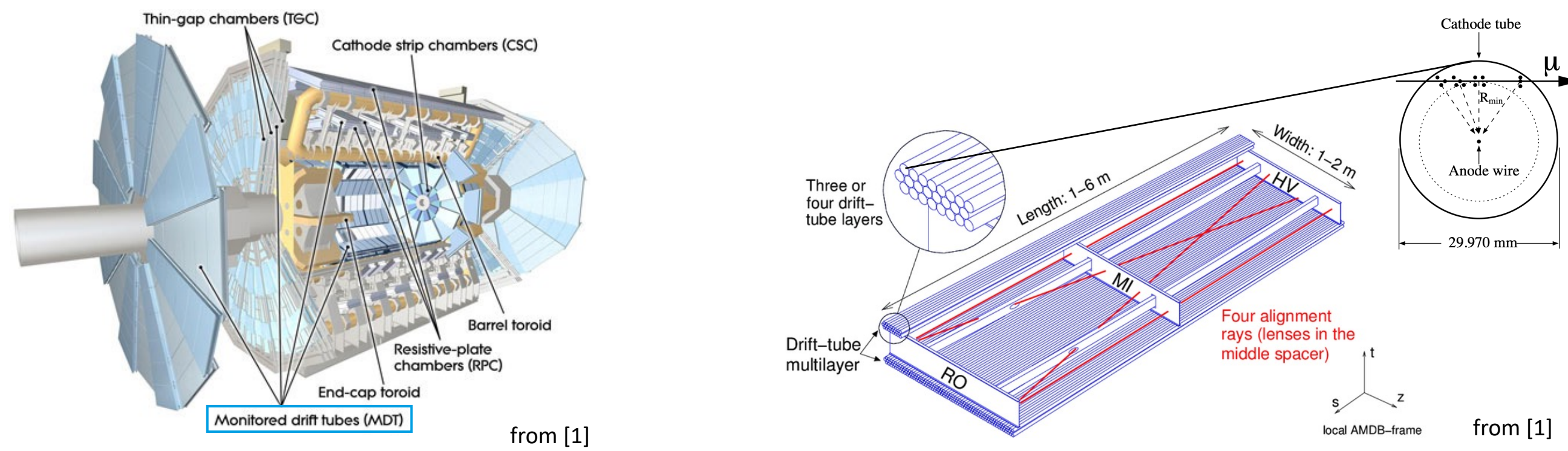


Motivation: upgrade of the front-end electronics for ATLAS for High Luminosity LHC (HL-LHC)
Aim: providing test environment to find the best 50.000 ASD chips for ATLAS

Challenges:

- characterize performance of chip
- set and verify testing parameters and cut intervals for production testing
- reject non-working chips and achieve high uniformity among channels

ATLAS Muon Spectrometer



HL-LHC Upgrade (Phase-II)

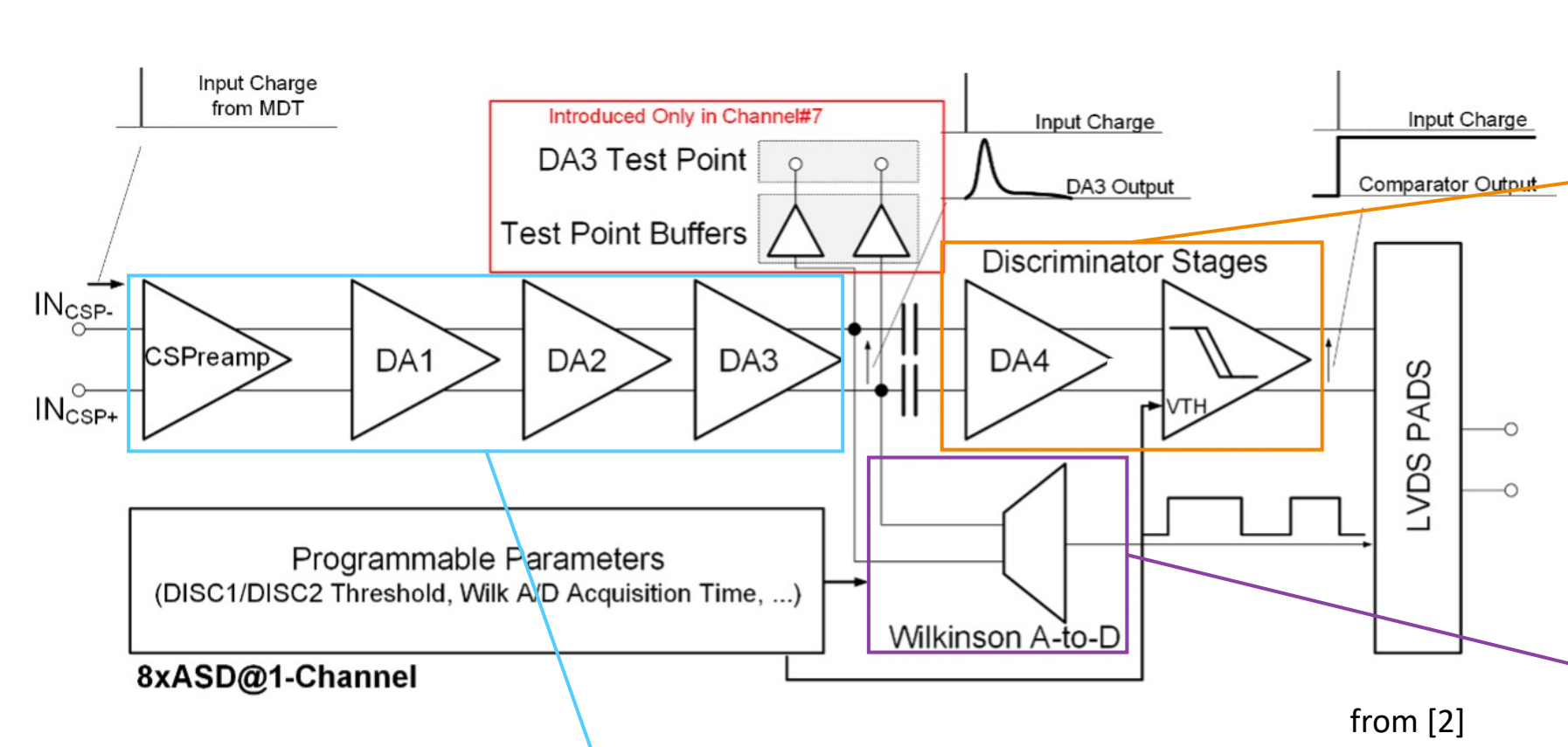
- up to $\mathcal{L} = 7.5 \cdot 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- requirement for 1.150 MDT chambers: efficient trigger and readout system
- new ASD2 chips (about 50.000)

