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I. Tests with Pulse Generator

Signal injected from fast Pulse generator:

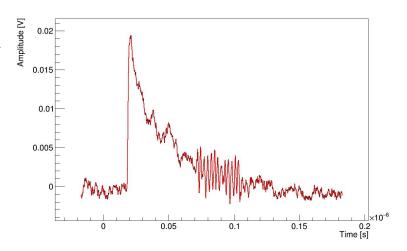
- V_{low} = 4.00 V (attenuated as needed)
- Width = 188 ns
- Delay = 0 ns
- Lead = 0.90 ns
- Trail = 0.90 ns
- Pulse period = 100 ms
- Frequency = 10 Hz
- Pulses per DAC point = 200 (signal)/1000 (noise)

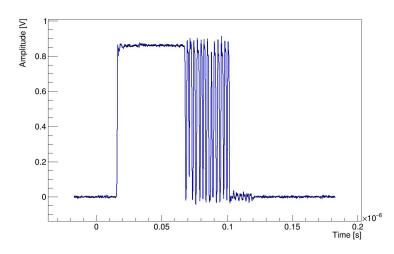
S-curves scan repeated with **multiple input charges** (5, 10, 20, 40, 80 fC) obtained by modulating input signal amplitude using an attenuator (50 - 800 mV)*

Oscilloscope threshold at -15.5 mV, negative edge

Signal fraction computed for each DAC point as:

Signal fraction = fraction of signals with amplitude > 500 mV



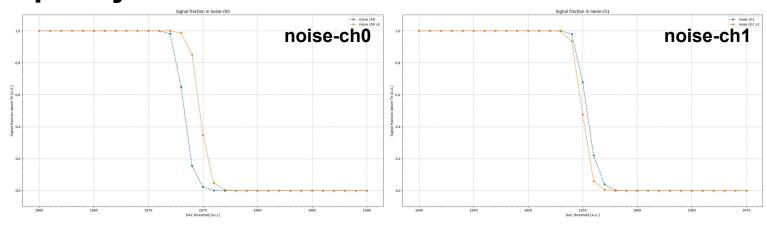


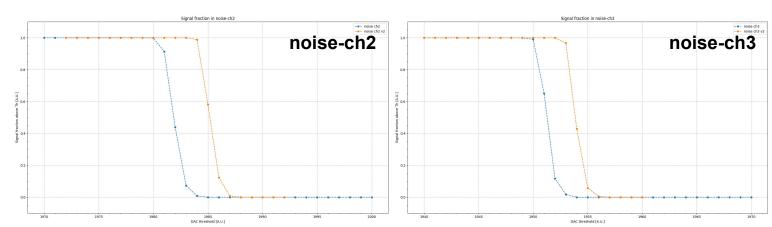
Noise Occupancy

1. Noise occupancy computed from all channels, with sensor biased at -170 V, as:

Noise occupancy = fraction of signals with amplitude > 500 mV

- **2.** Generator connected to oscilloscope to randomly trigger noise
- **3.** 1000 waveforms acquired per DAC point
- Subsequent data acquisitions show small time-dependent shift in VT50 for all channels (compare blue and orange curves)





Noise Occupancy Fit values

Little shift in DAC values observed in

subsequent datasets

To bypass this issue, selected point at **0.1% Noise Occupancy** instead of 1% for all tests

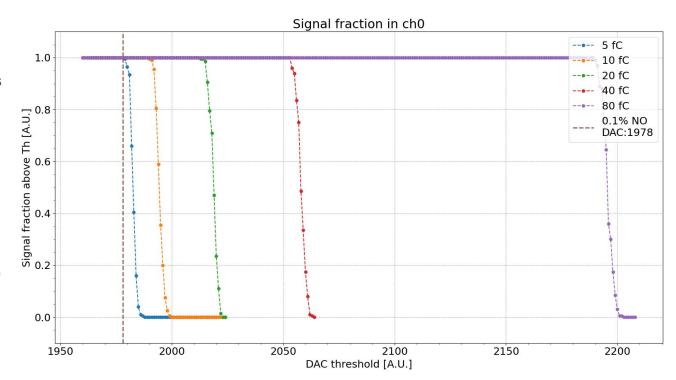
Ch	VT ⁵⁰	σ(VT ⁵⁰)	σ^{ERF}	DAC(1%)	DAC(0.1%)
0	1973.28	0.01	0.99	1975	1977
	1974.73	0.01	1.01	1977 (+2)	1978
1	1955.38	0.01	1.12	1958	1959
	1954.96	0.01	0.92	1957 (-1)	1958
2	1981.91	0.02	0.98	1984	1985
	1985.16	0.01	0.95	1987 (+3)	1988
3	1951.25	0.01	0.88	1953	1954
	1953.91	0.01	0.78	1956 (+3)	1957

S-curve

Ch0

Distributions of signal fraction above threshold as a function of DAC threshold for injected charge of 5 fC, 10 fC, 20 fC, 40 fC and 80 fC

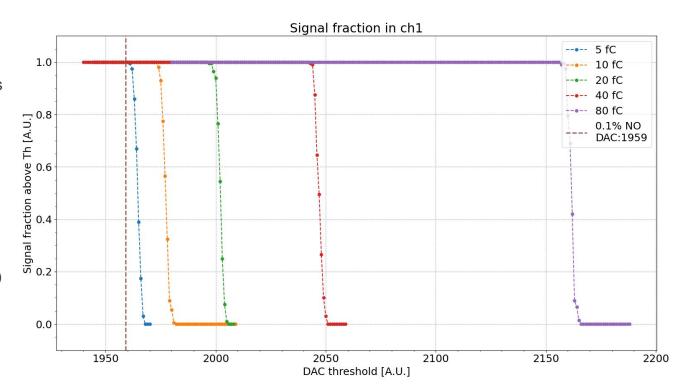
Dotted brown line represents 0.1% noise occupancy



S-curve Ch1

Distributions of signal fraction above threshold as a function of DAC threshold for injected charge of 5 fC, 10 fC, 20 fC, 40 fC and 80 fC

Dotted brown line represents 0.1% noise occupancy

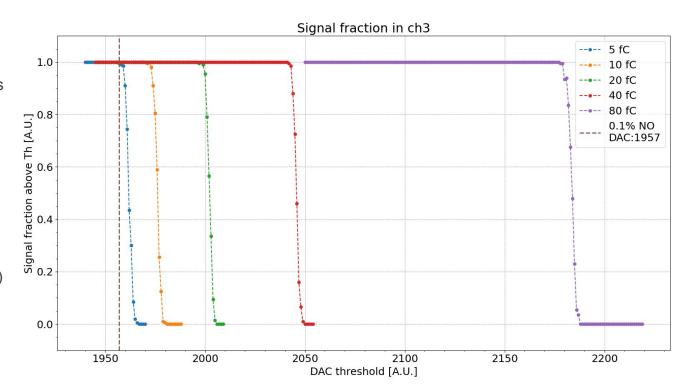


S-curve

Ch3

Distributions of signal fraction above threshold as a function of DAC threshold for injected charge of 5 fC, 10 fC, 20 fC, 40 fC and 80 fC

