

ESR2

High-Z sensor materials on Medipix3RX

Erik Fröjdh^{1,2}, Rafael Ballabriga², Michael Campbell²

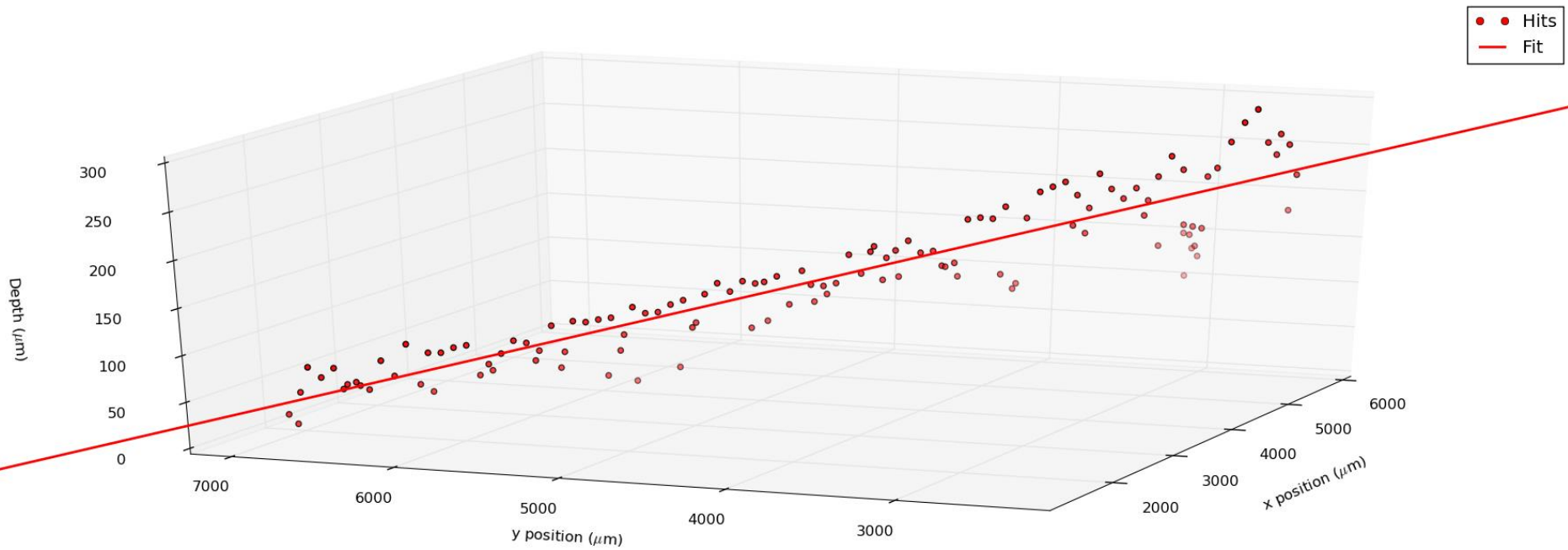
1. Mid Sweden University
2. CERN

OUTLINE

- Summary of research activities
- Comparison between CdTe, CZT and Silicon bump bonded to Medipix3RX
 - Measurement setup
 - Calibration
 - Energy resolution
 - Flat field at 25 keV
 - Single pixel energy resolution
 - First look at MTF with CZT assemblies
 - Conclusions
 - Future work

Timepix3

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Pixel matrix | 256 x 256 |
| Pixel size | 55 x 55 μm^2 |
| Technology | CMOS 130 nm |
| Measurement modes | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Simultaneous 10 bit TOT and 18 bit TOA• 18 bit TOA only• 10 bit PC and 14 bit integral TOT |
| Readout type | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data driven• Frame based (both modes with zero suppression) |
| Dead time | >475 ns (pulse processing + packet transfer) |
| Maximum count rate | 85.3 Mhits / s |
| Minimum time resolution | 1.56 ns |
| Power pulsing | Yes |
| Minimum threshold | ~500 e- |



Note: Not to scale!

Bias 100V, Ikrum 5, with time walk correction

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES AND CONFERENCES

SINCE THE LAST WORKSHOP

- IEEE Conference in Seoul
 - Dosimetry workshop: Measurement of backscattered radiation in a CT room using Dosepix
 - RTSD: Spectral resolution and optimized threshold equalization of a charge summing hybrid pixel detector
- Beam time in Legnaro for Gempix and Timepix (with converters)
- Geant4Medipix: A simulation framework for hybrid pixel detectors
- First measurements with Timepix3
 - Oral presentation at the 16th iWoRID conference in Trieste, Italy
 - Co author on two poster presentations
- Characterization of CdTe and CZT bump bonded to Medipix3RX
 - Including 2 weeks in the X-ray lab in Sundsvall and a planned test beam at the ANKA synchrotron
- RQR, Medical beam quality measurements using Dosepix. In collaboration with IRA, Lausanne
 - Presented as a poster on the IRPA 2014 conference in Geneva

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

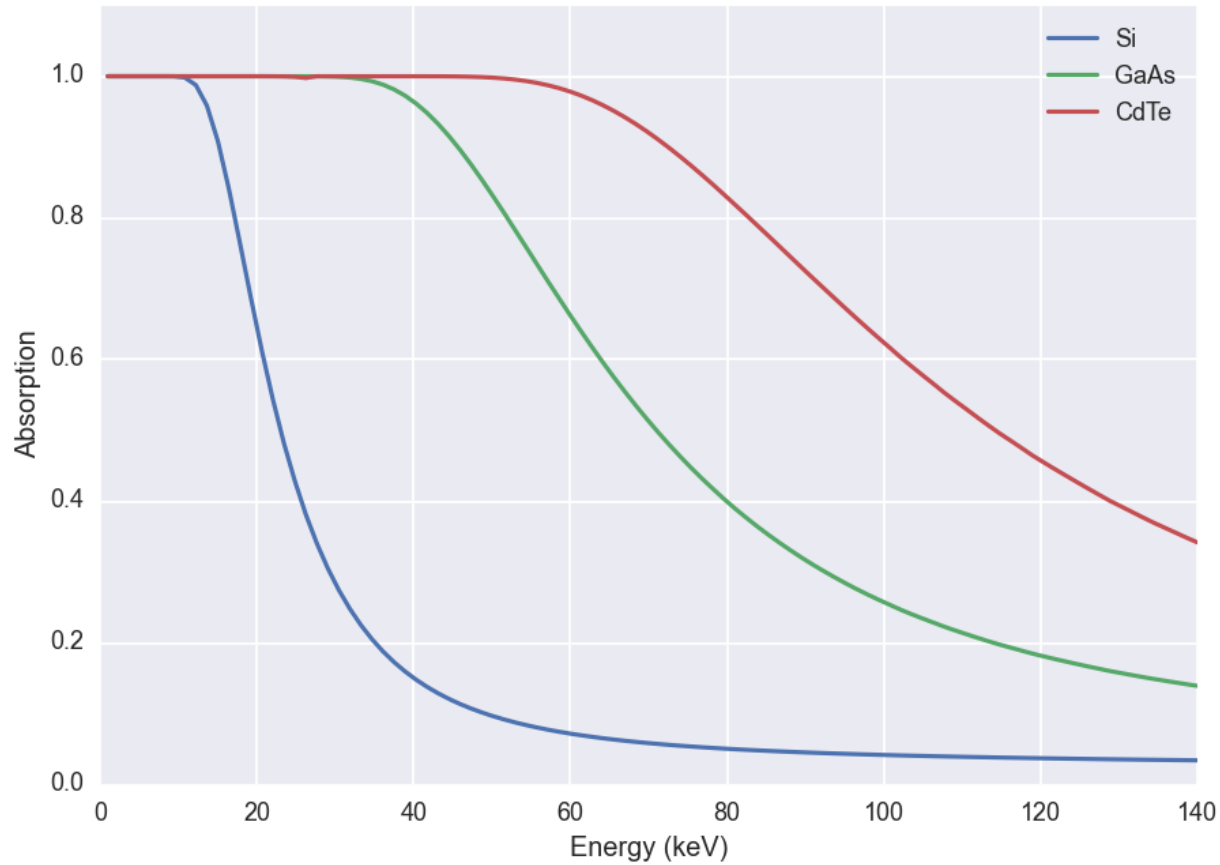
PEER REVIEWED

1. E Frojdh, R Ballabriga, M Campbell, M Fiederle, E Hamann, T Koenig, X Llopart, D de Paiva Magalhaes and M Zuber, **Count rate linearity and spectral response of the Medipix3RX chip coupled to a 300m silicon sensor under high flux conditions** , JINST Vol 9, April 2014
2. M De Gaspari, J Alozy, R Ballabriga, M Campbell, E Fröjdh, J Idarraga,c, S Kulis, X Llopart, T Poikela, P Valerio and W Wong, **Design of the analog front-end for the Timepix3 and Smallpix hybrid pixel detectors in 130 nm CMOS technology** ,JINST Vol 9, January 2014

3. Frojd, E.; Frojdh, C.; Gimenez, E.N.; Krapohl, D.; Maneuski, D.; Norlin, B.; O'Shea, V.; Wilhelm, H.; Tartoni, N.; Thungstrom, G.; Zain, R.M., Probing Defects in a Small Pixellated CdTe Sensor Using an Inclined Mono Energetic X-Ray Micro Beam , Nuclear Science, IEEE Transactions on , vol.60, no.4, pp.2864,2869, Aug. 2013
4. R Ballabriga, J Alozy, G Blaj, M Campbell, M Fiederle, E Frojdh, E H M Heijne, X Llopart, M Pichotka, S Procz, L Tlustos and WWong, The Medipix3RX: a high resolution, zero dead-time pixel detector readout chip allowing spectroscopic imaging , JINST Vol 8, February 2013
5. E. Fröjdh, C. Fröjdh, E.N. Gimenez, D. Maneuski, J. Marchal, B. Norlin, V. O'Shea, G. Stewart, H. Wilhelm, R.M Zain and G. Thungström, Depth of interaction and bias voltage dependence of the spectral response in a pixellated CdTe detector operating in Time-OverThreshold mode subjected to monochromatic Xrays ,JINST Vol 7, March 2012
6. D. Maneuski, V. Astromskas, E. Fröjdh, C Fröjdh, E.N. Gimenez, J. Marchal, V. O'Shea, G. Stewart, N. Tartoni, H. Wilhelm, K.Wraight and R.M. Zain Imaging and spectroscopic performance studies of pixellated CdTe Timepix detector , JINST Vol 7, January 2012
7. S. Reza, W.S. Wong, E. Fröjdh, B. Norlin, C. Fröjdh, G. Thungström and J. Thim Smart dosimetry by pattern recognition using a single photon counting detector system in time over threshold mode , 2012 JINST Vol 7, January 2012
8. E. Fröjdh, B. Norlin, G. Thungström and C. Fröjdh X-ray absorption and charge transport in a pixellated CdTe detector with single photon processing readout , JINST Vol 6, February 2011
9. E. Fröjdh, A. Fröjdh, B. Norlin, C. Fröjdh, Spectral response of a silicon detector with 220m pixel size bonded to MEDIPIX2 , NIMA:, Volume 633, Supplement 1, May 2011, Pages S125-S127
10. A. Fröjdh, E. Fröjdh, G. Thungström, C. Fröjdh, B. Norlin, Processing and characterization of a MEDIPIX2-compatible silicon sensor with 220m pixel size , NIMA, Volume 633, Supplement 1, May 2011, Pages. S78-S80,



MOTIVATION FOR HIGH-Z MATERIALS



Absorption in 1 mm

FLUORESCENCE

IN HIGH-Z MATERIALS

Mean free path of fluorescence photon [μm]

Fluorescence yield [%]

Energy fluorescence photons [keV]

Z

| Material | N | K_1 | L_2 | L_3 | $K_{\alpha 1}$ | $K_{\alpha 2}$ | $d_{\alpha 1}$ | $d_{\alpha 2}$ | η [%] |
|------------|----|-------|-------|-------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Si | 14 | 1.84 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 1.74 | 1.74 | 11.86 | 11.86 | 4.1 |
| GaAs | | | | | | | | | |
| Ga, 48.20% | 31 | 10.36 | 1.14 | 1.11 | 9.25 | 9.22 | 40.62 | 40.28 | 50.5 |
| As, 51.80% | 33 | 11.87 | 1.36 | 1.32 | 10.54 | 10.50 | 15.62 | 15.47 | 56.6 |
| CdTe | | | | | | | | | |
| Cd, 46.84% | 48 | 26.71 | 3.73 | 3.53 | 23.17 | 22.98 | 113.20 | 110.75 | 83.6 |
| Te, 53.16% | 52 | 31.81 | 4.61 | 4.34 | 27.47 | 27.20 | 59.32 | 57.85 | 87.3 |

