

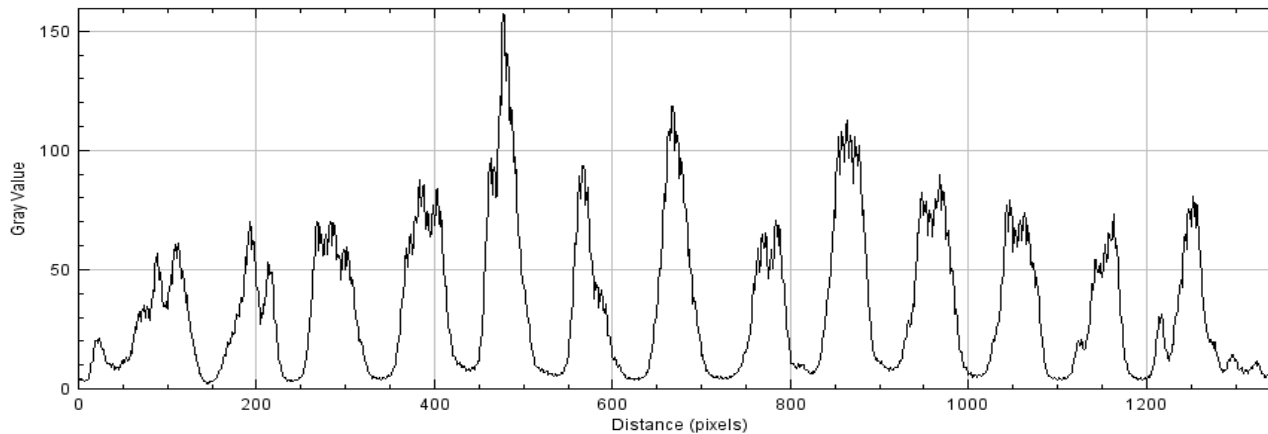
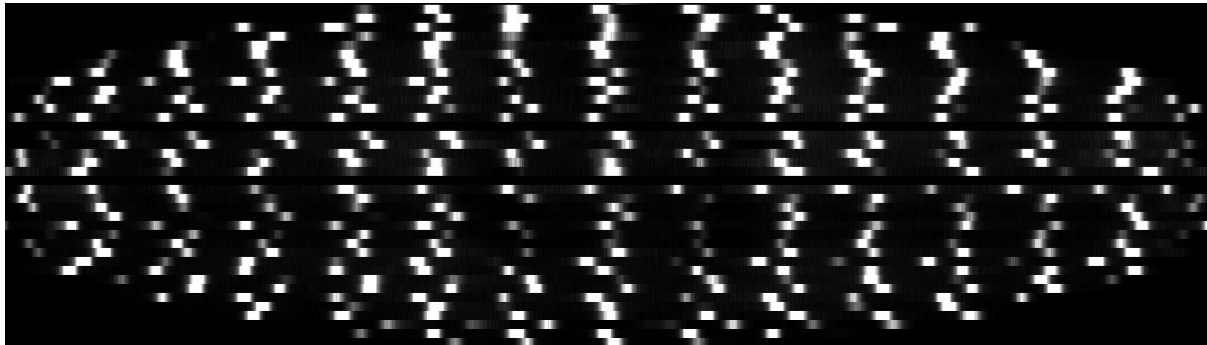
Alignment of the hRIXS Detector

Images alignment work first done with round test MCPs using UV-light (mercury lamp) through a mask with horizontal slits 3 mm in front of the MCP

Slit width: 200 micrometer

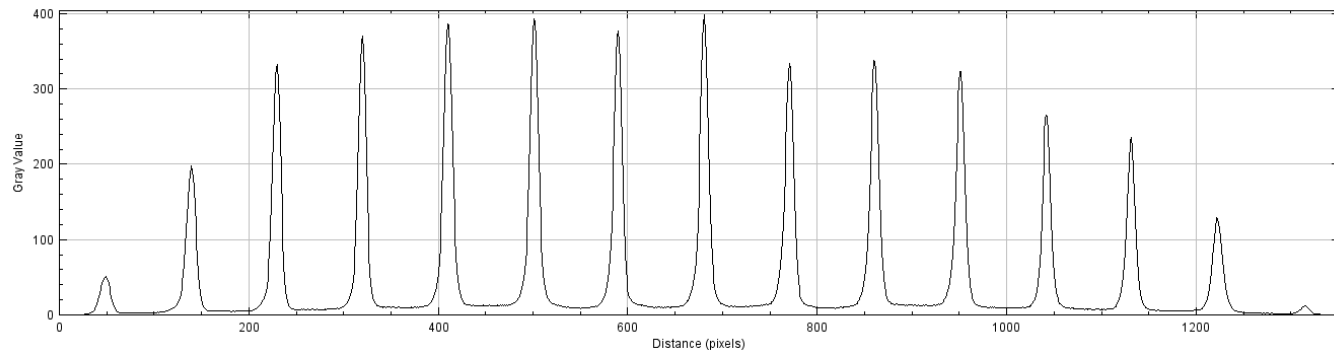
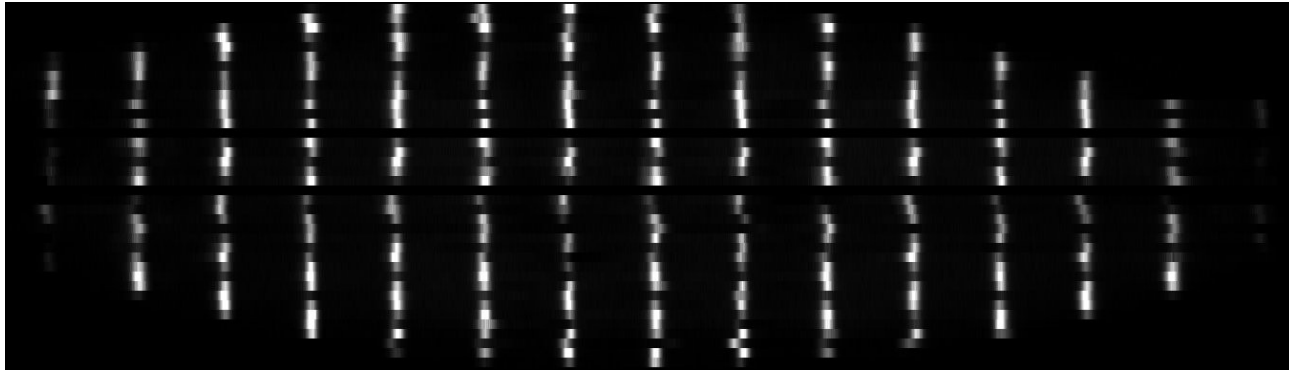
Slit distance (in x): 3 millimeter

