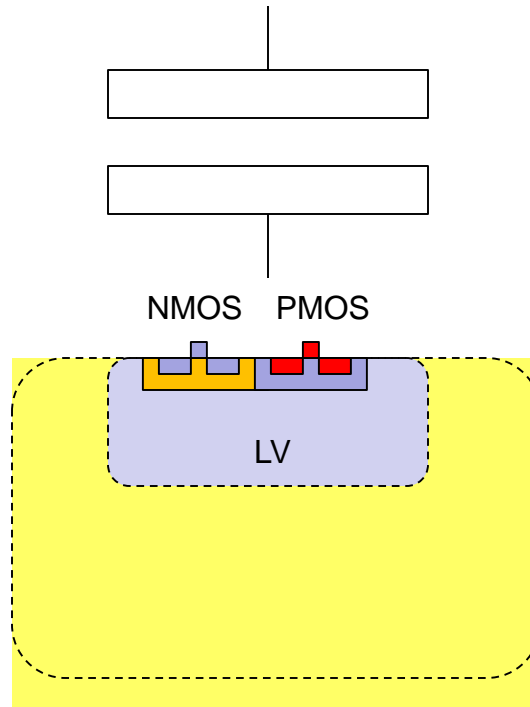


# HV-CMOS active sensor design for CLICpix v2

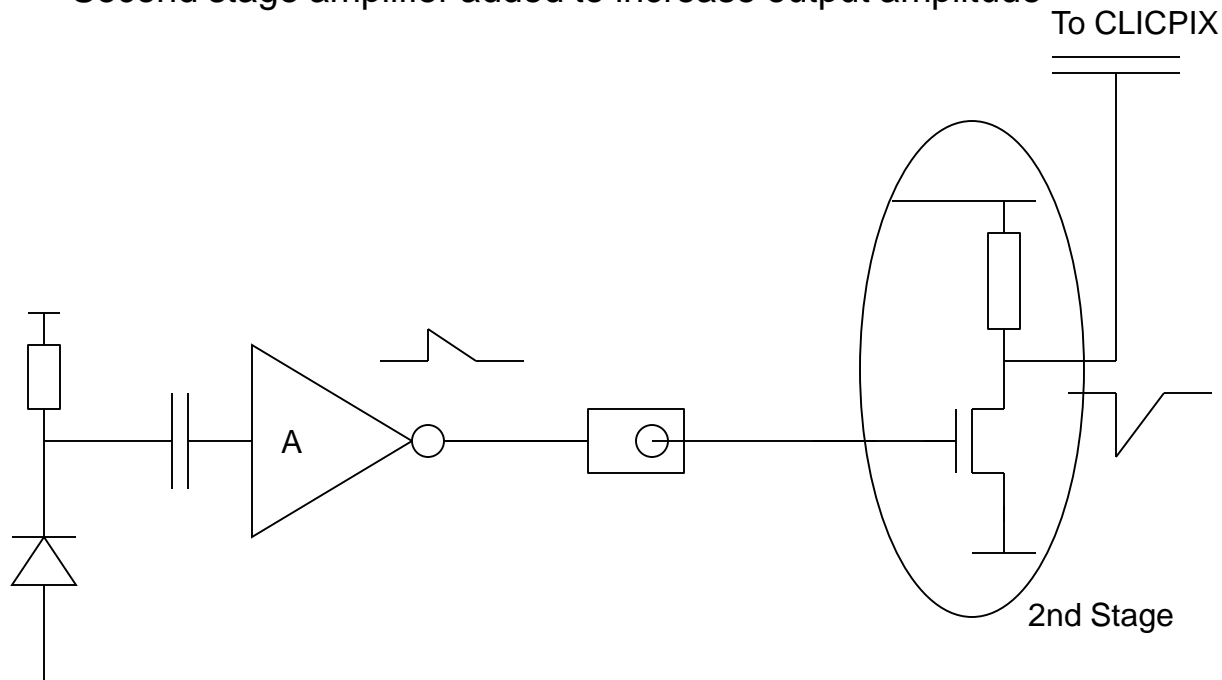
Ivan Peric

- ....

