



# Laboratory and Beam Test Results of TOFFEE ASIC and Ultra Fast Silicon Detectors

**R. Arcidiacono**

*Universita' del Piemonte Orientale & INFN Torino*

N. Cartiglia, M. Da Rocha Rolo, M. Mignone, A. Rivetti – *INFN Torino*

A. Di Francesco, J. C. Rasteiro Da Silva, R. Silva, J. Varela – *LIP Lisbon*

F. Cenna – *Universita' & INFN Torino*

F. Fausti, E. J. Olave – *Politecnico & INFN Torino*

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# Outline

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- **Motivation for TOFFEE**
  - **UFSD sensors**
  - **TOFFEE: description and characterization**
  - **Beam Test measurements: preliminary results**
  - **Plans**

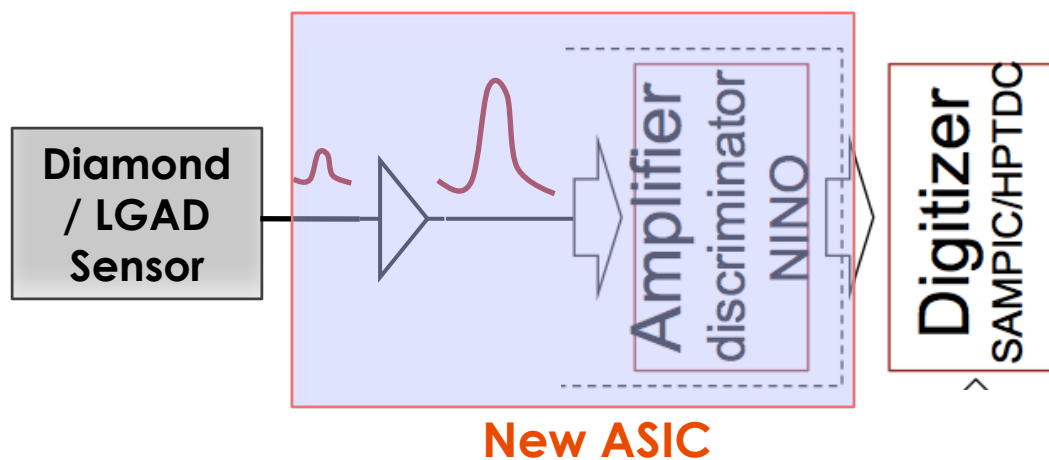
# Motivation

Develop a **low-noise/high slew-rate read-out chip** for timing measurement of multi-channel LGAD devices:

- **Testing purposes**
- **Possible usage in CT-PPS timing stations:**
  - time-tagging of protons, scattered at low angle from the CMS interaction point – 20 ps time resolution per station

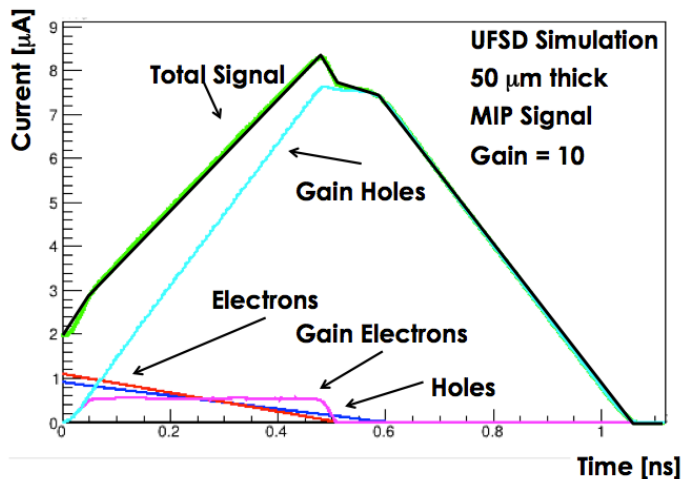
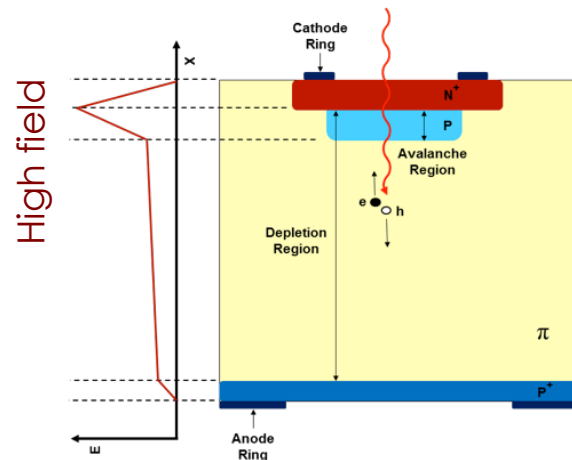
➔ Desired Time Resolution: 40-50 ps

Existing  
CT-PPS  
timing  
read-out  
chain

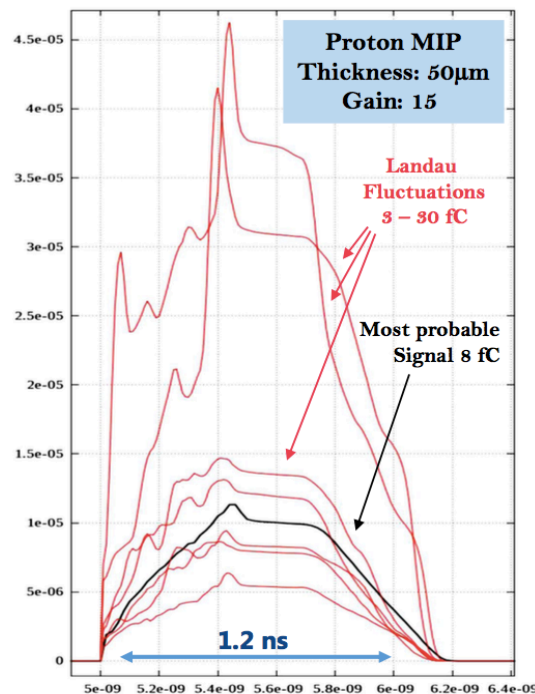


## LGAD sensors optimized for timing measurement of MIPs

Low internal gain (~15-20) through thin multiplication layer  
 Low shot noise

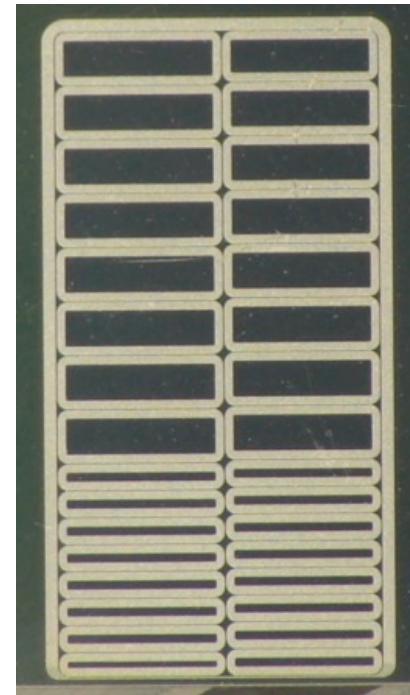


The main contribution to the signal comes from gain holes. The signal shape depends on the sensor thickness and gain



# The CT-PPS UFSD sensor

<b>PADS</b>	16 narrow + 16 wide
<b>Thickness</b>	50 $\mu\text{m}$
<b>Module size</b>	12 mm $\times$ 6 mm
<b>Strip size</b>	3 mm $\times$ 0.5 mm 3 mm $\times$ 1 mm
<b>Gain</b>	15
<b>Cdet</b>	3 pF (narrow) 6 pF (wide)
<b>Dead space</b>	50 $\mu\text{m}$ between pads

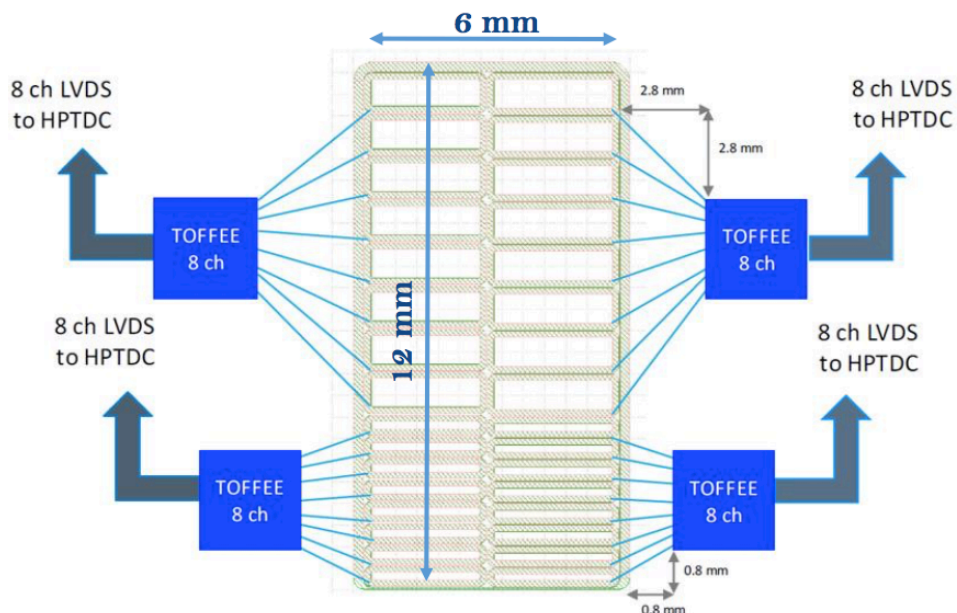


- Produced by **CNM**, **50 microns thick**, segmented as in picture
- Slim edge of  $\sim 200 \mu\text{m}$  on the side close to the beam
- Strips are **partially covered with aluminum metal**

