



STCF实验硅像素内径迹 探测器研究进展

秦家军

(代表STCF ITK-MAPS工作组)

超级陶粲装置研讨会

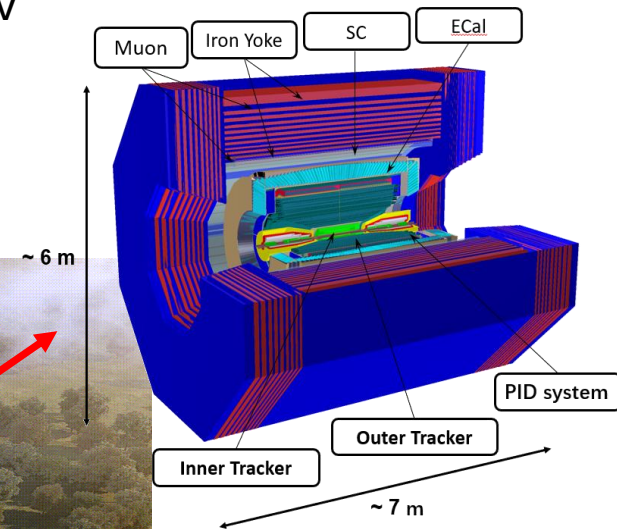
2024年7月8日 兰州

目录

- ▶ 研究背景
- ▶ STCF MAPS Sensor设计
- ▶ STCF MAPS读出电路设计
- ▶ 总结

STCF

- ▶ 超级陶粲装置(**S**uper **T**au-**C**harm **F**acility , **STCF**)
 - ◇ 国内新一代正负电子对撞机
 - ◇ 质心能量 2~7 GeV, 亮度 $>0.5 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ @ 4 GeV
 - ◇ 具备进一步提升峰值亮度和实现束流极化的潜力



STCF ITK物理需求

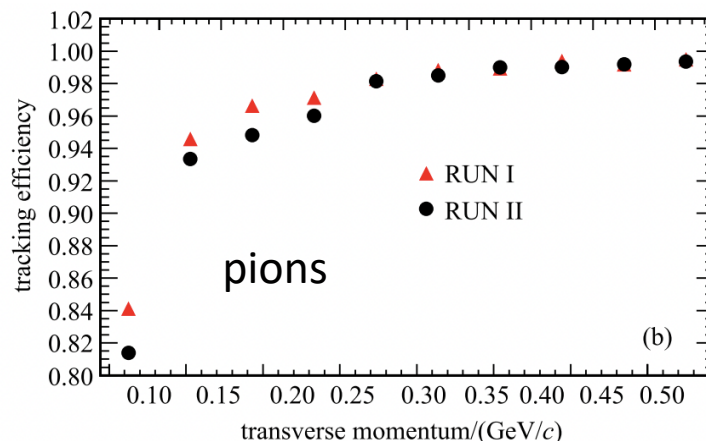
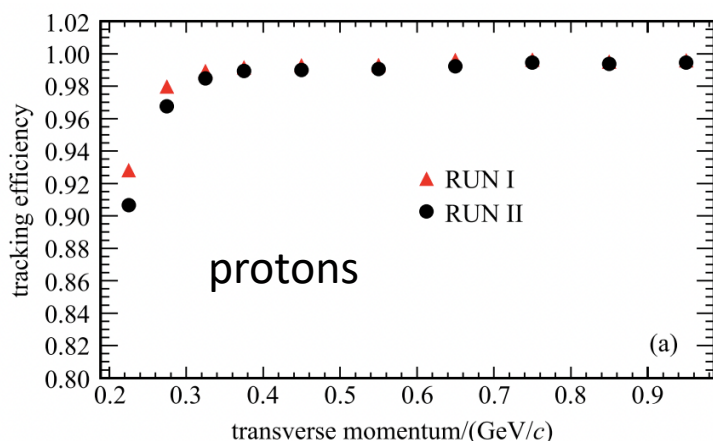
STCF物理目标

Process	Physics Interest	Optimized Subdetector	Requirements
$\tau \rightarrow K_s \pi \nu_\tau$,	CPV in the τ sector,		acceptance: 93% of 4π ; trk. effi.:
$J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}$,	CPV in the hyperon sector,	ITK+MDC	> 99% at $p_T > 0.3 \text{ GeV}/c$; > 90% at $p_T = 0.1 \text{ GeV}/c$
$D_{(s)}$ tag	Charm physics		$\sigma_p/p = 0.5\%$, $\sigma_{\gamma\phi} = 130 \mu\text{m}$ at $1 \text{ GeV}/c$

低动量能区粒子径迹探测的挑战

- ◇ 多次库伦散射，径迹探测效率低
- ◇ For BESIII, the tracking efficiency drops sharply below 100 MeV

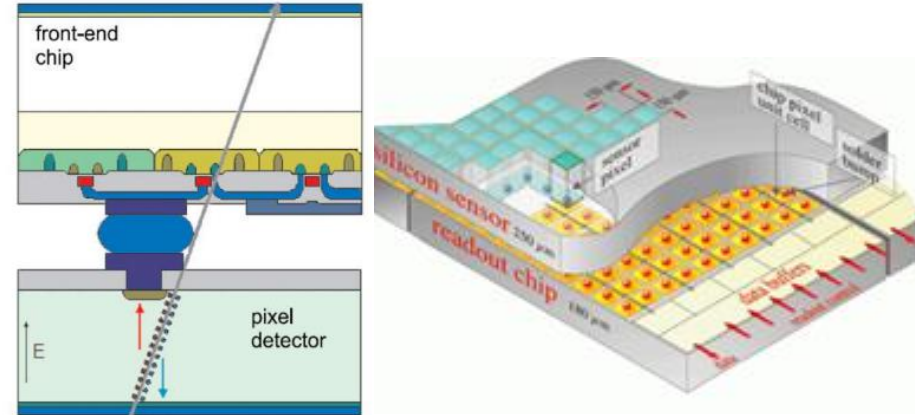
BESIII tracking efficiency,
Chin.Phys.C 40 (2016) 2, 026201



CMOS Pixel Sensors

▶ Hybrid

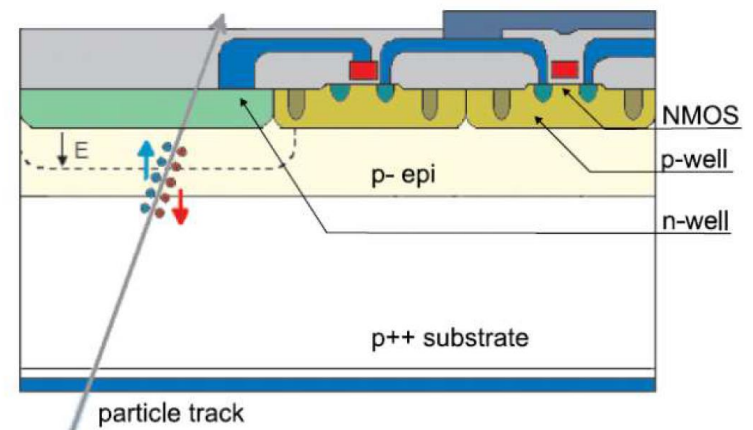
- ◇ Sensor和电子学分别优化设计；抗辐照能力强
- ◇ ATLAS/CMS采用
- ◇ 缺点：物质量大；键合工艺复杂、成本高



Hybrid Pixel

▶ Monolithic

- ◇ 仅需一层硅片，低物质量
- ◇ 易集成，低成本
- ◇ STAR/ALICE ITS2采用
- ◇ 缺点：抗辐照能力弱、电荷收集时间相对较长



MAPS

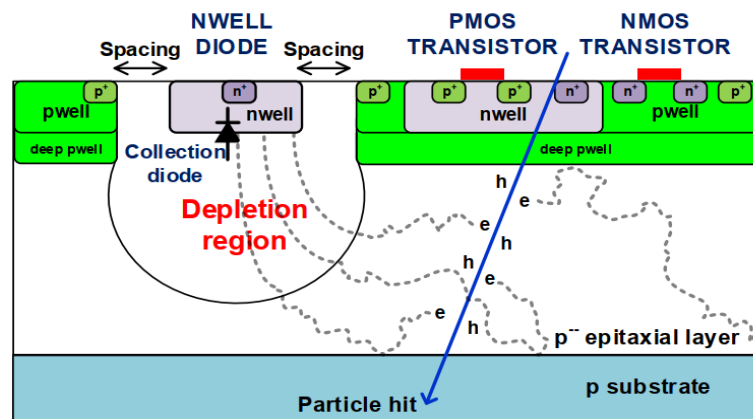
MAPS基本结构

▶ 小收集极 (small fill-factor)

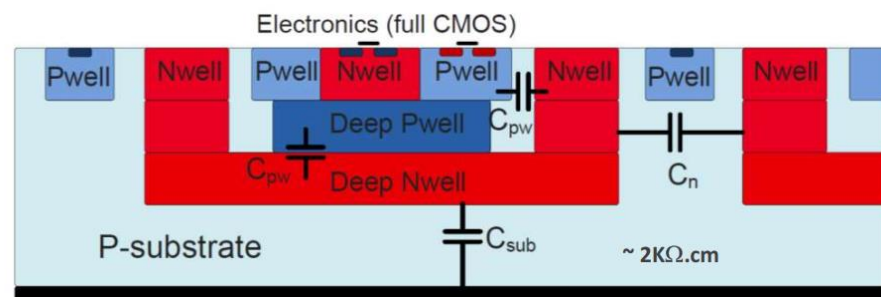
- ◇ 寄生电容小，功耗低
- ◇ DPWELL隔离电路内的NWELL
 - 四阱工艺 (NWELL、PWELL、DPWELL和DNWELL)
- ◇ 电荷收集时间相对较慢
 - 改进工艺
- ◇ 代表芯片：APLIDE、JadePix等