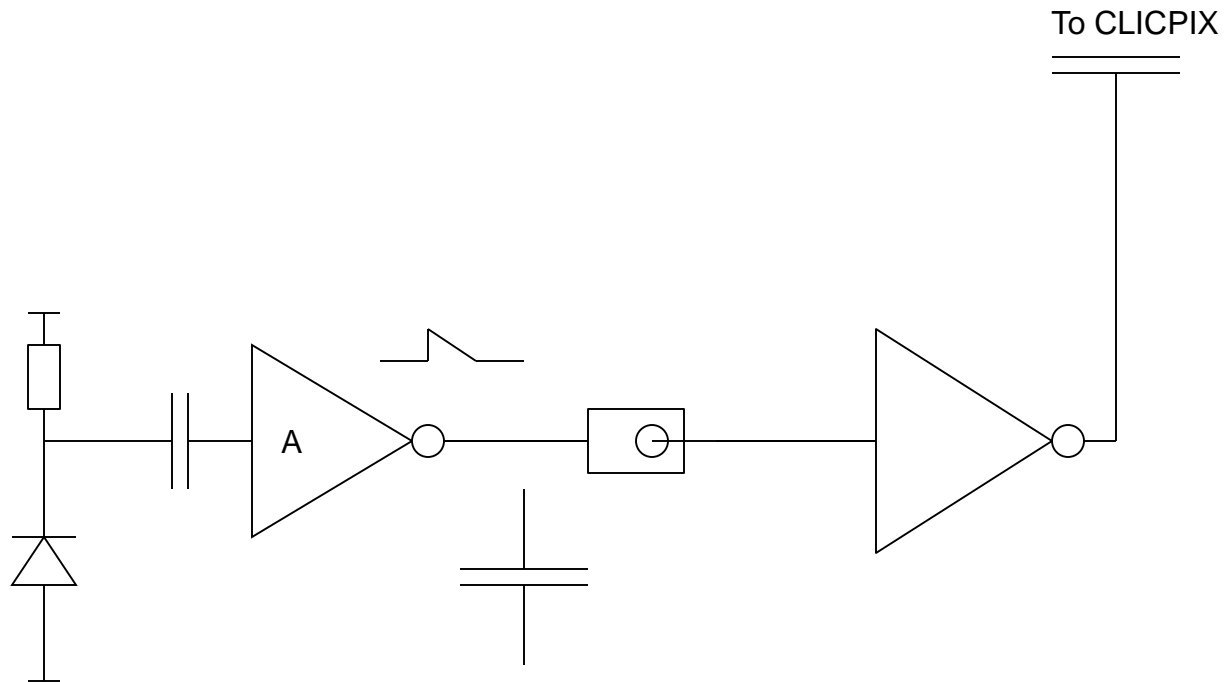


- AMS H18 on high resistive substrate run ~November 2015
- Substrate resistivities 20 Ohm – 1k  $\Omega$  cm
- Depleted zone thicknesses: 15/30 $\mu$ m (20/80 $\Omega$  cm), 50 $\mu$ m (200 $\Omega$  cm), 100 $\mu$ m (1k $\Omega$  cm)
- Improvements – added source follower for better timing and less power consumption
- Segmented pixels (16.6  $\mu$ m)
- Run shared within ATLAS, Mu3e and CLIC
- CLIC area ~ 5cm x 5cm
- Cost of the whole run ~ 160k for two substrate types
- Intended power CLIC power per pixel ~1-2 $\mu$ W – peaking time 20ns (capacitance 20fF) 160-320mW
- Pixel size 25  $\mu$ m x 25  $\mu$ m
- Probably possible 16.6  $\mu$ m
- Present scheme ~10 $\mu$ A for 200fF (50 x 250) – peaking time 20ns
- Runs in several other technologies planned – e.g. Lfoundry and ESPROS
- Possibility to implement tests structures
- Possible synergy with ATLAS – CCPD pixels for new RD53 chip will be 25 $\mu$ m x 25 $\mu$ m

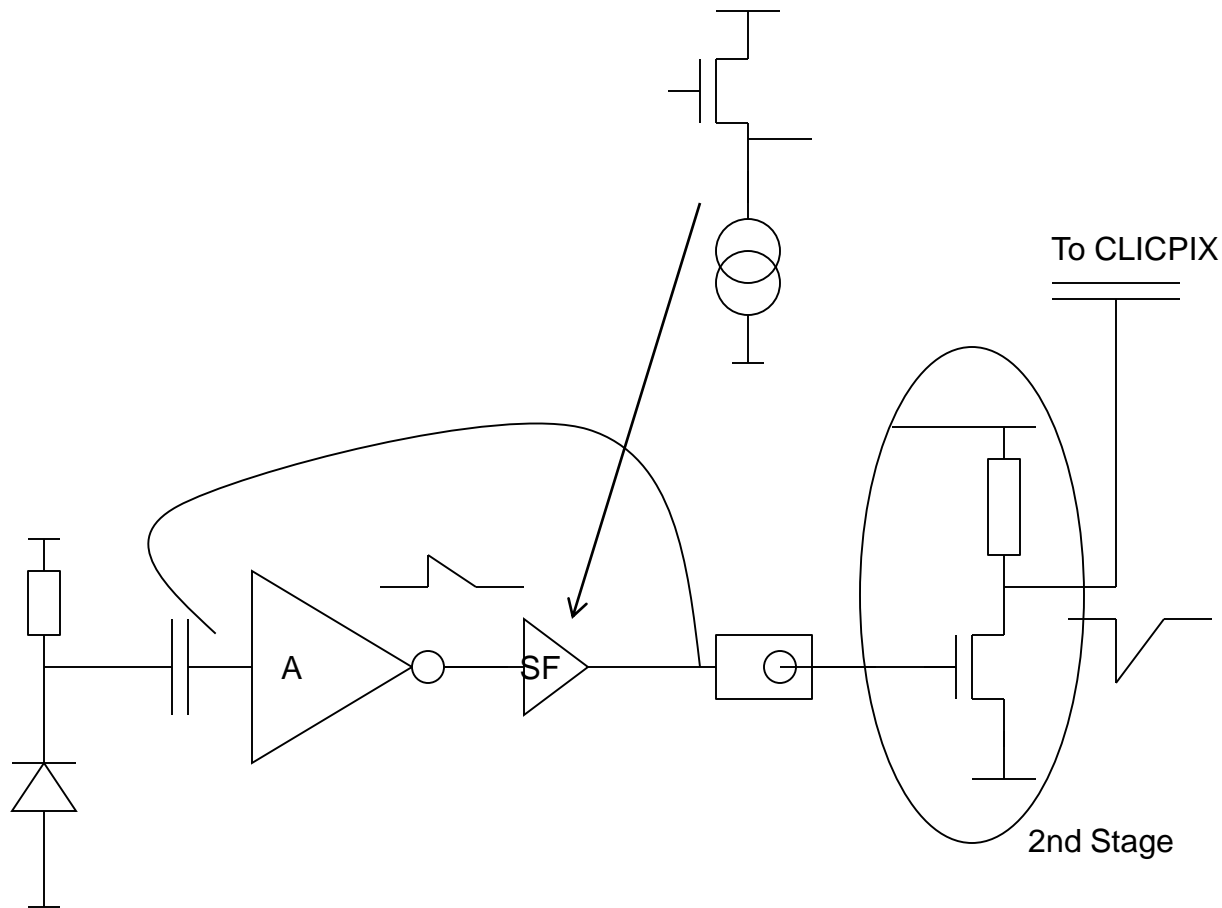
- CLIC Pixel
- Size:  $25\mu\text{m} \times 25\mu\text{m}$
- Analog signal is transferred to CLICPIX readout chip, no discriminator in pixel
- Simple and small pixels, small capacitance, smaller noise
- Spatial resolution can be improved and time-walk can be corrected by measuring of signal amplitudes
- Second stage amplifier added to increase output amplitude



