



Update on Medipix Developments



**Lawrence Pinsky
Physics Department
University of Houston**



20th WRMIS-Medipix in Space
Pinsky – Sept. 10 2015 – Cologne



The Principal Acknowledgments...

L. S. Pinsky¹, A. Empl¹, L. Tlustos¹, D. Turecek¹, M. Kroupa^{2,3},
T. Campbell-Ricketts¹, S.P. George¹, R. Rios^{2,3}, N. N. Stoffle^{2,3},
E. J. Semones², C. Amberboy^{2,3}, A. A. Bahadori^{2,7}, Dan Fry²,
Cary Zeitlin^{2,3}, S. Pospíšil⁵, J. Jakubek⁵, Z. Vykydal⁵,
H. Kitamura⁶, & S. Kodaira⁶

**AND the Medipix2, Medipix3 and Medipix4 Collaborations,
As Well As**

The NASA HERA & BIRD Engineering and Management Teams

¹ Physics Department, University of Houston, Houston, TX, USA <pinsky@uh.edu>

² NASA Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX, USA

³ Lockheed Martin, Houston, TX, USA

⁴ University of Houston-Downtown, Houston, TX, USA

⁵ Institute of Experimental and Applied Physics, Czech Technical University in Prague,
Czech Republic

⁶ National Institute for Radiological Sciences, Inage, Japan

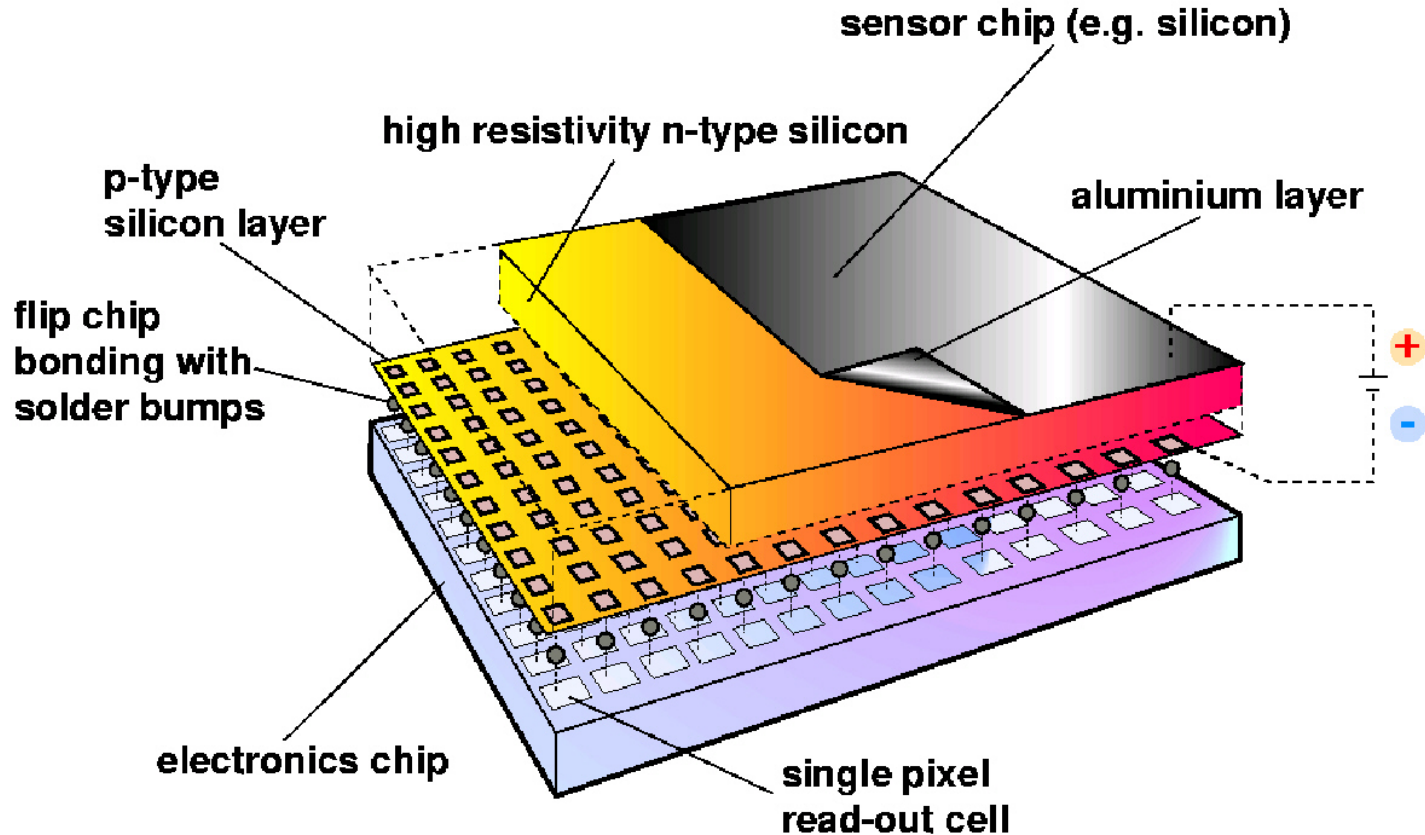
⁷ Kansas State University

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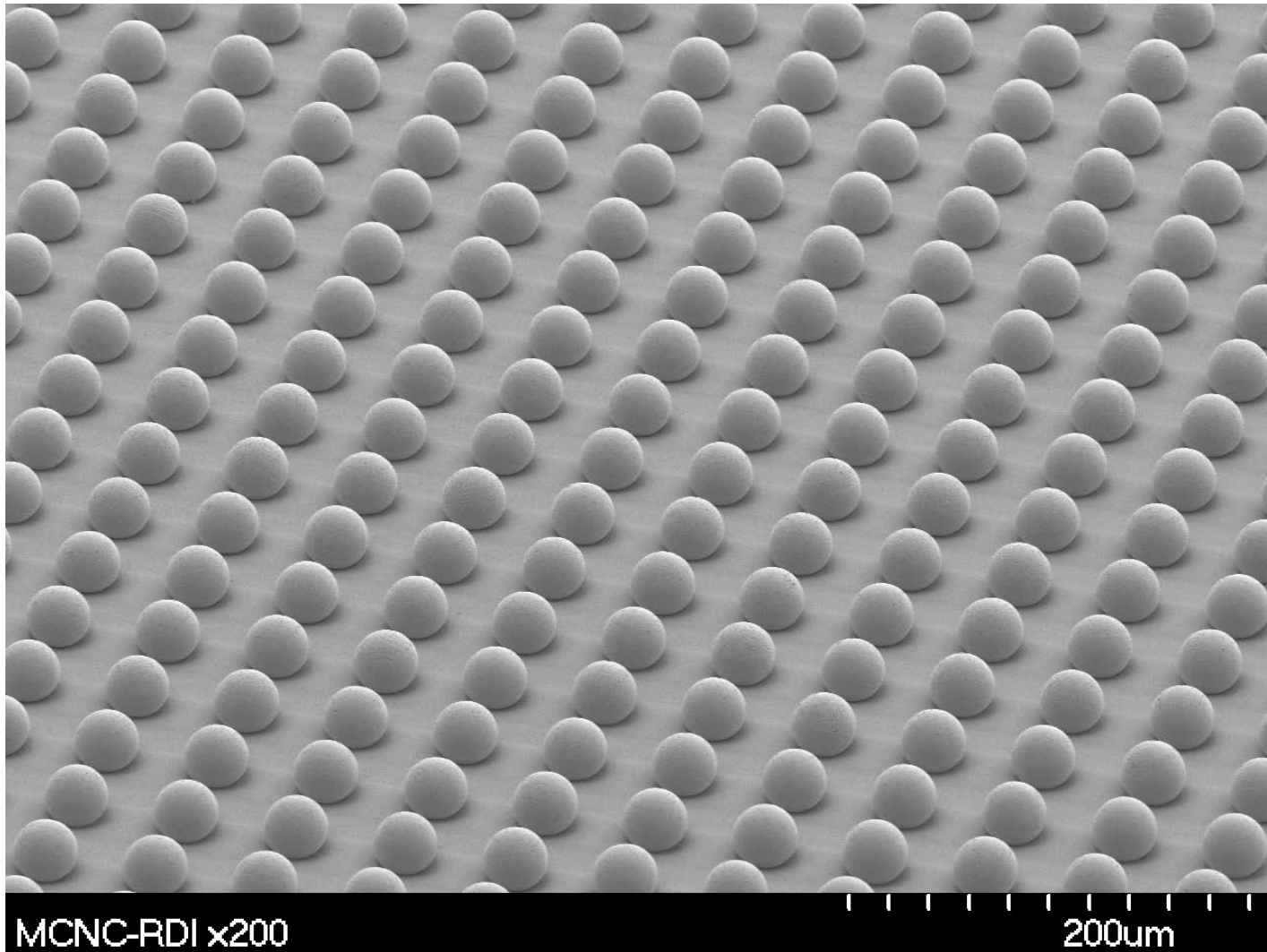


Hybrid Pixel Detectors

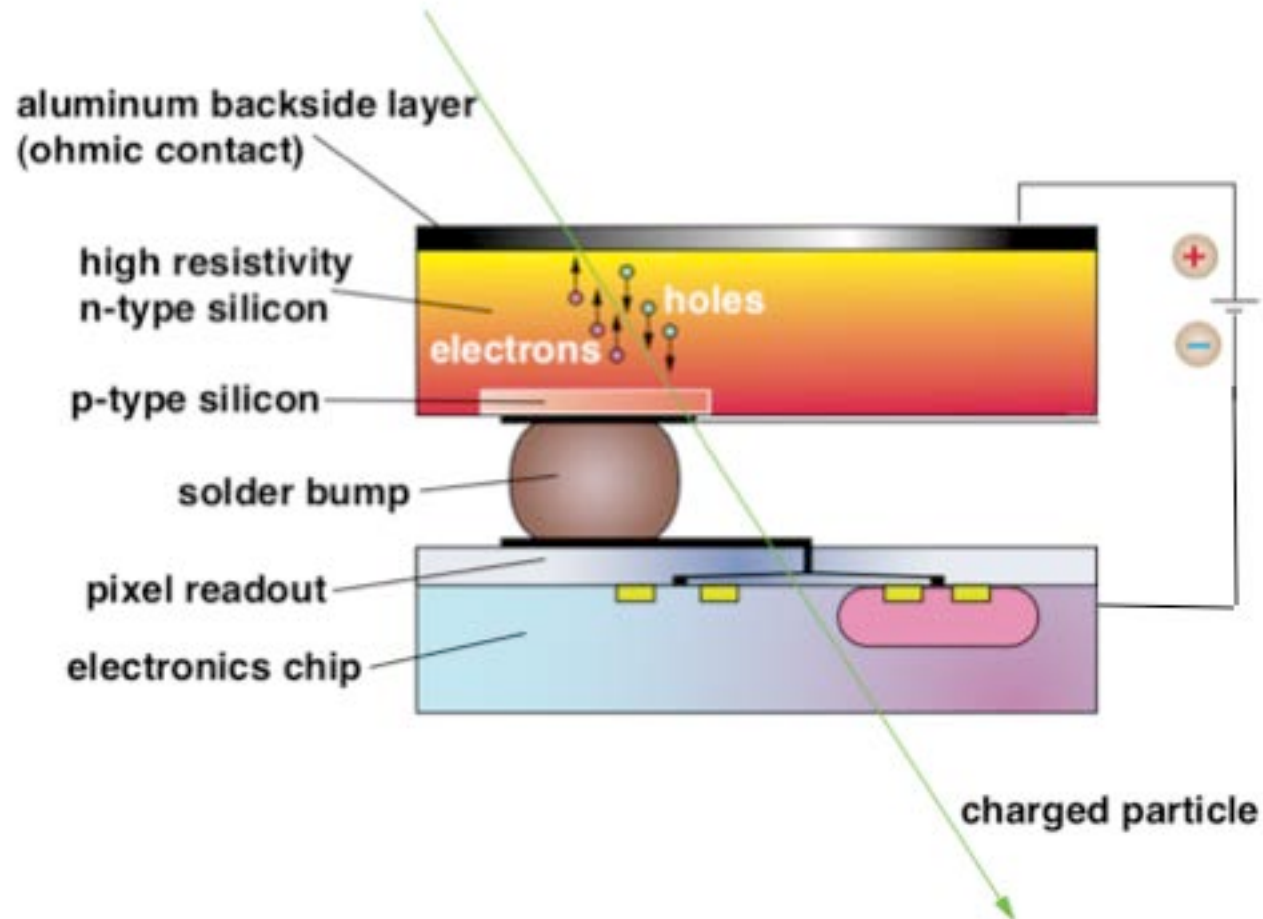
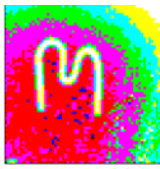


Detector and electronics readout are optimized separately

Bumps on BOTH the Chip and Sensor



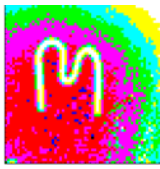
Hybrid Pixel Detector - Cross Section





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Radiation Environment Monitor ("REM") NASA ISS Flight Hardware!



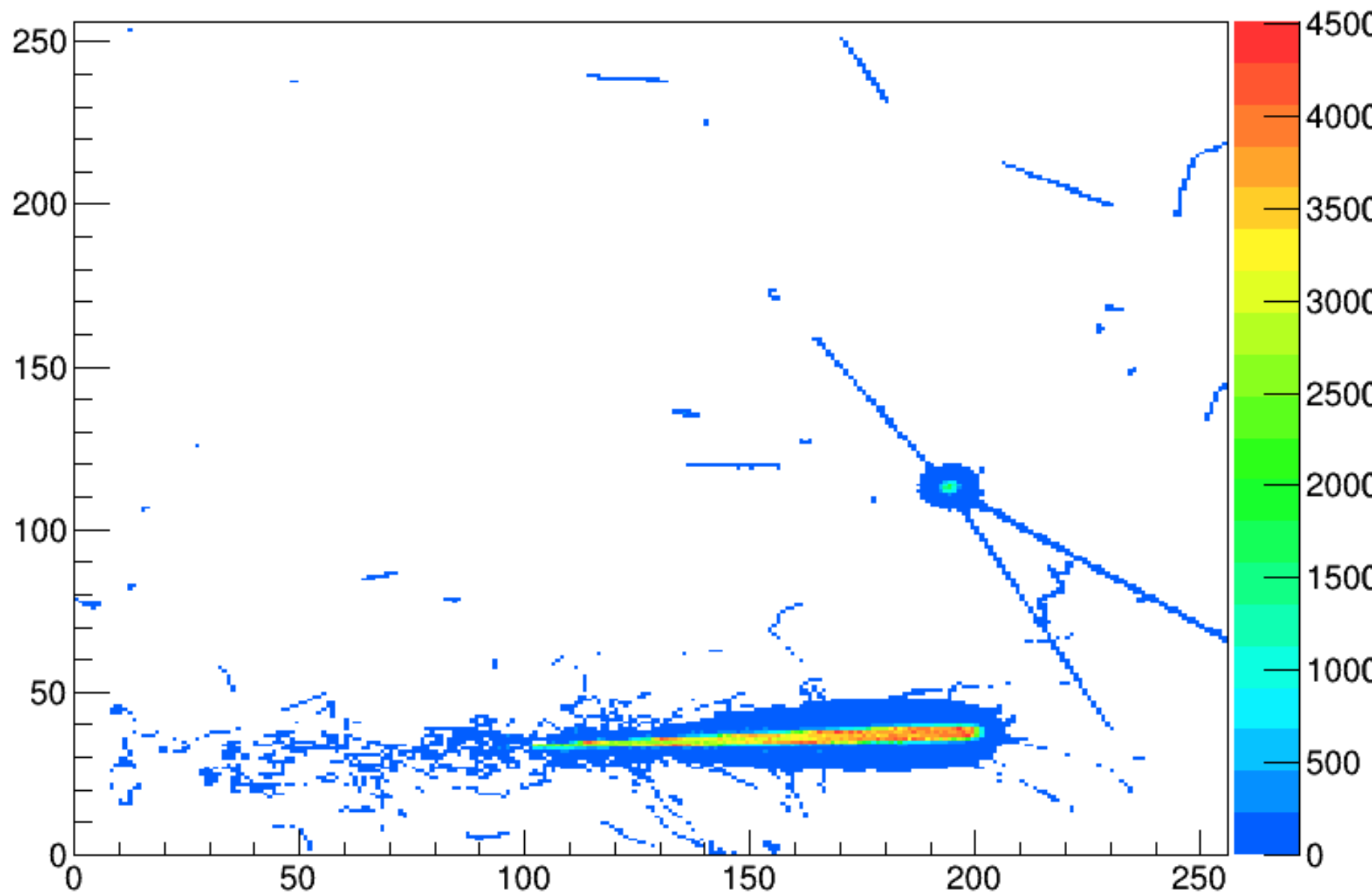
Based on the First-Generation "USB-Lite" Interfaces from IEAP



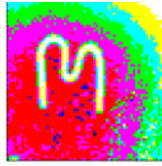
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Sat Mar 01 22:46:47.355727 2014 , Acq_Time = 4.0000 [s] J02-W0156

Dose = 18.7994 [uGy/min], Dose equivalent = 364.4604 [uSv/min], Occupancy = 3590



Medipix Devices in Space-ISS



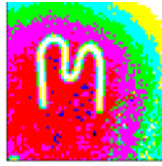
- ◆ **NASA—ISS (Univ. of Houston + IEAP—CTU Prague)**
 - A total of 7 separate Timepix devices (**Radiation Environment Monitors—REM**) have been placed inside the ISS (at ~425 Km 51.6° orbit) since **Aug. 2012...**
 - 2 are currently in the **BEAM** facility being compared with simultaneous inside the ISS measurements.
 - (Two have been returned for evaluation, but as yet no Timepix chips have failed in space... Failures due to support electronics)



S114E7221



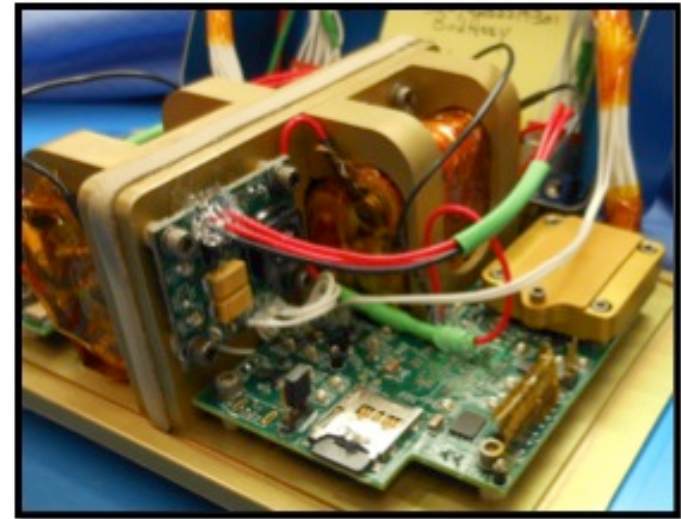
Medipix Devices in Space On Orion (EFT-1), Dec. 2014



- ◆ **BIRD (Battery-operated Independent Radiation Detector) worked exceedingly well as already described earlier in this meeting...**
- ◆ **Based on Two independent Timepix-based devices...**

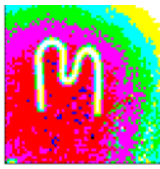


**BIRD @ NASA Space Rad. Lab
@ Brookhaven Nat. Lab in NY**

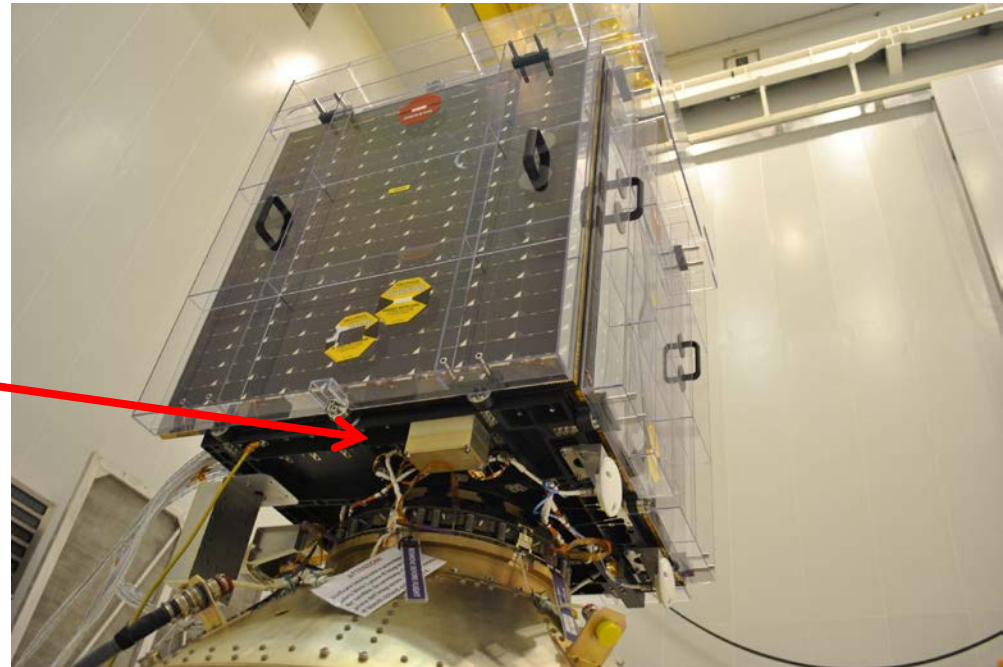
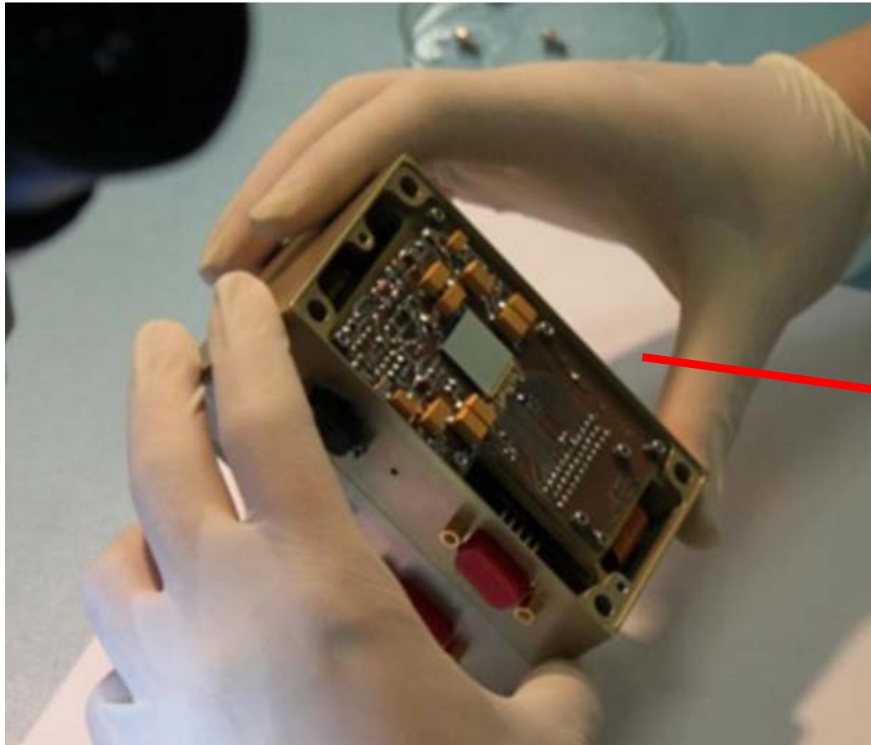


BIRD with the cover off...