▶ 大收集极 (large fill-factor)

- ◇ 全耗尽、抗辐射性极强、电荷收集快
- ◇ 寄生电容较大 (~ 200 fF)，功耗增加
- ◇ C_{pw} 可能导致严重串扰 → 对电路结构有特殊要求
- ◇ 代表芯片：MuPix、LF-Monopix等



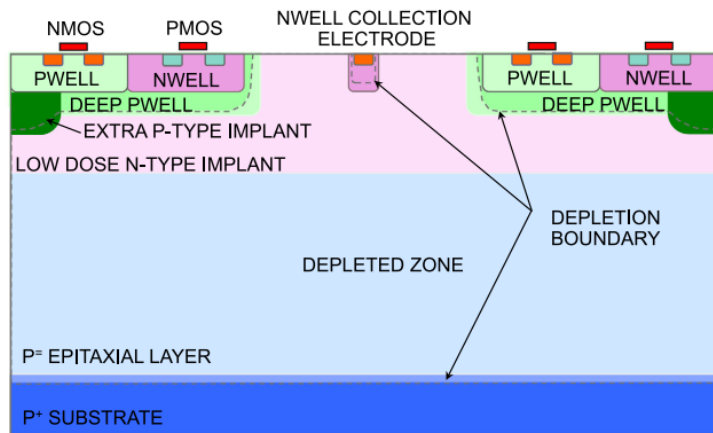
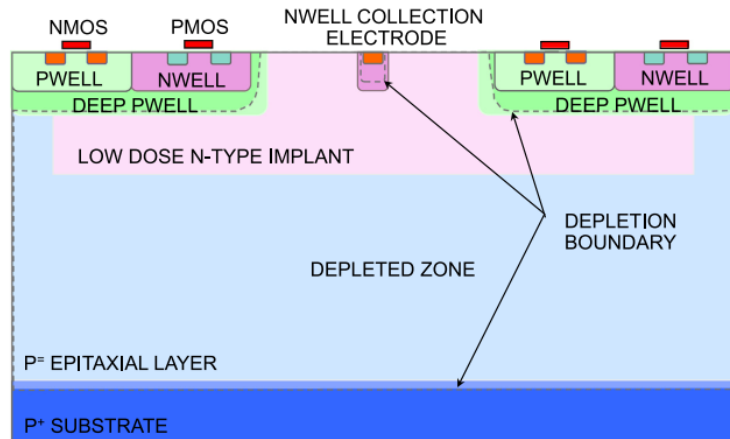
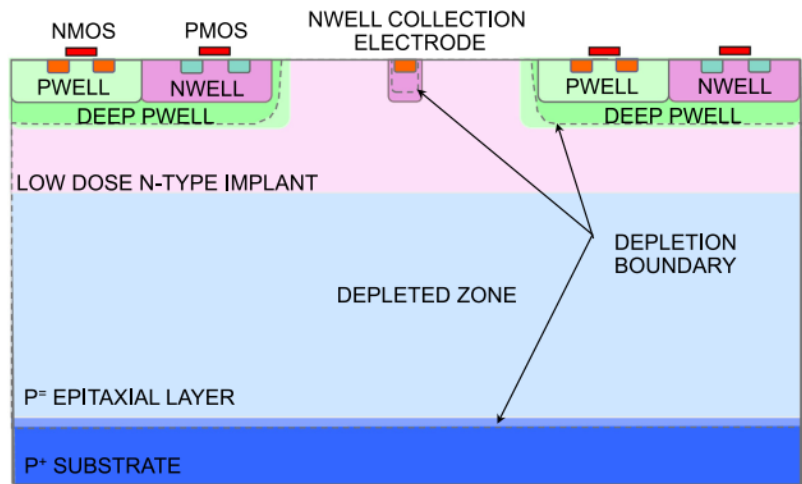
小收集极MAPS



大小收集极MAPS

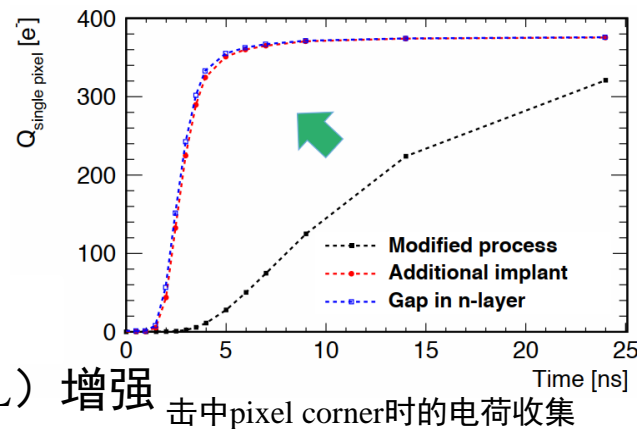
小收集极MAPS是STCF ITK的备选方案之一

Depleted MAPS



▶ Depleted MAPS-小收集电极

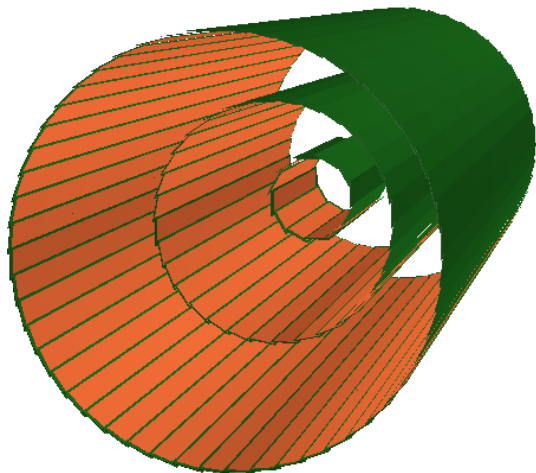
- ◇ 代表性芯片: TJ-Monopix, MALTA, Fastpix
- ◇ 输入电容小; 漂移距离更长、电场较弱
- ◇ 进一步改进: 增强像素边缘处的横向电场
 - 边缘处制作n型gap
 - 边缘处制作p型注入
 - 边缘处制作n型gap+ p型注入
- ◇ 探测效率、电荷收集速度提升, 抗辐照能力 (NIEL) 增强



STCF MAPS设计目标

中科大、山大、华师、西工大合作研究

Beam pipe radius: 30 mm



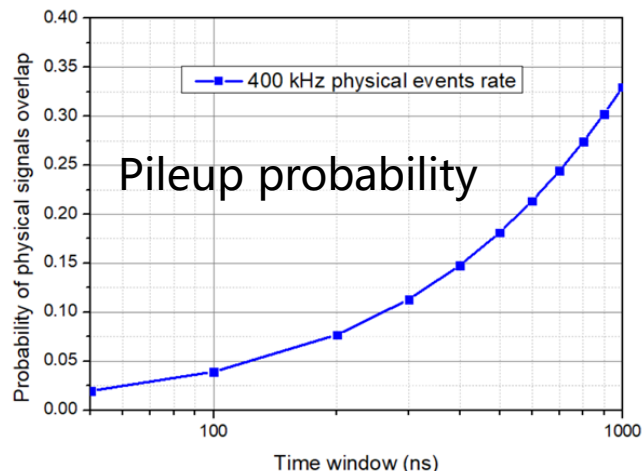
Layer	R (mm)	Length (cm)	Area (cm ²)
1	36	19.78	447.46
2	98	53.85	3315.87
3	160	87.92	8838.63

▶ MAPS设计需求

- ◇ 位置分辨: $\leq 100 \mu\text{m}$
- ◇ 物质质量: 单层 $\leq 0.3\% X_0$
- ◇ 功耗: $\leq 100 \text{ mW/cm}^2 \rightarrow 50 \text{ mW/cm}^2$
- ◇ 时间分辨: $\leq 50 \text{ ns}$ (去堆积)
- ◇ 能量测量 (ToT)
 - time walk修正、多次散射修正

▶ 探测器结构的初步设计

- ◇ 三层探测器 (可能更多)
- ◇ 探测器总面约 1.3 m^2
- ◇ 接收角度范围为 $20^\circ \sim 160^\circ$



目录

- ▶ 研究背景
- ▶ STCF MAPS Sensor设计
- ▶ STCF MAPS读出电路设计
- ▶ 总结

Pixel Sensor

▶ Sensor尺寸考虑

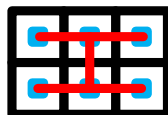
- ◇ 位置分辨要求不高→选择较大尺寸像素，减少读出电路规模，进而降低功耗
- ◇ 尝试比较多种规格模拟连接的sensor，以及多个小像素的数字连接



