

# A TIMEPIX3 FRONT-END SIMULATOR PLUGIN FOR ALLPIX2

4<sup>TH</sup> ALLPIX SQUARED WORKSHOP

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# OUTLINE

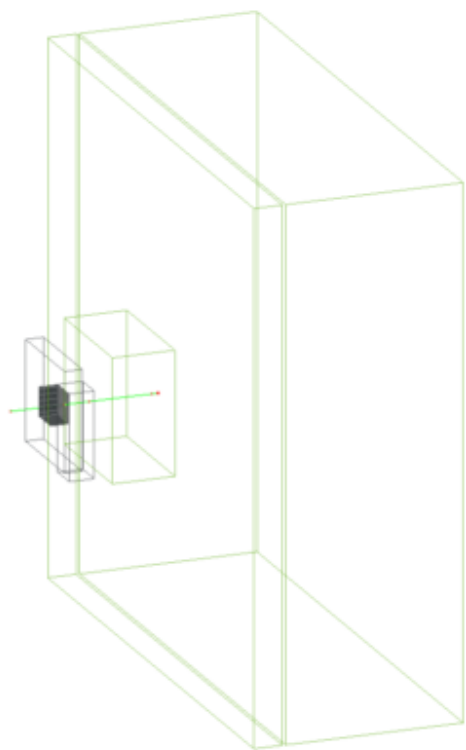
- Introduction – Aim of research
- Implementation of new features:
  - ❖ New preamplifier model for improved low signal modeling,
  - ❖ System noise
- Results of clustering analysis
- Conclusions

# MOTIVATION

- Study the limits of Timepix3 in spectroscopic X-ray imaging with data driven architecture.
- Study of spatial resolution and spectral performance.
- Simulation has to match the actual detector response as close as possible.



# TIMEPIX3 DETECTOR



```
type = "hybrid"

number_of_pixels = 15 15
pixel_size = 55um 55um

sensor_thickness = 500um
sensor_excess = 1mm

bump_sphere_radius = 15.0um
bump_cylinder_radius = 17.0um
bump_height = 20.0um

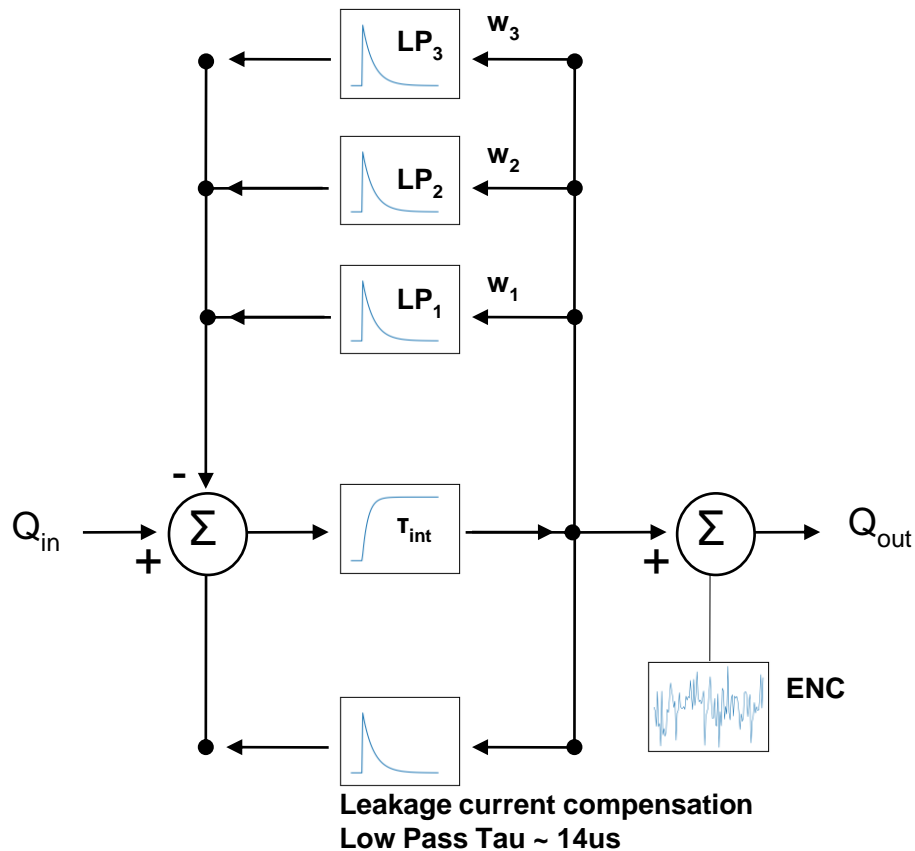
chip_thickness = 700um
chip_excess_top = 0um
chip_excess_bottom = 1610um
chip_excess_right = 10um
chip_excess_left = 10um

[support]
thickness = 1.76mm
size = 3.5mm 3.5mm
location = "absolute"
offset = 0 0 1.85mm
material = "g10"

[support]
thickness = 0.8mm
size = 15mm 15mm
material = "copper"
location = "absolute"
offset = 0 0 3.13mm

[support]
thickness = 5mm
size = 15mm 15mm
material = "aluminum"
location = "absolute"
offset = 0 0 6.125mm
```

