

Current status of Hamamatsu detectors for High energy physics

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Company profile

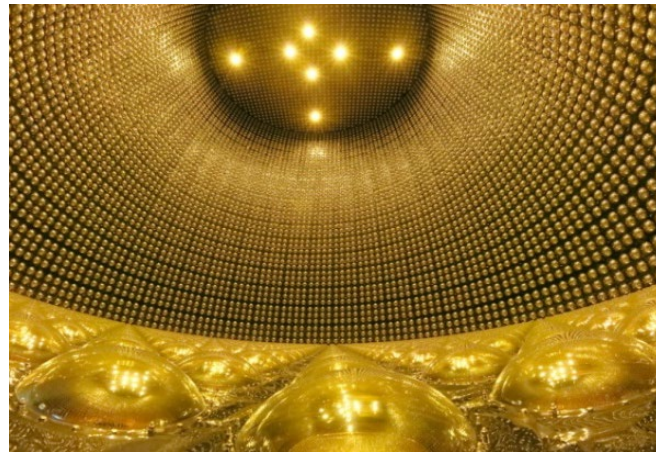


Company profile

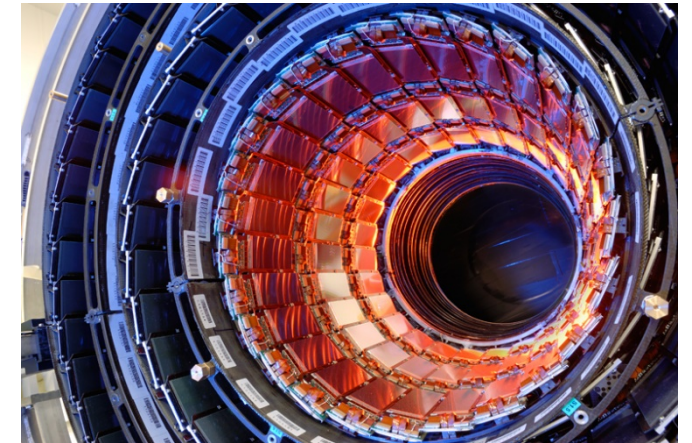
Company Name : Hamamatsu Photonics K.K.
Established : September 29, 1953
Number of Employees : 3,782 (Jan. 1st, 2020)

Main Product Lines :

- **Photomultiplier Tubes**
- **Light Sources, Imaging Tubes**
- **Opto-Semiconductor**
- **Imaging and Analyzing System**

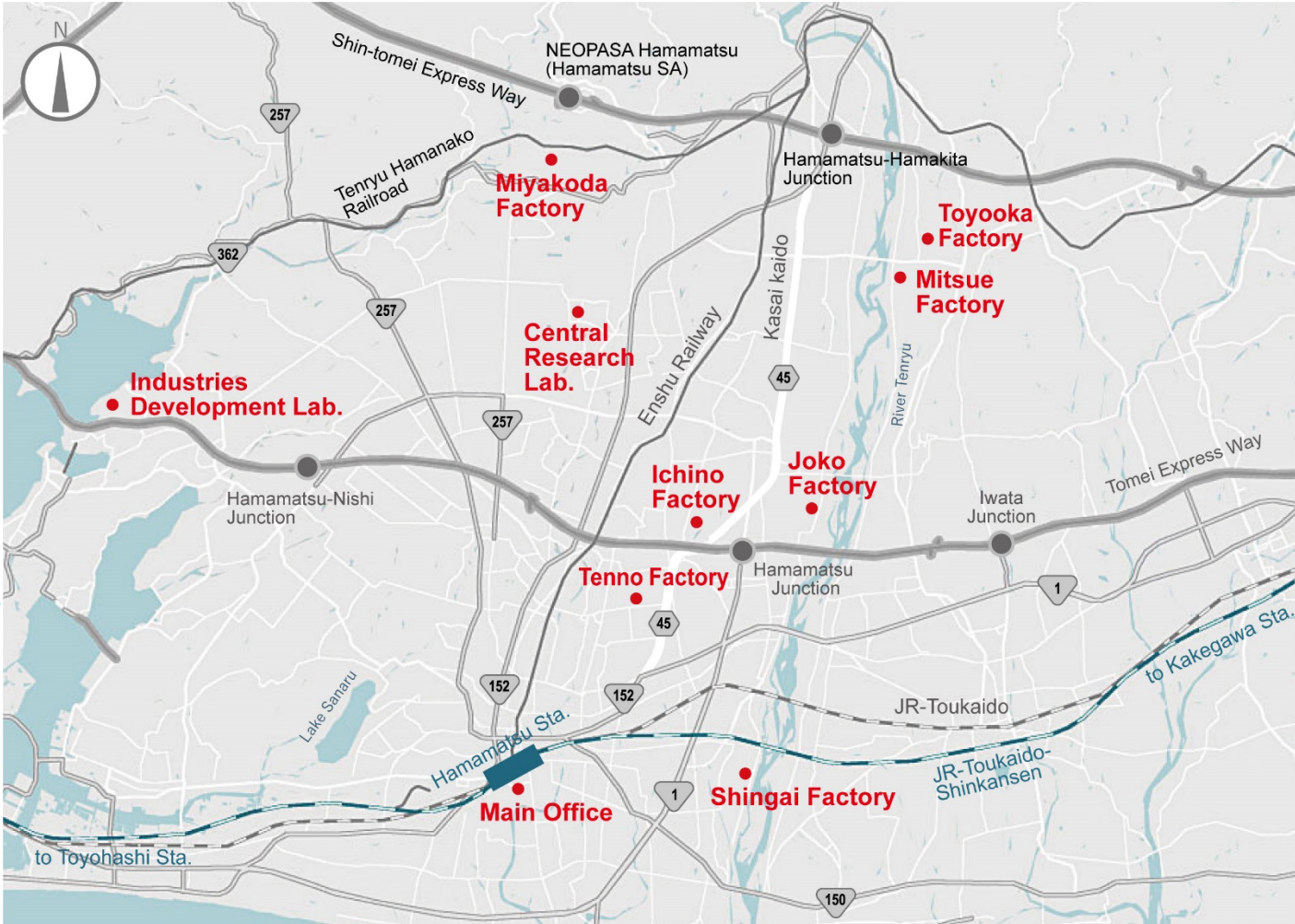


Inside the Super Kamiokande
11,200 PMT are used to catch the neutrinos



22,000 SSDs are used for the CMS tracker

Where We are Located





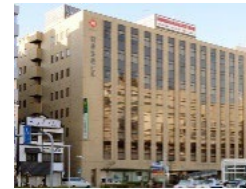
Electron Tube Division



Energetic Technology



Solid State Division



Global Strategic Challenge Center



Systems Division



Central Research Laboratory

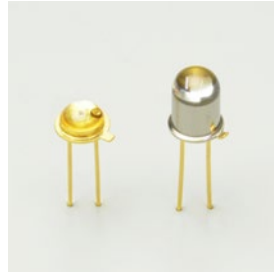


Laser Promotion Division

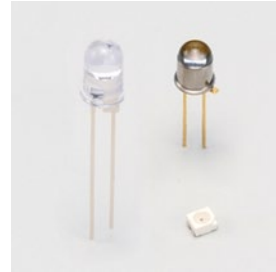
- **Approx. 90% PMT share of the world market.**



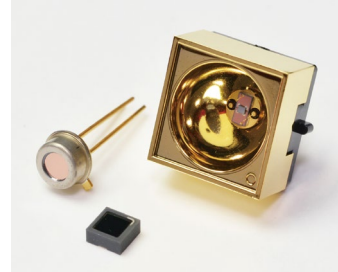
Light Emitters



Red LED



Near infrared LED



Mid infrared LED

Modules



Flat panel sensors

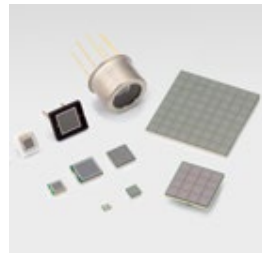


FTIR engine

Photosensors



Si photodiodes



APD · MPPC®



Infrared detectors



MEMS mirrors



Mini-spectrometers



Circuits for various sensors



Photo IC



Image sensors



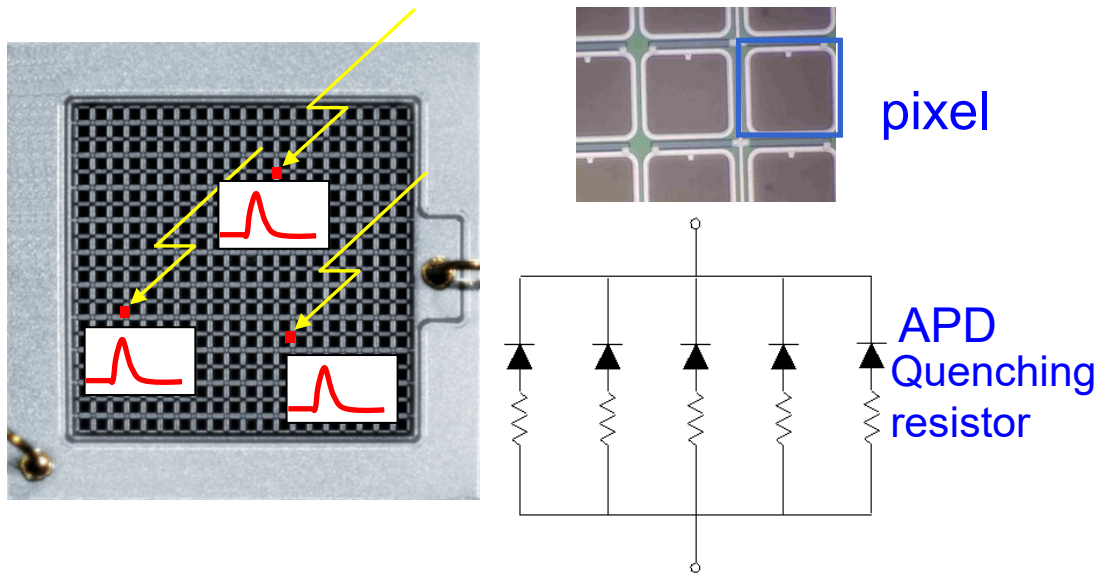
MEMS-FPI spectrum sensors

MPPC

MPPC technology overview

➤ What is an MPPC®?

