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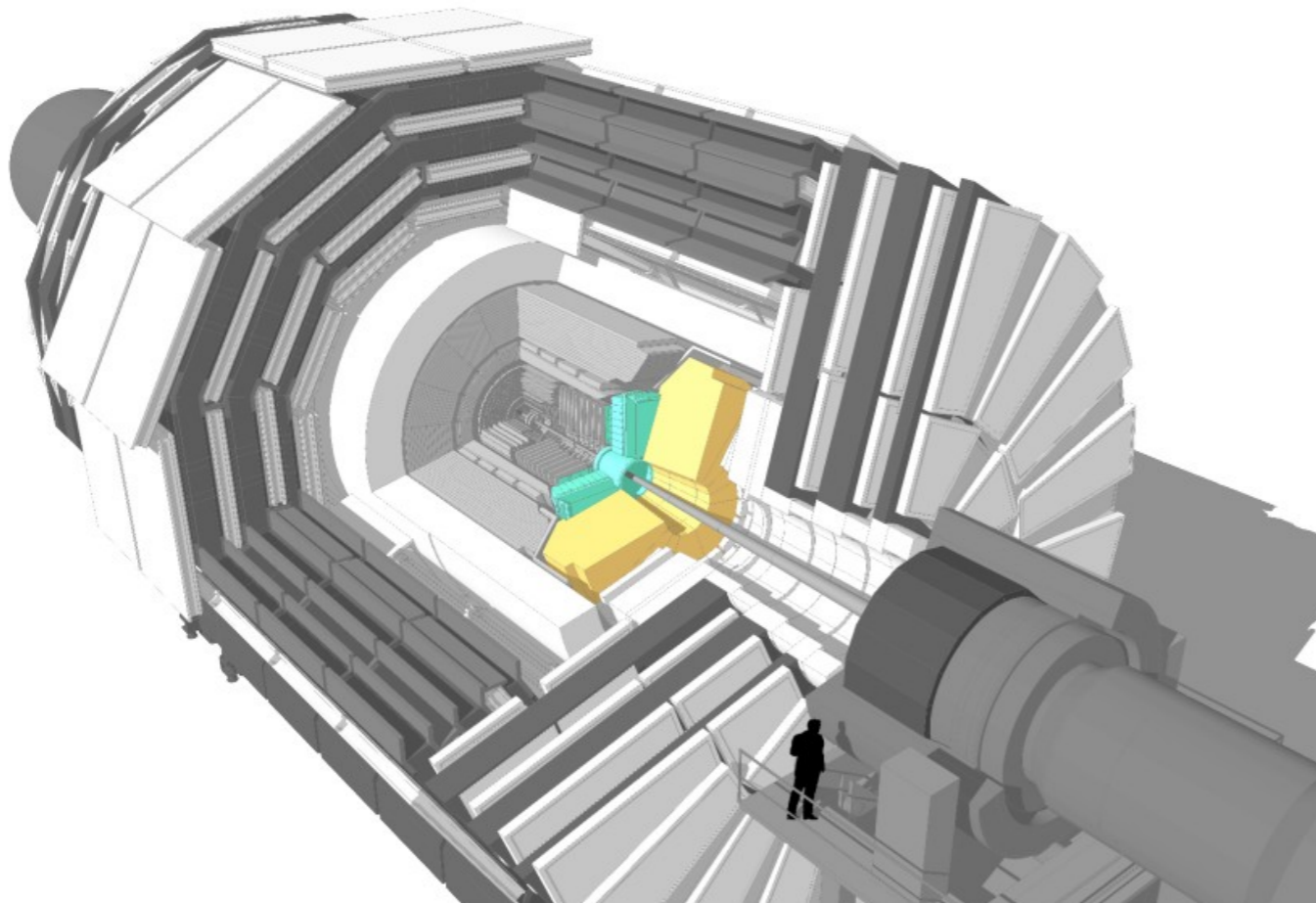
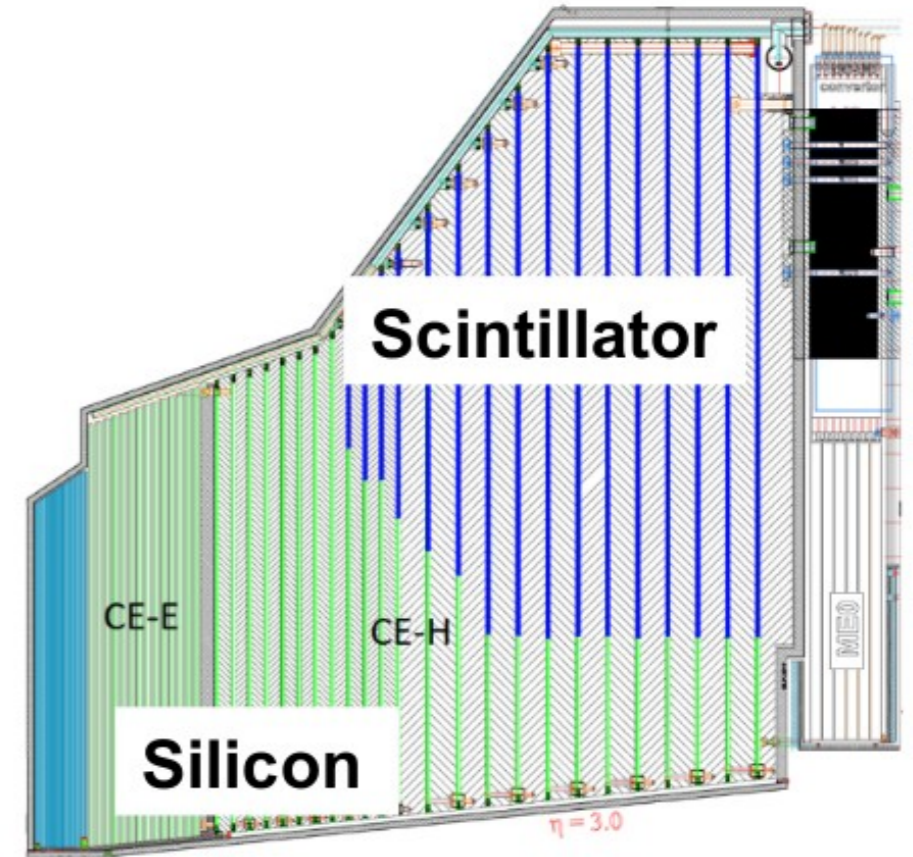
CMS HG CAL

Status at HEPHY

Moritz Wiehe
HEPHY
3.12.2021

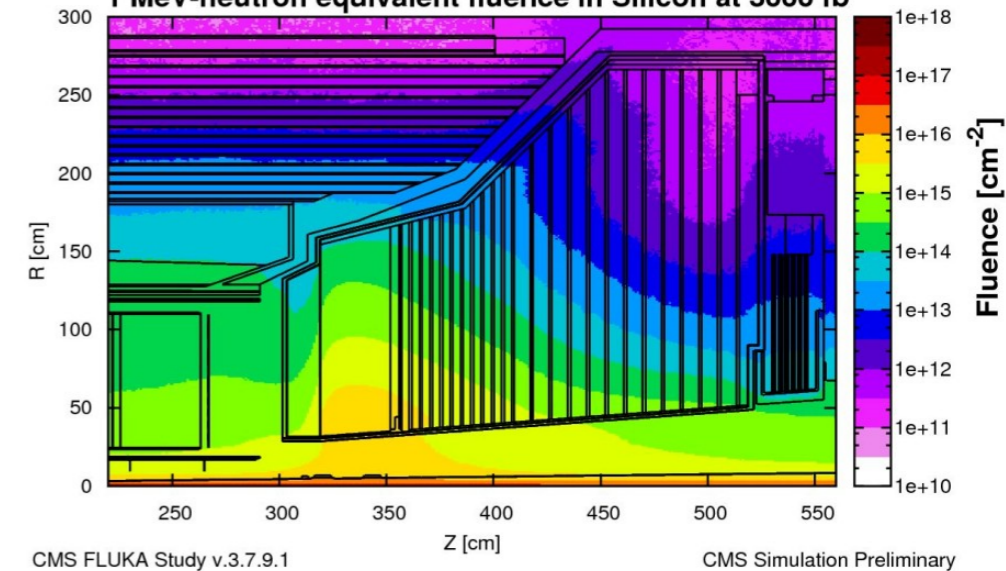
Calorimeter endcaps:

- Coverage $1.5 < |\eta| < 3.0$
- radiation tolerant
- high granularity
- precise hit/cluster timing
- Enhanced capability for particle flow reconstruction
- El.-mag. section CE-E: Si, Cu, CuW, Pb absorbers, 26 layers,
- Hadronic section CE-H: Si+scintillator+SiPM, steel absorbers, 21 layers

