

*INFN - Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare
Sezione di Torino*

A 64-channel wide dynamic range charge
measurement ASIC for strip and pixel
ionization detectors

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Outline



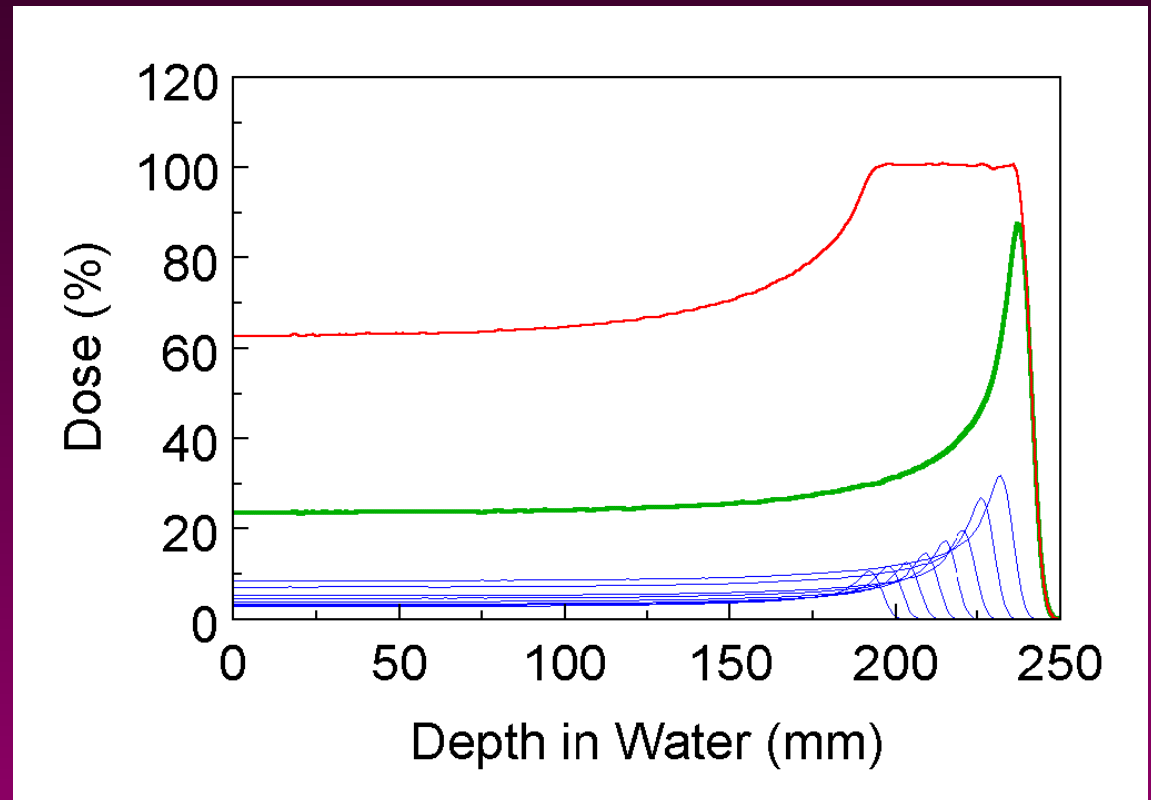
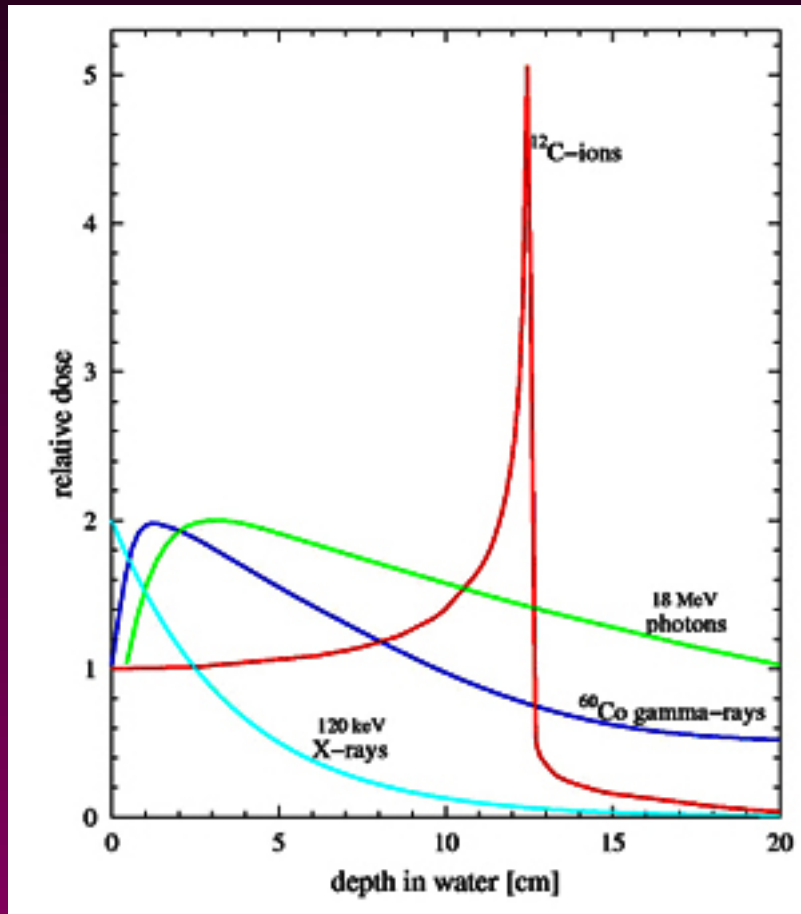
Sezione di Torino

- Application: hadrontherapy
- 1st generation ASIC architecture
- Test results
- 2nd generation ASIC
- Test results
- Conclusions

Hadrontherapy



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Applications



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Two applications :

- * beam calibration : a stack of strip segmented ionization detectors interleaved by passive material is used to measure the beam profile before treatment
 - * beam monitoring : a pixel ionization chamber is used to monitor the hadron beam during patient irradiation
-
- Both the dose deposited by the beam on the target tissue and the dose on the surrounding tissues has to be measured.
 - A very dynamic range, of the order of 10^3 , is required

The detectors

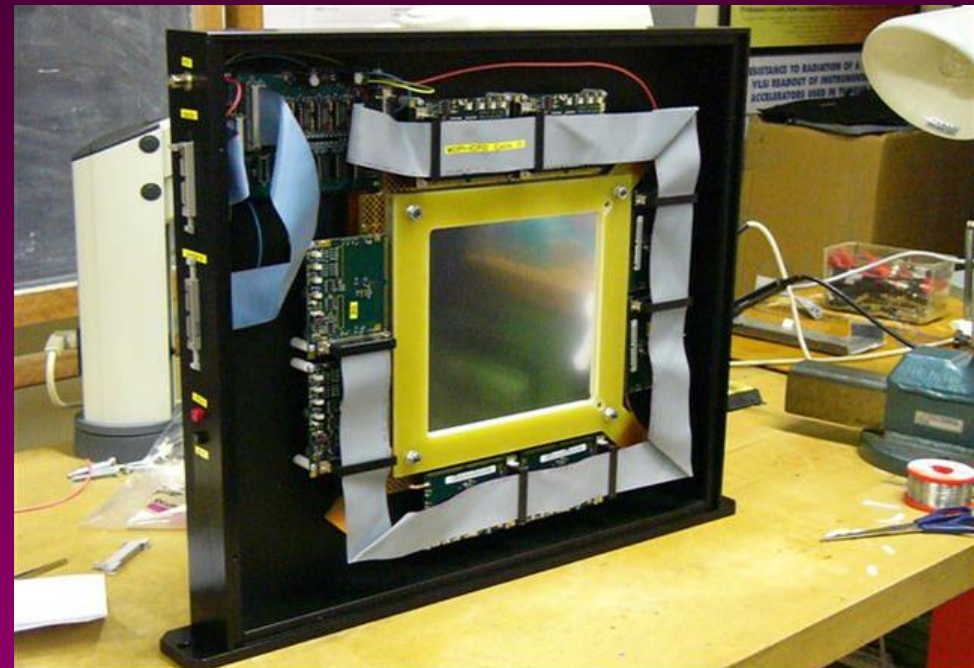


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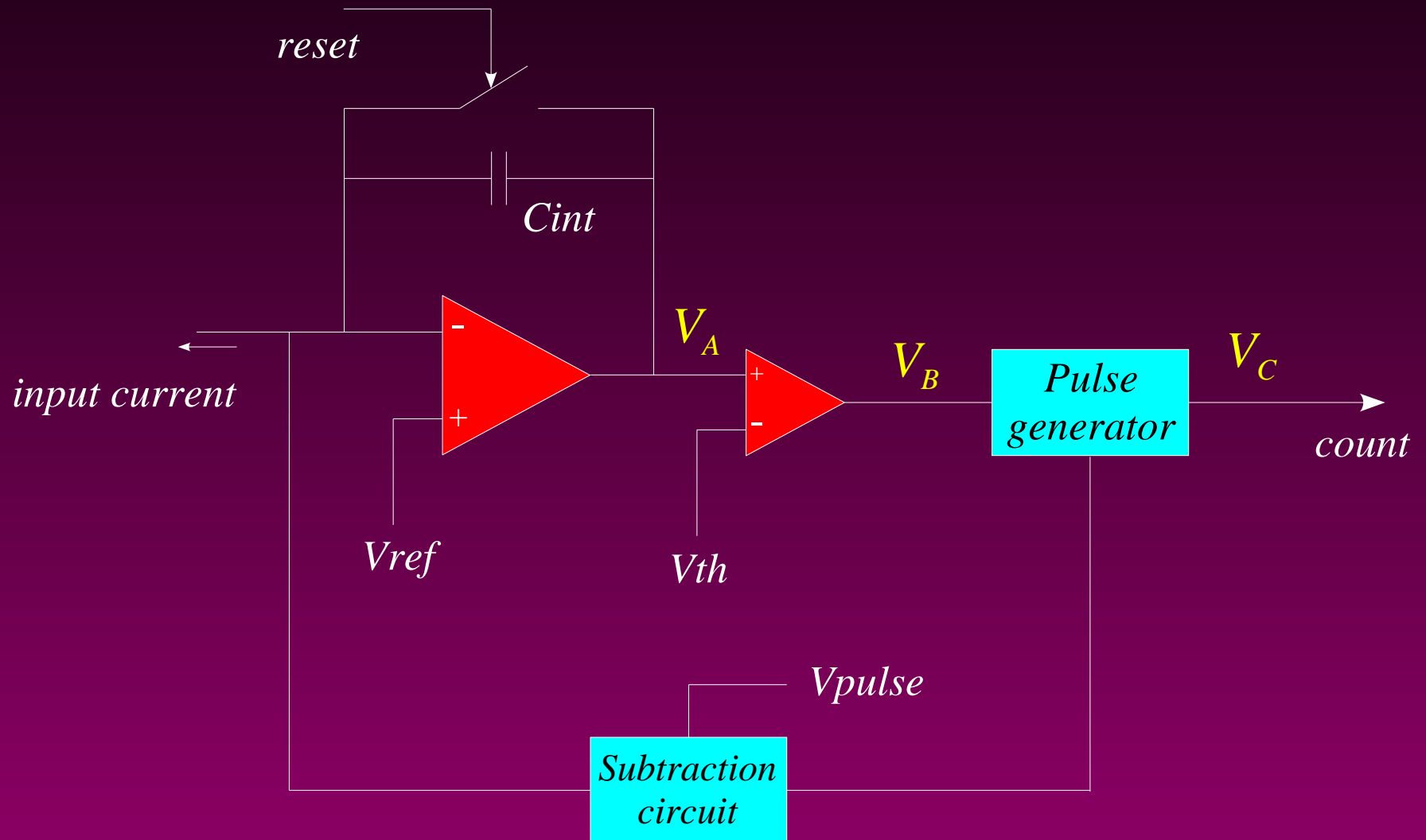


The strip detector
(“Magic Cube”)

