

LHCb Electronic upgrade
Dec 15, 2011
CERN

Readout board form factor

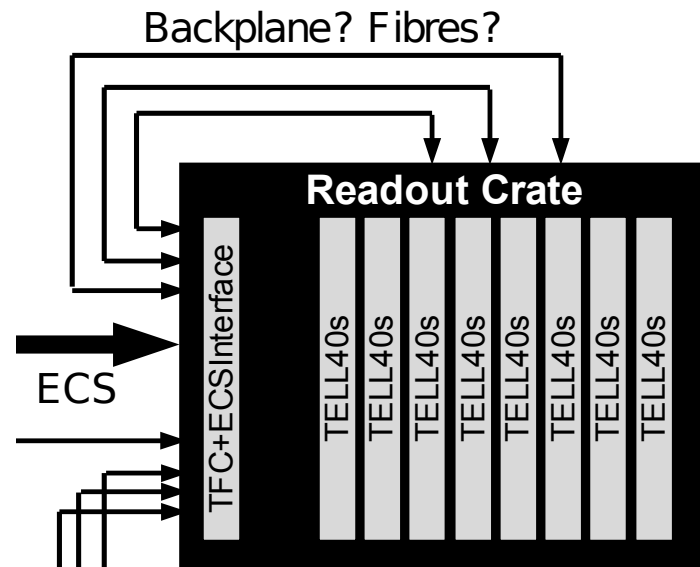
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CPPM, CNRS/IN2P3

ATCA

- ▶ **Standard for application with:**
 - High throughput
 - High level of integration
 - High level of reliability
- ▶ **A standard specifying elementary blocks for:**
 - Mechanics
 - Backplane for power supplies and point-to-point high speed links
 - Control and Cooling
- ▶ **Used in:**
 - Telecommunication
 - Data centre (networking)
 - High energy physics (XFEL, Belle-2, ITER,...)
- ▶ **The natural choice for the LHCb readout board.**

Controversy

- ▶ ATCA implementation breaks the rule “Re-use existing electronics and infrastructure as much as possible” since TELL1 crates (9U VME) will be replaced by ATCA crates.
- ▶ The same functionalities can be obtained using the current TELL1 crates since time and throttle signals can be distributed using optical cables:

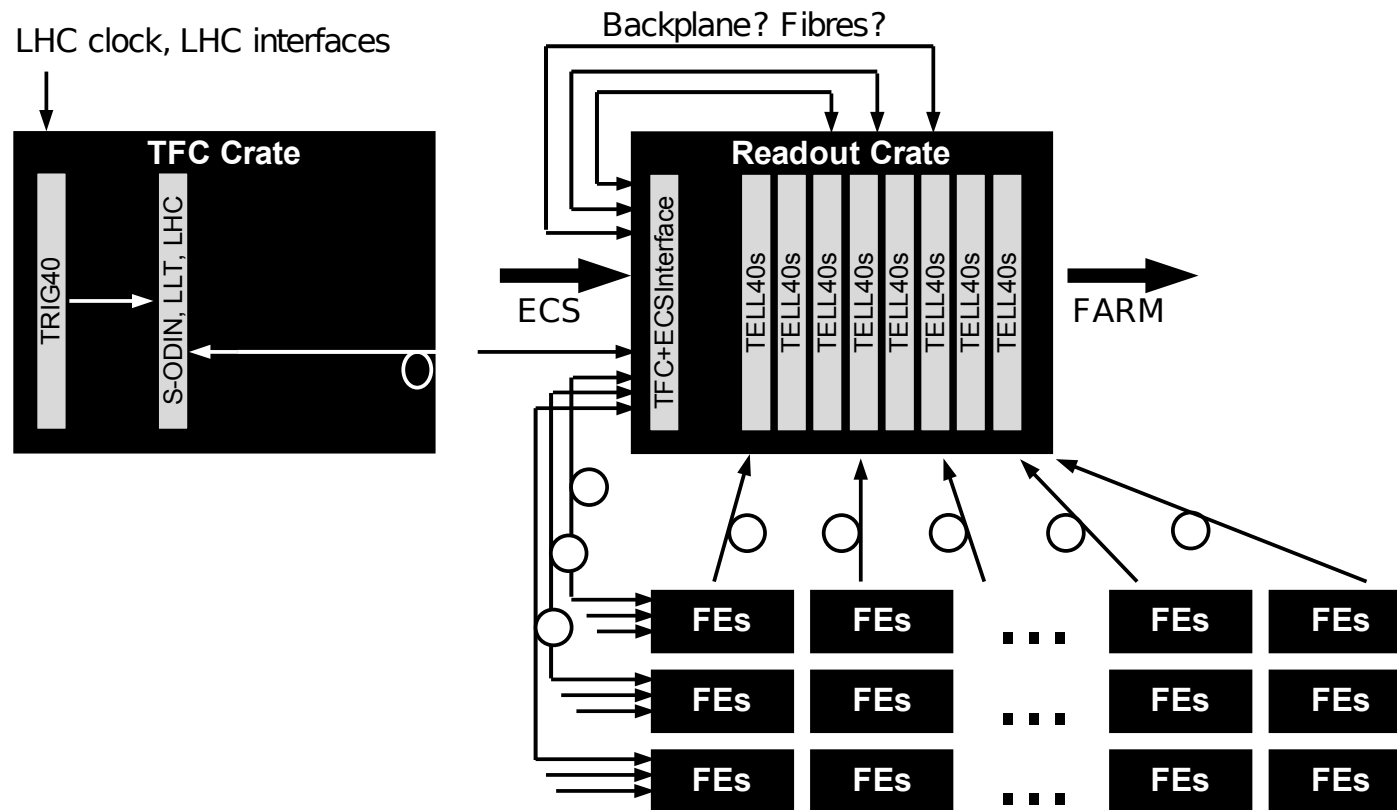


ATCA / 9U VME comparison

- Architecture
- Board
- Crate and power supplies
- Infrastructure
- Cost
- Low level controls for a crate
- Reliability
- Possibility of evolution
- Test bench for early user
- Long term maintenance

Readout Architecture

- Neutral with respect to the board form factor:



From F. Alessio, LHCb upgrade data processing mini workshop, 16 – 17 Nov, 2011

Board

▶ ATCA

- 322×280 mm×mm
- 250 Watt (FPGAs full)
- 48 V / 5.2 A

▶ 9U VME

- 400×367 mm×mm

- Larger PCB by 8 cm in h and w
- Additional electric/optic converter for TFC signals

Crate and power supply

▶ ATCA crate from Schroff

- 14 slots
- 200, ..., 400W per slot

- Need: 48 V / 73 A
- PS: 48 V / 100 A (350W)

▶ 9U VME crate from Wiener

- 20 slots
- 100 W per slot

- Only 10 boards per crate

- Need: 48 V / 52 A
- PS: 3.3V/200A, 5V/100A, 48V/12A

- Replace power supply
5 modules 48V/12A
- 3.295 k€

From V. Bobillier

Infrastructure modifications

▶ ATCA

- Crate height 13U
- Modify the rack
- Vertical air flow
- Rack power dissipation 7 kW

▶ 9U VME

- Crate height 11U
- Vertical air flow
- Rack power dissipation 5 kW

NOTE:

- LEP rack power dissipation $\leq 10\text{kW}$
- General cooling should be enough

Crude cost estimated

▶ ATCA

- 15 to 17 crates (1)
- 8.2 k€ per crate

- $\Sigma \text{crates} = 120 - 140 \text{ k€}$

▶ 9U VME

- 19 to 21 crates (1)
- 3.3 k€ per power supply
- 1.6 k€ / crate for optical transceivers and fibres
- ?? due to larger PCB

- $\Sigma \text{crates} = 97 - 103 \text{ k€}$

Similar cost for the two solutions

*(1) include partitioning but depends on the ratio of TFC+ECS board with respect to TELL40 boards ,
The number of GBT links, the number of GBT and 10 GbE links per AMC, the load of 10 GbE links, ...*

Low level control for crate

▶ ATCA

- IPMI controller
- Ethernet (distributed)

- Switch ON/OFF crate
- Monitor voltage, current, temperature and fan speed
- Reset individual CCPC

- Switch ON/OFF board

- Off-the-shelf software from Anecy

▶ 9U VME

- OPC server
- CAN bus (daisy chain)

- Switch ON/OFF crate
- Monitor voltage, current and fan speed
- Reset individual CCPC (?)

