

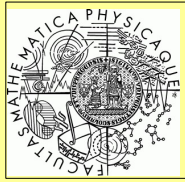
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Z. Dolezal, Z. Drasal
(Charles University, Prague)

Status of the Minimatrix Setup in Prague

5th Int. Workshop on DEPFET Detectors and Applications

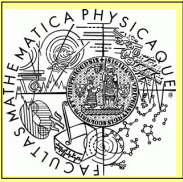
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Outline

- **The new electronics**
- **A quick look at analysis**
- **Examples**
 - **Long-term stability of the system**
 - **Playing with readout sequences**
 - **Noise properties**
 - **Laser tests**
 - **Source measurements**
- **Conclusion**

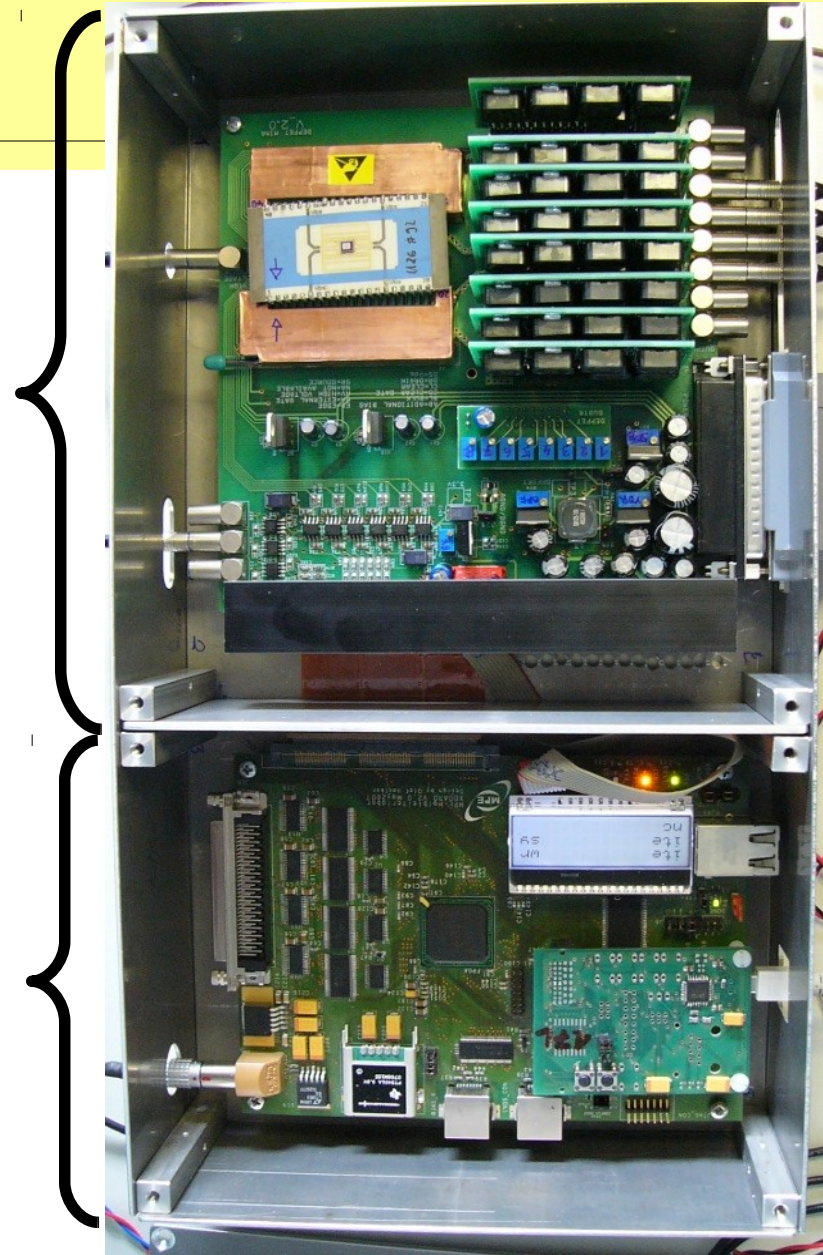


