

Hybrid 5 tests: Lab characterization and Irradiations

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11th - 14th May 2016, Seon

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B. Paschen, N. Wermes

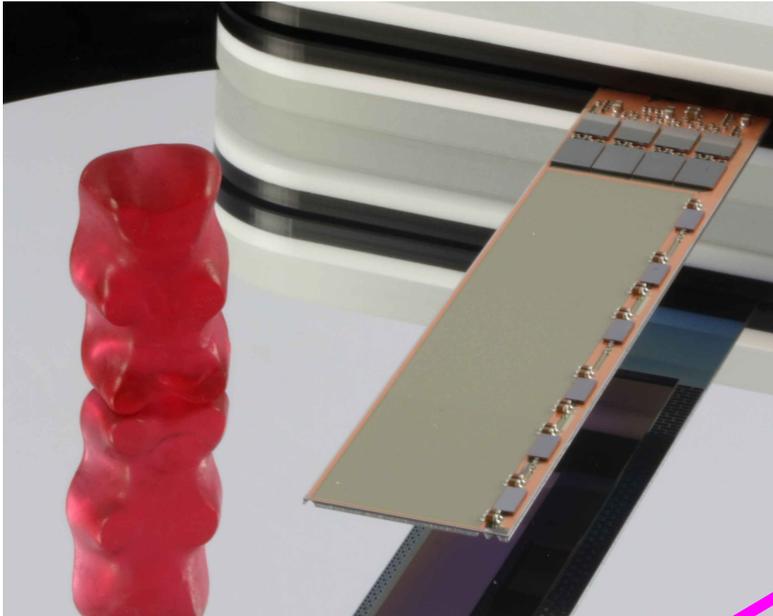
University of Bonn



PXD 9 Production (Pilot Run)

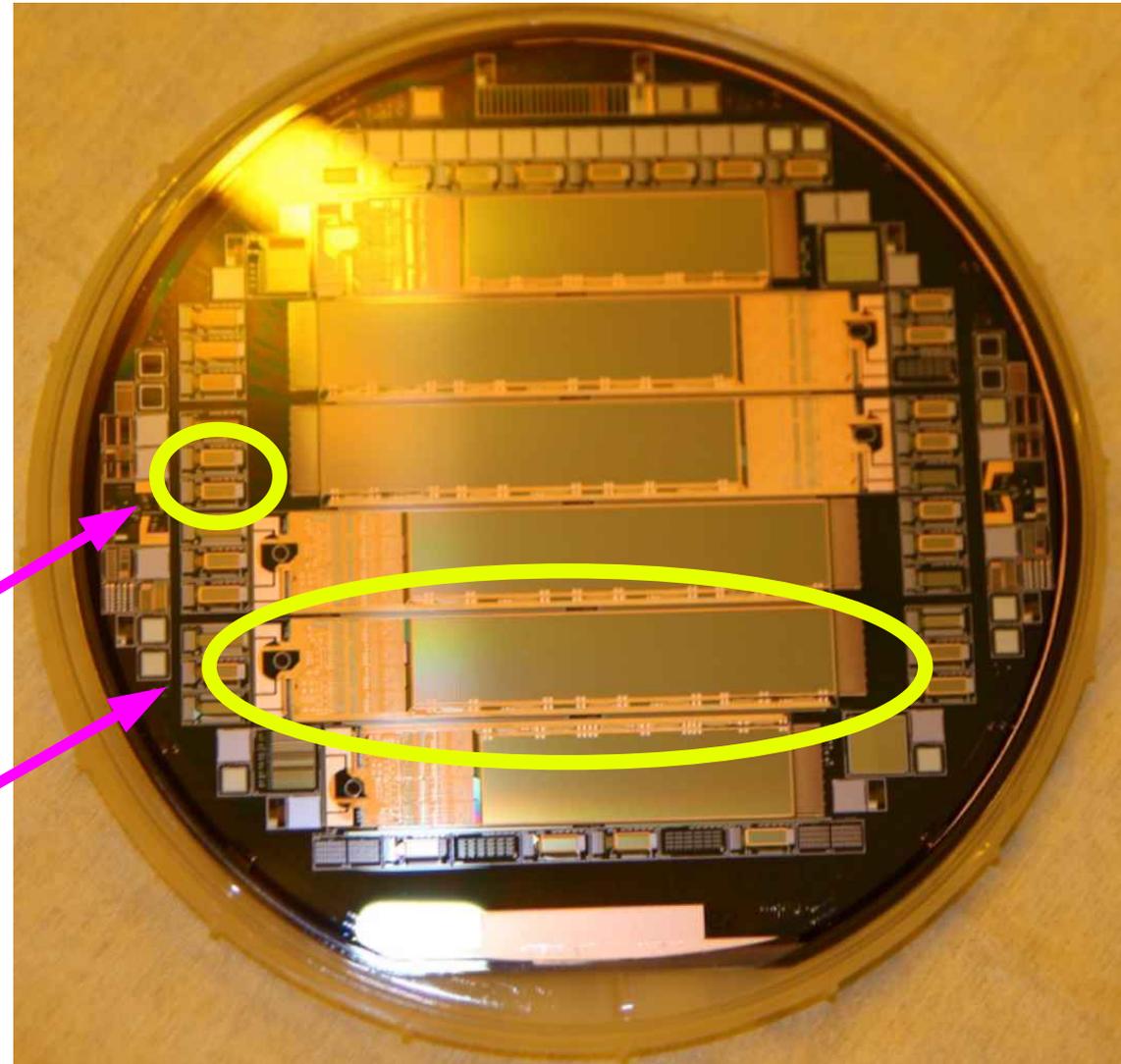
Pilot module: 4 + 4 + 6 ASICs
and large matrix

PXD 9 wafer with modules and test structures

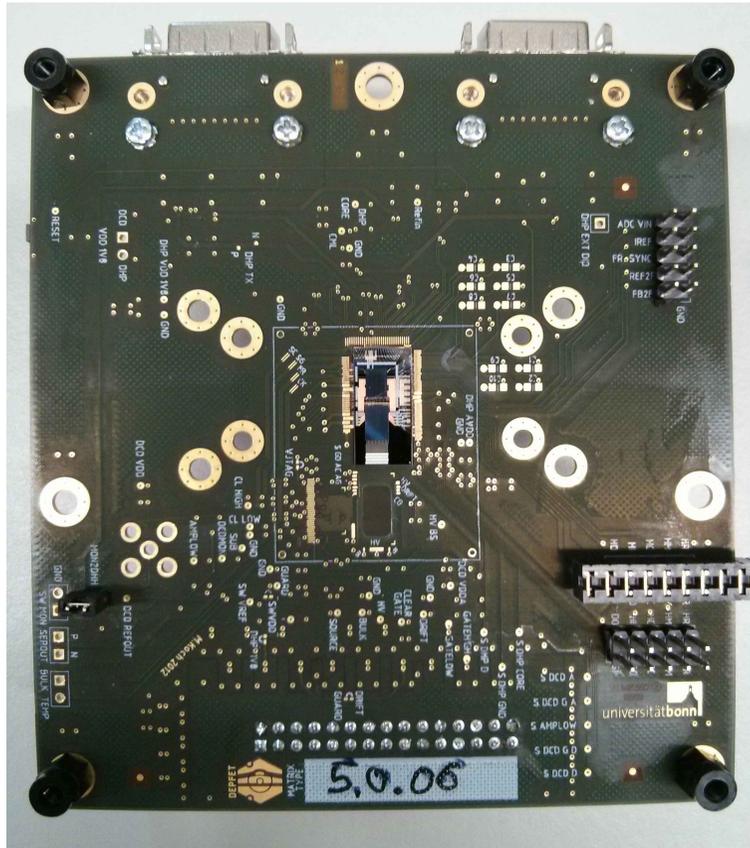


Small matrices
(80 x 32 pixels /
20 gates, 128 drainlines)

Full module with
large matrix
(768 x 250 pixels /
191 gates, 1000 drainlines)



The Hyrid 5 Test System

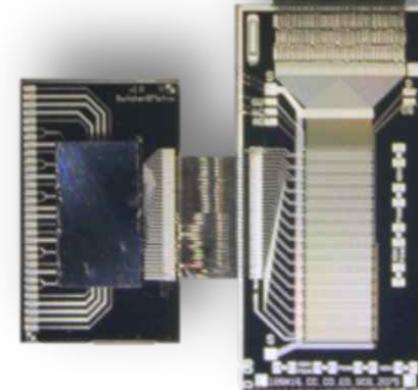
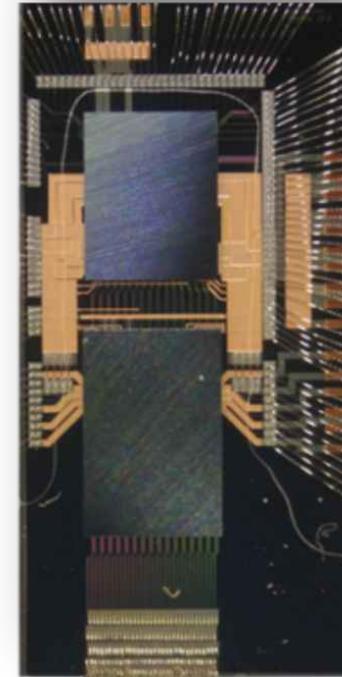


- PCB with minimal number of ASICs for a full test system
- Many test points and configuration possibilities
- Well suited for testing of new components

DHP
(Data reduction)

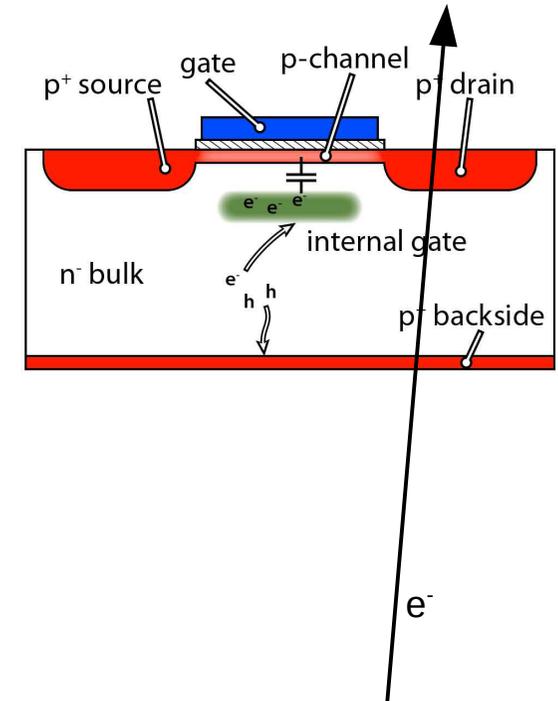
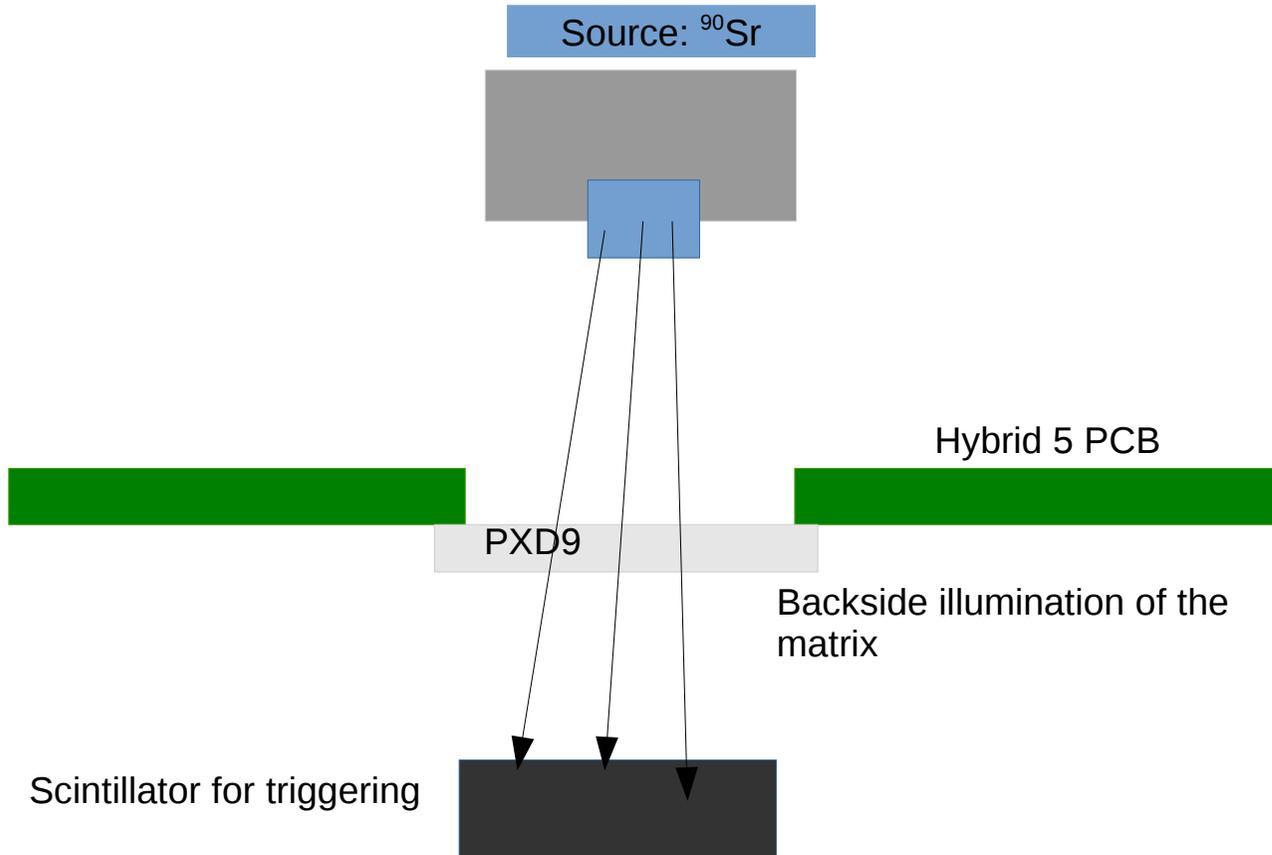
DCD
(Drain current digitization)

Switcher
(Matrix steering)



Small matrix
(64 x 32 pixels /
16 gates, 128 drainlines)

Setup:



- Electrons from Strontium act as MIPs

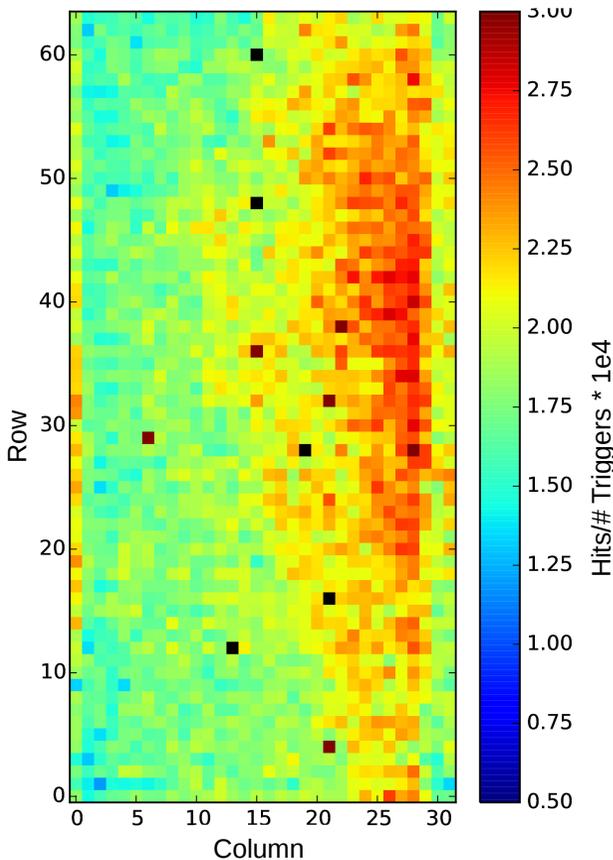
Strontium Measurement

Example measurement at good working point

- Source spot clearly visible
- Drain currents relatively homogeneous

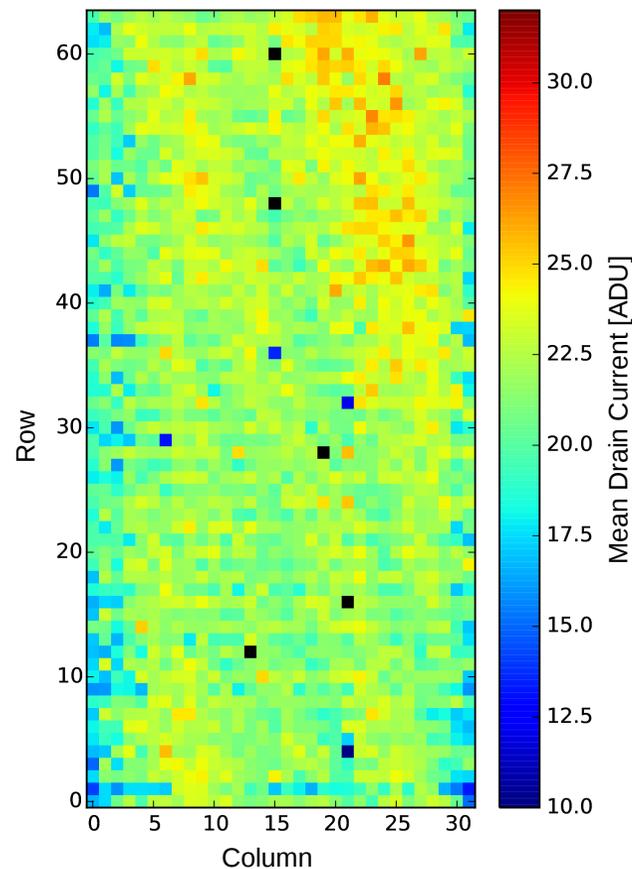
Hit rate

Triggers: 1789967



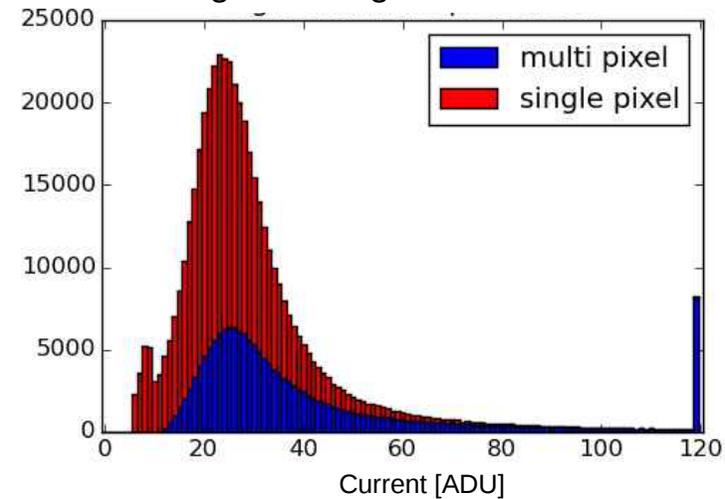
Mean drain current

Triggers: 1789967

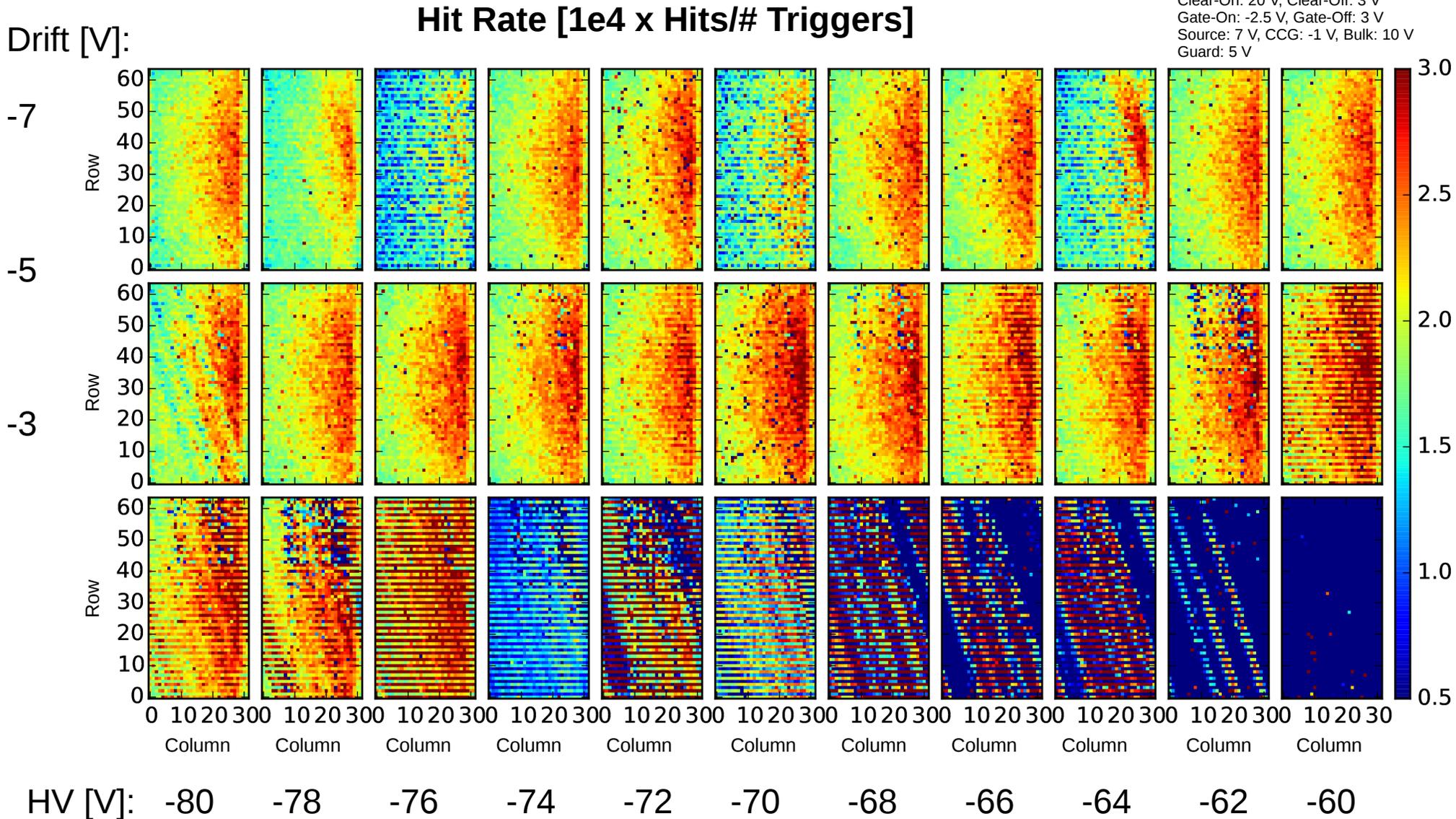


HV: -70 V, Drift: -5 V
Clear-On: 20 V, Clear-Off: 5 V
Gate-On: -2.5 V, Gate-Off: 3 V
Source: 7 V, CCG: -1 V,
Bulk: 10 V, Guard: 5 V

