

# Characterisation of thick pixelated CZT sensors using MAXIPIX

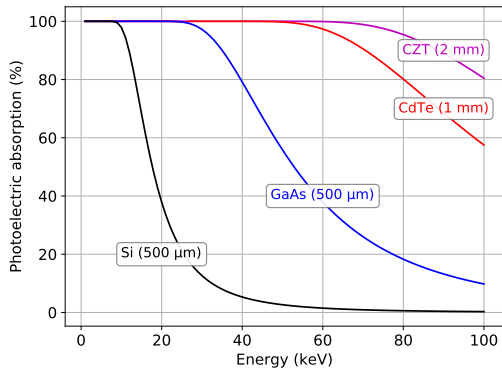
Stergios Tsigaridas

Iworld 2019, Kolympari, Crete, Greece.  
Tuesday 9<sup>th</sup> July, 2019

# Motivation for CZT

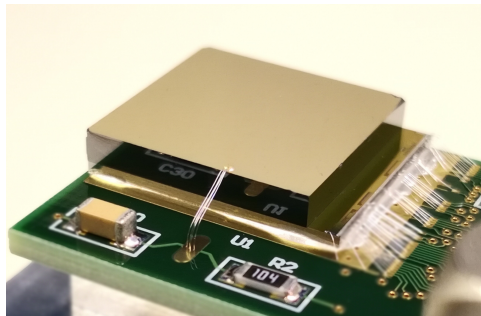
- ESRF in shutdown phase for its upgrade (P. Fajardo's talk this morning)
- Need for efficient detectors at moderate and high x-ray energies (30-100 keV)
- Research programme for high-Z sensors
- CZT could be a promising alternative
- Limitations? Leakage current? etc.

Property	Si	GaAs.	CdTe	CZT
Z (average)	14	32	50	49.1
Density ( $\text{g cm}^{-3}$ )	2.33	5.32	5.85	5.81
Energy gap (eV)	1.12	1.42	1.44	$\geq 1.6$
Intr. carrier conc. ( $\text{cm}^{-3}$ )	$\sim 10^{10}$	$2 \cdot 10^6$	$\sim 10^7$	$\sim 10^7$
W-value (eV)	3.62	4.3	4.43	4.64

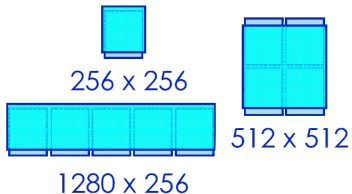


Ref: Data obtained from XCOM NIST database

- Collaboration with IMEM (Parma)
- Redlen “high-flux” CZT
- Maxipix system (Timepix)
- Bump bonding by ADVACAM
- Wire bonding by HCM.SYSTREL



Sensor	Samples	Thickness (mm)	Pixel ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Module id.
CZT	2	2	110	D140844 / tpxatl164
		2	110	D140845 / tpxatl165
CZT	2	2	55	D140531 / tpxatl166
		2	55	D140540 / tpxatl167

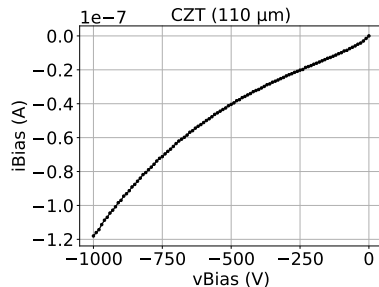
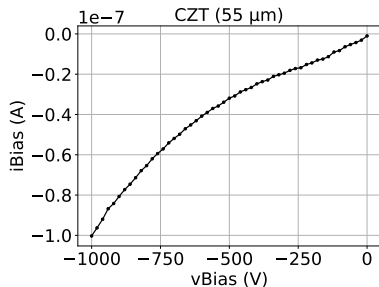
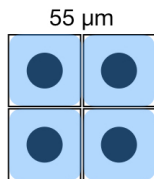
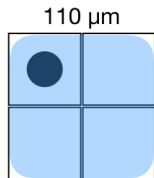


- Developed by ESRF (Medipix2/Timepix)
- 1.4 kHz maximum frame rate
- $2 \cdot 10^5$  counts/pixel maximum count rate
- 0.29 ms dead time at 100 MHz clock
- Minimum threshold  $\sim 4$  keV
- 11810 pixel counter depth

