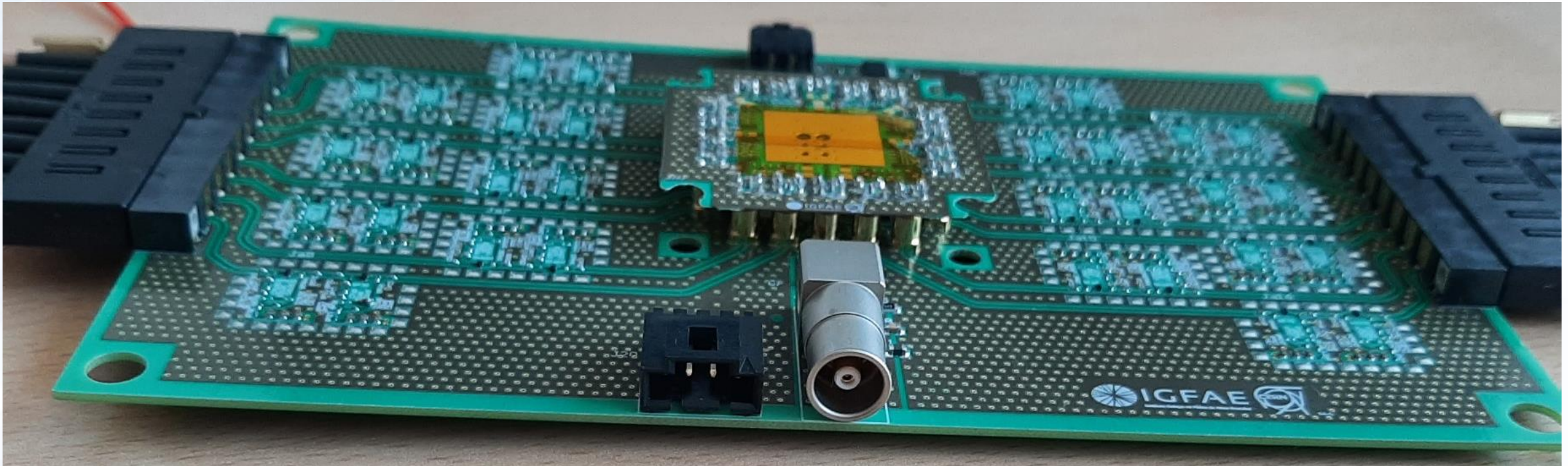


# Multichannel board for picosecond timing measurements of silicon sensors



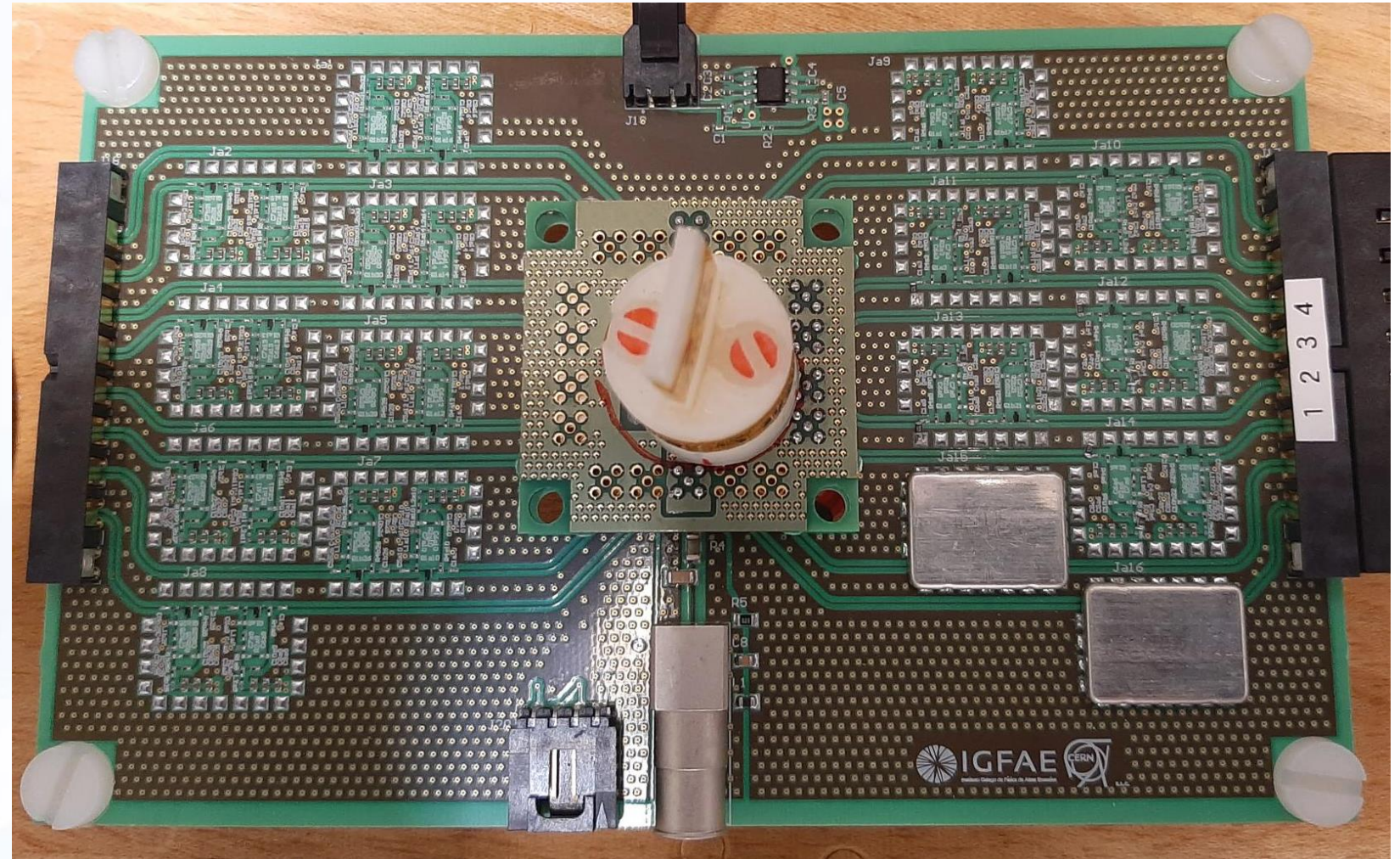
**Victor Coco<sup>2</sup>, Vagelis Gkougkousis<sup>2</sup>, Antonio Fernandez Prieto<sup>1</sup>, Edgar Lemos Cid<sup>1</sup>, Eliseo Perez Trigo<sup>1</sup>, Pablo Vazquez Regueiro<sup>1</sup>**

1- Instituto Galego de Física de Altas Enerxías (IGFAE) Universidade de Santiago de Compostela (ES).

2- CERN.

# Outline

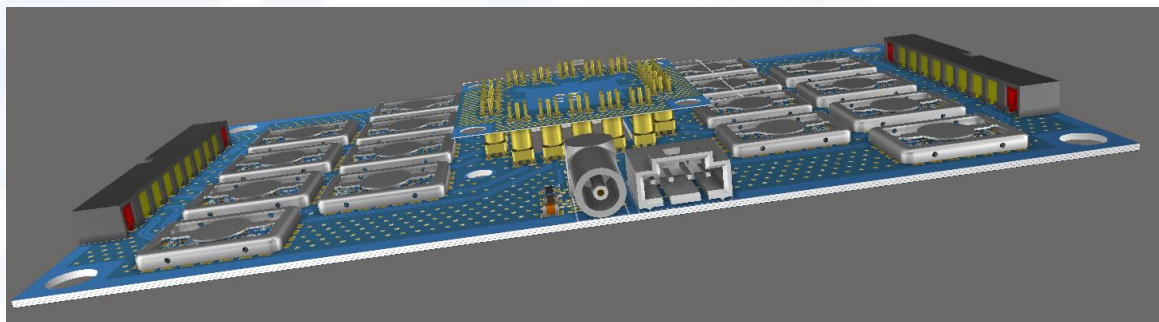
- Boards assembly.
- Base board.
- Sensor board.
- Simulation.
  - Frequency domain.
  - Time domain.
- Measurements.
  - Pulse response.
  - 3D sensors.
  - Noise.
  - Planar sensors.
- Conclusions.
- Future steps.



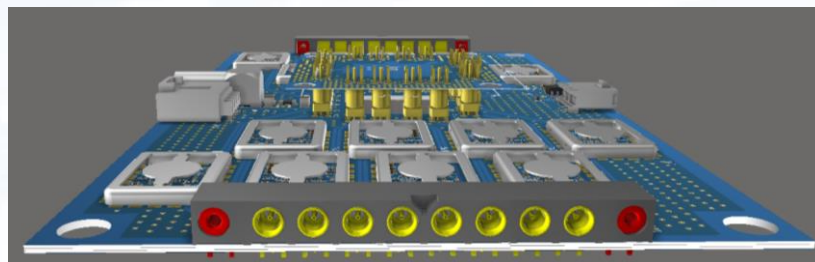
# Boards Assembly

- Setup composed of a base board and a sensor board.
  - Sensor board is fully passive, with low noise and has temperature monitoring. It has compatibility with variety of sensor sizes, low material budget and easy alignment. Moreover, it is cheap.
    - Allows quick sensor test turn around.
    - Allows group wire bonding.
    - Possibility to use for other purposes. (IV, CV, ...).
  - Base board is active with electronics for the signal amplification.

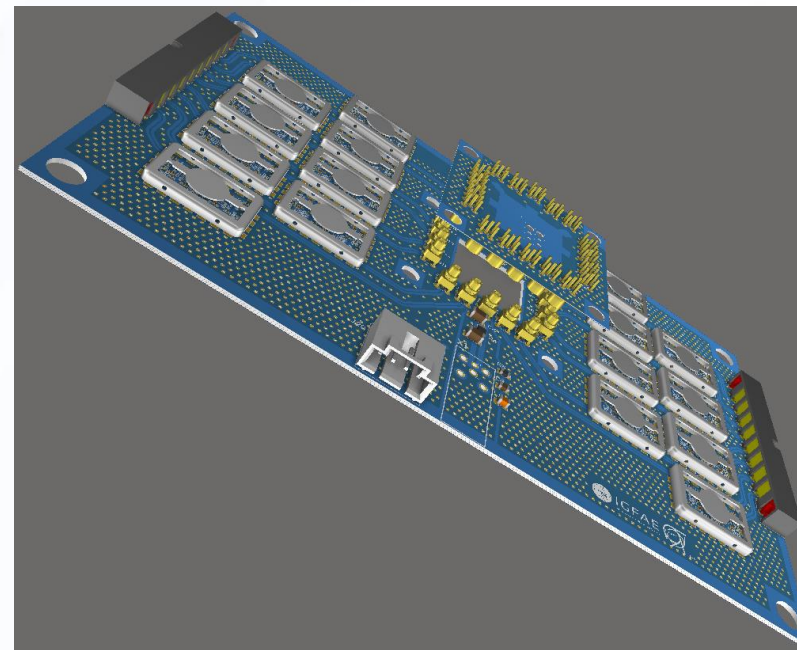
Front view



Side view

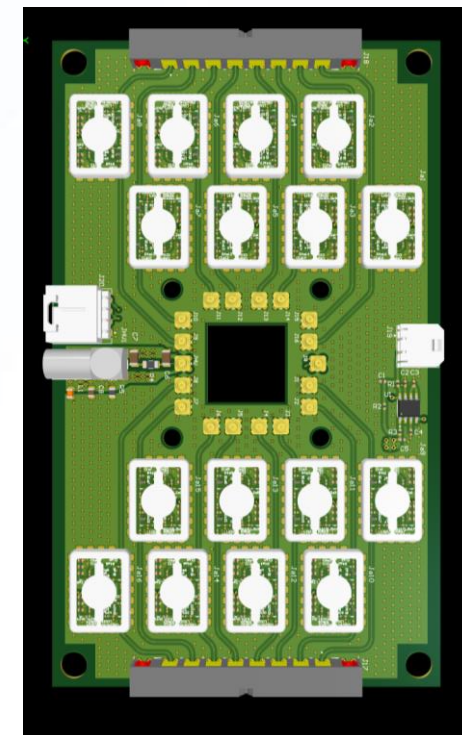
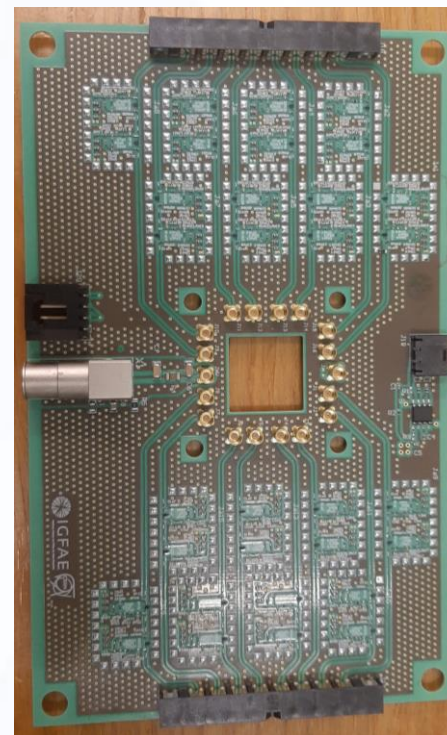


