



Timepix4像素探测器读出电子学进展及在CSNS的中子成像应用

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第六届半导体辐射探测器研讨会



Institute of High Energy Physics
Chinese Academy of Sciences



中国散裂中子源
China Spallation Neutron Source

1. 背景与系统设计
2. 初步刻度实验
3. 验证性实验
4. 总结与下一步计划

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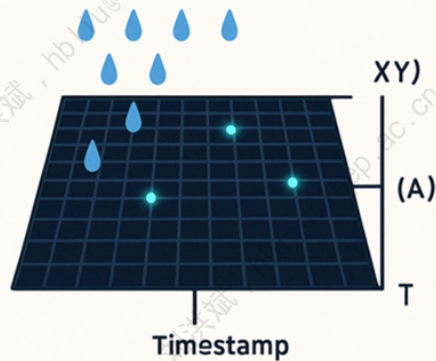
积分成像与事例成像

TRADITIONAL MODE



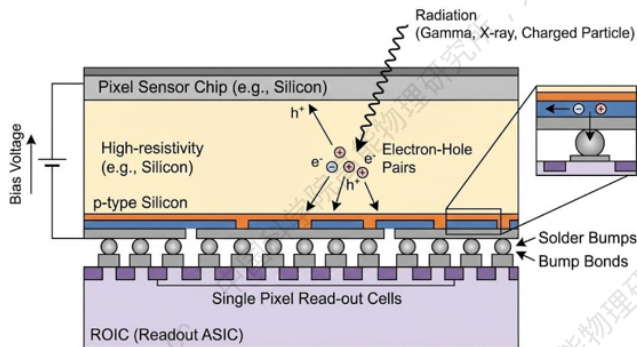
- 传统成像 (积分模式)

OUR MODE / EVENT-DRIVEN



- 事例成像 (保留位置、时间、能量等原始信息)

事例成像的核心：复合式像素探测器



Name	Pixel Size(μm^2)	Array size	Frame Rate (Hz)	nm	Operating mode
PILATUS3	172 × 172	60 × 97	500	250	Frame
Medipix3	55 × 55	256 × 256	1.5k	130	Frame
Timepix3	55 × 55	256 × 256	1.5k	250	Frame, Data-driven
XPAD3	130 × 130	80 × 120	700	250	Frame
UFXC32K	75 × 75	128 × 256	23k(@2bit)	130	Frame
BPIX3	55 × 55	88 × 88	1.2K	130	Frame
Timepix4	55 × 55	512 × 448	80k	65	Frame, Data-driven

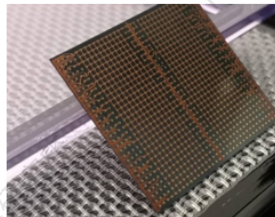
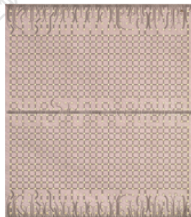
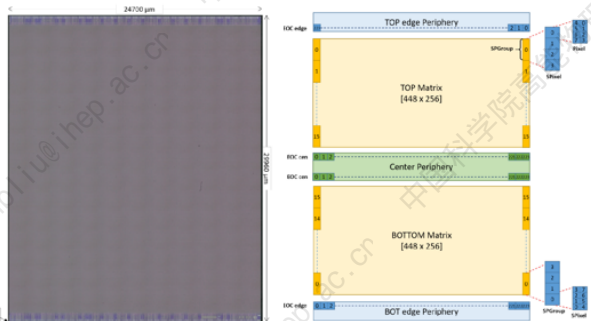
- 事例成像技术的核心：一种能对辐射进行**高速、多维信息测量**的复合式像素探测器
- Timepix4是由Medipix4合作组研制的最新一代事例型像素探测器读出芯片

Timepix4: 一种复合式像素探测器读出芯片

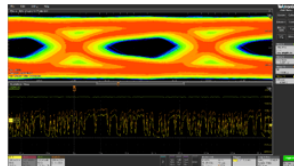
		Timepix3 (2013)	Timepix4 (2019/20)		
Technology		IBM 130 nm - 8 metal	TSMC 65 nm - 10 metal		
Pixel size		55 x 55 μm	55 x 55 μm		
Pixel arrangement		3-side buttable 256 x 256	4-side buttable (TSV) 512 x 448	3.5 x	
Sensitive area		1.98 cm^2	6.94 cm^2		
Readout modes	Data driven (tracking)	Mode	ToT and TOA		
		Event packet	48-bit	64-bit	
		Max rate	< 43 Mhits/ cm^2/s	357.6 Mhits/ cm^2/s	8 x
	Frame Based (imaging)	Mode	Count: 10 bit + iToT	Count: 8 or 16 bit CRW	
		Frame	Zero suppressed (with pix addr)	Full frame (no pix addr)	
		Max count rate	82 Ghits/ cm^2/s	~ 800 Ghits/ cm^2/s	10 x
TOT energy resolution		< 2 keV	< 1 keV	2 x	
Time resolution		1.56 ns	~ 200 ps	8 x	
Readout bandwidth		≤ 5.12 Gbps (8 x 640 Mbps)	≤ 163.8 Gbps (16 x 10.2 Gbps)	32 x	
Target minimum threshold		< 500 e^-	< 500 e^-		

关键参数

- 输入信号: 电信号, 最低阈值500电子
- 像素尺寸: 55 x 55 μm
- 像素数量: 512 x 448 (23万像素)
- 探测面积: 6.94 cm^2
- 读出信息: 位置、到达时间(TOA)、能量 (TOT)
- 时间分辨: ~ 200 ps
- 最高计数率: 357 MHz/ cm^2/s , 2.47GHz/芯片
- 帧读出模式: 最高89kfps@8-bit深度
- 数据读出: 16 x 10 Gbps SERDES / 芯片
- 功耗: 与计数率相关, 最高约6瓦 (~1W/ cm^2)
- 连接sensor: 倒装焊
- 连接PCB: WB (两边), TSV (两边+中间)



Timepix4 with TSV

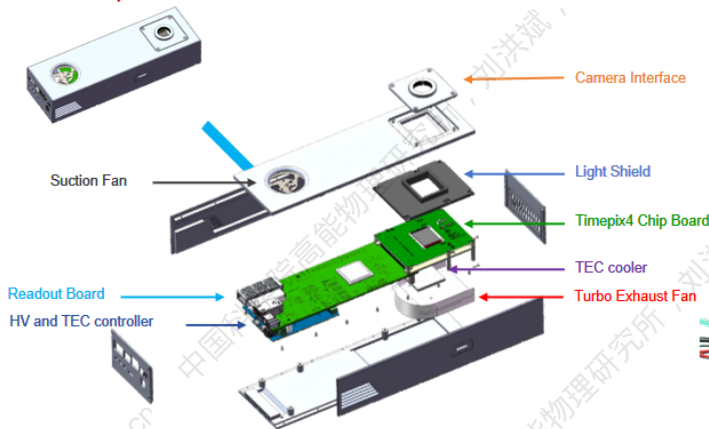


5G PRBS through TSV

- IHEP/CSNS 2022年加入Medipix4合作组, 开始基于Timepix4研制高速辐射成像系统

事例型高速辐射成像系统CTPX1

CSNS Timepix4 Camera



CSNS CTPX1 高速辐射成像系统

- 单模组全速度读出 (**16 x 5.12Gbps links**)
- 基于Xilinx Zynq Ultrascale+ ZU15EG FPGA
- 多级缓存设计, **极限计数率1.2Gcps**
- 集成内部高压产生/监控, 以及半导体温控系统



