

Capacitively coupled pickup in MCP-based photodetectors using a conductive metallic anode

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ABSTRACT

We have designed and tested a robust 20×20 cm² thin metal film internal anode capacitively coupled to an external array of signal pads or micro-strips for use in fast microchannel plate photodetectors. The internal anode, in this case a 10 nm-thick NiCr film deposited on a 96% pure Al₂O₃ 3 mm-thick ceramic plate and connected to HV ground, provides the return path for the electron cascade charge. The multi-channel pickup array consists of a printed-circuit card or glass plate with metal signal pickups on one side and the signal ground plane on the other. The pickup can be put in close proximity to the bottom outer surface of the sealed photodetector, with no electrical connections through the photodetector hermetic vacuum package other than a single ground connection to the internal anode. Two pickup patterns were tested using a small commercial MCP-PMT as the signal source: 1) parallel 50 Ω 25-cm-long micro-strips with an analog bandwidth of 1.5 GHz, and 2) a 20×20 cm² array of 2-dimensional square ‘pads’ with sides of 1.27 cm or 2.54 cm. The rise-time of the fast input pulse is maintained for both pickup patterns. For the pad pattern, we observe 80% of the directly coupled amplitude. For the strip pattern we measure 34% of the directly coupled amplitude on the central strip of a broadened signal. The physical decoupling of the photodetector from the pickup pattern allows easy customization for different applications while maintaining high analog bandwidth.

1. Introduction

Microchannel-plate photomultipliers (MCP-PMT) are specialized vacuum photodetectors typically consisting of a photocathode, an amplification section consisting of several planes of glass micropores, and a segmented anode from which the amplified pulses are detected [1]. A hermetic package provides internal vacuum, mechanical support, and electrical connections. The photocathode is typically on the inside face of the top window; the anode electrodes are integrated into the bottom plate of the package.

Unlike conventional photomultipliers that focus the photoelectrons from the photocathode onto a discrete chain of smaller dynodes, the microchannel-plate photomultiplier is planar with a uniform transverse structure. The photocathode is proximity-focused onto the amplification section, which in turn is proximity-focused onto the anode plane. This geometry in principle enables excellent spatial resolution with a minimum scale size of a pore diameter, and excellent time resolution, set by jitter in the primary photoelectron time of ‘first strike’ and jitter in the first few interactions in the amplification electron cascade [2]. Large (20×20 cm²) MCPs made from a glass substrate with resistive and secondary-emitting layers formed with

Atomic Layer Deposition have demonstrated gains greater than 10⁷, time resolutions measured in 10’s of picoseconds, and spatial resolutions on the order of 700 μm [2,3].

The spatial and temporal resolutions are determined by the conversion of the electron cascade pulse at the anode plane into a measurable signal, and also by the transport of that signal through the package wall to the digitizing electronics. Spatial resolutions of a few microns can be obtained with anodes consisting of delay lines [3,4], time resolutions of a few 10’s of picoseconds are measured using radio-frequency (RF) micro-strip delay lines [2,5,6]. Two-dimensional arrays of pads allow a compromise, maintaining good resolution in both space and time [7,8], but with many external connections if the array is to have small pixels.

In a capacitively coupled configuration, shown in Fig. 1, the charge shower from the MCP amplification section induces a current in a metallic anode deposited on the bottom plate of the detector package. The signal pickup consists of an array of conductors and a signal ground. The pickup electrodes capacitively couple to currents on the internal anode, producing a signal relative to the signal ground.

Traditionally, the anode readout pattern is sealed in the vacuum packaging of the photodetector, and cannot be modified after fabrica-

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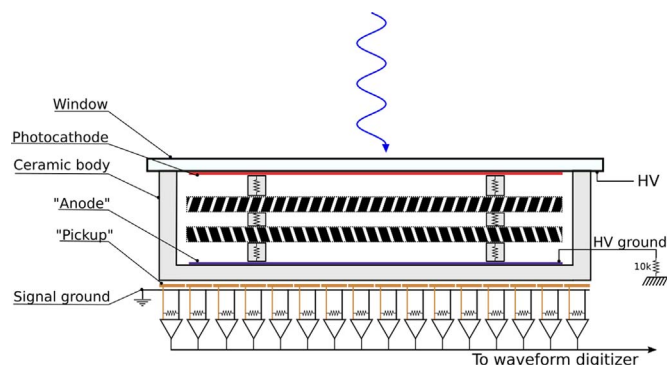