Drift Tubes

- gas mixture: Ar:CO₂ (93:7 % vol)
- average resolution 3 tube-multilayer: ~ 40 μm
- eight tubes are served by one ASD

ASD2 Chip

- Amplifier/Shaper/Discriminator chip using 130 nm GF CMOS technology



Discriminator

- threshold for signal
- set parameters such as threshold and hysteresis

Wilkinson ADC

- time-slew correction
- voltage time conversion
- set programmable parameter such as deadtime, rundown current (rdc) or integration gate

Analog Part

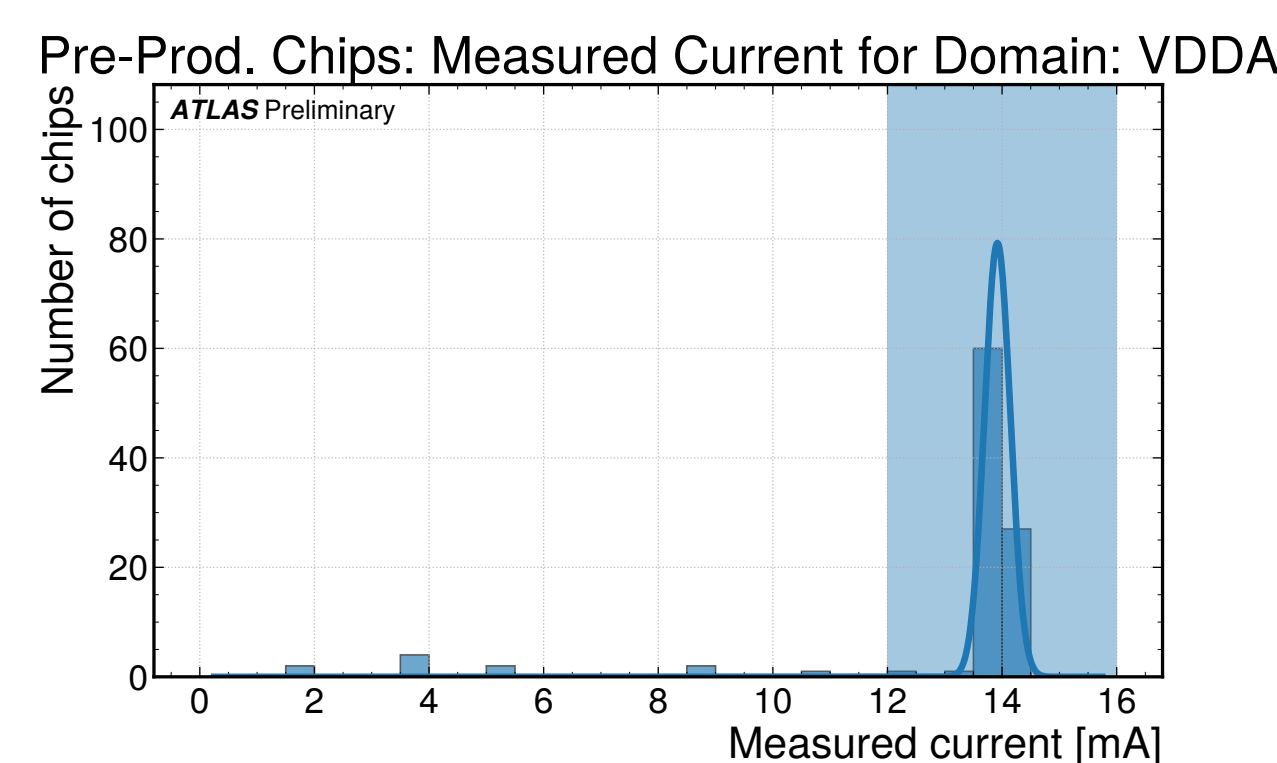
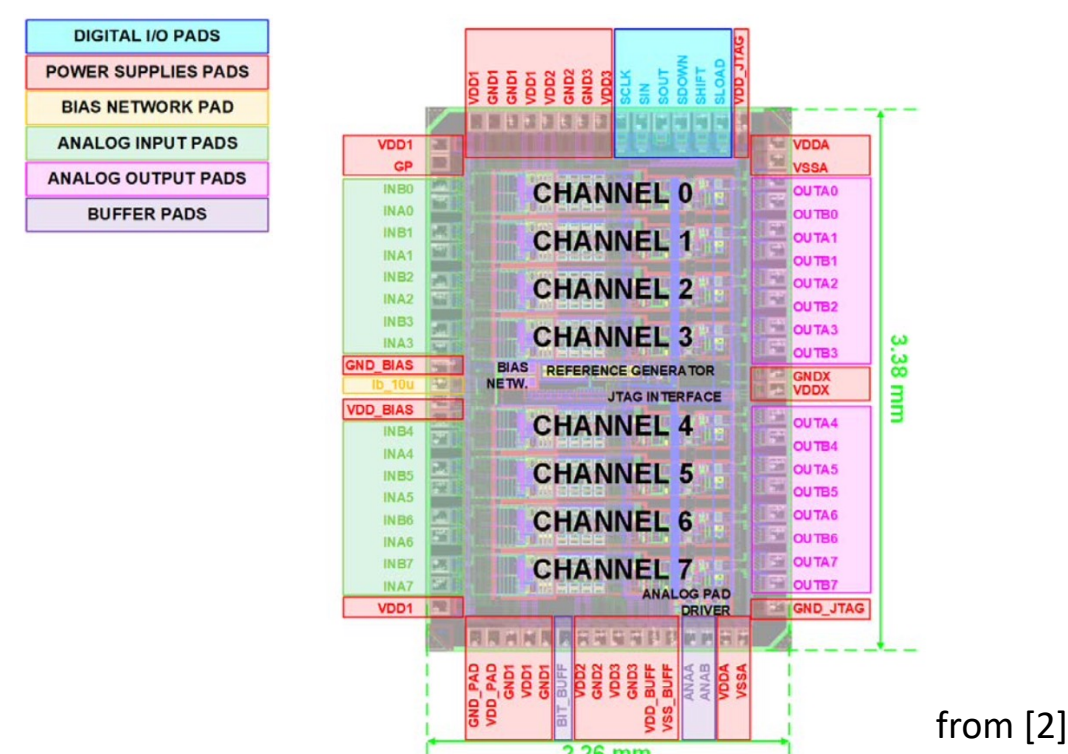
- charge-sensitive pre-amplifier and shaping

