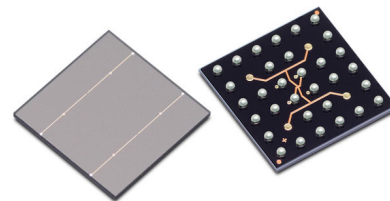


## AFBR-S4N66C013

### NUV-HD Single Silicon Photo Multiplier

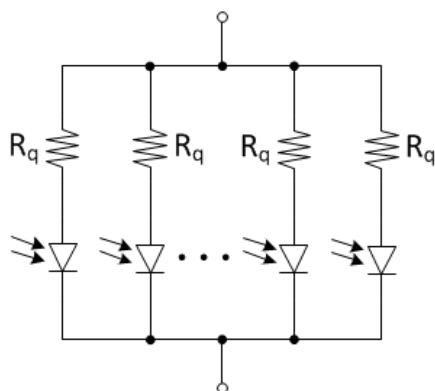


## Description

The Broadcom® AFBR-S4N66C013 is a single silicon photo multiplier (SiPM) used for ultra-sensitive precision measurement of single photons. The active area is  $6.0 \times 6.0 \text{ mm}^2$ . High packing density of the single chips is achieved using through-silicon-via (TSV) technology and a chip sized package (CSP). Larger areas can be covered by tiling multiple AFBR-S4N66C013 CSPs almost without any edge losses. The protective layer is made by a glass highly transparent down to UV wavelengths, resulting in a broad response in the visible light spectrum with high sensitivity towards blue- and near-UV region of the light spectrum. The AFBR-S4N66C013 SiPM is best suited for the detection of low-level pulsed light sources, especially for detection of Cherenkov- or scintillation light from the most common organic (plastic) and inorganic scintillator materials (for example, LSO, LYSO, BGO, NaI, CsI, BaF, LaBr). This product is lead free and compliant with RoHS.

## Block Diagram

Figure 1: AFBR- S4N66C013 Block Diagram



## Features

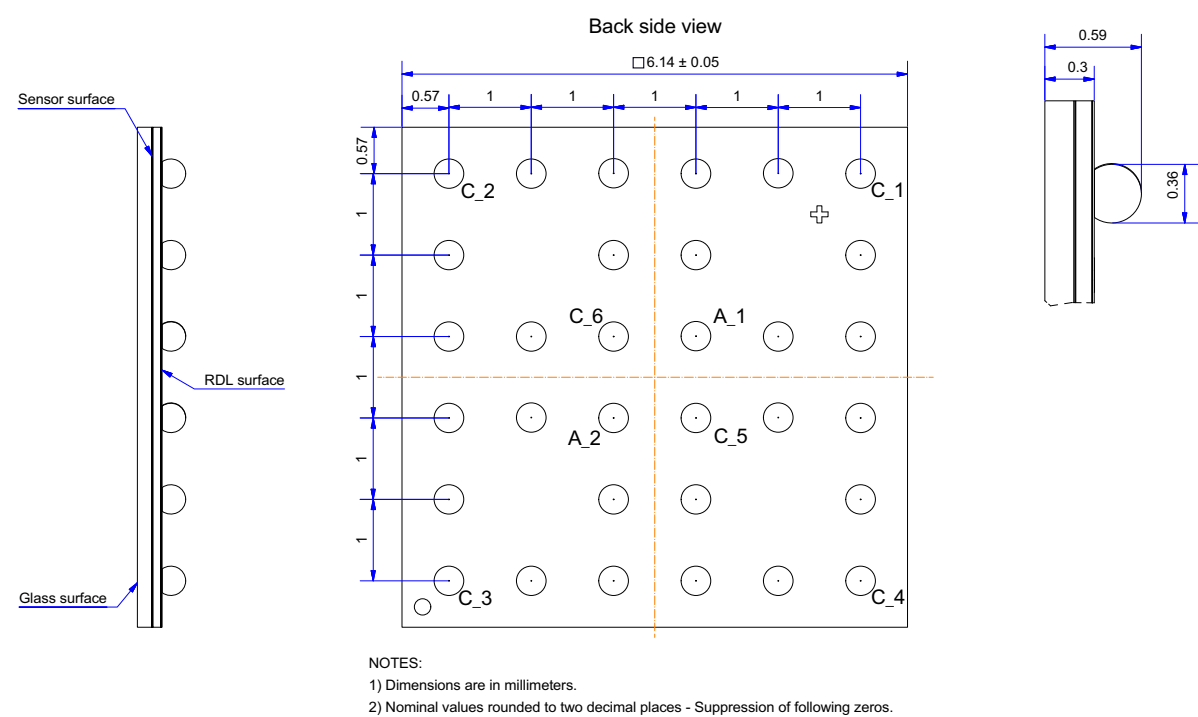
- High PDE of more than 55% at 420 nm
- Excellent SPTR and CRT
- Excellent uniformity of breakdown voltage, 210 mV (3 sigma)
- Excellent uniformity of gain
- With TSV technology (4-side tilable, with high fill factors)
- Size  $6.14 \times 6.14 \text{ mm}^2$
- Cell pitch  $30 \times 30 \mu\text{m}^2$
- Highly transparent glass protection layer
- Chip sized package (CSP)
- Operating temperature range from  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$
- RoHS and REACH compliant

