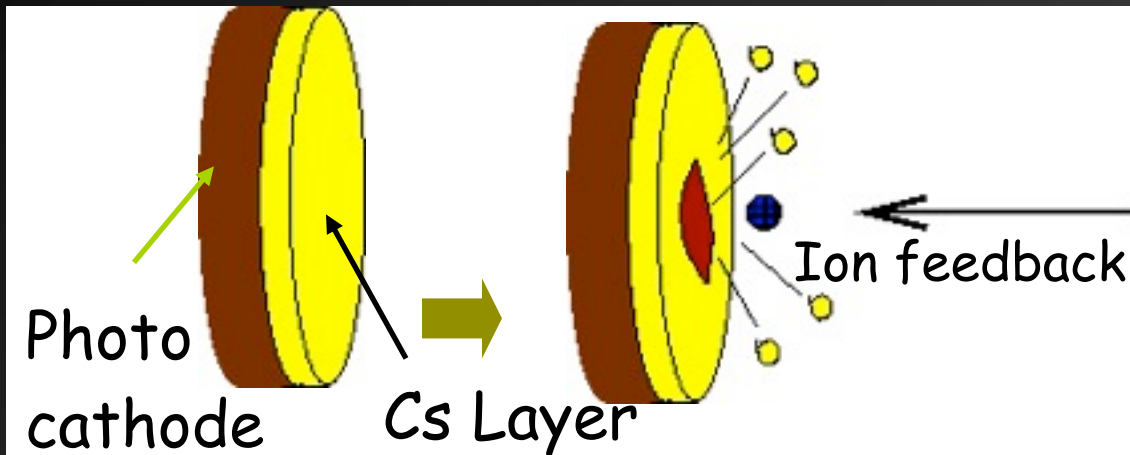
Why is Ion feedback Rate so Low?

- One reason is higher vacuum compared to PMT.
- Another is due to special electric field configuration

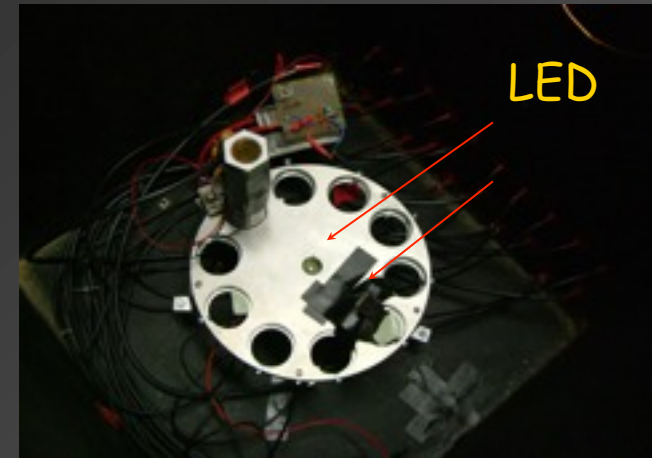


Lifetime measurement

It is widely known that a GaAsP photocathode has higher QE but shorter Life Time because mono atomic Cs layer can be easily damaged by afterpulses.

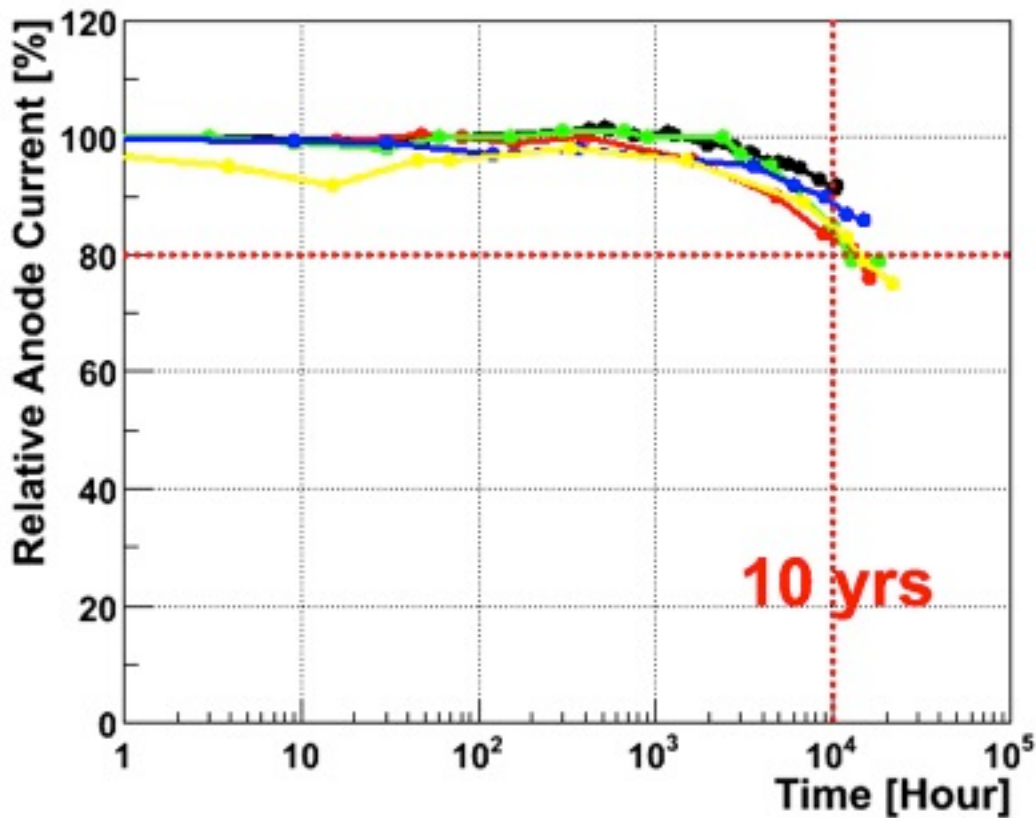


Accelerated Lifetime measurements were done with continuous light for 5 HPDs.



Life Time: 10 000h >80%
--> 10 years for
gamma ray experiments

Aging Measurement



1 yr = 1000h operation
Exposed to 300 MHz
constant photon rate.

Lifetime : 20% reduction of Q.E.

Lifetime > 10years !!

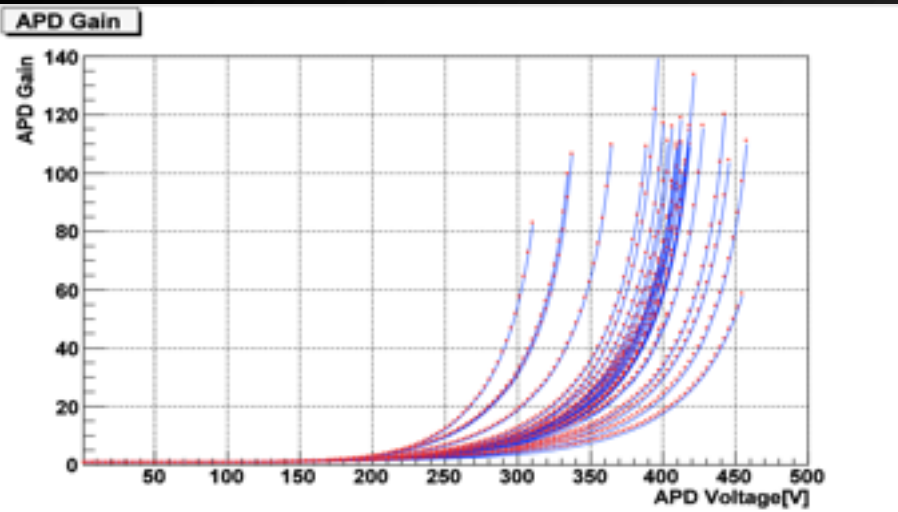
Strange pulses

- With low rate huge pulses appear
- Different from HPD to HPD
- Muons ? or Sparks ?

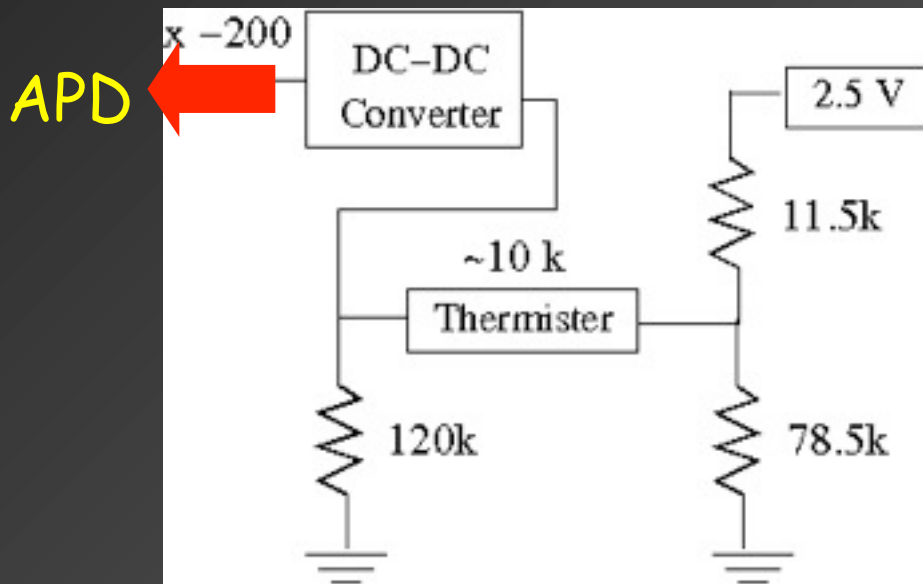


Operation of HPD in Air Cherenkov experiments

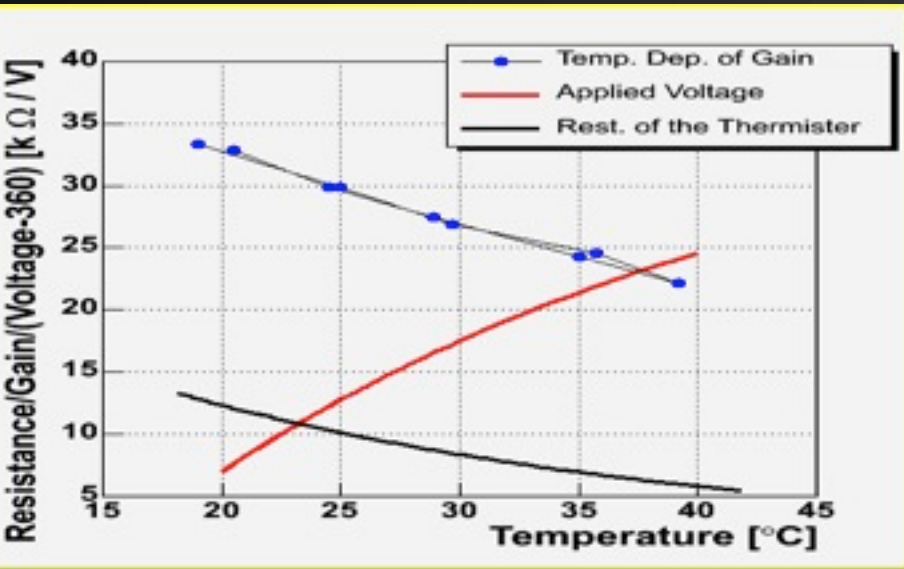
Temperature Dependence of APD Gain



Temperature Compensation Circuit



(103AT-2,ishizuka)

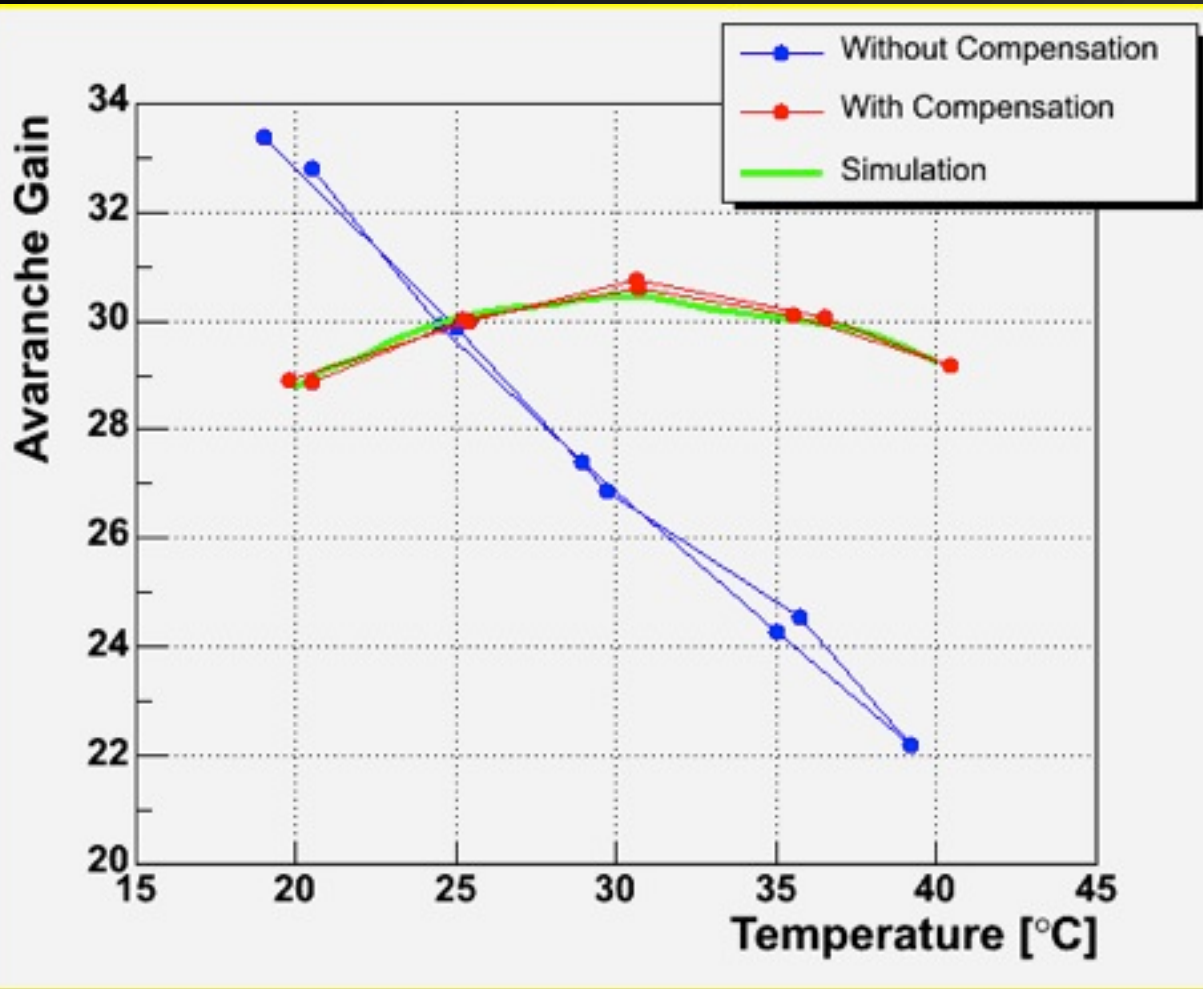


Strong temperature dependence of $-2\% / ^\circ\text{C}$!!
 (~0.2%/ $^\circ\text{C}$ for PMTs)