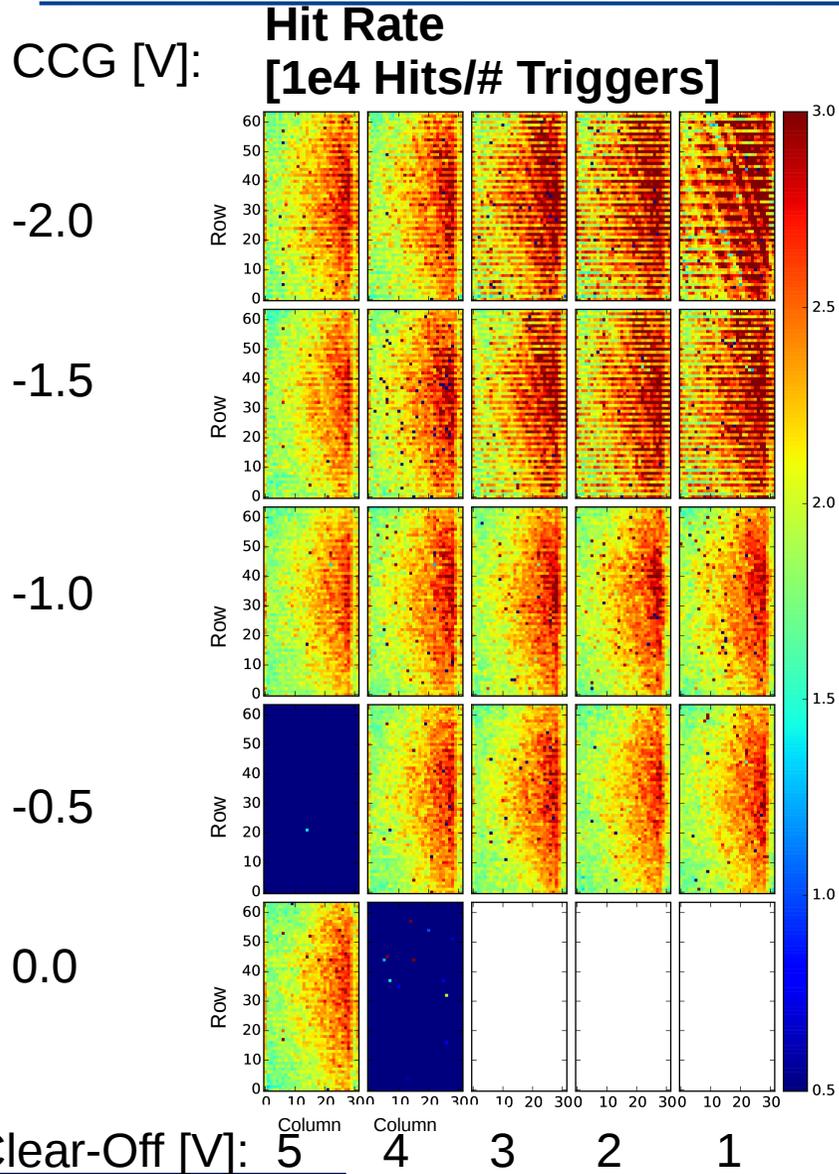
Signal histogram



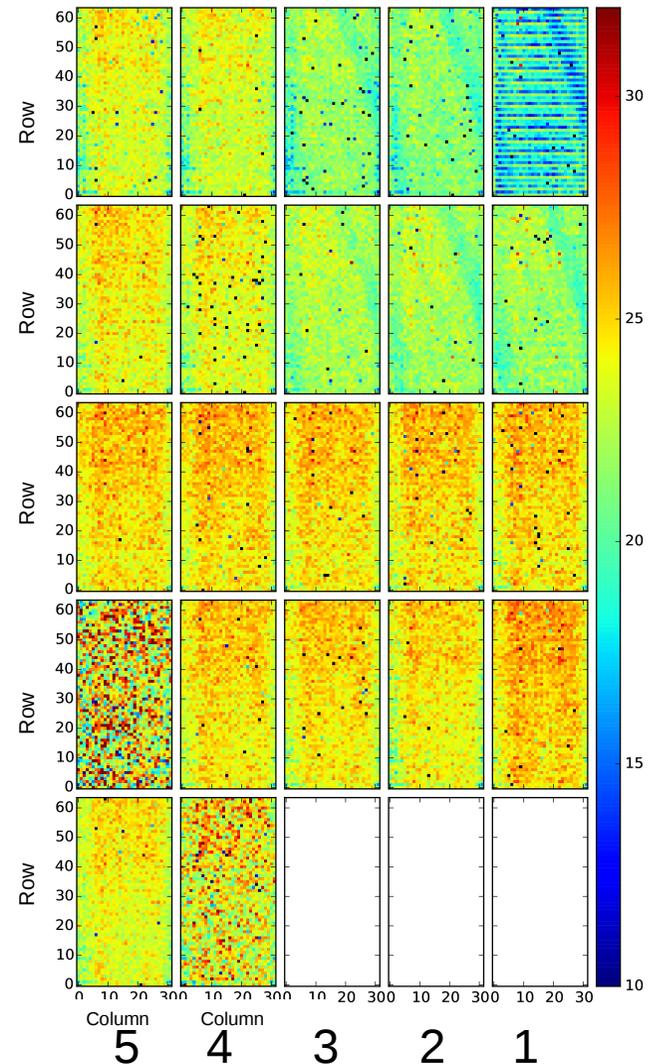
Strontium Measurement: Drift vs. High Voltage



Strontium Measurement



Mean Signal in ADU



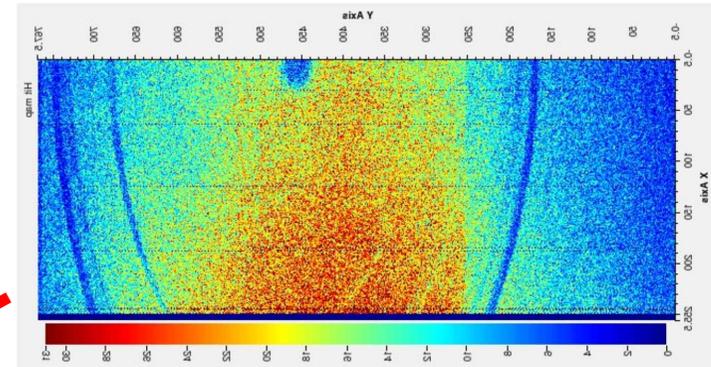
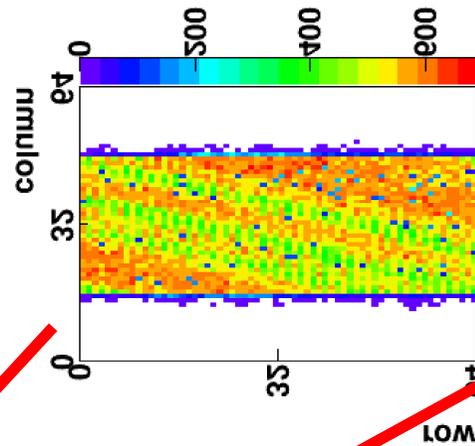
Clear-On: 20 V,
Gate-On: -2.5 V, Gate-Off: 3 V
Source: 7 V, Bulk: 10 V, Guard: 5 V
HV: -70 V, Drift: -5 V

~ 1.8 M Triggers per measurement point

Rings in the matrix

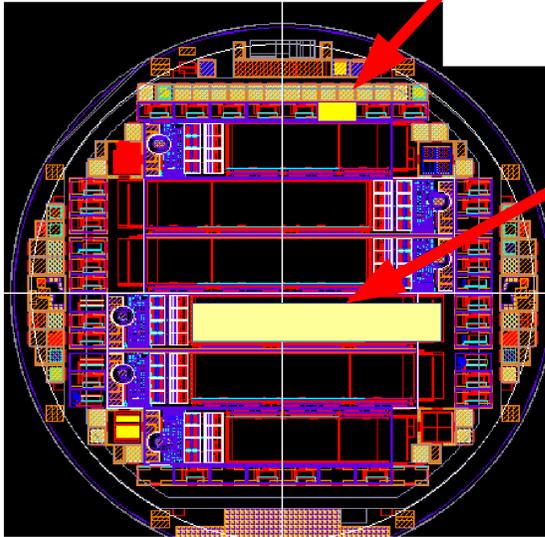
Rings of different hit efficiency are visible for certain working points

- Seem to be concentric with the wafer
- Current explanation: Doping variation inside the wafer introduced during crystal growth

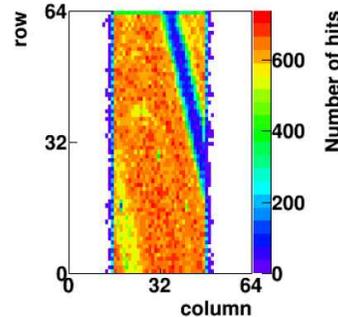


W35_OB1
at DESY

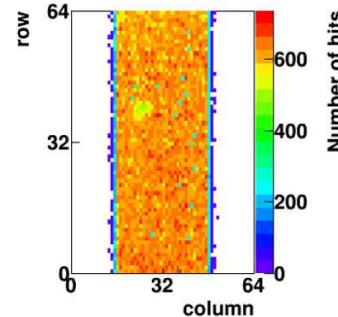
“Hit efficiency measurement” with 4 GeV electrons at DESY:



HV 60V / Drift 5V

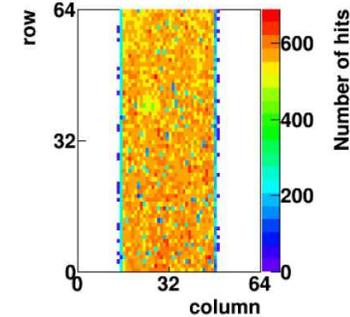


HV 70V / Drift 5V

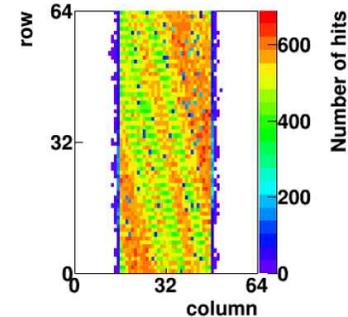


(best)

HV 75V / Drift -5V



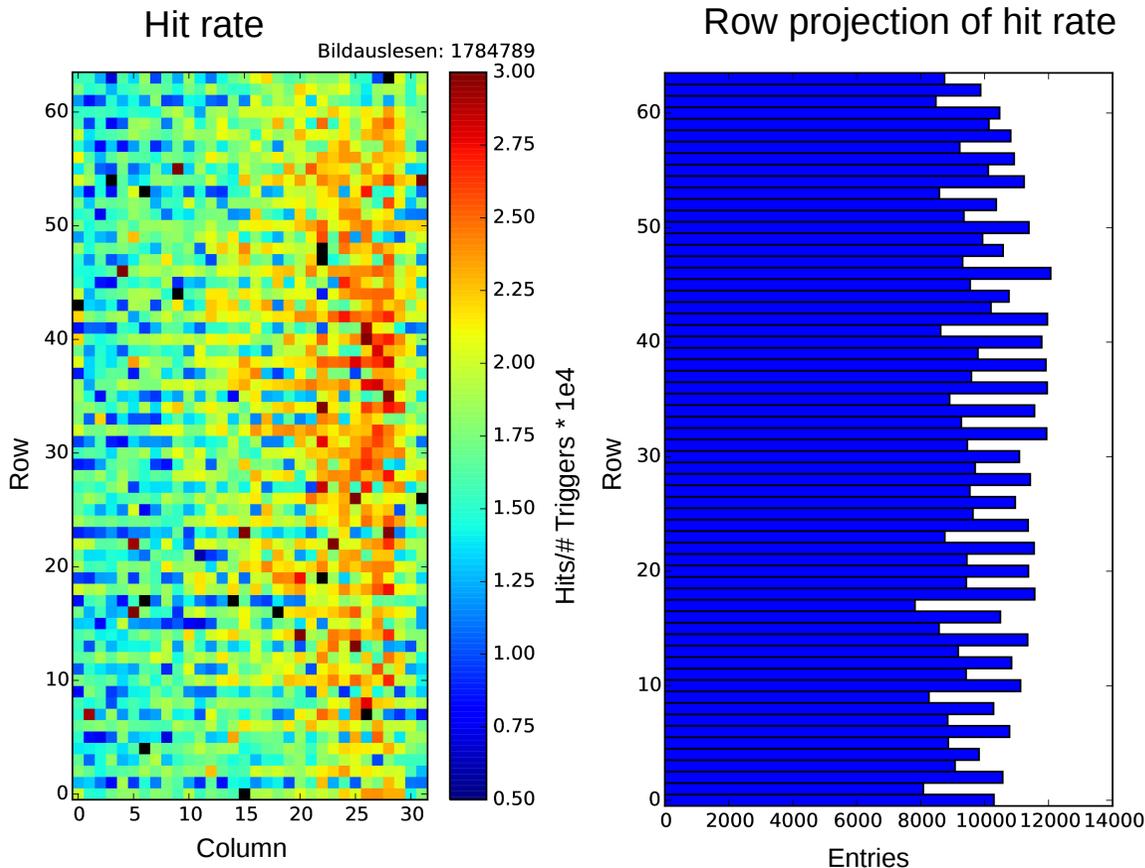
HV 80V / Drift 5V



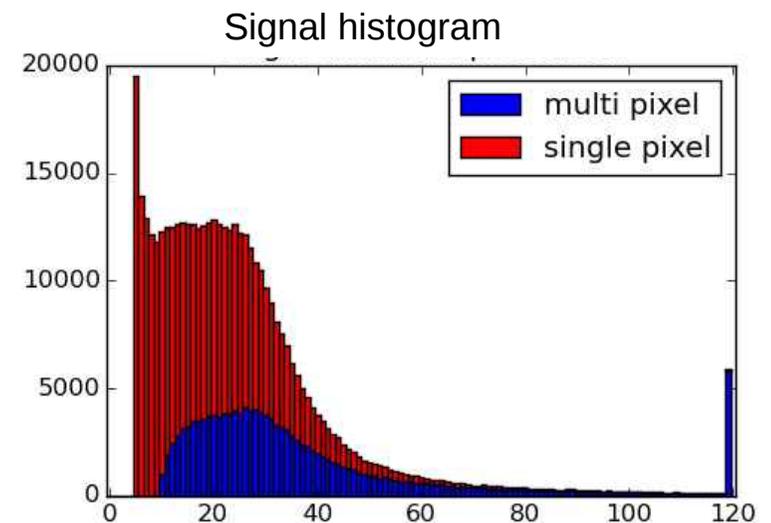
Even/Odd Effect

For certain working points even and odd rows show differences in hit rates and drain currents

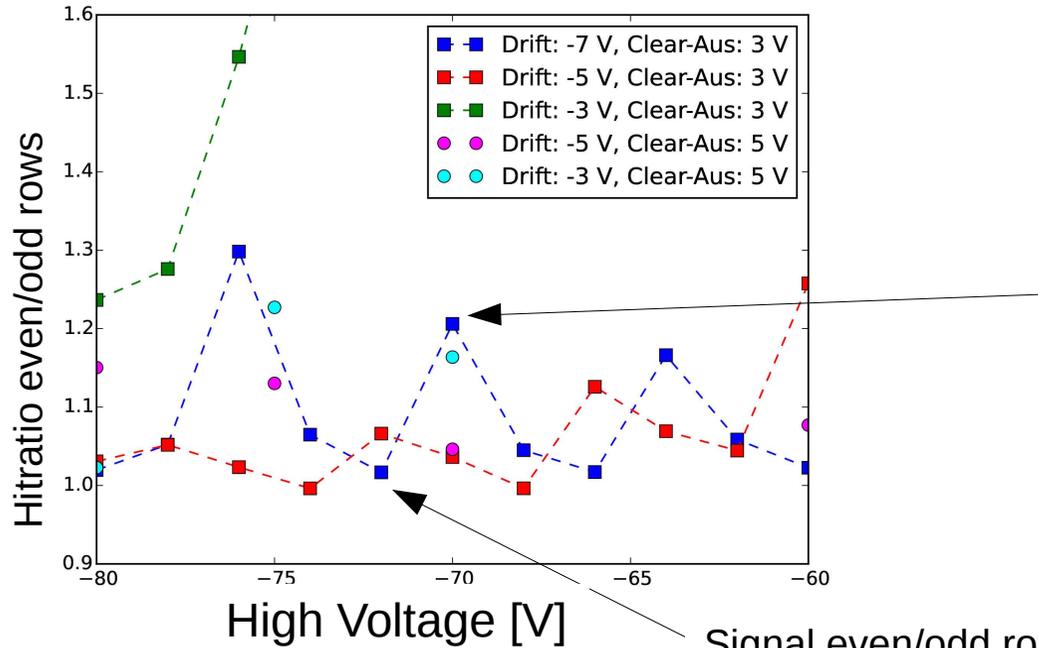
- Not understood yet
- Drain current histogram does not look homogeneous anymore



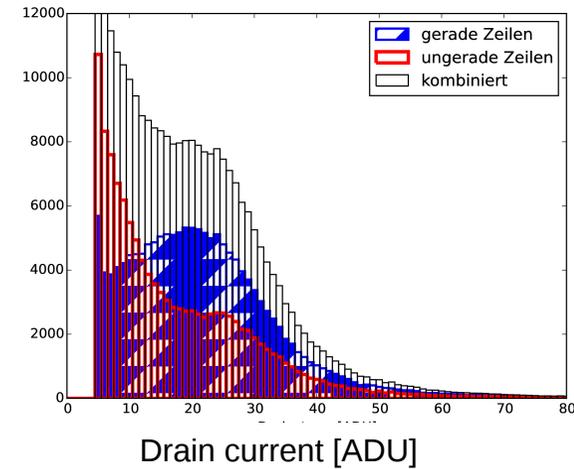
HV: -70 V, Drift: -7 V
Clear-On: 20 V, Clear-Off: 3 V
Gate-On: -2.5 V, Gate-Off: 3 V
Source: 7 V, CCG: -1 V,
Bulk: 10 V, Guard: 5 V



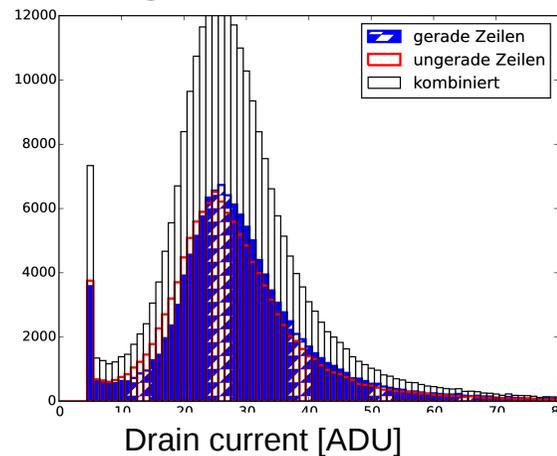
Hitratio even/odd rows



Signal even/odd rows

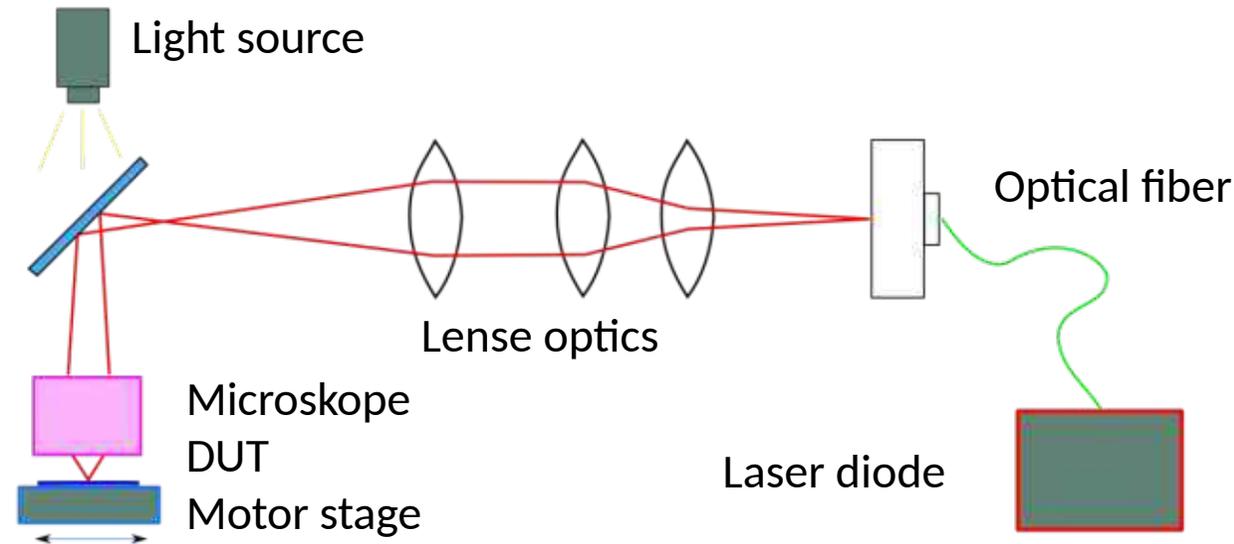
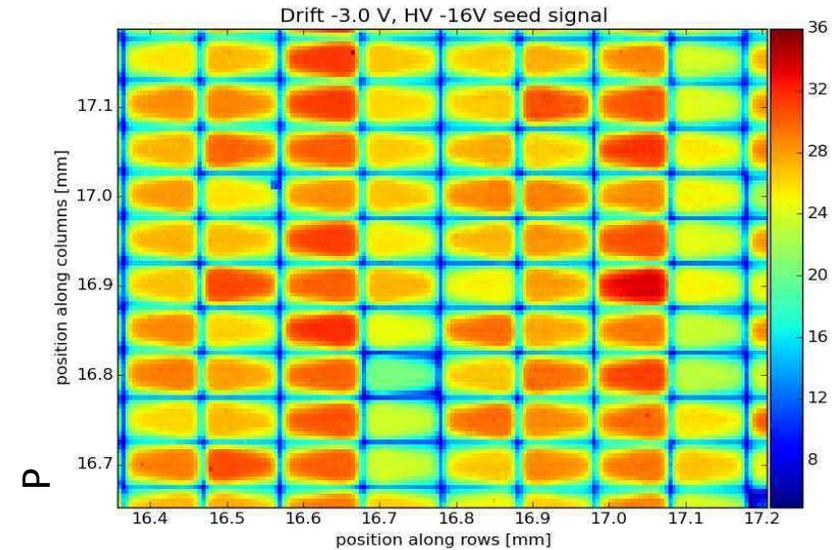


