



TIMEPIX3

First measurements and characterization of a hybrid pixel detector working in event driven mode

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OUTLINE

- Introduction to Timepix3
- Measurement setup
- Noise measurements
- Threshold spread
- Count rate performance
- Energy calibration in Photon Counting mode
 - Energy resolution
 - Threshold and gain dispersion
- Energy calibration in Time over Threshold mode
 - Energy resolution
 - Gain dispersion
- Time walk correction
- Time and energy measurements of cosmic particles
- 3d track reconstruction using depth of interaction information

SPECIFICATIONS

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-

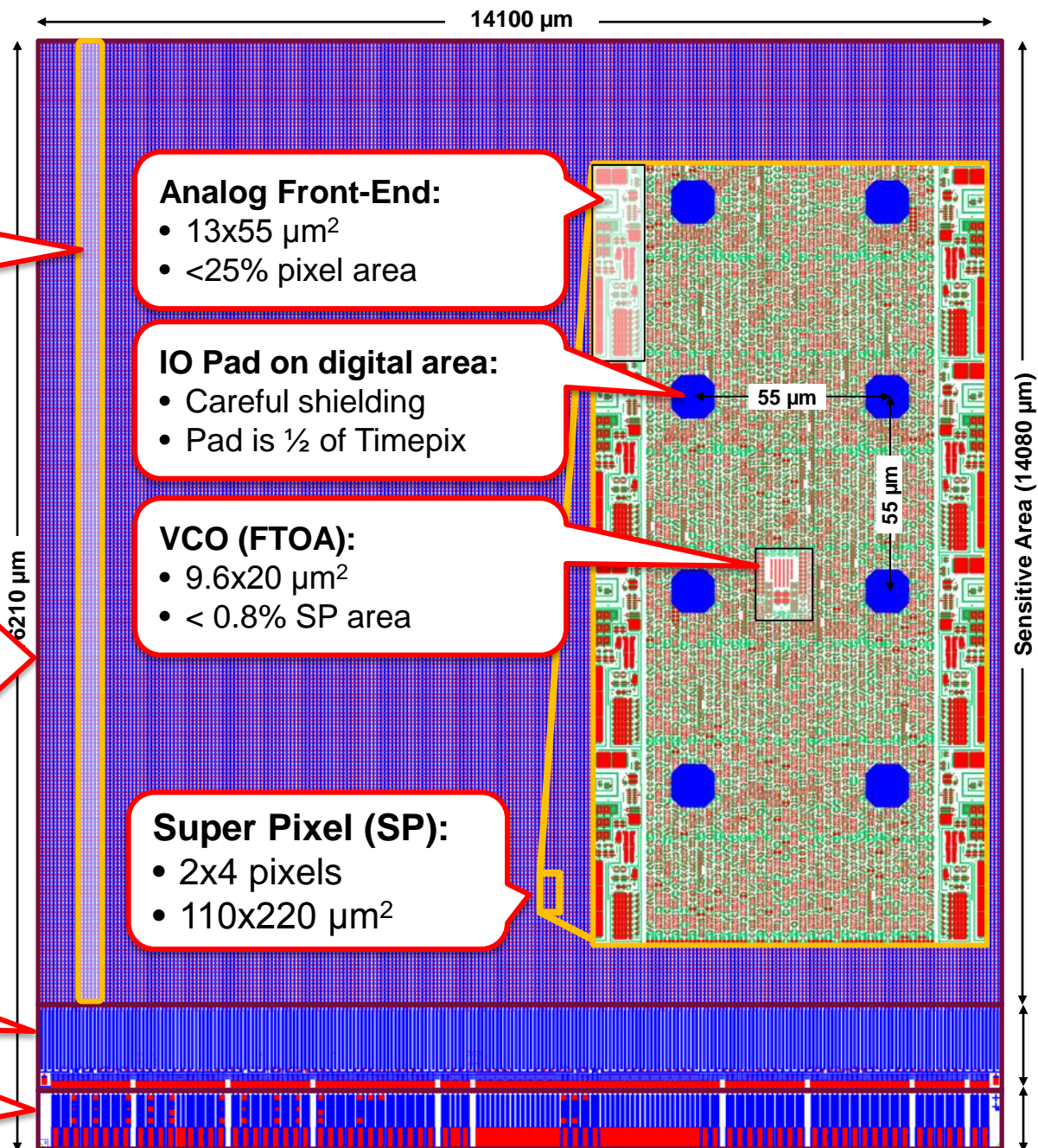
Double column:
2x256pixels
64 super pixels

Full Pixel Matrix:
256x256 pixels
128 double columns

8192 VCOs
(640MHz)
177 Mtransistors

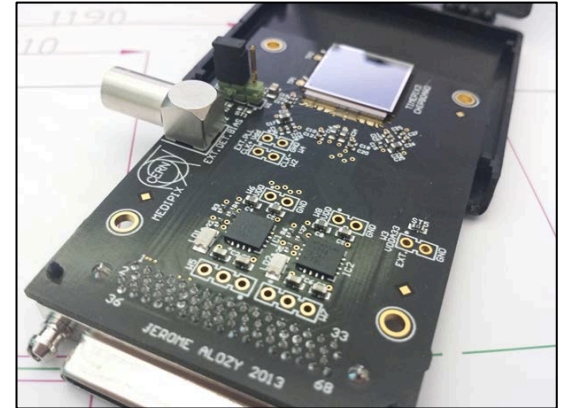
Active Periphery

Pad Extenders:
Removed if TSV

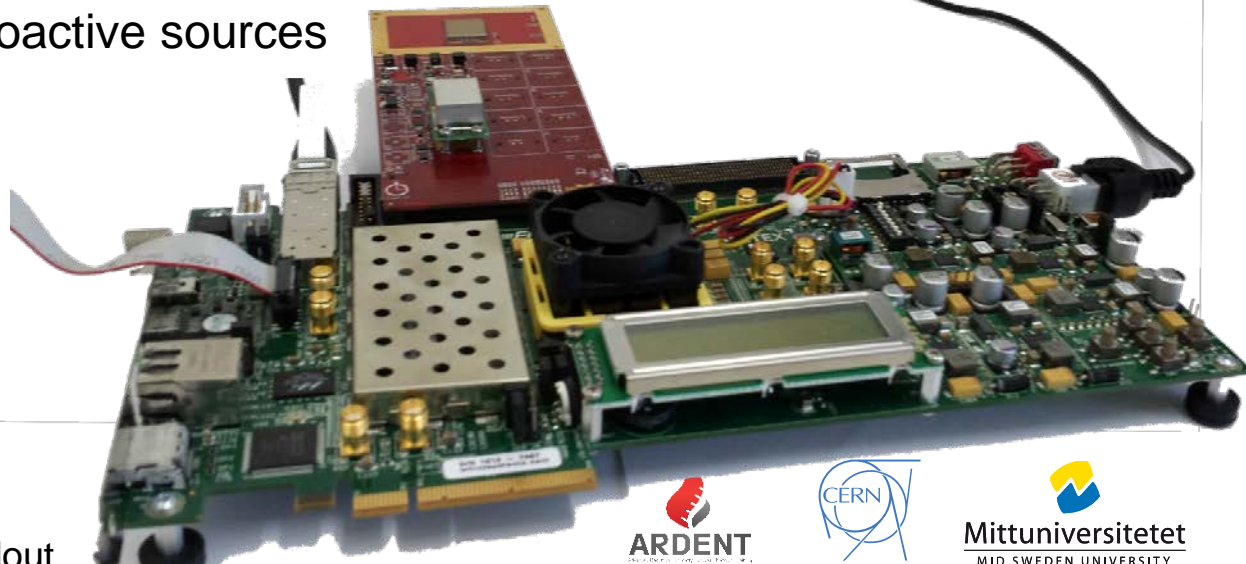


MEASUREMENT SETUP

- Timepix3 mounted on CERN PCB
- 300um p-on-n Silicon sensor (ADVACAM)
- SPIDR Readout (NIKHEF)
 - Virtex 7 FPGA
 - 10 gigabit Ethernet link
 - Flexible and scalable firmware
 - Prototype built on evaluation board used but production version is under development
- Cu X-ray tube + radioactive sources

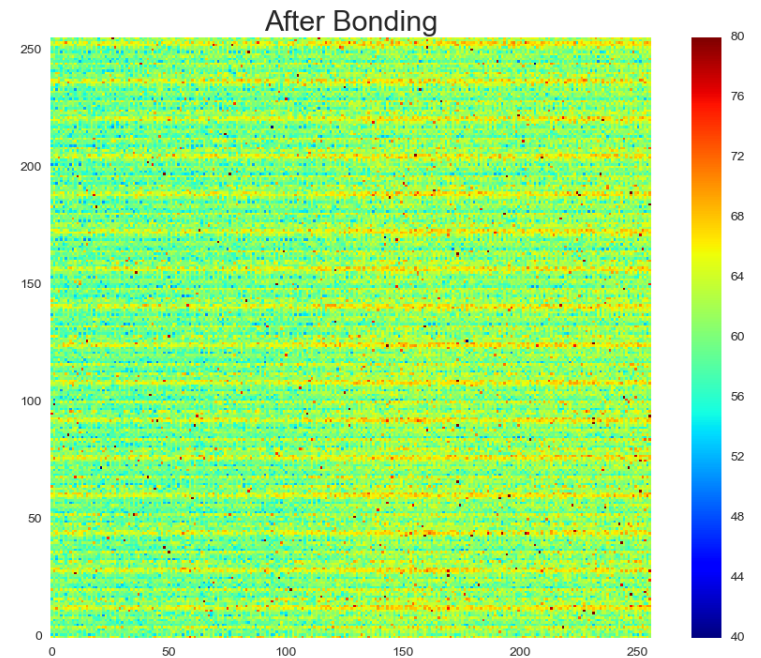
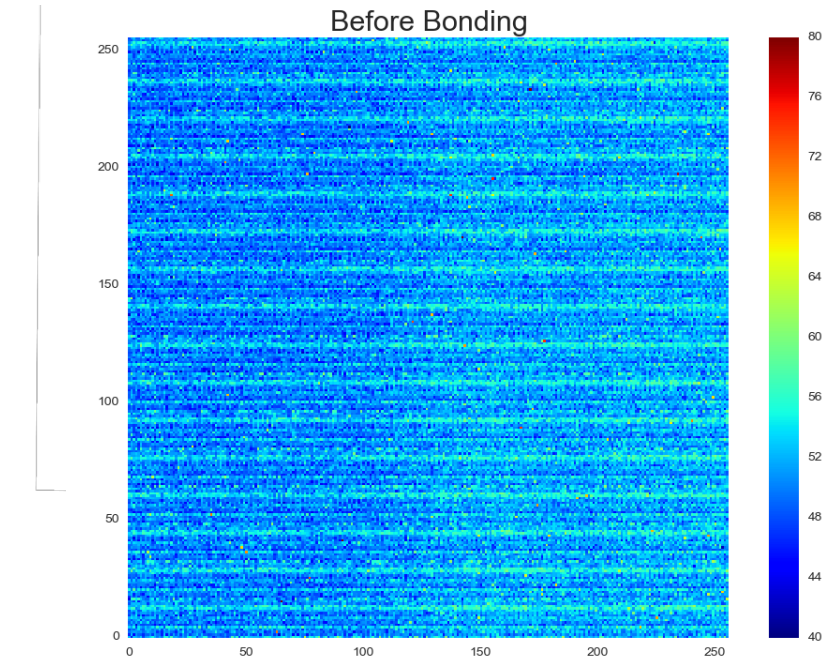
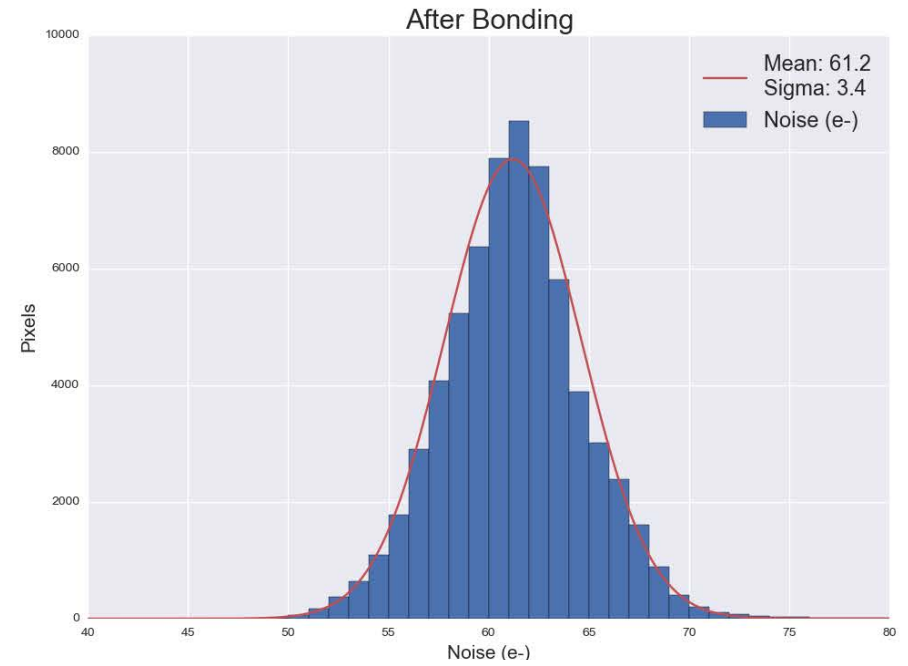
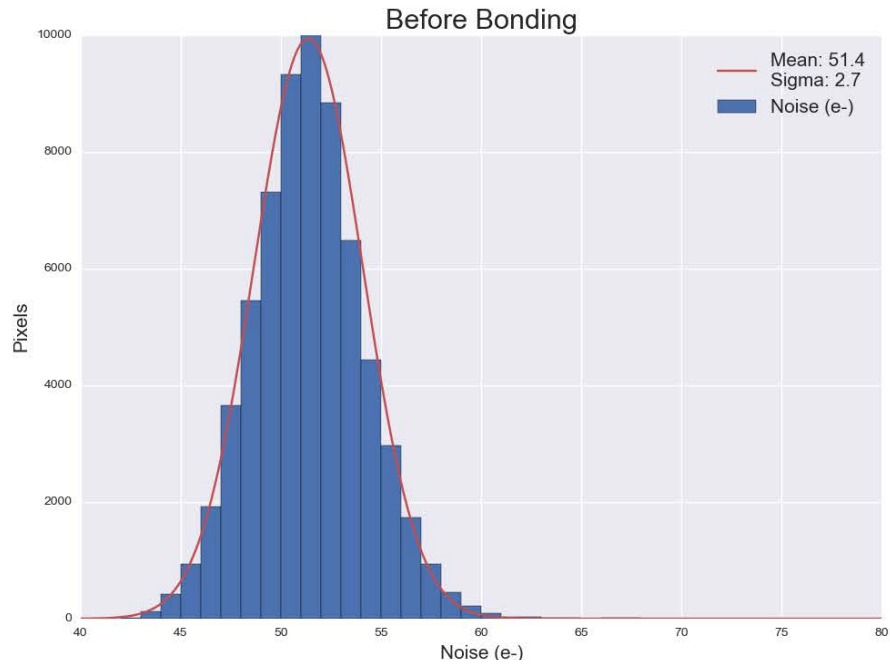


