

# Recent ATCA development for LHCb

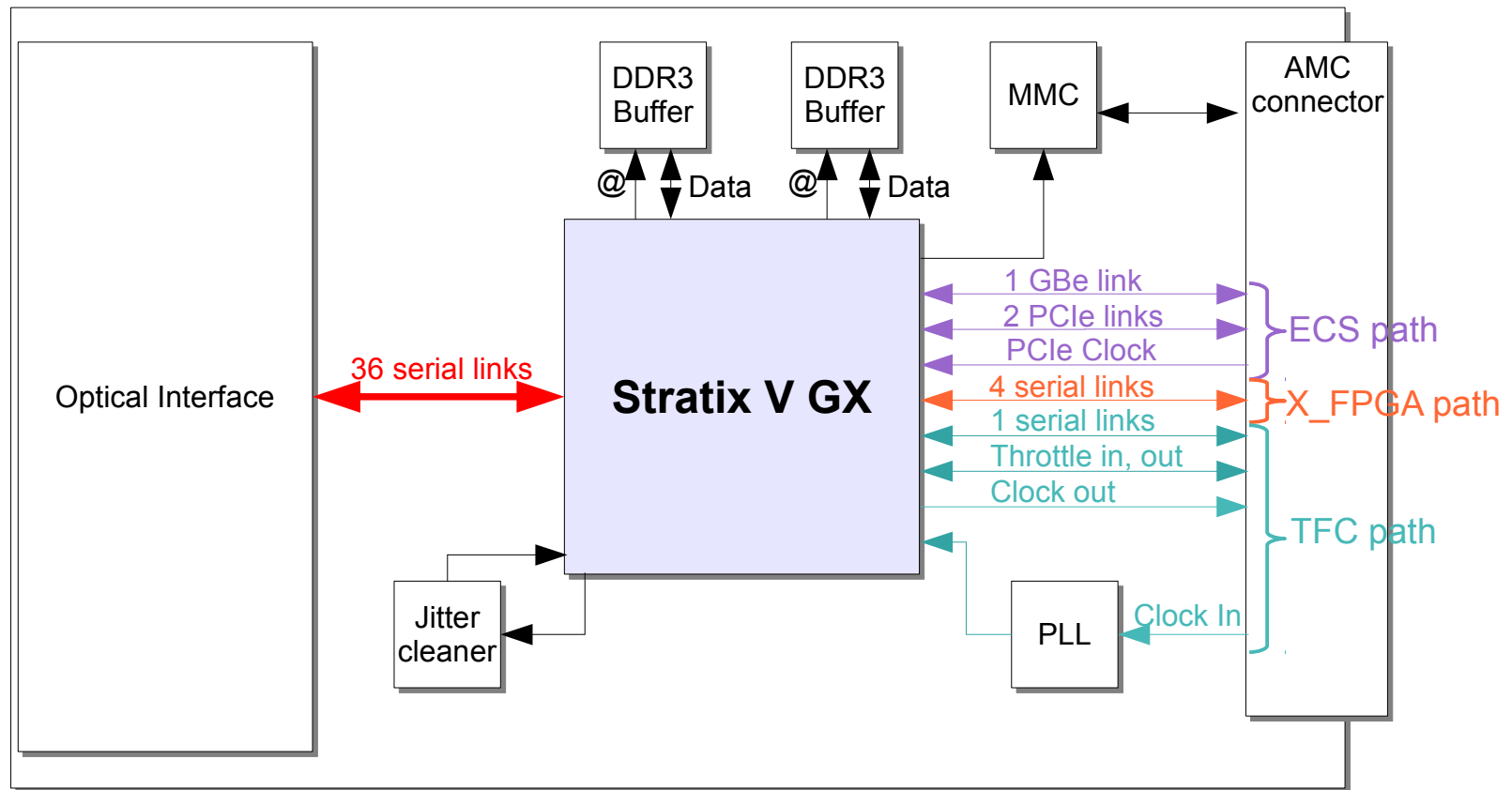


J.P. Cachemiche, P.Y. Duval,  
F. Hachon, R. Le Gac, F. Rethore

## Outline

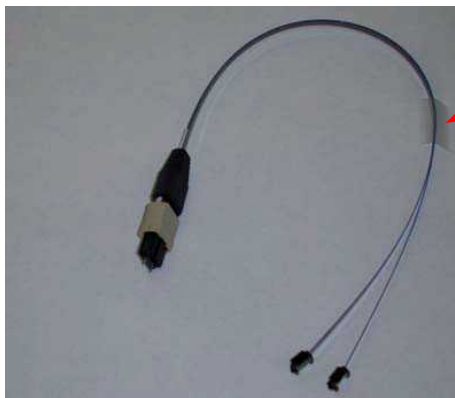
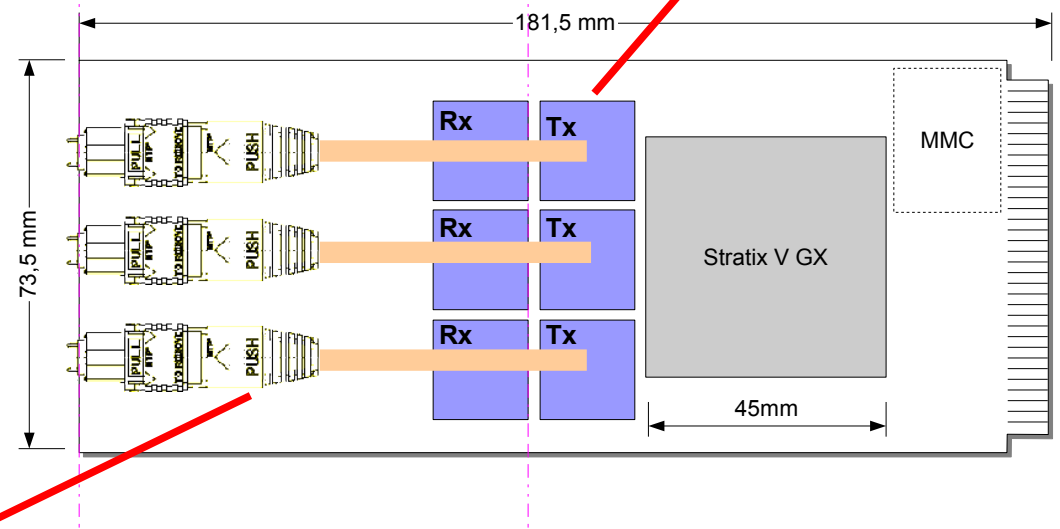
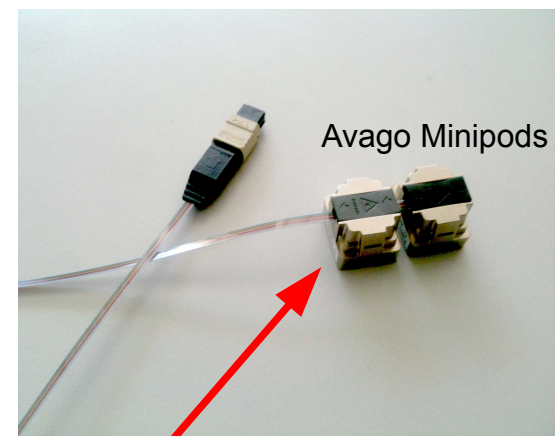
- **AMC40 board**
  - Optical interface
- **ATCA40 board**
  - ECS management
  - Commutation functions
  - IPMI management
- **Crate level**
  - Backplane connections
  - Power consumption and cooling
  - Chosen crate
- **Debugging a board**