Ref: C. Ponchut et al. 2011 JINST 6 C01069

# Leakage current vs bias voltage

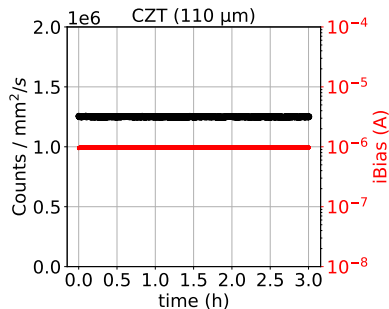
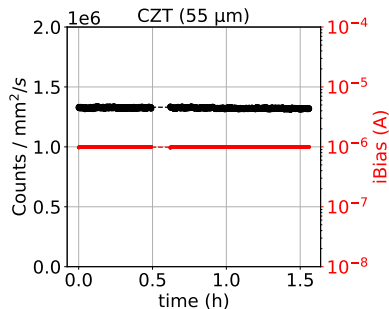
- No X-rays
- Current we see at the power supply



	55 $\mu\text{m}$	110 $\mu\text{m}$
Sensor bias voltage (V)	-1000	-1000
Bias leakage current ( $\mu\text{A}$ )	0.10	0.12
Equivalent pixel leakage current (pA)	1.52	7.32

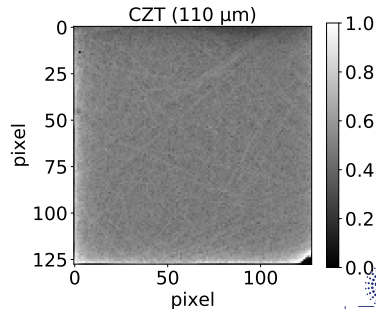
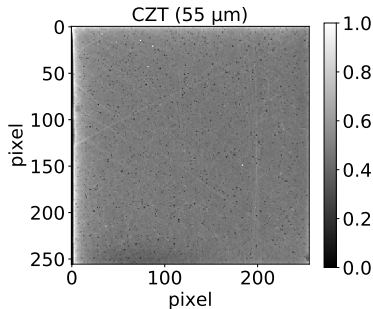
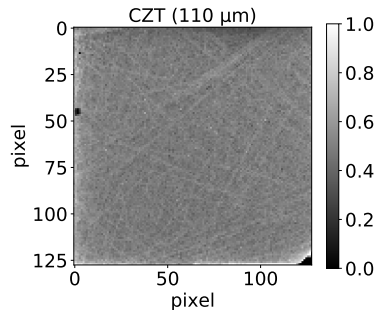
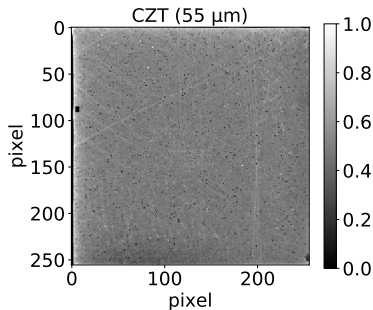
# Stability test

- COMET X-ray tube (up to 160 keV)
- W Anode/250  $\mu\text{m}$  W filter ( $\sim 60$  keV)
- Tube settings (80 kV/8.0 mA)
- Detector 1.07 m away from source
- Ramp up voltage and X-rays on  
 $E_{\text{thl}} = E_{\text{beam}}/2$



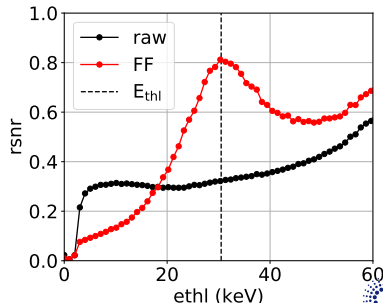
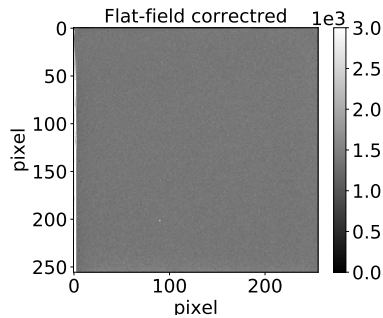
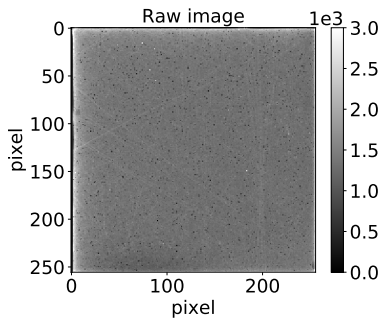
# Flood images

- Top:  $E_{\text{beam}} = 22 \text{ keV}$
- Bot:  $E_{\text{beam}} = 60 \text{ keV}$
- $E_{\text{thl}} = E_{\text{beam}}/2$
- No significant difference
- Bias contact on the left



