

H2GCROC3A testing

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H2GCROC3A architecture

Overall chip divided in two symmetrical parts:

- One half is made of:
 - 39 channels (in CMS 36 channels, 1 Calib, 2 CMN)
 - Bandgap, voltage reference close to the edge
 - Bias, ADC reference, Master TDC in the middle
 - Main digital block and 3 differential outputs (2 trigger, 1 data)

Measurements:

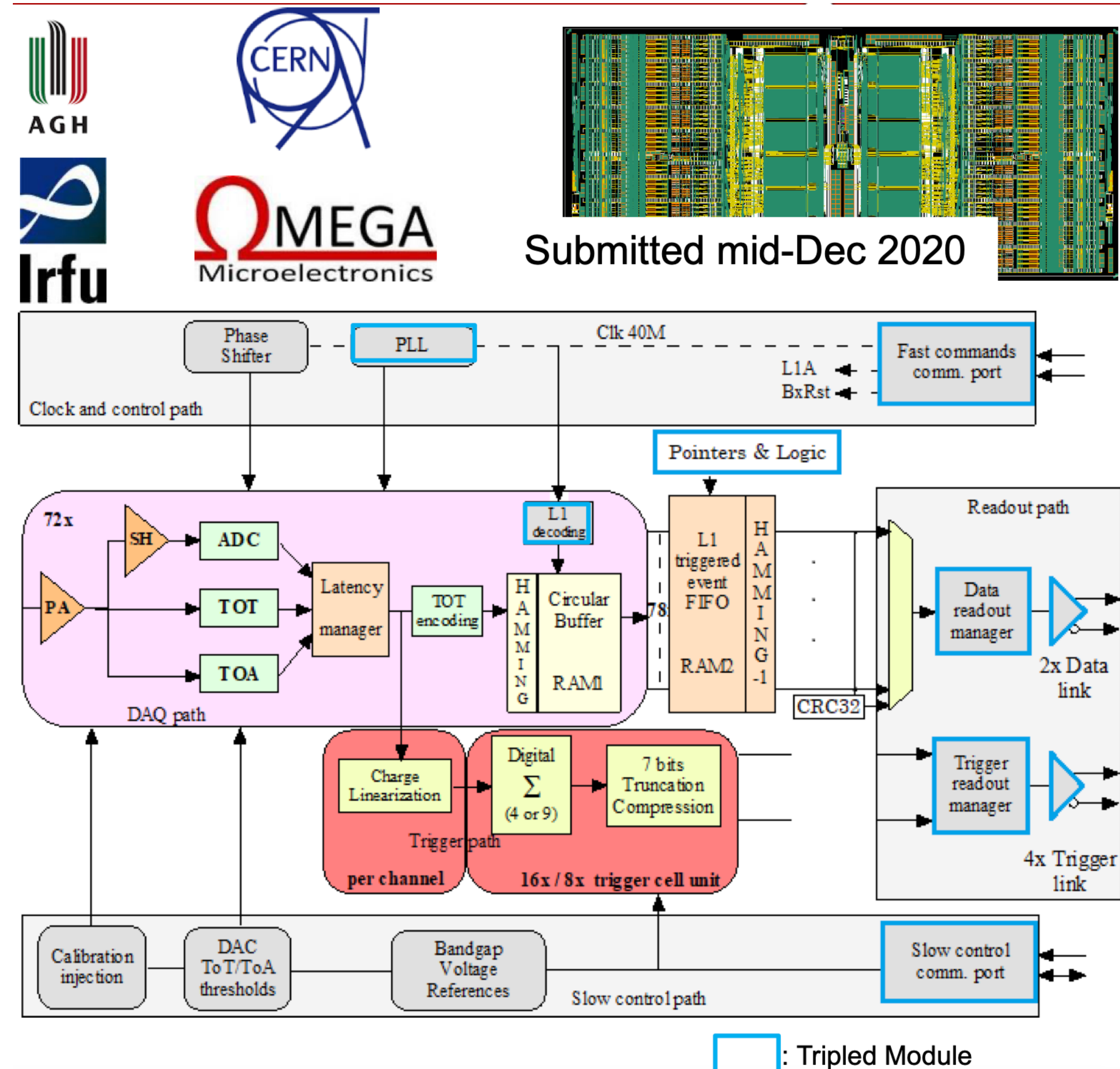
- Charge:
 - ADC peak measurement, 10 bits at 40 MHz, different gain setups possible, 0.4fC resolution
 - TDC: (Time over Threshold), 12 bits, 2.5fC resolution
- Time:
 - Time of arrival, 10 bits (25ps)

Data flow:

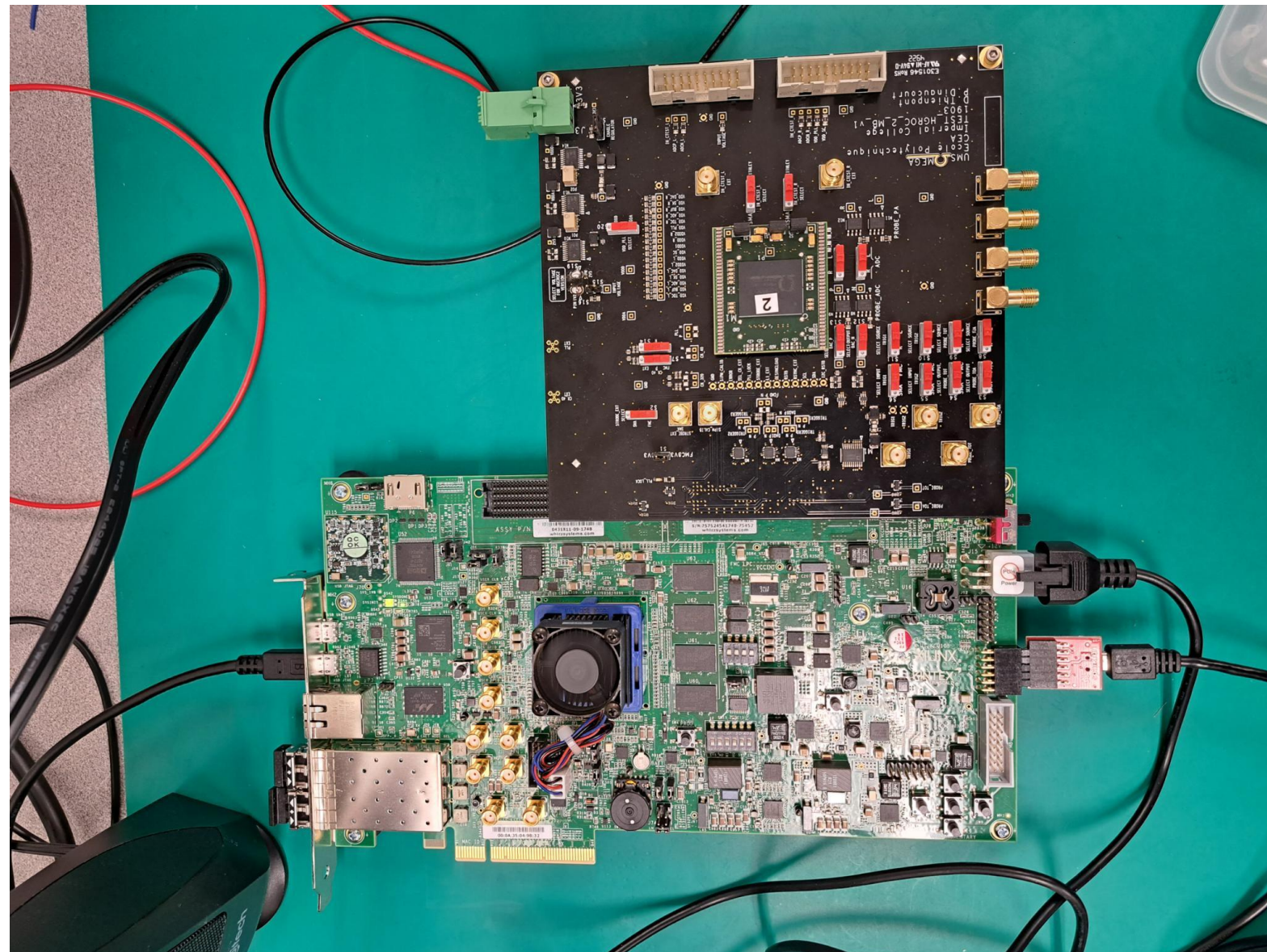
- DAQ path:
 - 512 dept RAM1, circular buffer
 - Secondary RAM2, 32 dept
 - Store all channel data, ADC, TOA, TOT
 - Output 2x 1.28 Gbps links
- Trigger path:
 - Sum of 4 or 9 channels, linearization, compression to 7bits
 - 4 x 1.28 Gbps links

Control:

- Fast commands, 40MHz and 320MHz clock
- I2C for slow control



What do we have? What we produced so far



First mezzanine + carrier board designed by Omega:

- Received the chip and produced couple of mezzanines and carrier boards for testing
- Understanding the communication, setup of the chip
- We can physically solder inputs (SiPM) on channels, but this is more for single-channel testing



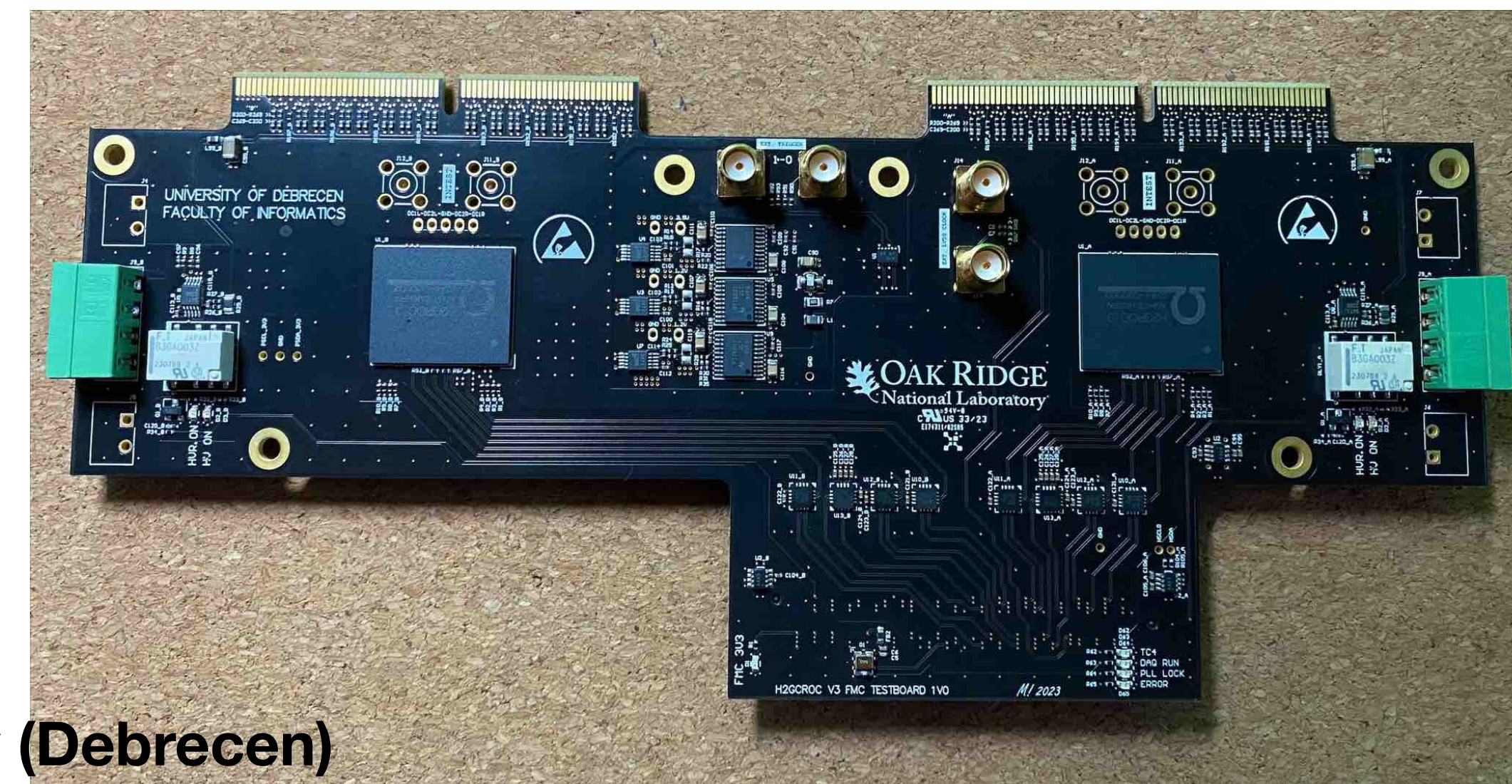
ComBoard1.0:

- USB3 readout communication
- Testing the Samtec Cables (connectors attached)

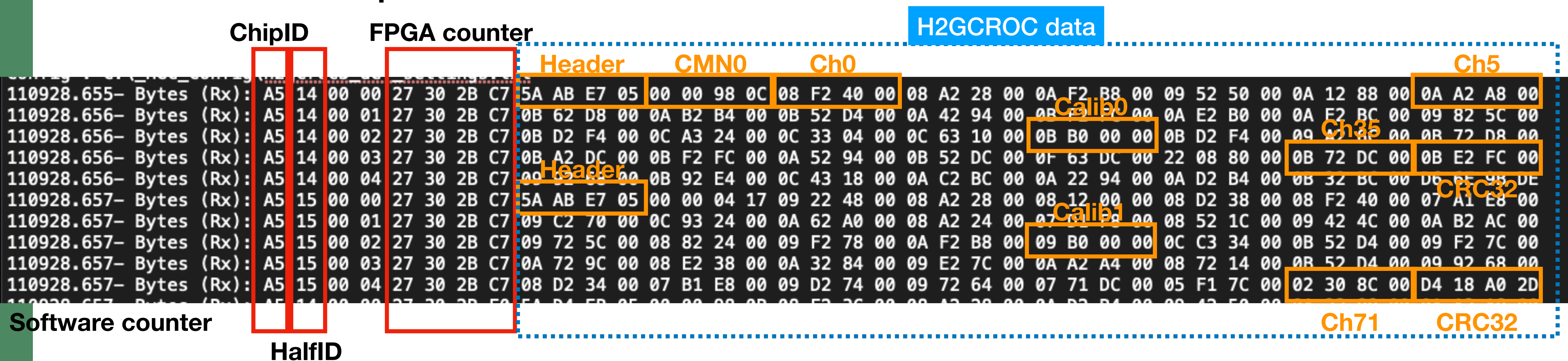
ProtoBoard1.0:

- Produced 2 of these boards so far with H2GCROC3A
- Made so it is compatible with the CAEN commercial readout
 - The upper golden pins can accept the CAEN backboards (2x)
- $64 \times 2 = 128$ channel readout - not every of the 72 channel is connected
- LVDS readout via the FMC connector
- Compatible with the KCU105 (firmware, software done):
 - Still work-in-progress, there are improvements coming as we speak

ProtoBoard1.0



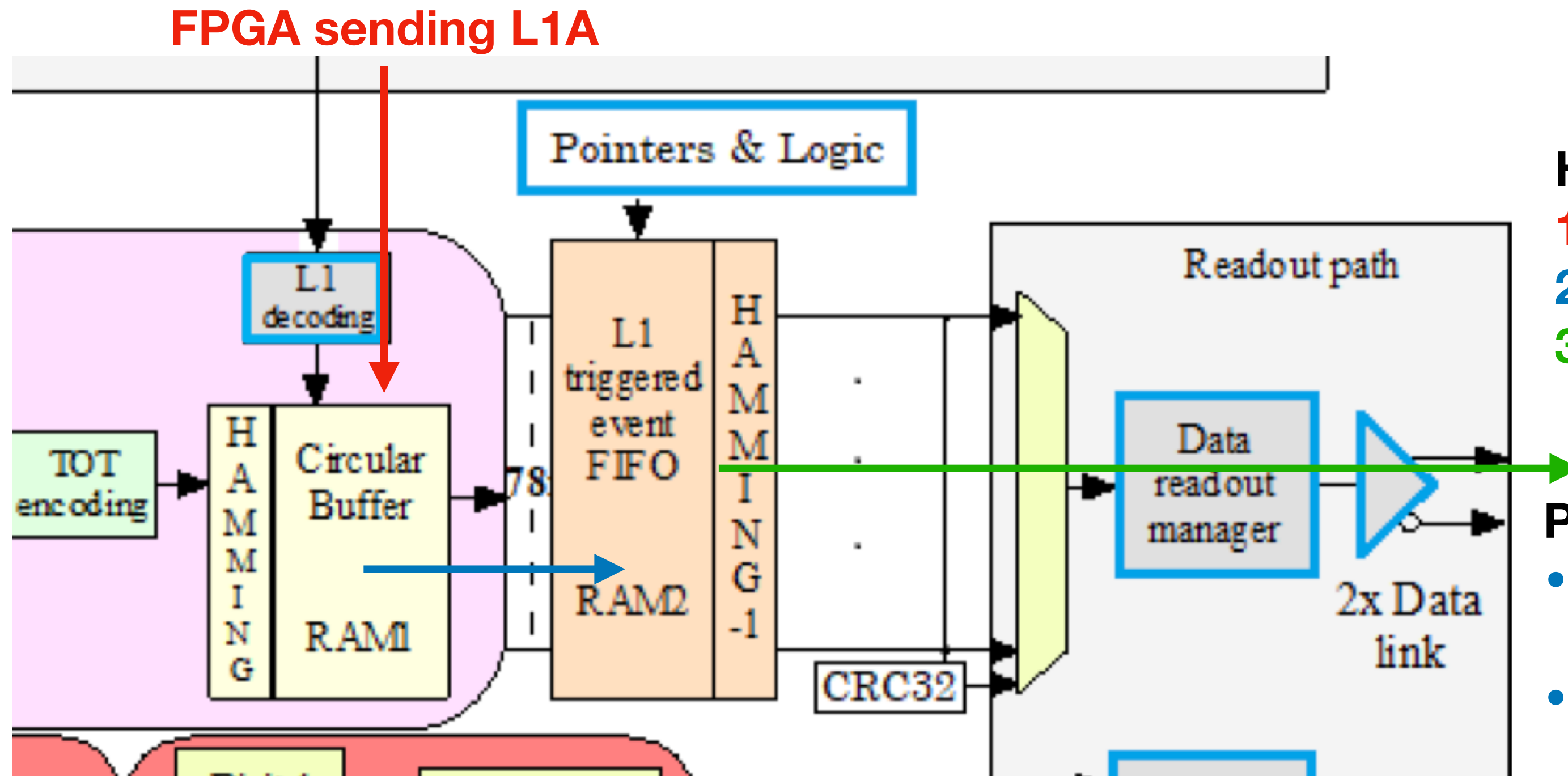
Data format explained



Different data format with different charge inputs:

Tc	Tp	10-bit	10-bit	10-bit	Explanation
0	0	ADC(BX-1)	ADC(BX)	TOA(BX)	TOA and TOT threshold is not reached
0	1	ADC(BX-1)	ADC(BX)	TOA(BX)	TOA threshold reached, TOT not
1	0	ADC(BX-1)	TOT(BX)	TOA(BX)	TOT threshold reached
1	1	ADC(BX)	TOT(BX)	TOA(BX)	Characterization

One known problem quickly discovered - this is only H2GCR0C3A



How we see it working:

1. **FPGA sends an L1A trigger signal**
2. **RAM1->RAM2 moving data**
3. **RAM2 trickles down the data as they come in**

Problem arises in step 2:

- When RAM1 $\rightarrow$ RAM2 move is done, the power can decrease
- If the next L1A comes quickly, then it might flip 1 $\rightarrow$ 0 bit
- Depends on the frequency of the L1A coming in

Problem fix:

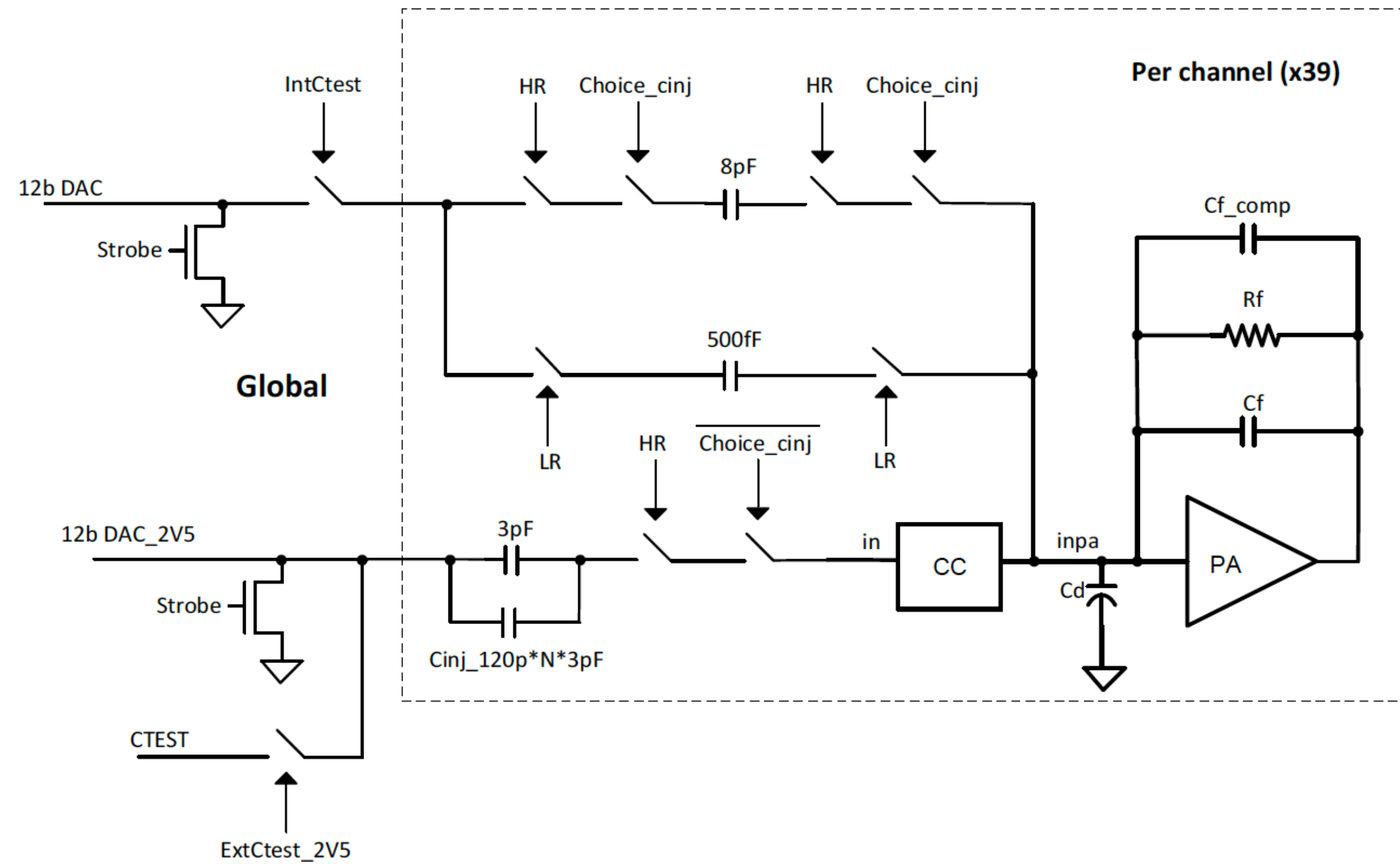
- Connect the VH10 pin to the 1.2 V
- This prevents the drop of power and corruption of the data
- Hamming code has to be ==0 in order to see no corruption

This problem is annoying, we fix it with implementation of dead time. We found 1 μ s is sufficient for see no significant Hamming code errors

