

Test Results of the Tracking Detector Readout ASIC, SMX2, for the Compressed Baryonic Matter Experiment

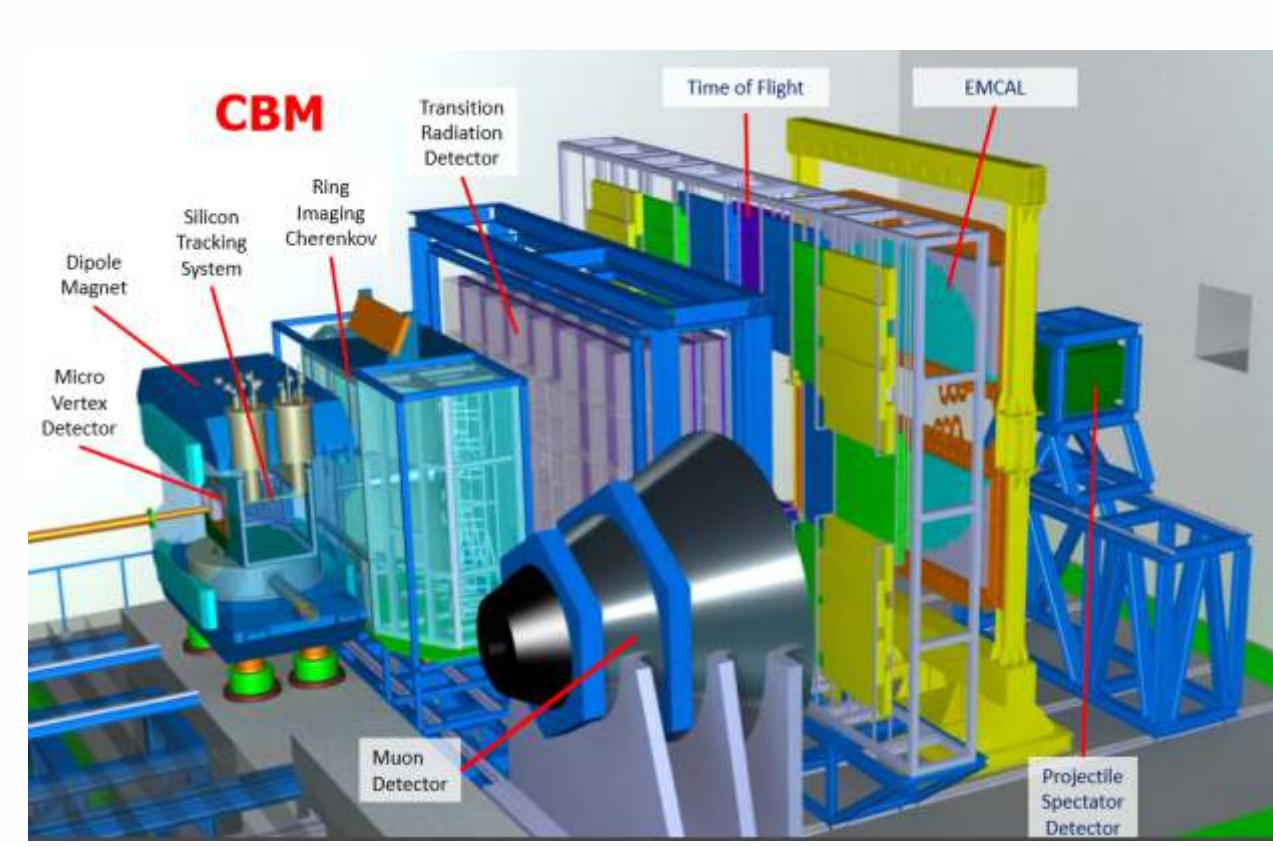
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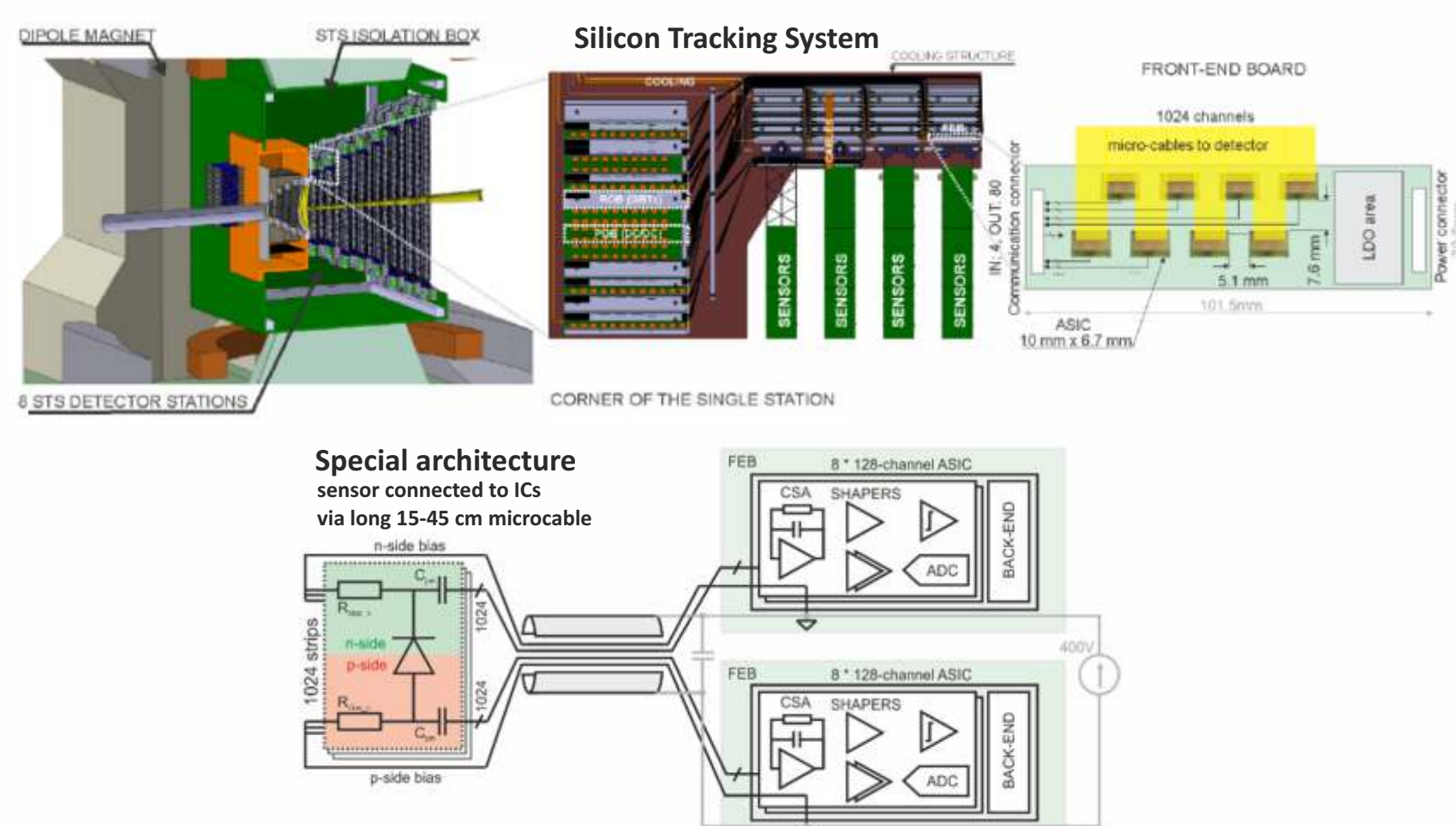
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Overview of the target application: Compressed Baryonic Matter Experiment



Experiment aim: Creation of the highest baryon densities in nucleus-nucleus collisions, exploration of the properties of the super-dense nuclear matter.



