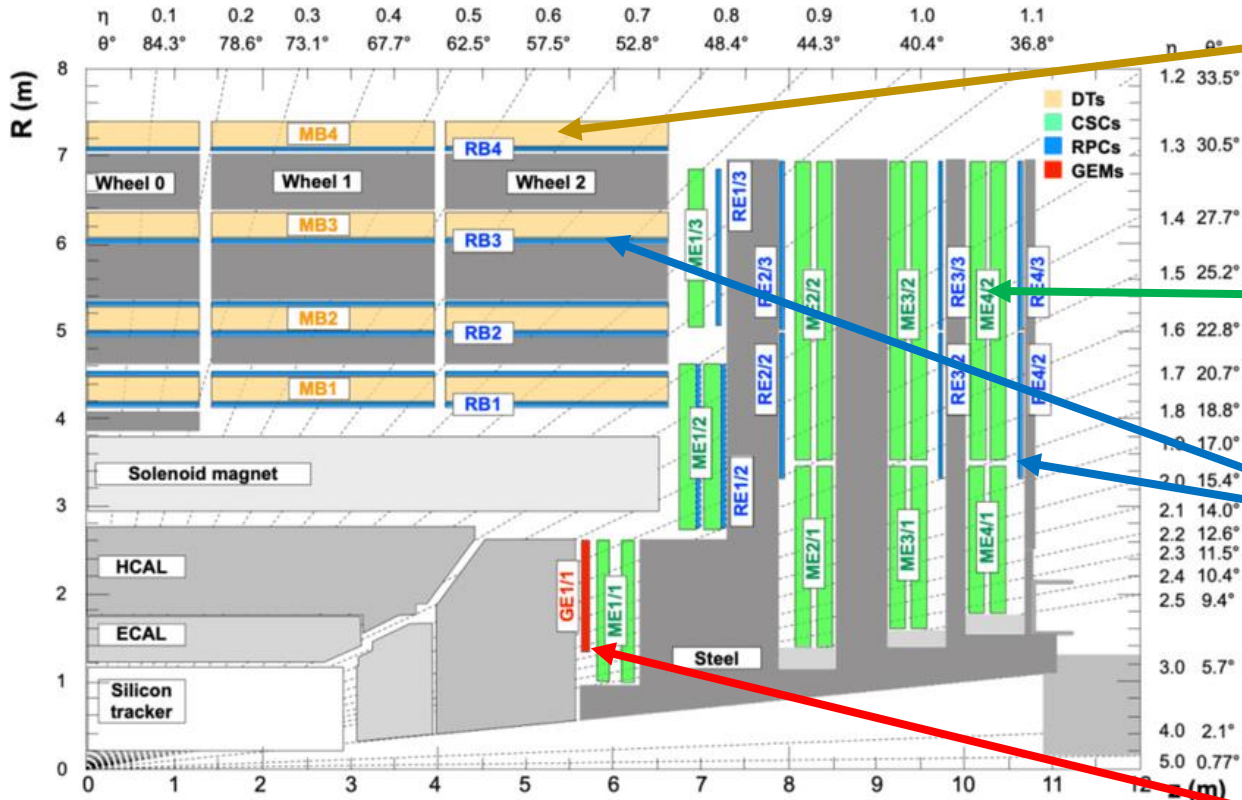


# Study of discharges in the CMS GEM GE1/1 station with LHC beam

The 7th International Conference on  
Micro Pattern Gaseous Detectors 2022  
Rehovot, Israel  
2022-12-16

**Simone Calzaferri**  
INFN section of Pavia (Italy)  
On behalf of the CMS Muon Group

# The CMS muon system



**DT: Drift Tubes**

Coverage:  $|\eta| < 1.2$

**CSC: Cathode Strip Chambers**

Coverage:  $0.9 < |\eta| < 2.4$

**RPC: Resistive Plate Chambers**

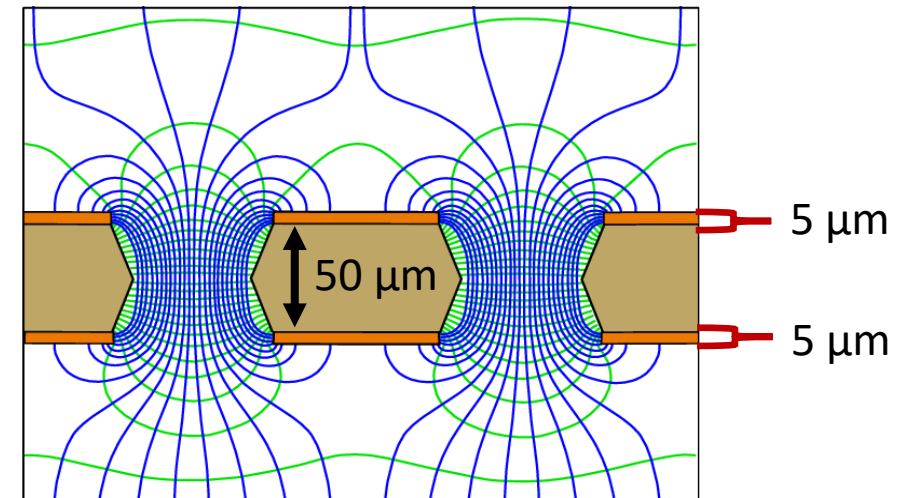
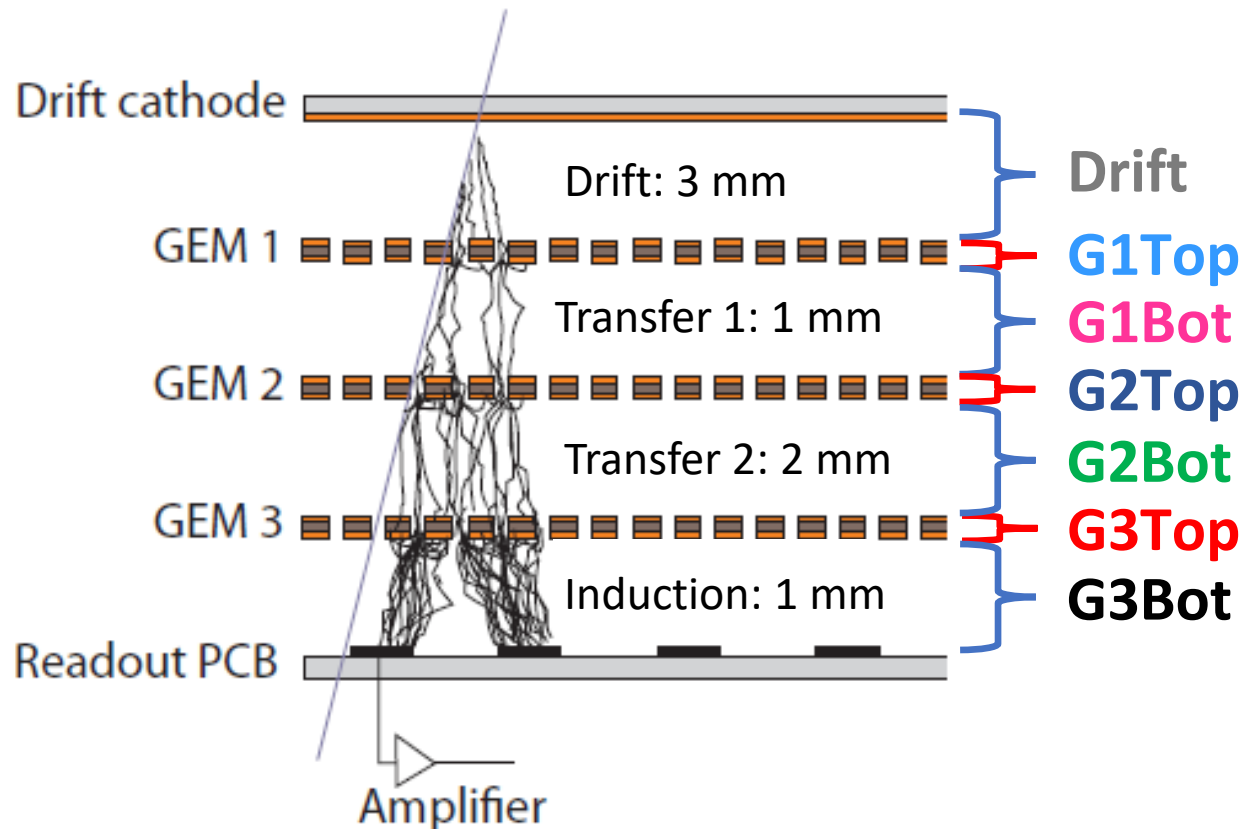
Coverage:  $|\eta| < 1.9$

