

### **News about DECTRIS and PILATUS**

Christian Broennimann
CEO
DECTRIS Ltd



#### **Outline**

- About DECTRIS
- ► PILATUS 6M: Status and Results
- ► PILATUS 2M: Status and Results



#### **About DECTRIS**

- Spin-off Company of the Paul Scherrer Institut (PSI)
- Produces and sells next generation of X-ray detectors
- Founded 28<sup>th</sup> September 2006 as a private limited company
- DECTRIS has an exclusive license
- DECTRIS remains closely connected to PSI to stay at the cutting edge of detector technology



#### **DECTRIS**

- Christian Broennimann, Ph. D., CEO
- Eric F. Eikenberry, Ph. D., Software Development
- Markus Näf, Design and Production
- Petr Salficky, Marketing and Sales
- Miro Kobas, Software Development, Integration
- Tariel Sakhelashvili, Production



2-3 open positions



#### **Our Products**



**PILATUS 100K** 

1 module

Area: 83.8 x 33.5 mm<sup>2</sup> Frame Rate: 300Hz



#### **PILATUS 500K**

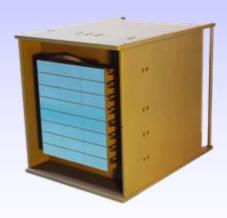
1 x 5 modules

Area: 33.5 x 431 mm<sup>2</sup> Frame Rate: 12Hz



**PILATUS 6M** 

5 x 12 modules Area: 431 x 448 mm<sup>2</sup> Frame Rate: 12Hz



#### **PILATUS 2M**

3 x 8 modules

Area: 254 x 289 mm<sup>2</sup> Frame Rate: 30Hz



#### Our customers

- Synchrotron sources
  - ► SLS (CH), SPring8 (Jpn), Diamond (UK), APS (US), Hasylab and EMBL Hamburg (Ge)
    - ▶ 15 PILATUS 100K sold
    - 7 PILATUS 100K delivered
    - ▶ 1 PILATUS 500K sold and ready to be delivered
    - ▶ 2 PILATUS 2M sold to Diamond. Delivery in 2. Quarter 2008
- Alcator C-Mod, MIT Boston (Fusion reactor)
  - ▶ 4 PILATUS 100K
- ▶ Industrial XRD
  - ▶ 5 PILATUS 100K



# PILATUS 6M: 9 years of development

- Based on hybrid pixel technology developed by PSI for high energy physics
- Technology adapted to meet requirements of synchrotron radiation research
- Developed specifically for macromolecular crystallography





### **PILATUS 6M: Specifications**

No of Modules: 60

Module arrangement: 5 x 12

Detector Size: 431 x 448 mm²

Format: 2527 x 2463 pixels

► Spatial resolution: 0.172 x 0.172 mm<sup>2</sup>

Dynamic range/pixel: 20bits

Count rate/pixel: <8 Mcps/pixel</p>

Readout time: 3.5 ms

Frame rate: 12.5 Hz

Mechanical positioning: Flat geometry

Intermodule gap: x: 7 pixels, y: 17 pixels,

8.4% of total area





# Specifications cont.

Pixel yield: >99.99% (1.6\*10<sup>-4</sup> unreliable pixels)

Module alignment: < 1.5 pixel</p>

Lower level threshold: 4 -12 keV

Threshold Dispersion: 50 eV

Energy resolution: 500 – 600 eV

Shutter synchronization via external trigger input

Operation modes:

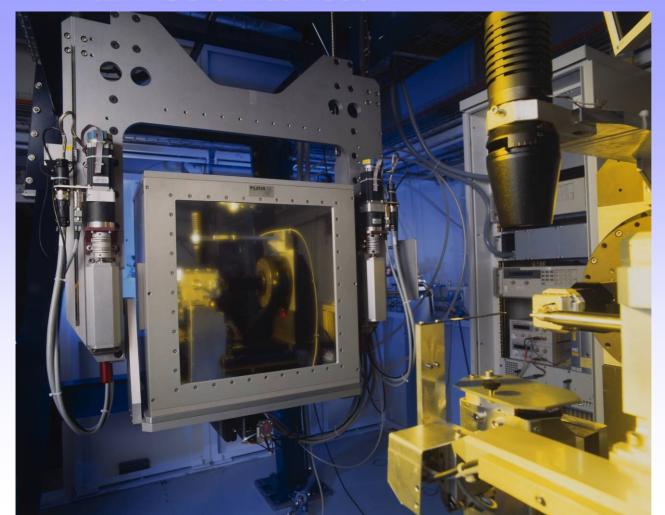
1) Continuous mode, exposure time defined by detector, shutterless operation