The pixel detector



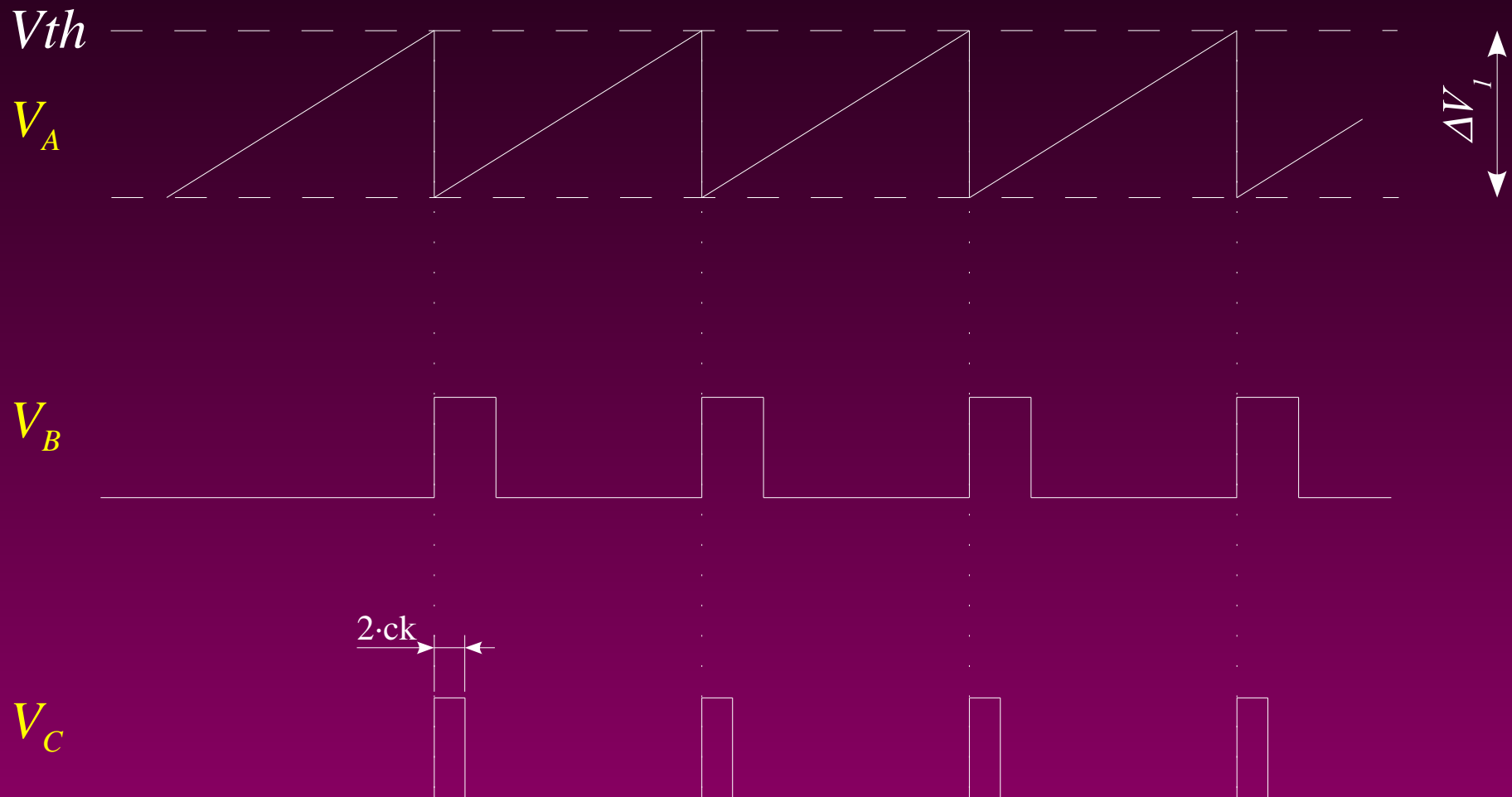
Architecture



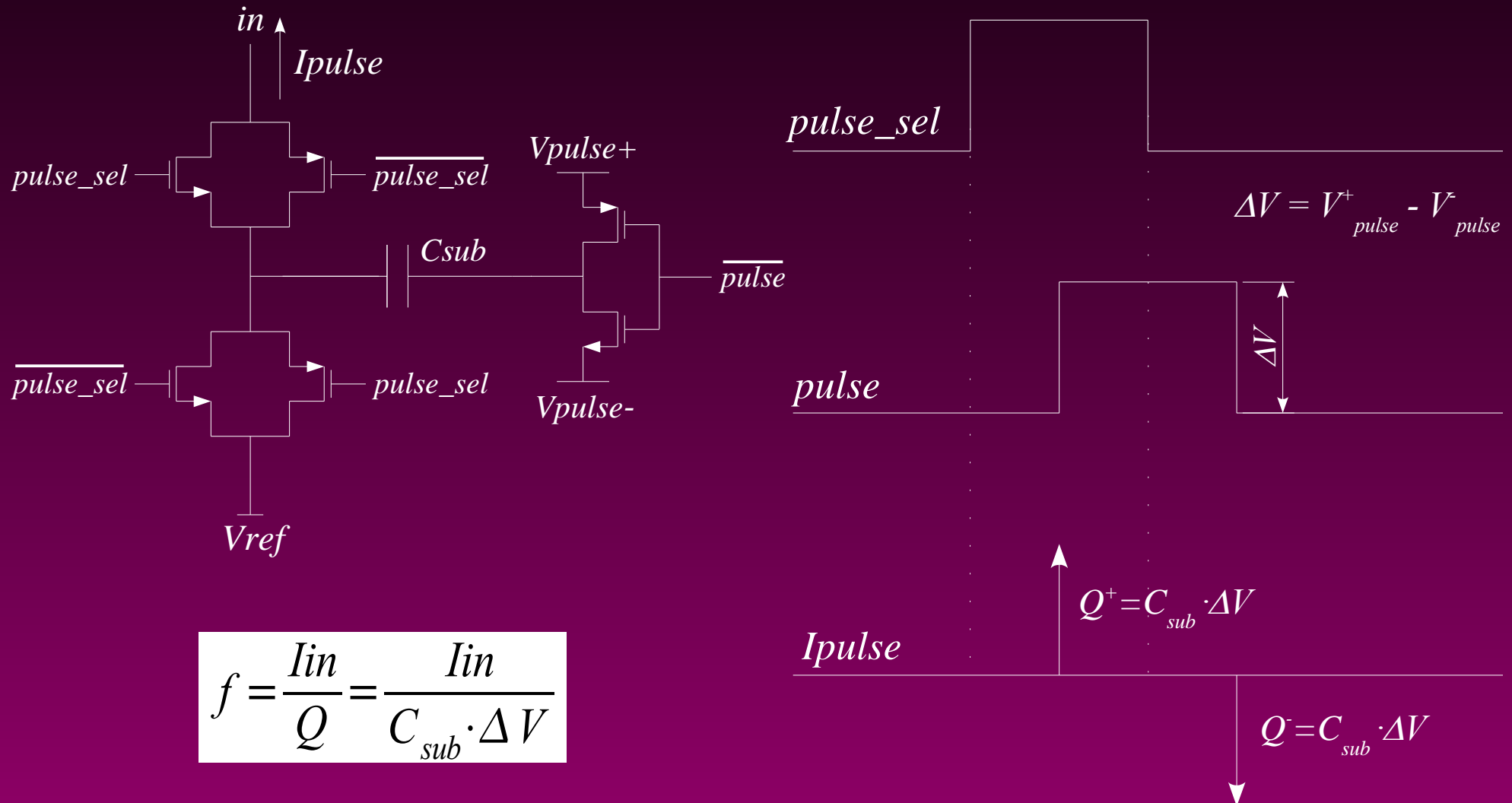
Waveforms



Sezione di Torino



Charge subtraction

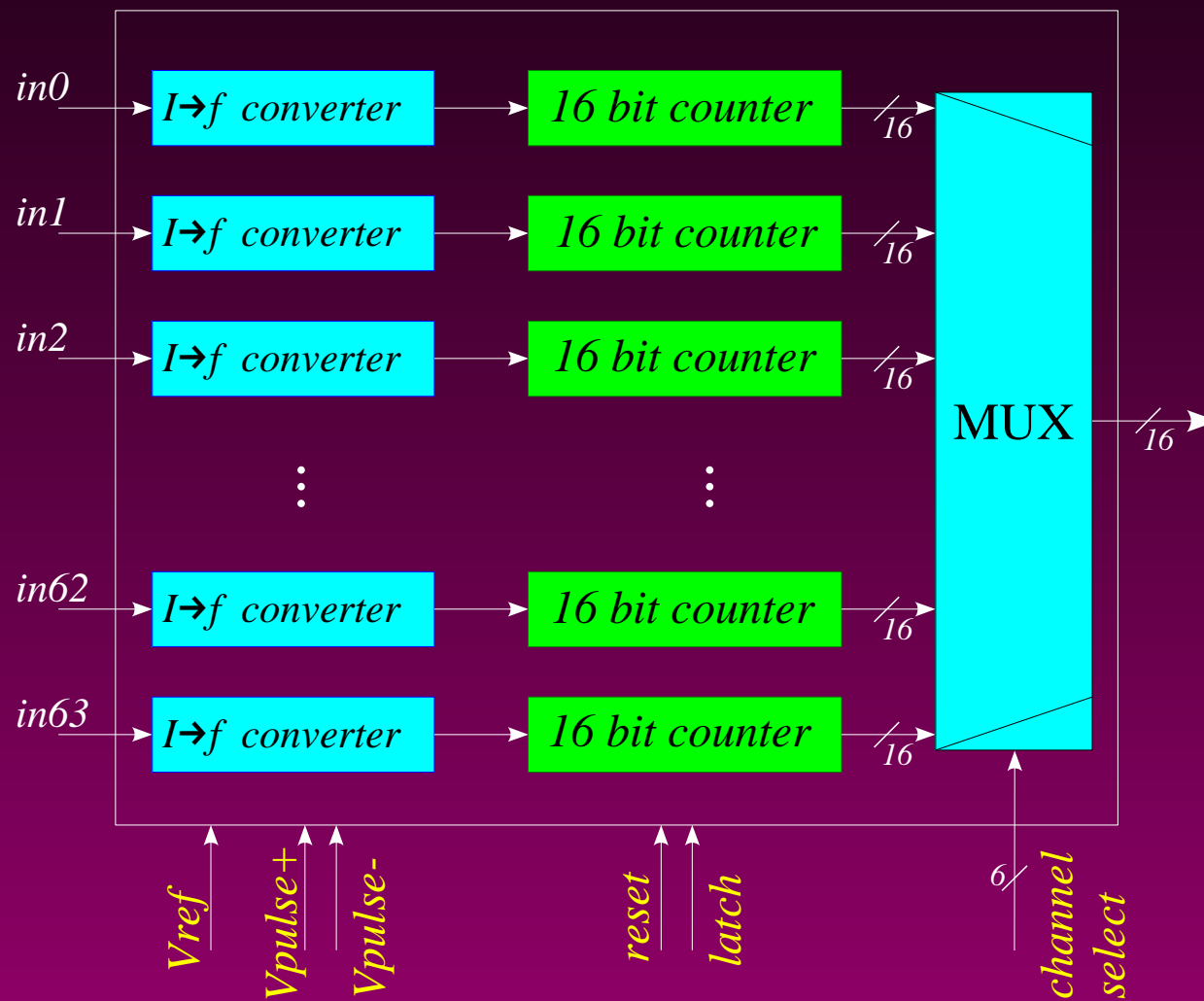


$$f = \frac{I_{in}}{Q} = \frac{I_{in}}{C_{sub} \cdot \Delta V}$$

ASIC architecture



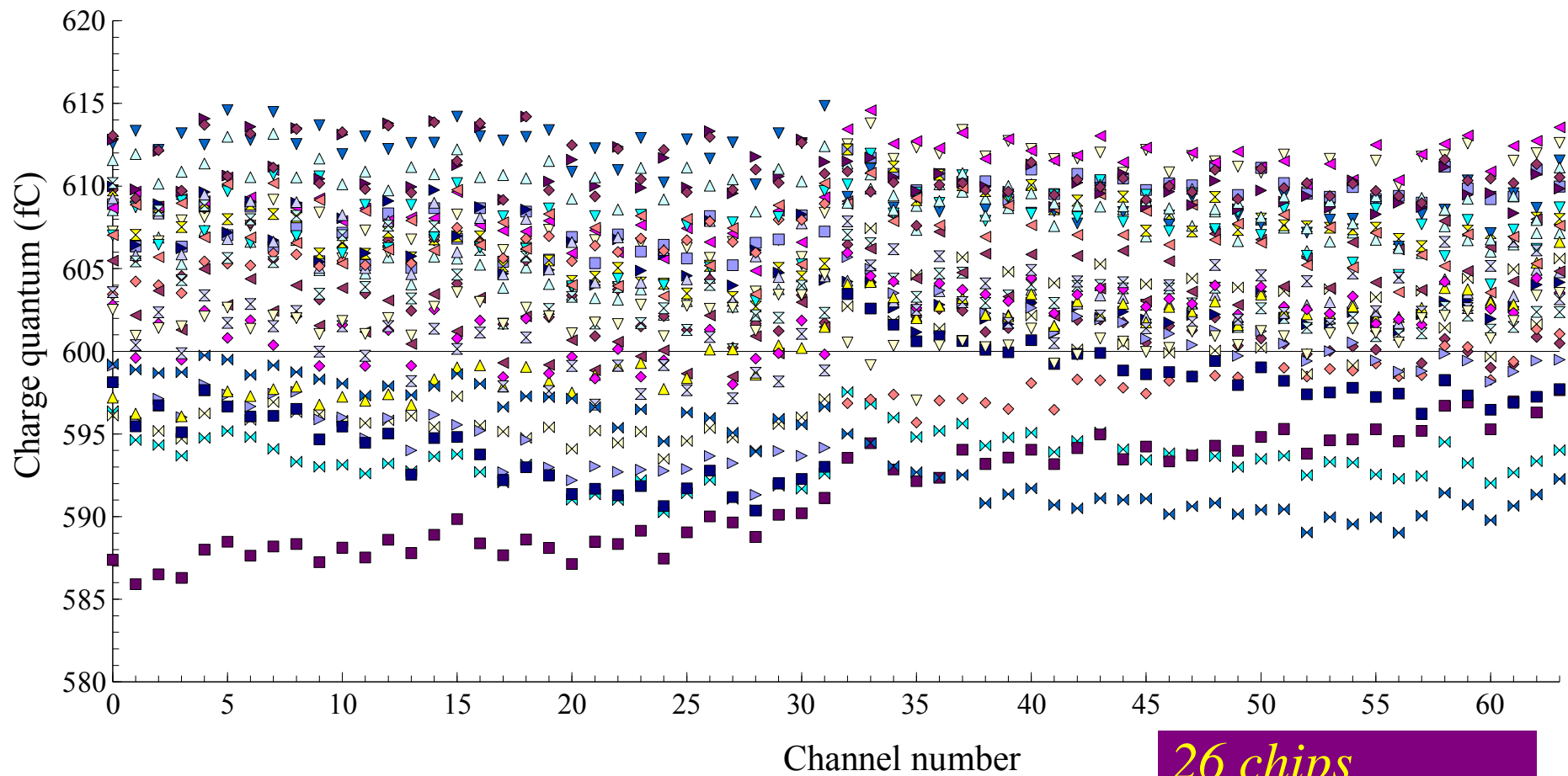
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Charge quantum @ 600fC



Sezione di Torino

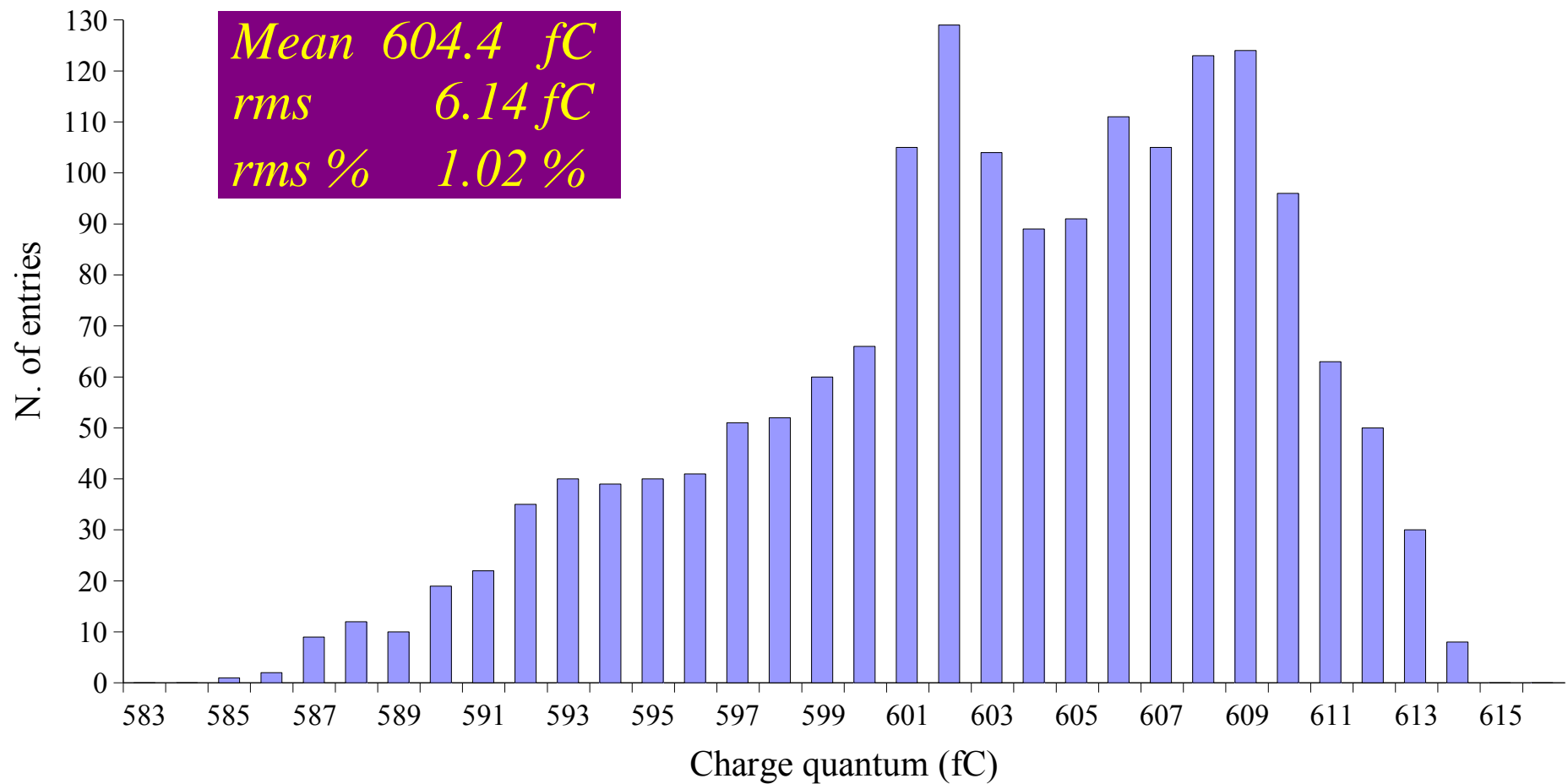


26 chips
 $I_{test} = 49.96 \text{ nA}$
 $\Delta V = 3 \text{ V}$

Distribution @ 600fC



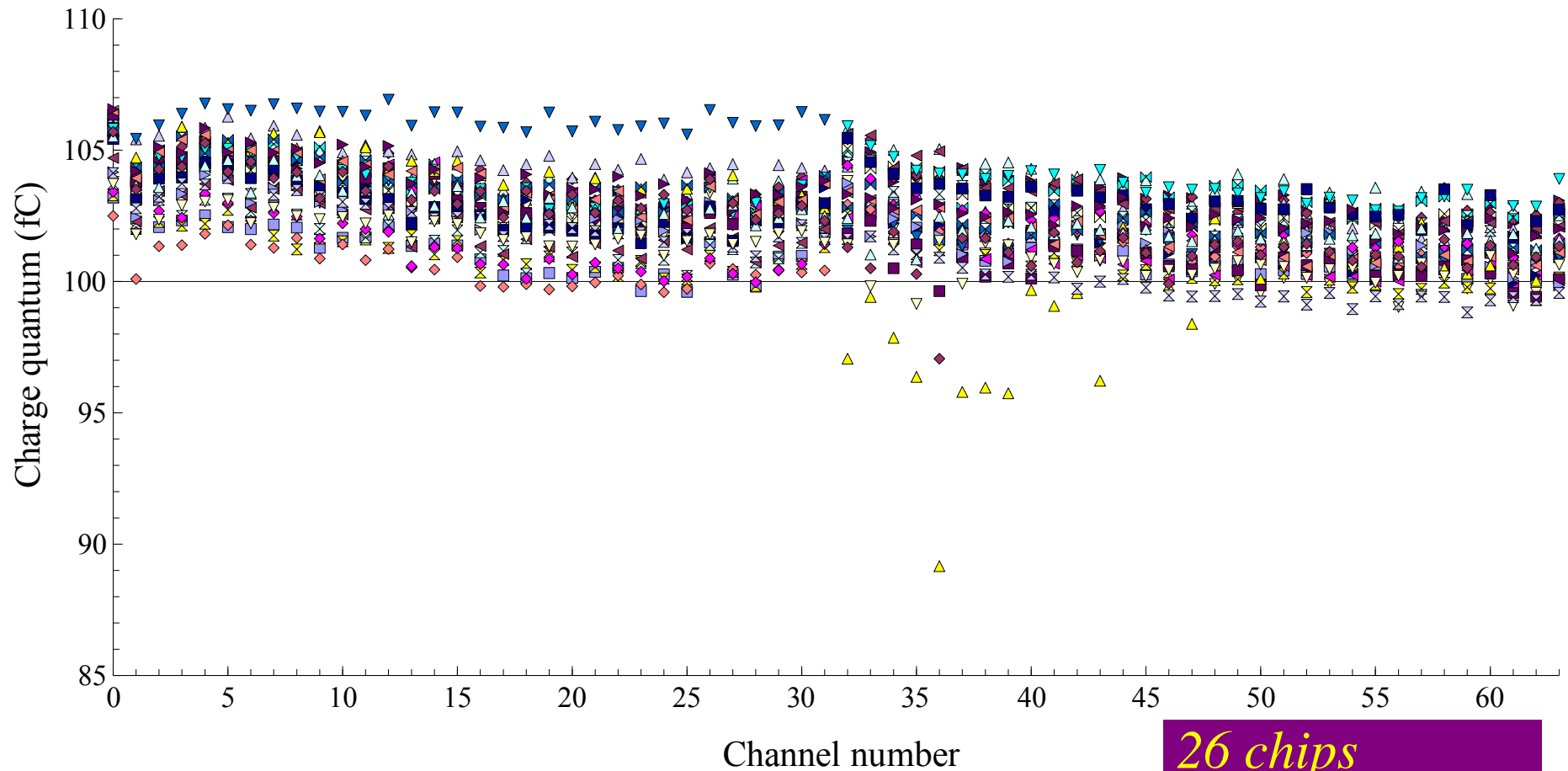
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Charge quantum @ 100 fC



