

SiPM Single Photon Time Resolution Measurement

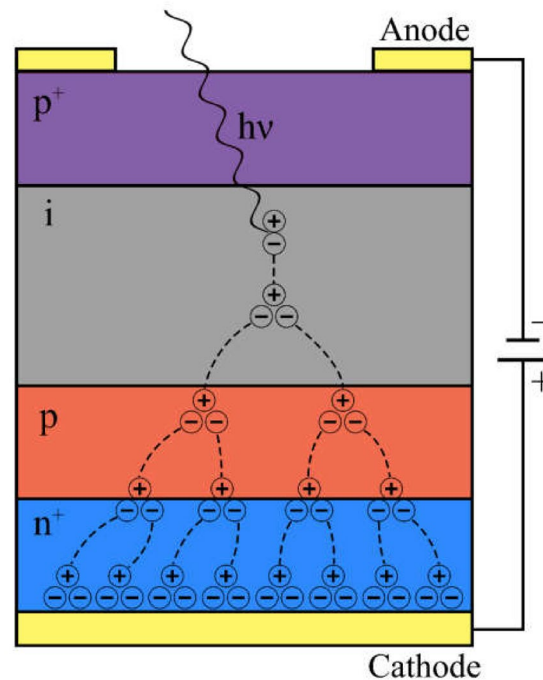
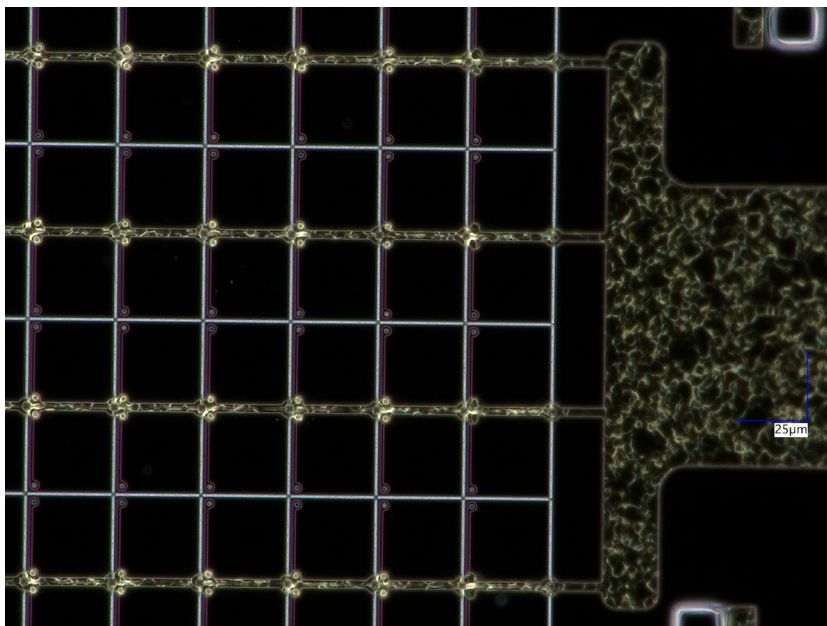
TP4b – Spring 2025

Presenter: Lai Gui

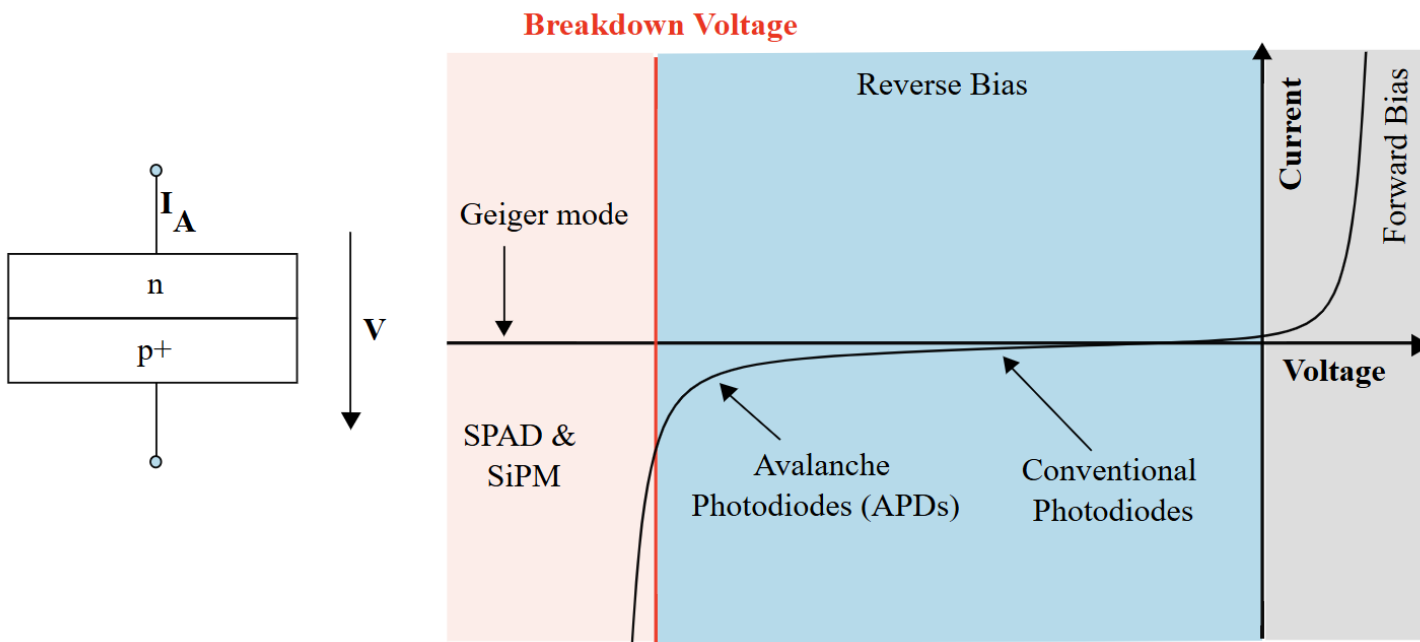
Supervisor: Federico Ronchetti

- Silicon Photomultiplier (SiPM)
- Experimental Setup
- Single Photon Time Resolution (SPTR)
- Analysis Method
- Results
- Future Objectives

- Composed of Single-Photon Avalanche Diode (SPAD)



