

# Towards high-resolution X-ray Spectral imaging

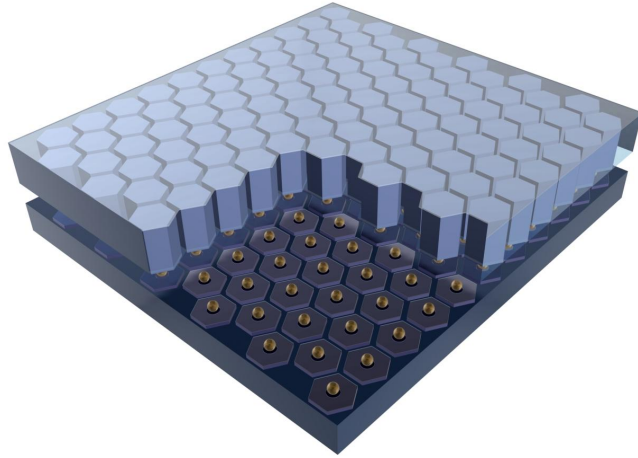
Massimo Minuti  
INFN Pisa



Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare

[massimo.minuti@pi.infn.it](mailto:massimo.minuti@pi.infn.it)

# High resolution Imager for X-rays



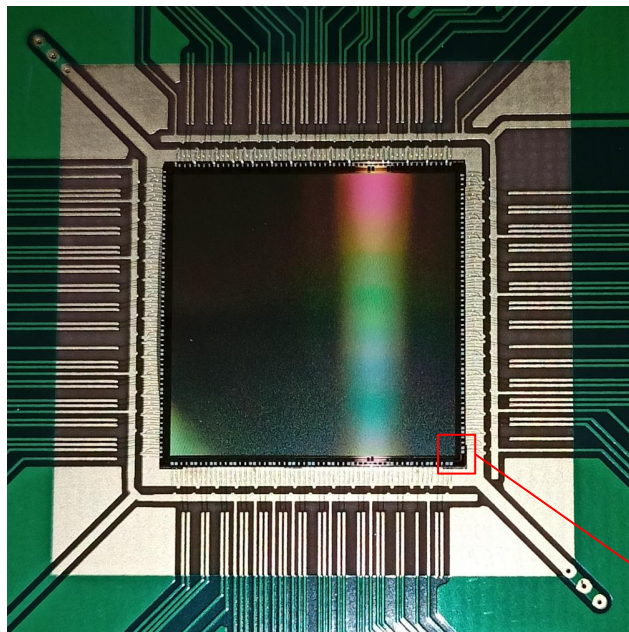
We plan to develop a new class of **large area** , **hybrid pixel detectors** with fast, event-driven analog read-out and single-photon sensitivity for high resolution **X-ray spectral imaging of celestial sources** through satellite observations and for **X-ray diffraction (XRD)**, fluorescence and microtomography of industrial, chemical and biological samples.

## !Single Photon Position, Energy and Time in one shot!

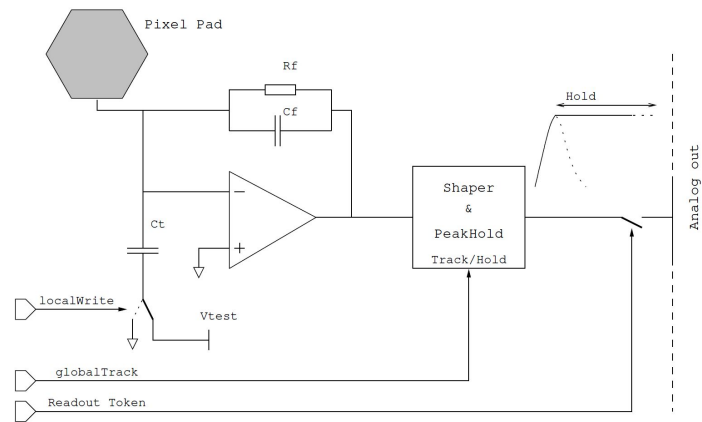
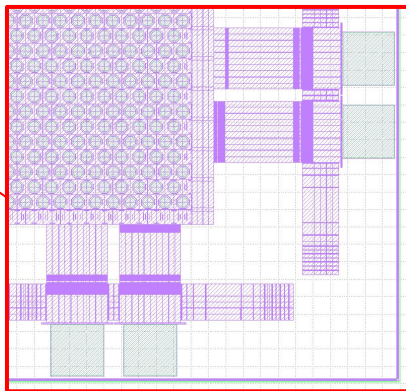
- )  $\sim 10 \mu\text{m}$  spatial resolution
- )  $\sim 300\text{eV}$  energy resolution (FWHM at 8 keV)
- ) 50u pixels with high speed and low noise ( $\leq 30\text{e- ENC}$ ) Analog readout
- ) Active Area ( $> 2\text{cm}^2$ )