raw image, not corrected:



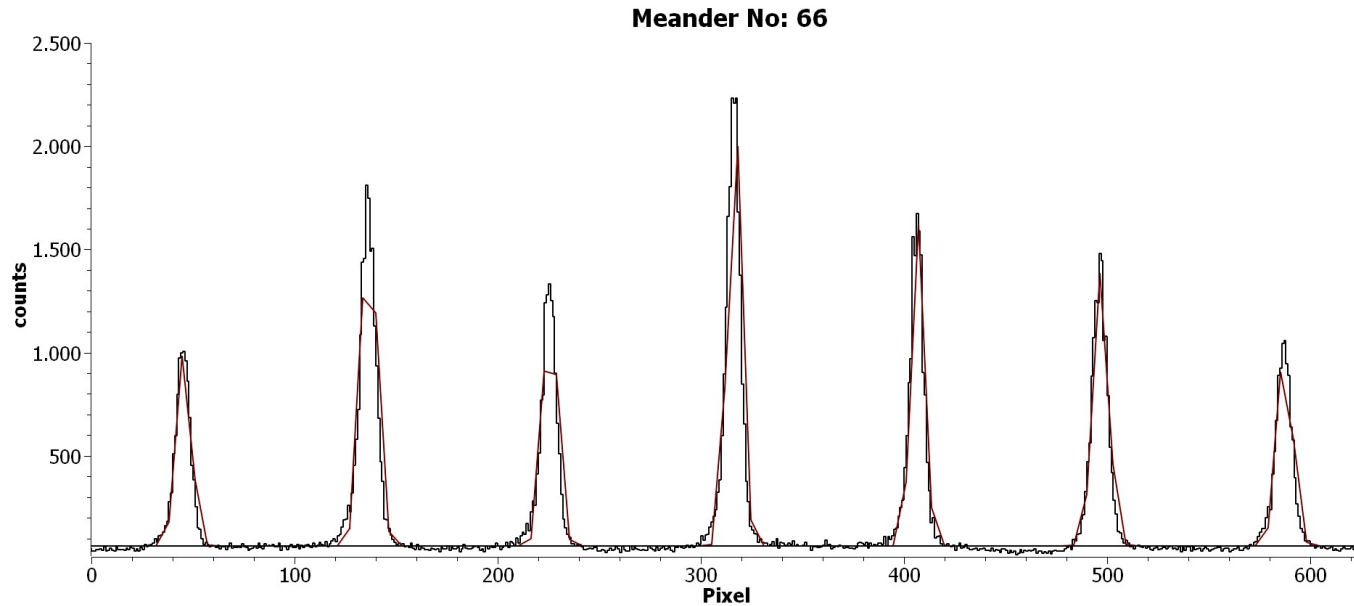
Alignment of the hRIXS Detector

after software assisted correction, requires a little human correction still



Alignment of the hRIXS Detector

Measurements of the 200 μ m slit imaging in an example line on different detector positions:

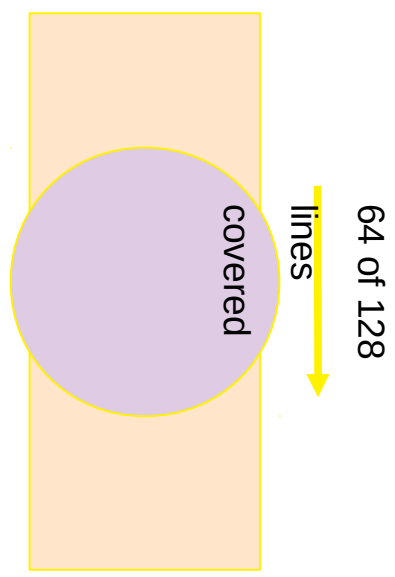
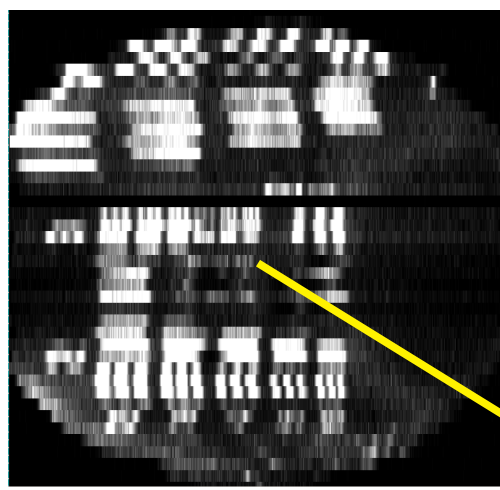