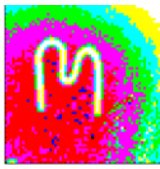
Medipix Devices in Space Already and Very Soon...



- ◆ **ESA—Proba-V (IEAP—CTU Prague)**
 - 1 Timepix device (**SATRAM**) in Polar orbit satellite at 820 Km with minimal shielding since **May 2013**...

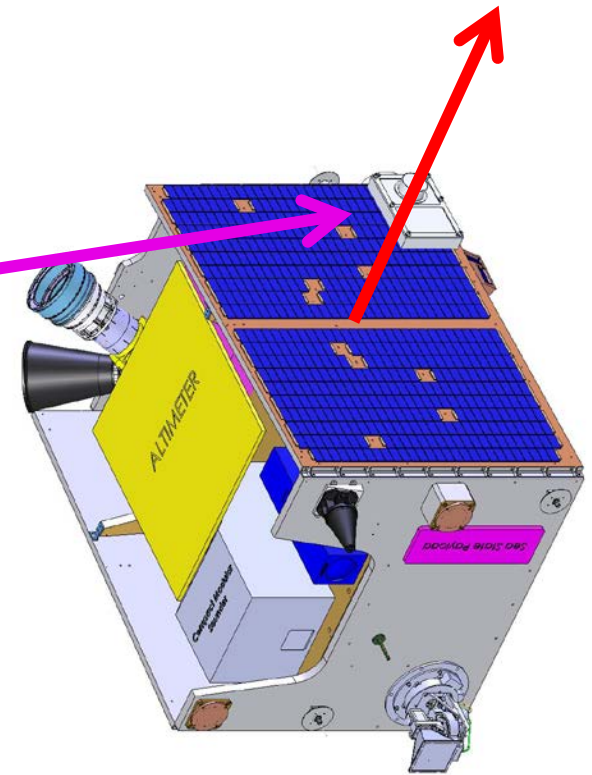
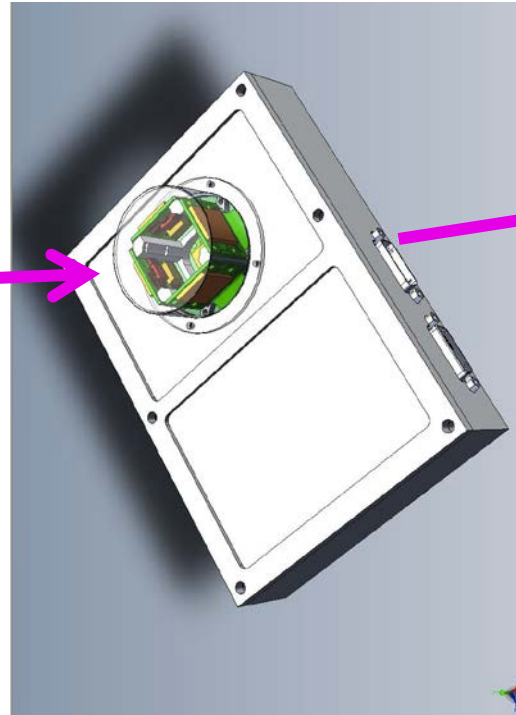
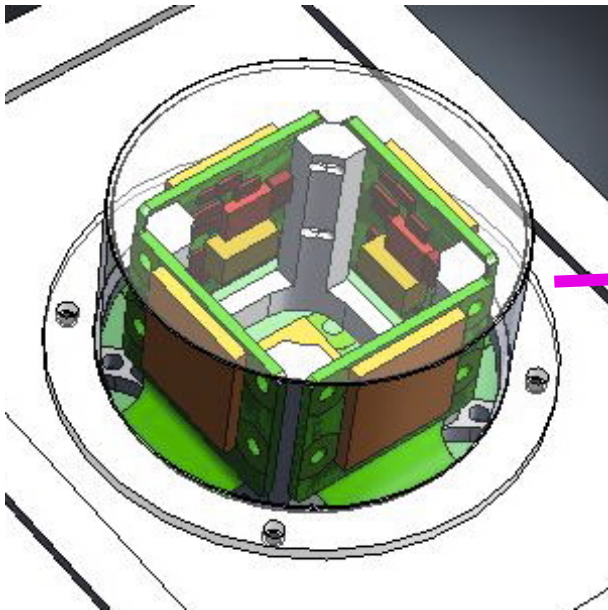


Medipix Devices in Space Already and Very Soon...



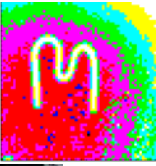
◆ UK—TechDemoSat

- 5 Timepix devices (**LUCID**) in one detector head unit with 0.5 mm Al shielding to be launched into a Polar orbit at ~620 Km **July 8, 2014**

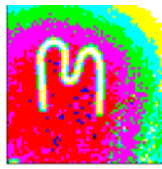


Velocity

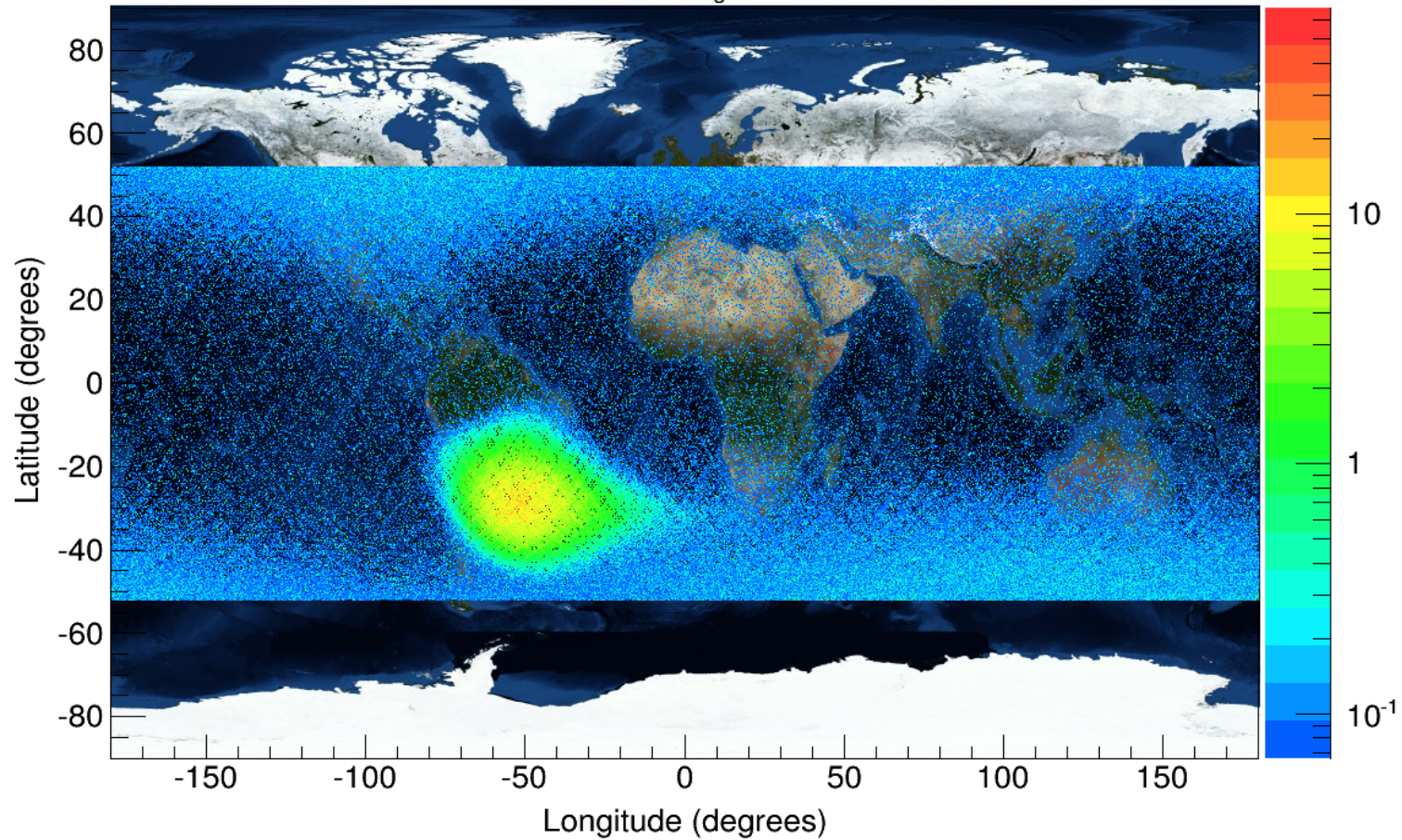
~4 Years Onboard ISS



REM Absorbed Dose Rate Data ($\mu\text{G}/\text{min}$)

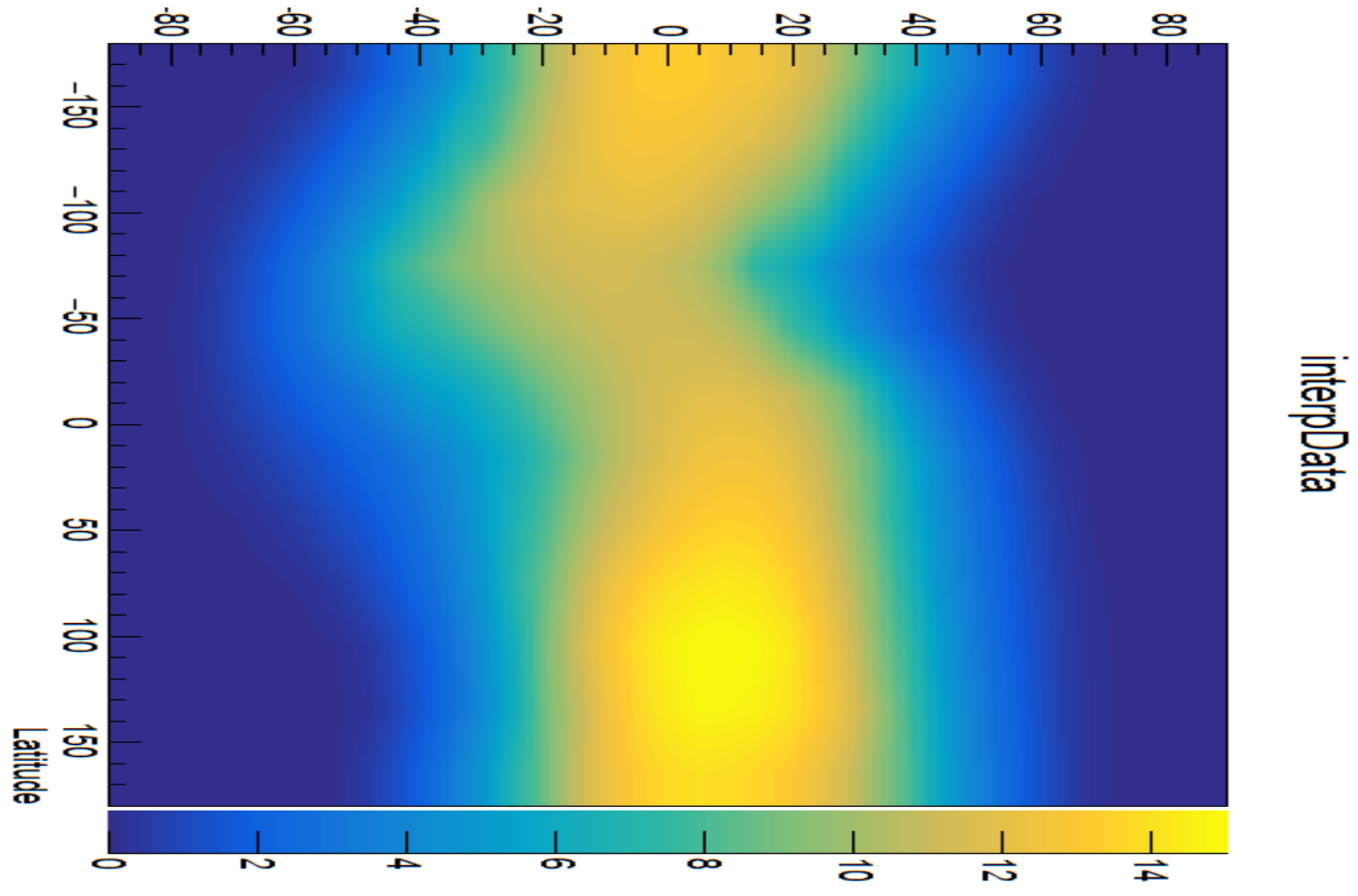


REM Orbital Dose Rate Map ($\mu\text{Gy}/\text{min}$)
D03-W0094 (S/N 1007)
GMT 2012/320 through GMT 2013/045



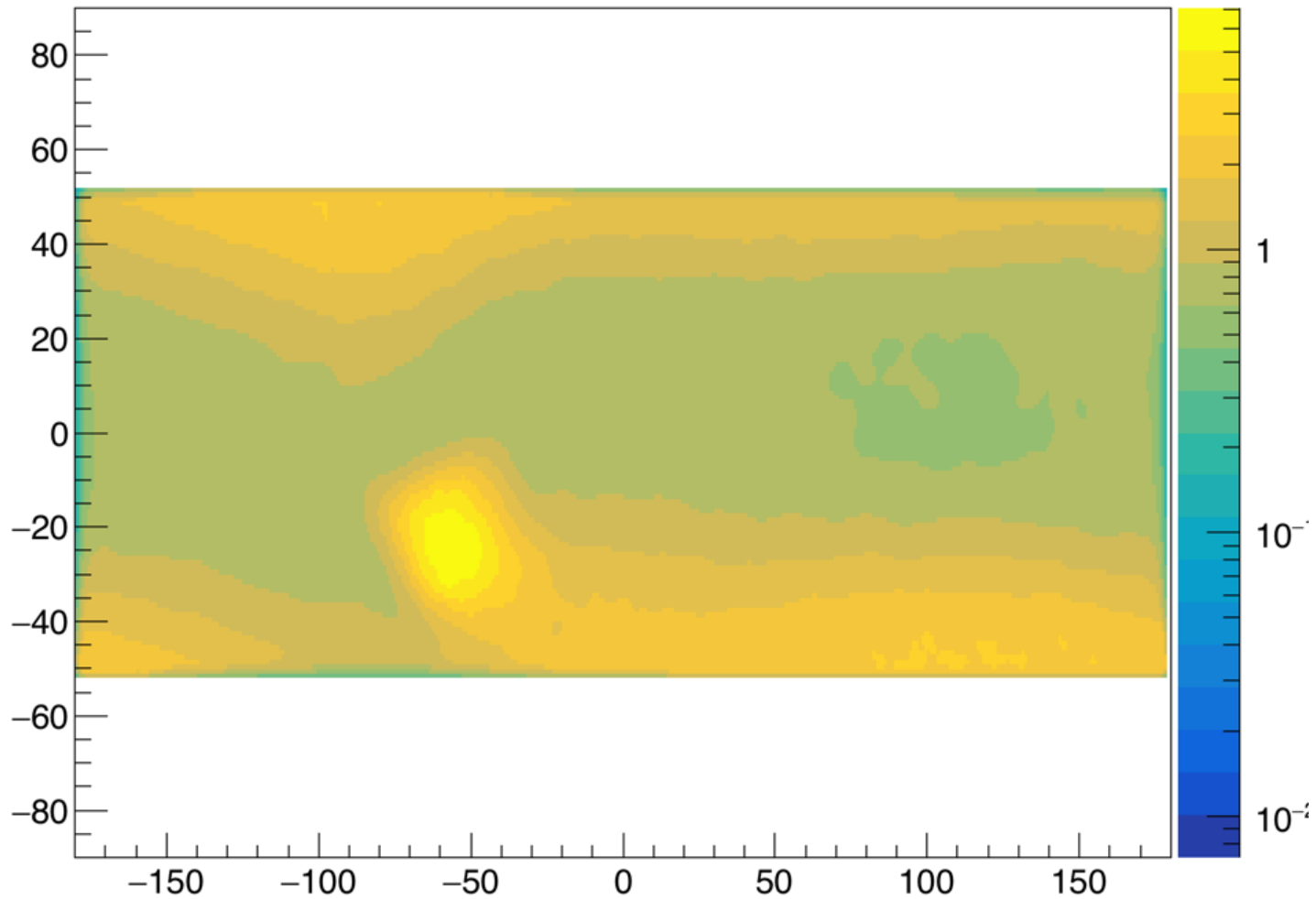


Vertical Cutoff (GV)