Timepix3 on Cern PCB

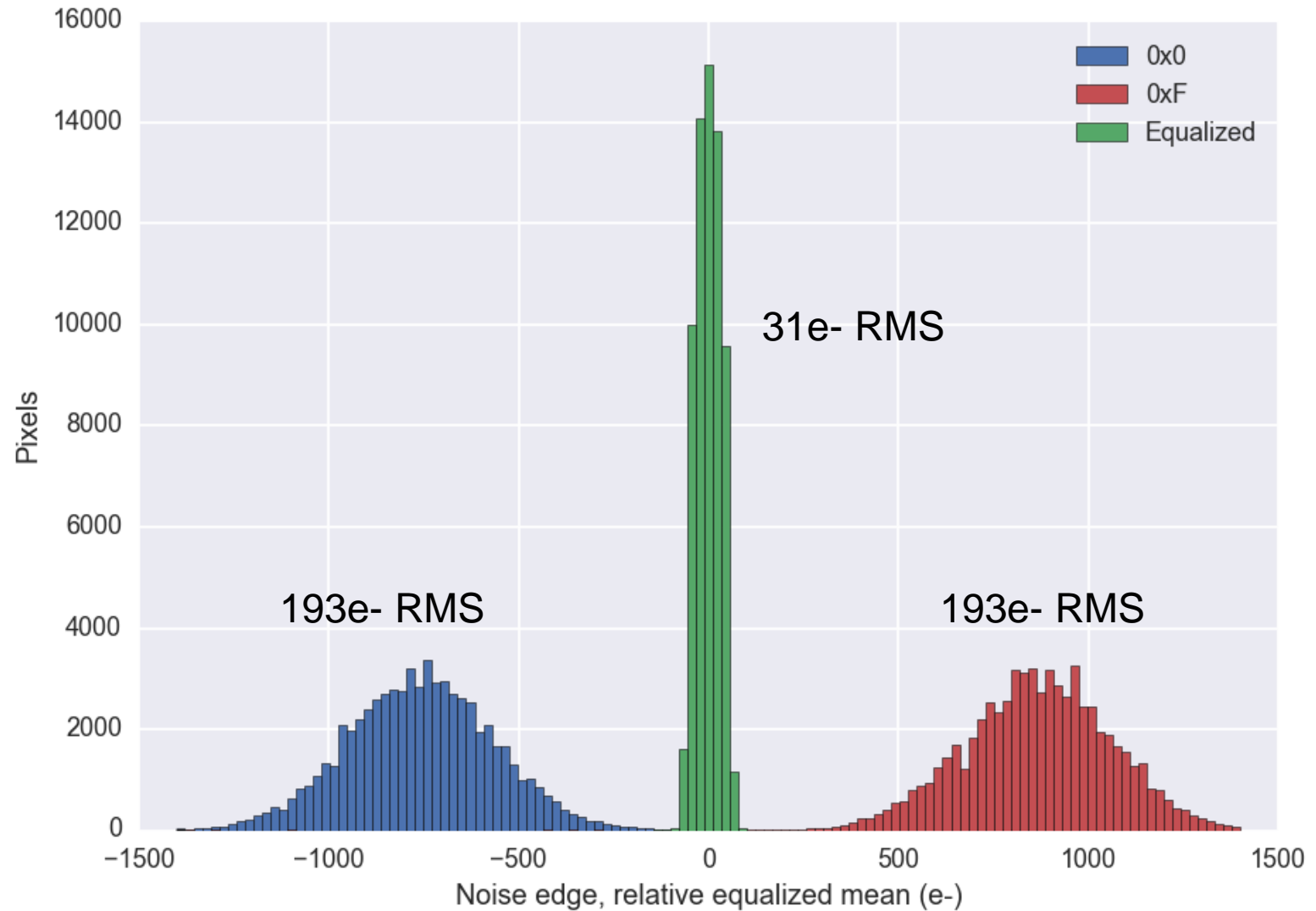


SPIDR Readout

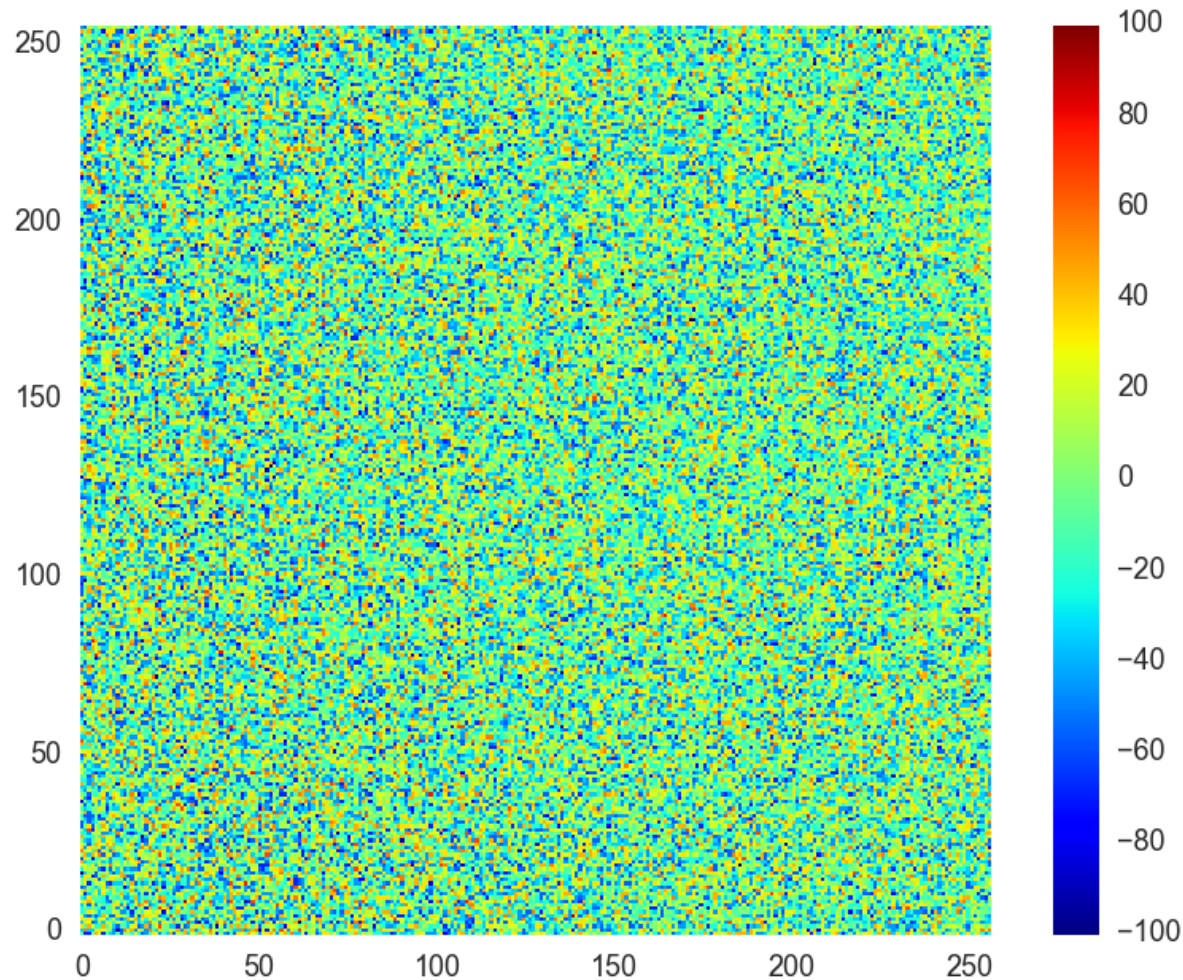
NOISE BEFORE AND AFTER BONDING



THRESHOLD DISPERSION

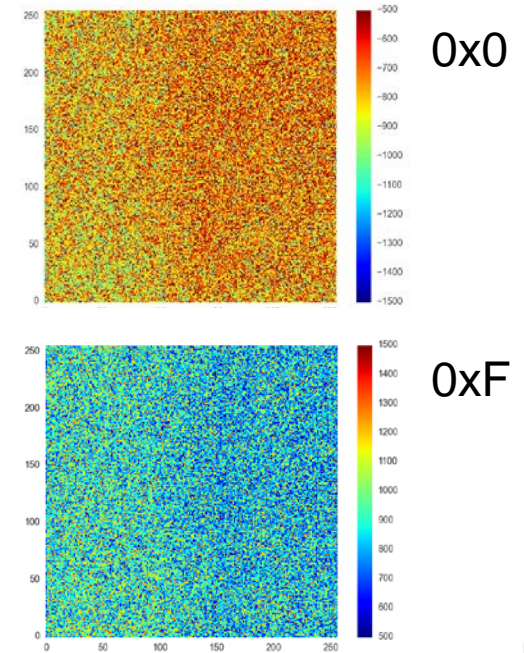


THRESHOLD DISPERSION

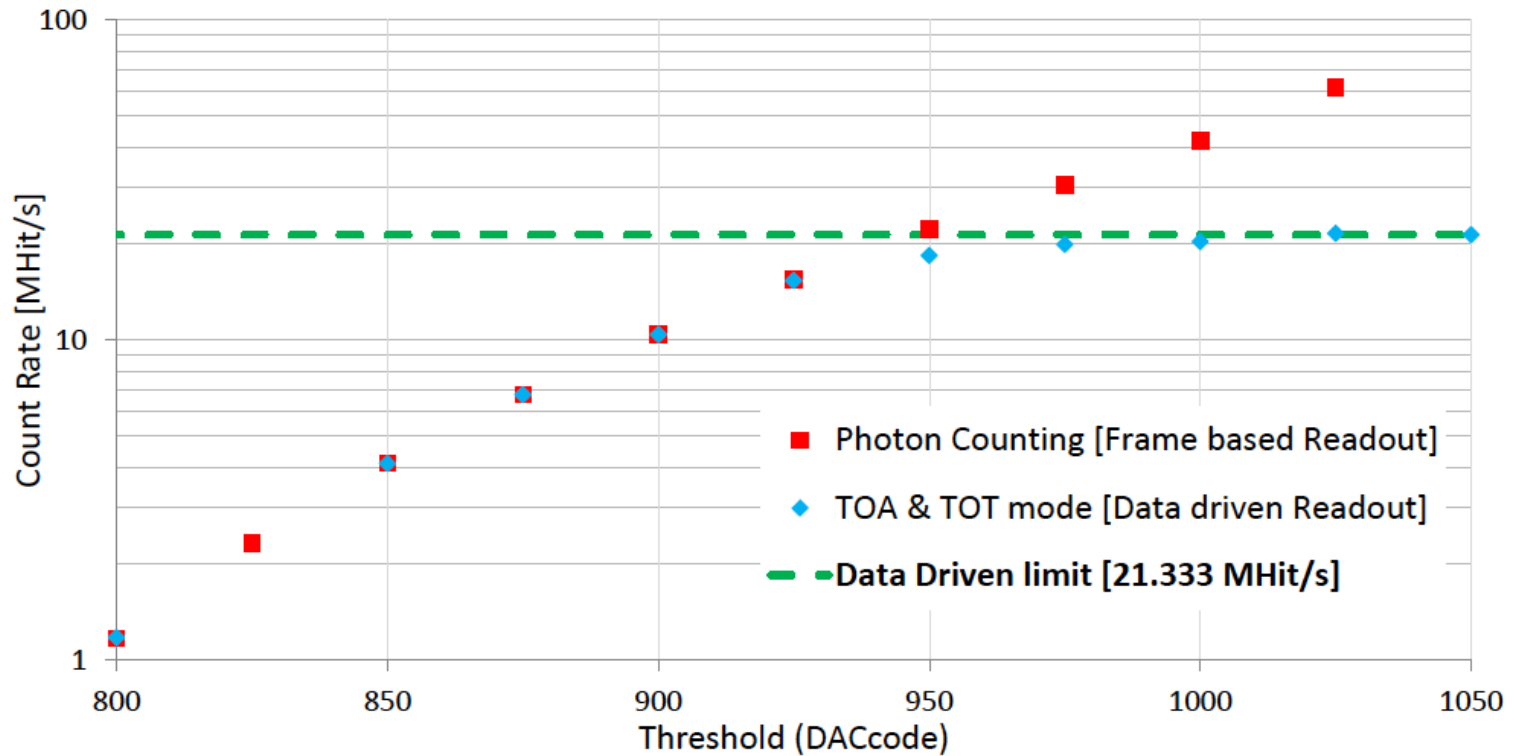


After equalization

Note: color scale 5x more narrow



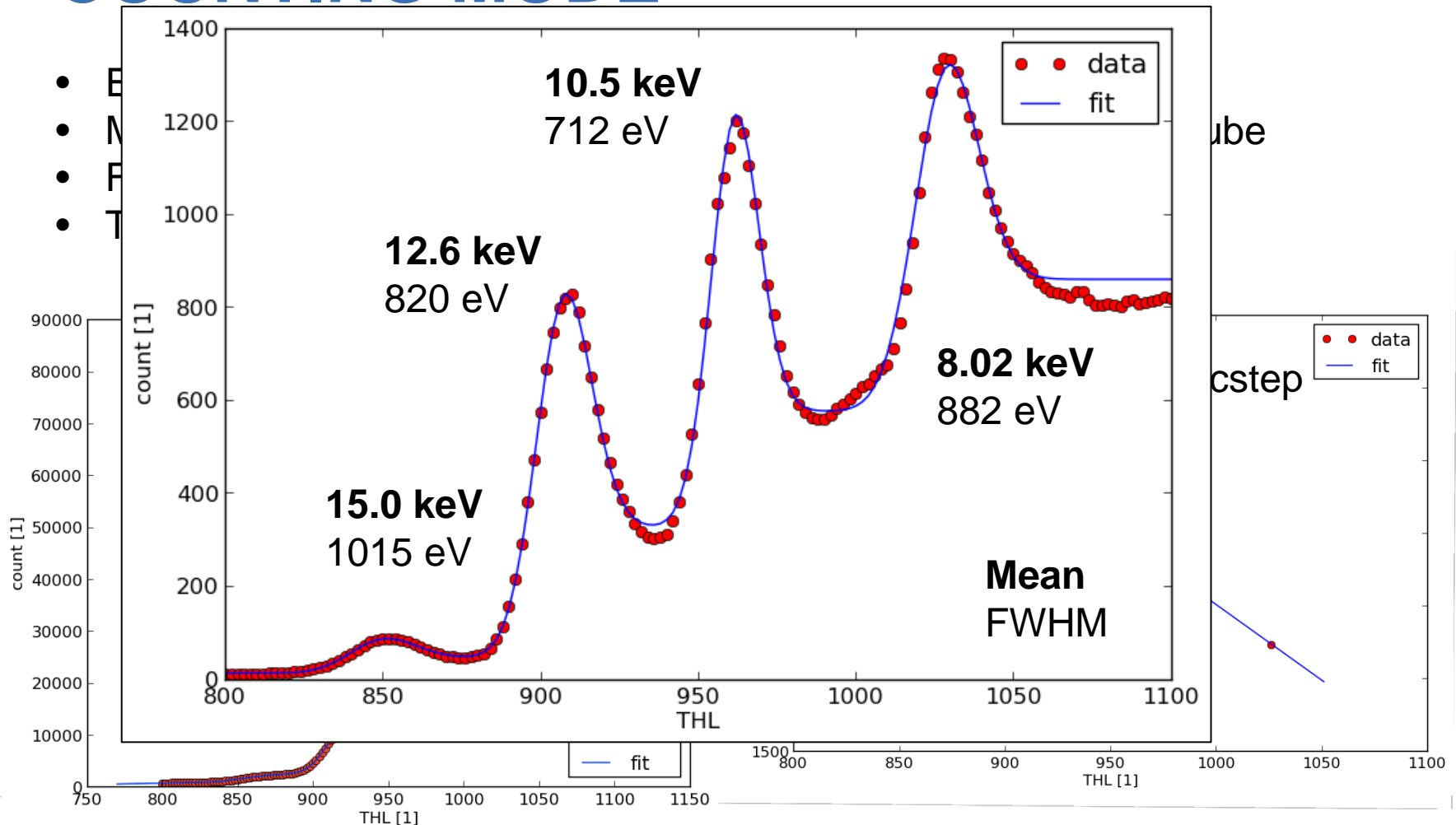