Dotted brown line represents 0.1% noise occupancy

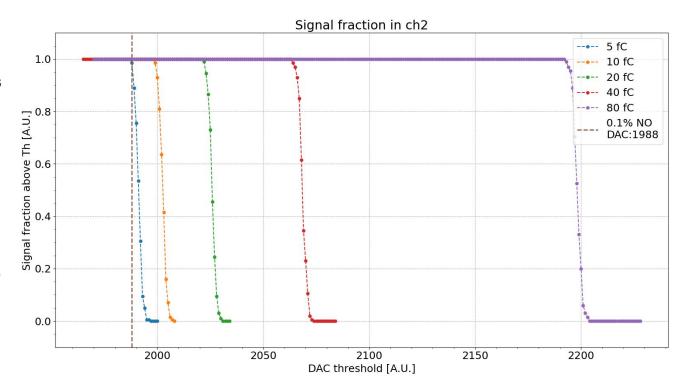


S-curve

Ch2

Distributions of signal fraction above threshold as a function of DAC threshold for injected charge of 5 fC, 10 fC, 20 fC, 40 fC and 80 fC

Dotted brown line represents 0.1% noise occupancy



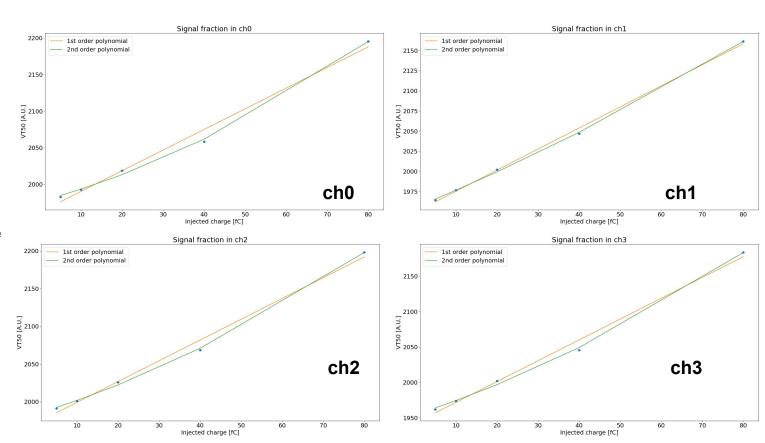
S-curve VT50

S-curves fitted with Complementary Error function (ERFC)

Value of VT50 plotted as a function of input charge (5 - 80 fC) for each channel

Uncertainty on VT50 position from fit used as error bar in the plot

Beheaviour **not linear** for any channel



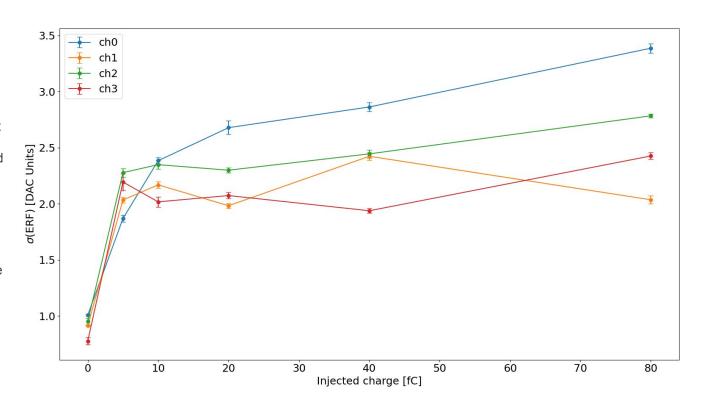
S-curve

sigma

Sigma of the signal and noise s-curves extrapolated from ERFC fit

- Value of ERFC sigma plotted as a function of input charge (5 - 80 fC) for each channel
- Values of noise ERFC used for the 0 fC point

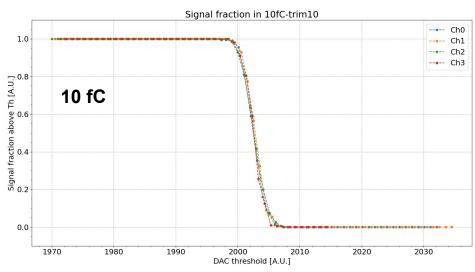
Uncertainty on sigma distribution value from fit used as error bar in the plot

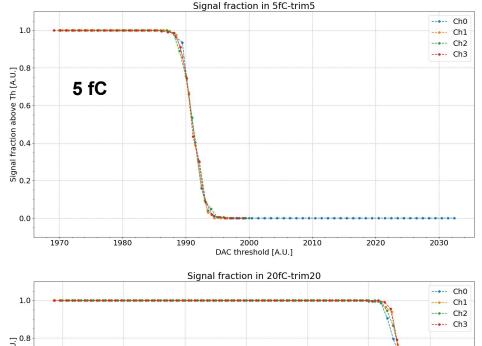


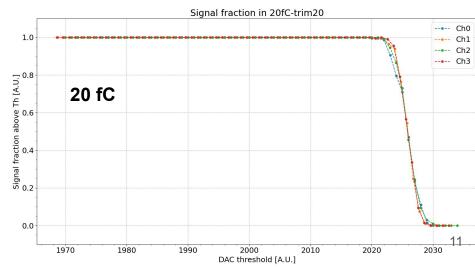
Signal Trimming

We attempted a "handmade" trimming by shifting Ch0, Ch1 and Ch3 curves of the distance between the VT50 of Ch2 and the VT50 of the channel

$$\Delta DAC^{chN}(x fC) = VT50^{ch2}(x fC) - VT50^{chN}(x fC)$$





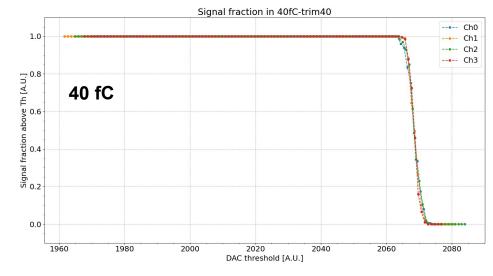


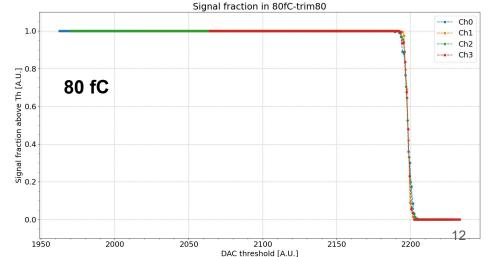
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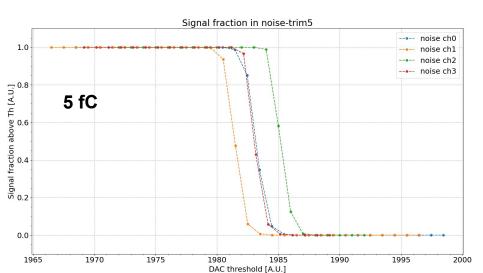
Ch	ΔDAC 5 fC	ΔDAC 10 fC	ΔDAC 20 fC	ΔDAC 40 fC	ΔDAC 80 fC
0	8.46	8.11	7.03	10.43	2.54
1	26.5	25.56	23.78	21.66	36.59
3	29.16	26.34	23.6	22.75	14.39