We connected the 1.2V and will retest

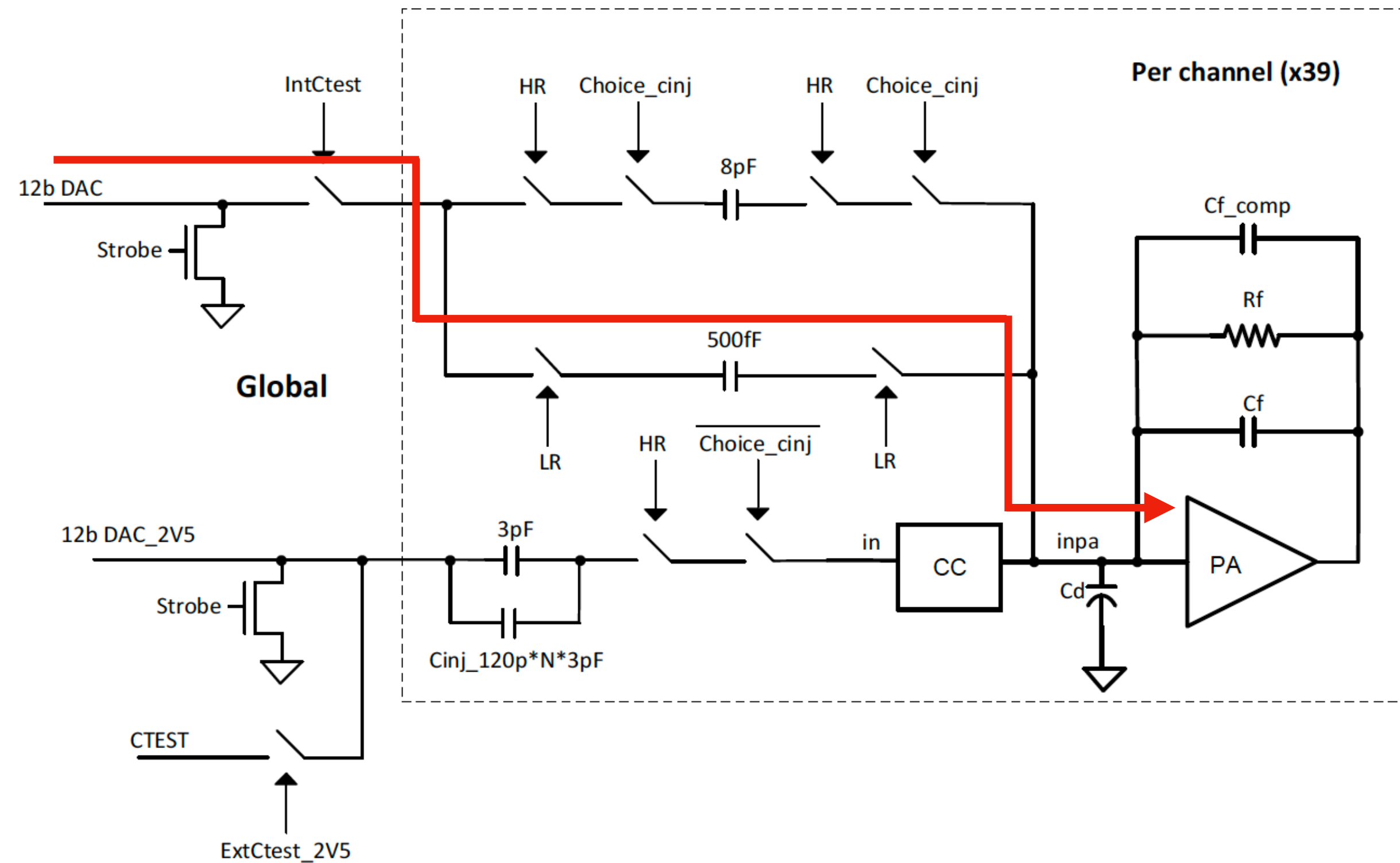
This bug is fixed in the H2GCROC3B - available in early November

Internal injection circuit



Three different internal injection path:
(There is no need to connect any channels, all is inside the chip):
All of them have a 12-bit range as input value, can be setup via I2C

Internal injection circuit



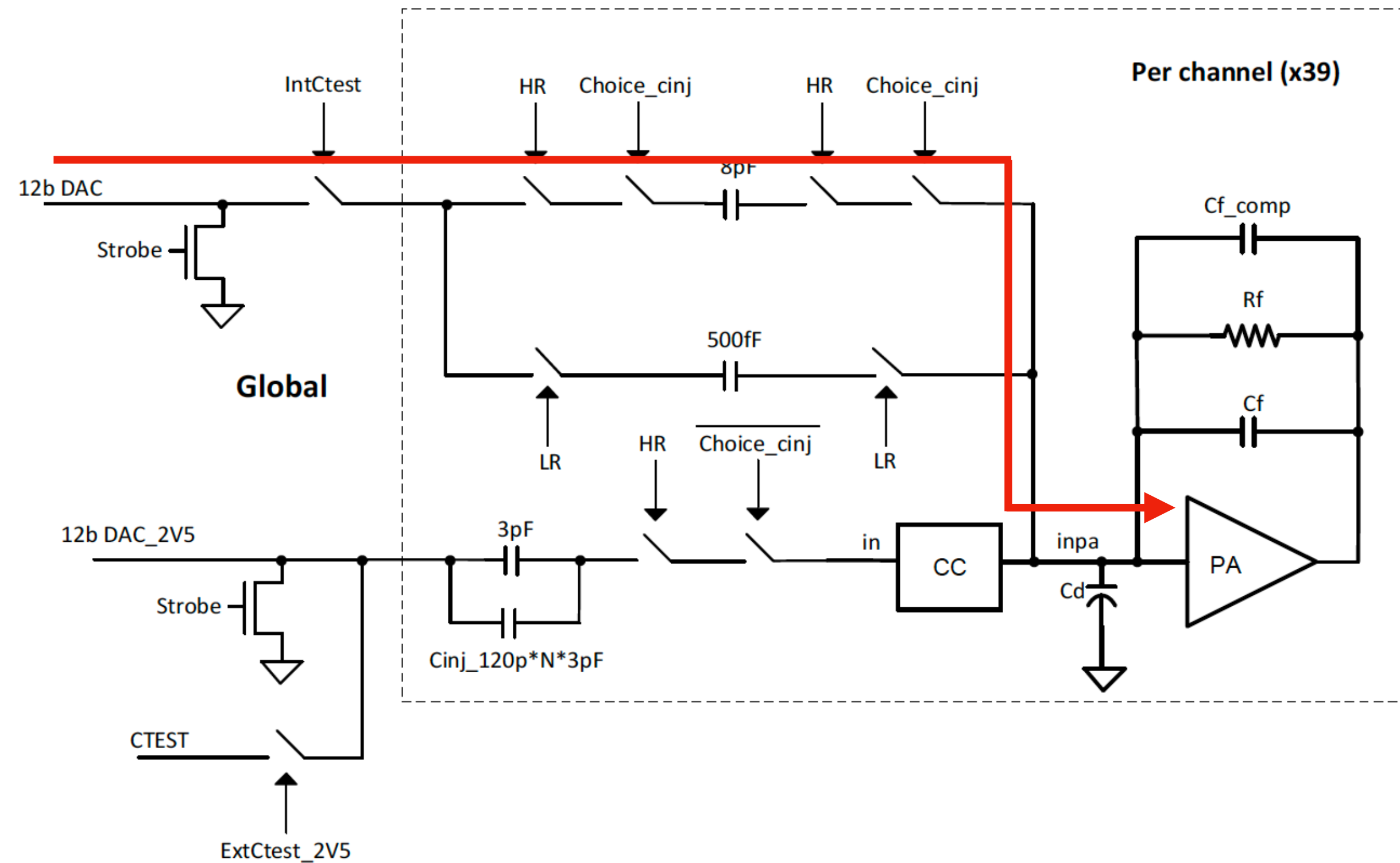
Three different internal injection path:
(There is no need to connect any channels, all is inside the chip):

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Low injection path:

- Goes through the 500fF capacitor, directly to the pre-amp
- Circumvents the current conveyor
- Testing mostly the ADC range in small steps
- TOA threshold setup

Internal injection circuit

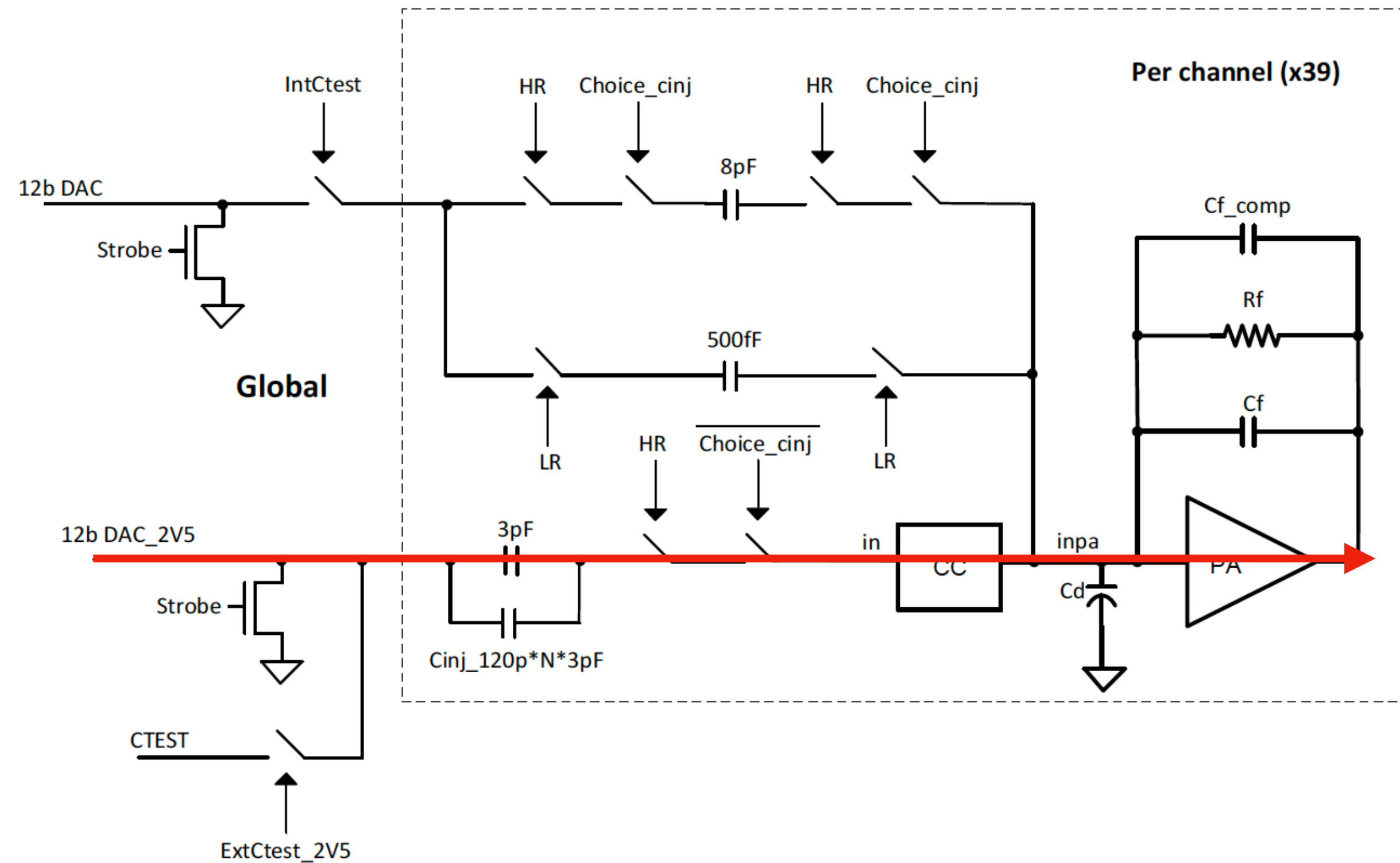


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All of them have a 12-bit range as input value, can be setup via I2C

High injection path:

- Goes through the 8pF capacitor, directly to the pre-amp
- Circumvents the current conveyor
- Testing mostly the TOT threshold
- Linearity on entire dynamic range

Internal injection circuit

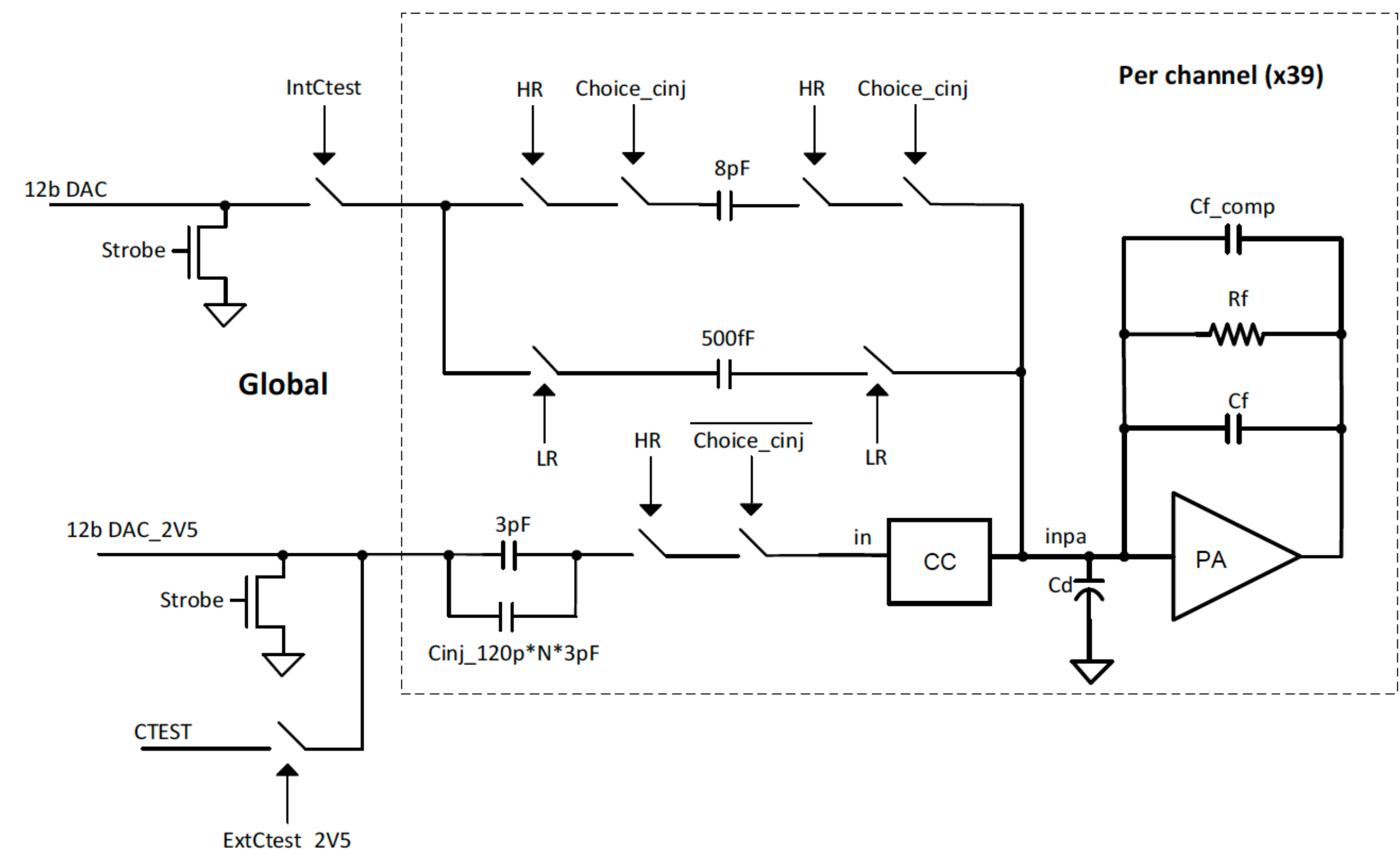


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All of them have a 12-bit range as input value, can be setup via I2C

2V5 injection

- Same as an external signal (mimics the SiPM input)
- Setup the current conveyor attenuation of the signal

Internal injection circuit



The following tables show how to select the different configurations for internal/external calibration:

	DAC LR	DAC HR	CINJ 3pF	CINJ 3pF*N	CTEST 3pF	CTEST 3pF*N
HighRange	0	1	1	1	0	0
LowRange	1	0	0	0	0	0
Choice_cinj	X	1	0	0	0	0
Cinj_120p	0	0	0	1	0	1
IntCtest	1	1	0	0	0	0
ExtCtest_2V5	0	0	0	0	1	1
Calib INPA	0 - 500fC	0 - 8pC	-	-	-	-
Calib IN	-	-	0 - 3pC	0 - 3pC*N	-	-
Calib Ext Inj	-	-	-	-	CTEST * (0 - 3pC)	CTEST * (0 - 3pC*N)

This is the map of I2C registers to set each injection path

Three different internal injection path:
(There is no need to connect any channels, all is inside the chip):
All of them have a 12-bit range as input value, can be setup via I2C

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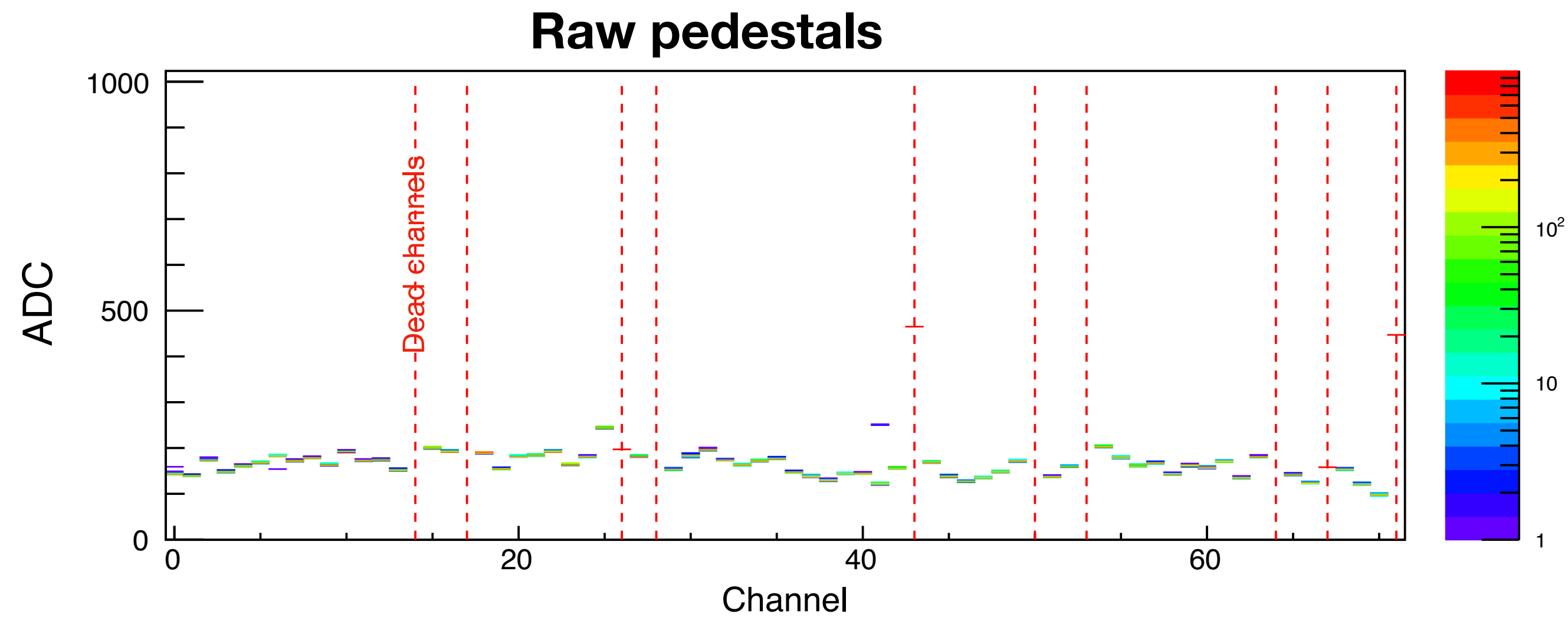
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First test, pedestals

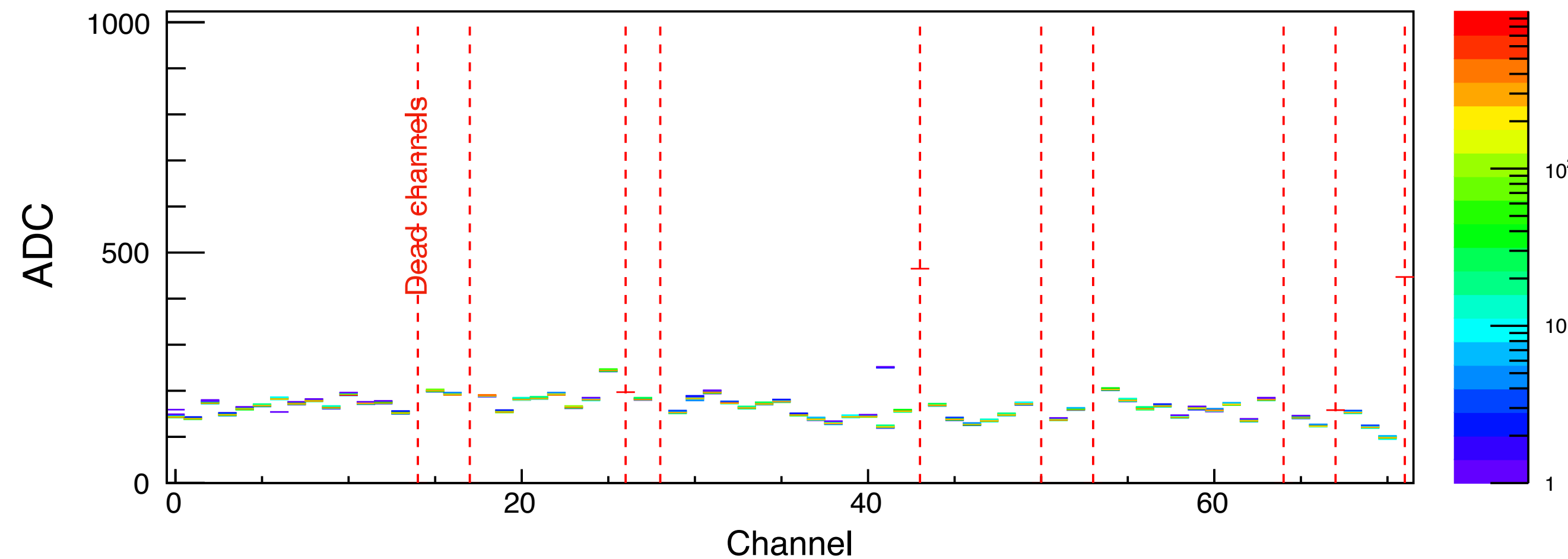


Pedestals as we turn-on the chip:

- This is a CMS leftover chip, so it had 10 dead channels
- This is also a H2GCROC3A chip