Passive compensation with thermistor

2% / °C



0.3% / °C

(25°C~35°C)
and

0.5% / °C

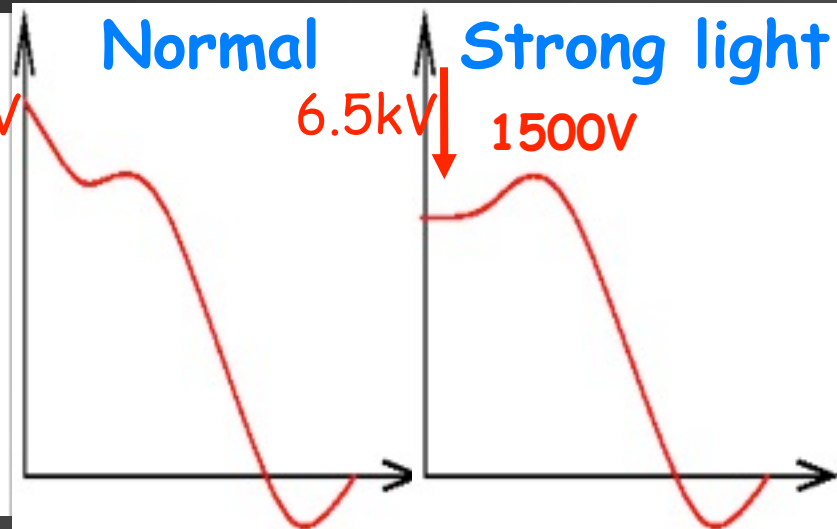
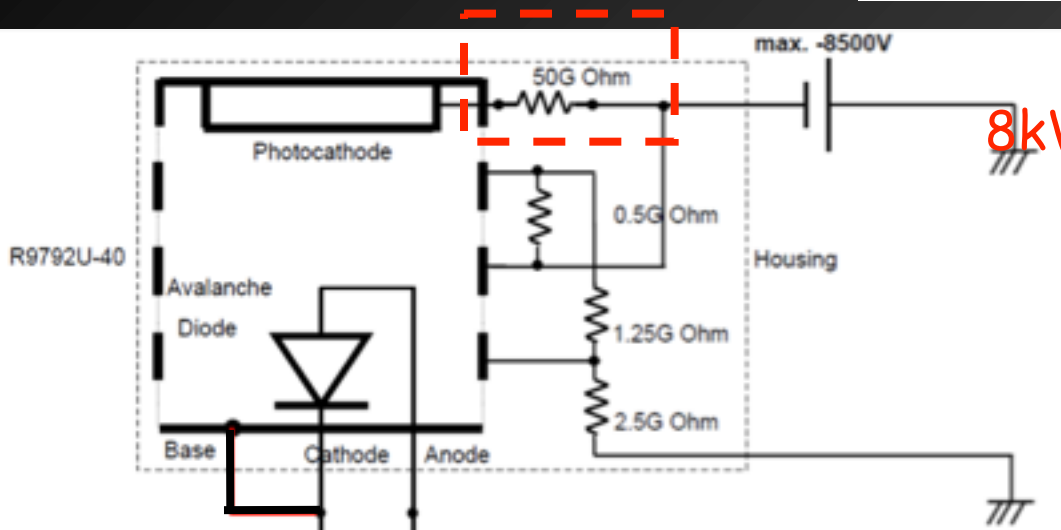
(20°C~25°C,
35°C~40°C)

Position of Peak depends on the choice of the resistors

How to protect HPD from strong light?

Introduction of 50 GOhm resistor to photocathode, limiting the photocurrent

$$30\text{nA} \times 50\text{ GOhm} = 1500\text{V drop}$$

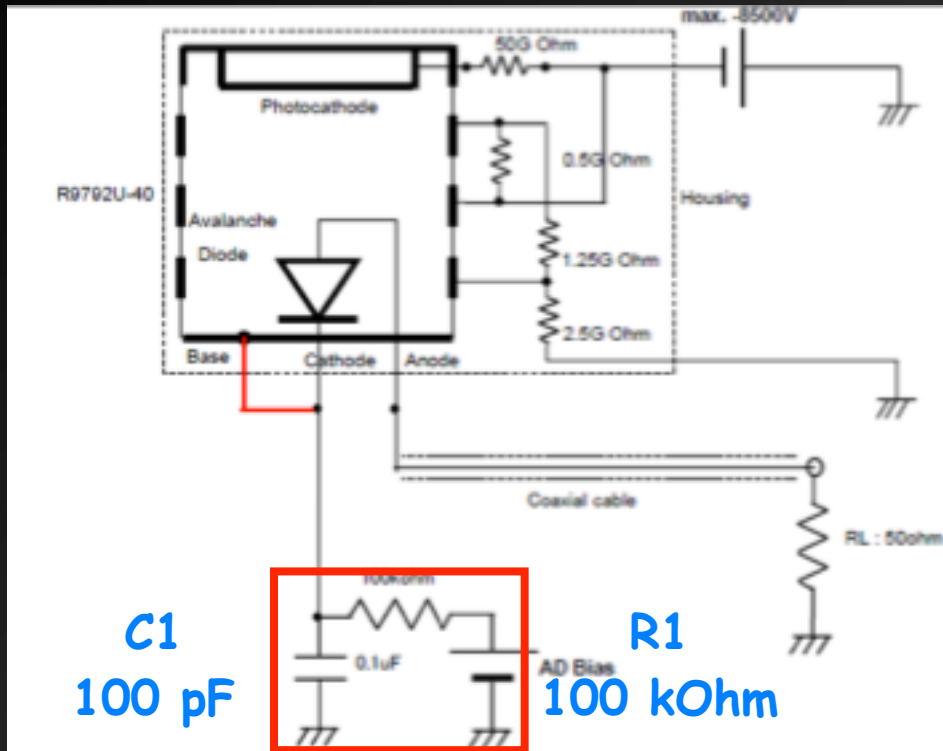


30nA (= 500 × NSB) of photocathode current will provide a voltage drop of 1500 V

-> Stops electron flow to APD.

How to protect APD from strong light (II)?

2) Fast light flashes flash are a problem

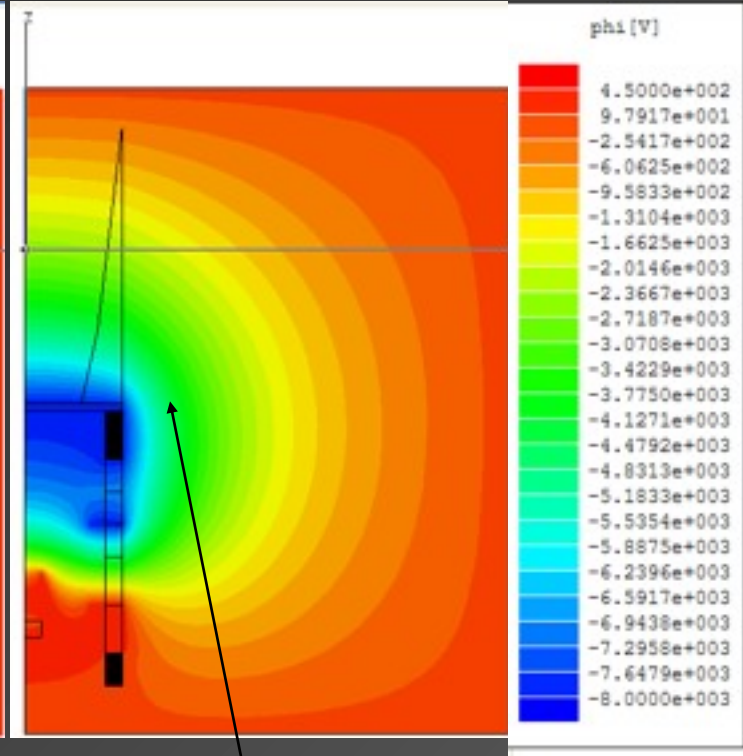
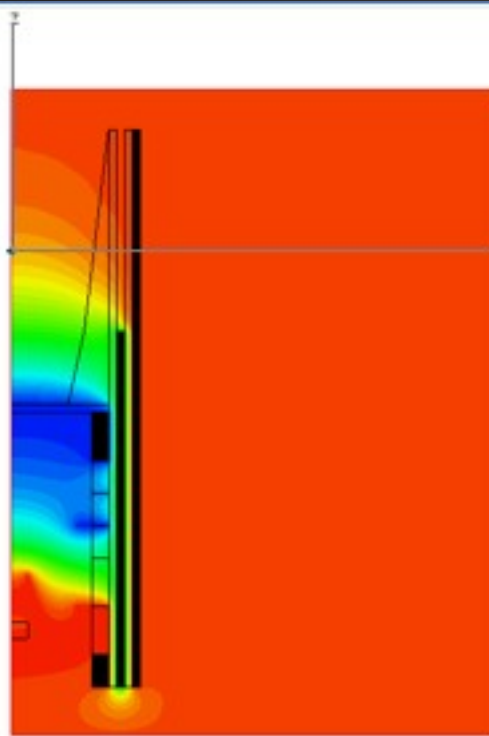
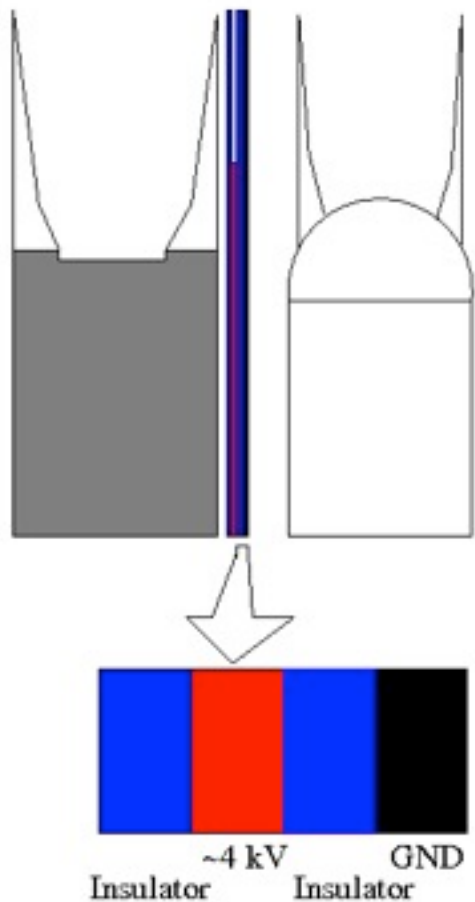


- Photocathode has a Capacitance of $\sim 10 \text{ pF}$.
- $8000 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ pF} = 80 \text{ nC}$ on the photocathode is available.
- Flash 10 ns:
APD current $\rightarrow 8 \text{ A} \times \text{Gain}$

$\rightarrow 50 \text{ G Ohm}$ protection resistor will not help in case of fast flash

\rightarrow Maximum current flow must be limited by 'feeding' capacitance and charging resistance.

Electric field around HPD, shielding distorts electric field

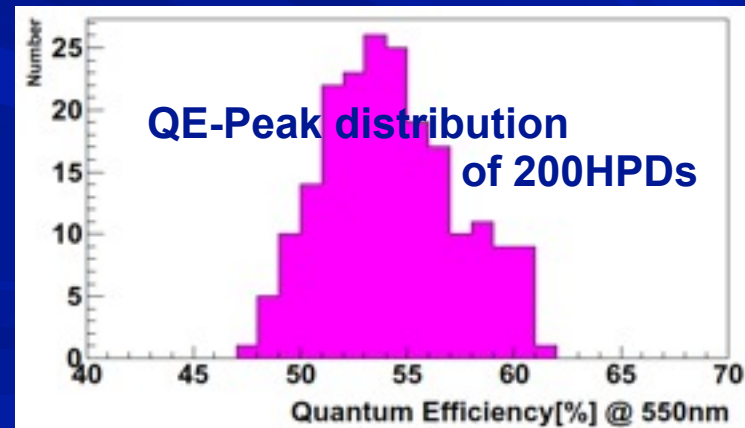
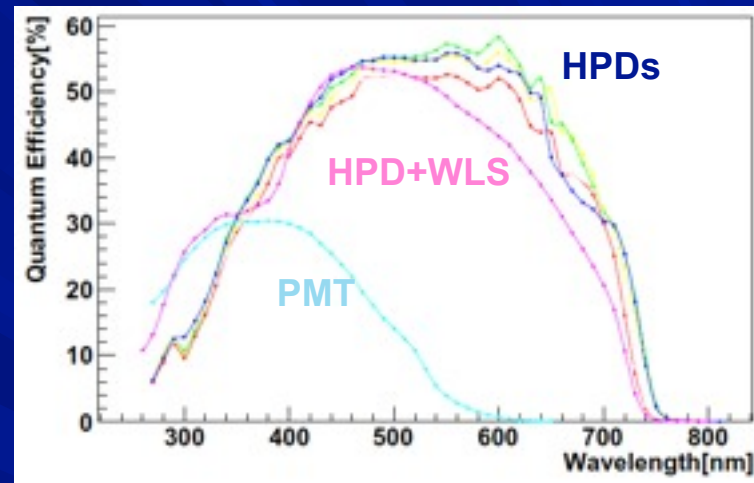


~-4 kV

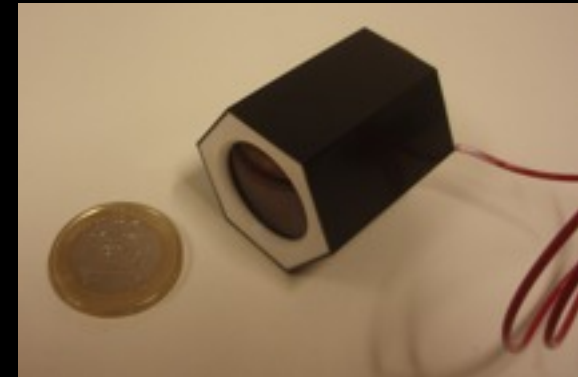
MPI, Takayuki Saito

HPD R9792U-40 Properties

- Higher Q.E. than PMT(>50%@peak)
- Higher collection eff. than PMT
- Good single ph.e. resolution
- 300 times less afterpulses than PMT
- Fast pulse shape ~2.3ns(FWHM)
- Lifetime > 10 years
- Gain stability can be provided (temperature compensation)
- Implementation of protection circuit for strong light