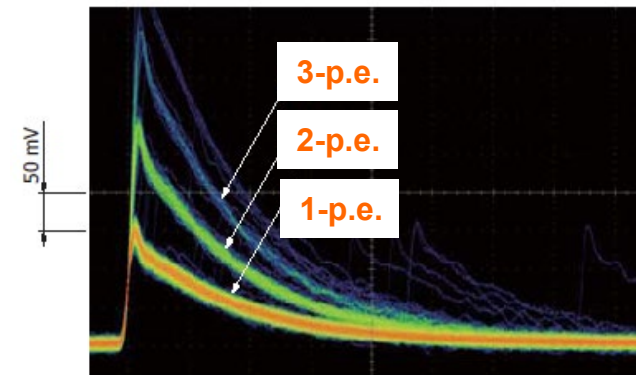
- **M**ulti-**P**ixel **P**hoton **C**ounter
a new type of photon-counting device
made up of multiple APD pixels
operated in Geiger mode



Output is summation of all pixel output

➤ Features

- High gain: 10^5 to 10^6
- Small size / light weight
- Low bias operation : $\sim 60V$
- Room temperature operation
- Excellent timing resolution
- Insensitive to magnetic fields
- Simple readout circuit operation



$$Q_{out} = N_{fired} \times C_{pixel} \times (V_{op} - V_{BR})$$

$$N_{fired} = PDE \times N_{photon}$$

History of MPPCs

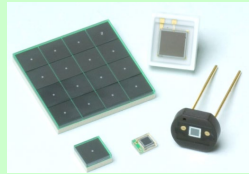
2007

S10362 series



2013

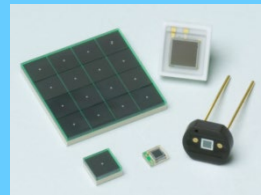
S1257x series



Low afterpulse

2015

S1336x series



*Low crosstalk &
High Fill factor*

2016

S1337x series for VUV detection

- High sensitivity for Liq.Ar and Liq. Xe

2017

S1416x series for PET

- Low operation voltage
- HWB

2018

S14160 series with **wide dynamic range**

- Low operation voltage
- Small pixel (pixel pitch 10, 15um)

2021

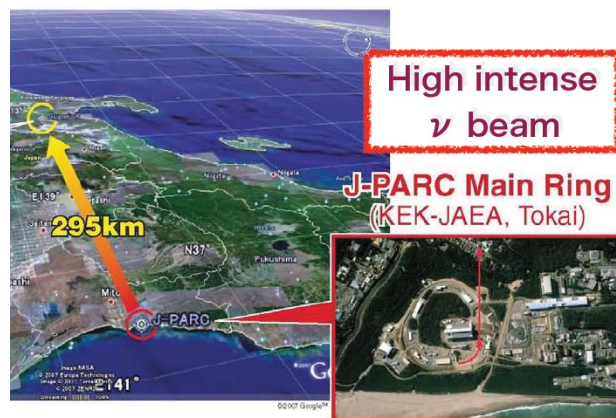
S15639-1325PS for LiDAR

- High sensitivity for NIR (905nm)

The experiments with MPPCs

2008

**T2K experiment
Near detector(ND280)**



S10362-13-050C

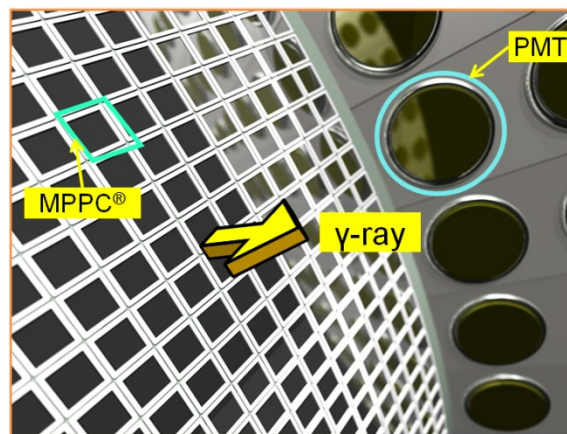


- Coupling with WLS fiber
- High PDE for WLS emission

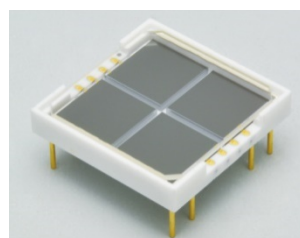
New MPPCs will be used for ND280 upgrade

2014

**MEG II experiment
Liquid Xe γ ray detector**



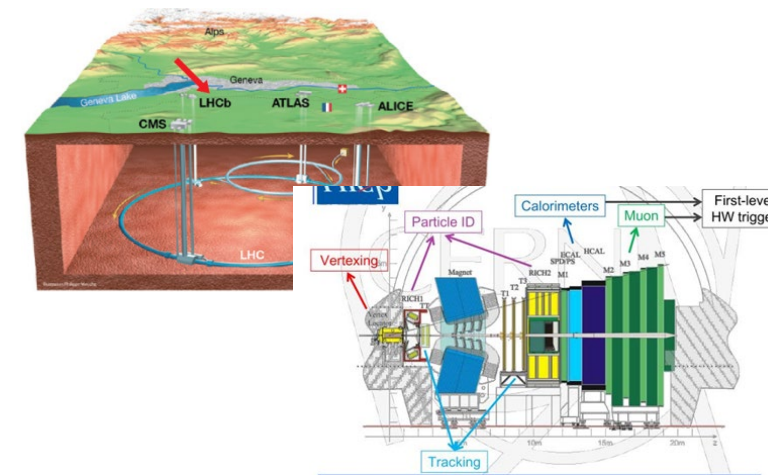
S10943-4372



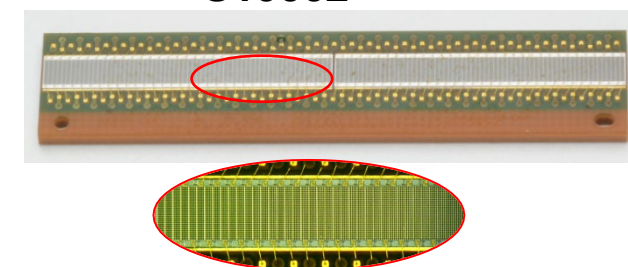
- Designed for cryogenic condition (Liq.Xe)
- High PDE for VUV (175nm)

2018

LHCb SciFi Tracker



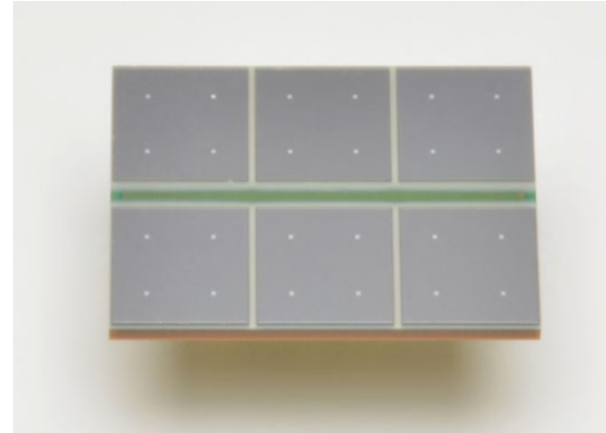
S13552



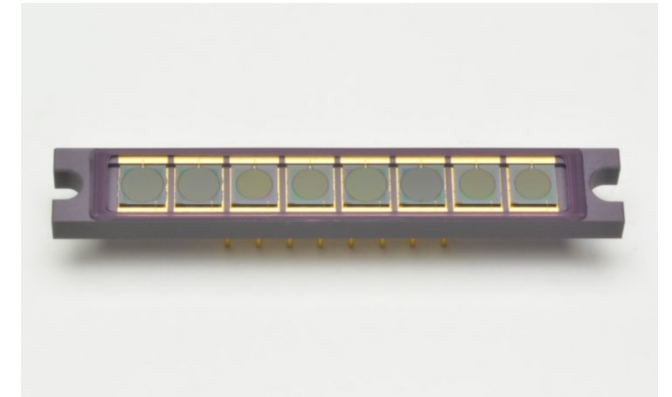
- 128ch custom MPPC array
- Coupling with fiber array

MPPC customization for HEP

- ✓ Chip design
- ✓ Package
- ✓ Large size array
- ✓ Connector output
- ✓ Temperature sensor assembly
- :