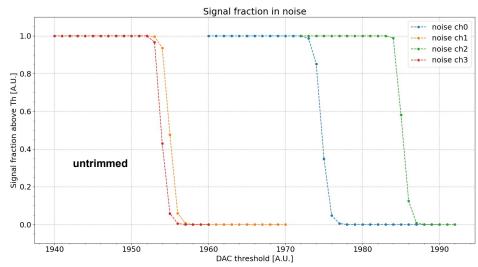


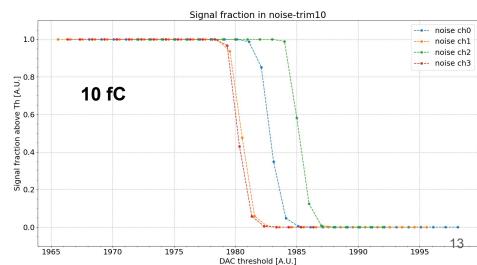


Noise Trimming

"Handmade" trimming done for noise dataset using trimming values extracted from the 5 and 10 fC datasets

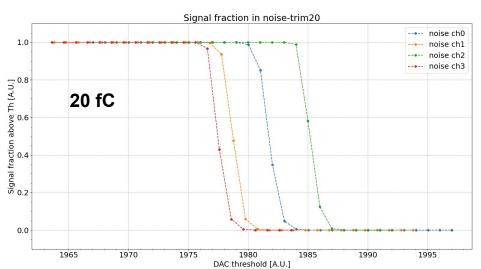


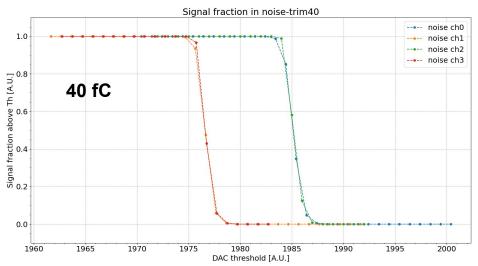


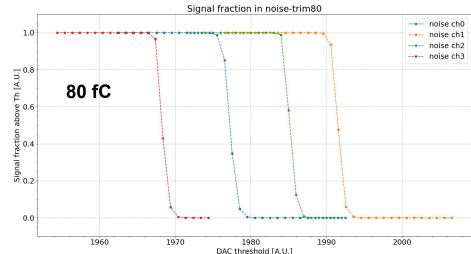


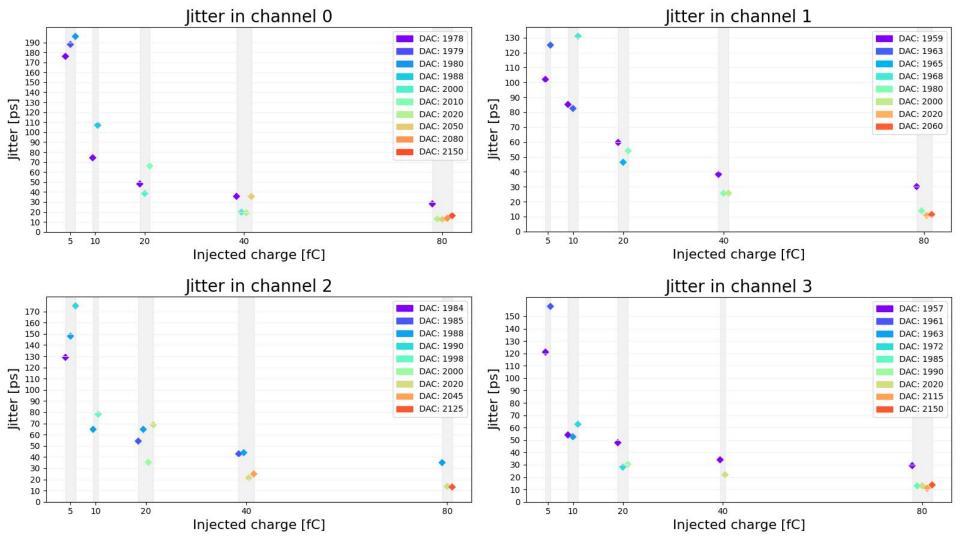
Noise Trimming

"Handmade" trimming done for noise dataset using trimming values extracted from the 20, 40, and 80 fC datasets

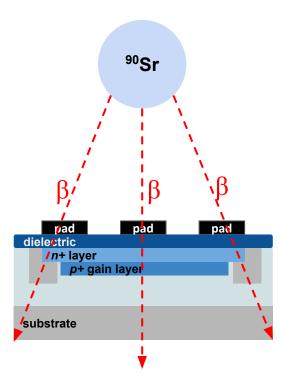








II. Tests with ⁹⁰Sr beta source



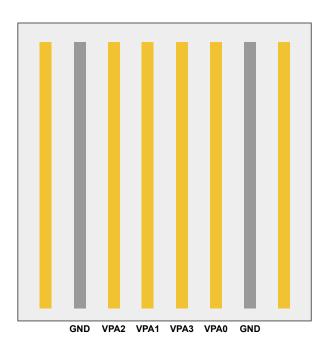
1) Discriminator response tests:

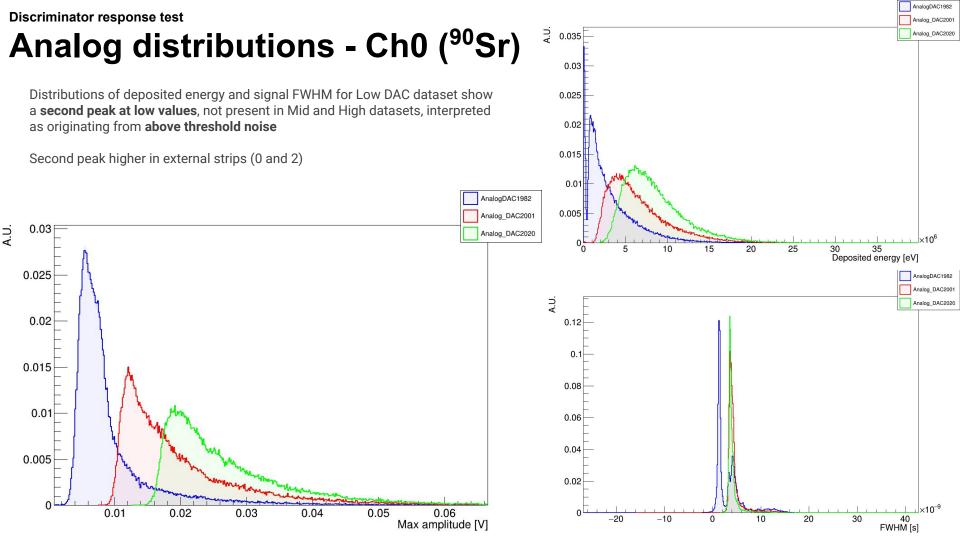
Checked each channel separately, analog and digital. Characterization of discriminator response as a function of the analog signal amplitude