Fig. 1. The structure of the MCP-PMT with the capacitive coupling readout. The internal anode is a 10-nm-thick NiCr film, grounded through 2–10 k Ω through a single connection from inside the vacuum package. The array of application-specific signal pickup electrodes outside of the vacuum package couples capacitively to the fast signal current in the thin metal anode film, and is measured across 50 Ω relative to the signal ground at the digitization readout.

tion. In contrast, the capacitively coupled readout pattern is separate from the detector, mounted outside of the MCP-PMT vacuum packaging. The signal pickup can then be optimized for different applications with different requirements on time resolution, spatial resolution, and channel occupancy. The photodetector module and capacitive pickup board can be manufactured independently.

Capacitively coupled MCP-PMT anodes have been successfully demonstrated using resistive thick films or semi-conductors [9–15], and MCP-PMTs using them are commercially available [11,16]. Here we demonstrate that a thin metal layer can also transmit the high-frequency components of the fast pulses from an MCP-PMT to an external array of electrodes.

The development and testing of the metal-film capacitively coupled anode has been done in the context of the commercial development of 20 \times 20 cm² MCP-PMTs [17] following the R&D of the LAPPD Collaboration [18]. Metal film deposition is widely available commercially, and making a uniform metal anode on the interior of an LAPPD™ module has proved to be much easier than silk-screening and firing a resistive film. In addition, since metal film deposition is often already part of the process of photodetector packaging, the deposition of an anode metal film can be easily integrated into the manufacturing.

2. Anode and signal pickup implementation

Testing has been done on a ceramic substrate that replicates the bottom plate of a ceramic MCP-PMT package, shown in Fig. 2. The 20 \times 20 cm² NiCr metal anode is the same for the test substrate and for the MCP-PMT package [19], and is described in Section 2.1. The two pickup geometries, one of two-dimensional pads and the other of

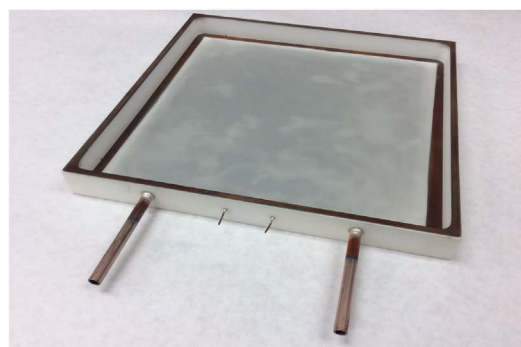
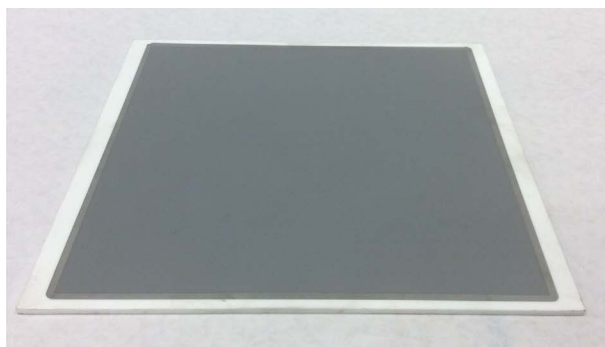


Fig. 2. Left: The ceramic anode plane with 10-nm-NiCr layer used in the present test. Right: An LAPPD ceramic lower tile-assembly package with evaporated 10-nm-NiCr anode. The pins in the sidewall are used for the anode connection to ground. The copper tubes are used for photo-cathode synthesis, and are not part of the electronics system.

micro-strips, are described in Section 2.2.

2.1. Ceramic/NiCr anode plane and photodetector package

The test anode was constructed by evaporating a 10-nm-Nichrome (NiCr) [20] film onto a 3-mm-thick alumina-ceramic substrate [21]. In an operational MCP-PMT the ceramic substrate acts as the bottom layer of the hermetic package, with the anode on the inner surface. The NiCr film of the anode has a sheet resistance of \sim 100 Ω per square.

2.2. Signal pickup arrays

The geometric layout of readout conductors determines the temporal and spatial resolutions of the photodetector. Typical anode patterns include transmission-line micro-strips [6], two-layer crossed delay lines [4,9], and pad arrays [8].

