Discrepancy of MIP Peak between 2019 and 2021 Beam Tests

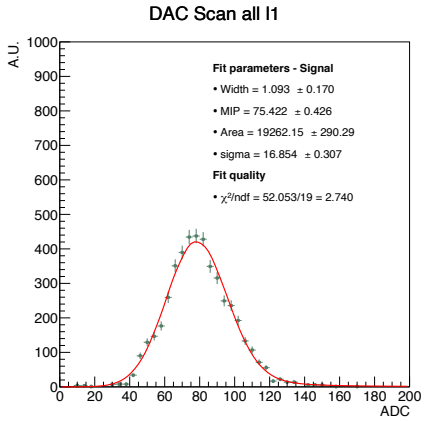
RIKEN/RBRC

Itaru Nakagawa

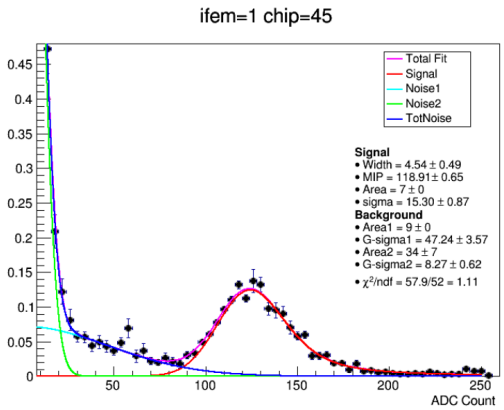
DAC scan comparison

https://indico.bnl.gov/event/15657/contributions/63079/attachments/40865/68318/INTT_energydeposit_summary.pdf

Testbeam2021, 50 V
Positron beam, 1 GeV



Testbeam2019, 100 V
Proton beam, 120 GeV



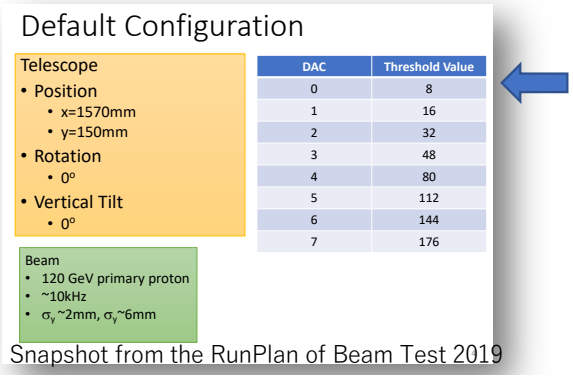
2021 Test beam was operated at 50V instead of 100V. However, observed MIP peak position (collected charge) was too low compared to what we expect from theoretical prediction.

$$\frac{MIP_{2021BT}}{MIP_{2019BT}} = \frac{75}{118} \sim 0.63$$

The peaks are different
Original though : because of the difference of the supplied voltage

2019 Beam Test

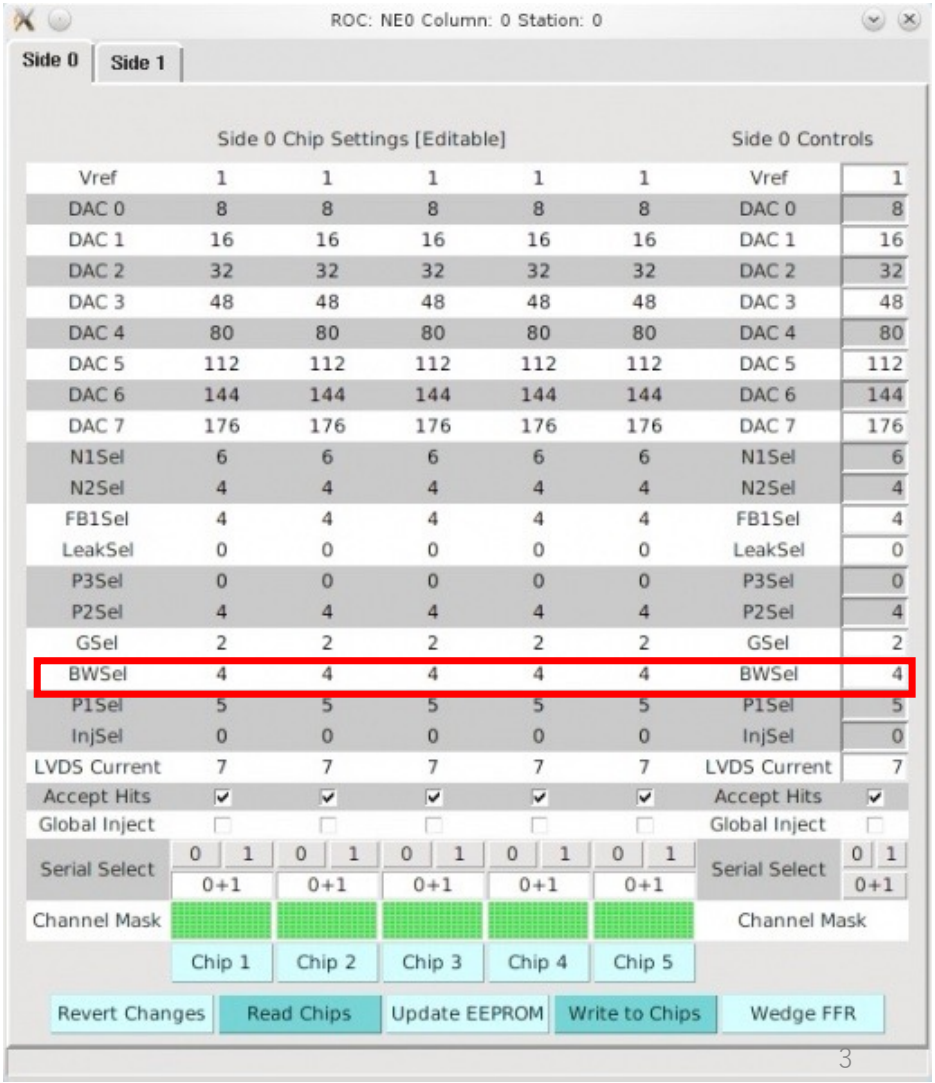
- RCDAQ. FPHX parameters were operated via expert-GUI.
- I couldn't find the exact records of FPHX parameters for the 2019 beam test though, it is likely FPHXs were operated with default parameters.



