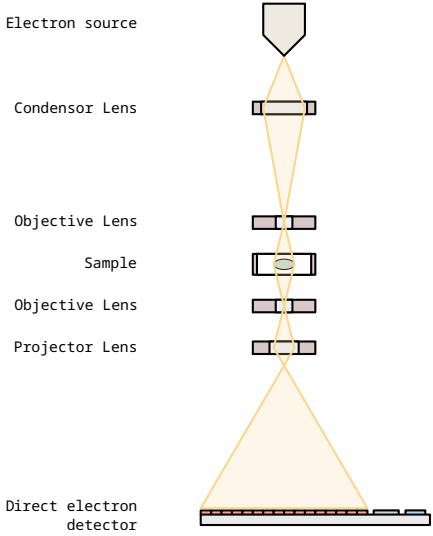
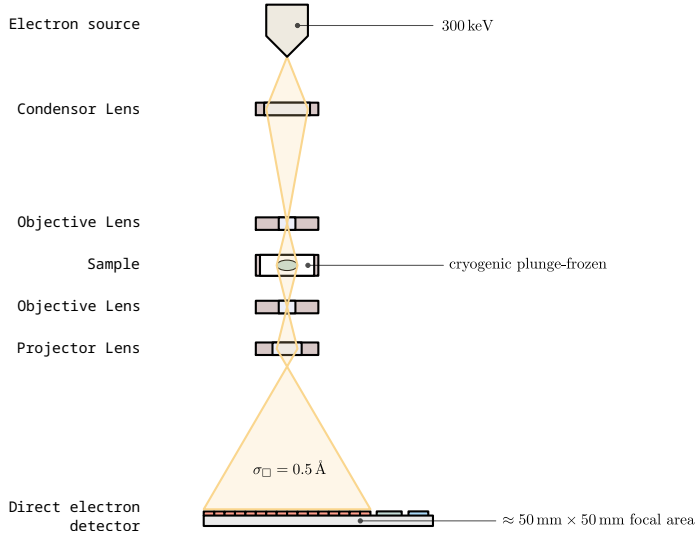
Data converters for high frame rate imaging detectors

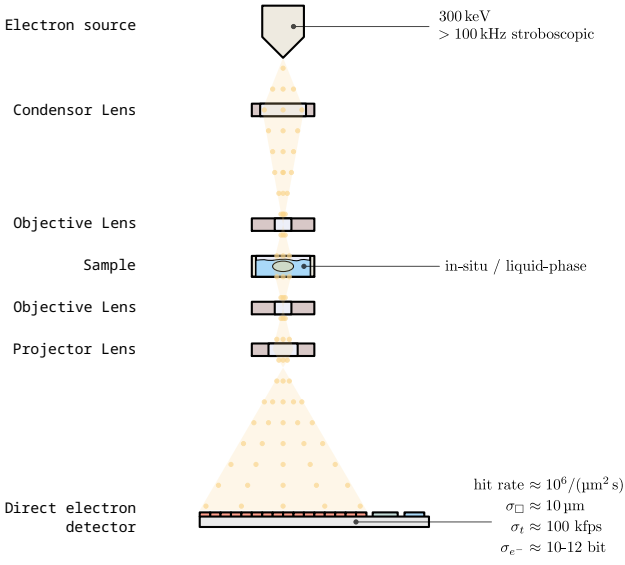
Kennedy Caisley[1], Hans Krüger[1], Jochen Dingfelder[1], Bart Dierickx[2]

1. University of Bonn, DE
2. Caeleste, Mechelen, BE

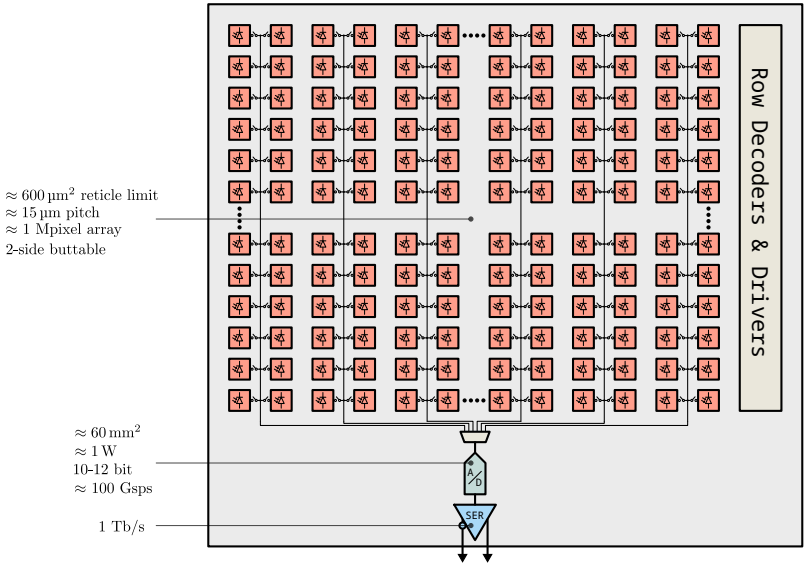
UNIVERSITÄT BONN FTD SI LAB Silizium Labor Bonn Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung

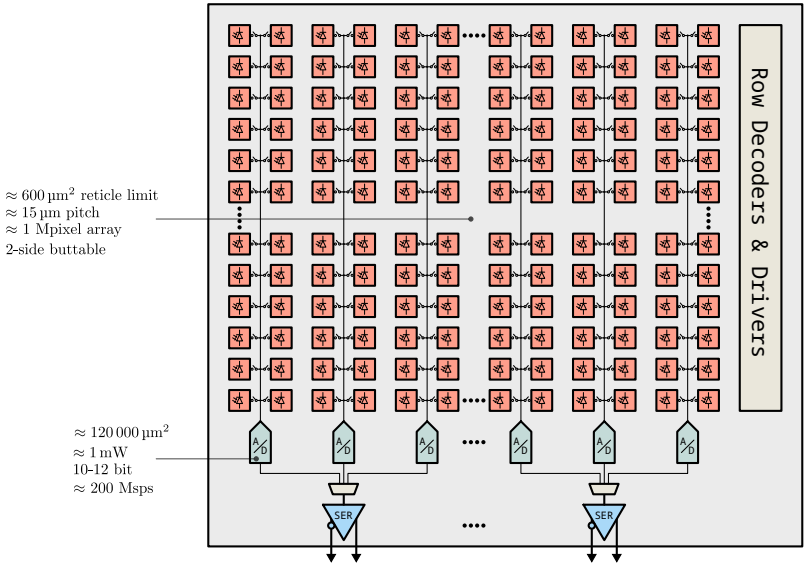

Electron source
Condensor Lens
Objective Lens
Sample
Objective Lens
Projector Lens
Direct electron
detector

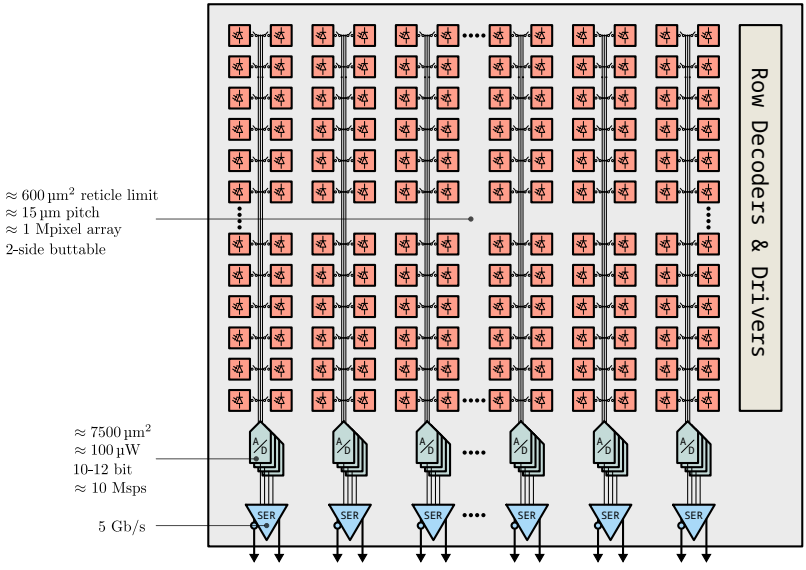

Electron source
300 keV
Condensor Lens
Objective Lens
Sample
cryogenic plunge-frozen
Objective Lens
Projector Lens
$\sigma_{\square} = 0.5\,\text{Å}$
Direct electron detector
$\approx 50\,\text{mm} \times 50\,\text{mm}$ focal area

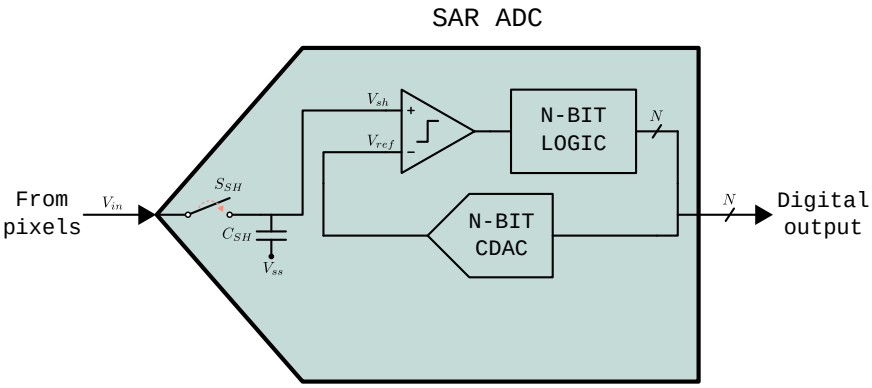

Electron source
300 keV
> 100 kHz stroboscopic
Condensor Lens
Objective Lens
Sample
in-situ / liquid-phase
Objective Lens
Projector Lens
Direct electron detector
hit rate ≈ 10^6/(µm^2 s)
σ□ ≈ 10 µm
σt ≈ 100 kfps
σe− ≈ 10-12 bit