# Time Of Flight Front-End Electronics: TOFFEE

- Fully custom-made analog ASIC for the amplification and discrimination of sensor signals
- INFN Torino/LIP Lisbon development
- Tailored on UFSD sensors

## 8 input channels - 8 LVDS output



<b>Technology</b>	CMOS 110 nm
<b>Channels</b>	8
<b>Sensor capacitance</b>	2-10 pF
<b>Input dynamic range</b>	3 fC – 60 fC
<b>Analog gain</b>	7 mV/fC
<b>GBW</b>	14 GHz
<b>RMS noise (C=6pF)</b>	800 $\mu$ V
<b>Discriminator output</b>	2 – 14 ns
<b>Power consumption</b>	18 mW/ch
<b>AVDD/DVDD</b>	1.2 V/2.5 V

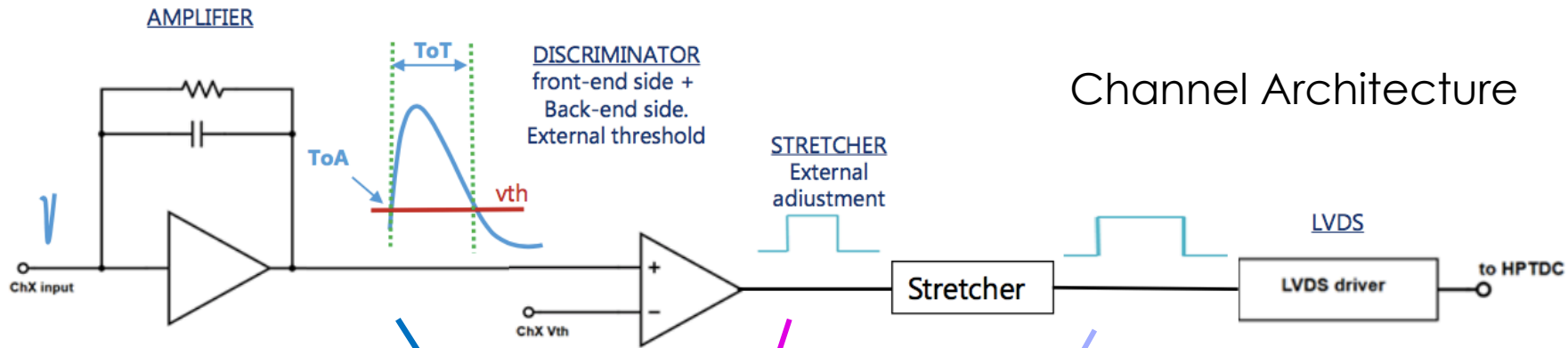
Output for time digitization with High Precision TDC<sup>I</sup> board (as a “NINO<sup>II</sup>-like” board)

<sup>I</sup> J. Christiansen, 2004, <http://cds.cern.ch/record/1067476>

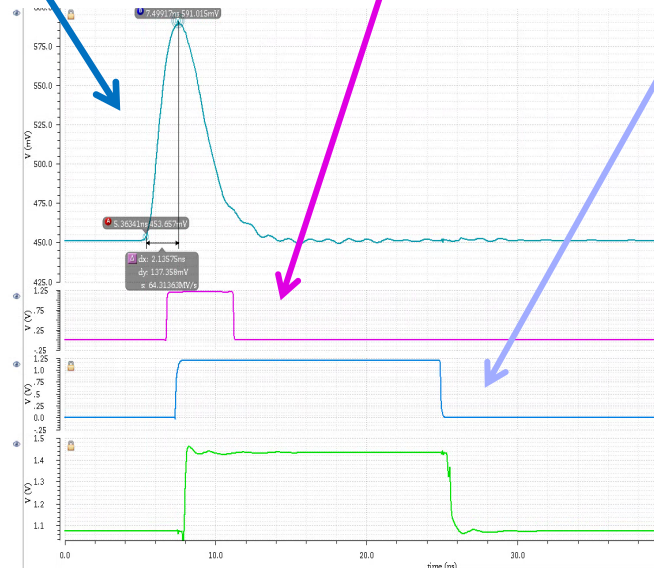
<sup>II</sup> F. Anghinolfi et al., 2004- Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A 533 183

# Time Of Flight Front-End Electronics: TOFFEE

## Channel Architecture

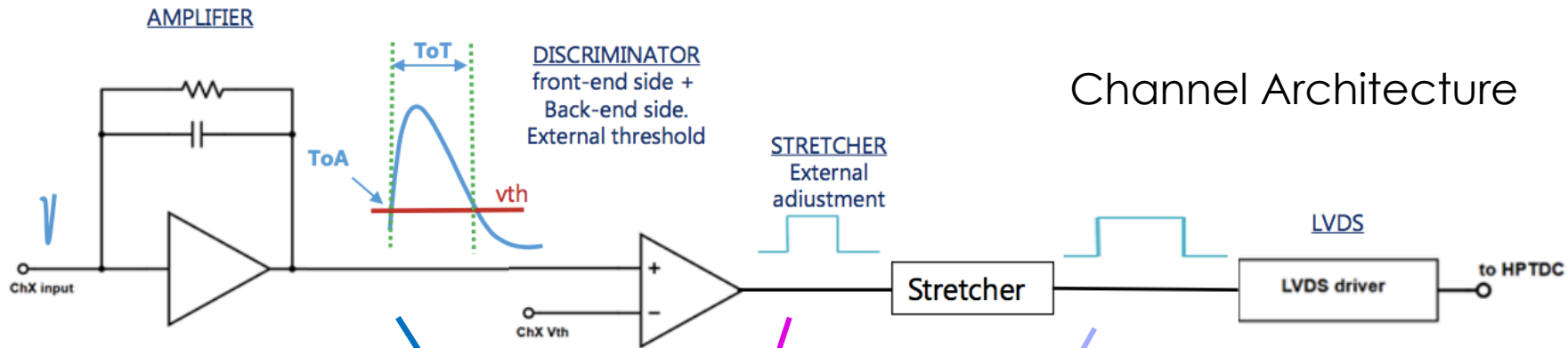


## Simulation (SPICE)



# Time Of Flight Front-End Electronics: TOFFEE

## Channel Architecture



## Simulation (SPICE)



Is the TOFFEE working?