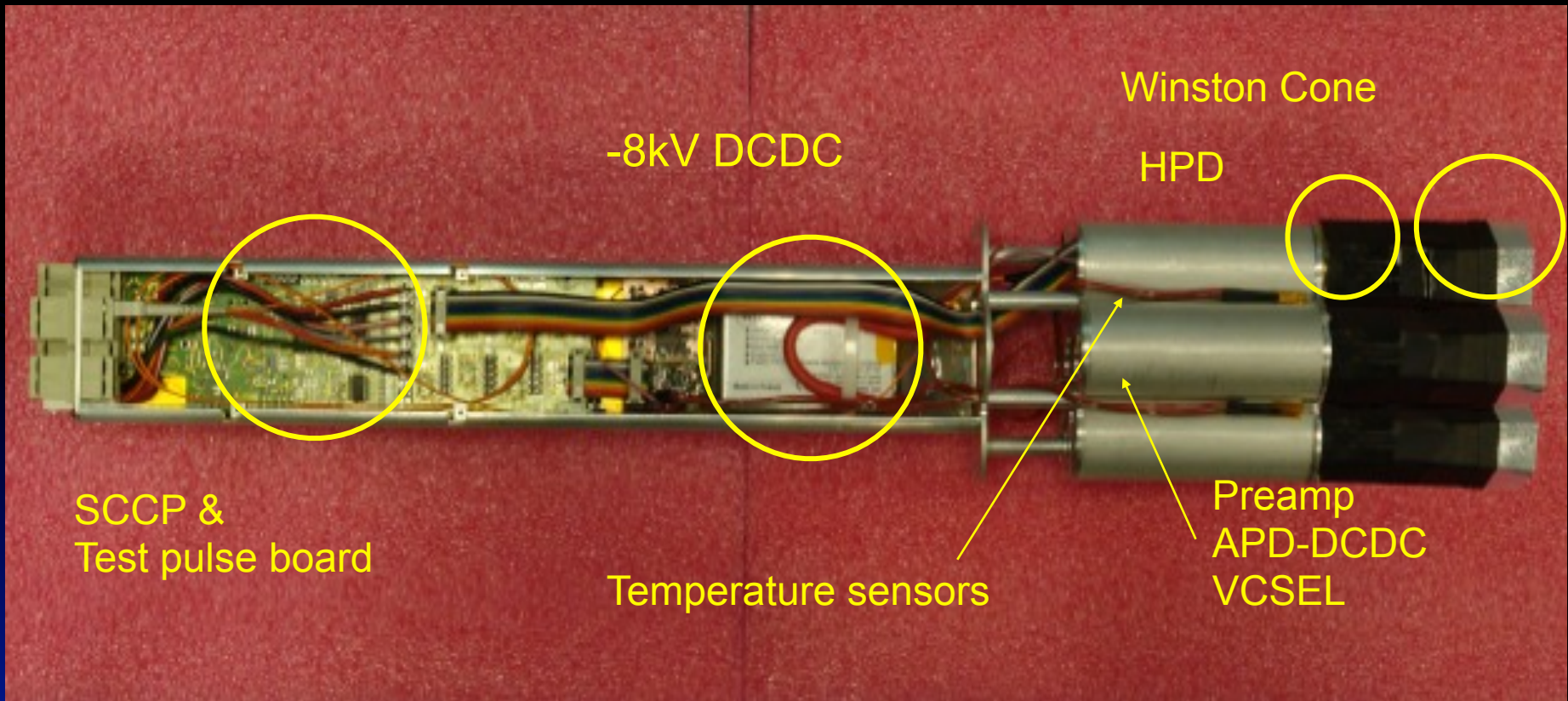
Field test in MAGIC experiment



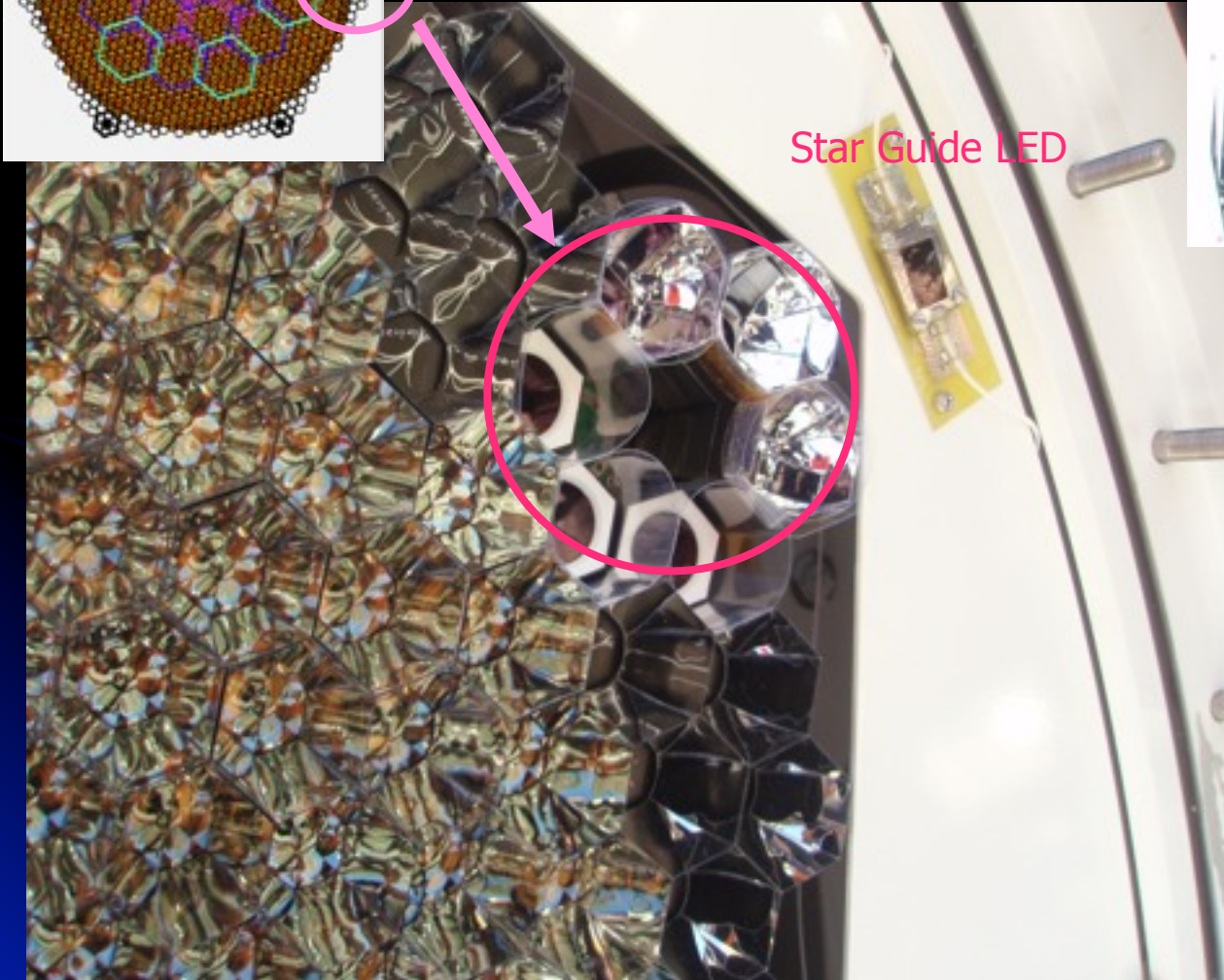
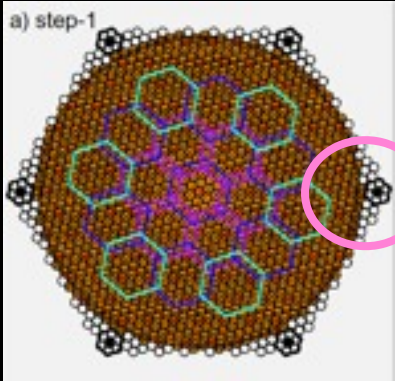
With Winston Cone



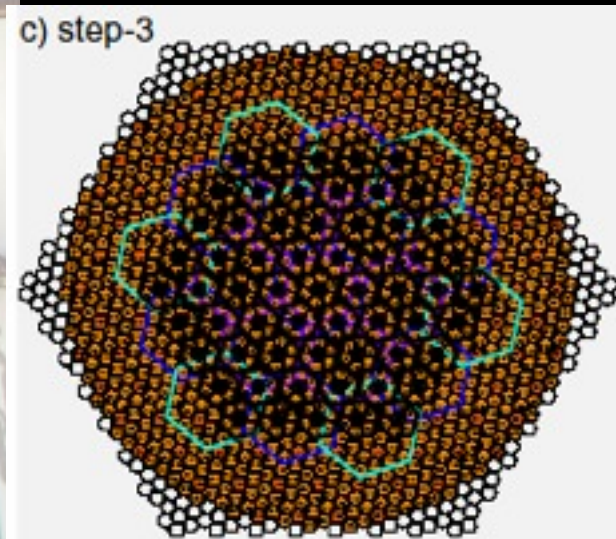
MAGIC HPD Cluster



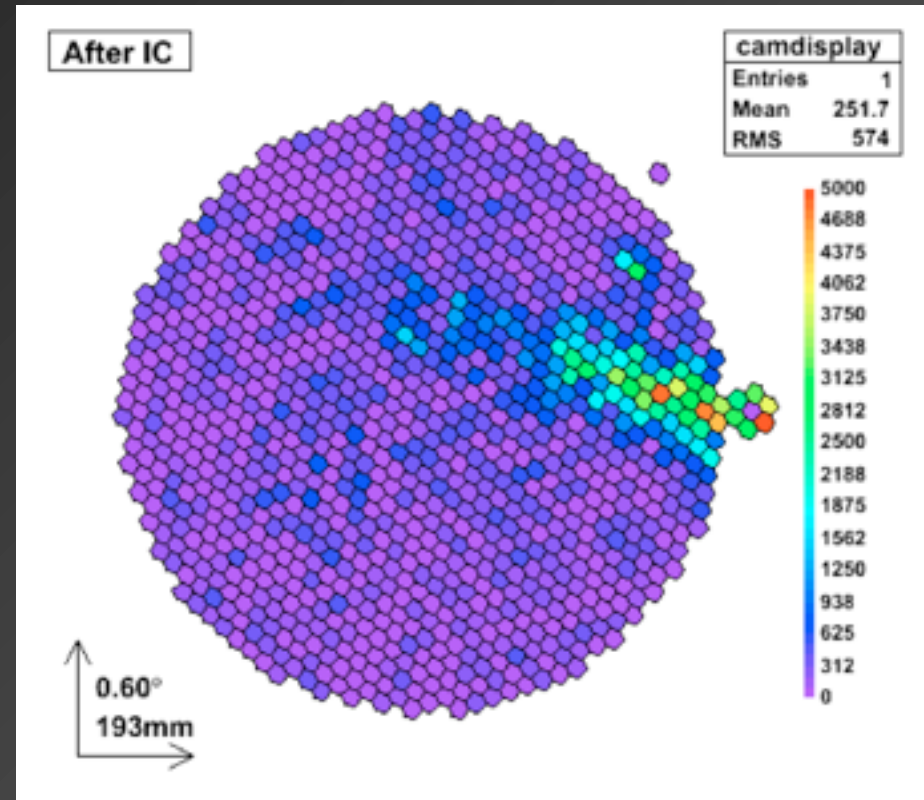
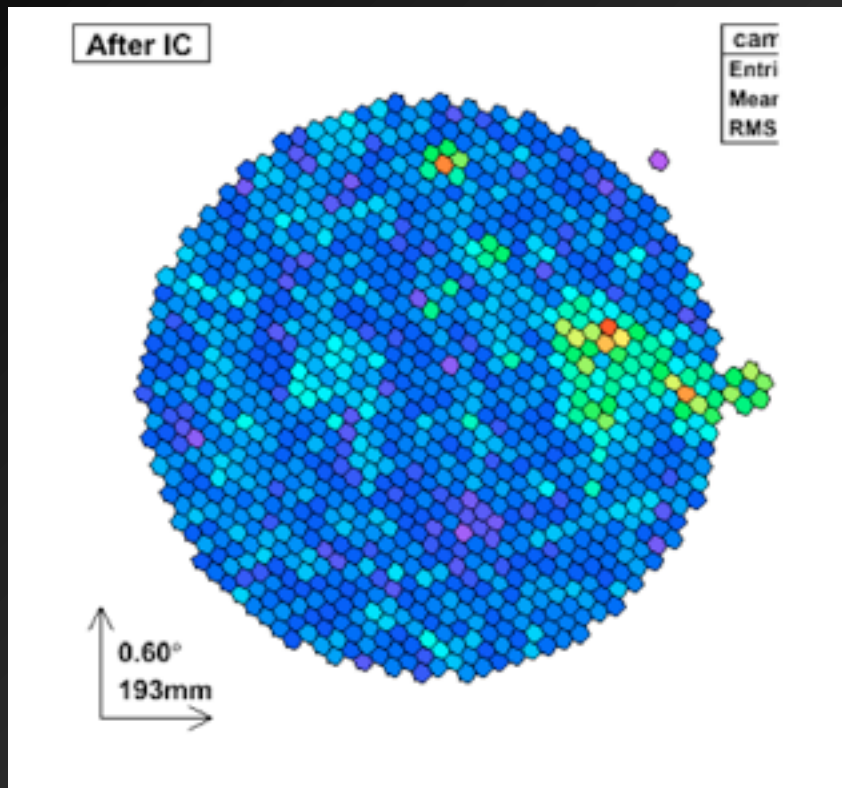
Installing in MAGIC-II Camera



Future plan

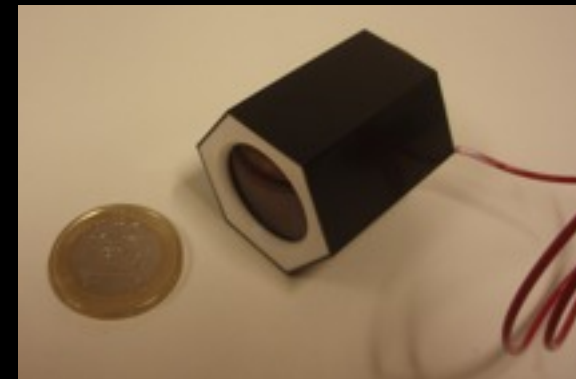


Shower event in HPD cluster



Summary

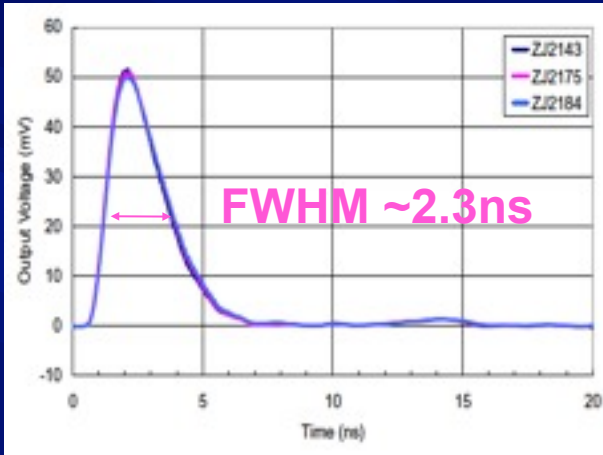
- The Hamamatsu HPD is a photon detector with nice properties and high QE
- It is fragile, sensitive, but it can be handled with appropriate protection circuitry
- It has been successfully operated during many months in the MAGIC experiment without damage, without degradation
- The main disadvantage: High costs