# Relative signal-to-noise ratio (rSNR)

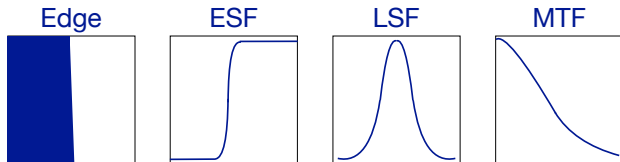
- Flat field correction needed due to spatial inhomogeneity
- Valid only for images taken at the same conditions
- Make use of rSNR to quantify its effectiveness
- Calculate rSNR with varying energy threshold



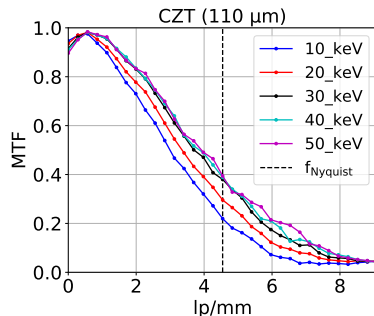
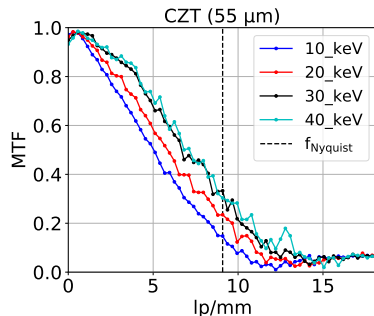
$$rSNR = \frac{SNR_{\text{image}}(\text{ROI})}{SNR_{\text{poisson}}(\text{ROI})} = \frac{\frac{\text{mean}(\text{ROI})}{\sigma(\text{ROI})}}{\sqrt{\text{mean}(\text{ROI})}} = \frac{\sqrt{\text{mean}(\text{ROI})}}{\sigma(\text{ROI})}$$



# Modulation transfer function (MTF) - presampling

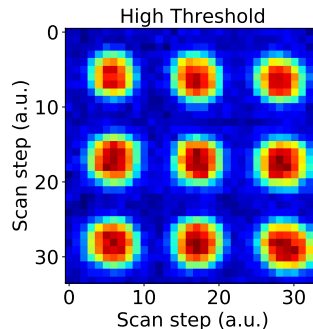
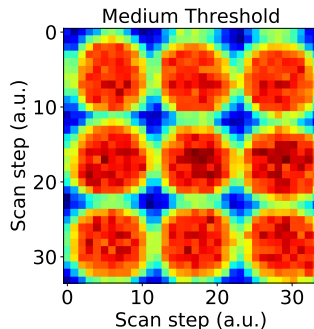
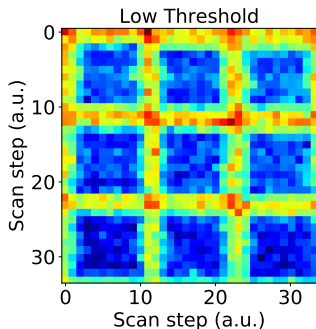
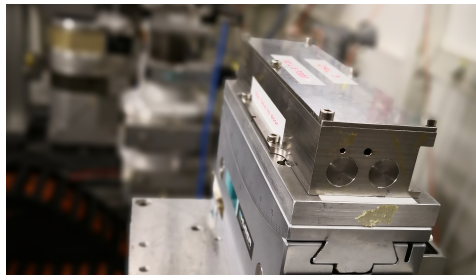


- $E_{\text{beam}} = 60 \text{ keV}$
- Make use of slanted edge method
- Edge/line spread functions (ESF/LSF)
- $\text{LSF}(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \{\text{ESF}(x)\}$
- $\text{MTF}(u) = |\mathcal{F}\{\text{LSF}(x)\}|$

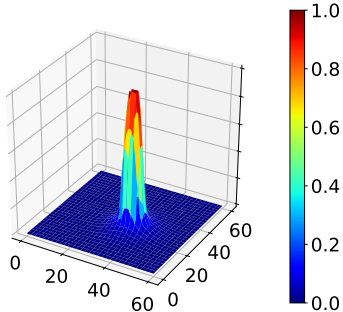
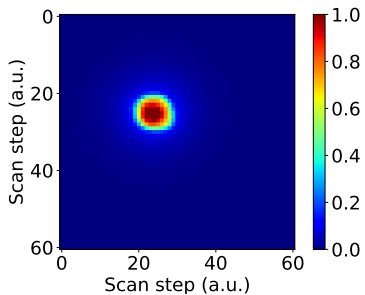


