• Agenda
  • 2014 Liverpool Test Results
    • Toroid vs Planar Coil
    • Shielding Electrostatic & RF.
  • ATLAS Tracker Upgrade Converters
  • Need simple DAQ for Testing Converters
Planar Coil – “Up Close and Personal”

Double Trigger Noise (DTN)

With Toroid Converter

Reference measurement (CERN STV10 converter) @ 0.5fC

- CERN converter registers zero occupancy until 0.5fC, then registers 528/244 hits

With Planar Converter

Approx <3mm from wire bonds with improved reference @ 0.5fC

- For conducted noise configuration, Planar coil registers zero occupancy (even at 0.5fC)
- Only when close to ASICs are hits registered, 3/2 counts at 0.5fC, see above

Comments inserted by Yale University

Noise in Electrons Measured @ Liverpool

cern stv10 noise  589, 604 average = 601
yale planar noise 587, 589 average = 588
noise with dc supplies (no dc/dc) = 580

assuming the noise adds in quadrature, extract noise due to dc/dc converter:
cern stv10 Additional noise = 157
yale planar Additional noise = 96

Planar Converter uses the same components except Inductor coil

Thickness of stv = 8 mm vs 3mm for Planar

Shield to Silicon strips are Electrostatics & Eddy current
Bottom side shield 2 mm from Planar coil traces
Can be mounted on the sensor with 50 µm Kapton
Cooling via sensor
Toroid vs Planar Coil

Lower Mutual Coupling if turns are further apart but adds to DC Resistance

- Toroid Inductor with Shield on toroid height = 8 mm
- Embedded Spirals
  Disabled for the hand wound coil
  Height = 2 mm plus shield
## Radiation Length Comparison Toroid vs Planar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>L</th>
<th>wire length</th>
<th>Cu wire milliohms</th>
<th>wire dia mm</th>
<th>vol cubic mm</th>
<th>Mass, grams</th>
<th>Avrg 100 cm²</th>
<th>Rad Length %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cern toroidal coil</td>
<td>413.00</td>
<td>341.632</td>
<td>32.455</td>
<td>0.480</td>
<td>128.727</td>
<td>1.150</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>planar coil, same L, same R</td>
<td>415.00</td>
<td>203.472</td>
<td>34.387</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td>57.661</td>
<td>0.5151</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>planar coil, same L, same mass</td>
<td>415.00</td>
<td>203.472</td>
<td>8.546</td>
<td>0.723</td>
<td>115.482</td>
<td>1.0316</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>planar coil, same R, same mass</td>
<td>967.00</td>
<td>310.860</td>
<td>32.951</td>
<td>0.455</td>
<td>111.031</td>
<td>0.9918</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.08%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This simple example compares a toroidal inductor and a planar inductor. The inductance is calculated using the simple formulas for a toroid and a solenoid found on the hyperphysics pages on the web. Just Google toroid inductance or solenoid inductance and choose the hyperphysics link.
Noise Coupling from Dc-Dc to Readout

- 2 MHz 10 Volts
- Parasitic Capacitance
- Thin Al Foil
- Si Strips – Q amps
- Bonding Wire Loops
- EM
  Bonding Wires act as the Secondary of the Transformer
- Readout + DAQ
Eddy Current Shield Measurements

The Shields

Far side Shield H3H: Half Oz/ 3 mil thick/ Half Oz

4 Types of Near Side Shield
1. Half Oz/ 3 mil thick/ Half Oz
2. One Oz/ 3 mil thick/ One Oz
3. One Oz/ 5 mil Thick/ Zero Oz
4. One Oz/ 10μm/ One Oz
H Field with H/3/H Far Shield 40mils from Panel
Various Near Shields

Fluke Current with H/3/H Far Shield 40mils from Panel
Various Near Shields

10 mV = 1 µT @ 2 MHz

Shielding Measurements
Yale University
January 07, 2015
stackup, 2156, 2156a, 2156b, 2156c
thick, 487, 792, 486, 811 nanohenries
thin, 481, 796, 492, 816

2156 and 2156b 7 turns, b has spiral shield 2156a and 2156c 9
turns, c has straight lines shield
Inductance lower with Shield

Q- Meter
C = 470 pF
F = 8 MHz / 10 MHz

Thick 59 mils
Thin 34 mils
Each Converter PCB 10 mm x 63 mm. Different Coil Configuration
Channel D: Embedded Coil with 2 via: 687 nH, 83 mΩ
Channel C: Embedded Coil with 1 via: 703 nH, 83 mΩ
Channel B: External Coil: Wurth 540 nH* with short Leads
Channel A: External Coil: Wurth 540 nH* with short Leads
* With BK Precision LCR Meter

Coil Manufacturer - Wurth Elektronik eiSos
System Testing

- DcDc Converter @ Yale
- Thickness of Converters – Shield thickness!
- Detector + Readout @ SLAC Liverpool for ATLAS Strip Upgrade
- DAQ: RAL, Liverpool, BNL HSIO, SLAC
- Very difficult to use & NOT portable without the experts.

- We need a simple to use DAQ. Is it possible?

Prospects for Future

- Lower Mass @ 5 MHZ
- Topology Change Charge pump, Buck or something else?
- GaN Power switches have lower losses but the Driver is an issue
The END

Backup Slides
The coil dimensions are approximately those of the toroid used in the feast DC DC converter (coil radius 1.7 mm, toroid radius 4.5 mm). The formulas are for circular coils so I used the average toroid radius. For the planar coil I used the approximate dimensions of our latest oval coil made by Wurth, again using the average coil radius. The dimensions are adjusted to give a coil with the same inductance as the toroid, about 400 nano Henry. I calculated the approximate length of wire needed in both cases. The toroid wire has a diameter of 0.48 mm.

In the first example I adjusted the wire size of the planar coil to give the same DC resistance as the toroid. Then the total mass of the copper wire in the planar coil is less than half of the mass of the copper in the toroid coil.

In the second example I adjusted the wire size of the planar coil so the mass of copper is the same as in the toroid, the DC resistance of the planar coil is about 25% of the toroid coil. For the same load current this will reduce the power loss of the planar coil to about 25% of the loss in the toroid coil. For large load currents, this will substantially improve the overall efficiency.

In the third example, I adjusted the number of turns and wire size to get about the same mass of copper and the same resistance. The result is about twice the inductance. This reduces the ripple current to half. But the turns have increased from 6 to 9, so the ripple magnetic field (the EMI) is reduced to about 75% of the field in the first two examples.
Some Coil Ideas

Plug In Card with Shielded Buck Inductor

Coupled Air Core Inductor Connected in Series

This shield is less effective.
We have different shield for top & bottom

New design with dimensions
10 mm gives tight fit, 9 mm is desired