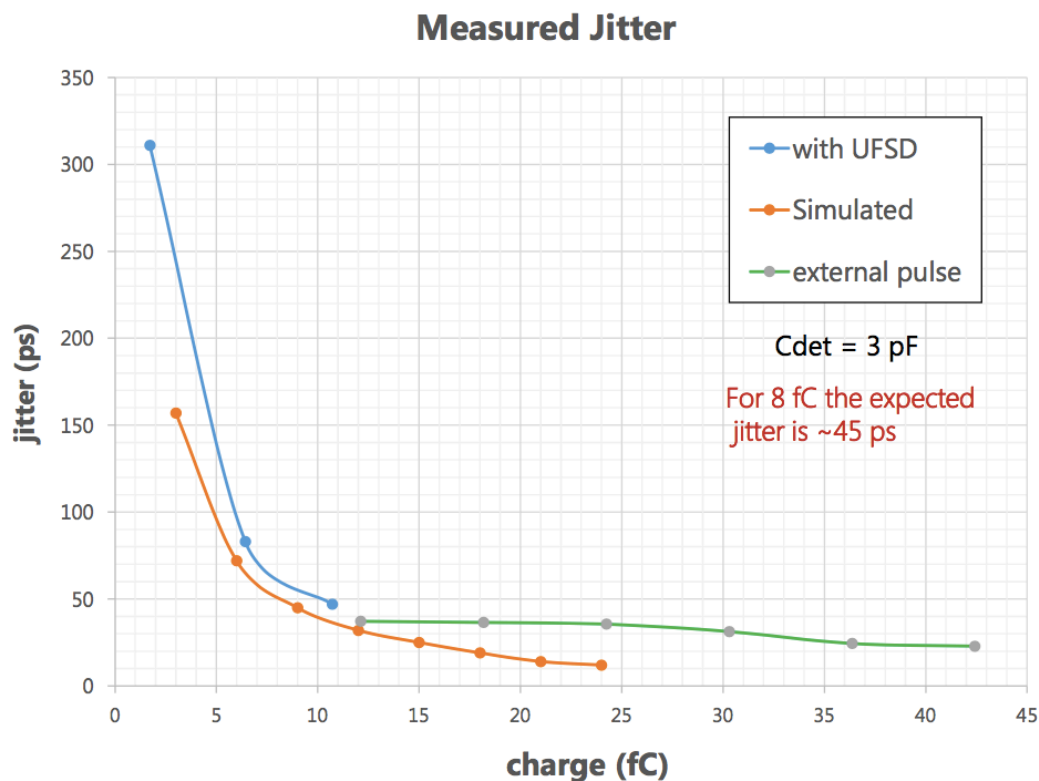
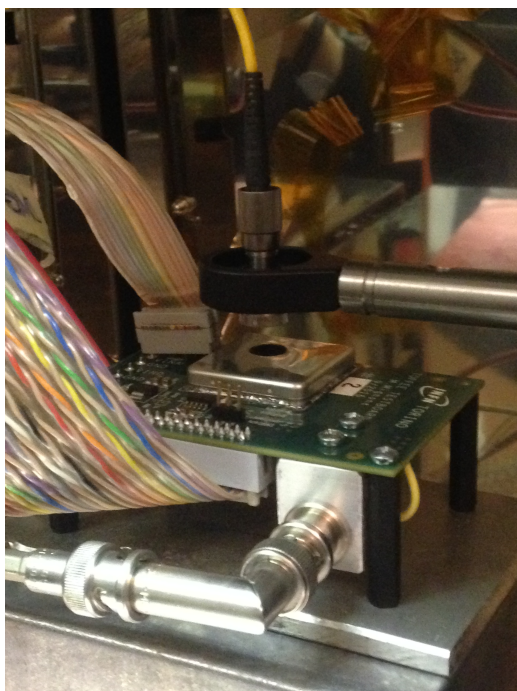
- preAmplifier (gain)
- TOT / stretcher
- Which jitter?



# Initial characterization of the chip

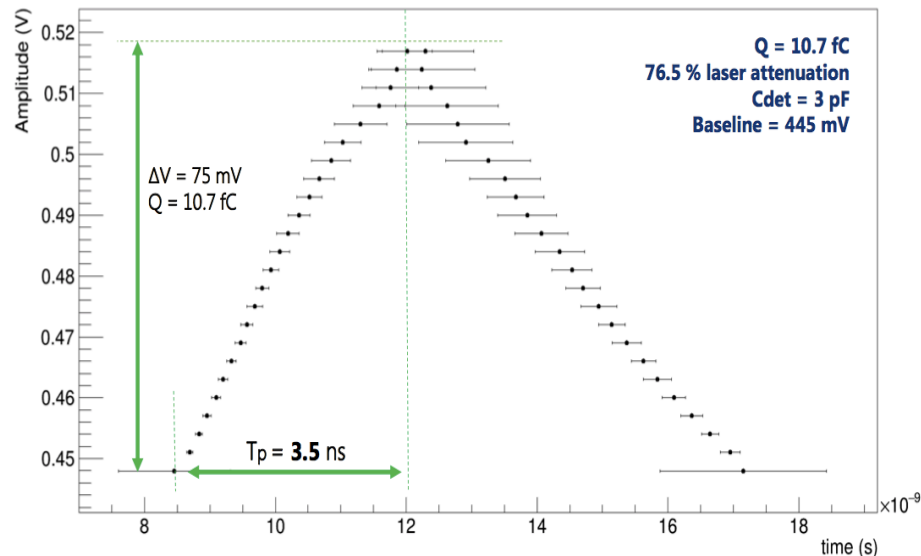
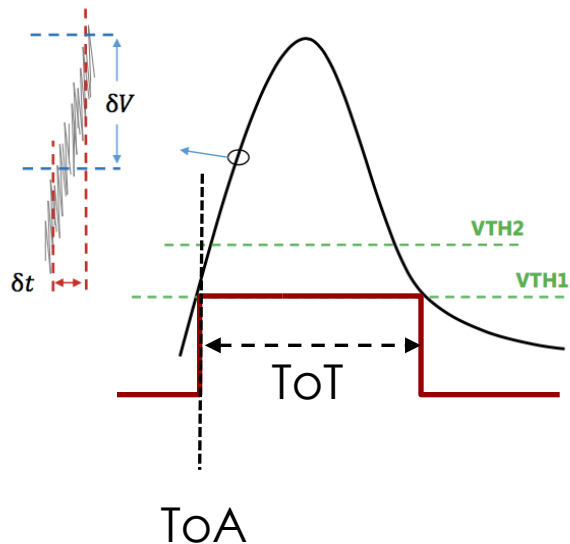
Jitter versus input charge: post layout sim/ Laser measurements / external pulse (capacitor)

- **UFSD CT-PPS sensor 8 3-pF strips, wire bonded to one TOFFEE chip**



# Initial characterization of the chip

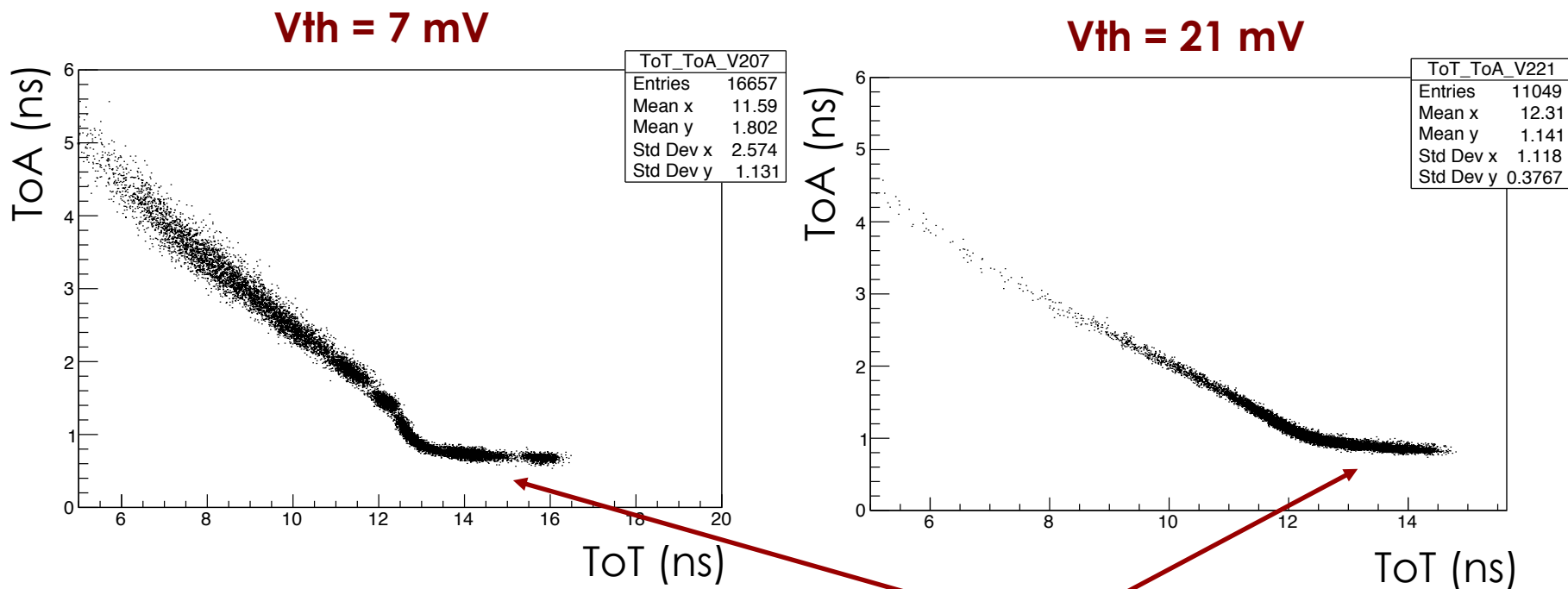
PreAmp output signal reconstruction: done using the ToA and the ToT measured during a threshold scan



Rise Time: 3.5 ns. (compatible with post layout value  $\sim 3$  ns)  
Slew Rate: 25 mV/ns  
Noise:  $\sim 0.8$  mV

