

CMS Tracker Early Run II Performance

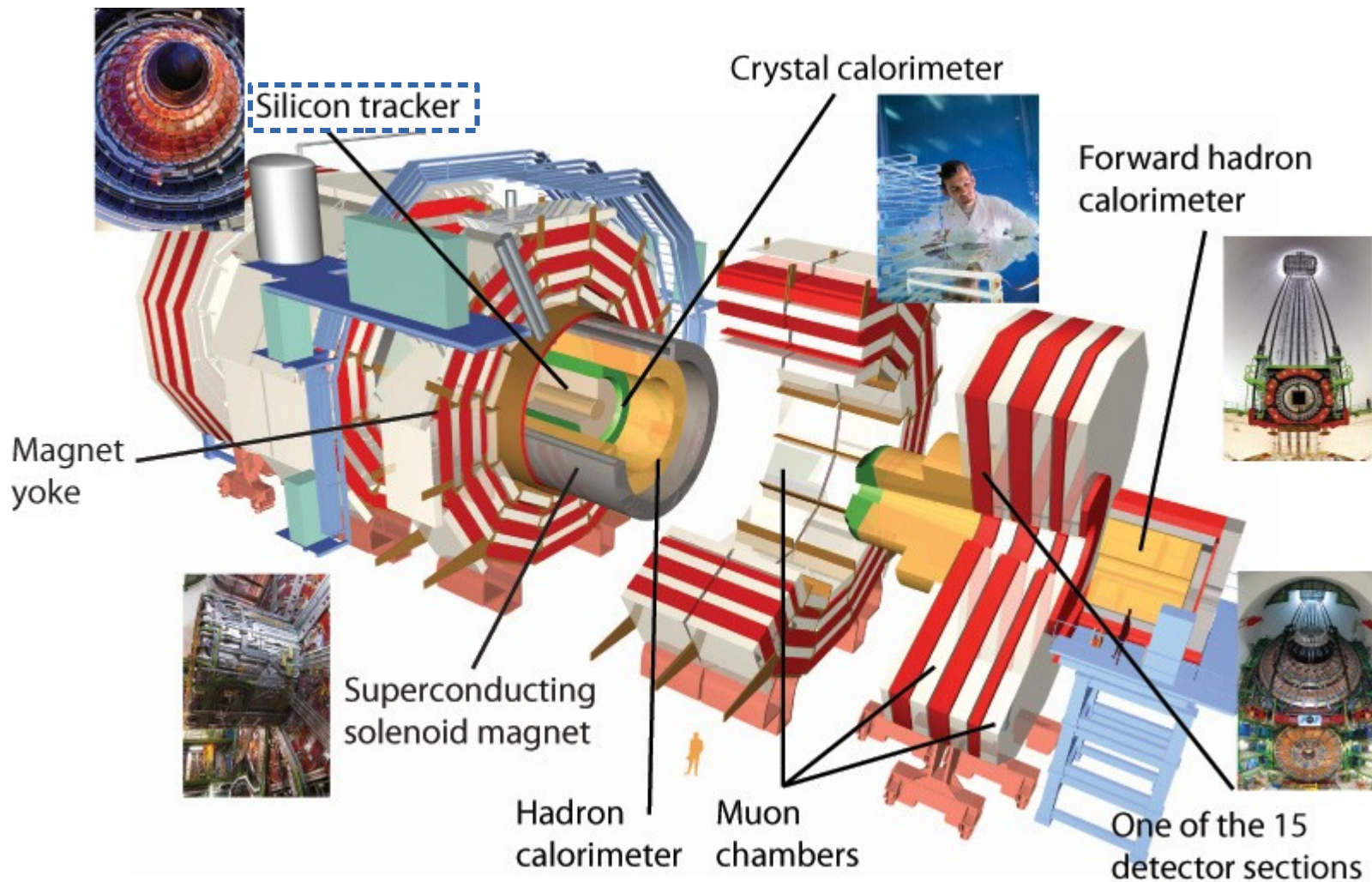
Brieuc François
Université catholique de Louvain

