

Facility Report Synchrotron SOLEIL

F. Orsini, for the Detectors Group

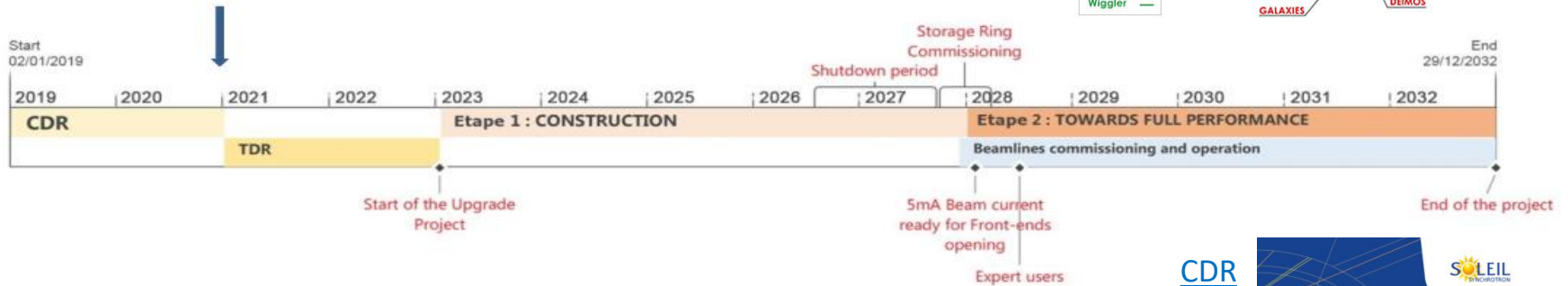
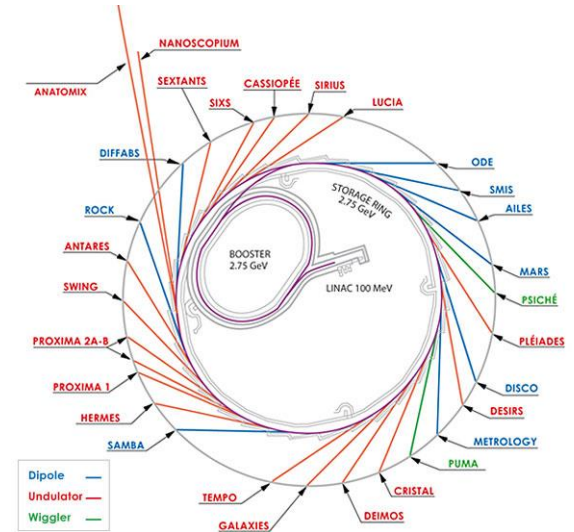


IFDEPS 21
25 March 2021



$E_e=2.75$ GeV / 354 m circumference / 500 mA in multibunch mode

First user operation in 2008
29 beamlines in operation



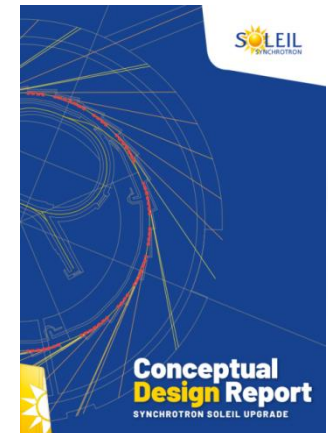
BEAMLINES

- More flux (*not all BL*)
- Smaller source
- More coherence
- Operando methods
- Multi-techniques

DETECTORS

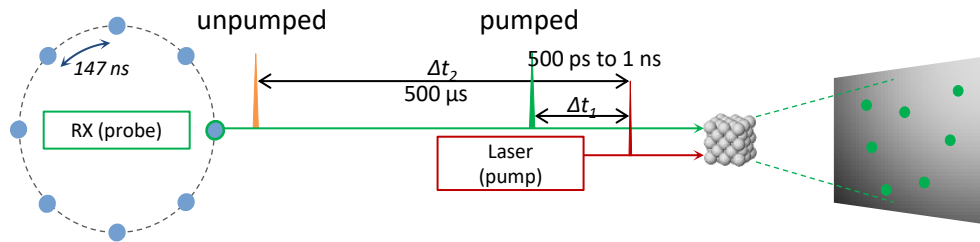
- Spatial resolution
- Detection efficiency
- Signal-to-noise ratio
- Readout speed
- Deadtime
- Data transfer