80Gbps/ 1.25Gcps/32GB buffer

64Gbps/ 800Mcps/32GB buffer

32Gbps/400Mcps/1T buffer



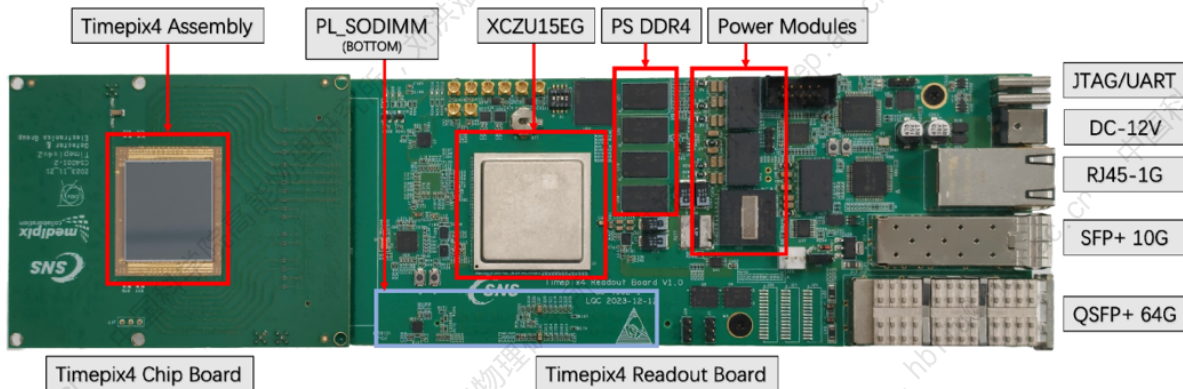
Timepix4 Chip Board and Readout Board



PCIe Readout Card



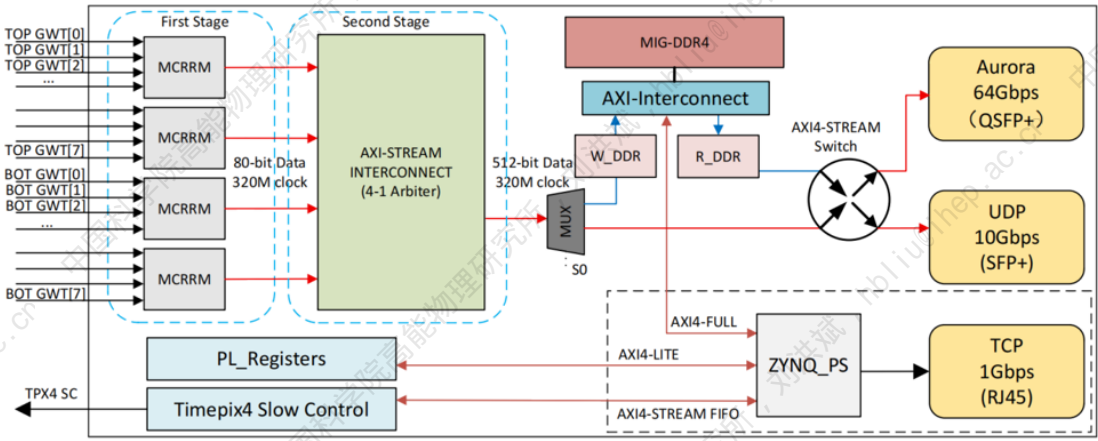
PCIe连接



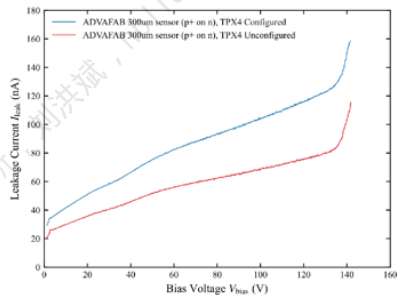
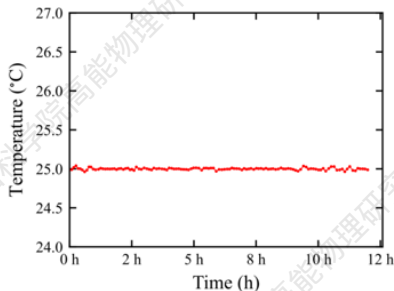
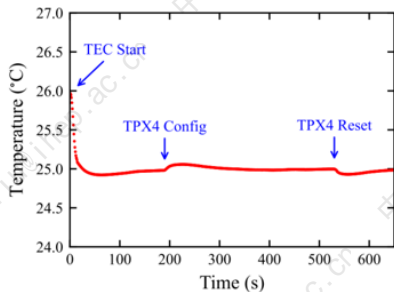
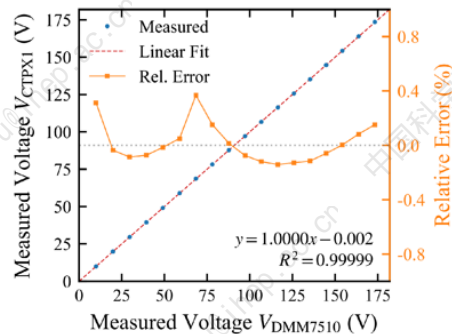
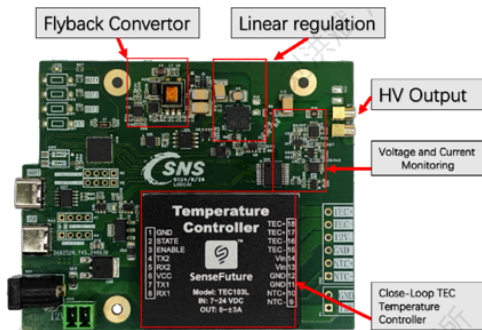
- **基于Zynq Ultrascale+ ZU15EG的单模块全带宽读出电子学**

- 16 x 5.12Gbps GWT link readout
- DDR4 SODIMM as peak event buffer
- FreeTOS on PS side for slow control
- 10G UDP / QSFP 64G readout

读出电子学FPGA固件结构

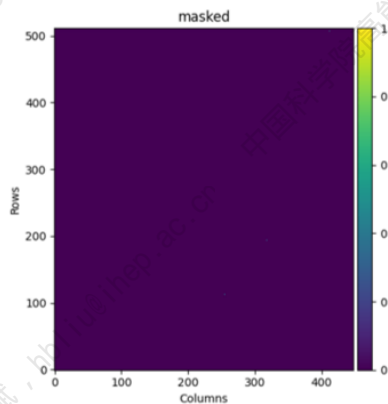
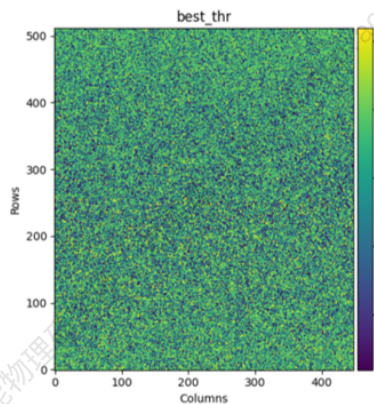
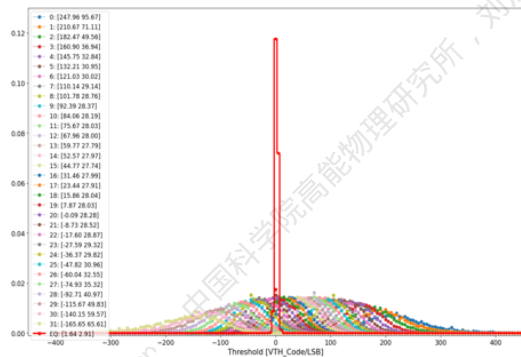