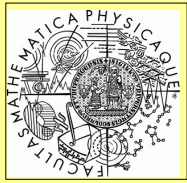
The new electronics

- **new switcher (switching circuit, *not* ASIC switcher)**
 - => **better gate/clear signals**
(no ringing and overshoots,
well defined rising/falling edges)
 - => **more stable drain signals**
(shape of the gate signal is directly visible
on the drain current, improvement of the
gate signals improved also drain signal)
- **shorter setting time (~ 500 ns)
after clear/gate switch**
 - => **faster + more flexible sequences**
- **lower noise (12 nA, ~ 19 electrons)**

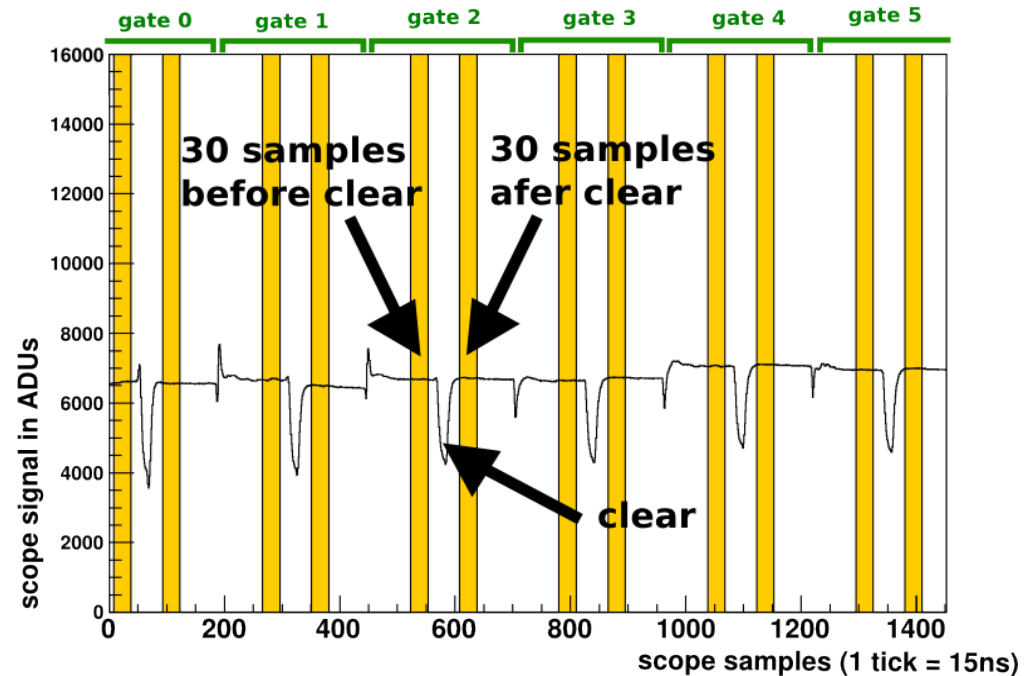
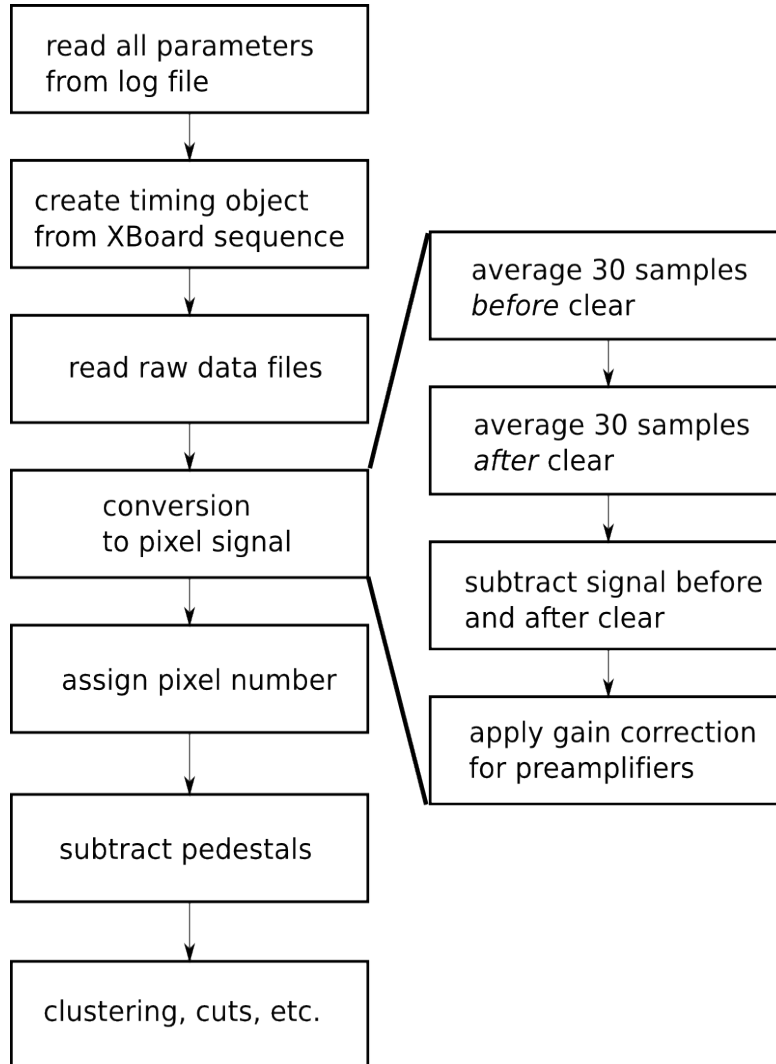
PREAMPS, Switchers