Tested at 3 DAC levels, **Low DAC** (0.1% Noise occupancy,), **High DAC** (best jitter) and **Mid Value** (average between Low and High)

2) Signal sharing tests:

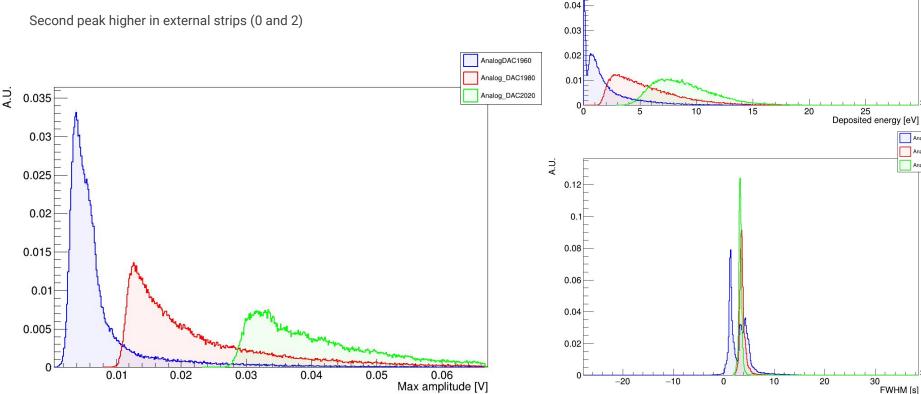
Checked response of all 4 digital channels at the same time to evaluate signal sharing between strips





Analog distributions - Ch1 (90Sr)

Distributions of deposited energy and signal FWHM for Low DAC dataset show a second peak at low values, not present in Mid and High datasets, interpreted as originating from above threshold noise



