

# Fast Soft X-ray Detectors

## Soft X-ray Detector Challenges

### Percival

(selected) other developments (Jungfrau0.4, DSSC, epix100)

### Summary / Outlook

Cornelia Wunderer

DESY – Photon Science Detector Systems & CFEL

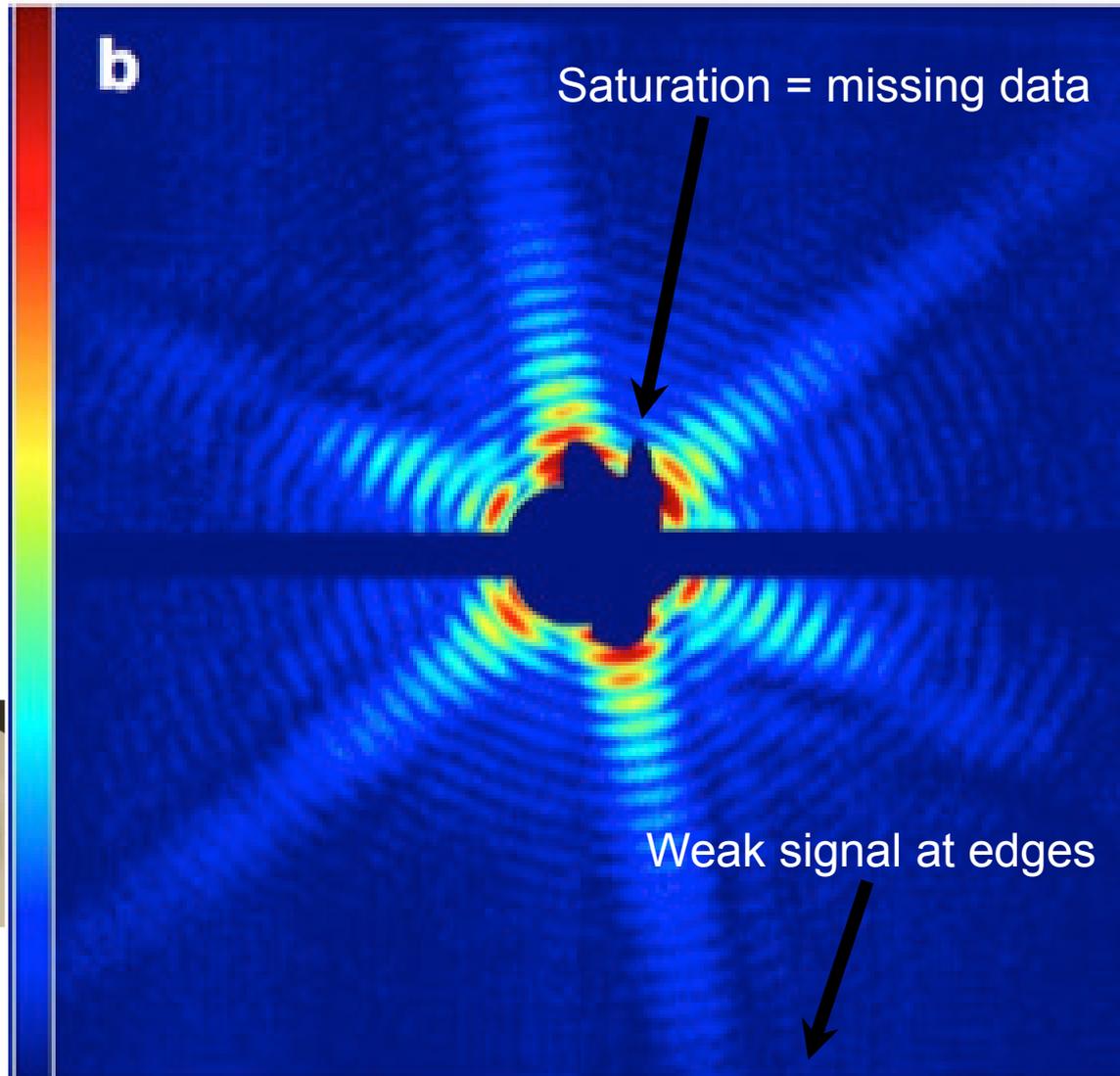
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# Soft X-ray Detector Challenges

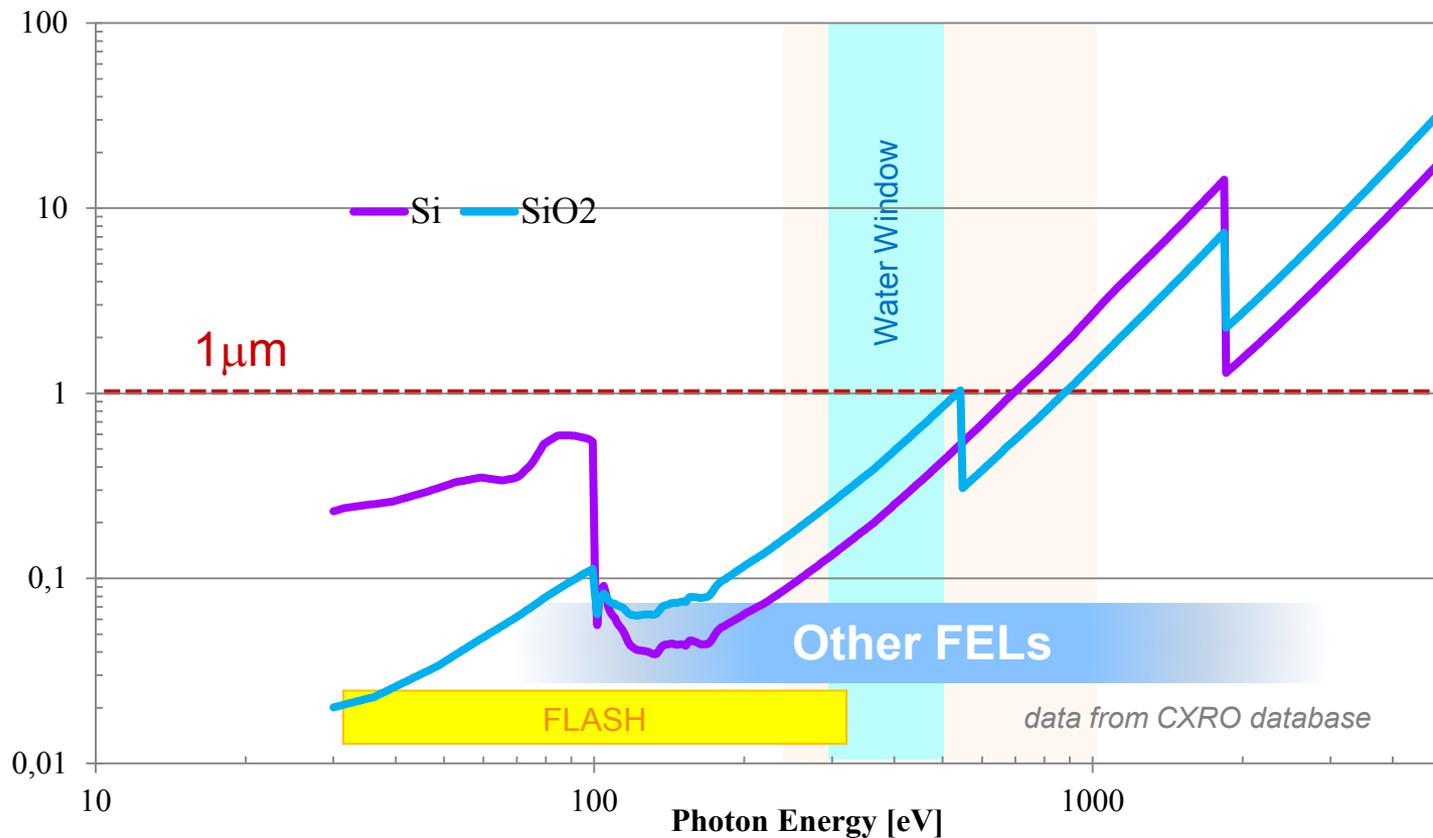
# Challenges in the details to be recorded



*Janos Hajdu, Filipe Maia, Thomas Ekberg - Uppsala*

# Soft X-ray Challenges – Can the X-ray reach the sensor?

## Attenuation Length of Photons in Si and SiO<sub>2</sub>



*At (very) soft X-ray energies, QE is limited by passive window thickness!*

*e.g. 50 nm of SiO<sub>2</sub>: loss of 25% of 250 eV photons*

# Soft X-ray Challenges – can we detect a single X-ray?

Goal: reliable single-photon discrimination

- > At 1 keV (250eV), a single photon generates  $\sim 275$  e- (69 e-)
  - Charge collection even in a very good detector is never 100% (80-90%)
  - Interactions at pixel boundaries will result in shared charge
- > In order to achieve
  - single photon detection with an
  - acceptably low number of false positives
  - in a  $\sim$  Megapixel detector system
- > detection levels must be on the order of  $5 \sigma$
  
- > and consequently noise levels must be better than 55 e- (14 e-)

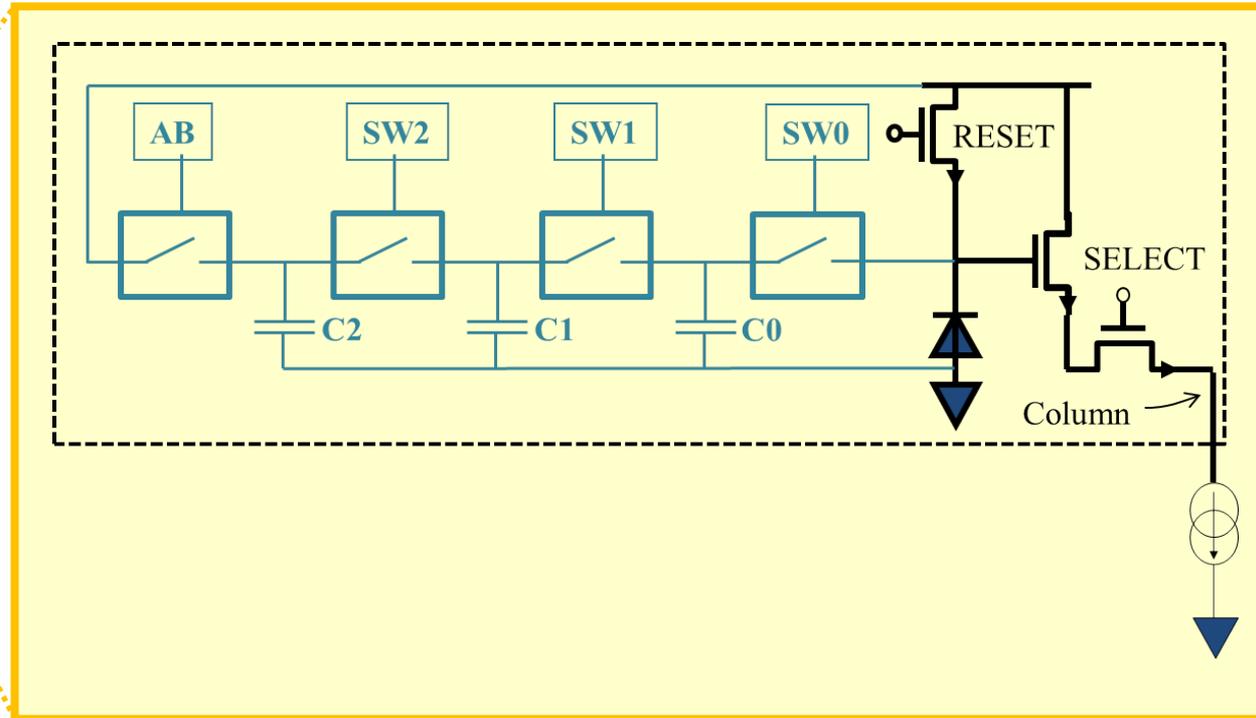
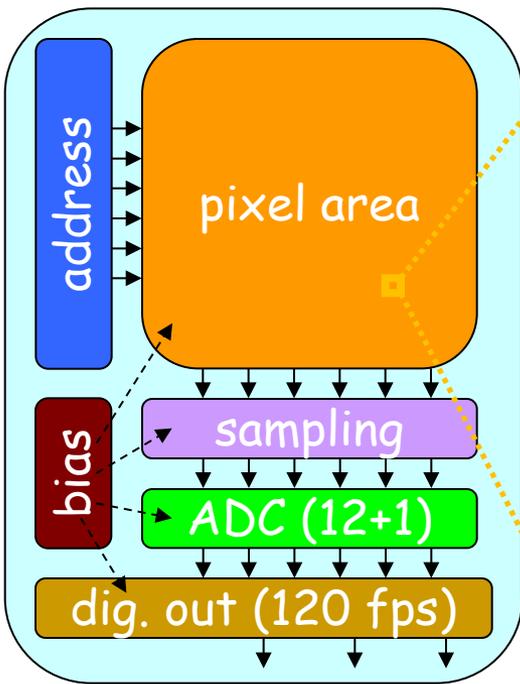