Similar requirements of two detector systems

Detector system	STS	MUCH
Sensor type	Silicon microstrip, double-sided, AC-coupled, stereo-angle 7° in-plane, 280-320 μm thickness	GEM
Sensor lengths	2cm, 4cm, 6cm	
Microcable lengths	15 cm - 47 cm	
Expected capacitance	0-30 pF	1 - 50 pF
Hit rate	250 kHz average	Up to 2 MHz (in central pads)
Channel pitch	58 μm	~100 μm
Power consumption [mW/channel]	< 10	< 10
Dynamic range	0-5 RC	4 RC typical
Time measurement accuracy	< 10 ns	
Signal polarity	positive, negative	negative
Operating temperature	-10 °C	-80 °C

NEED FOR A SINGLE PROTOTYPE READOUT ASIC

SMX2 Chip: microstrip Silicon & GEM sensors readout

STS-MUCH-XYTER2 developed & fabricated in Q3 2016

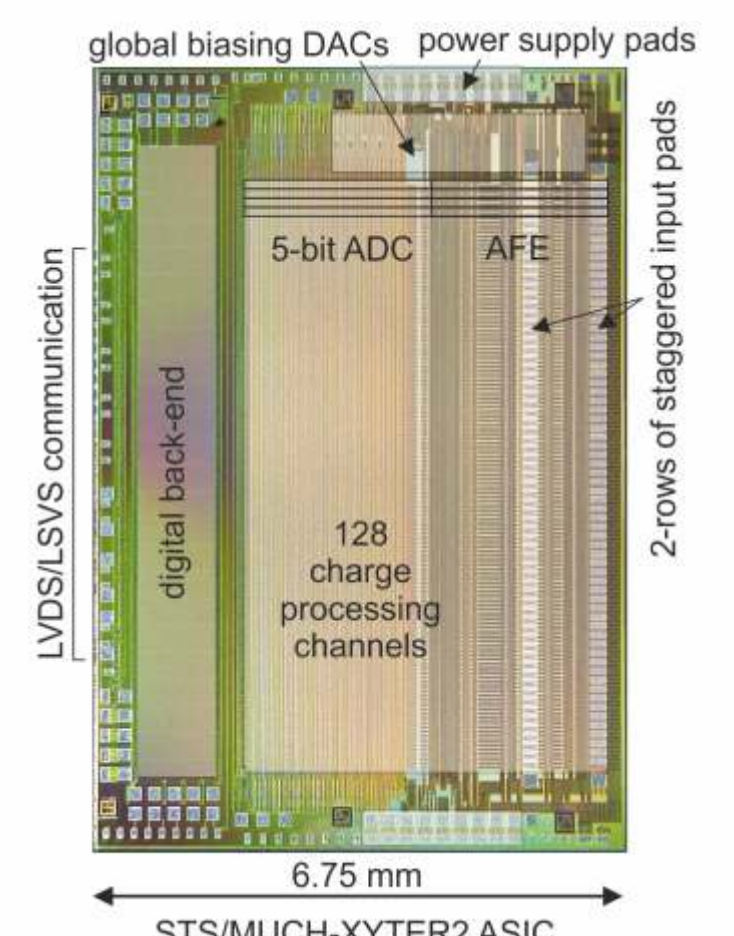
AFE (Analog Front-End)

- time and amplitude measurement
- digitization and derandomized readout
- 128 channels (+ 2 test channels with direct outputs)
- time (3.125 ns, 14-bit timestamp) & amplitude digitization (5-bit)
- gain switching & trimming:
 - 0-12 IC electrons & holes (STS Si microstrips)
 - 0-50 IC electrons (MUCH GEMs)
- 250 kHz/s rate (pulsed reset)
- 80-280 ns shaping time (slow path)
- time-walk corrected offline
- continuous-time ADC + peak det.
- P=7.6 mW/channel (incl. logic)

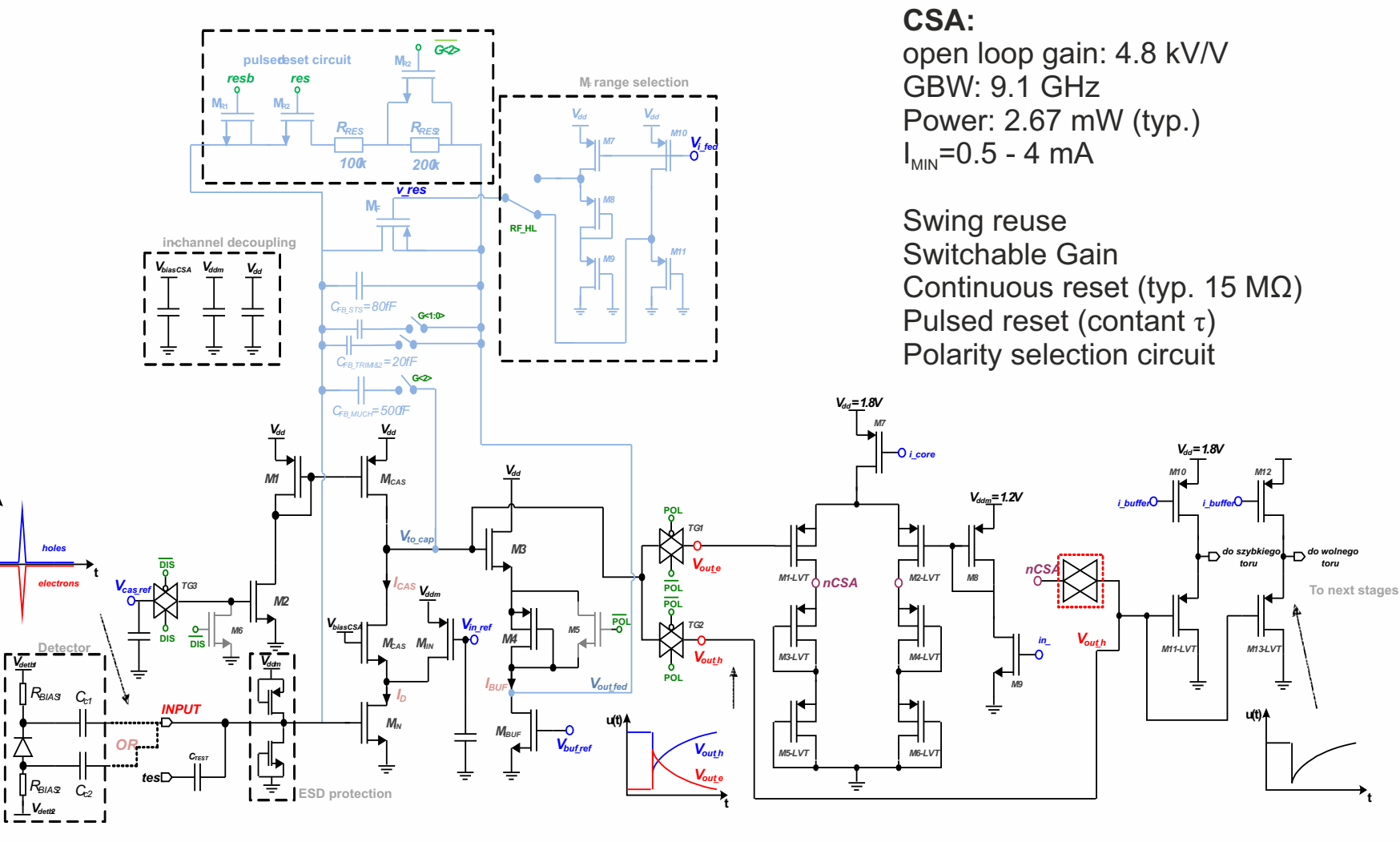
Back-end:

- control via synthesized reg & AFE DICE cells
- 9.41 - 47 Mbit/s ASIC data BW
- throttling, diagnostic features
- link loopback (multi-level)
- 64-bit e-fuse for traceability

- die size: 10 mm x 6.75 mm
- tab bonding, wire-bonding, pogo-probing, wafer-level probing
- Technology: UMC 180nm CMOS MM/RF



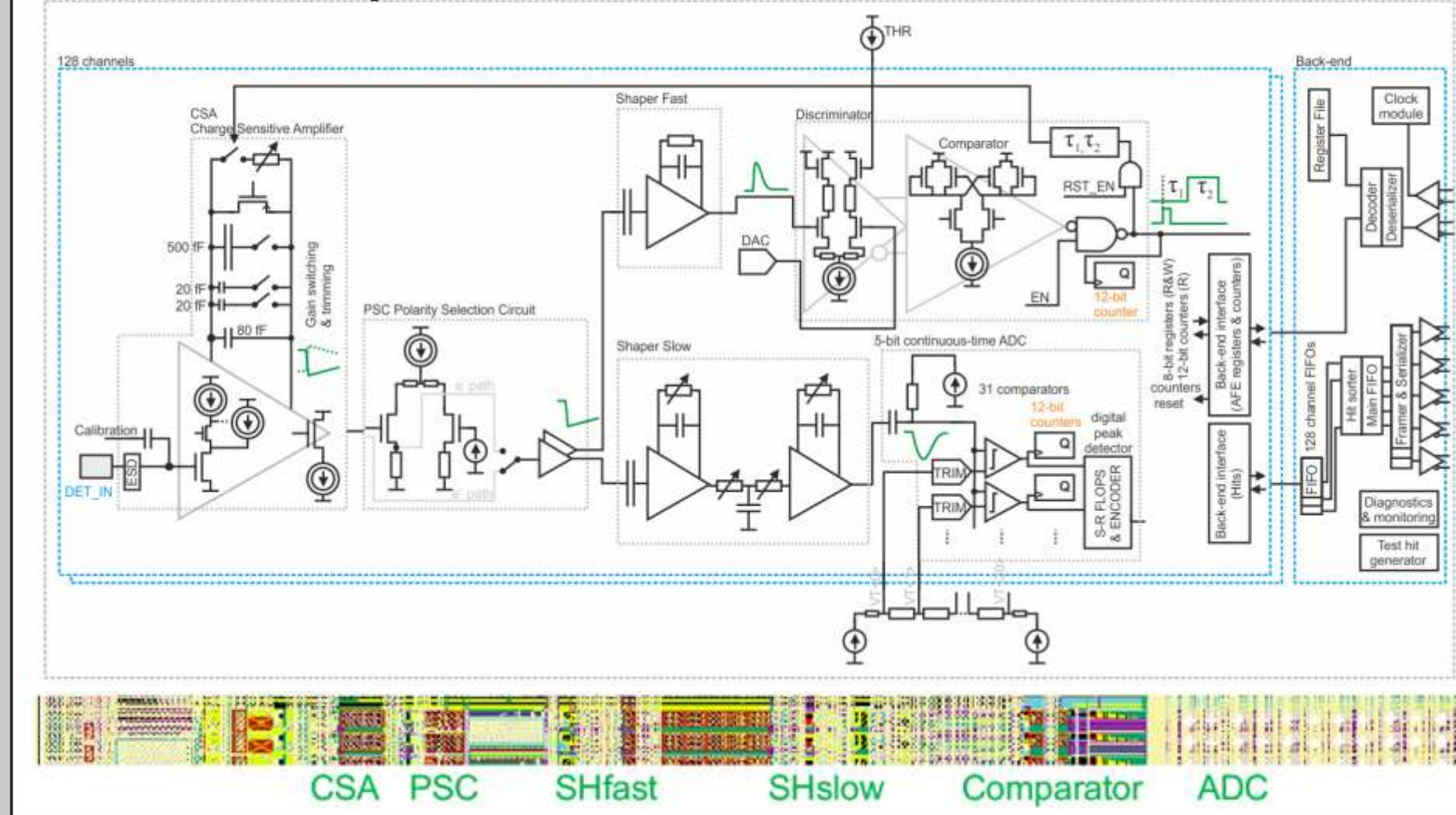
Charge-Sensitive Amplifier



CSA:
 open loop gain: 4.8 kV/V
 GBW: 9.1 GHz
 Power: 2.67 mW (typ.)
 $I_{bias} = 0.5 - 4$ mA

Swing reuse
 Switchable Gain
 Continuous reset (typ. 15 MΩ)
 Pulsed reset (contant τ)
 Polarity selection circuit

Simplified ASIC scheme



Charge-Sensitive Amplifier + Polarity Sel.