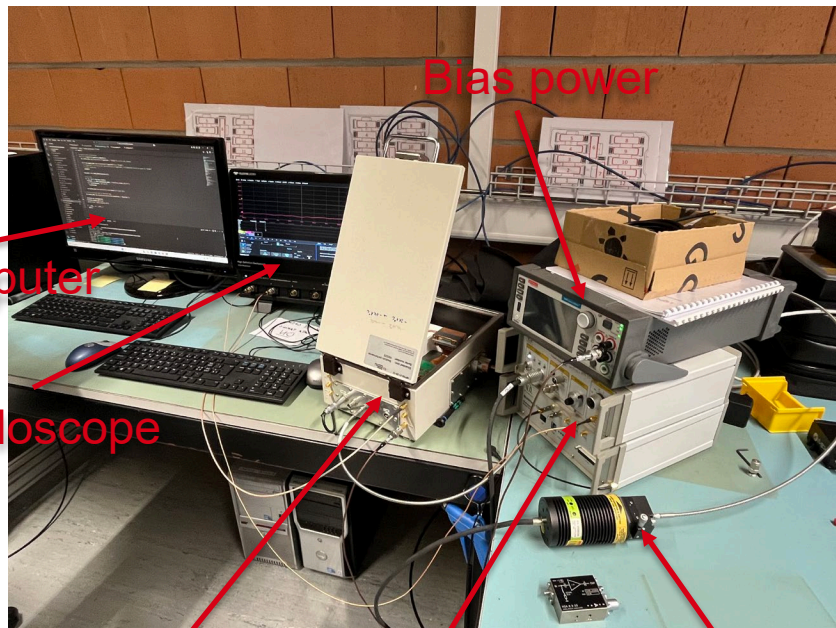
- SiPM cells operate at Geiger mode



Experimental Setup

- Setup in the SiPM room on the 2nd floor

Amplifier (40dB)



Computer

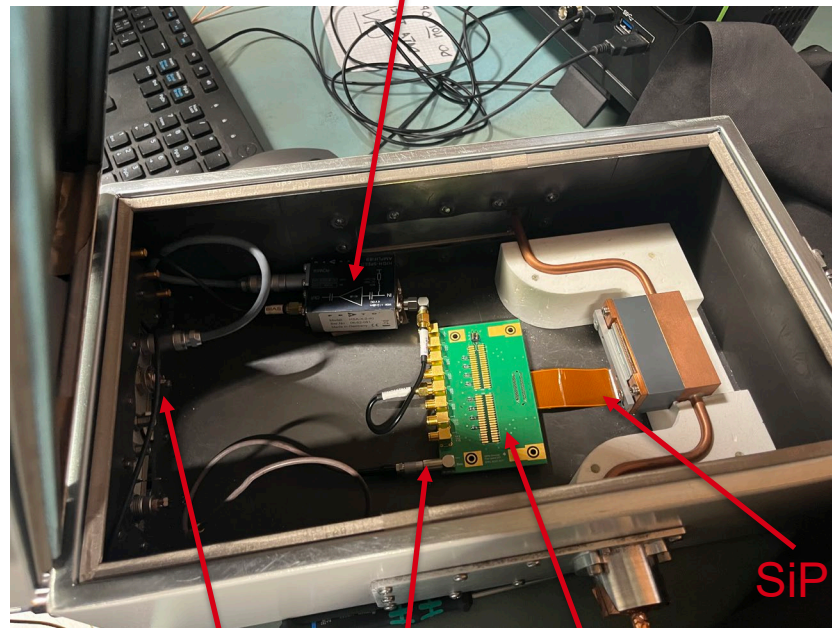
Oscilloscope

Bias power

Faraday box

Laser driver

Laser light gate



Laser

Bias

Readout board

SiPM

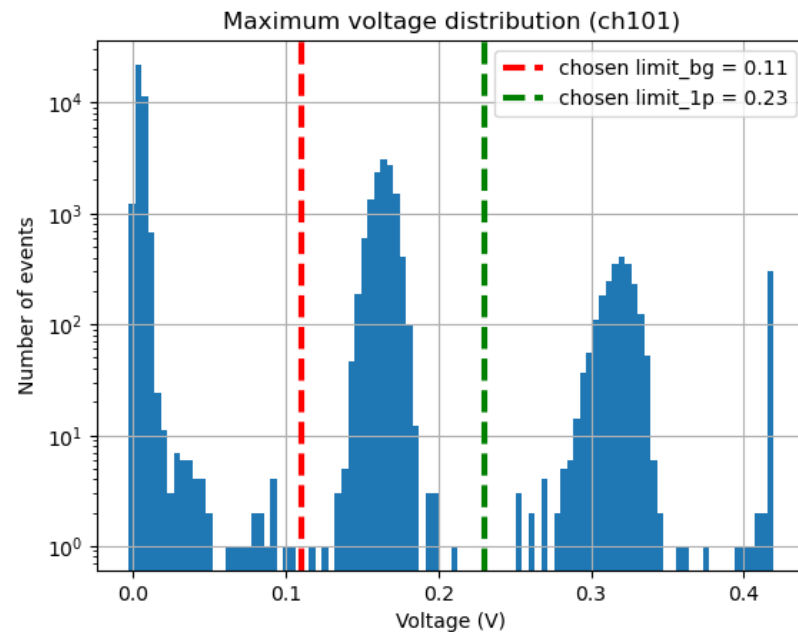
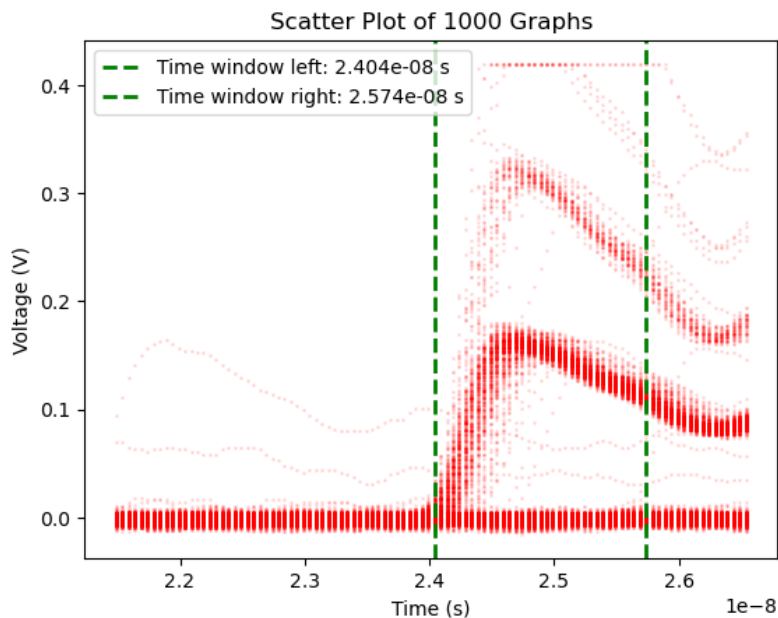
Experimental Setup

- Using the oscilloscope to acquire waveforms
- Task: analyse the time distribution at which the voltage of single photon events reach a certain threshold

