

# ARCADIA at Fermilab

ΑΡΚΑΔΙΑ

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## Contributors:

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## Updates:

*S-curves – Fe55 measurement*

**Goal:** S-curve measurement using an X-ray monochromatic source instead of performing TP injections

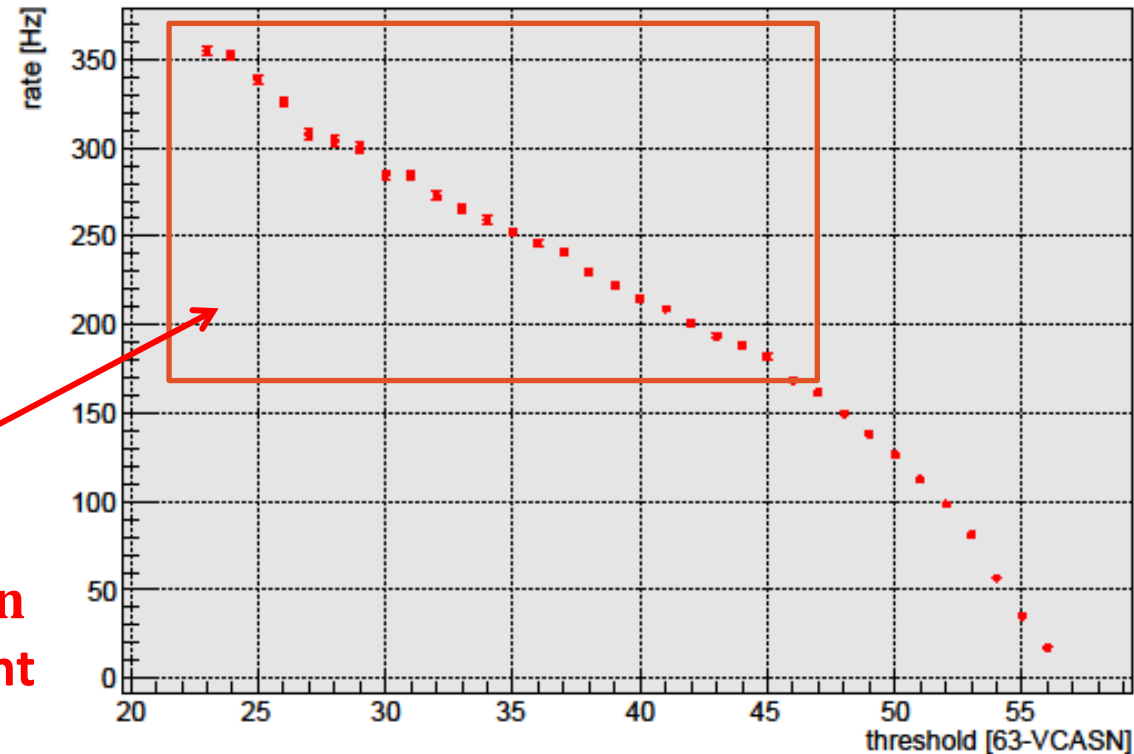
Measurement with Fe<sup>55</sup> source scanning over different threshold values

Fe<sup>55</sup>:  $\text{K}\alpha_1$  peak at 5.9 keV  $\rightarrow \sim 1640 \text{ e}^-$

Example of a Fe<sup>55</sup> measurement done on an array of 16x16 pixels in the central sector of the chip

With respect to a TP S-curve  
the rate does not saturate

**$\sim 2 \text{ min}$   
per point**



## Why does the rate keep increasing decreasing the threshold?

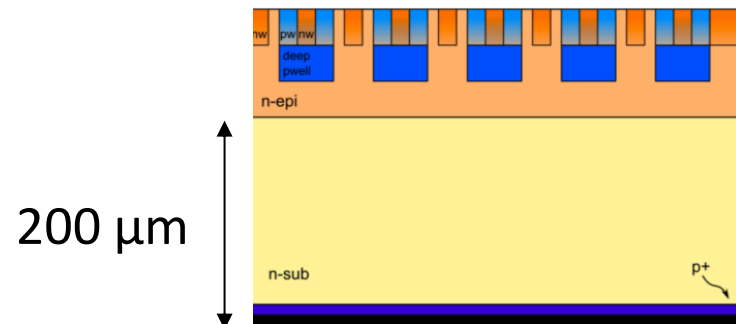
Hypothesis:

- The electronic cloud generated by the X-ray interaction in Silicon widens by diffusion while drifting towards the electrodes and it can spread over more than one pixel (charge sharing).
- Fluctuations of gain, noise, and baseline pixel to pixel are relevant when performing measurements over an array of pixels. Measurable thermal fluctuations.



