







Jaap Velthuis, University of Bristol



Imperial College London







## SPIDER



# VK Collaboration working on Silicon Pixel R&D for future colliders.

- Demonstrate a new improved technique for calorimetry
- Develop a MAPS sensor with in-pixel data processing for tracking applications
- In principle funded until end of 2012

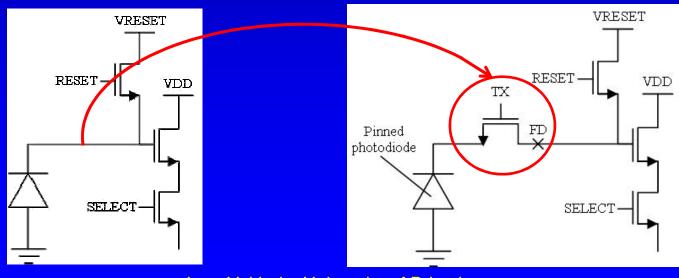


## FORTIS



# ◇ FORTIS is the first 4T MAPS for Particle Physics

- 3T CMOS
  - Simple architecture
  - Readout and charge collection area are the same
- 4T CMOS
  - ♦ Three additional elements
  - Readout and charge collection area are at different points





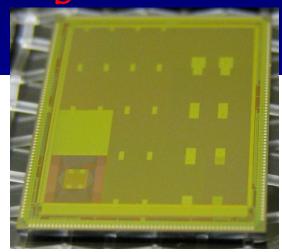


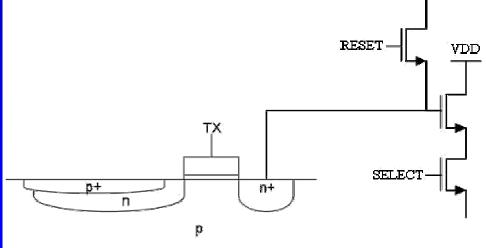
VRESET

# 4T Pixel Advantages

#### ♦ Low Noise

- readout node separated from charge collection area
- The reset noise and fixed pattern noise (FPN) can be removed by in-pixel correlated double sampling (CDS)
- ♦ High Conversion Gain
  - Charge is collected on large diode then transferred to the floating diffusion
  - Large C gives fast and complete charge collection
  - Small C yields large gain



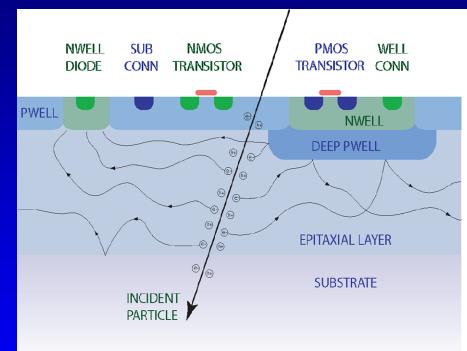






#### Problem in MAPS:

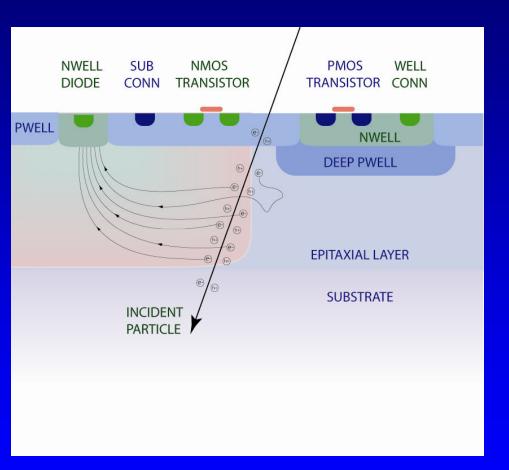
- PMOS electronics need Nwell
- Nwell acts as charge collection diode
- So can't make PMOS without losing huge amount of Q
- ♦ New development: make deep pwell with Nwell inside
  → can do CMOS
  - Road to data processing in pixel
- Some FORTIS have empty deep pwell to test effect of Q collection







# Substrate Resistivity



- High resistivity (intrinsic) silicon enlarges the depletion region to fully occupy the pixel
  - Majority of deposited charge now falls in a depletion region and is collected by electric field