On behalf of the CMS collaboration

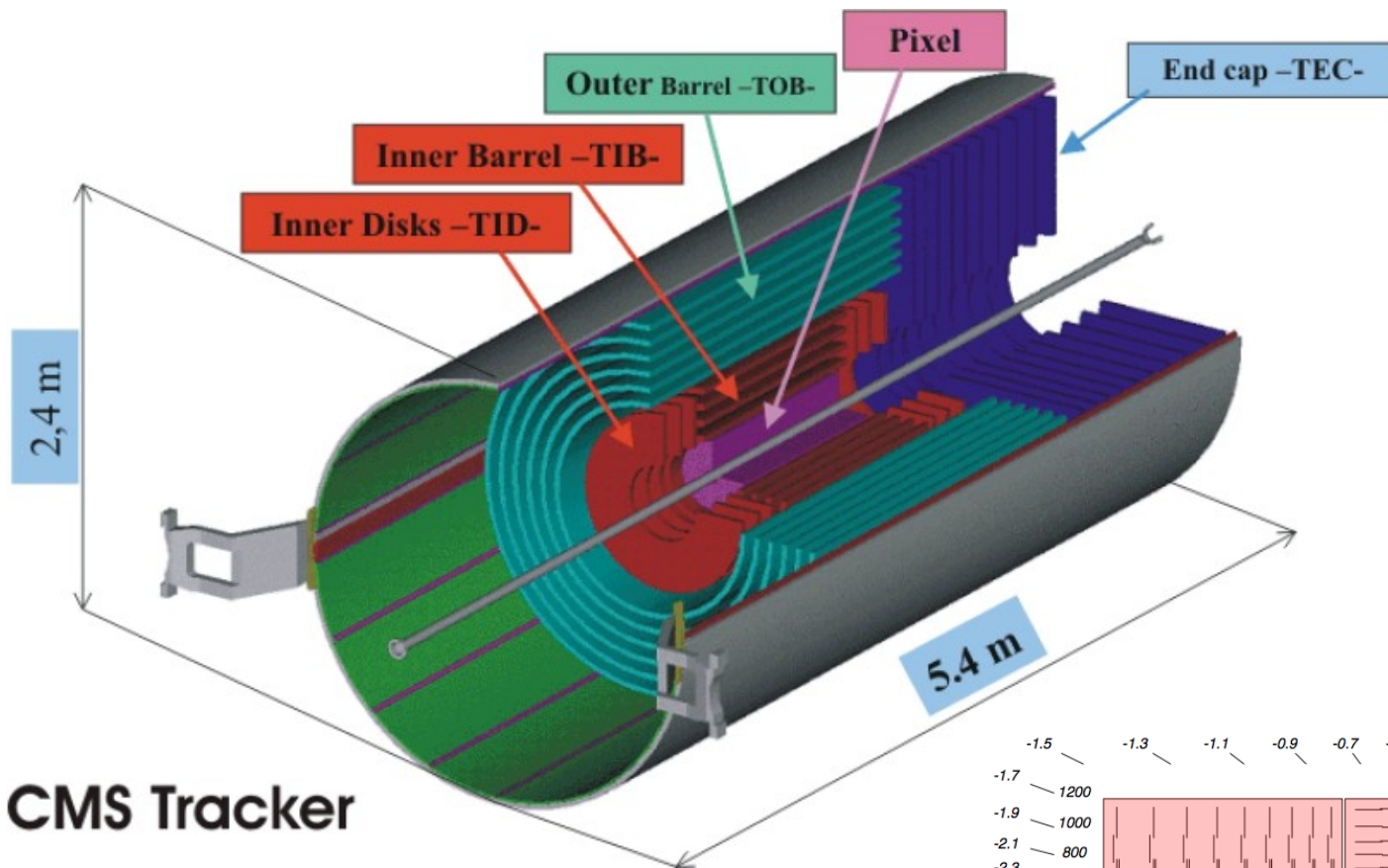


22-29 Jul 2015, Vienna

The CMS Detector

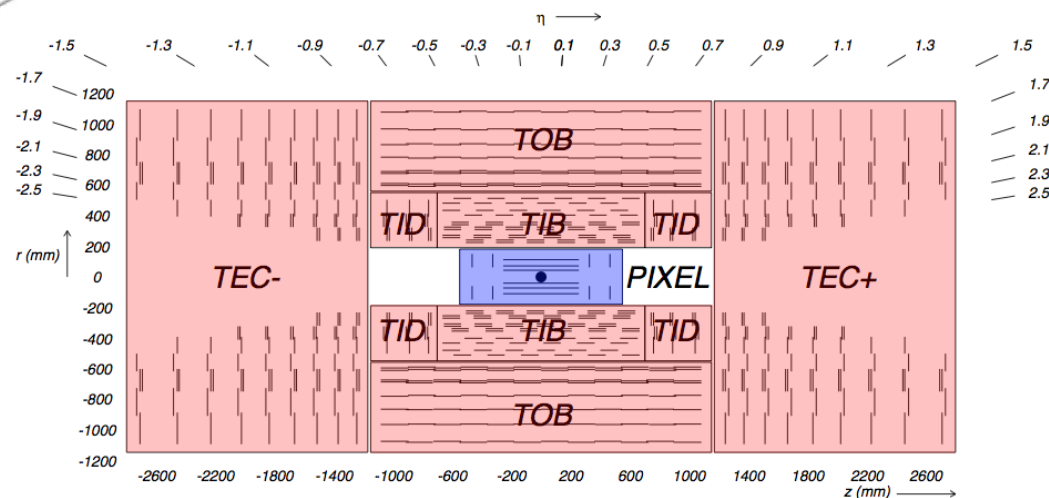


