



Radiation-Hard/High-Speed Parallel Optical Links

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- Introduction to a compact solution
- Results with 5 Gb/s VCSEL array driver
- Preliminary Design of 10 Gb/s VCSEL array driver
- Summary

Use of VCSEL Arrays in HEP



- Widely used in off-detector (no radiation) data transmission
- First on-detector implementation in pixel detector of ATLAS
 - experience has been positive
 - VCSELs used are humidity sensitive but they are installed in very low humidity location
 - modern VCSELs are humidity tolerant
 - ⇒ will use arrays for next pixel detector upgrade (IBL)



New 12-Channel VCSEL Drive

- New ASIC designed using 130 nm CMOS
- Incorporate improvements taking advantage of experience from 1st generation parallel optical engine:
 - ✓ redundancy to bypass a broken VCSEL
 - special thanks to FE-I4 group (Roberto Beccherle et al.)
 for command decoder circuit
 - ✓ power-on reset in case of communication failure:
 - ✓ no signal steering
 - ✓ 10 mA modulation current (on current)
 - ✓ 1 mA bias current (off current)
- Will only operate at 160 Mb/s for new pixel layer but designed ASIC to operate at much higher speed (5 Gb/s) to gain experience in designing high-speed parallel driver





High-Speed Test Configuration



Optical Eye Diagram



SFP+: single channel



 optical eye diagram @ 5 Gb/s is quite acceptable
 special thanks to Alan Prosser @ Fermilab for use of equipment K.K. Gan
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Optical probe

SFP+



• SFP+ cleans up the eye by slightly improving the rise/fall times



One channel active



All channels active



- all channels work @ 5 Gb/s with bit error rate $< 5 \times 10^{-13}$ for all channels active
- jitter increases with all channels active but still passes the mask test



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Effect of Steering on Eye



Spare 1 output with other channels off

Spare 1 output with all channels active



- steered channel still passes the mask test
 - jitter increases with all channels active



Optical Eye Diagram of Steered Signa





optical eye diagram of steered signal @ 5 Gb/s is quite acceptable
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Radiation Hardness



- 10 Gb/s VCSEL arrays have been proven to be radiation hard to tens of Mrad
 - send signal on ~1 m micro co-ax cables to less radiation and more serviceable location
- VCSEL array drivers + ULM 10 Gb/s VCSELs were irradiated with 24 GeV protons at CERN last August to 1.51x10¹⁵ protons/cm² (33 Mrad in GaAs)
 - Preliminary tests show problems operating at 5 Gb/s unless VDD increased (4 Gb/s is fine)
 - Suspect VCSEL damage (threshold shifts) to be the cause of reduced speed
 - need to confirm this with a separate irradiation

10 Gb/s VCSEL Driver (130 nm)



- 10 Gb/s transmission needed for ATLAS inner pixel layer and LAr readout upgrades
 - joint ATLAS/CMS proposal funded via US DOE generic R&D program
 - preliminary work indicates that we can achieve 10 Gb/s in 130 nm CMOS
 - have a working layout but would like to optimize further



10 Gb/s VCSEL Driver Layout





10 Gb/s VCSEL Driver





simulation of extracted layout of driver stage with parasitics of bond pads and proven version of VCSEL model



Future Plan



- planning to port design to 65 nm CMOS
 - recently signed non-disclosure agreement (NDA) with TSMC
 - plan for 4-channel prototype submission by end of this year



Summary



- VCSEL array offers compact solution to data transmission
- 5 Gb/s VCSEL array driver successfully prototyped
- Currently designing 10 Gb/s VCSEL array driver