0.07

0.06

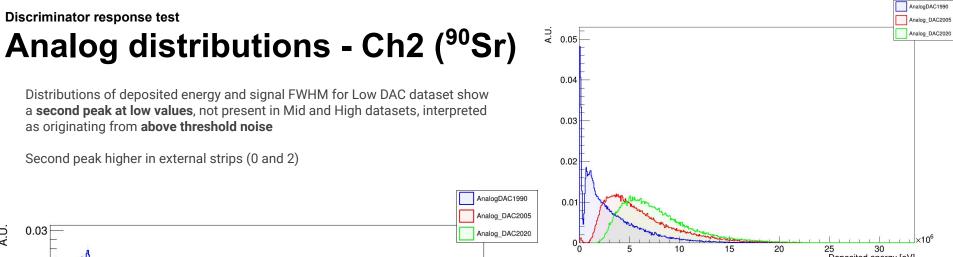
0.05

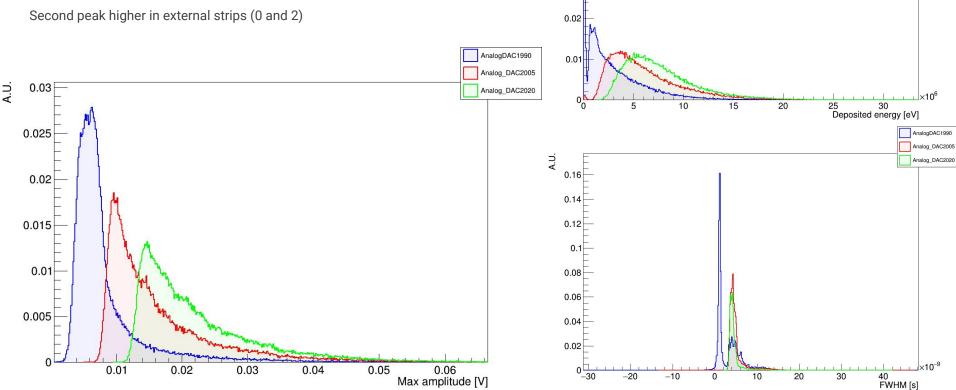
AnalogDAC1960

Analog_DAC2020

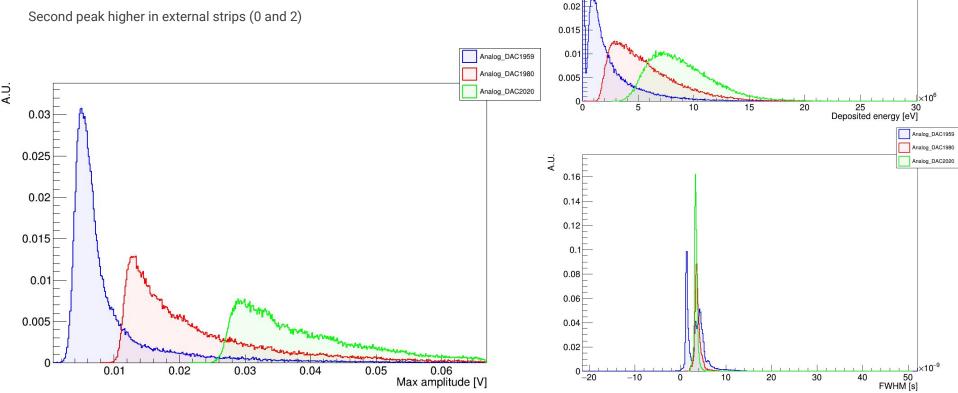
AnalogDAC1960 Analog DAC1980

Analog_DAC2020



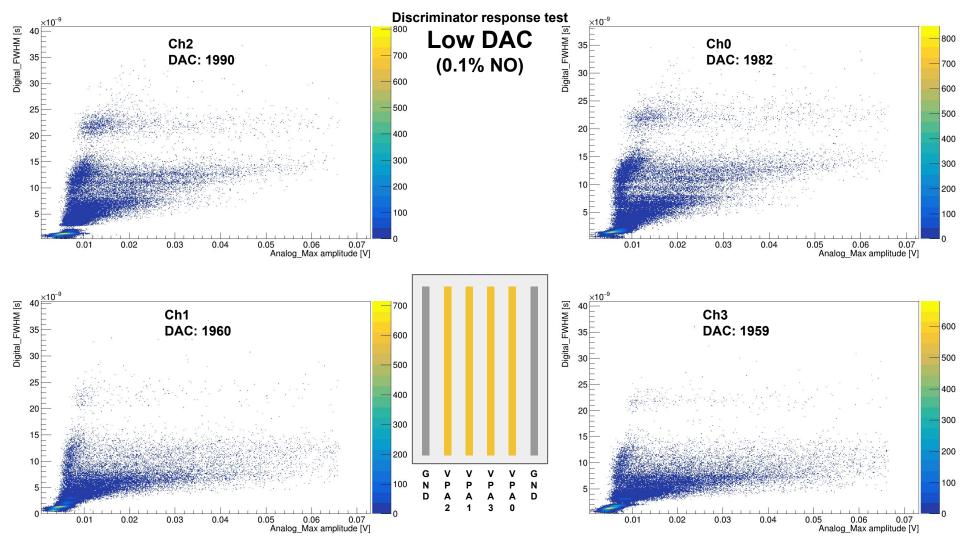


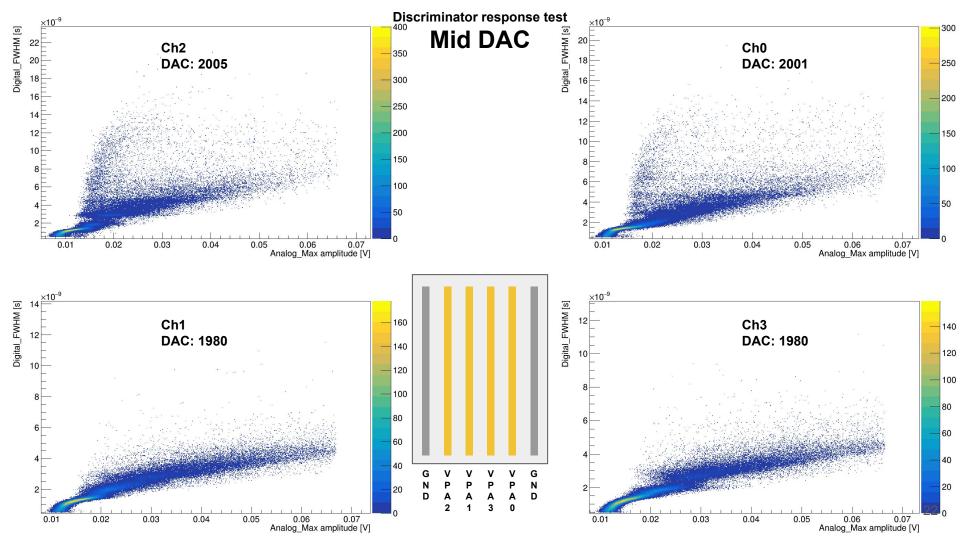
as originating from above threshold noise

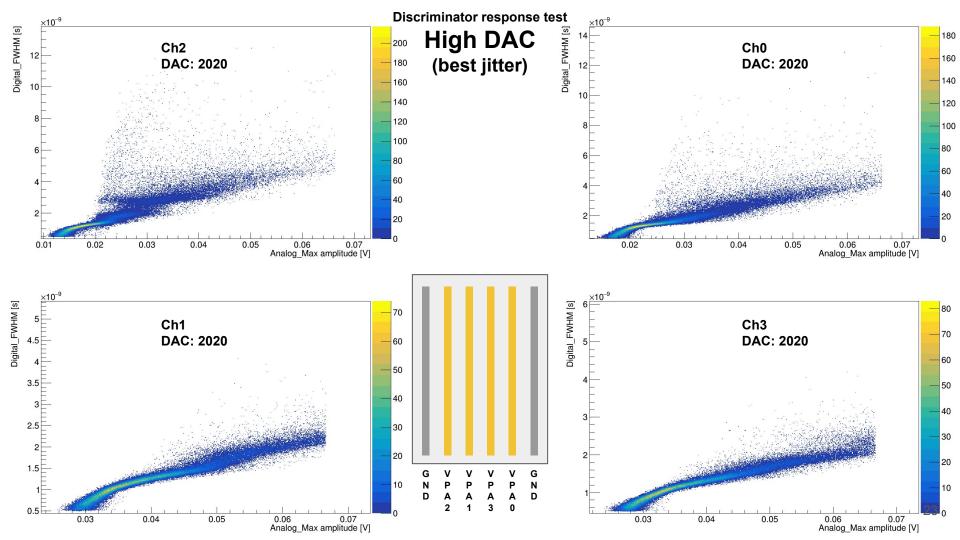


Analog_DAC1959

Analog_DAC2020

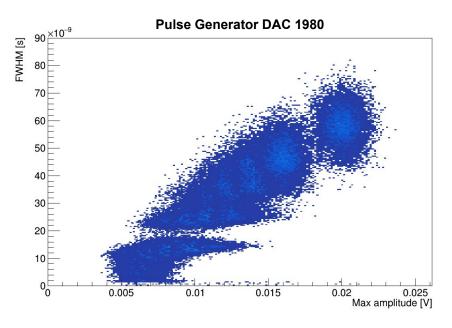


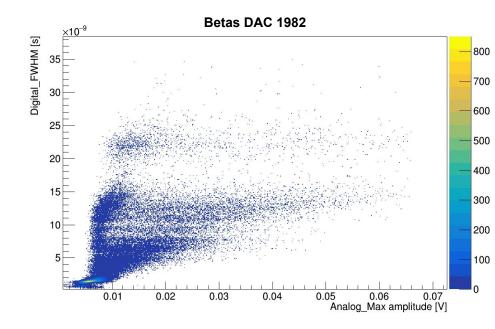




Discriminator response test

Comparison to Pulse Generator





 $\label{thm:condition} \mbox{Superimposition of signals from different datasets at:}$

50, 56, 60, 69, 77, 86, 96, 107, 120, 130, 150, 170, 215 mV of injected amplitude.

No second population observed with the Pulse Generator

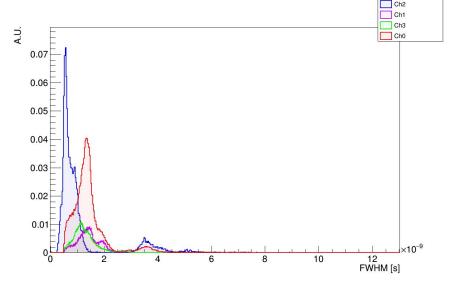
Signal sharing tests

Multi-channel digital distributions

To evaluate signal sharing, all four digital channels readout in parallel

- trigger on Ch0
- ALTIROC DAC: 2020

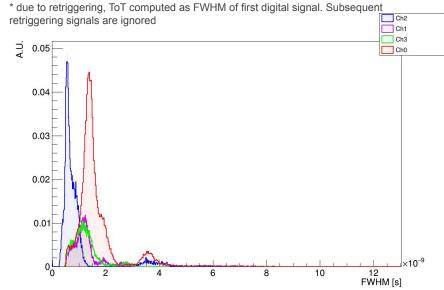
Betas emitted isotropically, no way to discriminate signals from **direct interaction** with Ch0 to **signals shared** on Ch0



no Veto: distribution of digital signal integrals obtained from single channel 0 90 Sr dataset

We applied a **software hierarchical veto**, keeping only signals with:

$$ToT^{0} > ToT^{3} > ToT^{1} > ToT^{2}$$

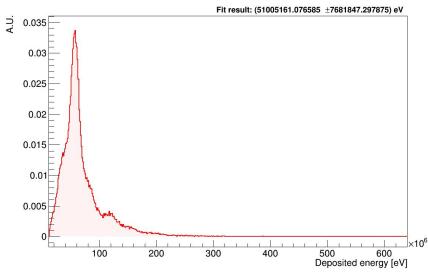


Hierarchical Veto: distribution of digital signal integrals for channel 0 when reading out 4 digital channels in parallel