Sezione di Torino

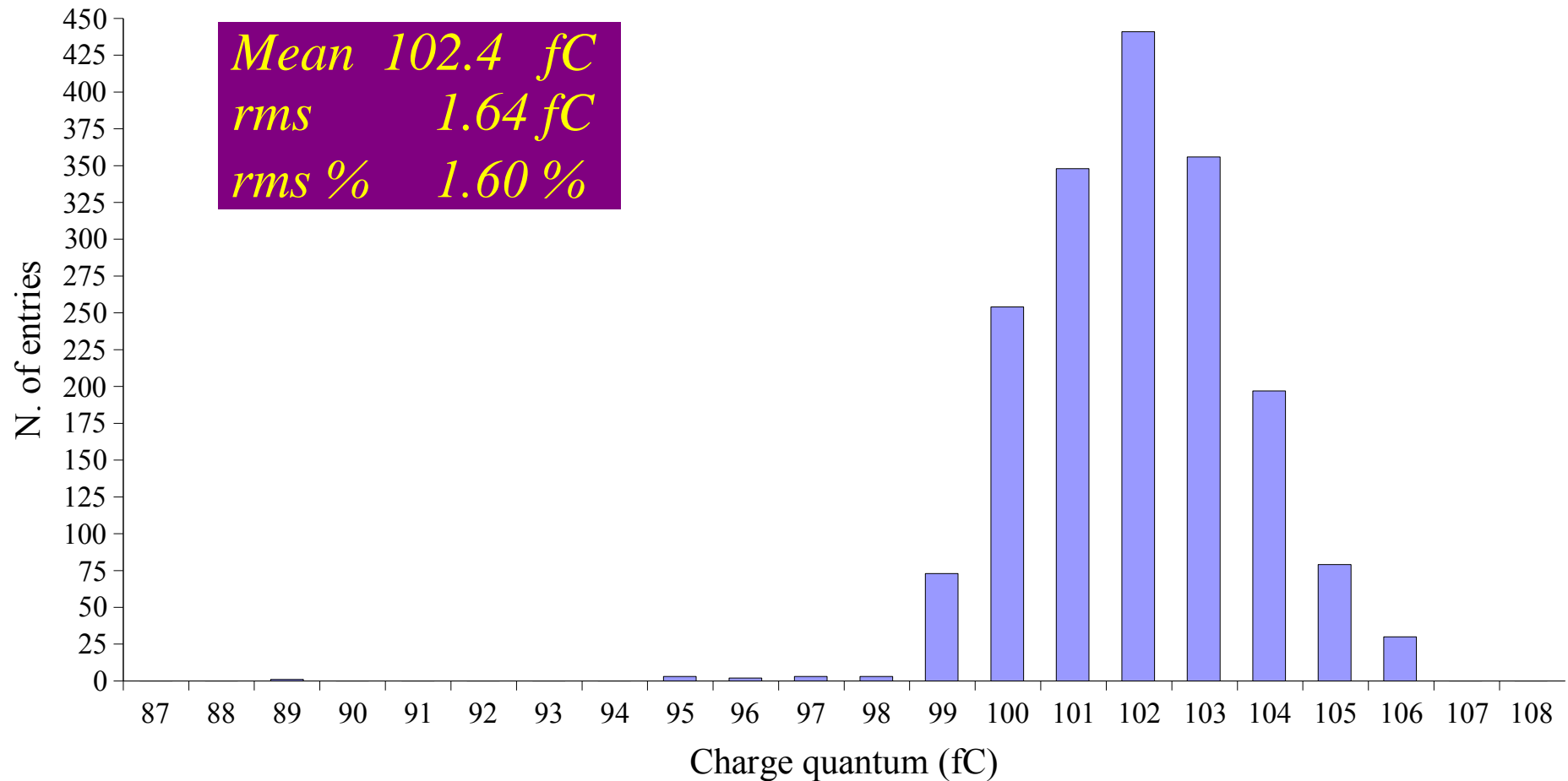


26 chips
 $I_{test} = 0.997 \text{ nA}$
 $\Delta V = 500 \text{ mV}$

Charge quantum – 4a



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Linearity – 1a



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Chip n. 2

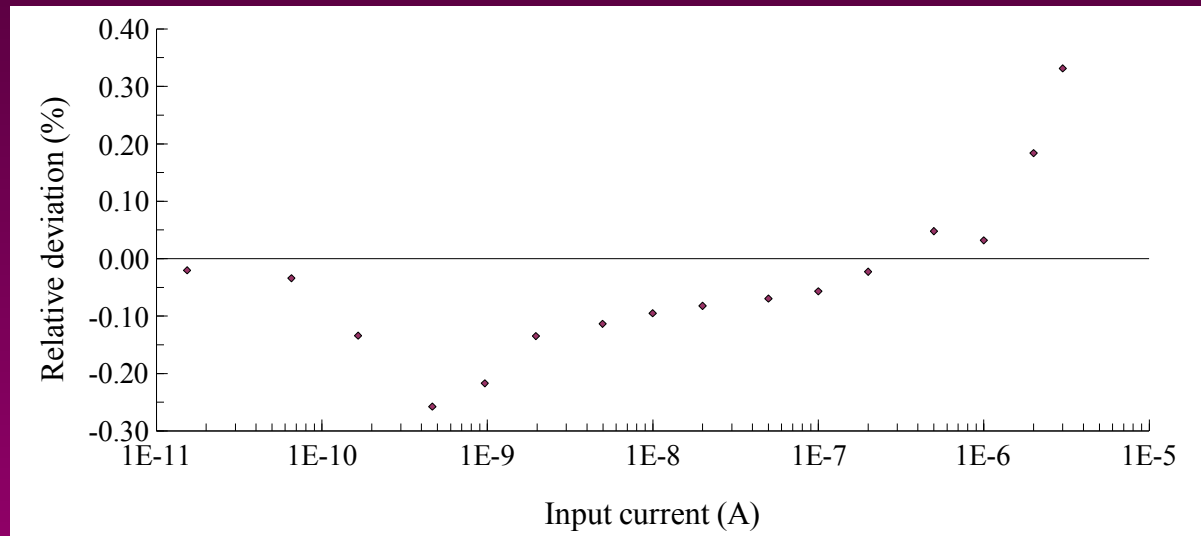
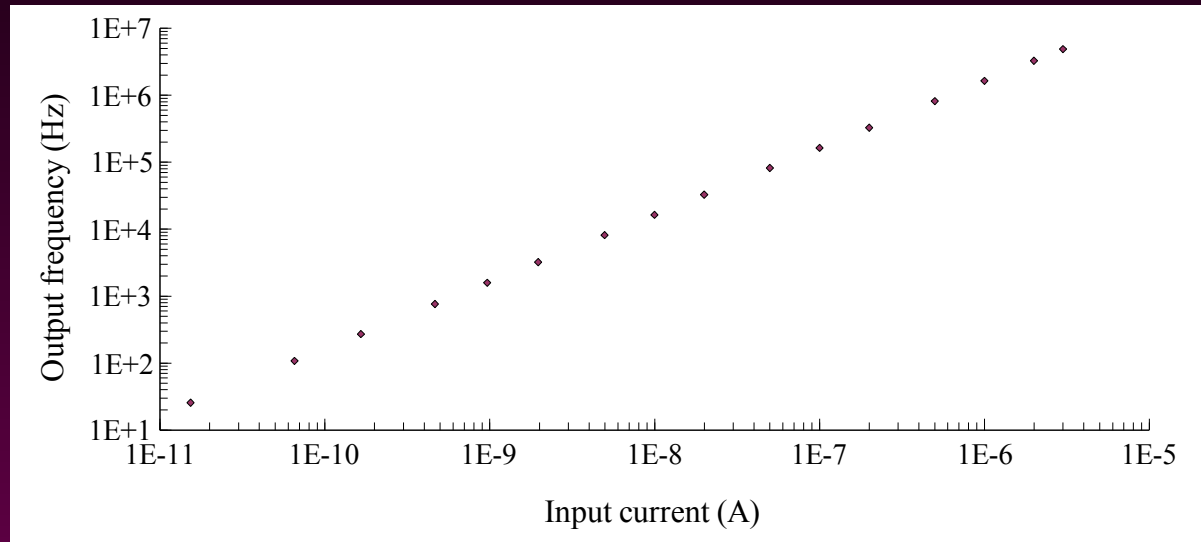
Channel n. 1

$\Delta V = 3 \text{ V}$

$Q_c = 610.1 \text{ fC}$

Input range :

$50 \text{ pA} \div 3 \mu\text{A}$



The relative deviation is better than .6 %

Linearity – 2a



Sezione di Torino

Chip n. 2

Channel n. 1

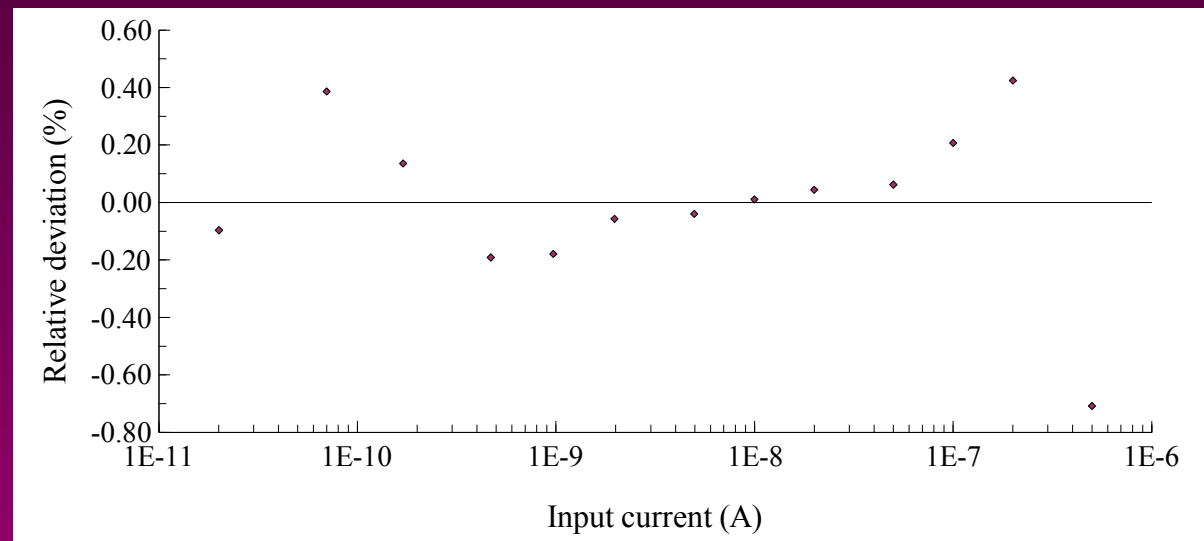
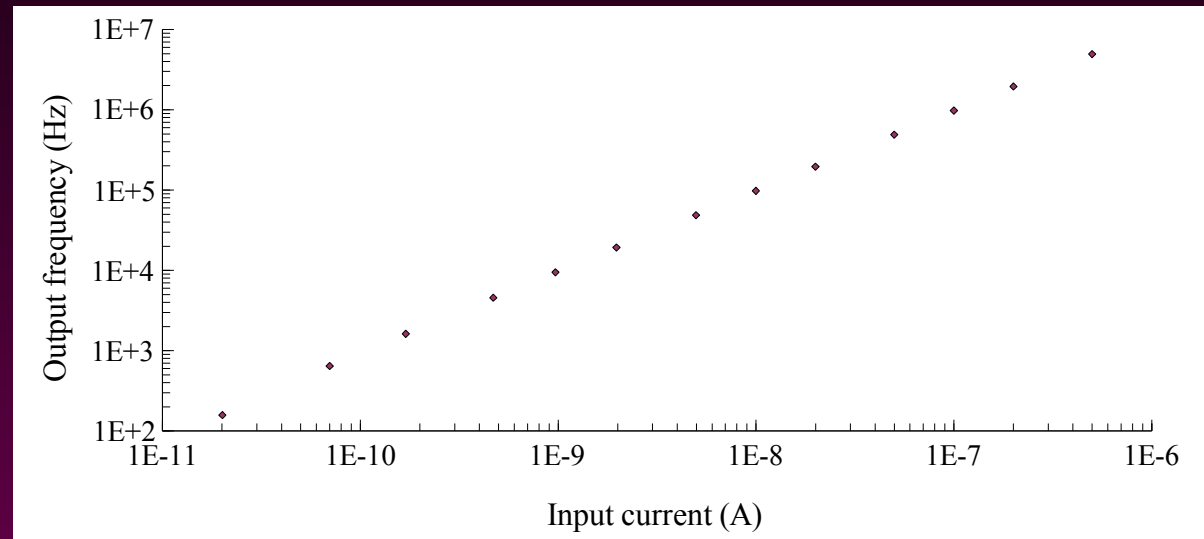
$\Delta V = 500 \text{ mV}$

$Q_c = 102.2 \text{ fC}$

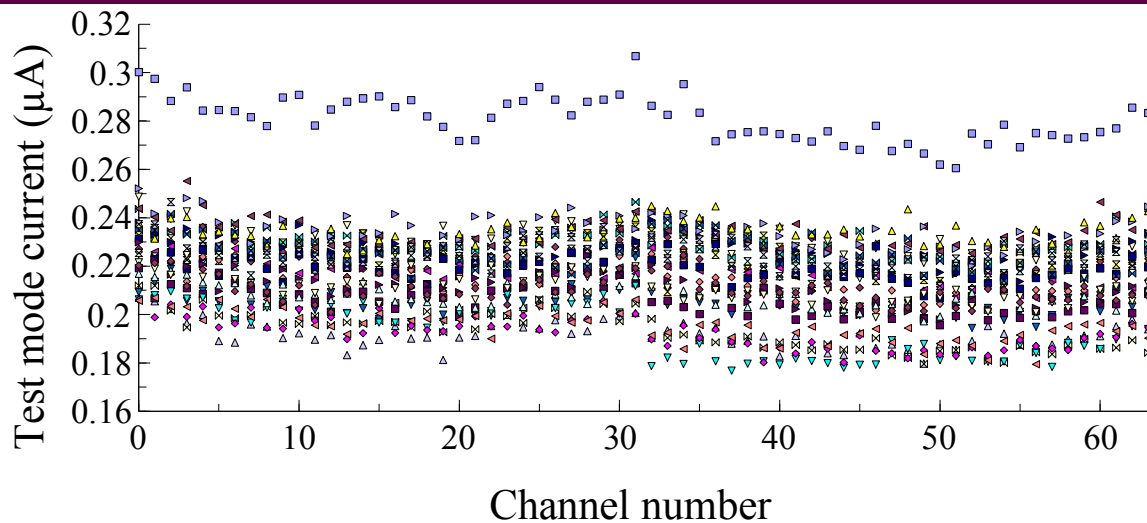
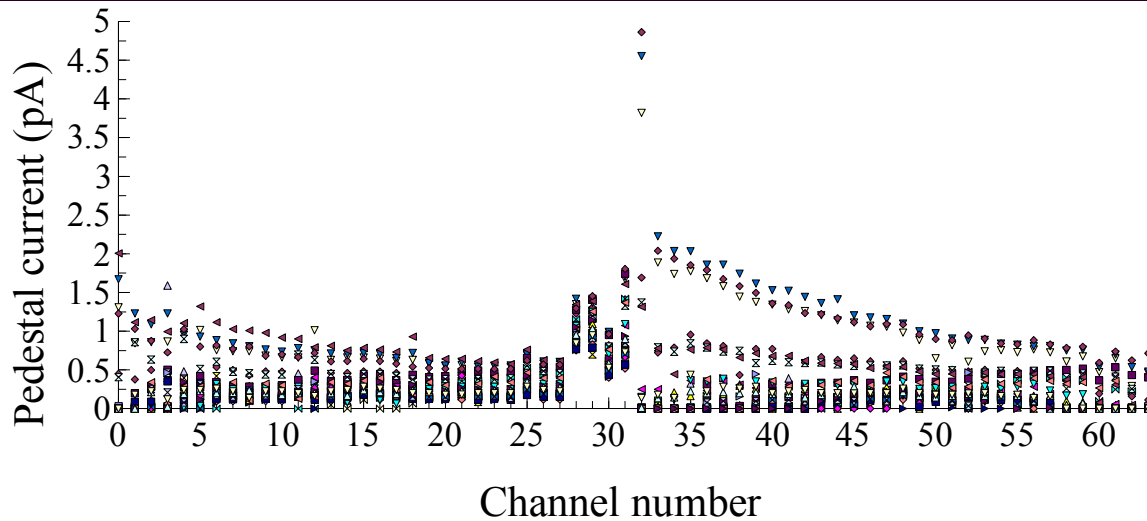
Input range :

$50 \text{ pA} \div 500 \text{ nA}$

The relative deviation is
better than 1 %



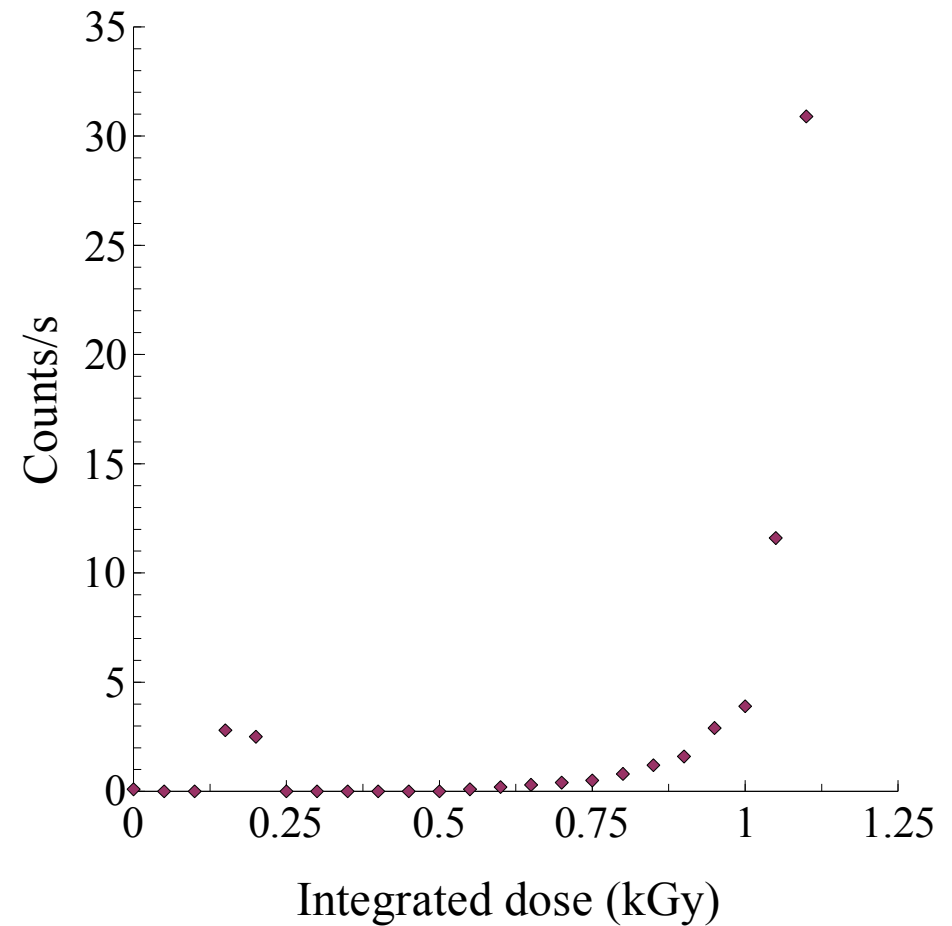
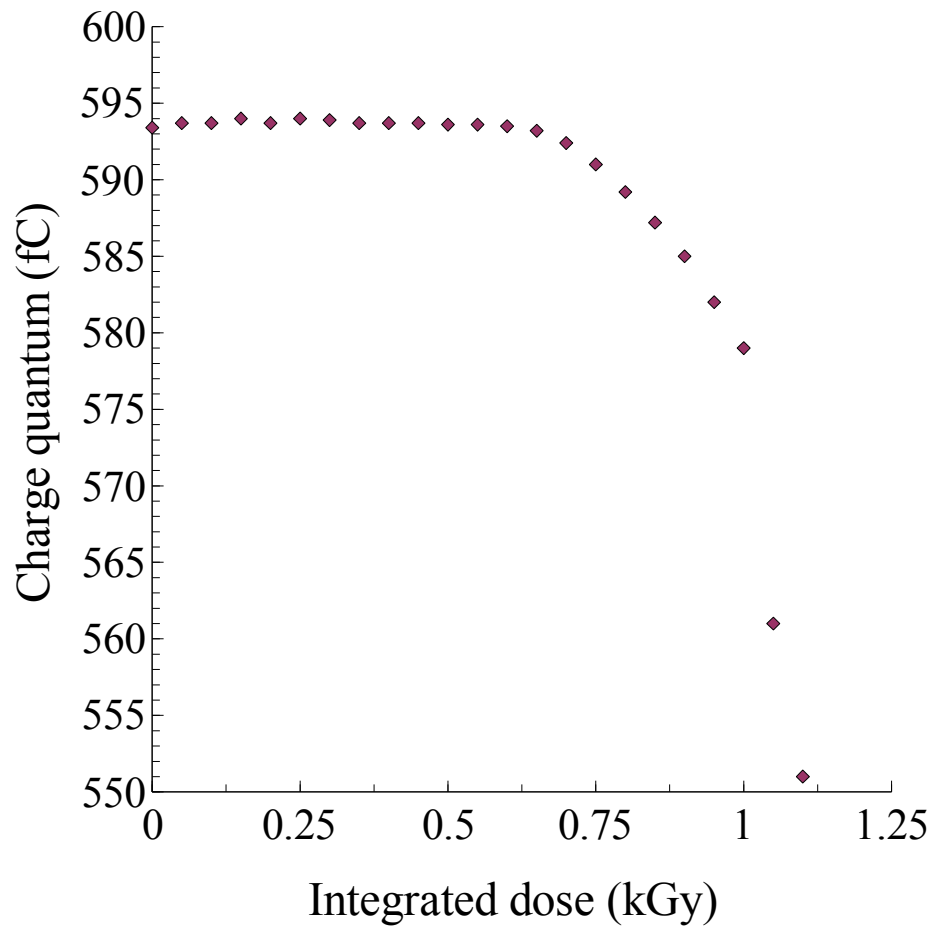
Pedestals & test mode



Radiation Tolerance



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Application



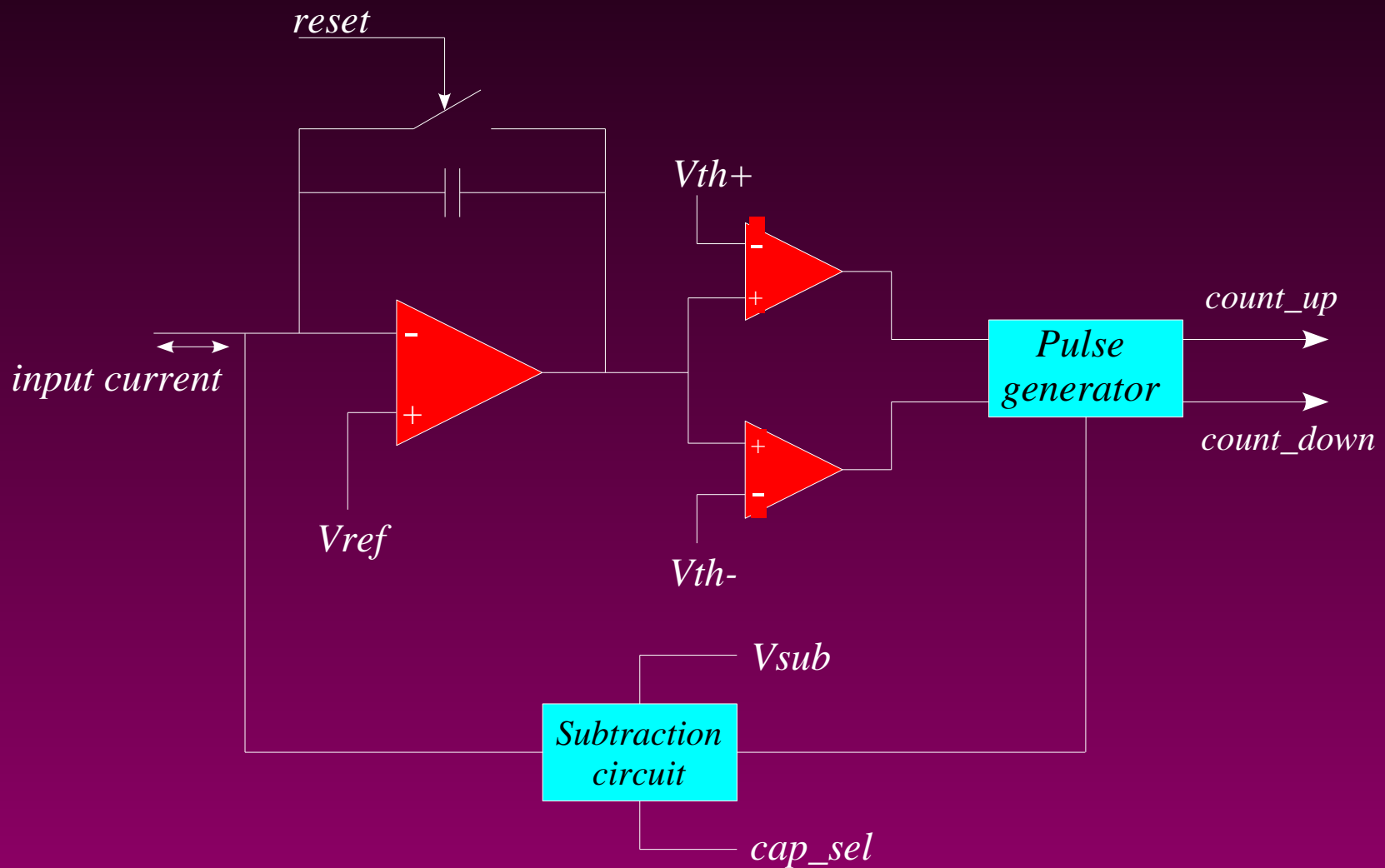
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New ASIC



