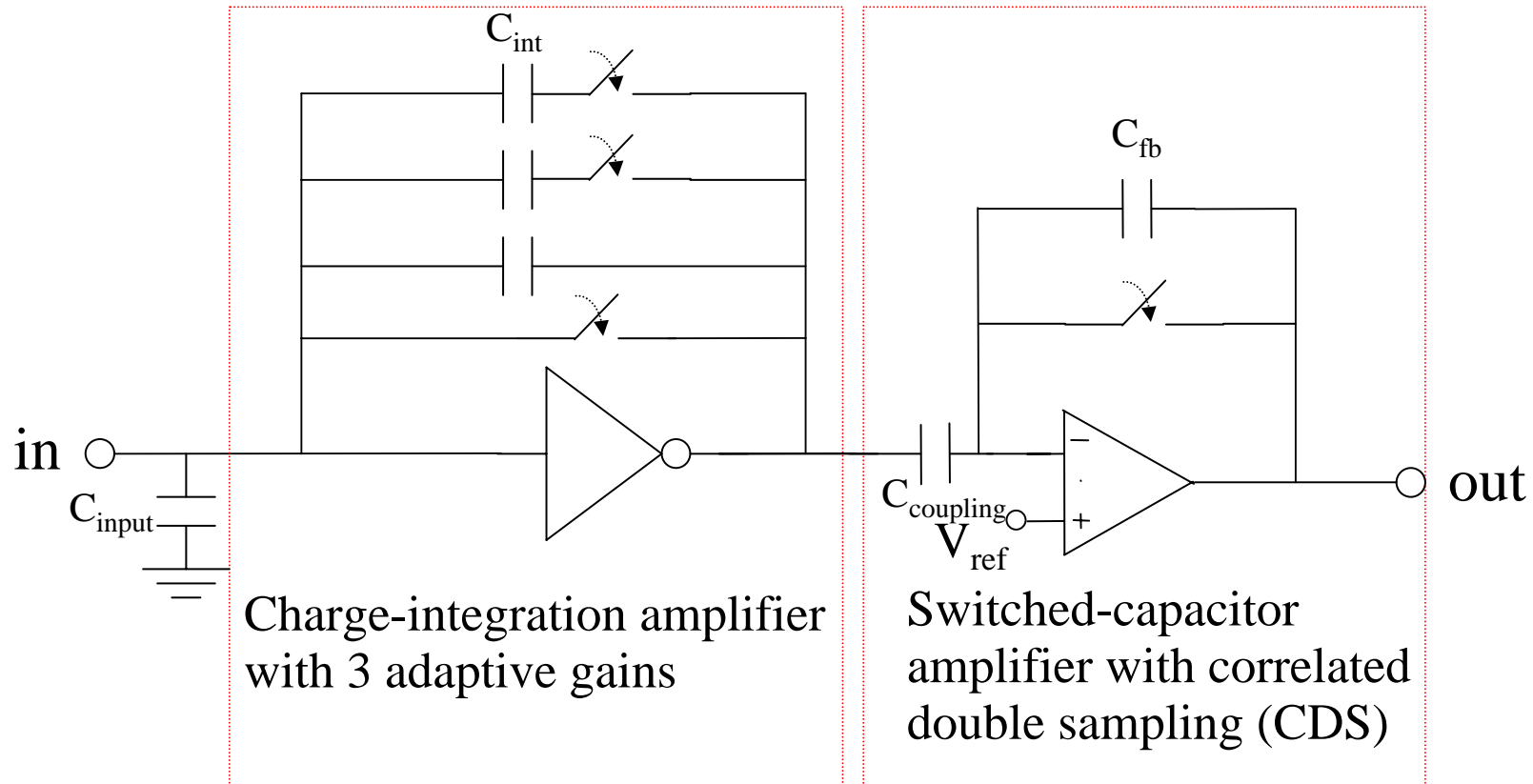


# XFEL Read-out Amplifier Design

## Contents

- **Concept of the read-out amplifier**
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- **Simulation of the input charge amplifier**
- **Output amplifier with CDS**
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- **Conclusion**
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# Concept of the read-out Amplifier



