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for the PSI Photon Science Department Detector Group

Overview of Jungfrau improvements in the short and ~~long~~ term: a EU-XFEL perspective. medium

Future Detectors for the European XFEL - Sept. 2023

Current PSI JUNGFRAU development plan

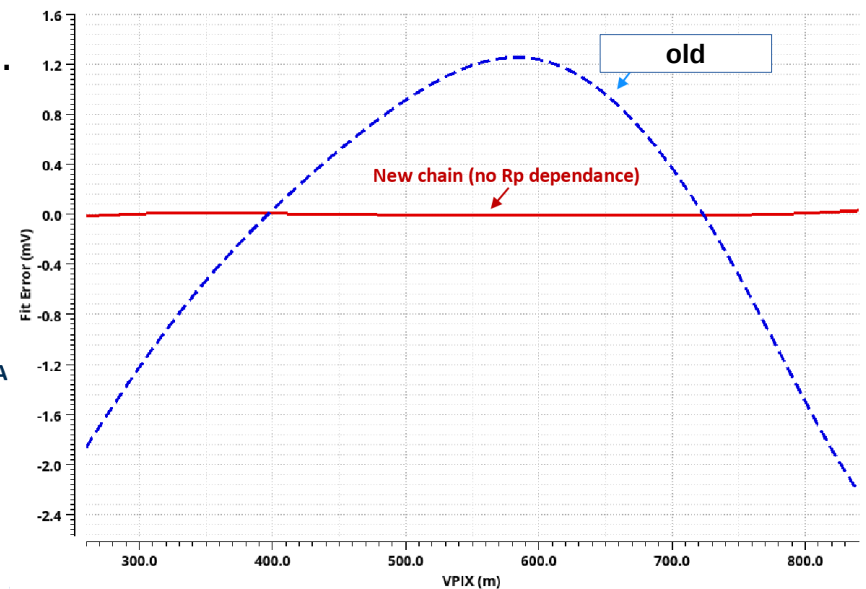
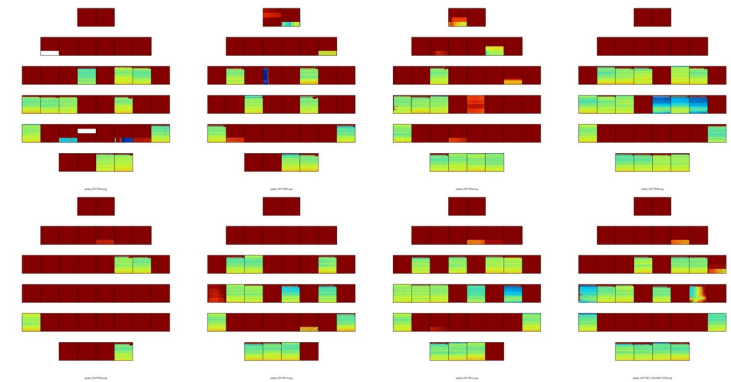
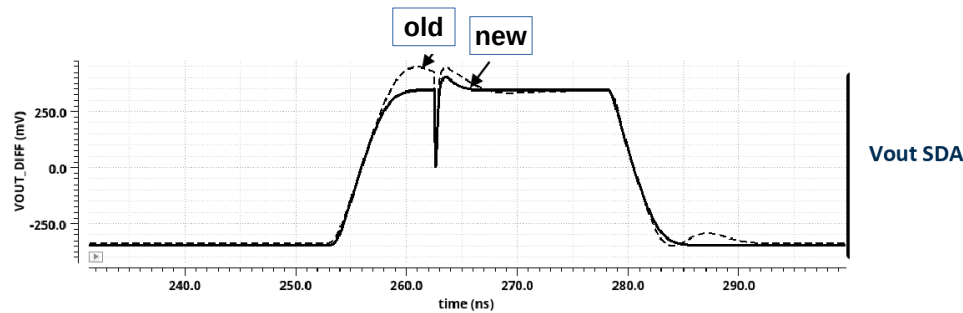
- JF 1.2 – improved linearity, uniformity and calibration
- JF 2.0 – 10kHz frame rate, on chip ADC.

a JUNGFRAU dedicated to EU-XFEL ?

