

# Synchrotron applications of pixel and strip detectors at Diamond Light Source

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**03/09/2008 – PSD8**

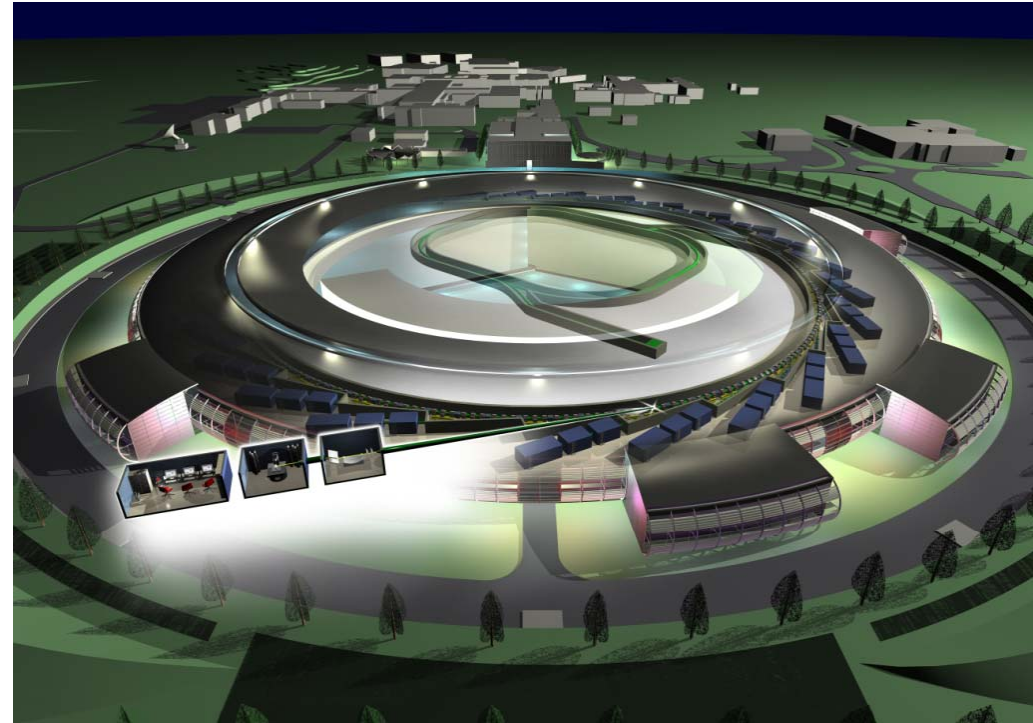


# Outline

- Overview of position-sensitive X-ray detectors at Diamond Light Source
- Silicon pixel and strip detectors commissioning on beamlines
- Future pixel detector requirements

# Diamond Light Source

- ❑ 3 GeV synchrotron machine
- ❑ 10 beamlines operational
- ❑ 12 more beamlines by 2011
- ❑ More beamlines by 2015