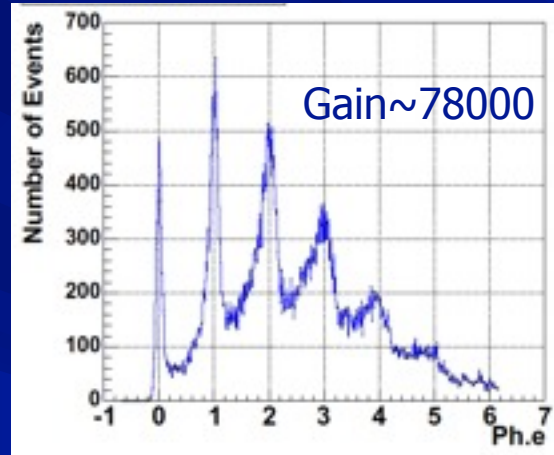
The end

HPD R9792U-40 Specifications

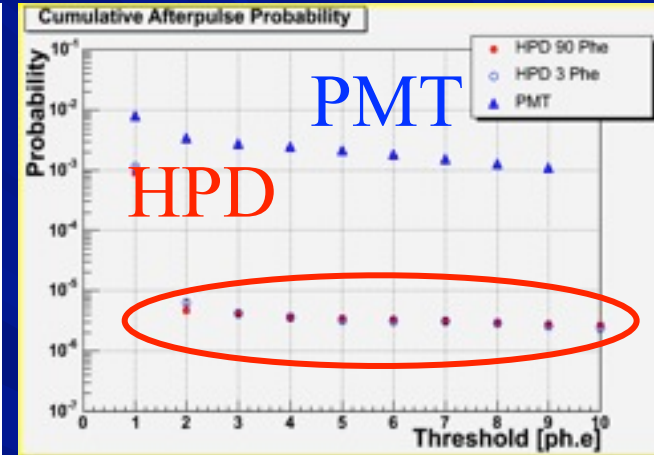
Fast signal shape



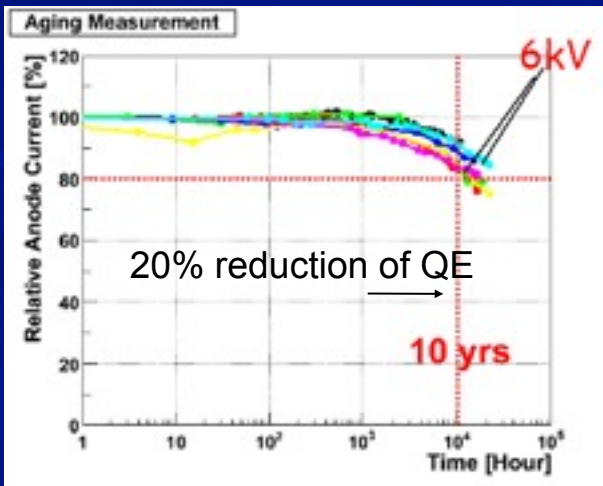
Good ph.e. resolution



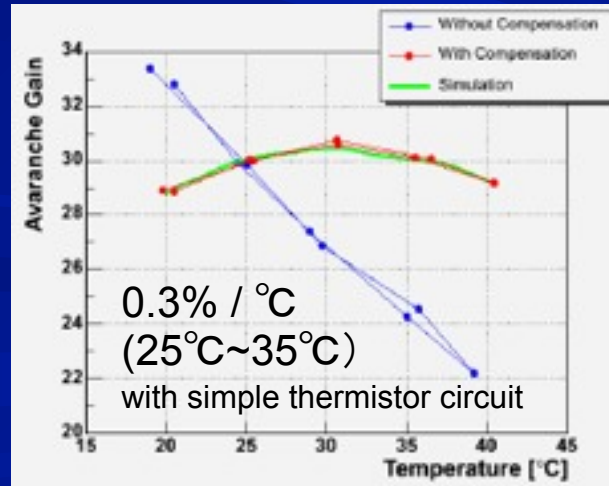
Very low after pulse rate



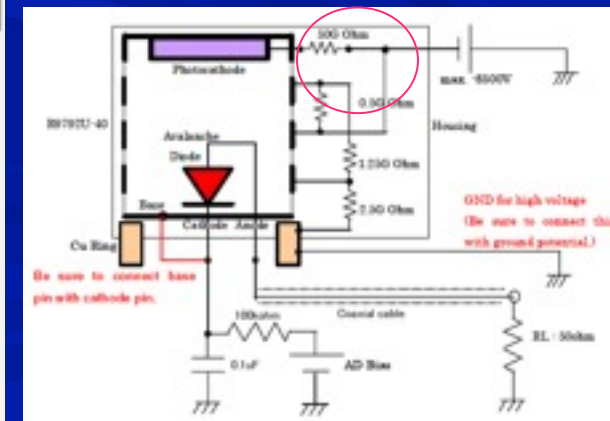
Life > 10 years



Temperature compensation



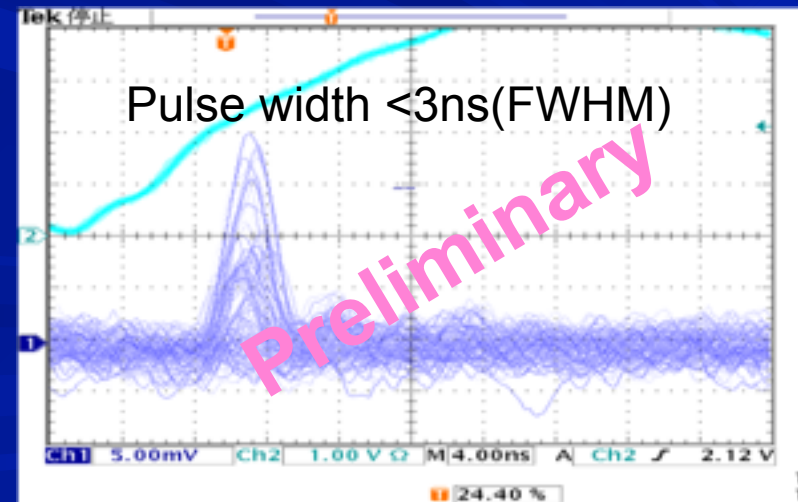
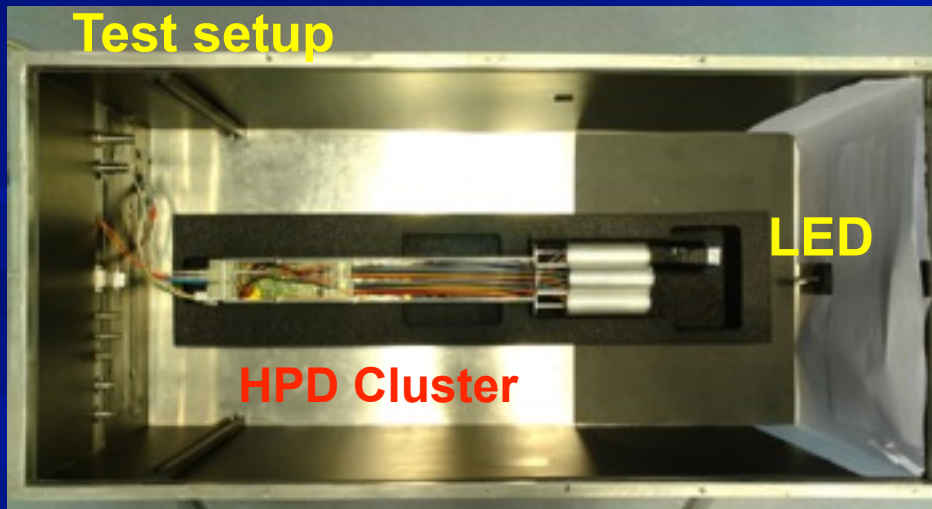
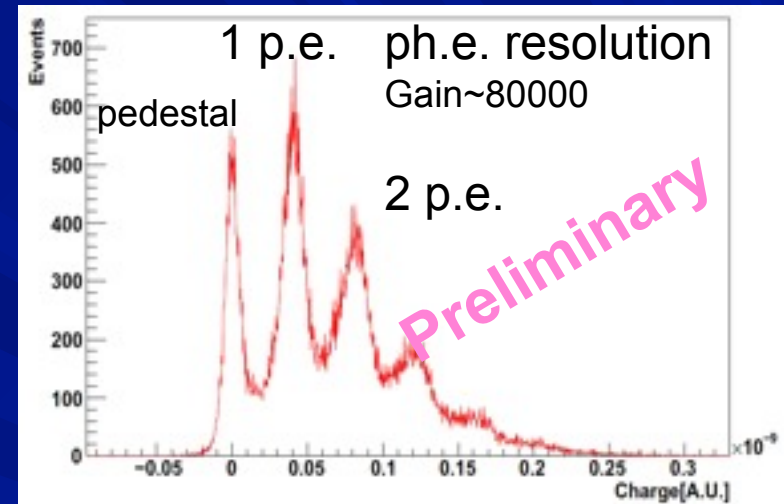
Protection circuits for strong light



HPD Cluster Performance

Basic operation is OK.
Now checking

- Pulse shape
- Ph.e. resolution
- Gain stability, linearity,
Cross talk, spark,,,,,etc



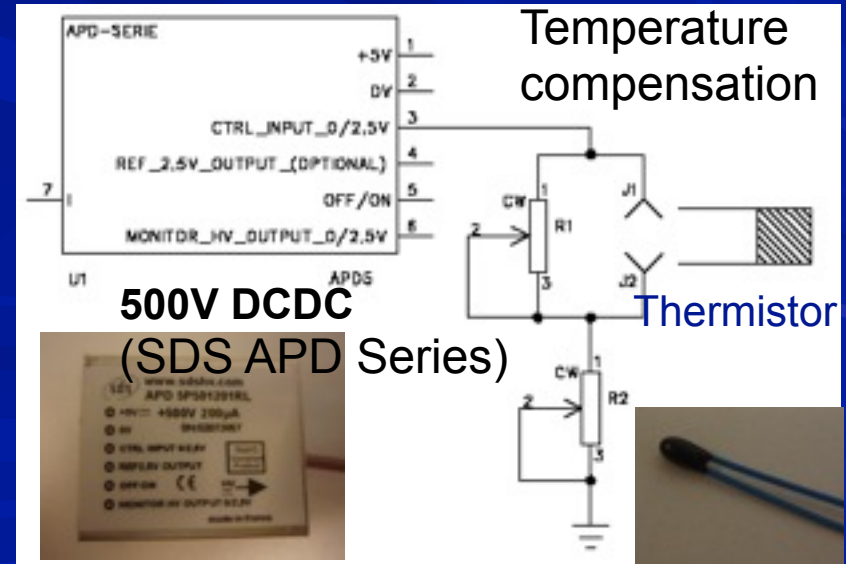
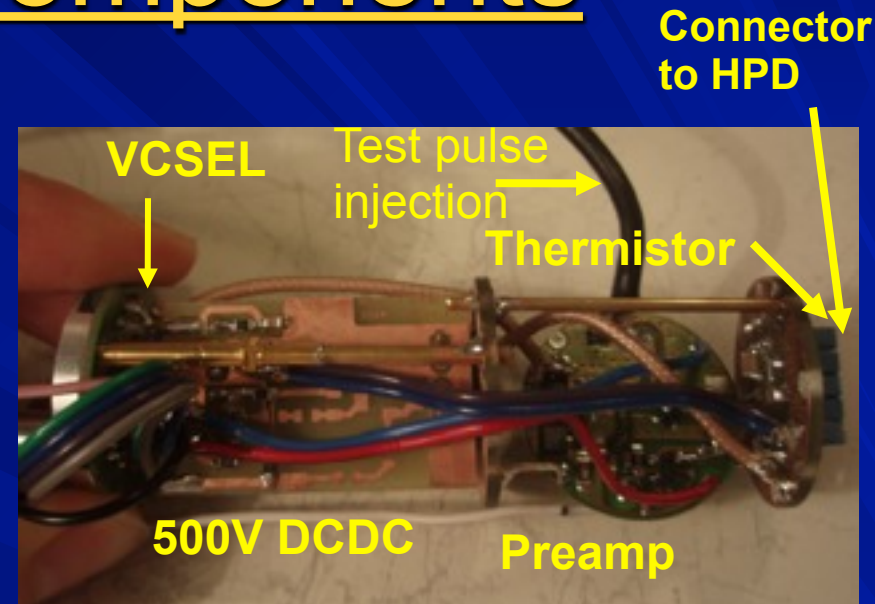
HPD Cluster Components

- HPD mounting board
- Preamp
- Thermistor
- DCDC(500V), DCDC(-8kV)
- VCSEL
- Temperature sensors
- SCCP(Control& Monitor)

-8kV DCDC (SDS HPD Series)



Slow Control Cluster Processor

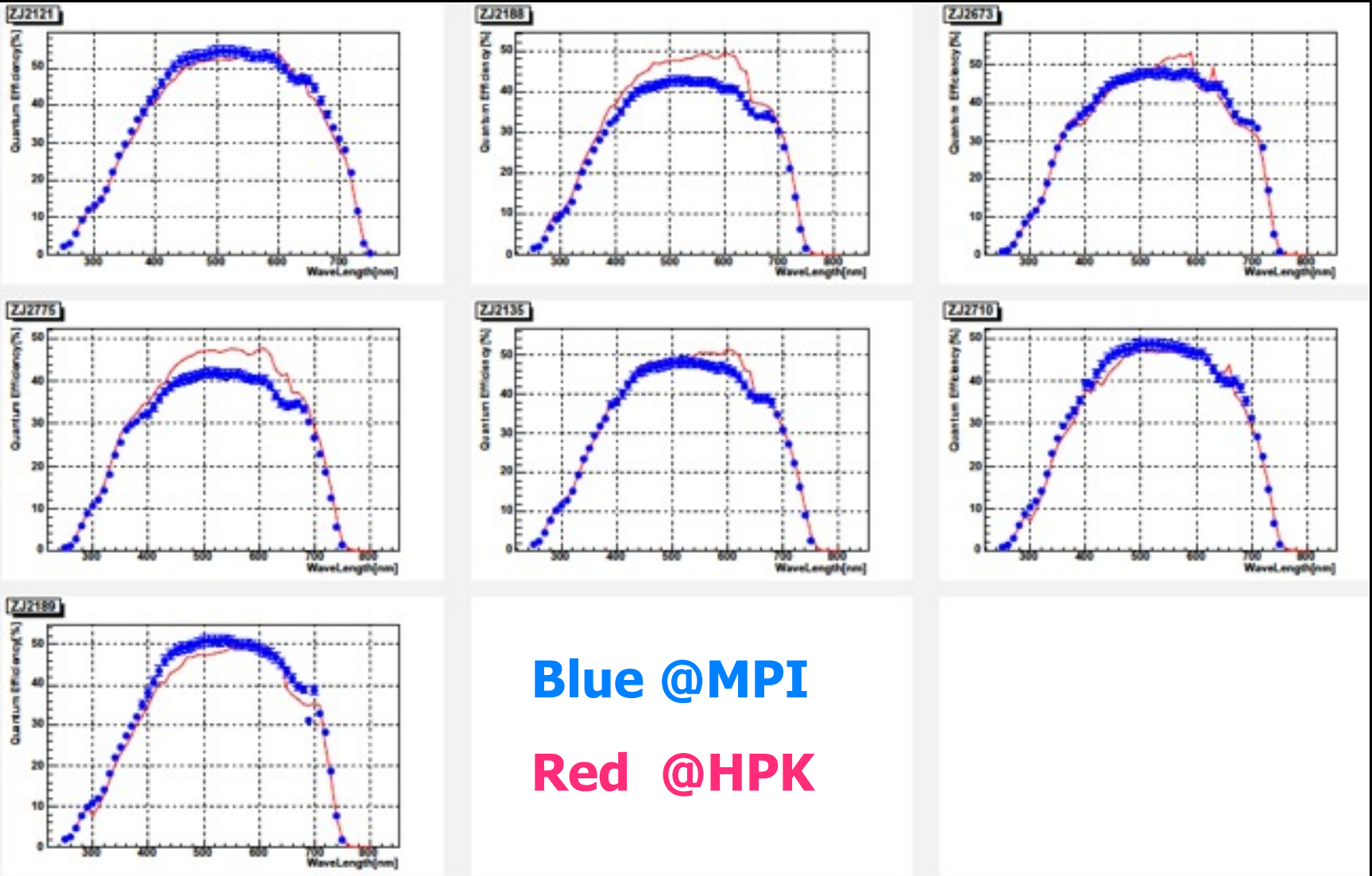


First Prototype Cluster

- 6 HPD channels (by mechanical reason)
- 3 channels with Winston-cone (non UV-reflective)
- 3 channels without Winston-cone (with clear insulation film)
- Tested at MPI before installing