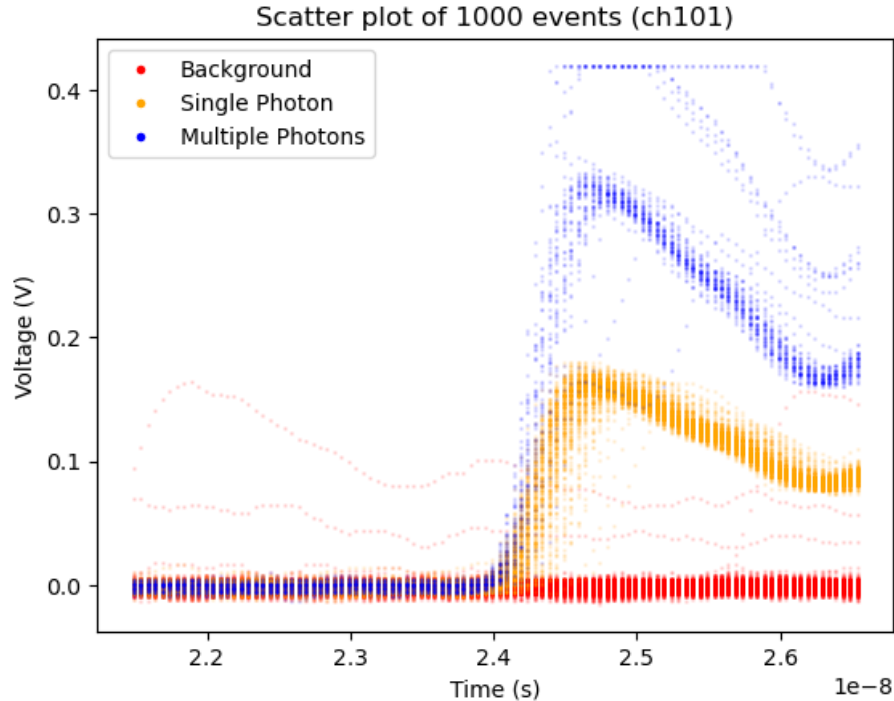


- Measurement of time distribution for SiPM to react to single photon events
- Caused by:
 - Intrinsic error: electric field in APD is not uniform, some photons take longer time to trigger avalanche current
 - Transit time skew: some SiPM cells are further away from the readout
 - Trigger time error: the laser trigger has a spread of $<20\text{ps}$ at the time of photon emission
 - Laser statistics: photons are emitted at slightly different times for each pulse with respect to the trigger
 - Jitter error: caused by the random fluctuation of the whole electronics setup

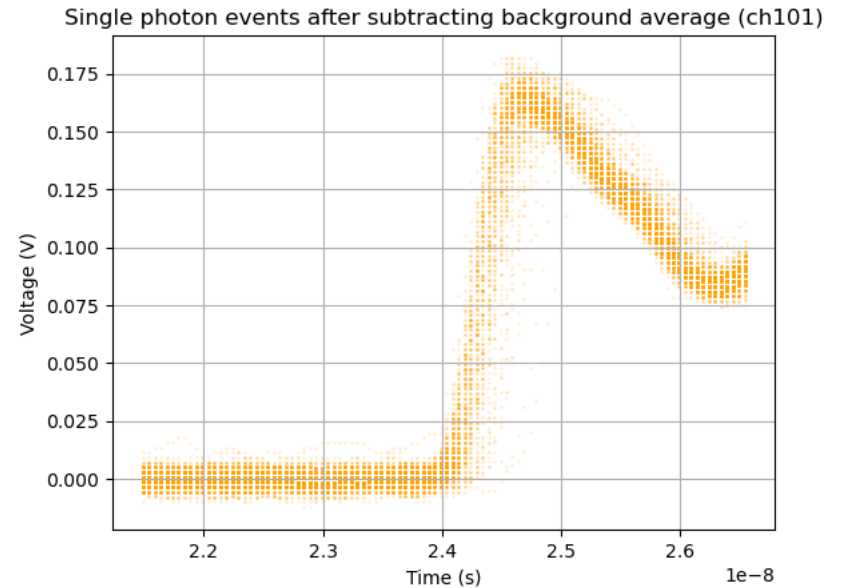
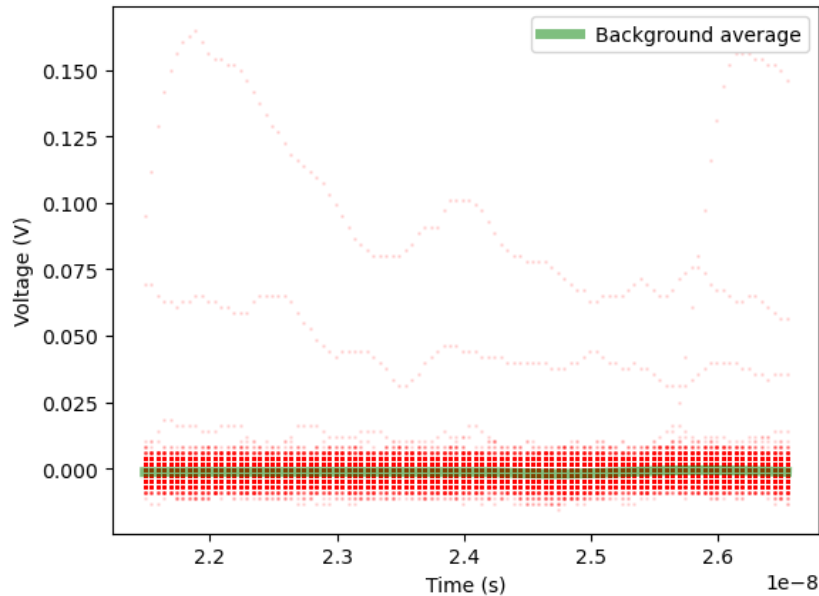
- Separate events based on maximum amplitudes



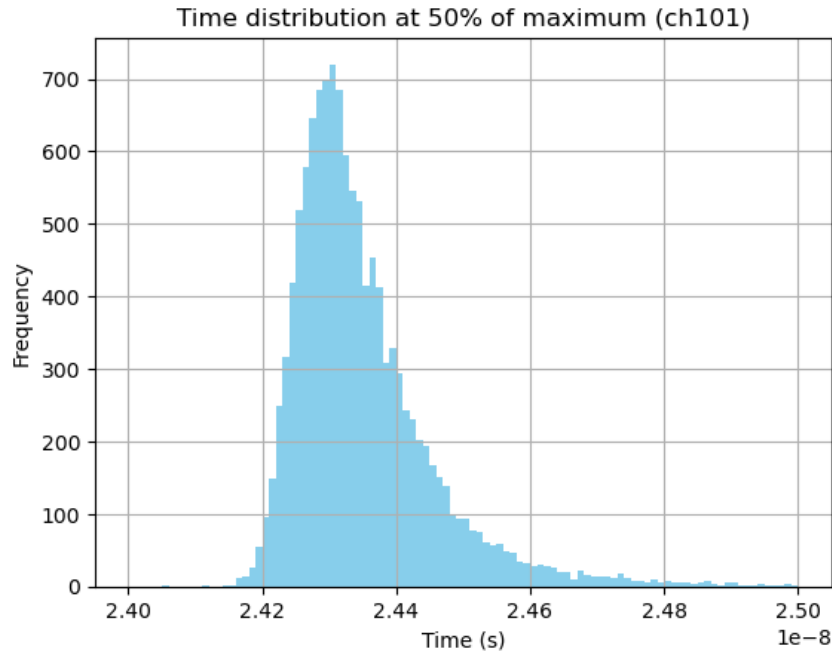
- Separate events based on maximum voltages