- storage cell (SC) optimization
- FE designed for 1MHz speed
- increase SC number.
- 2x2 binning

JF 1.2 readout ASIC

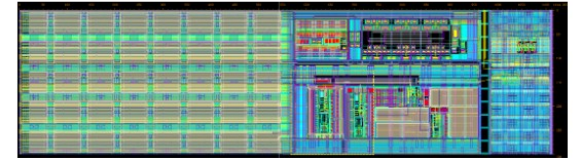
- main motivation: terrible yield for JF1.1
- occasion to improve the analog readout chain
 - linearity $\sim 1\% \rightarrow < 0.05\%$
 - speed – phase margin
- Tape-out Oct '23
- Drop in replacement for JF10-JF11.



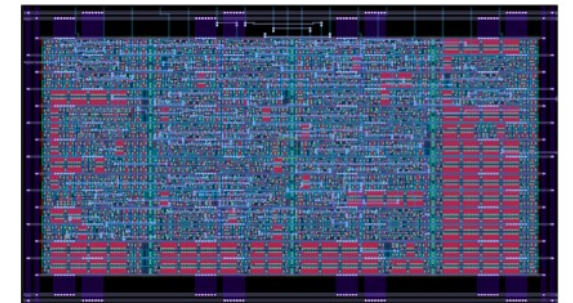
JF 2.0 towards higher frame rate

- 10kHz frame rate target
- On chip ADCs
 - preliminary specs:
 - 12b 10Ms/s
 - every 8 columns
- High speed serializers and transceivers for off chip communication
 - 3.125 Gb/s
 - 10/8b encoding
- Requires complete back end and DAQ redesign – synergies with Matterhorn.
- On the FE side, we are evaluating:
 - lower noise at long exposure times
 - higher DR for FELs (4x higher)

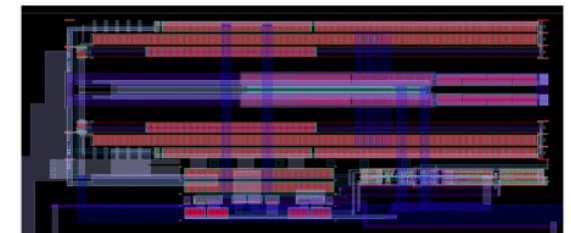
PLL



Serializer



CML driver



JF for EU-XFEL? a modest proposal

110nm technology and constrained manpower:

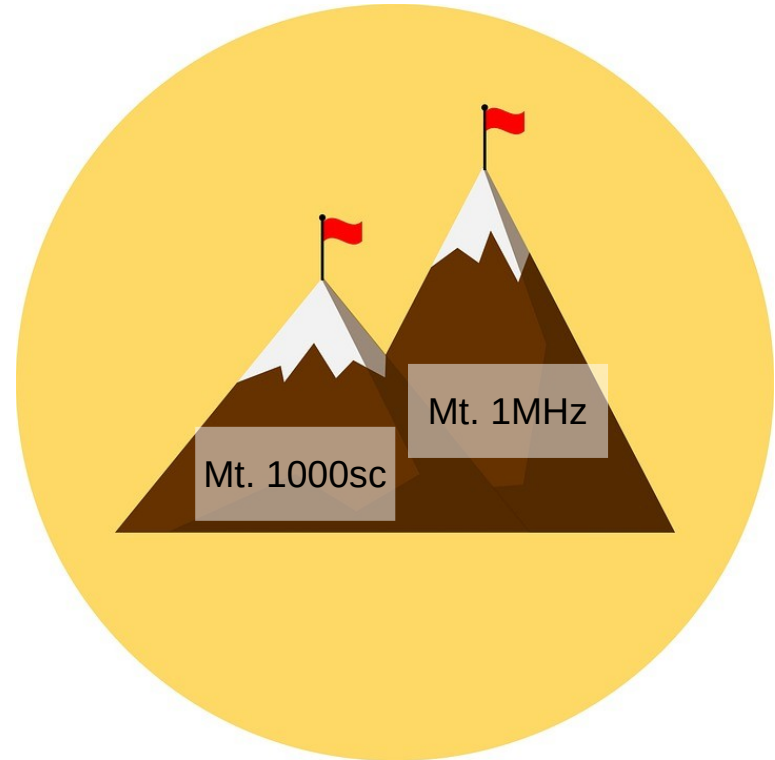
- no ambition to climb the 1MHz CW /1000 cells mountains.