温控与集成偏置高压



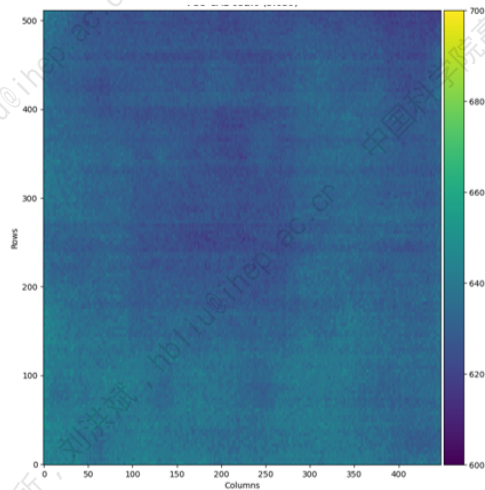
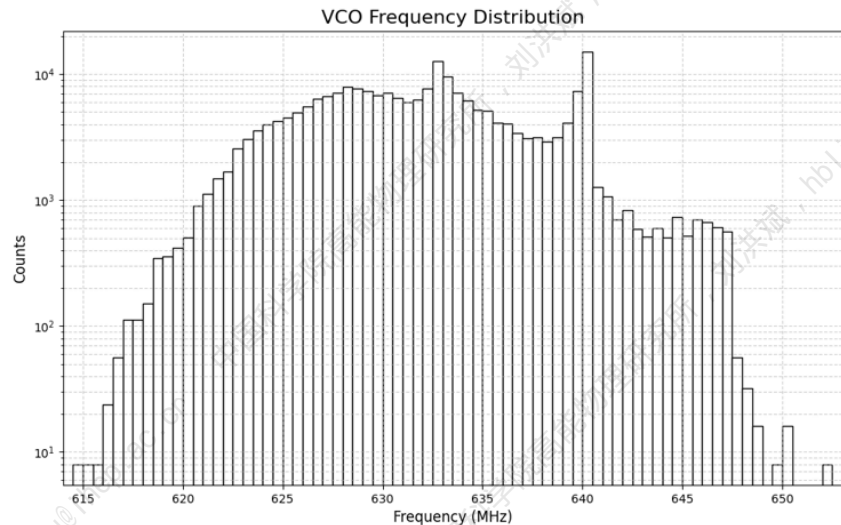
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阈值调节



- 需要对23万个像素的阈值进行逐一校准，提升均匀性
 - 校准后阈值分布小于50个电子 (std)
 - 最小可用阈值约~500电子
 - 对于GradeA的芯片，<0.01%像素无法调节，需要屏蔽

