Development of Silicon Photomultiplier Technologies at FBK for scientific and Industrial Applications

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Fondazione Bruno Kessler
Custom Silicon Photomultipliers

Detector-grade clean-room, 6 inches, class 10 and 100

Silicon Photomultipliers account for a significant portion of the detectors fabricated here.

Private Research Foundation

- ~400 researchers in different fields, ranging from Microelectronics to Information Technology
- 50% funding from local government
- 50% self-funding rate
  - 25% from publicly funded research
  - 25% from collaboration with companies

FBK is typically interested in R&D activities and collaborations to <u>improve and customize SiPM technology for specific applications</u>.

Large area productions can be carried out in FBK (up to ~5 sqm) or relying on external partners (low cost): success stories of technology transfers.

LFOUNDRY Solutions for great visions

BROADCOM

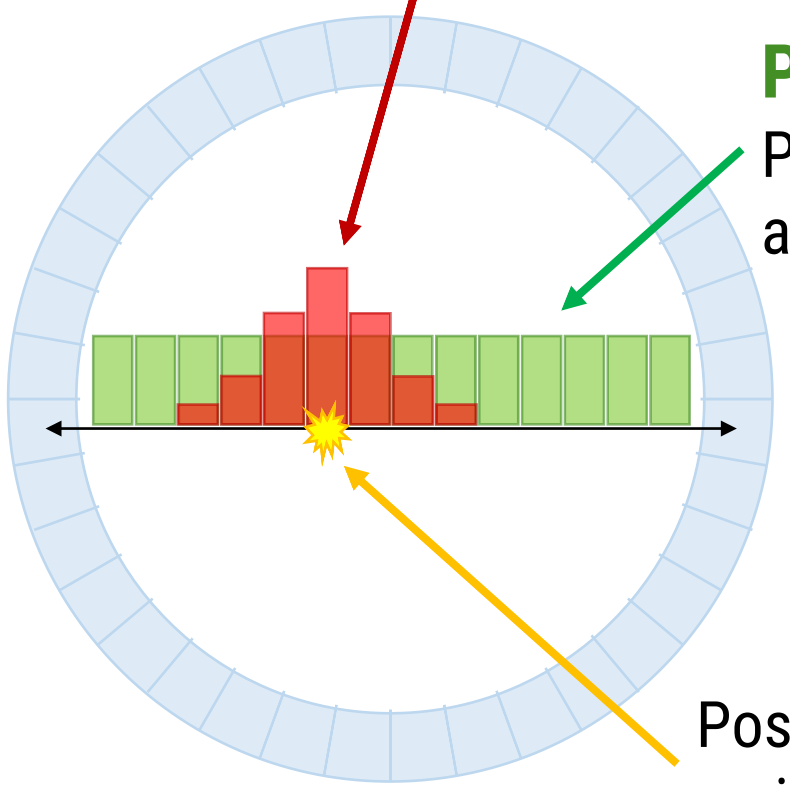
FBK SiPM technologies
Typical Applications

The traditional application of SiPMs is the ToF-PET. In addition, thanks to the *constant improvement of SiPM performance*, they are being evaluated in the *upgrade of several Big Physics Experiments*.

Positron Emission Tomography

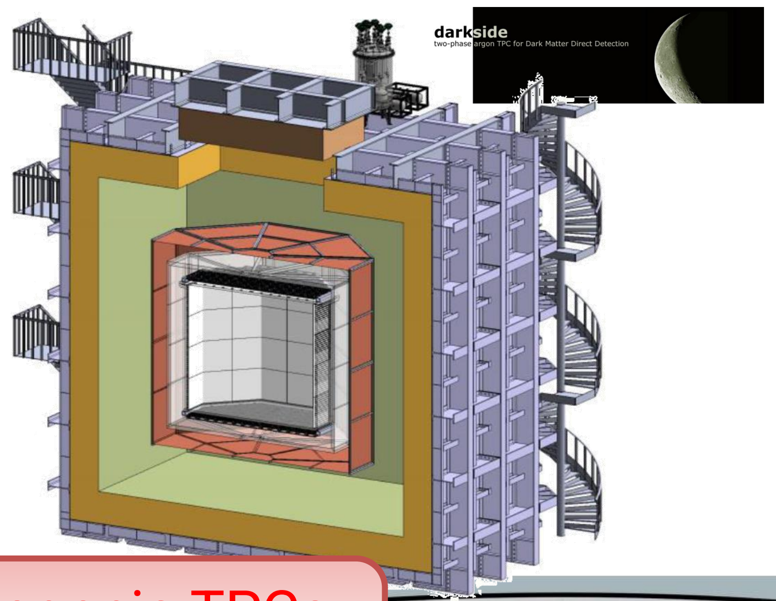
TOF-PET
Probability distribution along LOR

PET
Probability distribution along LOR

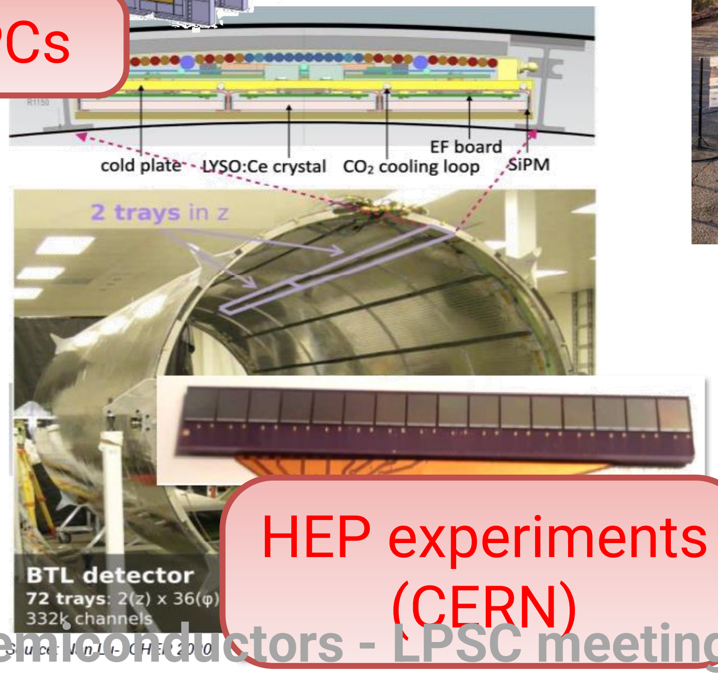


Position of gamma emission

Big Physics Experiments



Cryogenic TPCs



HEP experiments (CERN)

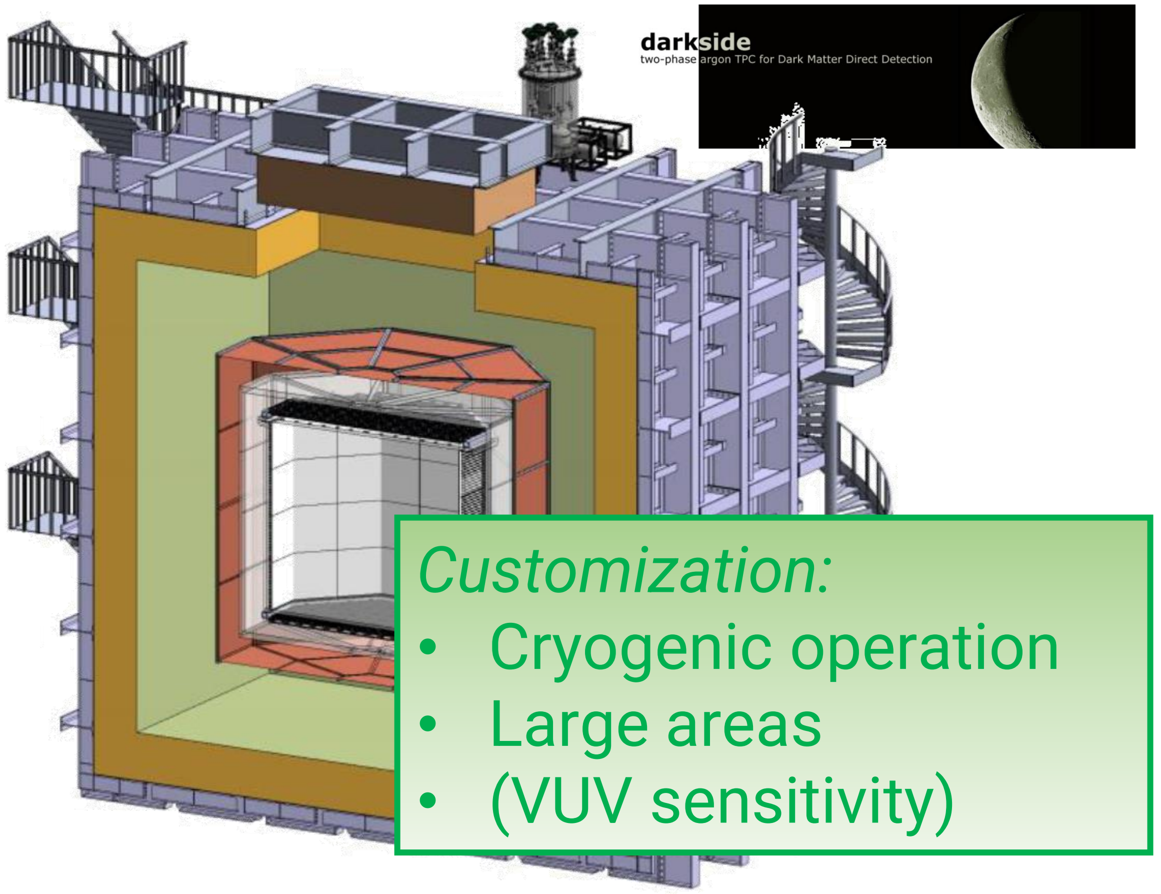
Astrophysics and space

Examples of Big Physics experiments FBK is currently working on.

FBK SiPM technologies
Use in Big Physics Experiments

Especially for Big Physics Experiments, *deep customization of the detector is often required.*

Cryogenic TPCs



Customization:
- Cryogenic operation
- Large areas
- (VUV sensitivity)

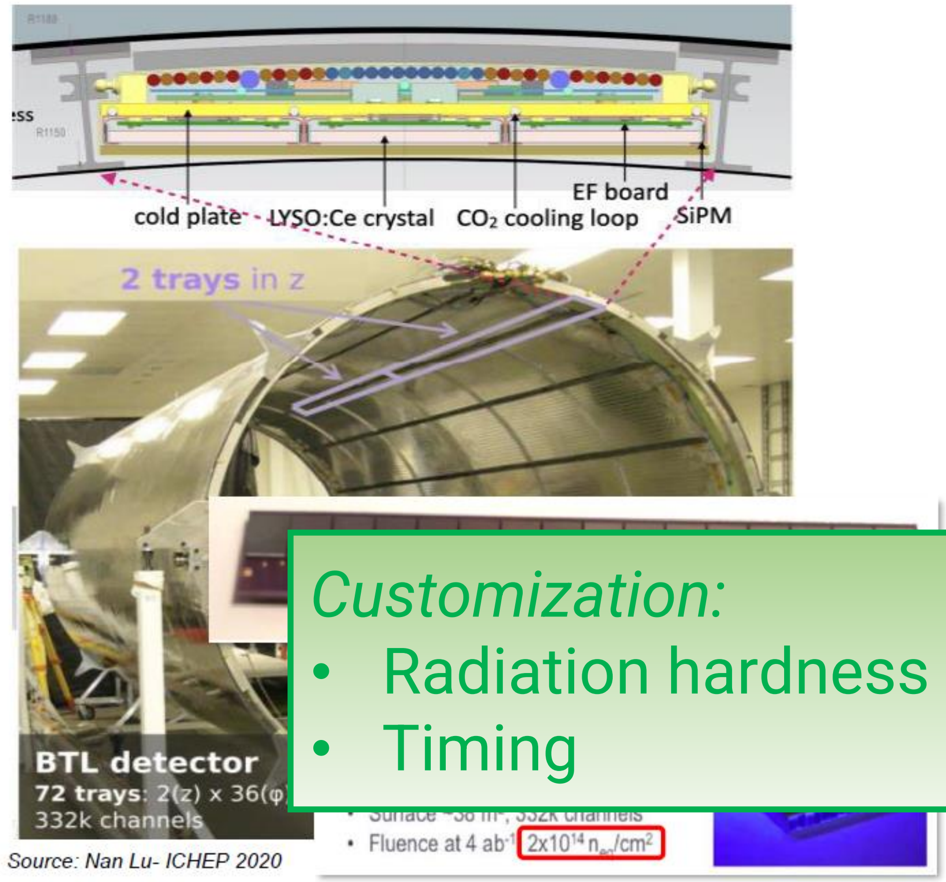
Cryogenic SiPMs will be employed in experiments such as DarkSide-20k

CTA

Customization:
- Low CT
- Maximum PDE

Prototype pSCT installed in the VERITAS, equipped with FBK SiPMs.

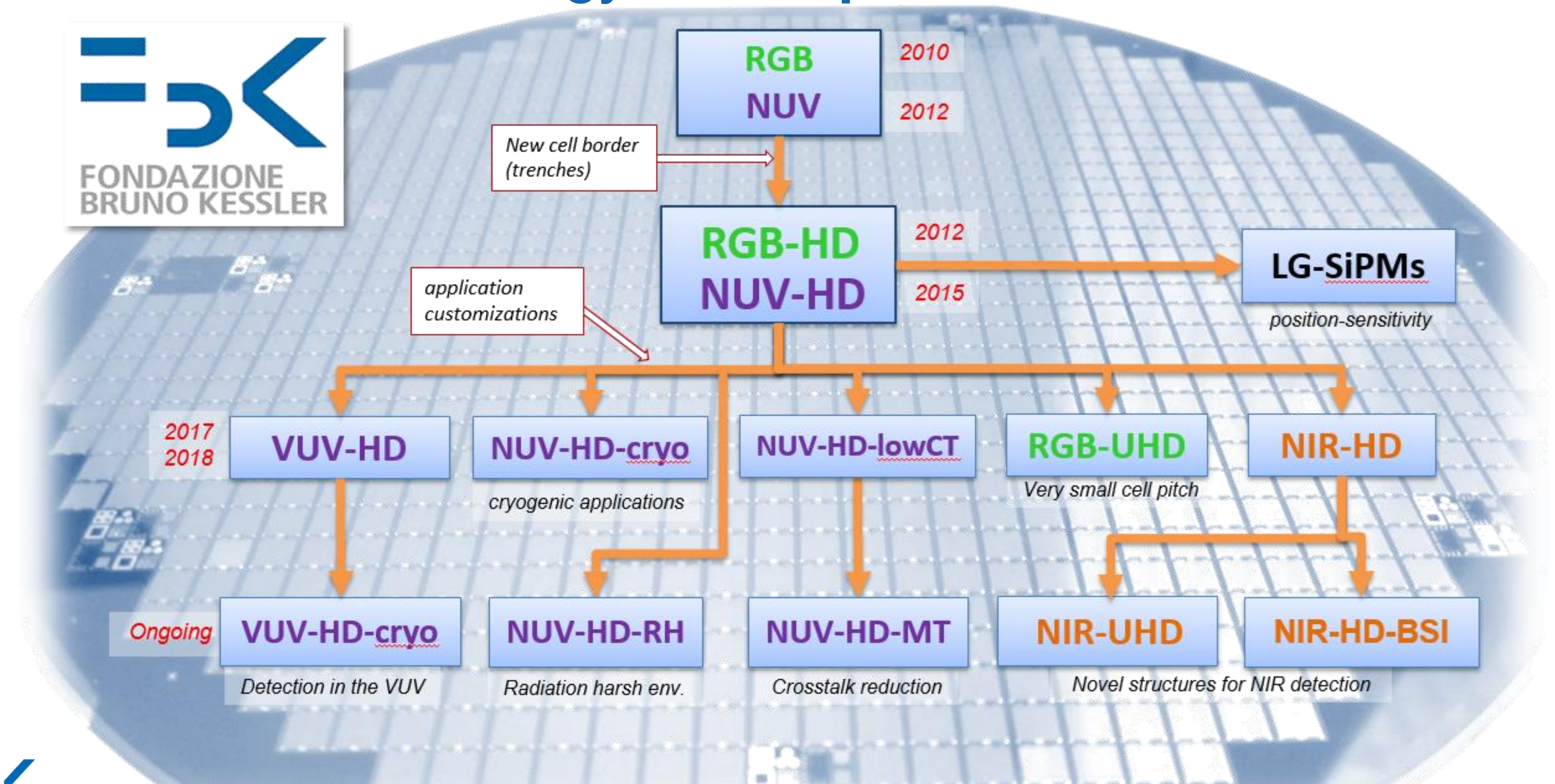
HEP



Customization:
- Radiation hardness
- Timing

NUV-HD SiPMs are being evaluated for the MIP timing detector of CMS (LYSO scintillator readout).

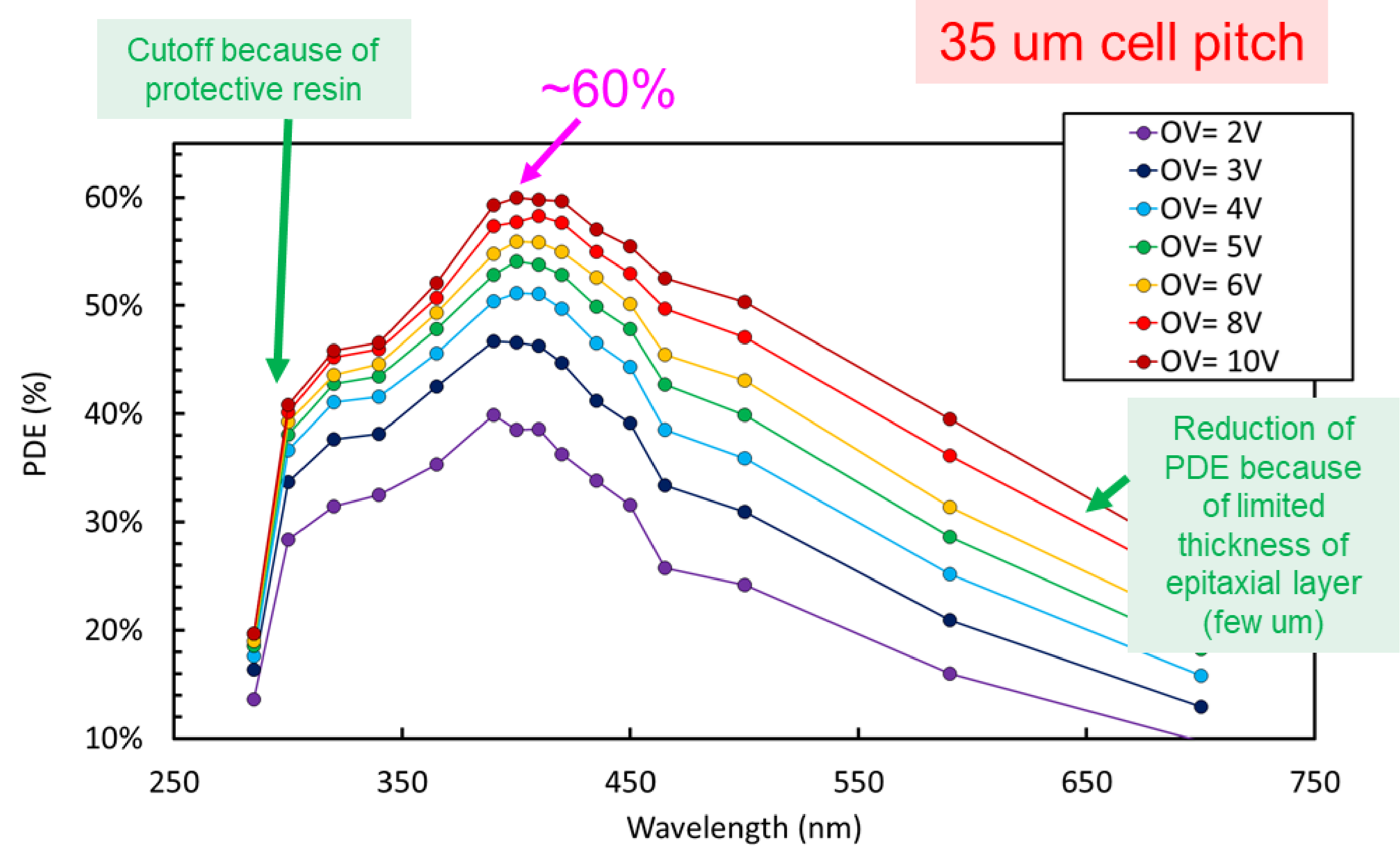
Fondazione Bruno Kessler
Custom SiPM technology roadmap



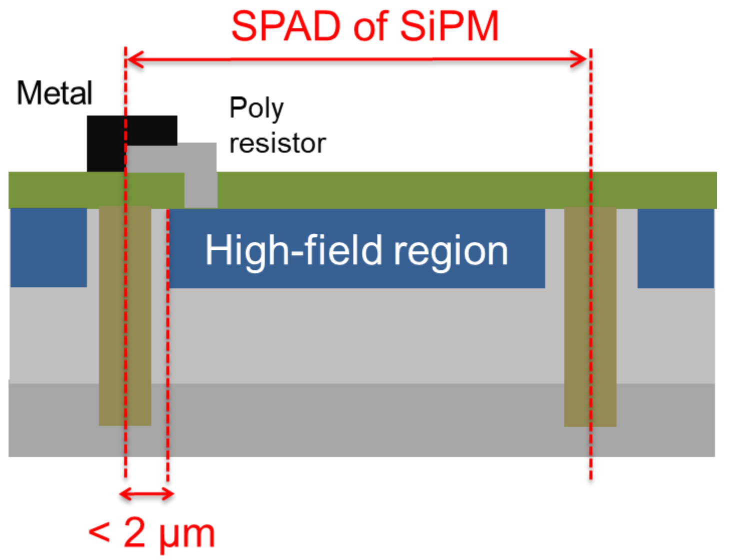
Timing performance in PET

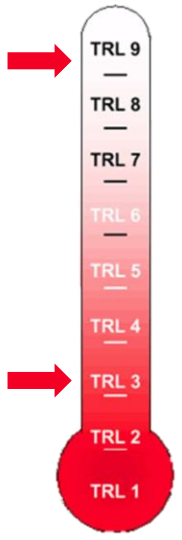
FBK SiPM technologies
NUV-HD SiPM technology

NUV-HD SiPMs provide *state-of-the-art performance for single photon detection, timing and for scintillation light readout.*

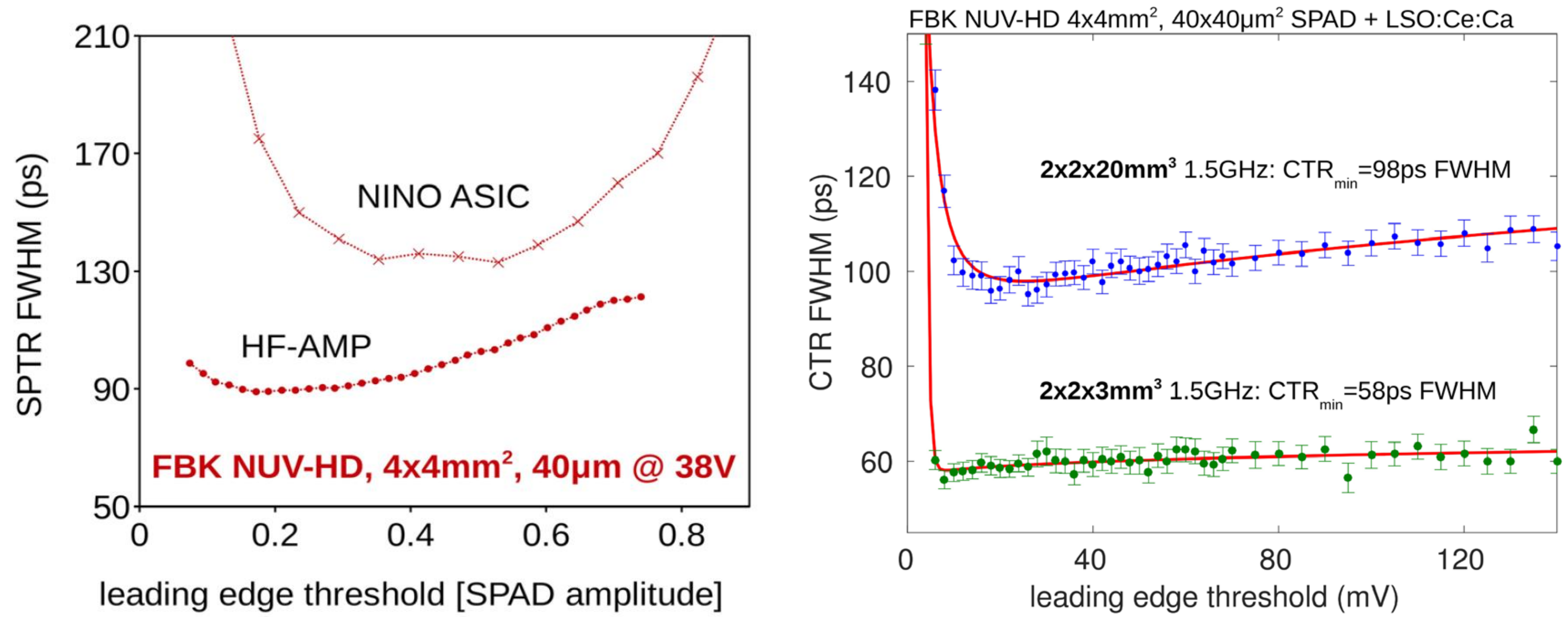


Gola, A et al. (2019). “NUV-Sensitive Silicon Photomultiplier Technologies Developed at Fondazione Bruno Kessler.” *Sensors*, *19*(2), 308.





Timing with High-frequency readout (FWHM)



World record timing resolution: Single Photon Time resolution (SPTR, left) and Coincidence Resolving Time (CRT) in LYSO readout (right).

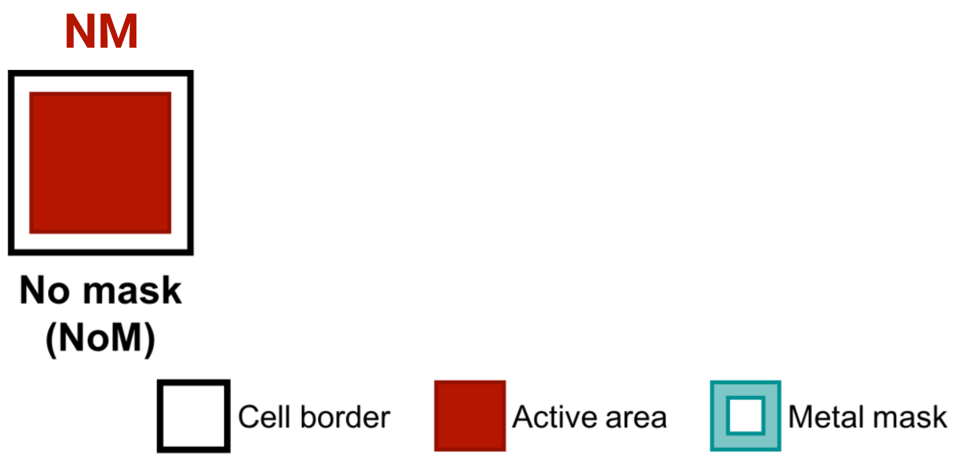
Gundacker, Stefan, et al. "High-frequency SiPM readout advances measured coincidence time resolution limits in TOF-PET." *Physics in Medicine & Biology* 64.5 (2019): 055012.

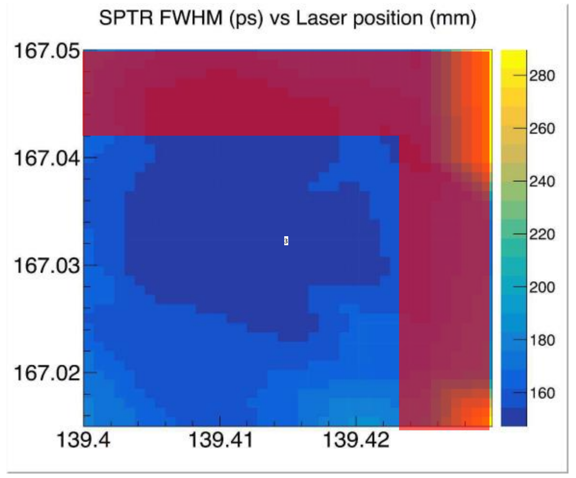
Masking

Optimization of SPTR with masking: CHK-HD

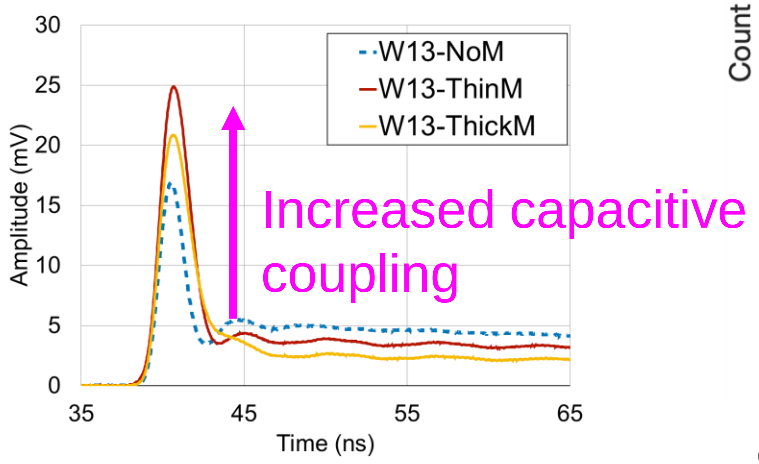
CHK-HD SiPMs is a variant of the NUV-HD SiPMs built to *experiment solutions to improve SPTR and detection efficiency* in applications where it matters the most, such as Cherenkov light readout.

