

Beam Position Monitoring with the hybrid Pixelated Detector Dosepix and Nitrogen Fluorescence Light

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Erlangen, 16.09.2025

1. NitroFLASH Project
2. The Dosepix Detector
3. Beam Position Monitoring with Dosepix
4. Beam Position Monitoring with UV-Cameras
5. Conclusion



NitroFLASH Project

NitroFLASH Project

Collaboration

- Joint Project of
 - Erlangen Centre for Astroparticle Physics at FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg
 - D3 at DESY Hamburg
 - PITZ at DESY Zeuthen
 - Berthold Technologies GmbH
- Acknowledgements to ARES accelerator team at DESY Hamburg
- Funding from Federal Ministry of Research, Technology and Space: Förderkennzeichen (13K2300021 NitroFLASH)



Friedrich-Alexander-Universität
Erlangen-Nürnberg

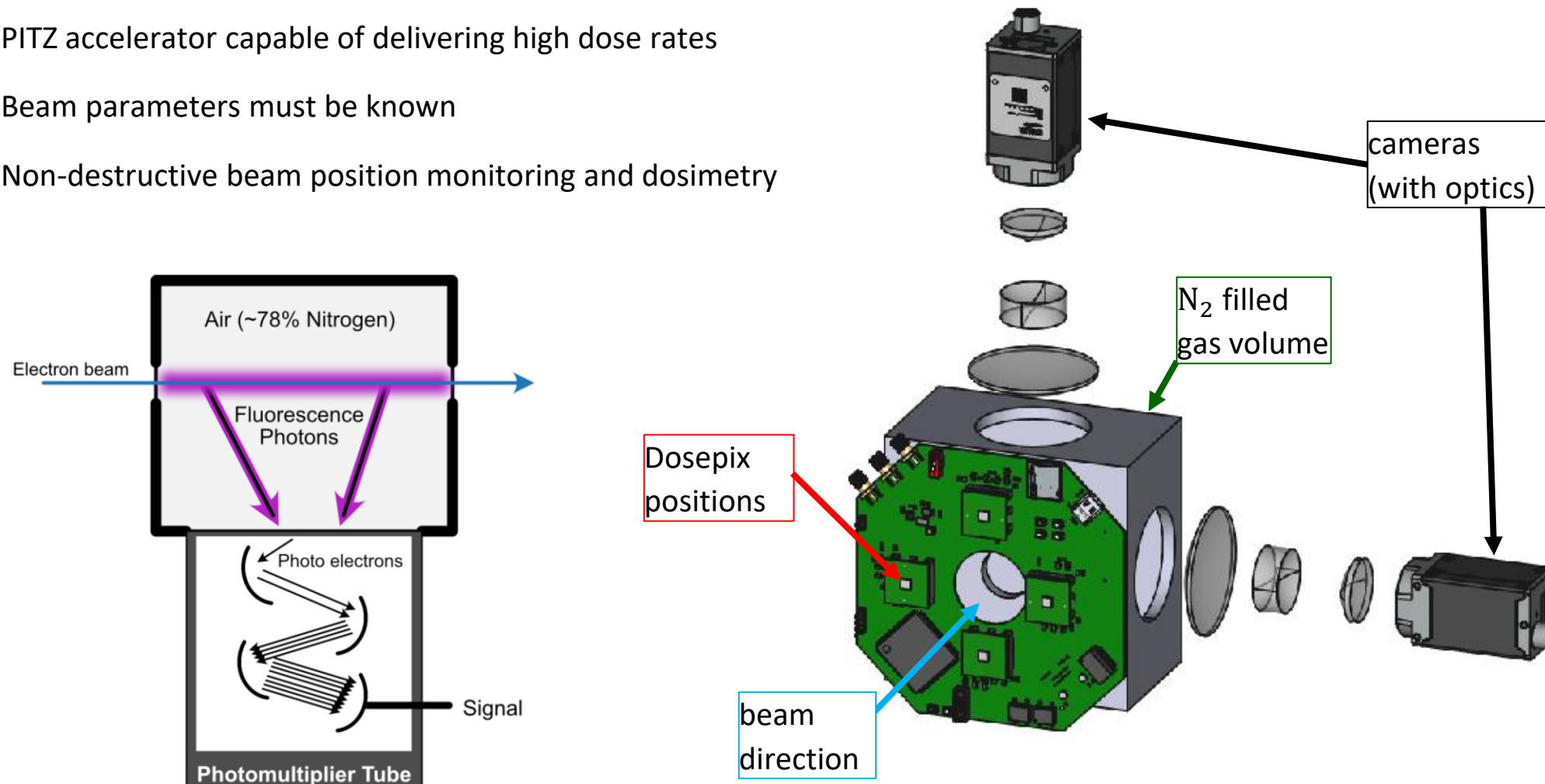


With funding from the:

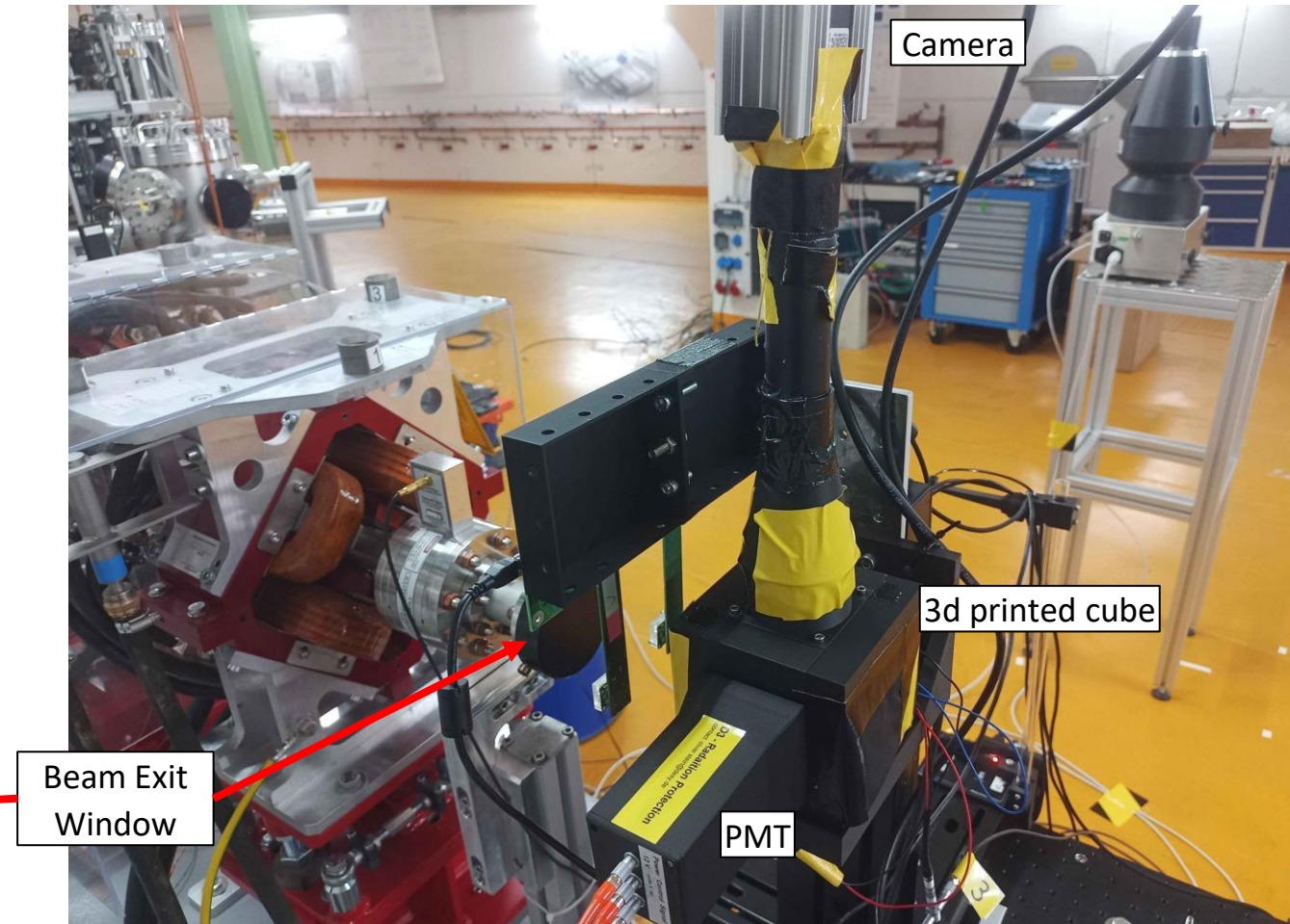
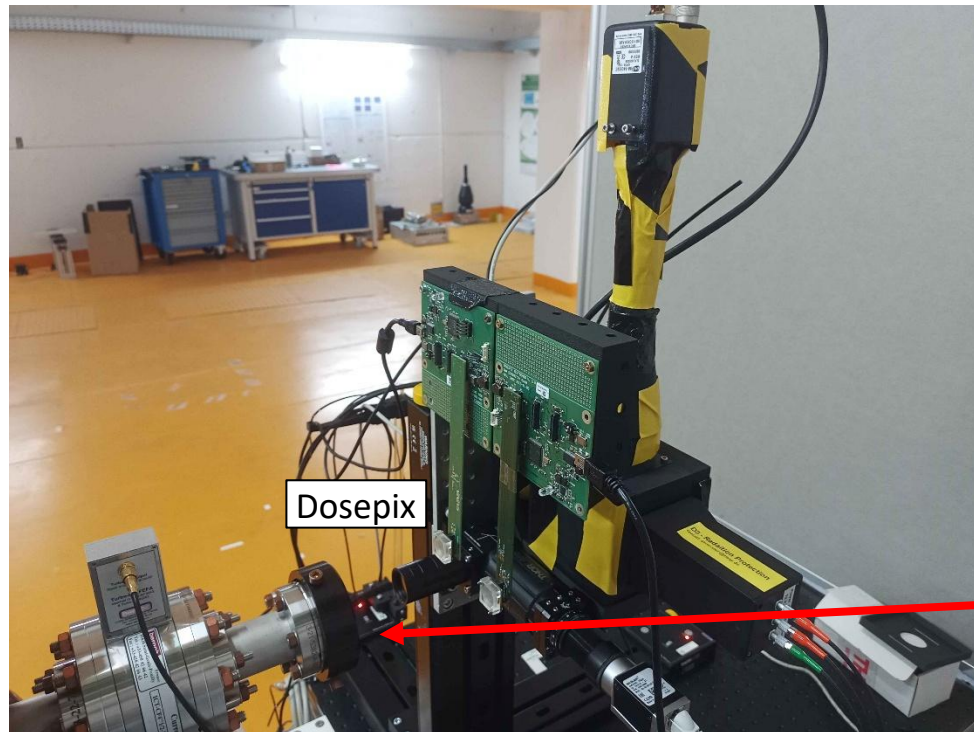


Federal Ministry
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- PITZ accelerator capable of delivering high dose rates
- Beam parameters must be known
- Non-destructive beam position monitoring and dosimetry



