

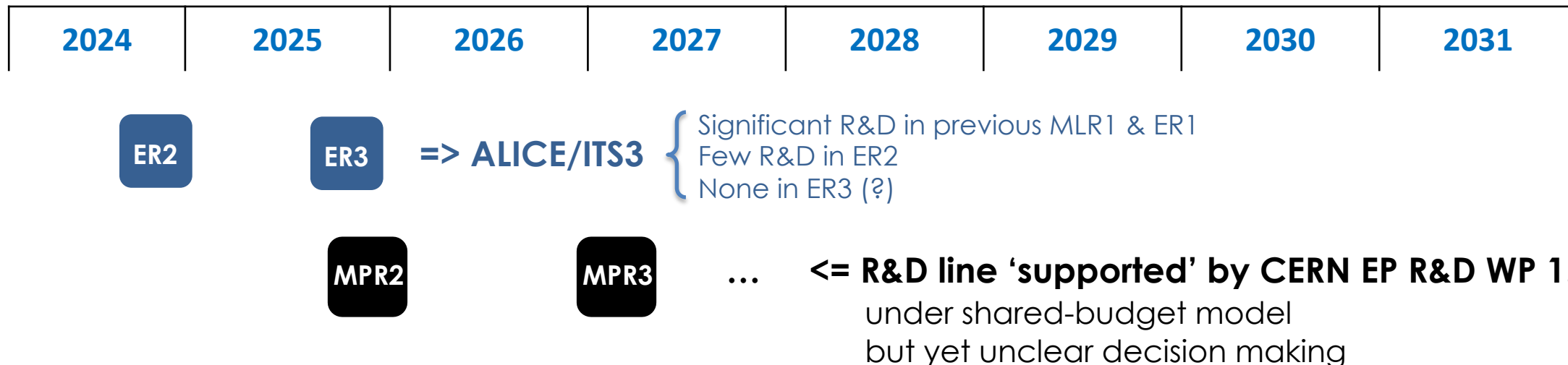
(probable) Other projects using TPSCo 65 nm

Jerome Baudot



- Expected TPSCo 65 nm submissions
- Experiments (with MAPS)
- Specifications
- DRD3 guess work

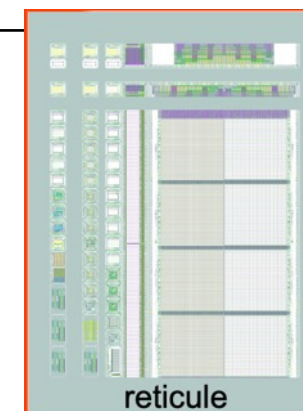
TPSCo 65 nm submission plan



- MPR = Multi Project Run
- Maximal reticule size 32.5 x 25.5 mm² => allows
- metal stack: 7+1 layers
- Process modification: possible but under CERN control
 - Through DRD7.6a

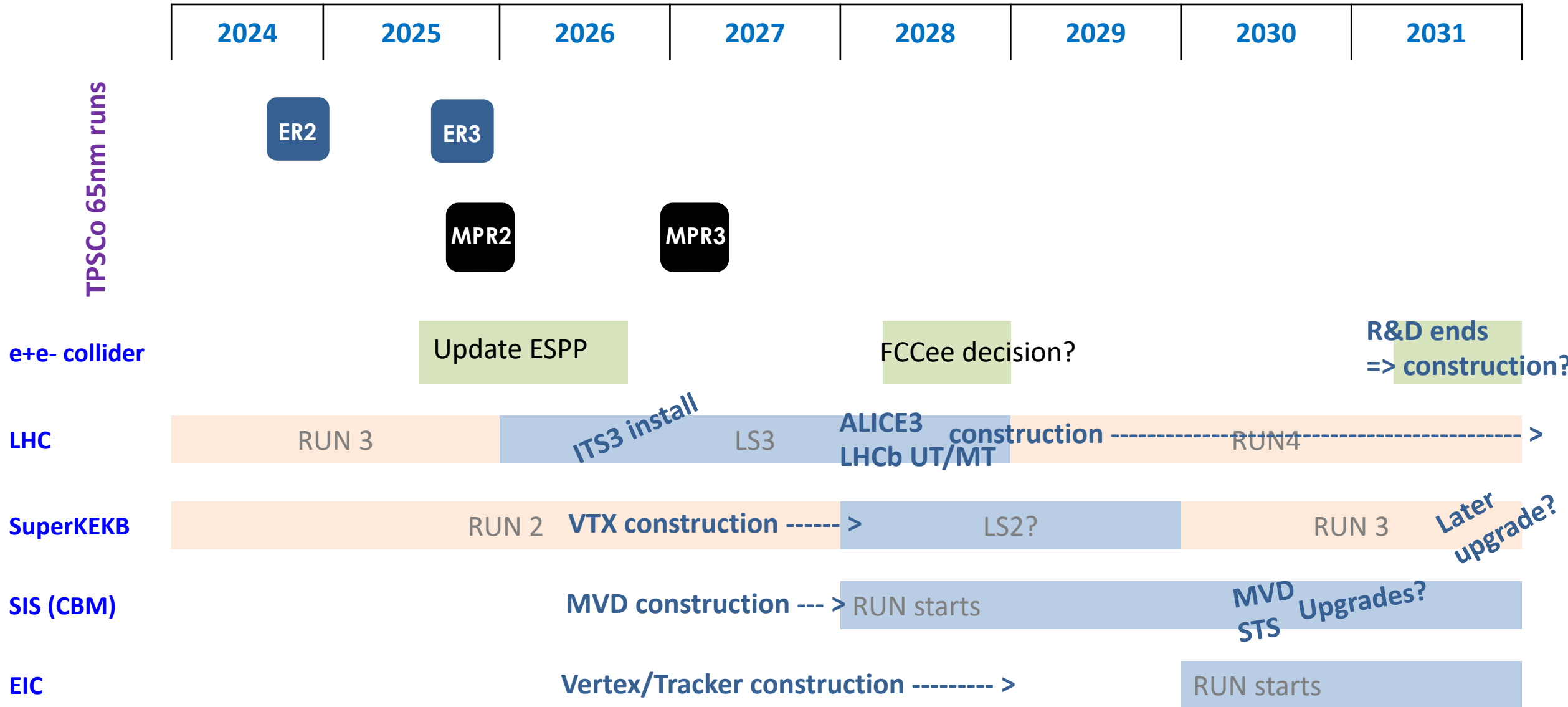
- Chipllets (so far 1.5x1.5 mm²)
- Stitched sensors
- Large (mutli cm²) prototypes

