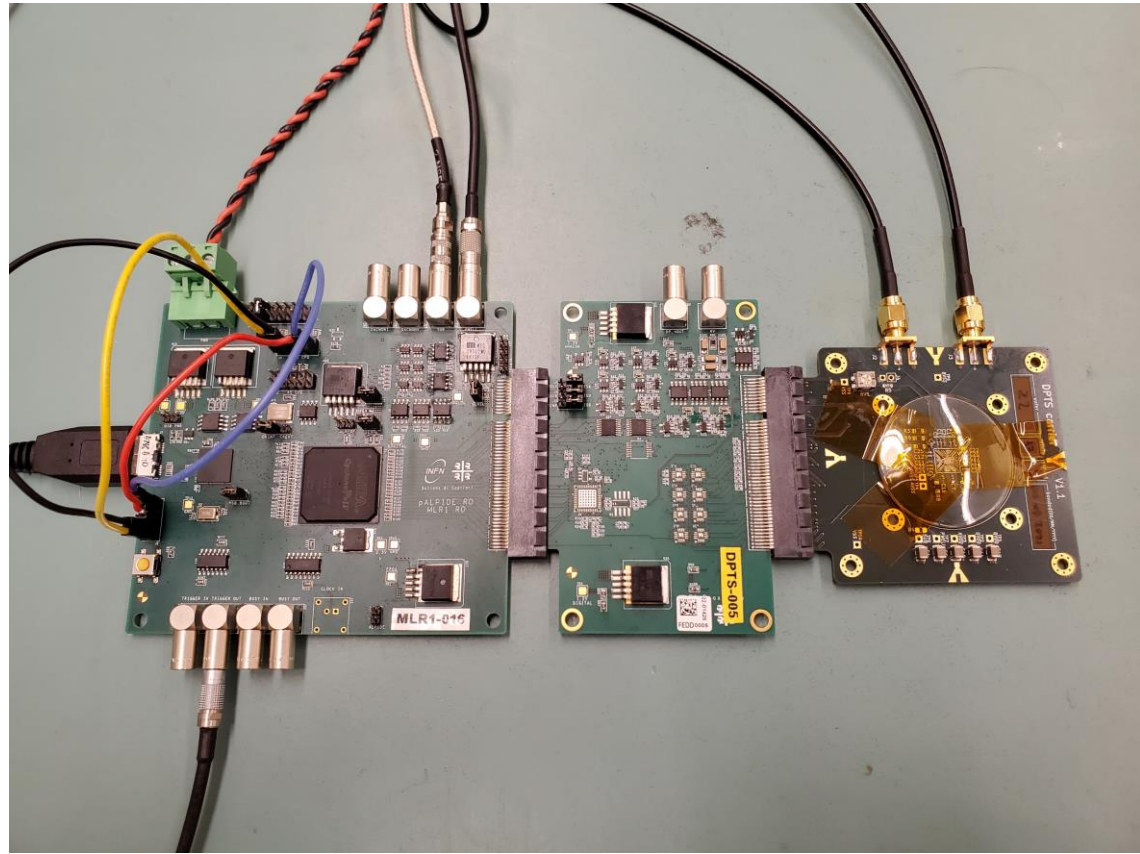
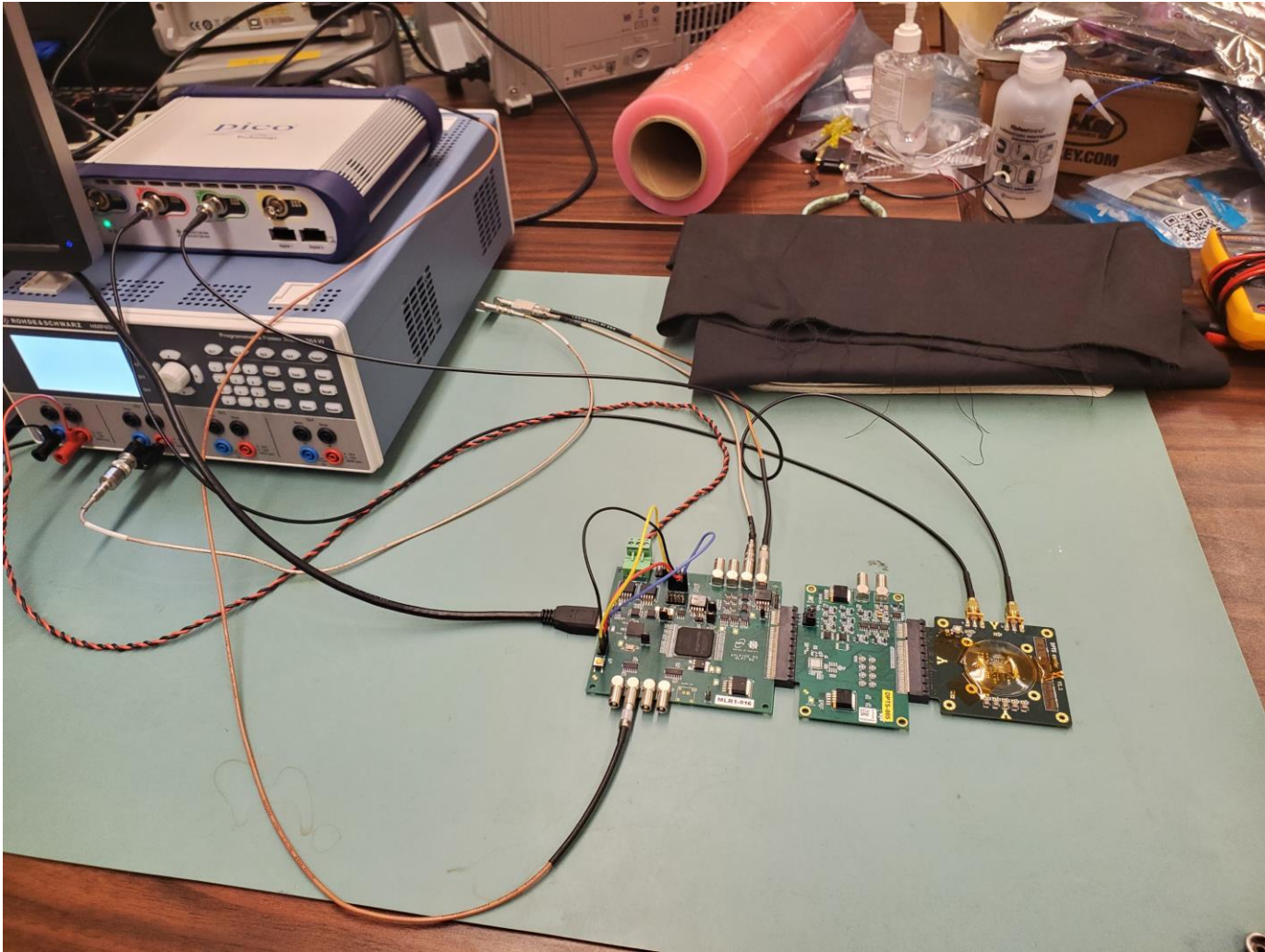


