

# Development of a new type of hybrid photo-detector involving photocathode, scintillator and silicon photomultiplier: SiPMT

J. Lee<sup>1</sup>, J. W. Song<sup>2</sup>, F. Anjum<sup>2</sup>, H. J. Kim<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Center for High Energy Physics, Kyungpook National University, Daegu 41566, South Korea

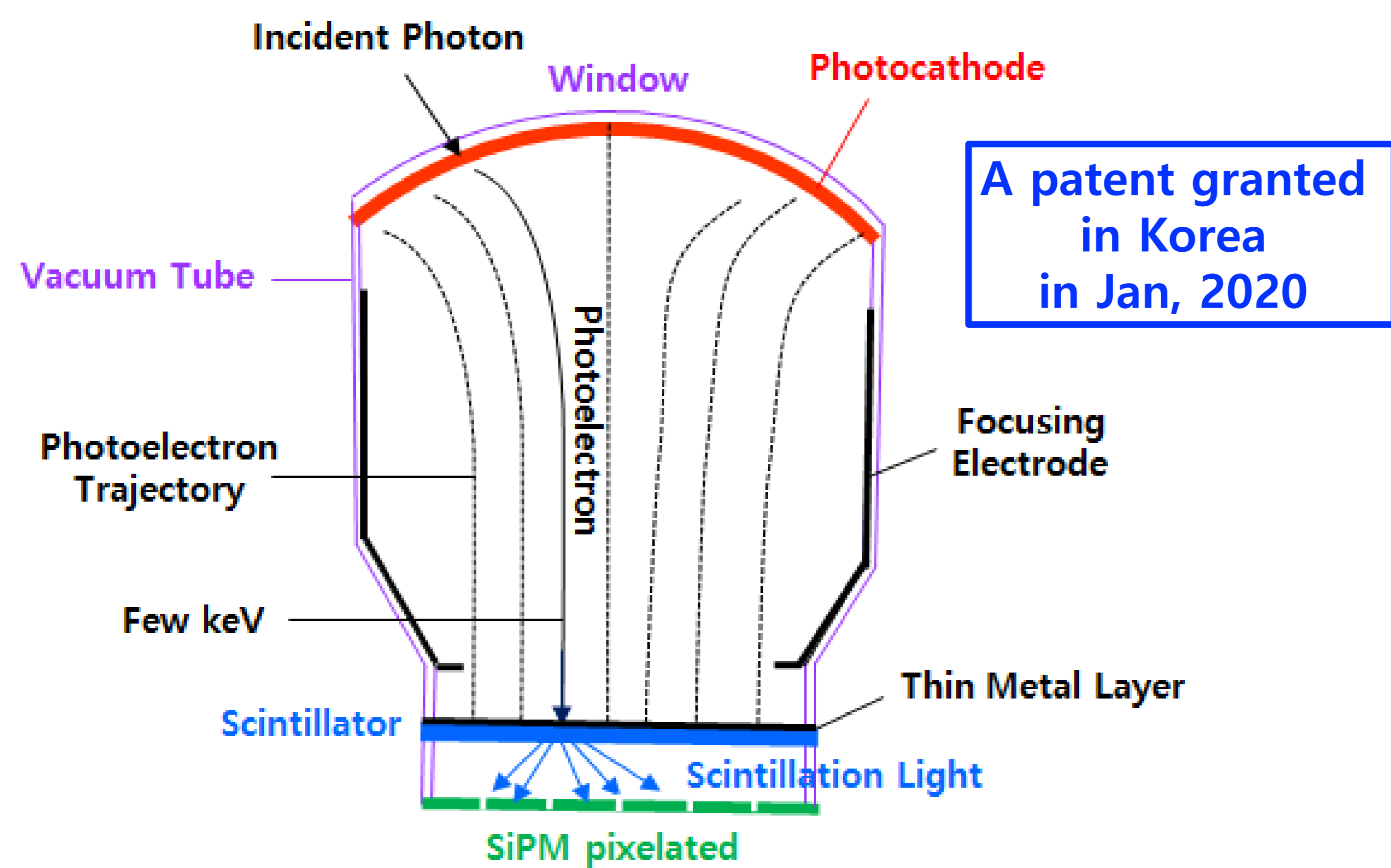
<sup>2</sup> Department of Physics, Kyungpook National University, Daegu 41566, South Korea