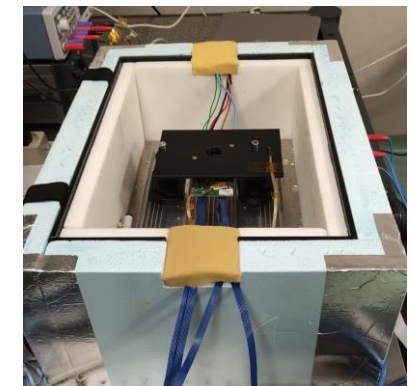
To test:

Comparison of measurements from frontside and backside of the chip + Monte Carlo simulations



To comply:

Measurement on one single pixel in a temperature-controlled environment.



Simple single pixel Monte Carlo simulation to study geometrical charge sharing effects

Simulation is performed using the following steps:

Set two different parameters:

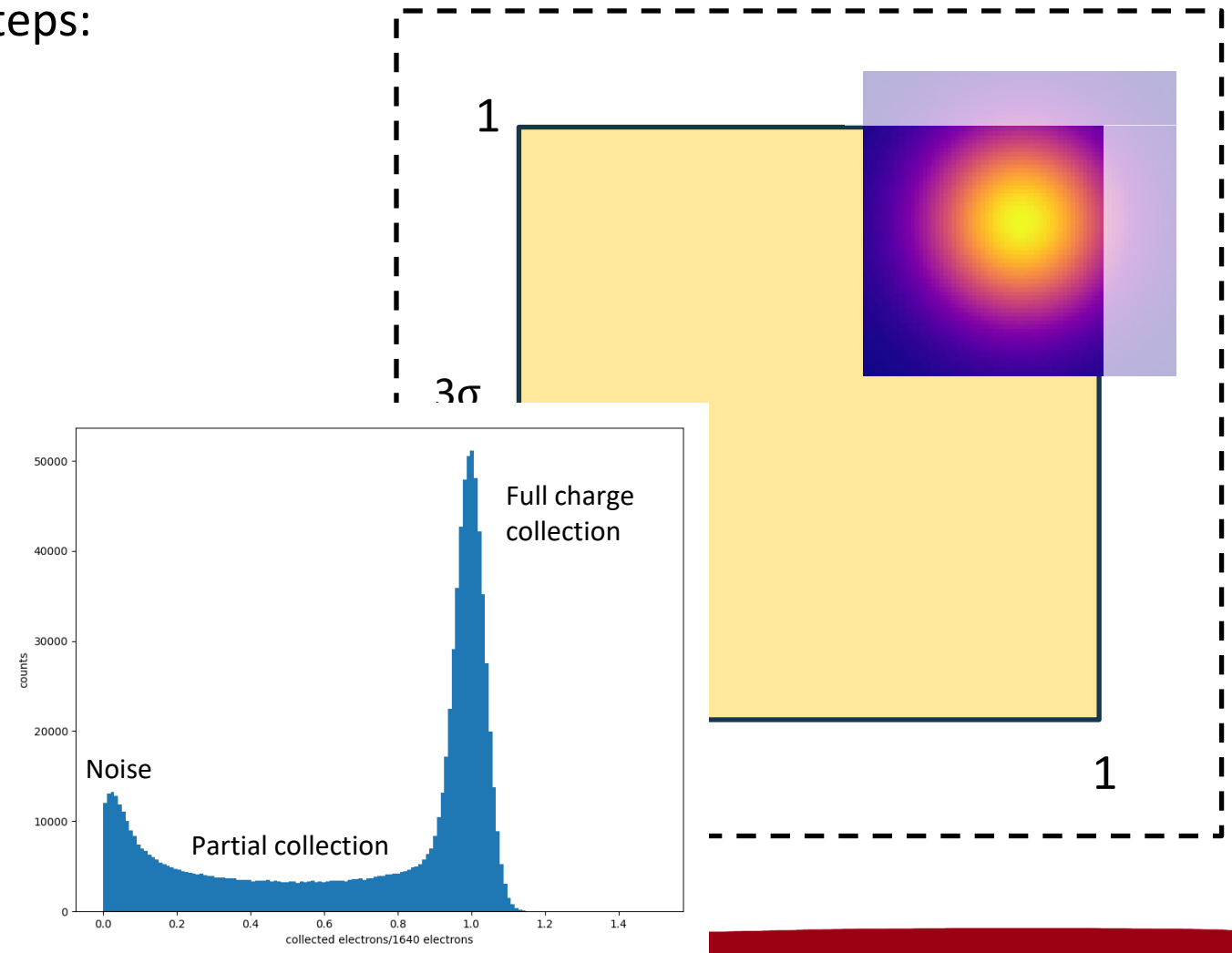
1. Width of the electrons cloud ( $\sigma$ )
2. Front-end electronic noise