First test, pedestals

Raw pedestals



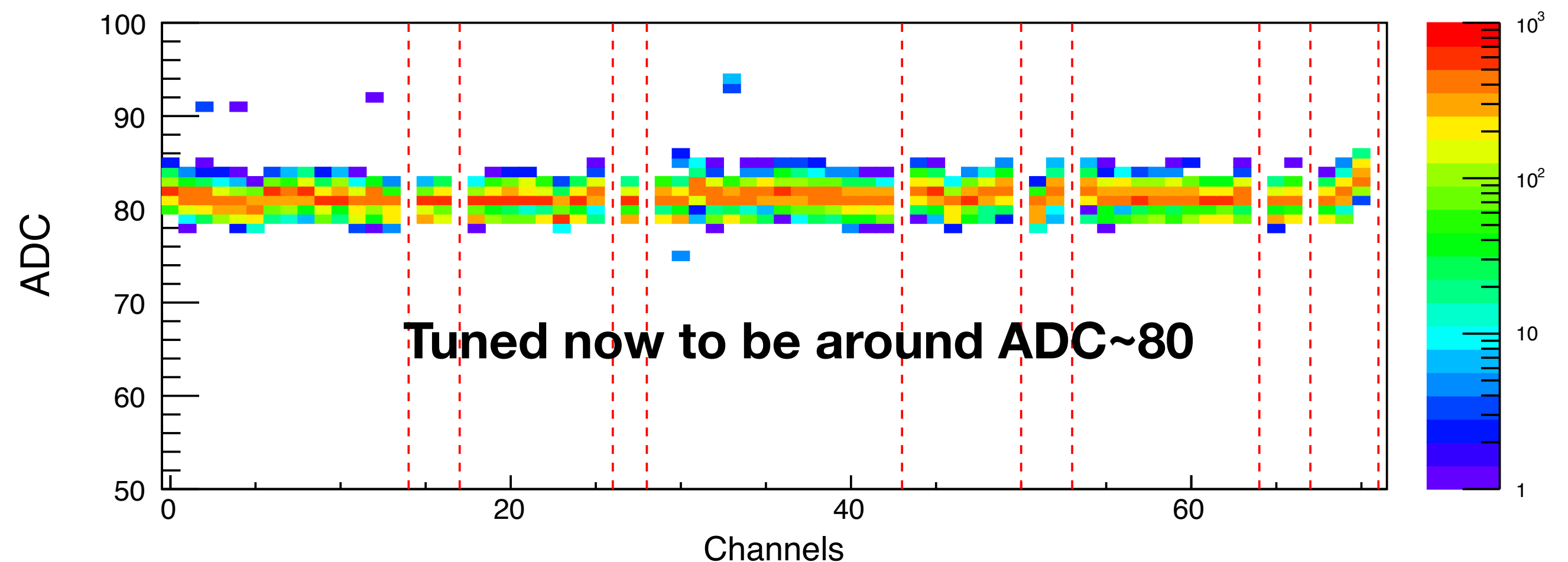
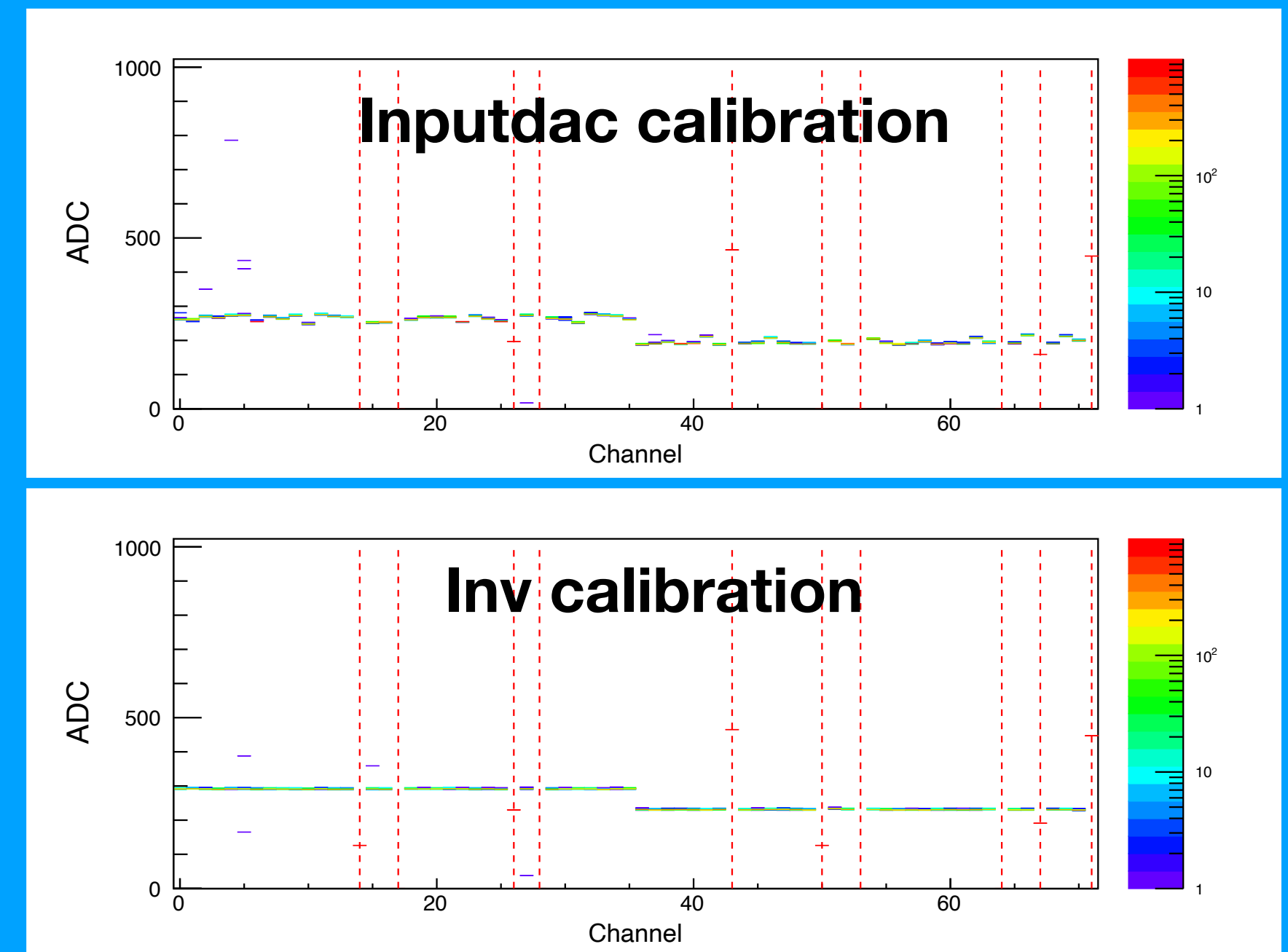
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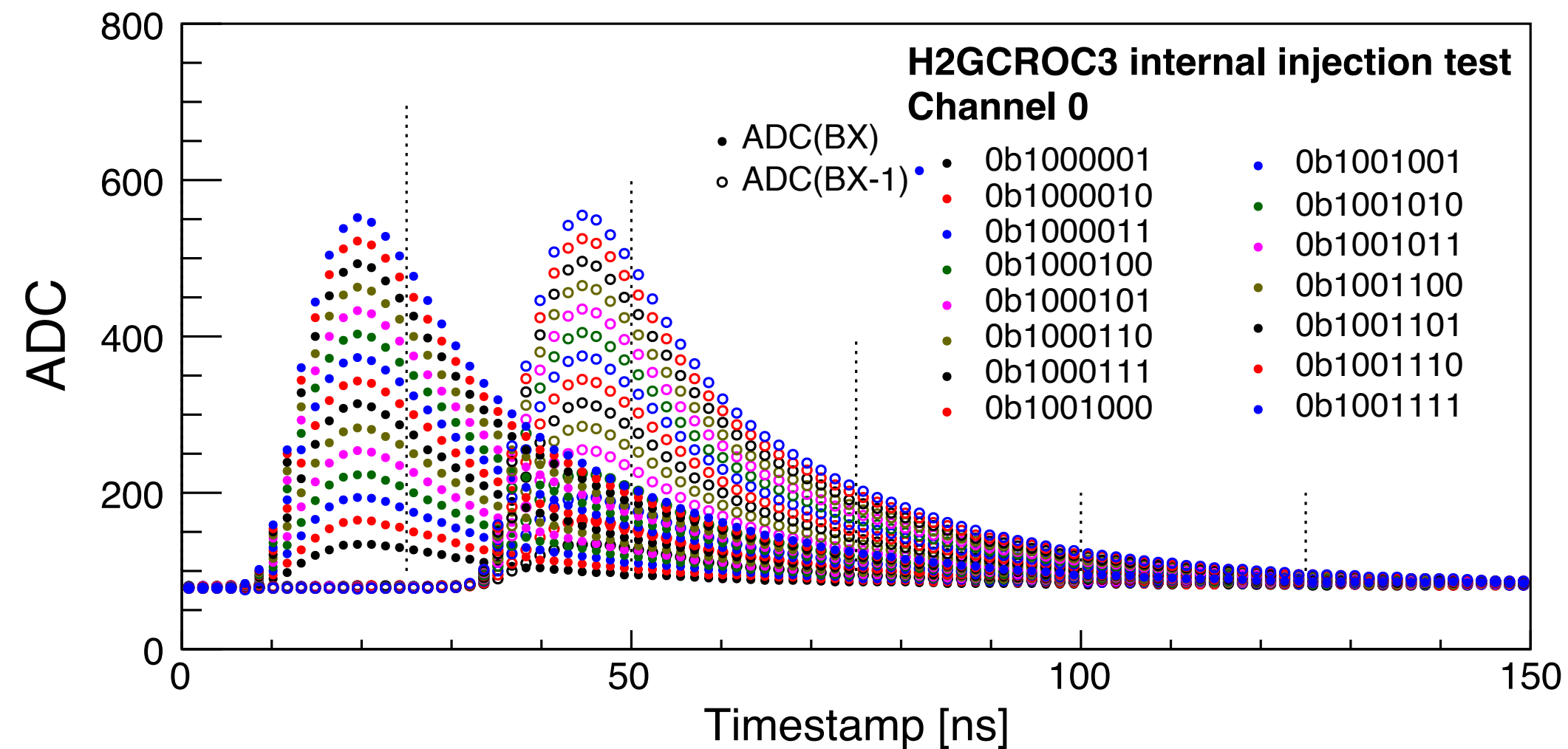
Pedestals after calibration:

- Channel-by-channel calibration is done:
 - Register_0 inputdac
 - Register_3 trim_inv
- We can set the global pedestals by half-chip:
 - Register_4 Inv_vref
 - Register_5 Noinv_vref

Channel-by-channel fine tuning

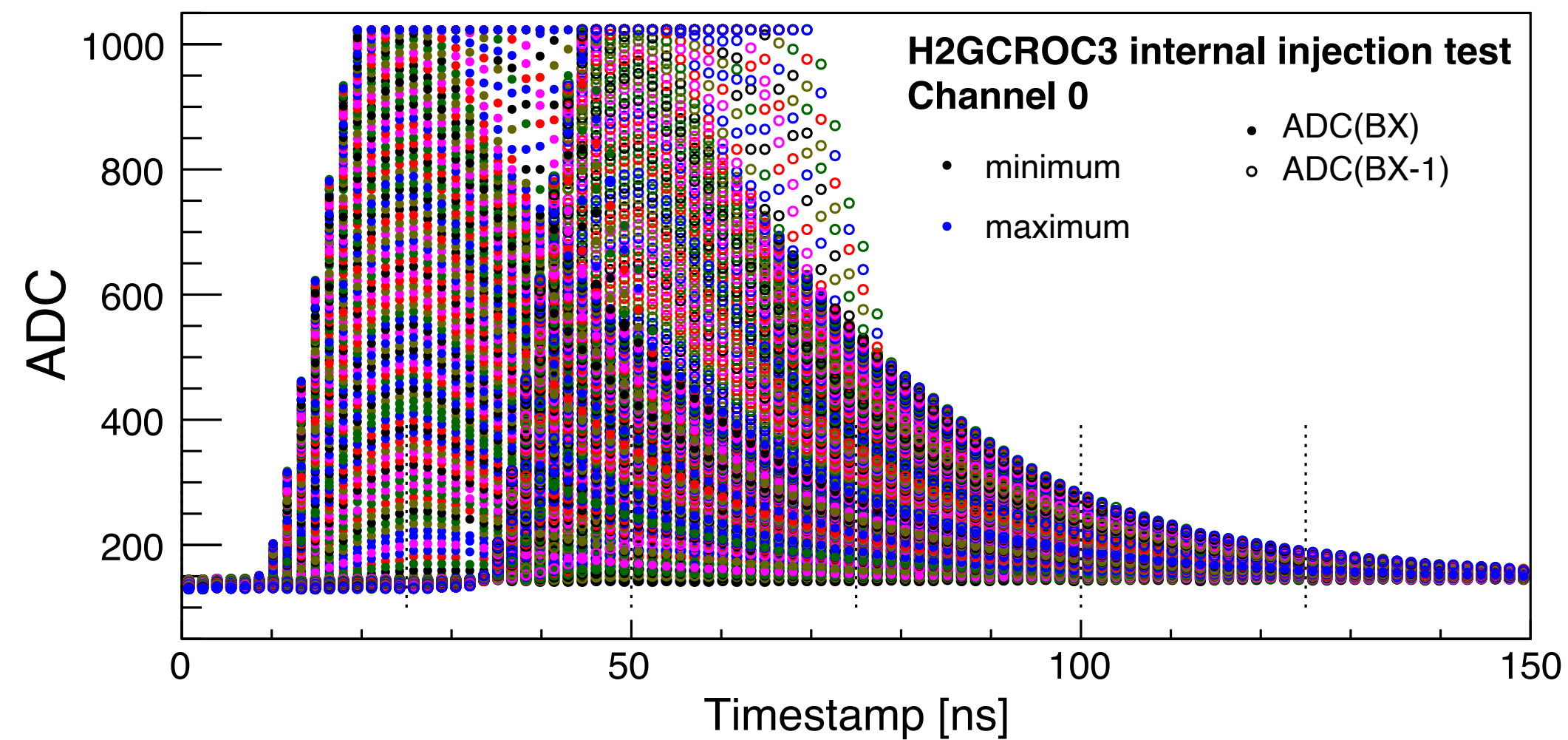


Signals!



Low injection test:

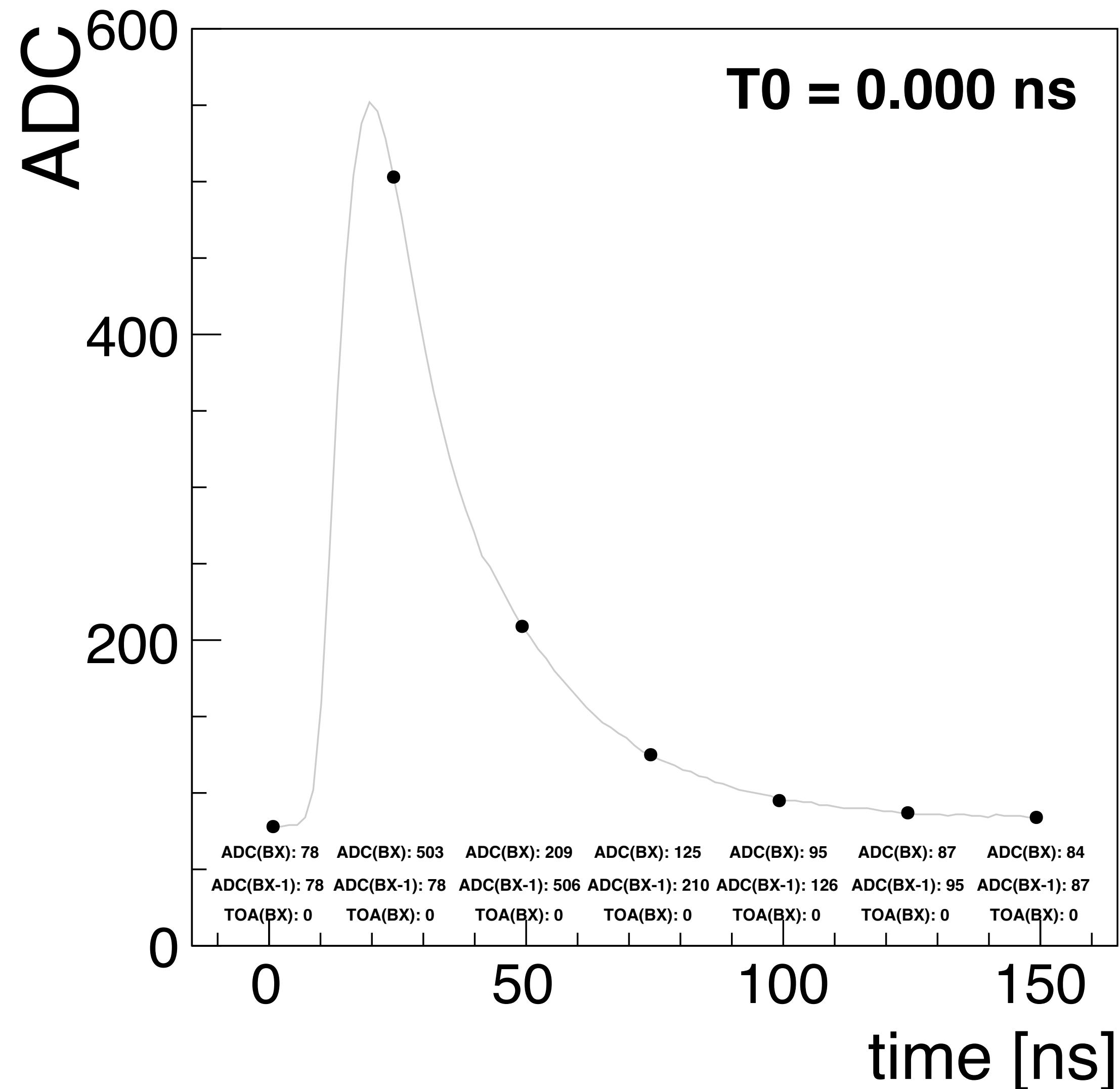
- The legend is different injections:
- 0b1001111 = low injection + “F00” = 3840 (almost maximum)
- Scanned the full shape of the signal:
 - The ADC and ADC(BX-1) is shown
- TOA and TOT purposefully turned off
- All channels were tested, in the backup



High injection test:

- TOA and TOT purposefully turned off
- Tested from lowest to higher signals
- Let the ADC saturate
- Shape is very consistent, does not change with the height

How it would look in ePIC



What we will see in the signal with the 25ns sampling:

- This is real data, using the real shaper extracted from the ROC
- Each run was 5000 events:
 - Caveat = each point now is independent run
 - VHI10 problem, see slide 5
 - Then the ADC(BX), ADC(BX-1), TOA... etc means are extracted from 5000 measurements
 - This may result that the $\text{ADC}(\text{BX}-1) \neq \text{ADC}(\text{BX}) - 25\text{ns}$
- T0 = when the particle signal happened:
 - In EIC we expect ~10ns incident periods

How it would look in ePIC

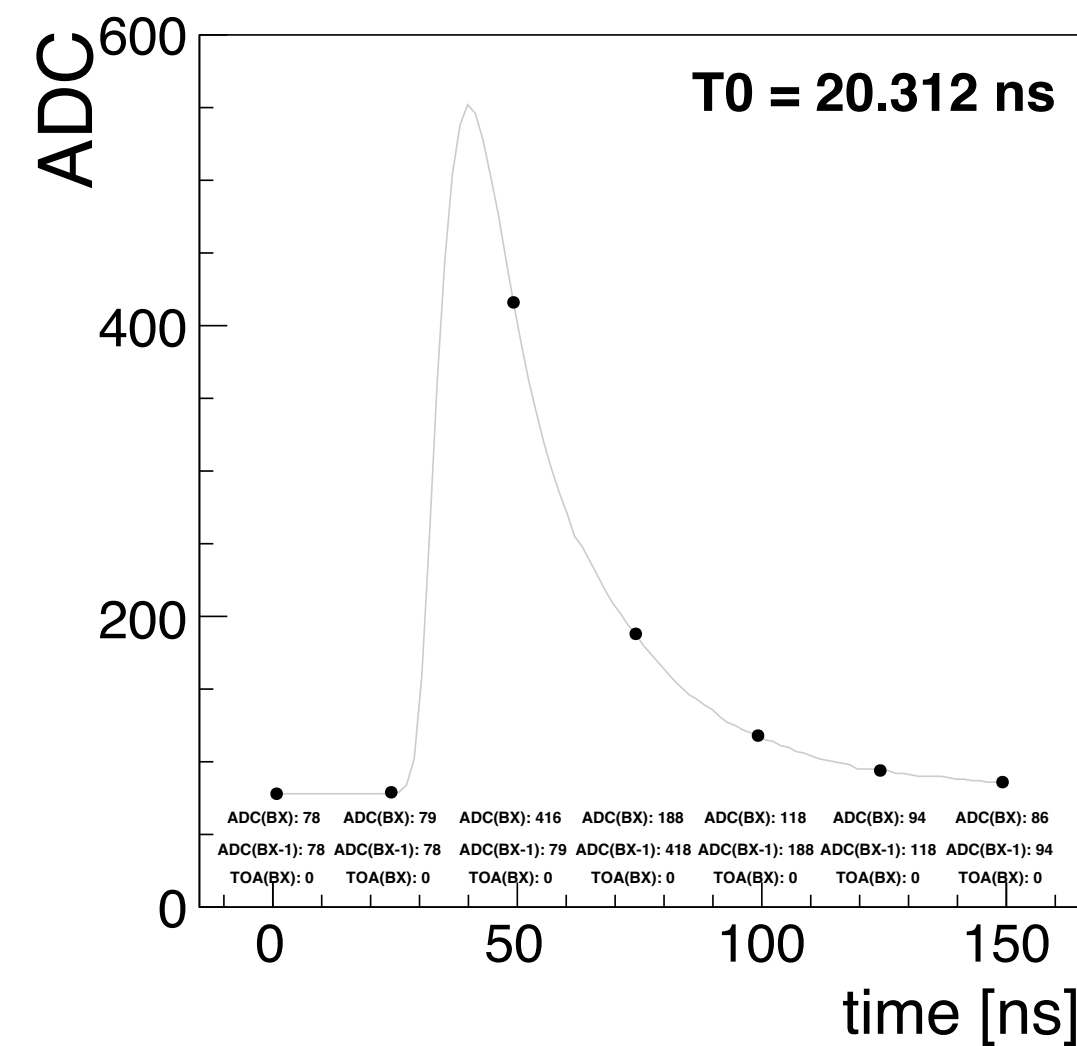
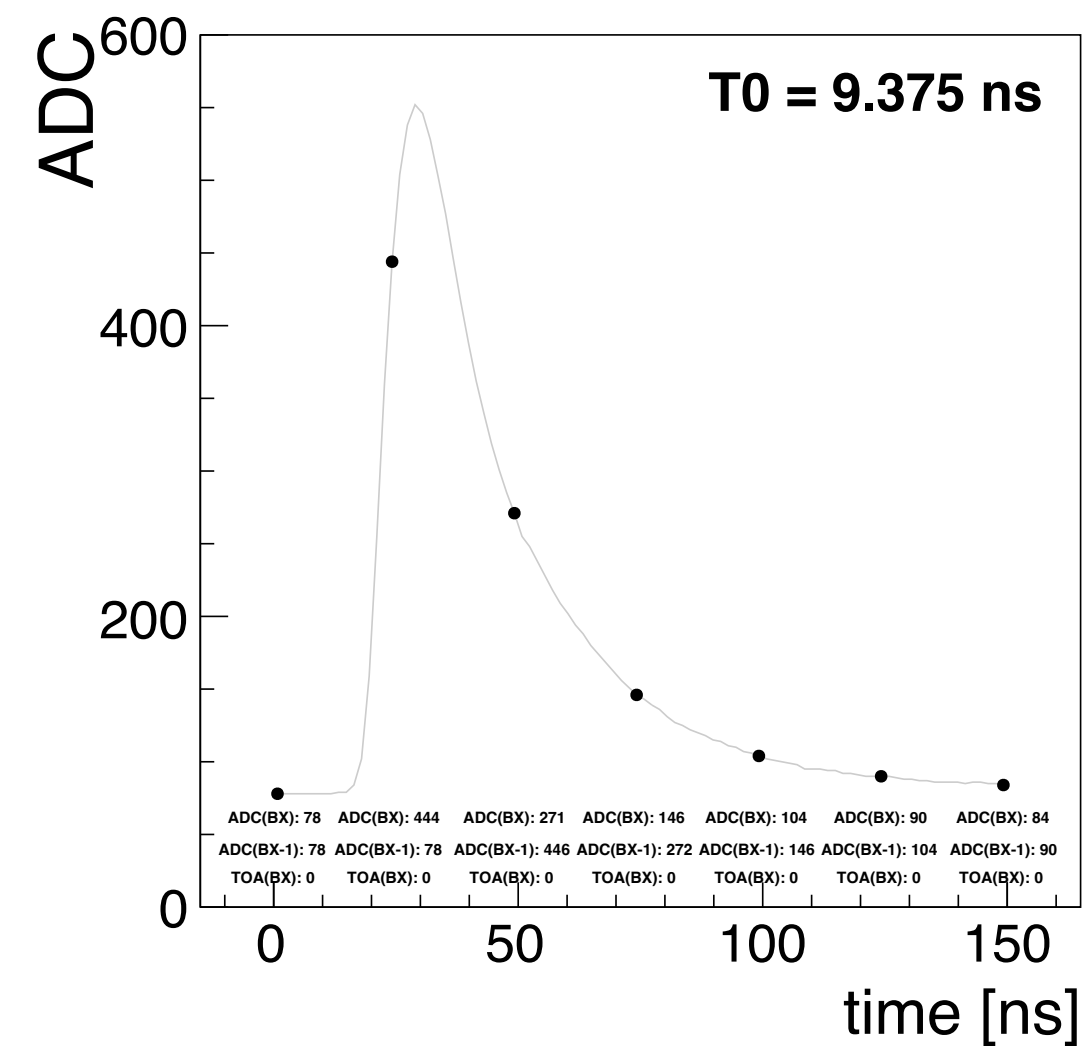
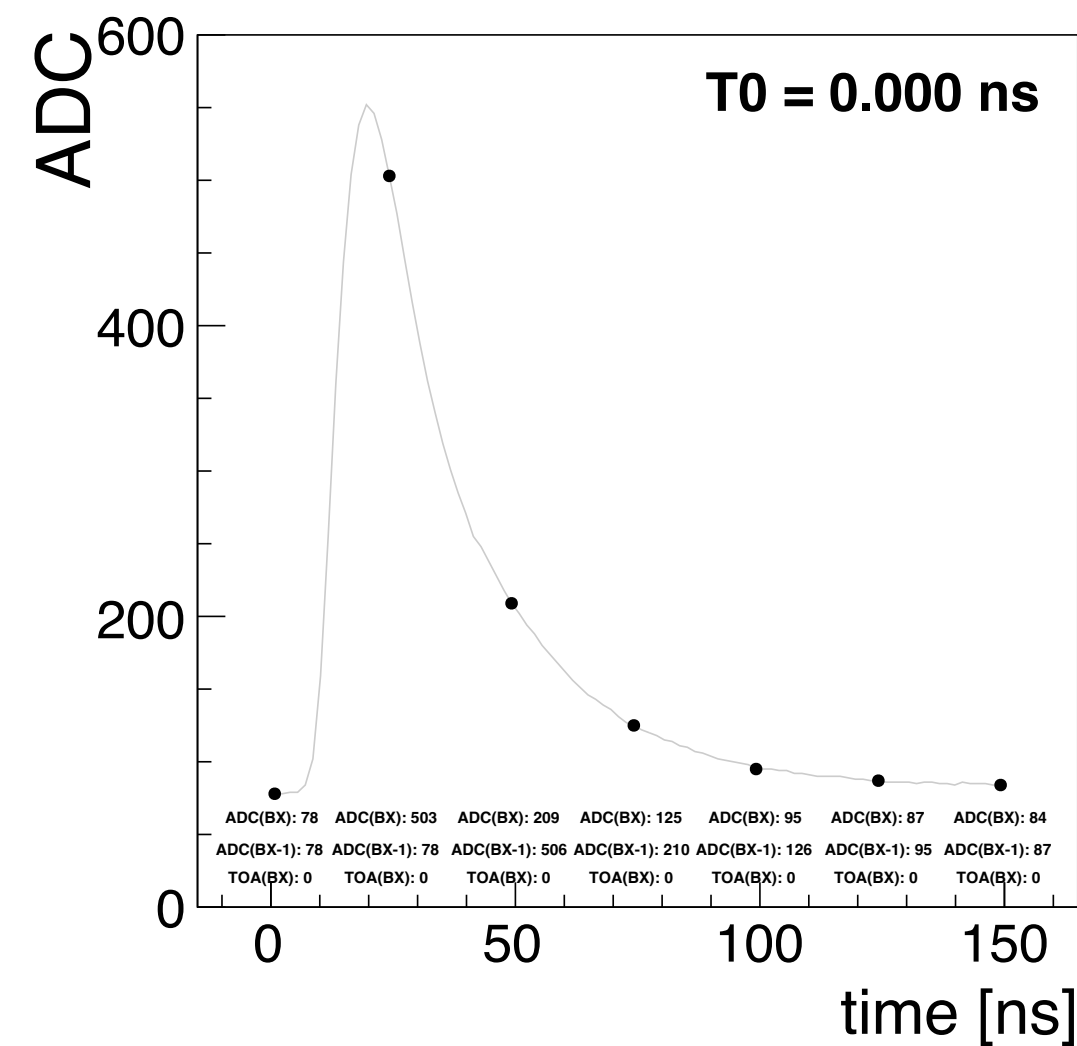
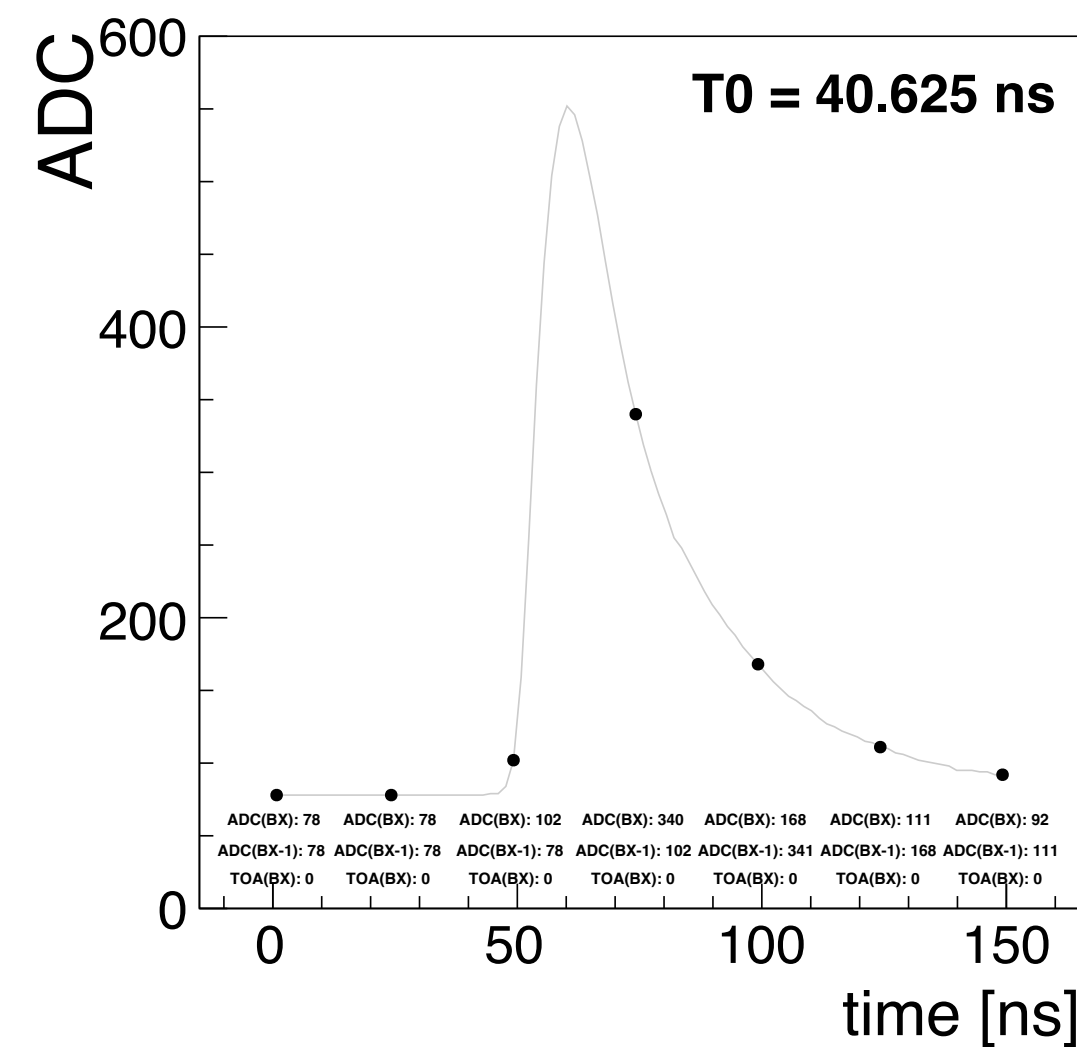
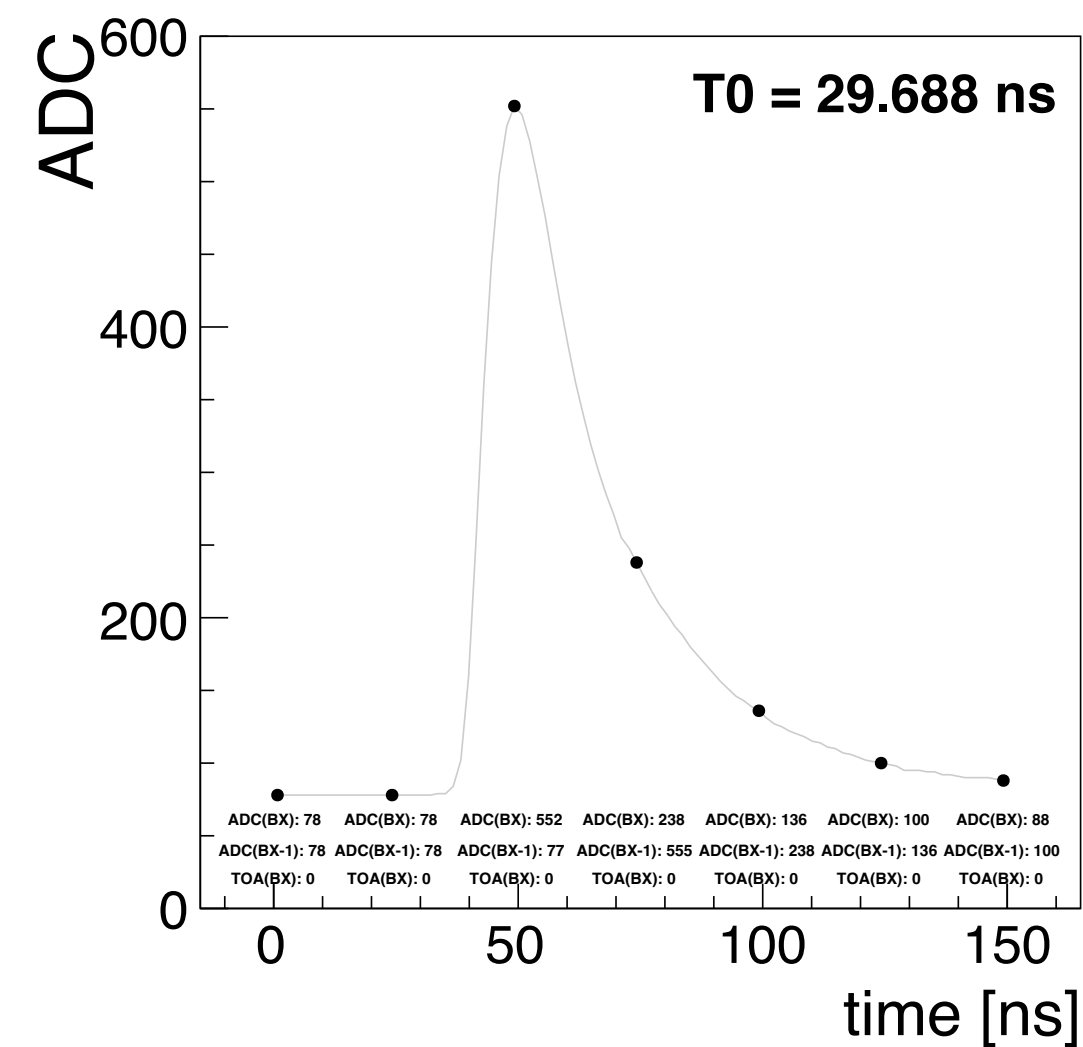


