

# **RD53b**

# **S-Curve Fitting**

September 19th ,2022

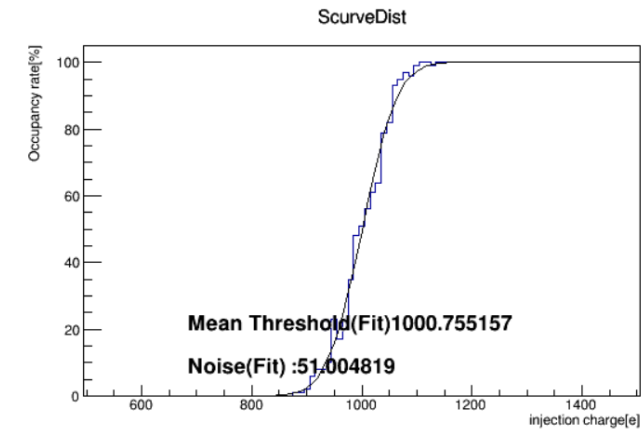
LBNL M2 Taisei Kumakura

# Calculation method

- we usually use **s-curve fitting** to know threshold and noise

- ideal s-curve:  $P_{hit}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left( 2 - \operatorname{Erfc} \left( \frac{x - \text{threshold}}{\sqrt{2} * \text{noise}} \right) \right) * 100$

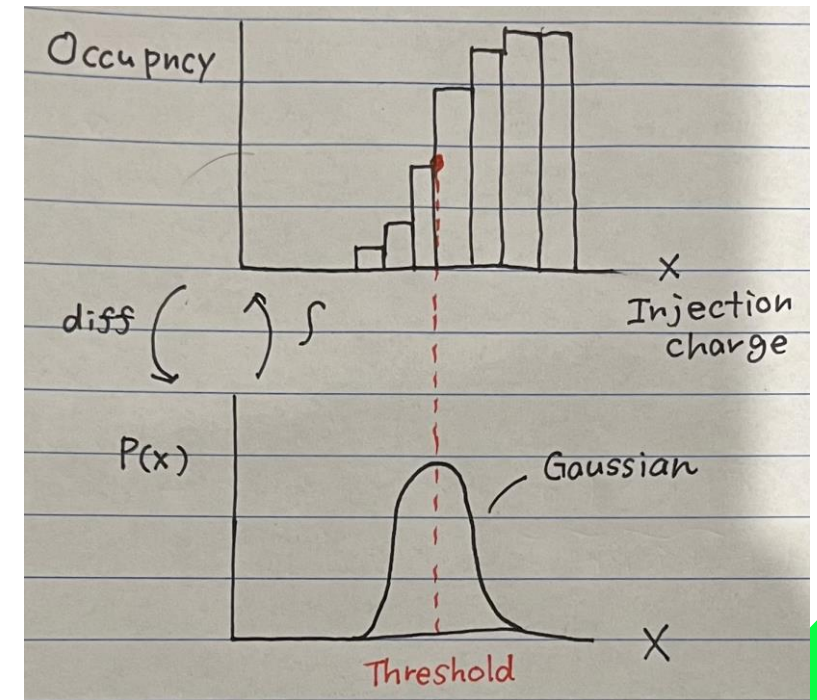
- Error function  $\operatorname{Erfc} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_x^\infty \exp(-t^2) dt$



- What I did: Try to **calculate** threshold and noise by using s-curve distribution **without fitting**

- Idea is

- ① **Differential equation** of s-curve distribution must be gaussian
- ① Get discrete derivative from occupancy distribution.
  - $dn(i) = n(i+1) - n(i)$
- ② Expectation of discrete derivative (=mean of gaussian) must be threshold
  - $\text{Threshold } E = \sum_{i=0}^N x \cdot p(x)$
  - $\text{Noise } \sigma = \sqrt{\text{Varaiance}} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=0}^N (x^2 \cdot p(x)) - \text{threshold}^2}$
  - parameter
    - $x$ : injection charge =  $(i + 0.5) \times V_{calstep}$
    - $p(x)$ : probability to get hits in derivative =  $dn(i)/n_{injections}$



# How calculation method work

tuning threshold=2000[e]  
step\_size=10

- Get the average of 5times threshold scan of **HPK quad module in both fitting and calculation method**
  - Threshold and noise value are **almost same** as fitting results
  - Scan time and analysis time are **almost same** because fitting needs only few seconds
  - Number of failed fit was decreased!**
    - Number of failed fit =  $\text{vcalMax} > \text{Thre} > \text{vcalMin}, \text{vcalMax} - \text{vcalMin} > \text{Noise} > 0, \text{fabs}(\text{par}[2] - \text{injections} - 1) < 0.1, \text{Chi2} > ???$

