

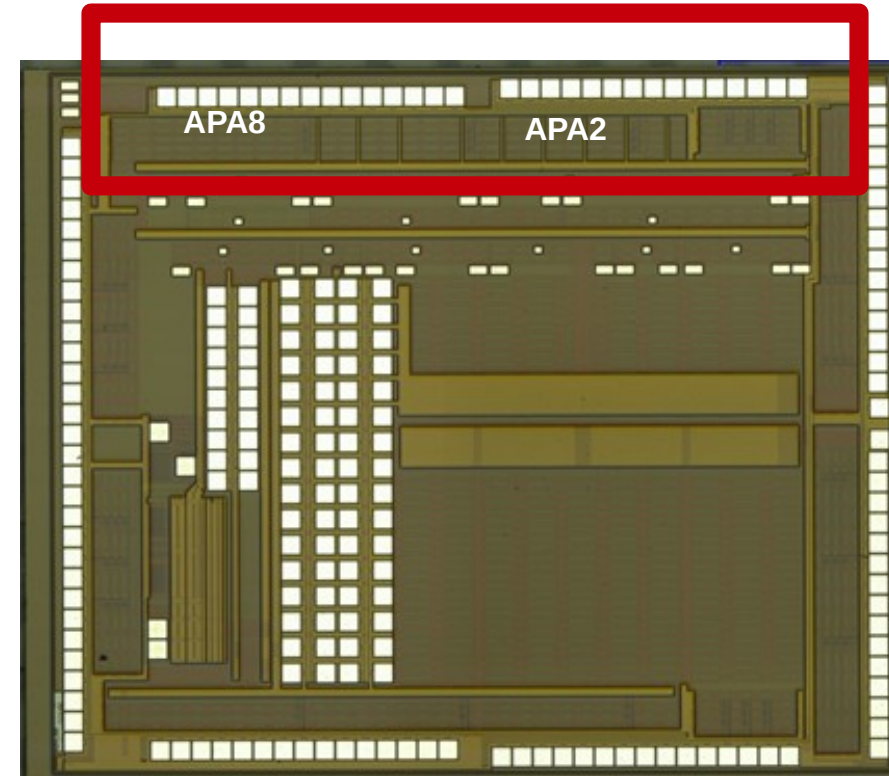
Edge TCT and DAC scan on CHESS1

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Jozef Stefan Institute

05.01.2016

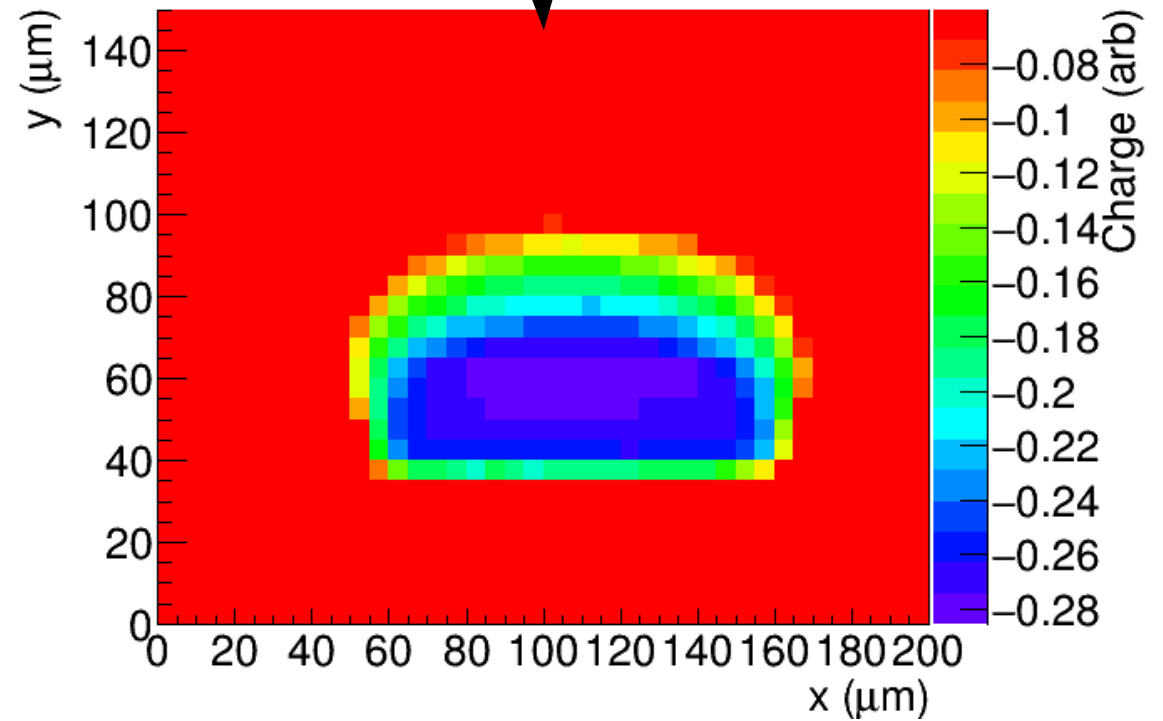
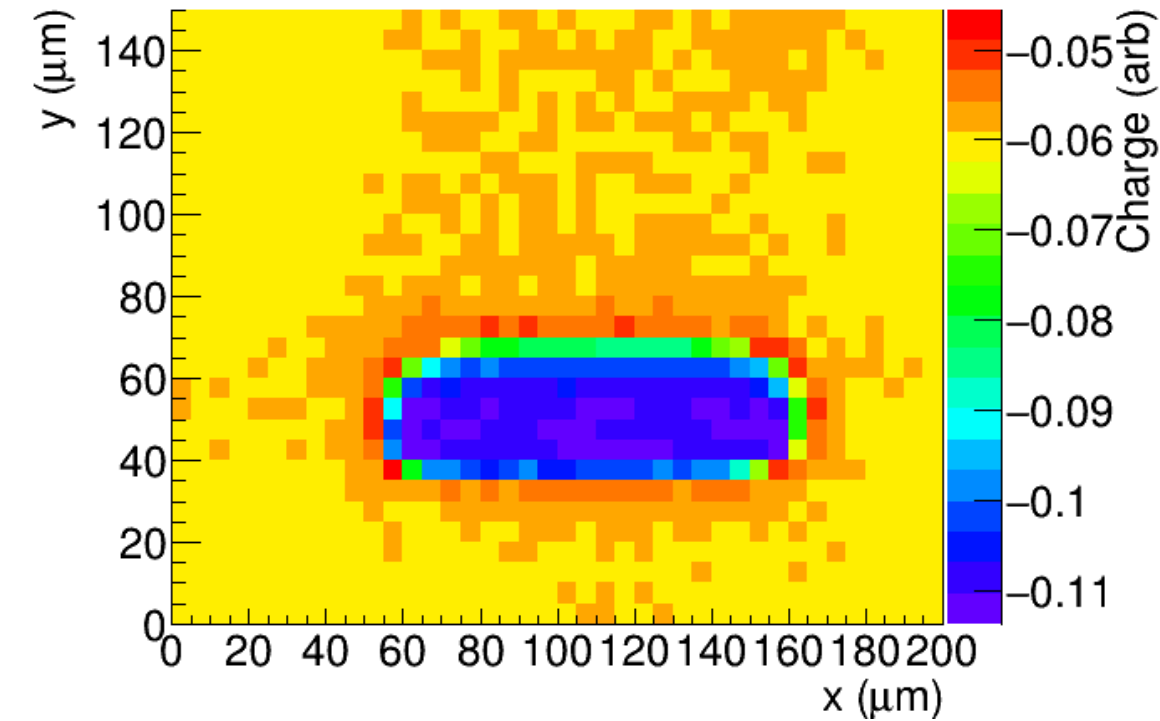
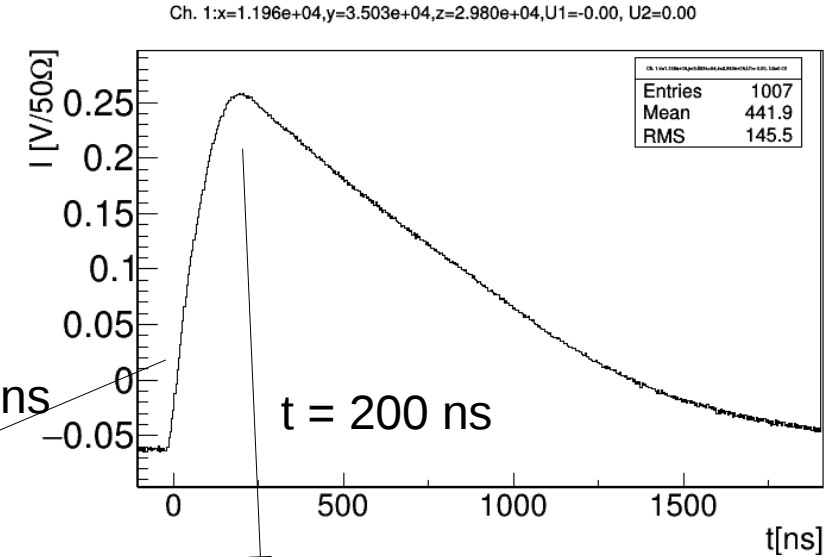
Ljubljana Status

- First edge-TCT measurements done on APA02 and APA08
- A DAC scan was performed to compare the results to the simulation by Hervé G.
- Only 0 V bias voltage could be applied (diffusion contribution only)
- Our CHES1 chip has been sent back to UCSC for “fixing” a HV short on the chip



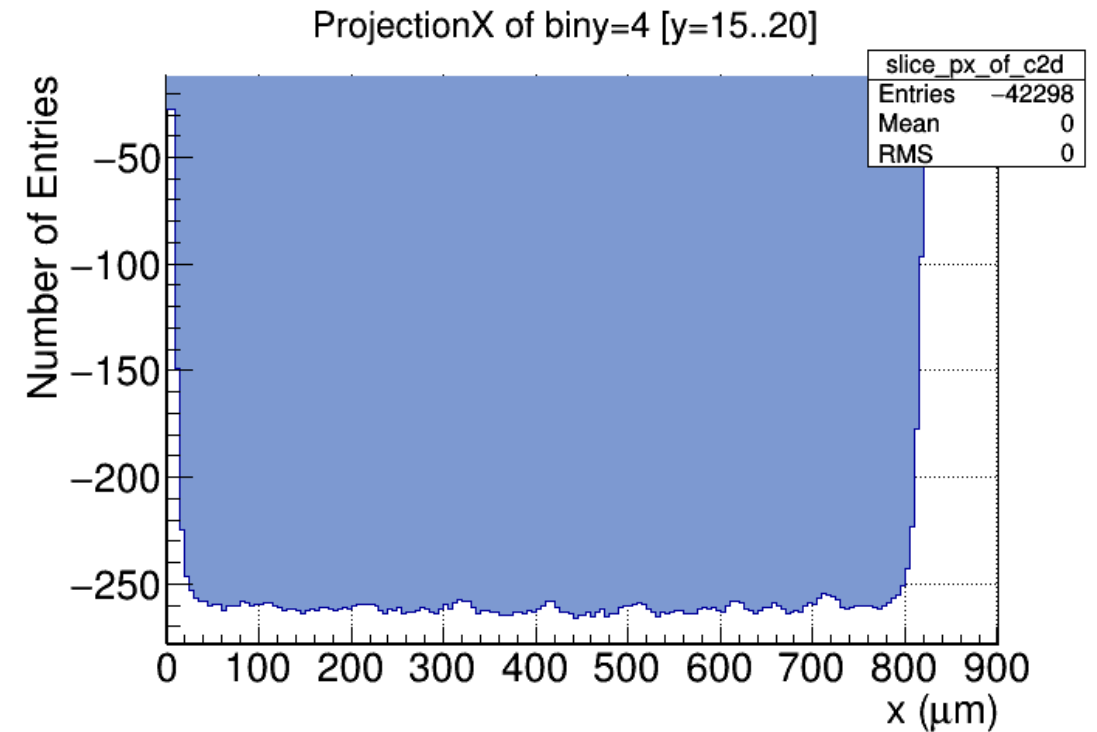
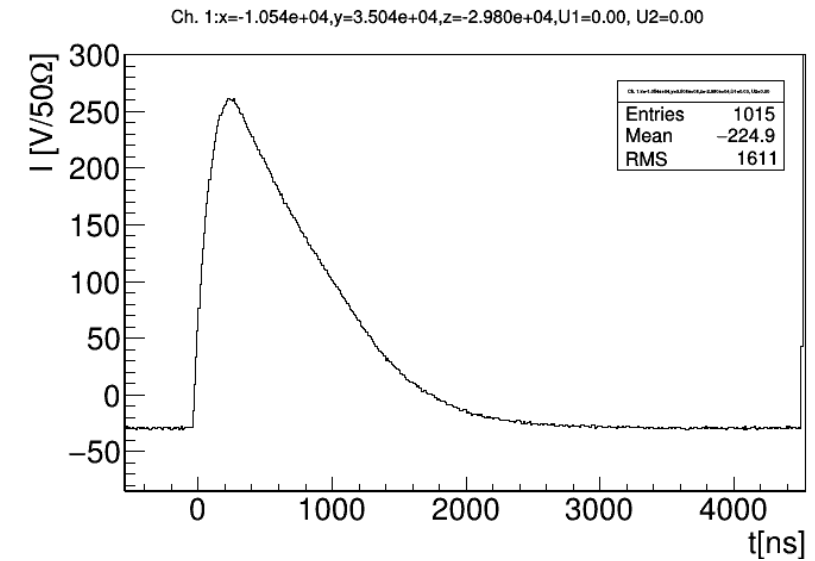
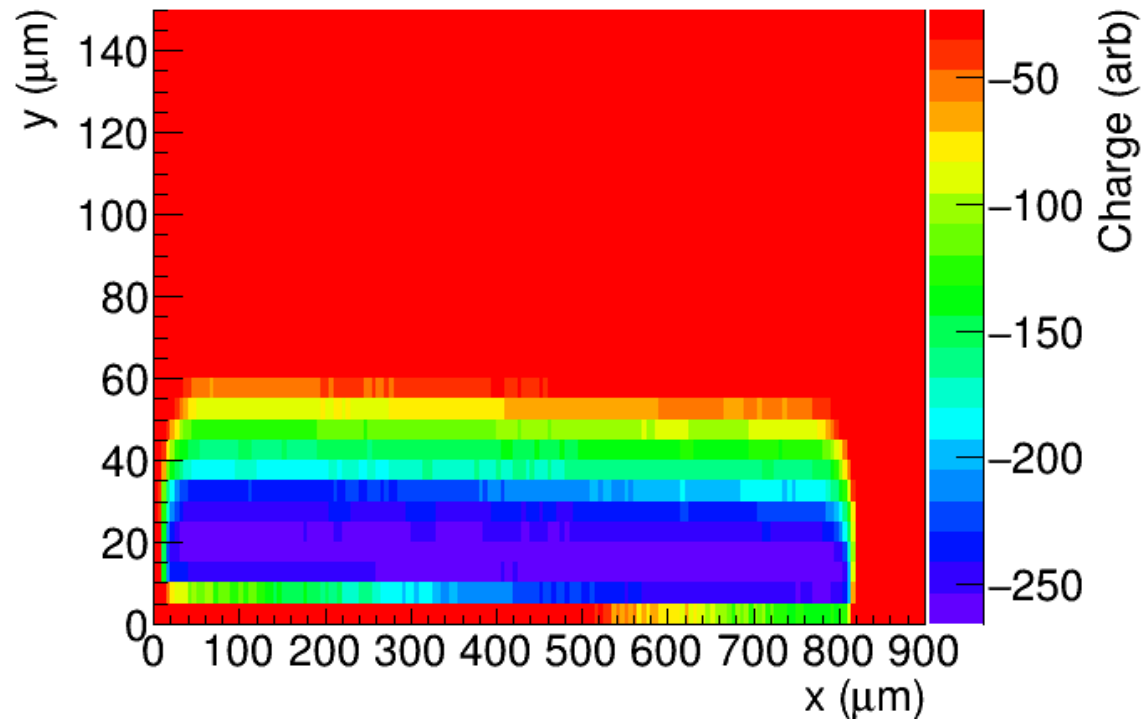
First edge TCT measurement on APA02