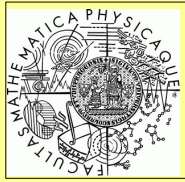
XBoard Sequencer





A quick look at analysis

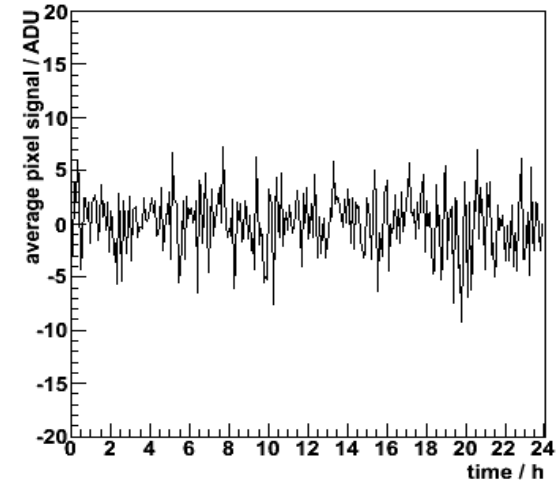




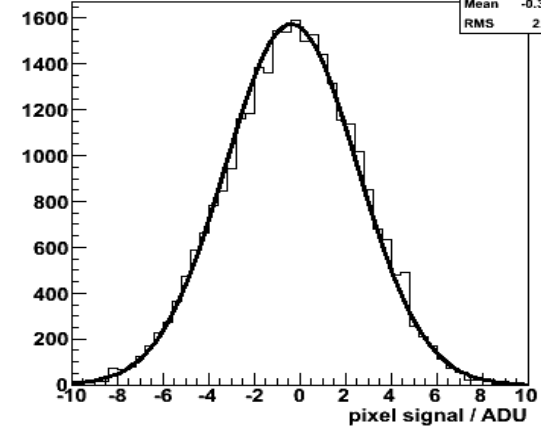
Noise measurement

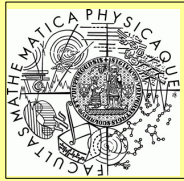
- **Measurement conditions:**
 - **black box**
 - **standard sequence**
 - **no source/laser**
- **Pixel signal =**
$$\langle U_{before\ clear} \rangle - \langle U_{after\ clear} \rangle$$
- **Signal evaluated for individual pixels**
=> pixel signal constant over 24h!
- **Standard deviation is**
less than 3 ADUs = 12 nA

