



Modifications to the Beetle 1.3

Sven Löchner

(Max-Planck-Institute for Nuclear Physics, Heidelberg)



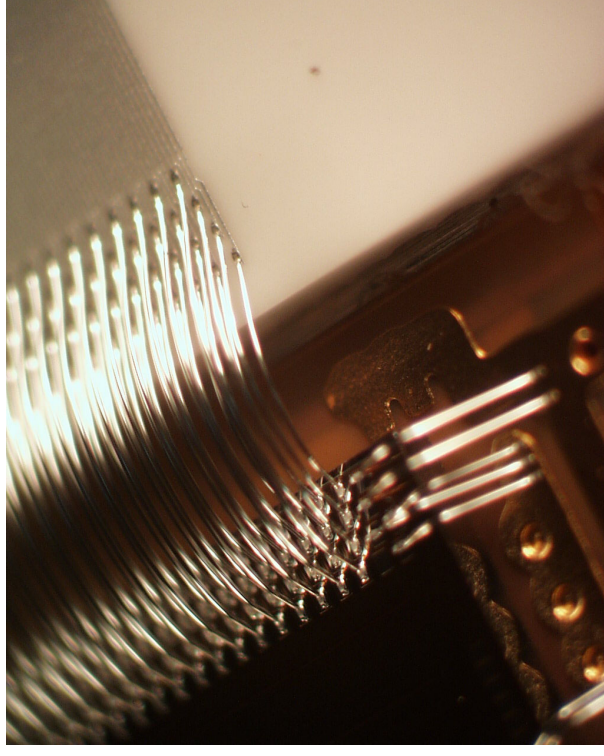
Sven Löchner
ASIC-Laboratory, Max-Planck-Institute for Nuclear Physics Heidelberg





Outline

- **Fix of PCN Parity bit**
- **Beetle Id. number**
- **Channel crosstalk**
 - remove of even/odd crosstalk
 - pipeline modifications
- **Further steps**



Beetle 1.3
128 staggered input bondings





Fix of PCN Parity bit

		1 port mode							
AO[0]	I0	I1	I2	I3	I4	I5	I6	I7	P0

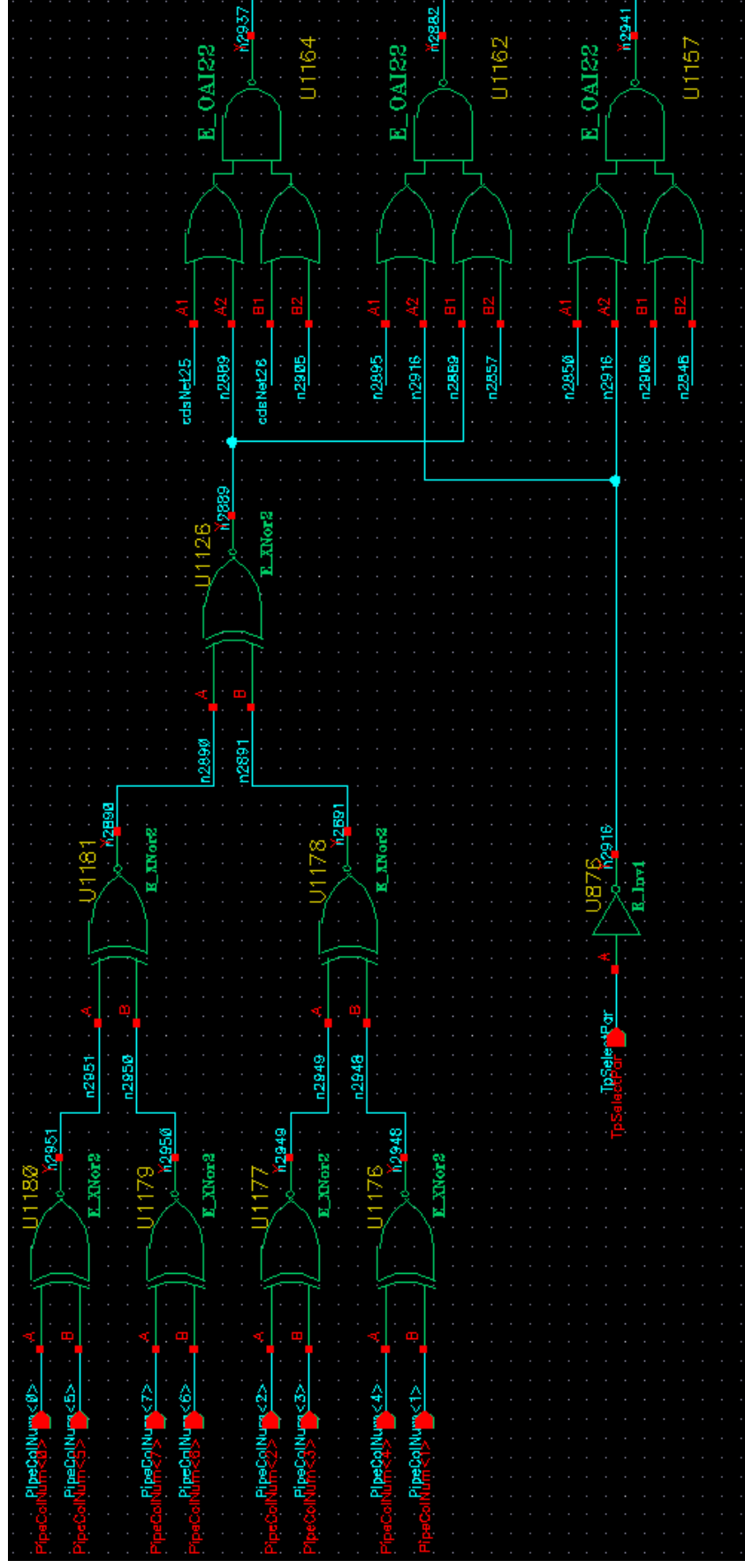
		4 port mode			
AO[0]	I0	I4	P1	P0	
AO[1]	I1	I5	P3	P2	
AO[2]	I2	I6	P5	P4	
AO[3]	I3	I7	P7	P6	