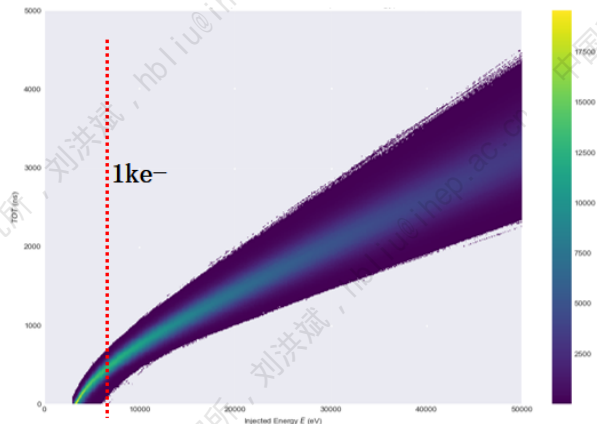
时间刻度



- 整个芯片使用了28672个VCO，由于工艺会导致频率偏差，引起时间测量不一致
- 通过标准参考信号，完成了对所有VCO的频率校准

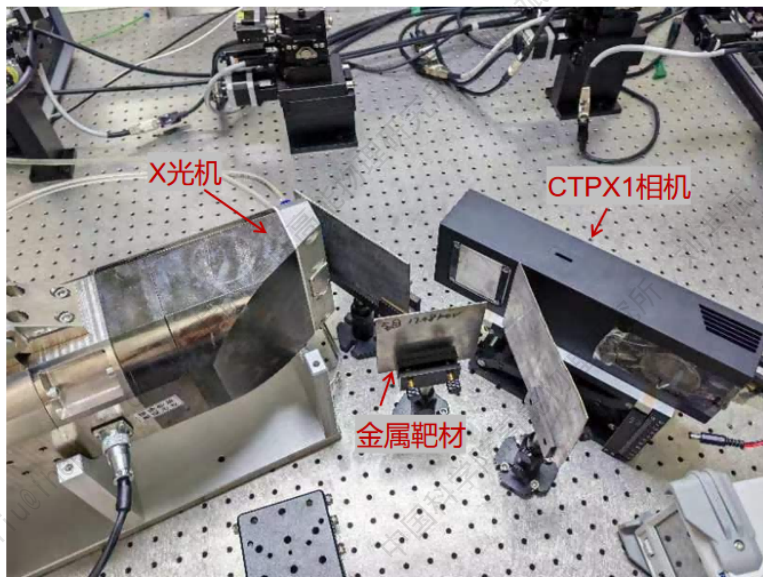


$$ToT = p_0 E + p_1 - \frac{p_2}{E - p_3}$$

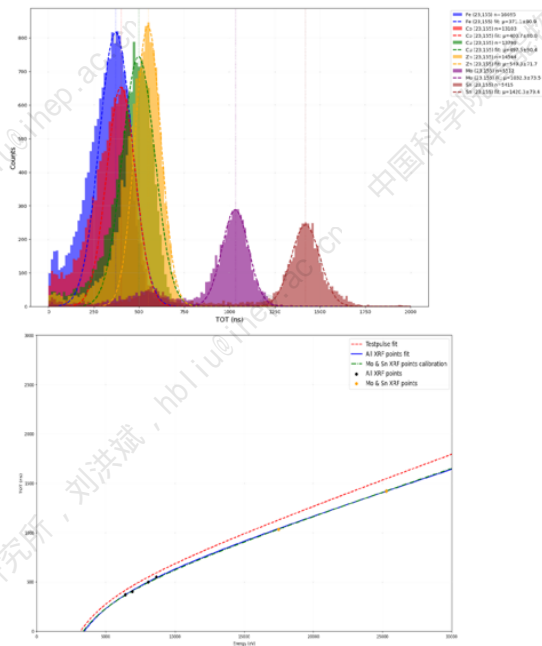


- 由于工艺偏差，像素间能量测量会有较大误差，需要刻度
- 使用电荷注入脉冲进行初步刻度，像素间刻度曲线偏差较大

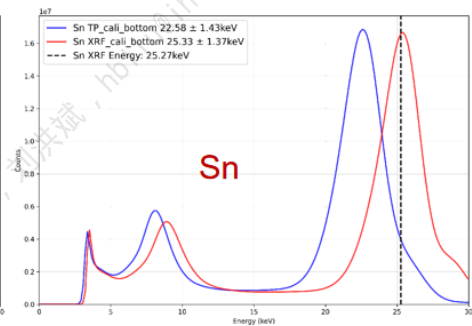
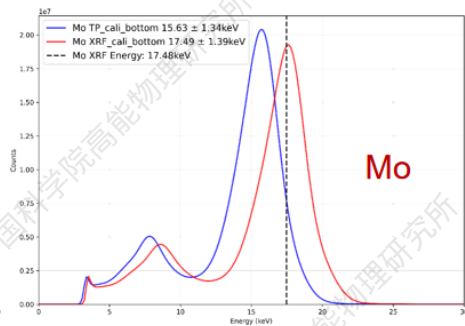
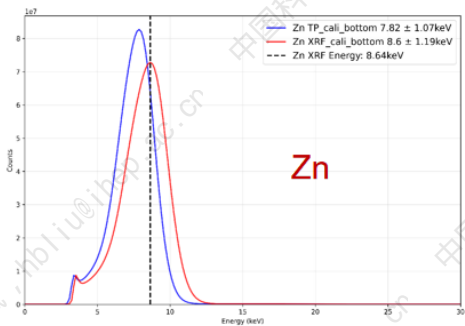
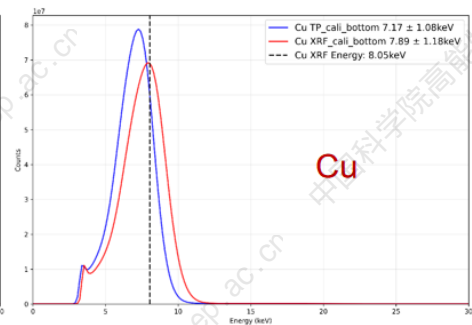
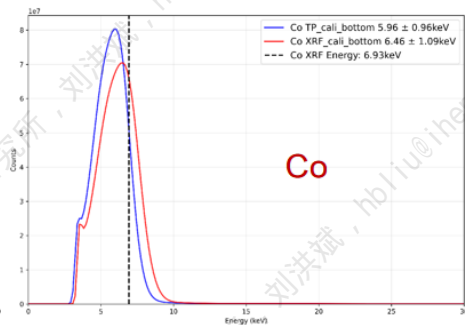
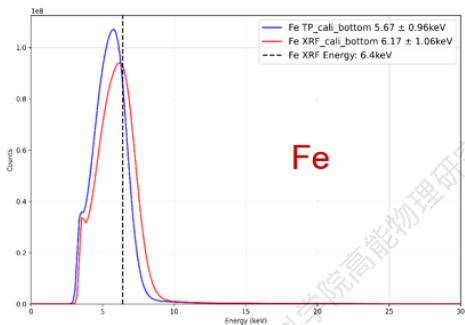
能量刻度 - XRF方法



- 使用多种金属元素的特征X射线荧光峰，对23万个像素的TOT-能量刻度曲线进行了逐个修正

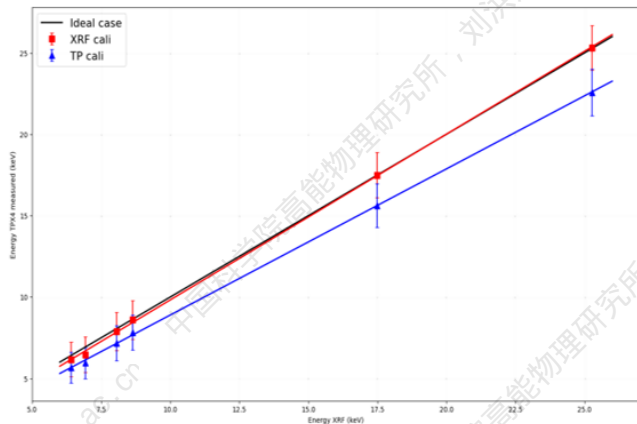


能量刻度结果



● 使用修正后的刻度曲线，可以重建6种XRF测量的能谱

CTPX1系统刻度 - 能量刻度结果

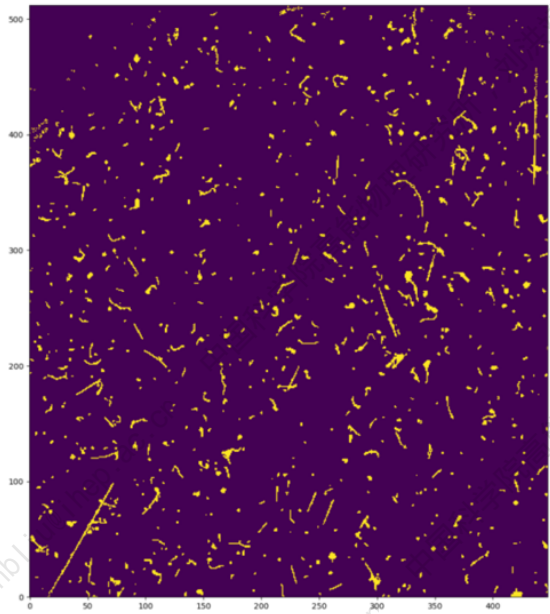


Material	E_XRF [keV]	TP cali [%]	XRF cali [%]	XRF energy resolution [%]
Fe	6.4	11.4	3.6	40.46
Co	6.93	14.0	6.8	39.74
Cu	8.05	10.9	1.9	35.22
Zn	8.64	9.5	0.5	32.59
Mo	17.48	10.6	0.1	18.72
Sn	25.27	10.6	0.2	12.74

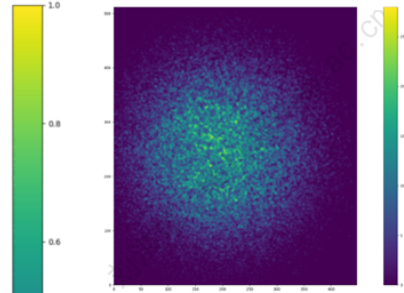
- 初步结果显示, 事例成像的重建能谱, 能量分辨可以达到**12.7% @ 25 keV**左右
- 进一步优化刻度与聚类算法, 可以进一步能量分辨

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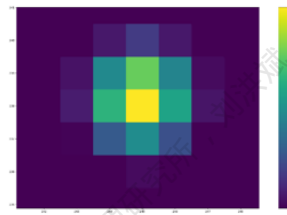
验证性实验 - 宇宙线/放射源



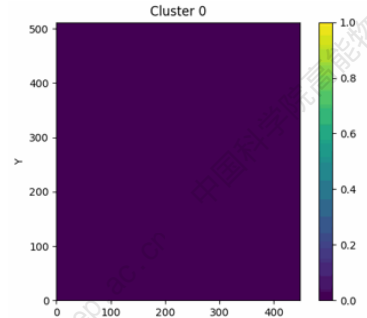
30min cosmic



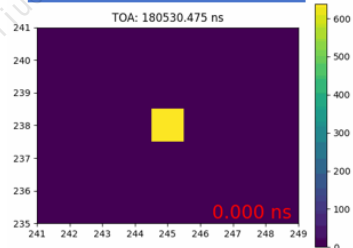
60s Am²⁴¹ exposure



Alpha event TOT

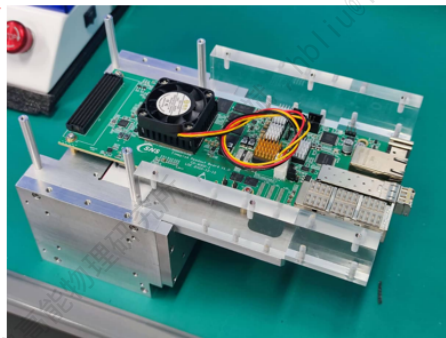
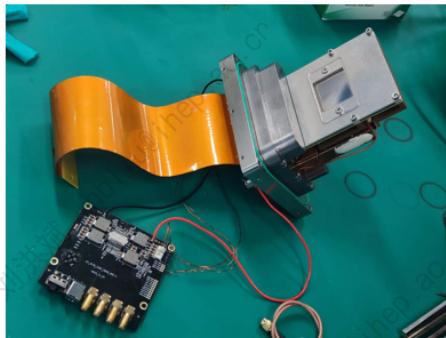


