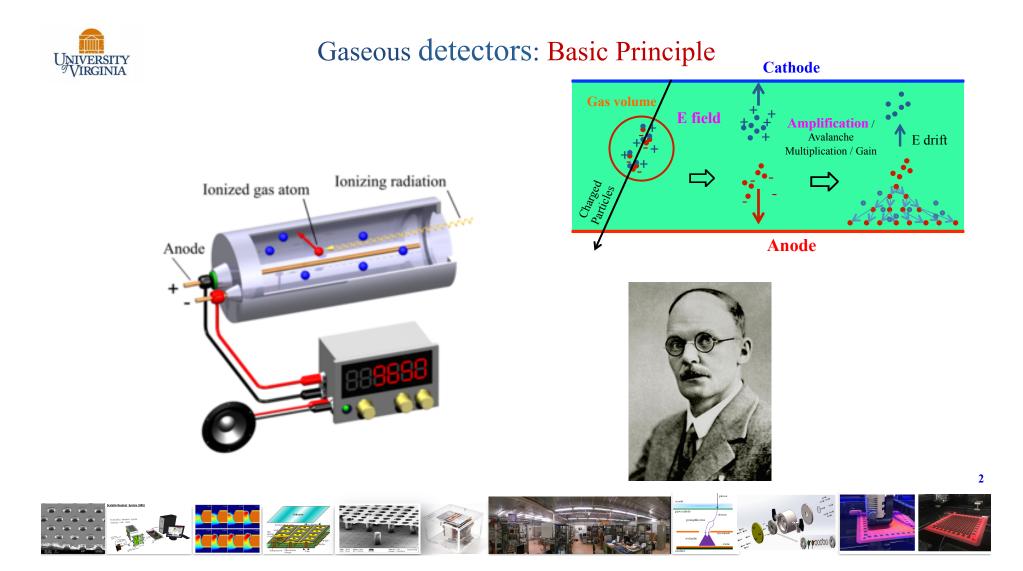


## Micro Pattern Gas Detectors

Nilanga Liyanage University of Virginia, Charlottesville VA



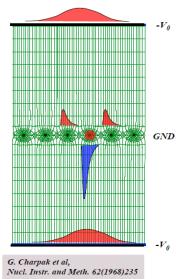




#### Gaseous detectors: Multi Wire Proportional Chamber [G. charpak (1968)]: Nobel Prize 1992

#### **MWPCs:**

- ⇒ Fast Position Sensitive Devices, High rate capability, Sub mm position accuracy
- $\Rightarrow$  Insensitive to particle type or energy for high energy particles  $\Rightarrow$  Ideal for tracking charged particle



Center of gravity of induced signals on cathodes  $x = \sum \frac{X_i A_i(X)}{A(X)} \quad Y = \sum \frac{Y_i A_i(Y)}{A(Y)}$   $f(X) = \sum \frac{Y_i A_i(Y)}{A(Y)}$ 6. Charpak and F. Sauli,