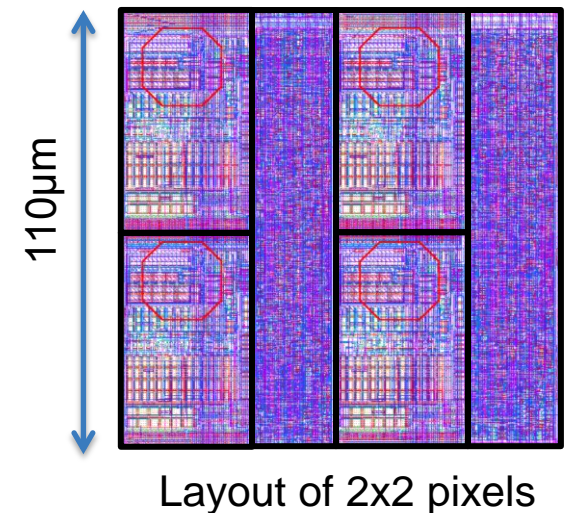
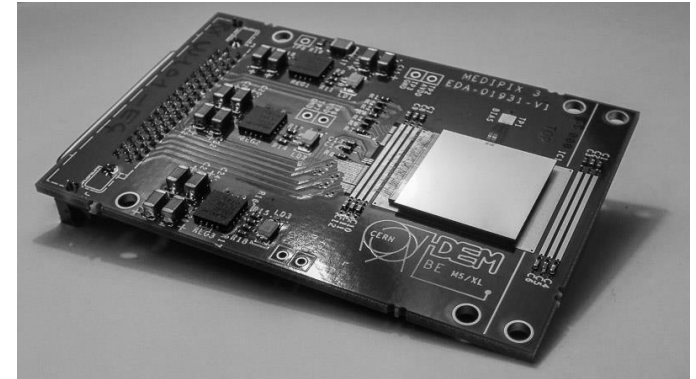
The mean free path of the fluorescence photons is in the same order of magnitude as the pixel pitch

The fluorescence yield increases with the atomic number



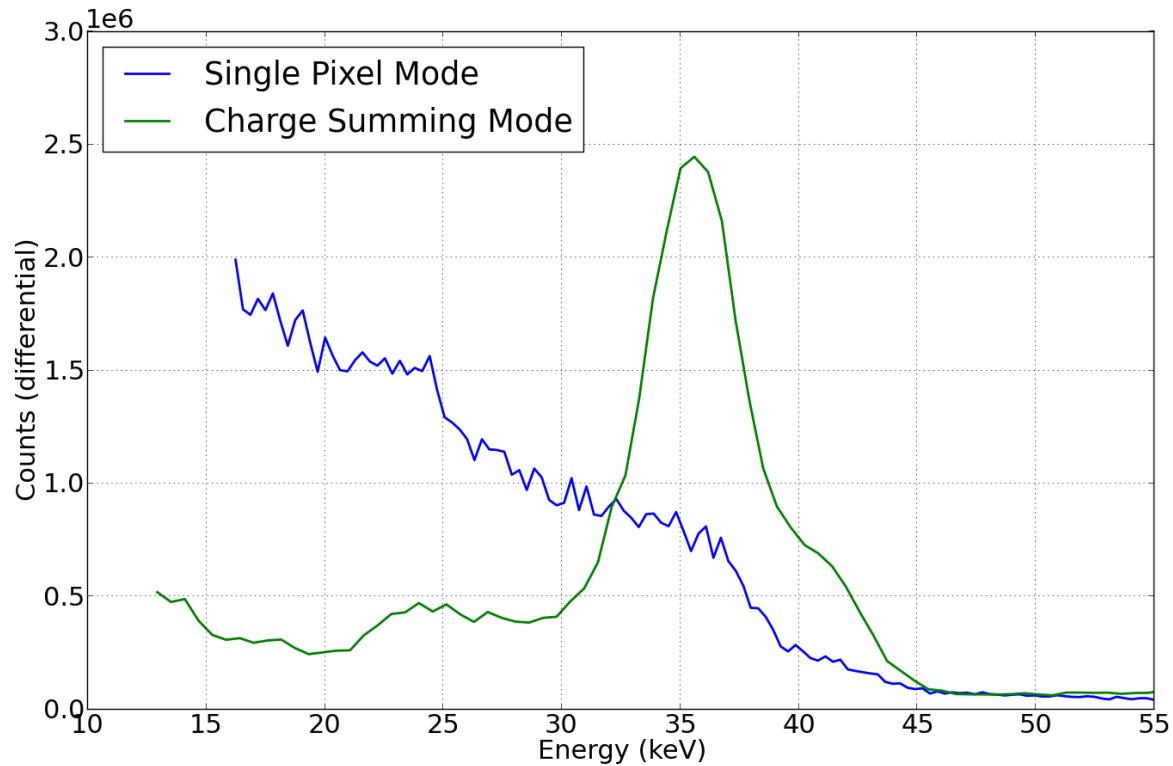
MEDIPIX3RX

- 256x256 pixels
- 55x55 μm pitch
- Charge summing over dynamically allocated 2x2 pixel clusters
- 2x12bit counters and 2 thresholds per pixel
- 5 bit Threshold adjustment dac
- Highly configurable
 - 4 different gain modes
 - Single pixel or charge summing
 - Electron or hole collection
 - Intrinsic 55 μm pixel pitch or 110 μm pixel pitch using eight thresholds per pixel



MEDIPIX3: CHARGE SUMMING

2MM TICK CdTe SENSOR 110UM PITCH

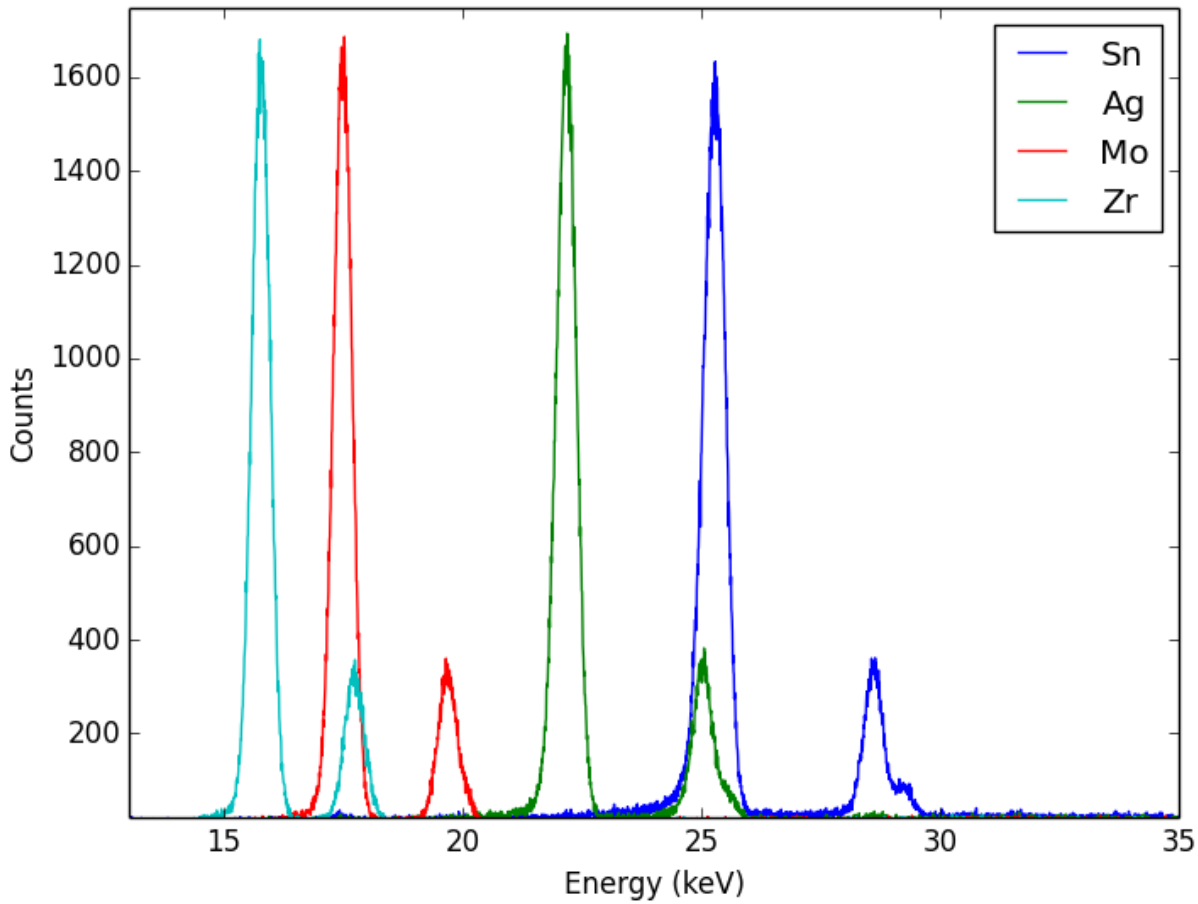


SENSORS

| | W109_C3 | W1127_I6 | W146_F9 | W146_F10 |
|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Material | Silicon (n-on- p) | CdTe | CZT | CZT |
| Pixel size | 55 μm | 110 μm | 110 μm | 110 μm |
| Thickness | 200 μm | 2 mm | 2 mm | 2 mm |
| Bias voltage | -60 V | -600V | -600V | -600V |
| Leakage current | < 2 μA | $\sim 4\mu\text{A}$ | < 0.5 μA | < 0.5 μA |

CALIBRATION – CSM

1. VERIFICATION OF INPUT SPECTRUM

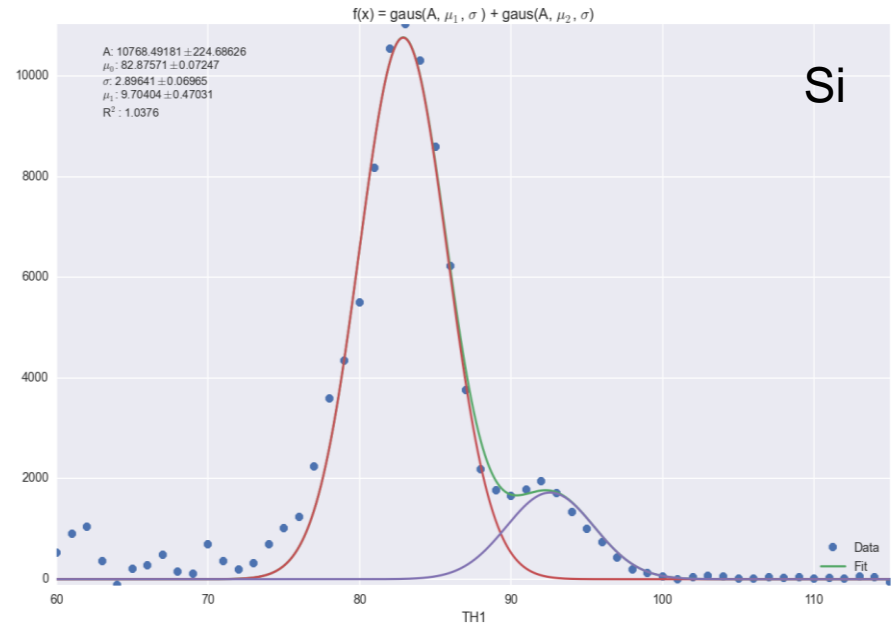
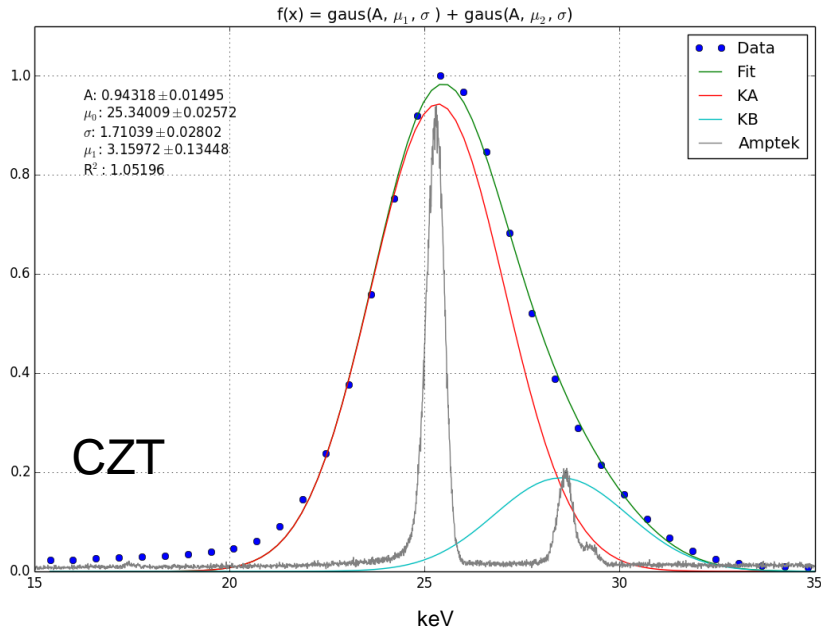


| | $k\alpha$ |
|------------|-----------|
| Zirconium | 15.7 |
| Molybdenum | 17.5 |
| Silver | 22.2 |
| Tin | 25.3 |

