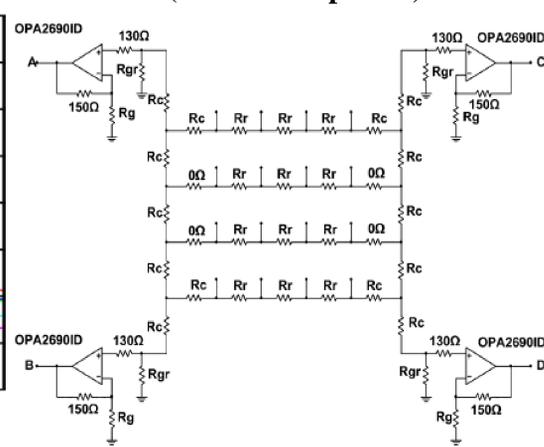
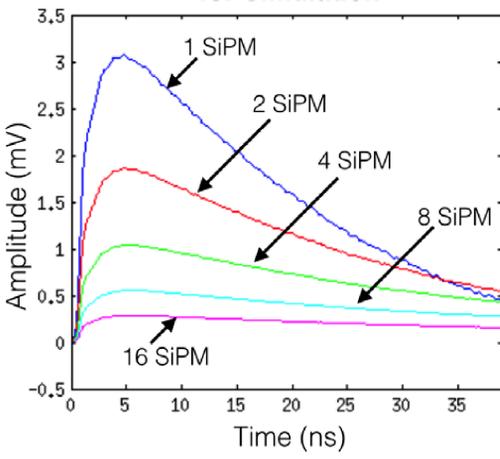


INTRODUCTION

- SiPM Applications : Need signal multiplexing for large detecting area
 - Radiation Monitoring system of Nuclear industry
 - Medical instruments such as PET and SPECT
 - High energy physics
- High capacitance of SiPMs: Amplitude degradation when many SiPMs are connected in parallel to a single channel of readout
 - Amplitude degradation [1-3]
 - Traditionally, in order to mitigate the effect on high capacitance, signal distribution methods were proposed : A lot of CSA required [4]

Single Micro-Pixel Pulses for Simulation

Traditional Multiplexing Technique (16 : 4 Multiplexed)

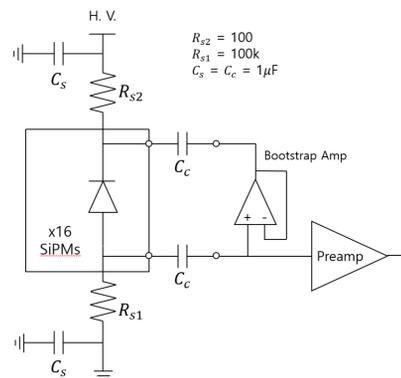


Measurement Result

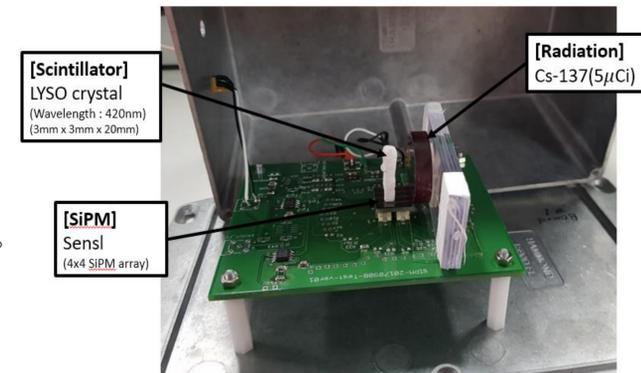
Experimental Setup

- SiPM : Sensl MicroFJ-30035-TSV
- Scintillator : LYSO crystal 3mm x 3mm x 20mm
- Radiation source : Cs-137(5μCi)

Circuit Schematic



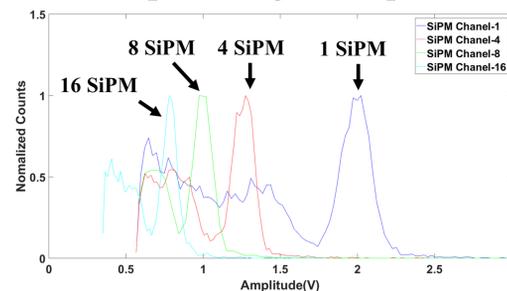
Completed Sensor and Circuit in an aluminum box



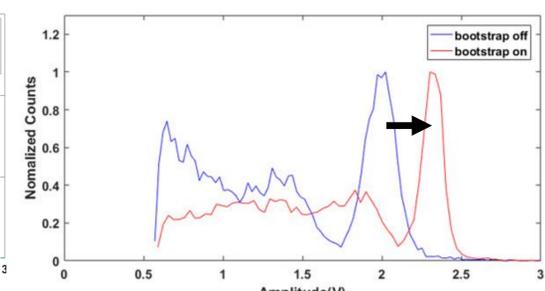
Result 16 : 1 Multiplexed SiPMs With and Without the Bootstrap

- Different multiplexing ratio of 1, 4, 8, and 16 : Detector capacitance increase