(Pixelated Energy Resolving CMOS Imager, Versatile And Large)

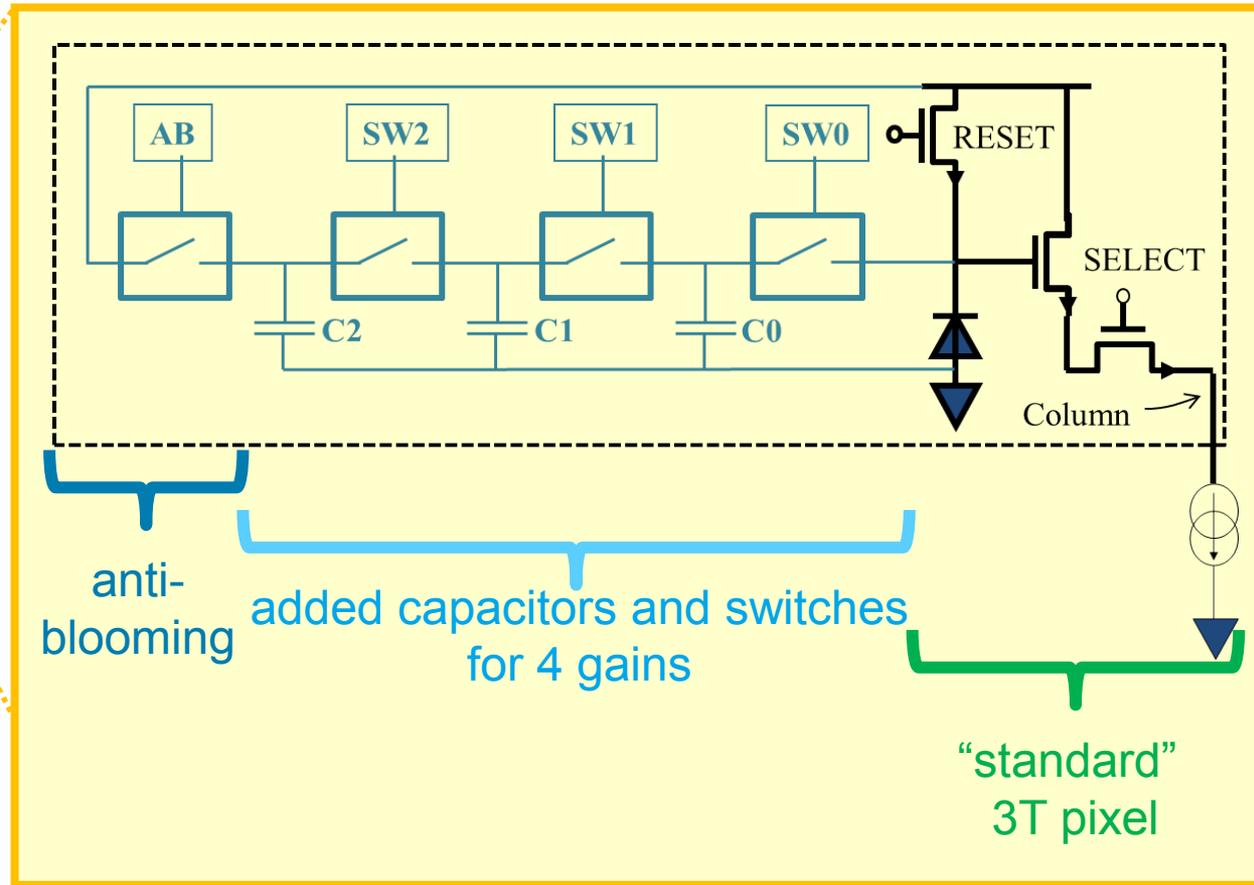
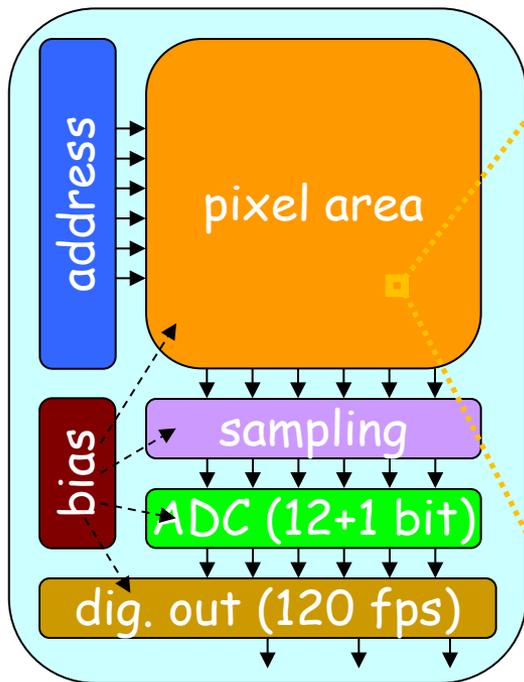


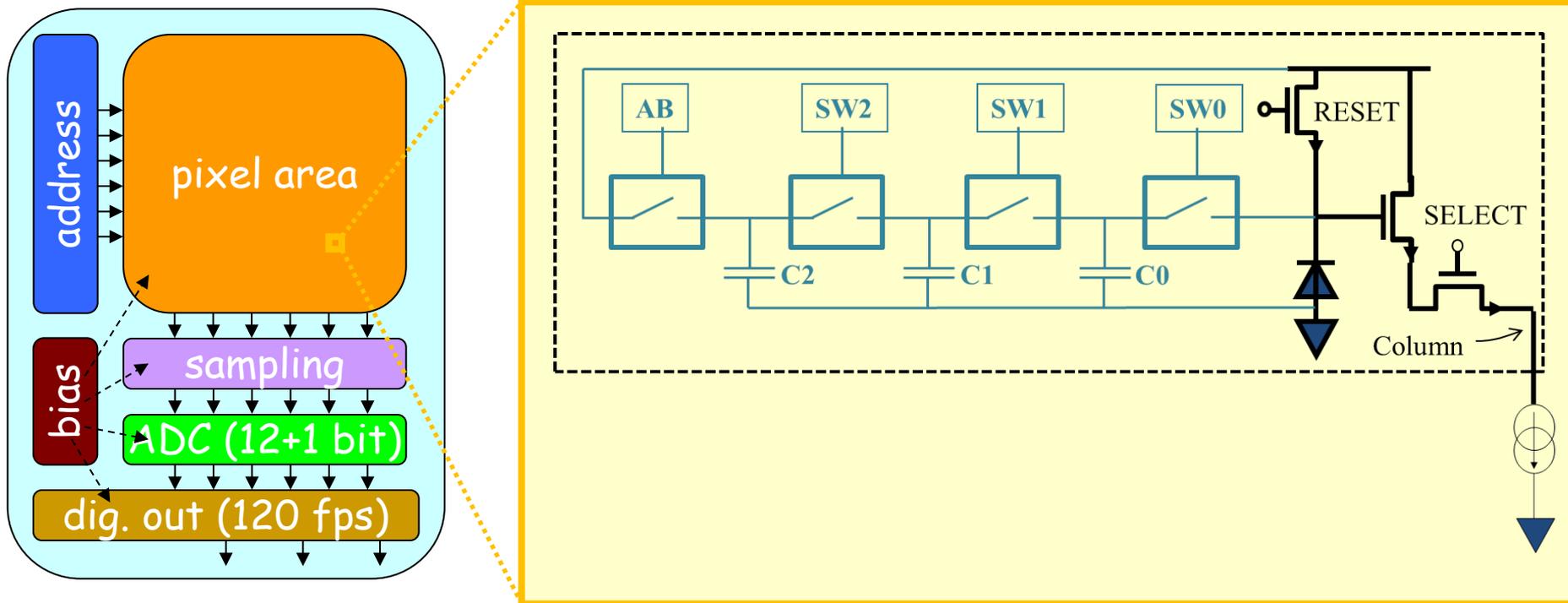
Energy range	0.05 .... <b>0.25 – 1 keV</b> ... few keV
QE over full energy range	>0.85, uniform over pixel
Pixel size	<b>27 <math>\mu\text{m}</math></b> (prototypes: 25 $\mu\text{m}$ )
Sensor size	“13M”: 3520×3710 pixels, <b>10×10 cm<sup>2</sup></b> “2M”: 1408×1484 pixels, 4×4 cm <sup>2</sup>
Frame rate	<b>(1 -) 120 Hz</b> (300Hz for 2M)
Noise in e- rms	<b>&lt; 15</b>
“Full Well”	10 Me-
Resulting dynamic range	<b>10<sup>5</sup> photons</b> (250eV)
ADC conversion	On-chip/ per column/12b
Sensor output	Digital, LVDS
Buttability	2-side (adjacent edges)
Exposure modes	* FEL (all photons in < 300 fs) * Synchr. (quasi-continuous)