## Abstract

We proposed a new type of hybrid photo-detector that consists of photocathode, electrode, scintillator, and silicon photomultiplier in vacuum tube. This type of photo-detector with a large area of photocathode could be utilized in photo-detector array for neutrino detection. Photons incident onto the photocathode are converted to photo-electrons. Due to the electric field, the photo-electrons accelerates toward the scintillator to produce scintillation lights. The scintillation lights, then, enters to the silicon photomultiplier SiPM to be converted to an electrical signal. The advantage of this type of photon-detector is that the scintillation lights contributes an extra gain in the order of tens to the total gain in addition to the base gain of at least  $10^6$  given from the silicon photomultiplier. We present the test result obtained with a demonstrator built to prove the principle of this type of photo-detector. We also present the design of experimental setup for fabrication of this type of detector.

## SiPMT

### Concept



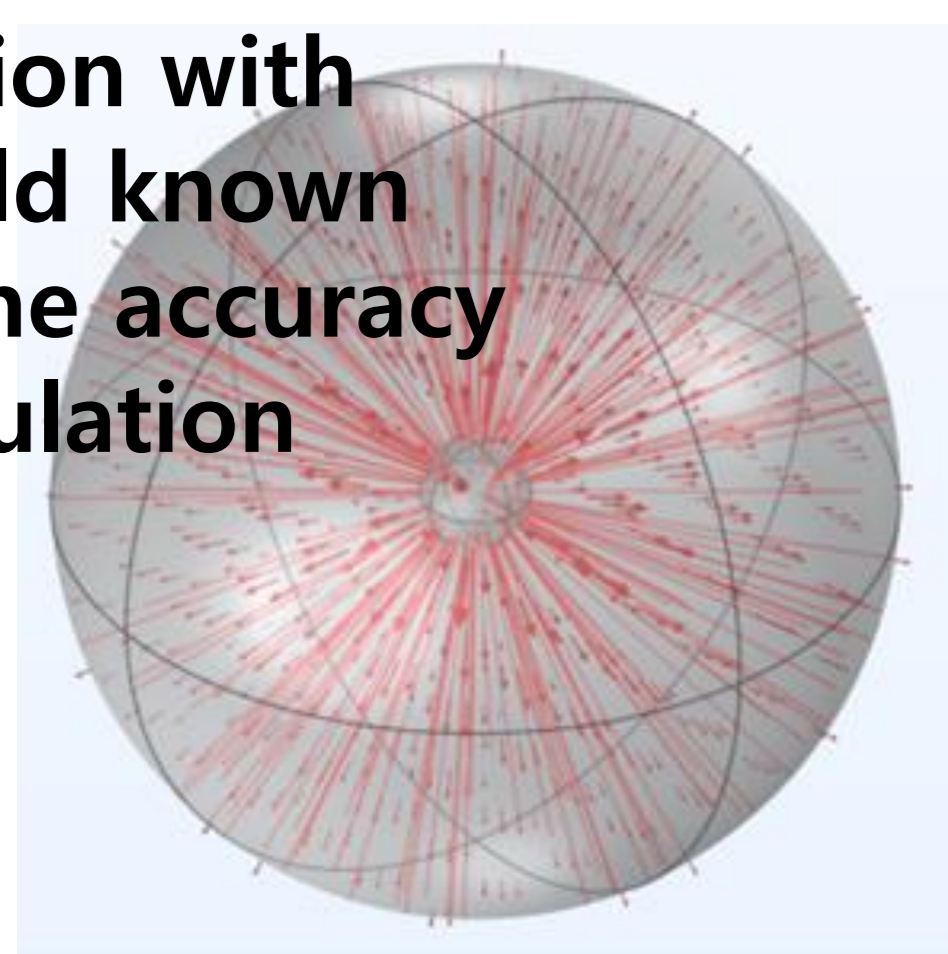
### Photo-detector Comparison

	S	M Gain	B Gain	$\gamma$ Gain	Gain	Voltage	Type	Comment
PMT	1	$\sim 10^6$			$\sim 10^6$	$\sim 2$ kV	Vacuum Tube	Complex
PD	$\sim 100$	1			1	$\sim 50$ V	Semiconductor	
APD	$\sim 10$	$\sim 100$			$\sim 100$	$\sim 200$ V	Semiconductor	
SiPM	1	$\sim 10^6$			$\sim 10^6$	$\sim 50$ V	Semiconductor	
HPD	1	1	$\sim 10^4$		$\sim 10^4$	$\sim 10$ kV ( $\sim 50$ V)	Vacuum Tube + Semiconductor	$\sim 10$ kV
HAPD	1	$\sim 100$	$\sim 10^4$		$\sim 10^6$	$\sim 10$ kV ( $\sim 200$ V)	Vacuum Tube + Semiconductor	$\sim 10$ kV
SiPMT	1	$\sim 10^6$		$\geq 20$	$\sim 2 \times 10^7$	$\sim$ few kV ( $\sim 50$ V)	Vacuum Tube + Scintillator + Semiconductor	few kV

HPD: Hybrid Photo-Diode Voltage in (): Applied to silicon sensor  
HAPD: Hybrid APD

