

# Sub-20ps IRF Width from Hybrid Detectors and MCP-PMTs

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*Abstract:* Hybrid detectors and multichannel-plate (MCP) PMTs achieve a timing resolution (IRF width) of less than 20 ps FWHM when operated with the new bh SPC-150NX TCSPC modules. As a test light source, we used a Toptica FemtoFERb laser with a pulse width of 100 fs. The laser beam was directed through a package of ND filters to the photocathodes of a bh HPM-100-06 and a HPM-100-07 detector (based on Hamamatsu R10467-06 and -07 tubes) and a Hamamatsu R3809U-50 MCP PMT. In all cases, an IRF width around 20 ps FWHM and below was obtained. This is considerably shorter than previously reported for these detectors. We attribute the improvement to the superior bandwidth of the SPC-150N discriminators and the extremely low timing jitter of the timing electronics of the SPC-150NX modules.

## The Instrument Response Function

The time resolution of a TCSPC system is characterised by the width of the ‘Instrument Response Function’, or IRF. The IRF contains the width of the excitation pulses, the timing jitter in the detector, the timing jitter and amplitude-noise-induced jitter in the discriminators for the detector and reference pulses, and timing jitter in the time-measurement electronics [1, 2]. The width of the IRF is usually given as ‘full width at half maximum’, or ‘FWHM’. Occasionally one can find the IRF width (incorrectly) specified by an ‘RMS’ (root mean-square) value. The RMS value is the timing variance of the photons. The timing variance is about 2.5 times smaller than the real FWHM of the IRF.

The bh SPC-150N and SPC-150NX TCSPC modules have ultra-high bandwidth (5 GHz) discriminators, and internal timing electronics with less than 6.5 ps and 3.5 ps FWHM timing jitter. There were earlier indications that these modules deliver exceptionally short IRFs with fast detectors: The IRF of a superconducting NbN detector was determined to be 17.8 ps [3, 4], and HPM-100-06 and -07 hybrid detectors delivered surprisingly short IRF widths of 38 ps with ps diode lasers [6]. We therefore determined the IRF width for three fast detectors in combination with SPC-150NX modules.

## Measurement Setup

As a test light source we used a Toptica FemtoFERb fibre laser with 100 fs pulse width. The laser wavelength was 785 nm, the pulse repetition rate 100 MHz. The laser beam was sent directly through a package of ND filters to the photocathode of the detector. The synchronisation signal for the TCSPC module was taken from the synchronisation output of the laser. The photon pulses of the HPM-100-06 and -07 detectors were connected directly, the pulses from the R3809U-50 MCP via a HFAC-26 (26 dB, 1.8 GHz) preamplifier to the CFD input of the SPC-150NX module. The operating voltage for the R3809U was generated by a bh HVM-3000 high-voltage module. All detectors were operated via a bh DCC-100 detector controller card which provided the operating voltages, gain control, and overload shutdown [2]. The principle of the test setup is shown in Fig. 1.

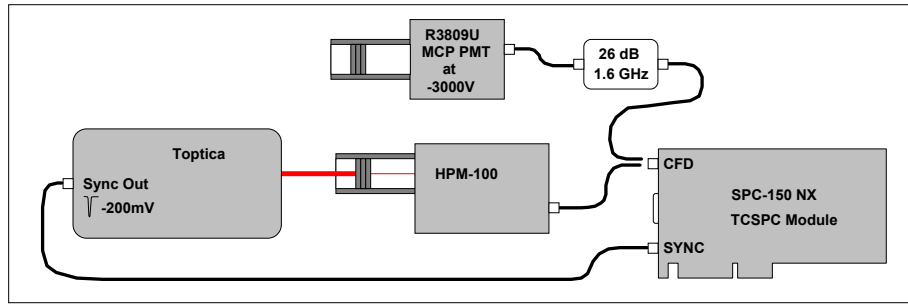


Fig. 1: Test setup for IRF measurement

## Results

### Hybrid Detectors

The IRFs measured for an HPM-100-06 and an HPM-100-07 detector are shown in Fig. 2. The FWHM of the IRFs are 18.9 ps and 19.4 ps, respectively. The curves were measured with a CFD threshold at which all photon pulses were recorded. The CFD zero cross was adjusted for minimum IRF width.