Generate hit coordinates  
 $(x, y)$  in range  $[-3\sigma, 1 + 3\sigma]$

Build a 2D gaussian with  
 $\mu = (x, y)$  and  $\sigma$

Calculate numerical  
integral in pixel area

Fill analog histogram



# Fe55 simulations: rate vs threshold



$$N(t) = N_0 \left( 1 + \frac{C_S}{\sigma} (t_0 - t) \right) \left( 1 + \operatorname{erf} \left( \frac{(t_0 - t)}{\sigma} \right) \right)$$

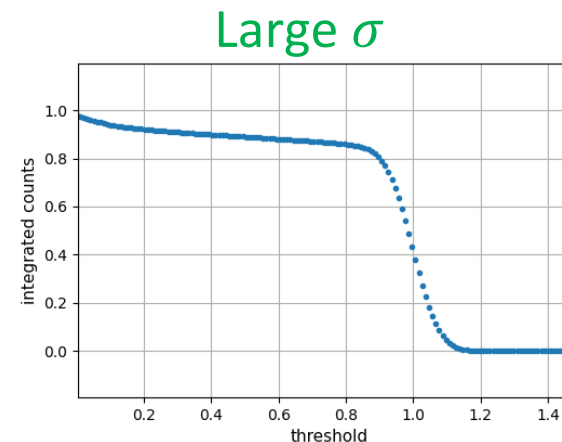
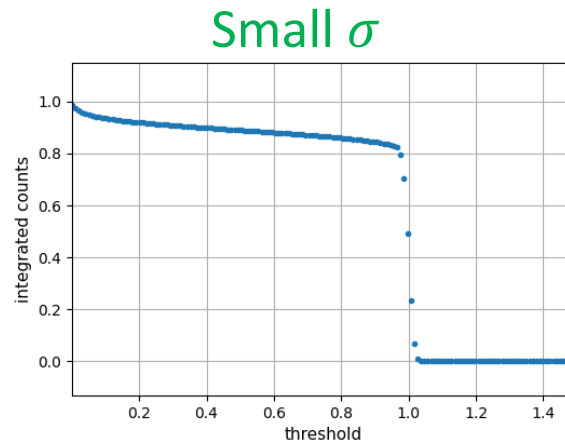
$C_S \rightarrow$  Charge sharing contribution

$\sigma \rightarrow$  Electronic noise

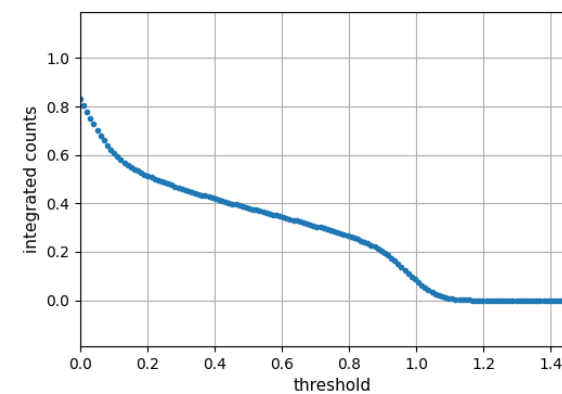
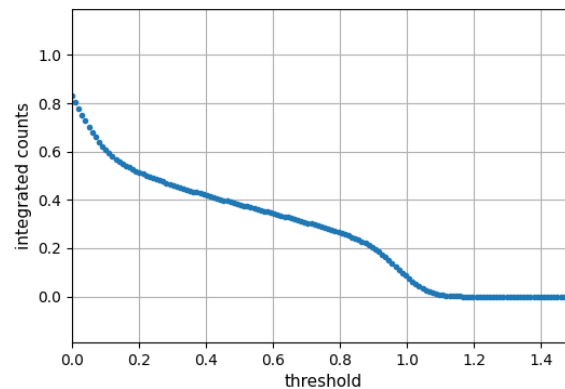
$t$  : threshold

