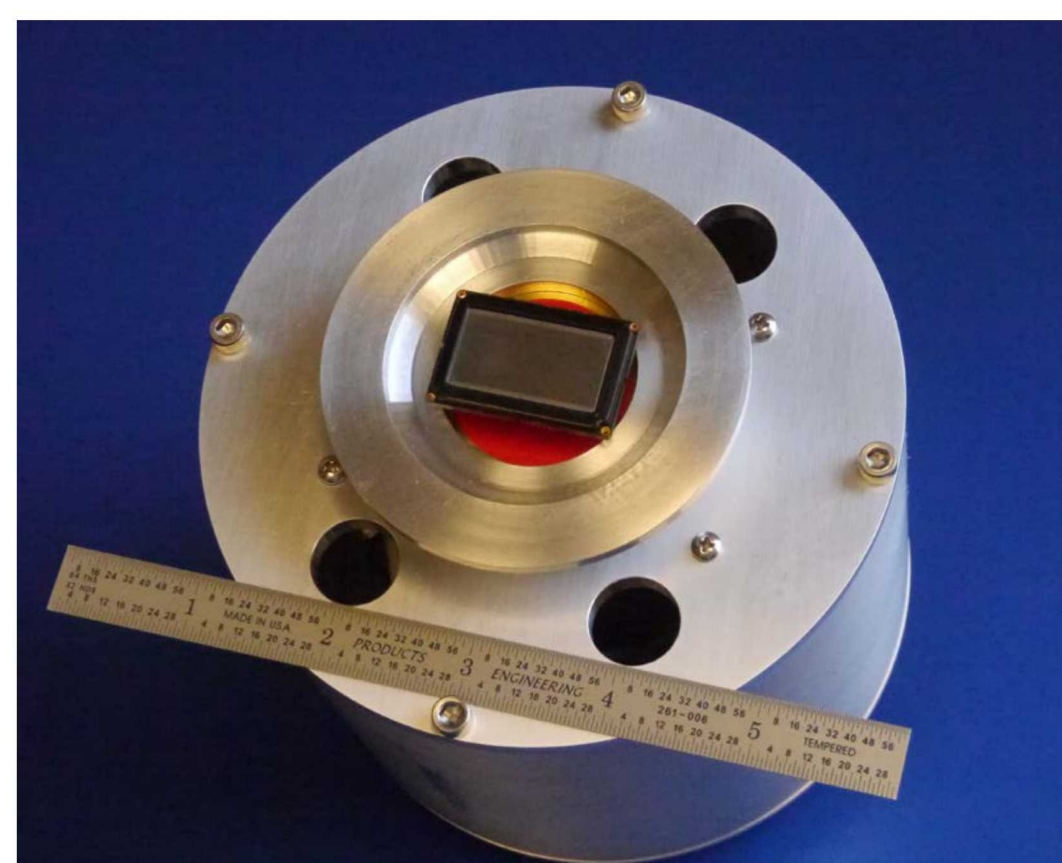




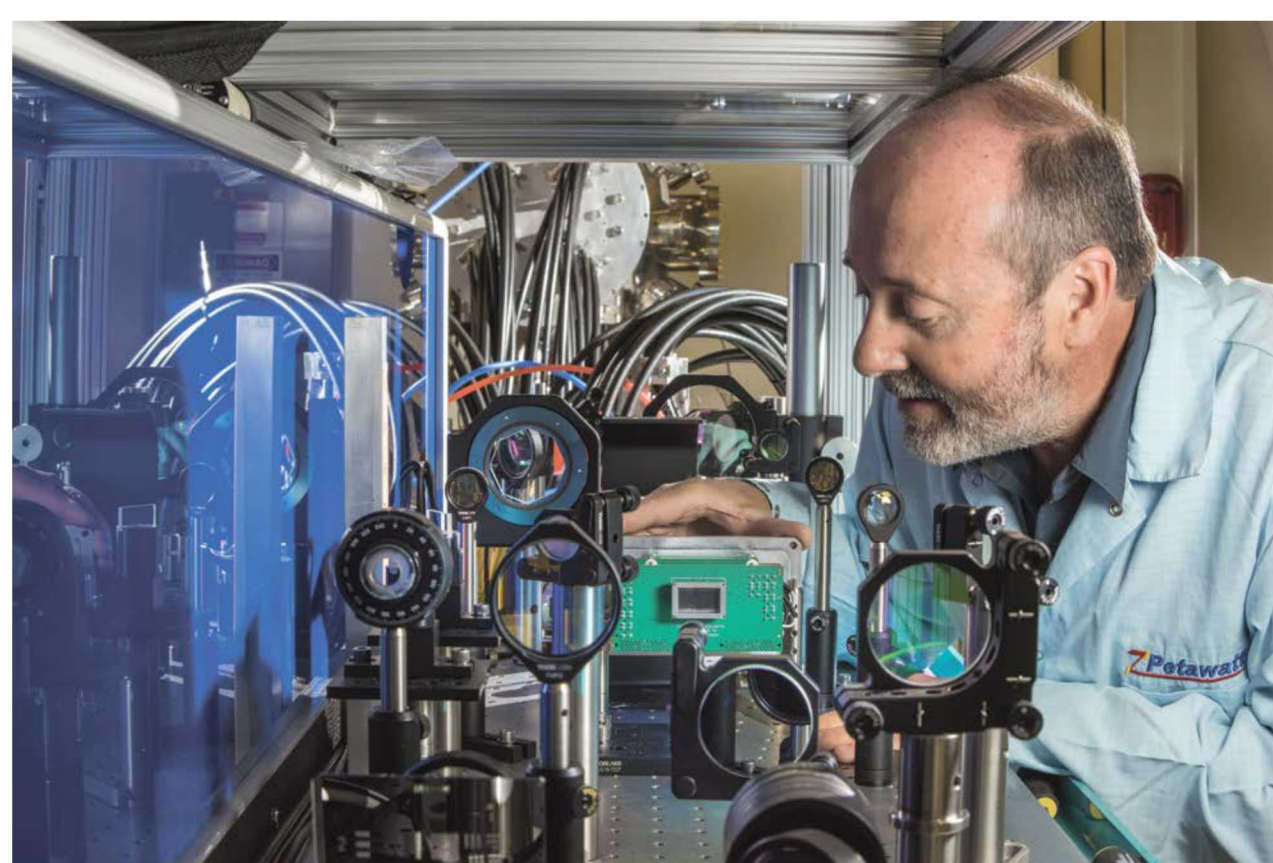
High-Speed Solid-State X-ray Framing Camera Improvements and Performance Testing