# The Percival Sensor

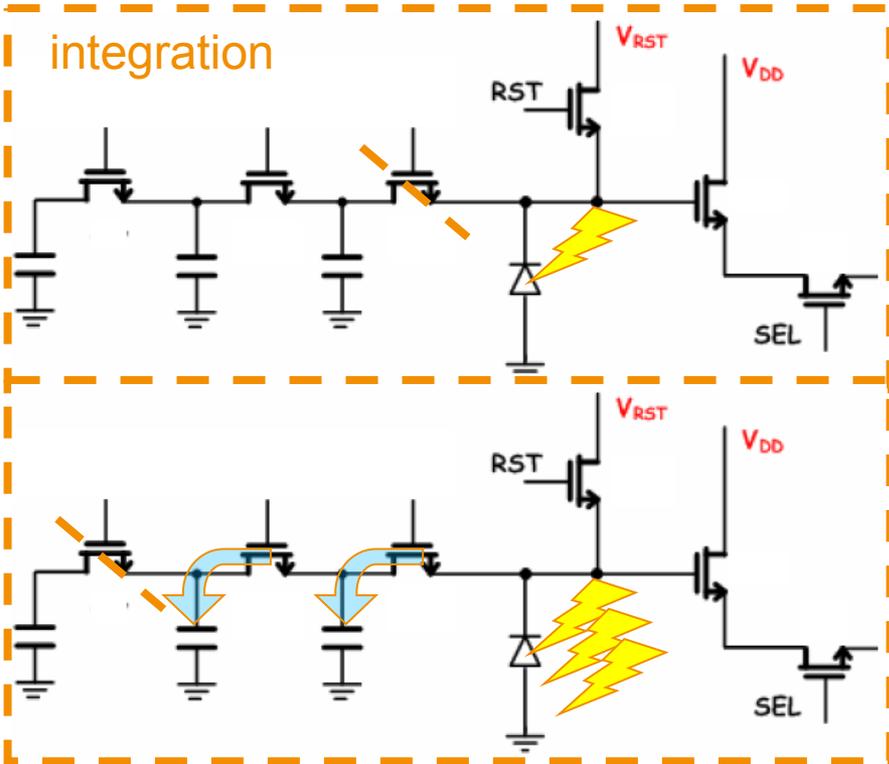




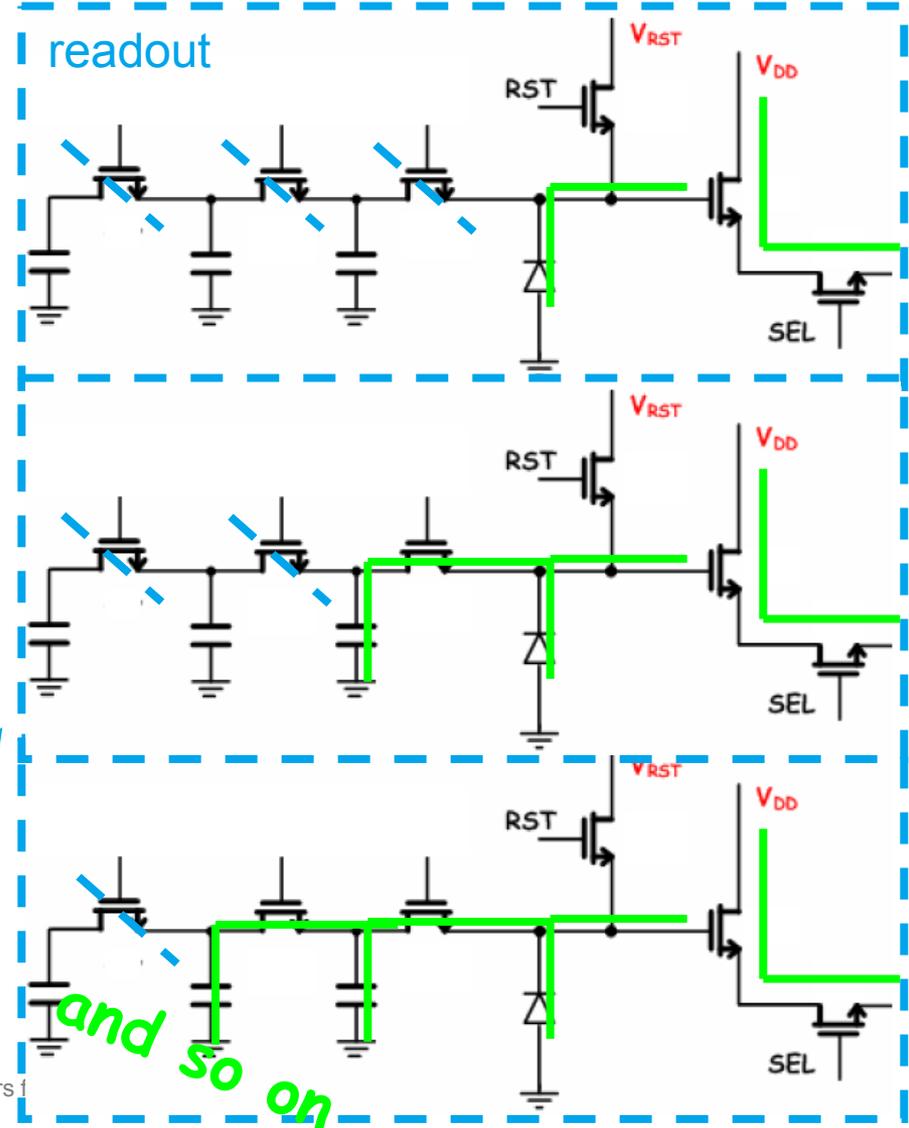
- 7 ADCs (+ spare) per column  $\Rightarrow$  read sensor in 7-row “groups”
- 3520 columns  $\Rightarrow$  28k ADCs in a 13M chip
- 12+1(overrange)+2 (gain) bits  $\Rightarrow$  15 (x2 for CDS) bits/pixel/frame
- 111 LVDS output lines at 480MHz data rate for 13M chip (50 Gbit/s)

# Sensor: multiple gains

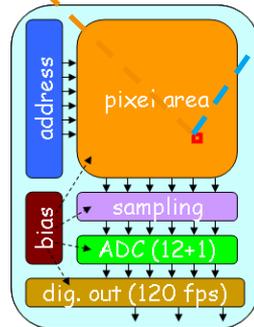
integration



readout



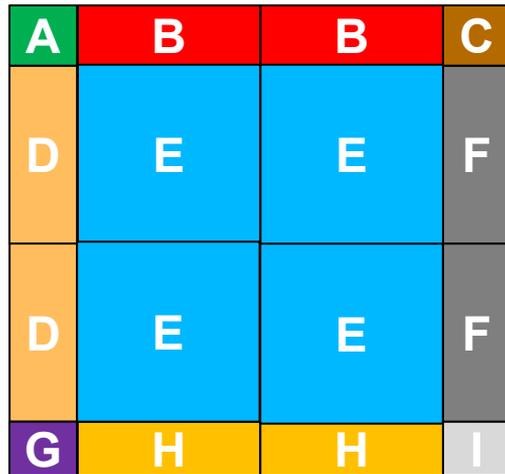
- Modified 3T pixel architecture
- High dynamic range achieved with multiple readings and lateral overflow



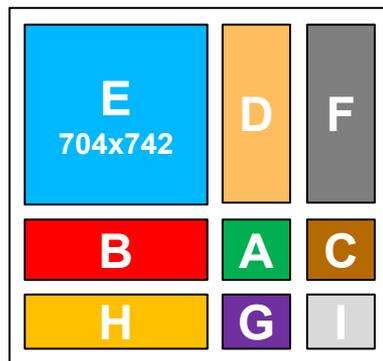
# 2 sensor sizes planned



1408 x 1484 pixel variant,  
~4x4cm<sup>2</sup> “intermediate step”

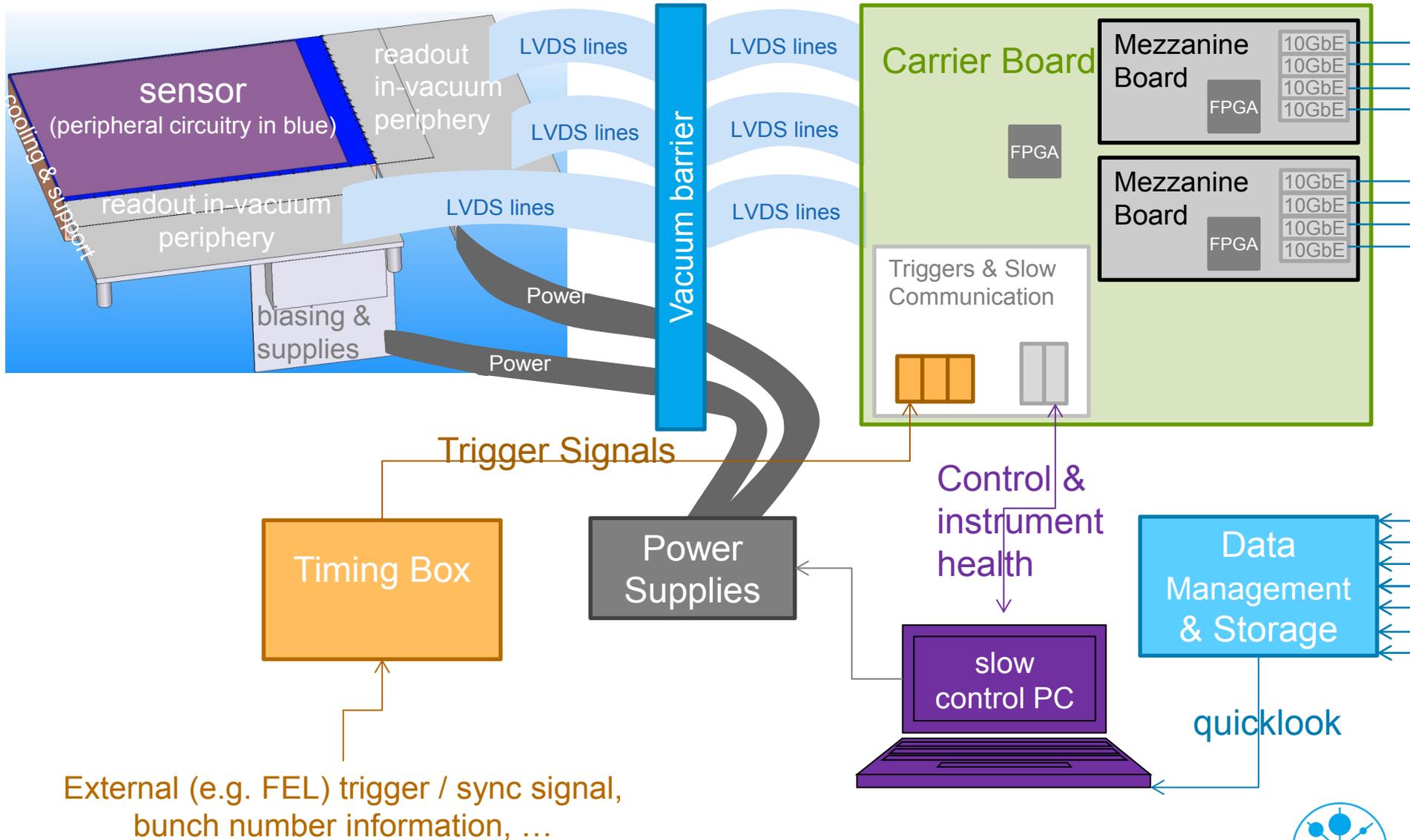


stitching blocks

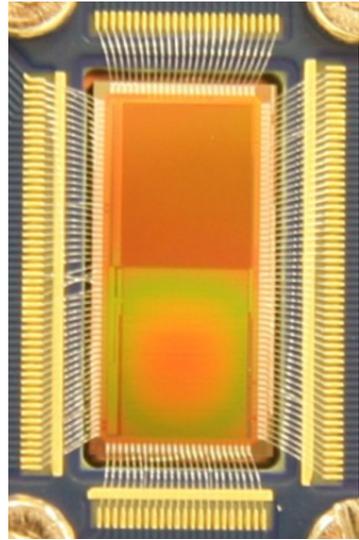


3520 x 3710 pixel variant, ~ 10x10cm<sup>2</sup>

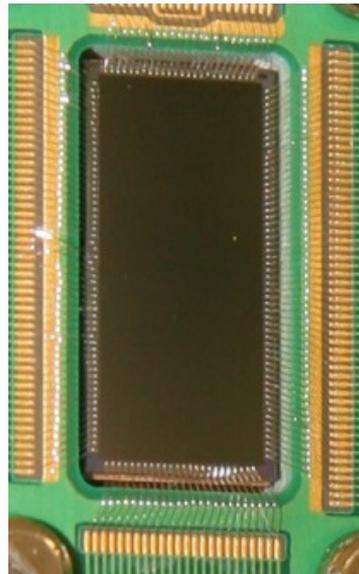




External (e.g. FEL) trigger / sync signal, bunch number information, ...