- Swap position I1 with I5
- Same modification as done via FIB patch
 - No place and route of control logic
 - Manual modification in Cadence Last Metal change
- LVS check: OK

- I0 leading bit (always 0)
- I1 parity of PCN (even)
- I2 Active EDC
- I3 parity of reg. CompChTh
- I4 parity of reg. CompMask
- I5 parity of reg. TpSelect
- I6 SEU counter <1>
- I7 SEU counter <0>



PCN - old schematic

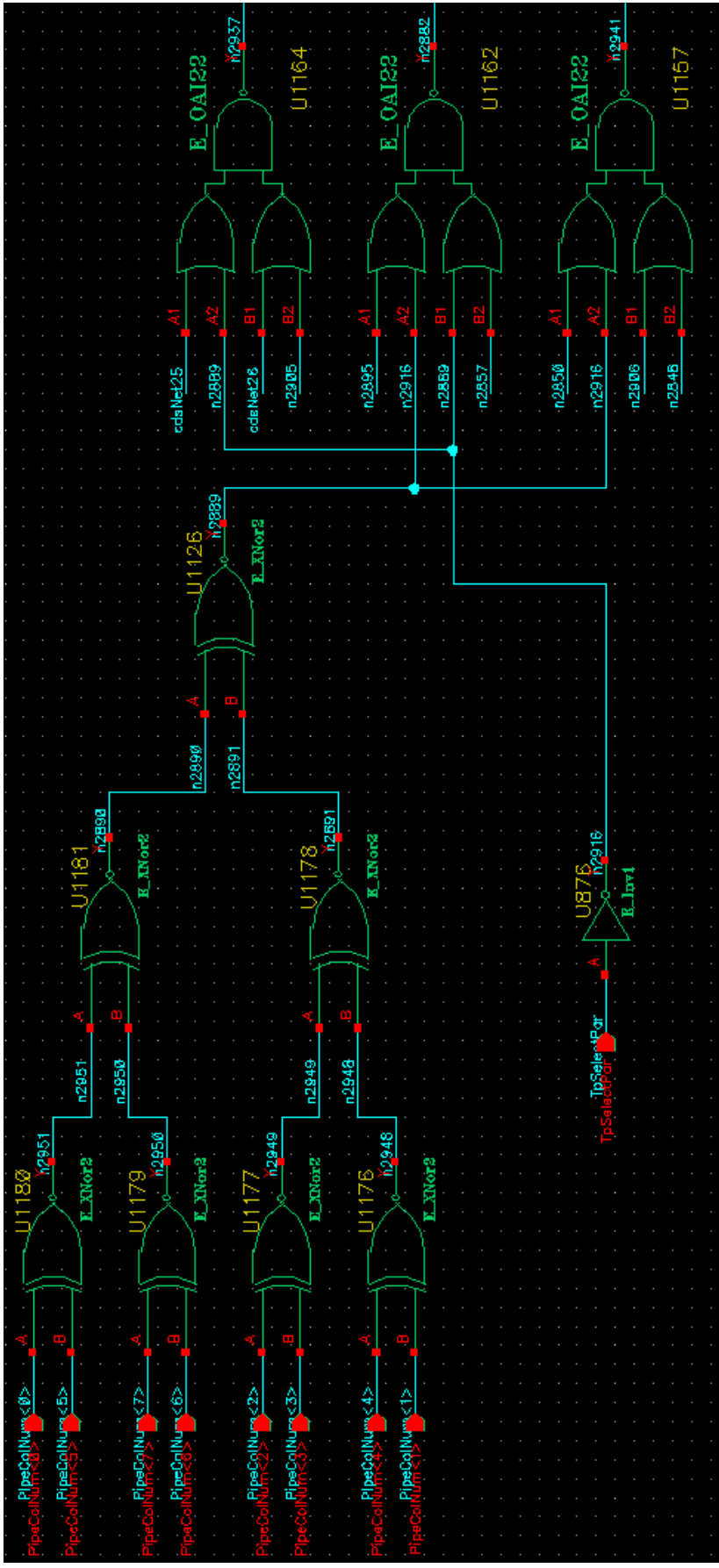


schematic of parity-bit generation (part of MuxScheduler)