- ***Masking of outer regions of SPAD***: Improve signal peaking and mask areas of SPAD with worse SPTR
- Changes to the ***Electric field***: low-field + different spectral response



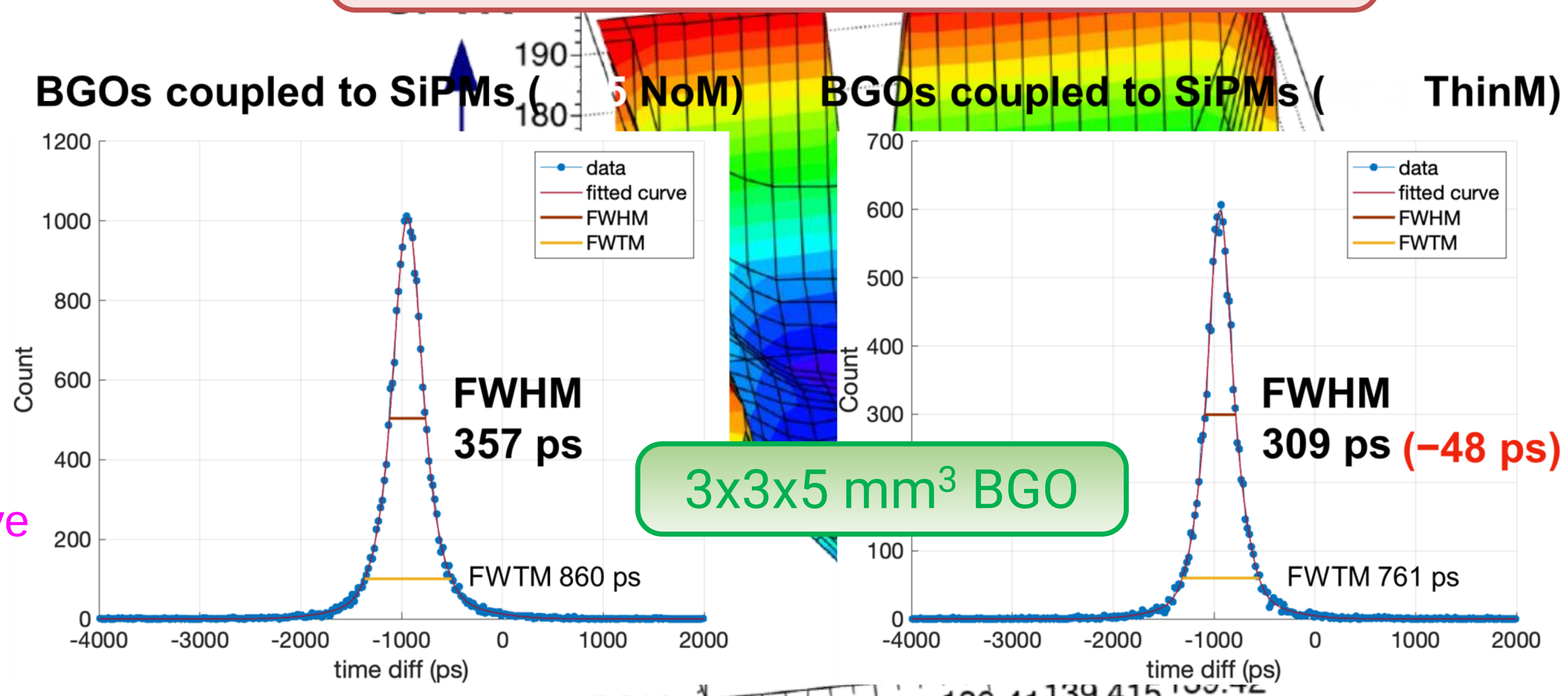


Masking of outer regions of the SPAD that have worse "local" SPTR.



Increase of fast component of single photoelectron signal in accordance with masking extension.

Improvement of 50 ps with CHK-HD



CRT measured at UCDavis using 3x3 mm² CHK-HD SiPMs with 40 um cell, reading out a 3x3x5 mm³ BGO crystal.

Measured with standard FBK transimpedance amplifier.

Presented by Sun Il Kwon at NSS/MIC 2021

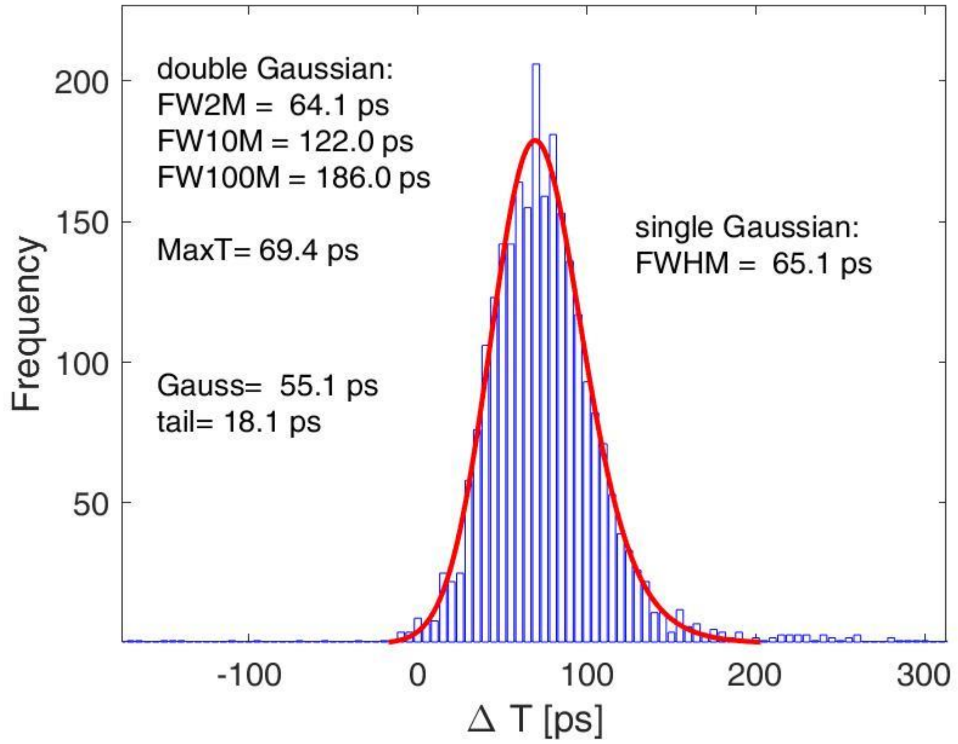
Nemallapudi, M. V., et al. "Single photon time resolution of state of the art SiPMs." *Journal of Instrumentation* 11.10 (2016): P10016.

Masking
CHK-HD measurements with upgraded amplifiers

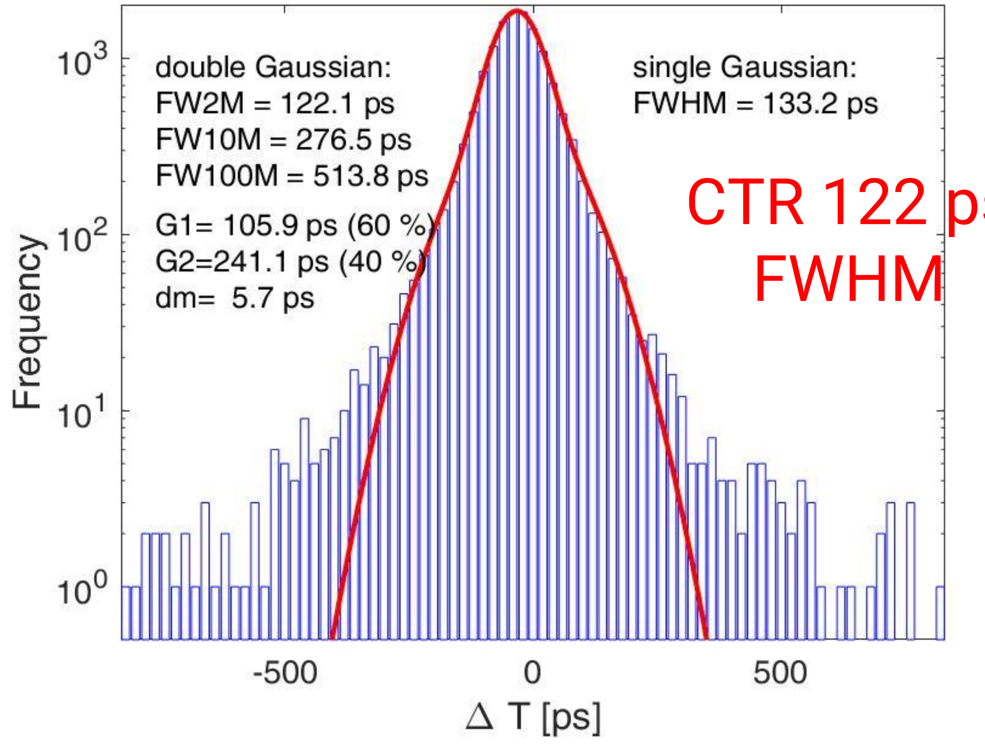
SPTR performance is *highly affected by the front-end electronic performance*: studies with different readout electronics.
3x3 mm^2 CHK-HD SiPMs, 40 um cell.

High-frequency readout

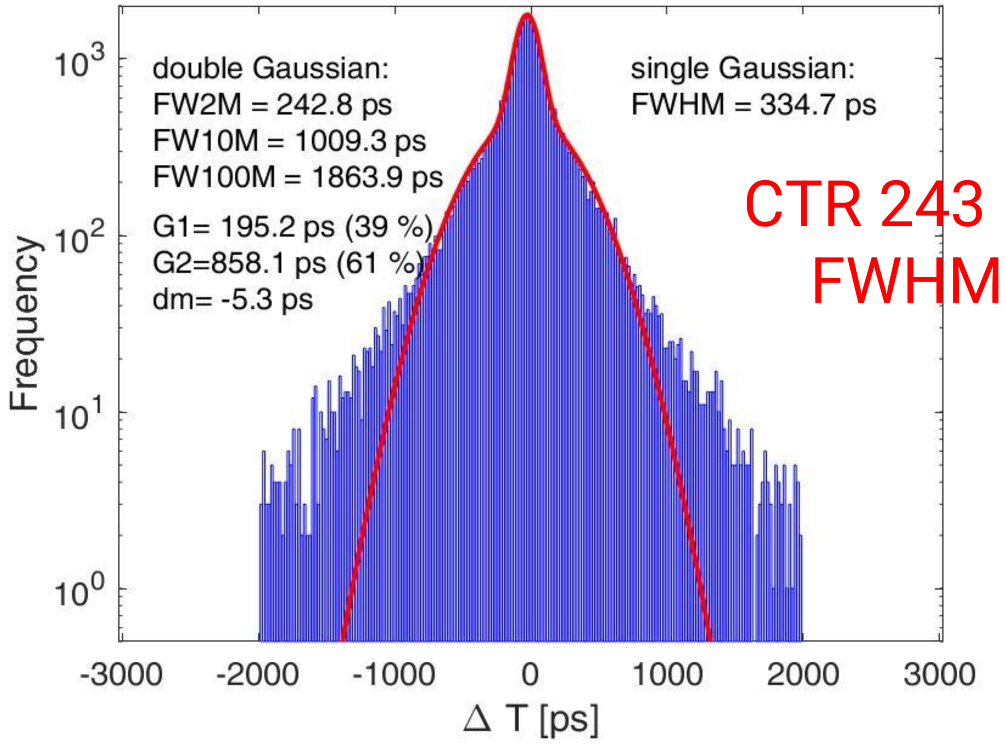
SPTR (PbF_2 method)



2x2x3 mm^3 BGO (Epic)



3x3x20 mm^3 BGO (Epic)



$$SPTR_{intrinsic} = \sqrt{65^2 - 47^2 - 21^2} = 39.6\ ps$$

Measurements by S. Gundacker, presented at FTMI 2022 workshop

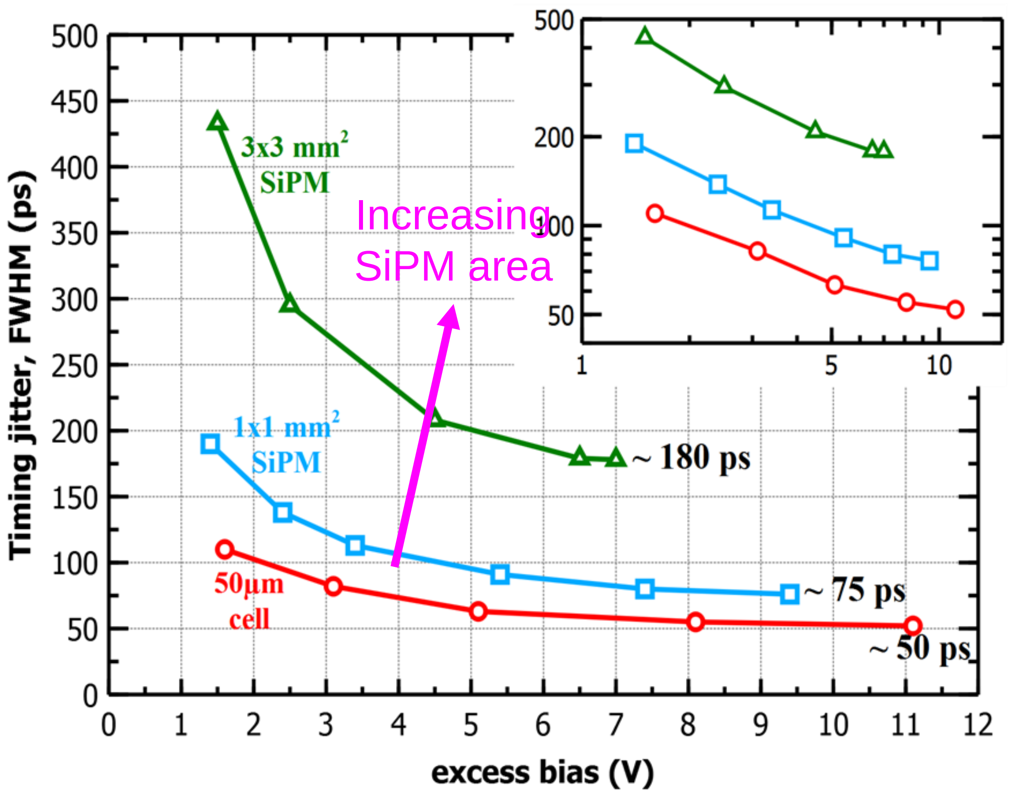
Effect of electronic noise on SPTR is deconvolved.

Timing performance
Effect of SiPM area on SPTR

SPTR and CRT performance is degraded when reading out SiPMs with *large areas*.

A possible solution can be the *segmentation of the active area into small pixels*, with separate readout, followed by signal summation or combination of time pick-off information.

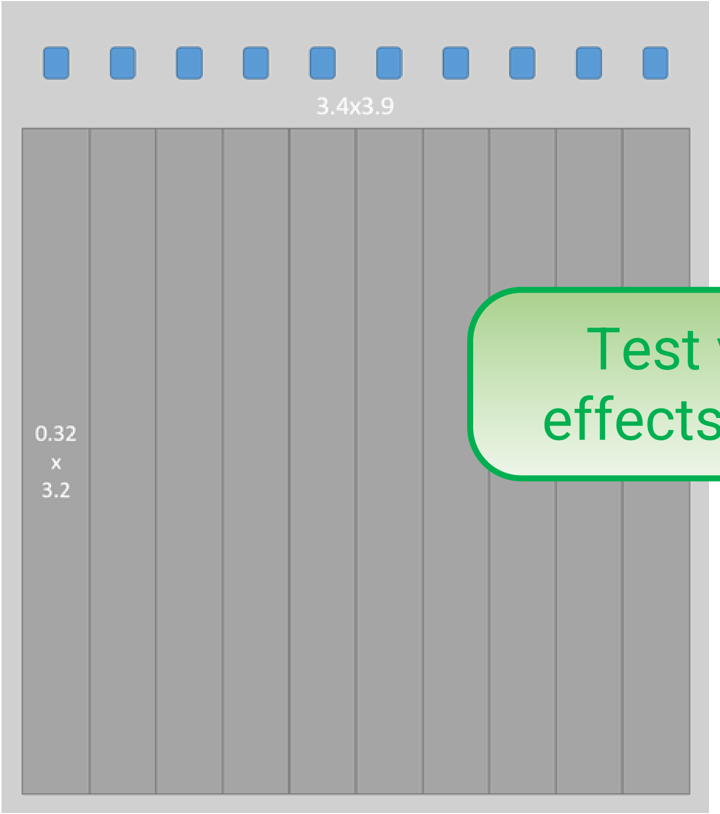
SPTR with standard FBK amplifier



SPTR vs. excess bias for different SiPM sizes, *with traditional amplifier*.

Strip SiPMs

10 strips
0.32 x 3.2 mm²
each, no dead border between strips



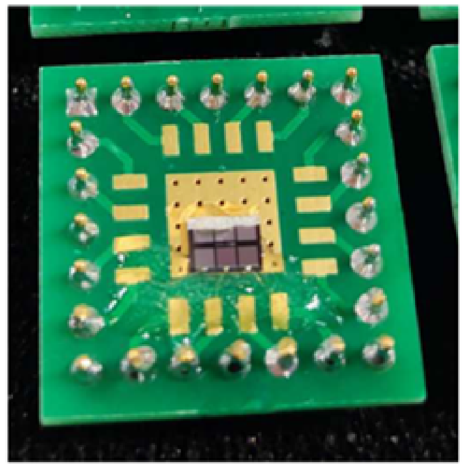
Test vehicle to study effects of segmentation

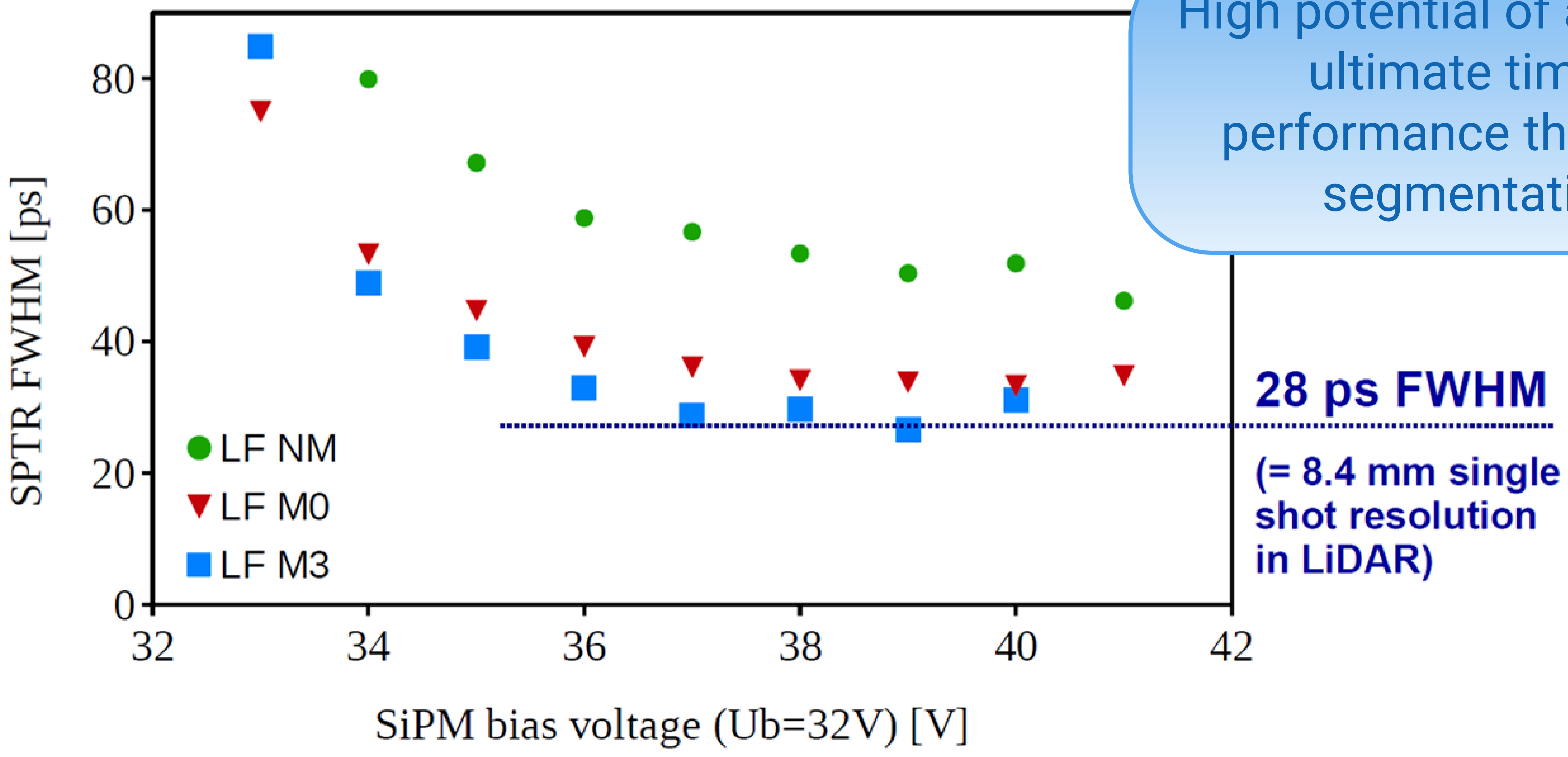
Example of segmented SiPM layout: a 3x3 mm2 active area is divided in 10 0.3x3 mm2 strip-SiPMs.

Acerbi, Fabio, et al. "Characterization of single-photon time resolution: from single SPAD to silicon photomultiplier." *IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science* 61.5 (2014): 2678-2686.

Segmentation
SPTR of a 1x1 mm² CHK-HD with masking

A *1x1 mm² CHK-HD, with masking,* was measured at Aachen (S. Gundacker) with *high-frequency readout*, achieving a *remarkable Single Photon Time Resolution of 28 ps FWHM*.





High potential of achieving ultimate timing performance thanks to segmentation

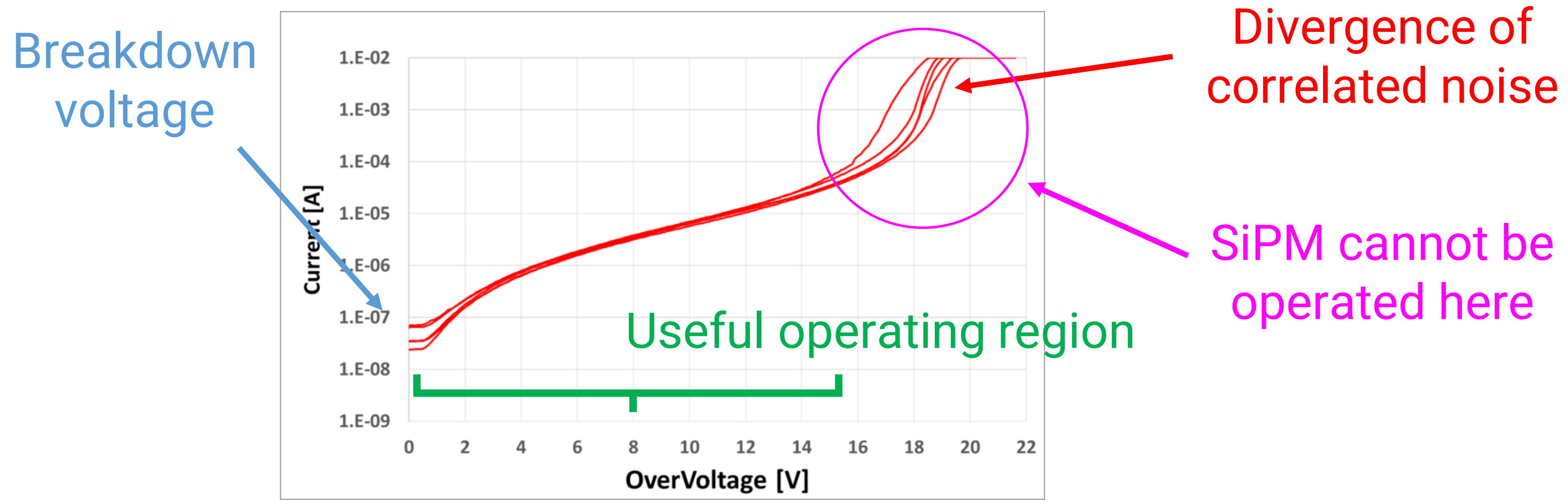
Not corrected for electronic noise

Reduction of Optical Crosstalk

Optical Crosstalk
Worsening of the performance of the detection system

Optical Crosstalk worsens the performance of the detection system both by *limiting the maximum excess bias* that can be applied to the SiPM and by *worsening the photon time of arrival statistics*.

Limiting the maximum excess bias



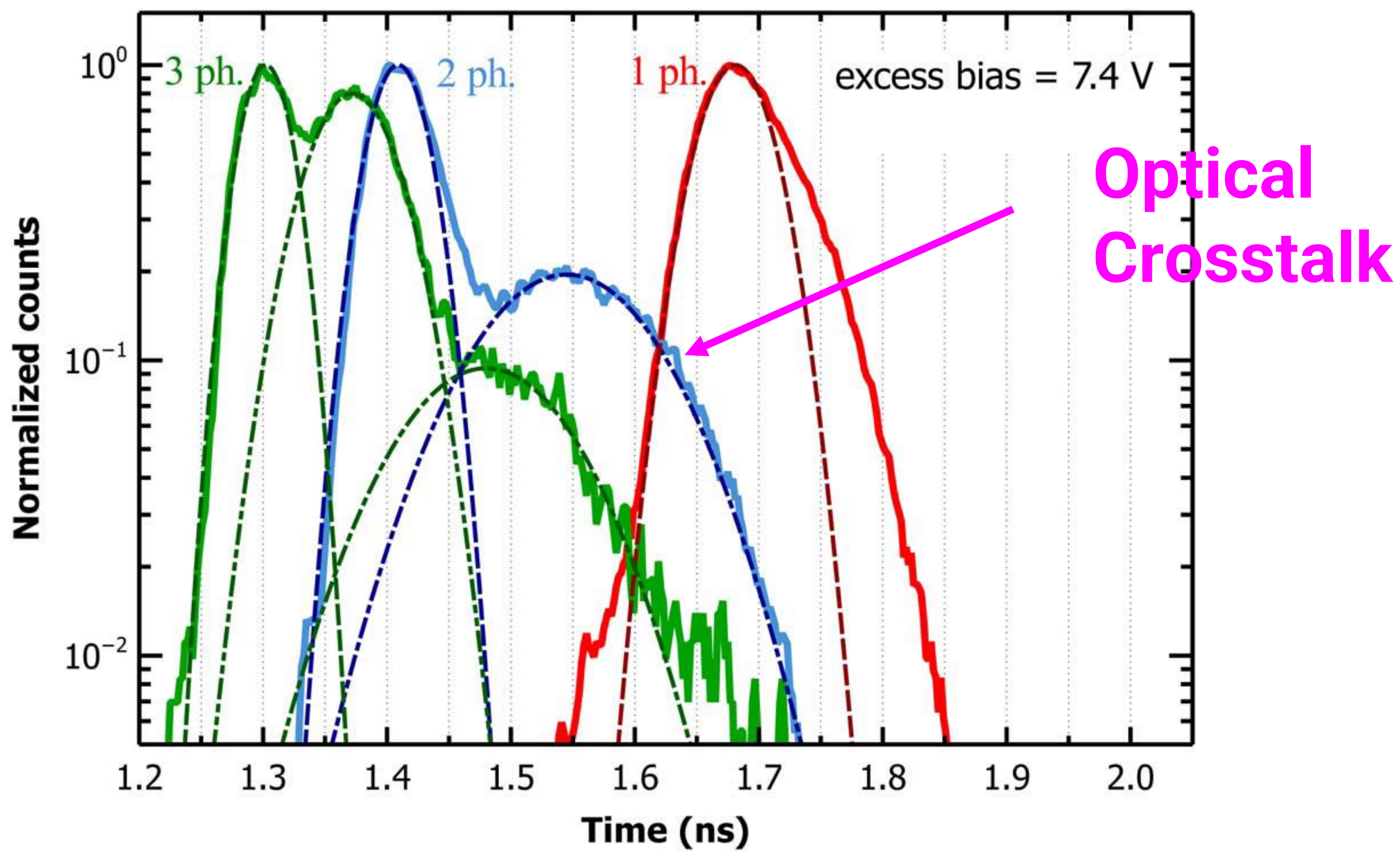
Above a certain over-voltage the number of dark counts and, thus, the reverse current diverge.

- *Lower PDE, Gain.*
- *Worse SPTR*

$$ECF \cong \frac{1}{1 - P_{CN}}$$

Geometric series approximation of the ***Excess Charge Factor***.

Worsening of the Few Photons Time Resolution



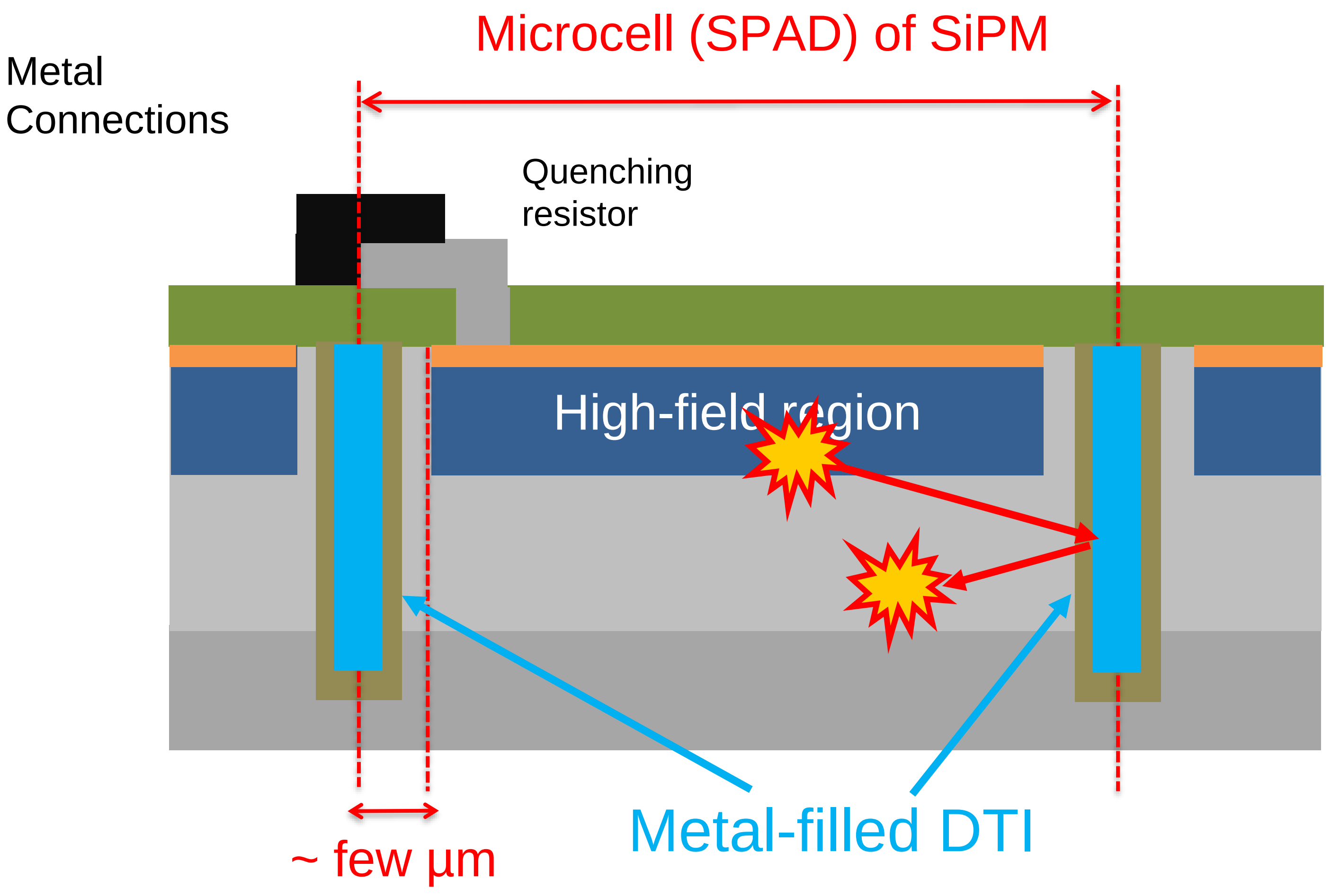
Few-photon time resolution measured with Leading-edge discriminator
Additional peaks are most likely generated by (delayed) correlated noise.