2) Shutter operated mode, exposure time externally defined

Data formats:
Raw data, TIFF, EDF, CBF (compressed)

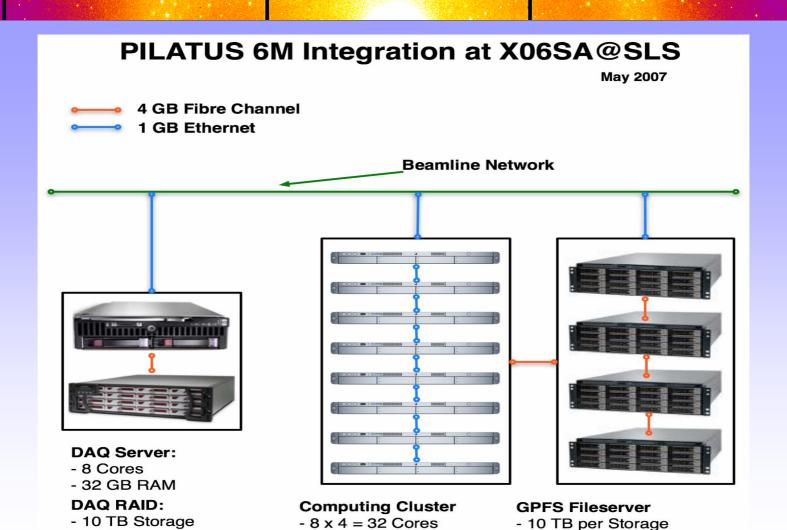


# PILATUS 6M at X06SA





- RAID 5

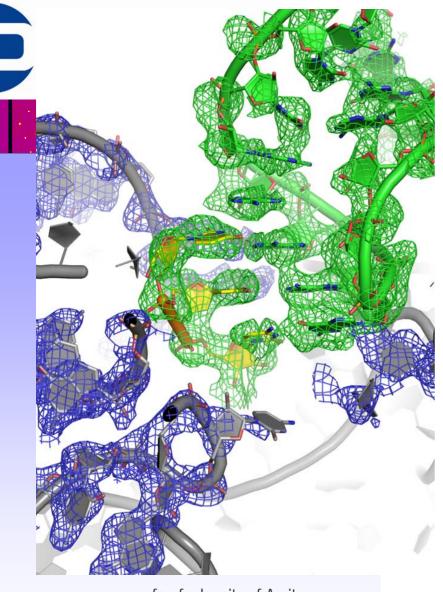


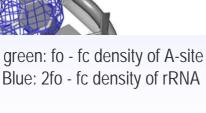
 $-8 \times 8 GB = 64 GB RAM$ 

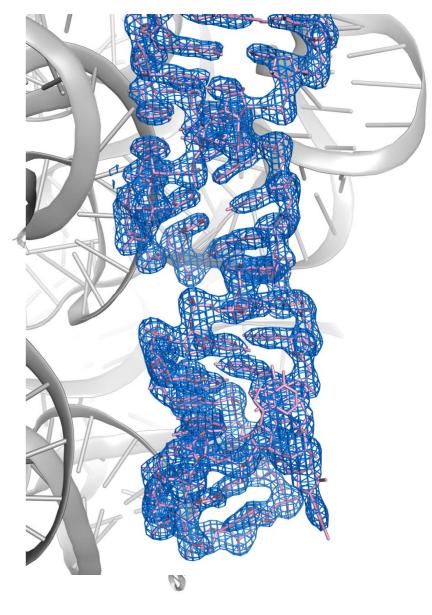
- RAID 6

- 40 TB total GPFS Storage

, Sept. 27th 2007





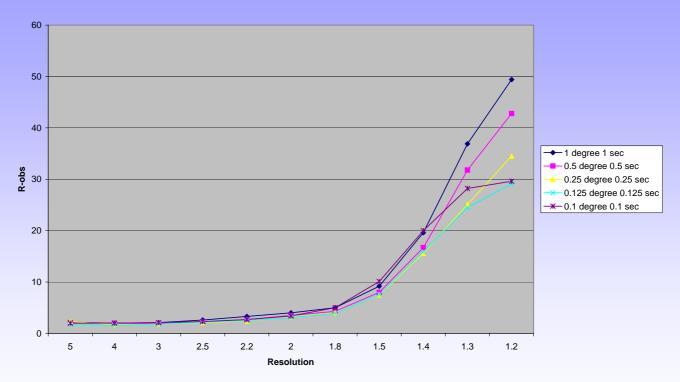


Blue: 2fo - fc density of helix 44



### Cubic Insulin: Fine φ-slicing

angular speed = constant



-> Better R-factors with fine-φ slicing
 XDS artifacts at very high resolution



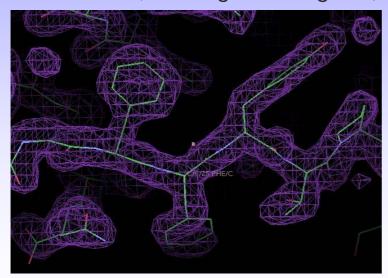
#### **R-Factors**

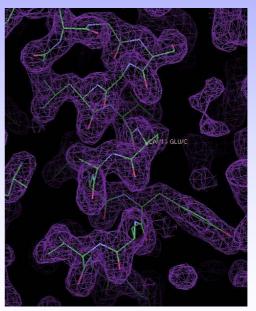
Resolution [Å]	1 °	0.5 °	0.25 °	0.125°	0.1 °
	1 s	0.5 s	0.25 s	0.125 s	0.1 s
5	2.20%	2.10%	2.30%	1.80%	2.00%
4	2.00%	2.00%	1.70%	1.60%	2.00%
3	2.10%	1.90%	1.80%	1.80%	2.10%
2.5	2.60%	2.20%	2.10%	2.20%	2.30%
2.2	3.30%	2.70%	2.40%	2.50%	2.70%
2	4.00%	3.50%	3.20%	3.10%	3.40%
1.8	5.00%	4.30%	4.00%	3.90%	5.00%
1.5	9.20%	8.00%	7.50%	7.60%	10.10%
1.4	19.60%	16.70%	15.60%	15.90%	20.00%
1.3	36.90%	31.80%	25.10%	24.50%	28.20%
1.2	49.40%	42.80%	34.50%	29.10%	29.60%



#### **Software Support (October 2007)**

- XDS, W. Kabsch, 3D profile fitting