PCN - new schematic

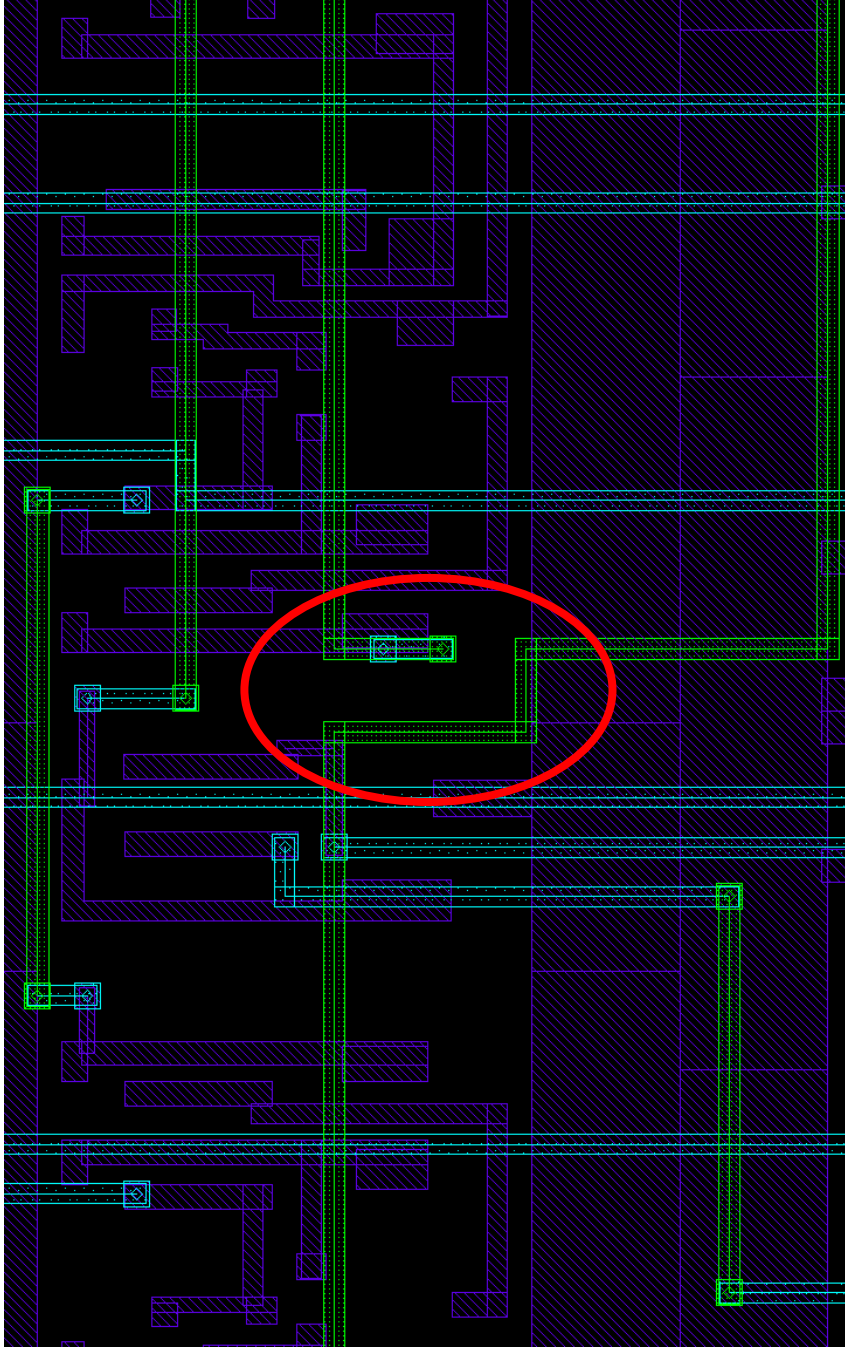


new schematic of parity-bit patch





PCN - layout modification



fast control modification: only Last Metal (green) has changed





Beetle Id. number

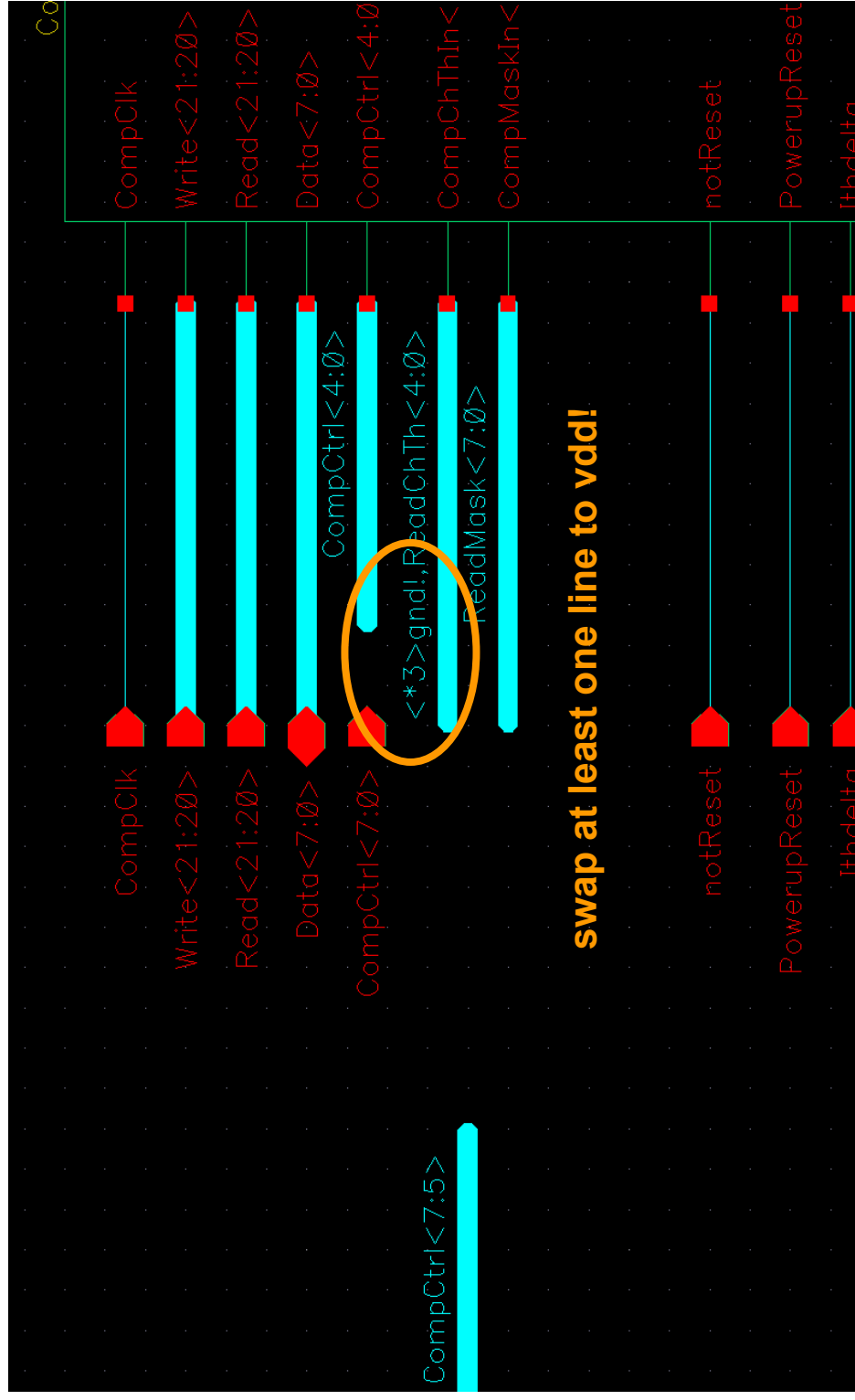
It is impossible to find out the version number of a Beetle chip, because there is no Id. register defined. (except with a microscope)

Quick solution:

- **Comparator Channel Threshold register (CompChTh)**
 - bit 5 to 7 is not used by the comparator
 - access via I²C interface to CompChTh<7:5> gives always “1” therefore it is possible to use those bits as a kind of Id. number
- **Modify one of the bits that a read access gives a “0”**
 - unique number for 1.4
- **Easy to change**
- **NO risk of a failure**