=> Combination under CERN control
Through DRD7.6a



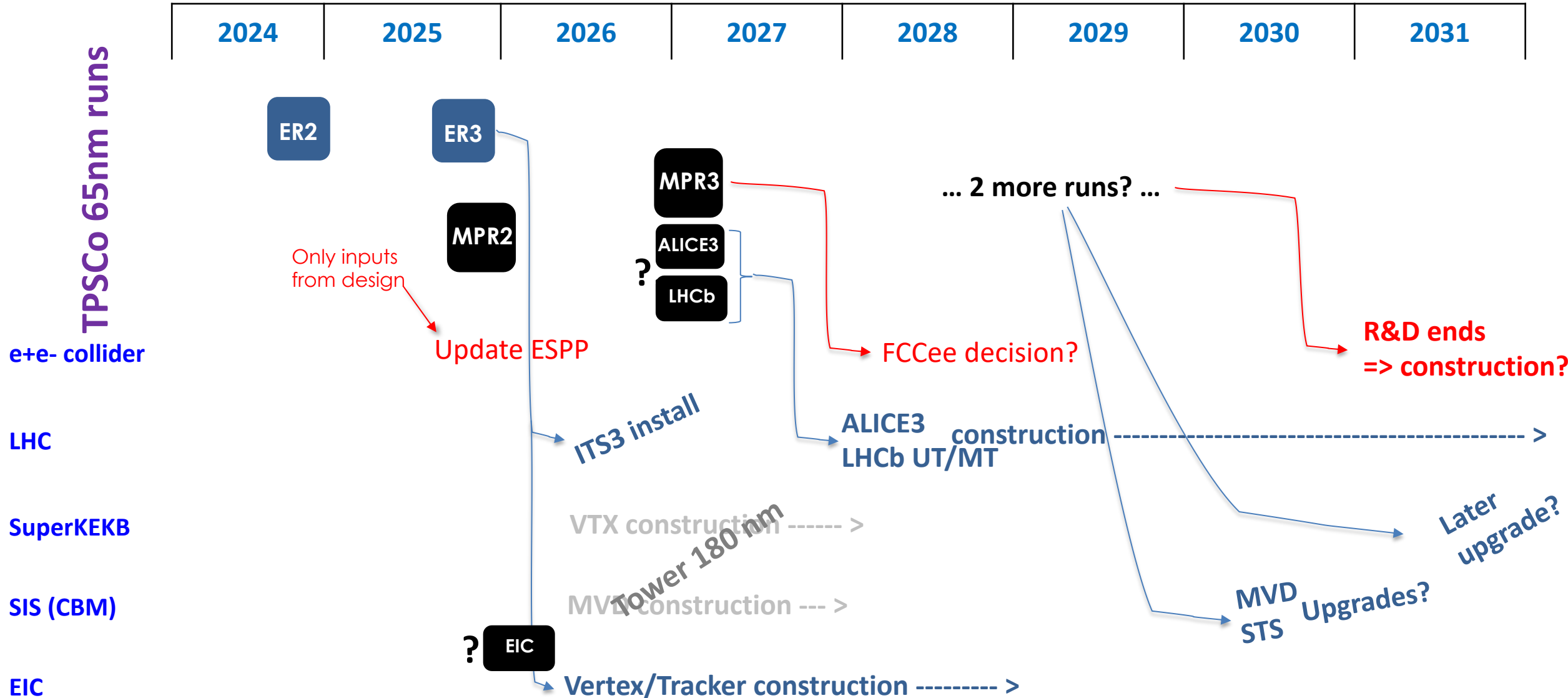
Perspective on experiments (with MAPS)