ASD Chip Characterization and Functionality

Testing Procedure

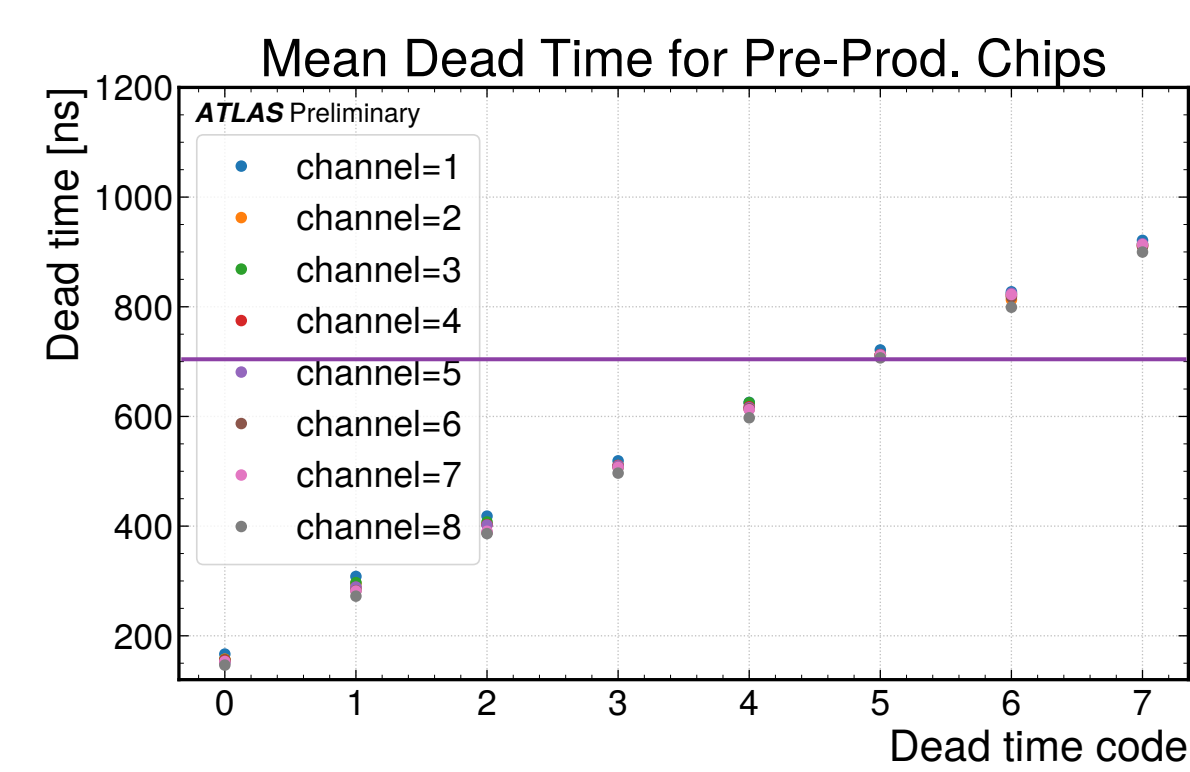
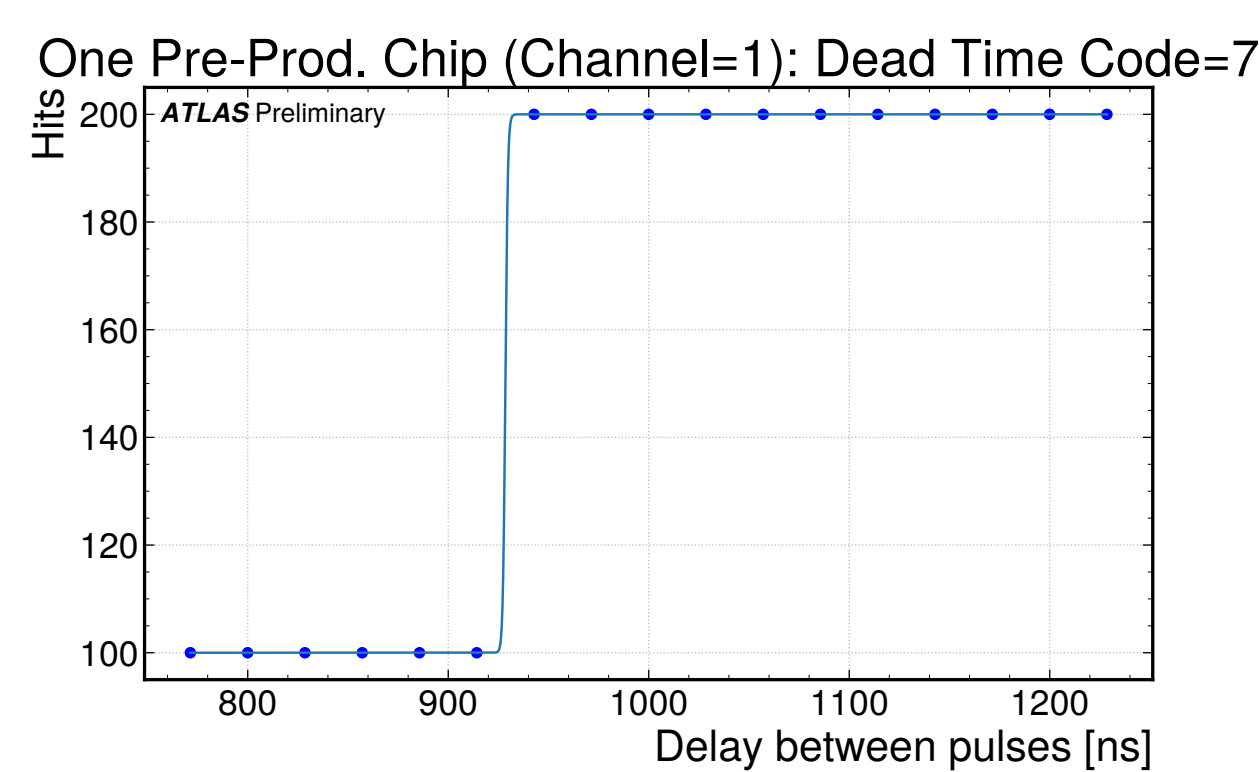
- testing 100 pre-production chips with the **prototype tester board**
- investigate influence of programmable parameters