- shift the focus to provide a dependable, 32image per bunch, 75um pitch, 1MHz burst rate, multiMp detector.

On our standard 500k pixel sensor module, 1MHz means ~1TB/s.

A staggering 256 5Gbps links per ASIC!

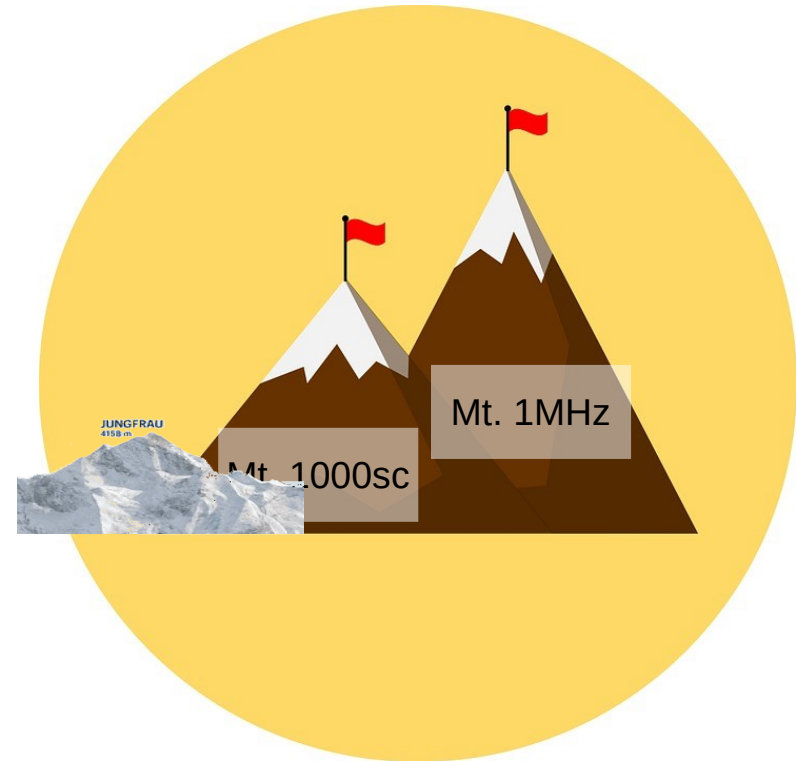
- Soon
- “cheap”



