ALICE Upgrade (CERN LHC)

Birmingham, Liverpool, STFC-Daresbury

Nuclear Physics Community Meeting. University of Warwick, January 2016



UNIVERSITY^{OF} BIRMINGHAM





ALICE Status and Plans

- LHC RUN1 (2010-2013) probe QGP with u, d, s quarks
 - Lot's of exciting results
 - 139 papers so far
 - High impact (average of 75 citations per paper)
 - After the 4 Higgs discovery papers, 3 of the next 4 highest cited physics papers from the LHC are from ALICE.
- RUN2 (2015-2018) nearly double the energy
 - Plan to take 10x stats of RUN1 probe QGP with c quarks
 - Already off to a great start with successful lead run in November
- Long Shutdown 2 (2019-2020) install upgraded detector and systems
- RUNs 3&4 (2021-2029?) 10x intensity
 - Plan to increase stats by another 10x (i.e. 100x RUN1)
 - New inner detector probe QGP with b quarks

Summary of Upgrades

MAPS Inner Tracking System (ITS)

Liverpool & Daresbury to make major contribution.

Time Projection Chamber (TPC)

- new GEM technology for readout chambers
- · continuous readout
- · faster readout electronics

Trigger electronics (CTP + LTUs)

Birmingham led.

Data Acquisition (DAQ)
High Level Trigger (HLT)

Muon Forward Tracker (MFT)

Muon Arm Readout

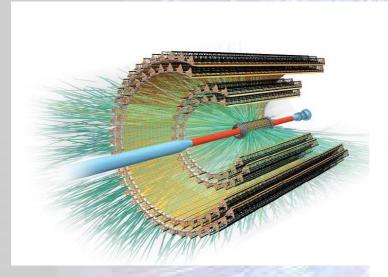
ALICE

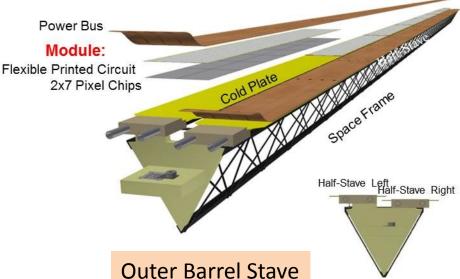
TOF, TRD

Faster readout

New Trigger Detectors (FIT)

ITS Upgrade Status





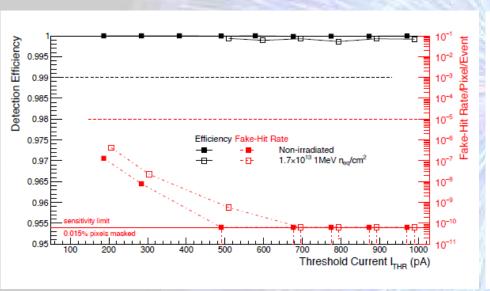
- 7-layer barrel based on CMOS sensors
- Radial coverage 22 400 mm
- Total active area ~10m²
- ~ 24,000 pixel chips (12.5 G pixels in total)
- Radiation ~ 2.7 Mrad (~ 1.7x10¹³ 1 MeV n_{eq} /cm²)

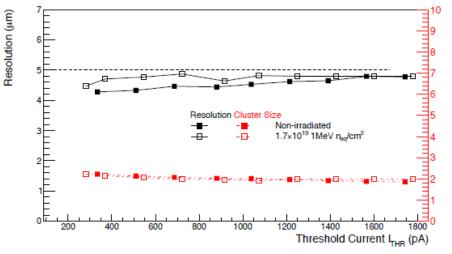
Lots of work and testing being carried out, overall project on schedule.

