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# First Look on Radiation Induced Photocurrent in LYSO+SiPM Package

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# Introduction

- A LYSO + SiPM layer will provide precision timing for MIPs as well as photons.
- While radiation induced absorption and light output loss are under control it is important to look radiation induced photocurrent in SiPM and its consequence to readout noise.
- Gamma-ray and neutron induced photocurrent were measured for LSO/LYSO crystals of 25 x 25 x 200 mm, and is used to calculate radiation induced photo-electron number for SiPMs in 10 ns readout gate as well as the corresponding readout noise.



# CMS Radiation Environment

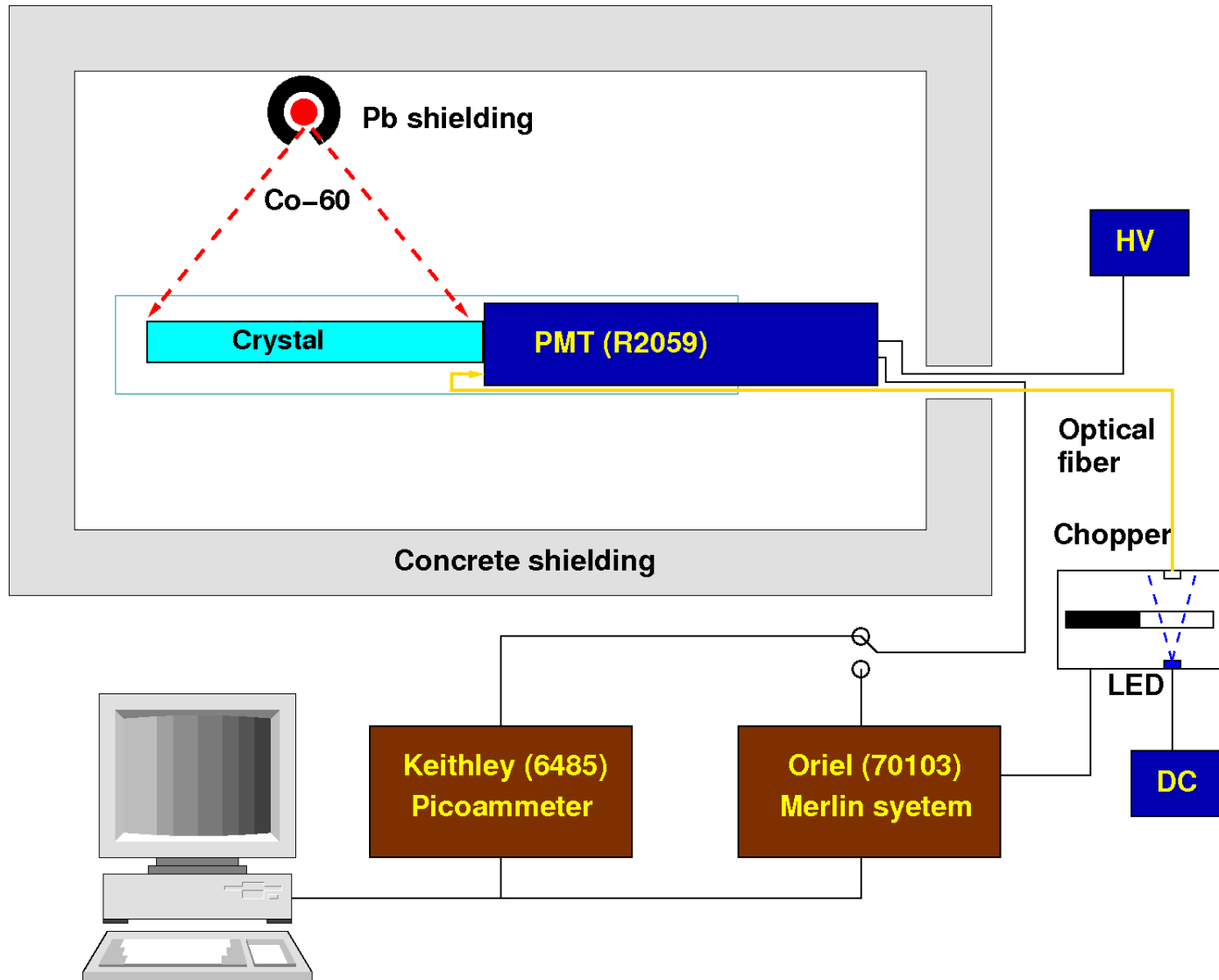


BRIL simulation: <https://cms-project-fluka-flux-map.web.cern.ch/cms-project-fluka-flux-map/>,  
which are consistent with the CMS note CMS DP-2013/028.