(Note: Mu3e not there)



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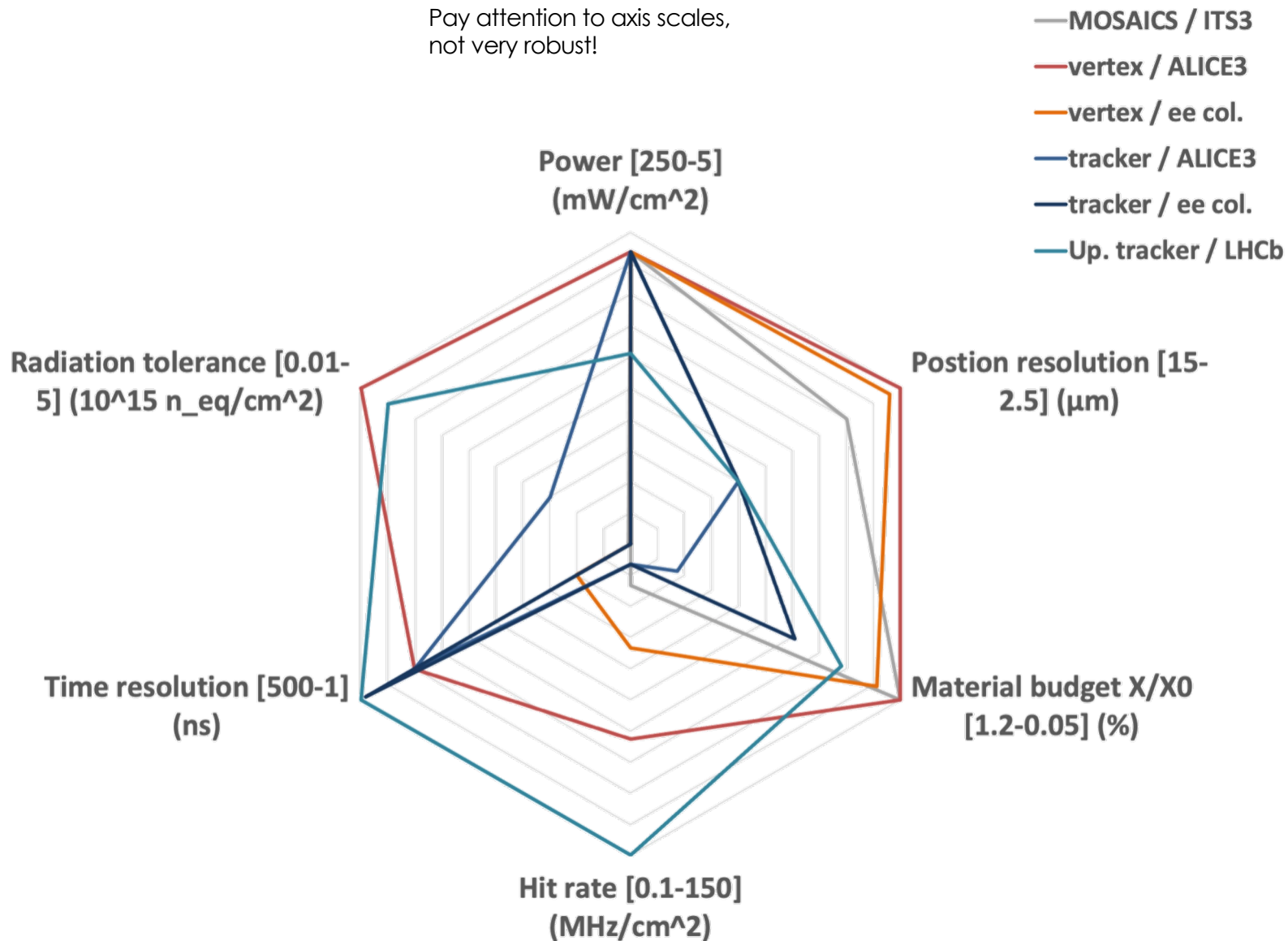
Specifications: numbers!