# NEW PIXEL PRE-AMPLIFIER MODEL

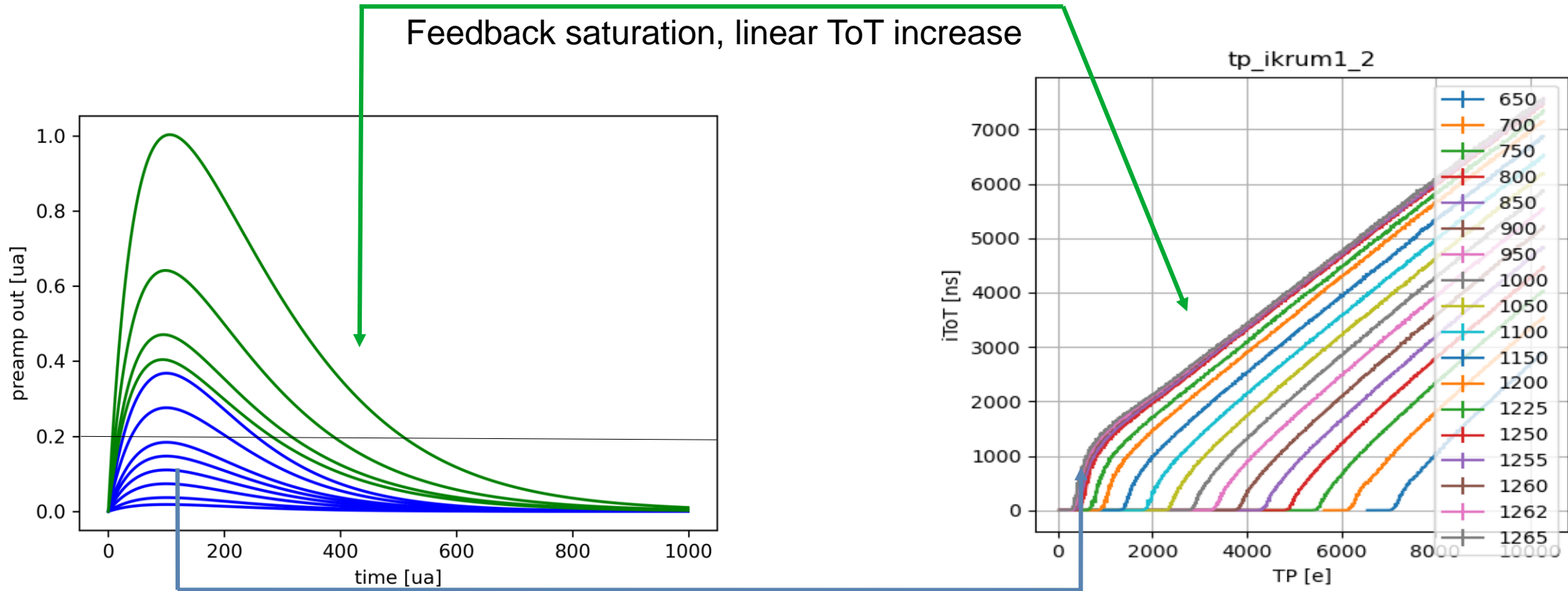


- Added additional pole to the transfer function
- 3 parallel 1<sup>st</sup> order Butterworth low-pass filtered feedback loops
- Tanh feedback tapering
- Separate leakage current compensation with a long time constant



