## Electronic Calibration Cards : #15, 77 (26/11/21)

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## The setup picture

Electronics is calibrated through injection of one signal through an excising capacitance





The cards are calibrated outside of the detector

## Peaks displacement

We see clearly, that the higher the injected amplitude, the higher the shift in the response between different pads. The shift is small (2%-2.5%) as expected



# Injected pads in one file content: counts





no cut

# Calibration procedure

We go through **each pad**, find the ones with signal. We plot amplitude, extract **each peak** and fit it with the Gaussian distribution



Example of peaks

Example of the calibration line

## Calibration lines superimposed

Already by eye one can see the dispersion



Slope

We do see differences between different ASIICs response



register 3

register 4

Slope



Slope, %

We do see differences between different ASIICs response



register 3

Intersept



register 3



register 4

#### Pedestal studies

Dashed line — separation between different ASIICs



Channel numbers

#### Cross-check

#### using a completely independent code, we got similar results



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## Conclusion and open questions

- Although the global uniformity is 1.2-1.4%, we do see response difference between the neighbours asiics that can be high up to 6-7%
- The structure seen in the calibration data is the same as the one observed in the pulse of the mesh and the gain map
- We need to decorrelate electronics response from detector response (in mesh pulsing, X-ray and cosmic data)

- ! Shall we calibrate all the cards before and after mounting them on the TPC? At CERN? Or at J-PARC?
- ! Shall we foresee in-situ calibration during the data taking?