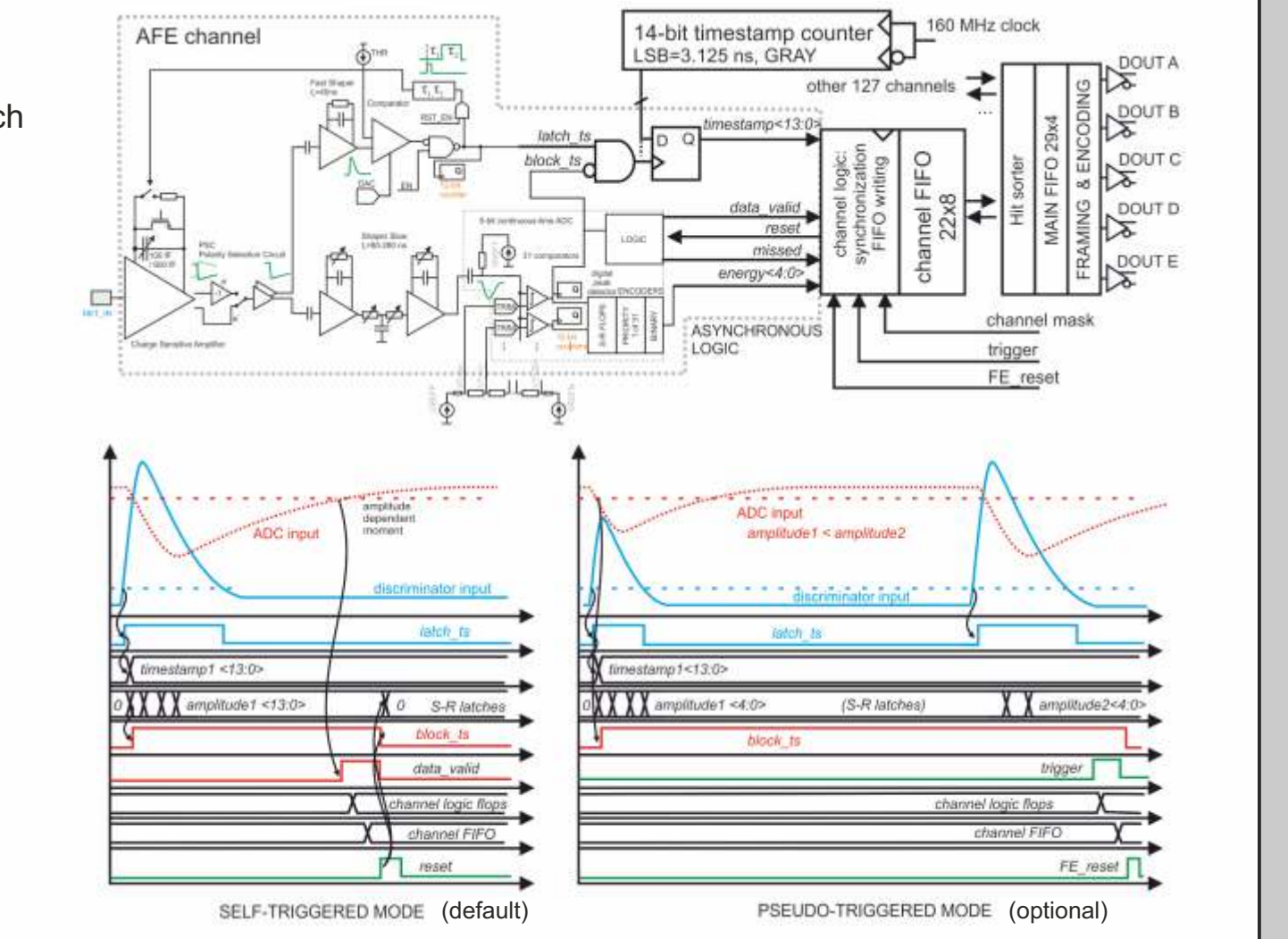
FAST PATH
 CR-RC shaper + comparator + timestamp latch

SLOW PATH
 CR-RC (shaper) + ADC continuous-time with digital peak detector (no ADC clock)

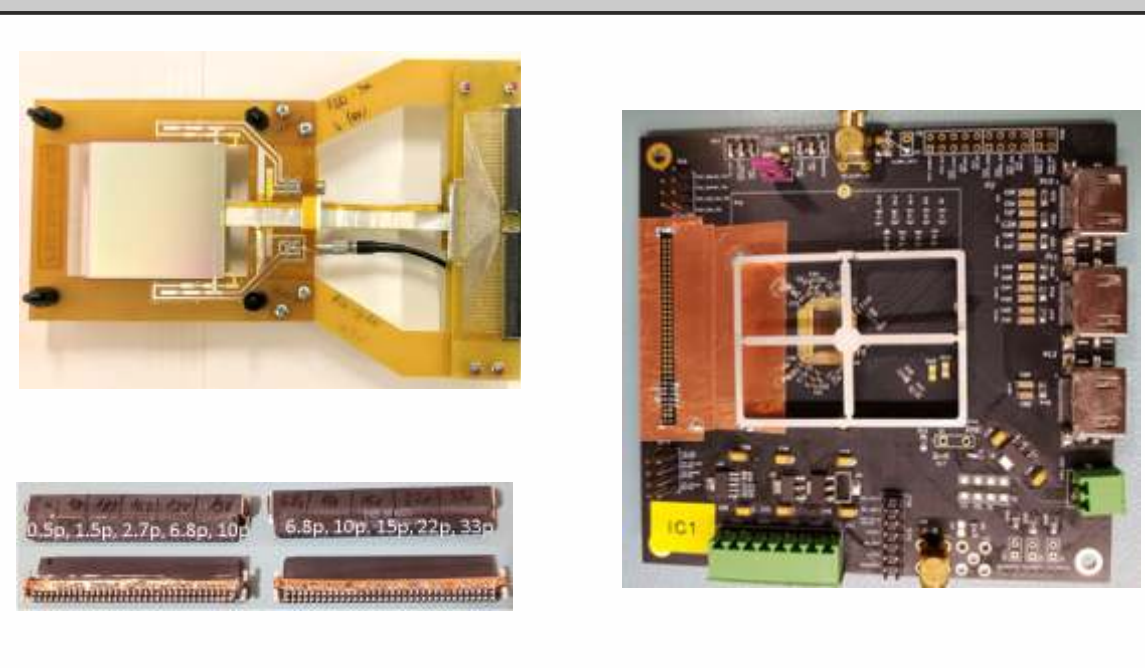
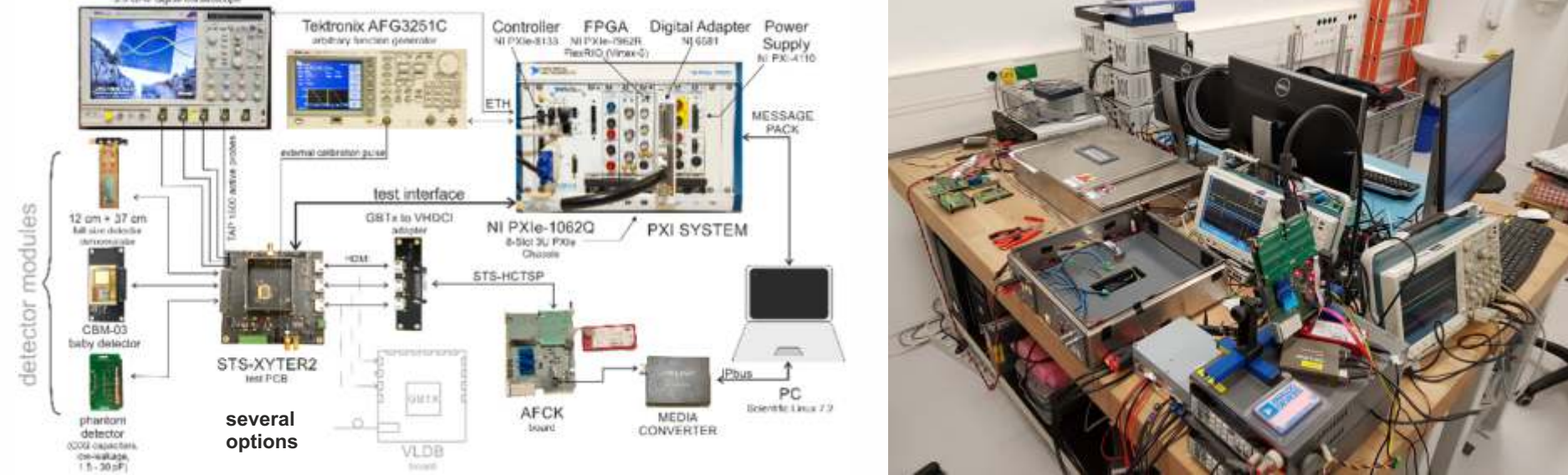
HIT DATA IS FORMED (27 bits)
 - 7-bit channel number
 - 5-bit amplitude (ADC value)
 - 14-bit timestamp
 - 1-bit event missed marker