Amptek X-123CdTe Spectrometer

CALIBRATION – CSM

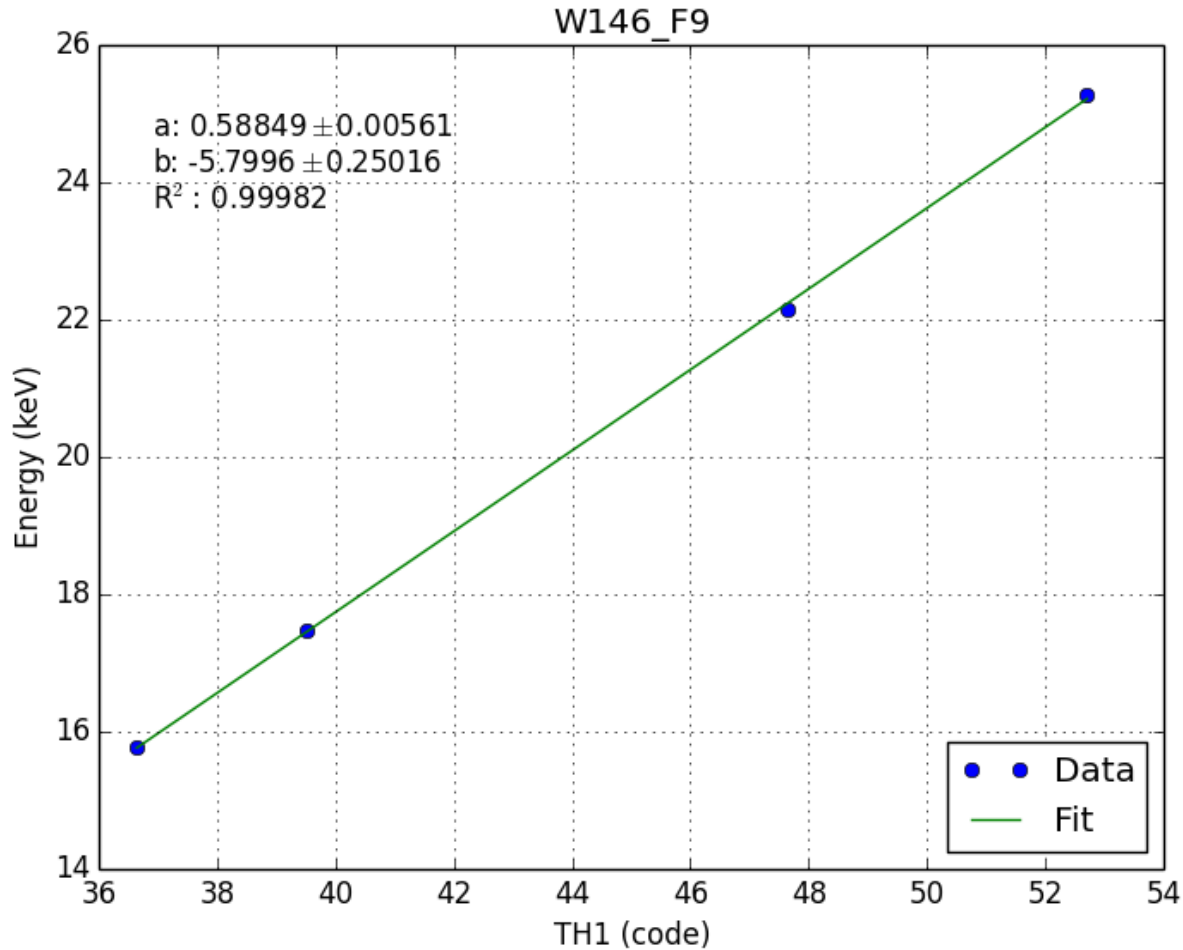
2. FIT OF THE PEAK WITH TWO GAUSSIANS



Same sigma is used and the ratio between the $k\alpha$ and $k\beta$ peak is 0.22 for CZT and 0.16 for Silicon

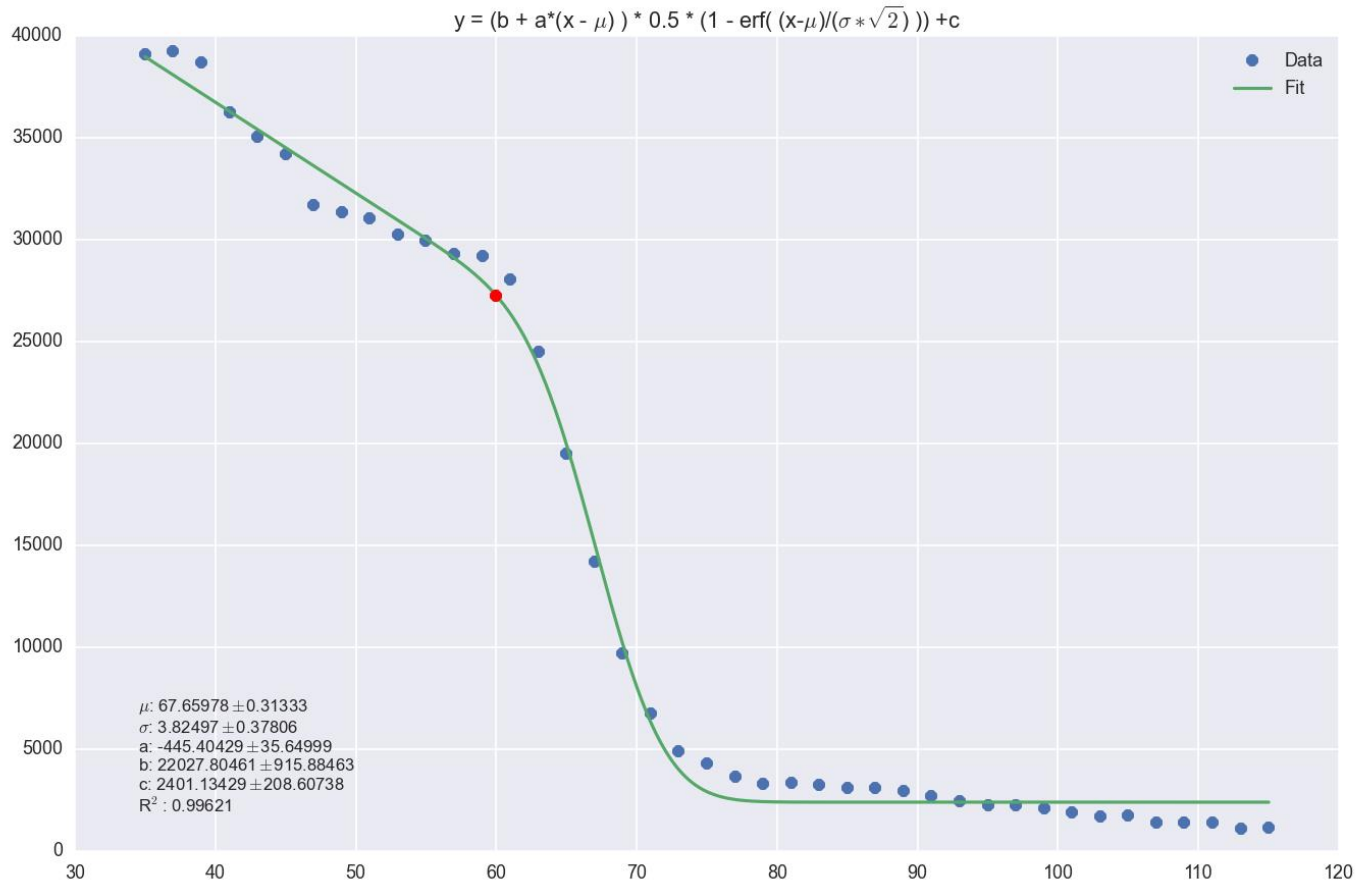
CALIBRATION – CSM

3. LINEAR FIT TO THE FOUR PEAK POSITIONS



CALIBRATION – SPM

2. FITTING THE DIFFERENTIATED SPECTRUM WITH AN ERROR FUNCTION



ENERGY RESOLUTION

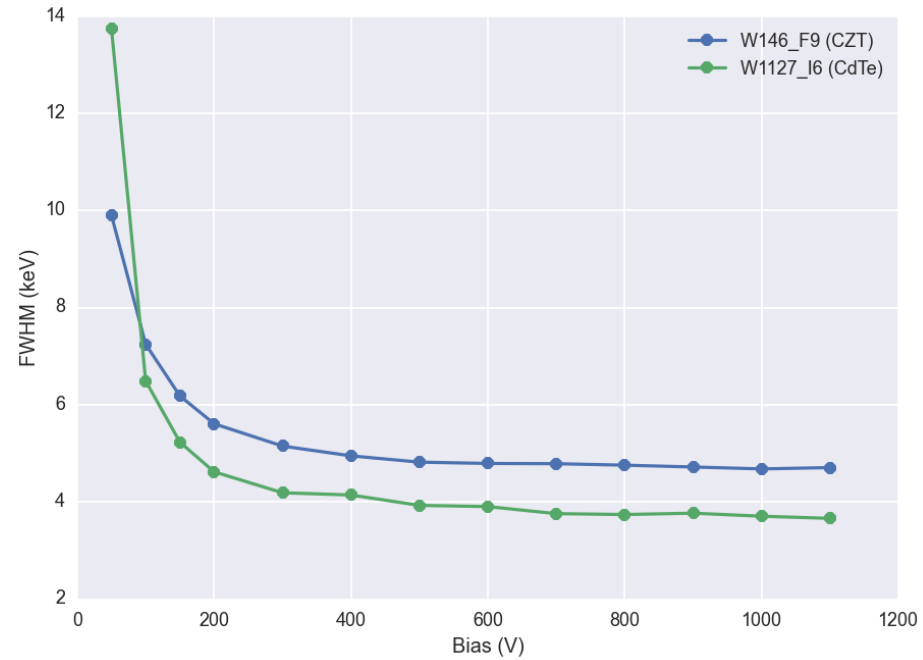
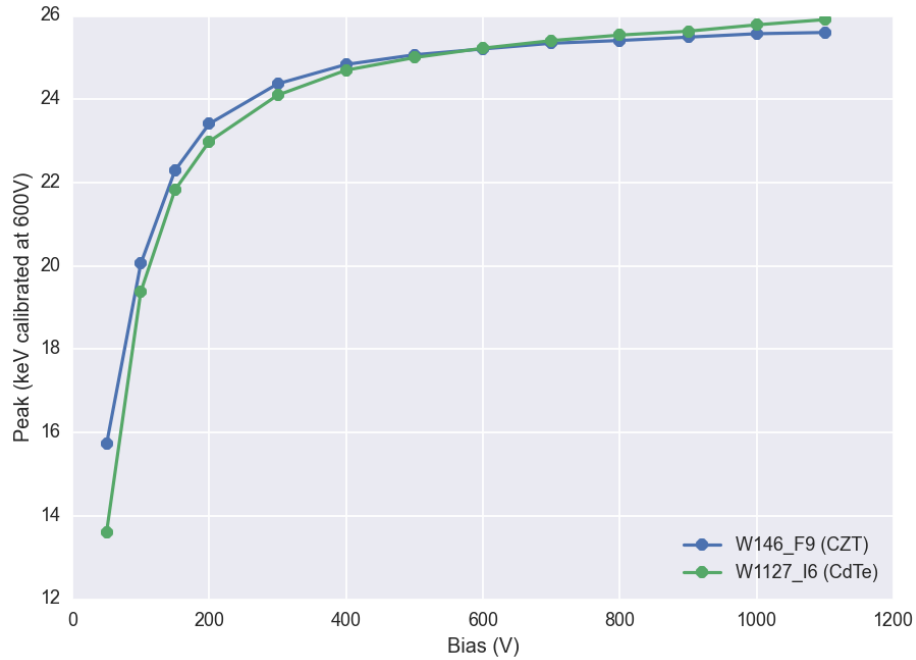
CSM, FWHM (keV)

| | 15.7 | 17.5 | 22.2 | 25.3 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|
| W109_C3 (Silicon) | 2.25 | 2.26 | 2.55 | 2.65 |
| W109_C3 (Silicon)* | 2.25 | 2.31 | 2.34 | 2.43 |
| W146_F9 (CZT) | 3.73 | 3.97 | 4.31 | 4.51 |
| W146_F10 (CZT) | 4.32 | 4.44 | 5.17 | 5.24 |
| W146_F10* (CZT) | 4.67 | 4.91 | 5.15 | 5.32 |
| W1127_I6 (CdTe) | 3.12 | 3.09 | 3.53 | 3.69 |