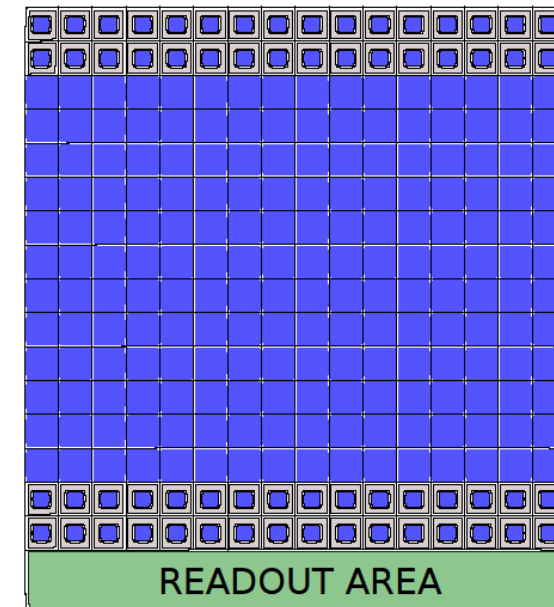
- Dosepix detectors ~ 1.4 cm next to beamline
- Imaging with UV sensitive cameras JAI 1405/Basler ace2 a2A2840-14gmUV
- Measurements performed at ARES accelerator



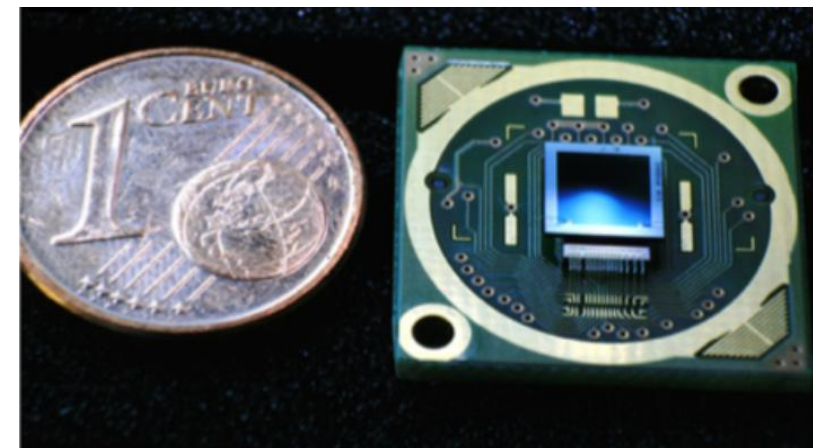
The Dosepix Detector

The Dosepix Detector

- Hybrid pixelated detector
- 300 μm thick p-in-n doped silicon sensor layer
- 16×16 quadratic pixels
 - Pixel pitch: 220 μm
 - 192 large pixels (edge length 220 μm)
 - 64 small pixels (edge length 55 μm)
- Area: 3.52 mm $\times$ 3.52 mm
- Energy threshold: ≈ 10 keV



D. Haag: Active personal dosimetry with the hybrid pixelated DOSEPIX detector, 2018



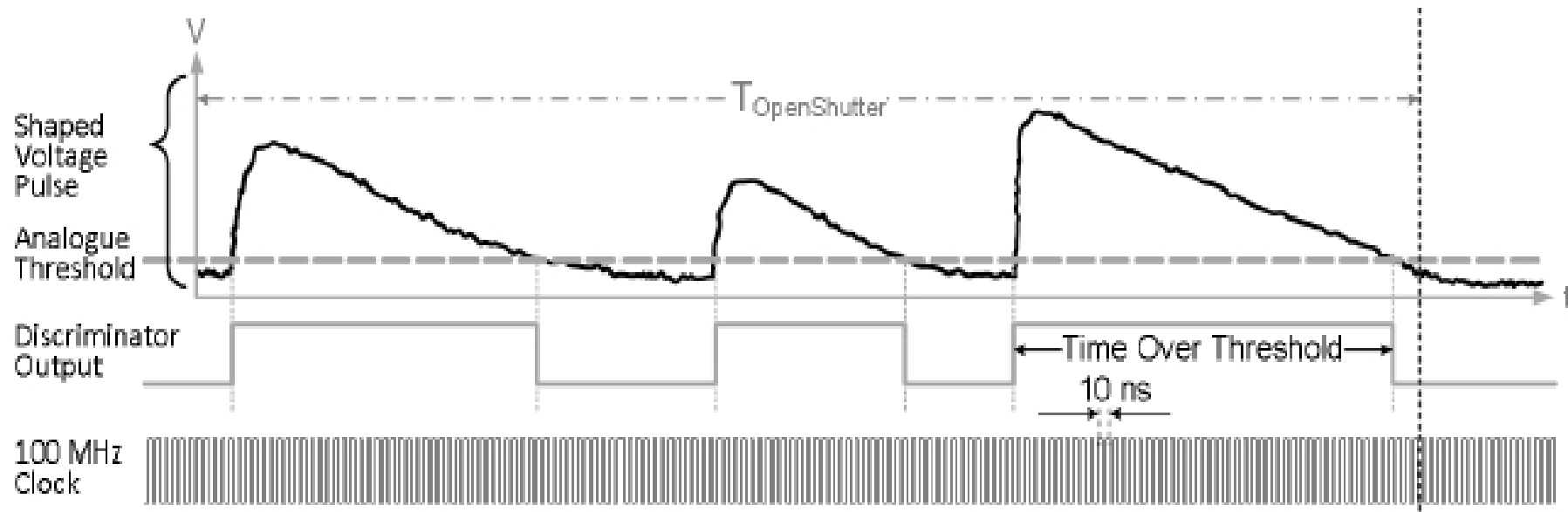
T. Gabor: Simulationen und Experimente zur Anwendung eines neuartigen spektroskopischen Pixeldetektors in der Personendosimetrie, 2012

The Dosepix Detector

Time-over-Threshold (ToT)



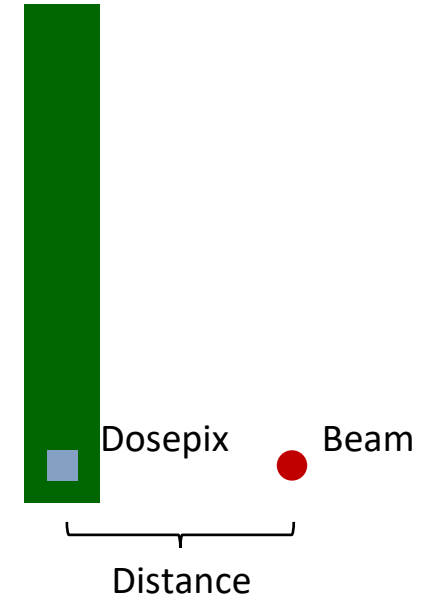
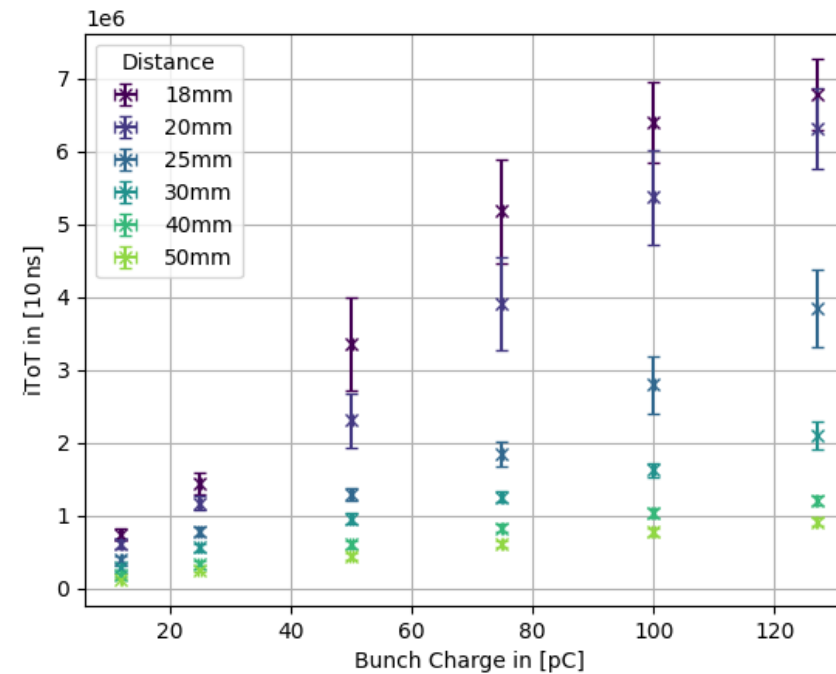
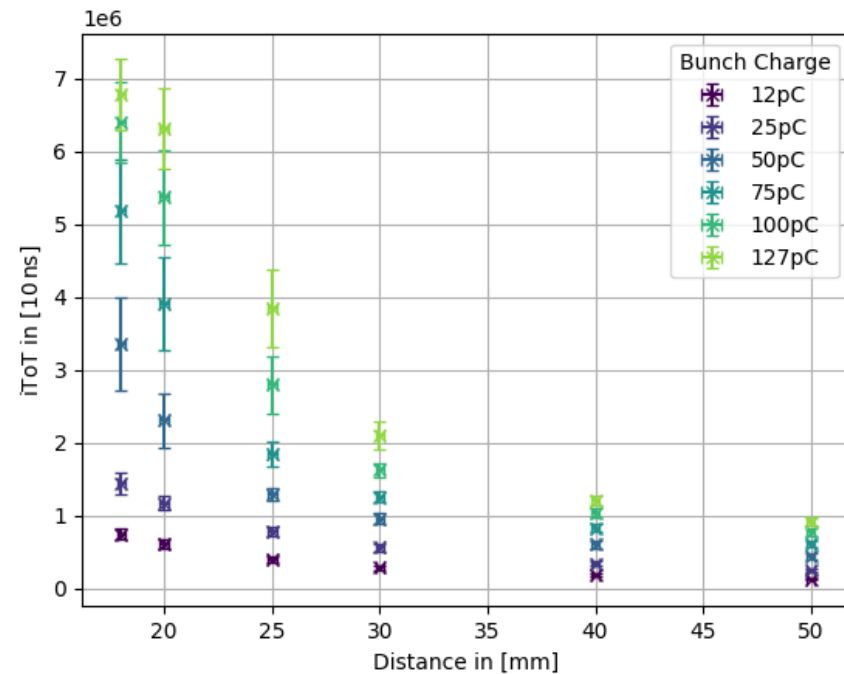
- Dosepix's measure of event energy
- Counting clock cycles of 100 MHz Ref-Clk
- Number of clock cycles: ToT
- Procession in each pixel
- Integration Mode: Read-out integrated ToT (iToT) of each pixel



W. Wong: A Hybrid Pixel Detector ASIC with Energy Binning for Real-Time, Spectroscopic Dose Measurements, 2012

Beam Position Monitoring with Dosepix

- Measurements at ARES beam: 153 MeV, single bunches
- Single Dosepix detector
- Integration over 2000 bunches