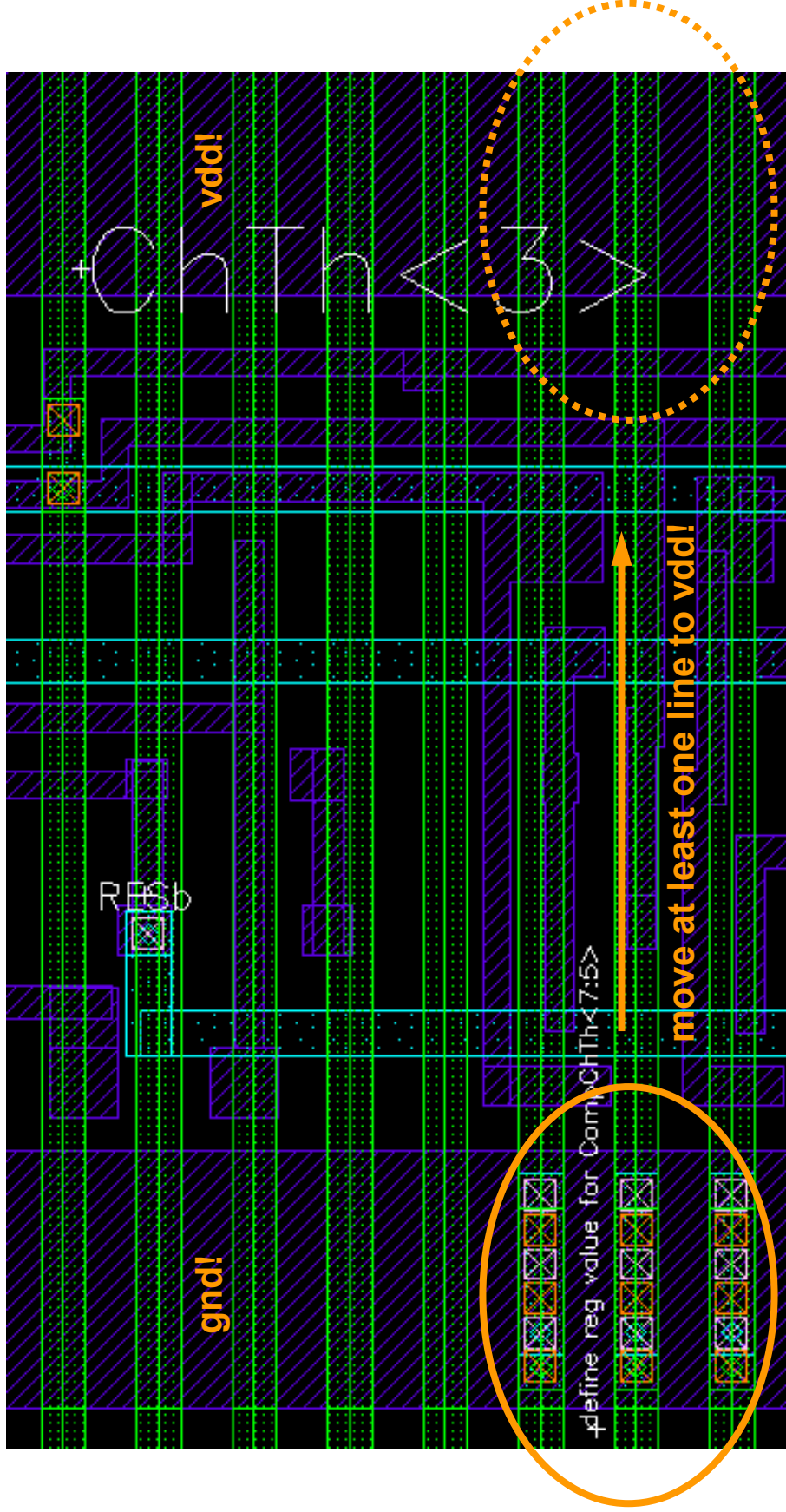


Beetle Id. number - schematic





Beetle Id. number - layout

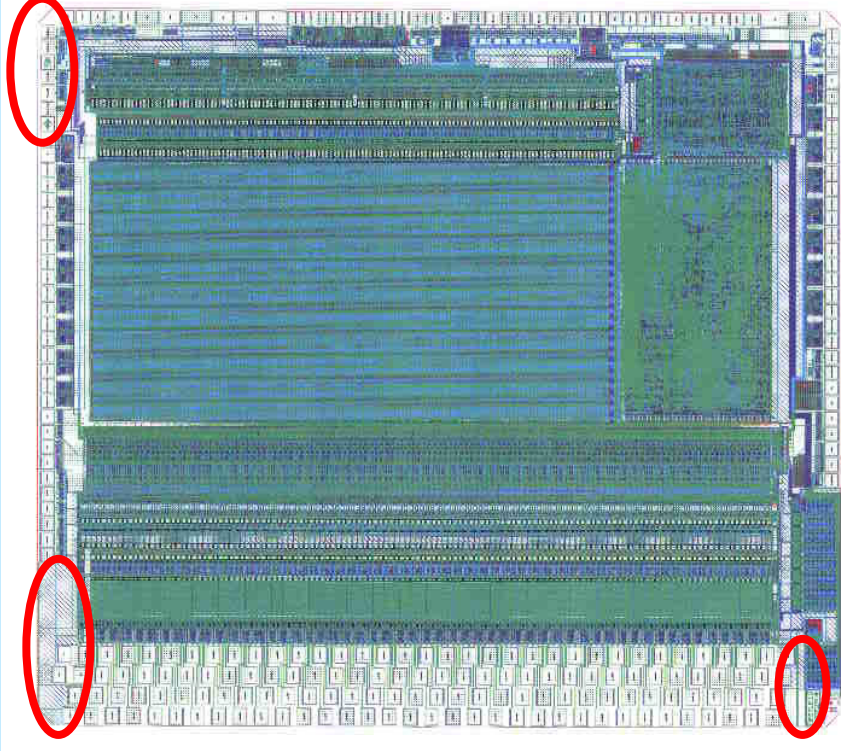




“Visual” modification

Modification of one or two corners of the Beetle (e.g. pad-opening):

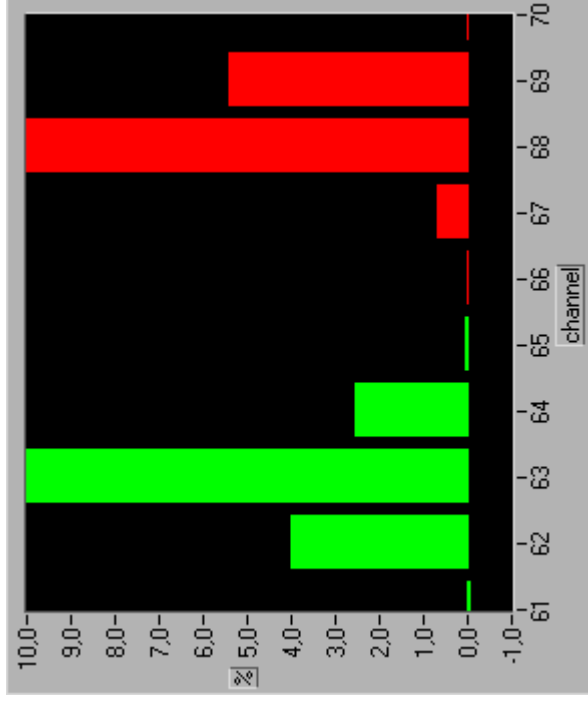
- **Easy check of different version numbers**
(logo is covered with Polyimide, so it is not so easy to read the version number)
- **Improve the auto-alignment of a automatic bonding machine**
(reflective structure)



Beetle 1.3 layout



Channel Crosstalk



Testpulse (63. & 68) is standardised to 100%

Channel crosstalk

- measured a even/odd dependency

Clarification of crosstalk:

typical Testpulse for a odd channel (e.g. 63):
crosstalk into predecessor channel is larger than into
successor channel

typical Testpulse for a even channel (e.g. 68):
crosstalk into successor channel is larger than into
predecessor channel