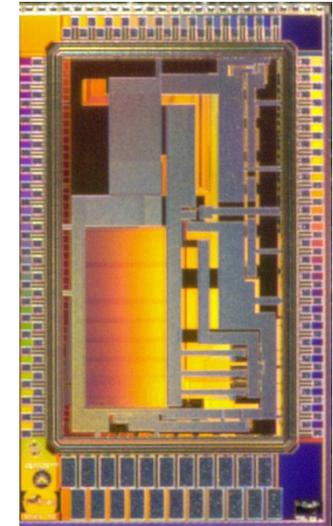
FSI (top), BSI (bottom)



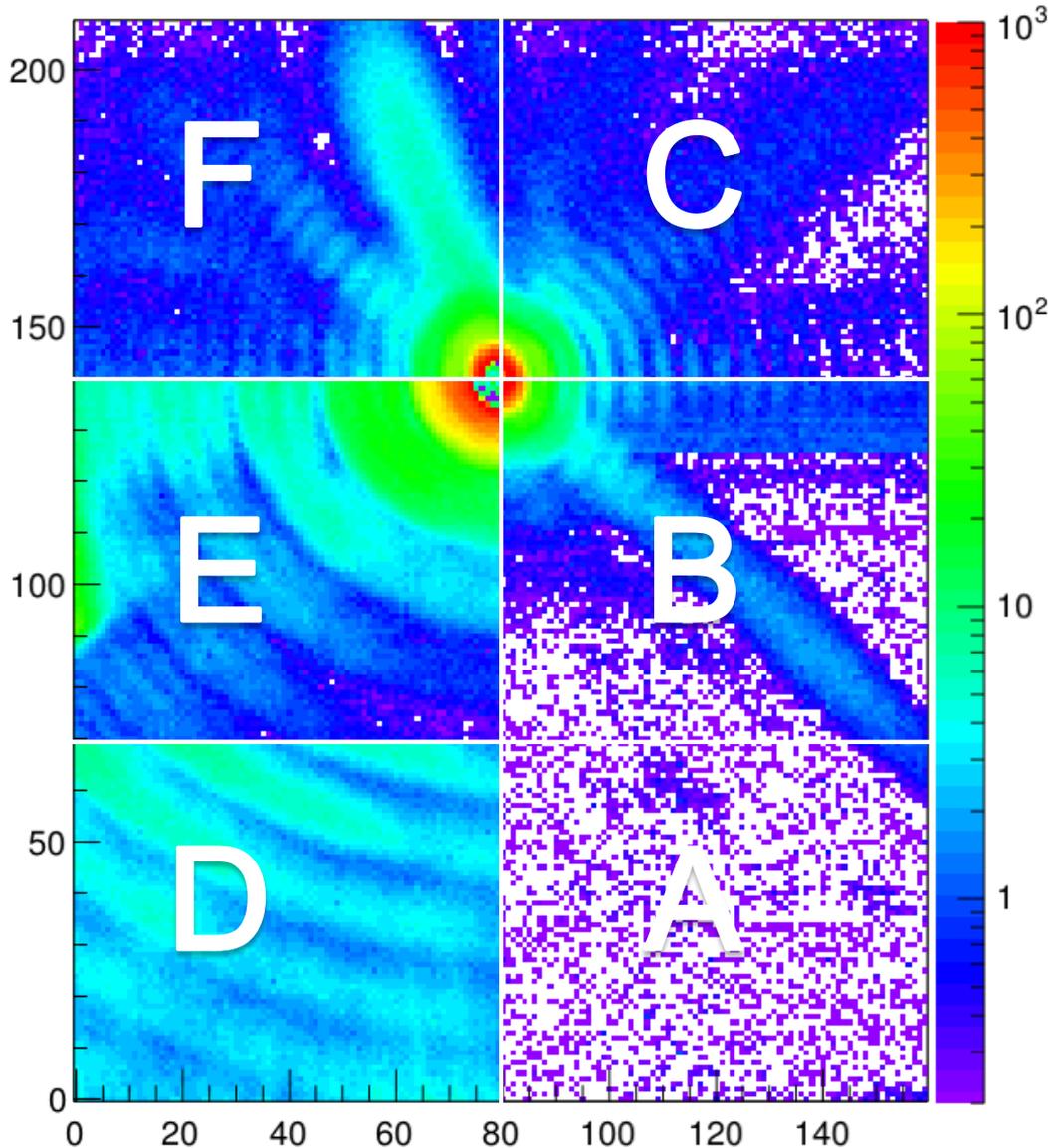
## > TS1 & TS2

- 25  $\mu\text{m}$  pixels
  - 160x210 pixels
  - 6 pixel flavors/chip
  - TS1: annular partially-pinned photodiodes
  - TS2: Nwell/P-epi diodes
- 
- 1120 ADCs/chip, running @ speed required for 120Hz operation of 13M sensor
  - 8 CMOS output lines running at 20 MHz
  - Capability to multiplex out analogue data

## > TS3 fast digital readout

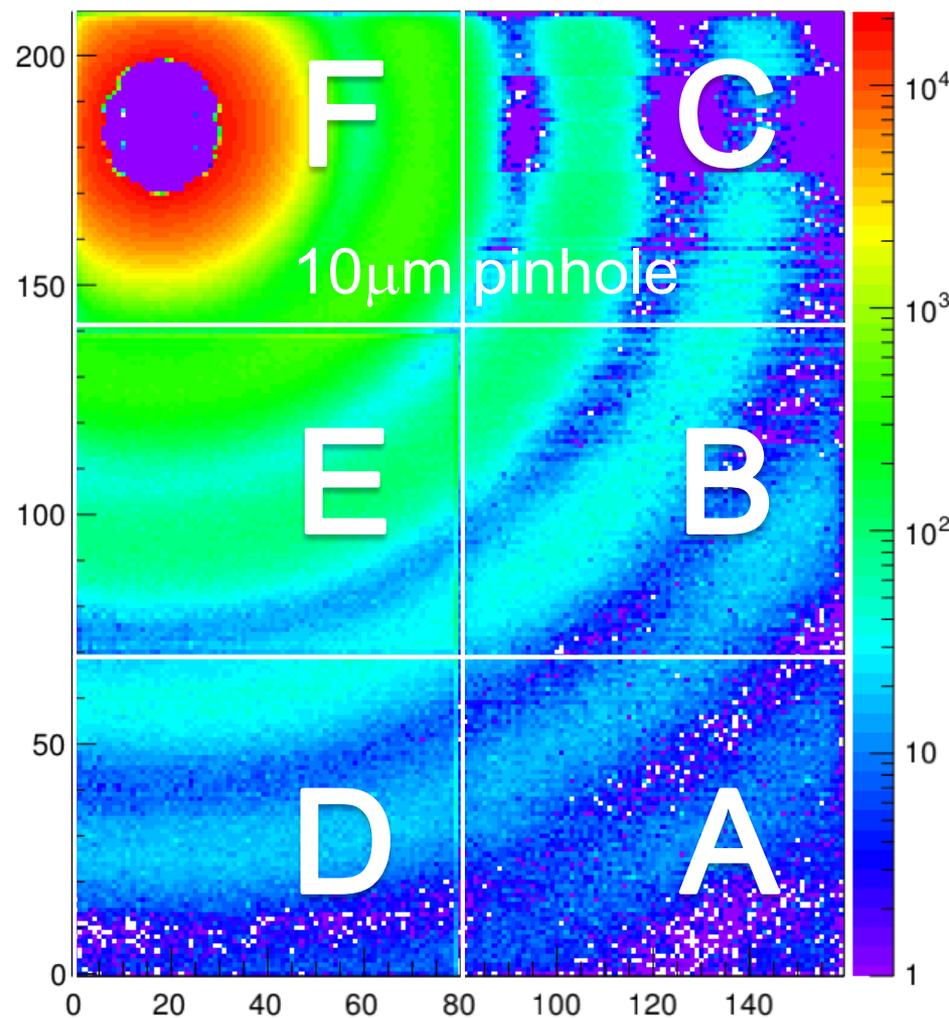
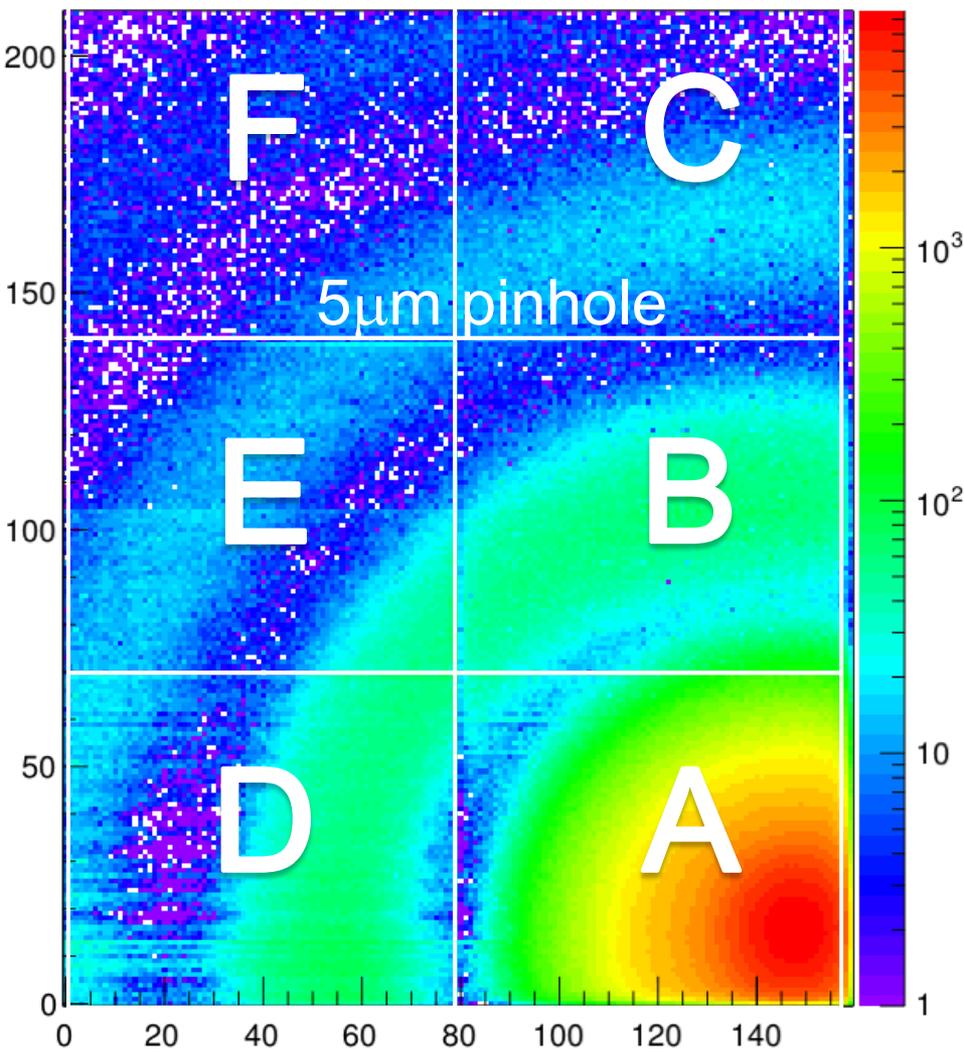




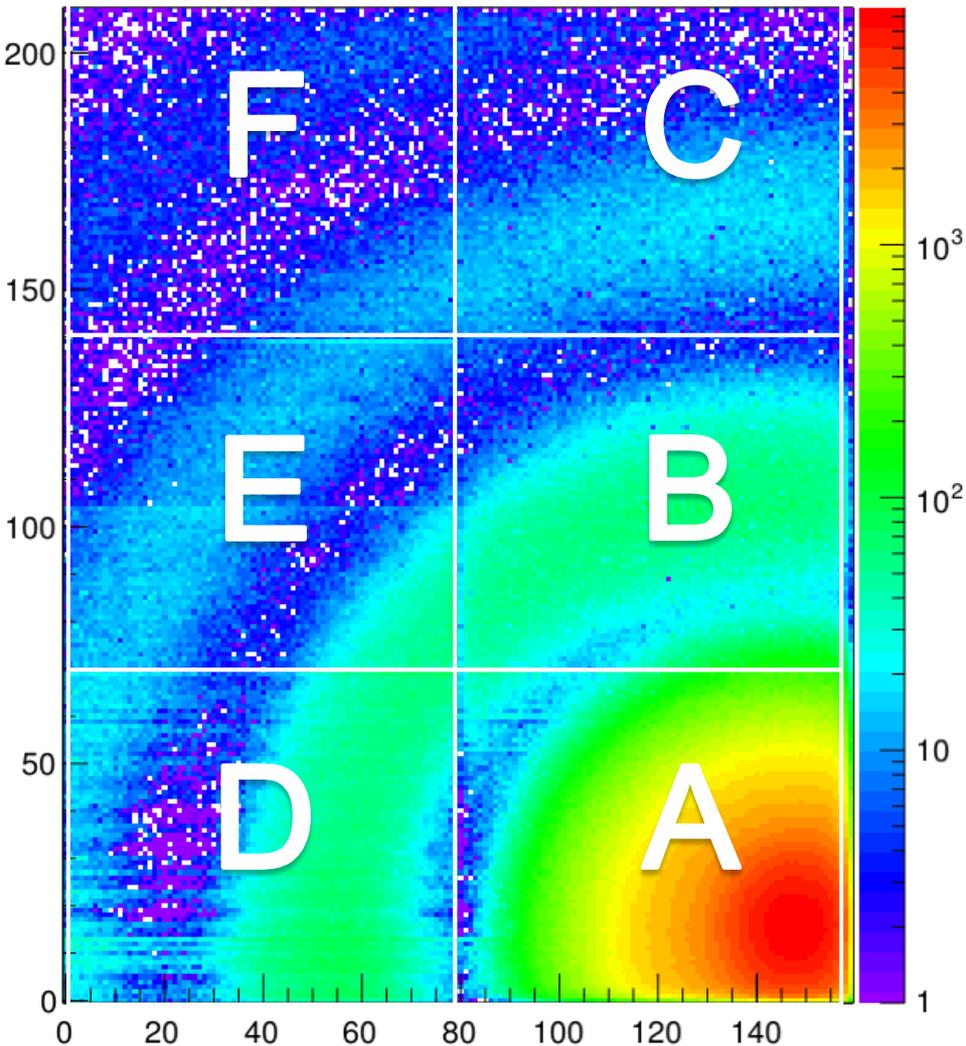


- > Harmonics dominate
- > Primary discernible only in 1-2 pixel types (D & E)
- > Response from different pixel types varies vastly
- > Overall too few photons seen
- > Showing average of CDSed and dark-subtracted images
- > @ Elettra's TwinMic Beamline in March 2014