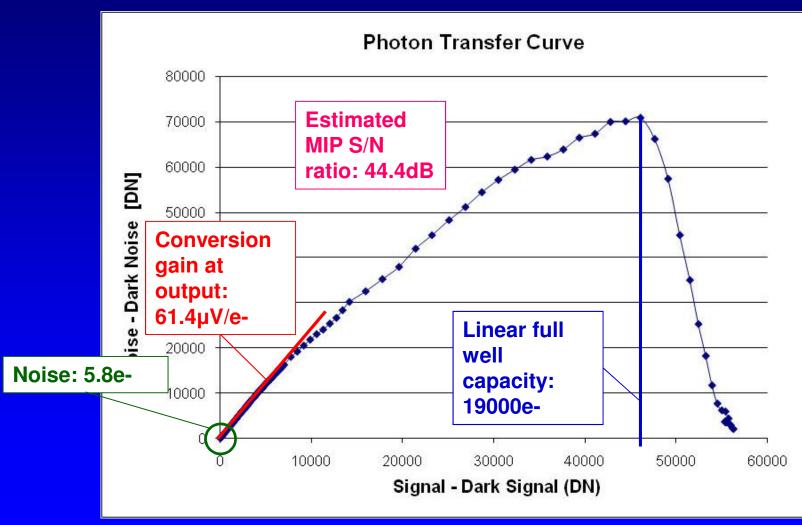
**SPiDe** 

- Improved charge collection efficiency
- Faster charge collection (drift vs diffusion)
- Some FORTIS have high res



## FORTIS Results

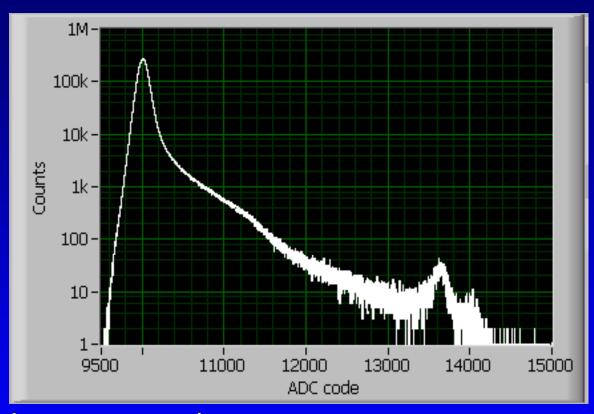








#### FORTIS results



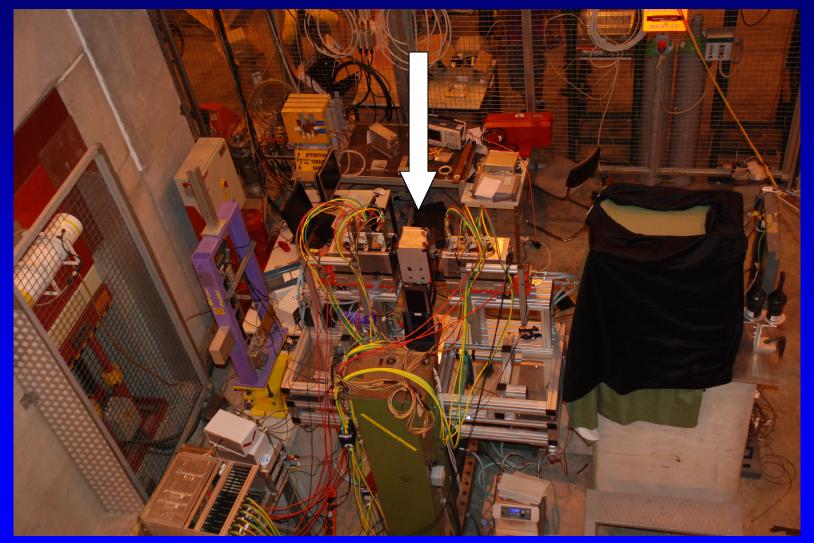
◆ <sup>55</sup>Fe Photons (preliminary)

- Conversion gain = 56  $\mu$  V/e<sup>-</sup>
- Noise (from dark fwhm) =  $7.7e^{-1}$





