

VIP2B Testing

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Outline

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- Setup
- Gathering Data
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 - 1st dataset
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 - Comparison
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About the VIP2B

- Vertically integrated chip consisting of 2 stacked Silicon wafers
- Used for detection of relativistic particles for tracking purposes in HEP experiments
- This technology enables higher densities of electronics per unit area without the use of nano-scale processes
- 192x192 grid of pixels



Setup

- NI Flex-Rio FPGA system
- Data taken using Labview
- Analysis done in
 - Labview
 - Matlab



Gathering Data

- We vary InjDC0 to vary the signal pulse. (InjDC1 always kept at zero)
- If the signal is larger than a set threshold value, the discriminator will count this as a hit.
- When a pulse is injected to the chip, a "hit" is returned. (32 bit binary word)
- First 16 bits are the XY position of the pixel that turned on



Vth vs #Pixels hit (Various InjDC0)



Vth vs # Pixels Hit (InjDC0 = 0.024)



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Intensity Graphs for InjDC0 = 0.024 (1st Dataset)

Vth = 0.01 : 0.0025 : 0.1 100 Trials



Color represents number of chip hits

White is close to 100, black is close to 0

X-pos

Each intensity graph is over a single Vth value

Y-pos















Vth =.095

Vth = .1

Intensity Graphs for InjDC0 = 0.024

Analysis: s-curves for each pixel



Fit with Cummulative Gaussian.

Threshold Voltages



Noise



Malfunctioning Pixels

Locations of Poorly-Behaved Pixels on Chip Grid (R-square<75%)



Vth vs #Pixels hit (INjDC0=.04)



Halfway drop?

Intensity Graphs for InjDC0 = 0.04 (2nd Dataset)

Vth = 0.055 : 0.0025 : 0.1975 100 Trials







- -99 -50 160 120

.....

191

180

150 160 170

- 100 M 1000
- Vth = .08 100 110 120 130 140 90

Cumulative Intensity Graph

-50 79 A - <u>-</u> . Vth = 2.07.75 60 70 80

90 100 110 120 130 140

Cumulative Intensity Grap

- the second s and the second s and the second second second second
- 100 TT 10 TT 100
- 150 160 170 90 100 110 120 130 140 Vth = .0825

25 Intensity Graphs for InjDC0 = 0.04

150 160 170 180 191



umulative Intensity Graph

-100 170 160 1.0 ---------Vth = .09 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 191

Cumulative Intensity Graph

-50



191 = and the second second ----..... 120 _____ ------Vth = .0925 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 191 60 70 80

26 Intensity Graphs for InjDC0 = 0.04

-50

170

160

120



-50 160 -**A A A** 120 Vth = 1 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 191 40

191 = -50 .

Cumulative Intensity Graph

----____ TIL ----------and the second se ------

27 Intensity Graphs for InjDC0 = 0.04

-50



-50 . . disc in the second Vth = 2.10.75 and the second se 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 191

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Cumulative Intensity Graph

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Cumulative Intensity Graph

-50





-50













Intensity Graphs for InjDC0 = 0.04

Analysis: s-curves per pixel



Threshold Voltages



Threshold Voltages (averaged across a row / x-axis)



Noise



Noise

(comparison between two thresholds)



Malfunctioning pixels

Locations of Poorly-Behaved Pixels on Chip Grid (R-square<75%)



Extreme fluctuation: example pixel

Around the threshold region the #hits jumps back and forth between 100 and 0.

We believe this is because we took data sets on separate days, and these pixels have variable threshold values, but they are not actually malfunctioning.



Threshold voltages



High threshold in the second dataset behaves similarly to the first dataset, implying that this is the group of pixels that are working properly

Noise



Noise Among Pixels with R-square>90%, Comparison Among InjDC0s





Malfunctioning Pixels (malfunction present for both Vth)



Summary

- Measured number chip hit versus threshold voltage
- Observed halfway drop in number of chip hits for certain InjDC0 values
- Measured number hits per pixel in 100 trials for each threshold value (Intensity Graphs) (InjDC0 = 0.024, 0.04)
- For InjDC0 = 0.04, we observed that every other row had significantly fewer hits
- Compared data from two InjDC0 values
- Parasitic coupling in rows?