Interconnection



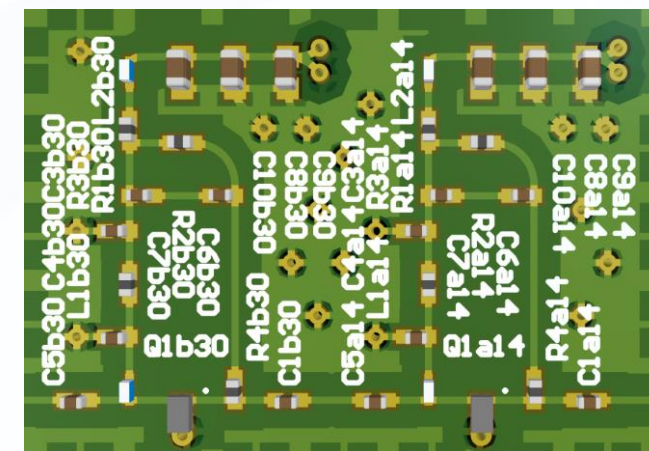
# Base boards design

- 16-channel readout board with integrated first and second stage.
- High Frequency SiGe technology (Infineon BFR840L3RHESD).
- High frequency design up to 12GHz.
- Low current (~220mA) for the full board (32 stages).
- Rogers 4350B (100  $\mu\text{m}$ ) for the high speed signals.
- Small packaging with 0201-size components for multichannel integration.
- Independent Shielding per channel.
- 18 mm x 18 mm central opening.
- 140 mm x 90 mm dimensions.
- Pre-assembled miniaturized coaxial edge connectors with panel-mounted SMA plugs.
- Vertical miniaturized coaxial plug connectors for sensor board (16 channels + HV/RTD) .
- Keyed connectors with high life cycle.



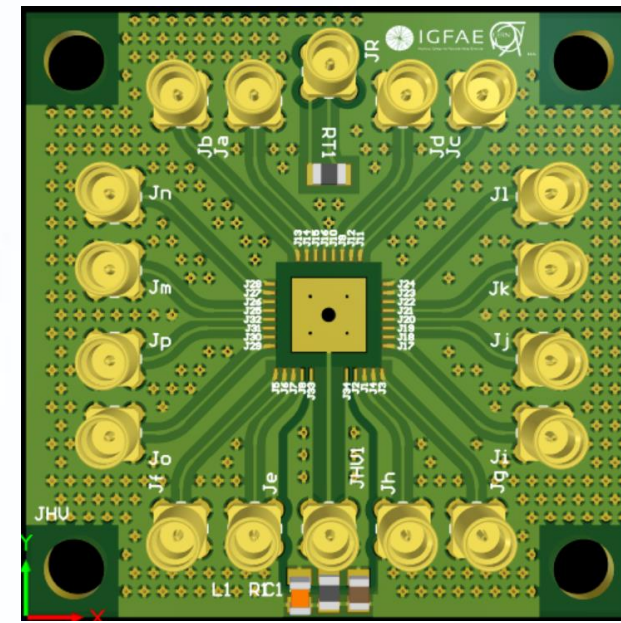
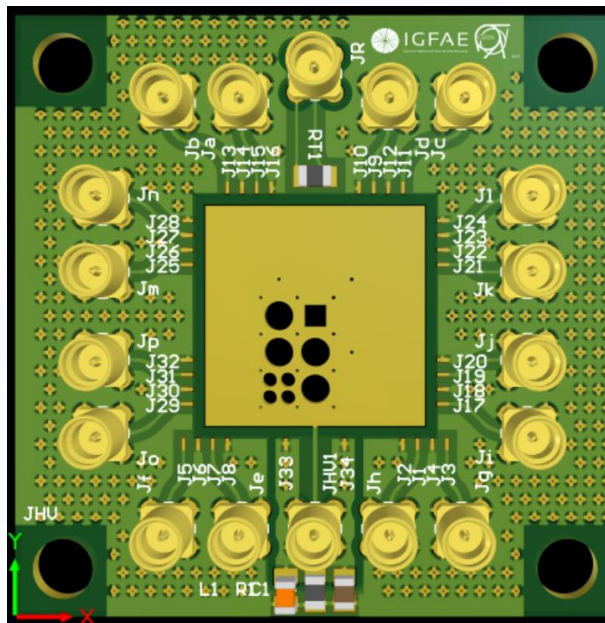
First and second stage

Infineon	BFR840L3RHESD
$G_{\text{max}}$	26.5 dB
$I_c \text{ max}$	35.0 mA
NF	0.5 dB
OIP3	17.0 dBm
OP1dB	4.0 dBm
$V_{\text{CEO max}}$	2.25 V
Frq. Range	Up to 12 GHz

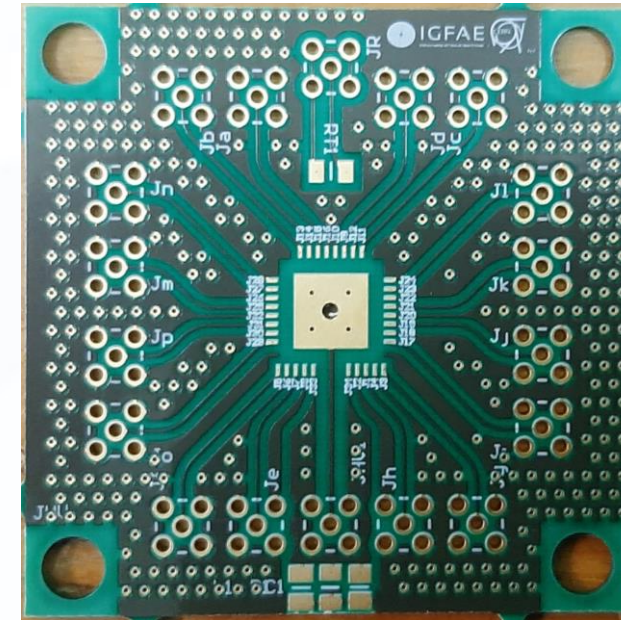
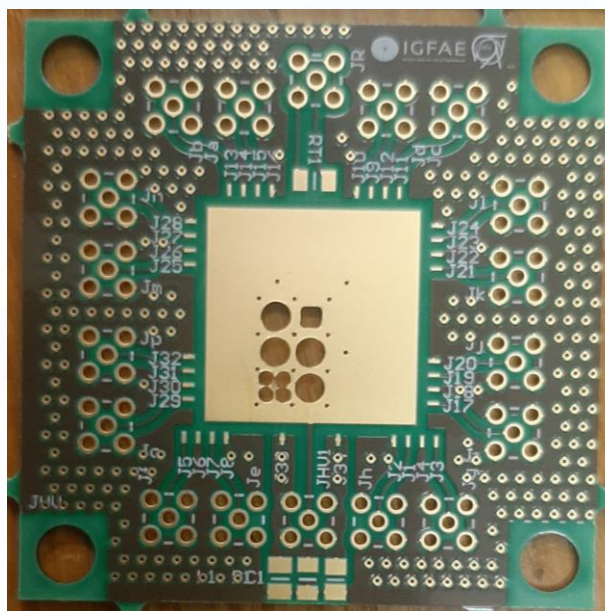
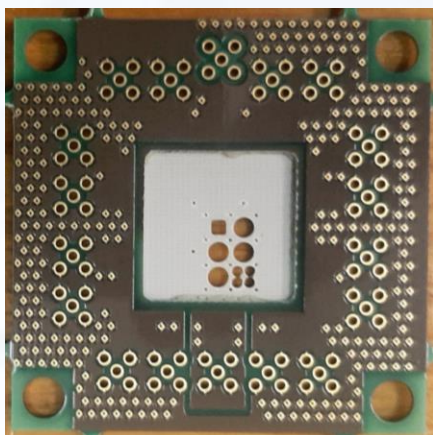


# Sensor board

- Two types of designs. (15x15 mm and 5x5 mm central pad).
- 41 x 41 mm square shape.
- Rogers 4350B for the high speed signals.
- Connector area reinforce with 0.3  $\mu\text{m}$  FR4.
- Under sensor pad thickness of 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .
- Multiple drills design on the central pad to place different types and sensors sizes.
- 140 boards produced at [Gacem](#).



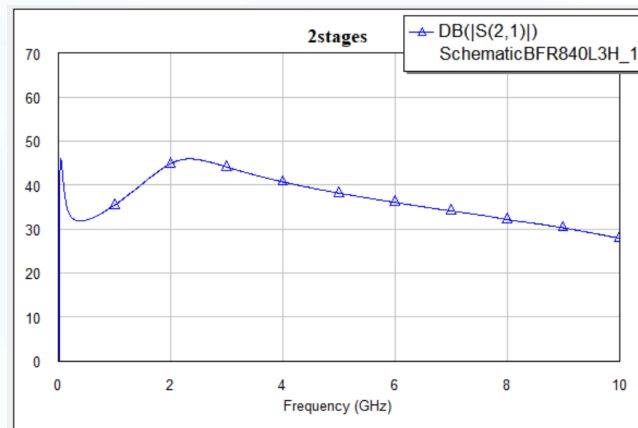
Back side



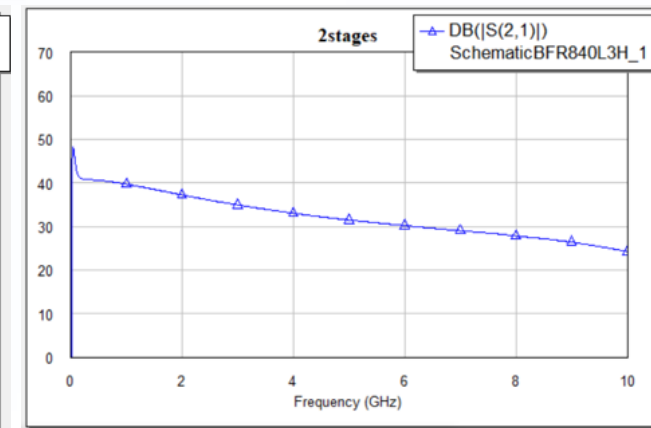
# Frequency domain simulation

- Initial frequency domain simulation to optimize the design for uniform response with frequency.
- No sharp gain change discontinuities.
- Gain  $\sim 70$  for a two-stage configuration.
- Tested injecting a pulse of 300ps width and -10 mV amplitude. Readout with 10 GHz bandwidth scope and sampling rate of 50 Gsps.