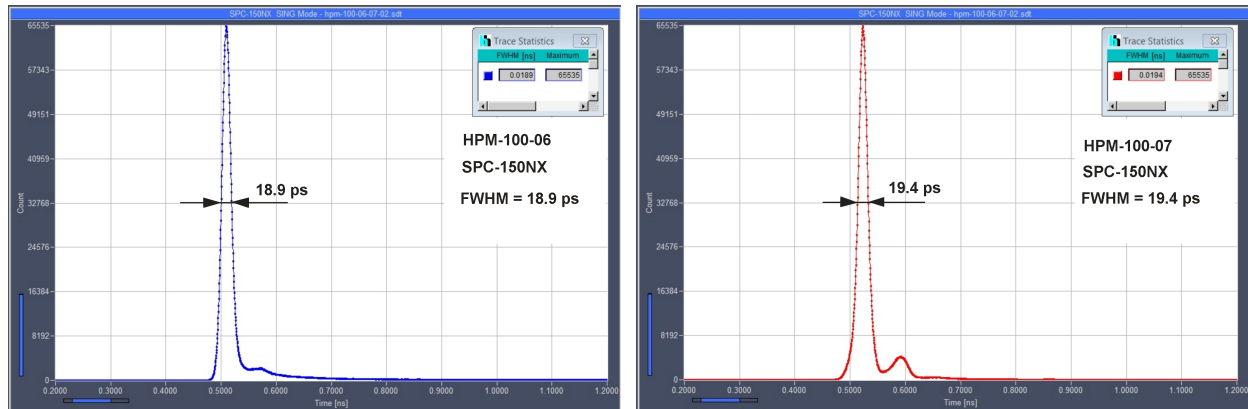


Fig. 2: Left: IRF of HPM-100-06 (bi-alkali cathode). Right: IRF of HPM-100-07 (multi-alkali cathode). The full width at half maximum is 18.9 ps and 19.4 ps, respectively. SPC-150NX, 100 ps/div, 405 fs/channel

Both IRFs have a small afterpulse. The shape and the amplitude of the afterpulse does not depend on the CFD threshold or the CFD zero-cross level. It also does not depend on the distance between the ND filter package and the photocathode. A reflection between the cathode and the filters can thus be excluded. The afterpulse does, however, depend on the location of the illuminated spot on the cathode, and on the angle of illumination. We believe that it is caused by photons that pass the photocathode and are reflected back by some internal structure inside the tube. This assumption is supported by the fact that we do not see an afterpulse in measurements with a fast 405-nm picosecond diode laser: The photocathode is almost transparent at NIR wavelengths but nearly opaque in the blue region. Internal reflections are thus less pronounced at 405 nm.

### R3809U MCP-PMT

The IRF measured for an R3809U-50 MCP PMT is shown in Fig. 3. The detector was operated at -3000 V, and with an HFAC-26 (26dB, 1.8 GHz) preamplifier. As for all PMTs, the single-photon pulses of MCP PMTs spread over a wide amplitude spectrum. Since larger pulses deliver a better timing accuracy the IRF depends on the CFD threshold. Fig. 3, left, shows the IRF for a CFD threshold that detects 93% of the pulses (blue curve), and a threshold that detects only 43% (red curve). The IRF width is 22.6 ps and 19.1 ps, respectively.

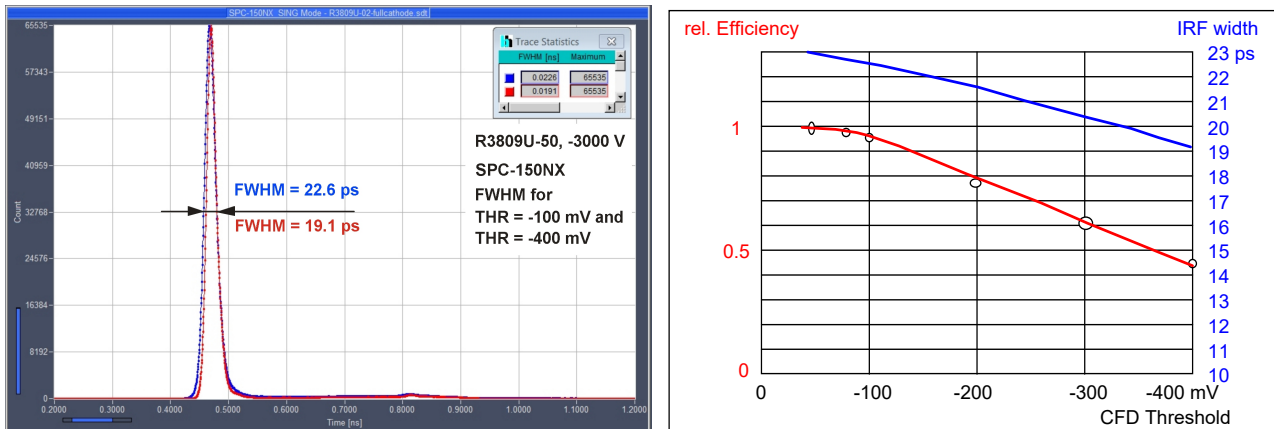


Fig. 3: Left: IRF for R3809U MCP PMT, operating voltage -3000 V. CFD threshold -100mV (blue curve) and -400 mV (red curve). Right: Relative efficiency and FWHM of IRF as a function of CFD threshold. 26dB preamplifier, operating voltage -3000V, entire photocathode illuminated.