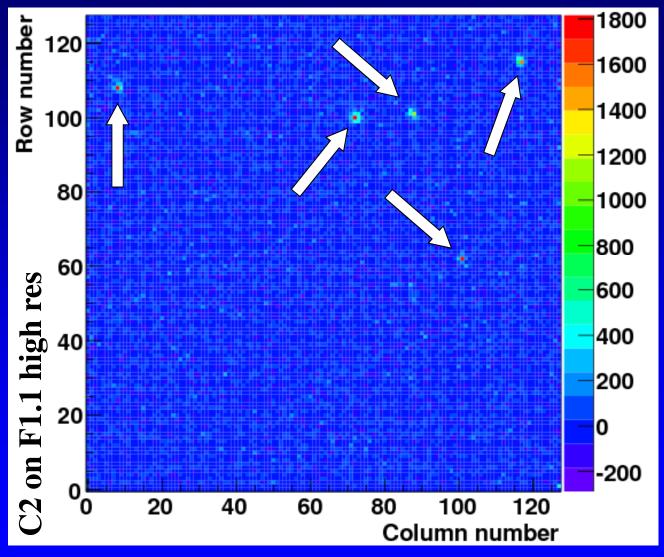
# Some test beam pictures





We see hits...



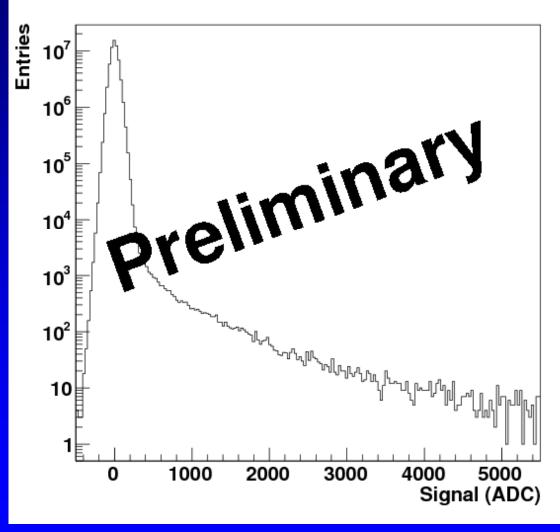


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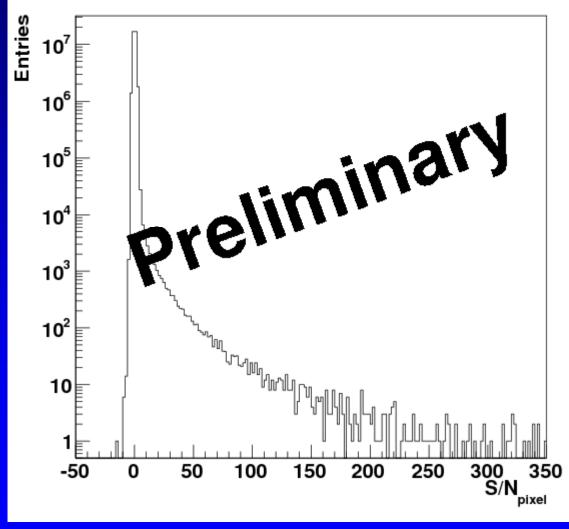