# AMC40 daughter board

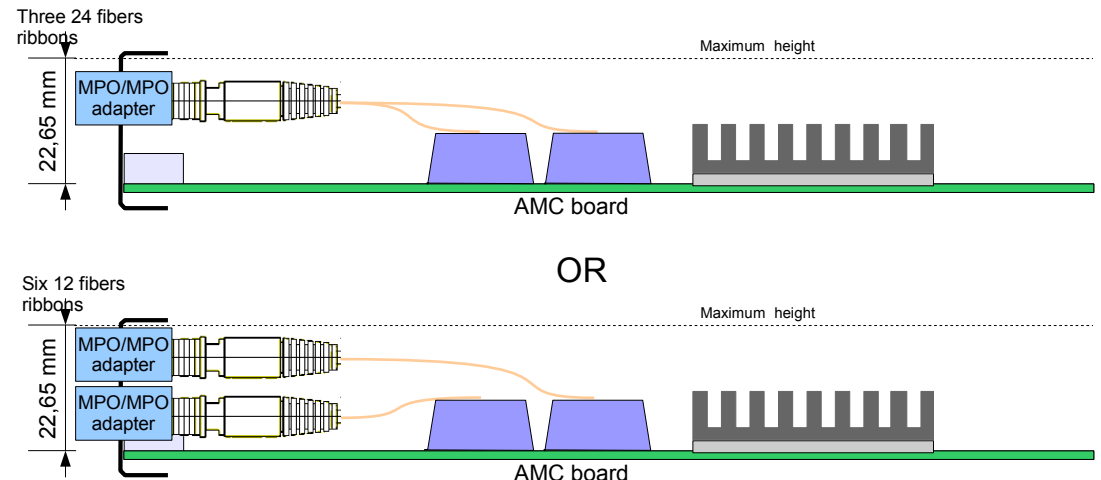


# Optical interface

36 inputs AND 36 outputs  
at 10 Gbps



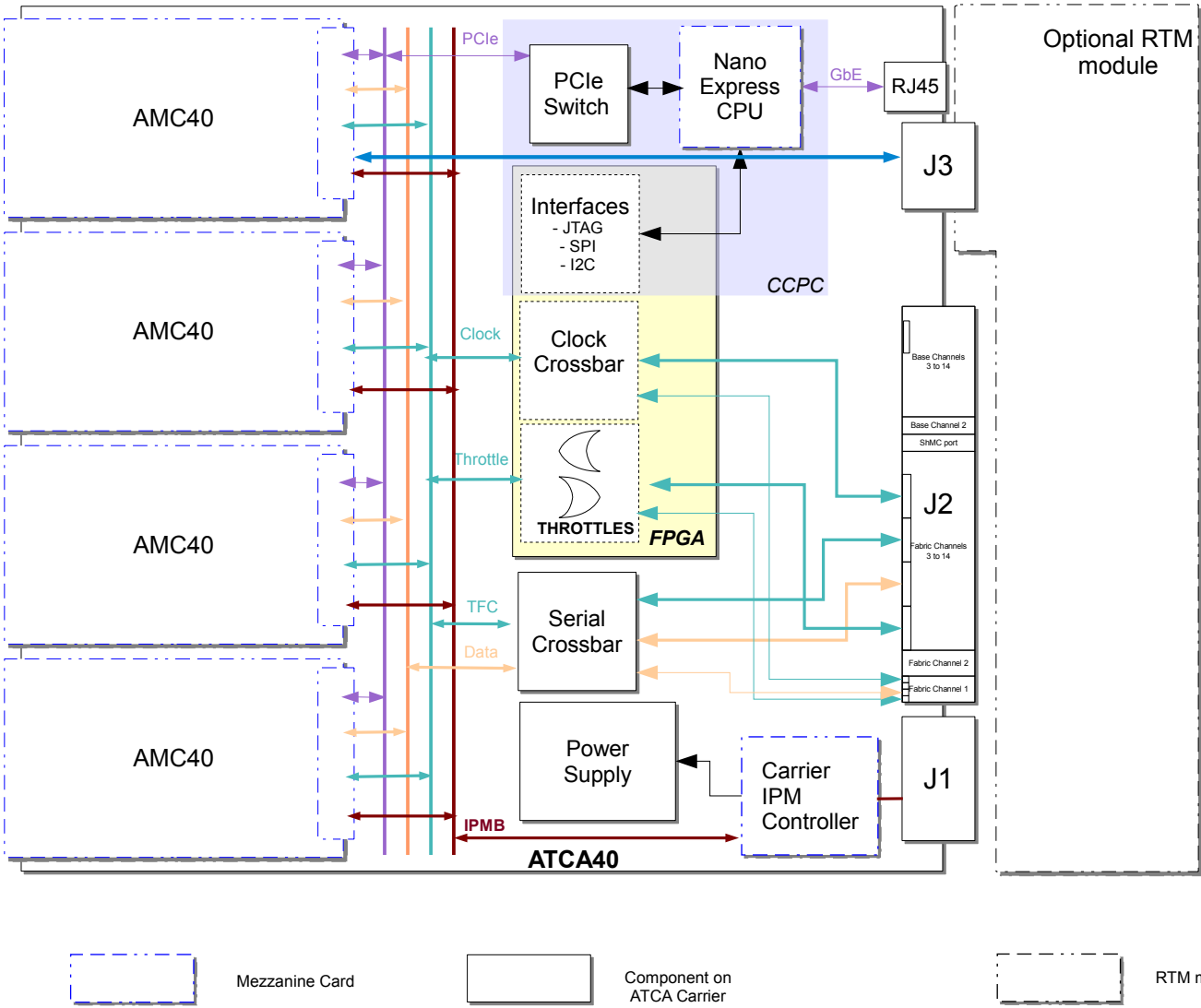
MPO/ Prizm patchcord



First prototype of the Readout board