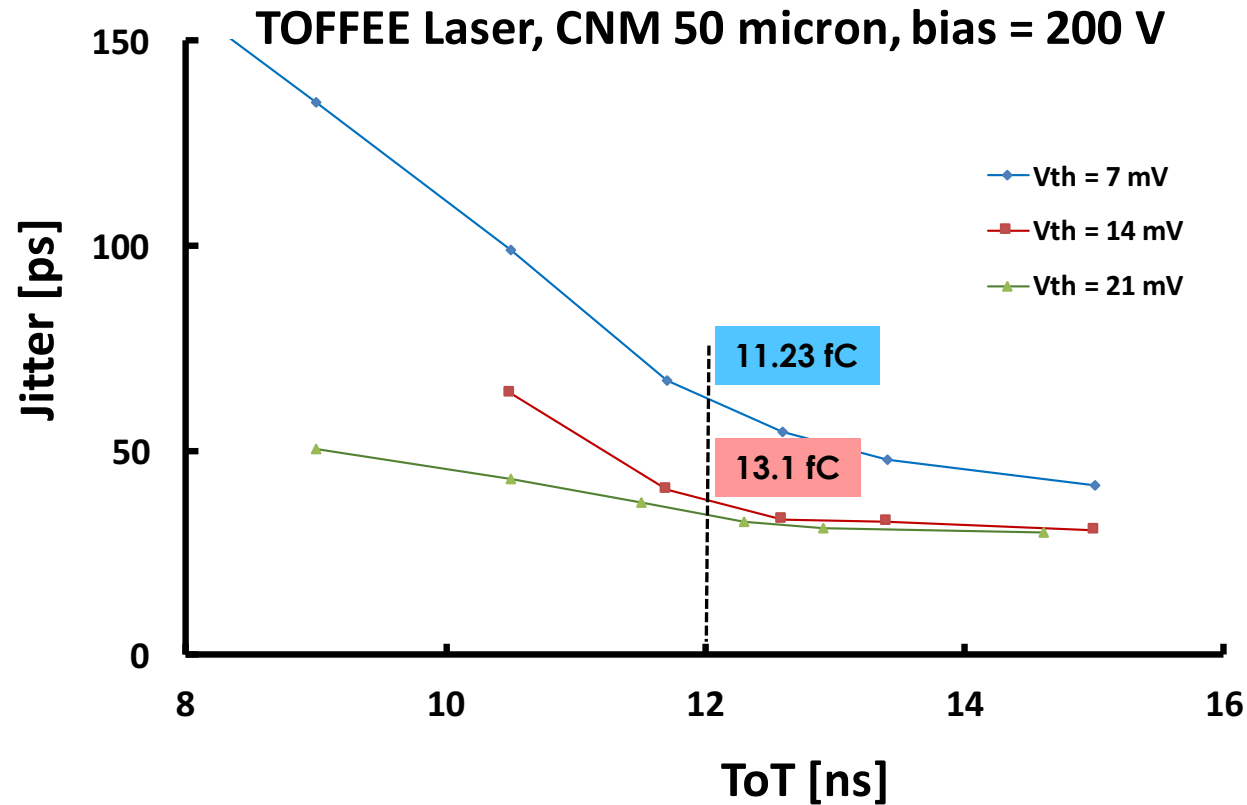
# More Tests in Lab: ToA vs ToT

Time measurement of TOFFEE output with variable laser intensity, to explore the response in a large range of ToT. Repeated for different  $V_{th}$  (UFSD sensor at 200 V)



Slew rate saturation for high signals

# More Tests in Lab: Jitter measurement



Jitter measured in bins of ToT (from previous sets of data) for three different thresholds. In pleasing agreement with initial characterization.



## Three Beam Tests, at CERN SPS - H8

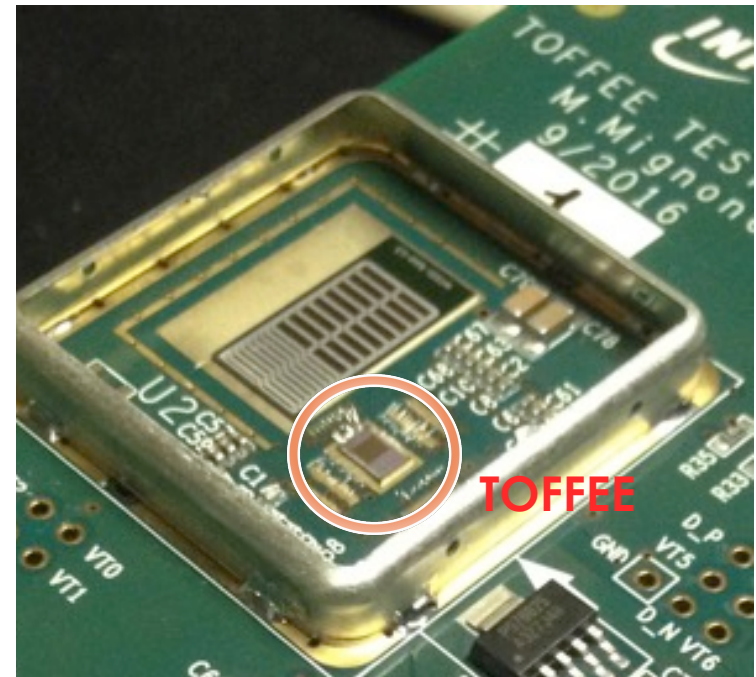
In H8: 120 GeV/c pion beam

### May:

- Telescope 3 TOFFEE boards + HPTDC
- Scan in sensor Vbias – fixed Vth

### July and End of August:

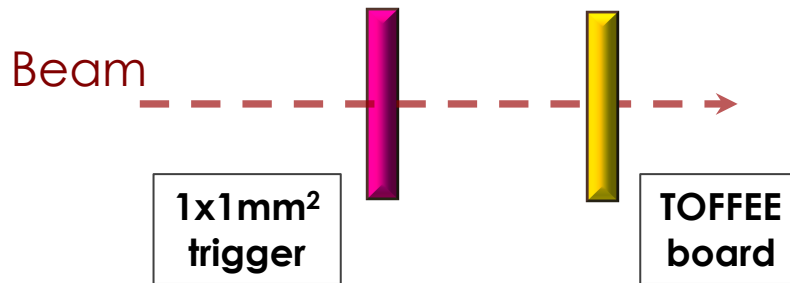
- TOFFEE board, read-out with differential probe
- UFSD CNM 1x1 mm<sup>2</sup> + USCS preAmp board (time resolution ~ 35 ps)
- Both recorded by a 4 GHz scope (LeCroy HDO9404)
- Several studies done



# TOFFEE @ Beam Test



Beam test at CERN @H8 ( End of August)



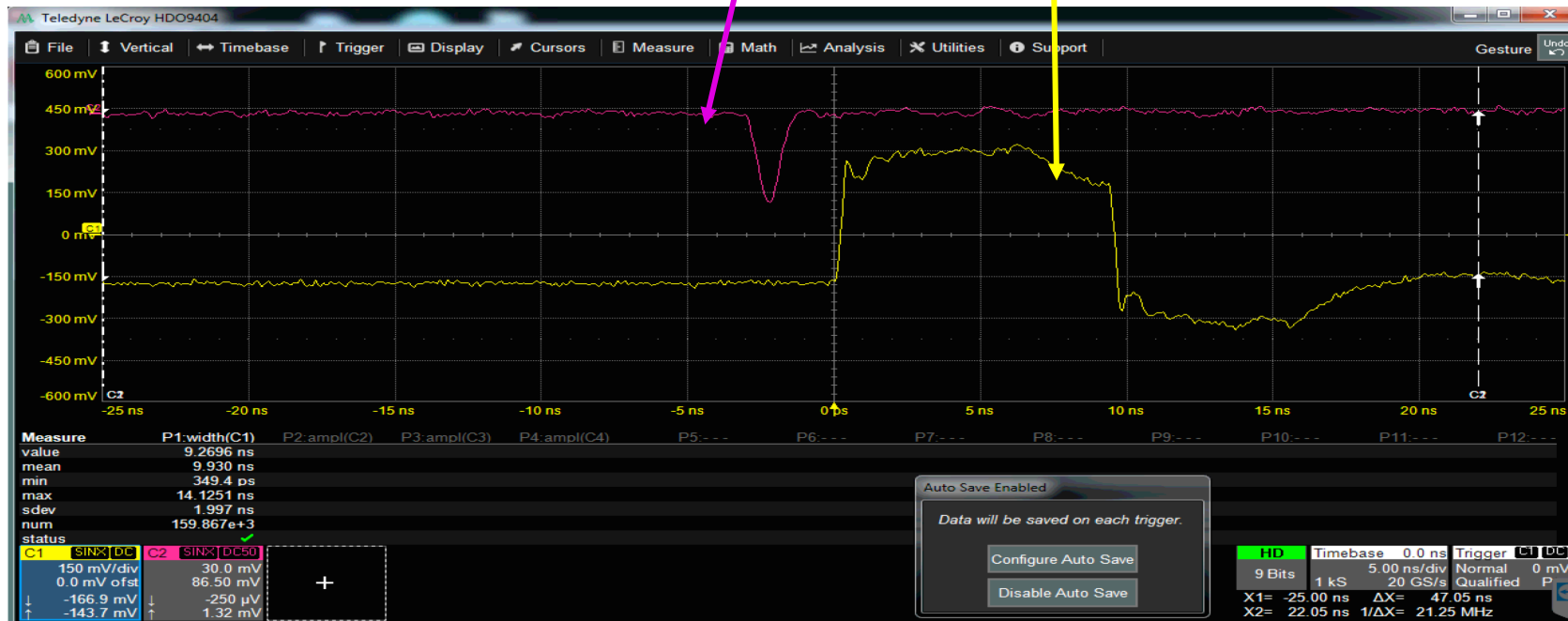
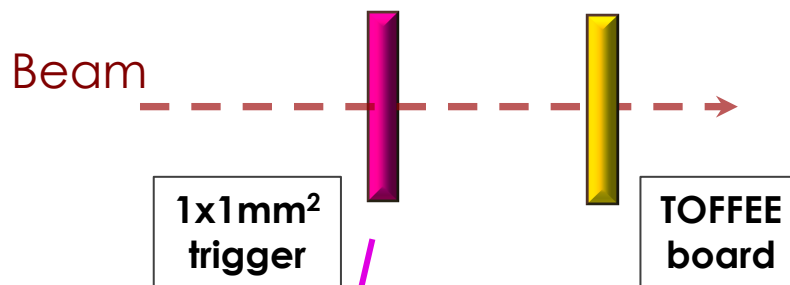
“Trigger” board operated at 220 V – reliable and well known reference signal, used in previous beam tests (time resolution ~ 35 ps)