# Input Charge Integration Amplifier

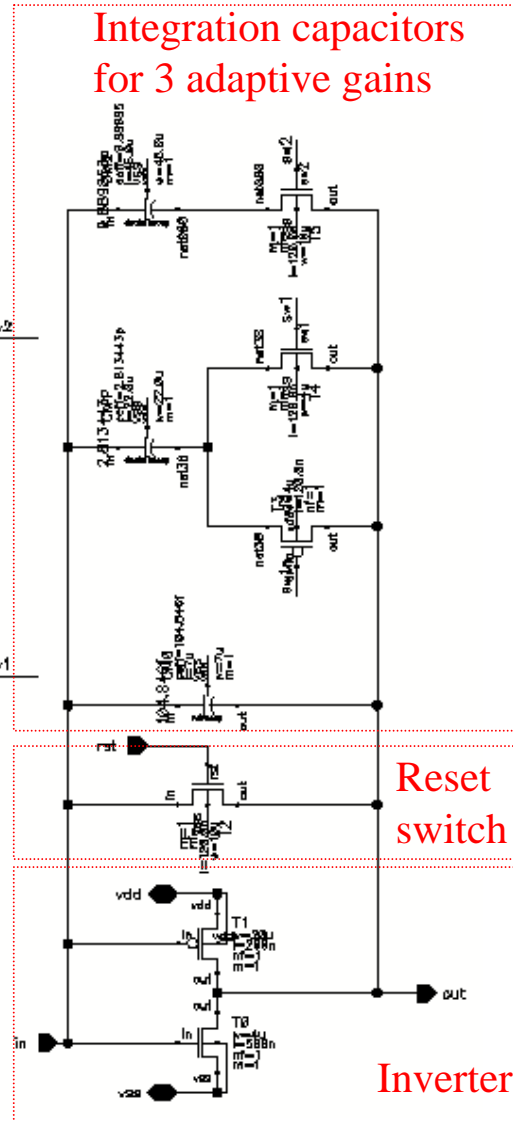
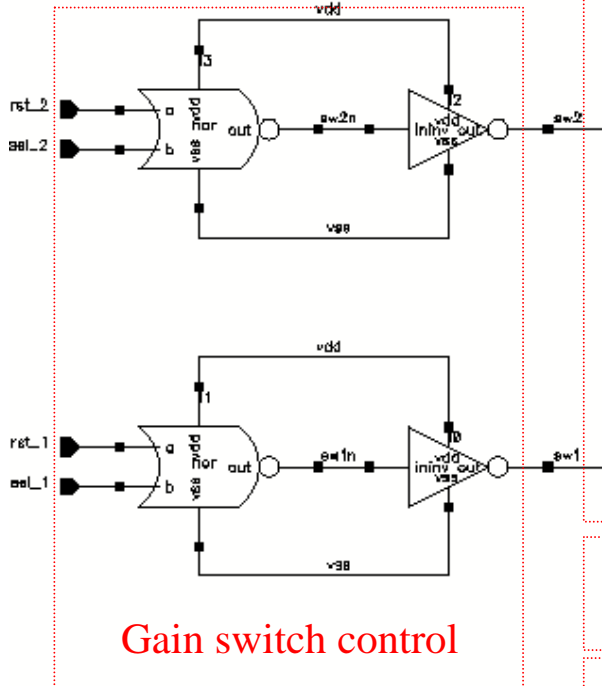
Integration capacitors  
for 3 adaptive gains

Voltage to charge gain:

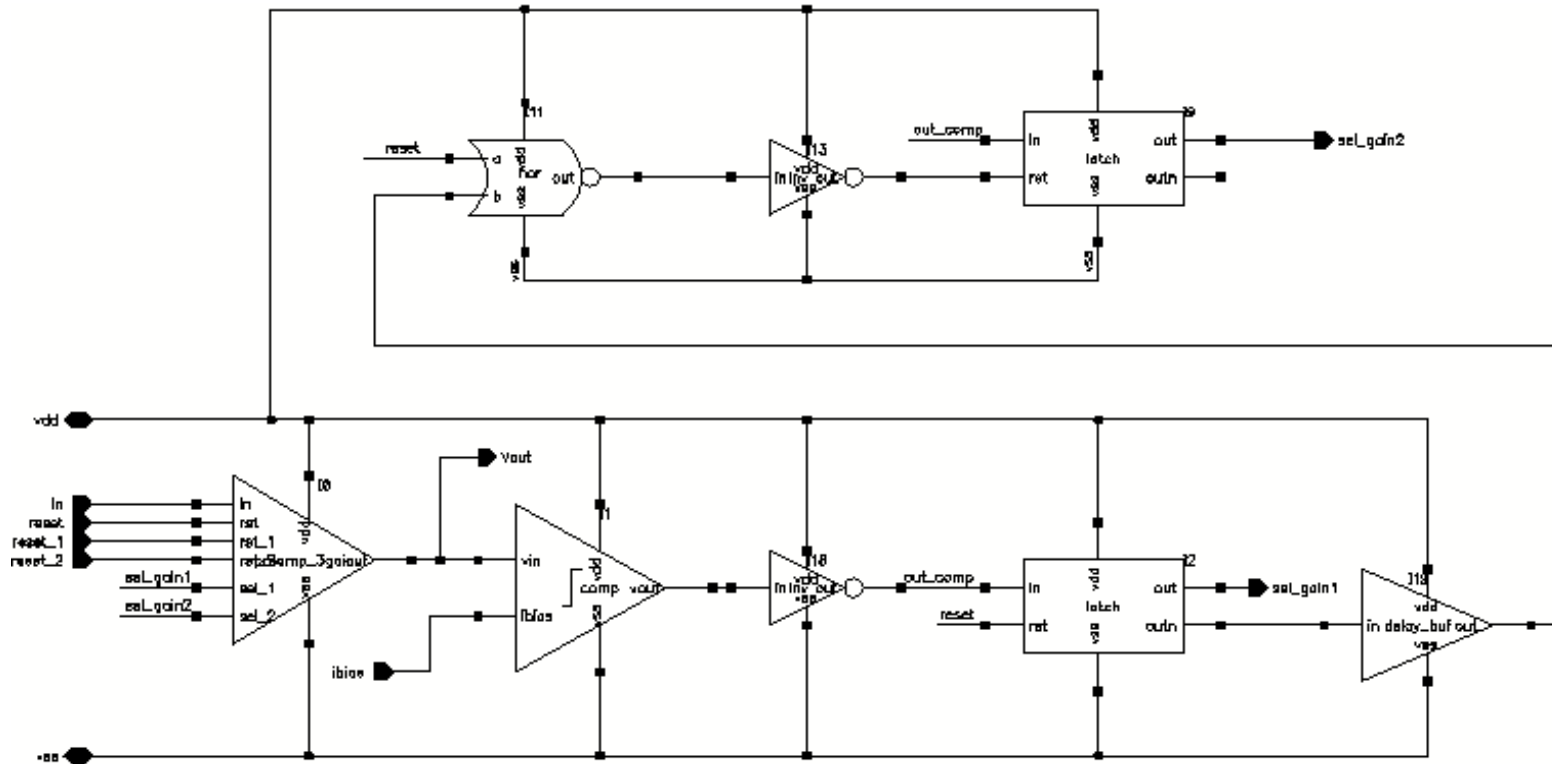
$$\Delta V / Q = A_{dc} / (C_{input} + C_{int} + A_{dc} C_{int})$$

Main problems and solutions:

- Charge injection => CDS
- Input voltage peak => transmission gate as the switch for the intermediate gain stage.



