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"Instrumentation as enabler of Science"

### The Triple-GEM Project for the Phase-2 Upgrade of the CMS Muon System

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#### Outline

Introduction Trigger Motivation Triple-GEM detector prototypes: layout, production and tests DAQ and electronics Integration into CMS







# The CMS Muon System





Region	LHC (1034cm -2s -1)	High Luminosity LHC (>LS2) (2-3x1034 cm -2s -1)	LHC Phase II (>LS3) (1035 cm -2s -1)	Nev for
Max Rate Barrel RPC	10 Hz/cm2	$\approx 30 \text{ Hz/cm2}$	$\approx 100 \text{Hz/cm2}$	syst
Max rate Endcap RPC RE 1,2,3,4  η <1.6	30 Hz/cm2	$\approx 100 \text{ Hz/cm2}$	≈300 Hz/cm2	• Sus envi
Expected Charge in 10 years	0.05 C/cm2	0.15 C/cm2	0.5 C/cm2	• Ne
Max Forward Rate Hz/cm2 GE 1,2,3,4  η >1.6	500 -1000	few kHz/cm2	few 10s kHz/cm2	reso • Ne
Expected Charge in 10 years	0.05-1 C/cm2	few C/cm2	few 10s C/cm2	reso

New technology needed for |ŋ|>1.6 region of muon system

- Sustain O(MHz/cm<sup>2</sup>) environment
- Need for good spatial resolution O(100µm): tracking
- Need for good time

resolution: triggering





- Forward region |η|>1.6 trigger relies entirely on CSC system:
  - General trend is lowering efficiency towards higher eta to compensate for higher background rates
  - Optimal operating point is a function of PU conditions
  - Efficiency losses grow with PU
  - High Level-1 trigger rates in the very forward region
  - Level-1 trigger rates
     "flattening": multiplescattering of soft muons in the iron yoke flattens the trigger rate curve; promotion of lowp<sub>T</sub> muon to high-p<sub>T</sub>





- Muon momentum from stub positions:
  - $\Box \quad \Delta \phi_{XY} = \phi(ME-X) \phi(ME-Y)$
  - □ Measurement driven by  $\Delta \phi_{12}$ : ME-1/1 "drives" precision (least scattering)
- Period between LS2 and LS3 is the most difficult time:

Current system at the edge and the foreseen Level-I Tracking Trigger is not yet online



## **LHC Phase-1 Schedule**











# The CMS GEM Project



#### Goals of CMS Muon Upgrade: $\checkmark$

- Restore redundancy in muon system for robust tracking and triggering
- Improve LI and HLT muon momentum resolution to reduce or maintain  $\checkmark$ global muon trigger rate up to  $|\eta|=2.4$ ; ensure maximum trigger efficiency in high PU environment
- Increase offline muon identification coverage to  $|\eta|=3$  (calorimeter limit)  $\checkmark$

Proposal to install double-layered triple-GEM chambers in front of MEI-2/I and 6-layered triple-GEM chambers behind future hadron calorimeter







# **Trigger Motivation**





#### □ Increased trigger efficiency from added redundancy

Level-I muon **momentum resolution** can be improved with additional muon systems, allowing to measure the "**bending angle**"

#### **Reduced trigger rate from GEM-CSC bending angle**:

- ME0 & GE1/1 yield the best separation from zero
- Some gain expected from bending angle in GE2/I



# **Trigger Motivation**



#### Expected L1 trigger rate reduction with GE1/1





# Main Achievements (2009-2014)



#### **Detector Performance**

- Detector efficiencies above 98%
- Time resolution of 4ns
- Spatial resolution of about 290µm with VFAT2 (digital) and <110µm APV25 (analog) readout chip</li>
- Operation of GEMs in magnetic field

#### **Detector Technology & Assembly**

- Validation of single-mask technology
- Production of large-area GEM foils for GEI/I
- New self-stretching (NS2) technique for triple-GEM assembly

#### **Detector Integration into CMS**

Successful trial installation of dummy super chambers





# Standard GEM Timing Performance



June 3, 2014



# (GE1/1) Project History





2010



#### Generation I

The first 1m-class detector ever built but still with spacer ribs and only 8 sectors total. Ref.: 2010 IEEE (also RD51-Note-2010-005)

**Generation II** First large detector with 24 readout sectors (3x8) and 3/1/2/1 gaps but still with spacers and all glued. Ref.: 2011 IEEE (also RD51-Note-2011-013)



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2012
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Generation III

The first sans-spacer

detector, but with the

outer frame still glued to

the drift. Ref.: 2012 IEEE



#### **Generation IV**

The current generation that we have built two of at CERN so far, with four more to come from the different sites. No more gluing whatsoever. Ref.: MPGD 2013, IEEE2013



2013/14

#### **Generation V**

The upcoming detector version that we will install. One long and one short version. **Optimized final** dimensions for max. acceptance and final eta segmentation. Installation of dummy chambers.