JF for EU-XFEL? a modest proposal

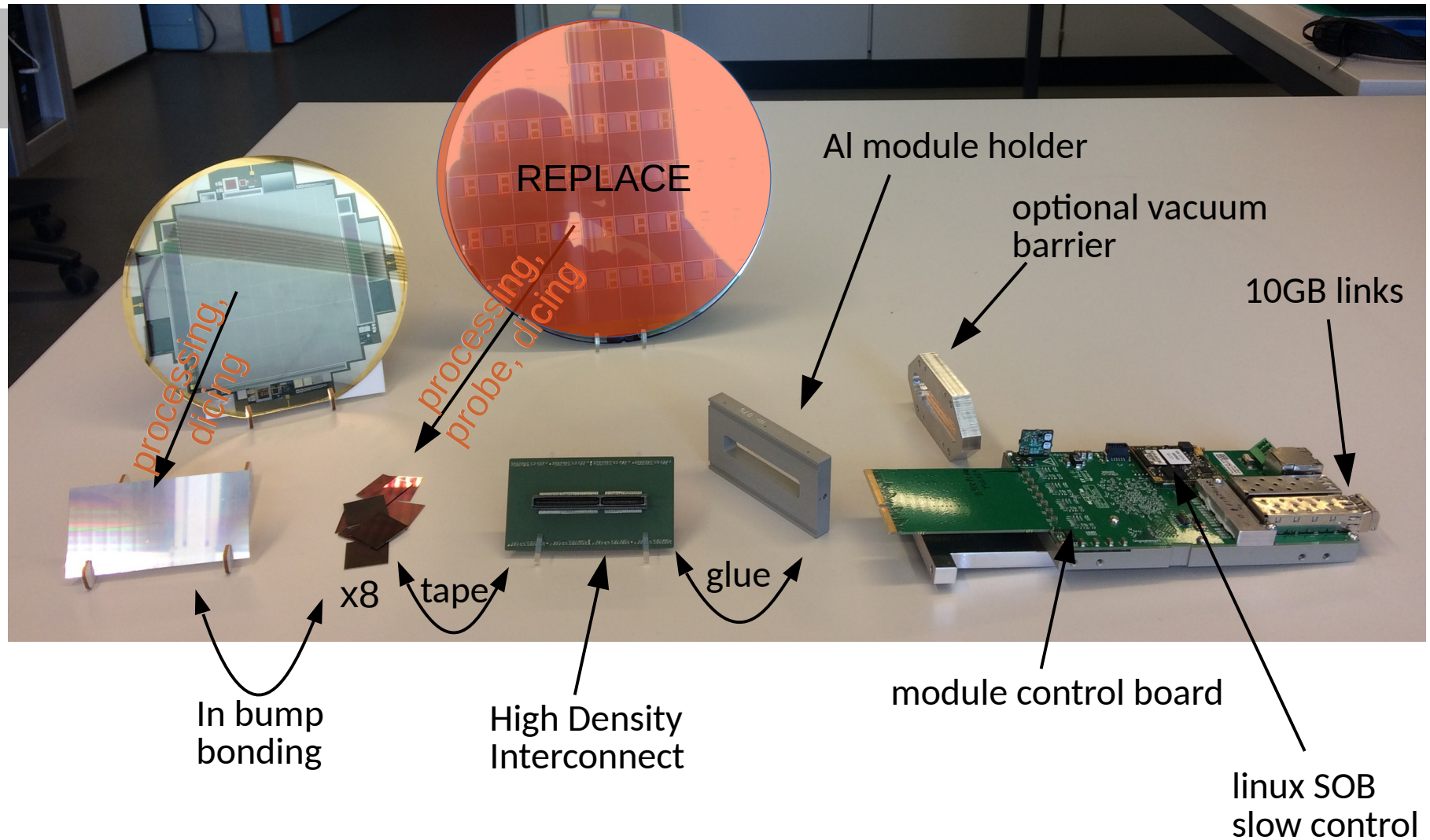
110nm technology and constrained manpower:

- no ambition to climb the 1MHz CW /1000 cells mountains.
 - shift the focus to provide a dependable, 32image per bunch, 75um pitch, 1MHz burst rate, multiMp detector.
 - can be delivered on a short timeline!
- Not exciting, but:
 - Useful
 - Soon
 - “cheap”