$t_0$ : threshold at which  
the s-curve inflection  
point is found

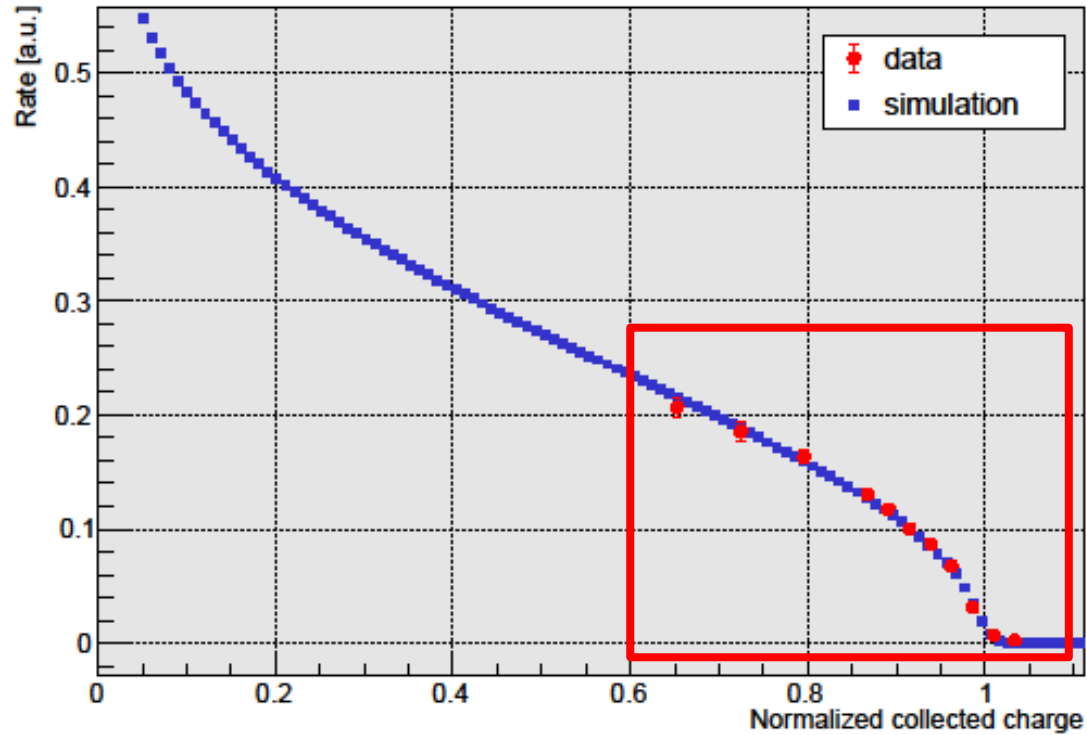
Small  $C_S$



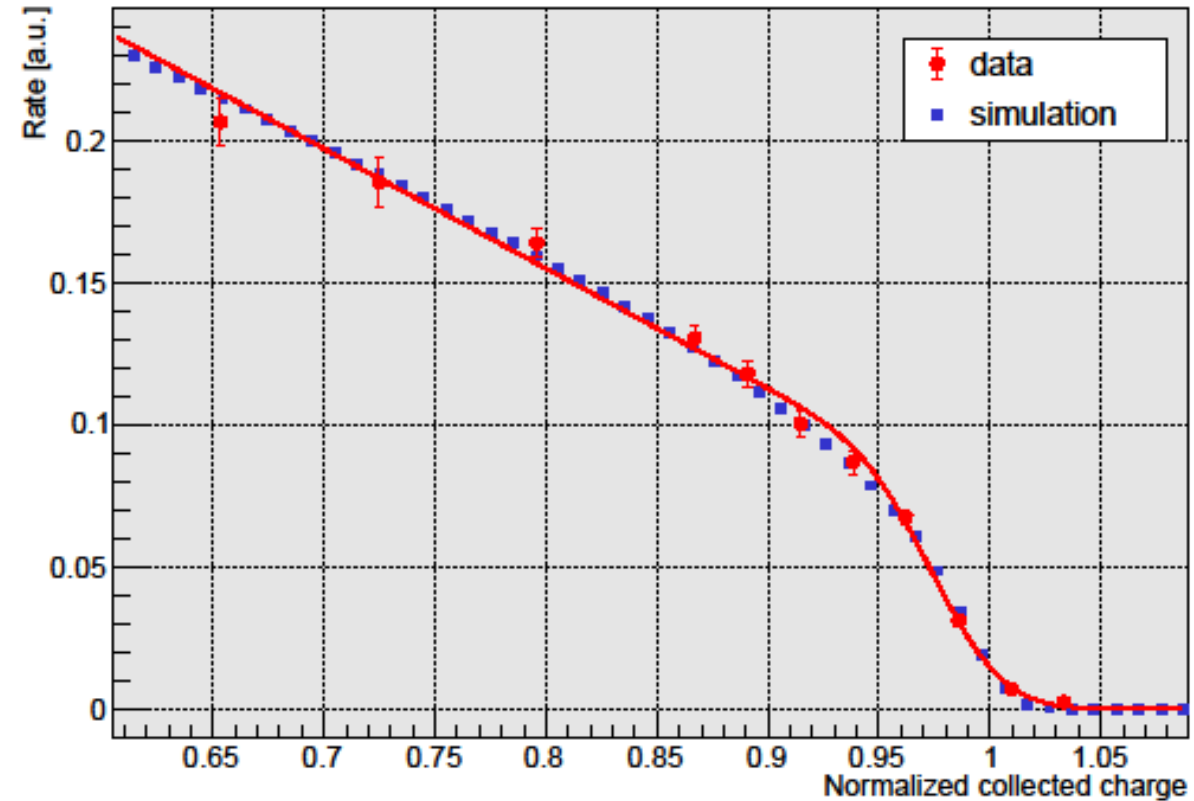
Large  $C_S$



# Fe55 frontside measurement vs simulation



Simulation parameters:  