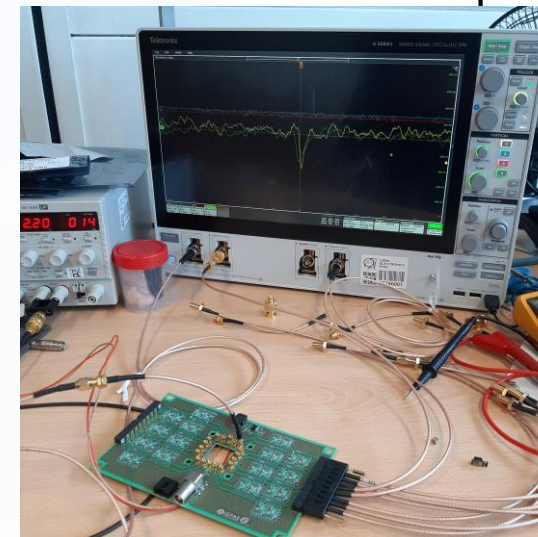
S21 before freq. optimization



S21 after freq. optimization



Measurement Setup



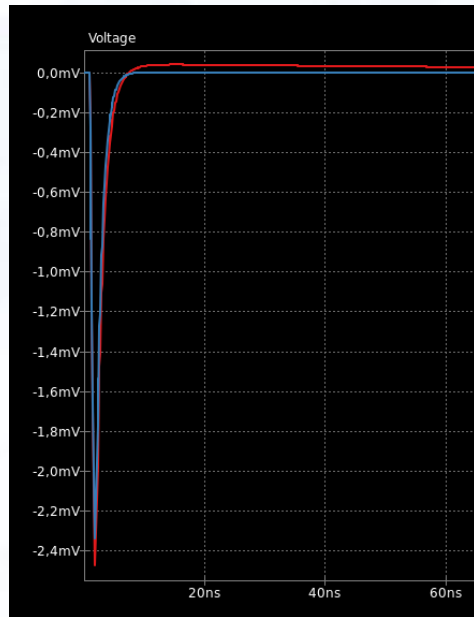
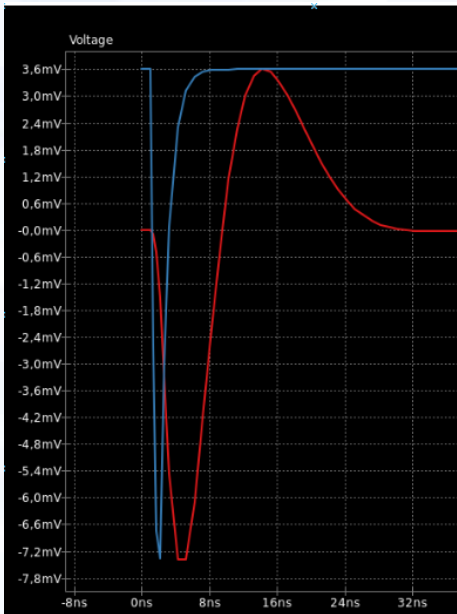
# Time domain simulation

- Spice time domain simulation using an ideal I source.
- Decreasing exponential pulse with time constant of 1 ns.

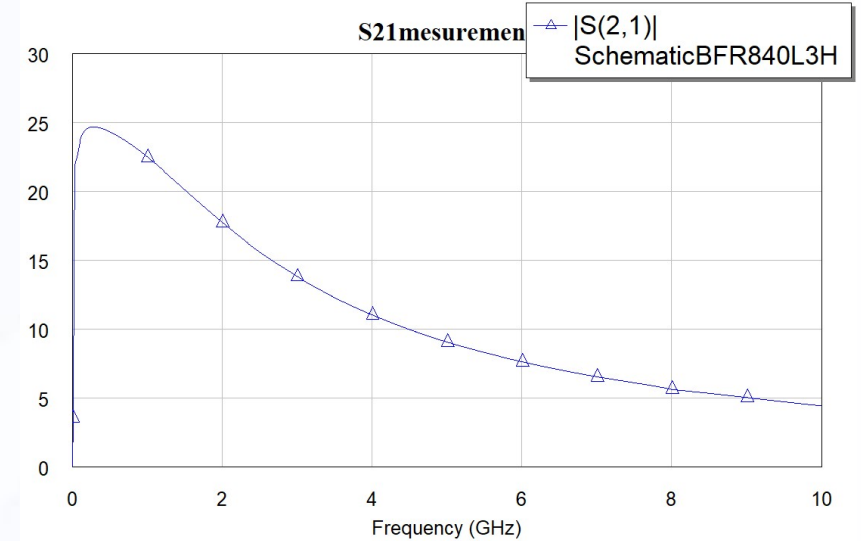
Before time optimization      After time optimization

- Red output.
- Blue input.

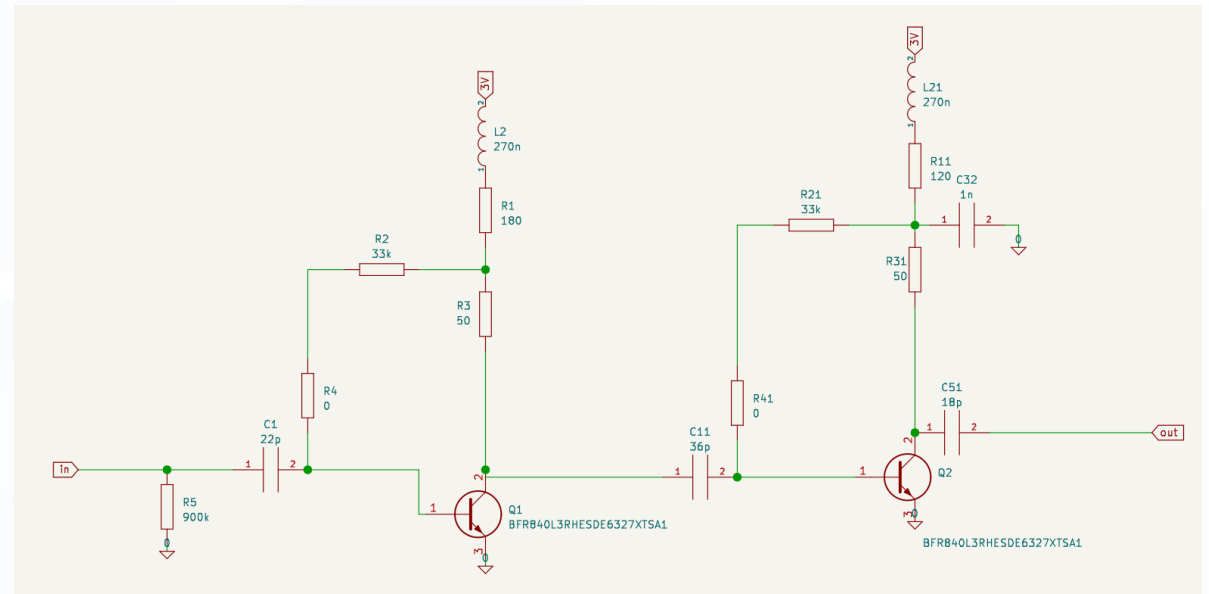
- Red output.
- Blue input.



# Frequency measurement after time optimization



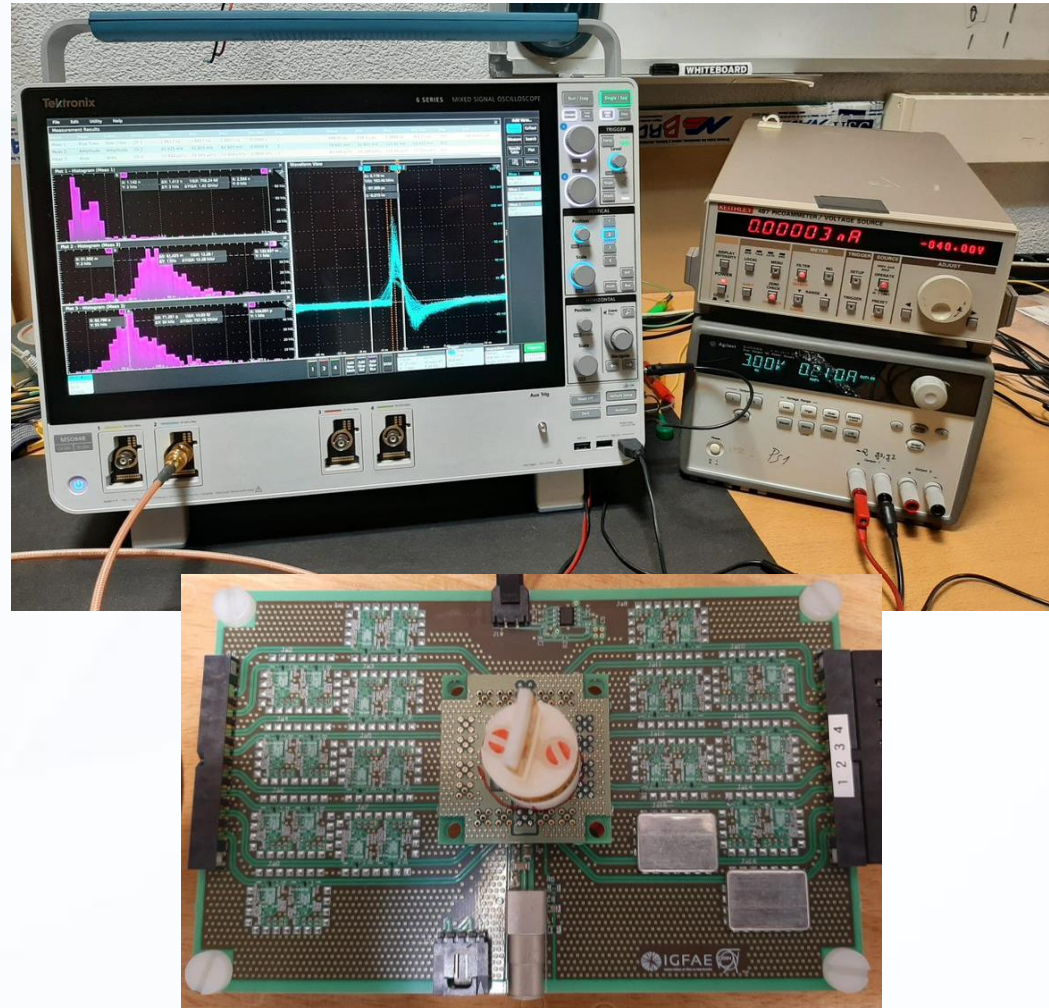
# Final Schematic



# Measurements

- Pulse response.
- 3D sensors using a Sr90 (4.15MBq).
  - 55  $\mu\text{m}$  pitch.
- Noise using a 3D sensor and Sr90 (4.15MBq).
- Planar sensors (1 and 4 pixels) using a Sr90 (4.15MBq).
  - 50  $\mu\text{m}$ , 100  $\mu\text{m}$ , 200  $\mu\text{m}$ , 300  $\mu\text{m}$  thickness.

