

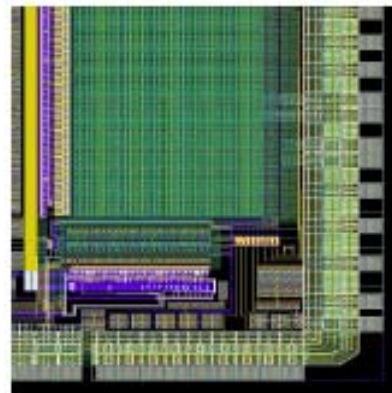
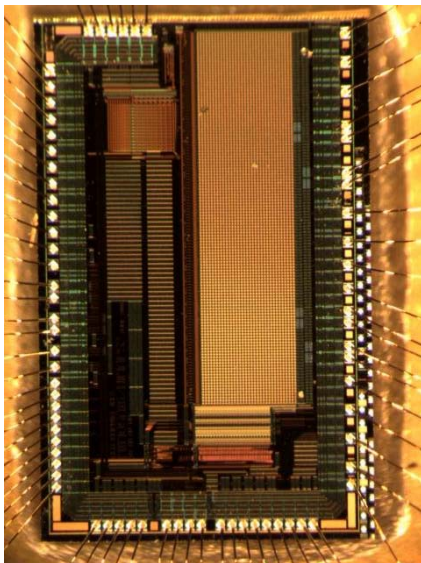
Mimosa 16: « final results » 14 & 20 μm Mimosa 18: preliminary results

A.B. on behalf of IPHC-Strasbourg/CEA-Saclay

- Mimosa-16 14 μm and 20 μm – digital and analog output
- Mimosa 18

Mimosa 16

- M16 – M16 bis
 - « translation » of M8 in AMS 0.35 μm opto
 - Pitch = 25 μm
 - On pixel CDS
 - Column // read-out
 - Discr @ end of each column
 - 2 epitaxial thicknesses
 - « 14 » & « 20 » μm (actually ~ 11 & 15)



mimosa 16 / mimosa 16 bis

	24	8
32	S1: diode $1.2 \times 1.2 \mu\text{m}^2$ S1: diode $3.0 \times 3.0 \mu\text{m}^2$	
32	S2: diode $2.4 \times 2.4 \mu\text{m}^2$ S2: identical	
32	S3: diode $2.4 \times 2.4 \mu\text{m}^2$, rad tol S3: diode $3.5 \times 3.5 \mu\text{m}^2$	
32	S4: diode $4.5 \times 4.5 \mu\text{m}^2$, enhanced in pixel amplification S4: ↓ tension before clamping	

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Discriminators

DIGITAL

ANALOG

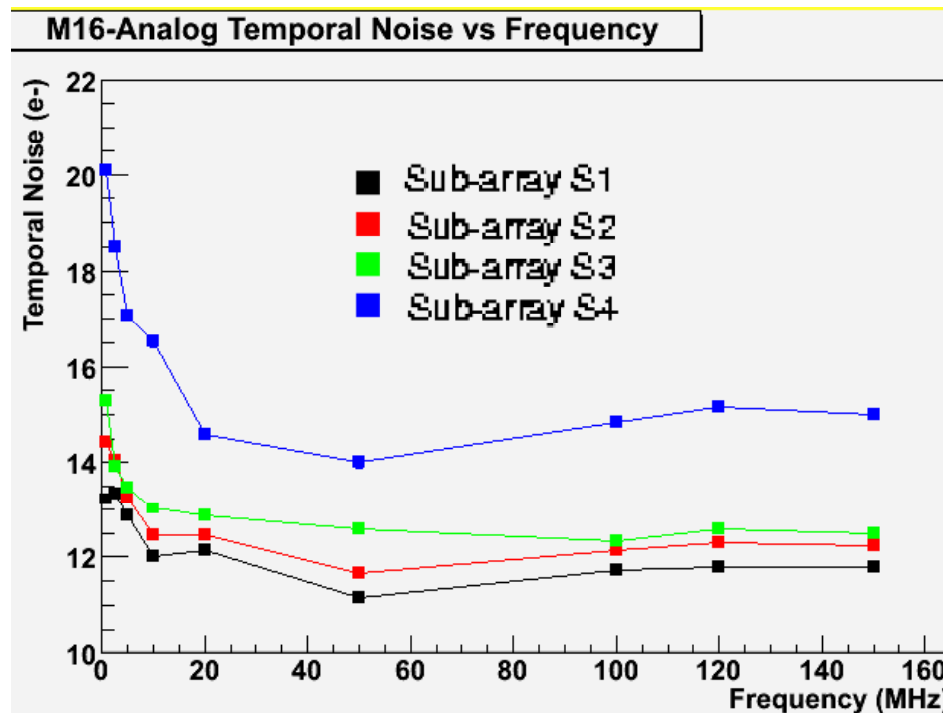
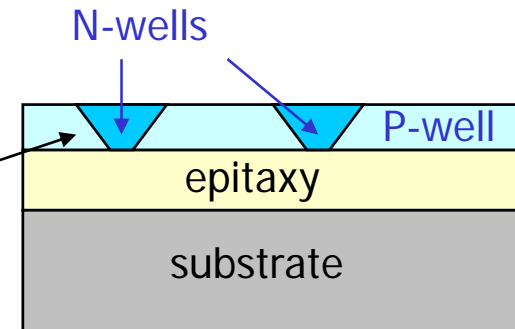
Mimosa 16 lab-tests