**Cloud  $\sigma = 0.145$**   
**El. noise  $\sigma = 20 e^-$**

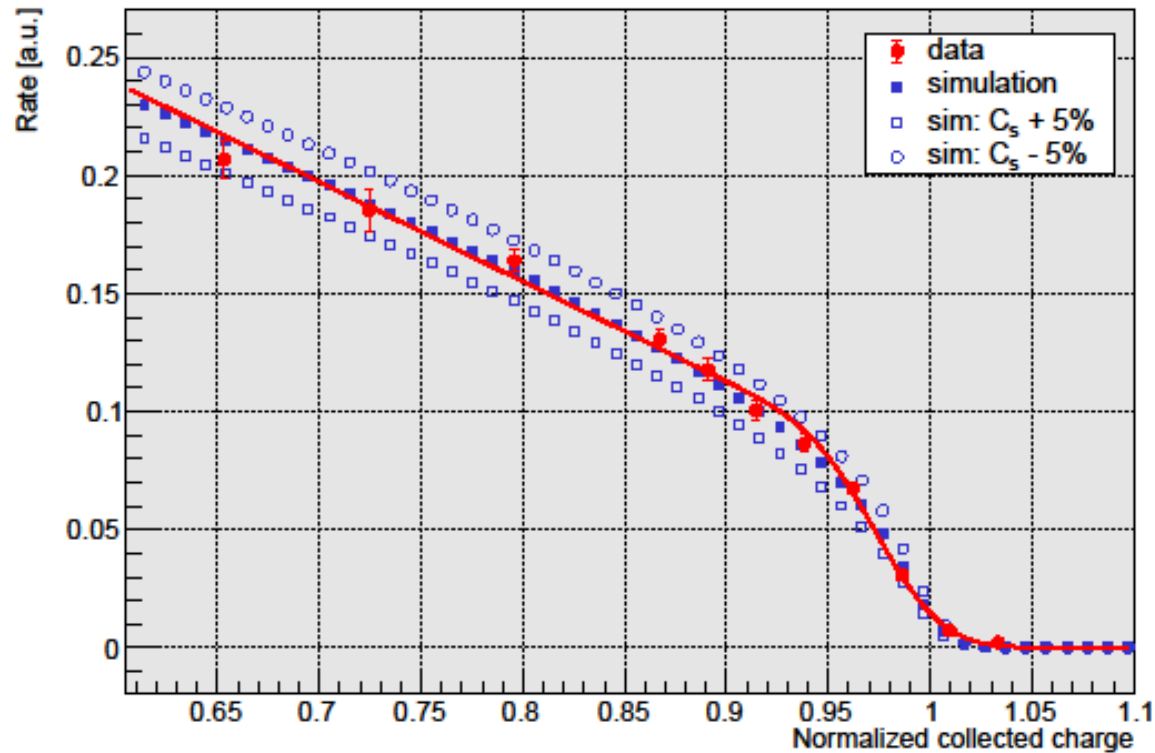


Fit Parameter	Data	Simulation
$t_0$	0.98	0.98
$C_s$	0.19	0.22
$\sigma$	0.025	0.030