- Pixel APA02 output 4 ($100\text{ }\mu\text{m} \times 45\text{ }\mu\text{m}$)
- Collected charge \sim pulse height
- Current pulse peaks 200 ns after injection
→ (diffusion)
- At shorter times only charge close to the surface collected



First edge TCT measurement on APA08

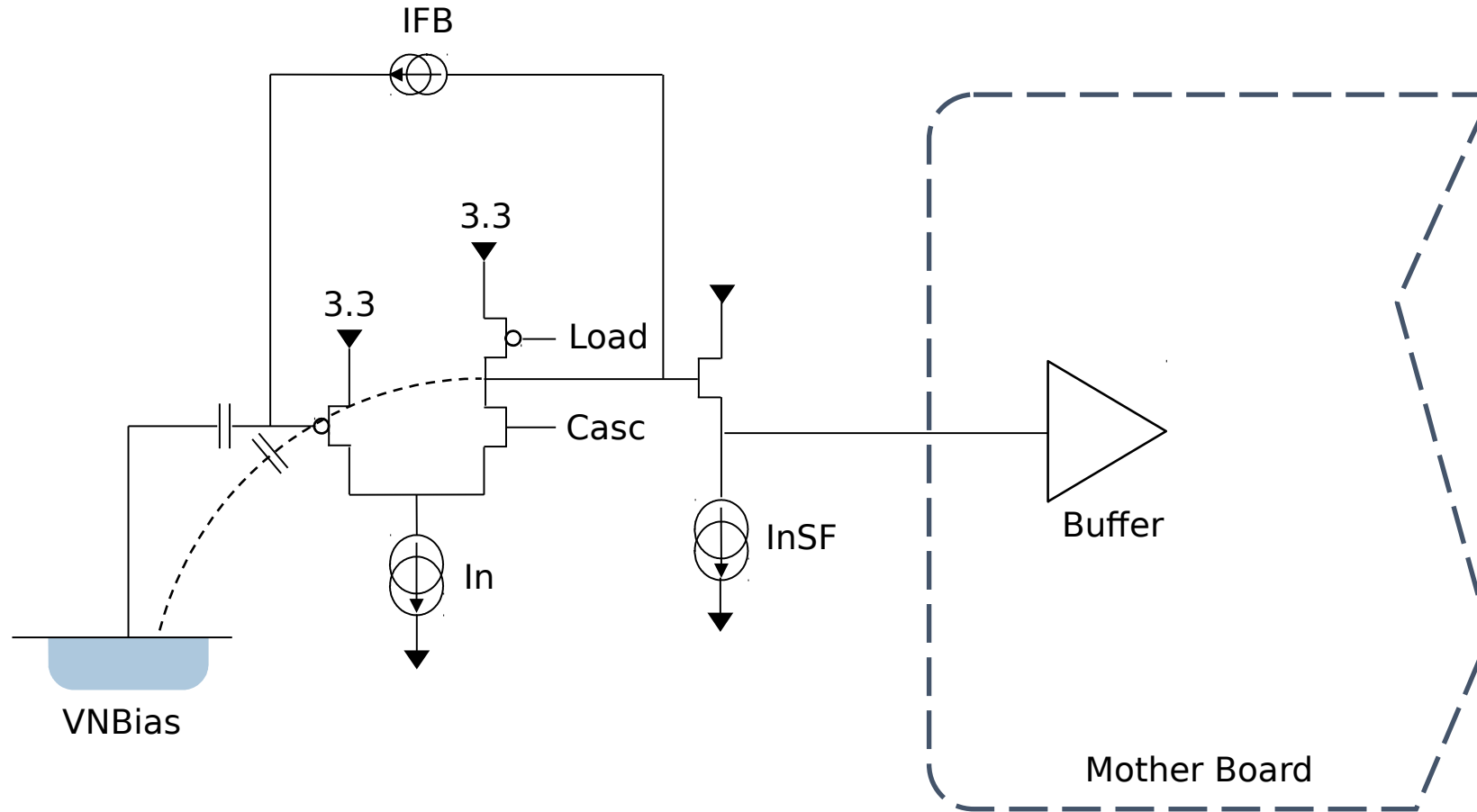
- Pixel APA08 output 6 (800 μm x 45 μm)
- Pixel substructure 8 x 100 μm sections visible



DAC scan

- Influence of DAC values on the signal shape described and simulated in a document from Hervé G. (distributed by email on 12.12.2015)
- Make measurements on a real device to verify the simulation
- Test pulses generated in APA02 (pixel 2) at a fixed position by edge TCT
- 0 V bias voltage
- No measurement of noise (next time could measure baseline fluctuations using RMS function on oscilloscope)
- Scan performed in the following way:
 - change values of DAC 1, while keeping other 5 DACs fixed at their default values
 - change values of DAC 2, while keeping other 5 DACs fixed at their default values
 - etc.

CHESS1 pixel and biases



[by Hervé G.]

Typical biases for CHES1

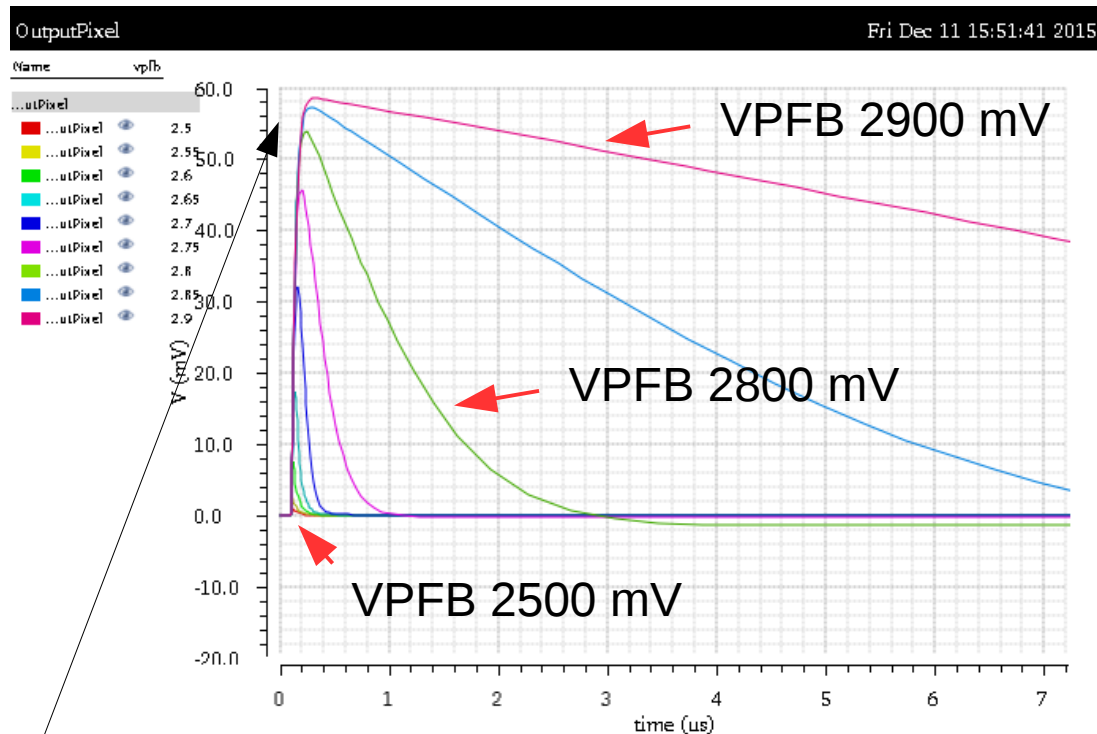
	Typical value	Can change?
VPFB	2.65V to 2.8V	Yes adjust gain
VNSF	0.5V to 0.8V	Yes adjust to your output load
VCasc	2.6V	Not needed
VPload	2.1V	Not needed
VN	1V	Not needed
VNBias	250mV	Not needed

[by Hervé G.]

Default values used in Ljubljana: 2700, 650, 2600, 2100, 1000, 250 (VPFB, VNSF, VCASC, VPLOAD, VN, VBIAS)