Tests were performed using two separate signal pickups, one consisting of 50 Ω micro-strips, and the other an array of 2-dimensional pads. The strip pickup, shown in the left-hand panel of Fig. 3, consists of silver strips fired onto a glass substrate [6]. This pickup has an analog bandwidth of 1.5 GHz and good signal characteristics up to a length of 90-cm [2,6].

The capacitive coupling configuration enables using a pixelated 2-dimensional array of pads without brazed pins penetrating the ceramic package. A test pickup card, shown in the right-hand panel of Fig. 3, consists of a custom printed circuit board with three sizes of square copper pads: 1.27 cm \times 1.27 cm, 2.54 cm \times 2.54 cm, and 3.81 cm \times 3.81 cm. The back side of the board supplies signal ground through which each pad connects to an SMA connector.

3. Laser test stand

Anodes were tested in both a ‘direct’ configuration, in which one or more individual conducting strips or pads of the signal pickup were electrically connected to the signal source, and the capacitive configuration, in which the signal source was connected to the NiCr film anode and capacitively coupled to the pickup. The signal source consists of a commercial Planacon MCP-PMT [8], illuminated by a 405 nm Pils laser [22] fed through a fiber optic. The fiber is attached to a remotely-controlled translation stage to the window, as shown in Fig. 4. The translation stage is equipped with remote control PID motor drivers that allow for position scans with a fiber position uncertainty of < 1 mm [23]. The Planacon is coupled to the 10-nm-thick NiCr anode film evaporated on a 3-mm-thick ceramic substrate with uncured silver epoxy.

3.1. Source of MCP generated pulses

Previous tests of large-area microstrip performance have been performed using MCP-PMT pulses generated by a Ti-Saph laser in a

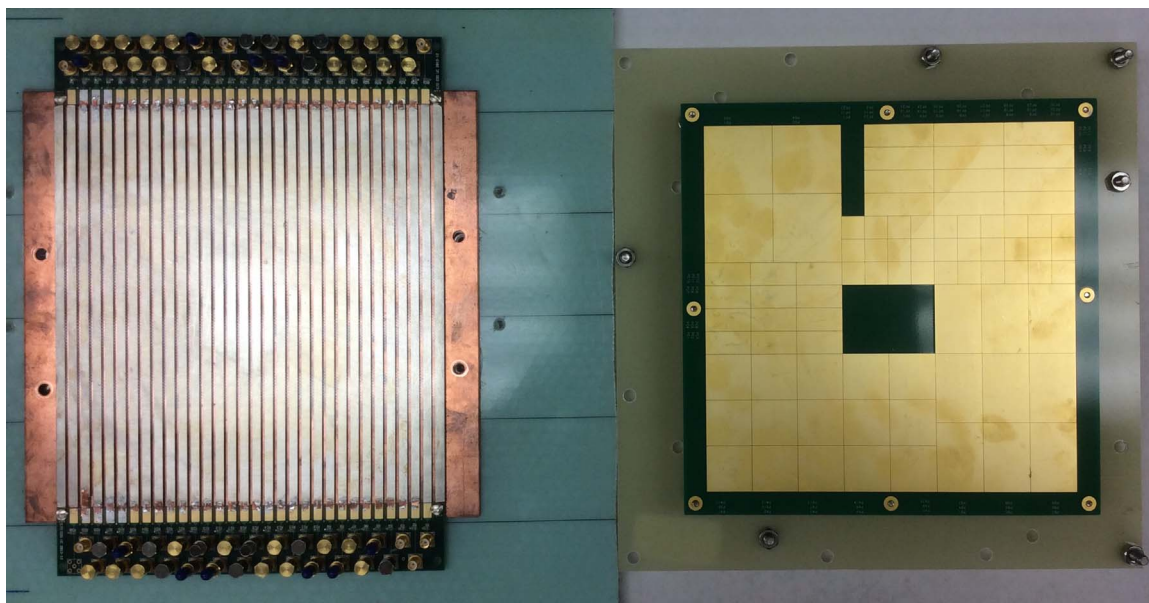


Fig. 3. The signal pickup planes for the micro-strip lines (left-hand panel) and 2-dimensional pad array (right-hand panel).

