

## Position-Sensitive SiPM 11-2727PS Series

### Features

In contrast with a conventional SiPM, NDL SiPM employs intrinsic epitaxial layer to form the quenching resistors, using a continuous silicon capping layer as an anode to connect all the APD cells. As a result, the device has more compact structure and simpler fabrication technology, allows larger micro-cell density (larger dynamic range) while retaining adequate photon detection efficiency (PDE). Furthermore, NDL SiPM benefits to implement a two-dimensional (2D) tetra-lateral position-sensitive (PS) SiPM, which has attractive advantages of less output electrodes, simple readout electronics and high position resolution.

- ❖ Simple Readout Electronics
- ❖ High Position Resolution
- ❖ Large Dynamic Range While High PDE
- ❖ Fast Rise Time and Short Pulse Width
- ❖ Short Recovery Time and High Time Resolution
- ❖ Cost Effective

### Applications

- ❖ High Energy Physics
- ❖ Scintillation Measurement
- ❖ Nuclear Medical Imaging (PET, SPECT, CT)
- ❖ Radiation Detection and Imaging
- ❖ Optical Spectroscope
- ❖ Other Low Level Light Detection

### Specifications

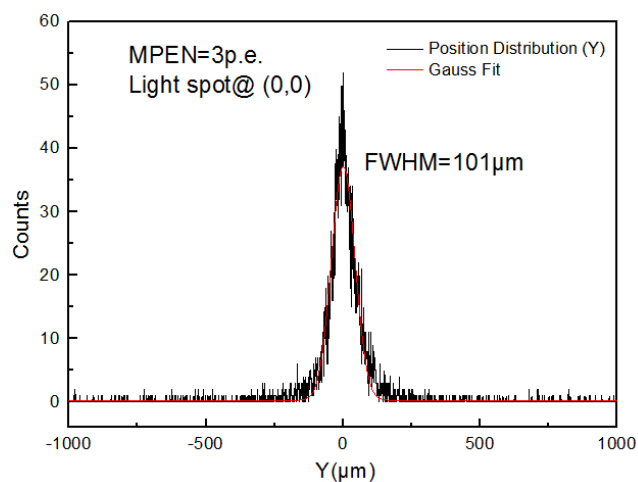
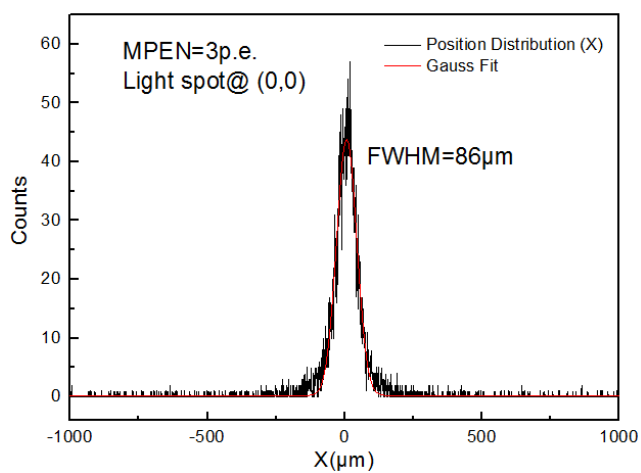
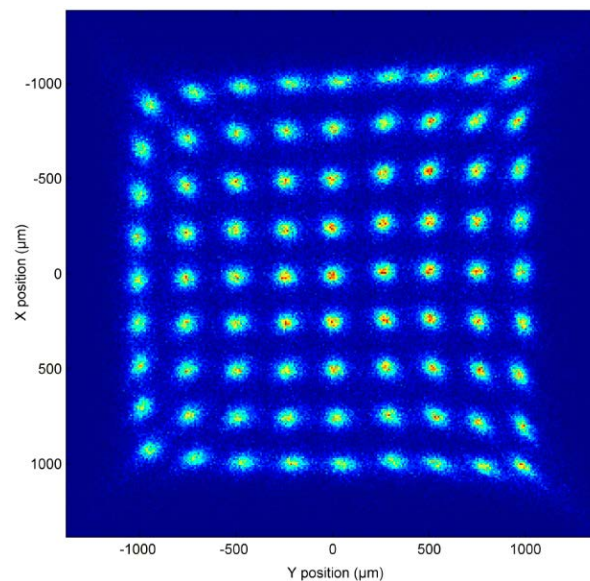
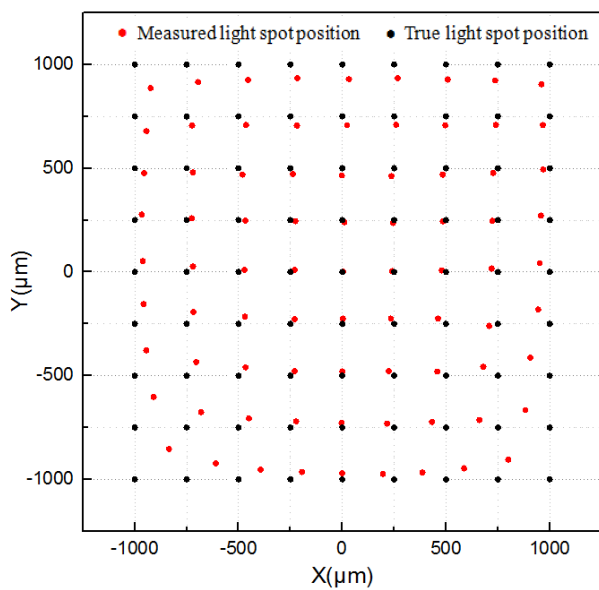
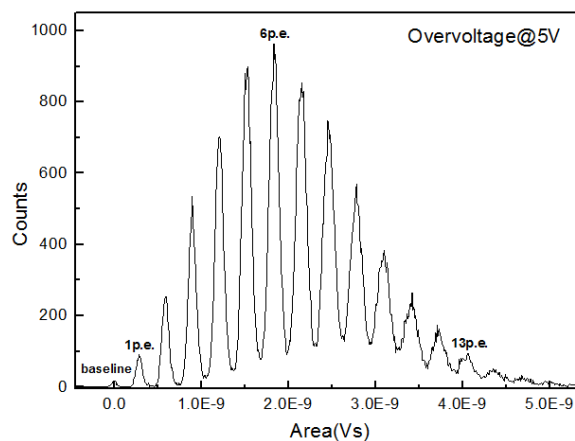
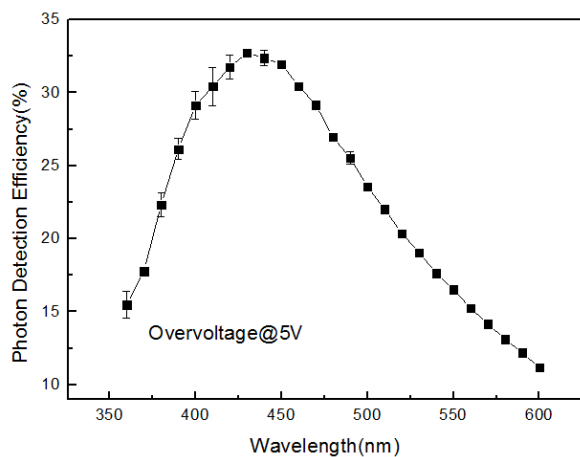
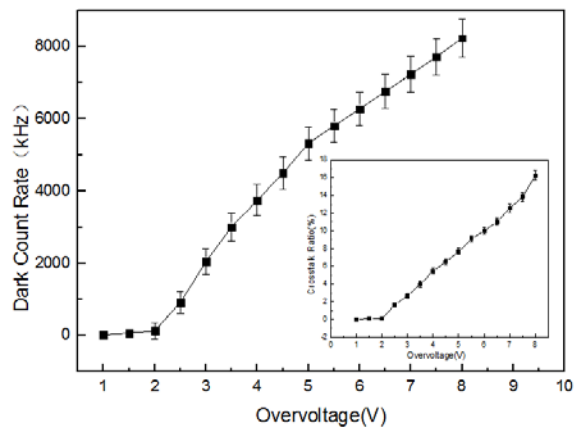
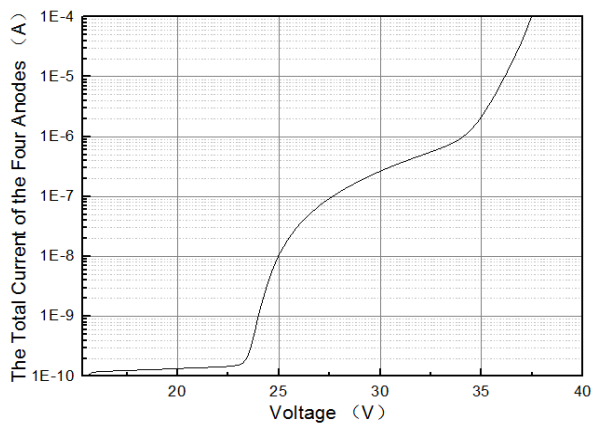
Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
Effective Active Area	2.77×2.77 mm <sup>2</sup>	Peak PDE@420nm*	>31%
Effective Pitch	~10 μm	Dark Count Rate*	~6 MHz
Micro-cell Number	~76729	Gain	≥2×10 <sup>5</sup>
Operating Temperature Down to LN2 (77 K)	Yes	Breakdown Voltage (V <sub>b</sub> )	25.5±0.4 V