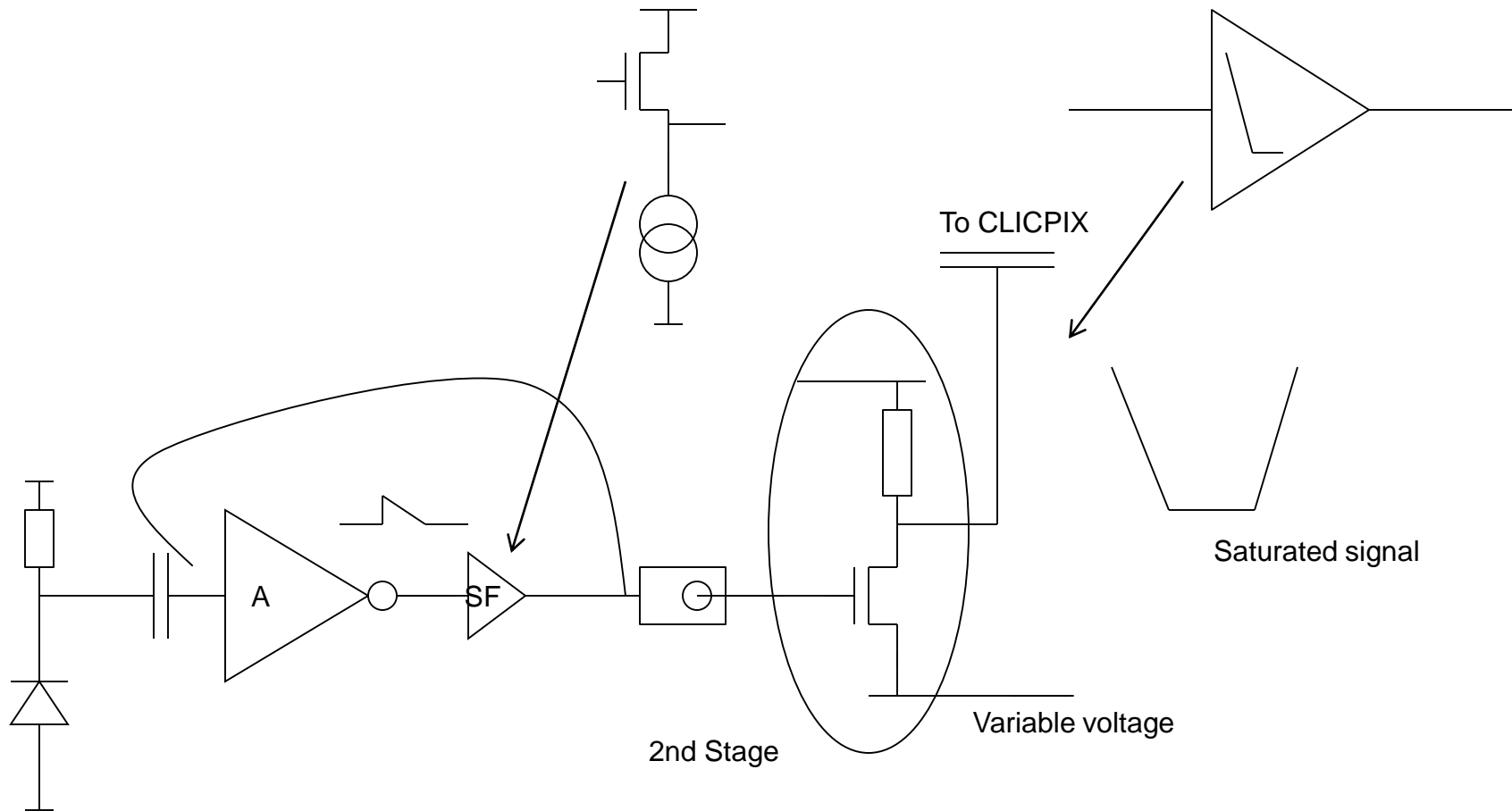
- Simplified schematics
- Problem – amplifier too slow