- Pixel noise and charge collection efficiency

- Noise: ~ like M8 and M15

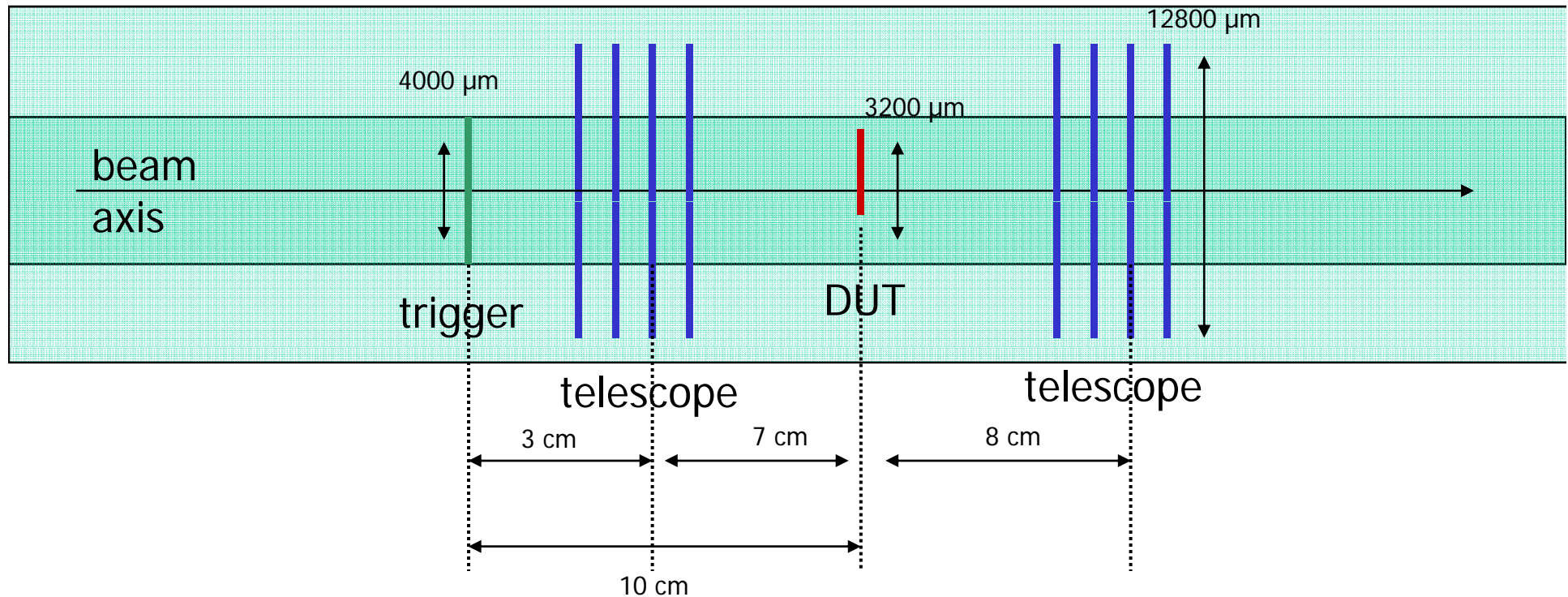
- CCE: poor for small diodes

- (suspected origin: diffusion of P-well, reducing the N-Well/epitaxy contact).



test beam conditions

- CERN SPS:
 - 120 GeV pions beam, burst: 4.8 s + 12 s dead time
- DAQ:
 - trigger: 2000-4000 events/burst
 - data: 600 recorded events/burst
 - read-out freq:
 - analog: 2.5 MHz (50 μ s read-out time)
 - digital: 20 MHz by 8 columns (50 μ s read-out time)



Mimosa-16 14 μm – digital
Test beam

MIMOSA 16 « 14 μ m » DIGITAL

- Running @ different Discr thresholds (mV)
 - Efficiency
 - Multiplicity
 - Fake rate
 - Resolution

- Pure digital position:
pitch / $\sqrt{12}$ = 7.2 μ m
Center of Gravity method:
~ < 5 μ m

0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0

Th.	Resolution (μ m)							
	S1		S2		S3		S4	
	U	V	U	V	U	V	U	V
3.0	N.A.	N.A.	6.41 \pm 0.06	6.56 \pm 0.07	6.69 \pm 0.06	6.38 \pm 0.07	6.01 \pm 0.07	5.60 \pm 0.07
3.5	N.A.	N.A.	6.21 \pm 0.06	6.09 \pm 0.06	6.48 \pm 0.06	6.11 \pm 0.06	5.74 \pm 0.06	5.24 \pm 0.06
4.0	N.A.	N.A.	5.93 \pm 0.05	5.80 \pm 0.05	6.05 \pm 0.05	6.09 \pm 0.05	5.04 \pm 0.06	4.74 \pm 0.05
4.6	N.A.	N.A.	5.74 \pm 0.05	5.76 \pm 0.06	6.02 \pm 0.06	6.00 \pm 0.06	4.96 \pm 0.05	4.64 \pm 0.05
5.0	N.A.	N.A.	5.71 \pm 0.06	5.71 \pm 0.06	5.66 \pm 0.05	5.79 \pm 0.05	4.88 \pm 0.05	4.68 \pm 0.05
6.0	N.A.	N.A.	5.77 \pm 0.07	5.64 \pm 0.06	5.59 \pm 0.06	5.71 \pm 0.06	4.64 \pm 0.05	4.64 \pm 0.06
7.0	N.A.	N.A.	5.60 \pm 0.07	5.55 \pm 0.06	5.52 \pm 0.06	5.51 \pm 0.06	4.75 \pm 0.05	4.68 \pm 0.05
7.8	N.A.	N.A.	5.52 \pm 0.08	5.42 \pm 0.08	5.46 \pm 0.09	5.40 \pm 0.09	4.91 \pm 0.05	4.70 \pm 0.06
10.0	N.A.	N.A.	5.10 \pm 0.13	5.02 \pm 0.12	5.00 \pm 0.11	5.50 \pm 0.13	5.13 \pm 0.07	5.14 \pm 0.07

TAB. 4 – Digital : Resolutions pour MIMOSA-16 “14 μ m”

Threshold (mV)	Efficiency (%)			
	S1	S2	S3	S4
3.0 \pm 0.10	21.86 \pm 1.71	99.68 \pm 0.07	99.08 \pm 0.11	99.94 \pm 0.04
3.5 \pm 0.10	9.43 \pm 1.21	99.07 \pm 0.11	98.16 \pm 0.15	99.96 \pm 0.03
4.0 \pm 0.10	6.33 \pm 0.95	95.63 \pm 0.25	92.33 \pm 0.28	99.96 \pm 0.03
4.6 \pm 0.10	4.70 \pm 0.90	90.69 \pm 0.36	85.69 \pm 0.40	99.94 \pm 0.03
5.0 \pm 0.10	3.44 \pm 0.66	84.98 \pm 0.45	78.66 \pm 0.47	99.88 \pm 0.05
6.0 \pm 0.10	2.68 \pm 0.47	72.68 \pm 0.59	65.61 \pm 0.62	99.79 \pm 0.07
7.0 \pm 0.10	1.54 \pm 0.42	57.66 \pm 0.63	51.87 \pm 0.58	99.19 \pm 0.13
7.8 \pm 0.10	1.09 \pm 0.16	44.87 \pm 0.66	39.90 \pm 0.74	98.43 \pm 0.19
10.0 \pm 0.10	0.05 \pm 0.30	27.95 \pm 0.74	24.40 \pm 0.57	94.34 \pm 0.41

