

Update on lifetime measurements



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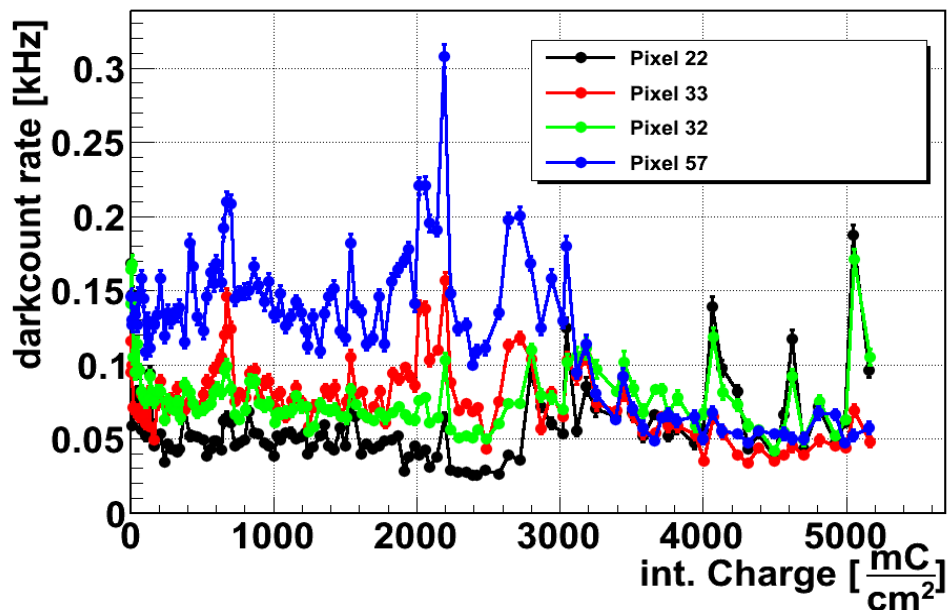
supported by BMBF and GSI

Overview

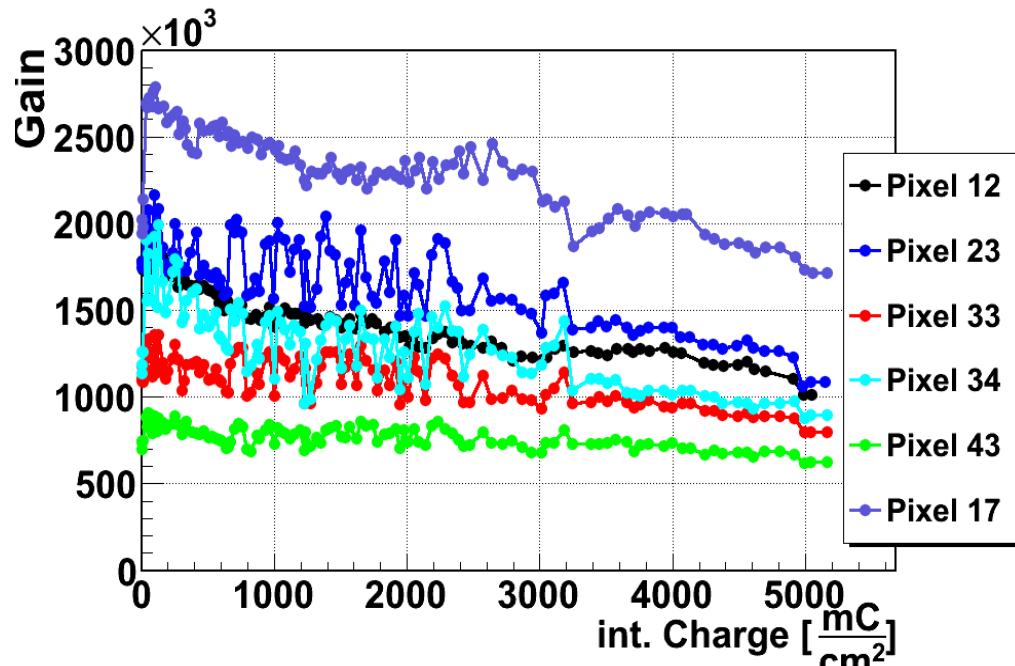
- Recent results of the latest lifetime measurements:
 - XP85112/A1-HGL 9001223 (long illuminated device)
 - XP85112/A1-D 9001332 (illumination started recently)
- Summary and outlook

Aging of XP85112/A1-HGL 9001223

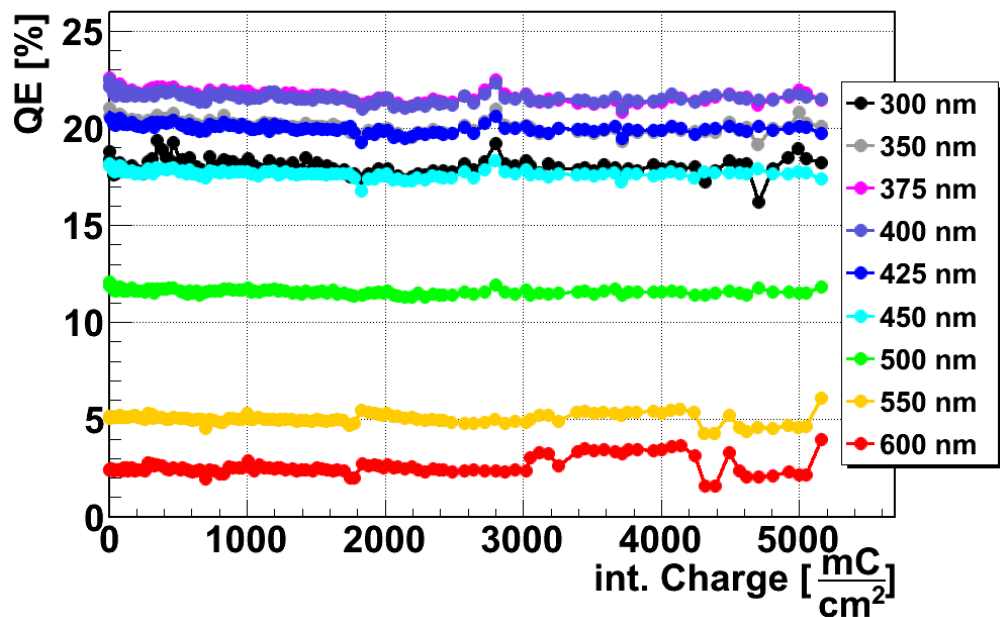
Darkcount vs Charge - PHOTONIS XP85112/A1-HGL 9001223