## Applications

- X-ray and gamma ray detection
- Gamma ray spectroscopy
- Safety and security
- Nuclear medicine
- Positron emission tomography
- Life sciences
- Flow cytometry
- Fluorescence – luminescence measurements
- Time correlated single photon counting
- High energy physics
- Astrophysics

# Pad Layout and Soldering Ball Geometry

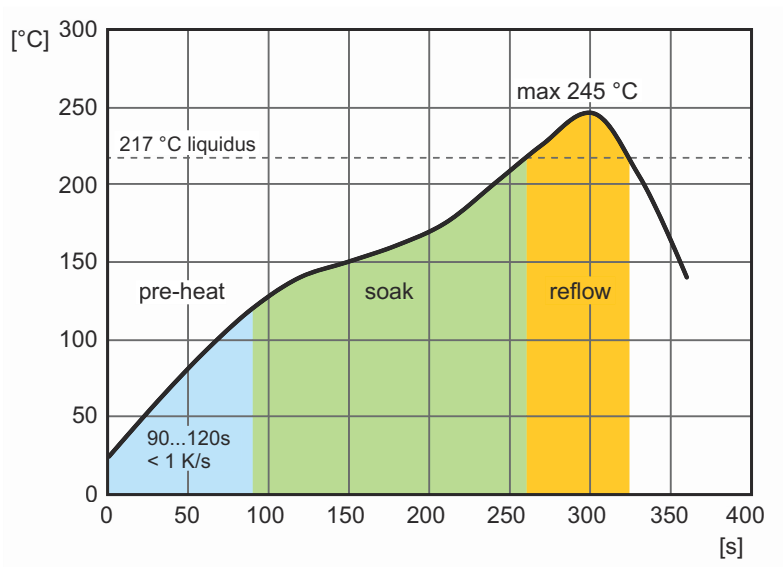
Figure 2: Rear View and Cross Sections



A is for anode, C is for cathode. All cathode balls (C\_1 to C\_6) are connected together. All anodes (A\_1 and A\_2) are connected together. Unlabeled balls are floating, preferred electrical connection to cathode voltage.

# Reflow Soldering Diagram

Figure 3: Recommended Reflow Soldering Profile



## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses in excess of the absolute maximum ratings can cause damage to the devices. Limits apply to each parameter in isolation. Absolute maximum ratings are those values beyond which damage to the device may occur if these limits are exceeded for other than a short period of time.

**NOTE:** Only a minimum of mechanical load should be applied to the glass surface.

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
Storage Temperature	$T_{STG}$	-40	+85	°C
Operating Temperature	$T_A$	-40	+85	°C
Soldering Temperature <sup>a, b</sup>	$T_{SOLD}$	—	245	°C
Lead Soldering Time <sup>a, b</sup>	$t_{SOLD}$	—	60	s
Electrostatic Discharge Voltage Capability HBM	$ESD_{HBM}$	—	2	kV
Electrostatic Discharge Voltage Capability CDM	$ESD_{CDM}$	—	500	V
Operating Over Voltage	$V_{OV}$	—	10	V

a. The AFBR-S4N66C013 is reflow-solderable according to solder diagram as shown in [Figure 3](#).

b. According to JEDEC J-STD-020D, the moisture sensitivity classification is MSL3.

## Device Specification

Features measured at 25°C unless otherwise specified.