# 2015: 400eV Airy Ring Patterns on new BSI chip



@ DLS's I10 beamline in march 2015

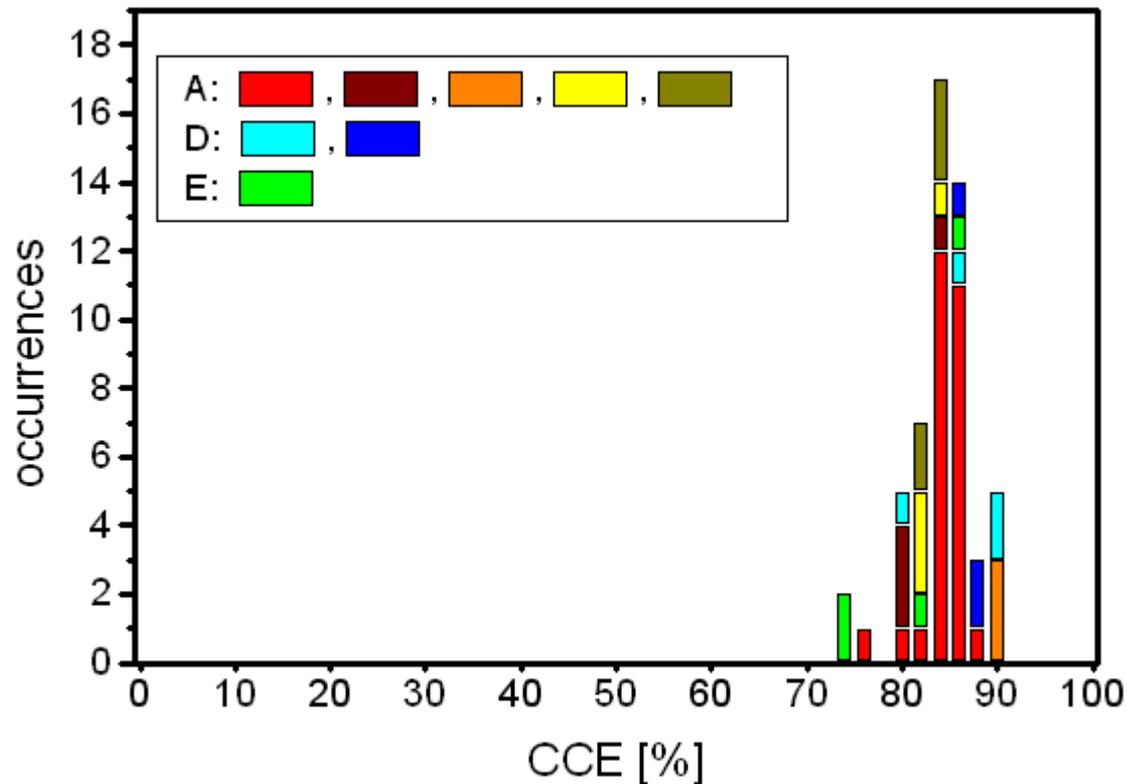


*Still very preliminary:*

- Primary dominates (no clear evidence of harmonics found to date)
- Response of all 6 quadrants comparable
- Overall roughly expected amount of charge observed
- Detailed analysis ongoing!

@ DLS's I10 beamline in March 2015

- Images taken in highest gain
- CCE between 70% and 90%
- This constitutes a lower limit to the QE

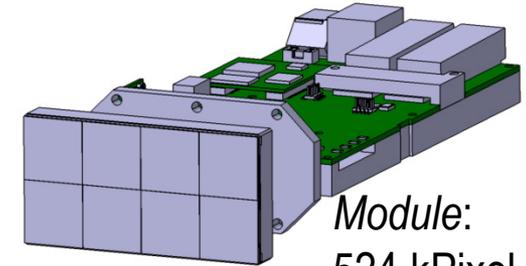


... snapshots of other fast  
soft X-ray imaging systems ...

## Final JUNGFRAU chip:

- *Pixel:*  $75 \mu\text{m} \times 75 \mu\text{m}$
  - *Chip:*  $256 \times 256$  pixels, each with storage for 16 frames
  - *Module:*  $2 \times 4$  chips are tiled  $> 4 \text{ cm} \times 8 \text{ cm}$
  - $320 \mu\text{m}$  or  $450 \mu\text{m}$  silicon sensors (EIGER)
  - Systems up to 16 Mpixel for two end stations at SwissFEL
- Chip: Learn & copy from GOTTHARD (+ AGIPD)

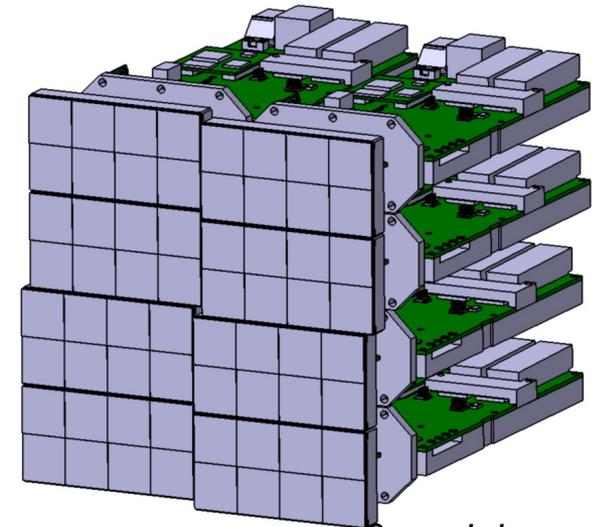
Single chip: 65 kPixel



Module:  
524 kPixel

## Readout:

- Readout rate  $> 2 \text{ kHz}$
- Linear count rate capability @ synchrotron:  
 $25 \text{ MHz/pixel}$   
→ Learn & copy from GOTTHARD

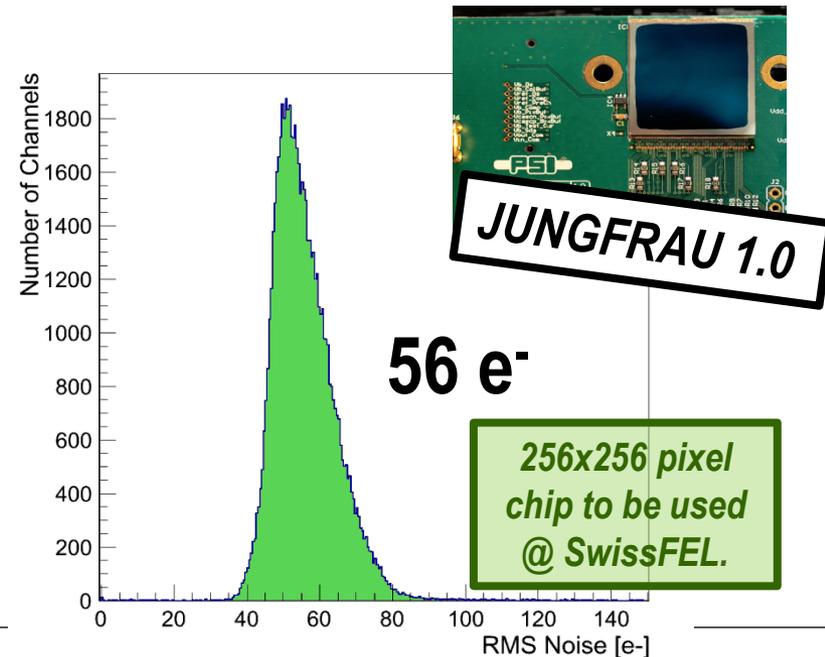
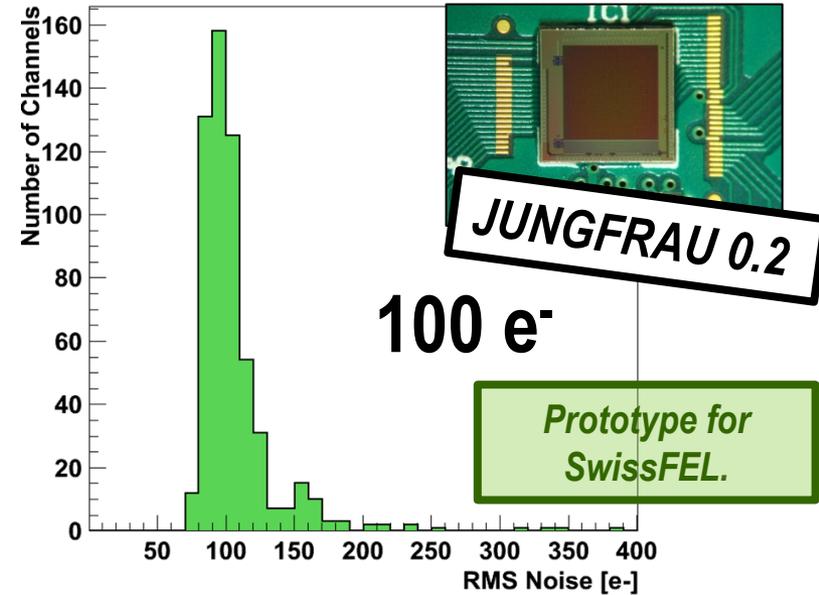
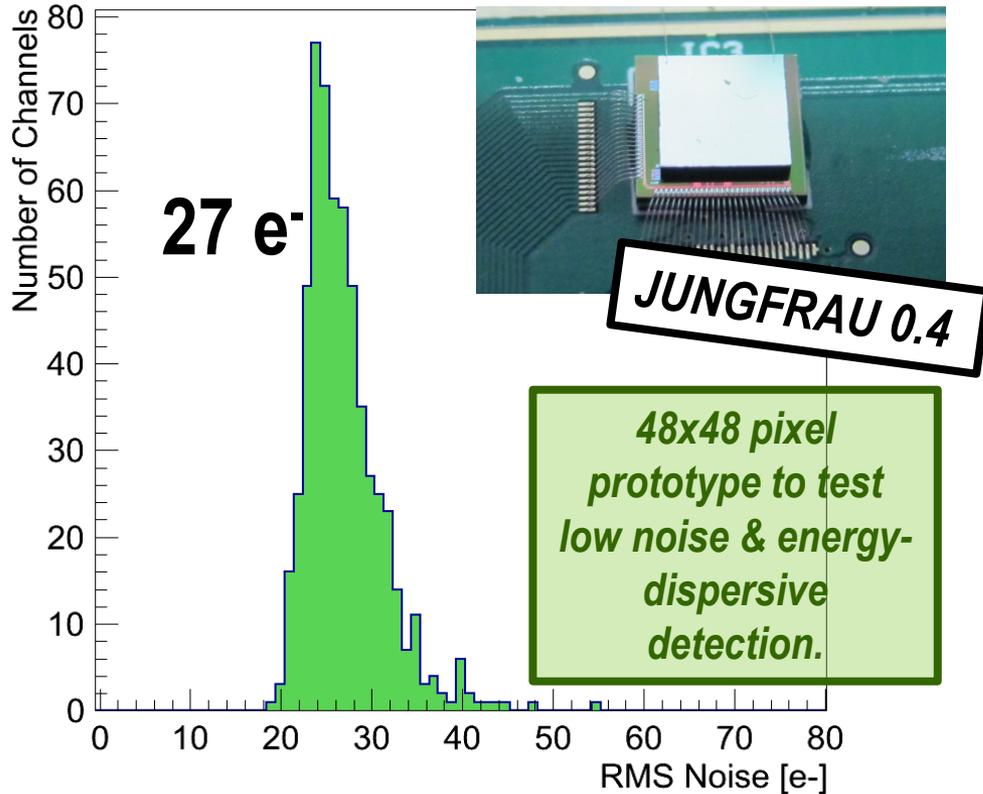