Peak No:	FWHM [Pixel]	FWHM [micrometer]	20%-80% [micrometer] rising // falling
1	7,19	215,7	150 // 120
2	7,70	231	150 // 120
3	7,09	212,7	120 // 120
4	6,66	199,8	120 // 120
5	6,58	197,4	120 // 90
6	7,52	225,6	120 // 90
7	7,65	229,5	150 // 120

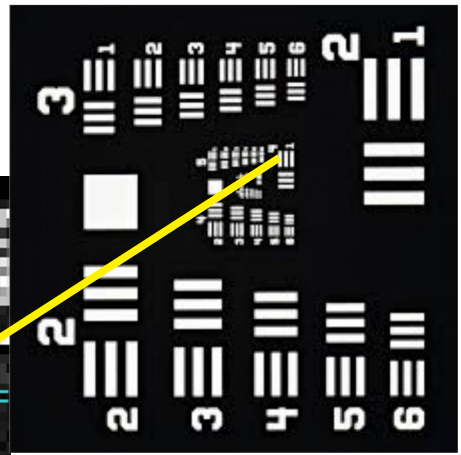
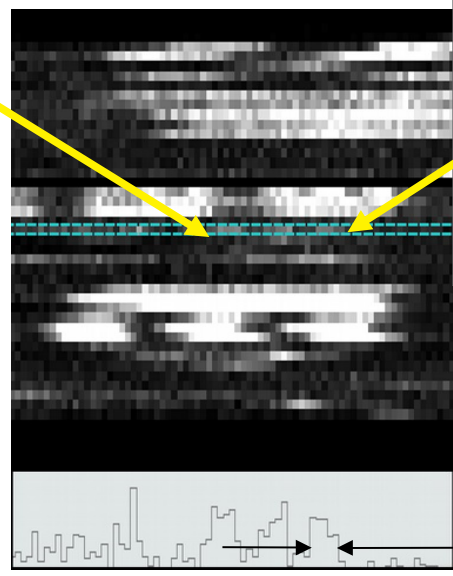
Improvement of Spatial Resolution Multiline DLDs

Test conditions:

- a test MCP set round 45 mm active diameter covers the middle of the 142 mm x 44 mm rectangular area
- 64 lines vertical (image stretched in vertical direction)
- USAF1951 mask projected from outside vacuum with magnification 8.6, image settings for 56 μm pixels
- multiple edges rise in 1 – 2 pixels that is around or below 100 μm !