	CBM MVD	ALICE ITS3	Belle-II VXD	ALICE3 VTX	ALICE3 tracker	EIC tracker	LHCb UT	FCce VTX	FCce tracker
Sensor readiness	2026	2026	2026?	2030?	2027	2027?	2027	~2040	~2035
Total area (m ²)		10	1	0.15	5/57	?	4.5	~1	~50
Techno (nm)	TJ 180	TPSCo 65	TJ 180	TPSCo 65	TPSCo 65	TPSCo 65			
Spatial res. (μm)	~5	~5	< 10	2.5	10/10		O(10 μm)	3	~10
Pitch (μm)	27x29	22x22	<40x40	10x10*	50x50		50x50	15x15*	50x50
Mat. budget (%X0)	~0,3	0.05	0.15	0.1	1/1	0.05-0.55	<1	0.15	<<1 ?
Hit rate (MHz/cm ²)	15-70	9	100 triggered	94	1.7/0.06	?	160 20Gb/s	O(20)	<10
Time figure (ns)	5.10 ³	5.10 ³	~100	100	100/100	100 (?)	O(1)	10 ² -10 ³	10 ² -10 ³
Trigger rate (kHz)	-	-	30	-	-	500	-	-	-
Power (mW/cm ²)	<100	20 (matrix)	200	70	20/20		100-300	20	50?
Rad.hard. (kGy) (n _{eq} /cm ²)	30 /year < 10 ¹⁴ /y.	3 3x10 ¹²	100 5x10 ¹³	3000 10x10 ¹⁵	50/2 10 ¹⁴ /5.6x 10 ¹²	- 10 ¹⁵	2400 3x10 ¹⁵	20 5x10 ¹¹	20 5x10 ¹¹
nb of layers			5-6	3	4/4	5 + 5d	3-4	3x2	
bunchX (ns)		25	4			10			

* Assuming binary output

Specifications: the graph

Pay attention to axis scales,
not very robust!



Do we need as many
sensors as experiment?

Specifications: the graph

Pay attention to axis scales,
not very robust!

—MOSAICS / ITS3

<= greyish: where we stand

—vertex / ALICE3

<= reddish: vertex requirements

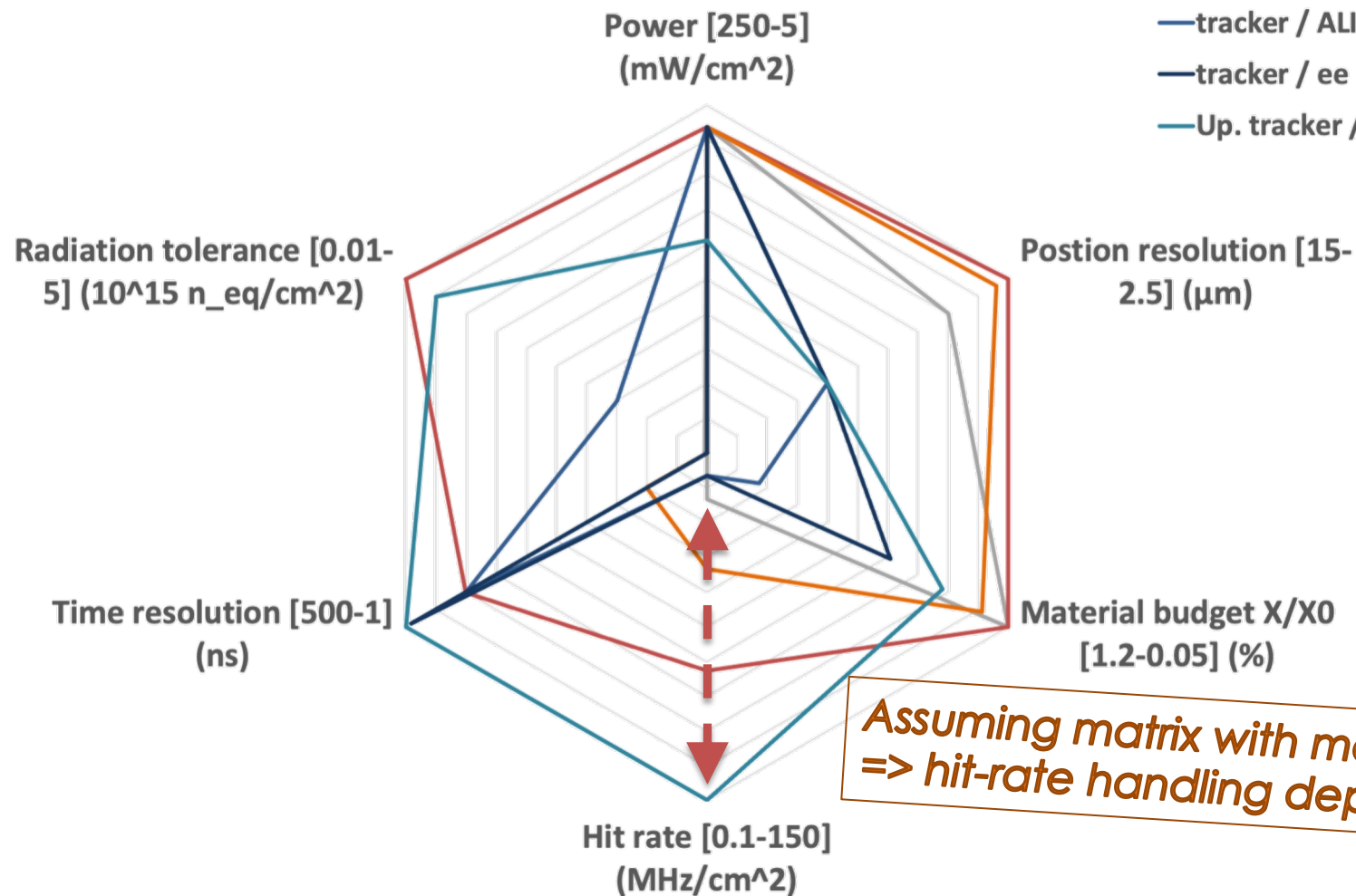
—vertex / ee col.