Crosstalk - schematic

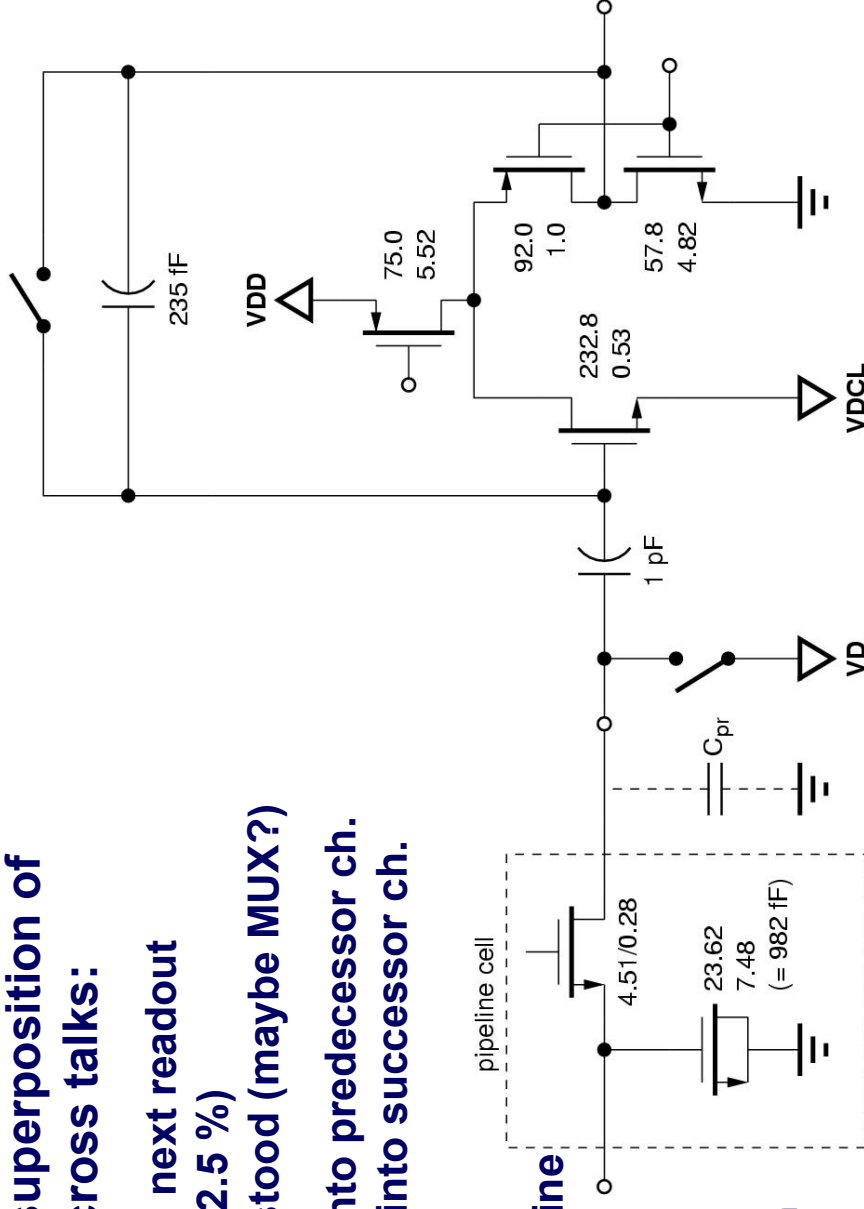
Channel crosstalk is a superposition of at least two different cross talks:

- general “remainder” into next readout channel (order of 2 % to 2.5 %)
 - reason yet not understood (maybe MUX?)
- odd channel: crosstalk into predecessor ch.
 even channel: crosstalk into successor ch.
 (order of 2.5 %)