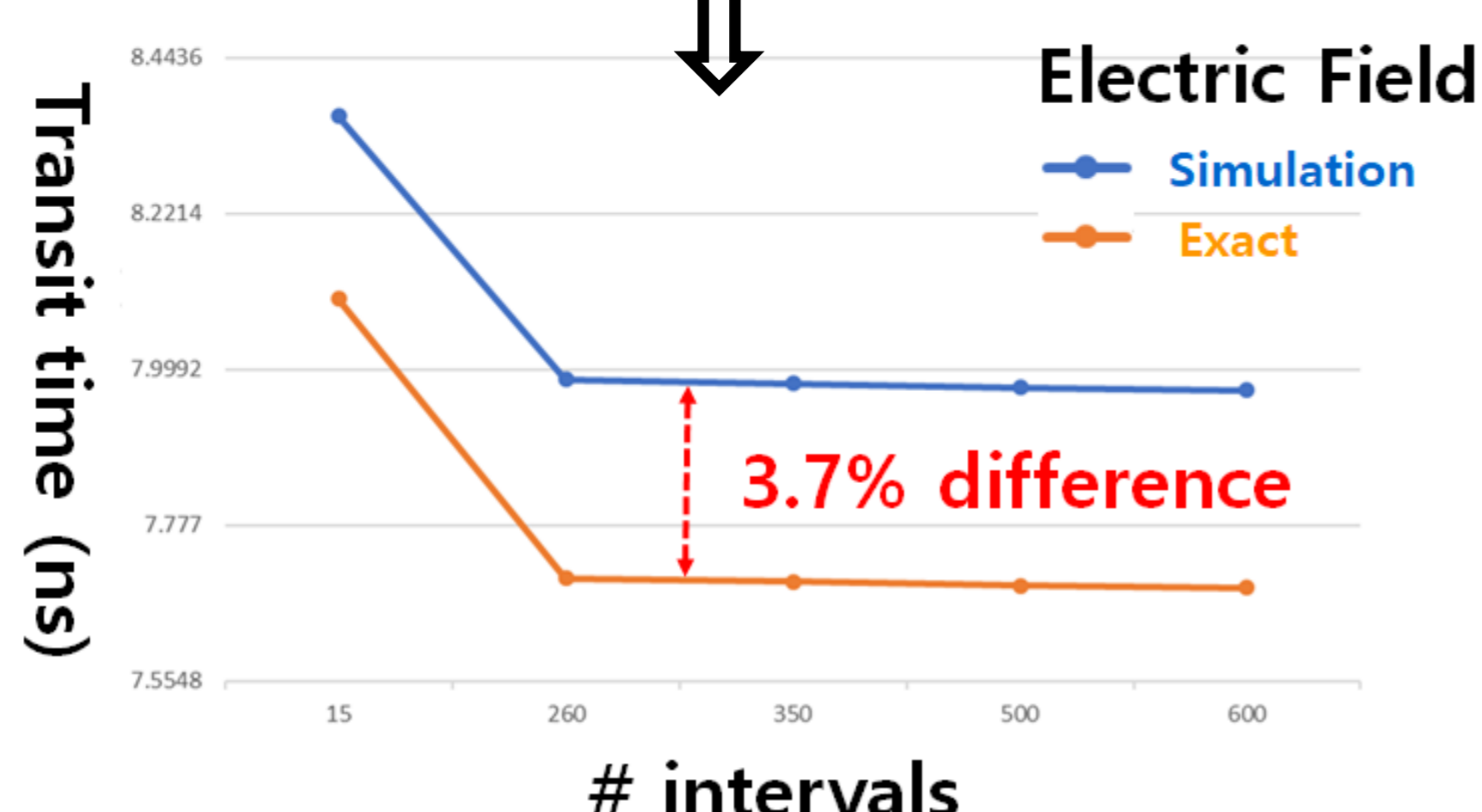