Acerbi, Fabio, et al. "Characterization of single-photon time resolution: from single SPAD to silicon photomultiplier." *IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science* 61.5 (2014): 2678-2686.

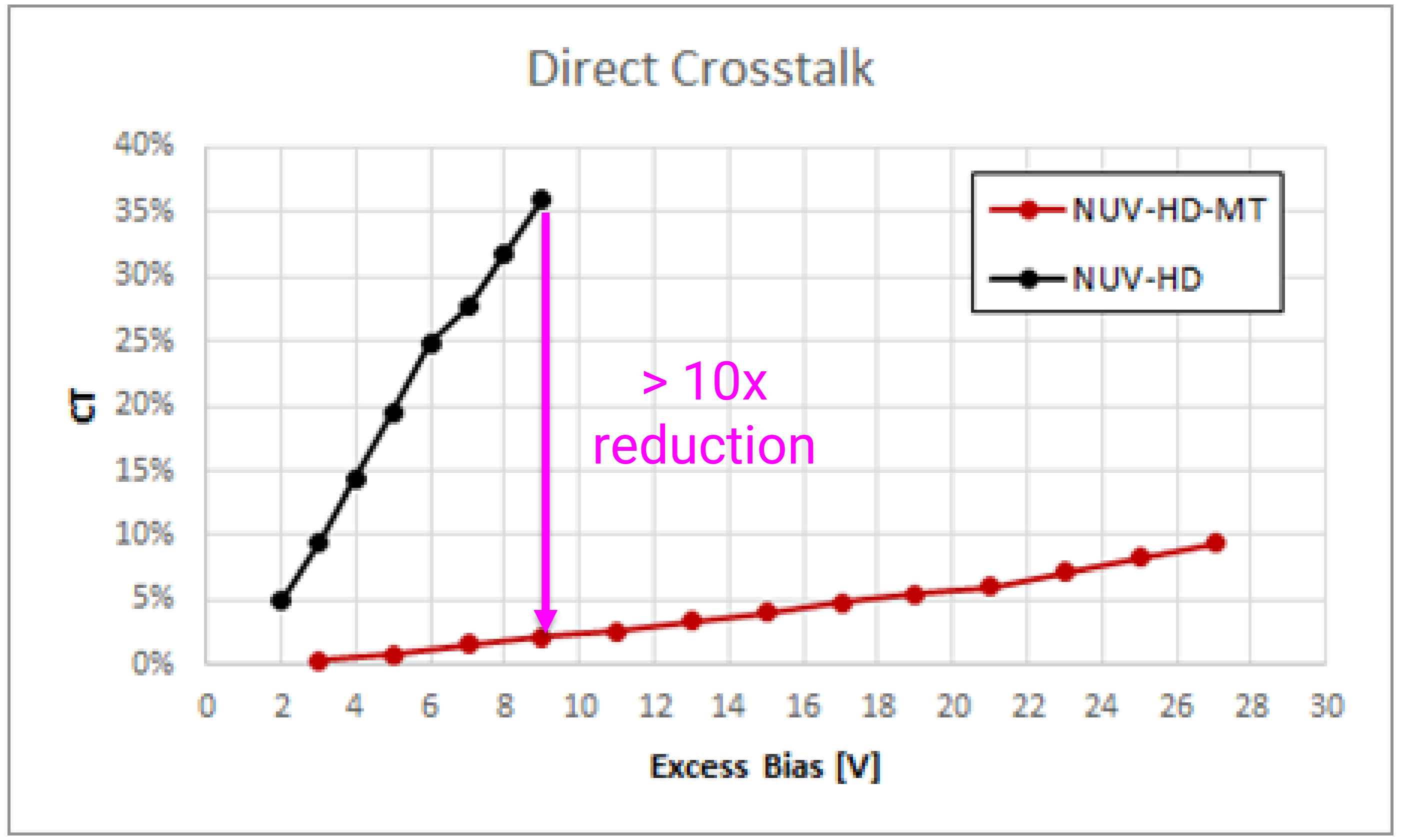
Reduction of optical crosstalk
NUV-HD-MT development

Starting from the NUV-HD technology, FBK and Broadcom jointly developed the NUV-HD-MT technology, adding *metal-filled DTI isolation to strongly suppress optical crosstalk*.

Other changes: low electric field variant, layout optimized for timing.



Conceptual drawing of the NUV-HD-MT, with the addition of metal-filled Deep Trench Isolation.

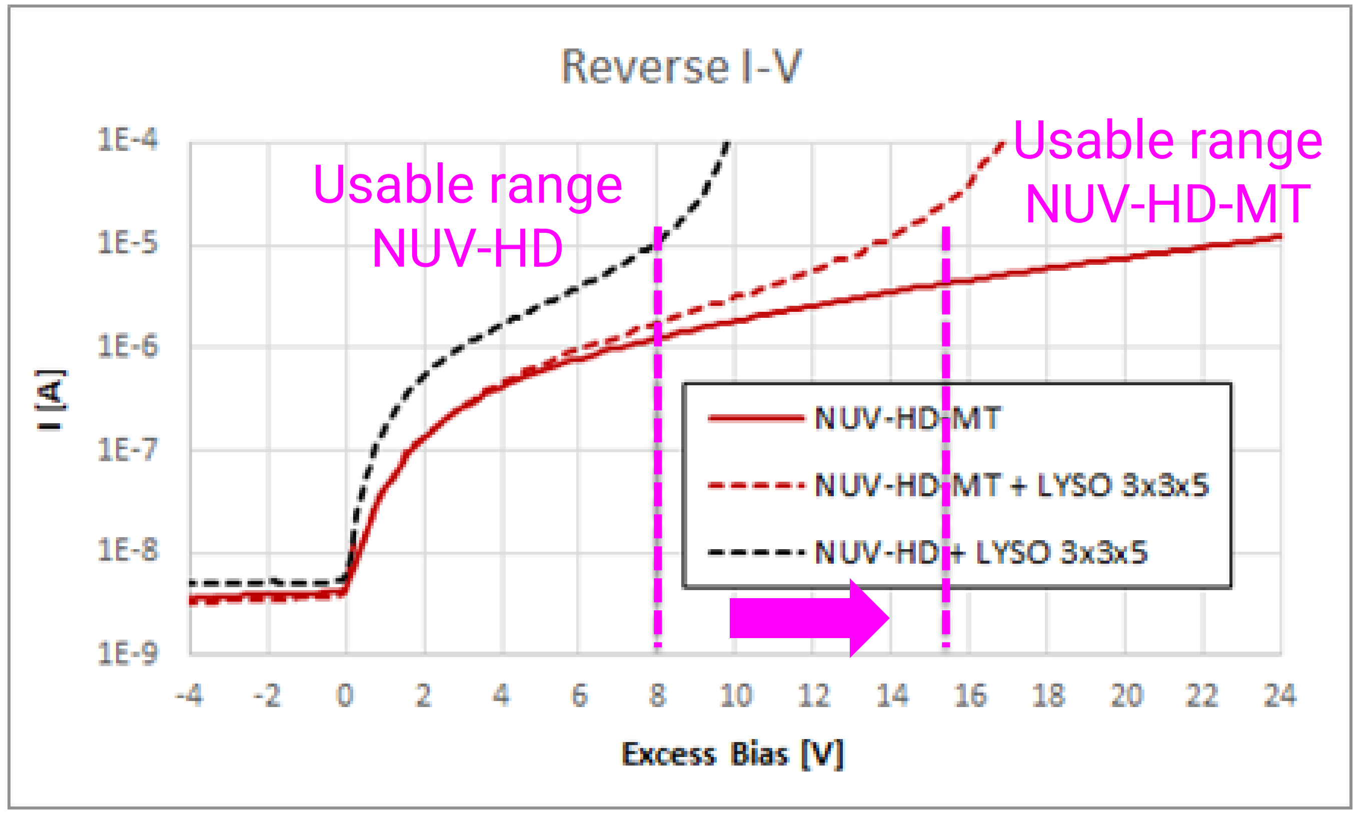


Reduction of optical crosstalk probability in NUV-HD-MT, compared to the "standard" NUV-HD. Measurement without encapsulation resin, i.e. *only considering internal crosstalk probability*.

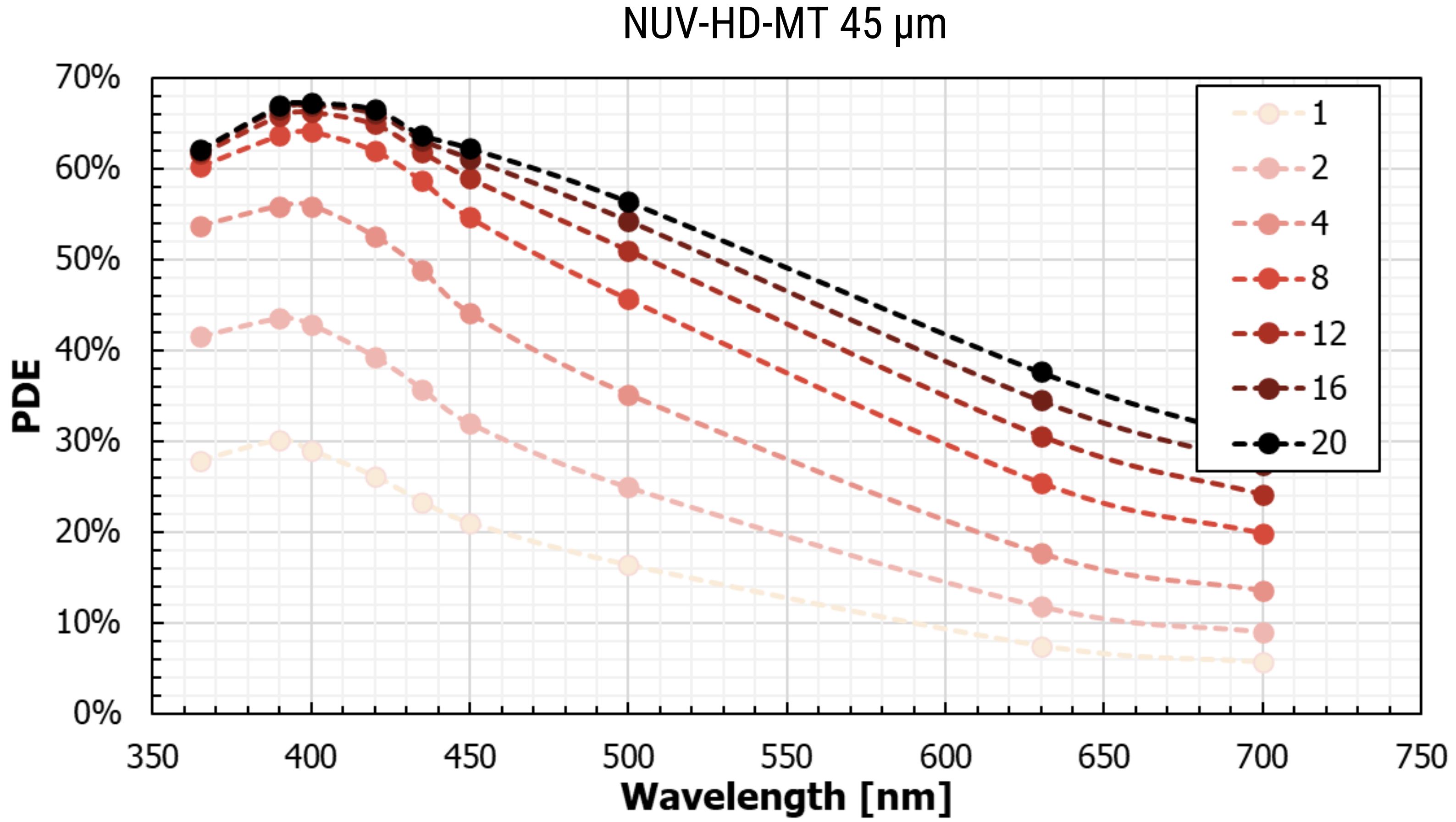
Reduction of optical crosstalk
NUV-HD-MT bias range

Reduction of optical crosstalk probability *increases maximum usable excess bias of SiPM*, also with the scintillator on top of the SiPM.

Thanks to the very high maximum excess bias, *also PDE in the red (avalanche triggering by holes) approaches saturation*.



Reverse IV measured on a 4x4 mm^2 NUV-HD-MT SiPM with 45 um cell pitch under different conditions.

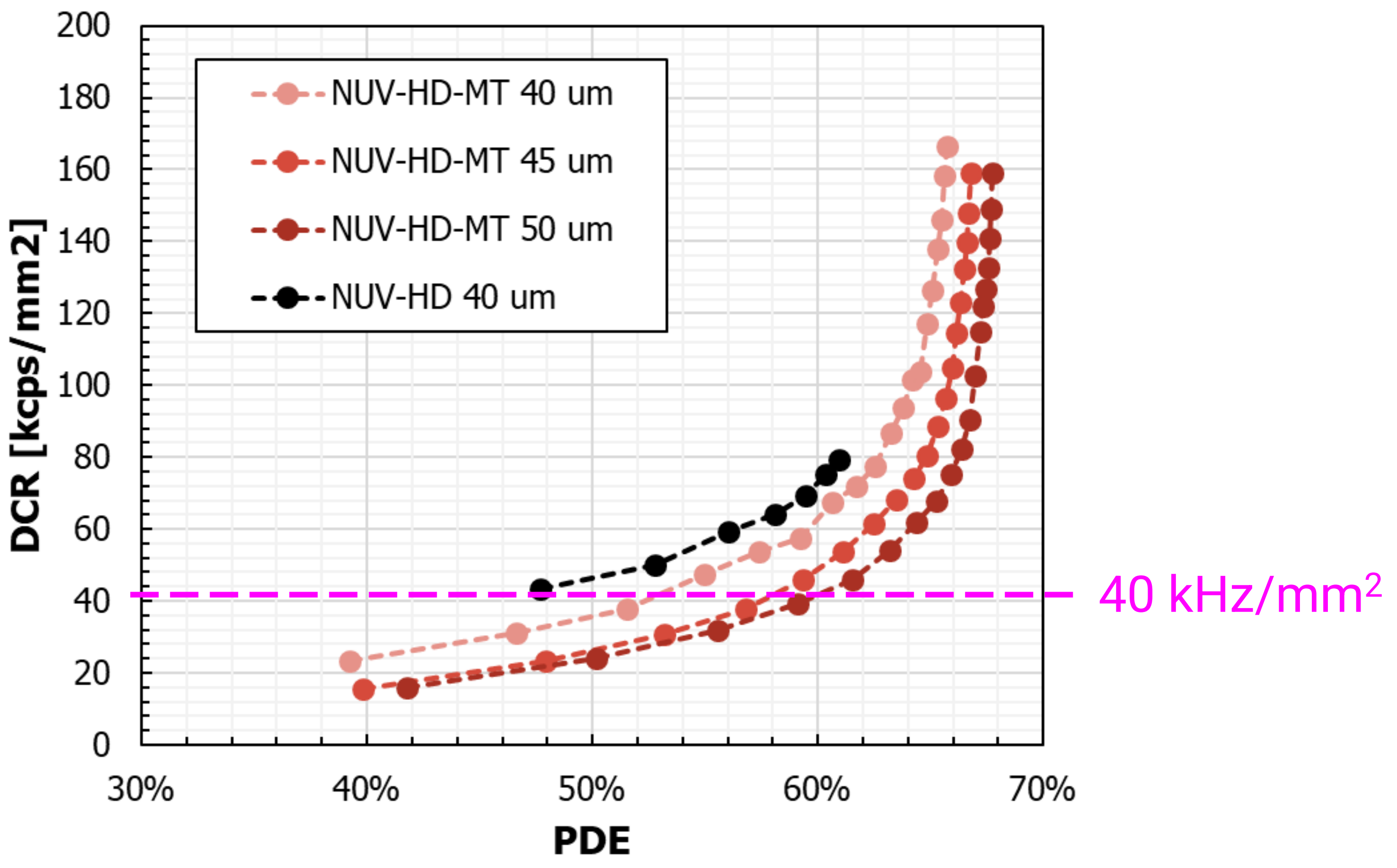


PDE vs. wavelength measured on the NUV-HD-MT technology with 45 um cell size with different values of the excess bias.

Reduction of optical crosstalk
NUV-HD-MT electro optical performance

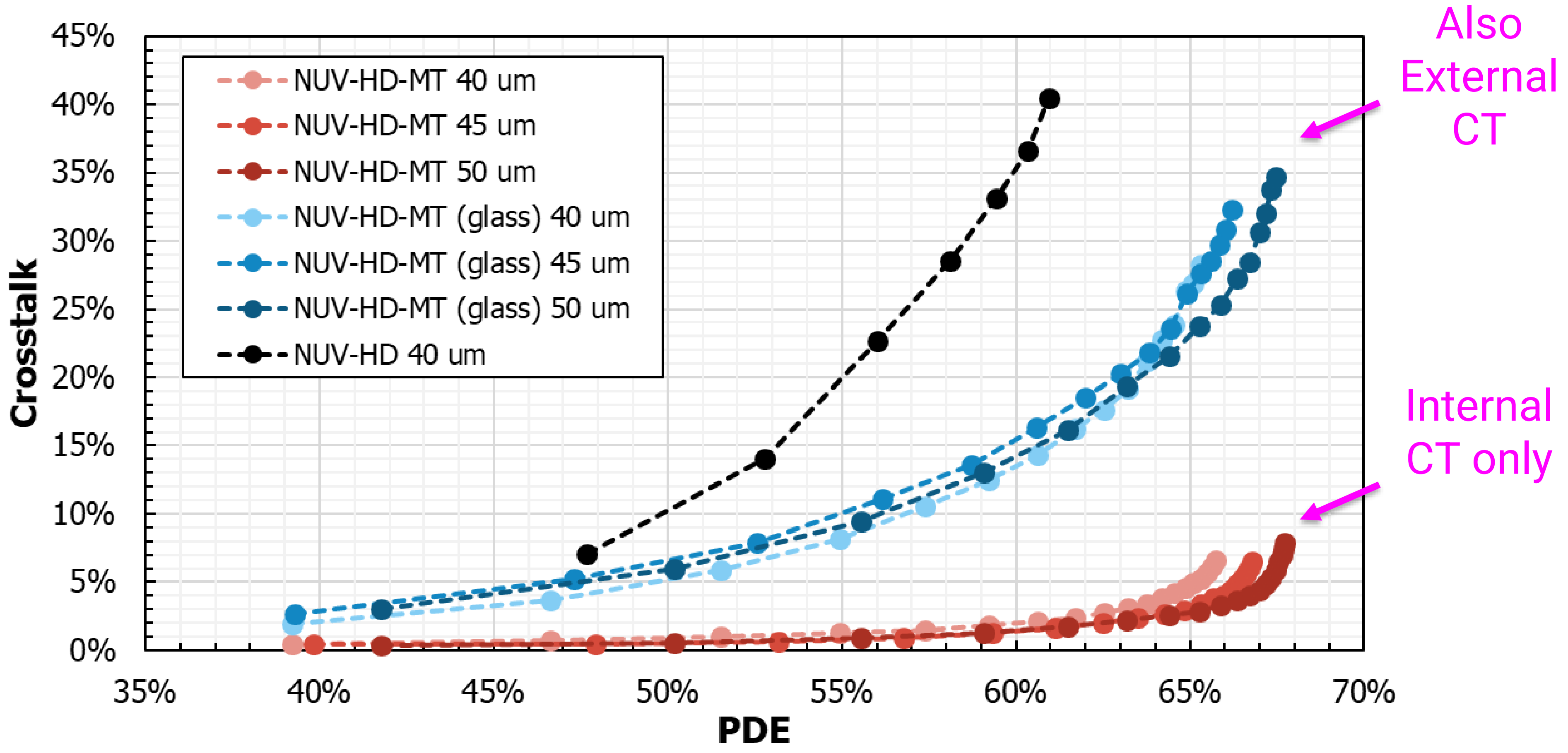
NUV-HD-MT *nuisance parameters are better represented and compared as a function of the PDE*.

DCR vs. PDE



DCR vs. peak PDE (measured at 420 nm) for different cell sizes of the NUV-HD-MT technology.

Direct Optical CT vs. PDE



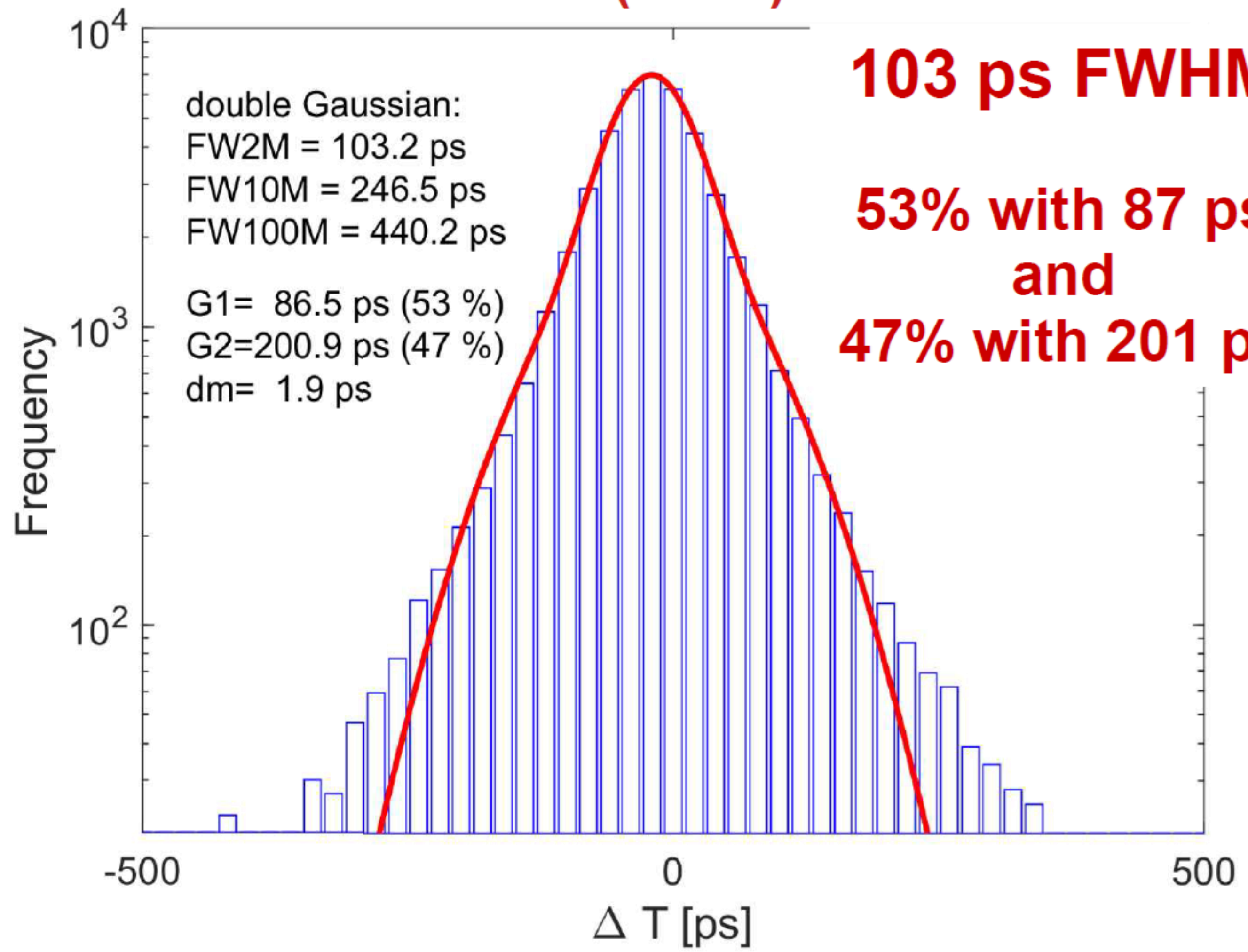
DiCT vs. peak PDE (measured at 420 nm) for different cell sizes of the NUV-HD-MT technology, with and without protective glass on top of the SiPM (used for TSV)

NUV-HD-MT
BGO CTR with masking and high-frequency readout

SPTR optimization is even more *important in photon-starved applications*, such as Cherenkov-enhanced BGO readout.

SPTR is improved thanks to *high-gain, masking, high-frequency readout*. In addition, *high PDE* allows the collection of more prompt photons.

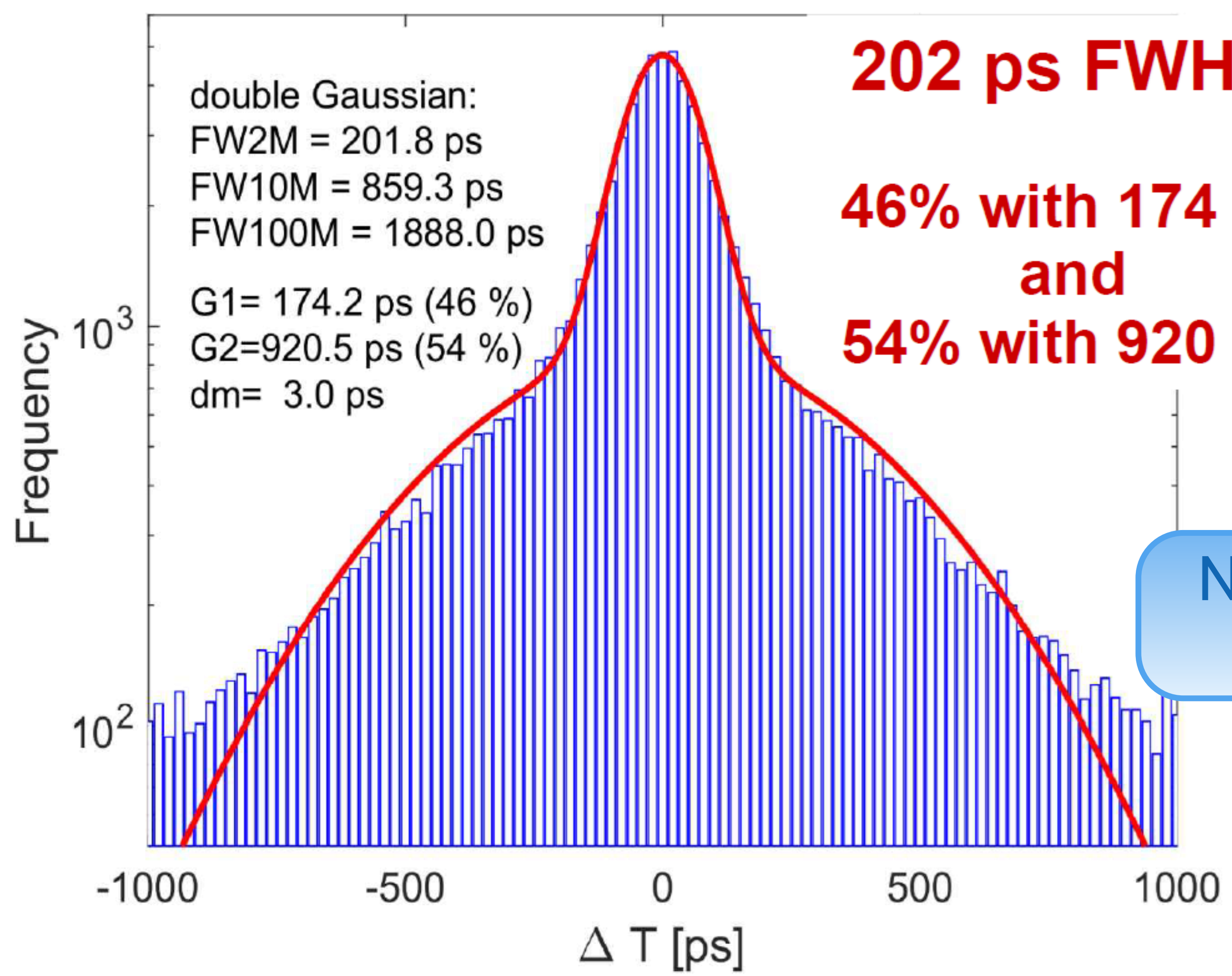
2x2x3 mm³ BGO (EPIC)



103 ps FWHM

53% with 87 ps and 47% with 201 ps

3x3x20 mm³ BGO (EPIC)



202 ps FWHM

46% with 174 ps and 54% with 920 ps

NUV-HD-MT-M0
3x3 mm²

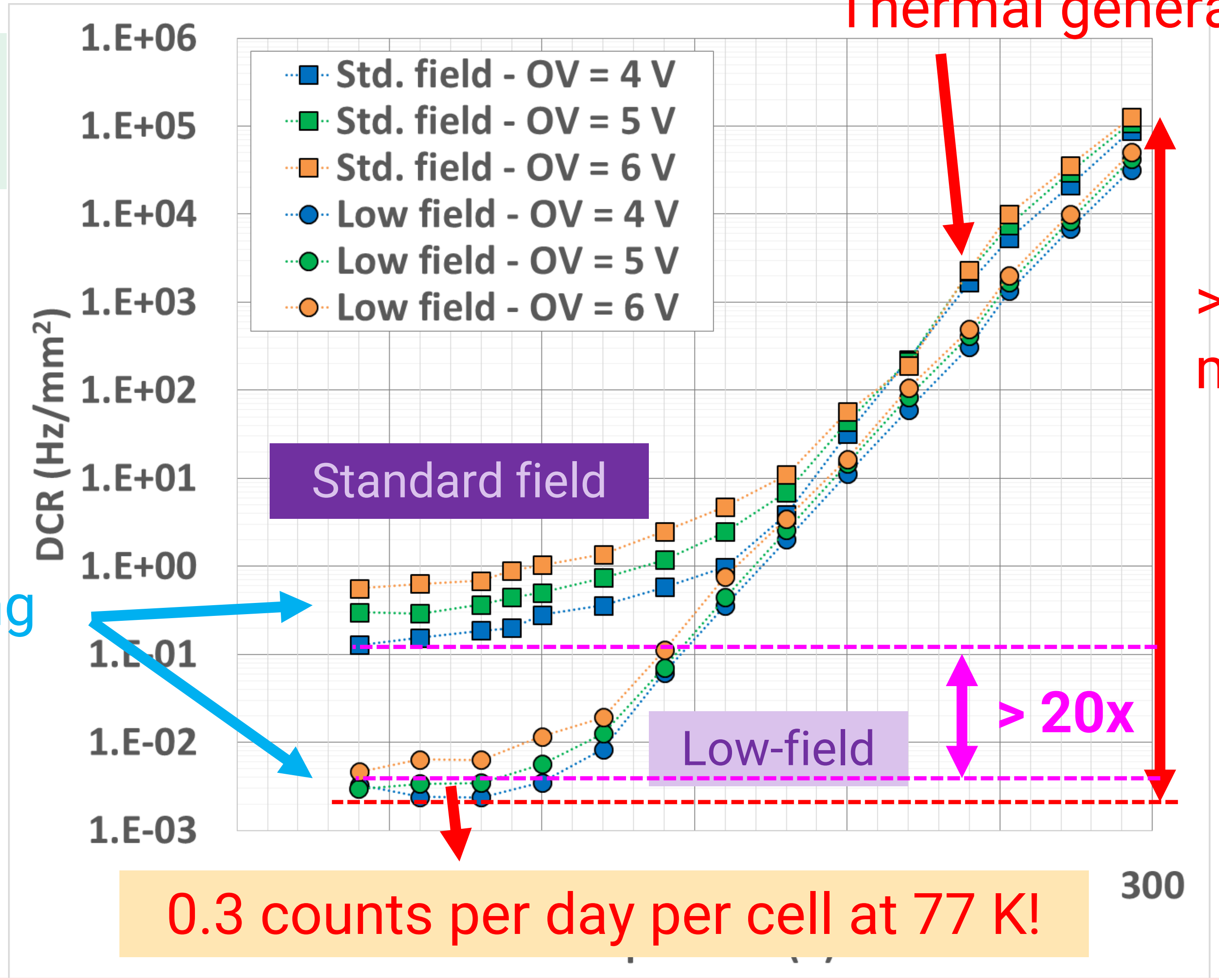
Measurements by S. Gundacker. Presented at NSS022 (M-02-04)

Cryogenic Time Projection Chambers

Cryogenic operation
DarkSide-20k SiPMs

darkside
two-phase argon TPC for Dark Matter Direct Detection

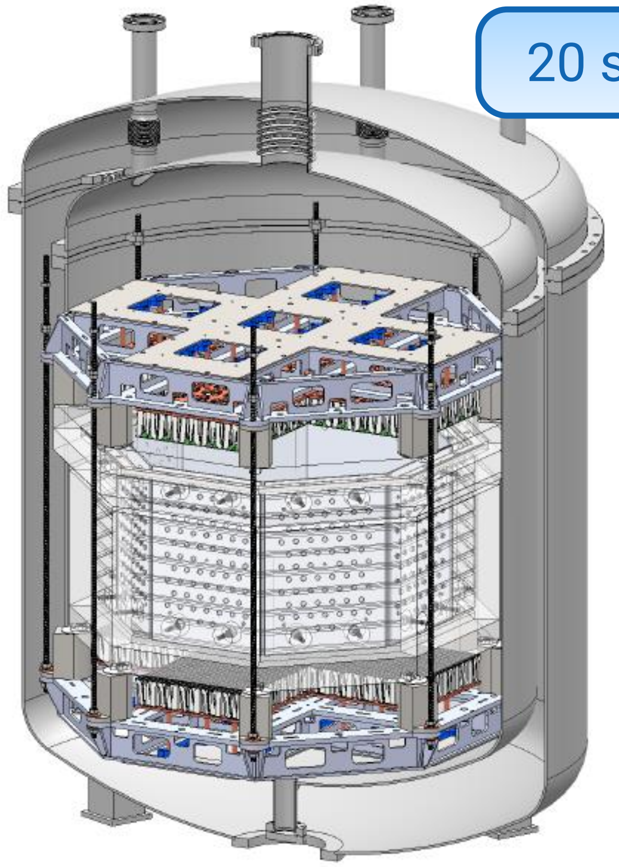
NUV-HD-Cryo SiPM technology is an *enabling technology for the DarkSide-20k* experiment, currently under construction.