- Calculate mean bg and deduct from 1p events

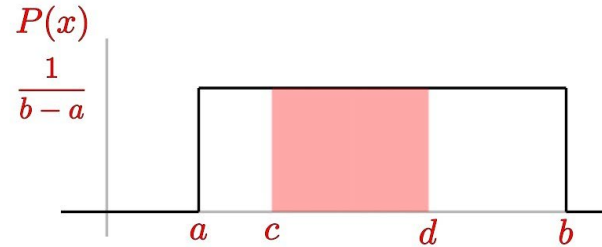


- Construct histogram of time distribution at different thresholds



- Bin width should not be lower than uniform distribution standard deviation
- In our case of sampling time interval 50 ps, bin sizes should be > 14.43 ps

Uniform Distribution



$$\text{Mean: } \mu = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

Probability

$$\text{S.D.: } \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{(b-a)^2}{12}} \quad P(c \leq X \leq d) = \frac{d-c}{b-a}$$

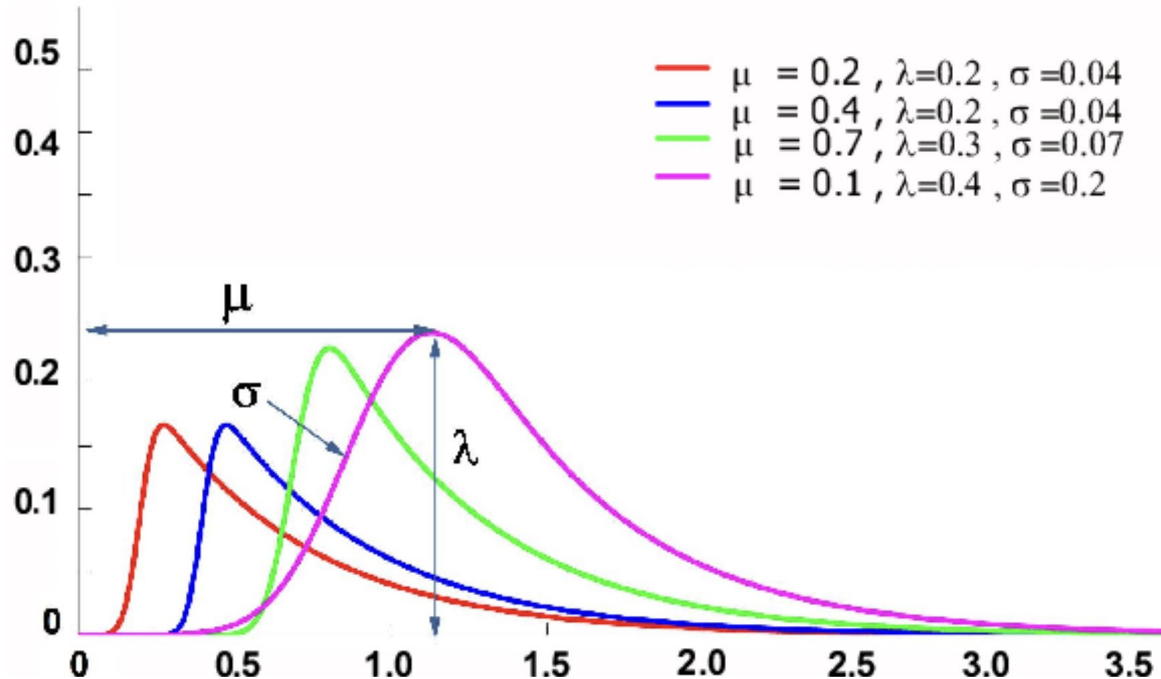
- Fitting model – Exponentially Modified Gaussian (EMG)

$$f(x; \mu, \sigma, \lambda) = \frac{\lambda}{2} \exp\left[\frac{\lambda}{2}(2\mu + \lambda\sigma^2 - 2x)\right] \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{\mu + \lambda\sigma^2 - x}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right)$$

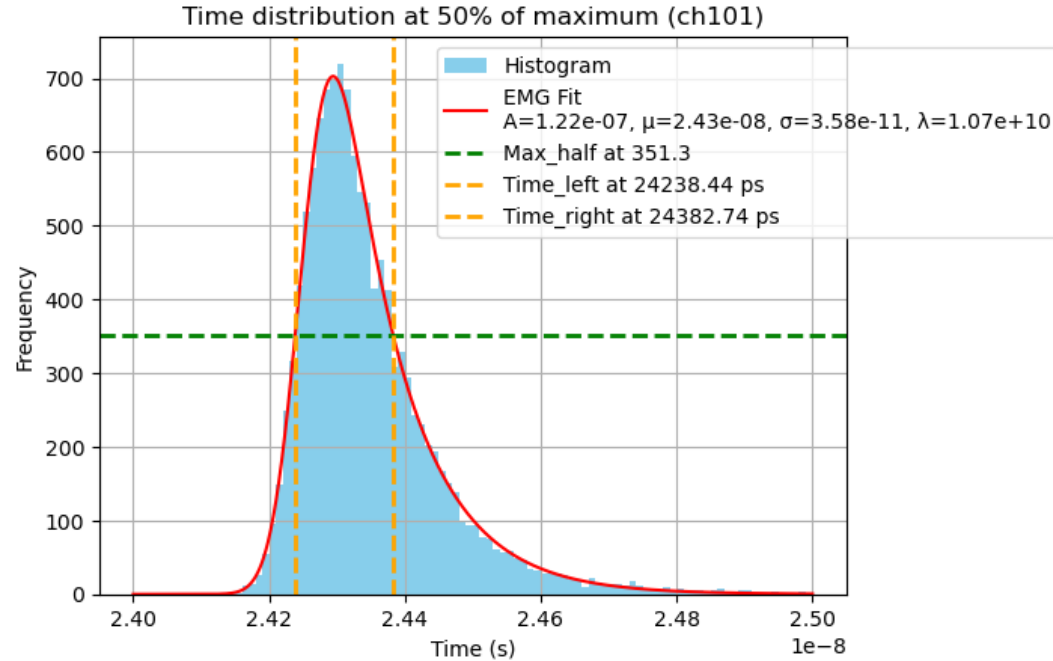
where complementary error function:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{erfc}(x) &= 1 - \operatorname{erf}(x) \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_x^{\infty} e^{-t^2} dt \end{aligned}$$

- Fitting model – Exponentially Modified Gaussian (EMG)