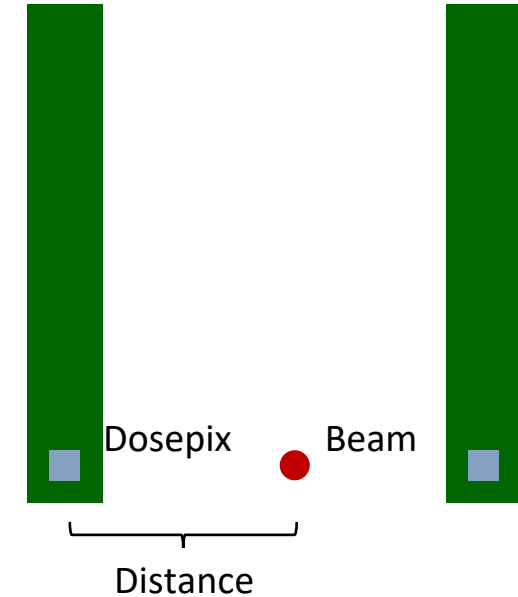
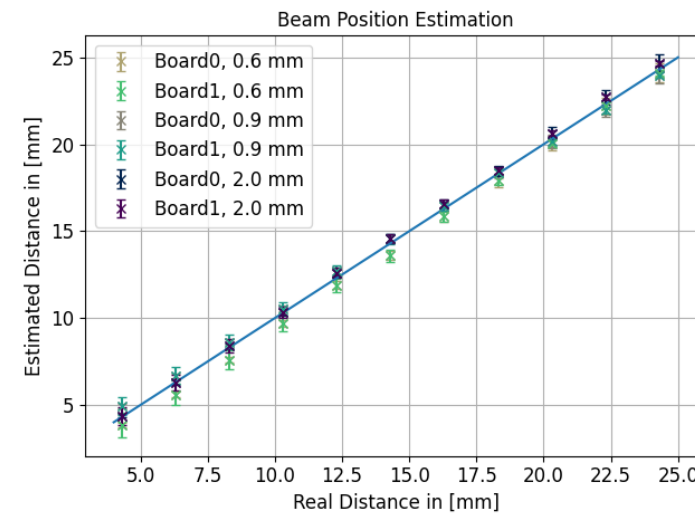
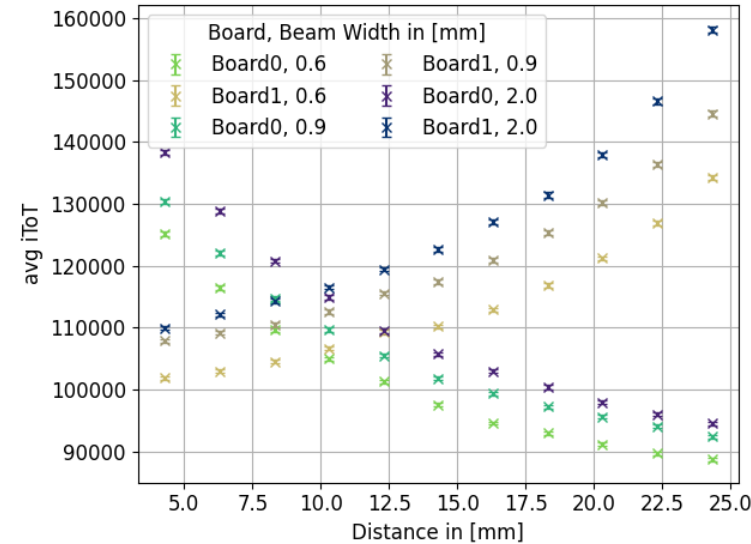
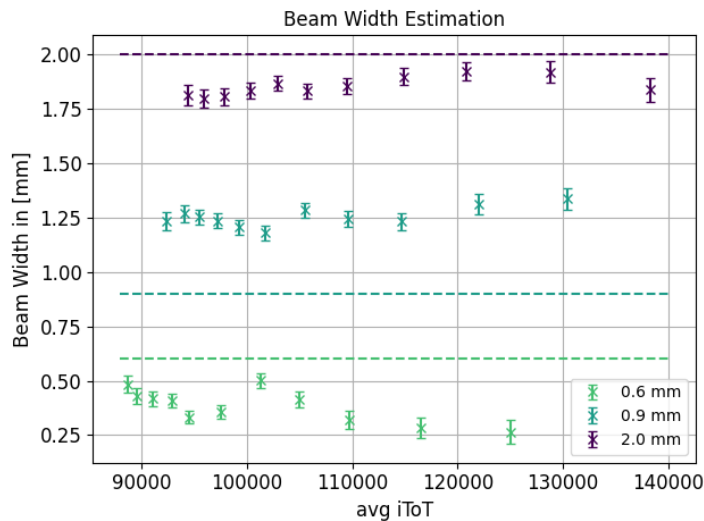


Beam Position Monitoring

Current Results: Preliminary



- Extension to two Dosepix detectors
- Strong beam width dependence
- Independent beam width determination crucial
- Beam monitoring with Dosepix detectors possible
- Extension to four detectors in progress

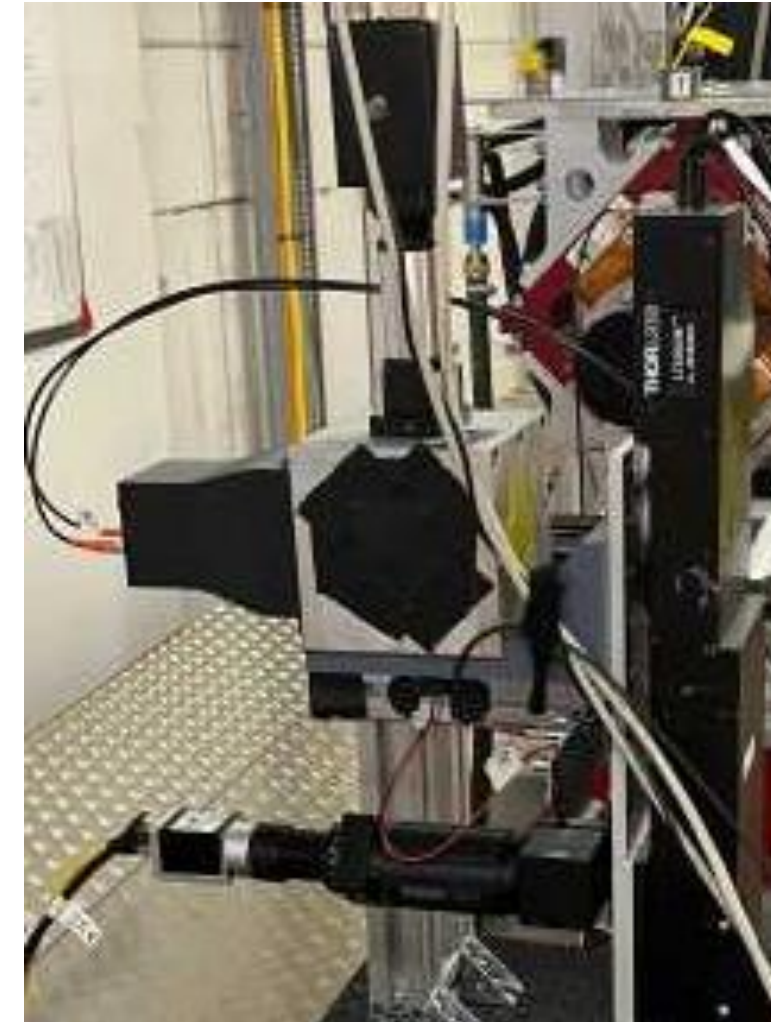
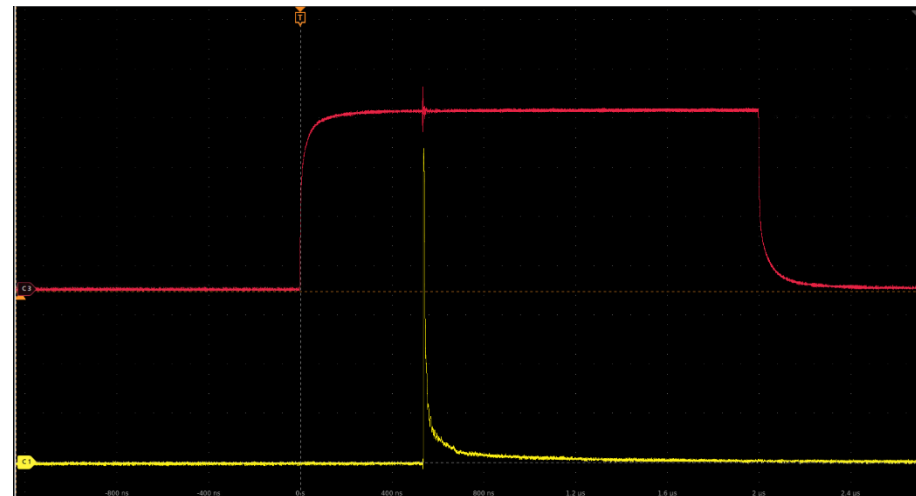


Beam Position Monitoring with UV -Cameras

Beam Position Monitoring

Jai 1405 Camera

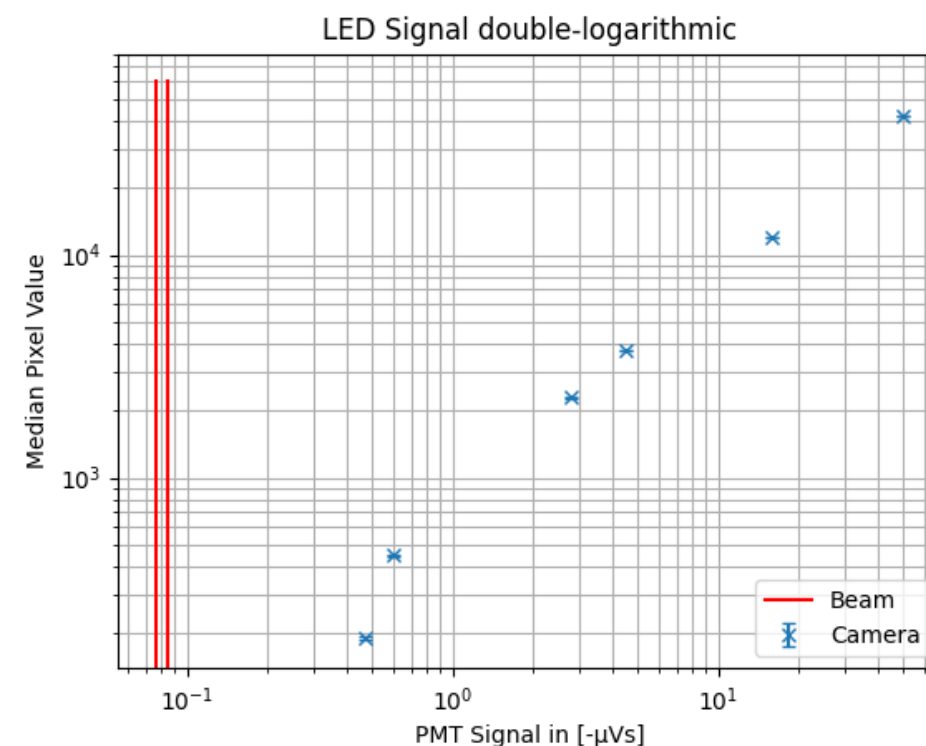
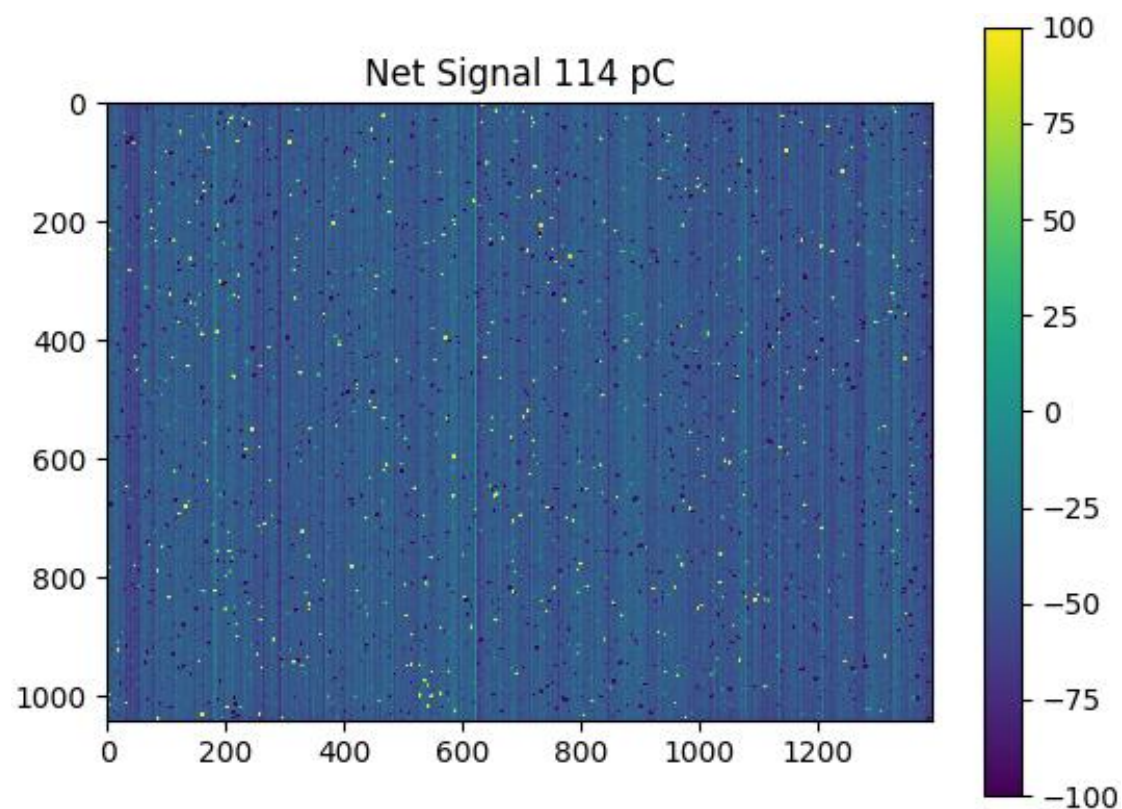
- Cube (edge length: 10 cm)
- One imaging lens
- Two 25 mm side openings for cameras and PMT
- 20 mm entrance and exit window for electron beam
- 25 mm hole at bottom for LED
- LED synchronised with beam
- Validation via PMT