MPPC array for Mu2e calorimeter



MPPC array for CMS calorimeter







**MPPC array for the ASTRI
gamma-ray astronomy project**

- 8x8 ch. (7x7mm/elements)
- High sensitivity for Cherenkov light

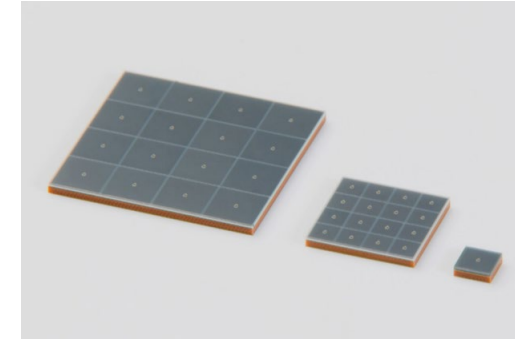
Improvements of MPPCs

Line up

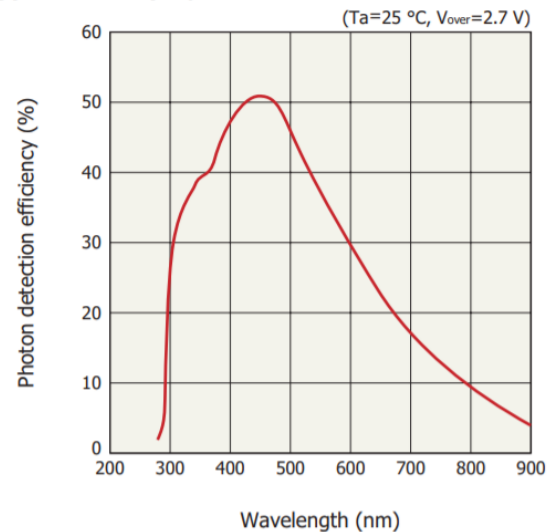
Measurement wavelength	 Academic research	 Measuring instruments (flow cytometers, microscope etc.)	 PET scanners	 LiDAR
VUV/UV	For academic research experiments			
VIS	For wide dynamic range S14160 series ↓		For PET scanners S14160/S14161 series ↓	
	For precision measurement S13360/S13362 series ↓			
	For precision measurement (TSV type) S13360/S13361/S13363 series ↓			
VIS to NIR		For visible light S14420/S14422 series ↓		
NIR				For near infrared S15639-1325PS ↓

S14160/S14161 series for PET scanner

- Higher PDE (50% at $\lambda=450\text{nm}$)
- Small dead space in effective photosensitive area
- Low operating voltage ($V_B=38\text{V}$ typ.)
- Resistance to a magnetic field environment

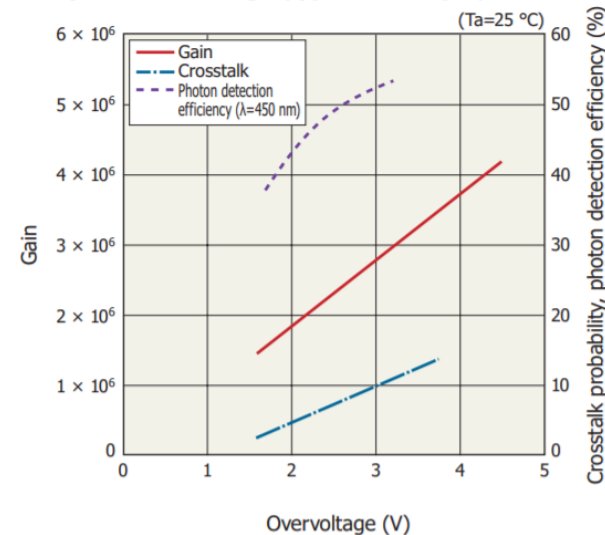


■ Photon detection efficiency vs. wavelength (typical example)



KAPDB0599EB

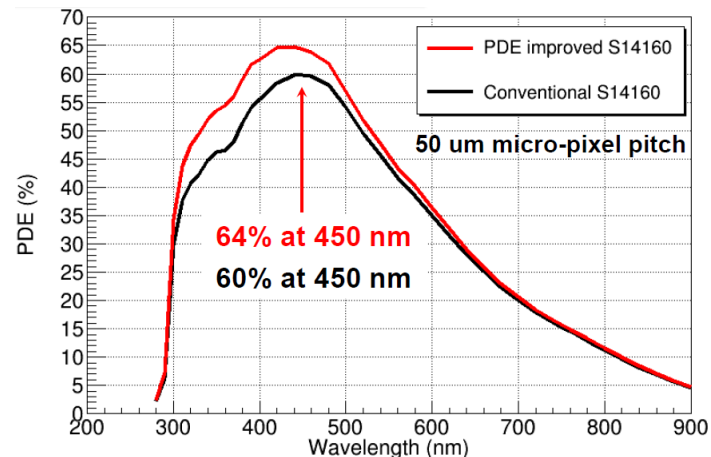
■ Gain, crosstalk probability, photon detection efficiency vs. overvoltage (typical example)



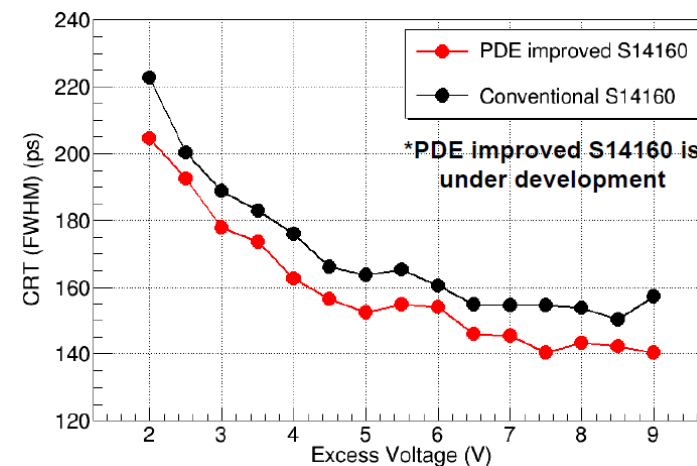
KAPDB0582EA

New MPPCs for PET based on S14160 series are under development

- Pixel pitch 50 μm
- PDE at 450 nm is 64% (S14160-3050HS : 60%)
- Improved CRT



PDE comparison at 7.0V excess voltage

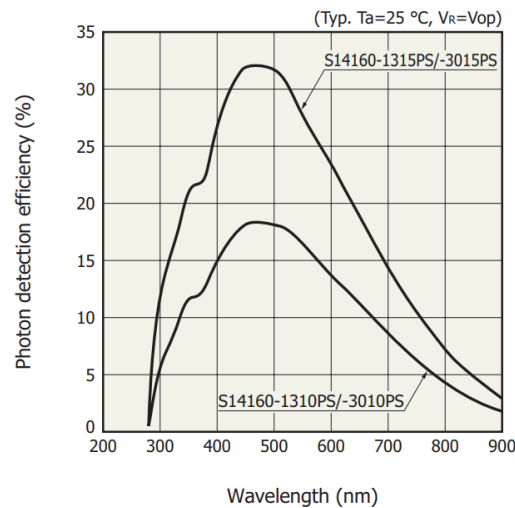
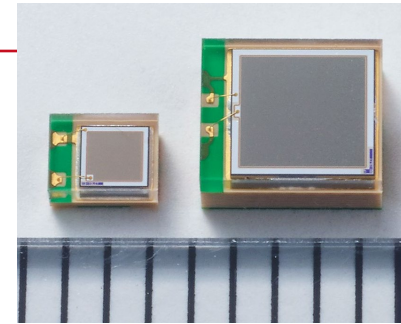


CRT comparison with One-channel readout and 20mm scintillator

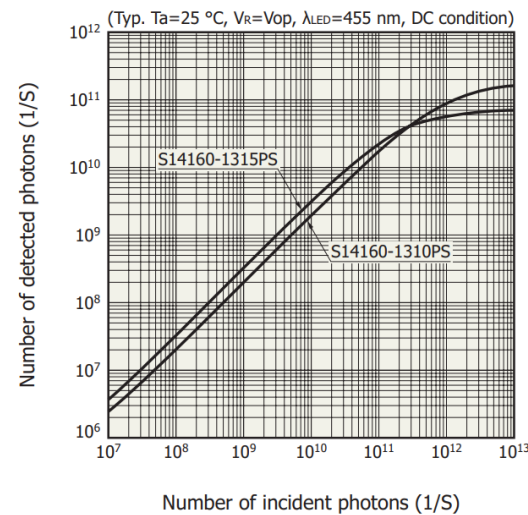
MPPCs with wide dynamic range

S14160 series with small pixels

- Small pixel pitch : 10 μ m, 15 μ m
- Wide dynamic range
- High fill factor & High sensitivity
- Low operating voltage (VB=38V typ.)
- Photosensitive area : 1.3x1.3mm², 3x3mm²



PDE vs. Wavelength

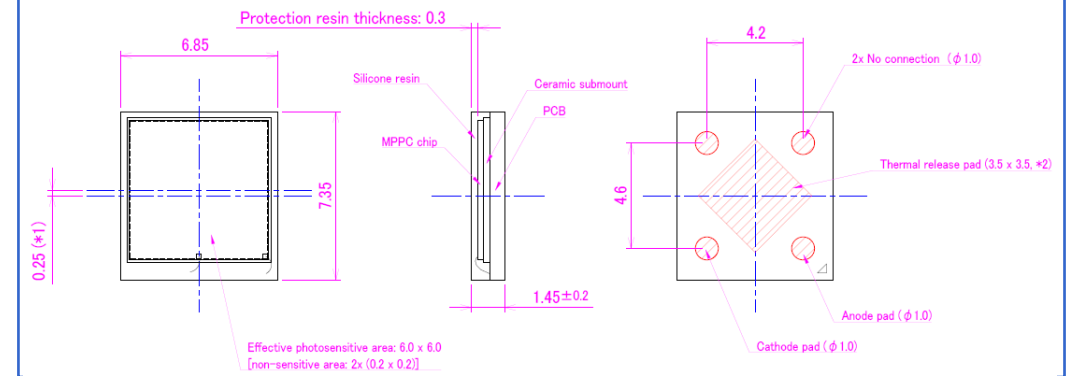


Linearity
(Photosensitive area : 1.3x1.3mm²)

