ATLAS Upgrades for the HL-LHC

Jeff Dandoy on behalf of the ATLAS Collaboration

> 2024 CAP Congress Western University 30 May 2024





The Large Hadron Collider



Discovering massive particles requires *high energy* & *high luminosity* accelerators *racelerators racelerators raceleratory raceleratory
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The ATLAS Detector

Observing energetic particles require large & highly granular detectors

 $O(100 \text{ million}) \text{ channels} \rightarrow 1 \text{ petabyte / s}$



University College's Middlesex Memorial Tower



The Standard Model still doesn't explain...



- Answers & hints to these questions may be found at the LHC at the *energy frontier*
- Signatures will be rare, hard to reconstruct, & hidden among immense Standard Model backgrounds

2009-2012





 $1 \text{ square} = 30 \text{ fb}^{-1}$





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~4000 fb⁻¹ of data to access rare unseen processes, such as Higgs self-coupling!

Unparalleled challenges

- 5x as many simultaneous collisions requires new detector technologies to untangle & understand
- The very particles we seek to observe also cause damaging radiation
 - HL-LHC ATLAS must withstand up to **1.7 Grad**!



HL-LHC Upgrades

New detector technologies will give access to currently unattainable physics!

Canadian institutes driving major contributions to these efforts



- New Inner Tracker Full silicon
 replacement with **Pixel & Strip** tech
- High Granularity Timing Detector for 30 ps resolution

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- Upgraded Muon Spectrometer for quicker & precise muon tracking

Unifying off-detector data transfer between subdetectors

• Full 40 MHz readout of LAr & Tile Calorimeters & Muon systems

Off-detector computing

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Unifying Detector Data Streams

- Standardizing connection between on-detector electronics & off-detector commodity computing
 - GBTx: on-detector rad-hard ASIC for aggregating data streams
 - **FELIX**: off-detector data router (Xilinx Ultrascale FPGA) interfacing subdetectors with ATLAS readout & timing / trigger / control (TTC) systems
- Reduces complexity & costs from custom components, de-duplicates design+maintenance
 - Scalable! Will ultimately route 4.6 TB/s through ~30,000 links
- Adopted beyond ATLAS (ProtoDUNE, sPHENIX, NA62, ...)



FELIX being utilized now for select Run 3 detectors

FELIX: the Detector Interface for the ATLAS Experiment at CERN

Upgraded Muon Detector

- New Small Wheel is first new detector designed for HL-LHC rates
 - Two innovative gaseous detectors for fast & precise muon tracking & triggering
- Installed in 2021 before Run 3, public followed videos of the journey





Small-strip Thin Gap Chambers ¹⁄₄ made in Canada!

Meeting, Unboxing, & Installing the NSW



Upgraded Muon Detector

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Two innovative gaseous detectors for fast & precise muon tracking & triggering

- Installed in 2021 before Run 3, public followed videos of the journey
- Most data links yet → essential feedback on GBTx/FELIX in saturated conditions
- Rare issues found & solved, new performance optimizations investigated & deployed

= Smoother start to HL-LHC!

Readout becomes **stuck** due to long latencies

Efficiency recovered with software optimizations



<u>The New Small Wheel Upgrade</u> <u>Project of the ATLAS Experiment</u>

Calorimeter upgrades

High-energy charged particles shower in dense passive material (lead)

- Sampling calorimeters use rad-hard materials (liquid argon, plastic scintillator)
 - No full replacement necessary for HL-LHC
- Current electronics bandwidth limited, cannot send all info off-detector
 - Must sum into granular towers for trigger decision



Showering particles ionize LAr, charge drifts to readout electrodes





Coarse trigger readout can remove relevant details from event

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- Electronics redesign to allow for full granularity, triggerless 40 MHz readout



HL-LHC full readout will give clearer picture!



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Schematic of LAr Phase-2 upgrade



- Huge project with many pieces
 independently developed worldwide
- Canada develops several components & leads integration efforts (prove they work together)

Schematic of LAr Phase-2 upgrade



- Huge project with many pieces
 independently developed worldwide
- Canada develops several components & leads integration efforts (prove they work together)
 - Have achieved system configuration & demonstrated data flow





- Hadronic Endcap preshaper (HPS): on-detector ASIC shapes raw signals and applies gain on-detector
- Recently developed quality testing program, inspected 200 preproduction ASICs



HPS testbench at TRIUMF

- LAr Signal Processor (LASP): Off-detector FPGA boards (2 Intel Agilex)
 - Will handle 250 Tbps of data from 36k optical fibers
 - Clean signals of pileup contamination, computes cell energy & timing



CNNs & RNNs to detangle overlapping signals for better signal-vs-background efficiency (80%→95%)



Energy Reconstruction of the ATLAS LAr Calorimeters



New ITk detector

Moving to all-silicon charged-particle tracker with cutting-edge technologies for inner Pixel and outer Strip layers



Canada deeply involved in design & construction of Outer Strip tracker

165 m² of silicon, split into 60 million channels, read by 300,000 on-detector ASICs

Zooming in on strip sensors

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Strip Sensor

• Semiconductors: doping impurities into silicon creates electric field with no mobile charge carriers



Figure Adapted from M. Krammer



Region with space charge but no free charge carriers

Strip Sensor

- Semiconductors: doping impurities into silicon creates electric field with no mobile charge carriers
 - Adapted into sensors: ionizing particles will free electrons & holes, drift to readout





Region with space charge but no free charge carriers

n+-in-p technologies only recently possible thanks to work of RD50 collaboration that includes Canada!