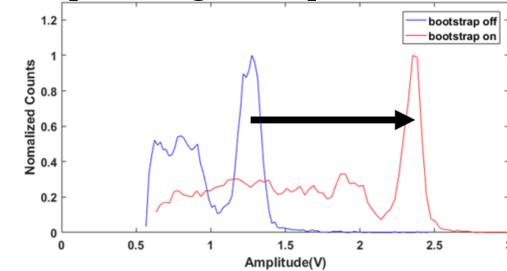
Non compensated gamma spectrum



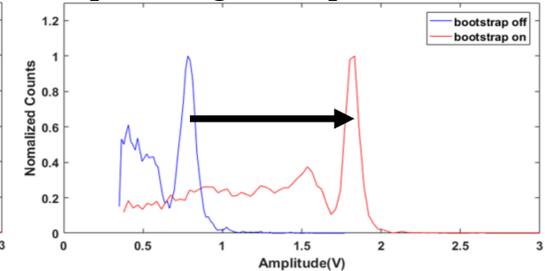
Compensated gamma spectrum : 1 SiPM



Compensated gamma spectrum : 4 SiPM



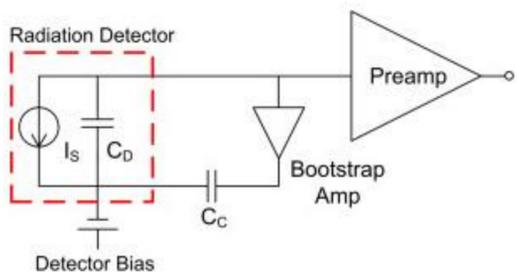
Compensated gamma spectrum : 16 SiPM



Proposed Technique : Bootstrap Circuit

Bootstrap Circuit

- This technique exploits the Miller effect to reduce capacitance at input of preamplifier [5]

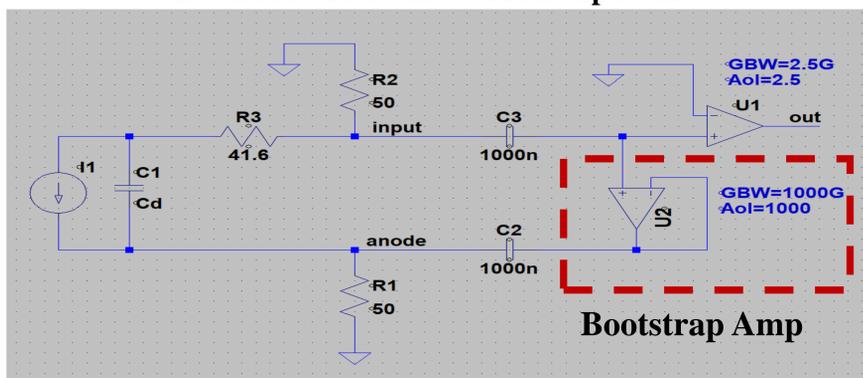


$$V_{out} = -A \frac{Q}{C_D + (A+1)C_F}$$

$$C_{in} = C(1-A)$$

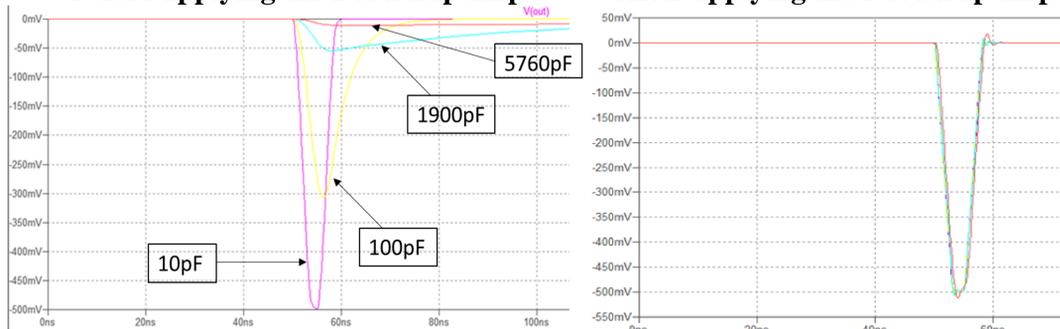
Simulation : Multiplexed SiPMs with bootstrap technique

Simulation schematic : Bootstrap circuit



Before applying the Bootstrap amp

After applying the Bootstrap amp



Conclusion & Future Work

Conclusion

- Successfully enhanced signal amplitudes even though SiPM channels increase
- The proposed configuration can greatly reduce the number of preamplifiers while maintaining the pulse shapes without losing information

Future work

- Optimization for the circuit configuration
- Measurement timing resolution for time dominant applications
- Overall theoretical analysis

Acknowledgement

This work was supported in part by Basic Science Research Program through the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) funded by the Ministry of Science and ICT (2016M2A8A1952801).

References

- R. Vinke, "Electrical delay line multiplexing for pulsed mode radiation detectors," *Phys. Med. Biol.*, vol. 60, no. 7, pp. 2785-2802, Mar. 2015.
- S. Kwon, "Signal encoding method for a time-of-flight PET detector using a silicon photomultiplier array," *Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A*, vol. 761, pp. 39-45, Oct. 2014.
- E. Downie, "Investigation of analog charge multiplexing schemes for SiPM based PET block detectors," *Phys. Med. Biol.*, vol. 58, no. 11, pp. 3943-3964, Mar. 2013.
- L. Goertzen, "Design and performance of a Resistor Multiplexing Readout circuit for a SiPM Detector," *IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci.*, vol. 60, no. 3, pp.1541-1549, June. 2013.
- I. Kwon, "Compensation of the detector capacitance presented to charge-sensitive preamplifiers using the Miller effect," *Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A*, vol. 784, no. 1, pp. 220-225, June 2015.