Illustration with real data:

- Each signal is shifted by about 10ns
- The points represent the samples we will obtain
- Numbers below the points show exactly the measurement



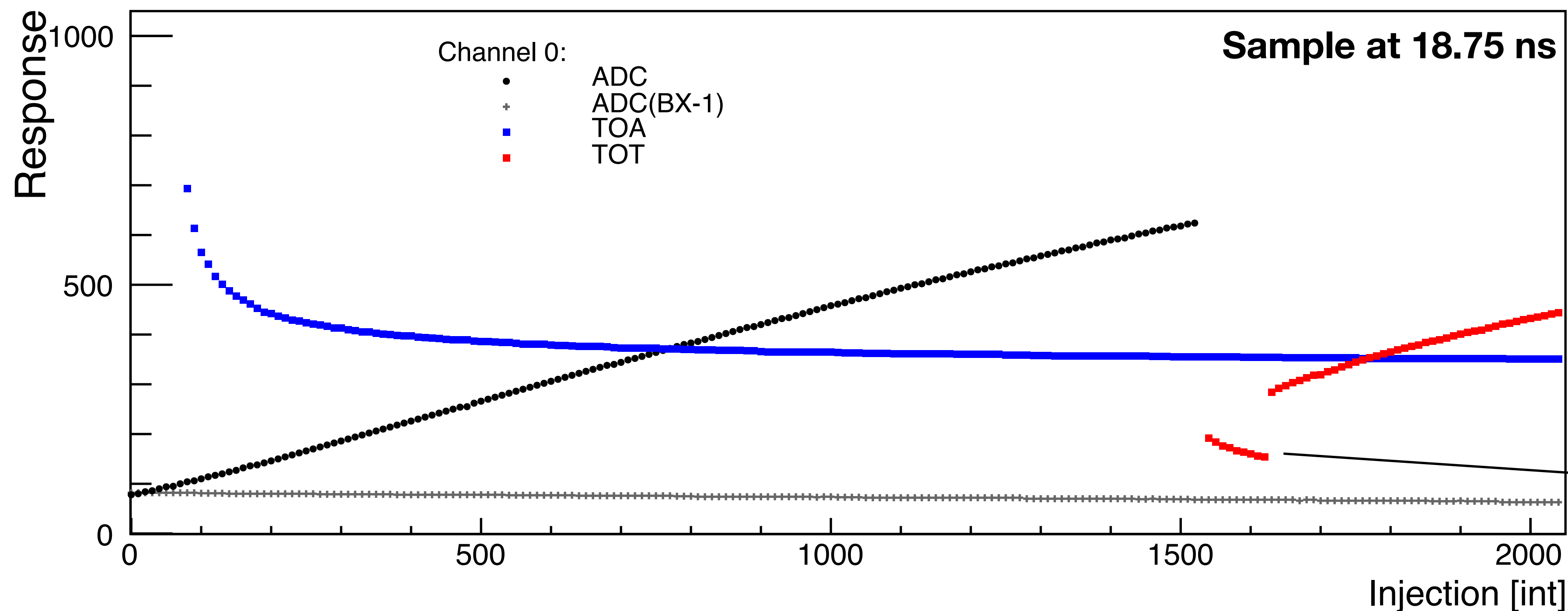
Reminder:
 $ADC(BX-1) \neq ADC(BX) - 25ns$,
because how the data is obtained

TOA and TOT calibration

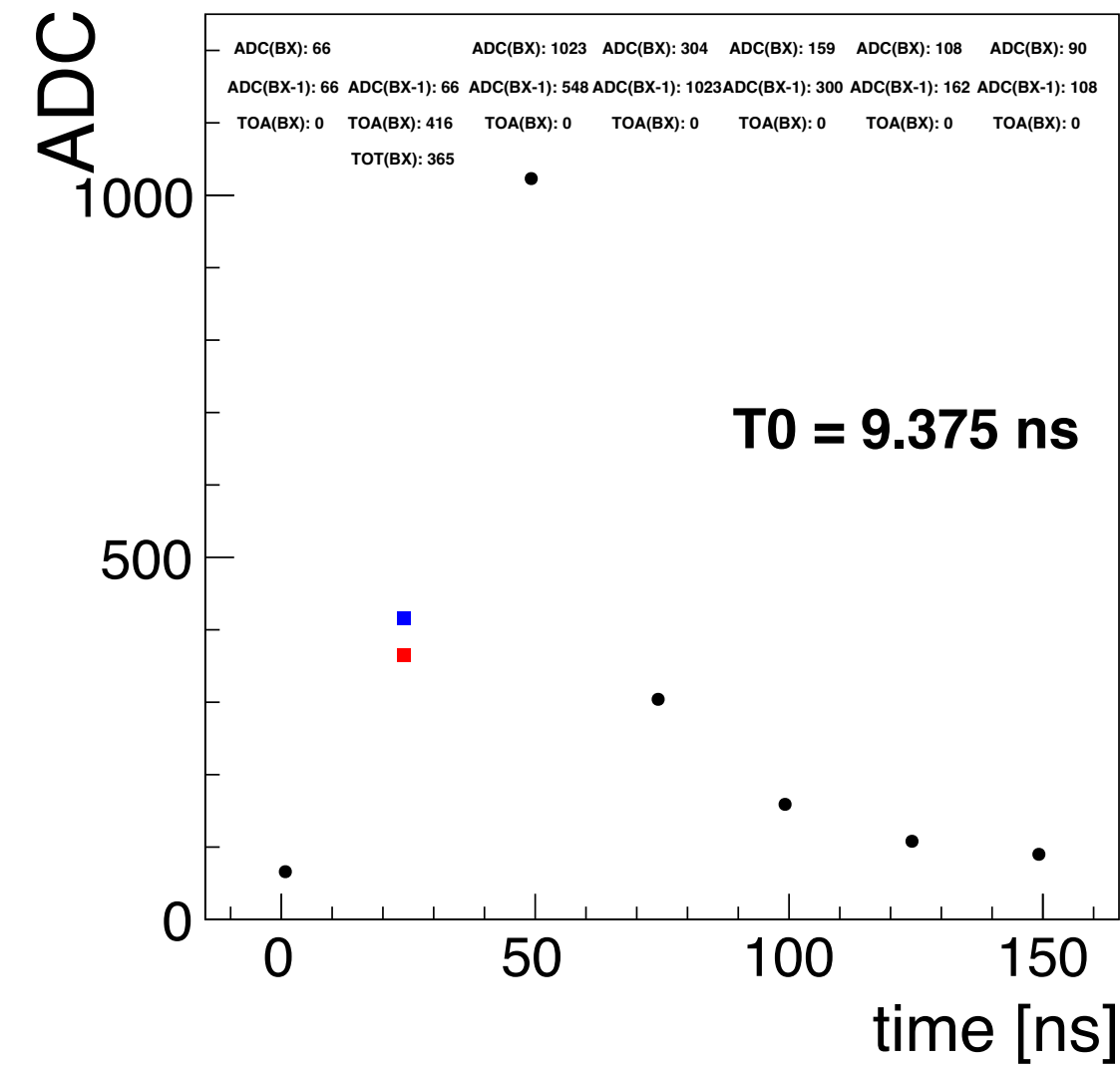
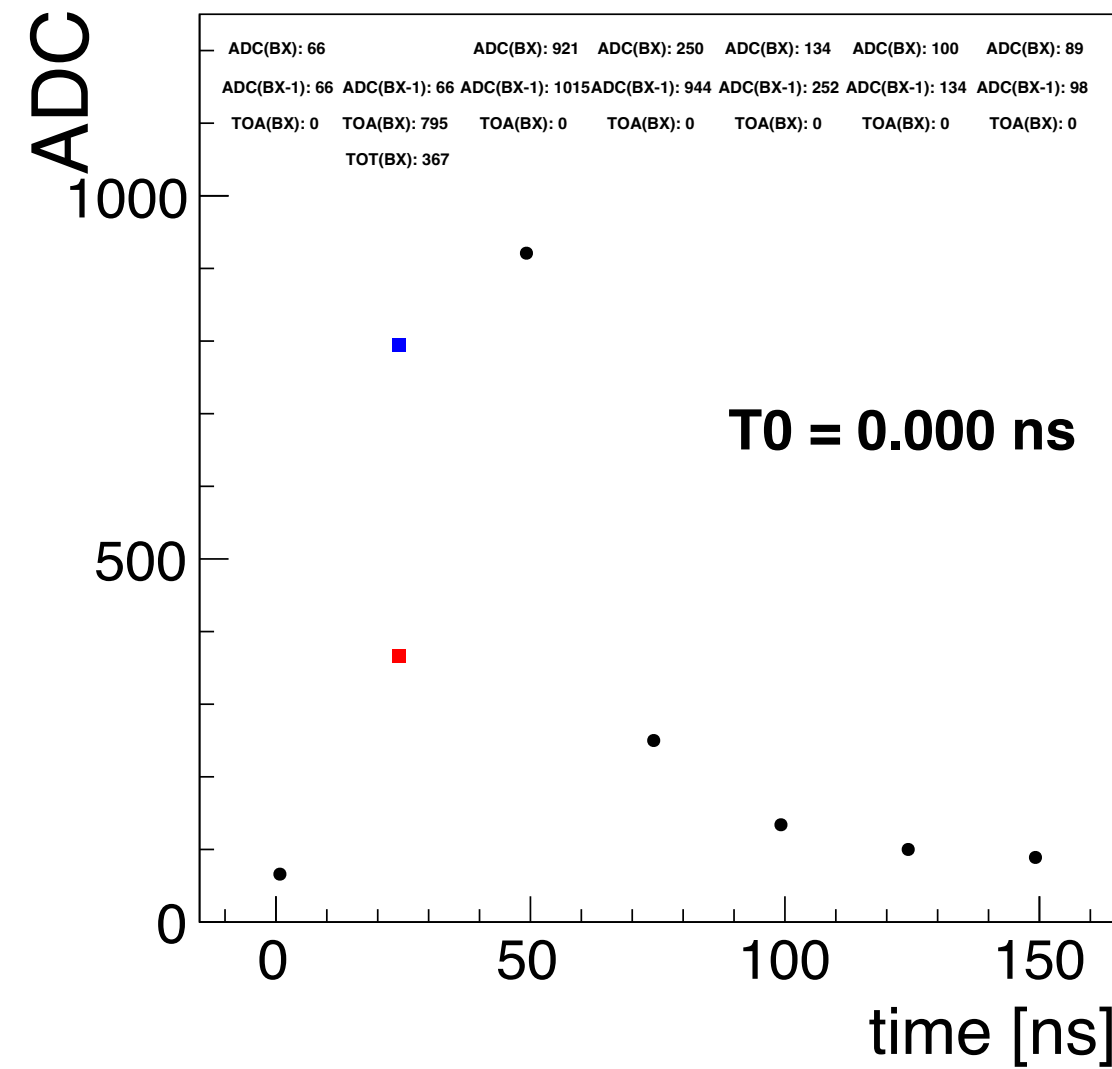
This is done with one fixed time for now (one sample from the whole shape)

Went through the lengthy calibration procedure for TOA and TOT:

1. Set TOA global thresholds (for each side of the chip)
 2. Set fixed injection large enough to pass TOA threshold
 3. Scan channel-by-channel the TOA thresholds (5-bit 0..31)
 4. Set channel-by-channel TOA for each channel, scan for two chip-halves
 5. Set the global threshold so each half of the chip respond the same
- ... repeat again for TOT with larger injection, so it passes the desired TOT threshold

