

A quick summary of R2E in 2021

Rubén García Alía (for the CERN R2E project)

R2E Annual Meeting – 1-2 March, 2022

<https://indico.cern.ch/event/r2e-2022>



R2E Annual Meeting 2022



1-2 March

R2E ANNUAL MEETING 2022

The annual meeting will cover the status and progress of the CERN Radiation to Electronics (R2E) project. The following topics will be covered (full agenda available via registration page):

- **Service and R&D radiation hardness assurance aspects at CERN**
 - Radiation environment: calculations and measurements
 - Radiation monitoring systems
 - Test facilities: operations, upgrades and benchmarks
 - Radiation effects testing and related methodology and guidelines
 - Simulation of radiation effects on electronics
 - Radiation effects on materials

INVITED TALKS

- Meeting opening
- By Brennan Goddard
- Ground-based research for radiation protection in space travel
- By Marco Durante, GSI
- ESA small satellite missions
- By Franco Perez-Lissi, ESA
- IFMIF-DONES facility: a key accelerator neutron source for the design of DEMO
- By Javier Praena, University of Granada

PRACTICAL

- 📅 1-2 March 2022
- 🕒 All day
- 📍 Fully online via Zoom (link available via registration page)
- 👤 Open to CERN and external participants

REGISTRATION

🌐 indico.cern.ch/e/r2e-2022

2021: what continued

- Radiation testing as a highly qualified technical service across the ATS sector

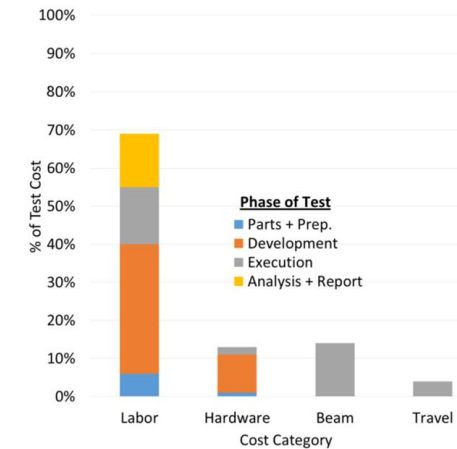
- Radiation effects testing of electronic components, mainly at the PSI facility, with high-energy (200 MeV) protons



TABLE 3.2.1 Approximate Single-Event Effects Test Cost for Various Part Complexities and Packages (in thousands of dollars)

| Part Complexity/Package Difficulty | Easy | Moderate | Difficult |
|---|--------|----------|-----------|
| Simple (Op. Amp, Comparator, etc.) | 25–35 | 35–45 | >50 |
| Moderately Simple (ADC, DAC, SRAM, etc.) | 40–75 | 50–85 | >100 |
| Difficult (Flash, DRAM, Simple Processor, etc.) | 85–150 | 100–200 | >250 |
| Very Difficult (FPGA, Complex Processor, other highly complex and highly integrated components) | >500 | >550 | >600 |

NOTE: ADC, analog-to-digital converter; DAC, digital-to-analog converter; DRAM, dynamic random-access memory; FPGA, field-programmable gate array; SRAM, static random-access memory.



<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1084973/contributions/4562392/attachments/2327022/3964418/RADWG%20Activities%20Overview%20v2.pdf>
<https://www.nap.edu/catalog/24993/testing-at-the-speed-of-light-the-state-of-us>

2021: what continued

- **Radiation testing as a highly qualified technical service across the ATS sector**

- Radiation effects testing of electronic components, mainly at the PSI facility, with high-energy (200 MeV) protons

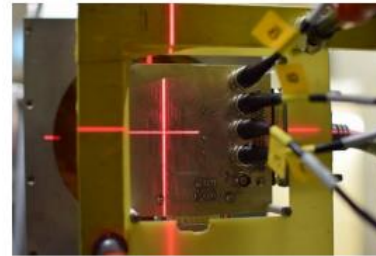
➤ BE-CEM-EPR provides, through R2E resources, the service of radiation testing of electronic components supporting the Radiation Working Group (RadWG)



19/1-019 Rapid Prototyping lab



107/1-A10 Main PCB Assembly Atelier



PSI Beam Line



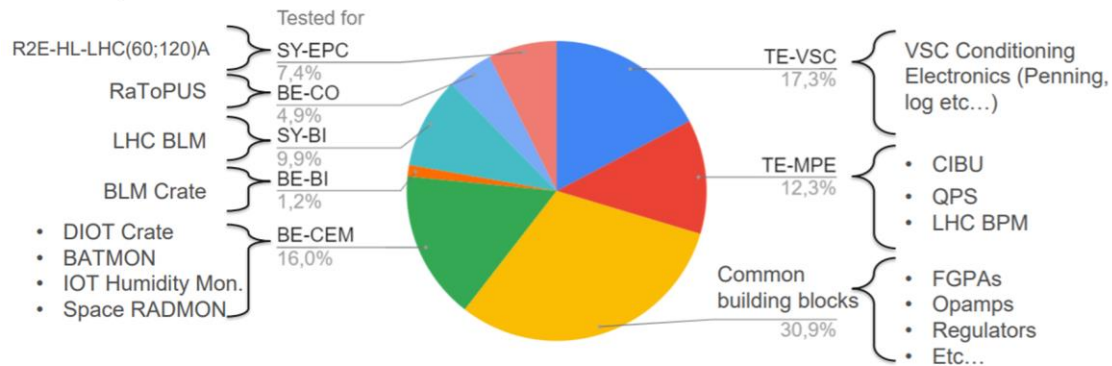
CC60 Instrumentation

<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1084973/contributions/4562392/attachments/2327022/3964418/RADWG%20Activities%20Overview%20v2.pdf>

2021: what continued

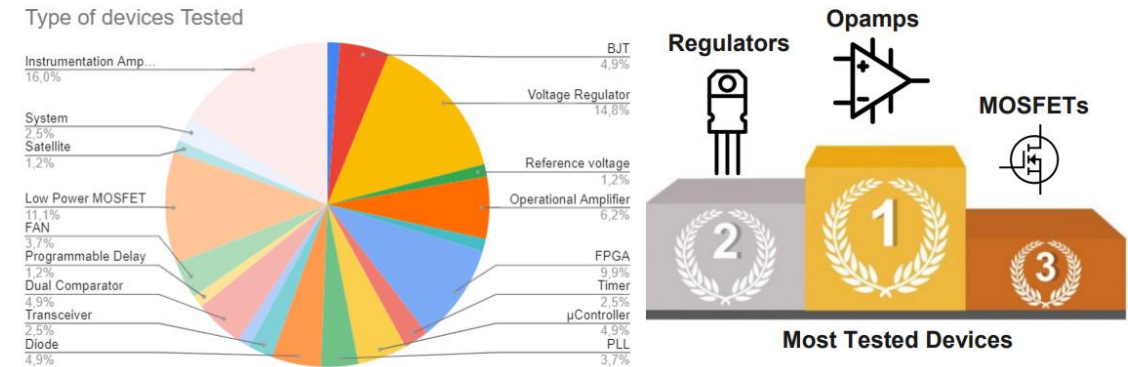
- **Radiation testing as a highly qualified technical service across the ATS sector**

- Radiation effects testing of electronic components, mainly at the PSI facility, with high-energy (200 MeV) protons



2021 user distribution of radiation testing service


➤ We tested from the simplest component (BJT) to the most complex ones (FPGAs) and even complete systems.



<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1084973/contributions/4562392/attachments/2327022/3964418/RADWG%20Activities%20Overview%20v2.pdf>

2021: what continued

- Radiation testing as a highly qualified technical service across the ATS sector
 - Radiation effects testing of electronic components, mainly at the PSI facility, with high-energy (200 MeV) protons

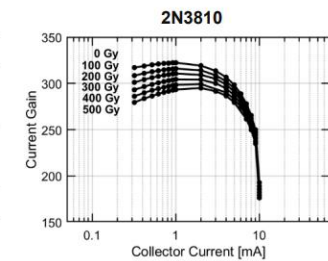
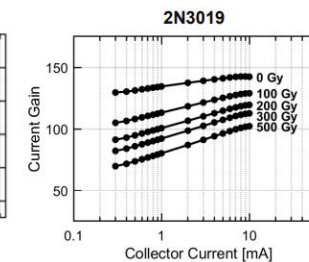
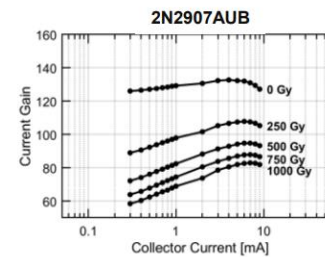
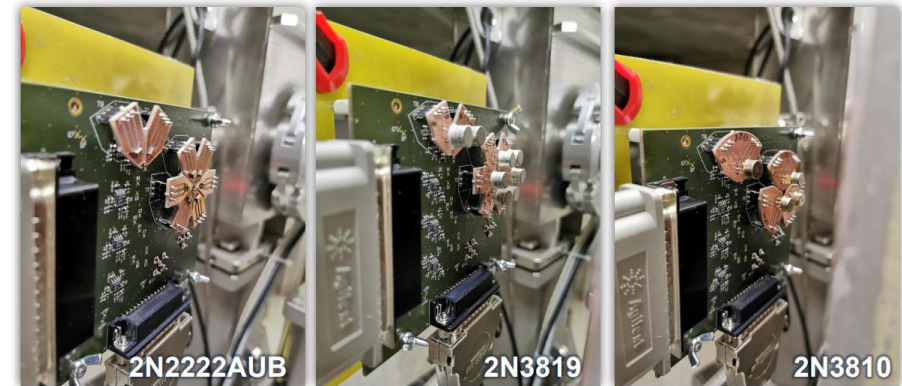


R2E PROJECT
CERN - Building 157
CH-1211 Geneva 23
Switzerland

CERN Div./Group
BE/CEM/EPR

EDMS Document No.