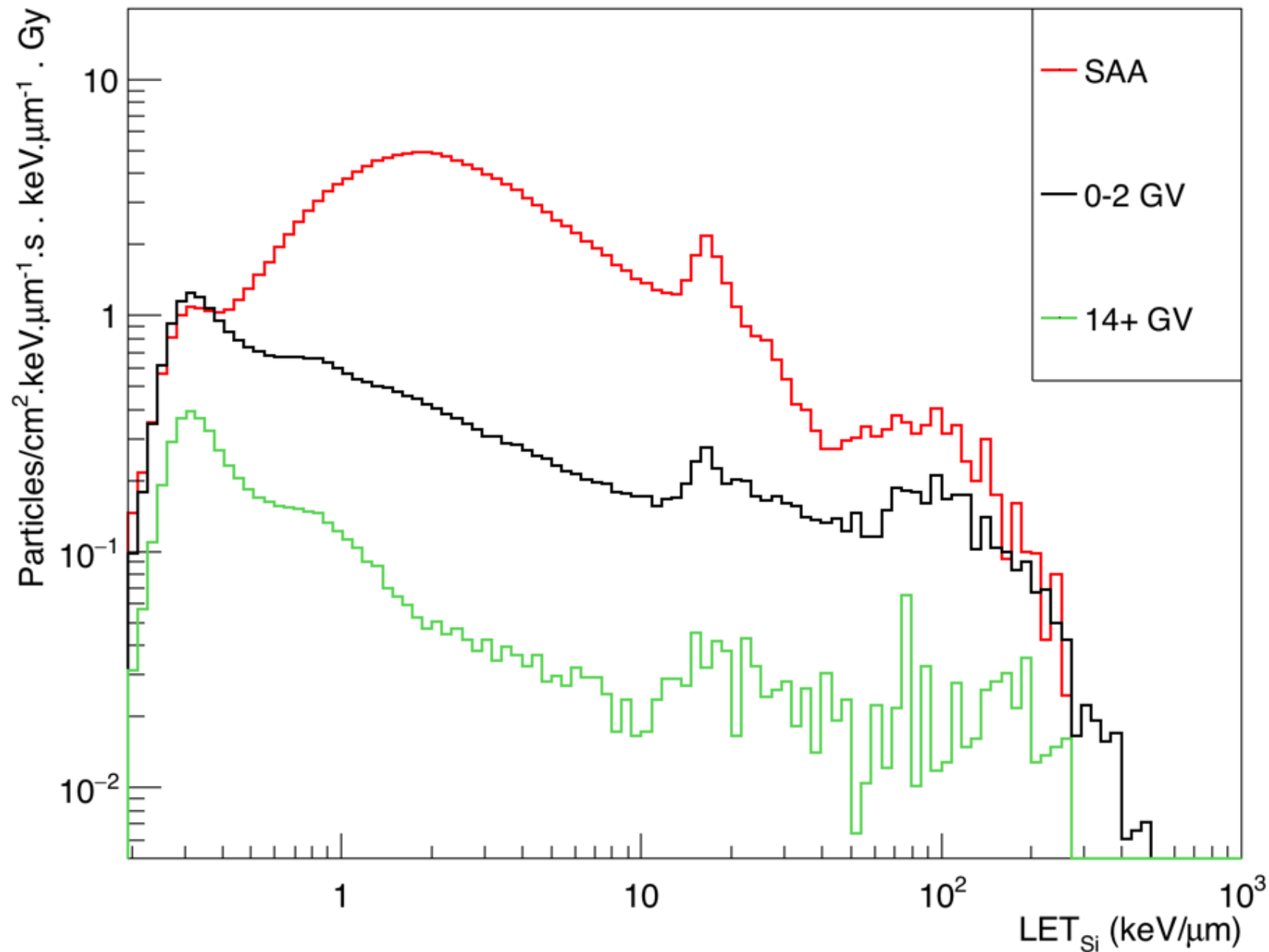




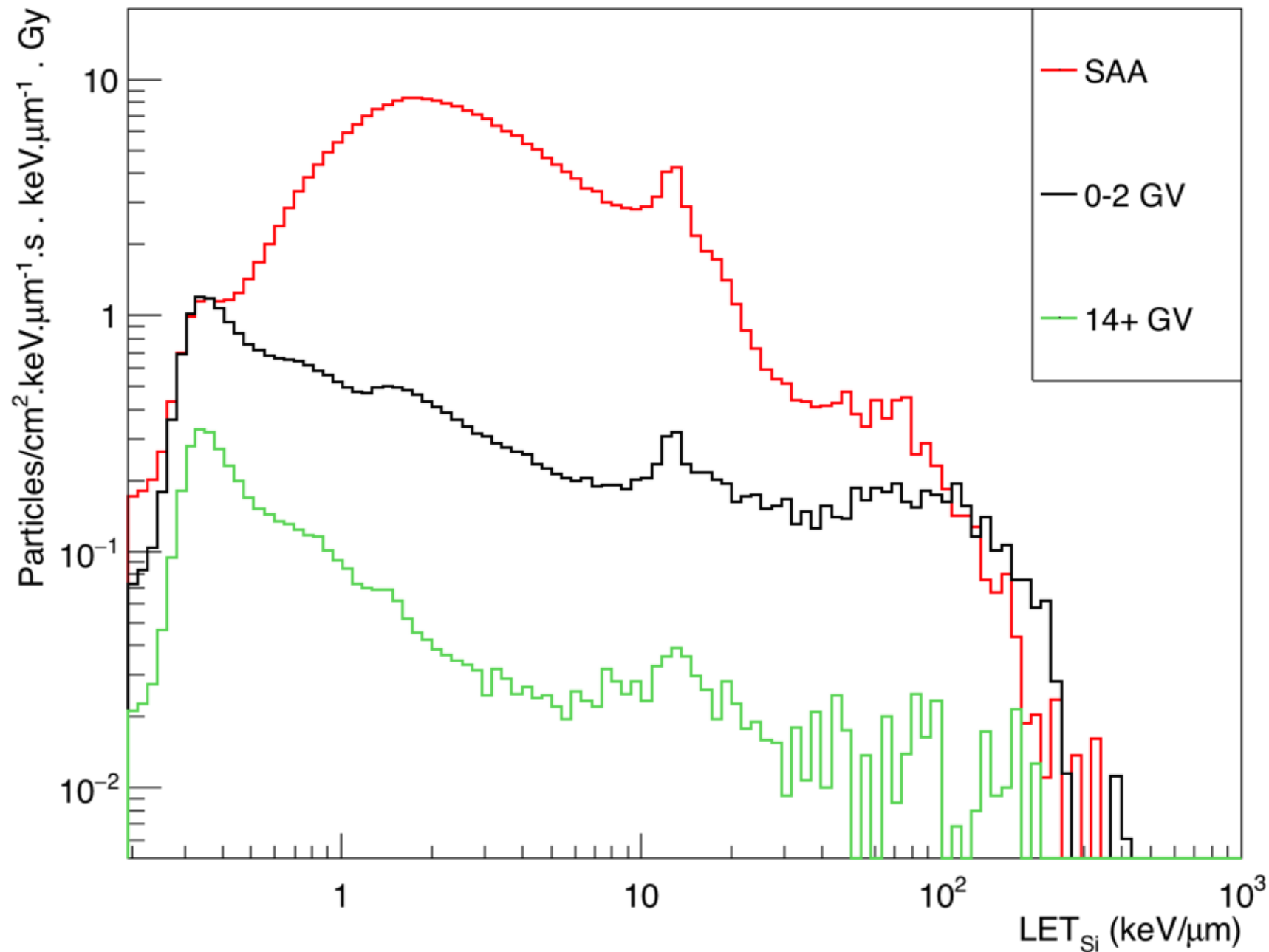
MIPs As A Function of Cutoff



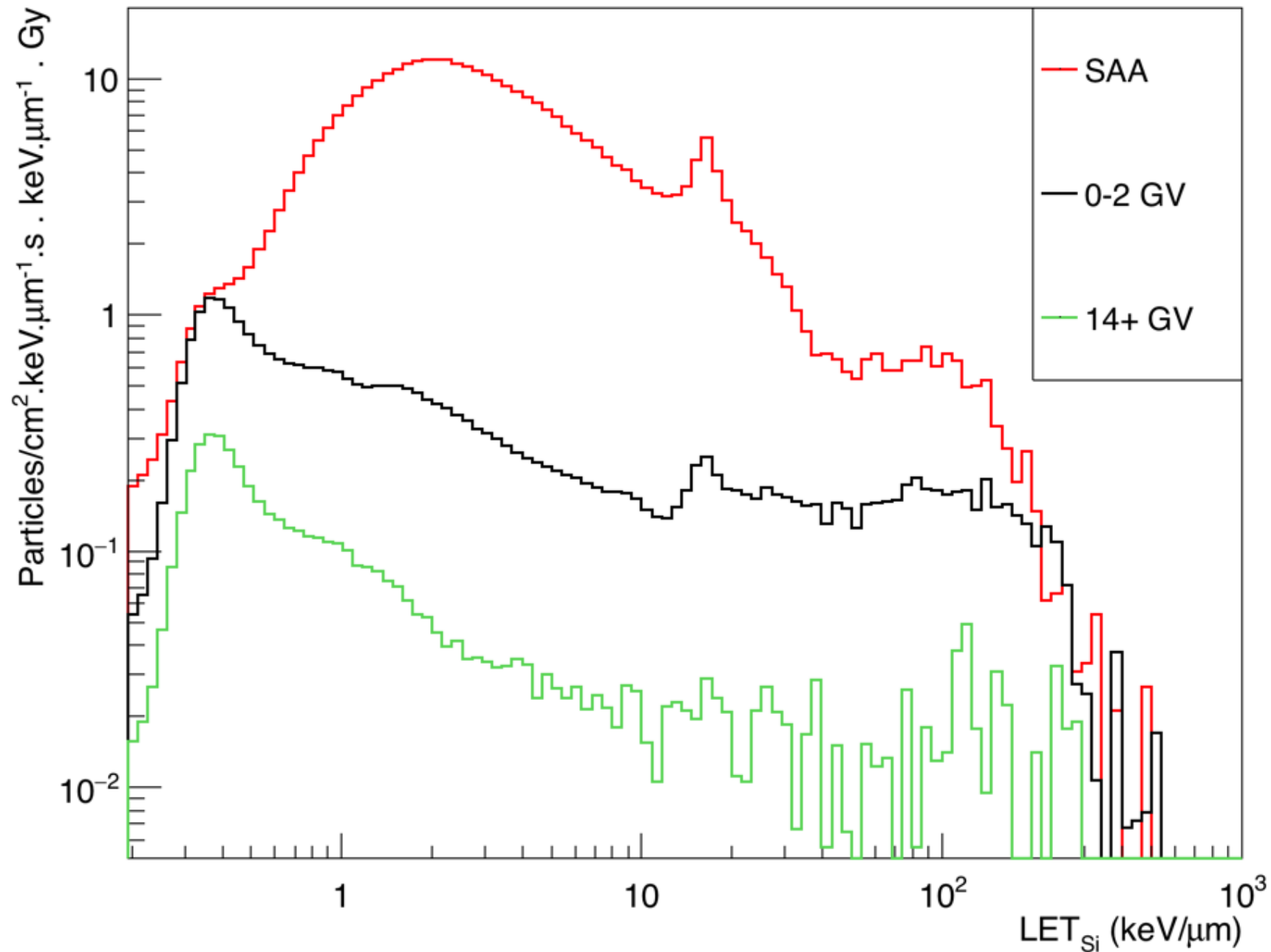
Inner SAA LET Spectrum D03-W0094



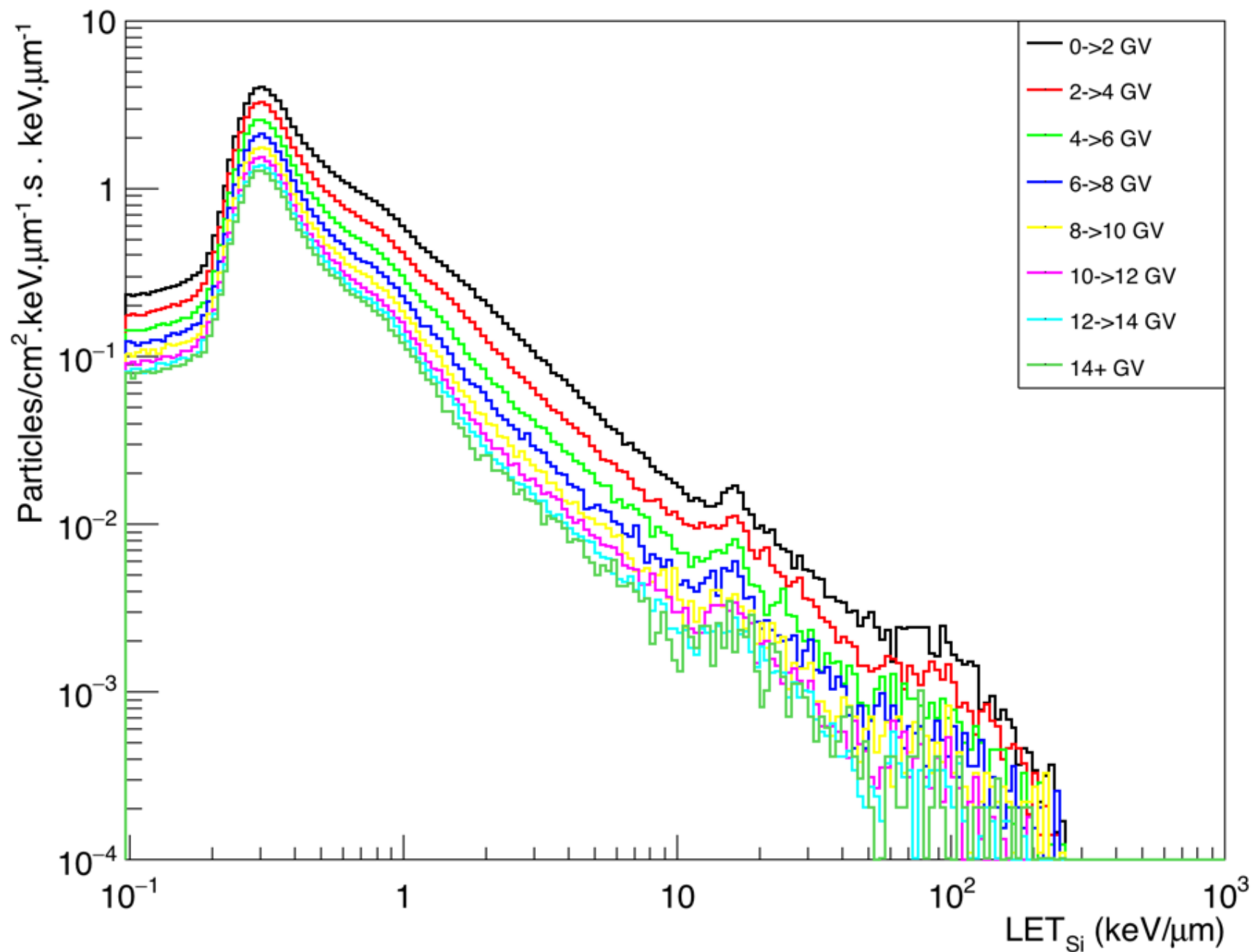
Inner SAA LET Spectrum J02-W0156



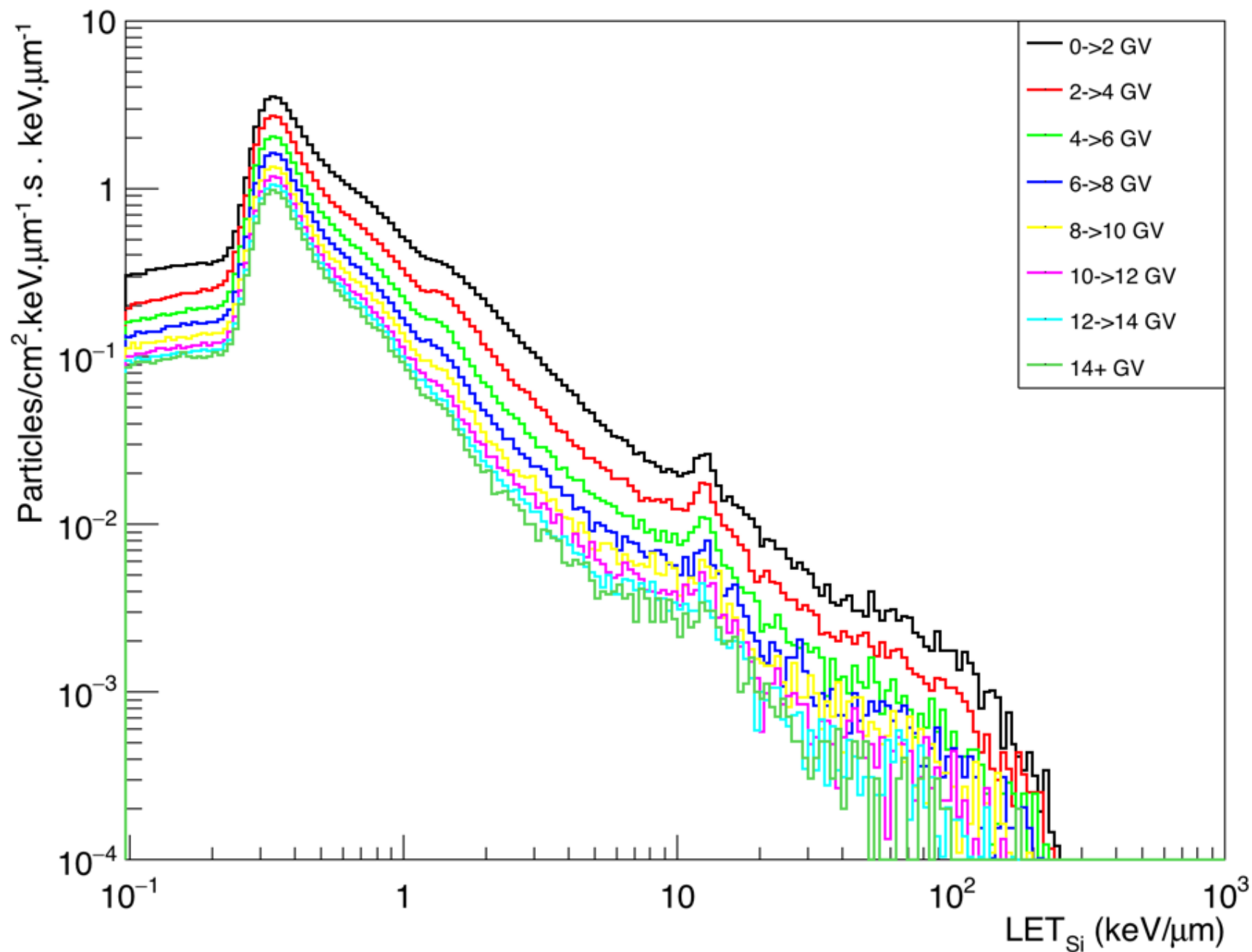
Inner SAA LET Spectrum G03-W0094



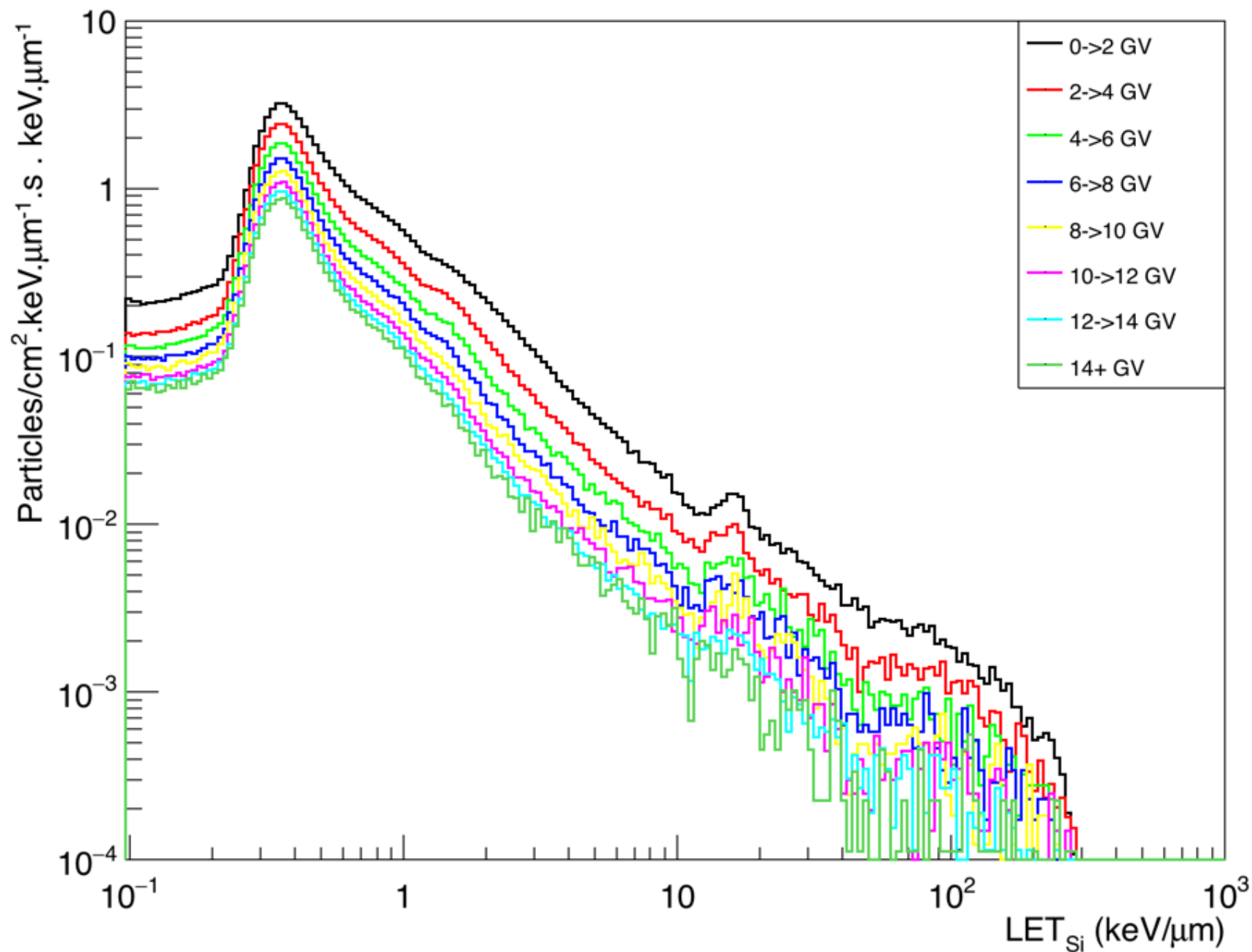
D03-W0094 GCR LET Spectra by Rigidity



J02-W0156 GCR LET Spectra by Rigidity

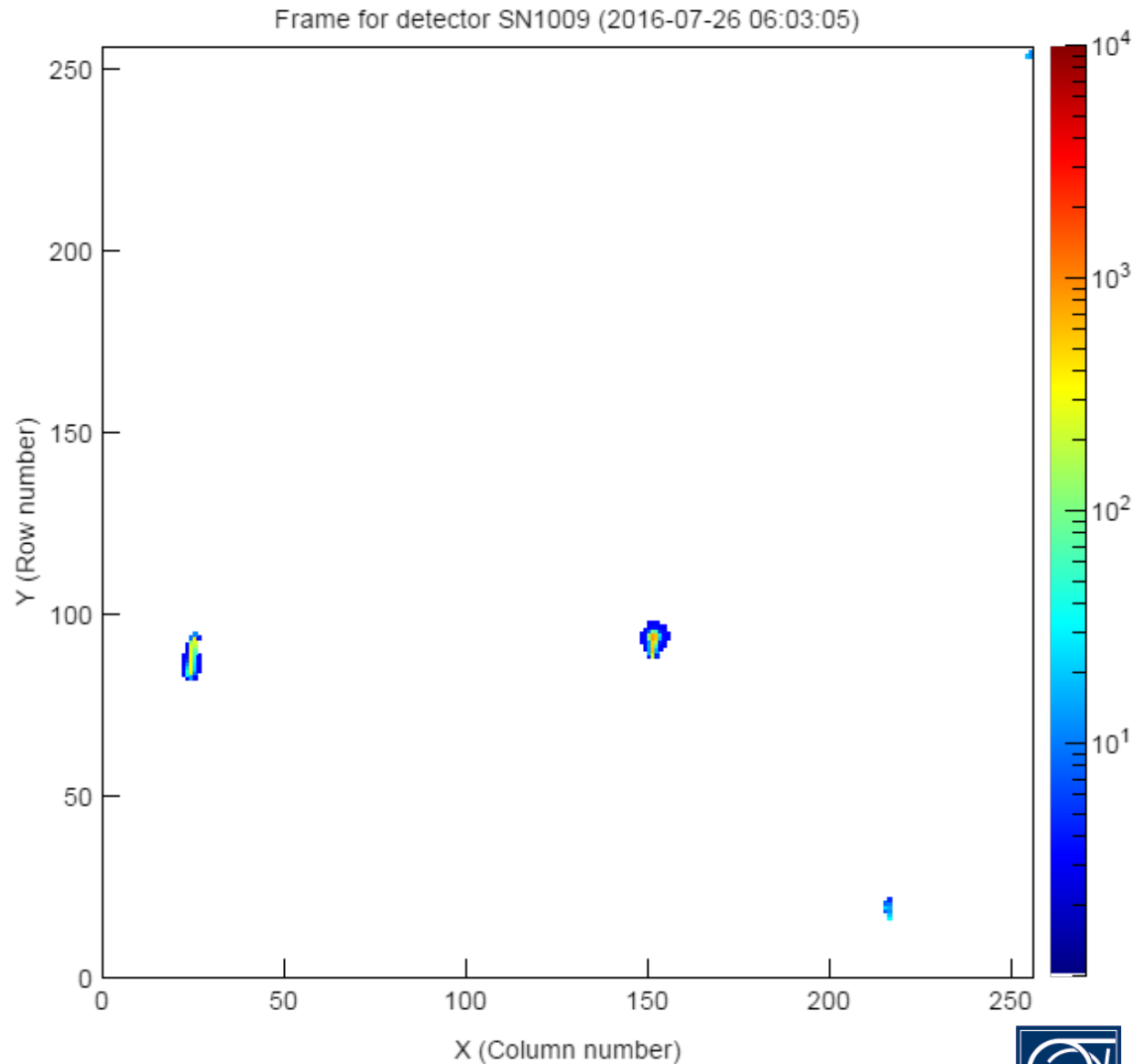
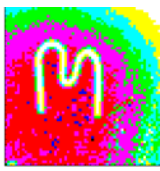


G03-W0094 GCR LET Spectra by Rigidity

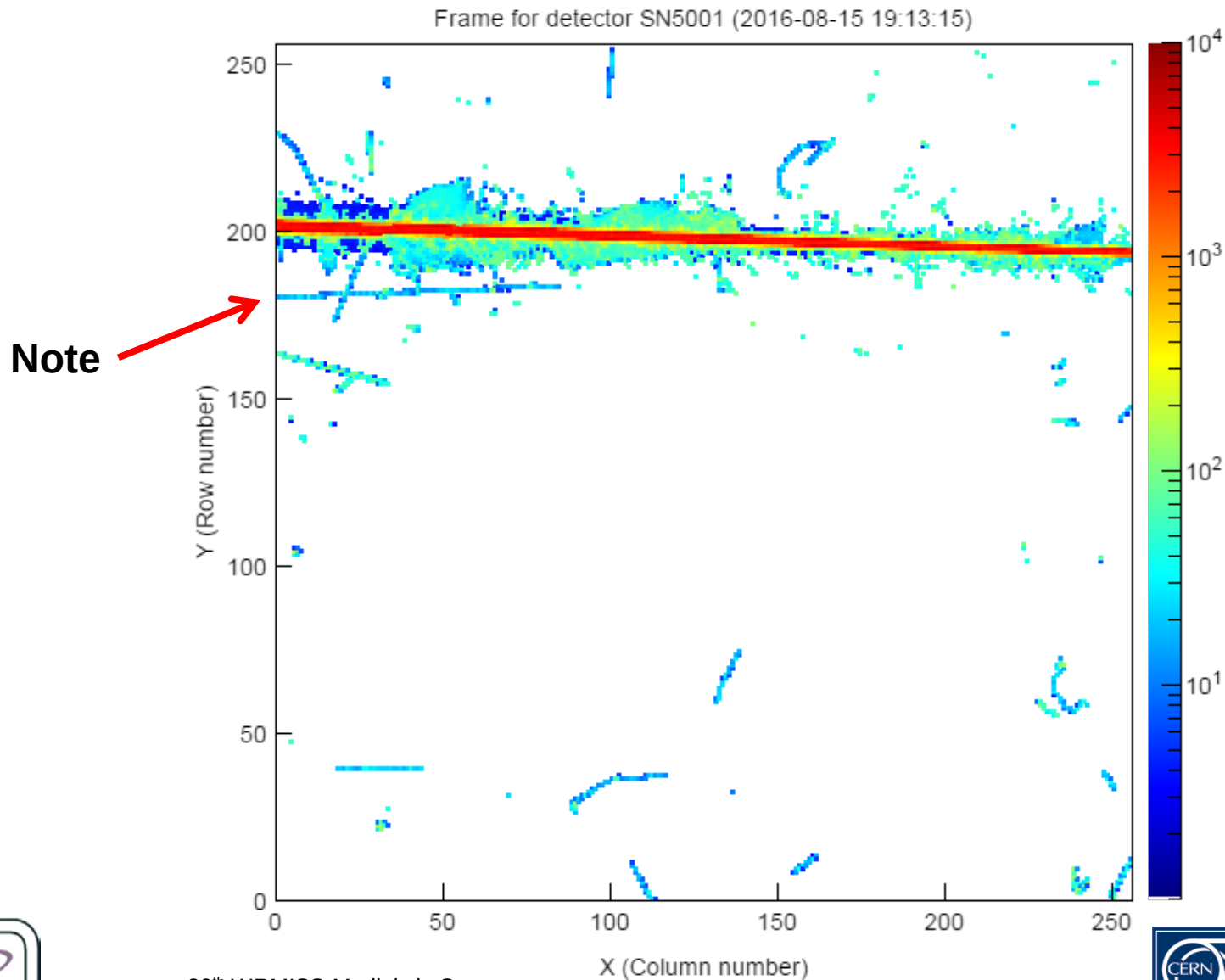
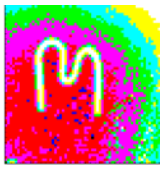




Parallel Pairs of Tracks Downward Secondary Fragments?