Snapshot from the RunPlan of Beam Test 2019

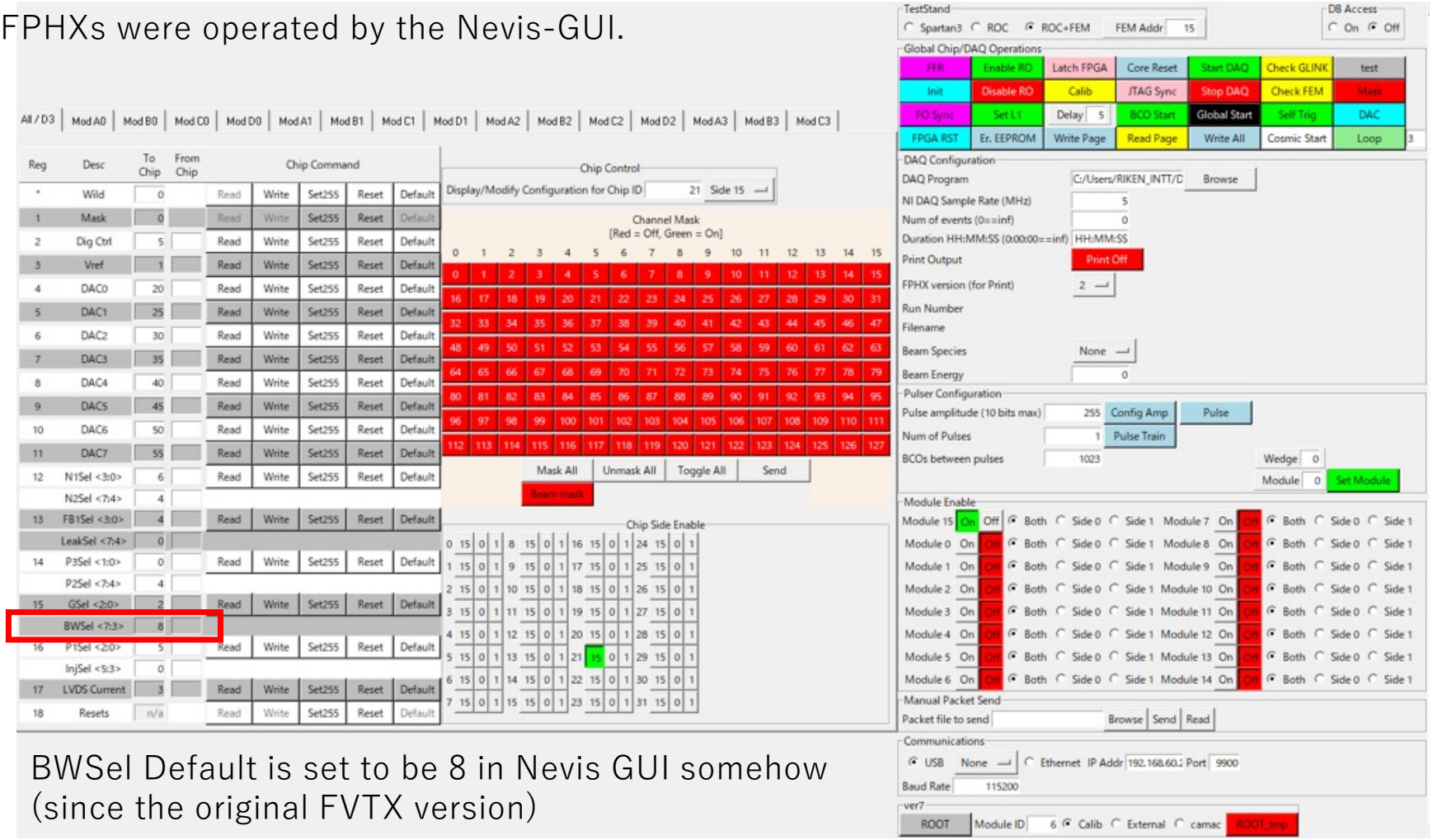
No specification in the gain setting. Unless we customize parameters via expert-GUI, FPHX just runs with default parameters (or loaded from a default setting file?)