MAXIMUM COUNT RATE IN DATA DRIVEN MODE



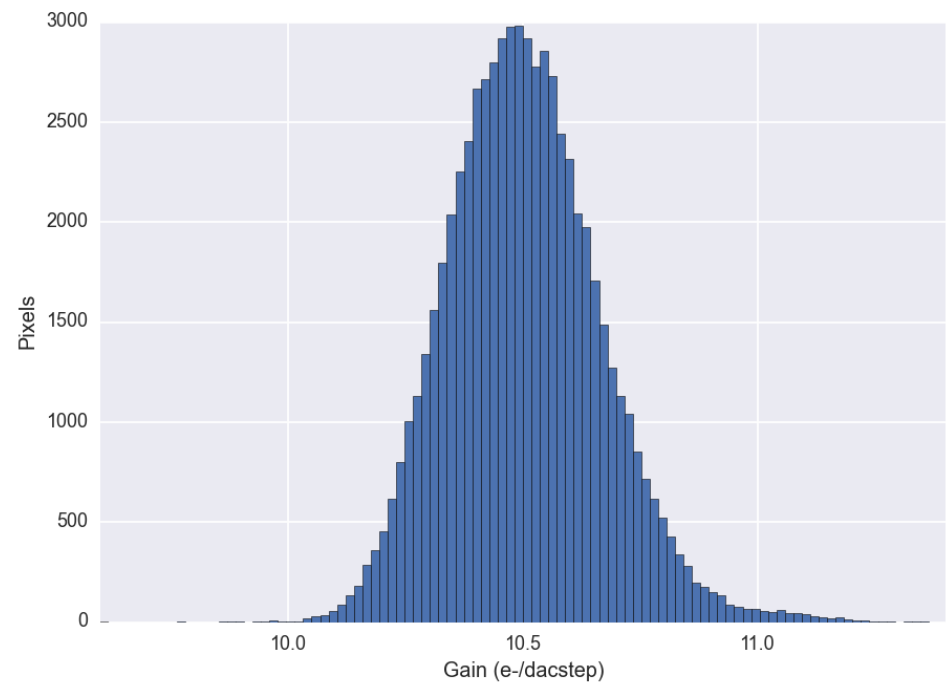
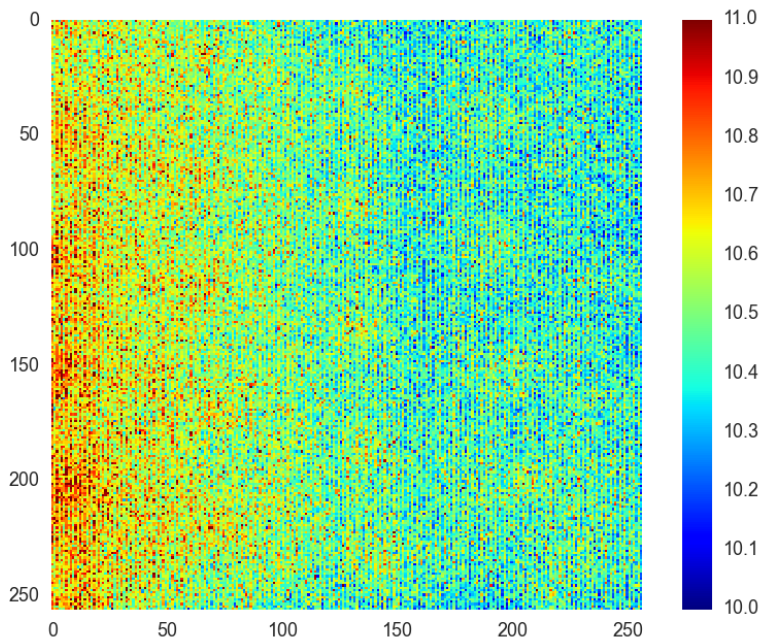
Measurement limited by output bandwidth (8x160Mbps)

Maximum possible count rate is 85.33 Mhits/s with 8x640Mbps

ENERGY CALIBRATION IN PHOTON COUNTING MODE

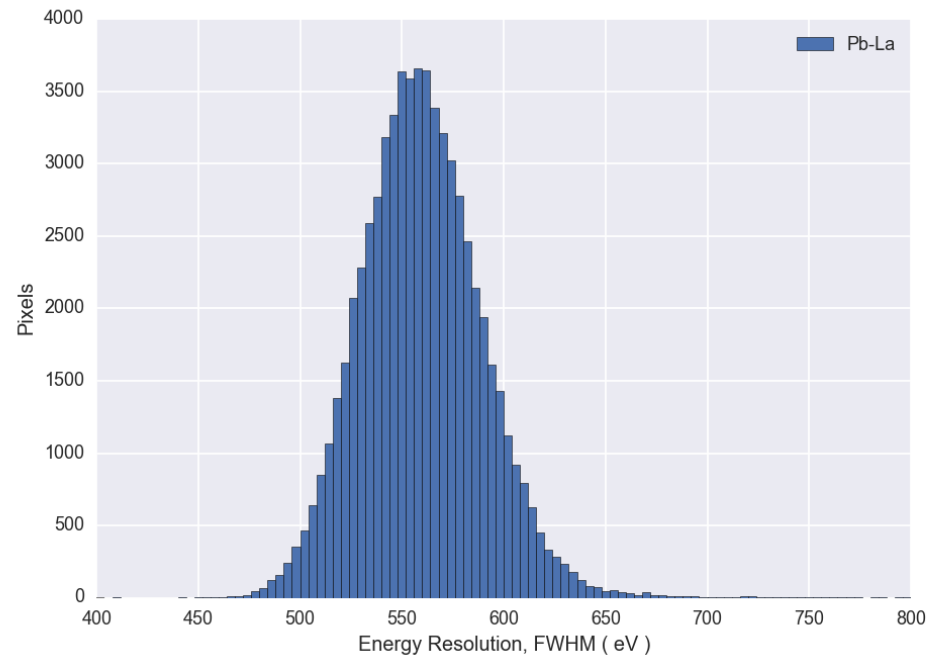
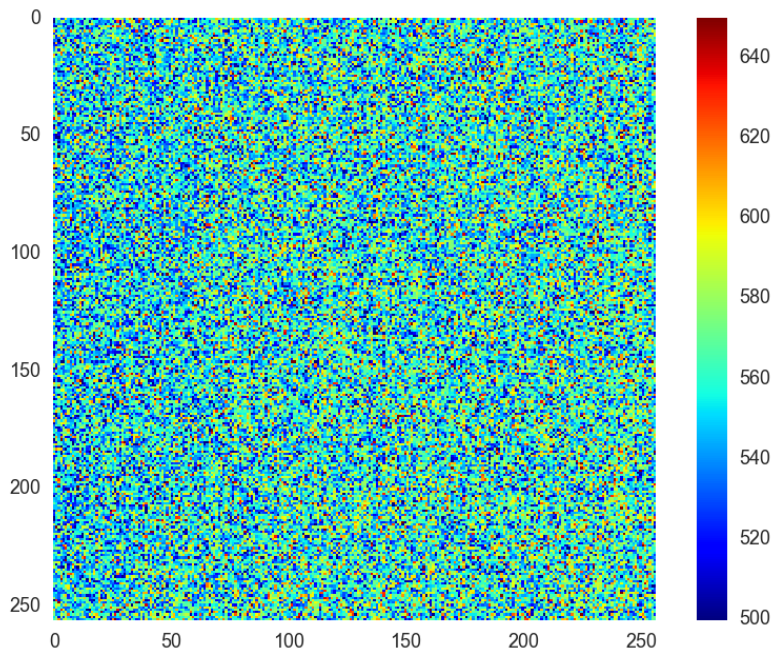