## ❑ X-ray detectors on synchrotron beamlines:

- Diagnostic detectors
- Spectroscopic detectors
- Position-sensitive detectors



# Position-Sensitive Detectors

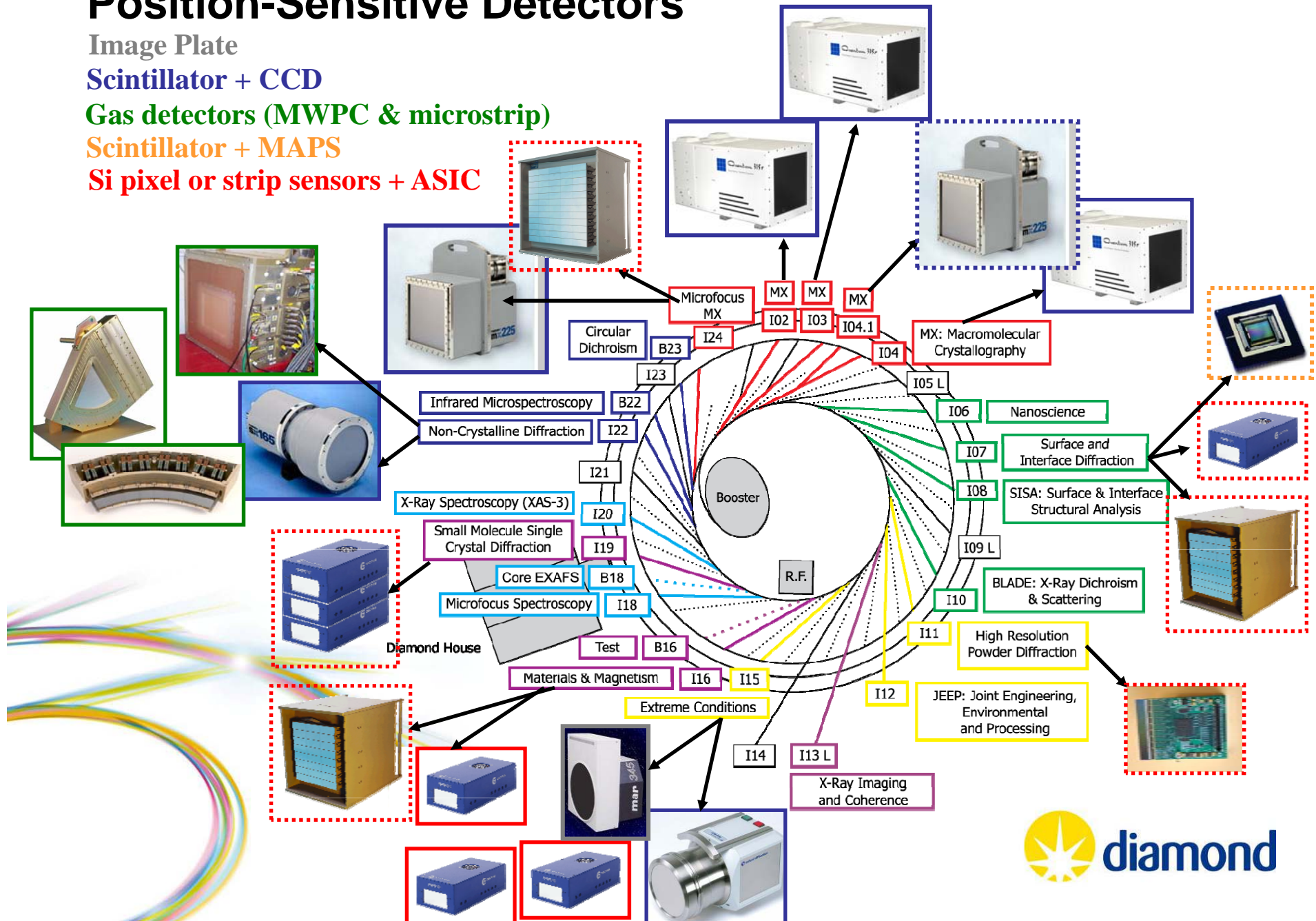
Image Plate

Scintillator + CCD

Gas detectors (MWPC & microstrip)

Scintillator + MAPS

Si pixel or strip sensors + ASIC



# Hybrid Pixel Detectors

## Single-module Pilatus 100K

❑ P100K developed at PSI and commercialized by Dectris

❑ Specifications:

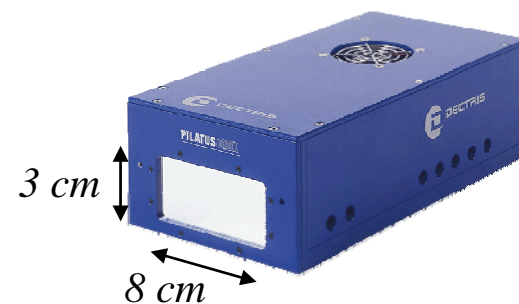
**Pixel size:** 172  $\mu\text{m}$  x 172  $\mu\text{m}$