**GEM: Gas Electron Multiplier**

Coverage GE1/1:  $1.55 < |\eta| < 2.18$

# The CMS GE1/1 station

- Triple GEM detectors
- HV provided with multichannel power supply CAEN A1515 boards



## The GEM foil:

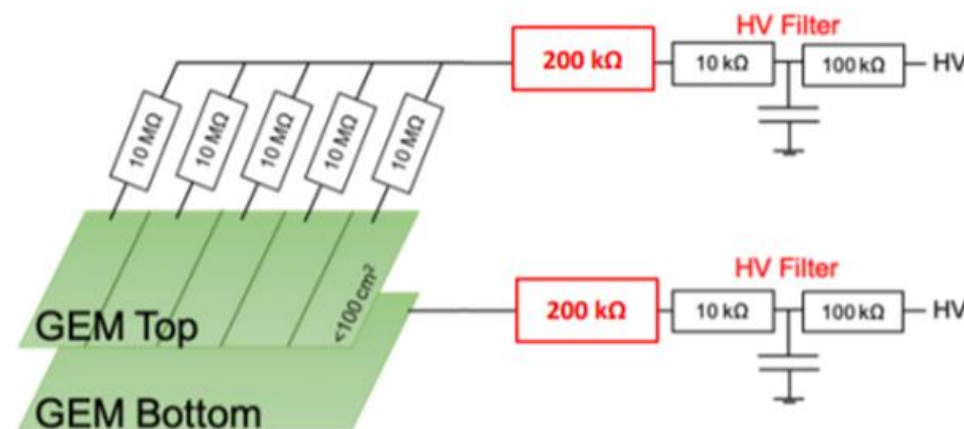
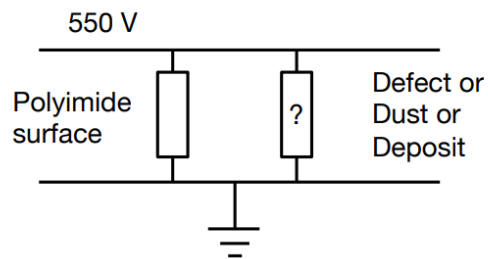
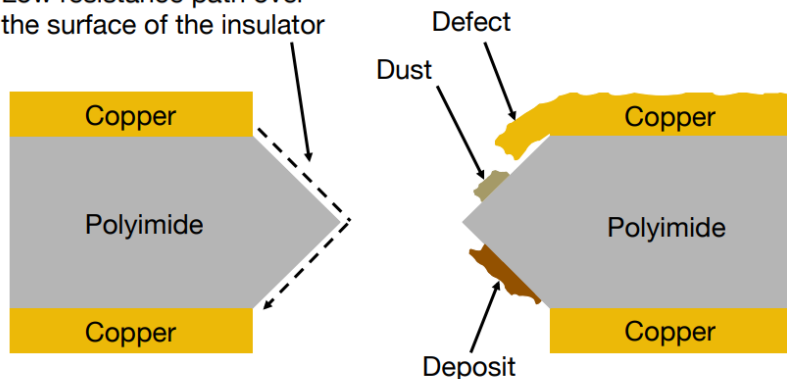
- Biconical holes
- Diameter:  $70\ \mu\text{m}$
- Pitch:  $140\ \mu\text{m}$
- Kapton thickness  $50\ \mu\text{m}$
- Copper cladded on both sides ( $5\ \mu\text{m}$ )

# Design of HV distribution

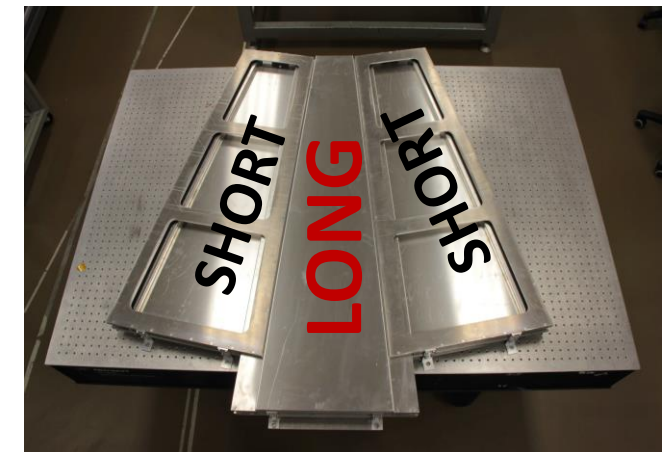
## Defects or depositions on GEM foil:

- Can create temporary or permanent short circuit between top and bottom face
- **Impact:** drop of the voltage applied → the foil stops amplifying the crossing electrons
- **Mitigation:** segmentation of the foil in sectors
  - if one sector deactivates the others keep operating
  - 40 (47) HV sectors in short (long) GE1/1 chambers
  - High current drained by the power supply if a short circuit is created

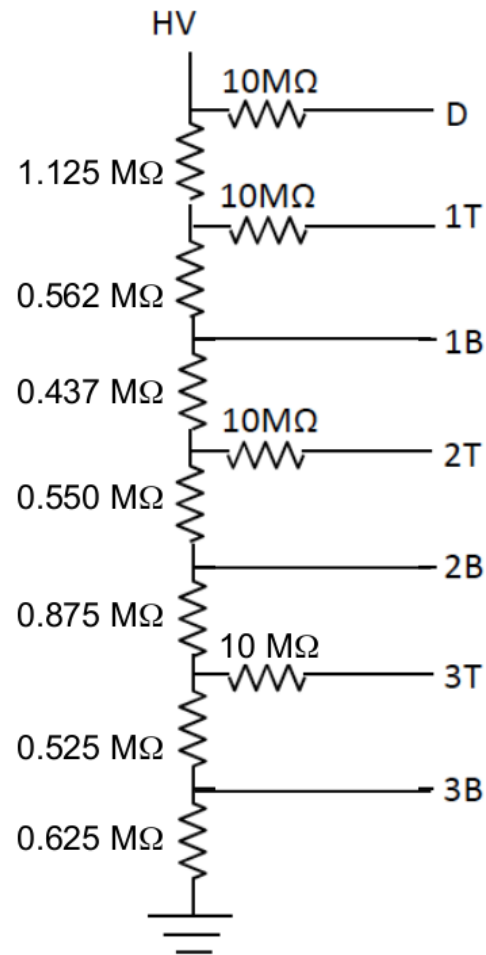
Low resistance path over the surface of the insulator



Quality Control of Mass-Produced GEM Detectors for the CMS GE1/1 Muon Upgrade  
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2203.12037.pdf>



# HV working point



- The gain of chambers is measured using a **resistive divider**
  - Fixes the ratios between voltages applied on the 7 electrodes
  - Reference for the setting of the chamber when powered with a **multichannel power supply**
    - Voltage global working point is identified by the current flowing in the reference resistive divider