QE measurement before installing

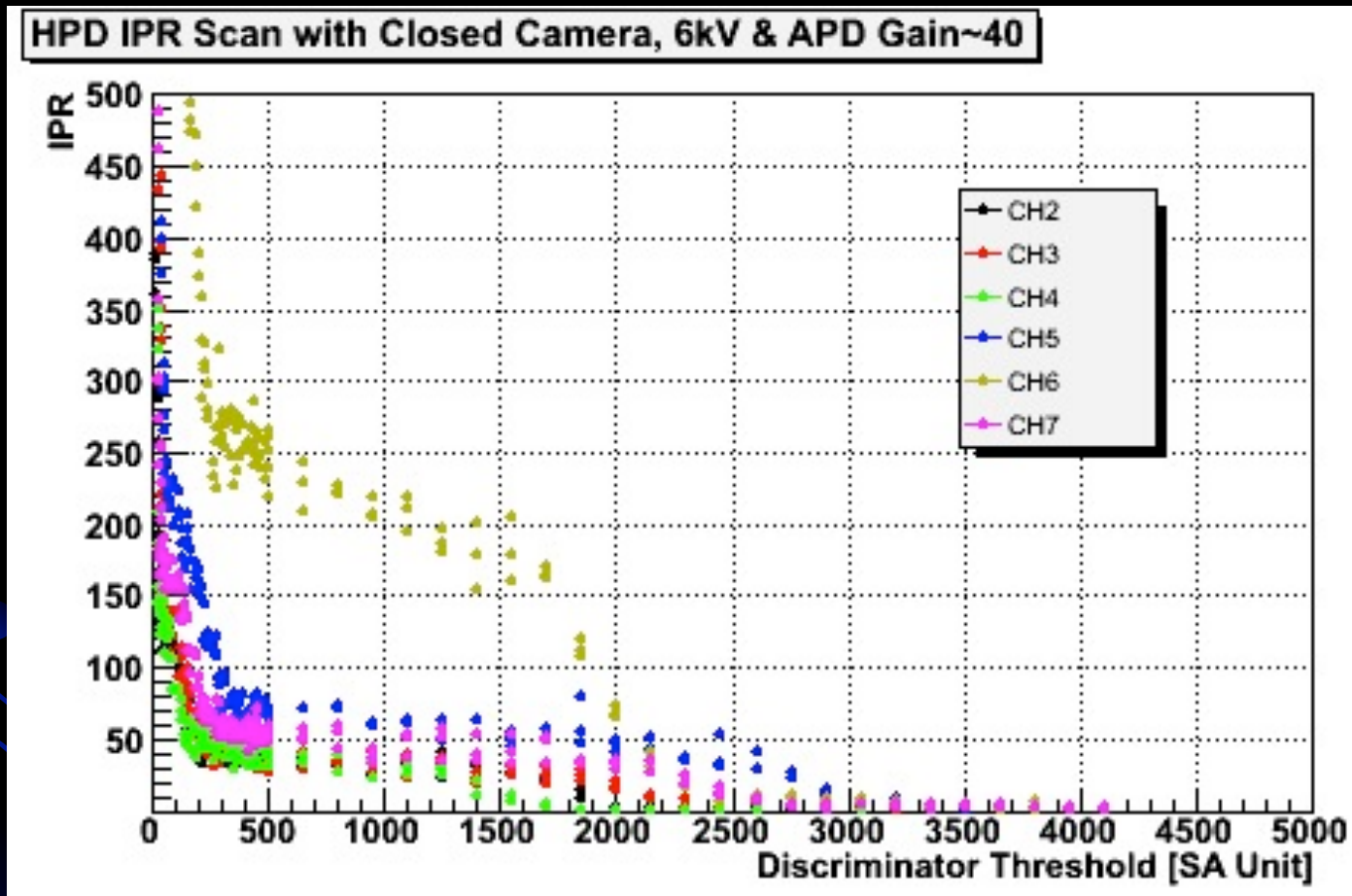


Blue @MPI

Red @HPK

For the prototype cluster, low QE HPDs were selected.
We check QE again after the long-term operation on MAGIC-II.

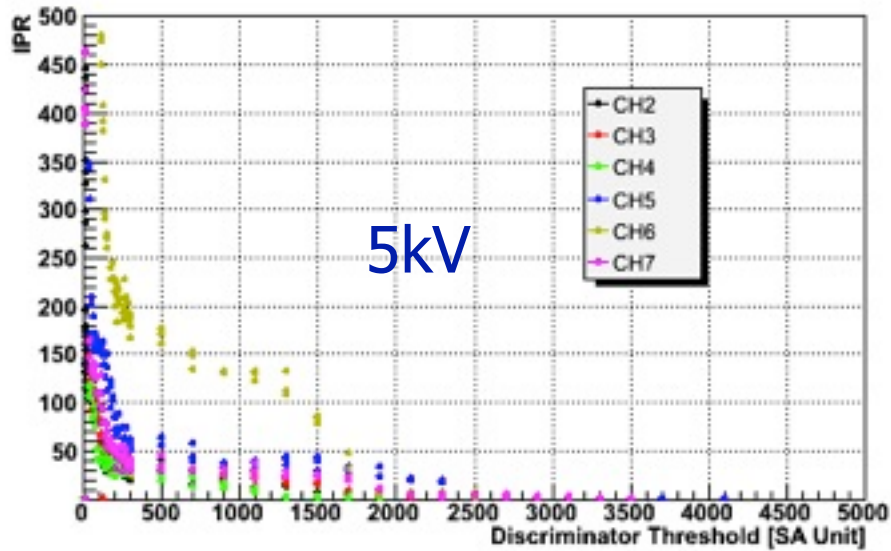
IPR Scan with Closed Camera



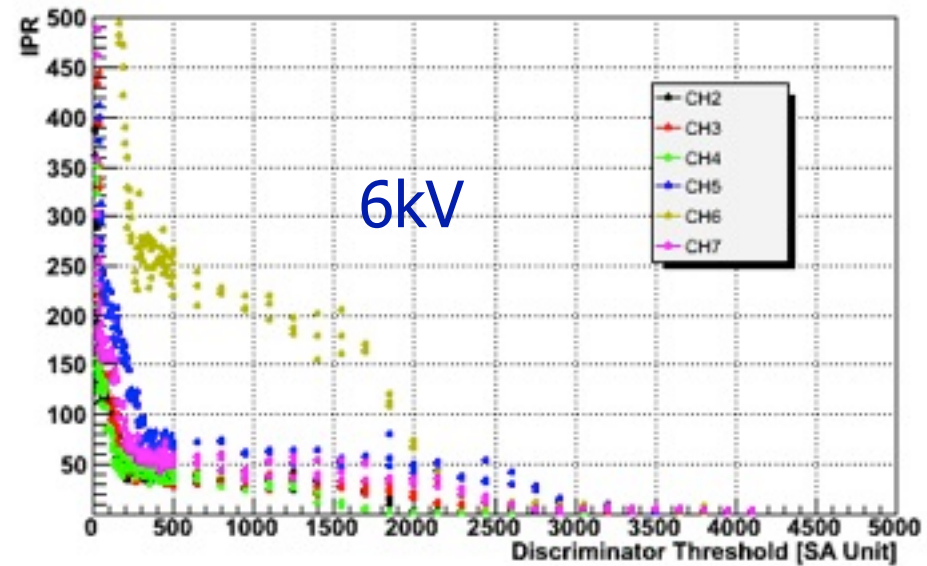
● Gain~36000

IPR Scan with Closed Camera

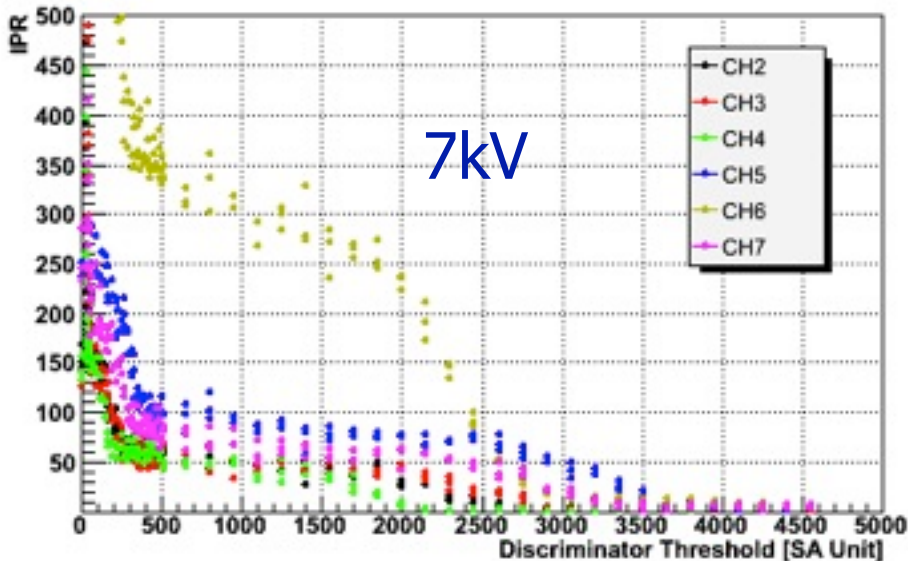
HPD IPR Scan with Closed Camera, 5kV & APD Gain~40



HPD IPR Scan with Closed Camera, 6kV & APD Gain~40

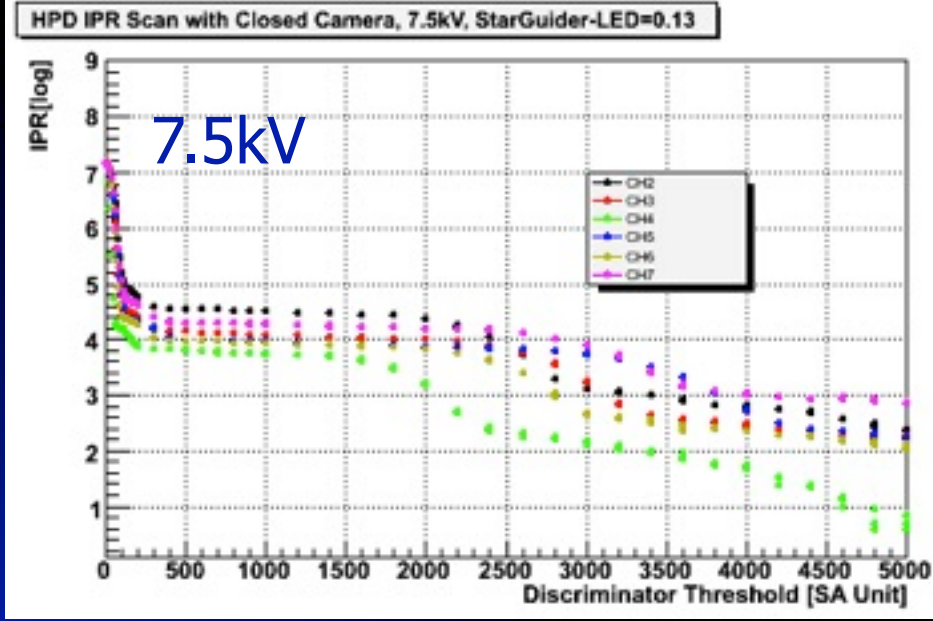
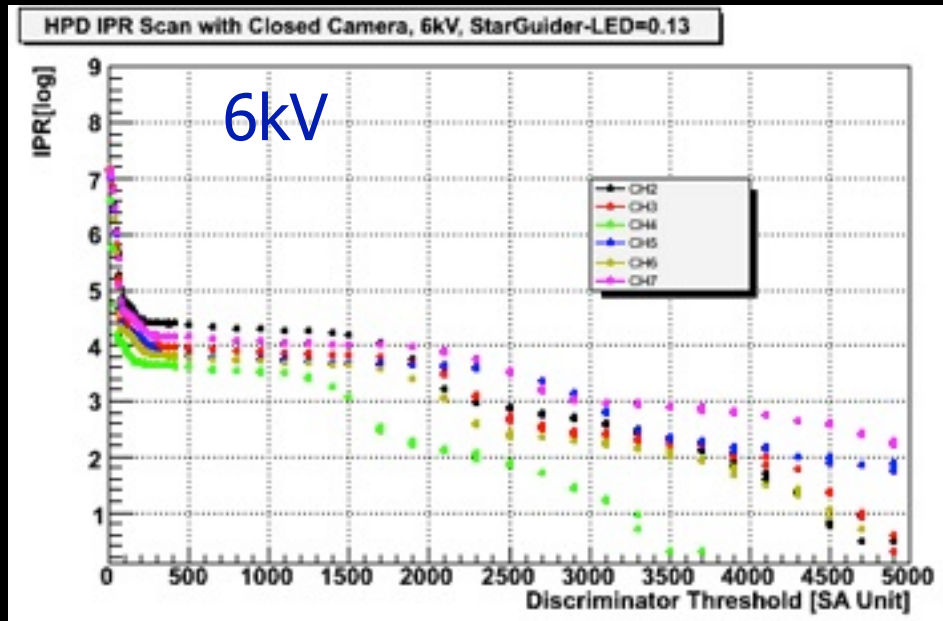
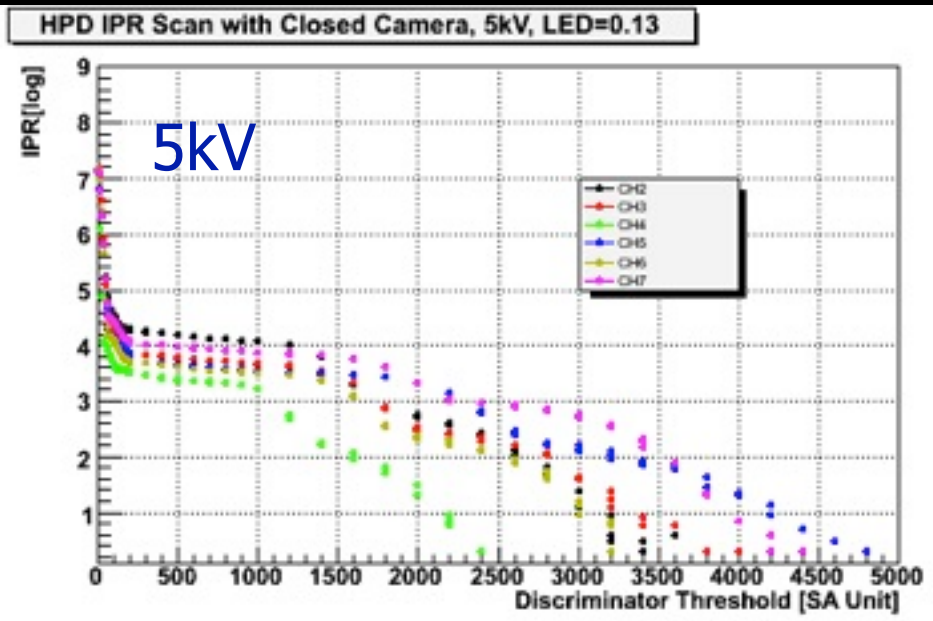


HPD IPR Scan with Closed Camera, 7kV & APD Gain~40

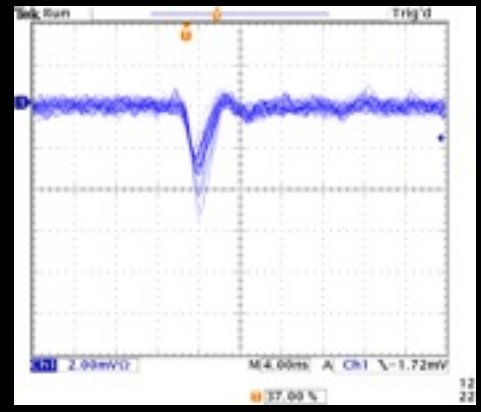


HPD X-ray rate increases with High Voltage

IPR Scan with Closed Camera (LED ON)