500 α events

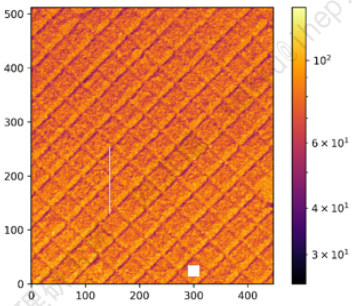
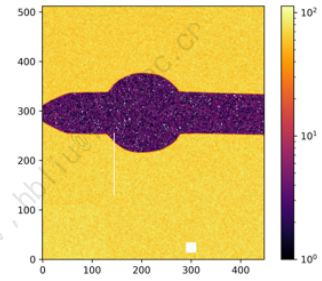
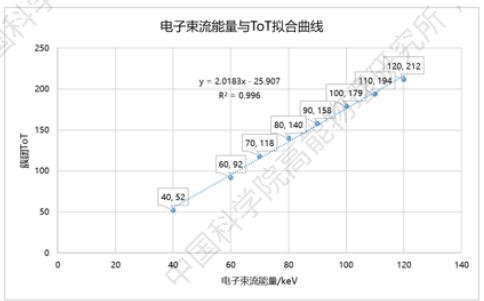
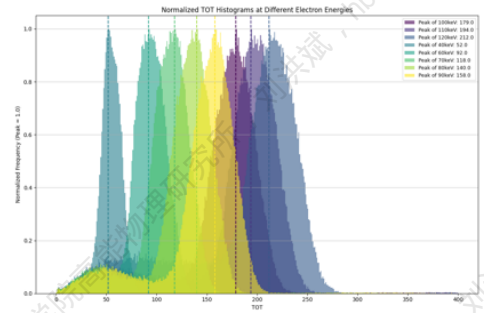


Alpha event TOA

验证性实验 - 电子

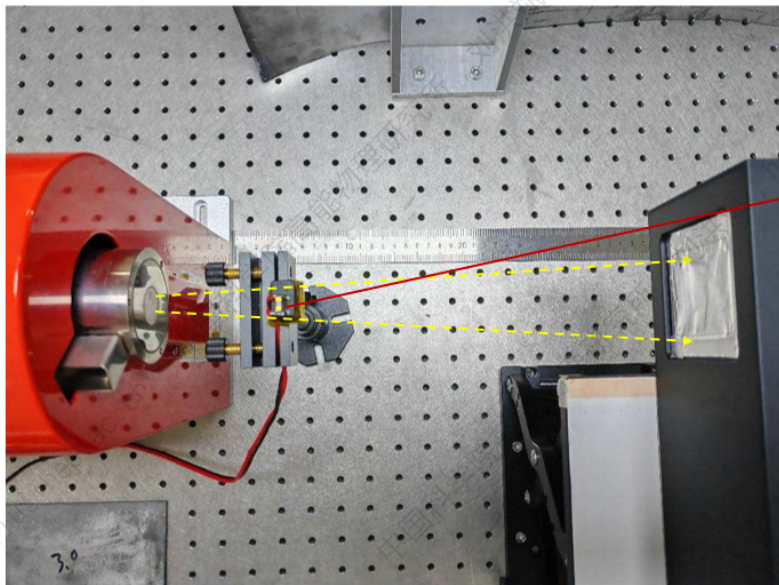


验证性实验 - 电子



● 对40keV - 150keV的电子束流响应进行了实验验证

验证性实验 - 高速X射线成像

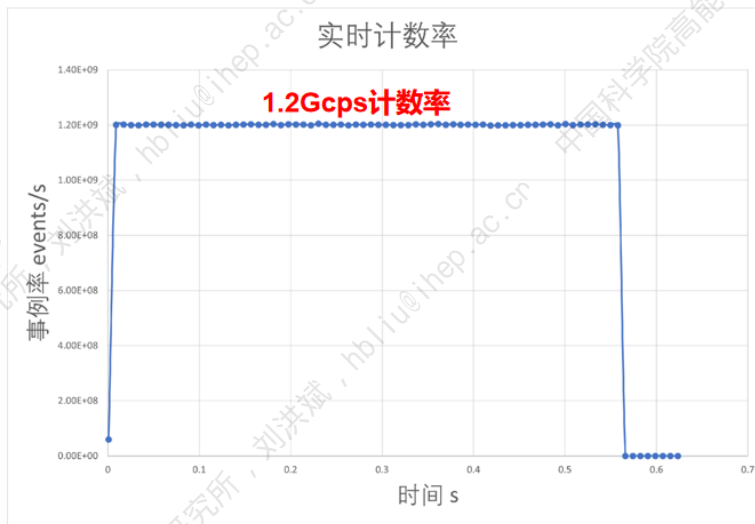
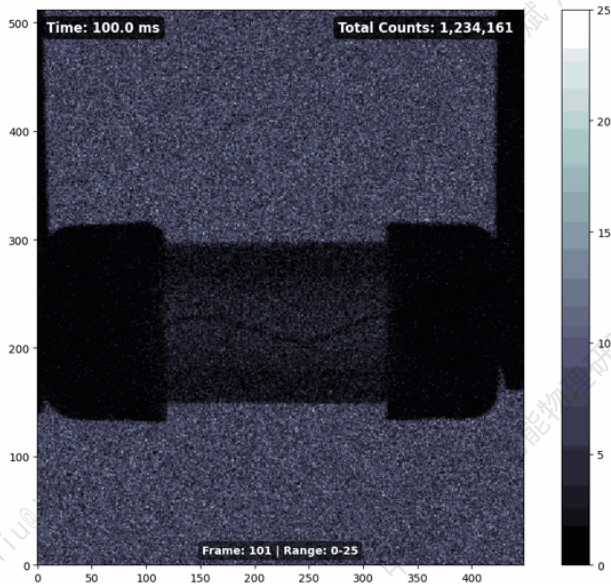


实验设置

- 滨松微焦点源 L12161-07
- X 射线源高压: 70KeV
- X 射线源电流: 300uA
- 靶材: Wu
- Sensor 高压: 40V
- 数据获取方式: 事例驱动
- 取数方式: 相机0.5S 缓存读出