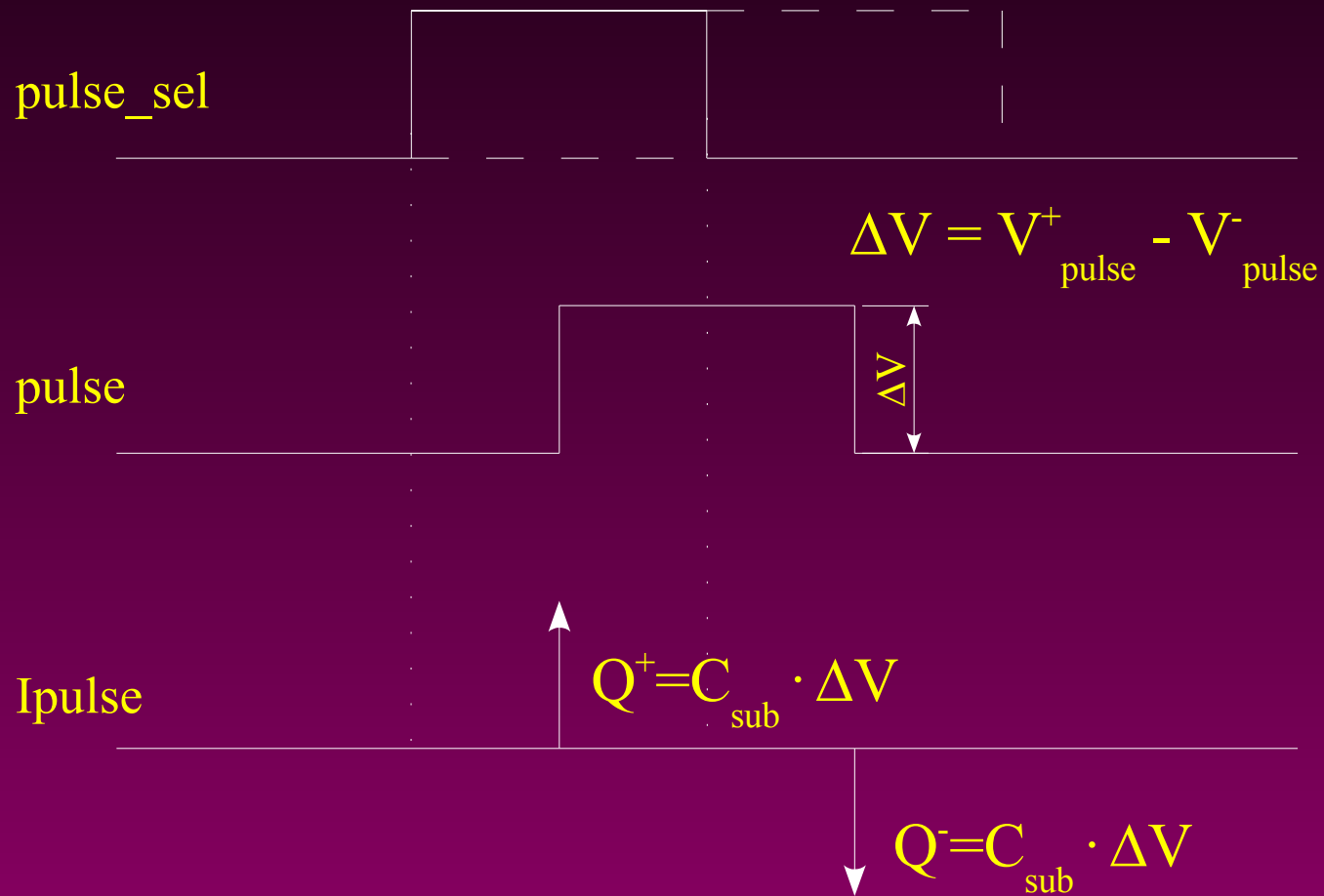
Sezione di Torino



Waveforms



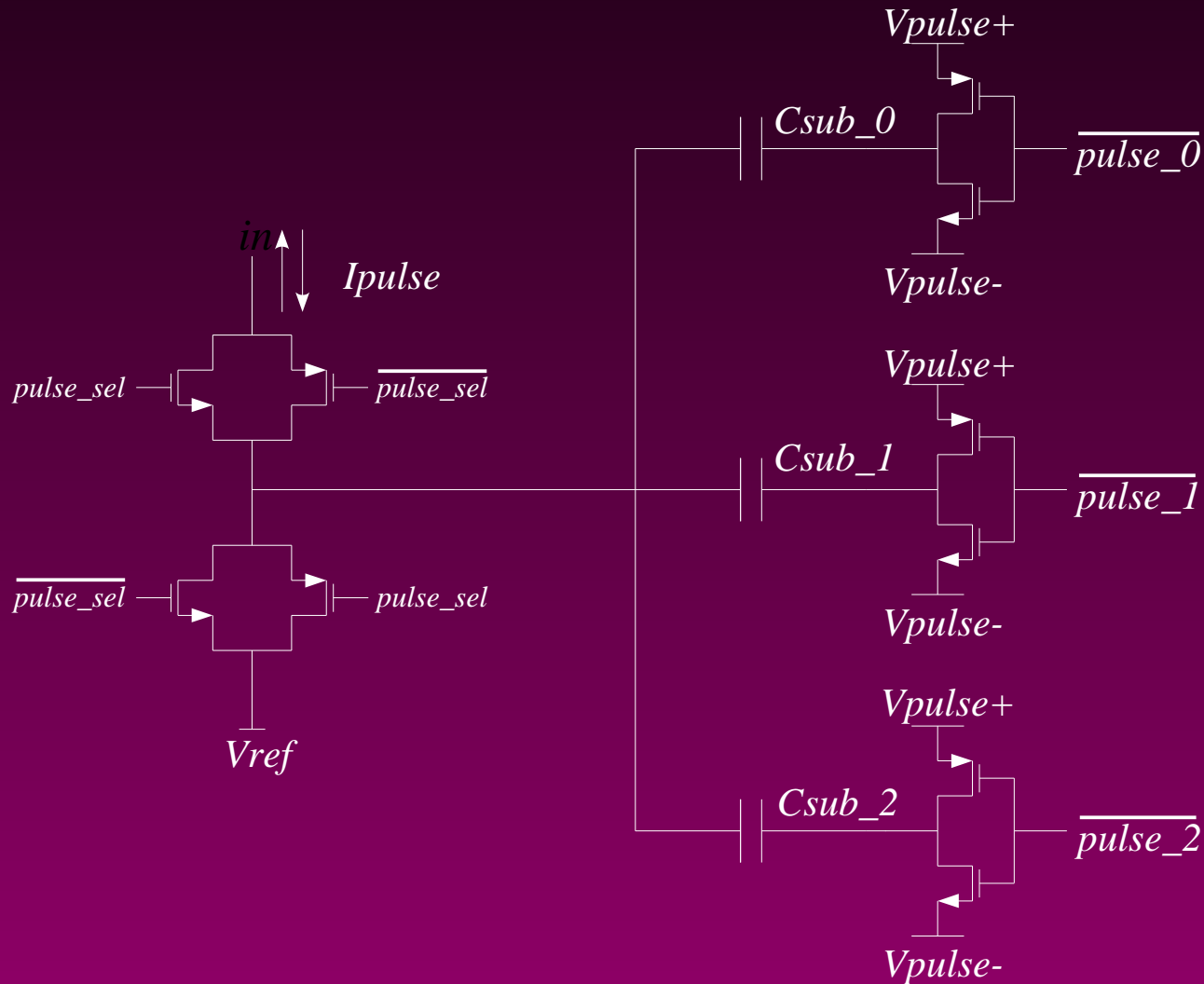
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Subtraction scheme