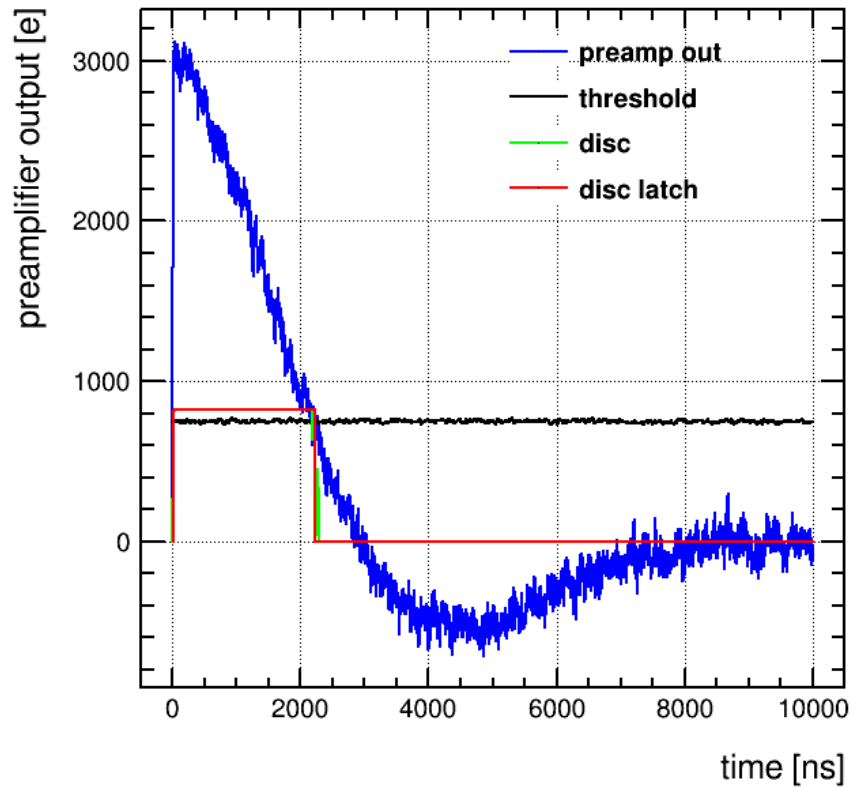
- Improved modelling of low input response and pre-amplifier undershoot

# LOW SIGNAL MODELING



Small signal, constant return to zero

# SYSTEM NOISE



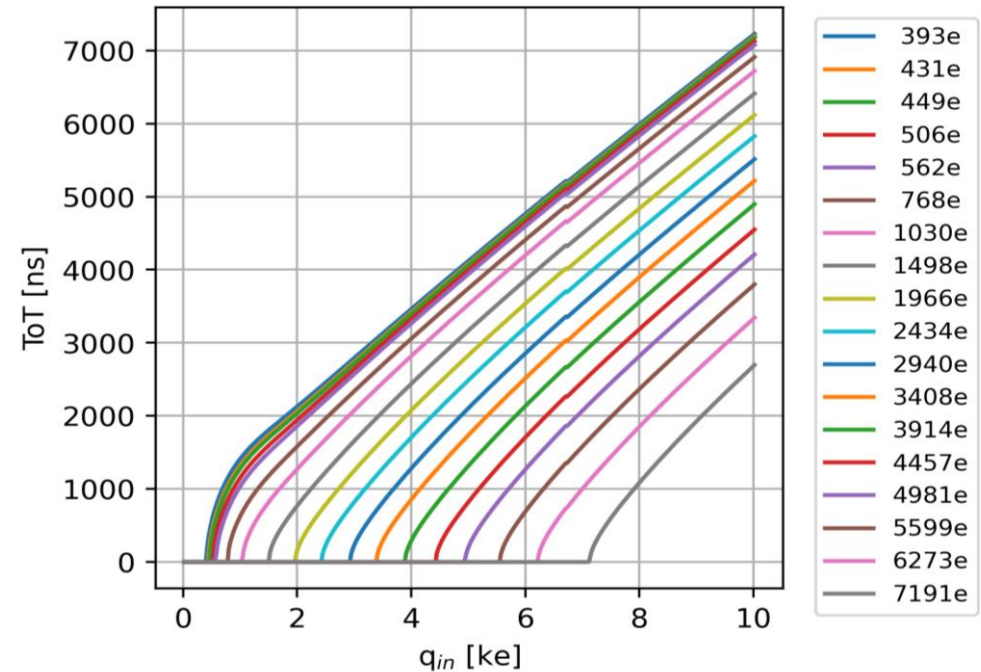
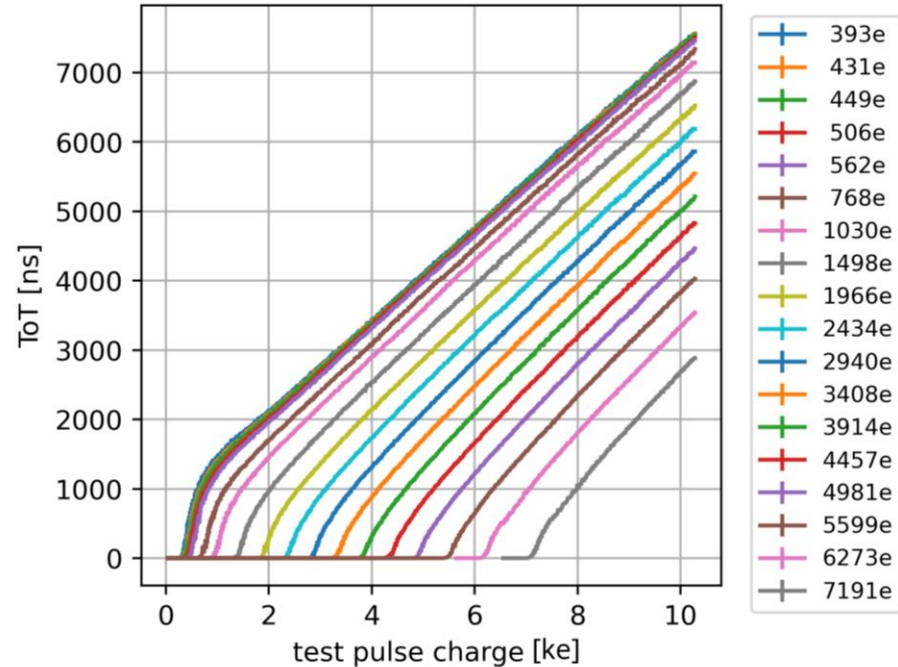
Independent bandwidth filtered noise channels for