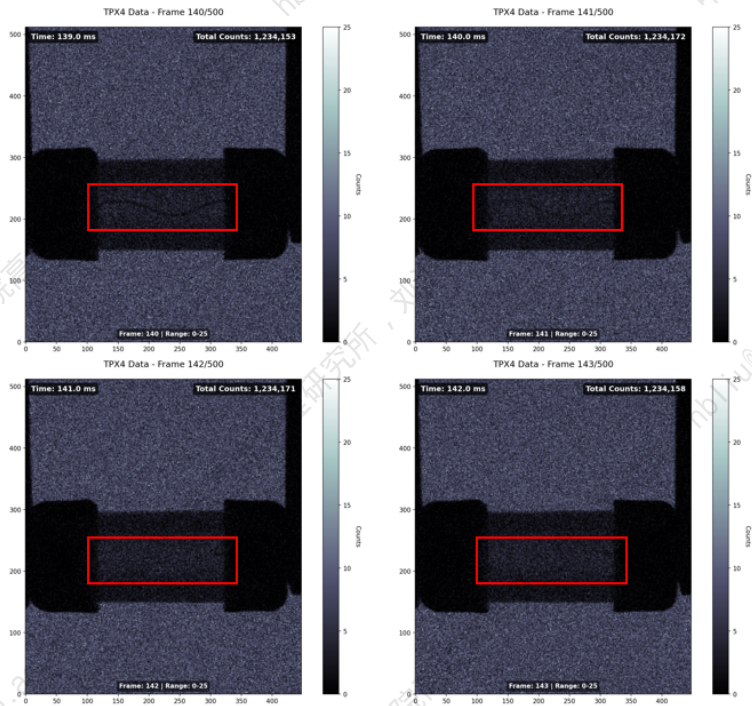
验证性实验 - 高速X射线成像

TPX4 Data - Frame 101/500

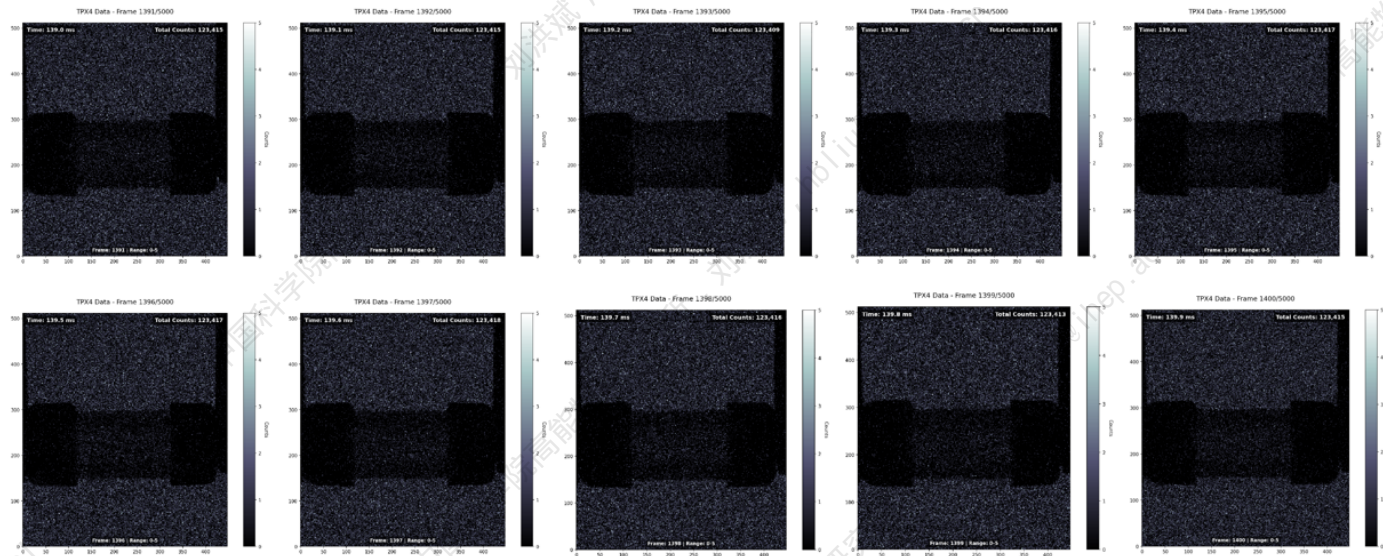


- 基于原始事例 (X,Y,TOA,TOT) 重建1000fps动态图像, 对应事例率1.2Gcps
- 单帧包含1.23Mevent, 对应100Mb文件大小 (80bit事例)

验证性实验 - 高速X射线成像

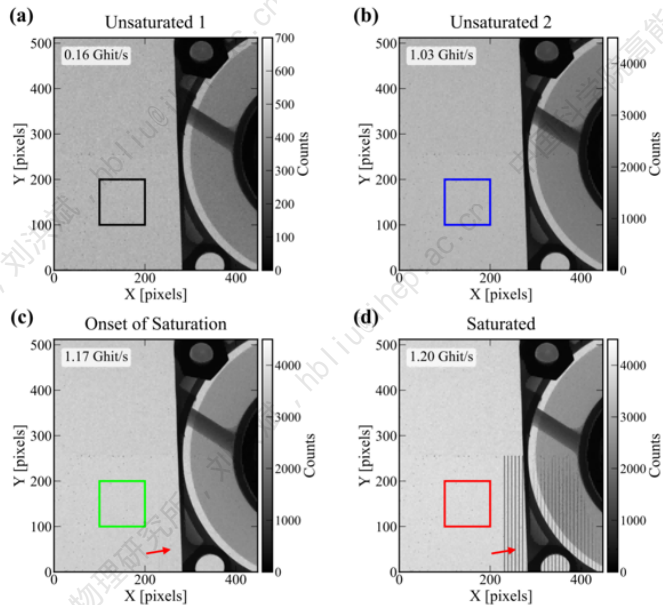
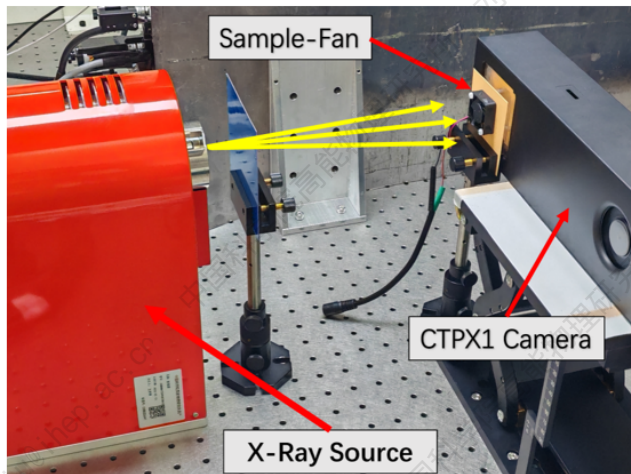


验证性实验 - 高速X射线成像

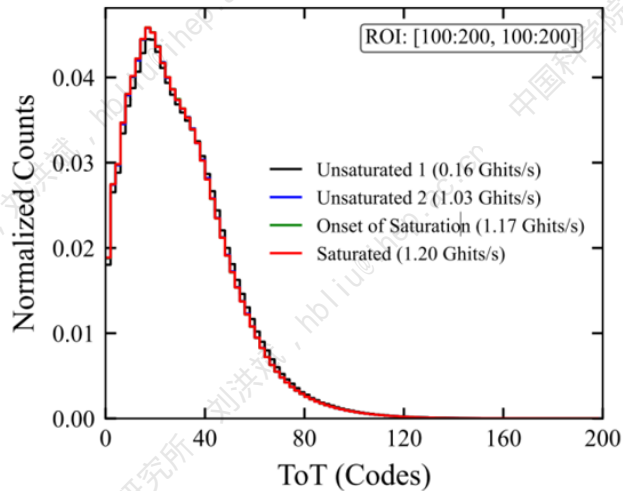
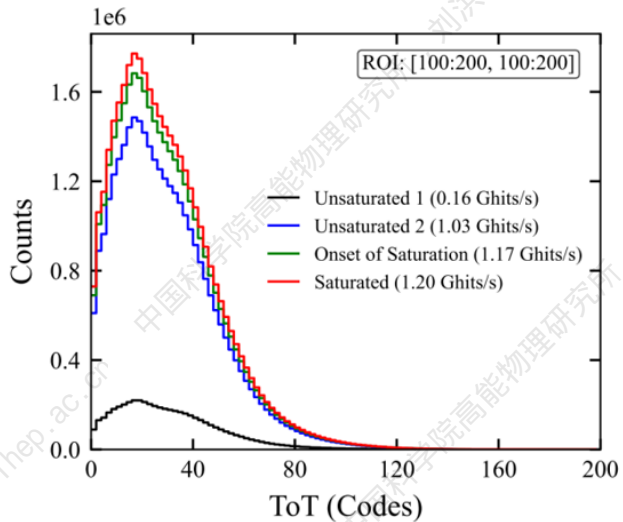