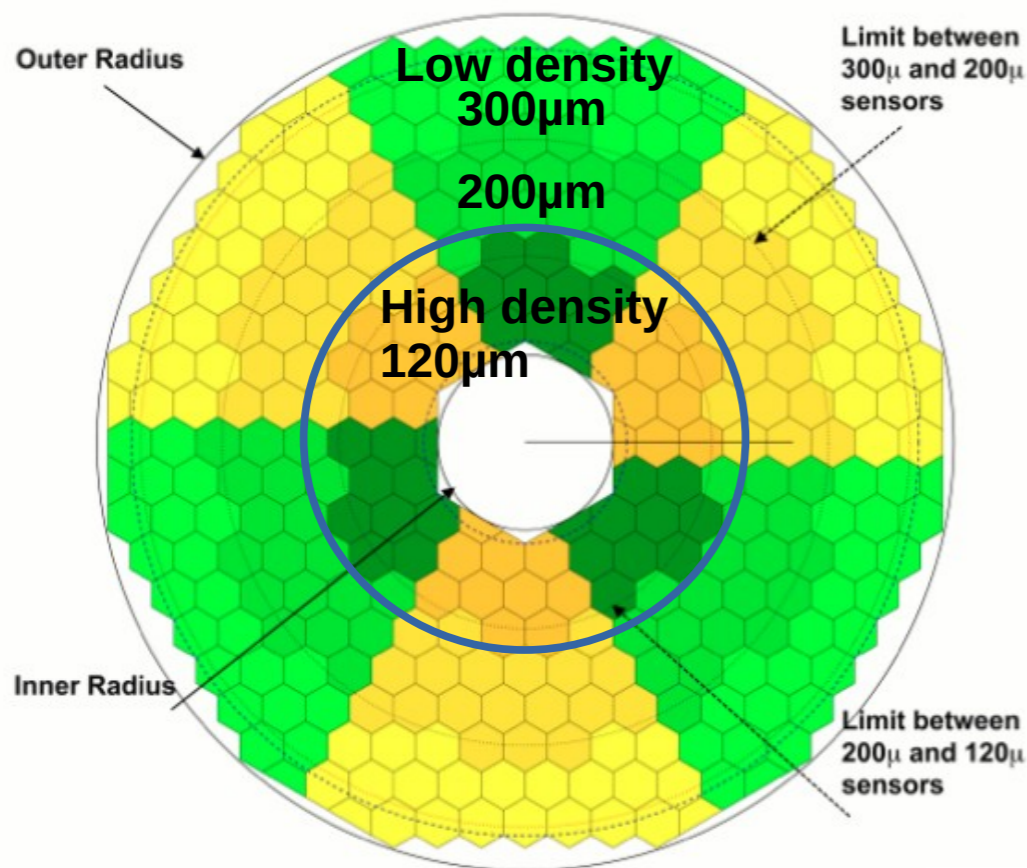


CMS p-p collisions at 7 TeV per beam

1 MeV-neutron equivalent fluence in Silicon at 3000 fb⁻¹



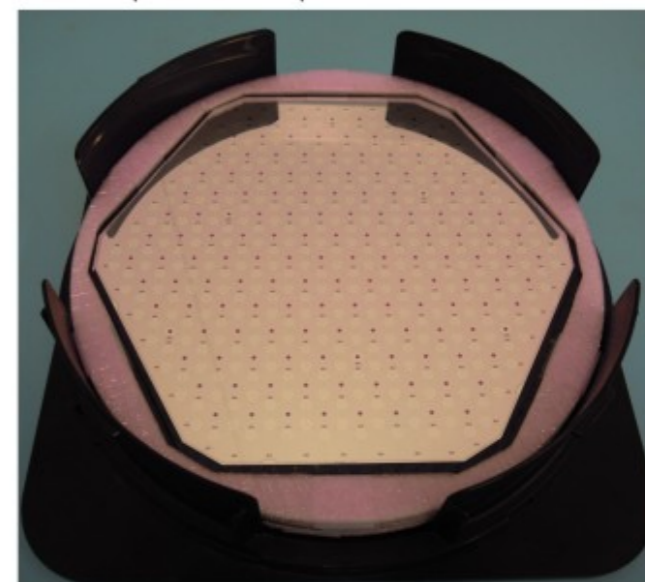
Silicon sensors for HGCAL



- Close to the beam axis :
- Higher radiation fluence → use of thin detectors
 - Higher track density → higher density of sensor pads

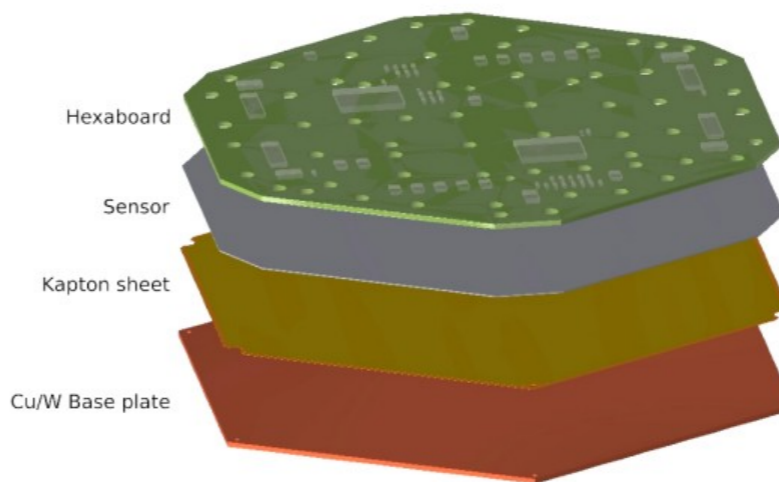
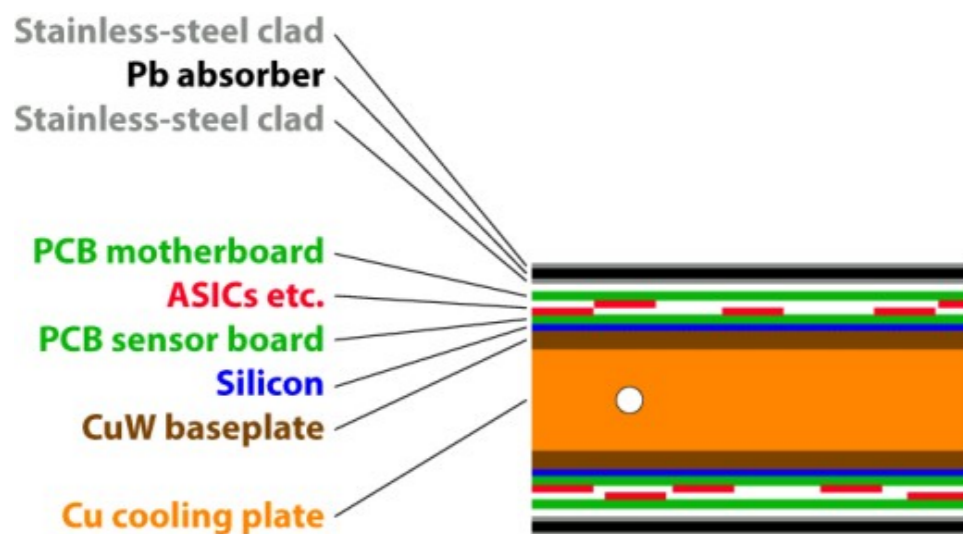
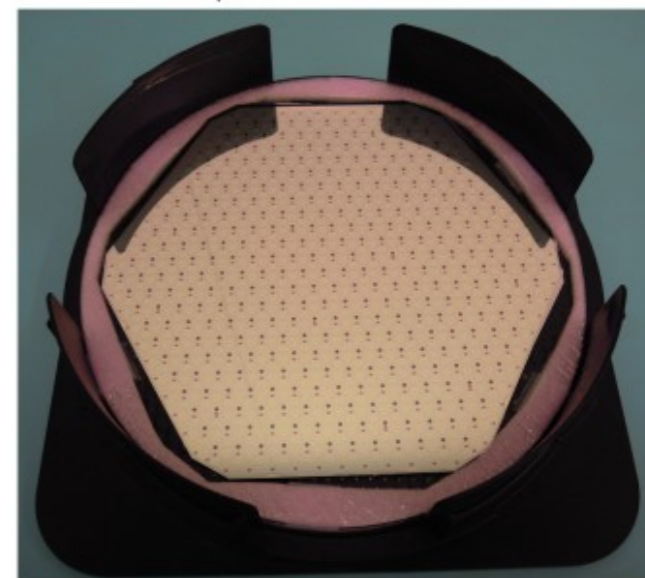
8-inch Low-Density sensor