# Status of DPTS bench setup at LBL

Barak Schmookler  
with lots of help from  
Nicole Apadula, Peng Miao, Yuan Mei

# Completed setup

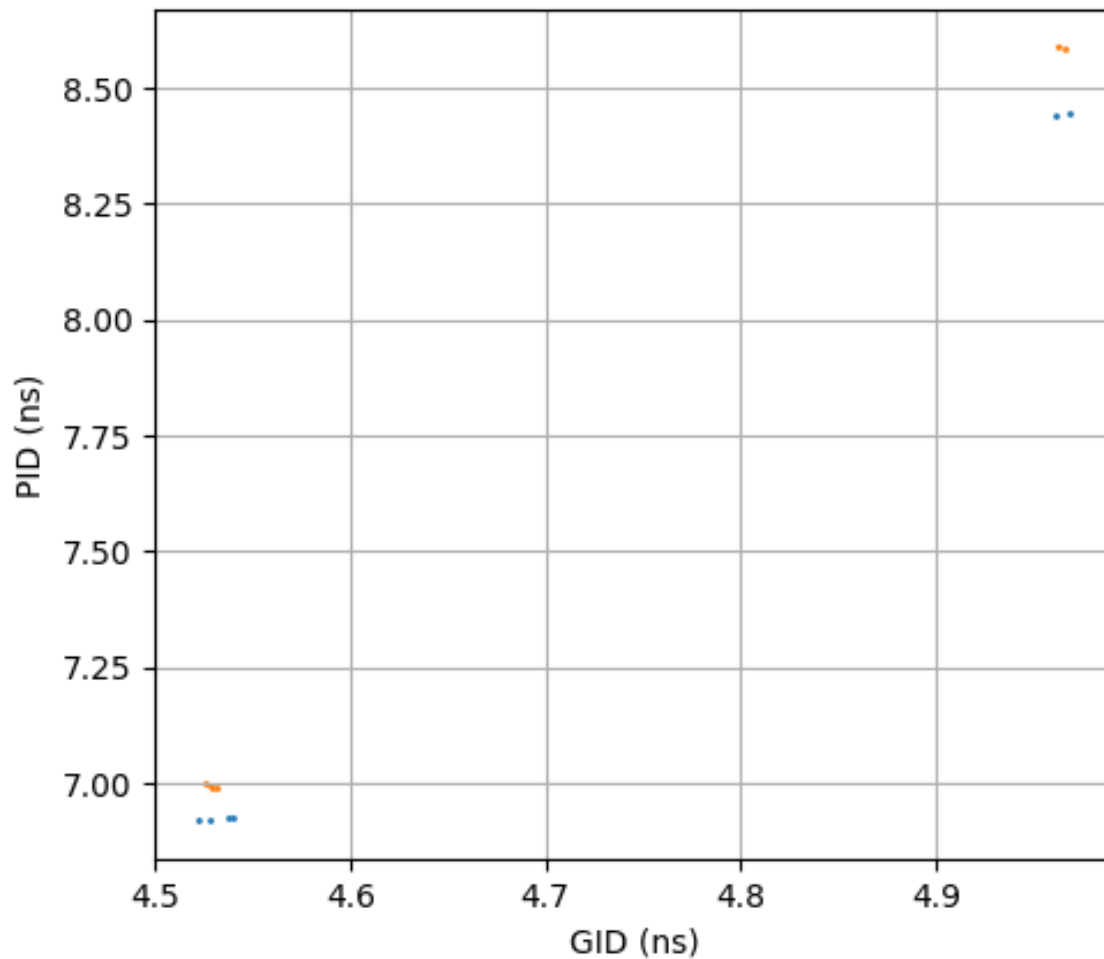


## First checks

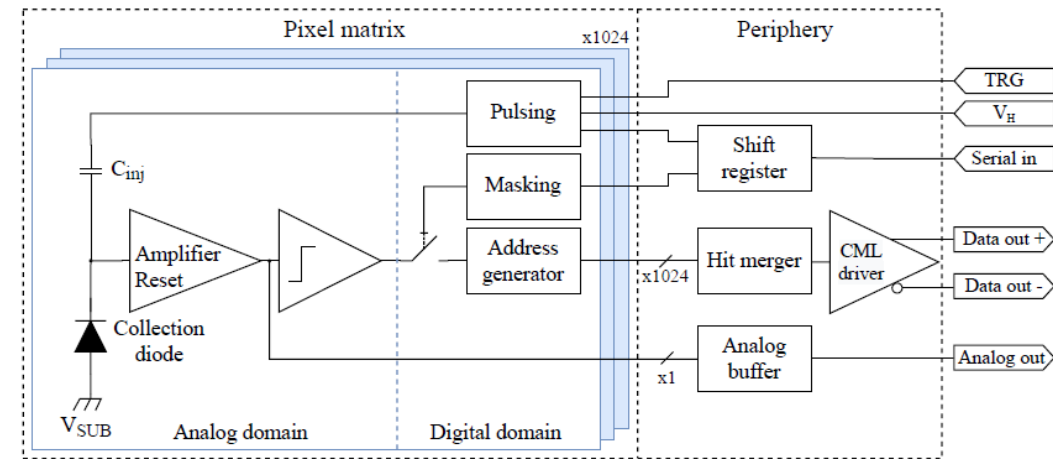
- Checked resistances between VSS, BVDD, DVDD, AVDD, PWELL, SUB on DPTS chip before powering ON. Instructions said resistances should be  $>10$  kOhm; but a few were  $\sim 4$  kOhm. We confirmed this was okay with Trieste and CERN experts before powering the chip.
- With the chip powered ON, we adjusted the bias voltage from 0 to (negative) 3 V in steps of 0.3 V and confirmed that the readback current remained  $<1$  mA (it stayed around 0.1 mA for all bias voltages). We then returned the bias voltage to the 'nominal' value of 1.2 V.
- We then confirmed that the voltage across the R5 (Jumper J4) on the DPTS card was set correctly to 400 mV. It was set correctly. (Otherwise, we would have adjusted it by turning the RV1 dial with a small screwdriver.)
- Lastly, we tested the shift register using the DAQ software.



