

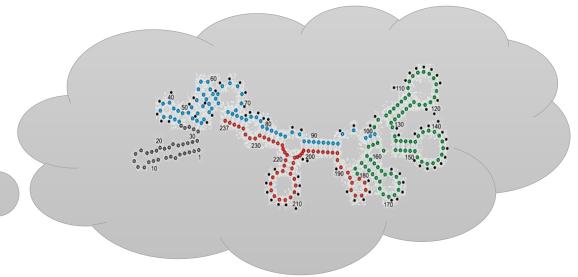


X- and β -ray sensitive CMOS Sensors for Science and Society

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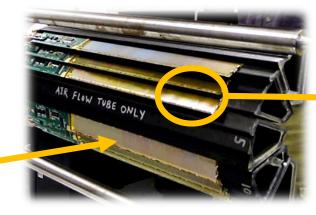




What CMOS Sensors?









STAR-Vertex detector

CMOS Sensor

STAR-Experiment

Features of CMOS Sensors (MAPS):

- Sensor and readout integrated on a chip
- Cheap commercial mass production
- Excellent for radiation detection
- Design and integration to complex systems is mastered



Can CMOS sensors help to answer this question?



How can I specifically suppress the production of tumor generating proteins?

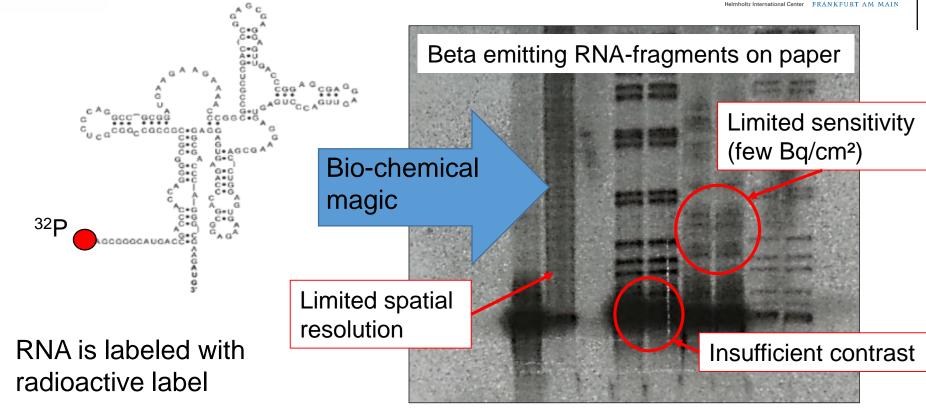
The answer is hidden in the structure of the RNA!





Measuring the RNA-shape





Picture of commercial beta imager

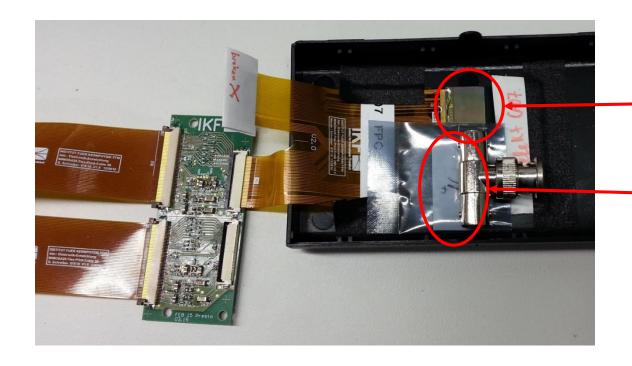
Better, more sensitive beta imagers might:

- Reduce activity needed (less nuclear waste, working exposure)
- Increase spatial resolution with digital post processing



Can MAPS do it?





Sensor (not optimized)

mRNA sample

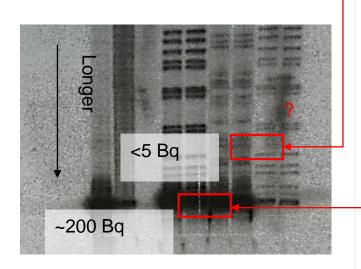
A test with vertex detector hardware from CBM

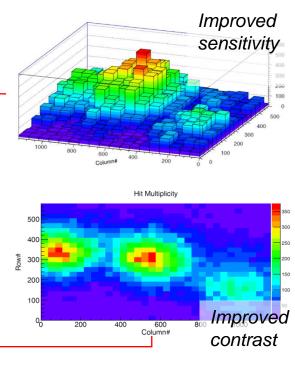


Can MAPS do it?



After ~10% of usual exposure time:





RNA as seen by CMOS MAPS (~ 2h, not optimized)

Excellent results with non-optimized hardware



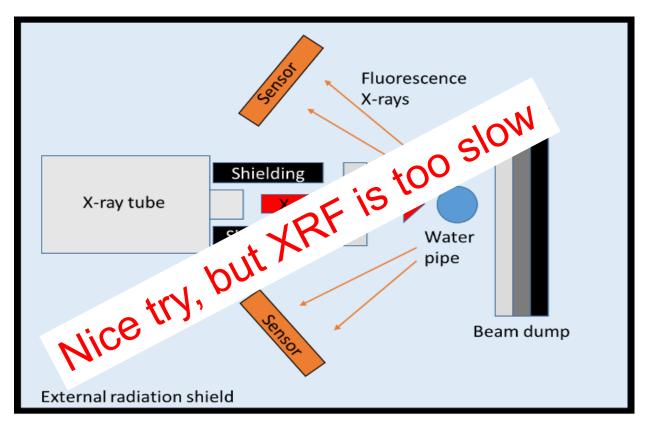
Question asked in the "Reduced Use of Water in Onshore Operations Challenge"

Could one build a near time broad band sensor for liquid composition?