~ 200 cells of 1.1 cm² size
300 µm & 200 µm active thickness



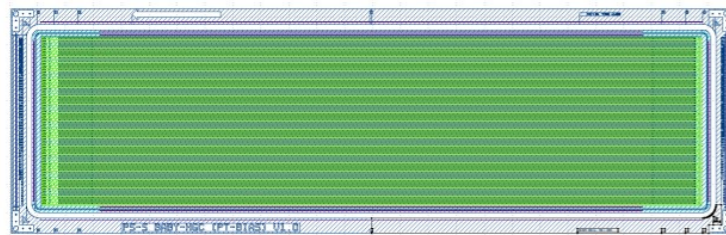
8-inch High-Density sensor

~ 450 cells of 0.5 cm² size
120 µm active thickness



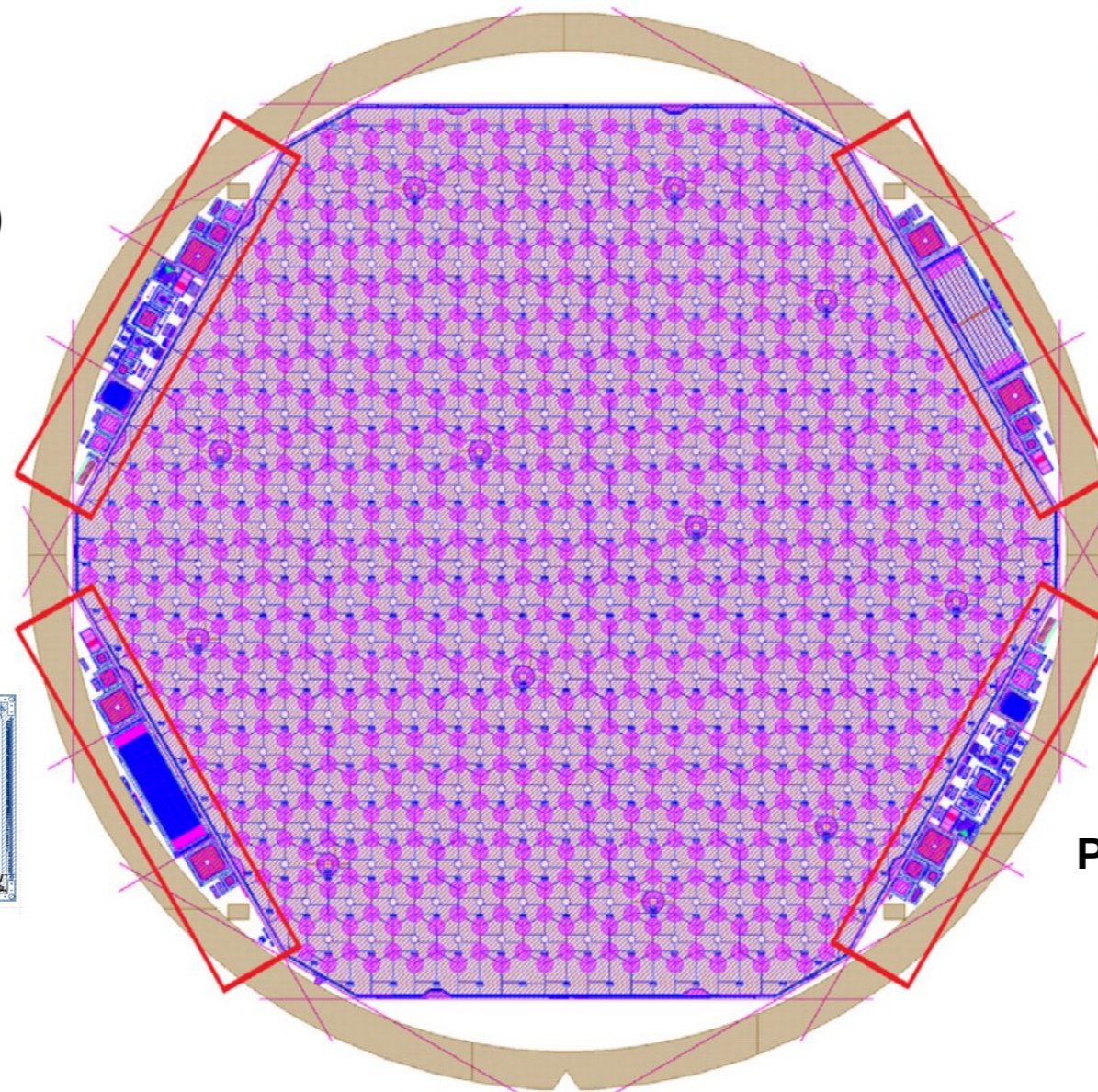
Test structures on HGC wafer

PQC Upper Left (UL)

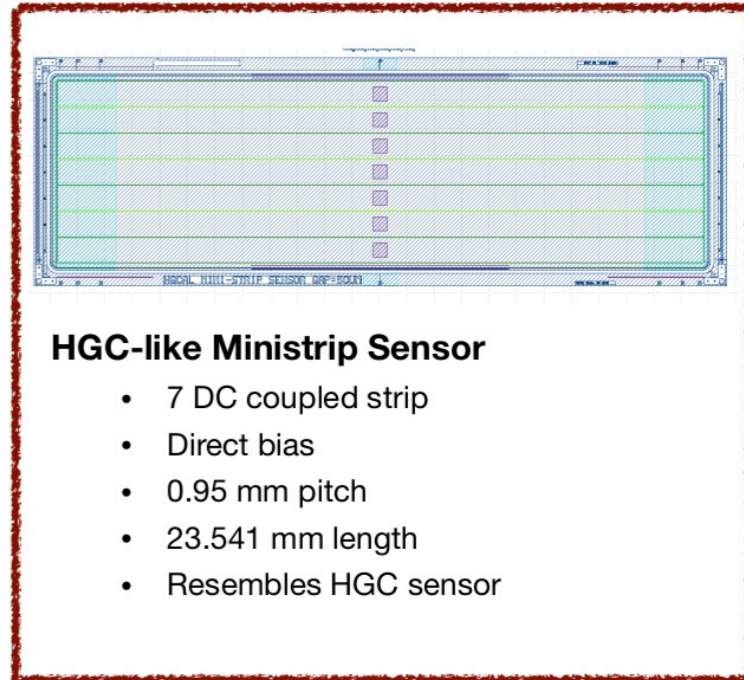


Tracker-like Microstrip Sensor

- 60 AC coupled strips
- Punch through bias
- 0.1 mm pitch
- 23.526 mm length
- Resembles tracker sensor (though no poly silicon bias)



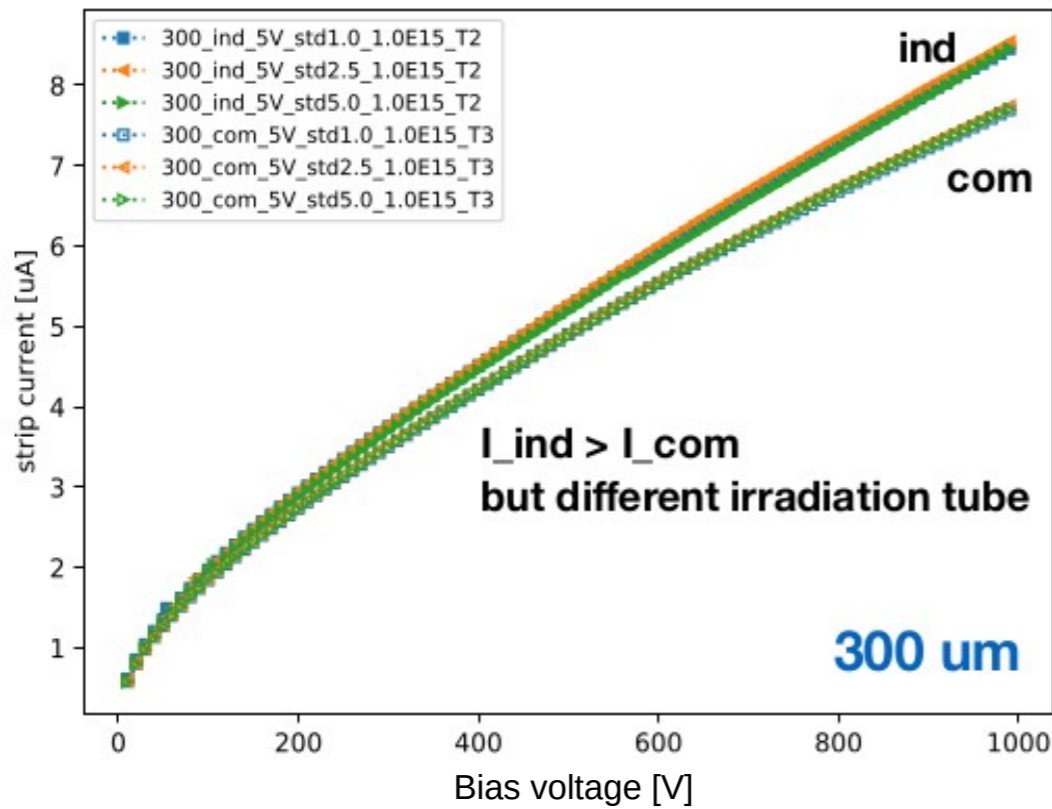
PQC Lower Right (LR)



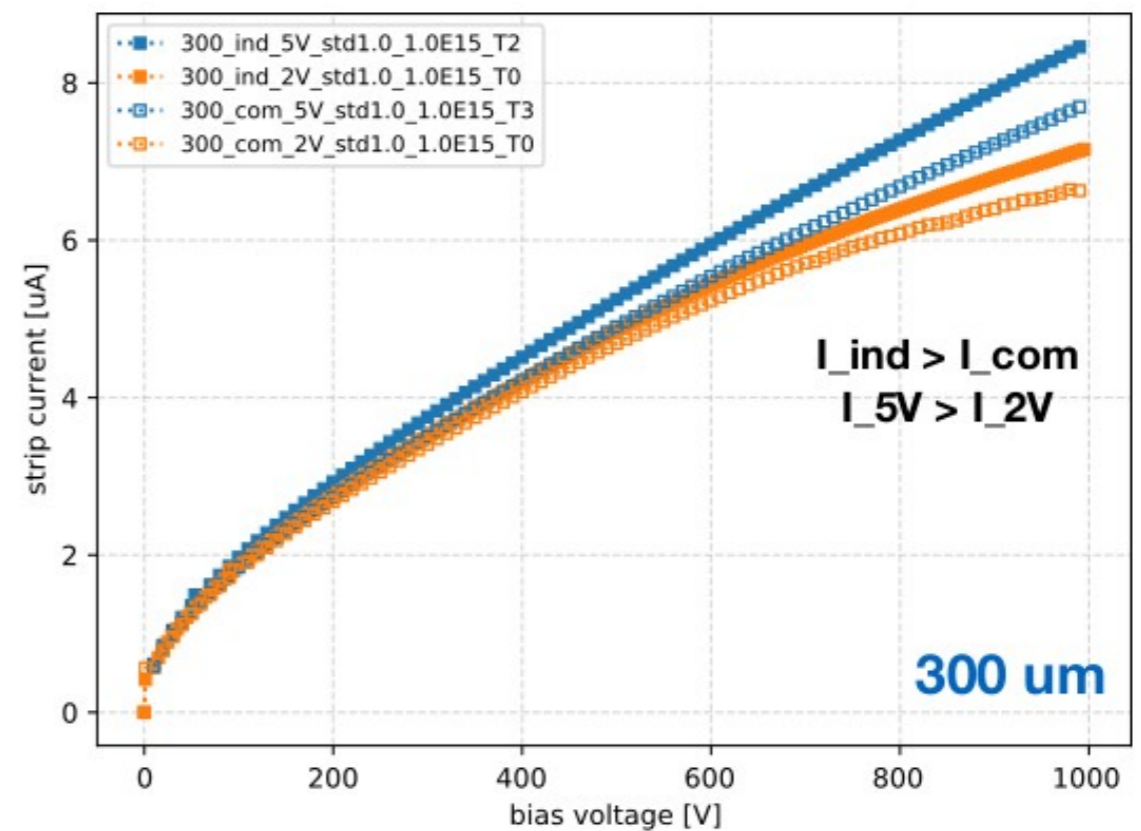
HGC-like Ministrip Sensor

- 7 DC coupled strip
- Direct bias
- 0.95 mm pitch
- 23.541 mm length
- Resembles HGC sensor