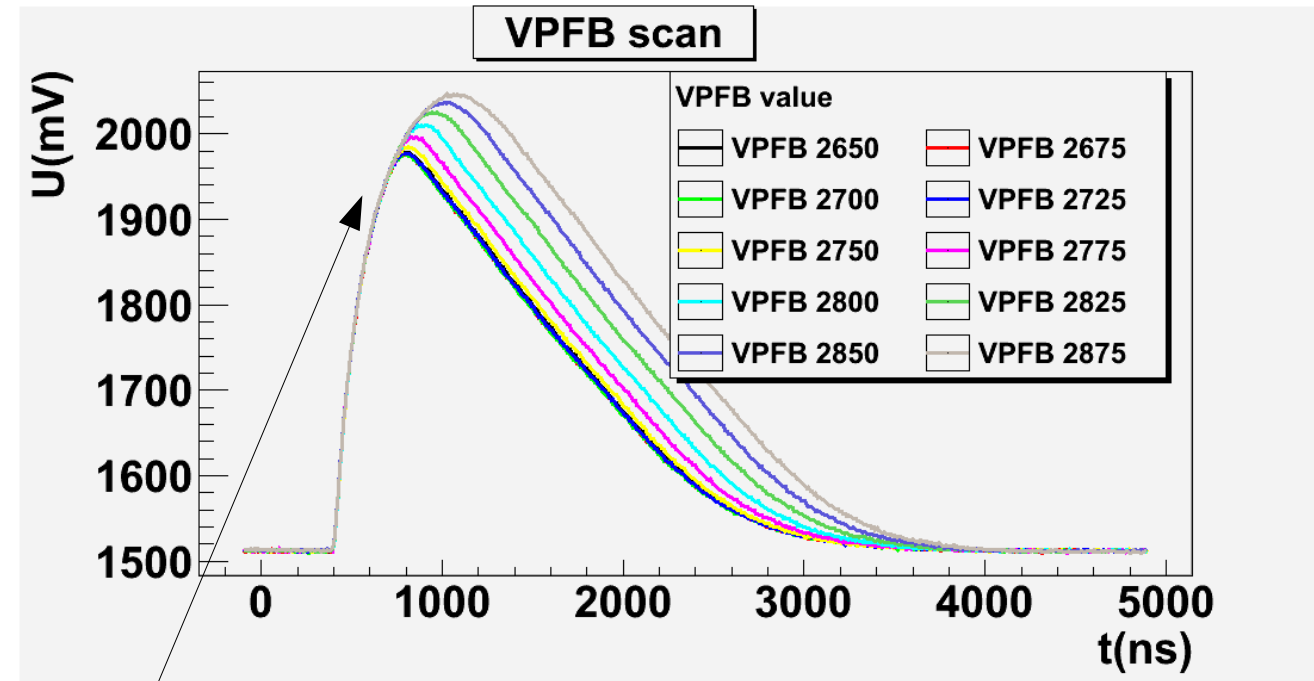
Simulation of results increasing VPFB

Simulation



Signal amplitude 60 mV

Measurement

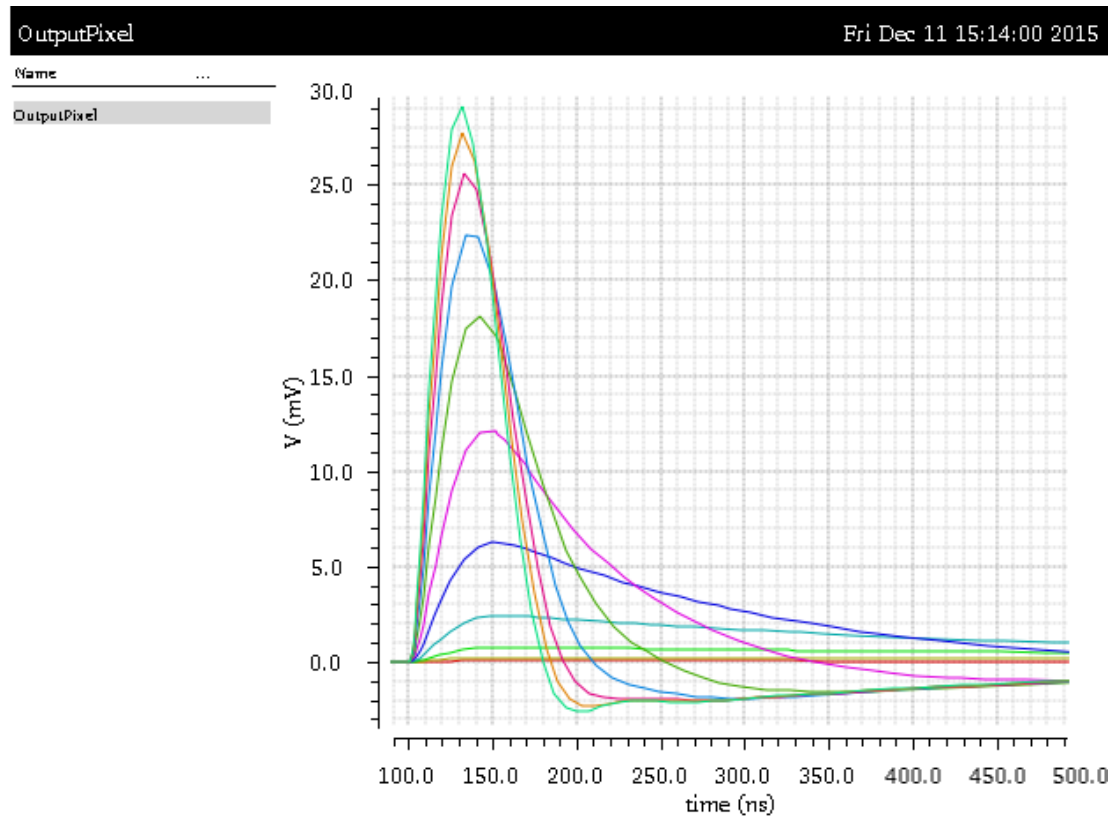


Signal amplitude 500 mV

50 Ohm DC coupling on oscilloscope
→ baseline approx. 1.5 V

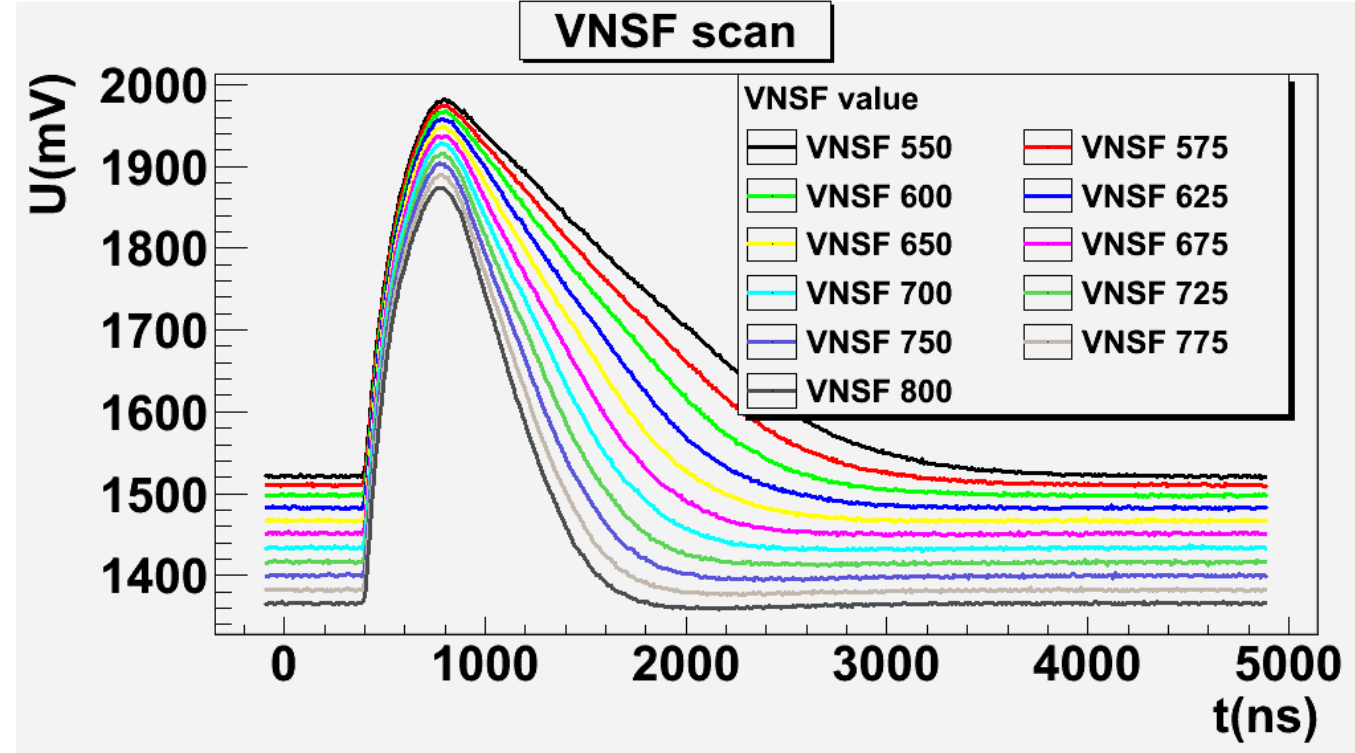
Simulation of results increasing VNSF

Simulation



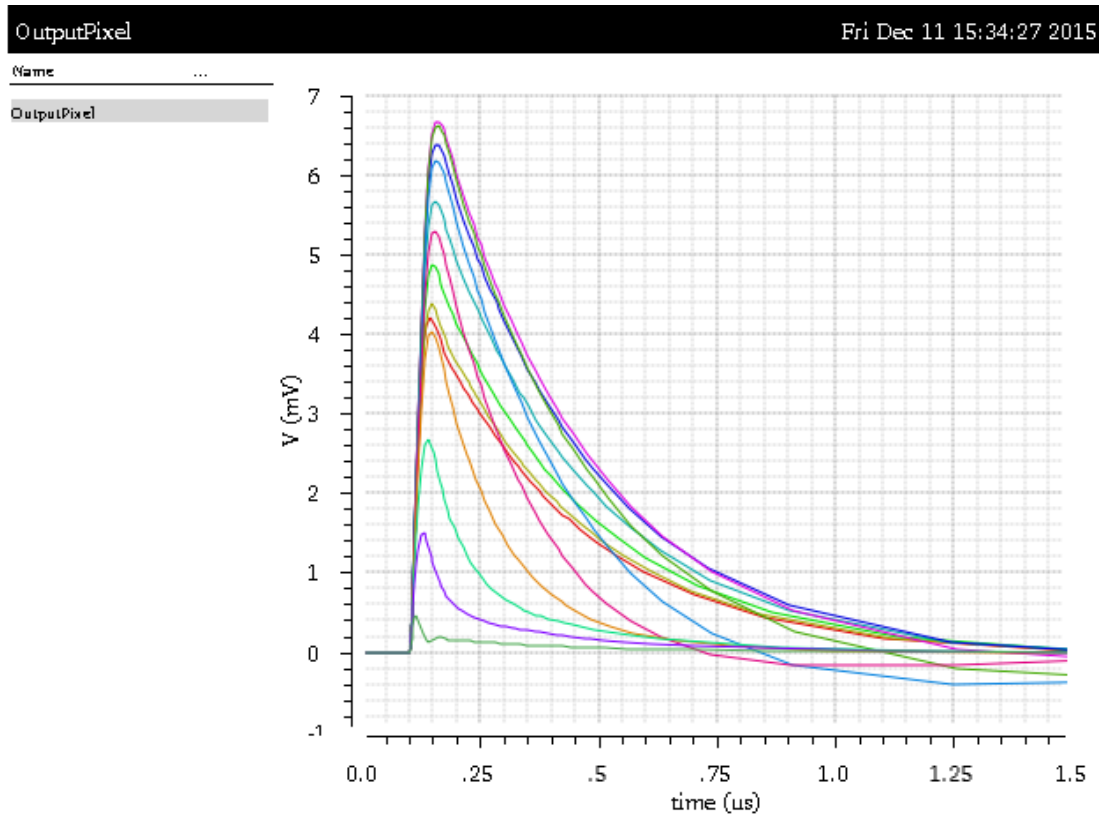
Signal amplitude:
simulation 30 mV
Measurement 500 mV

Measurement



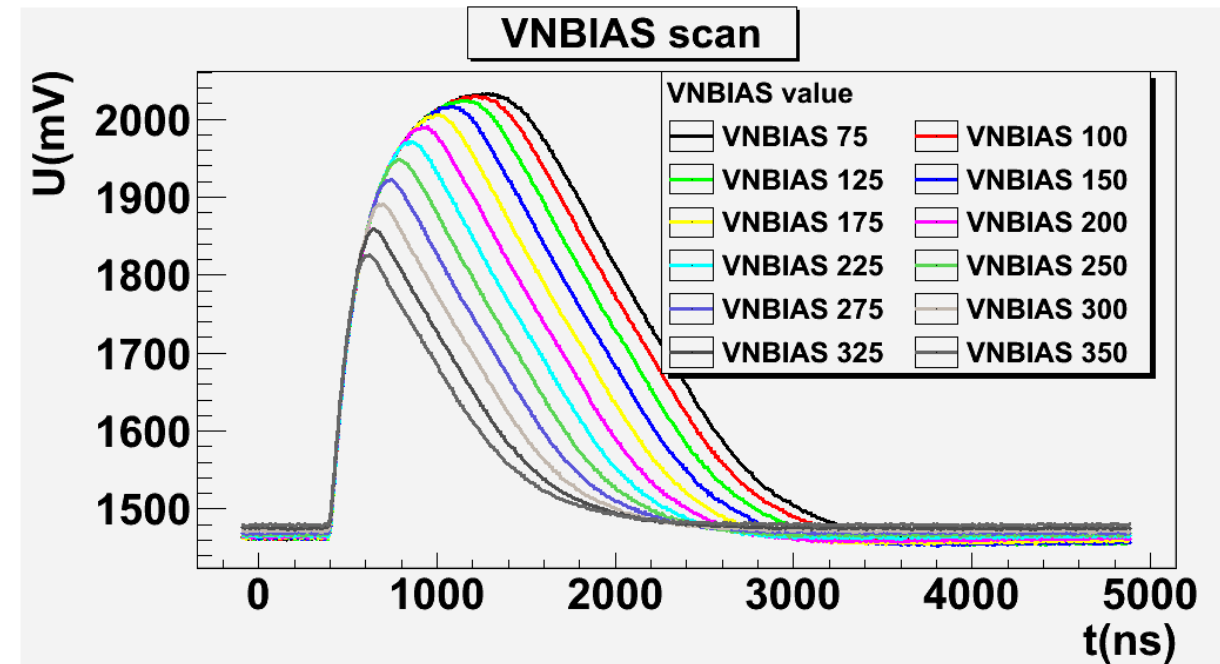
Increasing VNBias

Simulation



Signal amplitude:
simulation 7 mV
Measurement 500 mV

Measurement



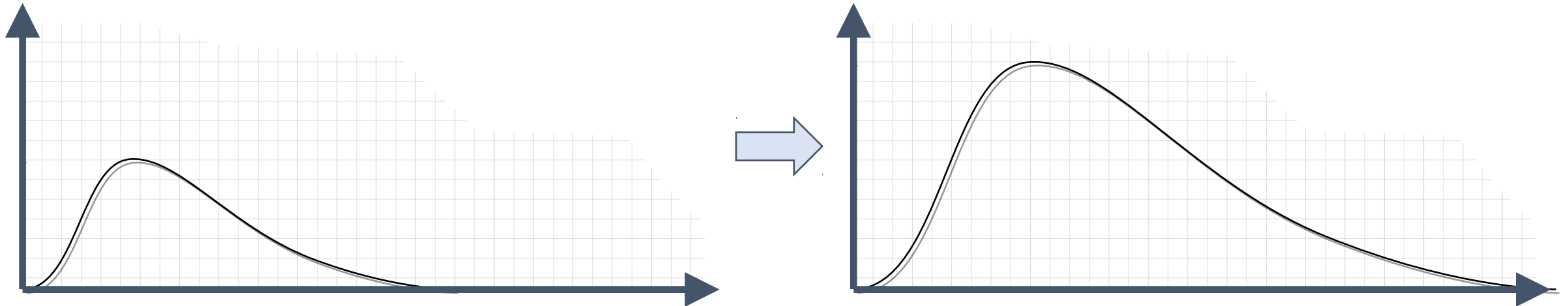
Summary

- First edge TCT measurements were done with CHESS1 (0 V bias)
- After “fixing” the chip, edge TCT measurements with BIAS VOLTAGE can be performed
- DAC scan: to achieve more comparable results between MEASUREMENT and SIMULATION the scan could be repeated using lower laser pulses or adding an absorber in front of the sample. Can also try measuring noise level.