Signal even/odd rows



- Behavior changes quickly within steps of 2 V of high voltage
- Magnitude of change depends on drift voltage

- Red laser with DUT on motor stage
- 3 μm laser spot
- Spatially resolved measurement



First measurements

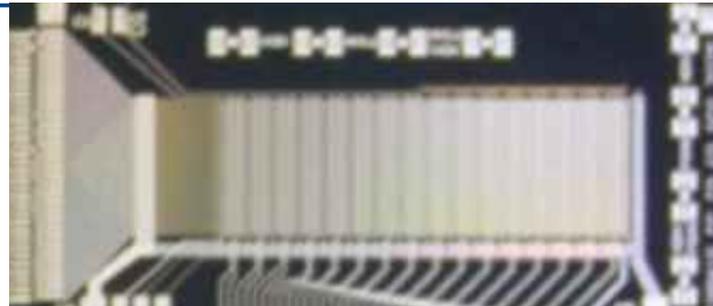
Rows (vertical)

HV = -70 V
Drift = -5 V

50x55 μm^2
steps

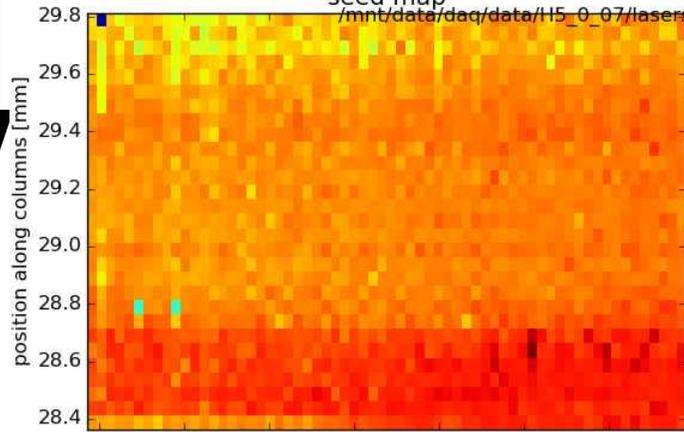
Matrix readout time: 2.05 μs

Columns

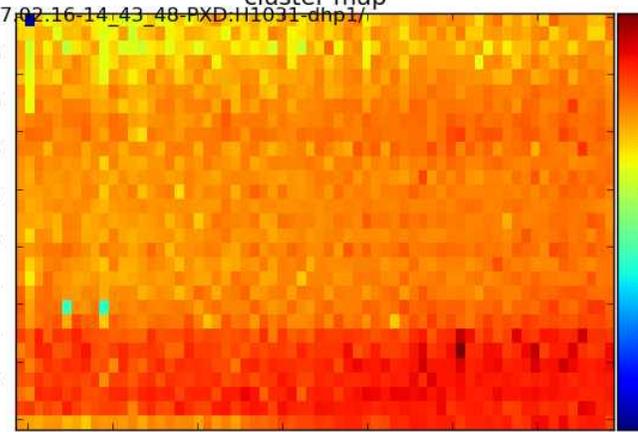


seed map

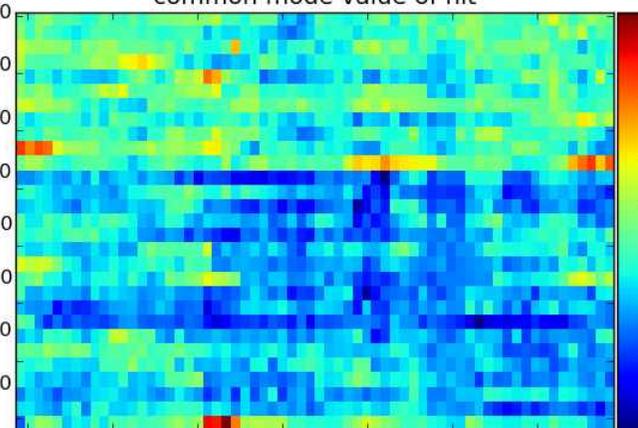
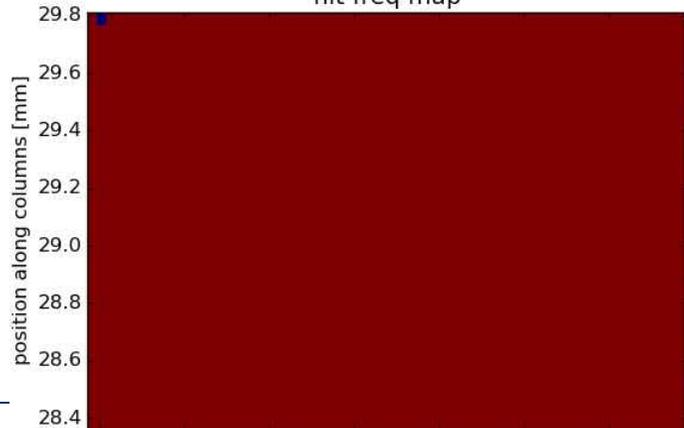
cluster map



hit freq map



common mode value of hit



Laser:

- from backside

- ~20 injections per
frame

- **800 frames** per
point of measurement

(almost) full matrix
One bin per pixel

First measurements

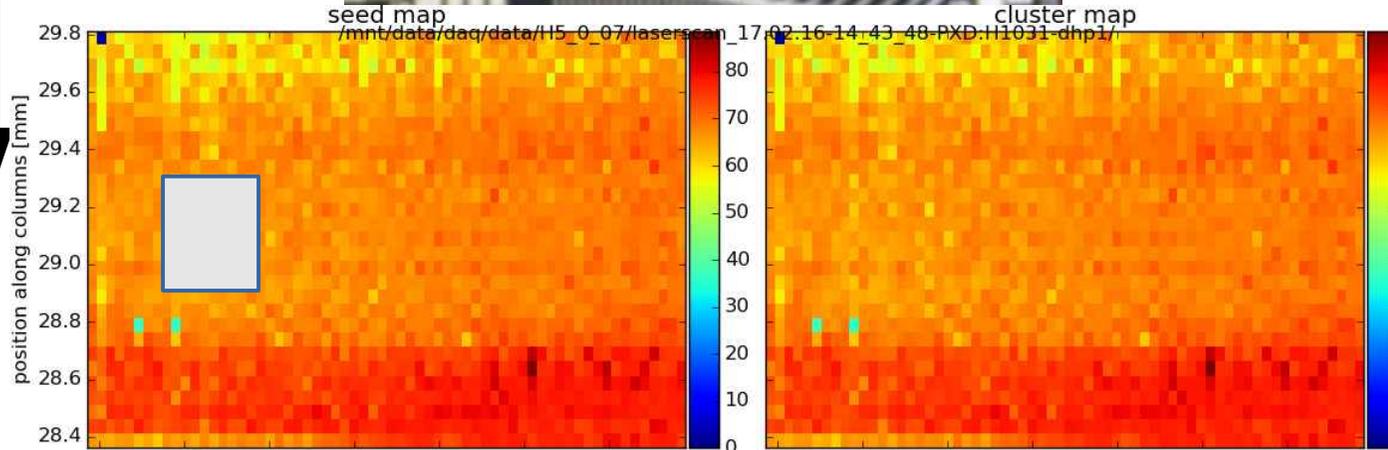
Rows (vertical)

HV = -70 V
Drift = -5 V

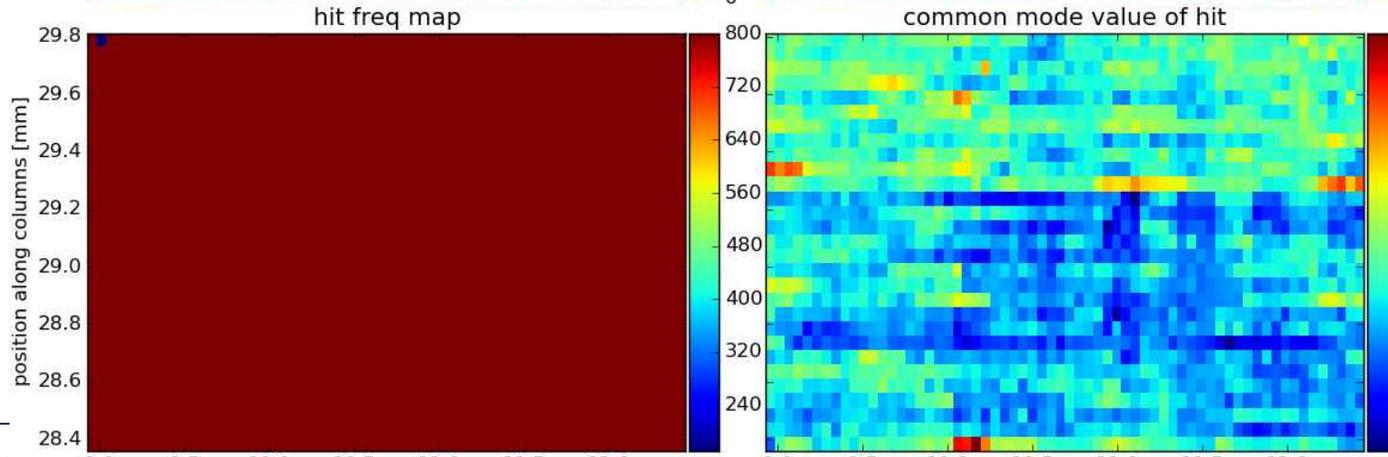
50x55 μm^2
steps

Matrix readout time: 2.05 μs

Columns



Laser:
- from backside
- ~20 injections per frame
- **800 frames** per point of measurement



(almost) full matrix
One bin per pixel

First measurements

Rows (vertical)

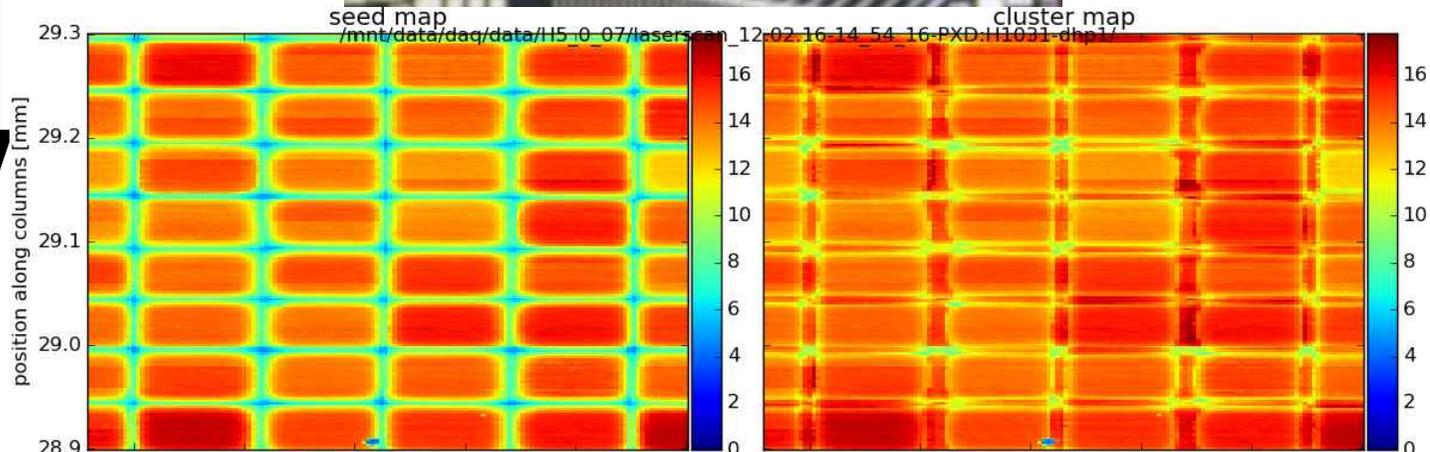
HV = -70 V
Drift = -5 V

4x4 μm^2
steps



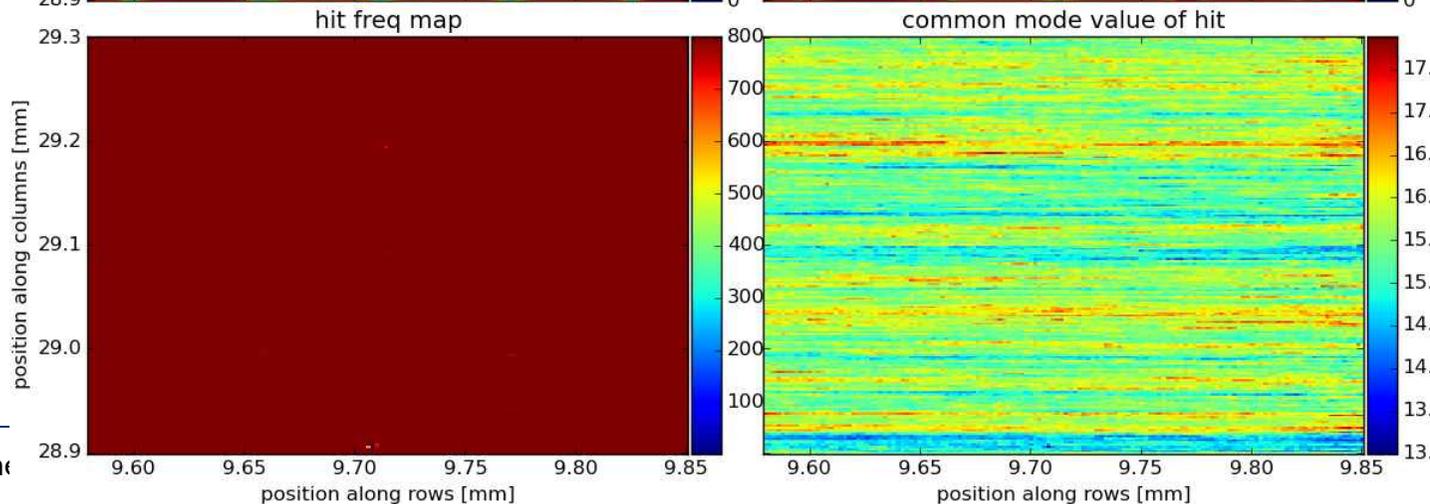
Matrix readout time: 2.05 μs

Columns



Laser:

- from backside
- ~20 injections per frame
- **800 frames** per point of measurement



(almost) full matrix
One bin per pixel

Rings

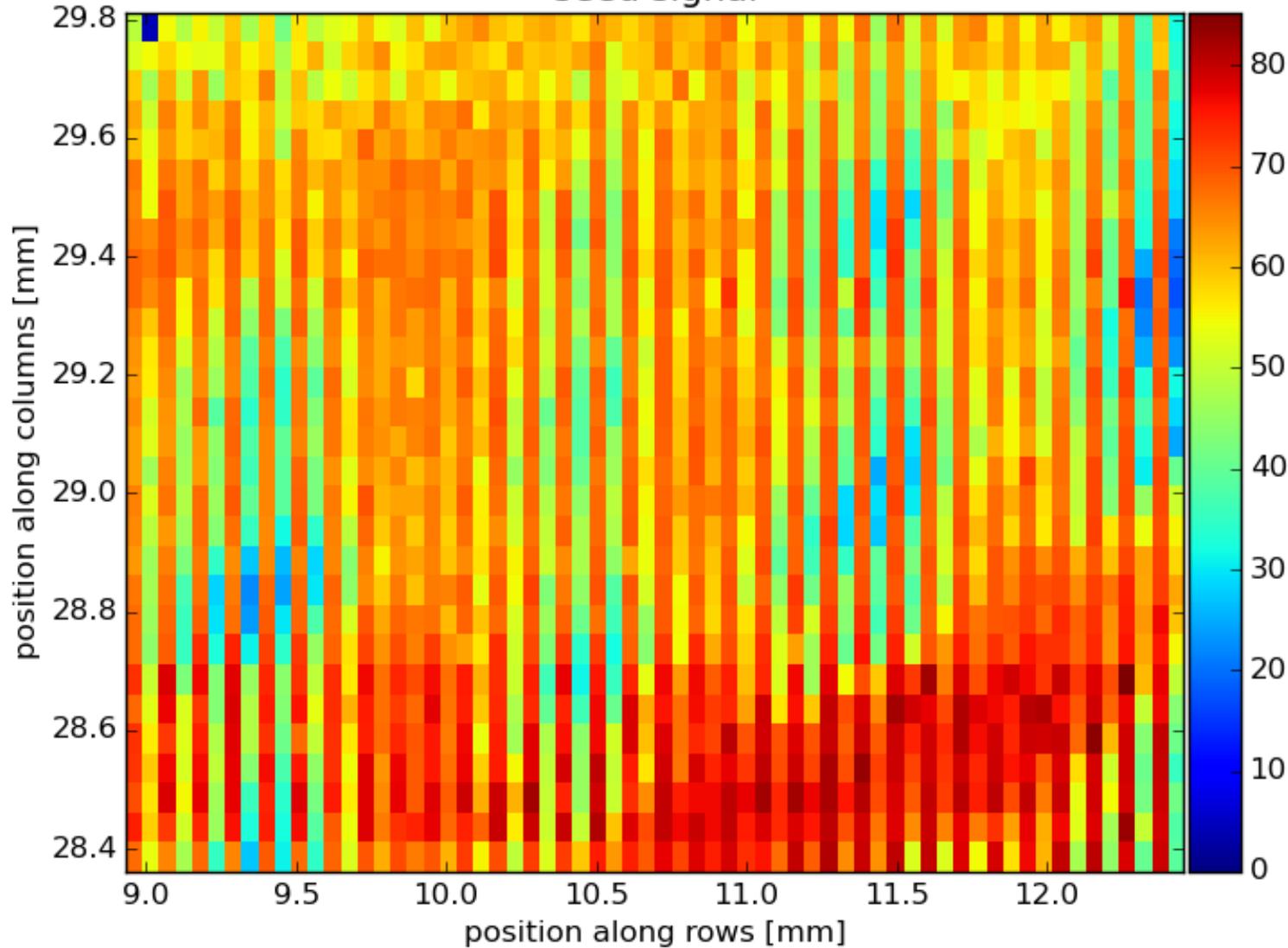
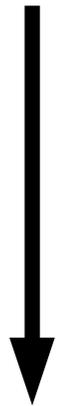
HV = -80 V
Drift = -5 V

Rows (vertical shutter direction)



seed signal

Columns



Full matrix
50x55 μm^2
steps

Rings

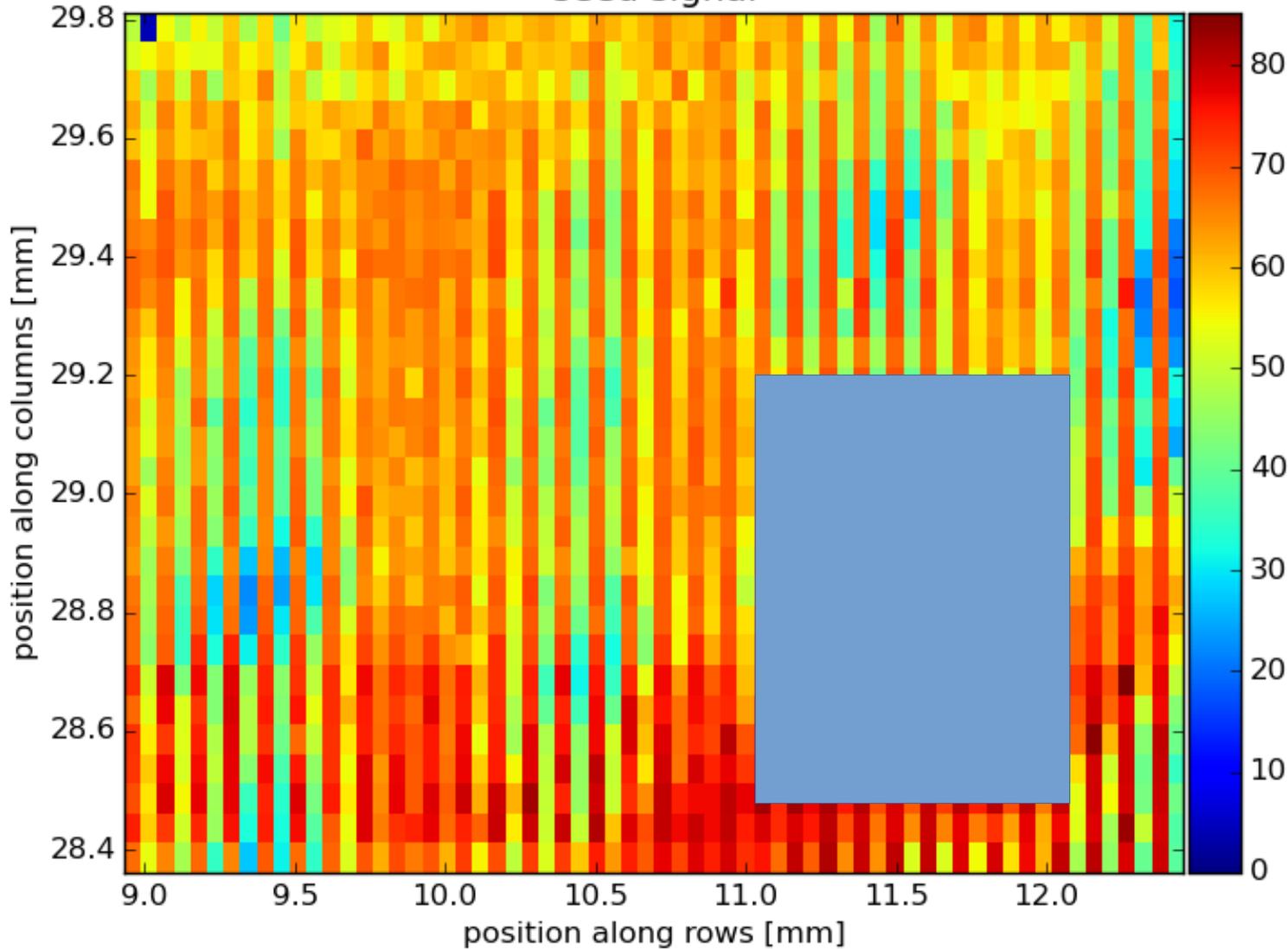
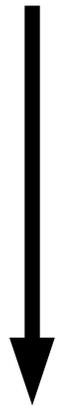
HV = -80 V
Drift = -5 V