Variation of the p-stop layout



Variation of the flatband voltage (oxide quality)



A large parameter space has been investigated:

- Variations in p-stop dose, p-stop geometry, flatband voltage (+ thickness)
- Fluences: $6.5E14$, $1E15$, $1.5E15$, $2.5E15$, $1.0E16$

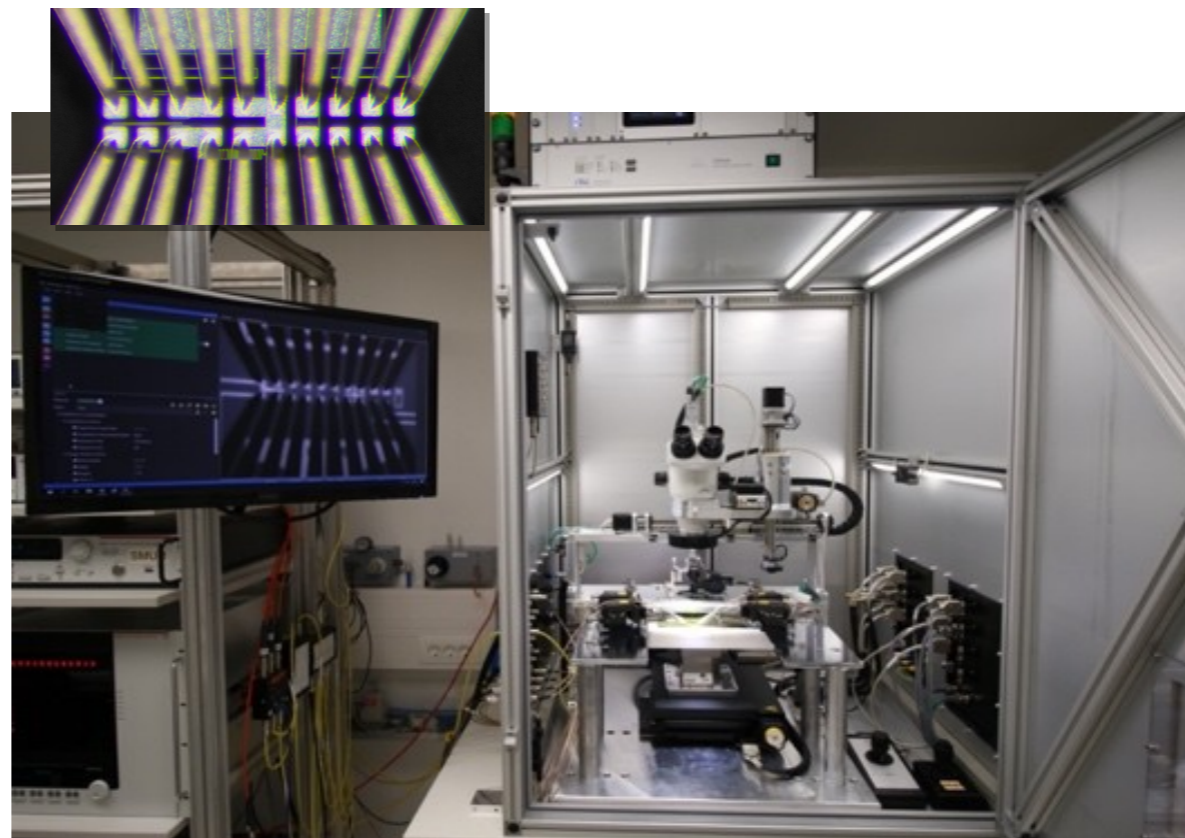
This study is now being repeated with new Proto-A sensors for different oxide variants. Measurements ongoing..

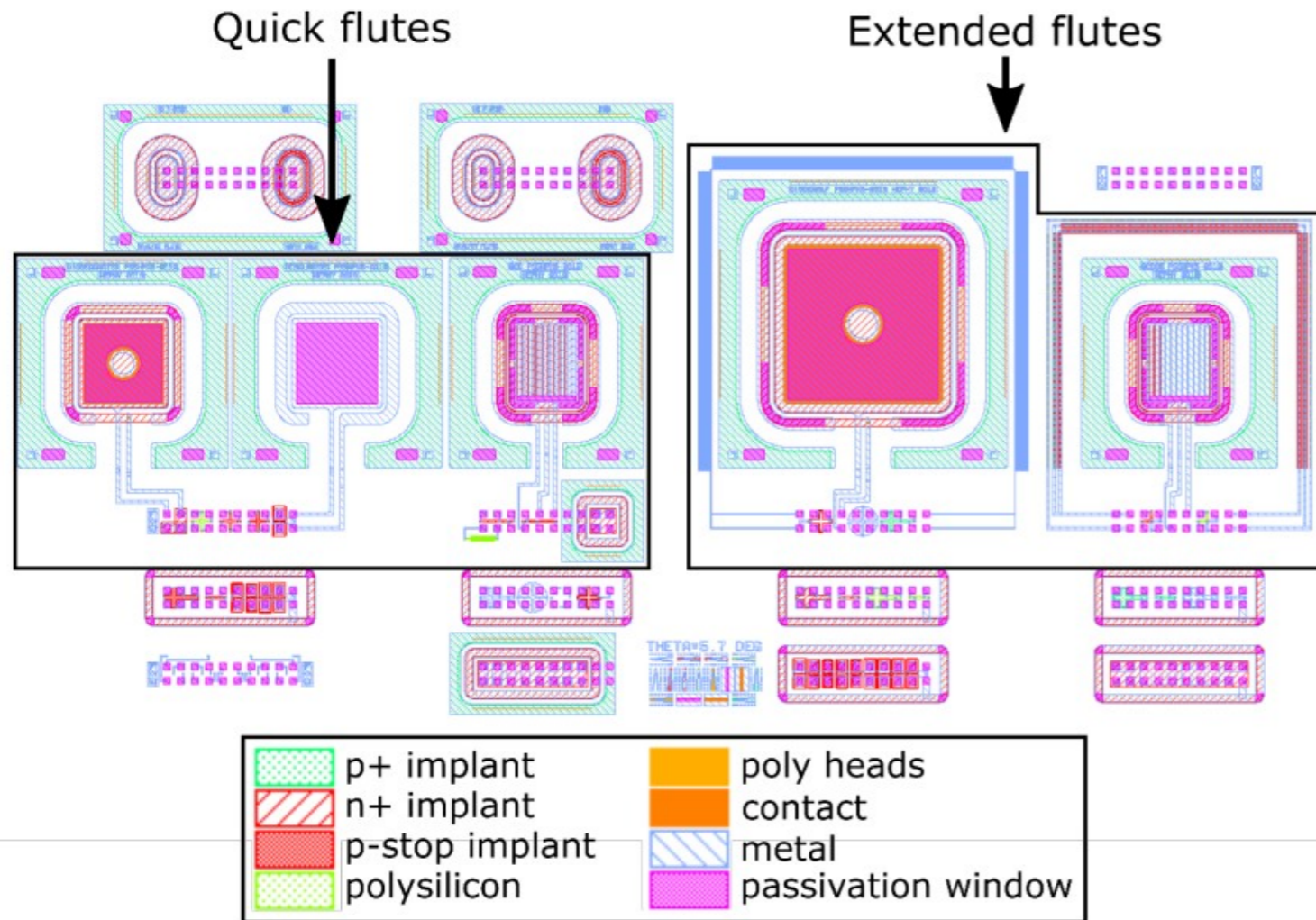
Florian Pitters

Proto-A Samples

Sensor ID	Scratch pad ID	Thickness	P-Stop	Oxide type	Flat band volt. (V)	P-Stop conc.	Proc.
N4788_2	300001	120	com	B	-2	STD	epi
N4788_3	300002	120	com	B	-2	STD	epi
N4788_4	300003	120	com	B	-2	STD	epi
N4788_5	300004	120	com	B	-2	STD	epi
N4788_6	300005	120	com	B	-2	STD	epi
N4788_7	300006	120	com	B	-2	STD	epi
N4788_8	300007	120	com	B	-2	STD	epi
N4789_10	300032	120	com	C	-2	STD	epi
N4789_12	300034	120	com	C	-2	STD	epi
N4789_13	300035	120	com	C	-2	STD	epi
N4789_14	300036	120	com	C	-2	STD	epi
N4789_15	300037	120	com	C	-2	STD	epi
N4789_19	300041	120	ind	C	-2	STD	epi
N4789_20	300042	120	ind	C	-2	STD	epi
N4789_21	300043	120	ind	C	-2	STD	epi
N4789_24	300046	120	ind	C	-2	STD	epi
N4789_25	300047	120	ind	C	-2	STD	epi
N4788_9	300008	120	com	D	-2	STD	epi
N4788_10	300009	120	com	D	-2	STD	epi
N4788_11	300010	120	com	D	-2	STD	epi
N4788_12	300011	120	com	D	-2	STD	epi
N4788_13	300012	120	com	D	-2	STD	epi
N4788_14	300013	120	com	D	-2	STD	epi
N4788_15	300014	120	com	D	-2	STD	epi
N4788_16	300015	120	com	D	-2	STD	epi

- 50 PQC structures from 25 wafers
- Unirradiated, measured at room temperature
- All wafers:
 - 120 μ m epi,
 - standard p-stop concentration,
 - 2V flatband voltage
- Oxide types B, C, D
- P-stop layout: com, ind (only type C)