# Adaptive Gain Control

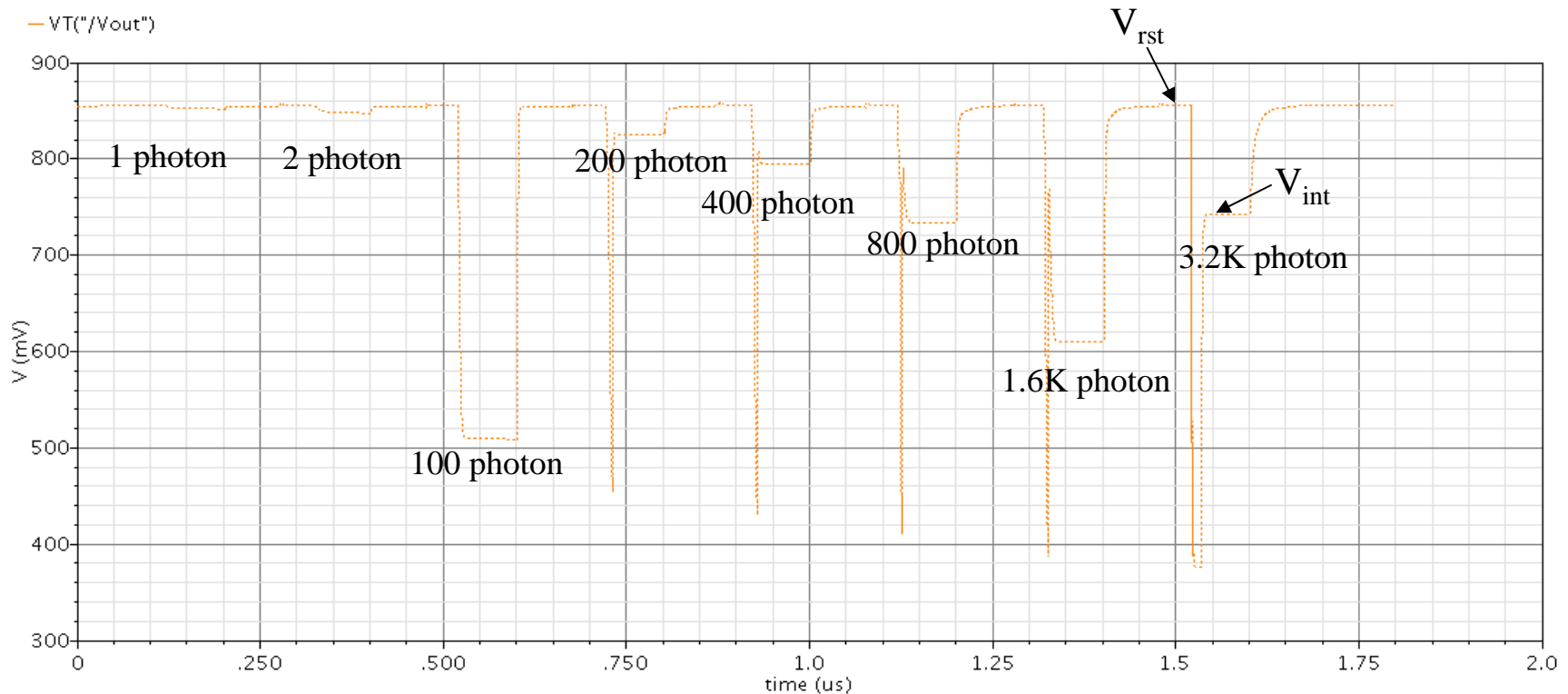


No accidental switching-on of the highest gain stage.