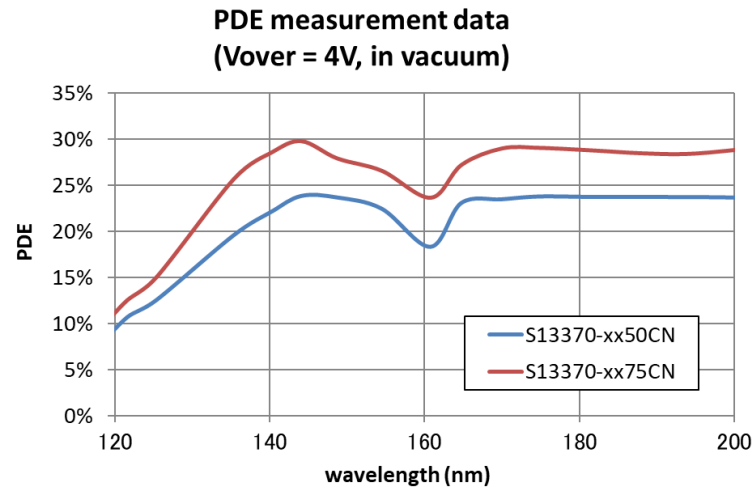
UNDER DEVELOPMENT

New MPPCs

- Photosensitive area : **6x6mm²**
- Thermal pad to release heat generated by detecting light

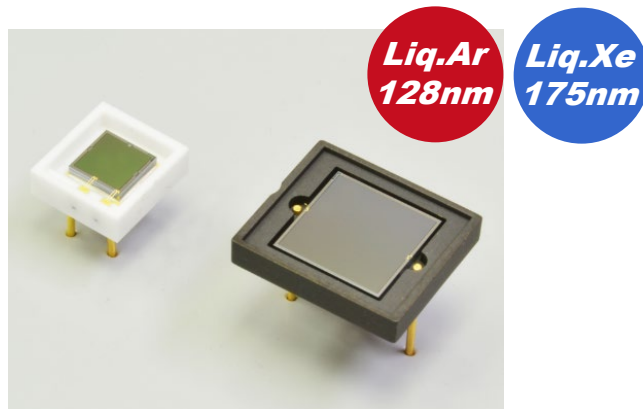


MPPCs for VUV and UV detection

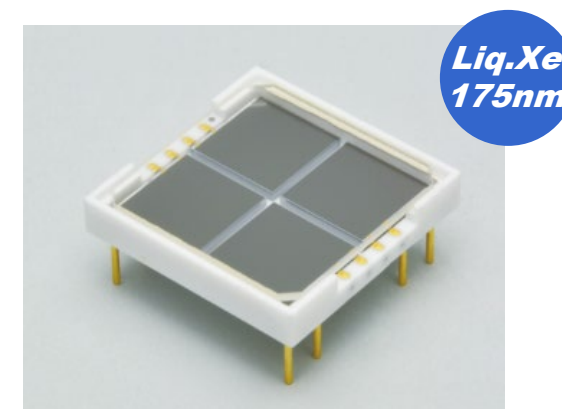


- For Neutrino and Dark matter experiments using Liq. Ar or Liq. Xe
- VUV-MPPC (4th generation: VUV4) has VUV-sensitivity down to 120nm.
- Optical cross-talk is suppressed by the inter-pixel trench structure.
- Photon-counting capability is confirmed down to $-196^{\circ}C$ at HPK.

Standard (S13370 series)



For *MEG II* experiment (S13371-6050CQ-02)



✓ Higher PDE for VUV

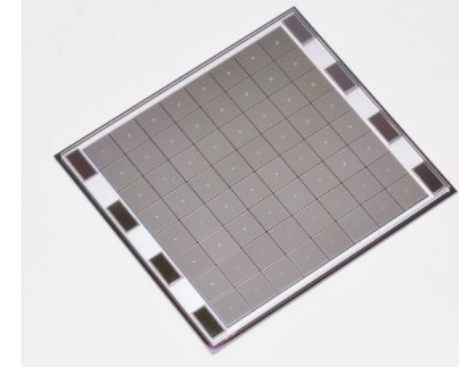
- 27% for 175nm (VUV4 : 24%)

✓ Low RI level package

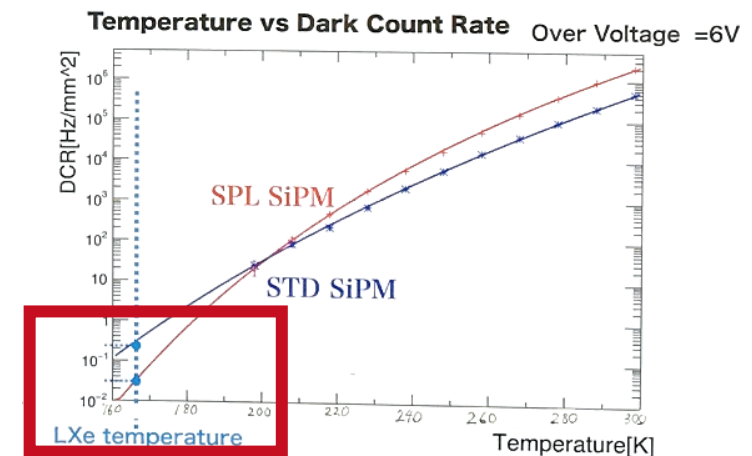
- Suitable for cryogenic condition
- TSV multi-channel
- Surface mount type

✓ Low dark count rate

- Low dark count trend in cryogenic condition
- Nagoya Univ. evaluated plot types



Silicon package MPPC array (TSV type)
8x8 channel (3x3mm / element)

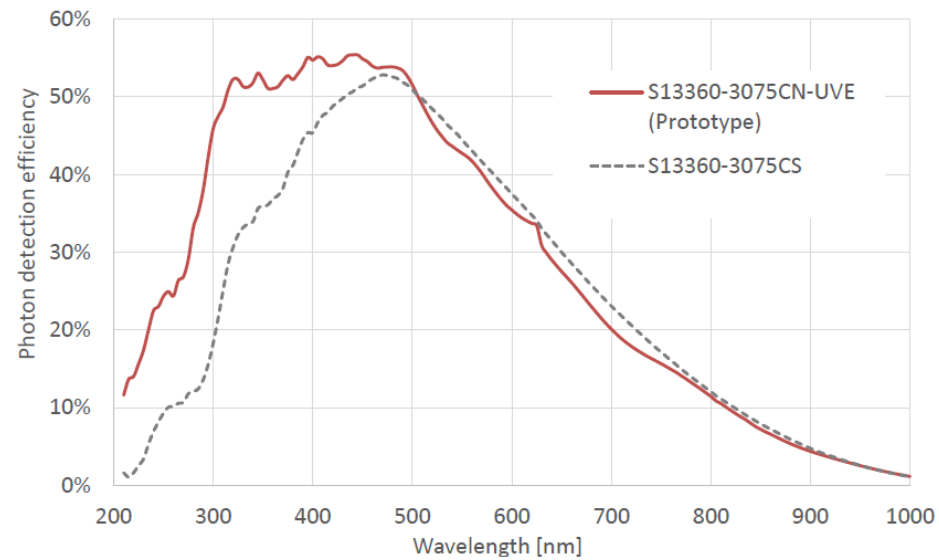


Data from the poster* in TAUP2019

*Characterization of new photo-detectors for the future dark matter experiments with liquid xenon

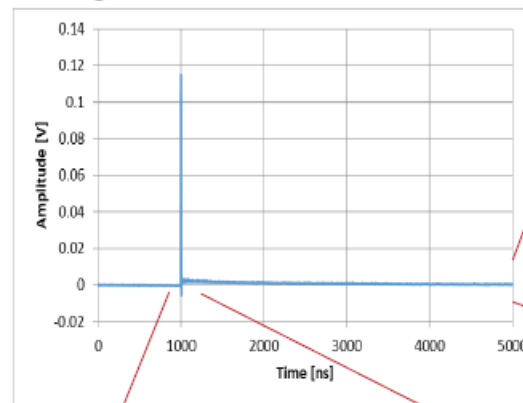
New MPPCs for Cherenkov telescope experiments

- Higher PDE : 50% at 350nm
- Faster pulse : FWHM 3ns (small but long tail)
- Pixel pitch : 75 μ m (based on S13360 series)

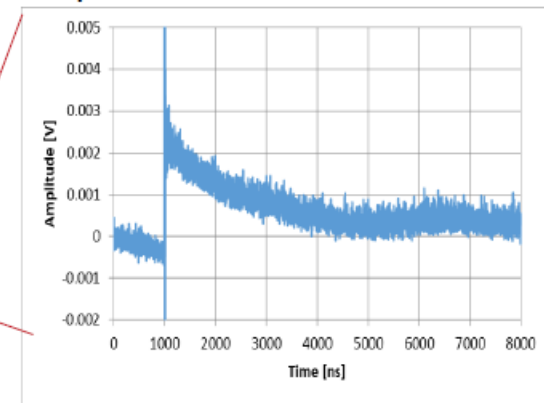


New MPPCs have higher PDE for UV range than S13360 series

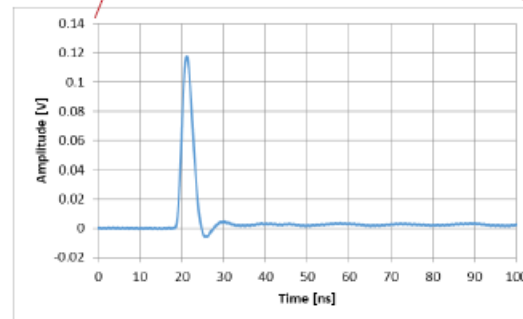
Long time scale



Expand Y-axis



Expand X-axis



Output pulse has small and long tail.
It suppresses pile up of the signals.

