

Tracker Opto-Link R&D Results and Plan

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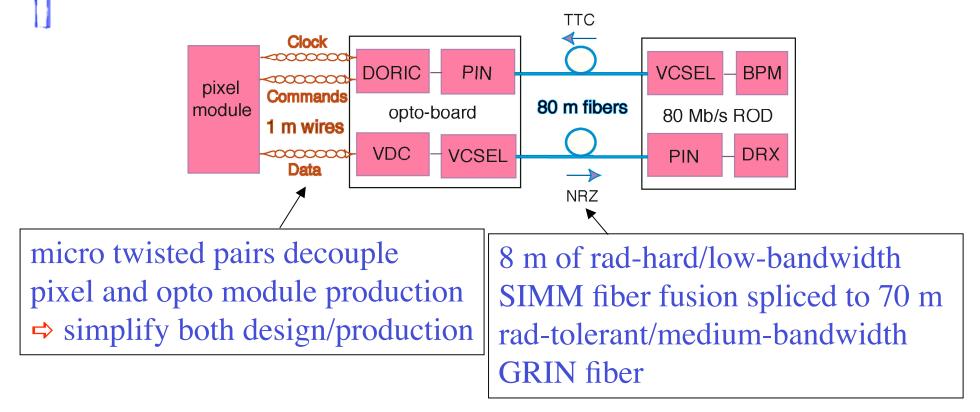
May 3, 2006



Outline

- Introduction
- Bandwidth of micro twisted-pair cables
- Bandwidth of fusion spliced SIMM-GRIN fibers
- Radiation hardness of PIN/VCSEL arrays
- Plan

ATLAS Pixel Opto-Link Architecture



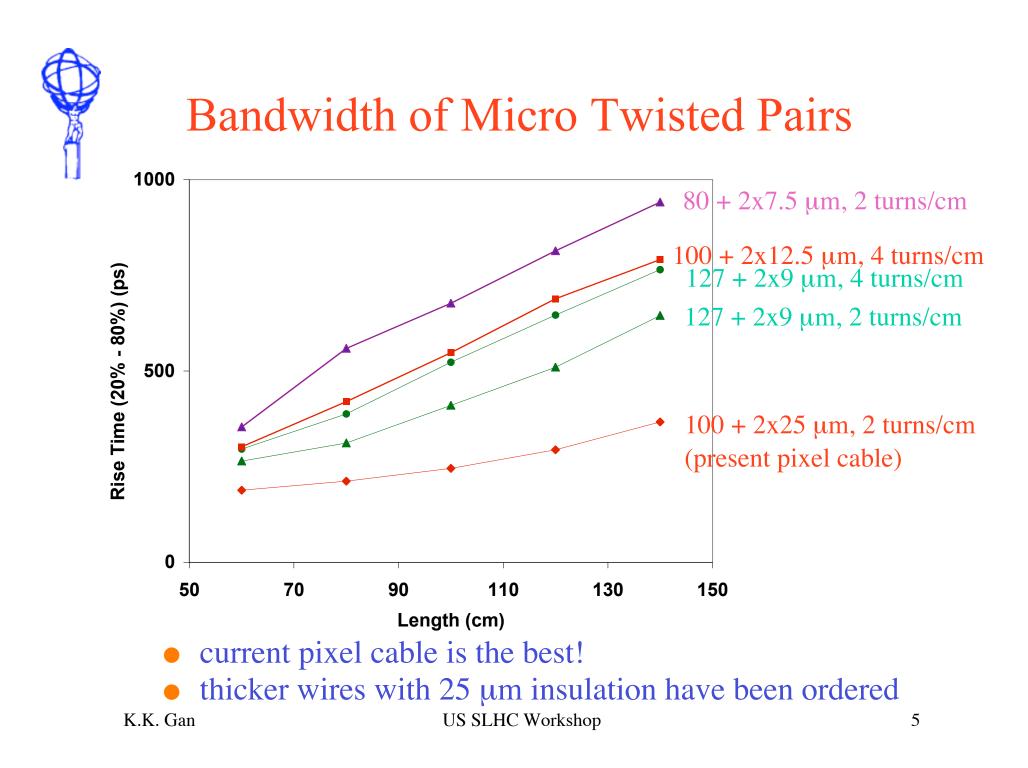
- upgrade based on current pixel opto-link architecture to take advantage of R&D effort and production experience?
- ⇒ can current pixel link infrastructure be operated at higher speed?