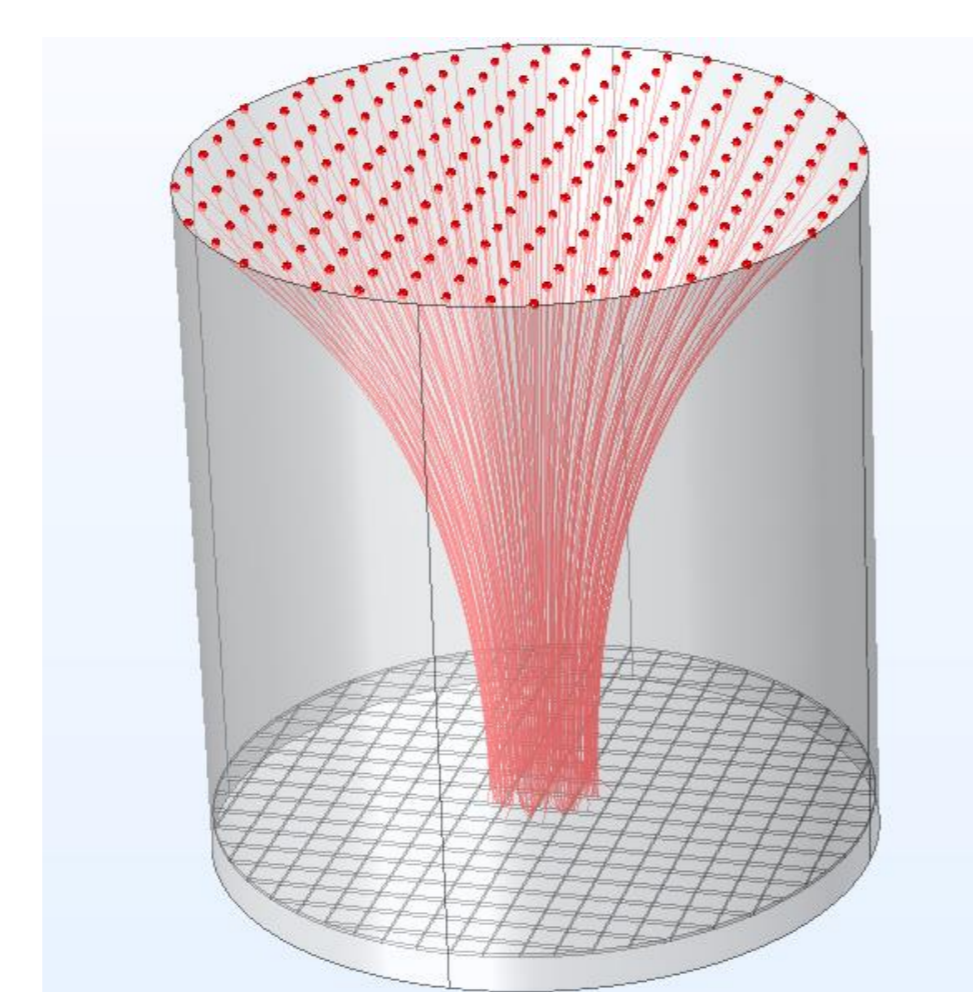