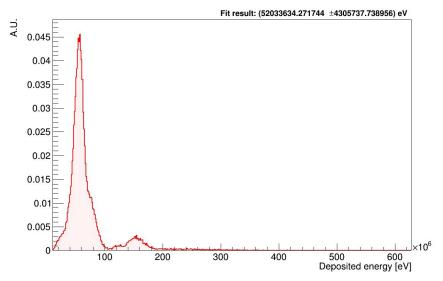
Signal sharing tests

Multi-channel digital distributions

Distributions obtained when all digital channels are readout seems different than those obtained when a single channel is readout (and **higher noise** is observed)



single channel: distribution of digital signal integrals obtained from single channel 0 90 Sr dataset

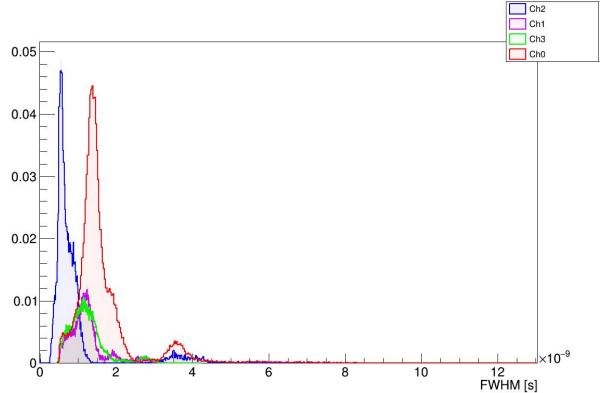


multichannel: distribution of digital signal integrals obtained for channel 0 when reading out 4 digital channels in parallel (with Hierarchical Veto 26 applied)

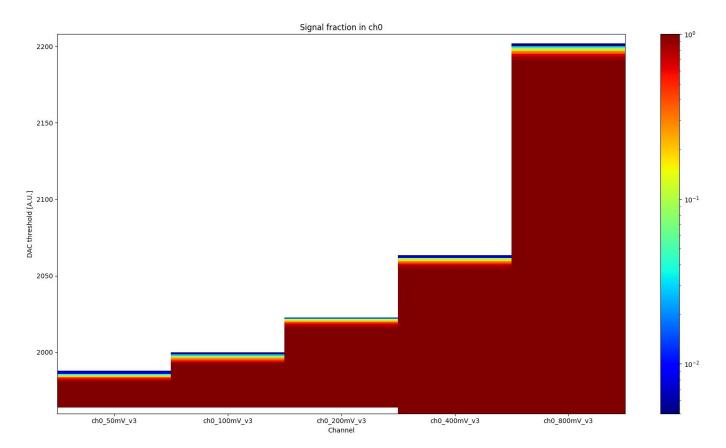
Signal sharing tests

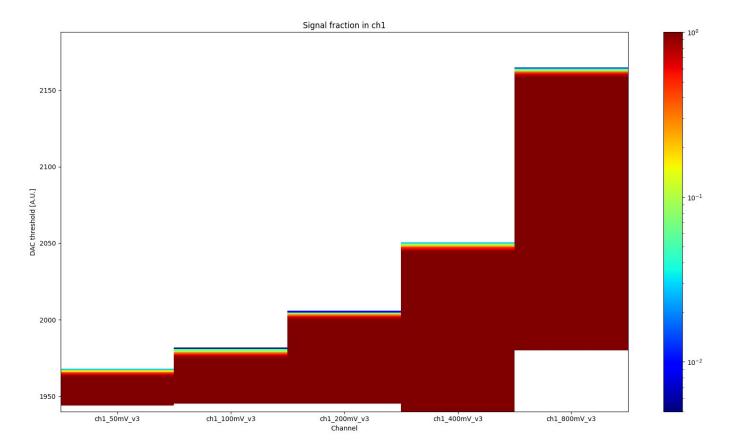
A few considerations

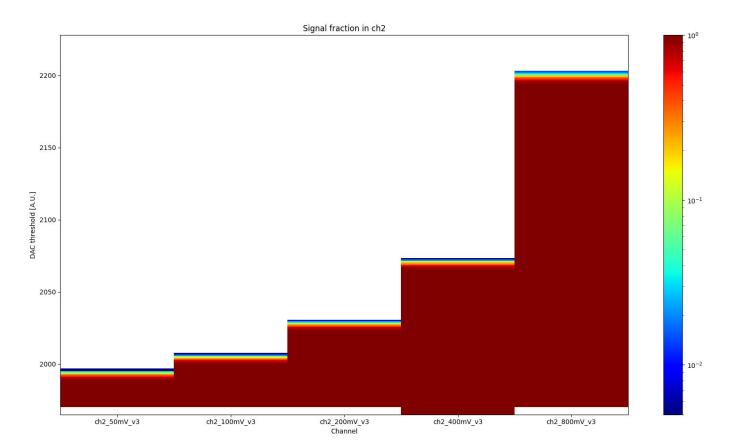
- All channels show a double peak structure in the FWHM and Deposited charge distributions.
- 2) This could be either a **physical effect** (signal sharing, ...), **electronics cross-talk**, or something else
- 3) This effect is also seen in the single-channel dataset
- 4) Since all channels share DAC threshold and trimming is not available, hierarchical veto needs to be calibrated to account for different channels response at the same DAC level
- 5) We plan to further investigate this double-peak structure by comparing analog vs digital signals