**Sensor:** 320  $\mu\text{m}$  thick Si (QE=55% @ 15 keV)

**Frame rate:** up to 200 Hz

**Read-out mode:** Photon counting (energy threshold 3-20 keV)

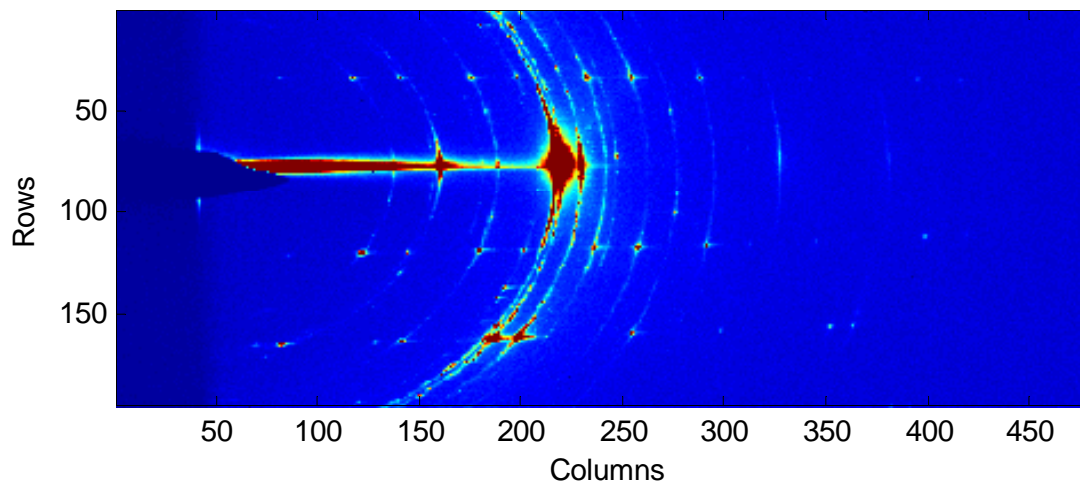
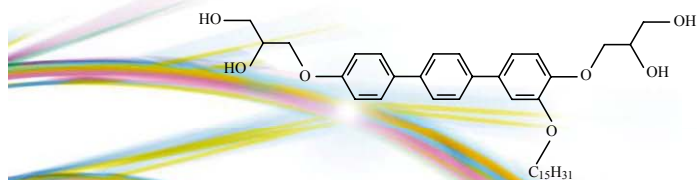
**Pixel counter bit depth:** 20 bit



Dectris P100K  
Hybrid Pixel Detector

*Example of data recorded with P100K on I16:*

*GISAXS pattern of liquid-crystalline phase formed by self-assembly of T-shaped molecules:*



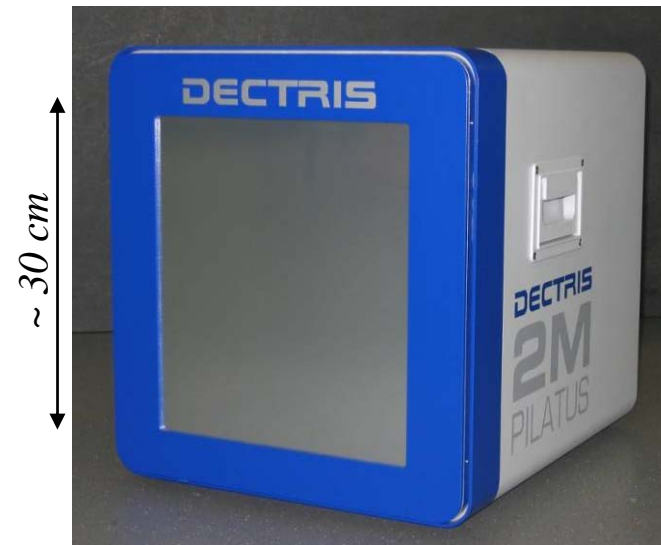
*Courtesy of Dr Steve Collins (I16) and Prof. G. Ungar (University of Sheffield)*

# Hybrid Pixel Detectors

## Multi-modules Pilatus detectors

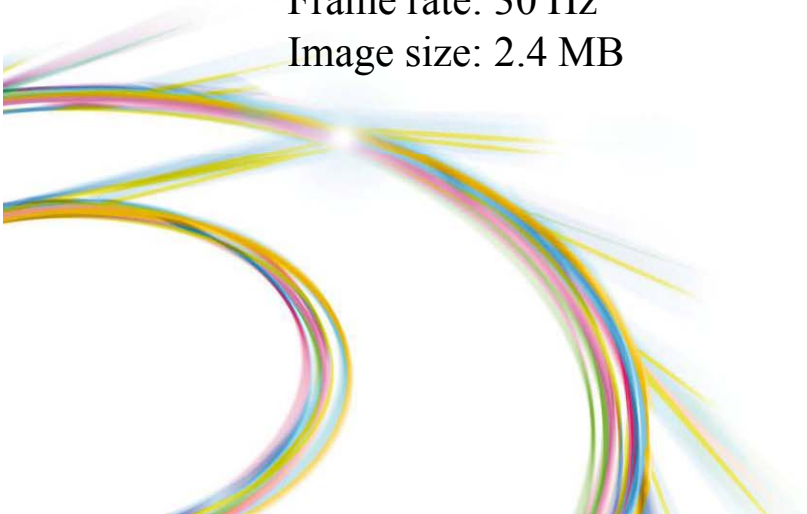
- ❑ 1 Pilatus 2M **under commissioning** on material & magnetism beamline [I16]
- ❑ 1 Pilatus 2M **under fabrication** for surface and interface X-ray diffraction studies [I07]
- ❑ 1 Pilatus 6M **under fabrication** for microfocus macromolecular crystallography [I24]