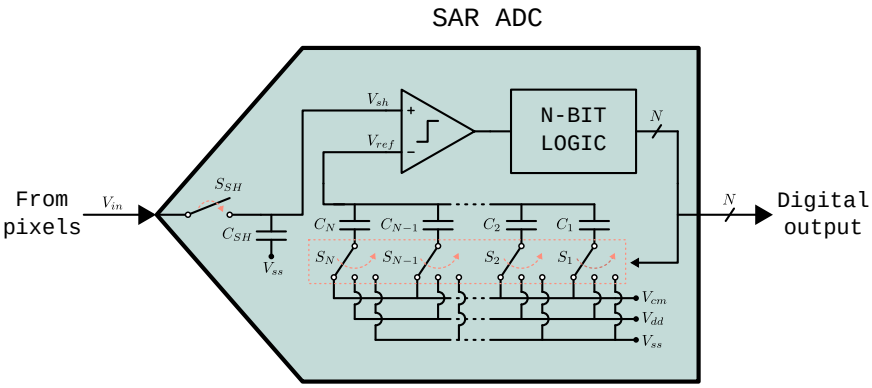
$\approx 600\,\mu m^2$ reticle limit
$\approx 15\,\mu m$ pitch
≈ 1 Mpixel array
2-side buttable

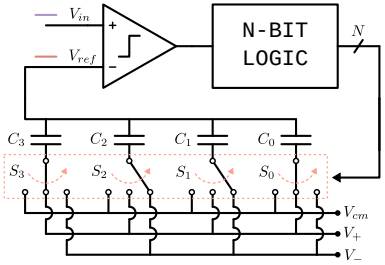

≈ 600 µm² reticle limit
≈ 15 µm pitch
≈ 1 Mpixel array
2-side buttable
≈ 60 mm²
≈ 1 W
10-12 bit
≈ 100 Gsps
1 Tb/s
Row Decoders & Drivers
A/D
SER

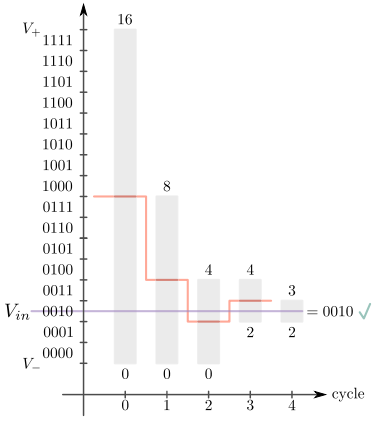

≈ 600 µm² reticle limit
≈ 15 µm pitch
≈ 1 Mpixel array
2-side buttable
≈ 120 000 µm²
≈ 1 mW
10-12 bit
≈ 200 Msps
Row Decoders & Drivers
A/D
SER
SER

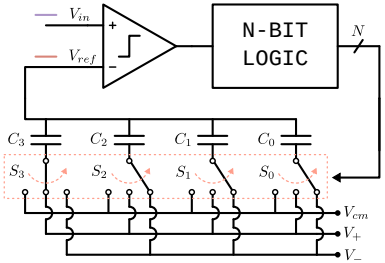

≈ 600 µm² reticle limit
≈ 15 µm pitch
≈ 1 Mpixel array
2-side buttable
≈ 7500 µm²
≈ 100 µW
10-12 bit
≈ 10 Msps
5 Gb/s
Row Decoders & Drivers
A/D
SER

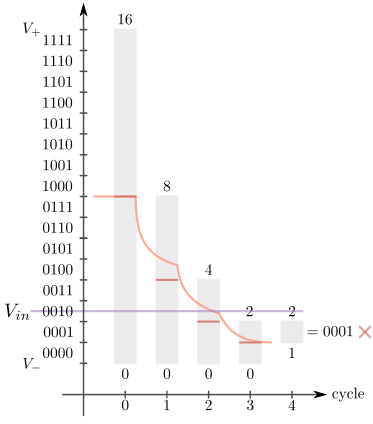

SAR ADC
From pixels
V_{in}
S_{SH}
C_{SH}
V_{ss}
V_{sh}
V_{ref}
+
−
N-BIT LOGIC
N-BIT CDAC
N
N
Digital output