A: 30×30



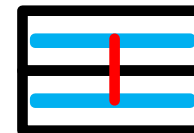
B: Pixel-based
 180×30



C: Pixel-based
 90×60



D: Strip-based
 180×30



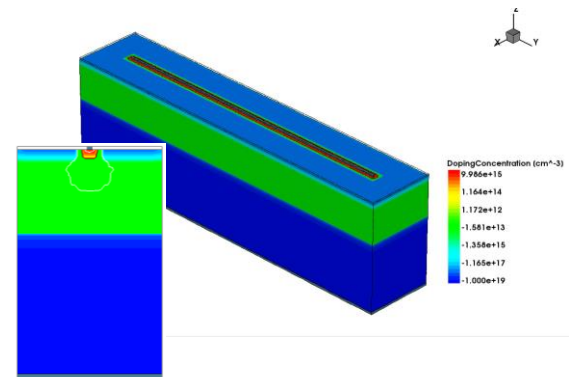
E: Strip-based
 90×60

▶ Sensor工艺考虑

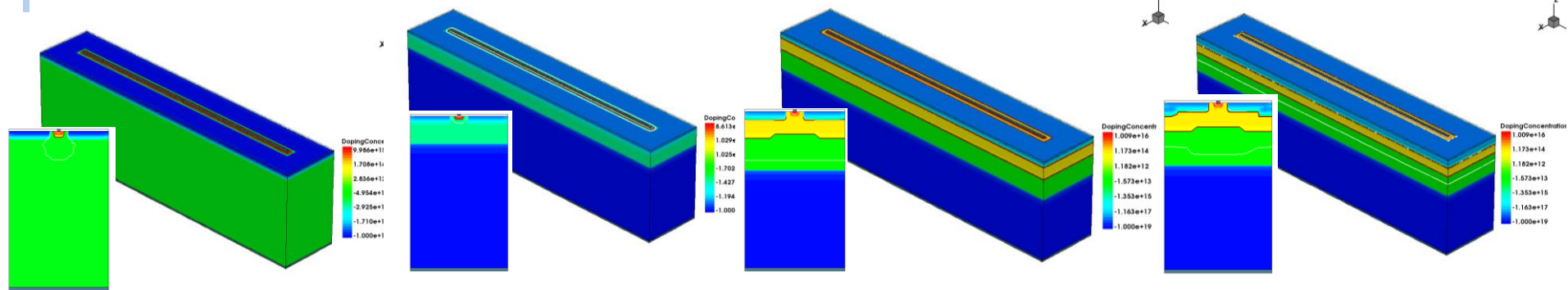
- ◇ 需求：高阻外延层、四阱工艺
- ◇ 基于国外成熟工艺（TJ180）进行仿真设计
 - 外延层电阻率 $1\text{k}\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$ ；厚度 $\sim 20\mu\text{m}$
- ◇ 探索国产工艺（NexChip）和华虹宏力（GSMC）
 - 合肥晶合，外延层电阻率 $10\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$ ，无DPWELL
 - 华虹宏力，高阻衬底，定制化四阱

TCAD仿真

- ▶ nwell_size=2 μm , spacing=2 μm
- ▶ 五种不同工艺：
 - ◇ TJ180nm: 20 μm 高阻外延+30 μm 低阻衬底
 - ◇ GSMC130nm: 50 μm 高阻衬底
 - ◇ BCIS90nm: 10 μm 10 Ωcm 外延+40 μm 低阻衬底
 - ◇ Modified-TJ180nm (N-blanket design) : 10 μm Nblanket层+10 μm 高阻外延+30 μm 低阻衬底
 - ◇ Modified-TJ180nm pstop: 10 μm Nblanket层+10 μm 高阻外延+30 μm 低阻衬底+像素边缘额外pstop隔离



HR epi (TJ180nm)



HR substrate

LR epi

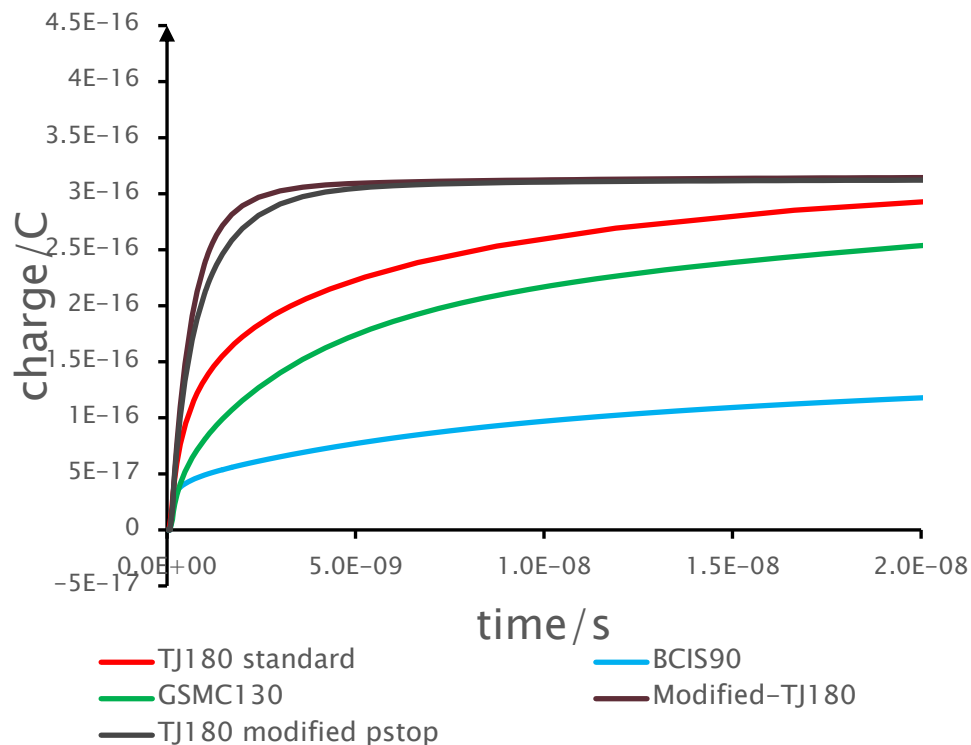
Modified-TJ180nm

Modified-TJ180nm pstop

电荷收集仿真

- ▶ 170*30有源区连接
- ▶ nwell_size=2um, spacing=2um
- ▶ nwell=0.8V, sub=-6V
- ▶ 径迹从中心入射

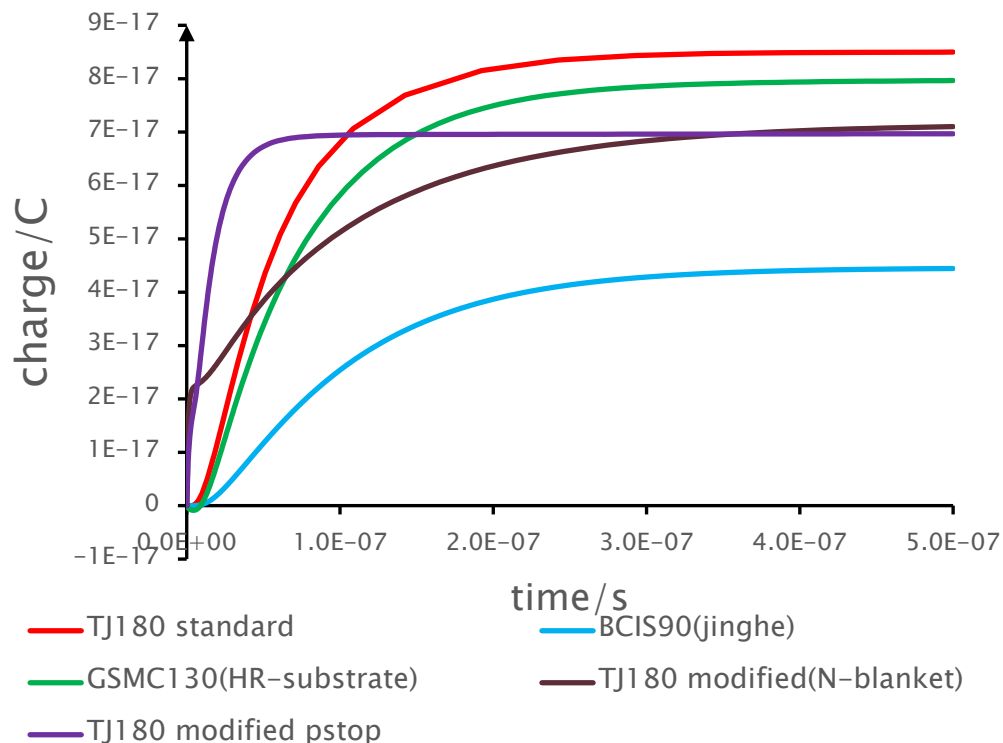
	Collected charge (e)	Collection time(ns)
TJ180nm	2039.81	20.56
GSMC130nm	2477.65	89.72
BCIS90nm	1089.64	74.57
Modified-TJ180nm	1969.85	1.81
Modified-TJ180nm pstop	1952.04	2.47



电荷收集仿真

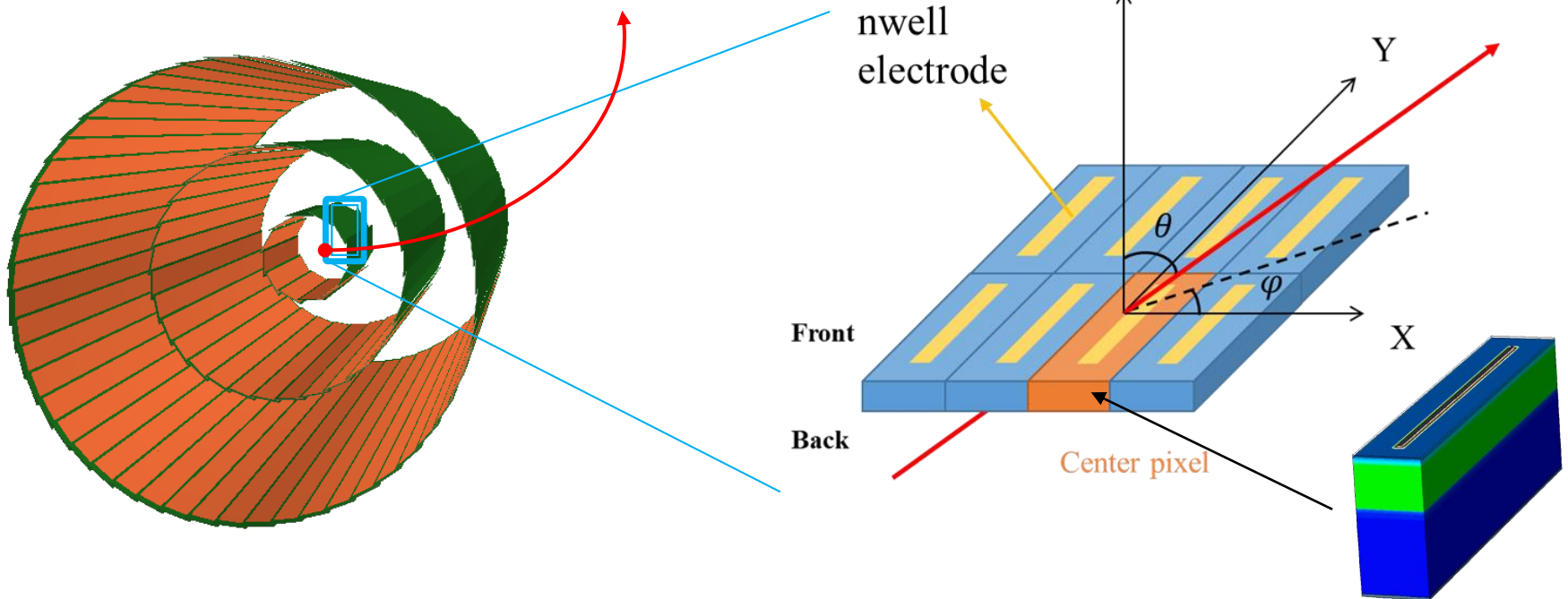
- ▶ 170*30有源区连接
- ▶ nwell_size=2um, spacing=2um
- ▶ nwell=0.8V, sub=-6V
- ▶ 径迹从对角入射