Max. Overvoltage (ΔV <sub>max</sub> )	8 V	Sheet Impedance (R <sub>0</sub> )	~440 Ω
Position Algorithm (X)	$x_0 = \frac{L}{2} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{R_0}{R_s} + 8.7492\right)(Q_4 - Q_3) \left[ \left(\frac{1.7R_0}{R_s} + 5.8156\right)(Q_1 + Q_2) + \left(\frac{R_0}{R_s} - 5.8156\right)(Q_3 + Q_4) \right]}{\left[\frac{R_0}{R_s}(Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 + Q_4)\right]^2 - \left[1.02\left(\frac{R_0}{R_s} + 8.7492\right)(Q_2 - Q_1)\right]^2}$		
Position Algorithm (Y)	$y_0 = \frac{L}{2} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{R_0}{R_s} + 8.7492\right)(Q_2 - Q_1) \left[ \left(\frac{R_0}{R_s} - 5.8156\right)(Q_1 + Q_2) + \left(\frac{1.7R_0}{R_s} + 5.8156\right)(Q_3 + Q_4) \right]}{\left[\frac{R_0}{R_s}(Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 + Q_4)\right]^2 - \left[1.02\left(\frac{R_0}{R_s} + 8.7492\right)(Q_4 - Q_3)\right]^2}$		