Mark Kimmel, Anthony Colombo, Joel Long, Quinn Looker, John Stahoviak, Liam Claus, Troy England, Lu Fang, Brandon Mitchell, Andrew Montoya, Gideon Robertson, Marcos Sanchez, Greg Rochau, and John Porter
Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM 87185, USA

The Icarus sensor is the newest version of the hybrid-CMOS high-speed x-ray framing camera that has been under development at Sandia for over a decade. Icarus can store 4 images per pixel, has improved soft x-ray detection sensitivity, and an option to independently trigger each half of the sensor to effectively operate as two closely-spaced framing cameras with 1024x256 pixels each. Icarus maintains the 25 μ m pixel pitch, nearly 100% detector fill factor, and sub-2ns minimum integration time of our previous sensors: Griffin, Furi, and Hippogriff. We use a combination of pulsed visible and x-ray sources to measure the sensor performance. Results will be presented of gate time profiles for a variety of timing configurations, frame-to-frame cross talk, trigger jitter and insertion delay, spatial resolution, pixel response uniformity, dynamic range, and absolute x-ray sensitivity. We will also describe recent measurements of sensor performance when illuminated with multiple closely-spaced light pulses and with continuous illumination spanning multiple frames to determine effective on/off rejection ratios.



Icarus hCMOS sensor mounted on vacuum PCB



hCMOS system test station using visible laser light at 532nm



Pulsed laser used for hCMOS x-ray characterization studies

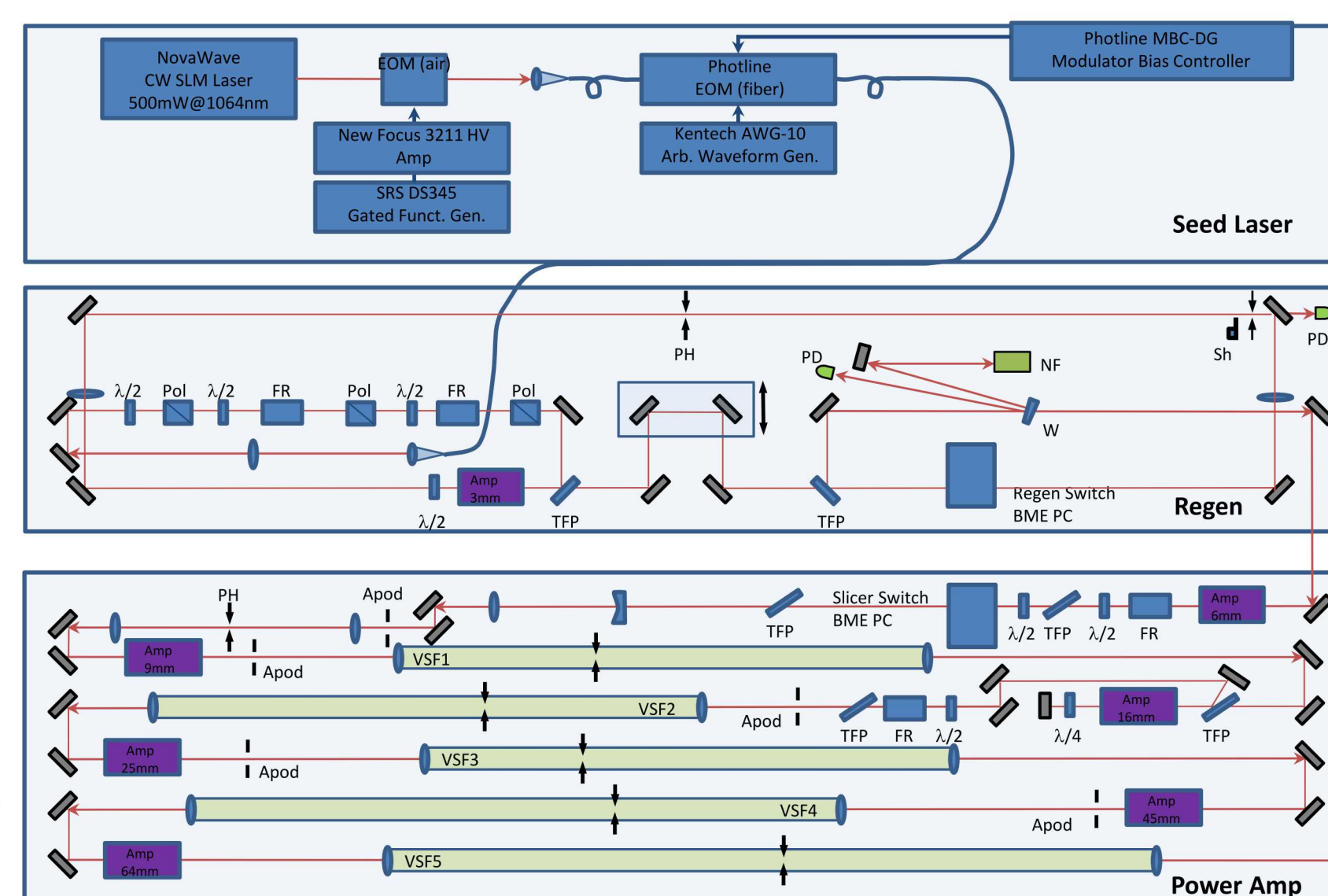
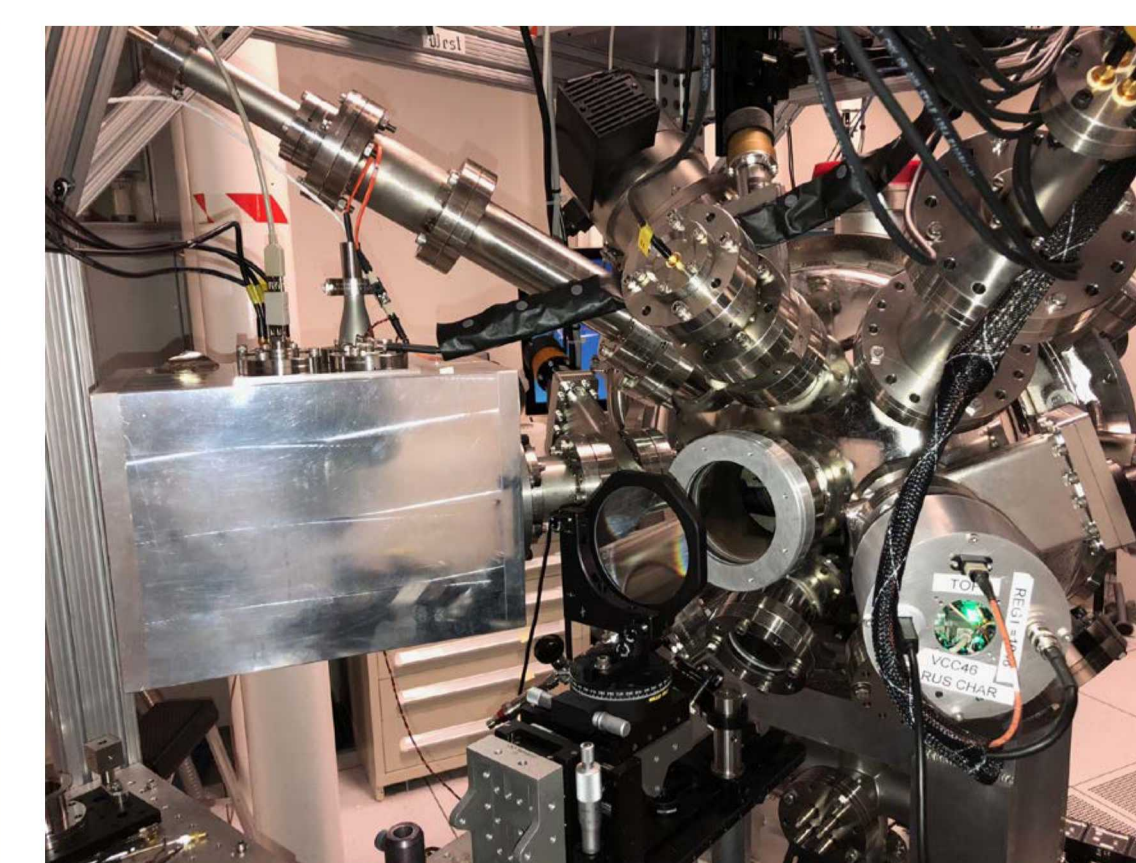
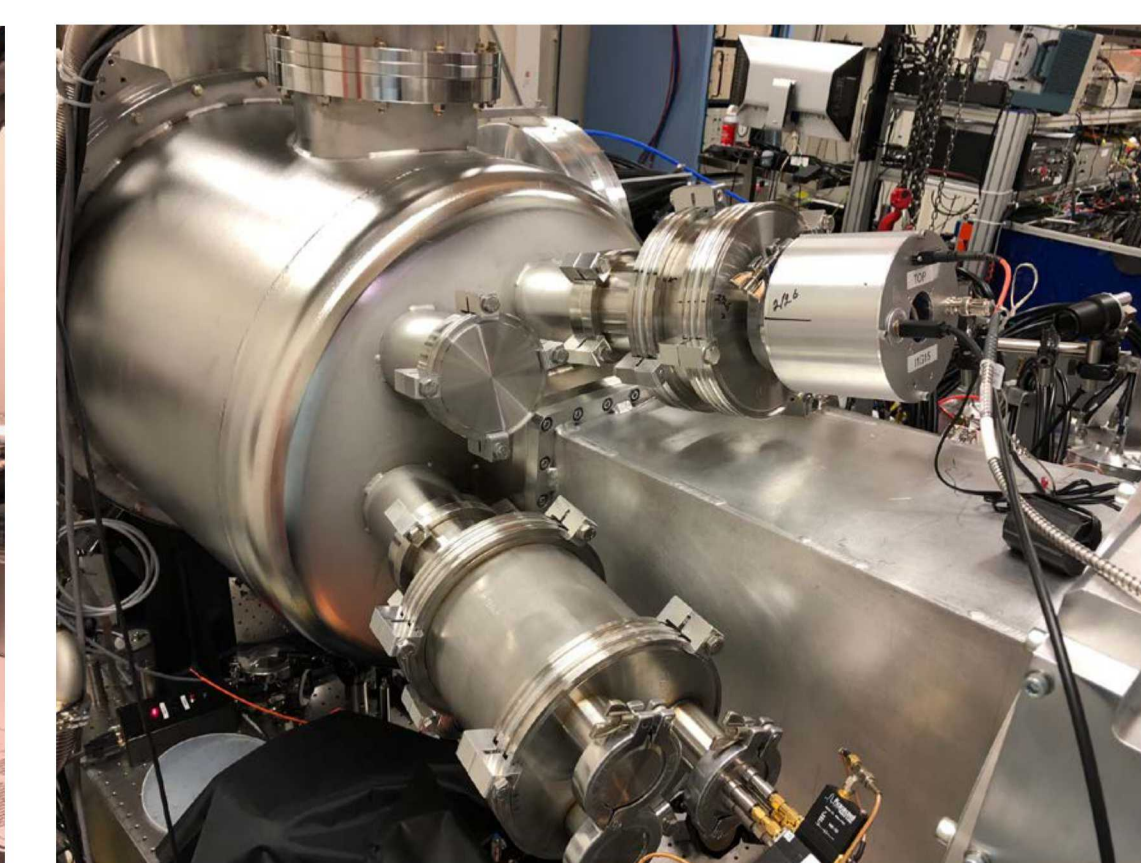