—tracker / ALICE3

—tracker / ee col.

<= blueish: tracker requirements

—Up. tracker / LHCb



Do we need as many
sensors as experiment?
matrices

*Assuming matrix with massive parallel read-out
=> hit-rate handling depends on periphery*

Specifications: the graph

Pay attention to axis scales,
not very robust!

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—Up. tracker / LHCb

*Tuneable front-end current
(but same design)*

Radiation tolerance [0.01-5]
($10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$)

*Process variants
(collection diode)*

Time resolution [500-1]
(ns)

Power [250-5]
(mW/cm²)

Position resolution [15-2.5]
(μm)

Material budget X/X₀
[1.2-0.05] (%)

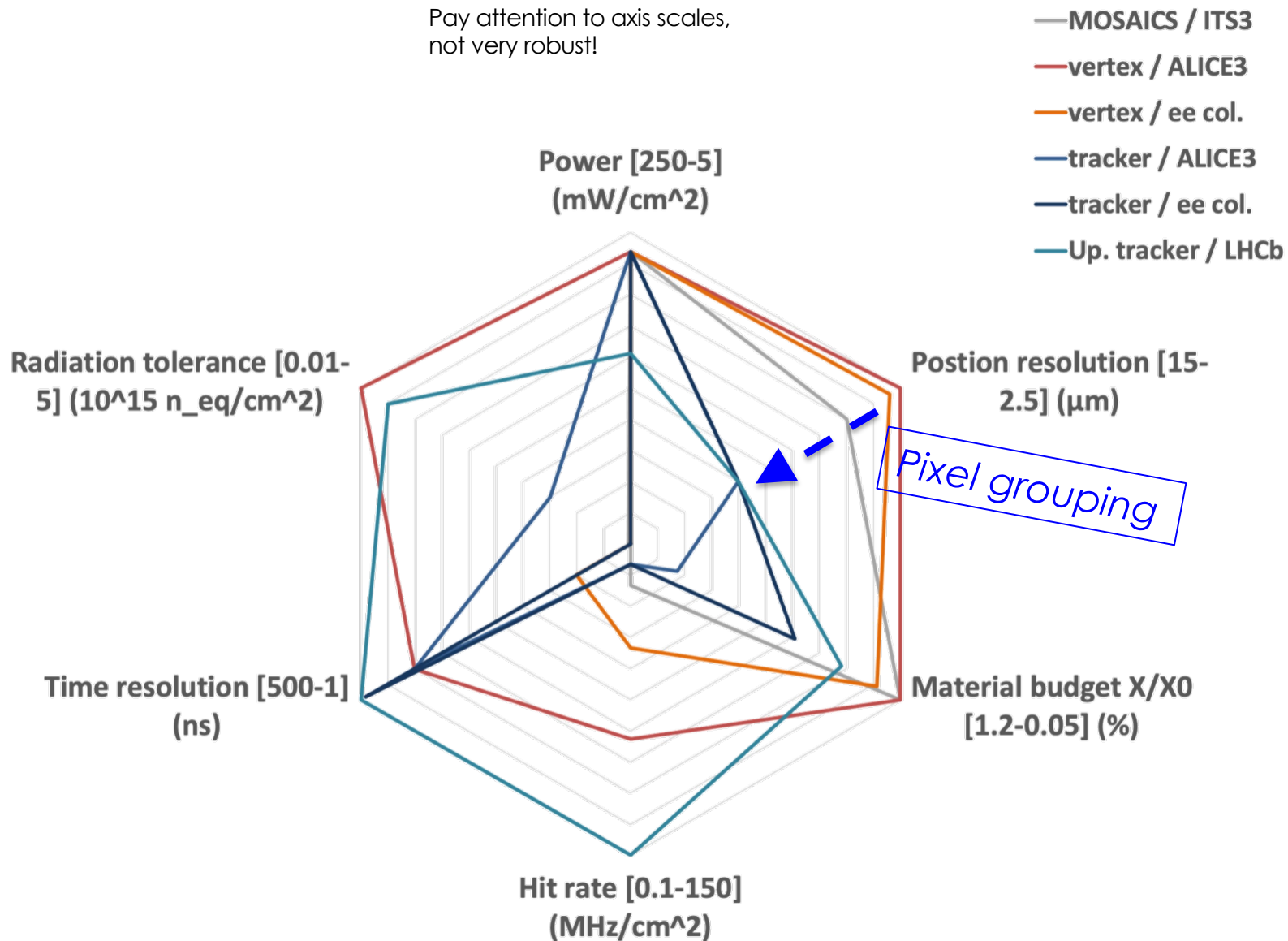
Hit rate [0.1-150]
(MHz/cm²)