### Geometric Features

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Device area	DA	6.14 × 6.14	mm <sup>2</sup>
Active area	AA	6.0 × 6.0	mm <sup>2</sup>
Micro cell pitch	L <sub>cell</sub>	30	μm
Number of micro cells	N <sub>cells</sub>	39384	—
Micro cell fill factor	FF	77	%

### Optical and Electrical Features

Two recommended working points: Typical for general-purpose applications and Performance for best timing performance.

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Reference Plots
Spectral range	$\lambda$	300	—	900	nm	
Peak sensitivity wavelength	$\lambda_{PK}$	—	420	—	nm	<a href="#">Figure 4</a>
Breakdown voltage	V <sub>bd</sub>	—	26.9	—	V	<a href="#">Figure 6</a>
Temperature coefficient of breakdown voltage	$\Delta V_{BR}/\Delta T$	—	28	—	mV/K	

Parameter	Symbol	Typ. <sup>a</sup>	Perf. <sup>a</sup>	Unit	Reference Plots
Photo detection efficiency <sup>b</sup>	PDE	44	55	%	<a href="#">Figure 5</a>
Dark current	I <sub>D</sub>	1.3	10.7	μA	<a href="#">Figure 6</a>
Dark count rate <sup>c</sup>	DCR	4.2	9.7	Mcps	<a href="#">Figure 7, Figure 10</a>
Dark count rate per unit area	DCR <sub>mm<sup>2</sup></sub>	117	270	kcps/mm <sup>2</sup>	
Gain	G	1.6	3.3	× 10 <sup>6</sup>	<a href="#">Figure 8, Figure 11</a>
Optical crosstalk <sup>d</sup>	P <sub>Xtalk</sub>	9	29	%	<a href="#">Figure 9</a>
Afterpulsing probability <sup>d</sup>	P <sub>AP</sub>	<1	1	%	<a href="#">Figure 9</a>
Recharge time constant <sup>e</sup>	τ <sub>fall</sub>	56	48	ns	
Nominal terminal capacitance <sup>f</sup>	CT	2590	2000	pF	
Temperature coefficient of gain <sup>g</sup>	ΔG/ΔT	1.1	1.0	× 10 <sup>4</sup> /K	

a. Typical values are measured at 3V above breakdown, performance at 7V above breakdown.

b. Measured at peak sensitivity-wavelength. Measurement does not include correlated noise, such as afterpulsing or optical crosstalk.

c. Measured at 0.5 p.e. amplitude. Measurement does not include delayed correlated events.

d. Measured on 4 × 4 mm<sup>2</sup> devices.

e. Measured on 1 × 1 mm<sup>2</sup> devices with an input impedance of 20Ω.

f. Measured using input sine wave with f = 200 kHz and V<sub>in</sub> = 500 mV.

g. Calculated from gain dependence on V and breakdown voltage temperature coefficient: dG/dT = dG/dV × dV<sub>BR</sub>/dT.

# Reference Plots

Features measured at 25°C unless otherwise specified and represent typical values.