Self triggered operation requires:
 - high data throughput of interface
 - low rate of noise hits
 - throttling options for effective flow control
 - link monitoring features

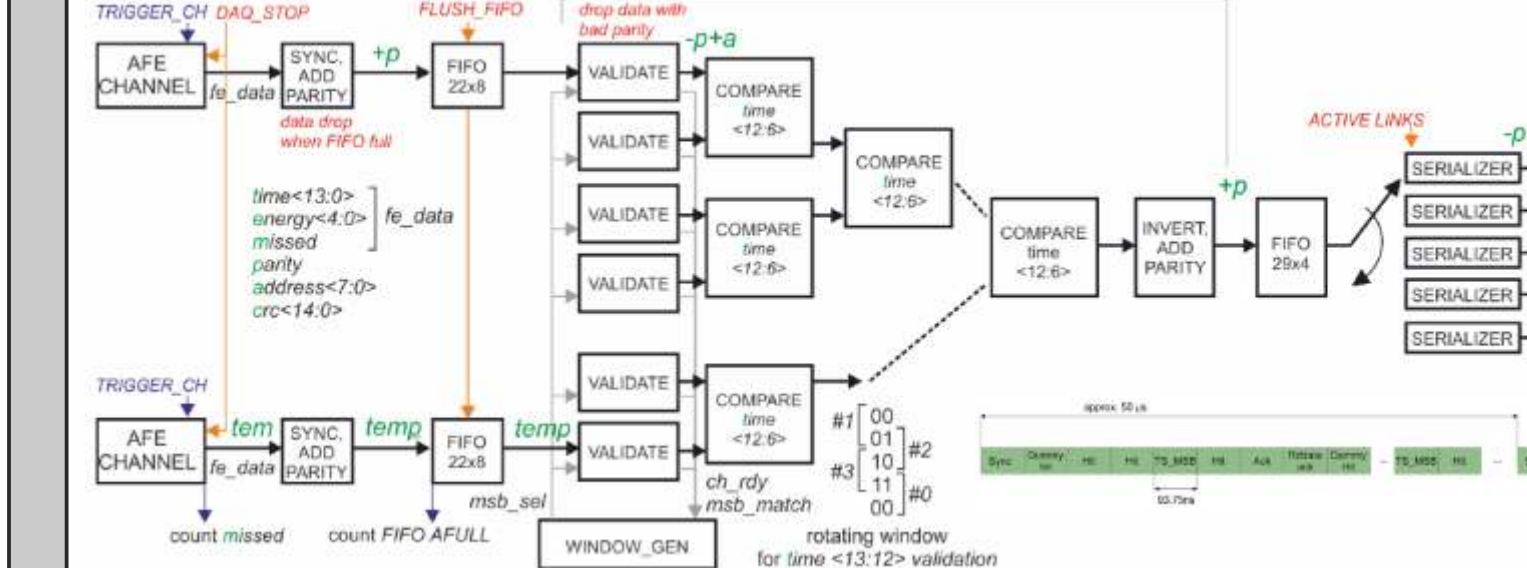