- 重建**1000fps**动态图像，单帧100us，但是信噪比太低，难以看清楚过程
- 下一步实验：ROI（屏蔽像素），以及帧读出模式

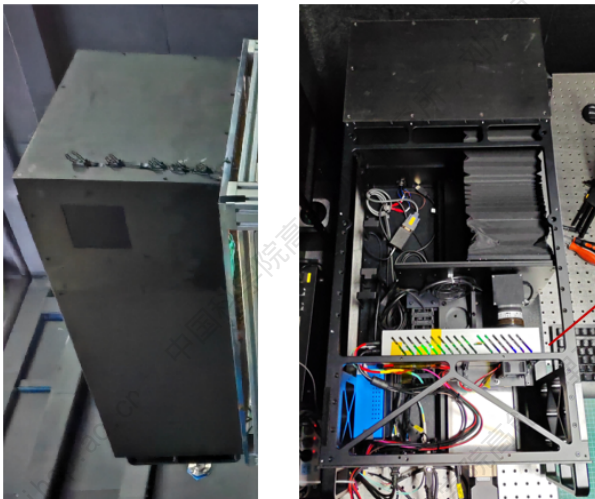
验证性实验 - 高速X射线成像



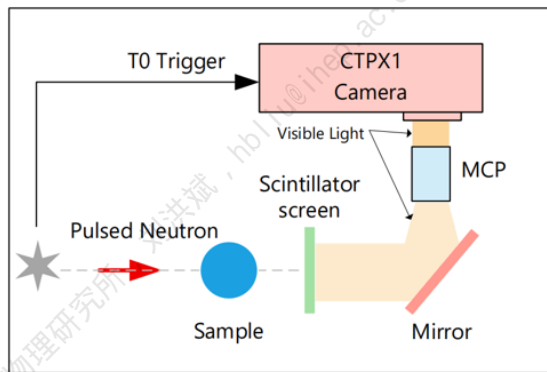
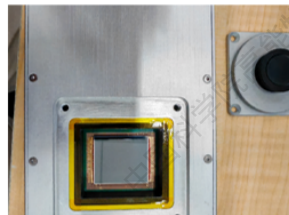
验证性实验 - 高速X射线成像



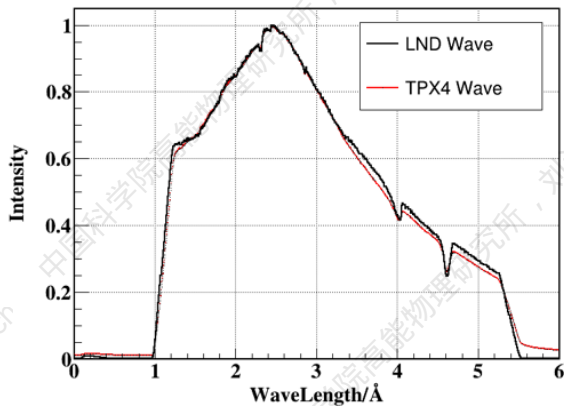
验证性实验 - 能量分辨中子成像



CSNS energy resolved neutron imaging detector with a CSNS timepix4 camera



验证性实验 - 中子飞行时间测量

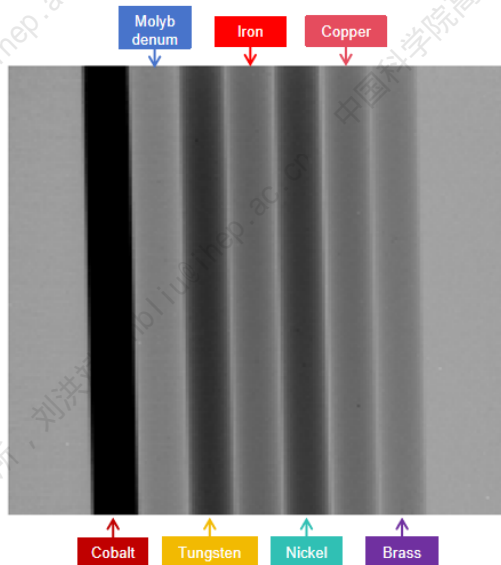
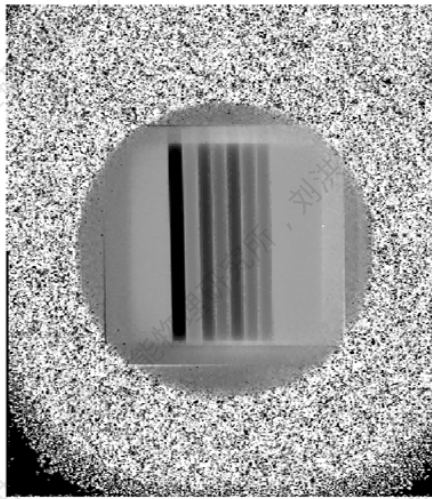
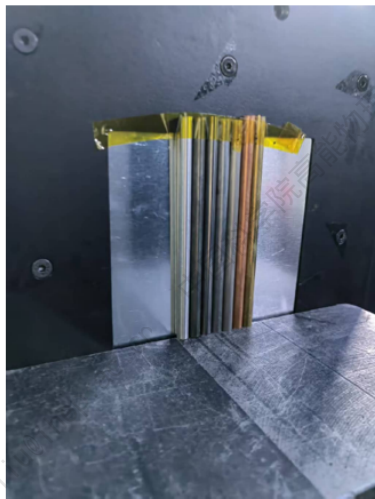


- Scintillation Screen: ZnS
- Lens: Schneider F2.2/50mm
- Zoom:0.1375x
- Img.Int. Gain:3600
- Test Time: 30min

- 测量到的中子飞行谱与标准氦3管探测器一致 (LND PSD)

验证性实验 - 中子成像实验

- Sample: 7 x metal rods
- Scintillation Screen: ZnS
- Lens: Schneider F2.2/50mm
- Zoom: 0.1375x



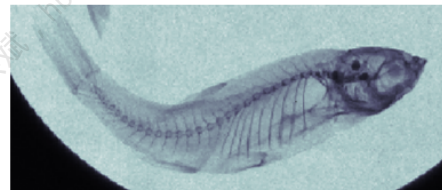
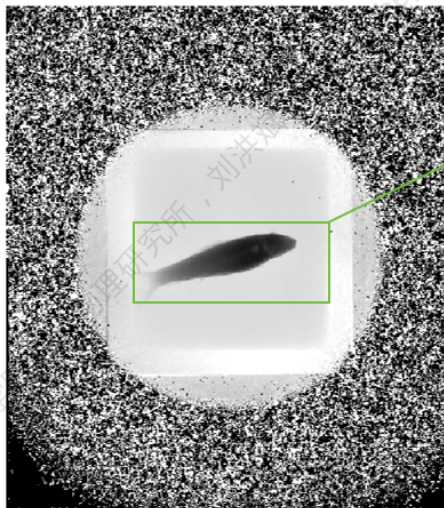
- FOV $\approx 100\text{mm} \times 100\text{mm}$
- 可以通过能量选择进行成像

验证性实验 - 中子成像 vs X射线成像

- Sample: Fish
- Lens: Schneider F2.2/50mm
- Scintillation Screen: ZnS
- Zoom: 0.1375x