Expert GUI Screenshot provided from Jin Huang
(Typical FVTX Operating Condition)



2021 Beam Test

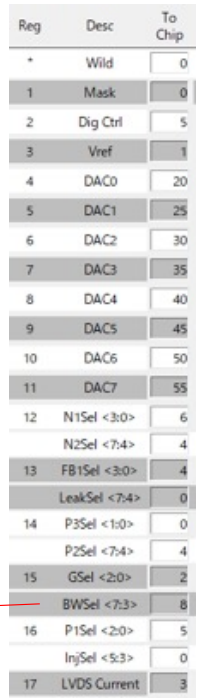
- FPHXs were operated by the Nevis-GUI.



BWSel Default is set to be 8 in Nevis GUI somehow
(since the original FVTX version)

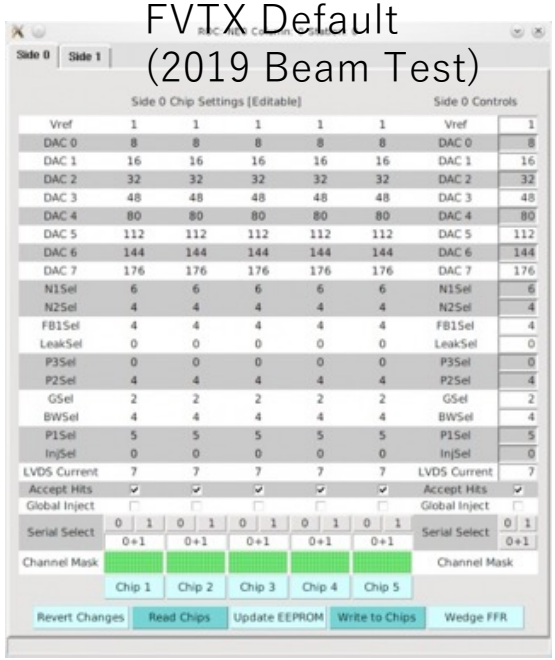
FPHX Parameters

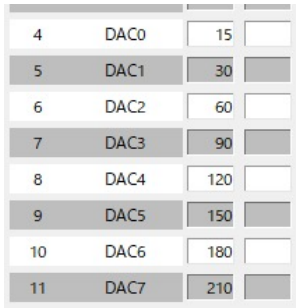
Name	Description	Default	2019 Beam Test (FVTX)	2021 Beam Test
Vref		1	1	1
DAC0		8	8	15
DAC1		16	16	30
DAC2		32	32	60
DAC3		48	48	90
DAC4		80	80	120
DAC5		112	112	150
DAC6		144	144	180
DAC7		176	176	210
N1Sel		6	6	6
N2Sel		4	4	4
FB1Sel		4	4	4
LeakSel		0	0	0
P3Sel		0	0	0
P2Sel		4	4	4
GSel	Gain Select	2	2	2
BWSel	**Bandwidth Select**	**4**	**4**	**8**
P1Sel		5	5	5
InjSel		0	0	0
LVDS Current [mA]		1	3	2



Nevis GUI defaults
(Even from 2013)

FVTX Default
(2019 Beam Test)





