

Plan – Charge Sharing

Planar and 3D Timepix in the time-over-threshold mode (TOT)

Cluster Analysis to find the

1. Number of clusters – which we keep consistent at ~400 khits
2. Percentage of clusters with large cluster sizes
3. Centroid (mass centre) of the cluster

We can then check this with results from Diamond expt.

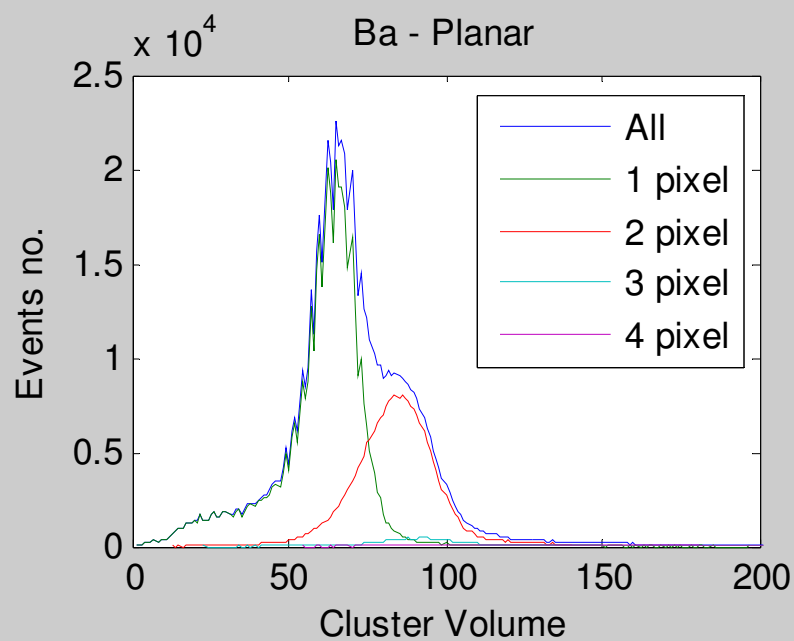
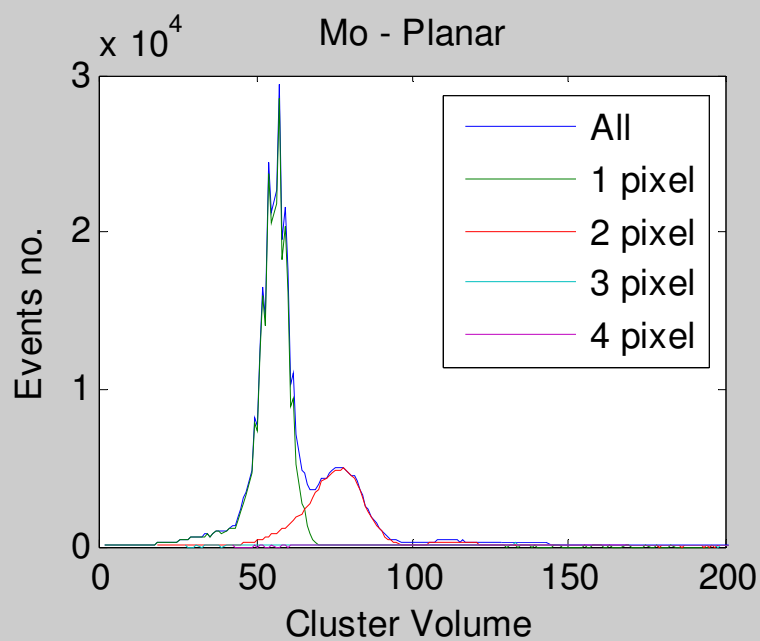
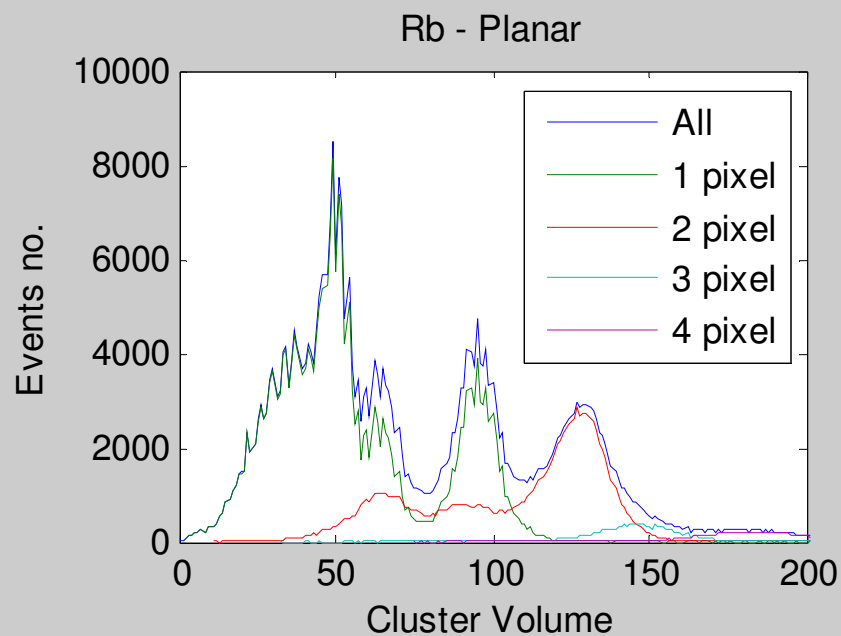
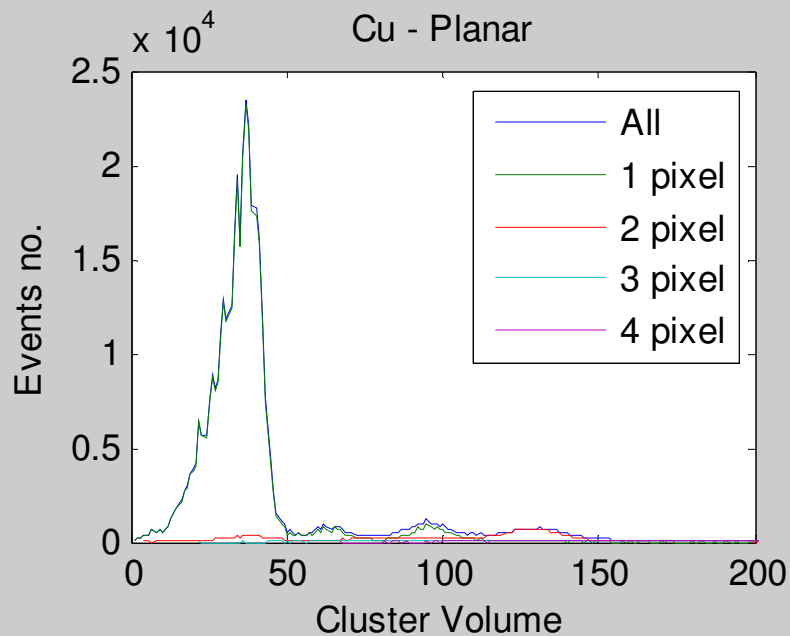
Plan – Efficiency