	Collected charge (e)	Collection time(ns)
TJ180nm	531.76	139.83
GSMC130nm	508.06	163.64
BCIS90nm	277.42	220.92
Modified-TJ180nm	443.38	203.91
Modified-TJ180nm pstop	435.06	34.07

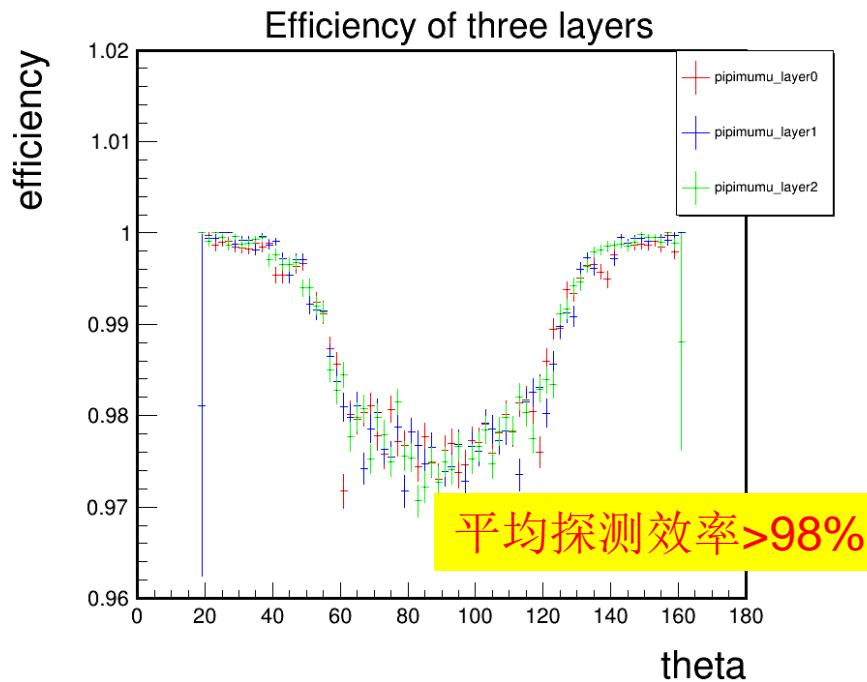


探测效率仿真

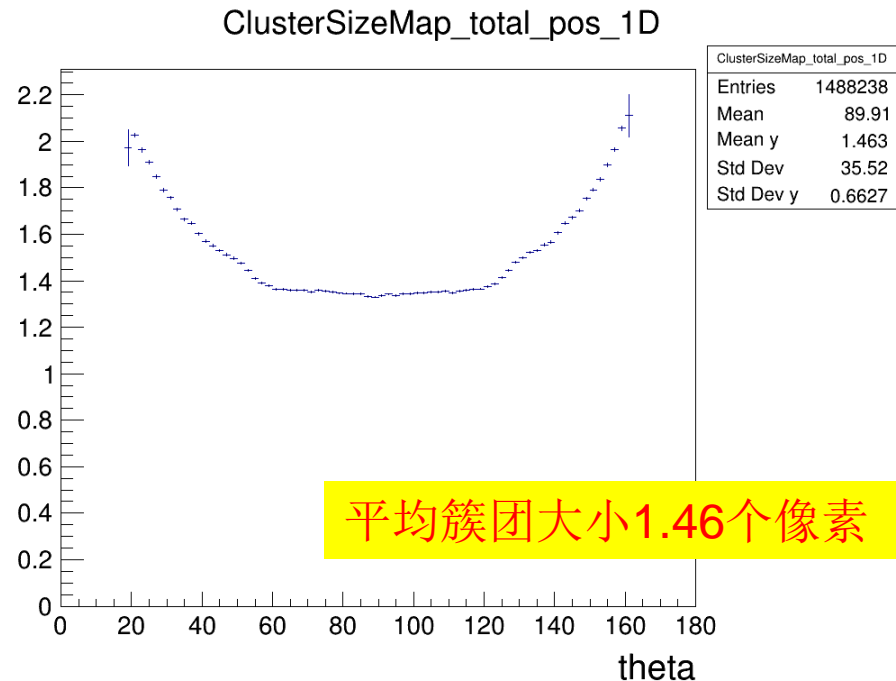
- ▶ OSCAR下进行模拟
- ▶ 像素尺寸170um*30um，使用TJ180nm工艺
- ▶ 使用1GeV mu-随机出射
- ▶ 像素阈值300e，时间窗3000ns



探测效率仿真



三层分别的探测效率
vs极角 θ

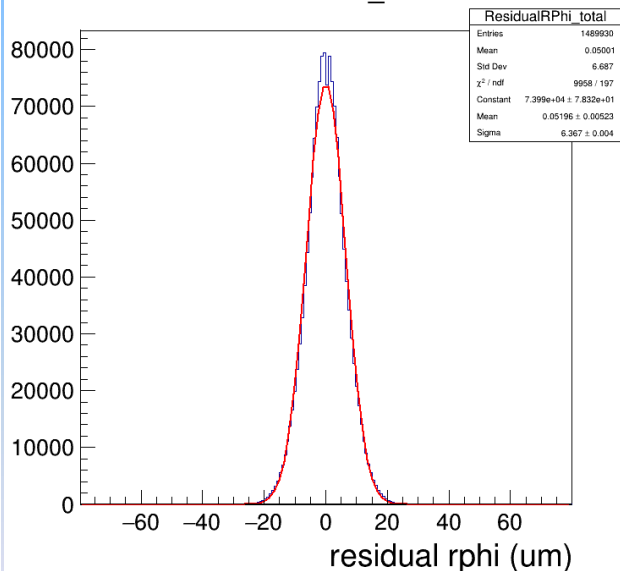


三层平均簇团大小 vs 极角 θ

分辨性能

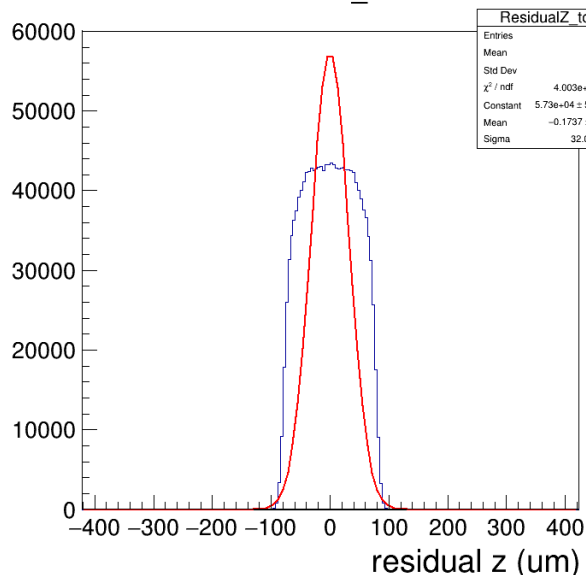
- ▶ 三层平均的单簇团位置分辨和时间分辨
- ▶ 簇团位置由电荷重心法重建
- ▶ 时间分辨计算使用seed像素TOT，并对信号上升沿做Time Walk修正

ResidualRPhi_total



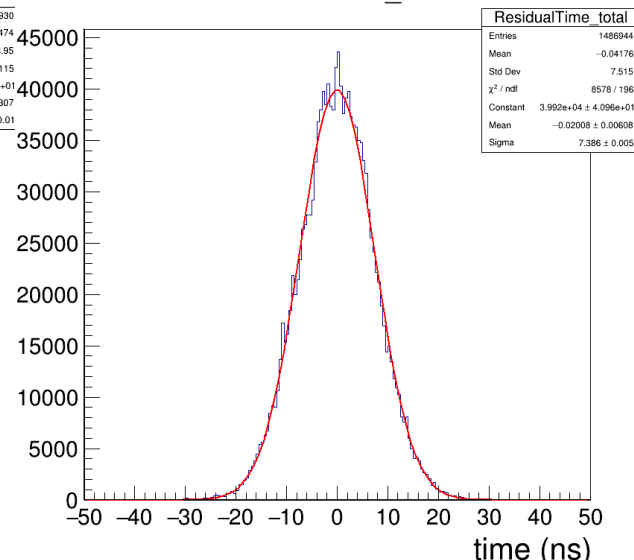
$$\Delta r_{\text{phi}} = 0.05 \mu\text{m}$$
$$\sigma_{r_{\text{phi}}} = 6.4 \mu\text{m}$$