Long term stability of Minimatrix system



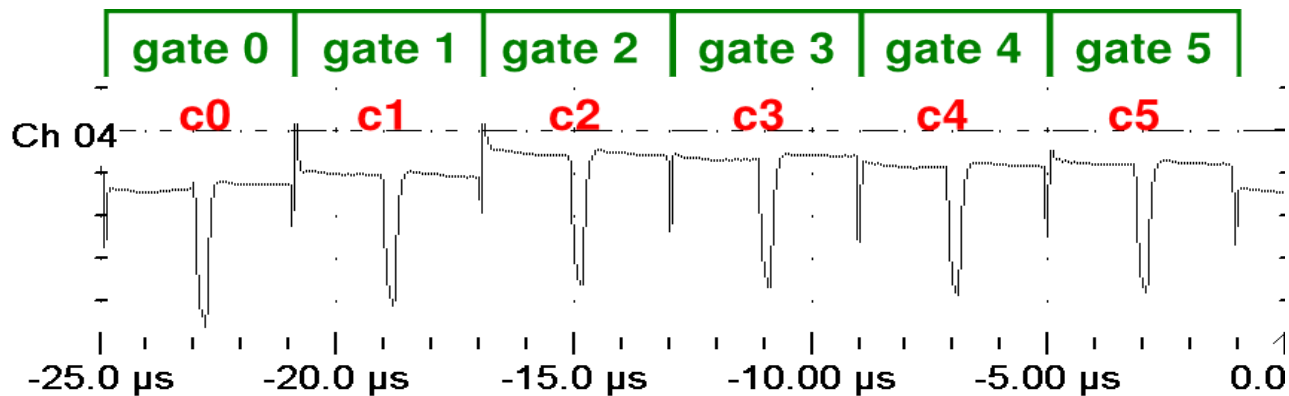
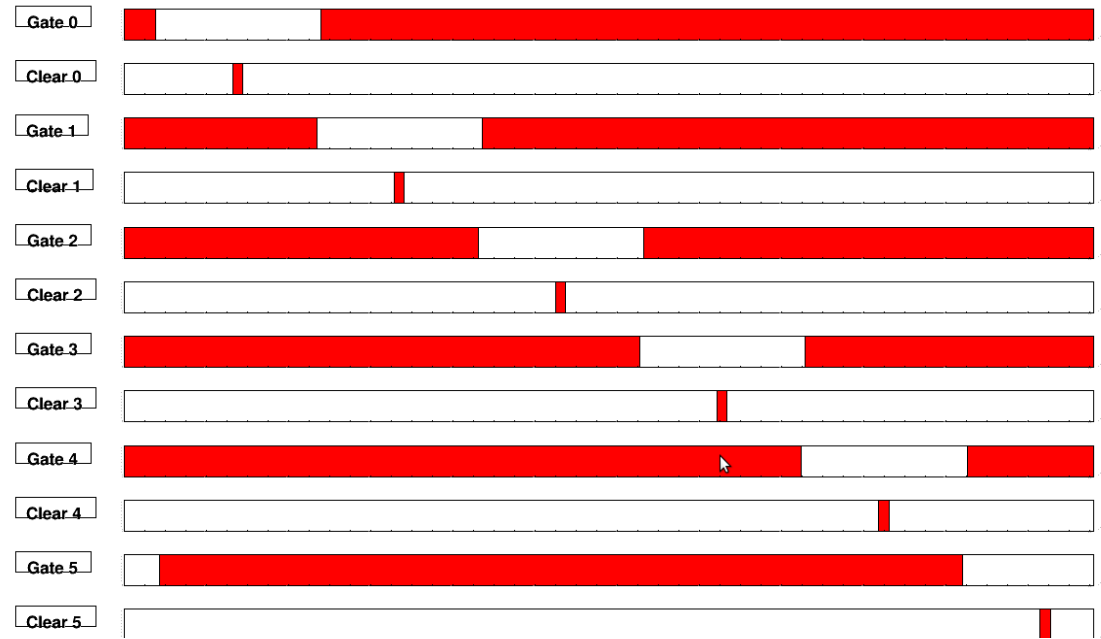
Pixel signal distribution

