

AIDA2020 – WP6

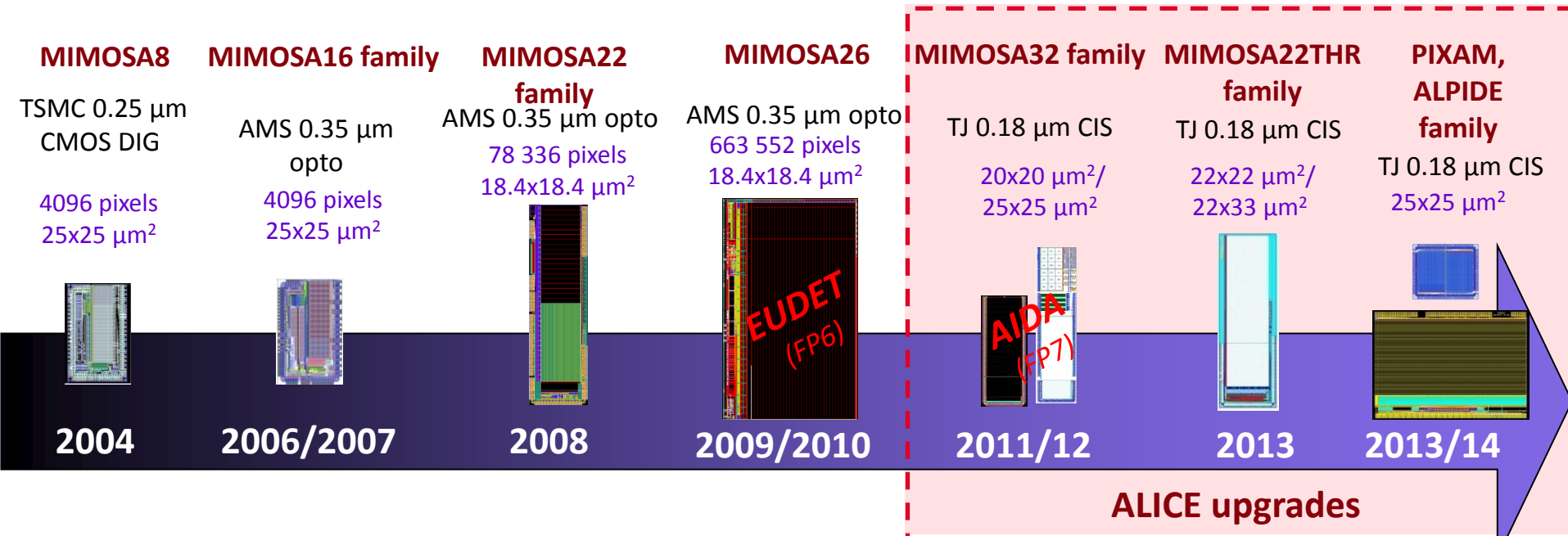
CEA (IRFU)

Y. Degerli, F. Guilloux, C. Guyot, F. Orsini, P. Schwemling

04 June 2015

HISTORIC – CMOS MONOLITHIC PIXELS SENSORS DEVELOPMENT AT CEA

- Since ~2004, CEA (IRFU) has launched a R&D program on CMOS MAPS technology starting in the framework of the ILC project (vertex detector)
- CEA (IRFU) has designed the first digital MAPS (MIMOSA 8) jointly with IPHC
- ~20 MAPS **with digital outputs** have been designed, realized and tested in the past 10 years (from small prototypes to large sensors) in collaboration with IPHC for **ILC VX, EUDET (FP6), AIDA (FP7)** and recently for **ALICE-upgrade projects** (MAPS design effort driven by CERN consortium)
- It has demonstrated the validity, maturity and the excellent performances of this detection technology for charged particles tracking



PIXAM (FSBB prototype)

developed specifically for the ALICE - Muon Forward Tracker project

CMOS monolithic pixel sensor using Tower Jazz 0.18 μm CIS technology

- 1/3 of final matrix (10 mm \times 7 mm)

- Rolling Shutter Binary Pixel architecture

- 25 μm pitch

- In each pixel: amplification, CDS, discriminator with continuous offset compensation