TAB. 2 – Digital : Efficacités de détection pour MIMOSA-16 “14 μ m”

Threshold (mV)	Average Multiplicity			
	S1	S2	S3	S4
3.0 \pm 0.10	1.81 \pm 0.06	5.75 \pm 0.07	4.96 \pm 0.06	7.43 \pm 0.11
3.5 \pm 0.10	1.91 \pm 0.08	4.88 \pm 0.06	4.25 \pm 0.05	6.22 \pm 0.09
4.0 \pm 0.10	2.07 \pm 0.10	3.48 \pm 0.04	3.11 \pm 0.03	5.14 \pm 0.07
4.6 \pm 0.10	1.87 \pm 0.14	2.98 \pm 0.04	2.69 \pm 0.03	4.46 \pm 0.06
5.0 \pm 0.10	2.04 \pm 0.16	2.67 \pm 0.04	2.46 \pm 0.03	4.00 \pm 0.06
6.0 \pm 0.10	1.84 \pm 0.18	2.24 \pm 0.03	2.18 \pm 0.04	3.57 \pm 0.06
7.0 \pm 0.10	1.62 \pm 0.19	2.04 \pm 0.03	1.96 \pm 0.03	2.88 \pm 0.04
7.8 \pm 0.10	1.96 \pm 0.29	2.00 \pm 0.04	1.96 \pm 0.05	2.54 \pm 0.04
10.0 \pm 0.10	1.96 \pm 0.29	1.88 \pm 0.06	1.87 \pm 0.05	2.14 \pm 0.04

TAB. 5 – Digital : Average hit multiplicity pour MIMOSA-16 “14 μ m”

Threshold (mV)	Fake rate /event/pixel			
	S1	S2	S3	S4
3.0 \pm 0.10	N.A.	7.56E-04 \pm 4.30E-06	7.65E-04 \pm 4.33E-06	5.51E-03 \pm 1.16E-05
3.5 \pm 0.10	N.A.	1.84E-04 \pm 2.30E-06	2.97E-04 \pm 2.92E-06	1.30E-03 \pm 6.11E-06
4.0 \pm 0.10	N.A.	1.41E-05 \pm 6.62E-07	3.55E-05 \pm 1.05E-06	1.94E-04 \pm 2.46E-06
4.6 \pm 0.10	N.A.	2.09E-06 \pm 2.47E-07	7.93E-06 \pm 4.82E-07	3.82E-05 \pm 1.06E-06
5.0 \pm 0.10	N.A.	1.75E-06 \pm 2.48E-07	3.27E-06 \pm 3.40E-07	1.53E-05 \pm 7.35E-07
6.0 \pm 0.10	N.A.	1.24E-06 \pm 1.70E-07	9.58E-07 \pm 1.49E-07	6.29E-06 \pm 3.82E-07
7.0 \pm 0.10	N.A.	4.92E-07 \pm 1.11E-07	5.95E-07 \pm 1.22E-07	1.30E-06 \pm 1.81E-07
7.8 \pm 0.10	N.A.	2.19E-07 \pm 7.61E-08	3.83E-07 \pm 1.01E-07	9.35E-07 \pm 1.57E-07
10.0 \pm 0.10	N.A.	3.68E-07 \pm 9.34E-08	3.43E-07 \pm 9.03E-08	8.12E-07 \pm 1.39E-07

TAB. 6 – Digital : Fake rate / pixel /event pour MIMOSA-16 “14 μ m”

MIMOSA 16 « 14 μ m » DIGITAL

- S4: discri threshold optimal range

- 4.6 mV:

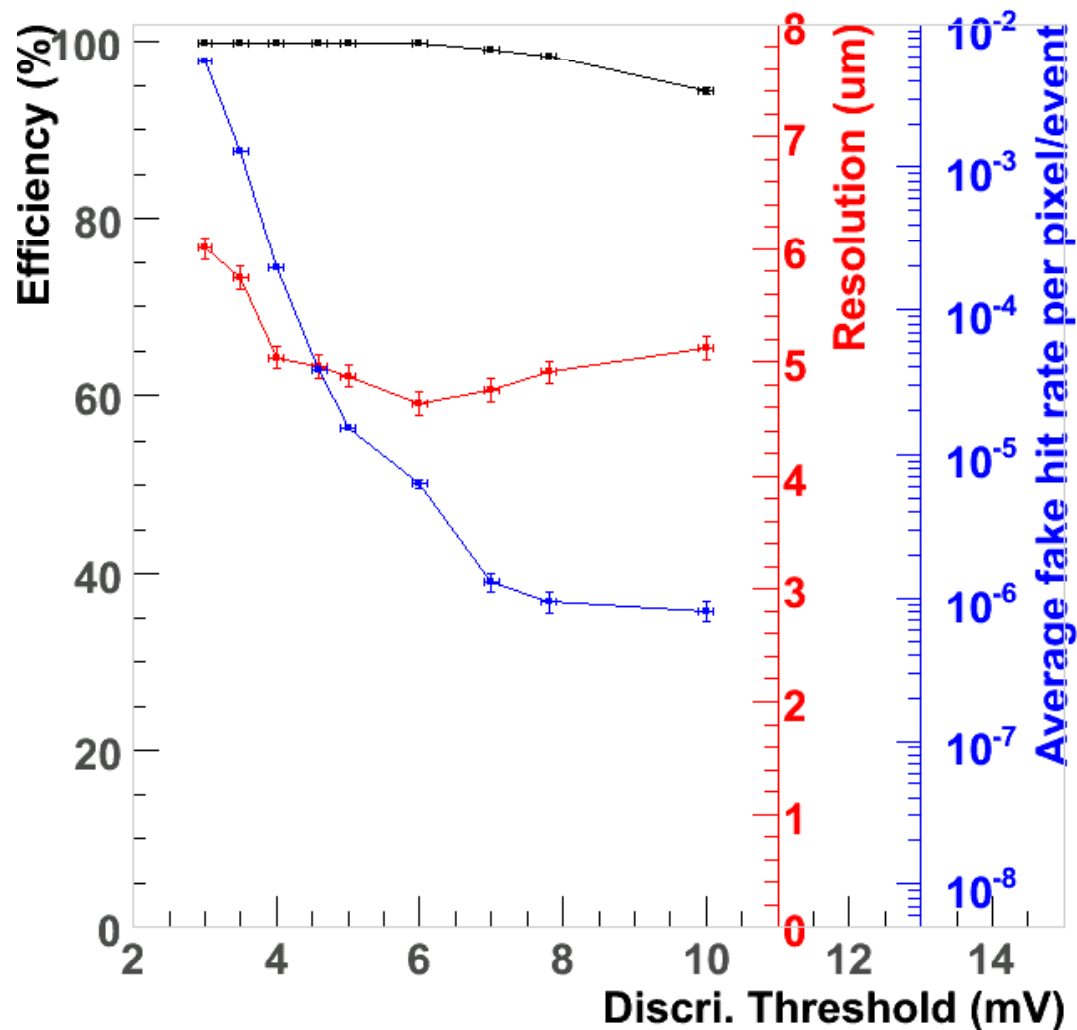
- eff = 99.94 ± 0.03
 - fake $\sim 4 \times 10^{-5}$
 - Resolution $\sim 5 \mu\text{m}$