IN2P3/CPM

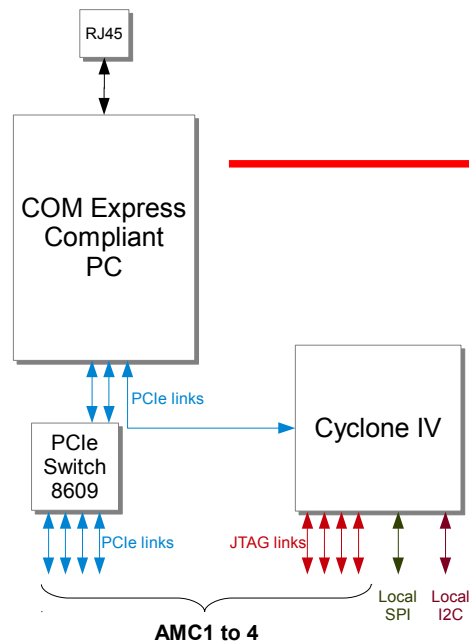
# ATCA40 board



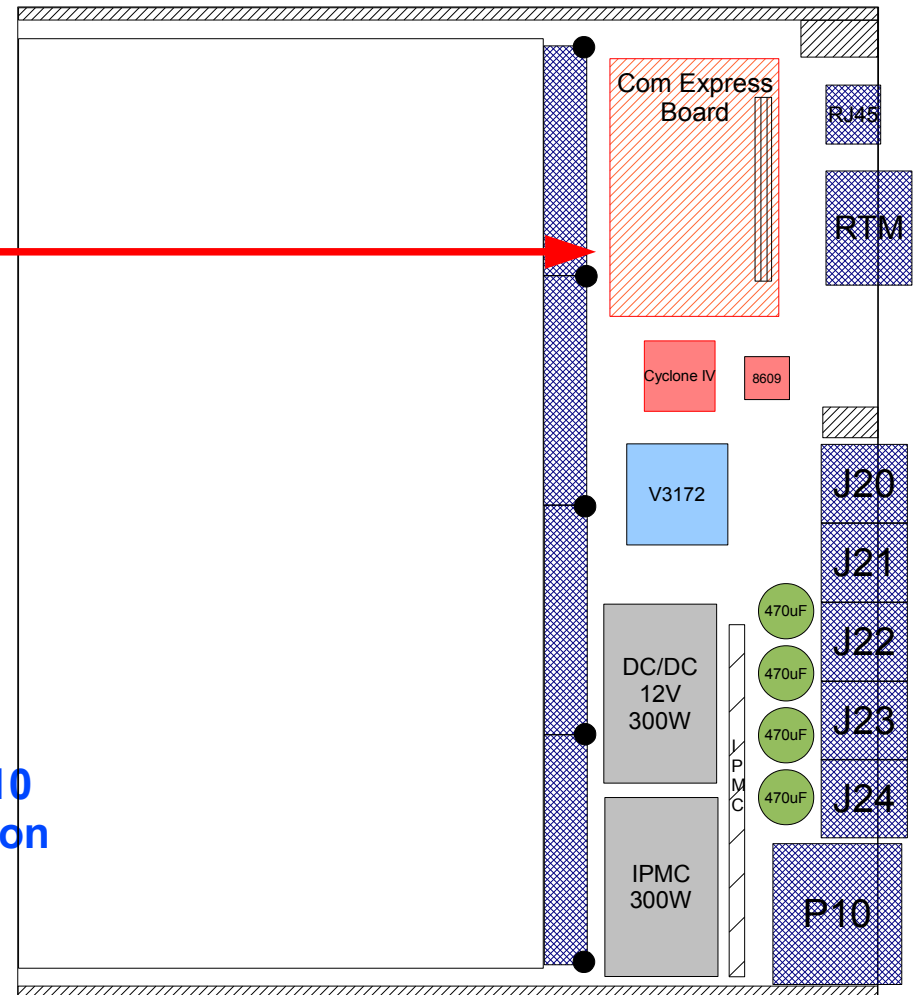
# ECS management

## Standard COM express connector type 10:

Currently ATOM core at 1 GHz  
CCPC board can be upgraded



