

# DRD7 Perspective on R&D for ASICs and Electronics

---

[francois.vasey@CERN.CH](mailto:francois.vasey@CERN.CH)

On behalf of the DRD7 steering committee

9 Nov 2023





# Introductory Observations and Questions

---

- Electronics is ubiquitous in HEP experiments and strategically important for their future developments
- Technology and tools evolve fast and are increasingly complex and expensive
- Engineering effort is difficult to recruit and retain
- How can we keep profiting from state-of-the-art electronics?
  - How can we remain above critical mass?
  - How can we maintain accesses to Hi-end technology and tools?
  - How can we reconcile the shortening technology cycles with the increasing detector development time?
- How can we become more visible as a community, to attract the necessary resources and deliver the next-generation systems?

## DRD7: an R&D collaboration for electronic systems

1. EPPS priorities, ECFA Detector R&D roadmap, DRD7 implementation
2. Projects portfolio
3. Outlook

## DRD7: an R&D collaboration for electronic systems

1. EPPS priorities, ECFA Detector R&D roadmap, DRD7 implementation
2. Projects portfolio
3. Outlook



# EPPSU & ECFA Roadmap Process

Strategy approved by CERN SPC and Council in June 2020

<https://europeanstrategyupdate.web.cern.ch/>

<https://indico.cern.ch/e/ECFADetectorRDRoadmap>



- European Particle Physics Strategy Update

- » The European Strategy for Particle Physics is the cornerstone of Europe's *decision-making* process for the *long-term future* of the field.
- » The latest update of the Strategy was approved by the CERN Council at its June 2020 Meeting. It places *priority on the successful completion of the High-Luminosity LHC*, and begins to map out the potential landscape for research in Europe in the post LHC era.
- » The Strategy update recommends a so-called *Higgs factory* as the highest priority to follow the LHC, while pursuing a technical and financial feasibility study for a next-generation *hadron collider* in parallel, in preparation for the long-term.
- » recommended that “Organised by ECFA, a roadmap should be developed by the community to balance the *detector R&D efforts* in Europe, taking into account progress with emerging technologies in adjacent fields”.
- » Recommended that a similar process be followed for *R&D on accelerator technologies*.

Roadmap endorsed by CERN SPC and Council on 10 Dec 2021  
<https://indico.cern.ch/event/957057/page/23281-the-roadmap-document>