ResidualZ_total



$$\Delta z = -0.17 \mu\text{m}$$
$$\sigma_z = 32.0 \mu\text{m}$$

ResidualTime_total



$$\sigma_{t_{\text{sensor}}} = 7.4 \text{ ns}$$

目录

- ▶ 研究背景
- ▶ STCF MAPS Sensor设计
- ▶ STCF MAPS读出电路设计
- ▶ 总结

读出芯片整体架构

❖ 像素内电路

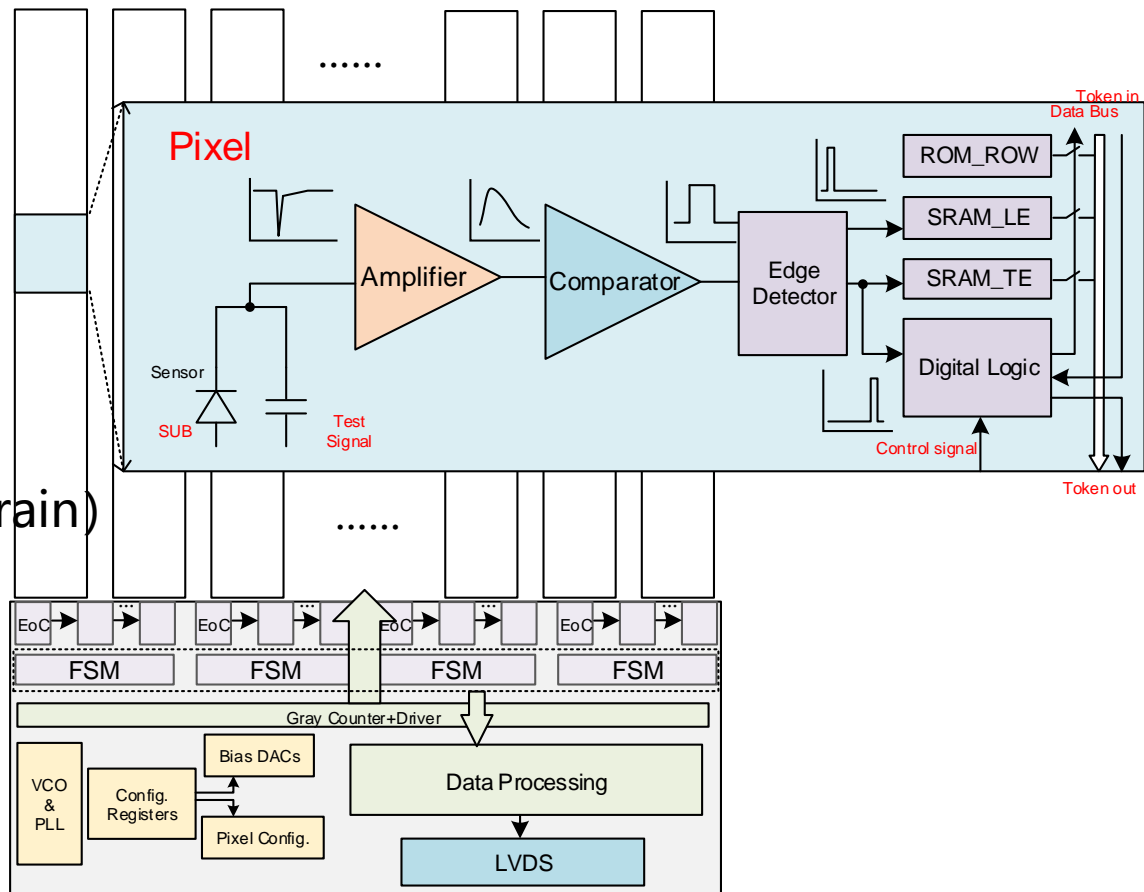
- 放大甄别，提取前后沿
- 前后沿分别锁存时间戳
- 分发时间戳
 - 20MHz格雷码

❖ 列级读出电路

- 列优先级读出 (Column-Drain)

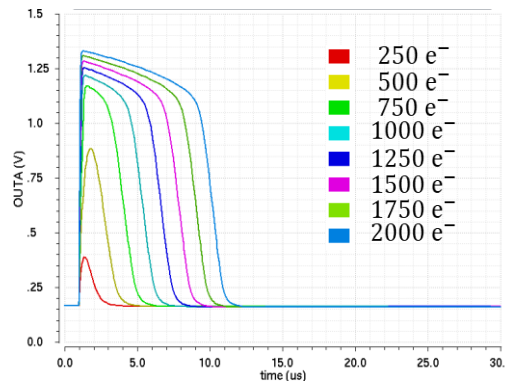
❖ 外围电路

- 阵列分组，提高读出速度
- 模拟偏置
- 串行化，等

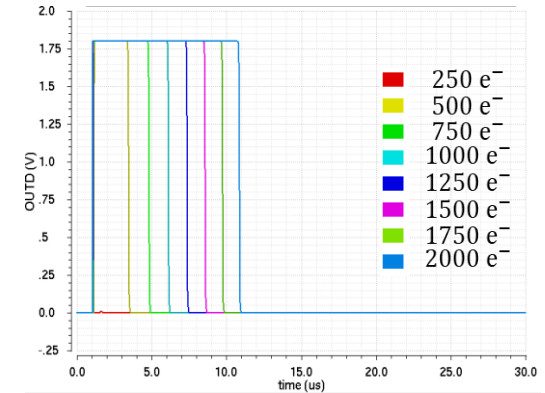


像素内模拟前端

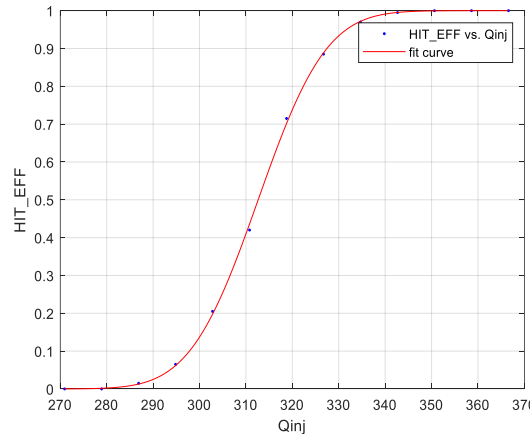
- ▶ 前端结构：开环放大+电流比较器(参考ALPIDE、Monopix、MALTA)
- ▶ 以strip-based sensor (170×31) 读出为例
 - ◇ 时间测量模式下，Threshold=309.0 e⁻，ENC=11.4 e⁻，MISMATCH=5.7 e⁻
 - ◇ 8-bit ToA & 8-bit ToT
 - ◇ 功耗~800 nA/pix，~26 mW/cm²