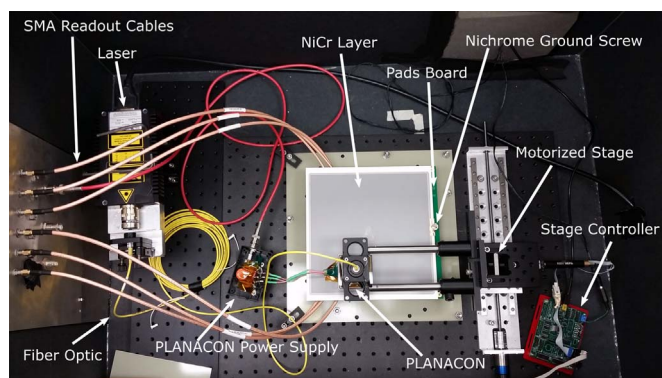


Fig. 4. The experimental setup for capacitive signal measurement. The 405 nm Pilsas laser [22] is fed through a fiber optic that is then attached to a remotely-controlled translation stage. The laser is positioned on the window of a Planacon MCP-PMT [8]. The Planacon is coupled to the 10-nm-thick NiCr anode with uncured silver epoxy. The signal pickup is directly beneath the anode substrate.

pumped vacuum test facility [2,24], or on a stand-alone anode in air with a fast pulse generator and a spectrum analyzer [6]. Here, for convenience and compatibility with the dark box, a commercial Planacon MCP-PMT [8] is used as the source of MCP pulses.

3.2. Electrical connections

High voltage is distributed to the Planacon photocathode, the top, and the bottom of the 2-MCP amplification stage via an external 50 M Ω resistive divider [25], with a return from the anode to HV ground through 2 k Ω . The Planacon was typically operated at a voltage of 1700 V.

The Planacon internal anode consists of an internal array of 32 \times 32 metal pads that penetrate the vacuum packaging. An area of \sim 13 cm² of the bottom of the Planacon was connected to the readout board using a consistent volume of uncured silver epoxy [26]. The epoxy provides a resistive path to ground for the collected charge, and a capacitive high-frequency connection to the signal readout. The resistance of the paste connection was small compared to the resistance of the HV divider strip so that the anode-DC offset was measured to be negligible.

For the direct-coupling tests, the silver paste connects the Planacon anode pads to the signal pickup board. The signals are transmitted to

the front-end electronics via 50 Ω cables.

For the capacitive coupling tests, the Planacon anode pads are instead connected via silver paste to the NiCr film on the top surface of the ceramic substrate. The pickup board is located directly under the ceramic substrate, as shown in Fig. 1. The signal connection to the front-end electronics is the same as for the direct coupling case.

The effective impedance across which the signal current generates a voltage depends on the geometry of the pickup. The strip-line pickup has each end of the strips terminated with 50 Ω , and there is substantial cross-talk between the strips [6]. The effect of the 10-nm-NiCr anode is to spread the signal laterally among strips (see Section 4.2.1); the effective impedance to signal ground is thus substantially lower than 50 Ω .

3.3. Readout electronics and data acquisition

The readout electronics system was based on the PSEC4 fast waveform digitization Application Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC), a custom, 6-channel waveform digitizer that samples at 10–15 GSamples/sec [27]. The PSEC4 is available as a stand-alone single-chip system with FPGA local control, read out by a laptop computer via USB. A calibrated PSEC4 waveform digitizer has an analog bandwidth of 1.5 GHz and a typical RMS noise level of 700 μ V [27]. The tests in this paper, done on an uncalibrated chip in a noisy environment, have a measured noise level of 2.2 mV, to be compared with the \sim 50–300 mV of the typical Planacon signals.

4. Results

4.1. Rise-Time and amplitude comparison

Fig. 5 shows typical individual pulses recorded by the test system. The panels in the upper row show a direct pulse (solid line) and a capacitively coupled pulse (dashed line) for the 2.54 cm \times 2.54 cm pad configuration. The right-hand panel shows the capacitively coupled pulses normalized to the largest direct pulse. Approximately 80% of the direct amplitude is picked up by one pad in the capacitive geometry, with no degradation in risetime.