BACKUP

Increase of VPFB

- VPFB controls the gain
 - Increasing VPFB increases the gain
 - However it also increases the pulse duration and the noise.
- Typ. Value = 2.65V to 2.8V

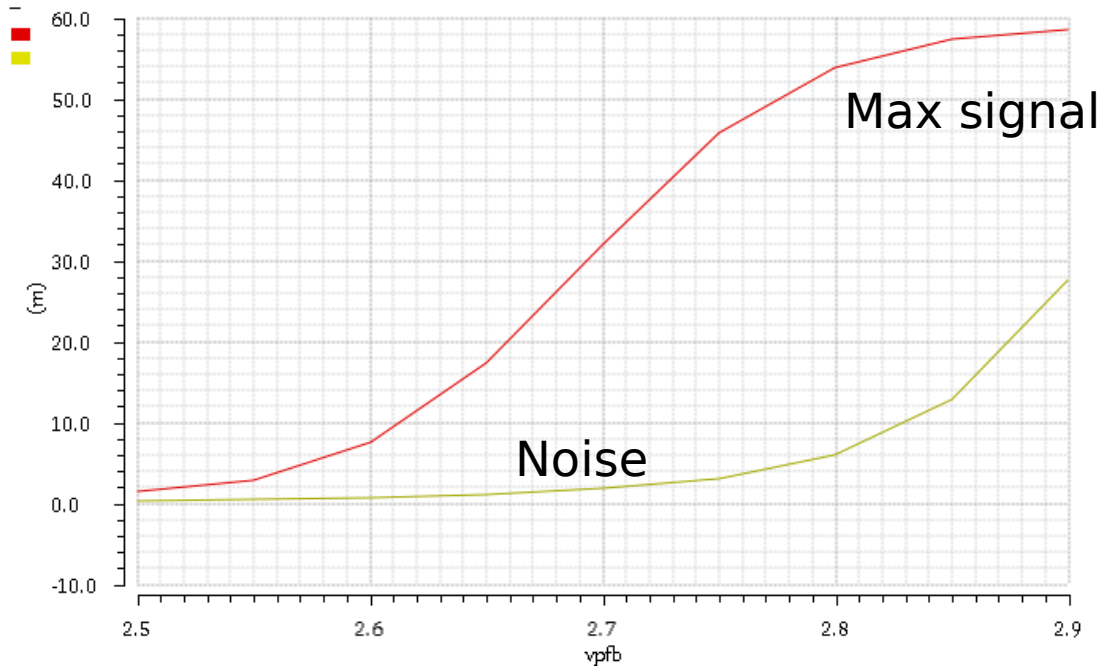


[by Hervé G.]

Simulation of results increasing VPFB

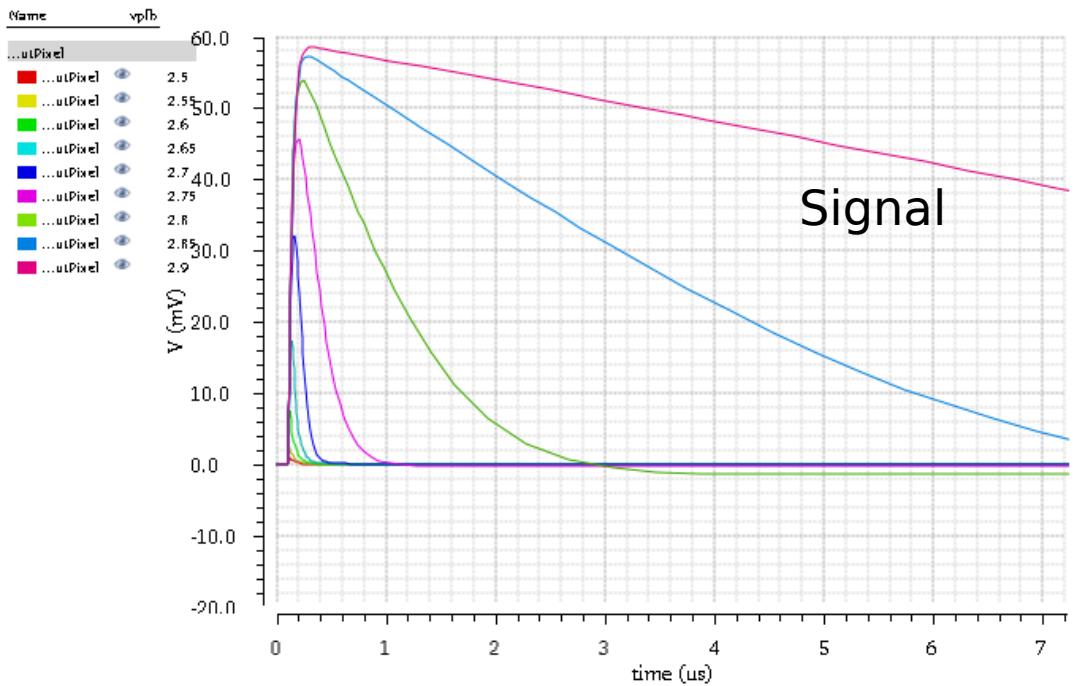
Response:Noise

Fri Dec 11 15:51:41 2015



OutputPixel

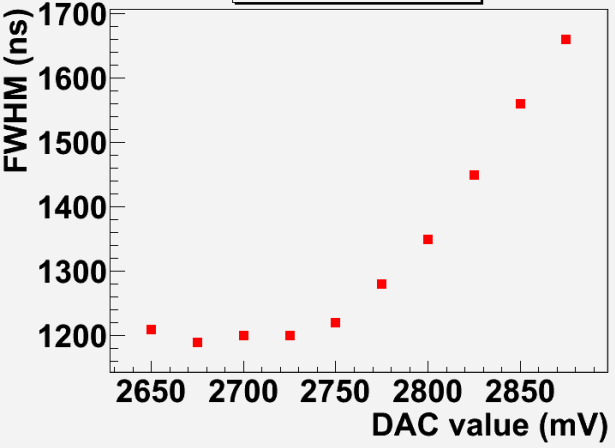
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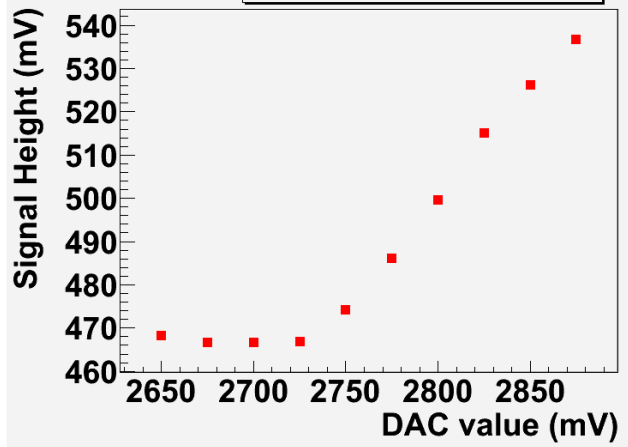
VPFB increase

[by Hervé G.]

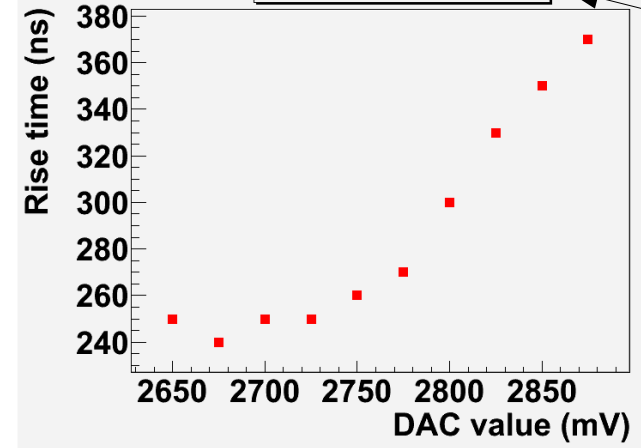
FWHM (VPFB)



Signal height (VPFB)



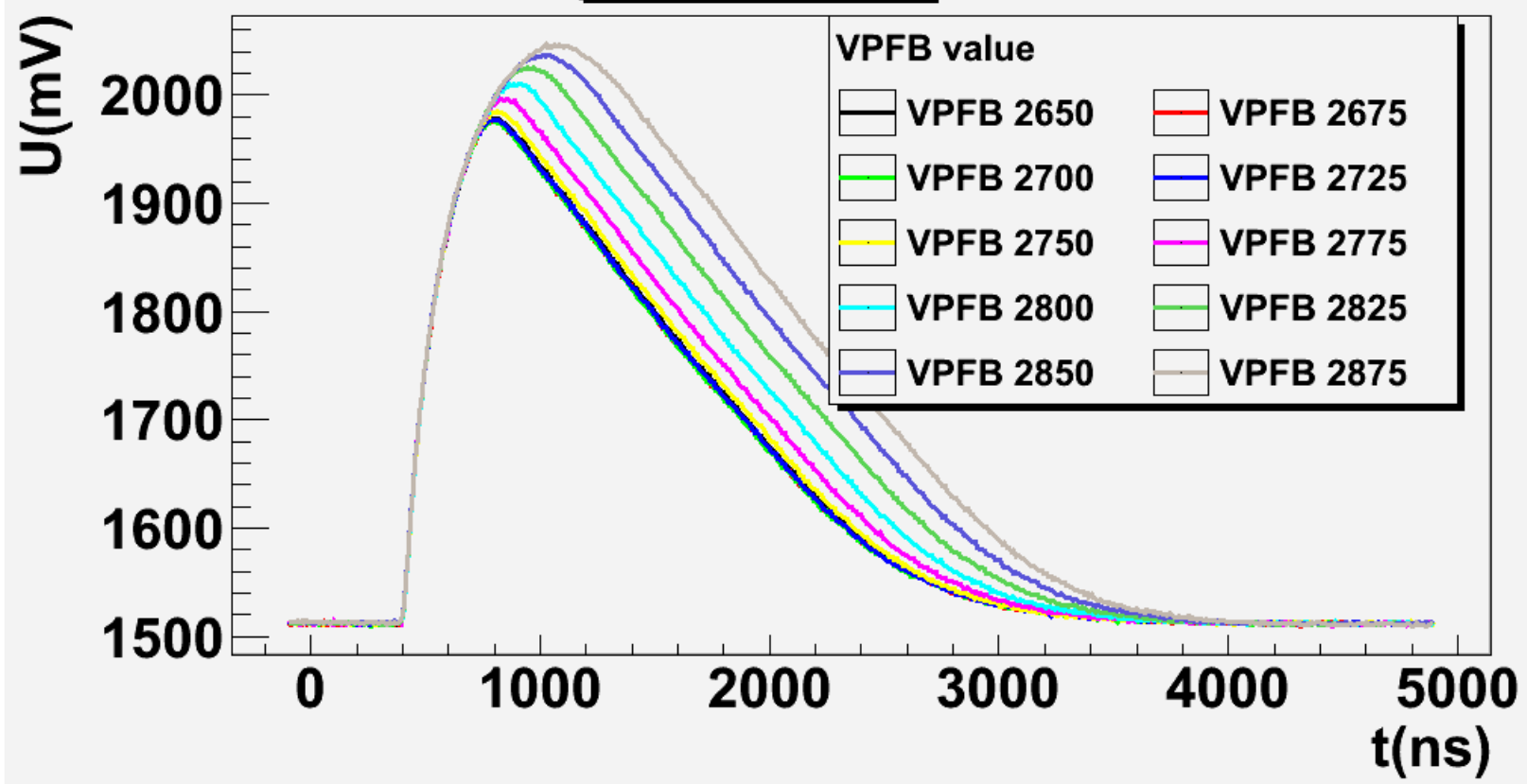
Rise time (VPFB)



Between 0.1 and 0.9 signal height

VNSF not at default value 650 mV, but at 570 mV (overlook)

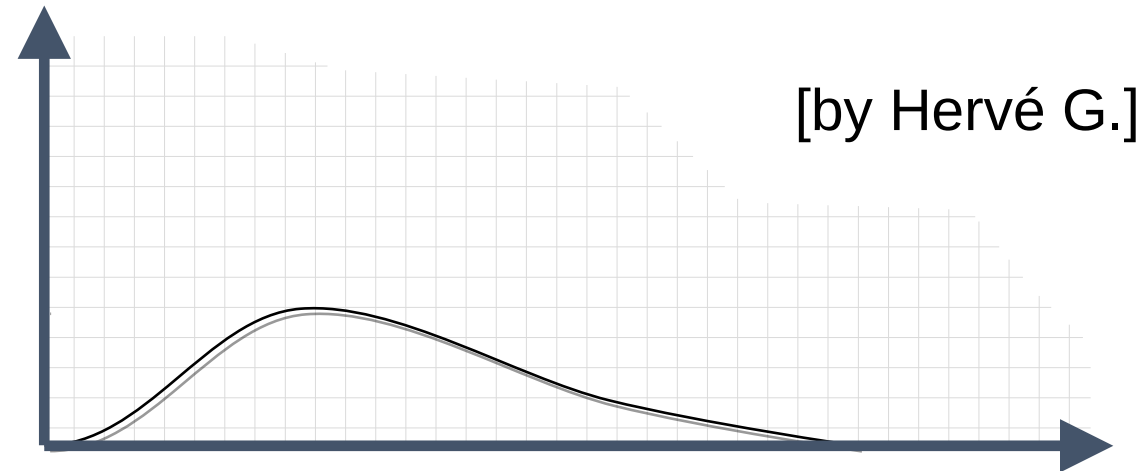
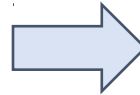
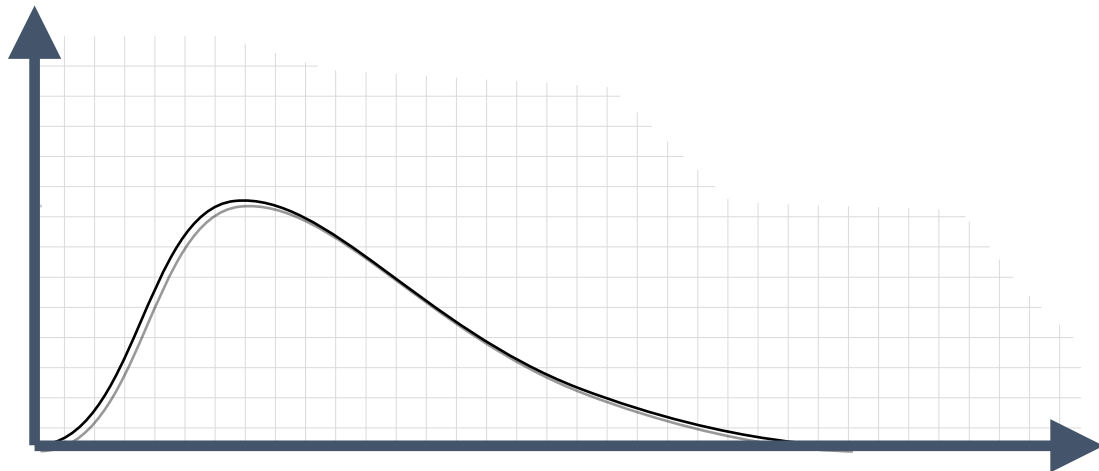
VPFB scan