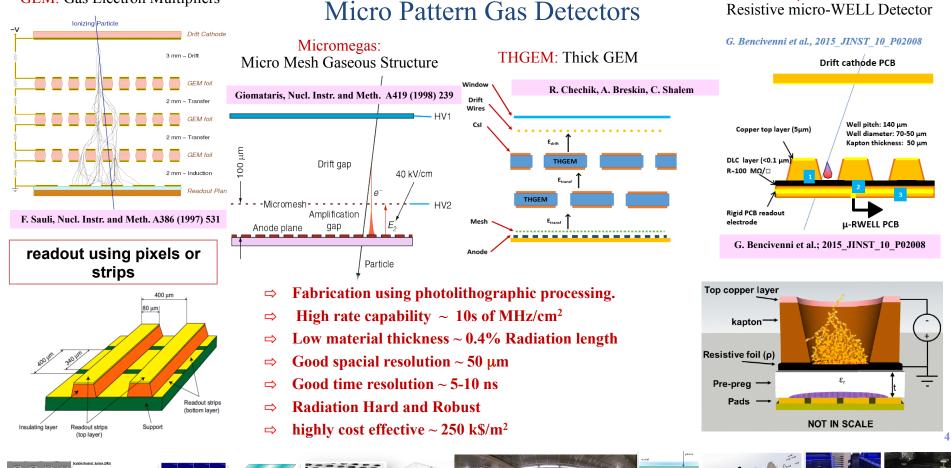
Nucl. Instr. and Methods 113(1973)381

TWO-DIMENSIONAL COORDINATE READOUT

F. Sauli G. Charpak Nobel Prize 1992 A. H. Walenta, J. Heintze and B. Scürlein, Drift chambers Nucl. Instr. and Meth. 92(1971)373

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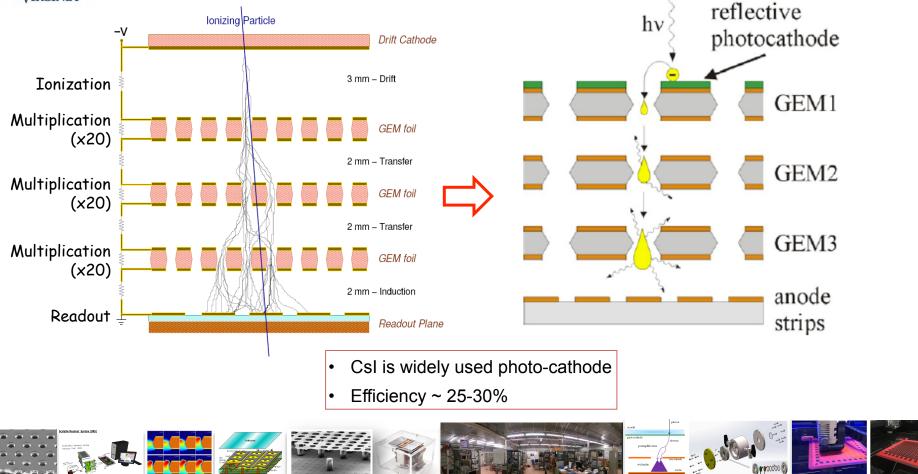
Micro Pattern Gas Detectors

**GEM**: Gas Electron Multipliers

**µRWELL**:



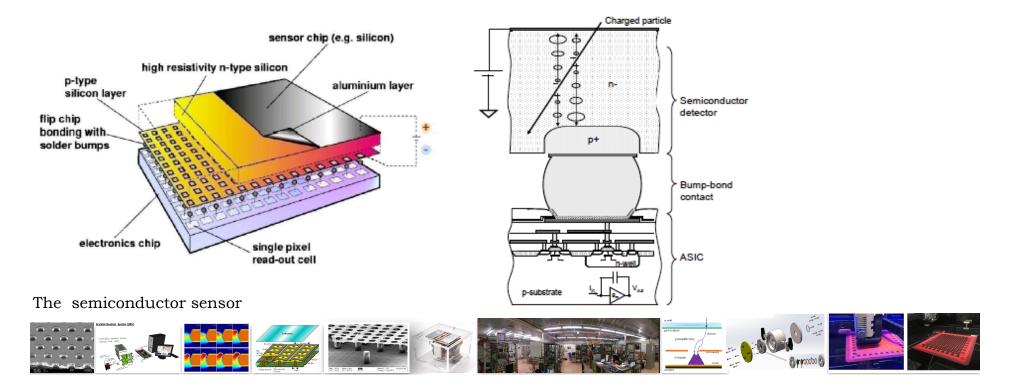
X-Ray and Gamma-Ray photon detection with MPGD





#### Pixelated MPGD readout : MPGD on a chip

- □ Strip readout gives good resolution, but limited at very high rates: x-y combinations due to multiple hits difficult to resolve.
- $\hfill\square$  Need to go to pixel readout for good resolution at high rates