- 2 lines readout simultaneously

- Readout nominal : 15.36 μs

- Evaluation for readout : 10 μs

- Zero suppression logic

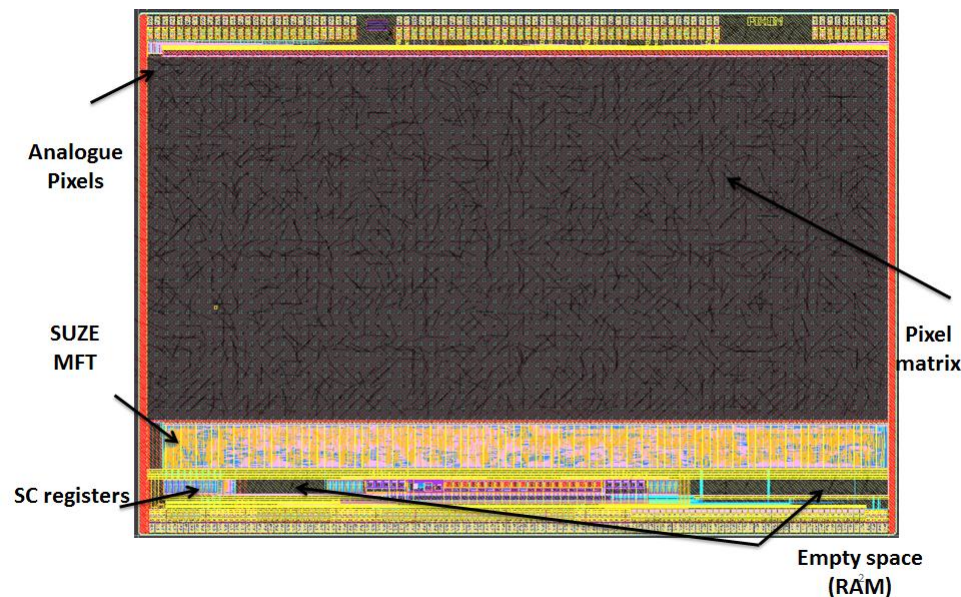
- Cluster 3x3 pixels

- 7 clusters / row/ FSBB

- Digital Outputs

- Compatible with Pxi DAQ

- Removable peripheral test blocks



Submitted in May 2014

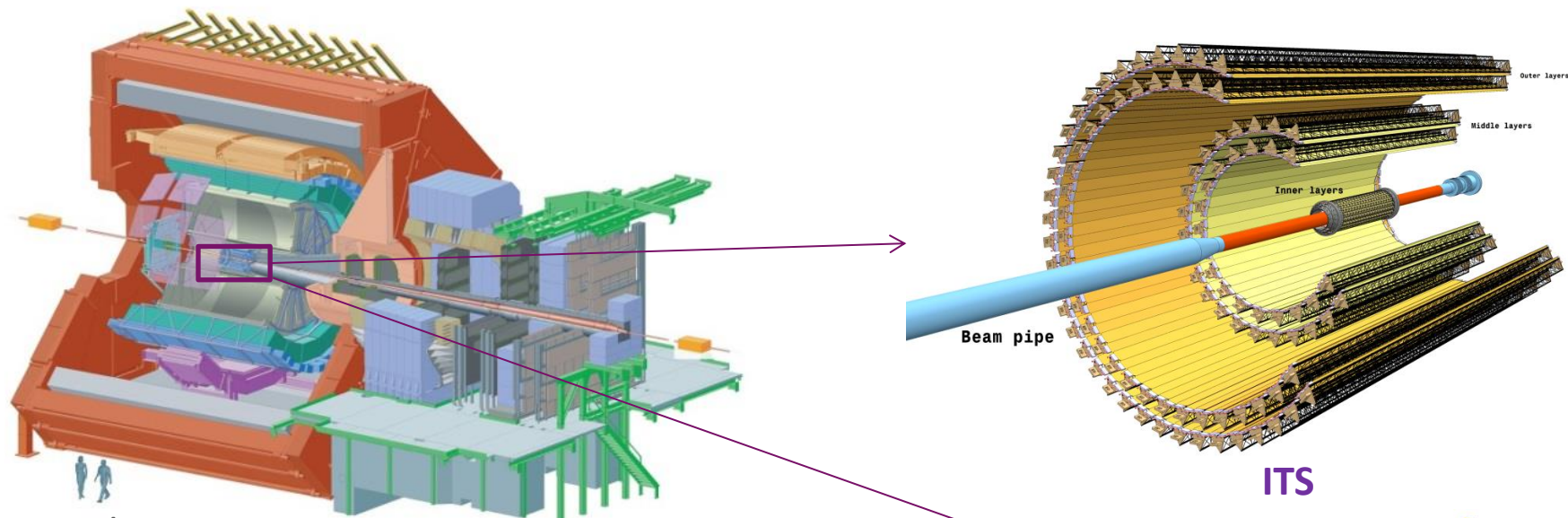
Power Dissipation (estimation)

