



Summary of electrical tests on 3D sensors

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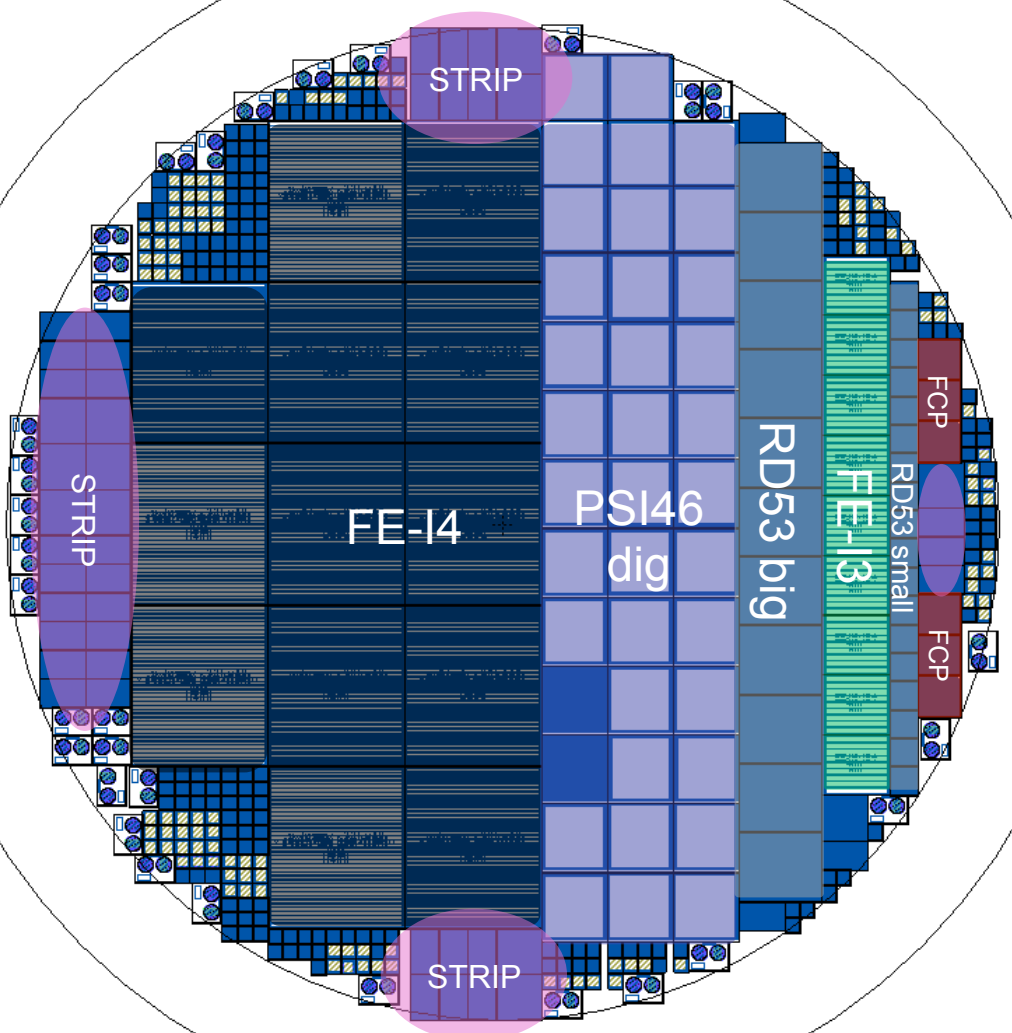
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On behalf of FBK (Maurizio, Sabina, Nicola)
and UniTN (Roberto, DMS, GF)



3D Pixel Wafer Layout

Final version



+ Test structures (strip, diodes, etc)

Many different pixel geometries and pitch variations:

- **FE-I4**
 - 50 x 250 (2E) std
 - 50 x 50 (1E)
 - 25 x 100 (1E and 2E)
 - 25 x 500 (1E)
- **FE-I3**
 - 50 x 50 (1E)
 - 25 x 100 (1E and 2E)
- **PSI46dig**
 - 100 x 150 (2E and 3E) std
 - 50 x 50 (1E and 2E)
 - 50 x 100, 100 x 100 (2E + 4E)
 - 50 x 100, 100 X 150 (2E + 6E)
 - 25 x 100 (1E and 2E)
- **FCP**
 - 30 x 100 (1E)
- **RD53**
 - 50 x 50 (1E)
 - 25 x 100 (1E)
 - 25 x 100 (2E)

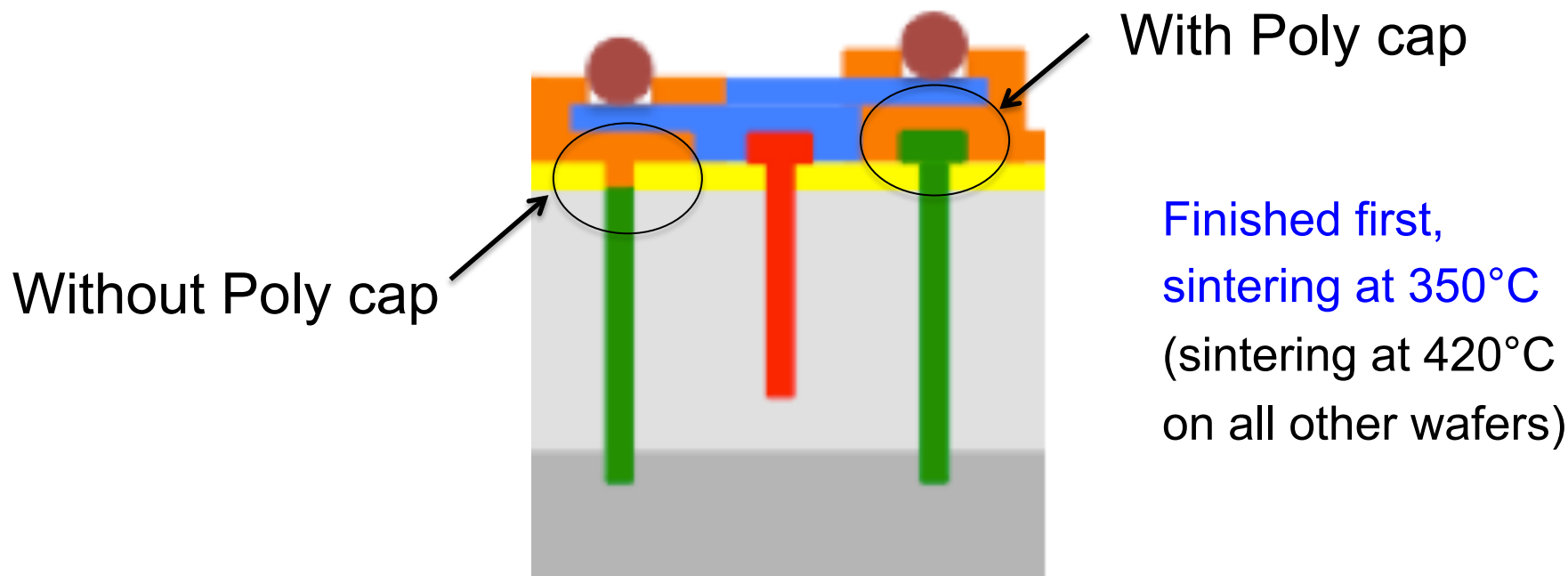


Processed wafer: splits

Two active thicknesses, w. and w/o poly “cap”

| Active Thickness | Poly cap | Wafers | | |
|------------------|----------|--------|----|----|
| 100 um | Yes | 36 | 41 | 48 |
| | No | 50 | 54 | |
| 130 um | Yes | 60 | 76 | 77 |
| | No | 78 | 82 | |