RADWG Component Test Selection Guideline
Bipolar Junction Transistors (BJT)



<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1040413/contributions/4370062/attachments/2260432/3836573/Focus%20on%20BJT.pdf>

2021: what continued

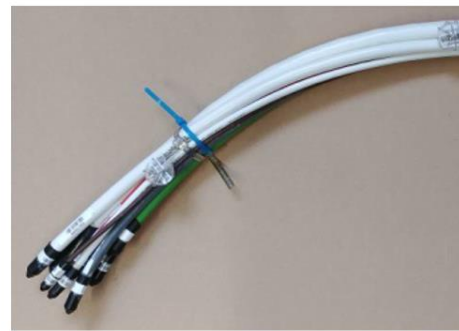
- Radiation testing as a highly qualified technical service across the ATS sector
 - Technical coordination of R2M testing in external gamma facilities



Magnet spacers (grout)



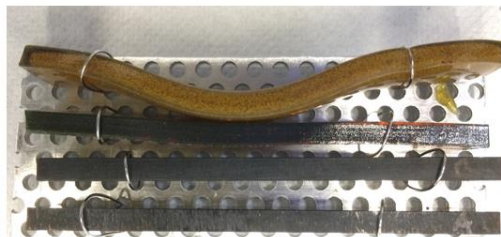
Instrumentation wires



Cables for high-rad areas



Elastomeric seals for
Beam Intercepting Devices



Protective covers for magnets



Vacuum assemblies

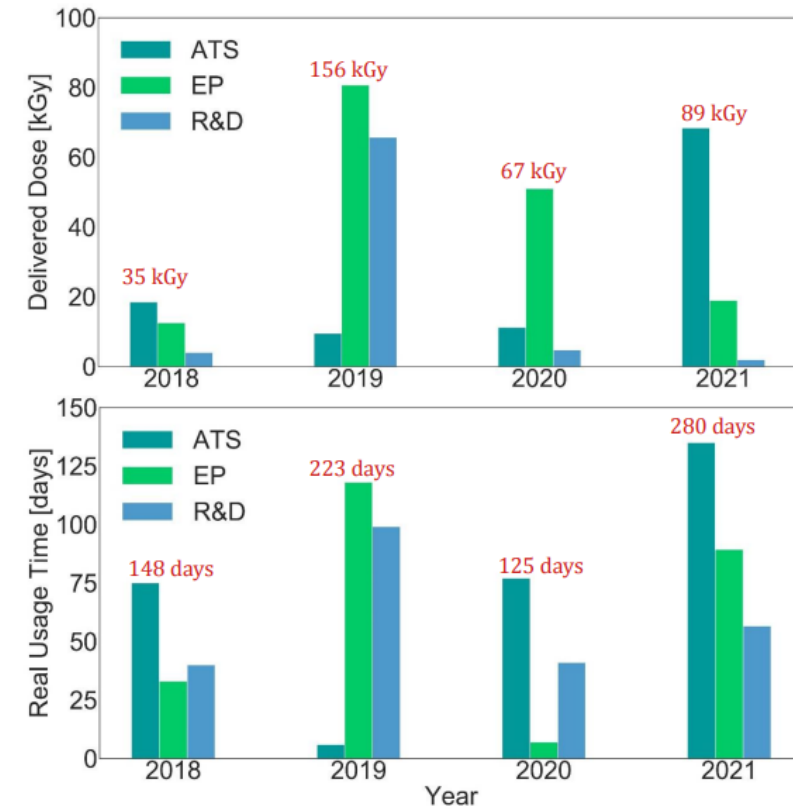
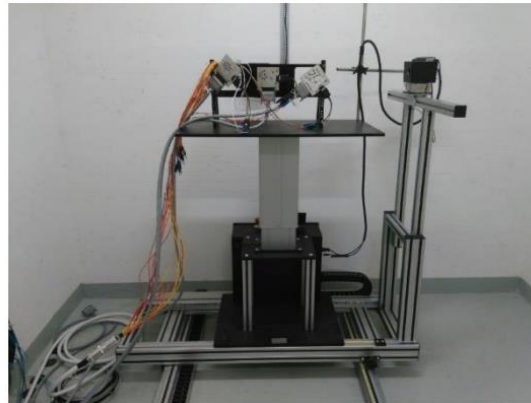
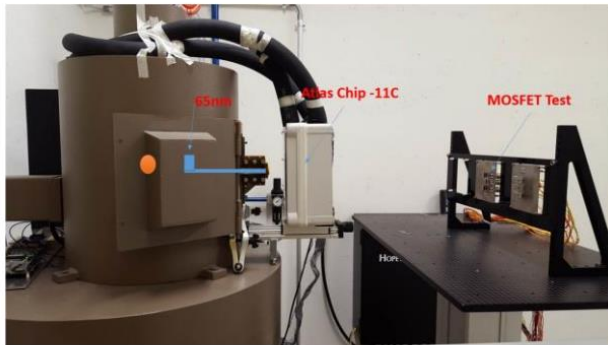


Lubricated equipment

Large variety of commercial and custom-made materials and components whose radiation resistance is unknown: irradiation tests are needed

2021: what continued

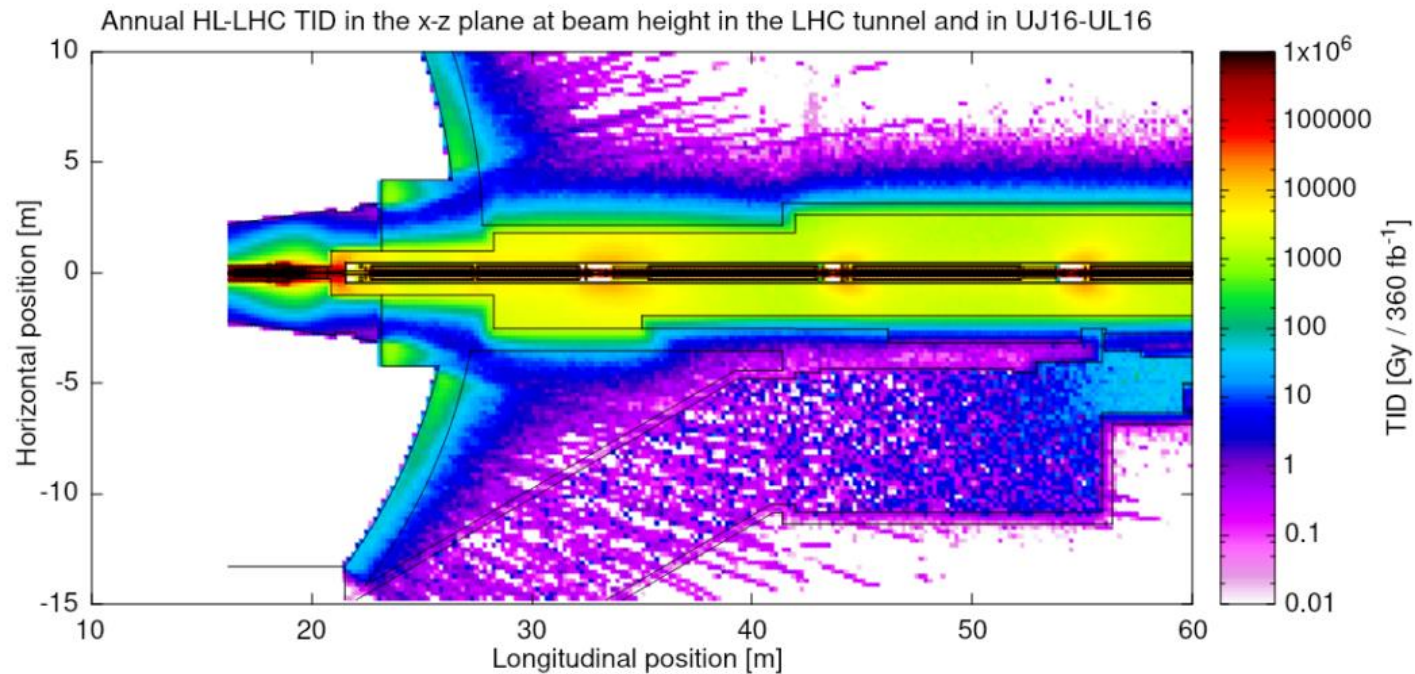
- Cobalt-60 (CC60) facility operation and user support



