



## X-Spectrum detectors: Now and tomorrow

Julian Becker - March 17<sup>th</sup>, 2021

Current and Future Trends in  
**Macromolecular Crystallography Experiments:**  
Focus on Automation, High Data Rate Analysis and User Interfaces

This workshop will be held as an interactive virtual event  
March 16–18, 2021



# Company Introduction

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Julian Becker  
**CEO**



Julian Schmehrer  
**VP PRODUCTION**



Chieh-Hsuan Tsai  
**JUNIOR SALES MANAGER**



Cyrill von Hehn  
**JUNIOR SALES MANAGER**

Spin-off from  
DESY

Founded  
2014

Photon  
counting  
detectors

Medipix3-RX  
based

Full-service  
detector  
company

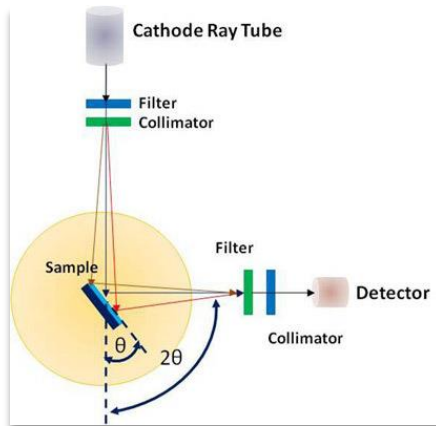
Custom  
systems

3 standard product lines

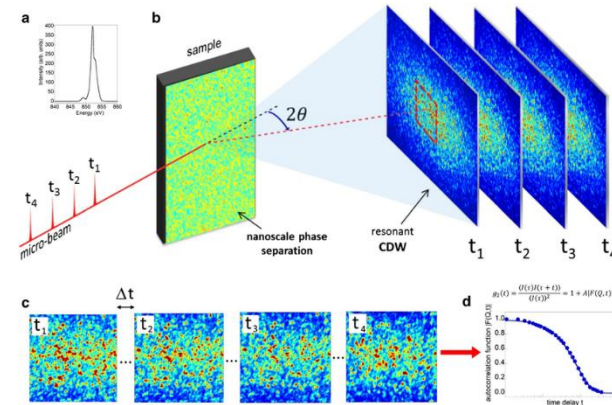


# Our detectors are used for:

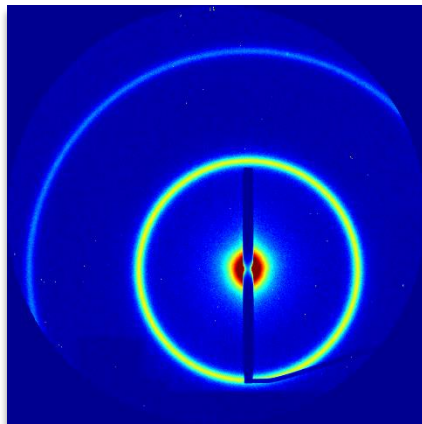
## XRD



## XPCS



## SAXS/WAXS



**BUT NO MX (YET!)....**

# Some highlights of our current detectors

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# High speed

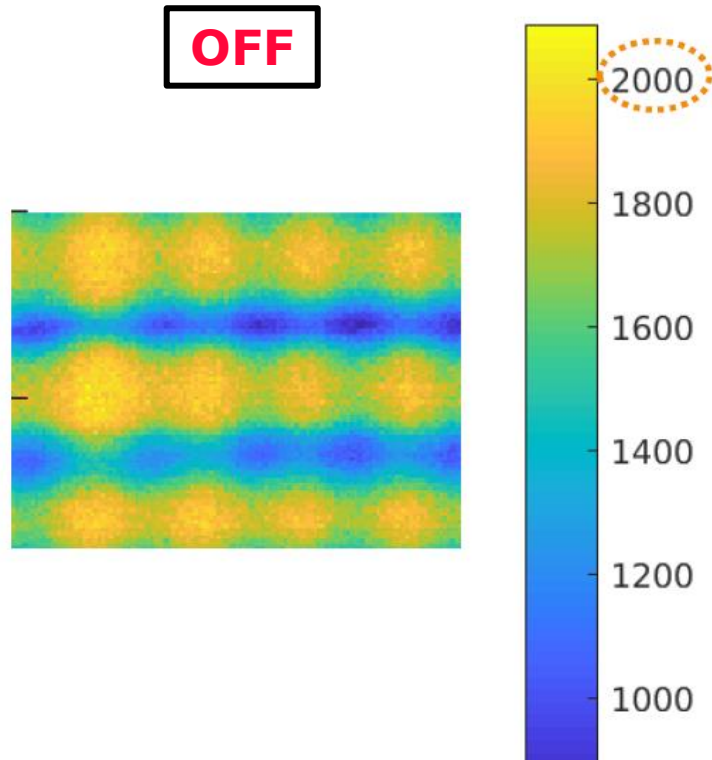
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Bit Depth	Max frame rate	Gap between frames
24-bit	1 kHz	1 ms
12-bit	2 kHz	0 ms
6-bit	4 kHz	0 ms
1-bit	> 23 kHz	0 ms