PQC measurements for development:

- Establish differences between production processes
- Evaluate impact of design parameters on sensor performance
- Correlate PQC measurements with sensor tests after irradiation

PQC measurements during production:

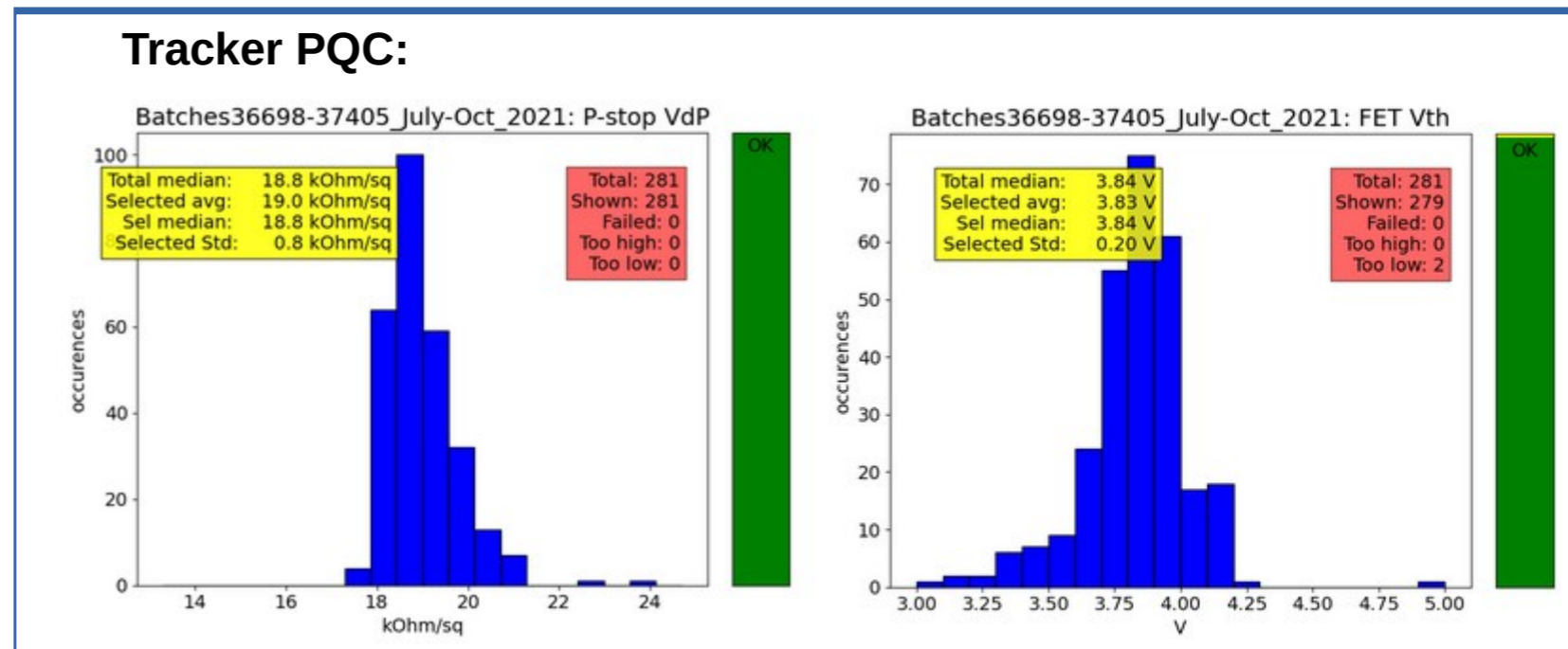
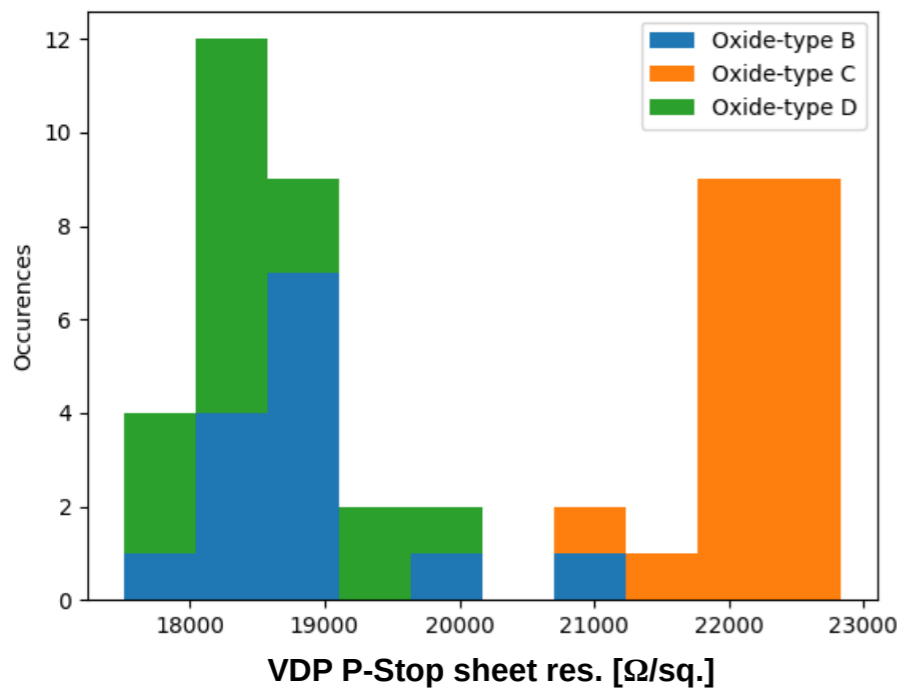
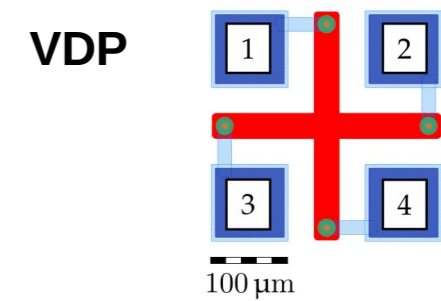
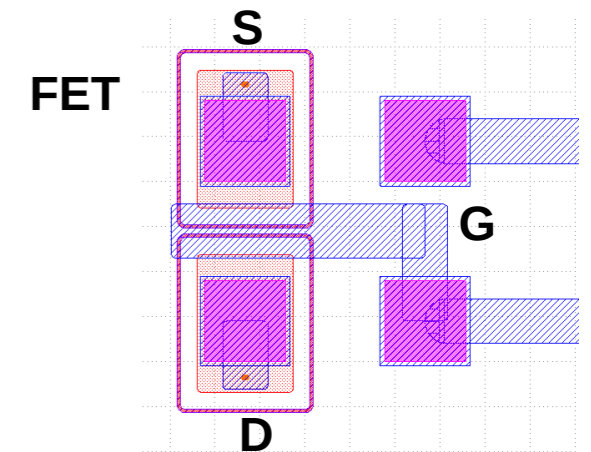
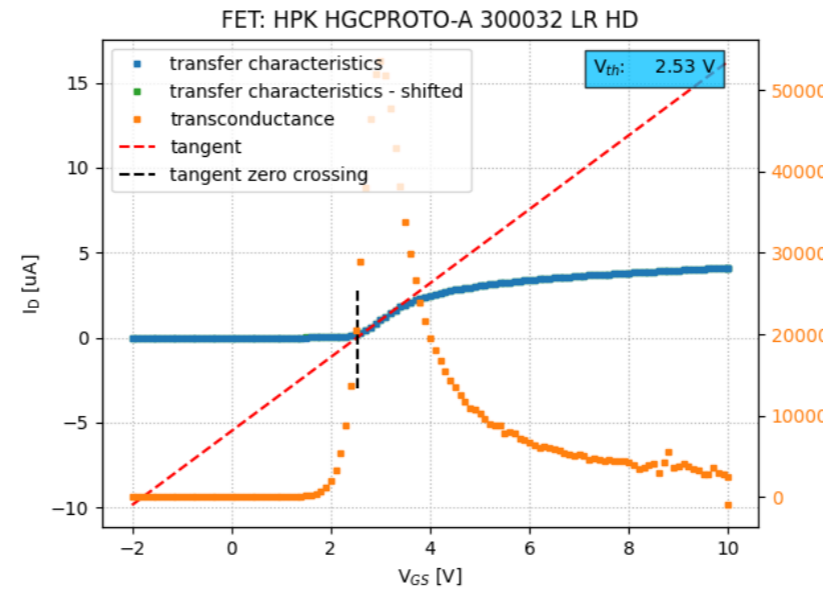
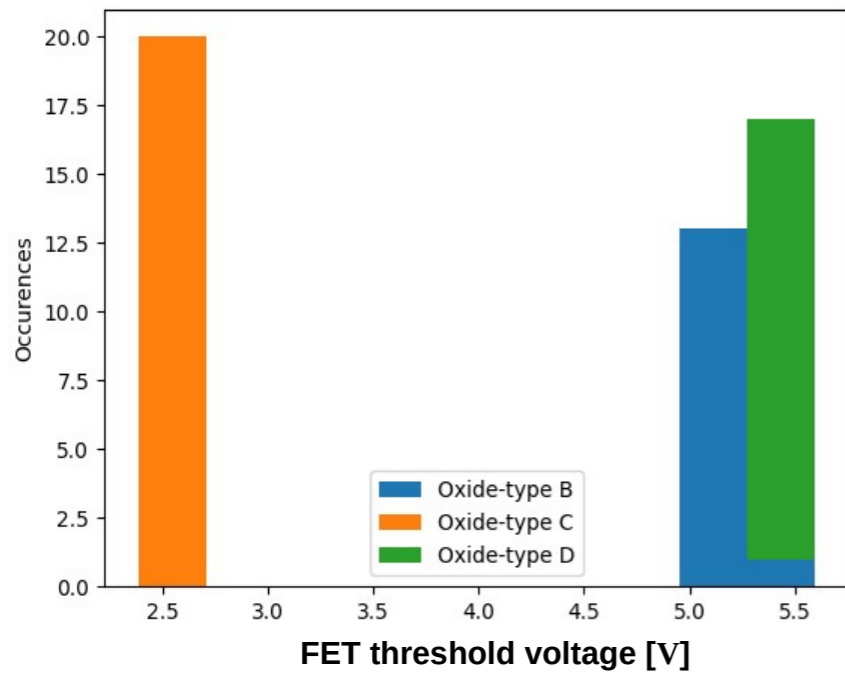
- Continuously monitor design parameters to identify irregularities / changes in the production process
- Prevent bad sensors from being used for the experiment