[CDR](#)



Hybrid pixels based on the UFXC ASIC (ASIC designed by AGH-FEE - Krakow)

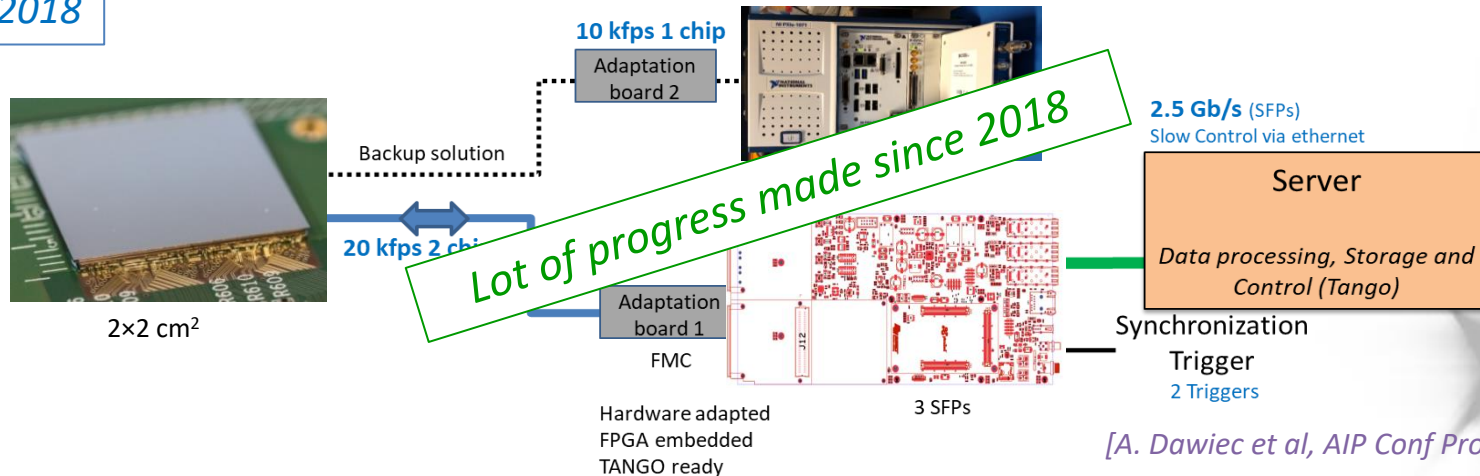
First application: Time resolved studies
Pump and probe-probe experiment



Detector specifications

- Shutterless single bunch separation
 => *gate min. counting time ≈ 100 ns*
- Energy selection
 => *two thresholds*
- 5 kHz laser repetition rate (pump)
 => *20 kfps (1 trig laser = 4 images)*
- Min. working energy 7 keV
 => *min. threshold ≈ 3.5 keV*
- Beamline integration
 => *Tango controlled*