The two panels in the lower row show the same comparison for the micro-strip pickup configuration. In the capacitive case, shown in the left-hand panel, 34% of the direct amplitude is measured on the strip directly under the laser, and substantial portions of the amplitude are

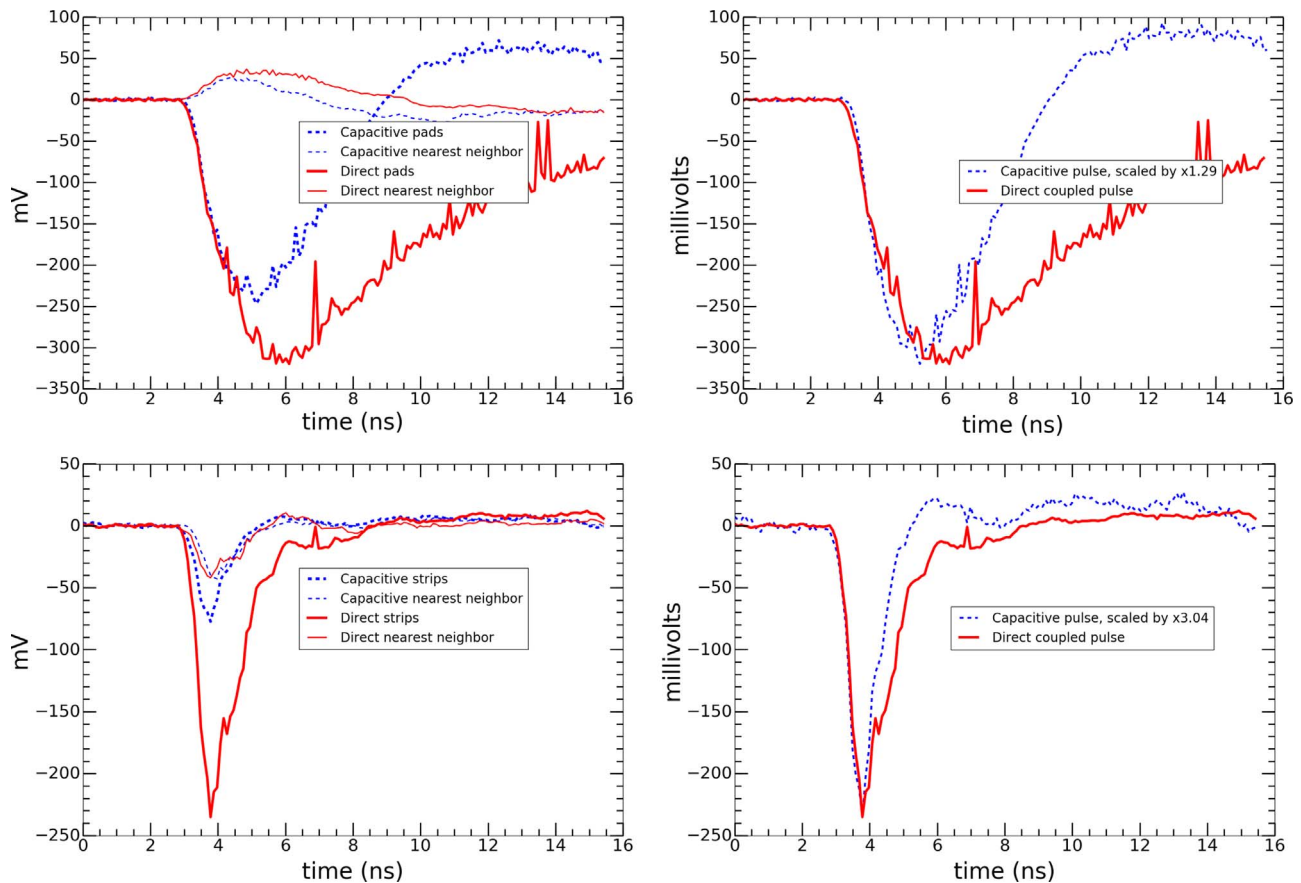


Fig. 5. Left: A typical pulse trace on the (solid line) direct coupling and (dashed line) capacitive coupling configurations for 2.54 cm \times 2.54 cm pads (upper panels) and 0.44 cm-wide micro-strips on a 0.69 cm pitch (lower panels). Two traces are shown for each configuration: the pad or strip directly beneath the laser head and a neighboring pad or strip. Right: The pulse traces normalized to the same amplitude, showing that the high-frequency response is unchanged by the capacitive coupling through the metal film.

recorded on neighboring strips. The right-hand panel shows the direct and capacitive pulses normalized by amplitude; the rise times and pulse widths are essentially identical. The comparison between the top and bottom rows shows the inherently higher bandwidth of the RF micro-strips versus the two-dimensional geometry of the pads.