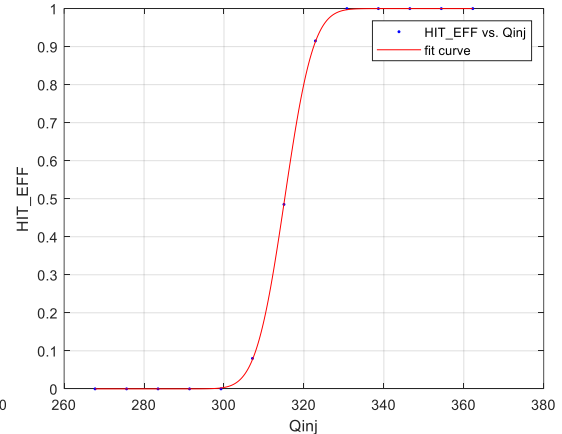
不同Qinj下OUTA波形



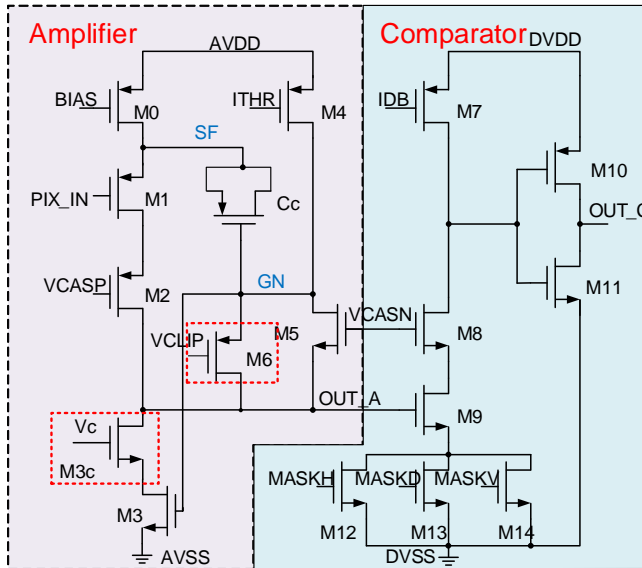
不同Qinj下比较器响应



Noise S-curve ENC=11.4 e⁻



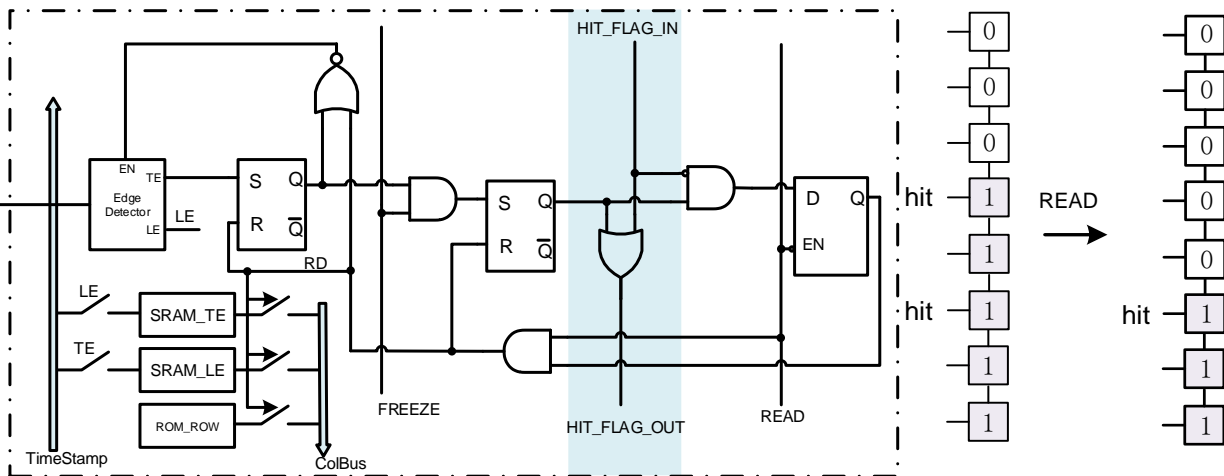
MC S-curve MISMATCH=5.7 e⁻



数字电路

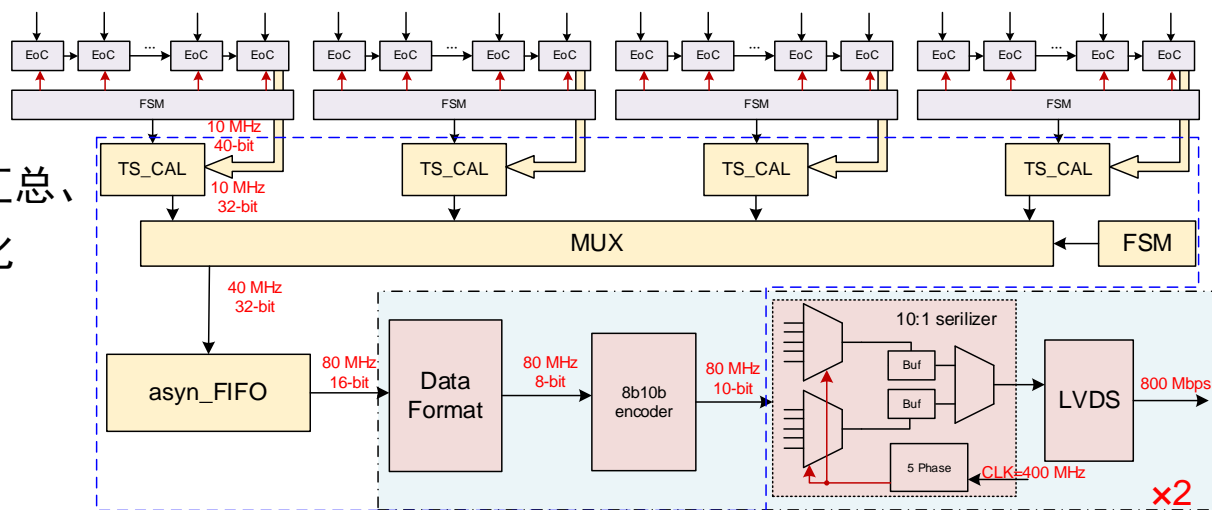
像素内数字电路

- ◇ 基于TOKEN的优先级读出
- ◇ 读出架构类似ATLAS FE-I3
- ◇ 8-bit前沿、8-bit后沿时间戳
- ◇ 系统时钟20 MHz



外围数字电路

- ◇ 阵列分组，并行读出
- ◇ 电路功能：时间戳校准、汇总、缓存、组帧、编码、串行化
- ◇ 读出事例率 ~30 MHz/Chip
- ◇ 串行速率800 Mbps × 2

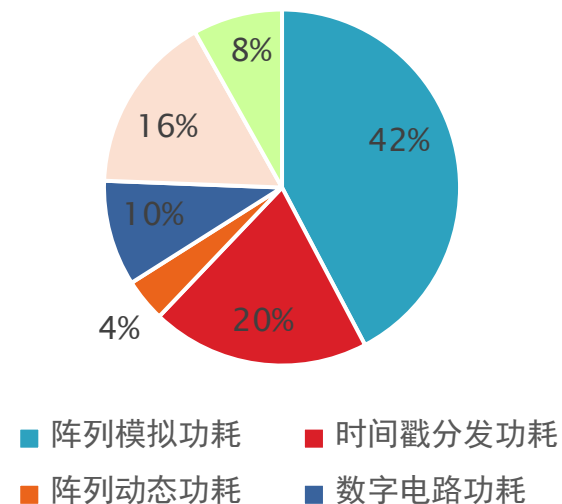


功耗仿真

- ▶ 将 $170\ \mu\text{m} \times 31\ \mu\text{m}$ 像素单元拓展到 $2\ \text{cm} \times 2\ \text{cm}$
 - ◇ Strip-based: $55.7\ \text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$
 - ◇ Pixel-based: $46.2\ \text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$
- ▶ 读出电路功耗~ $50\ \text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$
 - ◇ 为气冷提供可能性

贡献项	功耗	备注
像素阵列模拟功耗	$\sim 26\ \text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$	Strip-based
	$\sim 15\ \text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$	Pixel-based
时间戳分发功耗	$12.2\ \text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$	
像素阵列动态功耗	$2.4\ \text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$	$8.7\ \text{MHz}/\text{cm}^2$ 事例率
外围数字电路功耗	$23.5\ \text{mW}$	30MHz/Chip
PLL+串行器+LVDS功耗	39 mW	两路数据+时钟输出
模拟配置电路	20 mW	
总功耗	222.6 mW	Strip-based
	184.6 mW	Pixel-based

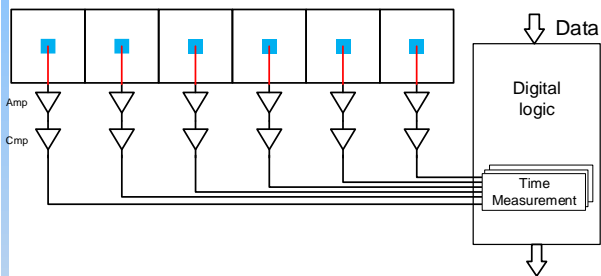
功耗贡献



精度提升考虑

- ▶ 高精度位置分辨和时间分辨提供更多的可能
- ▶ 提出基于超级像素的新型读出架构

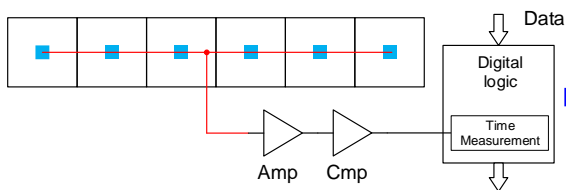
①



传统定时MAPS

- ✓ 小像素→定时快、噪声小
- ✓ 读出通道多→功耗高

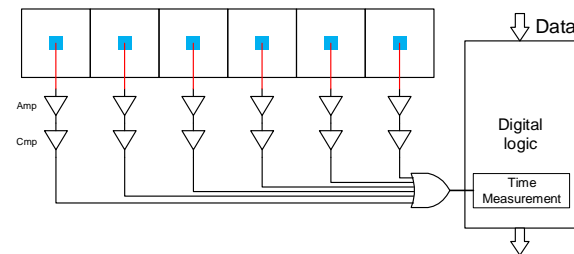
②



TJ & FCIS/BCIS MAPS

- ✓ 大像素→定时较慢、噪声较高
- ✓ 读出通道少→功耗低

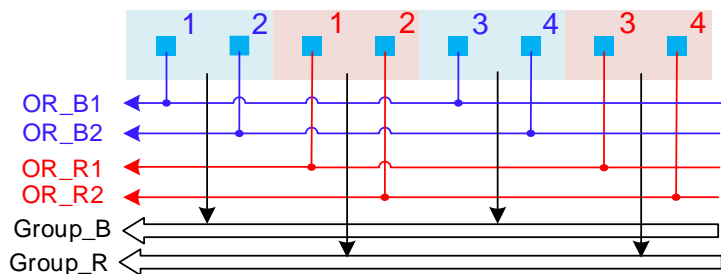
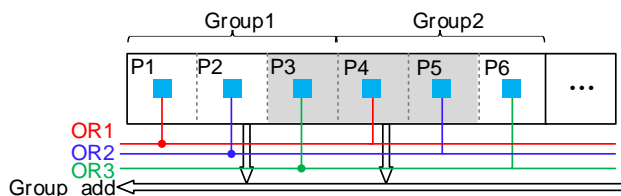
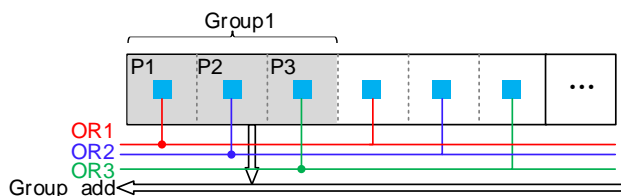
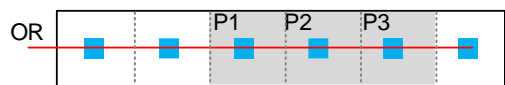
③



基于超级像素读出的MAPS

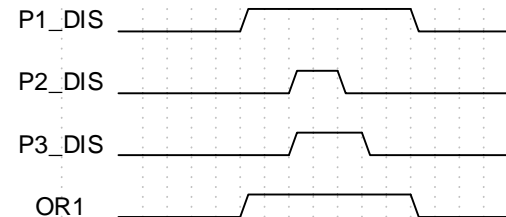
- ✓ 小像素→定时快、噪声小
- ✓ 读出通道少→数字功耗低

优化方案



相邻像素做“OR”