\* Measured at overvoltage close to 5V. L is the length of the active area (i.e., 2.77mm).

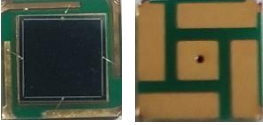
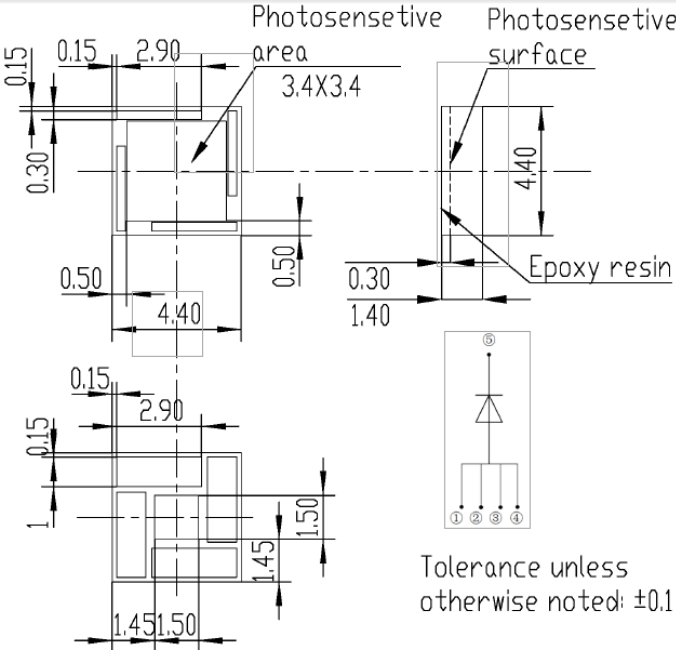
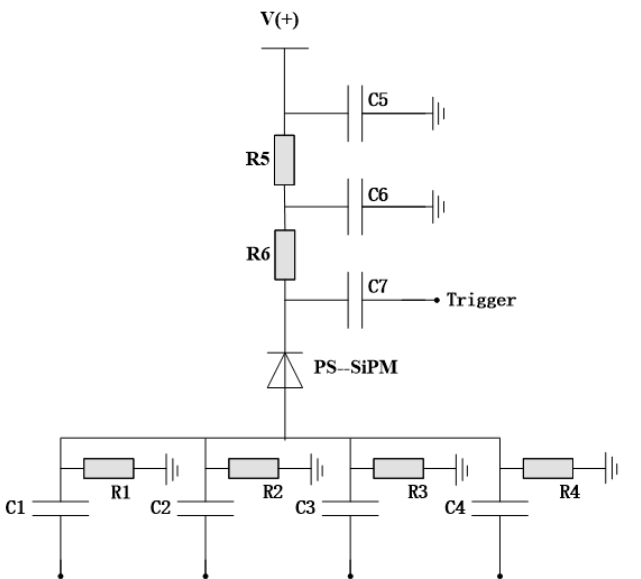
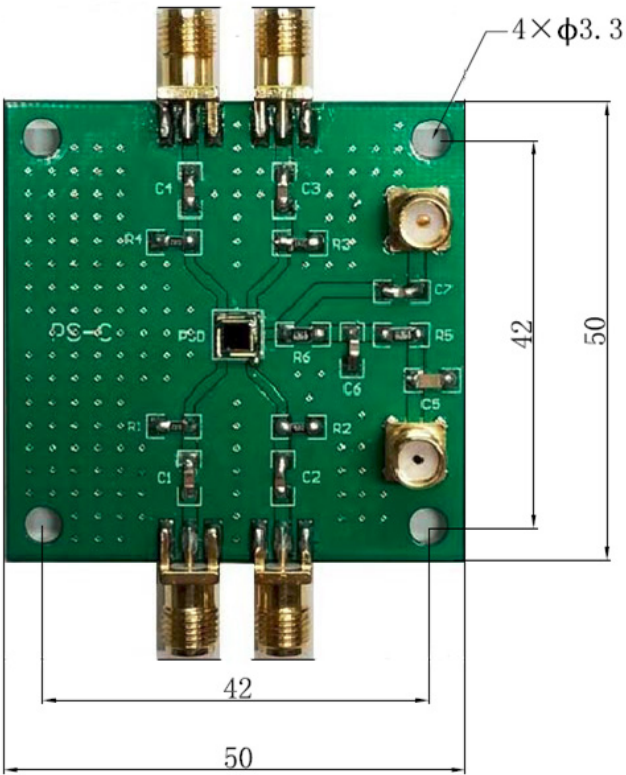
Rs is the input impedance. Qi, (i = 1, 2, 3, 4) is the shared charge of the corresponding anode.



## Characteristic Curves (Temperature: 20℃)



## Dimensional outlines (unit: mm)

 <p><b>11-2727PS-S</b></p>	<p><b>Basic connection diagram for PS Evaluation Board</b></p>
<p>NDL SiPM: 11-2727PS</p>  <p>Tolerance unless otherwise noted: <math>\pm 0.1</math></p>	
<p><b>11-2727PS-E</b></p>	<p><b>References</b></p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. “New Distortion Correction Algorithm for Two-Dimensional Tetra-Lateral Position-Sensitive Silicon Photomultiplier.” <i>IEEE Electron Device Letters</i> 38 (2017): 228-231.</li> <li>2. “High-Time Resolved Two-Dimensional Tetra-Lateral Position-Sensitive Silicon Photomultiplier.” <i>IEEE Electron Device Letters</i> 39 (2018): 232-235.</li> <li>3. “One-dimensional single-photon position-sensitive silicon photomultiplier and its application in Raman spectroscopy.” <i>Optics. Express</i> 25 (2017): 22820-22828.</li> </ol> <p>Note: Performance and device structure of 11-2727PS products may be different from those published in references!</p>