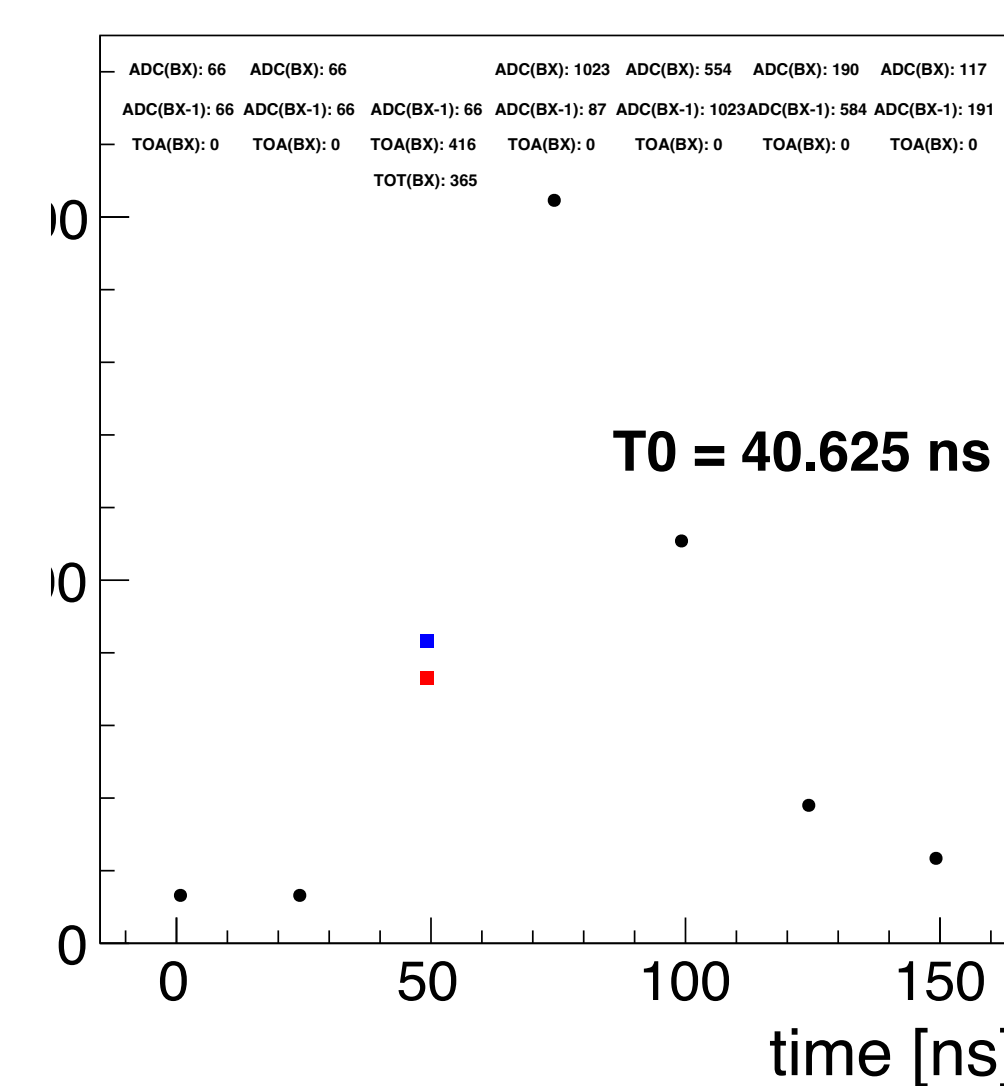
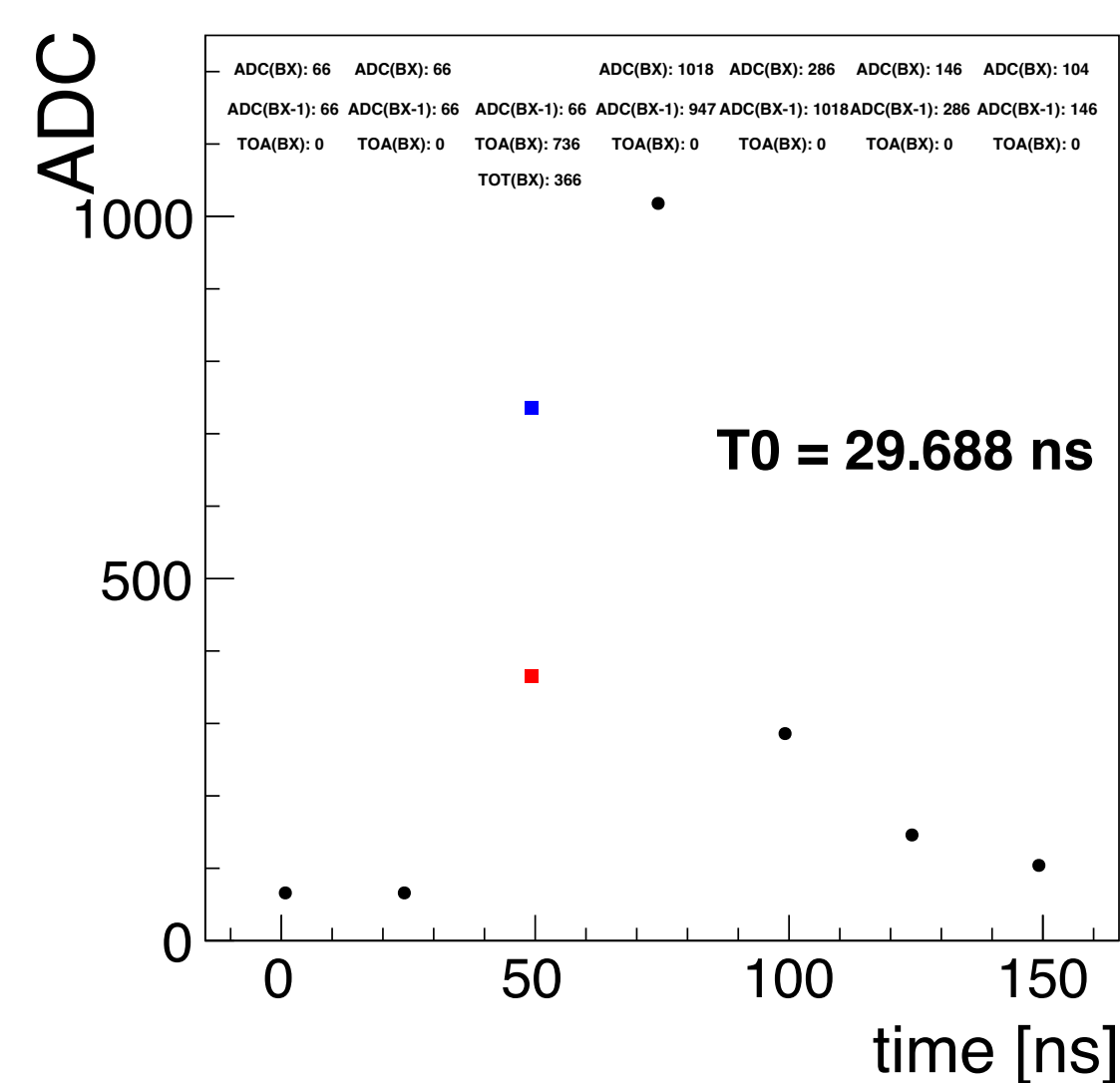
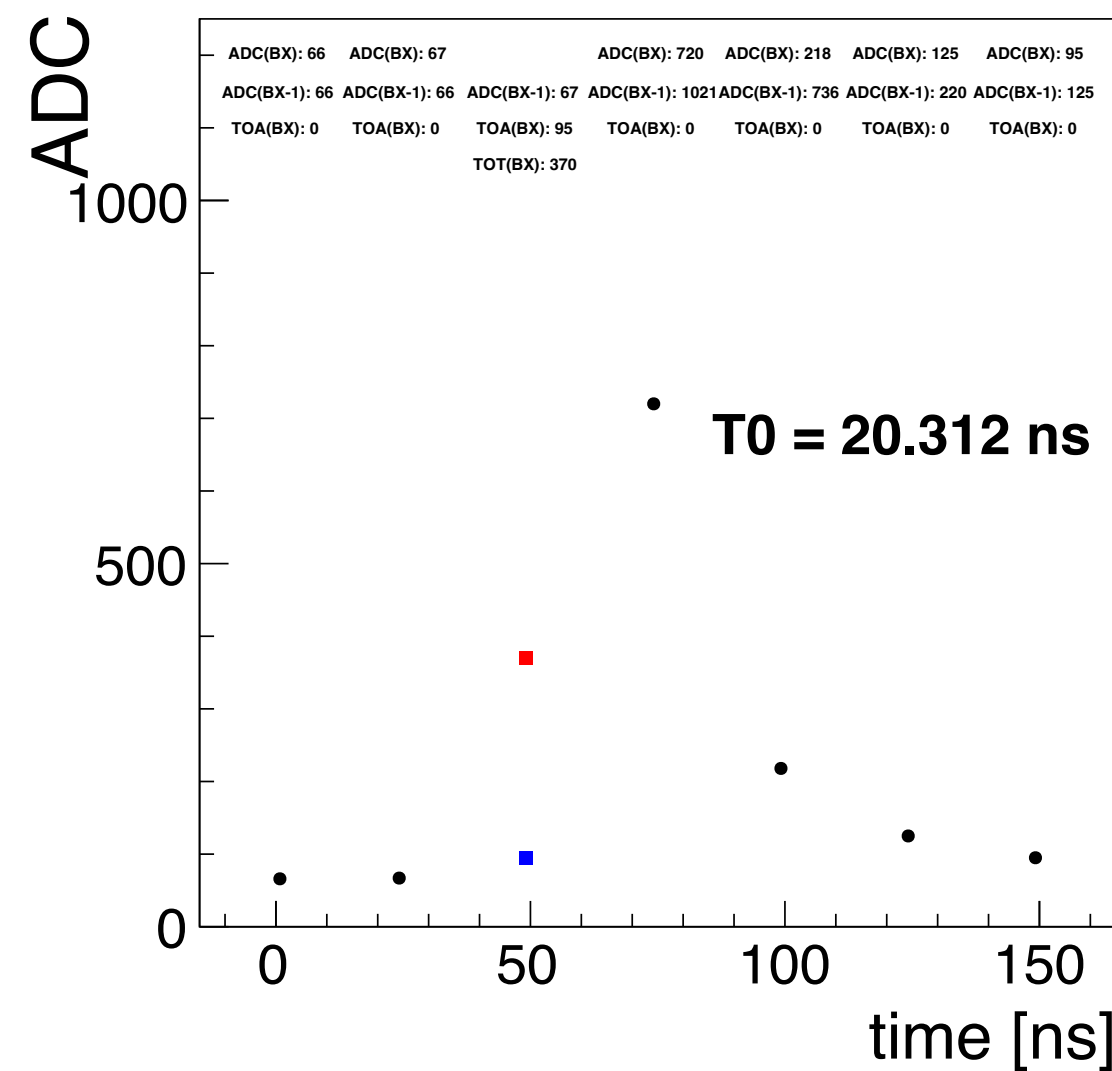


Sampling when reaching TOA/TOT



Same signal in different phases:

- TOA is changing - giving a clue in which phase we are
- TOT is constant
- Note the change of the data structure when the TOT is reached

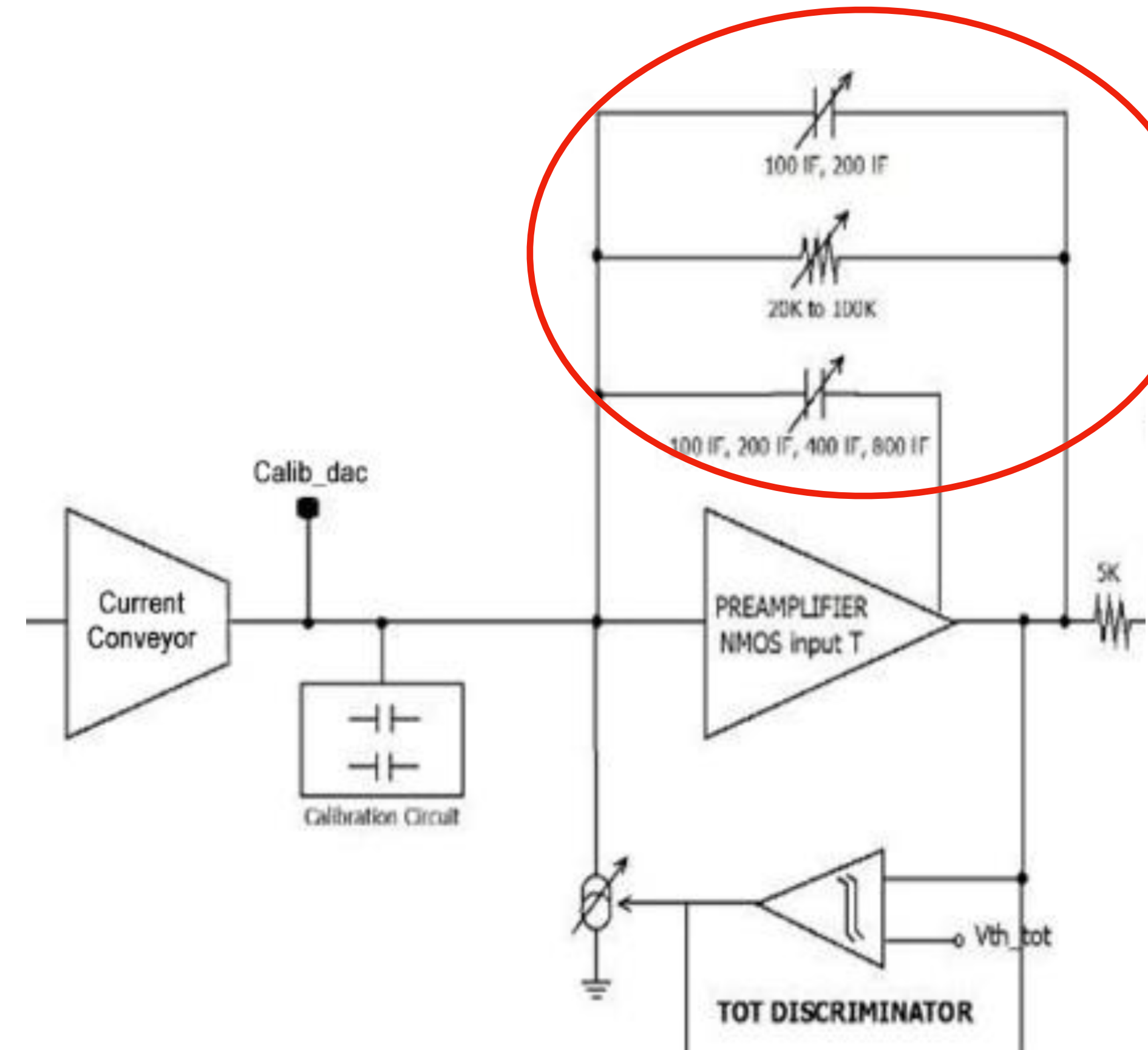


Using the TOT/ADC slope calibration, one can easily calculate the **ADC_equivalent** (as ADC is saturated) value

$$ADC_{eq} = f_{adc} \left[f_{tot}^{-1}(TOT) \right]$$

$$ADC_{eq} \sim 15\text{bit value}$$

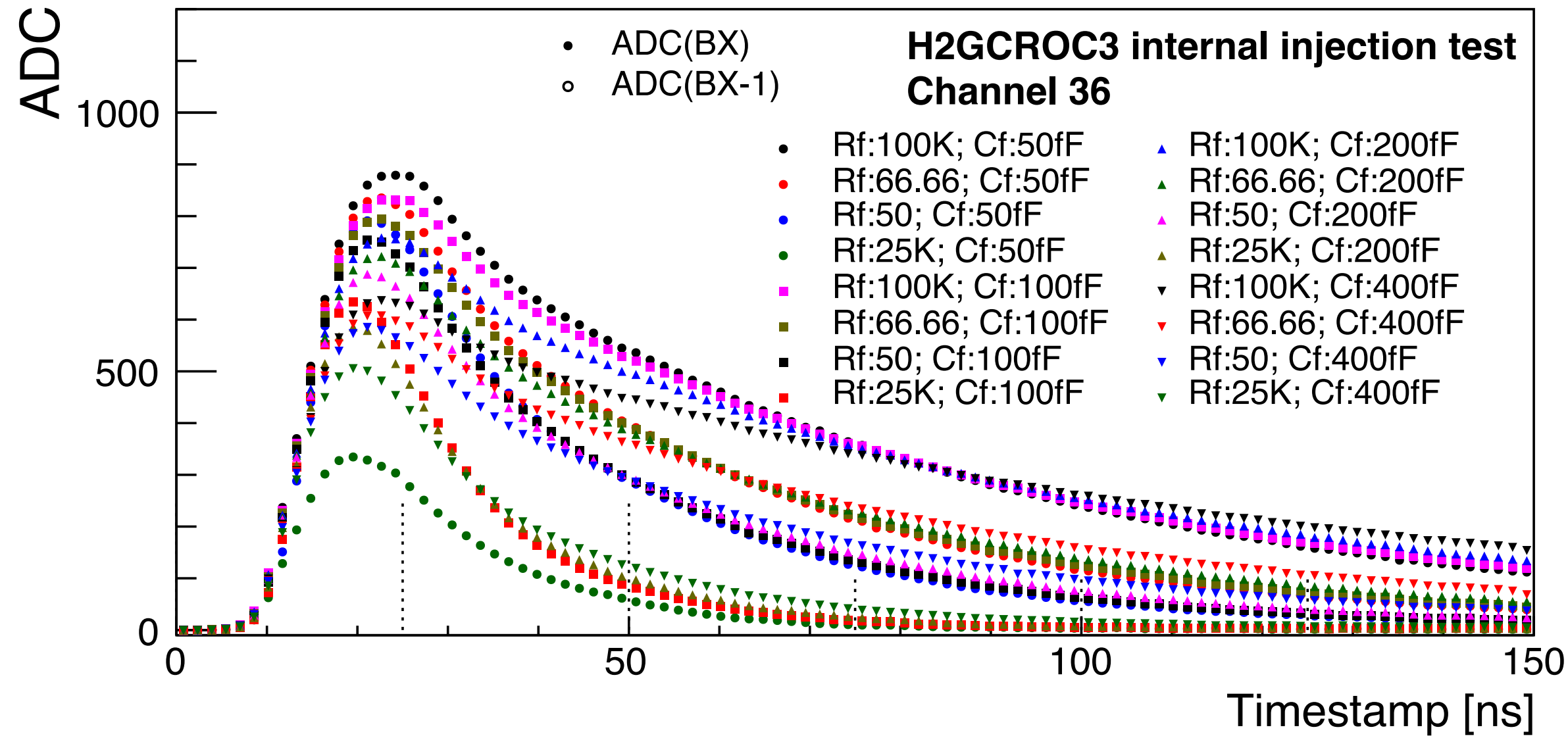
Gain checks



Cd (pF)	5, 10, 20	At the conveyor output and at the preamp input. To ensure the preamp stability.
Rf (Ω)	25K, 50K, 66.66K, 100K	In parallel, these resistors provide 15 values to be adjusted with the Cf and Cf_comp values to get the desired decay time constant.
Cf (fF)	50, 100, 200, 400	Combined with the Cf_comp capacitors, provide the gain of the preamplifier.
Cf_comp (fF)	50, 100, 200, 400	Same purpose than Cf capacitors but connected differently to improve the preamplifier stability. From gain point-of-view can be considered in parallel with Cf capacitors.

Table 1.1: Values for Rf, Cf and Cd

Same injection in the same channel

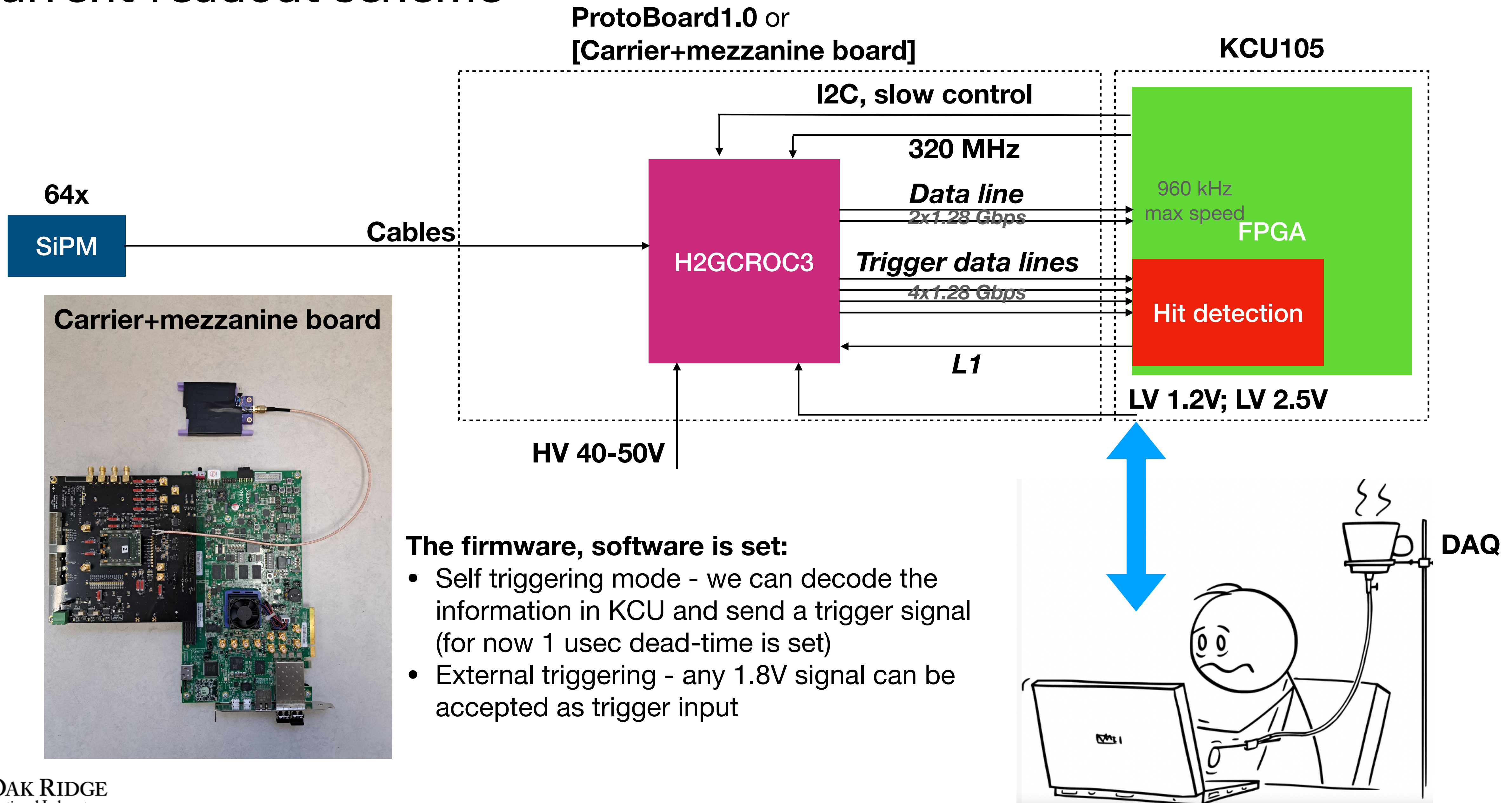


Pre-amp gains can be changed in the ASIC anytime, built-in setup can be further tuned to our needs (EIC)

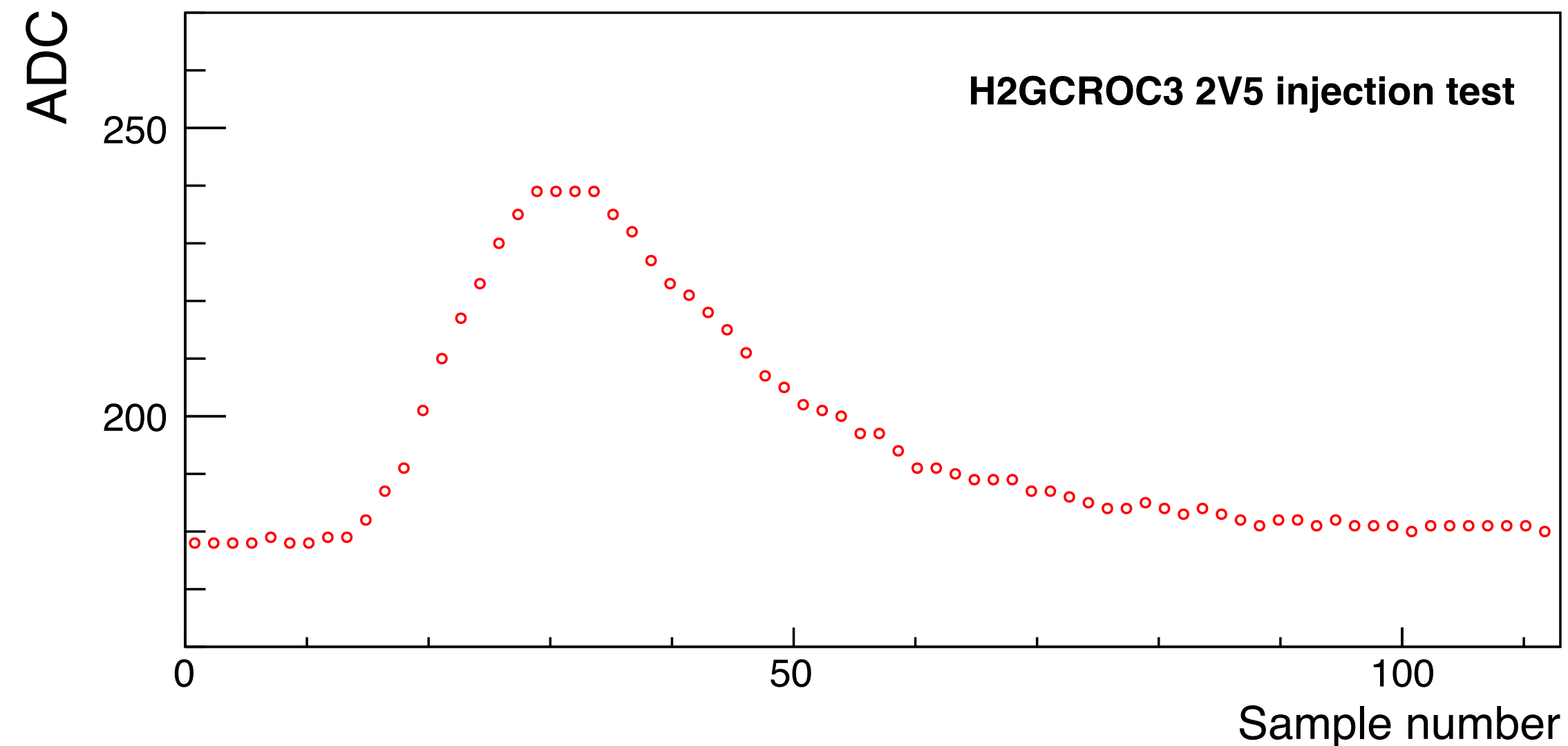
With the quick test, 16 different gains were explored:

- Dynamic range can change a factor of 3!
- More setups can be added

Current readout scheme

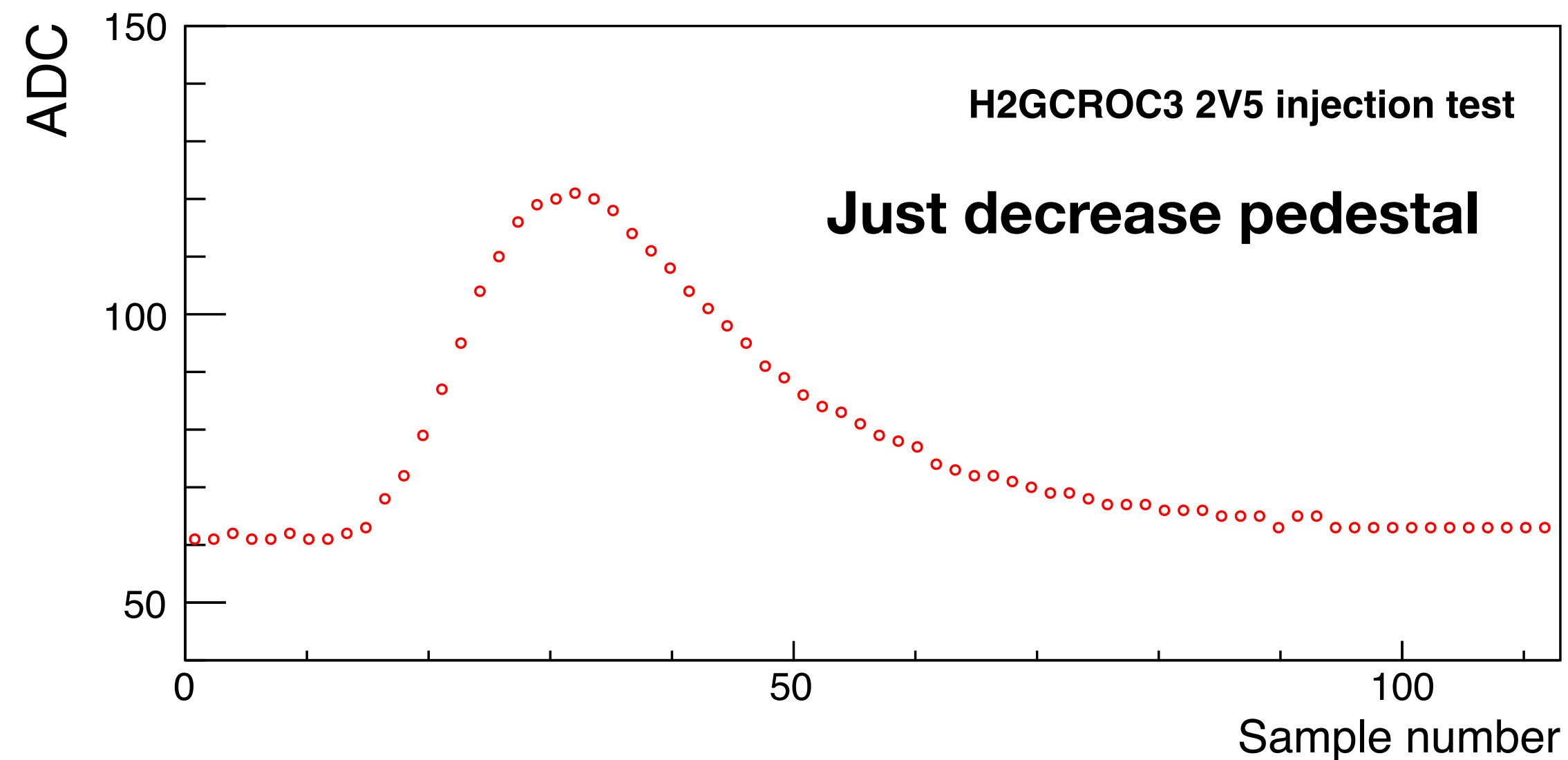


First results from 2.5 V injection test, plus external injection



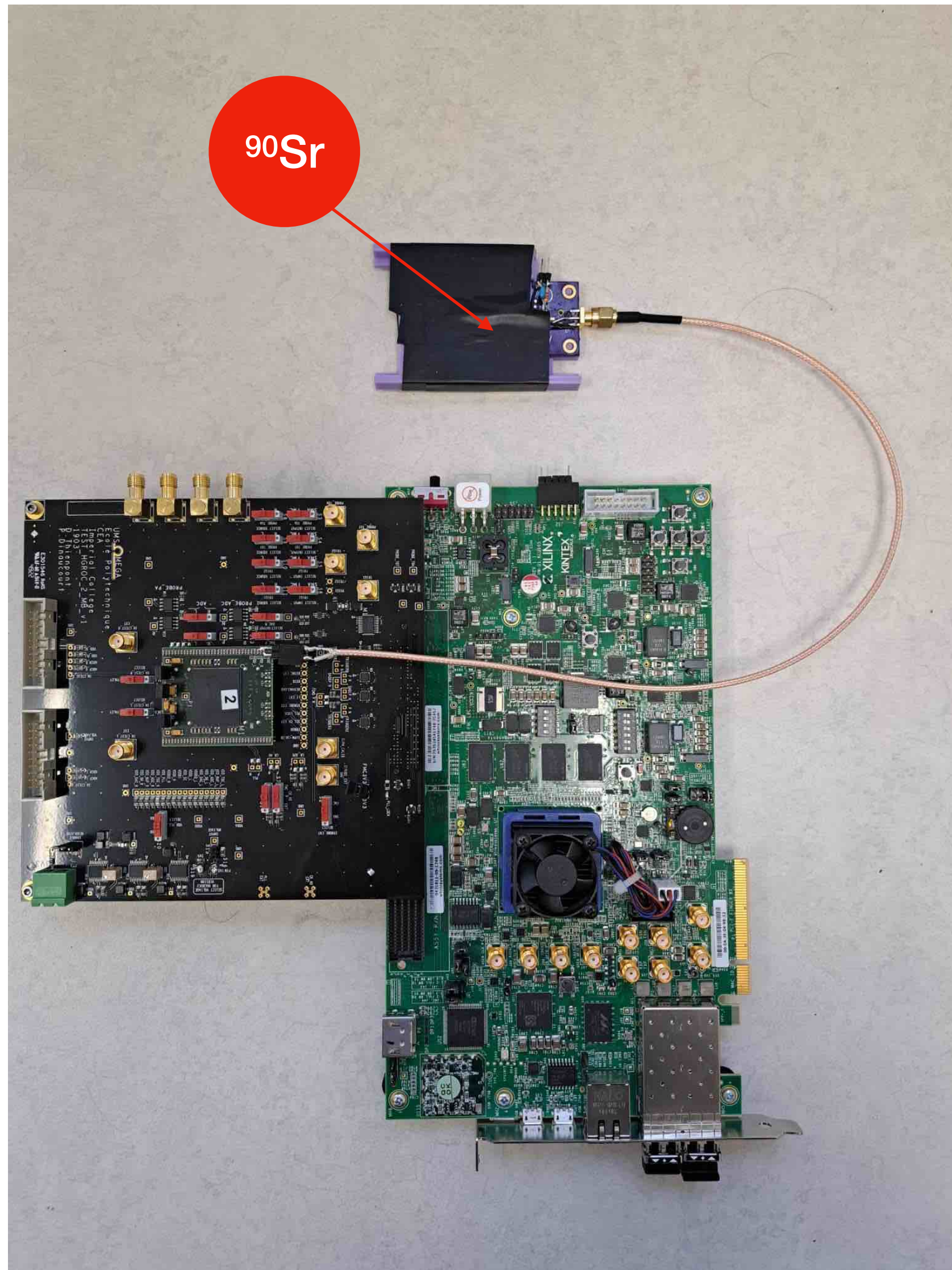
This is directly injecting to the input of the channel:

- Had some initial troubles to see the 2.5V injection, but after clearing up with Lida Kalipoliti from CMS, we got it right
- This is important step to connect the SiPM in the input:
 - Making sure all the pre-amps work: Low and High injection
 - Making sure the current conveyer is set properly: 2.5 V injection



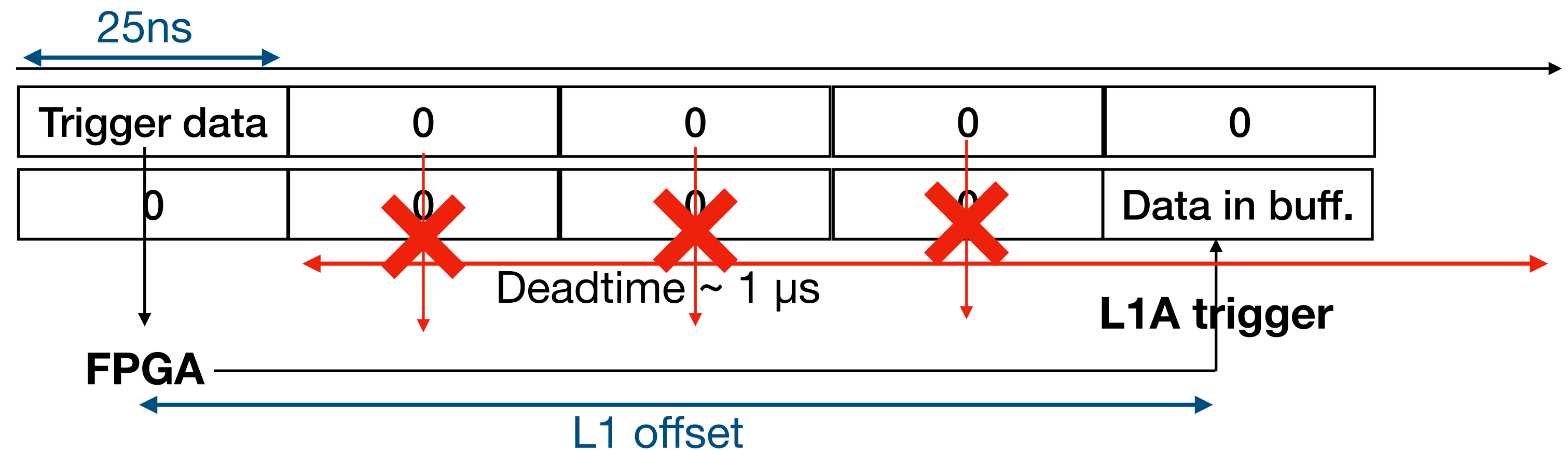
Finally seeing
some data coming
through the whole
input

^{90}Sr source test



Self triggering test:

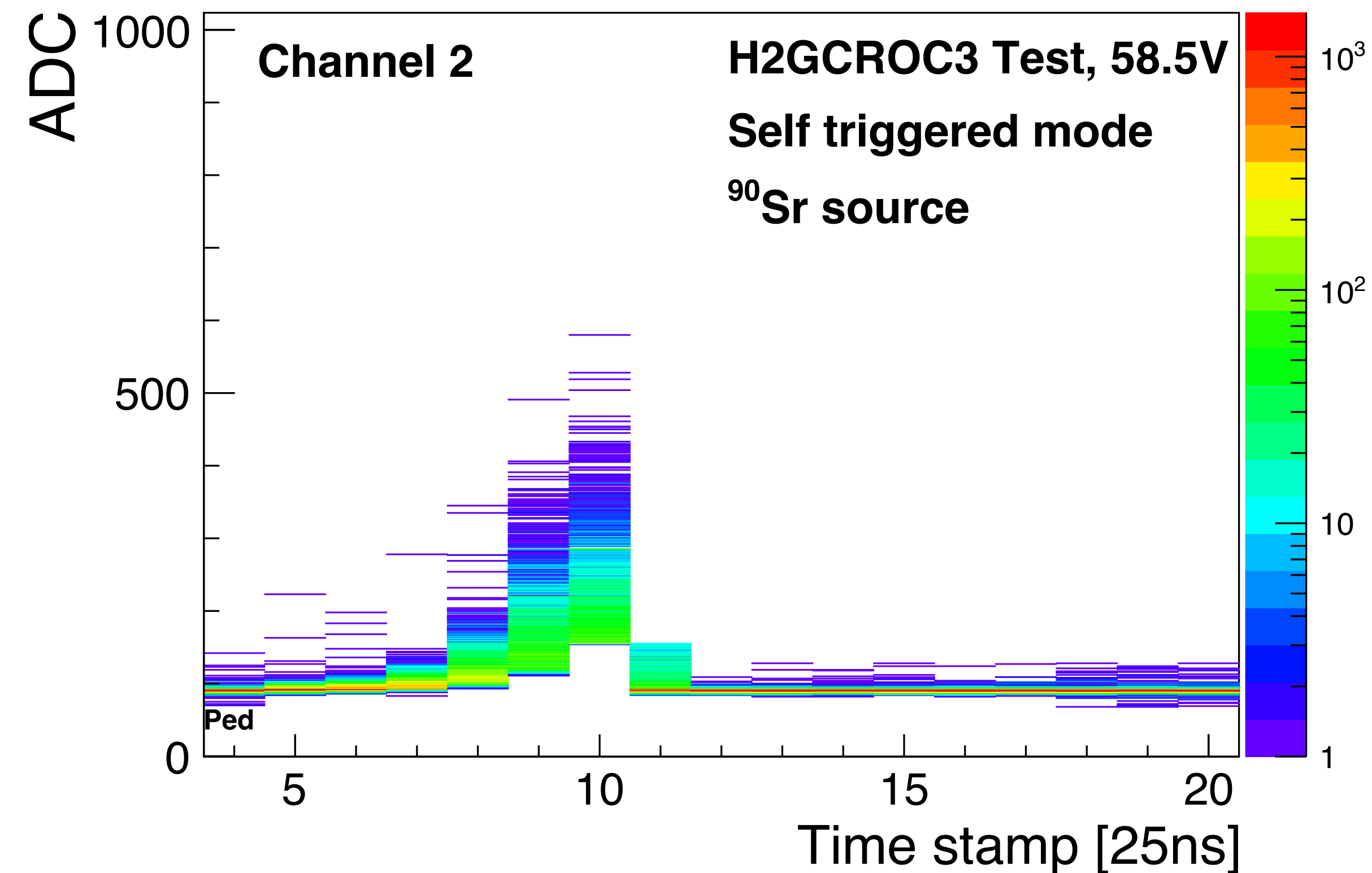
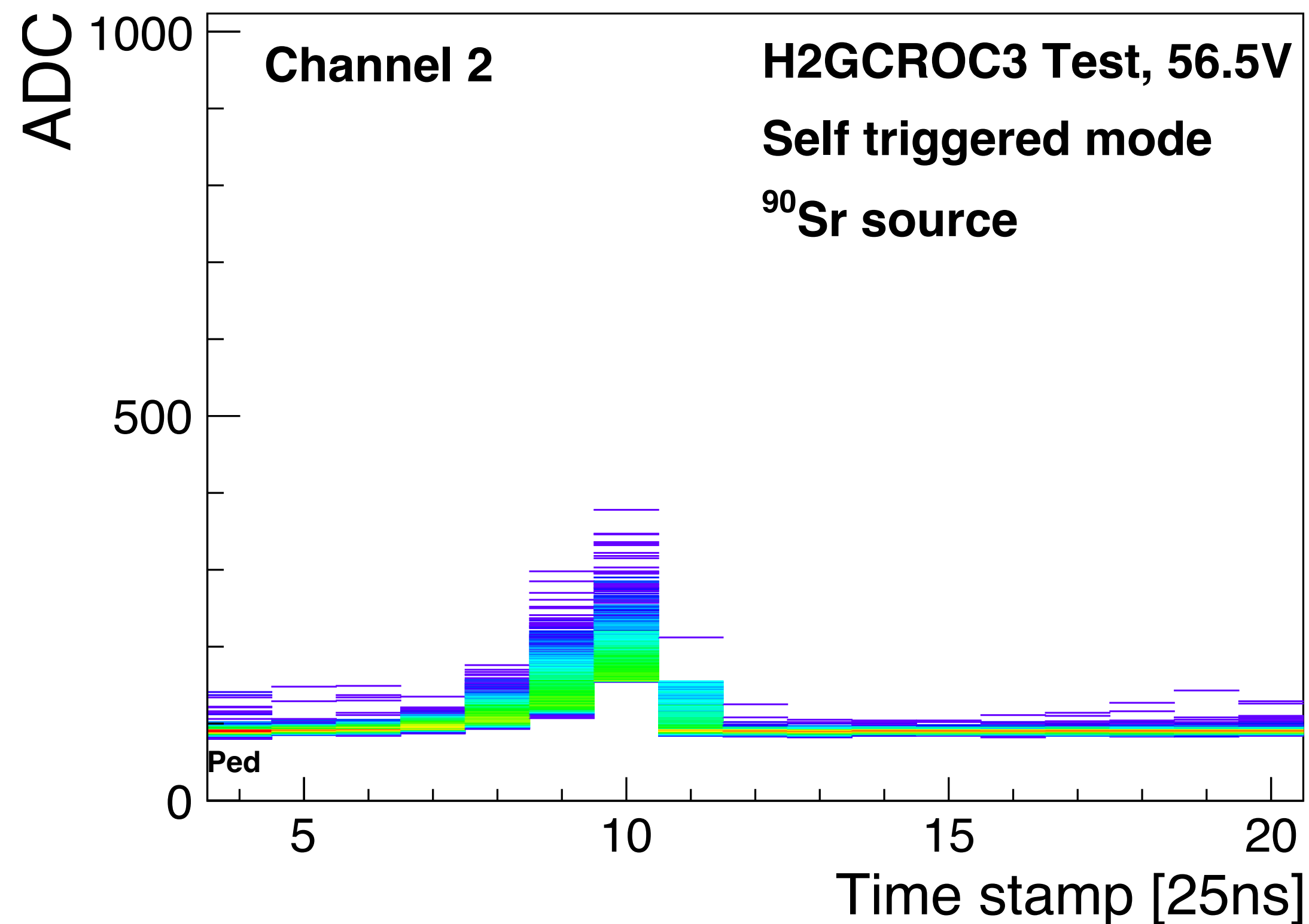
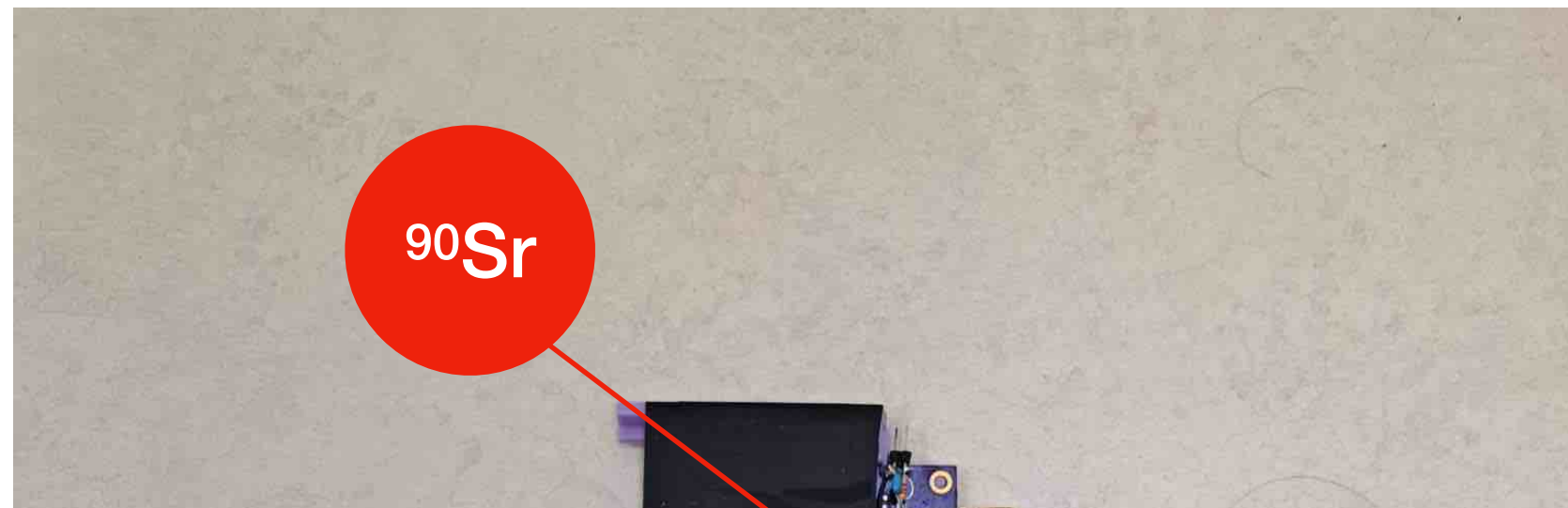
- We put the source directly on the 5x5 cm² scintillator
- External triggering is not possible, we utilize the self-triggering mode:
 - First 4 channels are summed up in the trigger line 0
 - Pedestals are loaded to the I2C of the chip
 - Compare the outgoing trigger data to a threshold:
 - If threshold is reached —> send the L1A trigger
 - The L1Offset sets how many clock cycles we wait



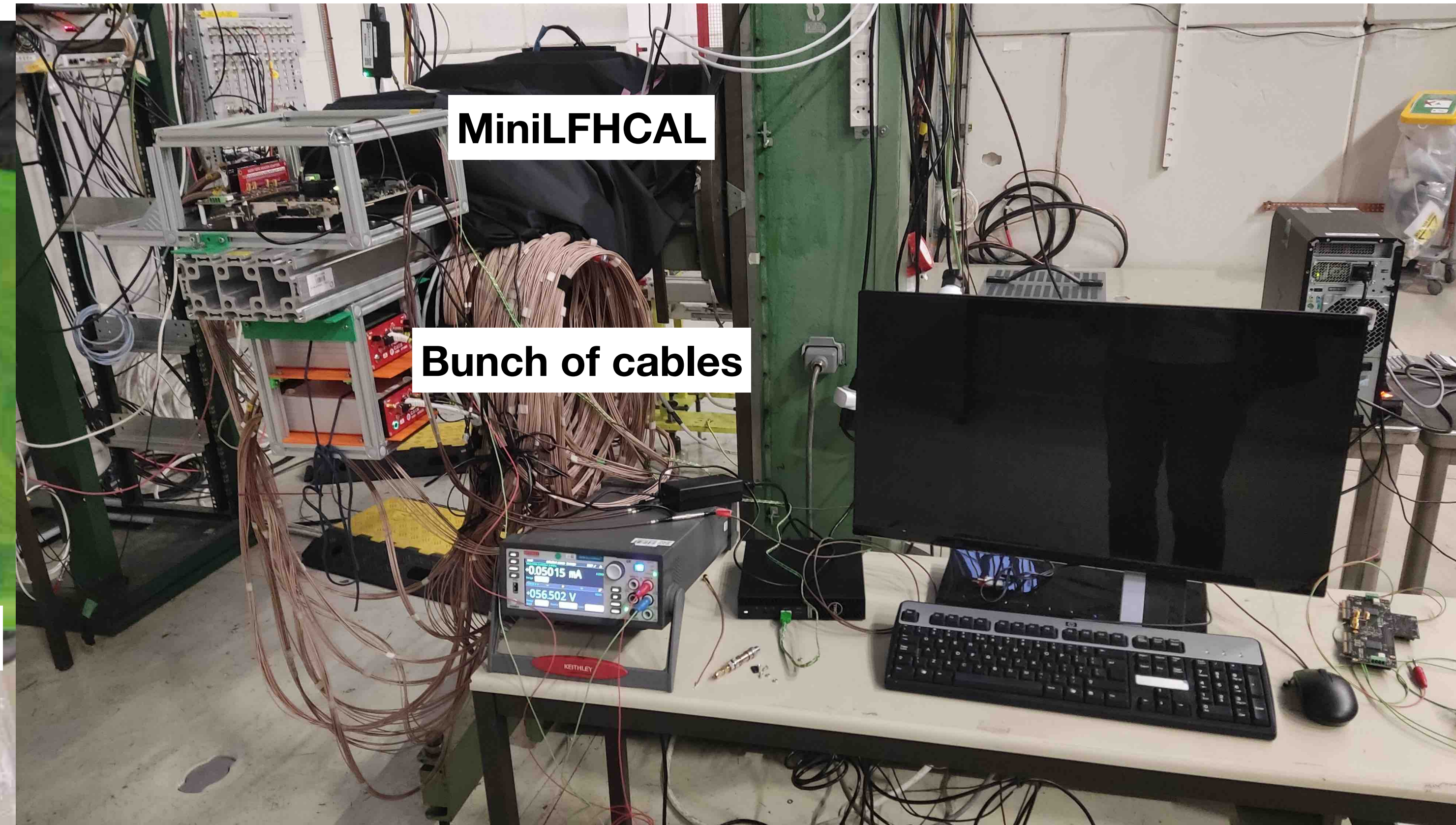
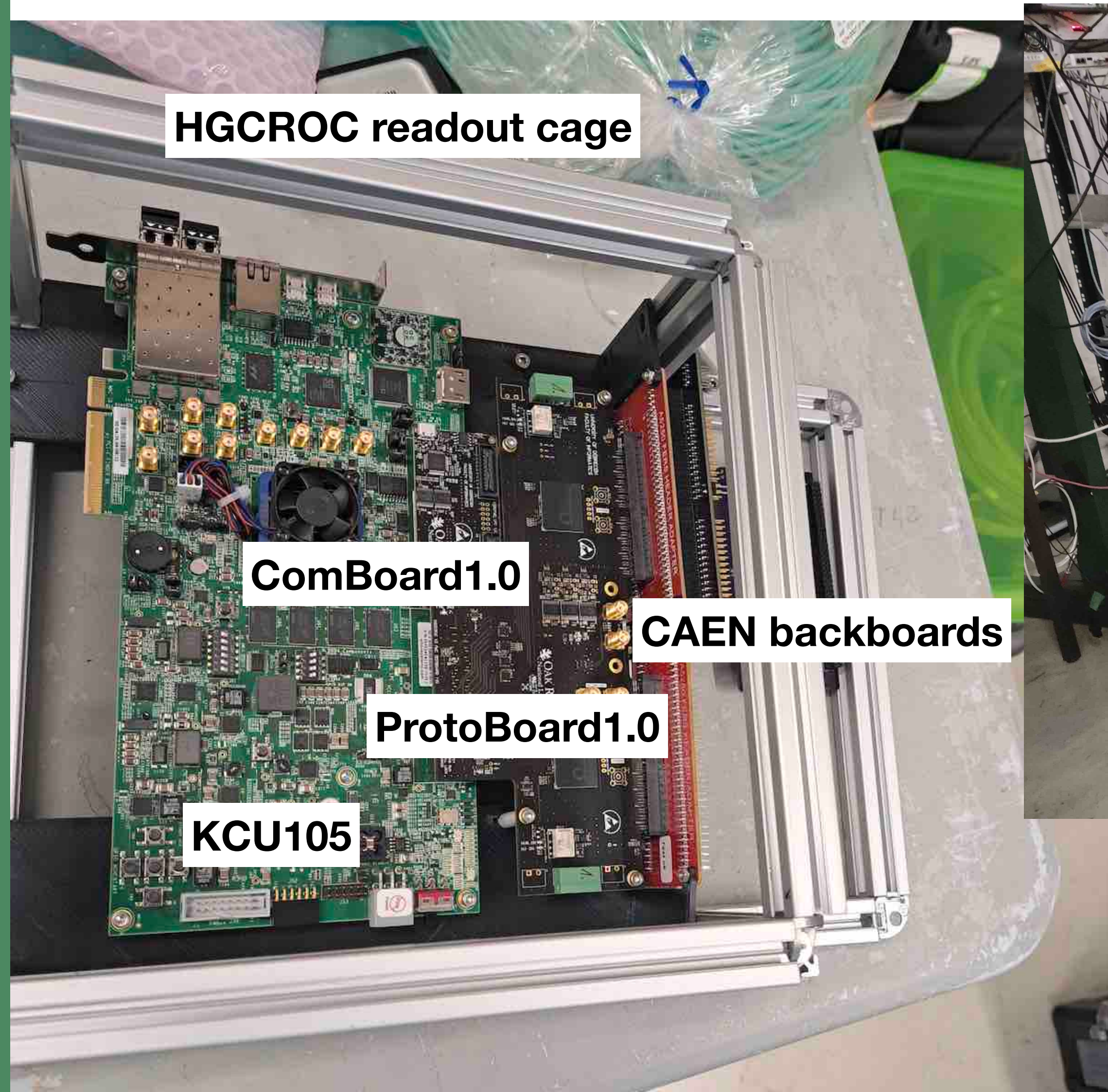
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Testbeam setup

