PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT



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### Advancing the JUNGFRAU detector toward low-energy X-ray applications

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#### The JUNGFRAU detector

- current applications
- working principle

#### **Toward low-energy X-rays**

- Why JUNGFRAU?
- improvements of the system

## JUNGFRAU at the SwissFEL Maloja end station

- setup at the beamline
- first results

#### **Outlook – JUNGFRAU meets LGADs**

- LGAD principle
- advantages and critical points
- development at PSI

#### Summary





- Short, intense, laser-like X-ray pulses
  - Observe extremely fast processes
  - Probe electronic structure of materials





#### JUNGFRAU detector is optimized for high photon rates at XFELs



### Applications of JUNGFRAU at SwissFEL

- Covers all needs of SwissFEL
- Hard X-rays (2 keV—16 keV):
  - 15 systems in operation
  - (serial) femtosecond crystallography
  - X-ray emission spectroscopy
  - X-ray diffraction
  - beam diagnostics
  - -...
- Soft X-rays (250 eV-2 keV):
  - 1 system in operation (Maloja), more in planning
  - coherent diffractive imaging (CDI)
  - resonant inelastic X-ray scattering
  - plasmonic dynamics
  - transient resonance scattering





- ...



#### The JUNGFRAU detector

- Charge integrating hybrid pixel detector (75 × 75 μm<sup>2</sup>)
- 3 dynamic switching linear gains per pixel
- Low noise (< 52 e<sup>-</sup> ENC in high gain)
- Dynamic range of 10<sup>4</sup> 12 keV photons
- Maximum frame rate 2.2 kHz
- Modular hardware → scalability for large-area detectors









### JUNGFRAU at other FEL facilities





JUNGFRAU 4M at PAL (South Korea)





### JUNGFRAU at synchrotrons

JUNGFRAU 1M at SLS: thaumatin crystal diffraction

#### Swiss Light Source (SLS)

- "Fast and accurate data collection for macromolecular crystallography using the JUNGFRAU detector", Nature Methods volume 15, pages 799-804 (2018)
- KEK Photon Factory (Japan)



JUNGFRAU 4M in helium tank environment at KEK Photon Factory



First structure solved by JUNGFRAU: Insulin October 2016 – credits K. Nass, S. Redford





# Toward low-energy X-rays – Why hybrid detectors?

#### Detector options in use now...have some shortcomings



CCD/EM-CCD

- readout speed
- active area
- radiation damage



pn-CCD

- dynamic range
- active area
- availability



back side illuminated CMOS

- readout speed
- dynamic range
- active area
- radiation damage

#### →JUNGFRAU becomes attractive because it provides

- fast readout
- high dynamic range
- (relatively) low noise
- scalable area
- radiation tolerance (measured to ~10 MGy)
- ...and it is readily available for use at SwissFEL



Percival

- active area
- availability



### Improving the JUNGFRAU system

- Output linearity
  - pixel buffer
- Noise
  - readout capacitance
  - amplifier
- $\rightarrow$  Improved for **new ASIC version 1.1**







### Improving the JUNGFRAU system



Measurement results of sensors with different back side processing



#### JUNGFRAU 4M at Maloja

- Multi-purpose low-energy X-ray beamline at SwissFEL
- 4M JUNGFRAU installed
- 6M for larger angles in planning
- In planning for Furka end station
- Commissioning with xenon cluster target







### First results with JUNGFRAU at Maloja



Cumulative energy spectrum in high gain (1000 frames all pixels)

102

103

photons



### First results with JUNGFRAU at Maloja



Cumulative energy spectrum in high gain (1000 frames all pixels)

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photons





#### JUNGFRAU charge integrating ASIC



Low noise readout (~ 34 e<sup>-</sup> ENC)



LGAD sensor

- Gain ~ 10
- Output signal ∝ deposited energy



Improve signal-to-noise ratio and allow single photon detection down to ~ 250 eV



#### LGAD: Low Gain Avalanche Detector

- Sensors with intrinsic gain
- Deep p<sup>+</sup> implant serves as charge multiplication layer
- Proof of principle for low-energy X-ray detection
  - M. Andrä et al., "Development of low-energy X-ray detectors using LGAD sensors", J. Synchrotron Rad. (2019)







- Quantum efficiency
  - thickness and quality of entrance window





### LGADs for low-energy X-rays – critical points

- Quantum efficiency
  - thickness and quality of entrance window
- Fill factor

passivation

SiO<sub>2</sub>

n

-inverted LGAD (iLGAD)

readout ASIC

p<sup>+</sup>-implant

p-type Si

p<sup>+</sup> multiplication

X-rays



X-rays



- Quantum efficiency
  - -thickness and quality of
    - entrance window
- Fill factor
  - -inverted LGAD (iLGAD)
- Gain uniformity
  - -dependency on absorption depth (caused by inverted design)





- Wafer run with design variations to be delivered autumn 2021
  - -entrance window (also including the optimized process)
  - -gain layers (doping concentration and depth)
  - -ilgad
  - sensor thickness 320 μm
- Characterization of prototypes and full-scale modules
- Assessment of performance in real-life scenarios







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- While optimized for hard X-rays, JUNGFRAU has successfully resolved single photons at 800 eV at the Maloja end station of SwissFEL.
- In combination with **LGAD sensors**, JUNGFRAU presents a promising option as a photon detector for **low-energy X-rays down to 250 eV**, providing both single photon resolution and large dynamic range.

JUNGFRAU charge integrating ASIC





inverted LGAD sensor



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