- ❑ **Pilatus 2M**  
3 x 8 modules  
Active area: 25 cm x 29 cm  
Frame rate: 30 Hz  
Image size: 2.4 MB



*Pilatus 2M Hybrid Pixel detector  
(produced by Dectris)*

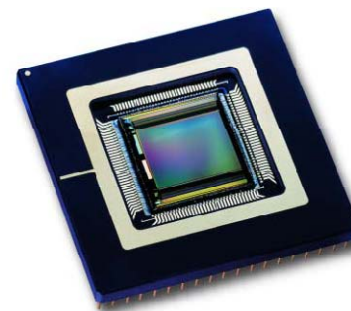
- ❑ **Pilatus 6M:**  
5 x 12 modules  
Active area: 43 cm x 45 cm  
Frame rate: 12 Hz  
Image size: 6.5 MB



# Monolithic Active Pixel Sensor (MAPS) + scintillator

## SOLO detector

- ❑ **XPCS: X-ray photon correlation spectroscopy [I07]**
- ❑ Detector needs good **spatial/angular resolution** & good **time resolution**
- ❑ **SOLO project:** Collaboration with University of Sheffield  
Gadox scintillator + Fiber Optics Taper + Commercial CMOS MAPS  
1280 x 1024 pixels (12 microns pixel size)  
Integrating read-out  
**500 Hz frame rate**  
**4000 Hz for a 1280 x 128 pixels ROI**



*CMOS Active Pixel  
Sensor from Micron  
Imaging*

# Silicon Strip Detectors

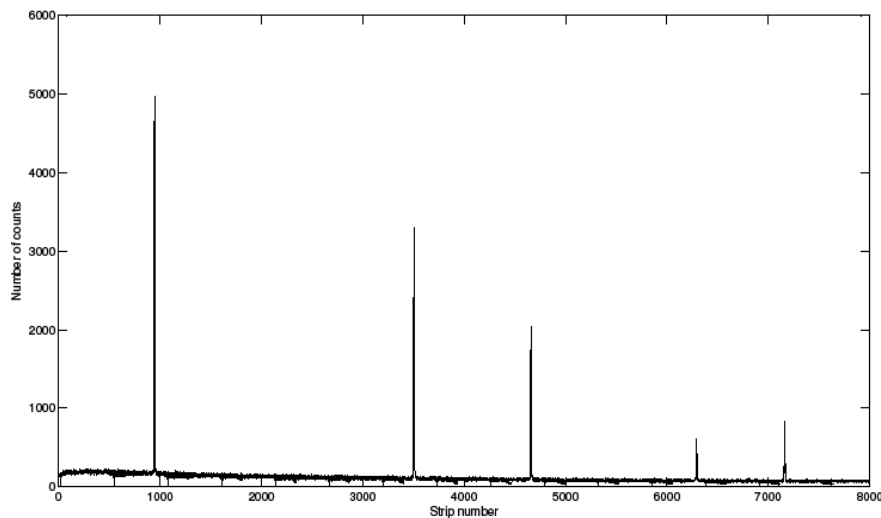
## Mythen2 strip detector

❑ Mythen2 developed by **PSI Detector Group** for the Powder Diffraction beamline @ **SLS**

❑ Mythen2 technology will also be used for time-resolved powder diffraction beamline at DLS [I11]