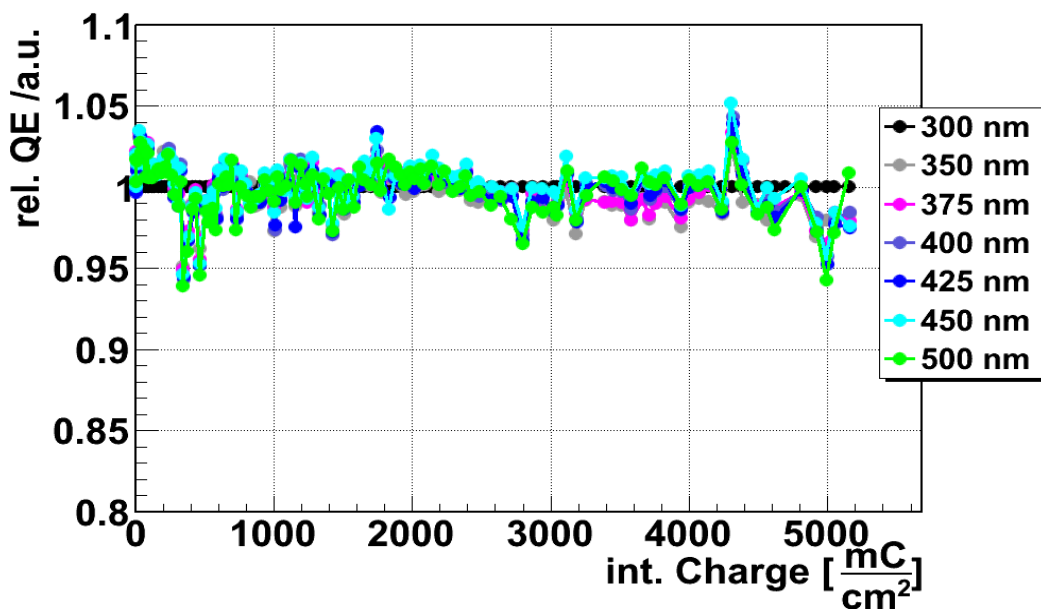
Gain vs Charge - PHOTONIS XP85112/A1-HGL 9001223



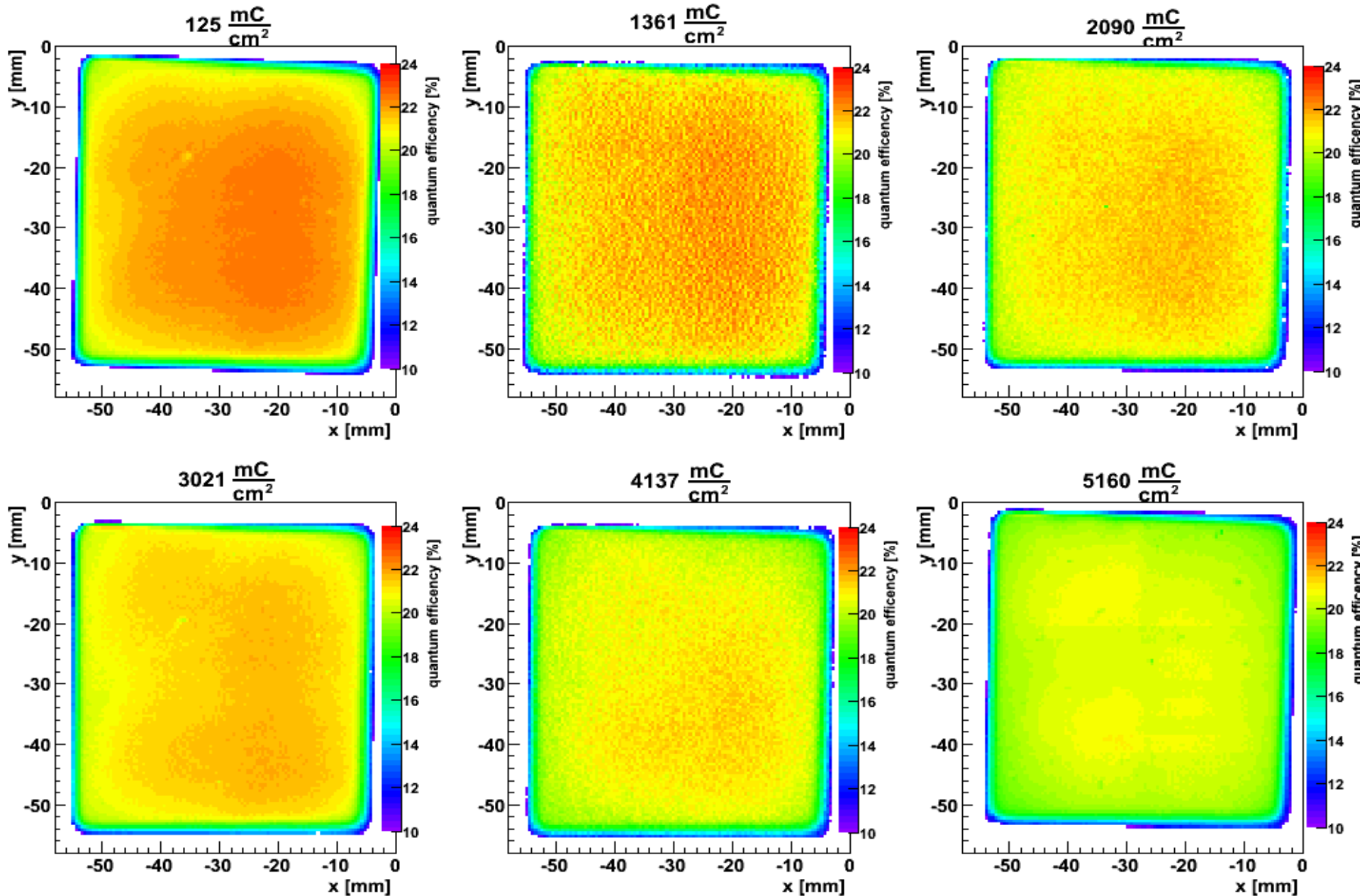
QE vs Charge - PHOTONIS XP85112/A1-HGL 9001223