FPHX Gain Parameters

- **P1Sel<2:0>:** sets input transistor bias current = 10uA + [(4uA)(P1Sel)]. Default = 101. Higher bias current gives lower noise.
- **Fb1Sel<3:0>:** sets integrator feedback transistor bias current Ifb = 1.67nA + [(1.67nA)(Fb1Sel)]. Default = 0100. This current defines the equivalent feedback resistance (Rfb ~ 0.05/Ifb), which determines the output pulse fall time (in conjunction with the programmable integrator feedback capacitor Cfb, yielding time constant RfbCfb).
- **N1Sel<3:0>:** Integrator source follower bias = 1.25uA + [(0.625uA)(N1Sel)]. Default = 0110.
- **LeakSel<3:0>:** maximum DC input leakage current compensation = [1.6(Ifb) + (3.33nA)(LeakSel)]. Default = 0000.
- **GSel<2:0>:** determines integrator feedback capacitance Cfb = 25fF + [(8.6fF)(GSel<0>) + (25fF)(GSel<1>) + (50fF)(GSel<2>)]. Default = 010.
- With a fixed shaper gain of about 5, the nominal system transfer gain can then be set to approximately 46, 50, 60, 67, 85, 100, 150, or 200 mV/fC.
- **BWSel<4:0>:** adds capacitance to the dominant node of the integrator. Explicit added capacitance = 10fF + [6fF(BWSel)]. Default = 00100. Used to compensate for the effects of varying input capacitance and gain setting on the integrator response.
- **N2Sel<3:0>:** Shaper bias current = 1uA + [(0.5uA)(N2Sel)]. Default = 0100. This is used to set the bandwidth of the shaper, which determines the output pulse rise time (peaking time). A shaper bias of 3.5uA results in a peaking time of approximately 60ns. Higher settings result in faster peaking times.
- **P2Sel<3:0>:** Comparator bias current = 0.5uA + [(0.25uA)(P2Sel)]. Default = 0100. Higher settings reduce comparator delay.
- **P3Sel<1:0>:** Comparator second stage pullup bias current. Default = 00. Mainly affects comparator trailing edge delay – higher settings reduce the delay.
- **InjSel<2:0>:** Digital inject circuit DAC setting. Charge inject magnitude = (1Ke)(InjSel + 1). Default = 000 (1Ke).
- **Vref<1:0>:** Shaper DC reference voltage = 150mV + [(60mV)(Vref<1:0>)]. Default = 01. For maximum dynamic range, set Vref as low as possible while still maintaining linearity.
- **Vth0<7:0>** (Threshold ADC 0)**:** 0th ADC comparator (discriminator) threshold = Vref + [(4mV)(Vth0)]. Default Vth0<7:0> = 00001000 (Vref + 32 mV).
- **Vth1<7:0>:** 1st ADC comparator threshold = Vref + [(4mV)(Vth1)]. Default Vth1<7:0> = 00010000 (Vref + 64 mV).
- **Vth2<7:0>:** 2nd ADC comparator threshold = Vref + [(4mV)(Vth2)]. Default Vth2<7:0> = 00100000 (Vref + 128 mV).
- **Vth3<7:0>:** 3rd ADC comparator threshold = Vref + [(4mV)(Vth3)]. Default Vth3<7:0> = 00110000 (Vref + 192 mV).
- **Vth4<7:0>:** 4th ADC comparator threshold = Vref + [(4mV)(Vth4)]. Default Vth4<7:0> = 01010000 (Vref + 320 mV).

FPHX manual

- GSel<2:0> Def=010

$$C_{fb}[fF] = 25 + 8.6 \cdot GSel\langle 0\rangle + 25 \cdot GSel\langle 1\rangle + 50 \cdot GSel\langle 2\rangle$$

- BWSel<4:0> Def=00100

$$C_{add}[fF] = 10 + 6 \cdot BWSel$$

Total Capacitance

$$C_{Total} = C_{fb} + C_{add}$$?

FPHX Integrator Schematic

- A new type of continuous reset and leakage compensation circuit has been designed for the integrator. In Figure 6, a programmable current labeled Ifb sets the effective reset resistance. Mfb acts exactly like a resistor of value 1/gm for small signals, where gm depends directly on Ifb since Mfb is in weak inversion. This programmed resistance, in conjunction with the feedback capacitor, sets the RC fall time (return to baseline) of the shaped signal. For large signals, when the output swings more than a hundred mV or so, Mfb no longer looks like a resistor, but a constant current source. The return to baseline then becomes linear until the output approaches the reset level, at which point it becomes an exponential RC decay again.