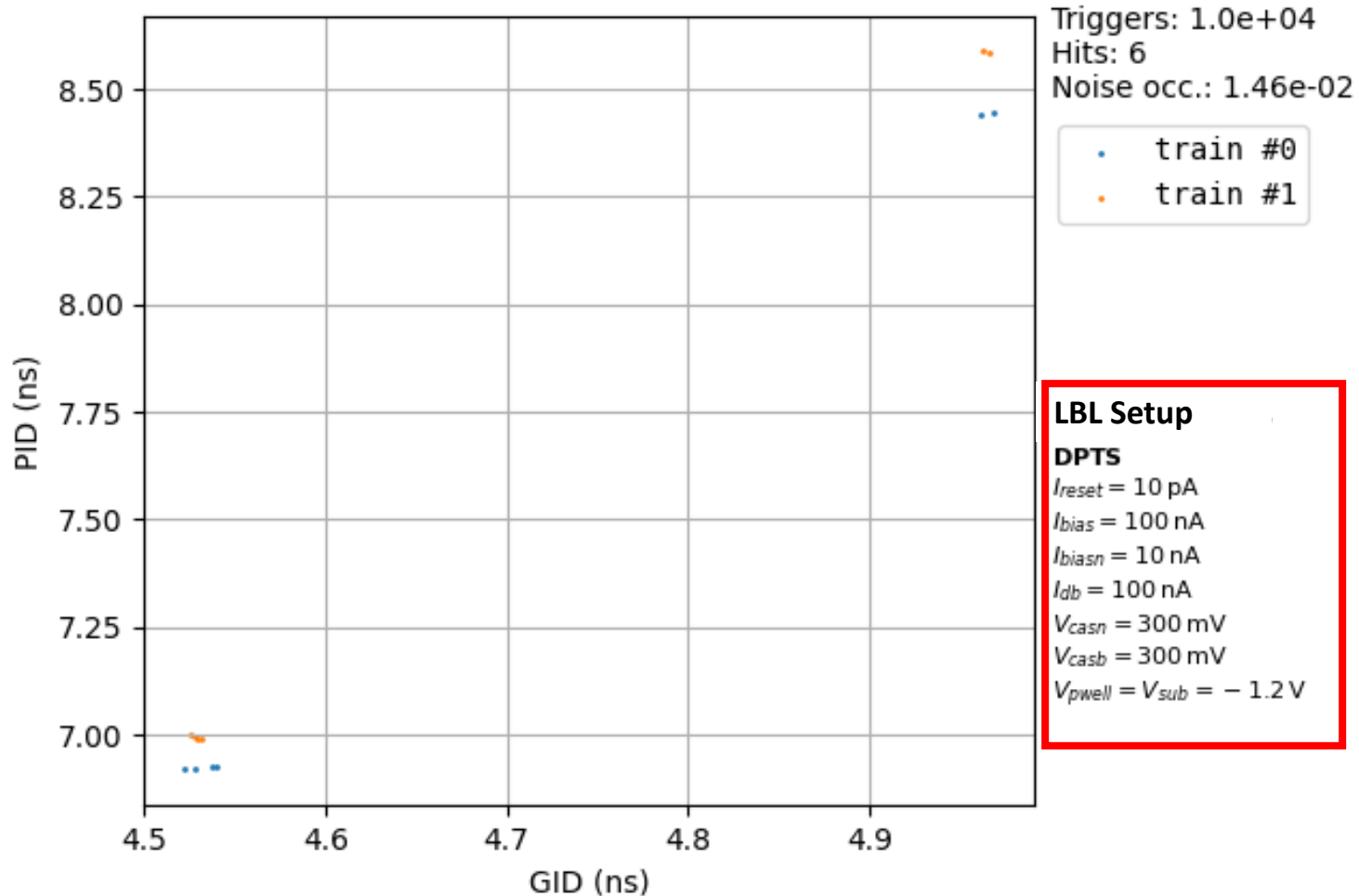
# Fake Hit Rate Scan Results



**Measures number of hits seen in absence of external stimuli. That is, no charge injected into pixel circuitry by the trigger pulse.**