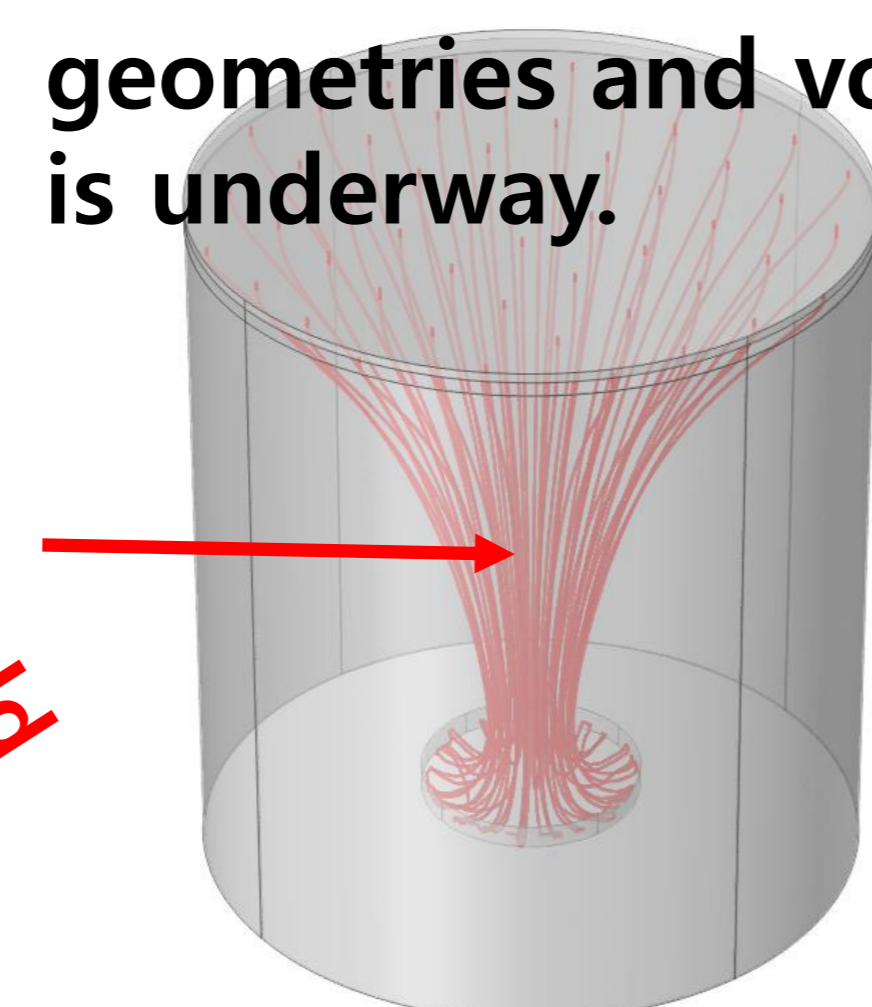
## Electro-Static Simulation