Sezione di Torino

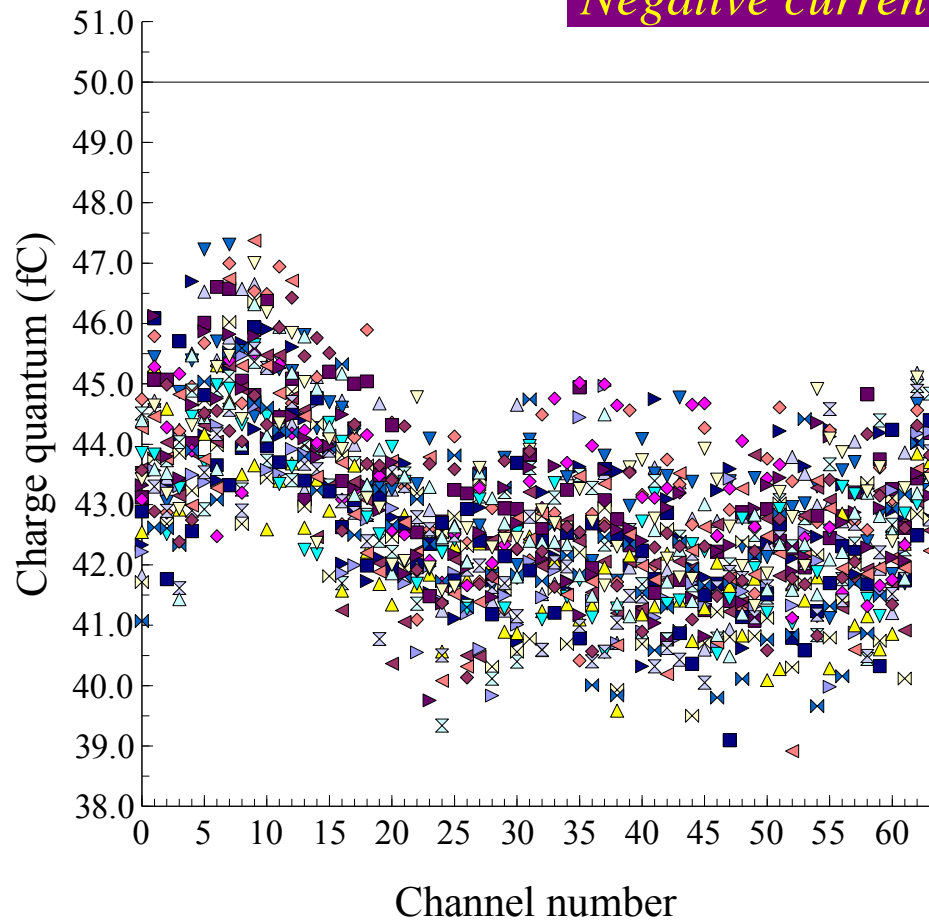


Charge quantum @ 50fC

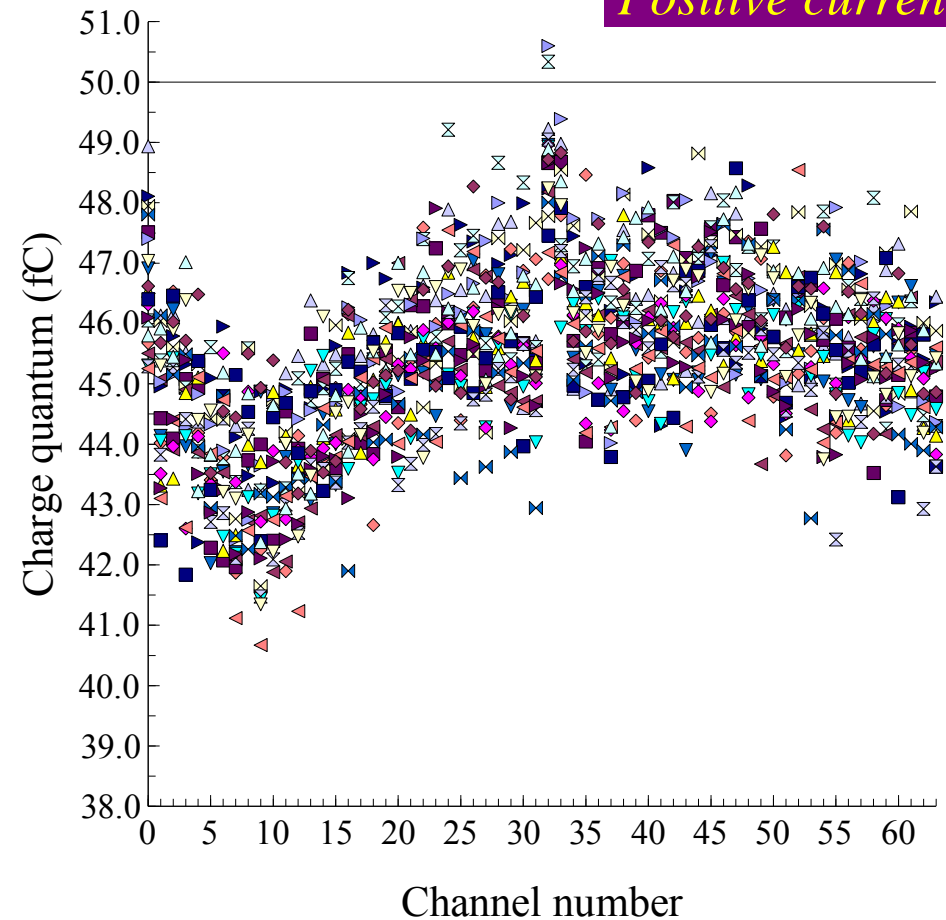


Sezione di Torino

Negative current



Positive current

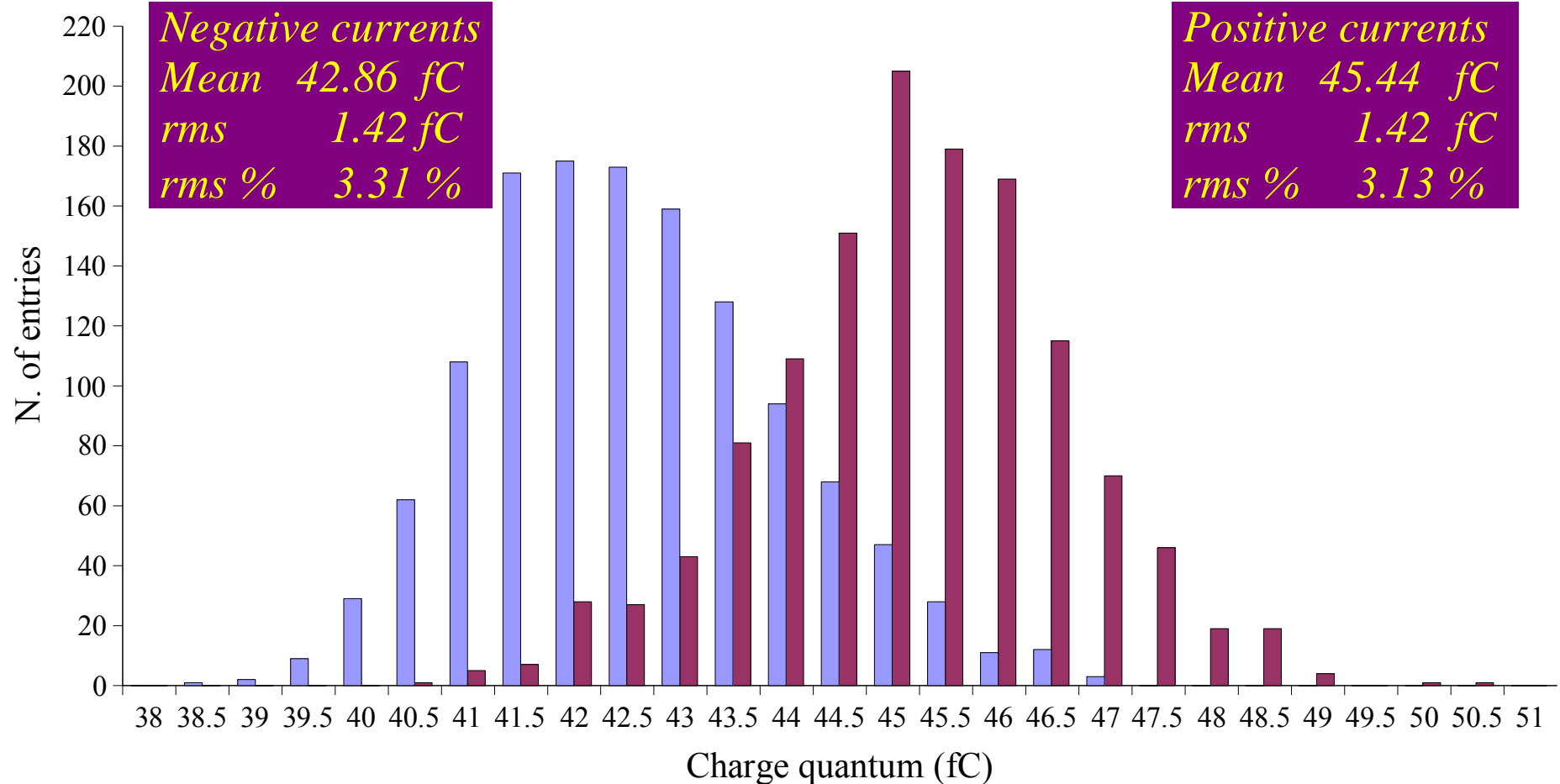


20 chips $\Delta V = 1 V$
 $I_{test} = 100 nA$ $capsel = 001$

Distribution @ 50fC



Sezione di Torino

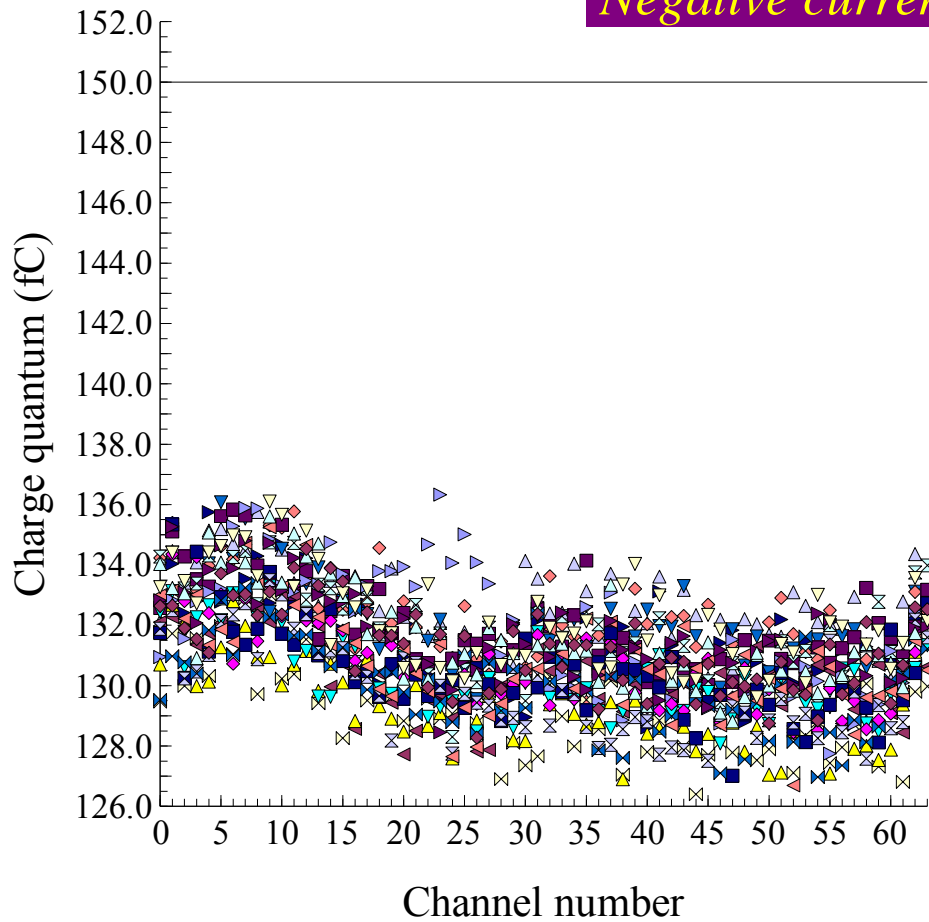


Charge quantum @ 150fC

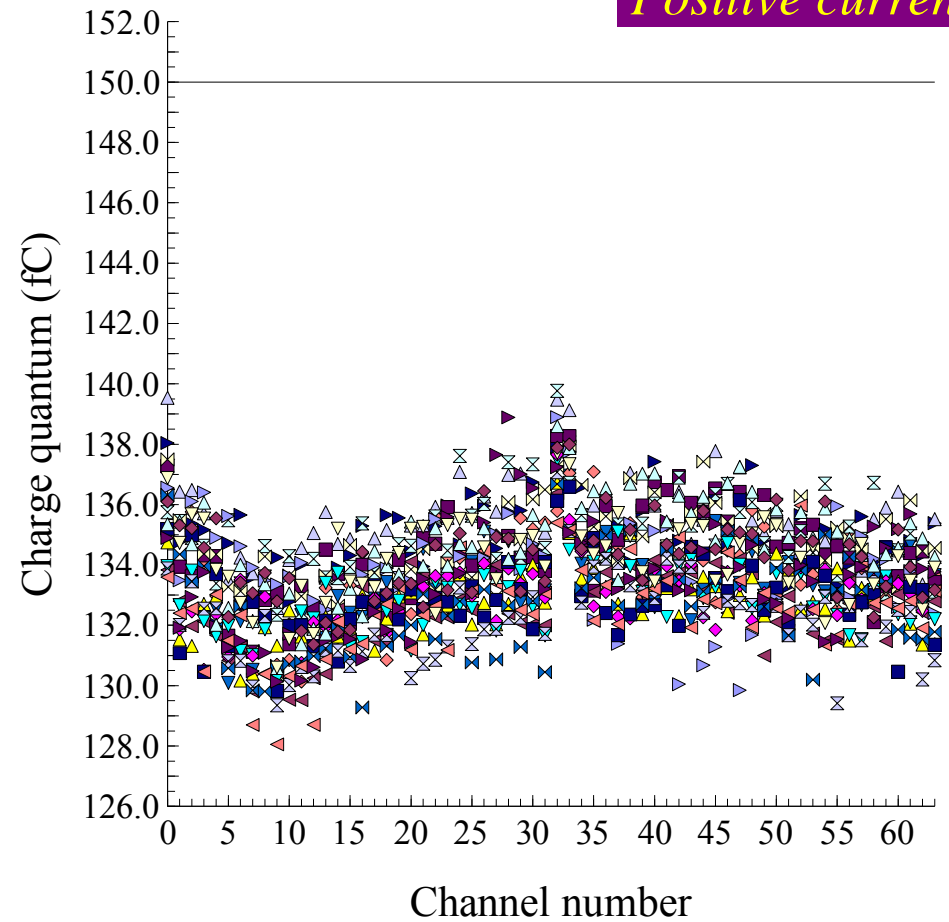


Sezione di Torino

Negative current



Positive current

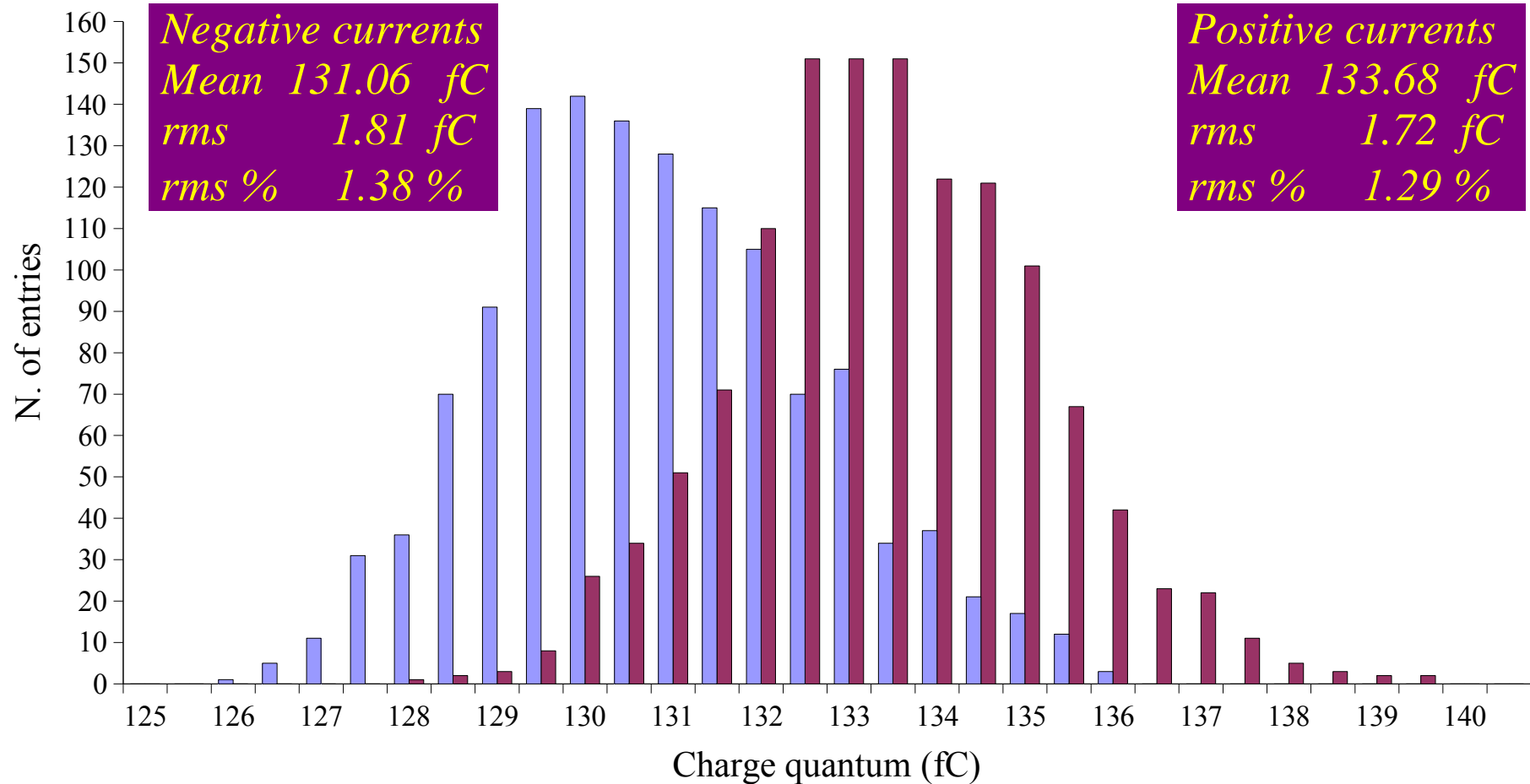


20 chips $\Delta V = 1 V$
 $I_{test} = 100 nA$ capsel = 011

Distribution @ 150fC



Sezione di Torino

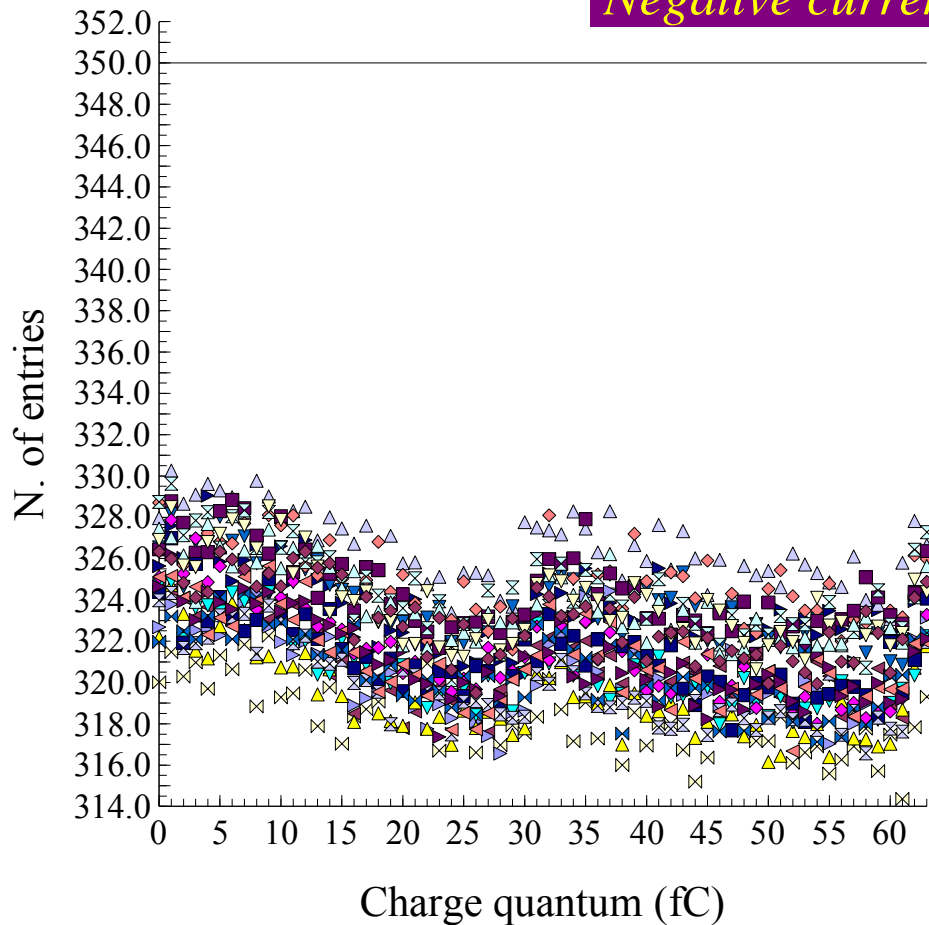


Charge quantum @ 350fC

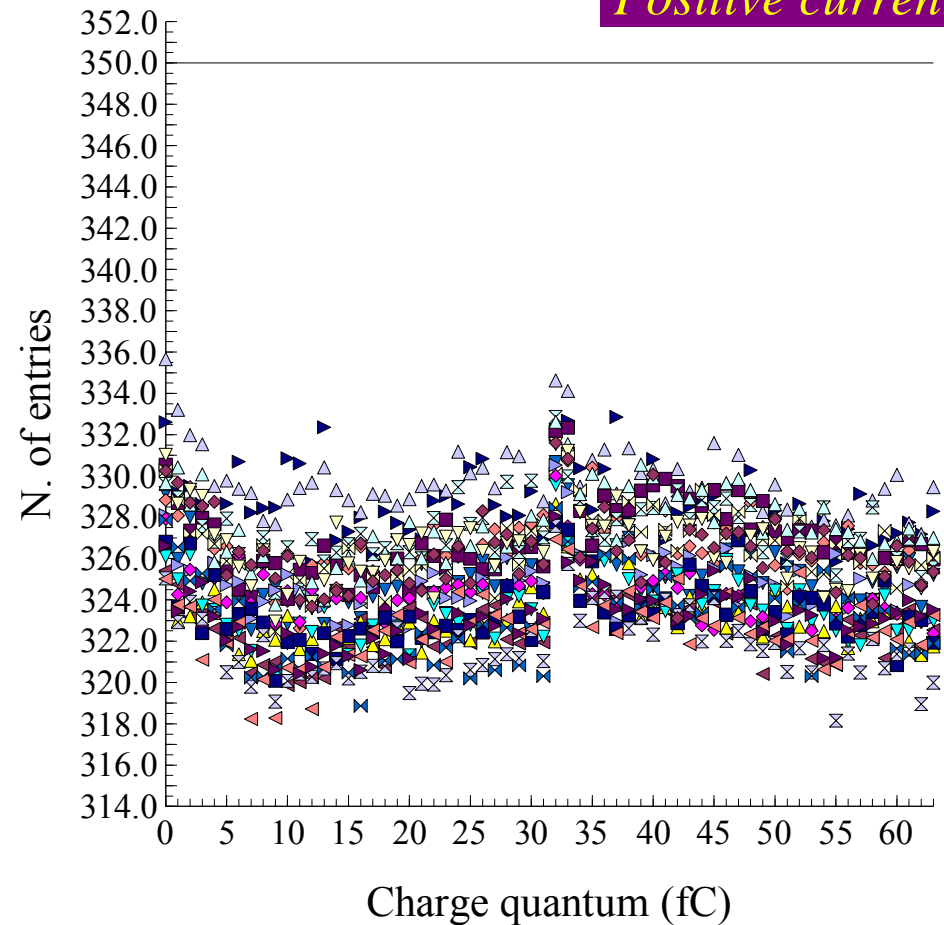


Sezione di Torino

Negative current



Positive current

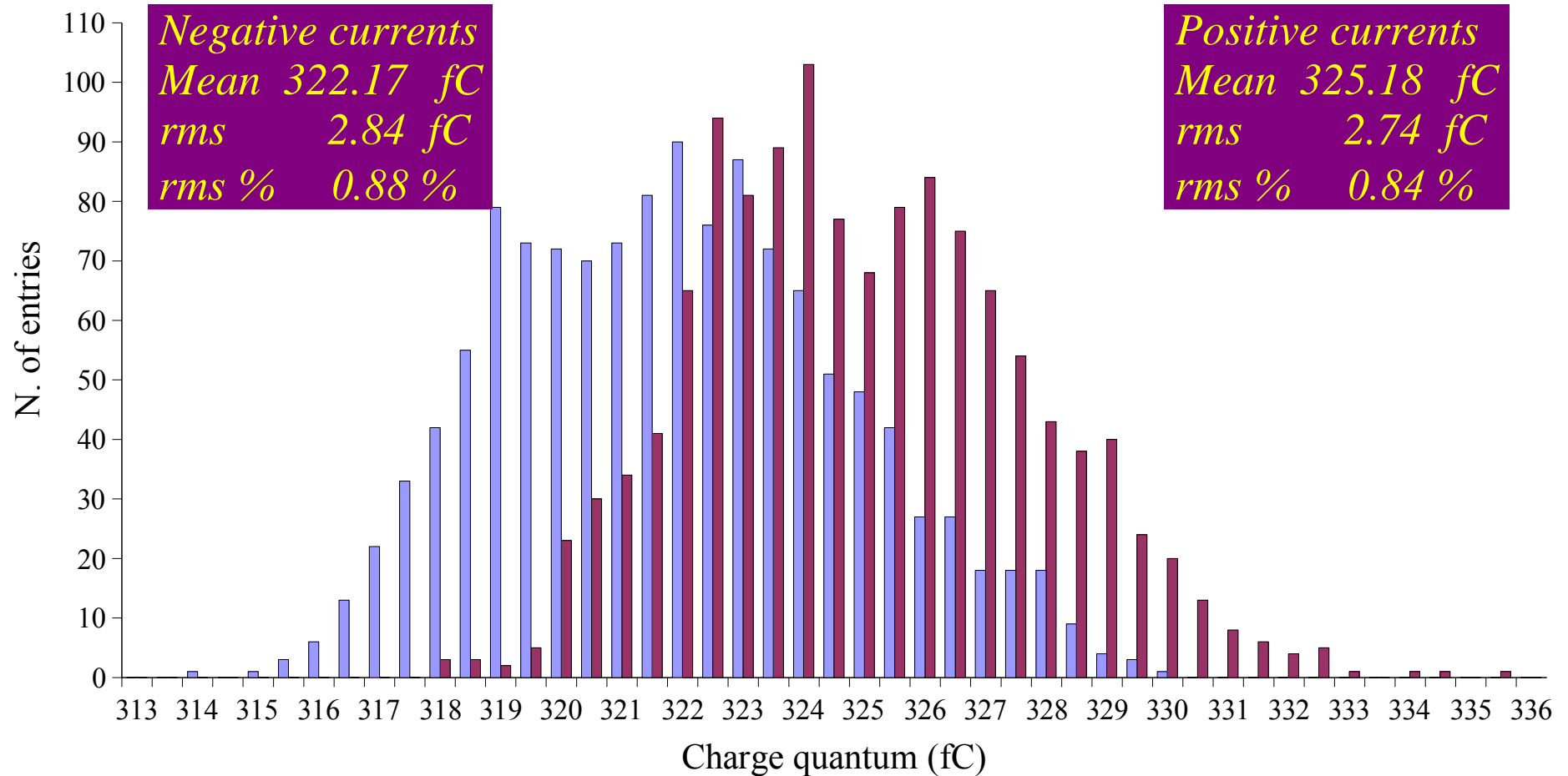


20 chips $\Delta V = 1 V$
 $I_{test} = 100 nA$ capsel = 111

Charge quantum @ 350fC



Sezione di Torino



Charge quantum



Sezione di Torino

Negative input current

Positive input current

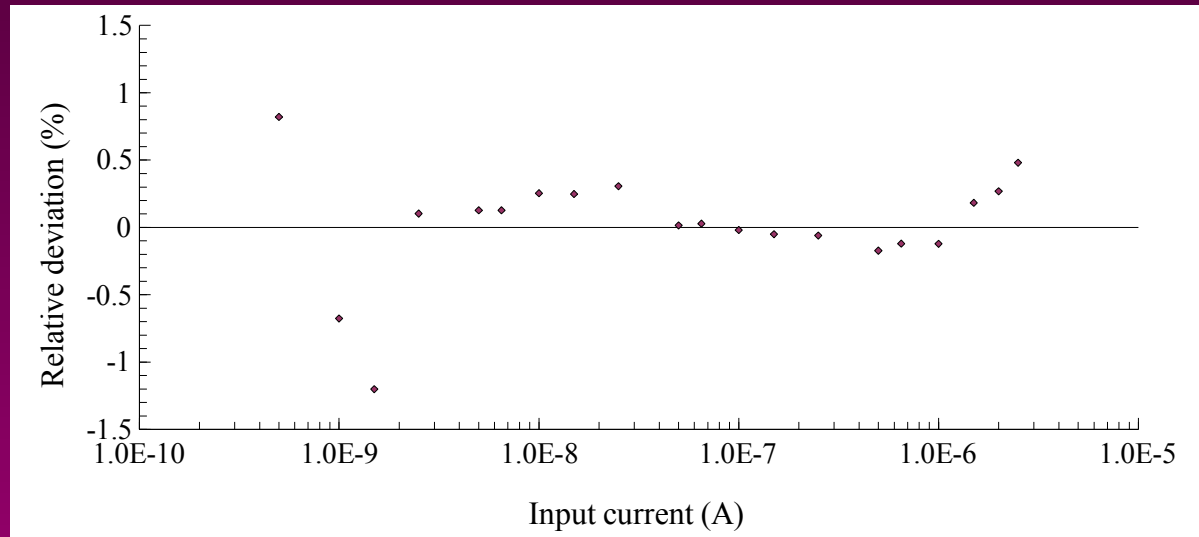
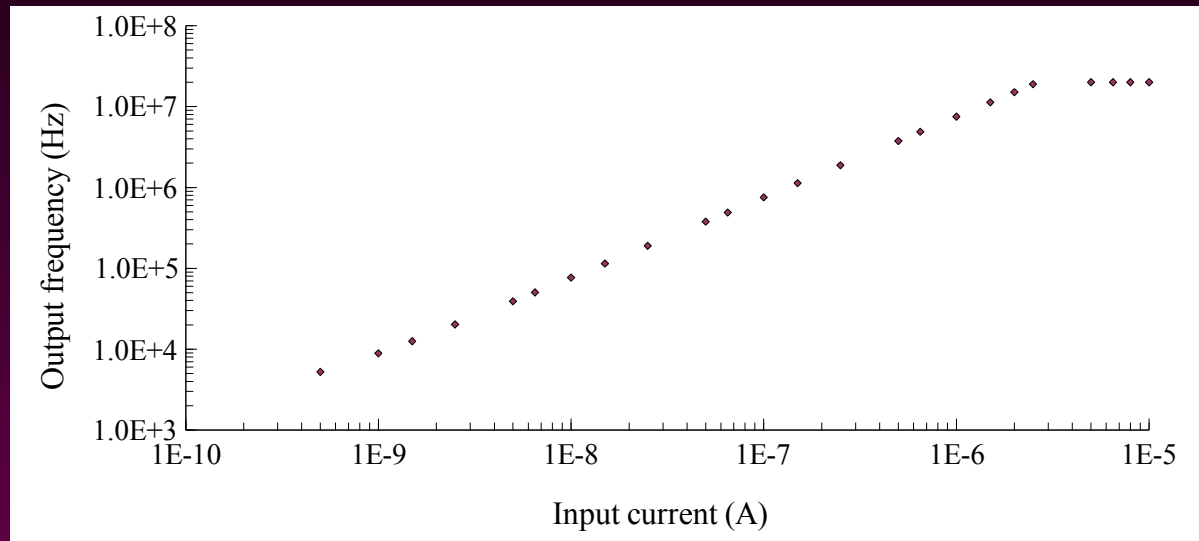
Q_{th} (fC)	Q_{meas} (fC)	r.m.s (fC)	r.m.s (%)	Q_{meas} (fC)	r.m.s (fC)	r.m.s (%)
50	42.86	1.42	3.31	45.44	1.42	3.13
100	86.84	1.67	1.92	89.42	1.50	1.68
150	131.06	1.81	1.38	133.68	1.72	1.29
200	189.39	2.07	1.09	192.20	1.92	1.00
250	233.89	2.47	1.06	236.71	2.16	0.91
300	277.70	2.65	0.95	280.65	2.43	0.87
350	322.17	2.84	0.88	325.18	2.74	0.84