- MOSFLM, A. Leslie, 2D profile fitting
- D\*Trek (J. Pflugrath, Rigaku)





Experimental maps based on D\*Trek and a SAD data-set



### Status at BL X06SA in September 2007

- Hardware and Software-Integration finished
- Regular user operation started in June 2007
- 35 user groups so far
- Processing with newest XDS version (W. Kabsch) and MOSFLM
- Usually similar or lower R-factors with fine-φ slicing achieved than with CCD, analysis still ongoing
- Detector system 4-5x faster than CCD



#### **User Feedback**

- "Faster data collection"
- "Somewhat less radiation damage"
- all but 2 user groups report at least as good data as with CCD
- "We are the limiting factor"
- "We don't have time to smoke a cigarette or to drink coffee"

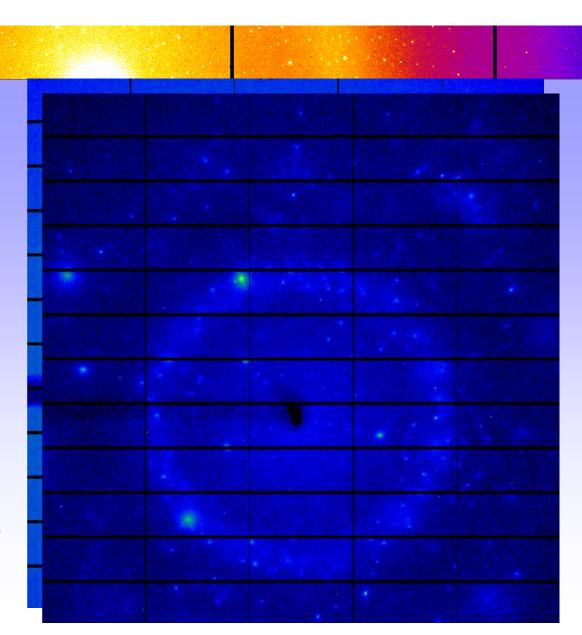


# Diffuse scattering

- Icosahedral AlCuFe quasicrystal
- energy threshold set
   to 8 keV or 10 keV

Fluorescence suppression improves data quality in

- ⇒ phasing experiments





#### Pilatus 2M Specs

No of Modules:

Detector Size

Number of modules

Format

Spatial resolution:

Dynamic range/pixel:

Count rate/pixel:

Readout time:

Frame rate:

Power consumption

Operating temperature

Dimensions

Weight Approx.