# Readout ASIC

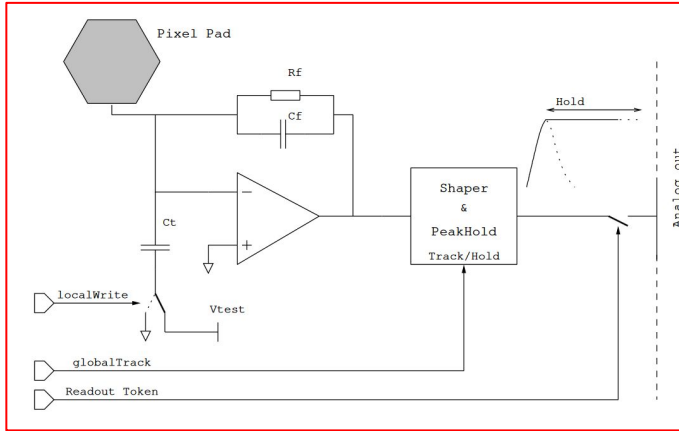
XPOL-III is a readout full custom ASIC developed as part of a GEM based GAS detector for soft X-ray (2-8keV) polarimetry.



- Analog Readout
- CMOS TSMC 0.18u
- **304X352 (107.008) pixels (15.2mm X 15.24mm)**
- **50u pitch (triangular pattern)**
- **Low noise (~30e- ENC)**
- **self triggering**
- adequate rate capability (~10kHz)



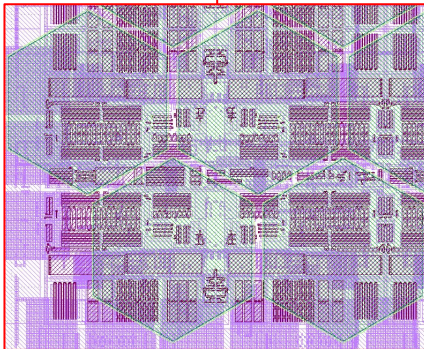
# Trigger



**A**

In addition to the main signal conditioning chain (CSA + 1 $\mu$ s shaper), pixels have a **faster shaper**(O(300ns)). **Every 4 pixels(mini-cluster)**, such faster outputs are summed together and compared versus a global threshold (externally applied) generating a local digital trigger (**mini-cluster trigger**).

**X 4**



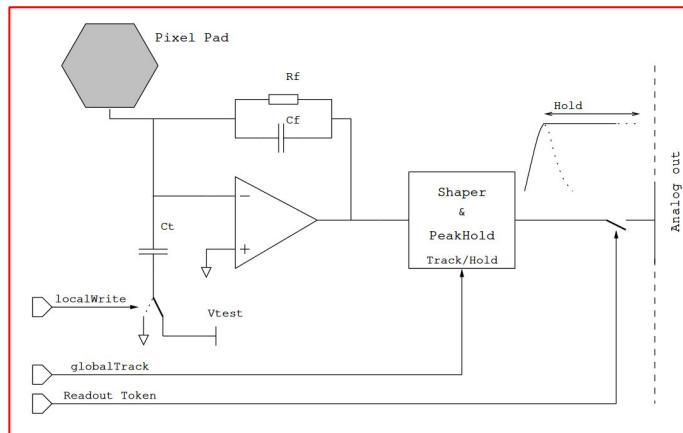
**B**

**Mini-cluster triggers** are internally or-ed to generate a **global (self)trigger signal** (externally routed to the DAQ also) which activates pixels peak detectors.