The CMS Tracker (1)



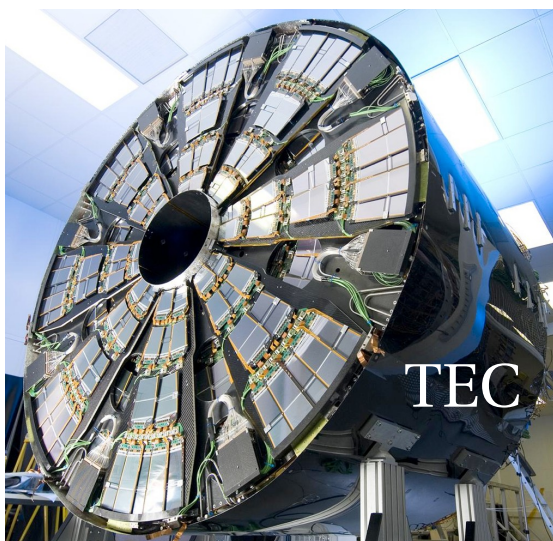
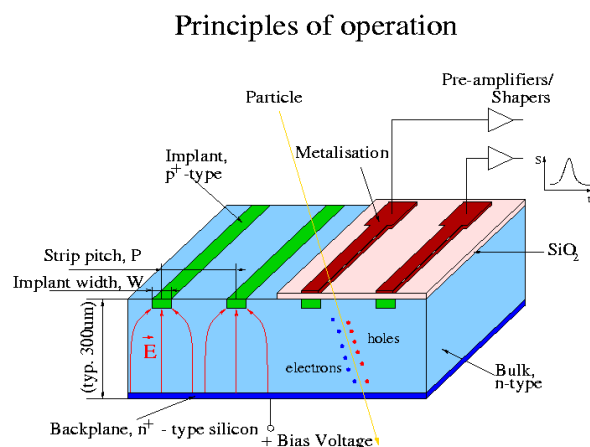
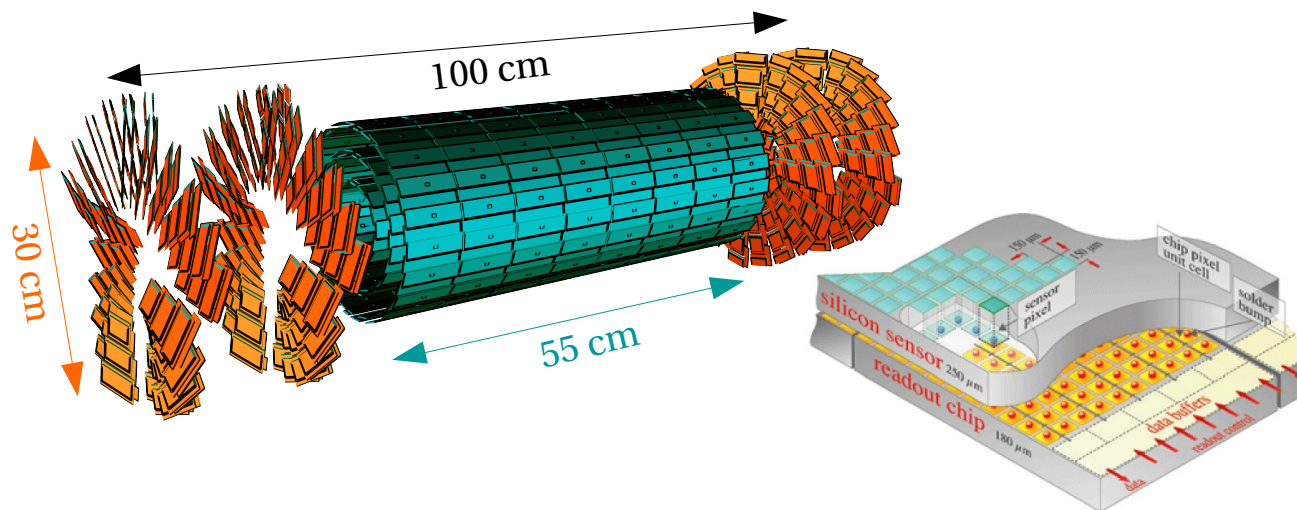
CMS Tracker