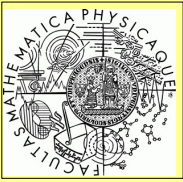




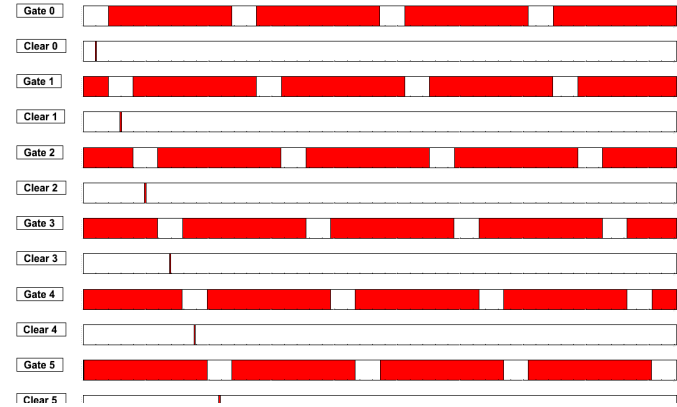
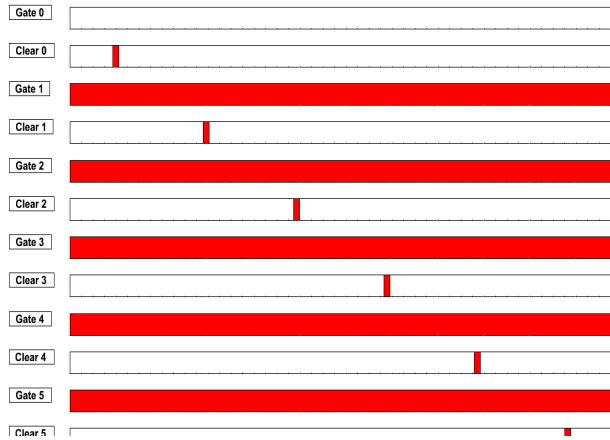
Standard sequence

- frame rate: 255 kHz
- 4 x 1452 samples / frame
- clear: 255 ns

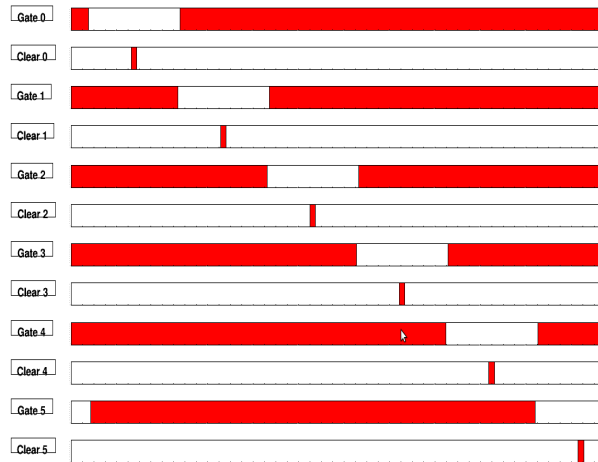
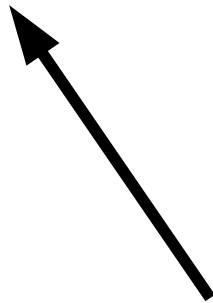




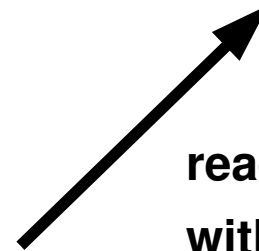
Playing with the sequences....