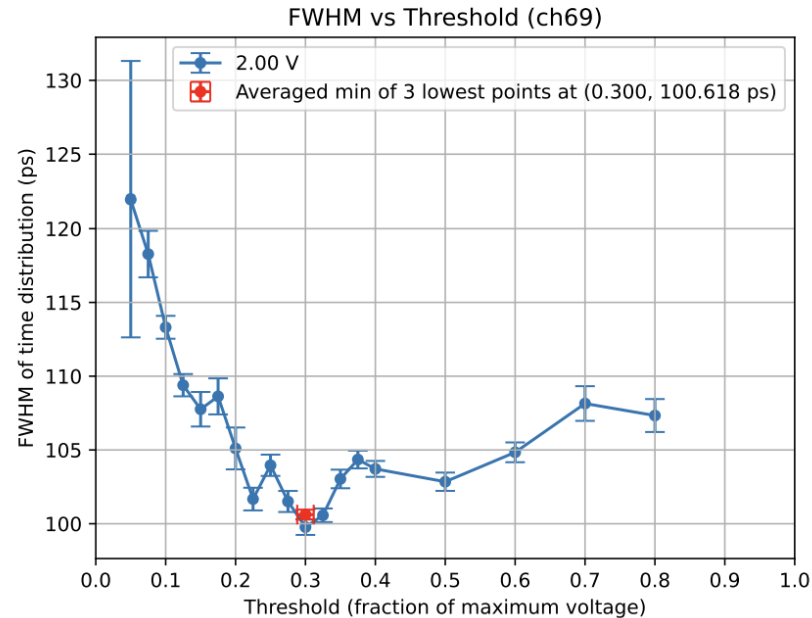


- Perform fitting

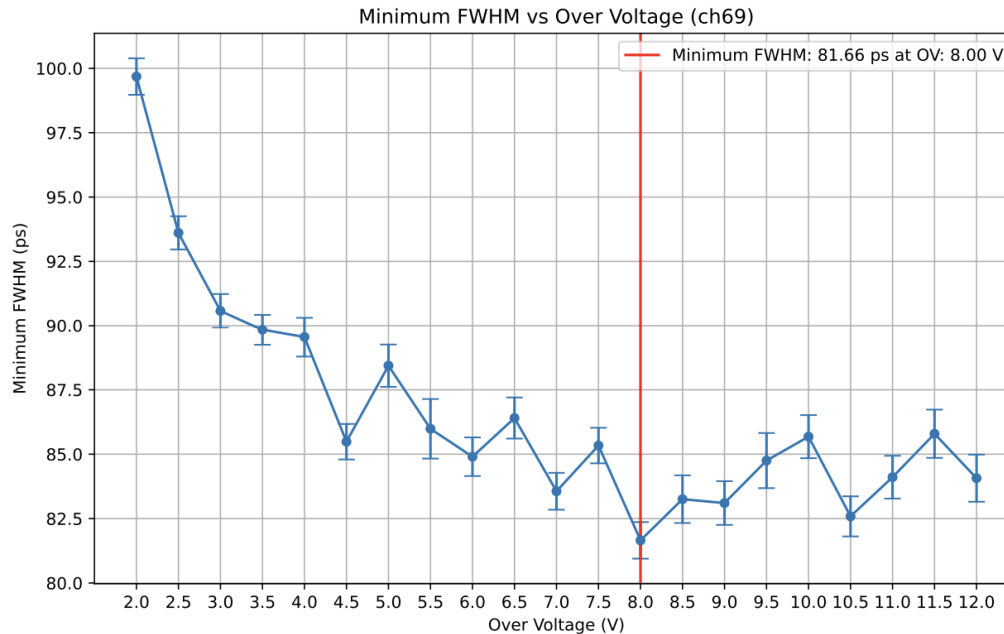


- Result of FWHM: 145.16 ps

- Plot over thresholds and find average of 3 points of lowest FWHM

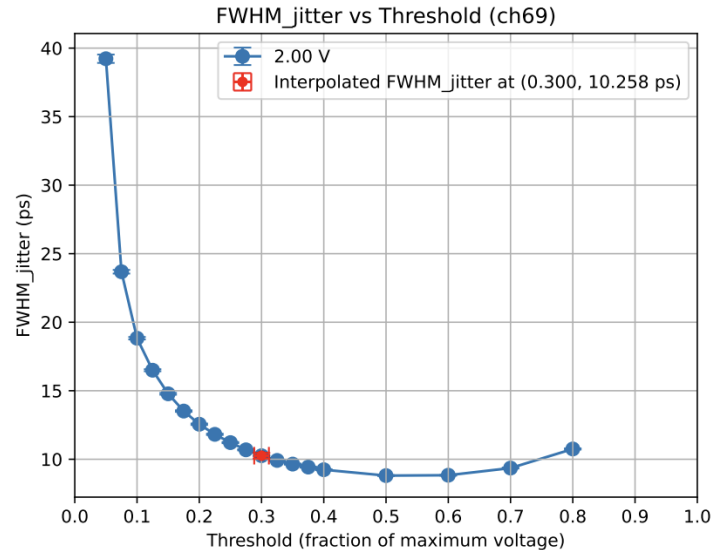


- Plot over different over voltages



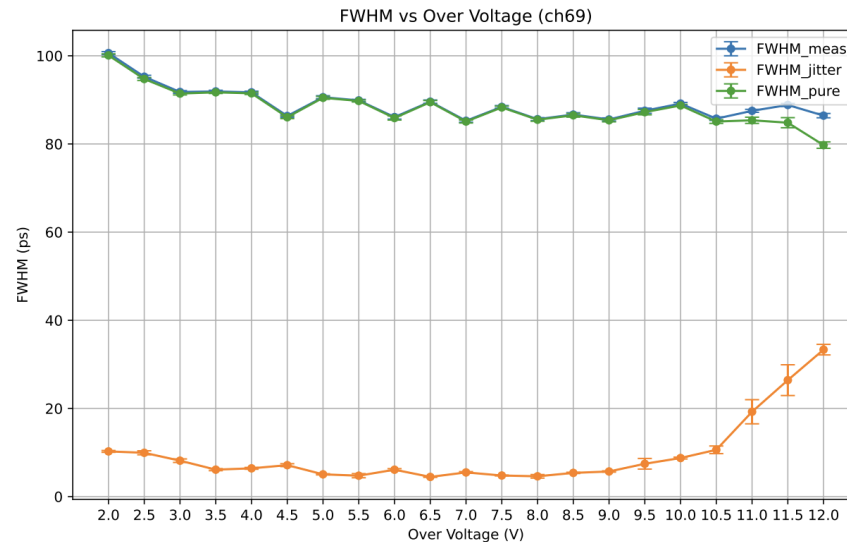
- Jitter error analysis

$$FWHM_{jitter} = 2.3458 \frac{\text{Background std}}{\text{Average gradient}}$$