*HGM/High Equalized at 7000e⁻

DEPENDENCE ON BIAS VOLTAGE

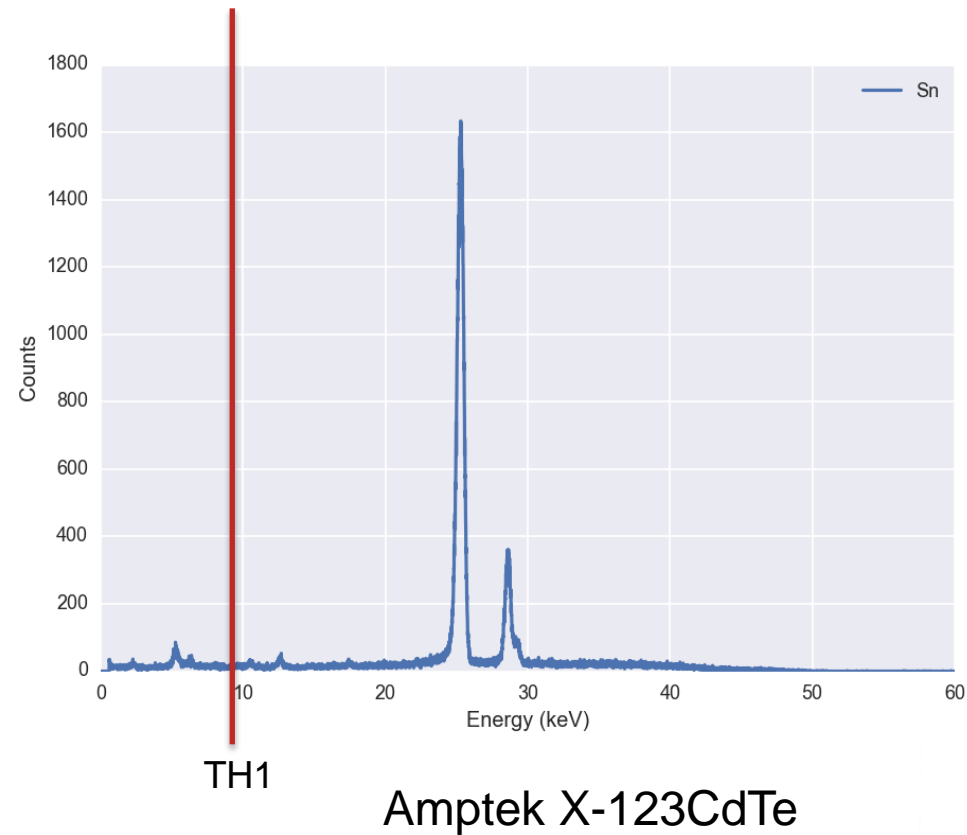
25keV Sn FLUORESCENCE



Both materials show similar characteristics

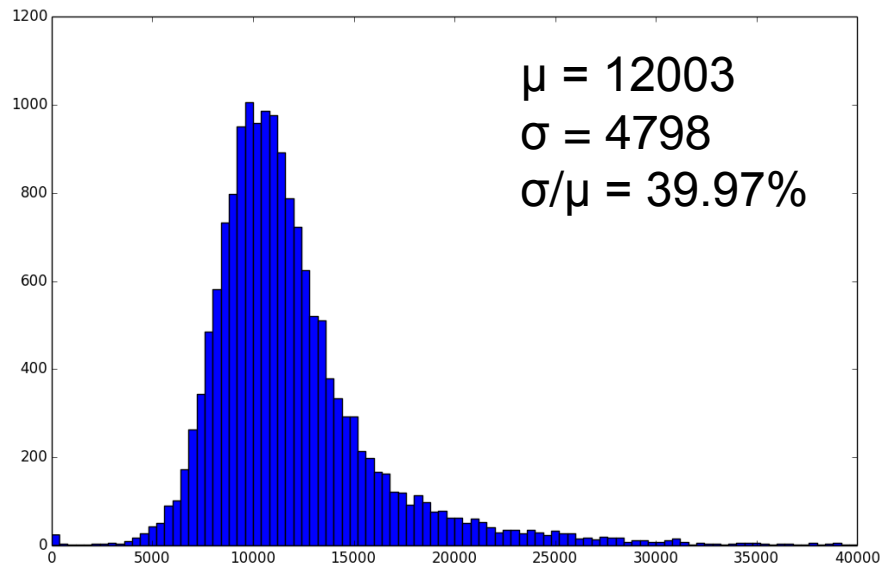
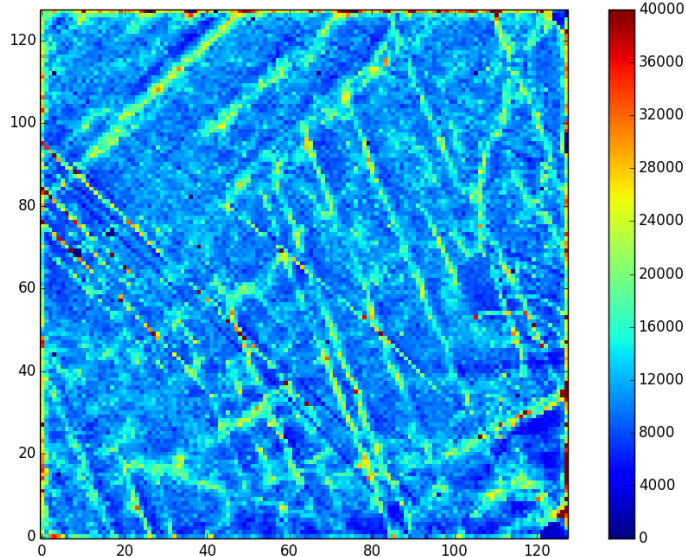
FLAT FIELD

- Fluorescence from Sn (25keV)
- Threshold at ~ 9 keV
- Threshold mismatch should have only a small influence on the number of counts.
- HGM, Moderate

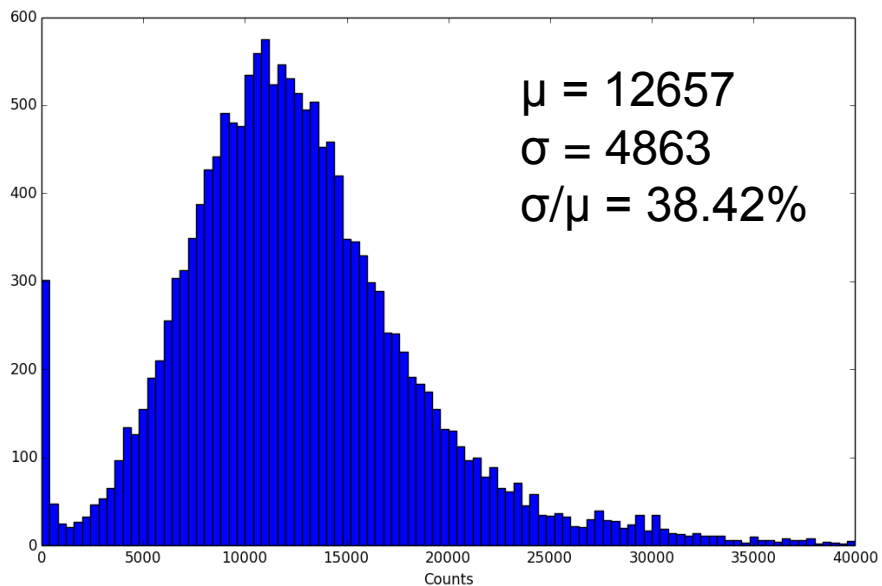
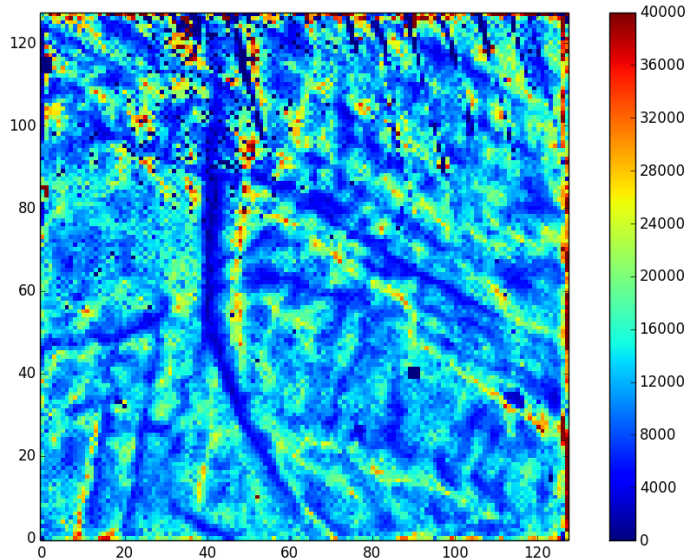


FLAT FIELD

W146_F9



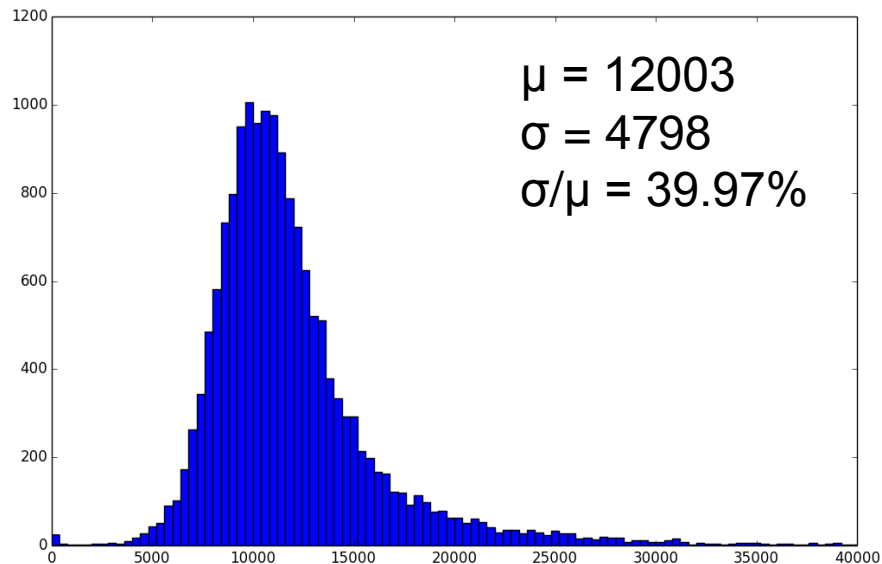
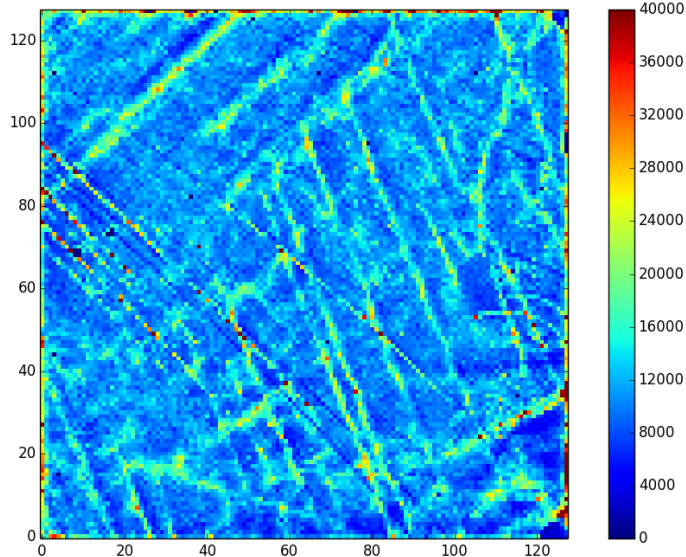
W146_F10