Rows (vertical shutter direction)



seed signal

Columns



Full matrix
50x55 μm^2
steps

Rings

10x10 μm^2
steps

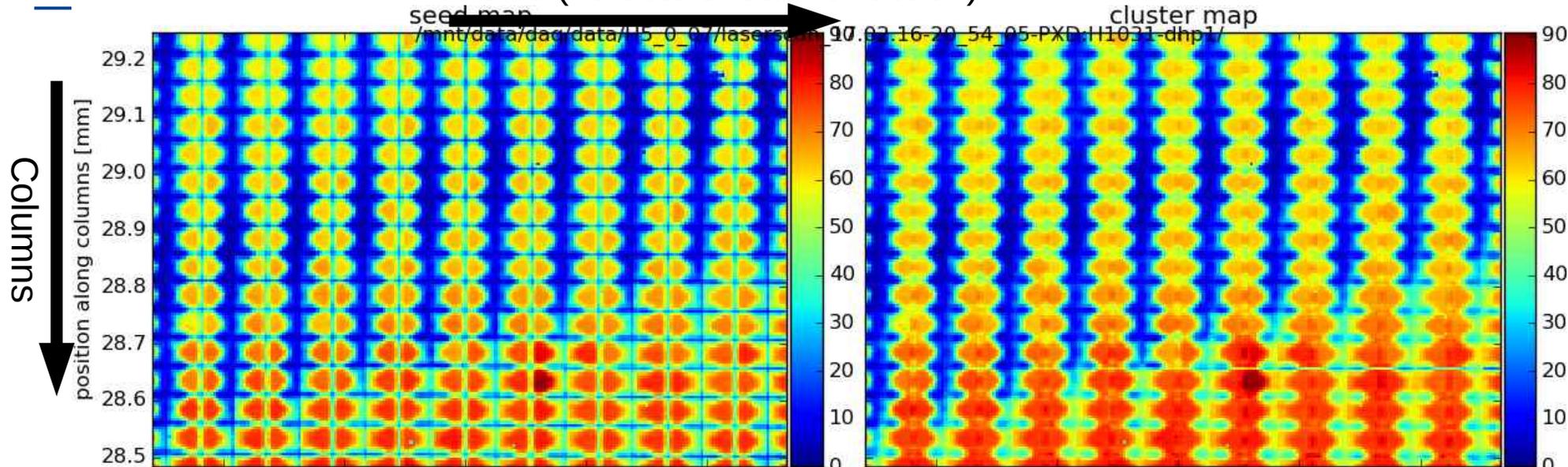
HV = -80 V
Drift = -5 V



Rows (vertical shutter direction)

seed map

cluster map

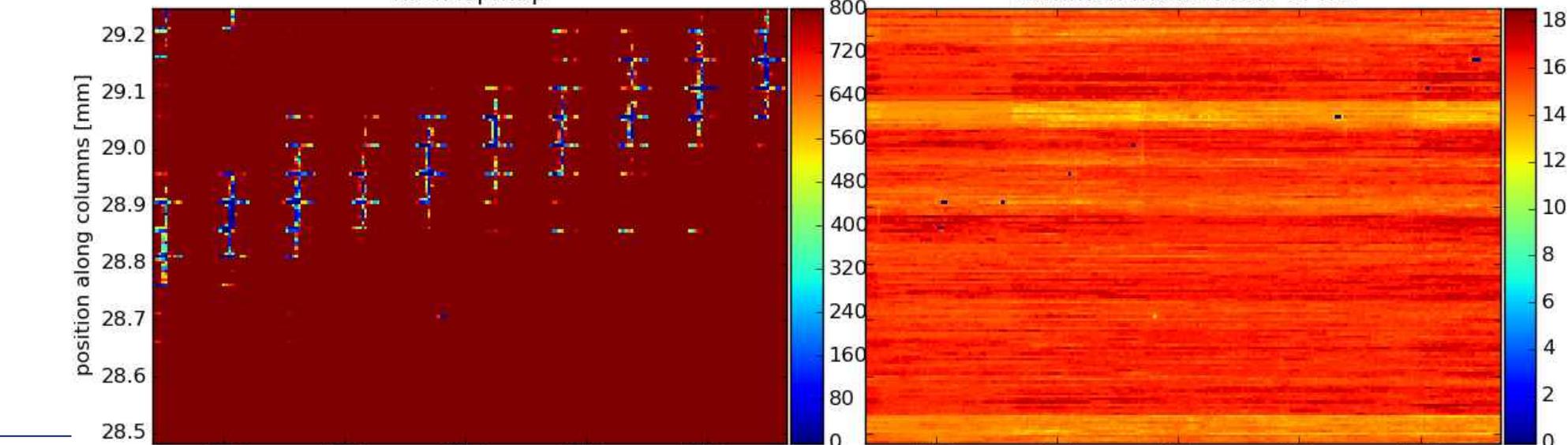


Columns

position along columns [mm]

hit freq map

common mode value of hit



position along columns [mm]

position along rows [mm]

position along rows [mm]

Rings

10x10 μm^2
steps

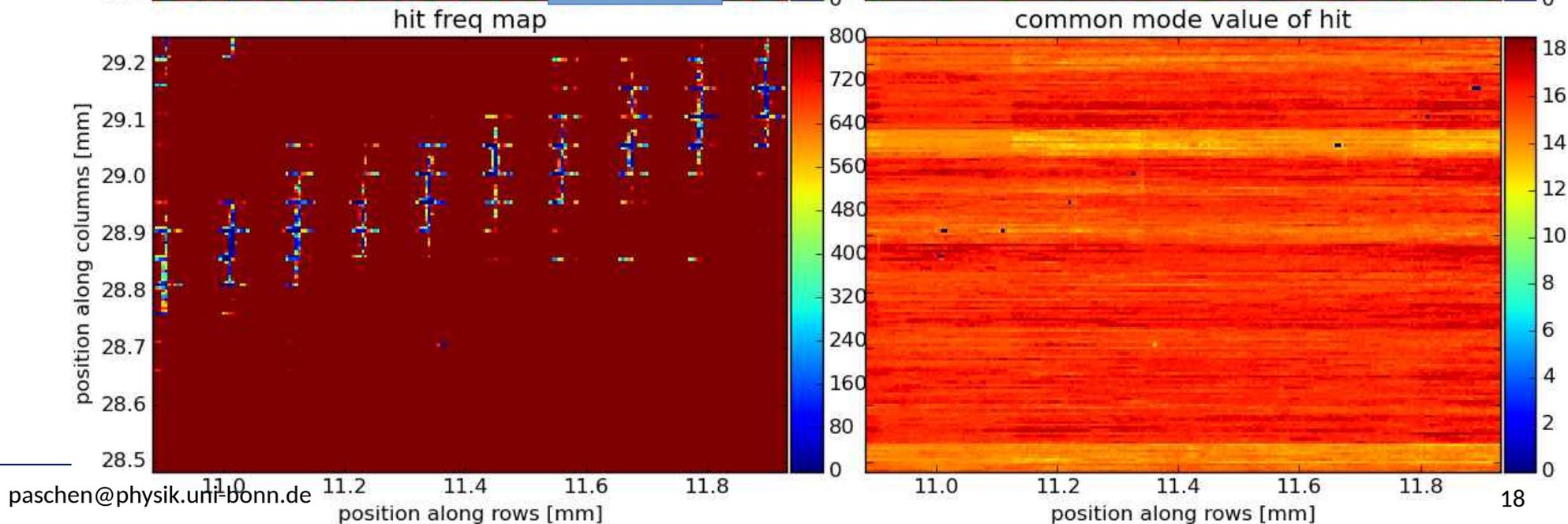
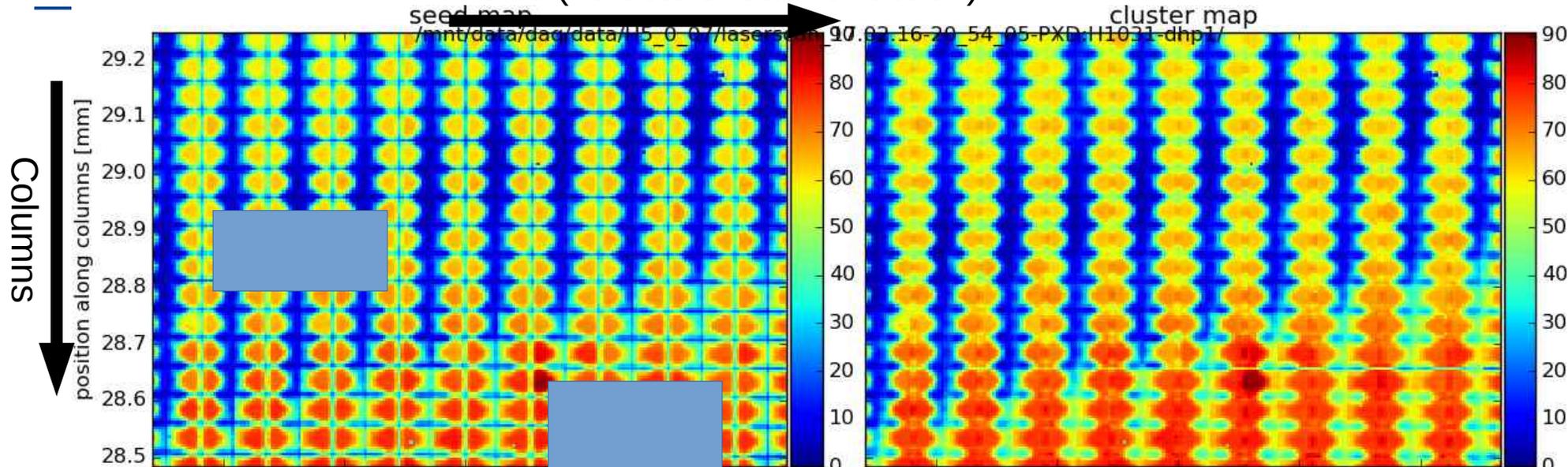
HV = -80 V

Drift = -5 V

Rows (vertical shutter direction)

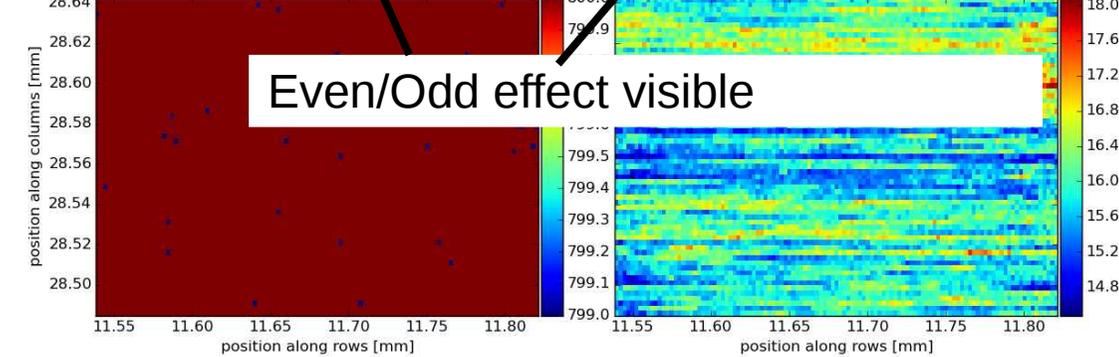
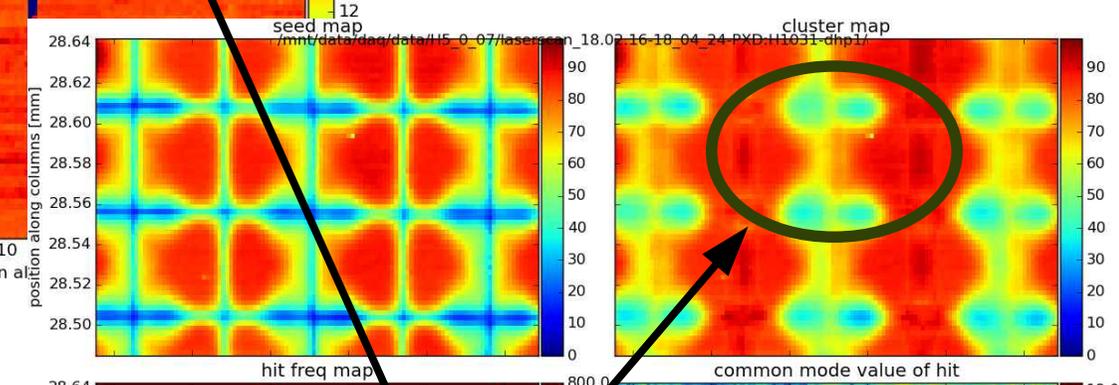
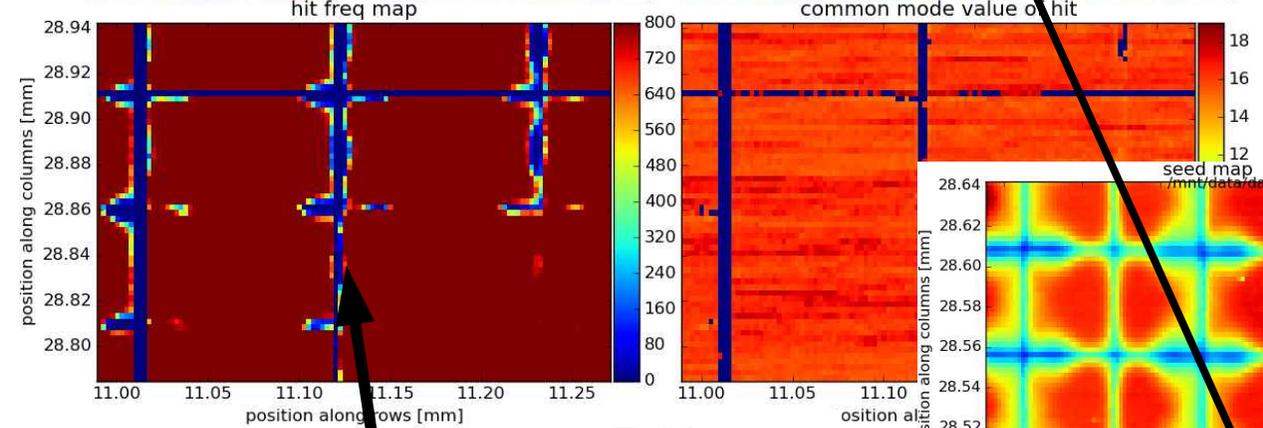
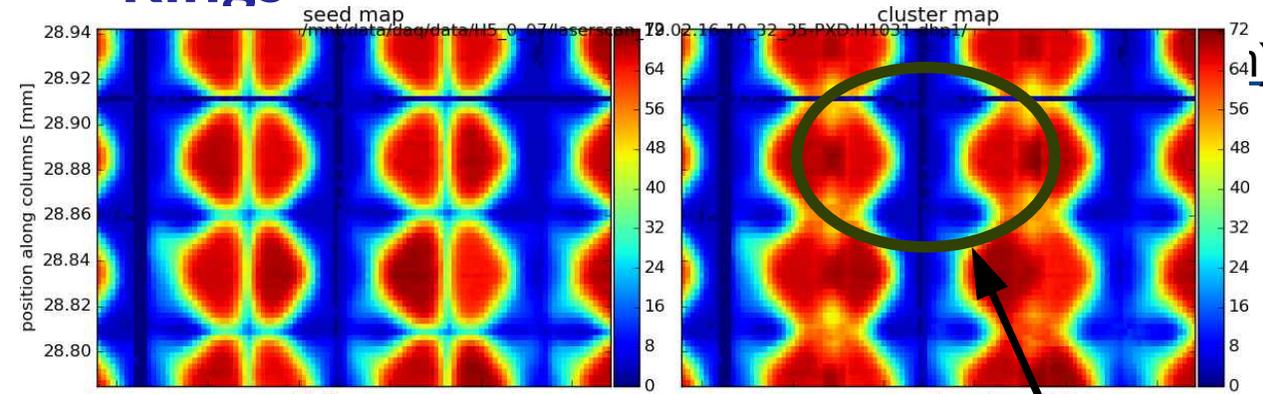
seed map

cluster map



Rings

HV = -80 V
Drift = -5 V



ROIs
5x5 μm^2
steps

inefficiencies!

Even/Odd effect visible

Irradiation of DHPT1.1 and DCDB4pp at KIT

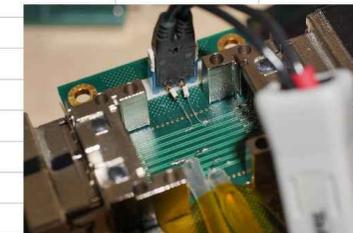
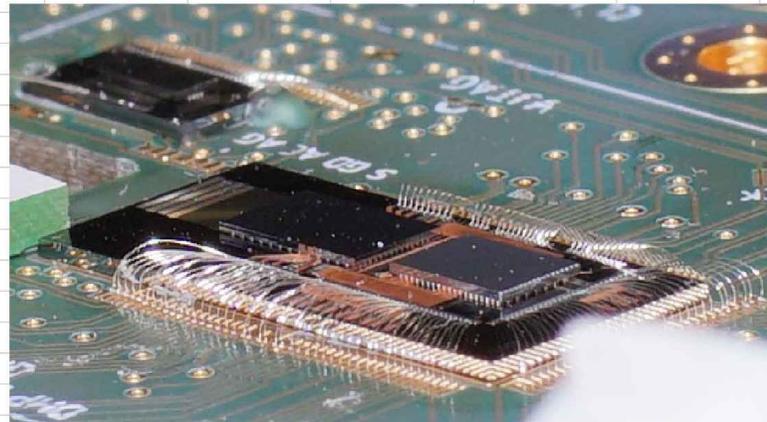
Hybrid 5 laboratory tests

DUT: Hybrid5.0.05 with DHPT1.1, DCDpp and SwitcherBG

signal paths:	
HS link	JTAG link
DHE	
1m Infiniband	RJ45 cable
JTBB	
1m Infiniband	
Probeadapter	5m Infiniband
5m Infiniband	
Hybrid 5	

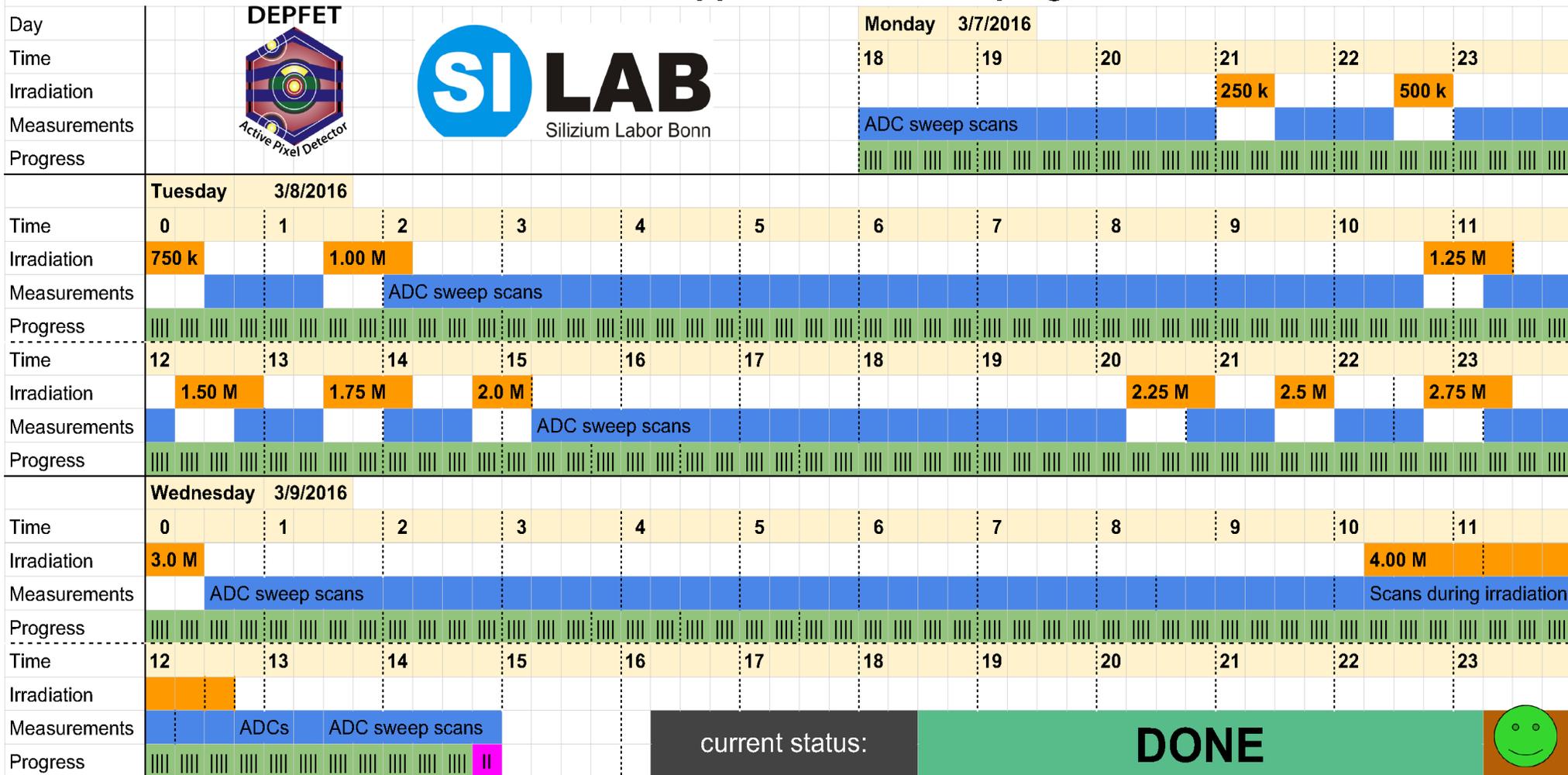


wirebonds:	
material	Al with 1% Si
max current for 10 mm	400 mA
max current for 1 mm	1 A
specific resistivity	0.03 Ohm mm ² /m