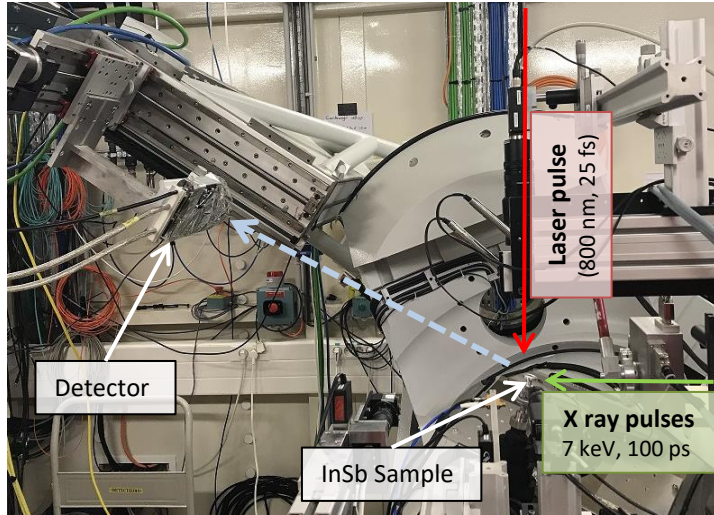
IFDEPS 2018



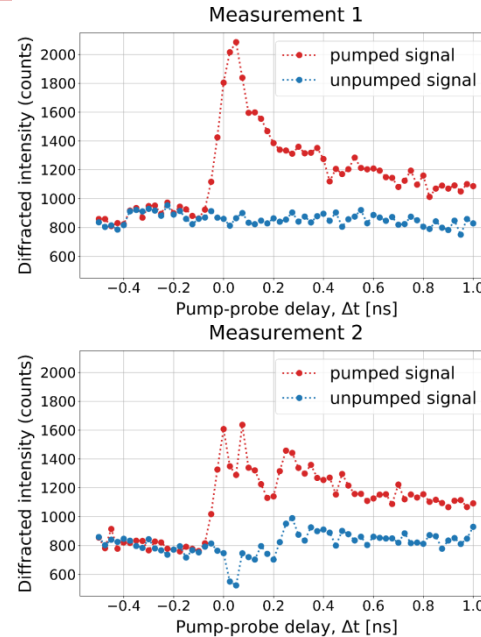
[A. Dawiec et al, AIP Conf Proc 2054 (2019)]

First pump-probe-probe tests on CRISTAL beamline in April 2019

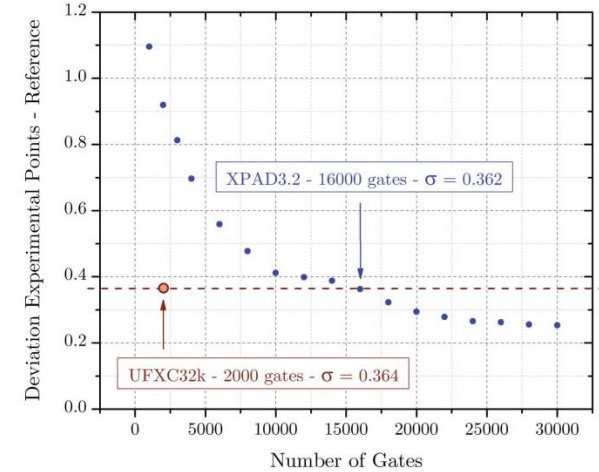
[D. Bachiller et al, JSR (2020), 27]



Photoinduced strain in InSb sample (8-bunch mode 100 mA)



Deviation of experimental data from the 'theoretical' reference: in this example 8 times more gates were necessary for the XPAD detector



Key advantages of the detector

- Possibility to correct drifts of experimental conditions, and/or to follow unexpected evolution of sample (not possible with current detector)
- Less X-ray attenuation needed (factor 10), better statistics (at least 4 times more than current detector)
- (Better spatial resolution)
- ❑ 2_chip detector prototype tested with the 'First User' experiment in November 2020
- ❑ 8_chip demonstrator design started (hybrids and DET_board produced, DAQ (FW) under development)

- ❑ Same chip integrated by RIGAKU (with seamless pixels array) tested at SOLEIL end of 2019 → [Y. Nakaye et al, JSR (2021), 28]

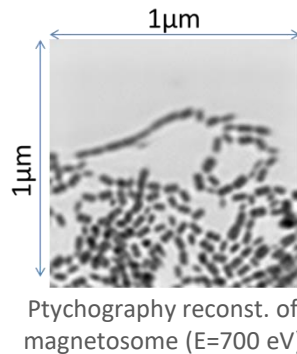
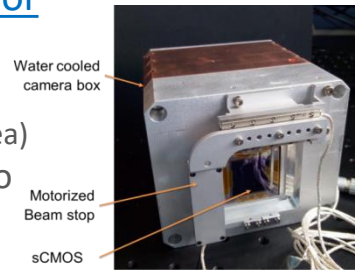
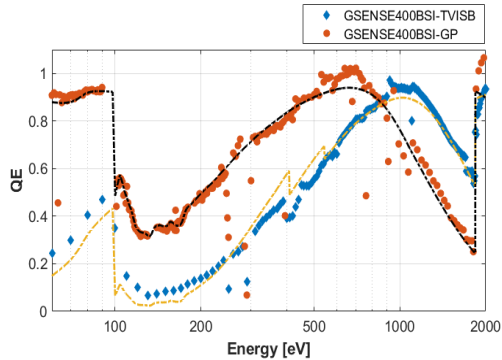
➔ [A. Dawiec – Session 3 – 01 April 2021]

