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Test and performance of the LiTE-DTU ASIC for the HL-LHC upgrade of the CMS ECAL barrel

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Introduction

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The CMS Electromagnetic CALorimeter (ECAL)

Compact, homogeneous and hermetic high-granularity crystal e.m. calorimeter based on scintillating crystals

- 61.2k (Barrel) + ~14.6k (Endcaps) **PbWO₄ crystals**
- $t_{75\%} = 25 \text{ ns}, X_0 = 8.9 \text{ mm}, r_M = 2.19 \text{ cm}$ ECAL Barrel



HL-LHC ECAL Upgrade

- Design luminosity: 5–7.5 x 10³⁴cm⁻²s⁻¹
- High pileup: 140–200 p-p interactions in a single Bunch Crossing
- x10 design integrated luminosity Radiation-induced detector ageing affects



- APD sensors readout
- 36 supermodules, 1700 crystals each
- 2448 readout units, made of **5x5 crystals**
- 5 VFE cards/unit, 5 channels/VFE
- Multi Gain PreAmplifier (MPGA) x1, x6, x12 gain, CSA + 40ns RC-CR shaper
- 12-bit, 40 MS/s ADC, dynamic range 40MeV 1.5TeV

LEGACY ELECTRONICS

- crystal transparency and APD dark current
- ECAL Endcap and Preshower: replace with a completely new detector (HGCAL)
- ECAL Barrel: reduce operating temperature from 18°C to 9°C to mitigate APD leakage current and increase light yield (keep crystals and APDs)

ECAL Barrel Electronics Upgrade

New CMS trigger and DAQ requirements:

- L1 trigger latency: 4.5µs → 12.5µs
- L1 trigger rate: $100 \text{kHz} \rightarrow 750 \text{kHz}$
- Trigger granularity: 5x5 crystals \rightarrow one crystal APDs signals amplified by **CATIA** ASIC:
- 130 nm CMOS technology (CEA Saclay)
- RCG input stage \rightarrow very low Z_{in}, 35 MHz BW
- Dual gain: 10x and 1x \rightarrow 50 MeV 2 TeV dynamic range
- Test pulse injection for gain and linearity calibration
- Output differential buffers with pedestal control



- Trigger-less front-end: trigger primitives generated in the **BCP**
- Faster FE electronics provides:
- ☺ Lower APD noise from leakage current
- Precision time measurement (30 ps resolution for H → γγ photons) for improved primary vertex identification and reduced pile-up
- ☺ Better rejection of "spikes" (signals from direct ionization of APDs) → on the fly pulse shape discrimination

LiTE-DTU: Lisboa and Torino ECAL Data Transmission Unit

lossless data compression and transmission

2x 12-bit, 160 MS/s ADCs

- IP block from commercial company
- Time-interleaved 80 MHz SAR ADC
- ENOB: 10.2 @ 50 MHz
- P < 20 mW per ADC





Lossless data compression

- $E < 2.5 \text{ GeV} \rightarrow 6\text{-bit output}$
- E > 2.5 GeV → 13-bit output (P < 5.8 · 10⁻⁵)



Functional test setup

- Setup developed at INFN Torino towards automation for mass testing
- ZIF socket
- 553 pre-production version chips tested -> yield: 97%

ENOB measurements







Radiation hardness tests

TID tolerance tested up to 50 kGy at INFN Padova X-ray irradiation facility

- BW occupation: 2.08 Gb/s \rightarrow 1.08 Gb/s
- Fit in one lpGBT e-link (1.28 Gb/s)
- Latency < 350 ns

1.28 GHz clock for ADCs and serializers

- Generated internally from 160 MHz input clock
- PLL IP block from lpGBT

65 nm CMOS technology, QFN72 package



mm





Data path SEU cross section

Current status and future perspectives

- Successful beam test campaign at CERN H4 in Jul 2023: supermodule with 200 channels of pre-production FE electronics + first version of the BCP (see *M. Campana's poster*)
- ASIC mass production started in May 2023, first wafers delivered this week
- Full installation during LHC Long Shutdown 3 (2024-2026)

References

[1] TDR: The Phase-2 Upgrade of the CMS Barrel Calorimeters, CERN, Geneva, Sept 2017, <u>https://cds.cern.ch/record/2283187</u>
[2] G. Mazza et al., "The LiTE-DTU: A Data Conversion and Compression ASIC for the Readout of the CMS Electromagnetic Calorimeter", in *IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science*, vol. 70, no. 6, pp. 1215–1222, June 2023, doi: <u>10.1109/TNS.2023.3274930</u>