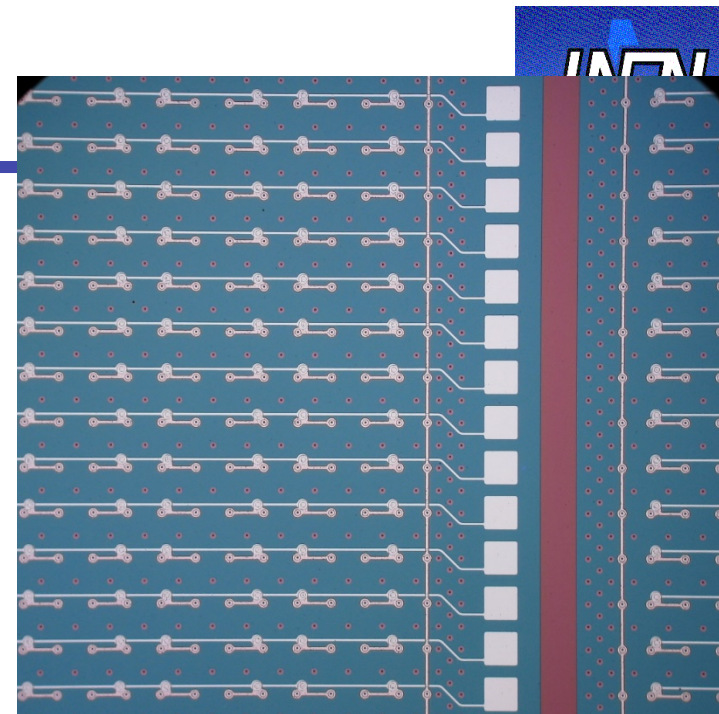
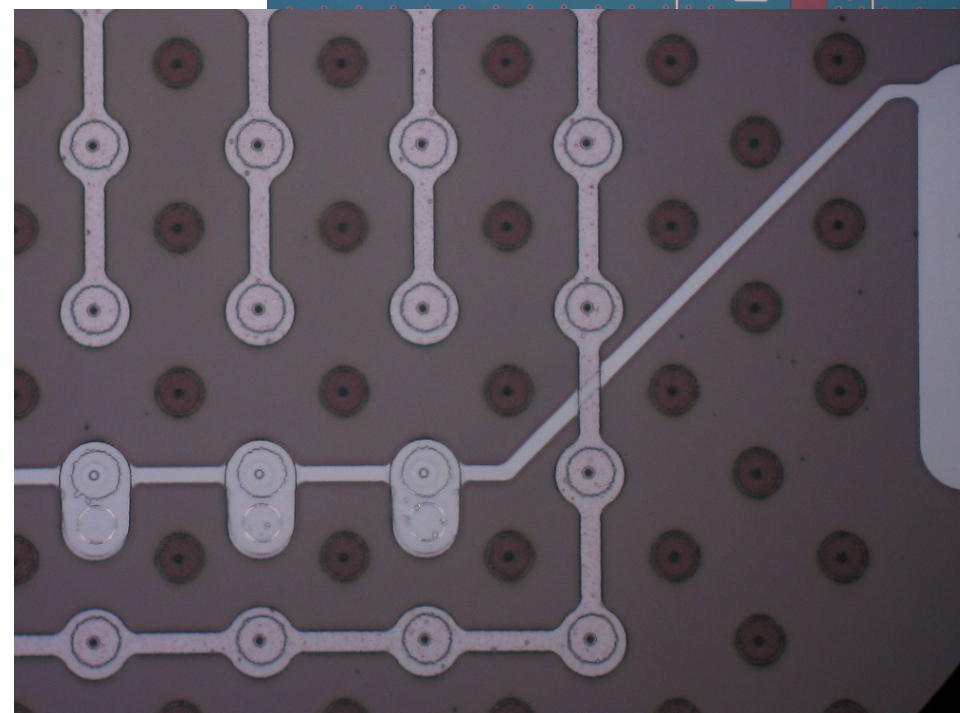
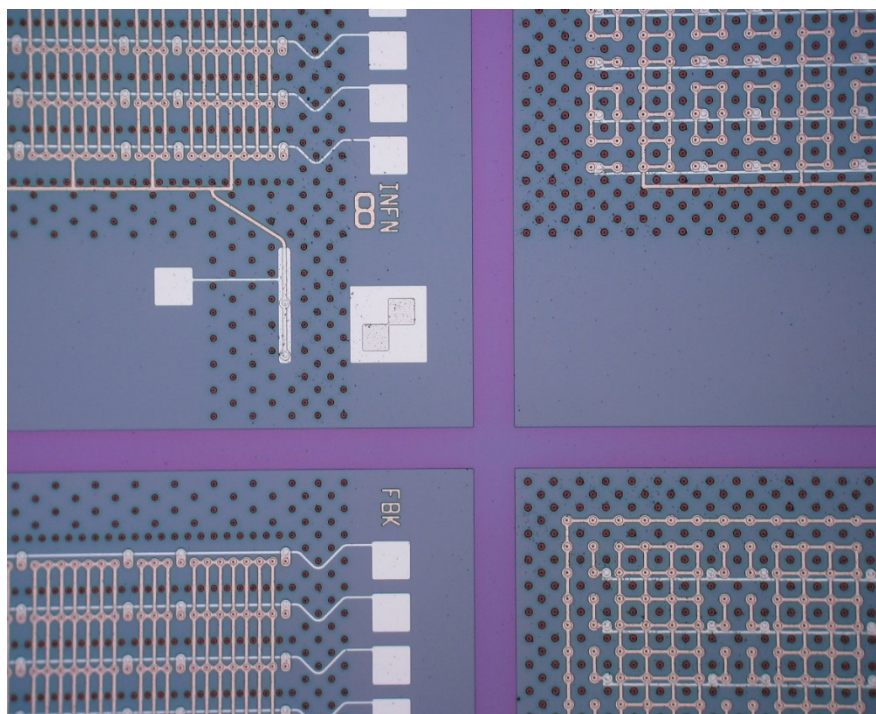
W82 broken,
finished without
temp metal





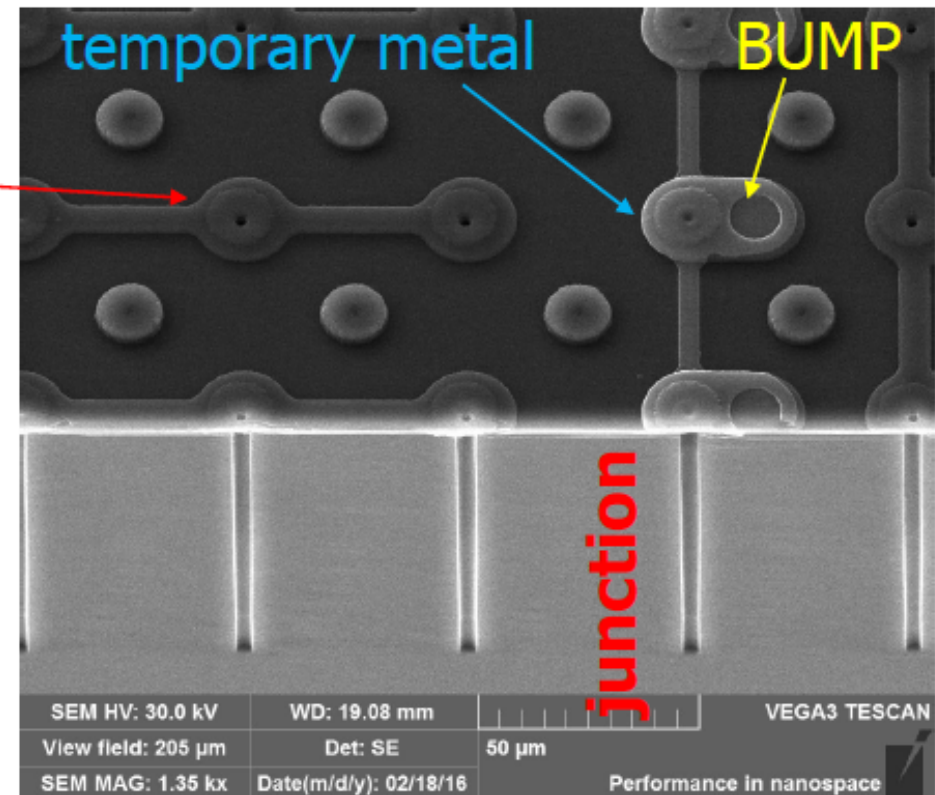
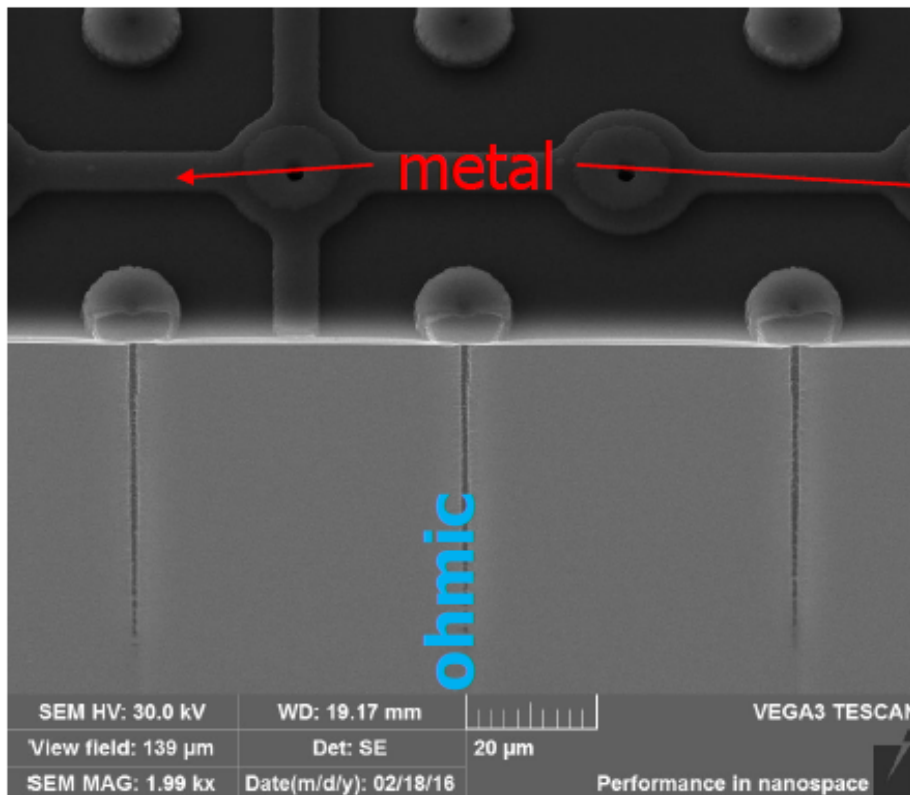
A few pictures

- Wafers with temporary metal
- Good lithographical quality





SEM pictures (1)