## ECFA

European Committee for Future Accelerators

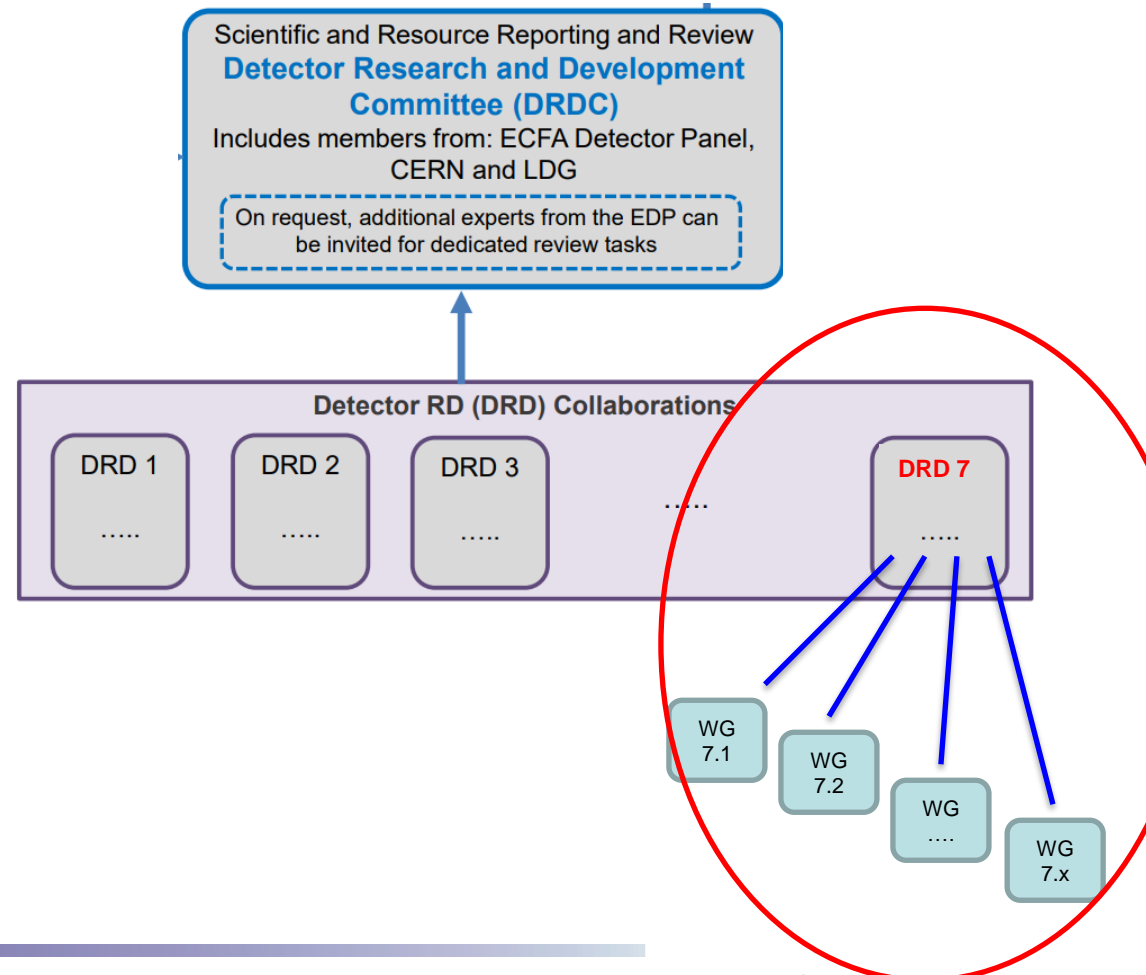


<b>Gaseous</b>	<p><b>DRDT 1.1</b> Improve time and spatial resolution for gaseous detectors with long-term stability</p> <p><b>DRDT 1.2</b> Achieve tracking in gaseous detectors with <math>dE/dx</math> and <math>dN/dx</math> capability in large volumes with very low material budget and different read-out schemes</p> <p><b>DRDT 1.3</b> Develop environmentally friendly gaseous detectors for very large areas with high-rate capability</p> <p><b>DRDT 1.4</b> Achieve high sensitivity in both low and high-pressure TPCs</p>
<b>Liquid</b>	<p><b>DRDT 2.1</b> Develop readout technology to increase spatial and energy resolution for liquid detectors</p> <p><b>DRDT 2.2</b> Advance noise reduction in liquid detectors to lower signal energy thresholds</p> <p><b>DRDT 2.3</b> Improve the material properties of target and detector components in liquid detectors</p> <p><b>DRDT 2.4</b> Realise liquid detector technologies scalable for integration in large systems</p>
<b>Solid state</b>	<p><b>DRDT 3.1</b> Achieve full integration of sensing and microelectronics in monolithic CMOS pixel sensors</p> <p><b>DRDT 3.2</b> Develop solid state sensors with 4D-capabilities for tracking and calorimetry</p> <p><b>DRDT 3.3</b> Extend capabilities of solid state sensors to operate at extreme fluences</p> <p><b>DRDT 3.4</b> Develop full 3D-interconnection technologies for solid state devices in particle physics</p>
<b>PID and Photon</b>	<p><b>DRDT 4.1</b> Enhance the timing resolution and spectral range of photon detectors</p> <p><b>DRDT 4.2</b> Develop photosensors for extreme environments</p> <p><b>DRDT 4.3</b> Develop RICH and imaging detectors with low mass and high resolution timing</p> <p><b>DRDT 4.4</b> Develop compact high performance time-of-flight detectors</p>
<b>Quantum</b>	<p><b>DRDT 5.1</b> Promote the development of advanced quantum sensing technologies</p> <p><b>DRDT 5.2</b> Investigate and adapt state-of-the-art developments in quantum technologies to particle physics</p> <p><b>DRDT 5.3</b> Establish the necessary frameworks and mechanisms to allow exploration of emerging technologies</p> <p><b>DRDT 5.4</b> Develop and provide advanced enabling capabilities and infrastructure</p>