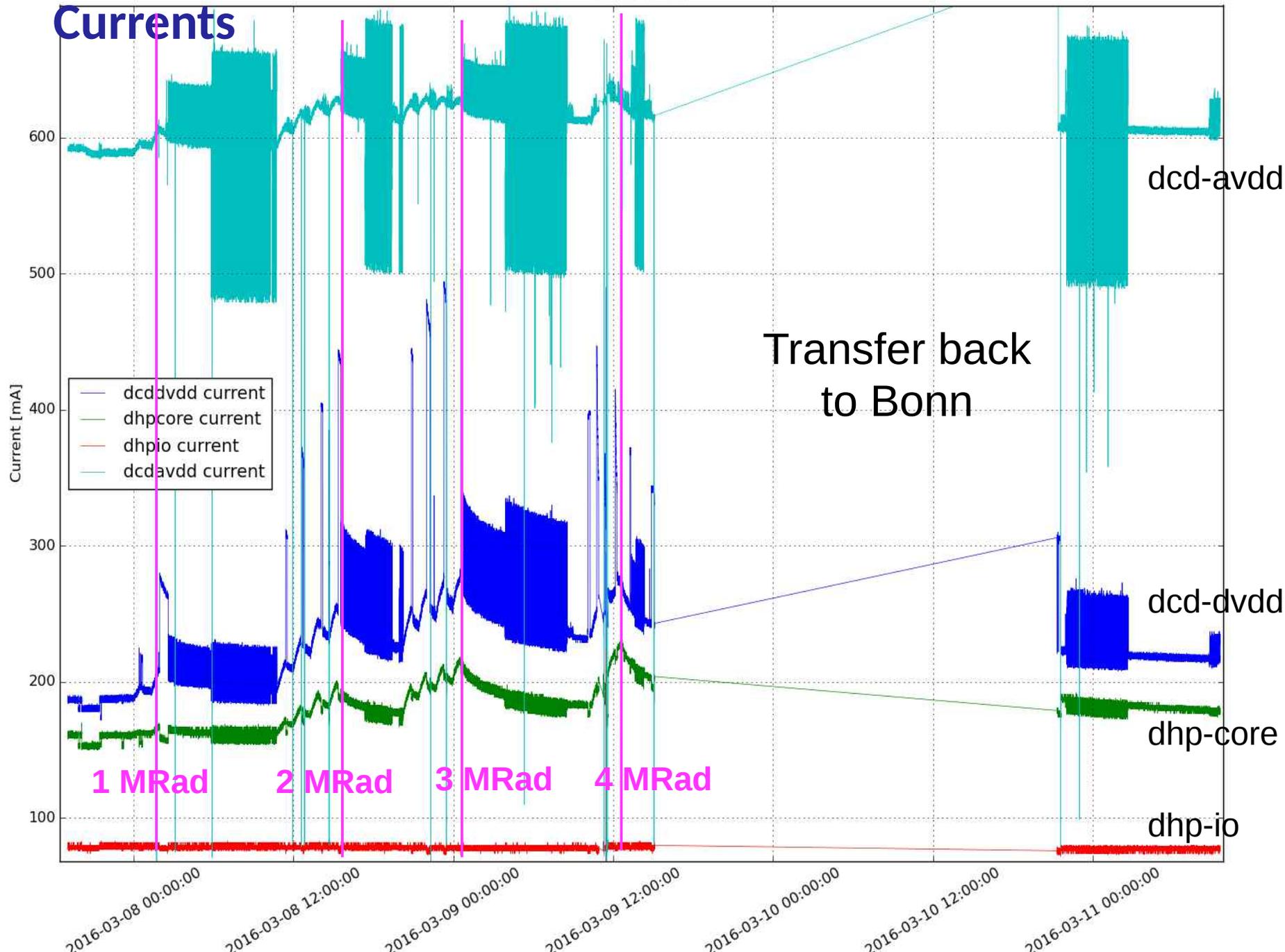


Hybrid 5 laboratory tests

Timeline of the DHPT1.1 and DCDpp Irradiation Campaign at KIT in March 2016

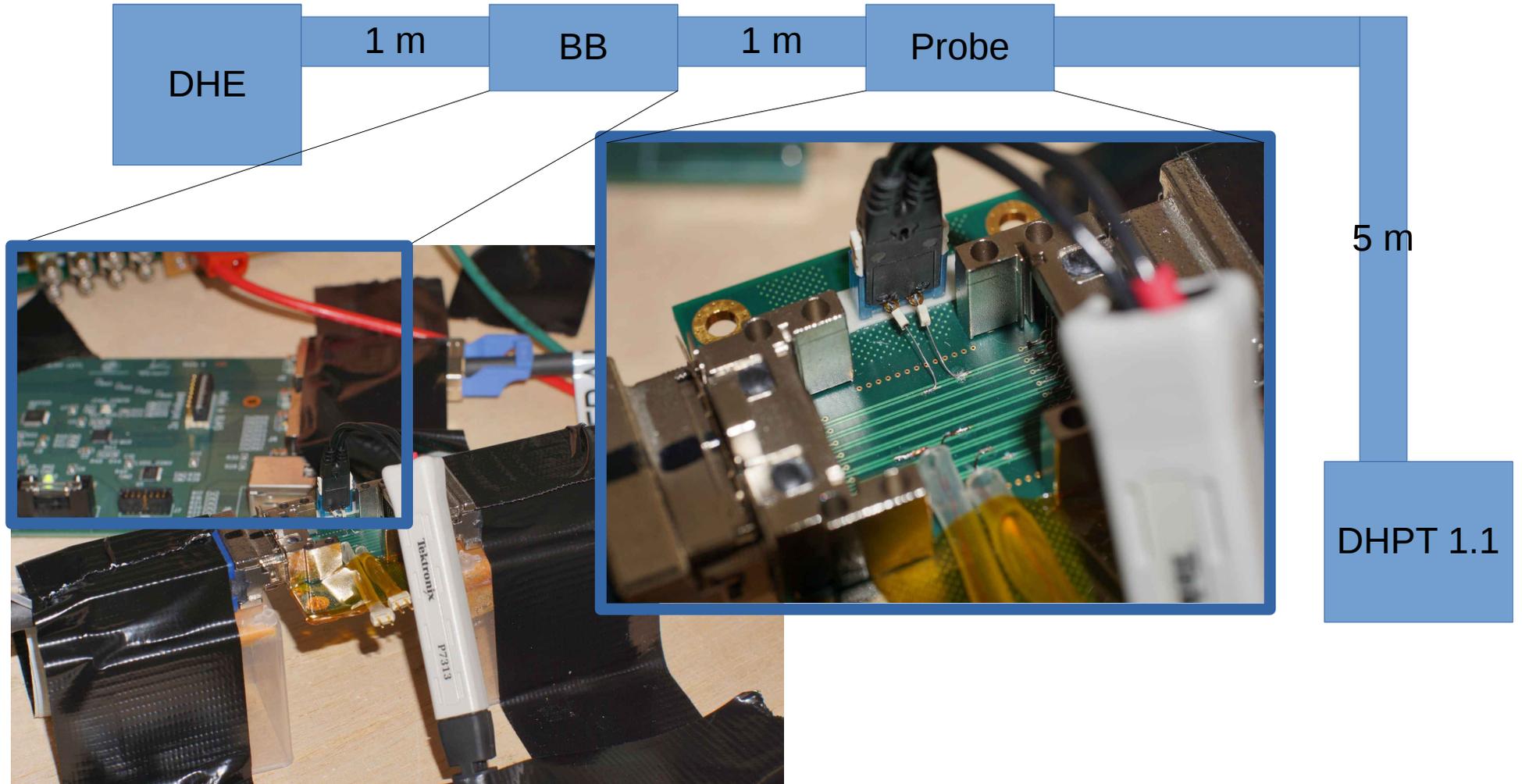


Currents

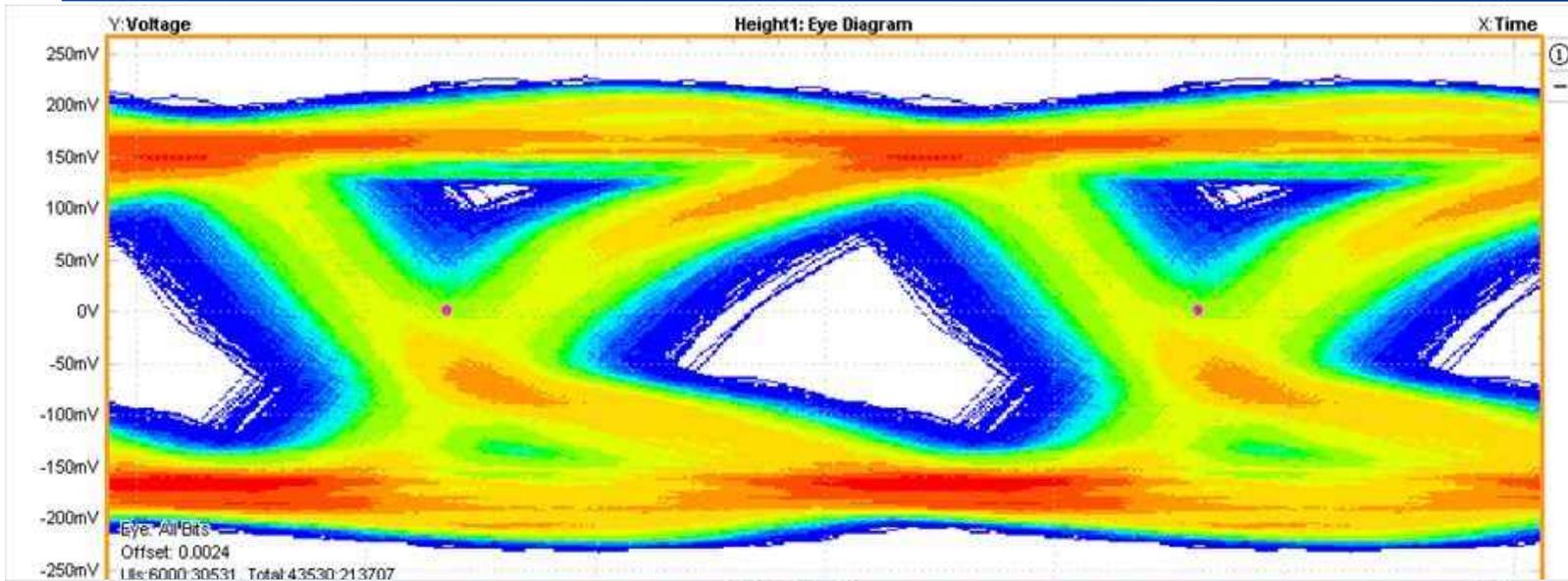


DHPT1.1 Highspeed Link

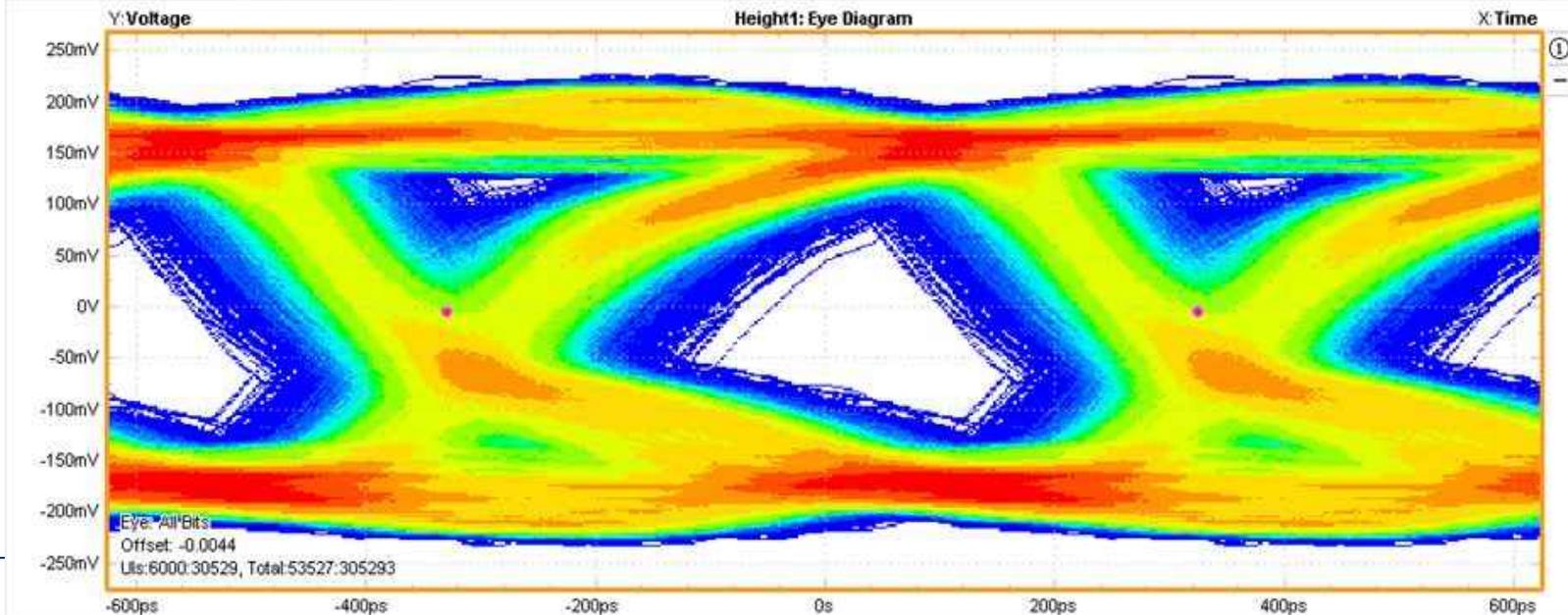
DHPT1.1 Highspeed Link



DHPT1.1 Highspeed Link

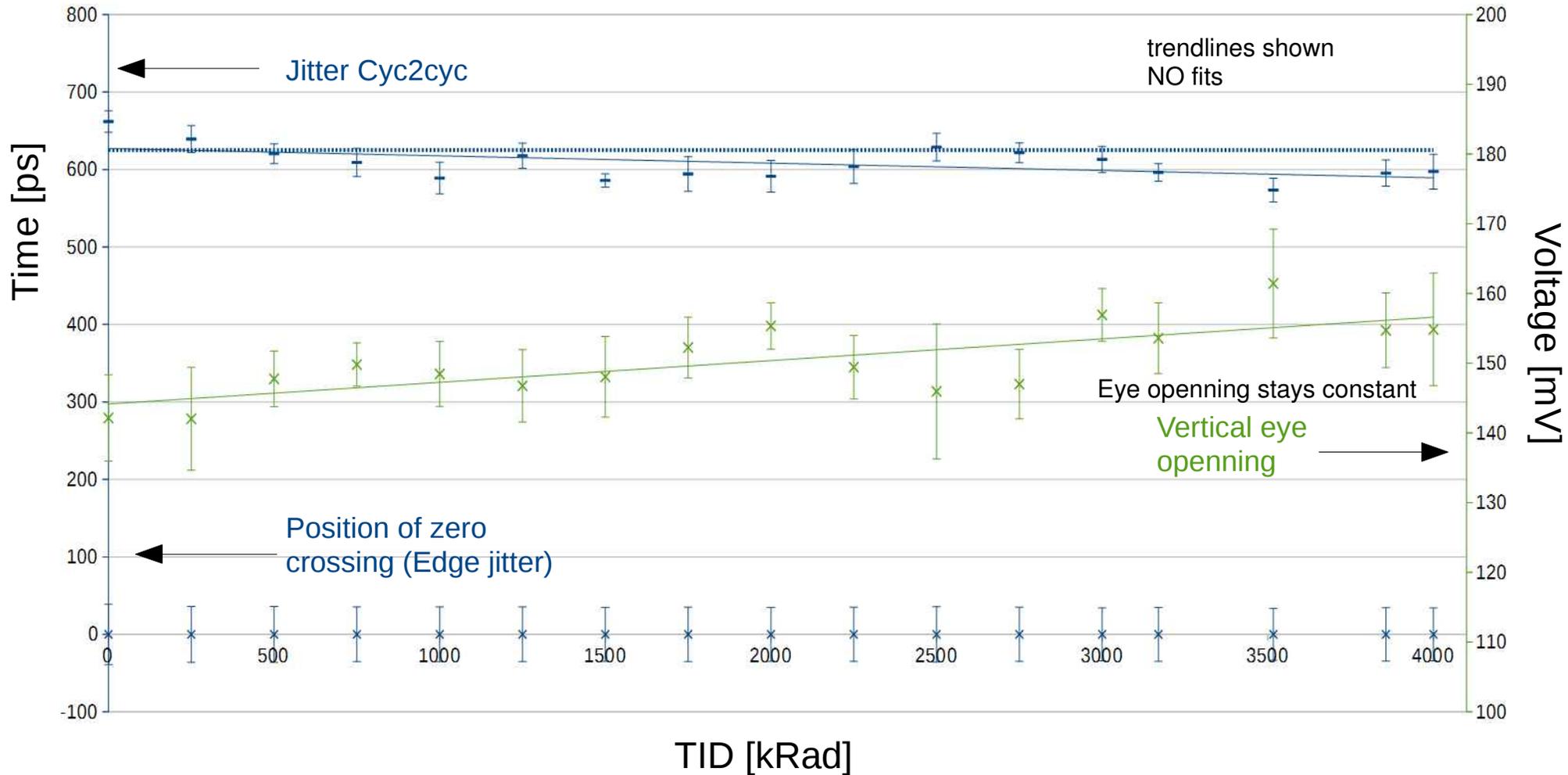


0 MRad



4 MRad

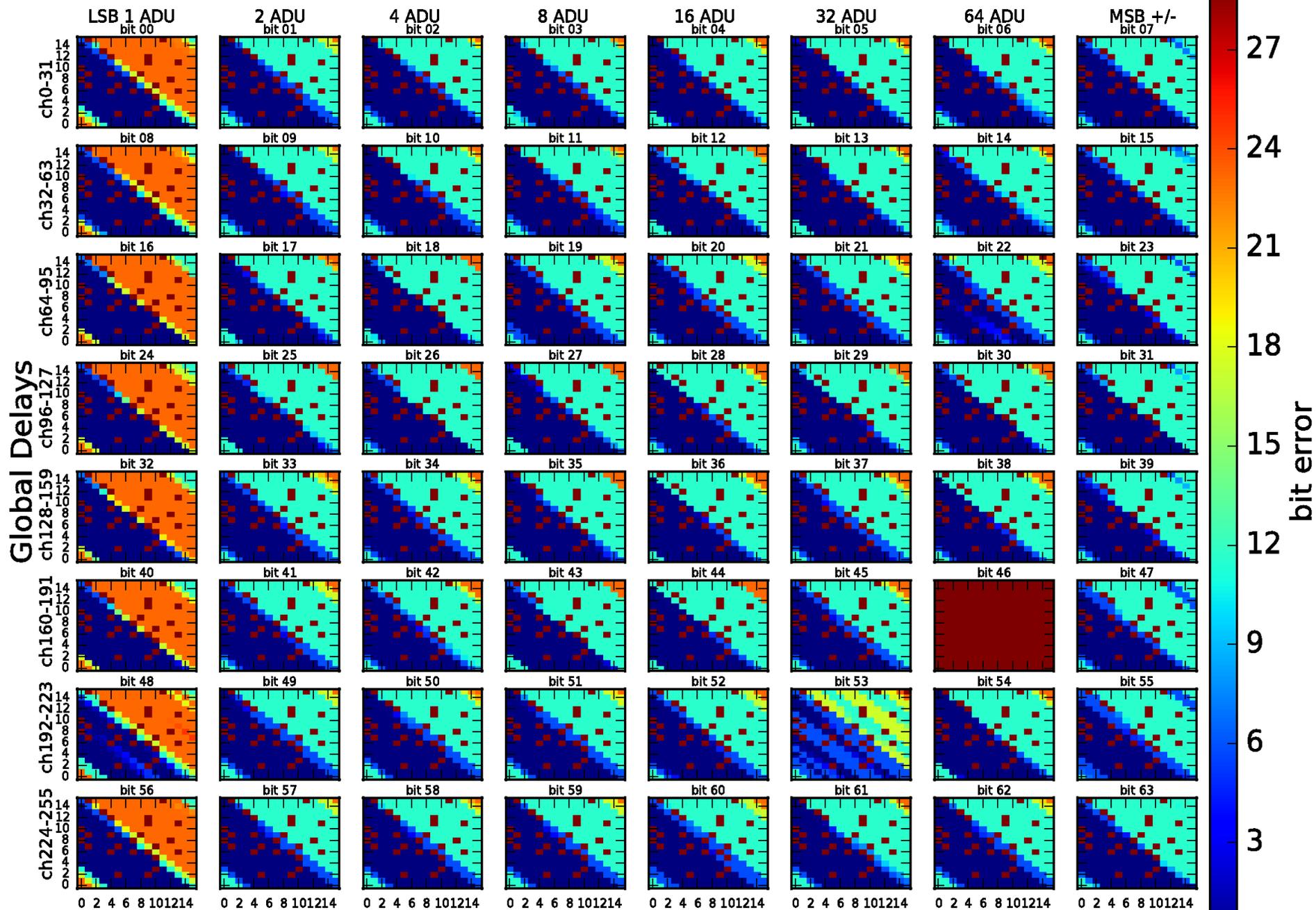
Extractions of eye diagram measurement



DCD \leftrightarrow DHP communication

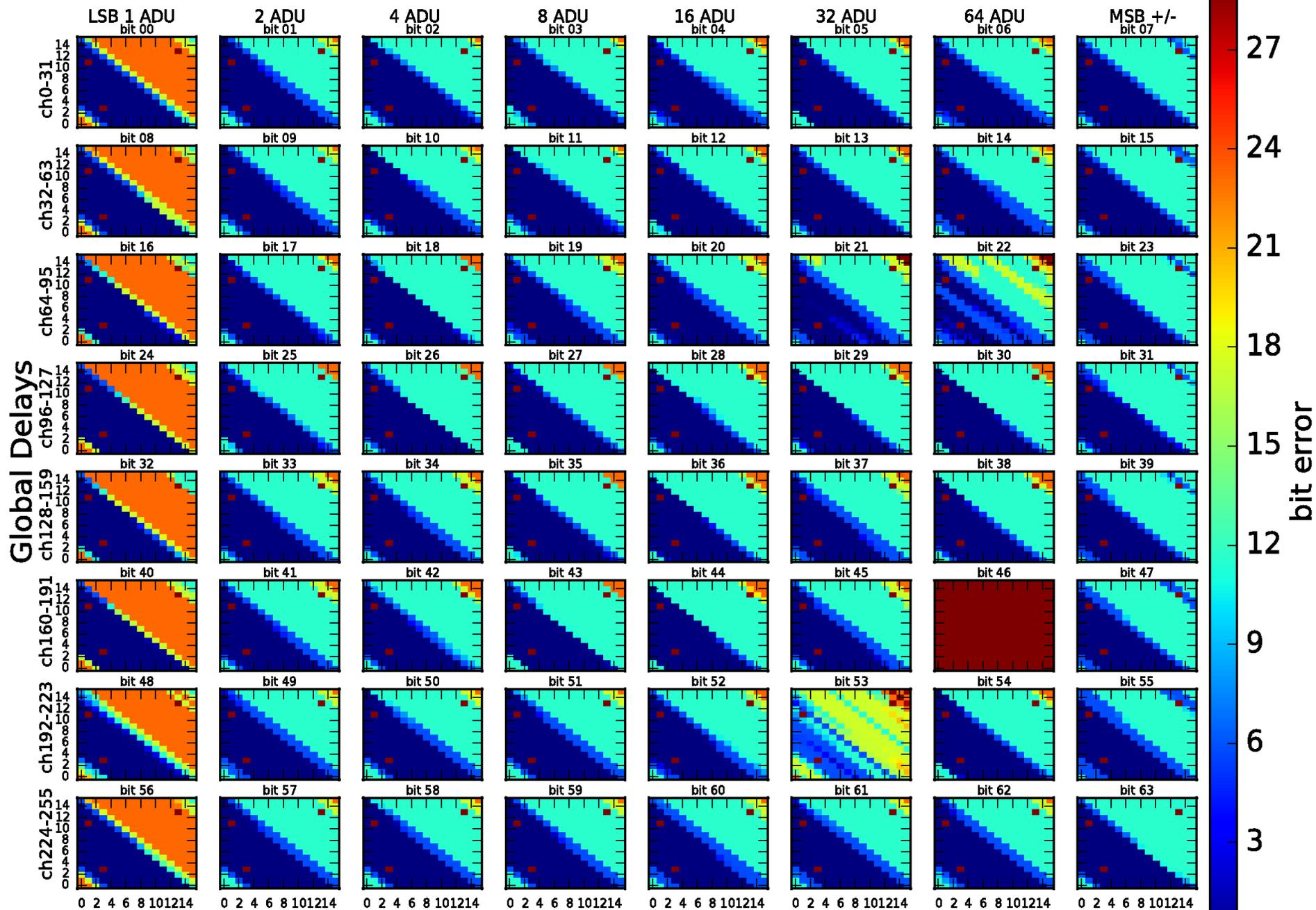
0 MRad

Delay scan - H5_0_05 - asicpair: 1



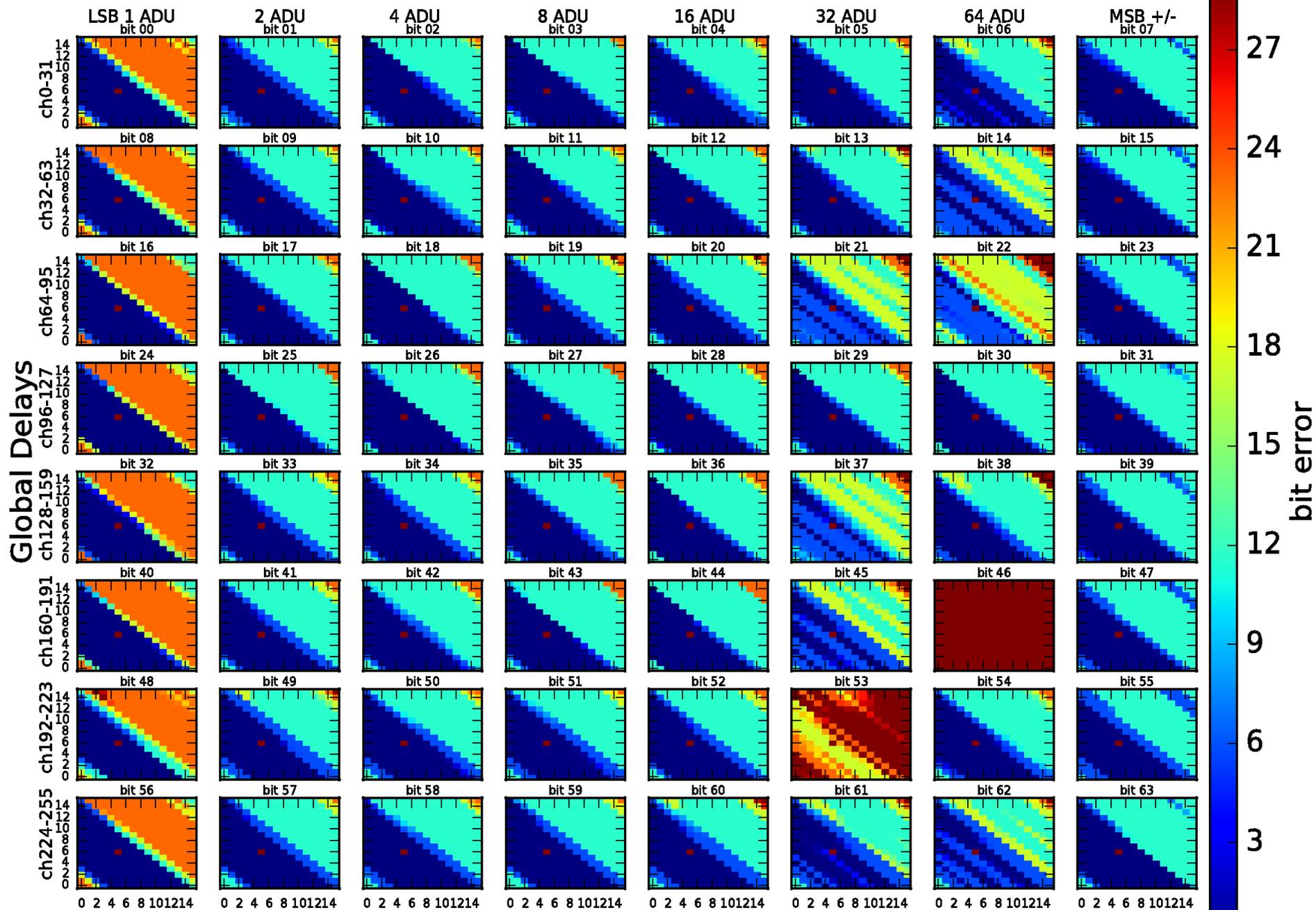