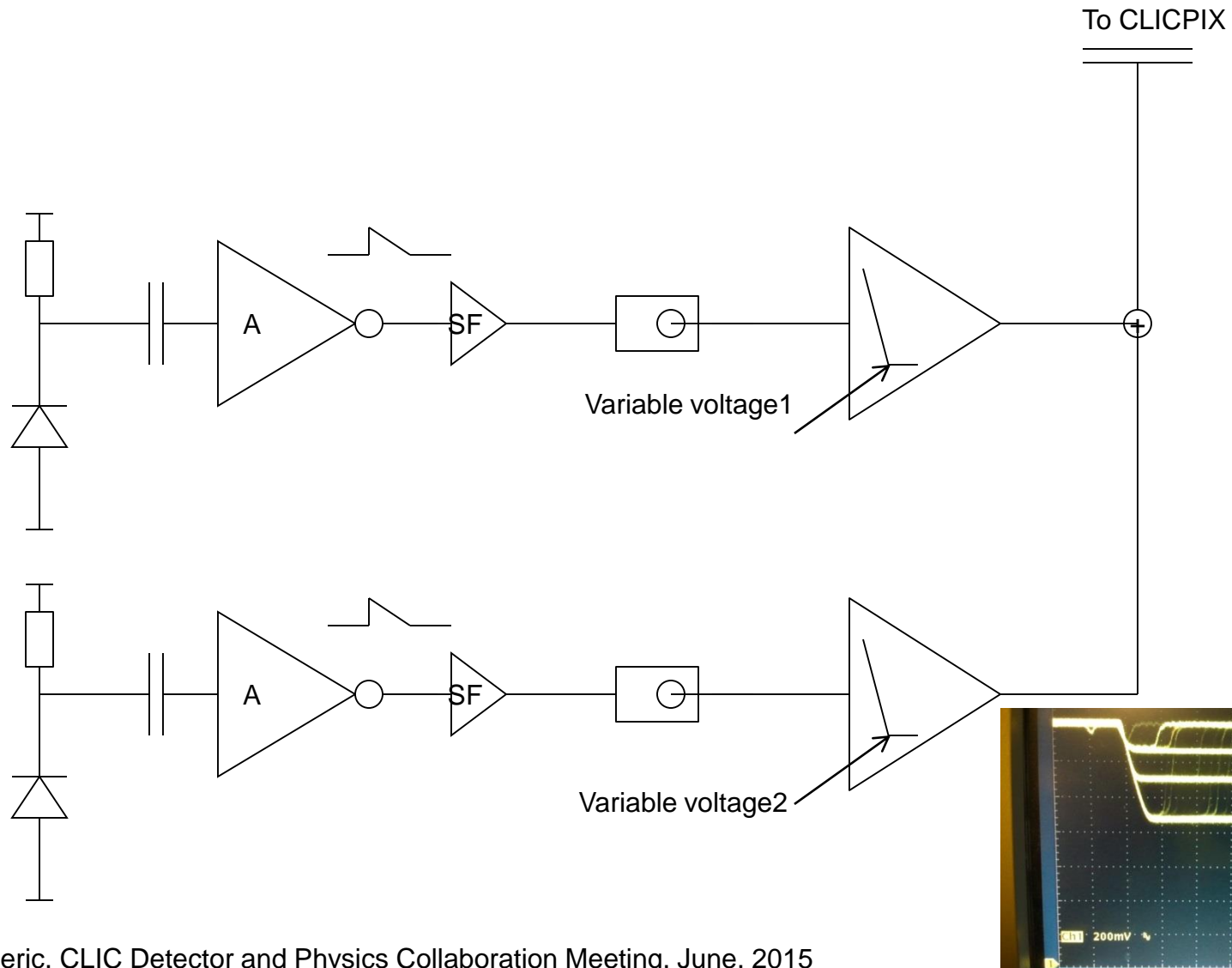
- Improvement
- Adding of buffer (source follower - SF) makes the circuit faster