Two spherical-shell configuration with electric field known to check the accuracy of the simulation



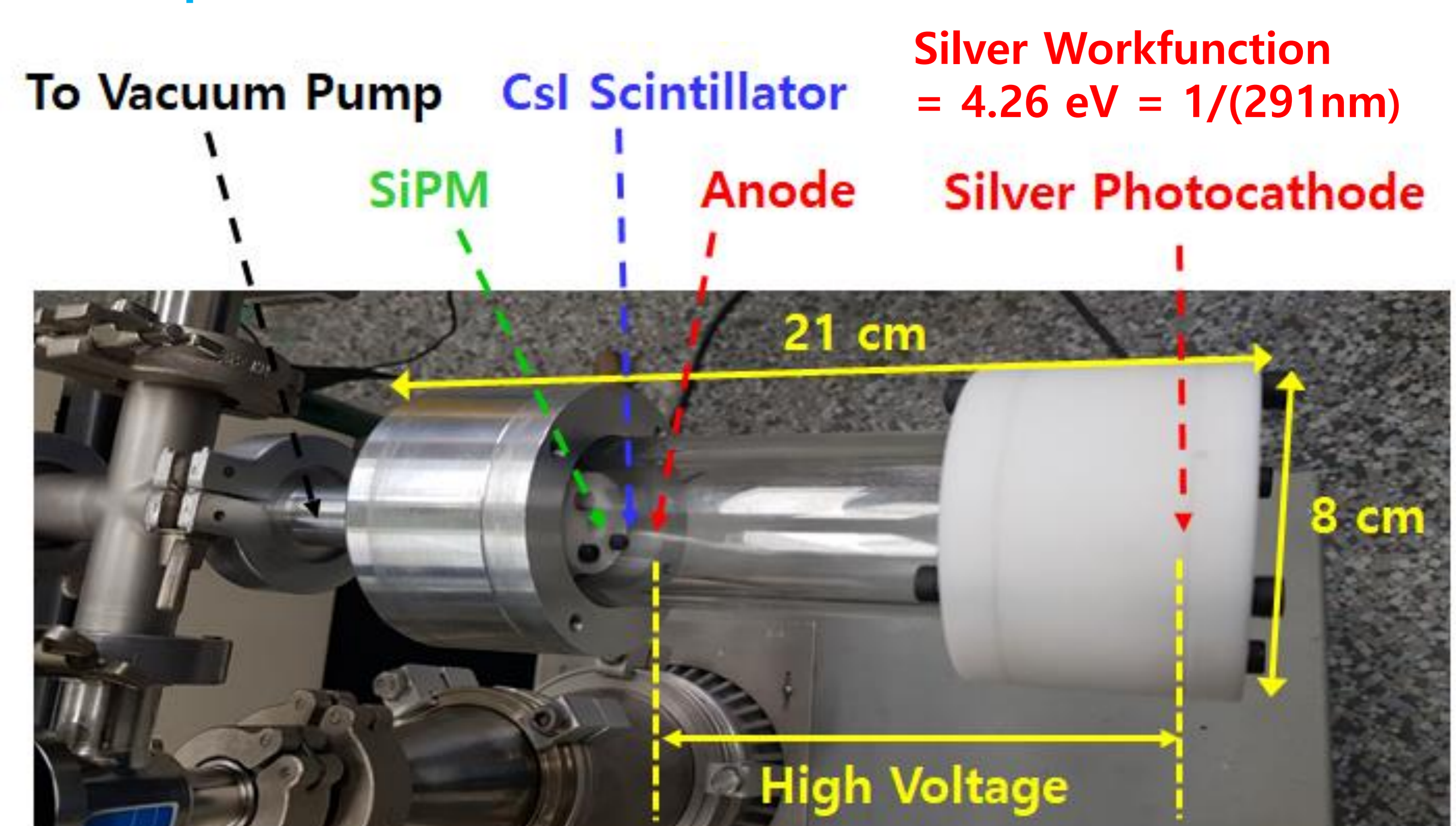
Simulation for various geometries and voltages is underway.

Electric Field



## Demonstrator

### Setup



### Result

- ◆ Vacuum  $\sim 10^{-3}$  Torr
- ◆ UV laser of 266 nm wavelength on silver photocathode
- ◆ High voltage  $\Delta V$  applied to CsI+SiPM+preamp relative to silver photocathode

*Preliminary (need to confirm)!*



Demonstrator response to the laser increases as  $\Delta V$  increases!

## Summary

- ◆ We proposed a novel hybrid photo-detector called SiPMT which consists of photocathode, scintillator and SiPM.
- ◆ We applied for the patent regarding SiPMT and it was granted in Korea in Jan, 2020.
- ◆ SiPMT with a large area of photocathode could be utilized in a photo-detector array for neutrino detection
- ◆ Electro-static simulation for various configurations of SiPMT is underway.
- ◆ We built a demonstrator for the principle proof of SiPMT. We observed the response of SiPMT to a UV laser increases as the high voltage applied to SiPMT increases.
- ◆ Experimental setup to manufacture SiPMT is being assembled.