2021: what continued

- **Monitoring and Calculation Working Groups requests and studies**

- *From the mGy to the MGy*



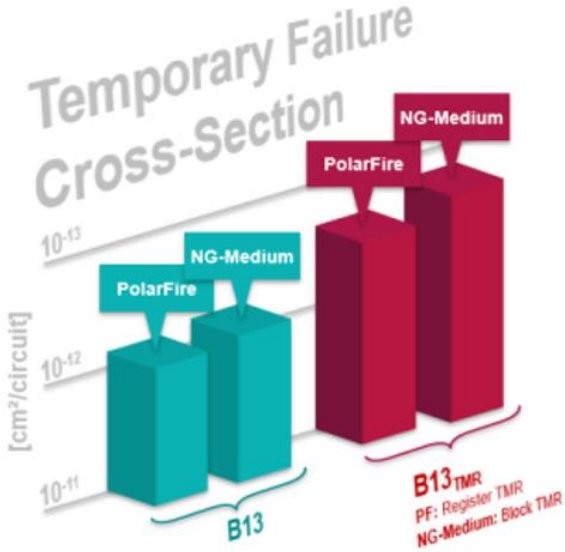
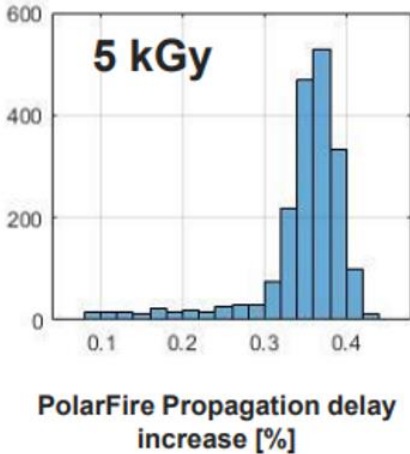
Rad-hard electronics, material damage

Possible SEE impact on commercial components and systems

https://edms.cern.ch/ui/file/2302154/1.0/HLLHC_Specification_Document_v1.0.pdf

2021: what continued

- R&D activities on radiation effects on electronics



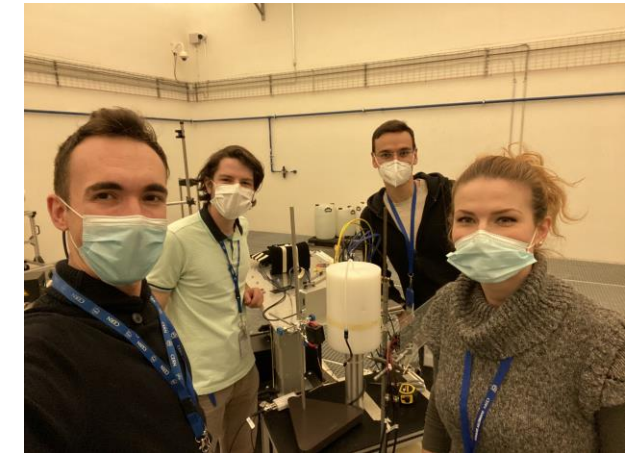
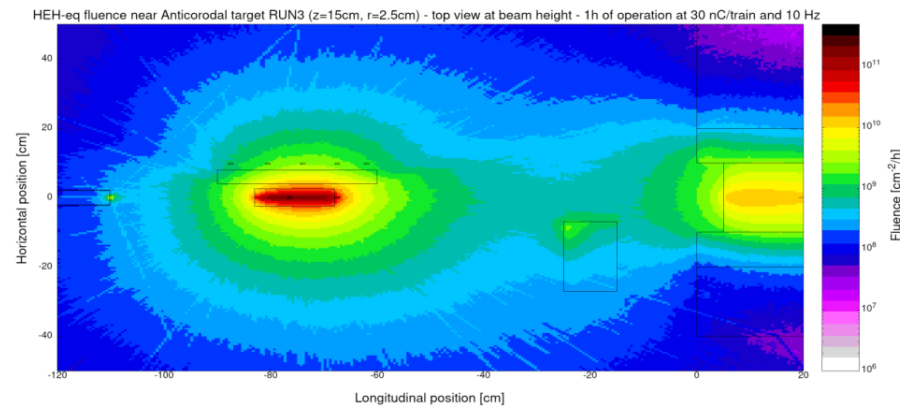
A.Scialdone 'FPGA Qualification and Failure Rate estimation Methodology for LHC Environments Using Benchmarks Test Circuits', oral RADECS2021

2021: what continued

- R&D activities on internal and external facility assessment and cross-calibration



Mixed-field testing with 200 MeV electrons on target, at the CLEAR facility at CERN

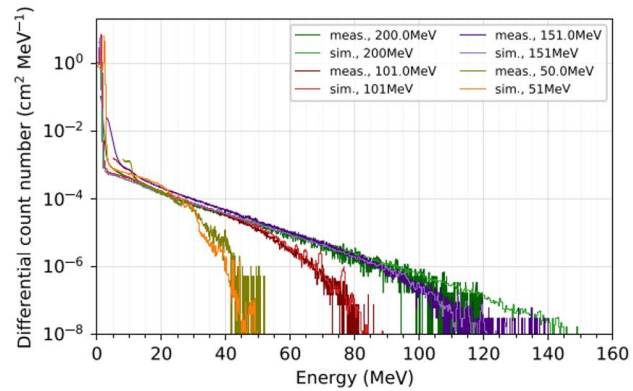


Radiation detector testing in AmBe neutron field at CERN

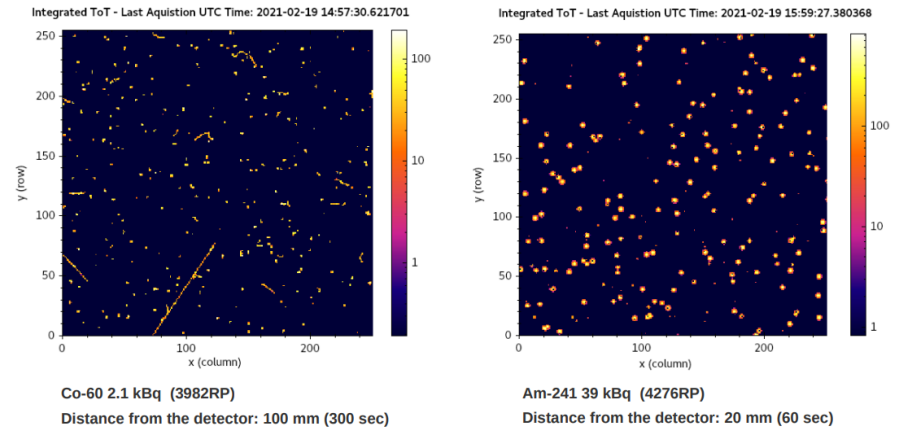
https://indico.cern.ch/event/1069803/contributions/4498695/attachments/2304288/3922252/CLEAR_test_results_presentation.pdf

2021: what continued

- R&D activities on development and calibration of radiation monitors



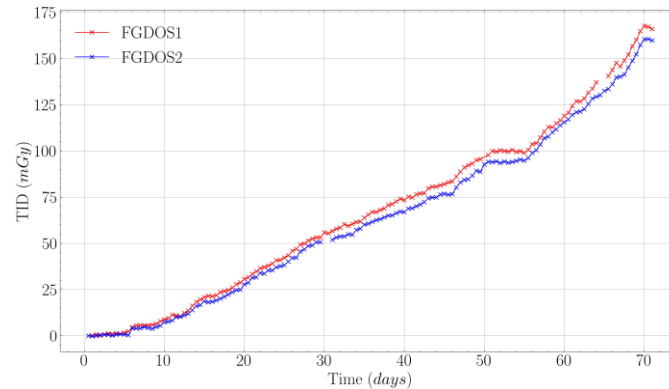
Silicon diode with high-energy protons



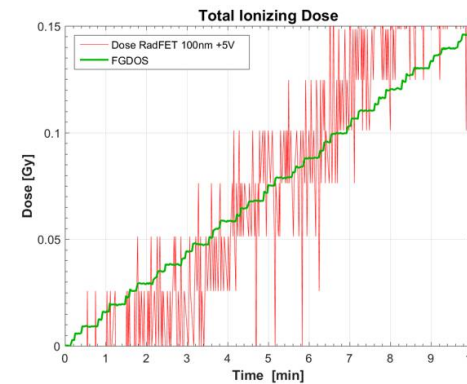
TimePix3 as R2E detector (setup and support from SY/BI – many thanks!)



