Future Developments of Infrared Controllers at ESO

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Next Generation IR Detectors

Detector	Format	Outputs	Pixel Time	Frame Time	Baud Rate
			[µs]	[ms]	Gbaud
Hawaii-2RG MBE HgCdTe	2Kx2K	32	0.2	26	2.6
Si:As BIB	640x480	32	0.3	2.8	1.7
ORION 2Kx2K InSb	2Kx2K	64	1.5	100	0.7
Adaptive optics sensors	256x256	32	0.2	0.41	2.6

need 5 MHz 16 bit ADC's

• need 3 Gbaud fiber link

Future Requirements for IRACE

- Large format mosaics of 4x4x2Kx2K IR arrays each having >= 32 parallel video outputs (VISTA)
- Subpixel sampling by digital filter in EPLD
- Reference unit cells for true differential signal chain
- Interpolated digital clamp of reference unit cell
- Embedded real time pre-processing in high level programming language such as IDL (cosmic ray rejection)
- Guiding on science frame
- diagnostics , self test of acquisition system, on line help
- Audio DAC's to control clock slopes ?
- Put detector front end in ASIC close to focal plane

Large Format : VISTA



Large Format: VISTA



- eight filter units, each containing sixteen filters, each 54mm square
- with HAWAII2 mux use four quadrants for tracking, guiding and wave-front sensing
- with HAWAII2-RG use guiding feature built into detector

Slide provided by Mark Casali / UKATC

VISTA focal plane



Digital filter in EPLD of AQ16



Reference unit cell (Hawaii2)



- 8 video outputs / quadrant
- 128 pixels in fast direction
- reference pixel for thermal drift is 129 th pixel on 9 th output
- 36 channels / detector required



External reference with Hawaii1



- No reference output provided on chip
- external reference has to be used

On chip reference cell of Hawaii2



- reference pixel for thermal drift compensation and suppression of pickup is 129 th pixel on 9 th output
- reference pixel not available while reading pixels
- o clock first to reference pixel
- clamp reference pixel with
 cryogenic sample and hold
- read pixels of row with clamped voltage at reference input of cryoopamp

On chip reference cell of Hawaii2-RG



- reference pixel for thermal drift compensation and suppression of pickup on 9 th output, but
- reference pixel available while reading pixels
- read pixels of row with voltage of reference cell at reference input of cryo-opamp
- best suppression of noise pickup

50 Hz pickup of Hawaii2 without clamp of reference



- multiple sampling reduces readout noise and requires lower pickup noise
- Clock each row once and read once
- reference output (129 th pixel on 9 th output) is not used
- 32 channels / detector required



50 Hz pickup of Hawaii2 with digital clamp



- Clock each row once and read once
- read reference after reading row and and subtract reference signal for each pixel sig _{nk} =pix _{nk} - ref_{na}
- 36 channels / detector required



50 Hz pickup of Hawaii2 with interpolated digital clamp



- Clock each row twice and read once
 - read reference before and after reading row and interpolate reference signal for each pixel sig _{nk} =pix _{nk} - (ref _{nb} - (ref _{nb} - ref _{na})*(k-1)/127)
- 36 channels / detector required
- reference allows rejection of low frequency pickup and compensation of thermal drifts



Aladdin #3 & #4

#5: QE H = 0.82 (ISAAC) darkcurrent = 0.017 e/s #4: QE H = 0.86 darkcurrent = 0.004 e/s



Monitor temperature drift using dead pixels



- Triangles: measured integration ramp
- Diamonds: dead pixels
- Open In bump bonds are used to monitor drifts
- Squares: drift corrected integration ramp
- darkcurrent at 28.5 K:
 0.017 e/s/pixel

Temperature drift of dead pixels in Aladdin array



- Temperature drift: 1700 electrons / K
- required temperature stability of array:
 6 mK
- temperature drift will be monitored with reference unit cell of Hawaii-2RG

Elimination of cosmic rays by multiple sampling

Warm pixels continuous integration ramp

Cosmic rays create charge burst and step in integration ramp



Cosmic Ray Correction

- At Paranal (altitude 2600 m)
 2038 pixels / hour are hit
- maximum charge injected by comic ray
 ~ 2E4 electrons < full well (1E5 electrons)
- correction by multiple nondestructive sampling and real time processing in IRACE number cruncher using idl routines
- at present more warm pixels than cosmics, but arrays may improve (MBE)

Parallel Processing of Detector Data in IRACE



- mark digitized video signal with different headers
- process video signal in IRACE number cruncher (ULTRA-SPARC) for science frame
- process subwindow in PowerPC on VME bus for real time applications

Conclusion

- Mosaics of 2Kx2K arrays are coming
- need 5 MHz 16 bit ADC's and 3 Gbaud fiber link
- use of unit cell reference for true differential signal chain
- more real time image processing with faster processors
- General purpose ASIC needed for ground based applications