Simplified conceptual diagram of one channel

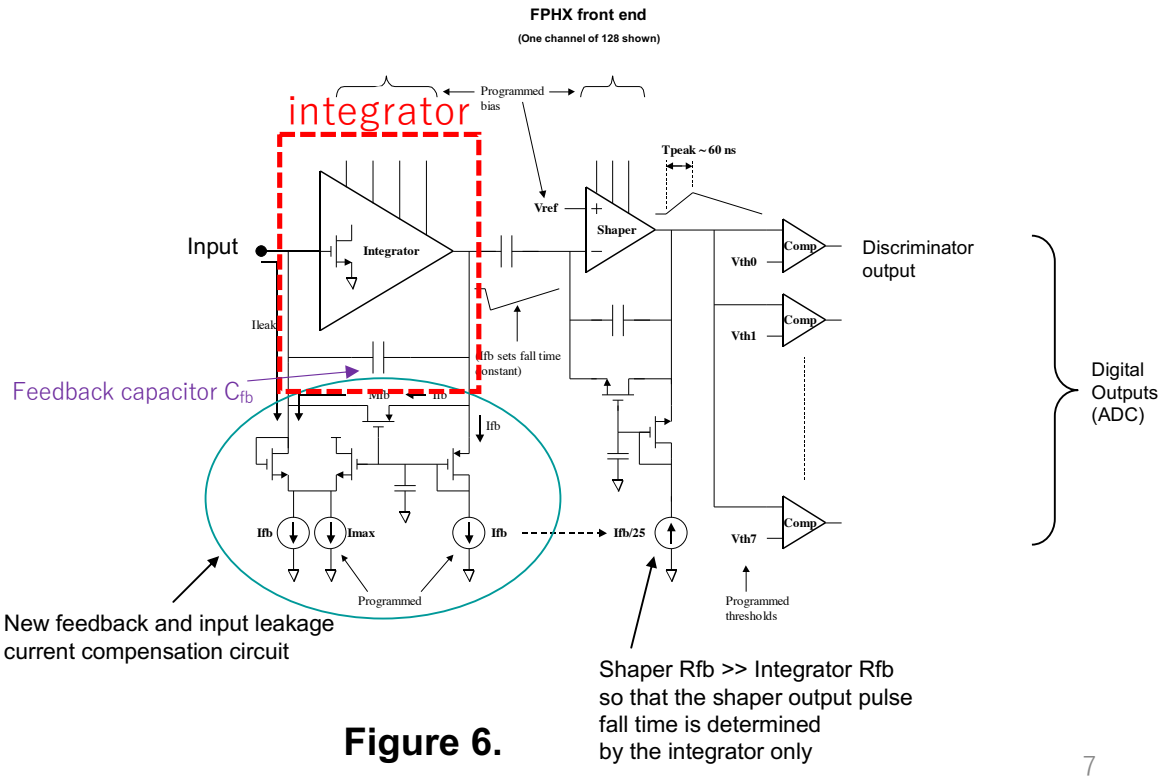
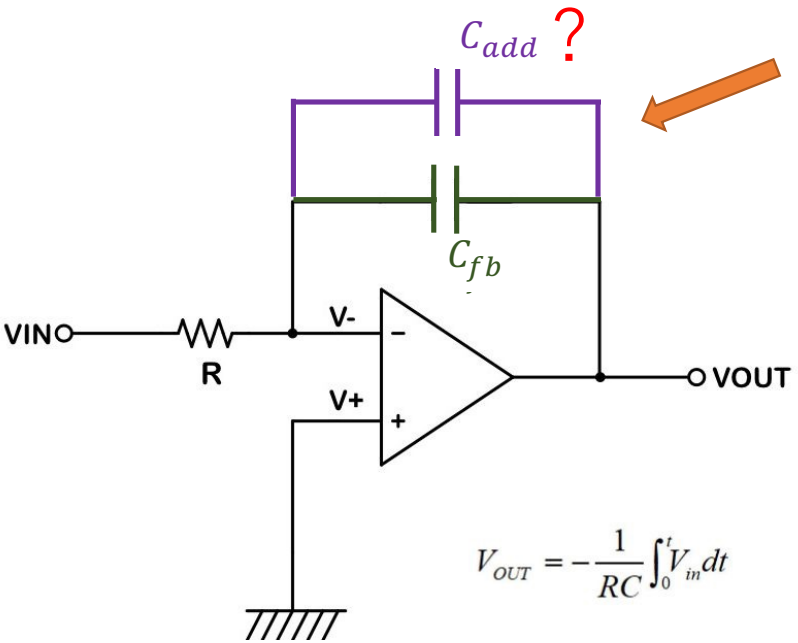


Figure 6.

FPHX Integrator Schematic

- The integrator is shown in detail in Figure 7. The input transistor feeds a regulated cascode (to keep the open loop gain high), and is biased by a cascode current source. Additional input transistor bias current is programmed through switched current sources. The integrator bandwidth is adjustable via switched capacitors on the amplifier dominant node. The transfer gain is set with programmable feedback capacitors. A source follower drives the integrator output.