Back Side Illuminated Monolithic Active Pixel Sensor

- Recent situation: lack of very performing 2D detectors in Soft X-rays domain
- Two approaches: a home-made adapted camera based on a performing commercial sCMOS sensor and a fast CMOS monolithic imager developed within a large collaboration of light sources

GSENSE(400BSI) sCMOS sensor

- $E_{\text{range}} = \sim 100 \text{ eV up to } 2 \text{ keV}$
- 4 MPix ($\sim 2.2 \times 2.2 \text{ cm}^2$ sensitive area)
- Readout speed 24 Hz (HDR) up to 48 Hz (LG or HG)

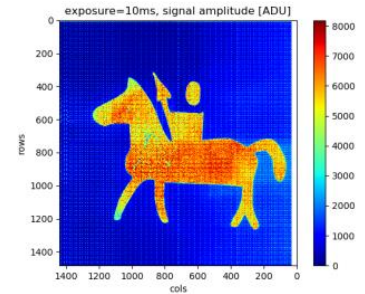
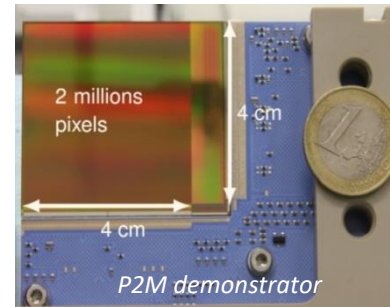


- 1 adapted camera in production in 1 beamline (end of 2020), another beamline will be equipped in 2021
- Concept transferred to AXIS Photonics company

[K. Desjardins et al, JSR (2020), 27]

PERCIVAL: P2M sensor

- $E_{\text{range}} = \sim 100 \text{ eV up to } 2 \text{ keV}$
- 2 MPix ($\sim 4 \times 4 \text{ cm}^2$ sensitive area)
- Auto-adaptive gain
- Readout speed 82 Hz (design limit: 300 Hz)



- SOLEIL participated in the data analysis framework
 - BSI sensor is operational and under tests at DESY
- [A. Marras et al, JSR (2021), 28]

➔ [C. Wunderer – Session 7 – 08 April 2021]

Multi-Element Germanium detector

- ❑ **Current situation:** slow evolution of very performing germanium detectors in the past 10 years
- ❑ SOLEIL joint DIAMOND's R&D effort on multi-element Ge spectroscopy grade detector systems for XAS applications

Requirements for the detector + electronics

- Energy range: 5-100 keV
- **Highest counting rate** with moderate dead time
- Energy resolution ex: < 200 eV @ 5.9 keV @2Mcps
- Peak to Background ratio > 500
- No degradation of performances in time
- Robustness and reliability of all channels



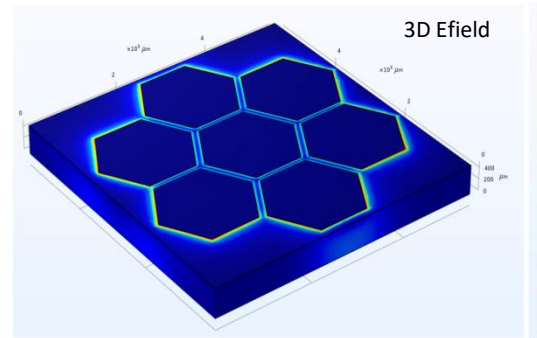
First prototype with 19 pixels is under realization

- Simulations: pixels configuration comparison is in progress
- New Ge sensor realized (will be delivered soon at DIAMOND)
- New carrier board under tests

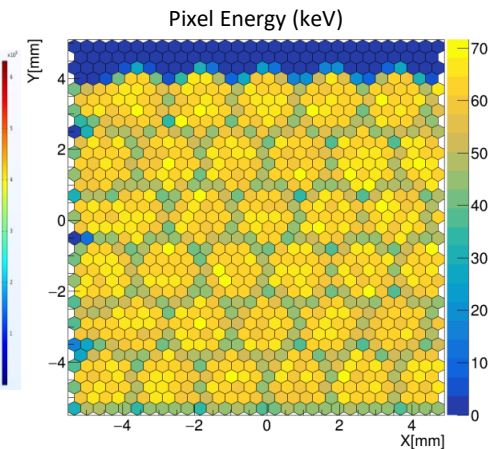


[N. Tartoni – Facility Report – 25 March 2021]