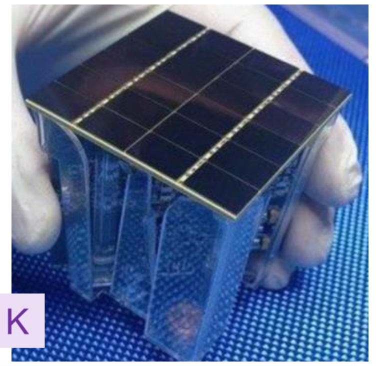
A $10x10\ cm^2$ SiPM array would have a total DCR < 100 cps!

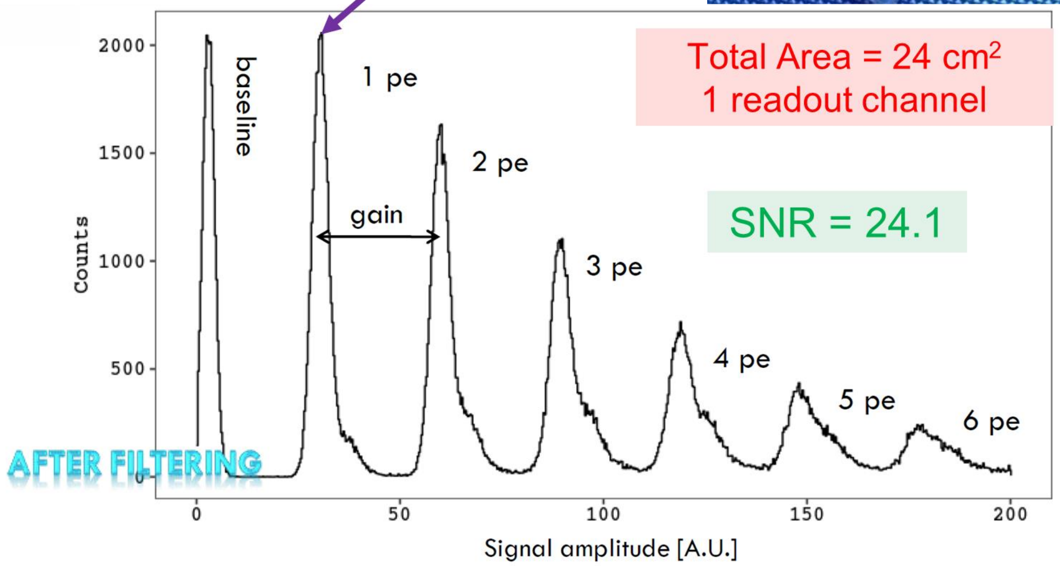
Reduction of Dark Count Rate at cryogenic temperature thanks to electric field engineering in FBK SiPMs.

20 sqm of silicon



Darkside-20k experiment under construction at LNGS using FBK SiPMs fabricated at Lfoundry: *20 m^2 of SiPMs* operated at 87 K.

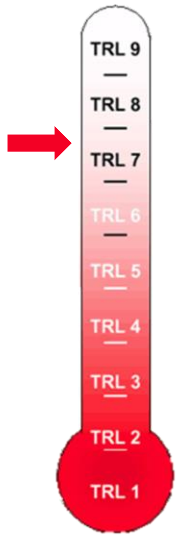




Photon counting at 77 K with a single, 24 cm_2 SiPM Tile.

Acerbi, Fabio, et al. "Cryogenic characterization of FBK HD near-UV sensitive SiPMs." *IEEE Transactions on Electron Devices* 64.2 (2017): 521-526.

Flagship Research Lines
DUNE mass production

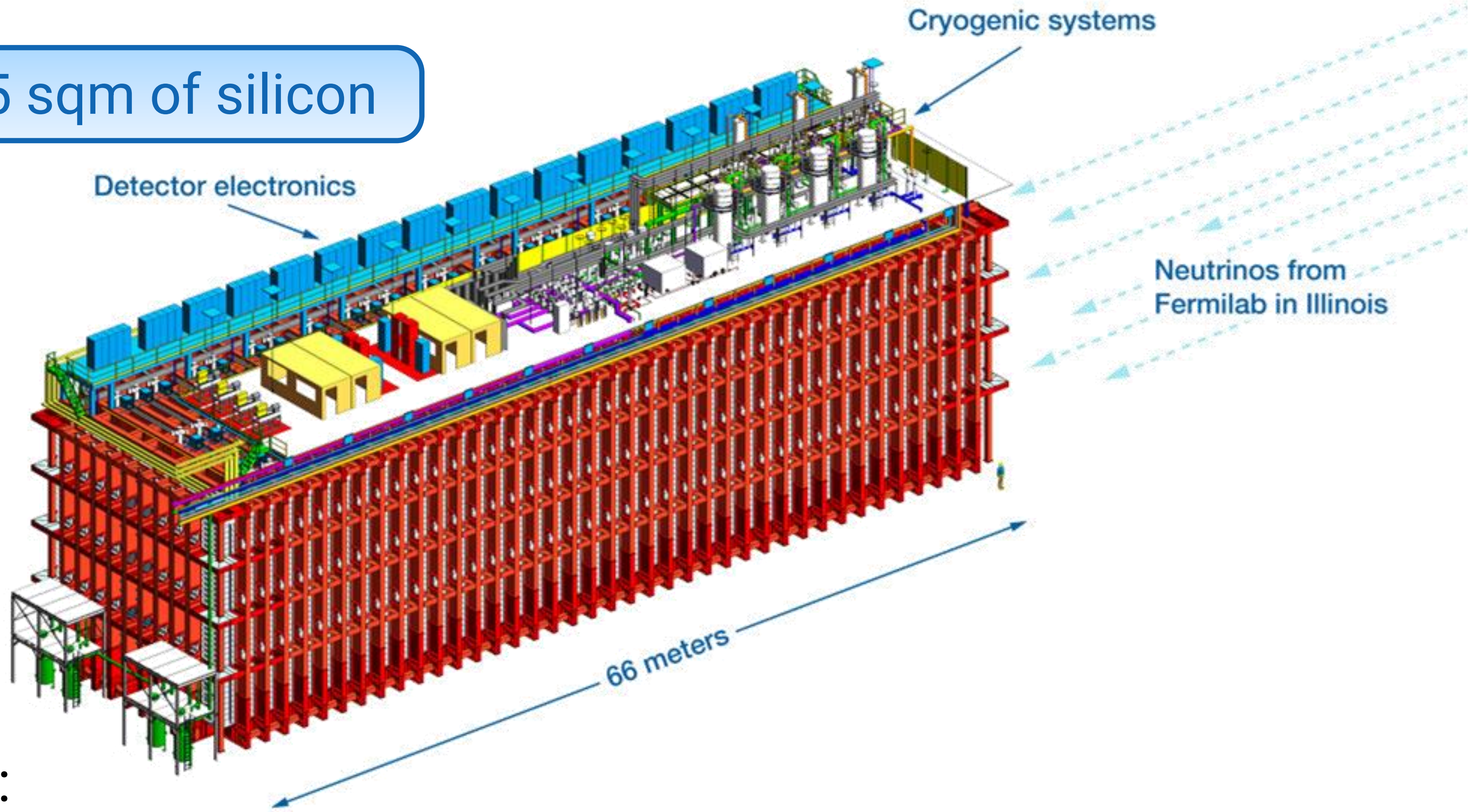


FBK will carry out approximately *half of the production for the DUNE horizontal drift detector*.

FBK will supply a *large volume of SiPMs in a package, capable of operating at cryogenic temperatures*

DUNE mass production @ FBK – Fact sheet	
Technology	NUV-HD-Cryo – 54um triple trench
Silicon production	LFoundry
Silicon area	5 sqm
Number of channels	140k – 160k
Number of arrays	23k – 27k
Number of 8" wafers	290 – 330
Duration	2.5 years

5 sqm of silicon



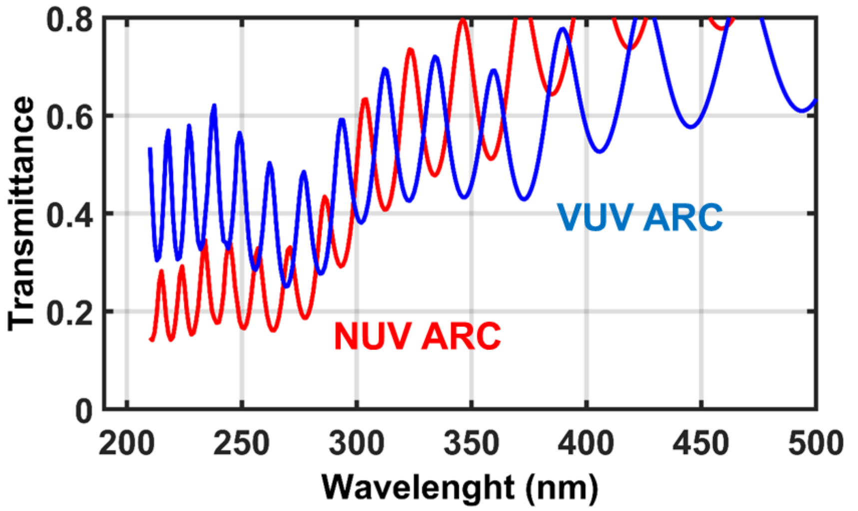
FBK tasks:

- Scientific coordination, Provide technical solutions, Project management, Subcontractor management, design, qualification, microfabrication steps, testing of wafers, of CSPs and of Arrays, cryogenic testing, QA, Warranty

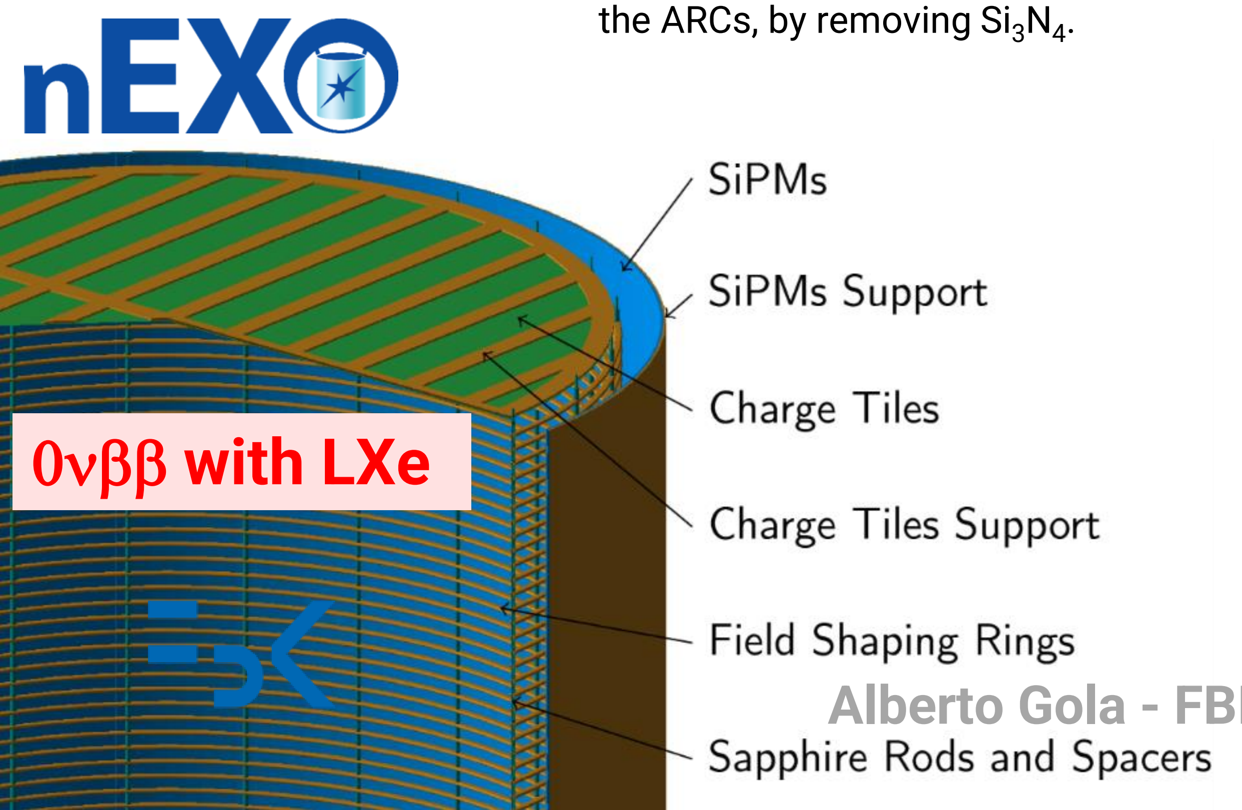
Extended sensitivity range
VUV-sensitive SiPMs: VUV-HD

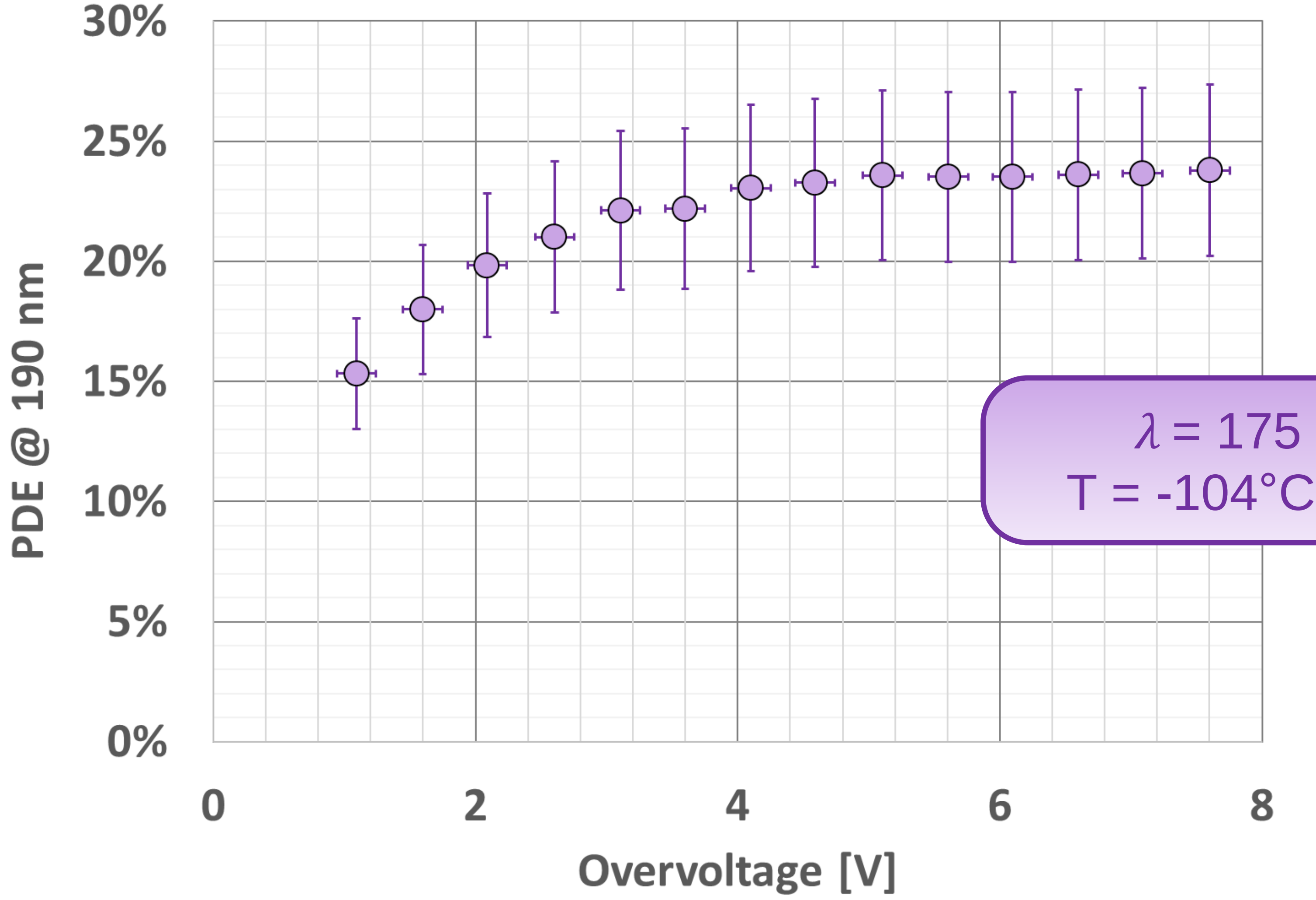
FBK has developed a *VUV-sensitive SiPM technology based on the NUV-HD*, for big physics experiments (nEXO @ Stanford - $0\nu\beta\beta$ with LXe).

R&D focus on ARC



R&D was focused on enhancing the transmission of the ARCs, by removing Si_3N_4.





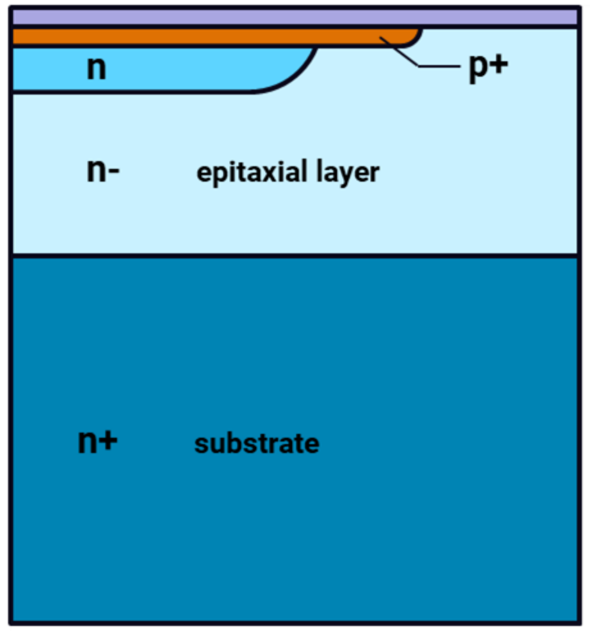
Gallina, G., et al. "Characterization of SiPM avalanche triggering probabilities." *IEEE Transactions on Electron Devices* 66.10 (2019): 4228-4234.

Study of Radiation Hardness

Test Beam 1 – Trento Proton Therapy
Tested Technologies

We tested a relatively *wide range of different customized SiPM technologies*, fabricated in FBK internal R&D clean-room, looking for differences, general trends, etc..

VUV-HD[2]
Vacuum Ultraviolet

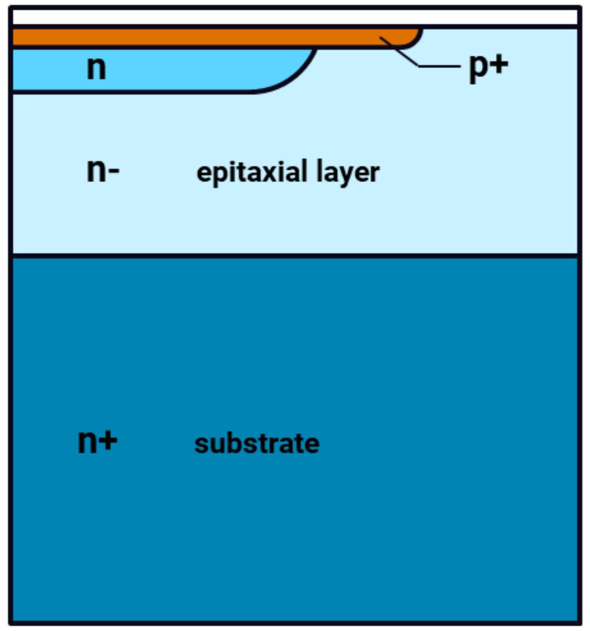


Peak PDE = 420 nm

- Different ARC
- High sensitivity in VUV

[2] Capasso (2020)
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2020.164478

NUV-HD[3]
Near Ultraviolet

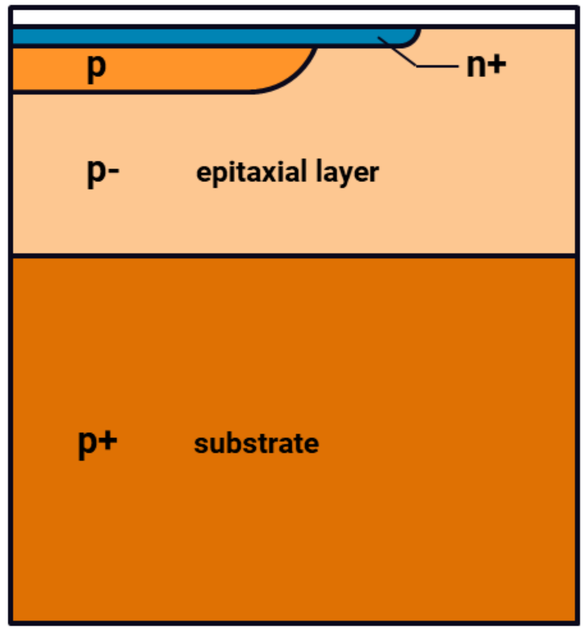


Peak PDE = 420 nm

- CRYO = Cryo temp opt.
- RH = High radiation opt.

[3] Gola (2019)
https://doi.org/10.3390/s19020308

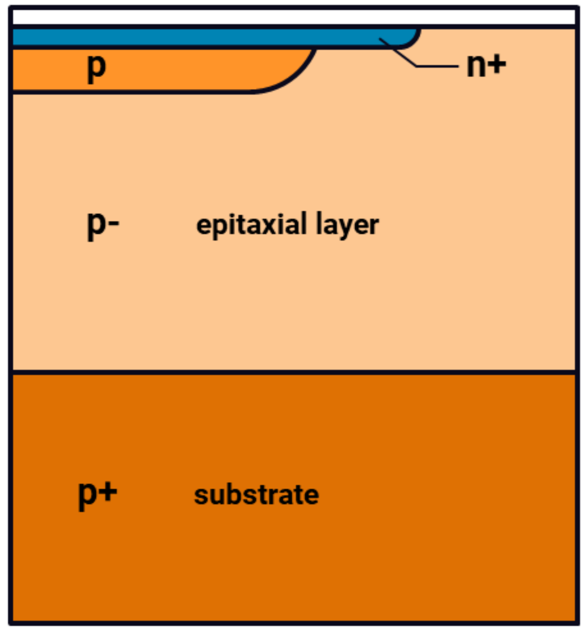
RGB-HD[4]
Visible



Peak PDE = 530 nm

[4] Ferri (2015)
https://doi.org/10.1186/2197-7364-2-S1-A86

NIR-HD[5]
Near Infrared



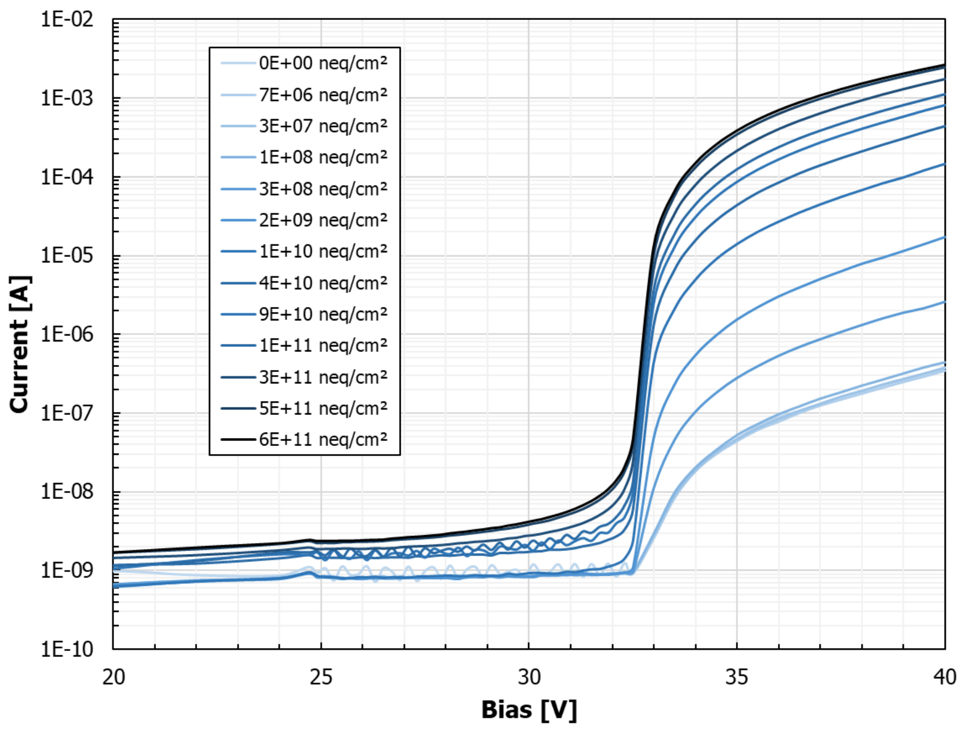
Peak PDE = 530 nm

- Thick epitaxial layer
- High sensitivity in IR

[5] Acerbi (2018)
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2017.11.098