Basic Health Test



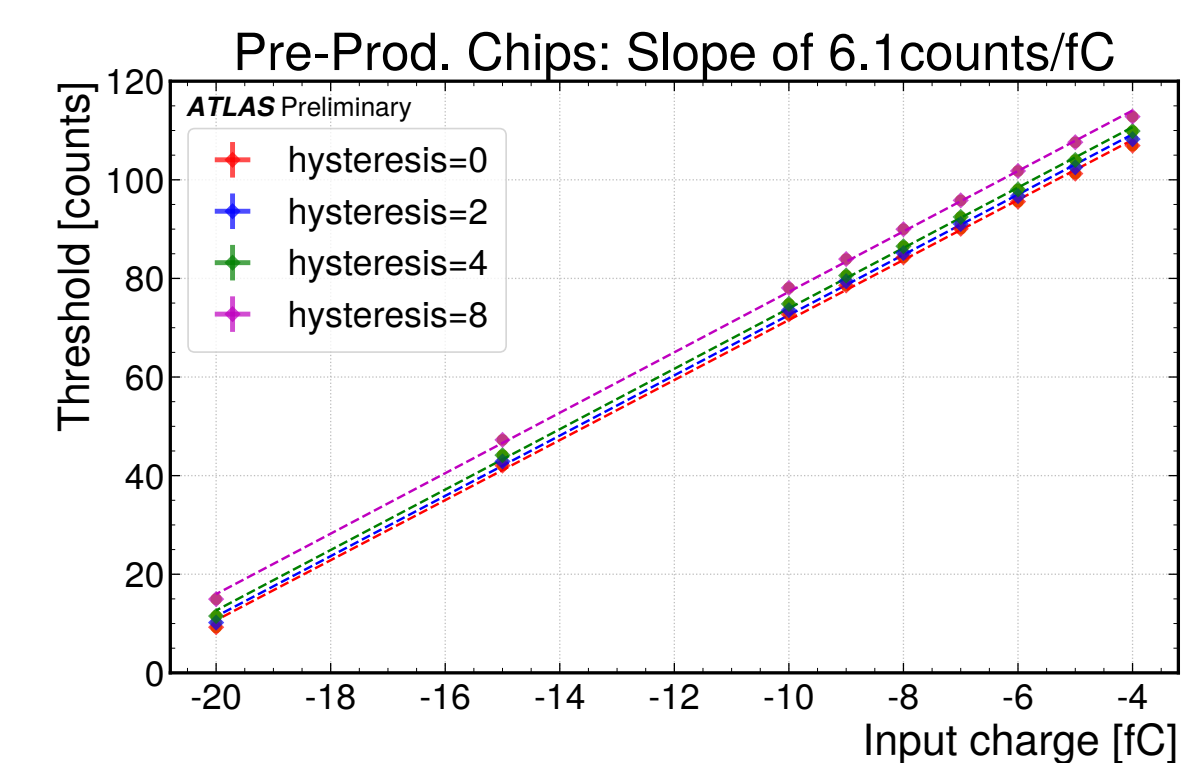
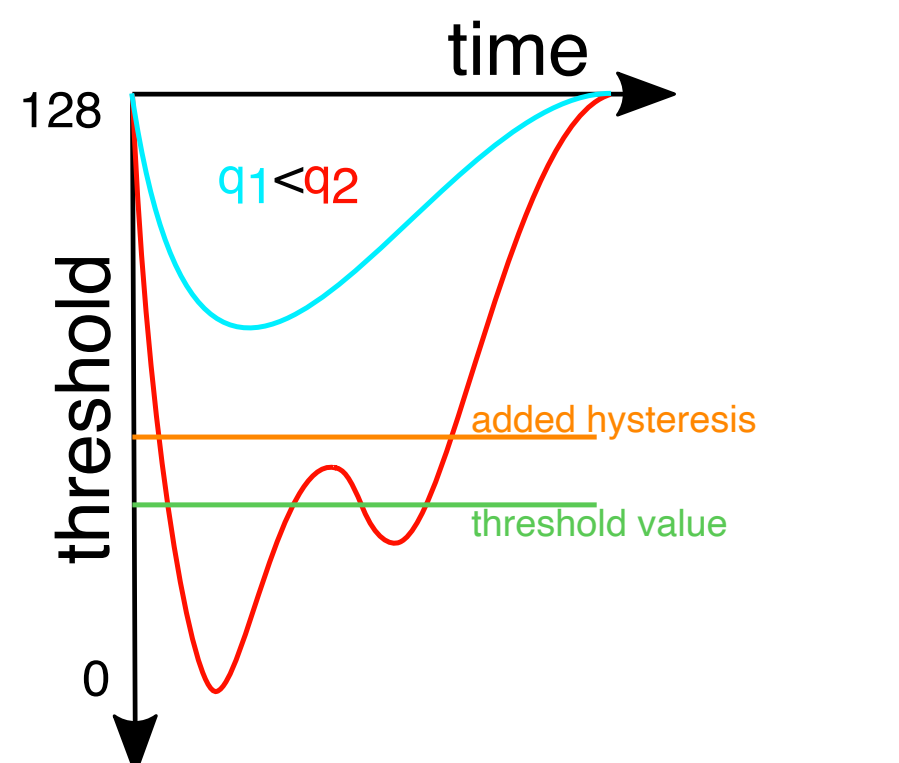
- drawn current for power domains VDD1, VDD2, VDD3 and VDDA
- rejection of chips drawing abnormal currents (accepted: $12 \text{ mA} < I_{VDDA} < 16 \text{ mA}$)