GAIN DISPERSION IN PHOTON COUNTING MODE



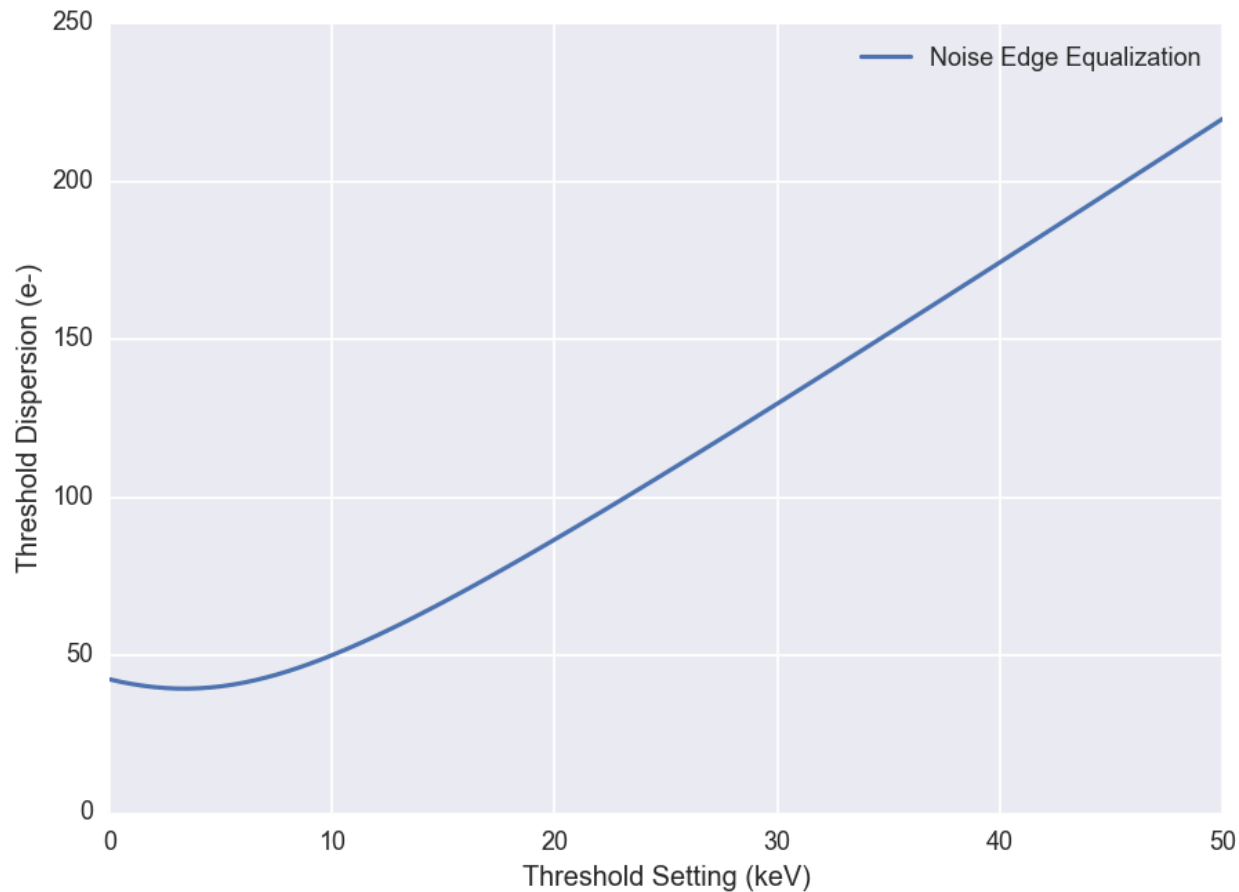
Mean: 10.5 e-
Sigma: 1.68%

SINGLE PIXEL ENERGY RESOLUTION



Mean 559 eV FWHM
Sigma: 6.15 %

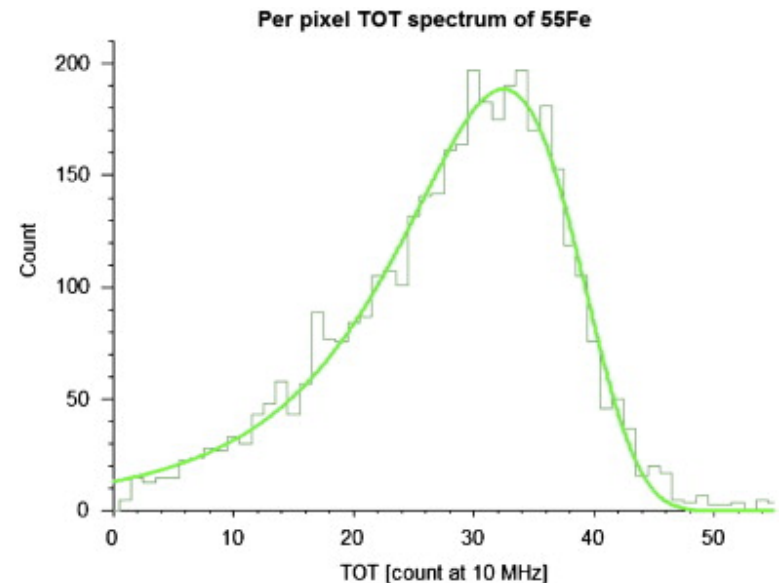
THRESHOLD DISPERSION IN PHOTON COUNTING MODE



Ikum: 5, 100V,

ENERGY CALIBRATION: TIME-OVER-THRESHOLD

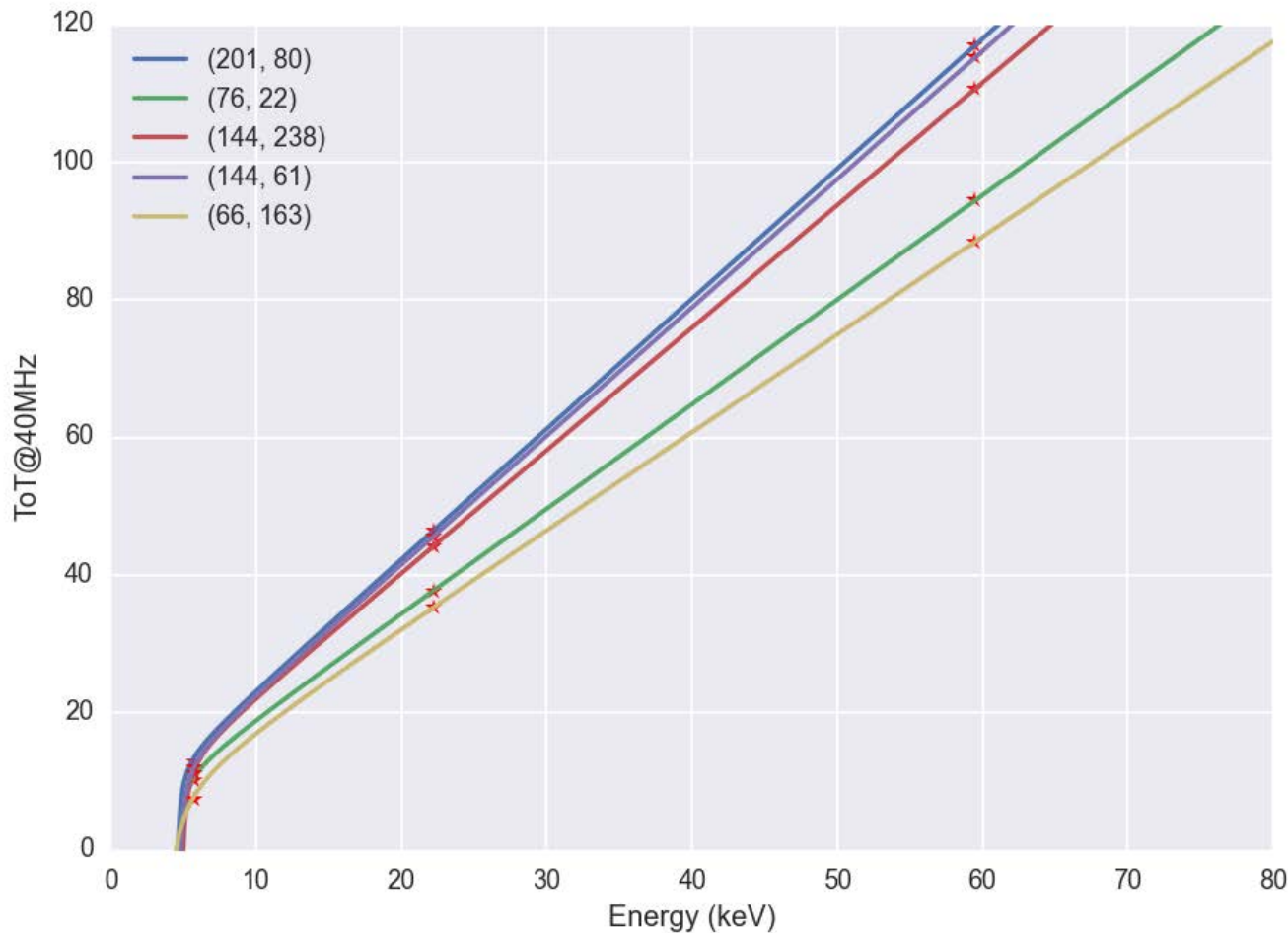
- Method published by J. Jakubek.
- Using only 3 peaks
- ^{109}Cd and ^{241}Am for linear range and ^{55}Fe in the non linear range



$$M_{a,b,c,t,\mu,\sigma,A}(s) = G_{\mu,\sigma,A}(f_{a,b,c,t}^{-1}(s))$$

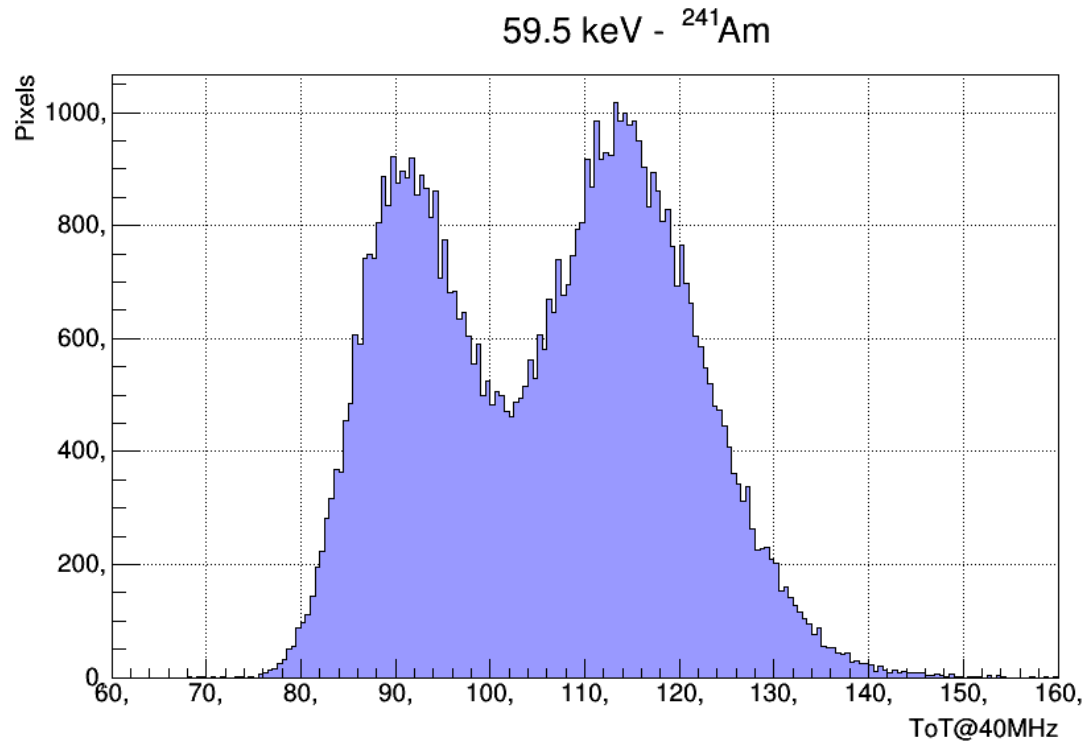
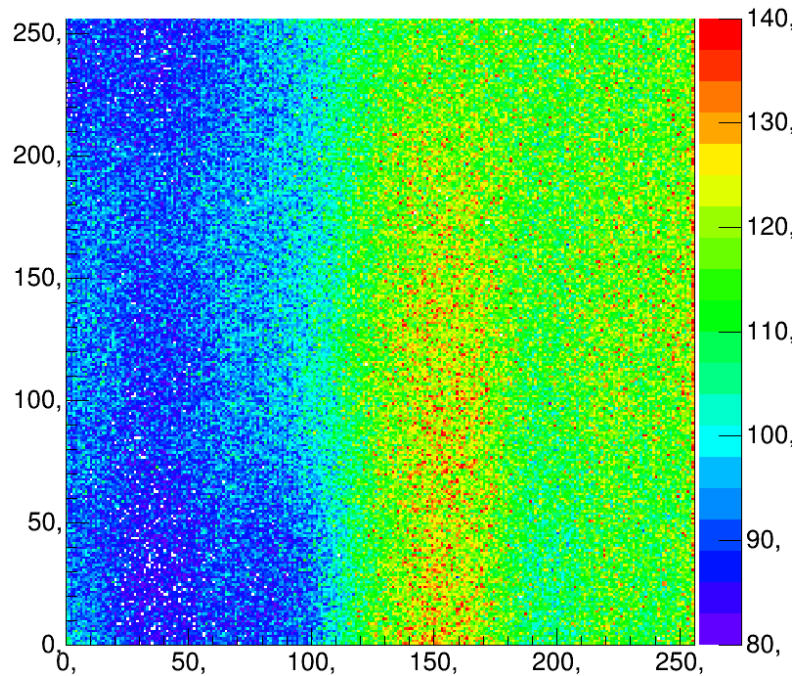
J. Jakubek, Precise energy calibration of pixel detector working in time-over-threshold mode
NIM-A Vol 633 Supplement 1 May 2011