Planar and 3D Timepix in the Medipix mode

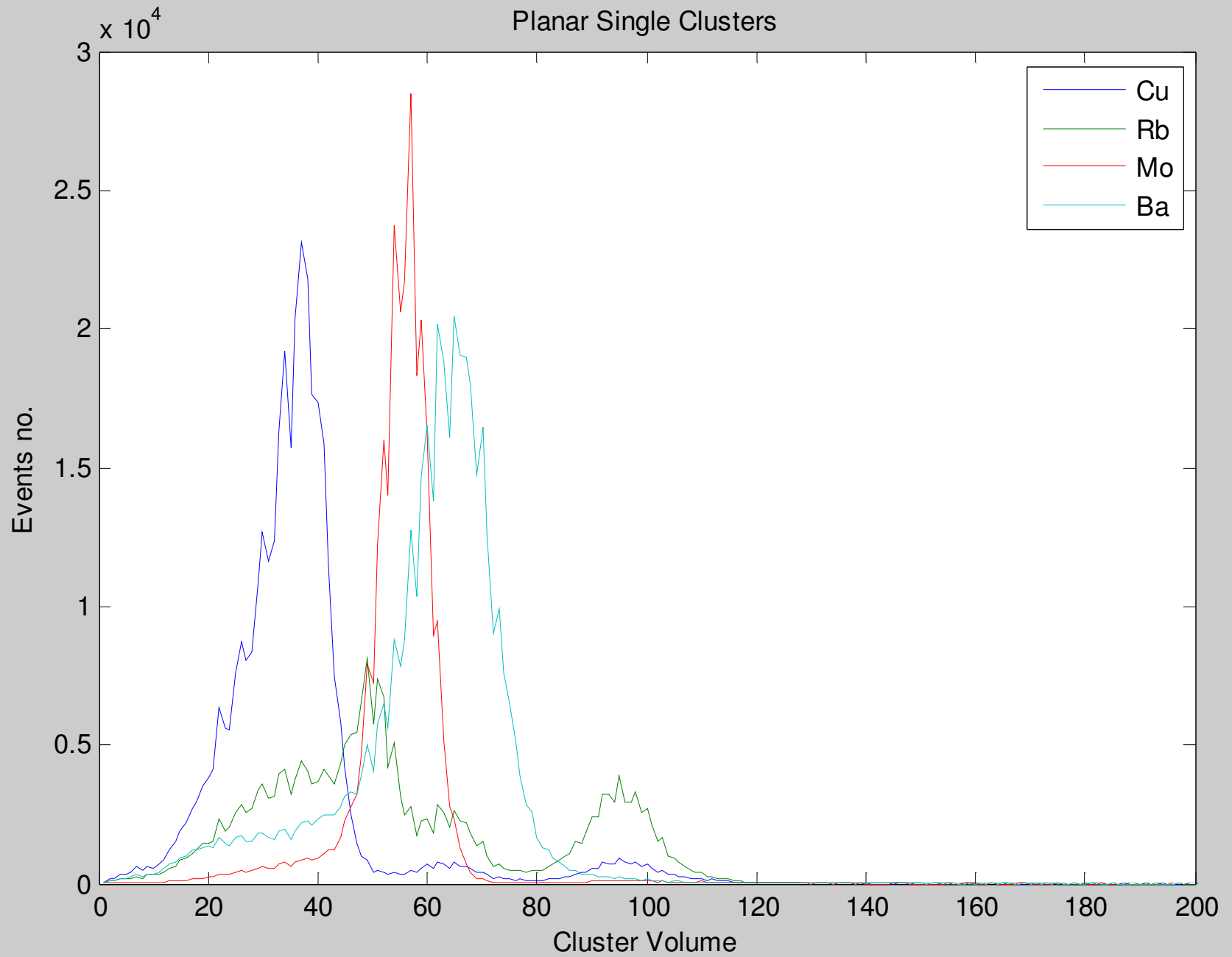
Leave exposed for a large number of frames with a consistent geometry

1. We know the flux at the detector surface we can calculate the efficiency from the number of counts/frame
2. Compare the ratios of the efficiencies of planar and 3D to those estimated from Diamond expt.

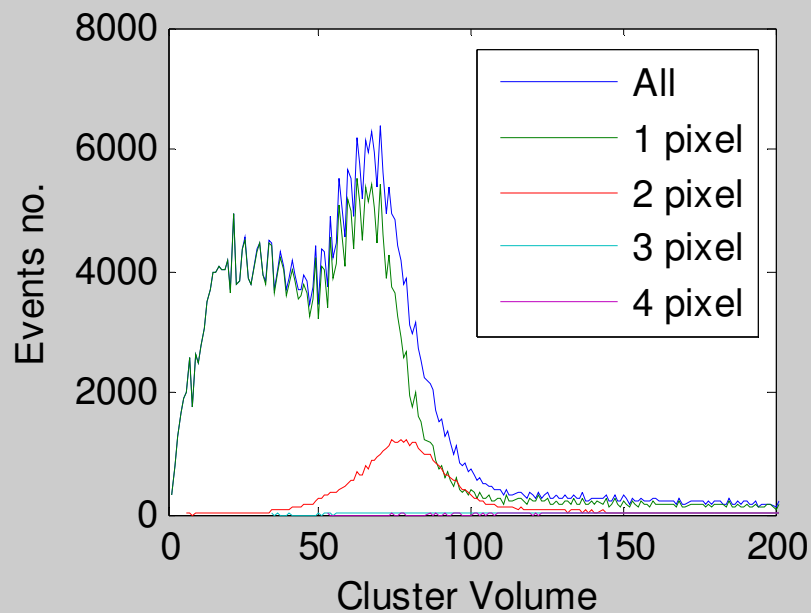
	Planar		3D	
	Single	Cluster size>1	Single	Cluster size>1
Cu 8.04keV	89.3%	10.7%	86.8%	13.2%
Rb 13.37keV	64.3%	35.7%	87.5%	12.5%
Mo 17.44keV	68.3%	31.7%	98.5%	1.5%
Ba 22.10keV	62.2%	37.8%	95.8%	4.2%