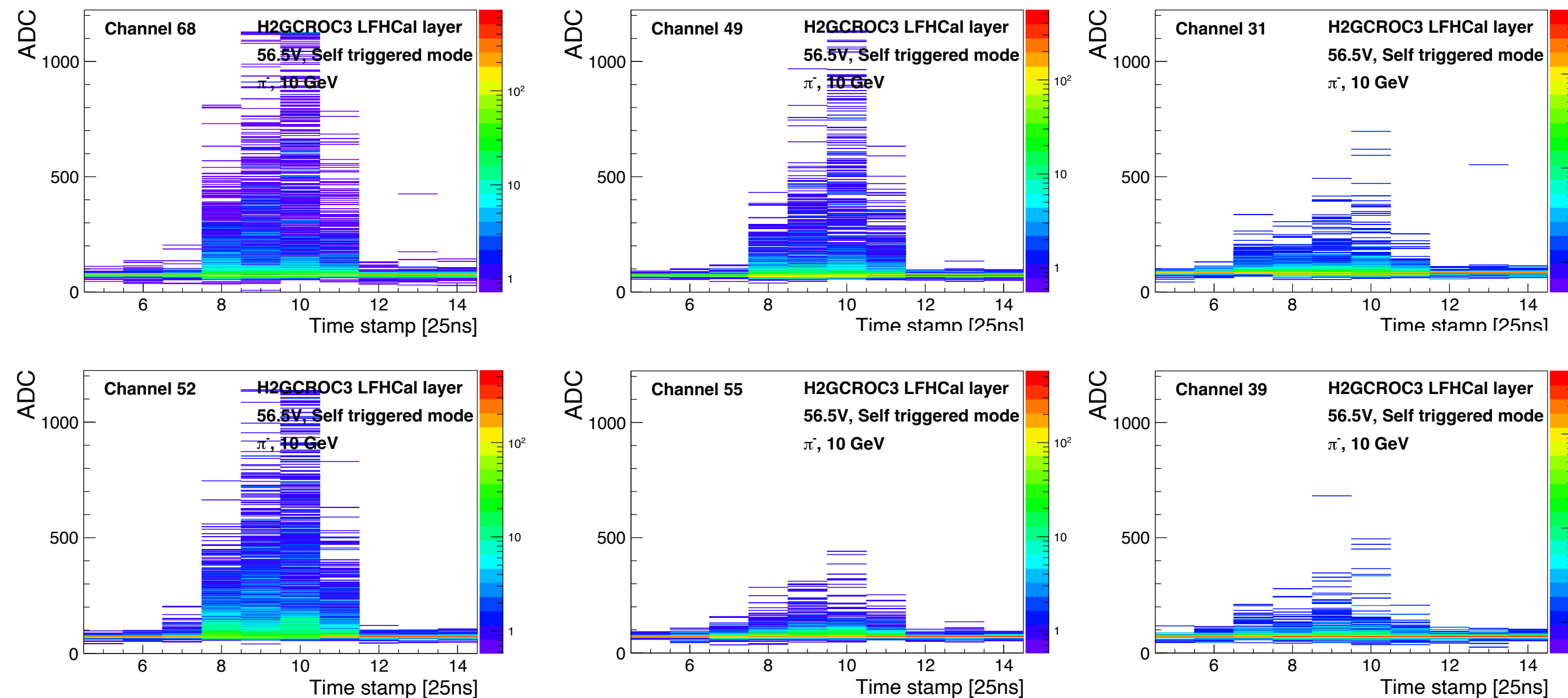
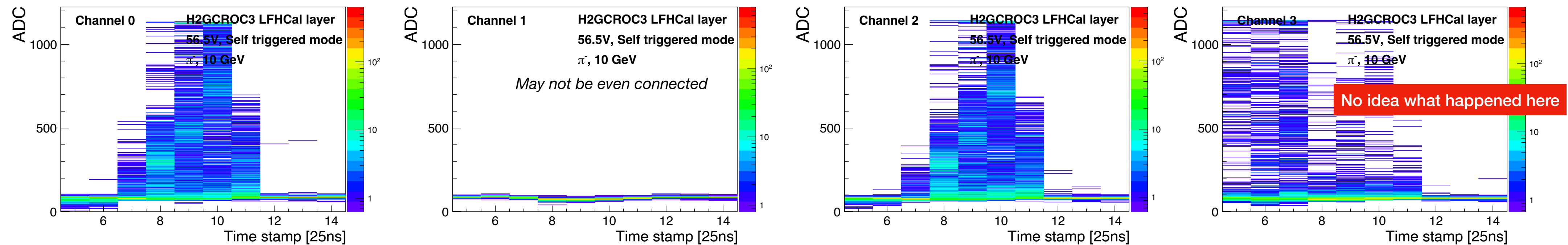


After a lot of debugging and searching for signal, we moved for a testbeam at PS with the MiniLFHCAL

Testbeam results

We first tried to see the signal:

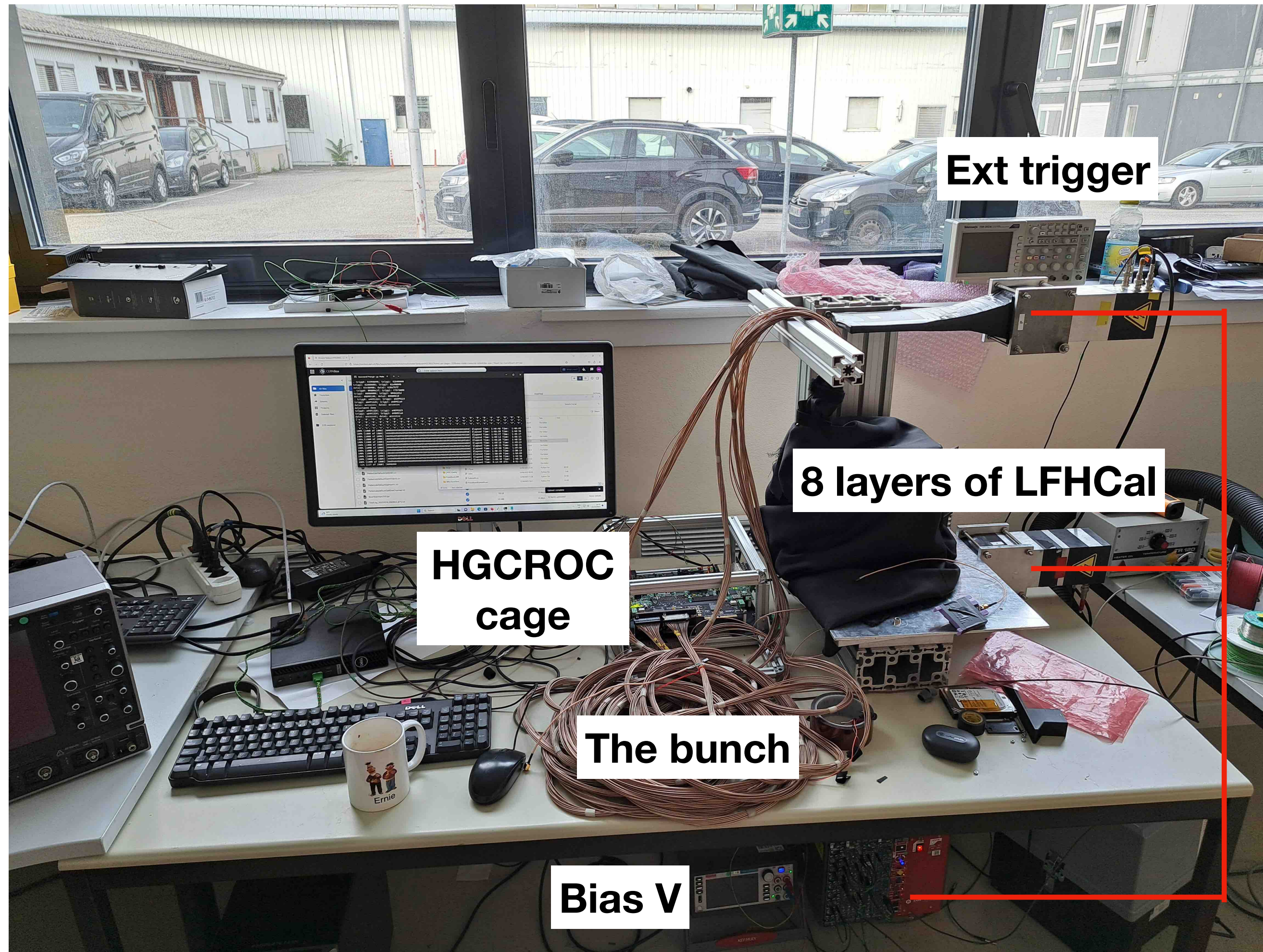
- Self triggering (the sum of first 4 channels for simplicity)
- Vary the L1offset to search for response



In all 40 channels responded some quite visible, some medium, some small

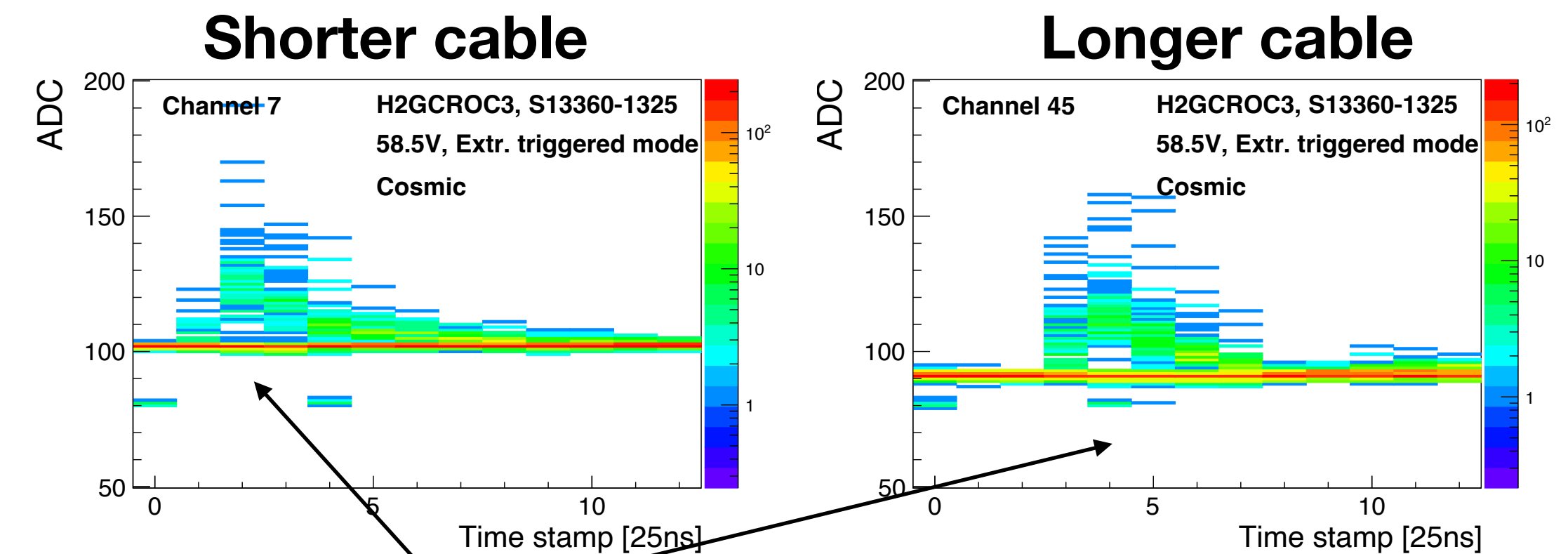
Unfortunately, then Linac got broken for the night and they could not restore the beam until we had to move out

Not yet the end!

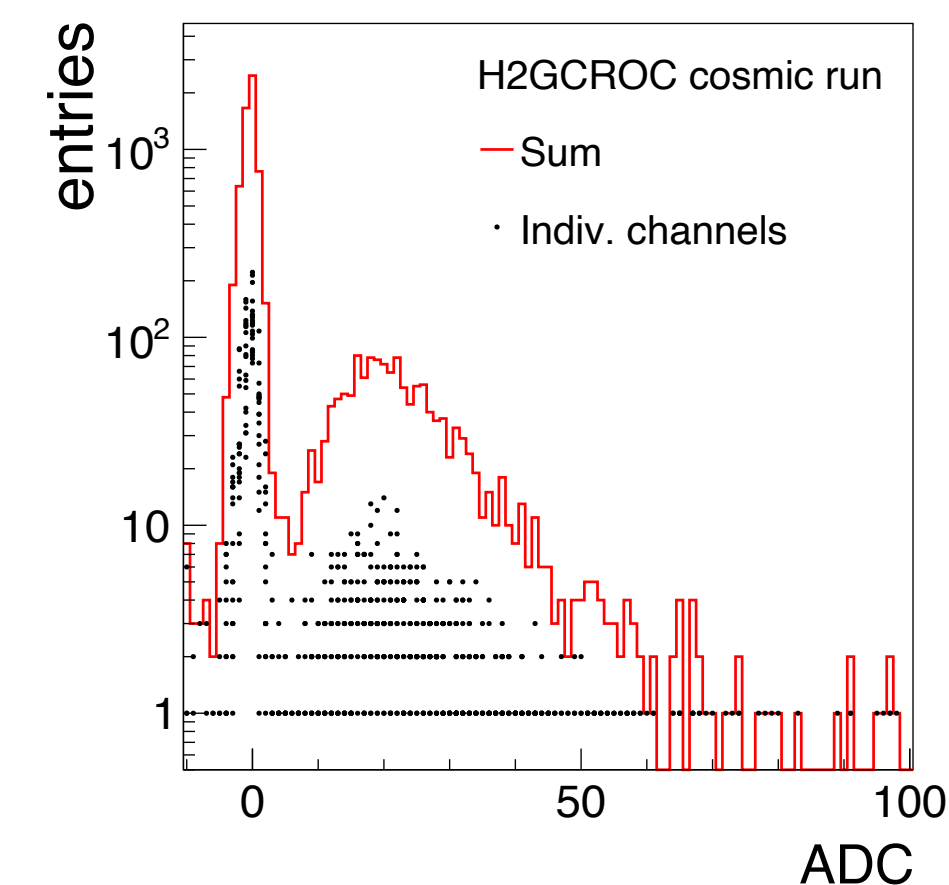


Never-give-up cosmic setup:

- Quickly done after the testbeam setup was removed
- $10 \times 10 \text{ cm}^2$ scintillator for external trigger
 - This is different, dropped the self triggering now



Check the max for responding channels



We see the MIP peak from the cosmic runs

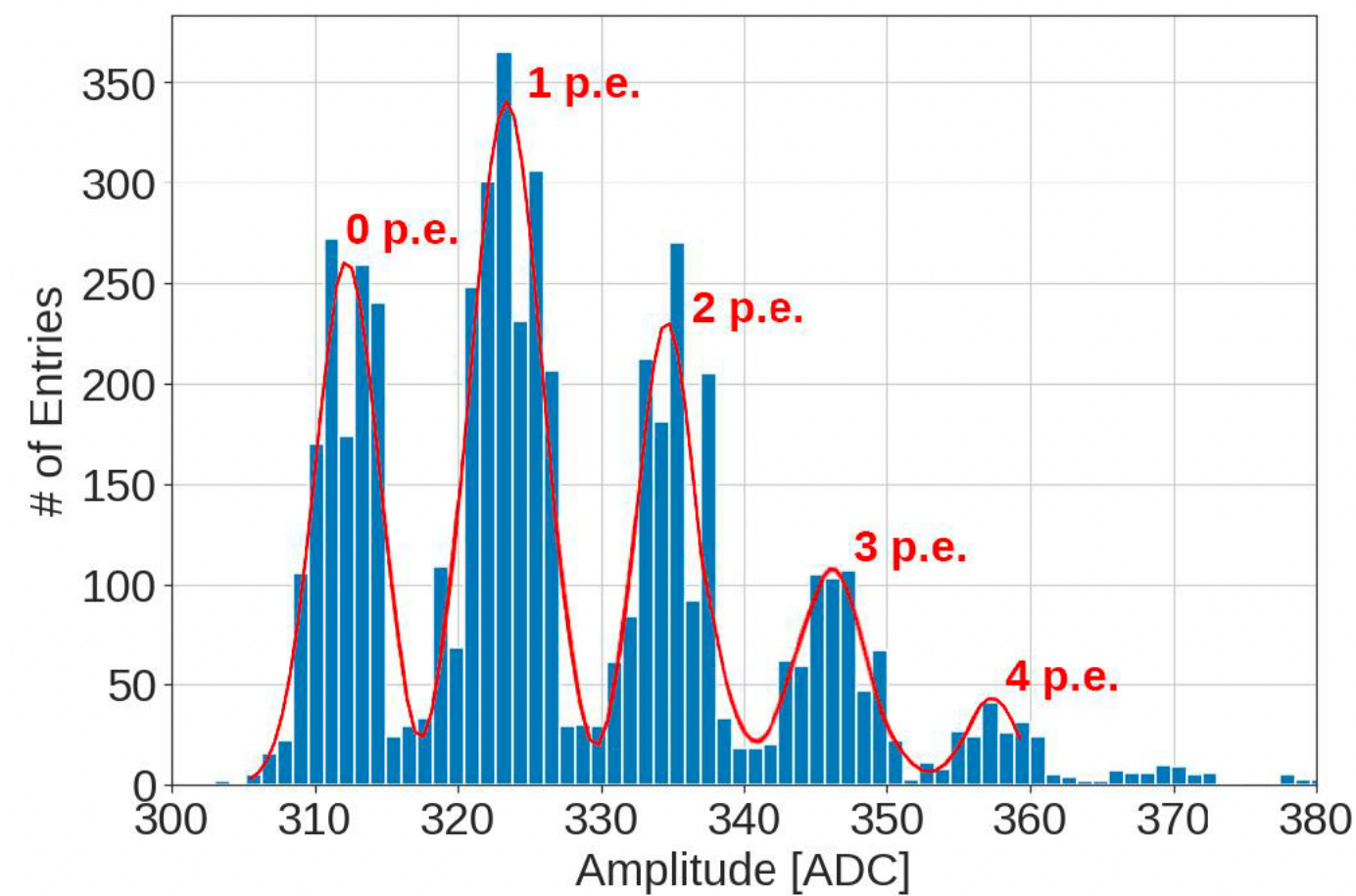
Extra stuff from Omega



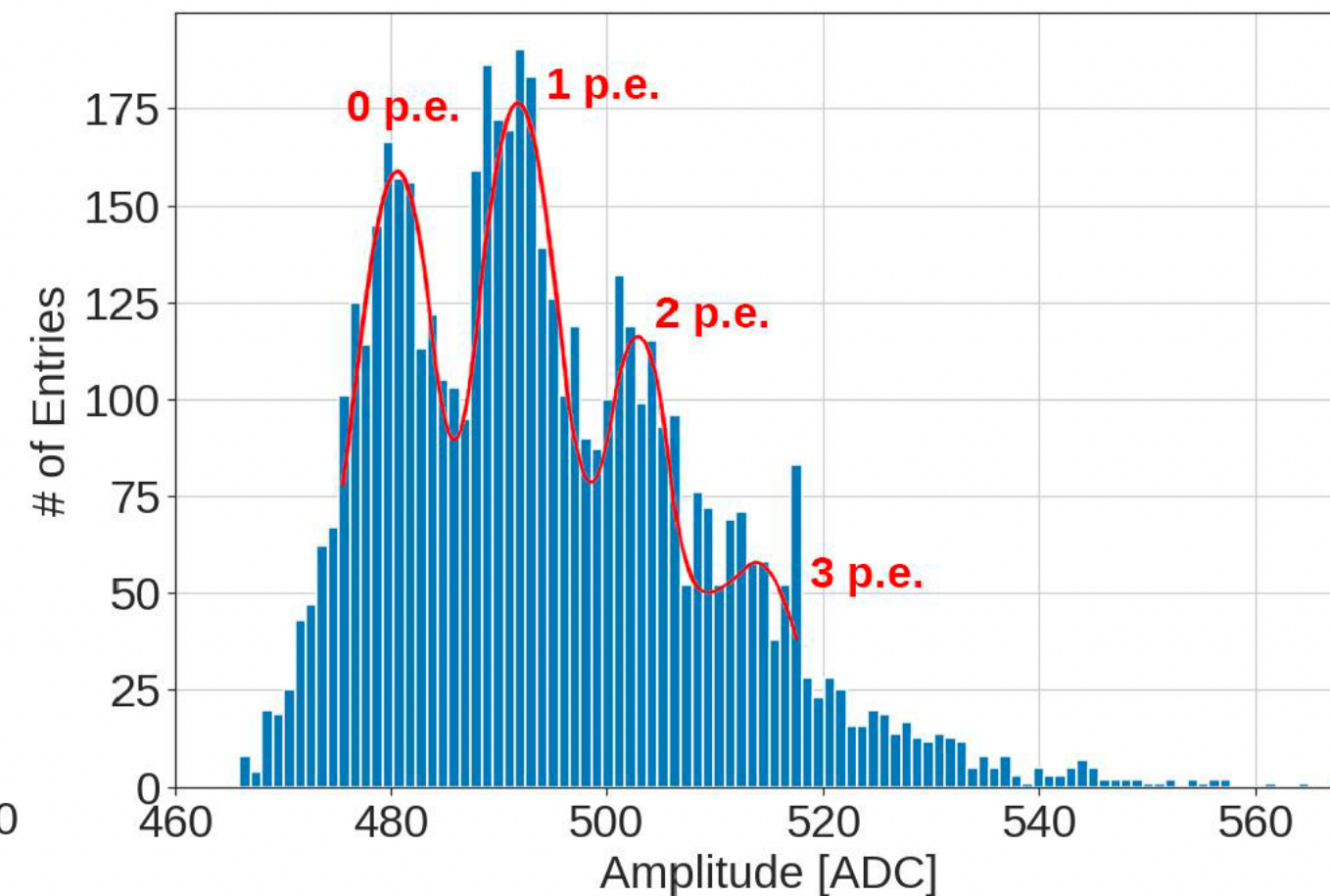
Calibration: Single-photon-spectrum



- 2mm²:



- 9mm²:

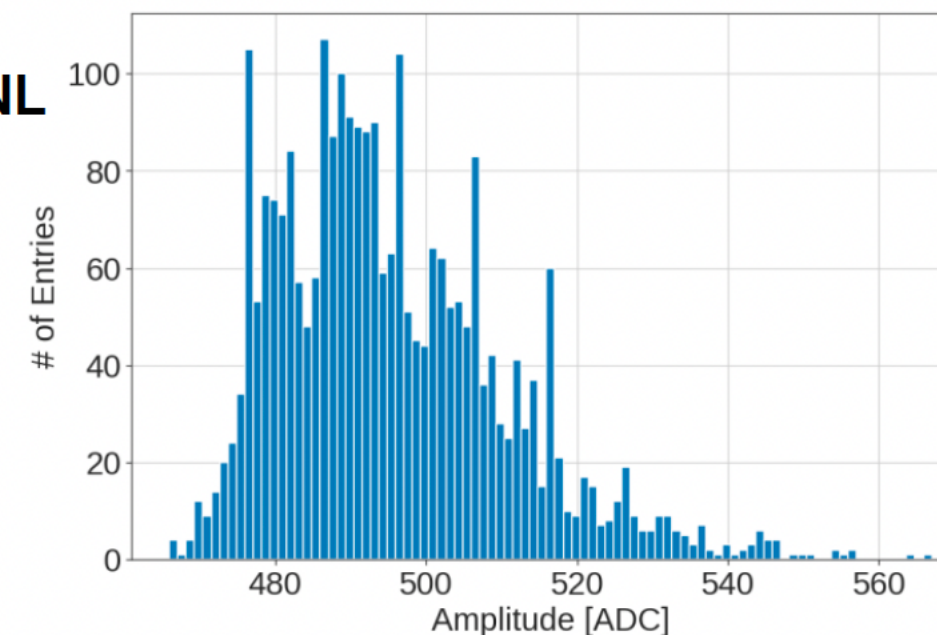


***Extra step for 9mm² SiPM calibration:**

The large C_{det} of the 9mm² SiPM produce an increment of DNL and make it harder to see the photon separation.

The DNL can be mitigated taking data with different pedestal levels using the ASIC to move the pedestals (*Trim_inv* parameter). SPS is clearer after aligning the data.