Drop in replacement

Sensor, HDI, readout, mechanics, DAQ all stay the same

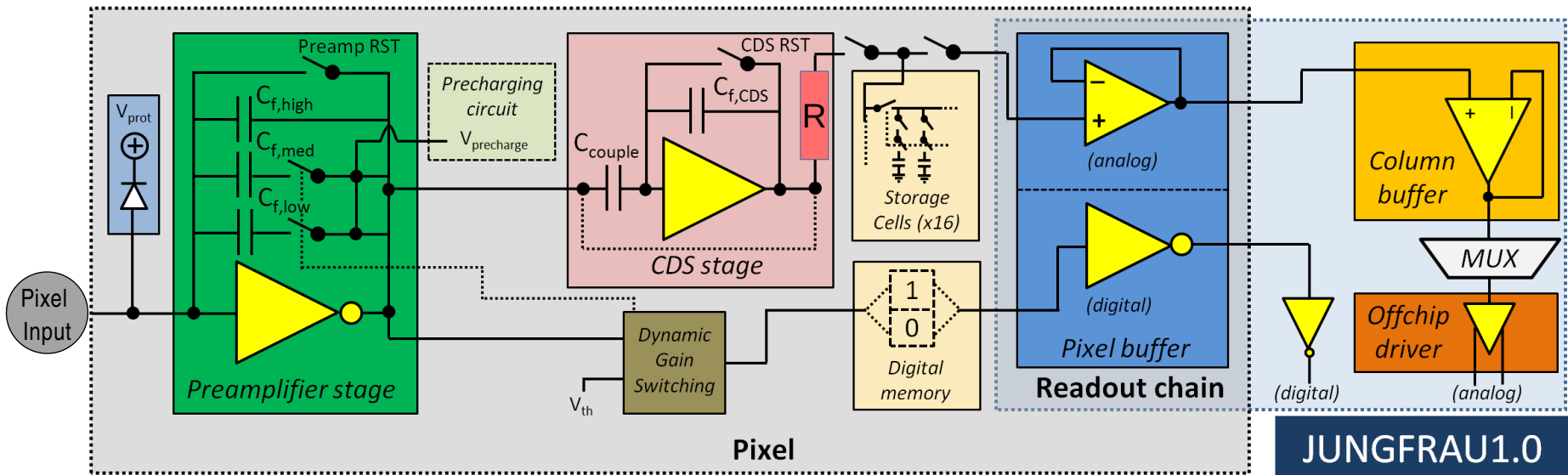


1MHz operation

- Burst speed today limited by
 - SC bandwidth, due to filtering resistor,
 - CDS reset after PRE reset

resistor removal, cap reduced

CDS stage pipeline OR complete CDS bypass (noise in G0 will increase by $\sim 2.5x$) in fast-burst mode