Beam Position Monitoring

Jai 1405 Camera

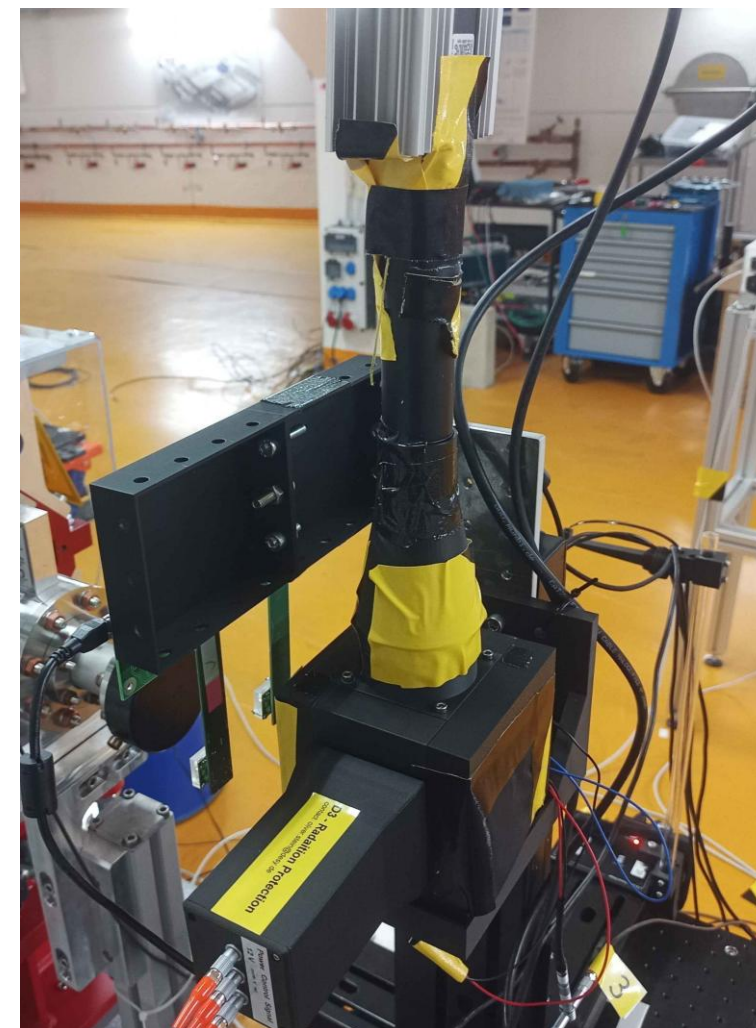
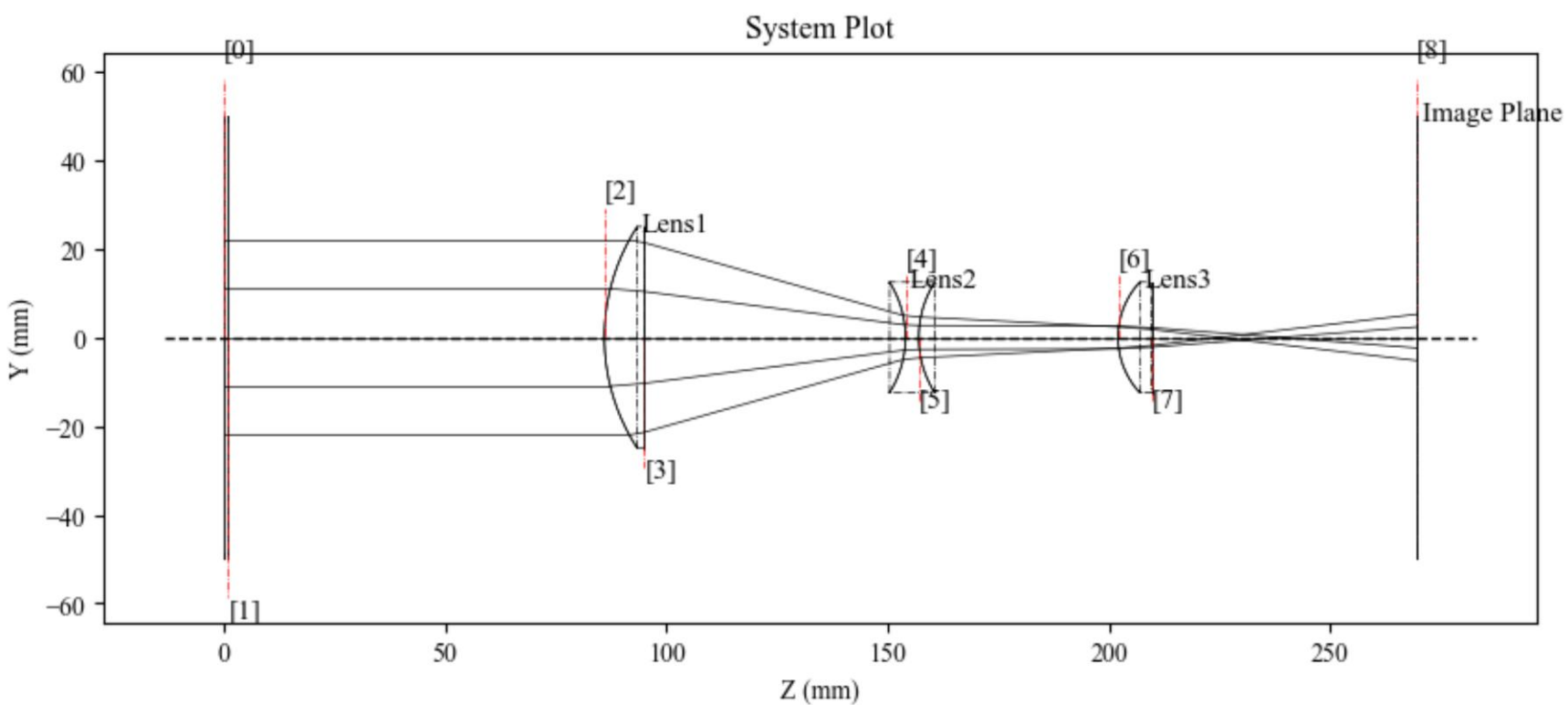
- Tests at ARES, LED with different illumination times
- Not enough signal for simple 1-lens-setup



Beam Position Monitoring

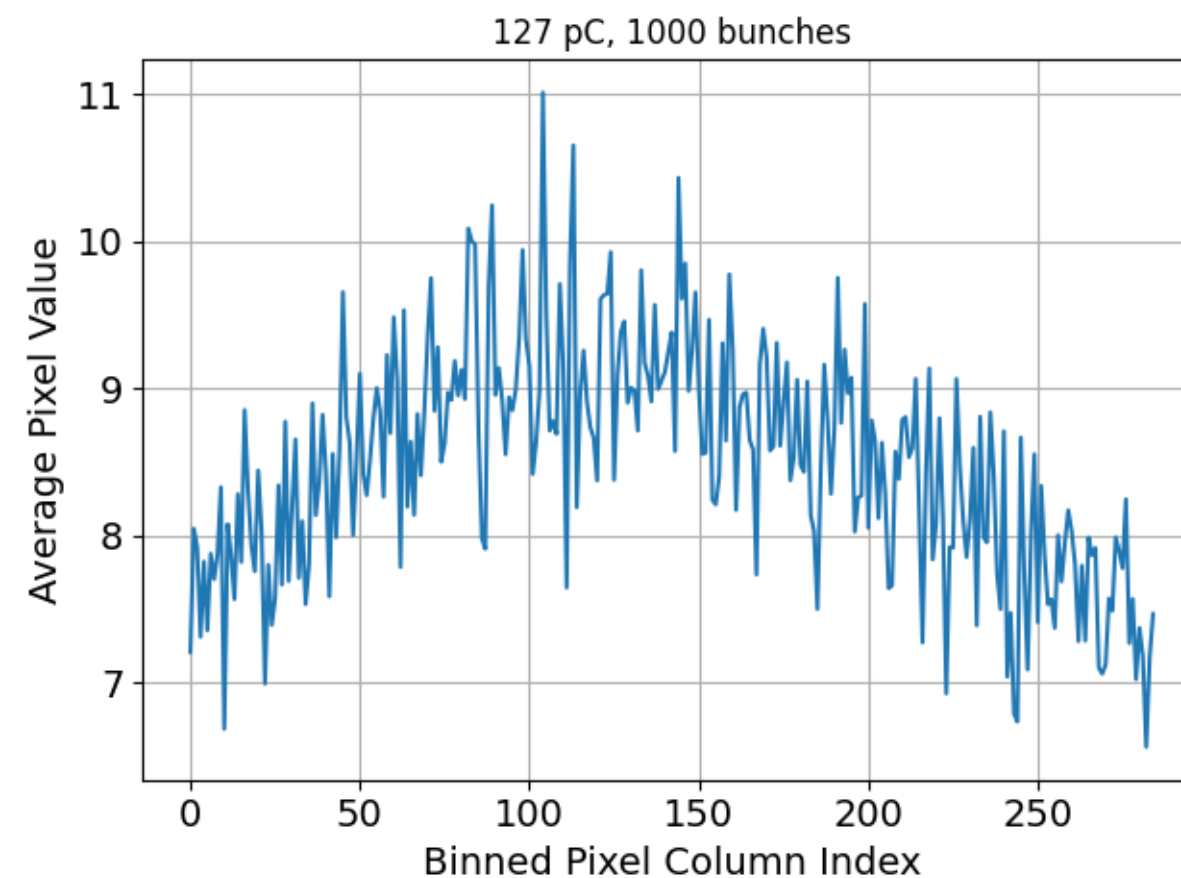
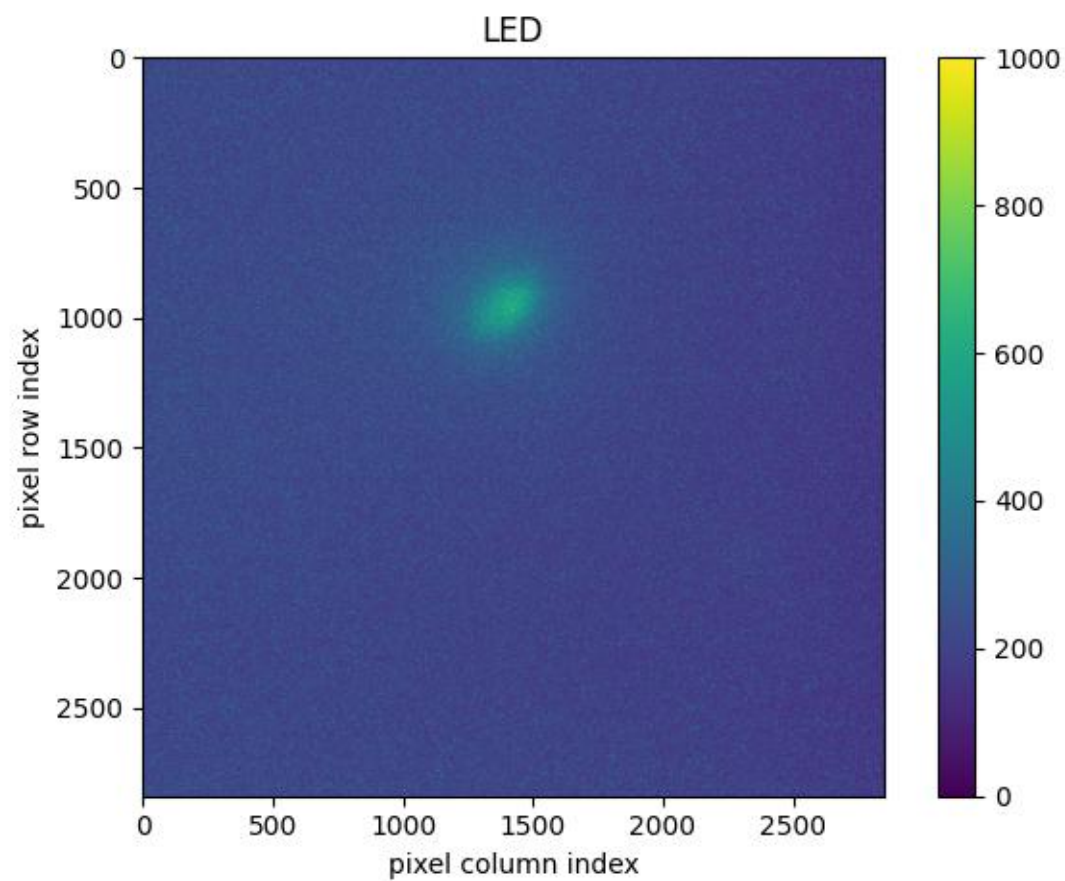
Camera: New Setup