- All Silicon
- Analogue readout
- Sensitive area : 200 m²
- Pseudo-rapidity : $|\eta| < 2.5$
- Dry atmosphere
- T° : -15° C / -10° C ★ New!
- Composed of Strip and Pixel



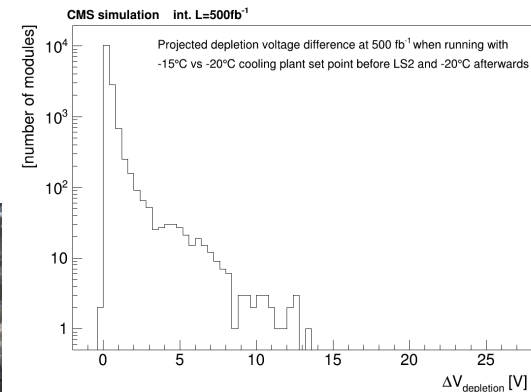
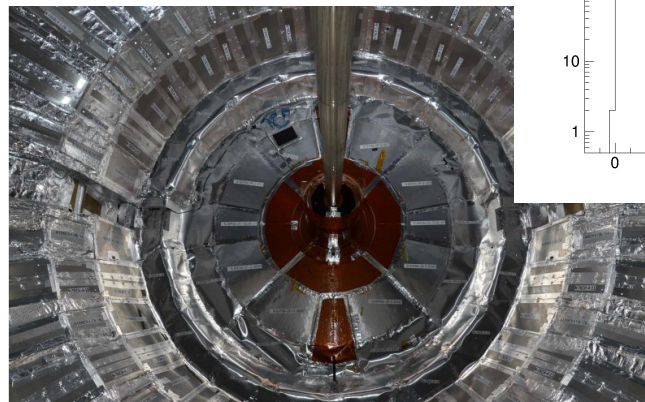
The CMS Tracker (2)

- Pixel detector
 - 3 barrel layers (BPix)
 - R : 4.4, 7.3 and 10.2 cm
 - 2x2 forward disks (FPix)
 - z : ± 34.5 and ± 46.5 cm
 - 1 440 Modules
 - 66 M Pixels
 - Pixel size : 100 x 150 μm