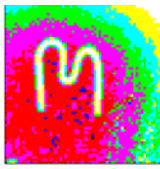


Nuclear Interactions ?

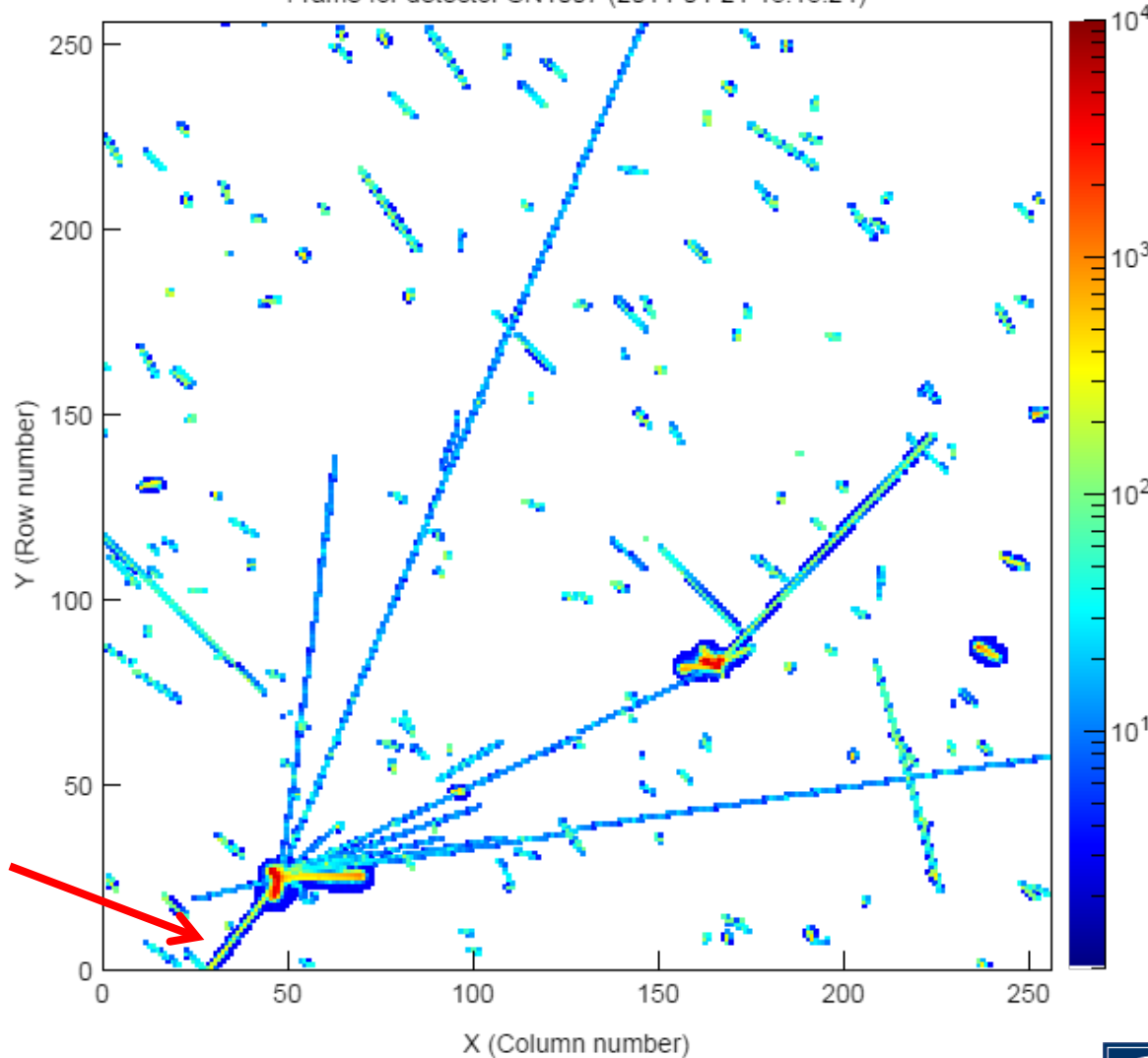


Nuclear Interactions

What We Want Is The Primary

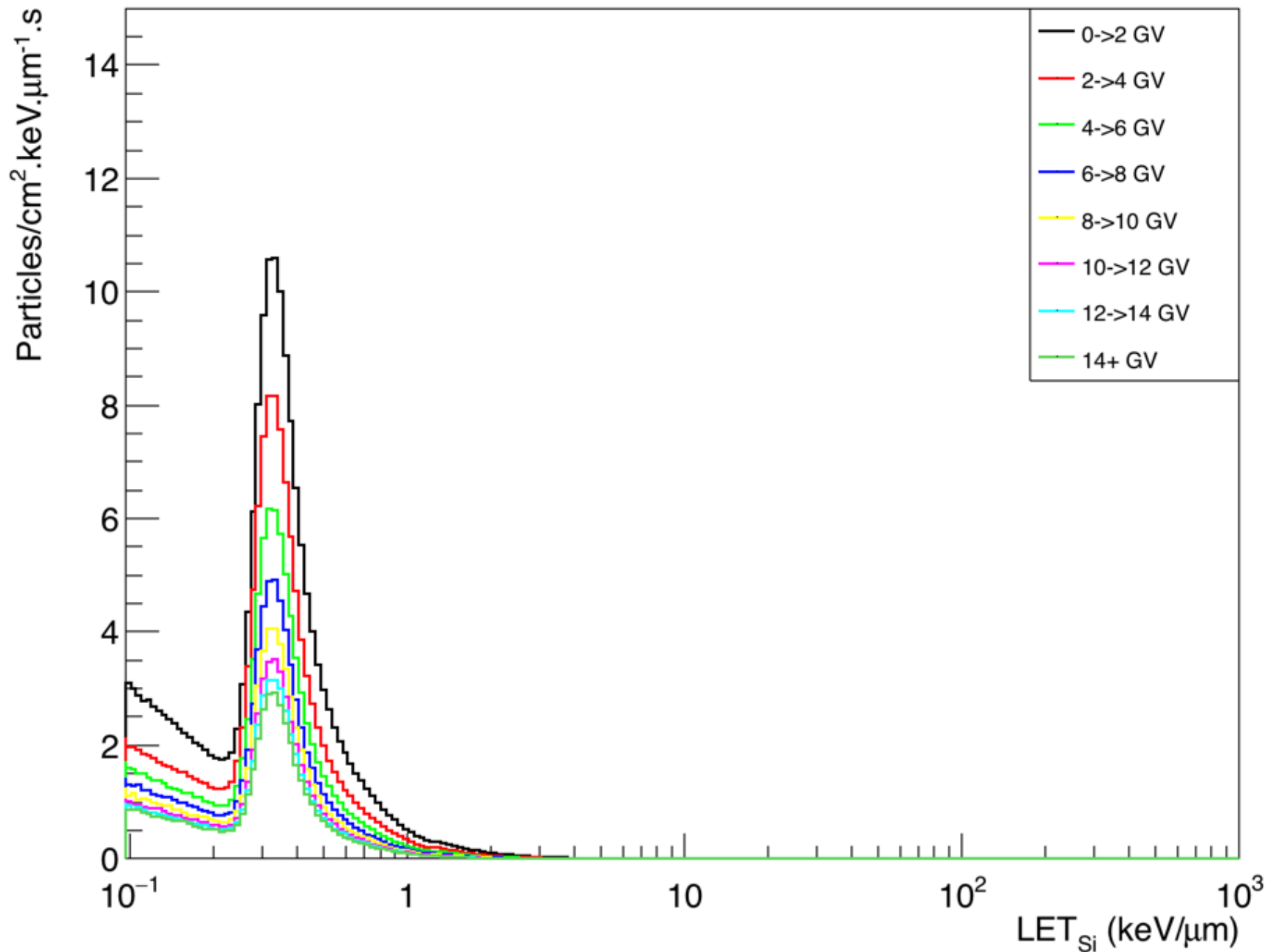


Frame for detector SN1007 (2014-04-21 13:15:24)

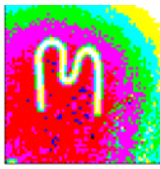


Note that this occurred during an SAA Pass

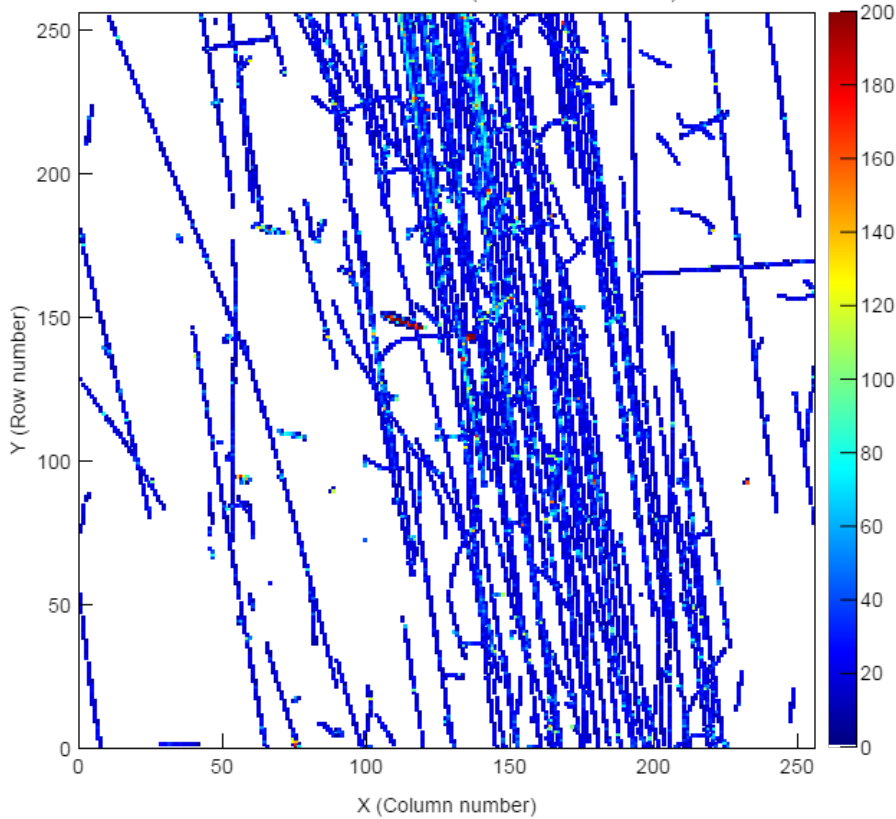
The Primary



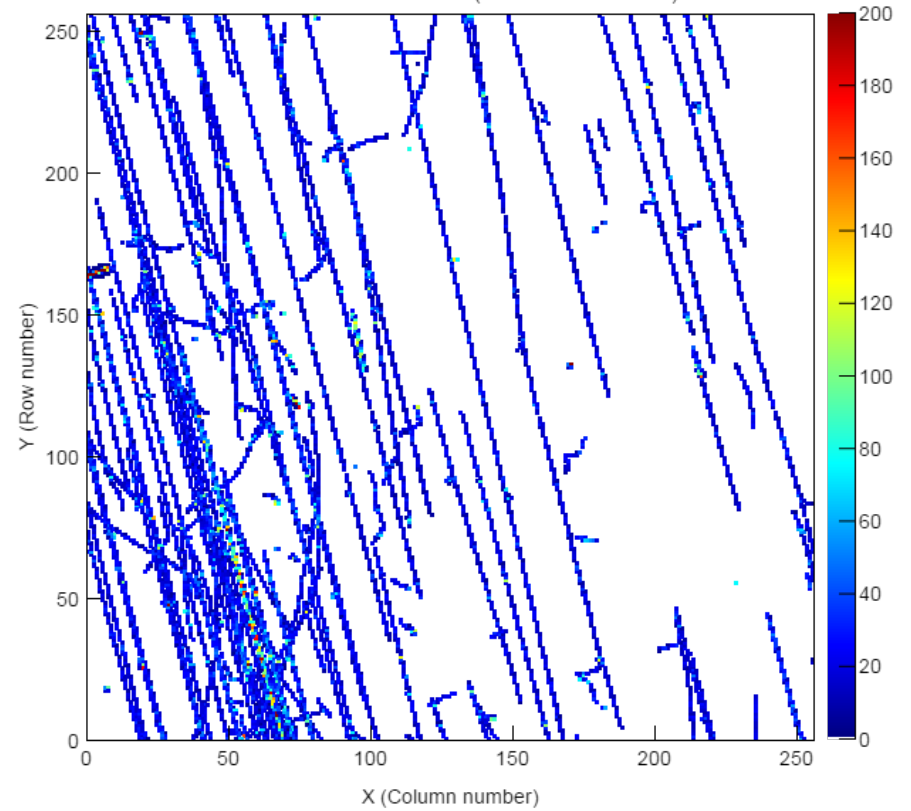
Showers

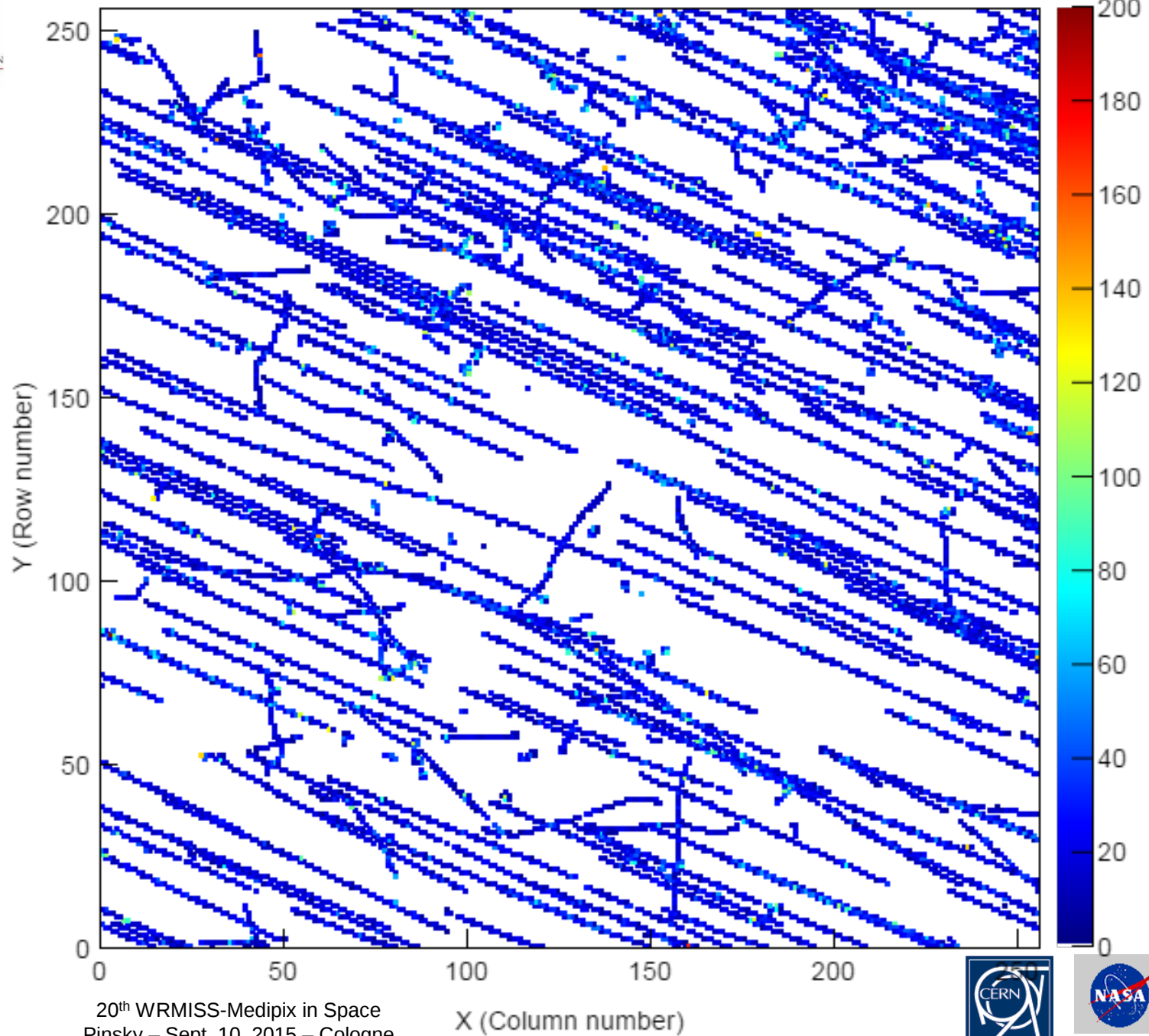


Frame for detector SN5001 (2014-03-10 12:24:21)



Frame for detector SN5001 (2014-02-24 19:12:28)

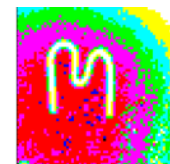
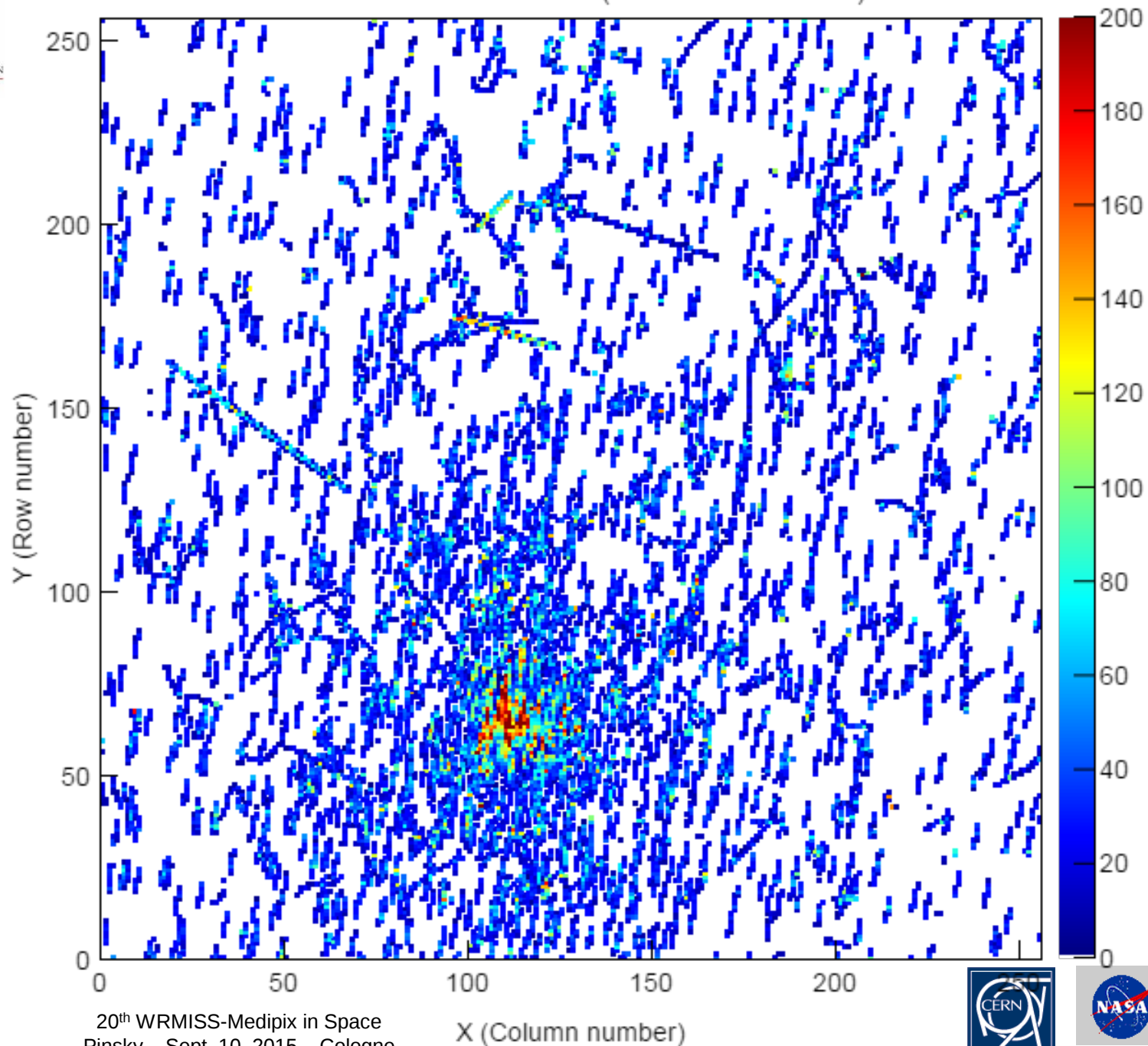






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Frame for detector SN5001(2014-02-15 20:16:31)