ENERGY CALIBRATION: TIME-OVER-THRESHOLD



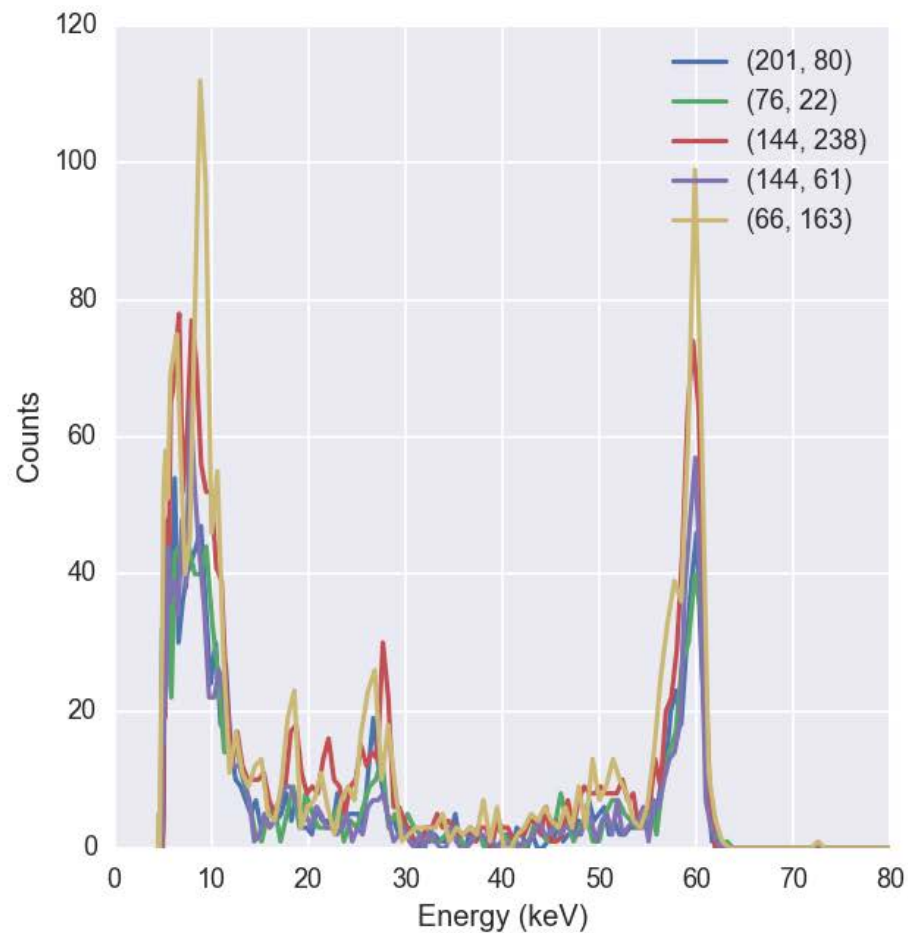
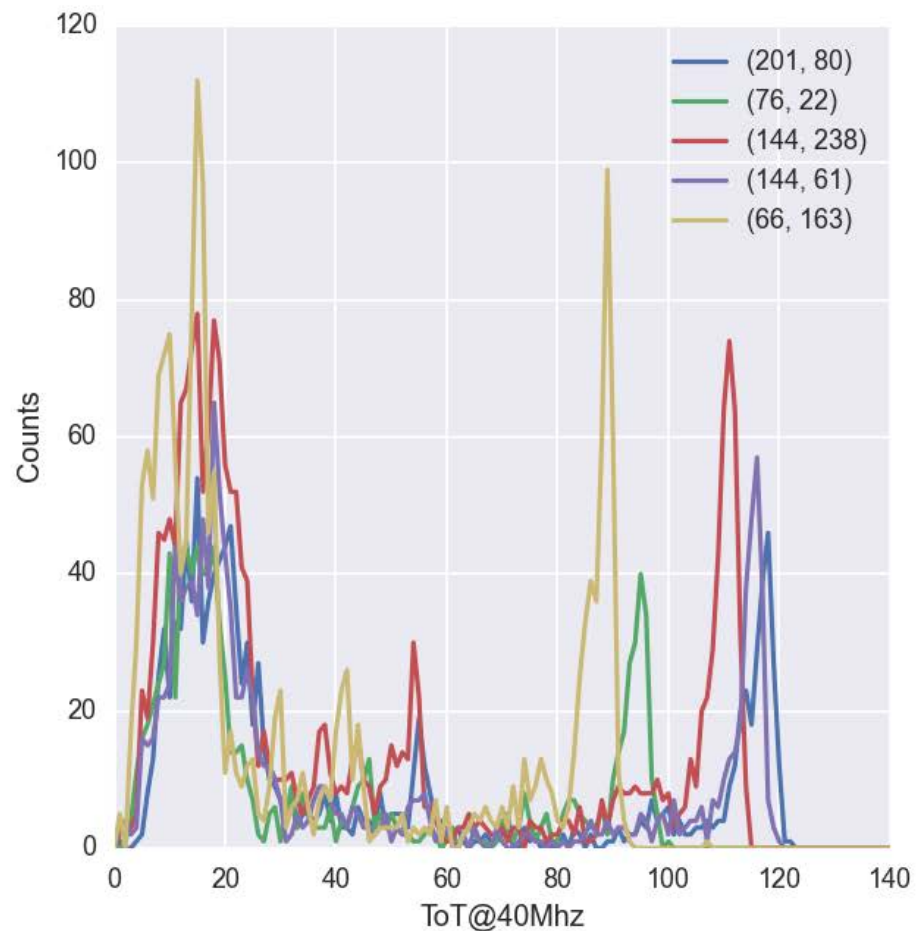
- TH ~ 1000e-
- Large spread in gain