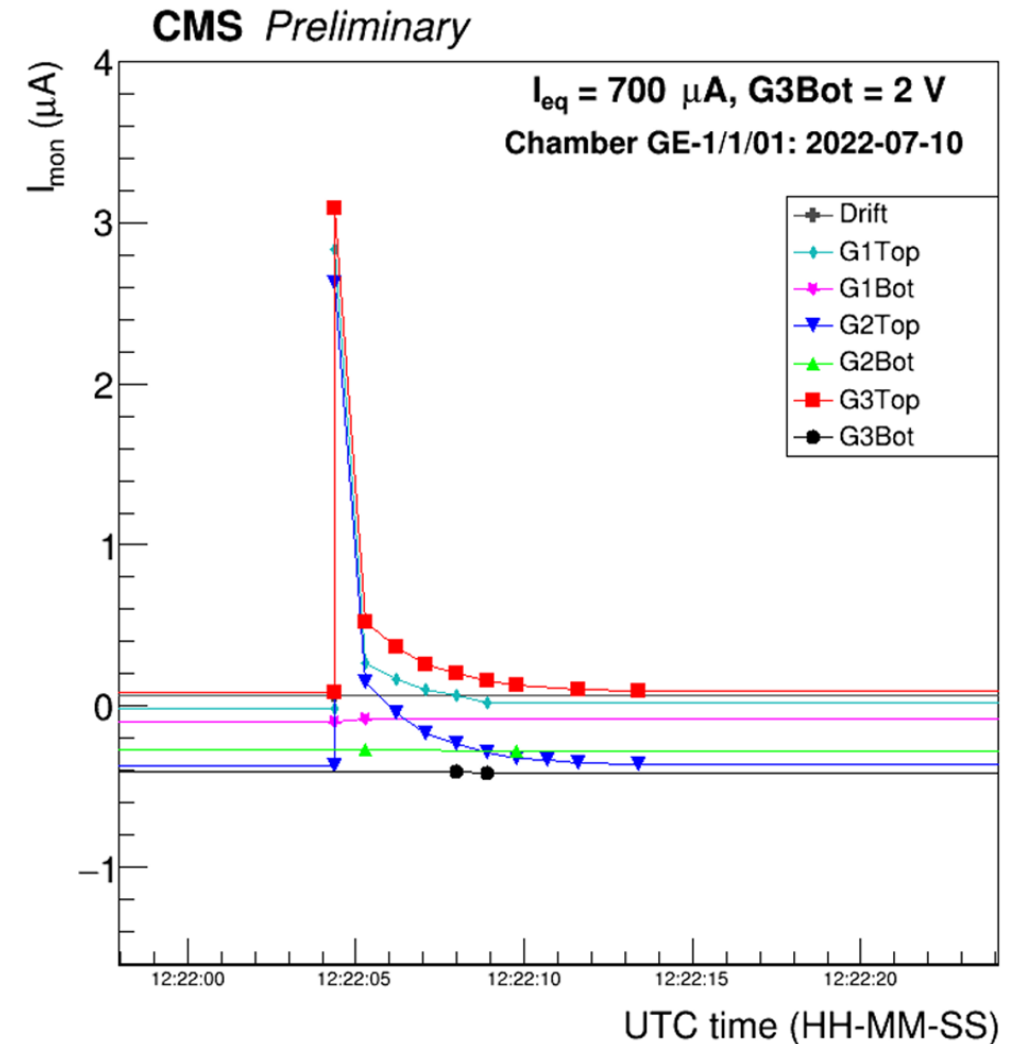
Configuration $I_{eq} = 690 \mu\text{A}$			
<b>Drift</b>	776 V	<b>G1Top</b>	387 V
<b>G1Bot</b>	302 V	<b>G2Top</b>	379 V
<b>G2Bot</b>	604 V	<b>G3Top</b>	362 V
<b>G3Bot</b>	431 V		

# Operation during first months of Run 3 (1)

**5th July 2022** – First collisions in LHC

**7th July 2022** – GE1/1 detectors chambers started to experience frequent HV trips (8 bunches colliding in LHC)

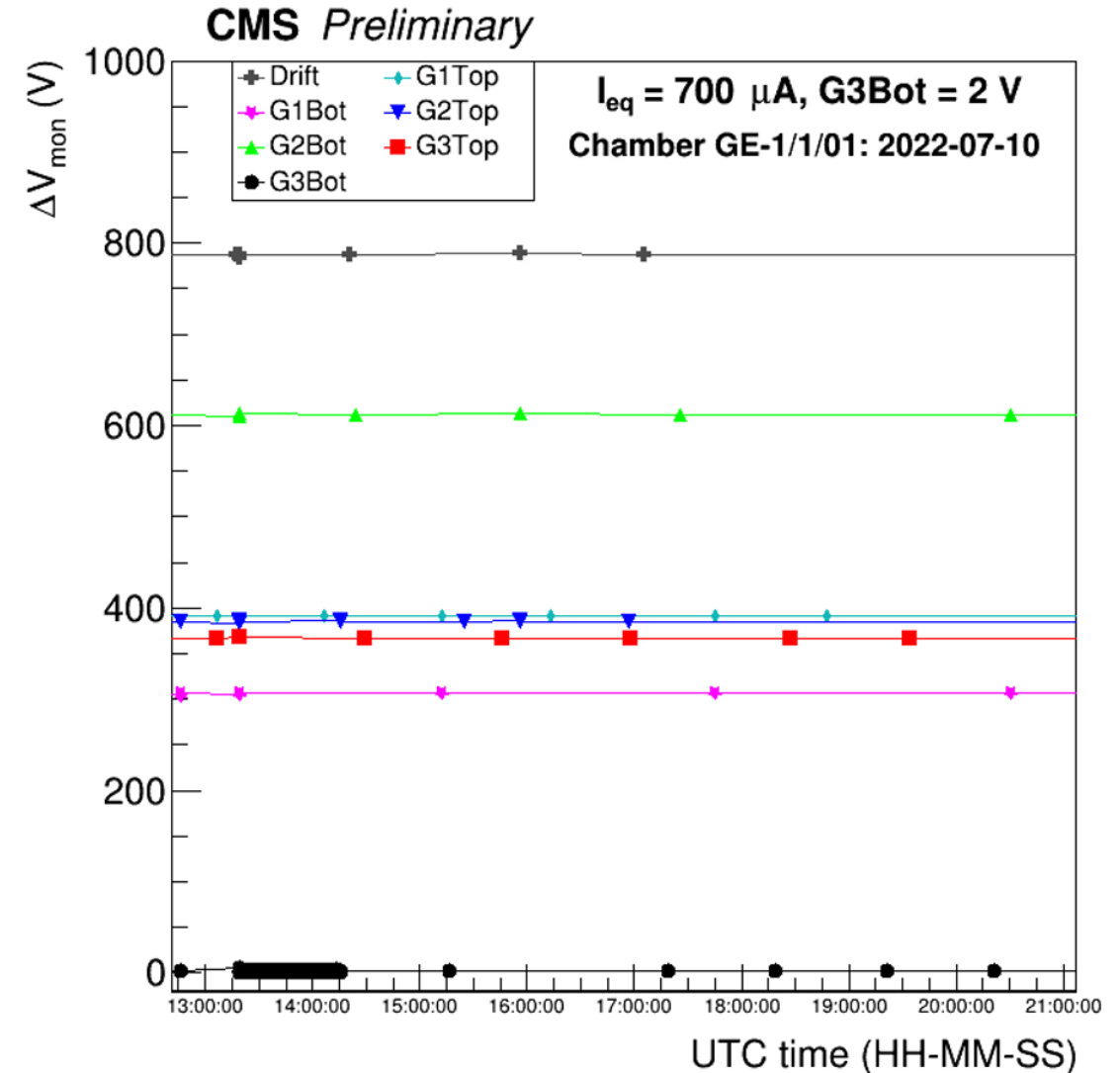
- **HV trip** = protection turn off of the HV when the current flowing in a power supply channel, feeding an electrode, overcomes a give threshold ( $I_0$ )
- **Cause:** frequent discharges overcoming the limit  $I_0 = 2 \mu\text{A}$
- **Strategy** = increase  $I_0$  to  $10 \mu\text{A}$  during collisions
  - $I_0 = 2 \mu\text{A}$  maintained for runs with cosmics