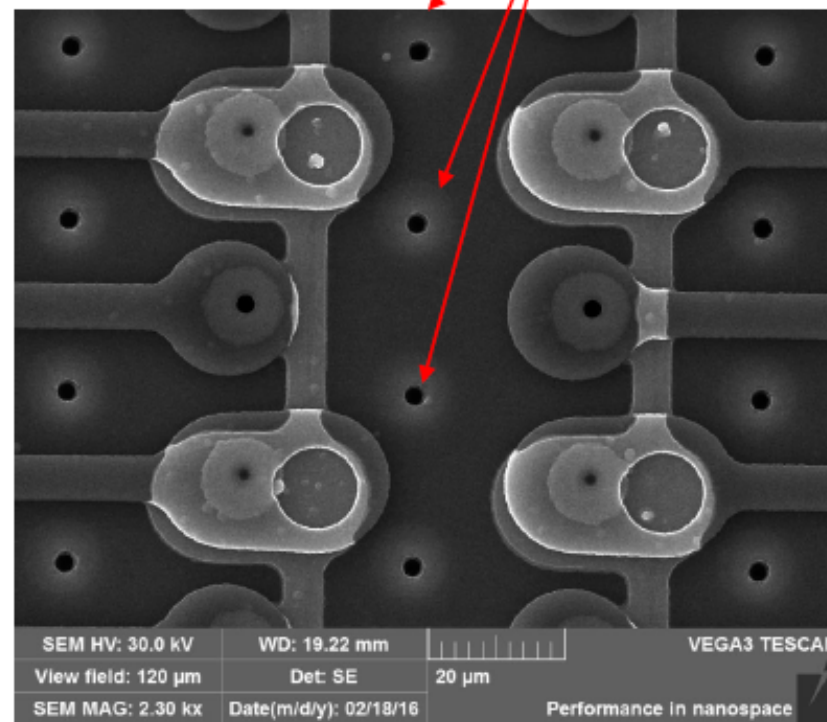
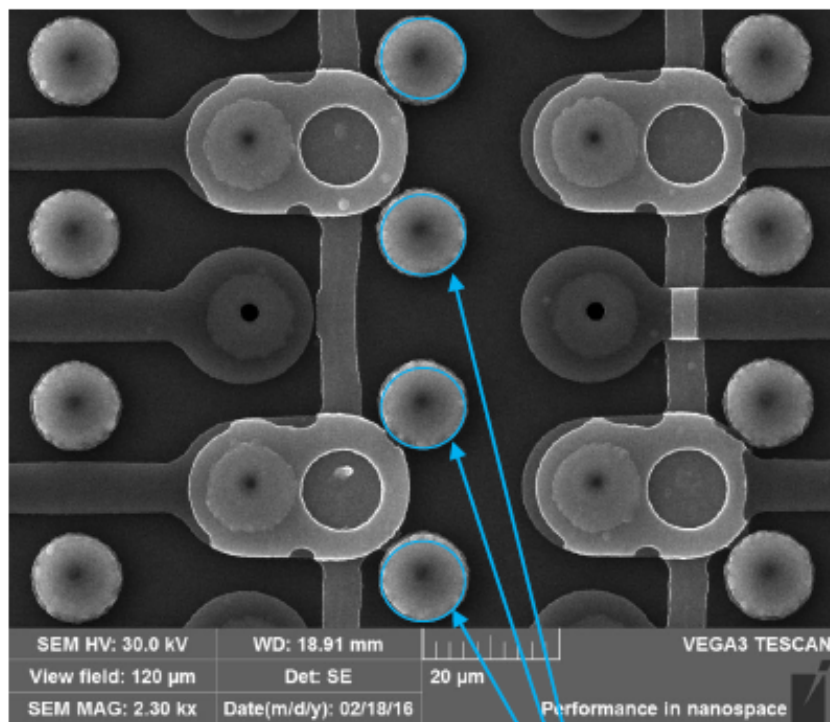




SEM pictures (2)

On test wafer: bad alignment

without poly cap



with poly cap



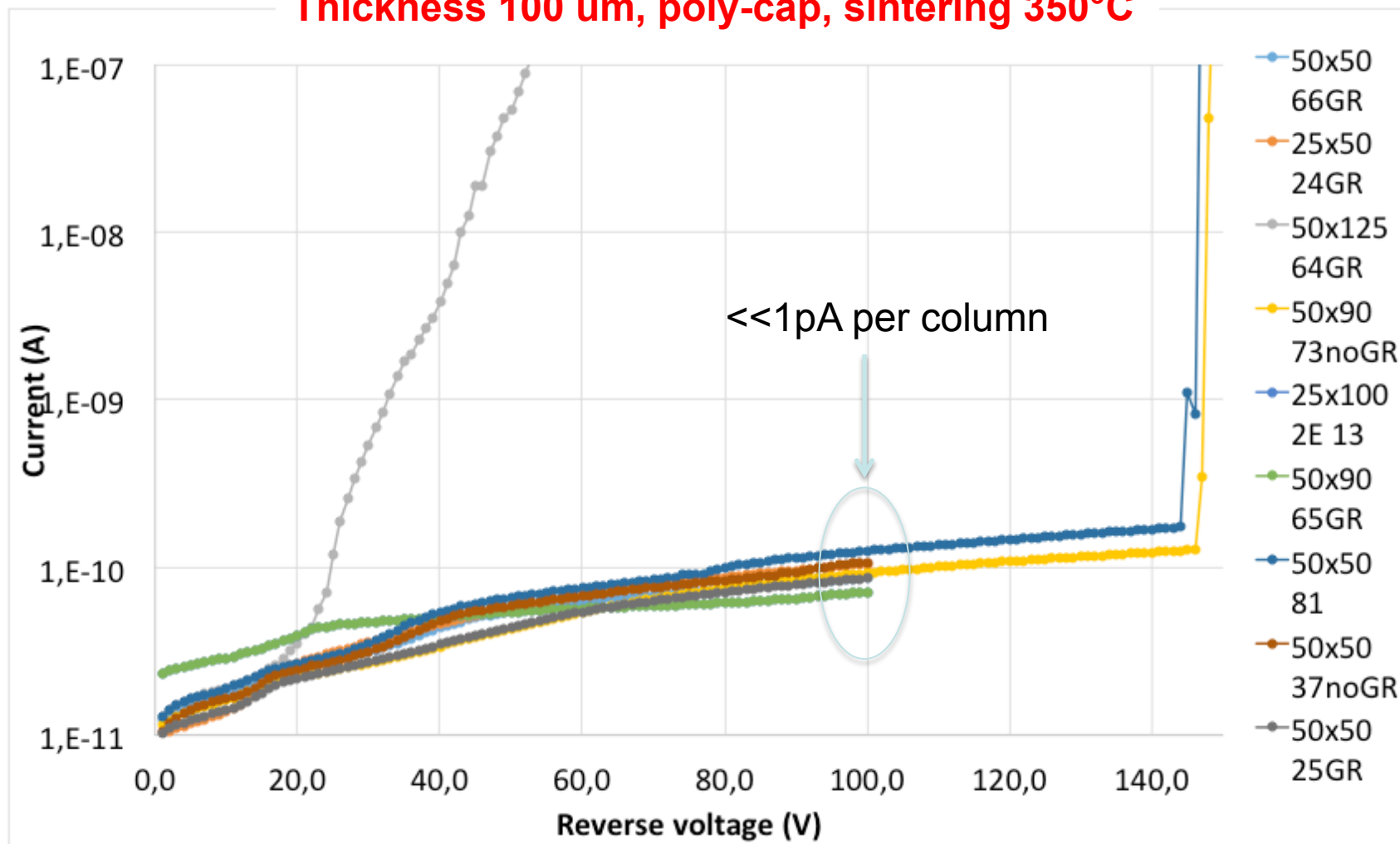
A problem

- First electrical tests on diodes have shown a strange behavior: sharp, irreversible breakdown, also recognizable by optical inspection (volcano effect ...)
- It could be attributed to dielectric breakdown of the oxide layer present between the p⁺ poly-cap and the metal when they overlap in 25x100 cell structures
- The oxide layer deposited was too thin (300 nm), and, from C-V of dedicated test structure, the effective oxide thickness was found to be even thinner ~220 nm
- These devices cannot withstand more than ~100 V