Measurement Setup with source

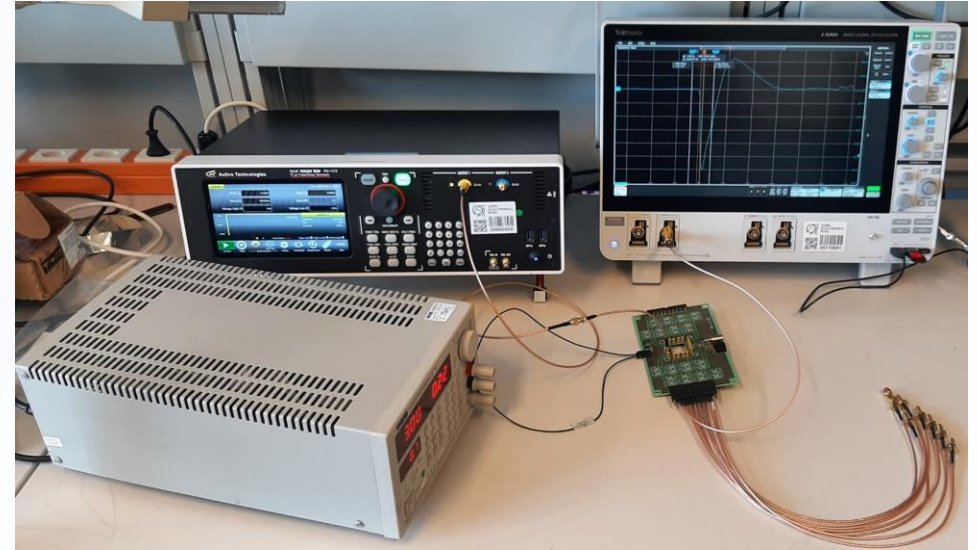




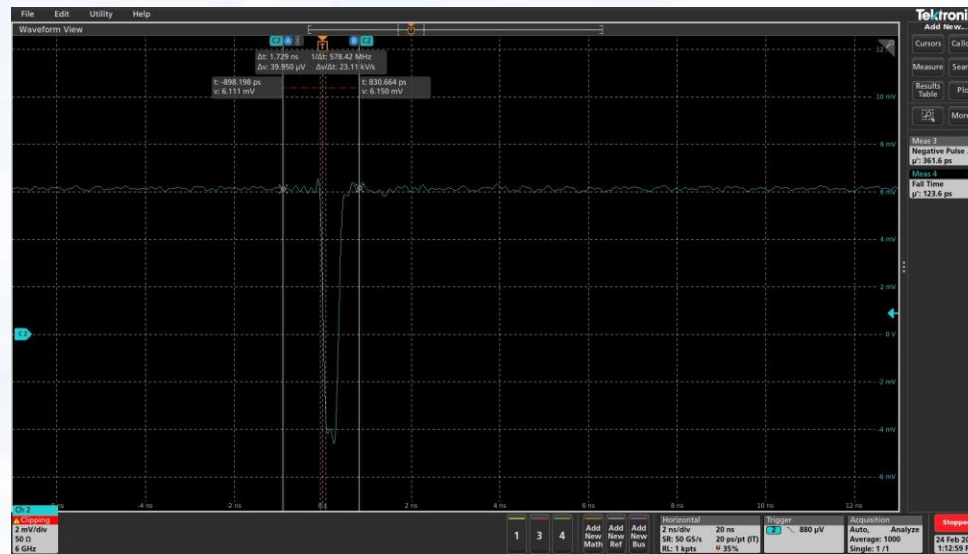
# Pulse response

- After the optimization in frequency and time.
- Tested injecting a pulse of 300ps width and -10 mV amplitude. Readout with 10 GHz bandwidth scope and sampling rate of 50 Gsps.
- Output fall time of 276 ps.

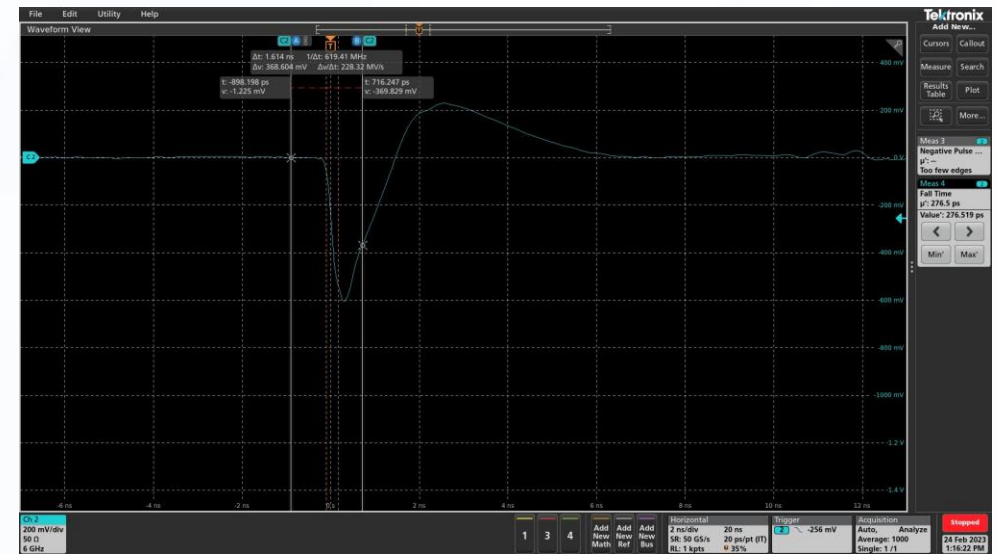
## Measurement Setup for pulse response



Input signal

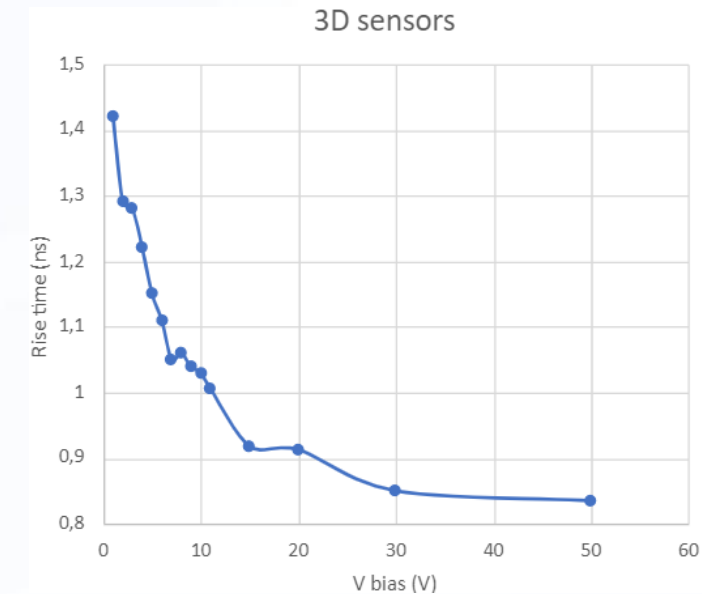
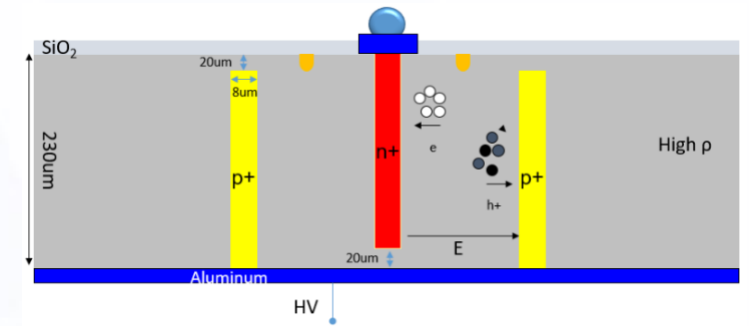
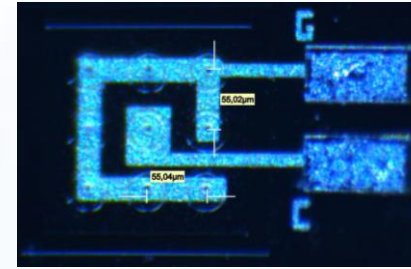


Output signal



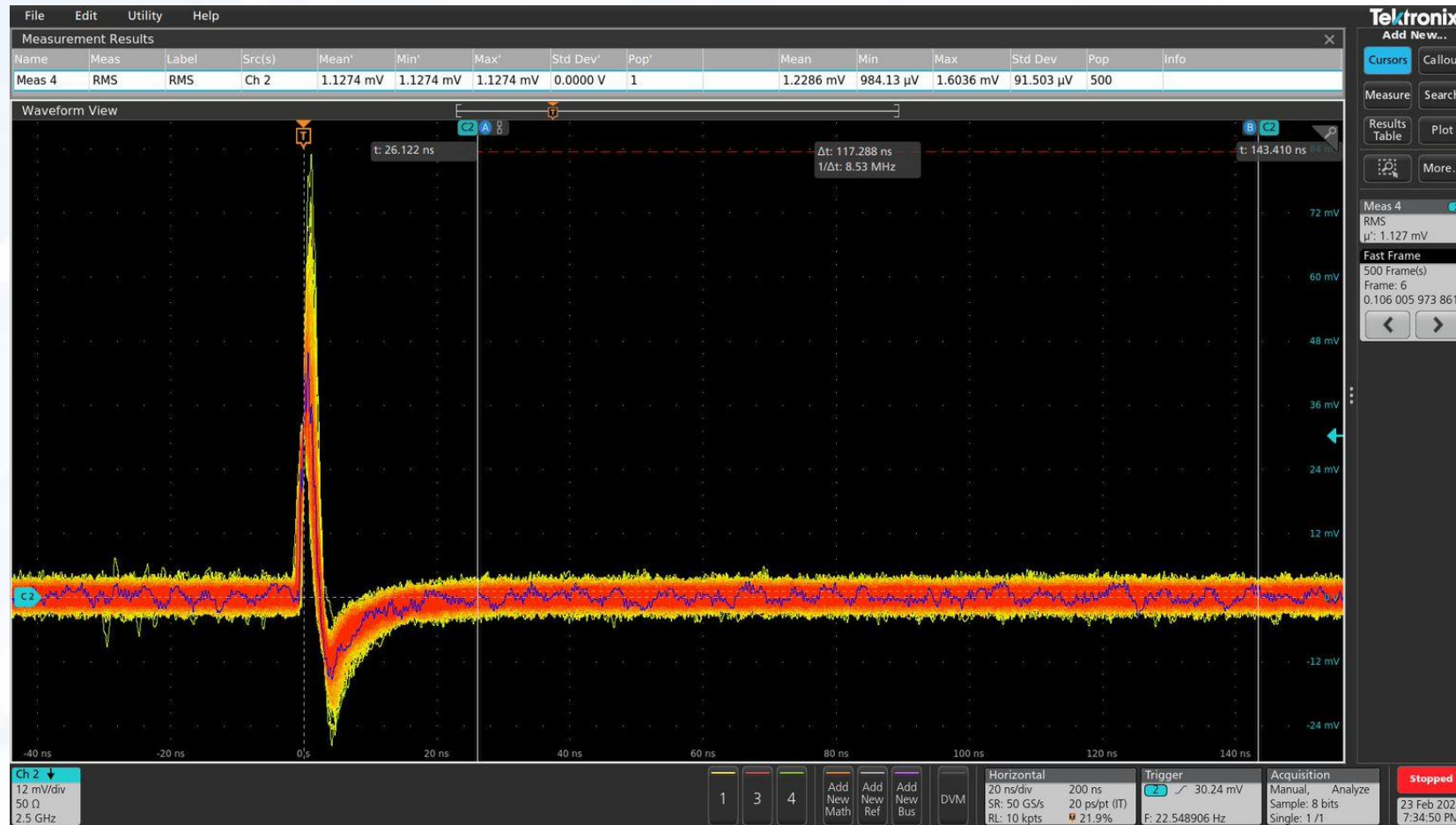
# 3D sensors

- CNM 3D sensors 55 um pitch.
- Used in:
  - [Timing resolution and CCE of n-on-n silicon sensors with TCT setup - Oscar David Ferrer Naval \(CNM\). 41st RD50.](#)
  - [Timing performance of small cell 3D silicon detectors - G. Kramberger, et al.](#)
- Timing performance compatible with what was measure before.