Signal height 500 mV much greater than in simulation

Decrease of VNSF

- VNSF controls the source follower after the amplifier.
- Decreasing VNSF decreases the current in the source follower
 - This Source follower can be considered as a low pass filter.
 - Reducing the current in the source follower increases the time constant of the low pass filter, slowing down the pulse and attenuating it
 - If the current is reduced too much the source follower is not able to drive the output capacitance and the gain will drop.
- Typ. value = 0.55V to 0.8V



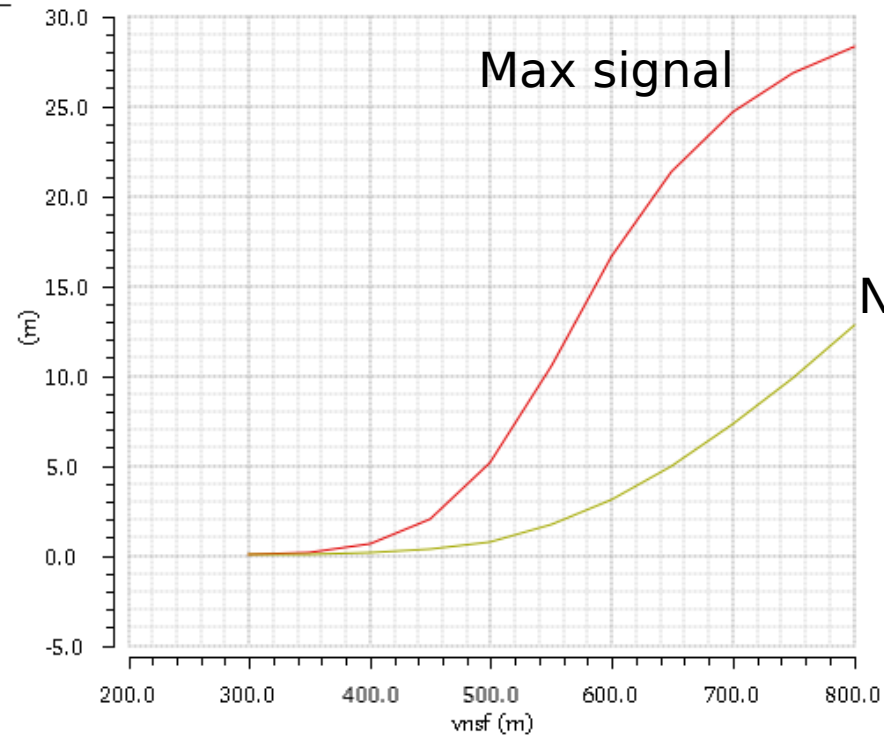
[by Hervé G.]

Increasing VNSF

Response:Noise

Fri Dec 11 15:14:00 2015

Name
Response
Noise

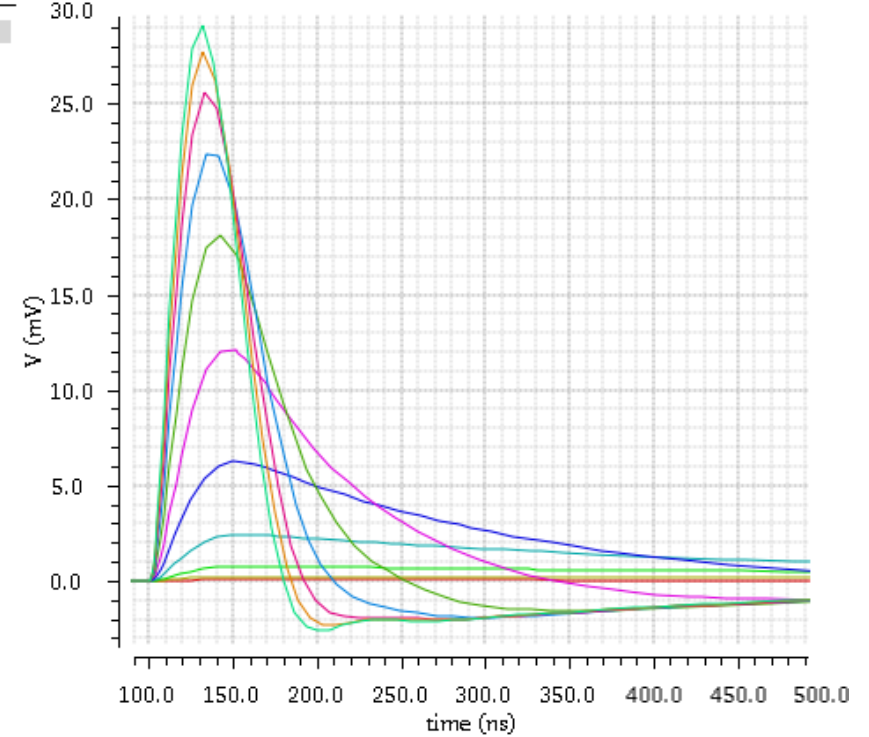


VNSF increase

OutputPixel

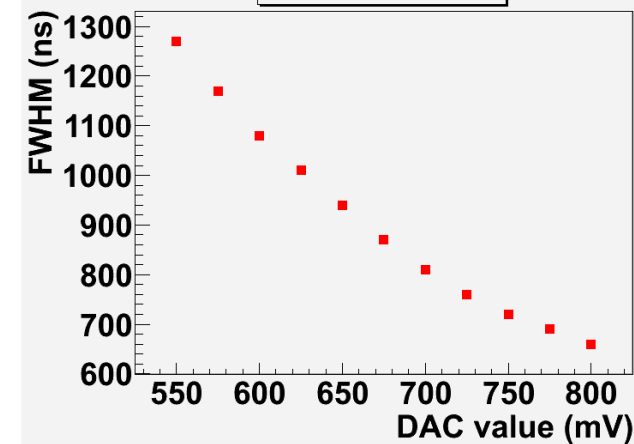
Fri Dec 11 15:14:00 2015

Name
OutputPixel

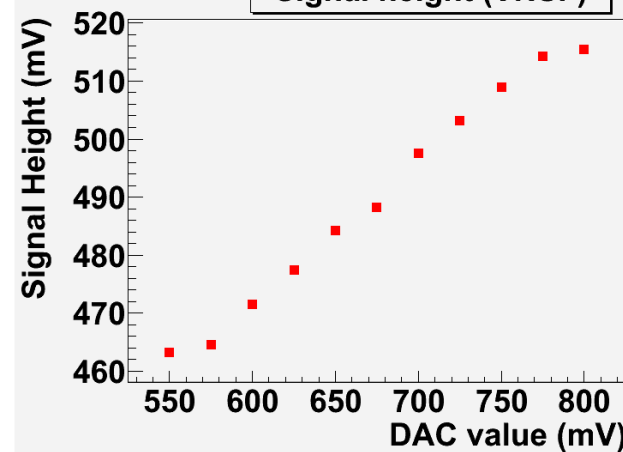


[by Hervé G.]

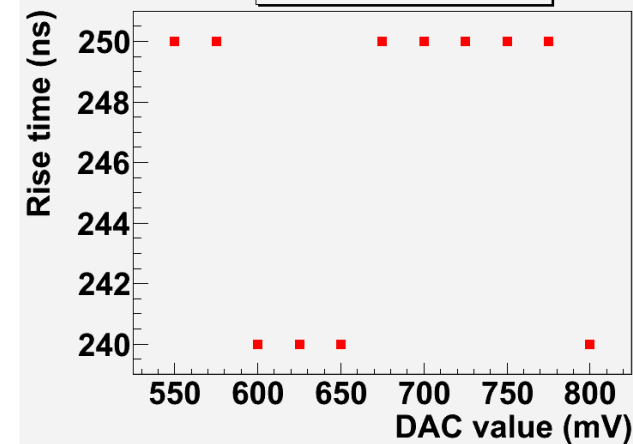
FWHM (VNSF)



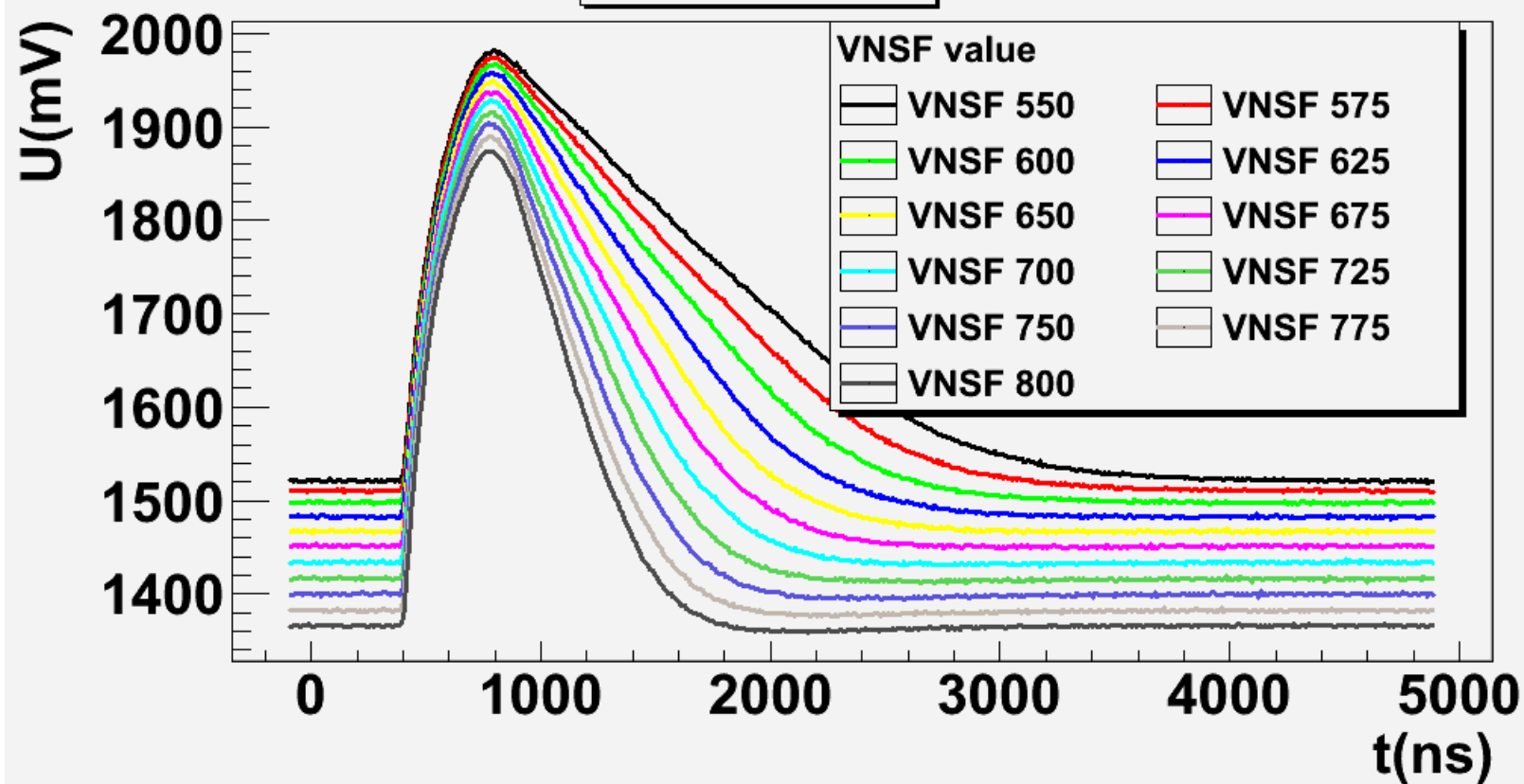
Signal height (VNSF)



Rise time (VNSF)