Do we need as many
sensors as experiment?
*matrices
with tuneable front-end
and process variants*

Specifications: the graph

Pay attention to axis scales,
not very robust!



<= greyish: where we stand

<= reddish: vertex requirements

<= blueish: tracker requirements



Do we need as many
sensors as experiment?
matrices
with tuneable front-end
and process variants
and switchable pixel group

Specifications: the graph

Pay attention to axis scales,
not very robust!

—MOSAICS / ITS3

<= greyish: where we stand

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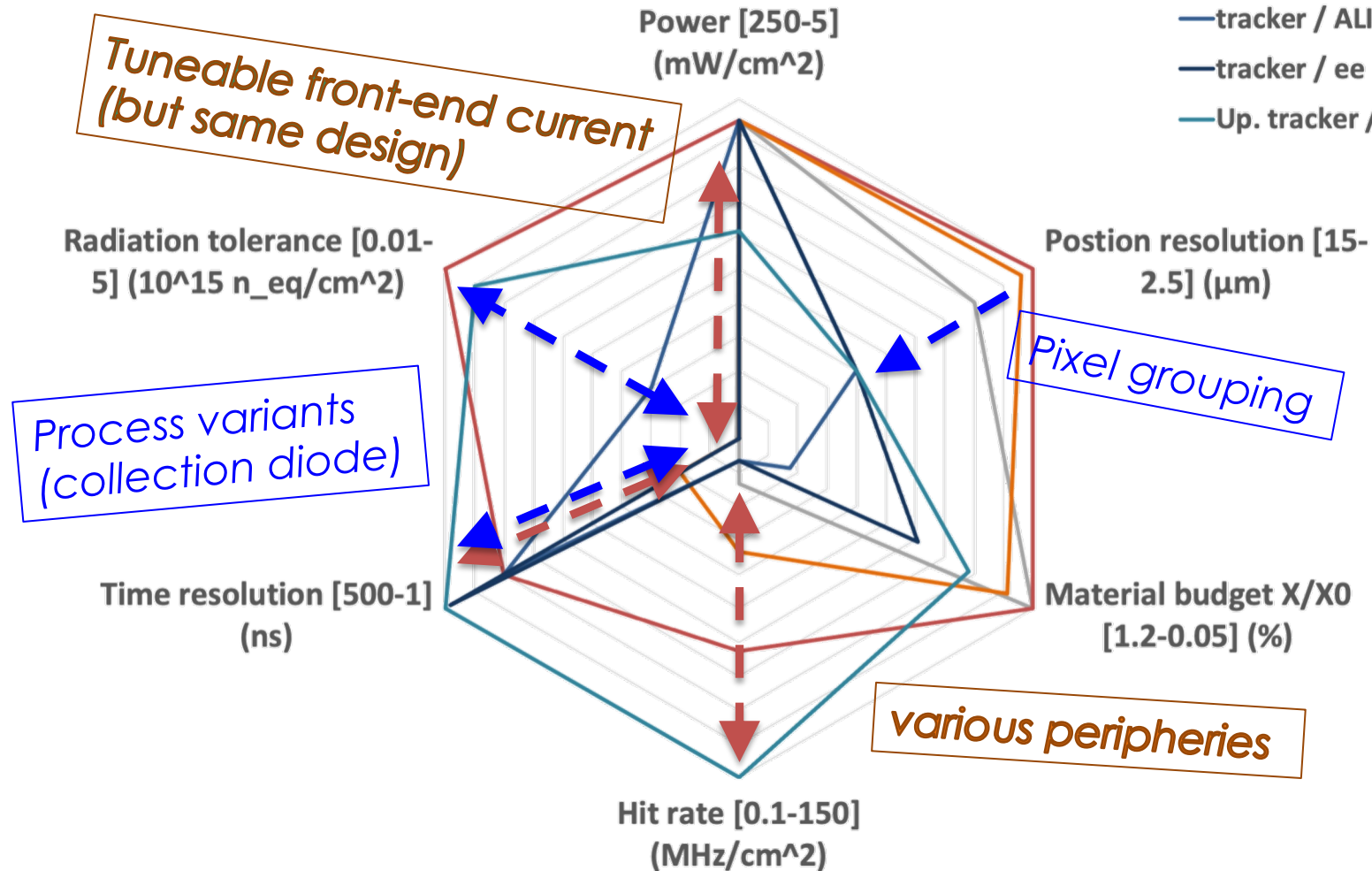
—vertex / ee col.