- **Scans of Vbias (different UFSD gain)** = 100V, 120V, 140V, 160V, 180V, 200V, 210V, 220V, 230V
  - **Different discriminator thresholds Vth:** low (7 mV), medium (14 mV), high (21 mV)
  - 3 TOFFEE channels (partially overlapping with trigger sensor)
- UFSD: a “Vbias controlled” calibrated charge source

# TOFFEE @ Beam Test



Beam test at CERN @H8 ( End of August)



# Determination of preAmp gain



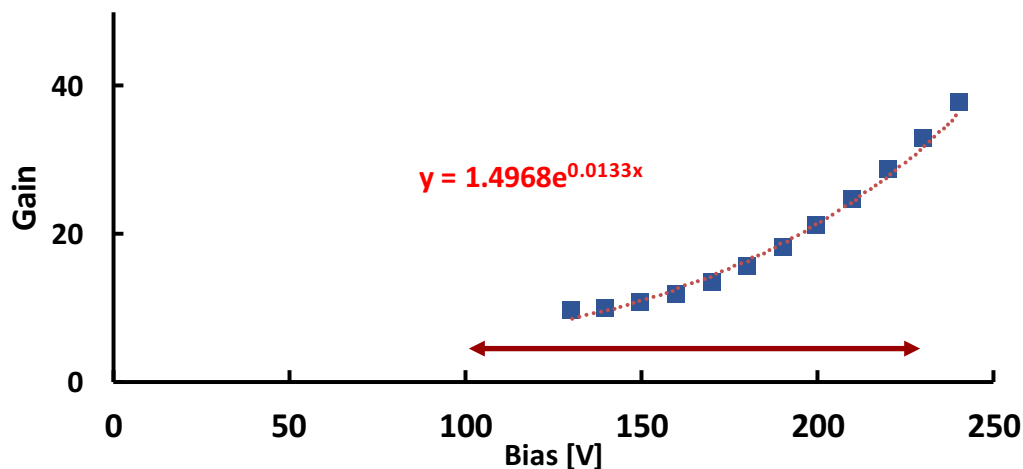
The **gain of UFSD varies with Vbias**. The curve is very well known for the CNM wafer in use (from previous lab and beam tests)

The MPV charge deposited by a MIP has been evaluated to be 0.46 fC.

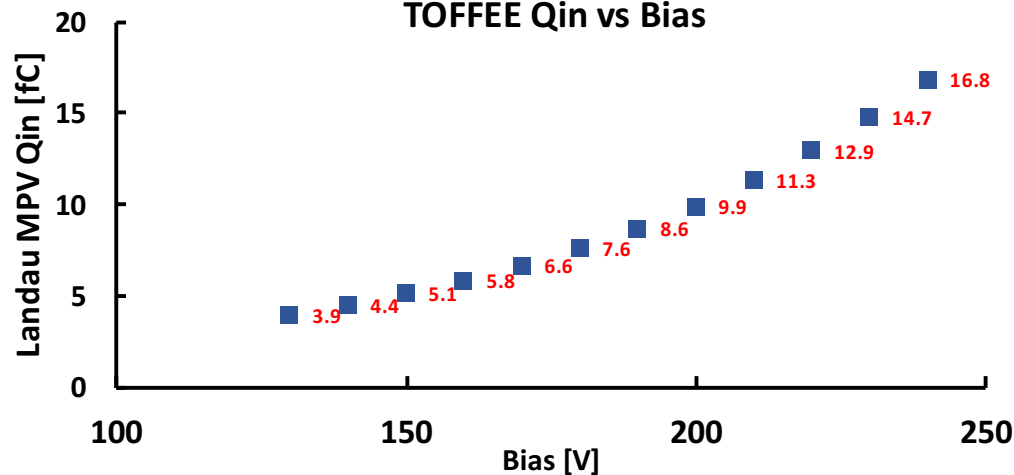
So  $0.46 \cdot \text{Gain}$  gives the TOFFEE input charge.

**The input charge explored @ Beam Test:**  
**2.5 fC (G = 5) – 12 fC (G = 25)**

CNM LGAD, 1 mm<sup>2</sup>, 50-micron thick

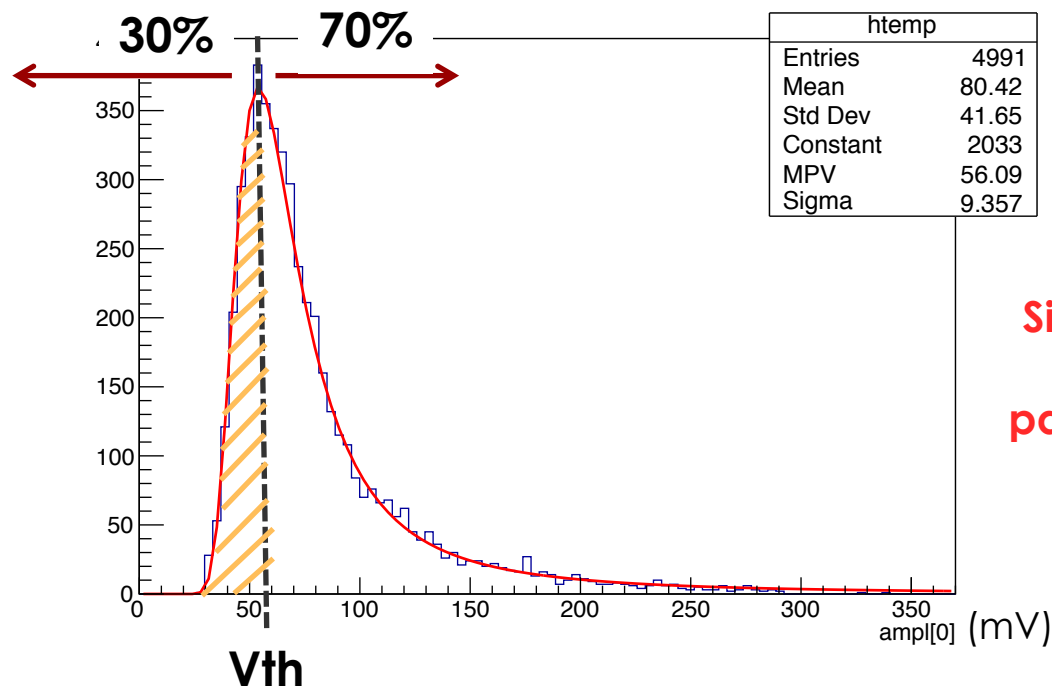


CNM LGAD, 1 mm<sup>2</sup>, 50-micron thick  
TOFFEE Qin vs Bias





# Determination of preAmp gain



Simulated preAmp  
signal for a MIP  
passing a 50 micron  
sensor

To determine the gain we exploit the properties of the Landau distribution:  
**the cumulative distribution till the MPV value is 30% of the total distribution**