1 MRad

Delay scan - H5_0_05 - asicpair: 1



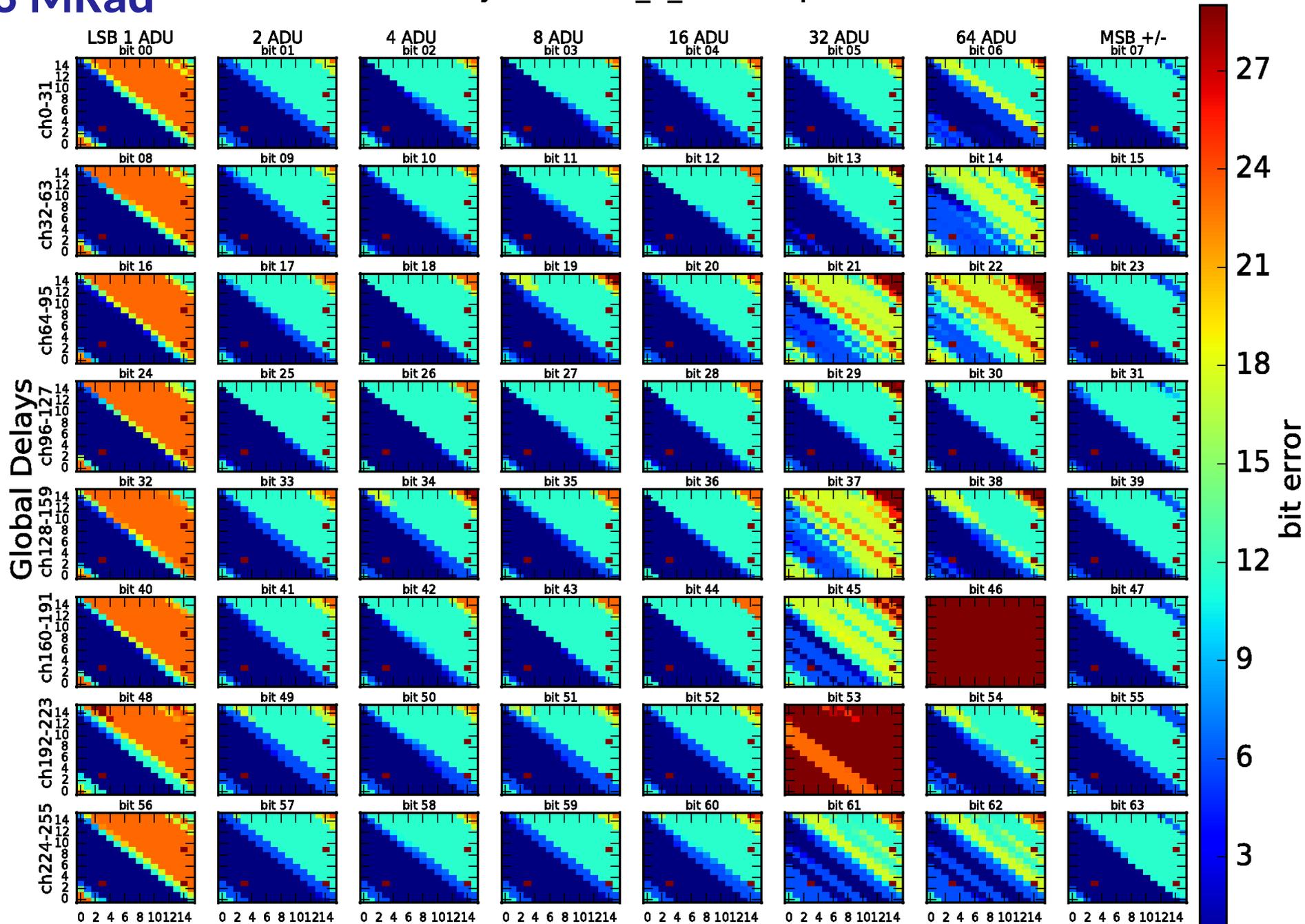
2 MRad

Delay scan - H5_0_05 - asicpair: 1



3 MRad

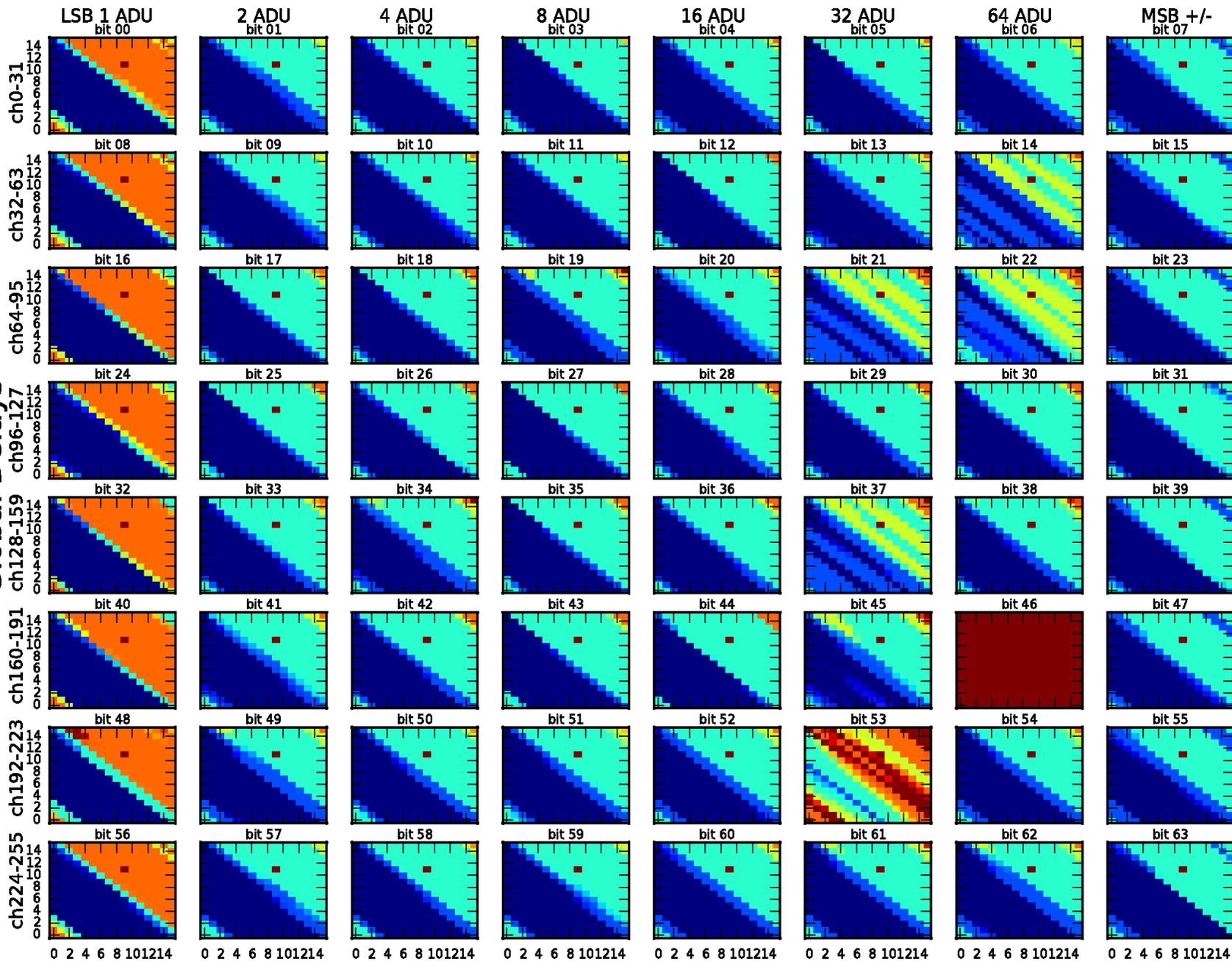
Delay scan - H5_0_05 - asicpair: 1



4 MRad

Delay scan - H5_0_05 - asicpair: 1

Global Delays



27

24

21

18

15

12

9

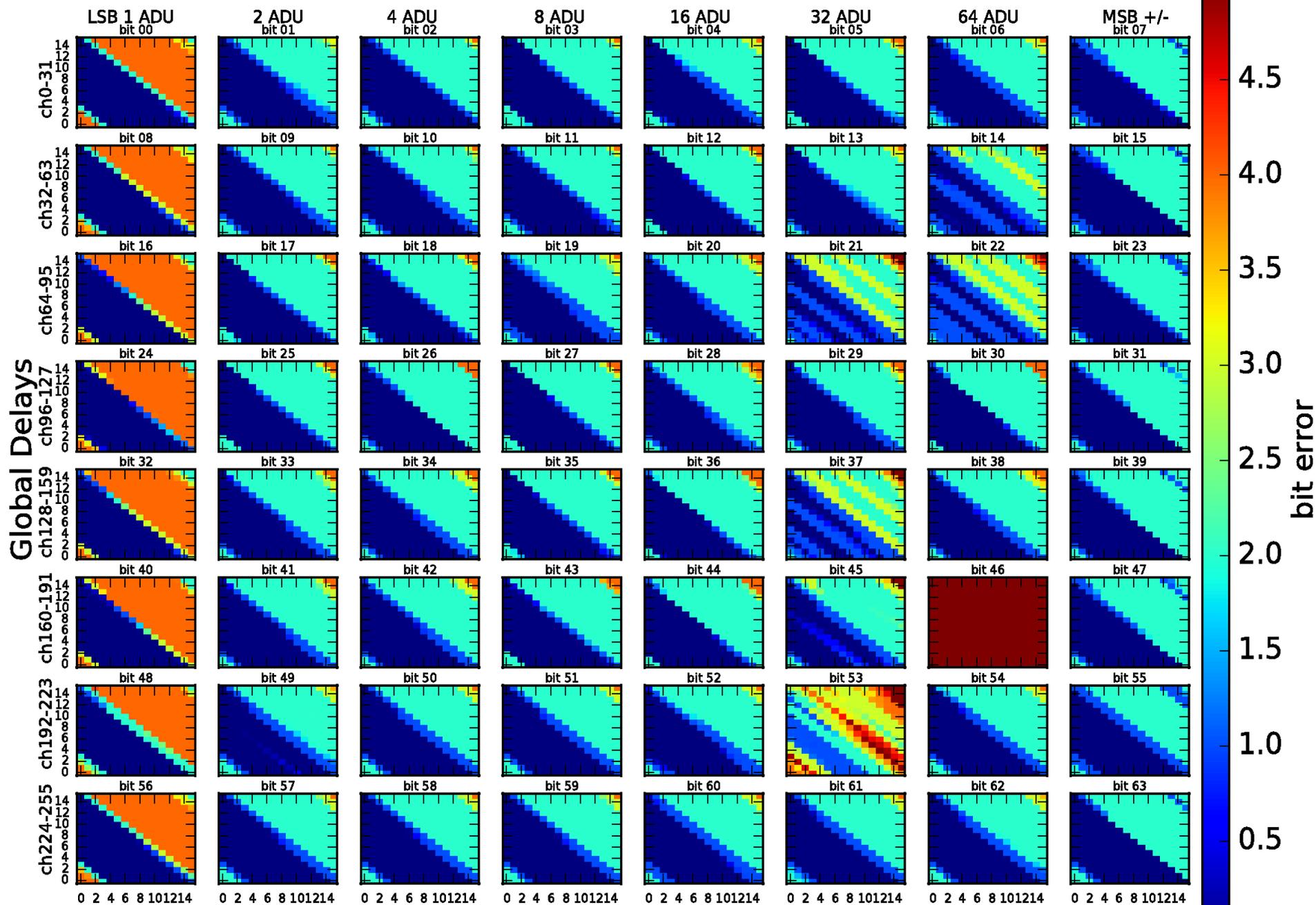
6

3

bit error

4 MRad in Bonn

Delay scan - H5_0_05 - asicpair: 1

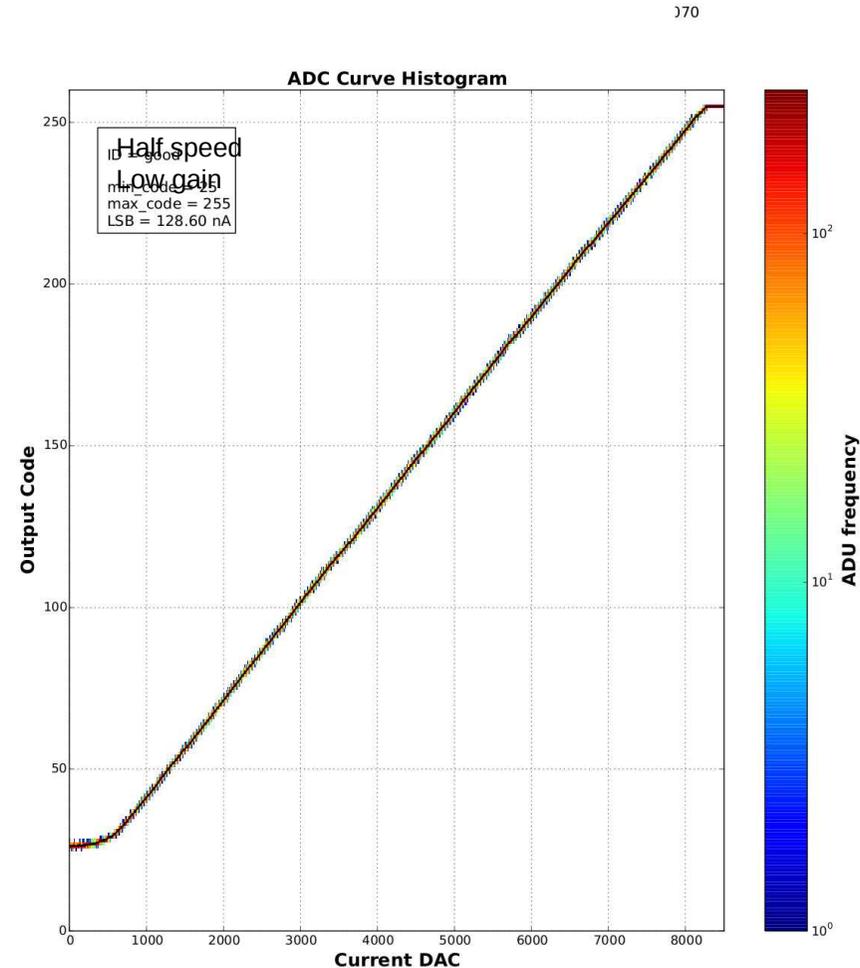


DCD optimization

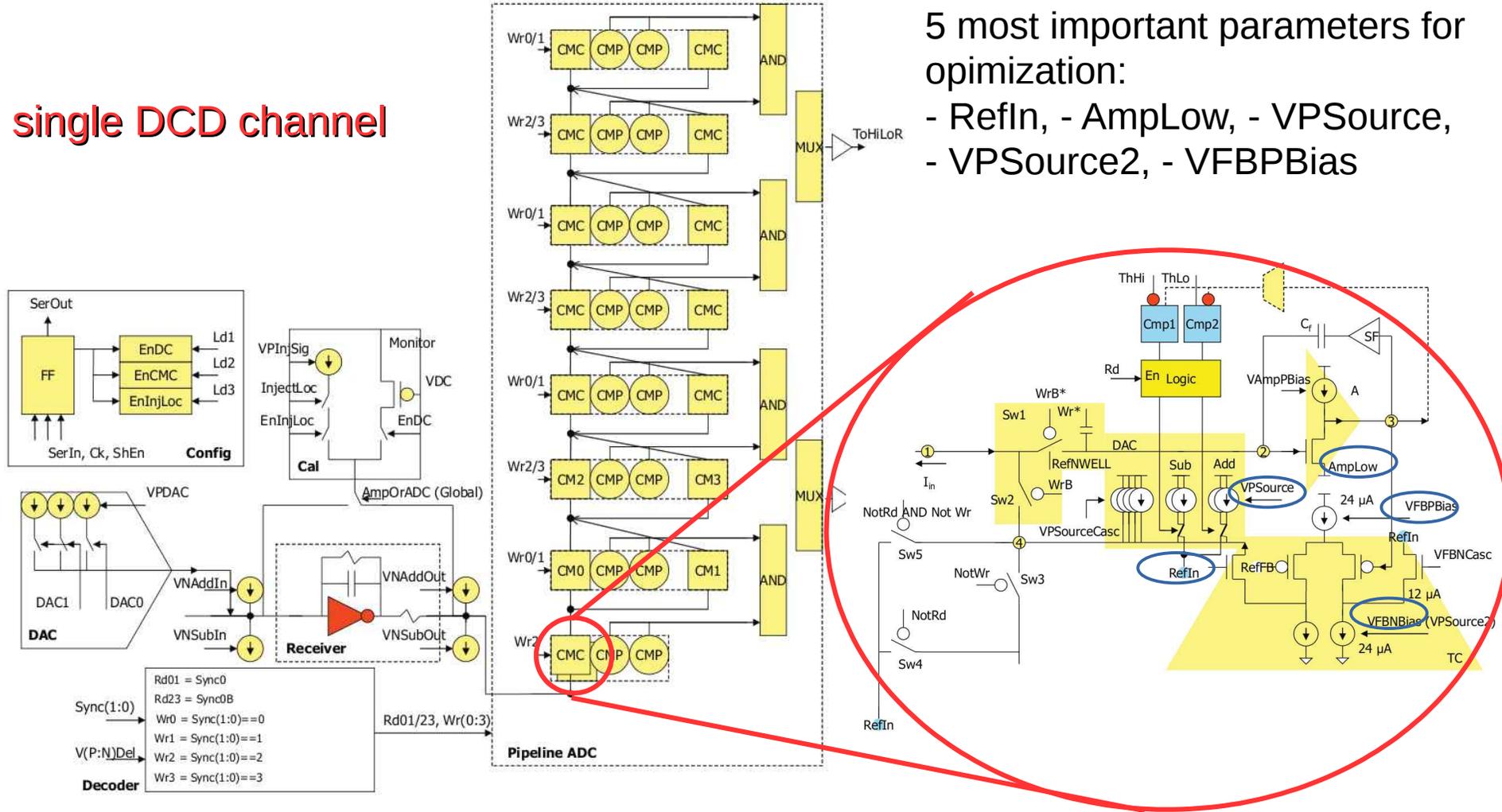
DCD is the part of the electronics directly connected to the matrix.
It is responsible for digitizing the signal current generated in the matrix.