# **Towards Final GE1/1 Design**



#### LAYOUT

- Two 10° triple-GEM chambers to form a "super chamber"
- 144 total chambers (36 super chambers in one station per endcap)
- Each chamber is segmented into different columns and η region

#### Final geometry to be finalized:

- Short super chambers extend to 1.6 < |η|</li>
   < 2.2 (due to the steel brackets):</li>
  - 3 columns and 8 η-partitions with 384 strips per η-partition
- Long super chambers extend to 1.5 < |η| < 2.2:</li>
  - 3 columns and 8-10 η-partitions (under studies) with 384 strips per η-partition



LIOUS







# **Towards GE2/1 Design**





- $\Box$  20° super chambers
- $\Box$  2 stations: 8 rolls up to  $|\eta|$ =2.12 & 12 rolls up to  $|\eta|$ =2.4
- □ Requires R&D on chambers which will be 1.5m long and >1m wide at wide end
- □ Readout board similar to GEI/I



# CMS

# ME0 @ High-eta

One ME0 super-module wedge will consist of 6 layers (total width of 30cm only):

- 2 x 18 chambers (20° chambers)
- 18432 readout channels strips one directional in  $\boldsymbol{\phi}$

In order to fit in 30 cm exploring the "doublet system": 2 back-to-back triple-GEM chamber with one common drift electrode

New detectors have to operate in very high background Mechanical environment (expect 10-100kHz/cm<sup>2</sup>) and high PU: more R&D needed

Additional 6 points (neutron background rejection) of measurements extending in high eta

Gain up to 40% in signal selection efficiency with extension up to  $\eta$ =4 for H->ZZ->4µ







# **GE1/1 Detector Layout**









- Single-mask & self-stretching technique
   @ CERN
- No spacers in active volume
- Active area : 990x(220-455)mm<sup>2</sup>
- Gap sizes: 3/1/2/1 mm
- Sectors : 3 columns x (8-10) η partitions
- Strip pitch: 0.6-1.2mm
- ID readout of up to 3840 channels
- 35 HV sectors



# GE1/1 Readout & Drift Board



Strip side

External side

**Readout board:** metalized vias bring the signal to the other side of the board; panasonic connector with 128 entries is soldered on the strips

**Drift board**: HV spring contacts to connect foils to HV; 4 contacts per GEM (Top/Bottom + redundant connection)





#### Current state-of-the-art: Self-stretching assembly without spacers (NS2)





### **GE1/1 Assembly Procedure**



#### As an example, GE1/1 assembly @ Ghent University in Dec. 2013















# **GEMs in Test Beam**

**GE1/1 Spatial Resolution** 

VFAT2)

GE11-IV

1400

1200

1000

**CERN H4 SPS (2012,** 



13026

929.6 / 112

 $1387 \pm 17.1$ 

-0.02642 ± 0.00263

 $0.2761 \pm 0.0022$ 

GEM Residual[mm]

Entries

 $\chi^2$  / ndf

Mean

Sigma

Constant

Many test beam campaigns at CERN SPS (2009-2012), Fermilab (2013)

Spatial resolution: with binary VFAT2 chip: 276µm; with analog APV chip:  $< 104 \mu m$ 

- Timing resolution: 4 ns achieved
- Efficiencies: ~98% achieved





# Aging Test @ CERN GIF





A CMS GEI/I detector was installed in the CERN GIF; detector performance and environmental & gas parameters monitored:

- Ensure long-term operation inside CMS
- Understand effects of radiation on the materials
- **U**nderstand ageing origin (if any) and propose solutions



#### No effects seen so far (~7mC/cm<sup>2</sup>; ~kHz/cm<sup>2</sup>) To be continued at GIF++



# **DAQ and Electronics**



#### Global requirements: provide necessary input from all GEM detectors for Muon

- **Triggering:** provide "Fast OR" trigger information with granularity of 2 or more channels to send locally to CSC Trigger Mother Board
- **Tracking:** provide full granularity tracking data on receipt of a LV1A; be compatible with CMS trigger upgrade possibilities (LV1A latency < 20µs, LV1A rate < 1MHz Poisson)