<b>Calorimetry</b>	<p><b>DRDT 6.1</b> Develop radiation-hard calorimetry energy and timing resolution</p> <p><b>DRDT 6.2</b> Develop high-granular calorimeters with multi-dimensional readout for optimised use of particle flow methods</p> <p><b>DRDT 6.3</b> Develop calorimeters for extreme radiation, rate and pile-up</p>
<b>Electronics</b>	<p><b>DRDT 7.1</b> Advance technologies to deal with greatly increased data density</p> <p><b>DRDT 7.2</b> Develop technologies for increased intelligence on the detector</p> <p><b>DRDT 7.3</b> Develop technologies in support of 4D- and 5D-techniques</p> <p><b>DRDT 7.4</b> Develop novel technologies to cope with extreme environments and required longevity</p> <p><b>DRDT 7.5</b> Evaluate and adapt to emerging electronics and data processing technologies</p>
<b>Integration</b>	<p><b>DRDT 8.1</b> Develop novel magnet systems</p> <p><b>DRDT 8.2</b> Develop improved technologies and systems for cooling</p> <p><b>DRDT 8.3</b> Adapt novel materials to achieve ultralight, stable and high precision mechanical structures. Develop Machine Detector Interfaces.</p> <p><b>DRDT 8.4</b> Adapt and advance state-of-the-art systems in monitoring including environmental, radiation and beam aspects</p>
<b>Training</b>	<p><b>DCT 1</b> Establish and maintain a European coordinated programme for training in instrumentation</p> <p><b>DCT 2</b> Develop a master's degree programme in instrumentation</p>

Implementation plan endorsed by CERN SPC and Council in Sep 2022

- Collaborations anchored at CERN
- One per technology area (as highlighted by Roadmap Task Forces)
  - TF7 > DRD7, electronics
- Subdivided into Working Groups
  - Mapped to priority themes (DRDTs)
- Community-driven approach
- Prioritized strategic R&D
- Reporting to DRDCCommittee





# DRD7: R&D collaboration for electronic systems

Letter of Intent sent to DRDC on 15 Sep 2023

- DRD7 is organized in 7 Working Groups representing the roadmap priorities
  - WG7.1 Data Density & Power Efficiency
  - WG7.2 Intelligence on-Detector
  - WG7.3 4D & 5D Techniques
  - WG7.4 Extreme Environments
  - WG7.5 Backend Systems & COTS
  - WG7.6 Complex Imaging ASICs & Technologies
  - WG7.7 Tools and Technologies
- Each WG hosts a set of projects to implement its priority theme
  - Projects meet predefined criteria:
    - Address novel, ambitious, and transformative topics (consistent with the priorities of the Detector R&D Roadmap), with an appropriate risk appetite
    - Have clearly presented objectives, scope, deliverables, and work plan
    - Are pursued by a well-defined set of participating institutes, with clear responsibility assignments and an appropriate leadership and management structure
    - Possess adequate resources and skills to conduct the proposed development over the entire project timeline
  - Projects are encouraged to be transverse, multi-institutional, system-level, etc.
- Project contributors are the DRD7 collaborators
- Each WG animates one or several forums where contributors and observers meet and exchange ideas on running projects as well as on other topics of interest