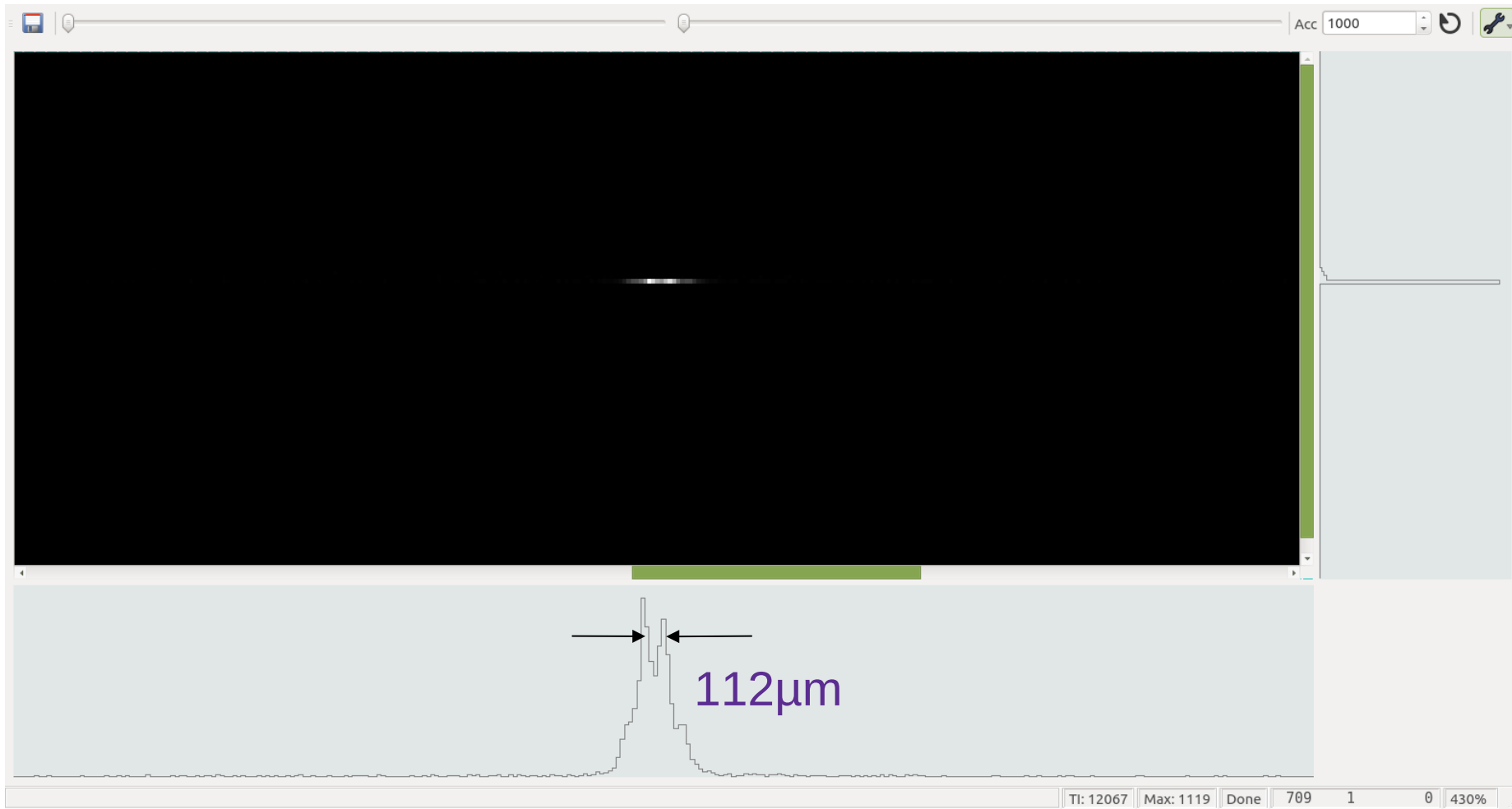
group 4
element 1



magnified projection 8.6x,
that is for
group 4 element 1
270 μm width per line
56 μm per pixel

Measurements and Results

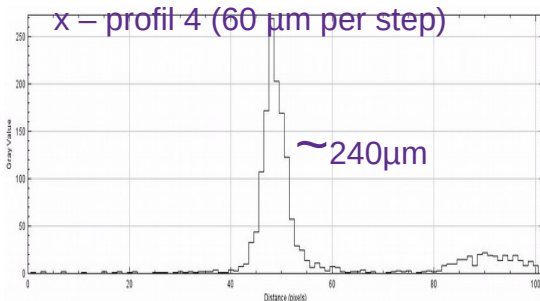
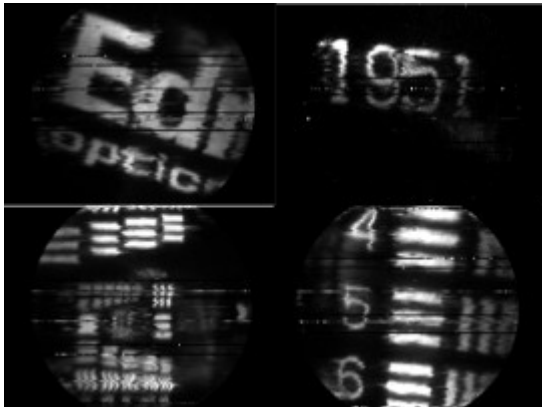
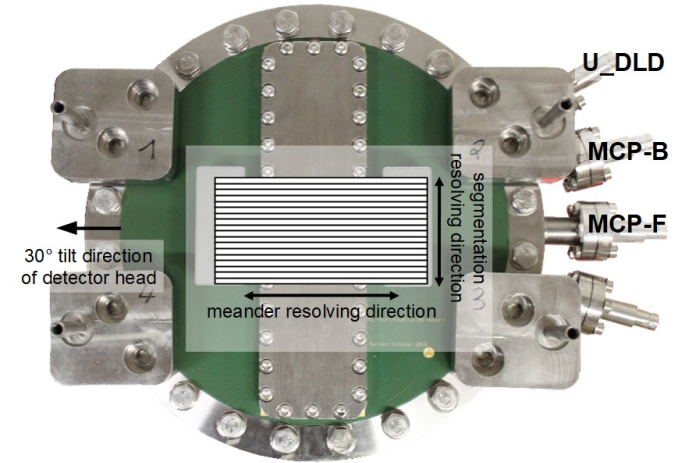
Test with diffraction of a laser spot through a pin hole



28 µm per pixel

DLD imaging at massive multihit capability:

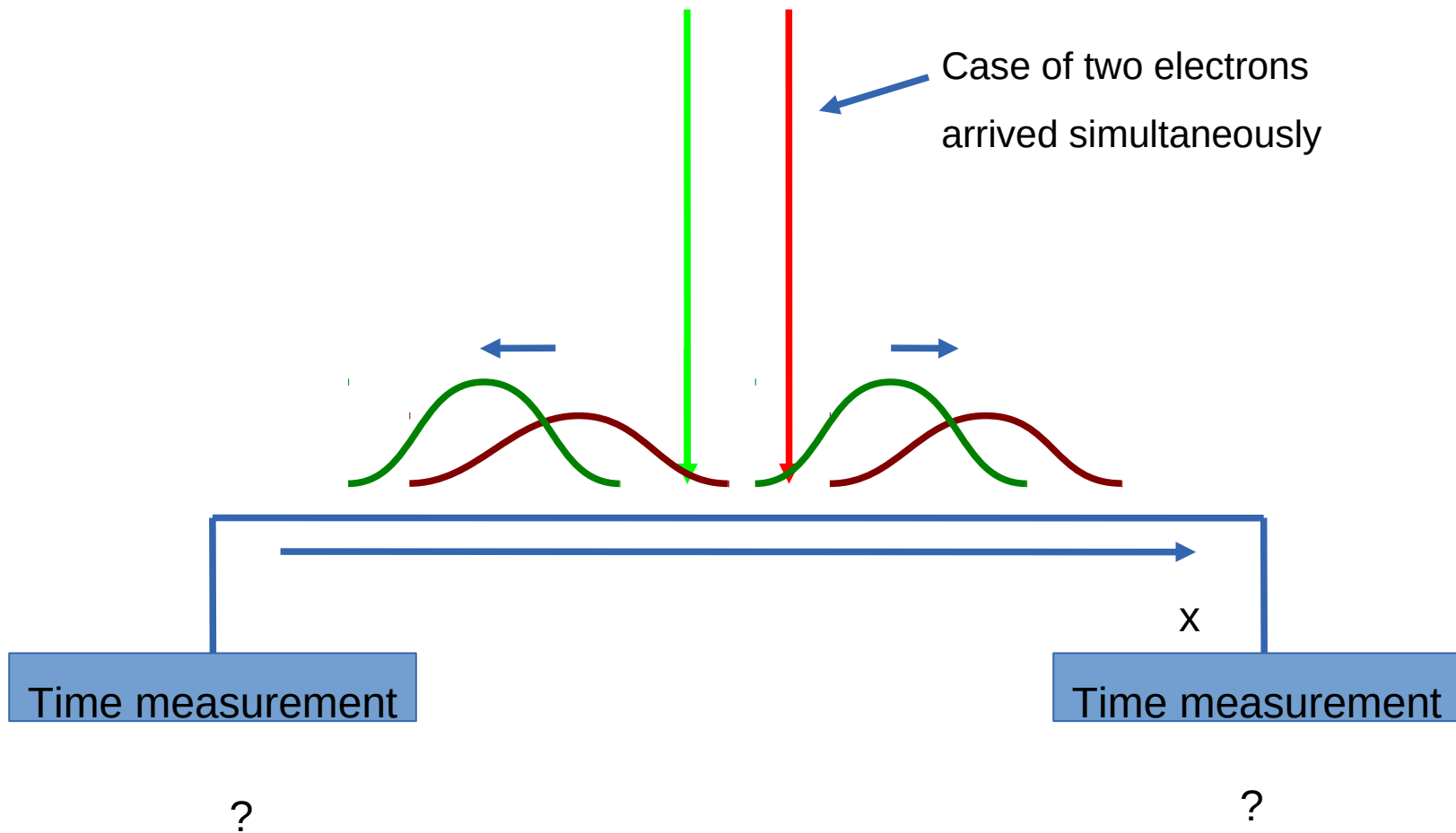
- up to 256 completely independent line readouts
- several 10 multi hits possible
- < 300 ps time resolution
- < 250µm spatial resolution
- > 10 Million counts per second
- 1Gbit Ethernet data interface
- 40 mm or 60 mm active area length



Products (preliminary):

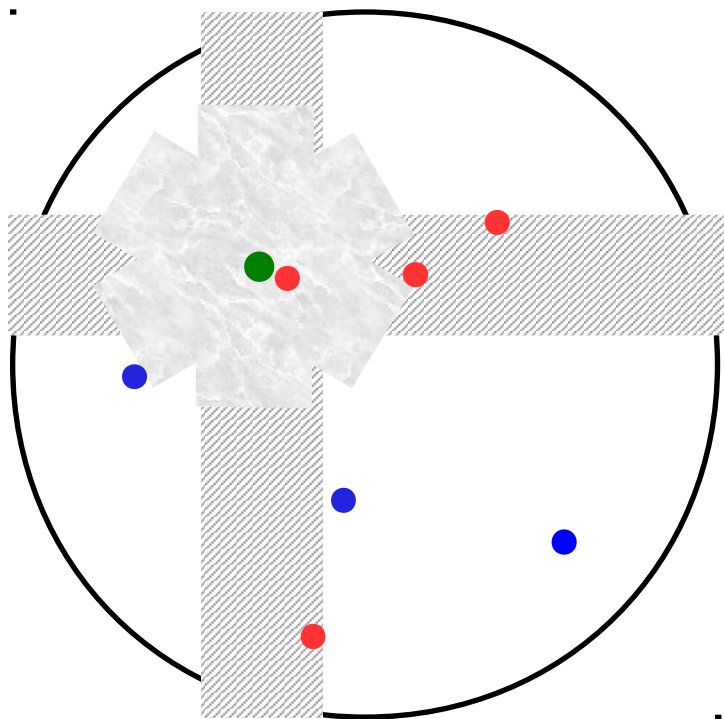
- DLD4040-64 (64 lines)
- DLD4040-128 (128 lines)
- DLD6060-256 (256 lines)