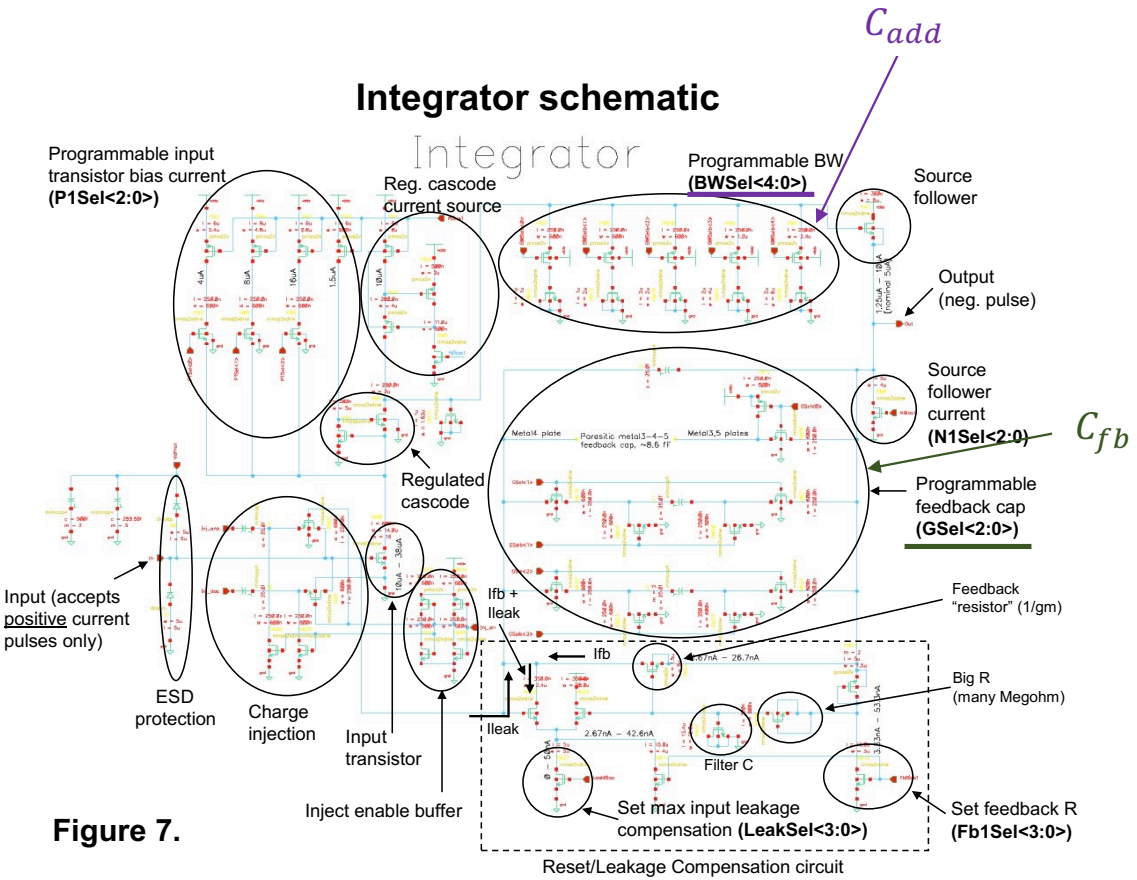
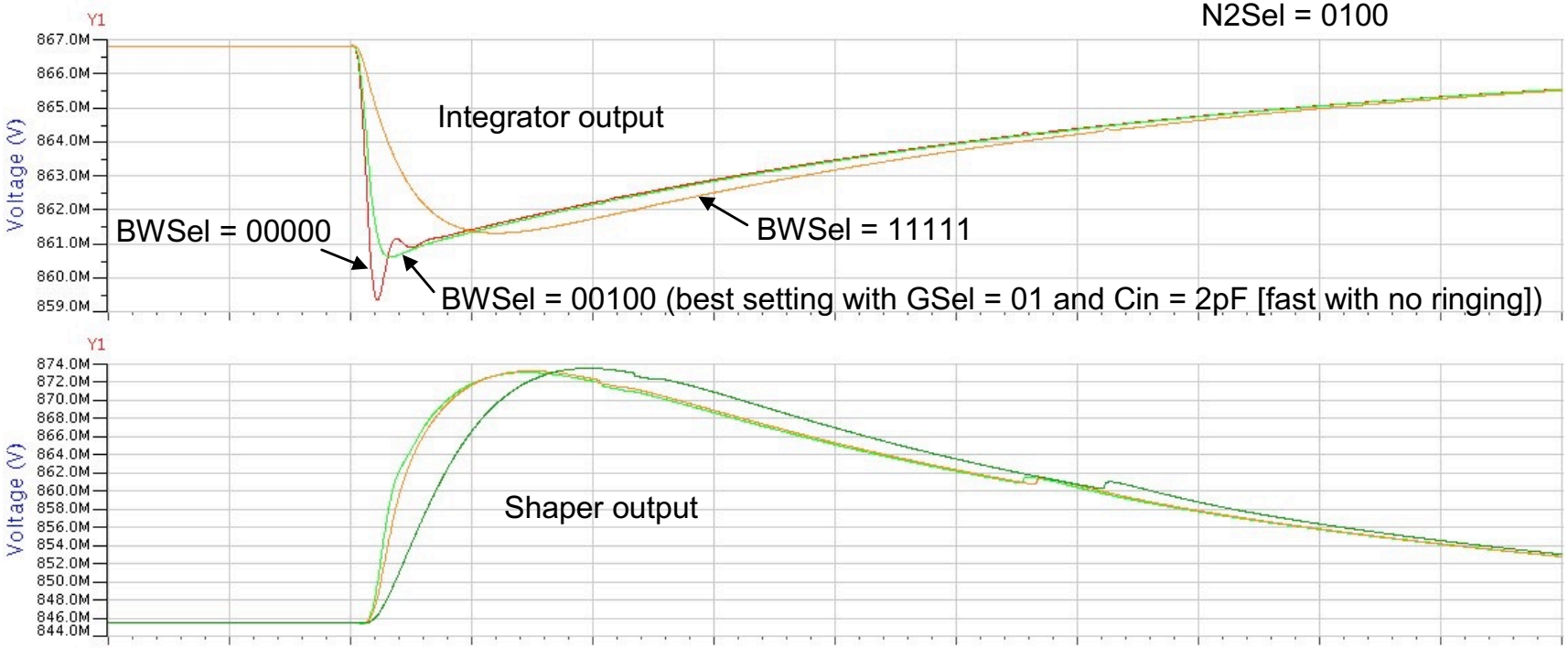


Figure 7.