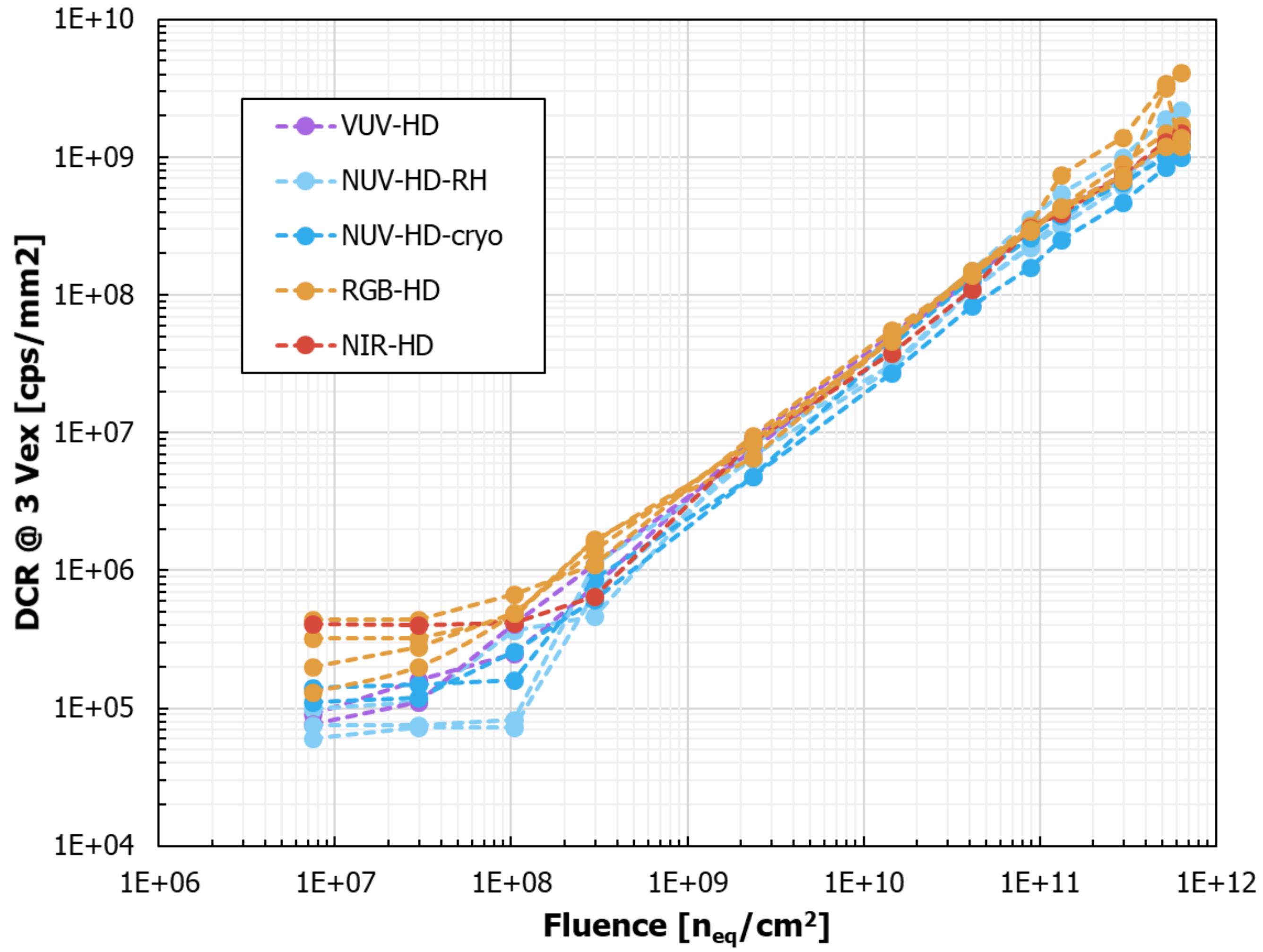
Test Beam 1 – Trento Proton Therapy
Dark Count Rate Estimation from reverse IV

Comparison of radiation hardness of different SiPM technologies *cannot be done directly from their IVs* because they usually have different Gain and correlated noise (ECF).



$$DCR = \frac{I_{dark}}{q * G * ECF} = \frac{I_{dark}}{q * G_C}$$

$$G_C = G * ECF = \text{Current Gain}$$
$$ECF = \text{Excess Charge Factor}$$



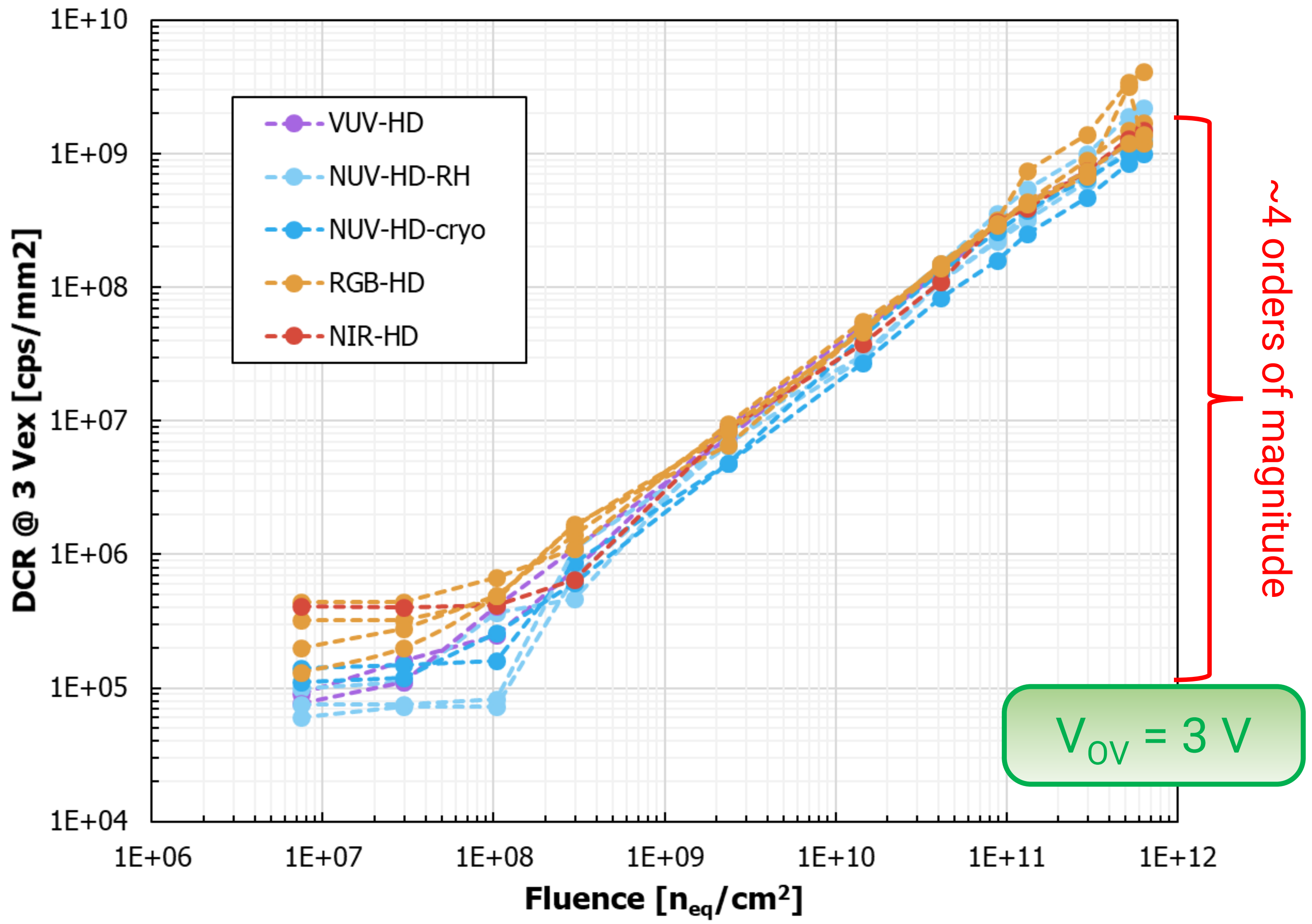
DCR estimation for different FBK SiPM technologies.

Assumption: ECF and Gain do not change with irradiation (will be shown later)

Test Beam 1 – Trento Proton Therap
Dark Count Rate vs. Fluence

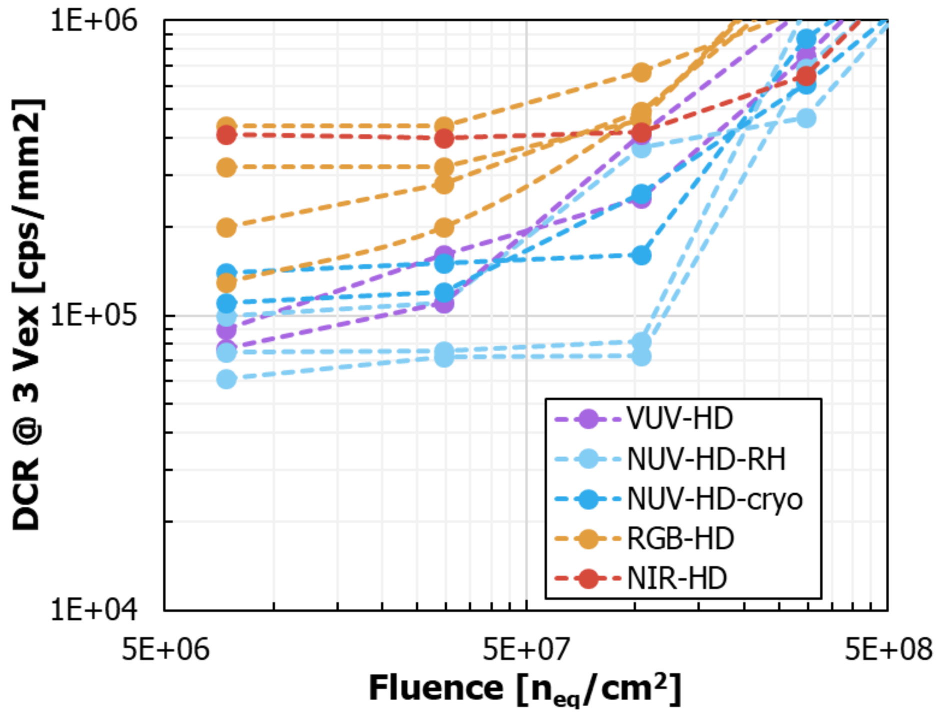
There is *little correlation between the DCR before and after irradiation*:

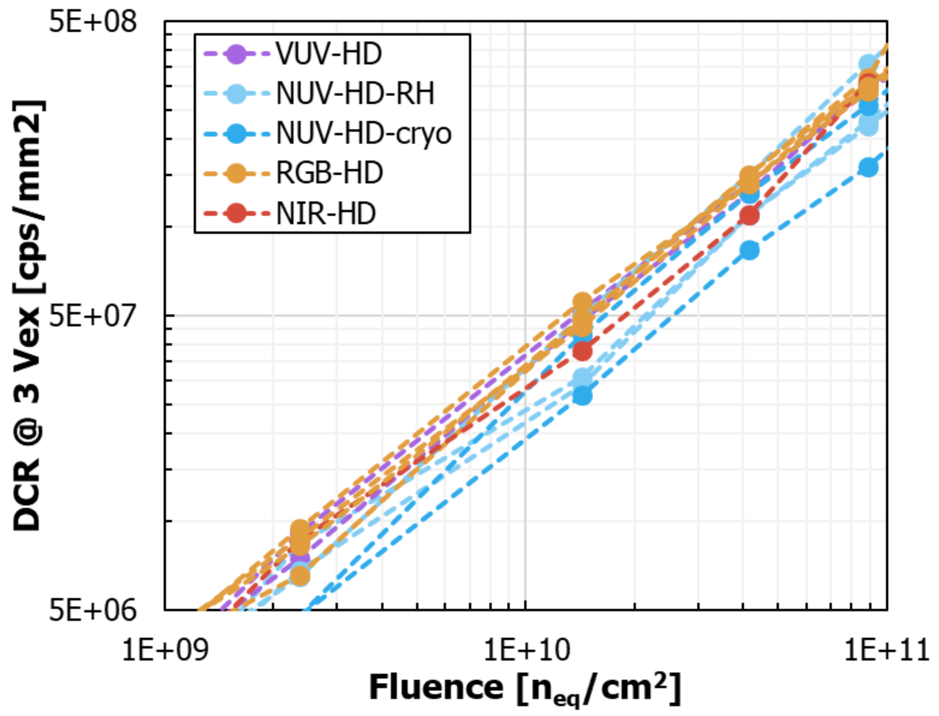
- All technologies seem to “converge” towards similar values
- Knee between $10^7 \div 10^8$ n_{eq}/cm^2
- Independence of bulk damage from contaminants in the SiPM starting material?



DCR variation after irradiation is reduced:

- from ~1 OoM to < ~0.5 OoM
- Still worth investigating *differences between technologies*





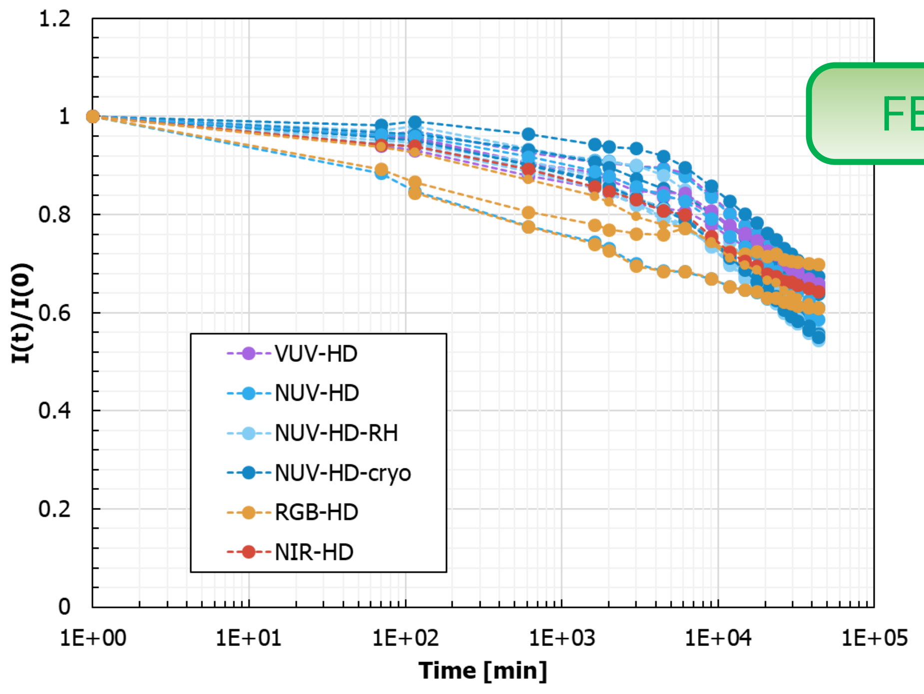
Altamura, Anna Rita, et al. "Radiation damage on SiPMs for space applications." NIM-A 1045 (2023): 167488.

Acerbi, F., et al. "Characterization of radiation damages on Silicon photomultipliers by X-rays up to 100 kGy." NIM-A 1045 (2023): 167502.

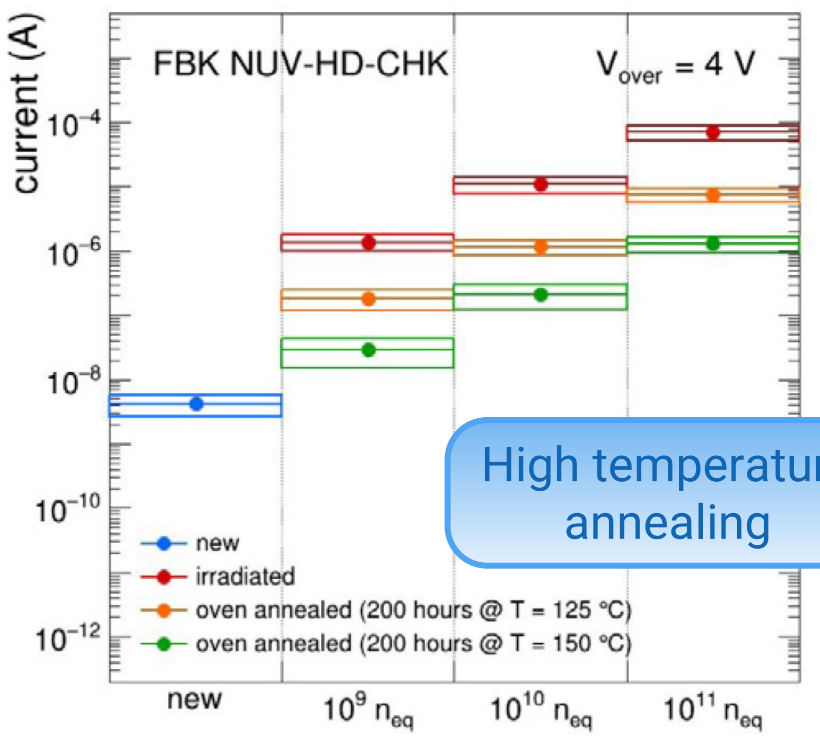
Test Beam 1 – Trento Proton Therapy
First Annealing studies

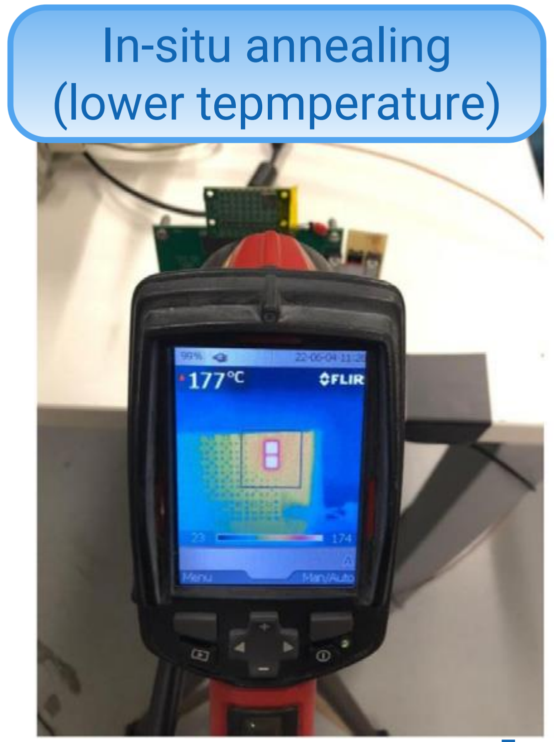
Annealing can be a *powerful mean of reducing DCR after irradiation* to recovers single-photon resolution.

- *Room temperature* annealing (20-25°C) on the highest dose only ($6.4 \cdot 10^{11}$ 1 MeV n_{eq}/cm^2)
- *Two slopes observed*: knee point at around $1.5 \cdot 10^3$ min (~1 day)
- Minor dependence on excess bias for a few samples.



- *Higher annealing temperatures* have demonstrated better annealing:
  - *Factor ~ 100 after $1 \cdot 10^{11}$ n_{eq}/cm^2 is reported in* R. Preghenella - https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2023.168578
  - *In-situ annealing through SiPM forward or reverse bias is also possible*



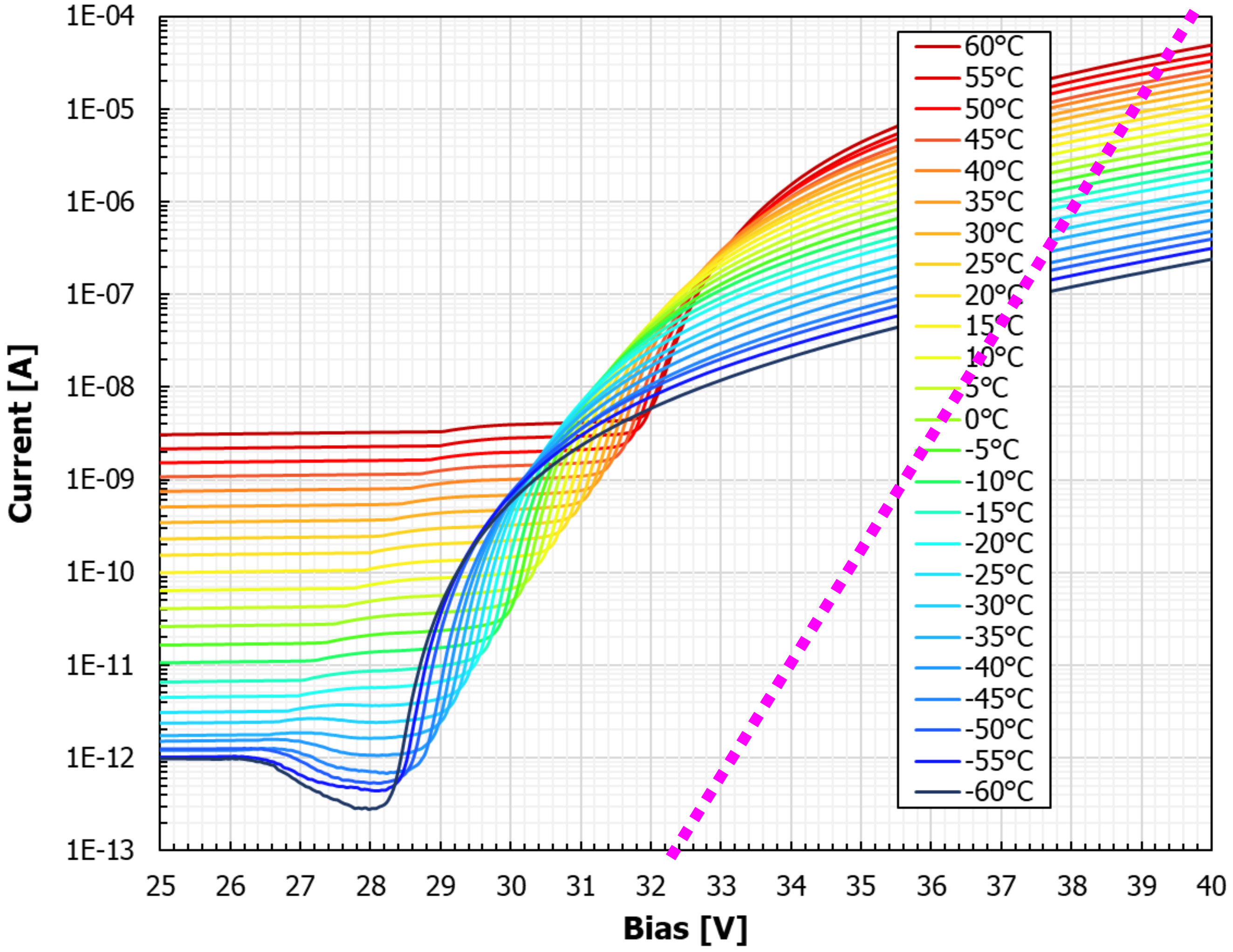


Test Beam 2 – LNS Catania
DCR Analysis

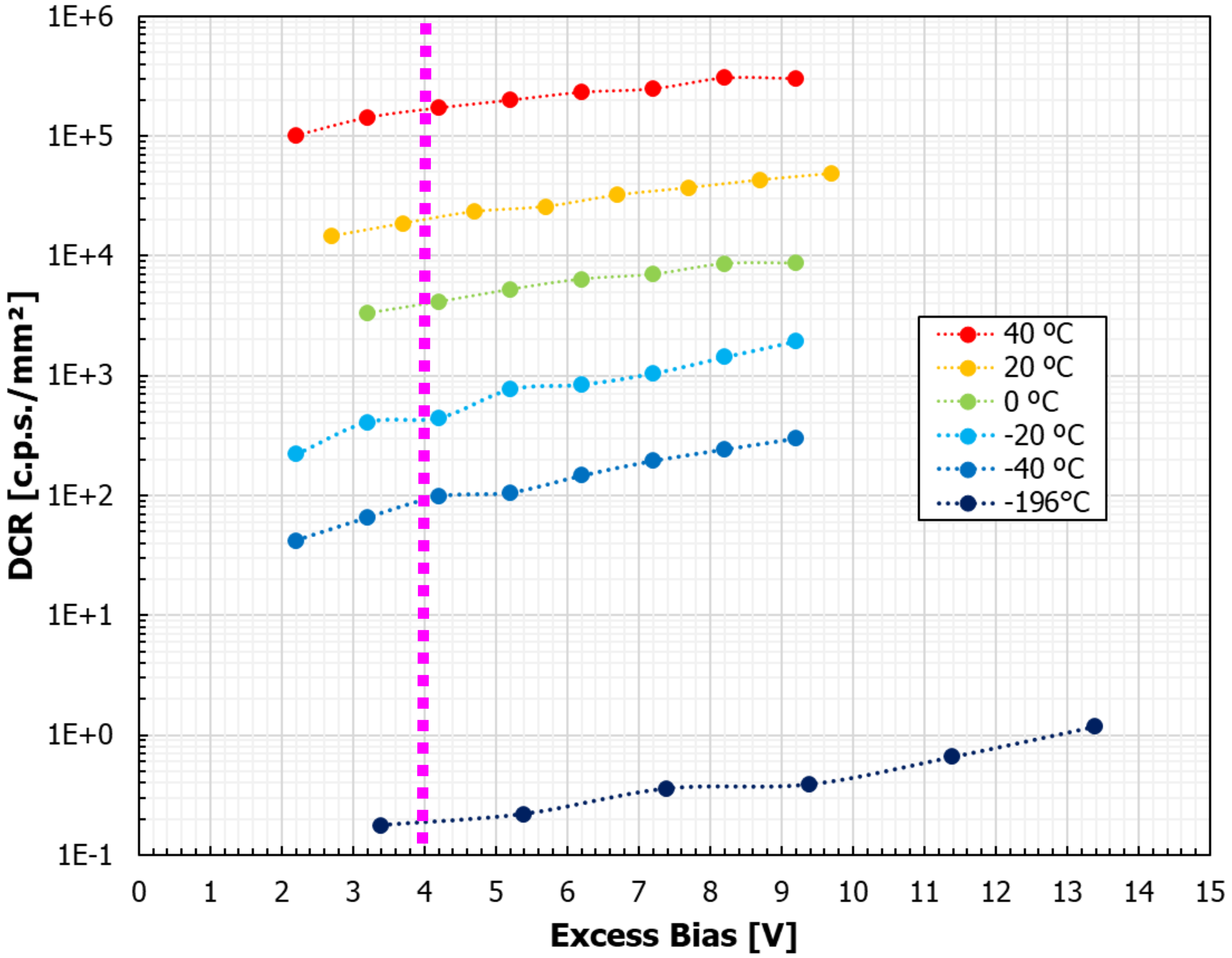
Study of *DCR after irradiation extended to cryogenic temperatures (preliminary)*.

- *IV vs Temperature*: +60°C → -60°C
- *DCR vs Temperature*: +40°C → -40°C, LN_2 (waveform analysis, when possible)

IV vs. Temperature

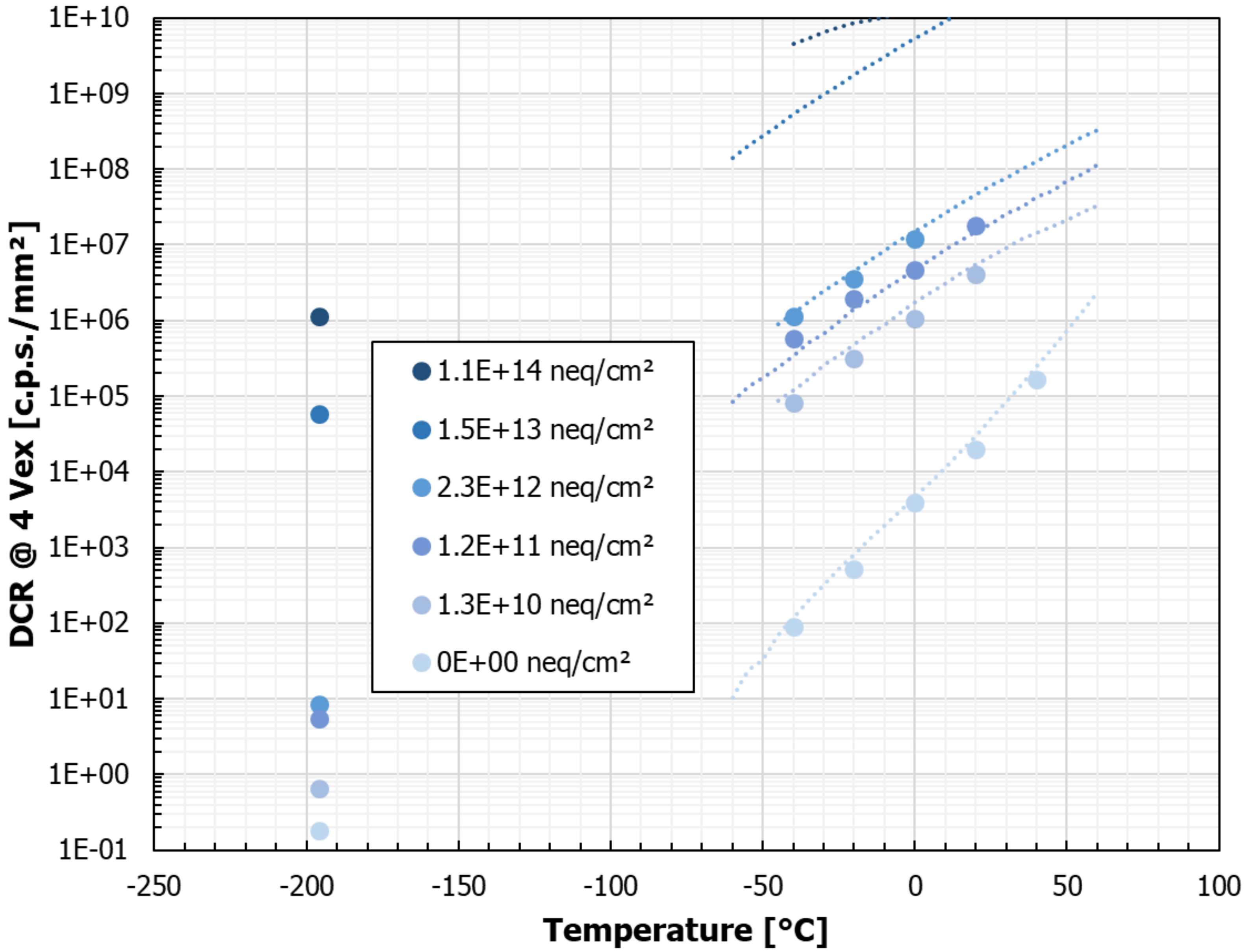


DCR vs Temperature



Altamura, Anna Rita, et al. "Characterization of Silicon Photomultipliers after proton irradiation up to 1014neq/cm2." *NIM-A t* 1040 (2022): 167284.