IoT BatMON



Floating Gate dosimeter, in the SPS BA1 (left) and CHARM (right, compared with RadFET)

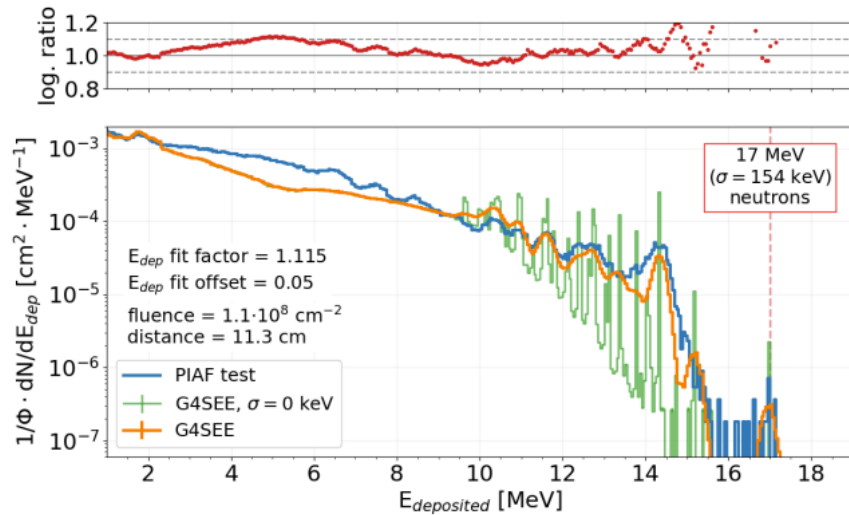


2021: what continued

- Monte Carlo development and application for radiation effects modelling

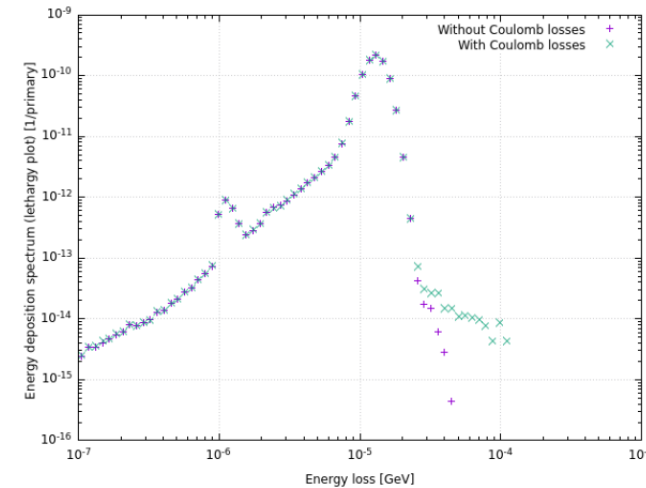


Toolkit for simulating radiation effects in electronics



17 MeV neutrons on silicon diode (measurements + simulation)

<https://g4see.web.cern.ch/>



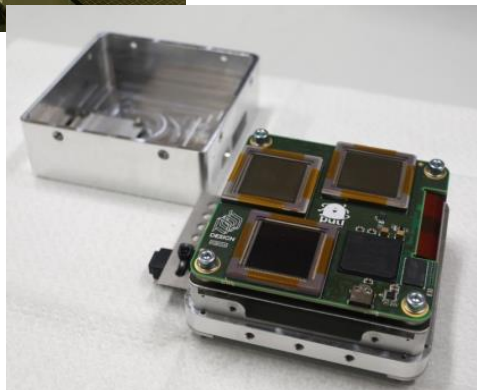
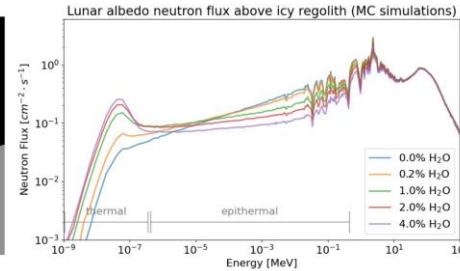
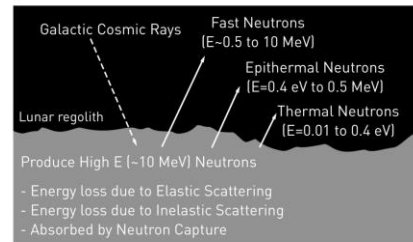
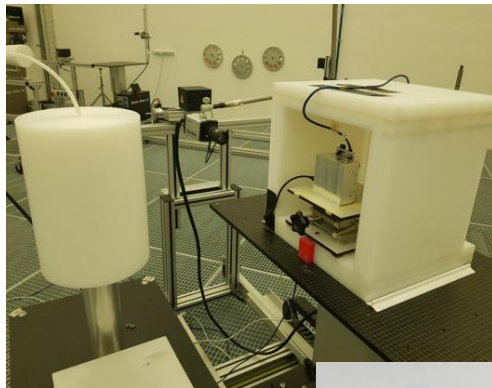
(a) $T_0 = 1 \text{ MeV}$.

1 MeV proton energy deposition in silicon, with and without Coulomb scattering

https://cds.cern.ch/record/2782105/files/report_willeke_jan.pdf
<https://fluka.cern/>

2021: what continued

- R2E collaborations with universities, research centers, agencies and industry



Puli Lunar Water Snooper for Lunar albedo neutron detection



Calibration tests of the Lumina dosimeter in the irradiation facilities at CERN. (Image: CERN)

CERN-tested optical fibres now on the International Space Station

Astronaut Thomas Pesquet has activated Lumina, an optical fibre-based dosimetry experiment on board the International Space Station

20 AUGUST, 2021 | By Antoine Le Gall



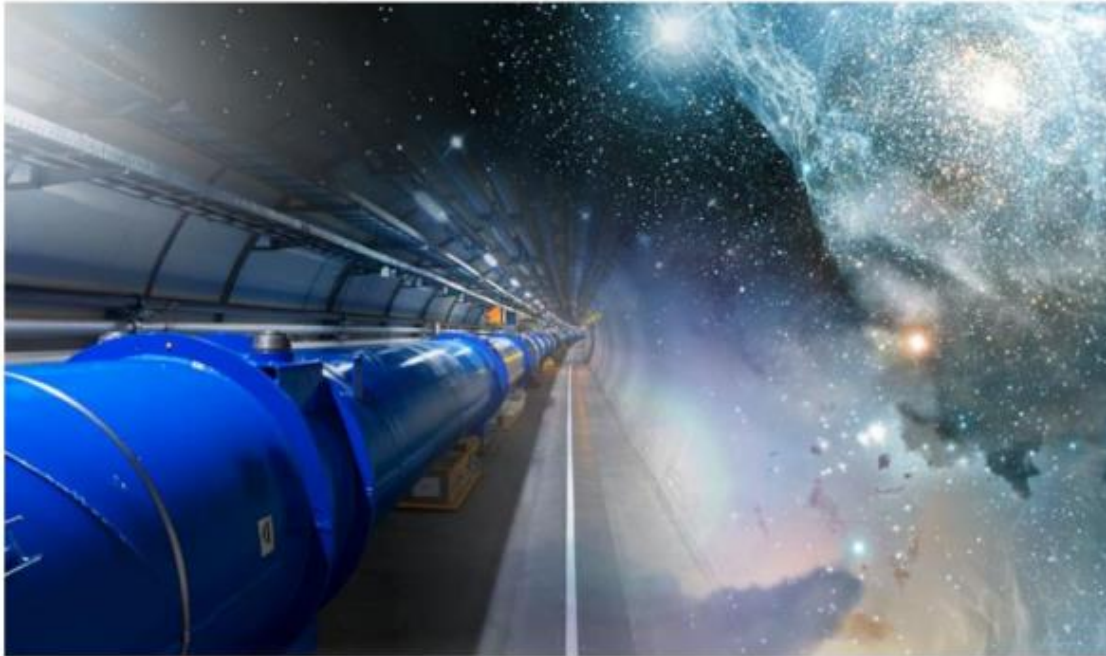
ESA astronaut Thomas Pesquet with the Lumina experiment inside the International Space Station. (Image credit: ESA/NASA) (Image: CERN)

LUMINA optical fibre dosimeter

2021: what continued

CERN and ESA forge closer ties through cooperation protocol

26 JULY, 2019



(Image: CERN)

- “A new collaboration agreement between CERN and ESA, signed on 11 July, will address the challenge of operating in harsh radiation environments, which are found in both particle-physics facilities and outer space. The agreement concerns radiation environments, technologies and **facilities** with potential applications in both space systems and particle-physics experiments or accelerators.”
- “The agreement identifies seven specific high-priority projects: high-energy electron tests; **high-penetration heavy-ion tests**; assessment of EEE(*) commercial components and modules (COTS); in-orbit technology demonstration; “radiation-hard” and “radiation-tolerant” components and modules; radiation detectors, monitors and dosimeters; and simulation tools for radiation effects.”

(plus many other space collaborations, e.g. CNES, NASA, Airbus, Thales Alenia Space, through RADSAGA and RADNEXT EU projects, etc.)

<https://home.cern/news/news/knowledge-sharing/cern-and-esa-forge-closer-ties-through-cooperation-protocol>

2021: what continued

- Contributions to international conferences, doctoral theses completion, lectures at universities and radiation effects schools, CERN internship and Summer students...