Self-triggered & Pseudo-triggered mode



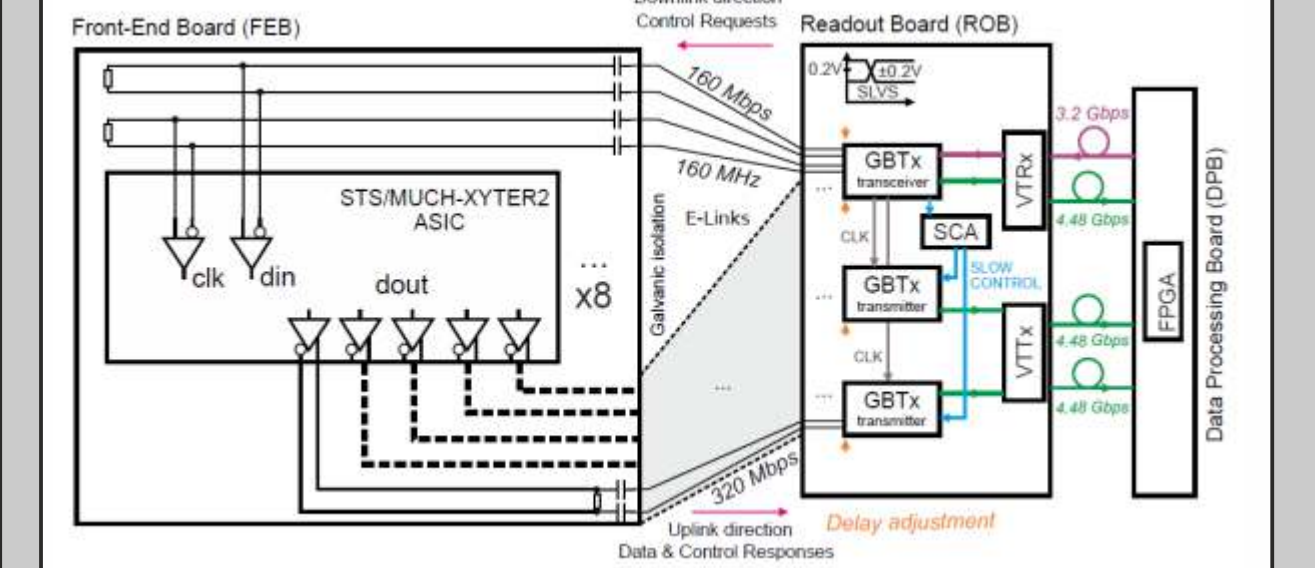
Test setup



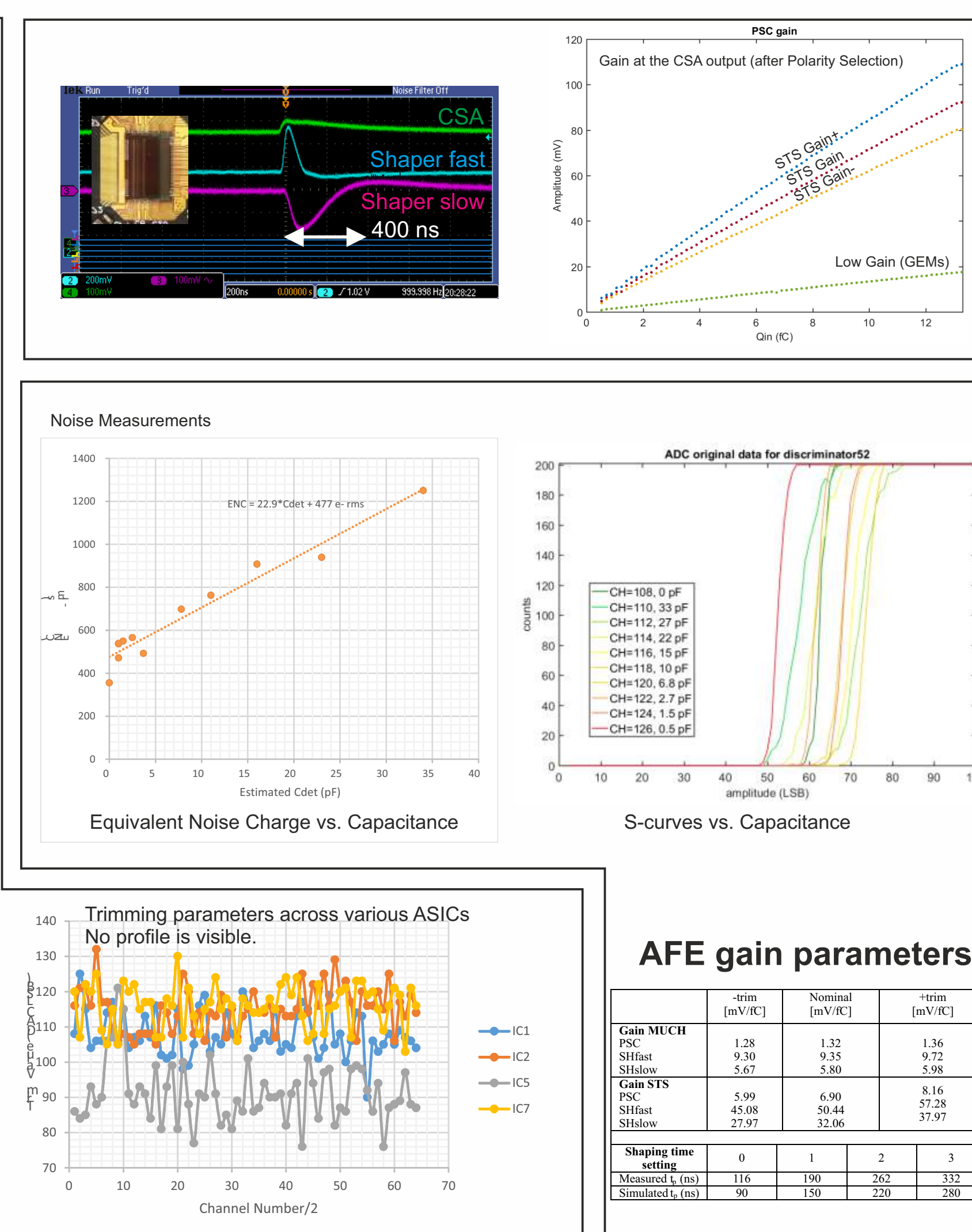
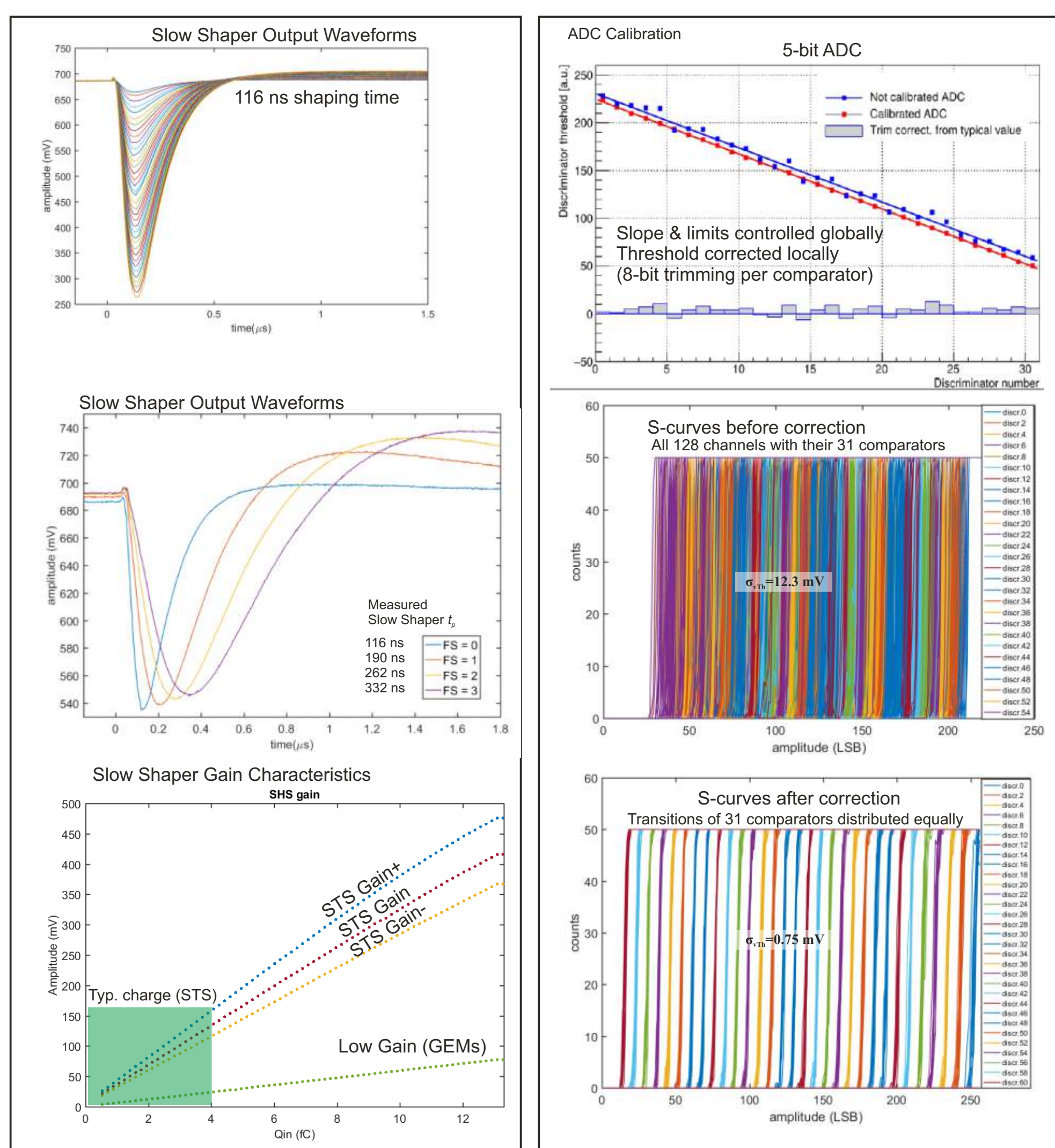
Data flow in the back-end