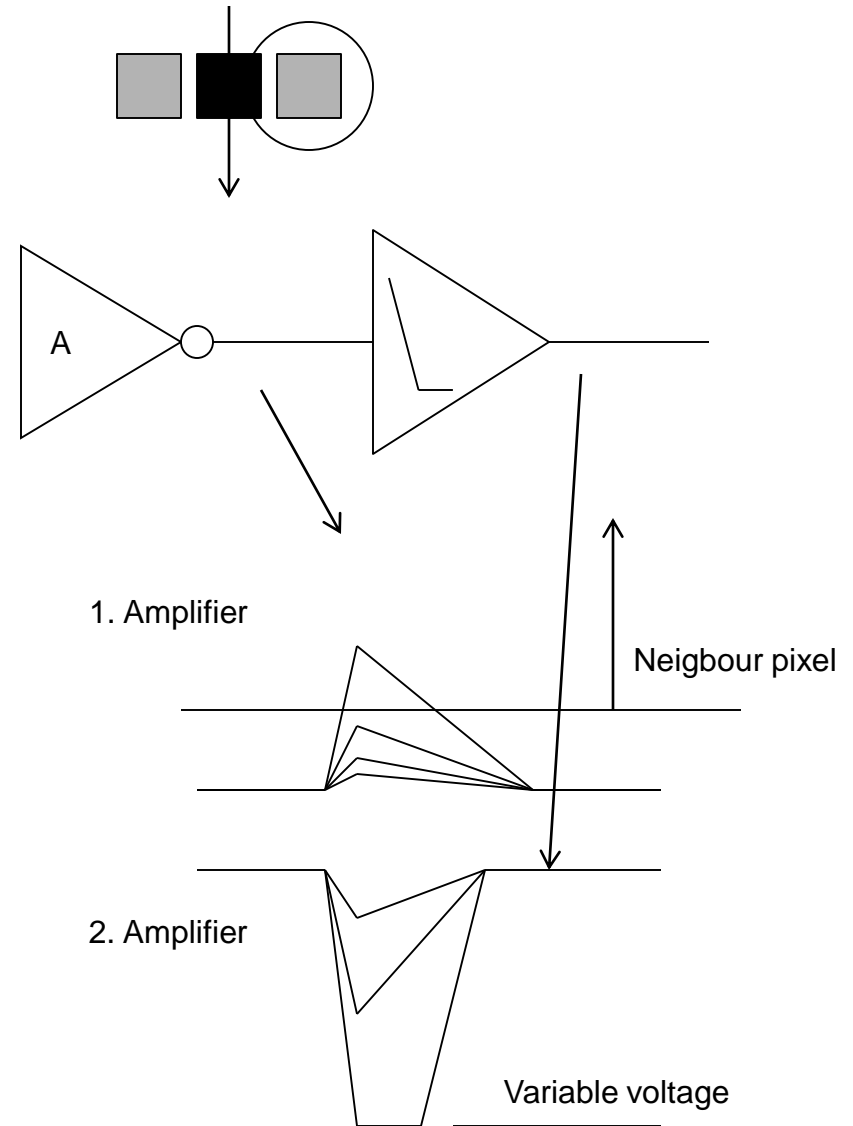
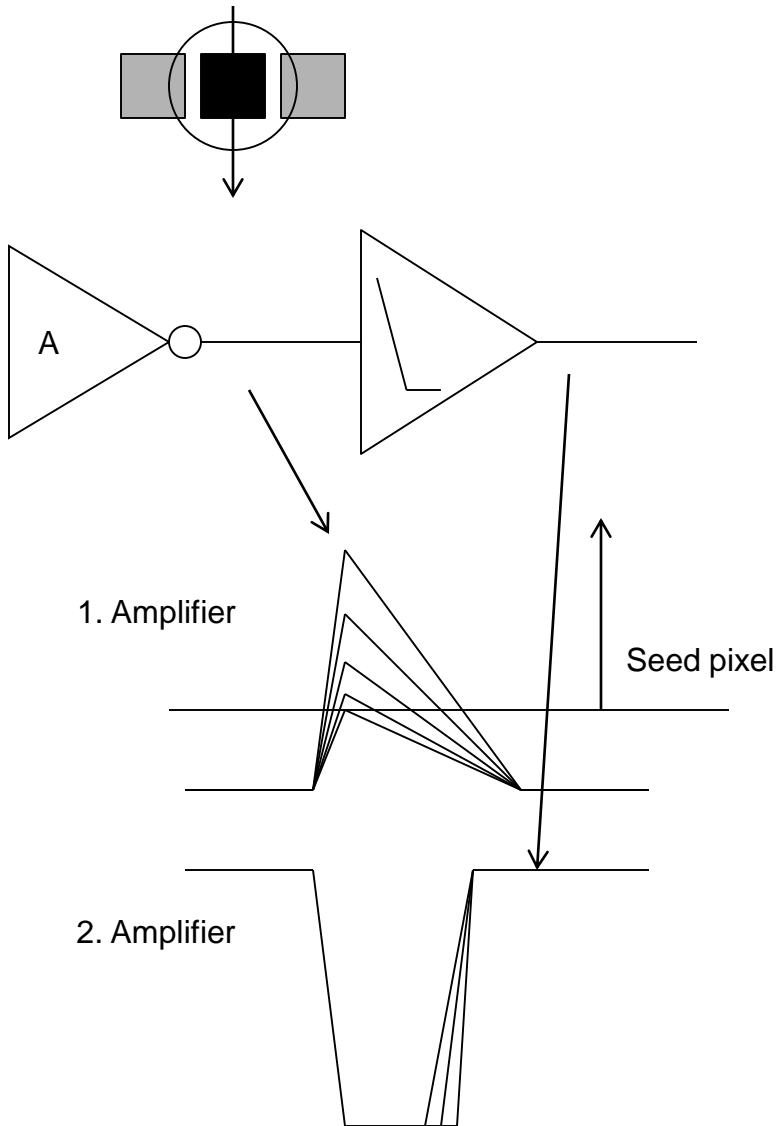
- The second amplifier saturates for typical MIP signals (signals  $> 1500e$ )