CMS ECAL Environment	LHC ( $10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ , $500 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ )		HL-LHC ( $7 \text{ TeV}$ , $5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ , $3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ )			
	Barrel (max)	Endcap (max)	Barrel ( $\eta=0$ )	Barrel ( $\eta=1.479$ )	Endcap ( $\eta=1.479$ )	Endcap ( $\eta=3$ )
Absorbed dose (rad)	<b>3.50E+05</b>	<b>2.10E+07</b>	<b>1.20E+06</b>	<b>2.25E+06</b>	<b>6.03E+05</b>	<b>5.66E+07</b>
Dose rate (rad/h)	21	1260	72	135	36	3394
Fast neutrons fluence ( $\text{cm}^{-2}$ )	<b>3.00E+13</b>	<b>8.00E+14</b>	<b>3.63E+14</b>	<b>5.24E+14</b>	<b>3.35E+14</b>	<b>2.94E+15</b>
Fast neutrons flux ( $\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ )	5.00E+05	1.33E+07	6.05E+06	8.73E+06	5.58E+06	4.90E+07
Charged hadrons fluence ( $\text{cm}^{-2}$ )	<b>4.00E+11</b>	<b>5.00E+13</b>	<b>6.68E+12</b>	<b>8.65E+12</b>	<b>2.71E+12</b>	<b>5.82E+14</b>
Charged hadrons flux ( $\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ )	6.67E+03	8.33E+05	1.11E+05	1.44E+05	4.52E+04	9.69E+06

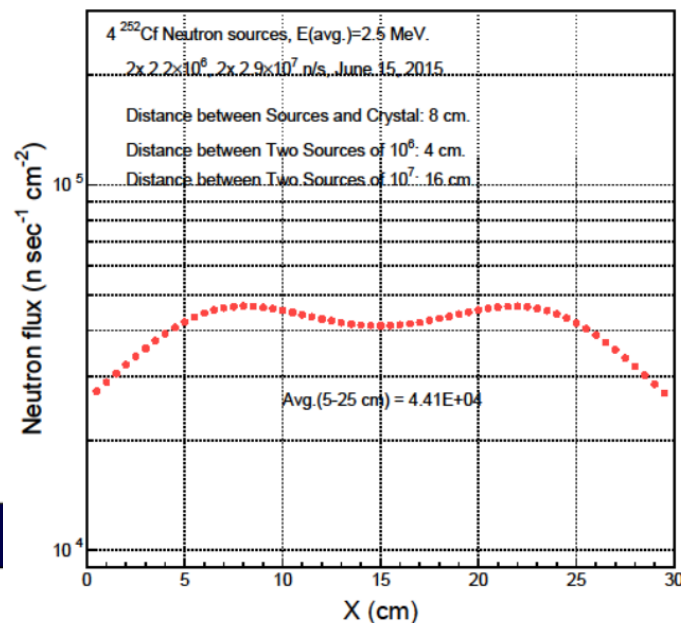
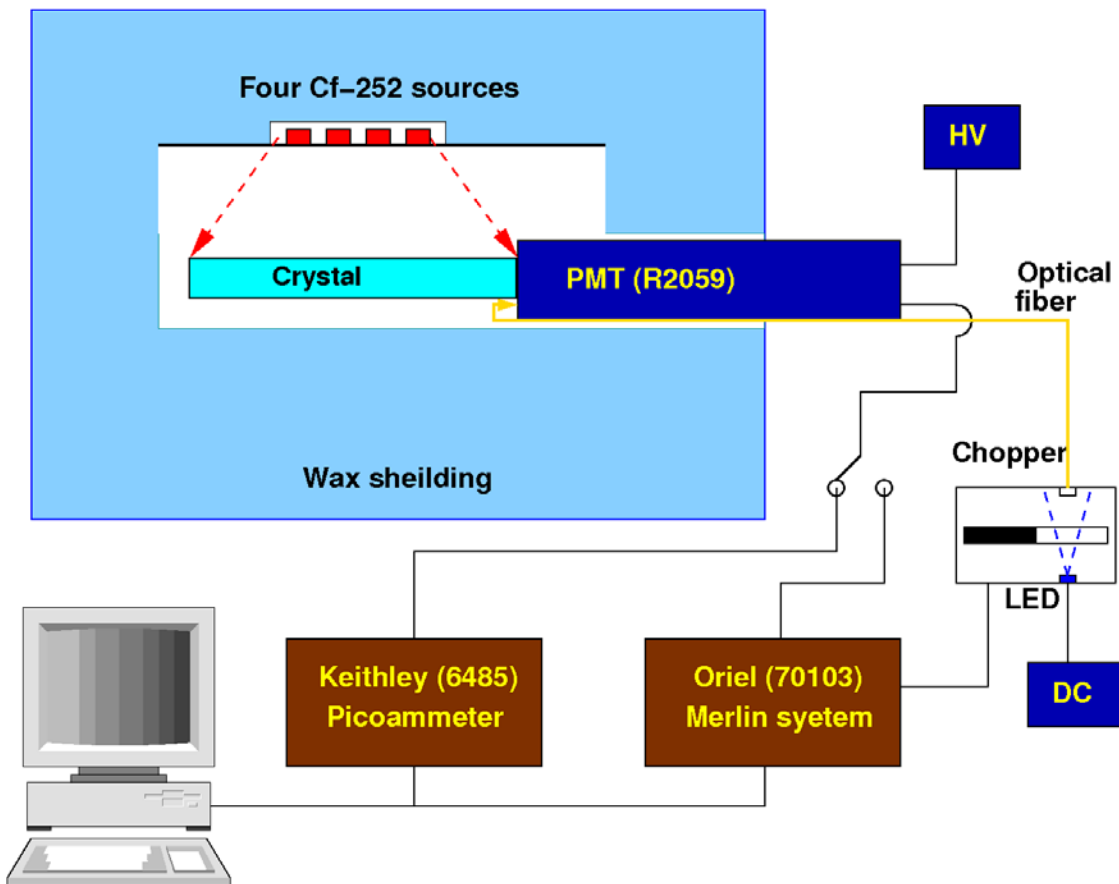