- Switch to 3-lens setup
- Increased light collection
- Basler ace2 A2a2840-14gmUV camera



Beam Position Monitoring

Camera: New Setup: Preliminary



Conclusion

- Electron beam monitoring device for PITZ
- Dosepix detectors and UV sensitive camera
- Several tests at ARES accelerator
- Dosepix results very promising
- UV light intensities very low
- Much higher expected intensities at PITZ
- Visible beam signal with Basler camera



Thank You for Your Attention!

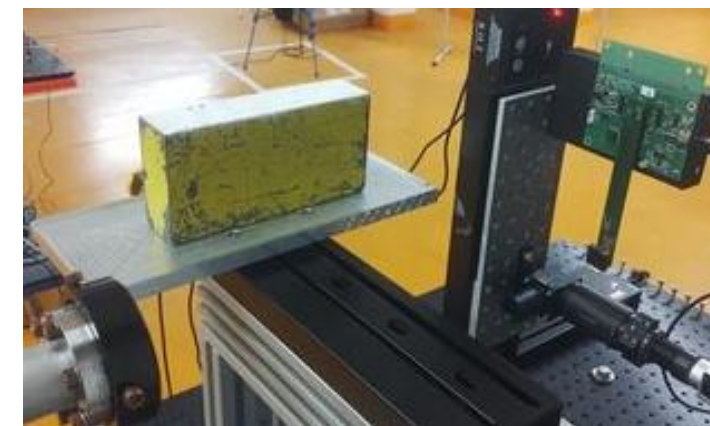
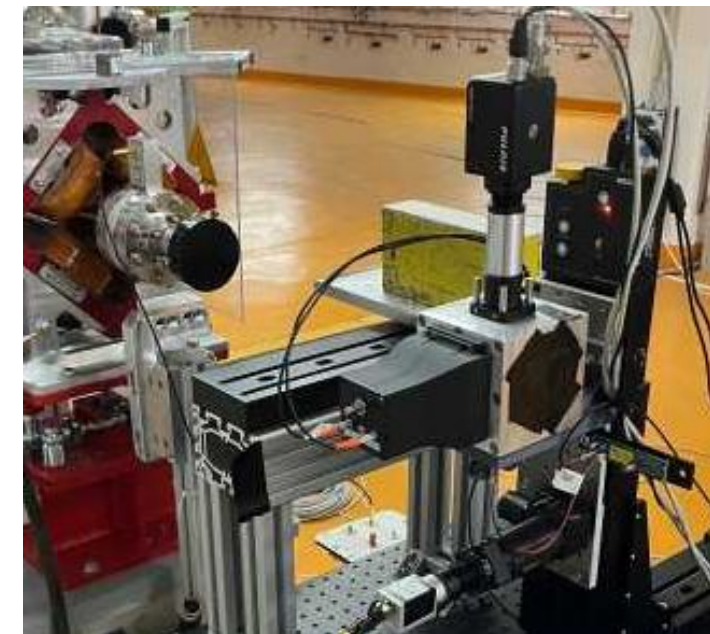
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Bonus Slides

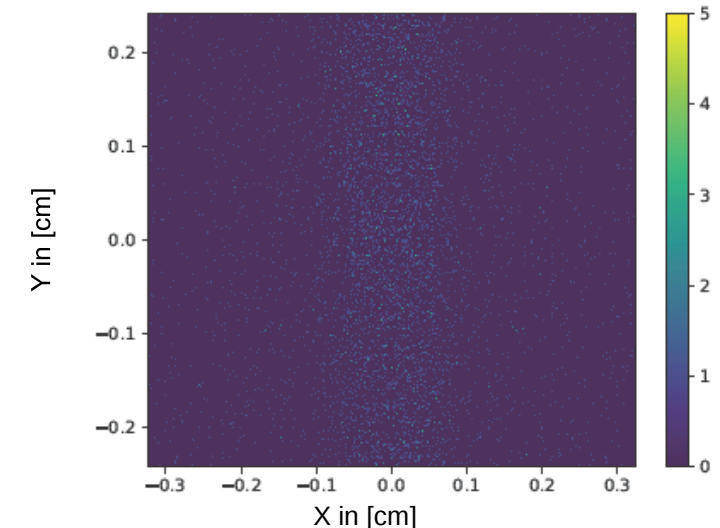
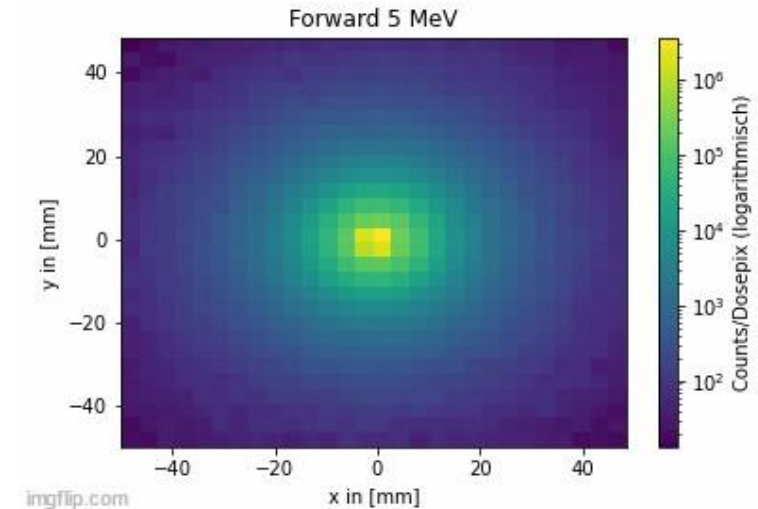
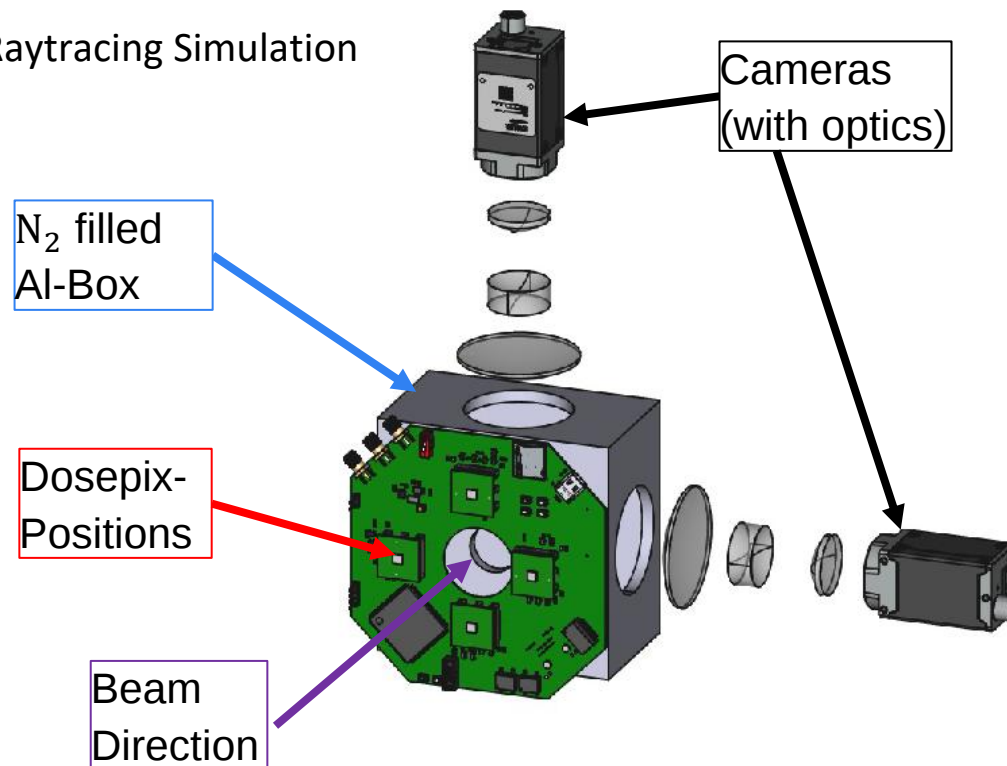
- NitroFLASH ambitious ErUM transfer project until Q2 2026
- Integrated dosimetry system
 - Stray radiation, non-linearity response, position dependence
 - Behind schedule
- Beam Position Monitoring
 - Individual setups established
 - Camera monitoring tricky
 - Time constraints hard to achieve with Dosepix
- Frank's plan: Determine dose from camera signal
- Enough work for PhD