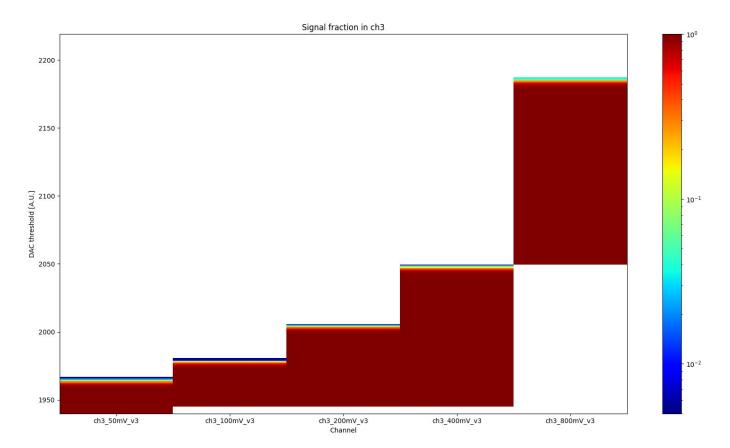


BACKUP

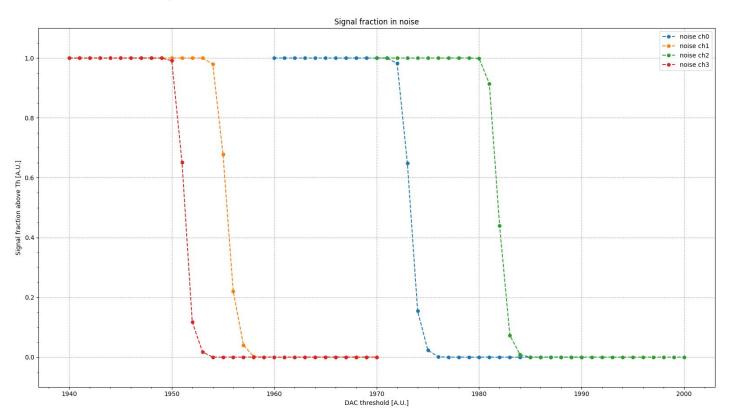




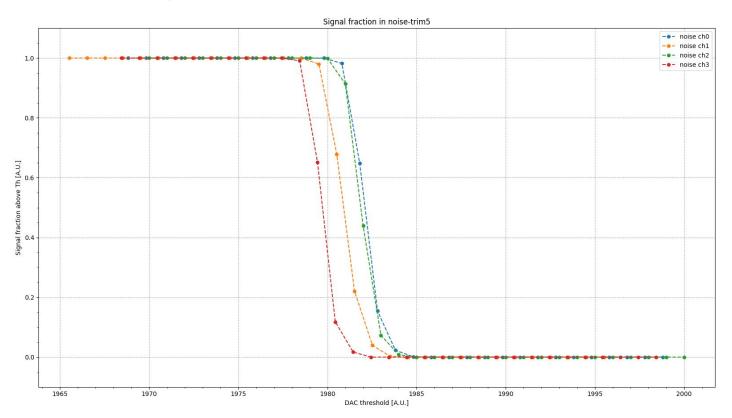




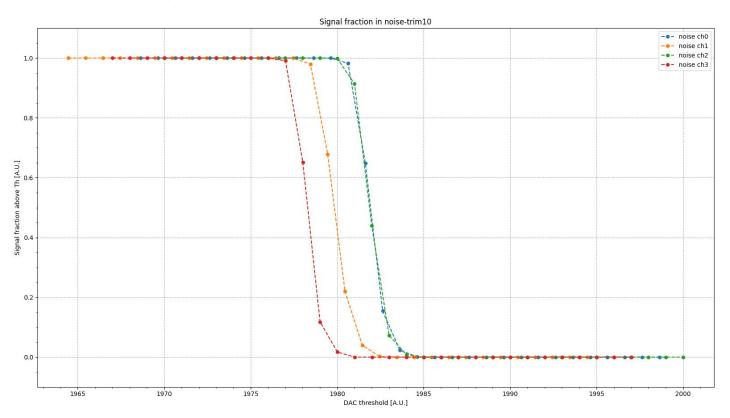
Noise Trimming - untrimmed



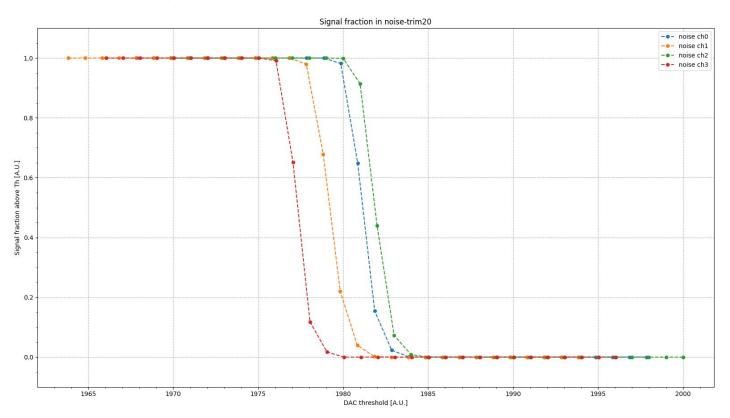
Noise Trimming - 5 fC



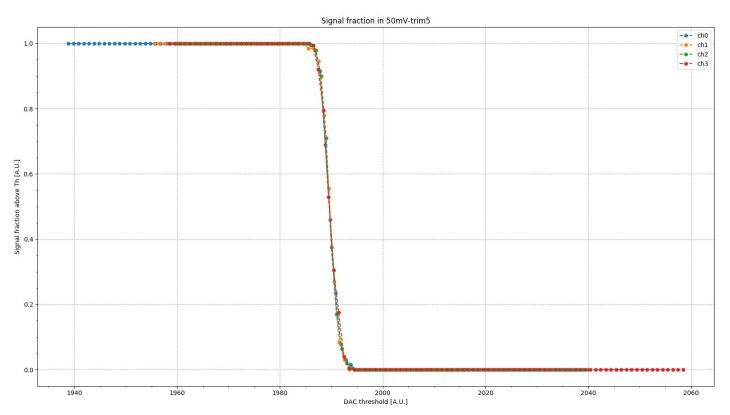
Noise Trimming - 10 fC



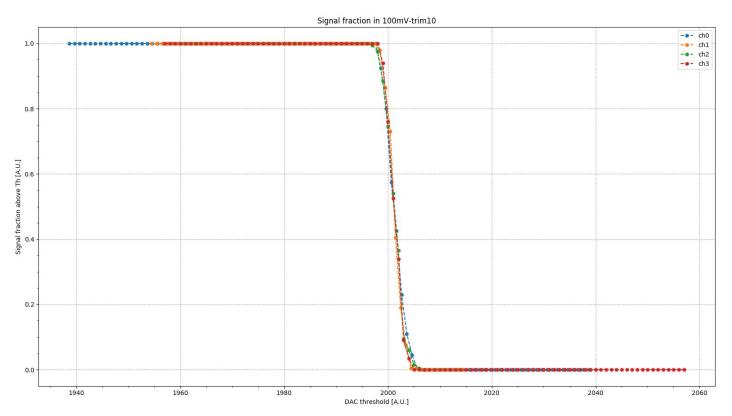
Noise Trimming - 20 fC



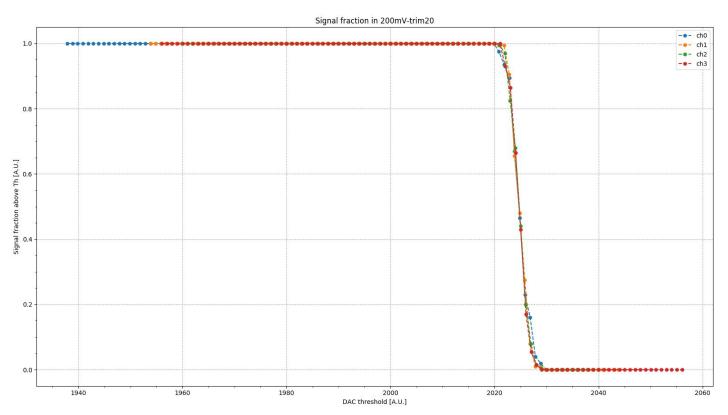
Signal Trimming - 5 fC



Signal Trimming - 10 fC



Signal Trimming - 20 fC



Ch	Charge [fC]	DAC	jitter [ps]	Ch	Charge [fC]	DAC	jitter [ps]
0	5	1978	176	0	40	1978	35.6
	5	1979	188		40	2000	19.8
	5	1980	196		40	2020	19.1
	10	1978	74.3		40	2050	35.5
	10	1988	107		80	1978	28.1
	20	1978	48.1		80	2020	13
	20	2000	38.6		80	2050	12.4
	20	2010	66.1		80	2080	13.6
					80	2150	16.3