8 modules:  
4 MPixel

JUNGFRAU: A. Mozzanica et al., JINST, 9, C05010, 2014

(courtesy of Aldo Mozzanica, PSI)

# NOISE of the JUNGFRAU Chips



	JUNGFRAU 0.2	JUNGFRAU 0.4	JUNGFRAU 1.0
RMS Noise [e <sup>-</sup> ]	100	27	56
RMS Noise [eV]	< 400	< 100	< 210
5σ RMS Noise [eV]	< 1800	< 500	< 1050

# JUNGFRAU 0.4: Charge Sharing Suppression

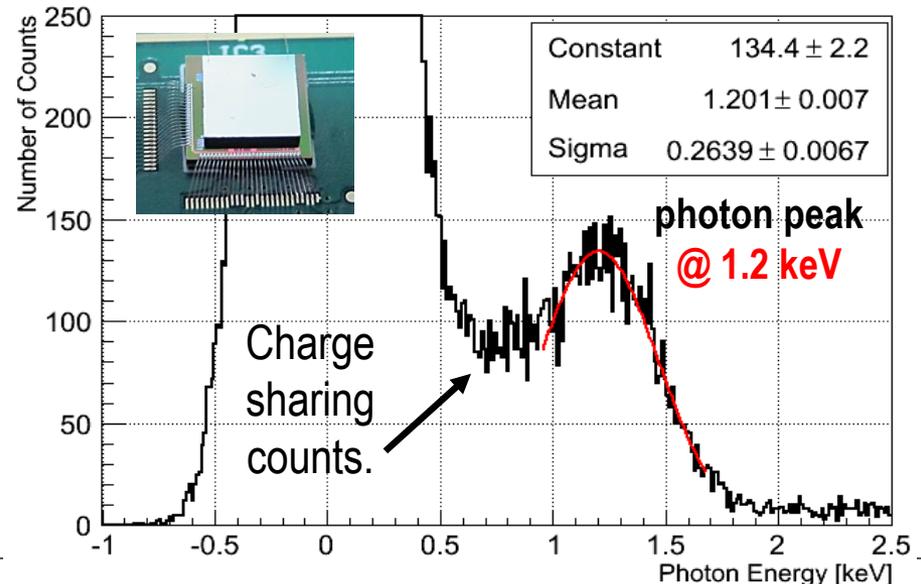
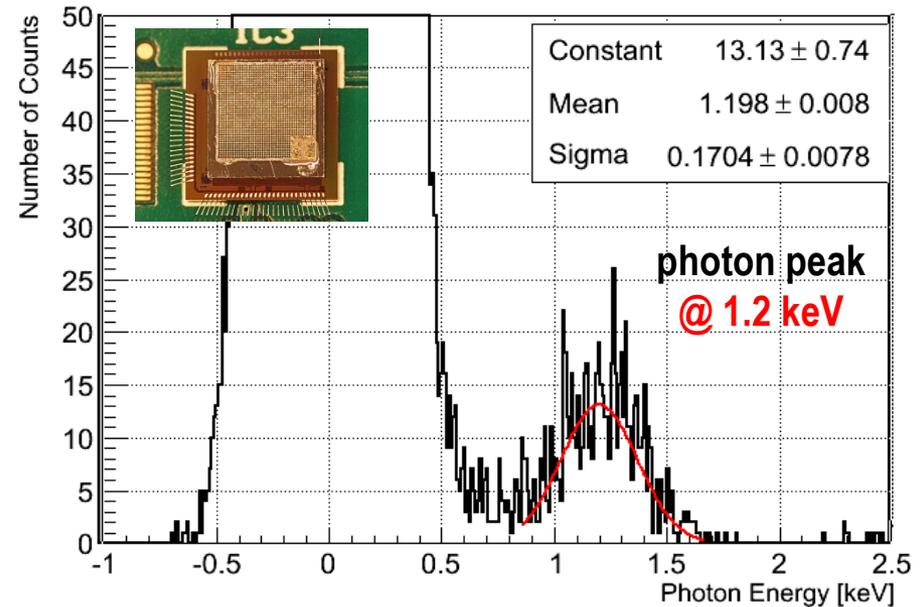
PHOENIX Beamline: 1.2 keV Photons  
*Single pixel spectra.*

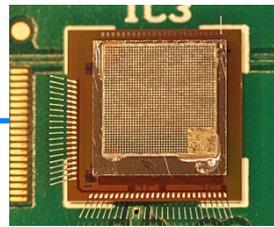


**Mask:** “Cut out” Charge Sharing.

- 150  $\mu\text{m}$  tungsten foil.
- 30  $\mu\text{m}$  laser-drilled “holes”.
- 75  $\mu\text{m}$  pitch.
- Holes aligned with pixels.

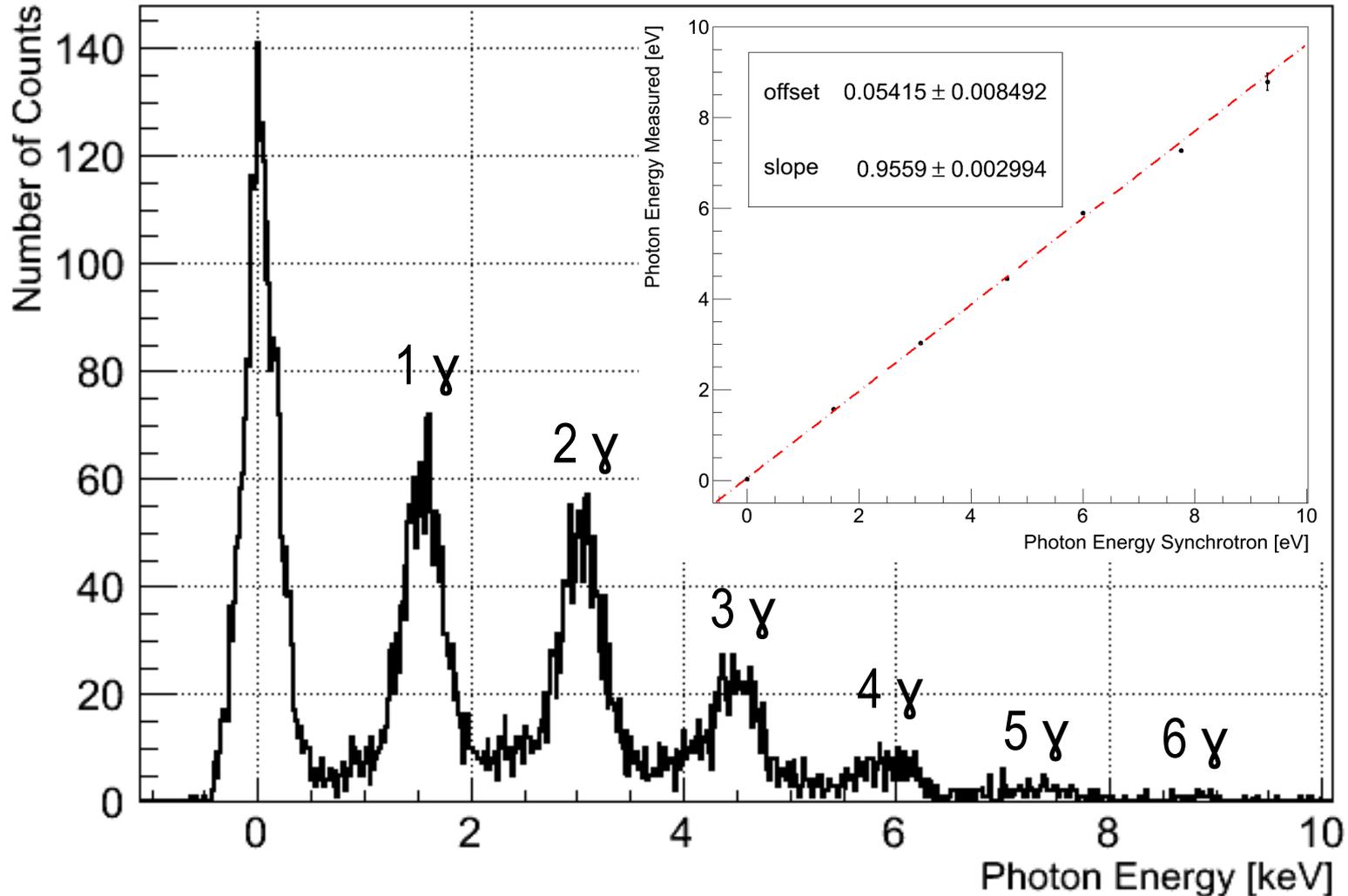
(courtesy of Julia Smith, PSI)





## PHOENIX Beamline: 1.55 keV Photons

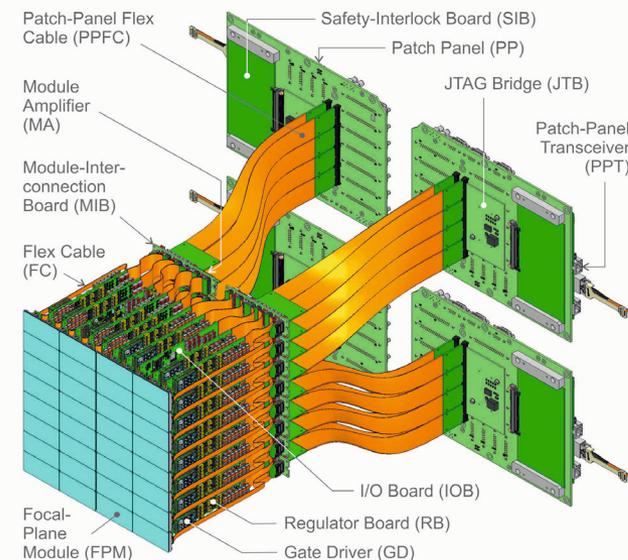
*Single pixel spectrum, acquisition time 5  $\mu$ s.*



Parameter	
Energy range	optimized for 0.5 ... 6 keV
Number of pixels	1024 x 1024
Sensor Pixel Shape	Hexagonal
Sensor Pixel pitch	~ 204 x 236 $\mu\text{m}^2$
Dynamic range / pixel / pulse	~5000 ph @ 0.5 keV > 10000 ph @ $E \geq 1$ keV
Resolution	Single photon detection also @ 0.25 keV
Frame rate	0.9-4.5 MHz
Stored frames per Macro bunch	800
Operating temperature	-20°C optimum, RT possible