Motivation

Beam Position Monitoring

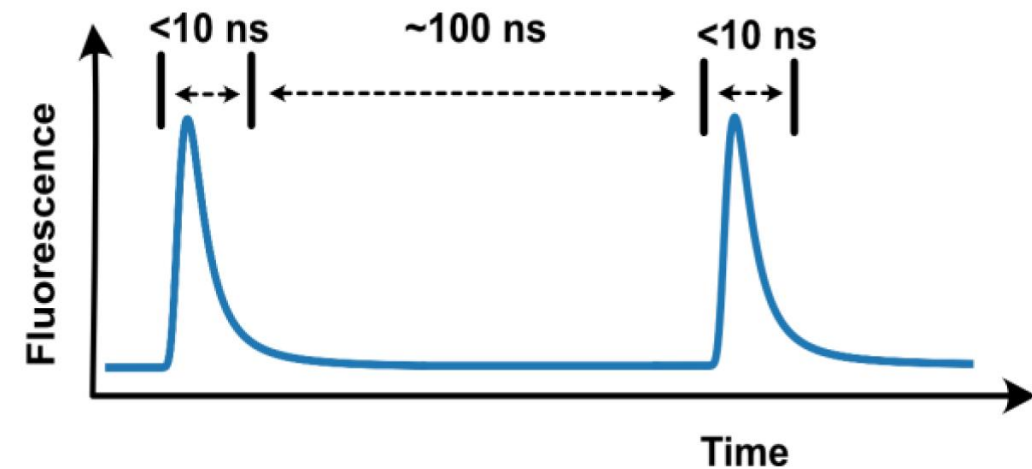
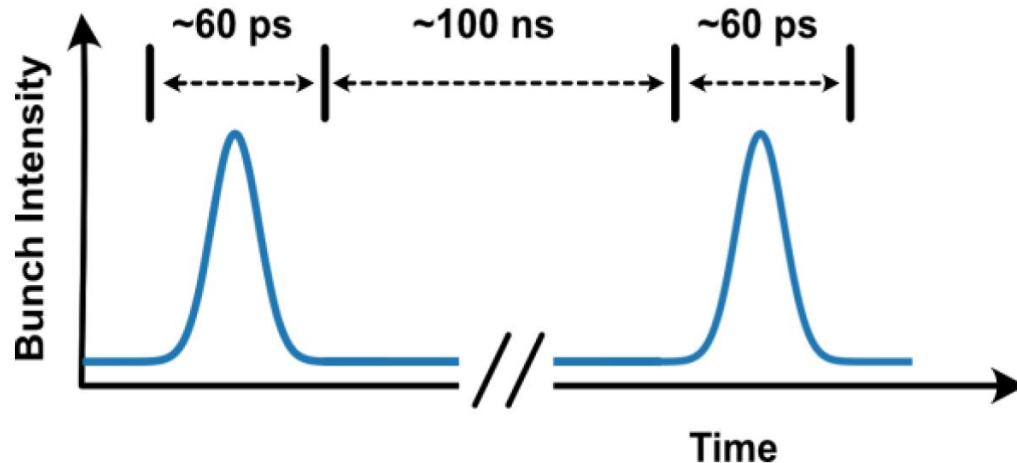
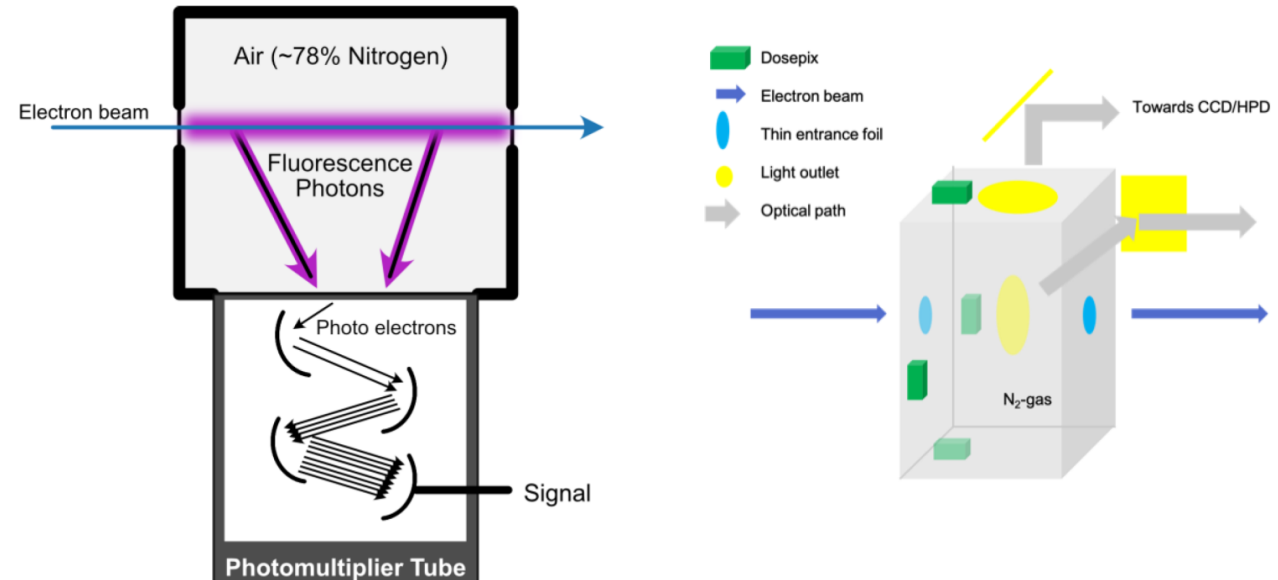
- First Simulations in 2023, Measurements in June 2024, December 2024, March 2025
- Dosepix detectors next to beam measuring stray radiation
- UV-Camera taking pictures of nitrogen fluorescence
- Raytracing Simulation



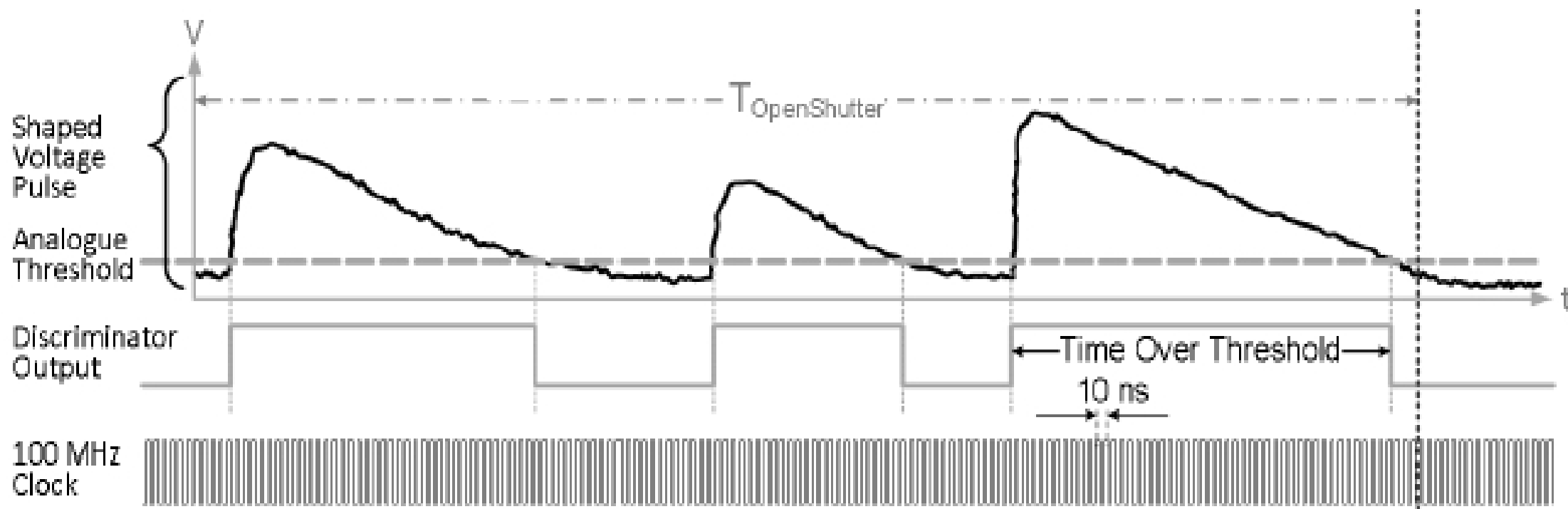
Motivation

Why Does This Project Exist?

- Determination of the dose per bunch
- Monitoring of the beam position/width
- Online feedback and correction mechanisms
- Short response time required



- Dosepix's measure of event energy
- At Pitz beam: always total Pile-Up
- Counting clock cycles of 100 MHz Ref-Clk
- Number of clock cycles: ToT
- Procession in each pixel



W. Wong: A Hybrid Pixel Detector ASIC with Energy Binning for Real-Time, Spectroscopic Dose Measurements, 2012

– ToT-Mode:

- Direct read-out of pixel-wise ToT registers
- Overwrite of previous ToT-values → no flux information

– Photon Counting Mode:

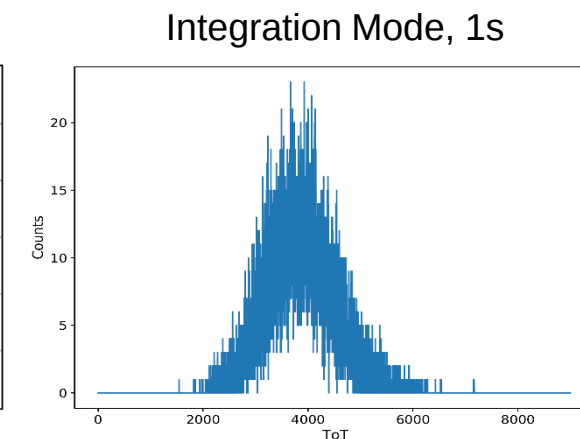
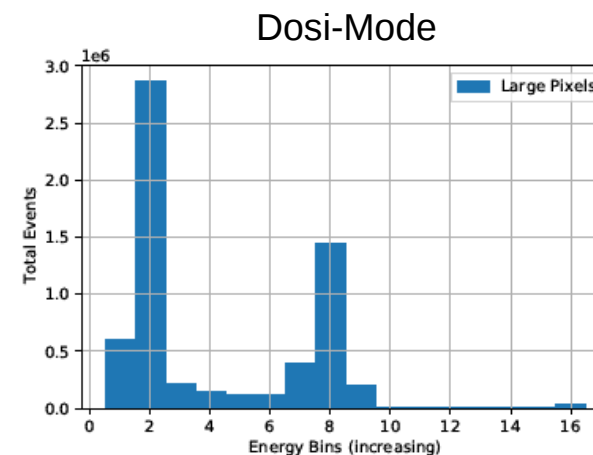
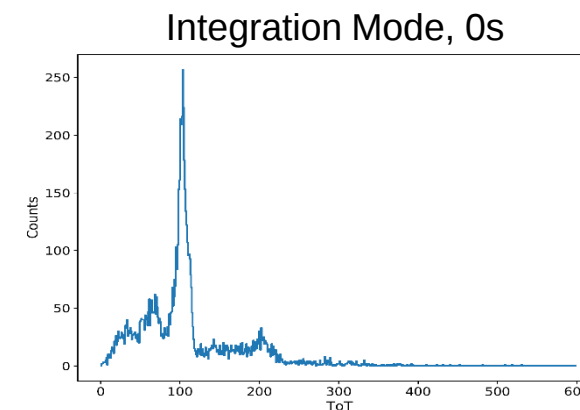
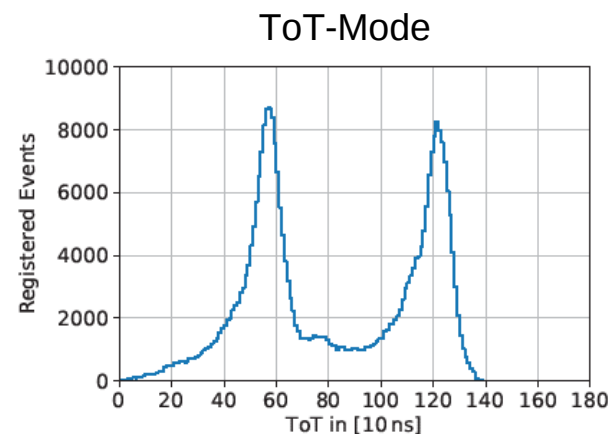
- Number of threshold passages
- No spectral information