Dead Time Measurement



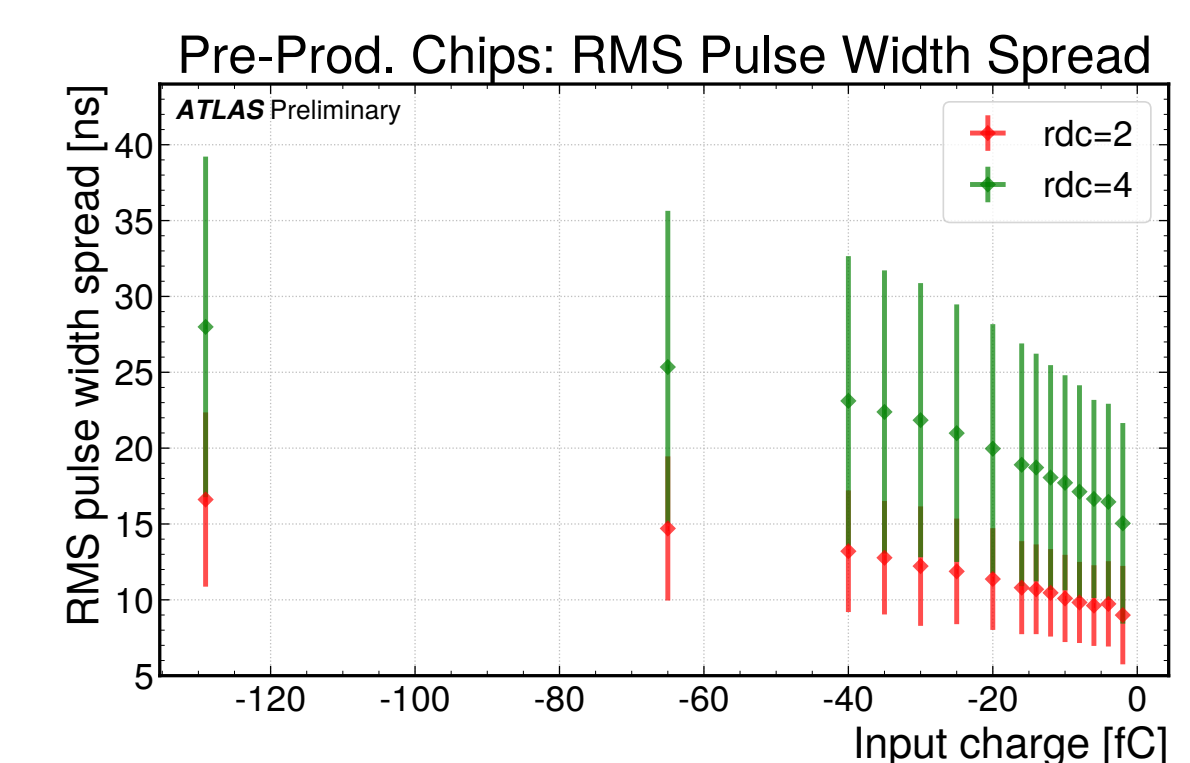
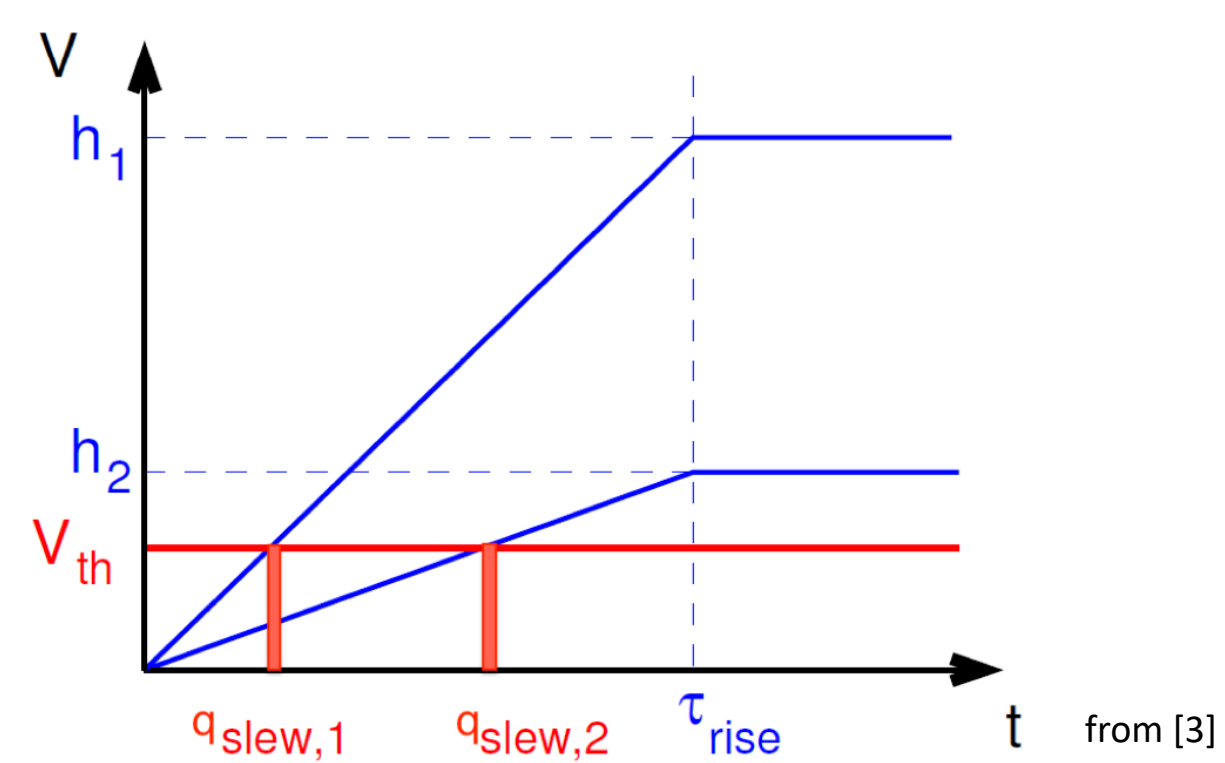
- single muon causes multiple threshold crossings → solved by dead time
- MDTs have drift time of about 700 ns → dead time code 6 or 7 needed

Threshold Measurement



- set hysteresis avoids multiple threshold crossing due to noise
- detection of small charges → threshold value above 115 counts (-4 fC)