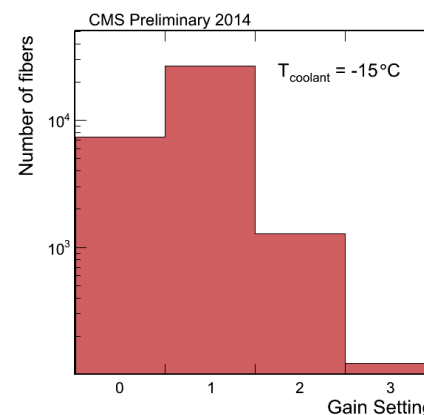
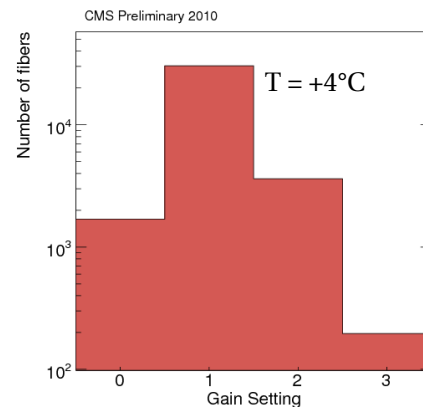
- Strip detector
 - 15 148 Modules
 - 9.6 M strips
 - p+ strips on n bulk
 - Pitch : 80 – 205 μm

- Tracker at +4°C during run I : $\mathcal{L} \sim 30 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
- At the end of Run II : $\mathcal{L} \sim 150 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
- Operating colder : $-15^\circ_{\text{Strip}} / -10^\circ_{\text{Pix}}$
 - C_6F_{14} cooling plants refurbished
 - Improve dry gas system
 - Improve sealing and insulation

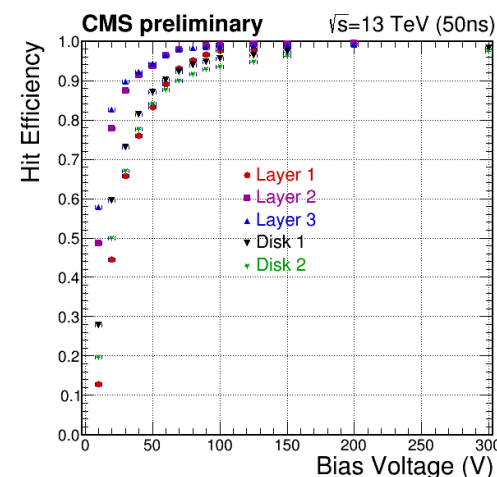
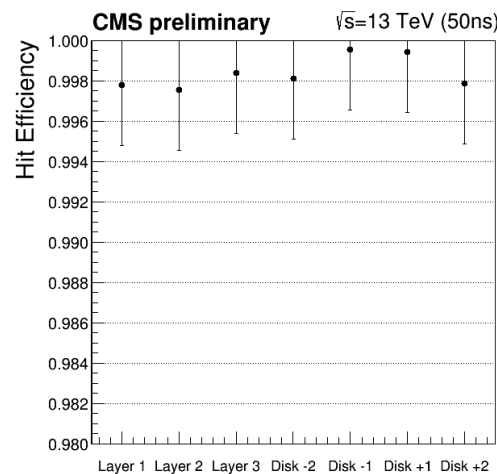
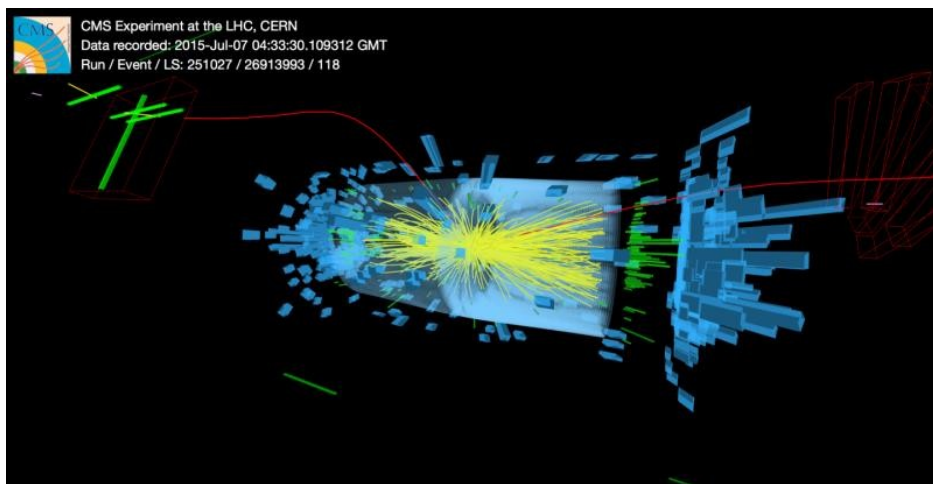


