

CMOS Sensors

Subjects: **Others**

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Depleted Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor (CMOS) sensors are emerging as one of the main candidate technologies for future tracking detectors in high luminosity colliders. Their capability of integrating the sensing diode into the CMOS wafer hosting the front-end electronics allows for reduced noise and higher signal sensitivity, due to the direct collection of the sensor signal by the readout electronics. They are suitable for high radiation environments due to the possibility of applying high depletion voltage and the availability of relatively high resistivity substrates. The use of a CMOS commercial fabrication process leads to their cost reduction and allows faster construction of large area detectors. In this contribution, a general perspective of the state of the art of CMOS detectors for High Energy Physics experiments is given. The main developments carried out with regard to these devices in the framework of the CERN RD50 collaboration are summarized.

[DMAPS](#)[CMOS](#)[radiation sensors](#)[electronics](#)

1. Introduction

Current large pixel detectors in High Energy Physics, such as the ones which will be part of the A Toroidal LHC (Large Hadron Collider) ApparatuS (ATLAS) Tracker Detector [\[1\]](#) or the Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) Tracker Detector [\[2\]](#) upgrades for the High-Luminosity Large Hadron Collider (HL-LHC), mostly follow a hybrid approach. In a hybrid pixel detector the sensor and the readout electronics are independent devices connected by means of bump-bonding, as can be seen in [Figure 1](#). This fact allows for independent development of the sensor and readout electronics technologies to cope with high radiation environments and particle rates. However, bump-bonding is a complex and expensive assembly process with a limited output rate, due to the additional processing time required because of bump deposition and flip-chipping. Moreover, the overall material budget of several layers (i.e., pixel sensor, readout chip and bumps) may limit the accuracy of the particle trajectory measurement in hybrid pixel detectors.

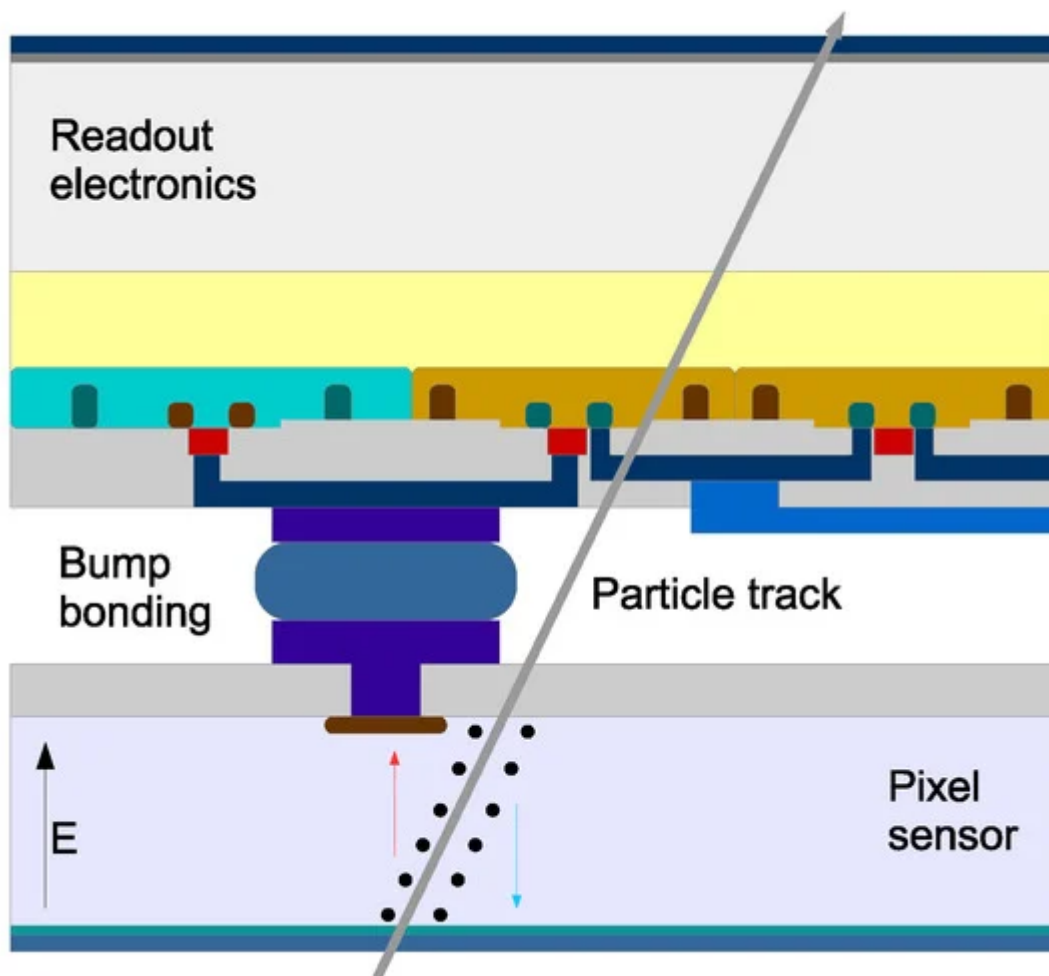


Figure 1. Diagram of a hybrid pixel detector.