Pulse Width Measurement



- MDT Time-Slewing Correction: encoding charge by pulse width
- RMS spread doubles for rdc=4 → rdc=2 preferable

Final Test Parameters - Categorization

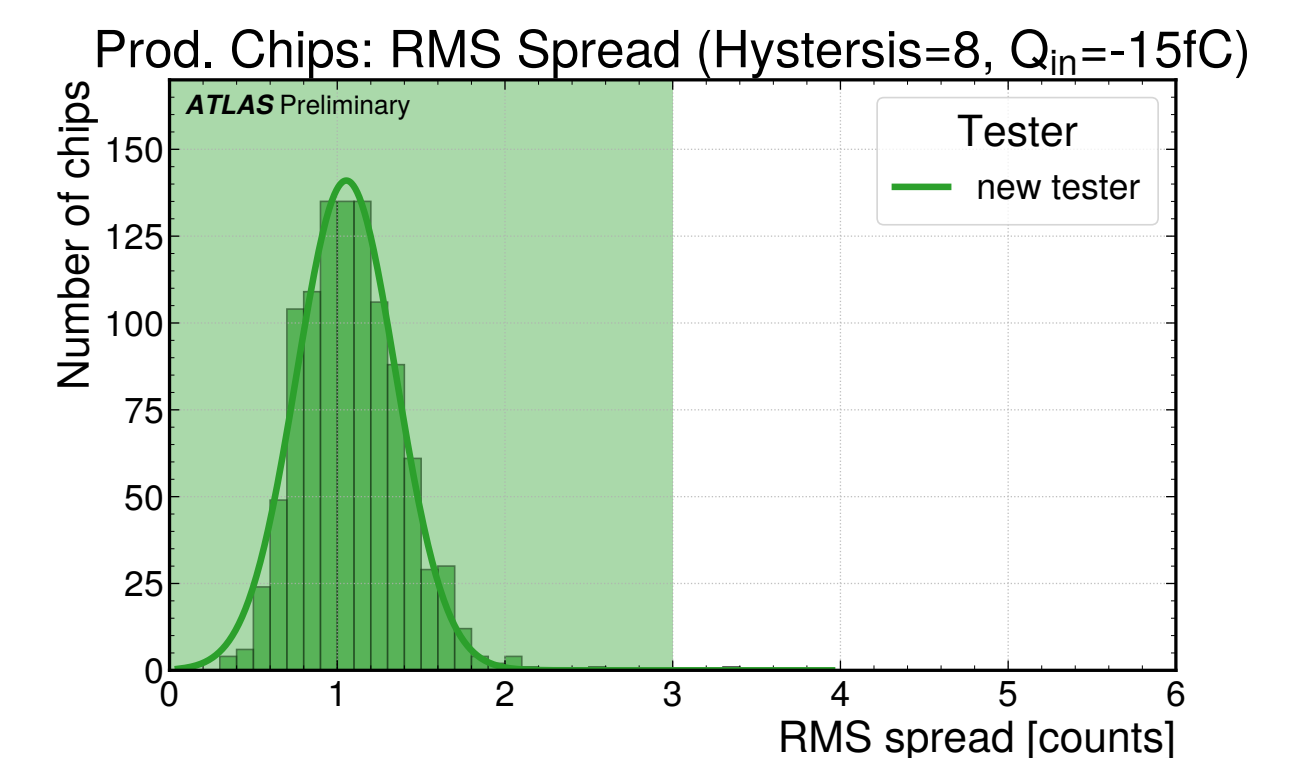
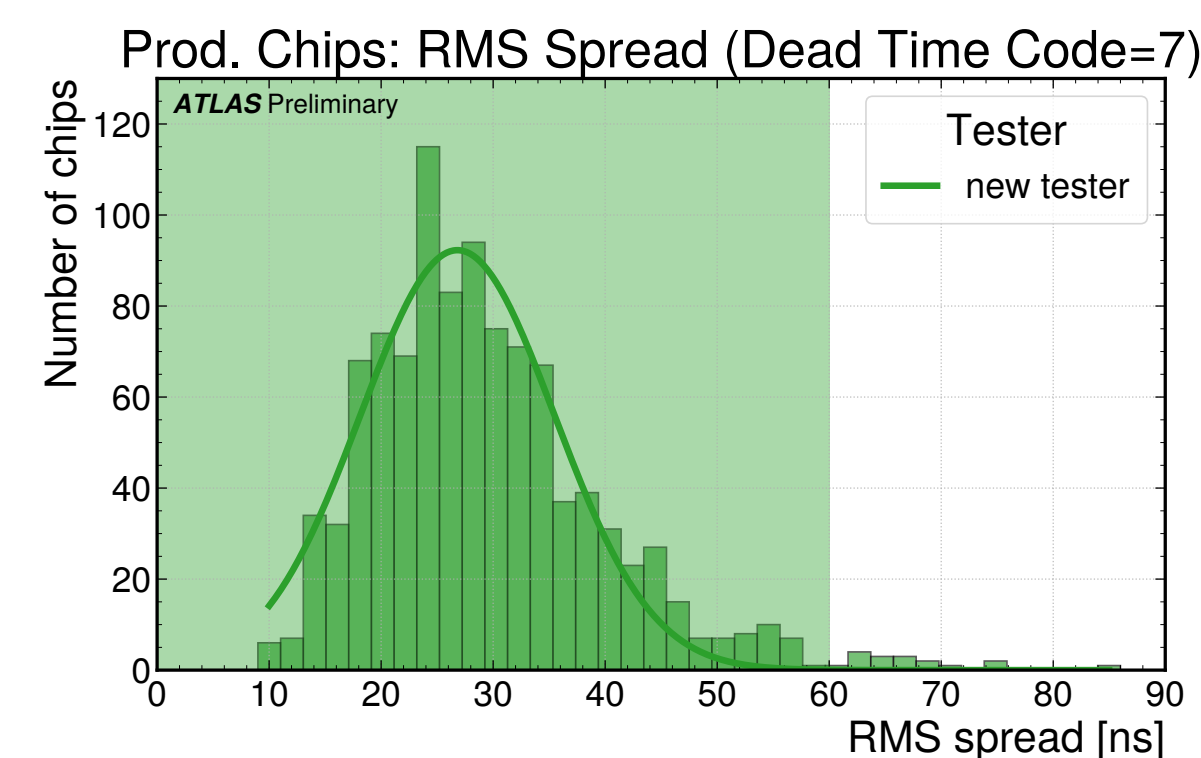
Testing Procedure