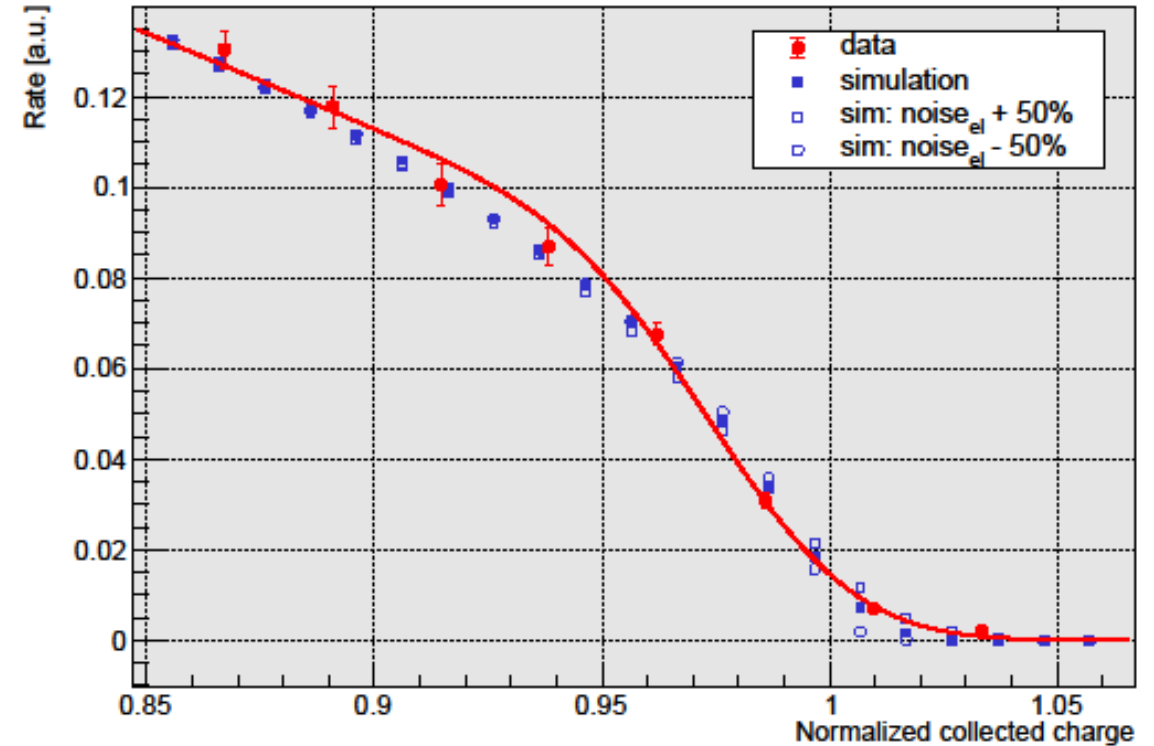
# Fe55 frontside measurement vs simulation