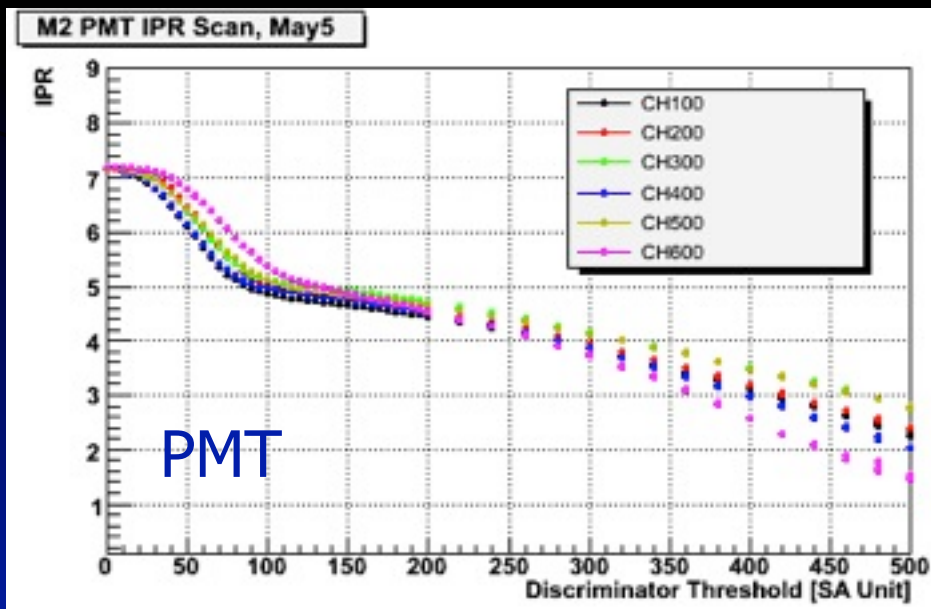
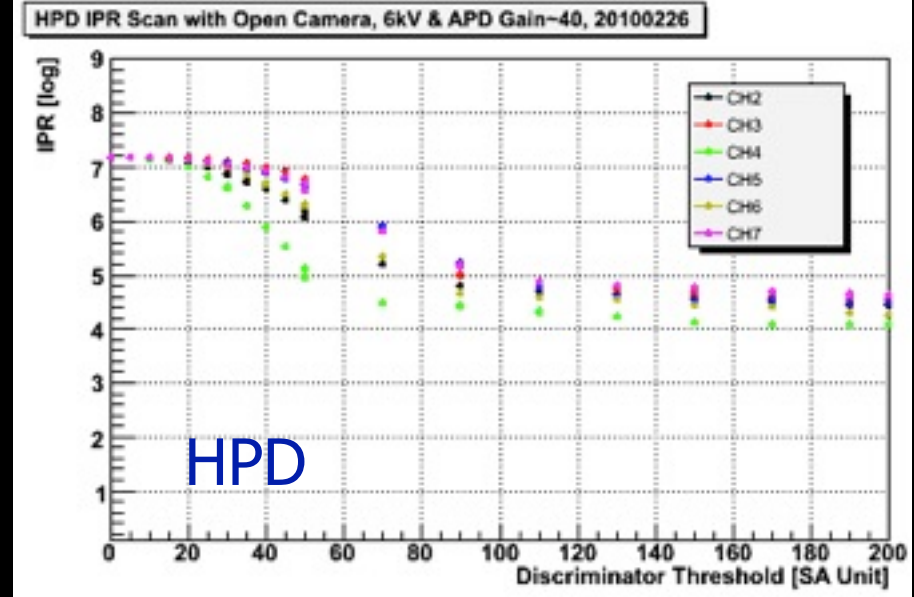
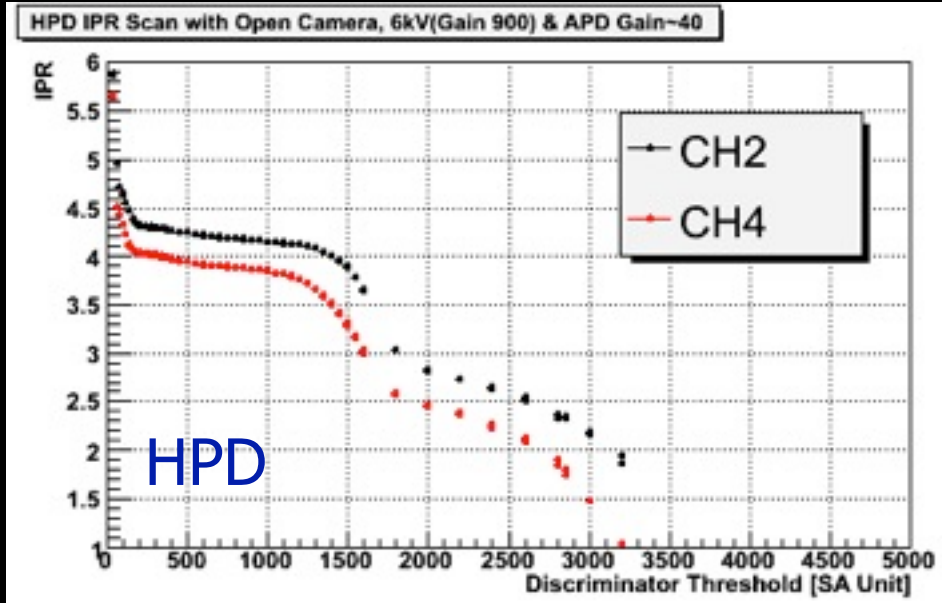


Star Guider LED ON



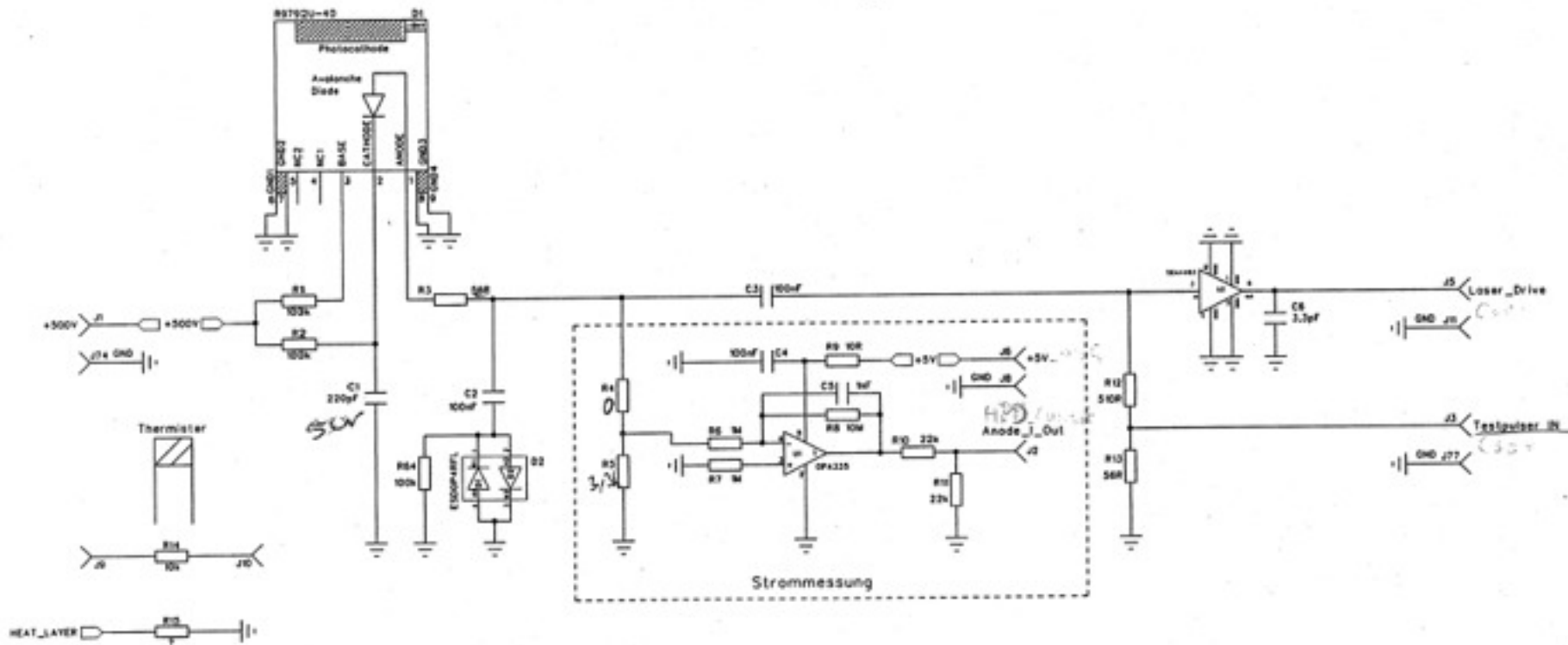
StarGuider LED light is not negligible for HPDs