Ch	Charge [fC]	DAC	jitter [ps]	Ch	Charge [fC]	DAC	jitter [ps]
1	5	1959	102	1	40	1959	38.3
	5	1963	125		40	1980	25.6
	10	1959	85.2		40	2000	32.2
	10	1963	82.5		80	1959	30.1
	10	1968	131		80	1980	13.8
	20	1959	59.7		80	2020	10.7
	20	1965	46.4		80	2060	11.4
	20	1980	54.1				

Ch	Charge [fC]	DAC	jitter [ps]	Ch	Charge [fC]	DAC	jitter [ps]
2	5	1984	129	2	40	1985	42.8
	5	1988	148		40	1988	43.9
	5	1990	175		40	2020	21.4
	10	1988	64.7		40	2045	24.9
	10	1998	78.2		80	1988	35
	20	1985	54.2		80	2020	13.8
	20	1988	55.7		80	2125	13.2
	20	2000	35.3				
	20	2020	68.8				

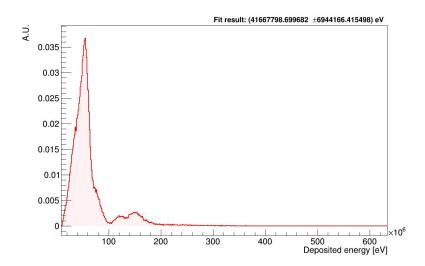
Ch	Charge [fC]	DAC	jitter [ps]	Ch	Charge [fC]	DAC	jitter [ps]
3	5	1957	121	3	40	1957	34
	5	1961	158		40	2020	21.9
	10	1957	54.1		80	1957	29.3
	10	1963	52.6		80	1985	12.9
	10	1972	62.7		80	2020	13
	20	1957	47.8		80	2115	11
	20	1972	28.1		80	2150	13.7
	20	1990	30.3			2.30	10

Multi-channel digital distributions

To evaluate signal sharing, all four digital channels readout in parallel

- trigger on Ch0
- ALTIROC DAC: 2020

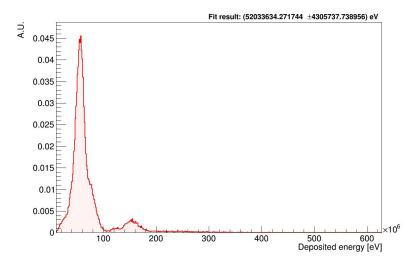
Betas emitted isotropically, no way to discriminate signals from **direct interaction** with Ch0 to **signals shared** on Ch0



no Veto: distribution of digital signal integrals obtained from single channel 0 90 Sr dataset

We applied a **software hierarchical veto**, keeping only signals with:

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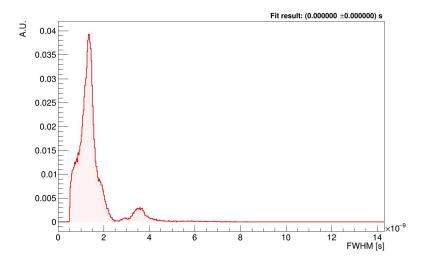
Hierarchical Veto: distribution of digital signal integrals for channel 0 when reading out 4 digital channels in parallel

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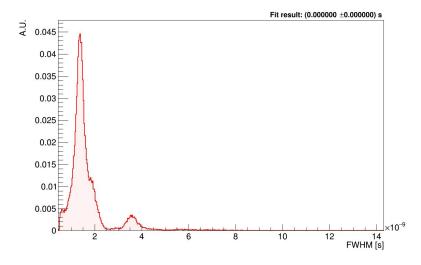
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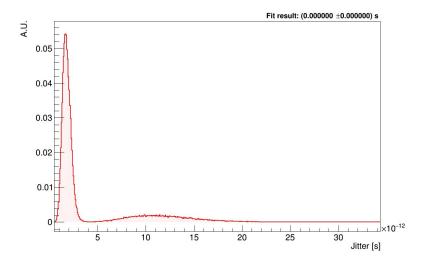
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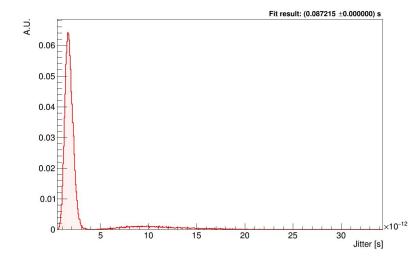
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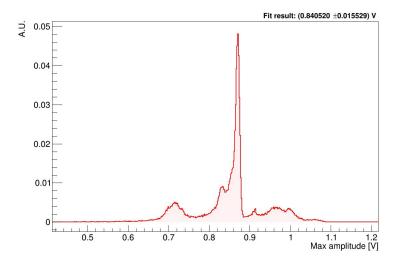
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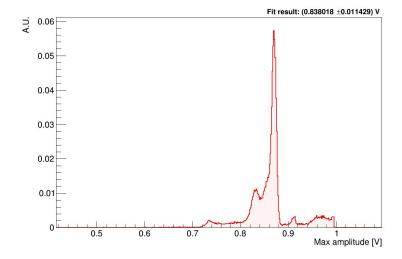
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no Veto: distribution of digital signal integrals obtained from single channel 0 90 Sr dataset

We applied a **software hierarchical veto**, keeping only signals with:

$$ToT^{0} > ToT^{3} > ToT^{1} > ToT^{2}$$



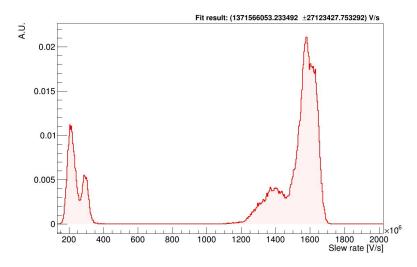
Hierarchical Veto: distribution of digital signal integrals for channel 0 when reading out 4 digital channels in parallel

Multi-channel digital distributions

To evaluate signal sharing, all four digital channels readout in parallel

- trigger on Ch0
- ALTIROC DAC: 2020

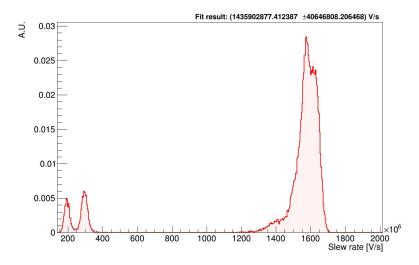
Betas emitted isotropically, no way to discriminate signals from **direct interaction** with Ch0 to **signals shared** on Ch0



no Veto: distribution of digital signal integrals obtained from single channel 0 90 Sr dataset

We applied a **software hierarchical veto**, keeping only signals with:

$$ToT^{0} > ToT^{3} > ToT^{1} > ToT^{2}$$



Hierarchical Veto: distribution of digital signal integrals for channel 0 when reading out 4 digital channels in parallel