# Charge summing mode

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- Charge sharing correction in Medipix3-RX ASIC
- Pencil beam scan shows hits consistently once and only once

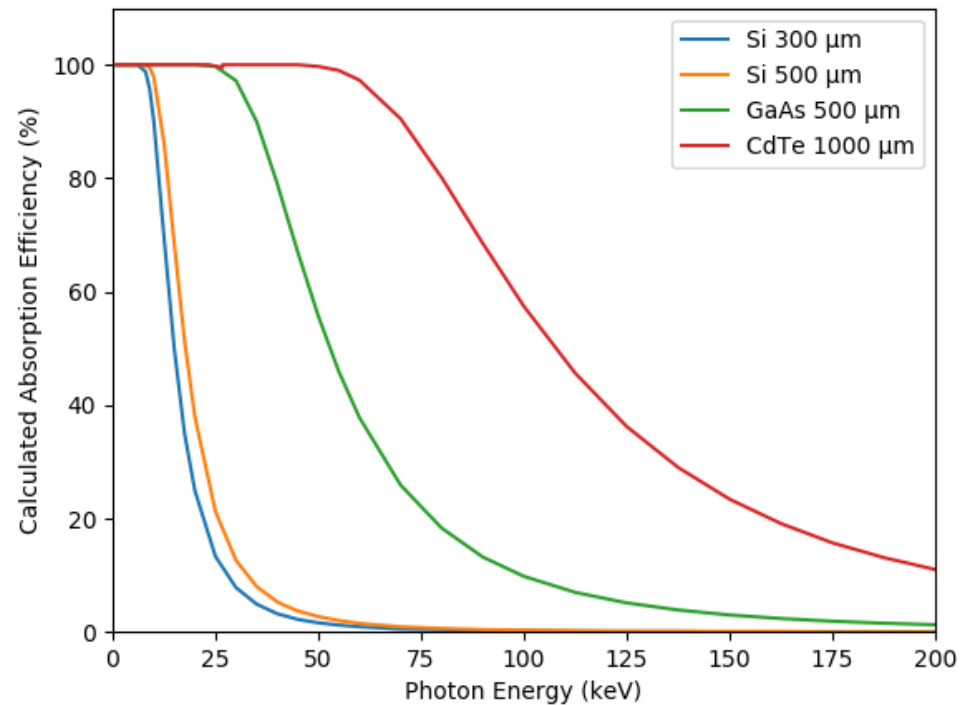


# High-Z sensors

Sensor choice depends on application

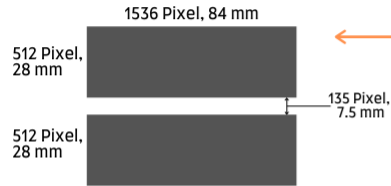
- **Si** up to ~15 keV
- **GaAs** up to ~40 keV
- **CdTe** even higher Energies

Any system is available with any sensor!



# Sensor layouts of our large systems

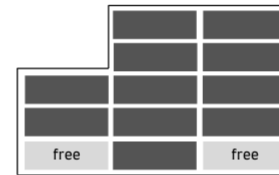
## Vertical gaps of two 750k modules (Si)