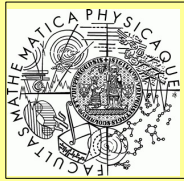
readout
of only one gate



standard sequence



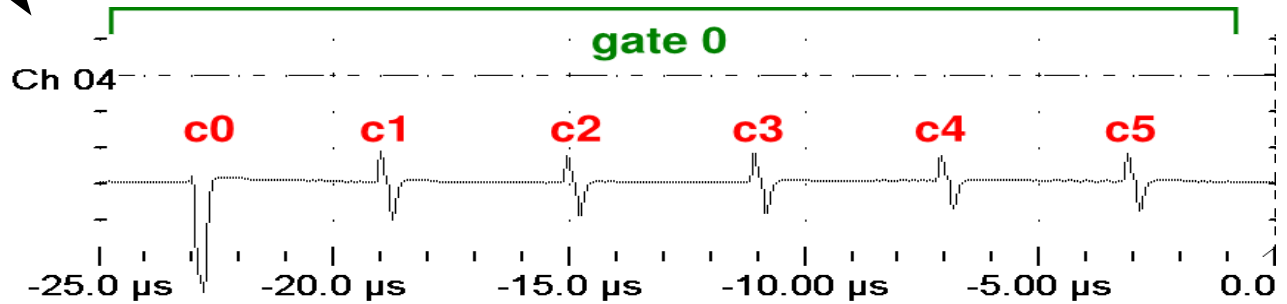
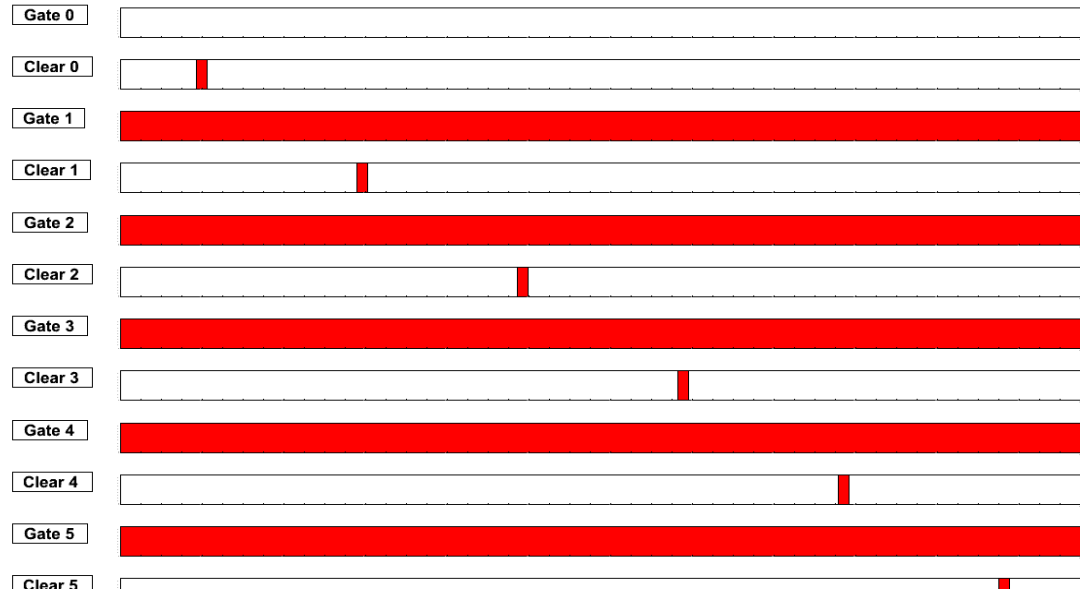
readout
without clearing



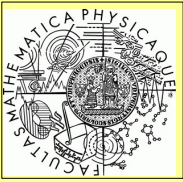
Gate 0 open continuously

one gate open continuously

clearing of neighbour rows visible!