No time to give break-down of progress so just take one example → New CMOS pixel chip

Test beam results from proto-type chip version 2 (June 2015)

Efficiency, fake hit rate, resolution, and cluster size measurements at CERN PS (5-7 GeV pions)





 $\varepsilon_{\rm det}$ > 99% at $\lambda_{\rm fake}$ << 10⁻⁵ / event / pixel

 $\sigma_{det} \approx 5 \ \mu m$ is achieved before and after radiation

Main parameters:

Dimension: 30 mm x 15 mm, Pixel Matrix: 1024 cols x 512 rows, Pixel pitch: 28 μ m x 28 μ m Main difference to final chip:

No in-pixel input buffer, No high-speed data output

Results from full-scale proto-type chip pALPIDE-3 (Nov 2015)

Main parameters

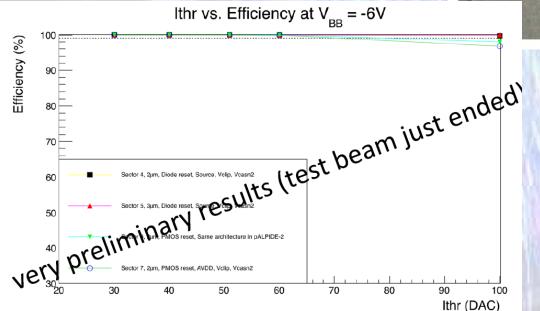
Dimensions: 30 mm x 15 mm

Pixel matrix: 1024 cols x 512 rows

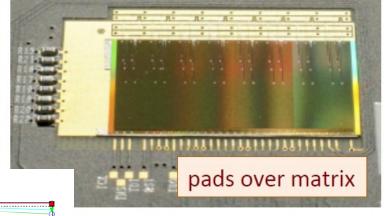
• Pixel pitch: 28 μm x 28 μm

Includes all final functionalities

8 sectors with different pixels



Test beam at BTF (Frascati), 1 GeV/c electrons

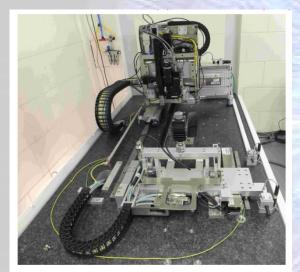


- Final proto-type chip exceeds ALICE requirements.
- Design of final ALPIDE chip will be finished at the end of January 2016
- Pre-series production starts this February.
- ITS on schedule.

UK ITS Status – Liverpool/Daresbury

ITS module assembly machines: custom made machine for semi-automatic procedure.

Tender completed and first proto-type to be delivered to CERN in February 2016



6 machines ordered
Inner Barrel: CERN,
Outer Barrel:
Liverpool, INFN (Bari),
Strasbourg, Pusan,
Wuhan



Machine expected to be delivered to Liverpool in July/Sept this year.

Major issue for UK: Project awarded on the assumption of vital effort from cross-community personnel, which didn't materialise (project has a short-fall of about 5 FTE).

Working with STFC and key stakeholders to try to resolve this problem asap (manpower shortage now becoming urgent).

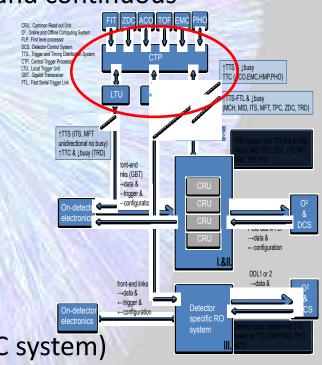
Summary of ITS Status

- ITS project as a whole going well and on schedule.
- Final chip proto-type exceeds ALICE requirements
- Construction centres (inc. Liverpool and Daresbury) need to start preparing clean rooms and production techniques.
- UK Manpower issue needs to be resolved urgently (work with STFC and key stakeholders).