rel. QE - PHOTONIS XP85112/A1-HGL 9001223



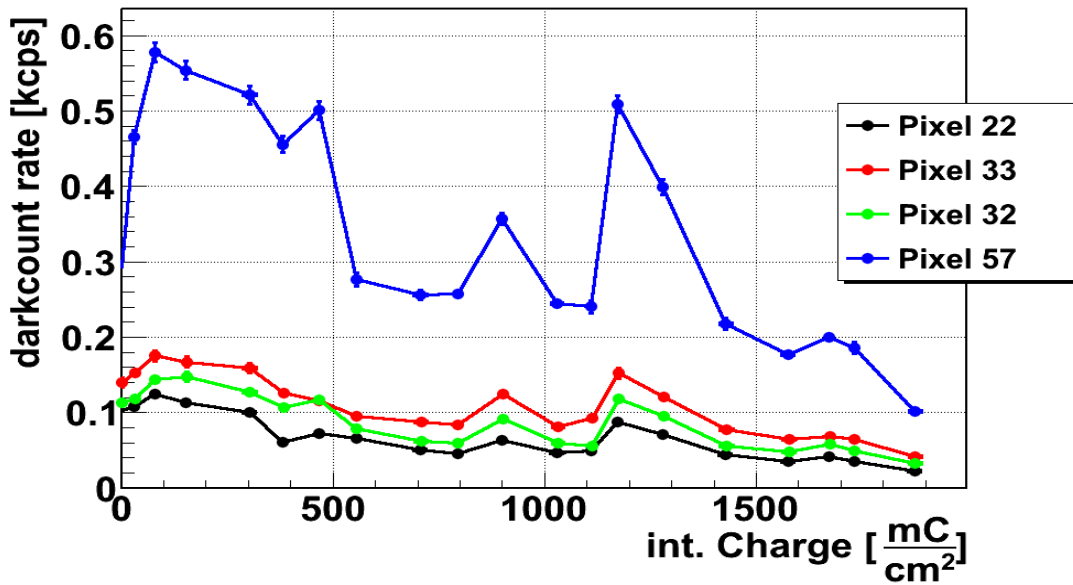
QE-Scans XP85112/A1-HGL 9001223



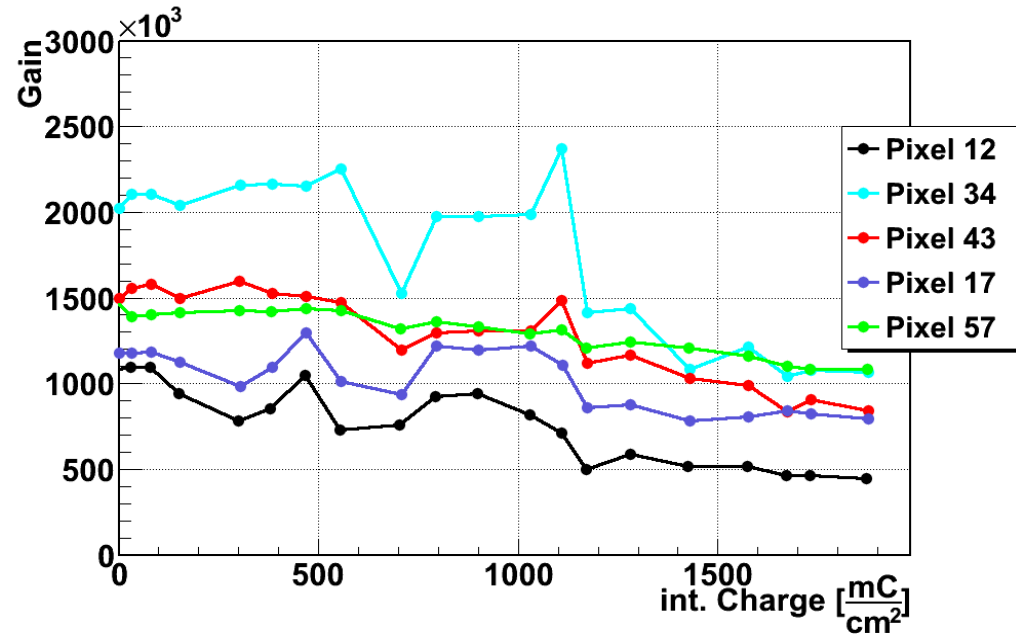
Aging of XP85112/A1-HGL 9001223 is homogenous!

Aging of XP85112/A1-D 9001332

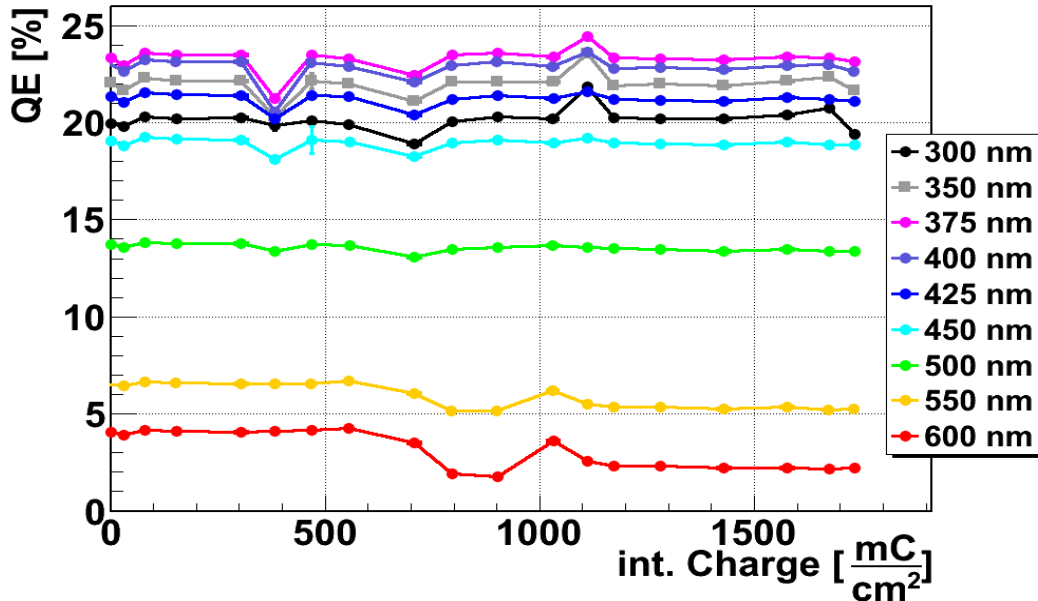
Darkcount vs Charge - PHOTONIS XP85112/A1-HGL 9001332



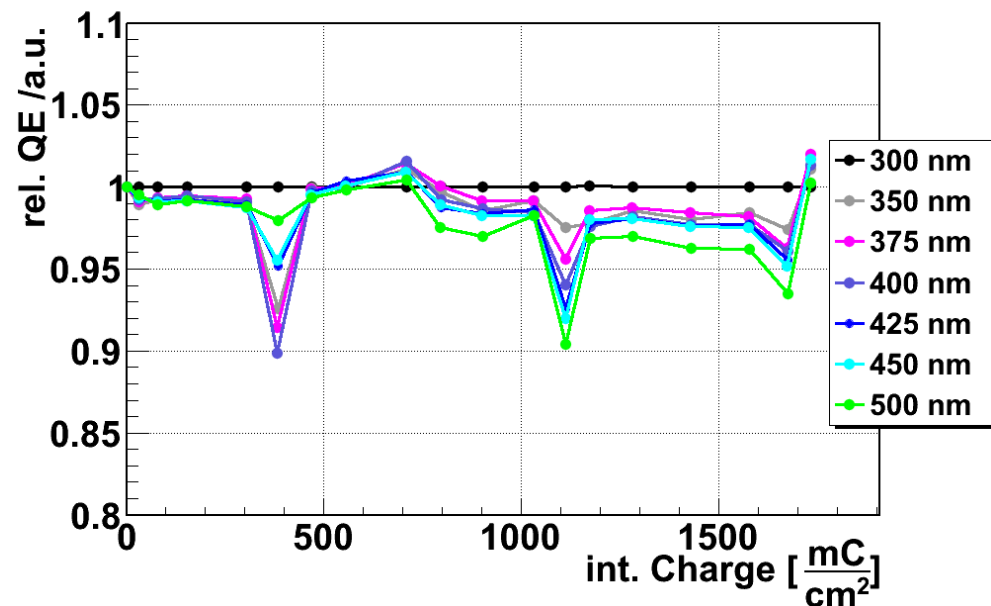
Gain vs Charge - PHOTONIS XP85112/A1-D 9001332



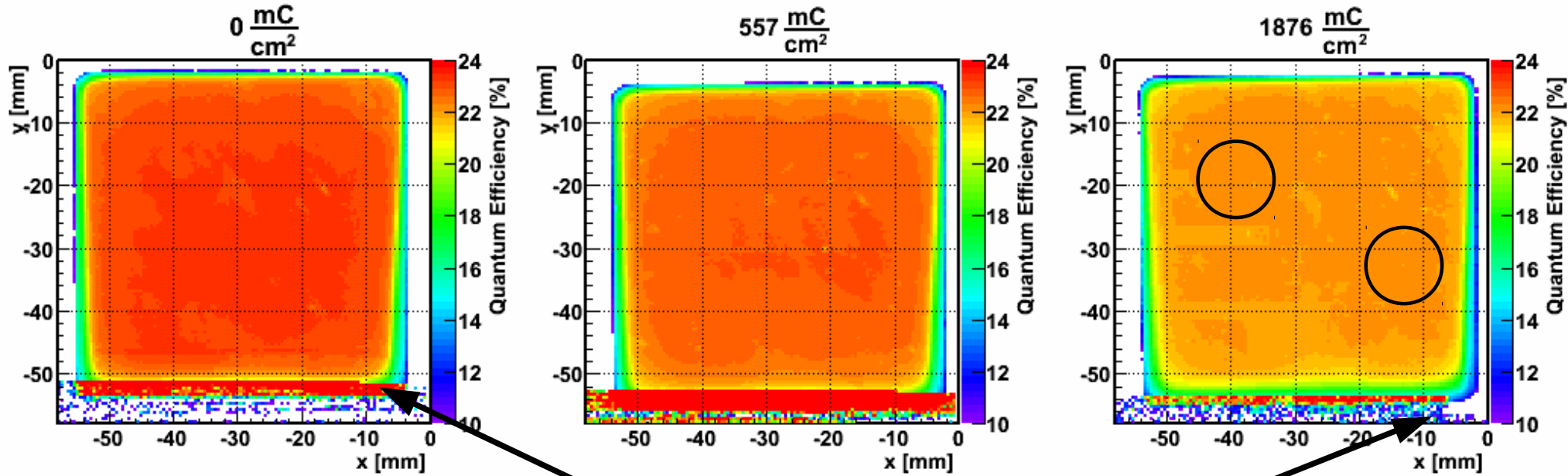
QE vs Charge - PHOTONIS XP85112/A1-D 9001332