- The second amplifier saturates for typical MIP signals (signals > 1500e)
- This feature can be used to connect two pixels to one readout channel

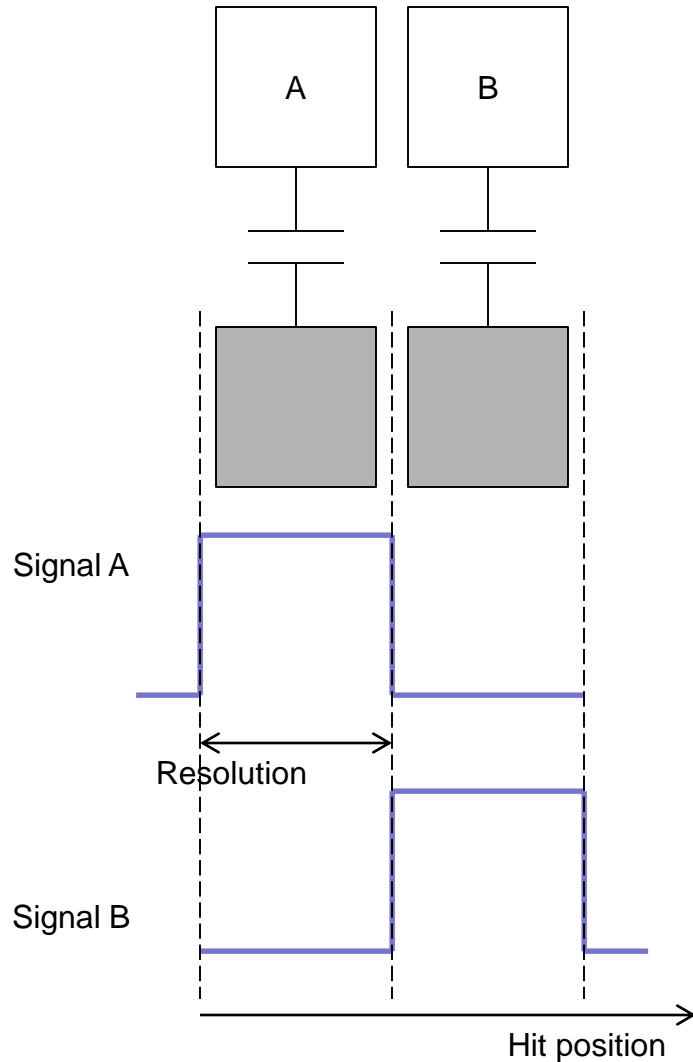




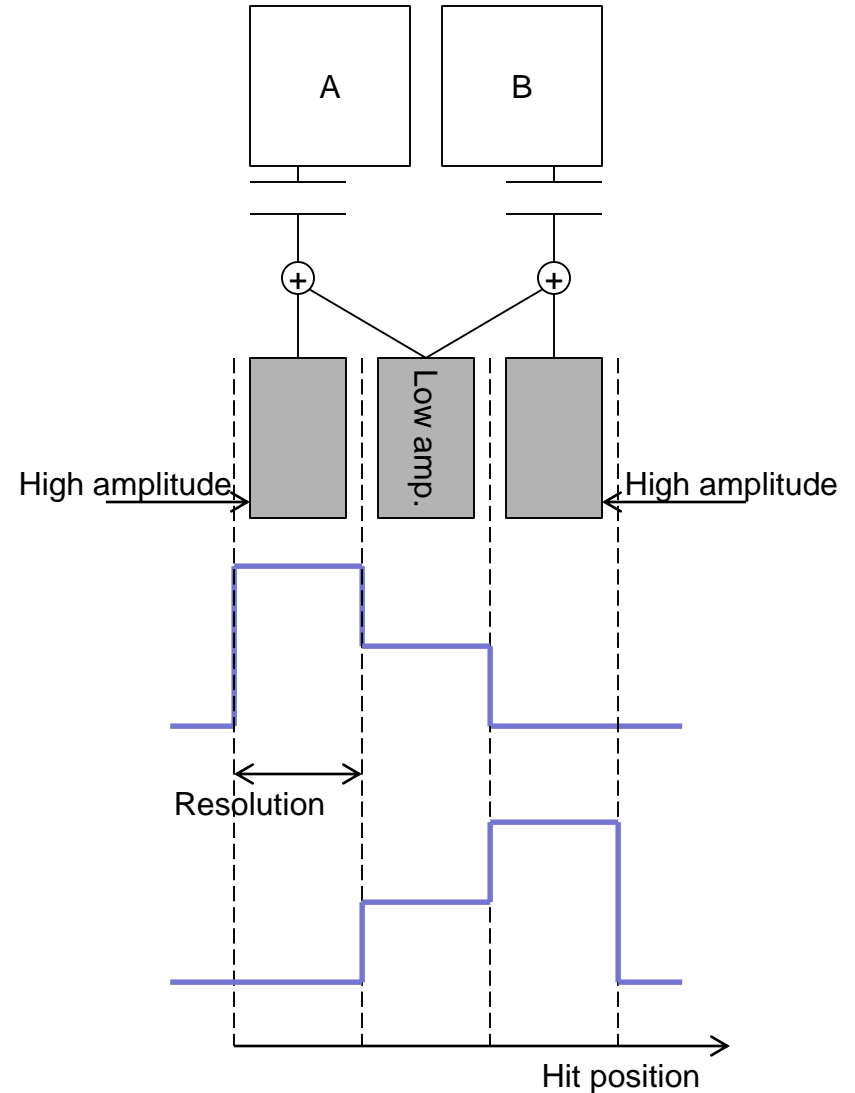


# Comparison of two pixel sizes (no charge sharing)

25 $\mu$ m CMOS pixels (as now) connected to CLICPIX