Linearity @ 150 fC - 1



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Chip n. 1
Channel n. 15
Negative currents
 $Q_c = 132.98 \text{ fC}$
Input range :
 $500 \text{ pA} \div 2.5 \text{ } \mu\text{A}$



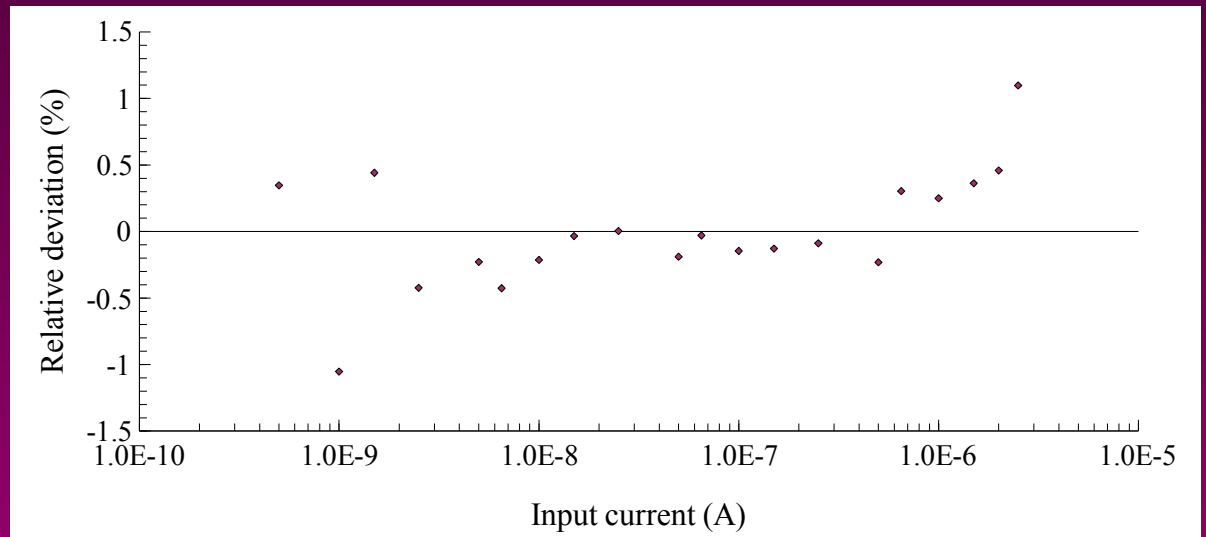
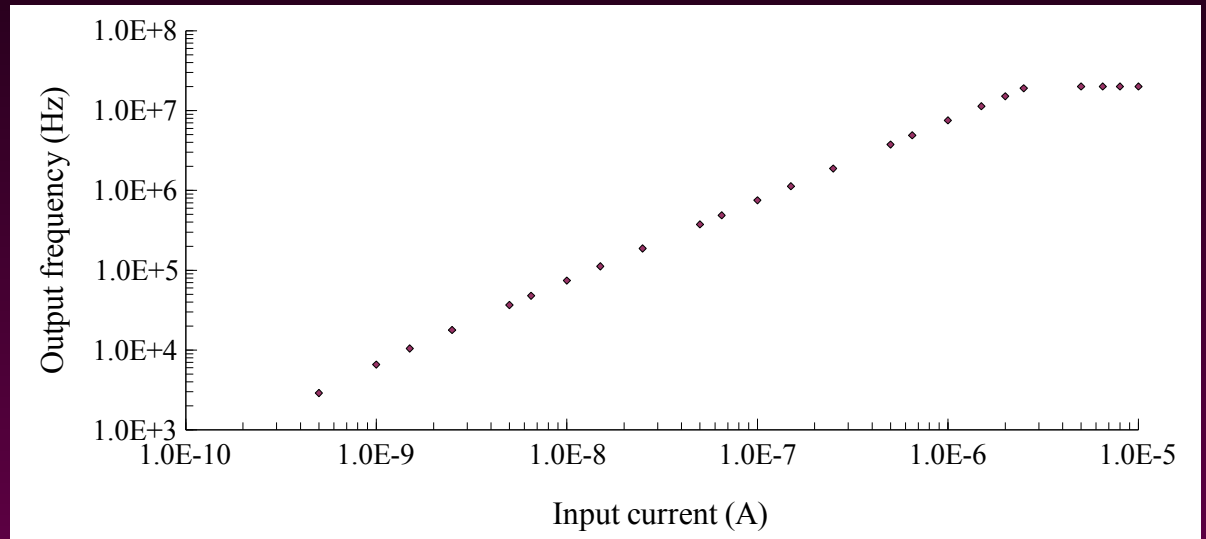
The relative deviation is around 2%

Linearity @ 150 fC - 2



Sezione di Torino

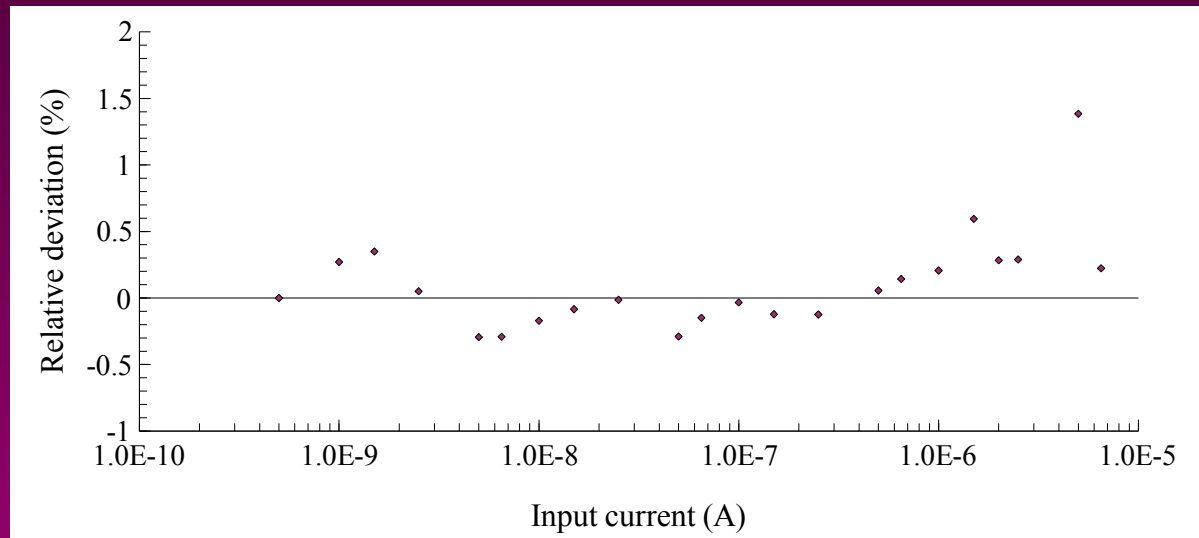
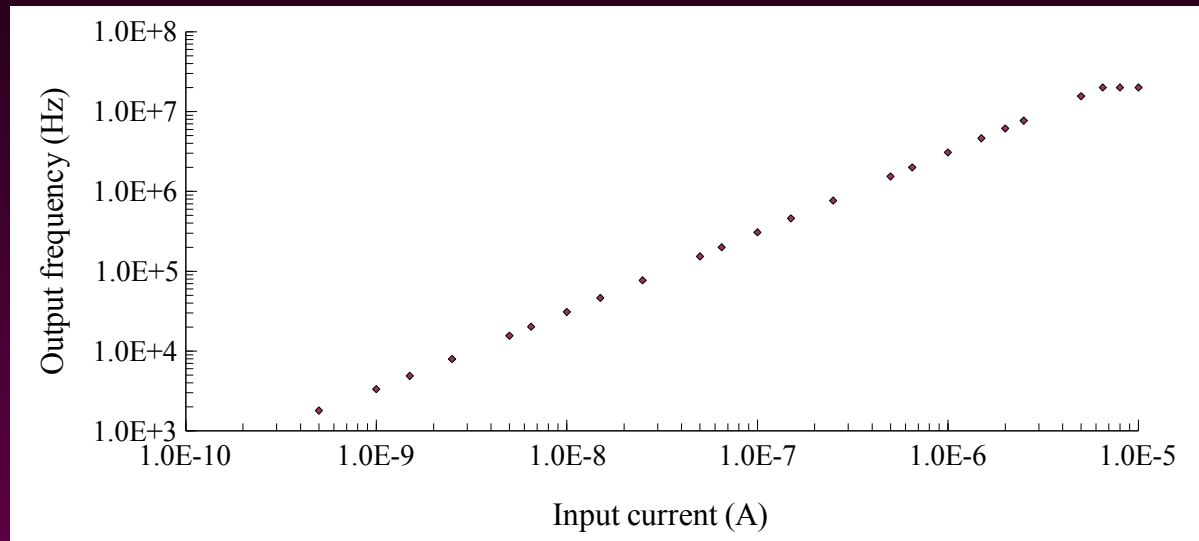
Chip n. 1
Channel n. 15
Positive currents
 $Q_c = 132.80 \text{ fC}$
Input range :
 $500 \text{ pA} \div 2.5 \text{ } \mu\text{A}$



The relative deviation is
around 2.2 %

Linearity @350 fC - 1

Chip n. 1
Channel n. 15
Negative currents
 $Q_c = 325.73 \text{ fC}$
Input range :
 $500 \text{ pA} \div 6.5 \text{ } \mu\text{A}$

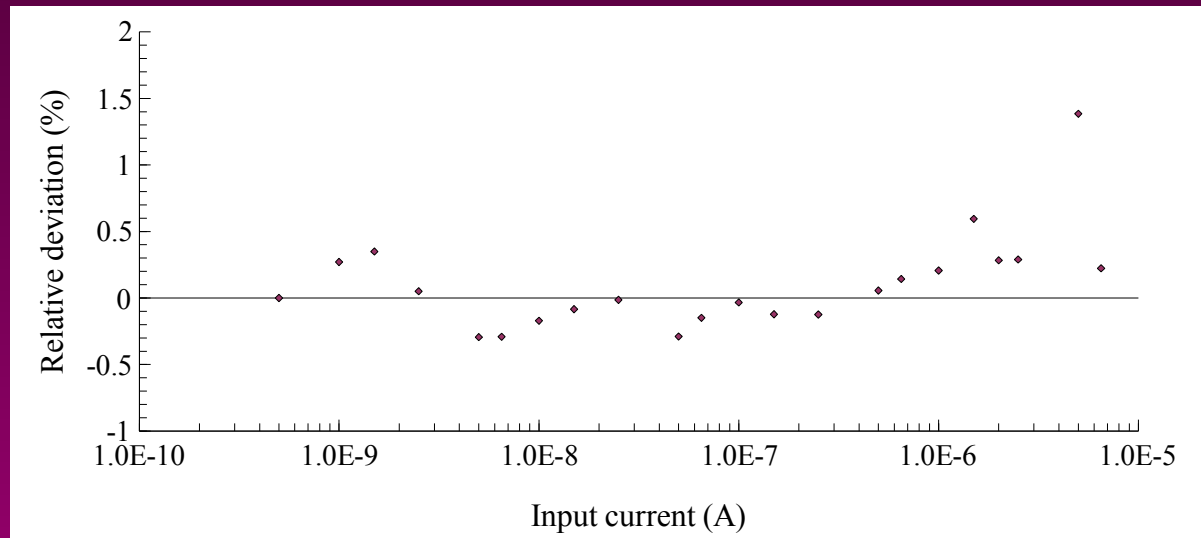
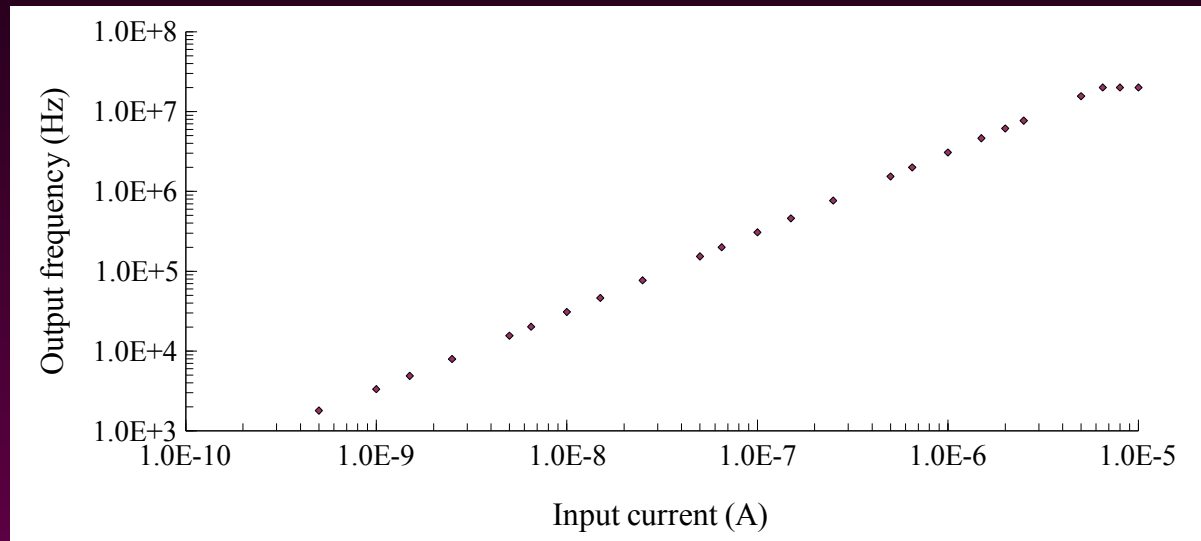


The relative deviation is
below 1.7 %

Linearity – 350 fC - 2

Chip n. 1
Channel n. 15
Positive currents
 $Q_c = 325.86 \text{ fC}$
Input range :
 $500 \text{ pA} \div 6.5 \text{ } \mu\text{A}$

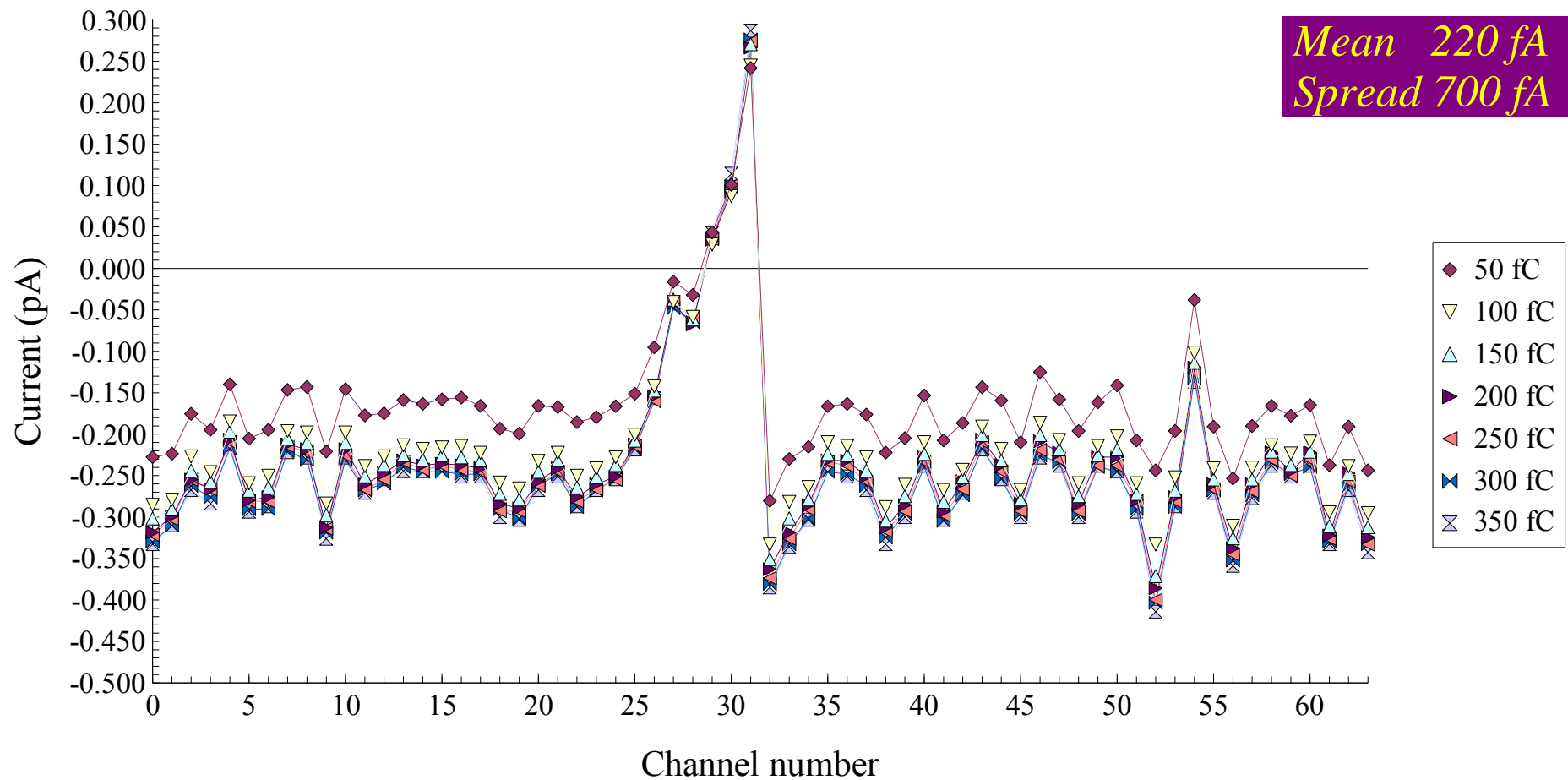
The relative deviation is
around 2.5 %



Pedestal



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Comparison



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Technology	CMOS 0.8 μm	CMOS 0.35 μm
Die size	6x7 mm ²	5.4x4.5 mm ²
N. of channels	64	64
C _{int}	600 fF	600fF
Q _{min}	100 fC	50 fC
Q _{max}	1 pC	1.155 pC
C _{sub}	200 fF	50 fF → 300 fF
N. of bit of the counter	16	32
Input current	unipolar	bipolar
Max clock frequency	20 MHz	100 MHz
Max I-f converter frequency	5 MHz	20 MHz