- 5 mV:

- eff = 99.88 ± 0.05
 - fake $\sim 1.5 \times 10^{-5}$
 - Resolution $\sim 5 \mu\text{m}$

- 6 mV

- eff = 99.79 ± 0.07
 - fake $\sim 6 \times 10^{-6}$
 - Resolution $\sim < 5 \mu\text{m}$



Mimosa-16 20 μm - digital

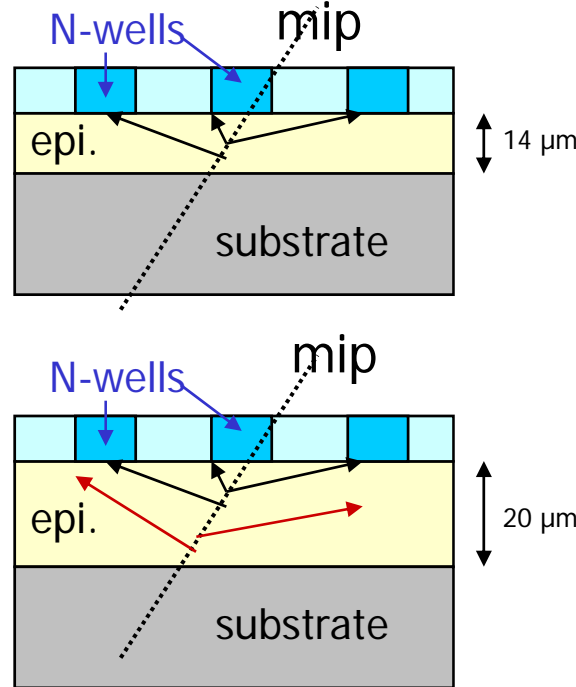


Mimosa-16 20 μm - digital

Residual (μm)

Th.	S4	
	U	V
3.5	5.69 \pm 0.10	5.95 \pm 0.10
4.0	5.29 \pm 0.06	4.96 \pm 0.06
5.0	4.73 \pm 0.06	4.86 \pm 0.06
6.0	4.84 \pm 0.06	4.68 \pm 0.06
7.0	4.88 \pm 0.05	4.58 \pm 0.05
8.0	4.95 \pm 0.05	4.78 \pm 0.05

- Efficiency
 - Roughly the same
- Multiplicity
 - A bit higher (thermal diffusion wider)
- Fake rate
 - ~ identical
- Resolution
 - ~ identical



Threshold (mV)	Average Multiplicity			
	S1	S2	S3	S4
3.5 \pm 0.10	2.30 \pm 0.15	4.89 \pm 0.07	4.28 \pm 0.06	9.58 \pm 0.19
4.0 \pm 0.10	2.30 \pm 0.16	3.65 \pm 0.05	3.21 \pm 0.04	6.88 \pm 0.10
5.0 \pm 0.10	3.23 \pm 0.59	2.85 \pm 0.04	2.55 \pm 0.04	6.01 \pm 0.10
6.0 \pm 0.10	1.65 \pm 0.19	2.45 \pm 0.04	2.28 \pm 0.03	4.43 \pm 0.07
7.0 \pm 0.10	1.48 \pm 0.19	2.22 \pm 0.04	2.12 \pm 0.04	3.49 \pm 0.05
8.0 \pm 0.10	1.56 \pm 0.28	2.10 \pm 0.04	2.12 \pm 0.04	3.08 \pm 0.04

TAB. 11 – Digital : Average hit multiplicity pour MIMOSA-16 “20 μm ”

Threshold (mV)	Efficiency (%)			
	S1	S2	S3	S4
3.5 \pm 0.10	9.79 \pm 0.62	98.93 \pm 0.15	96.92 \pm 0.24	99.79 \pm 0.09
4.0 \pm 0.10	4.48 \pm 0.31	94.62 \pm 0.30	88.45 \pm 0.37	99.89 \pm 0.05
5.0 \pm 0.10	5.24 \pm 0.93	81.84 \pm 0.50	73.73 \pm 0.55	99.94 \pm 0.04
6.0 \pm 0.10	1.82 \pm 0.20	67.88 \pm 0.60	59.34 \pm 0.56	99.71 \pm 0.08
7.0 \pm 0.10	1.25 \pm 0.16	48.06 \pm 0.67	41.26 \pm 0.56	99.45 \pm 0.11
8.0 \pm 0.10	0.63 \pm 0.11	37.44 \pm 0.56	31.58 \pm 0.49	98.55 \pm 0.17

TAB. 9 – Digital : Efficacités de détection pour MIMOSA-16 “20 μm ”