# DRD7 Letter of Intent

- 64 institutes in 15 countries, over 100 FTEs
- 16 projects in 6 working groups

Preliminary, 15 Sep 2023

Country/Institute	
<b>Austria</b>	
Graz University of Technology, Institute of Electronics	
<b>Canada</b>	
Université de Sherbrooke	
<b>France</b>	
Aix Marseille Univ, CNRS/IN2P3, CPPM	
CEA IRFU Saclay	
CEA Leti	
IN2P3 - LPSC Grenoble	
IP2I Lyon	
Laboratoire de Physique de Clermont - LPC	
LP2I Bordeaux IN2P3 CNRS	
LPSC Grenoble	
OMEGA	
IPHC Strasbourg	
<b>Germany</b>	
Bergische Universität Wuppertal	
Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron (DESY)	
Fachhochschule Dortmund, University of Applied Sciences and Arts	
Forschungszentrum Jülich	
Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT)	
Max-Planck-Society Semiconductor Laboratory	
RWTH Aachen University, Physics Institute IB	
University of Bonn, Physikalisches Institut	
<b>Italy</b>	
INFN Bologna	
INFN Padova, Università di Padova	
INFN Pavia	
INFN Perugia	
INFN Pisa	
INFN Torino	
Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna Pisa	
Università degli Studi di Milano and INFN Sezione di Milano	
University of Bergamo / INFN Pavia	
University of Perugia, Dipartimento di Ingegneria	
University of Trento	
<b>Japan</b>	
KEK, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization	
<b>Netherlands</b>	
Nikhef	
<b>Poland</b>	
University of Krakow AGH	
<b>Romania</b>	
IFIN-HH Bucharest	
<b>South Korea</b>	
DGIST	
GWNU	
<b>Spain</b>	
CIEMAT	
Galician Institute for high energy physics (IGFAE)	
Instituto de Física Corpuscular (IFIC ) Valencia	
Instituto de Física de Cantabria (IFCA)	
Instituto de Microelectrónica de Barcelona (IMB-CNM)	
Instituto Tecnológico de Aragón (ITAINNOVA)	
Universidad de Oviedo	
<b>Sweden</b>	
Uppsala university	
<b>Switzerland</b>	
CERN	
Paul Scherrer Institut (PSI)	
University of Geneva, DPNC	
<b>United Kingdom</b>	
Imperial College	
UKRI-STFC Rutherford Appleton Laboratory	
University of Birmingham	
University of Bristol	
University of London Royal Holloway	
University of Manchester	
University of Warwick	
University of Oxford; Rutherford Appleton Laboratory	
<b>USA</b>	
Argonne National Laboratory	
Fermilab	
SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory	
University of Minnesota	

## DRD7: an R&D collaboration for electronic systems

1. EPPS priorities, ECFA Detector R&D roadmap, DRD7 implementation
2. Projects portfolio
  - Proposed by contributing (=collaborating) institutes
  - Meets R&D roadmap priorities
  - Not exhaustive
3. Outlook



# WG 7.1: Data density & power efficiency

---

## 7.1.a Silicon Photonics Transceiver Development

- Medium-speed variant ( $4\lambda$  x 25Gbps), and low-speed variant for cryogenic applications
  - Design of PIC, driver, TIA
  - Environmental characterization
  - Packaging
  - Fiber coupling, integration and testing

## 7.1.b Powering Next Generation Detector Systems

- High efficiency, low material budget
  - High Voltage CMOS and GaN
  - 28nm CMOS DCDC resonant converter IP
  - High efficiency shunt LDO regulator
- Parallel and Serial Powering
  - System-level characterization
  - Radiation hardness and reliability

## 7.1.c Wireless Data and Power Transmission

- Multi-hop free space optical data transmission
  - System-level analysis, demonstrators, custom design and full chain evaluation
- Exploration of wireless power transmission



# WG 7.2: Intelligence on-detector

---

## 7.2.a eFPGA, Programmable Logic Array IP (TBC)

- Study and comparison of open frameworks
- Radiation hardening and characterization
- Development of software and infrastructure for synthesis and mapping of user-code

## 7.2.b Radiation-tolerant RISC-V processor and SoC platform

- Enabling reconfigurable, retargetable ASICs
  - Abstract design methodology
  - Reusable, standardized IP blocks
  - Control processor (RISCV) and framework
  - Programmable, flexible logic blocks

## 7.2.c Virtual electronic system prototyping

- High-level description of system, front-end to back-end
  - Specification and performance modeling
  - Reference for verification
  - Virtual prototyping



## 7.3.a High performance TDC and ADC blocks at ultra-low power

- Medium/high resolution, multi-channel ADC @40MS/s,
- High precision, multi-channel TDC (10ps)
  - Experts' platform for sharing, comparing and benchmarking ideas, designs and ASICs