– Integration Mode:

- Read-out integrated ToT of each pixel
- Best mode for high fluxes

– Dosi-Mode/Energy-Binning-Mode

- Sort each incoming ToT into 16-bin histogram
- Bin edges individually adjustable

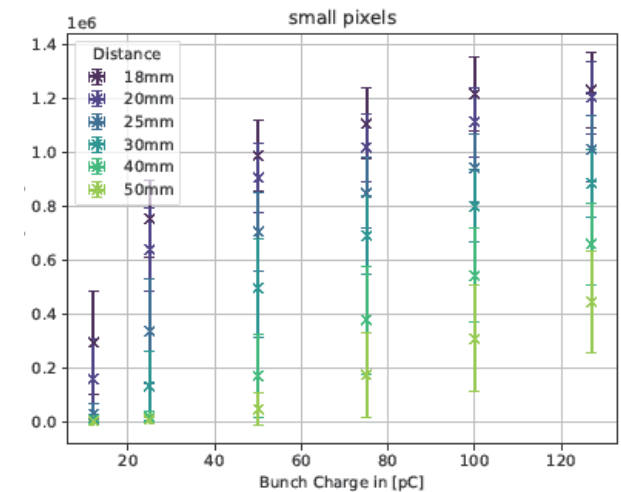
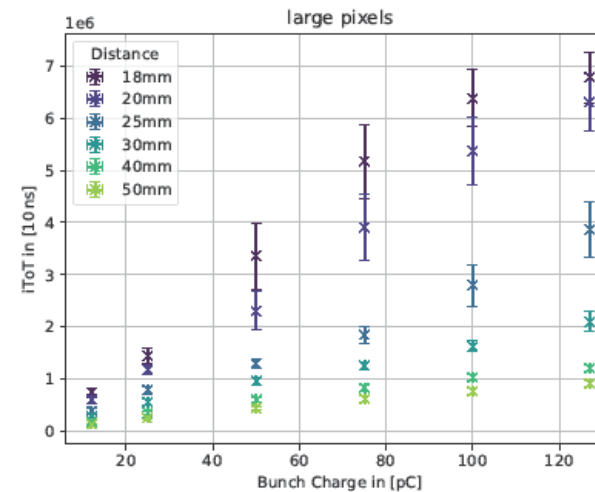
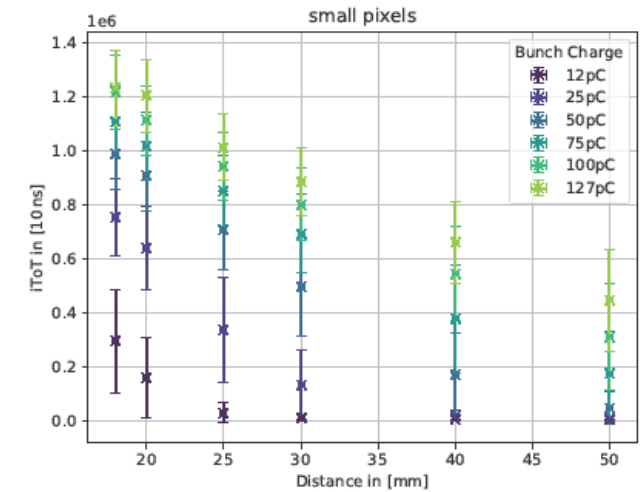
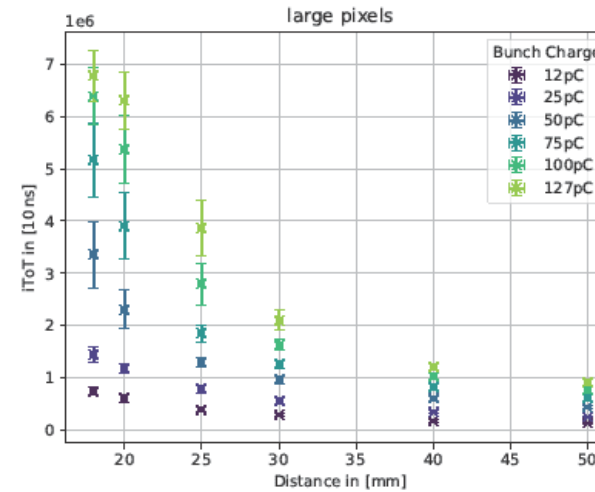
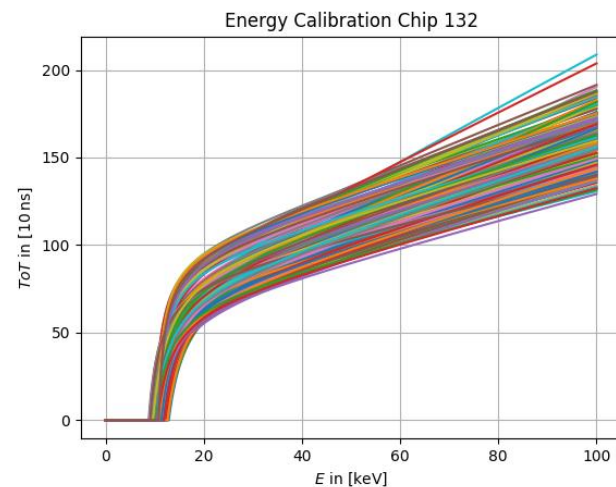


Integration Mode

Bunch Charges



- Time-over-Threshold (ToT): Doseoix' measure of deposited energy (roughly proportional)
- Integration mode: Summation of all ToTs in one pixel until read-out
- 10 frames a 20 s

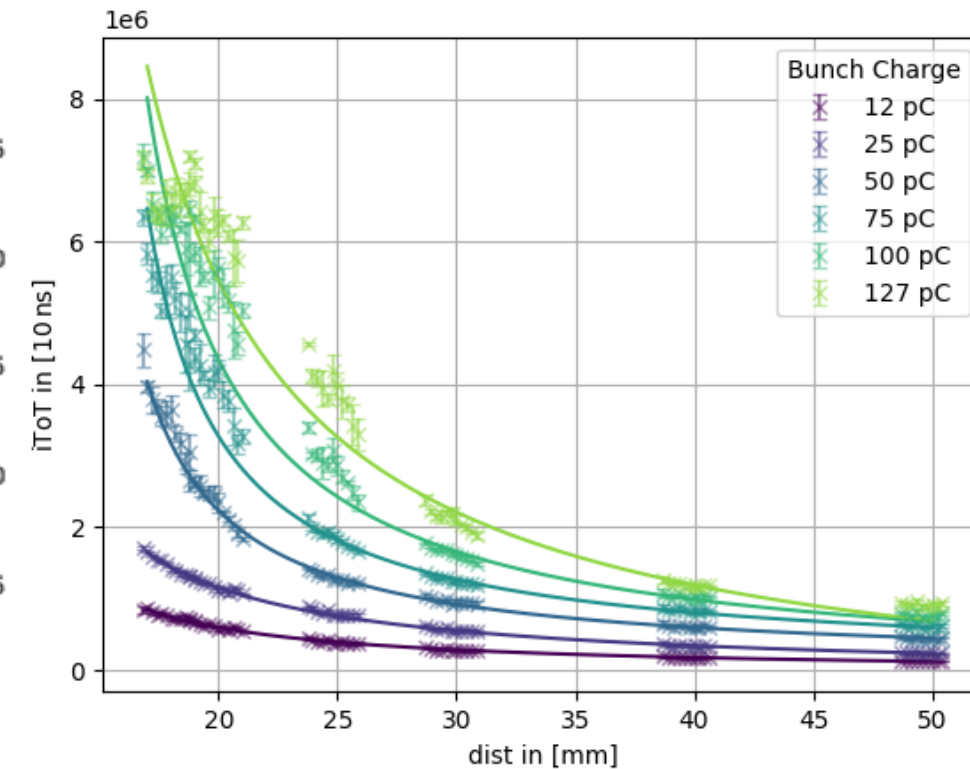
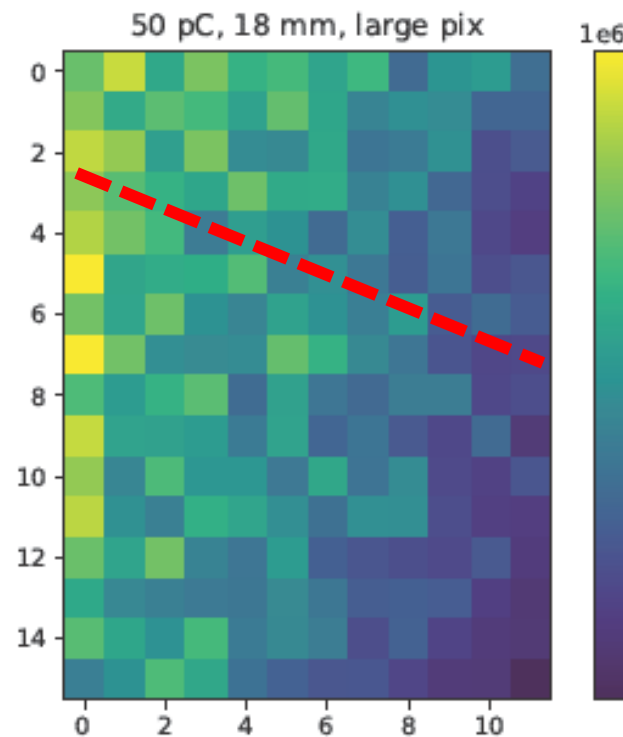