# Gamma-Ray Induced Photocurrent





# Neutron Induced Photocurrent





# Radiation Induced Photoelectron Coefficient



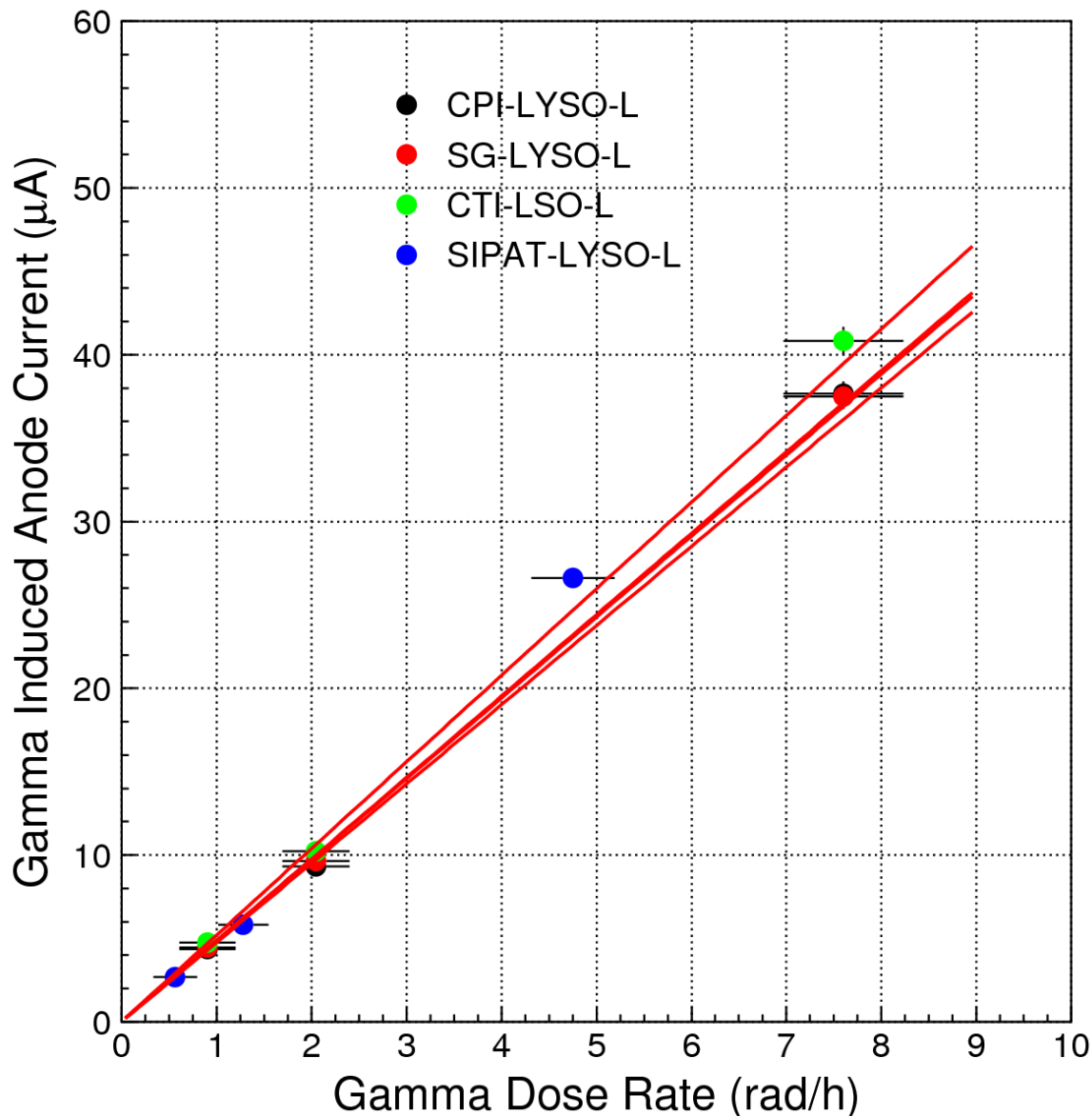
F is radiation induced photoelectron numbers per second, determined by the measured anode current in the PMT.