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R&D Issues for SLHC

- bandwidth of ~ 1 Gb/s for pixel module is needed
 - can micro twisted pair transmit at this speed?
 - can fusion spliced SIMM/GRIN fiber transmit at this speed?
- can PIN/VCSEL arrays survive SLHC radiation dosage?
- upgraded version of driver/receiver chips are needed

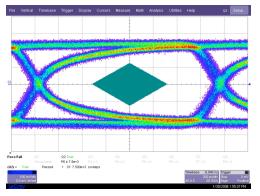




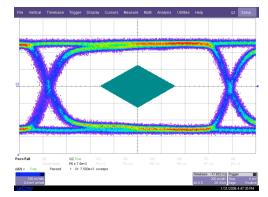
Eye Diagrams

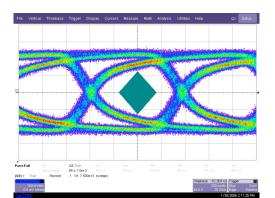
650 Mb/s

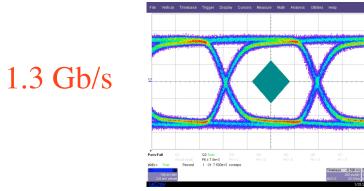
140 cm pixel cable



60 cm pixel cable





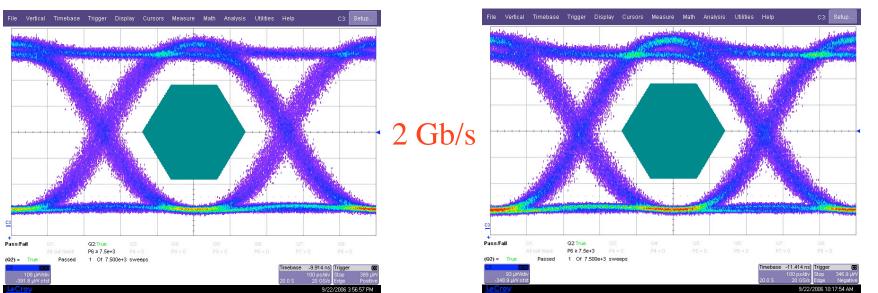


- transmission at 650 Mb/s is adequate
- transmission at 1.3 Gb/s may be acceptable

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1 m GRIN fiber



• transmission up to 2 Gb/s looks adequate

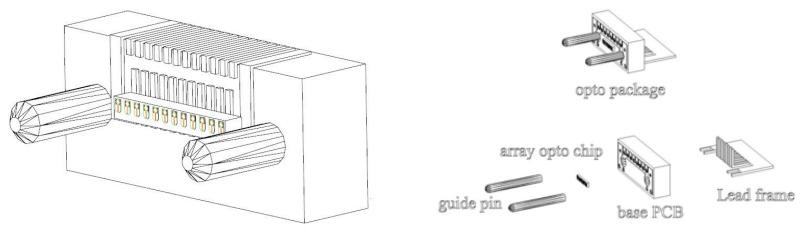
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8 + 80 m spliced SIMM/GRIN fiber



Opto-pack Development

- R&D plan assumed Taiwan will provide PIN/VCSEL packaging
 micro soldering to 250 µm leads
 - Taiwan has not decided on whether to participate in SLHC
 - Ohio State develops new opto-pack
 - uses BeO base with 3D traces for efficient heat removal
 - wire bond to driver/receiver chip instead



SLHC Workshop



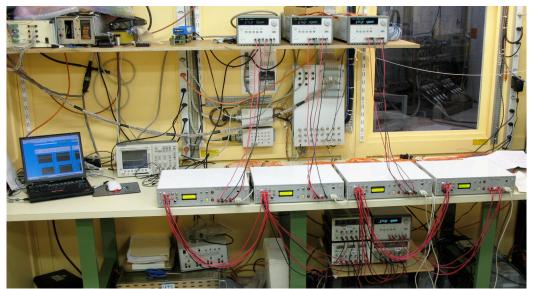
Opto-pack Development Status

- opto-packs were prototyped from scrap alumina pieces
 - 4 VCSEL opto-packs were fabricated with good coupled power
 - ➡ proof of principle
- 1st prototype with BeO substrate ordered in Spring 06
 - ♦ ~20 VCSEL/PIN opto-packs were fabricated
 - all VCSEL opto-packs have good coupled power
- 2nd prototype with small improvement recently ordered



Opto-Link Test System

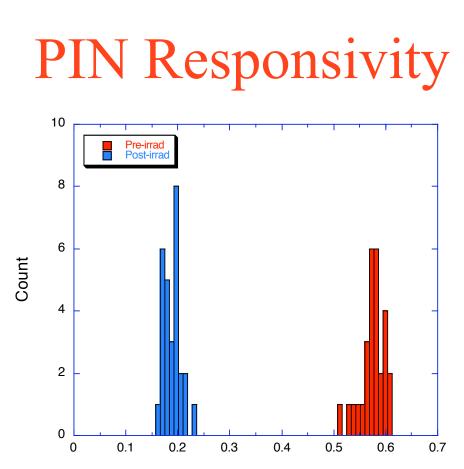
- a test system to evaluate VCSEL/PIN opto-packs and driver/receiver chips has been developed
 - system can be used in lab and irradiation
- system was used in summer 2006 irradiation
 - system was distributed to Oklahoma and Oklahoma State