## 7.3.b Time measurement and distribution

- Characterization, simulation and calibration of timing sources
  - Develop and compare procedures
  - Study and implement standard/generic solutions
- Timing distribution techniques and systems
  - Explore limits of COTS components
  - Investigate and compare alternatives
  - Develop protocols for precise & deterministic clock distribution



## 7.4.a Modeling and development of cryogenic CMOS PDKs

- TSMC 65nm or 28nm
  - Parameter extraction down to 4K
  - Development of mixed-signal cold-IPs
  - Characterization and documentation of developed IP blocks
  - Demonstrator cryo-chip

## 7.4.b Radiation resistance of advanced CMOS nodes

- Rolling survey of technologies
  - Focusing on specific nodes (i.e. 7nm finfets or 3nm LGAA), or specific effects (low dose rate, NIEL scaling, noise, ...)
  - New material systems (GaN, SiGe, ...)
  - Facilities and qualification protocols for ultra-high doses

## 7.4.c Cooling and cooling plates

- Ceramics cooling plates
  - Fabrication and validation of high-pressure resistance, leak tightness, and performance
- Microchannel cooling
  - Fabrication of silicon interposers with integrated cooling, signal, and power routing
  - Full integration with CMOS sensor



# WG 7.5: Backend systems & COTS

---

## 7.5.a COTS architectures, tools and IPs

- Benchmark common TDAQ algorithms/workflows
  - Define figures of merit
  - Develop optimized reference implementations
  - Maintain knowledge and community-led repository

## 7.5.b No backend, direct 100GbE rad-tol solutions from FE to DAQ

- Feeding directly COTS switches
  - NICs or DAQ processors
- Feeding intermediate COTS-based aggregators
  - Low latency bridge to COTS switch

## 7.5.c Generic backend board (TBC)

- Critically review specificities of DAQ systems in HEP
  - Slow custom links from frontend, interfaces to custom timing system, additional monitoring and configuration data streams, inline processing, etc.
- Compare, discuss and benchmark performance of parallel developments
  - Explore possibility of establishing a common X-experiments base in hardware, firmware and software
  - Review form factors available for future developments and recommend common platform



# WG 7.6: Complex imaging ASICs & Technologies

---

## 7.6.a Common access to selected CMOS imaging technologies and IP blocks

- Tower-180nm, LFoundry-110nm, TPSCo-65nm
  - Provide efficient and affordable access to technologies
  - Develop and distribute PDKs and IPs
  - Manage legal and commercial frameworks
  - Share test results

## 7.6.b Common access to 3D and advanced integration

- Access to research or commercial facilities mastering chiplets, 2.5/3D and Si-photonics integration
  - TSV, RDL, interposers, C2C, C2W and W2W bonding
- Development and prototyping of demonstrators
  - Mechanical and electrical characterization