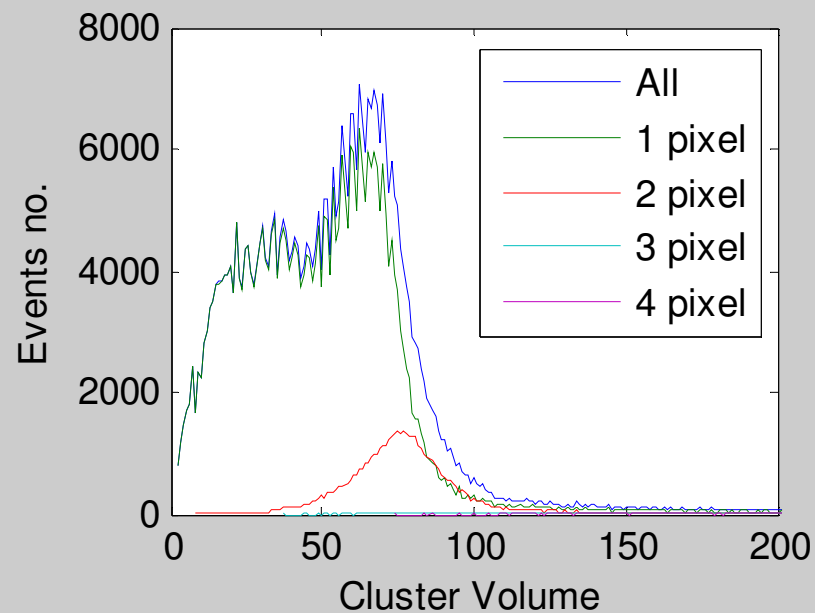
Planar Single Clusters



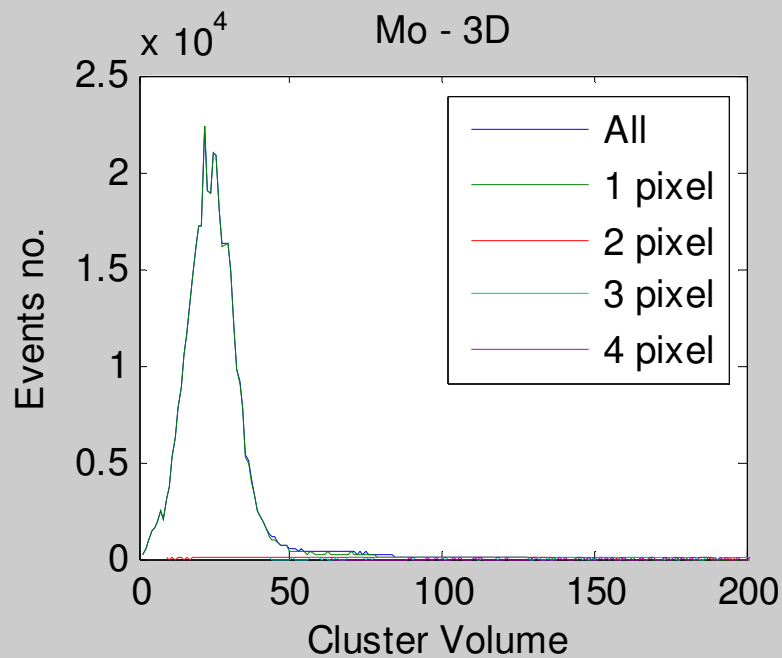
Cu - 3D



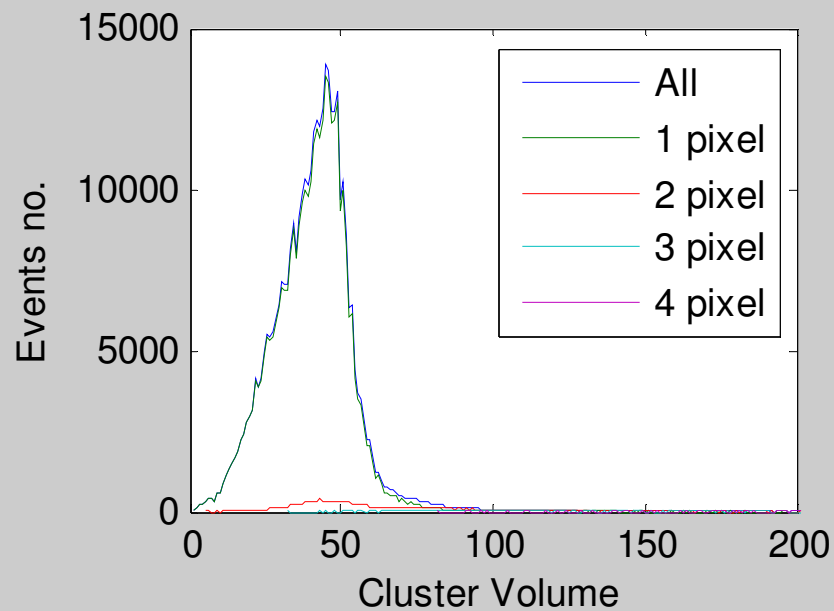
Rb - 3D

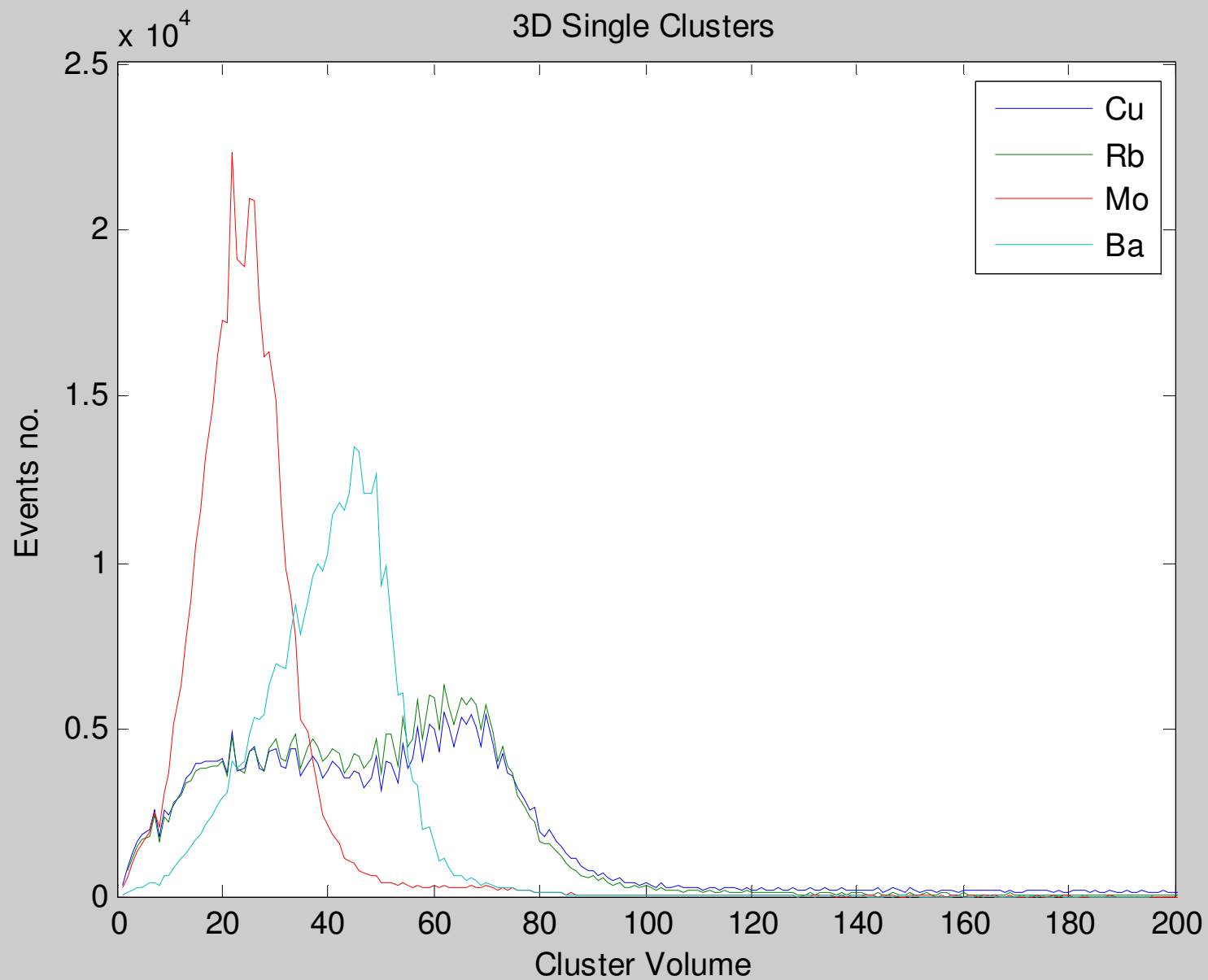


Mo - 3D



Ba - 3D

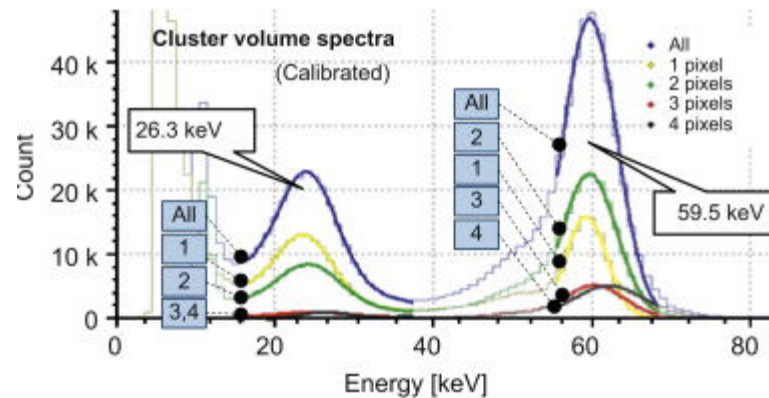