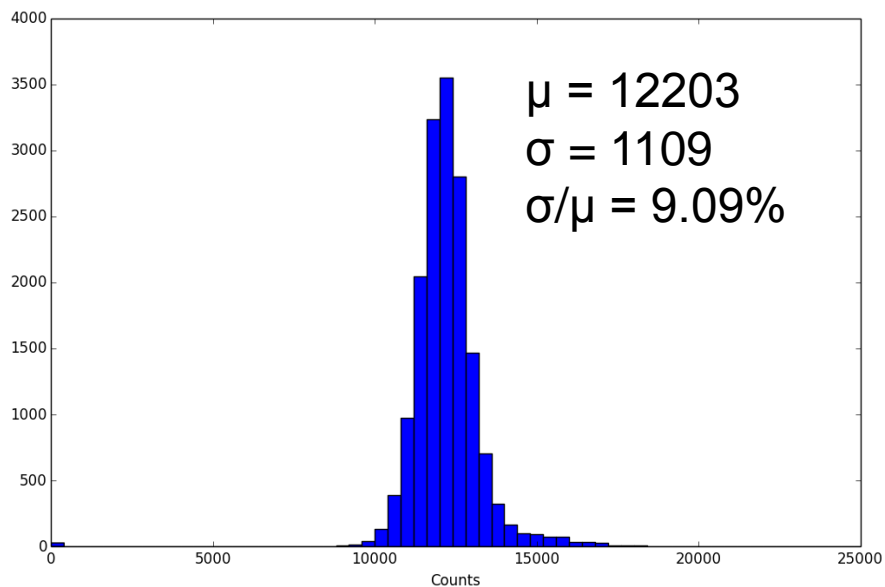
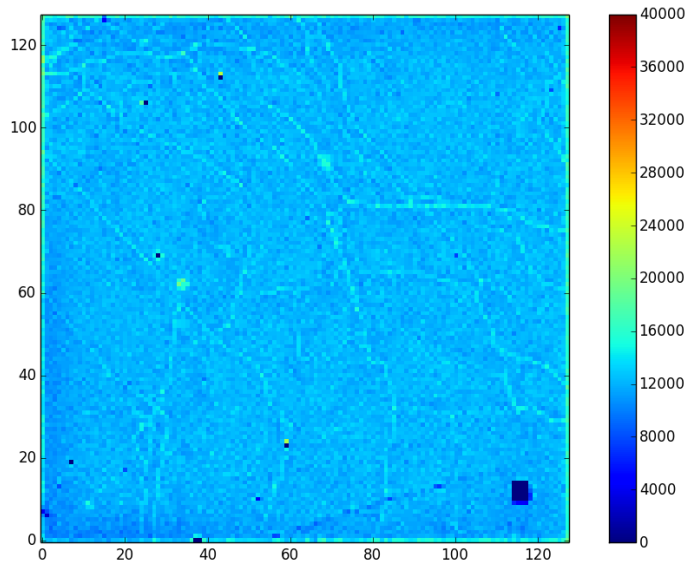
Note! Poisson limit $\sigma \sim 110$

FLAT FIELD

W146_F9



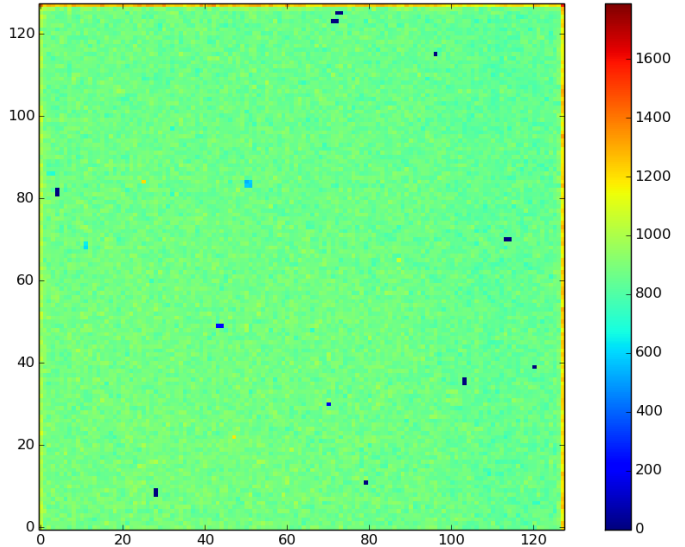
W146_F10



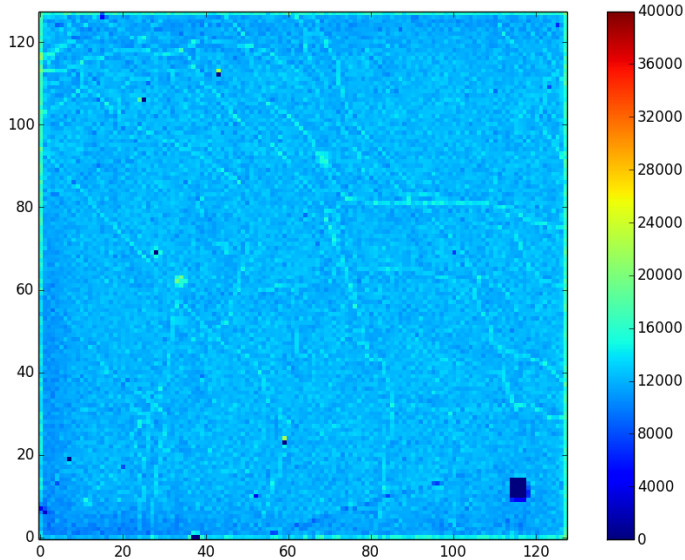
Note! Poisson limit $\sigma \sim 110$

FLAT FIELD

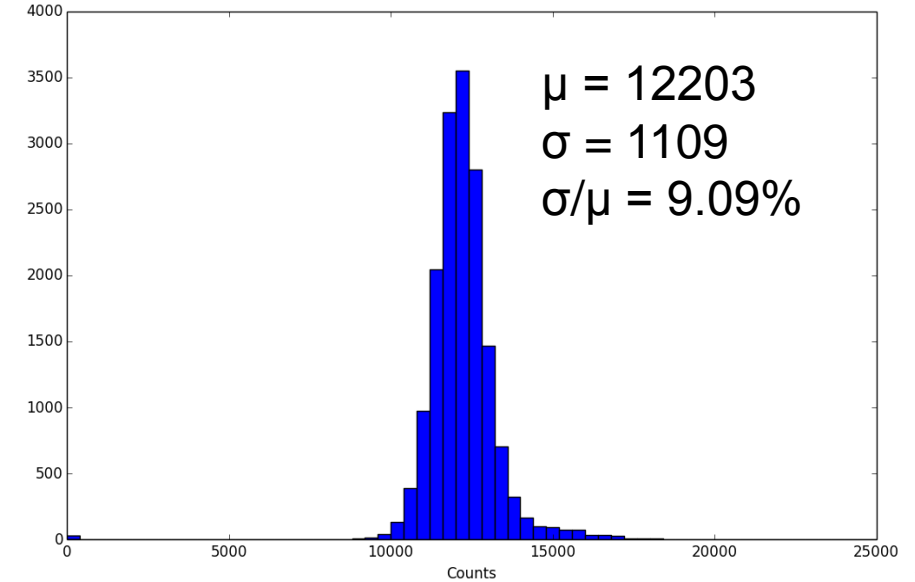
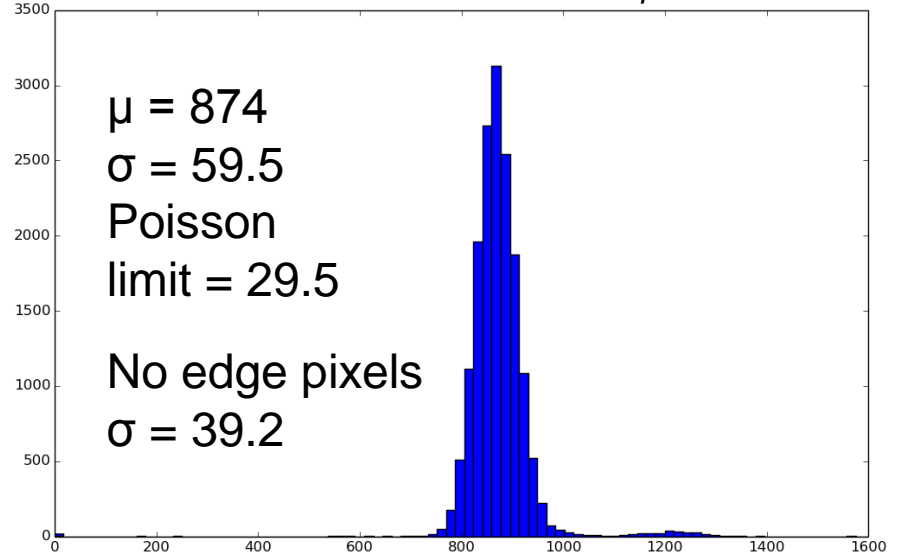
W109_C3



W146_F10



Less statistics due to lower absorption



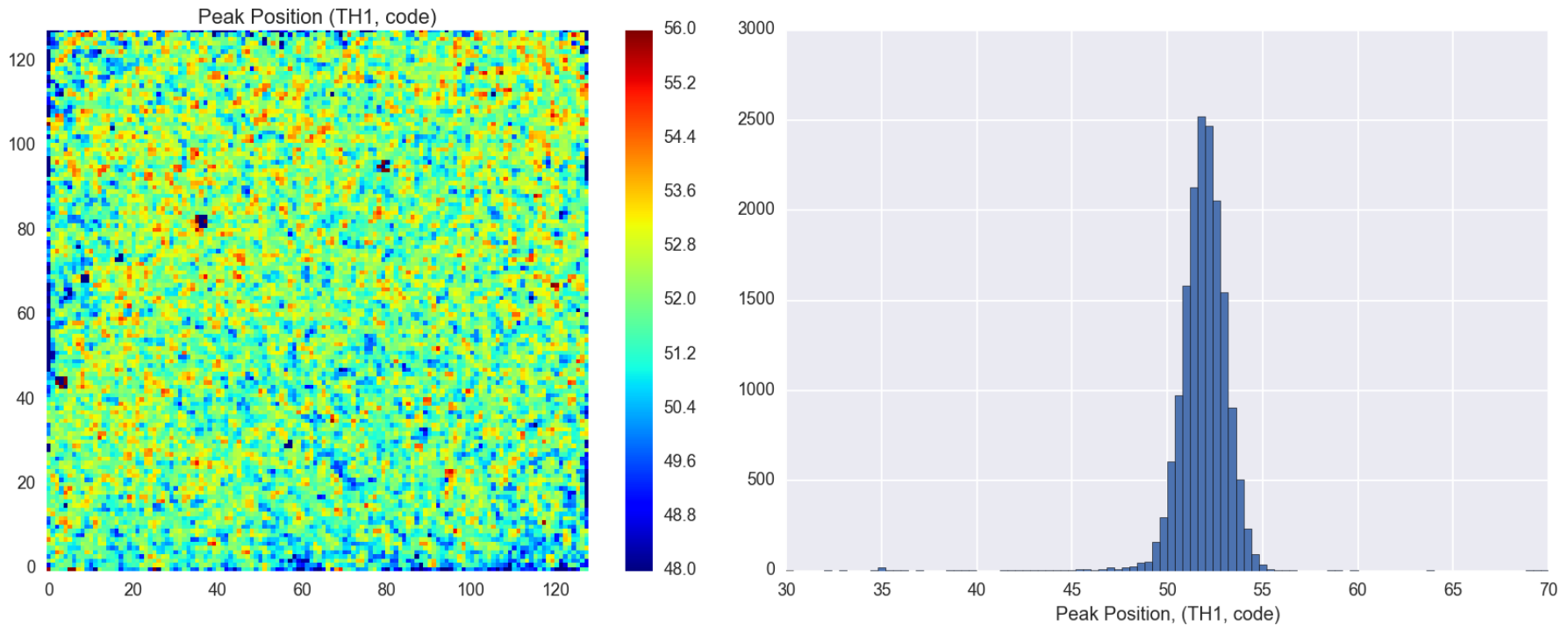
Note! Poisson limit $\sigma \sim 110$



Mittuniversitetet
MID SWEDEN UNIVERSITY

PEAK POSITION (CZT)