# Fake Hit Rate Scan Results

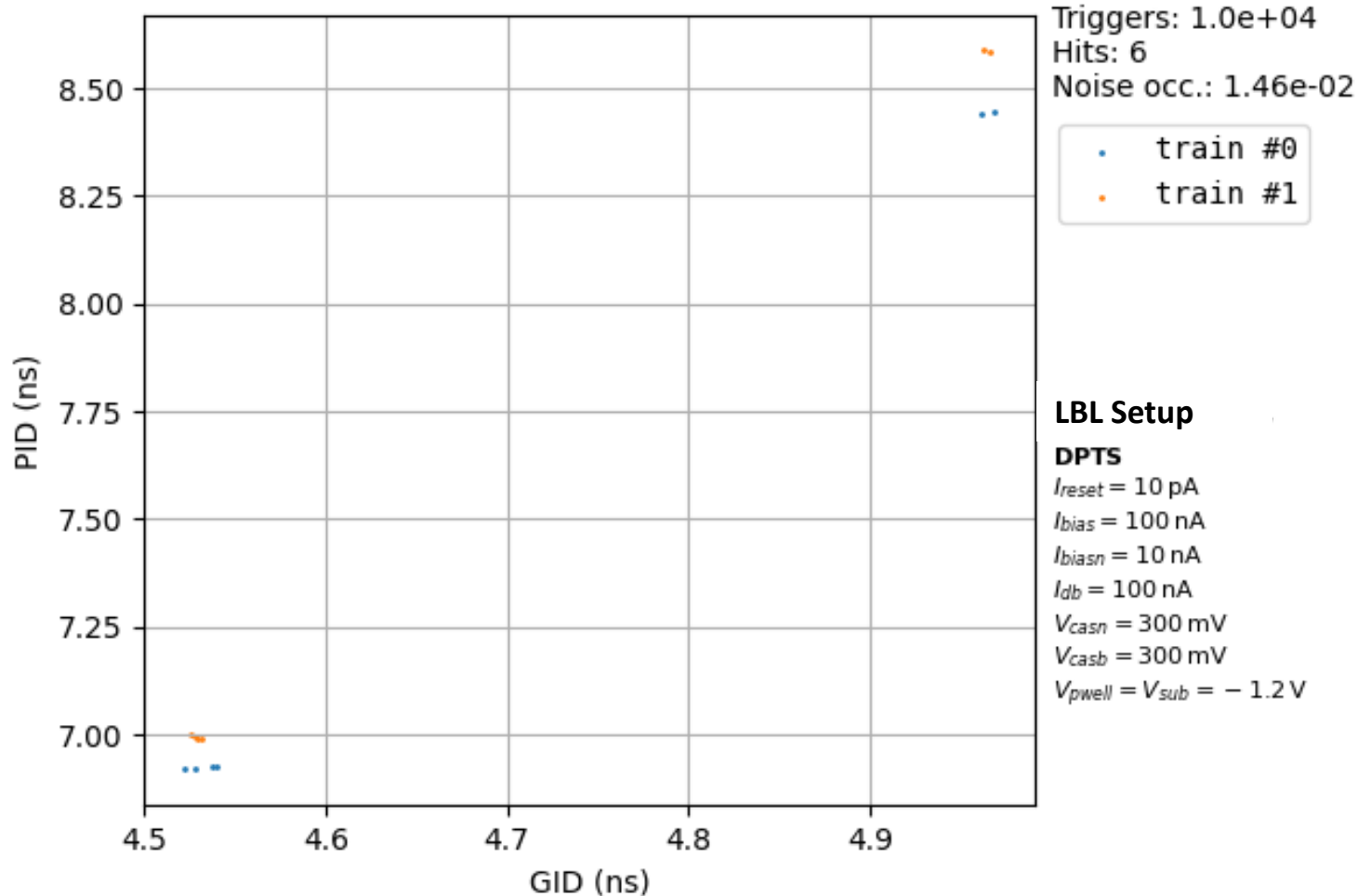


Measures number of hits seen in absence of external stimuli. That is, no charge injected into pixel circuitry by the trigger pulse.

We use 'nominal' bias settings here.