## Fitting

V1.1 HPK	chip1	chip2	chip3	Chip4
Threshold[e]	1833±0.9	1853±19.5	1846±2.3	1958±46.1
Noise[e]	220.4±0.5	220±0.4	221.8±0.4	323.4±0.5
Failed Fit	612±12	327±11	824±13	2148±21
Scan Time[s]	97.699			
Analysis Time[s]	0.713			

## Calculation

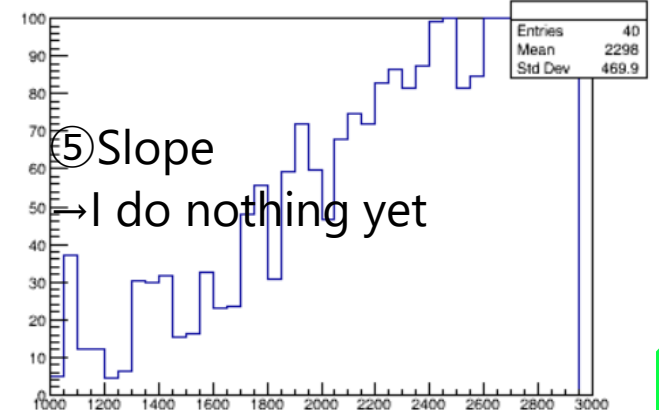
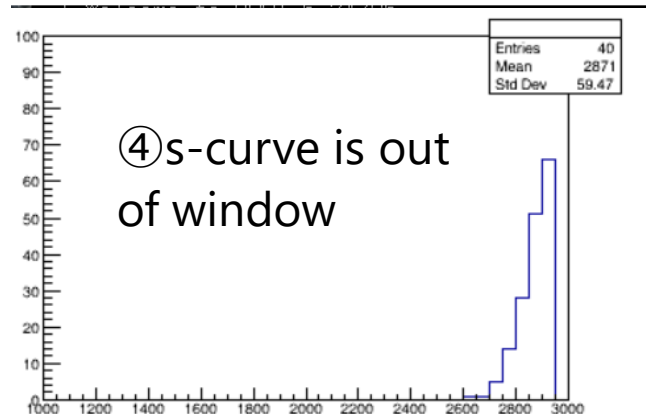
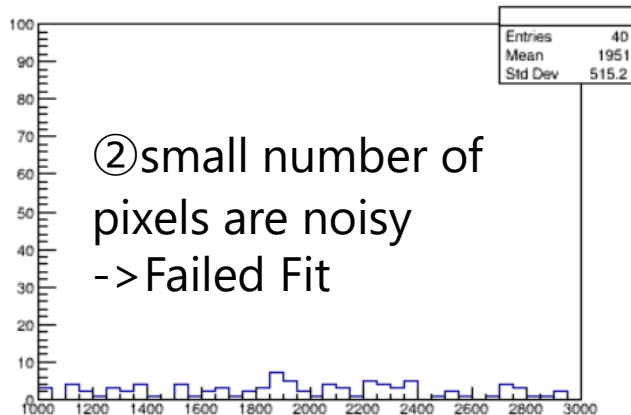
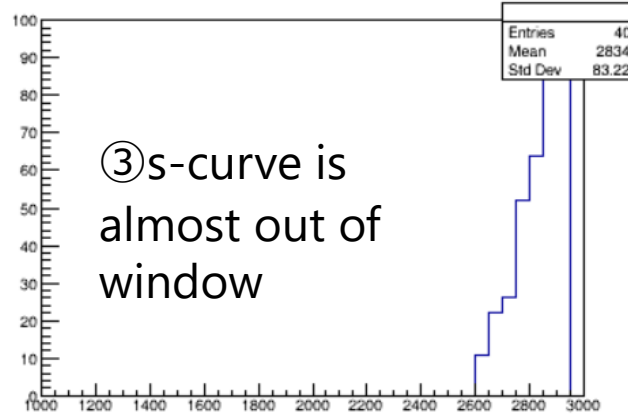
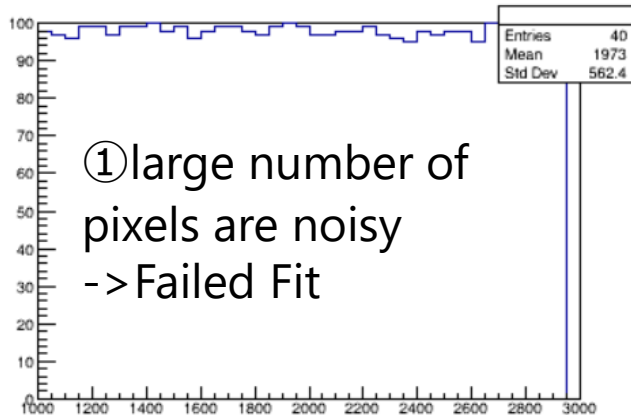
V1.1 HPK	chip1	chip2	chip3	Chip4
Threshold[e]	1834±22.4	1844±1.5	1845±1.6	1962±1
Noise[e]	226.6±0.5	225±0	229±0	341.2±0.5
Failed Fit	254±5.1	151±10	280±5.3	1404±10
Scan Time[s]	95.991			
Analysis Time[s]	0.797			