Trigger Upgrade

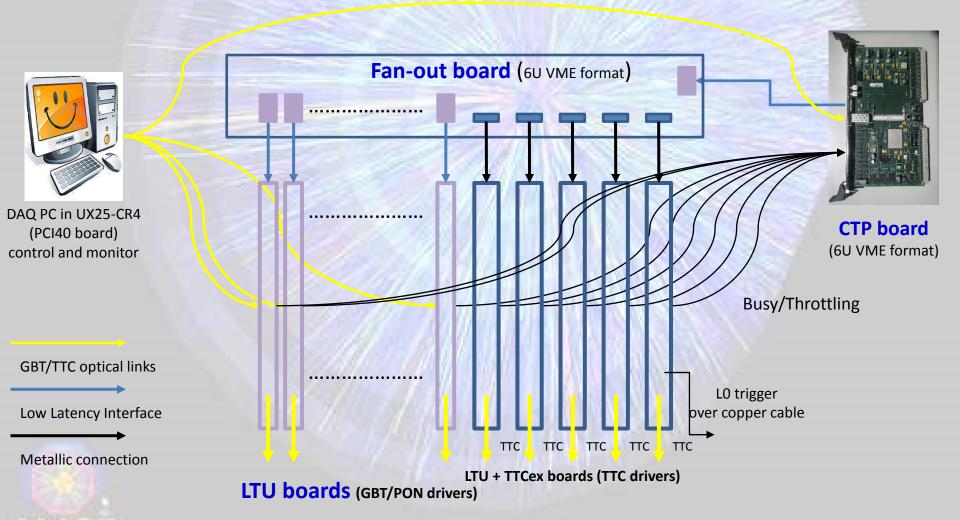
Key requirements:

- Interaction Rates: 50 kHz for Pb-Pb, and up to 200 kHz for p-p and p-Pb
- 2 modes of running for detectors: triggered and continuous
- 3 different trigger latencies (LM, L0, L1)
- No Trigger Dead-time
- 3 types of trigger distribution
 - Directly on detector (ITS detector)
 - Via Common Readout Unit (CRU)
 - Via detector specific readout system
- 2 types of link layer (both optical)
 - GBT (PON) for upgraded detectors
 - TTC system for old detectors
- 14 detectors (10 with GBT system, 4 with TTC system)
- 6 Triggering detectors (FIT, ACO, EMC, PHO, TOF, ZDC; 22 inputs)
- Trigger system latencies as short as possible (< 200 ns)



Design Proposal for Trigger System

A Central Trigger Processor (CTP) board \rightarrow A CTP Fan-out board \rightarrow 14 Local Trigger Units (LTUs) [1 per sub-detector] + duplicate setup in Birmingham Trigger Lab at CERN + spares (all boards are 6U VME-type boards but VME used for power only)



CTP prototype board (also designed as LTU pre-prototype)

Successfully tested in ALICE cavern during 2015 p-p and Pb-Pb date-taking.

BC input (ECL)

ORBIT input (ECL)

SAMTEC FireFly cable

- 12 diff. links

SFP+

- link to DAQ
- (optical link)

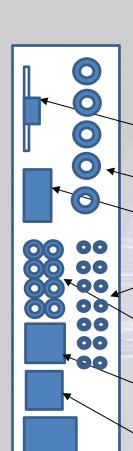
96 LVDS I/O

- Trigger inputs
- BUSY inputs
- LM output



2 GB DDR3 memory

Kintex-7 FPGA



LTU Board Design

USB-JTAG (programming of FPGA and SPI memory)

5 x LVDS LEMO (2x LM/L0 out, BUSY in, BUSY out, Fast LM in)

PM bus connector (voltage and temperature monitoring)

14 x LEDs

8 x Lemo 00 B (BC in, ORBIT in, Scope A out, Scope B out, TTC-A out, TTC-B out, Pulser in, Spare in/out)

SAMTEC FireFly (interface from CTP)

SFP+ for IP bus (it must be separate as SFP for RJ45 has wider end of SPF plug-in module -> see slide 12)

2x5 SPF+ (10 x GBT or 10GPON) optical connectors

Single 6U VME type board but with double slot width front panel Backwards compatible with old TTC system

Trigger Status

A huge amount of development and testing has taken place in 2015 but no time to talk about it.

- Prototype boards built and successfully tested
- Timing and error rates of CTP-fanout-LTU system successfully tested
- LTU and CTP designs (almost) finalised
- Trigger protocols and data format proposed and presented to collaboration

Next six months

- CTP & LTU Design Review to take place at the end of this month
- LTU schematic capture planned for February 2016
- LTU PCB layout (Rutherford Lab) planned for April 2016
- Pre-production planned for July 2016 (3 boards for testing)