IPR Scan with Open Camera

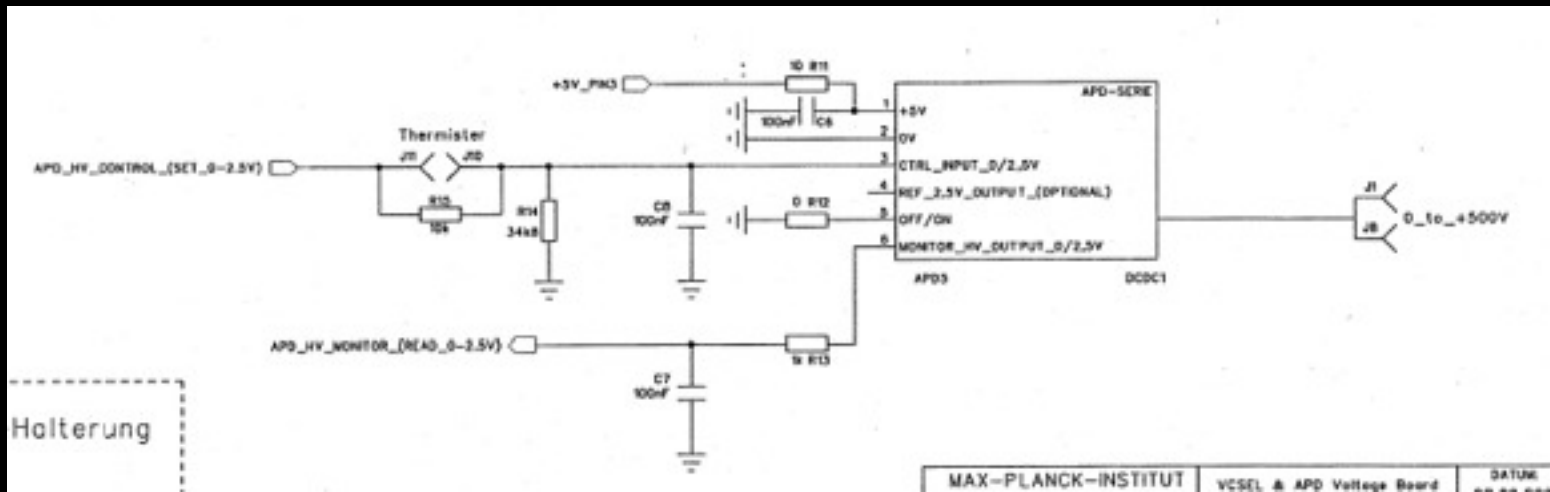


Circuit Schematics

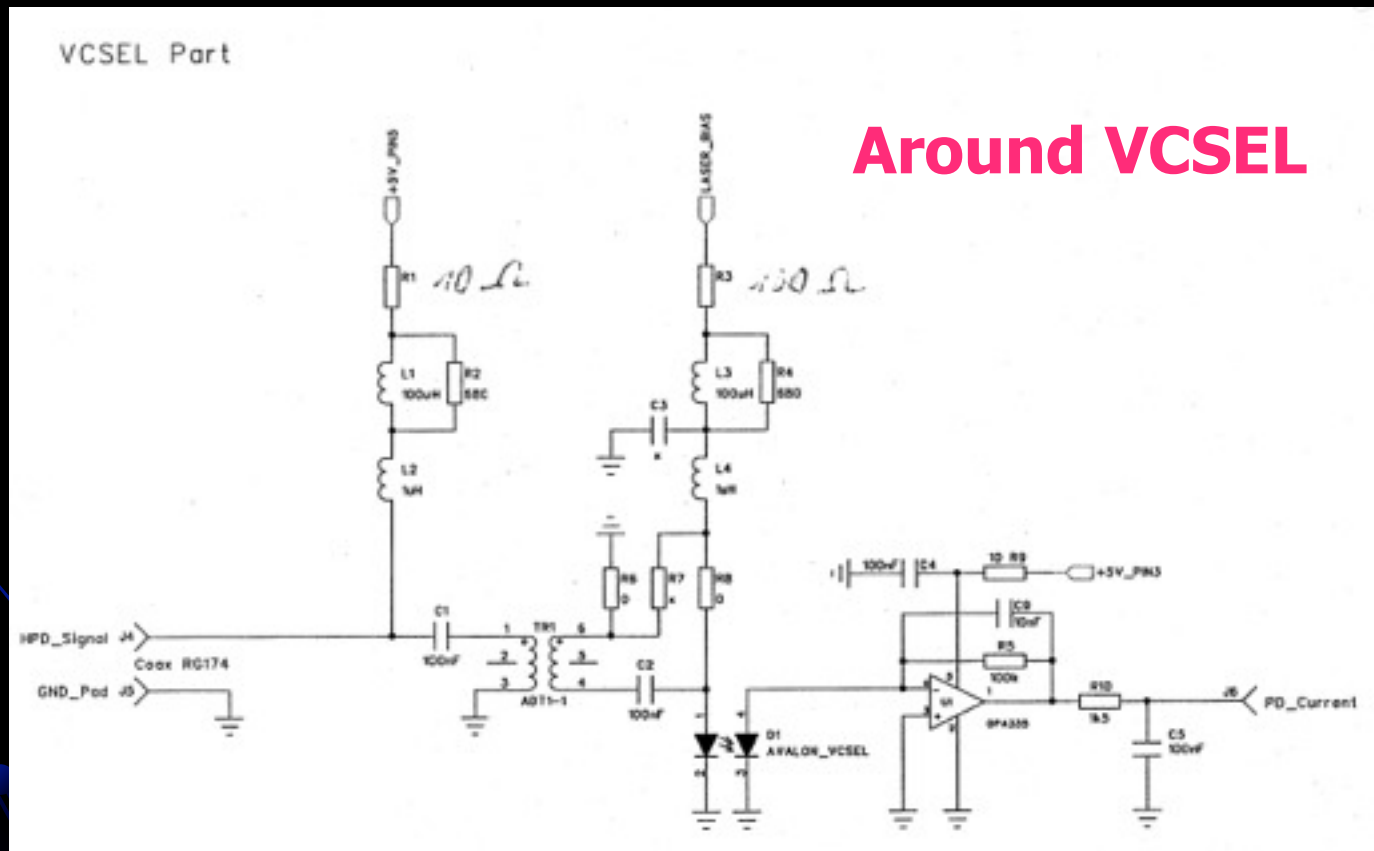
PIXEL 1/7



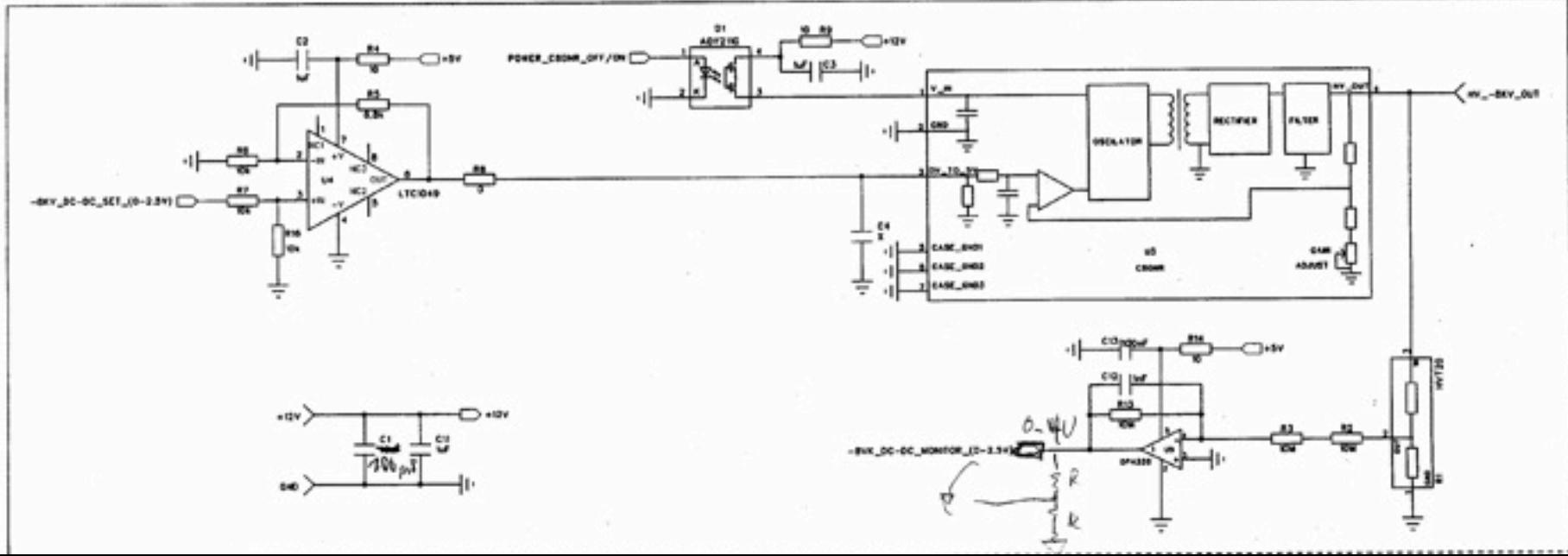
Around HPD



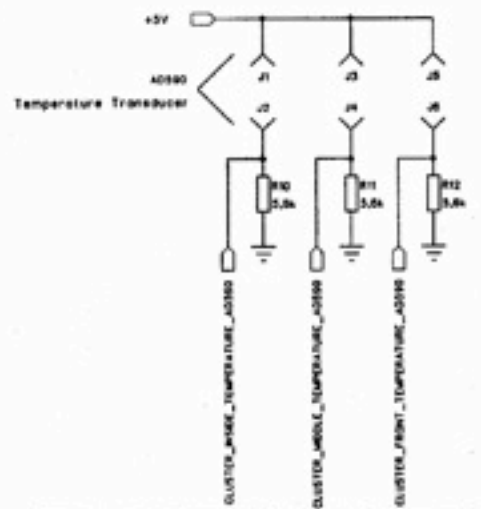
Around APD DCDC



Around VCSEL



Around 8kV DCDC

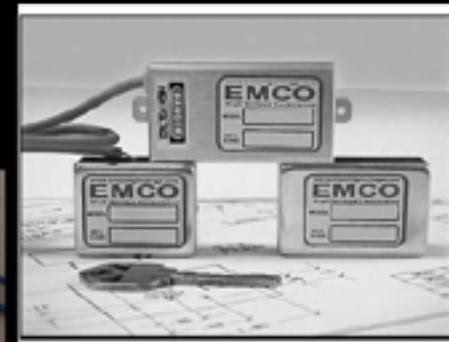


Temperature sensor

MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT FUER PHYSIK MUENCHEN ELEKTRONIK EP	8kV DCDC Board Gruppe EP	DATE: 14.07.2009	FILE: 8kVDCDCboard.sch
		NAME: Detlev Tiedt	SHEET: 1 - 1

Cluster Components

- 400kV DCDC : SDS APD Series
- 8kV DCDC : EMCO C80N
- Thermistor : EPCOS B57540
- Winston Cone : Dielectric



Serial ID of Mounted HPD

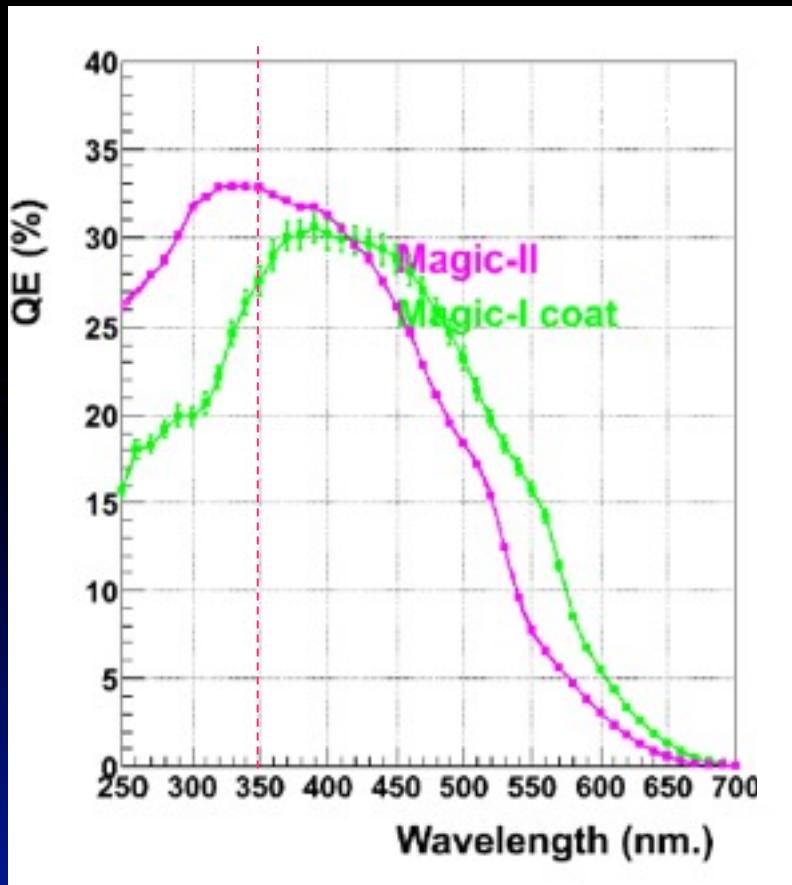
- CH1 None
- CH2 ZJ2188 $G_{40} = 388V(\text{Max } 424V)$ QE 47%
- CH3 ZJ2775 $G_{40} = 385V(\text{Max } 418V)$ QE 47%
- CH4 ZJ2135 $G_{40} = 319V(\text{Max } 349V)$ QE 48.7%
- CH5 ZJ2248 $G_{40} = 316V(\text{Max } 333V)$ QE 50%
- CH6 ZJ2710 $G_{40} = 397V(\text{Max } 433V)$ QE 47.2%
- CH7 ZJ2121 $G_{40} = 400V(\text{Max } 406V)$ QE 52%

Test on MAGIC-II Camera

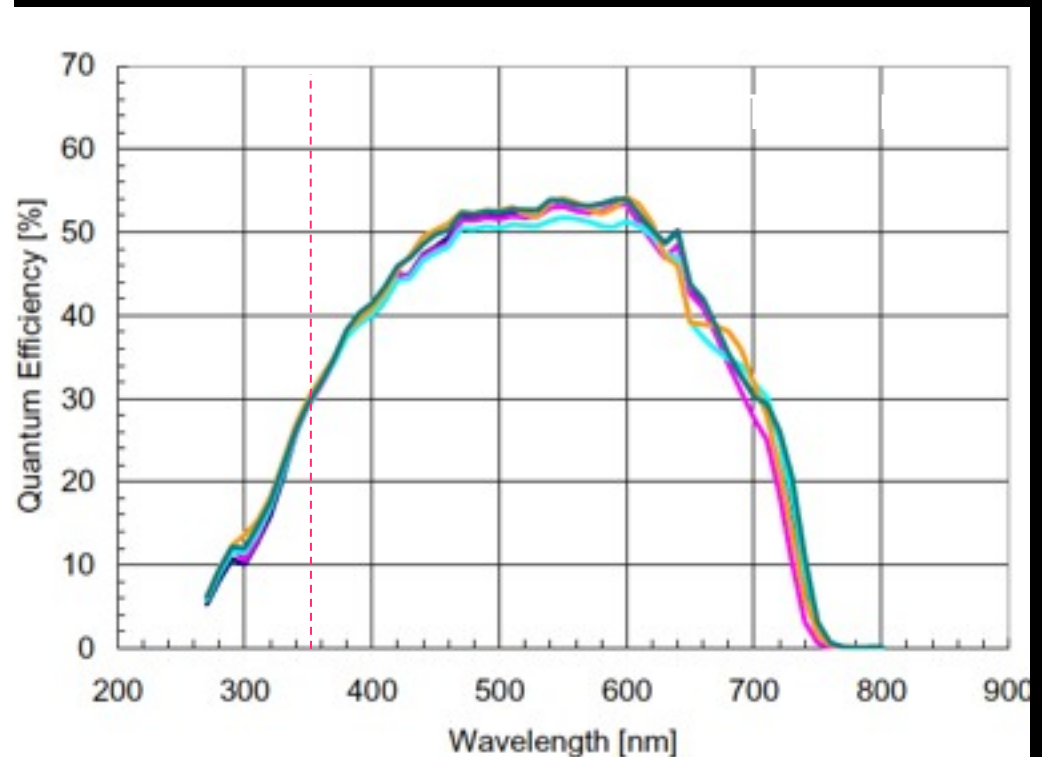
- Long Term Test : 6.5kV confirmed
- Spark Test1 (After Rain)
Small spark at 7.5kV
Depending on channels(0.05~6Hz)
- Spark Test2 (After Camera Drying)
At 8kV no spark except CH6(~0.6Hz spark-like event)
Humidity average 42%, $T_{in}=16\text{deg}$, $T_{out}=9\text{deg}$

QE Comparison at 355nm (MAGIC-II Calibration Laser)

PMT



HPD



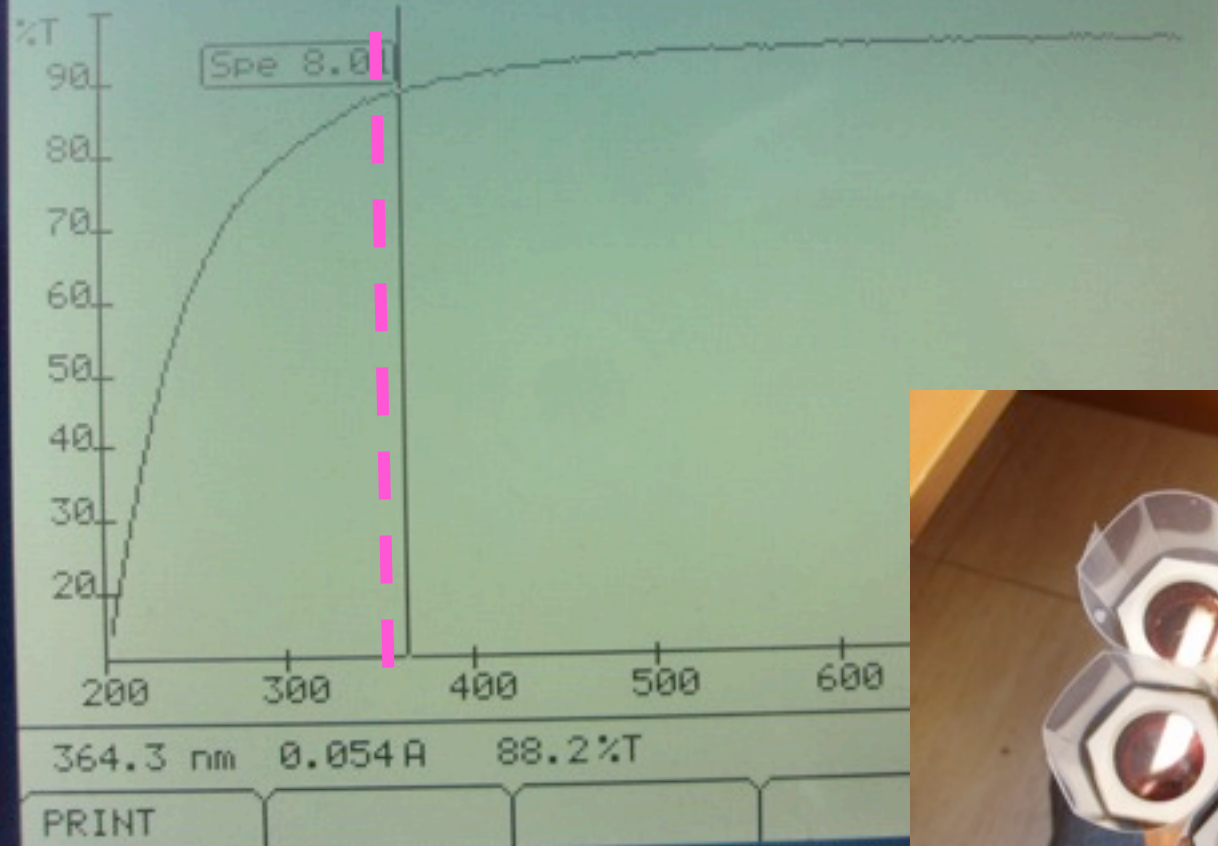
~30%@355nm

Without wavelength Shifter

Transmittance of Insulating Film

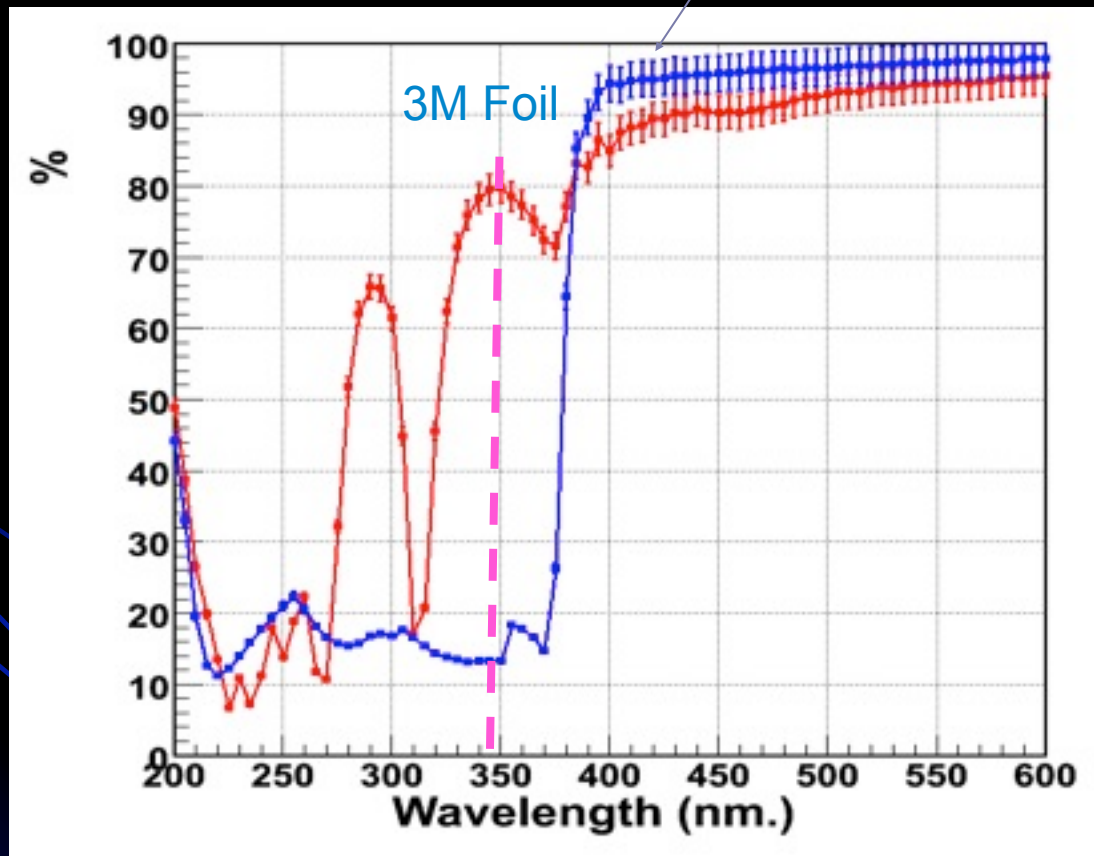
- Clear PTFE 127um (RS 536-3996)