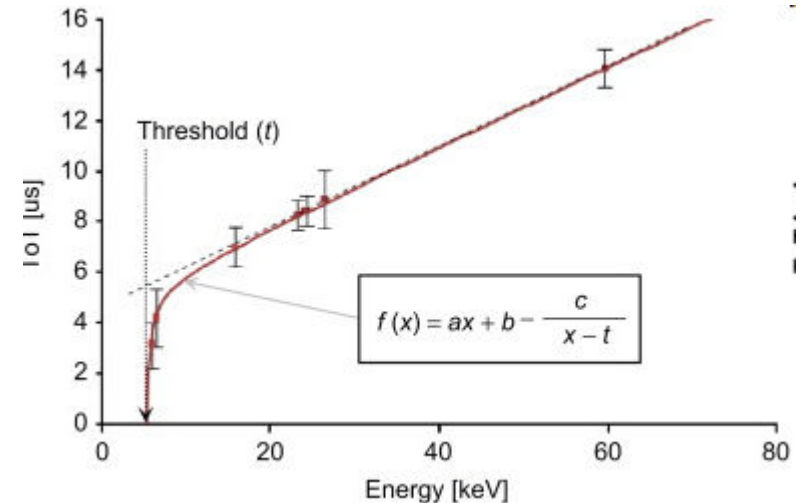
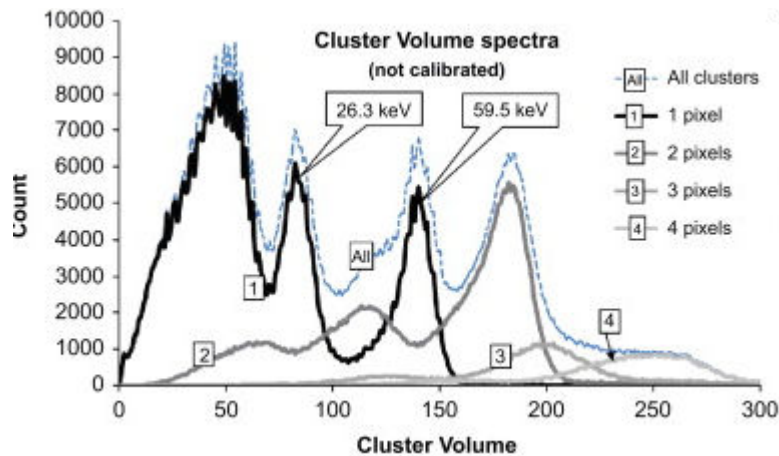




TOT calibration

Pixel detectors for imaging with heavy charged particles

Jan Jakubek *et al.*



Mass Centre

1. If there is less charge sharing we should see a higher amount of charge kept in the centre (main pixel) pixel and the mass centre should be closer to the centre of the pixel
2. From the mass centre for 2 pixel clusters can calculate the ratio of charge in one pixel to the neighbour

