



ARDENT

Advanced Radiation Dosimetry European **Network Training initiative**

WP2: Solid state detectors

Zdenek Vykydal

























Objectives

- Advanced characterization of general mixed radiation fields for:
 - Particle accelerators
 - Homeland security
 - Aircrafts and space
 - Medical applications
 - Radiation safety
- Development and improvement of instrumentation and methodology for measurement of the mixed field particle composition and spectral characteristics
- Combining the information from different detectors





Present status

- Medipix / Timepix technology (patent issued on the quantum dosimetry with pixel detectors)
- Several readout interfaces and dedicated software (Pixelman) available



- Experience from measurements and calibrations
 - ATLAS experiment field
 - Hadron beam therapy (Heidelberg)
 - Neutron and photon fields
- First dosimetric calibrations of Medipix detectors in photon fields



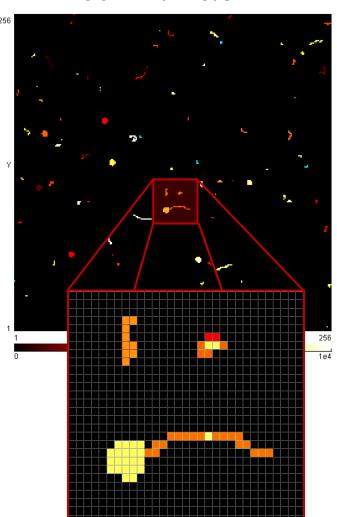


Energy and time information

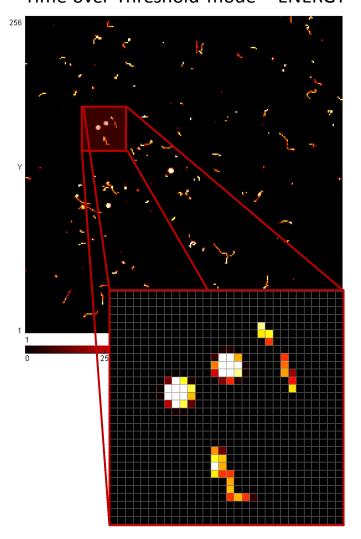
Timepix in tracking mode in response to ²²⁶Ra source







Time over Threshold mode ~ ENERGY

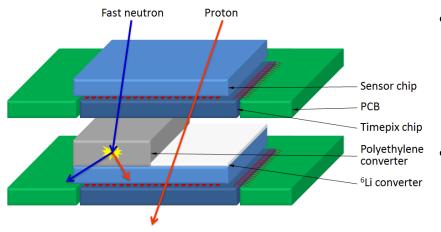






Coincidence information

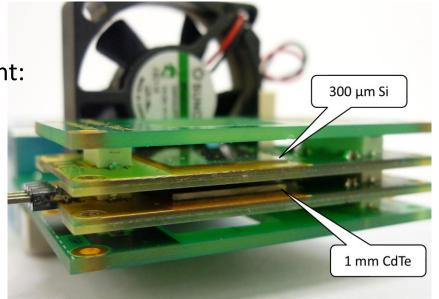
Timepix telescope



- Several sensitive layers to measure angular dependence of the radiation field
- Converter/filter materials in between for noncharged particles identification

- Possibility to combine different:
 - Sensor materials
 - Sensor thicknesess
 - Bias voltages





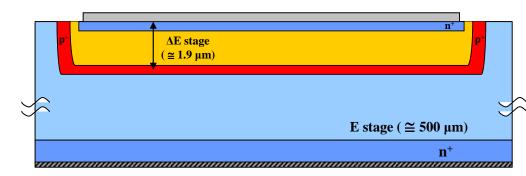


Silicon microdosimeter

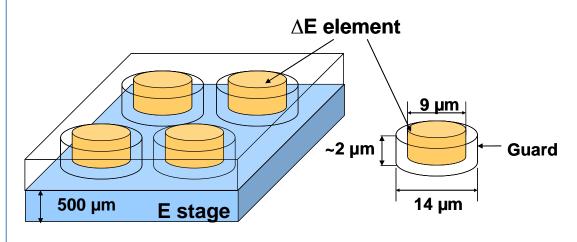
(designed in collaboration with ST-Microelectronics)

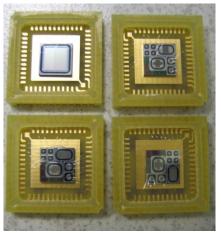


Segmented silicon telescope: a thin ΔE stage (1.9 μ m thick) coupled to a residual energy stage E (500 μ m thick) on the same silicon wafer.



 ΔE stage: matrix of cylindrical diodes (h = 2 μ m, d = 9 μ m)



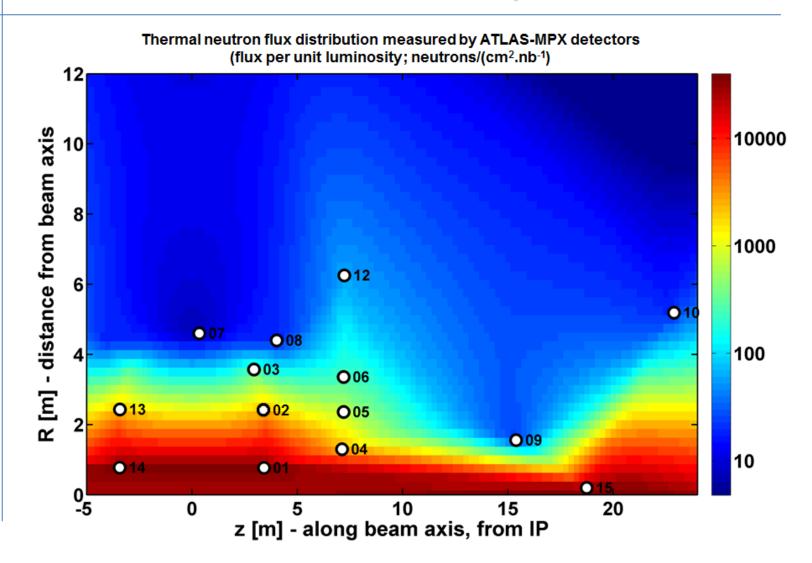




More than 7000 pixels are connected in parallel to give an effective detection area of the ΔE stage of about 0.5 mm²



ATLAS-MPX - combined information from distributed network of Medipix detectors







Next steps

ITN

- Upgrade of the current Timepix readout interface to radiation hard environments
- Dosimetric calibrations for highly ionizing particles and other radiation of interest
- Optimization of the coincidence information from the telescope
- Improvements in the pattern recognition system using the information from TOT, TOA and/or from neighboring detectors



• Software for combination of the results from several distributed external units (of the same or different type).



Collaborations

ITN

- CERN
- CTU
- POLIMI
- Jablotron
- University of Houston
- University of Wollongong



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Backup slides





Comparison of microdosimetric spectra measured by the silicon device with those obtained with a reference cylindrical TEPC: 62 MeV clinical proton beam @ CATANA facility (LNS-INFN)