Test Beam 2 – LNS Catania
DCR vs. Temperature and Dose

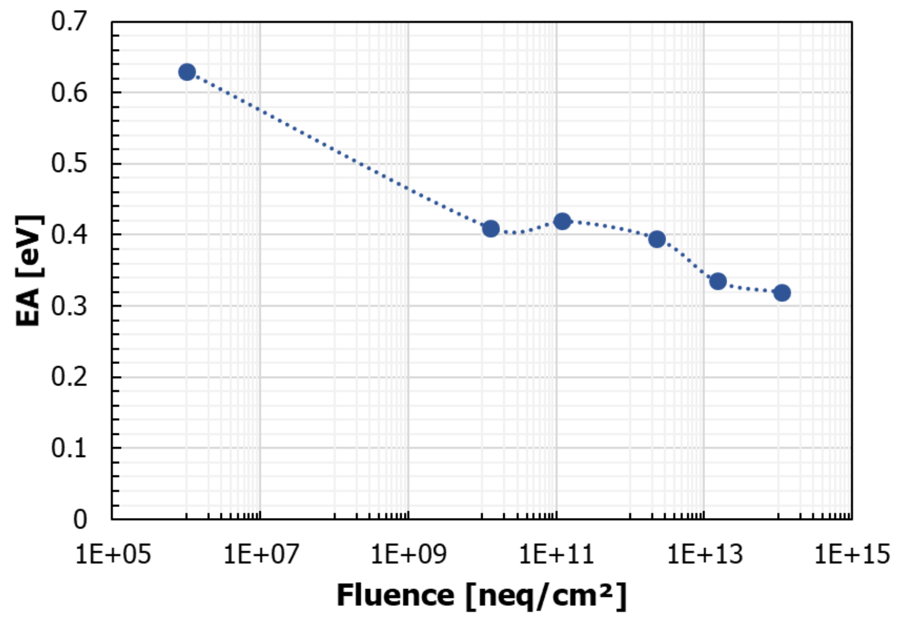


Lines: DCR from IV
Dots: DCR from waveform analysis

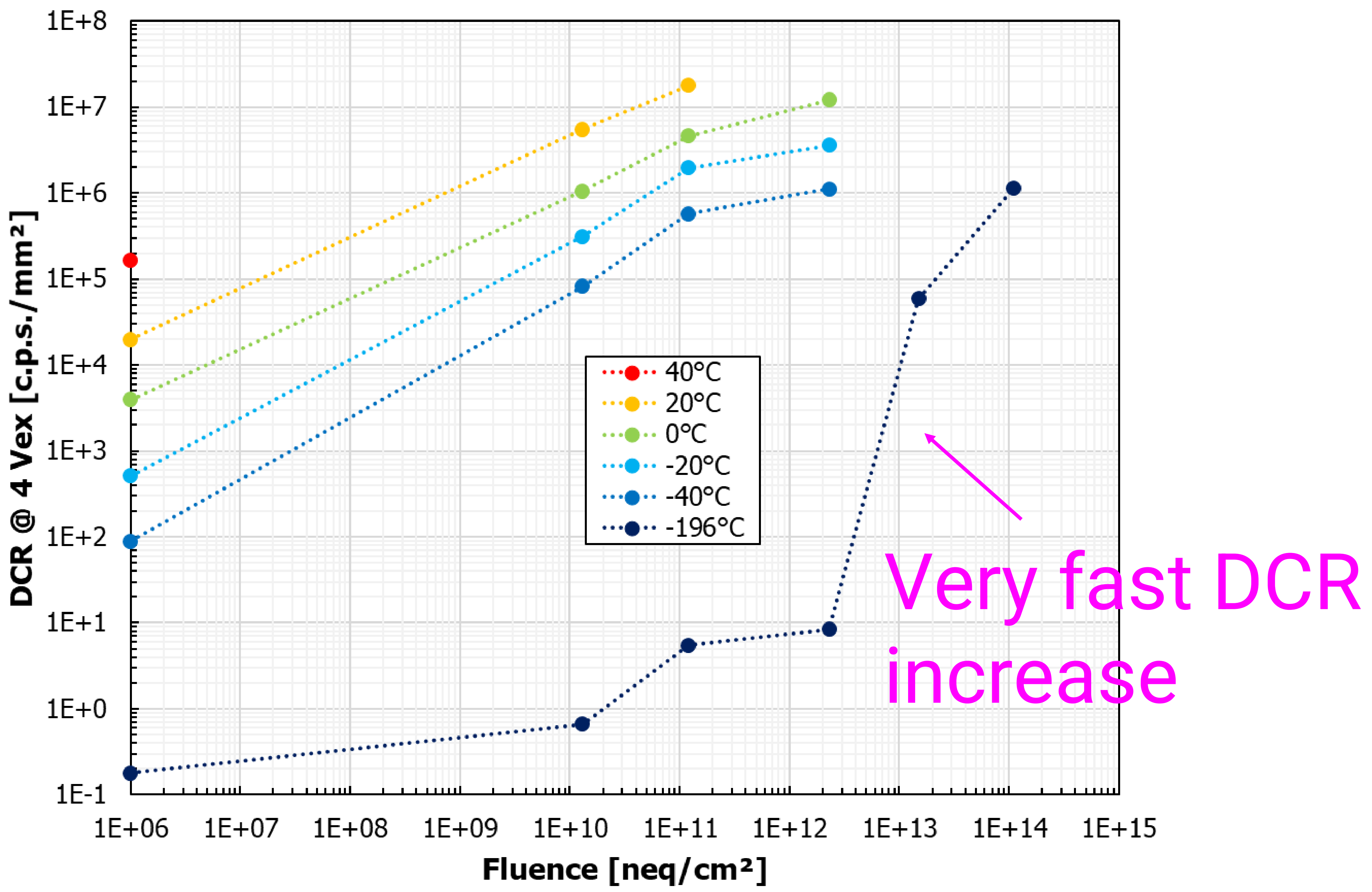
Reduction of DCR activation energy near room temperature after irradiation was observed.

→ Cooling becomes less effective in reducing DCR.

Fluence [n_{eq}/cm^2]	E_A [eV]
0E+00	0.63
1.3E+10	0.41
1.2E+11	0.42
2.3E+12	0.40
1.5E+13	0.34
1.1E+14	0.32



Test Beam 2 – LNS Catania
DCR at LN after irradiation



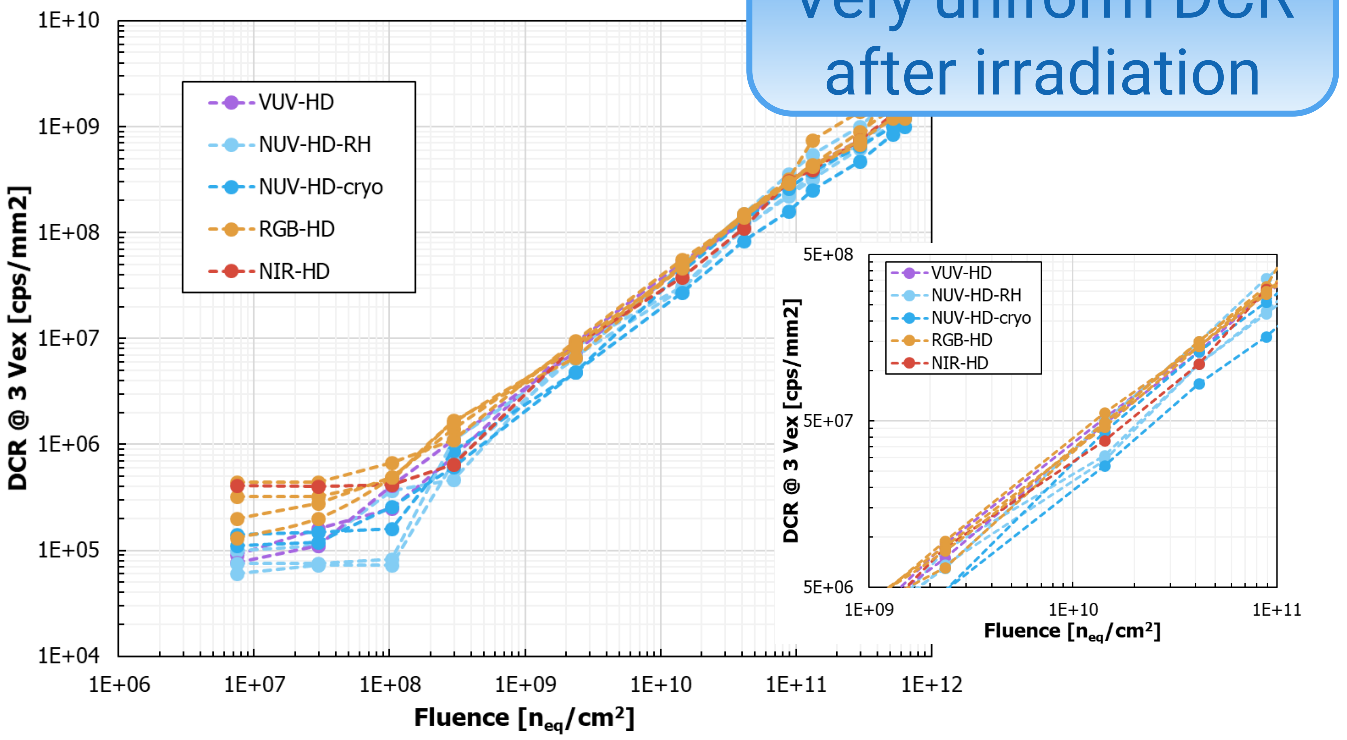
- Cooling is *extremely effective in reducing DCR after irradiation up to ~$1{\cdot}10^{12}$ n_{eq}/cm^2*
- Further investigations needed to understand what happens at the higher doses
- Worth checking different / new SiPM structures
- Check possible effect of annealing

Single SPAD switch-off
Effectiveness in reducing the DCR after irradiation

Whether switching off "screamer" SPAD is effective to reduce DCR after irradiation depends on whether the increase of DCR is caused by:

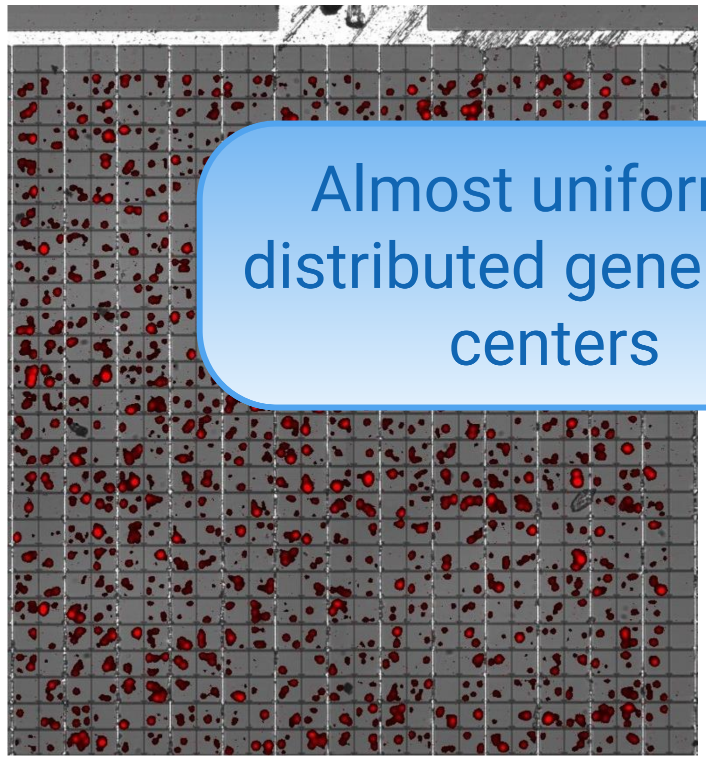
a. *few, very rare, very "bad" bulk damage events*, each one causing a large increase of the DCR → single SPAD switch-off is useful.

b. *the sum of many, uniformly distributed, smaller events*, each one responsible for smaller DCR increments → single SPAD switch-off is not very useful.



Very uniform DCR after irradiation

DCR vs Fluence for different FBK technologies: all plots converge to similar values above approximately 1e8 n_{eq}/cm^2



Almost uniformly distributed generation centers

Emission microscopy measurement on a NUV-HD SiPM irradiated at $1{\cdot}10^{11}$ n_{eq}/cm^2, at 4V excess bias, showing *almost uniform cell activation*.

Additional R&D ongoing to characterize SPAD population after irradiation:
AIDAinnova SiPM run

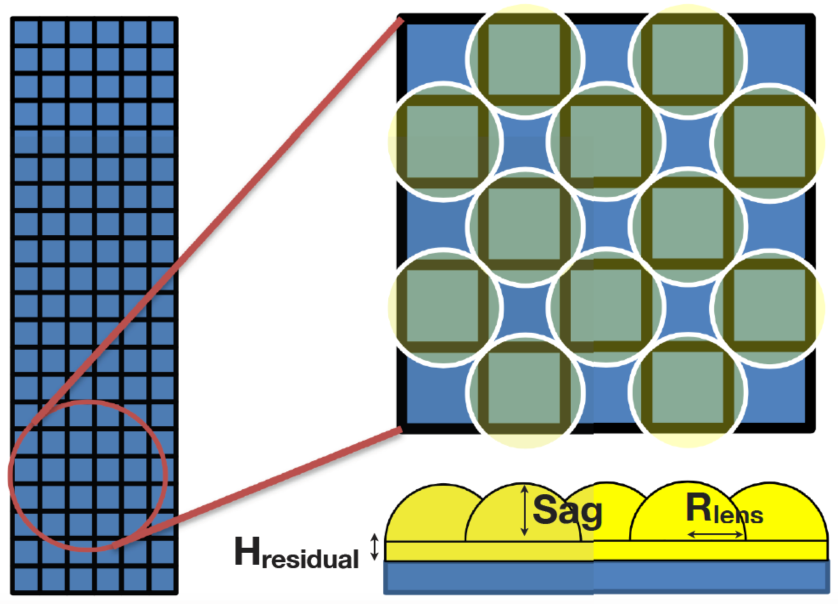
Reports on non-uniform SPAD DCR after irradiation presented at NSS2023 by L. Ratti

Light Concentration

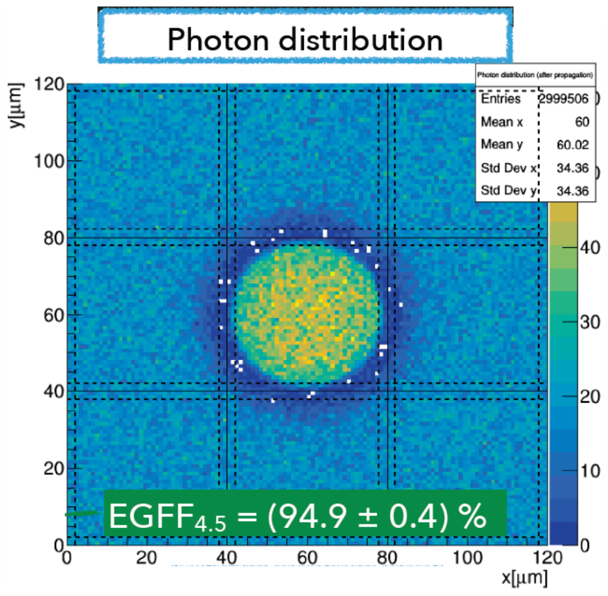
Light concentration
Microlenses

Microlenses can be used to *enhance the Fill Factor (FF) and thus the PDE of the SiPM microcells*.

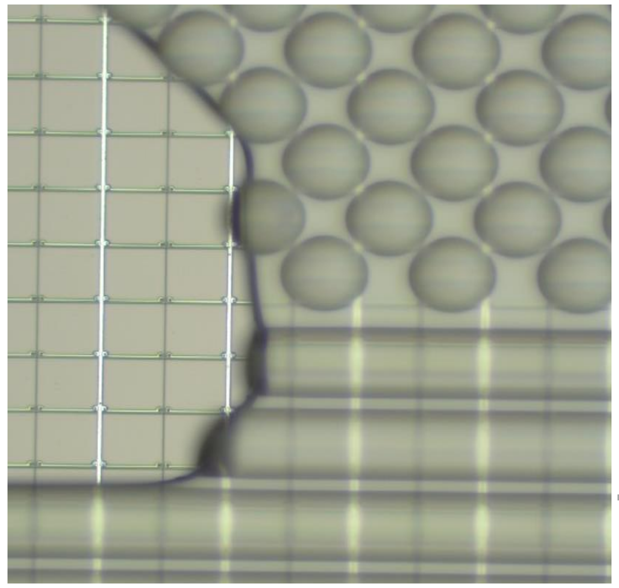
- Exploratory project between FBK and EPFL for LHCb SciFi tracker → Sensitivity-enhanced SiPMs
- Effectiveness *depends on the angular distribution of photons*.



Proposed microlens geometry



95% FF on 40 um SiPM microcells (80% without microlenses)

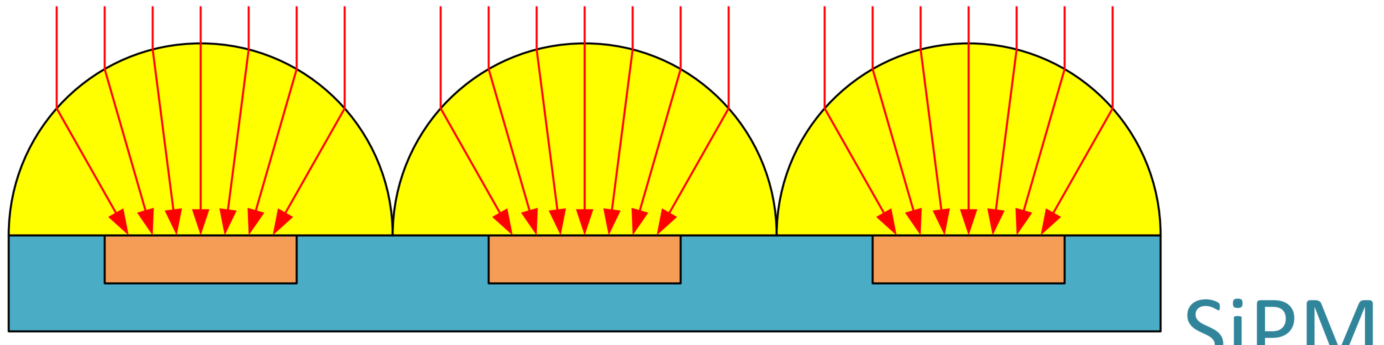


23% improvement!

Courtesy of C. Trippl, G. Haefeli
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2022.167216

Microlenses to enhance radiation hardness

- Photons can be focused on a much smaller light-sensitive area within each microcell.
- The silicon *area sensitive to radiation damage is reduced*.



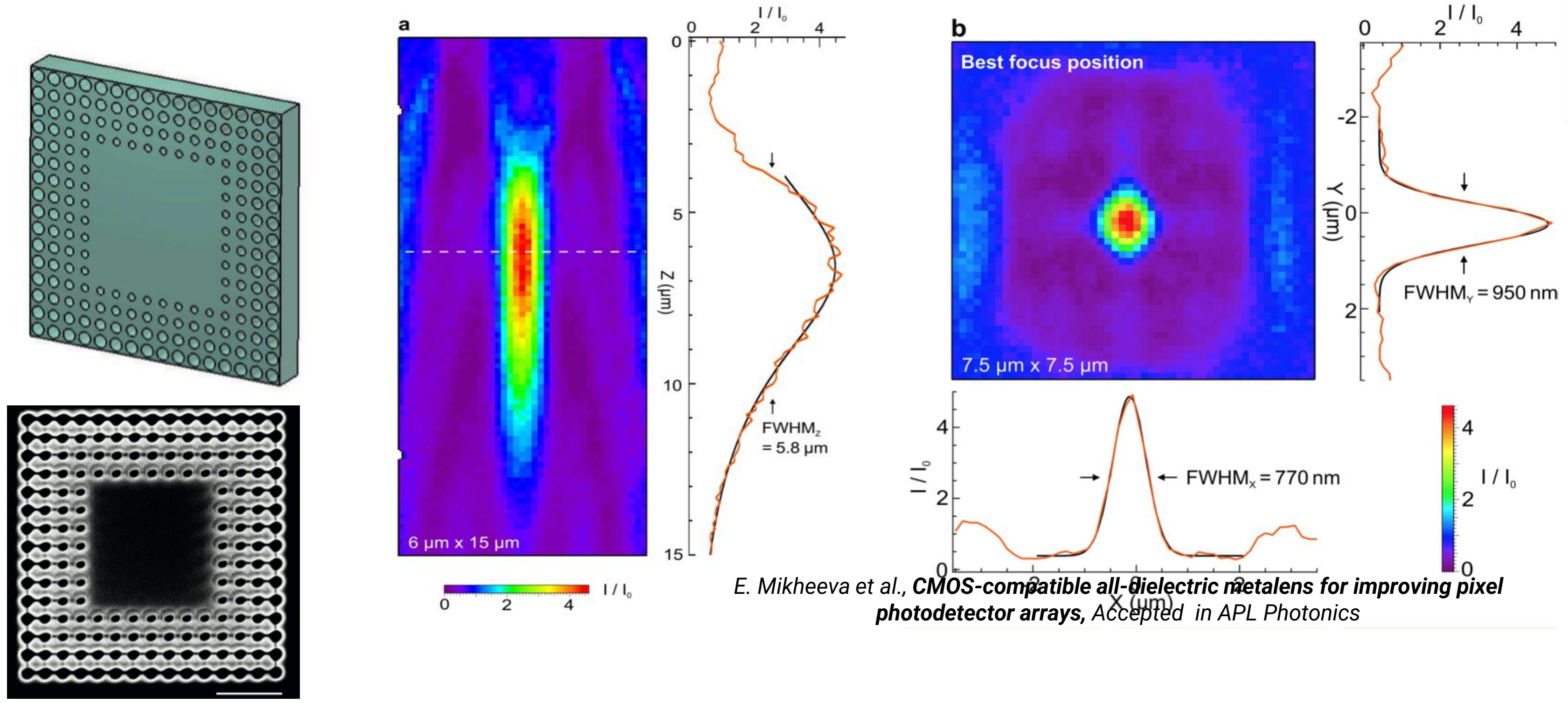
Light concentration
Metasurfaces and Metamaterials

FBK investigated the possibility of *using nanophotonics to enhance SiPM performance* in the context of the PHOTOQUANT ATTRACT project.

Metalens-based light concentrators can work similarly to microlenses *to enhance SiPM radiation hardness*.

- Advantages: rad-hard metalens material (TBC), compatibility with CMOS planar processing.

93% of incident light concentrated
In < 1μm spot diameter or <5% of total area



E. Mikheeva et al., ***CMOS-compatible all-dielectric metalens for improving pixel photodetector arrays,*** *Accepted in APL Photonics*

Experimental metalens designed and fabricated 4x4μm Nb_2O_5 metalens with refractive index gradient introduced by holes of varying diameter, (joint ATTRACT project CERN, FBK, Institut Fresnel.)

E. Mikheeva et al., CMOS-compatible all-dielectric metalens for improving pixel photodetector arrays, Accepted in APL Photonics

Next generation developments: 2.5D and 3D integration

2.5D and 3D Integration
FBK IPCEI clean-room upgrade

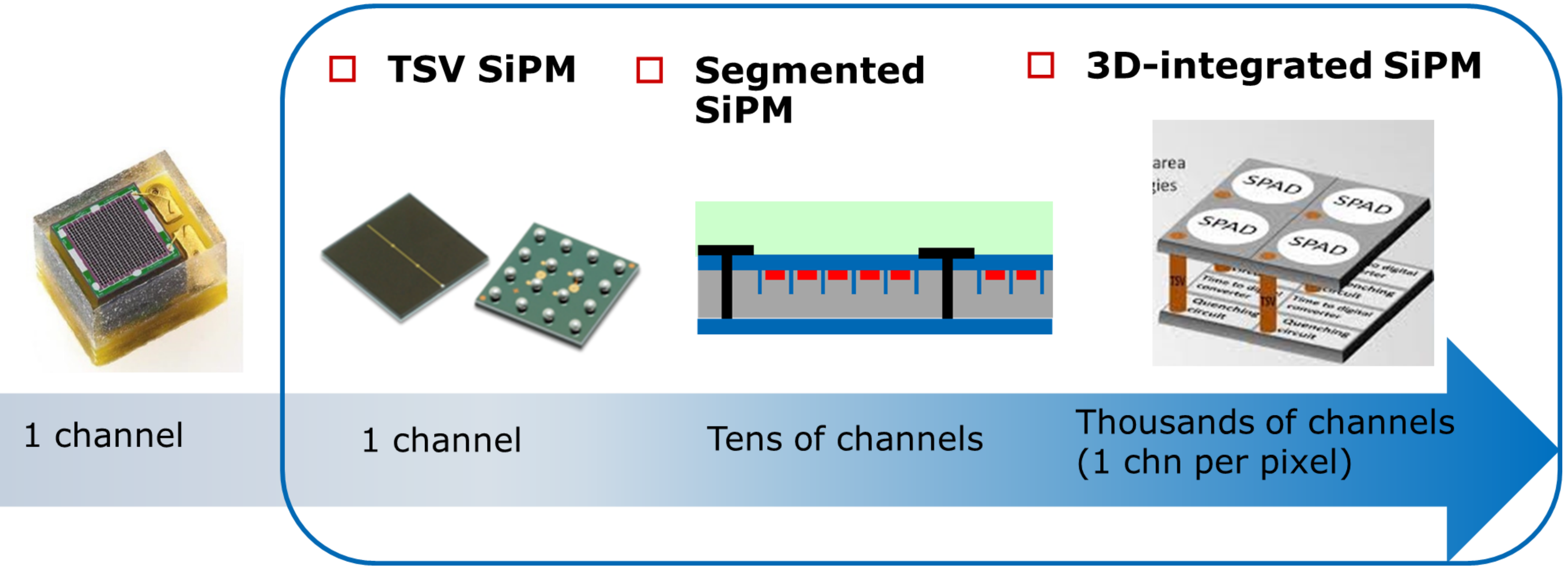
IPCEI on Microelectronics

FBK is part of the *IPCEI on microelectronics* project (Important Project of Common European Interest - €1.75 billion total public support, 12 M€ to FBK).

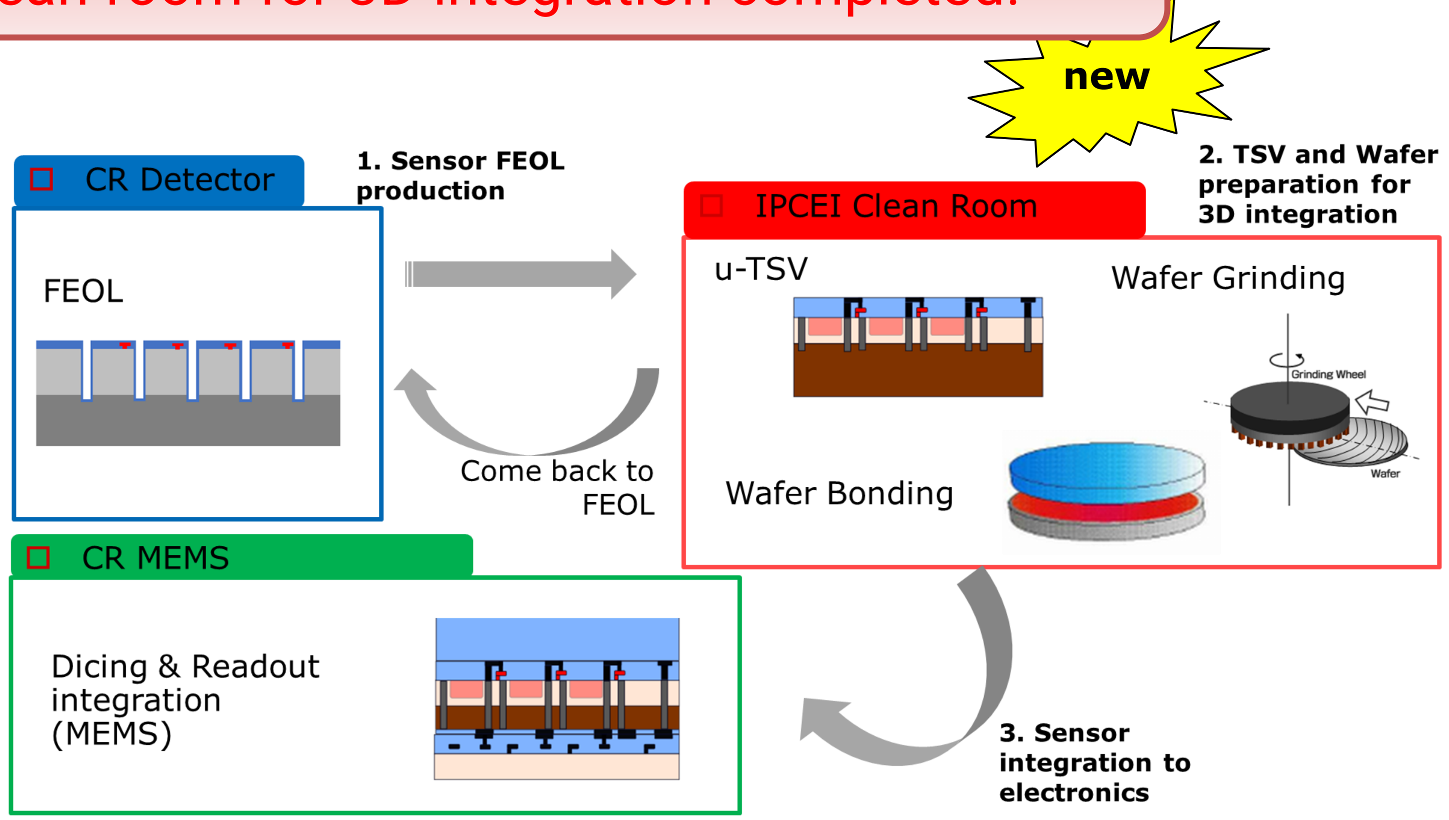
The goal for FBK is upgrading its optical sensors technologies, by *developing TSVs, micro-TSV and Backside Illuminated SiPMs*. This will allow high-density interconnections to the front-end and high-segmentation.

Customized TSVs will be optimized to preserve the NUV-HD electro optical and timing performance.

New clean-room for 3D integration completed!



Range of technologies being developed within IPCEI

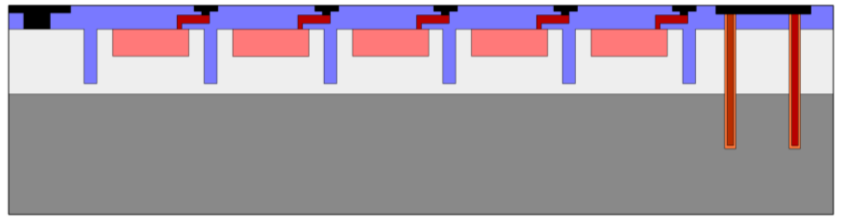


The FBK system composed of 3 research clean-rooms in FBK.

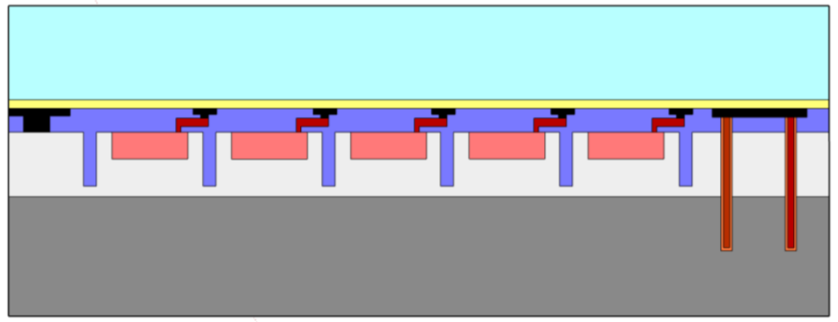
2.5D and 3D Integration
TSV – via mid: process flow

In the via-mid process, the *TSV is formed during the fabrication of the SiPM, modifying its process flow*.