CERN irradiation setup

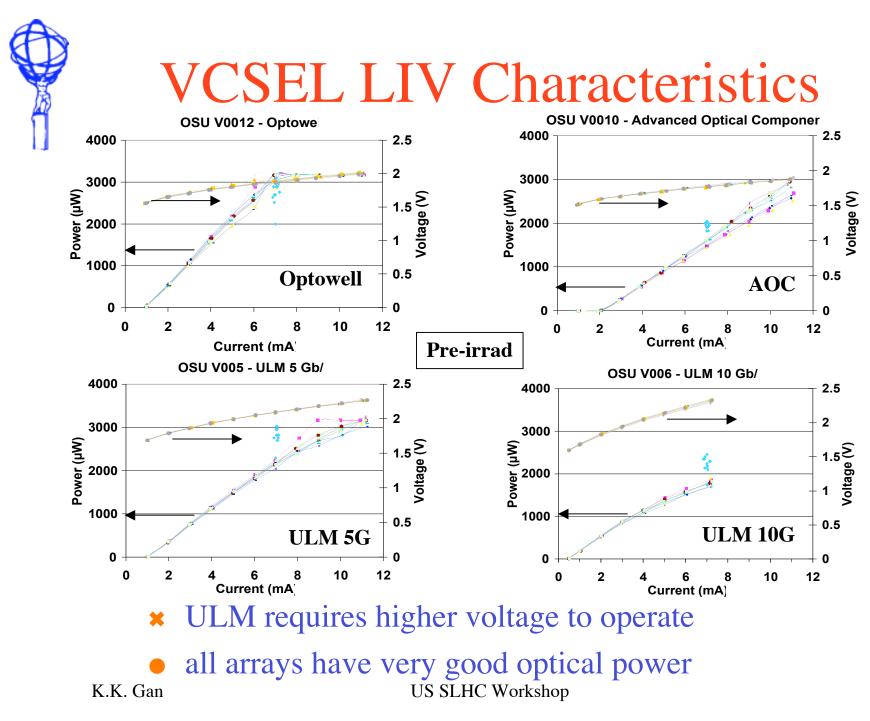
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Responsivity (A/W)

- silicon PIN responsivity decreases by ~65% after SLHC dosage
- lifetime studies of irradiated PIN in progress at Oklahoma
- will irradiate GaAs PIN arrays from 3 vendors in summer 2007
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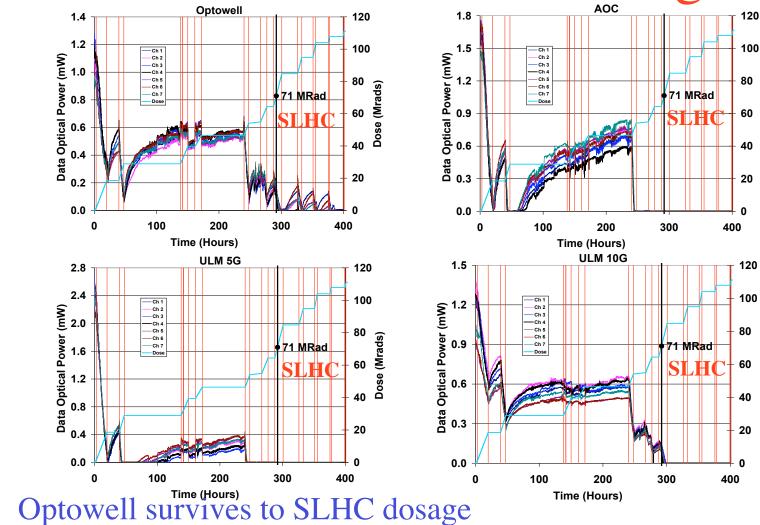




VCSEL Power vs Dosage

Dose (Mrads)

Dose (Mrads)



• more VCSEL might survive with more annealing during irradiation K.K. Gan US SLHC Workshop 13



Summary

- micro twisted-pair cable of current ATLAS pixel detector can be used for transmission up to 1 Gb/s
- fusion spliced SIMM/GRIN fiber can transmit up to 2 Gb/s
- PIN responsivity decreases by 65% after SLHC dosage
- Optowell VCSEL survives SLHC dosage
- current opto-link architecture satisfies SLHC requirements as a possible upgrade option



Driver/Receiver Chips

- VDC converted from 0.25 to 0.13 μm
 - can operate up to 2 Gb/s
- conversion of DORIC in progress
- plan to collaborate with developers of GBT driver/receiver chips



FY08 Plans

- more irradiation of VCSEL/PIN candidates from 1-2 vendors identified in FY07 irradiation
- continue development of driver/receiver chips in collaboration with GBT project
- irradiation of driver/receiver chips

FY08 Budget

- Ohio State:
 - FY07: \$140K
 - □ 0.25 FTE E-engineer, 0.5 FTE E-tech
 - □ \$9K for cables/fibers, VCSEL/PIN, BeO, M&S, irrad travel
 - FY08: \$184K
 - **0.5** FTE E-engineer, 0.5 FTE E-tech
 - □ \$18K for cables/fibers, VCSEL/PIN, BeO, M&S, irrad travel
- Oklahoma State:
 - FY08: \$63K
 - □ grad. student, 0.5 FTE E-tech
- Oklahoma :
 - FY08: \$29K
 - ***** 0.5 EE-grad. student

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