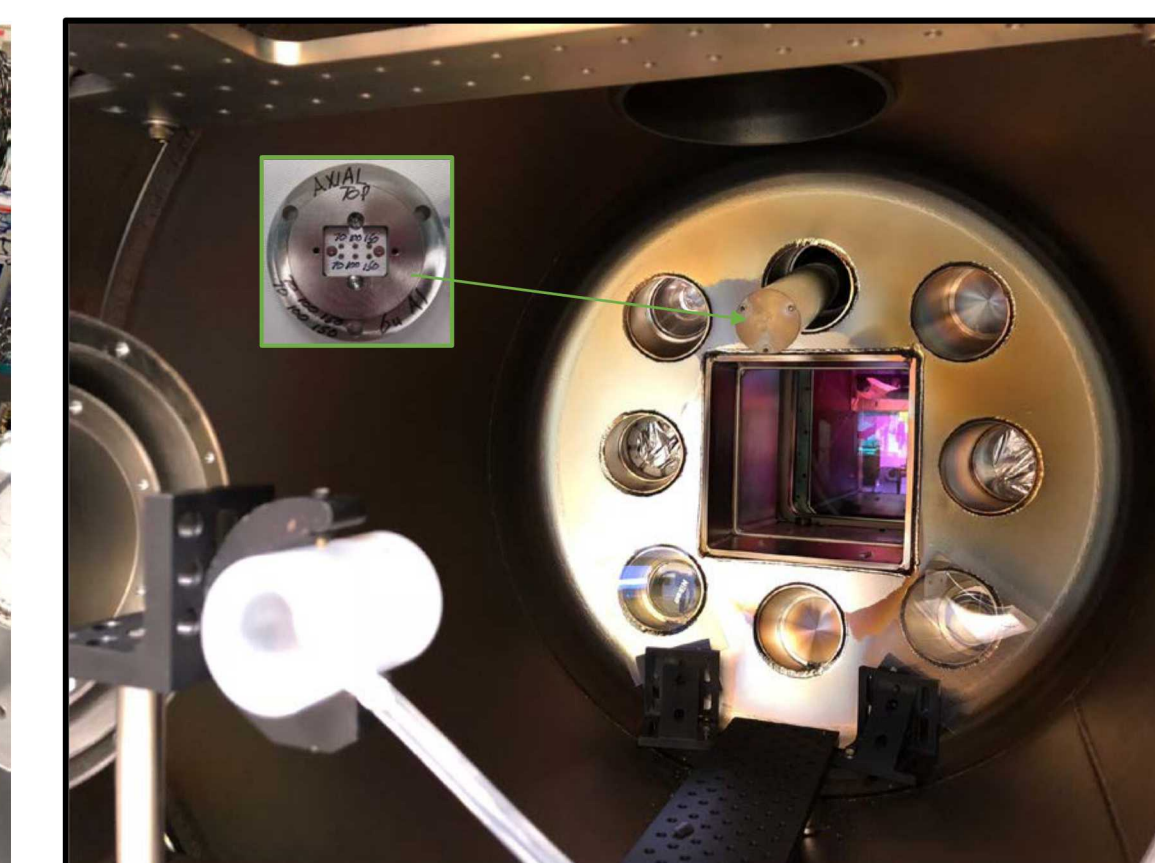
Diagram of the laser system used for hCMOS characterization measurements