What is failed fit in calculation?  
ピクセルバイピクセルで比較

Calculation method works well in actual threshold scan

# Rare cases

- These s-curve data must be classified into Failed Fit or data.
- So, I make these samples by simulation and think about **criteria**.
  - x: Injection charge[e]
  - y: Occumapcy



vcalMin: 1000  
 vcalMax:3000  
 vcalBins:40  
 vcalstep:50  
 n\_injections:100

# case①② | Threshold & noise results

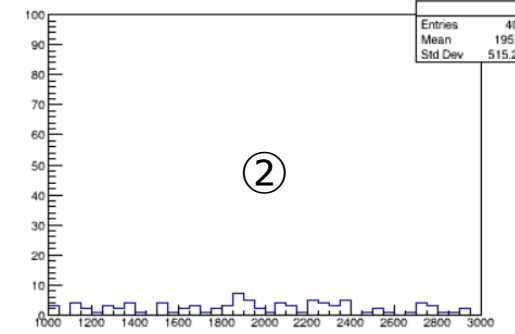
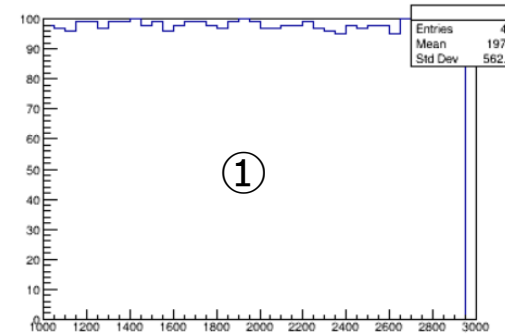
- Of course, Results are strange.

- Threshold =  $\sim 0$

- $Threshold\ E = \sum_{i=0}^N x \cdot p(x)$
- $\sum_{i=0}^N p(x) = 0$
- $p(x) = (n(i+1) - n(i))/n\_injections$

- Noise = unexpected

- $Noise\ \sigma = \sqrt{\sum_{i=0}^N (x^2 \cdot p(x)) - threshold^2}$



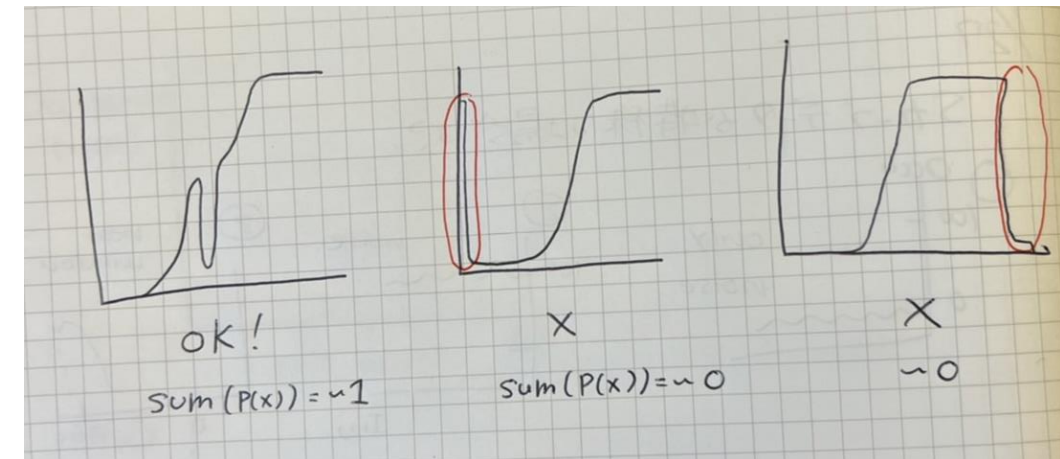
- [To solve it] classify these pixels as **a failed fit**

- Criteria of **Threshold**

- because threshold is likely around 0
- for example:  $Threshold < vcalMin$  or  $Threshold < 500$

- Criteria of **sum(p(x))**

- because  $\text{sum}(p(x))$  is likely around 0
- for example:  $p < 0.5 \ \&\& \ -0.5 < \text{first\_p} < 0.5 \ \&\& \ -0.5 < \text{last\_p} < 0.5$ 
  - first\_p is a p of most left part bin
  - last\_p is a p of most right part bin