**In a SPS spill:** ~ fixed number of particles (some hundreds)

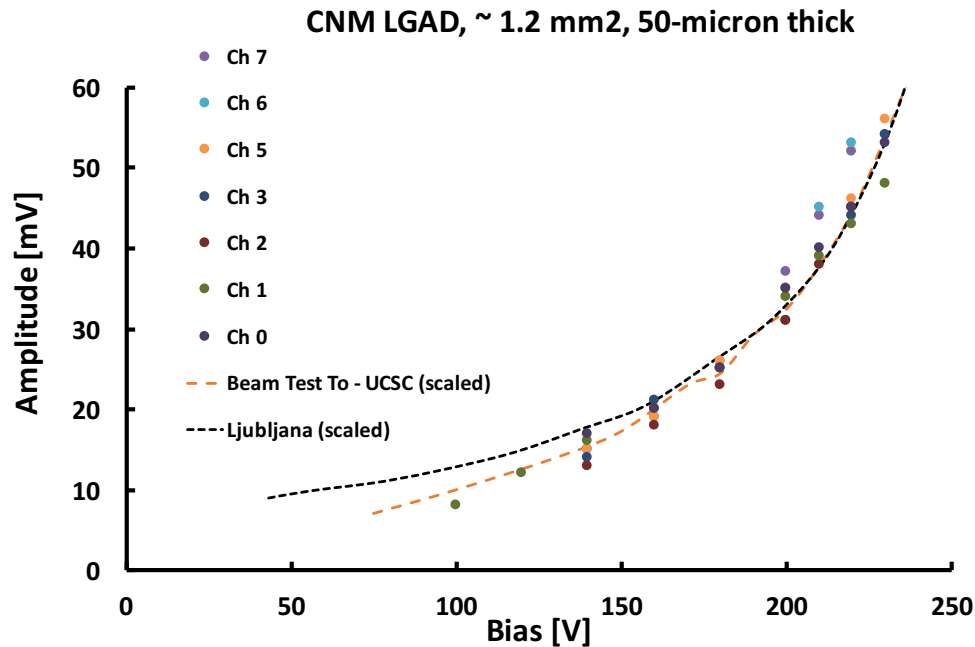
At very low  $V_{th}$ , we collect the full Landau distribution.

The  **$V_{th}$  value which keeps 70% of the events/spill corresponds to the Landau MPV**

# Comparison of MPV measurements



At the beam test, we found these 70%  $V_{th}$ s for each TOFFEE channels and for various  $V_{bias}$  ...

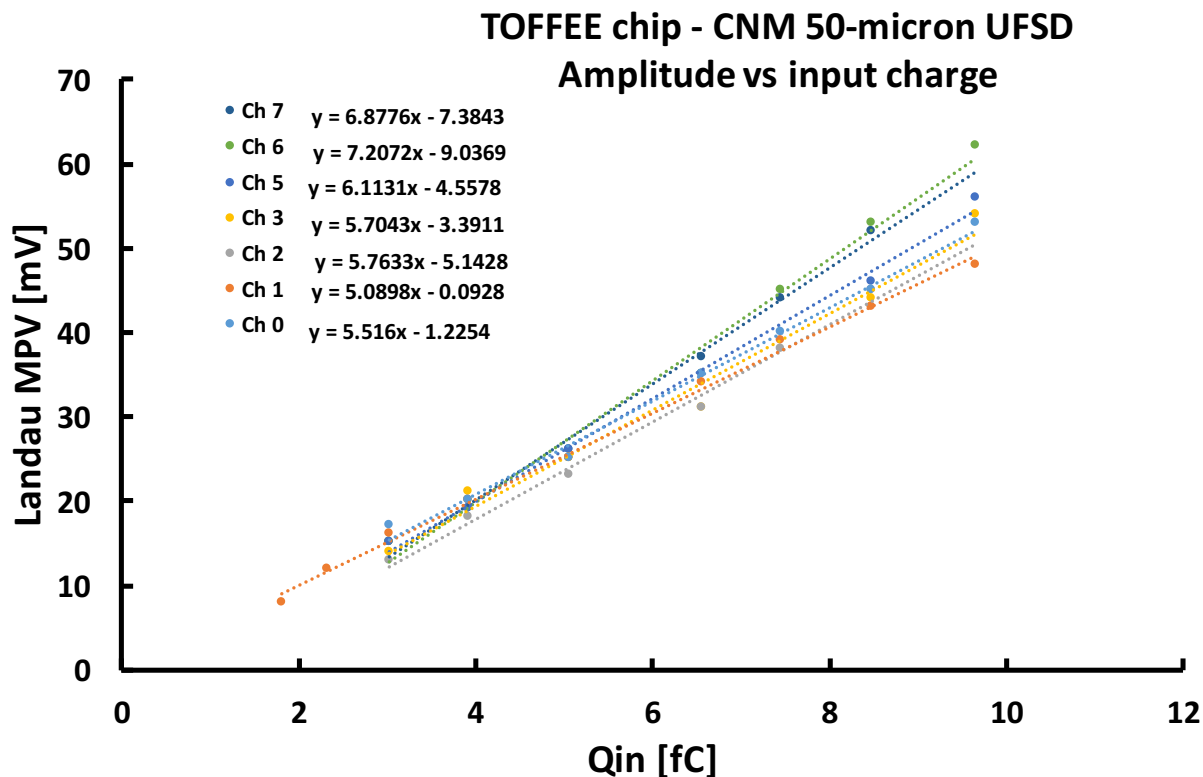


Closure test: **comparison of 3 different methods.** MPV as measured:

- during August 2016 beam test (To-UCSC)
- by the Ljubljana group (lab tests)
- TOFFEE 70%  $V_{th}$  points

# TOFFEE Amplitude vs Qin

We can correlate **Qin and Amplitude** via their dependence on Vbias



This plot suggests that the preAmplifier gain is 6 mV/fC (in post layout simulation  $G = 7 \text{ mV/fC} @ 23 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , with a slight temperature dependence)

**Good agreement!**



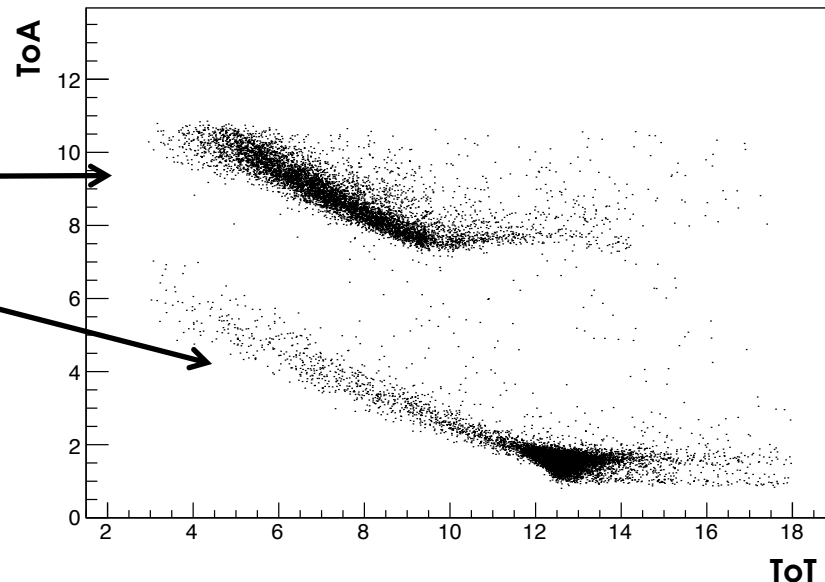
- 
- Laser measurements confirm a jitter value compatible with expectations
  - PreAmplifier gain determined at beam test is in good agreement with the design specs
  - ToT maps correctly  $Q_{in}$ :  $Q_{in} = A e^{B ToT}$  (not shown here)

# Beam test: ToA versus ToT

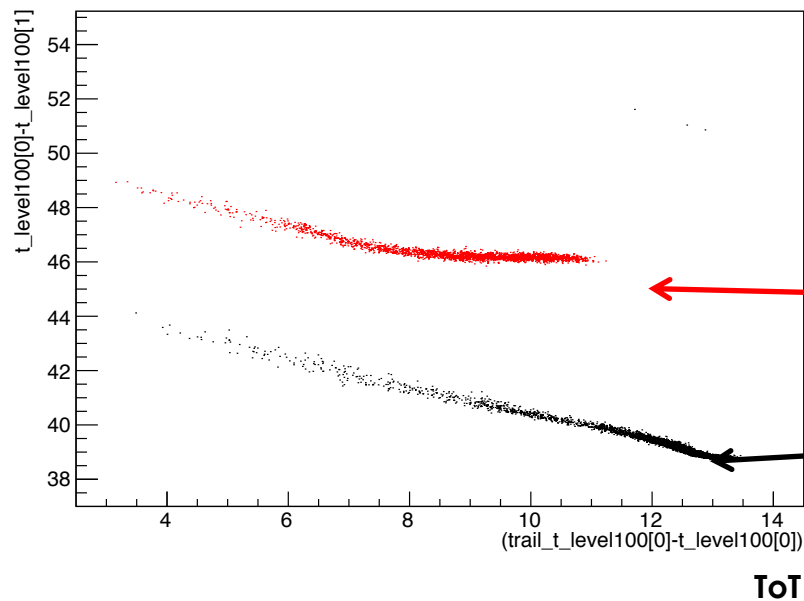


**The collected data show two families of events:**

- Short ToT at 5-6 ns from the trigger
- Long ToT with a timing close to the trigger timing