■ Improvements of **MPPCs**

- High sensitivity and Low CRT for PET
- Wide dynamic range with large photosensitive area

■ New **MPPCs** for **VUV** and **UV** detection

For Neutrino and dark matter experiments (VUV)

- High sensitivity and low dark count in cryogenic condition
- Low background package

For Cherenkov telescope experiments (UV)

- Higher sensitivity for UV range with faster output pulse

Direction

- Flexible for requirement to HEP field

Photomultiplier Tube

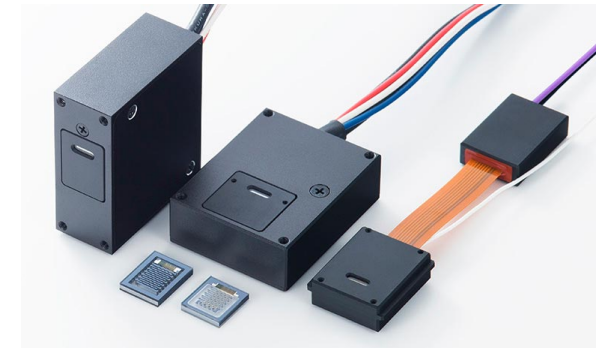
Photomultiplier tube (PMT)



PMT modules



μ PMT



PMT assemblies

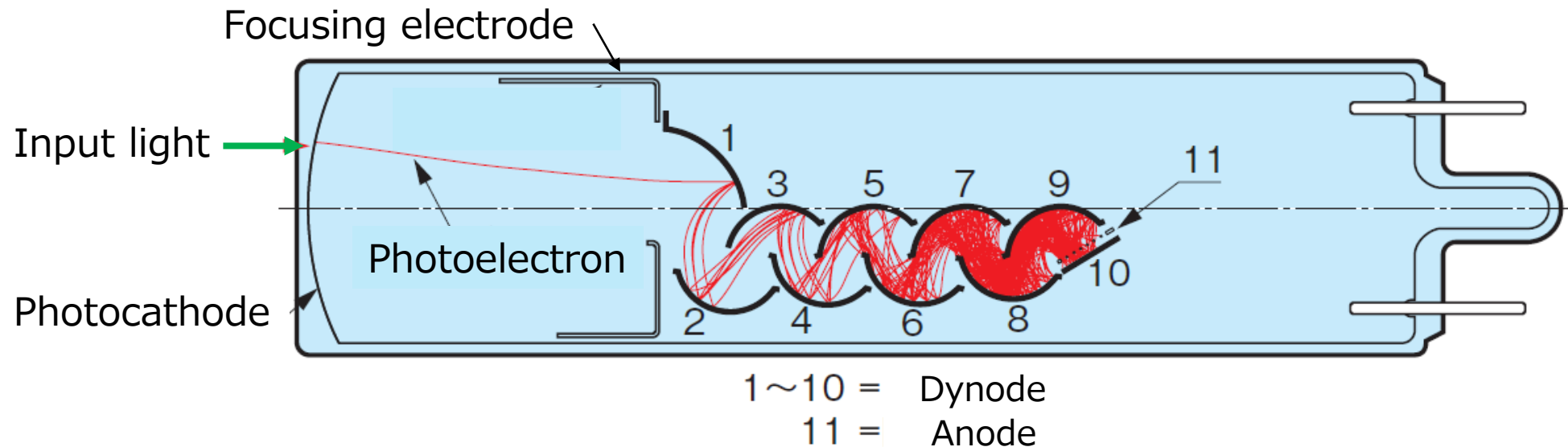


HPD(Hybrid Photo-Detector)



Basic principle of **PhotoMultiplier Tube [PMT]**

Photons are converted to electron and multiplied in vacuum tube.
1 electron is multiplied $\sim 10^6 - 10^7$ times!

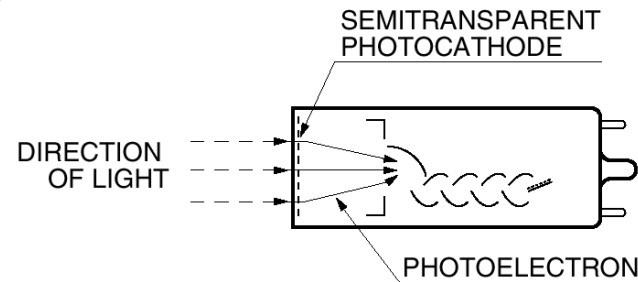


Structure of PMT

Head-on PMT



b) Transmission Mode



Size : 10mmφ~500mmφ

Application:

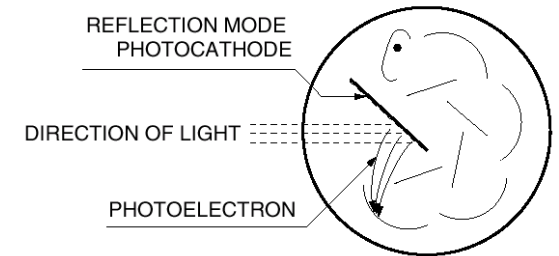
- Nuclear medicine
- Radiation monitor
- High energy physics etc.

- Photon enter to the top of tube
- Photocathode is inside of the tube (Transmission mode photocathode)

Side-on PMT



a) Reflection Mode



Size : 13mmφ、28mmφ

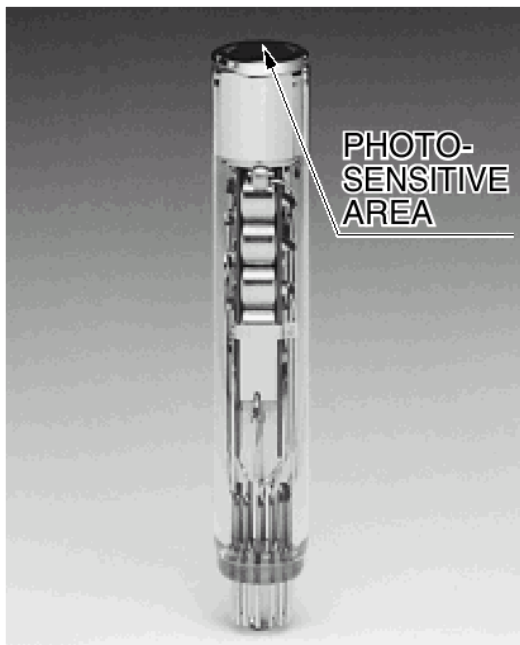
Application:

- Spectroscopic analysis
- Bioscience etc.

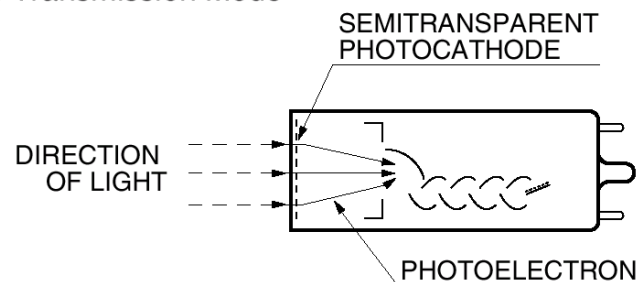
- Photon enter to the side of tube
- Photocathode is inside of the tube (Reflection mode photocathode)

Features of each PMT

Head-on PMT



b) Transmission Mode

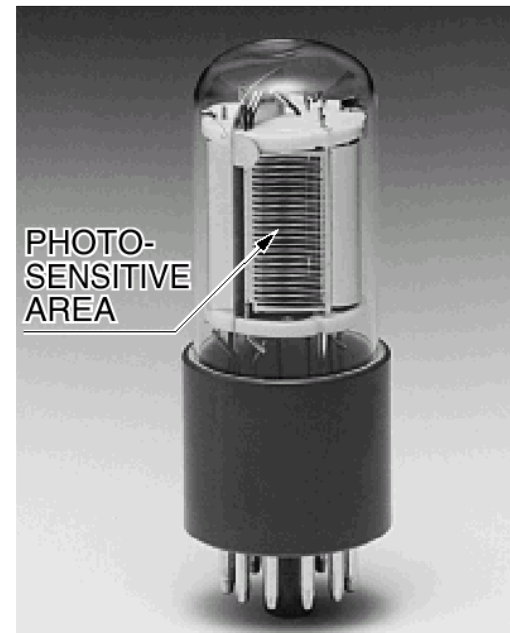


Size : 10mmφ~500mmφ

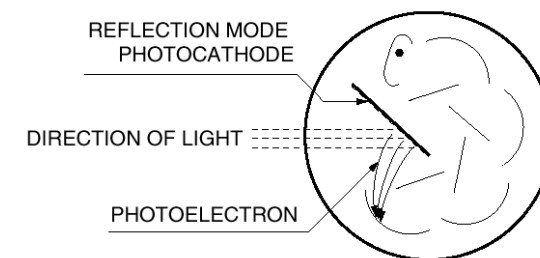
Application:

- Nuclear medicine
- Radiation monitor
- High energy physics etc.