# Simulation of the Input Amplifier

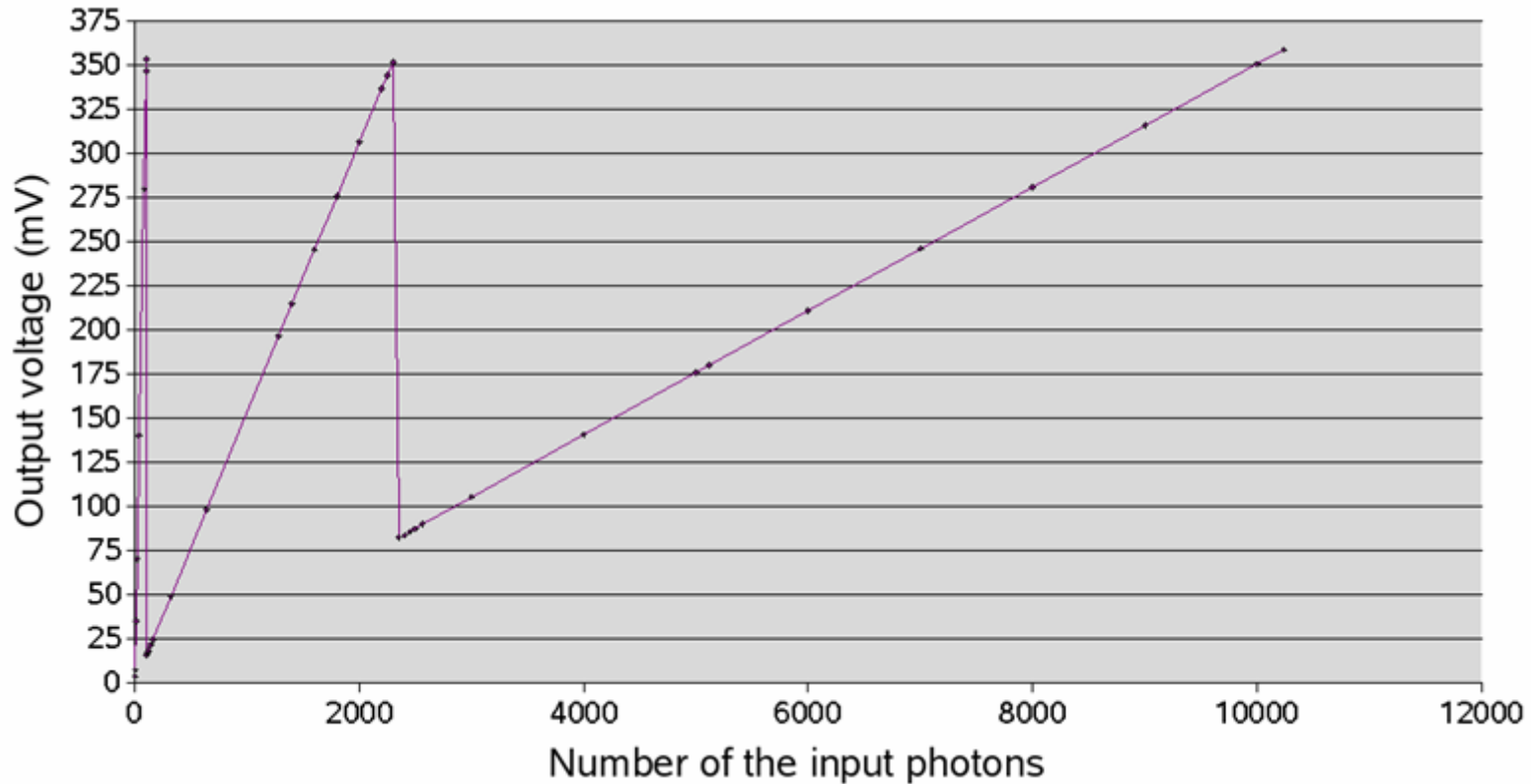
The output voltage waveform for different numbers of input photons