STUDY WITH LASER SYSTEM in the LAB

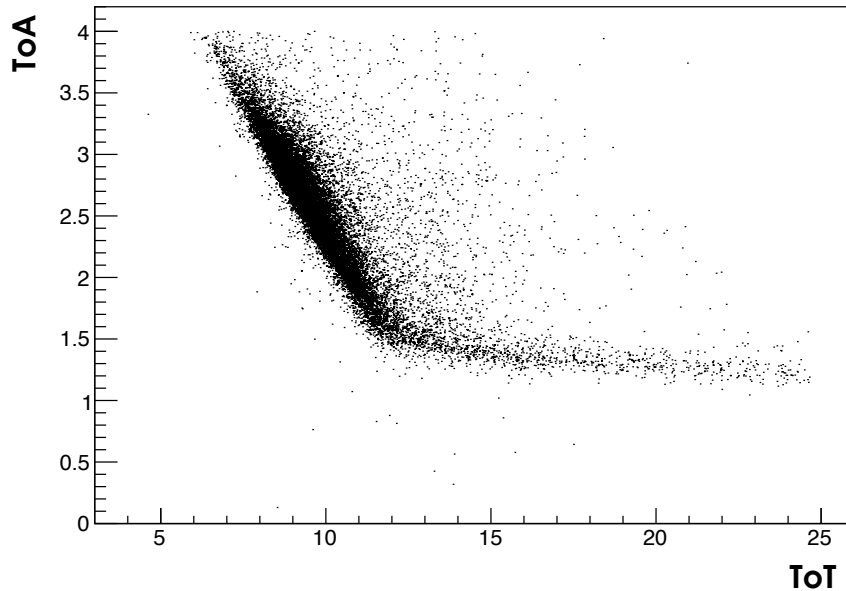


Laser on neighboring strip

Laser on read-out strip

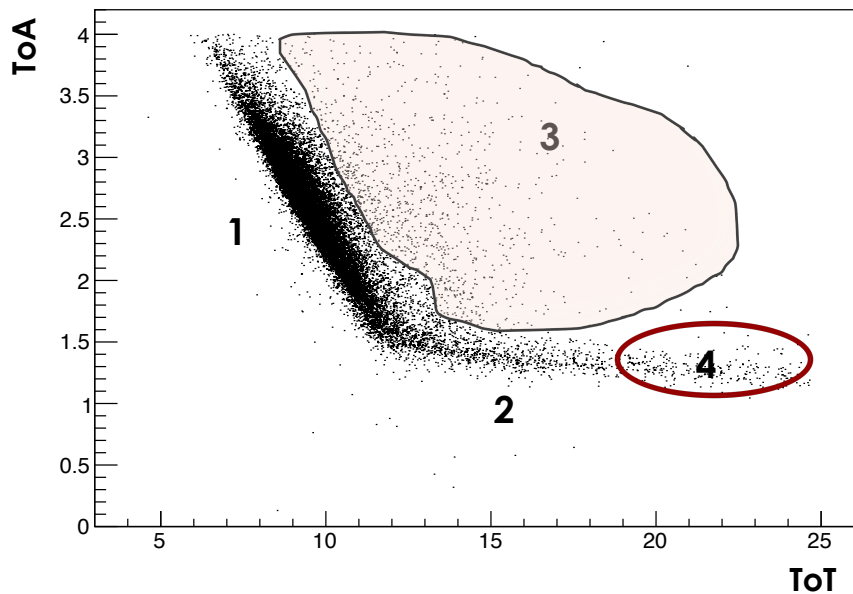


# Beam test: ToA versus ToT



**Example of data taken at high  $V_{th}$  (21 mV – 3 fC),  $V_{bias} = 200$  V:**

# Beam test: ToA versus ToT

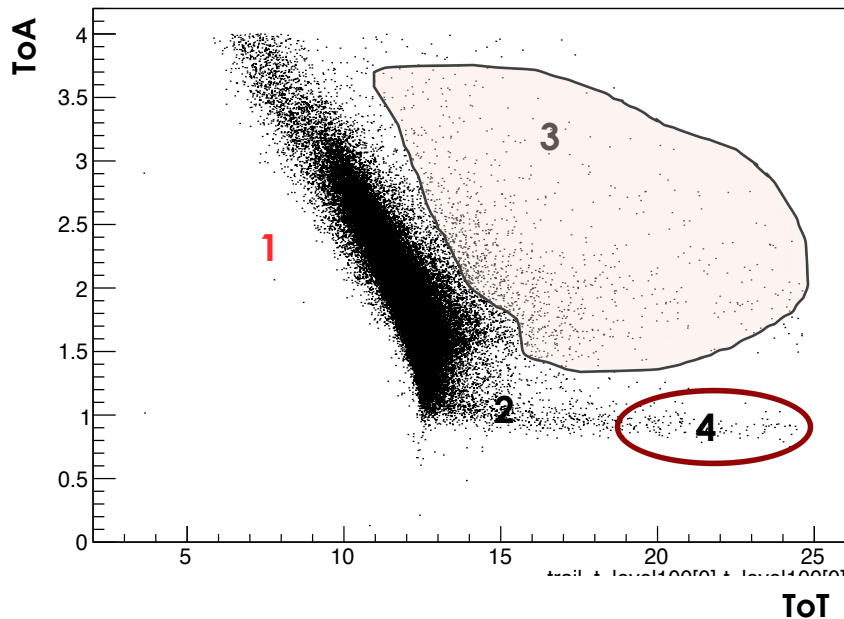


Example of data taken at high  $V_{th}$  (21 mV – 3 fC),  $V_{bias} = 200$  V:

- 1) expected ToA/ToT correlation
- 2) expected slew rate saturation for high signals
- 3) ?? events with **incompatible ToA/ToT** (not present in Laser data)
- 4) **Very long tail**, possible re-triggering



# Beam test: ToA versus ToT



*Work in progress*

Example of data taken at low  $V_{th}$  (7 mV – 1 fC), summing up over different  $V_{bias}$

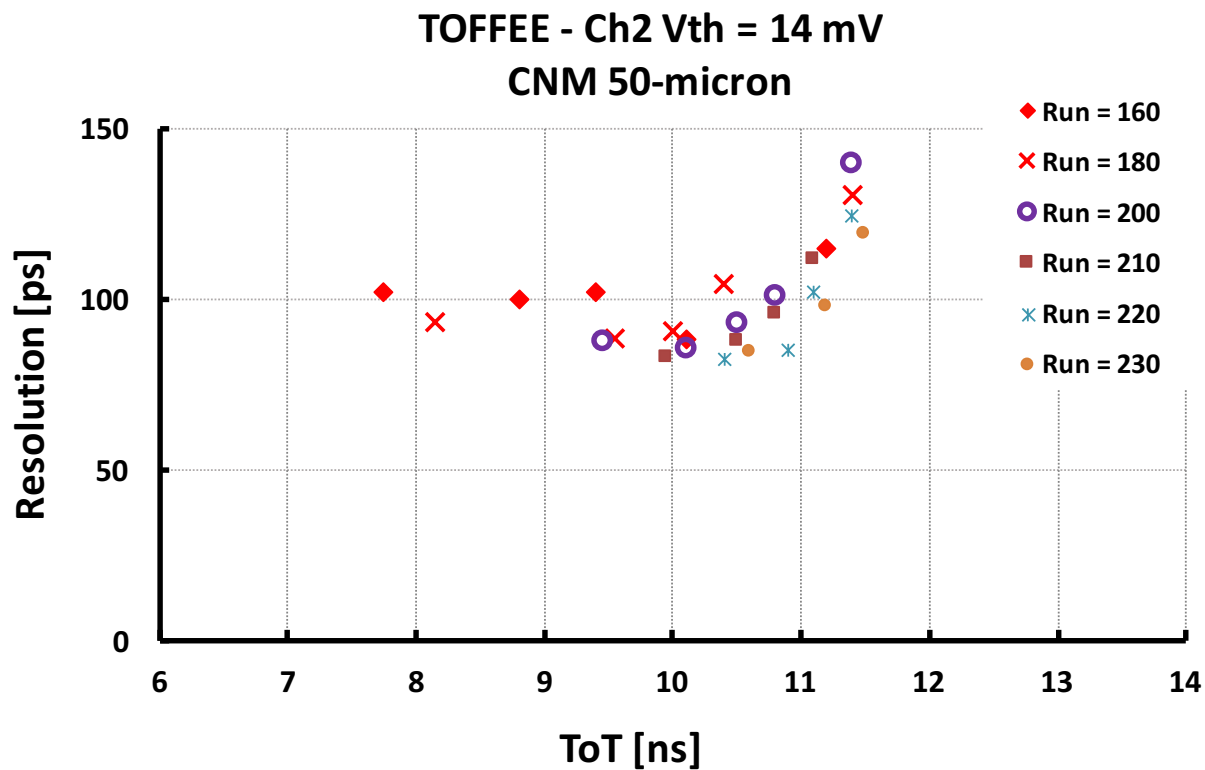
- 1) ToA/ToT correlation is wider and appears to have unexpected contribution(s) → the threshold might be too low
- 2) expected slew rate saturation for high signals
- 3) ?? events with incompatible ToA/ToT (not present in Laser data)
- 4) Very long tail, possible re-triggering