# Operation during first months of Run 3 (2)

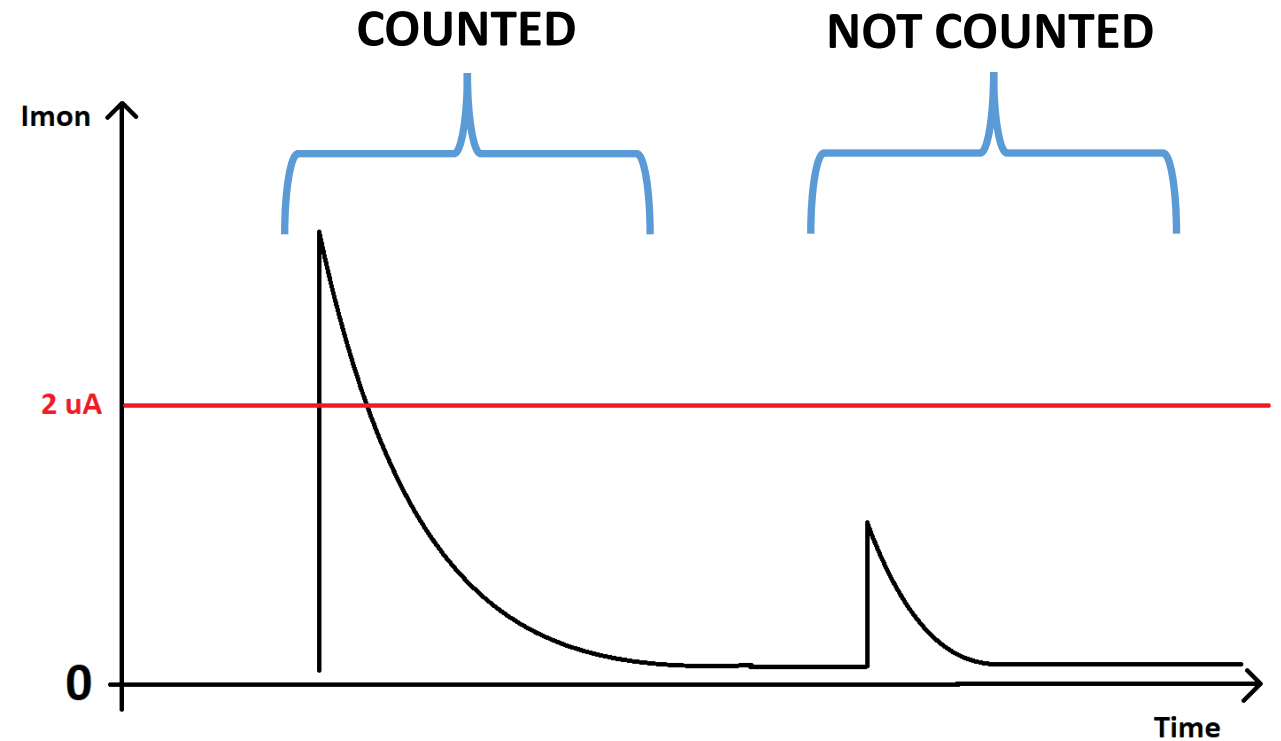
**10th July 2022** – The induction gap (G3Bot) was turned off to protect the electronics from discharges propagating towards the readout

- Procedure to tune the HV working point started, monitoring the discharge rate in chambers
- **HV original working point:** 700  $\mu\text{A}$
- LHC continued its operations in the meantime, increasing gradually the number of colliding bunches



# How discharges data are analyzed

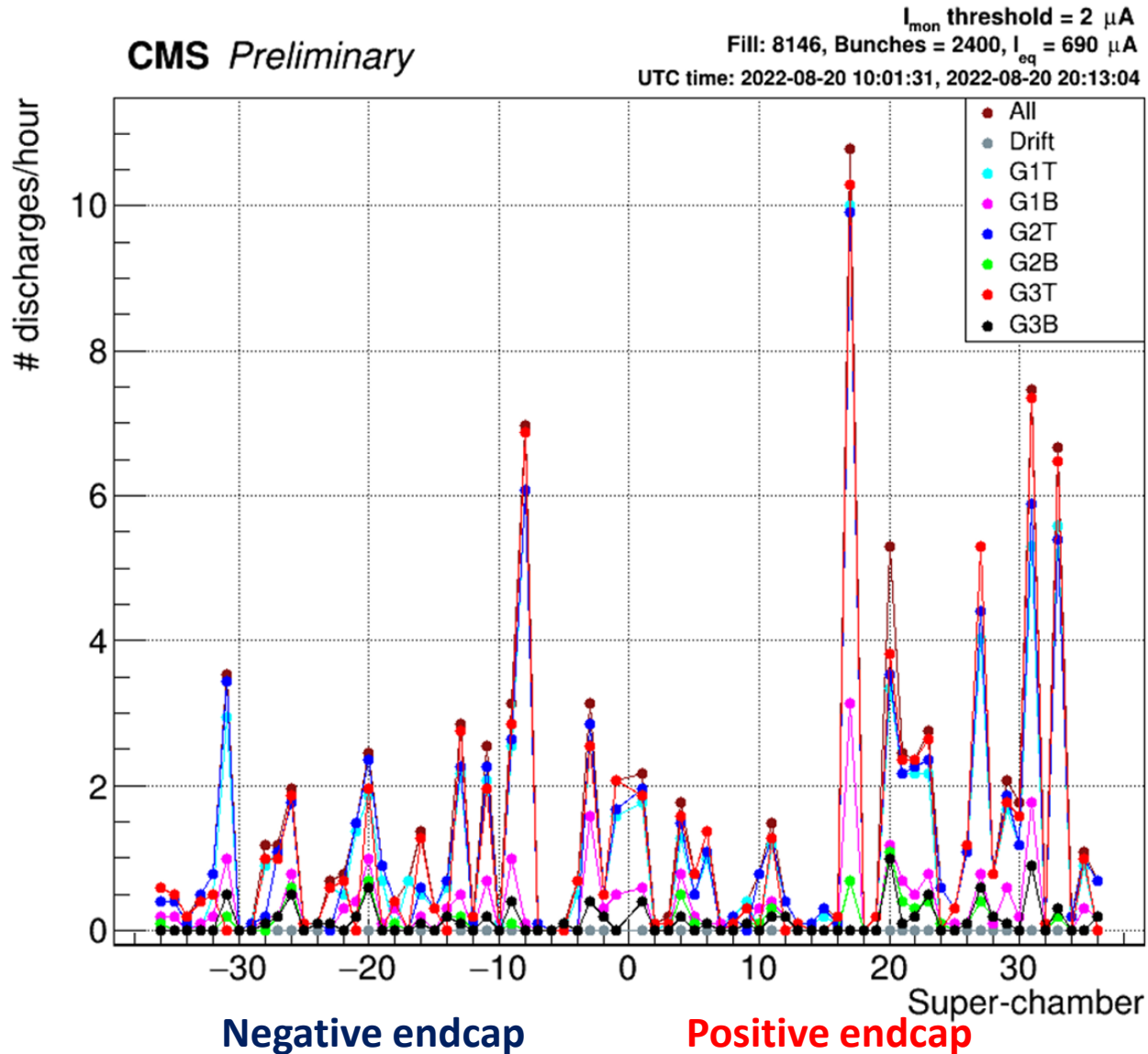
- A **current threshold** value is set to count discharges
  - The available ones in the analysis are: 2, 5, 10, 15, 20  $\mu\text{A}$
- Every time a peak of current overcomes the desired threshold value a discharge event is counted