- testing **1175 production ASD2 chips** (test results show no difference to pre-production chips)
- usage of **new tester** (more rigid design for company testing, test results show no practical difference to old tester)

Categorization

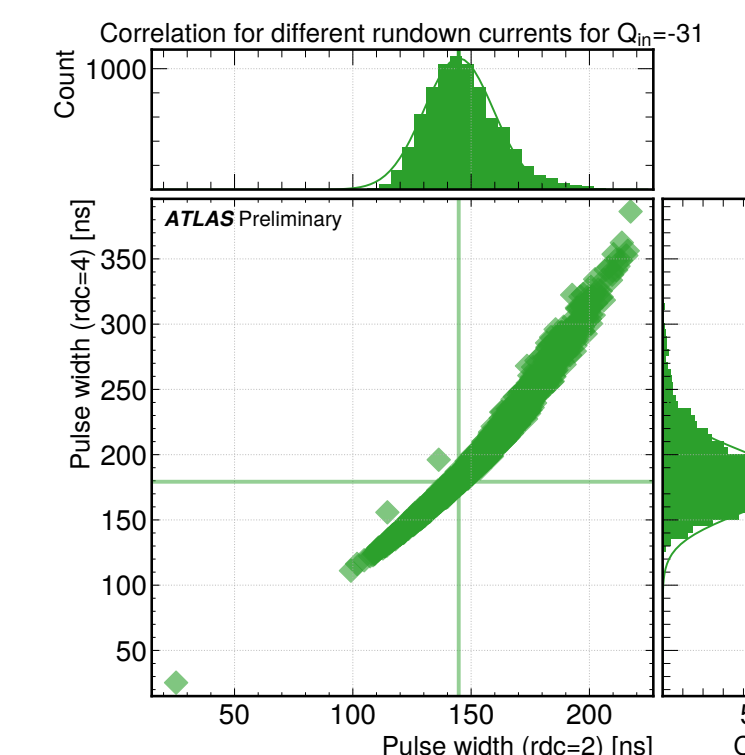
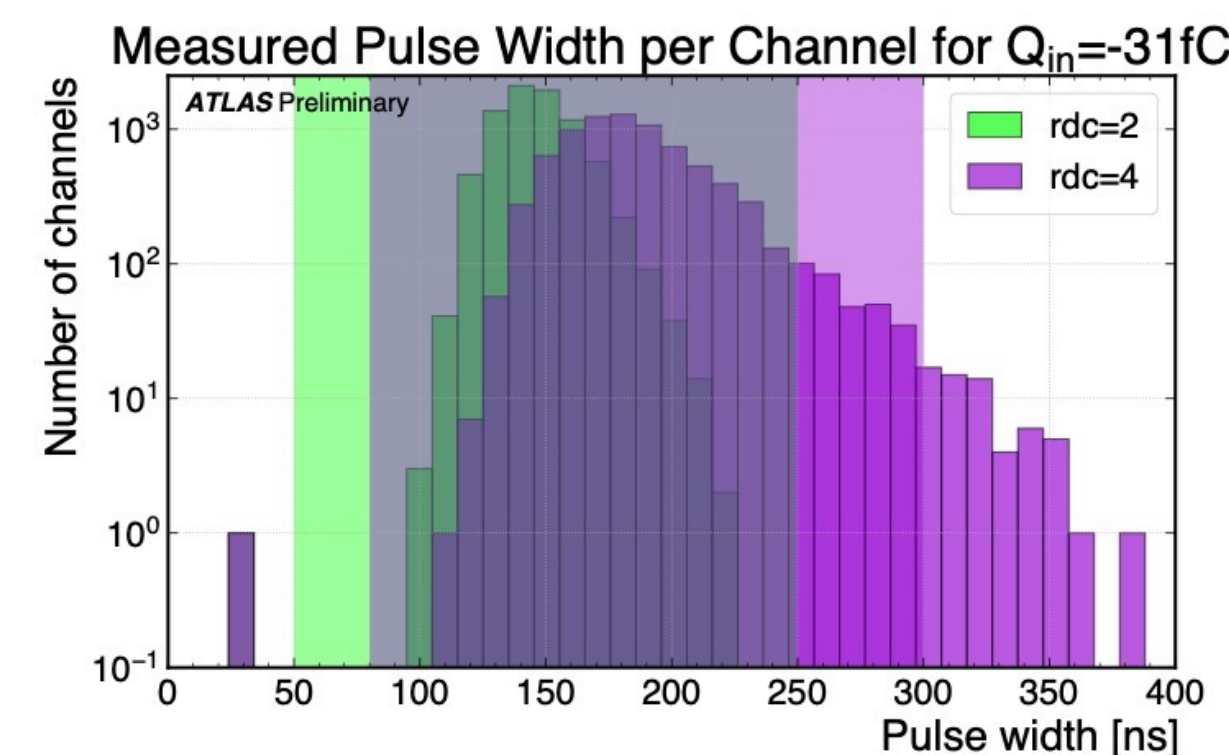
- C:** non-working chips, e.g., abnormal currents or dead channels in S-curve scan
- B:** working chips, but outside of accepted interval
- A:** working chips and inside of accepted interval for homogenous chip performance
- aim:** 70 % of chips in category A (ratio of needed ASD chips for ATLAS)