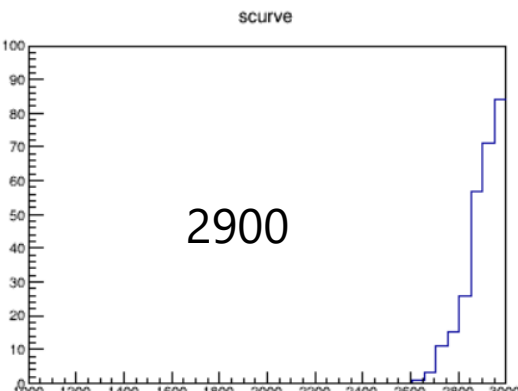
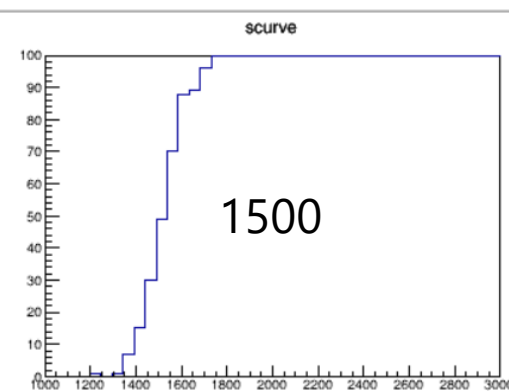
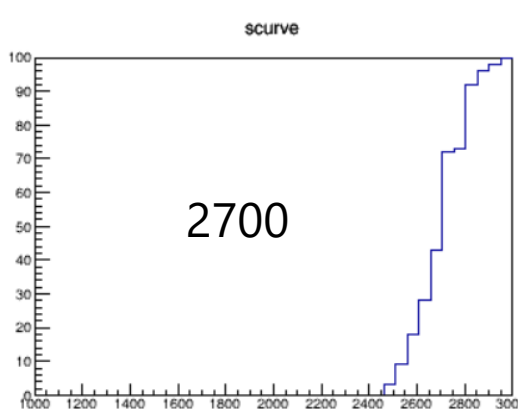
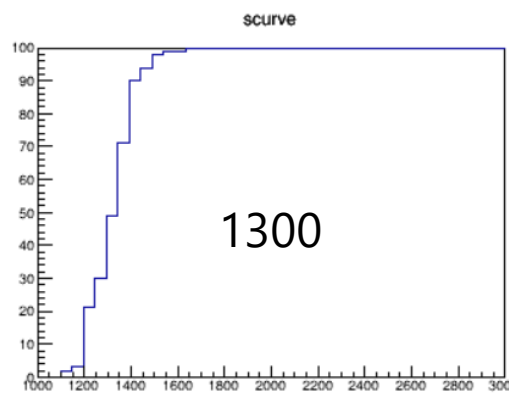
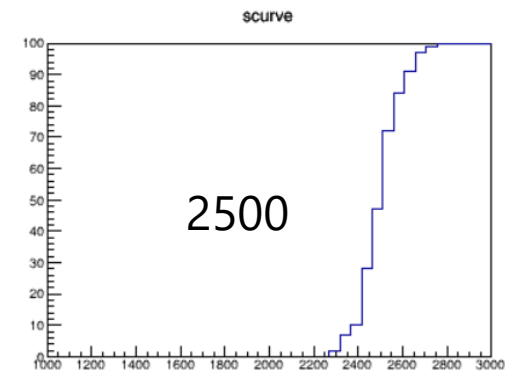
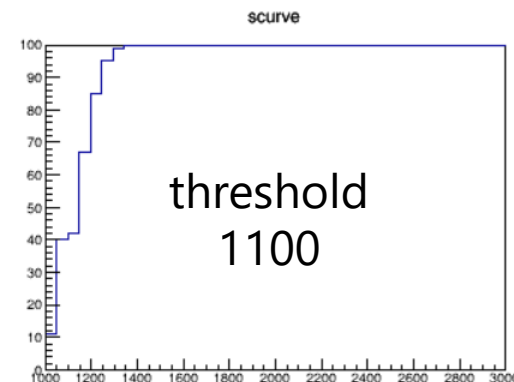
# case③④ | Threshold & noise results

- **Results depends on the distance from edge window**
  - In edge part, threshold difference get large
  - **Is this failed fit? or do we need to get threshold value?**
    - I think it is difficult to derive precise threshold in this case

オレンジグラフはFailed Fitに分類する。  
pのガウシアンを求めて、面積が対象じゃなければ  
Failed Fit  
Threshold-Noise < vcalMinとか？

Setting threshold[e]	1100	1300	1500
Threshold result[e]	998	1297	1502
Noise result[e]	358	96	101

Setting threshold[e]	2500	2700	2900
Threshold result[e]	2505	2709	2407
Noise result[e]	98	110	1053



# Summary

- Calculation method works well in ideal threshold data.
  - The benefit is **the number of failed fit pixels**
- Next, we need to think about **criteria** for rare cases
  - we should discuss more
- **This is my last day in LBNL. Thank you for teaching me for this 10 months!**