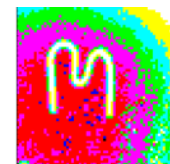
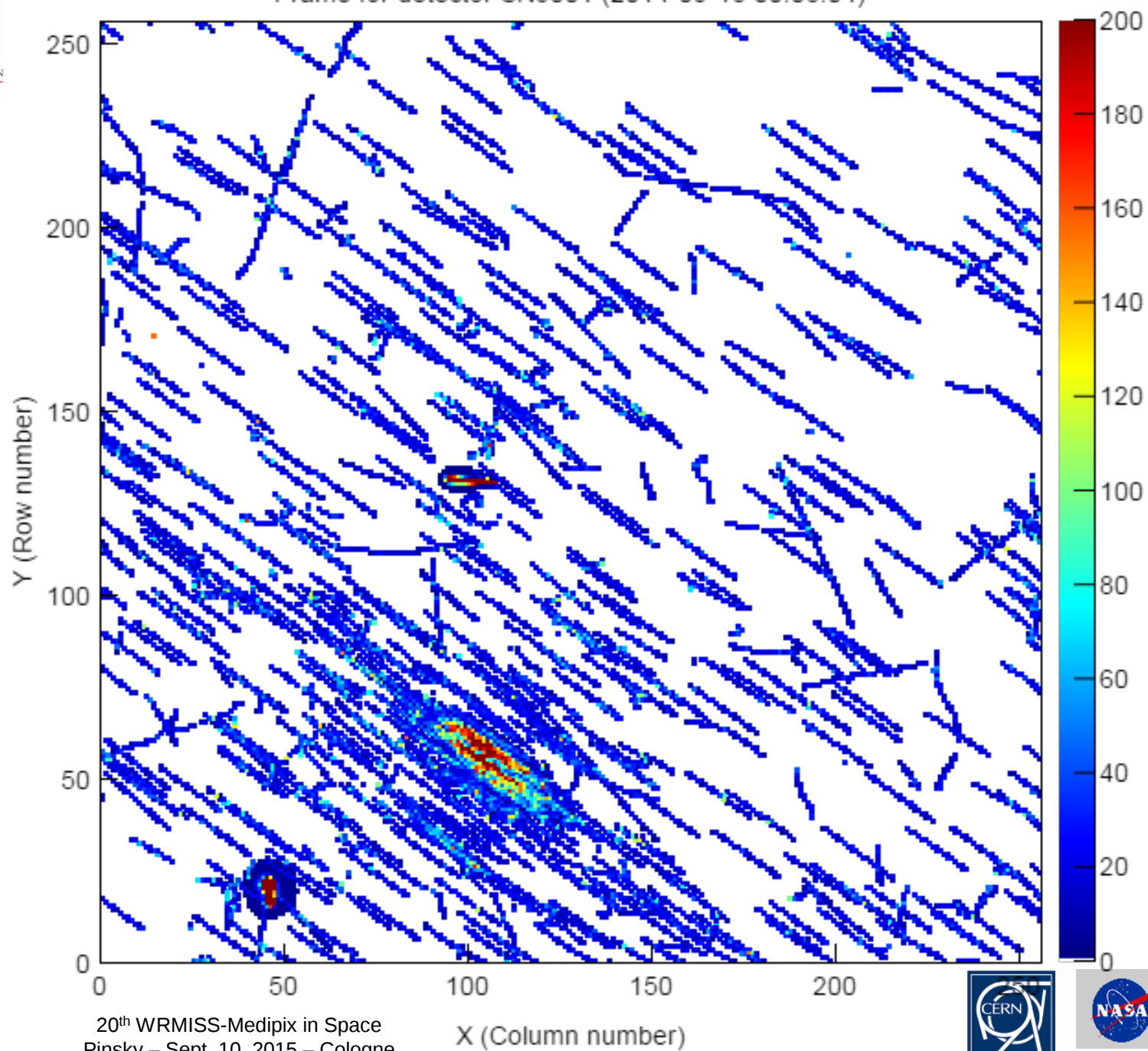


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Frame for detector SN5001(2014-09-13 00:06:04)

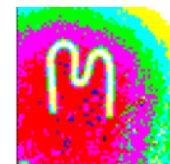
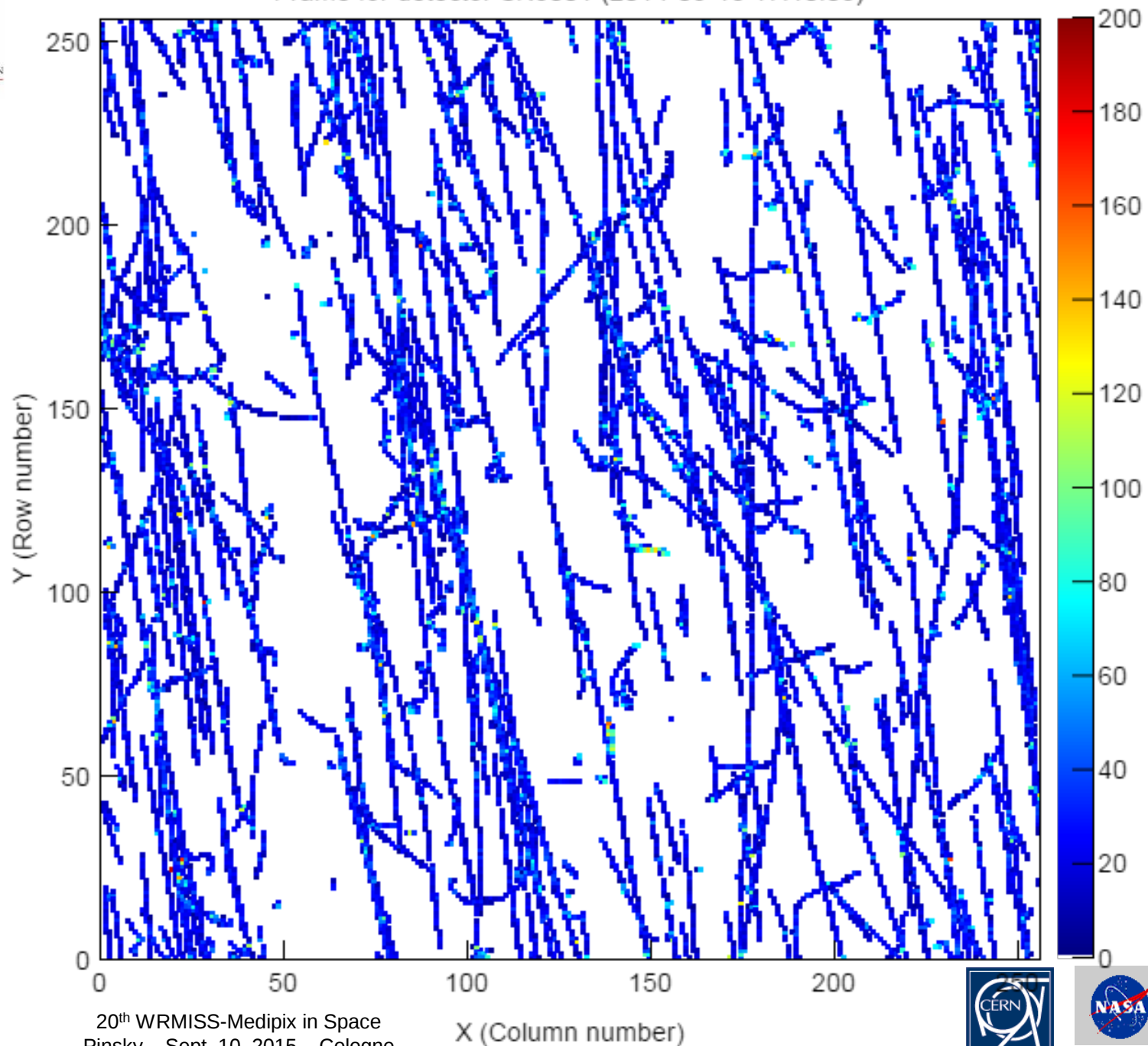


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Frame for detector SN5001 (2014-05-18 17:10:03)

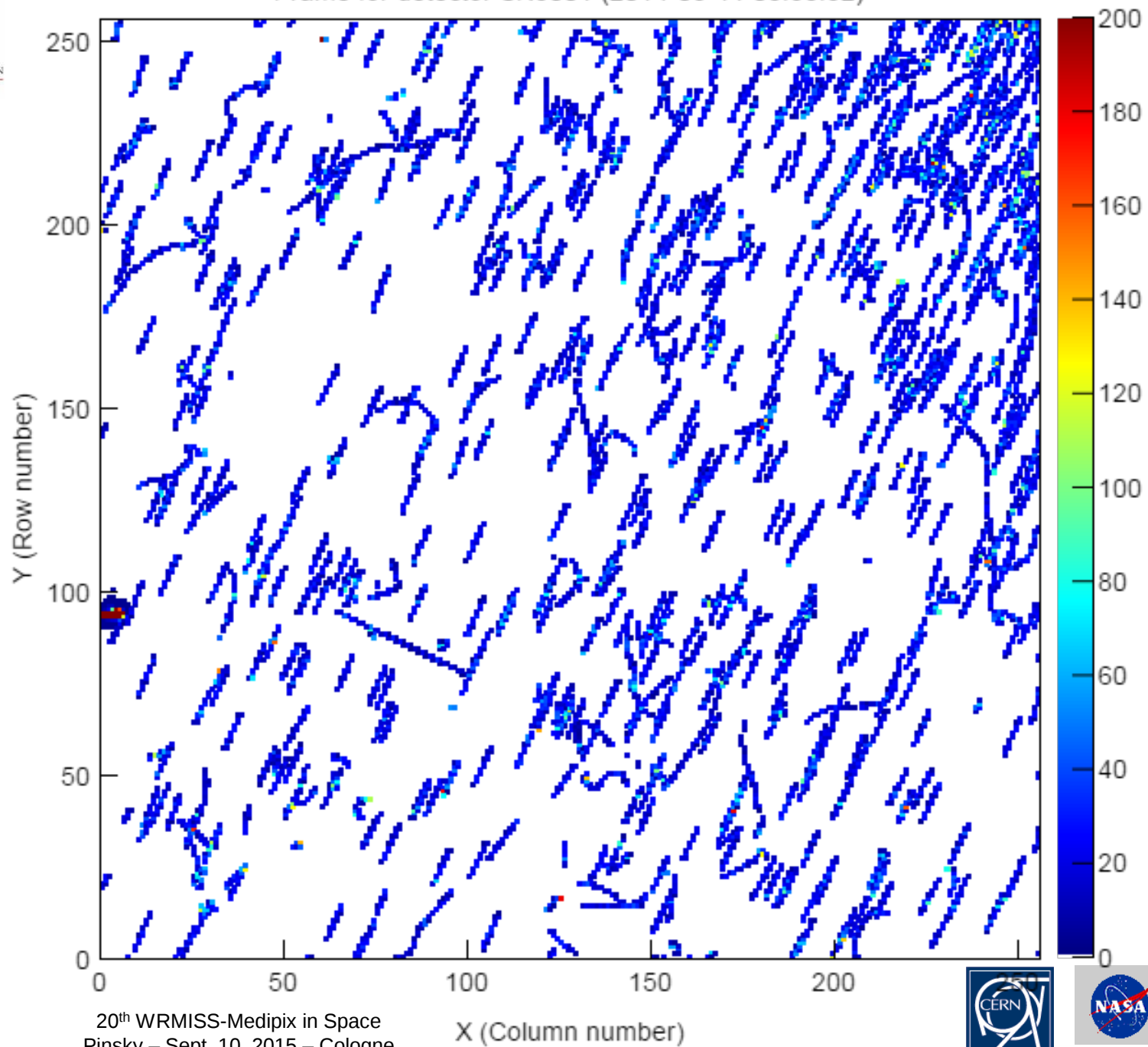


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Frame for detector SN5001(2014-03-11 08:58:52)

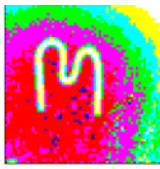


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The Medipix Collaborations

General Goal: to Evolve the Hybrid Pixel Detector Technologies for Use in Other Areas (e.g. Medical Imaging)



◆ Medipix(1) Collaboration

- Formed at CERN in ~1995 with 5 institutions
- 64 x 64 pixel x-ray counting chip

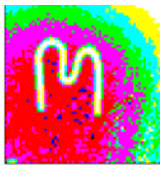
◆ Medipix2 Collaboration

- Formed in ~2000 (eventually with 17 institutions)
- Two chips produced: MXR (2003) Timepix (2006)
- Both chips 256 x 256, 55 μm pixels = 2 cm^2 .
- Frame-based readout—Timepix (4 modes incl. TOT or TOA).
- Timepix2 in final design process (2015-2016).

◆ Medipix3 Collaboration

- Formed in 2008 (Currently 22 institutions) 256 x 256, 55 μm
- Medipix3, Medipix3.1, Medipix3RX (Charge summing chips)
- Timepix3 (2013) Data-driven Readout-simultaneous TOT & 1.6 ns TOA.

Timepix v. Timepix3 v. Timepix3



◆ Timepix (2006)

- ...Has been around since 2006 (250 μm CMOS technology)
- Well characterized, including a few issues with work-arounds...
- 256 x 256 55 μm pixels either in 14 bit pseudo-random TOT mode or in the TOA mode with 10 ns resolution pixel-by-pixel.

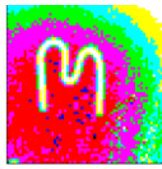
◆ Timepix2 (In Final Design Process)

- To be “plug-n-play” control compatible with the Timepix.
- Functionally changed significantly (new technology 135 μm CMOS).
- Zero-suppression, BOTH TOT and TOA simultaneously measured, fungible output counter, new front-end to accommodate higher inputs, and other known Timepix issues cleaned up...

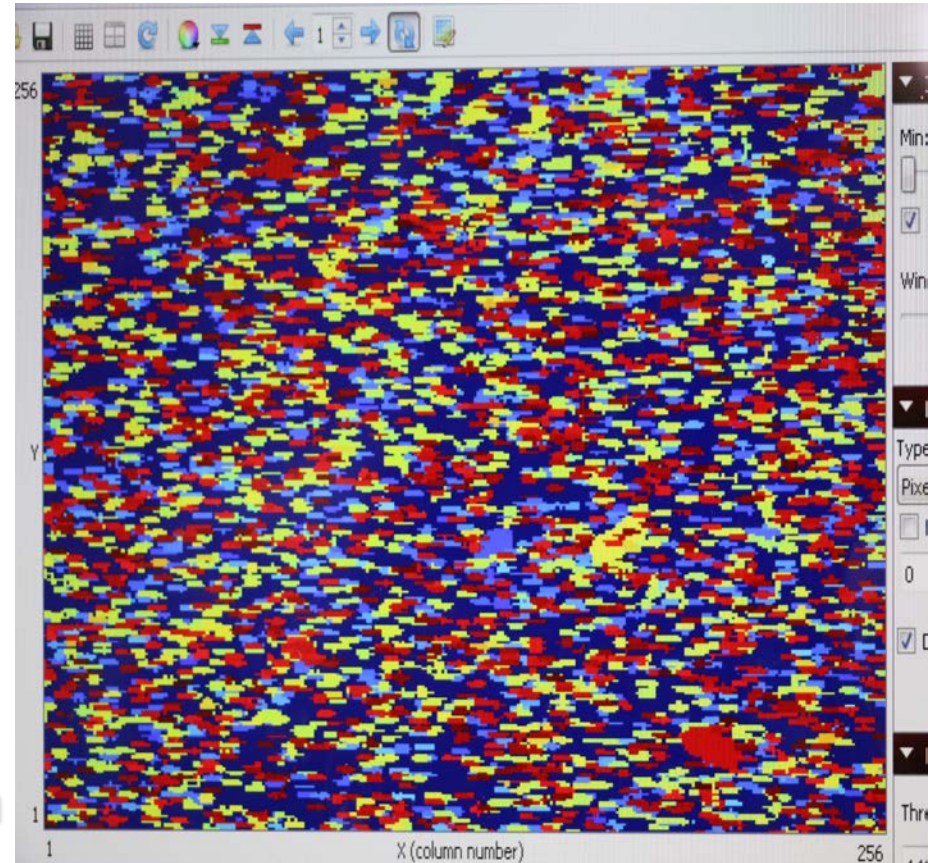
◆ Timepix3 (2013)

- Data-Driven readout (No dead-time up to 81 MHz – pixel hits)
- Both TOT and TOA (1.6 ns) and new Front-end electronics
- Still in the process of being characterized (higher power consumption than the Timepix2...)

Timepix3 Proton Flux “Olympics”



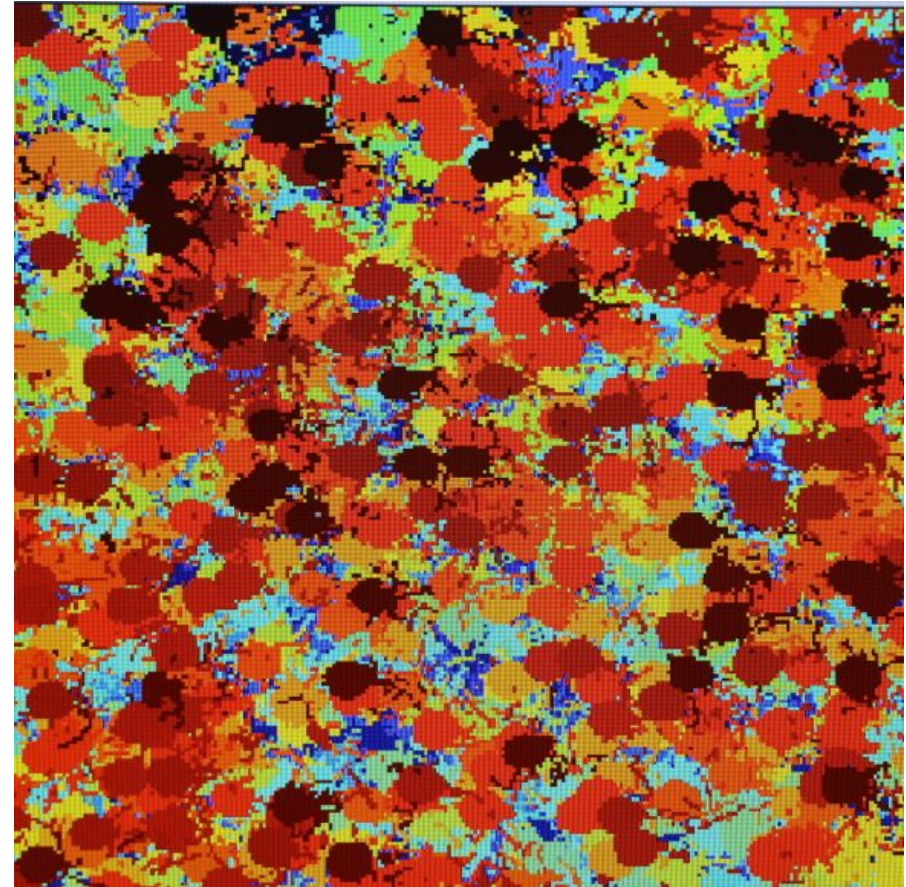
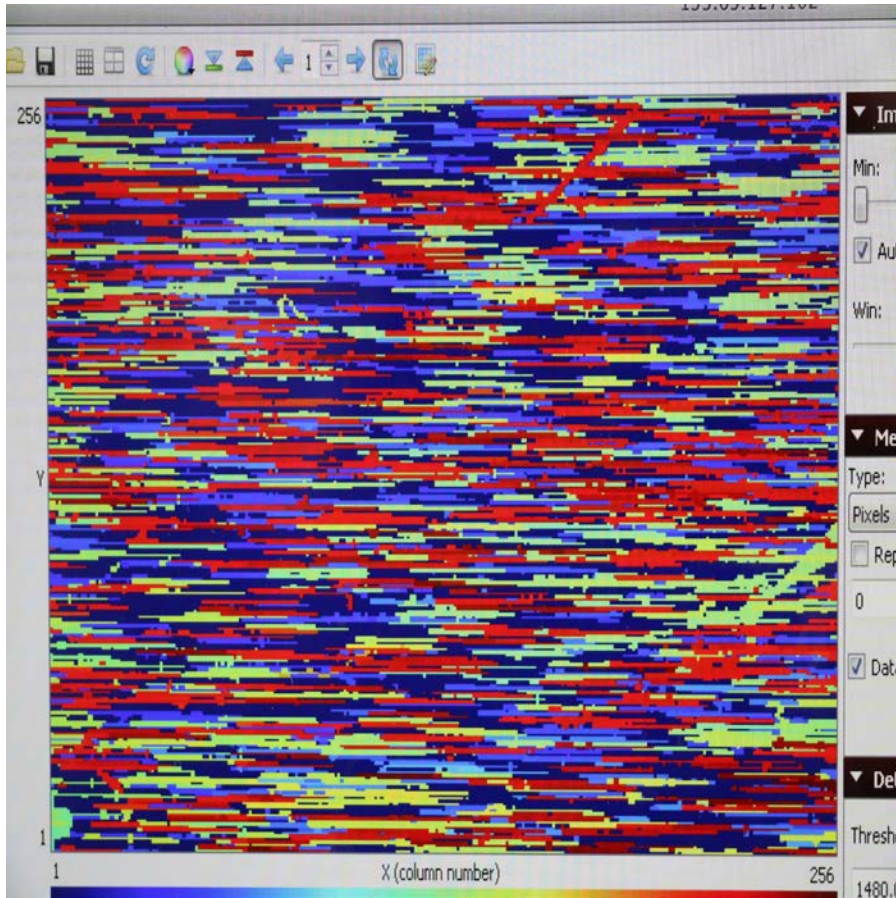
- ◆ A proton flux test of the Timepix3 was conducted in the HIMAC proton beam @ 180 MeV.
- ◆ We achieved a rate of $\sim 10^7/\text{cm}^2\text{s}$ in “normal” TOT + TOA mode with no loss of data!
- ◆ In the “counting” mode, we achieved a rate of $\sim 10^9/\text{cm}^2\text{s}$ with no loss of data!
- ◆ Note that this was done with a new USB 3 interface, which achieves $\sim 50\%$ of the Timepix3’s ultimate capability....



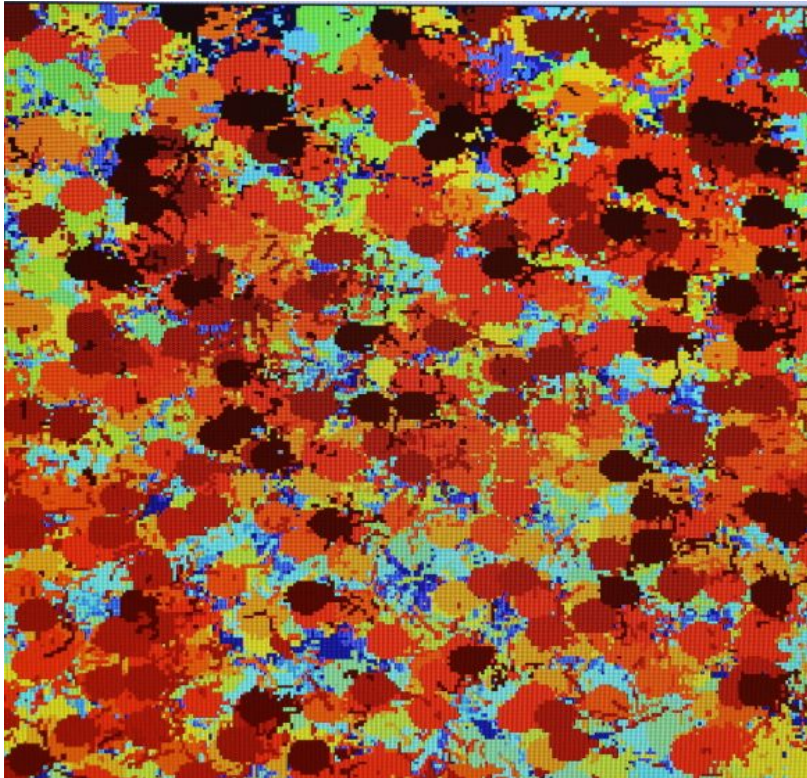
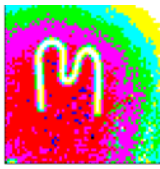
Time Of Arrival (pseudo-frame)



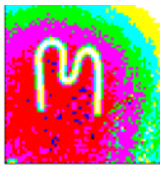
TOArt



TOArt v. “Real” Art



AND... Medipix4 HAS FORMED



- ◆ Unlike the previous Medipix Collaborations, Medipix4 will **simultaneously** design the Medipix4 (counting chip) and the Timepix4.
- ◆ It will employ the latest CMOS technology... (With Power Control Options...)
- ◆ The Chips will be **much larger** than the current ones and the Timepix4 will have **smaller pixels**..
- ◆ The Timepix4 will be able to function in either the **frame-based or data-driven (500 Mhits/s)** modes.
- ◆ Each pixel will have fungible output registers, and **both TOT & TOA with ~ 780 ps time resolution**, as well as a reduced threshold **< 1 KeV** (That is total per pixel and NOT KeV/ μm)! These detectors are 100% efficient for penetrating charged particles...