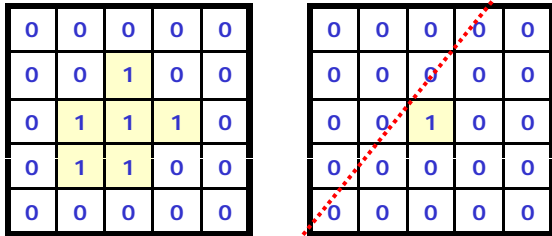
Threshold (mV)	Fake rate /event/pixel			
	S1	S2	S3	S4
3.5 \pm 0.10	N.A.	2.35E-04 \pm 2.87E-06	1.16E-04 \pm 2.02E-06	2.36E-03 \pm 9.10E-06
4.0 \pm 0.10	N.A.	2.48E-05 \pm 8.43E-07	8.10E-06 \pm 4.81E-07	2.16E-04 \pm 2.48E-06
5.0 \pm 0.10	N.A.	1.89E-06 \pm 2.04E-07	1.46E-06 \pm 1.79E-07	8.79E-05 \pm 1.39E-06
6.0 \pm 0.10	N.A.	1.16E-06 \pm 1.53E-07	1.06E-06 \pm 1.46E-07	8.98E-06 \pm 4.25E-07
7.0 \pm 0.10	N.A.	1.02E-06 \pm 1.48E-07	7.97E-07 \pm 1.31E-07	1.51E-06 \pm 1.80E-07
8.0 \pm 0.10	N.A.	5.65E-07 \pm 1.19E-07	6.94E-07 \pm 1.31E-07	1.59E-06 \pm 1.99E-07

TAB. 12 – Digital : Fake rate /pixel /event pour MIMOSA-16 “20 μm ”

Mimosa-16 14 & 20 μm – digital :
multiplicity (2 pixels in cluster).

Mimosa-16 14 & 20 μm – digital : multiplicity

- Can we take advantage of the highest multiplicity ?
 - Hit selection with at least 2 pixels in clusters



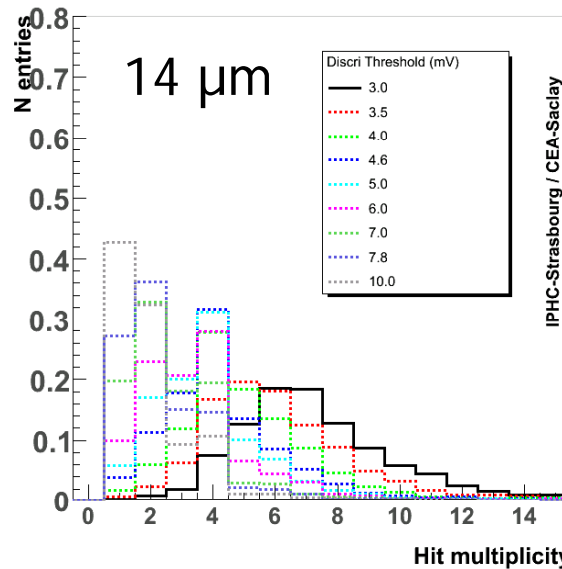
Optimal threshold range:
3.5 mV

eff = 99.79 ± 0.09
fake $\sim 1 \times 10^{-4}$

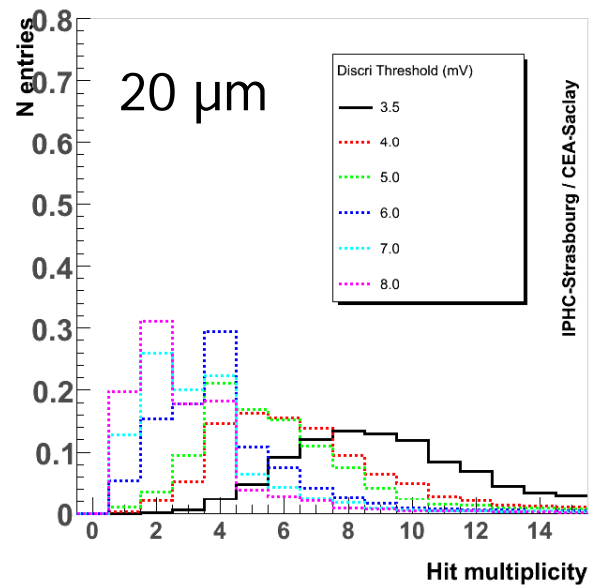
4 mV

eff = 99.63 ± 0.05
fake $\sim 3 \times 10^{-6}$

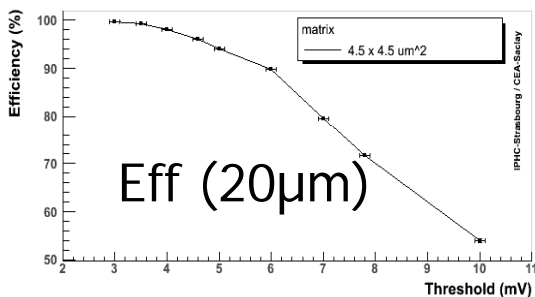
Hit multiplicity for different thresholds (4.5 x 4.5 μm^2 diode)



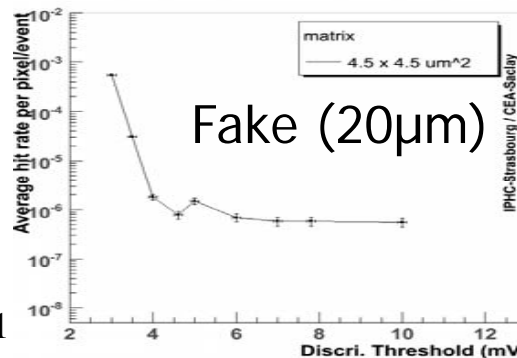
20 μm . Hit multiplicity for different thresholds (4.5 x 4.5 μm^2 diode)