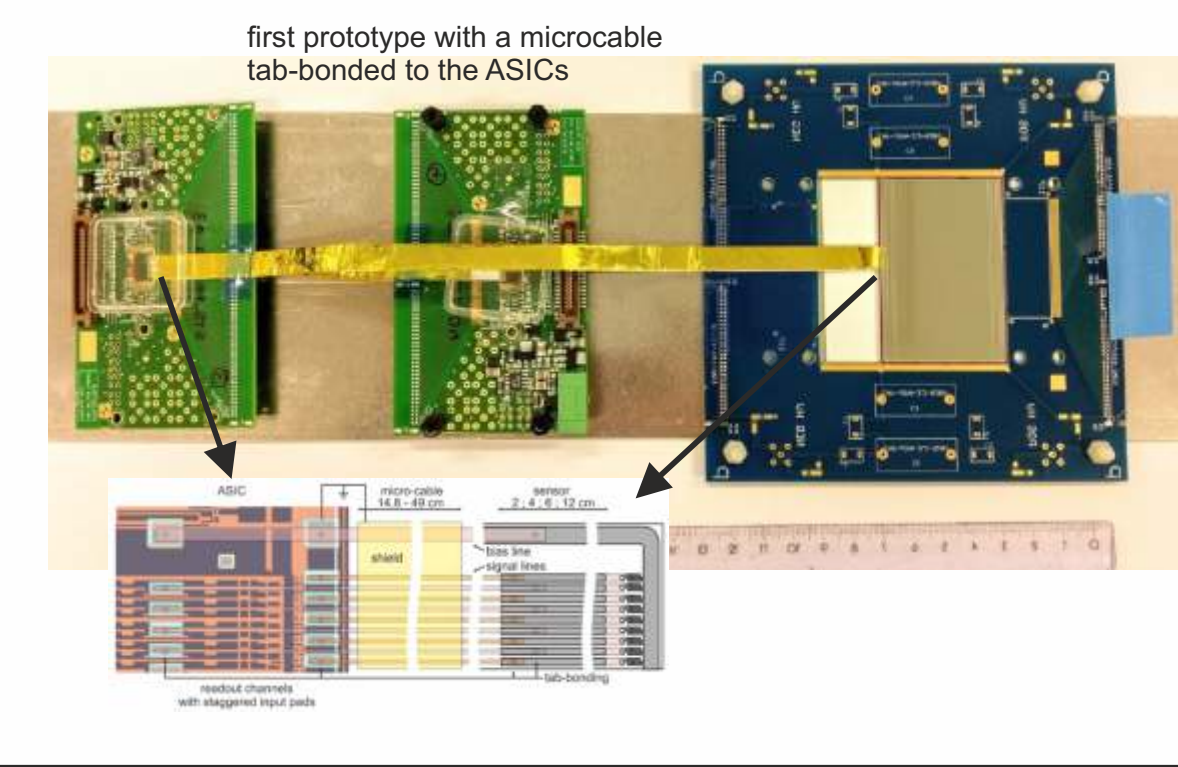
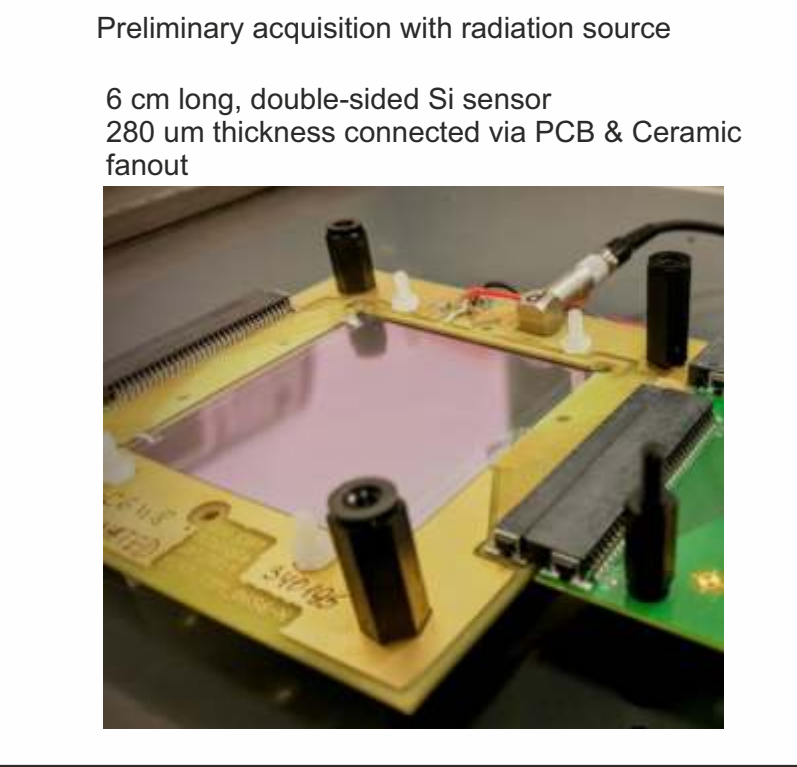
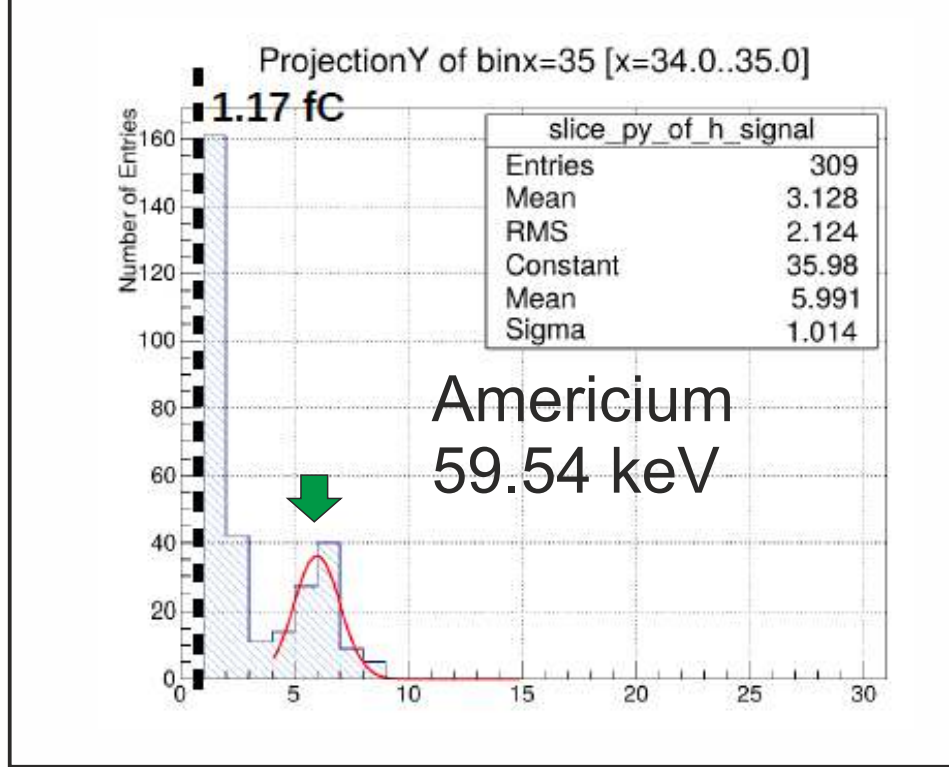
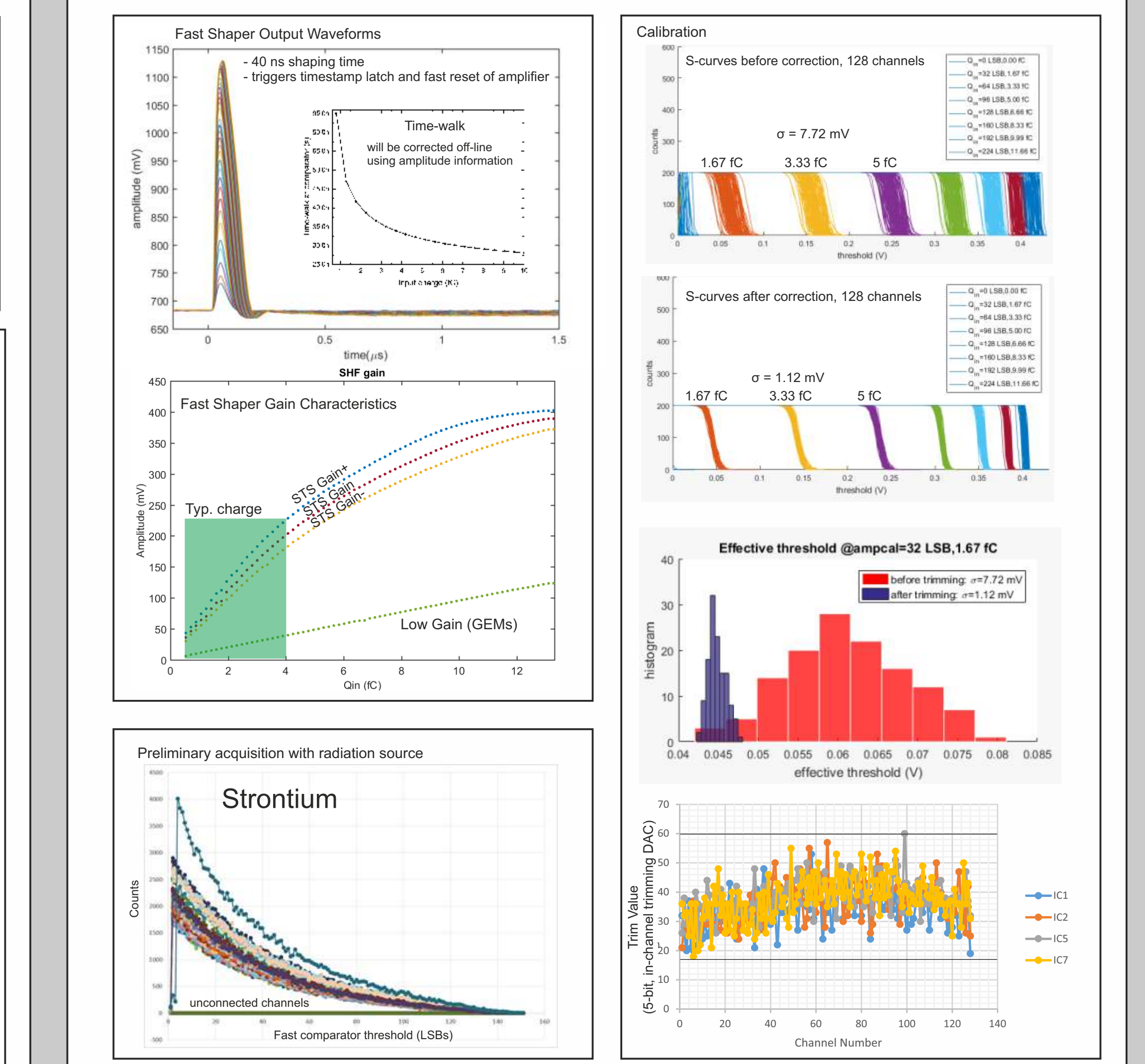
Target DAQ structure