Conclusions



Sezione di Torino

- A 64-channel ASIC for the readout of strip and pixel ionization detectors has been designed in a 0.8 μm CMOS technology and tested.
- The charge balancing integration technique allows for a dynamic range in excess of 10^3 with a nonlinearity of less than 1%
- The ASIC is currently used in a commercial product in the framework of a technology transfer program
- A 2nd generation ASIC in 0.35 μm technology with bipolar input capability and improved performances has been designed and tested



Sezione di Torino

Spare slides

History of the Tera ASICs

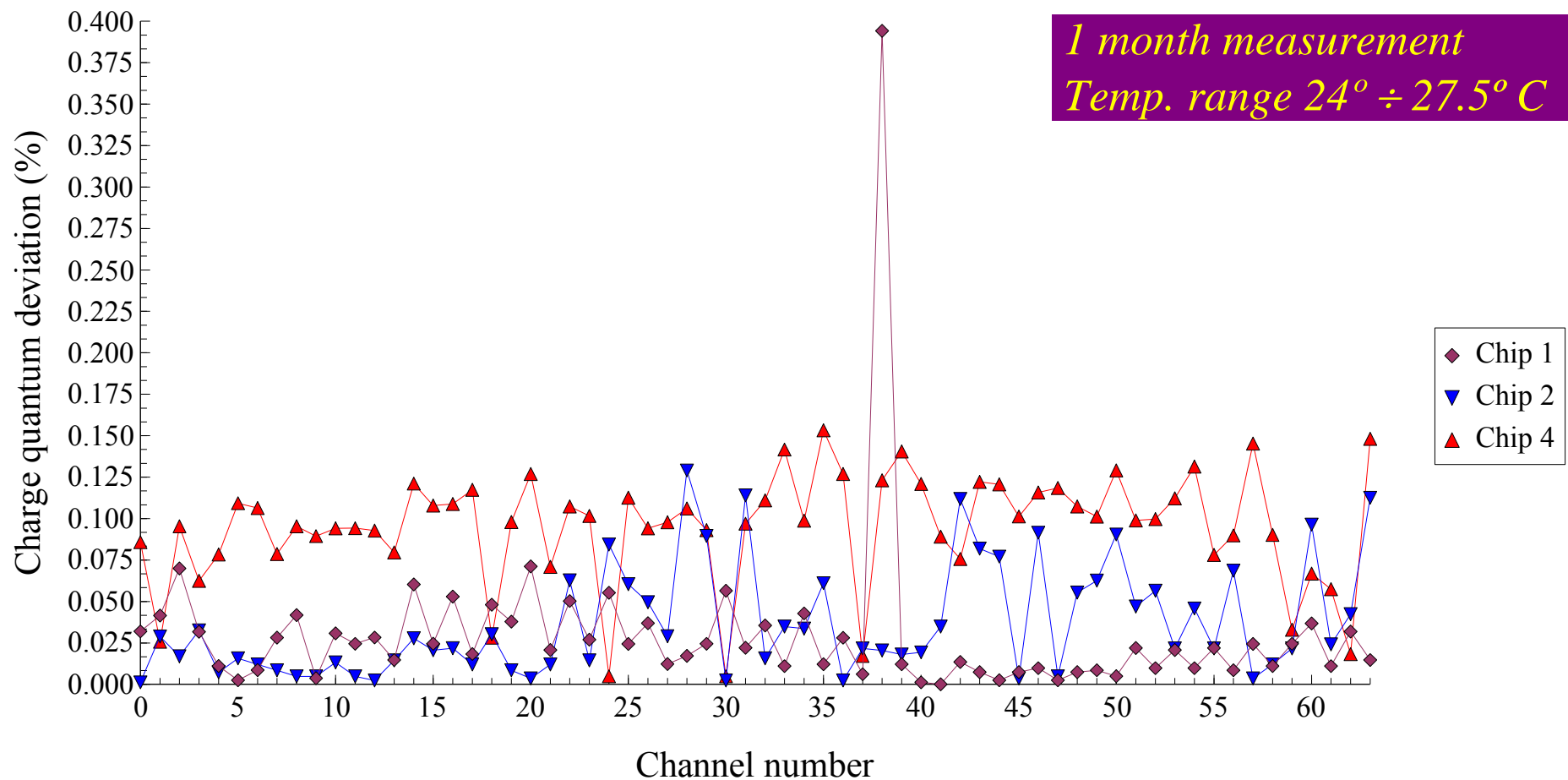


- * Tera 01 : first prototype with 14 channels in CMOS 1.2 μm (1996)
- * Tera 02-03 : 64 channels chips with asynchronous logic and 20/16 bits counters in CMOS 0.8 μm (1997-98)
- * Tera 04 : 64 channels chip with synchronous logic and 16 bit counter (1999) - *not working...* :-)
- * Tera 05-06 : same as version 4 after bug correction and mass production for IBA (2000-02)
- * Tera 07 : upgrade with bipolar input capability and digital charge quantum selection in CMOS 0.35 μm (2004-05)