rel. QE vs C - PHOTONIS XP85112/A1-D 9001332

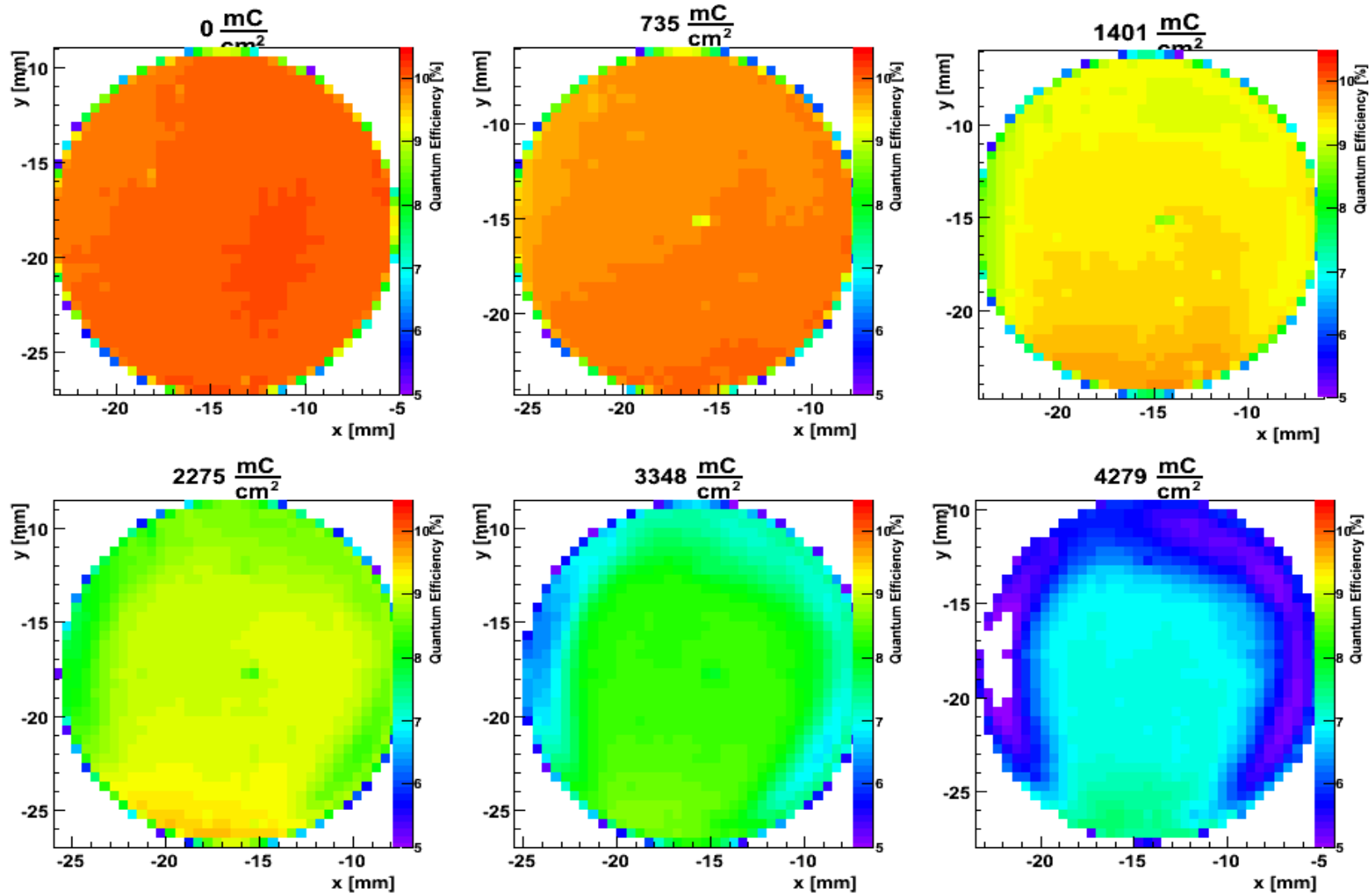


QE-Scans XP85112/A1-D 9001332



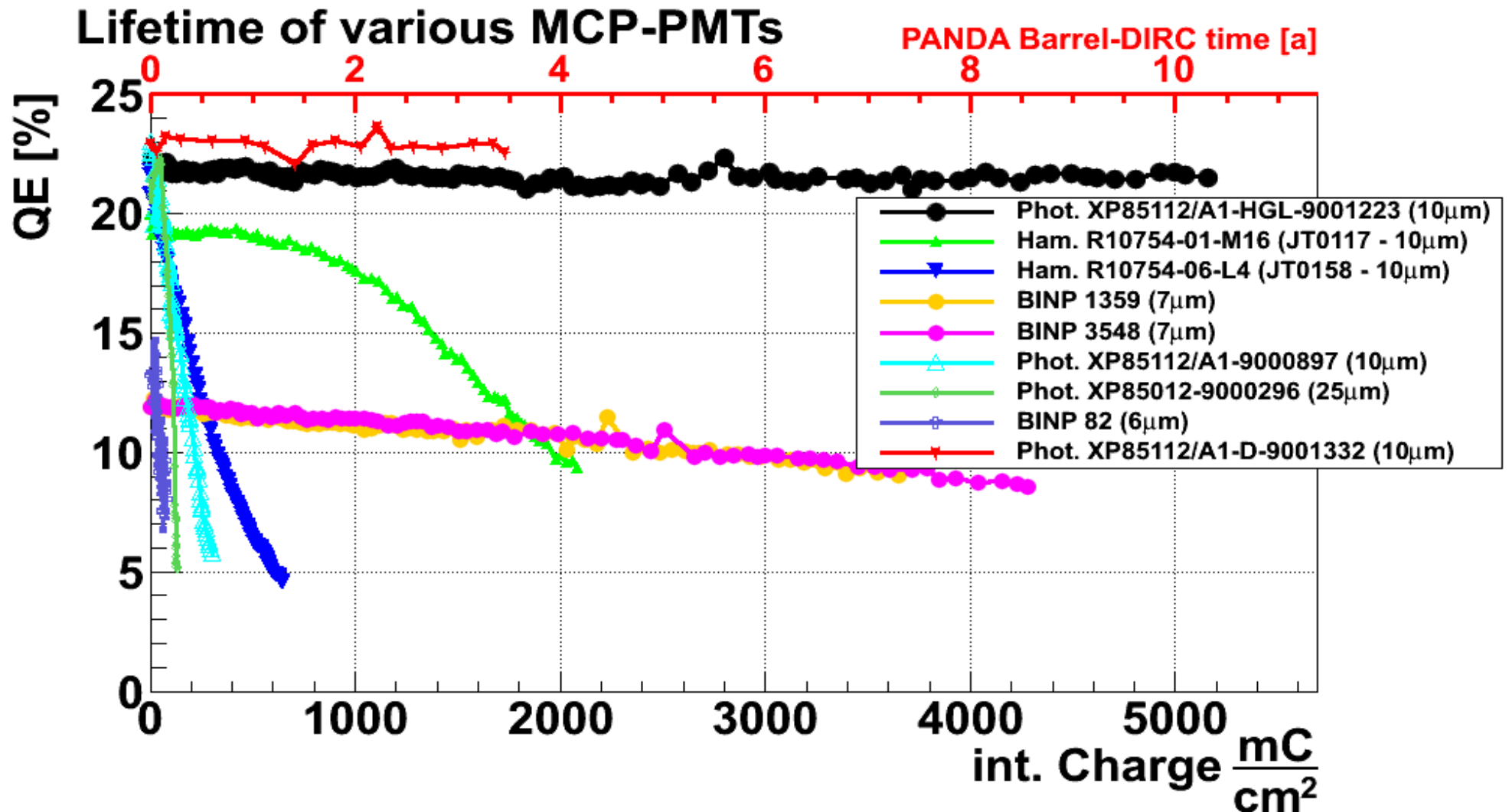
Devices still gets instable after illuminating 'problematic area'