Figure Adapted from M. Krammer

Sensor QC & QA





• Simulate sensor behavior using **industry tool TCAD**

• Inject traps into Silicon bandgap to model radiation damage







Readout ASICs

Three ASIC designs to manage & aggregate data



Figure Adapted from M. Krammer

Readout ASICs

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off detector

Readout ASICs

Three ASIC designs to manage & aggregate data



Figure Adapted from M. Krammer

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Why is verification important?

Recent example: A self-driving car meets a stop sign



Verification ensures working logic with minimal expensive design & testing cycles

Verification strategy

Usually done by big teams of experienced engineers ...

- Industry tools are complex & proprietary

Typical Intel design team



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Physicists can bring to the table:

- Physics drives technical requirements
- Have operational LHC experience
- Data analysis & detector expertise

Can postdocs and students fill the verification role?





Ben Rosser (now UChicago)

Typical Intel design team



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They can if you speak their language!

Typical Intel design team





Adopted open-source **python approach** w/ cocotb (coroutine cosimulation testbench)

Ben Rosser

- Immediate impact by physicists, including students
- Realistic LHC dataflow with simulated ASIC interconnectivity (up to 26 ASICs at once)
- Reach *into the ASICs* for data analysis & visualization •

A look inside the logic

Simulate all possible scenarios, even unexpected **noise bursts** hot spot leading to larger data packets than reasonably expected

- During noise burst:
 - Large data packets take longer to process
 - Internal buffer backlog grows with unprocessed requests
 - Excess triggers discarded, no system lockup
- After burst ends, natural recovery
 - Slowly over 1000's of data requests! Insight led to operational improvements



Verification of simulated ASIC functionality and radiation tolerance for the HL-LHC ATLAS ITk Strip Detector

A look inside the logic

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 - Knowledge from simulations informed testing procedures on real ASICs
 - >400,000 chips now produced & tested thanks to industry partnerships (DA-Integrated)

Quality control testing of the HCC ASIC for the HL-LHC ATLAS ITk Strip Detector

Irradiation testing of ASICs for the ATLAS HL-LHC upgrade



Wafer of ~1000 ASICs as featured on instagram

Design Test Build it!

Construction sites finalizing qualification for building components→modules, and modules→staves

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• Assembly to begin at CERN this year towards installation in 2027/2028



Tackling unexpected challenges

- Issues will emerge aggregating individual pieces into larger systems
- Last year Luise Poley discussed "cold noise" noise spikes when operating modules cold
- Major progress since in understanding link between 2 MHz capacitor vibrations & sensor signals



From last year: vibrations travel across sensor and couple to outputs, inducing noise in some channels

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- Major progress since in understanding link between 2 MHz capacitor vibrations & sensor signals
 - Leading theory: Stress in glue adhesion \rightarrow vibrating glue contact \rightarrow variable surface charge
 - Mitigated with new glue, ongoing exploration of anchoring glue edges
- Tackling additional issues as they arise, such as sporadic sensor cracking due to CTE mismatches



From last year: vibrations travel across sensor and couple to outputs, inducing noise in some channels

Rethinking Particle Reconstruction

- Adopting open-source solutions to do more with less, such as for track reconstruction (ACTS)
- Porting CPU-intensive tasks to GPUs for tracking (Traccc) and calorimeter clustering (TopoAutomaton)
- Integrating machine-learning methods for better particle reconstruction (Graph Neural Networks for tracking)
- Industry partnerships to advance machine learning, quantum algorithms, high-perf computing (<u>NextGen Trigger project</u>)
- Utilizing new dimensions of information in our data (30 ps timing resolution of HGTD)



Overlapping particle tracks in a 200 collision event without timing

Investigating the impact of 4D Tracking in ATLAS Beyond Run 4

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Conclusion

- Significant progress on ATLAS detector upgrades, will enable unparalleled physics program at HL-LHC
 - Unifying and accelerating streaming of data off-detector
 - New Inner Tracker with cutting-edge silicon technologies & robust readout ASICs for high radiation
 - Updating particle reconstruction with new detectors and modern technologies

Canadian institutes driving all these efforts!





St. Peter's Cathedral Basilica



Sensor Modeling: Charge Propagation



- Adopting open-source <u>AllPix2</u> for simulating charge collection efficiency
 - Critical for building an accurate model of how radiation damage will effect the tracker performance
- Parameterizing results into look-up tables for a faster simulation of many trillions of particles



Charge deposited in center & propagates to readout electrodes



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