Towards Timepix4

◆ Improve energy resolution (TOT) and time resolution (TOA):

- TOT resolution limited by ENC only:
 - Minimize the quantization error
 - Target < 1 KeV
 - > 5 MeV per pixel in sensor sensitivity
- TOA resolution limited by front-end bandwidth, pixel noise and VCO frequency
 - Doubling local VCO frequency will half the TOA resolution

◆ Provide Power Consumption Options

- Low Power modes (Partial Chip or Power down digital until needed. Also sensor current monitor modes possible.



Future (Potential) Devices

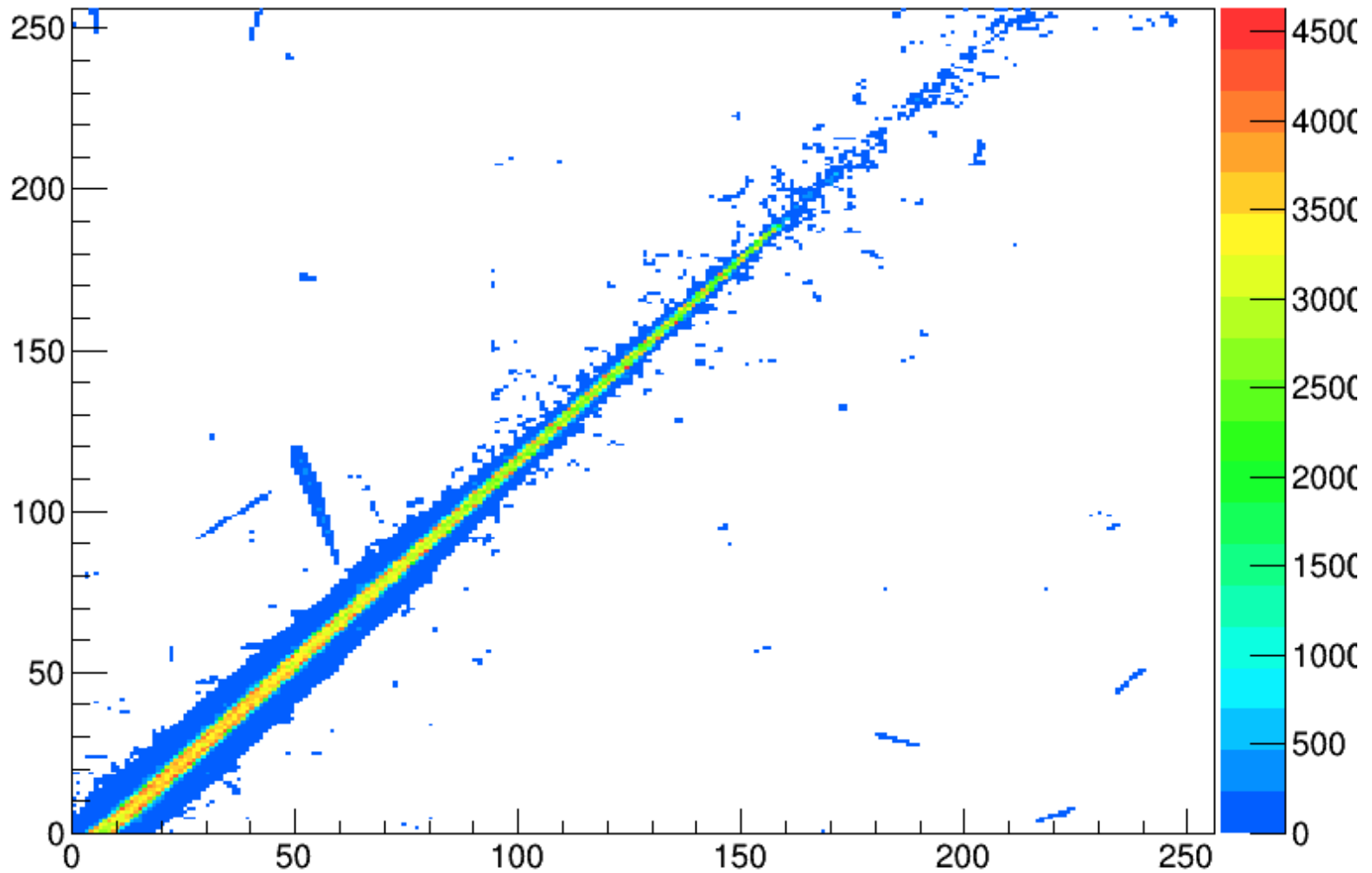
- ◆ **Omni-directional “Spectrometer” Cube**
 - 6-sided “hermetic” cube of Timepix4 devices
 - Embedded Scintillator
 - Single Synced (via Medipix) DAQ
- ◆ **Timepix4-based Neutron detector**
 - Based on current LHC (ATLAS) neutron monitors
 - Both Thermal and Fast Neutrons
- ◆ **Timepix2 & Timepix4 Characterization**
 - New Pseudo-Logarithmic response...
 - Timepix Particle Spectrometer Stacks
- ◆ **ALTEA Collaboration...**
- ◆ **Light Fragment Nuclear Interaction Cross Section Measurements**

Thank you for your attention...



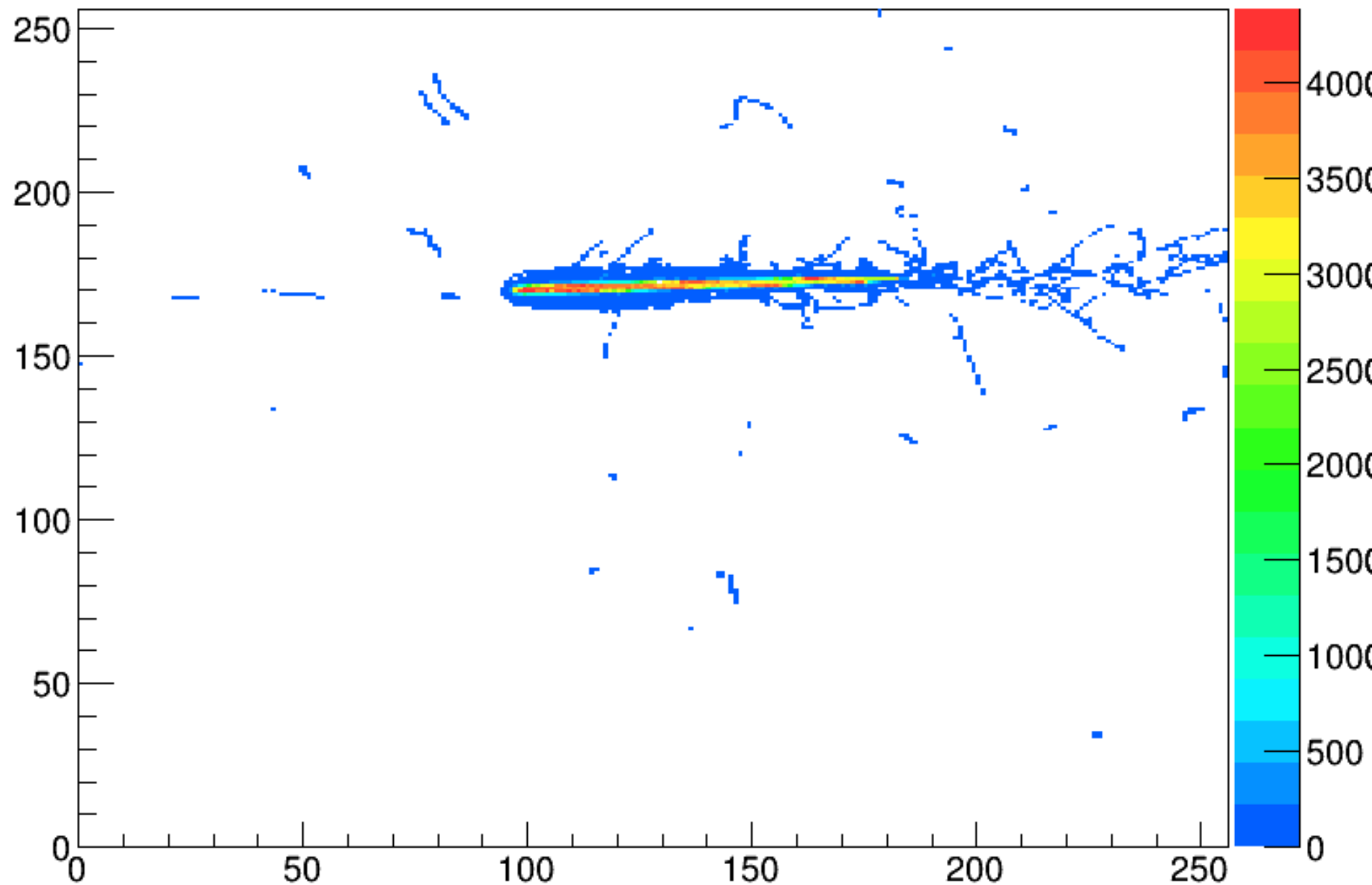


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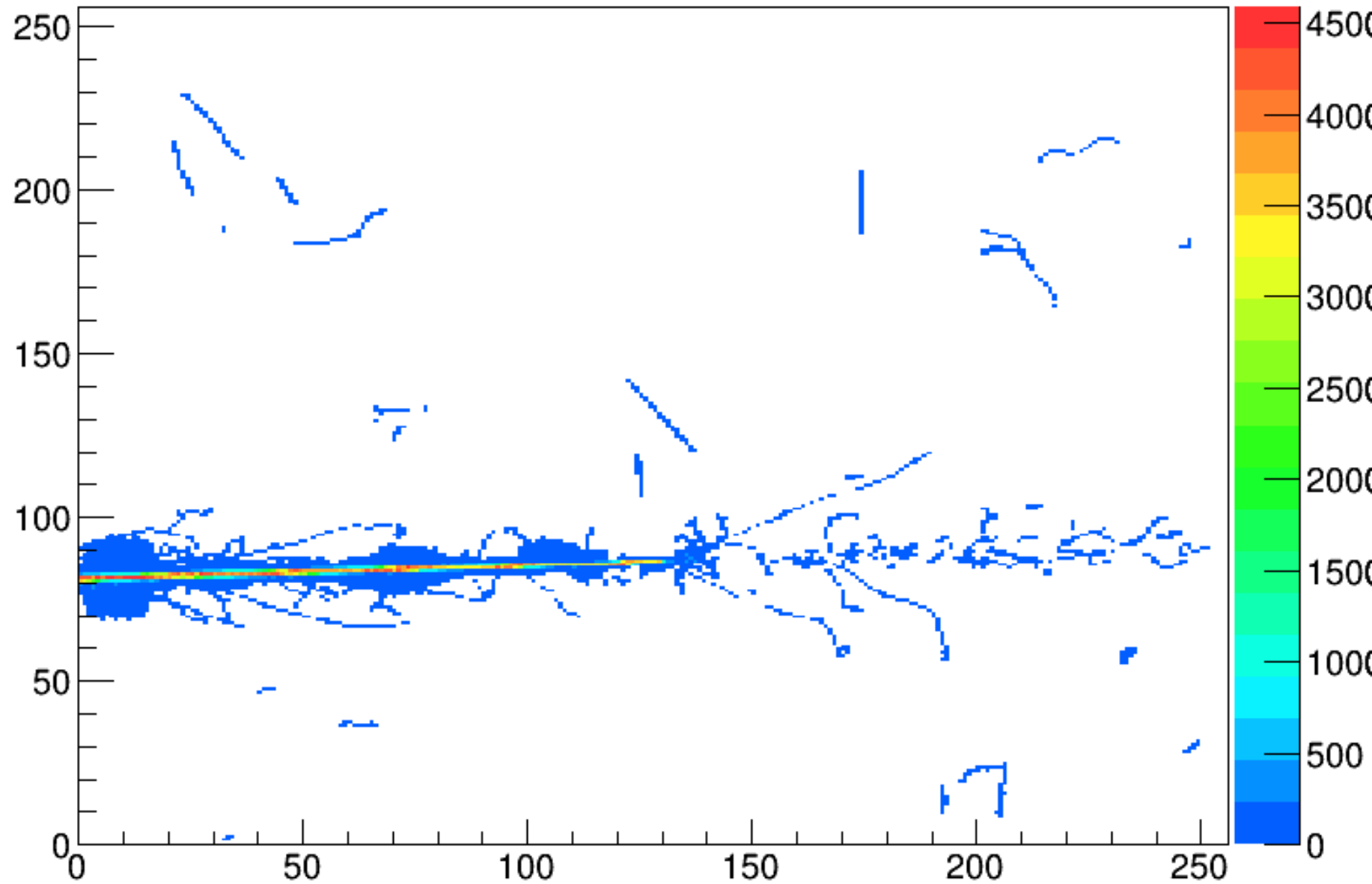


Sat Feb 08 02:45:24.500842 2014 , Acq_Time = 4.0000 [s] I04-W0094

Dose = 18.3856 [uGy/min], Dose equivalent = 411.2320 [uSv/min], Occupancy = 1748

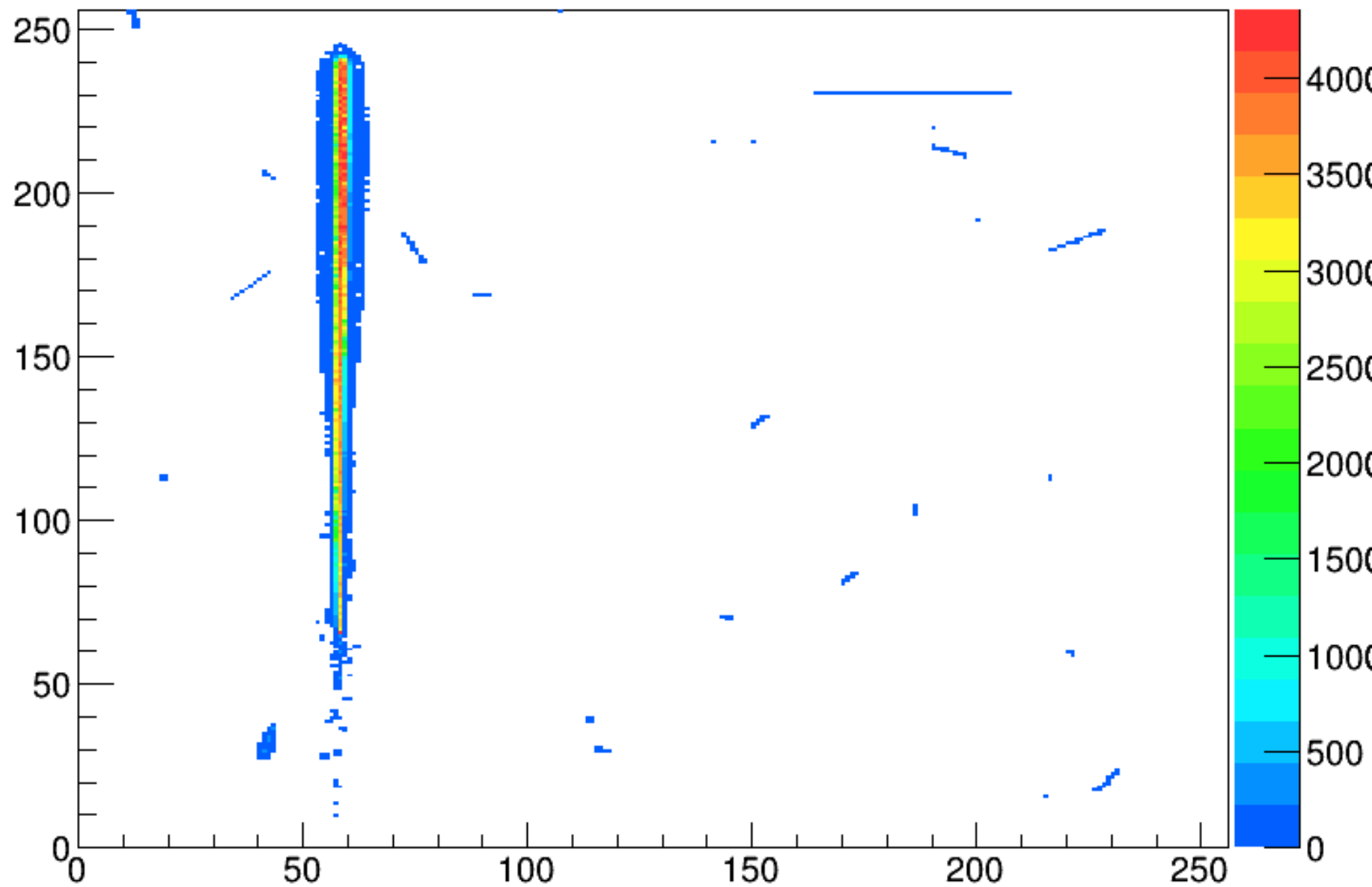


Sun Dec 15 00:08:51.086856 2013 , Acq_Time = 4.0000 [s] J02-W0156
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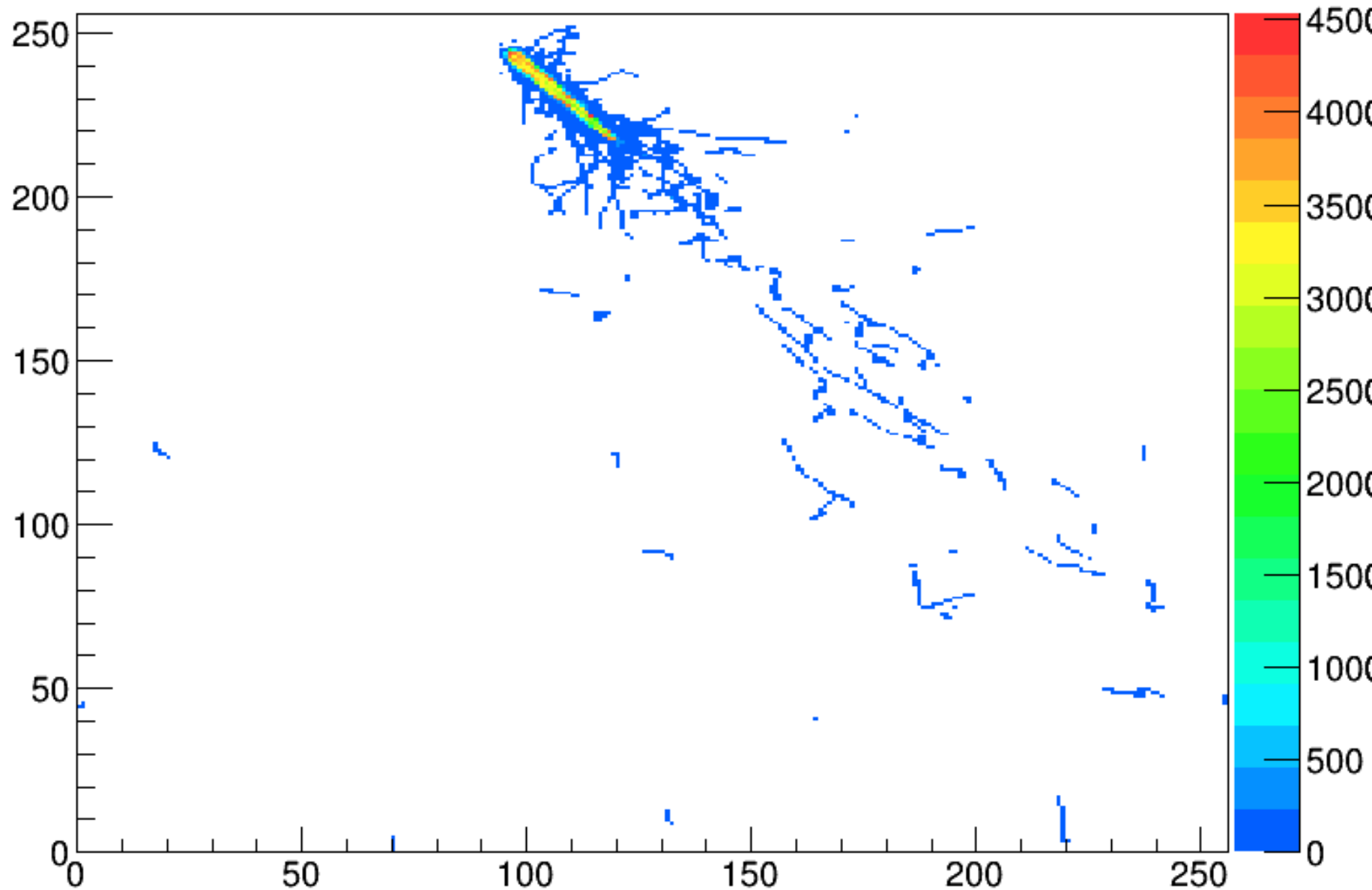


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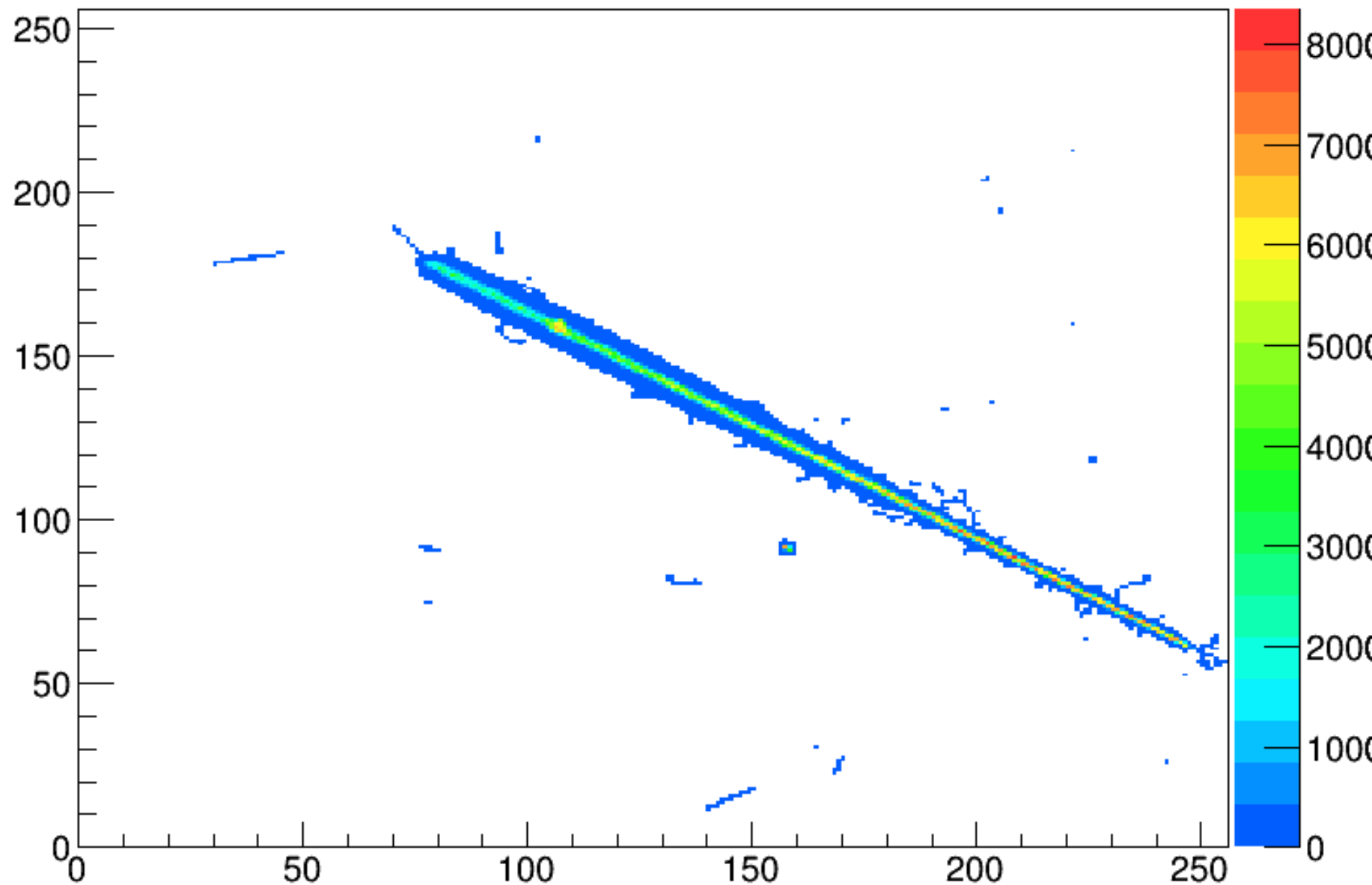