QE-Scan BINP 3548



The aging of the sensor has started at the rim and continues

Comparison with older measurements



- XP85112/A1-HGL – 9001223 has passed PANDA Barrel-DIRC requirements!
- XP85112/A1-D – 9001332 has already passed 2.7 PANDA-Barrel-Years!
- Performance of BINP #3548 is still good

Correlation of darkcount and QE

- Motivation: QE is correlated to work function, but depends on surfaces states and structure
 - angle resolution needed to determine surfaces states, but access is not possible
 - assumption: QE degradation can be described by change of work function
- Idea: Richardson-Dushman equation describes thermal emission of 'hot' surfaces
 - access to work function

$$j = AT^2 e^{\left(\frac{-W_e}{k_B T}\right)} \quad A \approx \frac{4\pi m_e k_B^2 e}{h^3} = 1.2 * 10^6 \frac{A}{m^2 K^2}$$

Problem: A depends on surface structure → if surface of cathode changes during illumination, A might change

Correlation of darkcount and QE

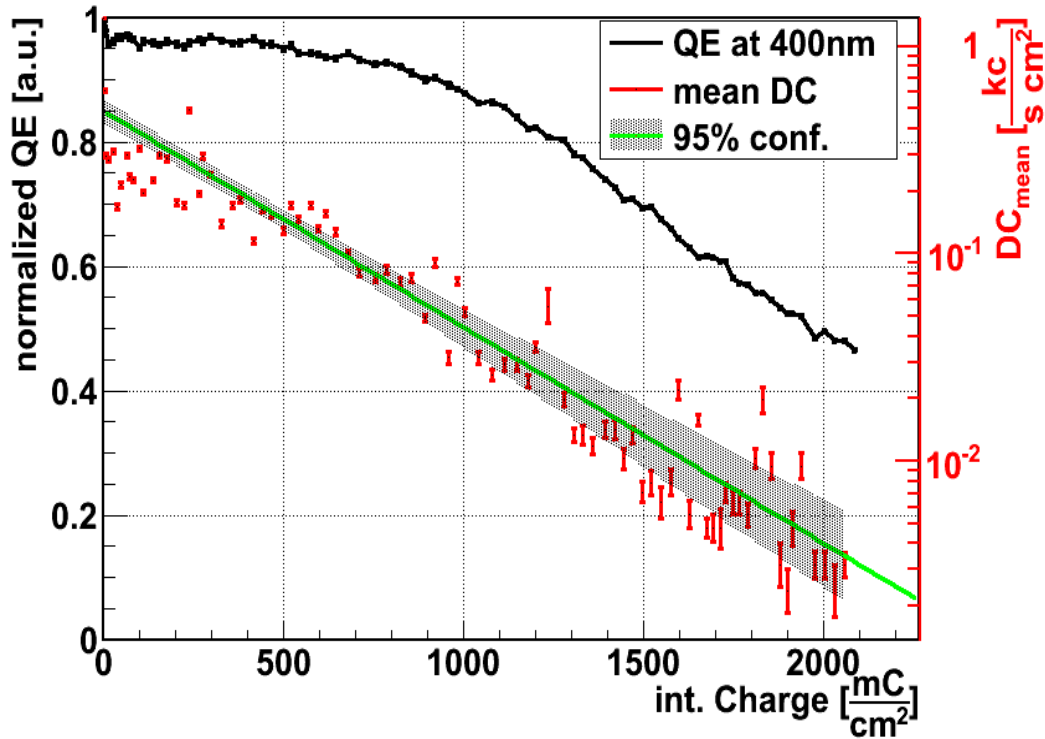
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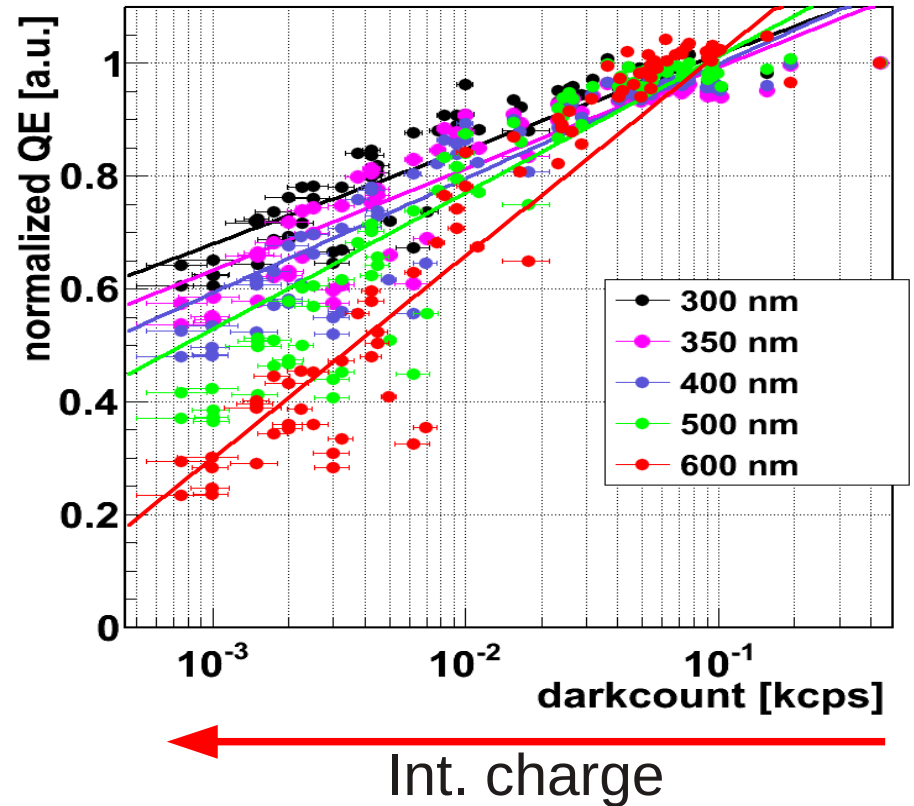
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DC vs QE