Preliminary results (1): W48 diode IV

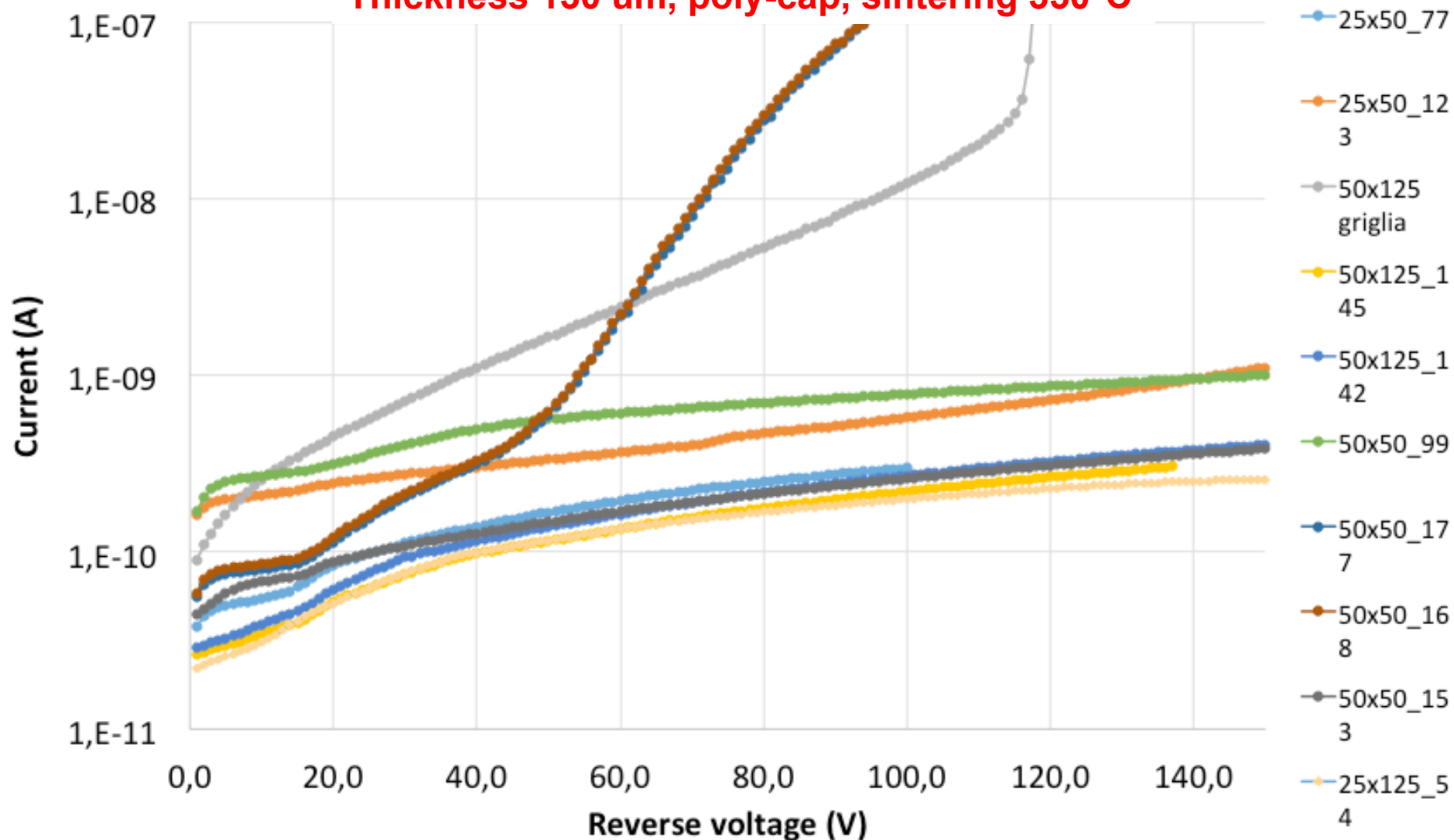
Thickness 100 um, poly-cap, sintering 350°C