- Analog: 105 mW/cm² (not optimized)

- Digital: 45 mW/cm²

CMOS MONOLITHIC PIXELS SENSOR FOR ALICE UPGRADE: ITS & MUON FORWARD TRACKER

CMOS monolithic pixels sensor in common for ITS-inner barrel and the Muon Forward Tracker

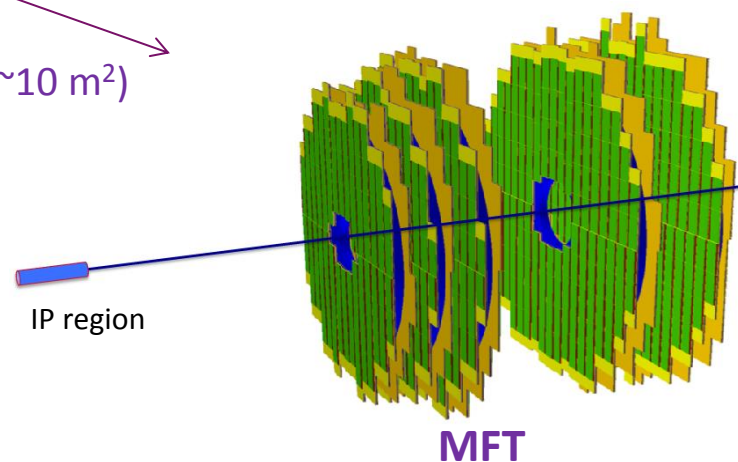


ITS upgrade:

- 7-layers barrel geometry based on MAPS (~25 000 sensors ~10 m²)
- r coverage: 23–400 mm
- η coverage: $|\eta| \leq 1.22$

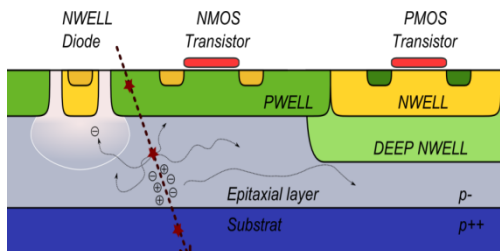
Muon Forward Tracker: vertexing for the ALICE Muon Spectrometer at forward rapidity

- 5-planes geometry based on MAPS (~900 sensors, ~0.5m²)
- η coverage: $-3.6 < \eta < -2.45$