1. pre-amplifier,
2. feedback and
3. threshold noise

- Glitch filtered discriminator for ToA/ToT registration

# TOT CALIBRATION

## TEST-PULSE VS SIMULATION



### Single pixel test-pulse, all other pixels disabled

Measurement for thresholds below 750e include noise hits, ToT response curve shape still preserved

### Corresponding test pulse simulation

Feedback current values do not exactly match  
Shape and evolution of ToT response very well reproduced over a large range of threshold values



# AIM

**GOAL:** Sub-pixel resolution for spectral X-ray imaging with Timepix3

**Problem:** Sub threshold losses due to charge sharing.

**Solution:** Probability maps for initial position and energy for a given cluster



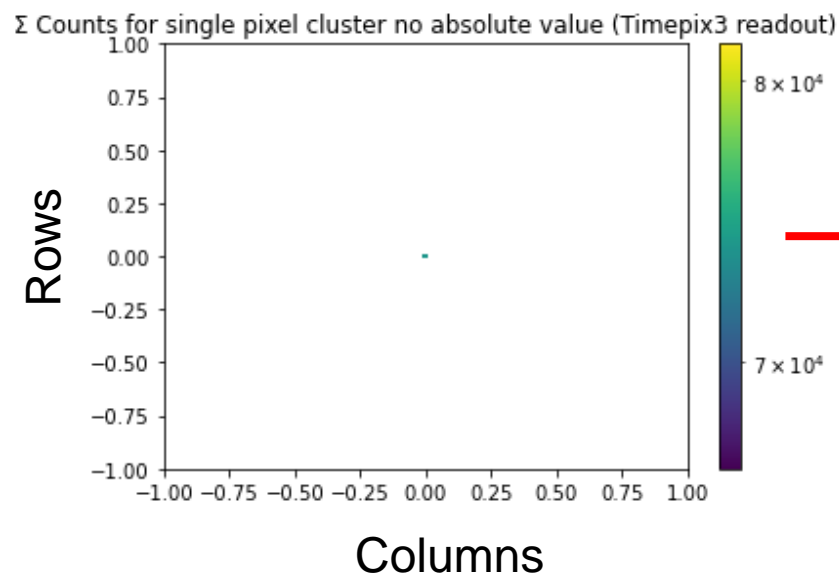
- Realistic simulation of the front-end response with Allpix squared
- Signal distribution maps of deposited charge