CSM, 25keV Sn FLUORESCENCE

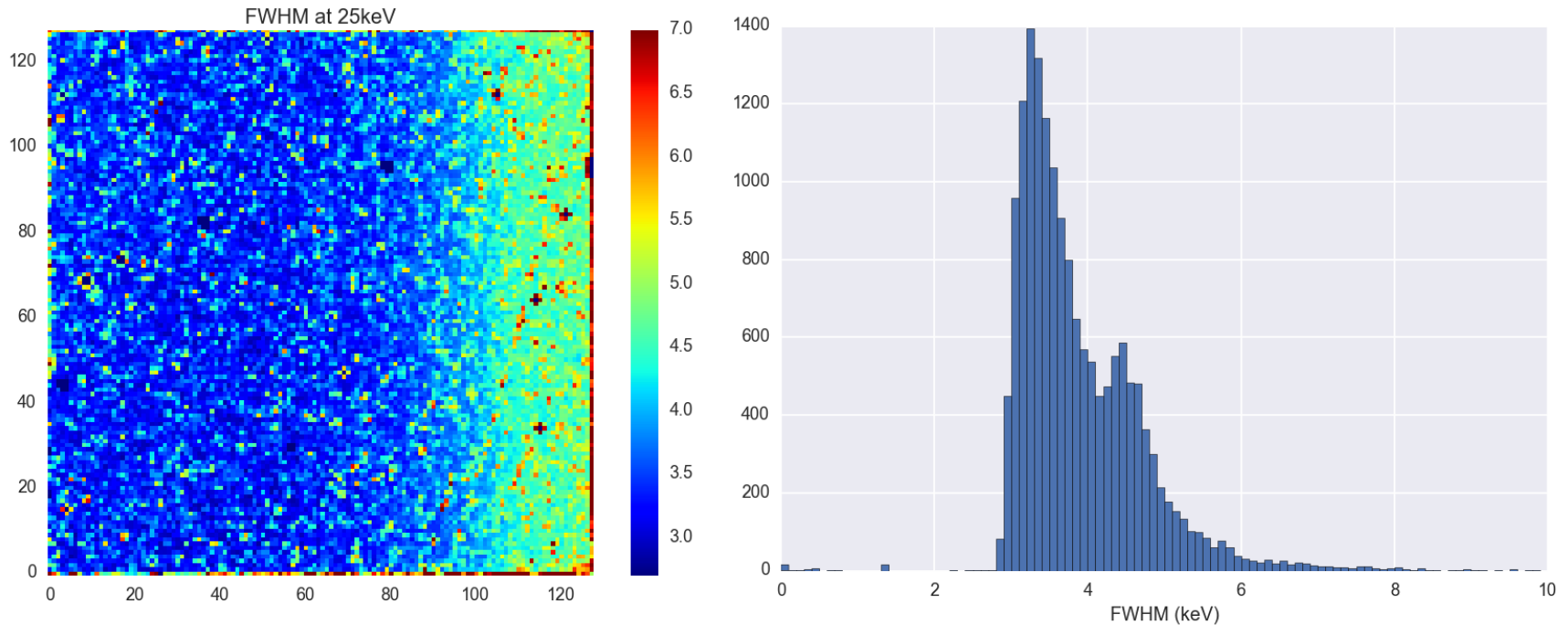


$$\sigma = 2.24 \text{ TH1 step}$$

$$\sigma = 1.32 \text{ keV}$$

ENERGY RESOLUTION (CZT)

CSM, 25keV Sn FLUORESCENCE



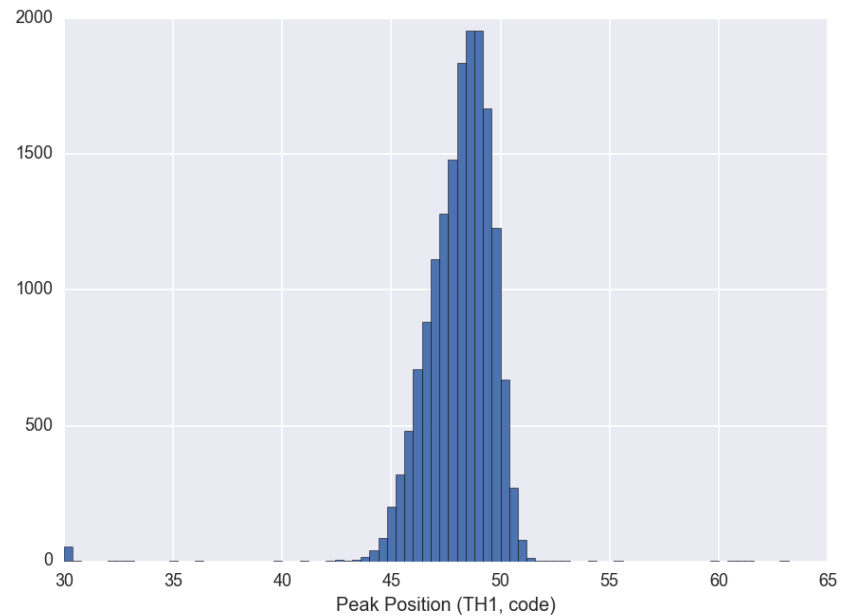
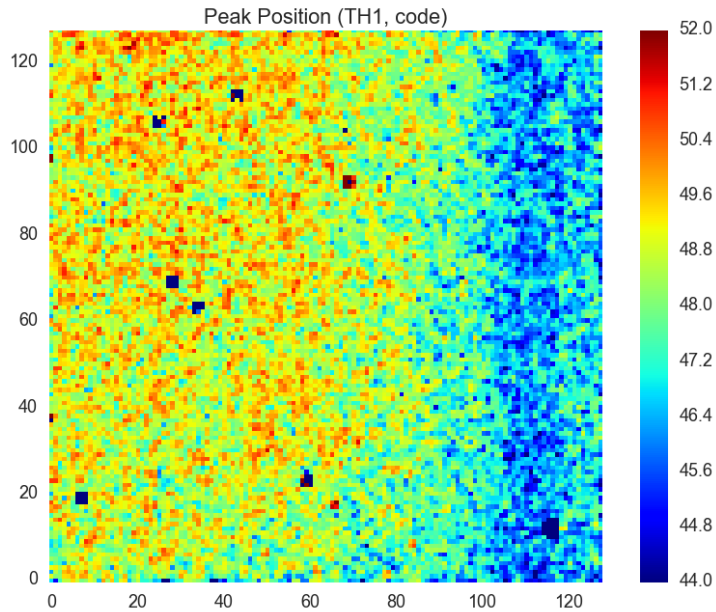
$$\mu = 3.89 \text{ keV}$$

$$\sigma = 0.97 \text{ keV}$$

Note: The increased noise on the right side is minimized in Medipix3RXv2 respin

PEAK POSITION (CdTe)

CSM, 25keV Sn FLUORESCENCE

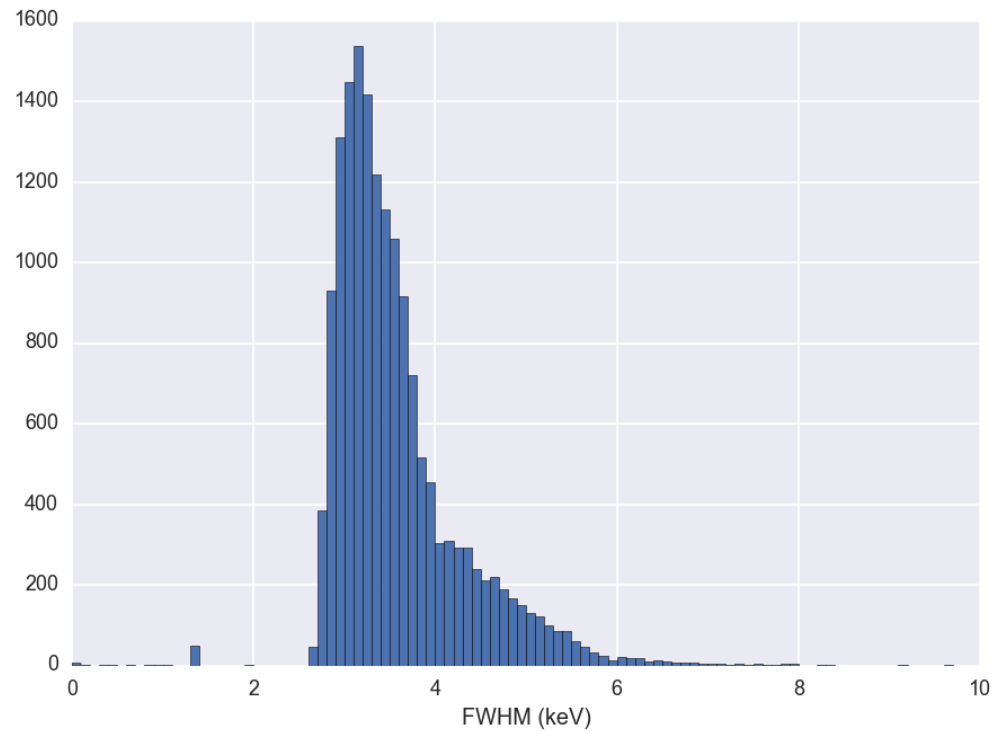
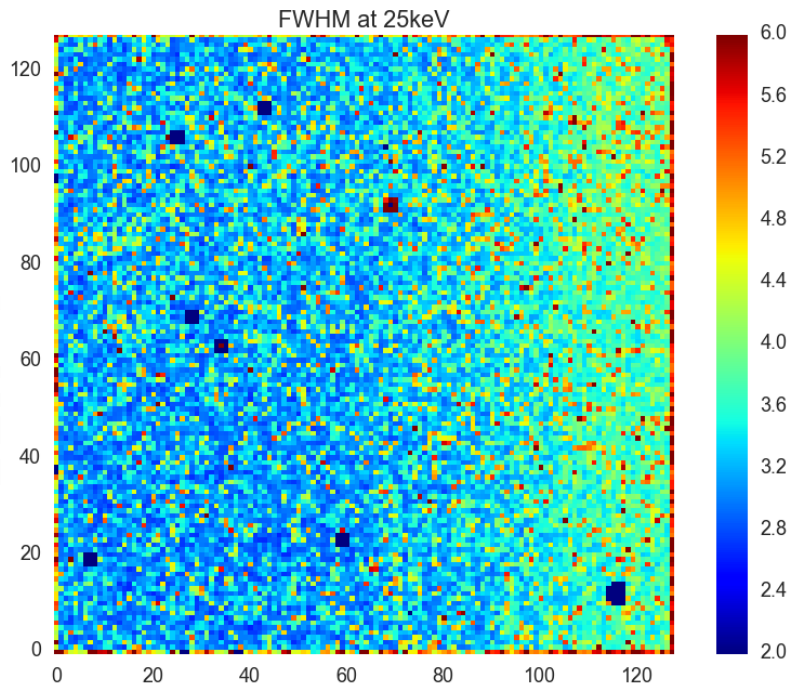


$\sigma = 1.93$ TH1 step

$\sigma = 1.12$ keV

ENERGY RESOLUTION (CdTe)