Different structures to assess design parameters

- Diode: Current and Capacitance characteristics, Full-depletion voltage
- Gate-Controlled-Diode (GCD): Surface current, surface generation velocity, Si-SiO₂ interface quality, interface traps
- Field-Effect-Transistor (FET): Threshold voltage is sensitive to p-stop doping and interstrip resistance
- Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor (MOS) Capacitor: Oxide thickness and quality (amount of fixed oxide charges)
- Van-der-Pauw structures: Sheet resistance of various materials / implants

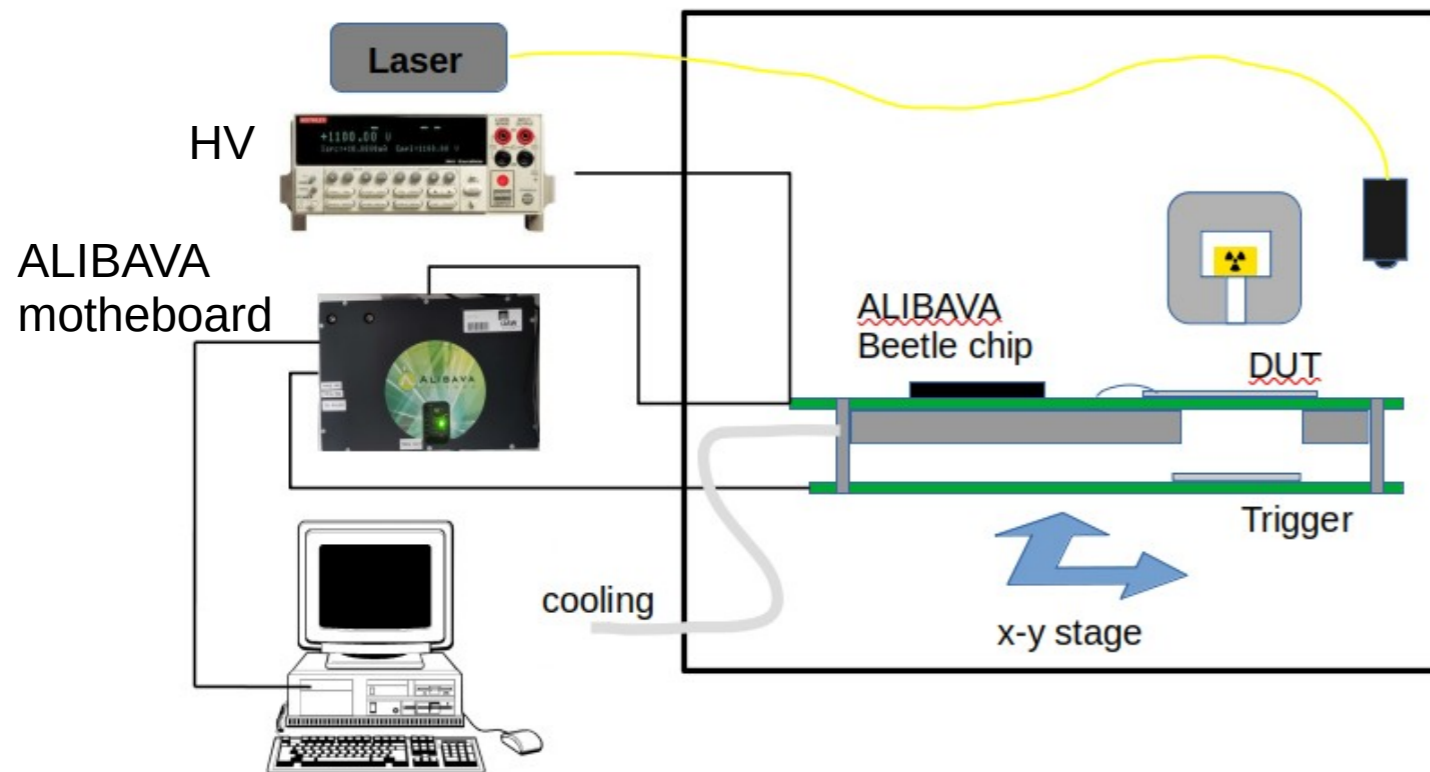
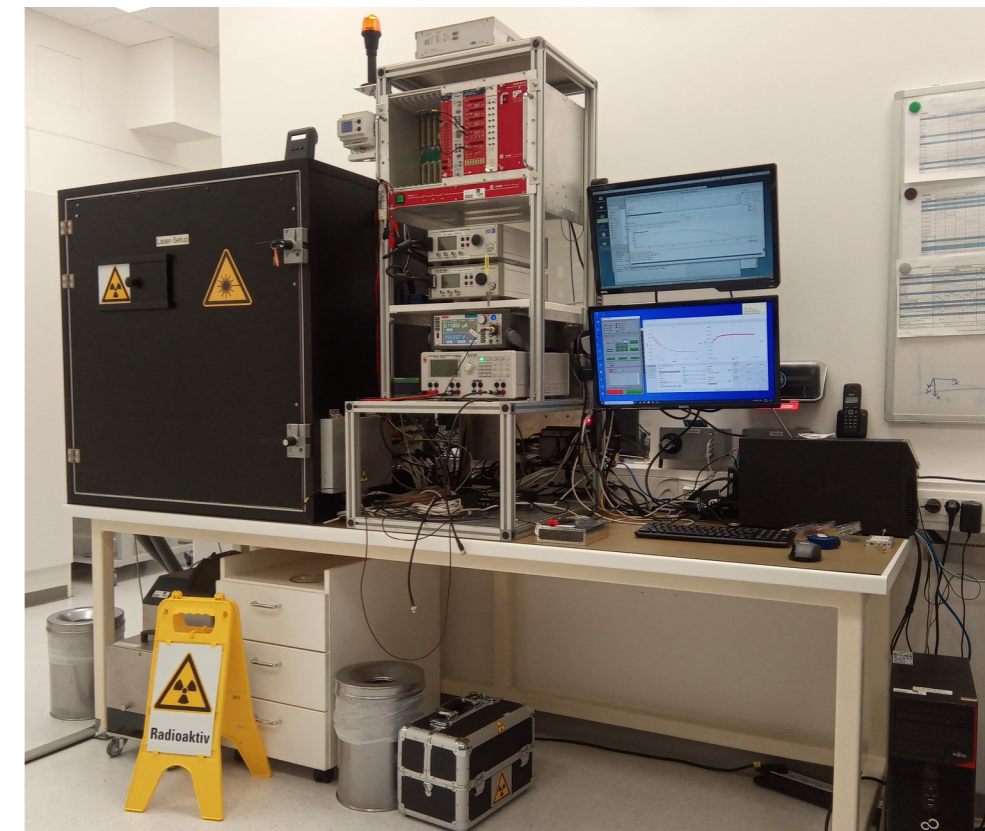
P-stop resistivity + FET

- FET threshold voltage is sensitive to the p-stop and interpad resistance
- Type B/D are more similar to tracker FET V_{th} and p-stop res.