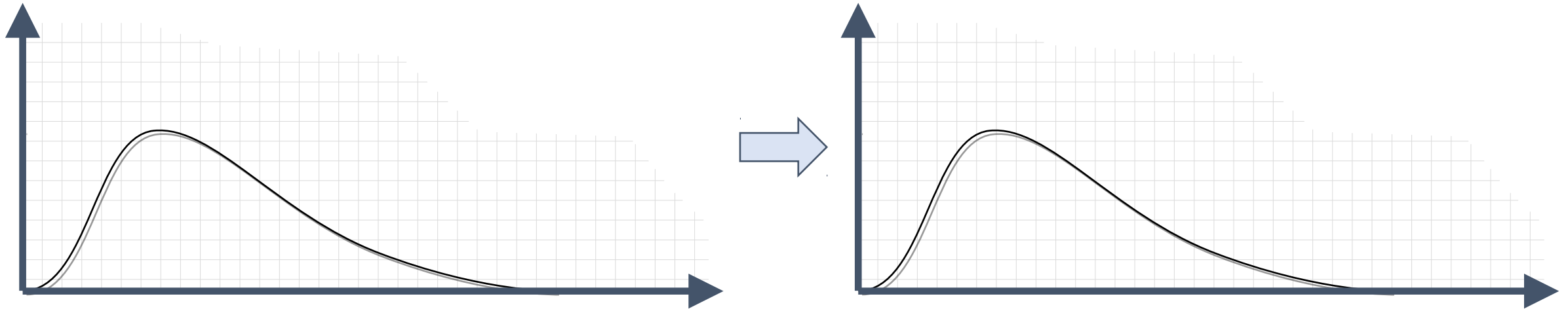


VNSF scan

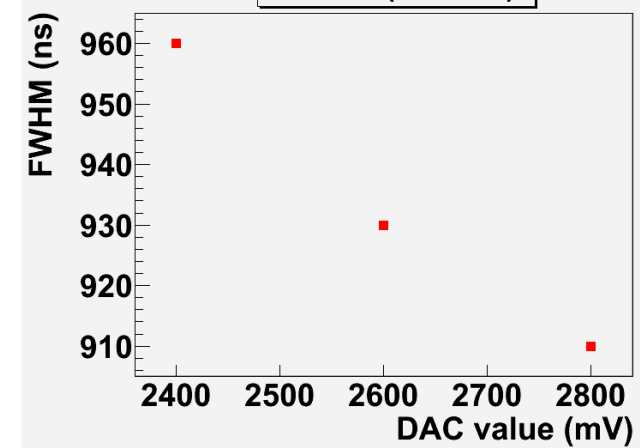


Modifying VCasc

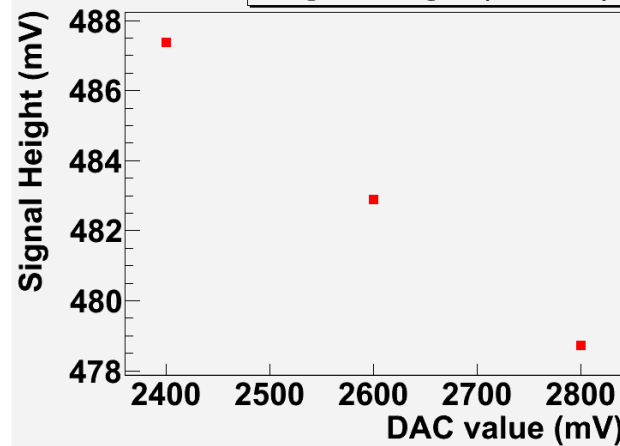
- Vcasc controls the cascoding of the amplifier.
- It shouldn't be modified and modifying its value shouldn't have an impact on the response.
- Typ. value = 2.6V



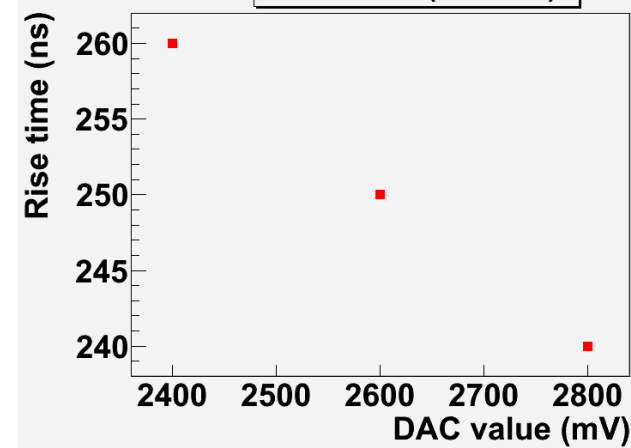
FWHM (VCASC)



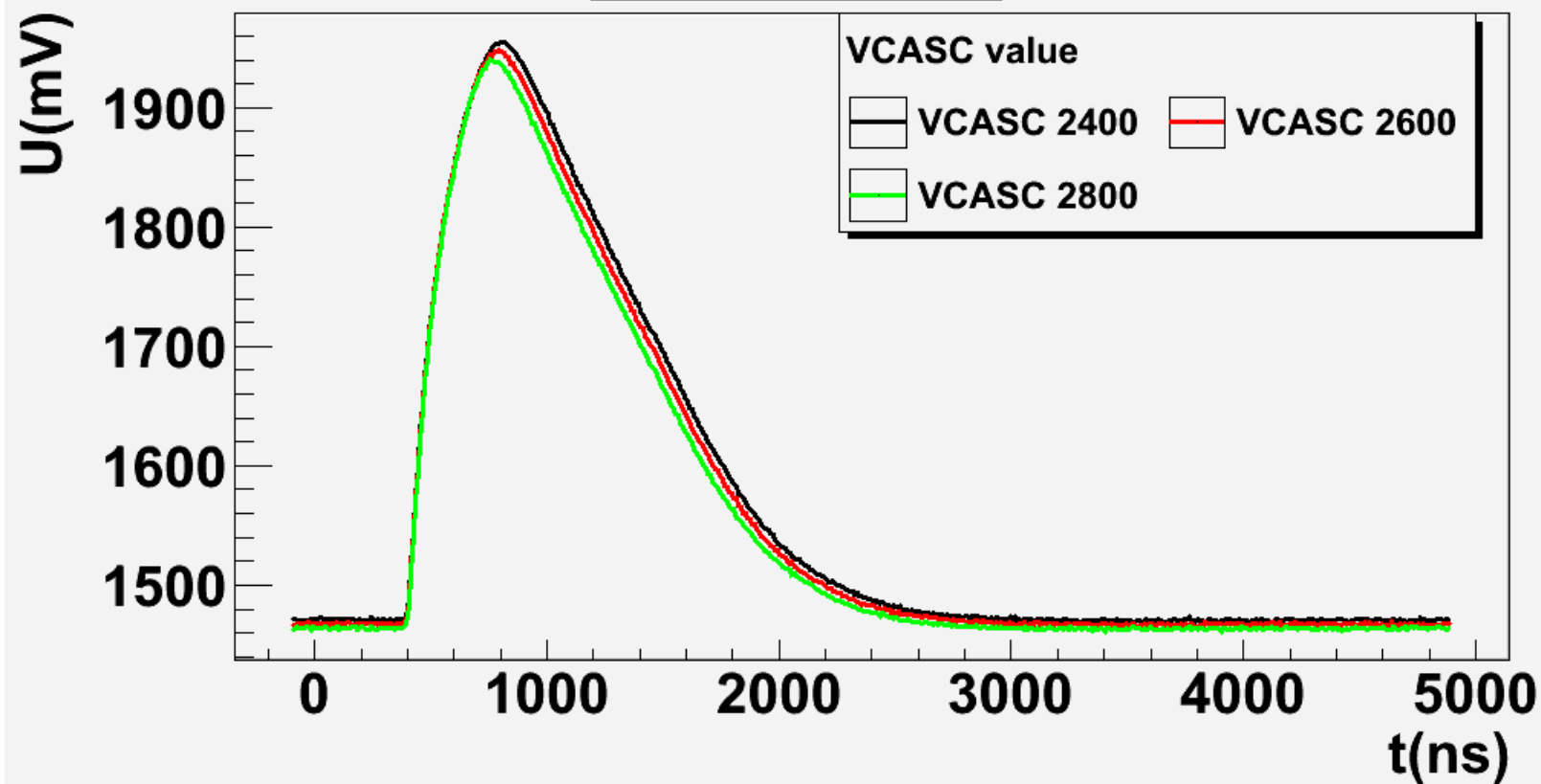
Signal height (VCASC)



Rise time (VCASC)

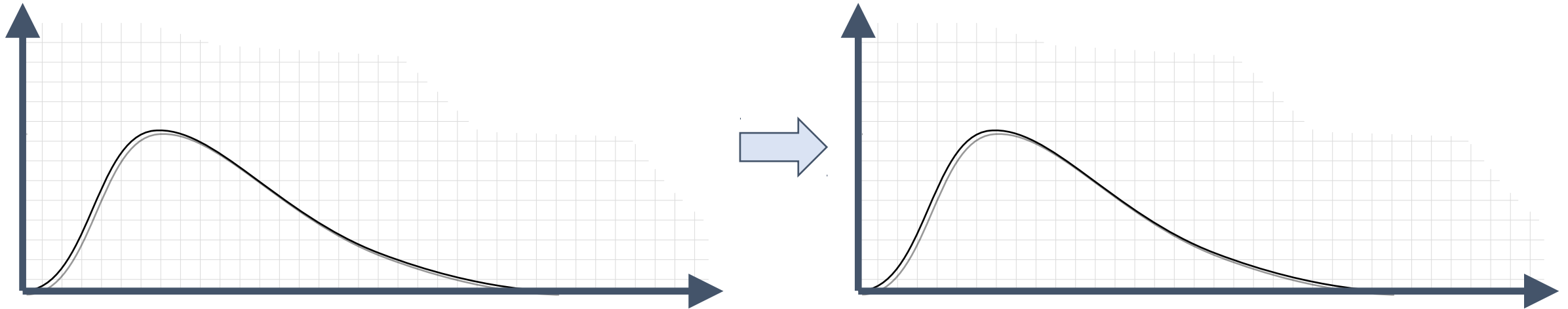


VCASC scan



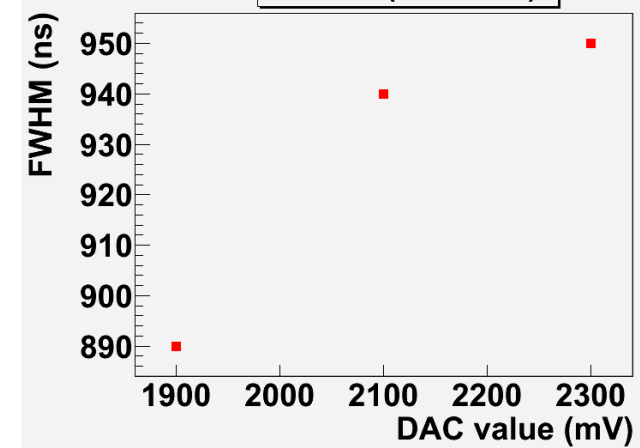
Modifying VPload

- VPload has been optimized. It shouldn't be modified.
- It shouldn't have an impact on the pulse response.
- Typ. value = 2.1V

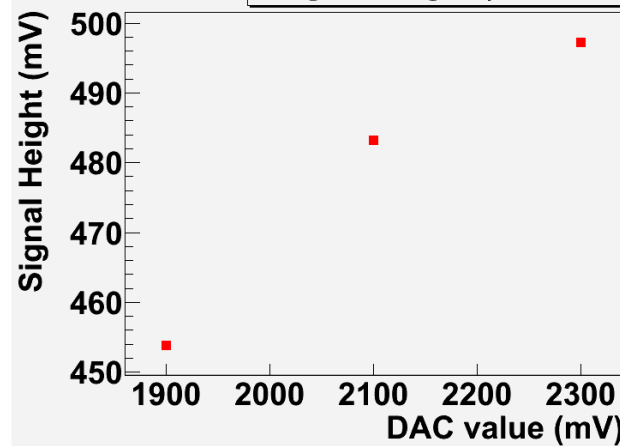


[by Hervé G.]

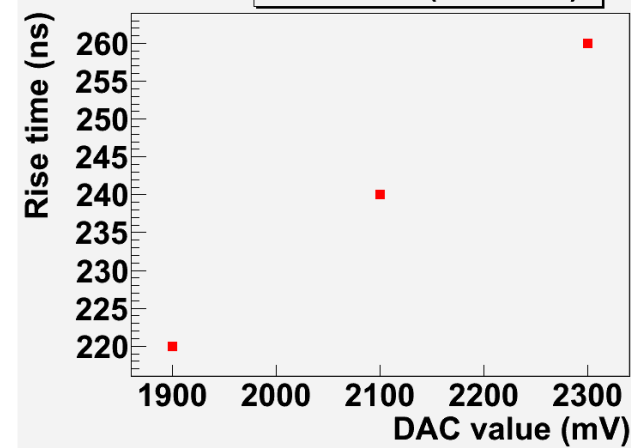
FWHM (VPLOAD)