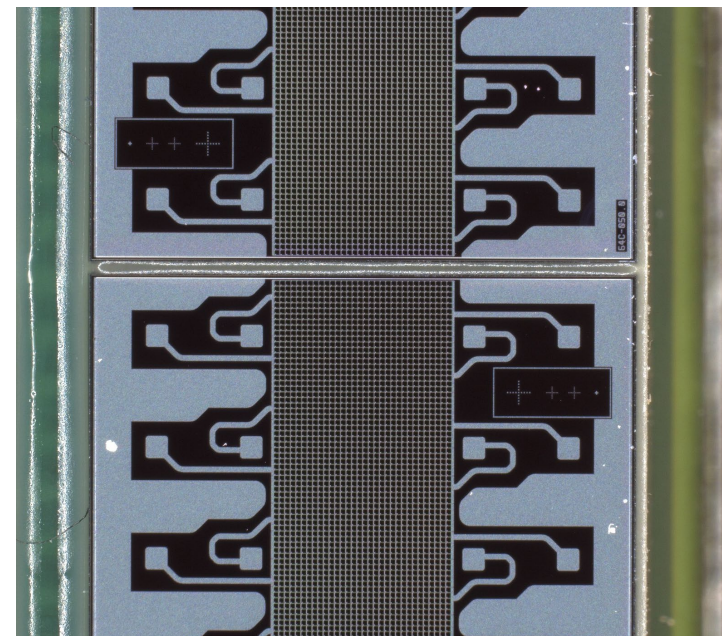
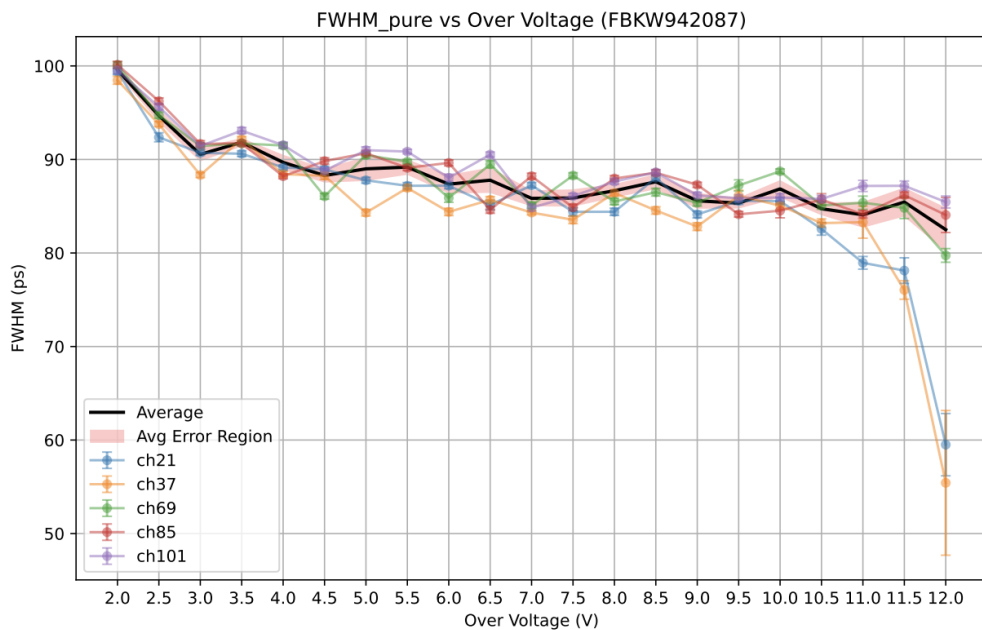


- $FWHM_{pure}$ can hence be obtained by

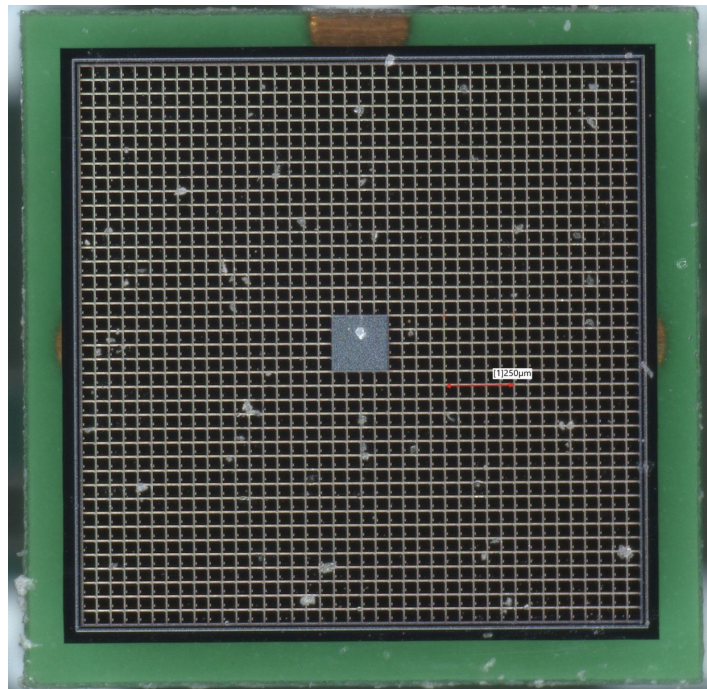
$$FWHM_{meas}^2 = FWHM_{pure}^2 + FWHM_{jitter}^2$$



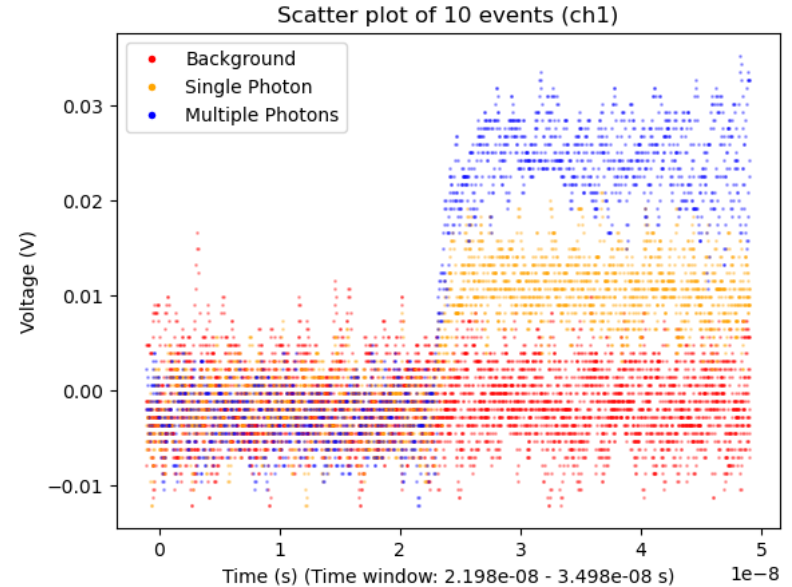
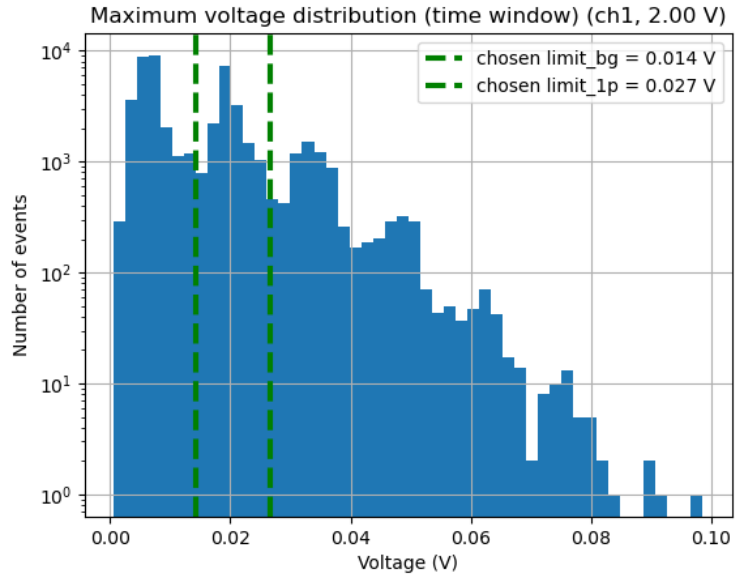
- Repeat for several channels to get average of the SiPM