Vacuum chamber used in hCMOS x-ray characterization



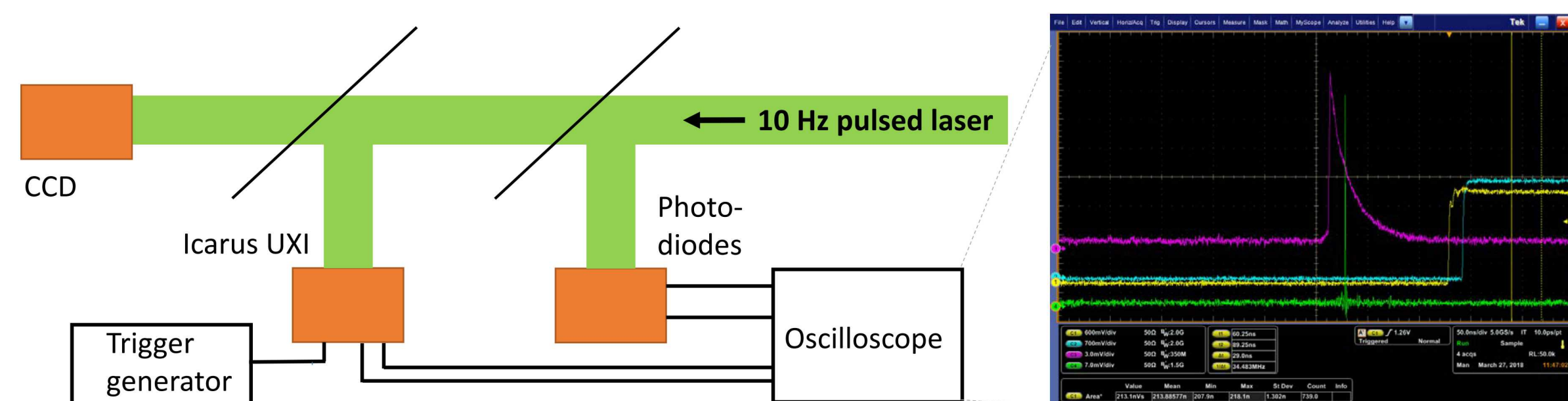
Icarus camera system used in x-ray pinhole camera (PHC)



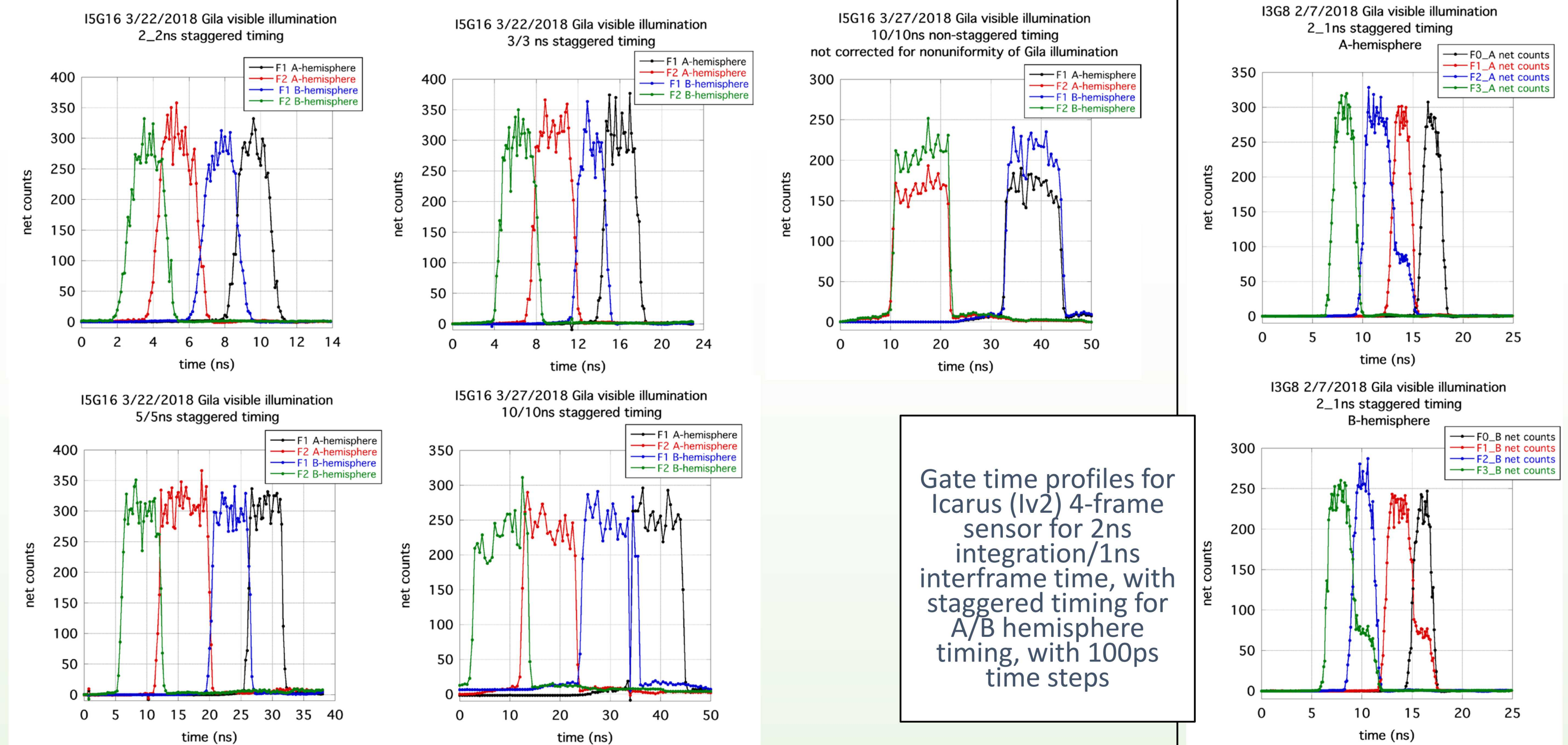
PHC location in chamber, with pinhole array (inset)