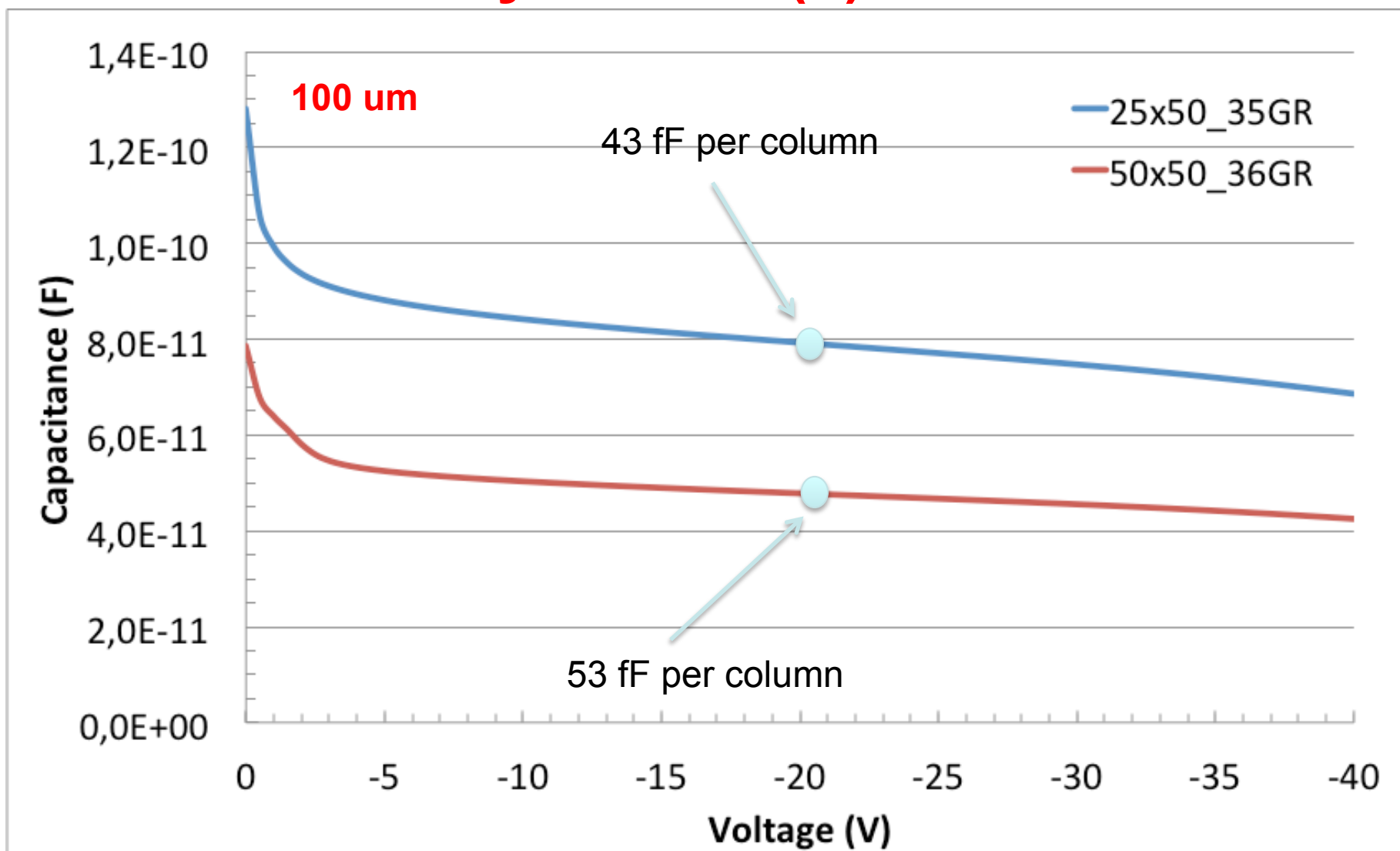
Preliminary results (2): W77 diode IV

Thickness 130 um, poly-cap, sintering 350°C



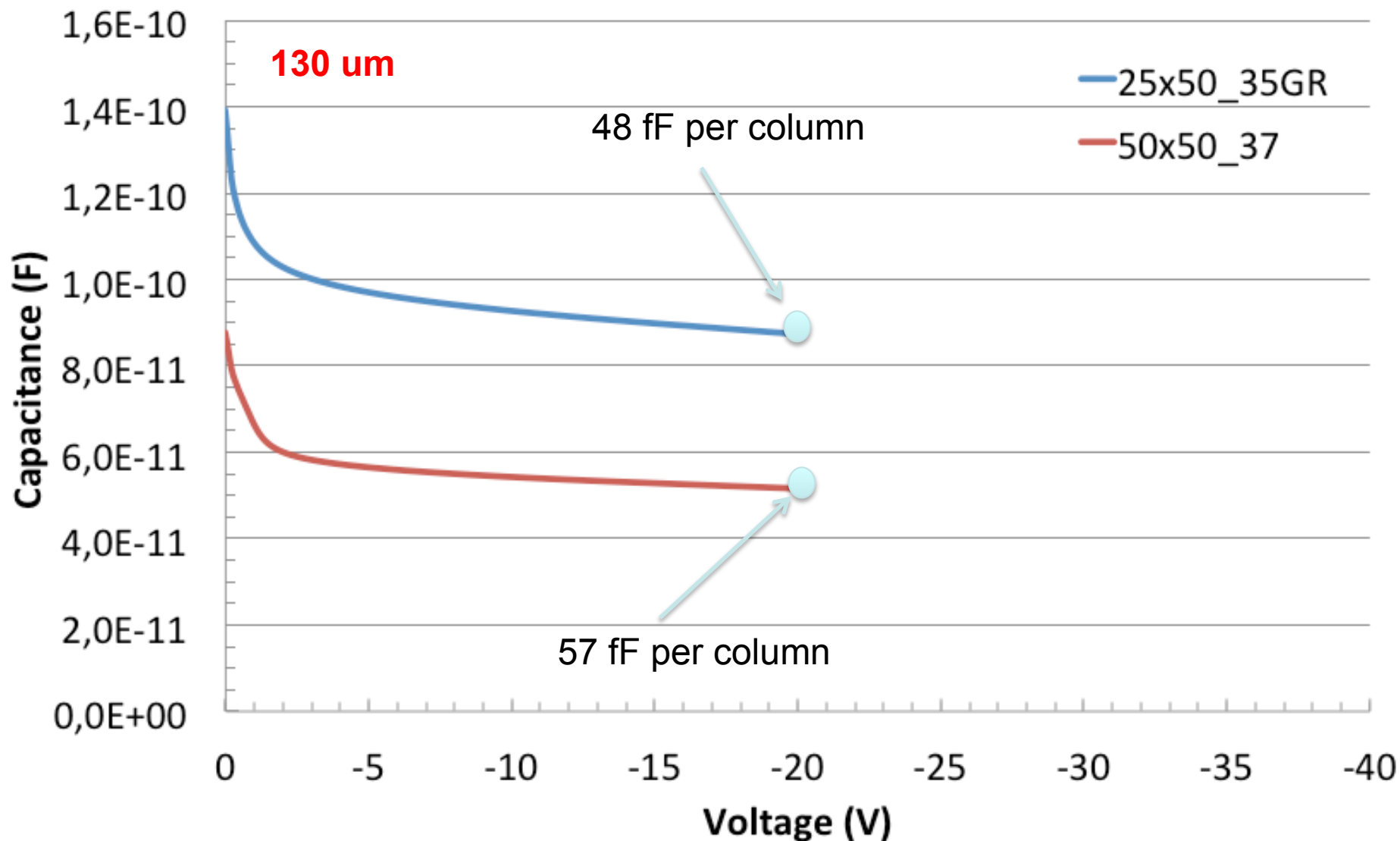


Preliminary results (3): W48 diode CV



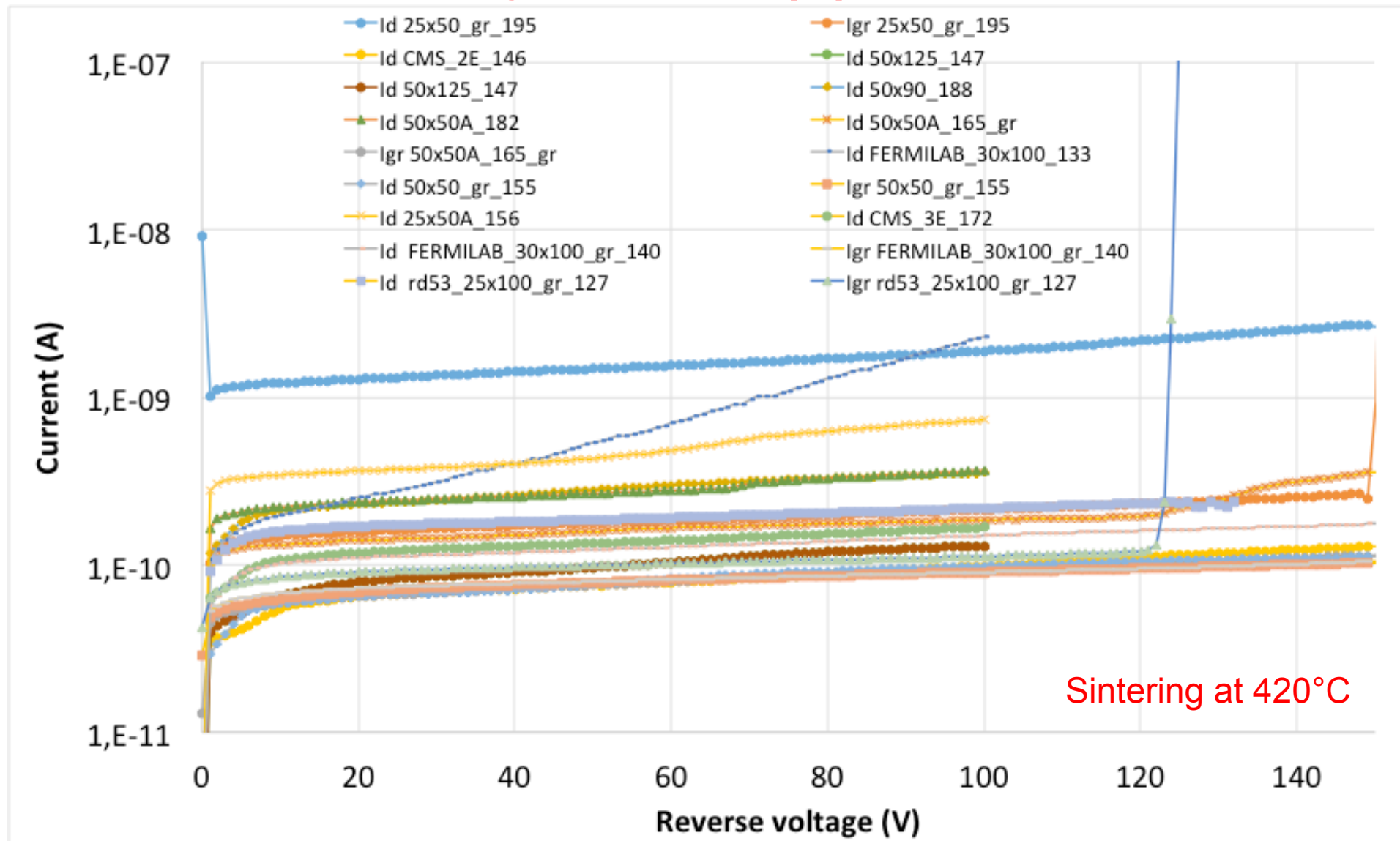


Preliminary results (4): W77 diode CV



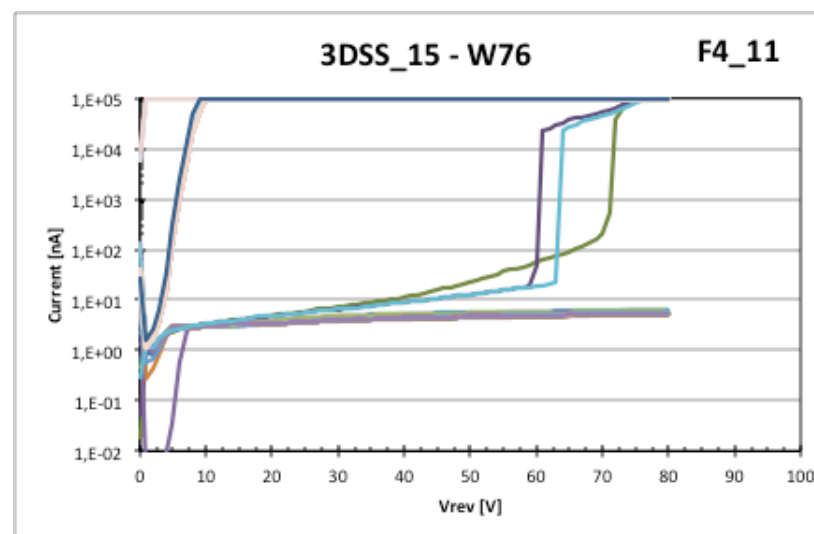
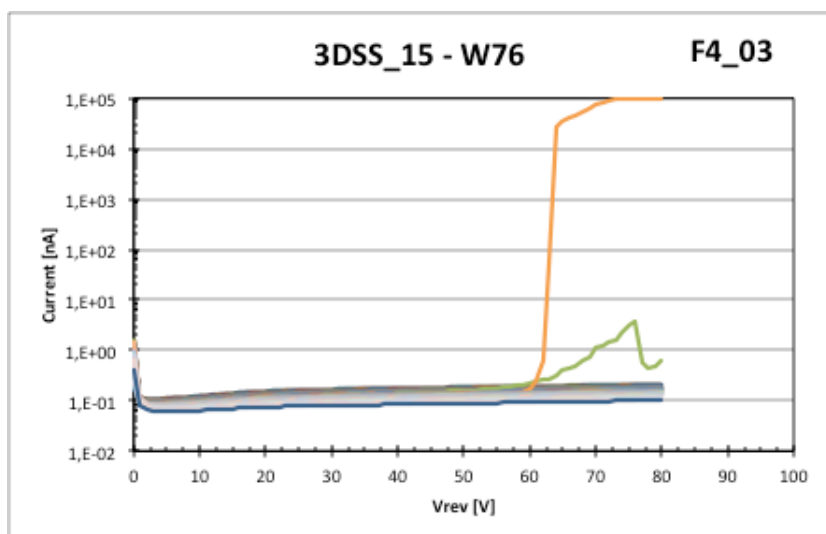
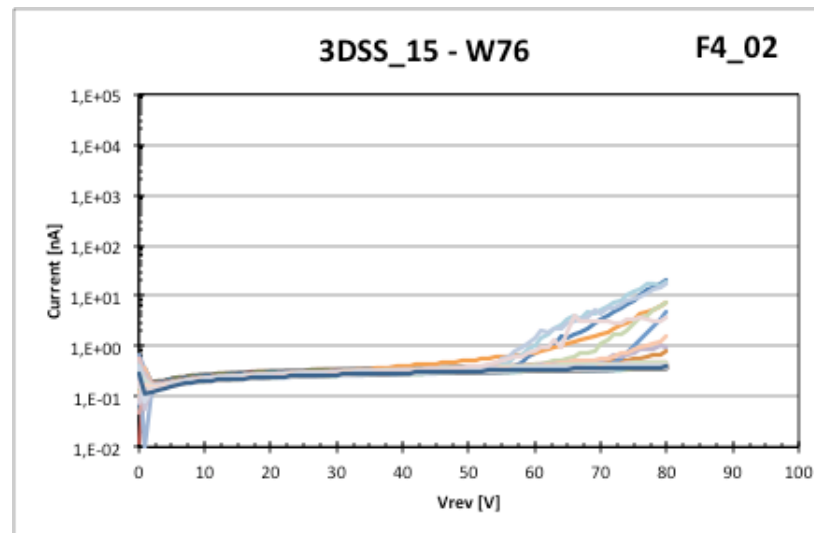
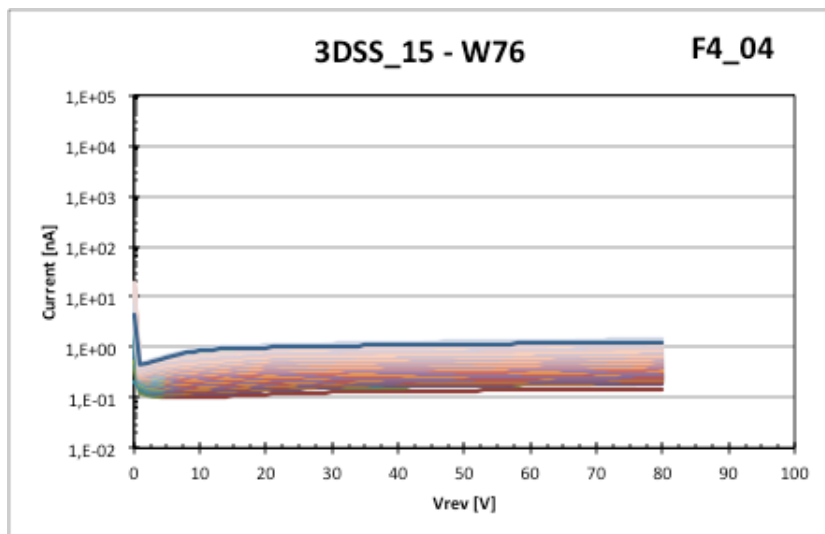