1 Mpixel camera with:

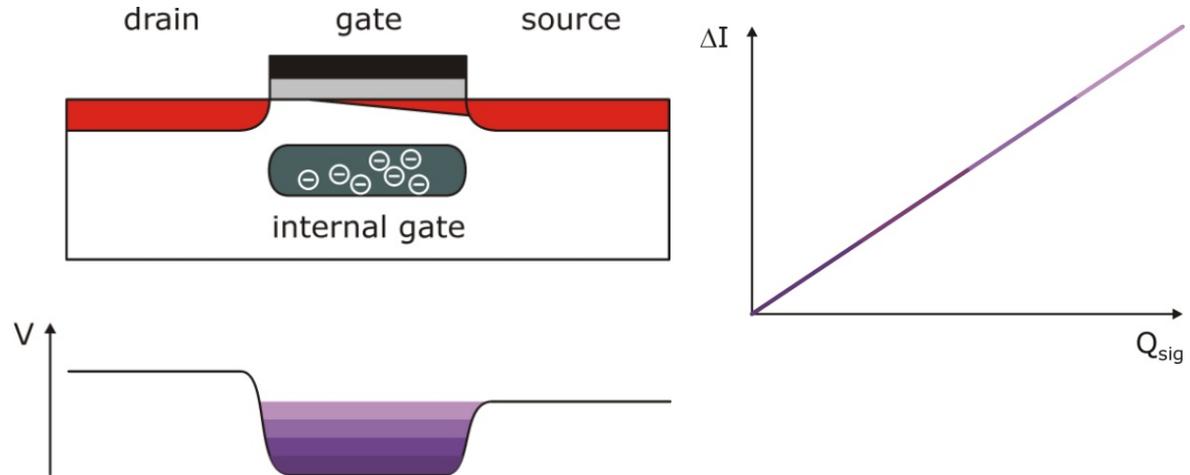
- Single photon sensitivity event at 0.25 keV
- high-dynamic range (>10000 ph/pixel)
- Frame rate up to 4.5 MHz (1 image every 220 ns)



J. Kemmer and G. Lutz, "New semiconductor concept," *NIM. A*, 1987

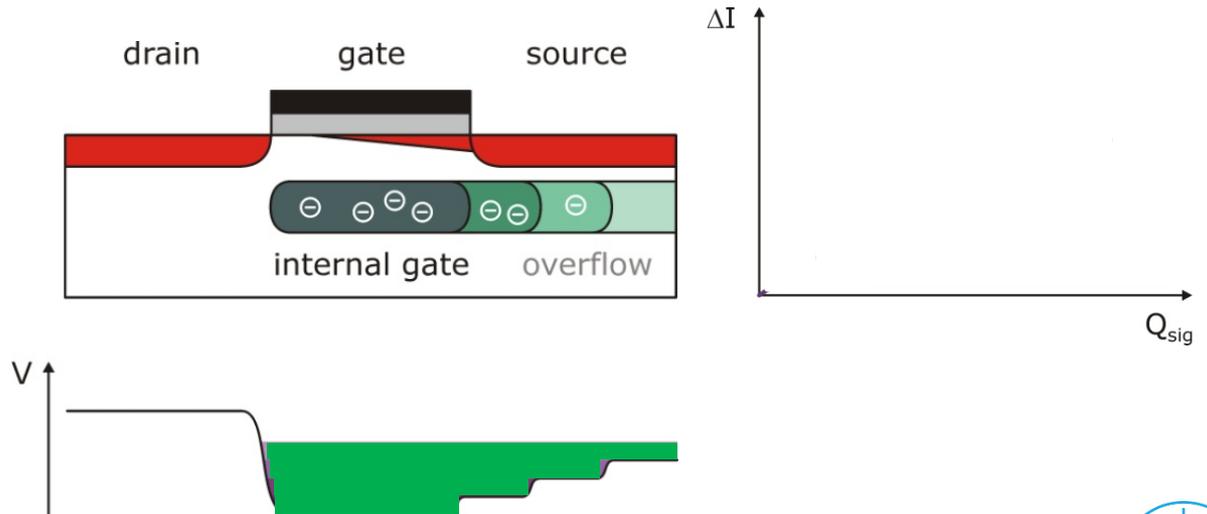
## Standard DEPFET principle

- p-FET on depleted n-bulk
  - ↳ All signal charge collected in potential minimum below FET channel
  - "internal gate"**
  - ↳ all signal charges cause an equal effect on the FET current
  - ↳ **linear  $\Delta I/Q_{sig}$  characteristics**
- reset via ClearFET
- low capacitance & noise



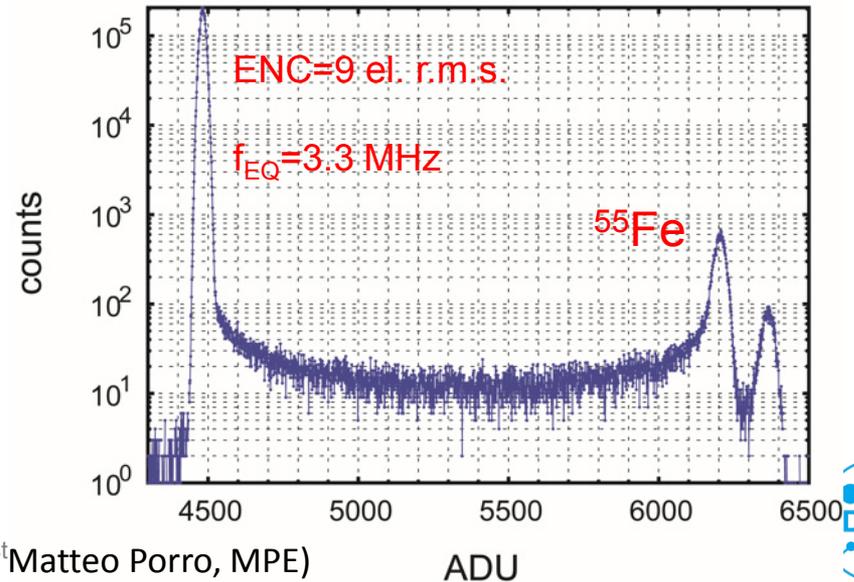
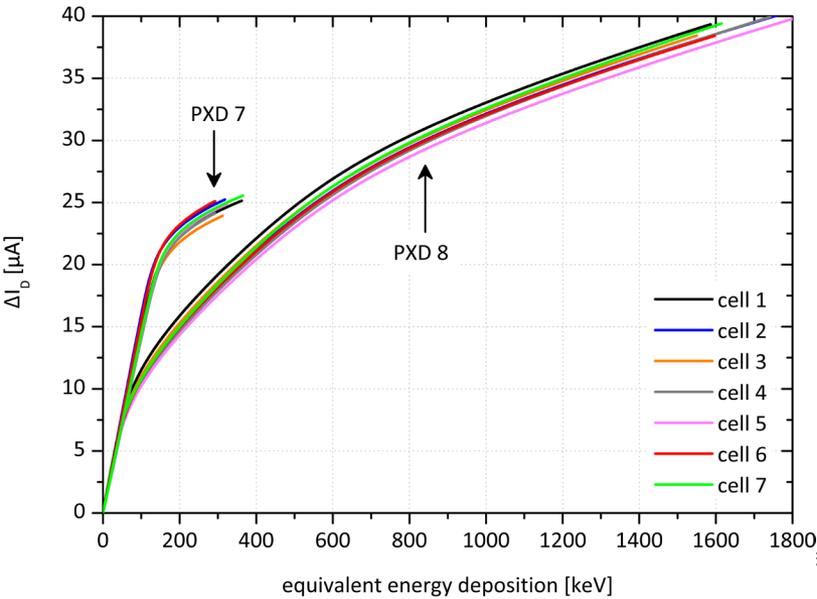
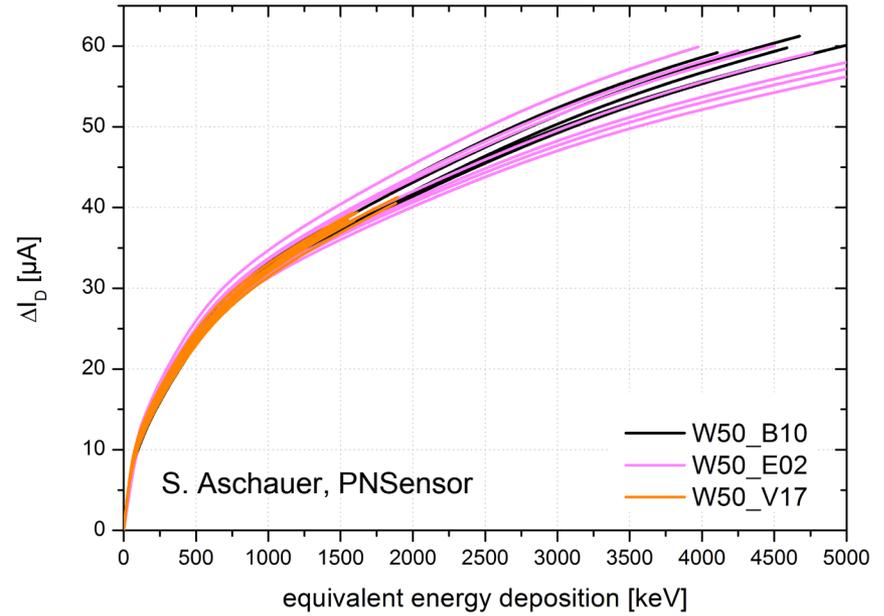
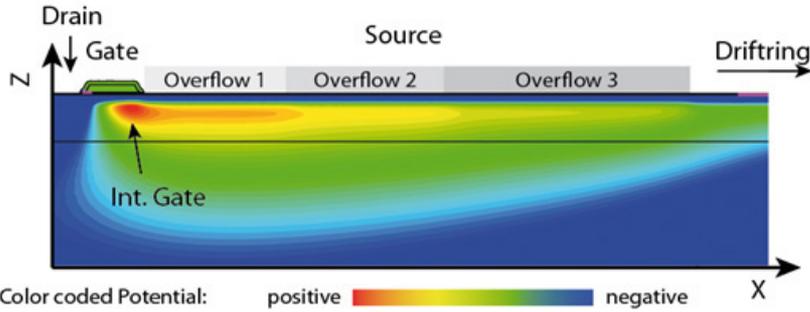
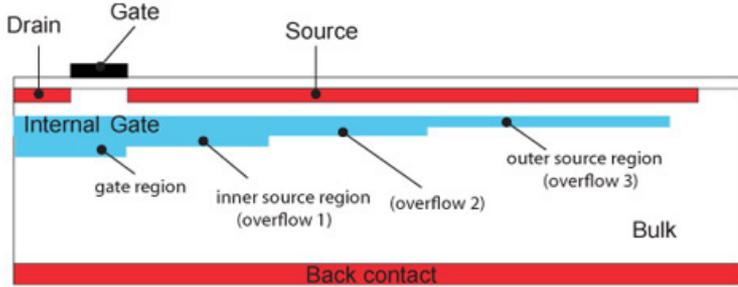
## DSSC adaptation

- ↳ signal charges at high levels also stored under source
- ↳ less/no effect on FET current
- ↳ **non-linear  $\Delta I/Q_{sig}$  characteristics**
- ↳ gain curve engineering by dose & geometry of implantations



(courtesy of Matteo Porro, MPE)

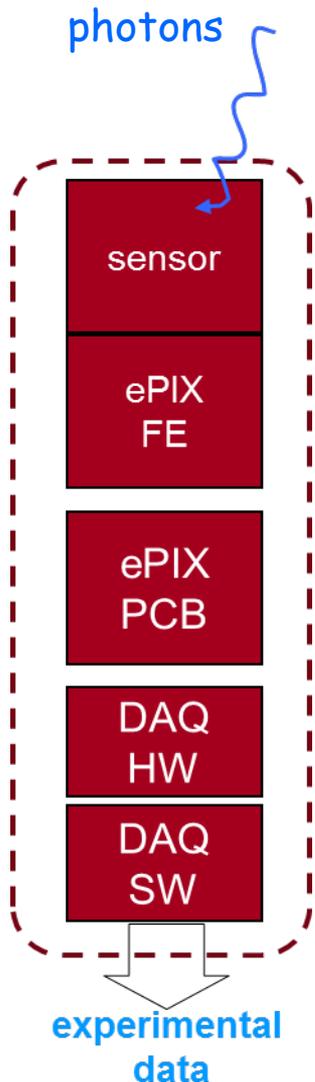
# DSSC – DEPFET Sensor Prototype Measurements