A pulsed laser with multi-pulse capability is used to uniformly illuminate the sensor with visible laser light.

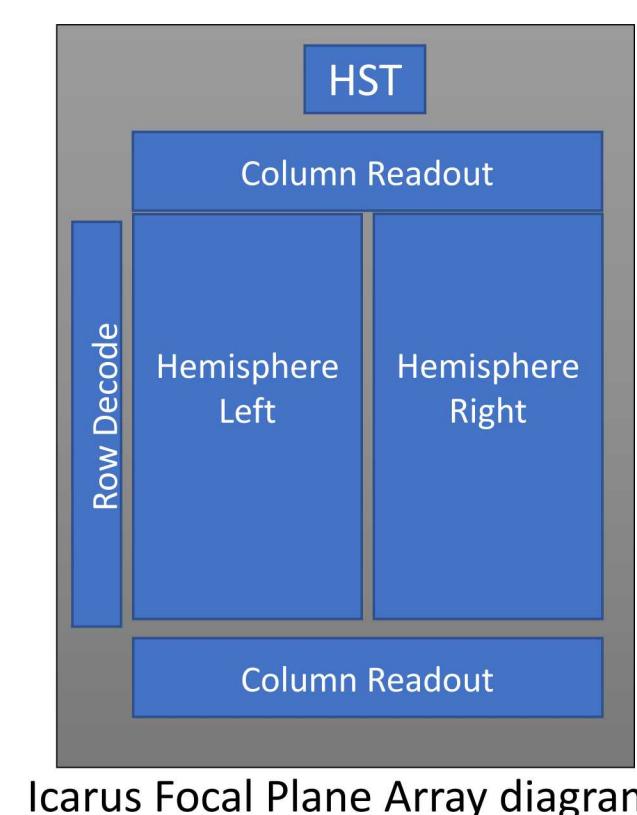
Wavelength: 532 nm (frequency doubled)
Laser energy: 5 mJ (max. at 2 σ)
Pulse duration: 200ps
Repetition rate: 10Hz



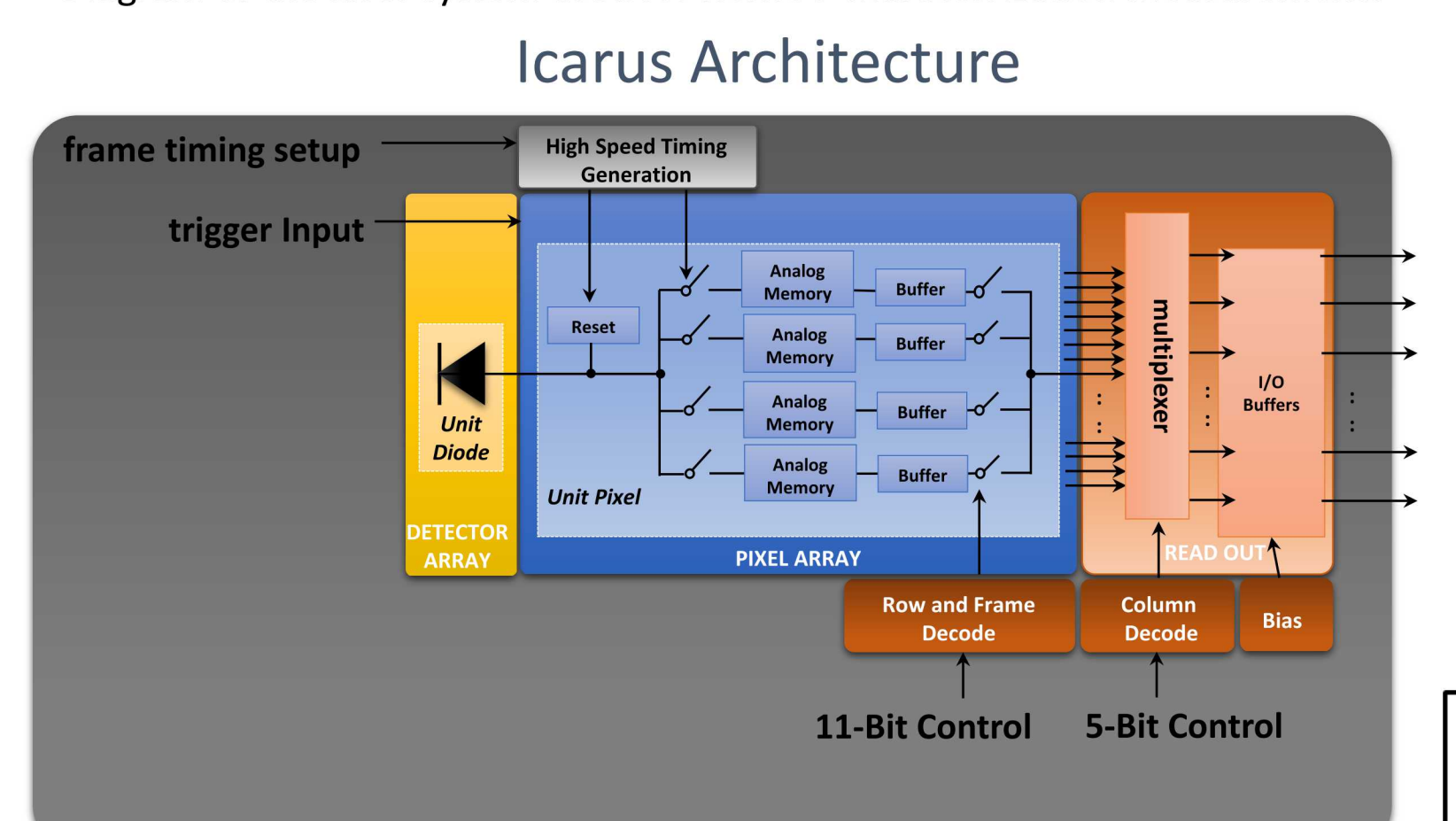
Gate time profiles for various integration/interframe times. These were obtained by advancing the Icarus (Iv1) 2-frame shutter trigger timing through the pulsed laser beam at 100ps time steps, with both staggered and non-staggered A/B hemisphere timing.