Reuse of developments made by Rio for Tell10  
same components but different implementation

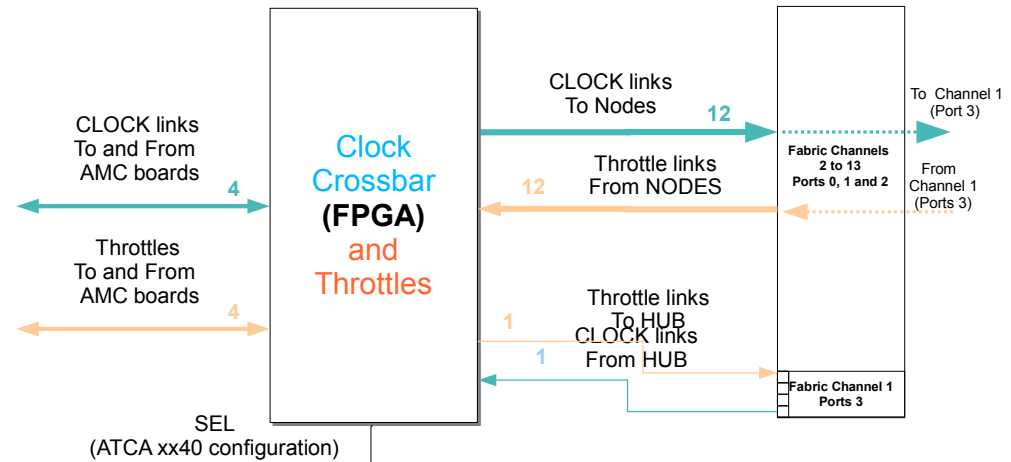


# Commutation functions

## Programmable crossbars

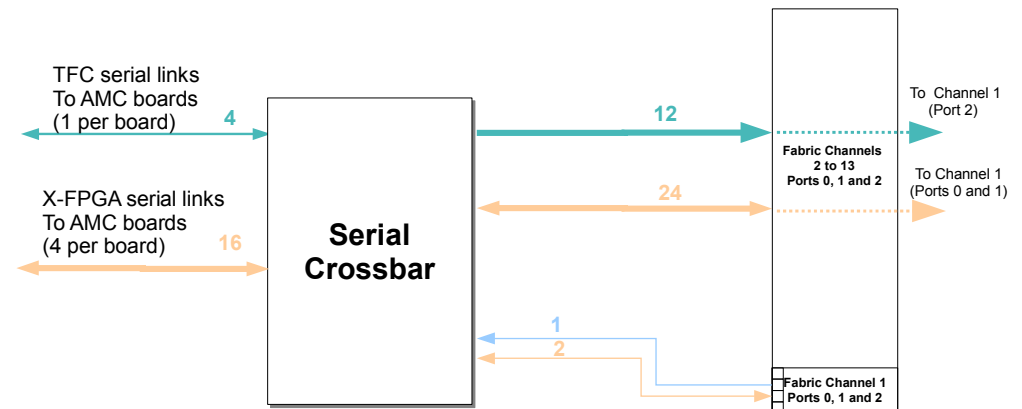
### LVDS links:

- Clock broadcast
- AMC40 to AMC40 clock routing
- Oring of throttles



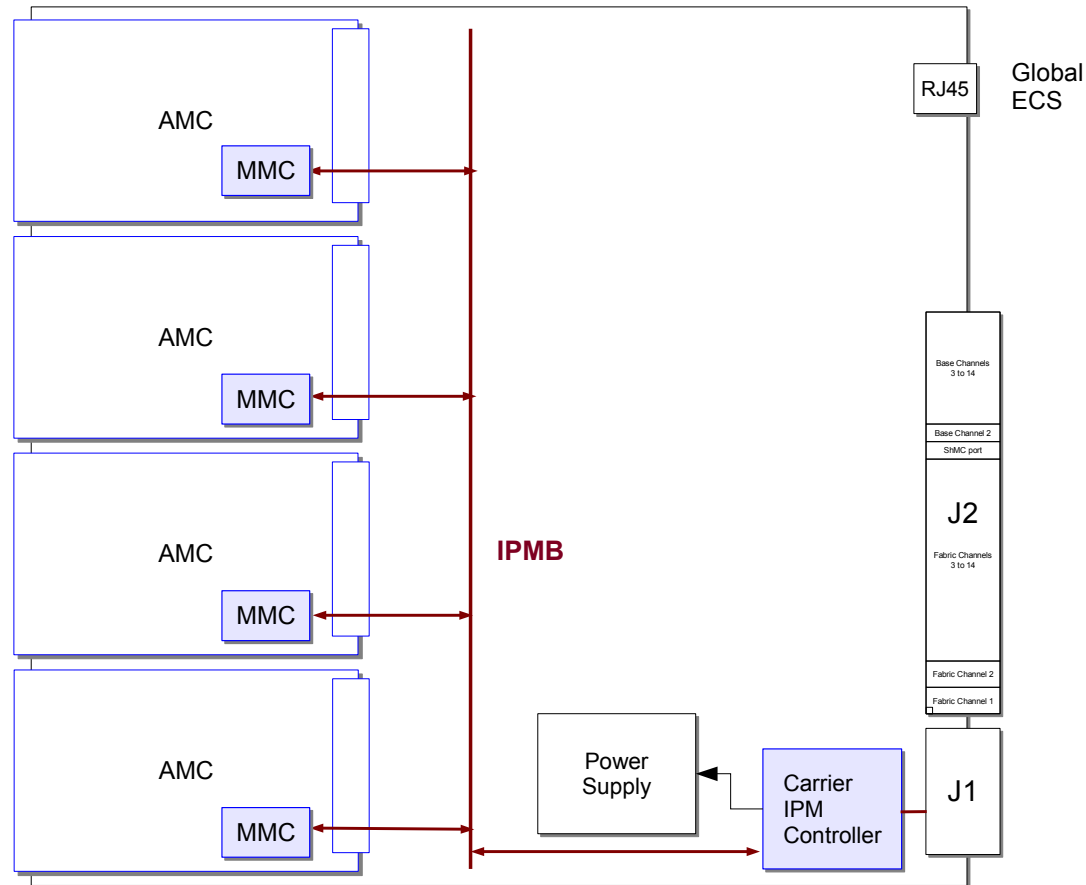
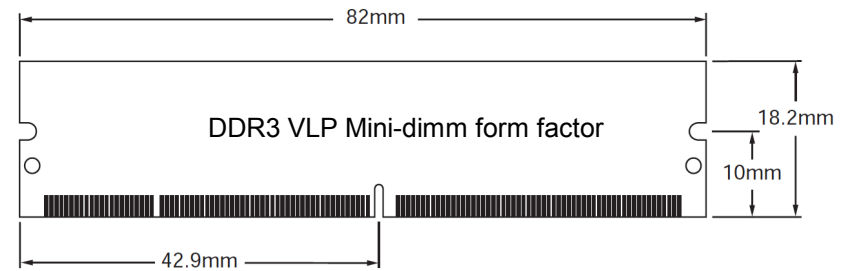
### Multigigabits Serial links:

- TFC information broadcast
- AMC40 to AMC40 communication
- ATC40 to ATC40 communication