^{241}Am PHOTOPEAK POSITION

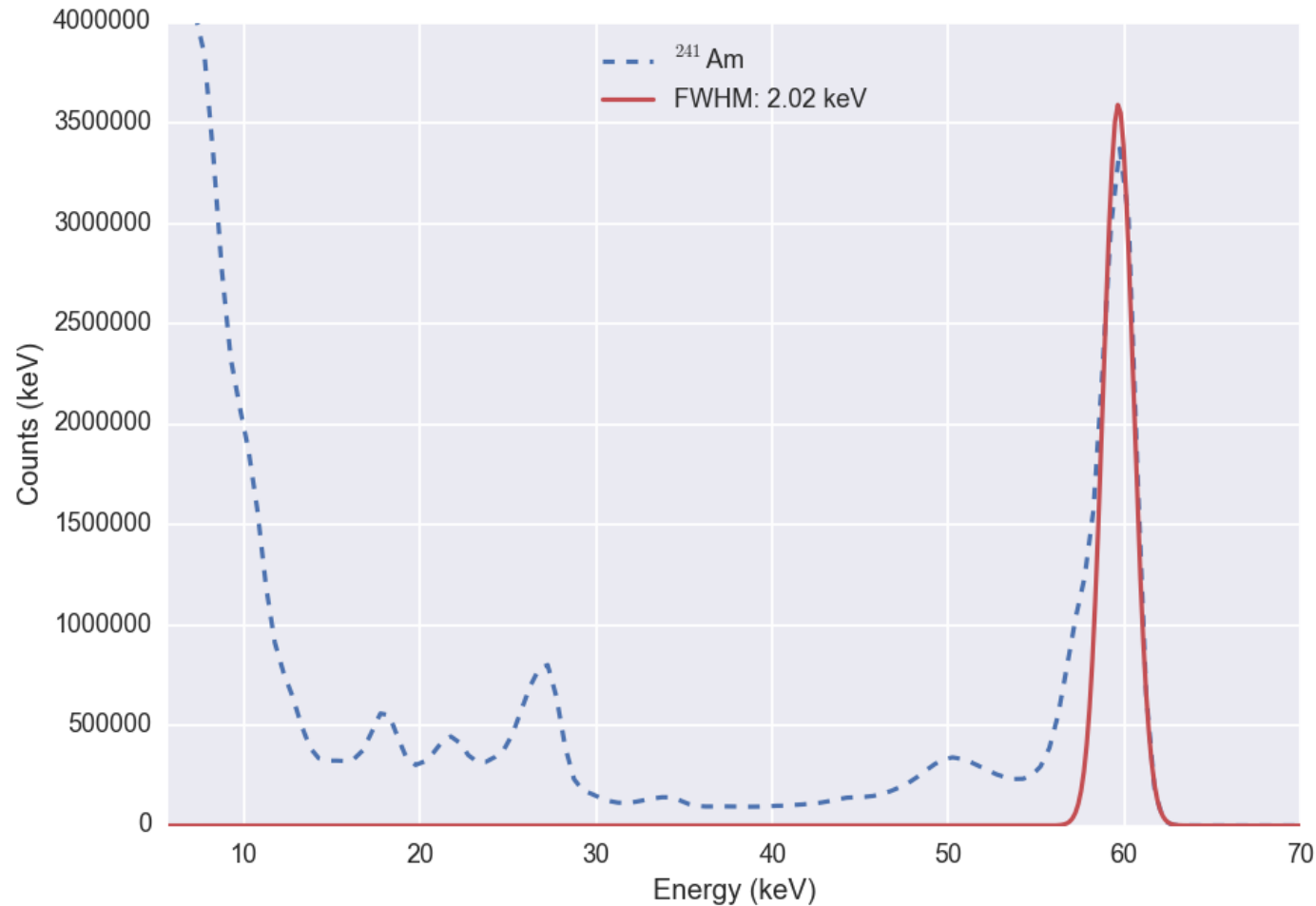


Gain spread from calibration: 14.5%

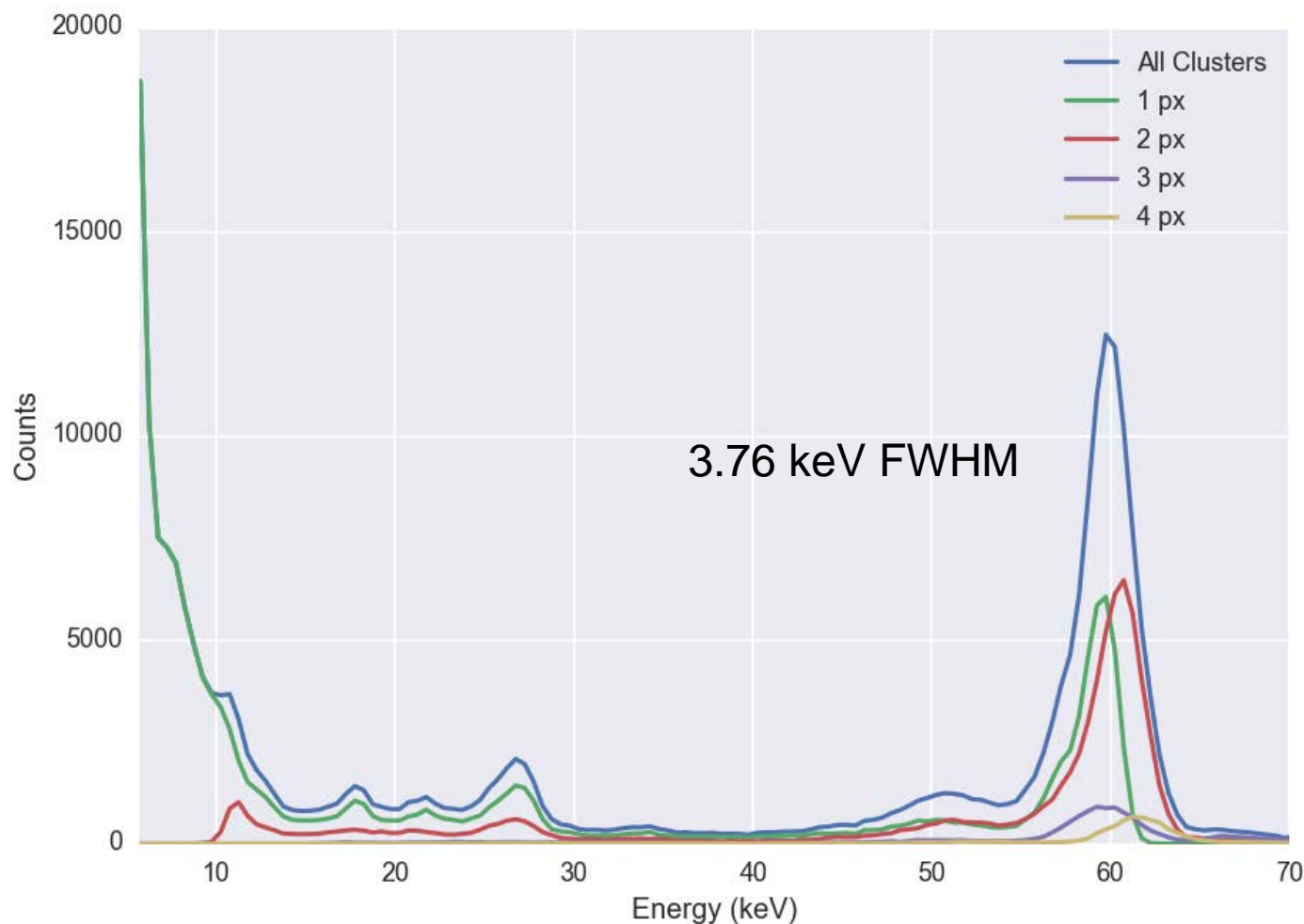
ENERGY CALIBRATION: ^{241}Am



ENERGY RESOLUTION FOR SINGLE PIXEL HITS USING FULL MATRIX

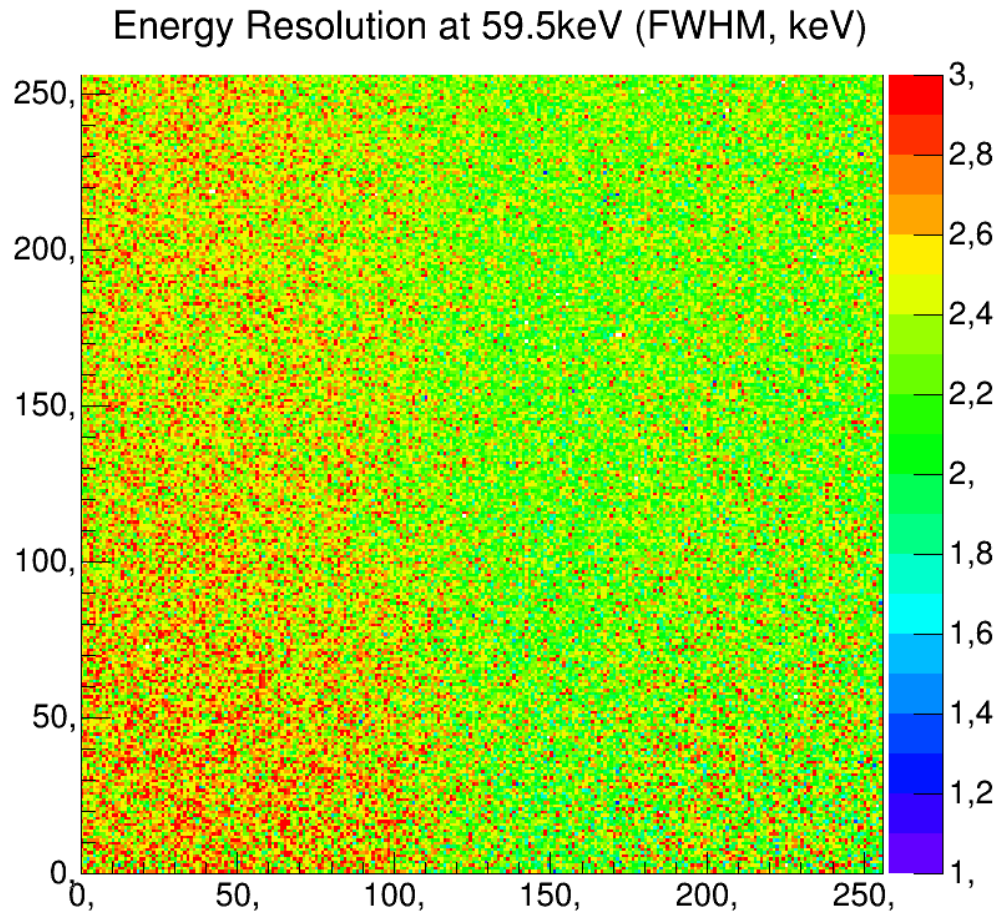


CALIBRATION VERIFICATION: ^{241}Am



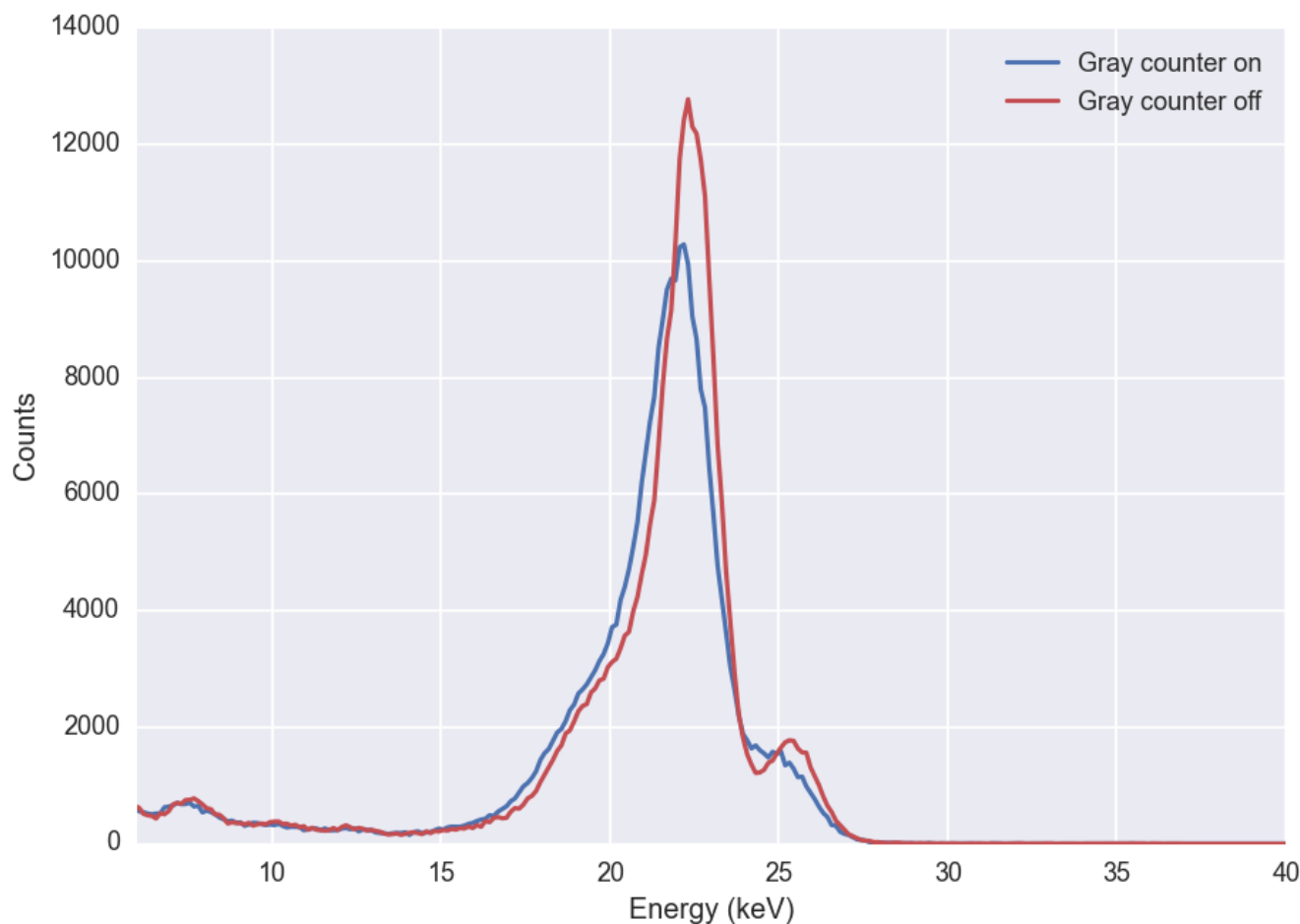
- “knee” for the surrogate is lower than Timepix1
- Need to fit on more points
- Better calibration will improve energy resolution

ENERGY RESOLUTION FOR SINGLE PIXEL HITS USING FULL MATRIX



Slightly worse energy resolution in the area with low gain but no big impact on overall energy resolution

NOISE COUPLING WITH TIMING ON

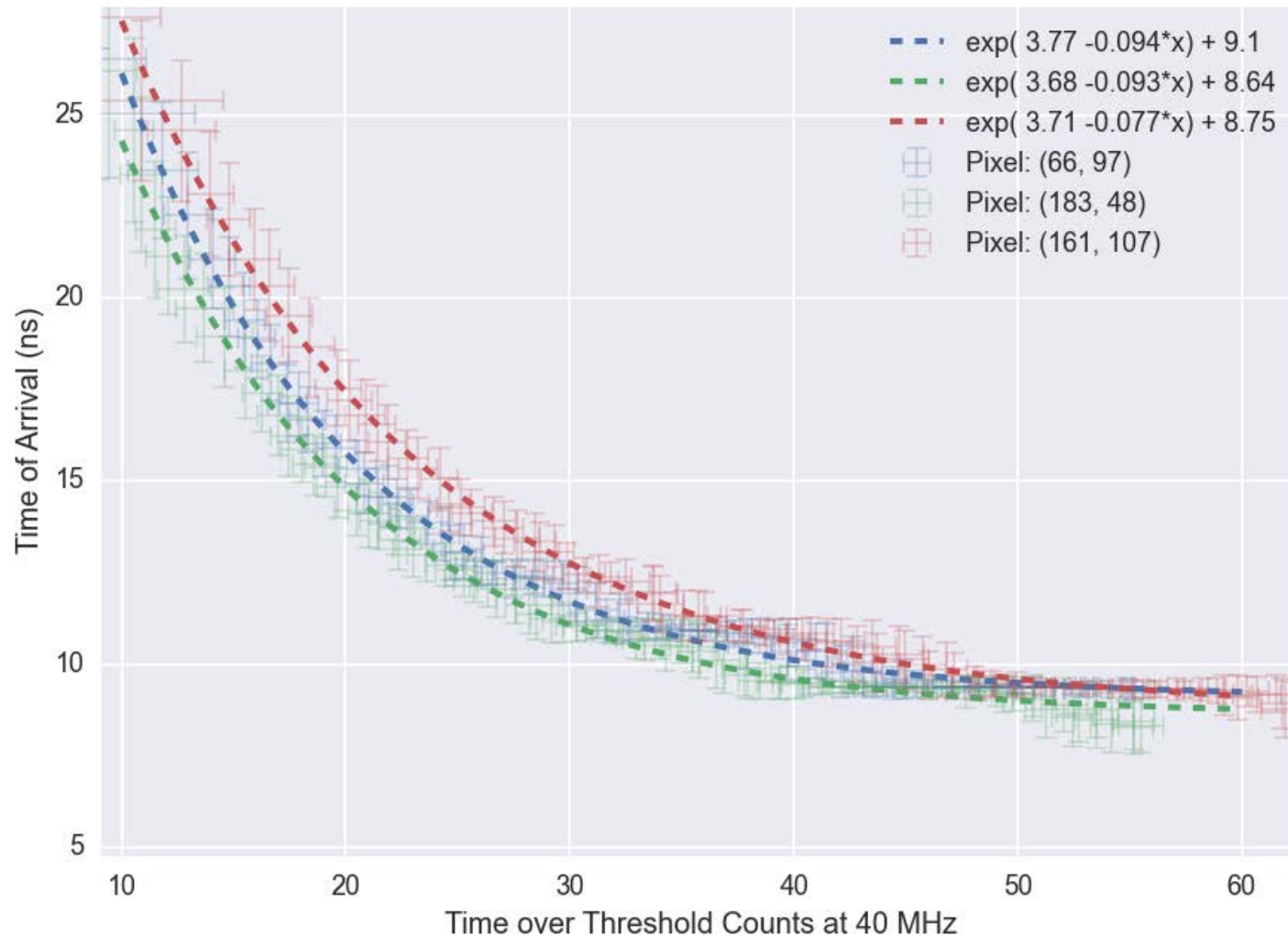


- ^{109}Cd (Ag XRF)
 - 22.1 keV
 - 24.9 keV
- FWHM: 1.92 keV
- FWHM: 2.44 keV
- Single pixel hits only
- Might impact lowest usable threshold for timing measurements