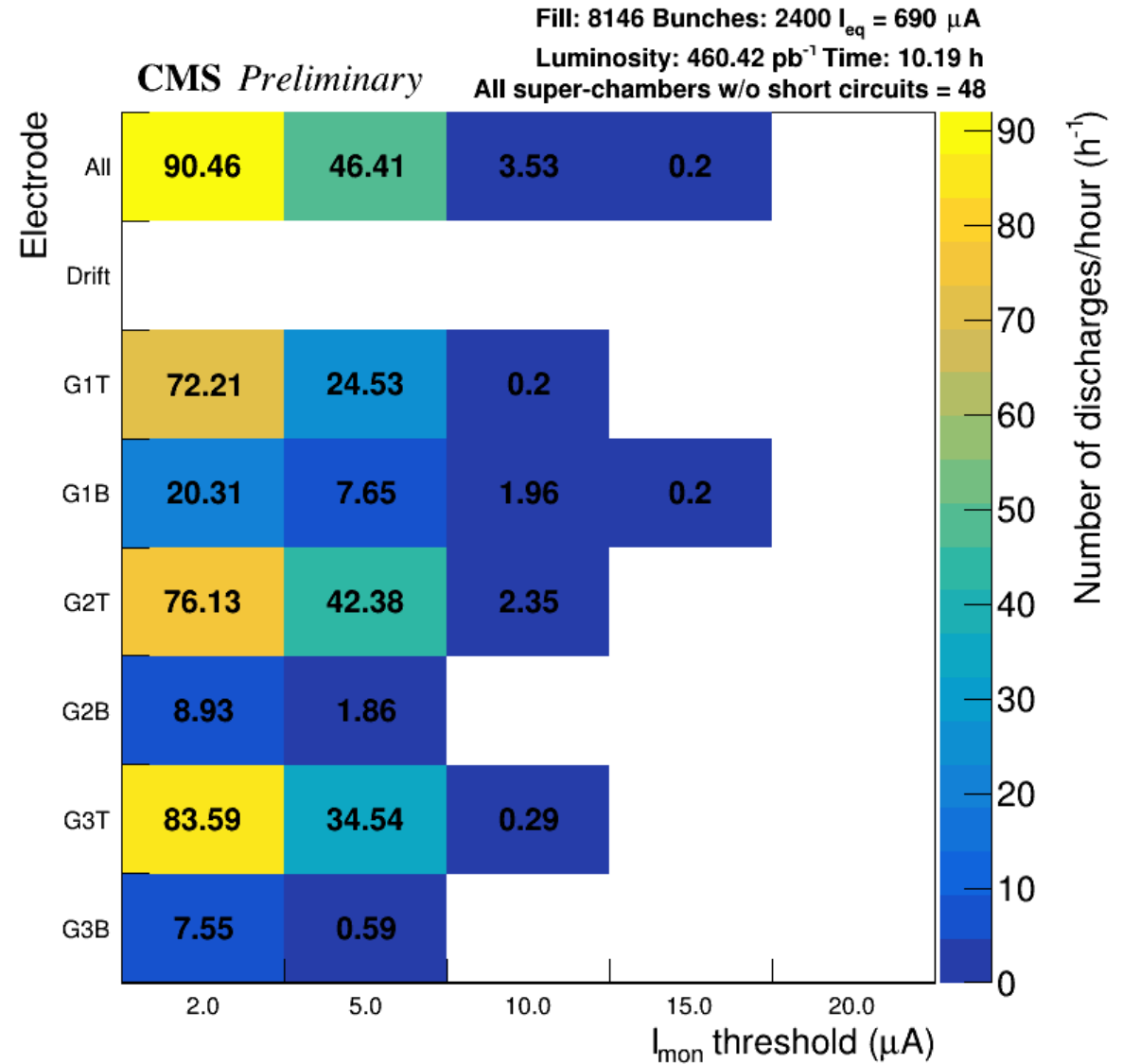


# Observations per LHC fill

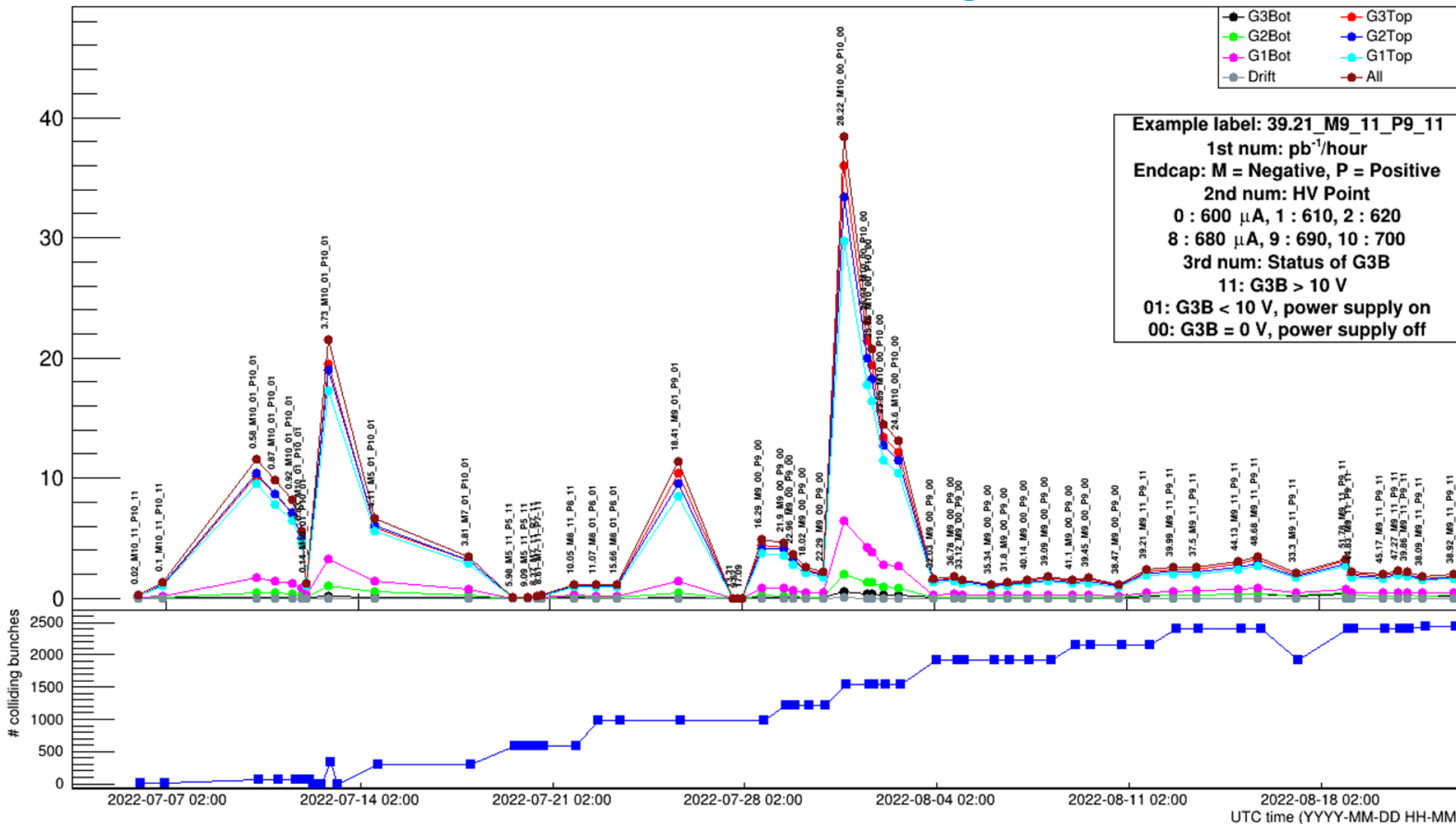
CMS Preliminary



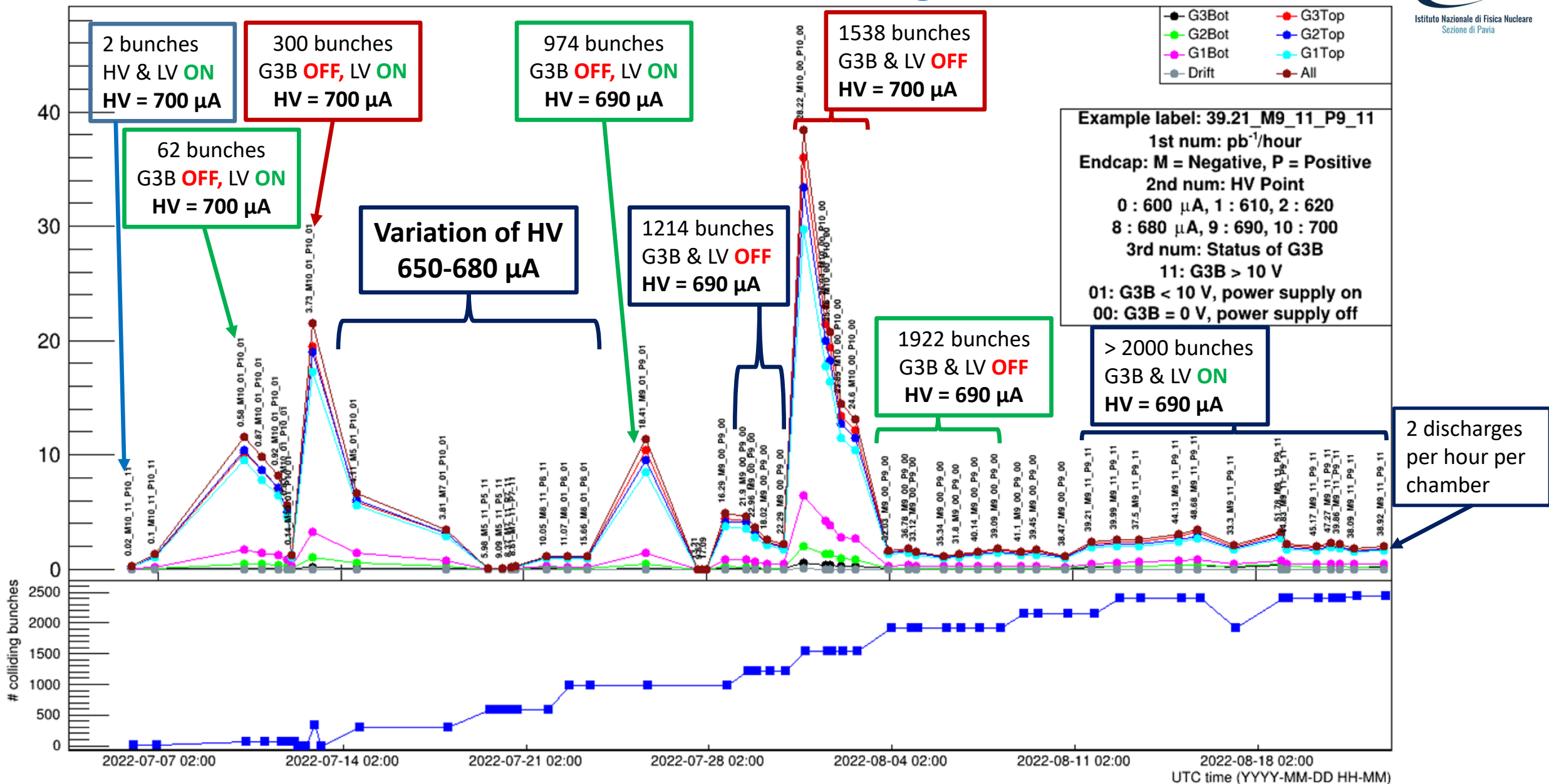
CMS Preliminary



Discharges/(hour\*#healthy super-chambers)



Discharges/(hour\*#healthy super-chambers)