Idea: Use X-Ray Fluorescence analysis (XRF)



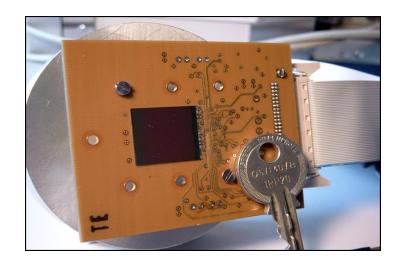


- Irradiate sample, e.g. water, with X-rays
- Measure spectrum of Fluorescence X-rays
- Extract atomic composition of sample from spectrum



Can MAPS do something here?





MAPS with 1 MPixel and fully analog readout.

	Diodes per Sensor	Rate per diode	Total rate
Silicon Drift Det.	1	100 kHz	100 kHz

MAPS may accelerate XFR by factor 100 – 1000 => Game changer for some applications?

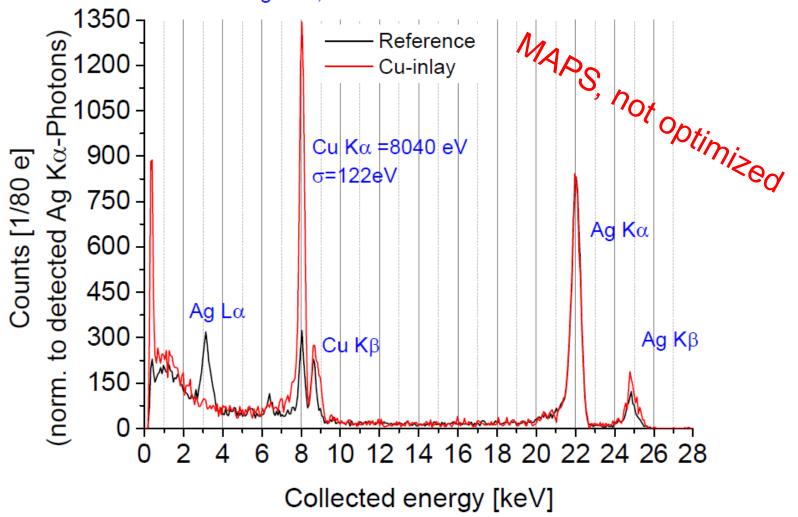


And the spectrum?







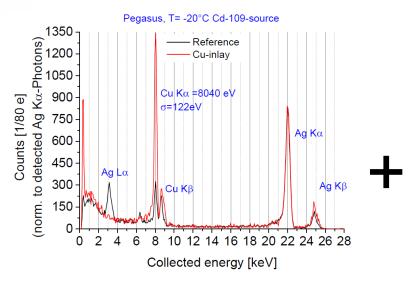


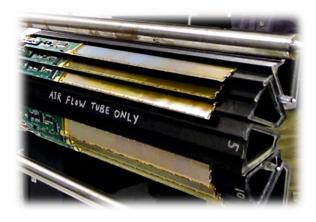
MAPS show a highly competitive energy resolution



What else?

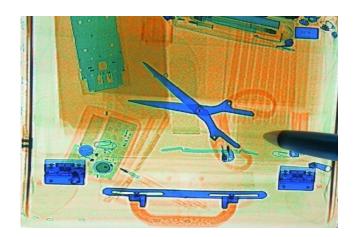






Energy resolution

Large surface pixel sensor



Colored X-ray pictures



The dream



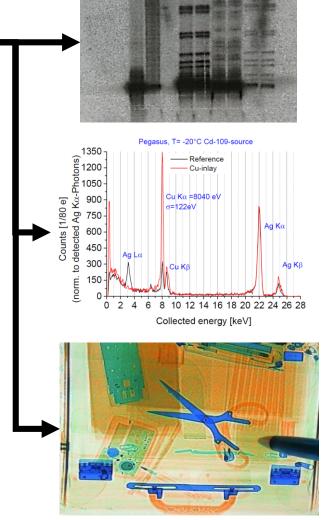




- Back thinning
- Stitching
- Analog/digital high speed readout

Build β - and X-ray imagers and commecialize them.

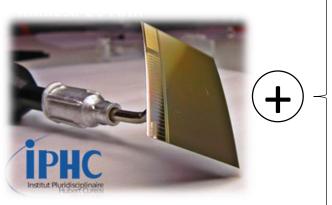
Boost science and applications in the field of analytics and industrial quality control





The technology





Back thinning: Bring active volume to surface.

G. Deptuch et al., Nucl. Instr. Meth. A543, 537 (2005)

Depletion + spectroscopic readout:

D. Doering et al., JINST C01013 (2016)

Stitching: Sensors with big surfaces

S.E. Bohndiek et al., *IEEE TNS*, vol. 56, p. 2938 (2009)

The technologies are individually demonstrated. Merge them to step forward.

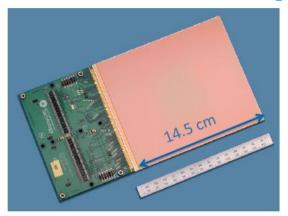


The synergies





Wafer-scale integration





Courtesy: N. Guerrini Rutherford Appleton Laboratory

Silicon Genesis 20 µm thick wafer

Wafer-scale integration possible due to stitching

- Would ease assembly of large areas
- · Will further push for low power design
- One fab in a foundry: 1Mwafers/year, for ALICE (10 m²) 1.4 kwafers (200 mm)

Flexible nature of thin Si (limits still to be tested with CMOS on top)

· Can we take advantage of this for lower mass detectors?

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Pushing those technologies will guide experiments in high energy physics to new limits.



The dream







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