$$F = \frac{\frac{\text{Photocurrent}}{\text{Charge}_{\text{electron}} \times \text{Gain}_{\text{PMT}}}}{\text{Dose rate}_{\gamma\text{-ray}} \text{ or } \text{Flux}_{\text{neutron}}}$$

Energy equivalent noise is derived as the standard deviation of photoelectron number in the readout gate normalized to the light output



# $\gamma$ -ray Induced Photocurrent



$\gamma$ -ray induced anode current was measured for four LSO/LYSO samples at different dose rate



# Gamma Induced Photocurrent in Four LSO/LYSO Crystals



Gamma-ray induced photo-electron coefficient averaged for four LSO/LYSO crystals of  $25 \times 25 \times 200 \text{ mm}^3$ :  $4.86\text{E}10 \text{ p.e. s}^{-1} (\text{rad/h})^{-1}$

[www.hep.caltech.edu/~zhu/papers/09\\_NSSCR\\_gamma.pdf](http://www.hep.caltech.edu/~zhu/papers/09_NSSCR_gamma.pdf)

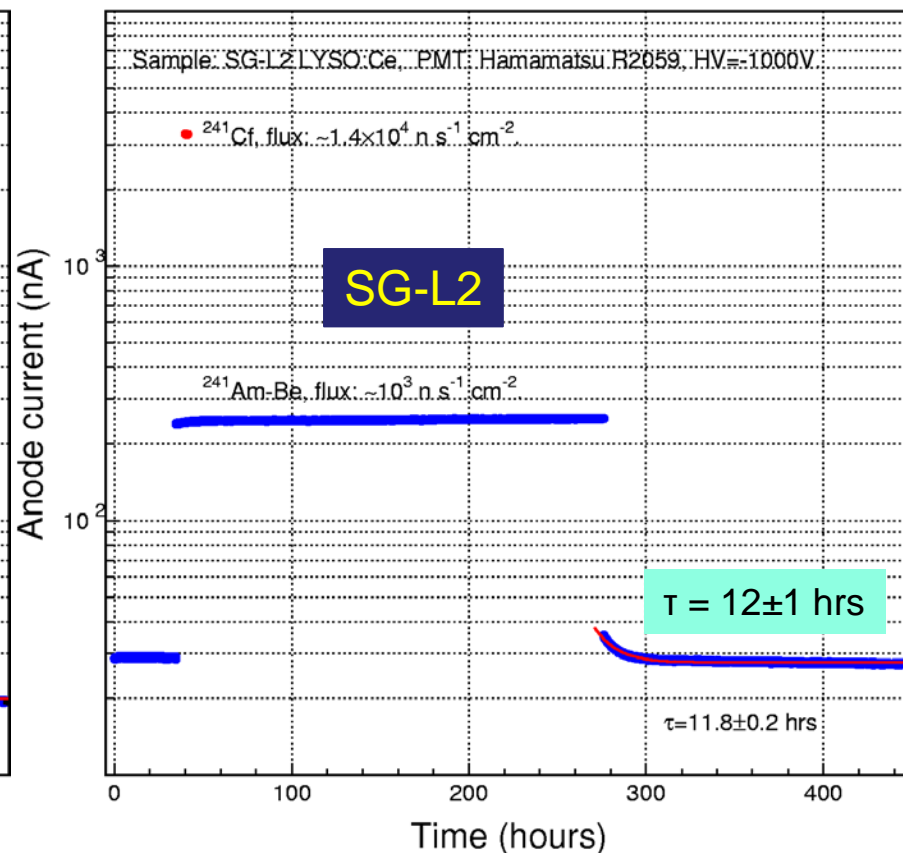
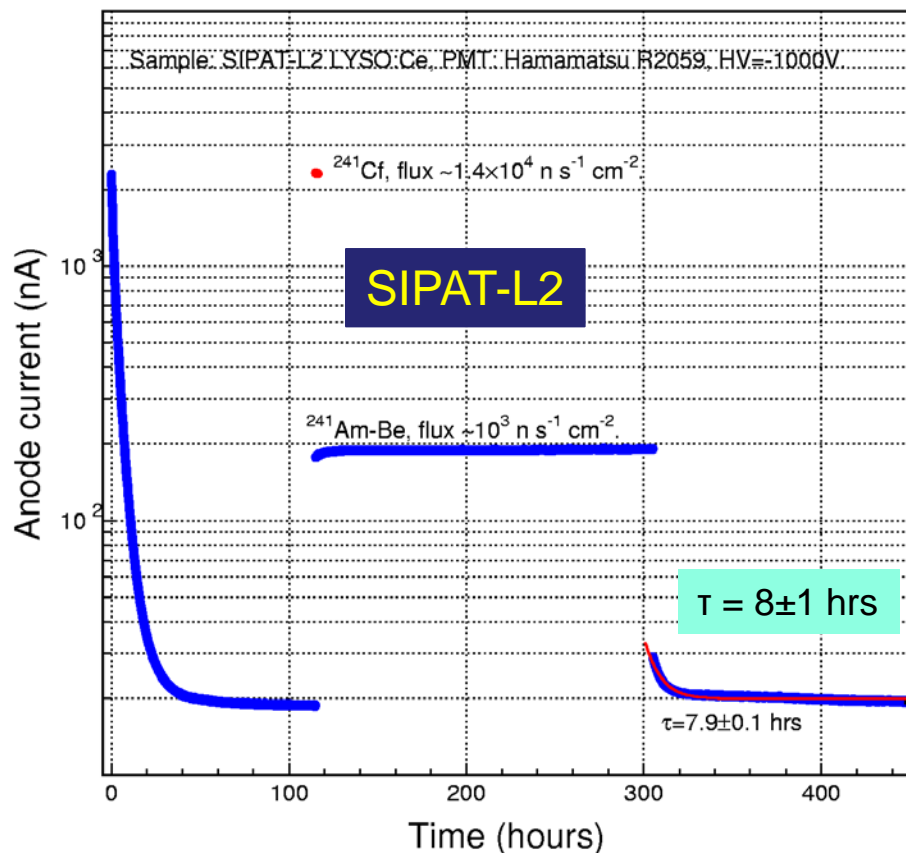
TABLE I  
SUMMARY OF GAMMA INDUCED COEFFICIENT AND READOUT NOISE IN PWO AND LSO/LYSO