A promising alternative to the current hybrid approach is the so-called depleted monolithic active pixel sensors (DMAPS). These kind of detectors integrate the sensing diode and the readout electronics in the same Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor (CMOS) wafer, as shown in [Figure 2](#). The charge is mainly collected by drift in the depleted volume created by applying a reverse bias voltage to the sensor which generates a strong electric field. The main goal is to create a depleted region in the sensor with a sufficient thickness to collect a reasonably large signal. The thickness of the depleted volume will be proportional to the square root of the sensor resistivity times the reverse bias voltage applied ($d \propto \sqrt{\rho V}$). For instance, for a silicon sensor with a p-substrate resistivity of $10 \, \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ and a bias voltage of $100 \, \text{V}$, a depletion depth of about $10 \, \mu\text{m}$ would be reached and the collected signal for a MIP (Minimum Ionizing Particle) would be about 700 electrons. With a p-substrate resistivity of $1 \, \text{k}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ and the same bias voltage, a depletion depth of about $100 \, \mu\text{m}$ would be reached and the collected signal for a MIP would be about 7000 electrons. Therefore, the maximum depletion thickness will depend on the CMOS process used to manufacture the DMAP sensor, with a given p-substrate resistivity and a maximum bias voltage limit. Totally depleted sensor operation will be preferred but this will depend on the total thickness of the DMAP sensor which is usually between 70 and $300 \, \mu\text{m}$.

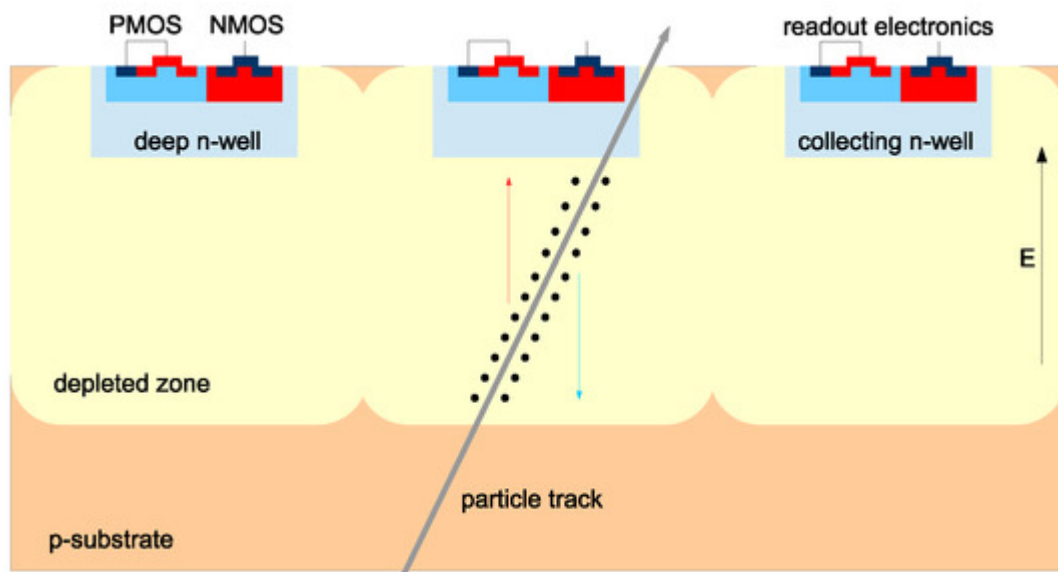


Figure 2. Diagram of a depleted Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor (CMOS) depleted monolithic active pixel sensors (DMAPS) sensor.

The pixel electronics is placed inside an isolated n-well. Electrons are collected in the n-well to have a faster charge collection. Depending on the sensor capacitance, a charge sensitive amplifier or a voltage amplifier (only for very low input capacitance) will be implemented to convert the collected charge to an equivalent voltage. The noise is proportional to the total capacitance at the input of the amplifier. Therefore, the detector capacitance is a very important parameter to keep the noise low. This sensor technology offers the possibility of noise reduction and higher signal sensitivity compared to the hybrid pixel detectors.

An important advantage of CMOS DMAPS is that their commercial CMOS fabrication process and their integration leads to an easier production, a large cost reduction and a faster fabrication. The size of DMAPS will be constrained by the wafer sizes used in the CMOS process to manufacture the sensors (standard sizes up to 200 and 300 mm can be used currently). Furthermore, this technology can save material budget due to its reduced thickness. Unfortunately, although the depleted CMOS sensor technology offers several clear advantages, there are some aspects which still have to be improved, as the radiation tolerance, the timing resolution and the readout capability to cope with high particle rates.

