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> > June 12, 2013



Outline

- Status of opto-board production
- Results of opto-board postmortem
- Summary



Introduction

- 3 opto-board flavors
 - nSQP D opto-board (disk, L1, L2): 7 TTC + 14 data links
 - nSQP B opto-board (B-layer): 7 TTC + 14 data links
 - IBL opto-board: 8 TTC + 16 data links









Opto-Pack Enforcement

Several opto-packs detached at various stages of production

- ➡ detailed investigations + discussion with epoxy vendor
- ⇒ no obvious causes of failure found
- ⇒ two improvements:
 - scoring of PCB surface to improve adhesion
 - add aluminum brace to greatly increase epoxy contact area
 cannot remove opto-pack without destroying opto-pack

Sandblasted surfaces to improve adhesion





Wire Bonding

- Bond pads on ASICs are not designed for double bonds
 - previous opto-boards used double bonds
 - double bonding was difficult with K&S 1470 but doable
- Use K&S 8060 for new opto-boards
 - double bonding is very challenging and needs significant more programming development
 - ⇒ use single bonds



Second PCB Vendor

- Exception (UK) is the second PCB vendor
 - 25 PCB delivered
 - 2 PCB delaminated
 - 1 PCB delaminated during solder paste reflow
 - ⇒ use PCBs from Cirexx (US) which delivered high-quality PCB



Production Status

- 22 D opto-boards have passed QA
 - 7 boards with optical epoxy on PIN arrays and no opto-pack re-enforcement
 - 9 boards without opto-pack re-enforcement
 - 6 boards with final configuration
- 2 opto-boards failed QA due to bad duty cycle
 duty cycle will be checked before QA in order to stack a second layer of ASIC
 ⇒ board will be classified as 2nd class
- B opto-boards with mounted passive components will be delivered next Wednesday
- IBL opto-boards will be fabricated after B boards



Opto-Board Optical Power

D4013



• Excellent optical power!!!



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Reception Test System

- Reception test system is now operational at SR1
 - use to retest delivered IBL, D and B boards
 - also use in the old opto-board postmortem
 - 16 D boards passed reception test



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What to Expect on Old Opto-boards

54 failed modules are attributed to opto-link problems based on a calculation
 including three totally failed opto-boards

Verification of Extraction Procedure

- Extraction procedure tested on service panel A12
 visual inspection revealed that all opto-boards were well secured
 no sign of loose connection in causing an opto-link to fail
- 36 opto-boards on A12:
 - all boards extracted and tested
 - 1 out of ~252 channels non functional (DORIC) as expected
 \$\epsilon\$ extraction procedure does not induce additional damage
 \$\epsilon\$ will only test problematic boards for other service panels

Failure Classification

- 7 opto-boards have a broken DORIC reset line on chip 2
 - reset line is routed from chip 1 to 2 but it carries little current
 - unclear why failure occurs on chip 2 only
 - 3-4 modules are connected to chip 2
 - some modules can still be operated if DORIC can lock in
 ⇒ ~10 modules are operational at one time
- 16 VCSELs and 6 PINs are non operational
 - include 1 dead VCSEL
 - one module connected to both disconnected VCSEL/PIN
 - 15 VCSELs are connected to modules
 - caused by cold solder joints
 - ⇒ 20 modules non operational
- 54 module failures were predicted to be caused by opto failures
- probably no wire bond failures since there were no random failures K.K. Gan
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Summary

- opto-pack re-enforced to increase adhesion
- will use single wire bonds
- PCB from second vendor not acceptable
- opto-board production has started with 7% produced
- opto-board postmortem reveals:
 - no dead opto-boards
 - probably no random (wire bond) failures
 - failure on chip 2 reset line not understood
 - ⇒ cause ~10 modules non operational at a given time
 - 20 modules connected to disconnected/dead VCSEL or PIN