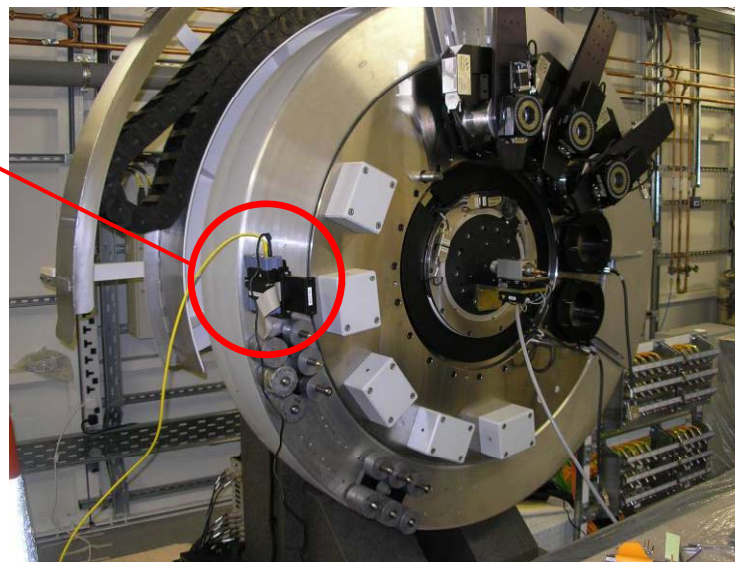


*Mythen2 module*



### Mythen2 module specifications:

- **Number of Si strips:** 1028
- **Si thickness:** 300 microns
- **Strip pitch:** 50 microns
- **Read-out:** Photon-counting (energy threshold)
- **Threshold adjustment:** 6 bit
- **Threshold dispersion:** 140 eV FWHM after equalization



