# SiPM Characterization

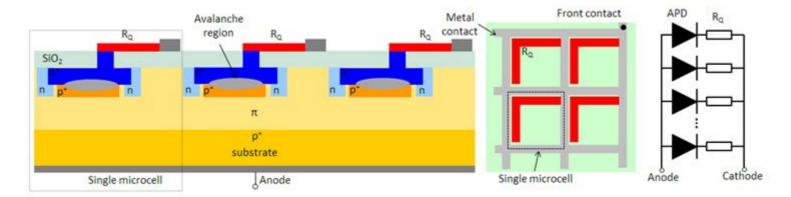
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### Outline

- Basic theory
- Experiment goal
- Methods and results
  - Breaking voltage
  - Gain measurements
  - Spectroscopy
- Conclusion

### What are SiPMs

- Silicon Photomultipliers
- Extremely sensitive photon detectors
  - Composed of a large amount of APDs
- Used more and more in high energy gamma spectroscopy and cosmic particle detection
- Array of cells can be combined to produce large detection areas

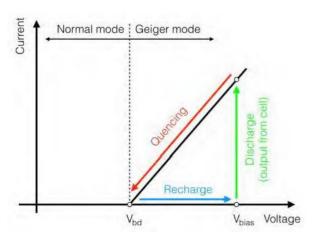


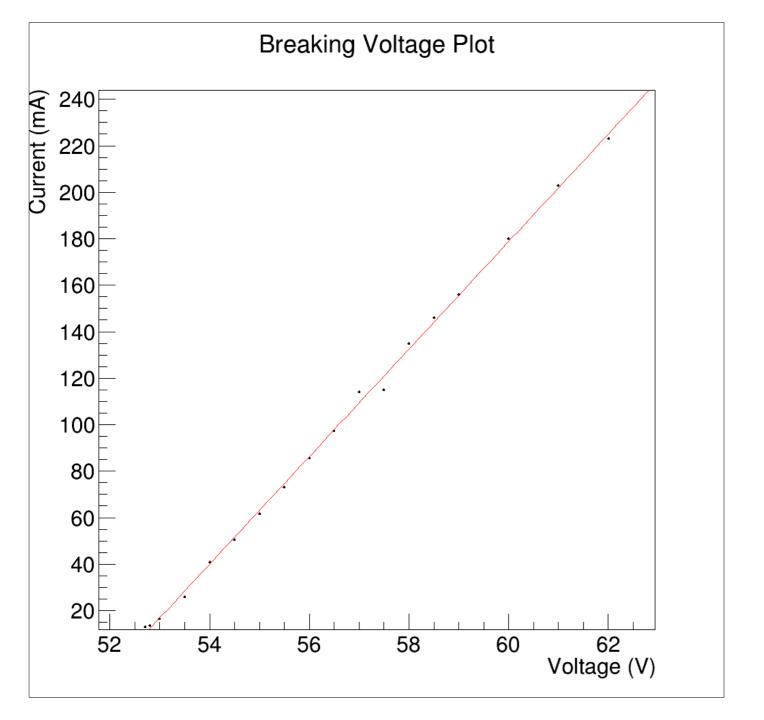
### Characterization

- Breaking & bias voltage
- Gain of the SiPM
- Spectroscopy

## Bias Voltage Measurements

- Measure the voltage output from the SiPM for bias voltages set on the power supply for 51 to 62 volts
- Linear fit will provide the breaking voltage and the bias voltage used will be breaking +3V