Radiation tests at CLEAR, as part of an internship project

R2E at RADECS

Submitted by sievers on Fri, 12/31/2021 - 10:12

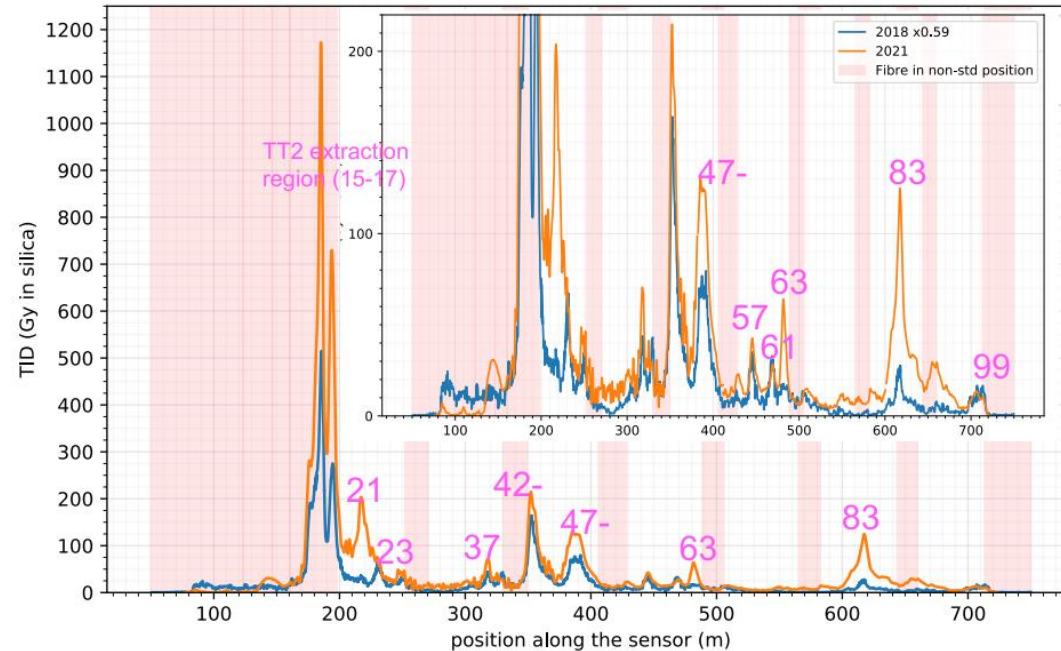
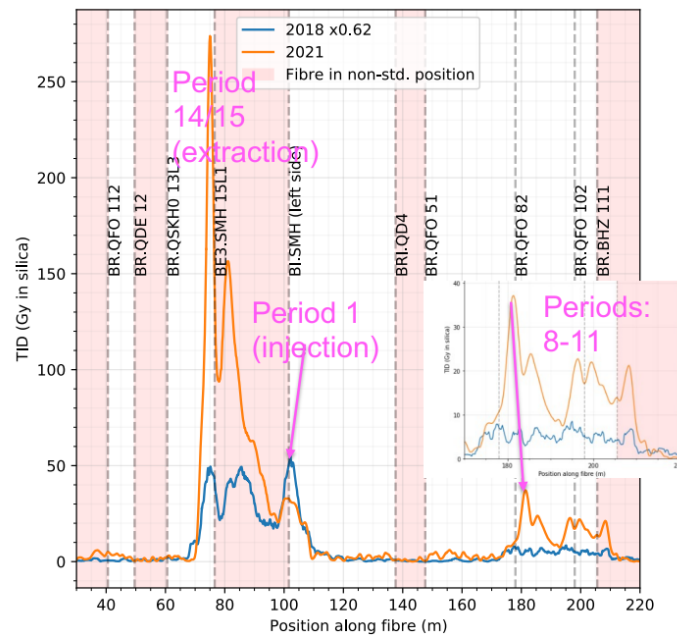


Last month, the hybrid [RADECS 2021, Sept. 13th-17th, Vienna](#) conference took place, with a very strong representation of the [Radiation to Electronics \(R2E\)_@CERN](#) project in **Vienna**, as well as a rich and varied set of contributions.

<https://r2e.web.cern.ch/>

2021: what (re-)started

- LHC injector complex restart, after LS2 and with LIU capacity
 - Radiation level monitoring



Radiation levels in PSB (left) and PS (right), as measured by the optical fiber dosimetry system, for 2018 and 2021

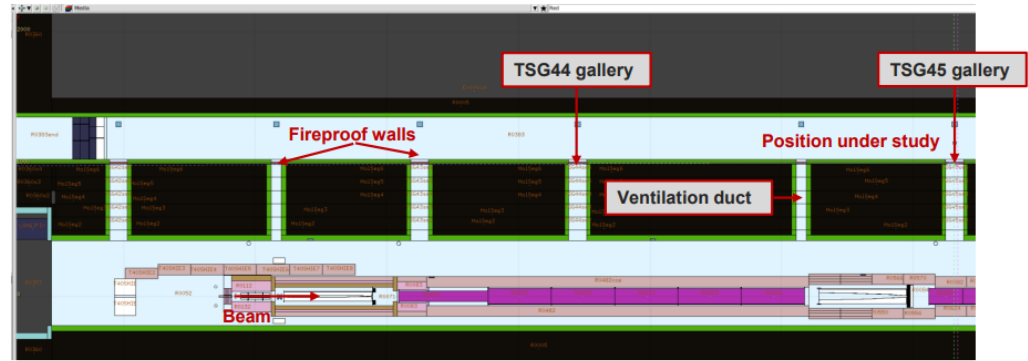
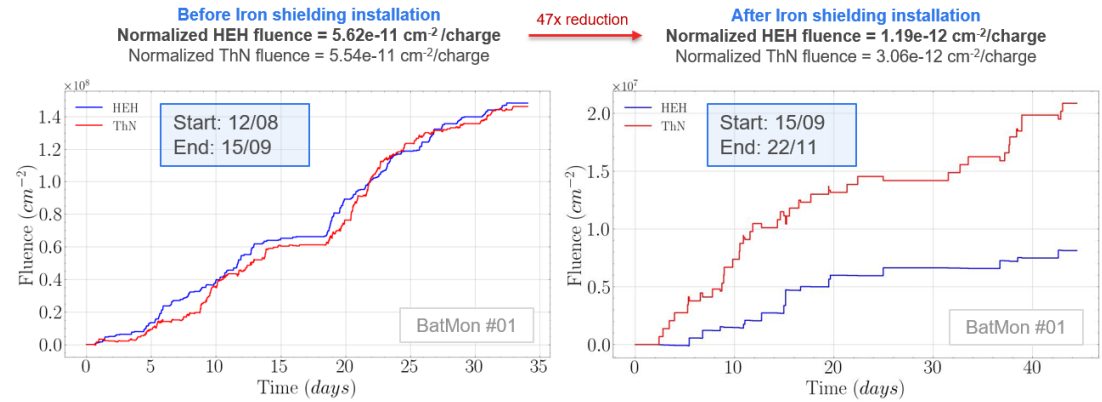
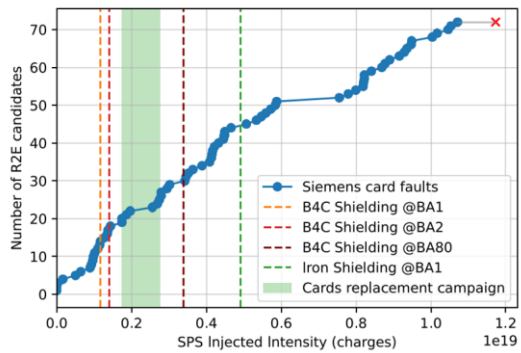
https://indico.cern.ch/event/1107029/contributions/4657879/attachments/2372176/4051489/IPP_prompt_radiation_levels_in_injectors_kbilko_Jan2022.pdf

2021: what (re-)started

- LHC injector complex restart, after LS2 and with LIU capacity
 - Operation follow-up and mitigation of R2E events

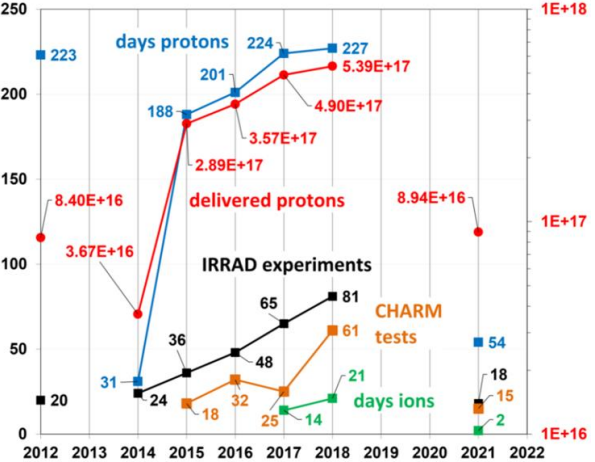
Beam Availability Overview 2021
(since the start of SPS North Area physics)

| Facility | Destination | Expected 2021 Total [%] | Achieved 2021 Total [%]* |
|----------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| LINAC4 | - | 95 | 97.3 |
| PSB | PS | 90 | 94.5 |
| | ISOLDE | | |
| PS | SPS | 87 | 88.1 |
| | nTOF | | |
| | AD | | |
| SPS | East Area | 84 | 73.4 |
| | LHC | | |
| | North Area | | |
| | AWAKE | | |
| | HIRadMat | | |