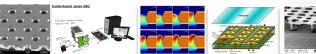




## Timepix3 and Timepix4

			Timepix3 (2013)	Timepix4 (2018/19)
Technology			130nm – 8 metal	65nm – 10 metal
Pixel Size			55 x 55 μm	55 x 55 μm
Pixel arrangement			3-side buttable 256 x 256	4-side buttable 512 x 448
Sensitive area			1.98 cm <sup>2</sup>	6.94 cm <sup>2</sup>
Readout Modes	Data driven (Tracking)	Mode	TOT and TOA	
		Event Packet	48-bit	64-bit
		Max rate	<80 Mhits/s	<358 MHz/cm <sup>2</sup> /s
		Max pix rate	1.3kHz/pixel	10.6kHz/pixel
	Frame based (Imaging)	Mode	PC (10-bit) and iTOT (14-bit)	CRW: PC (8 or 16-bit)
		Frame	Zero-suppressed (with pixel addr)	Full Frame (without pixel addr) CRW (8-bit / 16-bit) Up to 44 KHz frame @8b
		Max count rate	82 Ghits/cm <sup>2</sup> /s	~800 Ghits/cm <sup>2</sup> /s
TOT energy resolution			< 2KeV	< 1Kev
Time resolution (bin size)			1.56ns	~200ps
Readout bandwidth			≤5.12Gb (8 x SLVS@640 Mbps)	≤163 Gbps (16 x 10.24 Gbps)
Target global minimum threshold			<500 e-	<500 e-
				0,924

From M. Campbell





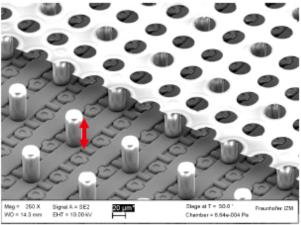




### GridPix on Timepix

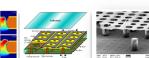
- □ Invented at Dutch National Institute for subatomic physics: Nikhef.
- □ Micro-mess structure directly built on Timepix chip.
- □ Single electron/photo-electron counting
  - every signal above threshold corresponds to one primary electron
  - □ high energy resolution for X-ray detection
- $\hfill\square$  Position resolution ~ 15  $\mu m$
- □ A large array of 160 GridPixes has been tested.