4.2. Cross-talk and position resolution

The physical placement of the ceramic substrate between the NiCr anode and the pickup electrodes spreads the signal, and thus changes the spatial resolution and coupling between neighboring pickup electrodes. Each electrode is separately digitized so in principle no signal is lost as long as each signal is large compared to the single-channel noise. The ‘cross-talk’ between neighboring electrodes allows for spatial resolution better than the strip pitch. However, cross-talk can present problems for pattern recognition in high-occupancy applications [28].

4.2.1. Micro-strip pickup

The micro-strip signal pickup used here is identical in construction to that of Ref. [6], in which the anode was excited directly by LAPPD MCPs. Crosstalk between neighboring micro-strips was used to measure a spatial resolution of 700 μ m by interpolation [6].

A comparison of the distributions in pulse amplitude on each strip for the directly coupled (solid line) and capacitively coupled (dashed line) configurations is shown in Fig. 6. Relative to the directly coupled configuration, the signal is spread out along the NiCr anode, and the amplitude on the central strip-line is \sim 66% smaller. We attribute this effect to the intervening extended NiCr film, distributing the current laterally, and forming a lower impedance coupling to the pickup strips

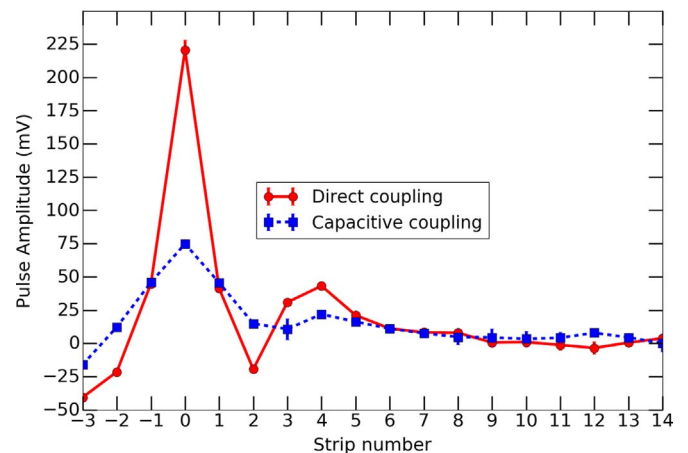


Fig. 6. Measurement of the signal amplitude on each pickup strip. The strips are spaced center-to-center by 6.9 mm. The signal spreads out along the NiCr anode, and forms a lower impedance capacitive coupling to more strips in the pickup layer beneath.

below.

4.2.2. Pad-array pickup

The optimal size of the pads in the signal pickup is application-specific, and depends on the desired spatial resolution and expected occupancy. For example, a large neutrino detector deep underground will be characterized by low rate and typically low occupancy, with a resolution that depends on size and analysis technique [29]. In contrast, a detector at a high-energy hadron collider will typically have very high occupancy, and a resolution that depends on the specific use,