## DRD7: an R&D collaboration for electronic systems

1. EPPS priorities, ECFA Detector R&D roadmap, DRD7 implementation
2. Projects portfolio
3. Outlook

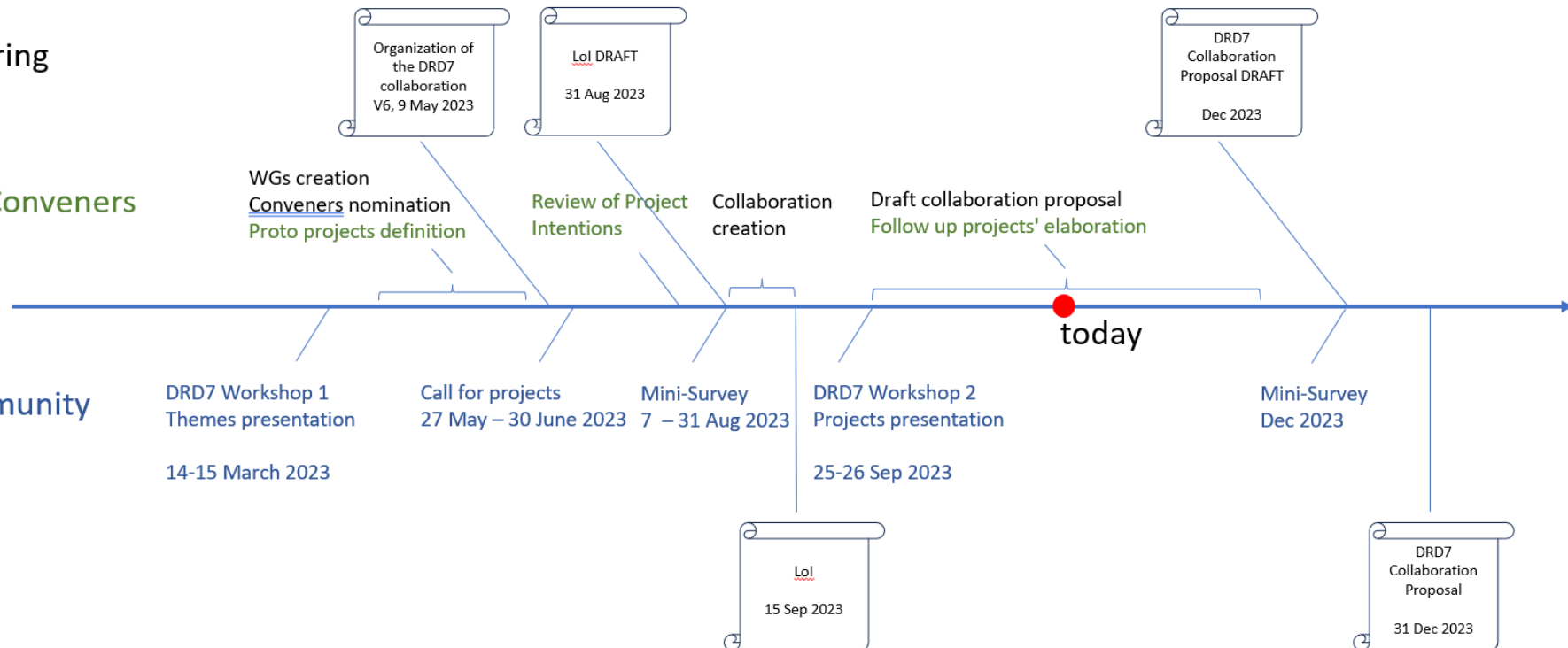


# DRD7 organization timeline

Steering

WG Conveners

Community



- The vital importance of electronics to High Energy Physics is acknowledged at the highest levels
  - Innovation in hardware and software will disrupt the way we build detectors
  - Complexity in technologies and tools will disrupt the way we work
- An R&D program must address the above two points, keeping in mind that:
  - No team can cover the full spectrum
  - Collaboration is key to survival
  - Electronics will be both enabling and limiting our ambitions
- R&D lines must build on:
  - Focused expertise and strategic goals
  - Above-critical-mass teams
  - Mid-term applications
- For very complex electronics projects, an improved collaborative model is required
  - a new balance is being sought between central institutions and distributed resources
  - as case study, a hub model for ASIC developments is under discussion
  - A project for DRD7.7 WG (tools and technologies) ?
- DRD7 supports 16 strategic R&D projects in electronics
  - DRD7 collaborators are the project contributors
  - Forums and workshops are organized to share knowledge and exchange ideas with broader community (observers)
  - Collaboration proposal due to be submitted by end-2023
  - New call for projects/contributors expected by end-2024 ...and in subsequent years
- A looser framework for collaborating with US institutes who cannot directly contribute could be based on DRD7-forums

- EPPS strategy update 2020: <https://indico.cern.ch/event/957057/>
- ECFA Detector R&D: <https://indico.cern.ch/event/957057/>
- ECFA DRD Roadmap: <https://indico.cern.ch/event/957057/page/23281-the-roadmap-document>
- DRD7 Lol: attached to this indico agenda : <https://indico.slac.stanford.edu/event/8288/sessions/584/#20231109>
- 1<sup>st</sup> DRD7 workshop: <https://indico.cern.ch/event/1214423/timetable/#20230314>
- 2<sup>nd</sup> DRD7 workshop: <https://indico.cern.ch/event/1318635/timetable/#20230925>