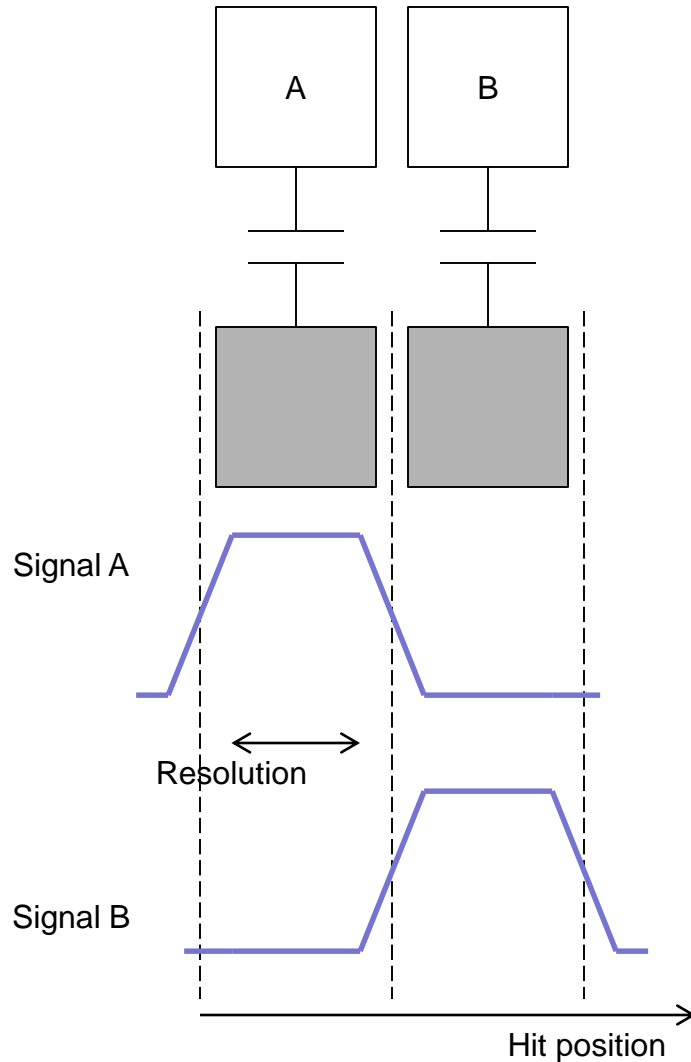


16.6 $\mu$ m CMOS pixels connected to CLICPIX

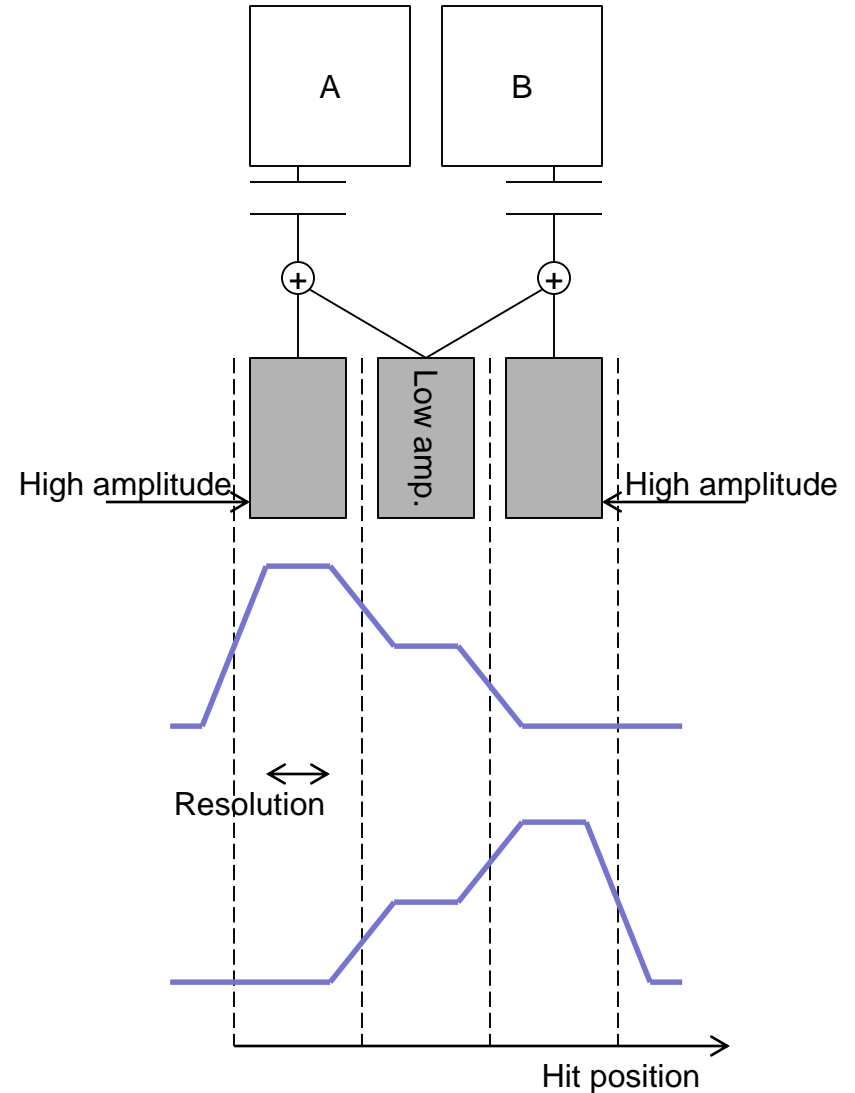


# Comparison of two pixel sizes (charge sharing)

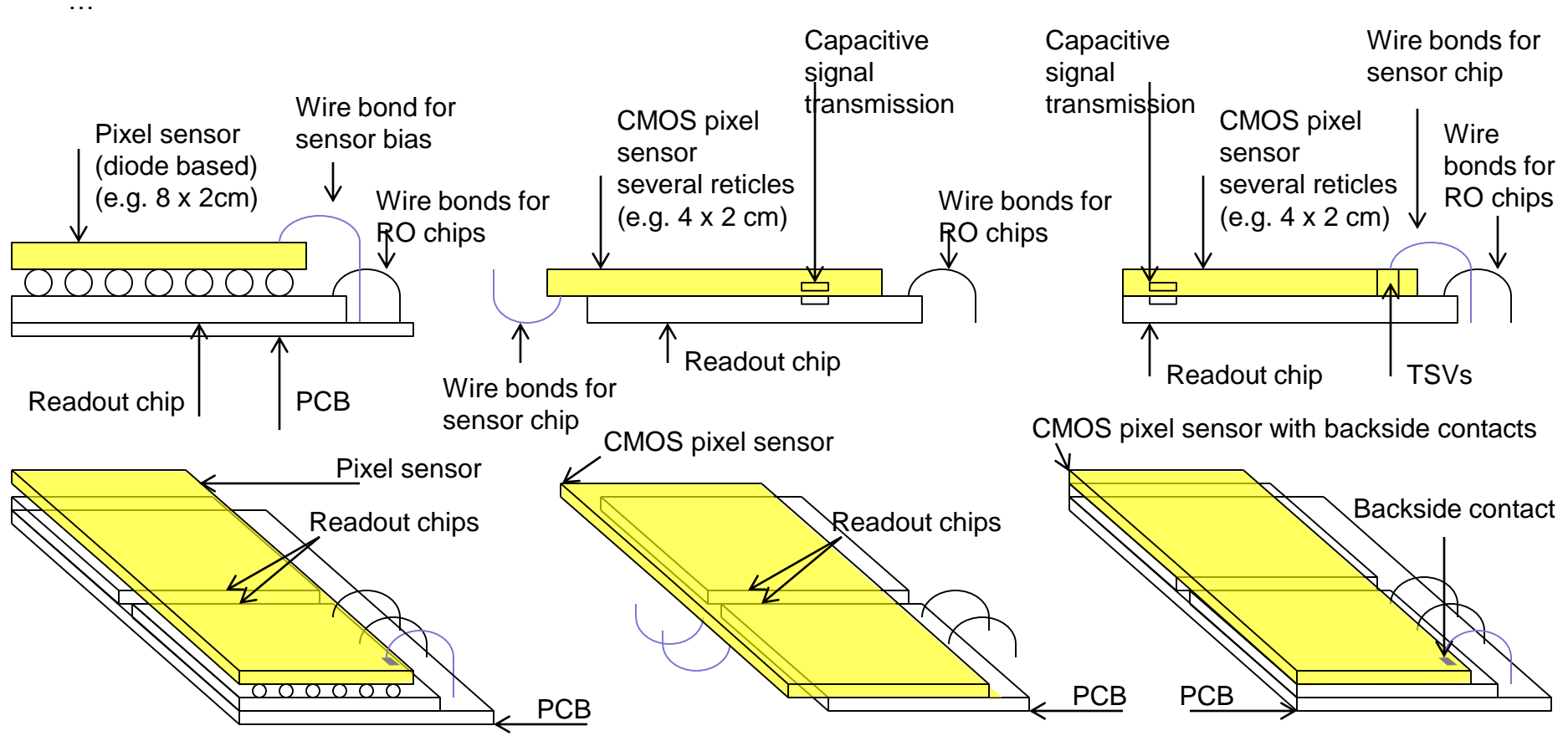
25 $\mu\text{m}$  CMOS pixels (as now) connected to CLICPIX



16.6 $\mu\text{m}$  CMOS pixels connected to CLICPIX



# TSV



Detector as it is done now:  
Diode based pixel sensor bump-bonded to readout ASICs

Present development:  
CMOS pixel sensor capacitively coupled to readout ASICs

With TSVs  
CMOS pixel sensor with backside contacts capacitively coupled to readout ASICs

Thank you!