Sample ID	L.Y. p.e./MeV	$F^a$ p.e.s <sup>-1</sup> (rad/h) <sup>-1</sup>	$Q_{bar}$ p.e.	$Q_{end}$ p.e.	$\sigma_{bar}$ MeV	$\sigma_{end}$ MeV
SIC-S392 PWO	7.1	1.94E +08	290	9680	2.4	13.8
SIC-S411 PWO	6.7	1.76E +08	265	8820	2.4	14.0
BTCP-2133 PWO	5.8	1.52E +08	244	8120	2.7	15.6
BTCP-2162 PWO	7.1	1.89E +08	284	9460	2.4	13.7
CPI-LYSO-L	2060	4.74E +10	1.41E +05	4.71E +06	0.2	1.1
SG-LYSO-L	2270	4.80E +10	1.44E +05	4.80E +06	0.2	1.0
CTI-LSO-L	2020	5.10E +10	1.53E +05	5.10E +06	0.2	1.1
SIPAT-LYSO-L	2155	4.80E +10	1.44E +05	4.80E +06	0.2	1.0





# Neutron Induced Photocurrent in Two LYSO Crystals





# Neutron Induced Photocurrent in Two LYSO Samples



Neutron induced photo current factor averaged for two LYSO samples of 25 x 25 x 200 mm:  $2.75E3 \text{ p.e. n}^{-1} \text{ cm}^2$

[www.hep.caltech.edu/~zhu/papers/09\\_NSSCR\\_neutron.pdf](http://www.hep.caltech.edu/~zhu/papers/09_NSSCR_neutron.pdf)

TABLE I  
SUMMARY OF THE NEUTRON INDUCED READOUT NOISE

Sample ID	Dimension $\text{cm}^3$	L.Y. p.e./MeV	$F^a$ p.e.n $^{-1}$ cm $^2$	$F^c$ p.e.n $^{-1}$ cm $^2$	$\sigma_{bar}^a$ MeV	$\sigma_{bar}^c$ MeV	$\sigma_{end}^a$ MeV	$\sigma_{end}^c$ MeV
SIC-2781 PWO	$2.8 \times 22. \times 3.0$	14.2	$1.7 \times 10^3$	$1.6 \times 10^3$	3.0	2.9	16.9	16.4
BTCP-2376 PWO	$2.8 \times 22. \times 3.0$	7.5	$1.0 \times 10^3$	$1.2 \times 10^3$	4.3	4.8	24.6	26.9
SIPAT-L2 LYSO	$2.5 \times 20. \times 2.5$	1940	$2.6 \times 10^5$	$2.3 \times 10^3$	0.4	0.4	2.2	2.0
SG-L2 LYSO	$2.5 \times 20. \times 2.5$	2480	$3.4 \times 10^3$	$3.2 \times 10^3$	0.3	0.3	1.9	1.9
SIC BGO	$2.5 \times 20. \times 2.5$	340	$2.0 \times 10^4$	$4.1 \times 10^4$	1.4	1.9	7.7	11.0
SIC CeF $_3$	$3.0 \times 14. \times 3.0$	60	$2.6 \times 10^3$	$3.0 \times 10^3$	1.2	1.3	7.0	7.5