# VFAT3



VFAT3: front-end ASIC with programmable shaping time; internal calibration; binary memory; interfaces directly to GBT @ 320Mbps; designed for high rate (10kHz/cm<sup>2</sup> depending on segmentation)

VFAT3 chosen for GEM Slice Test and GE1/1 full installation during LS2





### **Frontend Electronics & DAQ**





□ First GEB v1 arrived at CERN in Jan. 2014; under test now; GEB v2 design will be submitted as soon as initial GEB tests done

Standalone tests of Opto-hybrid vI ongoing since
 Oct. 2013; FPGA firmware being developped for
 VFAT2 control; combined tests with GEB vI in Feb.
 2014





# **Super Chamber Dummies**





Super Chamber dummies were produced to optimize design and to perform trial insertion into CMS:

 $\hfill\square$  no detector and no electronics inside

□ all positions for gas, cooling and electronics connections at the right place

• weight and dimensions as a real super chamber

Trial installation of 1<sup>st</sup> set in Summer 2013 Trial installation of 2<sup>nd</sup> set (short and long chambers) in March 2014







# **Trial Installation in CMS**



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# Summary





- CMS GEM Project started in 2009 in collaboration with RD51; present scope of the project includes new GE1/1, GE2/1 & ME0 stations
- Triple-GEMs provide a suitable solution for the CMS muon trigger and tracking needs in the LHC Phase-2 area
- Design of the GE1/1 chambers for installation in CMS close to final
- Installation of services and cabling for GE1/1 ongoing during LS1
- During LHC 2016-2017 Year-End Technical Stop two triple-GEM super chambers will be installed inside CMS, in YE1/1
- Awaiting further green light from CMS for full GE1/1 installation during LHC LS2
- Preparing CMS (Muon) Phase-2 Technical Proposal and GE1/I Technical Design Report to be submitted to LHCC late 2014

### **Backup Slides**



# **Gas Electron Multipliers**

Rate capability :  $10^{5}$ Hz/cm<sup>2</sup> Spatial/Time resolution: ~  $100 \mu m$  / ~ 4-5 ns Efficiency: > 98% Gas Mixture: Ar/CO<sub>2</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> (45/15/40), non flammable Typical Gas gain: > $10^{4}$ Radiation hard







- Large areas ~ Im x 2m with industrial processes (cost eff.)
- Each foil (perforated with holes) is 50µm kapton sheet with copper coated sides (5µm)
- Typical hole dimensions : Diameter = 70µm, Pitch
   = 140µm,
- Long term (10 years) operation experience in Compass, and more recently LHCb and TOTEM

June 3, 2014



50 mm polyimide foil, copperclad

photoresist lamination, masking, exposure and development

metal etching

polyimide etching

metal etching

second masking to define electrodes

metal etching and cleaning

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# The CMS GEM Project



#### **GEI/I:** baseline detector for **GEM** project

- 1.55 < |eta| < 2.18
- $\bullet$  36 staggered chambers, each chamber spans  $10^\circ$
- Several prototype designs with different number of eta partitions
- Short and long super chambers for maximum coverage in pseudorapidity

#### **PROPOSED FOR INSTALLATION DURING LS2**

#### GE2/I: station 2 upgrade

- 1.55 < |eta| < 2.45
- Chambers spanning 20°
- Geometry details to be finalized (Looking into possibility of installing 2 rings of double-layered triple GEMs (1 ring with short, 1 ring with long super chambers)

#### ME0: near-tagger to be installed behind new Hadron Endcap calorimeter

- 2.0 < |eta| < ~3.5
- Chambers spanning 20°
- 6-layers of triple-GEM detectors
- Geometry is yet to be finalized







# **GE1/1 Schedule**







# **Production Site Candidates**







# **Quality Control**



Detailed common quality control protocols being prepared for all assembly sites:

- Quality of components before assembly (e.g. visual and electrical inspection of drift and readout boards ...)
- GEM foil connection tests during chamber assembly
- Post-assembly tests (e.g. HV connections, readout strips, gas tightness ...)
- Chamber gain calibration and uniformity scan with x-ray gun
- Chamber performance in cosmic stand







### Integration and Services @ CMS P5



**Ongoing work during LHC LSI on GEI/I integration and services at CMS P5:** GE1/1 powering scheme; fibers; space in UXC YE-1 Near Side Towers for LV Power and Electronics; space in USC Racks for HV and Electronics; cable routing; GE1/1 gas system; cooling