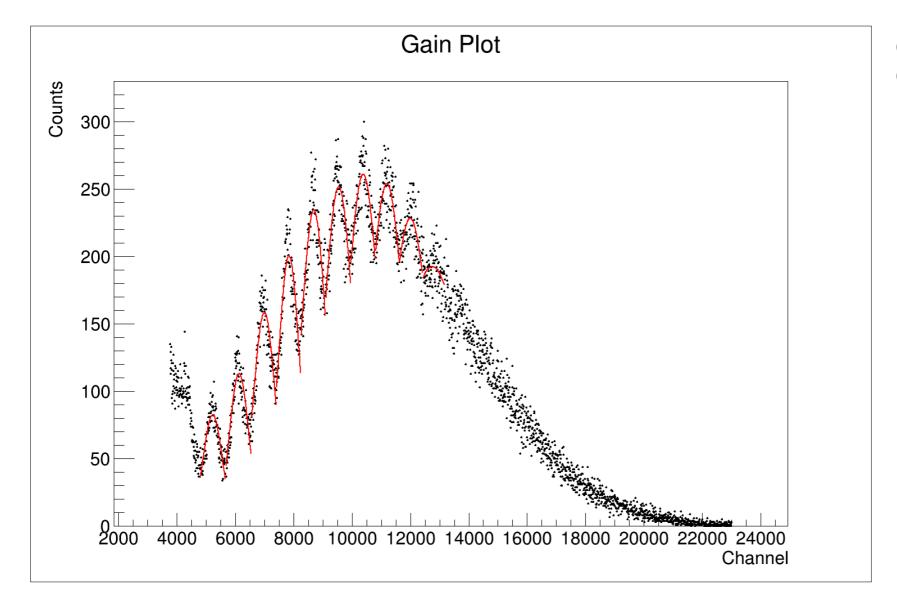




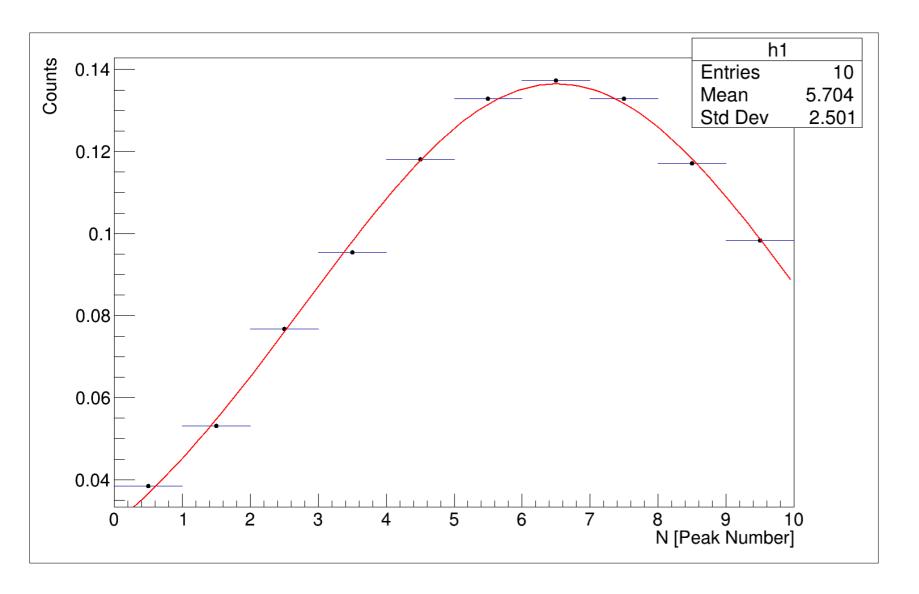
$$T-Test = 1.09$$

### Gain measurement

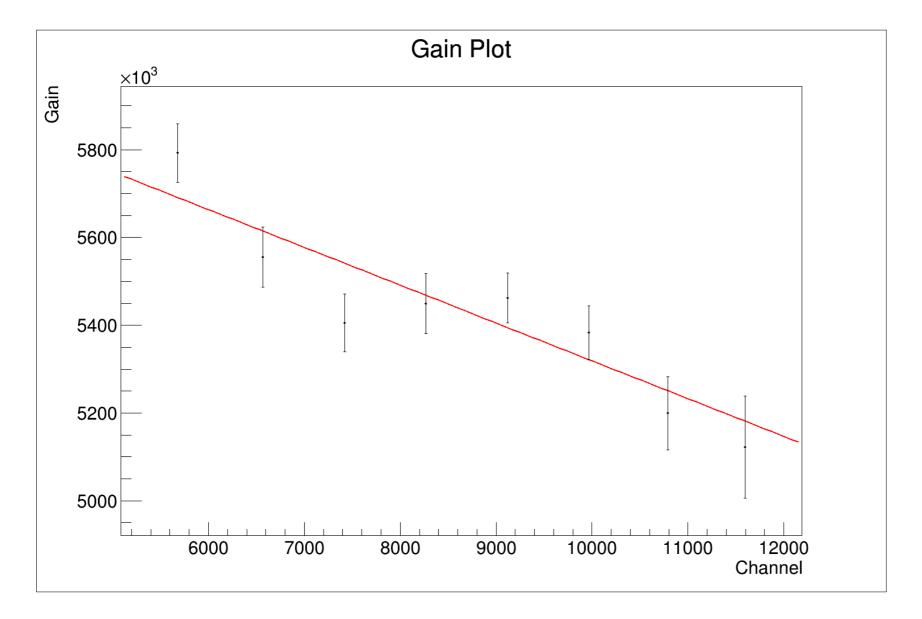
- Photon pulses were emitted and measured by the SiPM to different channels
- Each is a plotted peak allowing for gain calculation
- Calculated by multiplying constant by distance between peaks over charge
- The overall spectrum can be Poisson fitted
- The gain for each individual set of peaks can be fit linearly against its channel
- This was done twice with the gain set to 32dB and 38dB respectively