# Radiation Induced Photocurrent and Readout Noise in LYSO+SiPM

With SiPM area of  $5 \times 5 \text{ mm}^2$ , both readout gate and recovery time of 10 ns, radiation induced photo electrons (r.i.p.e.) and noise ( $\sigma$ ) are calculated within the readout gate, assuming light output of LYSO plate of 3000 p.e./MeV

No	LYSO Plates		HL-LHC (7 TeV, $5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ , $3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ )***							
	(mm <sup>3</sup> )	Vol. Corrected F	EB, $\eta=0$		EB, $\eta=1.479$		EE, $\eta=1.479$		EE, $\eta=3$	
$\gamma$ induced p.c.		(p.e. s <sup>-1</sup> (rad/h) <sup>-1</sup> )	r.i.p.e.	$\sigma$ (keV)	r.i.p.e.	$\sigma$ (keV)	r.i.p.e.	$\sigma$ (keV)	r.i.p.e.	$\sigma$ (keV)
1	10×10×1.5	8.23E+07	2.96E+01	5.13E+00	5.55E+01	7.03E+00	1.49E+01	3.64E+00	1.40E+03	3.52E+01
2	10×10×3	1.65E+08	5.93E+01	7.26E+00	1.11E+02	9.94E+00	2.98E+01	5.14E+00	2.79E+03	4.98E+01
3	10×10×5	2.74E+08	9.88E+01	9.37E+00	1.85E+02	1.28E+01	4.96E+01	6.64E+00	4.66E+03	6.43E+01
n induced p.c.		(p.e. n <sup>-1</sup> cm <sup>2</sup> )	r.i.p.e.	$\sigma$ (keV)	r.i.p.e.	$\sigma$ (keV)	r.i.p.e.	$\sigma$ (keV)	r.i.p.e.	$\sigma$ (keV)
1	10×10×1.5	4.48E+00	1.36E-01	3.47E-01	1.95E-01	4.17E-01	1.25E-01	3.33E-01	1.10E+00	9.88E-01
2	10×10×3	8.96E+00	2.71E-01	4.91E-01	3.91E-01	5.90E-01	2.50E-01	4.71E-01	2.19E+00	1.40E+00
3	10×10×5	1.49E+01	4.52E-01	6.34E-01	6.52E-01	7.61E-01	4.17E-01	6.09E-01	3.66E+00	1.80E+00



# Summary



- Gamma-ray and neutron induced photocurrent was measured for long LYSO crystals and used to extract radiation induced photoelectron number in the readout gate for LYSO+SiPM package. Its variation is used to extract radiation induced readout noise.
- While radiation induced readout noise is negligible because of high light output of LYSO crystals, the number of SiPM pixels fired by radiation is found to be less than 200 at the barrel and several thousands at the endcaps. Further investigation with LYSO+SiPM under radiation is needed.
- At HL-LHC, the dominant contribution to radiation induced photocurrent is from gamma-rays, not neutrons.