# IPMI management

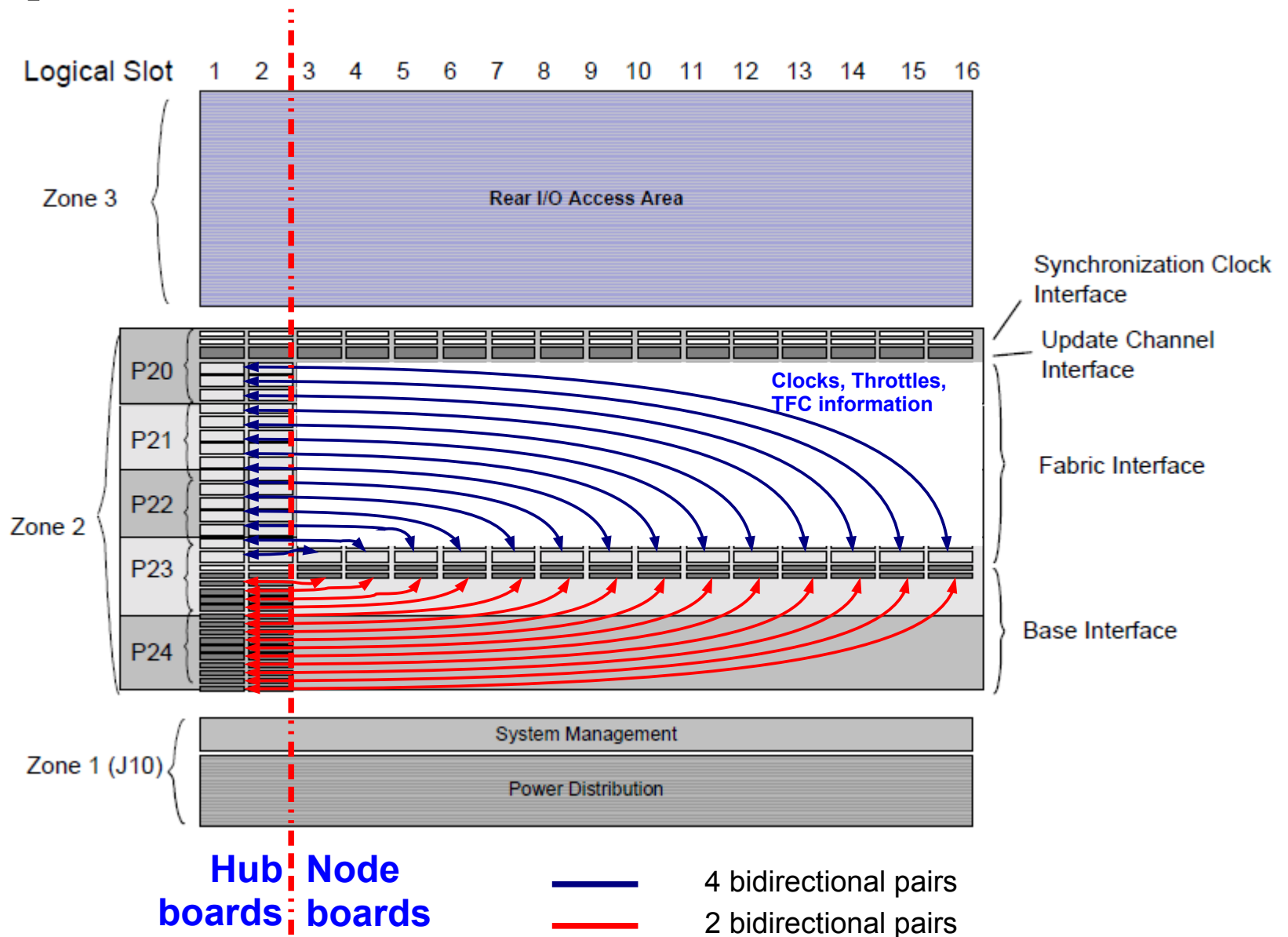
Implemented on mezzanine



Will be based on a development made by LAPP Annecy for ATLAS



# Backplane connections



# Power management and cooling

## Power consumption above ATCA specification (200W per board)

Device	Power in W	Total power ( $\eta=80\%$ ) in W
VSC3172	19	23,8
VSC3441	1,9	2,4
Cyclone IV	6,5	8,1
DDR3	0,6	0,8
Crédit Card PC	6,2	7,8
IPMC	1,7	2,1
MMC*4	3,3	4,1
AMC*4	166	207,5
<b>ATCA40 power</b>		<b>256,5</b>
<b>Maximum Crate power</b>		<b>3591,0</b>

## But compatible with existing cooling system

See study « LHC rack cooling measurements »

<http://cdsweb.cern.ch/record/38031/files/epess-2003-014.pdf>

The results of the project indicate that the system is suitable: using 2U high heat exchangers, 10kW of power may be dissipated within the rack with less than 2% losses to the surroundings.