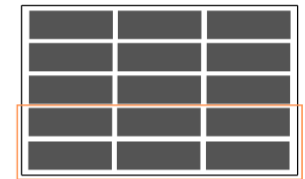
2M Si



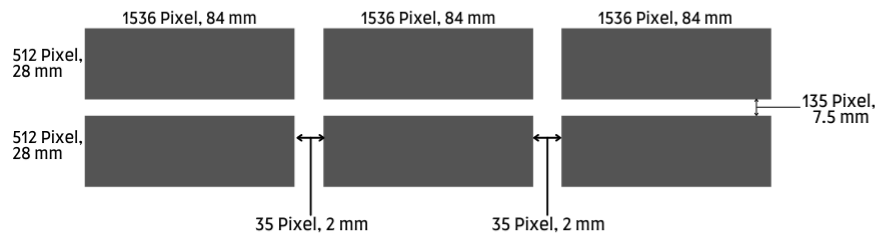
9M Si



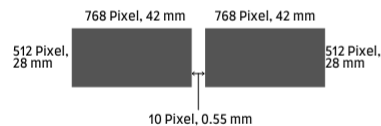
11M Si



## Horizontal gaps of six 750k modules (Si)



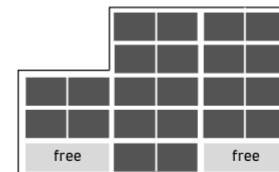
## One 750k module (High-Z)



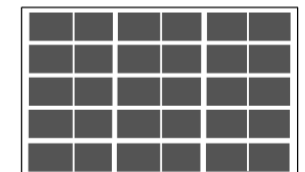
2M High-Z



9M High-Z



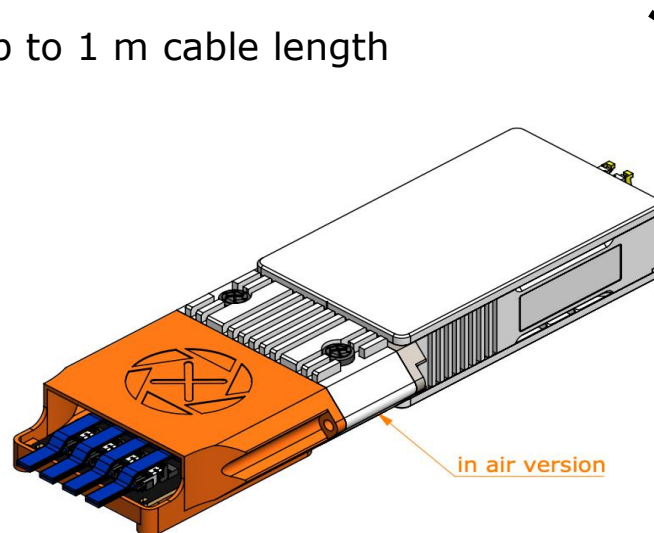
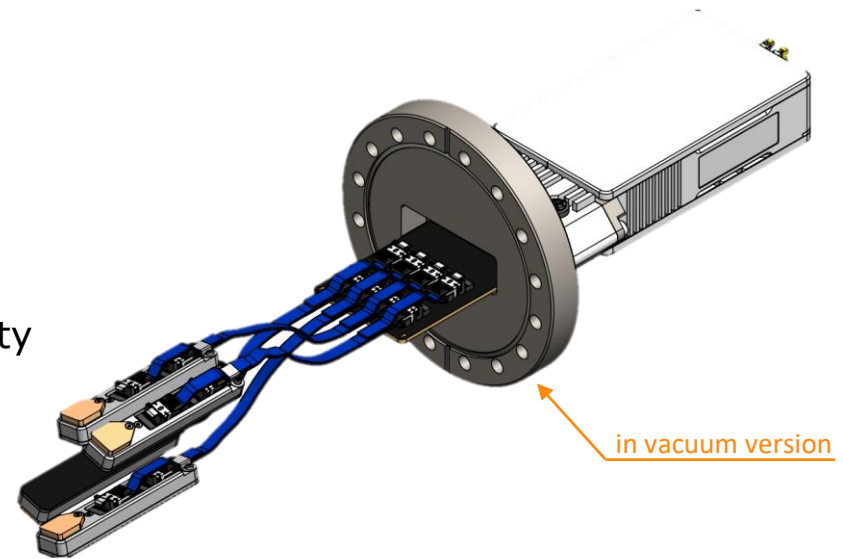
11M High-Z



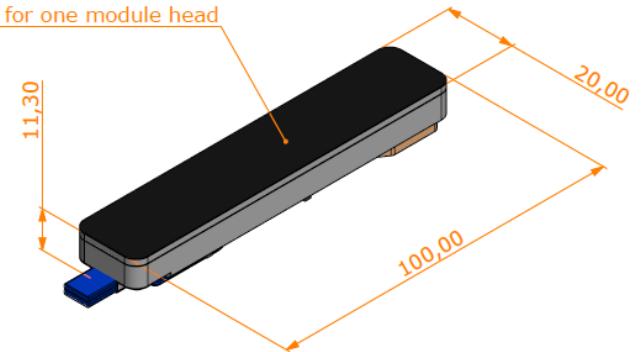


# Hydra 60k, 250k

- Examples: NRS, RIXS
- Up to four individual 60k modules
- connected via cables for maximum flexibility
- Can be used in-vacuum
- Full capabilities of standard detectors
- Small detector head – ideally suited for applications with tight space constraints
- Up to 1 m cable length