ALIBAVA is a read-out system for microstrip sensors

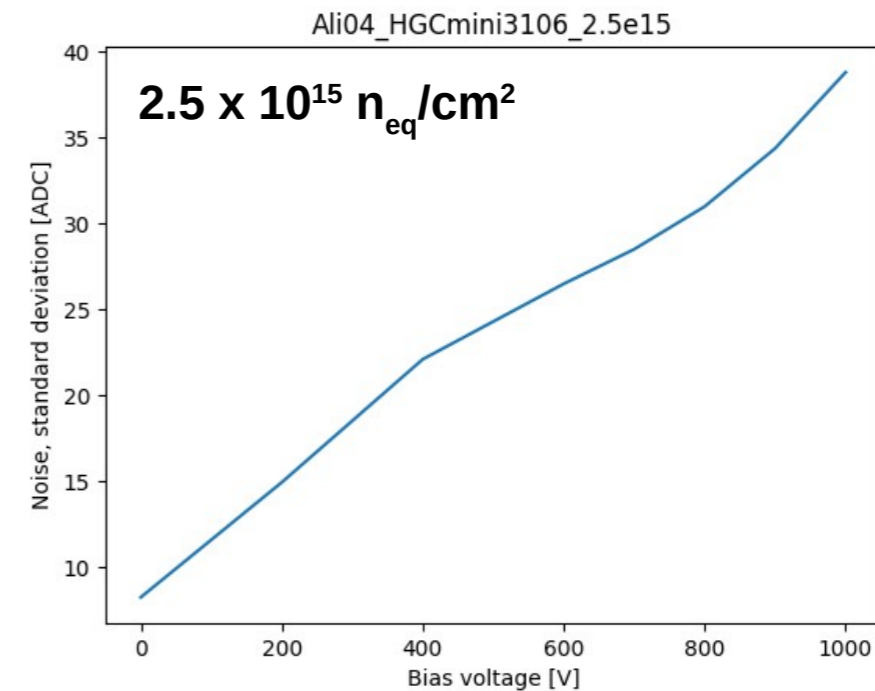
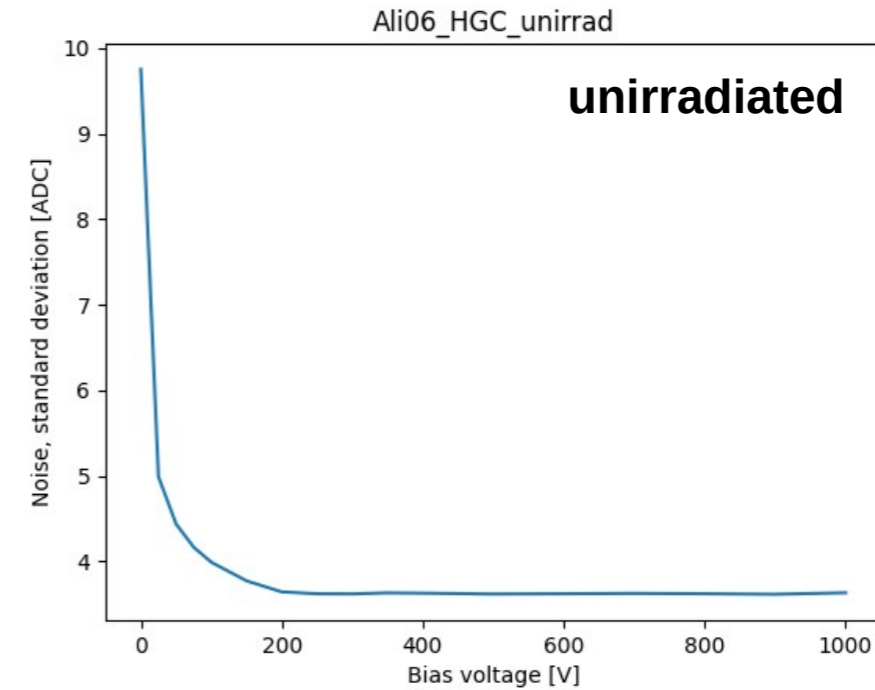
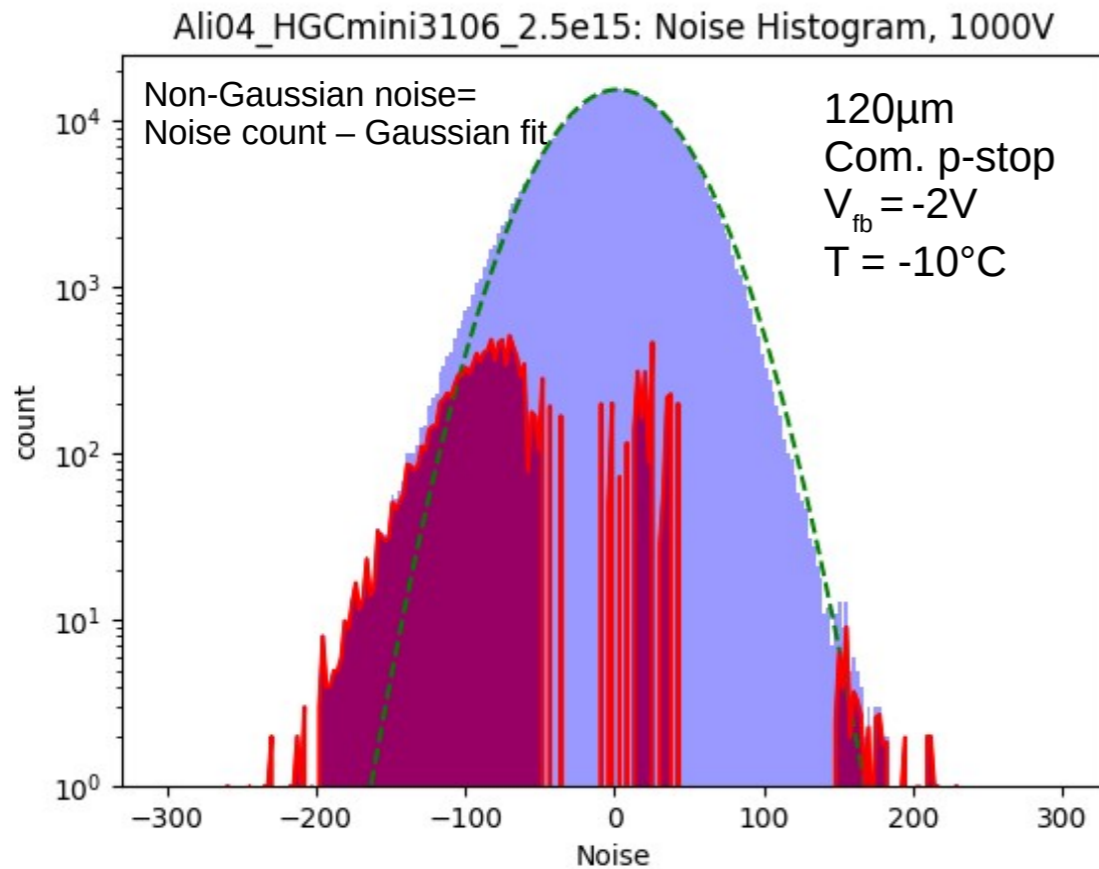
- The Beetle chip is an analogue readout chip used in the LHCb experiment
- Read-out based on LHC 25ns clock
- up to 256 channels
- Can be used with a radioactive source or a laser to generate signals
- Possibility to study noise / charge collection of unirradiated and irradiated sensors
- Complementary to electrical characterization



Non-Gaussian noise contribution observed in HGC-mini sensors after irradiation

Study ongoing..

- Also visible in tracker sensors?
- Related to sensor design parameters?
- Is the performance / signal-noise discrimination affected?



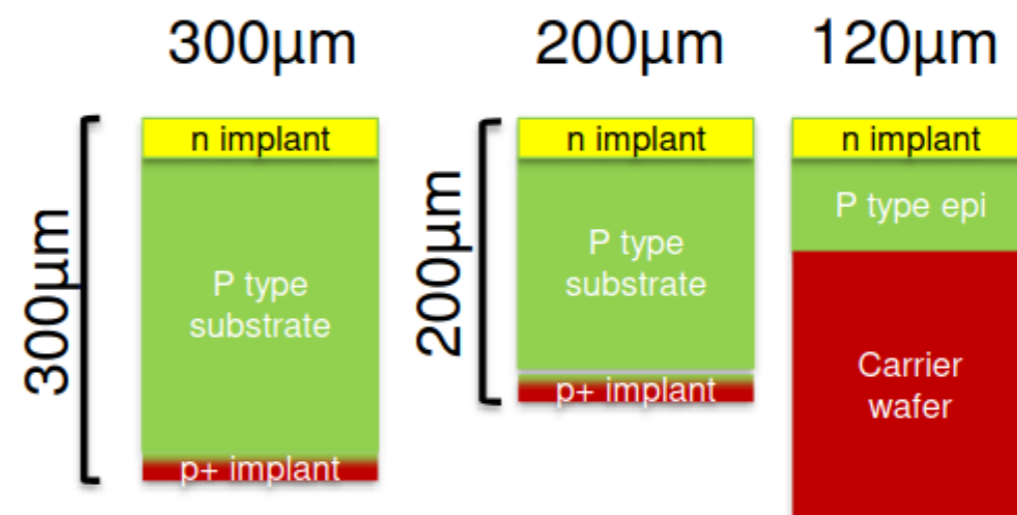
Backside protection

Production process of 8" sensors for HGCal is substantially different to 6" tracker sensors