Amplitude measurements with 5-bit Continuous Time ADC (in every channel)



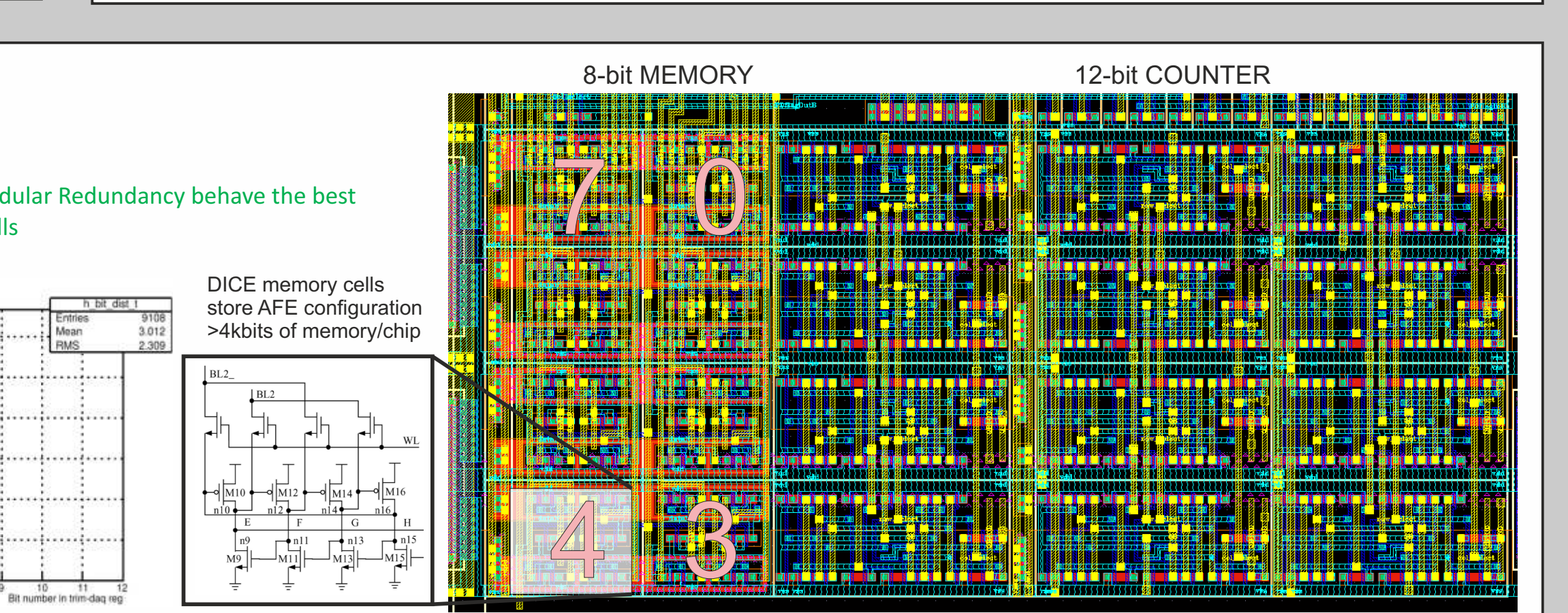
Time measurements with comparator & 3.125 ns resolution timestamping



SEU Immunity

Beam test @ COSY, Juelich, Germany

Observations:
 Synthesized registers using Triple-Modular Redundancy behave the best
 Overall good performance of DICE cells
 Better performance for 4-7 bits



Changes in the next ASIC revision SMX2.1 :

- enhanced resolution of ADC reference threshold (2000 e⁻ down to 200 e⁻) => precise threshold setting above noise level
- internal biasing / power supply monitoring circuit => to enhance module self-check capabilities after assembly
- enhanced SEU immunity (DICE cells & counters in full-custom part) => increased and equalized cross-sections among all config. bits
- improve layout against latchup at very high doses => to mitigate observed latchups during beam tests
- minimize ESD protection diodes at the amplifiers input => to reduce the leakage-related effects; increased noise and operating point shift

Summary

- 128-channel, 58-μm pitch, amplitude & time digitizing ASIC designed for 10-50 pF capacitive sensors (Si microstrip & GEM)
- radiation-hardened and dedicated for CBM experiment conditions but can be reused in other applications
- simple and high-bandwidth protocol for deterministic-latency communication, synchronization and self-triggered or pseudo-triggered data acquisition
- promising test results, minor changes are required in the high-volume production version

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