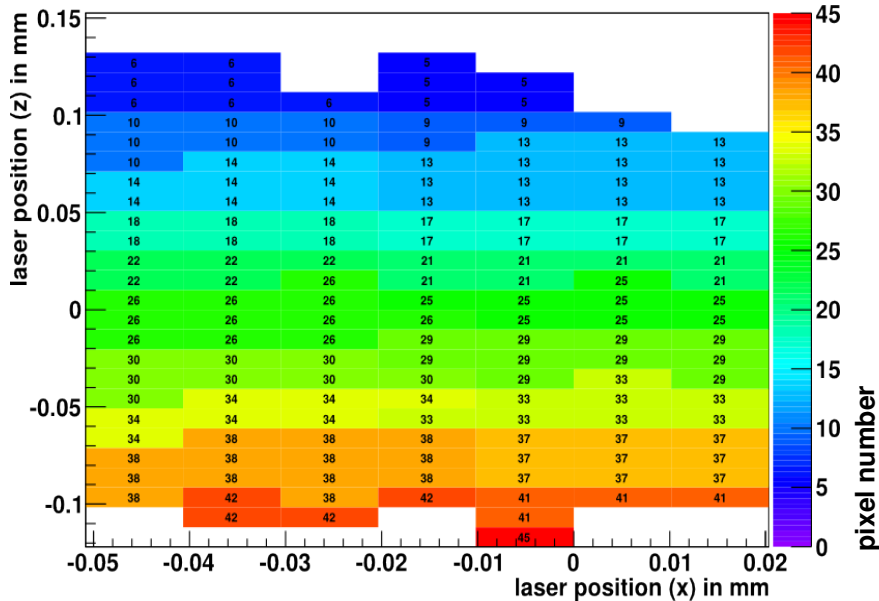
Name	Sample Rate	Input Range	DC Offset	Vert. Scale	Coup
Ch 01	65.0 MHz	4.000 V pk-pk	0 mV	1 V/div	DC



Laser tests

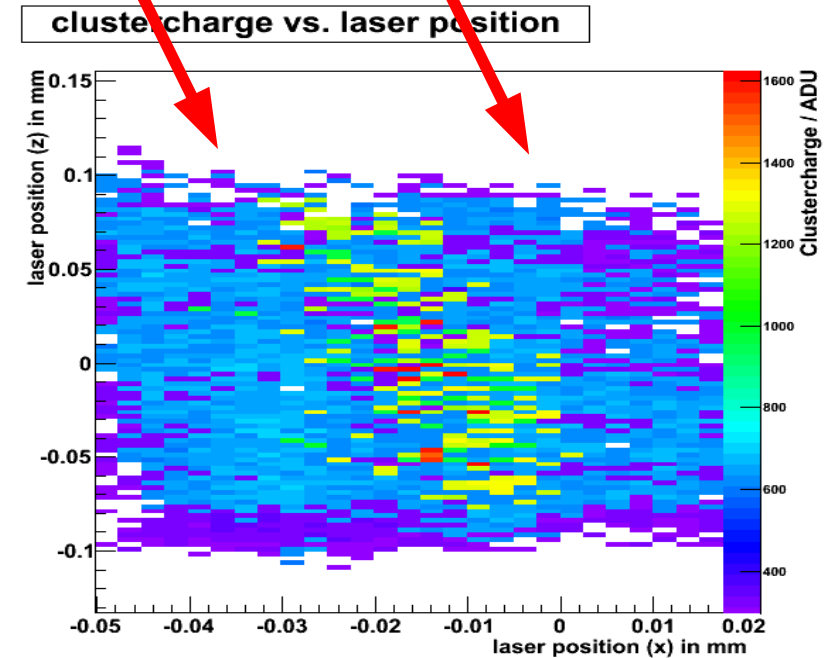
Laser scan of matrix backside

(2 columns, step size: $10 \setminus 2.5 \text{ um}$, λ : 660 nm)

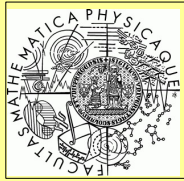


- first pixel assignment was wrong!
- Laser test provides quick check of actual layout