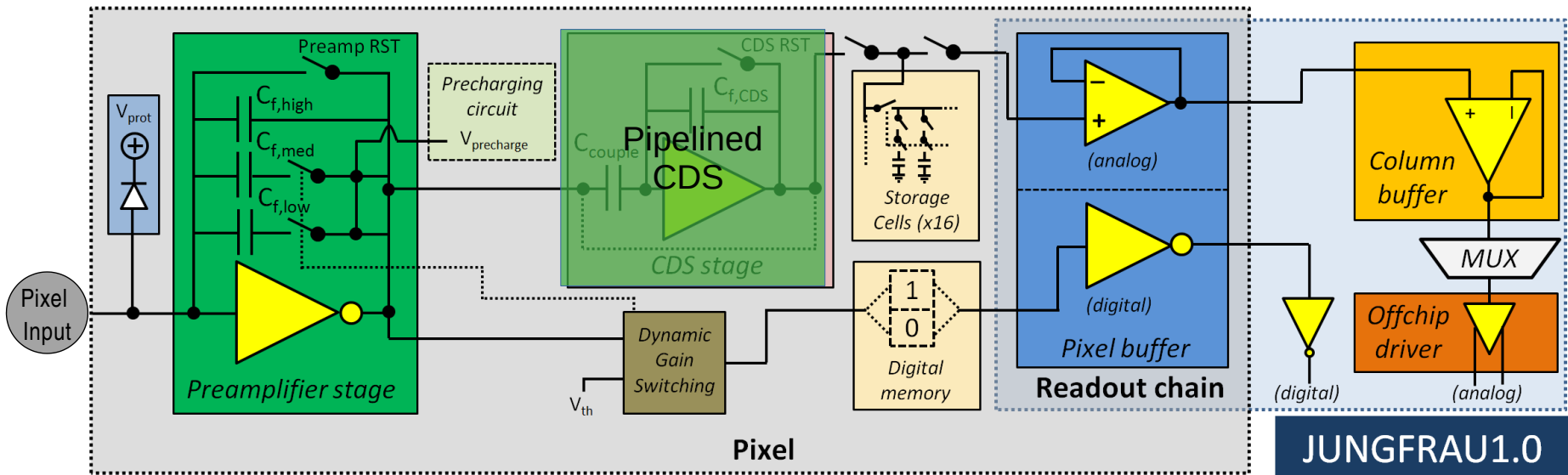


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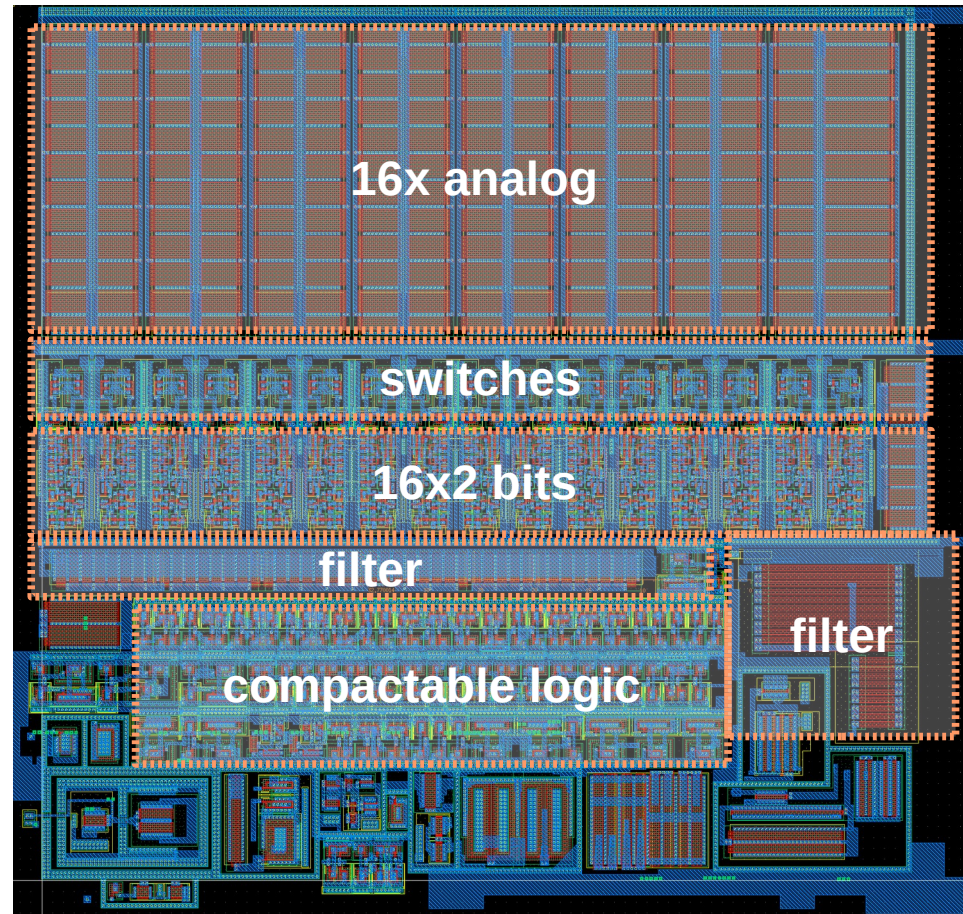
resistor removal, cap reduced

CDS stage pipeline OR complete CDS bypass (noise in G0 will increase by $\sim 2.5x$) in fast-burst mode



Number of storage cells.