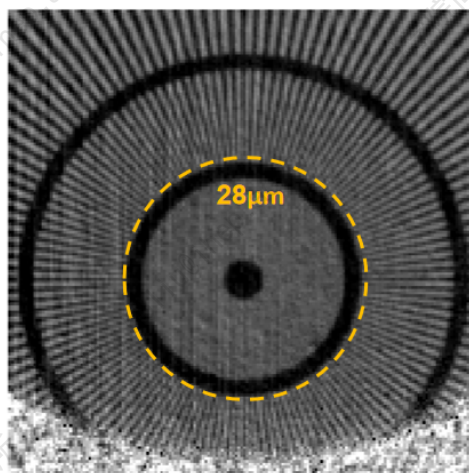
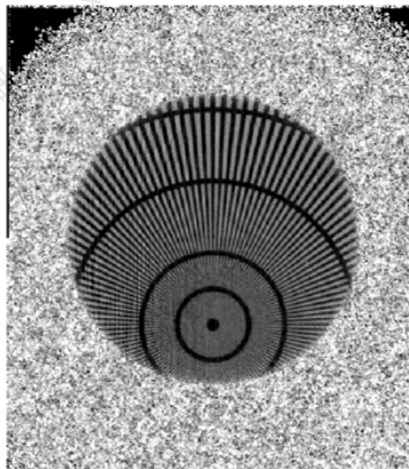
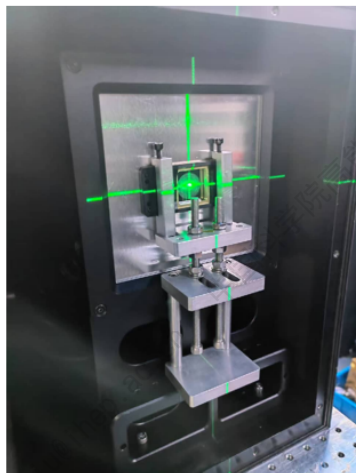
- FOV $\approx 100\text{mm} \times 100\text{mm}$



X-ray imaging by TPX4+300um Si

验证性实验 - 能量分辨中子成像 - 空间分辨能力

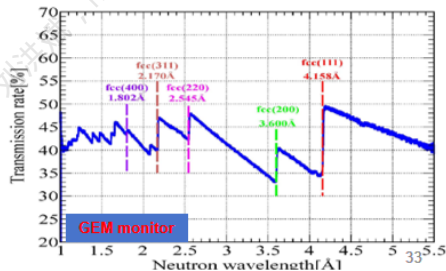
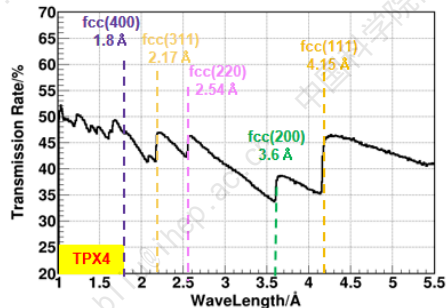
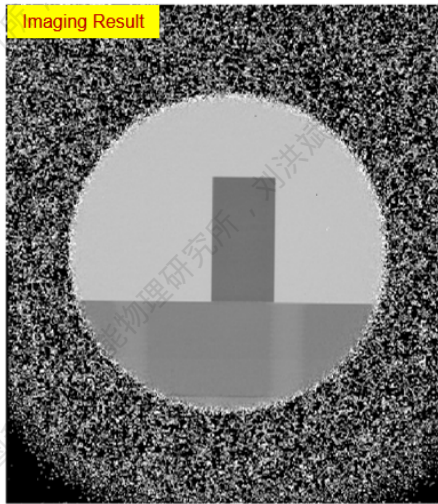
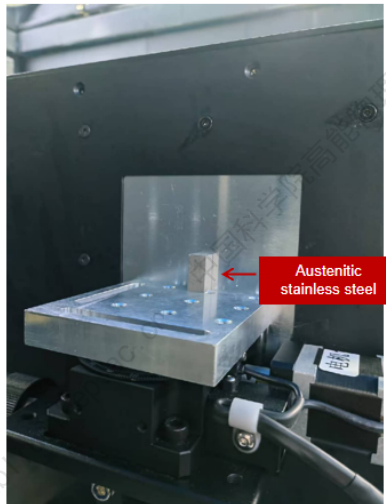
- Sample: Siemens Star
- Lens: Schneider F4.5/85mm
- Scintillation Screen: GOS
- Zoom: x2.1



- FOV = $\Phi 17\text{mm}/2.1 \approx \Phi 8\text{mm}$

验证性实验 - 能量分辨中子成像 - 布拉格边成像

- Sample: Austenitic stainless steel
- Scintillation Screen: ZnS
- Lens: Nikon F2.8/105mm
- Zoom: 0.348x

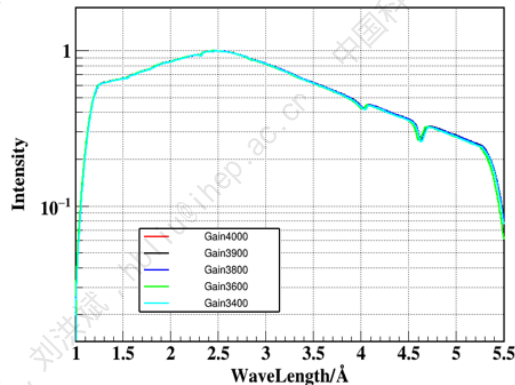


- TPX4 Bragg-edge measurement of austenitic steel is consistent with GEM monitor

验证性实验 - CSNS BL20直通束测试计数率能力

- Sample: n/a
- Lens: Schneider F2.8/105mm
- Scintillation Screen: ZnS
- Zoom: 0.348x

Data File	Img. Int. Gain	Duration	File Size	Data Rate	Average Counting Rate	Maximum Counting Rate
BL20_Rawdata_Nikon105_C0_5_ZnS_OpenBeam5	Gain3400	5min	4169MB	13.9MB/s	0.9M hits/s	3.4M hits/s
BL20_Rawdata_Nikon105_C0_5_ZnS_OpenBeam4	Gain3600	5min	13903MB	46.3MB/s	2.89M hits/s	11.2M hits/s
BL20_Rawdata_Nikon105_C0_5_ZnS_OpenBeam3	Gain3800	5min	29525MB	98.4MB/s	6.1M hits/s	23.5M hits/s
BL20_Rawdata_Nikon105_C0_5_ZnS_OpenBeam2	Gain3900	5min	37853MB	126.2MB/s	7.8M hits/s	30.1M hits/s
BL20_Rawdata_Nikon105_C0_5_ZnS_OpenBeam1	Gain4000	5min	44168MB	147.2MB/s	9.2M hits/s	35.5M hits/s



- Maximum event rate measured at CSNS BL20 was **35.5M hits/s**
- TOF peak saturation was not observed

1. 背景与系统设计
2. 初步刻度实验
3. 验证性实验
4. 总结与下一步计划

总结

● Timepix4是一款由Medipix4合作组研制的复合式像素探测器读出芯片

□ 55 um 像素间距, X,Y,TOA,TOA (200ps) 多维度事例信息测量, 80Gbps/160Gbps bandwidth per chip

□ TSV + 铜柱 工艺已基本就绪

□ 工作模式: 事例读出 (极限2.5Gcps) / 帧读出 (最高80kfps@8bit)

● IHEP-CSNS基于Timepix4研制了一套高速辐射成像系统

□ 支持全带宽读出 (目前受限于互联结构, 运行在80Gbps/芯片)

□ 峰值计数率能力1.2Gcps, 长期可以运行在400Mcps计数率

□ 已经初步完成多种放射源、电子束、中子束流、X射线成像验证实验

● 下一步计划

□ 帧读出, 多芯片(1x4)拼接实现大探测面积, 实时数据预处理

□ 不同传感层材料: CdTe, CZT, GaAs, 钙钛矿

□ 应用研究: 完善系统性能刻度, 开展不同应用实验, 解决真实的科学问题, TPC读出等

● 欢迎联系我们开展科学应用合作!