Gain 32dB = 2.634e6 Gain 38dB = 5.353e6



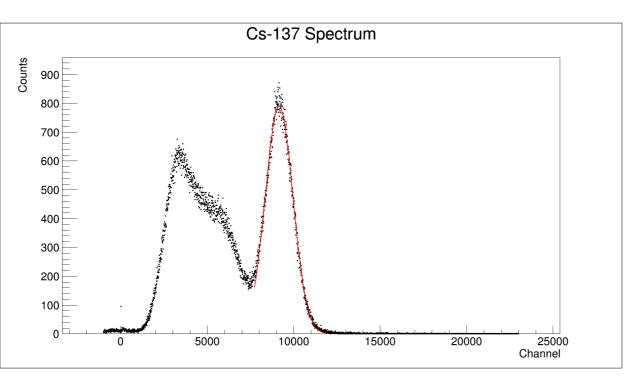
Mean +/- std dev 32dB = 7.897 +/- 3.888 Mean +/- std dev 38dB = 6.513 +/- 3.708

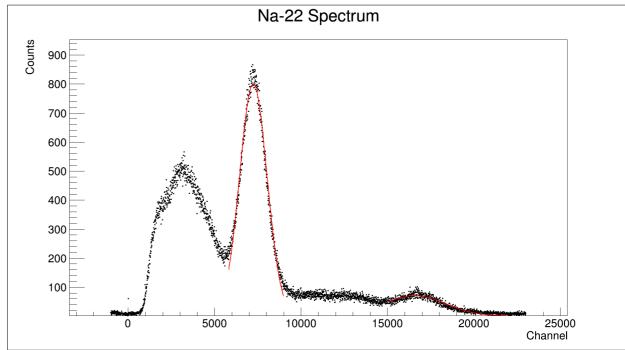


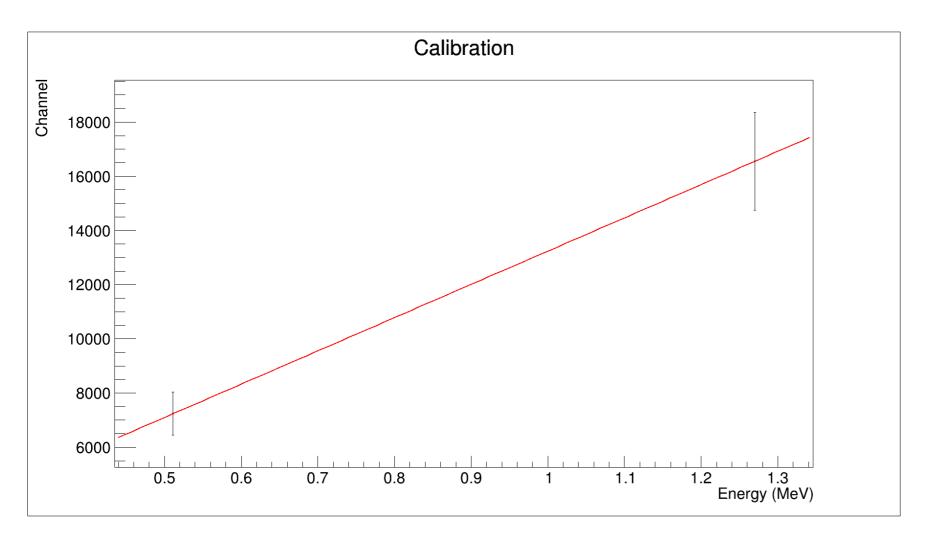
R<sup>2</sup> 32dB = 0.882 R<sup>2</sup> 38dB = 0.922

# Spectroscopy

 Scintillators and NaI crystal detectors used with SiPMs to measure annihilation peaks and calibrate the channels to energy







Cs-137 Energy = 0.665 +/1 0.2138

### Conclusion

- Overall went well, got values in the range of what was expected
- Spectroscopy for the crystal detector went very well
- Organic visibly had much poorer resolution as expected
  - Would need another sample to be able to do any estimation