Double Hit Problem of Delay Line Anodes

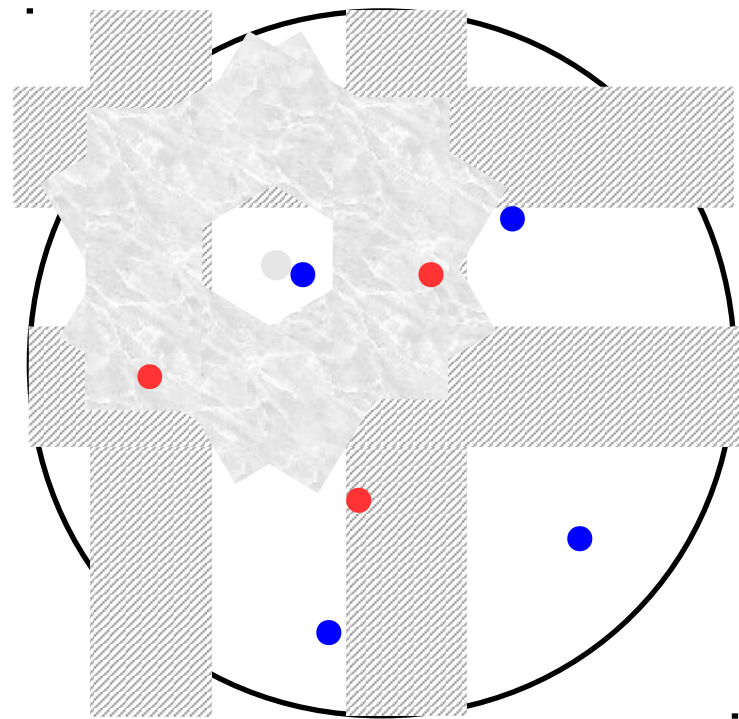


Double Hit Problem of Delay Line Anodes

The moment of the hit



A few nanoseconds later



○ active DLD area (not segmented)

▨ dead area for double hit recognition in time (ring is hexanode dead area **after!* data analysis)*

● single hit

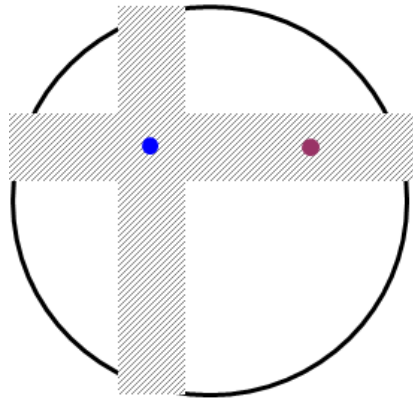
● double hit detectable

● double hit not detectable

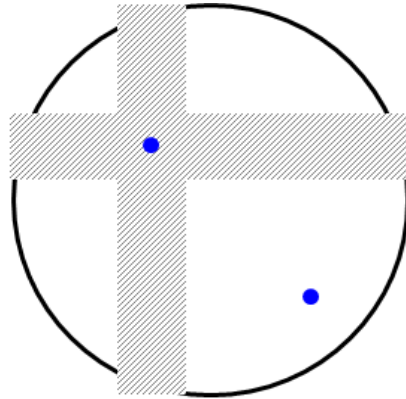
The way towards more than double hit recognition:

Separated multi-anodes with separated readouts for DLD systems

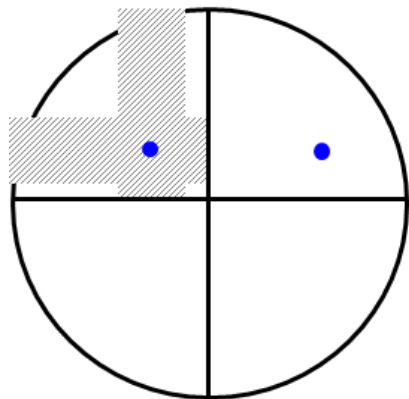
(as described in patent DE10335718 B4, granted in 2007)



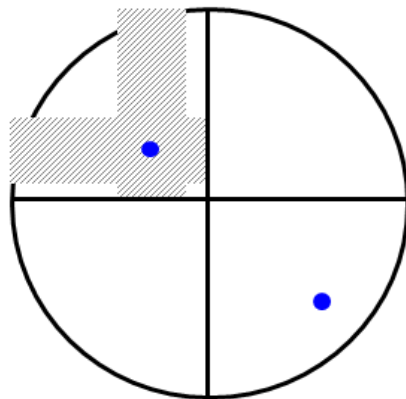
not detectable



detectable



detectable



detectable

**The first success of the concept:
Not only double hits, but already
a few multi-hits per micro-bunch!**

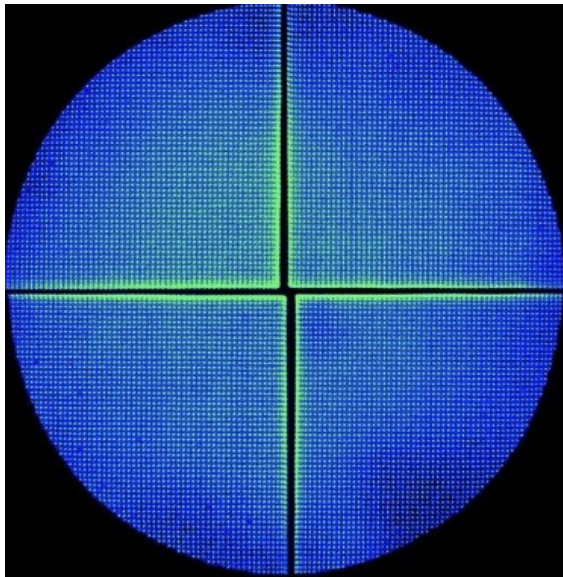
Not bad so far, but:

Poisson statistics always rules!