# Mesh scans with micro-focused beam

- 30 keV monochromatic beam
- ( $_4\text{Be}$ ) compound refractive lenses
- Beam spot  $\ll$  pixel size
- Precise mapping of a sensor area
- Effective pixel shape

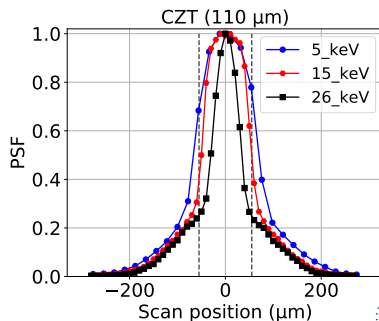
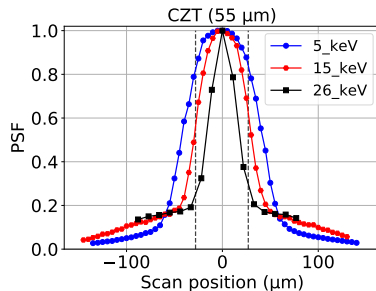


# Point spread function (PSF)



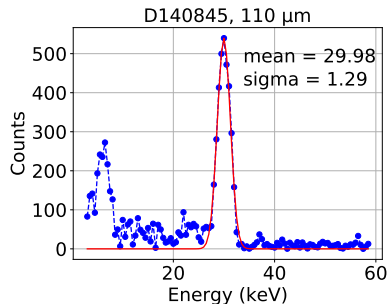
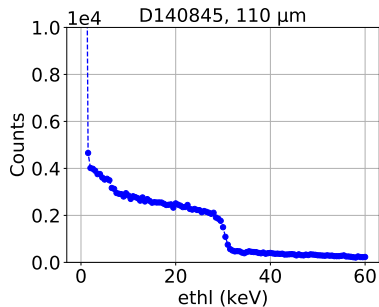
- Choose a single pixel within the scan area
- Extract the 1D PSF for various thresholds

Pitch ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	$E_{\text{thl}}$ (keV)	FWHM ( $\mu\text{m}$ )
55	5	85.63
	15	60.37
	26	35.86
110	5	137.44
	15	105.82
	26	65.01



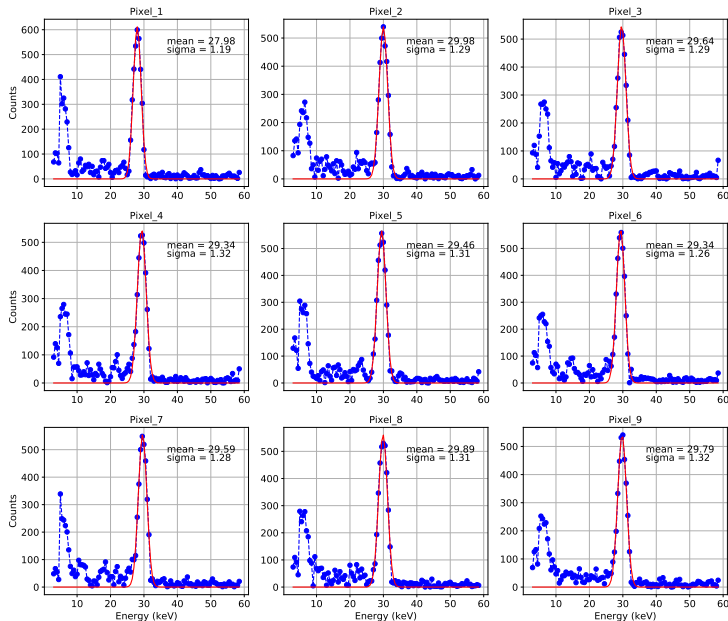
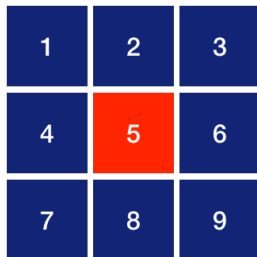
# Threshold scans and single pixel spectra

- Align beam at the center of a pixel
- Vary the discriminator threshold
- Measure the number of counts for each threshold step
- The derivative of the threshold scan gives the single pixel energy spectrum
- The peak should correspond with the beam energy



# Single pixel spectra of a $3 \times 3$ area

- CZT (2 mm,  $110 \mu\text{m}$ )
- Crosscheck for calibration



- Characterisation of "high-flux" CZT (Redlen) with X-rays up to 60 keV
- Stable performance over time, high spatial resolution despite the thickness
- Work in progress (DQE, CCE,  $\mu\tau$ , simulations, etc.)
- More tests with standard CZT (IMEM) and thick GaAs:Cr

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Thank you!