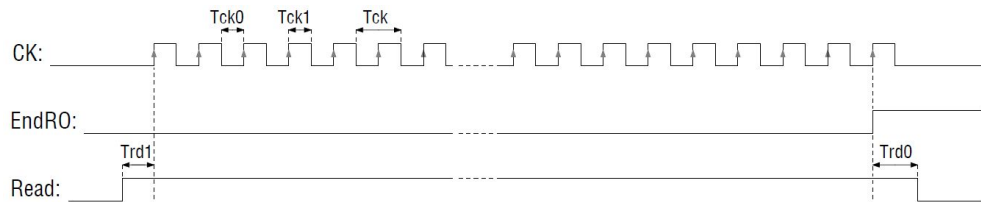
**C**

A dedicated logic identifies the **vertices of a rectangular area (ROI) enclosing the triggering mini-clusters (ROT)** + a programmable margin and selects them for the readout

# Readout

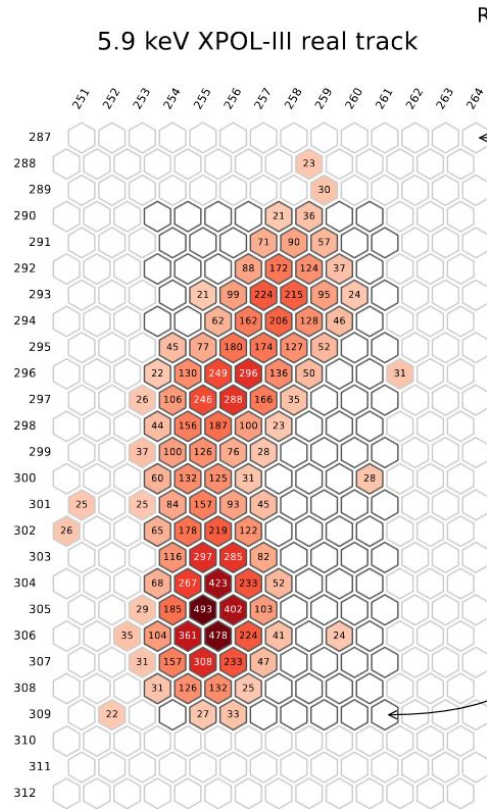


Upon the trigger reception the external DAQ electronics, starts mastering the readout sequence. Which, after the ROI  $X_{min}$ ,  $X_{max}$ ,  $Y_{min}$ ,  $X_{max}$  coordinates have been acquired, consists of a sequential readout of the pixels belonging to the ROI by means of a scan of the pixels peak detectors analog outputs which are serially connected to a differential output buffer at the chip periphery and Analog to Digital (A/D) converted by the DAQ's 14-bits pipeline ADC.



Charge detected by each pixel within the ROI is converted to a differential output voltages to be acquired by the external DAQ electronics

# First tests



ROI = ROT(+3 cols, +3 rows)

Example of a real track for a typical 5.9 keV photo-electron as sampled by the readout ASIC in 800 mbar pure DME.