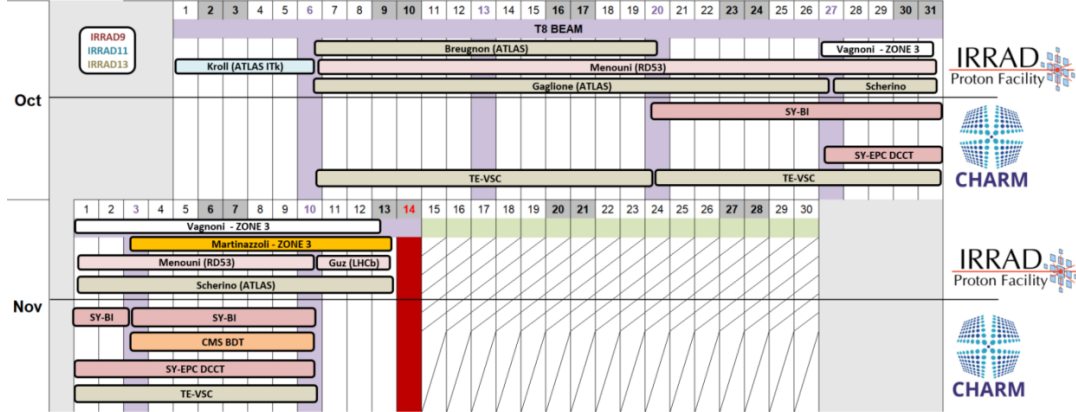


2021: what (re-)started

■ CHARM facility operation

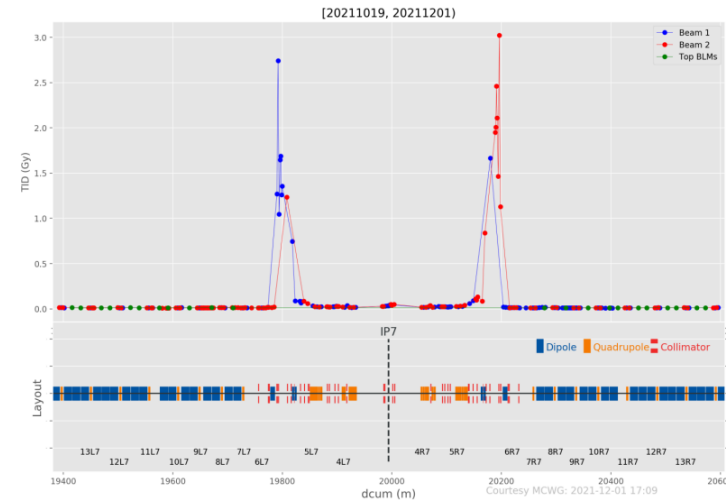
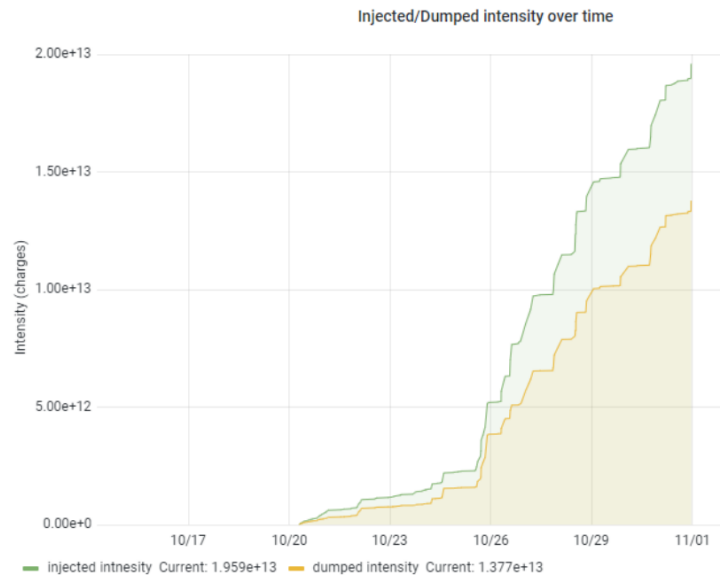


<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1084973/contributions/4561763/attachments/2327014/3964279/RADWG%20Meeting%20October%202021.pdf>



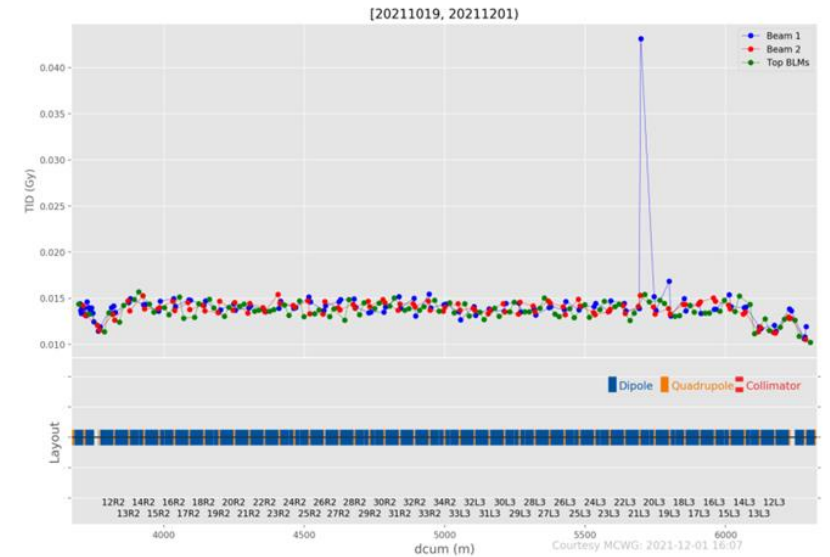
2021: what (re-)started

■ Pilot beam in the LHC



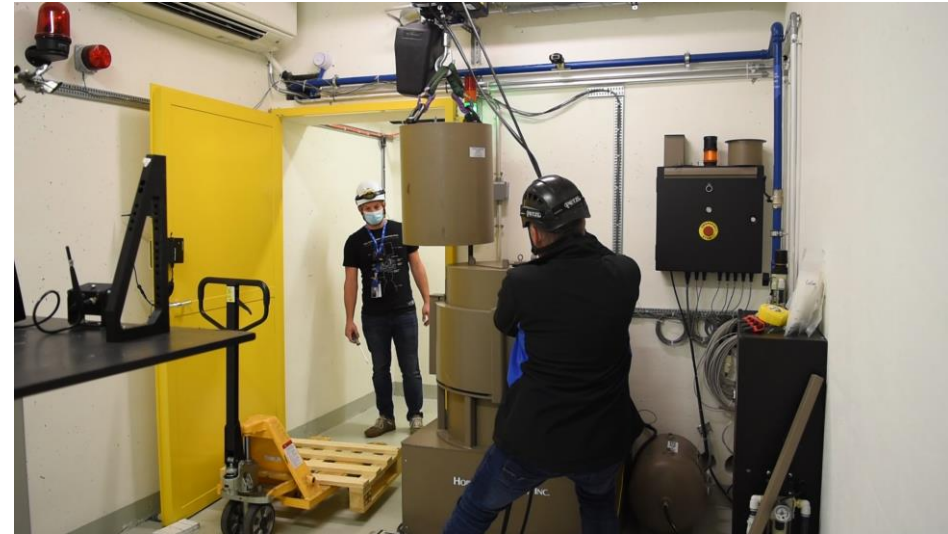
https://edms.cern.ch/ui/file/2668649/1/LHC_BLM_TID_preRun3_kbilko_pptx_cpdf.pdf

BLM radiation levels in IR7, and arc sector 23, during 2021 LHC pilot beam



2021: what started

- CC60 source upgrade, from 4.6 TBq to 110 TBq

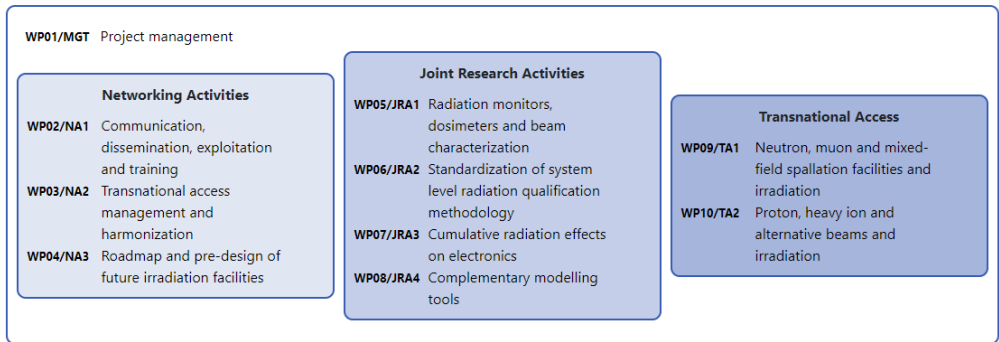
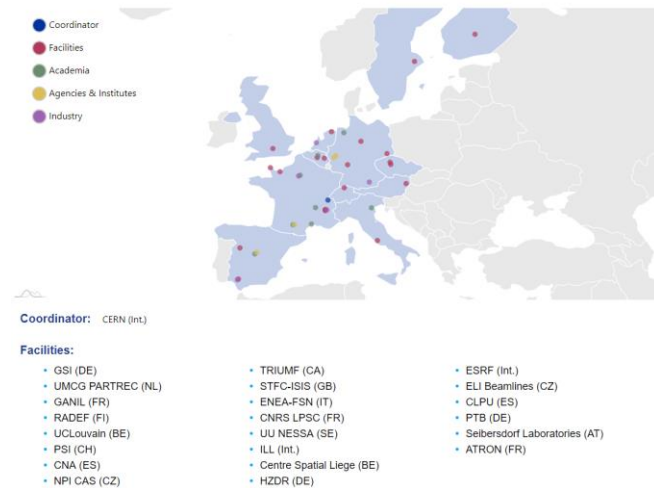