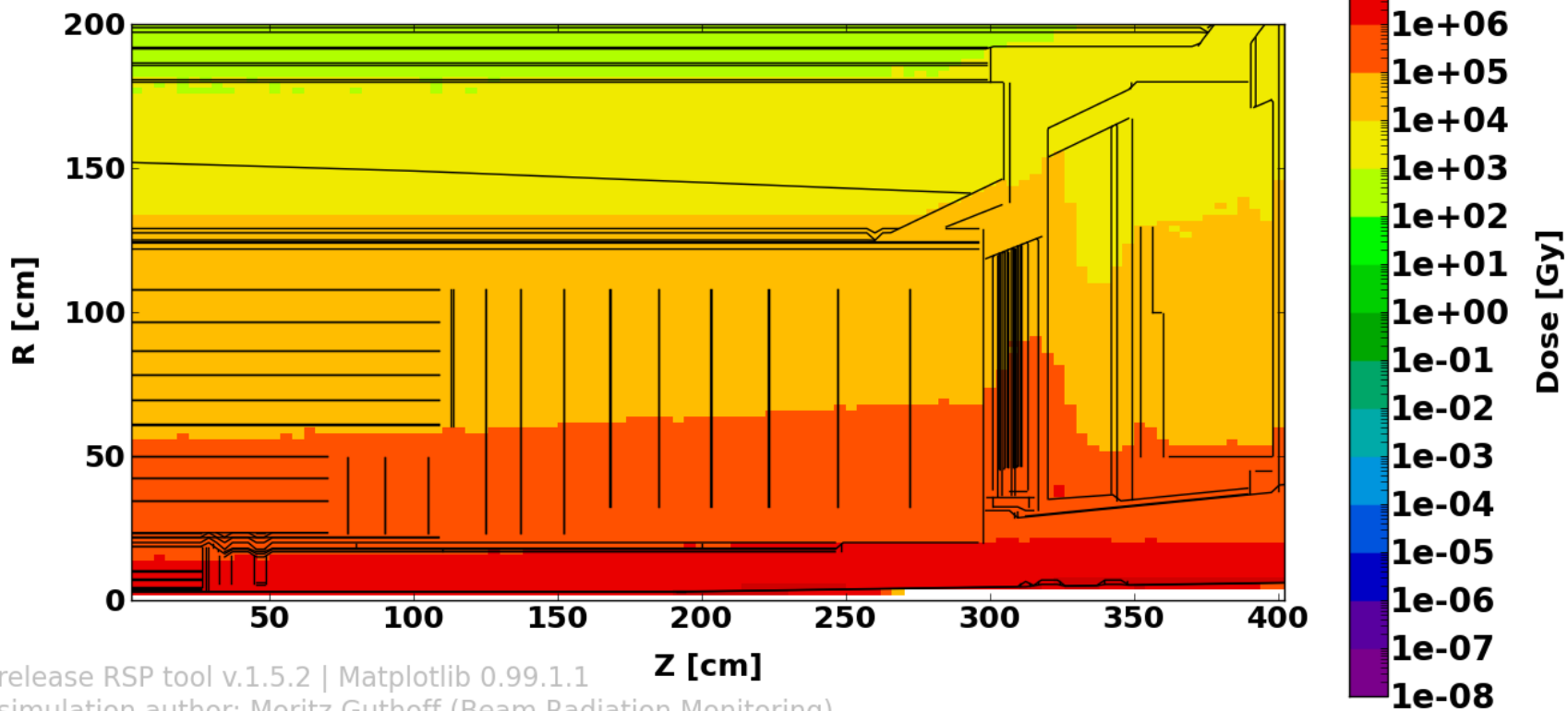


# Ionization Dose for HL-LHC



CMS pp 7TeV FLUKA: Dose  
3000.0 [fb<sup>-1</sup>]