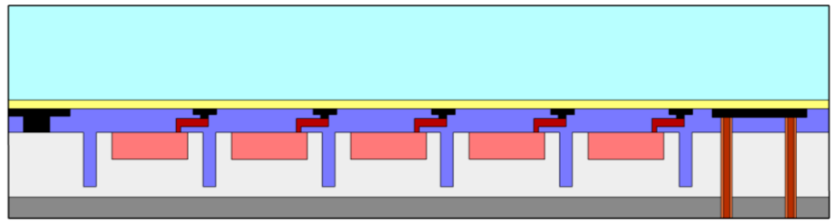
- SiPM fabrication + TSV formation



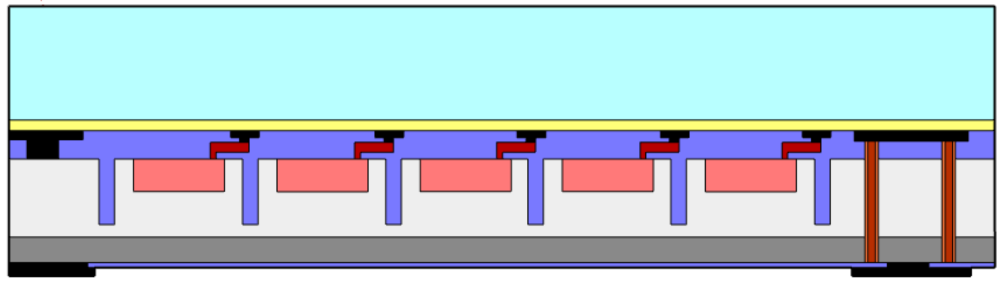
- Edge Trimming + BONDING



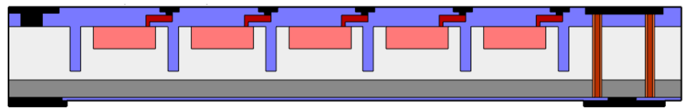
- THINNING



- Contacts formation



- DEBONDING

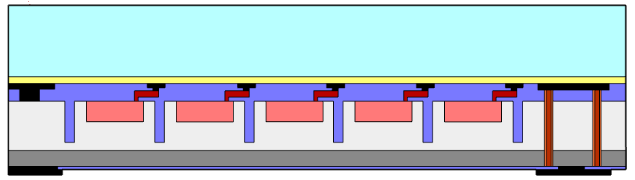


Thickness at least 150 um

Glass-less TSV
concept

500 um SiPM pitch

- NO-DEBONDING

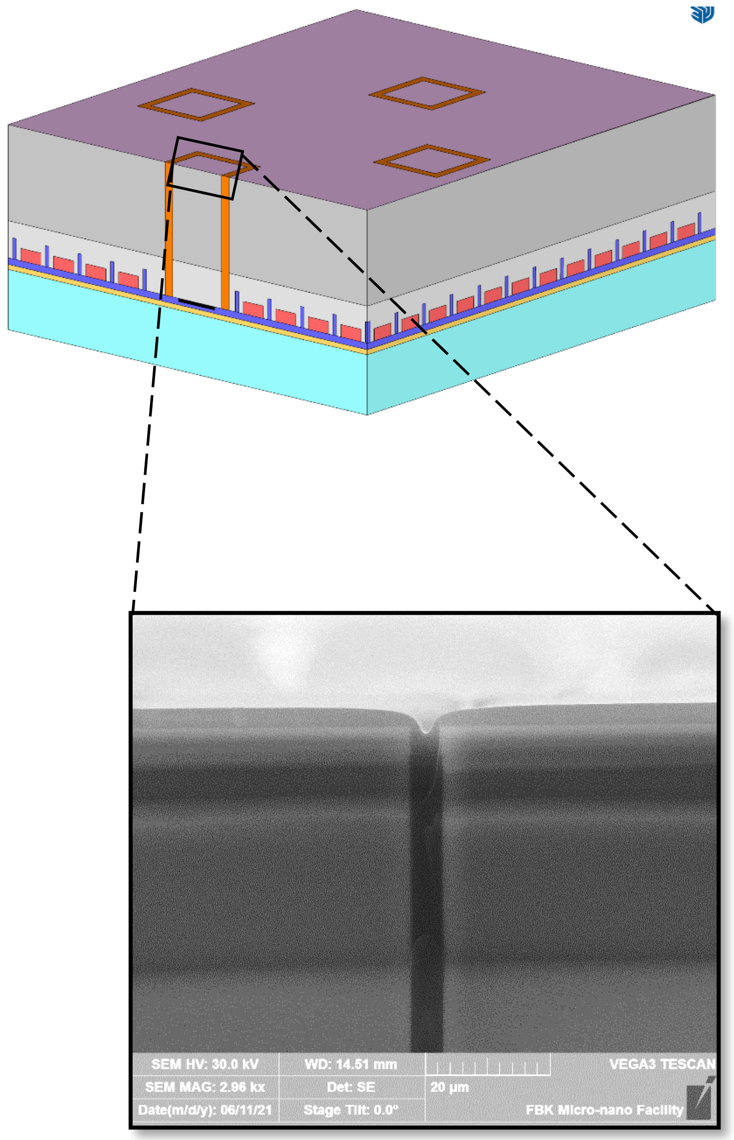


Thickness 10-50 um

Standard TSV

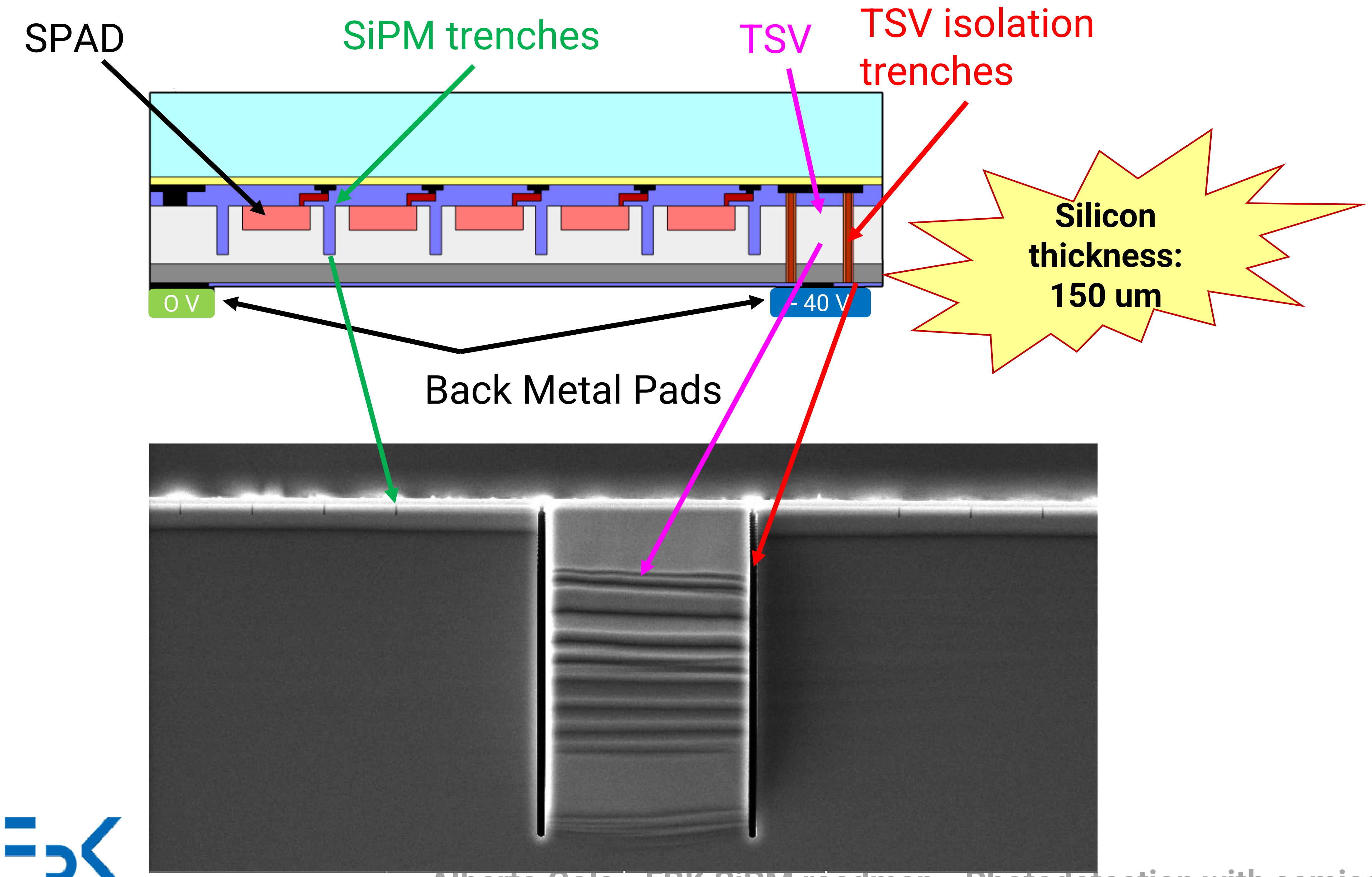
microTSV

< 50 um SPAD pitch



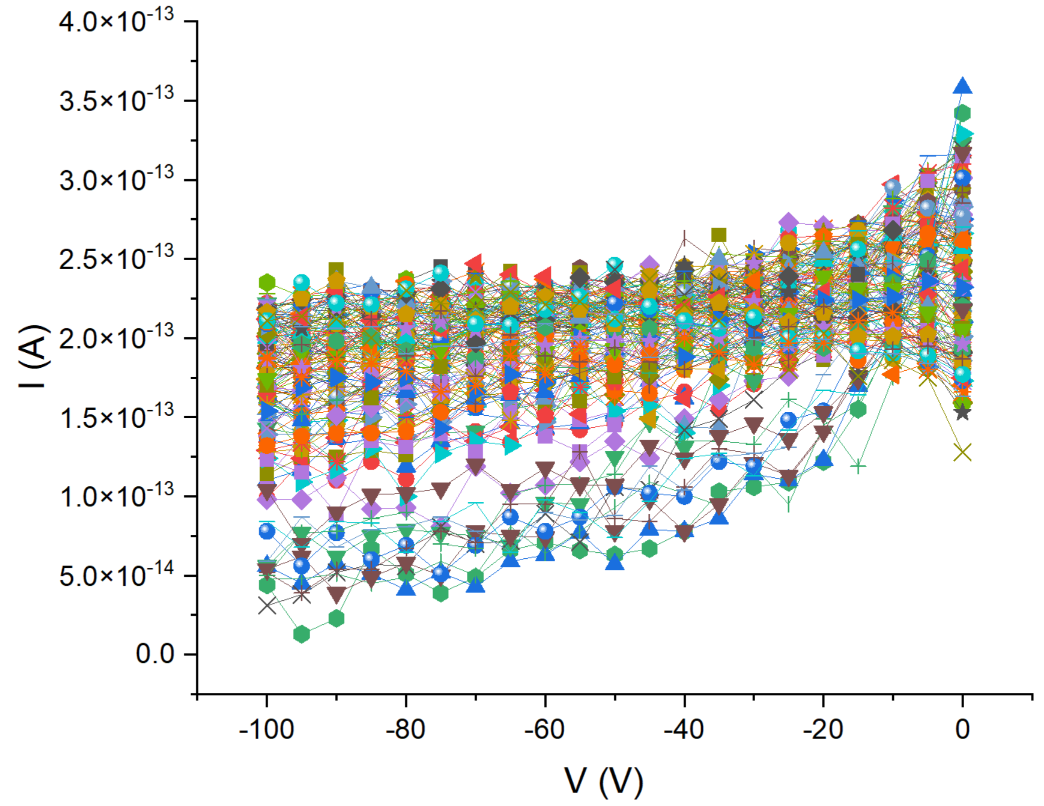
2.5D and 3D Integration
TSV – via mid: first results

Preliminary results on TSV via-mid development, with partial SiPM process, to *check isolation and continuity* (no Geiger-mode multiplication).



At **-100 V** of bias applied the intensity varies from **30 to 200 fA**

Trough Silicon Vias – Via Mid are isolated from the bulk silicon contact

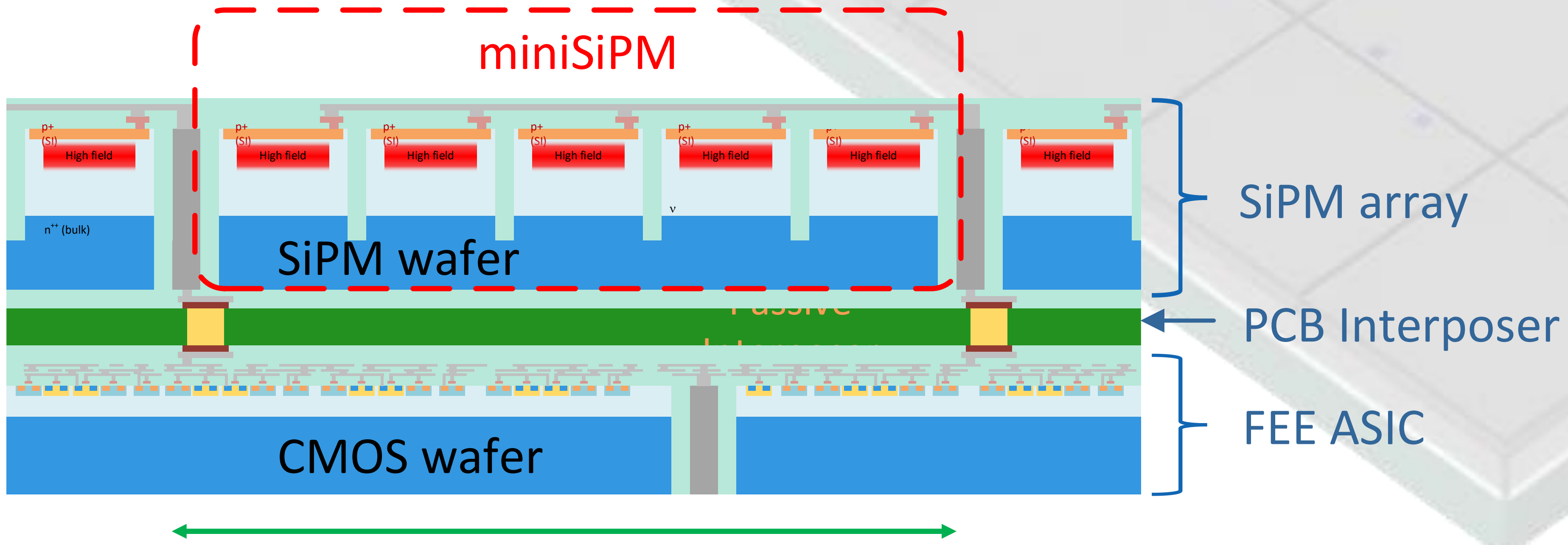


2.5D and 3D Integration
2.5D integrated SiPM tile

In the *short and medium term*, medium density interconnection seems the sweet spot to obtain *excellent performance (e.g. timing) on large photosensitive areas while not increasing complexity and cost too much*.

We propose a Photon Detection Module (PDM) in which *SiPMs with TSVs down to 1 mm pitch* are connected to the *readout ASIC on the opposite side of a passive interposer*, in a *2.5D integration scheme*.

Integrated Photon Detection Module



Core partners:

Jožef Stefan Institute

ICCUB Institut de Ciències del Cosmos

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

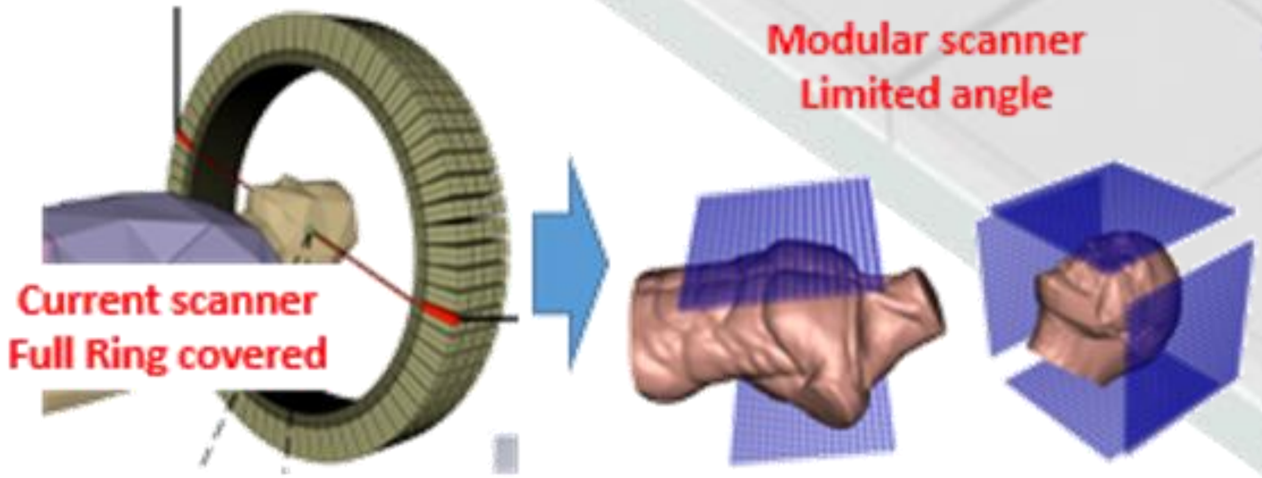
ONCO VISION

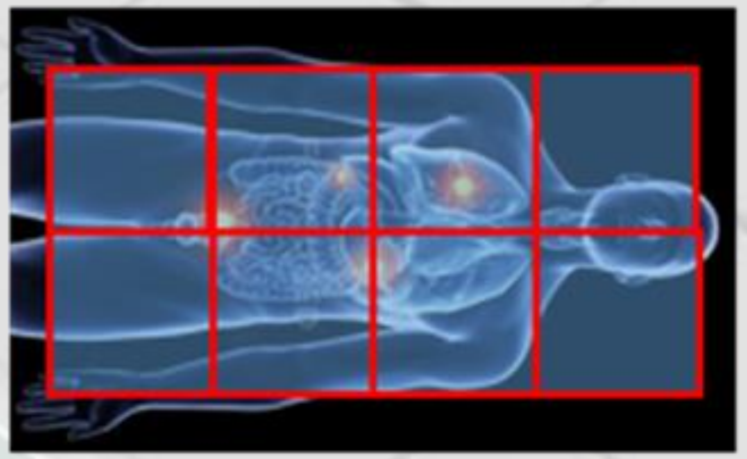
Hybrid SiPM module being developed for ultimate timing performance in ToF-PET

2.5D and 3D Integration
2.5D integrated SiPM tile for timing

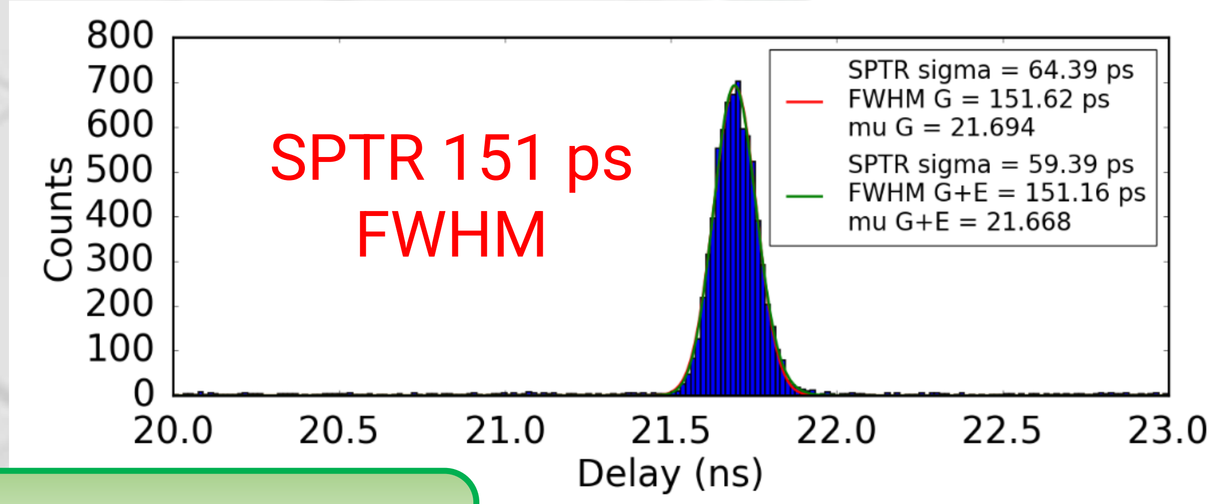
The 2.5D integrated PDM (50x50 mm^2) will be the basis of a *30x30 cm^2 ToF-PET panel*, which will be used to build limited-angle ToF-PET systems, for brain PET, Cardiac PET and full-body scanners.

We *expect very good timing performance*, supported by preliminary measurements achieved with NUV-HD SiPMs coupled to FastIC ASIC.

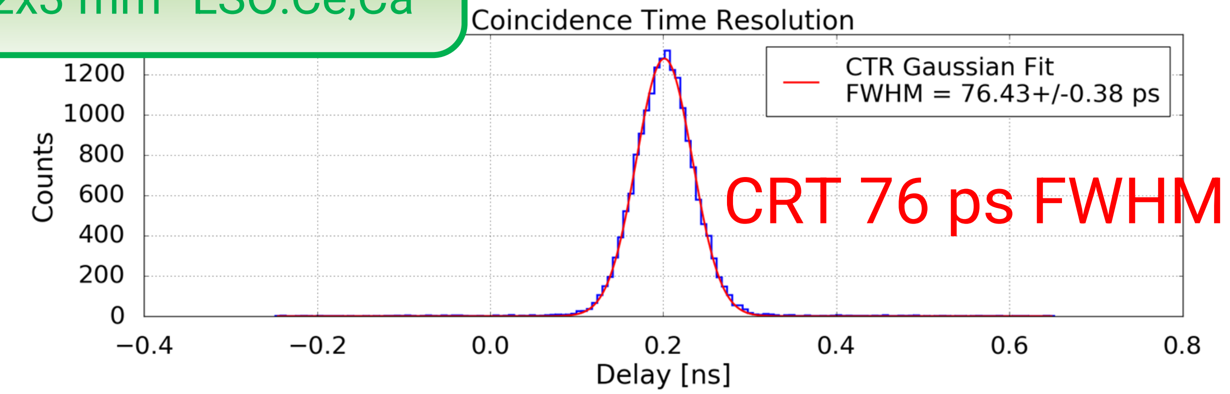


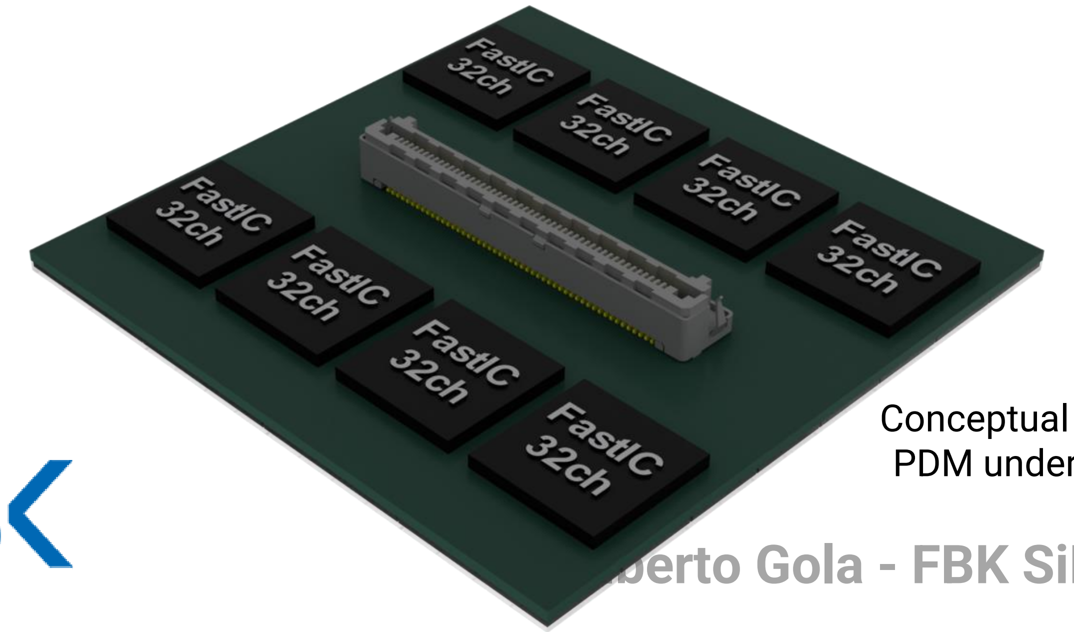


Application of the PDM to build large panes used in new, limted-angle PET applications: Brain Pet, Cardiac PET, while-body PET

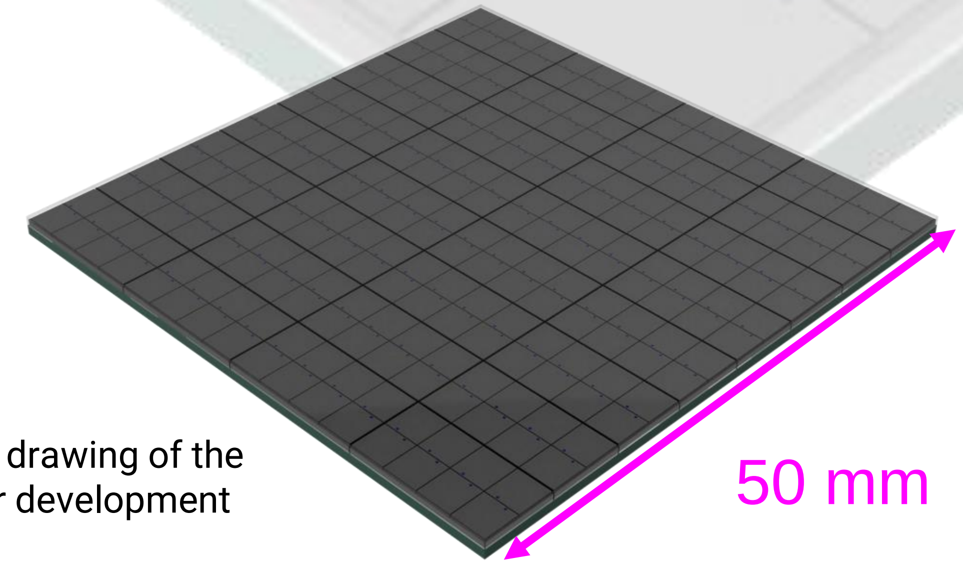


2x2x3 mm^3 LSO:Ce,Ca





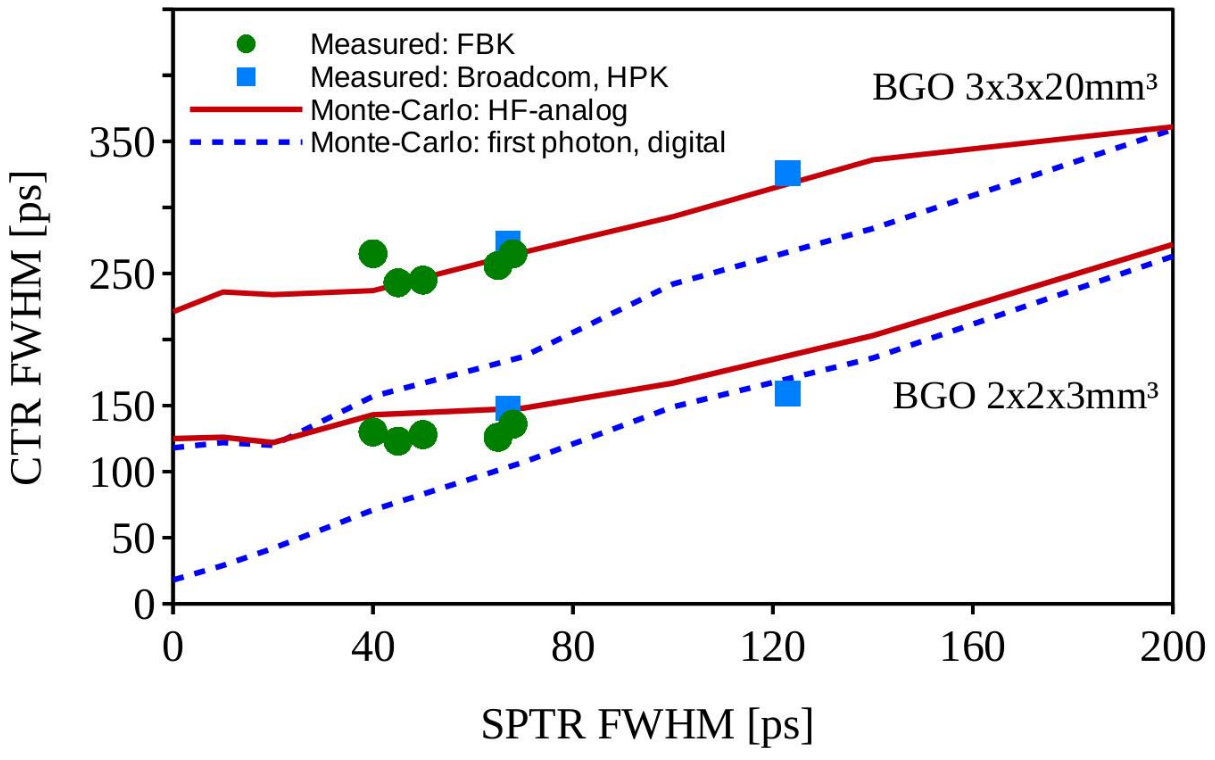
Conceptual drawing of the PDM under development

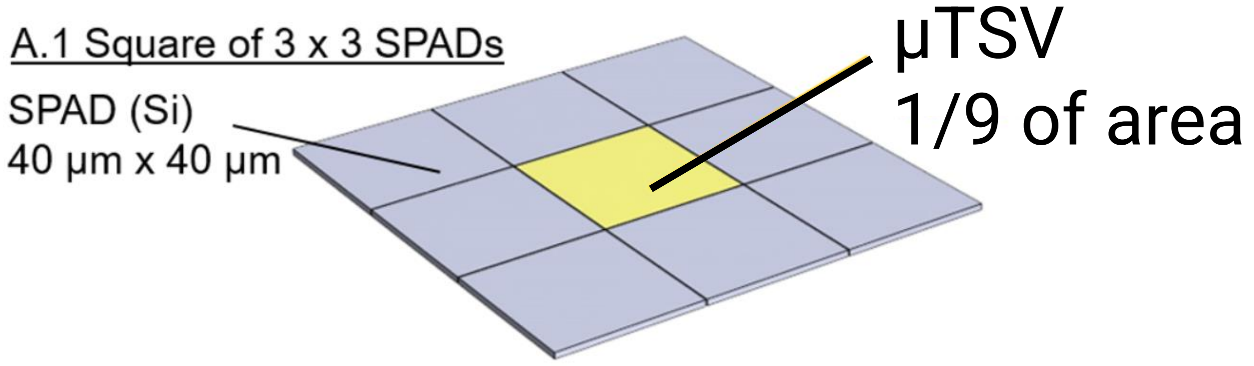


SPTR and CRT measured at FBK NUV-HD-SiPMs read by the FastIC ASIC developed by ICCUB.
Sensor: NUV-HD-LFv2 SiPMs, 3x3 mm^2
Scintillator: 2x2x3 mm^3 LSO:Ce,Ca
Power consumption: 3 mW / channel

2.5D and 3D Integration
High-density integration: DIGILOG

FBK is also investigating higher density interconnections to approach the dSiPM performance without the complexity of single-SPAD access.