Dead Time and Threshold Test



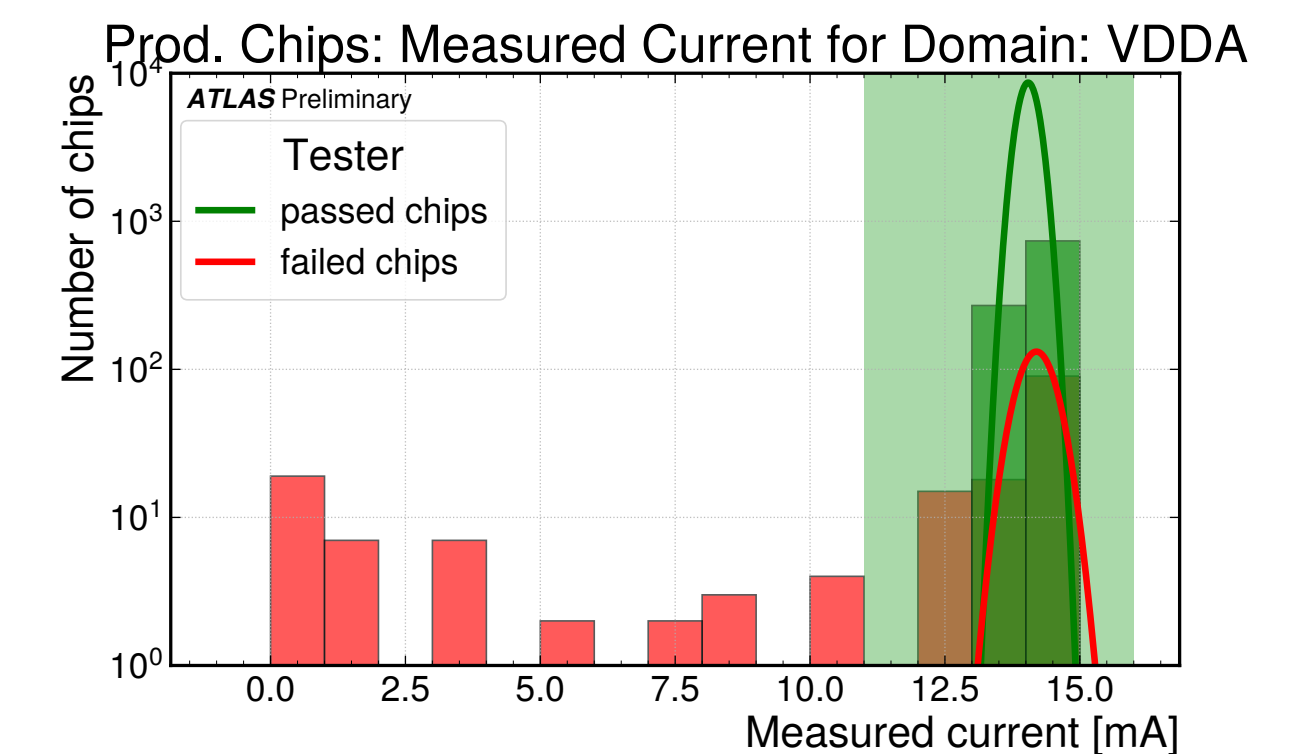
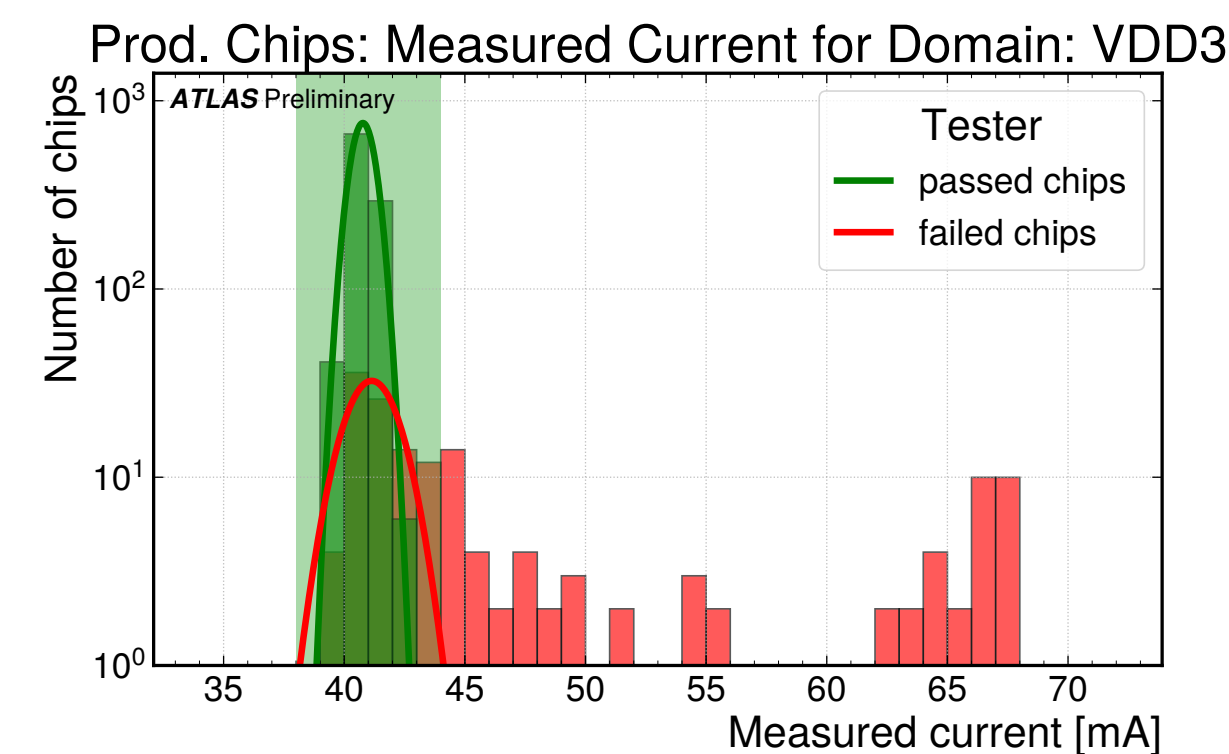
- cat. A: e.g. RMS cuts for dead time (< 60 ns) and threshold (< 3 counts), else cat. B

Pulse Width Measurement



- cat. A: e.g. distribution cuts for rdc=2: [50, 250] ns and rdc=4: [80, 300] ns, else cat. B

Basic Health Cut Verification



- verification: almost all chips that fail in later tests already fail the basic health test
- cat. A: e.g. $38 \text{ mA} < I_{VDD3} < 44 \text{ mA}$ and $12 \text{ mA} < I_{VDDA} < 16 \text{ mA}$

Conclusion

- successful investigation of programmable parameters on chip's performance
- optimized cut intervals for categorization to provide best chips to ATLAS
- Finally: 71 % in category A, 15 % in B and 14 % in C**
- results were used for production testing of 70.000 ASD chips at company