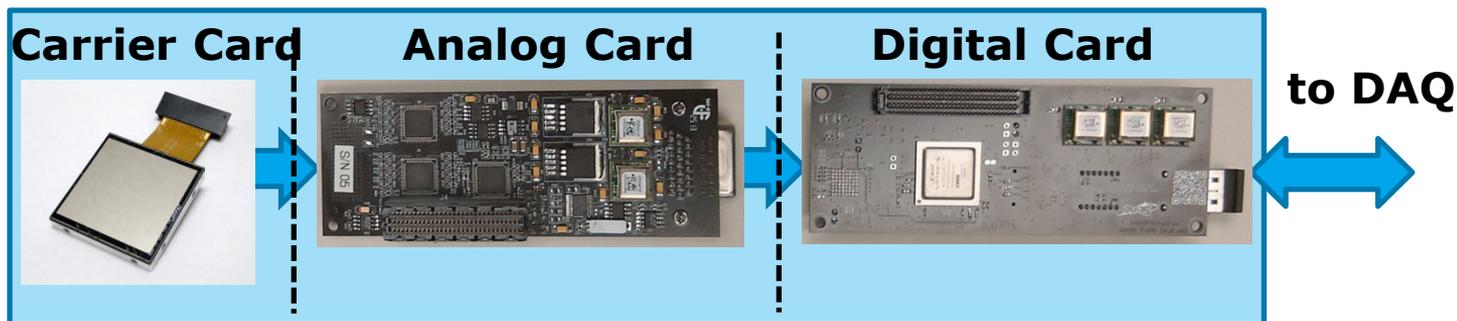
(courtesy of Matteo Porro, MPE)

**low noise, high spatial resolution applications:**

ePix 100	
Pixels per ASIC	384 x 352
Pixel Size ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	50
Noise r.m.s. (eV)	250
Maximum signal (8 keV equivalent)	100
Frame rate (Hz)	120, up to 240

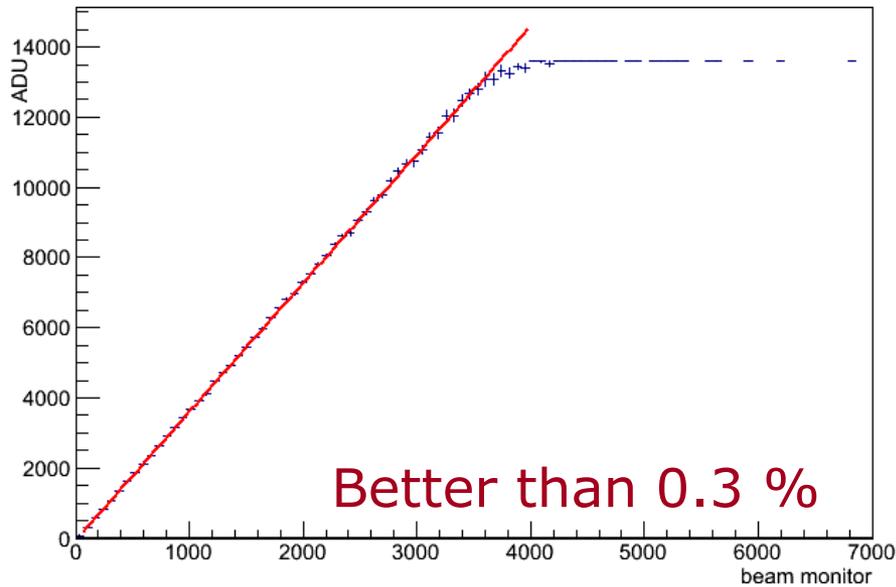


## Camera Module



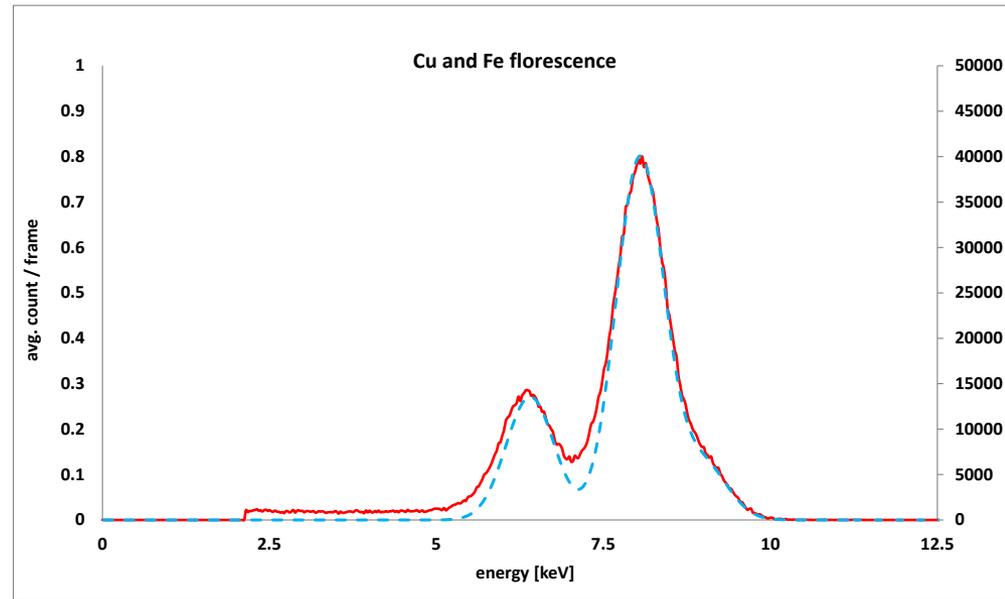
(courtesy of Gabriella Carini & Sven Herrmann, SLAC)

random xppi0314 run65 ePix100 pixel



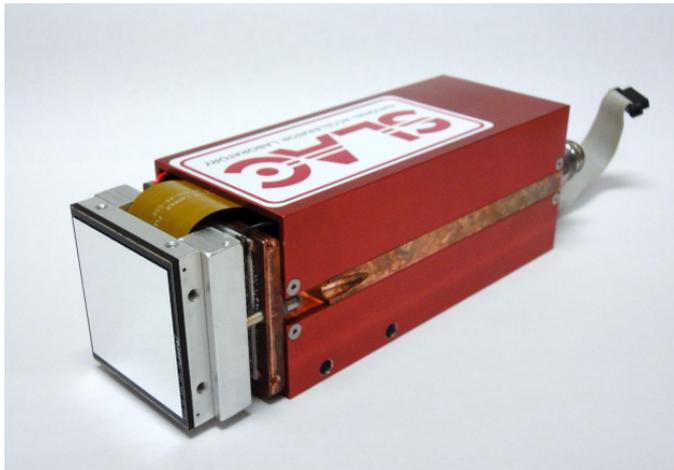
Scattering 9.5 keV

Linearity measurements at LCLS at  
fixed integration time

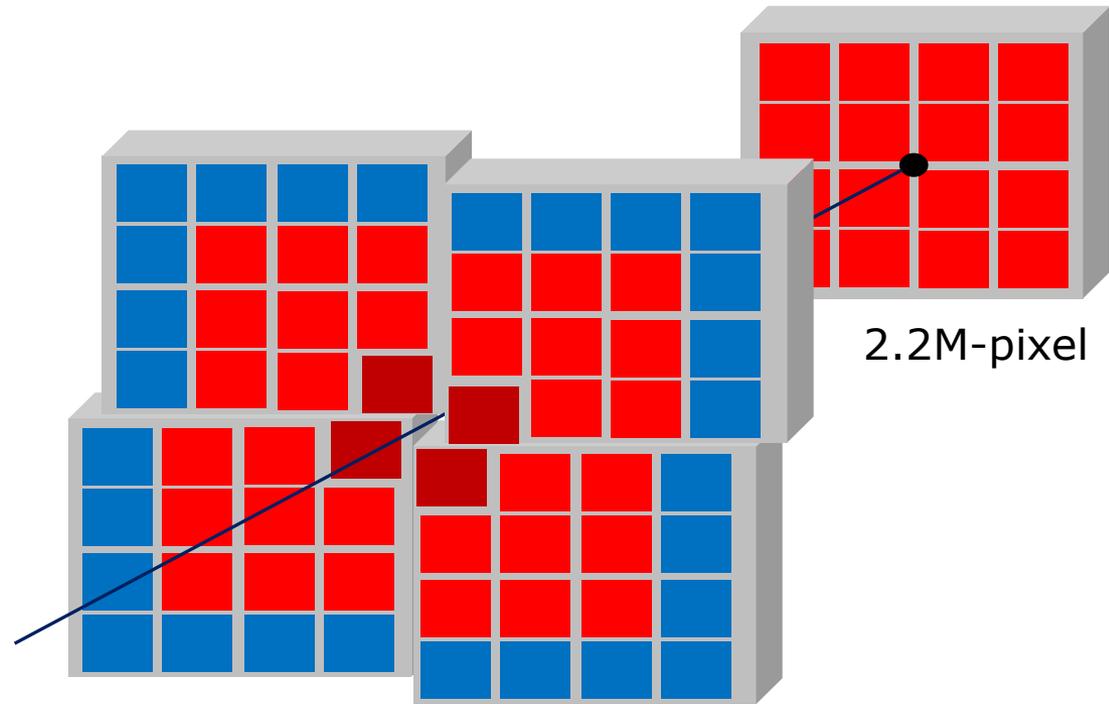


Cu & Fe Fluorescence  
Spectral Performance

(courtesy of Gabriella Carini & Sven Herrmann, SLAC)



one idea for a future configuration:



4.9M-pixel inner ePIX10k region  
20M-pixel total (40cm width)

ePIX10k module: 135k-pixel (currently prototype stage)

ePIX100 module: 540k-pixel

(courtesy of Gabriella Carini & Sven Herrmann, SLAC)

# Summary

# (an attempt at an incomplete) Overview

	ePix100	Jungfrau	Jungfrau 0.4	DSSC (DEPFET)	Percival
Pixel Size [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]	50	75	75	204 	27
System size	>1M	-16M	~16M	1M	up to 4x13M
Energy range [keV]	2-20	~3-20	~1.5-few	0.5-6	0.05 - 0.25-1 - few
Frame rate	120 Hz (240Hz)	>2 kHz	>2 kHz	4.5 MHz burst, ~ kHz contin.	120 Hz
Noise [ENC]	70	56	27	19-26	below 15
peak signal [Me-]	0.3	40	0.02	0.1-10	10
gains	1	3	1	non-lin.	4
Frame Storage	-	16	16	800	-

*Note not all numbers are equivalent, e.g. aims & measured side by side*

# Getting to 1 kHz – 10 kHz frame rates

- > Percival: max frame rate for the 13M is 120 Hz  
max frame rate for the 2M is 300 Hz  
max frame rate for a 742x1404/... chip) would be 600 Hz  
in ROI mode over ~ 450 rows could be 1 kHz,  
(as-is in ROI mode over ~42 rows could be ~10 kHz)
- > Jungfrau as-is max frame rate 2 kHz
- > DSSC max 800 frames every 100 ms => 8 kHz
- > Epix100 max frame rate as-is 240 Hz,  
in ROI mode over ¼ chip (e.g. 190x175 pixels)  
~ 1kHz could be reached  
developments of faster systems in LCLS-II context coming

# Summary

- Detectors for soft X-ray FEL applications face challenges
  - high frame rates, many pixels, dynamic range, ...
  - single photon counting requires low noise
  - Thin entrance windows mandatory (more so below 1keV)
- Several options at different stages of development, with very promising results
  - Percival: ambitious development of multi-megapixel monolithic devices, prototypes under study
  - Jungfrau: small low-noise 0.4 prototype with promising results
  - plus other developments ongoing worldwide
- Soft X-ray detectors for FEL science are making great strides

# Acknowledgments

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> **DESY**

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> **Pohang Light Source**

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