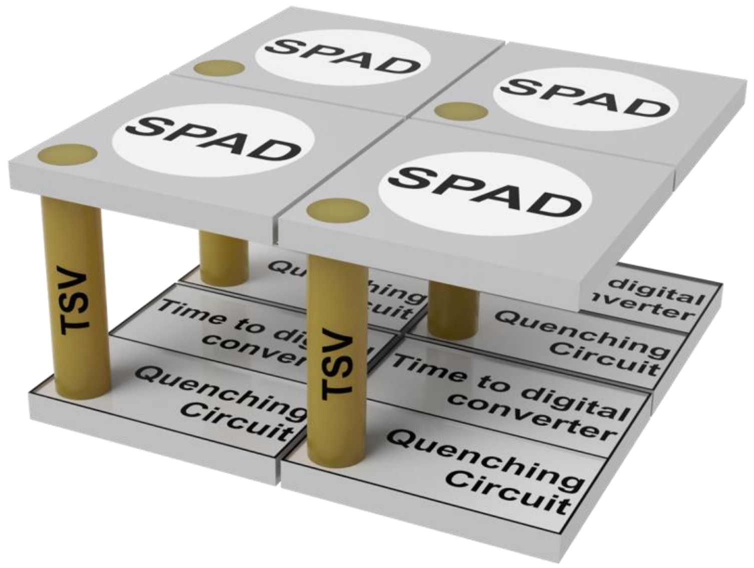


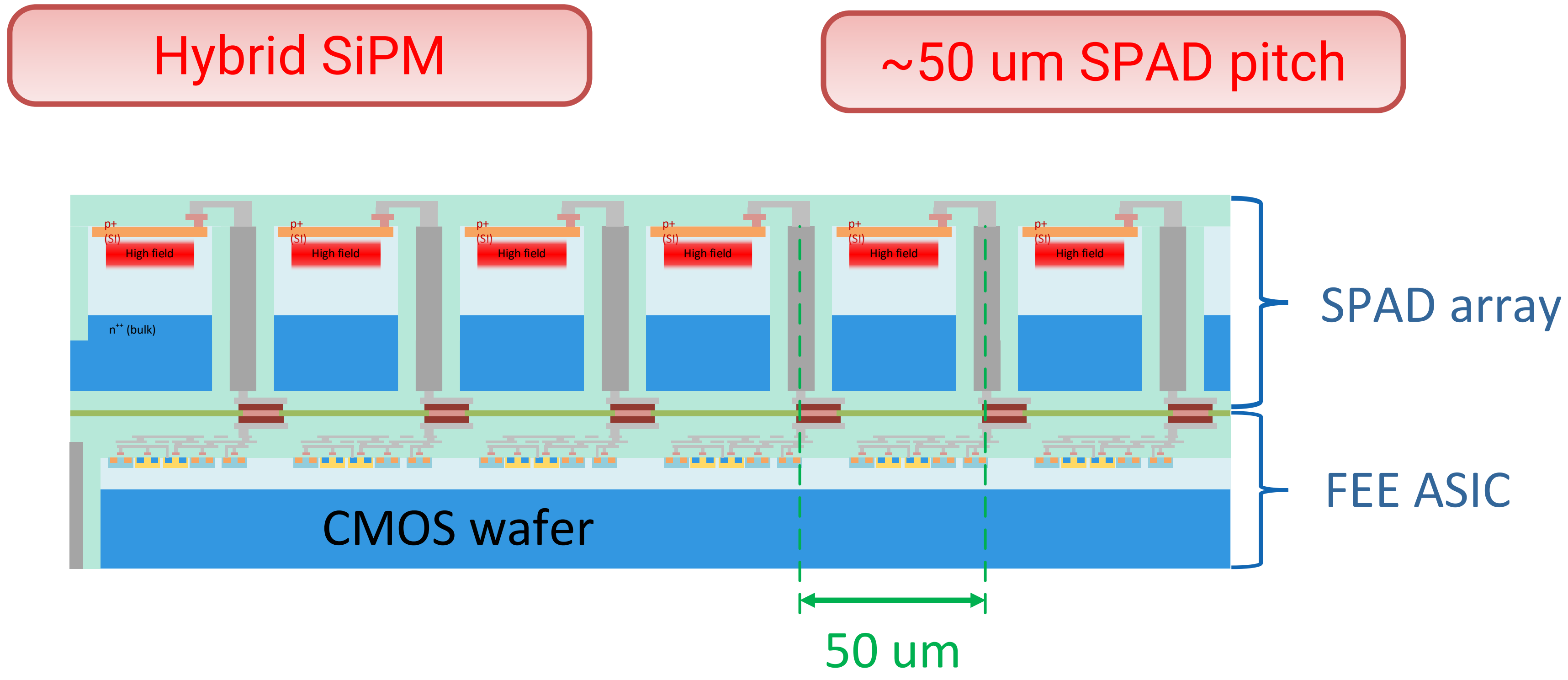
- µSiPMs with µTSVs
- µASICs with *in situ* TDCs
- Embedded ANNs
- **Distributed computing**

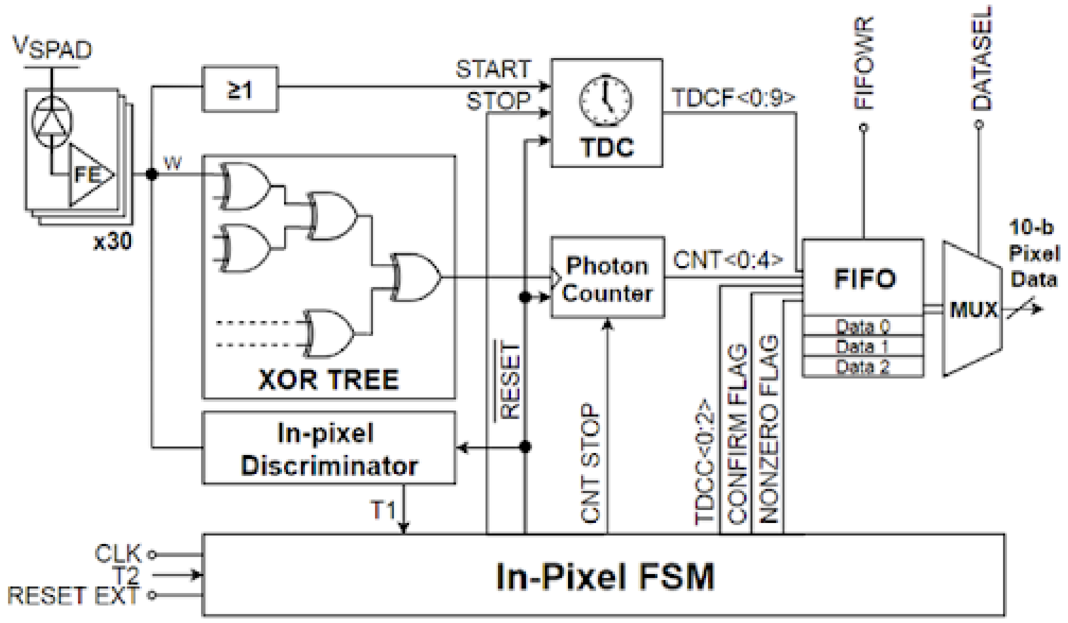
S. Gundacker, et al., A. Gola, E. Charbon, V. Schultz *NSS* 2023
S. Gundacker, et al., *to be published* 2023

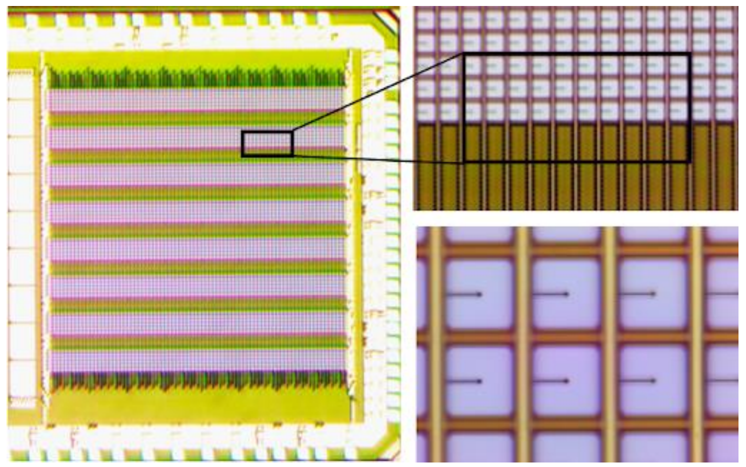
2.5D and 3D Integration
Full 3D integration with micro TSVs: Hybrid SiPM

FBK is investigating the potential of microTSVs to achieve *single cell connection*. While complexity of the system increases, it might provide *ultimate timing performance*.







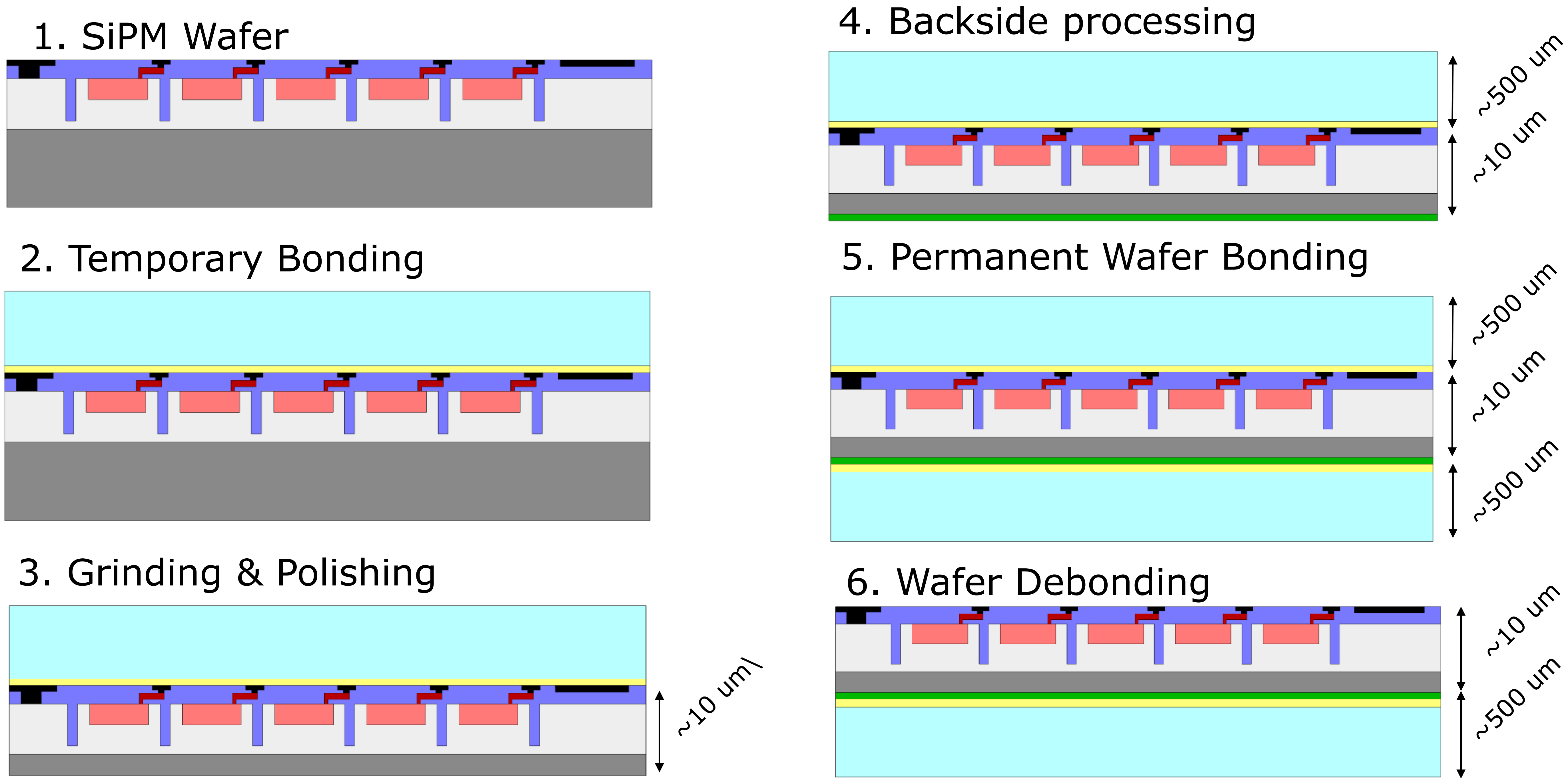


Example of dSiPM architecture developed at FBK (SBAM project)

- FBK can apply all the *know-how on system architecture* already developed in the filed of digital SiPMs.
- Finally solve the duality between analog and digital SiPM: *Hybrid SiPM concept*.

2.5D and 3D Integration
Backside Illuminated SiPMs: process flow

BSI development started on *NIR-sensitive SiPMs* → *no need to create a new entrance window* on the backside with high efficiency in the NUV.

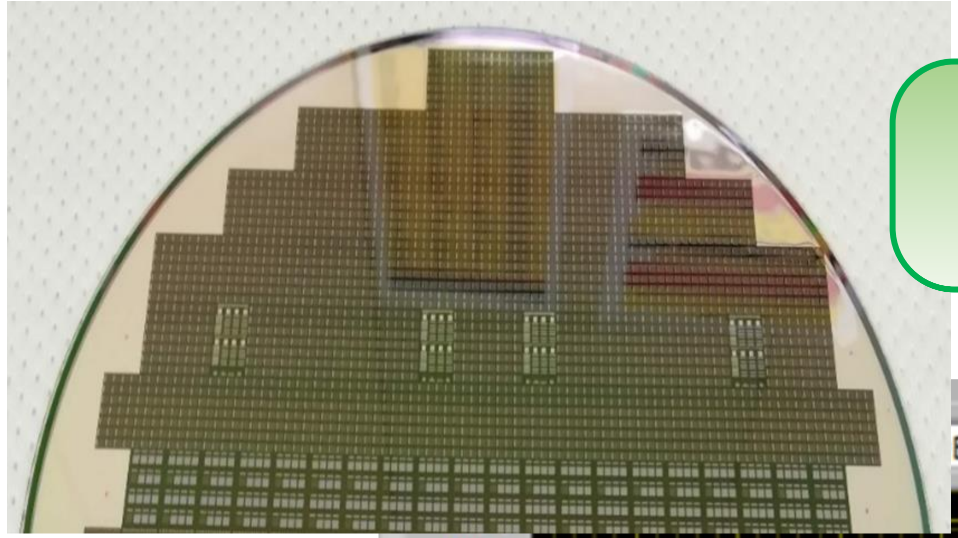


2.5D and 3D Integration
BSI NIR SiPMs: first results

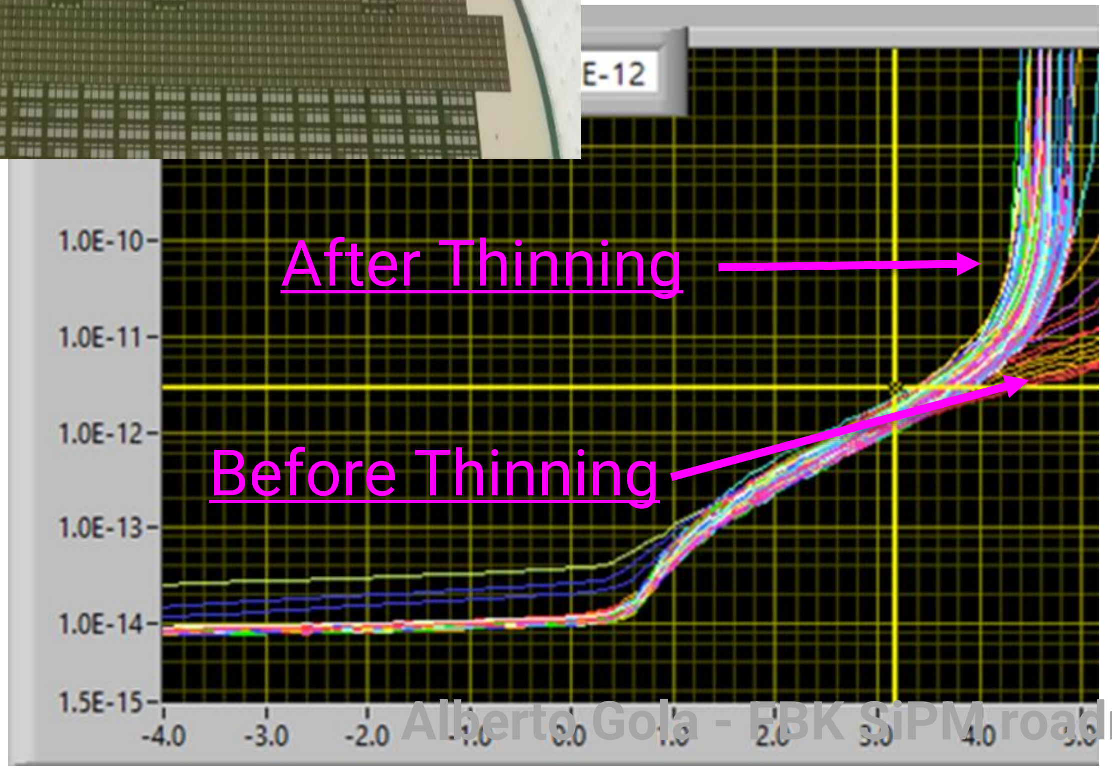
The *first NIR-sensitive BSI wafers were fabricated* in FBK clean room (1x1 mm^2 devices).

Minor differences in the IVs after thinning, compared to the FSI devices (without thinning).

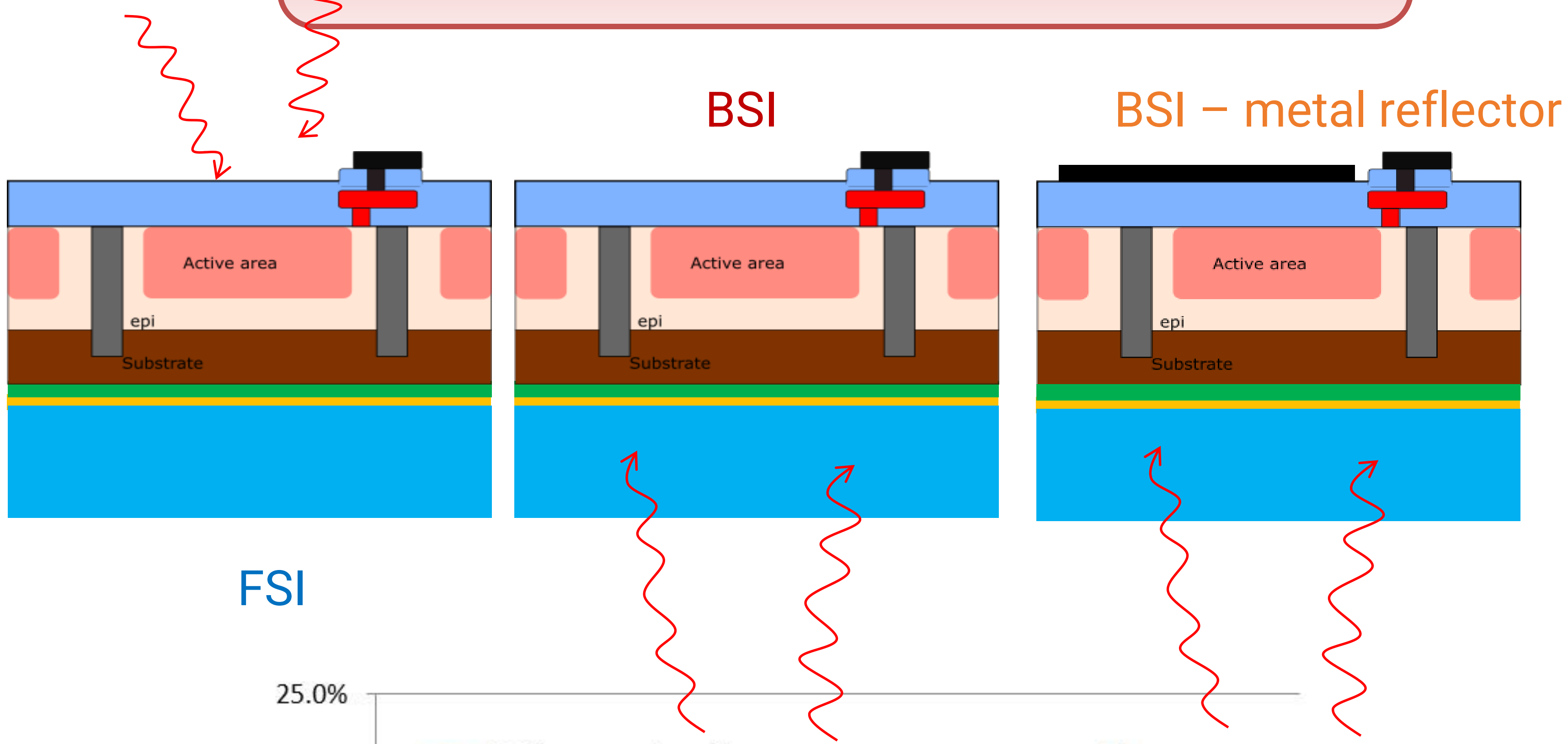
Ultrathin substrate (~ 10 um)

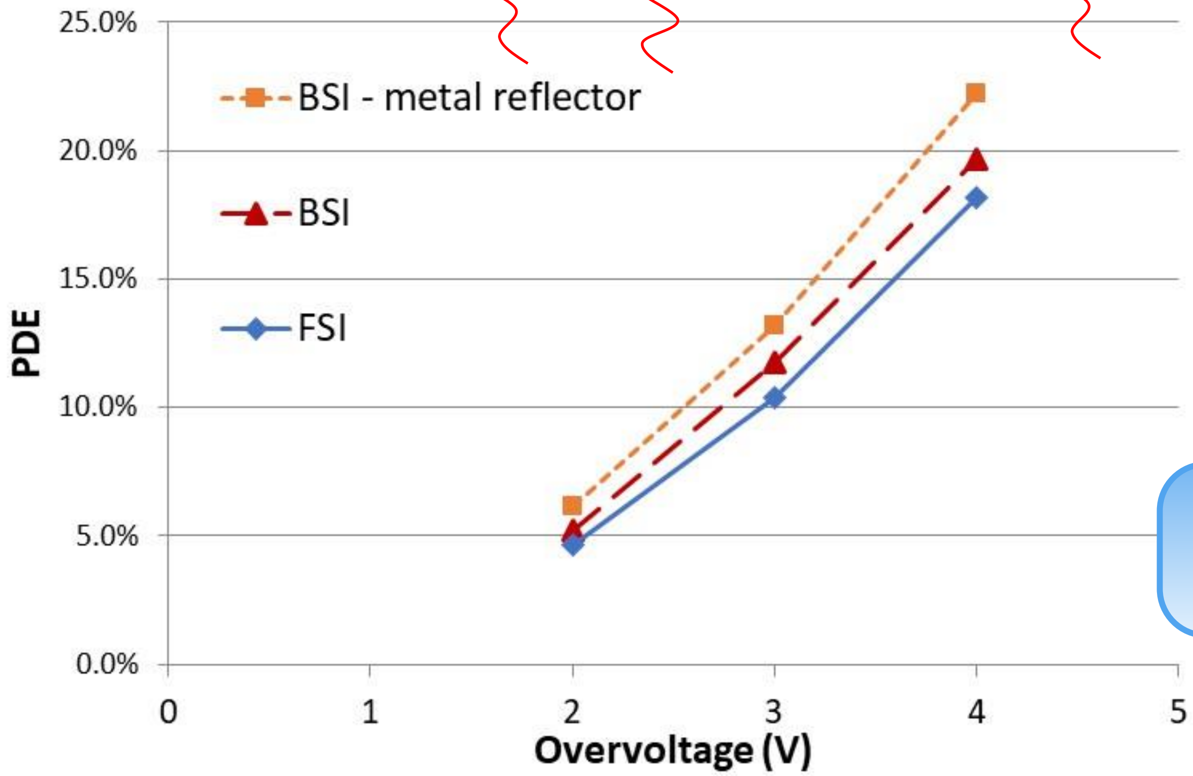


NIR BSI process is working!



NIR PDE comparison at 905 nm



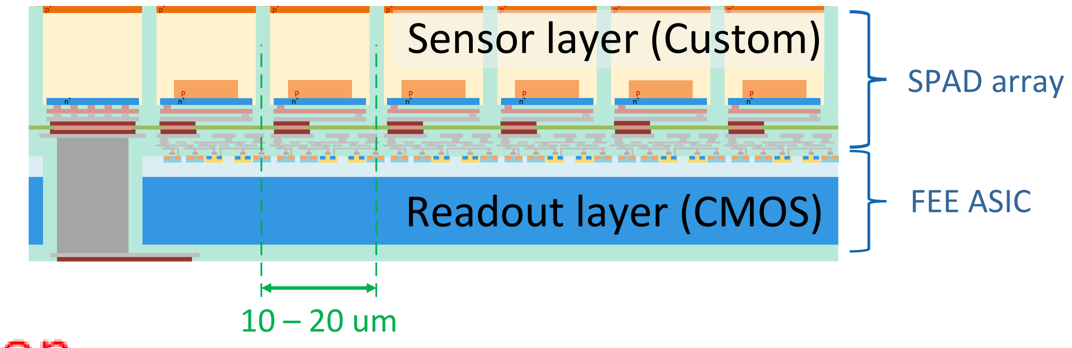


Recharge time < 10 ns

2.5D and 3D Integration
Next-generation development: Backside Illuminated SiPMs

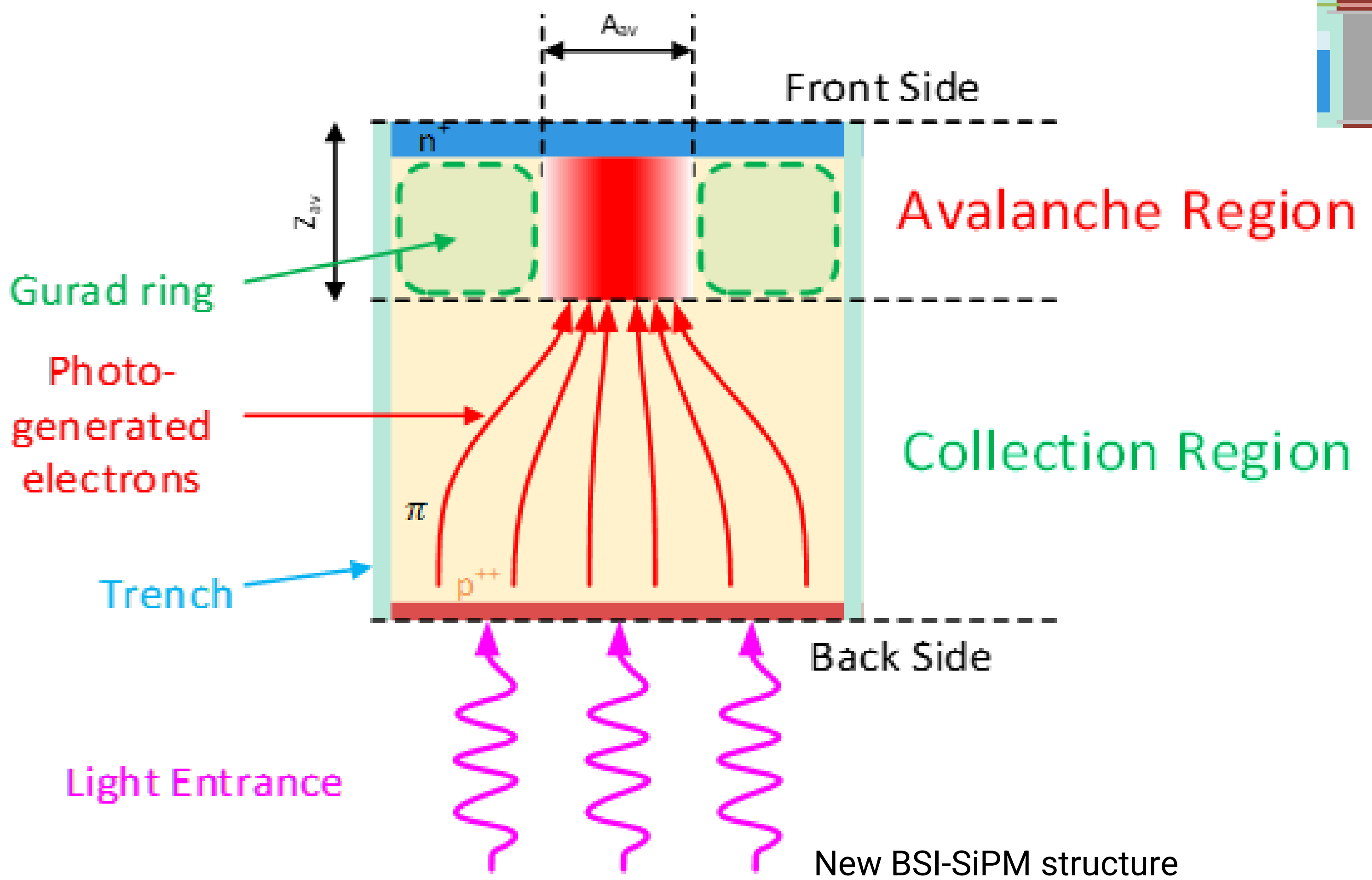
The next-generation of developments, currently being investigated at FBK, is building a *backside-illuminated, NUV-sensitive SiPM*. Several technological challenges should be overcome.

Clear *separation between charge collection and multiplication regions*.



Potential Advantages:

- Up to 100% FF even with small cell pitch
- Ultimate Interconnection density: < 15 um
- High speed and dynamic range
- Low gain and external crosstalk
- (Uniform) entrance window on the backside, ideal for enhanced optical stack (VUV sensitivity, nanophotonics)
- Local electronics: ultra fast and possibly low-power.



New BSI-SiPM structure

Development Risks:

- Charge collection time jitter
- Low Gain → SPTR?
- Effectiveness of the new entrance window

Radiation hardness:

- The SiPM area sensitive to radiation damage, is much smaller than the light sensitive area
- **Assumption**: the main source of DCR is field-enhanced generation (or tunneling).

Thank you!

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