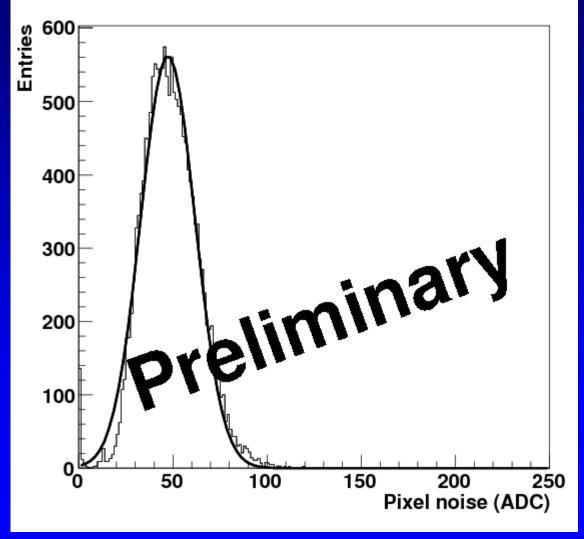
# Raw S/N for each pixel







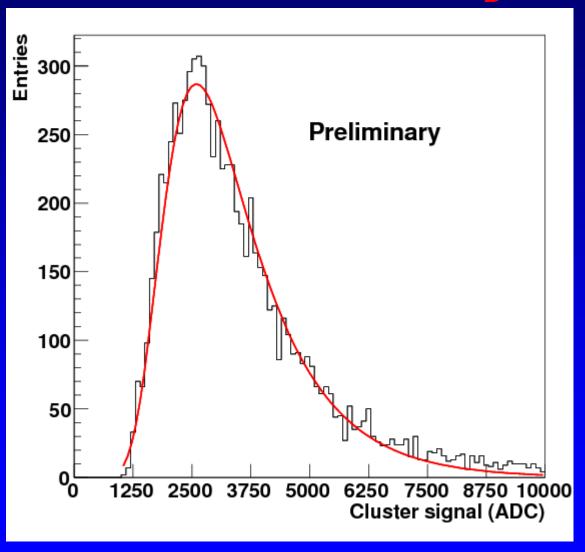




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# Cluster signal



SPiDeR

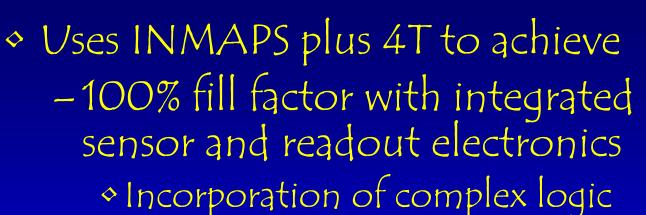
♦ Corresponds to
S/N~50

 Data analysis just started

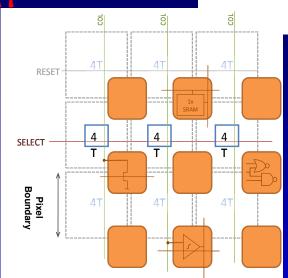
 Still need to match up with telescope

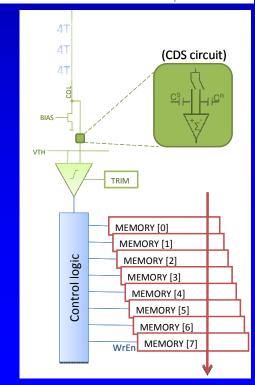


# The future: Cherwell



- within a pixel
- Investigation of data reduction/clustering
- Low noise using transfer gate, CDS and in-pixel amplification
- Low power using rolling shutter readout
- Combine 128 pixels in 1 strixel













- Cherwell1 will be submitted in spring
  - Tests using sources & laser; no beam test
- Cherwell2 will be submitted beginning 2012
  - Cherwell2 will be extensively tested
  - 3 week beam test at CERN with high momentum pions





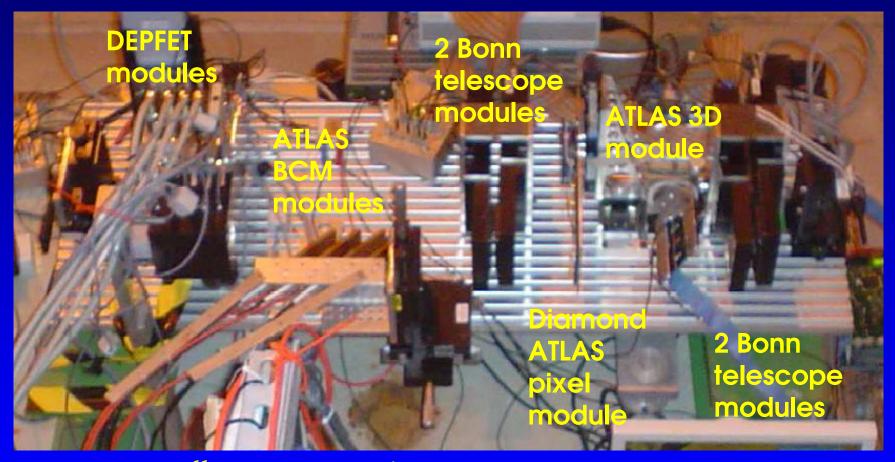
# Our needs/wishes

- ♦ Beam time!
- Need telescope
  - Really like EUDET concept:
    - ♦ Know the TLU; no big interfacing problems to be solved onsite
    - Tracking and alignment software provided
    - ♦ Essentially get the tracks
- Would like patch panels (bnc and fiber optic) between hut and area
  - Cabling is pain
- ♦ Would like large XY-stage
- ♦ Would like cooling option
- ◇ If possible could arrange many user beam tests
  - Remote shifts; saves lots of travel money



## Nice example





Tested 4 different devices at the same time

Currently only possible because 1 institute + friendly colleagues



## Summary



- SPIDER is developing a novel tracking device based on MAPS with in-pixel data processing
- Two iterations. Final chip will be delivered in summer 2012.
- Would be great to have common infrastructure: patch panels, large XY stage, cooling & TLU
- Very interested in collaborating with many other users