# Evolution of discharge rate per chamber

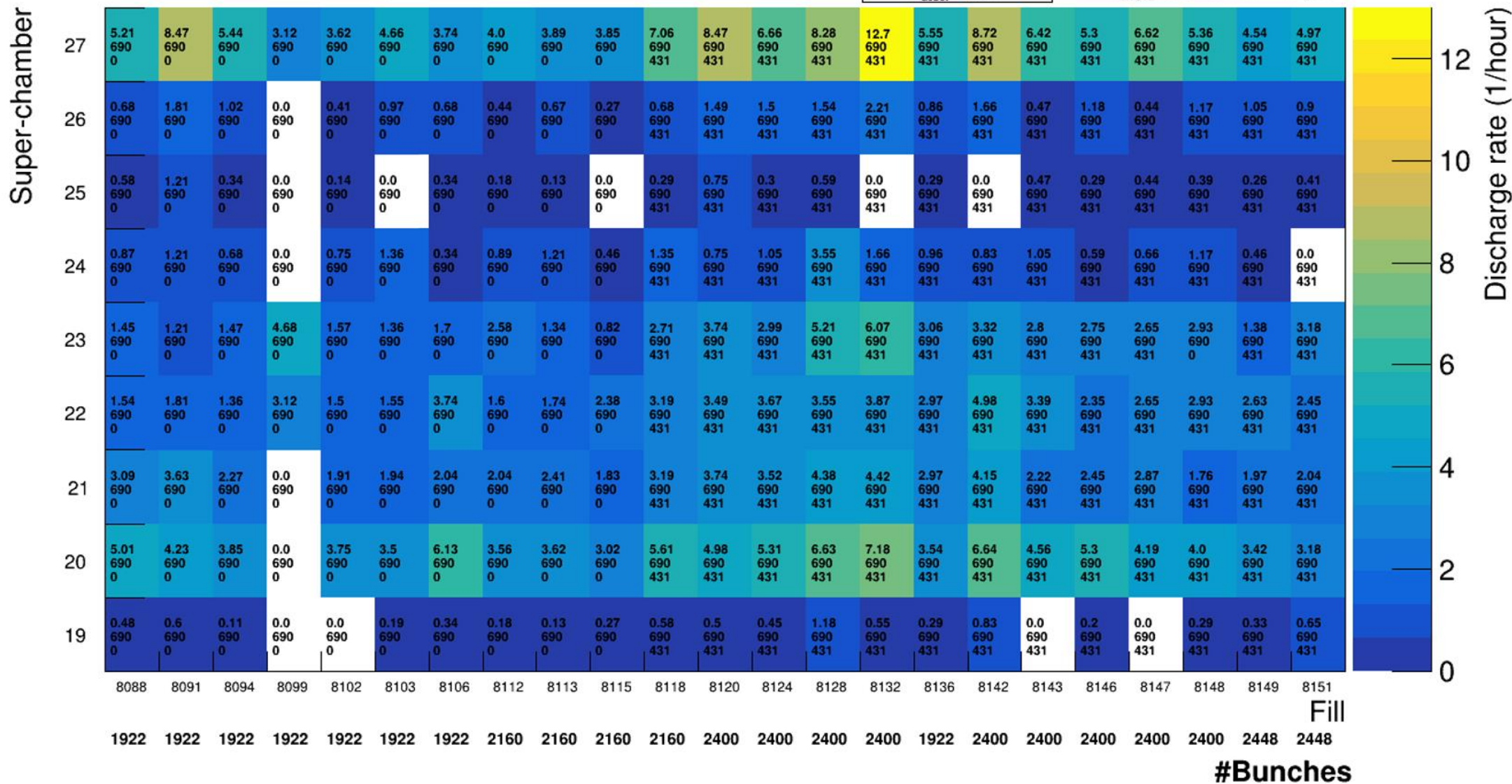


Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare  
Sezione di Pavia

**CMS Preliminary**

Example box  
 $R = 12.7$  discharges/hour  
 $I_{eq} = 690 \mu A$   
 $V_{C3Bot} = 431 V$