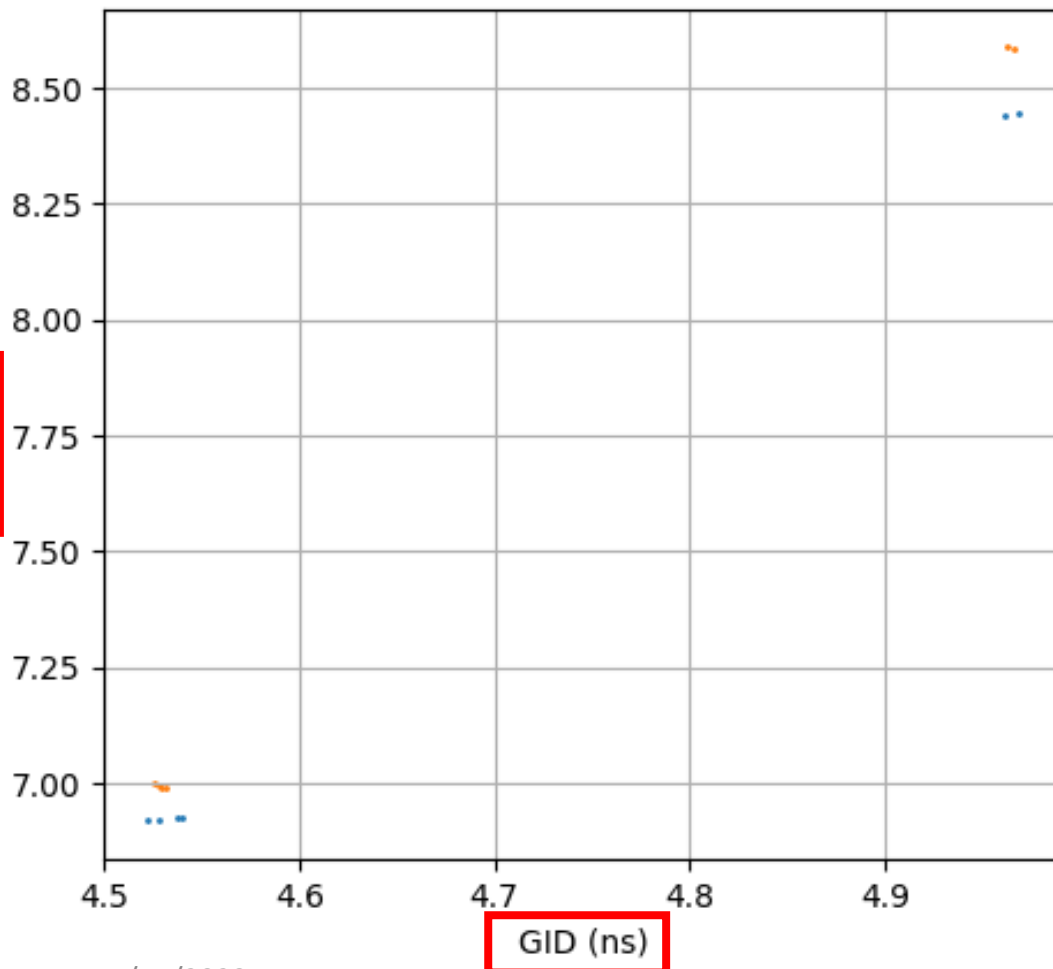
# Fake Hit Rate Scan Results



Measures number of hits seen in absence of external stimuli. That is, no charge injected into pixel circuitry by the trigger pulse.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Noise Occ.} &= \\
 &= \frac{\text{Hits}}{(\text{Triggers} \times \text{Pixels} \times \text{scope capture time})} = \\
 &= \frac{6}{(10,000 \times 1024 \times 40 \text{ us})} = \\
 &= 0.0146 \text{ per pixel per s}
 \end{aligned}$$

# Fake Hit Rate Scan Results



Triggers: 1.0e+04  
Hits: 6  
Noise occ.: 1.46e-02

• train #0  
• train #1

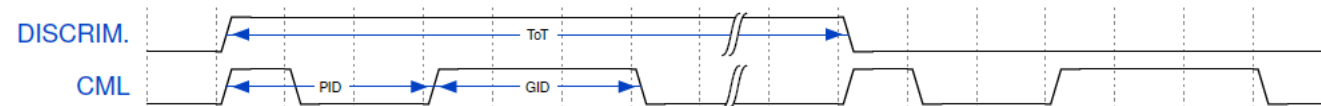
## LBL Setup

### DPTS

$I_{reset} = 10 \text{ pA}$   
 $I_{bias} = 100 \text{ nA}$   
 $I_{biasn} = 10 \text{ nA}$   
 $I_{db} = 100 \text{ nA}$   
 $V_{casn} = 300 \text{ mV}$   
 $V_{casb} = 300 \text{ mV}$   
 $V_{pwell} = V_{sub} = -1.2 \text{ V}$