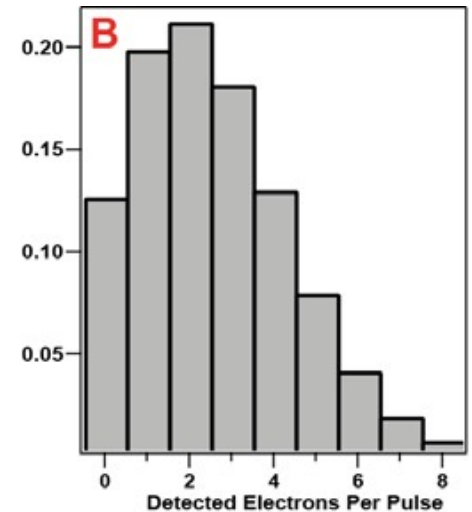
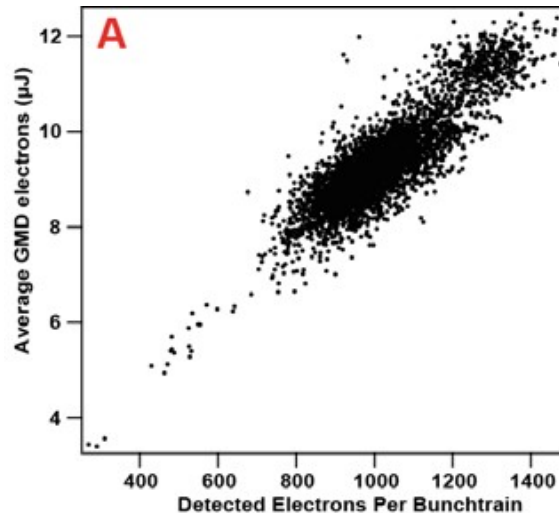
**Thus, we will need MORE
segments!**

History of Multianode DLDs

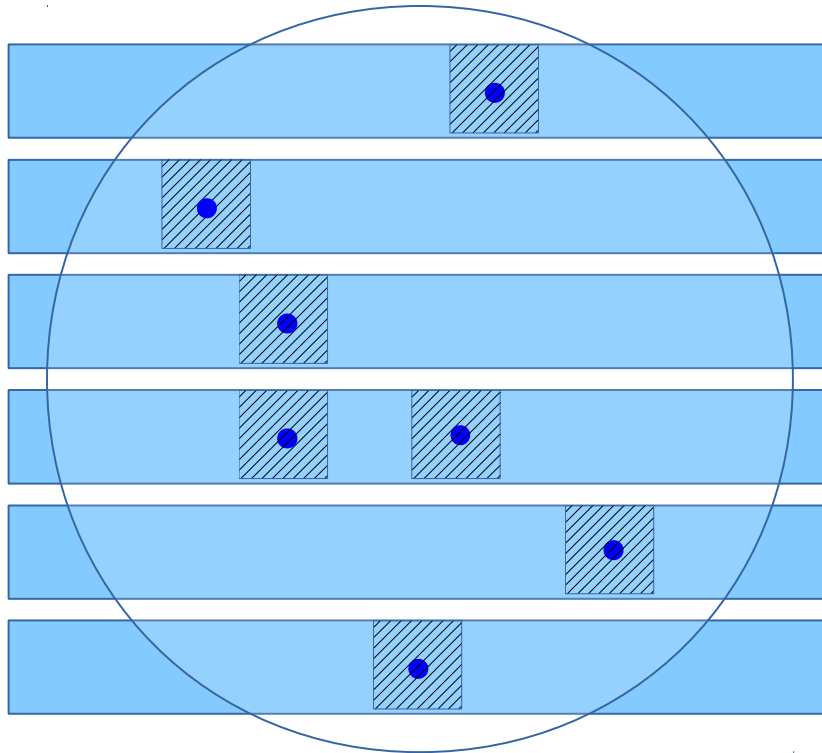
- 2003** patent application multianodes for Delay Line Detectors
granted 2007 (DE10335718 B4)
- 2003 – 2008** hybrid 9-fold anodes for spectroscopy
- 2006** 4q DLD introduced
- 2011** 9x16 delay line anodes for high frequency short pulse operation
- Since 2013** 128/256 Multiline DLD development
- 2017** 8 segment DLD



“Single shot photoemission from GaAs at FLASH.”
M Dell'Angela et al.



1D DLD anode splitting / segmenting



With the splitting, the DLD anodes are not “single pixel” detector anodes anymore

Has some advantages:

Dead time of the separate segments is much smaller!