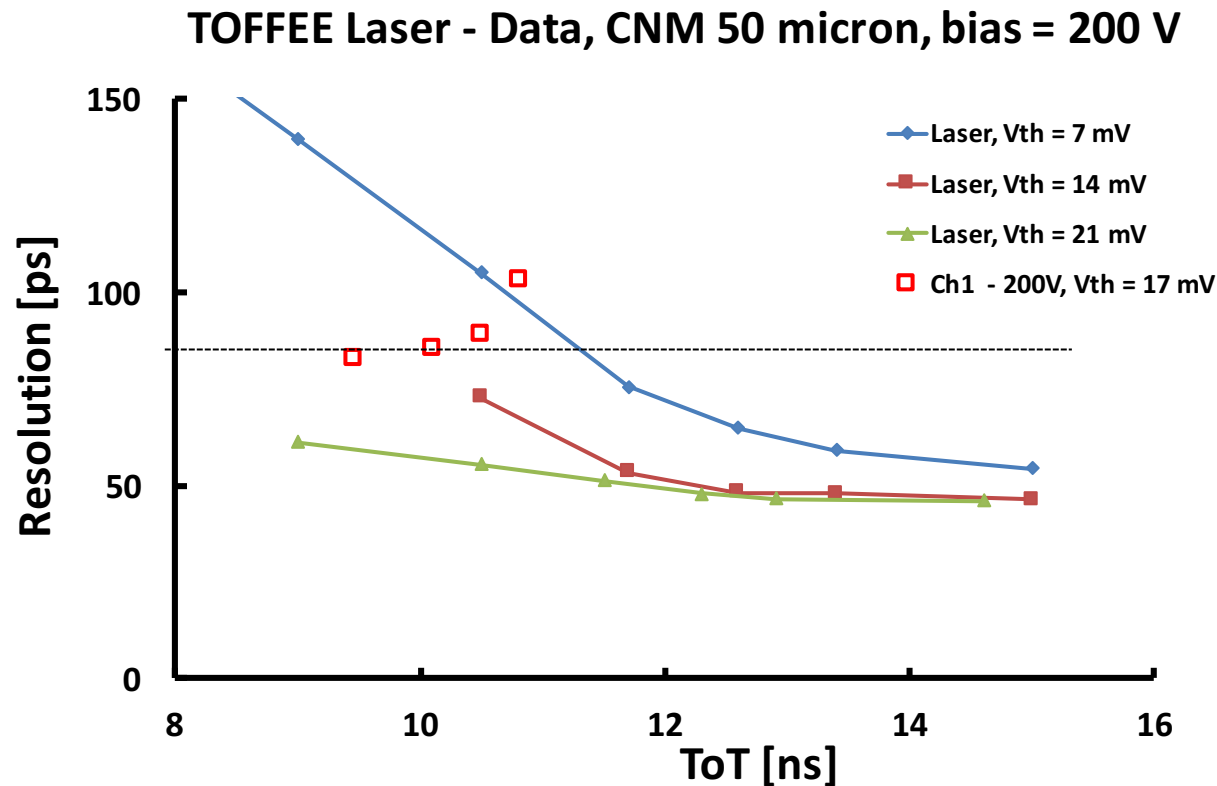
# Time Resolution versus TOT

Time resolution in bins of ToT, time walk corrected, for different Vbias.

Medium discriminator threshold  $V_{th} = 14\text{mV}$



# Laser/Beam Test comparison



Comparison of time resolution as measured with the laser setup, with the data acquired at the beam test.  
 A 35 ps contribution, accounting for the non-uniform charge deposition effect, has been added to the jitter contribution (laser measurements)



# Conclusions and Plans

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## Laser measurements demonstrate that TOFFEE works quite well:

- PreAmp Gain and ToT behavior as expected
- For a 2 fC discriminator threshold, **the electronic jitter is better than 40 ps above 12 fC.**

## Preliminary beam test results:

- For a 2.5 fC discriminator threshold, **the time resolution is  $\leq 90$  ps in the 4.4 - 6.5 fC range**
- At larger charges, the time resolution degrades, due to not yet understood issues
  - ⇒ might be connected to the detector

## Next steps:

- Extensive lab measurements ongoing
- Preparing for a new Beam test (mid-October):
  - telescope with 2 TOFFEE connected to 1x1 mm<sup>2</sup> pad (HPK UFSD)



# Acknowledgments

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We wish to thank all the Torino UFSO group for the precious support.

We kindly acknowledge the following funding agencies:

- INFN – GruppoV
- Horizon 2020 Grant URC 669529
- Ministero degli Affari Esteri, Italy, MAE

# Backup

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# TOFFEE pre-amplifier

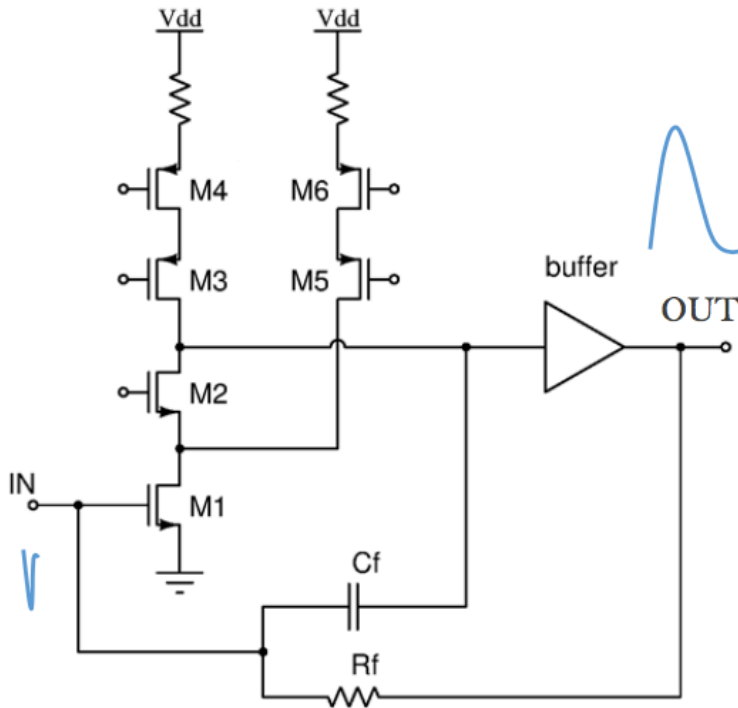


High GBW

High Slew Rate

High Dynamic Range

Low noise

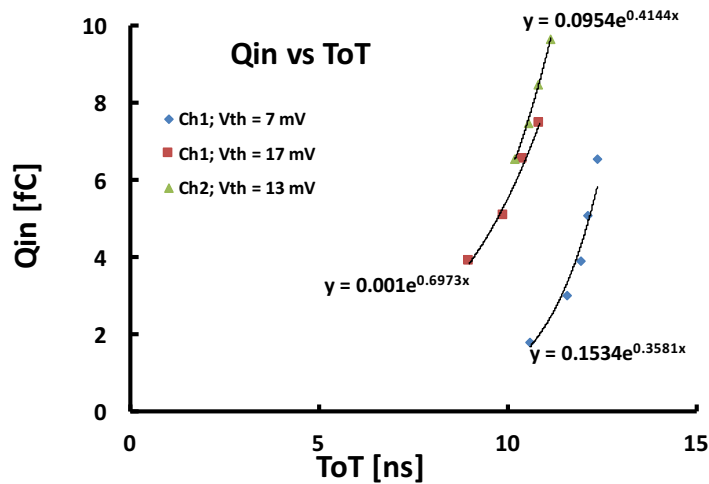


- ❖ **Telescopic Cascode** common source with split bias current
- ❖ Most of the current is injected by the right branch
- ❖ Output driver buffer for feedback resistance isolation and capacitive load driving ( $C_{det} = 6\text{pF}$ )
- ❖ **Resistors for source degeneration** of current source

Courtesy JONHATAN OLAVE TREDI 2017

# Qin versus ToT

Using the Vth “70%” point, for each given Vbias we can obtain the ToT MPV value.



$$Qin = 0.001e^{0.6973*ToT}$$