Preliminary results (6): W82 diode IV



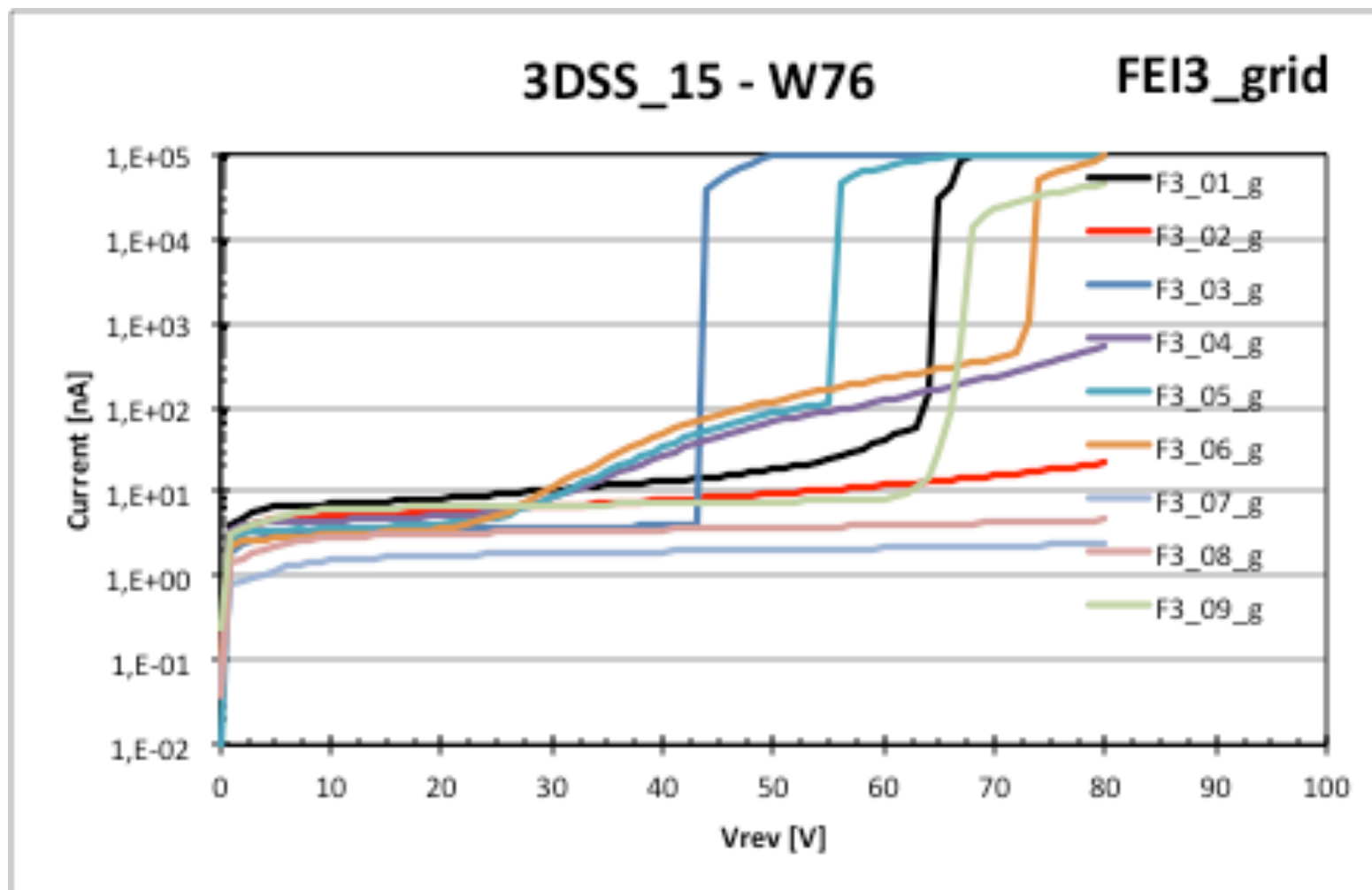


Pixel sensors (1): FEI4 strips + grid



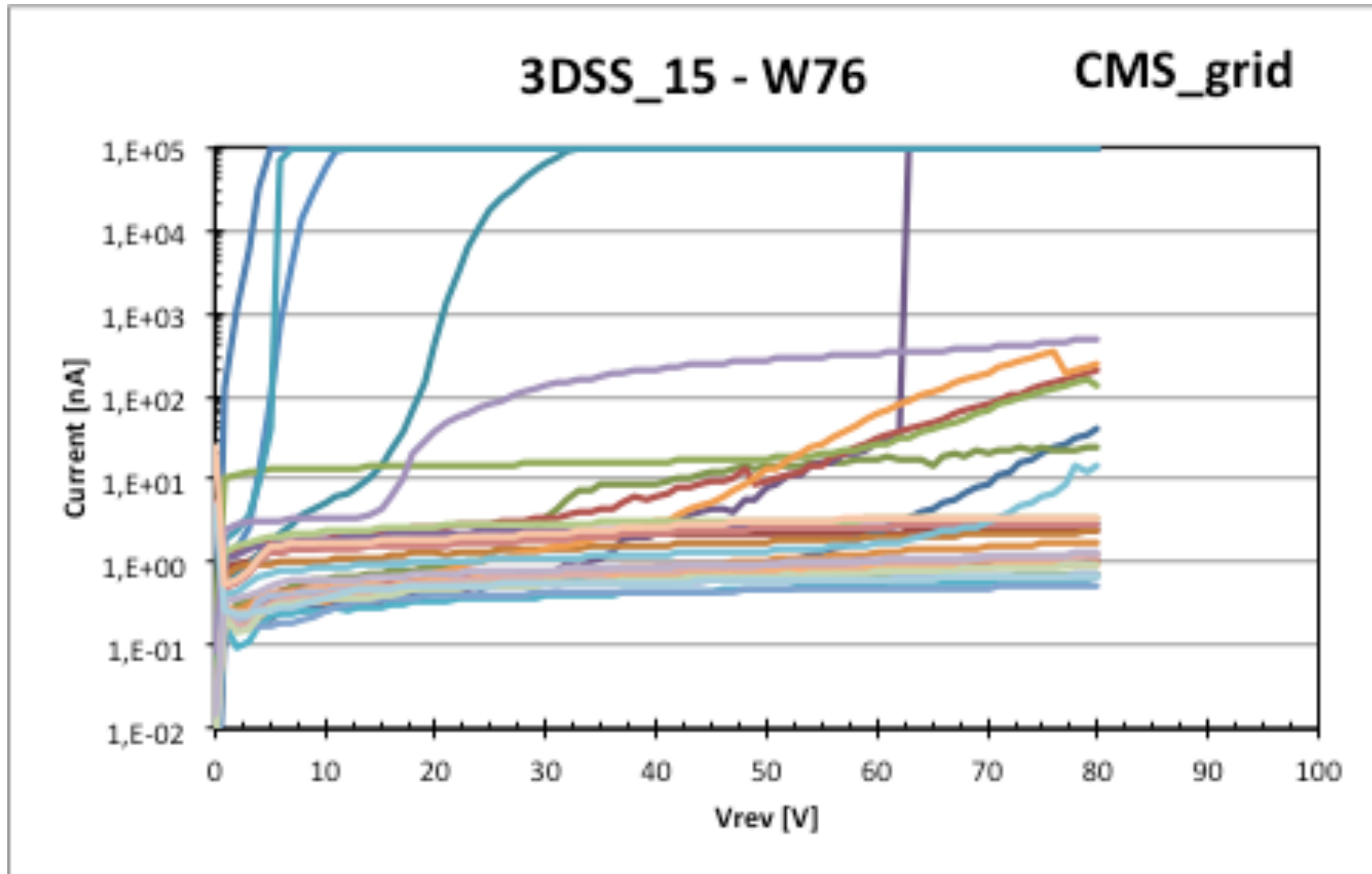


Pixel sensors (2): FEI3 grid



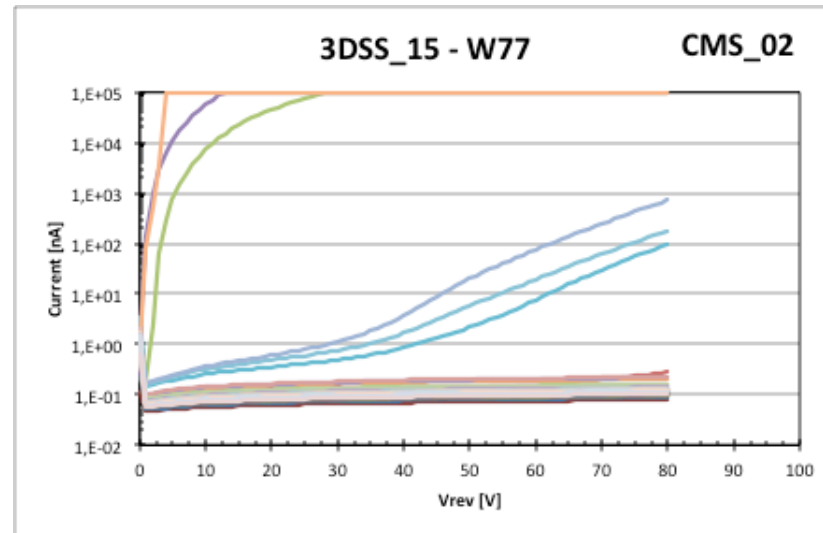
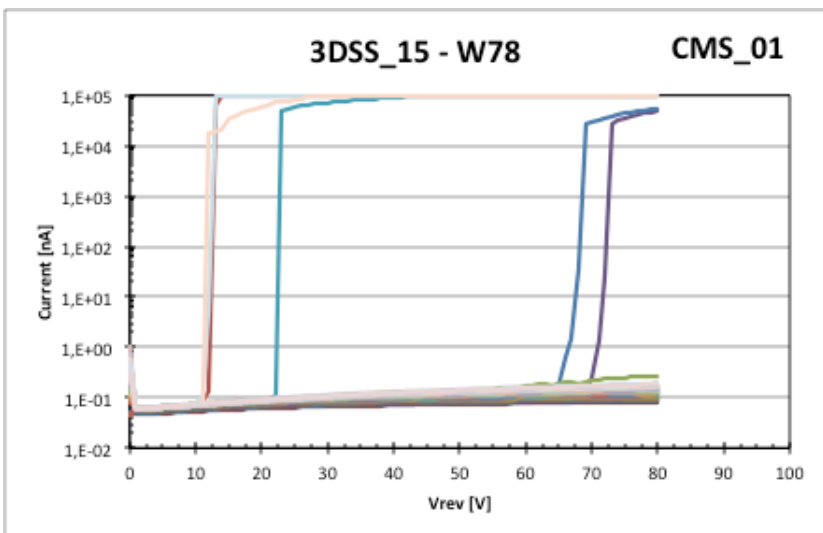