CSM, 25keV Sn FLUORESCENCE

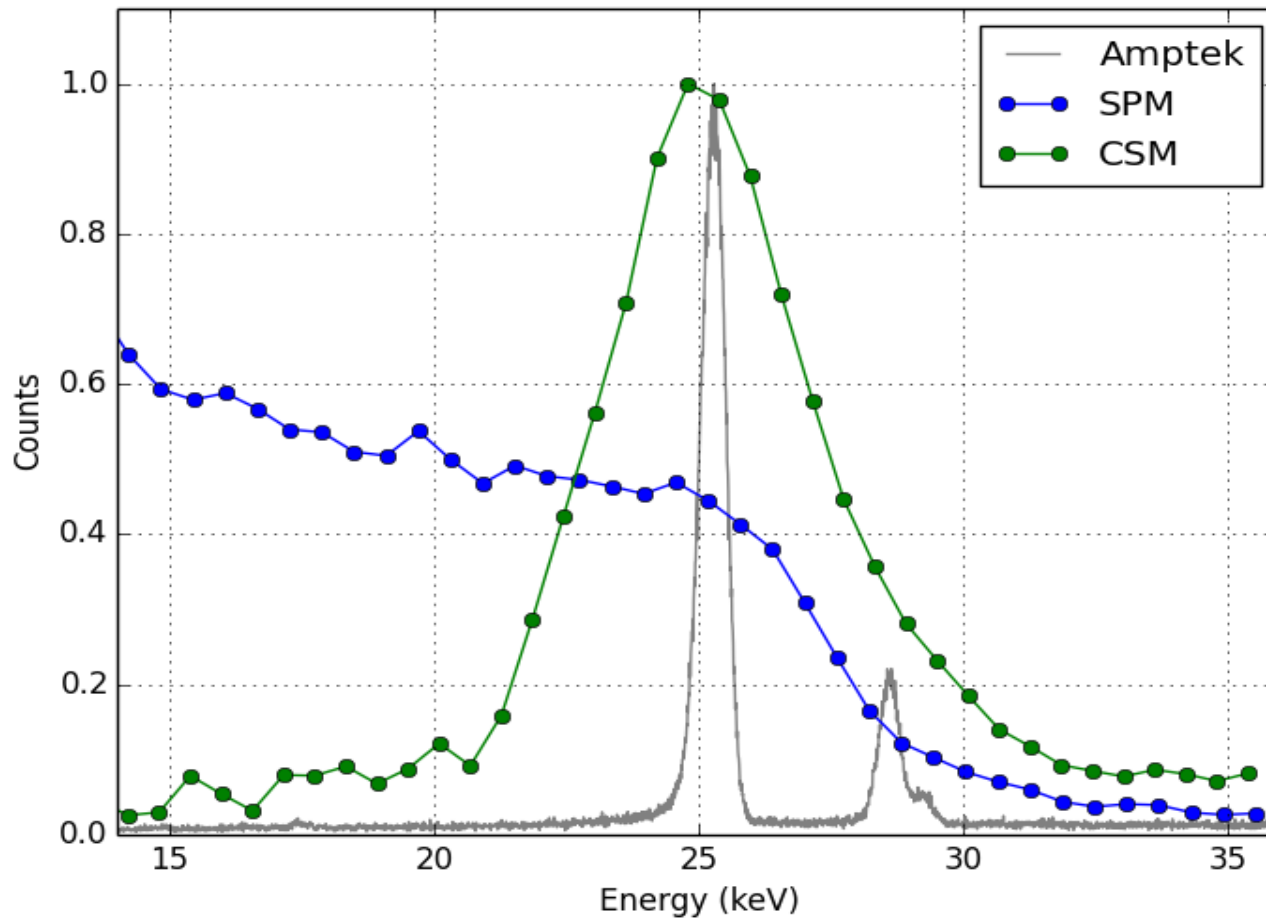


$$\mu = 3.56 \text{ keV}$$

$$\sigma = 0.73 \text{ keV}$$

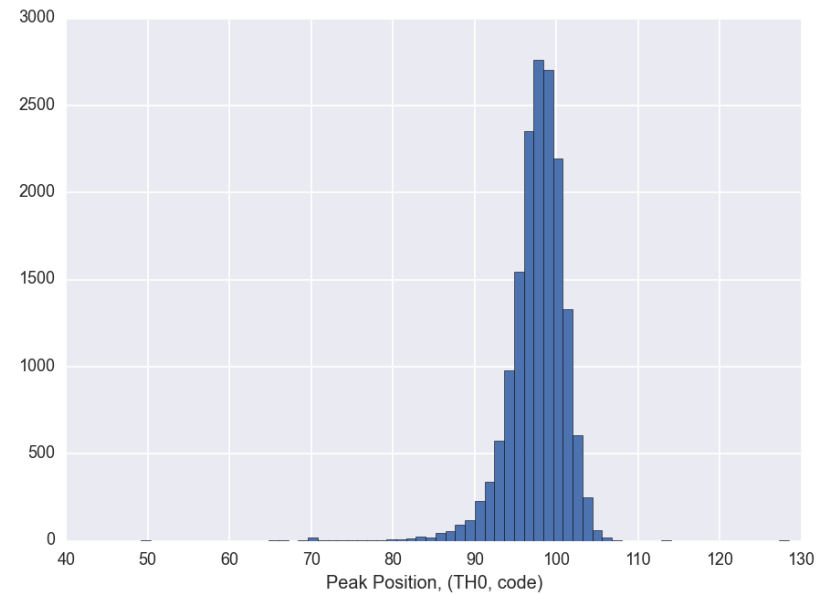
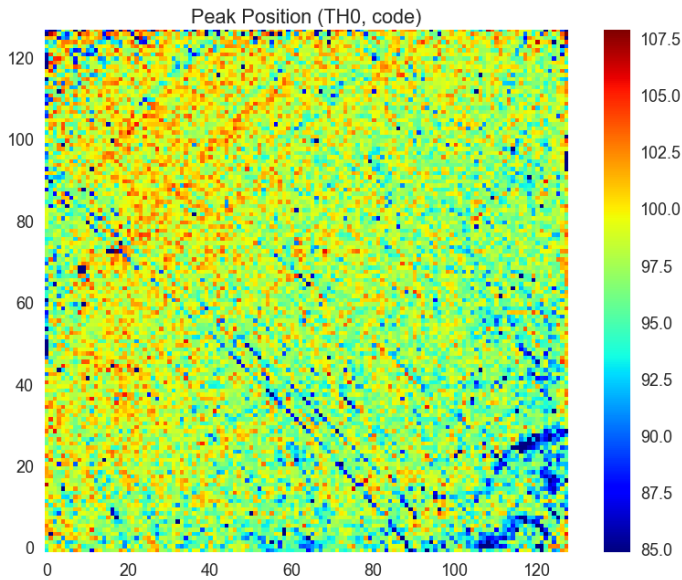
PEAK/EDGE POSITION (CZT)

SPM, 25keV Sn FLUORESCENCE



PEAK/EDGE POSITION (CZT)

SPM, 25keV Sn FLUORESCENCE

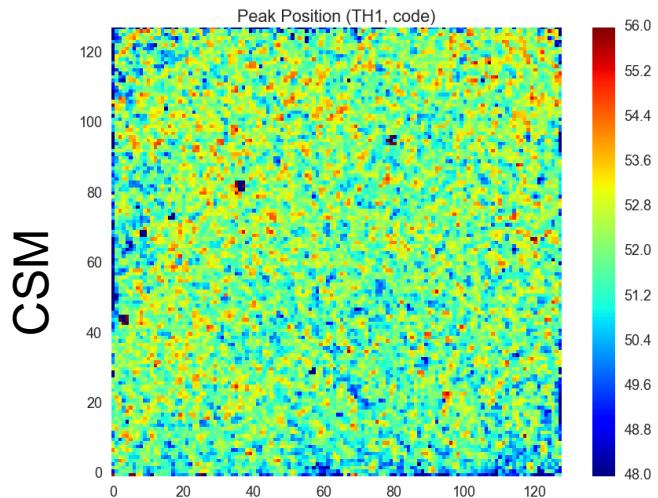
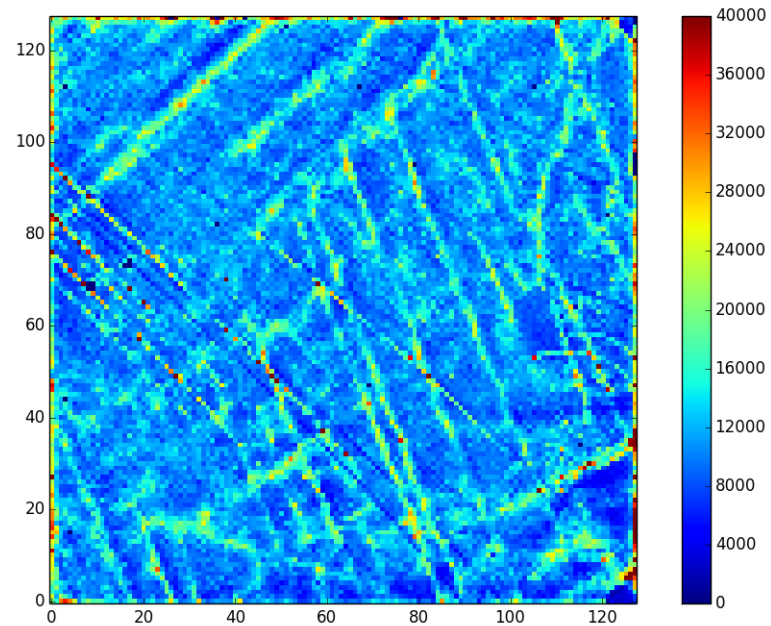
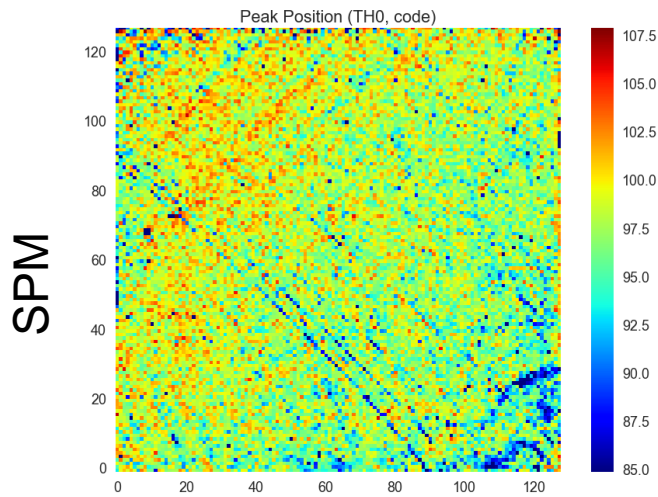


$\sigma = 5.36$ TH0 step (*Note! the gain is ~2x of TH1*)

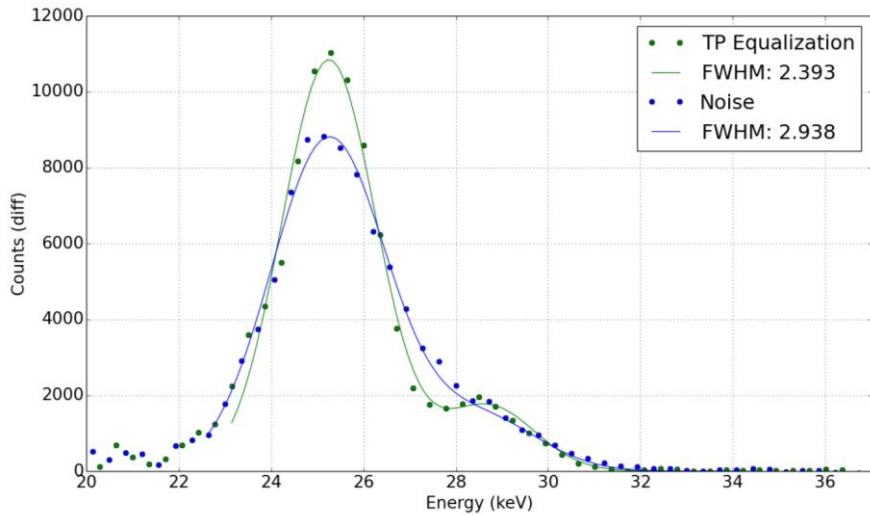
$\sigma = 1.63$ keV

PEAK/EDGE POSITION (CZT)

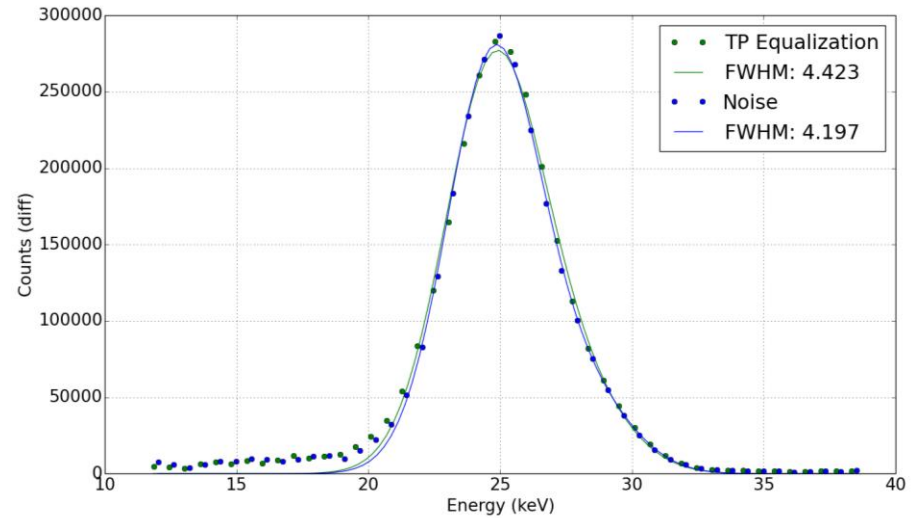
SPM, 25keV Sn FLUORESCENCE



NOISE VS. TP EQUALIZATION



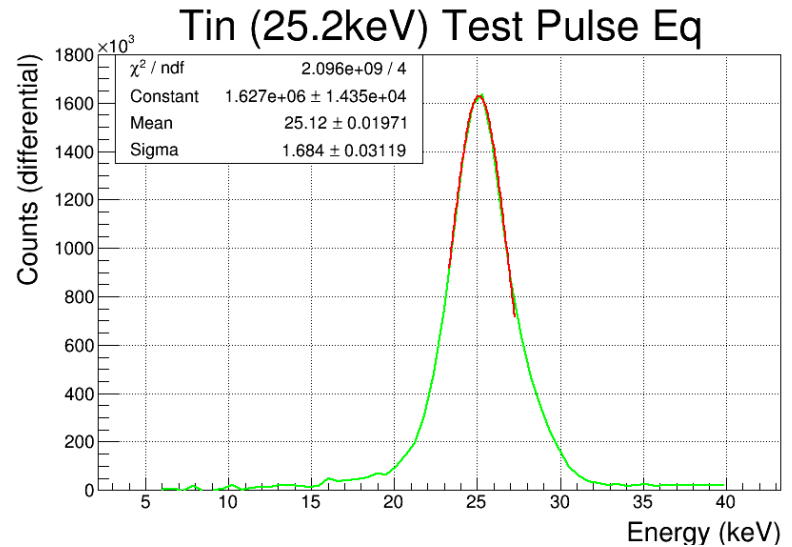
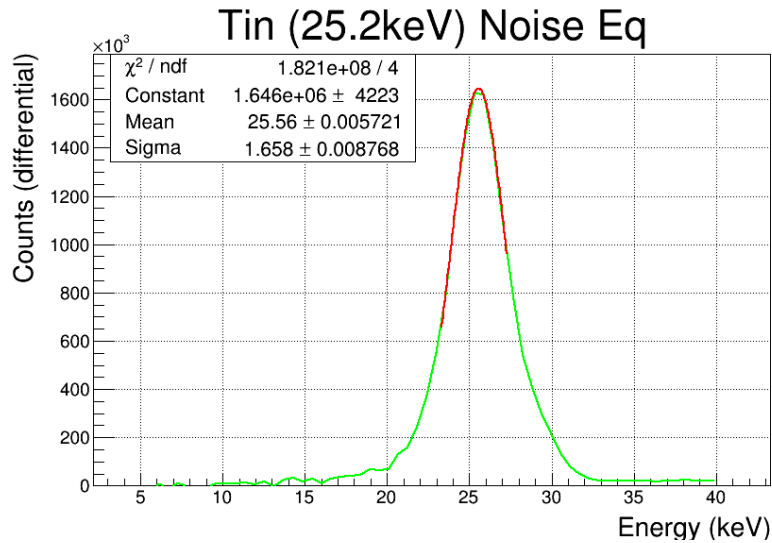
Silicon