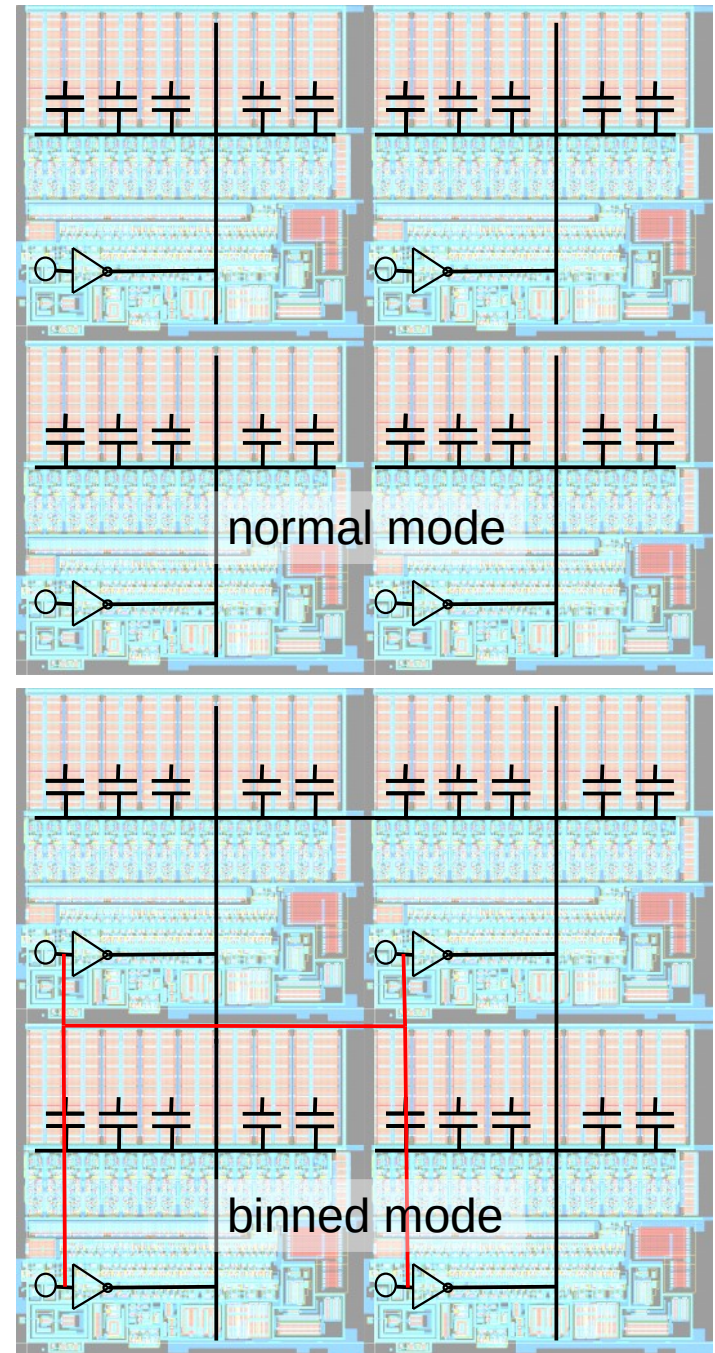
- current JF: $15 \times 500 \text{fF} + 800 \text{fF}$
- reduce to 400fF , improve layout
- more compact switches
- logic in linear vs enclosed
- Filtering (decoupling) capacitors removed
- fitting 32 caps does not look too difficult.
 - Still 60% of AGIPD SC area density which was aggressive.



Binning

- pixels are part of a 2x2 pixel cluster.
- when configured in binning mode, the SC busses are connected together to the same pixel output
- amplifiers inputs also connected
- only one comparator/digital block enabled
- readout unaffected (bus split)

normal	binned
pitch 75 μ m	pitch 150 μ m
noise 0.3keV	noise 1.5keV (est.)
DR 10000 γ	DR 40000 γ
SC# 32	SC# 128



The Photon Science (PSD) Detector Group



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