- Pixel faulty channels after run I
 - BPix $\sim 2.3 \%$
 - FPix $\sim 7.8 \%$
- Extraction from CMS in summer 2013 to repair most of them
- Reinsertion in CMS on 8th December 2014

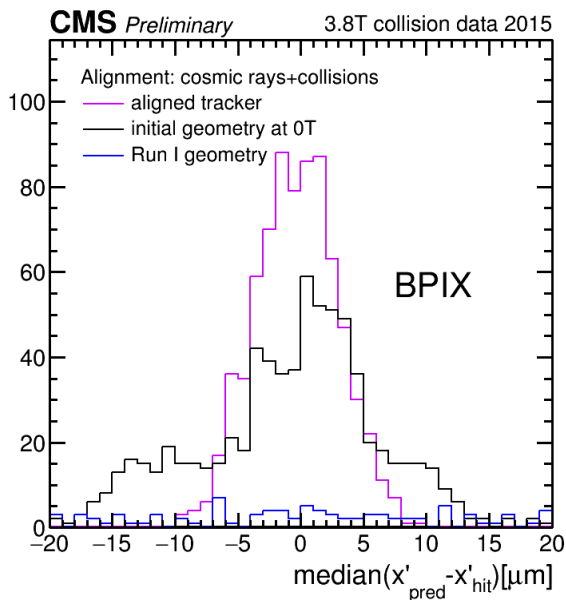
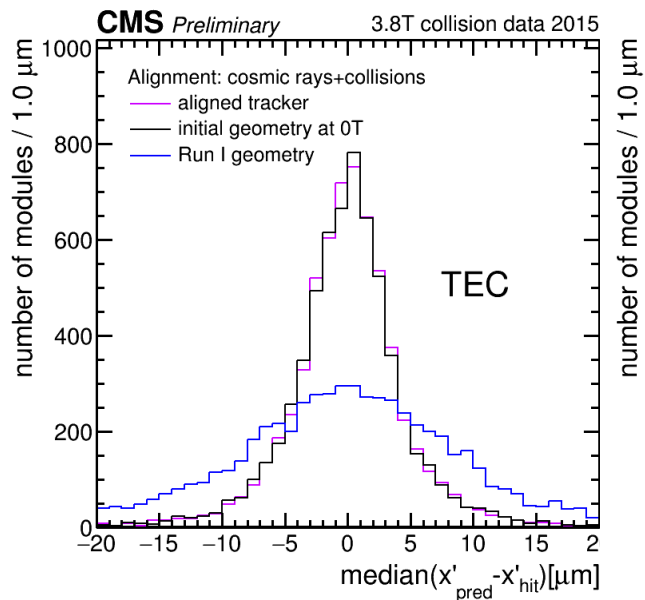
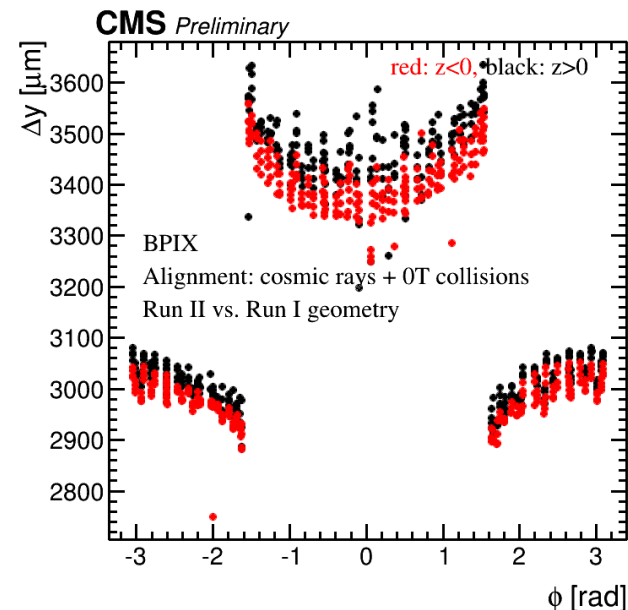
- Calibration to account for the signal loss in the readout chain
 - Lower signal amplification needed at lower temperature
 - Ample room to compensate for radiation damages
- Cosmic runs before pp collisions
 - 0 T (early 2015), 3.8 T (~March)
 - First alignment and timing scan
 - Noisy pixel mask (<0.1%)