Side-on PMT



a) Reflection Mode



Size : 13mmφ、28mmφ

Application:

- Spectroscopic analysis
- Bioscience etc.

- **Wide variety** for Active Area
- **Good Uniformity**
- **High Collection Efficiency**

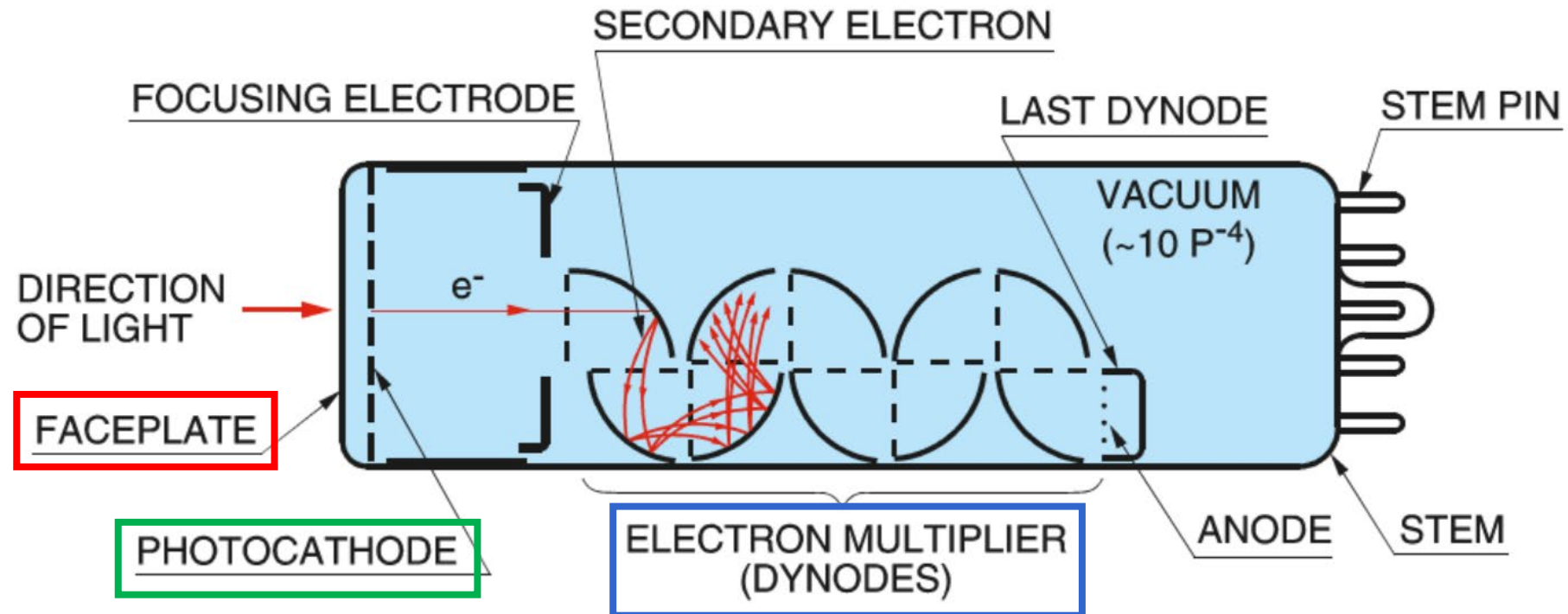
- **Compact** against Light Axis
- **Pin Compatible**
- **High Sensitivity(QE)**

PMT Components

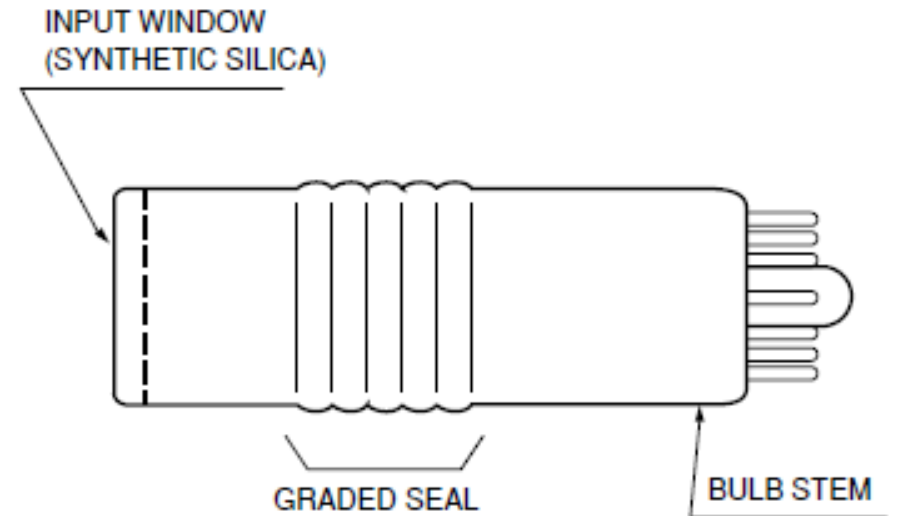
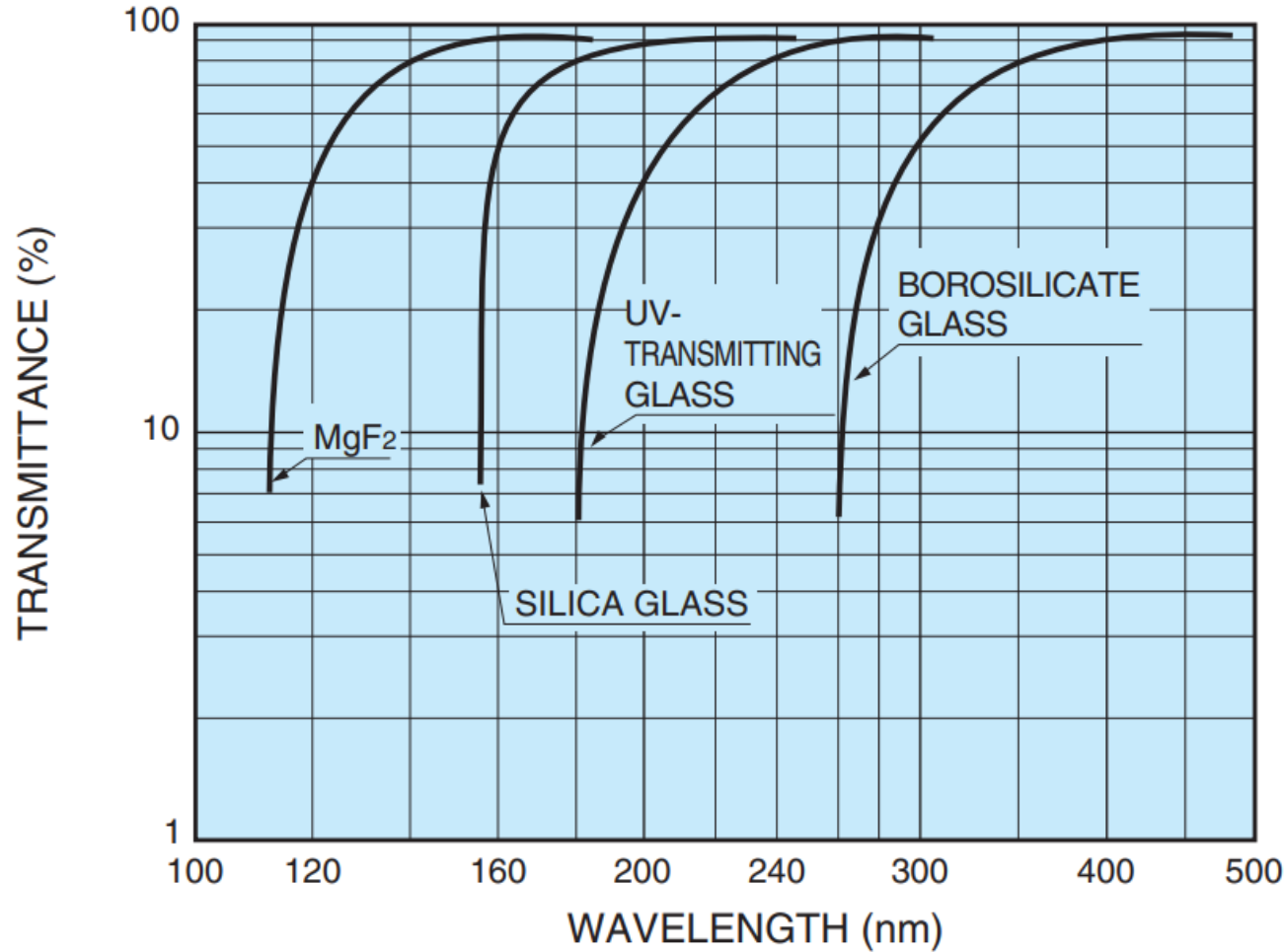
1. Window(Faceplate)