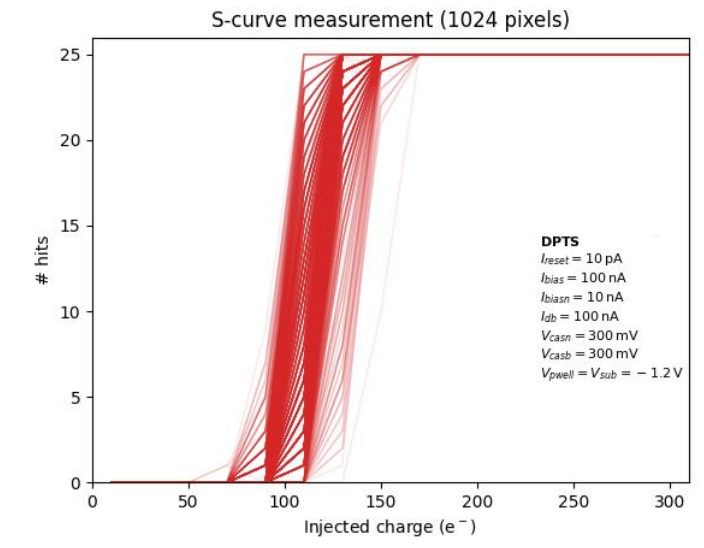
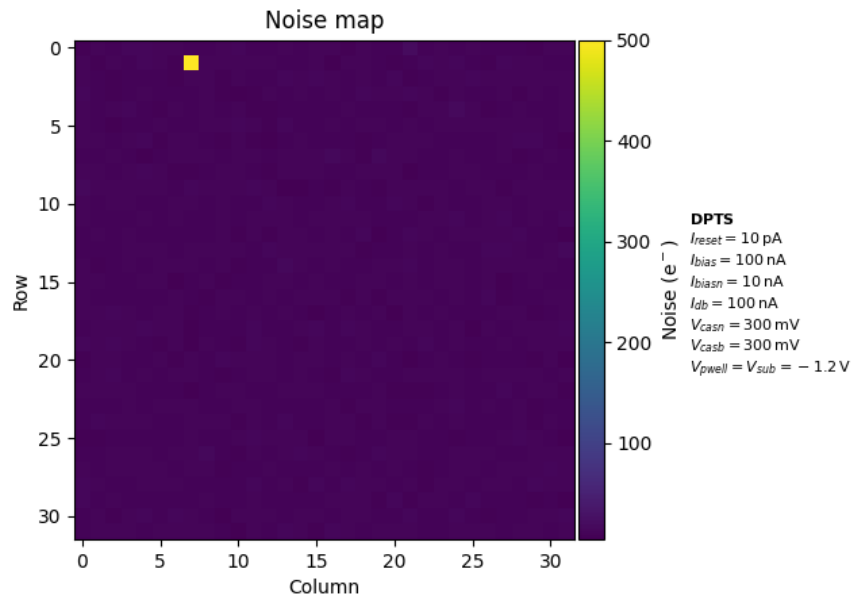
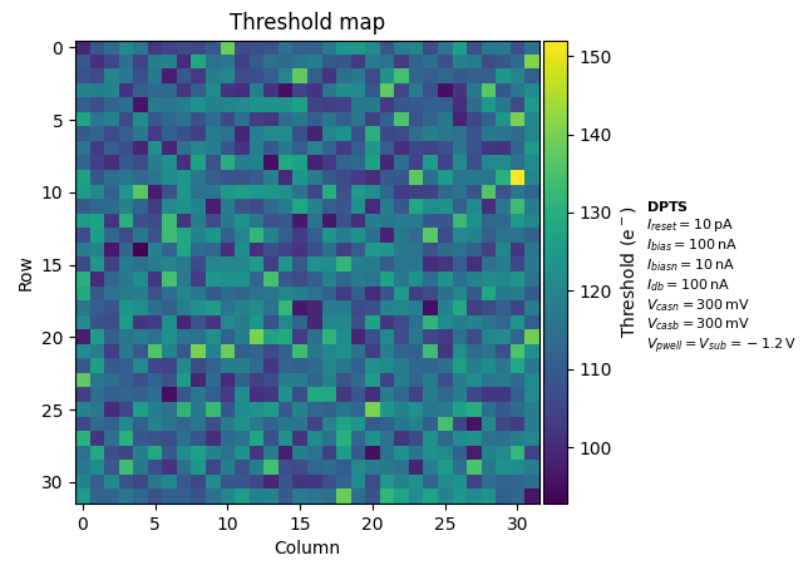
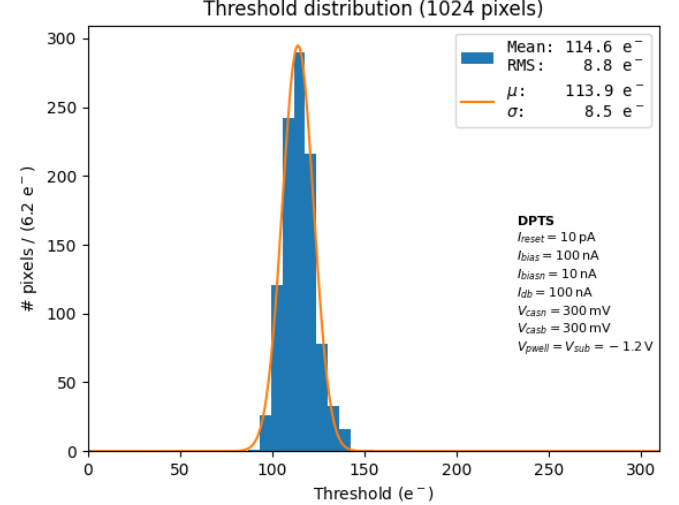
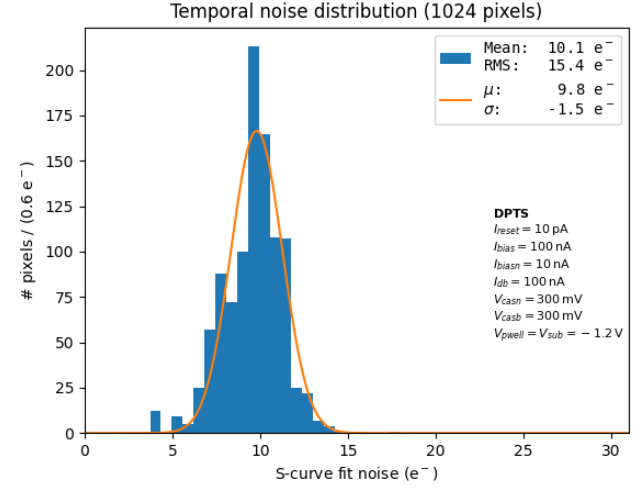
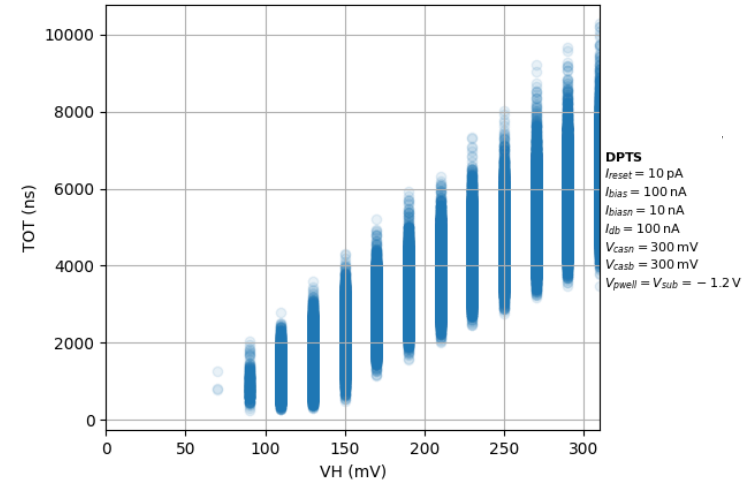
Measures number of hits seen in absence of external stimuli. That is, no charge injected into pixel circuitry by the trigger pulse.

These PID and GID times identify the pixel.