Dielectric Strength 260kV/mm

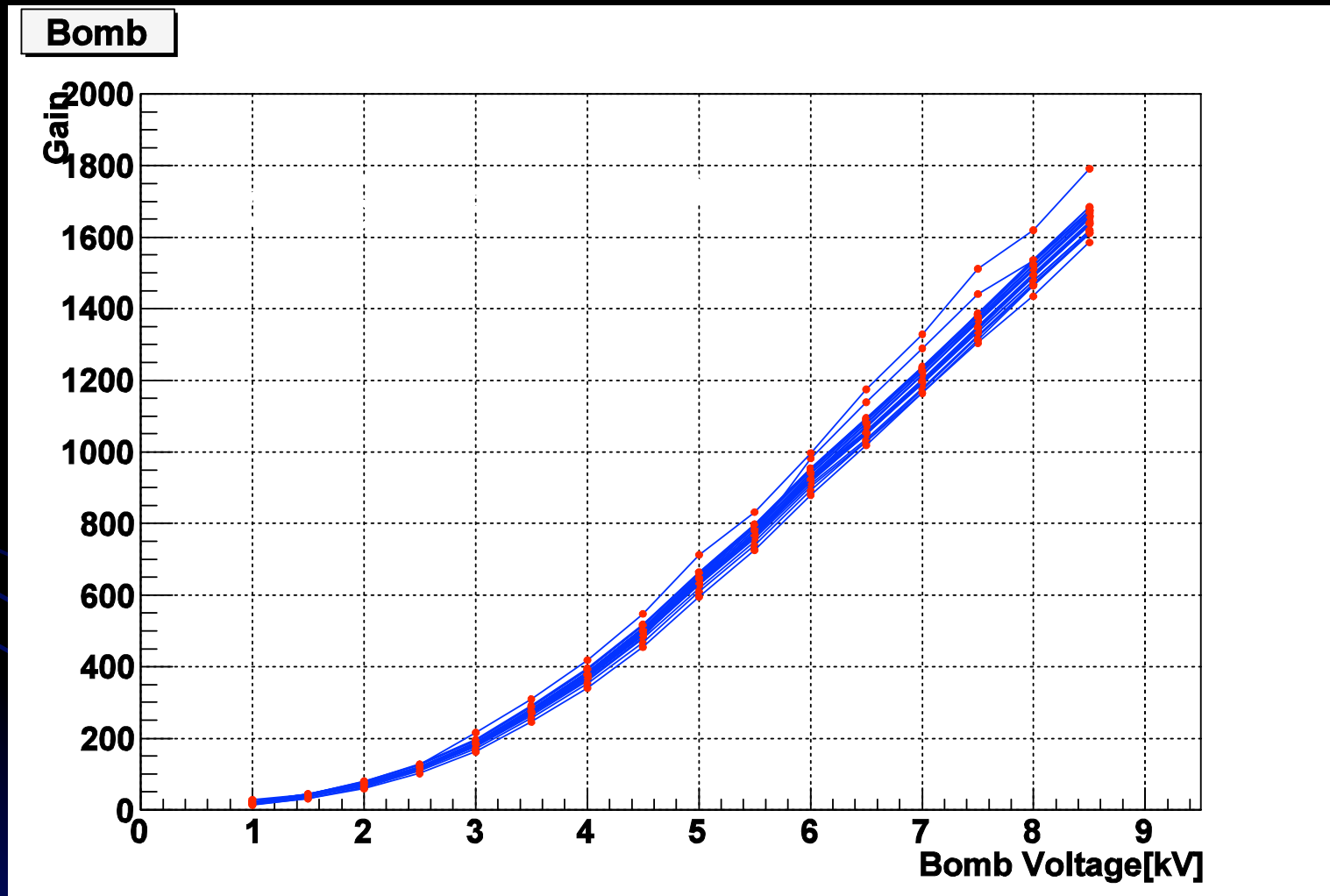


Transparency as a function of wavelength

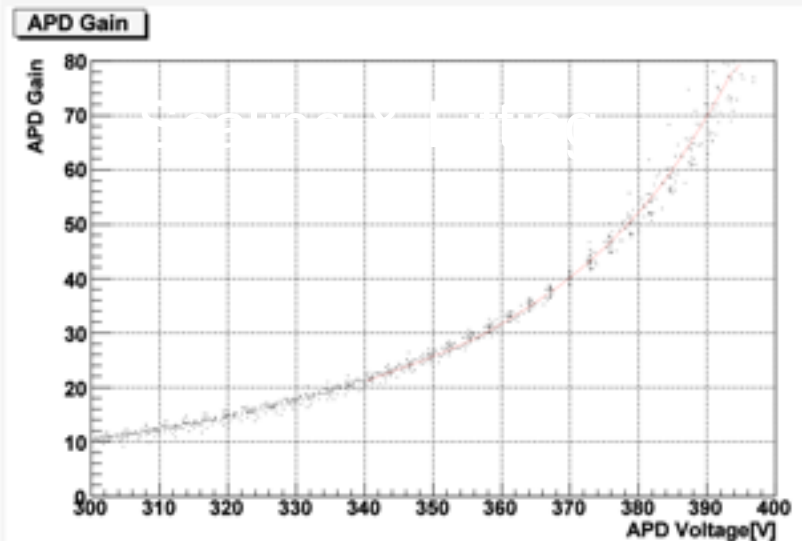
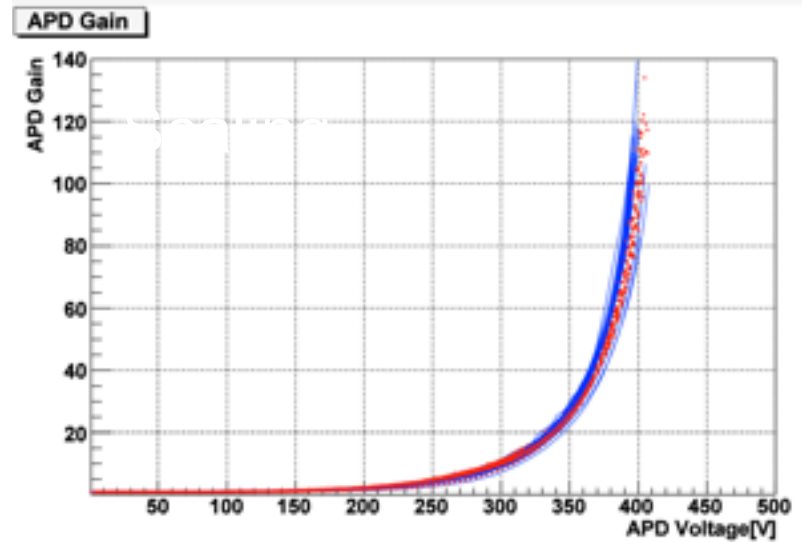
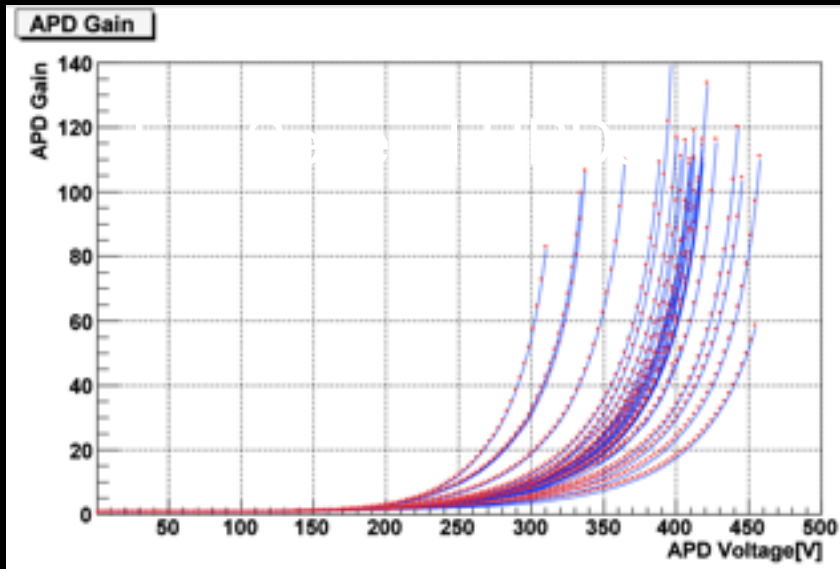
Reflectivity of Current dielectric WC Film (3M Foil)



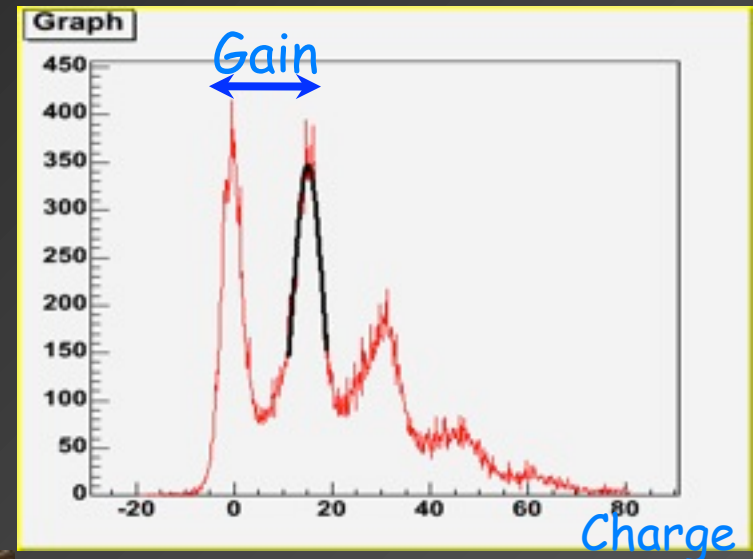
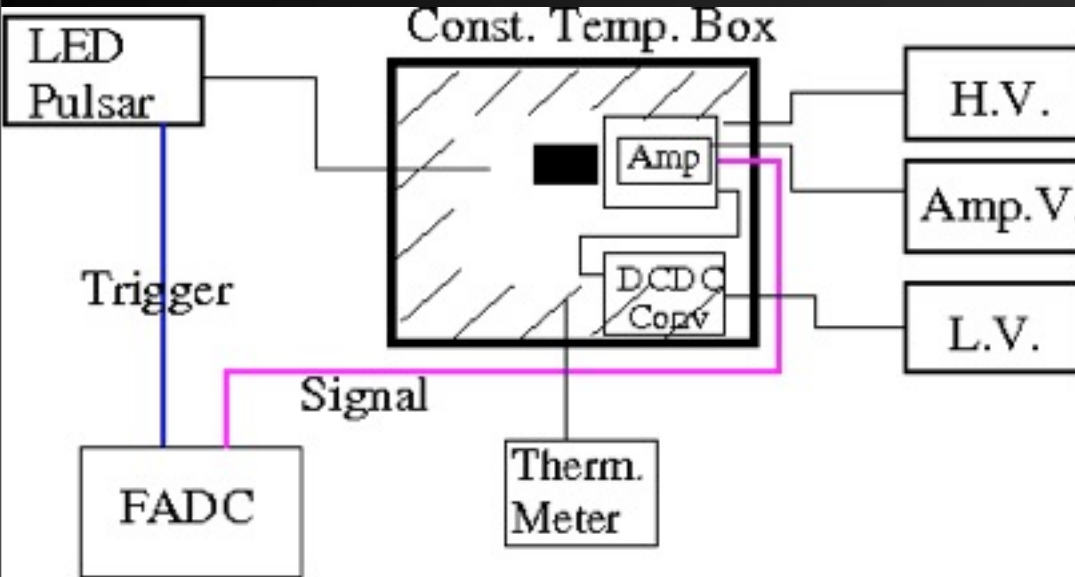
Ref: Bombardment Gain



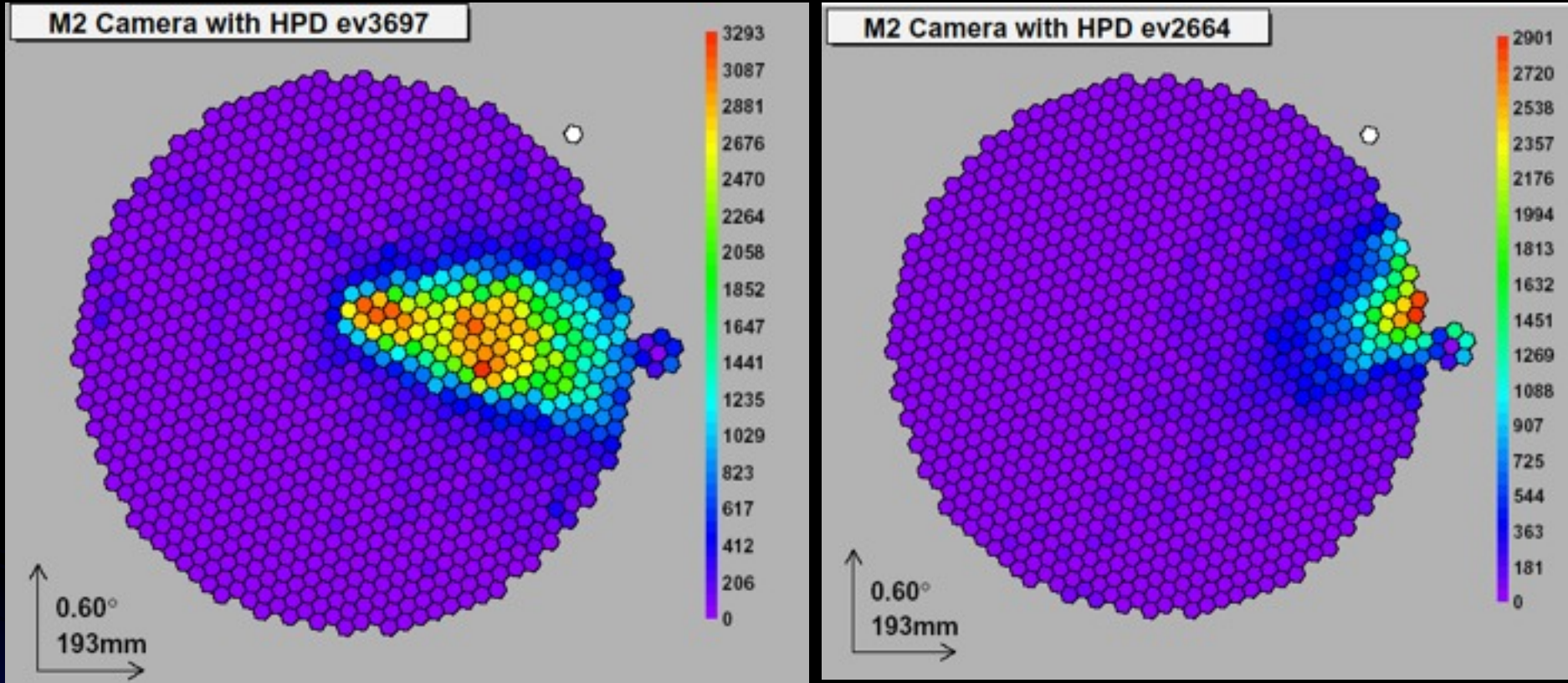
Ref: APD Gain calculation



Check the variation of Av. Gain



Shower Events



(Pulse height without Domino Calibration)

- Domino calibration coefficient should be calculated for HPD channels.
- Caco2 should be updated
(Sometimes no signal because of wrong the HV setting....)

M2 Camera with HPD ev3200