Effect of BWSel Parameter

Effect of BWSel parameter on integrator response

Qin = 2000e
Cin = 2pF (total)
GSel = 010
Fb1Sel = 0100
N2Sel = 0100



FPHX Gain Calculation

- GSel<2:0> Def=010

$$C_{fb}[fF] = 25 + 8.6 \cdot GSel\langle 0\rangle + 25 \cdot GSel\langle 1\rangle + 50 \cdot GSel\langle 2\rangle$$

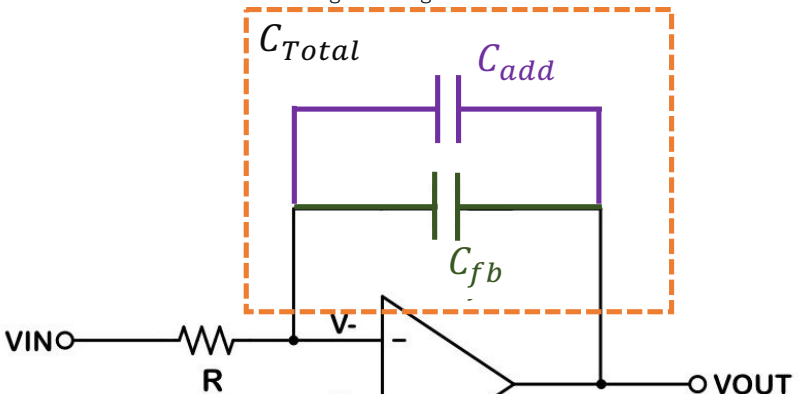
- BWSel<4:0> Def=00100

$$C_{add}[fF] = 10 + 6 \cdot BWSel$$

Total Capacitance

$$C_{Total} = C_{fb} + C_{add}$$

Assuming following circuit is correct



Beam Test	2019	2021
GSel	2 <010>	2 <010>
BWSel	4 <00100>	8 <01000>
C_{fb}[fF]	25+25=50	25+25=50
C_{add} [fF]	10+6•4=34	10+6•8=58
C_{total} [fF]	84	108
V_{out} [a.u.]	1	**0.78**

$$V_{OUT} = -\frac{1}{RC}\int_0^t V_{in}\,dt$$

Still not sufficient

Observation

$$\frac{MIP_{2021BT}}{MIP_{2019BT}} = \frac{75}{118} \sim 0.63$$

Global Start

Initialization Sequence

```
def global_start_daq_prog():
        send_fo_sync()
        send_fpga_reset()
        time.sleep(2)
        #send_fo_sync()
        send_reset(regpanels)
        send_init(regpanels)
        send_enable_ro(regpanels)
        send_latch()
        #send_latch()
        #send_latch()
        send_fem_lvl1_delay(int(fem_lvl1_delay_var.get()))
        send_pulse_module(int(pulse_module_var.get()),int(pulse_wedge_var.get()), f(int(femaddr_var.get())))
        send_bco_start()
        send_calib()
        start_daq_prog(regpanels)
```

```
def send_init(self,wedgeaddr,femaddr):
    # chip ID
    chipid = int(self.chipid)

    print 'ChipConfig.send_init: Send init for chip %d' % (int(self.chipid))

    # Register addresses
    regs = [   1, 2, 3, 4,  5,  6,  7,  8,   9,  10,  11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 ]

    # Which operation to perform on each register (1=Write, 2=Set, etc. cf. FPHX manual)
    ops  = [   2, 1, 1, 1,  1,  1,  1,  1,   1,   1,   1,  1,  1,  1,  1,  1,  1 ]

    # Here are the values to send for each register
    vals = [ 128, # Global mask all channels
             int(self.reg_vals[1].get()), # The reset we initialize from the corresponding values
             int(self.reg_vals[2].get()),
             int(self.reg_vals[3].get()),
             int(self.reg_vals[4].get()),
             int(self.reg_vals[5].get()),
             int(self.reg_vals[6].get()),
             int(self.reg_vals[7].get()),
             int(self.reg_vals[8].get()),
             int(self.reg_vals[9].get()),
             int(self.reg_vals[10].get()),
             int(self.reg_vals2[11].get())<<4 | int(self.reg_vals[11].get()),
             int(self.reg_vals2[12].get())<<4 | int(self.reg_vals[12].get()),
             int(self.reg_vals2[13].get())<<4 | int(self.reg_vals[13].get()),
             int(self.reg_vals2[14].get())<<3 | int(self.reg_vals[14].get()),
             int(self.reg_vals2[15].get())<<3 | int(self.reg_vals[15].get()),
             int(self.reg_vals[16].get())
             ]

    length = int(17*4) # 17 commands
    dest = TESTBENCH_FPHX # destination == 'to FPHX'

    print "Chip %d WedgeAddr 0x%02X:" % (chipid,(lambda:wedgeaddr if wedgeaddr else 0)())
    #for r, o, v in zip(regs,ops,vals):
    #    print "Register %d: oper %d with val %d" % (r,o,v)

    datalen = length

    data = create_string_buffer(datalen)
    offset = 0

    for i in range(0,17) :
        word = make_fphx_cmd(chipid,regs[i],ops[i],vals[i])
        struct.pack_into(">I",data,offset,word)
        offset += 4

    # if use_roc.get(): wedgeaddr = (0xF & self.moduleid) | (0xF & iside)<<4
    if use_roc.get(): wedgeaddr = (0xFF)
    femaddr = None
    if use_roc.get() == 2: femaddr = femaddr_var.get()

    buf = create_packet(dest,data.raw,wedgeaddr,femaddr)

    print 'ChipConfig.send_init: Send init packet = %s' % hexify_bytes(buf)
    write_bytes_to_target(buf.raw,comm_panel.getTarget())

    # Now send down the enable mask
    self.send_mask(wedgeaddr,femaddr)

    return
```