Figure 4: Spectral Sensitivity

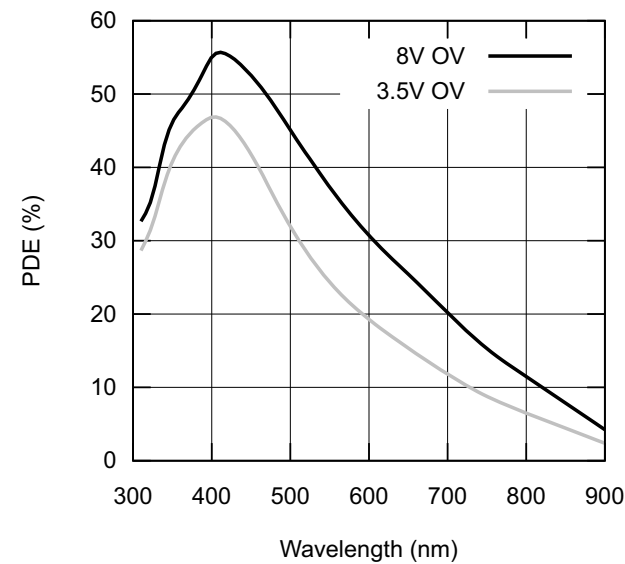


Figure 5: PDE at Peak  $\lambda$  vs. OV

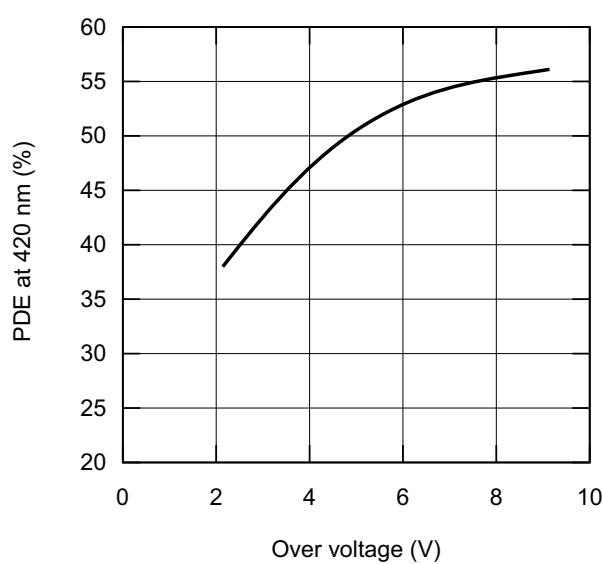


Figure 6: Reverse IV Curve

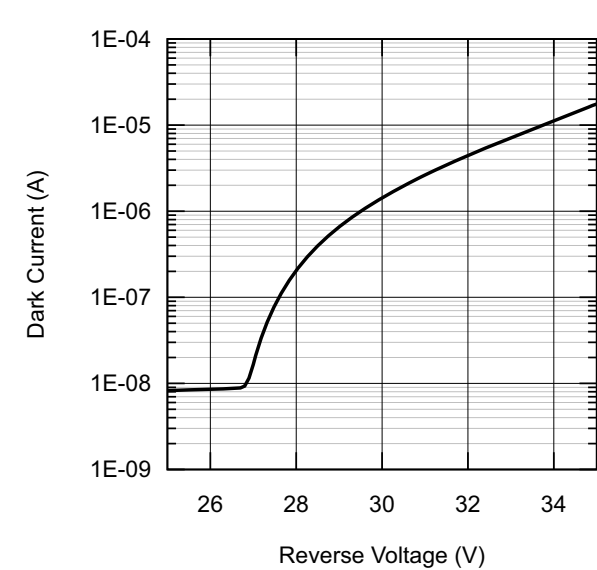
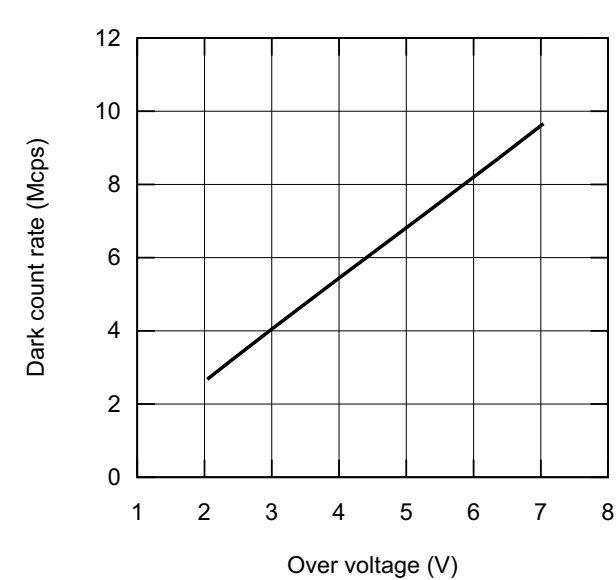


Figure 7: Dark Count Rate vs. OV



Reference Plots (continued)

Features measured at 25°C unless otherwise specified.