# Crate

## Schroff crate

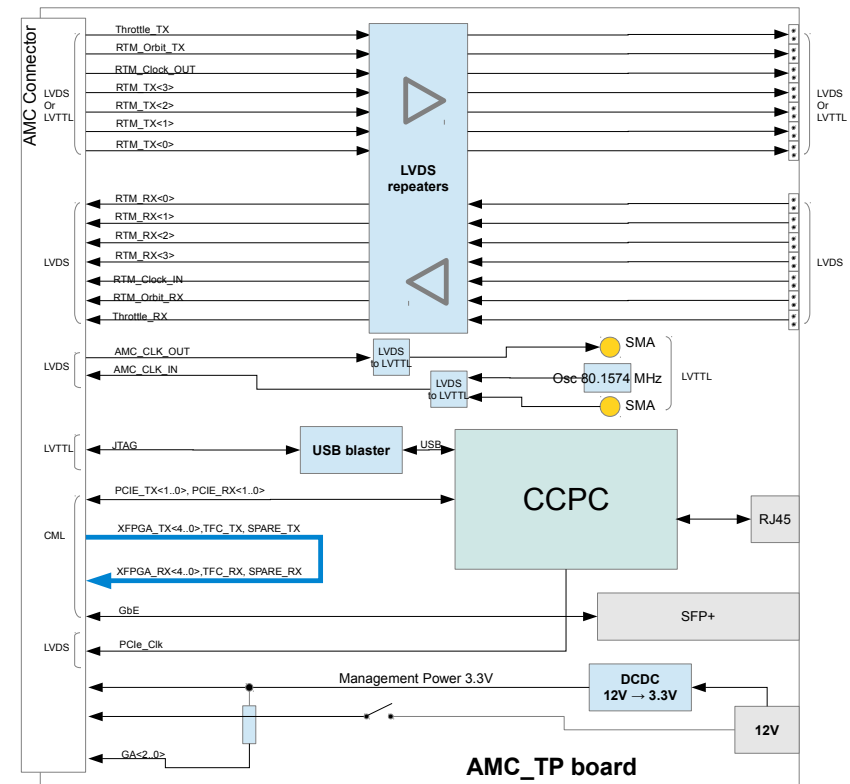
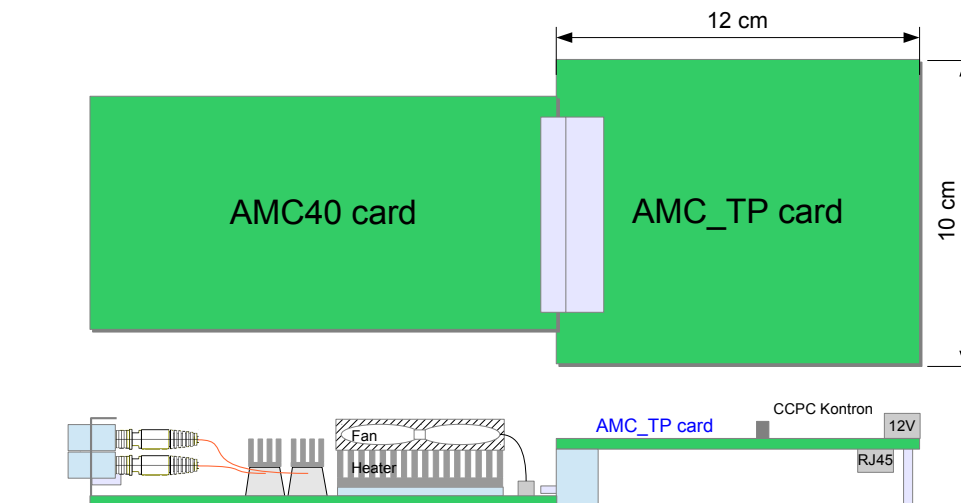
- power dissipation :  
300 W per board
- Front to back cooling
- Needs external  
Power converters
- Pigeon Point shelf manager