Mon Dec 02 21:47:04.889180 2013 , Acq_Time = 4.0000 [s] I03-W0094
Dose = 9.4817 [uGy/min], Dose equivalent = 200.5656 [uSv/min], Occupancy = 1598



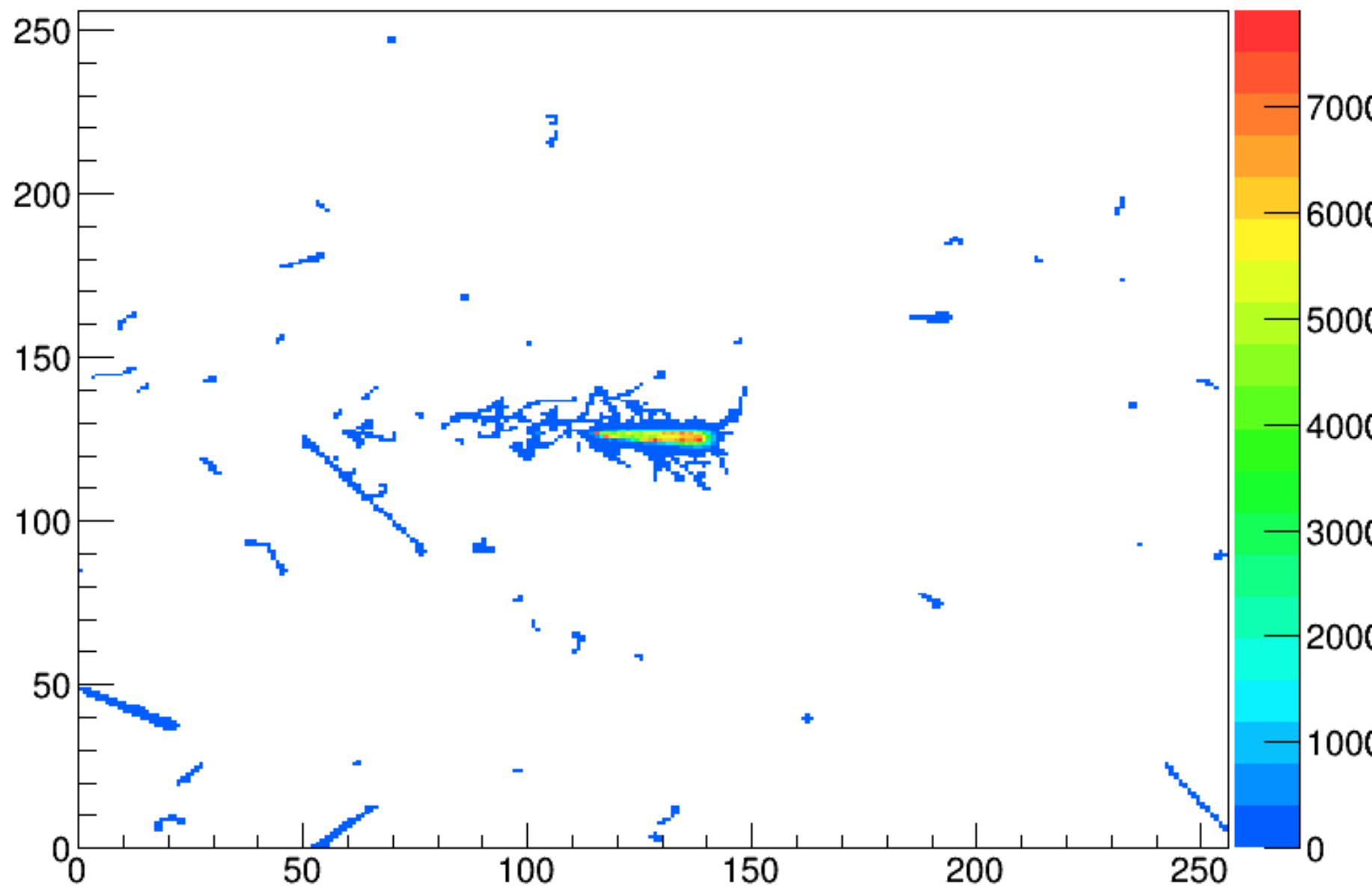
Thu Feb 06 20:57:39.170058 2014 , Acq_Time = 4.0000 [s] D03-W0094

Dose = 141.9122 [uGy/min], Dose equivalent = 3237.9297 [uSv/min], Occupancy = 2038

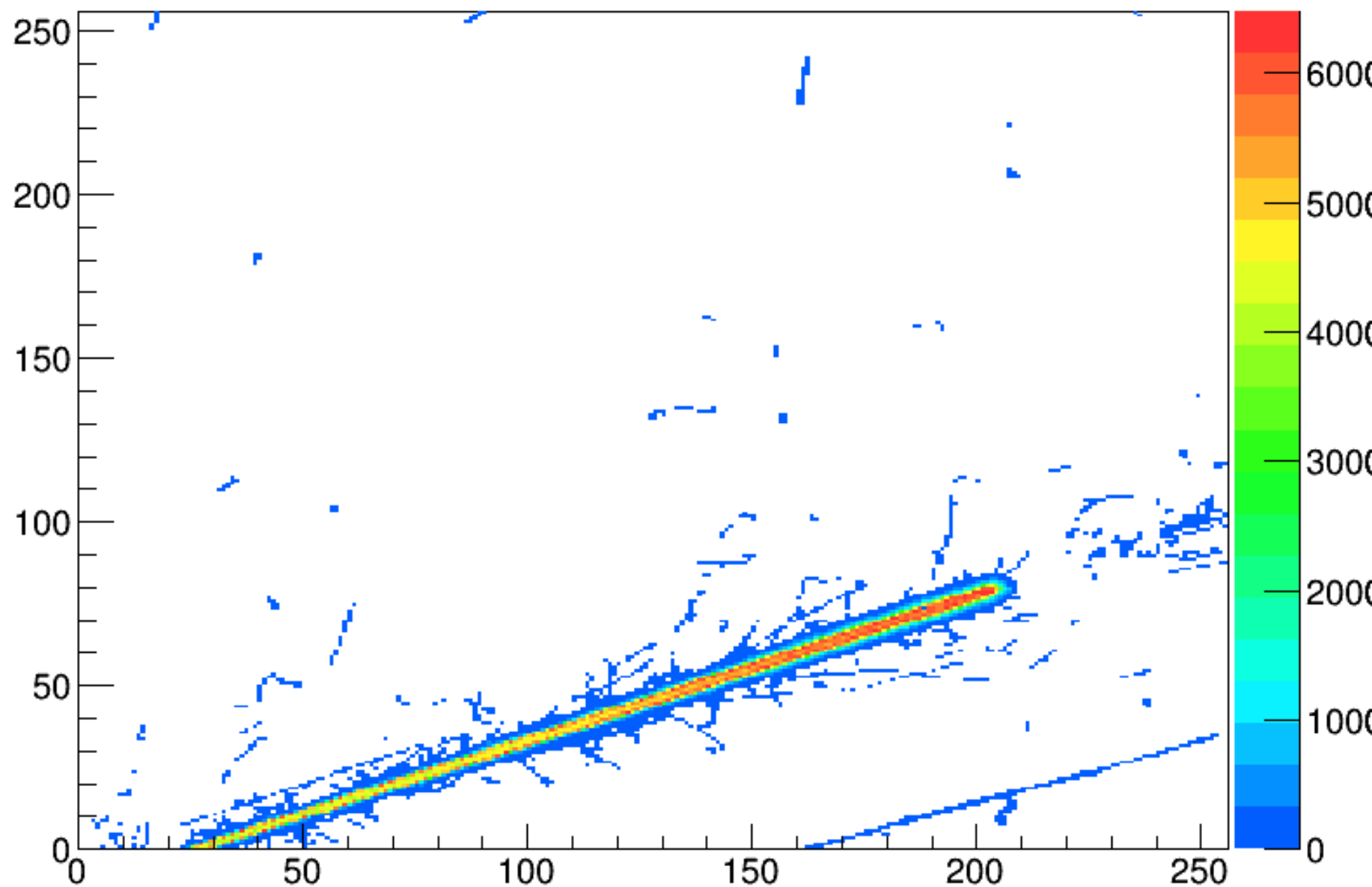


Mon Apr 29 22:23:19.864237 2013 , Acq_Time = 4.0000 [s] D03-W0094

Dose = 37.5741 [uGy/min], Dose equivalent = 593.9044 [uSv/min], Occupancy = 1238

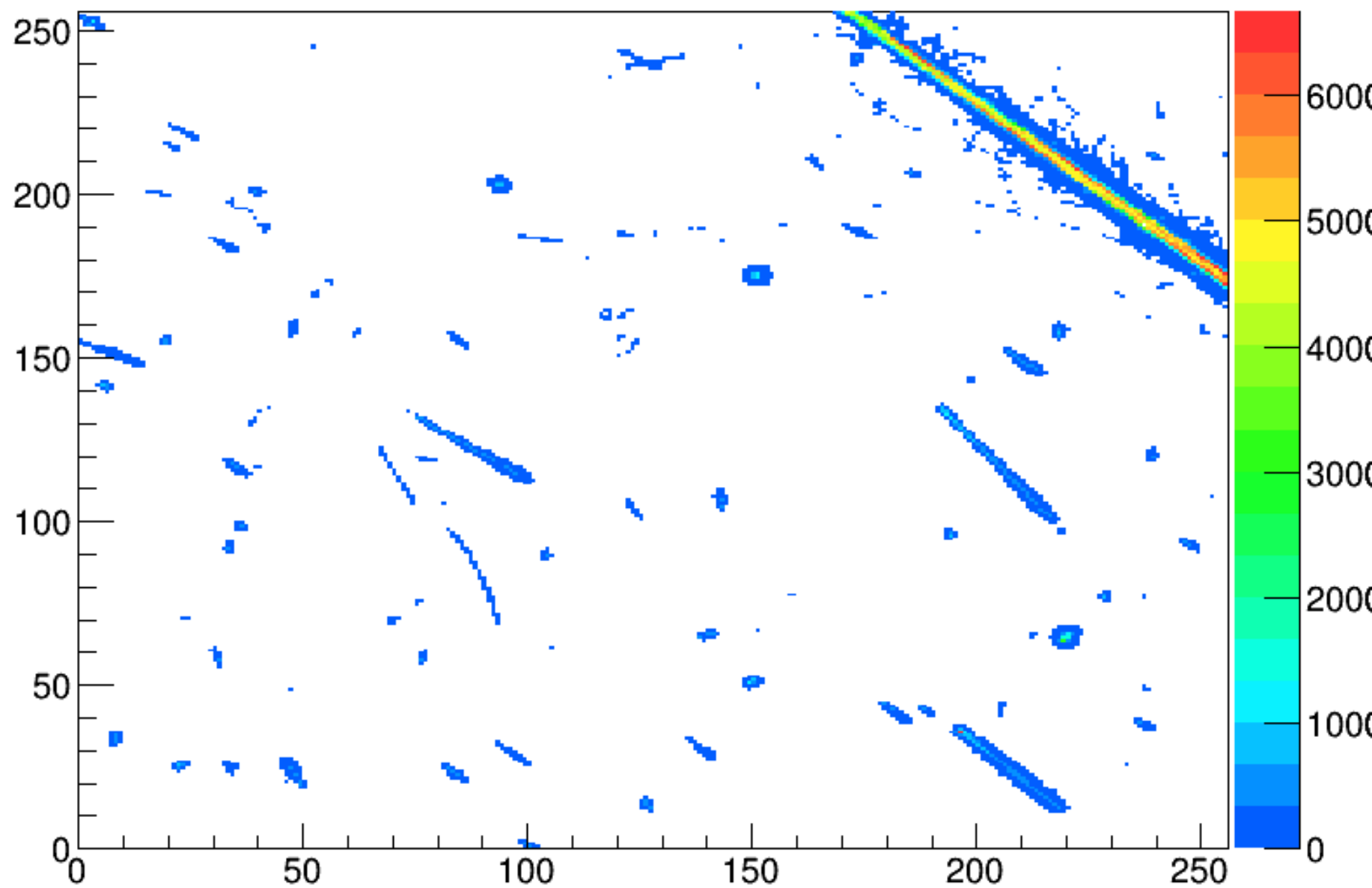


Thu Jan 31 22:56:31.255608 2013 , Acq_Time = 4.0000 [s] G03-W0094
Dose = 295.8055 [uGy/min], Dose equivalent = 4598.1747 [uSv/min], Occupancy = 3175

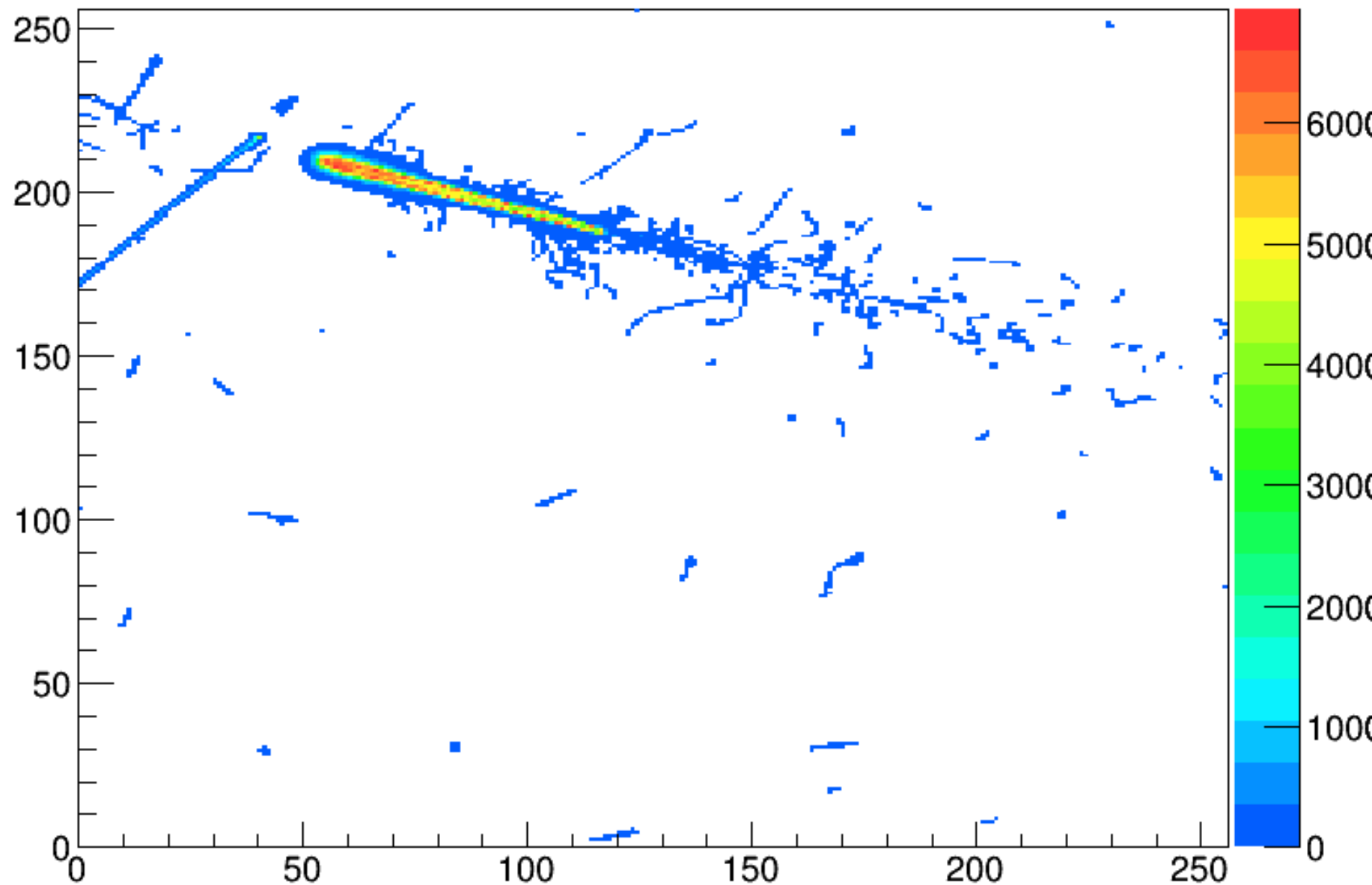


Fri Feb 07 09:17:54.853429 2014 , Acq_Time = 2.5395 [s] I04-W0094

Dose = 209.2499 [uGy/min], Dose equivalent = 3680.3618 [uSv/min], Occupancy = 2857

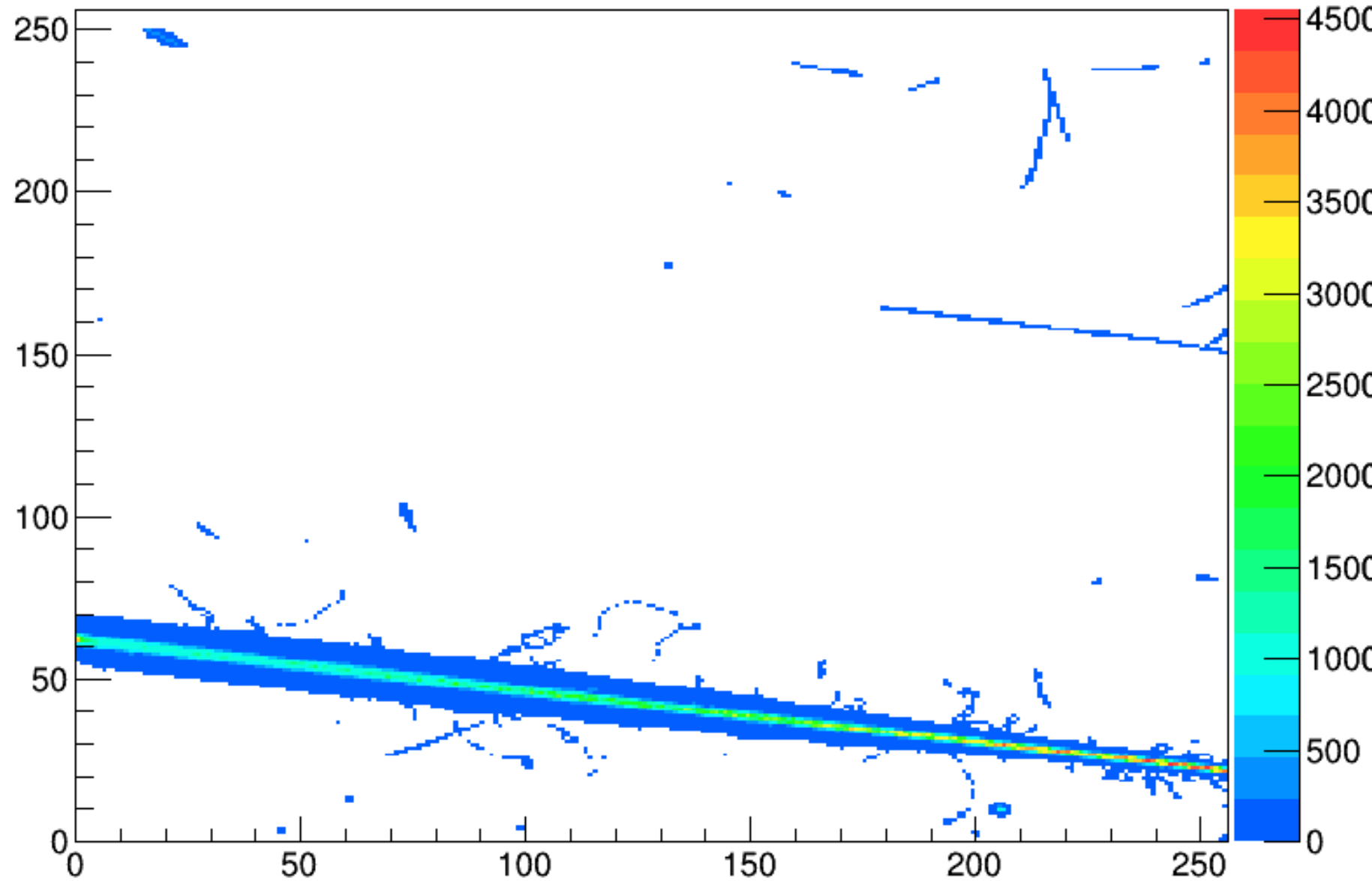


Fri Nov 09 19:11:41.661491 2012 , Acq_Time = 4.0000 [s] E06-W0087
Dose = 108.5174 [uGy/min], Dose equivalent = 1603.7414 [uSv/min], Occupancy = 2310