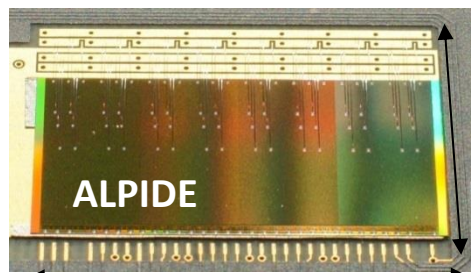


CMOS MONOLITHIC PIXELS SENSOR FOR ALICE UPGRADE: ITS & MUON FORWARD TRACKER

Monolithic pixel chip using Tower Jazz 0.18 μm CIS technology



Schematic cross-section of CMOS monolithic pixel sensor – no HV



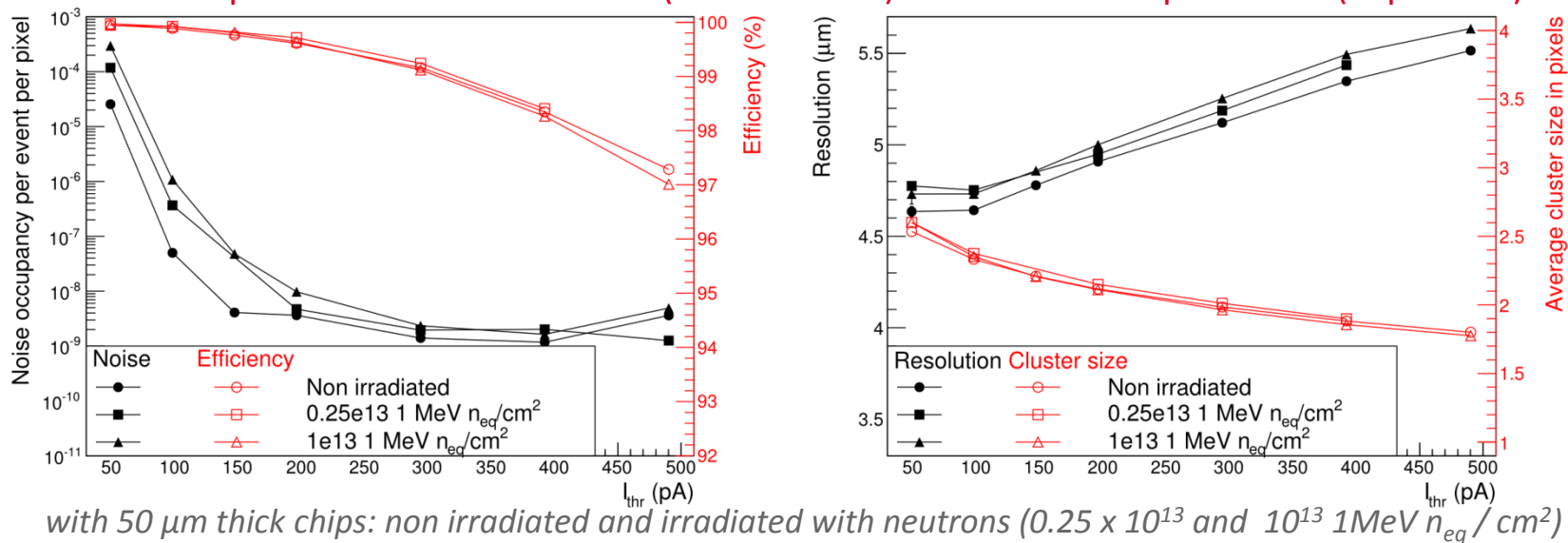
3 cm
pAlpide-V1 (full scale chip) on carrier board

1,5 cm

Parameter	Value
Spatial Resolution	$\sim 5 \mu\text{m}$
Detection Efficiency	$> 99.5\%$
Integration Time	$< 20 \mu\text{s}$
Sensor Thickness	$50 \mu\text{m}$
Power dissipation	$< 150 \text{ mW/cm}^2$
Radiation Tolerance (10-years operation)	$\sim O(10^{13}) n_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$ $\sim O(700) \text{ kRad}$

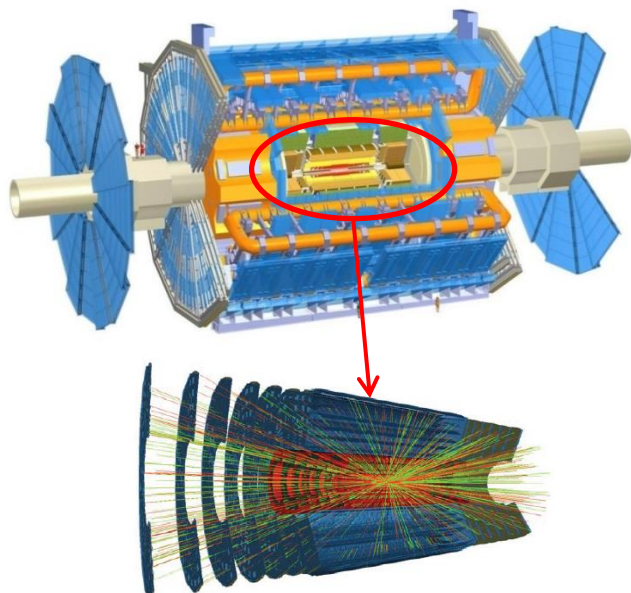
\Rightarrow High resistivity ($> 1\text{k}\Omega \text{ cm}$), p-type epitaxial layer ($20 \mu\text{m} - 40 \mu\text{m}$ thick) on p-type substrate