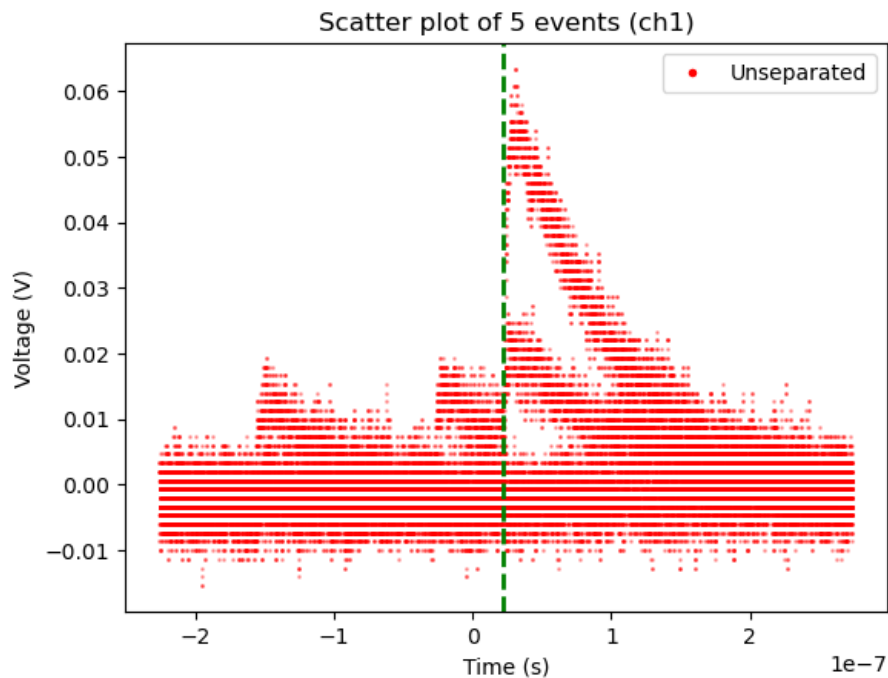
- Single channel SiPM analysis



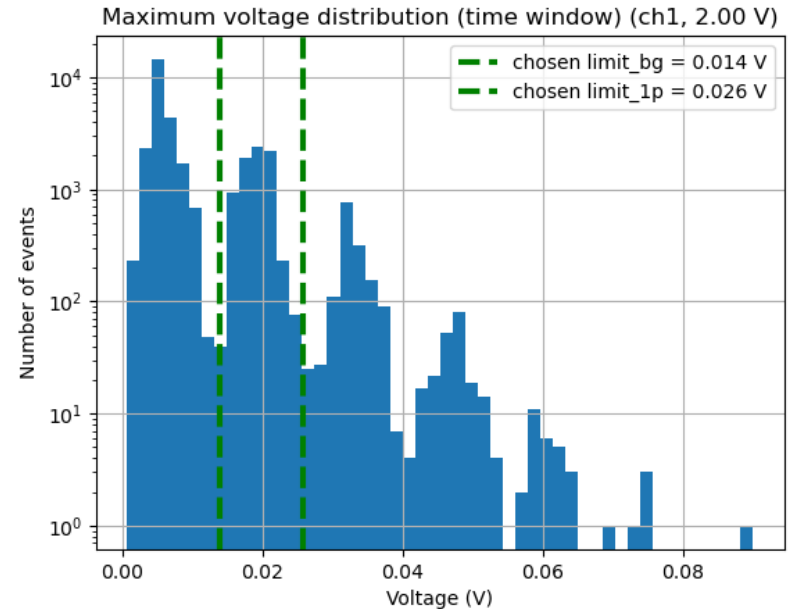
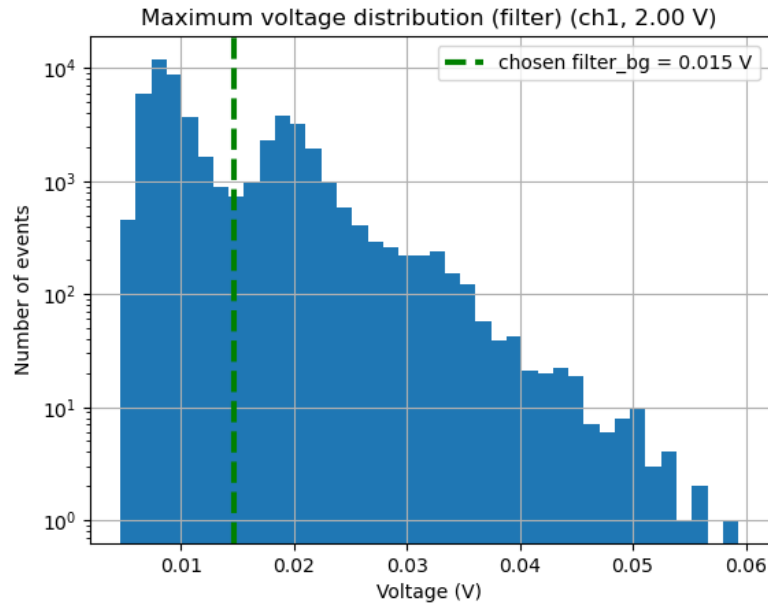
- Single channel SiPM analysis