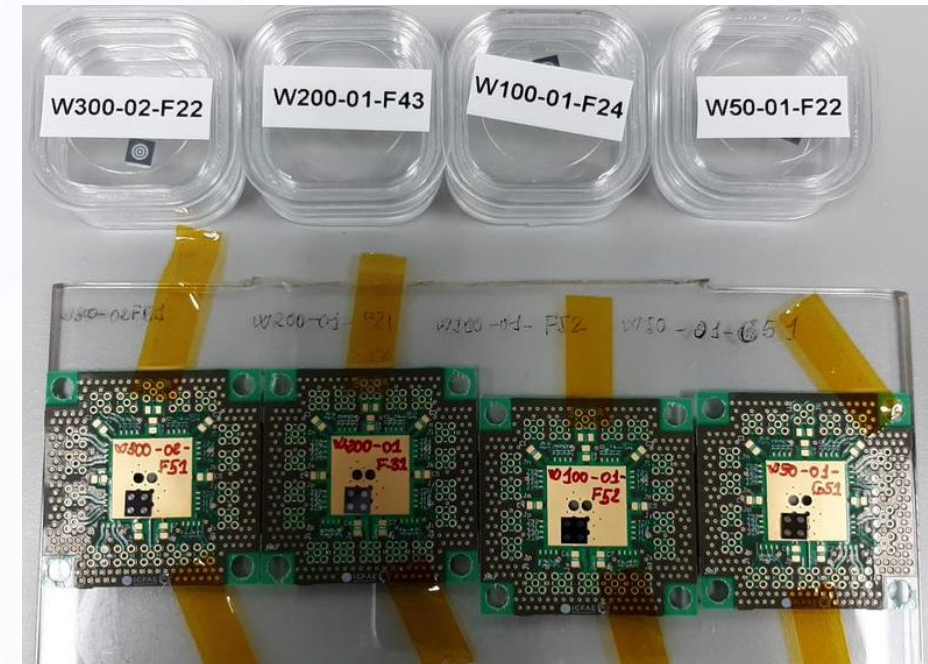
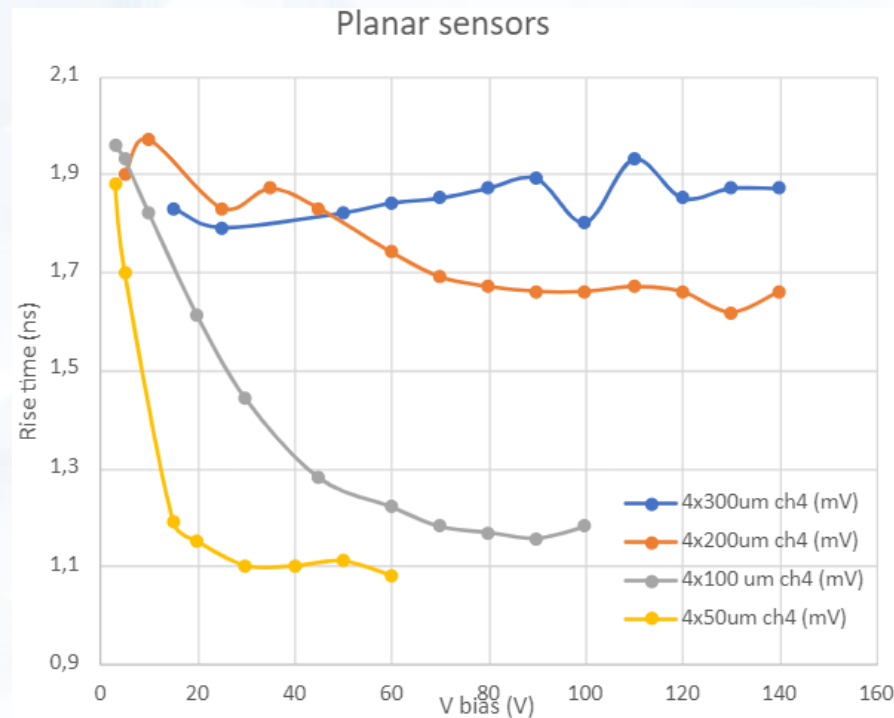
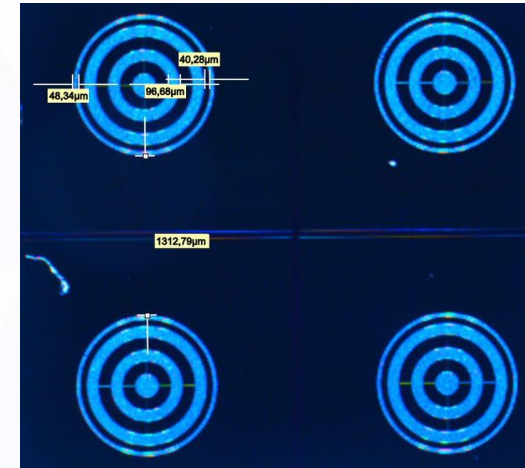
# Noise

- Measurement of the board output noise level with a 3D sensor.
- Noise RMS of 1.2 mV.



# Planar sensors

- Measurements of time response for different sensors thickness.
  - 50  $\mu\text{m}$ , 100  $\mu\text{m}$ , 200  $\mu\text{m}$ , 300  $\mu\text{m}$ .
- 4 sensors wirebonded per board in adjacent channels to measure board crosstalk.



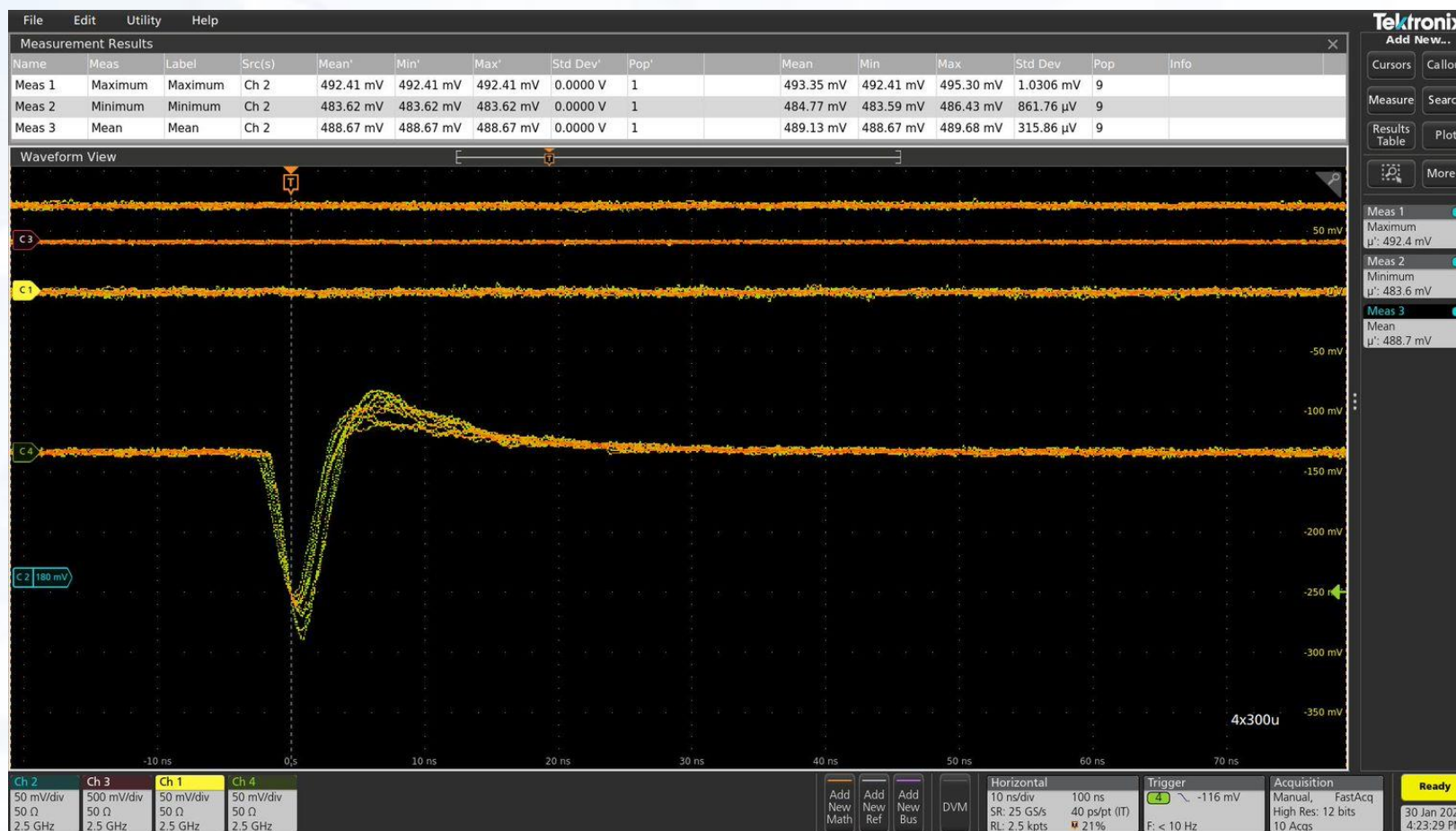
# Planar sensors

Measurement example for the 100  $\mu\text{m}$  sensor thick.



# Planar sensors: Crosstalk

- No crosstalk observed between channels.
- One sensor connected in each oscilloscope channel.

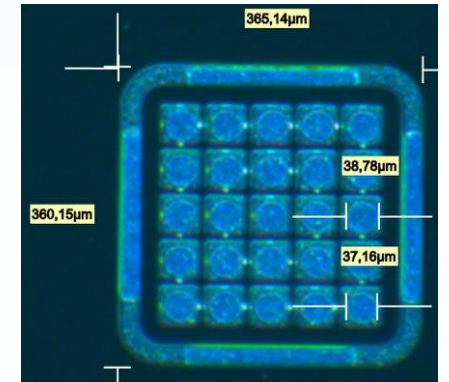
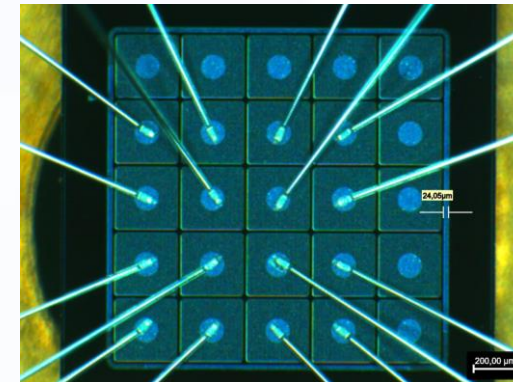
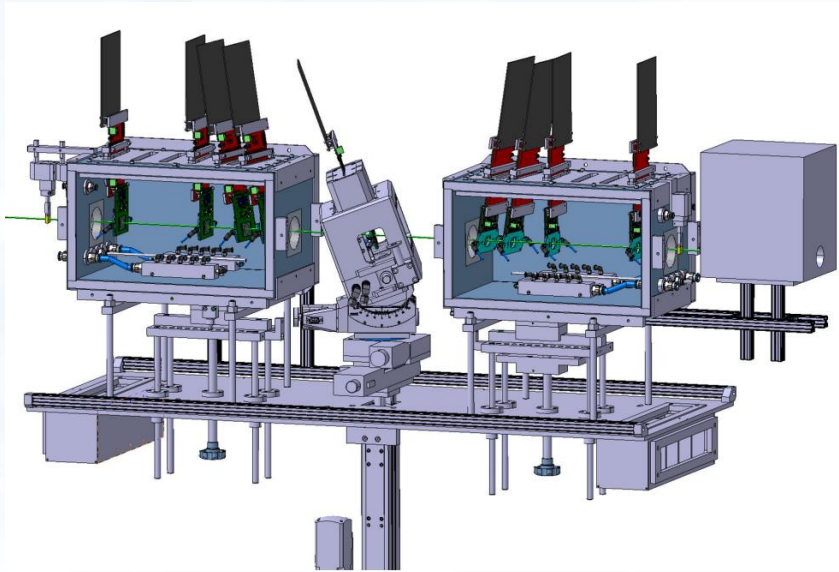
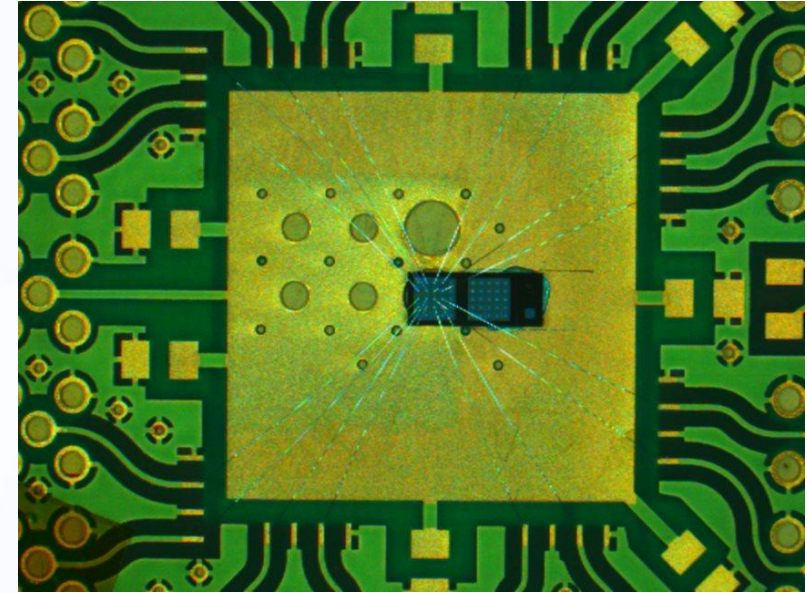


# Conclusions

- Successful design, simulation and test of a platform for sensor characterization.
- Design of a 16 channels board to characterize single or multiple pixel sensors. Compact and versatile.
- Time and frequency domain studies for a better signal to noise ratio on the electronics.
- Measurement of the circuit pulse response.
- Test of planar and 3D sensors.