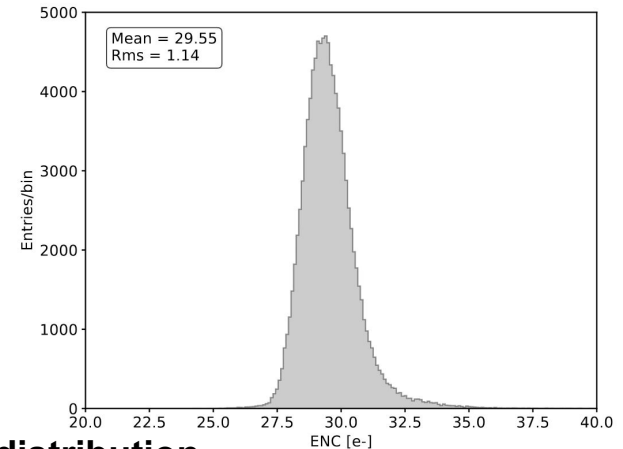
~3.7 e-/ADC count

**!Single Photon Position, Energy and Time in one shot!**

ROT

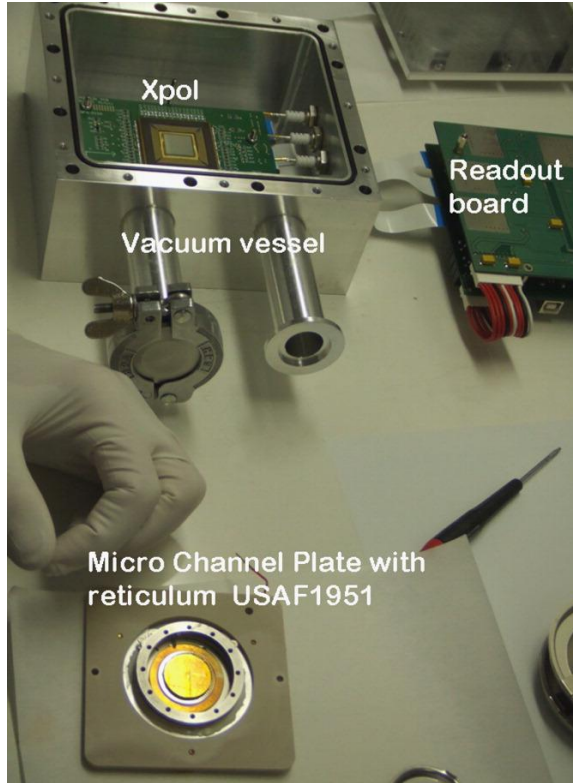
**uniform effective trigger threshold distribution  
(150 e- global threshold)**

**30 e- rms ENC!**



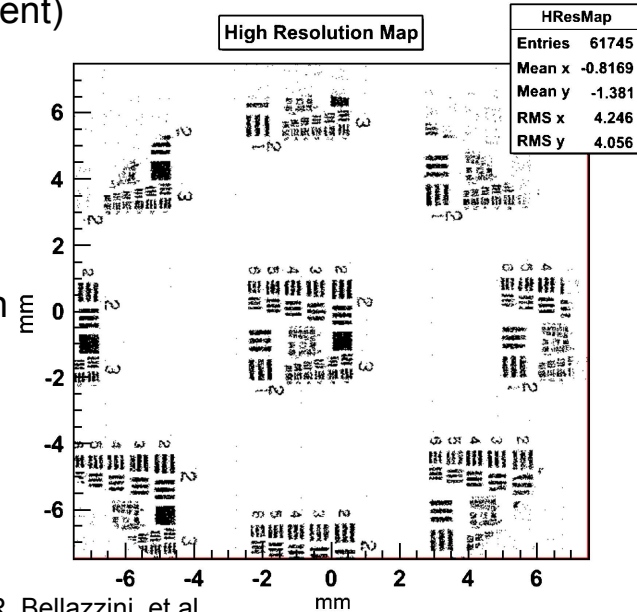
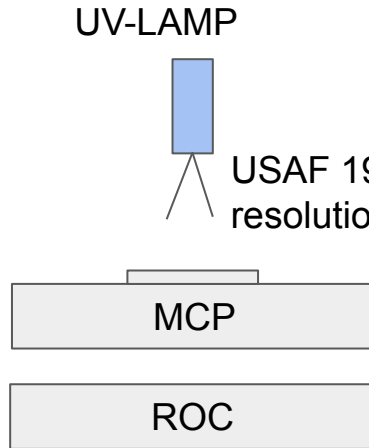