TIME WALK CORRECTION

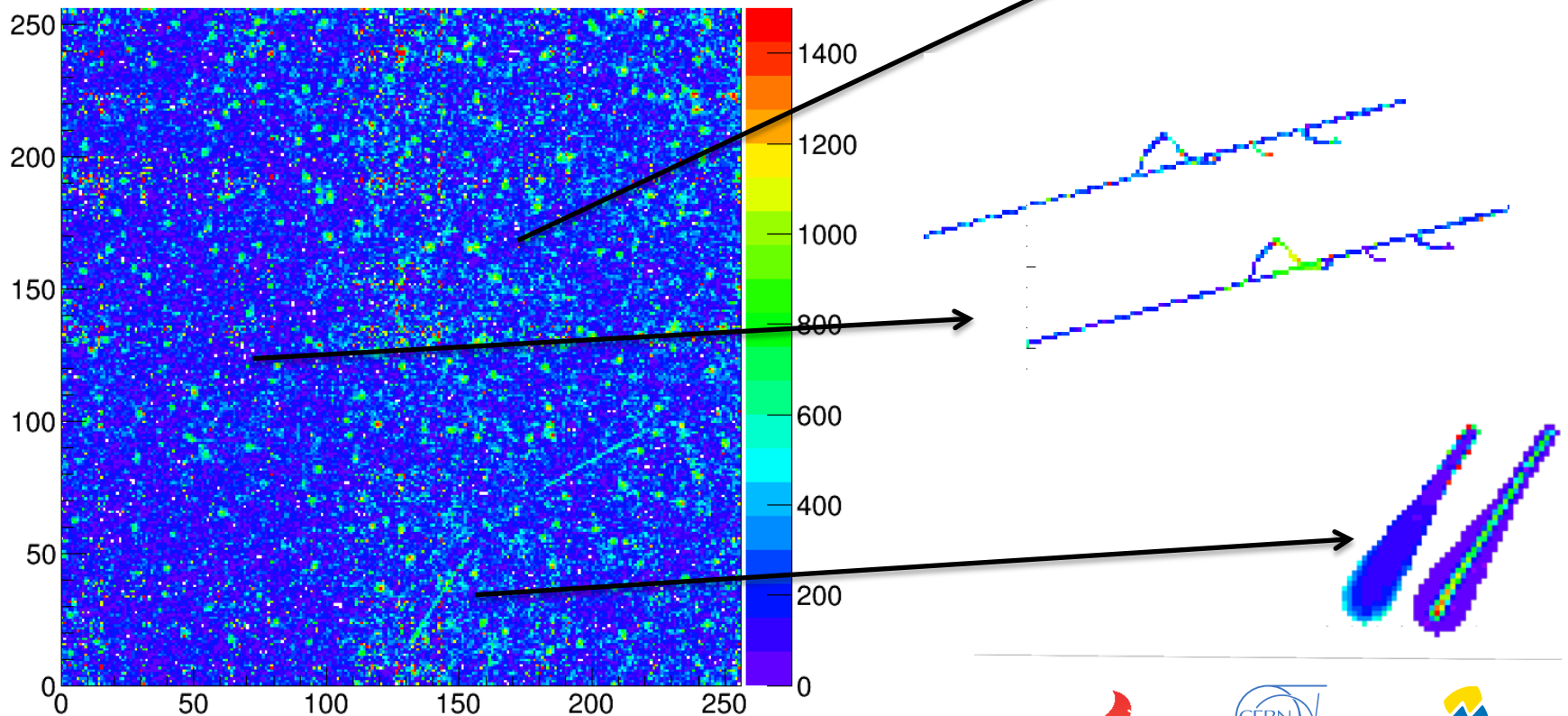
- Using time and energy information it is possible to correct for time walk.
- We measure the time walk by taking the difference between the digital and the analog test
- The response of each pixel is fitted with an exponential function + constant
- From this we extract time walk and latency
- *Note: To optimize time measurements the chip should probably be run with different DAC settings than in this experiment*

TIME WALK CORRECTION

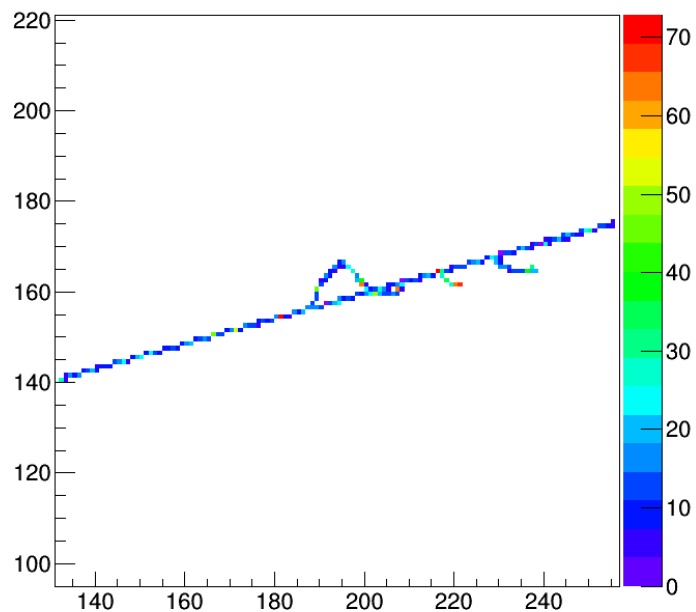


ENERGY AND TIME MEASUREMENTS WITH COSMIC PARTICLES

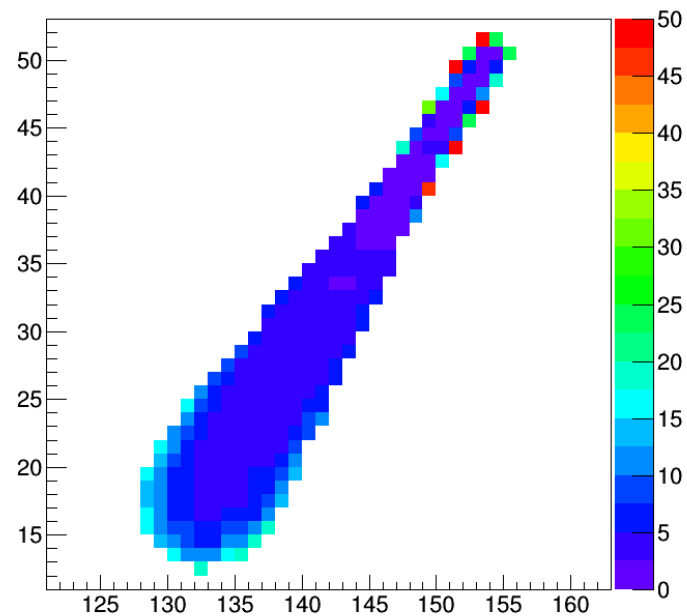
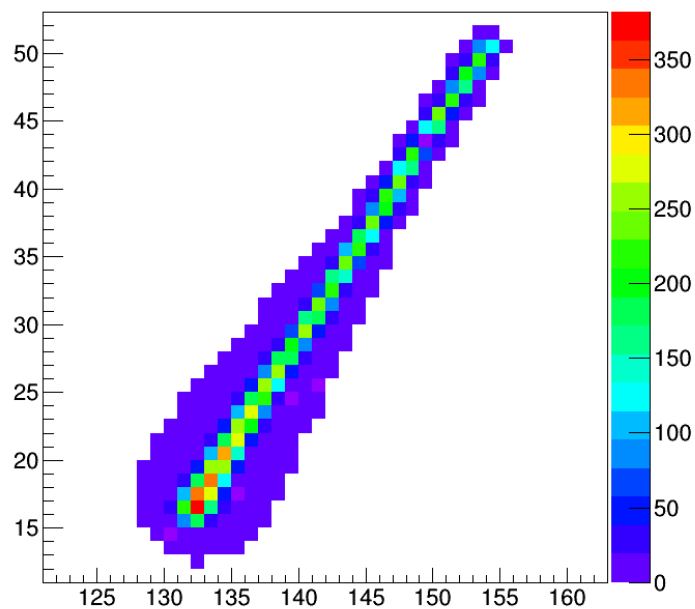
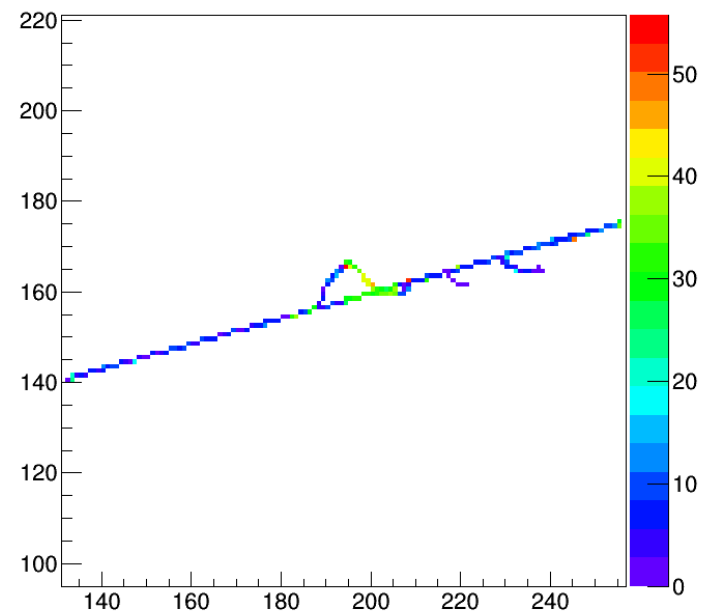
Integral frame ~ 72h



Energy (keV)

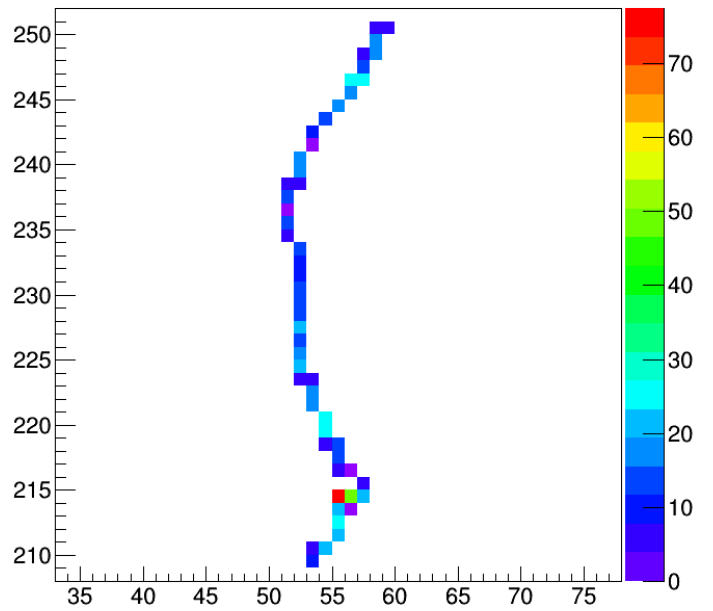


Time (ns)

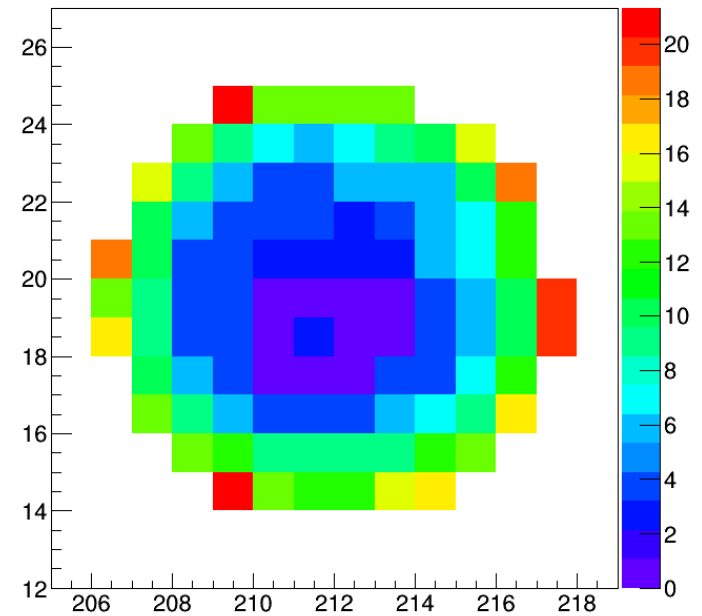
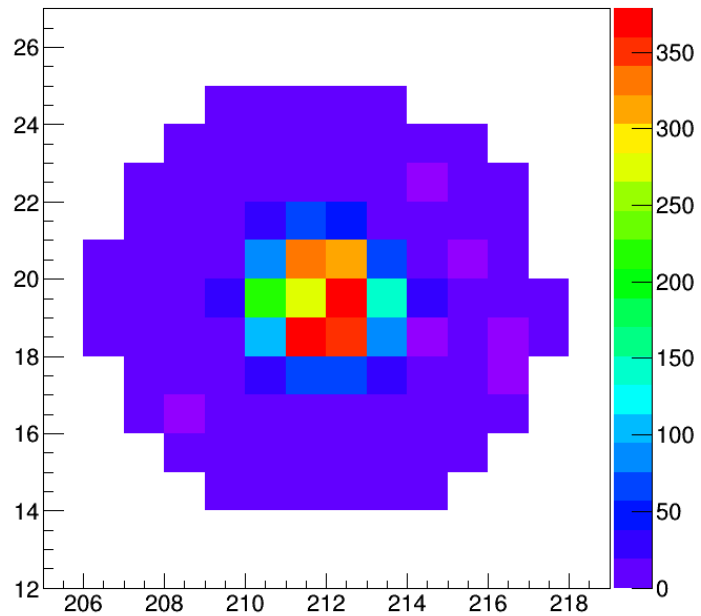
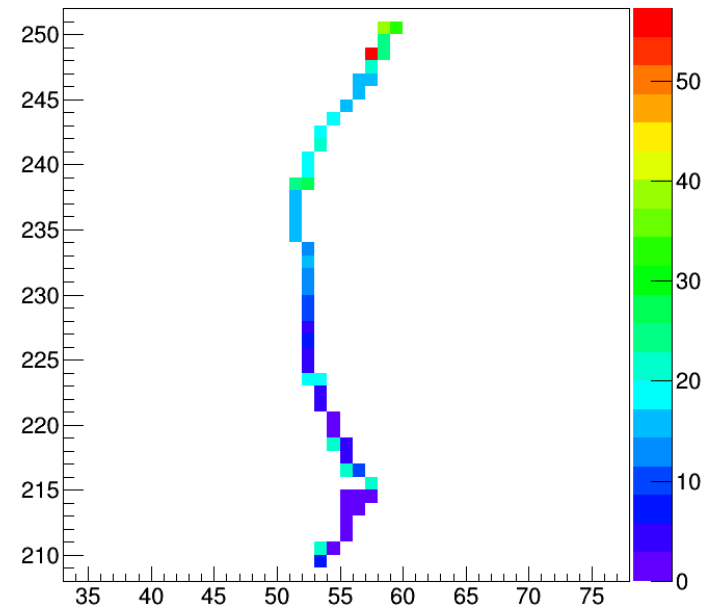