2. Large Versus Small Fill-Factor Structures

The two main n-on-p CMOS sensor design concepts according to their collection electrode size, known as the fill-factor, are depicted in [Figure 3](#) and [Figure 4](#). In the large fill-factor structure ([Figure 3](#)) the sensing diode is made up of the p-substrate and the deep n-well while the electronics are placed inside the charge collection well. High resistivity substrates, up to 3 k Ω ·cm [\[3\]](#), are currently available for this structure. In the large fill-factor structure there will be on average shorter drift distances. Moreover, a high bias voltage can be applied to the device, up to 280 V [\[3\]](#), leading to a higher radiation tolerance capability. However, the sensor capacitance is large in this



3.1. RD50-MPW1

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Concerning the RD50-MPW1 characterization, the leakage current and the breakdown voltage were measured in the pixels of the test structures. E-TCT measurements were also carried out using the test structures. A specific DAQ was developed in order to characterize both active CMOS pixel matrices [\[11\]](#). The sensors are fully functional but the measured leakage current was found higher than expected [\[9\]\[12\]](#). Crosstalk was also detected in some digital readout lines from pixels of the matrix with column drain readout architecture [\[13\]\[14\]](#).

3.2. RD50-MPW2

A second device, the RD50-MPW2 [\[15\]](#), was designed to test new design approaches to minimize the leakage current by preventing certain filling layers added by the foundry and adding a series of guard rings [\[16\]](#). A new pixel readout electronics design was also implemented to improve the speed of the readout electronics [\[17\]\[18\]](#). This is a smaller device, with a size of about 3 mm by 2 mm and a thickness of 280 μm . It was submitted for fabrication in January 2019 and received in February 2020. Different substrate resistivities have been used, 10 $\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$, 0.5–1.1 $\text{k}\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$, 1.9 $\text{k}\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$ and between 2 and 3 $\text{k}\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$. The RD50-MPW2 floorplan can be seen in [Figure 6](#). It consists of I-V and E-TCT test structures, an 8 by 8 pixel matrix of 60 μm by 60 μm pixels with analogue embedded readout, a bandgap voltage reference and a Single Event Upset (SEU) tolerant array.

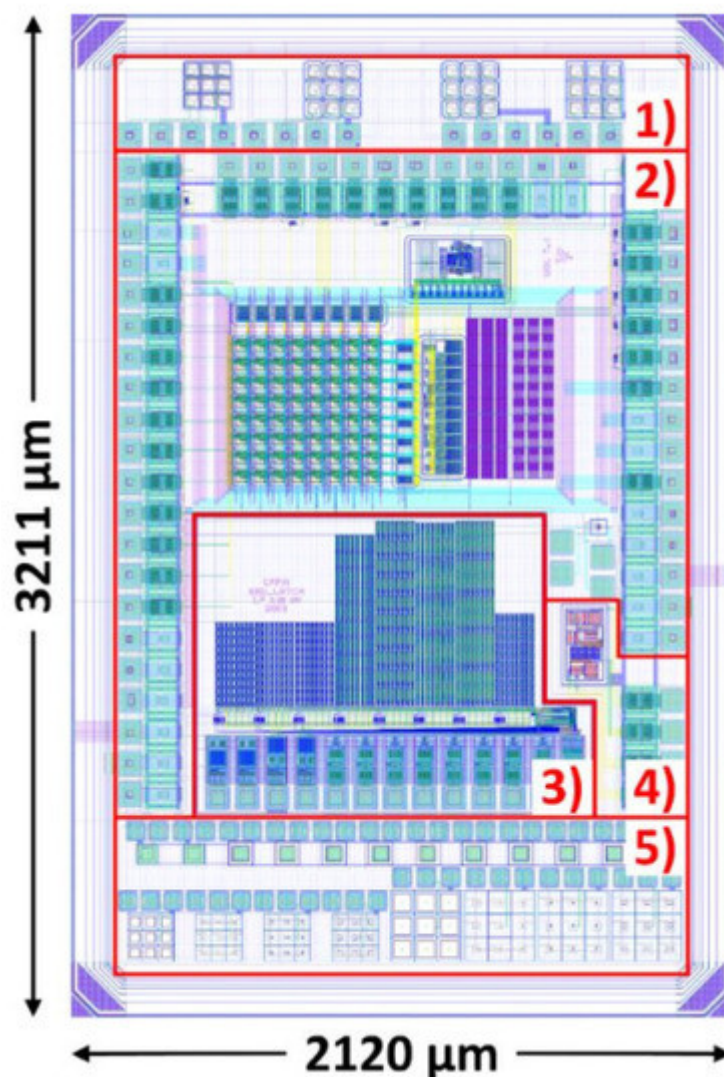


Figure 6. Floorplan of the RD50-MPW2 depleted CMOS sensor with its main blocks highlighted: I–V and E-TCT test structures (1 and 5), 8 by 8 pixel matrix (2), SEU tolerant array (3) and bandgap voltage reference (4).