$I_{mon}$  threshold =  $2 \mu A$



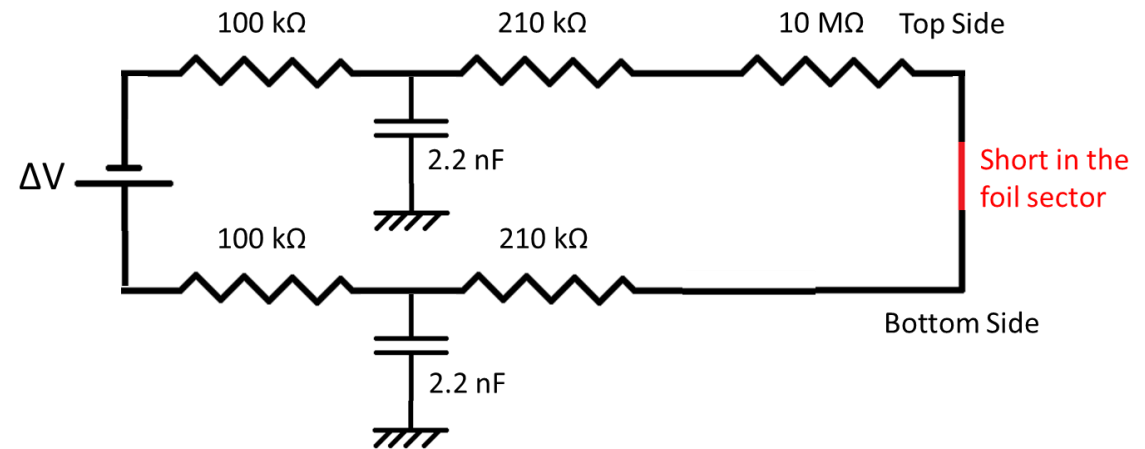
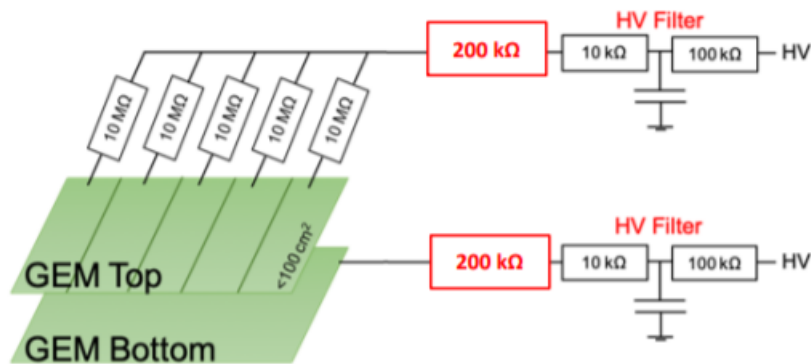
# Conclusion

- Challenging operations for GE1/1 station in July and August 2022
  - Successfully found a stable configuration for HV working point
- Short circuits
  - Number of foils draining anomalous baseline current (  $> 10 \mu\text{A}$  ) increased
  - 27 @ 6th July  $\rightarrow$  36 @ 22nd August
- Status of the analysis: **updating**
  - to include the chambers with short circuits and better calculate the discharge rate, globally and per chamber
  - Include discharge data from other GEM stations in CMS (GE2/1 demonstrator)

# BACKUP

# What is a short circuit in a GE1/1 detector

- **Short circuit:** connection between top and bottom face of a GEM foil
  - **Manifest as:** high current flowing in the channel powering the interested foil
  - Equivalent resistance of perfect conductive short: the resistance of resistances seen on the path of the short circuit (10.62 M $\Omega$ )



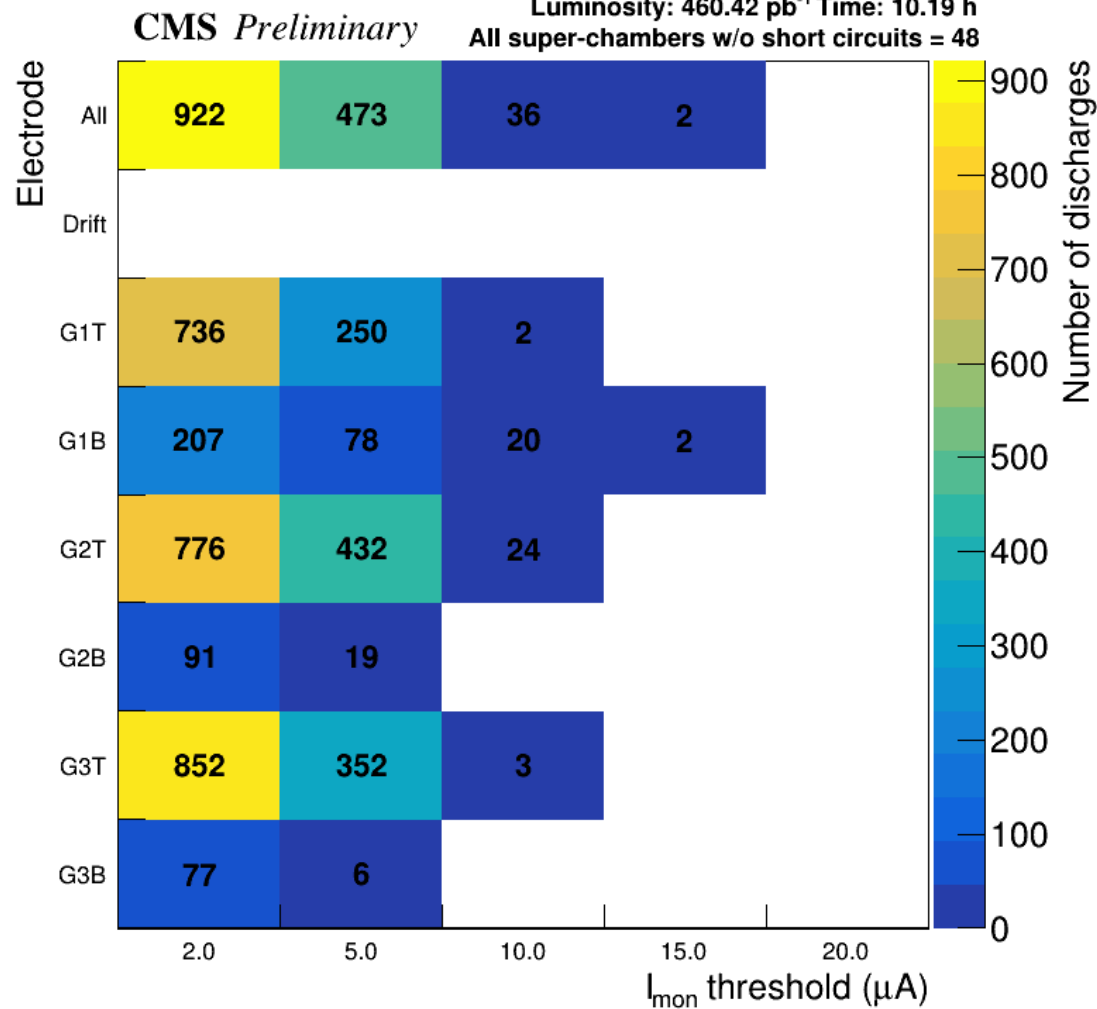
- **Impact:** current flowing in resistors means voltage also falling on them
  - Voltage applied to the foil is lower than that set on the power supply channel