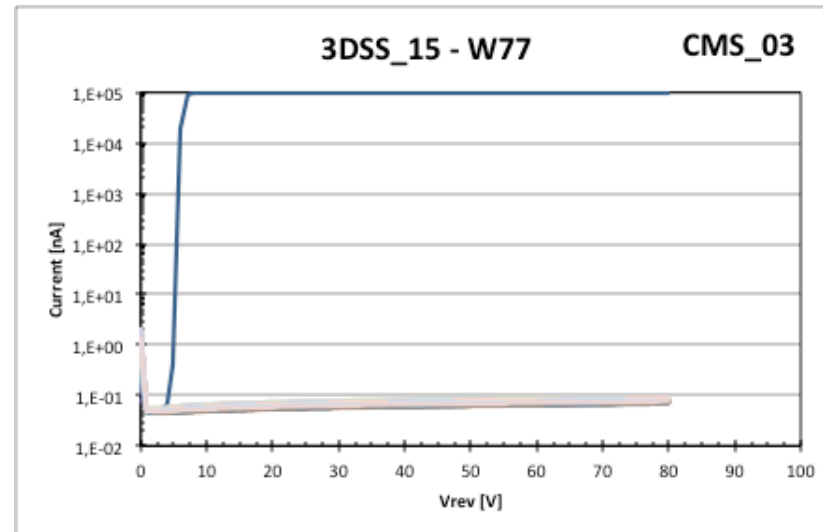
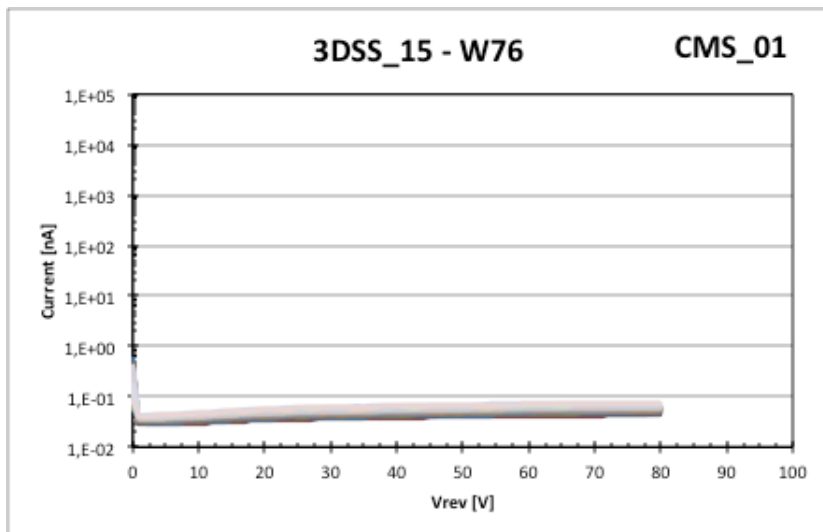


Pixel sensors (3): CMS grid



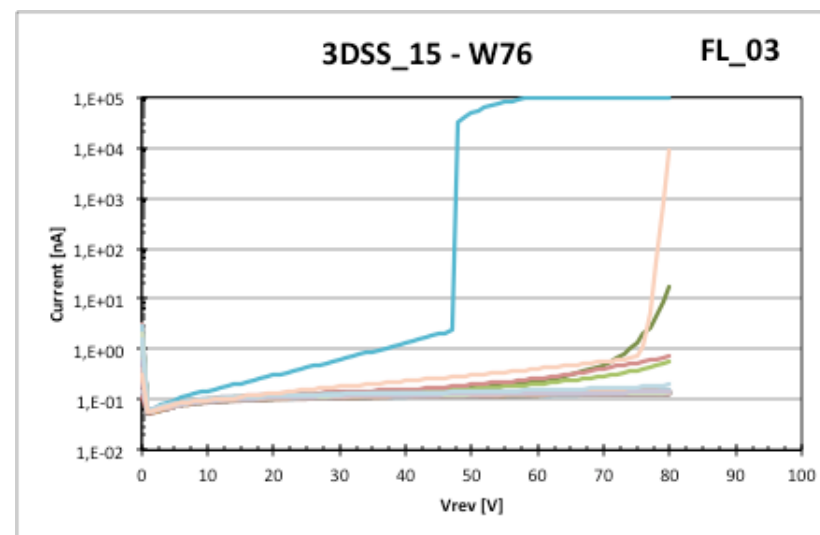
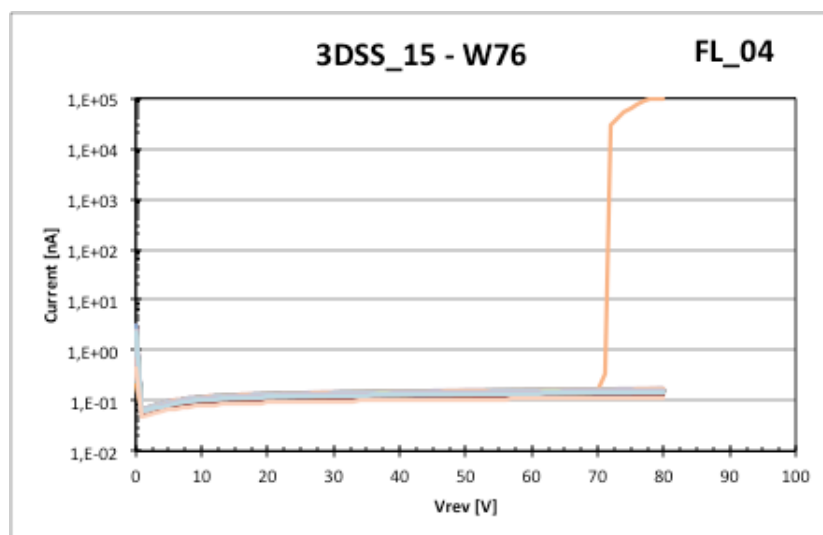
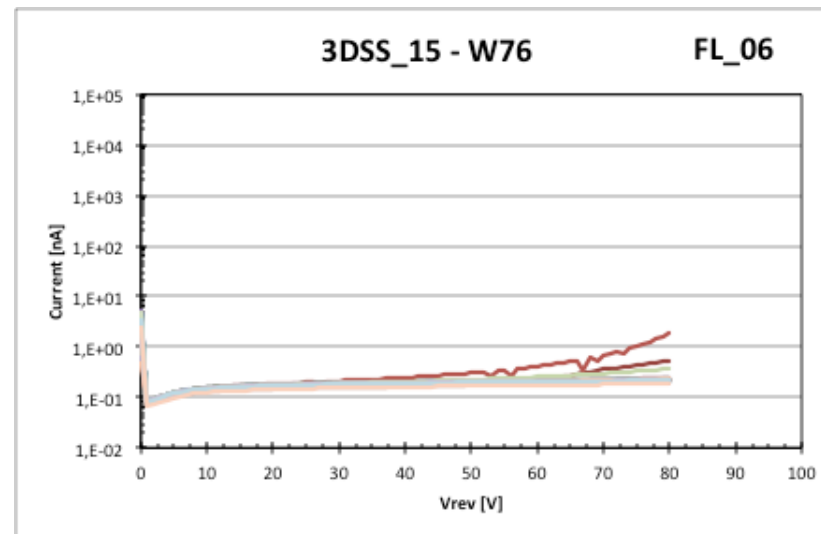
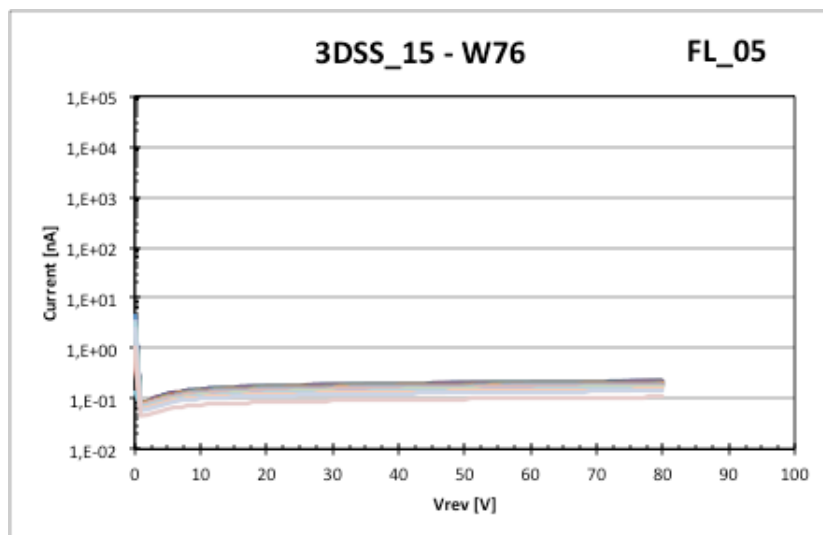