Beam Position Monitoring with Dosepix

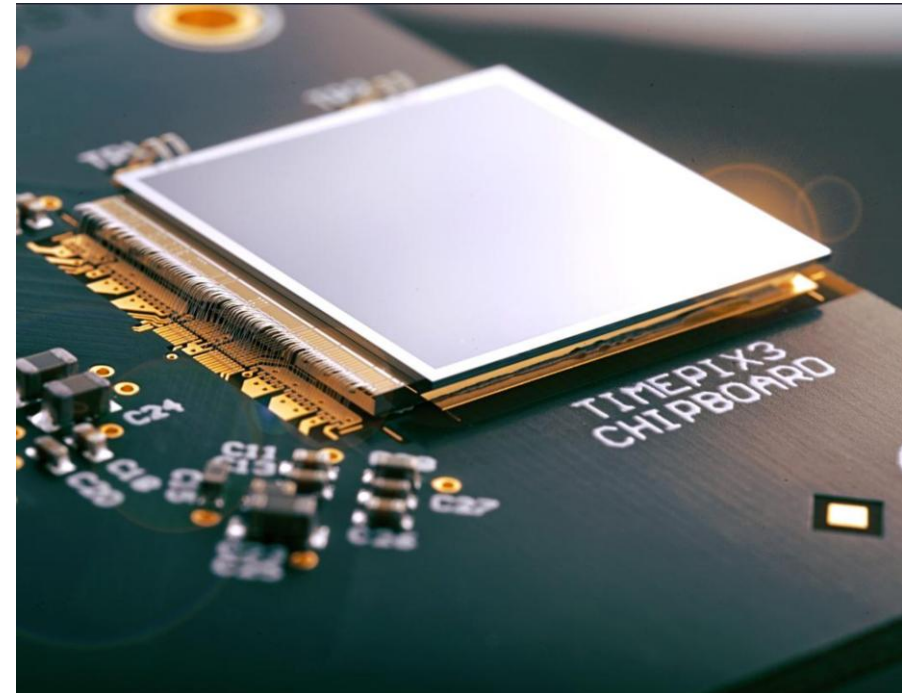
Pixel Information

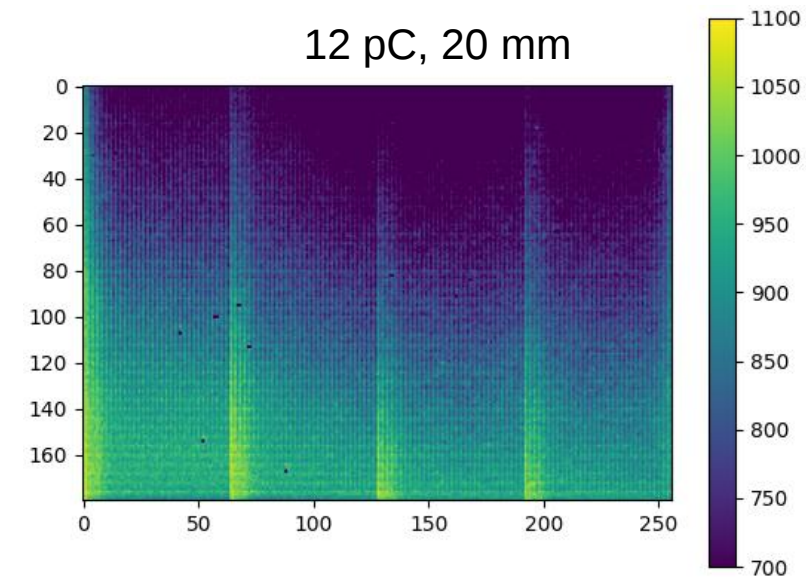
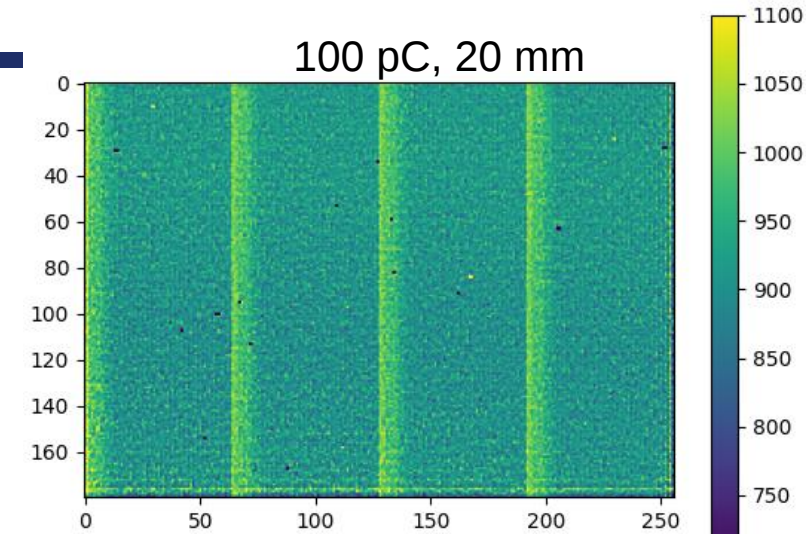
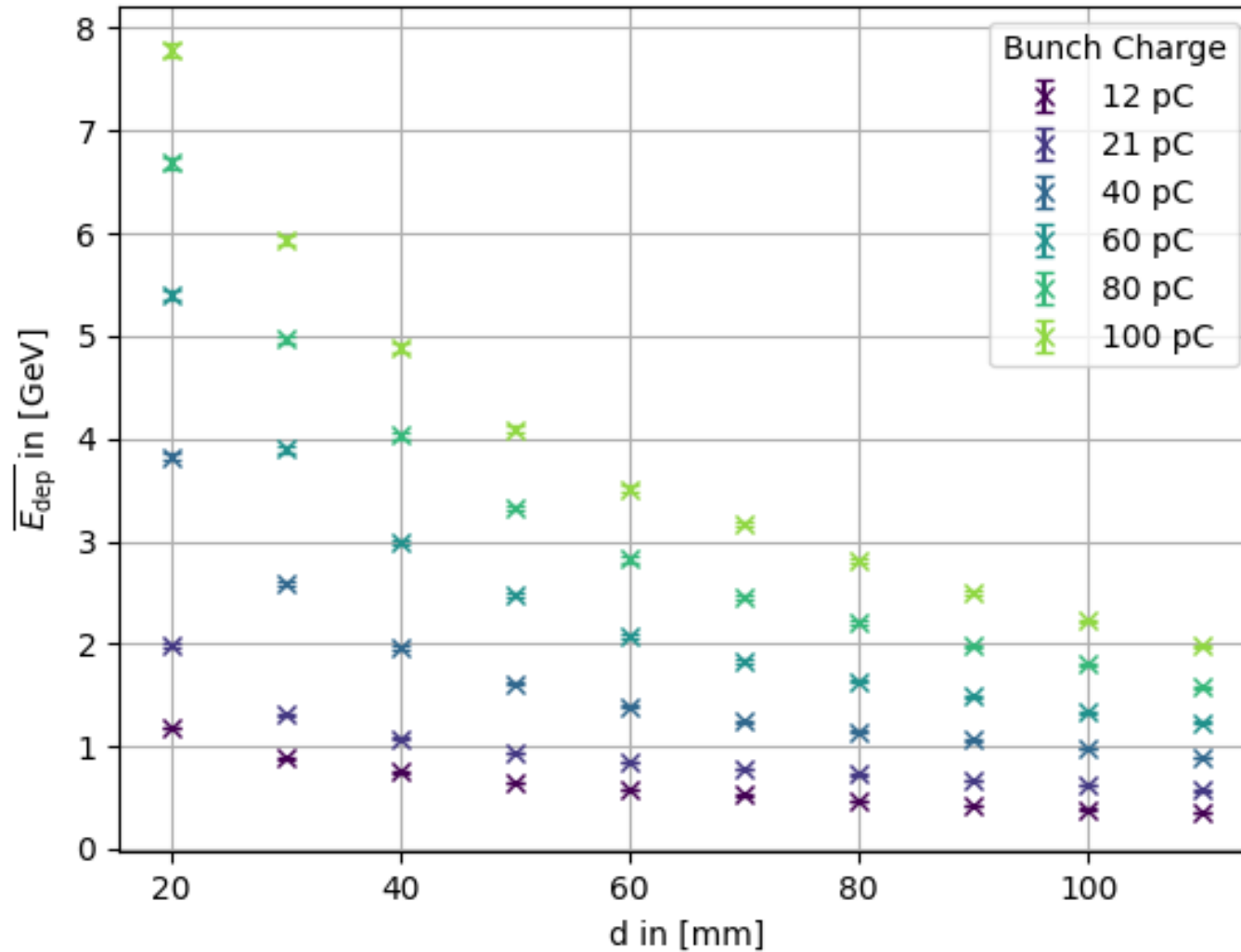


- Additional information from pixel matrix
- Image procession (rotation) necessary
- Probably insuitable for automated reconstruction

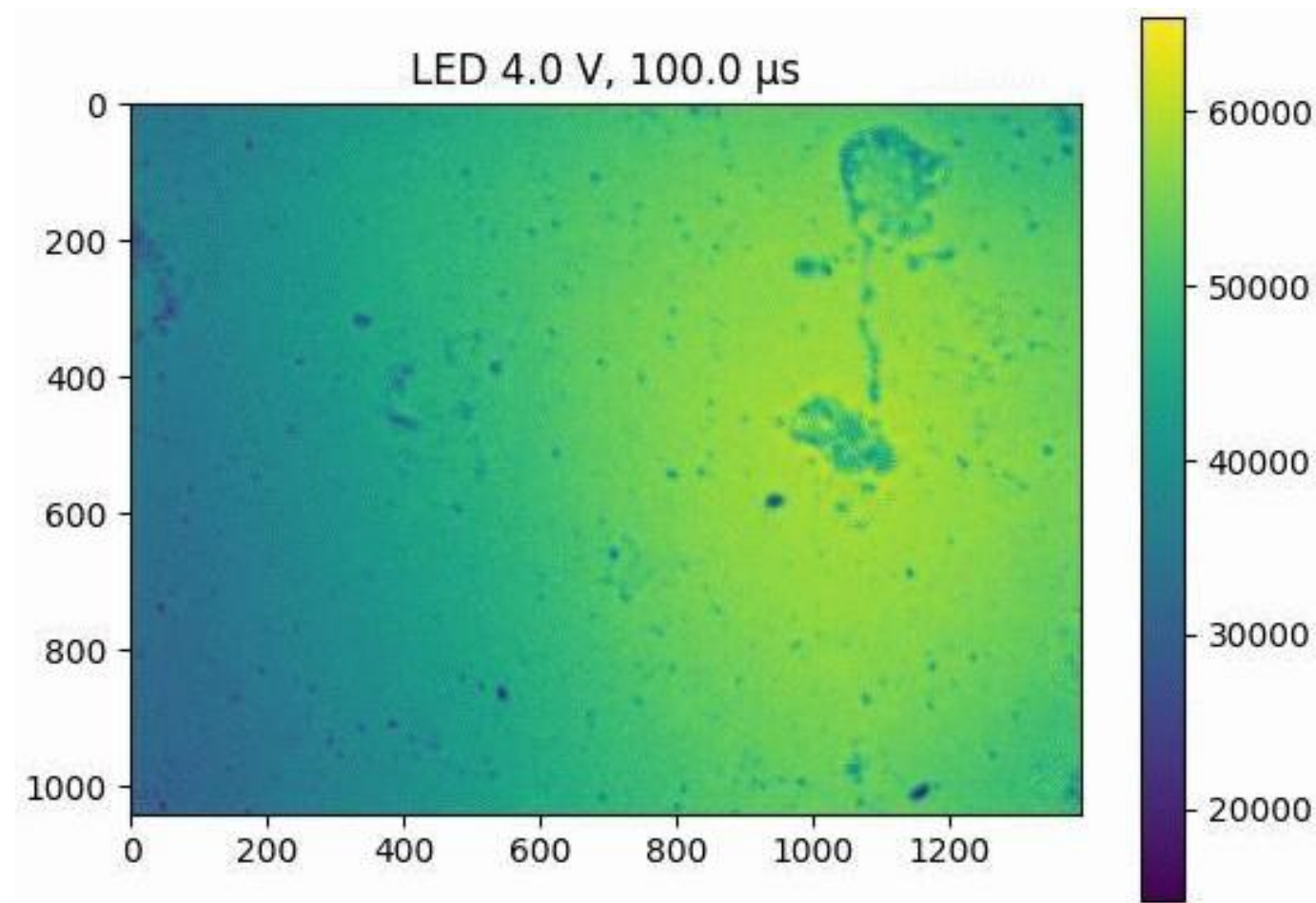


- Energy-resolving photon-counting pixel detector
- 256 x 256 pixels
- Pixel pitch: 55 μ m (dense)
- time-over-threshold (ToT, deposited energy) and time-of-arrival (ToA) information
- Event clustering possible





- Pictures from LED-Signal
- LED Voltage varied
- LED illumination time varied
- Synchronised with beam (validated via PMT)



- Kraken Optical Simulation
(<https://github.com/Garchupiter/Kraken-Optical-Simulator/tree/main>)
- „easy“ to learn and implement
- Rather slow (python)
- RAM-costly for higher fluences