CZT

No improvement In energy resolution for CZT

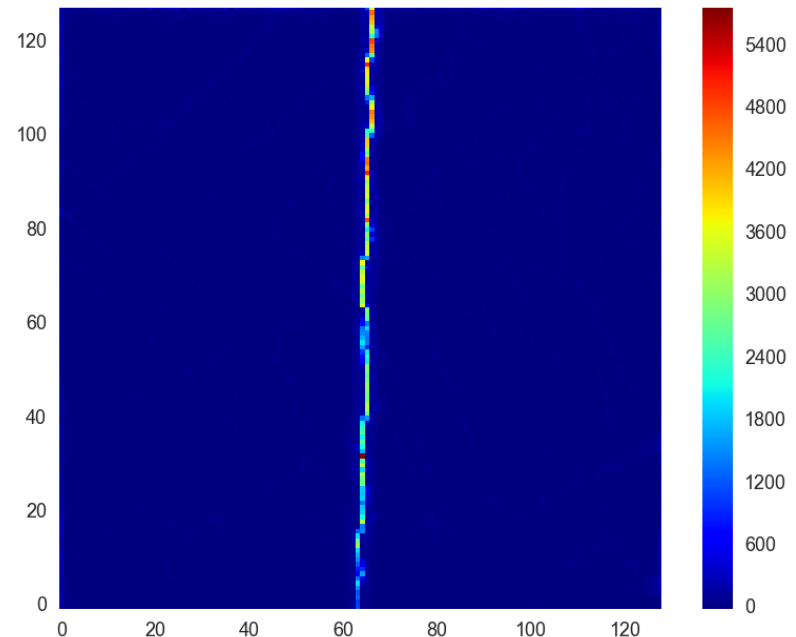
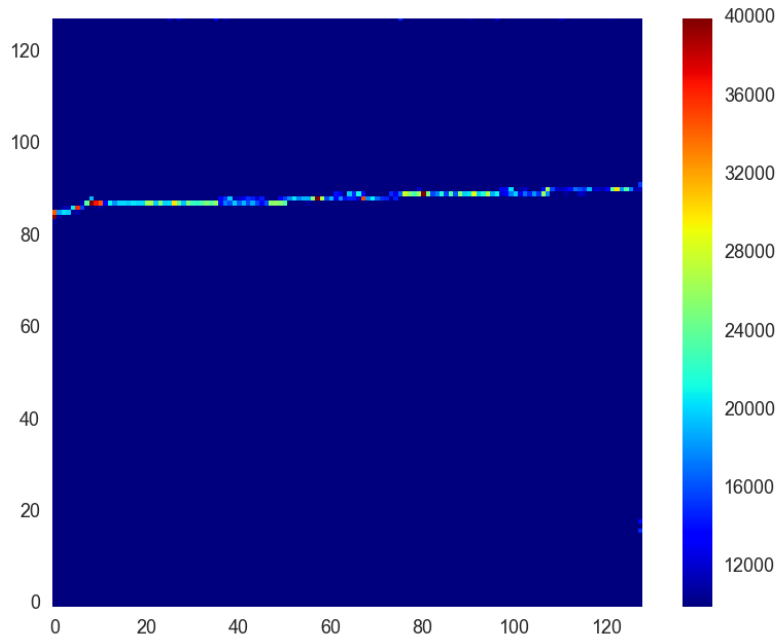
NOISE VS. TP EQUALIZATION



No improvement in energy resolution for CdTe, even a slight degradation.

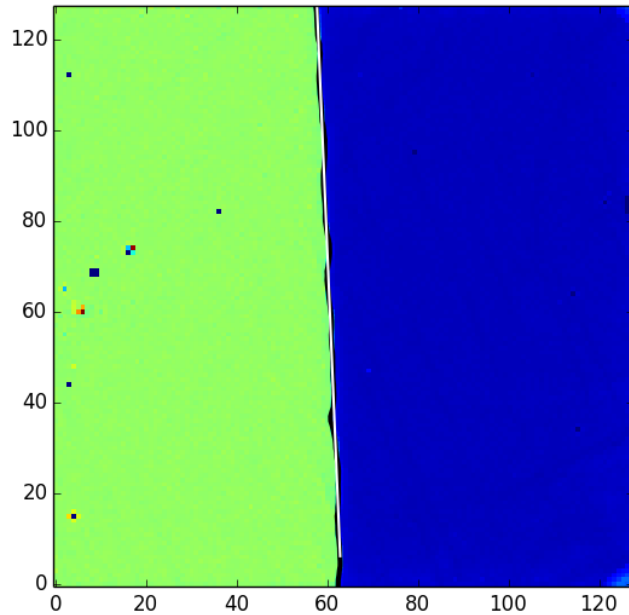
LINE IMAGES, CZT

W146_F0, CSM

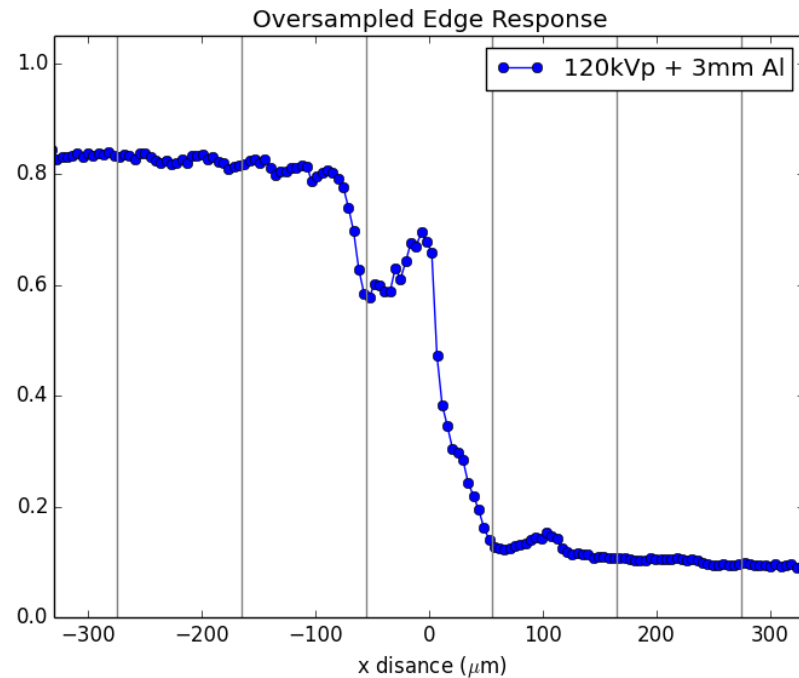


Measurements using a tungsten slit reveals displacement of charge. This is believed to be the main cause of the count rate differences in the sensor.

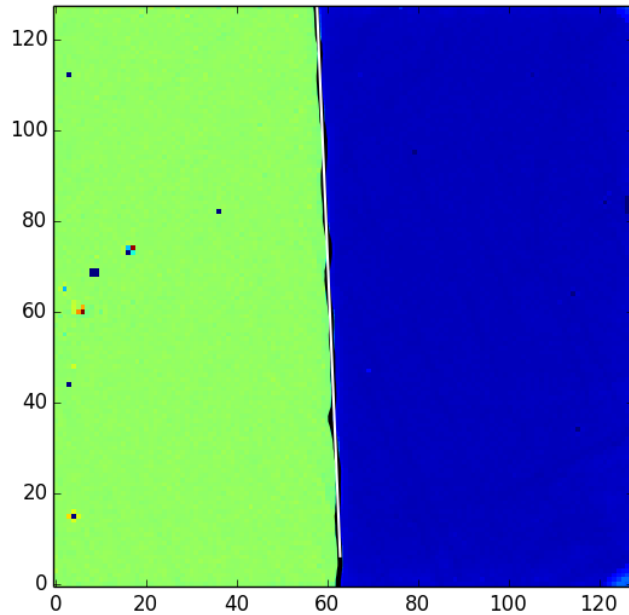
SLANTED EDGE MTF



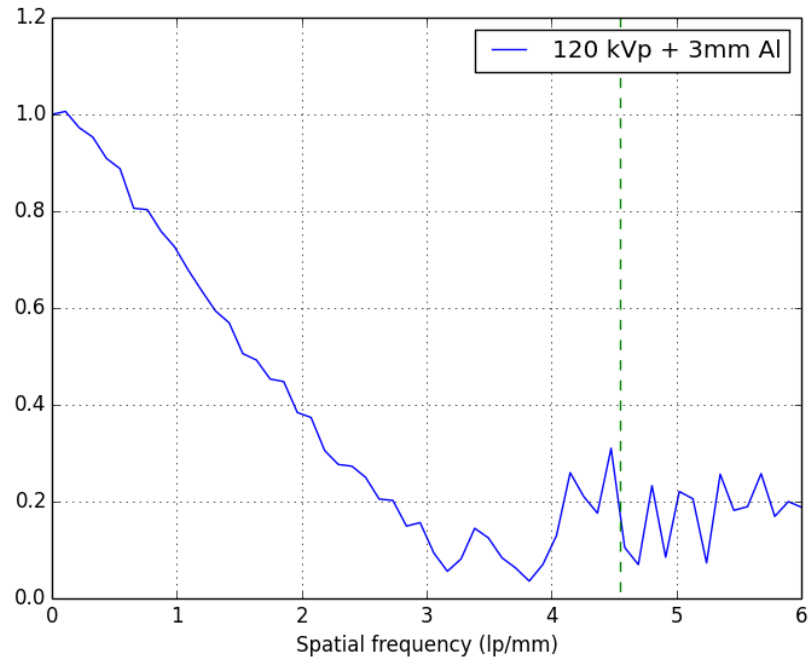
Tungsten edge
120kVp + 3mm Al



SLANTED EDGE MTF



Tungsten edge
120kVp + 3mm Al

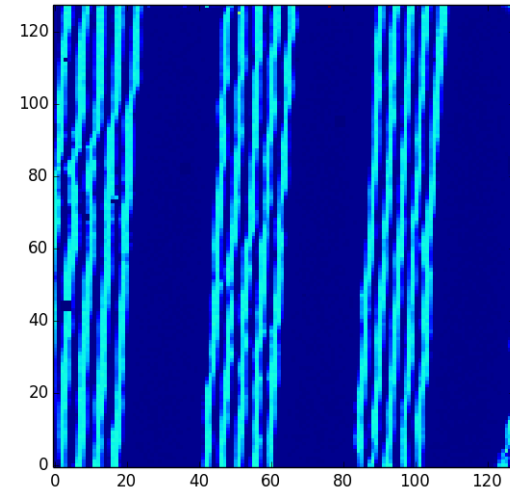


CONCLUSIONS

- Both CdTe and CZT displays good energy resolution across the sensor
- The lack of improvement in energy resolution using a test pulse calibration suggest gain differences induced by the sensor for both CdTe and CZT
- Large count rate differences are observed in the CZT sensors, probably caused by charge displacement due to an inhomogeneous electrical field
- Imaging performance is greatly affected by this charge displacement

FUTURE WORK

- Long term stability and polarization
- Improvements in the equalization procedure.
 - Precise TP measurement.
 - Ideas to use radiation
- Low energy response (3-8 keV)
- High energy response (120-662 keV)
- NPS, MTF, DQE



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

This research project has been partly supported by the Marie Curie Initial Training Network Fellowship of the European Community's Seventh Framework Programme under Grant Agreement PITN-GA-4 2011-289198-ARDENT".