More on TPAC1.2 trimming

Trimmed sensors #29, #45, #46, #48

- Same method as before
 - Fix trims to some values
 - Unmask 42 pixels per readout region
 - 4 regions = 168 pixels total in each run
 - Do threshold scan to determine mean and width
 - Do 168 runs to cover complete sensor
- Adjust trim to narrow mean distribution
 - Picked target for pixel mean = 100TU for all sensors
 - Adjust trims using binary division of remaining range for each pixel
 - Needs six set of runs to fix all six bits
- Following completed trim, run with ~all pixels unmasked
 - Threshold scan similar to "real" running

Sensor #29 trim values



Sensor #29 shift relative to trim=0

TrimV0 All Shift vs trim



Similar for all four sensors







Sensor #29 effect of trimming on mean



Sensor #29 mean (cont)



Similar for all four sensors



Sensor #29 effect of trimming on RMS

Trim0 All Sigmas



Similar for all four sensors









Sensor #29 dependence of RMS on trim

TrimV0 All Sigma vs trim



Similar for all four sensors







Position dependence of RMS







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Sum of all region 0 hits from trim runs



Rate from runs with all pixels unmasked



Sum of all hits again





Exclude pixels with RMS > 15TU

Unmasked runs for 8000BX/BT; mean



Unmasked runs for 8000BX/BT; scatter



Four regions not exactly the same





Run 479128, Region 1, Number of words vs Sensor 29, Threshold

Paul Dauncey

Sensor 29, Threshold

Sensor29Region1LinScatte

Not exactly reproducible



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The four sensors vary significantly









Conclusions

- For trimming, the sensors look very uniform
 - Same mean, noise distributions
 - Same response to trim
 - Very few dead pixels
- Will hit memory limit if running for 8000BX/BT
 - Only for a few of the most noisy pixels
 - Can reduce rate significantly by masking most noisy ~2% of pixels
- When running with all pixels unmasked, see instabilities
 - Not very reproducible for a given sensor
 - Different sensor to sensor