—tracker / ALICE3

<= blueish: tracker requirements

—tracker / ee col.

—Up. tracker / LHCb



Do we need as many
sensors as experiment?

matrices
with tuneable front-end
and process variants
and switchable pixel group

Not 6 but 2-3 is wise

Aside from the Vertex project

■ ALICE 3

- On-going brainstorming group => Convergence toward SINGLE SENSOR for vertex & middle tracker & outer tracker

■ LHCb, Belle II, FCCee

- Interested in tracker
- *Some specs strongly differ*

■ Long term stuff

- Intrinsic amplification
- Timing (10-100 ps)



■ Large proto-sensor for tracker in MPR2

- Main common features
 - Position resolution $< 10 \mu\text{m}$
 - Low power 20-50 mW/cm²
- Differentiating features
 - Time merit $< 25 \text{ ns}$ or $< 100 \text{ ns}$
 - Hit rate 10 to 200 MHz/cm²
 - NIEL fluence 10^{11} to $10^{16} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$
- Optional: time resolution 10-100 ps
- Realisation:
 - *Powerful matrix with adapted perf in periphery*
 - Pitch 25 to 30 μm => 50 μm readout (4x 25 μm pixels)
 - ALICE-3 considers 10 μm pitch
 - In-pixel digitisation => time-walk correction / improved position res.
 - TDC outside matrix
 - Asynchronous read-out architecture => 25 ns stamping

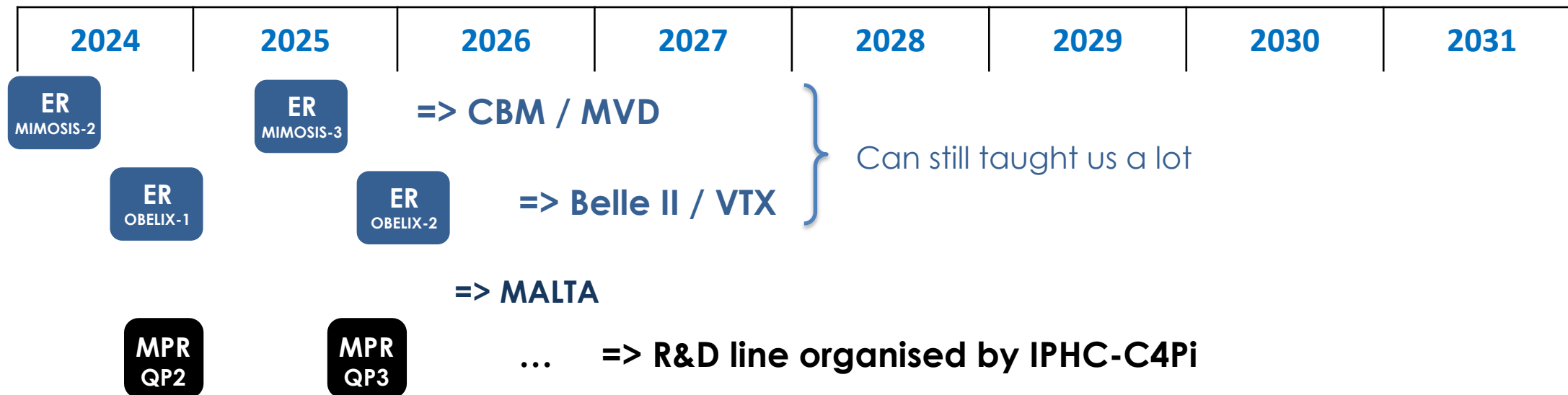


■ Chiplets in MPR2

1st sizeable sensor in MPR3?

1 or 2 such projects?

Tower 180 nm still kicks strongly!



- MPR = Multi Project Run
- Maximal reticule size 31 x 25 mm²
- metal stack: 6 layers
- Process modification: possible but under CERN control
 - Through DRD7.6a

■ Timeline

- 21 May: ZOOM kick-off meeting
<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1414293/>
=> call for projects
- Reception of proto-projects
–
- 17-21 June: 1st DRD3 week at CERN
<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1402825/>
- WP1 convenors work with community
=> consolidated projects
- September: we have a plan!

(My own extrapolations)

■ Projects

{ Research goals matching DRD3
Institutes with resources (kept within project)
Clear deliverables/milestone
Strong leadership

- **TPSCo 65 nm**
2-3 large projects + chiplets
- **Tower 180 nm** (may fade away after 4 years)
on-going experiment-oriented sensors
+ some dedicated R&D
- **LF 110 nm**
- **HV-CMOS**
- **IHP 130 nm**

} Less clear to me, probable mix
of large projects + chiplets

Advertisement for PIXEL 2024 in Strasbourg 18-22 Nov.