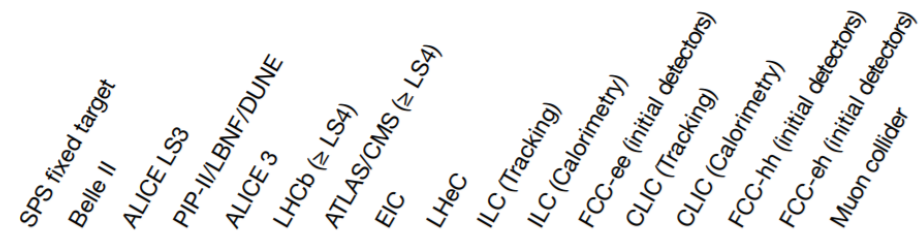
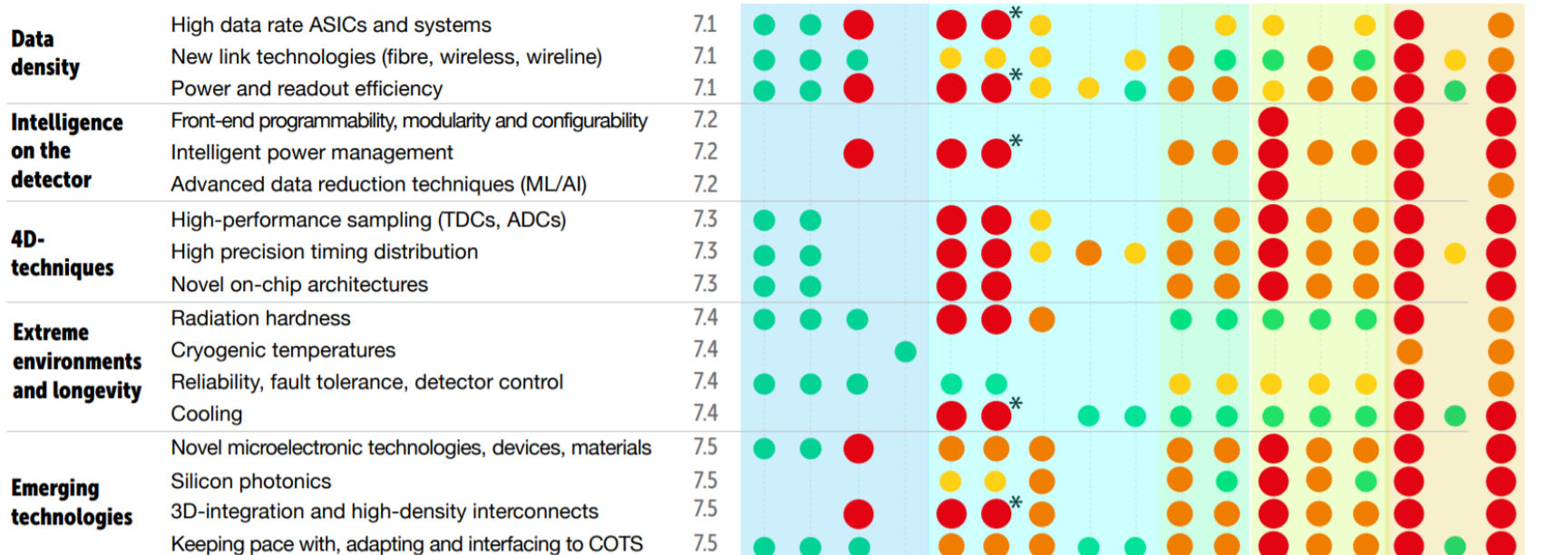
# Additional material

---

## a) Detector R&D Themes, Electronics

Future facilities

### 5 R&D Themes in electronics



● Must happen or main physics goals cannot be met    
 ● Important to meet several physics goals    
 ● Desirable to enhance physics reach    
 ● R&D needs being met

\* LHCb Velo

## DRD7 structure

- Collaboration Board: representatives of participating institutes
- Steering Committee: to be appointed
- Technical Committee: WG7.x conveners+steering committee