Example of measurement at PS (5 – 7 GeV π^-) test beam with pALPIDEs (Sept 2014)



ATLAS PHASE II INNER TRACKER

- CEA (IRFU): large group of physicists already involved in ATLAS → new interest to participate in the R&D effort for Phase II Inner Tracker project thanks to the expertise of the micro-elect design team
- Expertise acquired on ALICE (complex full-MAPS chip, laser-soldering technic and readout system) → ease to quickly understand new issues and to propose/participate in sensors development



	ATLAS-LHC	ATLAS-HL-LHC
Bunch crossing [ns]	25	25
Particles rate [kHz/mm ²]	1000	10000
Neutrons flux [n_{eq}/cm^2]	2×10^{15}	2×10^{16}
Dose (ionizing part) [Mrad]	80	>500

Challenges for phase II

- Radiation hardness
- Readout time

- High resistivity wafer
- Application of high voltage → complete depletion possible
- + Material budget improvement
- Thinner granularity
- Cost improvement
- =

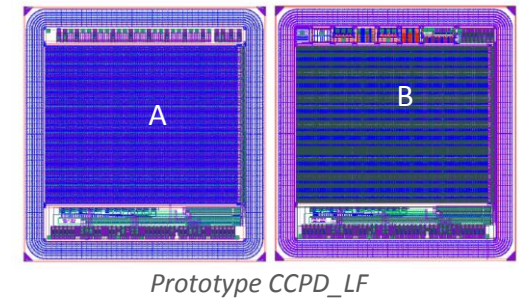


HV/HR CMOS Pixels

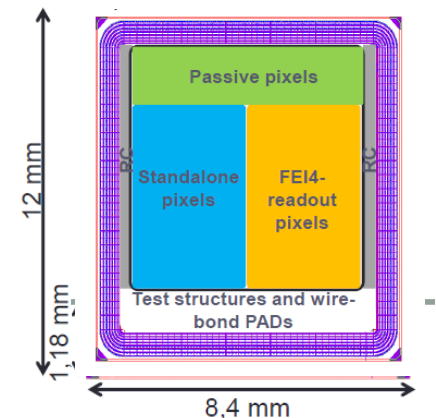
- ❑ Work on-going in collaboration with CPPM (S. Rozanov' team) and Bonn
 - ❑ First discussions with CPPM → summer 2014
 - ❑ Design work has started in January 2015 on HV technologies (Global Foundry 130 nm then LFoundry 150 nm) → *Weekly meetings with CPPM (P. Pangaud, S. Godiot, J. Liu) & Bonn (T. Hemperek, H. Krueger, L. Gonella, P. Rymaszewski, T. Hirono)*

- ❑ 2015 : 2 steps
 - ❑ Participation to the micro-electronic design of the LF_CPIX demonstrator with CPPM & UBONN → submission foreseen in Q3 2015
 - ❑ Plan to participate to the CCPD_LF prototype tests in-lab and in-beam

- ❑ 2016 :
 - ❑ LF_CPIX demonstrator validation
 - ❑ Choice of the pixel technology → end of 2016