Temperature variation



Sezione di Torino

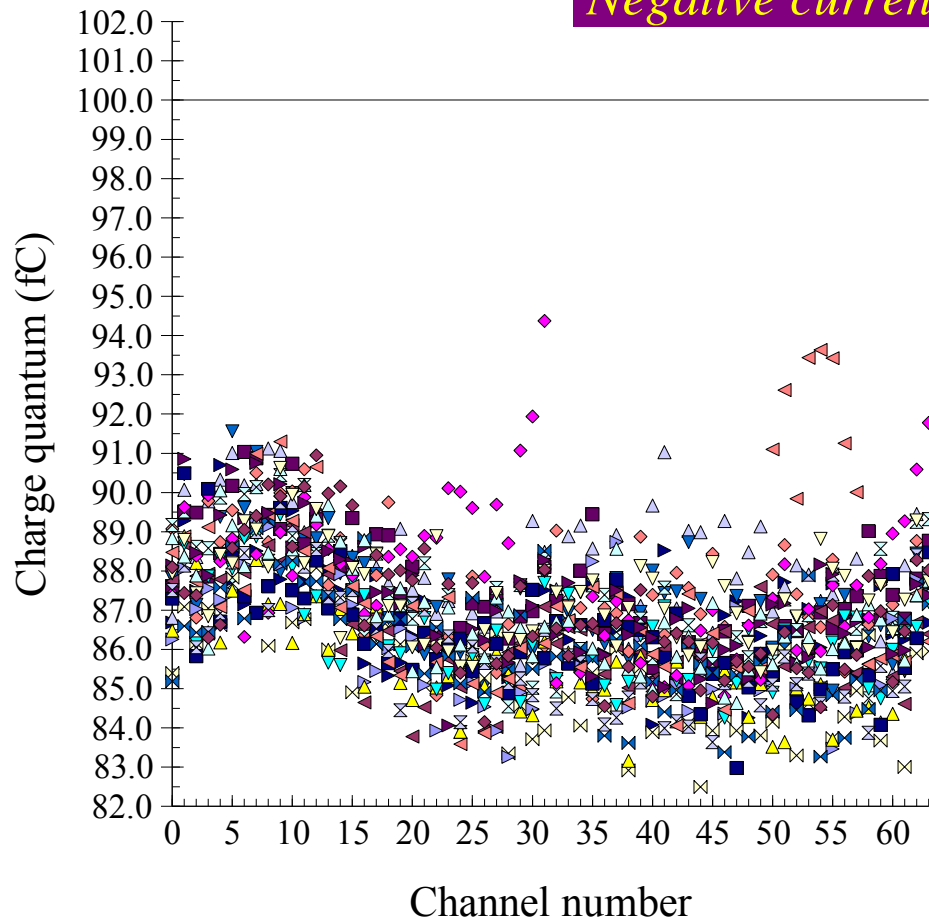


Charge quantum @ 100fC

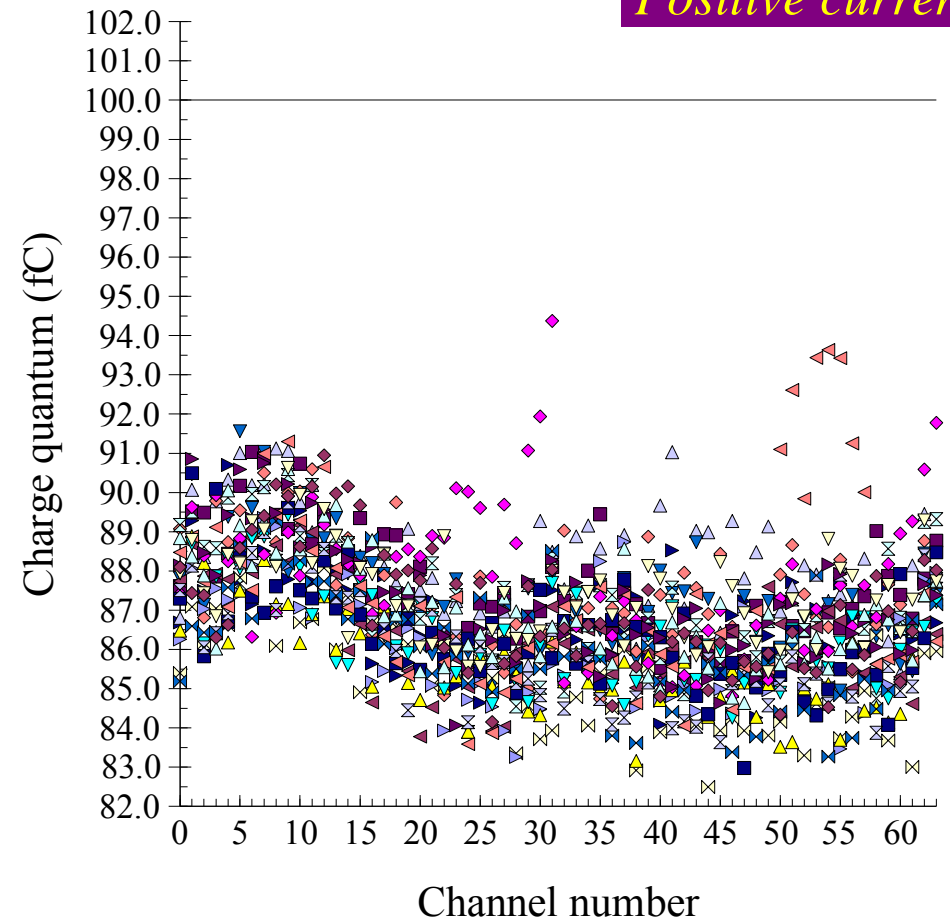


Sezione di Torino

Negative current



Positive current

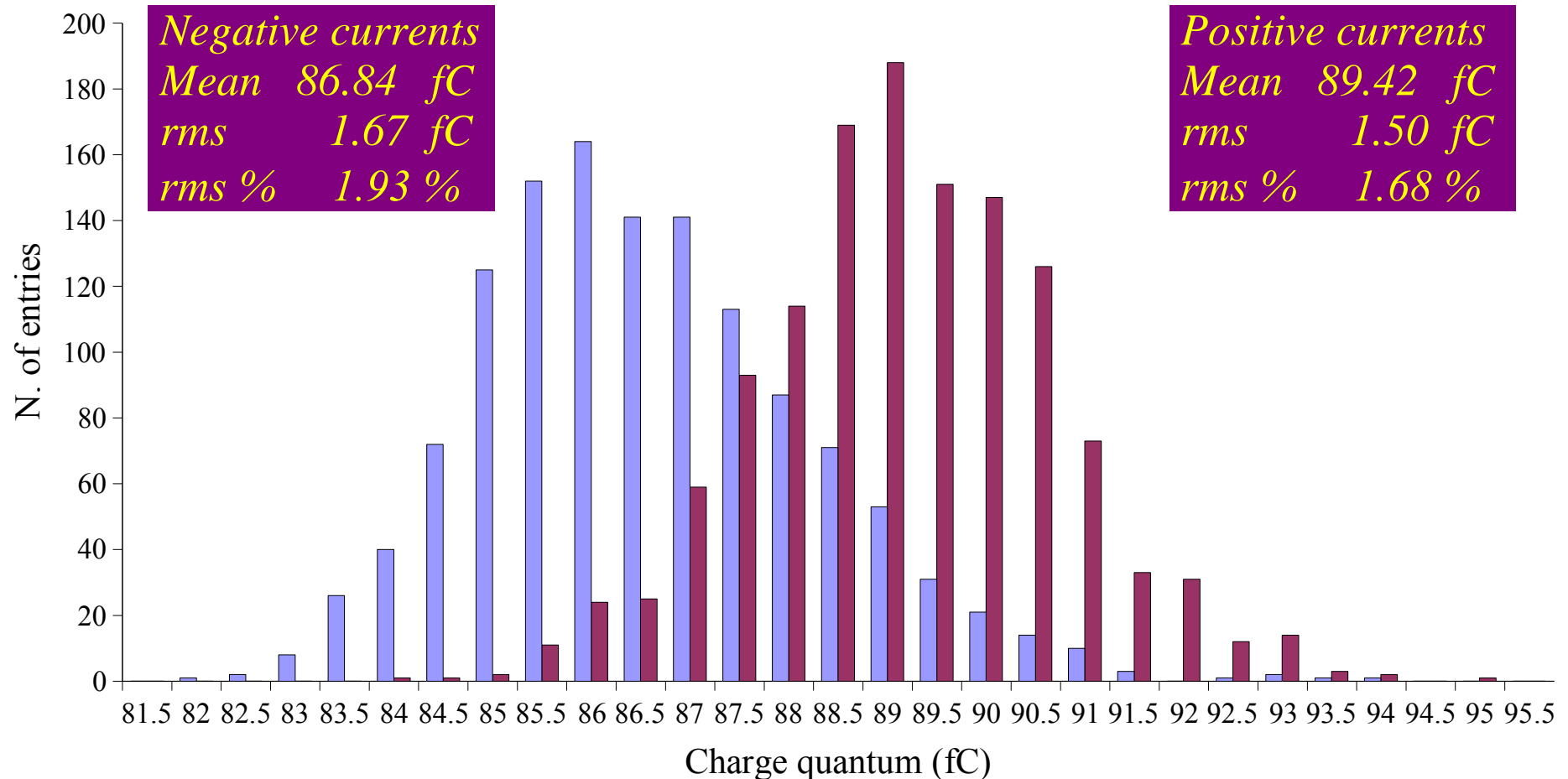


*20 chips $\Delta V = 1 V$
 $I_{test} = 100 nA$ $capsel = 010$*

Distribution @ 100fC



Sezione di Torino

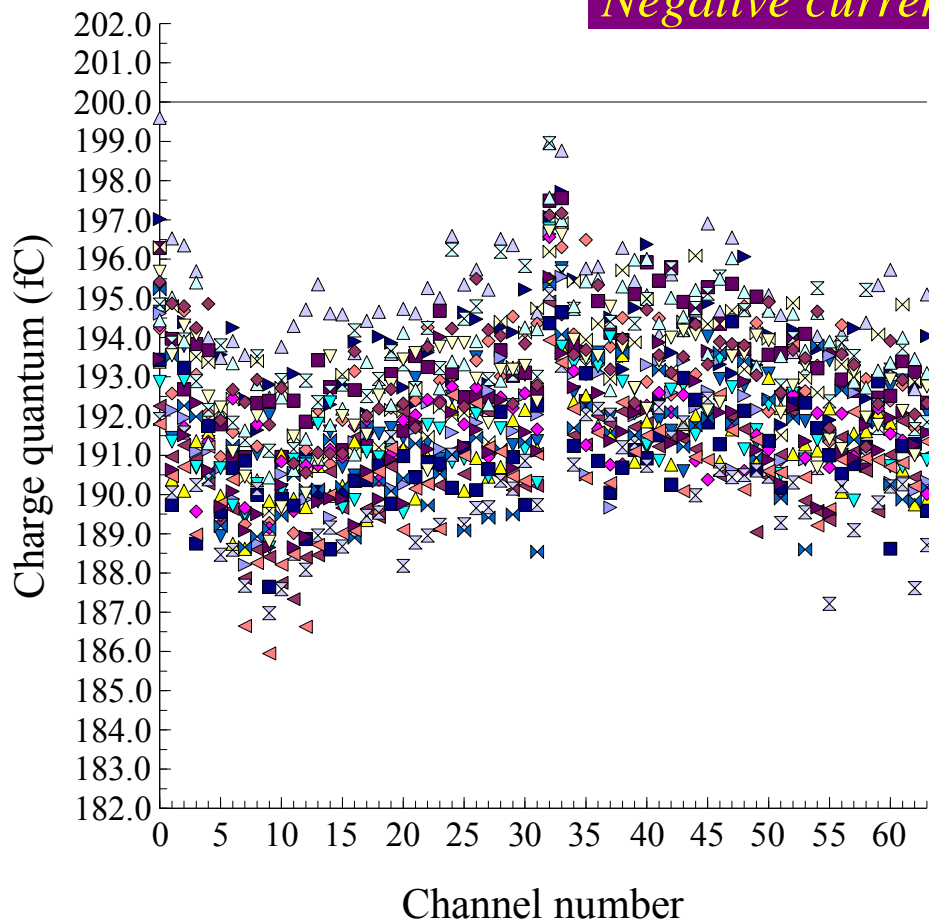


Charge quantum @ 200fC

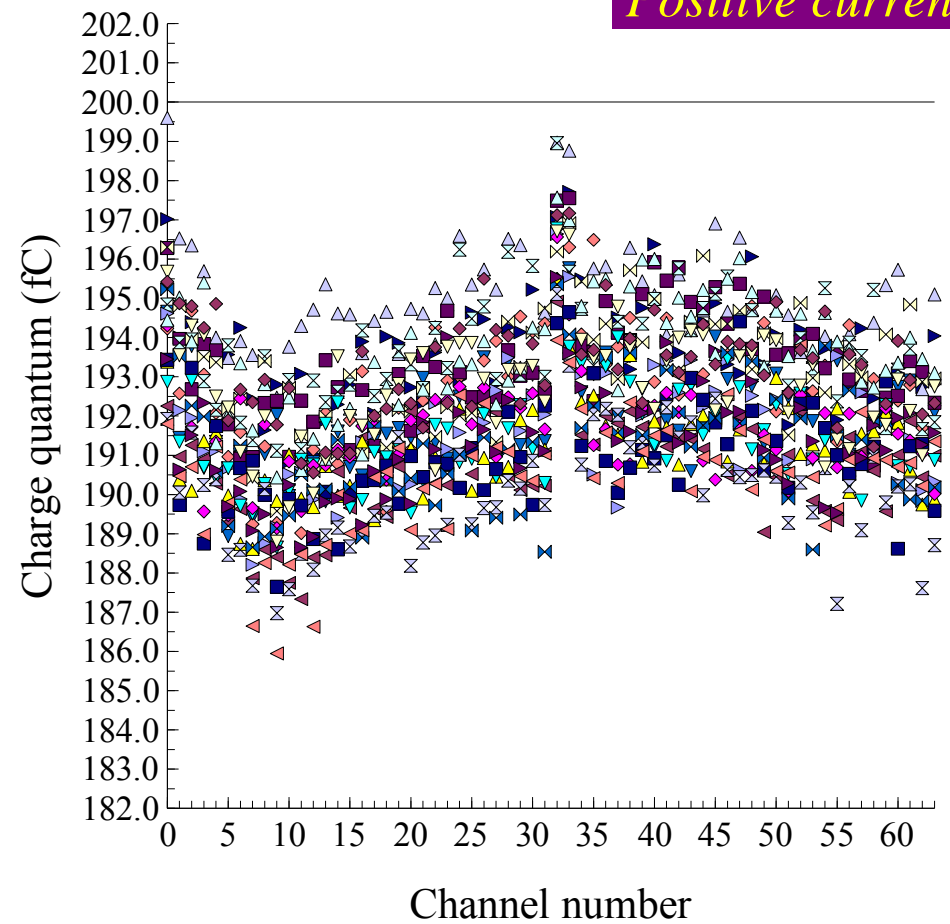


Sezione di Torino

Negative current



Positive current



20 chips

$I_{test} = 100 \text{ nA}$

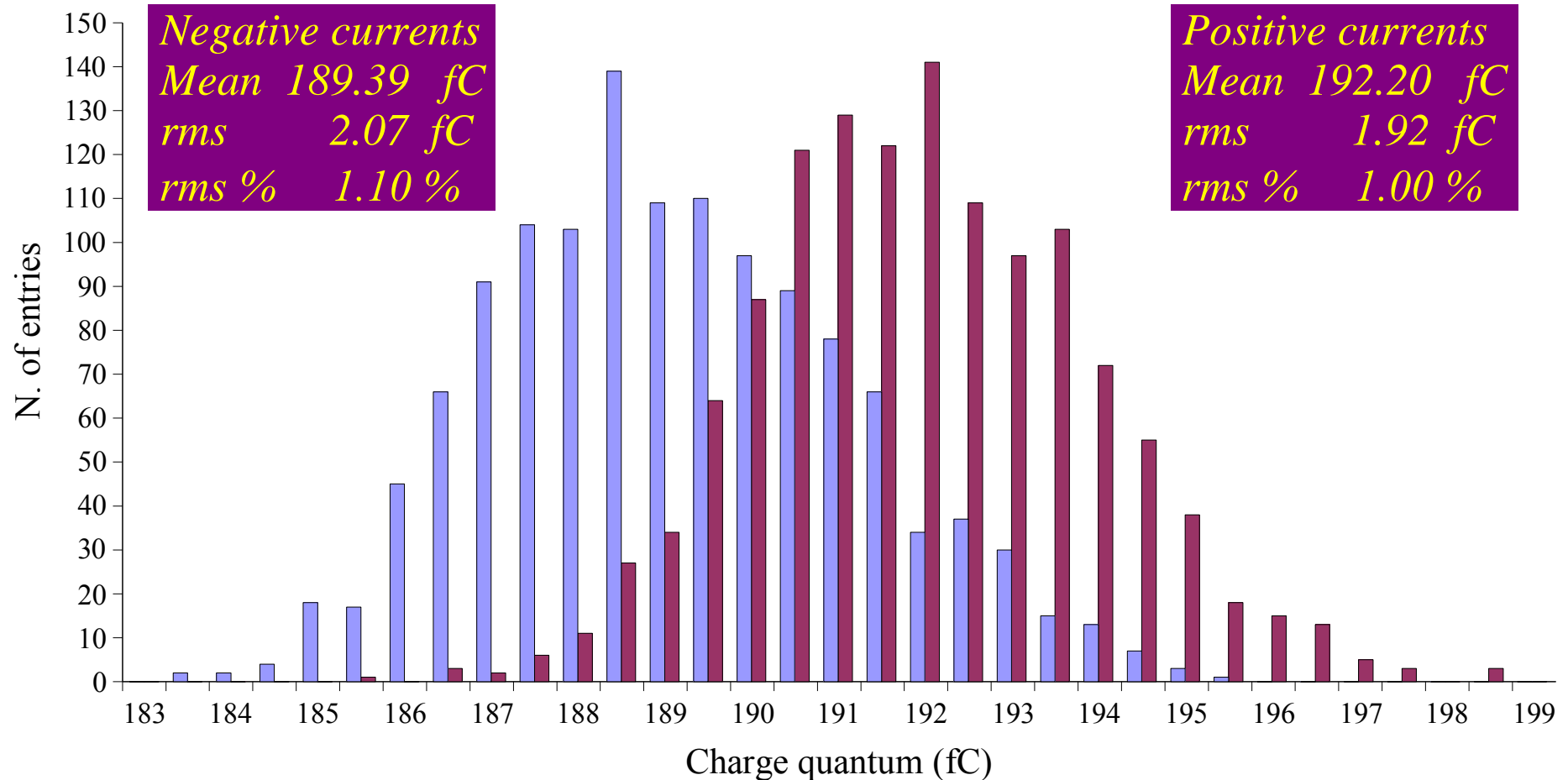
$\Delta V = 1 \text{ V}$

capsel = 100

Distribution @ 200fC



Sezione di Torino

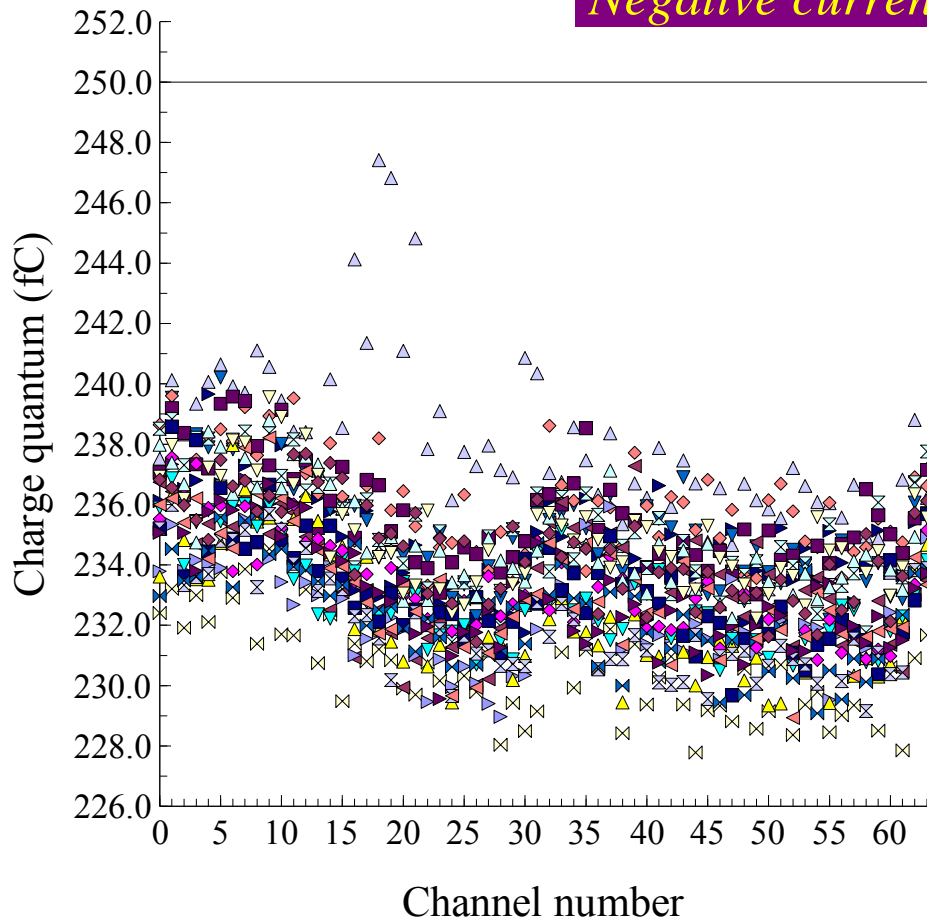


Charge quantum @ 250fC

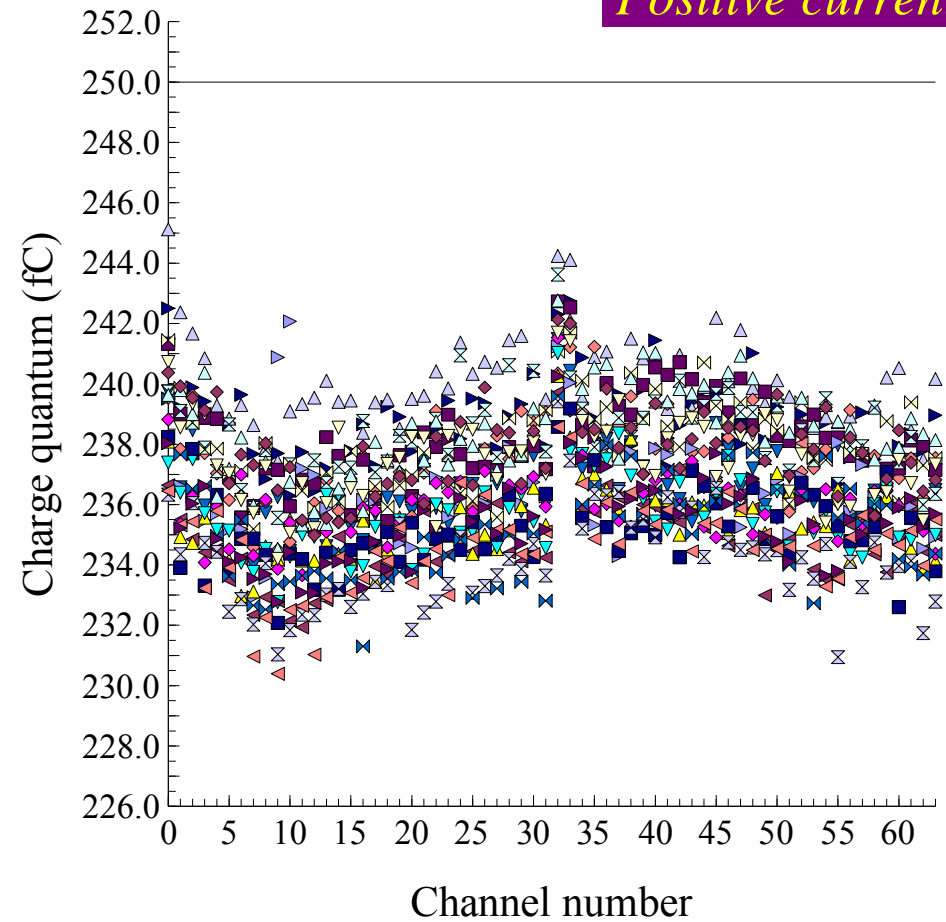


Sezione di Torino

Negative current



Positive current

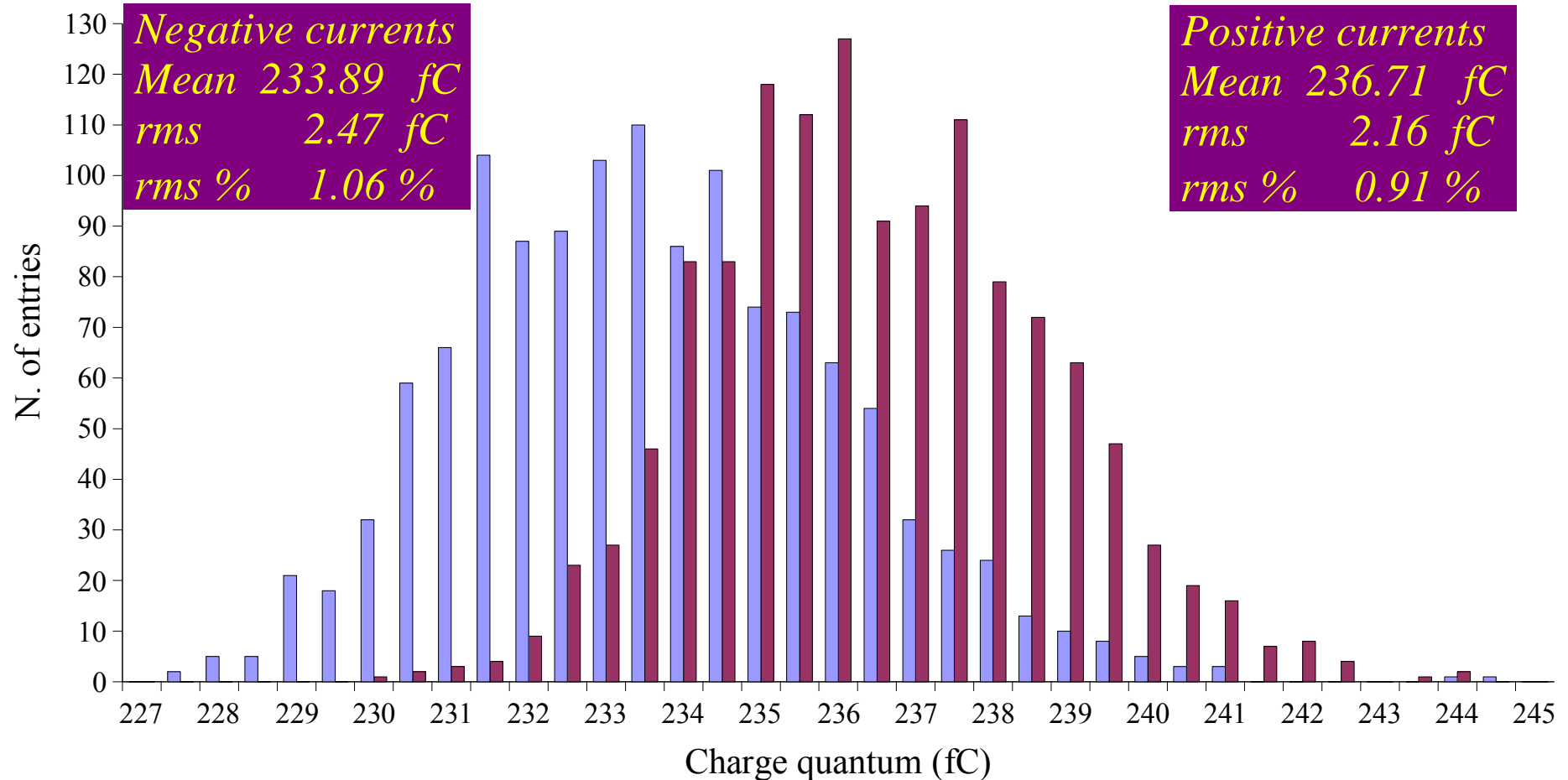


20 chips $\Delta V = 1 V$
 $I_{test} = 100 nA$ $capsel = 101$

Distribution @ 250fC



Sezione di Torino

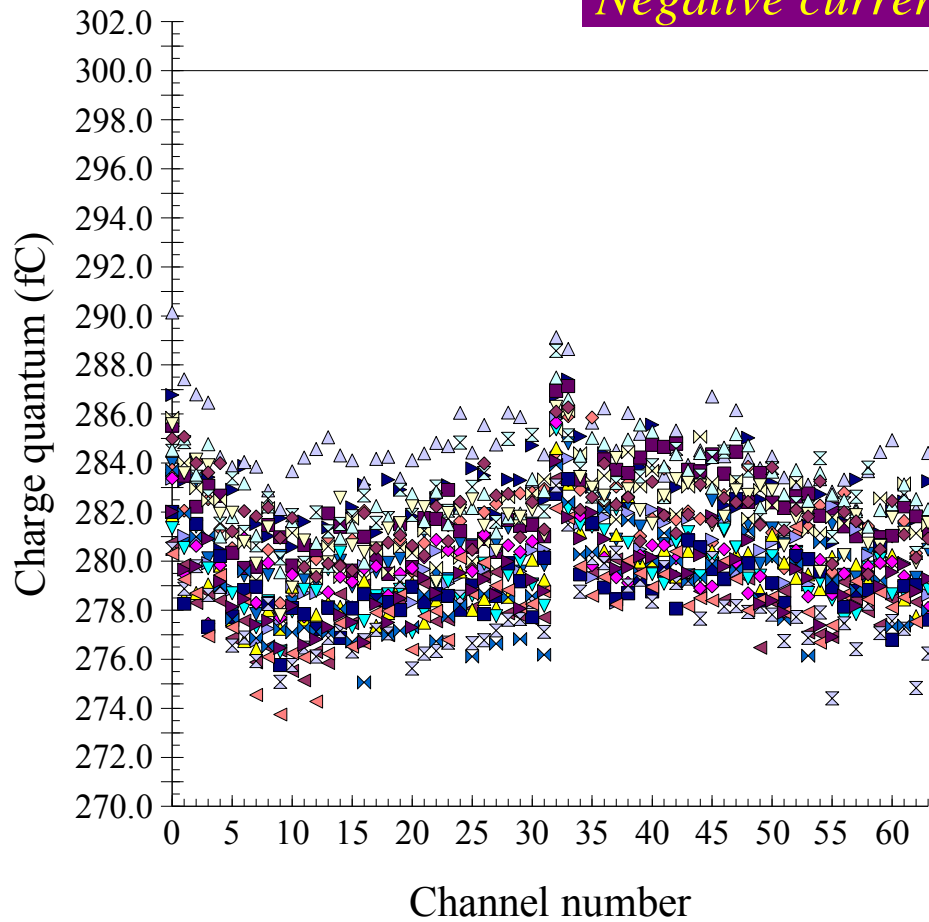


Charge quantum @ 300fC

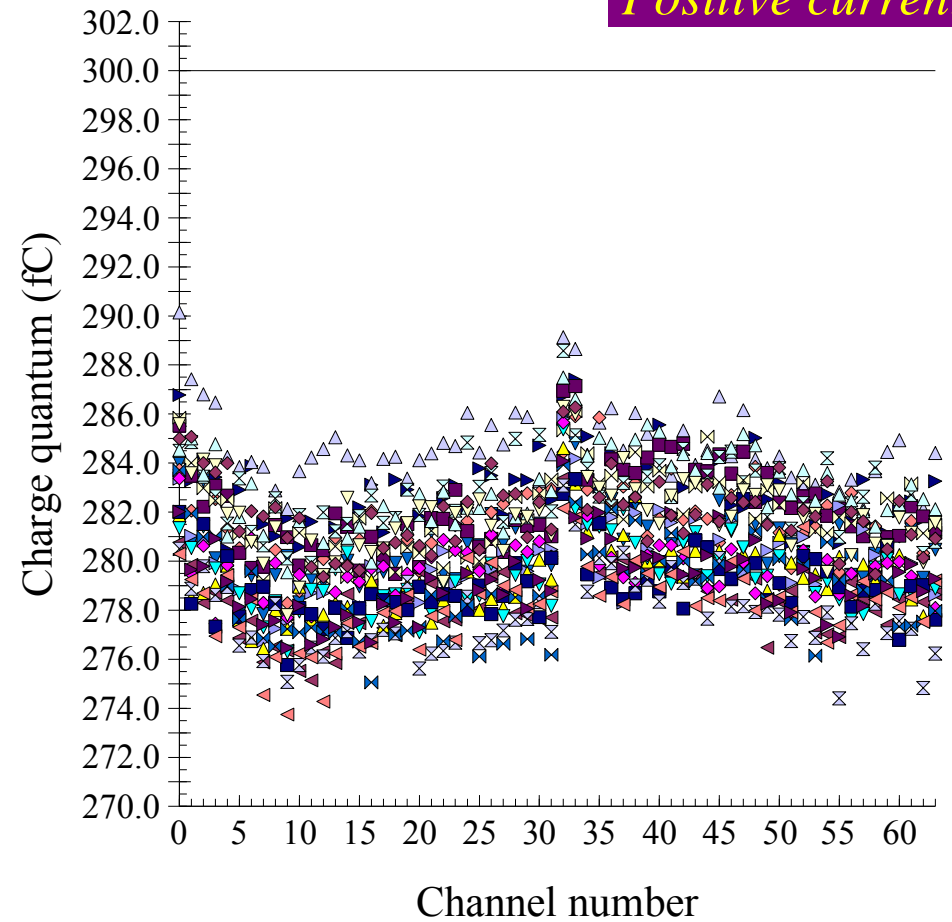


Sezione di Torino

Negative current



Positive current



20 chips

$I_{test} = 100 \text{ nA}$

$\Delta V = 1 \text{ V}$

capsel = 110

Charge quantum @ 300fC



Sezione di Torino