for internal CMS use only



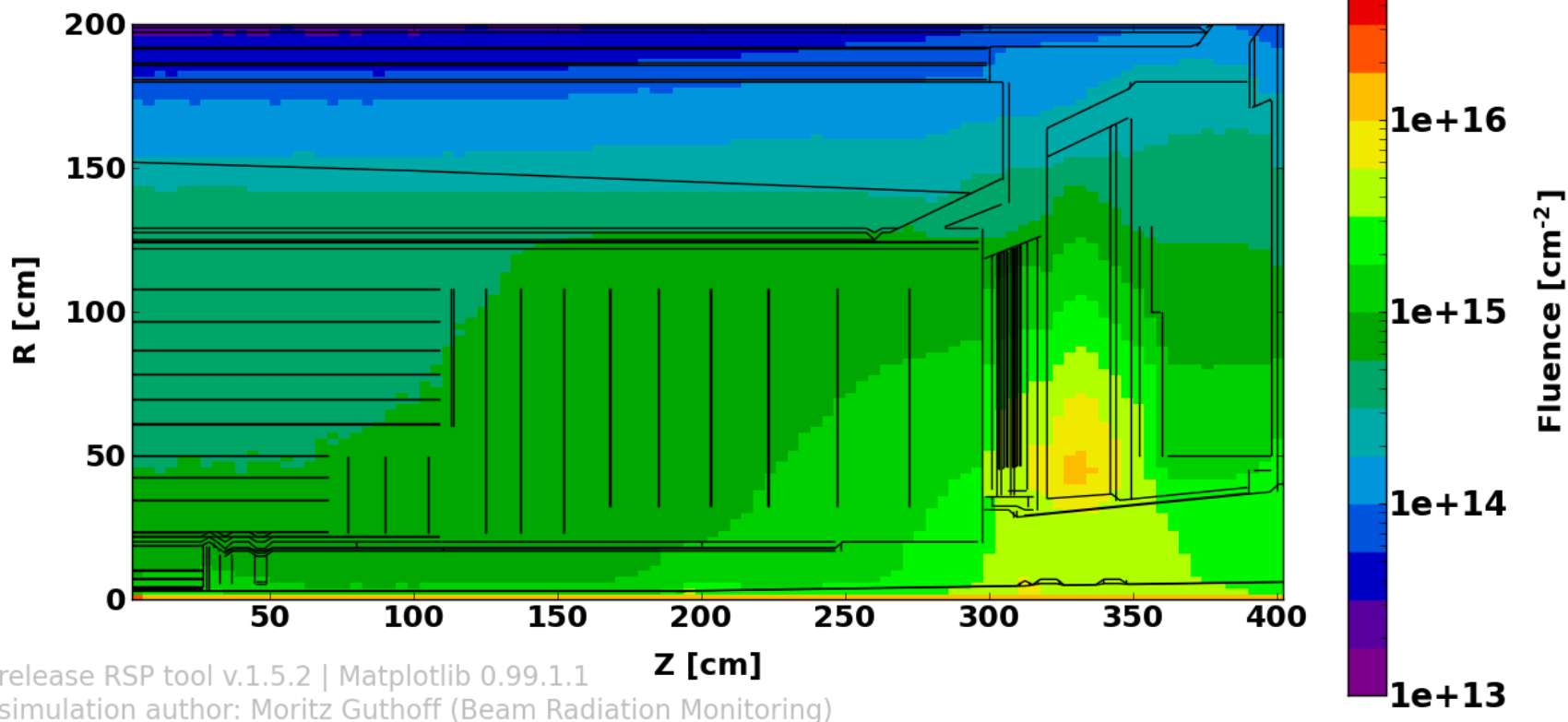


# Neutron Fluence for HL-LHC



CMS pp 7TeV FLUKA: Neutrons  
3000.0 [fb<sup>-1</sup>]

for internal CMS use only



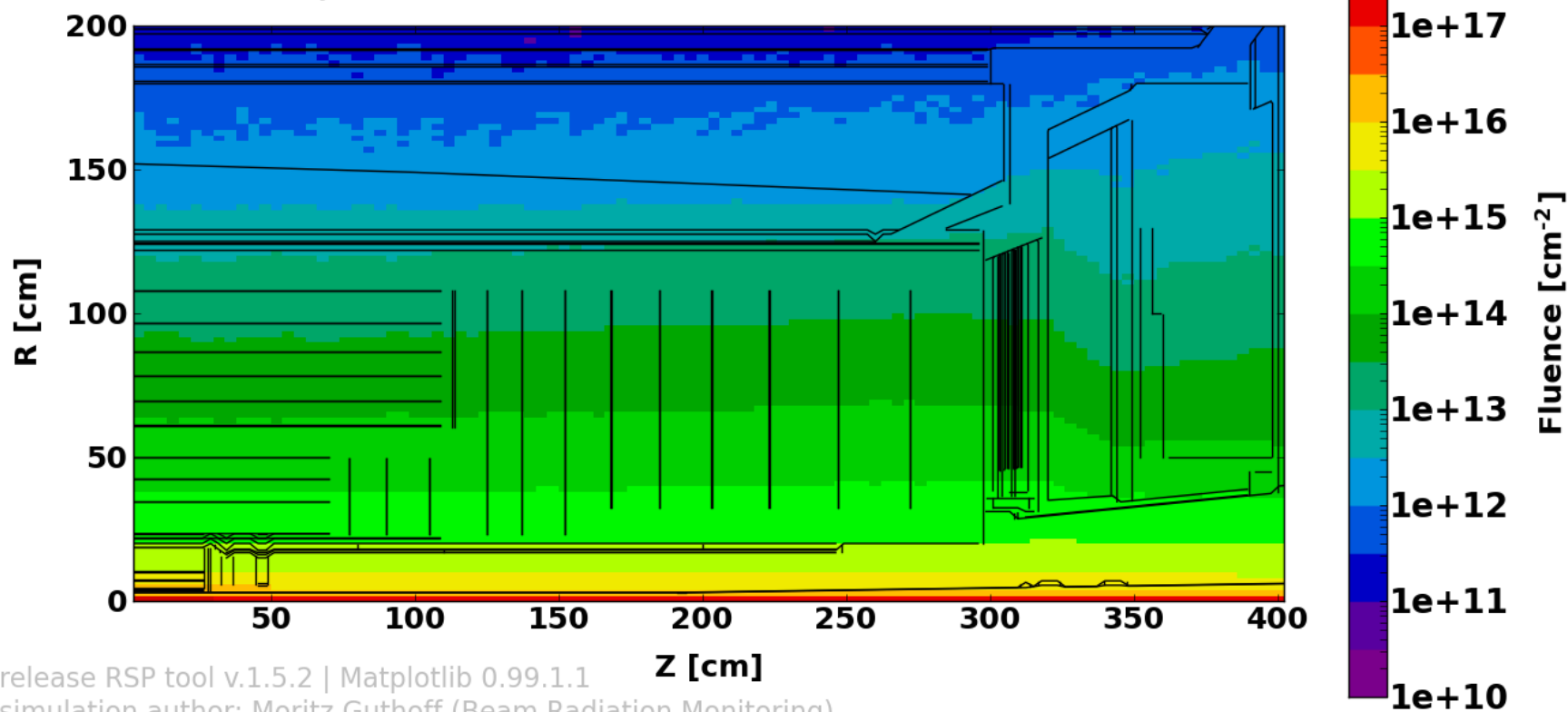


# Charged Hadron Fluence for HL-LHC



**CMS pp 7TeV FLUKA: Charged Hadrons**  
**3000.0 [fb<sup>-1</sup>]**

for internal CMS use only



release RSP tool v.1.5.2 | Matplotlib 0.99.1.1  
simulation author: Moritz Guthoff (Beam Radiation Monitoring)