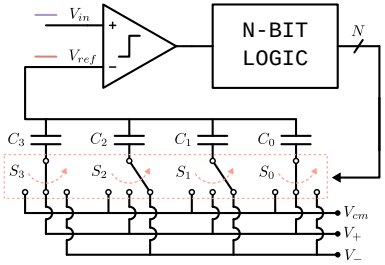

SAR ADC
From pixels
V_{in}
S_{SH}
C_{SH}
V_{ss}
V_{sh}
V_{ref}
+
−
N-BIT LOGIC
N
N
Digital output
C_N
C_{N-1}
C_2
C_1
S_N
S_{N-1}
S_2
S_1
V_{cm}
V_{dd}
V_{ss}

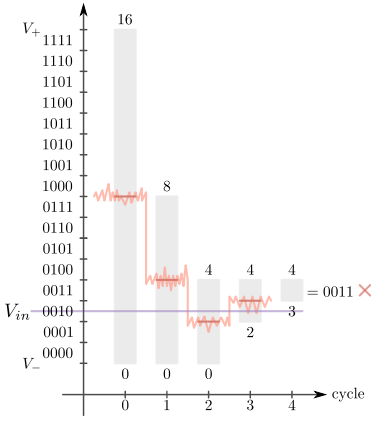

V_{in}
V_{ref}
+
−
N-BIT
LOGIC
N
C_3
C_2
C_1
C_0
S_3
S_2
S_1
S_0
V_{cm}
V_+
V_-

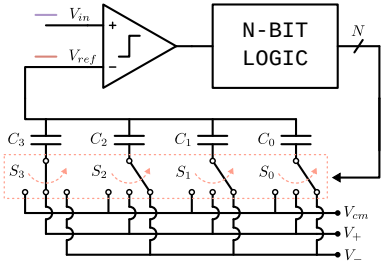

V_+
1111
1110
1101
1100
1011
1010
1001
1000
0111
0110
0101
0100
0011
V_{in}
0010
0001
V_-
0000
16
8
4
4
3
2
2
0
0
0
0
1
2
3
4
cycle
= 0010 √

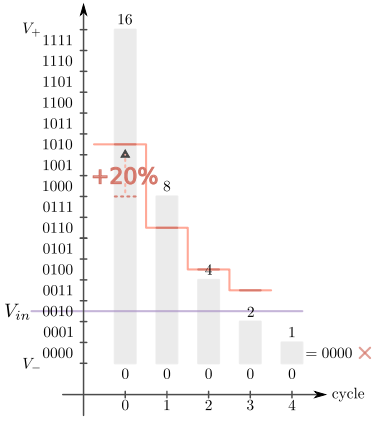

V_{in}
V_{ref}
+
−
N-BIT
LOGIC
N
C_3
C_2
C_1
C_0
S_3
S_2
S_1
S_0
V_{cm}
V_+
V_-

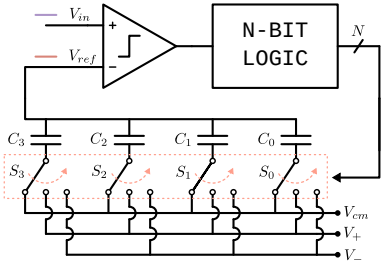

V_+
1111
1110
1101
1100
1011
1010
1001
1000
0111
0110
0101
0100
0011
V_{in}
0010
0001
0000
V_-
16
8
4
2
2
1
= 0001
0
0
0
0
0
0
1
2
3
4
cycle


V_{in}
V_{ref}
+
−
N-BIT
LOGIC
N
C_3
C_2
C_1
C_0
S_3
S_2
S_1
S_0
V_{cm}
V_+
V_-


V_+
1111
1110
1101
1100
1011
1010
1001
1000
0111
0110
0101
0100
0011
0010
0001
0000
V_{in}
V_-
16
8
4
4
4
= 0011
3
2
0
0
0
cycle
0
1
2
3
4


V_{in}
V_{ref}
+
−
N-BIT
LOGIC
N
C_3
C_2
C_1
C_0
S_3
S_2
S_1
S_0
V_{cm}
V_+
V_-


V_+
1111
1110
1101
1100
1011
1010
1001
1000
0111
0110
0101
0100
0011
V_{in}
0010
0001
0000
V_-
16
+20%
8
4
2
1
= 0000
0 0 0 0 0
cycle
0 1 2 3 4



C_{total} ↓

MOM cap density $\approx 0.5\,\text{fF}/\mu\text{m}^2$

$E_{CDAC} \approx CV^2$

$\tau_{CDAC} \approx R_{switch} \times C_{total}$

C_{total} ↑

$E_{CDAC} \approx CV^2$

$C_\sigma \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{C_{total}}}$

$V_{noise} \approx kTC$