Detector with hexagonal pixels
(1.8 mm side)



Detector response
with E=70 keV (no collimator)



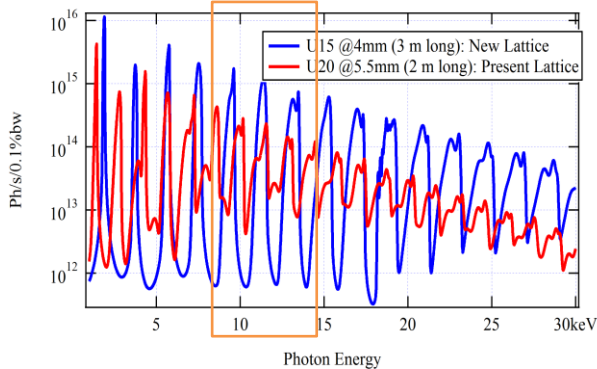
'High throughput X-ray Spectroscopy Detector System' = EU Project LEAPS-INNOV (WP2)

Photon Counting Detector – Hybrid pixels

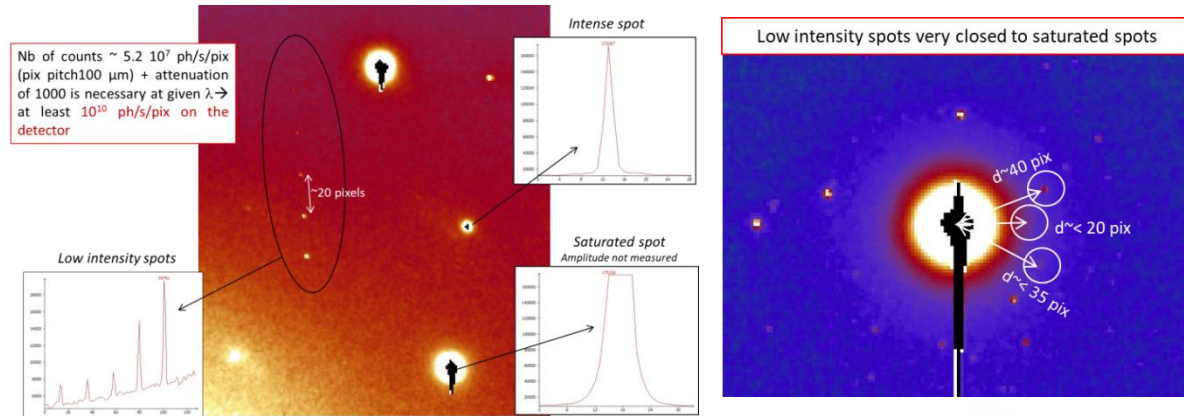
Health
Advanced Materials
Pink beam

- ❑ **Objective:** perform ‘Pseudo’ Laue diffraction with multi pink beam
 - A factor of over 1000 in acquisition speed maybe expected, compared to current performances
 - Capability of simultaneous measurements of continuous photon fluxes at different energies

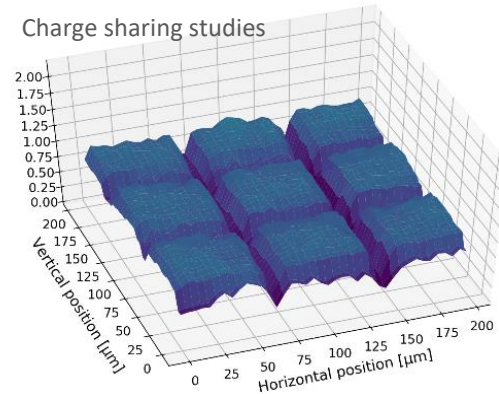
Example of photon flux expected at the undulator output



Example of diffraction spots received by the detector (CRISTAL, metallo-organic sample)

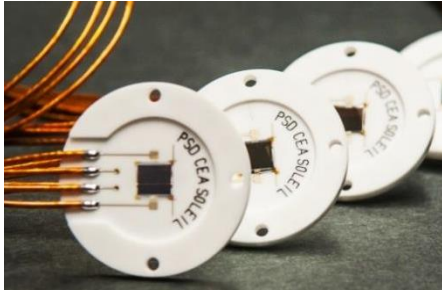


- ❑ Few challenges for the ASIC: r/o speed, charge sharing, E_{resol}
- ❑ Specifications in discussion with AGH-FEE for feasibility
- ❑ Prototyping phase should start this year