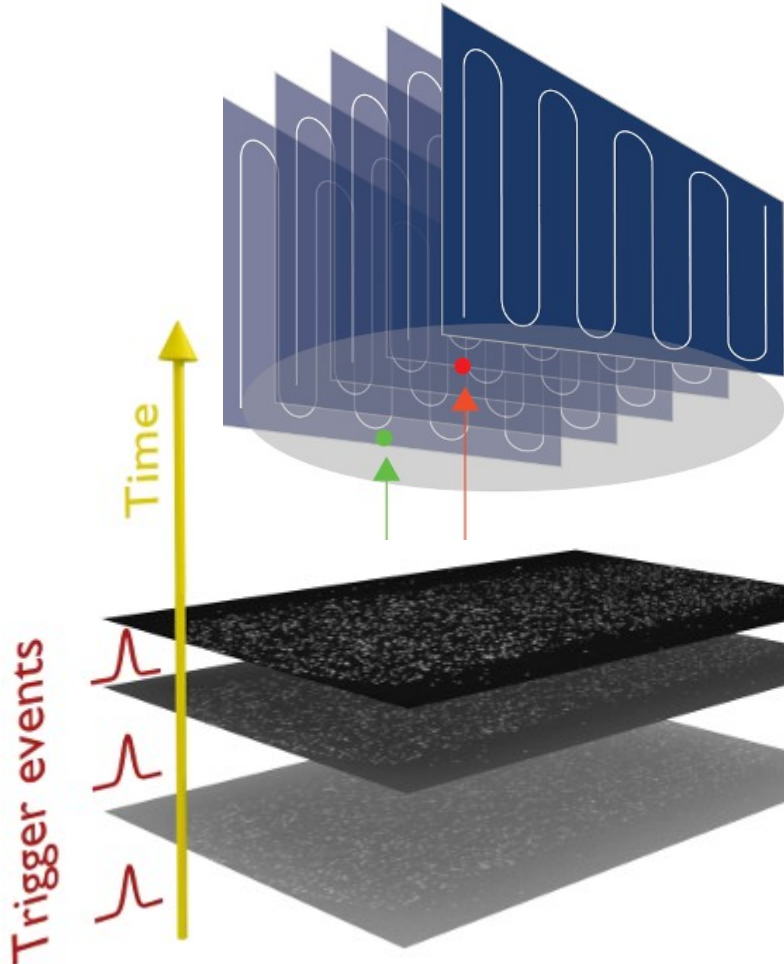
Many different segment arrangements possible.

And:

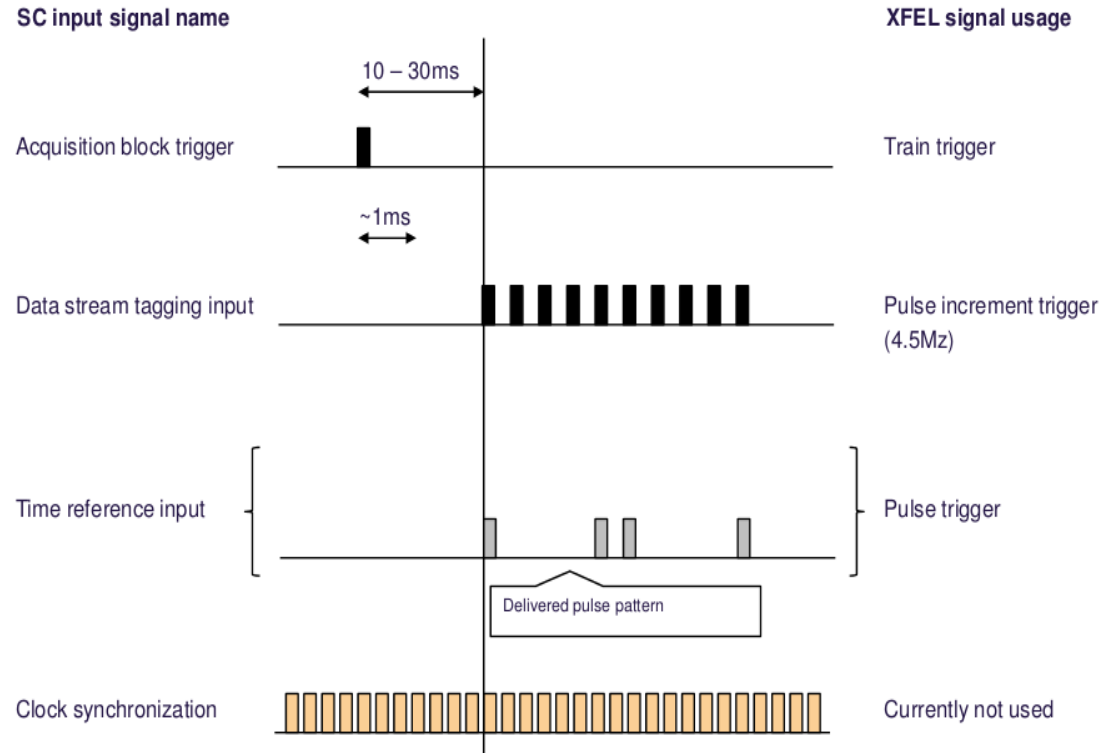
Segments are independent, no pulse interceptions and no redundancy problems at all!

DLD readout as event stream camera readout

Deadtime of each delay line strip is about 20 ns. Double-hits of strips can be registered when their distance is > 6 ns. Thus, a non-interrupted subsequent hit readout with 5 coordinates is realized (x, y, tof, pulse-No., train-No.)



XFEL Triggers



DLD readout is an event stream camera readout

Deadtime of each delay line strip is about 20 ns. Double-hits of strips can be registered when their distance is > 6 ns. Thus, a non-interrupted subsequent hit readout with 5 coordinates is realized (x, y, tof, pulse-No., train-No.)