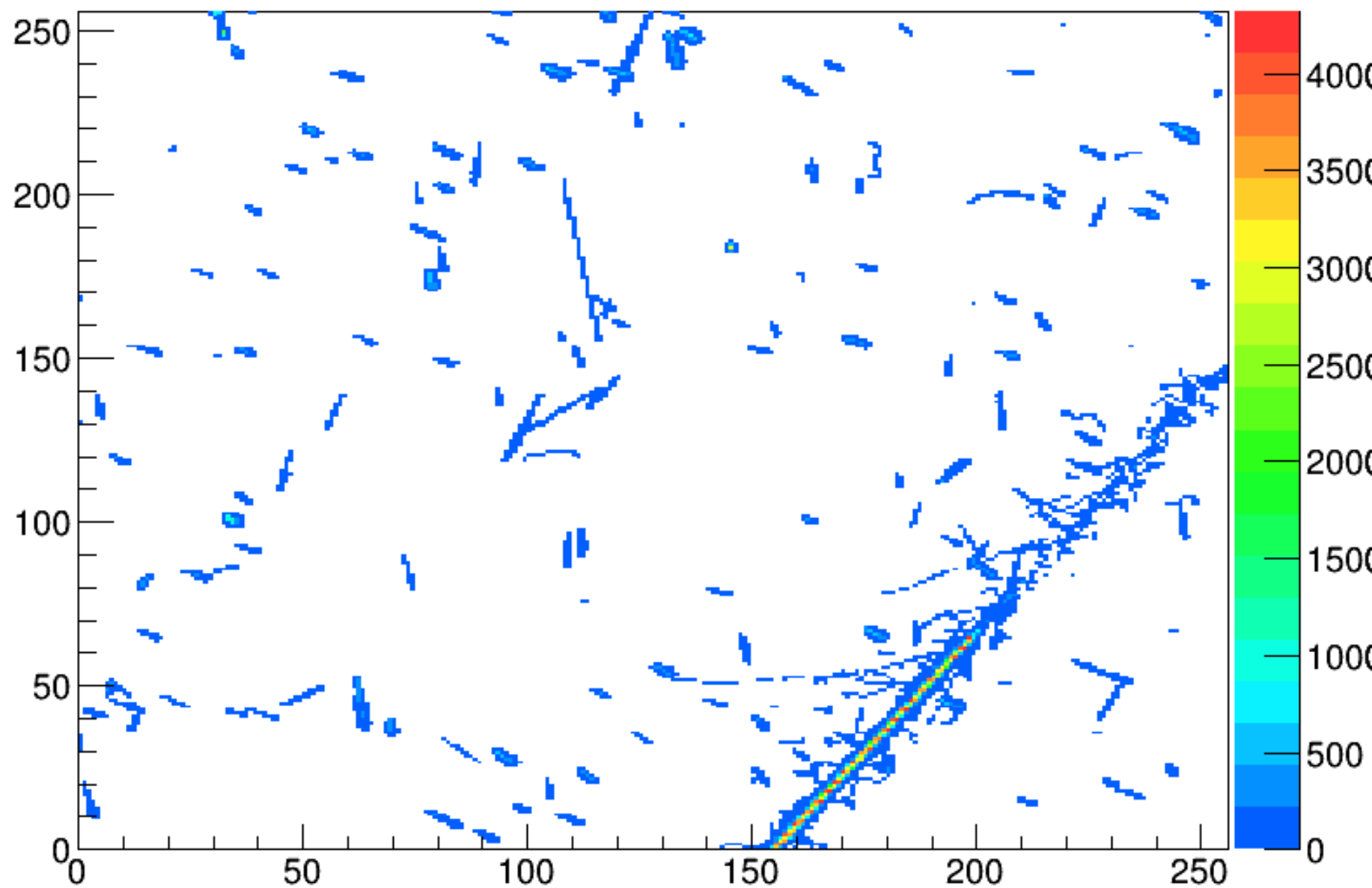


Wed Jan 15 07:31:00.296091 2014 , Acq_Time = 4.0000 [s] J02-W0156

Dose = 18.4267 [uGy/min], Dose equivalent = 450.0683 [uSv/min], Occupancy = 4081

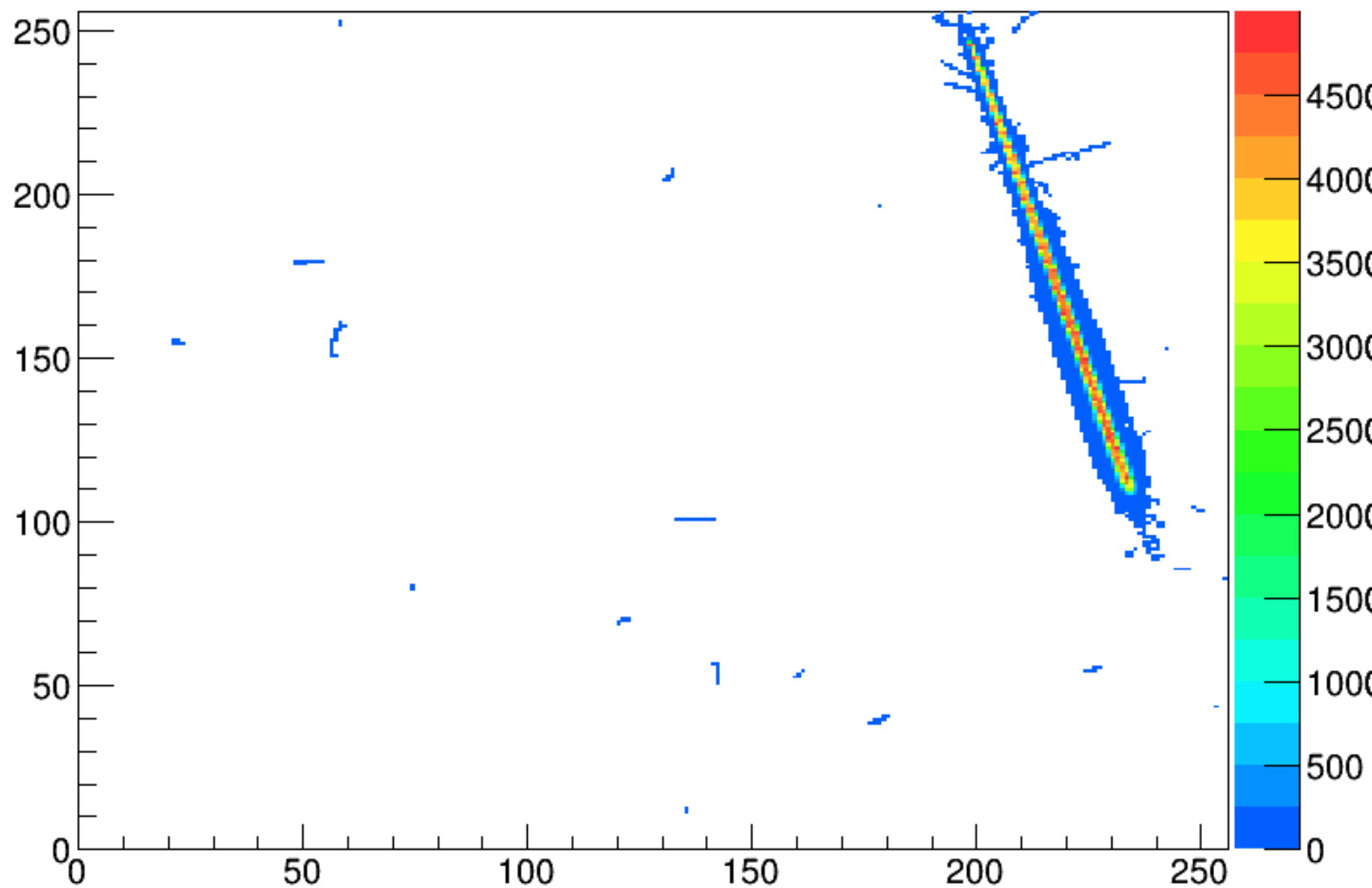


Sun Jan 12 18:59:40.603276 2014 , Acq_Time = 2.6566 [s] G01-W0099
Dose = 22.3399 [uGy/min], Dose equivalent = 511.9285 [uSv/min], Occupancy = 3594



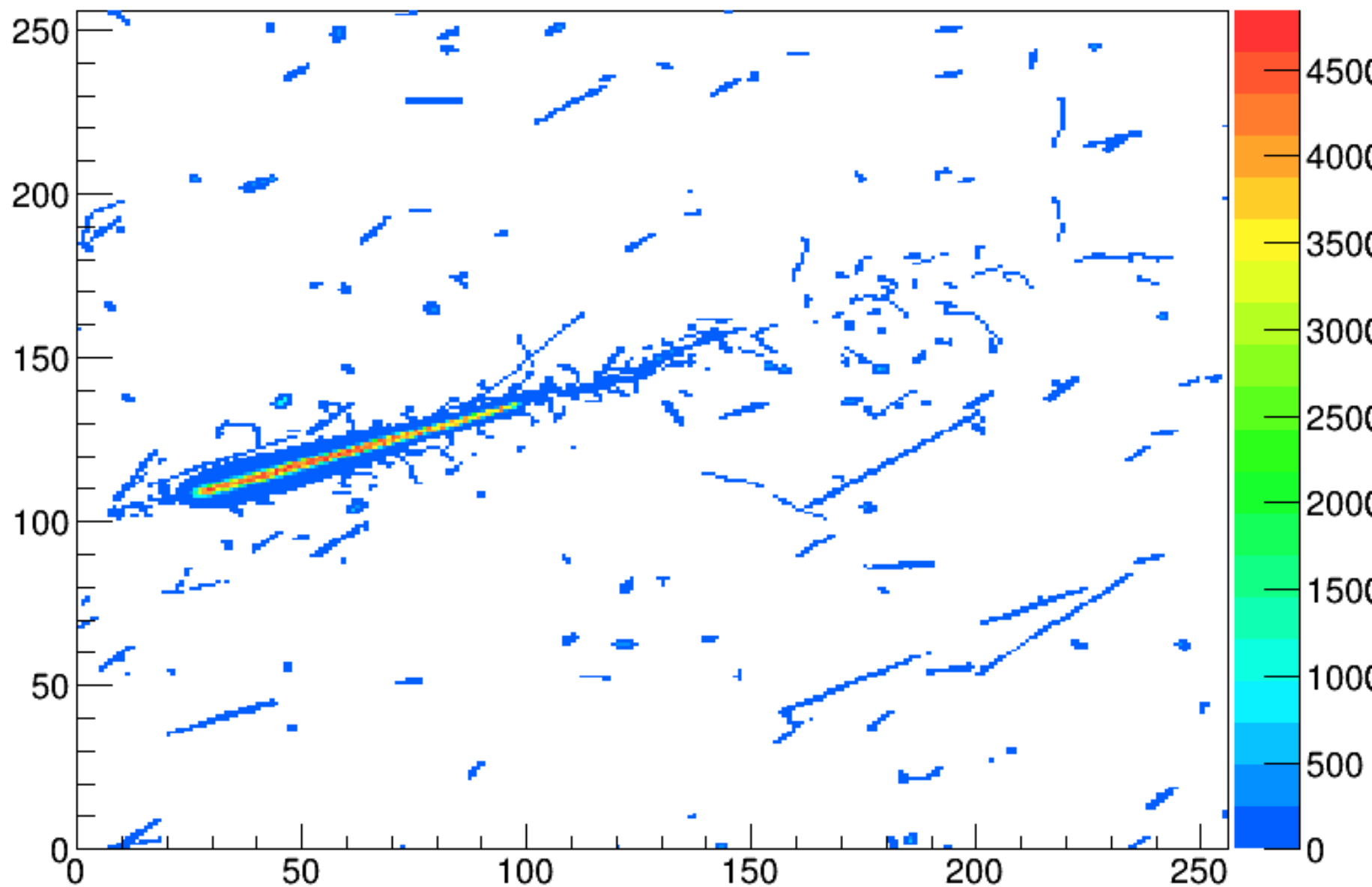
Wed Jan 08 21:40:15.653035 2014 , Acq_Time = 4.0000 [s] G03-W0094

Dose = 29.7793 [uGy/min], Dose equivalent = 672.5660 [uSv/min], Occupancy = 1626



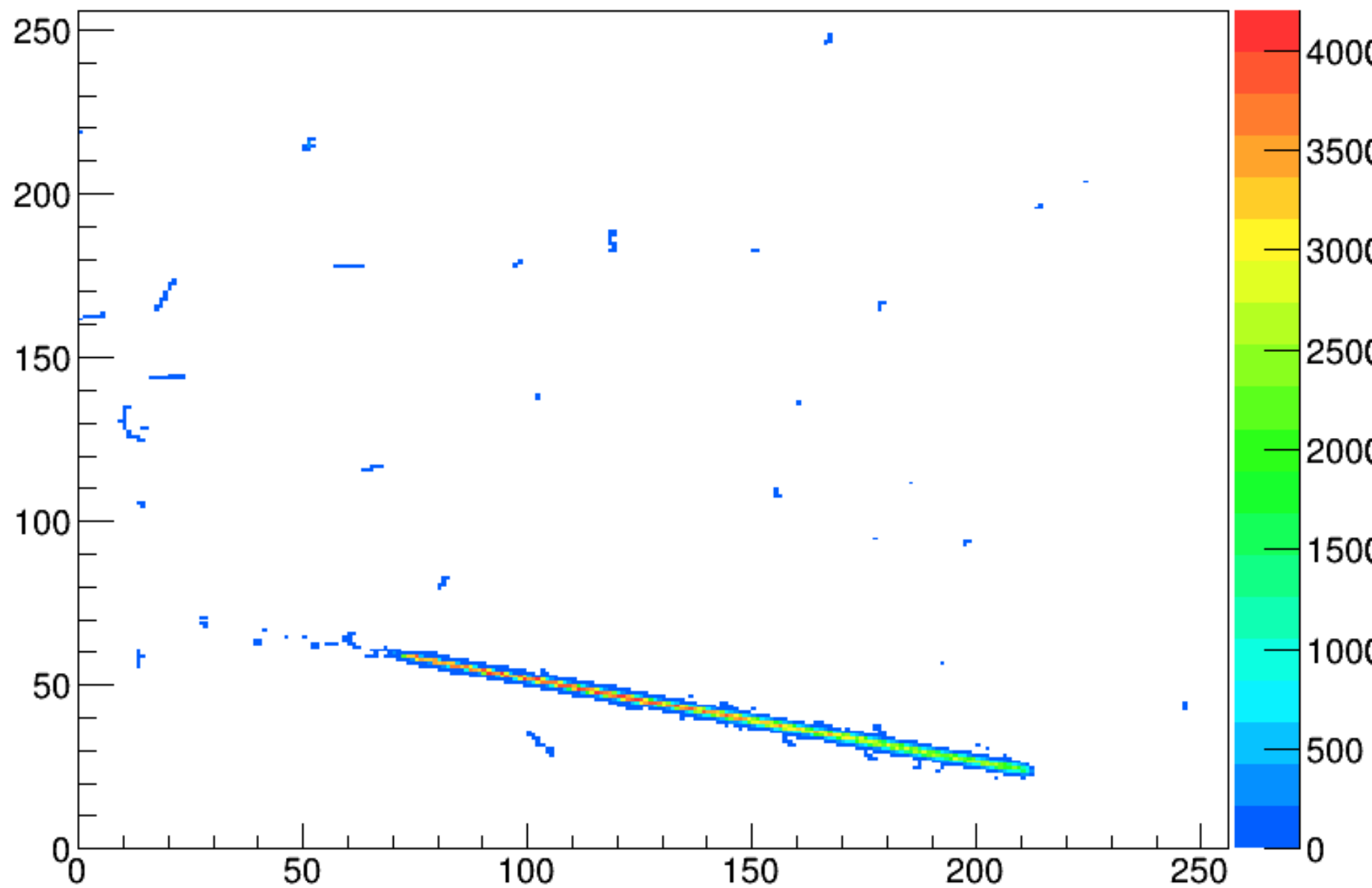
Thu Feb 13 07:34:18.305448 2014 , Acq_Time = 0.9622 [s] G03-W0094

Dose = 81.9404 [$\mu\text{Gy}/\text{min}$], Dose equivalent = 1704.2145 [$\mu\text{Sv}/\text{min}$], Occupancy = 3312



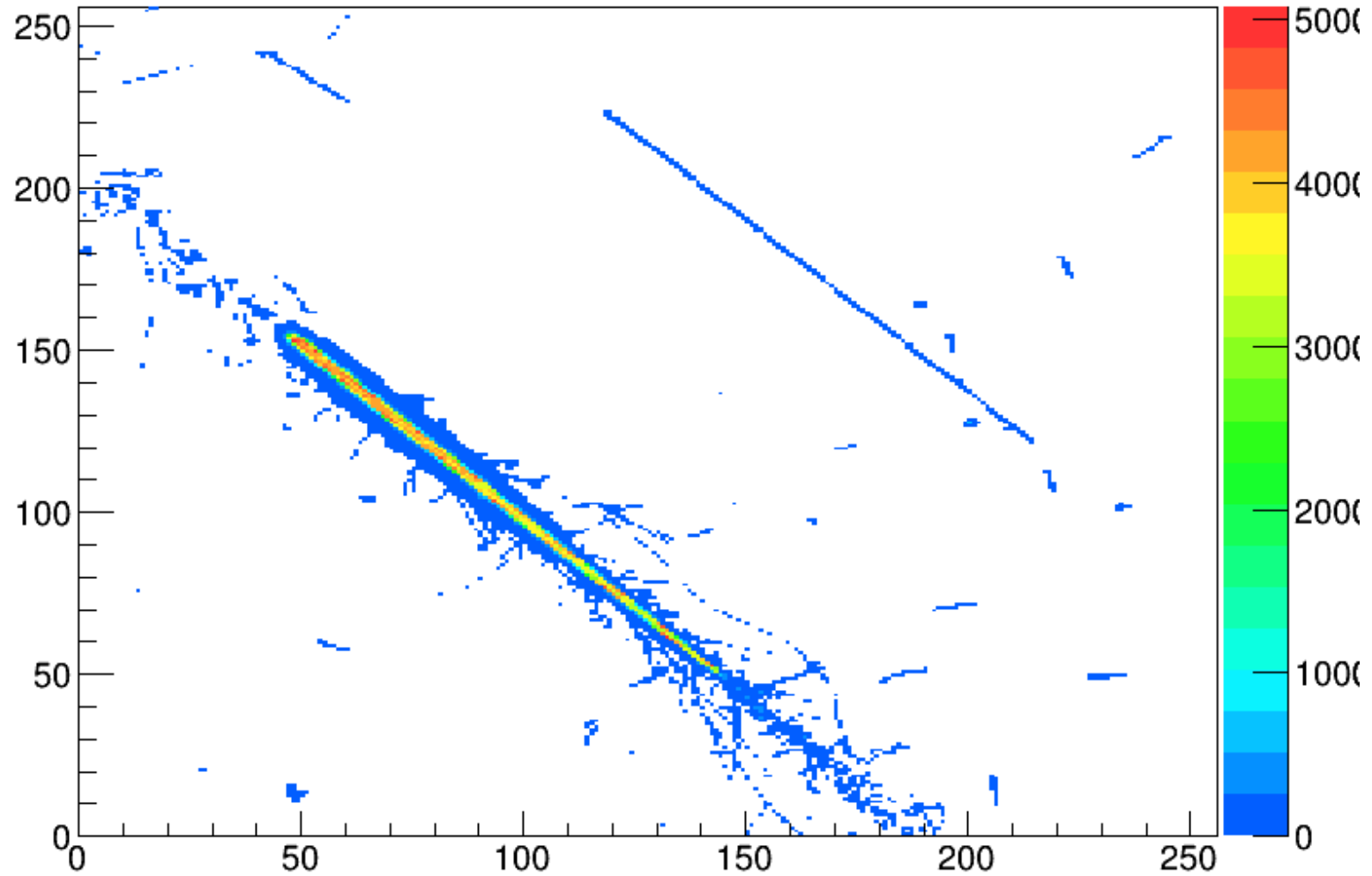
Mon Jan 27 06:31:52.534647 2014 , Acq_Time = 4.0000 [s] I03-W0094

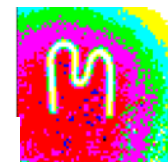
Dose = 17.4285 [uGy/min], Dose equivalent = 515.1872 [uSv/min], Occupancy = 1427





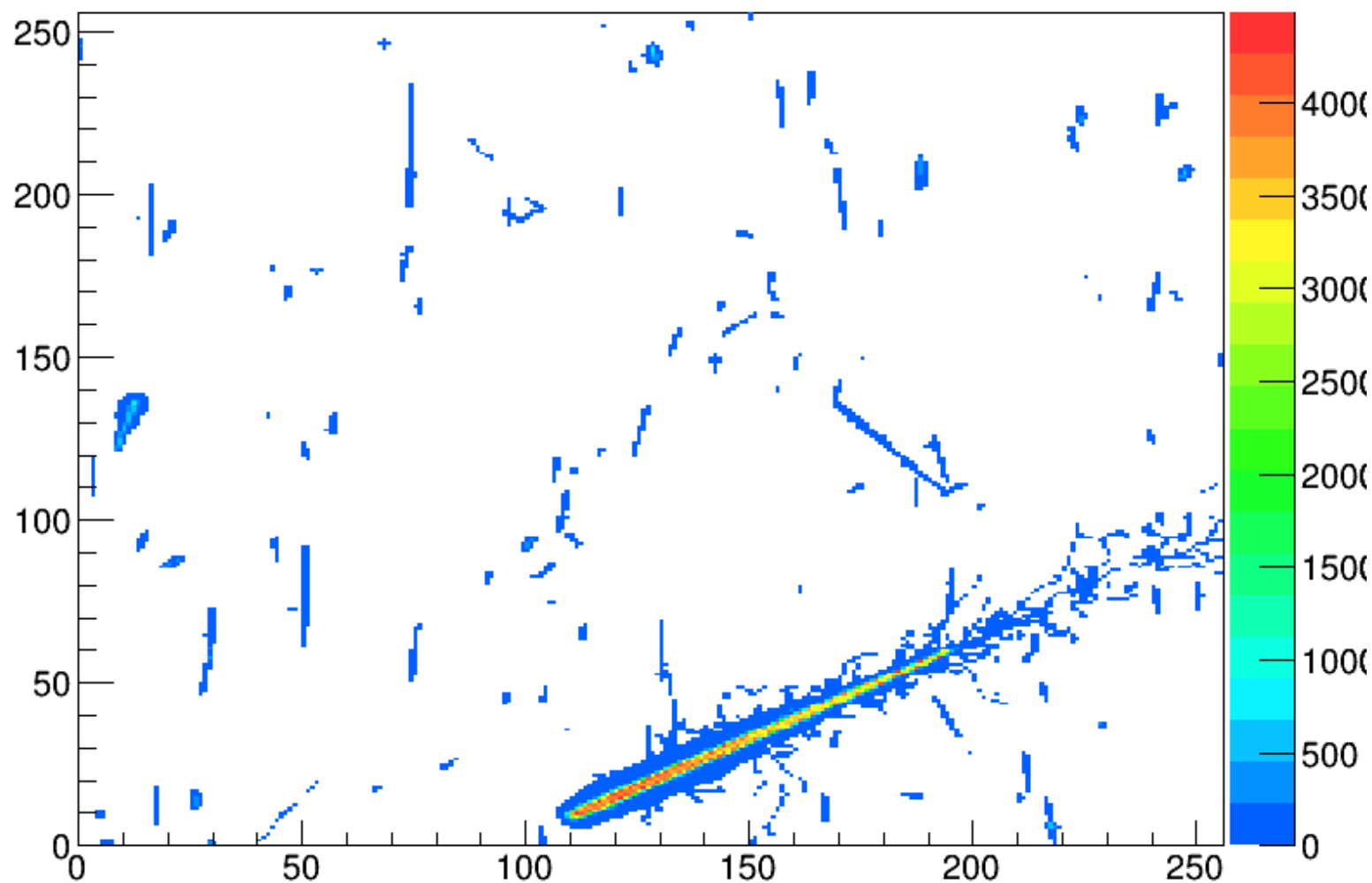
Tue Feb 18 02:09:33.132259 2014 , Acq_Time = 4.0000 [s] G03-W0094
Dose = 38.2716 [uGy/min], Dose equivalent = 789.7881 [uSv/min], Occupancy = 3112





Fri Feb 14 15:01:36.526700 2014 , Acq_Time = 1.1816 [s] I04-W0094

Dose = 79.9586 [uGy/min], Dose equivalent = 1638.6990 [uSv/min], Occupancy = 3160



Thank You for Your Attention

Oh Yes! The DEMO