# Future steps

- Test setup with collimated source for angle measurements & position scans.
- Test with laser.
- Cold test.
- Test 4x4 pixel matrix.
- Optimize to be used in the DUT of the [Timepix 4 Telescope](#).





# Thanks

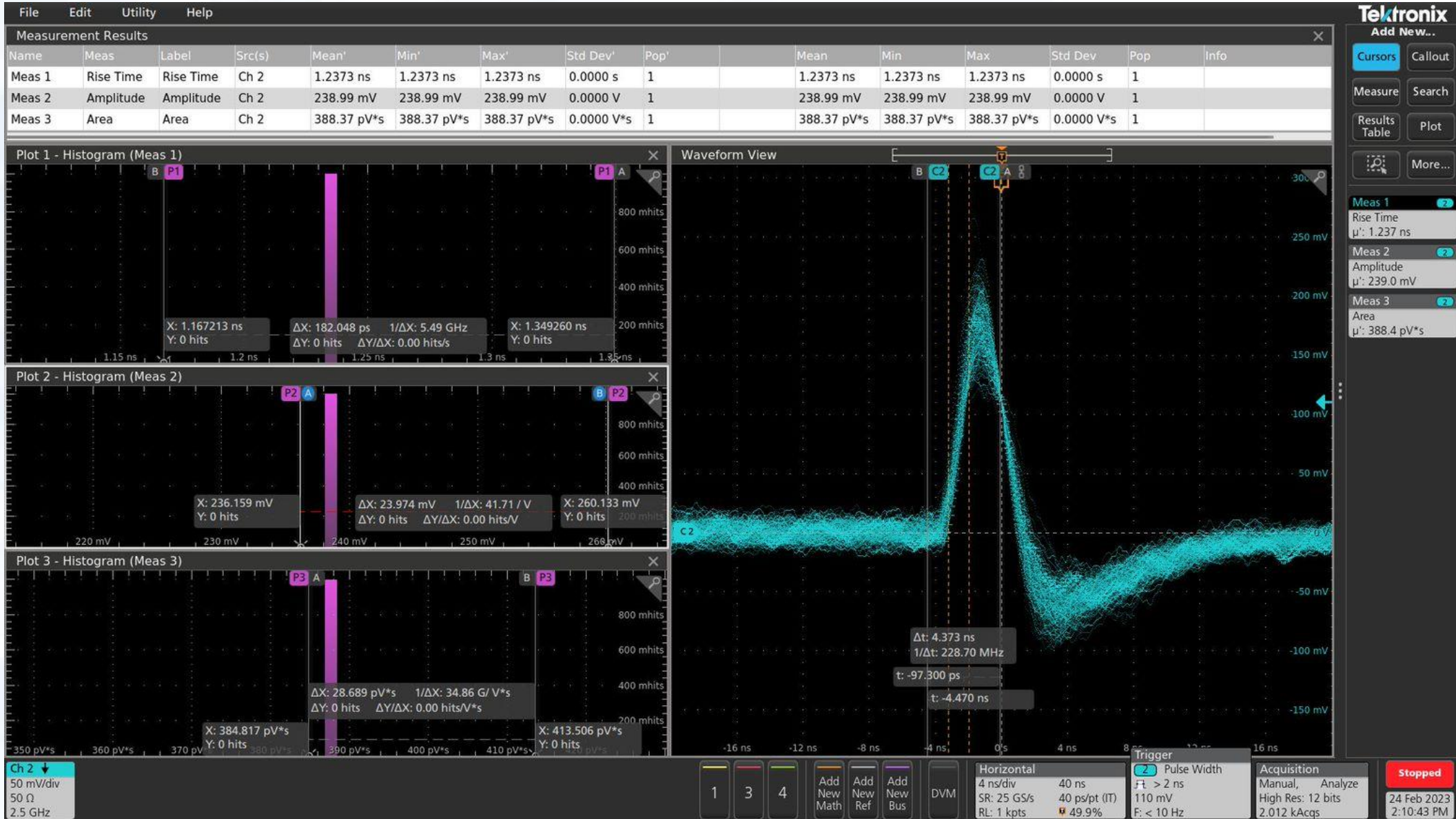


# Back up

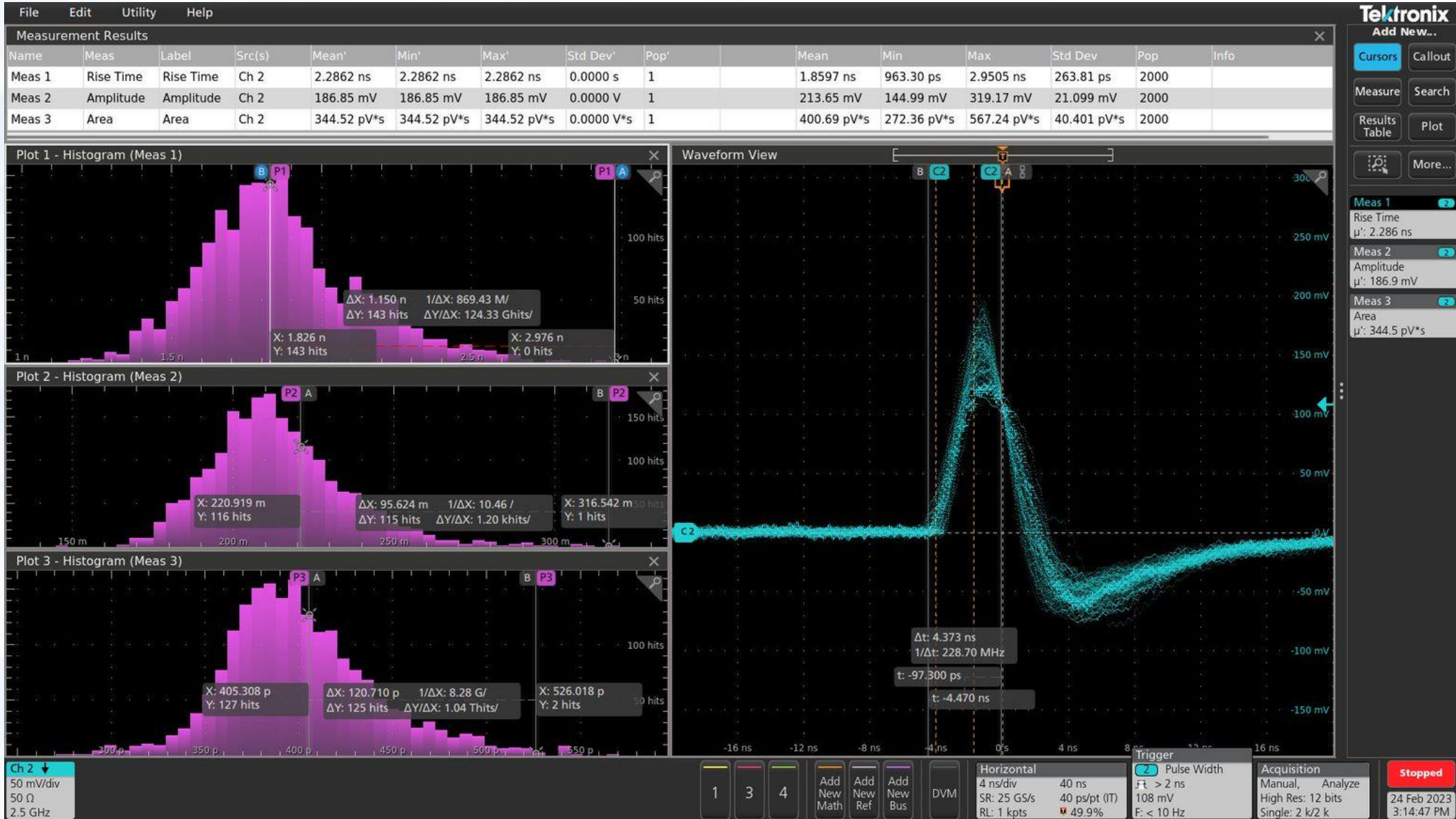
# 50 um sensor



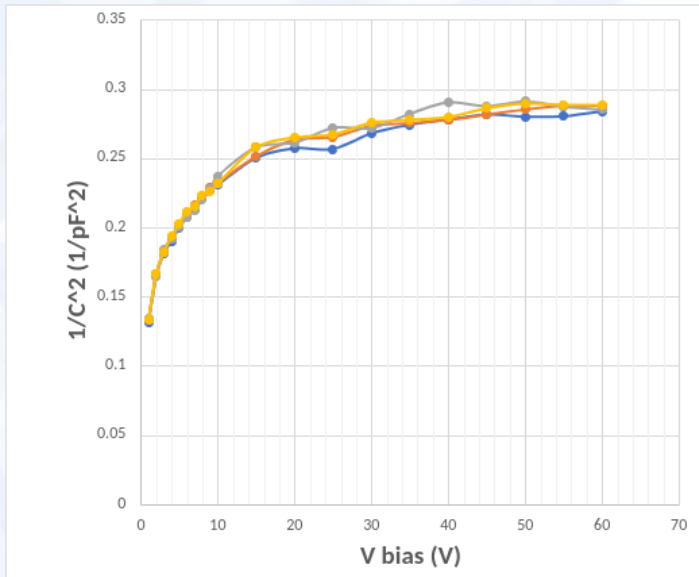