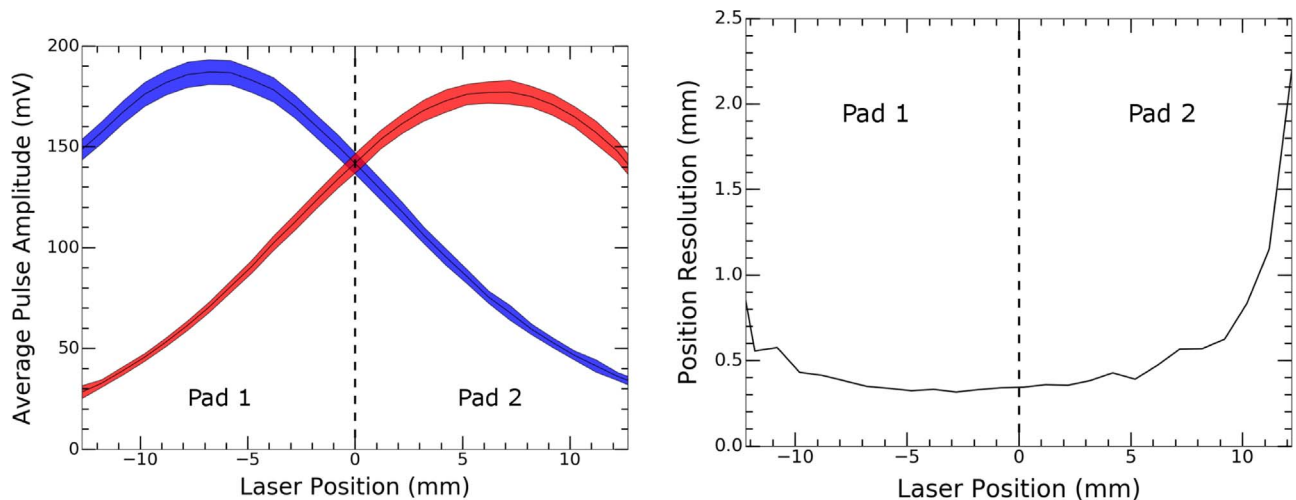


Fig. 7. Left: The average amplitude as a function of laser position on half inch pads. The shaded region is $\pm 1\sigma$ in each direction. Right: The position resolution as the laser is scanned across two adjacent 1.27 cm pads.

such as time-of-flight for charged particles [30] or calorimetry [31]. The ease of changing the pad size allows accommodation of varying rate or resolution requirements even in a single application, for example changing the pad size as a function of rapidity at a collider detector.

The test pad signal pickup board was constructed with pads of different sizes, motivated by the range needed for high-luminosity collider applications. The results on position resolution are measured by scanning the laser fiber position over a 30 mm range along an array of 1.27 cm pads.

The left-hand panel of Fig. 7 shows the signal amplitude on two 1.27 cm pads as a function of laser position as the laser is scanned across their interface. The right-hand panel shows the position resolution calculated from the fraction $f = A_1/(A_1 + A_2)$, where A_1 is the amplitude on the first pad, and A_2 is the amplitude on the second pad. The resolution is slowly-varying as long as the laser signal is shared between the two pads, sharply rising when only one pad contains the signal, and has a minimum of 315 μm when the laser is centered on the interface.

5. Conclusions

We have tested a $20 \times 20 \text{ cm}^2$ thin-metal-film internal anode capacitively coupled to an array of signal pads or micro-strips for use in fast microchannel-plate photomultipliers. The pads or micro-strips constituting the signal pickup are located on a plane that can be put in close proximity to the bottom outer surface of the sealed photodetector, with no electrical connections through the photodetector hermetic vacuum package other than a single ground connection to the internal anode.

The tests were performed with a Planacon MCP-PMT excited by a Pilas laser as the signal source. For the capacitively coupled configuration, the Planacon was coupled electrically to the test anode plane, which consisted of a 10-nm-thick NiCr film deposited on a 96-percent-pure Al_2O_3 3-mm-thick ceramic plate. The test anode was connected to HV ground through 2 k Ω . On the lower side of the ceramic plate, signals were picked up by a plane with signal electrodes on the top surface and a continuous signal ground on the bottom surface. Two signal-pickup readout patterns were tested: 1) parallel 50 Ω 25-cm-long micro-strips with an analog bandwidth of 1.5 GHz, and 2) a $20 \times 20 \text{ cm}^2$ array of 2-dimensional square pads with sides of 1.27 cm or 2.54 cm. Signals were digitized with a PSEC4 10 GSA/s waveform sampling system.

The results were compared with those obtained with the Planacon directly coupled to the signal pickup planes. The capacitive coupling has no effect on the measured rise-time of the pulse for both the pad

and micro-strip pickup geometries, preserving the analog bandwidth for timing resolution. For capacitively coupled pads of $2.54 \text{ cm} \times 2.54 \text{ cm}$, we observe 80% of the directly coupled amplitude. For the micro-strip pattern, we measure 34% of the directly coupled signal on the strip with the largest signal, still large enough for precision spatial measurements. We attribute the loss on the excited strip to a lower impedance to signal ground due to crosstalk with multiple micro-strips, each terminated at both ends in 50 Ω .

Cross-talk between neighboring electrodes on the signal pickup card allows spatial resolution more precise than the size of the individual electrodes. Scanning with a translation stage, we find that on $1.27 \text{ cm} \times 1.27 \text{ cm}$ pads, position resolution is nearly constant over a region in which there is signal sharing between 2 neighboring pads, with an optimal resolution of 315 μm .

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