PIXEL
2024

18 - 23 NOV

STRASBOURG
Collège Doctotal Européen

11th International Workshop on Semiconductor Pixel Detectors for Particles and Imaging

Topics
High energy and nuclear physics experiments
Astrophysics, biology, medical imaging and photon science applications
Radiation damage and tolerance
Timing with pixels
Monolithic sensors
Sensing materials development
Electronics
Integration in detection modules and structures

Abstract submission until June 23
Registration until October 18

International advisory committee

- Shiva Abbaszadeh, UCSC
- Jerome Baudot, IPHC
- Gabriella Carini, INFN
- Bart Dierckx, Coeleste
- Lars Furenlid, University of Arizona
- Claudia Gemme, INFN
- Takaki Hatsu, SPRING8
- Harris Kagan, OSU
- Hans-Günther Moser, MPI
- Leonardo Rossi, INFN
- Walter Snoeys, CERN
- Yoshinobu Uno, KEK
- Norbert Weirries, University of Bonn

Local organising committee

- Nicolas Arbor
- Jeremy Andrea
- Auguste Besson
- Jérôme Baudot (chair)
- Claude Colledani
- Eric Chabert
- Ziad El Bitar
- Christian Finck
- Christine Hu-Guo
- Muciek Kachel
- Frédéric Morel
- Serhiy Senyukov
- Marie Vanstalle

cnrs **University of Strasbourg** **IPHC**

<https://indico.in2p3.fr/e/pixel2024>



Slides possibly useful for discussion

DRD3 WG1 general 'plan'

DRD3 WG1 Monolithic CMOS		Assess technology performance for each RG – handle technical solution options for strategic programs of LS4 time scale				Toward 4D-tracking for future colliders
Research Goals	Timeline	2024	2025	2026	2027	≥ 28
	Technologies	Foundry submissions and Milestones (MS)				
	TPSCo (TJ) 65 nm	design MPw1.1	submit MPw1.1 mid-2025 design MPw1.2	evaluate MPw1.1 submit MPw1.2 Q4-2026	evaluate MPw1.2	design/submit/evaluate MPw1.3-1.n (possibly including in common submissions ER designs for dedicated experiments)
	TJ/TSI 180 nm, LFoundry 110/150 nm, IHP 130 nm	design MPw1.1 submit MPw1.1 Q4-2024	evaluate MPw1.1 design MPw1.2	submit MPw1.2 Q1-2026		
Position precision RG1	TPSCo (TJ) 65 nm	electrode size/shape/pitch, process variants 12° ER splits, thin epitaxial layer, stitching optimized for high channel density (low pitch)		MS1 establish position precision versus technology, channel configuration and readout mode MS2 establish time precision versus technology, channel configuration MS3 establish performance of readout variants for power consumption MS4 establish radiation tolerance provide guidelines for choice of substrates select/merge MPw1.1 features add new technology features submit configurations for Vertex Detector, Central Tracking, Timing Layers, HGCal	MS5 handle technical solutions for Vertex Detector (ALICE-3, LHCb-2, Belle-3, CMS/ATLAS) 1) high radiation tolerance/rate technologies > 65 nm 2) high channel density, stitching TPSCo 65 nm MS6 handle technical solutions for Central Tracking (ALICE-3, EIC, LHCb-2, Belle-3), Timing Layers (ALICE-3, ATLAS, CMS) with stitching TPSCo 65 nm MS7 handle technical solutions for low power w/o and w/ precision timing, at medium and high rates	merge RTs and various technology achievements in selected technologies, extend all to stitching implement 3D integration consider finer nodes and new materials
	TJ/TSI 180 nm, LFoundry 110/150 nm, IHP 130 nm	electrode size/shape/pitch, wafer type/thickness, process variants 8° ER or MLM splits				
Timing precision RG2	TPSCo (TJ) 65 nm	similar to RG1 optimized for fast signal collection speed and high S/N				
	TJ/TSI 180 nm, LFoundry 110/150 nm, IHP 130 nm	similar to RG1 optimized for fast signal collection speed and high S/N including gain layer option				
Readout architecture common with DRD7 RG3	TPSCo (TJ) 65 nm	digital/binary, synchronous/asynchronous optimised to features of RG1 and RG2 at medium rates power distribution and control in large size stitched matrix				
	TJ/TSI 180 nm, LFoundry 110/150 nm, IHP 130 nm	digital/binary, synchronous/asynchronous optimised to features of RG1 and RG2 at medium and high rates				
Radiation tolerance RG4	TPSCo (TJ) 65 nm	process features in splits				
	TJ/TSI 180 nm, LFoundry 110/150 nm, IHP 130 nm	variants of substrates (Cz, epitaxial), resistivity, p-type and n-type				