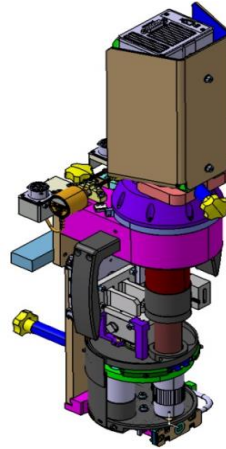
XBPM

(CVD Diamond XBPM, etc)



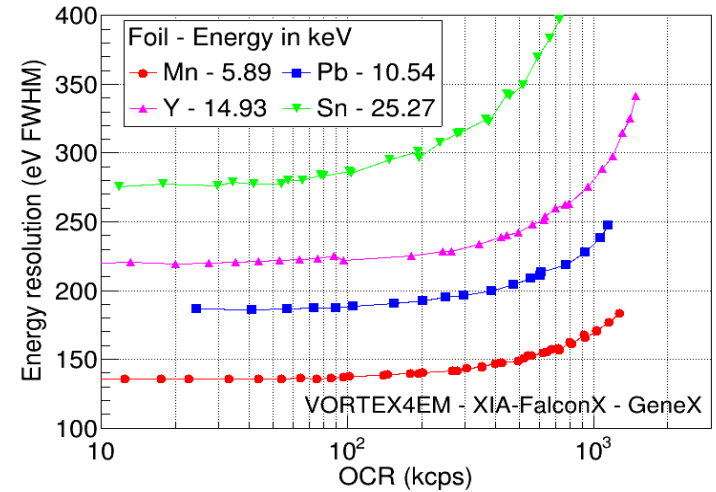
X-ray camera systems

(design, assembly, tests)

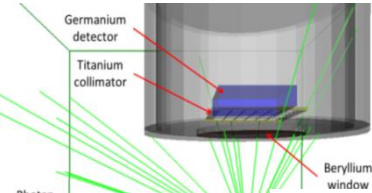


Digital Electronic characterization

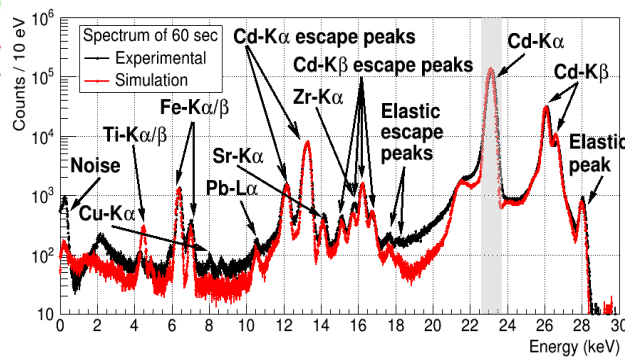
(FALCONX, XSPRESS3(4), DANTE)



Detectors Simulations

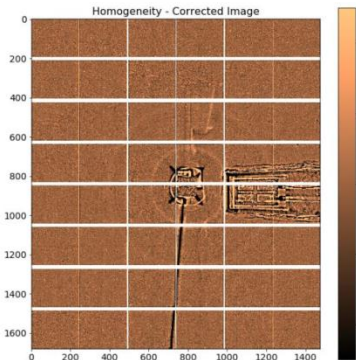
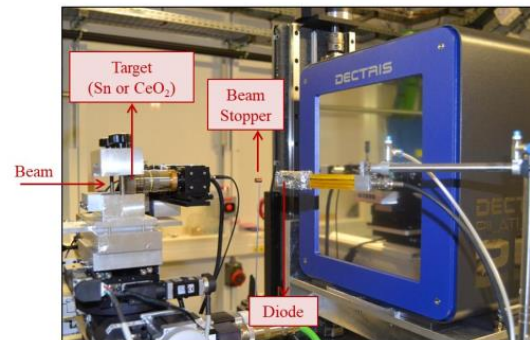


[F.J. Iguaz – Session 6 – 01 April 2021]



Commercial detectors acceptance tests

Ex: PILATUS 2M CdTe



Thank you for your attention

Detectors Group

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(Non permanent) C. Bacchi, EH. Ait Mansour, E. Sacchetti, T. Saleem*