2021: what started

- RADNEXT EU project aimed at enhancing accessibility to accelerator infrastructure for irradiation testing



Partners & Associates



<https://radnext.web.cern.ch/>



2021: what started

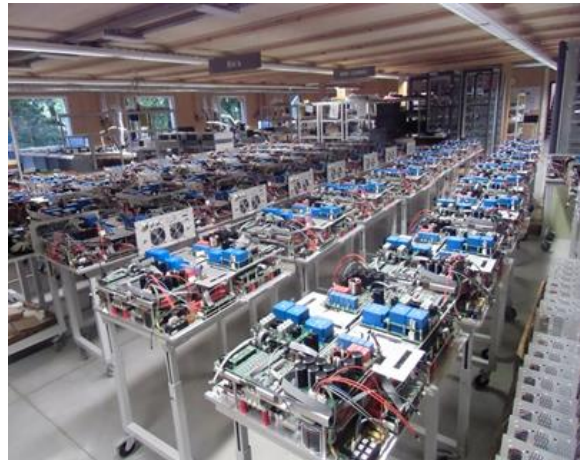
- Installation and commissioning of R2E systems for LHC, in view of 2022 restart



R2E-LHC600A-10V Converter

| Parameter | Min Target Value | Results ($\pm 30\%$) |
|---|----------------------|--|
| TID (Gy) [Per module] | 200 | 315 |
| HEHeq Fluence Power Module (cm^{-2}) [Total] | $1.73 \cdot 10^{12}$ | $3.89 \cdot 10^{12}$ |
| HEHeq Fluence CPM Module (cm^{-2}) [Total] | $1.79 \cdot 10^{12}$ | $3.89 \cdot 10^{12}$ |
| 1-MeV Eq. Fluence Power Module (cm^{-2}) [Per module] | $6 \cdot 10^{11}$ | $2.11 \cdot 10^{12}$ |
| 1-MeV Eq. Fluence Control & Protection Module (cm^{-2}) [Per module] | $6 \cdot 10^{11}$ | $2.11 \cdot 10^{12}$ |
| Dump/Year | <1 | <<1 |

Radiation tolerance requirements and achievements



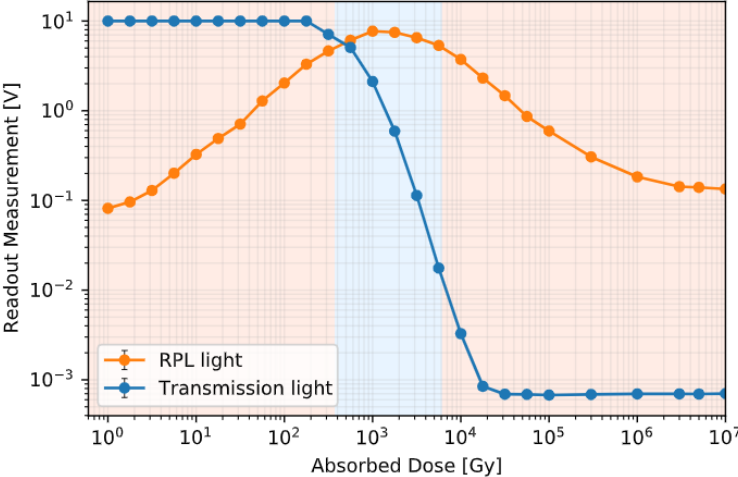
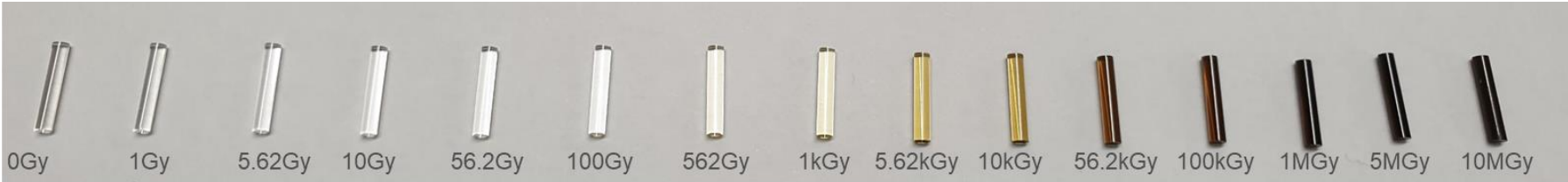
Converter under production



Converters installed in LHC (104x)