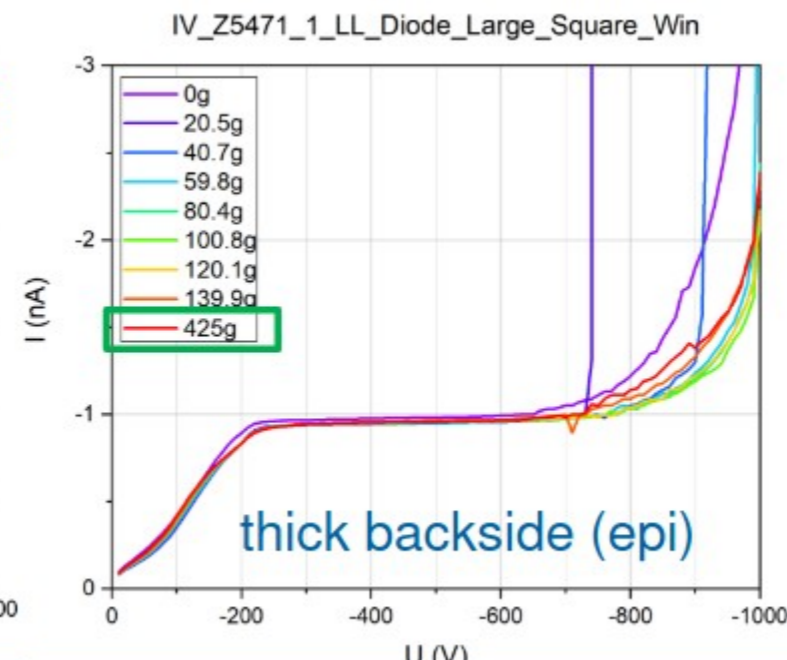
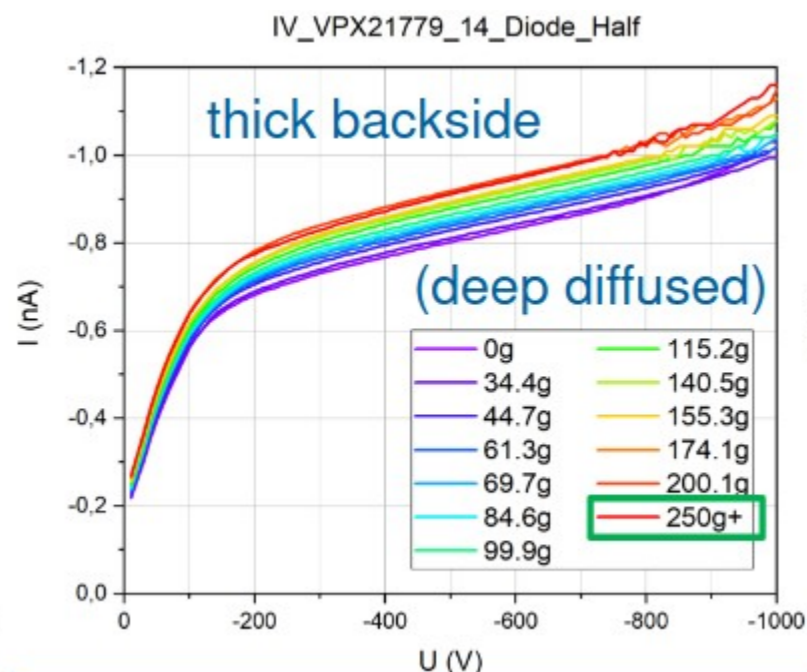
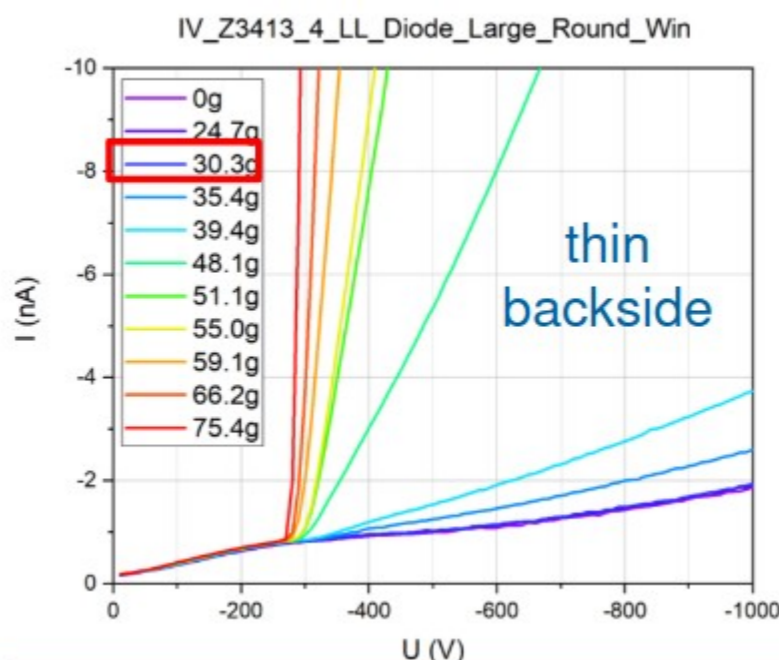
– **300µm and 200µm float-zone (FZ) sensors:**

- Front side processed on thick wafers (presumably >600µm)
- Back side grinded and polished down
- **Backside implant ~0.7 µm**
- Backside metallization

– 120µm sensors no issues due to thick carrier wafer

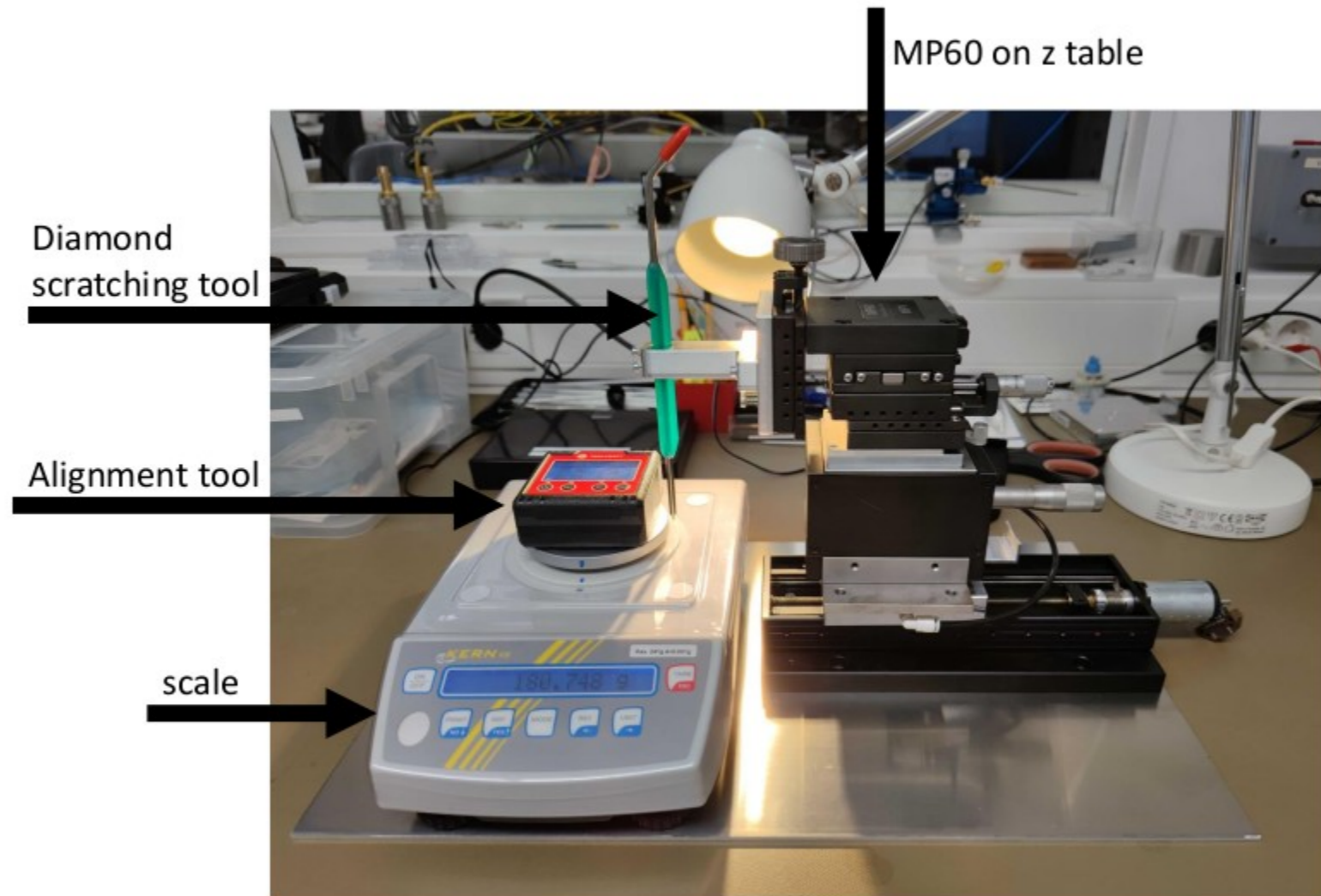
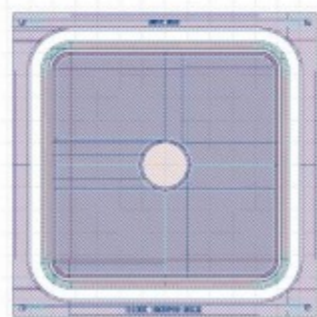


Scratch test 2019



Setup:

- Scale with aligned top plate
- Linear table, Z table and MP60 Positioner with special holder for diamond scratching tool
- Teststructure is placed on plate using Kapton tape as stopper
- Scratching tool is placed with < 1g accuracy
- No spring like behaviour of setup with oscillating weight measurements -> large improvement



1



Current measurements are carried out after repeatedly scratching the sensor backside with varying force.

Depending on the force applied an early breakdown can be observed at the full depletion voltage.

Shown is the worst case sensor, three more were tested with much higher force (~ 230 to 250g) required to cause early breakdown.

Maximum depth of scratches is about $2.5\mu\text{m}$ at 250g.

First measurements indicate improved backside hardness compared to V0 (2019) prototypes.

Possible solutions:

- Delivery / testing on dicing foil: backside protected, increased risk of damage during removal
- Delivery in coin stack, test on soft material as chuck cover (lint free paper, Delrin, Teflon)

1. R&D – Stepper layout
 - ▶ 25 LD (delivered in 2018)
 - ▶ First full 8-inch wafers, testing
2. Prototypes – Full lithography
 - ▶ Version 0: 42 LD (delivered in 2019)
 - ▶ Design, simulation, testing, and first full-wafer irradiation
 - ▶ Version 1: 56 LD, 32 HD (delivered in 2020)
 - ▶ Updated design for front side biasing (backside damage mitigation)
 - ▶ Many process splits imposed by HPK, identify best production process (flat band voltage, oxide quality, p-stop concentration, material, p-stop layout)
 - ▶ Full radiation hardness study (neutron, X-ray)
 - ▶ Version 2: 72 LD, 44 HD (expected at CERN in Sept. 2021) (V2 Prototype Series: common p-stop baseline design, includes 3 oxide process variants)
 - ▶ Sensor design updates for improved HV stability
 - ▶ Best candidates for production process parameters from Version 1 prototypes
 - ▶ Multi-geometry wafers for partial sensors: (expected at CERN in fall 2021)
3. Pre-series (Delivery in Q2, 2022, common p-stop design, single oxide process (“type c”) variant)
4. Pre-production (Start Mid-2022)
5. Production

*Eva Sicking, P2UG review,
May 2021*

- For the High Luminosity upgrade of the LHC a High Granularity Calorimeter is under development
- Sensors are produced by Hamamatsu on 8" wafers, posing new challenges to development, handling and testing
- HEPHY is playing a leading role in the development of silicon sensors for HGCAL:
 - PQC measurements
 - Noise / Signal measurements
 - Electrical characterization of Mini- and Full-size sensors
- Pre-production will commence in 2022