Hamamatsu R10754X-01-M16

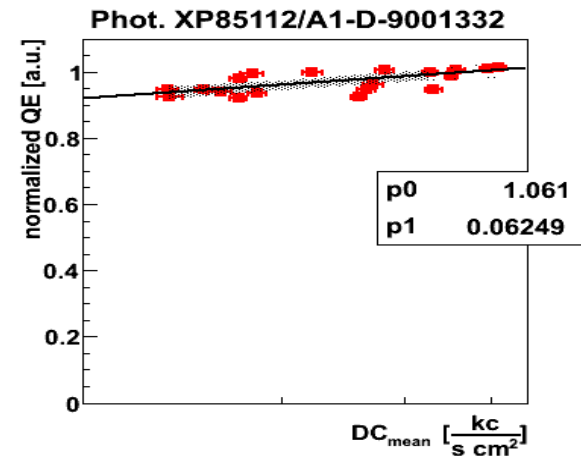
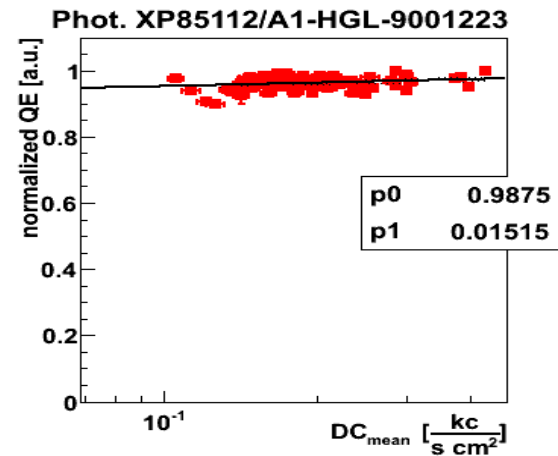
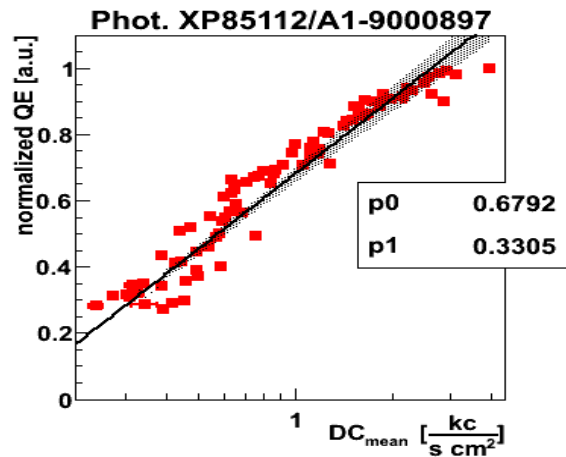
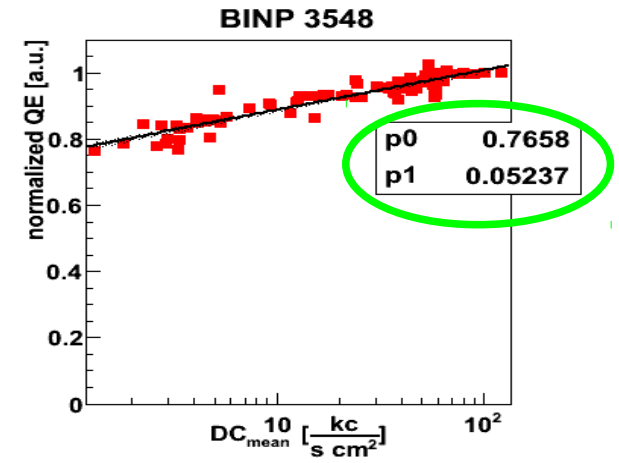
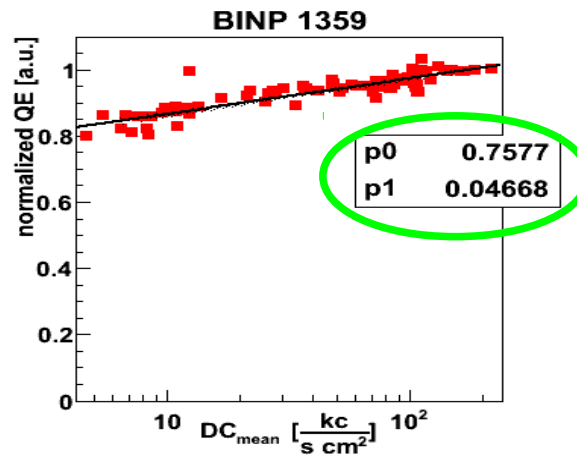
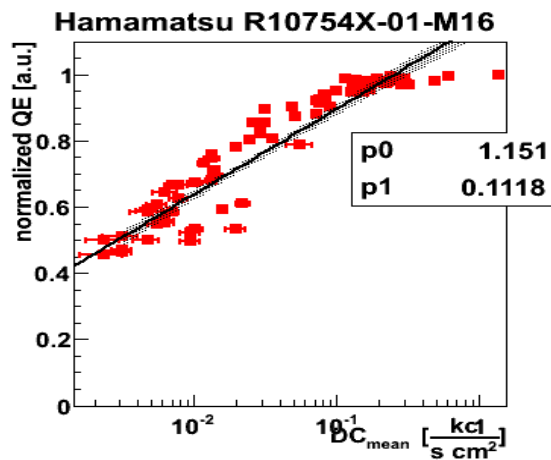


QE(λ) vs DC - Hamamatsu R10754X-01-M16



- Slope increases for higher wavelengths, since QE drops faster for higher wavelengths (except BINPs)
- Darkcount is averaged for multipixel sensors
- All aging devices behave similar

DC vs QE (2)



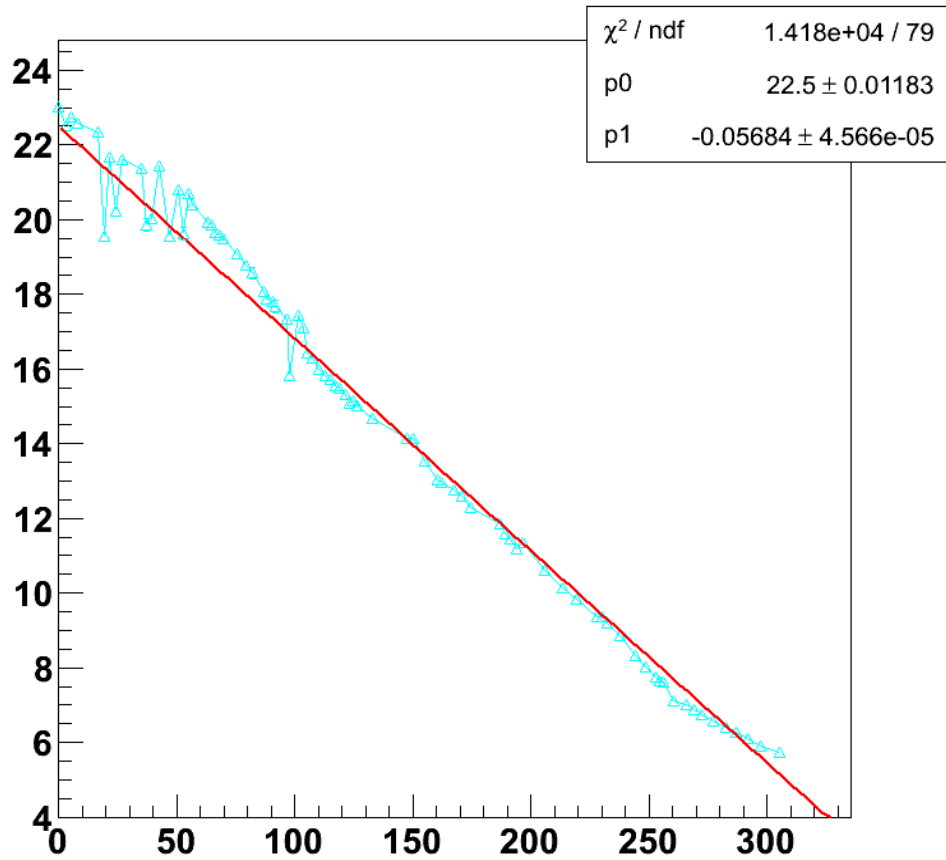
- Fitted function: $a+b*\log(DC)$
- Fitted values of BINP 1359 and 3548 are comparable → expected for similar devices
- Degradation of Phot. 9001223 and 9001332 not yet sufficient → more data/time needed