# Imaging Capabilities



## Sub-pixel resolution Imaging Experiment

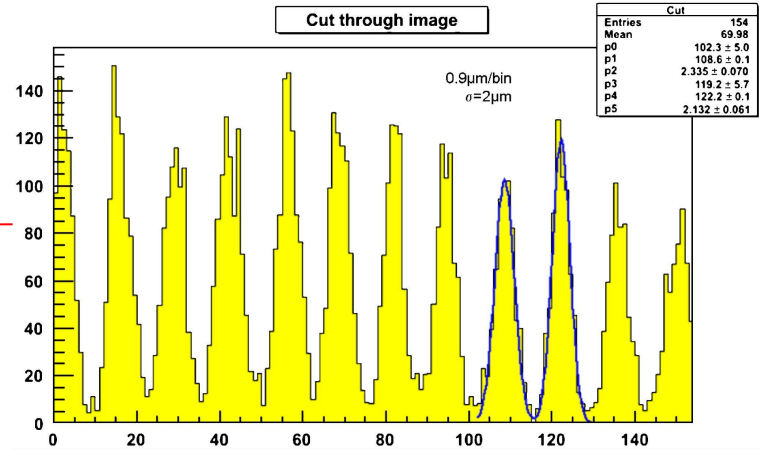
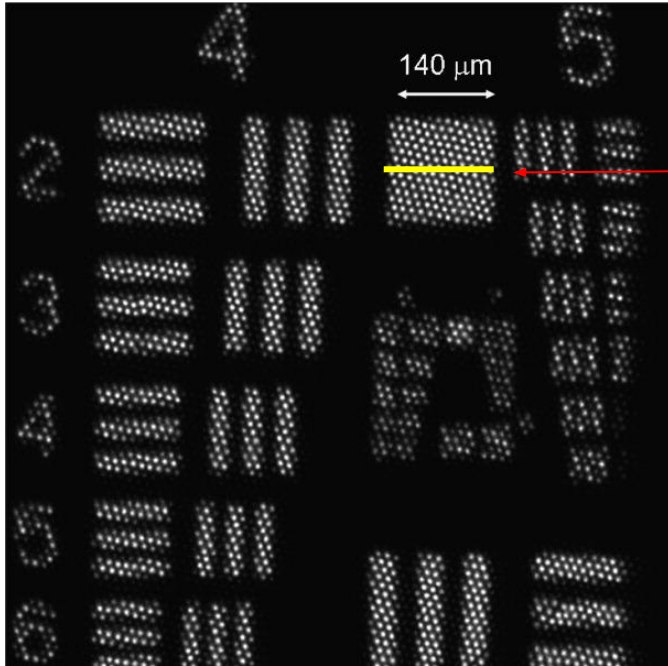
10u pores MCP coupled to our readout ASIC (50u pixel in hexagonal arrangement)



“Single photon imaging at ultra-high resolution” R. Bellazzini, et al.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0168900208004178>

# Imaging Capabilities



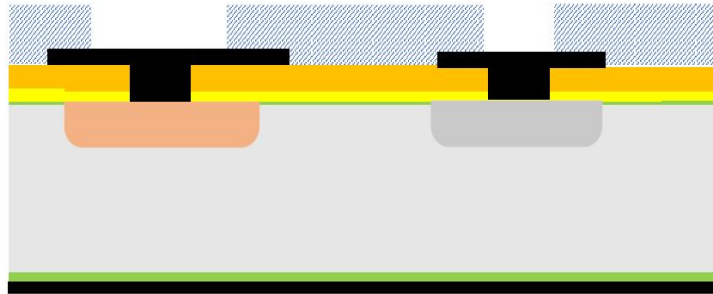
MCP pores 10u aperture / 12u pitch are clearly resolved

Charge converter device is limiting the resolution, readout intrinsic resolution is much lower thanks to the centroid reconstruction



# Next Steps

## Sensor design and development



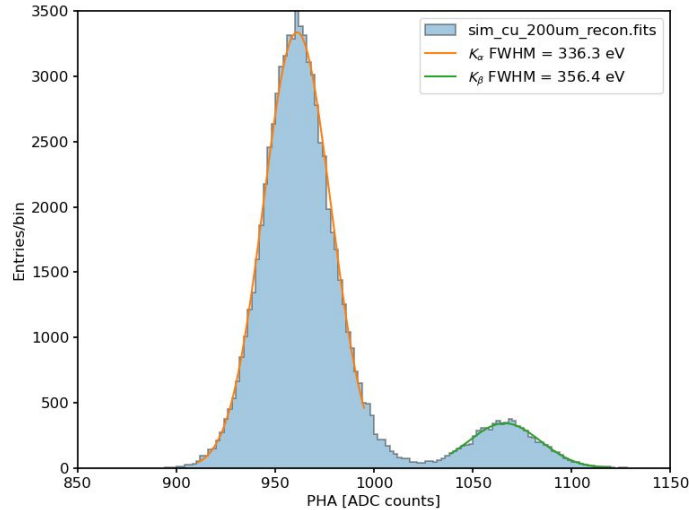
XPOL-III Si Sensor  
300u thick 50um pitch

# MC Simulations in Si detector

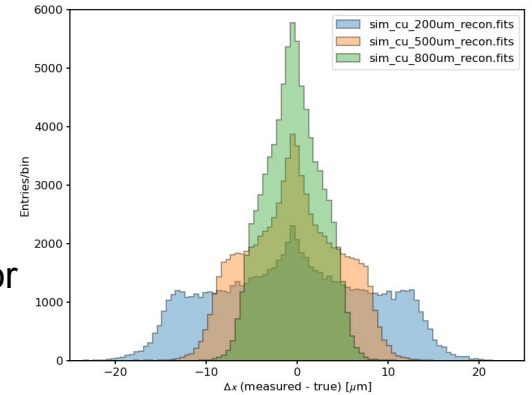
8.028keV Cu-K $\alpha$ 2  
8.049keV Cu-K $\alpha$ 1  
8.905keV Cu-K $\beta$ 1,3