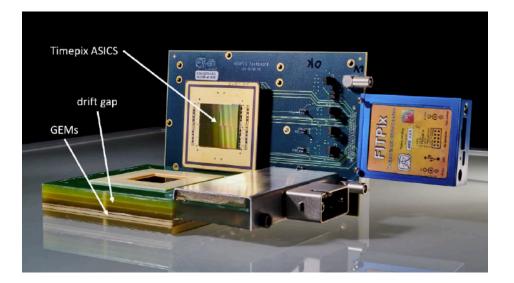


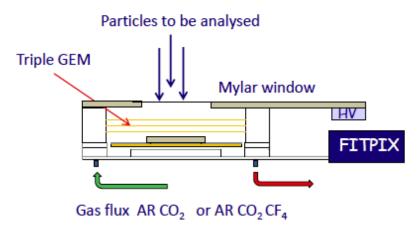






### Pixelated GEM readout





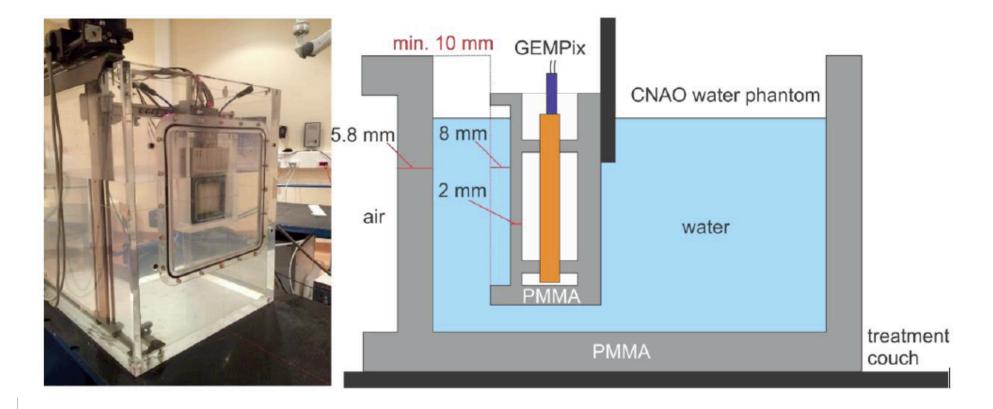
F.Murtas, The GEMPix detector. Radiation Measurements Vol. 138, Nov. 2020, 106421





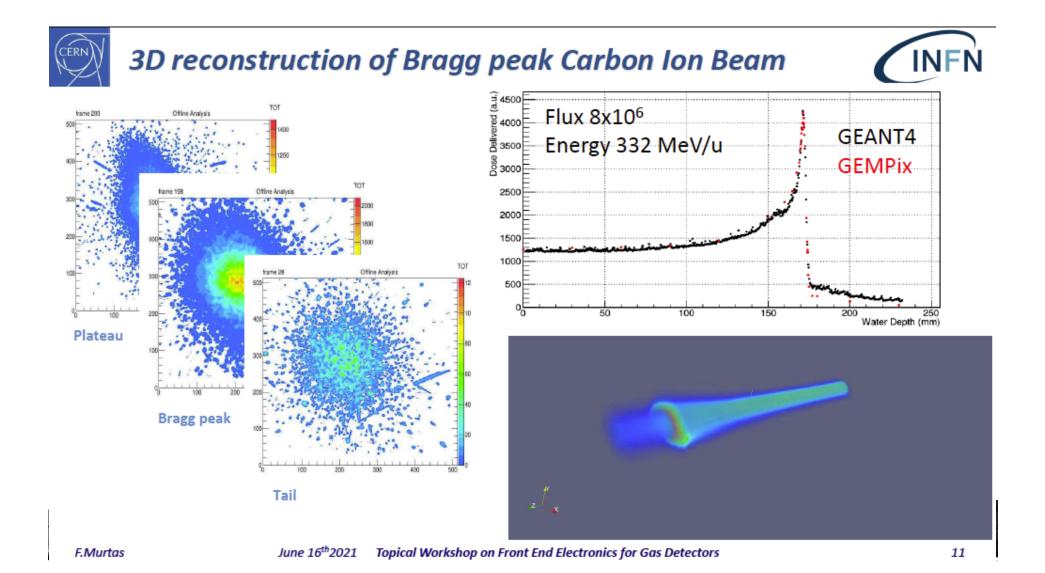
## Verification of treatment plan in hardon therapy





F.Murtas

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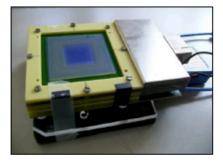


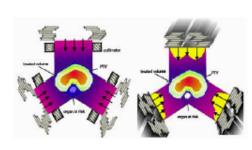


## **GEMPix for Radiotherapy**

# INFN

#### 2D measurements of energy released in IMRT (Policlinico Tor Vergata Roma)

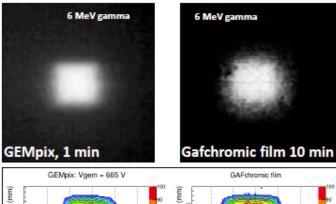


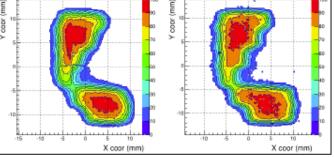


Intensity Modulated Radiation Therapy (IMRT)









Real-time measurements with GEMPix allows fast Quality Assurance procedure

G.Claps

F.Murtas

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