Optimize DCD for:

- range of curve
- linearity
- missing codes/bit errors
- noise



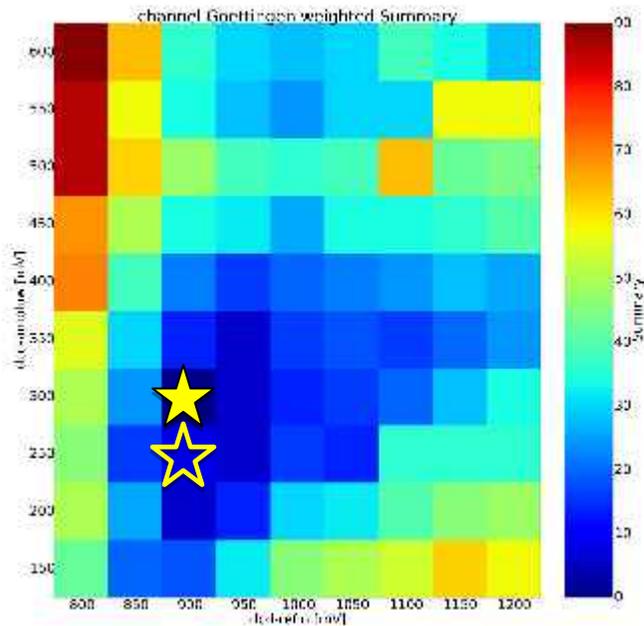
single DCD channel



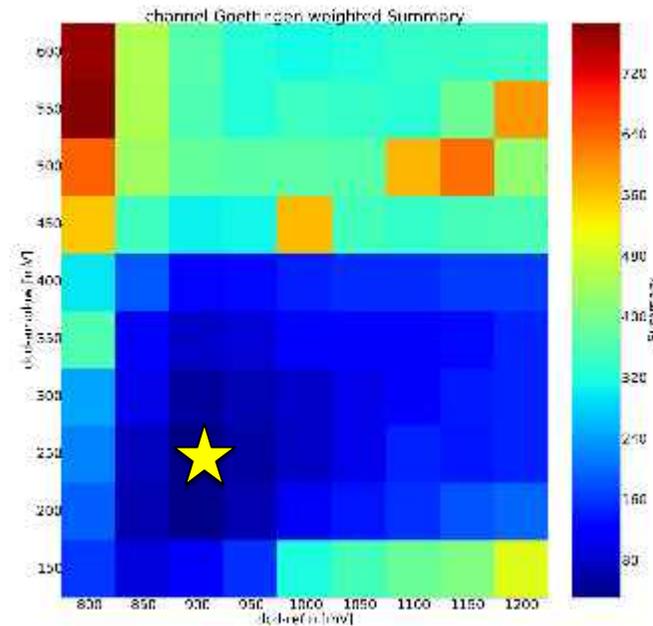
5 most important parameters for optimization:

- RefIn, - AmpLow, - VPSource,
- VPSource2, - VFBPBias

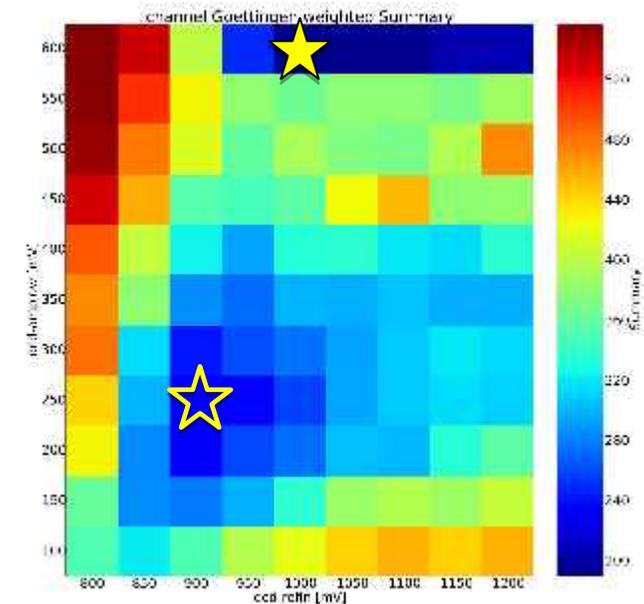
DCD optimal working point



Unirradiated
Optimal:
AmpLow = 300 mV
Refln = 900 mV



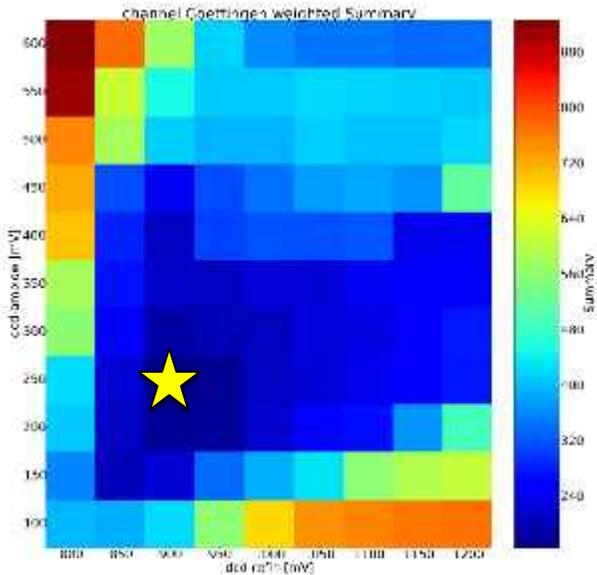
1000 kRad
Optimal:
AmpLow = 250 mV
Refln = 900 mV



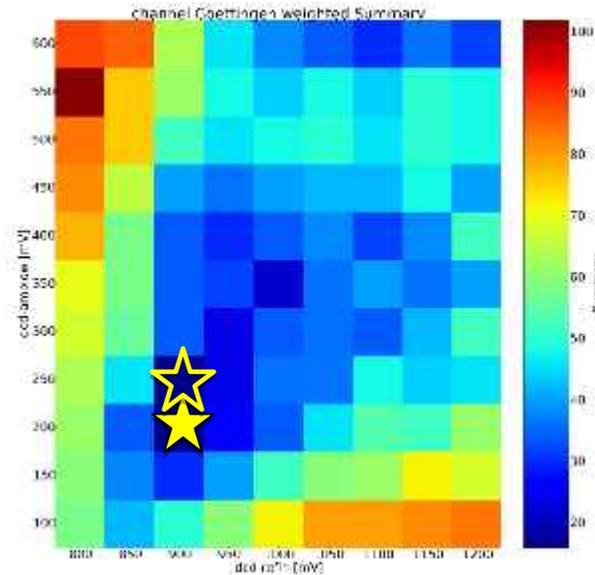
2000 kRad
Optimal:
AmpLow = 600 mV
Refln = 1000 mV
(determined by program)

AmpLow – Refln scan

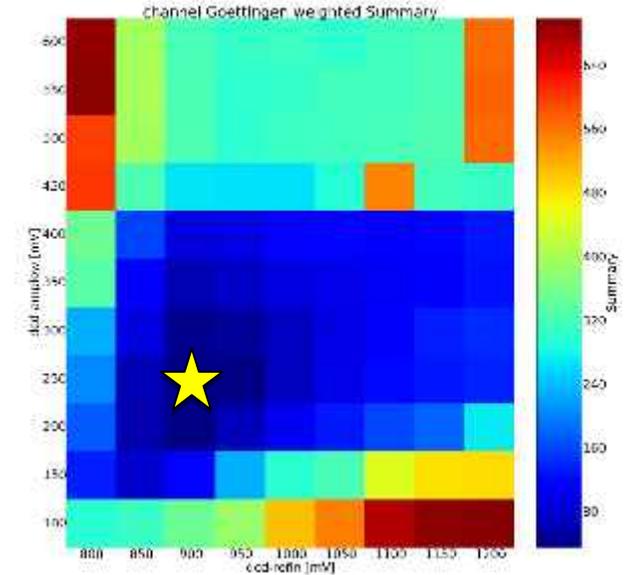
DCD optimal working point



3000 kRad
Optimal:
AmpLow = 250 mV
RefIn = 900 mV



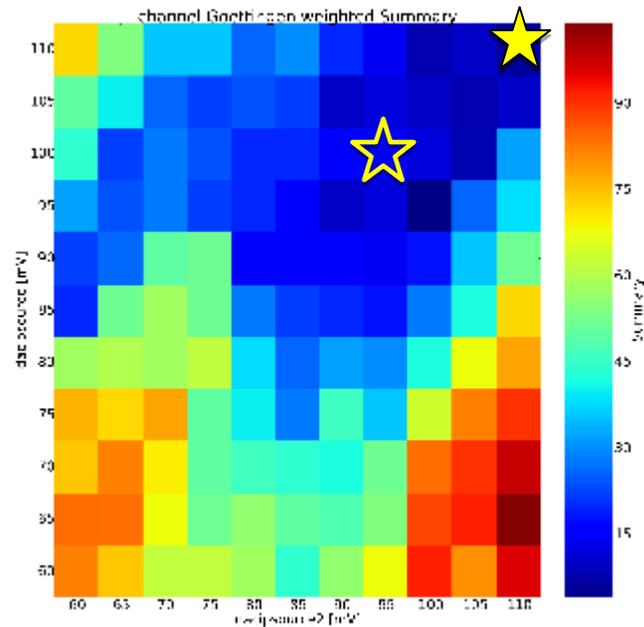
4000 kRad
Optimal:
AmpLow = 200 mV
RefIn = 900 mV



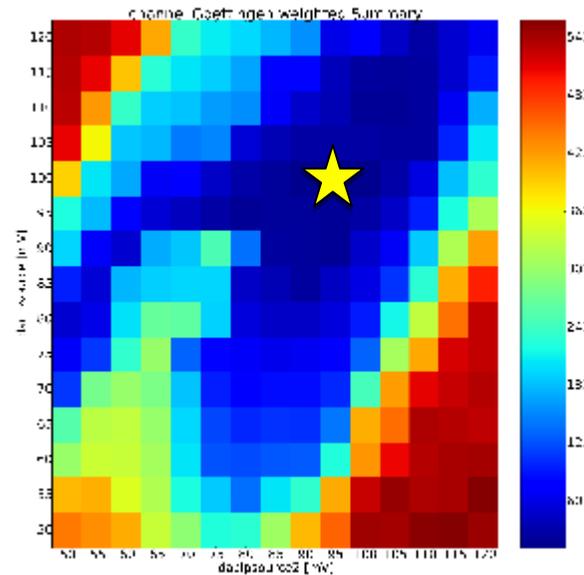
After irradiation back in Bonn
Optimal:
AmpLow = 250 mV
RefIn = 900 mV
(determined by program)

AmpLow – RefIn scan

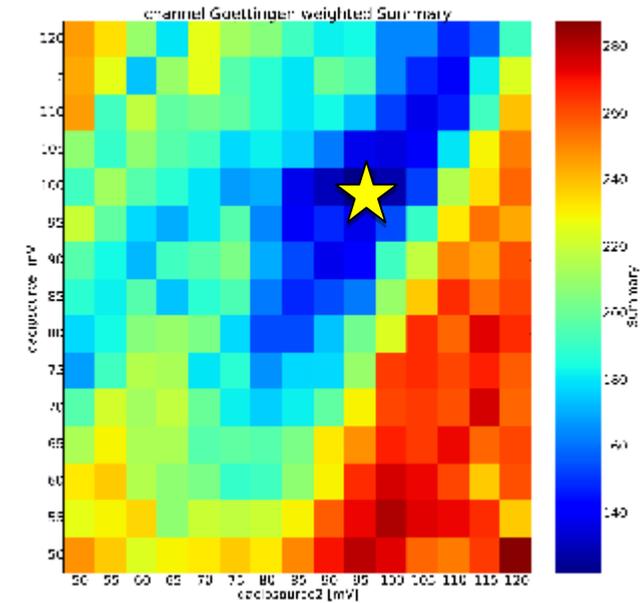
DCD optimal working point



Unirradiated
Optimal:
Ipsource = 110 mV
Ipsource 2 = 110 mV



1000 kRad
Optimal:
Ipsource = 100 mV
Ipsource 2 = 95 mV

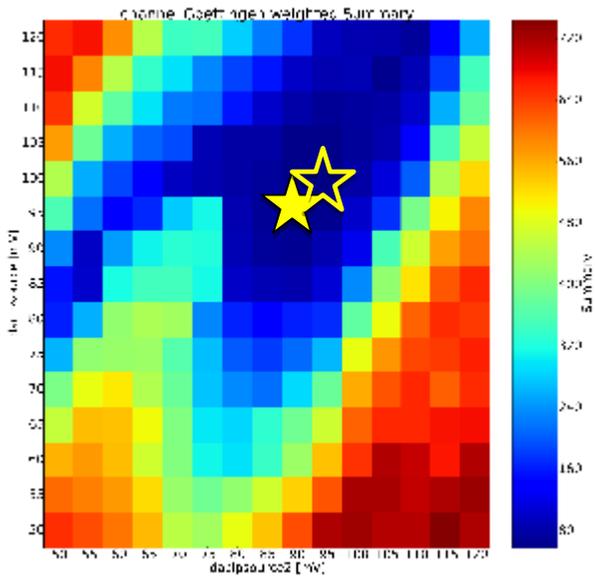


2000 kRad
Optimal:
Ipsource = 100 mV
Ipsource 2 = 95 mV

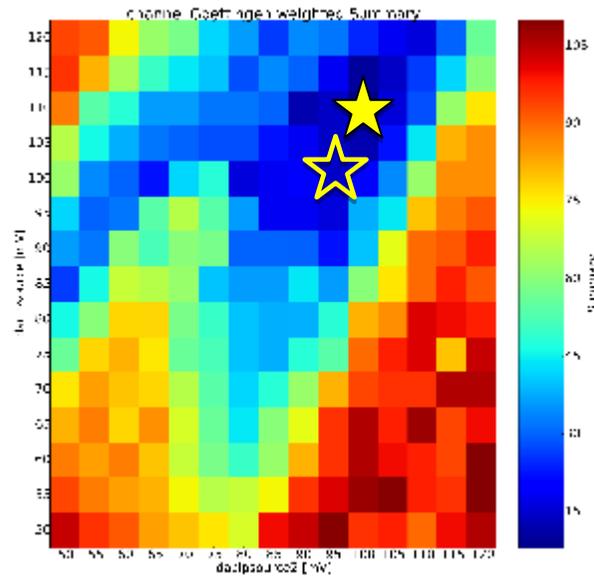
Ipsources scan

Scans done with different number of channels some use 12 channels some use 87.

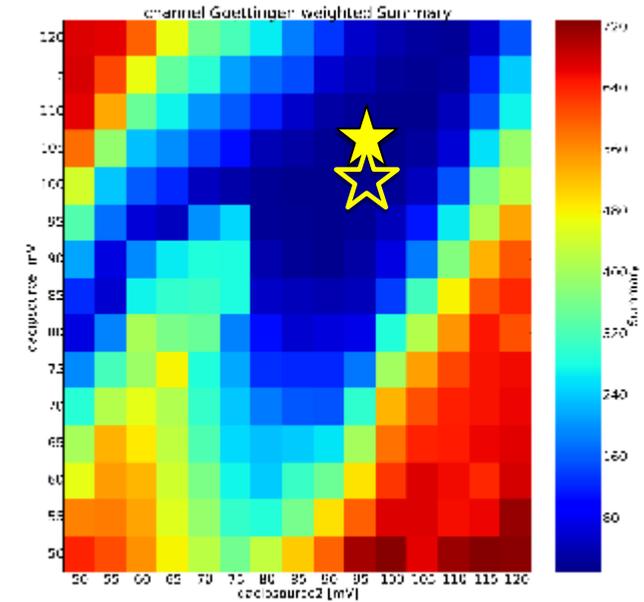
DCD optimal working point



3000 kRad
Optimal:
Ipsource = 95 mV
Ipsource 2 = 90 mV



4000 kRad
Optimal:
Ipsource = 110 mV
Ipsource 2 = 100 mV



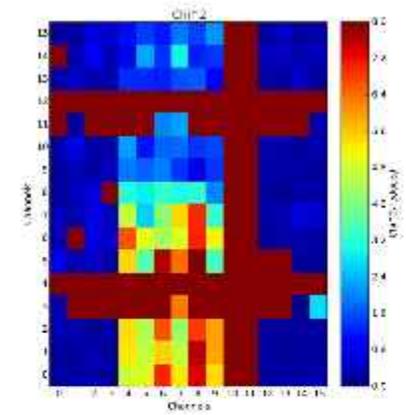
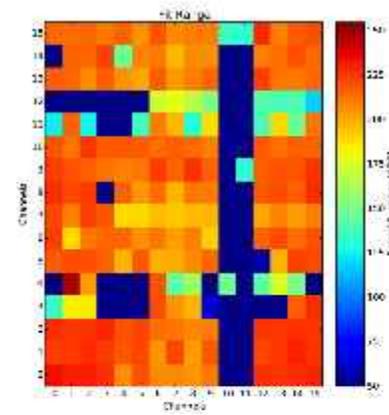
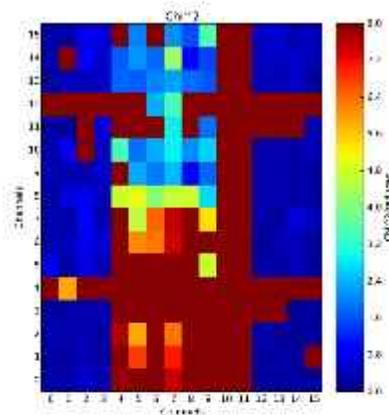
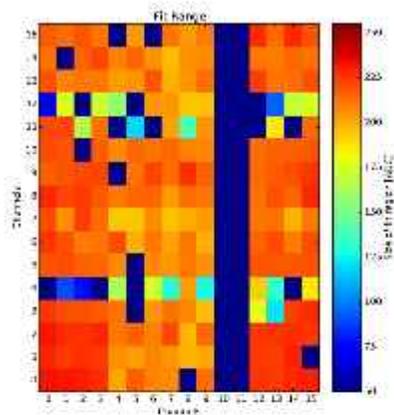
After irradiation
Optimal:
Ipsource = 105 mV
Ipsource 2 = 95 mV

Ipsources scan

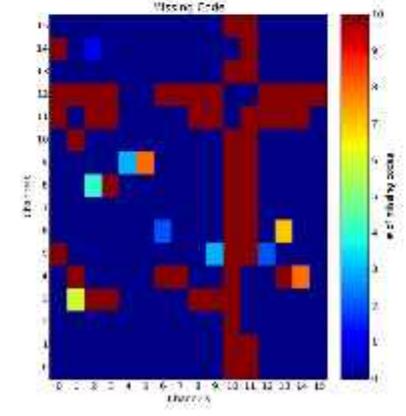
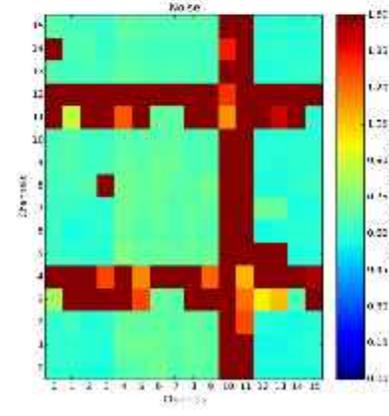
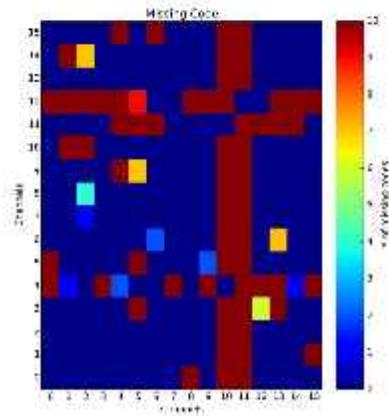
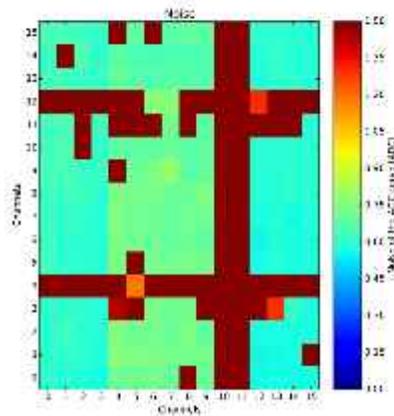
Scans done with different number of channels some use 12 channels some use 87.