**!50u pixels!**

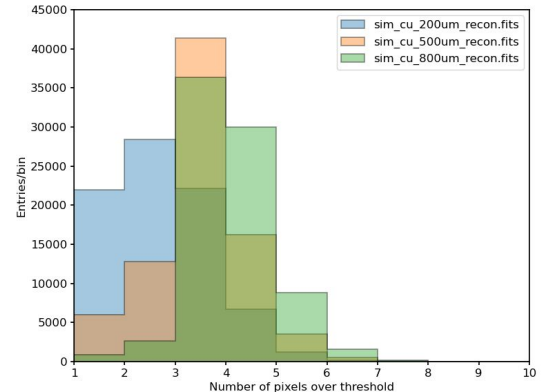
Charge barycenter error  
distribution



Pulse Height distribution shows a clear separation between Cu K-alfa and K-beta lines



Cluster size distribution

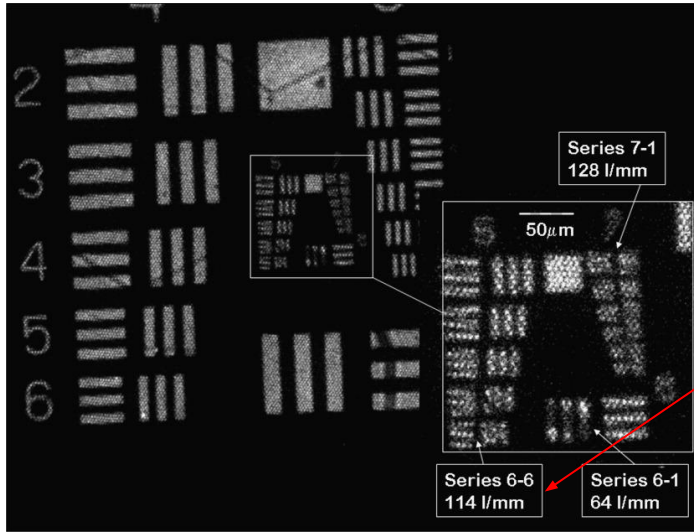


# Conclusions

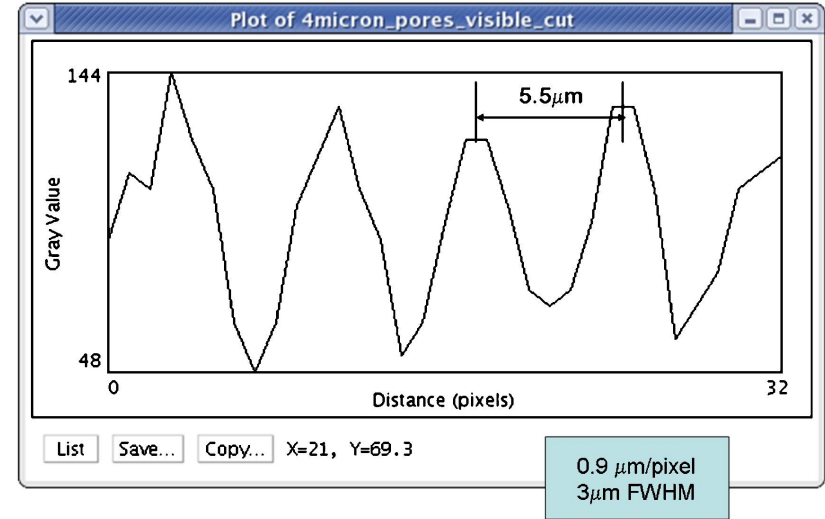
A new approach, based on single photon detection and full analog readout for hybrid pixel sensors is paving the way towards high spectral, positional and timing resolution X-ray imaging.

Preliminary experiments and simulations have been conducted and demonstrate its feasibility.

# Imaging Capabilities



MCP 4u aperture pores



114 lp/mm Series 6-6 image profile

spatial resolution still limited by the MCP