M16 digital. 2 pixels cluster Efficiency vs Threshold



M16 digital. 2 pixels cluster Fake rate



- Doesn't improve performances
- But might be interesting for smaller pitch

M16 digital: global comparison

- DIGITAL

- 14 μm > 20 μm
- 1 pixel > 2 pixels



- ANALOG

- S/N(MPV) ~16-17

Chip	cluster	Threshold (mV)	Eff (%)	Fake rate
14 μm	1 pixel	4.6	99.94±0.03	4 x 10 ⁻⁵
14 μm	1 pixel	5	99.88±0.05	1.5 x 10 ⁻⁵
14 μm	1 pixel	6	99.79±0.07	6 x 10 ⁻⁶
14 μm	2 pixels	3	99.66±0.04	5 x 10 ⁻⁴
20 μm	1 pixel	4	99.89±0.05	2 x 10 ⁻⁴
20 μm	1 pixel	5	99.94±0.04	9 x 10 ⁻⁵
20 μm	1 pixel	6	99.71±0.08	9 x 10 ⁻⁶
20 μm	2 pixels	3.5	99.79±0.09	1 x 10 ⁻⁴
20 μm	2 pixels	4	99.63±0.05	2 x 10 ⁻⁶



Chip	Run	Mtx	Eff(%)	Residu		S/N(MPV)	N	Fake	Ch 1	Ch 9	Ch 25
2 (14 μm)	16503	S4	99.65±0.18	2.1	2.3	16.6±0.3	14.9		244	731	781
2 (14 μm)	16509	S4	99.93±0.07	2.4	2.5	17.1±0.3	14.7		252	734	793
12 (14 μm)	16526	S4	99.85±0.11	2.5	2.4	15.3±0.3	15.4		240	712	746
4 (14 μm)	16532	S4	99.75±0.15	2.4	3.0	17.4±0.3	14.6		260	744	811
10 (20 μm)	16510	S4	99.90±0.10	2.2	2.3	16.6±0.3	14.6		253	850	1002

TAB. 15 – Analogique : résumé. Charges en électrons, résidus en μm .

Mimosa 18

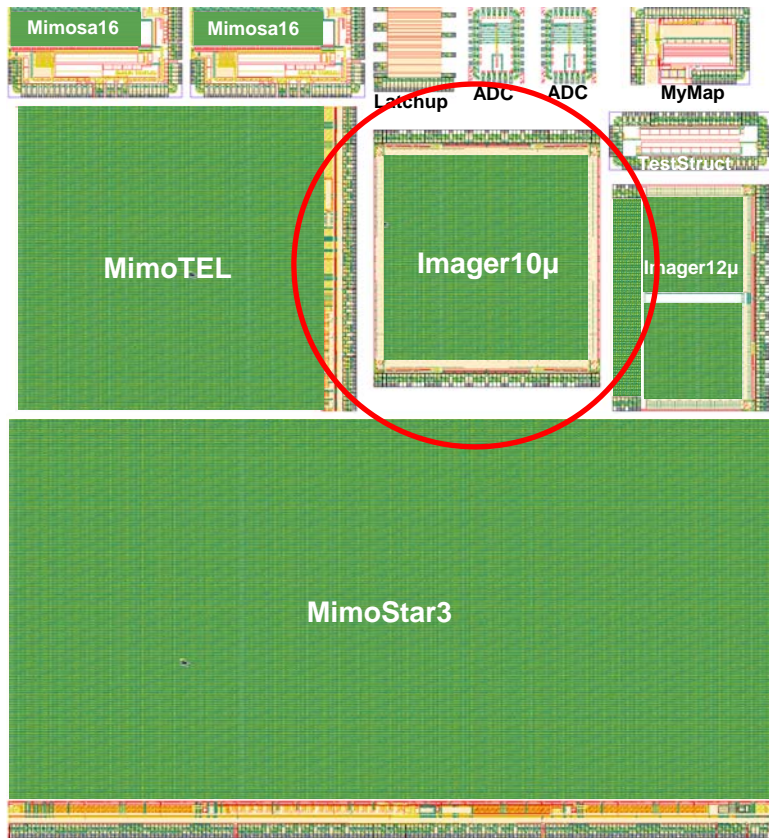
Test beam:

Jérôme Baudot, Gilles Claus, Rita De Masi, Christina Dritsa, Wojciech Dulinski,
Mathieu Goffe , Yolanta Sztuk-Dambietz.

- Thinning
- Efficiency
- Resolution

Mimosa 18

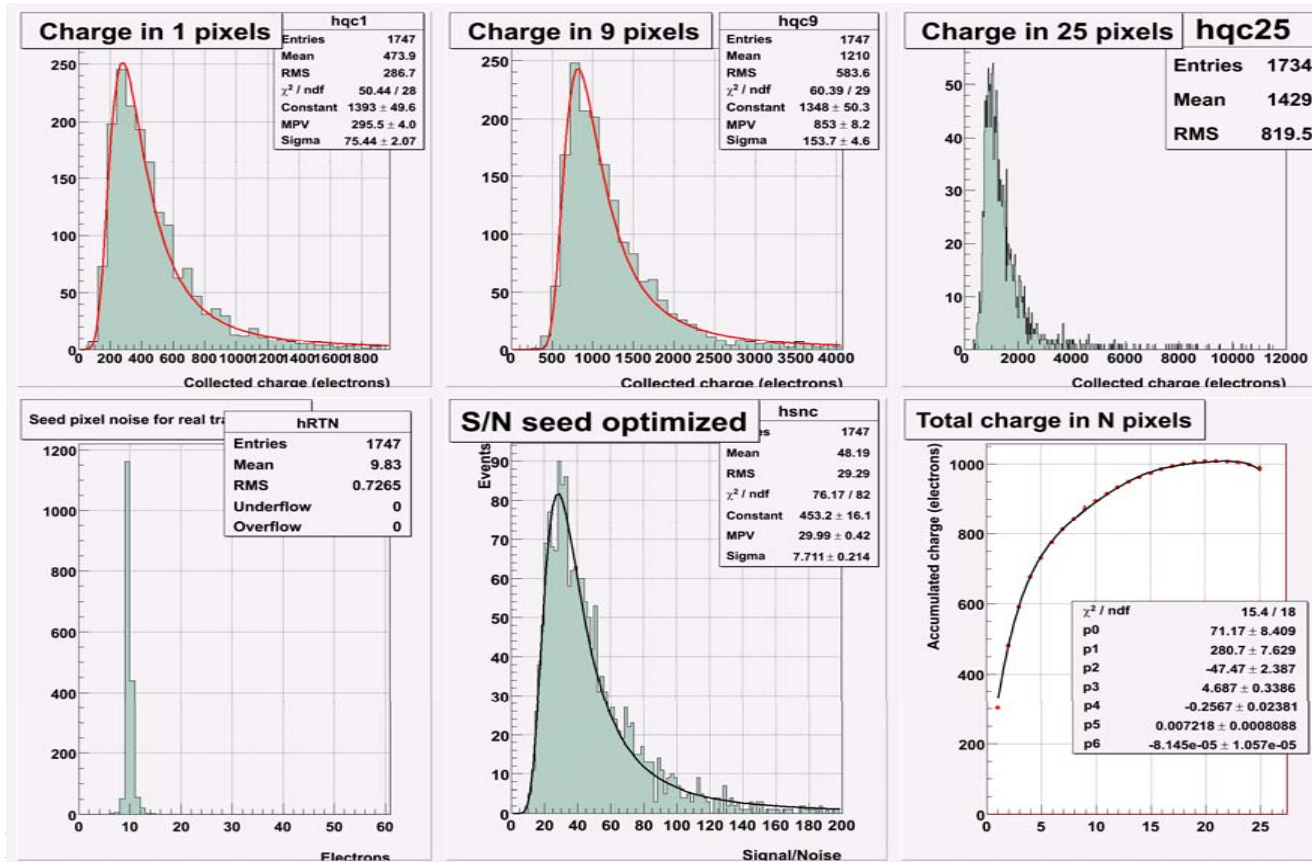
- High resolution sensor using AMS 0.35 μm OPTO CMOS process from IPHC 2006 engineering submission. Two types of epitaxy thickness: 14 μm and 20 μm