~100g for one module head

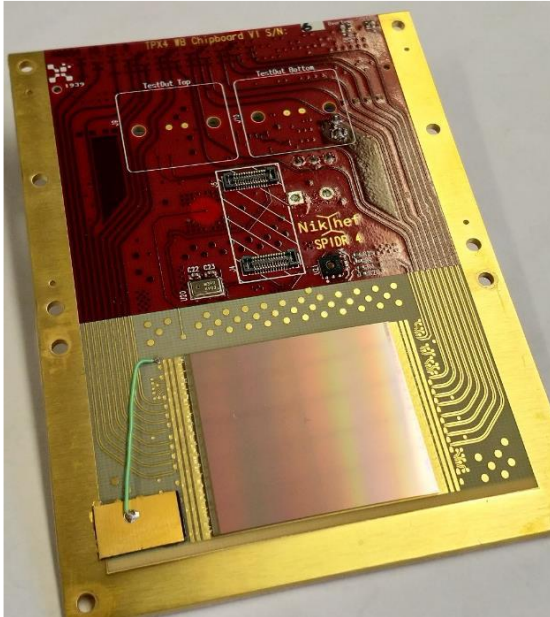


# SPARTA Specifications - Soon



<b>Pixel size</b>	200 $\mu\text{m}$ x 200 $\mu\text{m}$
<b>Sensor material</b>	500 $\mu\text{m}$ thick Silicon, high-Z version in development
<b>Sensor size</b>	128 x 512 pixels 25.6 mm x 105.2 mm sensitive area
<b>Maximum frame rate</b>	up to 6.5 MHz in a burst of 352 images
<b>Average frame rate</b>	$\geq 3.5$ kHz, exact value tba.
<b>Dynamic range</b>	0 to $10^4$ photons at 12 keV per frame
<b>Equivalent count rate</b>	$>10^{10}$ cts/pix/s ( $>2.5 \times 10^{11}$ cts/mm <sup>2</sup> /s)
<b>Noise</b>	$\sim 1$ keV (0.75 keV at reduced dynamic range)
<b>External trigger</b>	tba., likely 3.3 V TTL

# TimePix4 Specifications – Next Generation



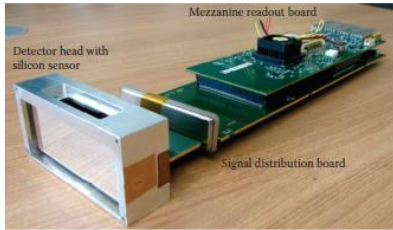
<b>Pixel size</b>	55 $\mu\text{m}$ x 55 $\mu\text{m}$
<b>Sensor material</b>	Si and High-Z
<b>ASIC size</b>	448 x 512 pixels, 4 side buttable
<b>Maximum frame rate</b>	up to 40 kHz, CRW
<b>Timing resolution</b>	Better than 0.2 ns
<b>Dynamic range</b>	16 bit
<b>Equivalent count rate</b>	$\sim 5 \text{ Gcts/mm}^2/\text{s}$
<b>Noise</b>	Photon counting
<b>Data driven mode</b>	TOT <u>and</u> TOA @ $>10 \text{ kHz/pixel}$

# Off chip developments

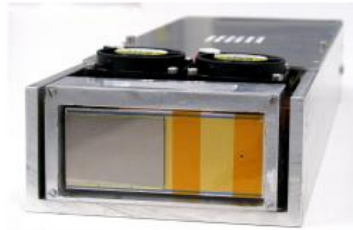
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- **On board configuration & calibration data**
  - > enables true plug & play functionality
- **Scalable, self-configuring backend node(s)**
  - > reduce number of servers
- **100 Gbit readout**
  - > reduces number of optical fibers
  - > enables high data throughput
- **On board data processing/compression**
  - > machine learning for data reduction?
  - > reduces computing requirements (time & servers)
  - > reduces bandwidth requirement between detector and backend

## One decade of the LAMBDA 750k



2011



2014



2016



2020

# Your questions

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