Pixel sensors (4): CMS strips



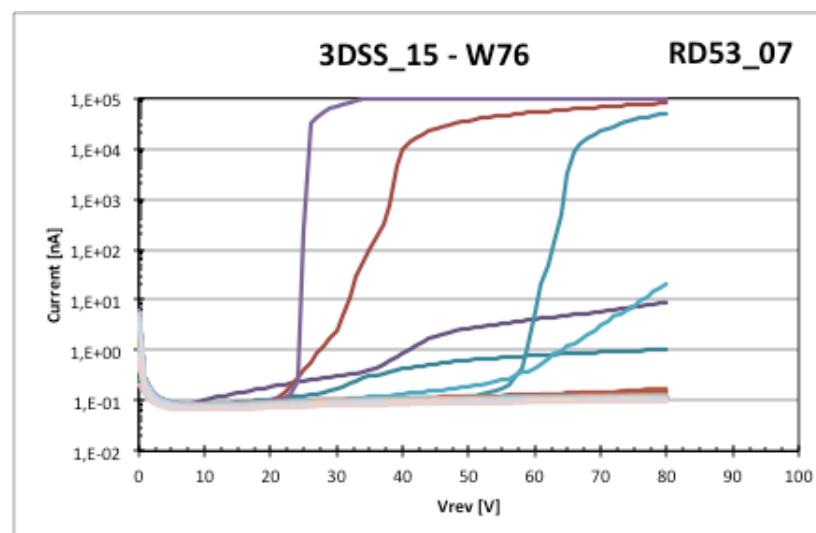
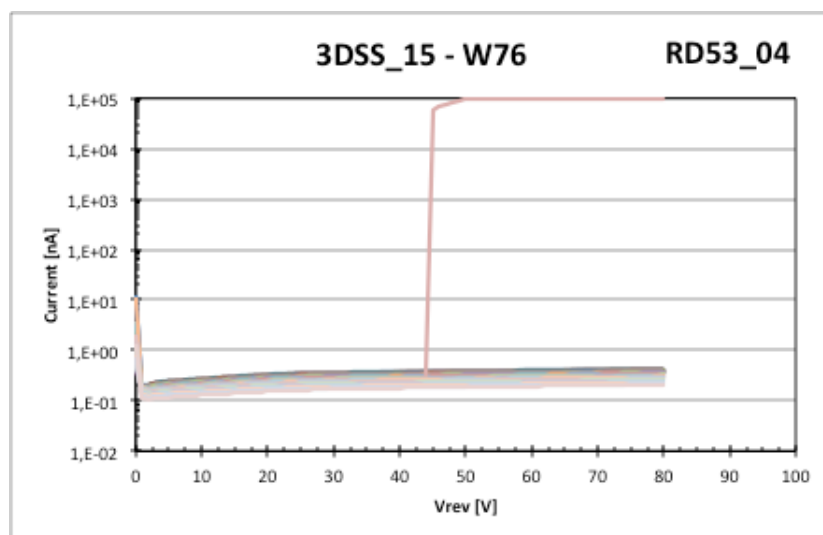
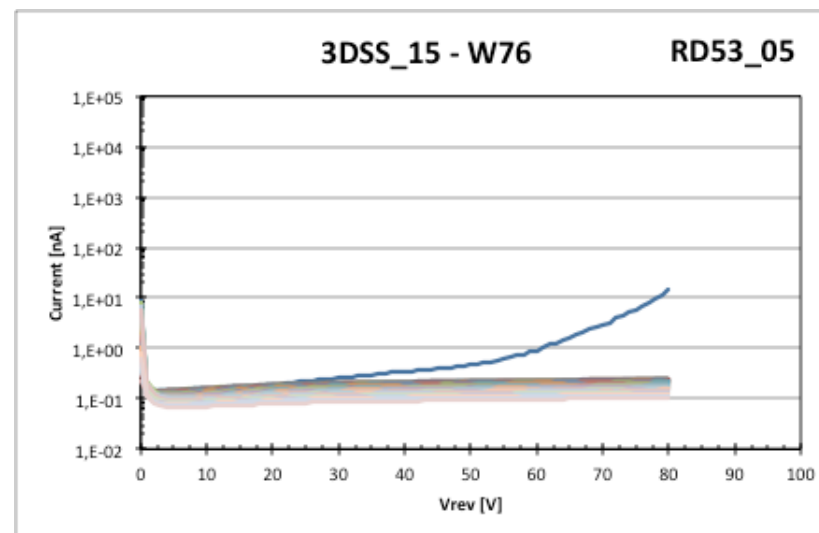
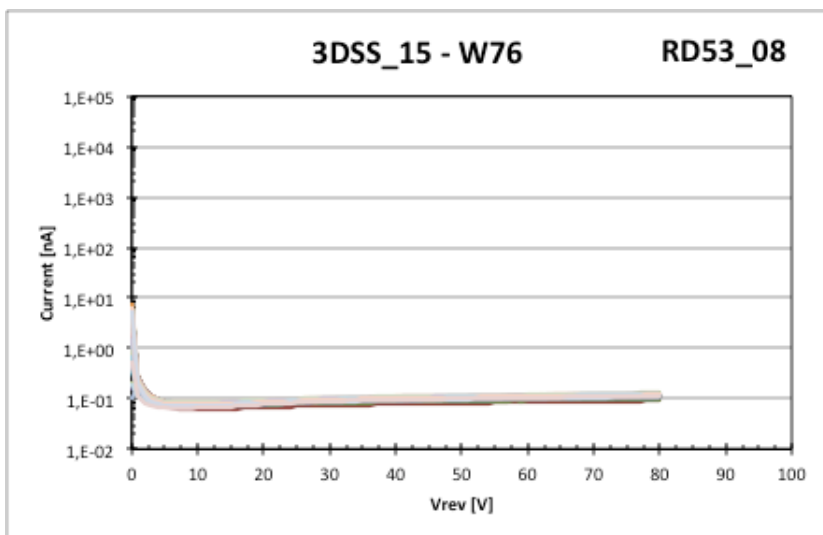


Pixel sensors (5): FCP strips





Pixel sensors (6): RD53-big strips





Conclusions

- From initial electrical tests, good intrinsic sensor quality observed:
 - low depletion voltage
 - low leakage current
 - high breakdown voltage
- 25x100 pixel layout confirmed to be critical (metal misalignment, low oxide thickness, ...)
- Automatic I-V curve tests of all sensors highlighted the presence of defects, but there are a number of sensors usable for functional testing