Without DNL correction:



11



Some single photon spectra using the H2GCROC from the Omega test setup

- Small SiPM is clearly visible
- Larger ones are getting less visible (larger capacitance)
- They will also check the 36 mm² SiPM

Thanks to **Jose Gonzales et al**

Summary

Almost fully tested the H2GCROC3A:

- Discovered some known issues (long to list it):
 - Main problem is to read-out consecutive time bins (or 25ns samples)
- This will be most likely fixed in H2GCROC3B

Tests performed:

- Pedestal calibration is performed, they line up easily
- Low injection scan performed for all channels (plots in backup)
- High injection is checked with TOA/TOT turned off
- TOA and TOT calibration checked
 - The TOT can be converted to the ADC_equivalent value, giving us essentially 15-16-bit resolution
 - Shown an example how the readout would work in multiple bunch crossings

External signal:

- Checked the 2V5 injection (same as external from SiPM)
- Checked the self-triggered readout with 90Sr and also very short time (30 mins) in beam
 - Unfortunately, the beam was lost for the rest of the night
- Cosmic setup and seen the MIP peak in multiple channels
- Also the single photon spectra is possible to reconstruct:
 - Curtesy of the Omega test bench setup

Future

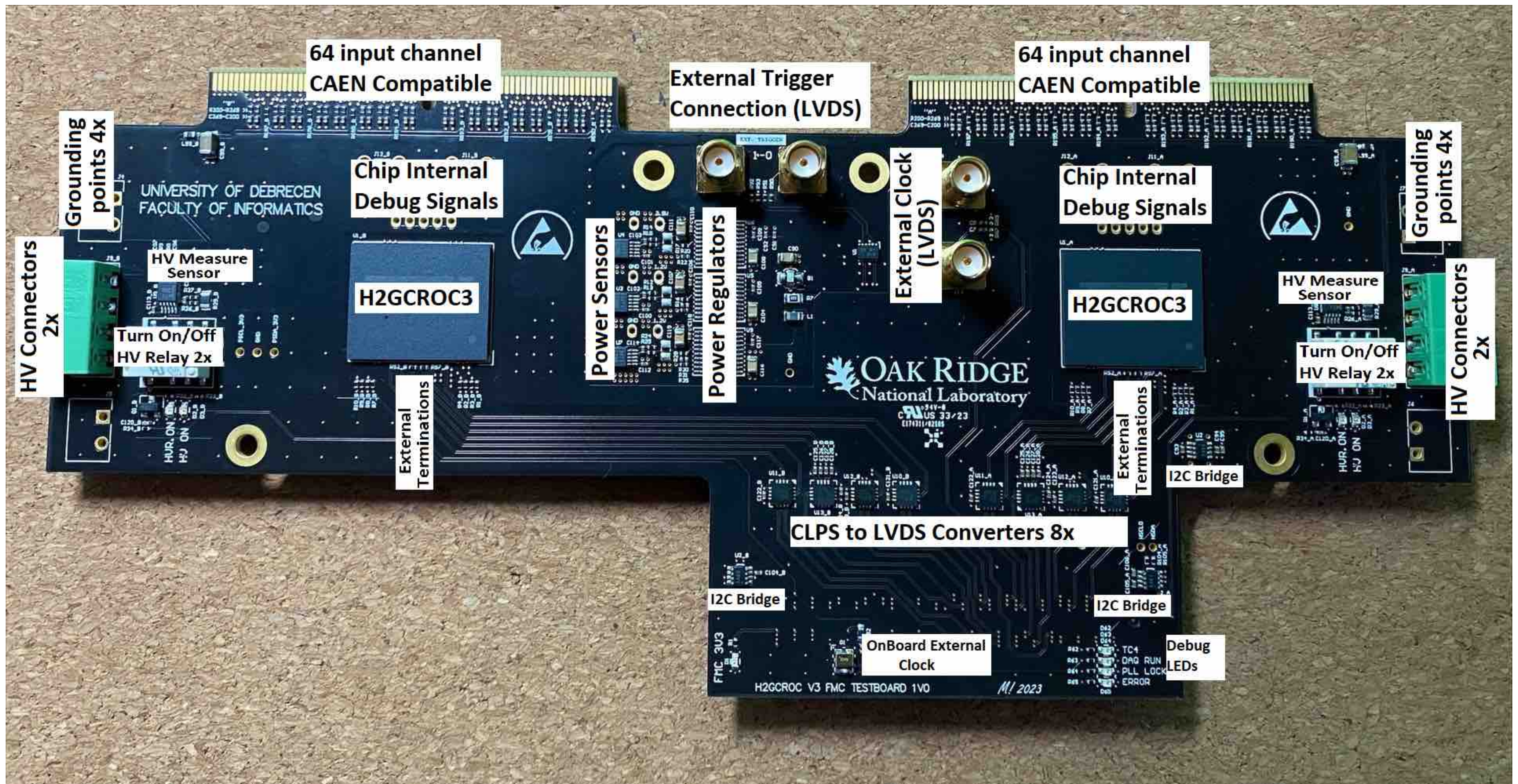
Apply to detectors:

- The new version with the fixes (H2GCROC3B) is coming soon (mid-Nov)
- We plan to produce ProtoBoard2.0 with improved communication also
- Firmware is updated to handle N-Hgcroc readout
 - We can also slowly move towards the RDO design
- Next testbeam probably in May:
 - LFHCAL full module - 520 channels
 - Cross checks with CAEN and HGCROC in same beams
 - Reconstruct the full resolution
- Next-next testbeam in October:
 - LFHCAL 6-8 full module - 56 or 64 channel per module - with summing modules
- Consult with other detectors to try to hook it up:
 - Barrel HCal - they have a working prototype
 - Backward HCal - ?
 - Insert - they have some tiles, but essentially it is the same as LFHCal tiles
 - Barrel ECal - the GlueX prototype - will contact Fernando, Zisis about the connection

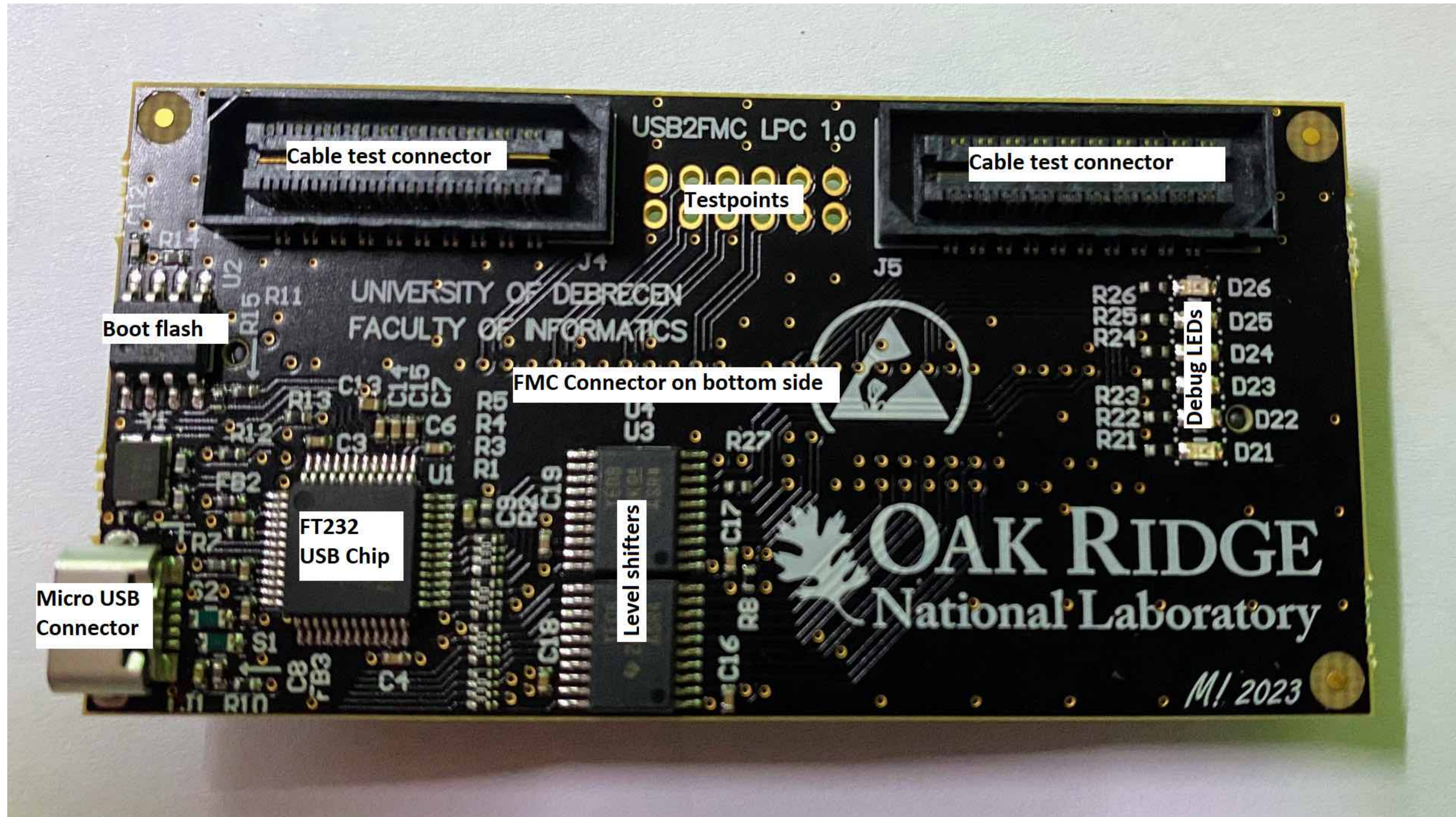
Backup

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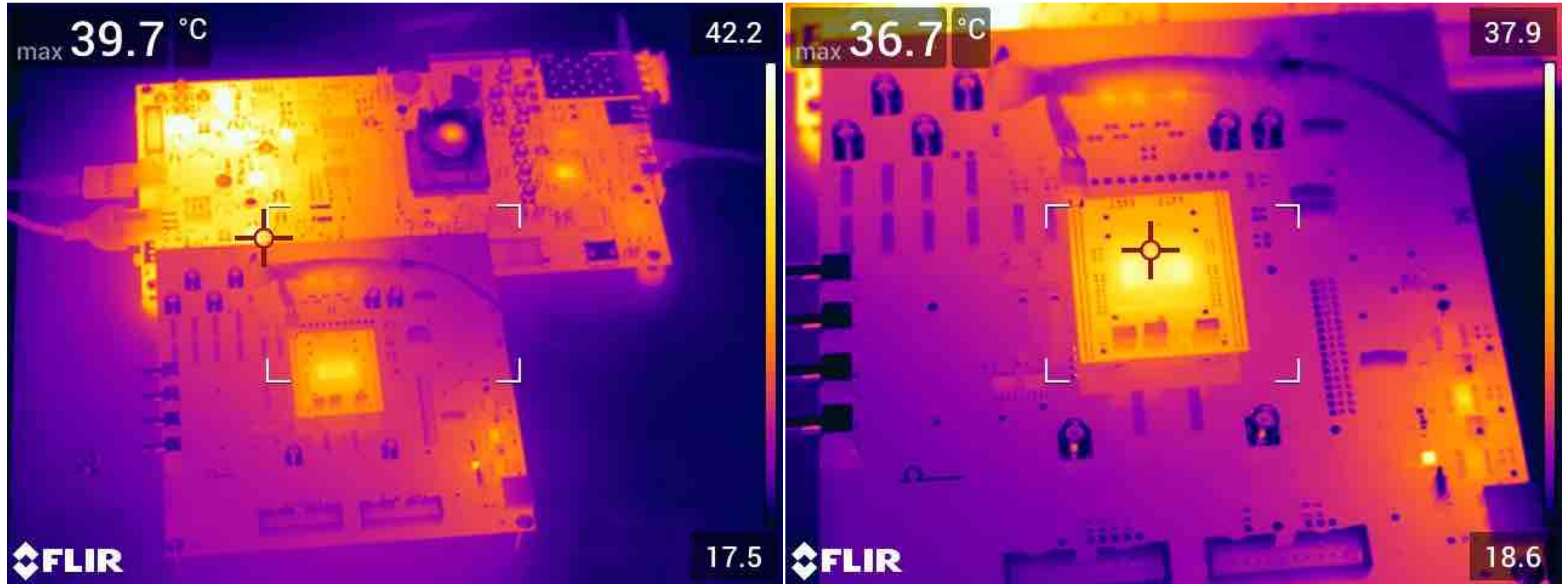
ProtoBoard1.0 (we have 2 of these)



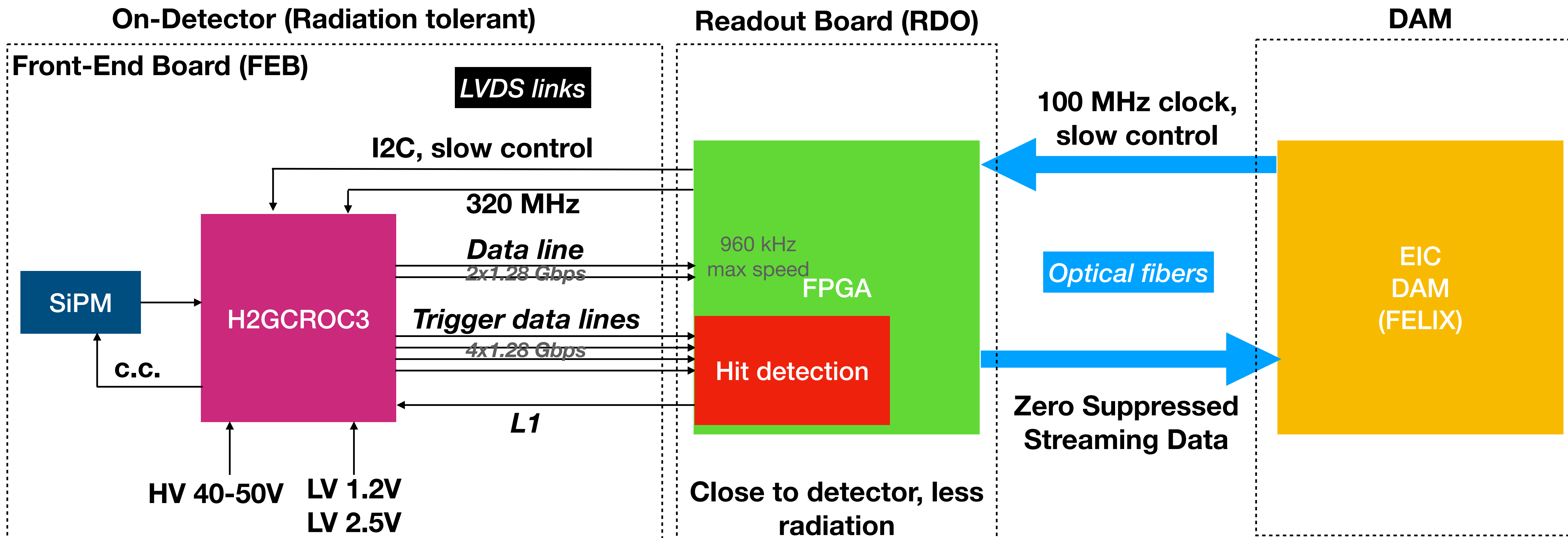
ComBoard1.0 (we have 5 of these)



Some IR pictures while working



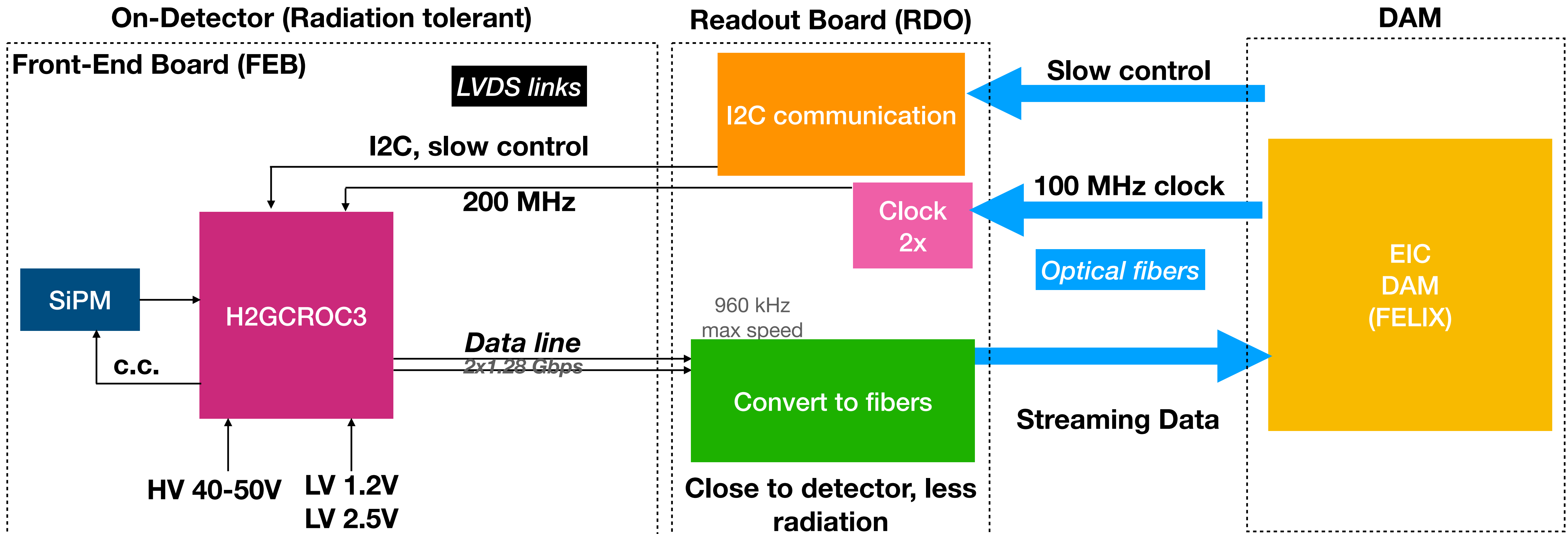
LFHCal readout hierarchy (as of now)



Data propagation from the detector to the EPIC DAQ system:

- The H2GCROC3 requires the L1 trigger for readout, with the maximum speed of 960 kHz
- The expected hit rate in **one channel of LFHCal** is up to 50 kHz:
 - With possible 4 sample readout we would reach a maximum of 200 kHz
 - Streaming readout towards the EPIC DAQ system

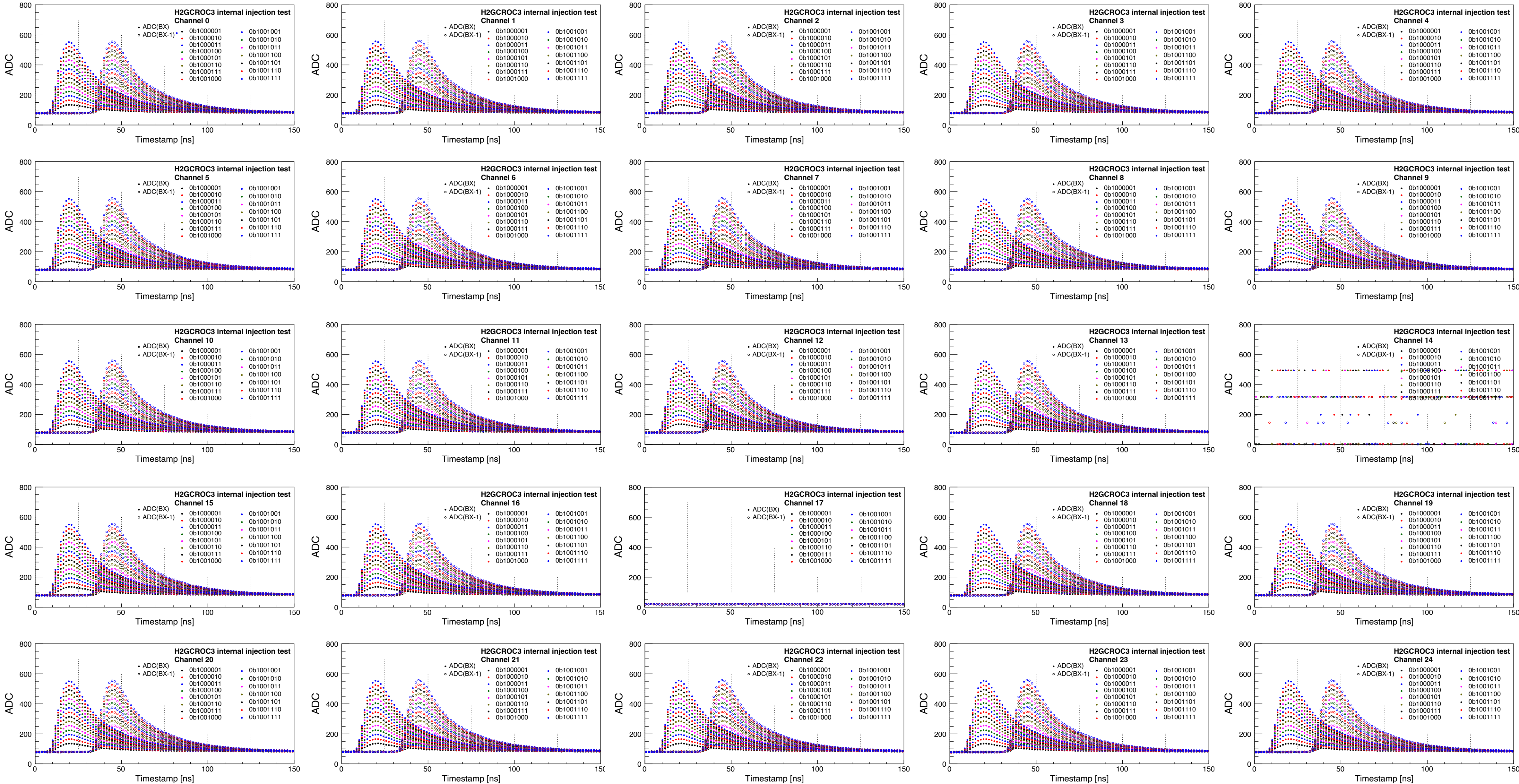
LFHCal readout hierarchy (after the upgrade)



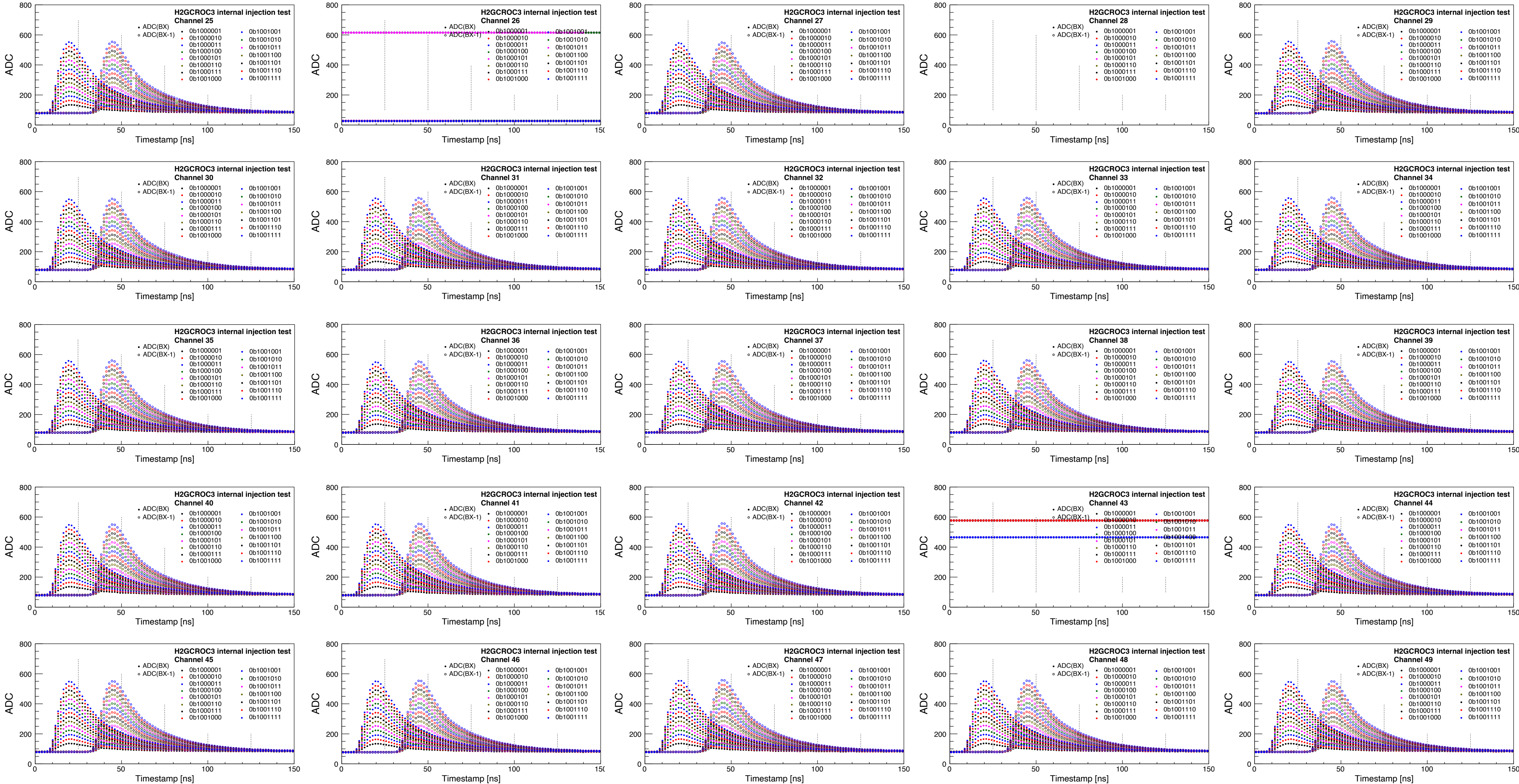
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Injection



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