Fixed electronic noise, charge sharing  $\pm 5\%$

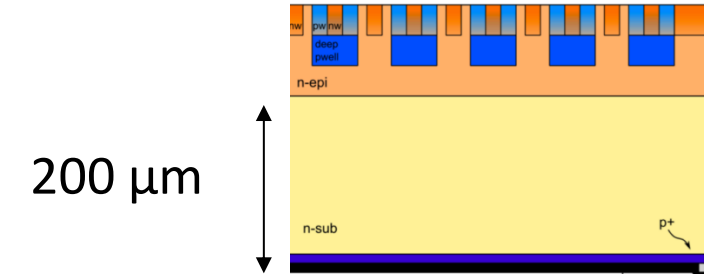
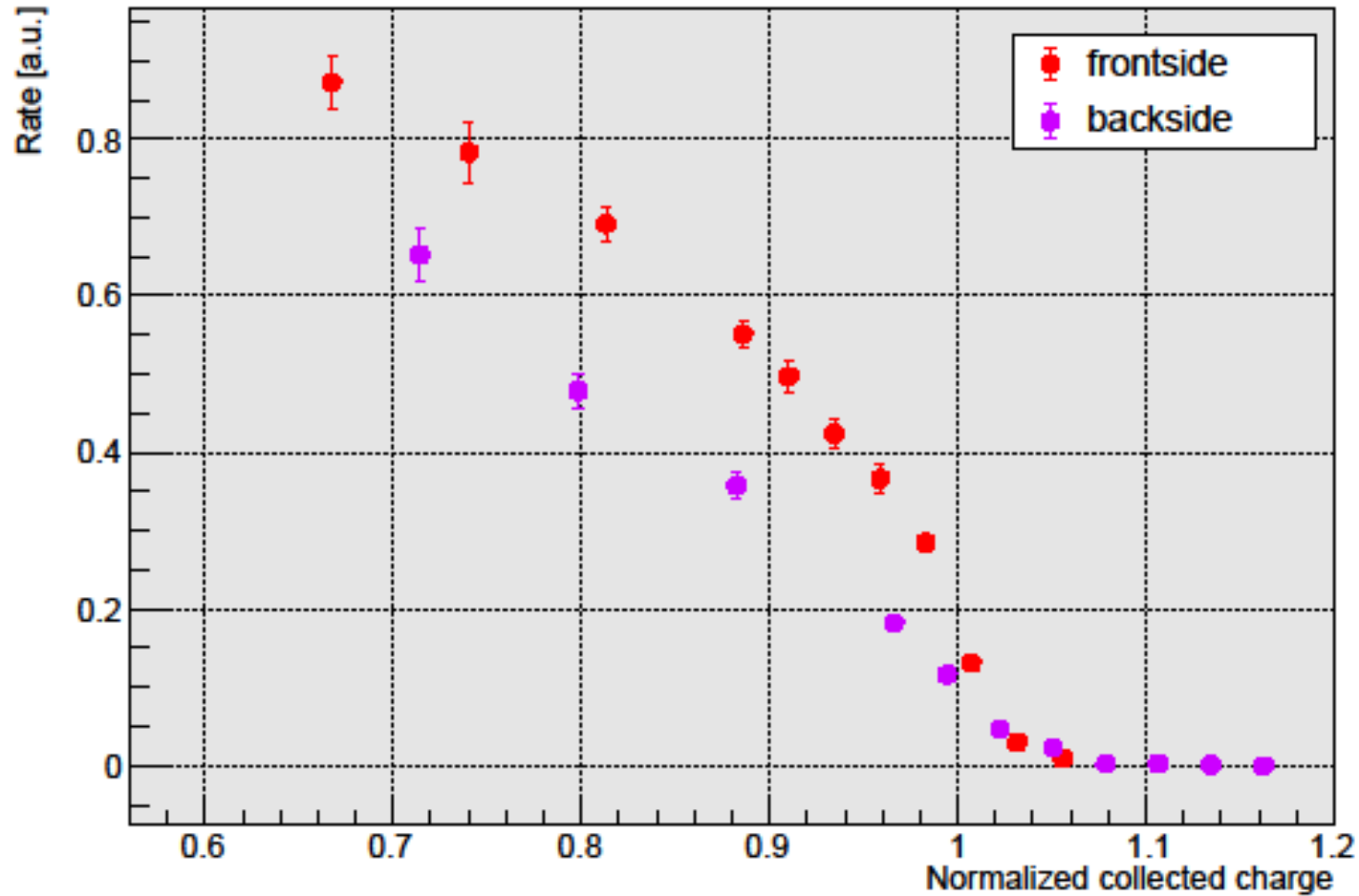


Fixed charge sharing, electronic noise  $\sigma \pm 50\%$



The charge sharing contribution is dominant  $\rightarrow$  Not sensitive on the electronic noise

# Fe55 backside vs frontside



Fit Parameter	Frontside	Backside
$t_0$	0.98	0.98
$C_s$	0.19	0.54
$\sigma$	0.025	0.048



- Improve statistics with  $^{55}\text{Fe}$  source;
- Measurements with more pixels;
- More realistic simulation;
- Larger simulation domain;
- Measurements with monochromatic source at a different energy for calibration ?
  
- Electronic cloud simulation with TCAD
- Replication on SPICE of the analog front end loading correctly the libraries;
  - Quantification of some features of the analog pixels around the array (baseline, noise, gain, ...);
  - Understanding of the amount of charge injected in the pixel.