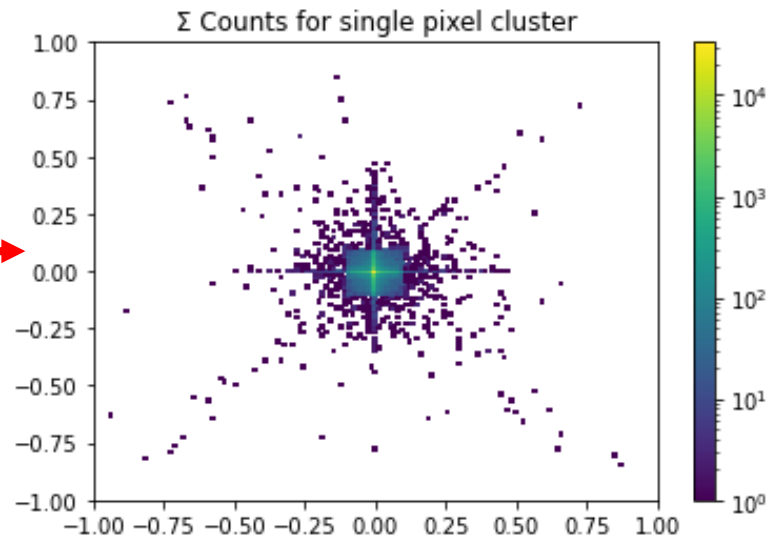
# CLUSTERING ANALYSIS

## SINGLE PIXEL “CLUSTER”

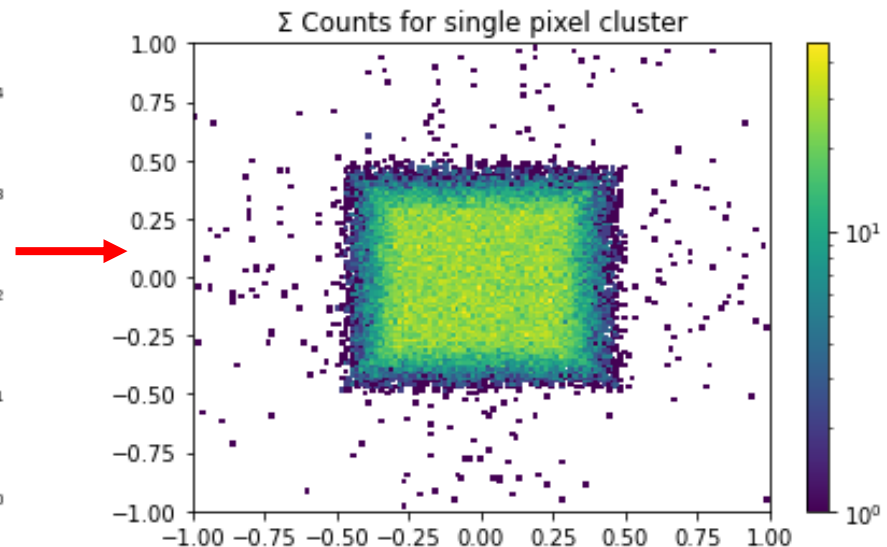
Timepix3 Readout



Charge collected in Pixels



Charge deposited in the Sensor



# CLUSTERING ANALYSIS

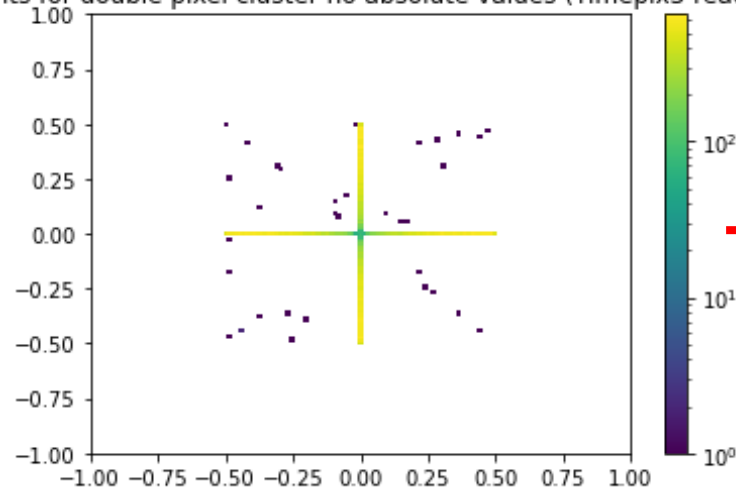