2. Photocathode

3. Dynode



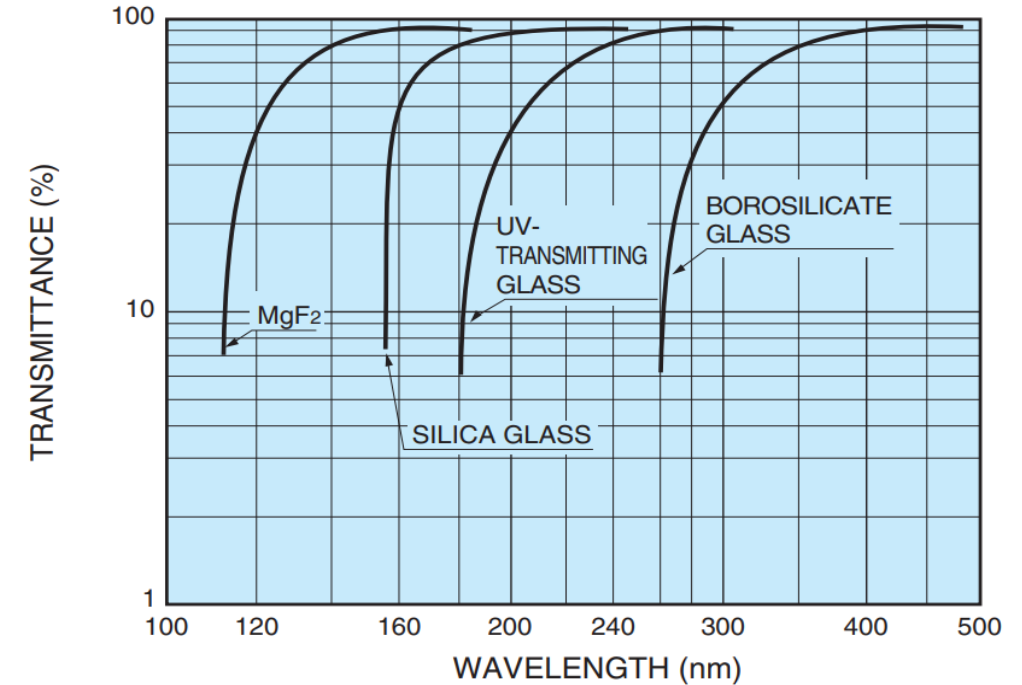
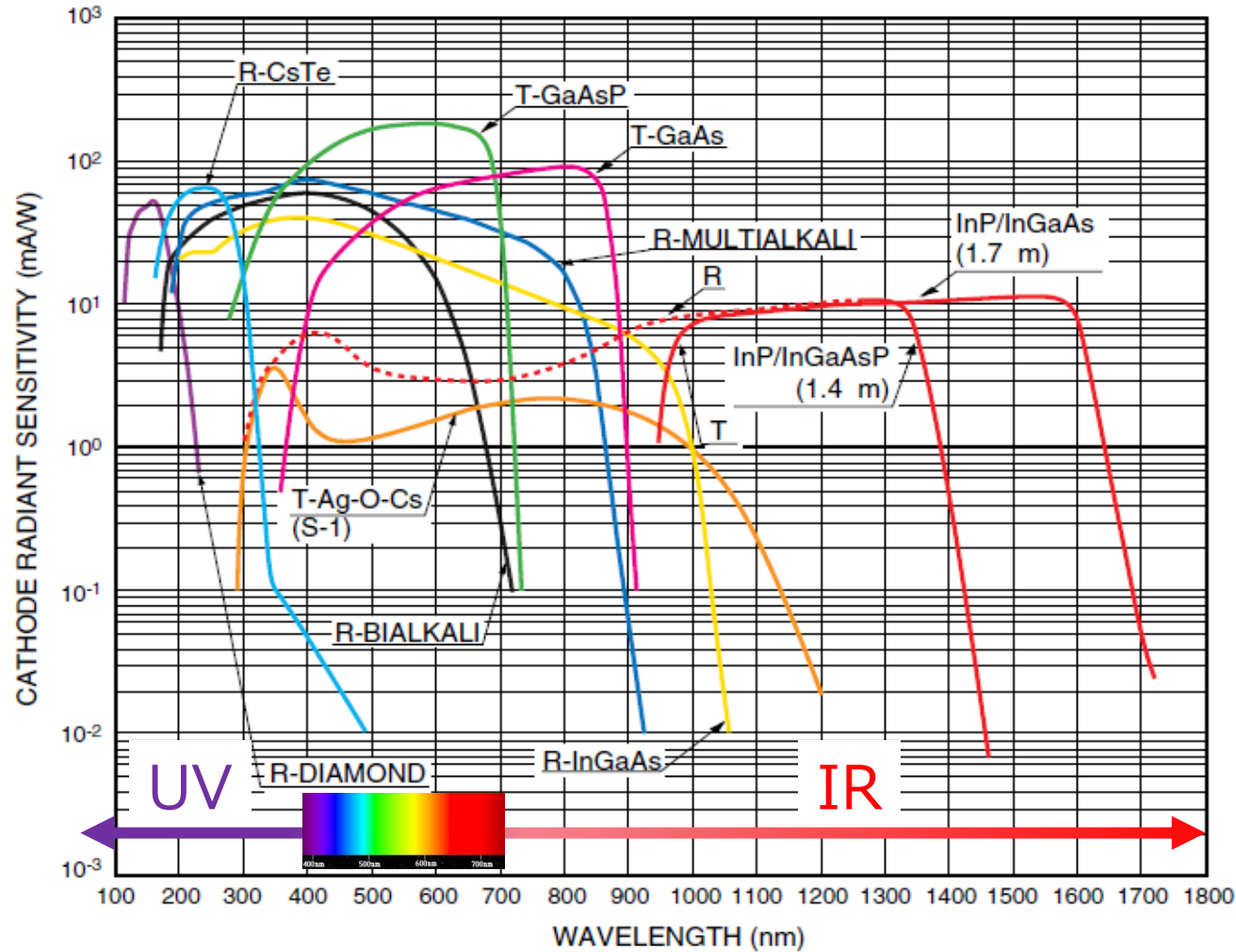
Transmittance of Window Materials



THBV3_0404EA

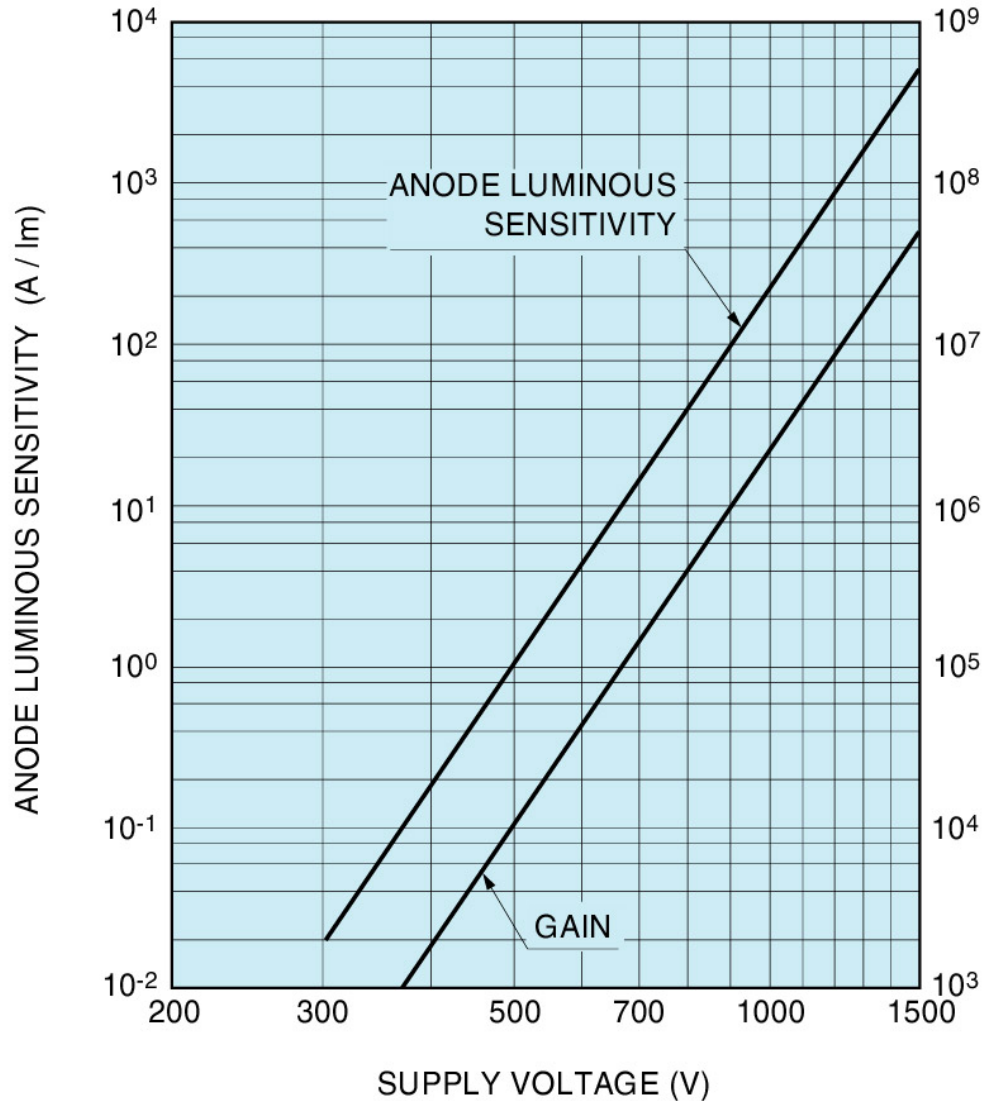


Spectral Sensitivity of Photocathode



Sensitive wavelength of PMT
 115 nm (VUV) – 1700 nm (NIR)

Gain characteristics of PMT



Typical spec for PMT *Depends on species of PMT

Supply voltage : 1000V
Gain : 1.0E+06 (10⁶ times)