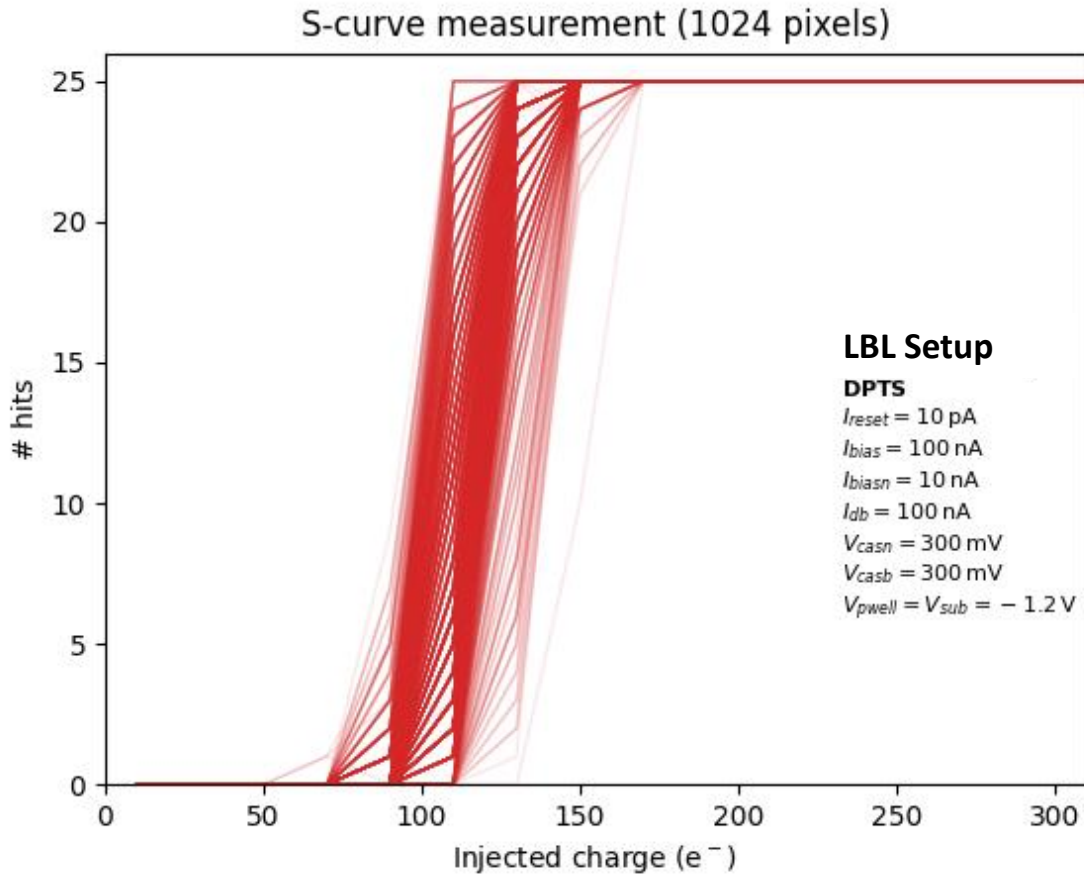




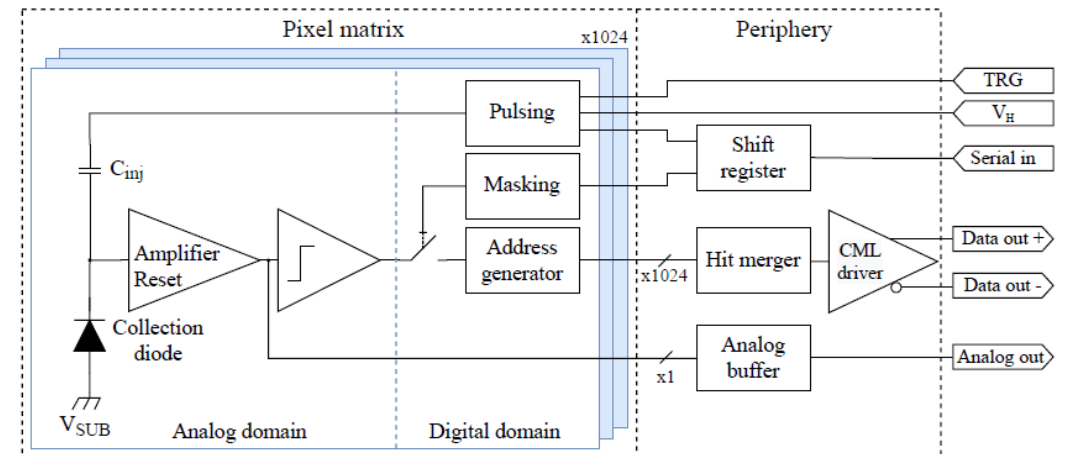
# Threshold Scan Results



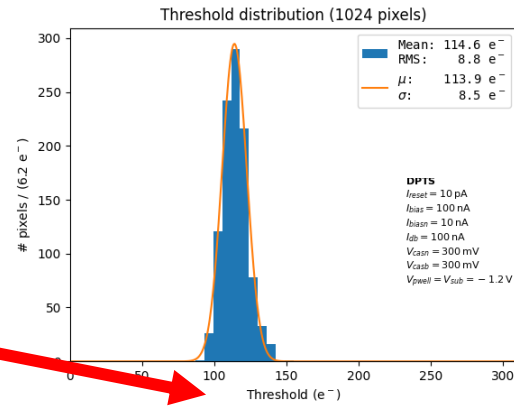
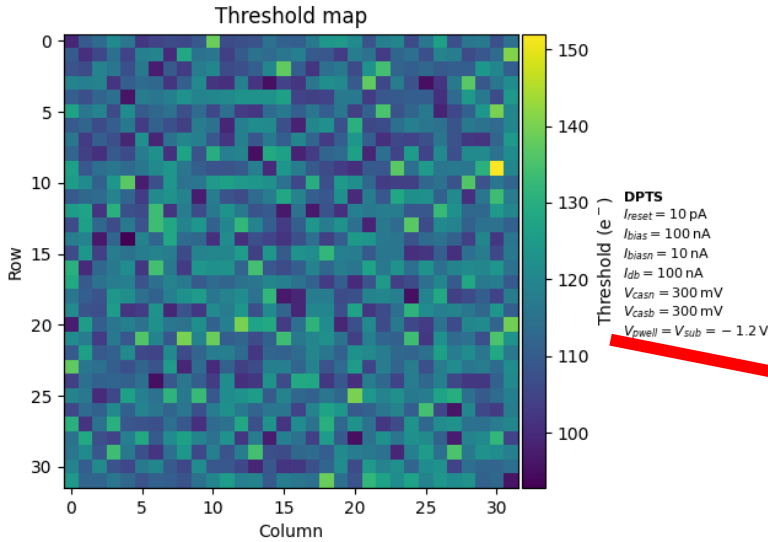
# Threshold Scan Results