Summary and Outlook

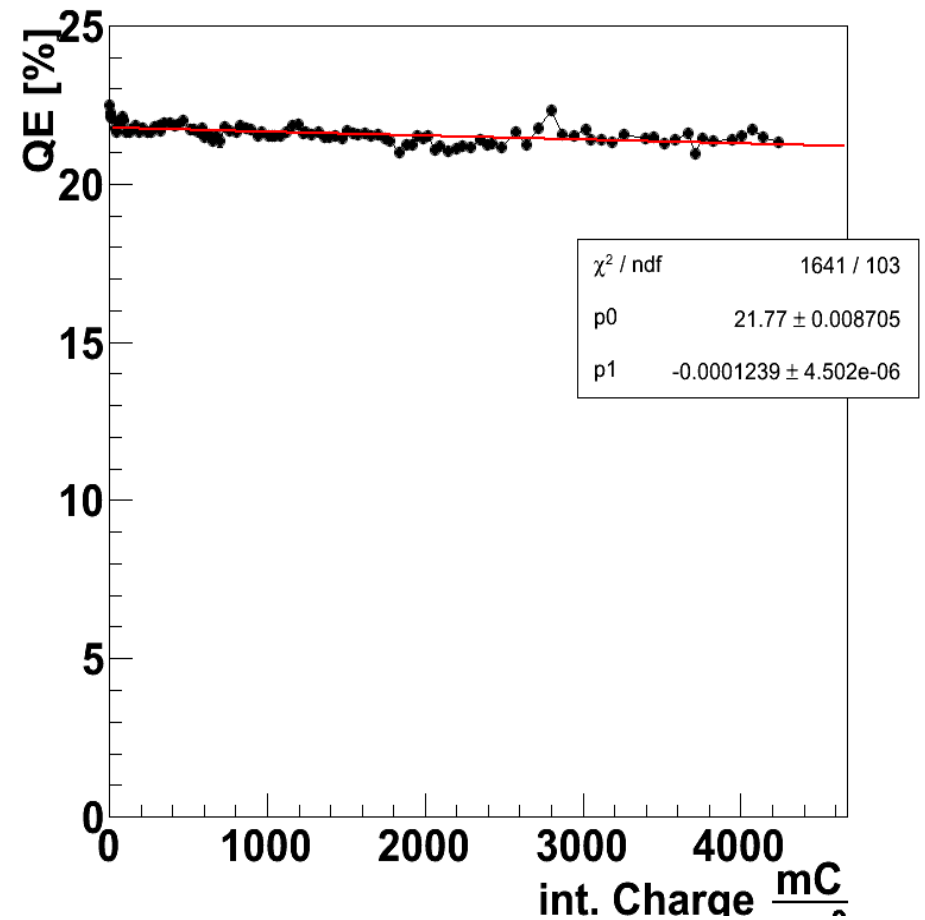
- Lifetime measurements ongoing:
 - PHOTONIS XP85112/A1-HGL - 9001223 has passed $\sim 5.2 \text{ C/cm}^2$ (~ 10.4 PANDA-Barrel-years!)
 - **First sensor fulfilling Barrel-DIRC requirements!**
 - XP85112/A1-D - 9001332 has passed $\sim 1.9 \text{ C/cm}^2$ unharmed (~ 3.8 PANDA-Barrel-years):
 - **lifetime expected to be similar to 9001223**
 - 5 C/cm^2 should be reachable within the next 12 months
 - Surface-Scans do not reveal any faster aging areas for both PHOTONIS sensors
 - QE of BINP 3548 decreases faster at the rim
- Darkcount and QE is strongly correlated, but more data needed to check whether lifetime can be monitored 'online'

Backup

Phot. XP85112/A1-9000897 (10 μm)

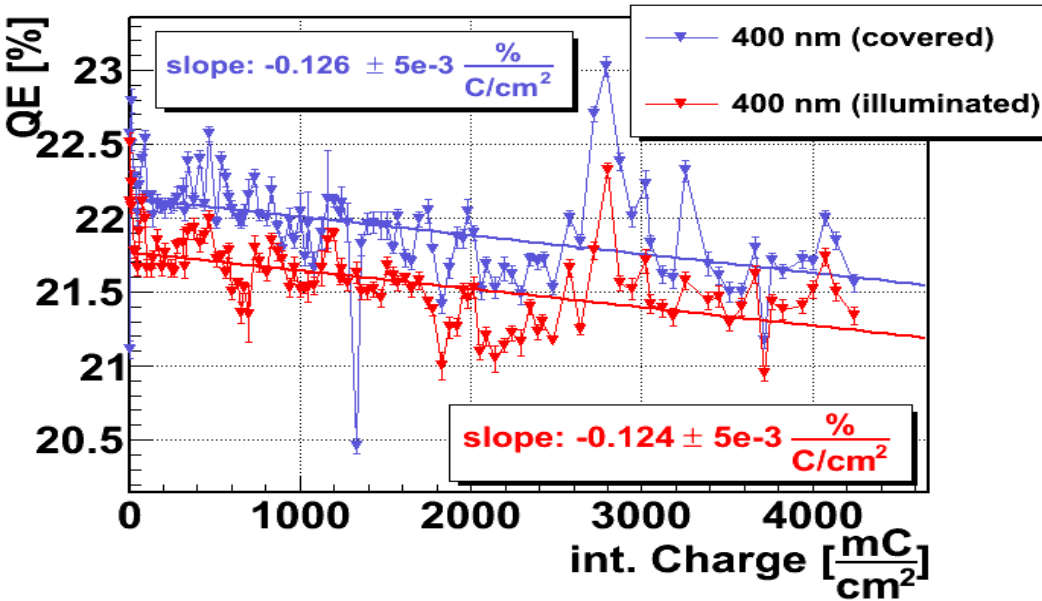


Phot. XP85112/A1-HGL-9001223 (10 μm)