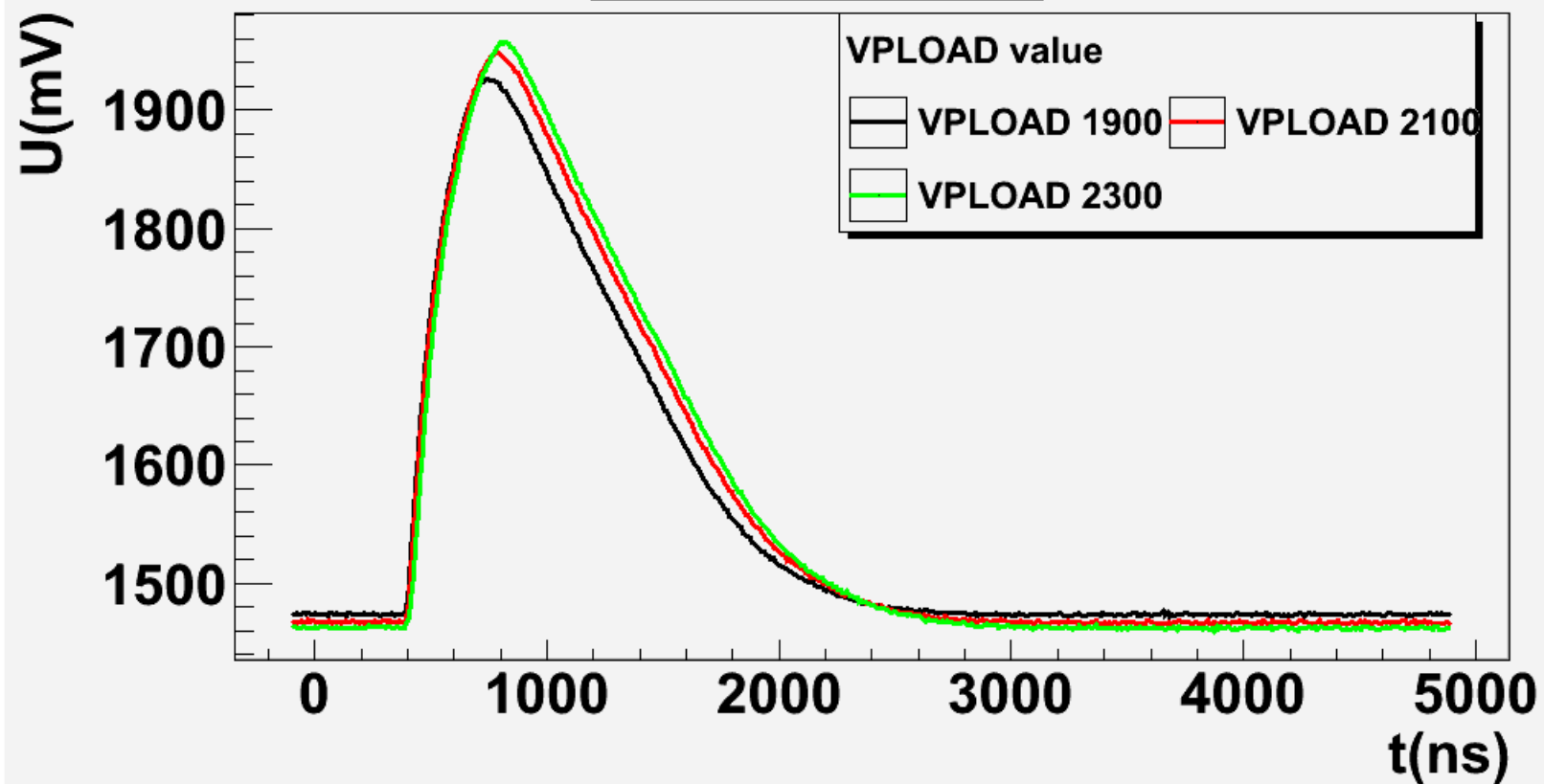
Signal height (VPLOAD)



Rise time (VPLOAD)

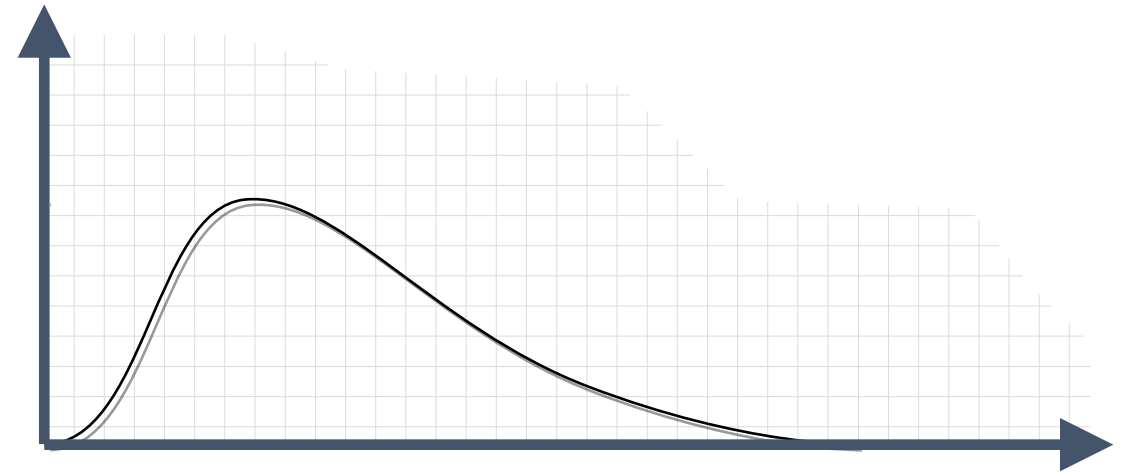
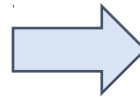
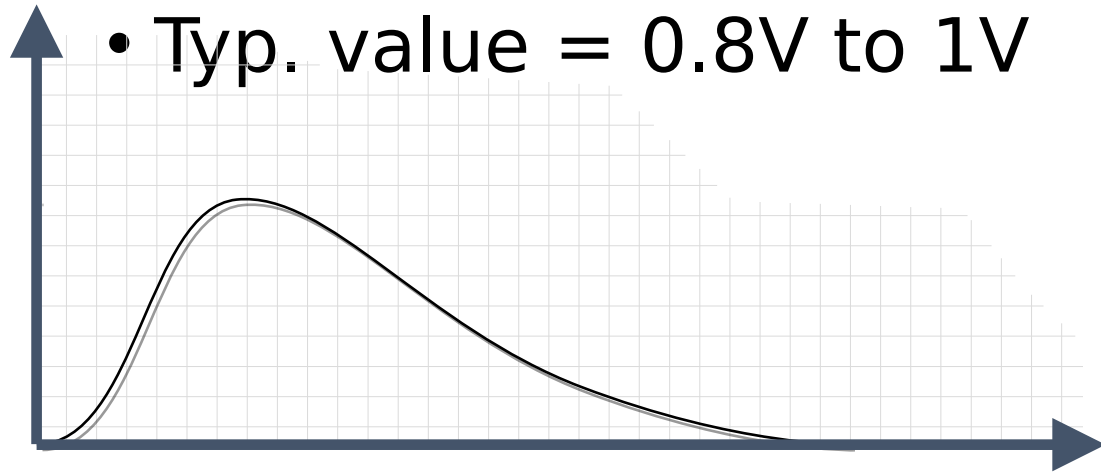


VPLOAD scan

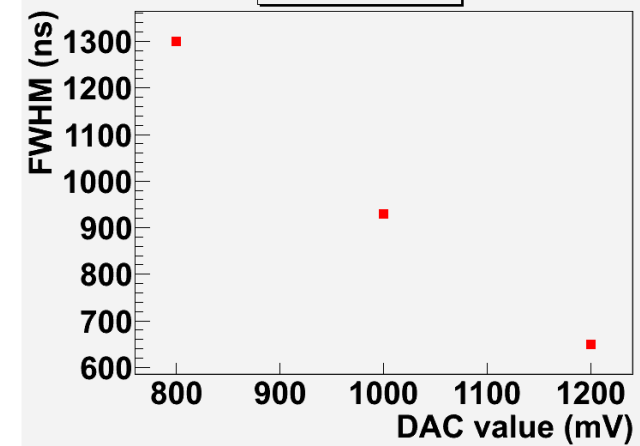


Modifying VN

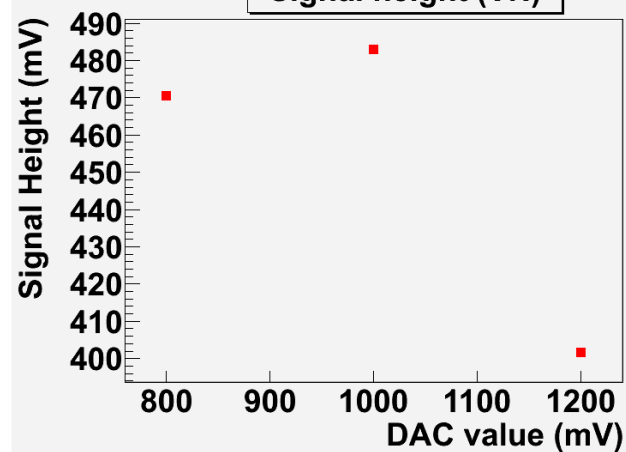
- VN controls the current source of the amplifier.
- The given VN value is optimized and shouldn't be modified.
 - Decreasing the current too much would slow the amplifier and could make it unstable
- Typ. value = 0.8V to 1V



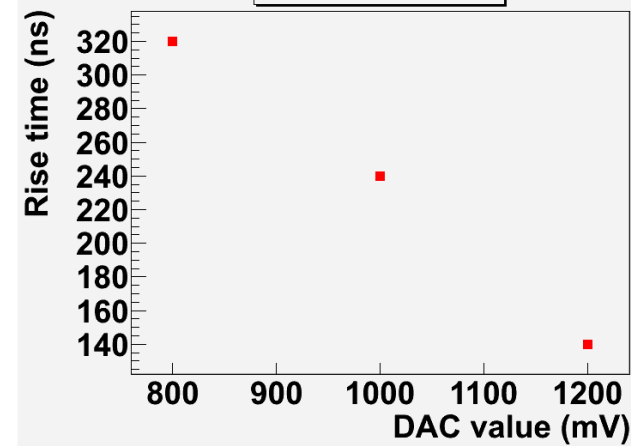
FWHM (VN)



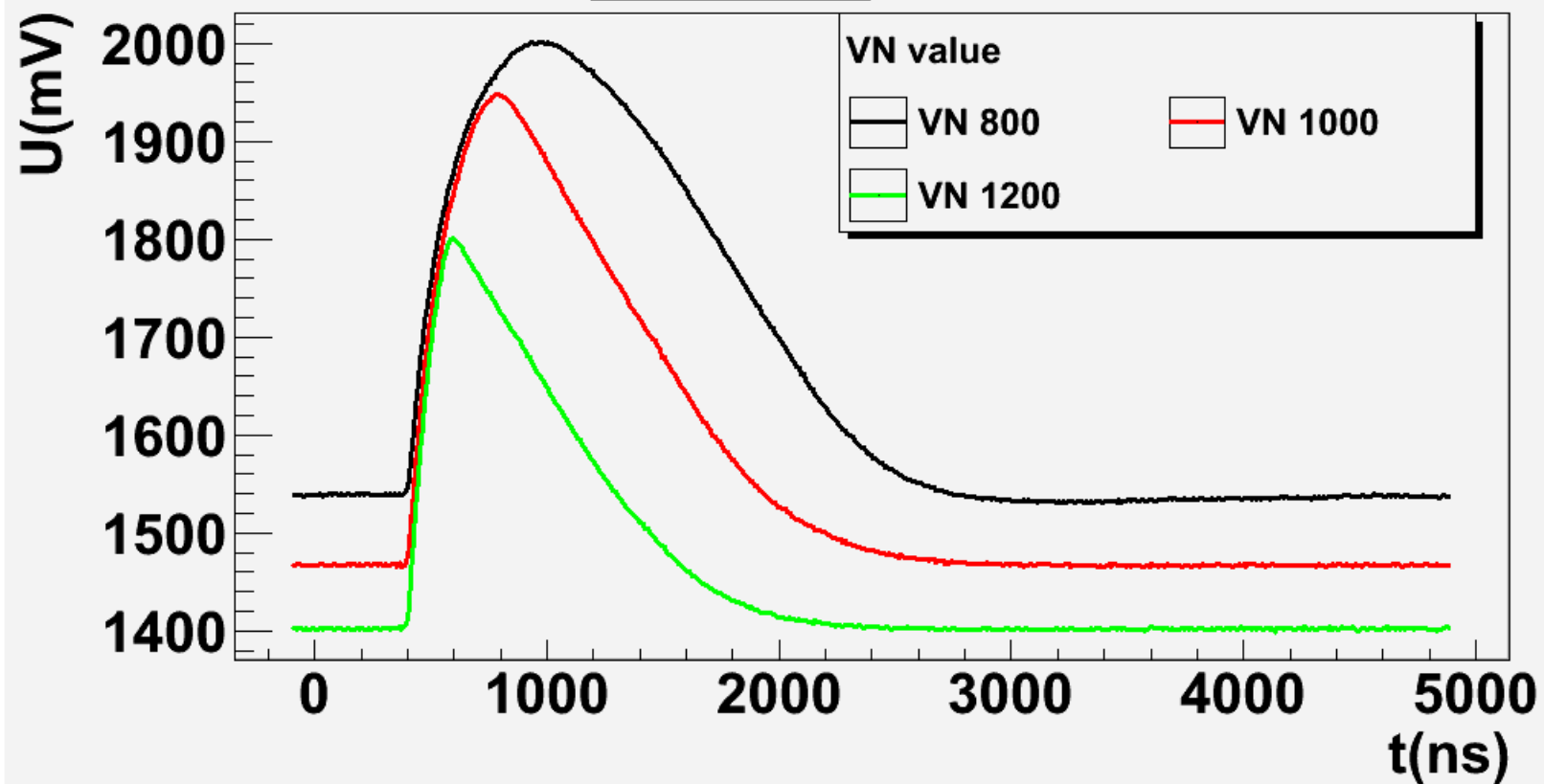
Signal height (VN)



Rise time (VN)

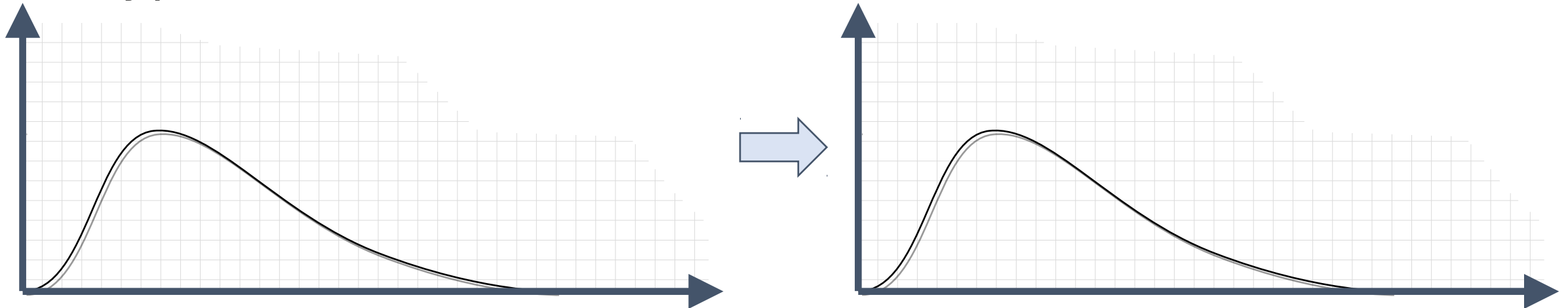


VN scan



Modifying VNBias

- When using the isolated amplifier VNBias has no impact on the response.
- VNBias controls the bias of the Pixel diode. Value shouldn't be changed .
- Typ. value = 250mV