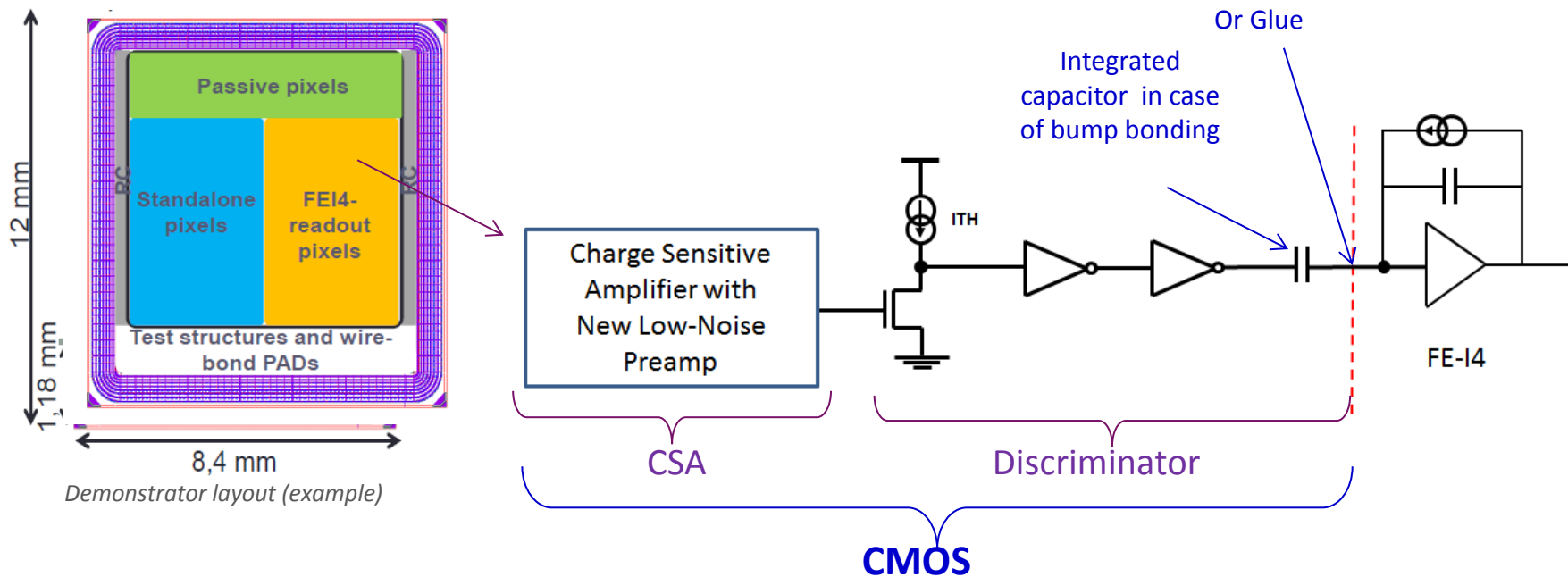
Prototype CCPD_LF



Demonstrator layout (example)

CEA contributions to the LF_CPIX demonstrator (LFoundry 150 nm)

- Focus on active pixels to be readout with the FE-I4 chip;
- A new preamp has been proposed for the demonstrator;
- The new preamp seems to be interesting in terms of noise, power dissipation and speed
- The design of a full active pixel with saturated output (simple discriminator) is on-going
- Power supply rejection and radiation hardness improvements of the pixels are on-going



- ❑ **Task 6.3 Sensor development** (CEA, CNRS-CPPM, KIT, UBONN, STFC-RAL, UNIGLA, UNILIV)
 - *Design and production of test structures and sensors*
 - *Characterization of test structures and sensors*
 - *Radiation-hardness evaluation*

- ❑ **CEA (IRFU) resources contribution:**
 - Human resources: 11 h.month → profile: micro-elect designers & physicists
 - EC request funding = 52 k€ ; + 12k cash contribution from CEA (IRFU)

- ❑ **Main milestones where CEA is concerned:**
 - MS6.3 → MPWR submission → M12 → Purchase order submitted
 - MS6.5 → First irradiation campaign with sensor prototype assemblies → M16 → Irradiation performed

- ➡ **From Sept 2015: possibility to get a PhD student on CEA fund (application in progress)**
- **From Jan 2016: possibility to reinforce the micro-elect design team with digital designer**