→ readout line from Pipeamp into Pipeamp

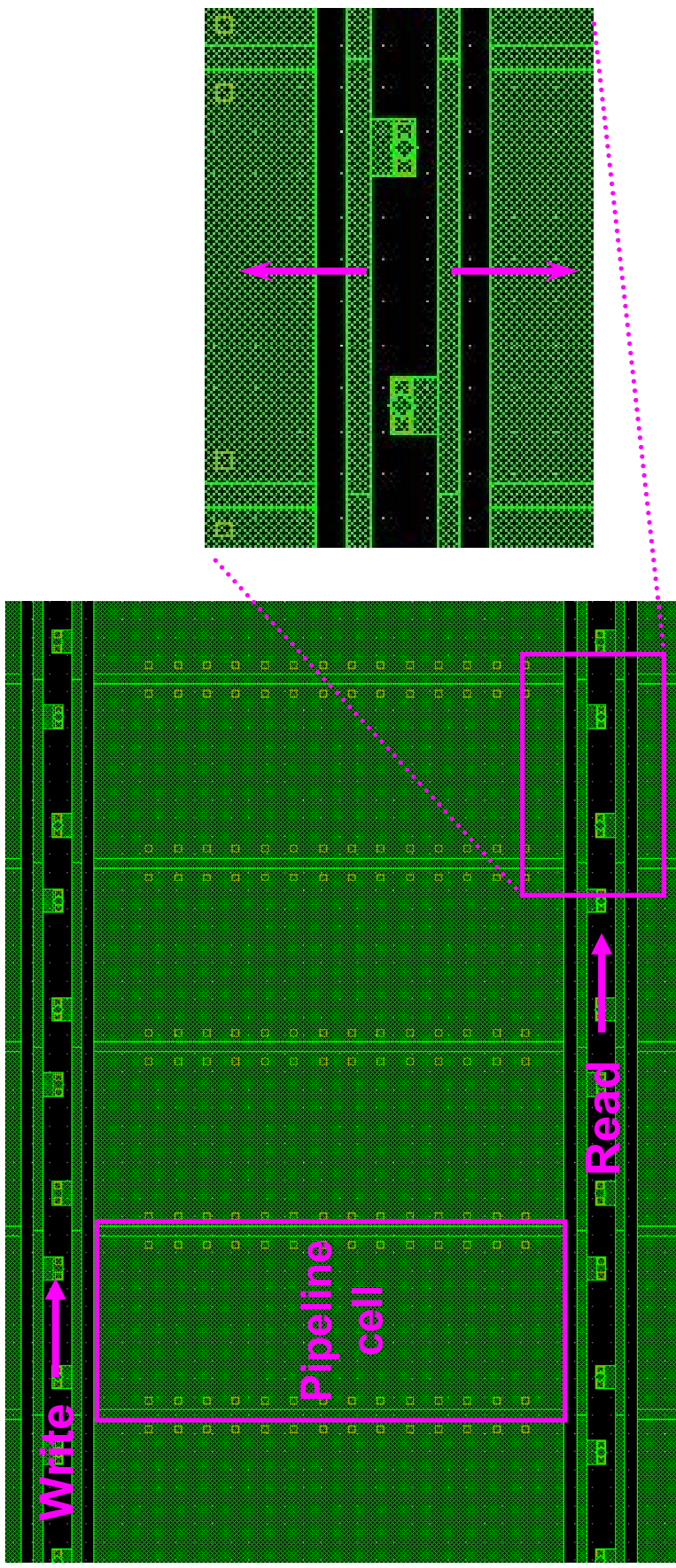
→ capacitance between adjacent lines ~ 90fF

- verified in simulation
- easy to fix





Concept of modification

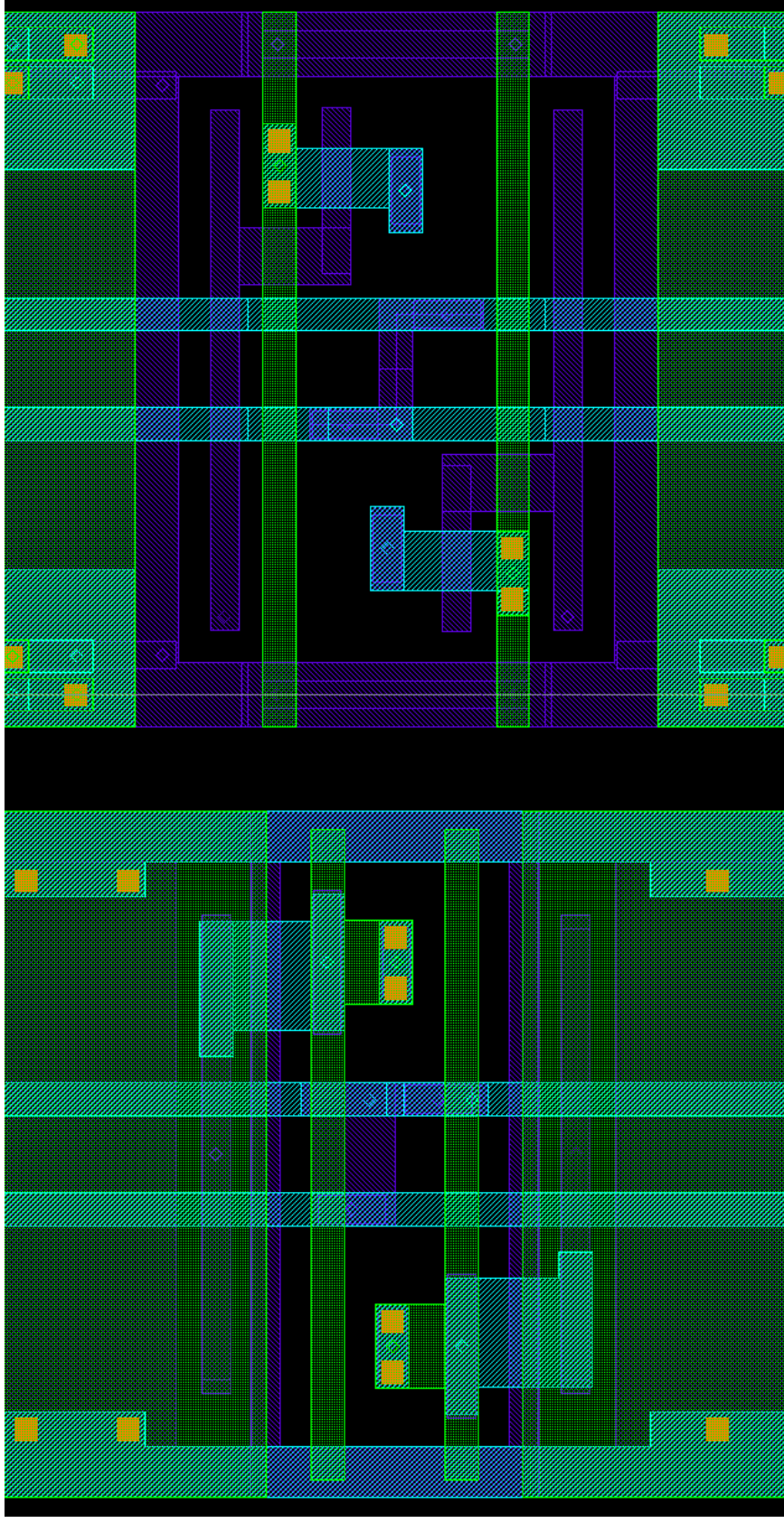


Pipeline length: ~ 2 mm





Crosstalk - layout modification



old layout

new layout





New pipeline cell

Calculation and simulation of new pipeline-cell:

- reduced capacitance C_{pr} of Pipeline Readout line from ~300 fF to nearly 100 fF per line
- reduced couple capacitance between to adjacent readout lines from ~90 fF to ~15 fF
- suppress the pipeline crosstalk between two channels to less than 0.3%
- overall readout gain increased by nearly 8%

to be discussed:

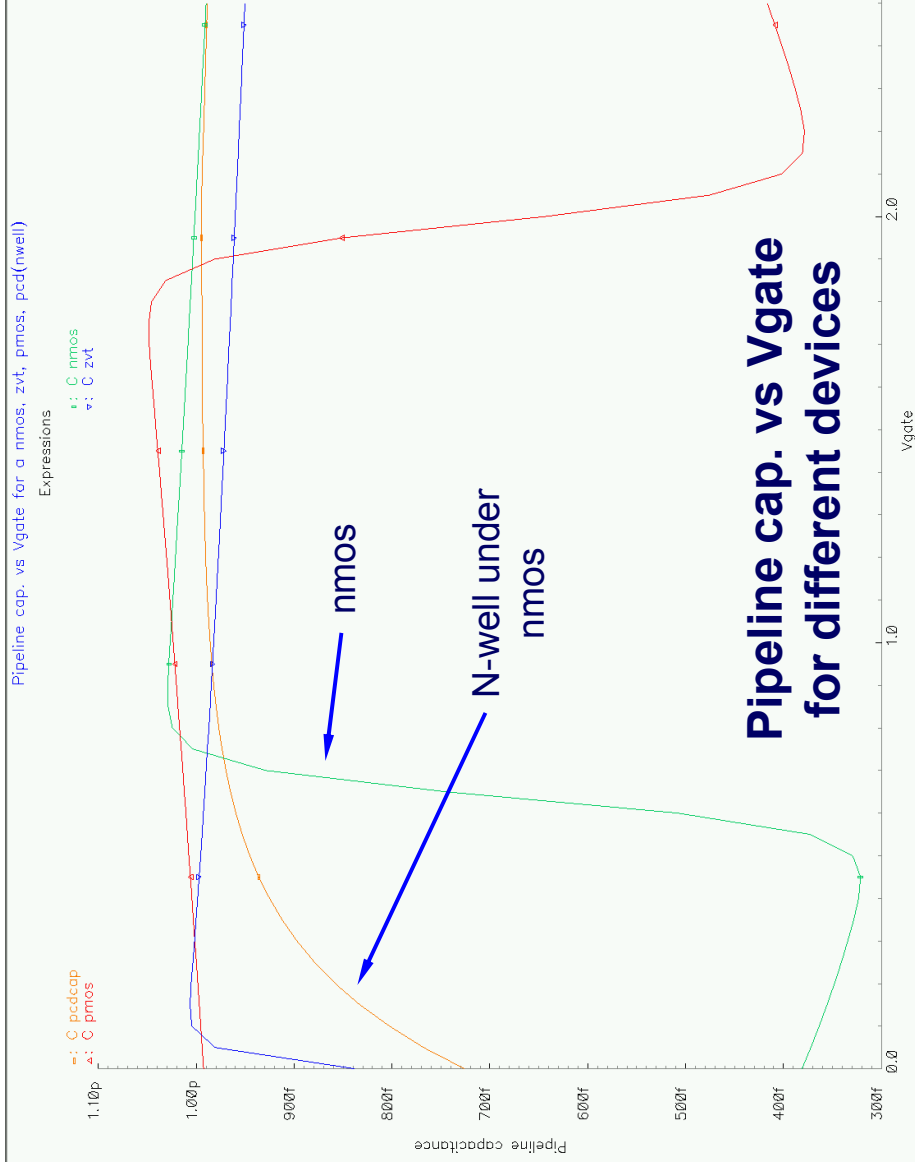
- N-well under pipeline-cell
 - characteristic curve of gate-capacitance vs. gate-voltage is different for lower values
 - possibility to increase the gate-area by 10%



New pipeline cell

Simulation for different types of pipeline cells:

- only nmos and N-well under nmos is possible in the layout.
- without N-well:
 - cap. disappear with smaller gate voltage
- with N-well:
 - a slight larger dynamic range for positive signals (> 220.000 e⁻)
- shouldn't introduce some problems, but we haven't used such kind of cell in a signal path...





Further steps

- **Beetle 1.3 is ready to submit (old gdsII-file)**
- **If we decide to go with version 1.4:**
 - include all modifications (pipeline, Id., parity, comparator, logo) on 1.4
 - → if the new design of the comparator is available, start with all submission tests to get a final gdsII-file (~ 3 days)
- **Simultaneously continue with simulation of readout path of Pipeline and Multiplexer to understand the crosstalk into next channel**
 - If problem is understood and modifications are possible, what is the next step? An additional version of a Beetle (1.5) ???