## DOUBLE PIXEL CLUSTERS

Timepix3 Readout

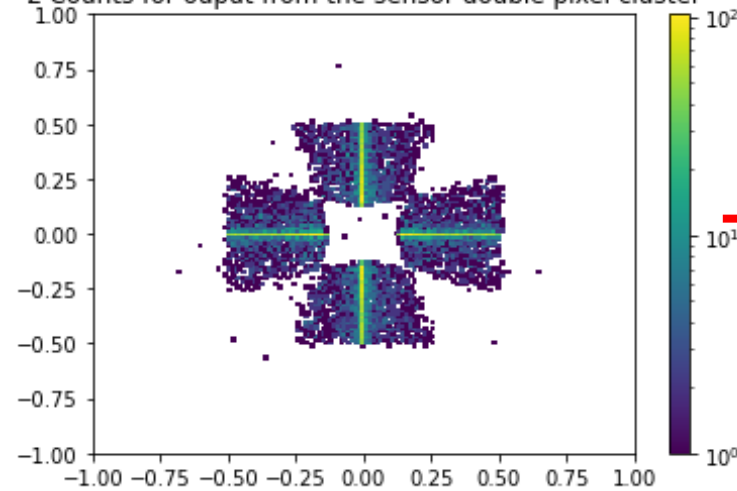
Charge deposited in Pixels

Charge deposited in the Sensor

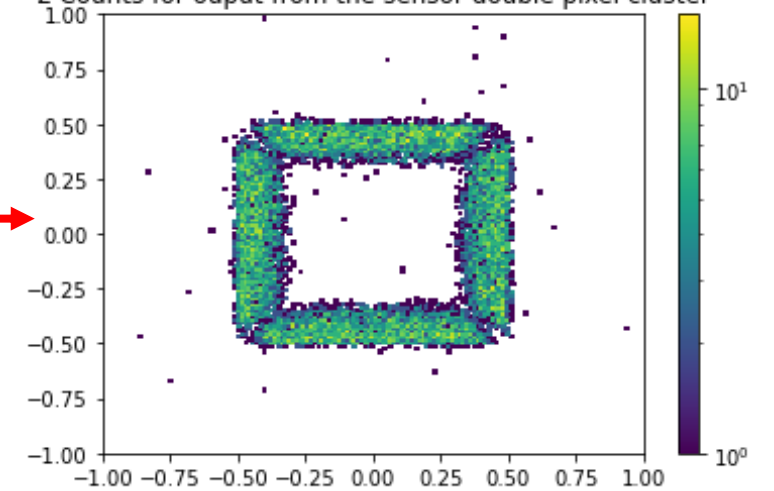
$\Sigma$  Counts for double pixel cluster no absolute values (Timepix3 readout)