2021: what started

- High Level Dosimetry (HLD) integrated in MCWG and R2E



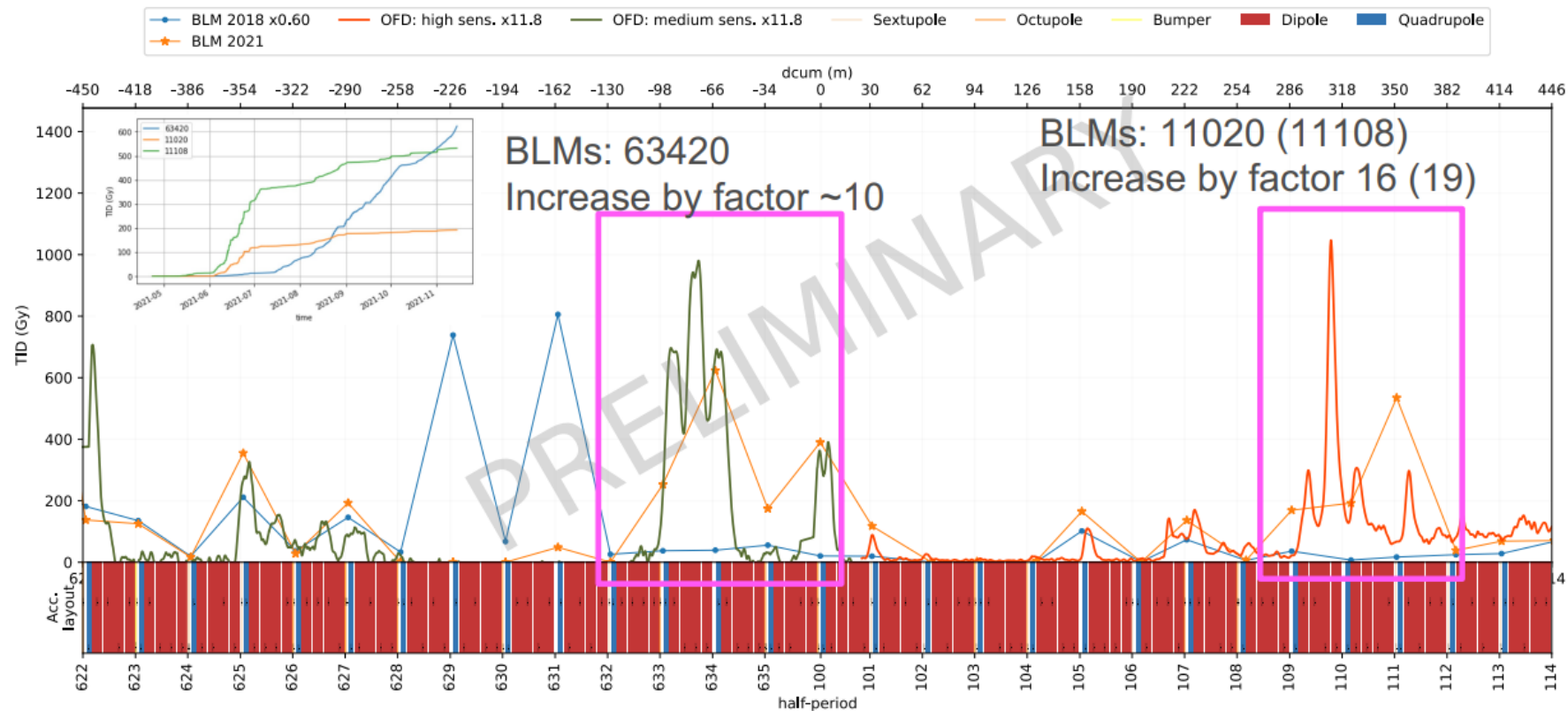
RPL installation in transfer lines



RPLs for MGy cable irradiation

2021: what started

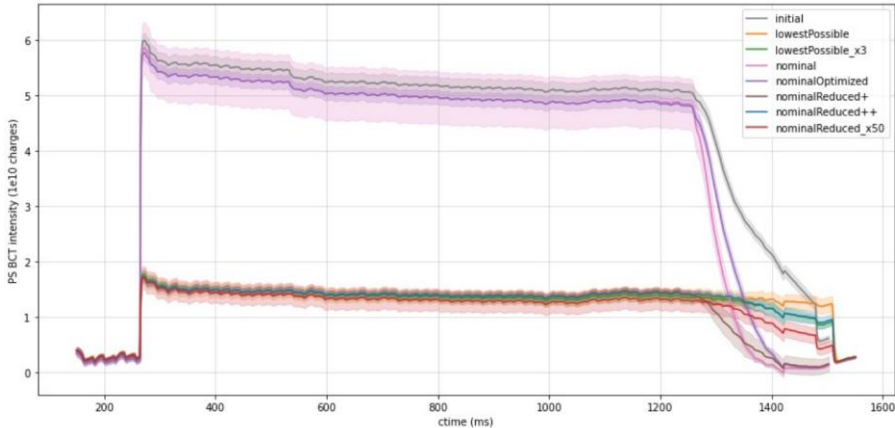
- Distributed optical fiber dosimetry system in the SPS



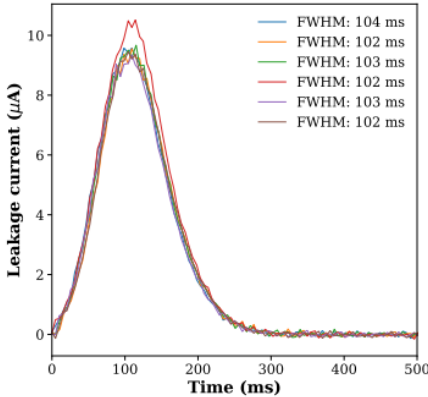
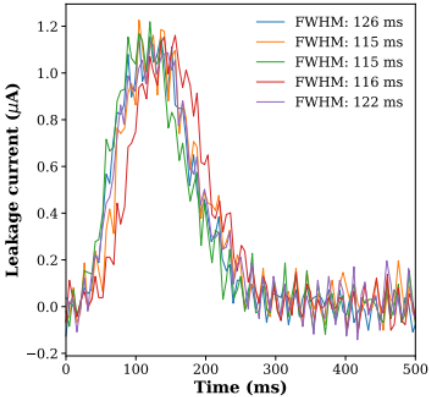
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2021: what started

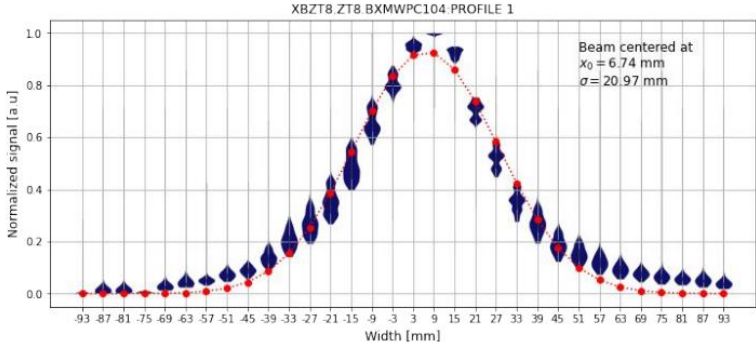
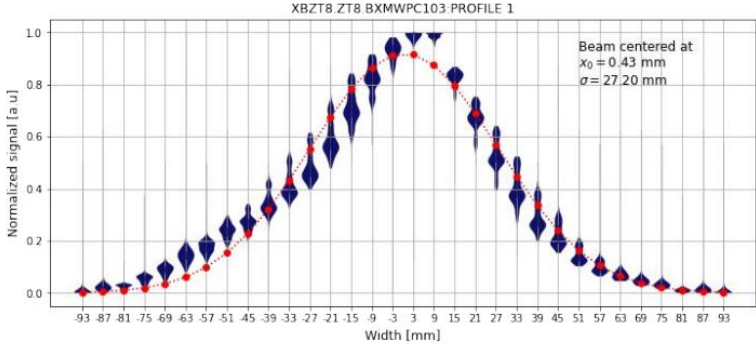
- Heavy ions in CHARM: CHIMERA



PS intensity for broad range of extracted ion fluxes



Spill time profile

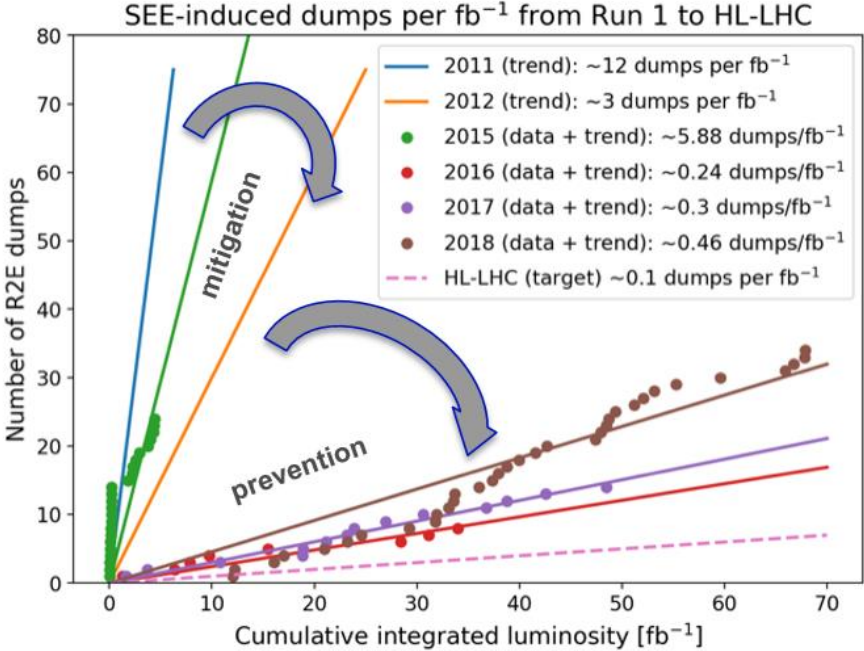


Beam profile

<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1107452/contributions>

2022: some challenges ahead

- LHC restart



2022: some challenges ahead

■ Chip shortage

Radiation Testing of an SAR ADC for Use in Quench Detection Systems for the HiLumi LHC

Jelena Spasic, Reiner Denz, Josef Kopal, and Jens Steckert

Abstract—This work presents a radiation assessment of a successive-approximation-register (SAR) analog-to-digital converter (ADC) for purposes of a new generation of quench detection systems (QDS) that will be used in the radiation environment of High-Luminosity Large Hadron Collider (HL-LHC). The assessment has been performed by conducting an irradiation testing campaign using a proton beam with radiation doses up to 1 kGy. The test results render the selected ADC highly robust for use in future applications of quench protection in the LHC superconducting magnet circuits.

Index Terms—radiation, SAR ADC, quench detection, LHC.

I. INTRODUCTION

IN the scope of the High-Luminosity Large Hadron Collider (HL-LHC) project [7], there is a planned upgrade of the LHC to increase its luminosity and thus, increase its discovery potential. As a part of the upgrade, new high-field superconducting magnets, such as the Nb₃Sn-based

tested in radiation conditions similar to those in the LHC to verify the radiation behavior of the ADC before its deployment.

High-precision 24-bit $\Sigma\Delta$ ADCs, such as ADS1281 [5], have already been used in the QDS for the LHC. Despite having a proper precision, these converters did not provide the satisfactory performance when exposed to radiation [2]. Moreover, their built-in signal filters introduce a significant signal latency. In contrast, a 16-bit 200 kHz successive-approximation-register (SAR) ADC has been successfully used within the QDS in the radiation environment of the LHC. In addition, SAR ADCs have a simpler structure than $\Sigma\Delta$ ADCs, hence they have lower power consumption and low latency. Therefore, selecting a 20-bit 1 MHz SAR ADC **LTC2378-20** [8] came as a natural solution. To assess its behavior when exposed to radiation, an irradiation testing campaign has been performed, as presented further in this work.

II. TEST SETUP

Details



| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Mouser Part No: | 584-LTC2378CMS-20PBF |
| Mfr.'s Part No: | LTC2378CMS-20#PBF |
| Description: | 20-Bit, 1Msps, 104dB SNR, 0.5pmm INL, 21mW, SAR ADC with Serial Interface |
| Stock: | No Stock |
| On Order: | 358 Expected 04/17/2023 222 Expected 06/08/2023 |
| Factory Lead Time: | 85 Weeks ? |

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Thank you for your attention!