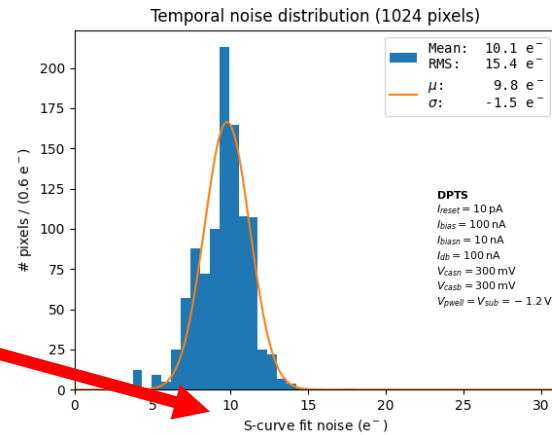
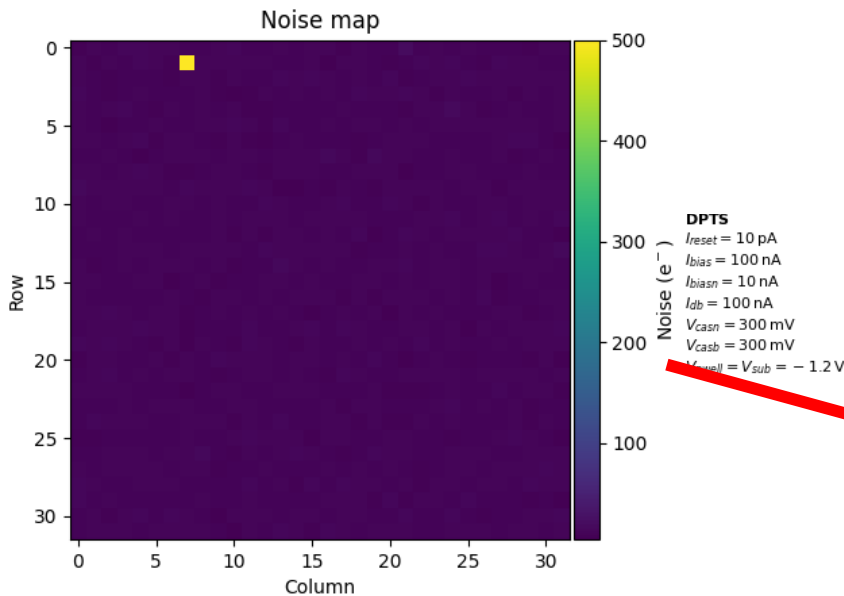
At a given  $V_H$  (i.e. input charge), each pixel is pulsed 25 times and the number of hits is recorded. A hit requires two pulses to be captured by the scope – indicating the assertion and de-assertion of the discriminator pulse.



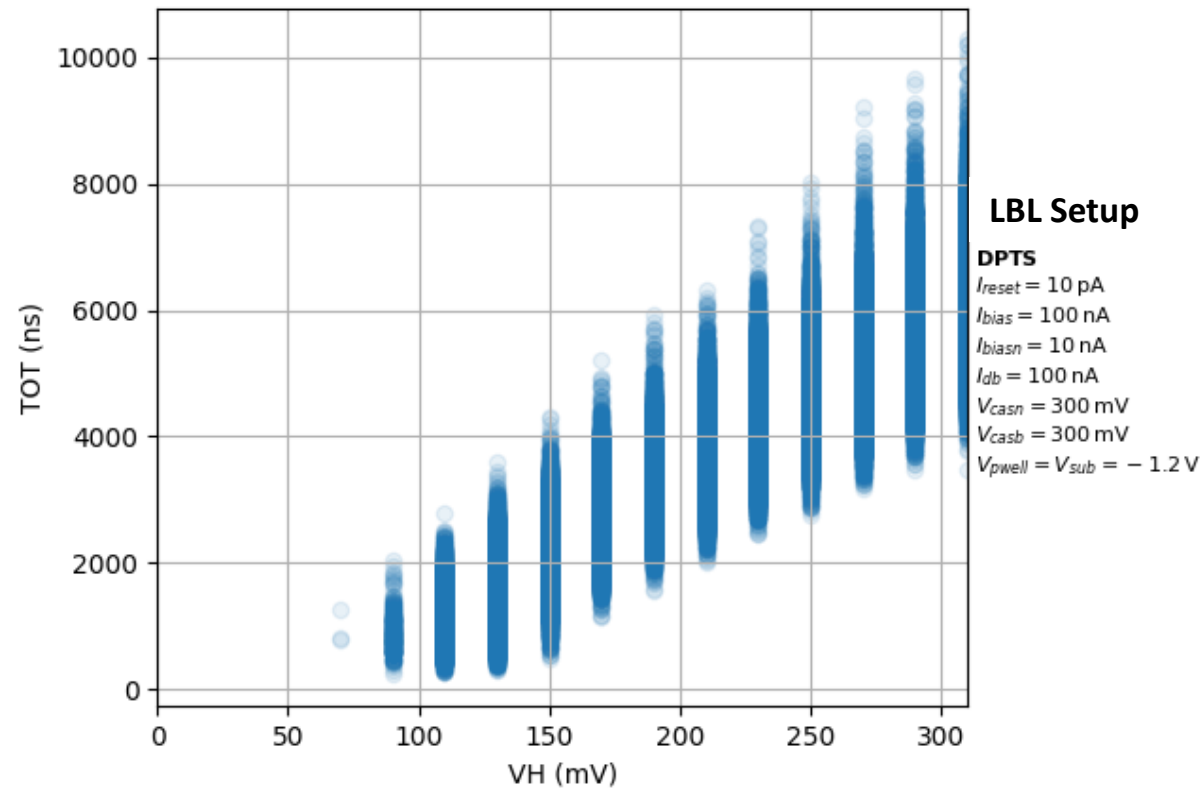
# Threshold Scan Results



The threshold and noise can be determined from the S-Curve. The threshold. I think this is calculated from the derivative of the S-Curve?

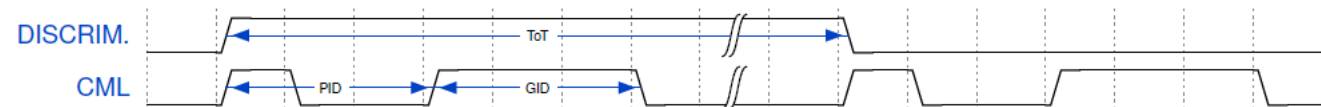


# Threshold Scan Results



The front end is designed such that the pulse length will increase linearly with the input signal. This means that the Time-over-Threshold (ToT) provides information on the collected or injected charge.

Plot on left shows results for all pixels. ToT shows considerable pixel-to-pixel spread.



## Summary

- We now have a working DPTS+MLR1 bench setup.
- We can also test the MLR1 DAQ boards that we are making at LBL with this setup. Peng and I tested one LBL board and were able to power the DPTS using it.
- Ezra Lesser spent time working with the DPTS system last year in Trieste. He will help me get a better understanding of the DAQ/analysis software.
- What tests do we want to perform next?