Gate time profiles for Icarus (Iv2) 4-frame sensor for 2ns integration/1ns interframe time, with staggered timing for A/B hemisphere timing, with 100ps time steps

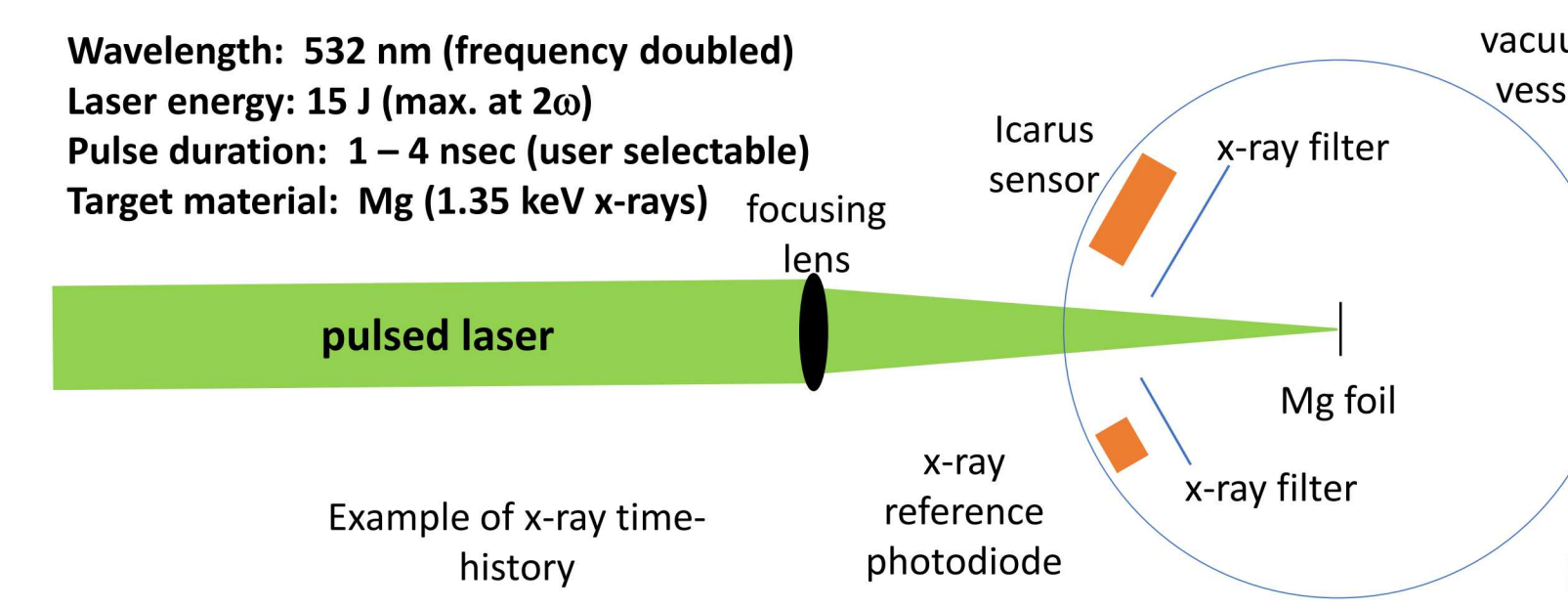


Icarus Focal Plane Array diagram

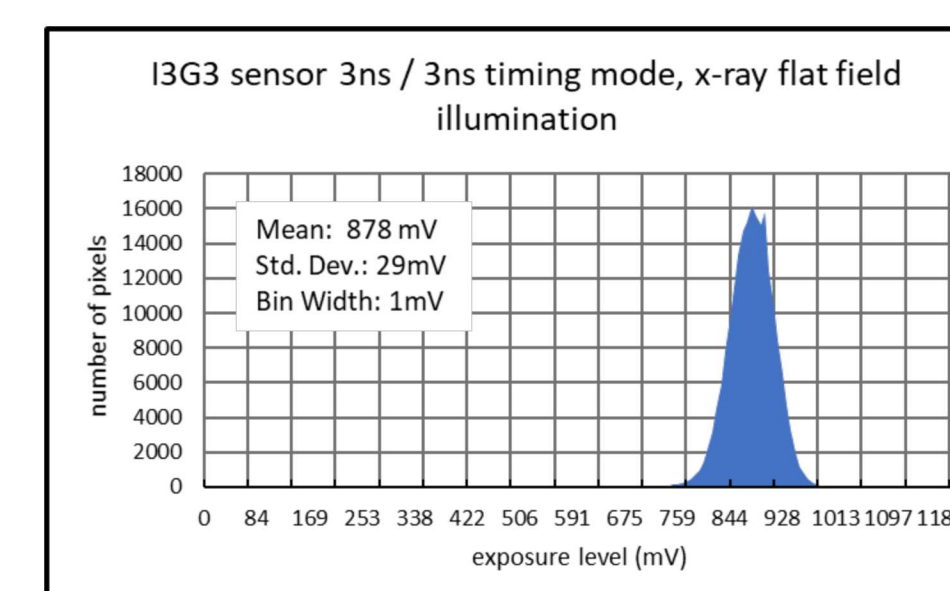


Icarus pixel array diagram

A pulsed laser-produced-plasma x-ray source is used to uniformly illuminate the sensor.

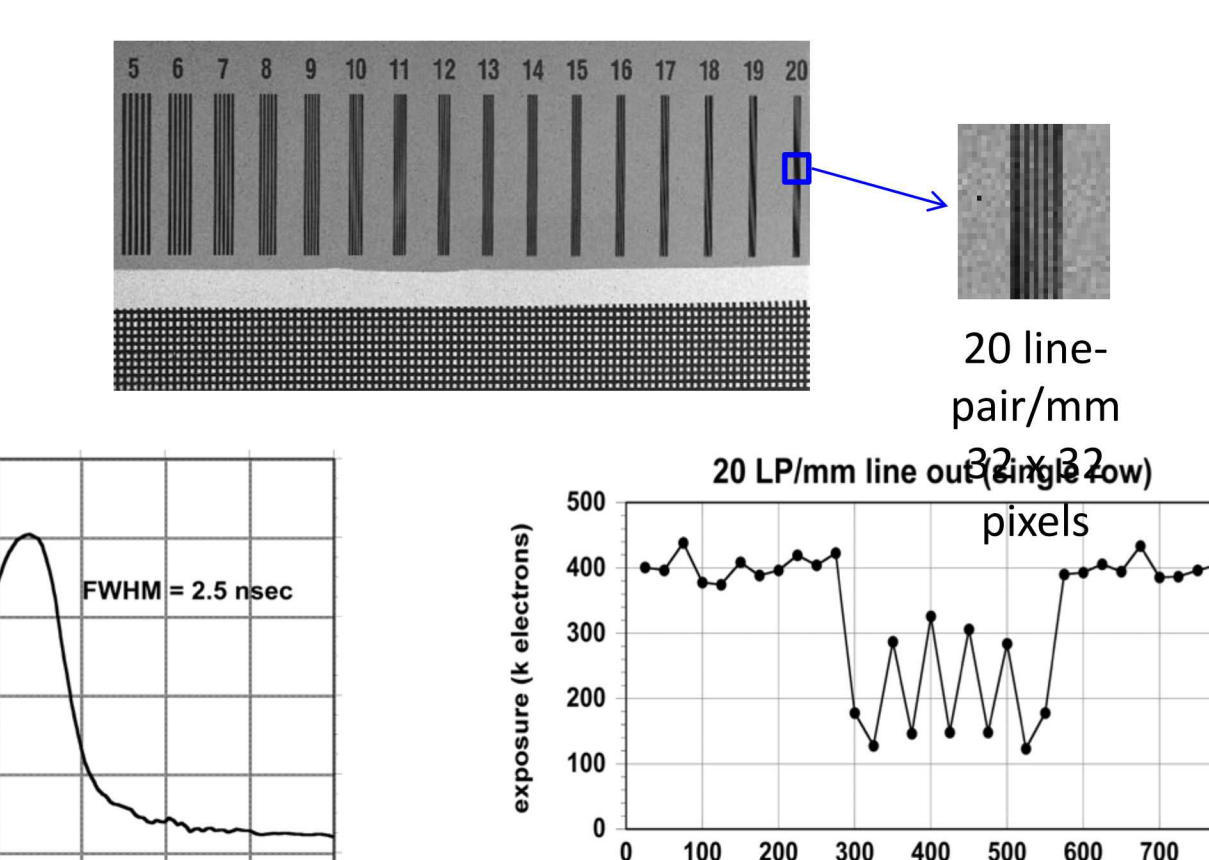


Example of x-ray time-history



I3G3 frame 0, 878mV avg. exposure

An x-ray line-pair test pattern is used to measure the spatial resolution.



X-ray spectrum captured on 2-frame Icarus sensor fielded on the Opacity spectrometer on the Z-machine. Icarus lineout is compared to calibrated film plane for detector responsivity calibration.

Pin Hole Camera (PHC) images from gas cell target x-ray emission excited by ZBL Beamlet Laser System is used for performance verification studies of the 4-frame Icarus sensor when imaging constant illumination.