Reliability

▶ ACTA

- Redundant power supply
- Less fragile connections
- Excellent mechanics pour insert/extract a board
- Distributed architecture for the low level control

▶ 9U VME

Possibility of evolution

▶ ATCA

rely on the interconnection matrix between boards via point-to-point high speed serial links embedded in the backplane and to the FPGAs *computing power*

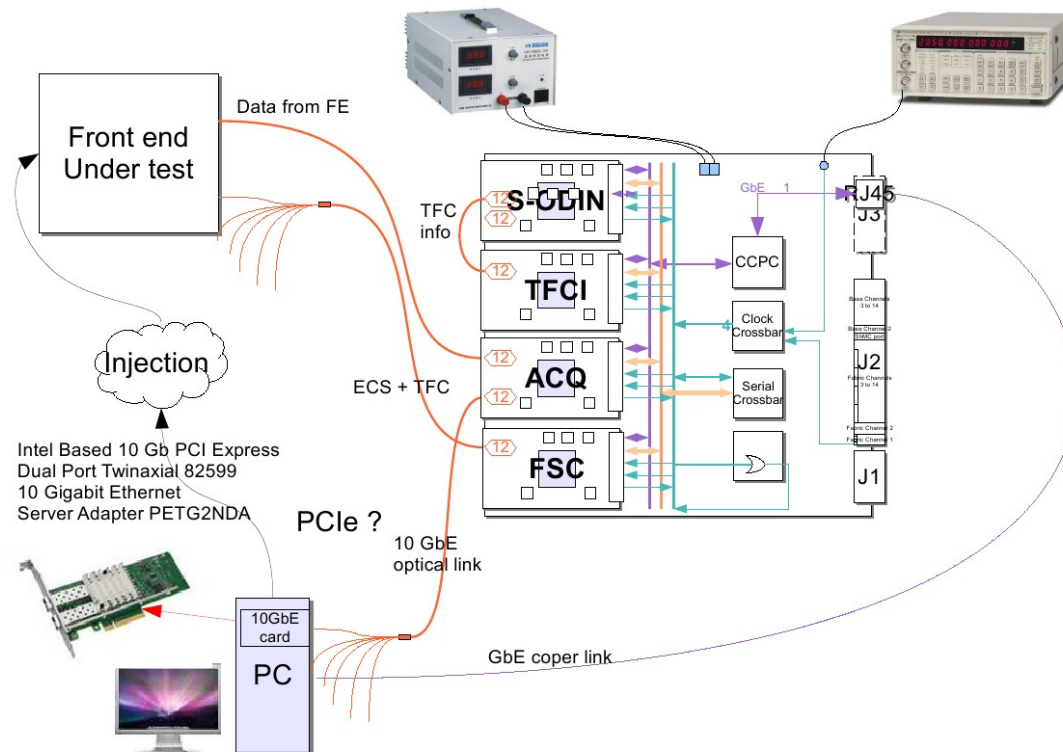
Allow to build unforeseen applications which might help us in the future:

- New LLT for VELO tracking
- Compute tracking primitive to help the tracking algorithm running in the farm

▶ 9U VME

Test bench for early user

- ▶ Independent of the readout board form factor.
Require a table, power supply, big fan, PC and a clock generator.



From J.-P. Cachemiche, LHCb upgrade data processing mini workshop, 16 – 17 Nov, 2011

Long term maintenance

▶ ATCA

- Contract for maintenance has to be setup by the CERN electronics pool

▶ 9U VME

- Maintenance of power supplies are under contract via the CERN electronics pools
- Contract expires in 2018 but will be renewed.

Proposal

- ▶ ATCA is better adapted to the readout board requirements.
- ▶ Propose ATCA as a baseline and 9U VME as a backup.
The first prototype merges all together envisaged technologies:
 - Develop a readout board compliant ACTA standard
 - Buy and ATCA crate
 - Validate TFC distribution and the low level crate control

End 2012, when the prototype is fully debug, review this choice:

- We can modify rather quickly the board form factor when designing the preserie version.
 - Better understanding on the dimension of the readout system
 - See Evolution of CERN / POOL, Atlas, ...
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- ▶ This approach allow to tests envisaged technologies up to the end. It minimizes the risk since early users will program FPGAs and are not sensitized to the board form factor.