- ✓ 小信号像素的ToT丢失 (Cluster>1时)



错位像素做“OR”

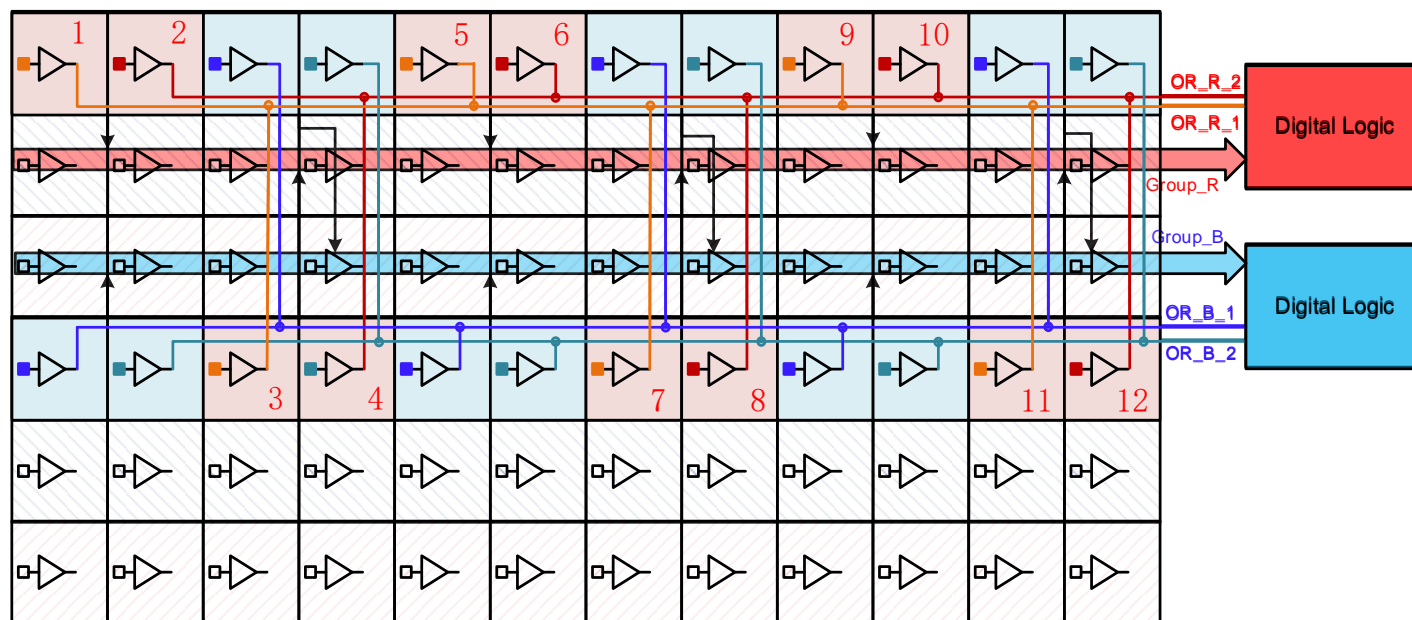
- ✓ 避免小信号ToT丢失(Cluster>1时)
- ✓ 读出有效Group地址
- ✓ 多个Group同时有效时, 位置信息丢失

错位像素做“OR”、错位摆放Group

- ✓ 避免小信号ToT丢失
- ✓ 避免位置信息丢失
- ✓ 进一步减小数字功耗

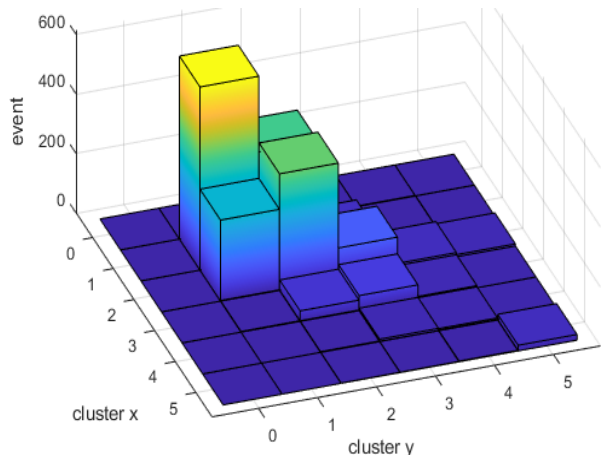
Pixel Core设计

- ▶ Pixel Core: Layout可重复的最小阵列
- ▶ 单行超级像素结构版图实现难度大→4 readout channels/row
- ▶ 从两个维度合并读出通道→2 readout channels/row
 - ◇ Core size: 6×12 pixel
 - ◇ Cluster area小于 3×4 pixel时, 不损失pixel的信息

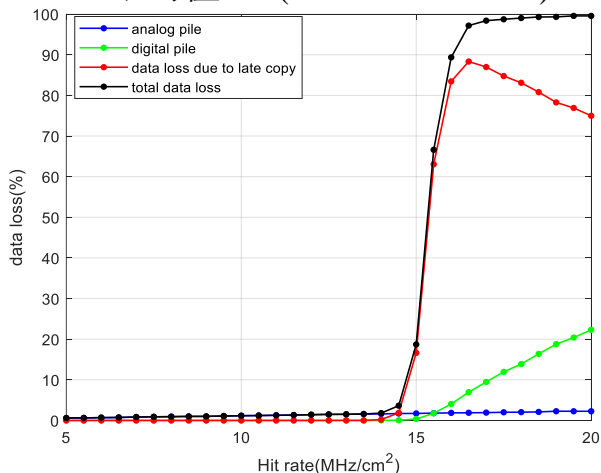


同时提供高精度位置分辨和高精度时间分辨

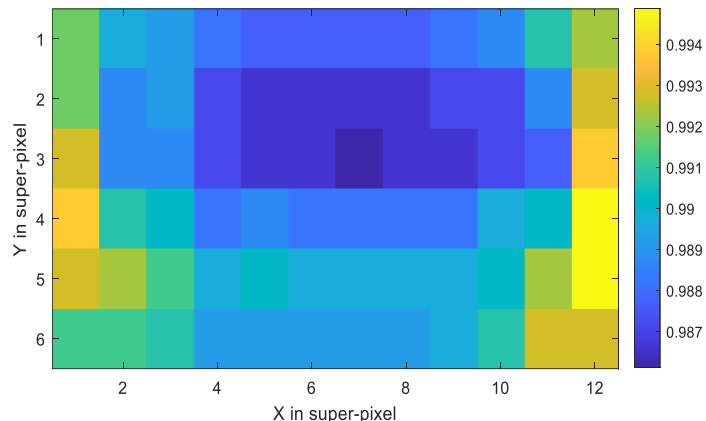
Pixel Core仿真



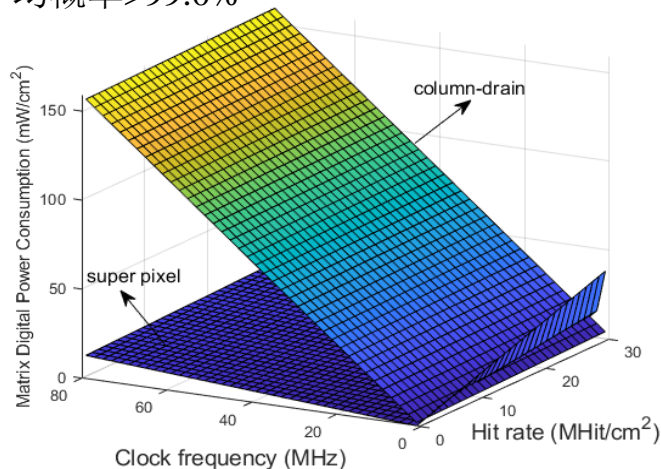
Cluster分布:
平均值2.3 (threshold=150 e⁻)



不同事例率下数据损失(读出效率)曲线:
Hit rate < 8.5 MHz/cm²时, 读出效率均 > 99%



Hit击中Super pixel不同位置时, 不损失ToT概率
平均概率 > 99.0%



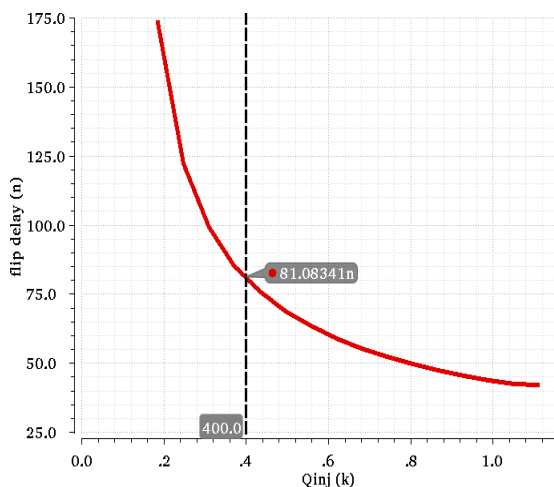
该结构与双列结构的阵列数字功耗对比:
新结构阵列数字功耗 < 20 mW/cm² (模型仿真)
其中时间戳翻转功耗为 11.0 mW/cm² (后仿真)

GSMC130-模拟前端

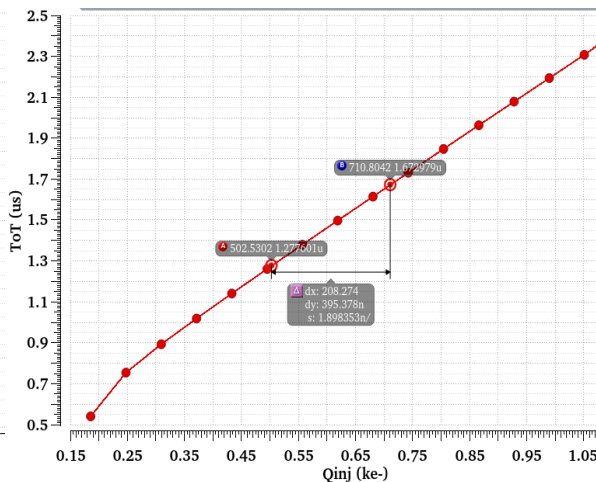
▶ 模拟前端与TJ_MAPS结构一致

- ◇ 开环放大+甄别
- ◇ 输入电容减小至2.5 fF
- ◇ 模拟性能有明显提升
- ◇ $\Delta ToT/\Delta Qin=189$ ns per $100e^-$