# 200 um sensor



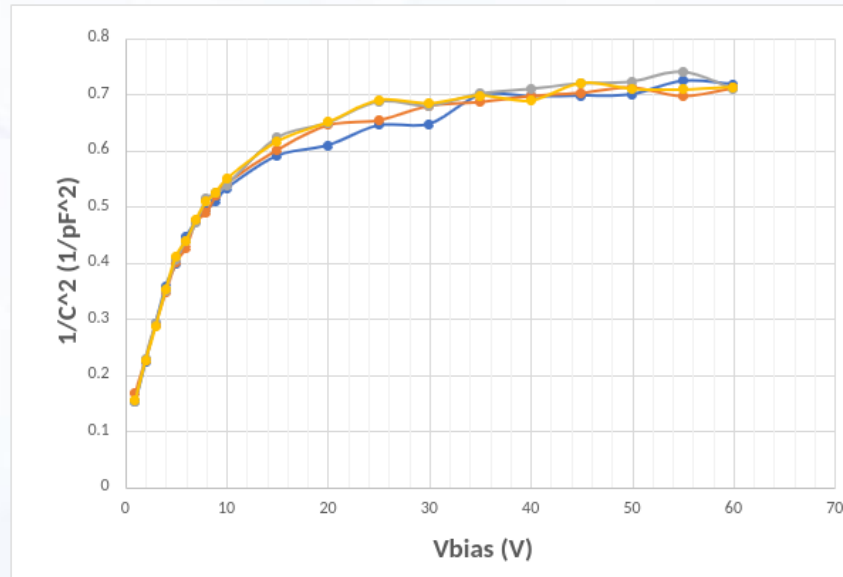
# 300 um sensor



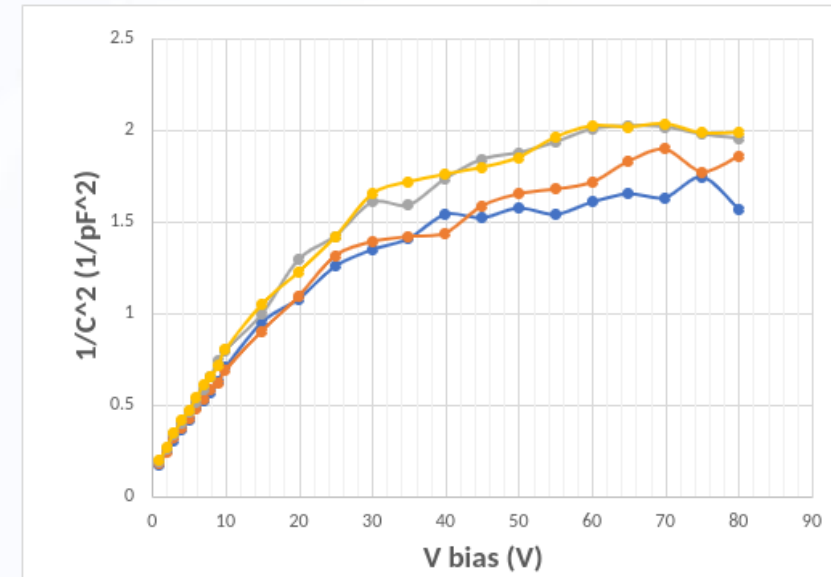
# CV curves for 4 pixel planar sensors



50  $\mu m$

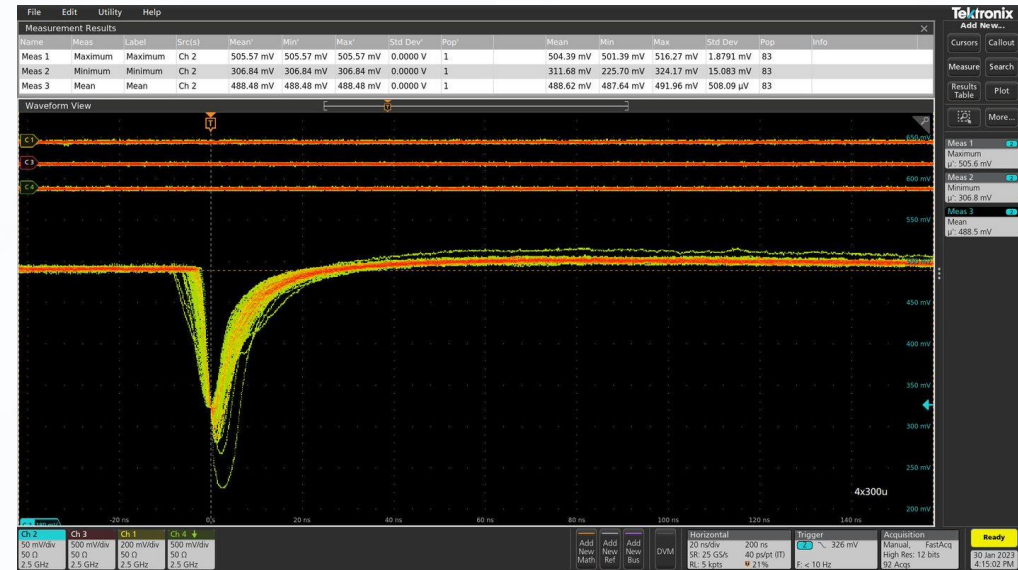
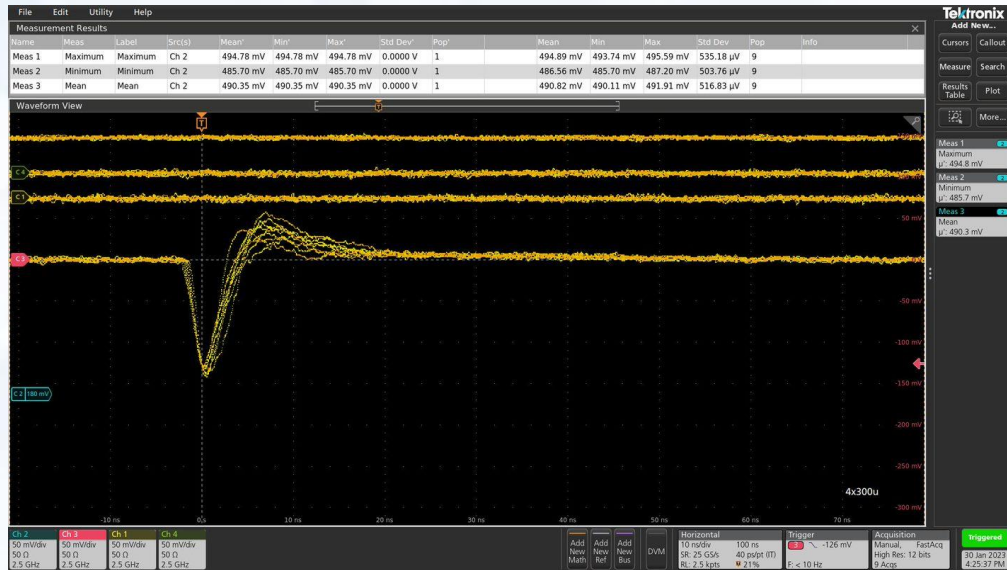
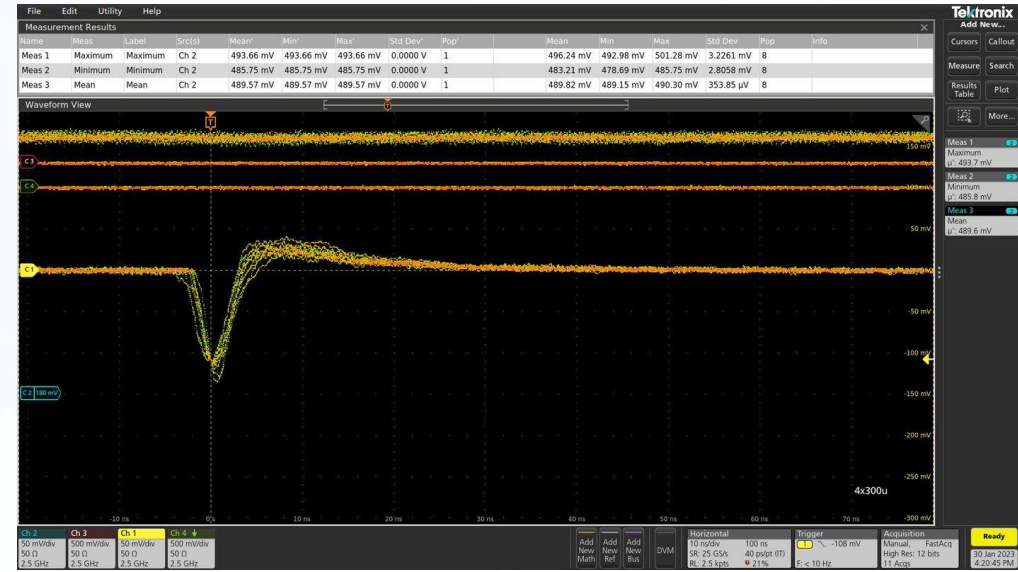
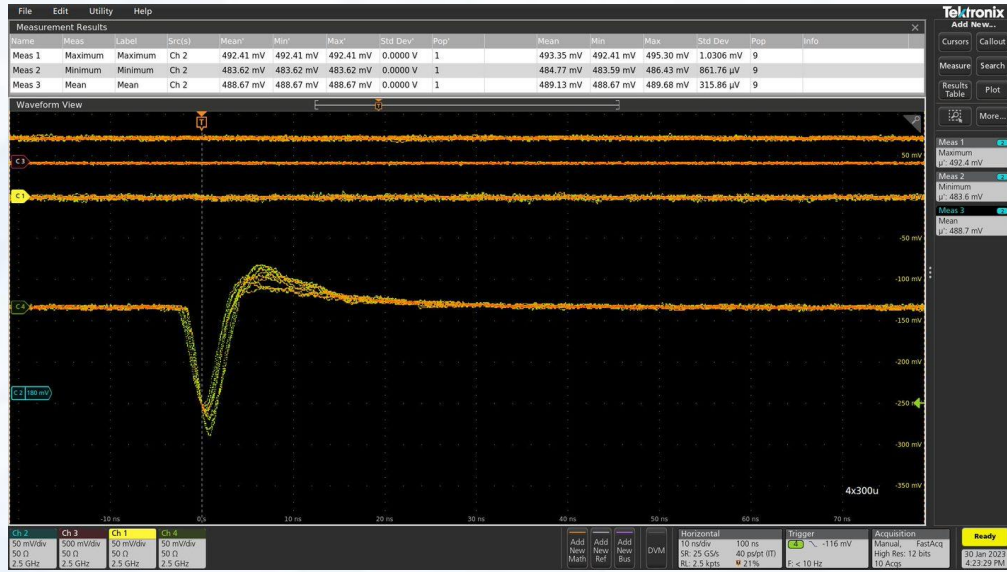