Transient Response



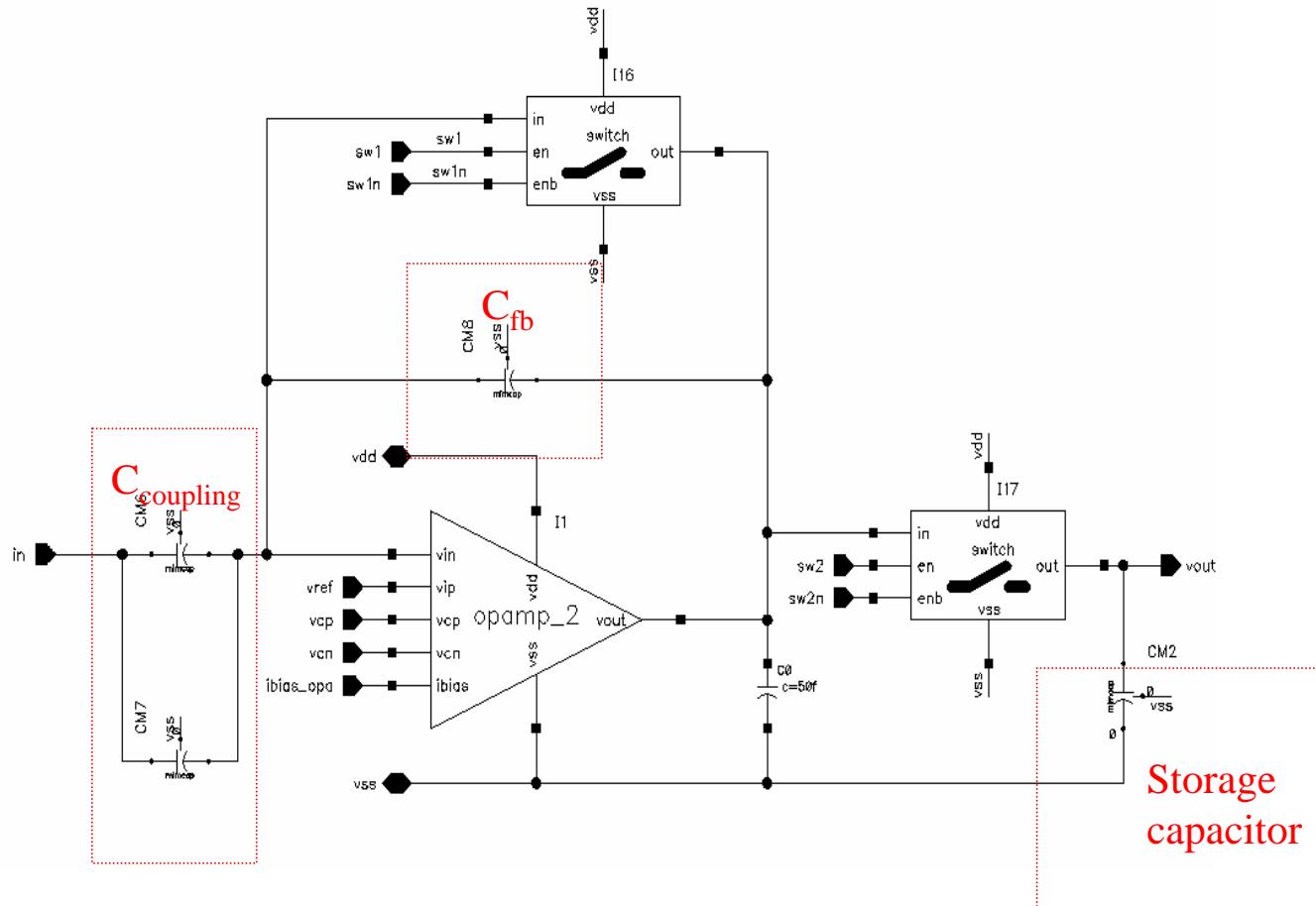
- The maximal conversion gain:  $\sim 3.5 \text{ mV} / \text{photon}$  (with 3k electron / photon).
- Output noise:  $\sim 0.3 \text{ mV}$ .

# Simulation of the Input Charge Amplifier



- The highest gain :  $\sim 3.5 \text{ mV / photon}$       1 – 102 photons.
- The medium gain:  $\sim 0.15 \text{ mV / photon}$       103 – 2300 photons.
- The lowest gain:  $\sim 0.035 \text{ mV / photon}$       2300 – 10000 photons.