- Pixel pitch: **10 μm**
- 2-transistors circuit, continuously biased diode
- Array size **512x512 pixels**
- Active surface: **5x5 mm²**
- Readout clock: 25 MHz max
- Integration time: 3 ms
(four parallel output channels)
- Dark current < 1fA
@room temperature
- Excellent yield: (100%, based on 21 tested devices, including two thinned to 50 μm)

M18: Performances

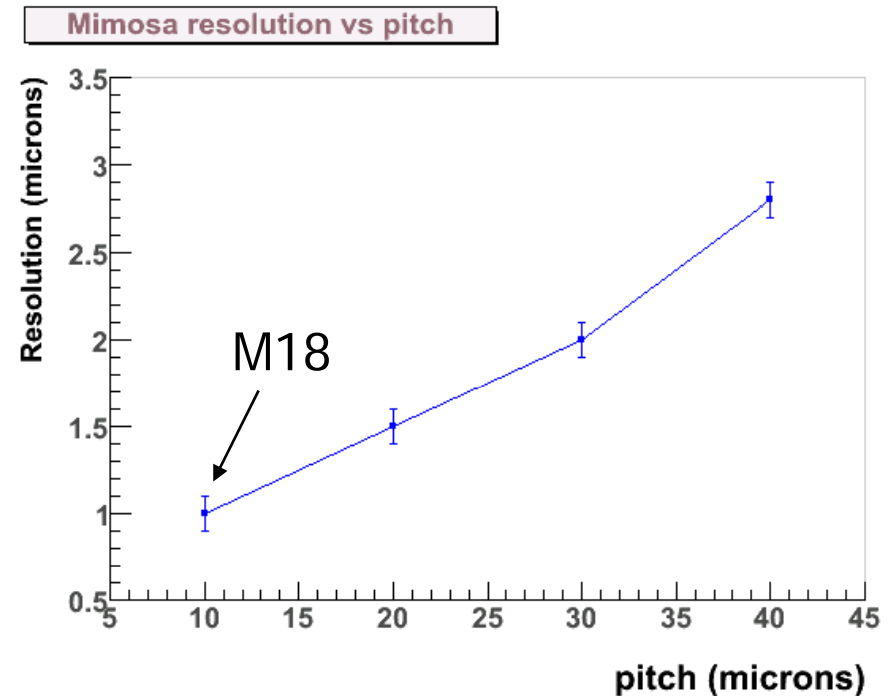
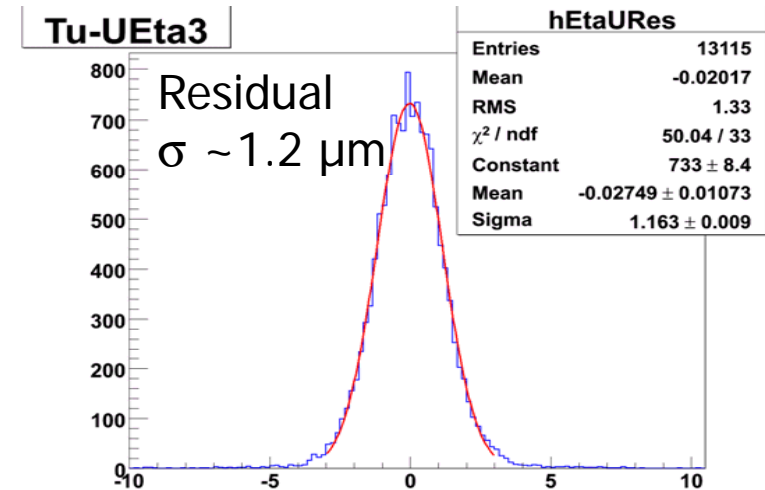
- Excellent performances: (preliminary)
 - Noise: ENC ~ 9.8 electrons @room temperature
 - S/N (MPV) ~ 30 (27) for « $14\mu\text{m}$ » (« $20\mu\text{m}$ »)
 - Efficiency $\sim 99.85\pm 0.15$ % (prelim.)
 - (fake rate in progress)



M18: Resolution

- Test beam with 4 M18
 - CoG for the 3 telescope planes
 - Eta function used for DUT
 - Analysis in progress (alignment)