100  $\mu m$

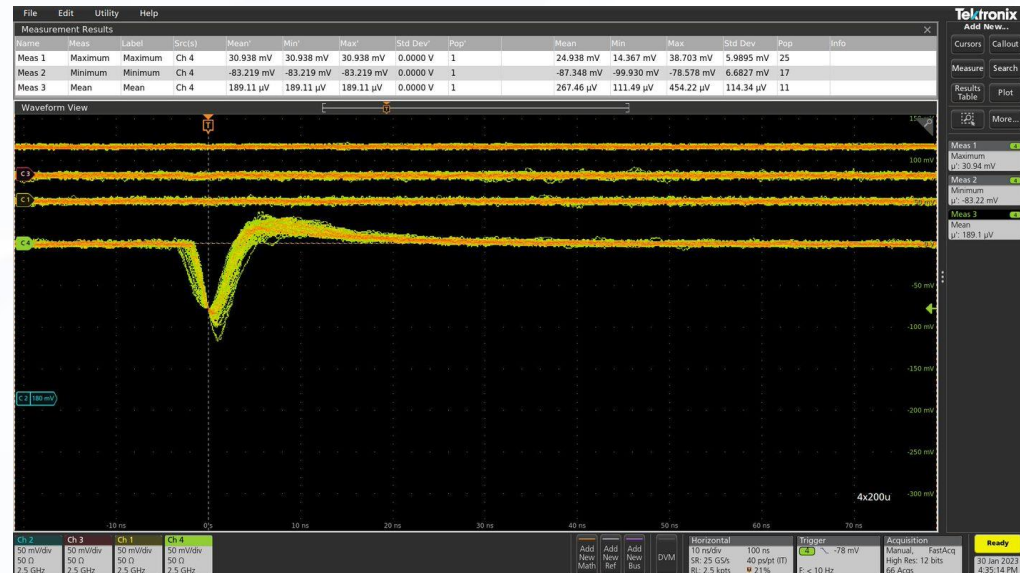
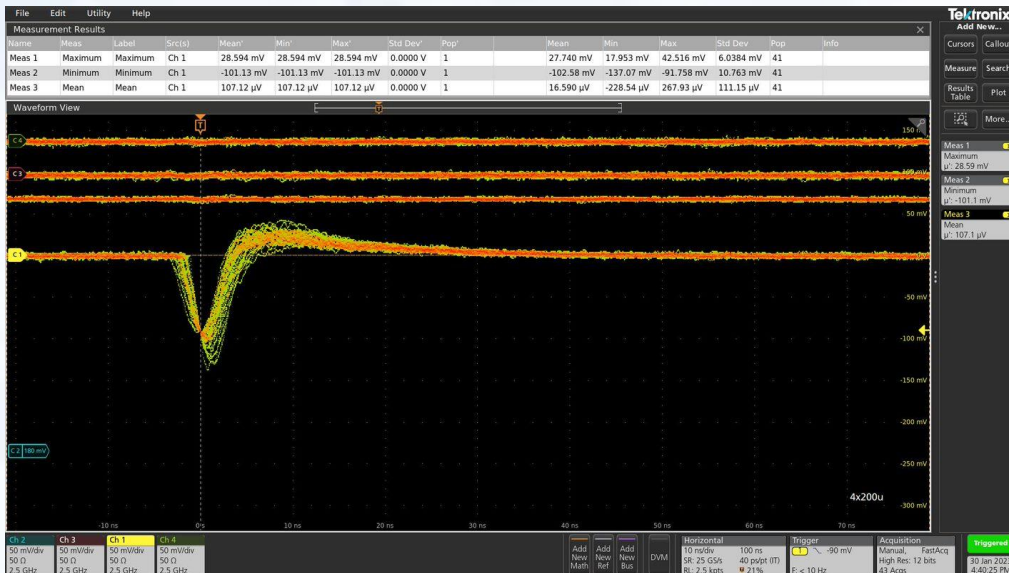
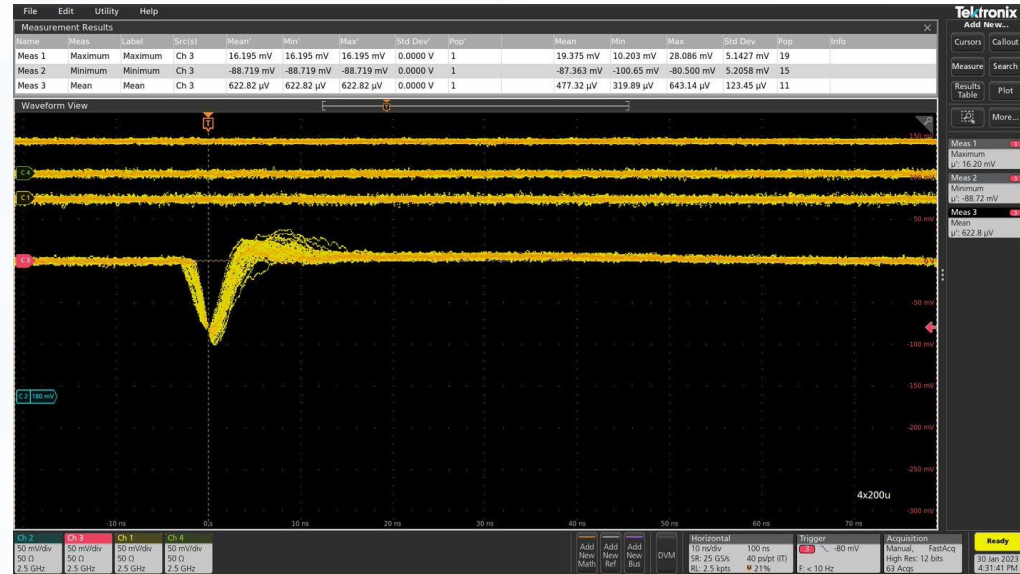
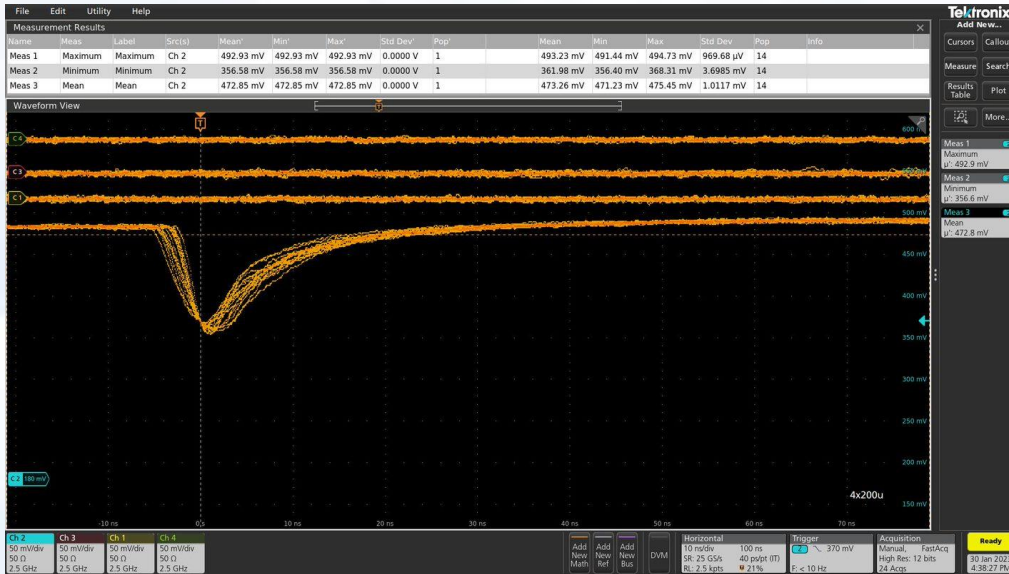


200  $\mu m$

# Crosstalk 300 um

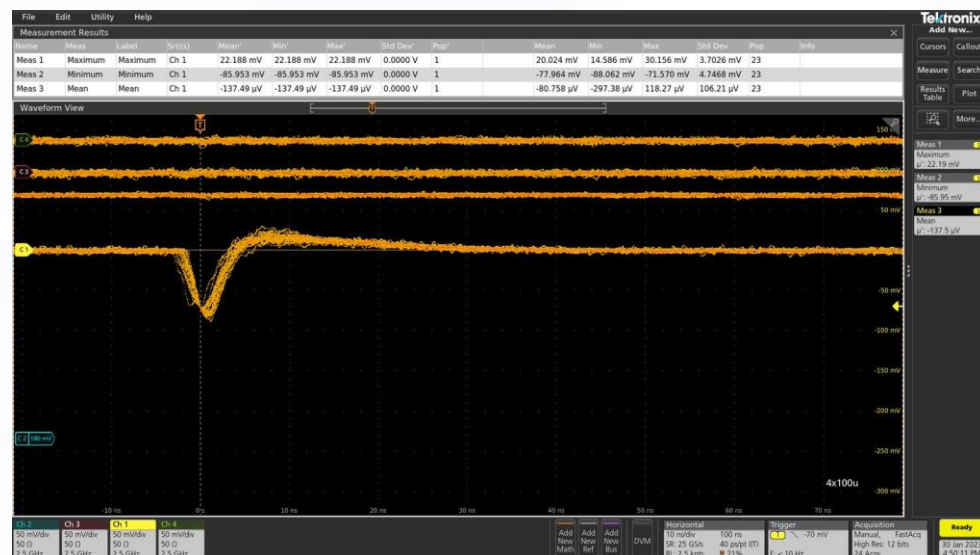
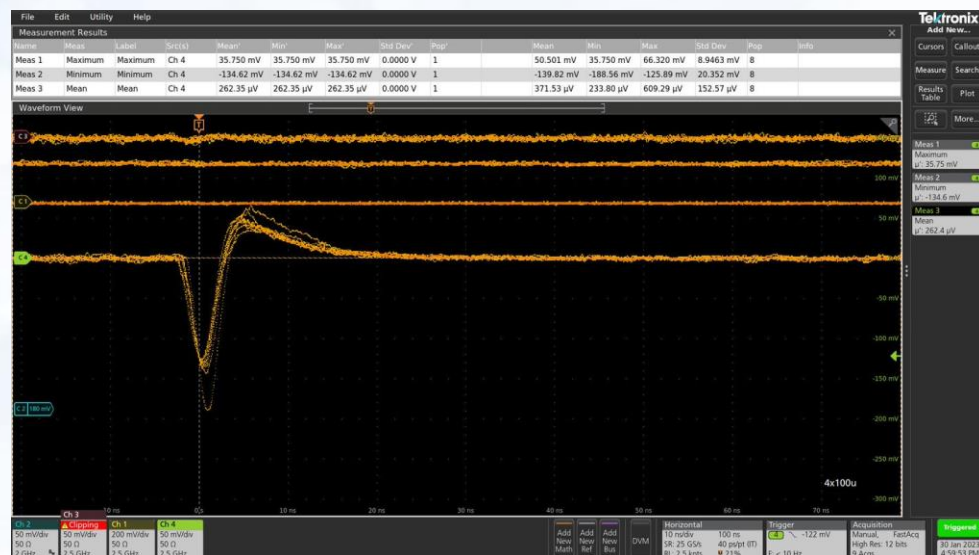
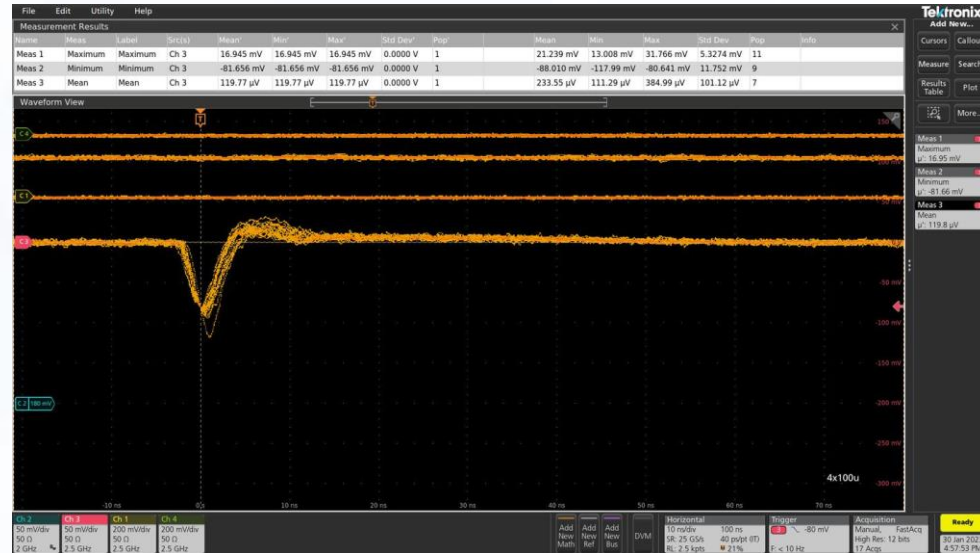
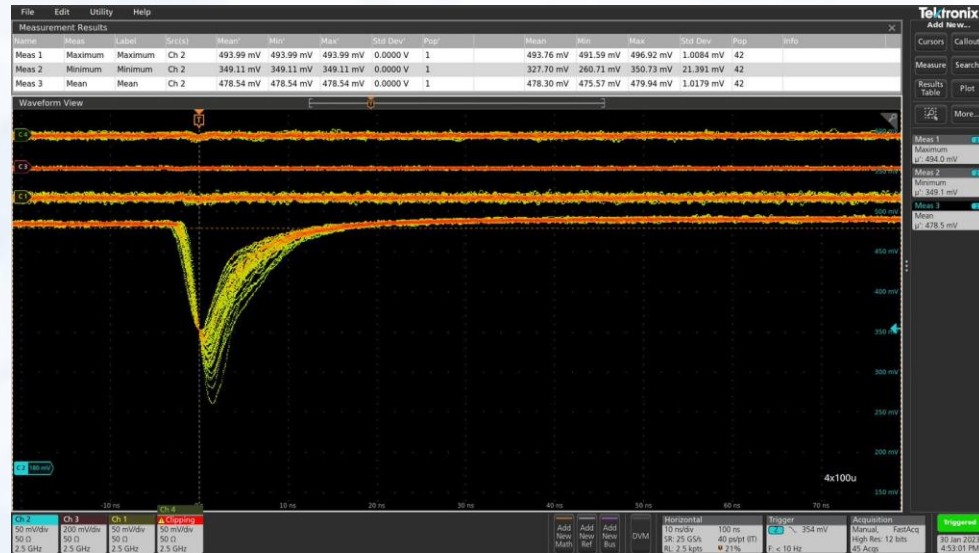


# Crosstalk 200 um





# Crosstalk 100 um



# Crosstalk 50 um