# Debugging an AMC40 board

## Only needs :

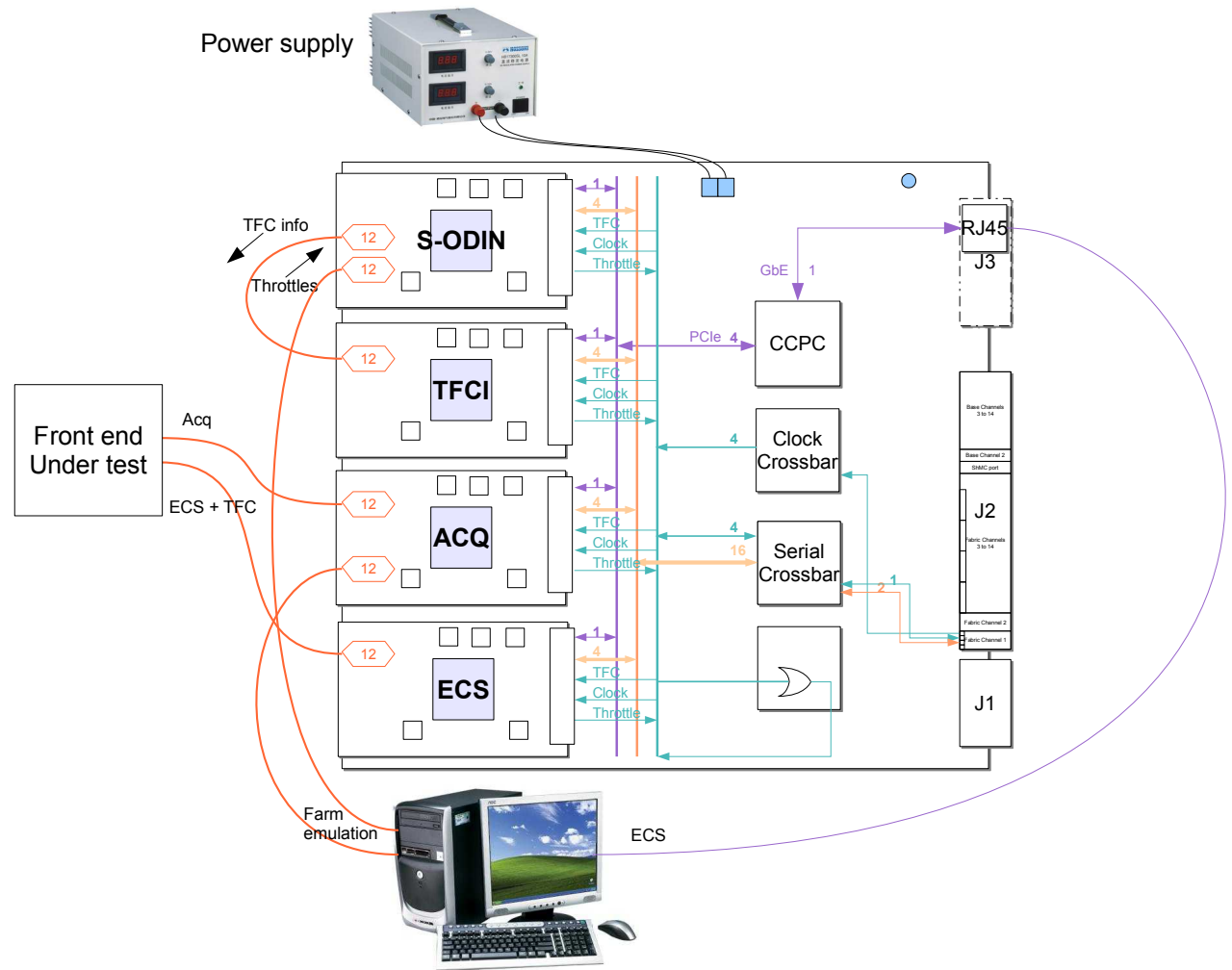
- A 12 V power supply
- A control PC



# Emulating a system

## Only needs :

- A power supply
- A control PC



# Conclusion

## Schedule

- AMC40 board available mid-May
- ATCA40 boards schematics completed at the end of the month
- Complete prototype ready around July 2012

**Proof of feasibility of «LHCb readout on ATCA » by end of year**

# Extra

# Optical budget

Minipods or Micropods  
 Min Tx OMA = -2.4 dBm  
 Input Optical Power Sensitivity = -10.4 dBm

Table 5.1 Tracker-grade Versatile Link power budget

FE → BE    BE → FE

	MM_VTx_Rx	MM_Tx_VRx	SM_VTx_Rx	SM_Tx_VRx
Min. Tx OMA	-5.2 dBm	-1.6 dBm	-5.2 dBm	-3.6 dBm
Max. Rx sensitivity	-11.1 dBm	-13.1 dBm	-12.6 dBm	-15.4 dBm
<b>Power budget</b>	<b>5.9 dB</b>	<b>11.5 dB</b>	<b>7.4 dB</b>	<b>11.8 dB</b>
Fiber attenuation	0.6 dB	0.6 dB	0.1 dB	0.1 dB
Insertion loss	1.5 dB	1.5 dB	2.0 dB	2.0 dB
Link penalties	1.0 dB	1.0 dB	1.5 dB	1.5 dB
Tx radiation penalty	0 dB	-	0 dB	-
Rx radiation penalty	-	5.4 dB	-	5.4 dB
Fiber radiation penalty	1.0 dB	1.0 dB	1.0 dB	1.0 dB
<b>Margin<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1.8 dB</b>	<b>2.0 dB</b>	<b>2.8 dB</b>	<b>1.8 dB</b>

Note 1: Error coding scheme, for example, the GBT coding can result in an additional 2-3 dB gain in margin.

Table 5.2 Calorimeter-grade Versatile Link power budget

	MM_VTx_Rx	MM_Tx_VRx	SM_VTx_Rx	SM_Tx_VRx
Min. Tx OMA	-5.2 dBm	-3.2 dBm	-5.2 dBm	-5.2 dBm
Max. Rx sensitivity	-11.1 dBm	-13.1 dBm	-12.6 dBm	-15.4 dBm
<b>Power budget</b>	<b>5.9 dB</b>	<b>9.9 dB</b>	<b>7.4 dB</b>	<b>10.2 dB</b>
Fiber attenuation	0.6 dB	0.6 dB	0.1 dB	0.1 dB
Insertion loss	1.5 dB	1.5 dB	2.0 dB	2.0 dB
Link penalties	1.0 dB	1.0 dB	1.5 dB	1.5 dB
Tx radiation penalty	0 dB	-	0 dB	-
Rx radiation penalty	-	2.5 dB	-	2.5 dB
Fiber radiation penalty	0.1 dB	0.1 dB	0 dB	0 dB
<b>Margin<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2.7 dB</b>	<b>4.2 dB</b>	<b>3.8 dB</b>	<b>4.1 dB</b>

- 500 kGy,  $2 \times 10^{15}$  n/cm<sup>2</sup>
- Tracker-grade back-end transmit power must be boosted to compensate radiation penalties

- 10 kGy,  $5 \times 10^{14}$  n/cm<sup>2</sup>
- Calorimeter-grade power budget compatible with COTS component specs

## LHCb ?

Current worst case in VELO:  $3.9 \times 10^{12}$  n/cm<sup>2</sup>  
 Extrapolation to upgrade :  $3.9 \times 10^{13}$  n/cm<sup>2</sup>

→ much below CMS calorimeter grade

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francois.vasey@cern.ch on behalf of Versatile Link team

Estimated margin  
 For LHCb

2.0 dB

5.0 dB



# Overall architecture