The dependence of the IRF width and the detection efficiency on the CFD threshold is shown in Fig. 3, right. As can be seen from Fig. 3, also the R3809U reaches an IRF width below 20 ps if a moderate drop in detection efficiency is taken into account.

It should be noted that the IRFs shown in Fig. 3 were recorded at a detector operating voltage of -3000 V, and with the entire photocathode illuminated. A count rate of several MHz can be achieved under these conditions. Slightly shorter IRF width may be possible at the maximum operating voltage of -3400 V, and with a smaller illuminated area. However, the count rate is then limited by saturation of the microchannels, and by exceeding the permitted output current of the detector [1, 2].

## Fluorescence Decay Experiment

To make sure that the short IRF values are not caused by artefacts like multiphoton triggering we recorded a fluorescence decay curve of Indocyanin Green (ICG) in water with the HPM-100-07 detector. ICG excites well at 785 nm, and has a fluorescence lifetime of <200 ps in water. (The lifetime is longer in ethanol and when ICG is bound to serum albumin) The result is shown in Fig. 4.

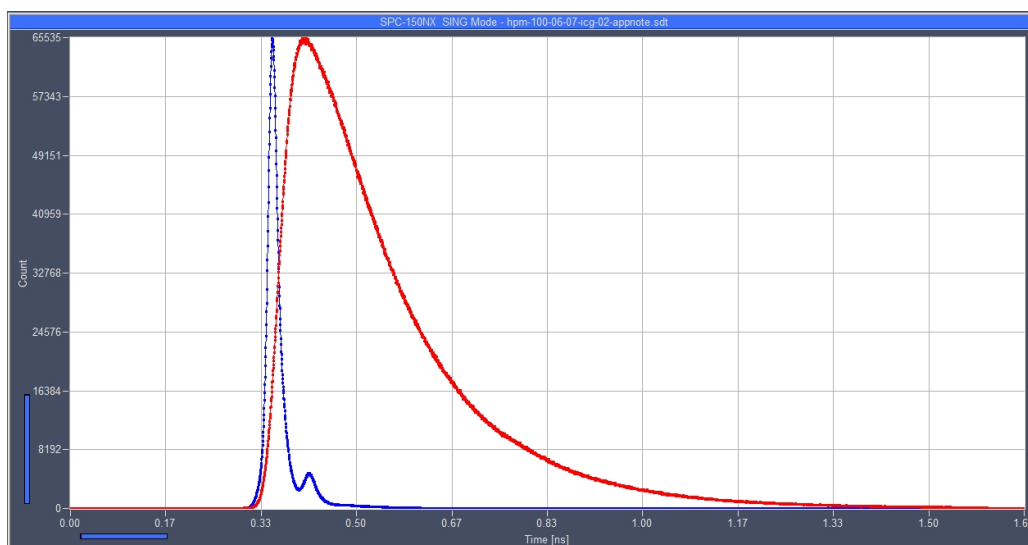


Fig. 4: Fluorescence decay curve of ICG in water. The fluorescence lifetime is 175 ps.



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A single-exponential fit with bh SPCImage delivered a lifetime of 175 ps. A lifetime this short is on the order of the IRF width of many lifetime spectrometers. With the HPM-100-07 and the SPC-150NX the decay function is so cleanly resolved that the shape of the recorded decay curve is almost independent of the IRF.

### Summary

With the bh SPC-150NX TCSPC module the bialkali and multialkali hybrid detectors and the R3809U MCP PMTs enter the exclusive club of sub-20-ps TCSPC detectors.

So far, similar IRF widths have only be obtained with superconducting NbN detectors (see bh news 2017-02), and, in a few cases, with MCP PMTs operated at maximum voltage and a CFD threshold that detected only a small fraction of the photon pulses. However, NbN detectors have extremely small active areas, and MCP PMTs operated at high CFD threshold deliver poor efficiency and limited count rate. No such tradeoffs were made for the tests described here: The light was spread over an area of about 5 mm<sup>2</sup> for the hybrid detectors, and 50 mm<sup>2</sup> for the MCP PMT. The MCP PMT was operated at -3000 V (88% of the maximum), and at a CFD threshold that suppressed no more than 50% of the photon pulses. The maximum count rate under these conditions is several MHz. For the HPM detectors a CFD threshold was used that did not suppress any photon pulses at all.

We believe that the detector / SPC combinations described here deliver the best combination of time resolution, detection area, and sensitivity currently available.

### References

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