BWSel

Reg	Desc	To Chip
*	Wild	0
1	Mask	0
2	Dig Ctrl	5
3	Vref	1
4	DAC0	20
5	DAC1	25
6	DAC2	30
7	DAC3	35
8	DAC4	40
9	DAC5	45
10	DAC6	50
11	DAC7	55
12	N1Sel <3:0>	6
	N2Sel <7:4>	4
13	FB1Sel <3:0>	4
	LeakSel <7:4>	0
14	P3Sel <1:0>	0
	P2Sel <7:4>	4
15	GSel <2:0>	2
	BWSel <7:3>	8
16	P1Sel <2:0>	5
	InjSel <5:3>	0
17	LVDS Current	3

Are the parameters automatically loaded to FPHX at the beginning of run?

Sending parameters routine?

To be confirmed

- FPHX operation conditions for 2019 and 2021 beam tests.
  - Does default parameters in Nevis-GUI really loaded to FPHX automatically in the initialization routine of the global start?
- Integrator circuit. If $C_{Total} = C_{fb} + C_{add}$ is correct.
- Actual measurement and comparison of MIP position BWSel=4 vs BWSel=8 is mandatory to observe the actual response.

Programming Strategy

- First determine **GSel** based on the desired approximate transfer gain (approx. 50 – 200 mV/fC).
- Then depending on the value of the input capacitance (Cin), program **BWSel** to achieve fast integrator response without ringing.
- For Cin = 2 pF (1.5 pF detector + 0.5 pF parasitic):
  - If **GSel** = 000, set **BWSel** = 00000
  - If **GSel** = 010, set **BWSel** = 00100
  - If **GSel** = 100, set **BWSel** = 01000
  - If **GSel** = 110, set **BWSel** = 01100
- For Cin = 1.5 pF (1 pF detector + 0.5 pF parasitic):
  - If **GSel** = 000, set **BWSel** = 00001
  - If **GSel** = 010, set **BWSel** = 00110
  - If **GSel** = 100, set **BWSel** = 01010
  - If **GSel** = 110, set **BWSel** = 01110
- For Cin = 1 pF (0.5 pF detector + 0.5 pF parasitic):
  - If **GSel** = 000, set **BWSel** = 00010
  - If **GSel** = 010, set **BWSel** = 01000
  - If **GSel** = 100, set **BWSel** = 01110
  - If **GSel** = 110, set **BWSel** = 10101
- Program **Fb1Sel** based on the desired fall time constant
- Then program **N2Sel** to achieve the desired rise time/peaking time (rise and fall times will have some effect on the transfer gain)
- Program **Vref** to the lowest value possible that allows linear response (nominally 00)
- Based on the transfer gain, set the desired comparator thresholds

Physics	Dec	Bin
GSel	2	010
BWSel	4	1000

Relevant setting for INTT

Nevis	Dec	Bin
GSel	2	010
BWSel	8	1000

From FPHX Operation Manual

FVTX NIM

between columns is 100 μm and is completely active.

The strip length increases with radius on the sensor, and goes from 3.4 mm at the inner radius to 11.5 mm at the outer radius, with a pitch of 75 μm in the radial direction. Each sensor covers 7.5° in ϕ, and since the strips are perpendicular to the radius, they make an angle of 86.25° with respect to the centerline, as can be seen in Fig. 4.

The data words are output over two LVDS serial lines at up to 200 MHz clock rate. The total power consumption of the FPHX is ~390 μW per channel. The noise, when the chip was wire bonded to a sensor with strips ~2–11 mm in length (~1–2.5 pF), was simulated and measured to be below the design specification of 500 electrons.

INTT Type-A ~ 2.5pF (78um, 12mm)
Type-B ~ 3pF or so?