The RD50-MPW2 characterization is still ongoing. The DAQ used to interface the RD50-MPW1 has been updated for this device [19]. Preliminary results show a drastic reduction of about six orders of magnitude of the RD50-MPW2 pixel leakage current, $O(100 \text{ pA})$, with respect to the RD50-MPW1 [20], $O(100 \text{ }\mu\text{A})$. They also show the correct operation of the pixel matrix [21].

3.3. RD50-MPW3 and RD50-ENGRUN1

A third depleted CMOS sensor prototype, the RD50-MPW3, is currently being designed within the RD50 collaboration. It will be manufactured in the second quarter of 2021 as a MPW in the 150 nm LFoundry HV-CMOS process. This device will have a size of 5 mm by 5 mm and a thickness of 280 μm . It will be manufactured using several substrates of different resistivities. The device will consist of few test structures for I-V and E-TCT measurements and, at least, a matrix of 40 by 78 CMOS pixels with column drain readout architecture. The pixels of this matrix will have the same design and embedded readout as the ones implemented in the RD50-MPW2 device. The matrix column layout is modified with respect to the RD50-MPW1 in order to avoid the crosstalk in some of the digital readout lines. The column drain readout architecture is also improved to optimize the data transmission.

The final objective of the RD50 collaboration depleted CMOS development program is the design of a large area demonstrator in the same technology, the so-called RD50-ENGRUN1 device. A diagram of the main blocks of the RD50-ENGRUN1 device can be seen in [Figure 7](#). This device will consist of several independent depleted CMOS pixel matrices and test structures. The pixel matrices have different purposes and the main goals pursued in this design are the improvement of the current time resolution with dedicated readout circuits, the implementation of new sensor cross-sections, the assessment of pre-stitching options to increase the device size beyond the reticle size limitation and the increase of radiation tolerance by sensor design and backside processing.

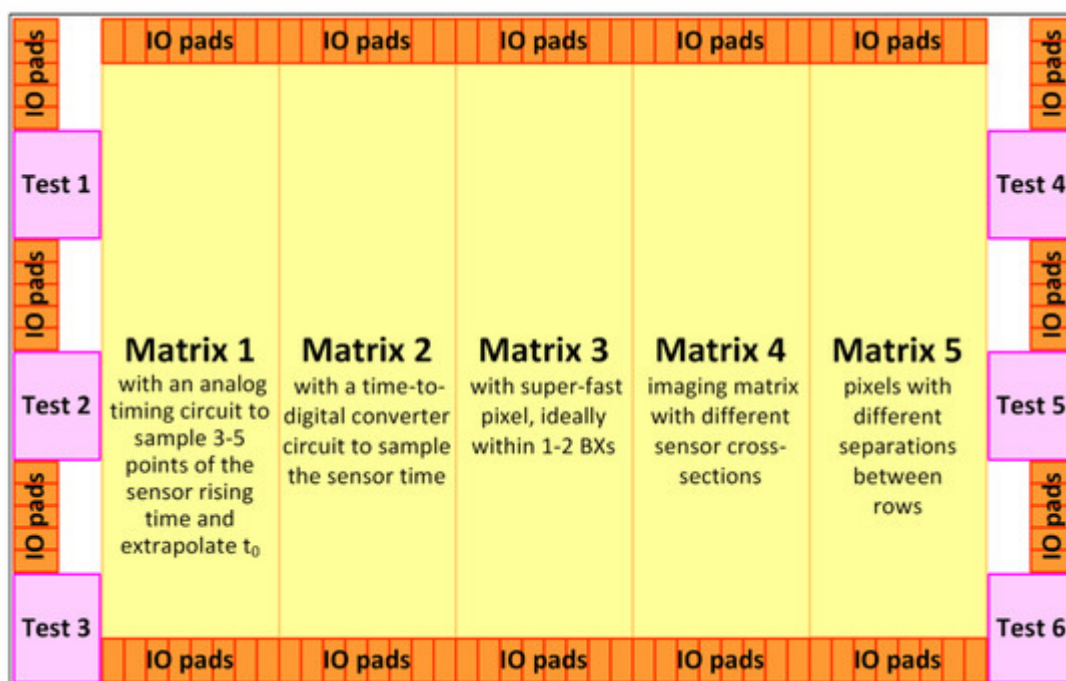


Figure 7. Diagram of the RD50-ENGRUN1 device main blocks.

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