2nd column 3rd column

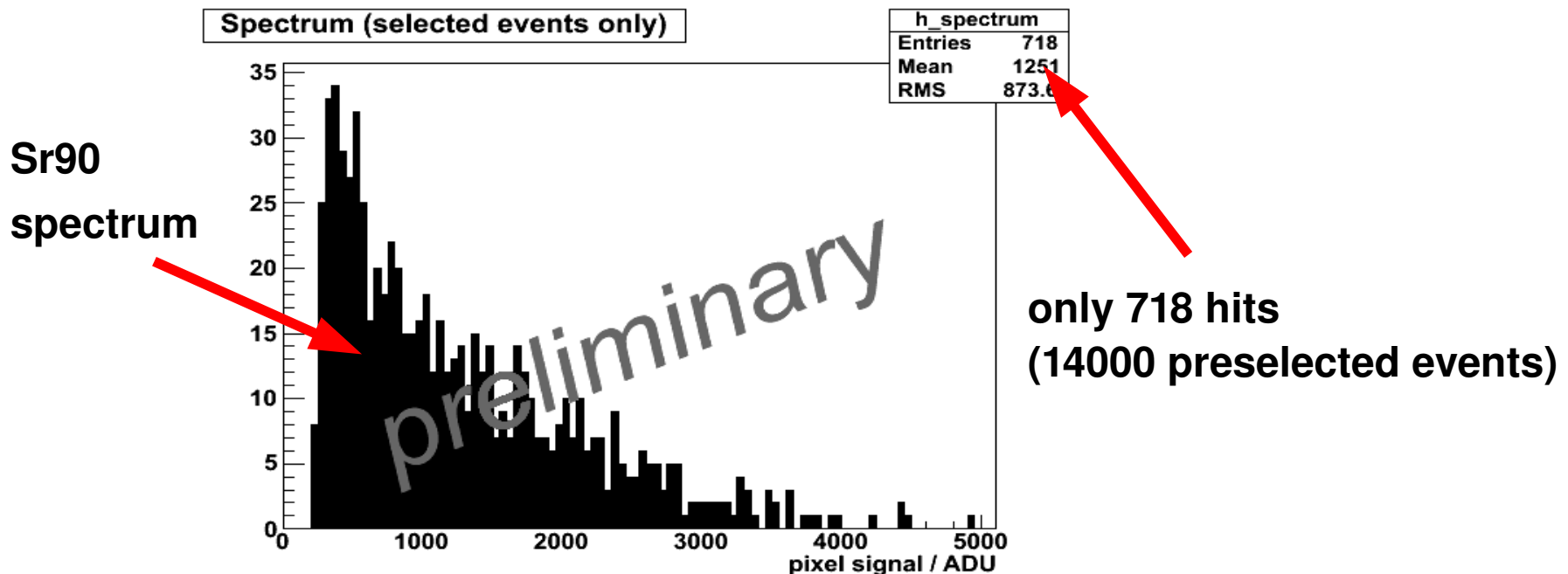


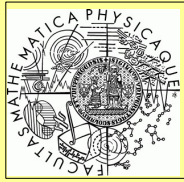
- 2 columns: clustering impossible
- 4 columns: effective matrix size $4 \times 12 \Rightarrow 2 \times 10$
- edge effects!



Source test

- $24\mu\text{S} = 1 \text{ frame} = 40\text{kB} \iff 24\text{h} = 3.600.000.000 \text{ frames} = 144 \text{ TB}$
=> online event preselection necessary: 24h ~ 1GB depending on activity
- only 2 matrix columns (4 possible with 8 channel scope card)
=> clustering difficult





Conclusion

- All standard tests possible: noise, laser, source, readout sequences
- Strength of the System:
 - full signal is aquired: 'one can see what happens inside the pixels'
 - flexible setting of readout sequences
- Drawback:
 - mini matrix is 'mini' (4 x 12 pixels)
 - => low statistics
 - => edge effects
 - big raw data files

THANKS TO ZBYNEK FOR PRESENTING!

**Please send any comments/questions/suggestions to:
oswald@ipnp.troja.mff.cuni.cz / j.scheirich@gmail.com**