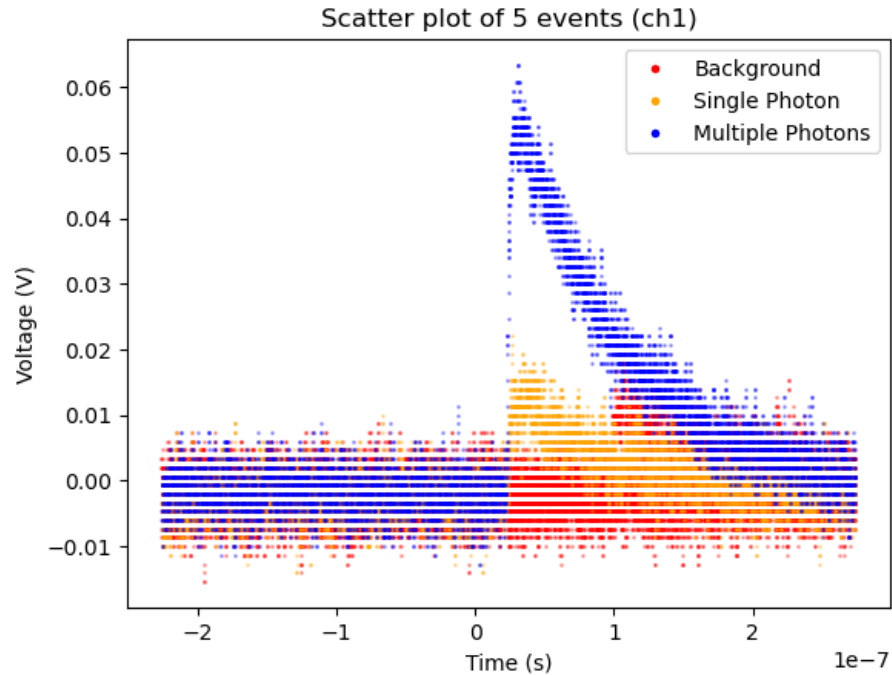
- Range enlarged 10 times



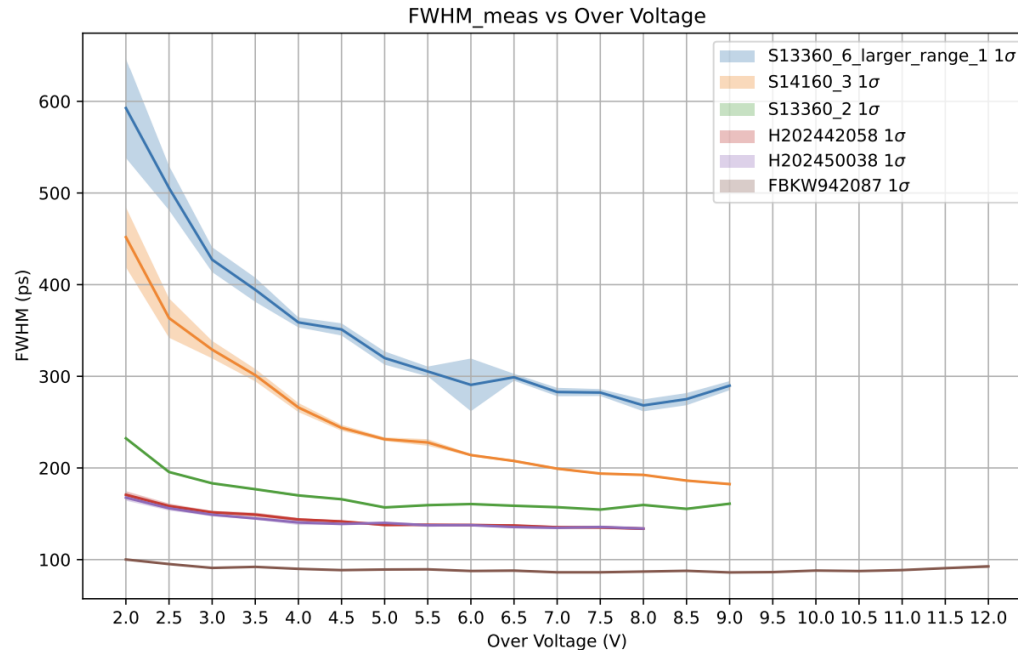
- Voltage filter



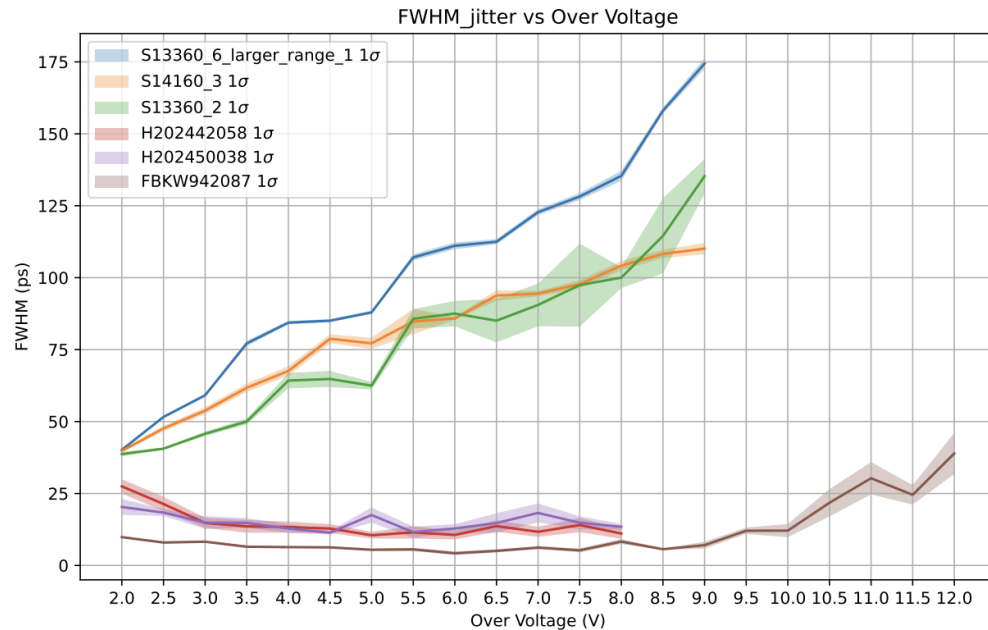
- Voltage filter



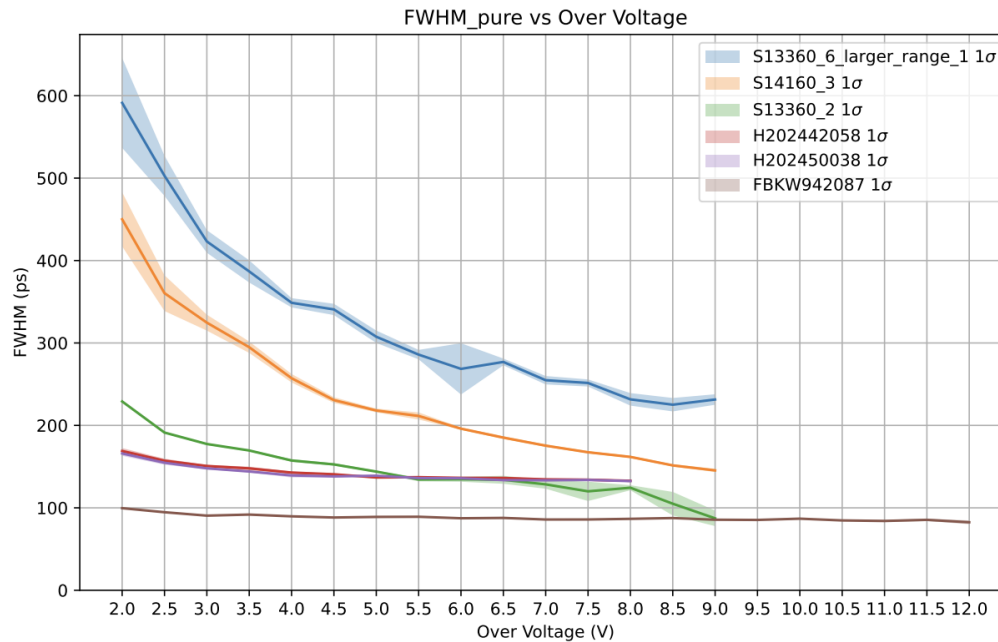
- FWHM_{meas} for all SiPMs



- FWHM_{jitter} for all SiPMs



- FWHM_{pure} for all SiPMs



- Perform SPTR analysis on more SiPMs
- Analyse the reason for this difference in SPTR - cell size? cell number? quenching resistor?
- Compose TP4b report

*Thank
you!*