# Output Amplifier with CDS

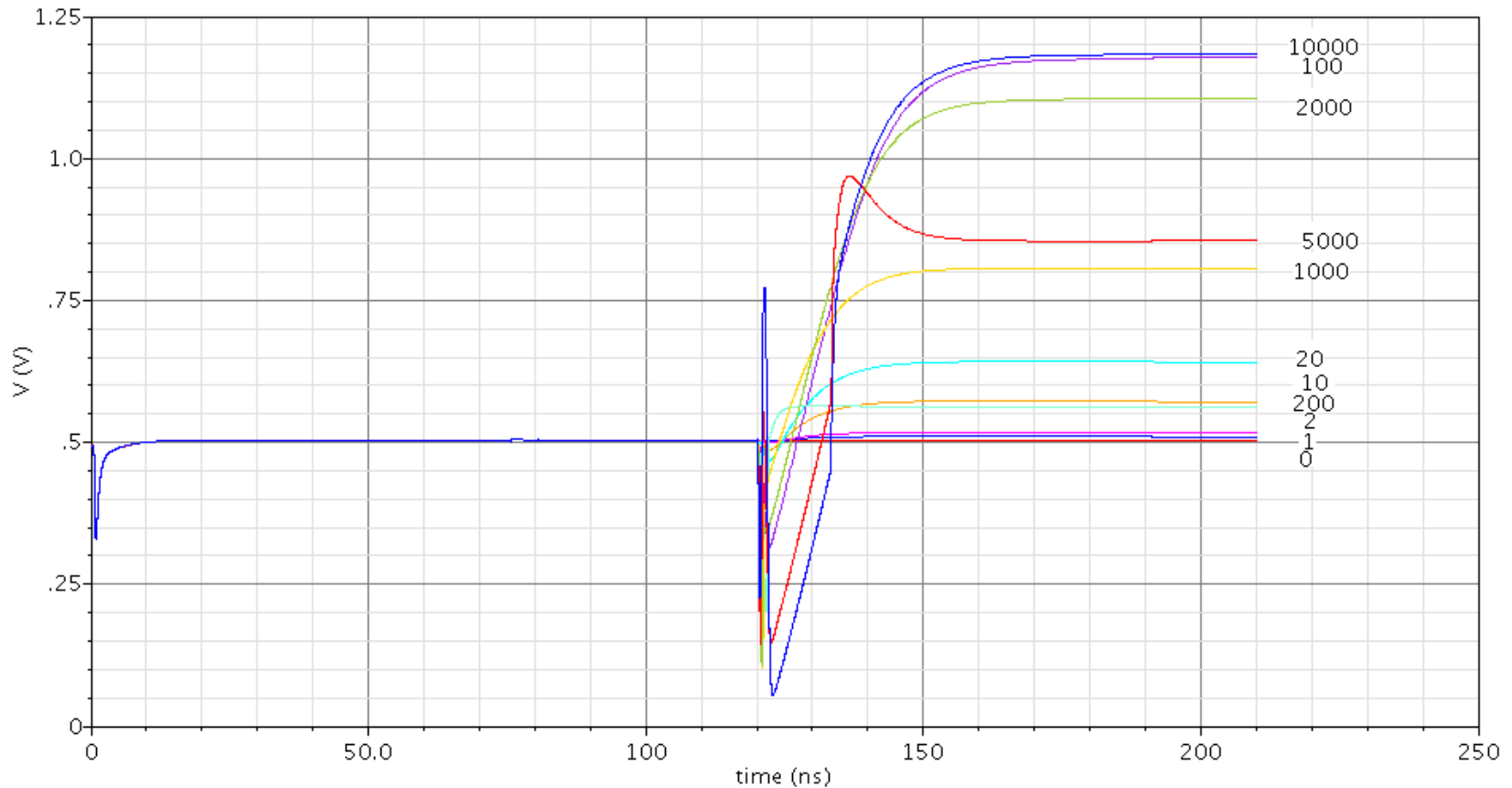


$$V_{out} = V_{ref} + (V_{rst} - V_{int}) C_{coupling} / C_{fb}$$

# Simulation of the Output Amplifier

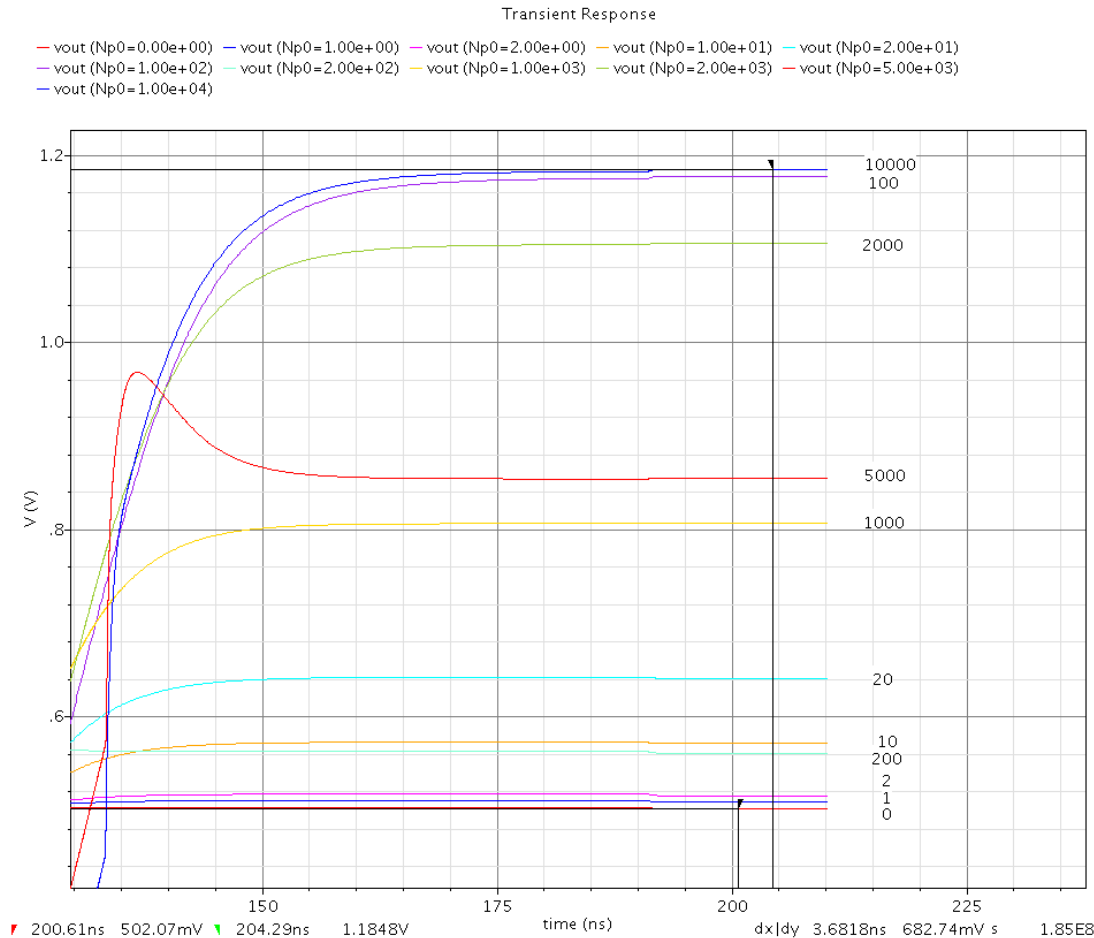
Transient Response

- vout (Np0=0.00e+00) - vout (Np0=1.00e+00) - vout (Np0=2.00e+00) - vout (Np0=1.00e+01) - vout (Np0=2.00e+01)  
 - vout (Np0=1.00e+02) - vout (Np0=2.00e+02) - vout (Np0=1.00e+03) - vout (Np0=2.00e+03) - vout (Np0=5.00e+03)  
 - vout (Np0=1.00e+04)





# Simulation of the Output Amplifier



No. of Photon (mV)	$V_{out}$ (mV)
1	6.95
2	13.91
10	69.62
20	139.46
100	675.19
200	59.48
1000	304.7
2000	604.35
5000	352.83
10000	682.47

# Conclusions

- A read-out circuit is designed and simulated at the schematic level.
- The input stage is an charge-integration amplifier with 3-adptive gain.
- The output stage performs correlated double sampling (CDS).
- Thanks to the adaptive gain, the input photon range can be  $1 - 10^4$ .
- The CDS operation effectively reduces the offset and low frequency noise.

## Future works

- Optimize the circuit for minimizing the noise.
- Extensive simulations for process, supply and temperature variation.
- Layout design with radiation tolerant technique, e.g. Enclosed layout transistor (ELT).

# Questions ?