



Non-Linearities in STJs and Their MCA Readout

or

How Good is Your Energy Calibration?

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Calibration accuracy of spectra is ultimately limited by:

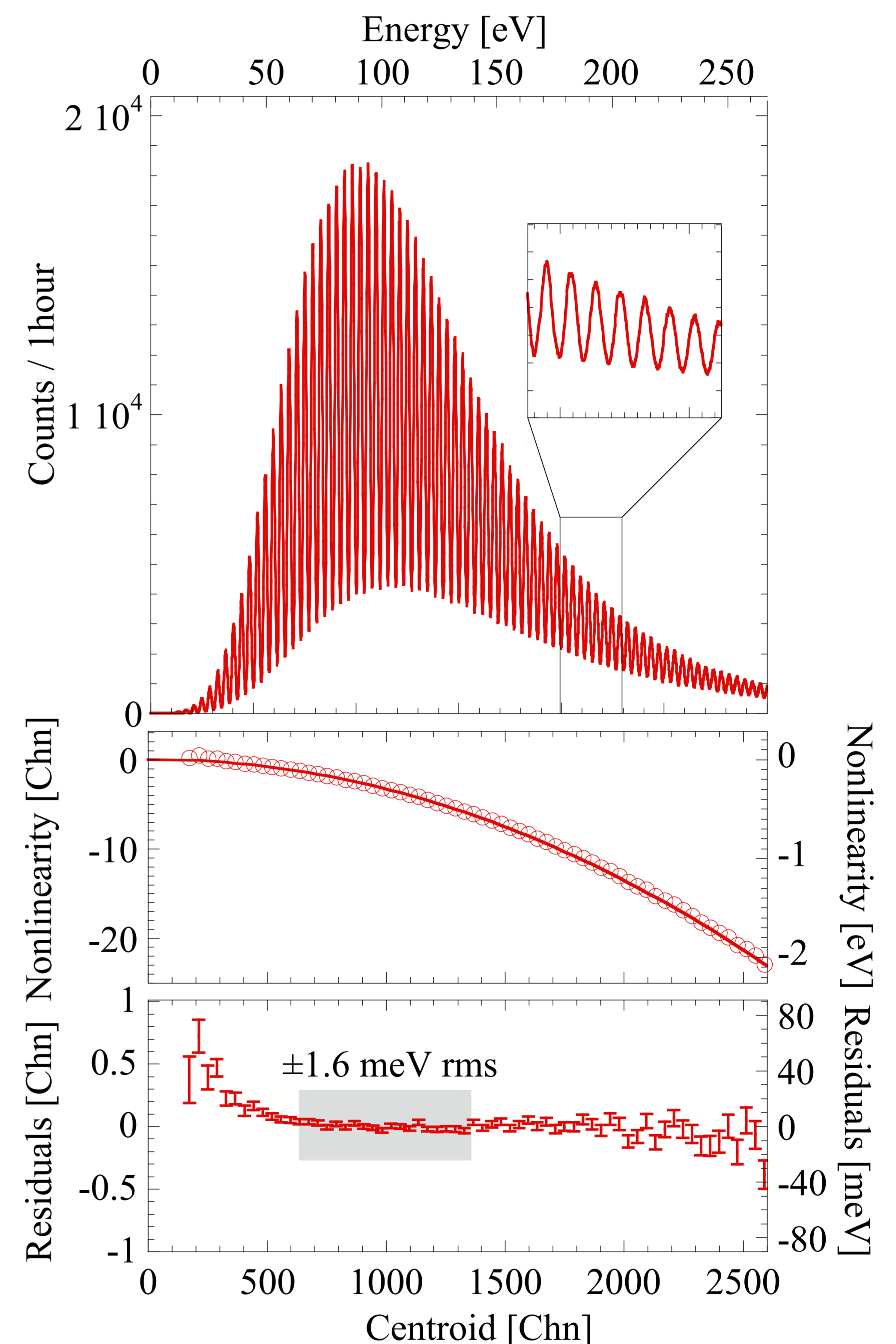
- 1) Accuracy of calibration energies
- 2) Predictability of detector response function
- 3) Linearity of MCA readout

Pulsed lasers are great for detector and MCA characterization:

- 1) Accurately measurable single photon energy
- 2) Large number of peaks corresponding to n-photon absorption
- 3) Exactly equidistant peak energies
- 4) Negligible linewidth
- 5) Tunable laser intensity to change energy range

STJ Calibration with Pulsed Nd:YVO4 laser:

- 1) Single photon energy 3.49865 ± 0.00015 eV
- 2) 5000 counts/s



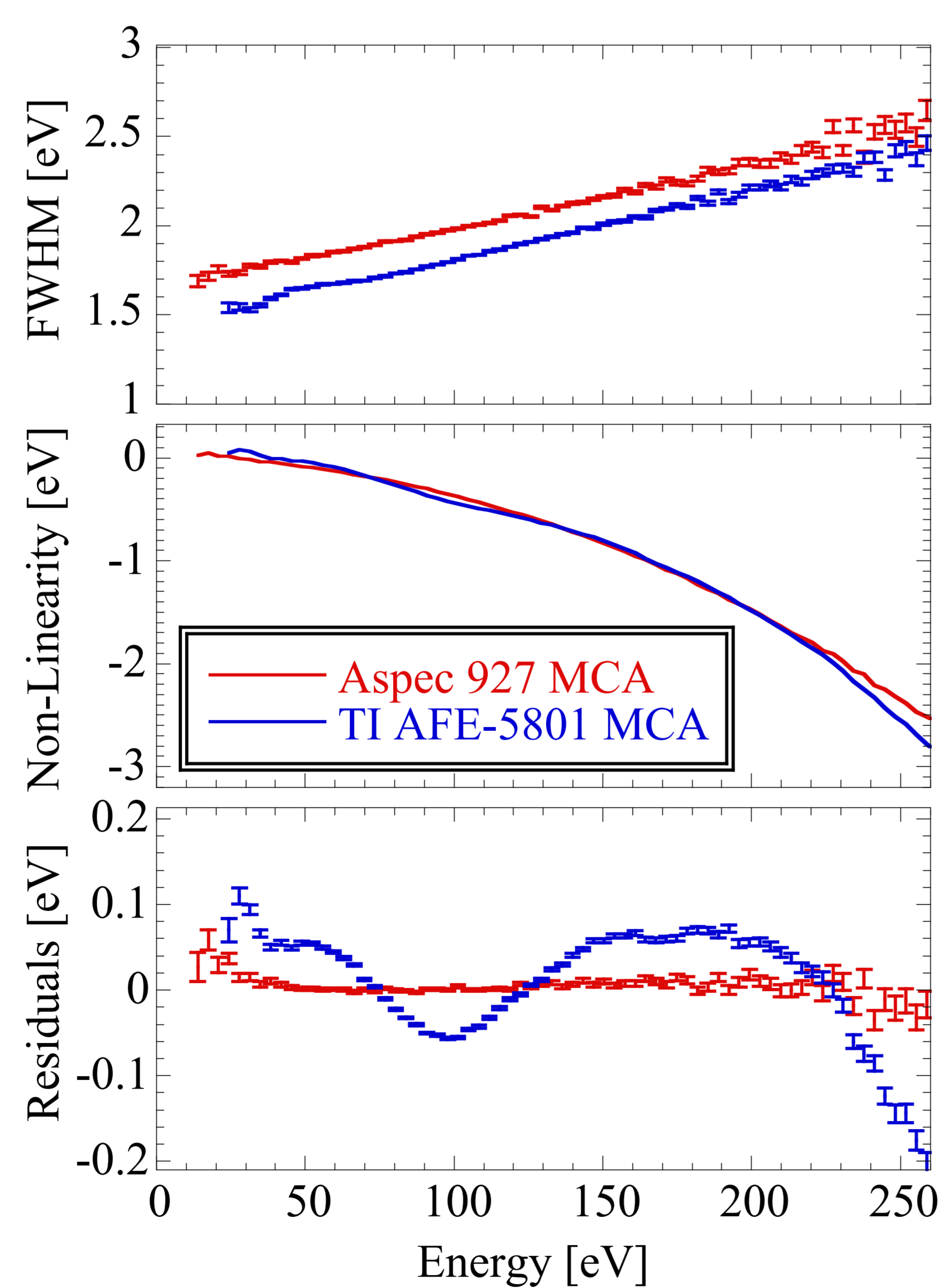
Results:

- 1) Statistical Error <1 meV in 1 hour (*top*)
– STJ peak shape is Gaussian
- 2) STJ response exactly quadratic (*middle*)
– MCA non-linear for first 600 channels
- 3) Calibration accuracy ~1 meV (*bottom*)
– Limited by error of photon energy

Same STJ Detector, Preamp and Signals, Different Shaper and MCA:

Ta-Al-AlOx-Al-Ta STJ from STAR Cryo, custom XIA / LLNL preamp

- 1) Analog Ortec 627 shaper, Ortec Aspec 927 MCA (red)
- 2) Texas Instruments AFE5801 digitizer, trapezoidal filtering (blue)



Results:

- 1) TI digitizer has lower noise (*top*)
– Shaper input noise can contribute
- 2) Similar non-linearity (*middle*)
– Quadratic term dominated by STJ
- 3) Ortec MCA is more linear (*bottom*)
– Sliding scale linearization matters
– MCA non-linearity changes slowly
– High gain reduces effect of MCA

Conclusions:

- 1) Pulsed lasers enable calibration accuracy of ~1 meV
– 1 part in 10^5 for energies up to several 100 eV
- 2) Higher-order non-linearities can be corrected
– *If* the detector response is exactly quadratic