Figure 8: Gain vs. OV

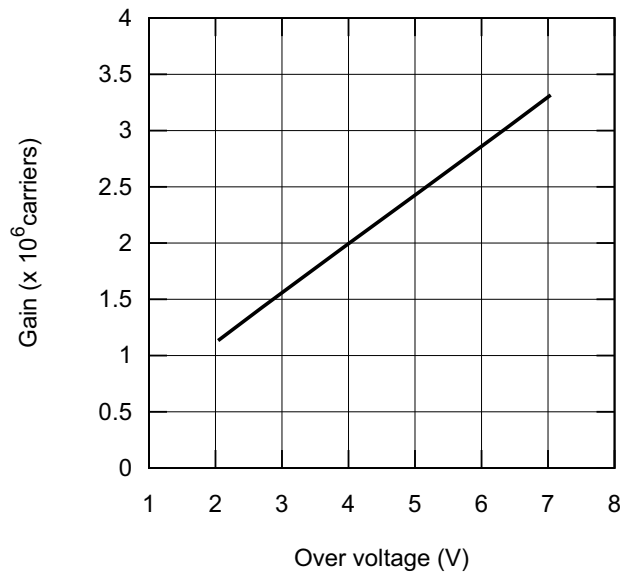


Figure 9: Correlated Noise vs. OV

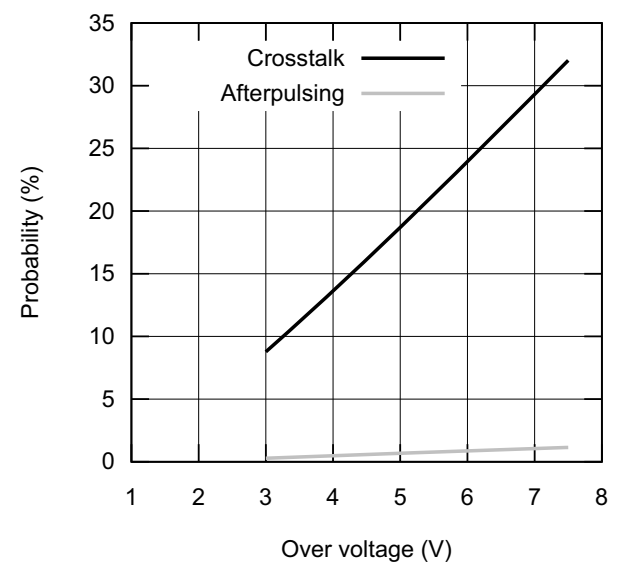


Figure 10: Dark Count Rate vs. PDE at Peak λ

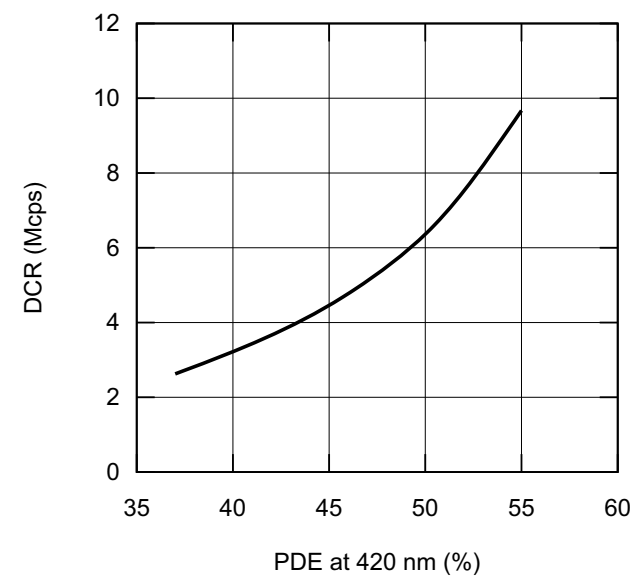
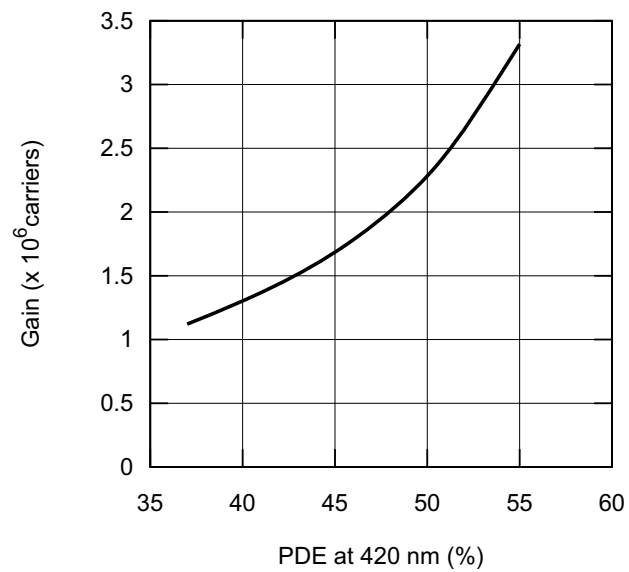


Figure 11: Gain vs. PDE at Peak λ



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