➤ Signal current can be controlled by supplying voltage

GAIN
(1.0E+03 ~ 1.0E+07)



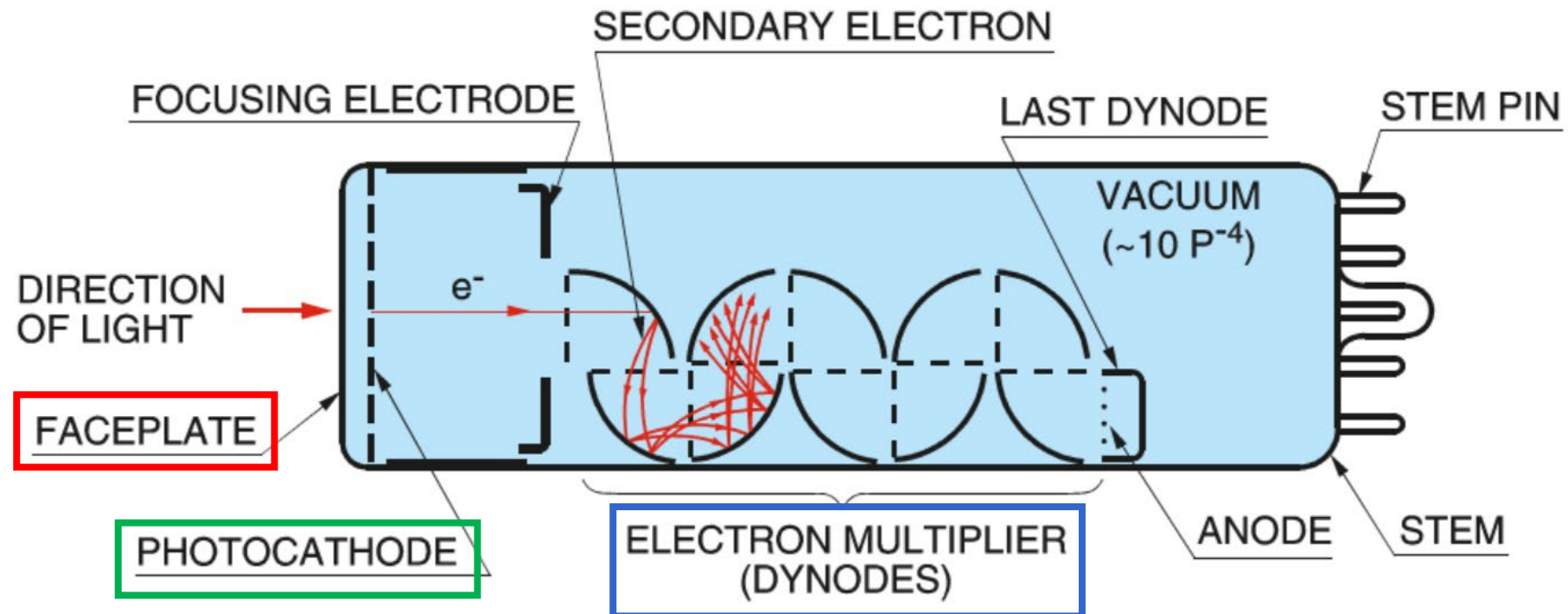
Wide Dynamic range

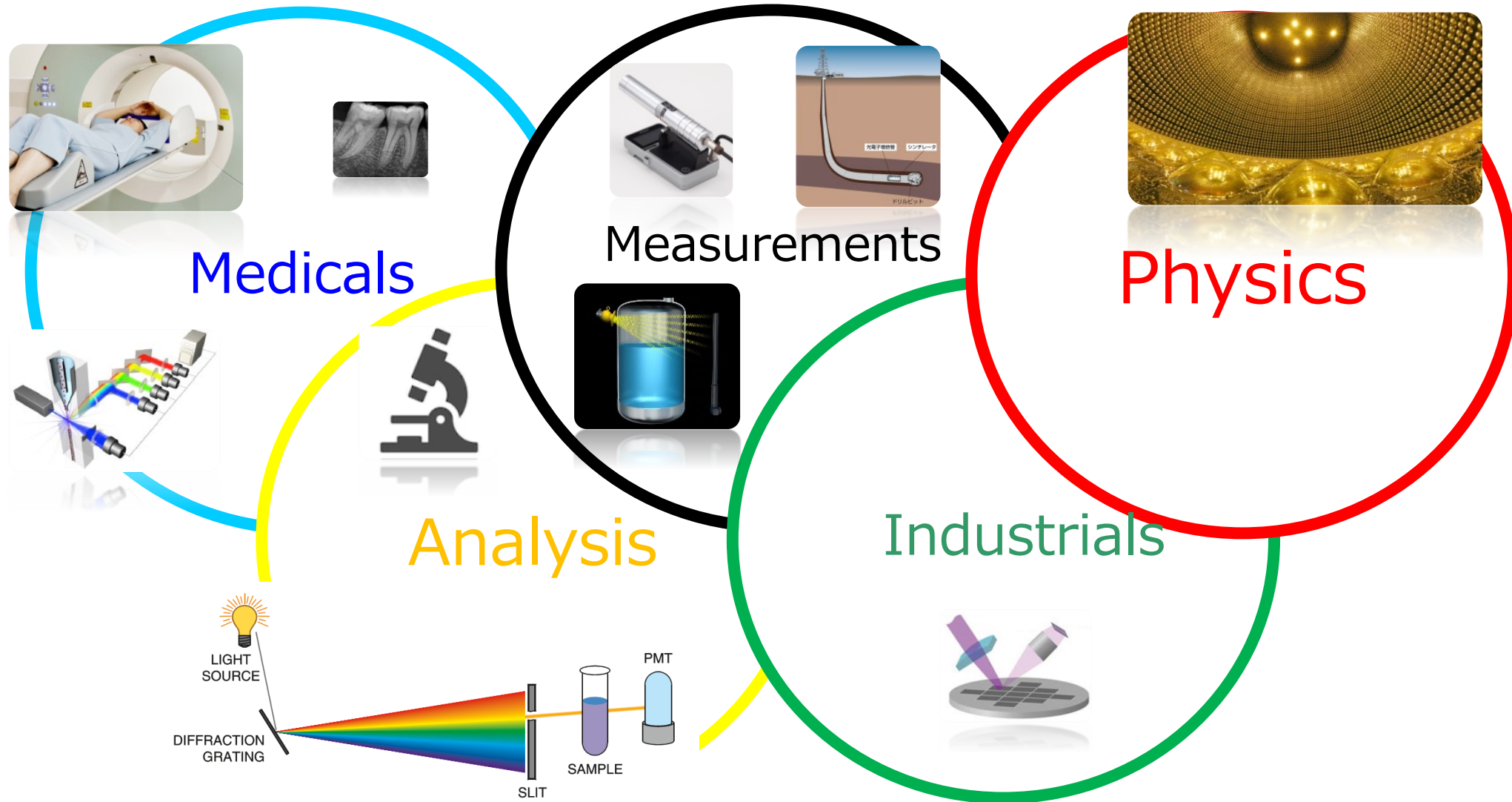
Usable for
Single Photon Counting ~
Large Amount of Light Detection!

PMT

Photodevice for detecting single- to multi-photon event with containing the following contents.

1. Window(Faceplate) : Transmittance of the incident light
2. Photocathode : Sensitivity to each wavelength
3. Dynode : Gain of PMT





High Energy Physics

In general, PMT in Neutrino experiments is used with water, ice or liquid scintillator to detect Cherenkov light/scintillation light by interaction with neutrino.

Super Kamiokande



11,200 pcs of 20-inch PMT were settled in Super-K tank

IceCube



5,160 pcs of 10-inch were deployed in south pole

KamLAND



~2,000 pcs of 17-inch/20-inch were used for KamLAND Project.



8-inch: R5912, 10-inch: R7081, 20-inch: R12860

Features

- Spectral Response: 300-650 nm
- High Gain: $1E+07$
- Good Time Characteristics
- Low Dark Count

High Energy Physics – Related Products



3-inch: R14374, 3.5-inch: R14689

Features

- Spectral Response: 300-650 nm
- High Gain: $1E+07$
- Good Time Characteristics
TTS(FWHM): 1.3–1.5 ns Typ.



8-inch: R14688

Features

- Spectral Response: 300-650 nm
- High Gain: $1E+07$
- Good Time Characteristics
TTS(FWHM): 1.0 ns Typ.

High Energy Physics – Related Products

Parameter		Datasheet		Unit
		R5912	R14688	
Diameter		202 / 8		mm/inch
Minimum Effective Area		Φ 190		mm
Cathode Luminous Sensitivity	Typ.	80		uA/lm
Cathode Blue Sensitivity index	Typ.	10		-
Radiant at 420 nm	Typ.	80		mA/W
Quantum efficiency at 390 nm	Typ.	25		%
Typical Gain	Typ.	1.0E+07		-
Applied voltage for gain of 1E+07	Typ.	1500	1750	V
Dark count (After 15 hours storage in darkness)	Typ.	4000		s ⁻¹
	Max.	8000		s ⁻¹
After Pulse	Max.	10		%
Rise Time	Typ.	3.6	2.2	ns
Electron transit time	Typ.	54	37	ns
Transit time spread(FWHM)	Typ.	2.4	1.0	ns

Rise Time, Transit Time and Transit time spread of R14688(new 8-inch PMT) are better compared to those of R5912(conventional 8-inch PMT)

www.hamamatsu.com

Distributor for Southeast Asia
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<https://www.hakuto.com.sg/>