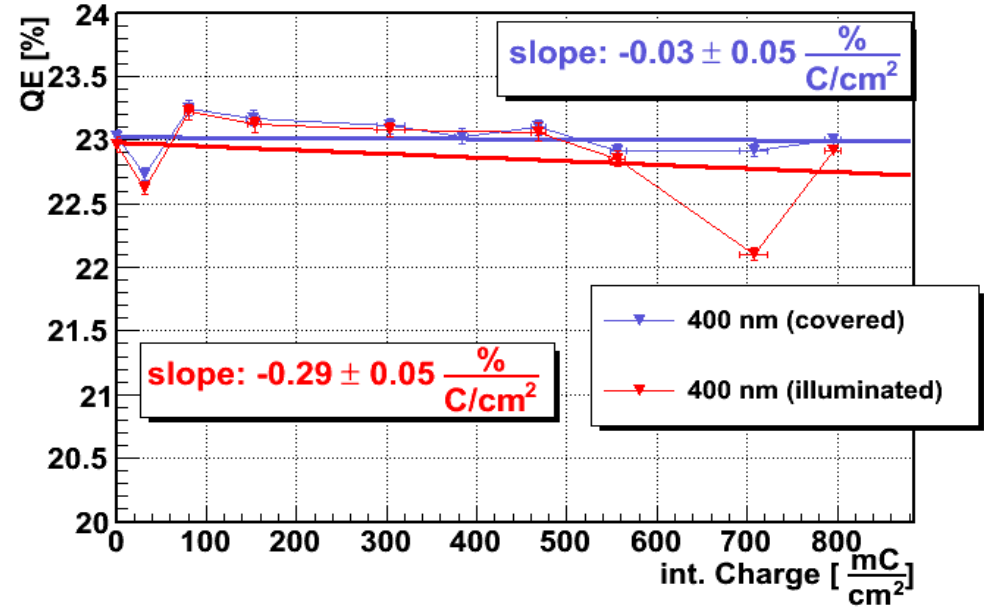


Comparison of QE (400nm)

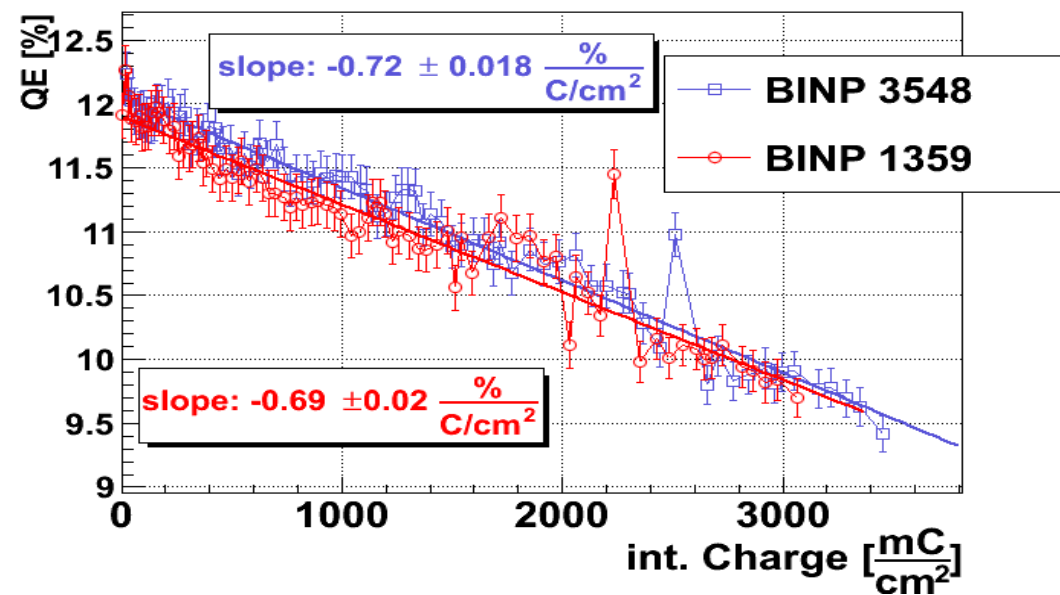
QE-Comparison: 9001223



QE-Comparison: 9001332



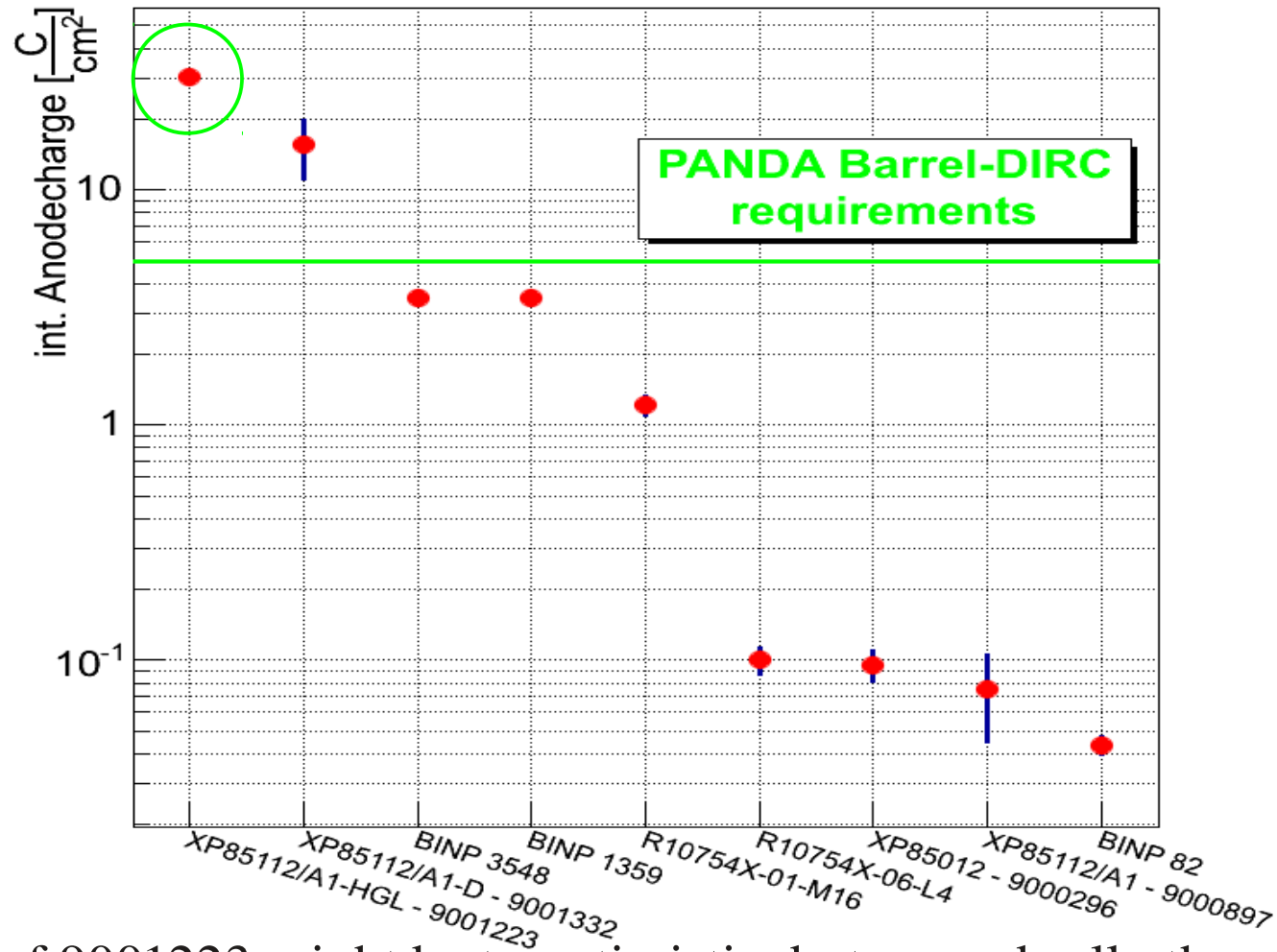
QE-Comparison BINPs at 400nm



- Equal slopes for 9001223: Maybe hint for aging dominated by ionized neutral gas
- More data needed for 9001332
- Aging of BINPs about 10 times faster!

Lifetime

Lifetime - 80 % of original QE at 400nm



- Lifetime of 9001223 might be too optimistic, but exceeds all others → sufficient for PANDA Barrel-DIRC
- M16 and 9000296 are fitted with polynomial of 2. order