# Raw counts and normalization on registered luminosity

Fill: 8146 Bunches: 2400  $I_{eq} = 690 \mu A$

Luminosity:  $460.42 \text{ pb}^{-1}$  Time: 10.19 h

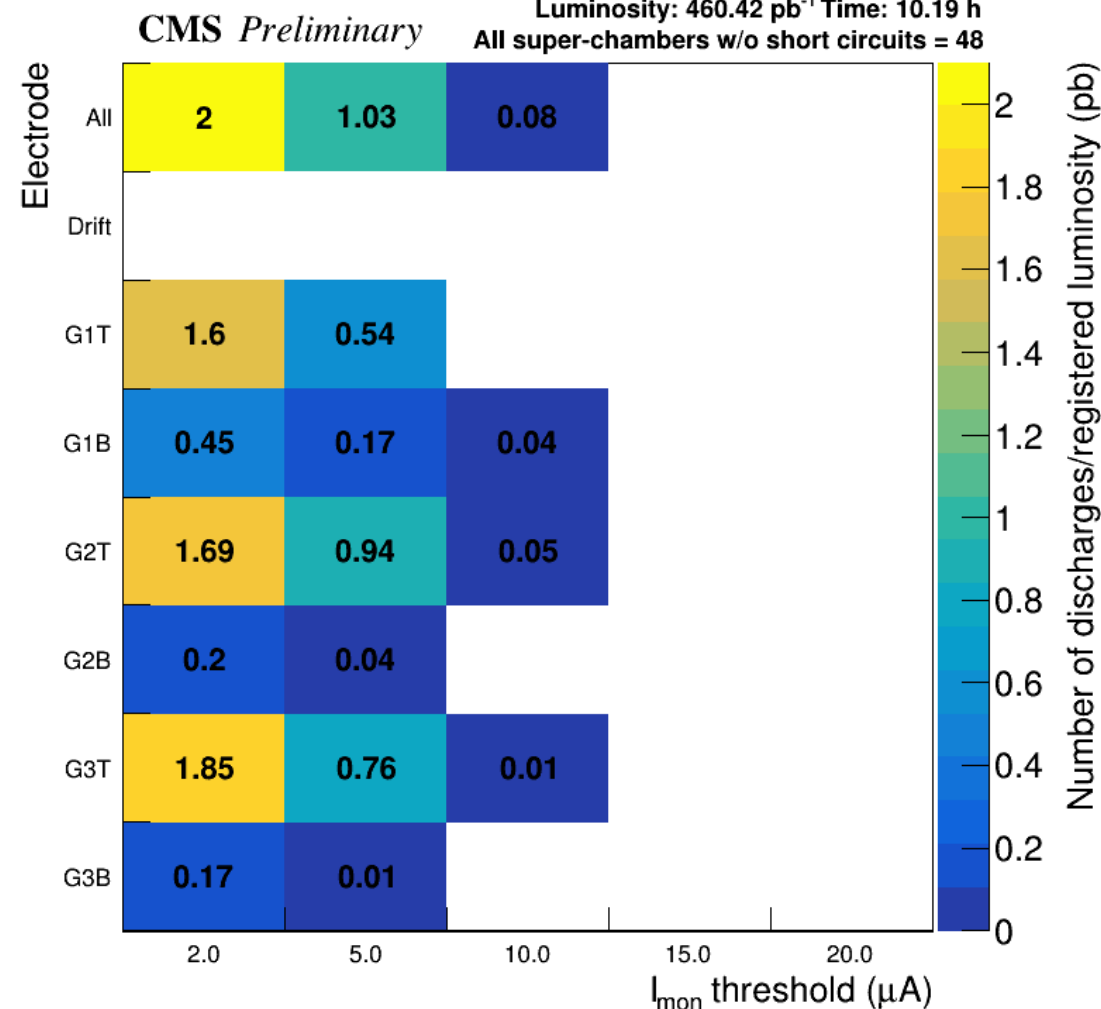
All super-chambers w/o short circuits = 48



Fill: 8146 Bunches: 2400  $I_{eq} = 690 \mu A$

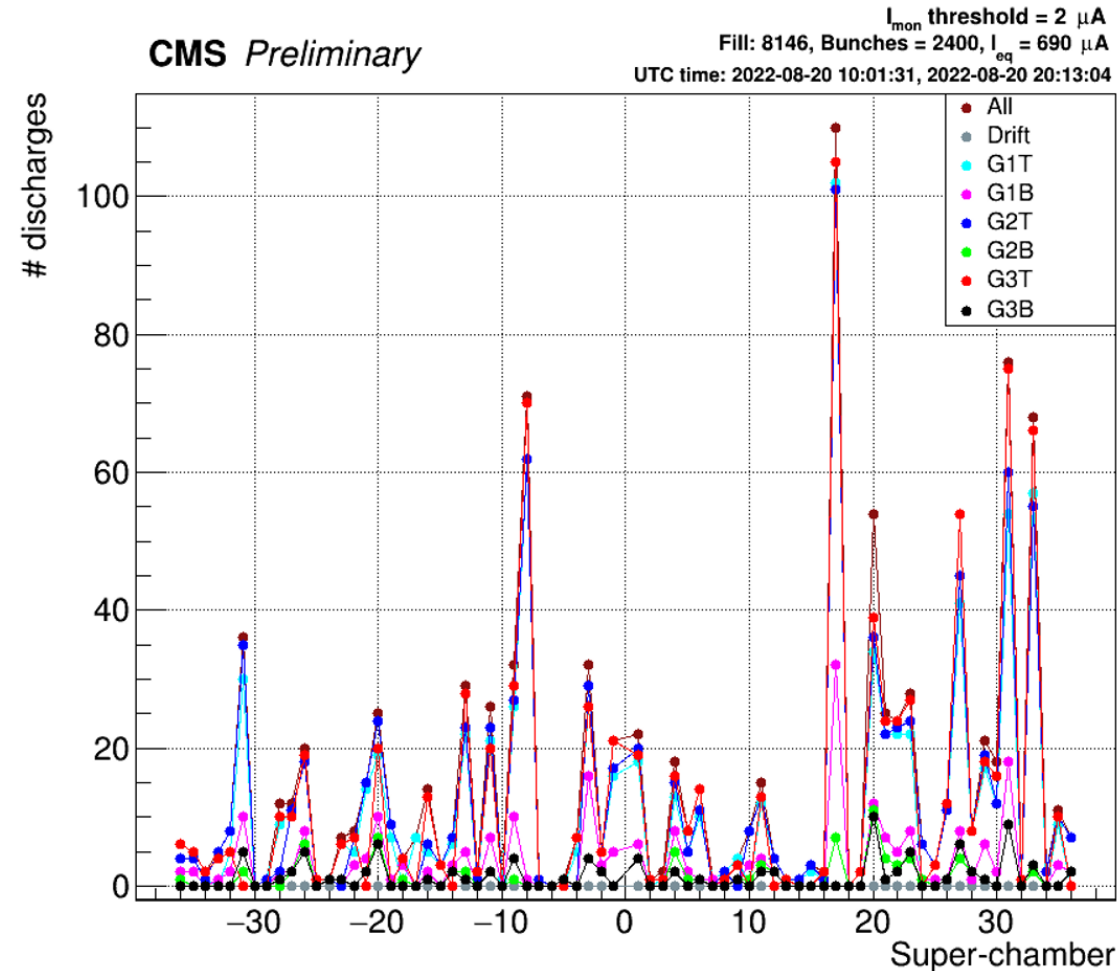
Luminosity:  $460.42 \text{ pb}^{-1}$  Time: 10.19 h

All super-chambers w/o short circuits = 48



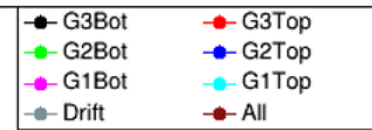


# Raw number of discharges per chamber



Discharges/(1 pb<sup>-1</sup> \* #healthy super-chambers)

**Evolution of discharge rate**  
Number of discharges per picobarn of registered luminosity



**Example label: 39.21\_M9\_11\_P9\_11**  
1st num: pb<sup>-1</sup>/hour  
Endcap: M = Negative, P = Positive  
2nd num: HV Point  
0 : 600  $\mu$ A, 1 : 610, 2 : 620  
8 : 680  $\mu$ A, 9 : 690, 10 : 700  
3rd num: Status of G3B  
11: G3B > 10 V  
01: G3B < 10 V, power supply on  
00: G3B = 0 V, power supply off