24

254 x 289 mm2

 $3 \times 8 = 24$ 

 $1475 \times 1679 = 2'476'525 pixels$ 

0.172 x 0.172 mm<sup>2</sup>

20bits

~3 MHz/pixel

3.5 ms

30 Hz

200 W

25°C

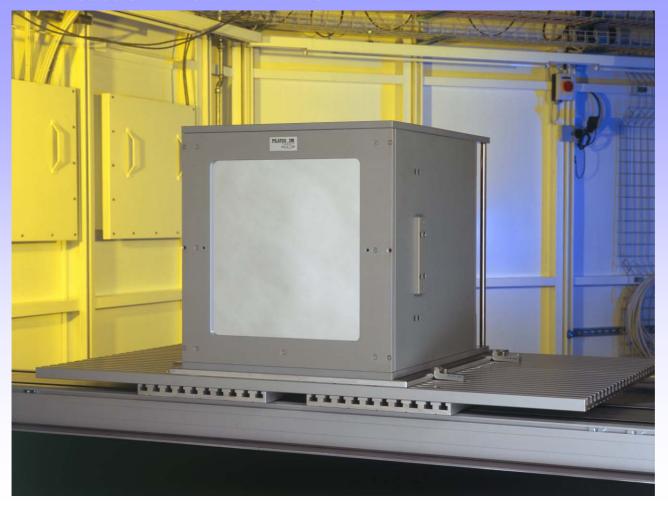
388 x 434 x 526 mm<sup>3</sup>

50 kg



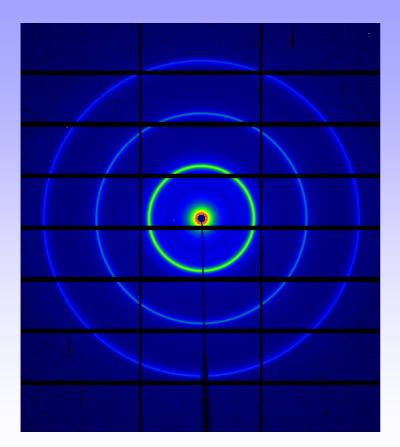


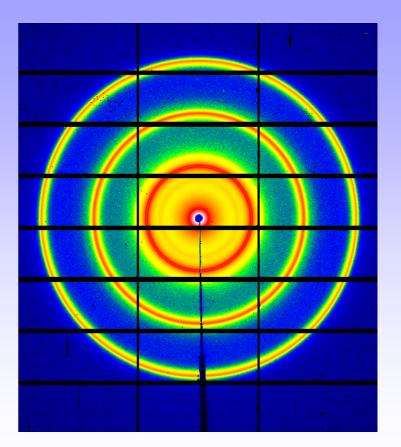
#### Pilatus 2M at BL X12SA





### Results : Ag behenate

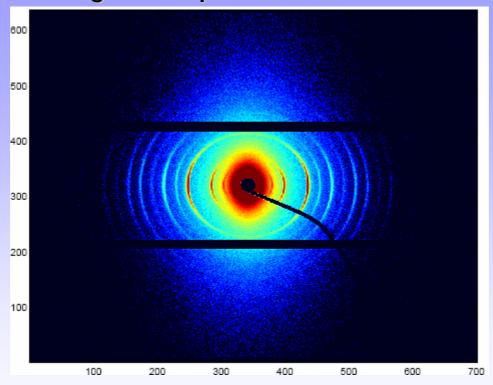




Silver behenate, 12 keV beam, Threshold 55 %. Vrf -0.3 V. Sample-Detector ca. 2,2 m.



## Results: Collagen Sample



One out of 45000 images collected of a collagen bone probe



#### **Conclusions**

- PILATUS 2M and 6M integration finished at SLS
- Break-through in speed and data-quality
- Data routinely collected in user operation mode
- Huge amount of data collected, storage and data processing issues should be emphasized
- DECTRIS is on schedule

# Thank you for your attention