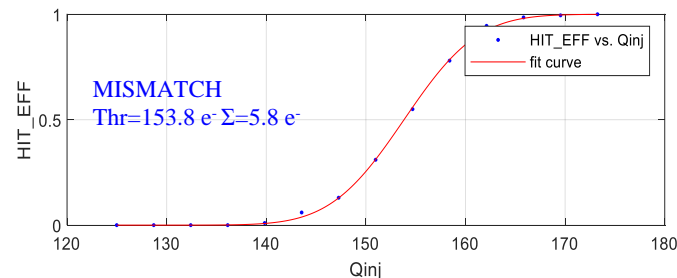
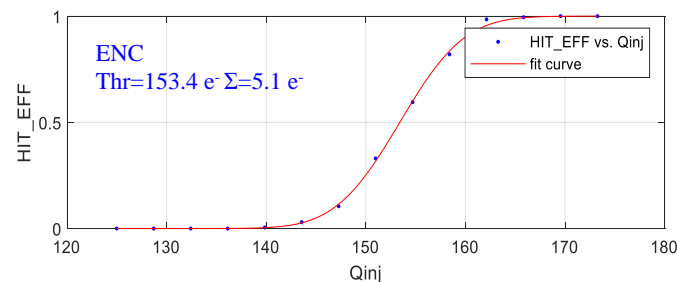
	TJ-MAPS (后仿真)	GSMC-MAPS (后仿真)
功耗	800nA/pix	120×6 nA/pix
阈值	$309.0 e^-$	$153.8 e^-$
ENC	$11.4 e^-$	$5.1 e^-$
MISMATCH	$5.7 e^-$	$5.8 e^-$



Time walk曲线

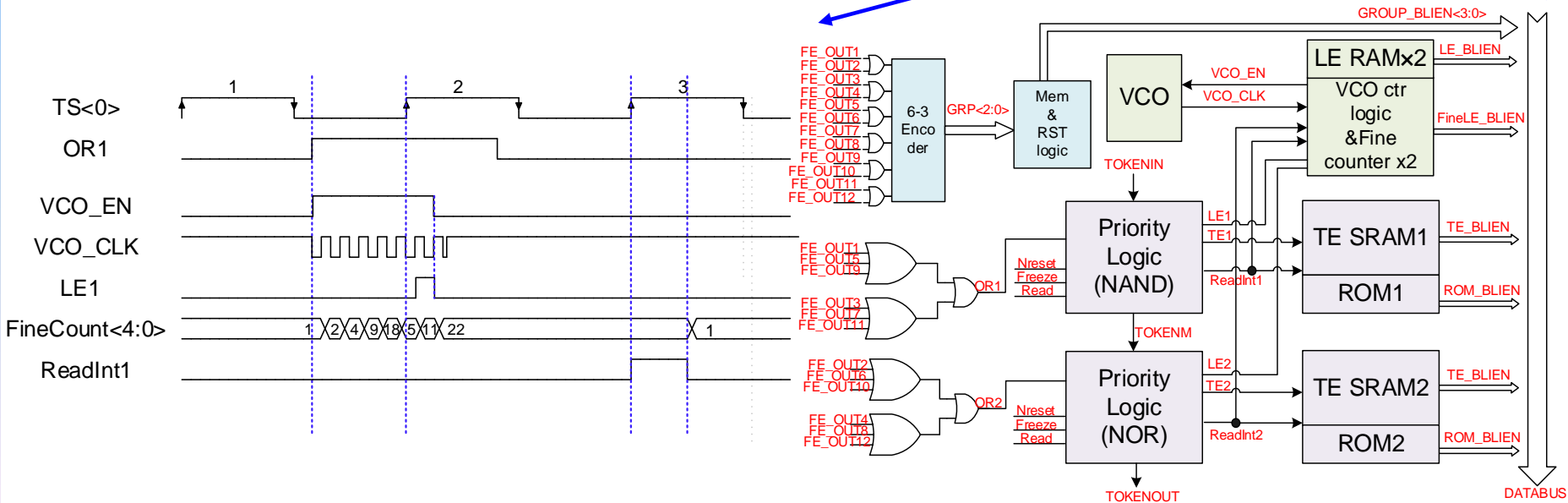
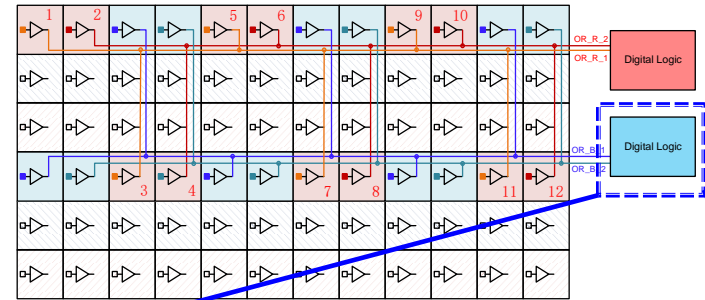


ToT-Qinj 曲线



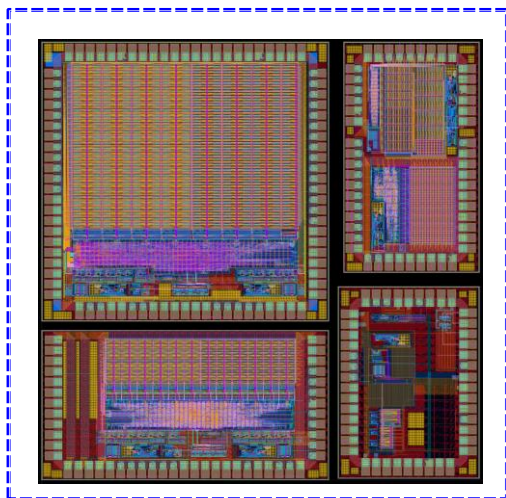
GSMC130-像素内数字电路

- ▶ 采用粗时间戳+细计数的定时结构
- ▶ 细计数时钟由起停型VCO产生
 - ◇ 振荡频率500 MHz
 - ◇ 仅击中时产生功耗
- ▶ 5-bit fine ToA, 8-bit coarse ToA, 8-bit ToT
- ▶ 红蓝组各提供3-bit Group地址

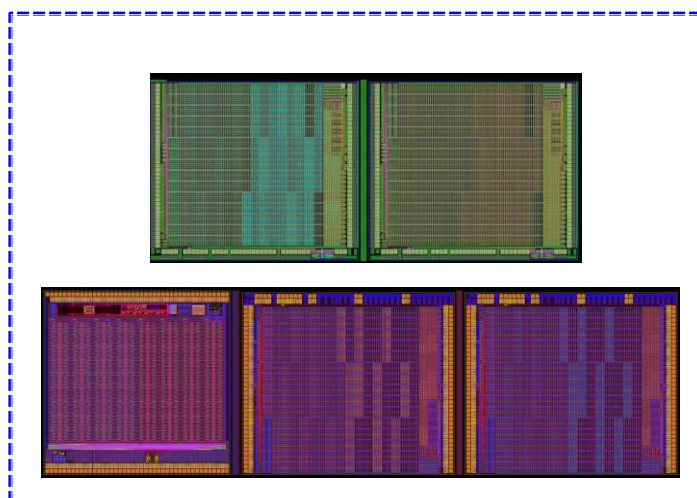


当前进展

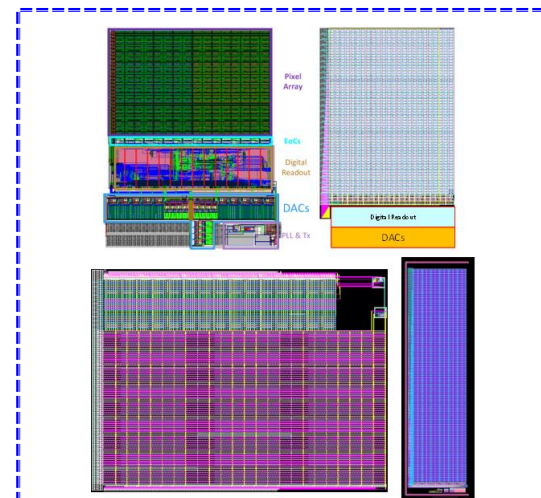
TowerJazz180
2024.3提交流片



FCIS90、BCIS90
2024.5提交流片



GSMC130设计中
预计2024.7提交



总结

- ▶ MAPS探测器是STCF ITK重要备选方案之一
- ▶ 要求同时实现位置+时间+电荷测量
 - ◇ 位置分辨: $\leq 100\mu m$
 - ◇ 功耗: $\leq 100mW/cm^2 \rightarrow 50mW/cm^2 \downarrow$
 - ◇ 单层无质量: $\leq 0.3\% X_0$
 - ◇ 时间分辨: $\leq 50ns \rightarrow 5 ns$
- ▶ MAPS设计
 - ◇ 基于TowerJazz180工艺完成原型验证芯片设计, 并于2024.3提交流片
 - ◇ 基于Nexchip FCIS90和BCIS90完成原型验证芯片设计, 并于2024.5提交流片
 - ◇ 正在基于GSMC130nm工艺开展设计, 计划2024.7提交流片



谢谢！