Bias 100V, Ikrum 5, **without** time walk correction

Energy (keV)

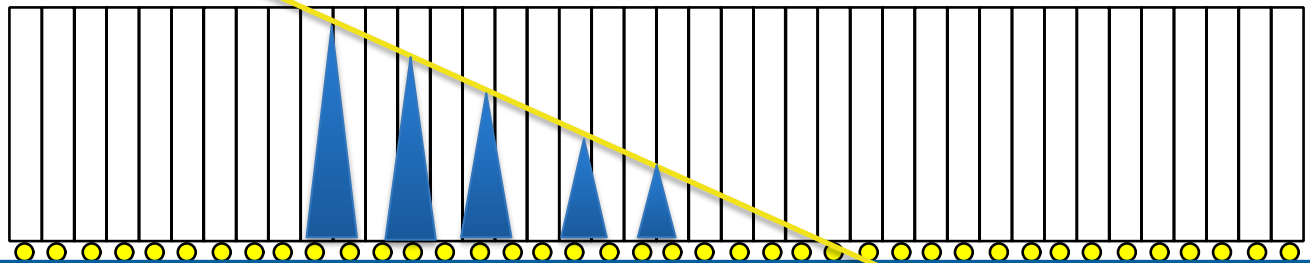


Time (ns)



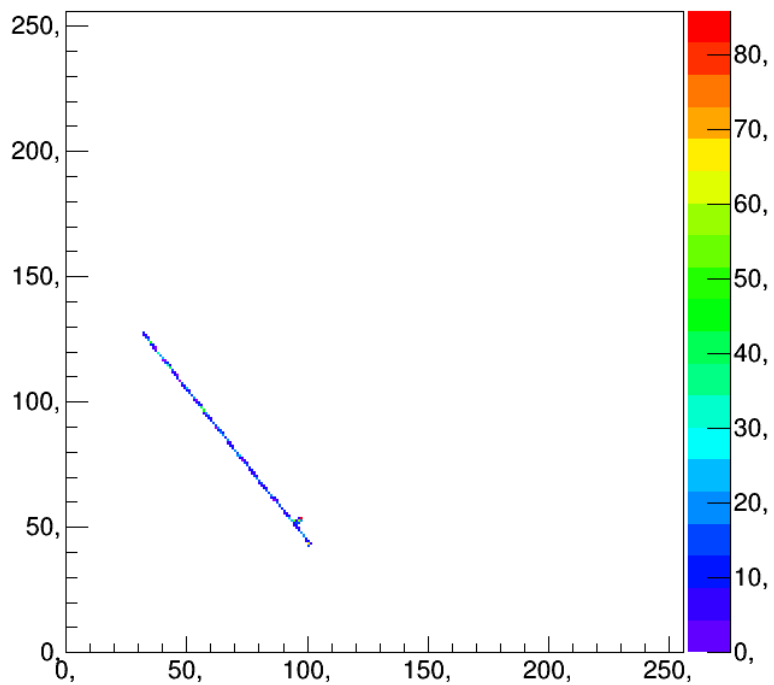
Bias 100V, Ikrum 5, **without** time walk correction

Sensor

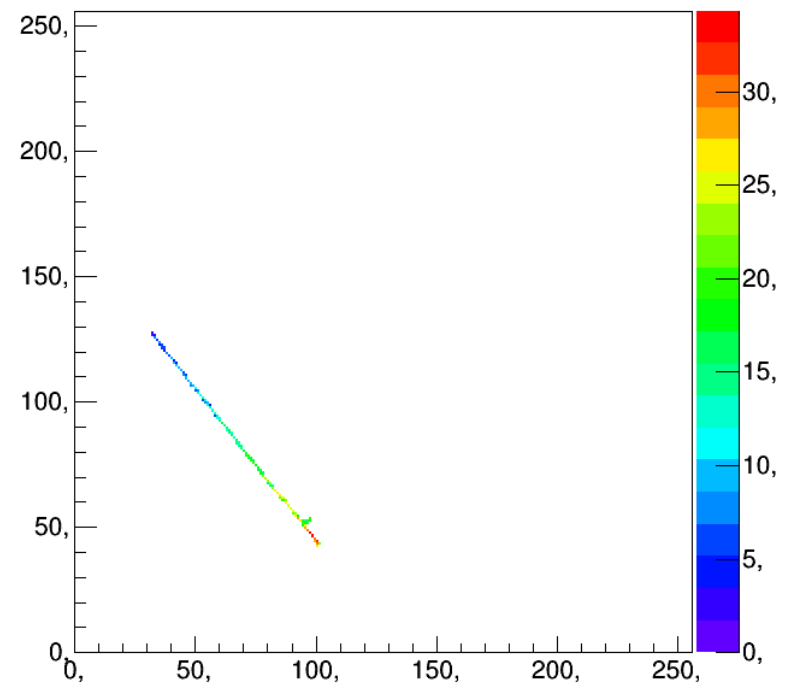


Read-out chip

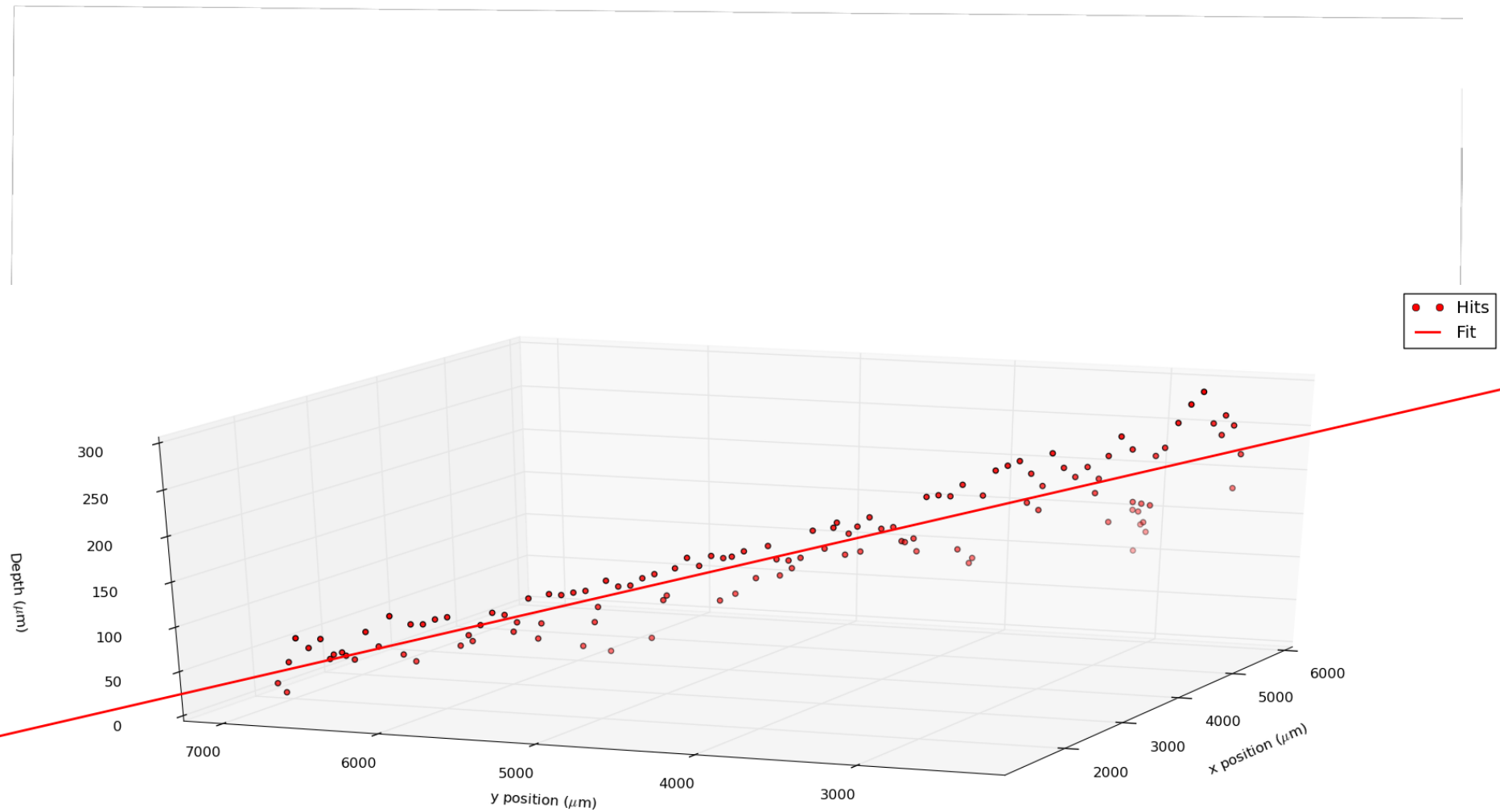
Energy (keV)



Time (ns)



Bias 100V, Ikrum 5, with time walk correction

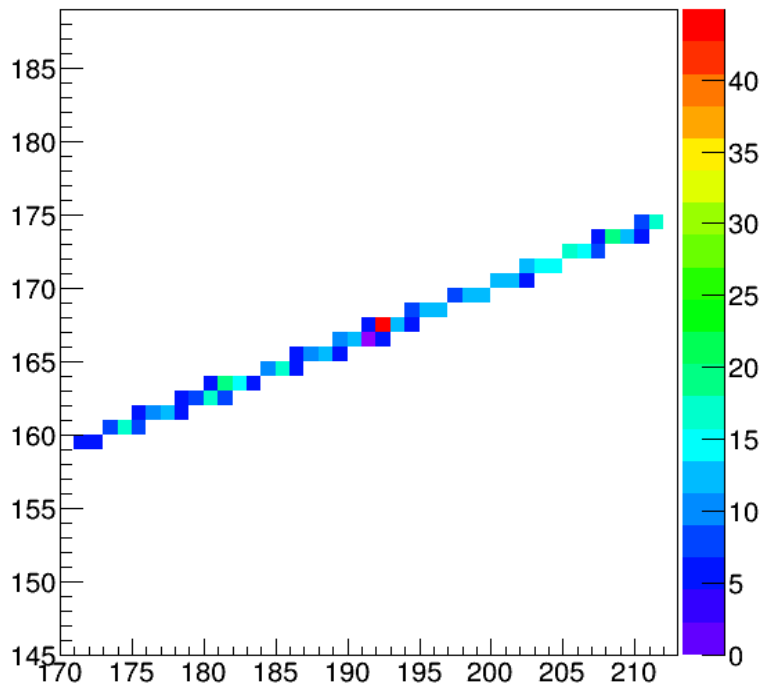


Note: Not to scale!

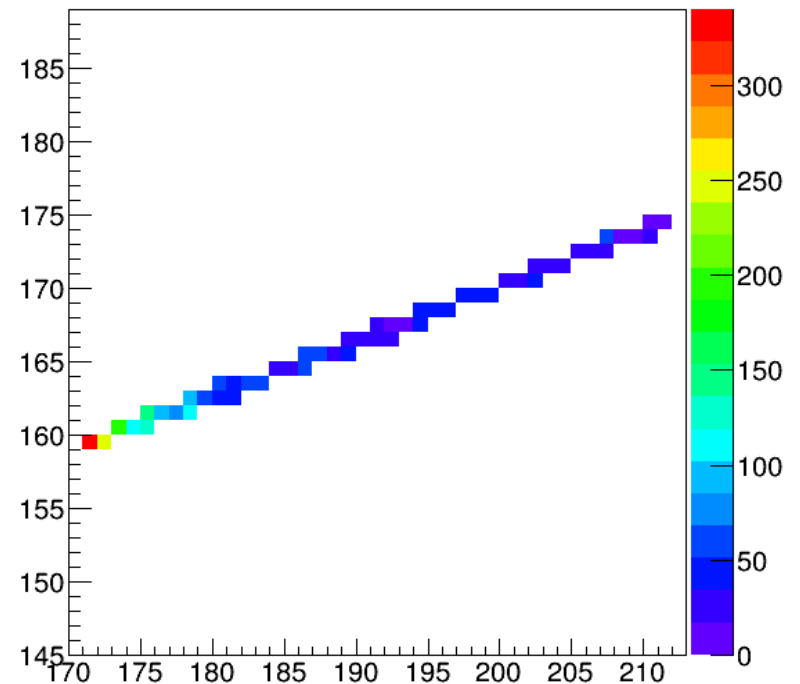
Bias 100V, Ikrum 5, with time walk correction

TRACKS WITH LOW BIAS VOLTAGE

Energy (keV)



Time (ns)



Bias 20V, Ikum 5, with time walk correction

CONCLUSIONS

- Noise after bonding is 61e-RMS
- Minimum threshold ~ 2 keV or 550 e-
- Energy resolution in PC mode is 712 eV at 10.5 keV
- Energy resolution for **single pixel hits** in ToT mode is 1.92 keV at 22 keV
- High gain spread observed in ToT mode but can be corrected with calibration
- Energy and time measurements of cosmic rays indicate that we can measure depth of interaction in the sensor using the drift time.
- Optimization of the timing resolution will require different settings compared to optimizing for energy resolution.
- *Note: Measured for a single assembly only.*