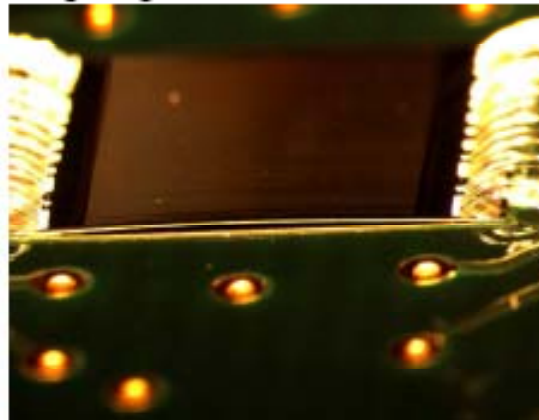
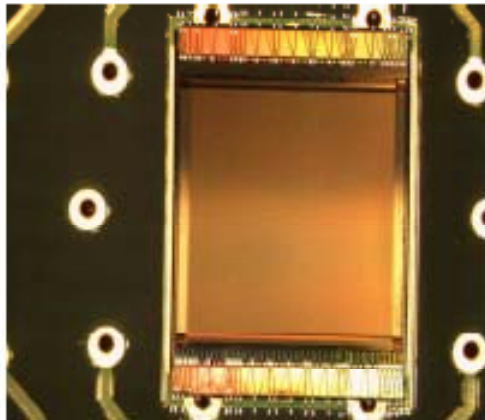
➤ Resolution = $1 \mu\text{m} \pm 0.1 \mu\text{m}$!



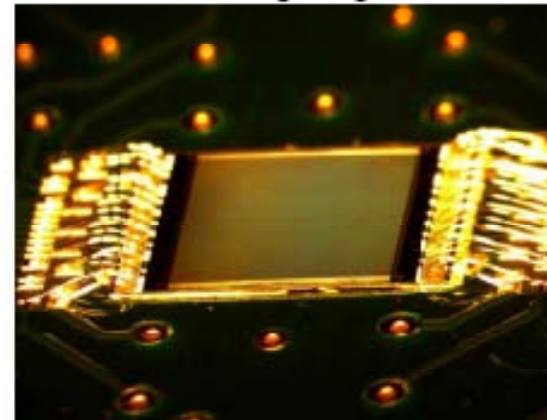
Mimosa18 – thinned down to 50 μm and bonded to PCB

- Thinning of AMS 0.35 μm reticles
 - Thinning performed by APTEK (S.F. bay) via LBNL (STAR collab.)
 - Thickness claimed by provider : 50 μm
 - measured with IPHC bonding machine ~ 50-70 μm
 - Mimosa-18 (5.5x7.5mm²) and -17 mounted on PCB for test \Rightarrow keep them flat

MIMOSA-18: First gluing trial



Second gluing trial



- Tests with ⁵⁵Fe show no loss in performances (noise, gain)
 - Tests of M-18 mounted on TAPI with 120 GeV π^- beam @CERN-SPS (Nov 07)
 - No loss in performances observed: Eff $\sim 99.8 \pm 0.2$ % (prelim)
- Thinning down to ~ 50 μm seems on good track

Summary

- Mimosa-16: figures to keep in mind :
 - Digital: Eff $\sim 99.9\%$; fake $\sim 2 \times 10^{-5}$; digital resolution $\sim 5\ \mu\text{m}$;
 - Analog: S/N(MPV) $\sim 16-17$; residual $\sim 2.1-2.5\ \mu\text{m}$
 - « $14\ \mu\text{m}$ » $>\sim$ « $20\ \mu\text{m}$ » : comparable performances (larger clusters for $20\ \mu\text{m}$)
 - **Very satisfactory performances**
- Mimosa-18
 - S/N(MPV) ~ 30
 - Eff $>\sim 99.85 \pm 0.15\%$ (prelim)
 - Resolution $\sim 1 \pm 0.1\ \mu\text{m}$ (prelim)
 - **Best resolution ever obtained with CMOS chips**
 - **Technique of thinning down of MAPSs to $50\ \mu\text{m}$ seems to be reliable & industrially available**

Back up



mimosa 16, « 14 μm », « 20 μm », « bis »

mimosa 16

mimosa 16 bis

mimosa 16			mimosa 16 bis	
Sous-matrice	Diode	Architecture du pixel	Sous-matrice	Différences par rapport à MIMOSA 16
Nom : Pixel 1 Taille : 32 lig. x 33 col. Sorties Discriminées : 24	Taille : 1,7 μm x 1,7 μm Forme : carrée Rad-tol : non	Ampli : source follower Reset : reset par transistor Charge de l'ampli : normal CDS : capa MOS de clamping	Pixel 1	Diode : Taille : 3 μm x 3 μm Forme : ? Architecture du pixel : identique
Nom : Pixel 2 Taille : 32 lig. x 33 col. Sorties Discriminées : 24	Taille : 2,4 μm x 2,4 μm Forme : octogonale Rad-tol : non	Ampli : source follower Reset : reset par transistor Charge de l'ampli : normal CDS : capa MOS de clamping	Pixel 2	Diode : taille identique forme Architecture du pixel : identique
Nom : Pixel 3 Taille : 32 lig. x 33 col. Sorties Discriminées : 24	Taille : 2,4 μm x 2,4 μm Forme : octogonale Rad-tol : oui	Ampli : source follower Reset : reset par transistor Charge de l'ampli : normal CDS : capa MOS de clamping	Pixel 3	Diode : Taille : 3,5 μm x 3,5 μm Forme : ? Architecture du pixel : identique
Nom : Pixel 4 Taille : 32 lig. x 33 col. Sorties Discriminées : 24	Taille : 4,5 μm x 4,5 μm Forme : carrée Rad-tol : non	Ampli : source follower avec feedback Reset : self-biais diode Charge de l'ampli : améliorée CDS : capa MOS de clamping	Pixel 4	Diode : identique Architecture du pixel : ajout d'un abaisseur de tension avant la capacité de clamping pour améliorer ces performances.

test beam conditions

- CERN SPS:
 - 120 GeV pions beam, burst: 4.8 s + 12 s dead time
- DAQ:
 - trigger: 2000-4000 events/burst
 - data: 600 recorded events/burst
 - read-out freq:
 - analog: 2.5 MHz (50 μ s read-out time)
 - digital: 20 MHz by 8 columns (50 μ s read-out time)
- Data
 - 35 runs (+Noise runs)
 - 262 Go (!)
 - 6 chips testés
 - 3 mimosa 16 « 14 μ m »
 - 1 mimosa 16 « 20 μ m »
 - 2 mimosa 16 bis