*Si powder diffraction pattern recorded with a single module on I11*

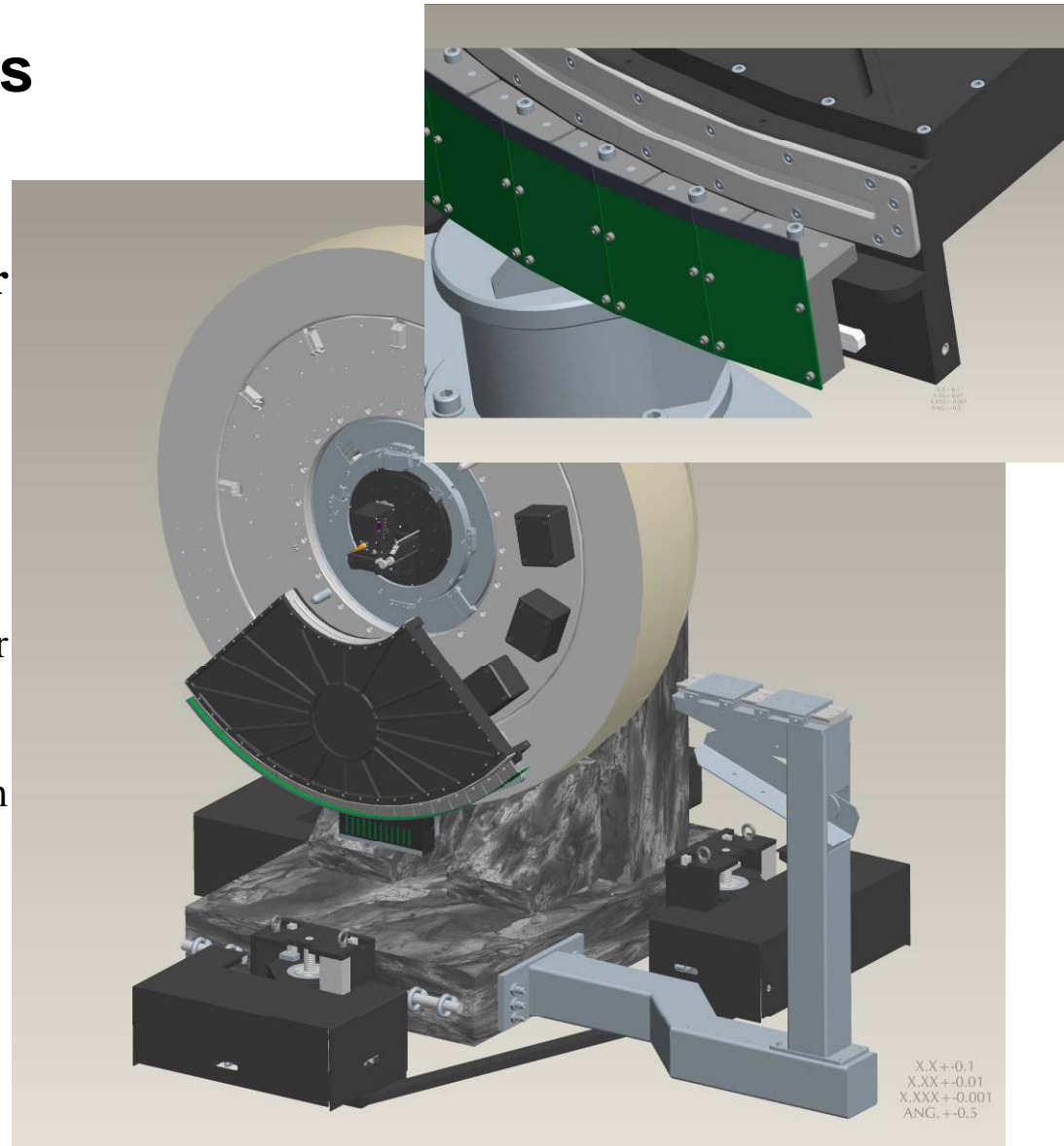


# Silicon Strip Detectors

## Mythen2 strip detectors

### I11 Position-Sensitive-Detector specifications:

- ❑ 18 modules covering  $90^\circ$
- ❑ Angular resolution:  $0.004^\circ$
- ❑ Frame rate 15 Hz (whole detector @ 24 bit/pixel)
- ❑ Higher frame rates achievable with less modules and 16 or 8 bit/pixel



*3D view of I11 PSD mechanical housing*

# Future pixel detector requirements

## Priority 1: Smaller pixel size (~50 microns)

- Large area detector with small pixels**  
Sharp diffracted features (from small highly perfect crystals) in crystallography  
Sharp speckles in photon-correlation spectroscopy [I10, I07]
- Curved area detector with small pixels**  
Parallax error reduction for powder diffraction [I07] and long  $\lambda$  MX [I04.1]
- Annular detector with small pixels**  
For combined WAXS and SAXS



# Future pixel detector requirements

## Priority 2: More efficient with hard X-rays

- ❑ **Quantum Efficiency of 300  $\mu\text{m}$  thick Si: 27% @ 20 keV**
- ❑ **2 beamlines at DLS operate at X-ray energies above 25 keV**
  - Extreme conditions high-energy X-ray diffraction beamline [I15]  
Energy range: 20 keV to 80 keV
  - Multipurpose high energy beamline [I12] (under construction)  
Energy range: 50 keV to 150 keV
- ❑ **Current technology:** Flat panels (CsI+TFT)  $\rightarrow$  limited dynamic range  
 $\rightarrow$  image lag
- ❑ Large-area hybrid pixel detectors based on **high-Z materials** are required



# Future pixel detector requirements

## Priority 3: High frame rate

- ❑ **Pilatus frame rate:** 200 Hz for P100K  
30 Hz for P2M  
10 Hz for P6M
  
- ❑ **Frame rate > 1 kHz required for time-resolved experiments**
  - liquid crystals switching
  - x-ray photon correlation measurements
  - material and magnetism experiments
  - powder diffraction...
  
- ❑ **At high frame rate, the read-out dead time of photon-counting detectors becomes a limitation → Simultaneous Read-Write operation required**



# Future pixel detector requirements

## Priority 4: High count rate/dynamic range

- ❑ Strong **and** weak diffracted features to be imaged at the same time in many diffraction experiments.
  - **Integrating** detectors require **high dynamic range**
  - **Counting** detectors require **high count rate**
  
- ❑ Max count rate for photon counting detectors  $\sim 2 \cdot 10^6$  X-rays/sec/pixel
  
- ❑ Possible solution: **mixed mode detectors** switching from photon counting to integrating (High DQE not required for high intensities)



# Summary

- ❑ DLS beamlines are equipped with:
  - Mature position-sensitive detector technology  
*Image Plates, CCDs, MWPC, Microstrip gas detectors*
  - New promising semiconductor pixel and strip detector technology  
*Commercial Hybrid Pixel Detectors, developmental strip detectors, MAPS*
  
- ❑ Requirements of future pixel detectors have been identified through a survey among DLS beamline scientists:  
*Smaller Pixel size, Higher efficiency, Higher frame rate, Higher count rate/dynamic range*
  
- ❑ A strong development program with commercial & academic detector developers is necessary