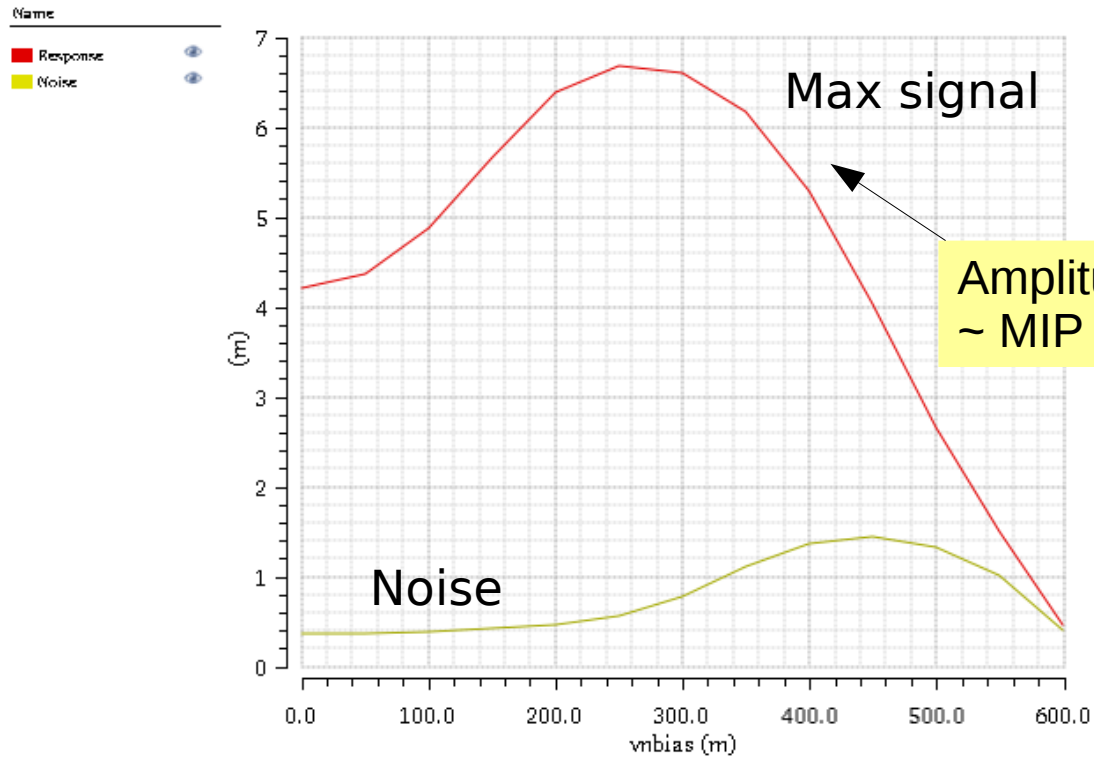


[by Hervé G.]

Increasing VNBias [valid for active pixel only]

Response:Noise

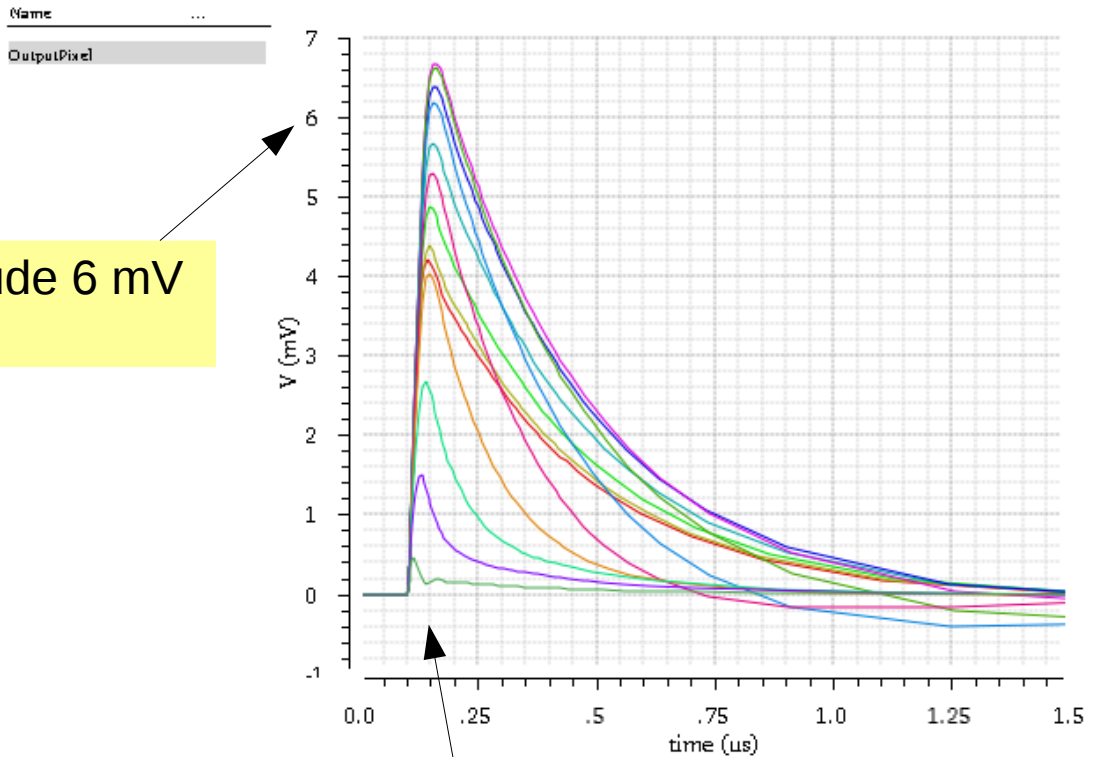
Fri Dec 11 15:34:27 2015



VNBias increase

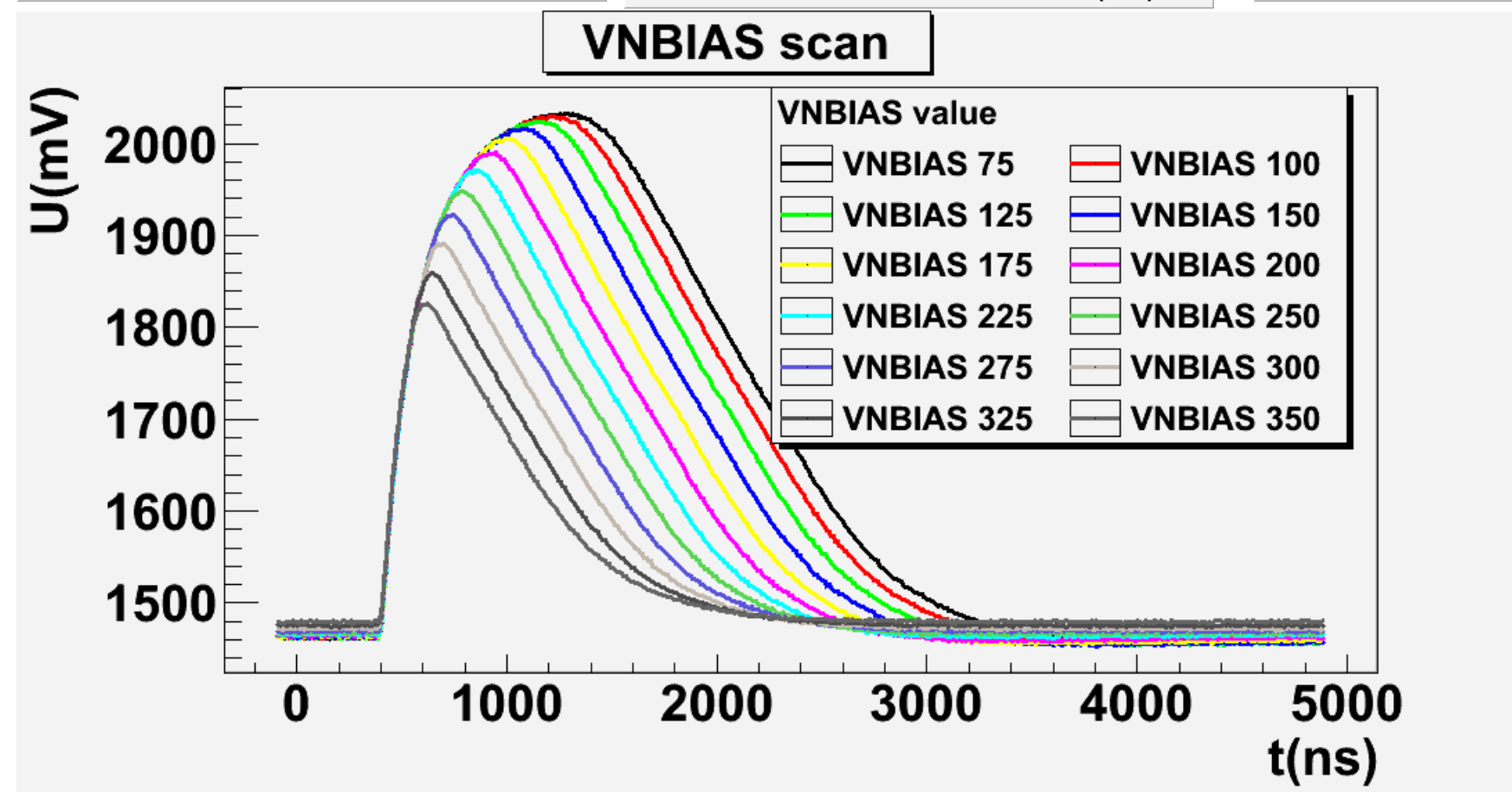
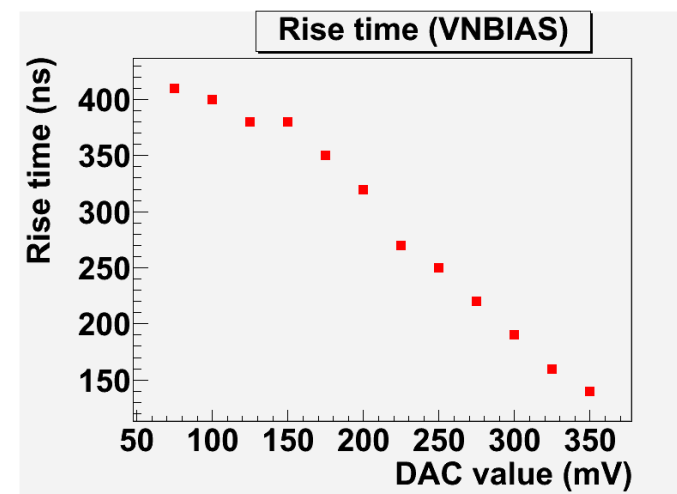
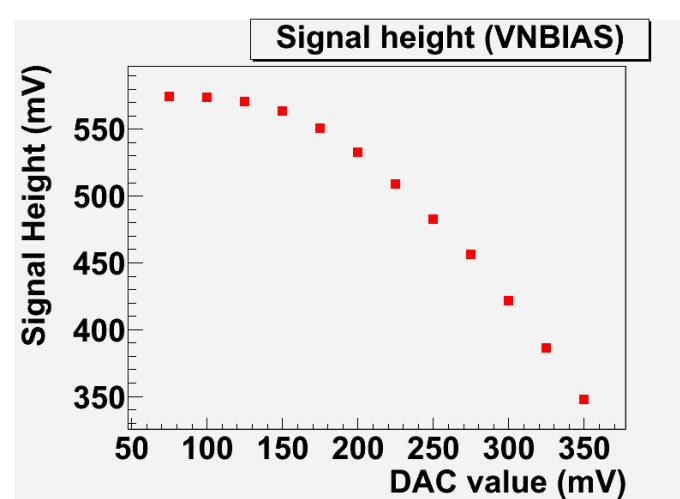
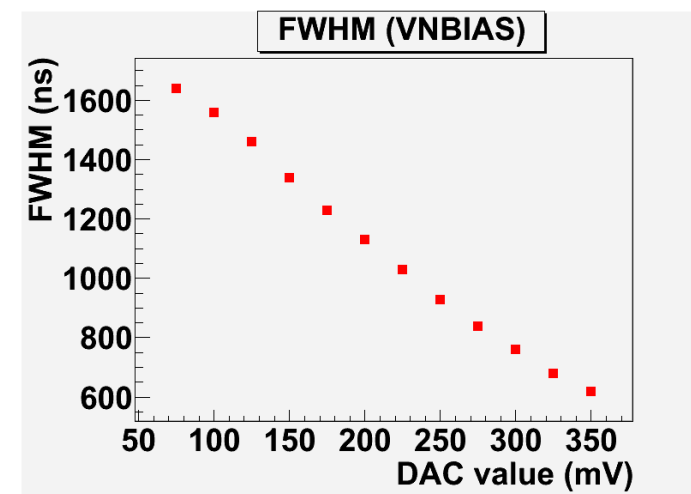
OutputPixel

Fri Dec 11 15:34:27 2015



Rise time 50 ns

[by Hervé G.]



Amplitude much greater than in simulation, corresponding longer rise time