$\Sigma$  Counts for output from the sensor double pixel cluster

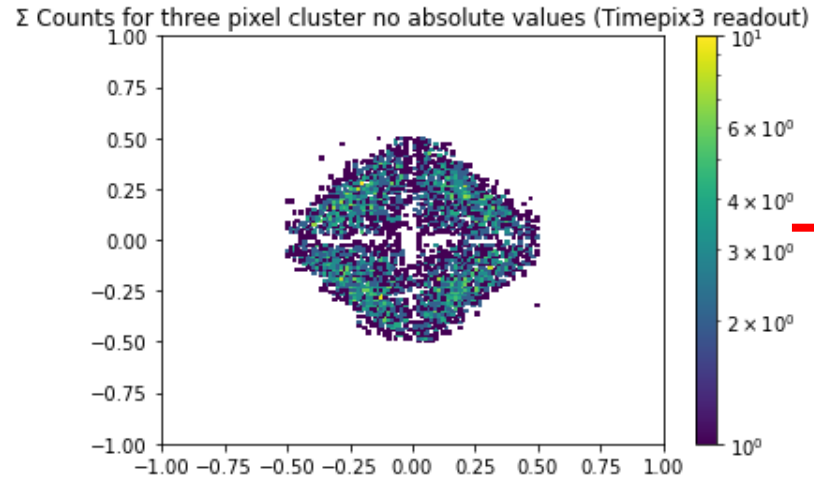


$\Sigma$  Counts for output from the sensor double pixel cluster

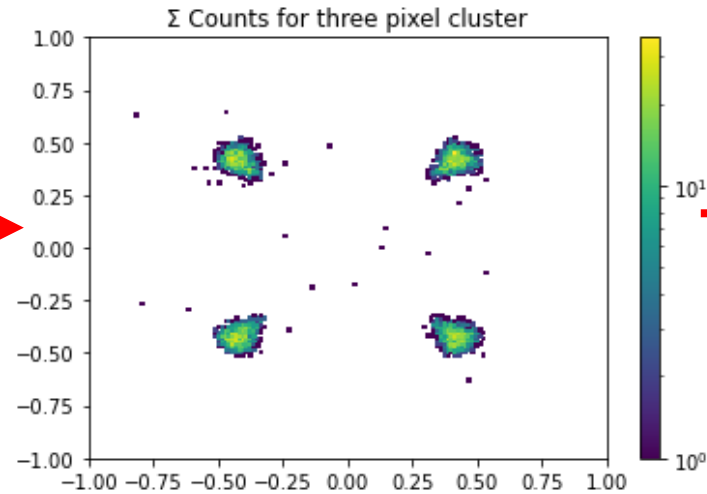


# THREE PIXEL CLUSTERS

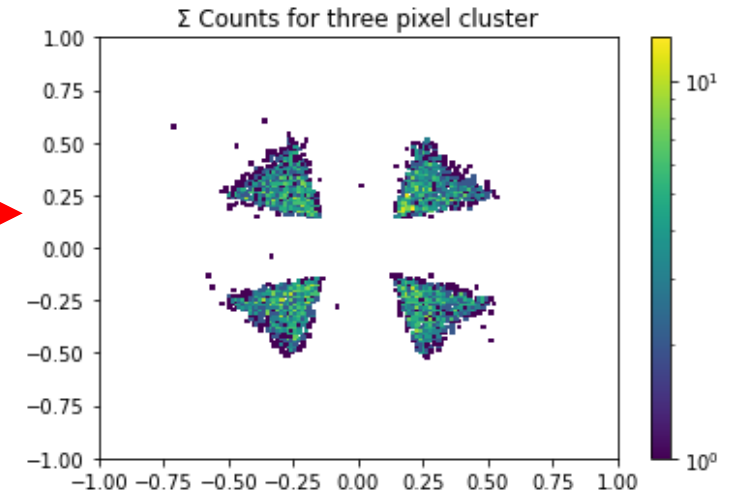
Timepix3 Readout



Charge collected in Pixels



Charge deposited in the Sensor



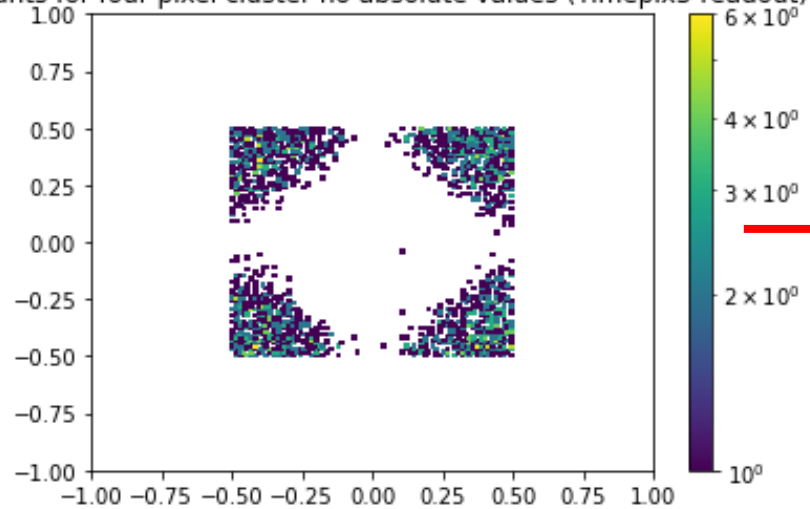
# FOUR PIXEL CLUSTERS

Timepix3 Readout

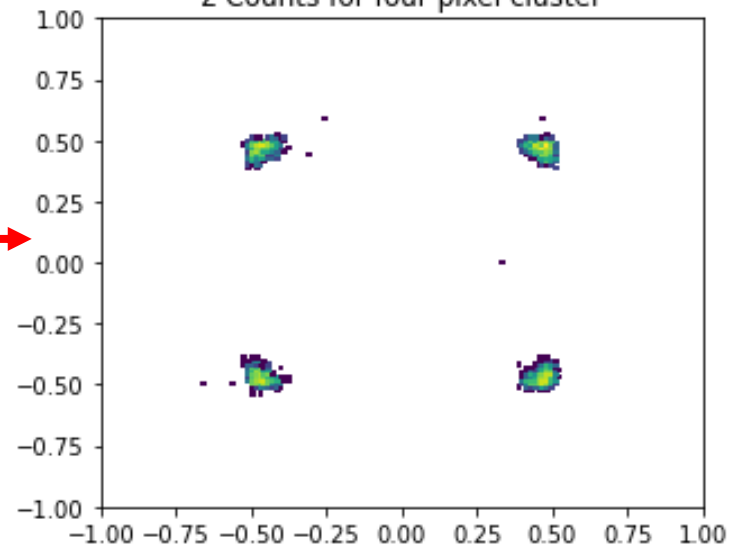
Charge collected in Pixels

Charge deposited in the Sensor

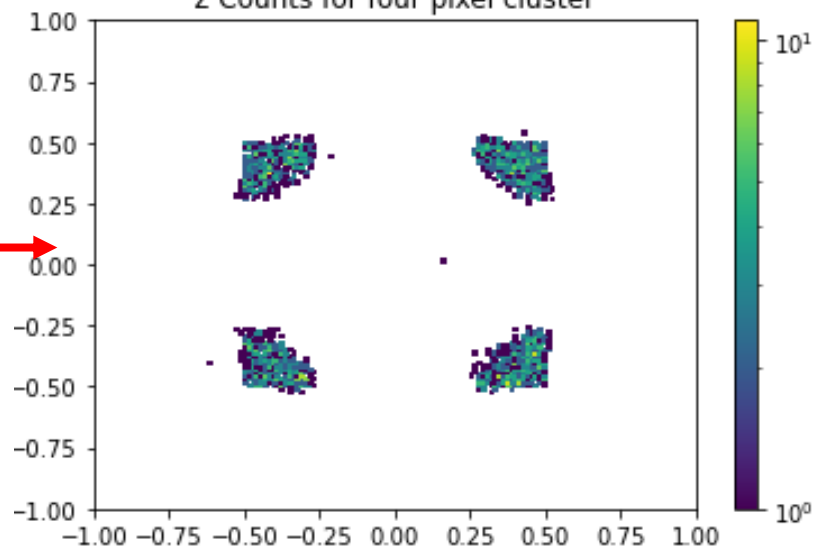
$\Sigma$  Counts for four pixel cluster no absolute values (Timepix3 readout)



$\Sigma$  Counts for four pixel cluster



$\Sigma$  Counts for four pixel cluster



# CONCLUSIONS

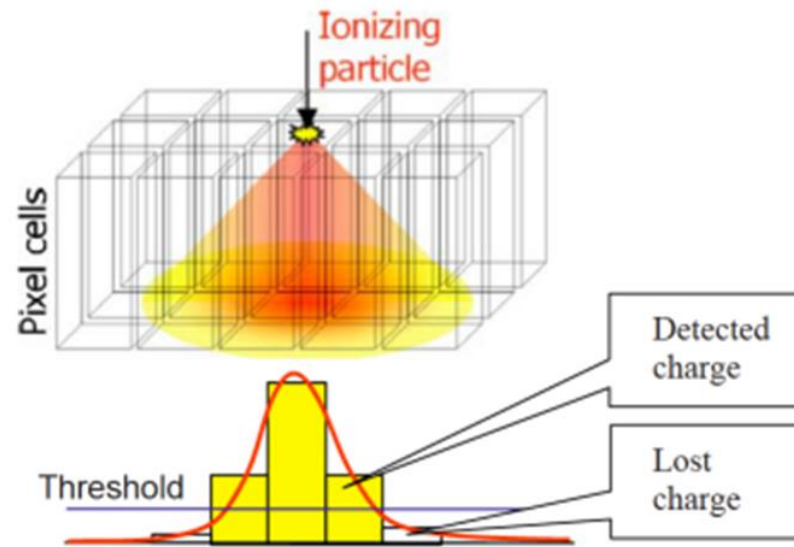
- In reality the feedback and the time constant in the preamplifier are **not** fixed: they depend on the charge input.
- Limitations:
  1. Effects with high input charges cannot be simulated properly (volcano effect)
  2. Long simulation times due to long time constant for the leakage current compensation.
- The offset between the signal from the timepix3 readout for clusters of 1,2,3 pixels and the signal from the charge deposited in the sensor is significant.

## **Next steps:**

- Inversion of maps to create probability maps for initial energy and initial interaction position
- Experimental verification of probability maps

# EXTRA SLIDES

# Charge sharing



Jan Jakubek, *Energy-sensitive X-ray radiography and charge sharing effect in pixelated detector*,  
*Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section A: Accelerators, Spectrometers, Detectors and Associated Equipment*, Volume 607, Issue 1, 2009, Pages 192-195, ISSN 0168-9002,