250 kRad

1250 kRad



Range

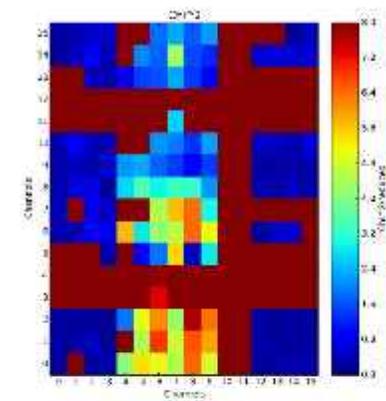
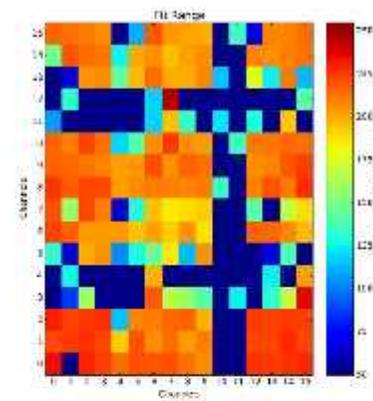
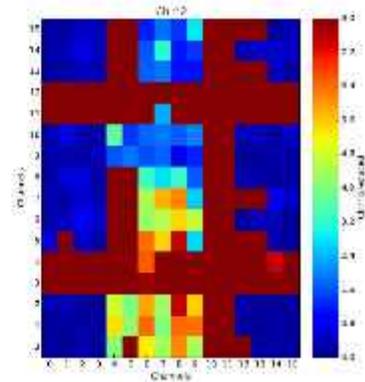
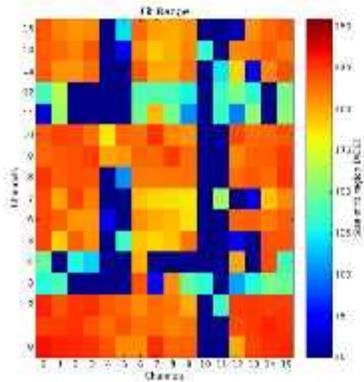


Noise

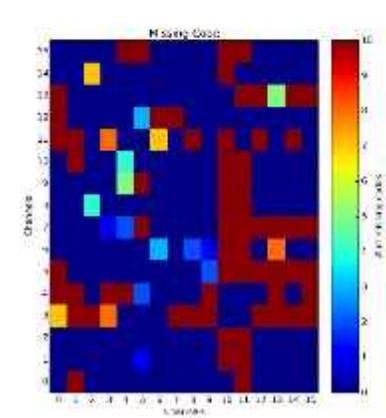
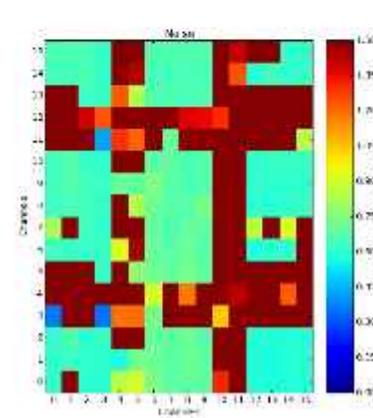
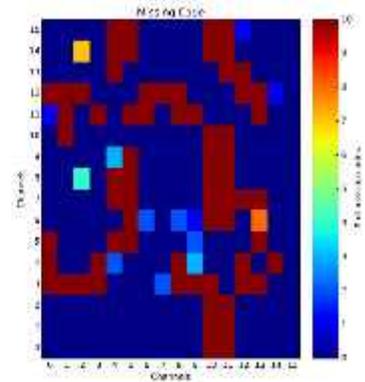
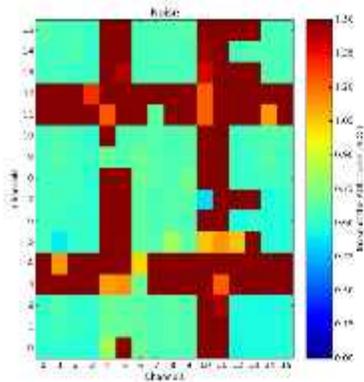
Missing code

2250 kRad

3000 kRad



Range

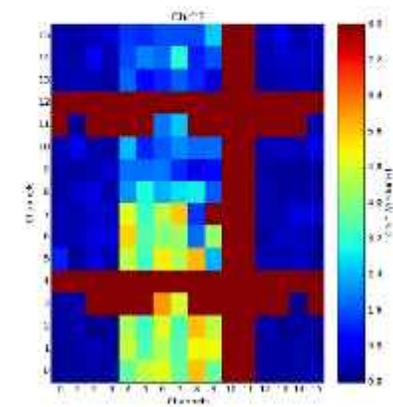
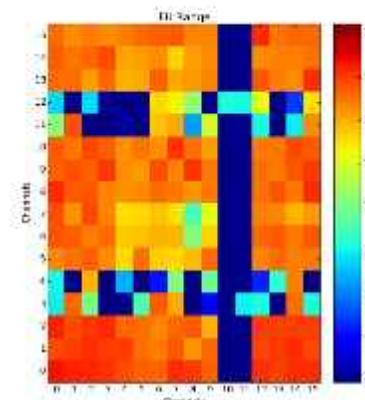
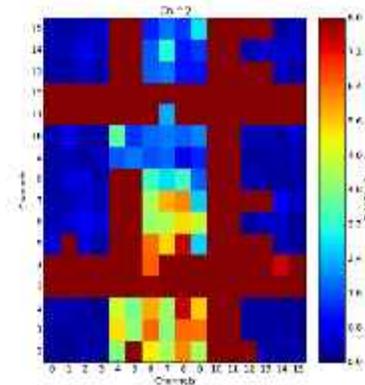
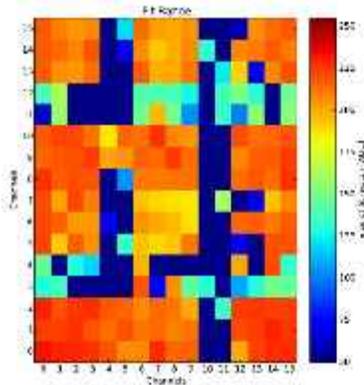


Noise

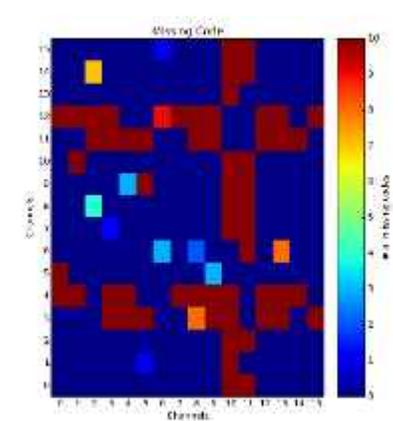
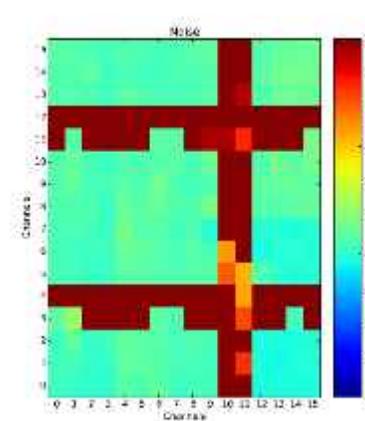
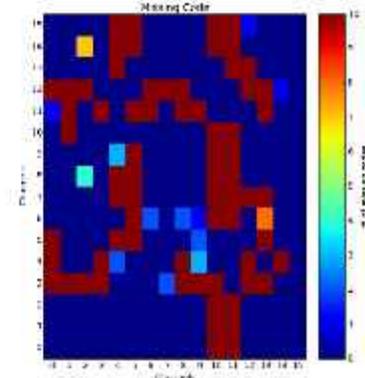
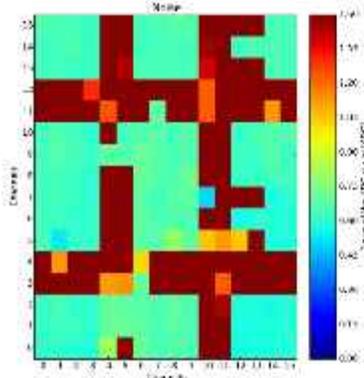
Missing code

4000 kRad

Back in Bonn



Range

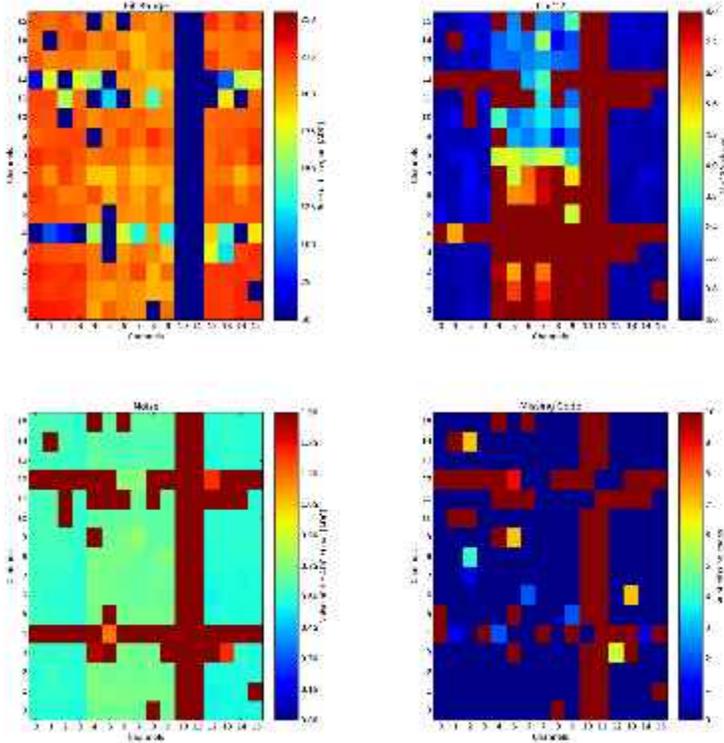


Noise

Missing code

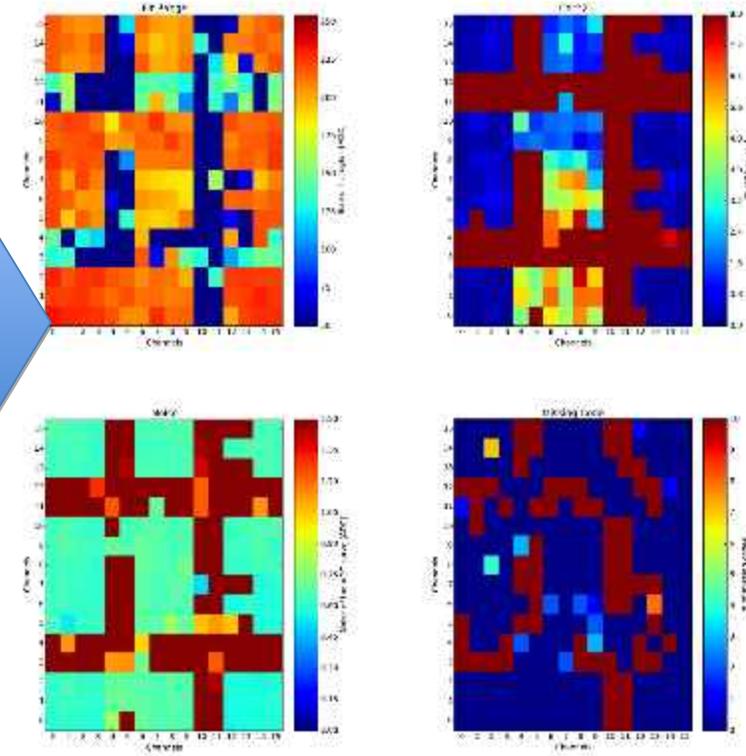
DCD channel map

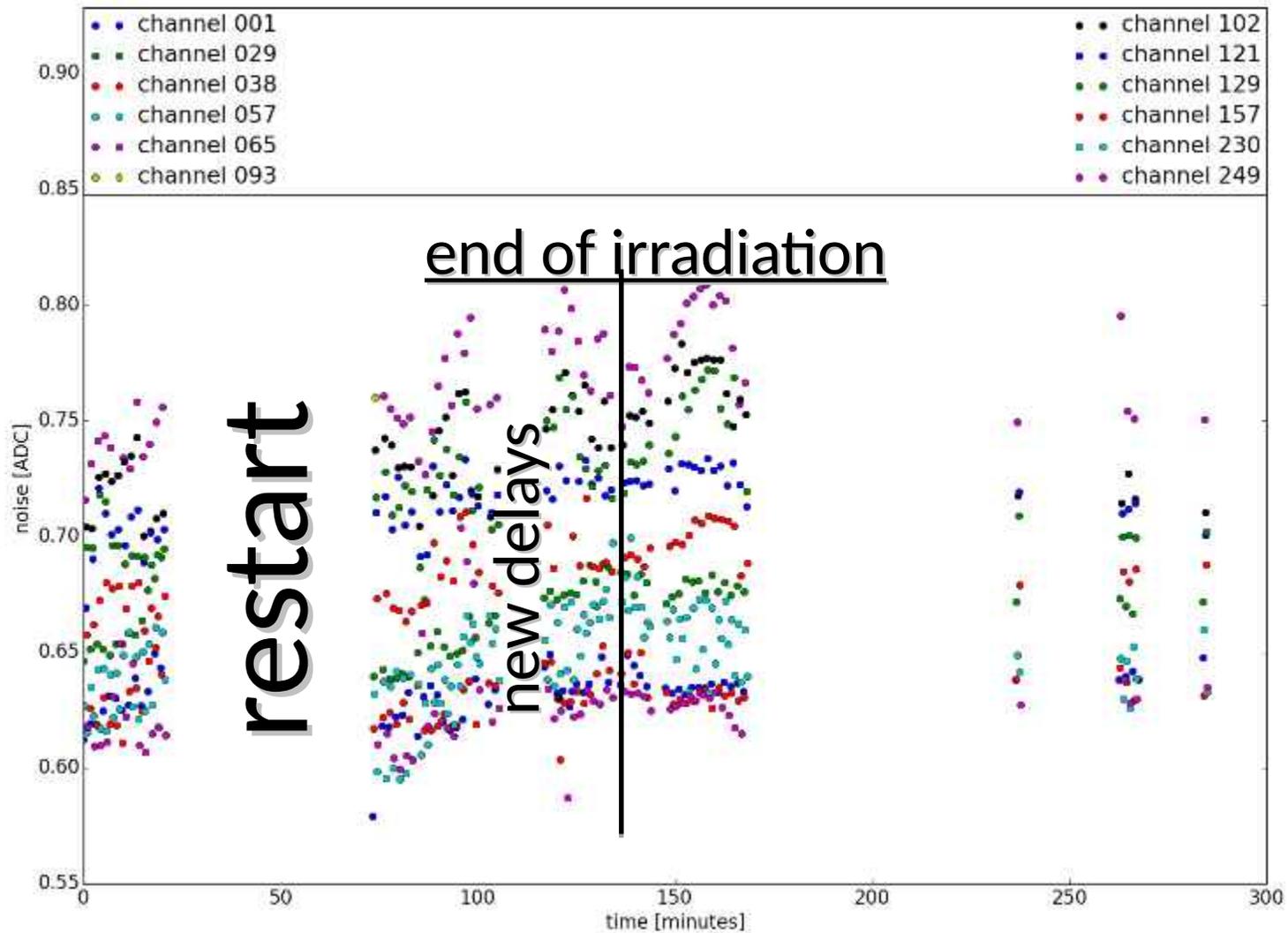
250 kRad



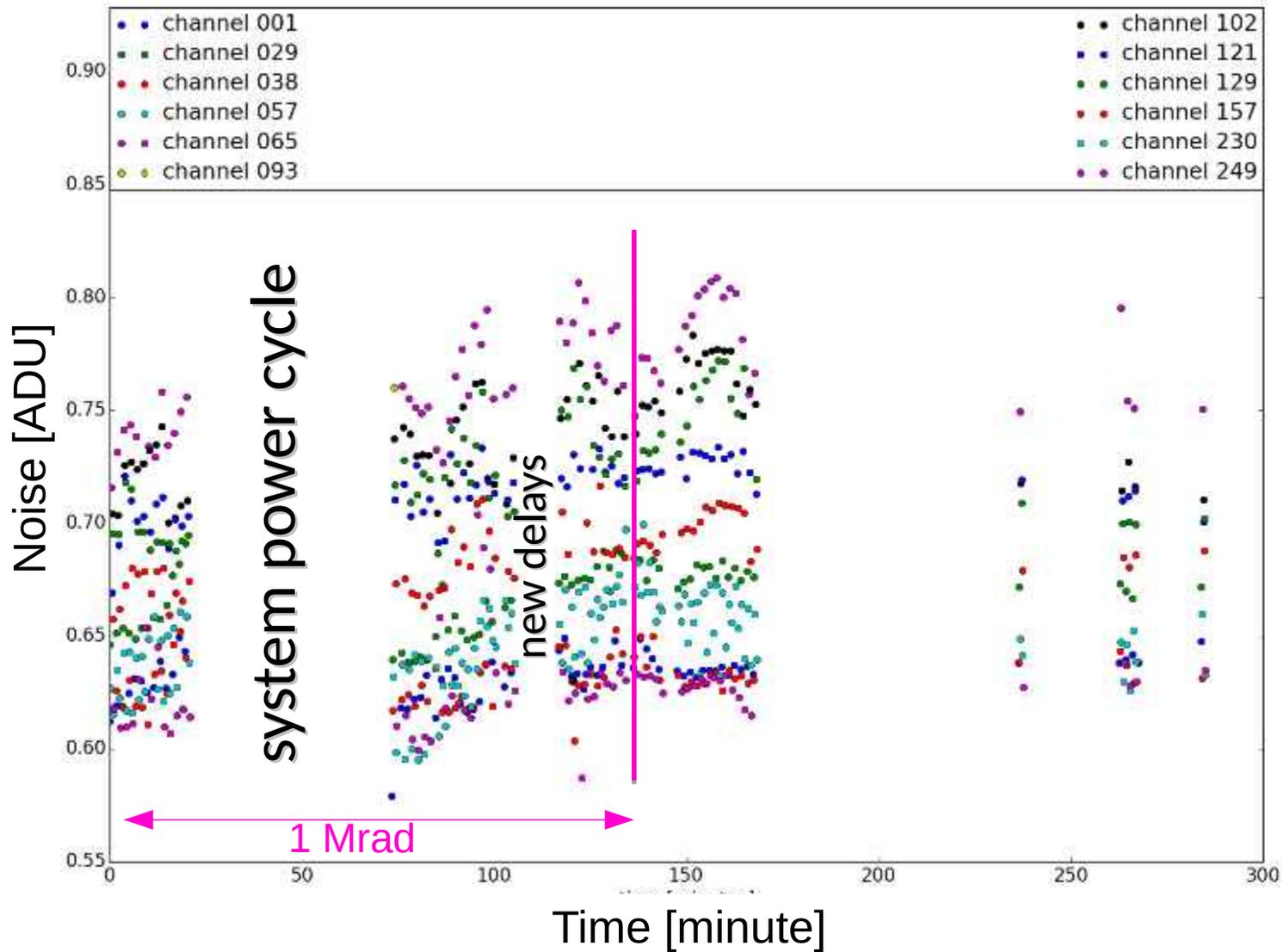
4000 kRad

Data transmission of double column stops working

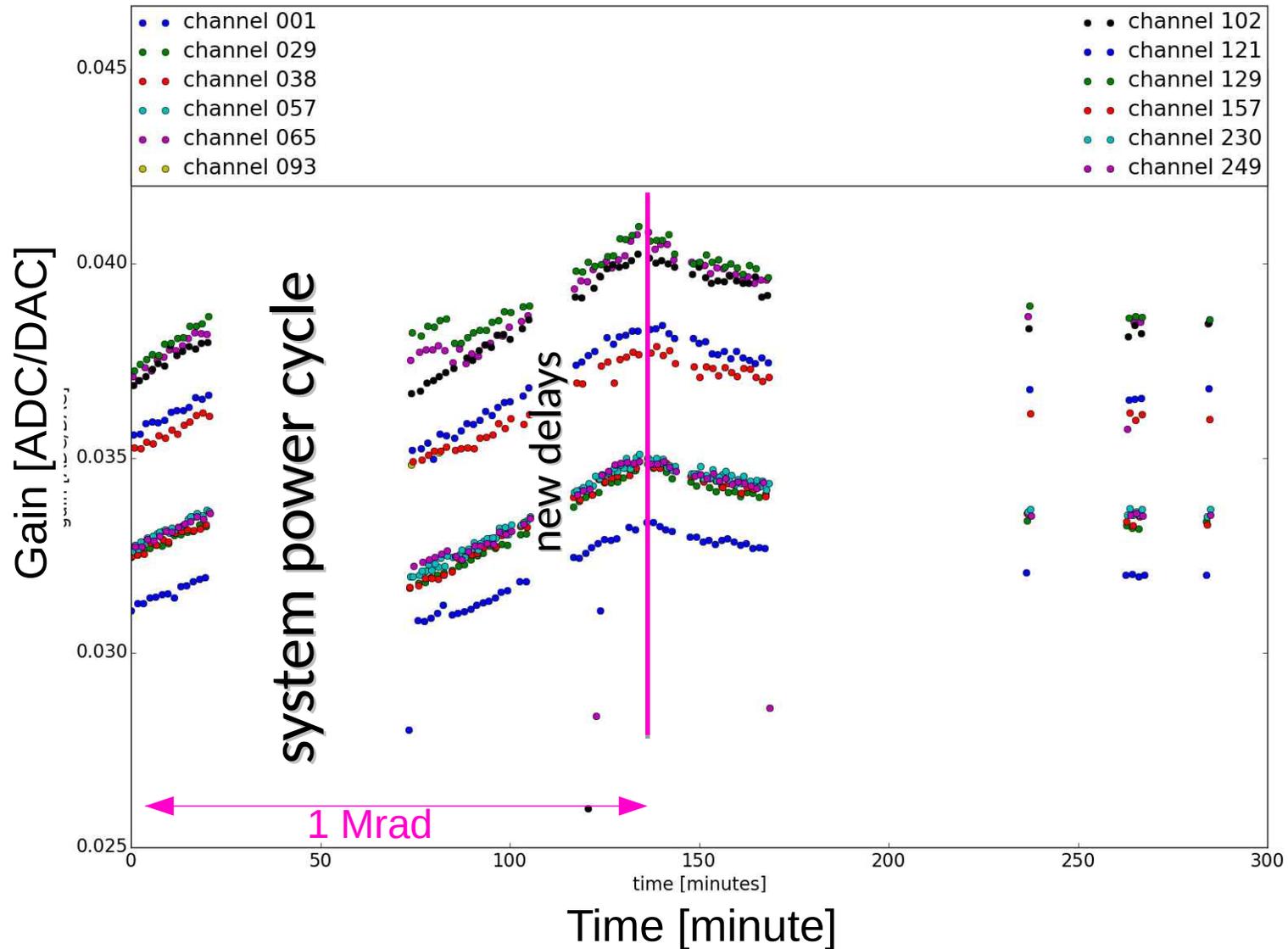




Continuous measurement during 1 Mrad step



Continuous measurement during 1 Mrad step



- First characterization of small PXD9 matrix with Strontium source and laser light at laboratory
 - Ring effect likely due to doping variations
 - Odd/even effect not understood
 - more detailed measurements necessary
 - Good working point could be found
 - lab tests with full matrix necessary
- Irradiation of DHPT1.1 and DCDB4pp with X-ray source
 - High speed links stable against radiation up to 4 Mrad
 - Optimal working point of DCD stable
 - Degradation of DCD <-> DHP data transmission (maybe bad asicpair)

Hybrid 5 remains major test vehicle for new components

- Received 6 fresh Hybrid 5 boards in Seon
 - Populated with SMD components at HLL
- Received 7 wirebond adapters with DCD4.1/2 + DHPT1.1 from HLL
 - Assembly onto 7 Hybrid 5 boards in bonn
 - Distributed characterization in Goettingen and Bonn
 - → **urgently need new DHE software for new DCD JTAG handling**
- As soon as hybrids work and bonded Switchers are available:
 - Add Switchers and small PXD9 matrices to some hybrids for more characterization
- Irradiation campaign? Parasitic test at future PXD exclusive beam test?



bmb+f - Förderschwerpunkt

Elementarteilchenphysik

Großgeräte der physikalischen
Grundlagenforschung



LAB

Silizium Labor Bonn

Thank you