- Proton collisions with 13 TeV centre of mass energy started on 20th May
 - 0 T at the very beginning
 - 3.8 T since the 6th of July



- Determine geometry parameters for each module (~200k parameters to fit)
 - Several alignments in different conditons
 - Each time starting with the previous alignment parameters
- Pixel has been displaced w.r.t. run I geometry (extraction/replacement + BPix recentering)

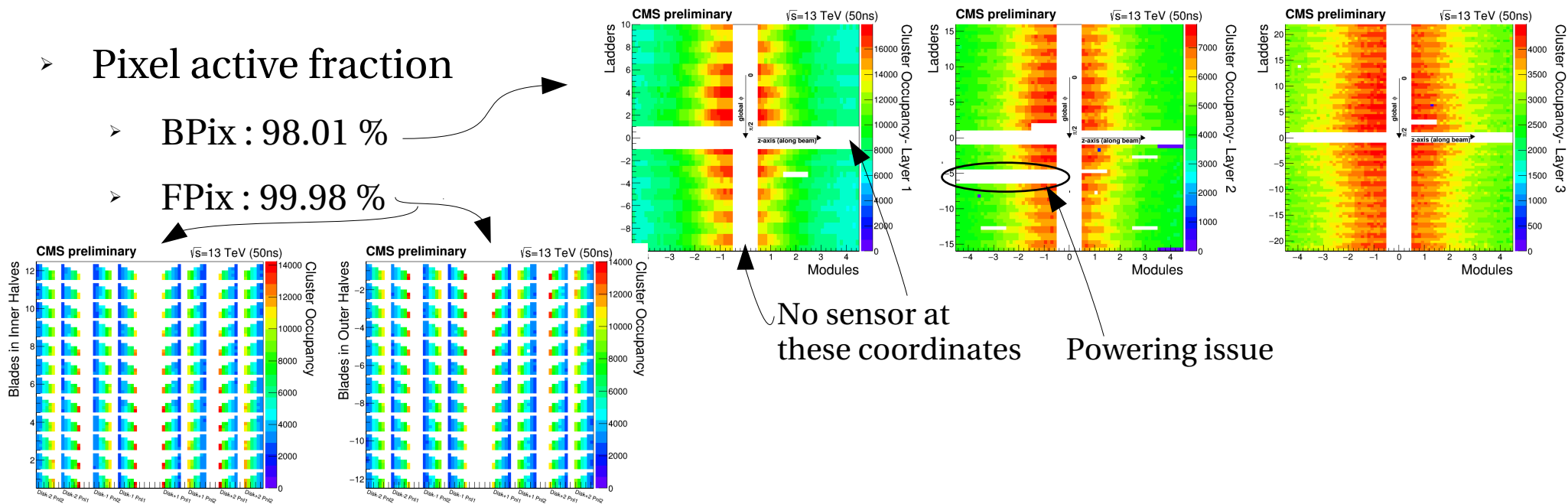


- Validation : refit the track with new parameters and obtain hit prediction from the other hits
- Pixel moves when magnetic field is switched on
- Relative movement of Pixel w.r.t Strip impacts also Strip distribution
- Performance limited by statistics

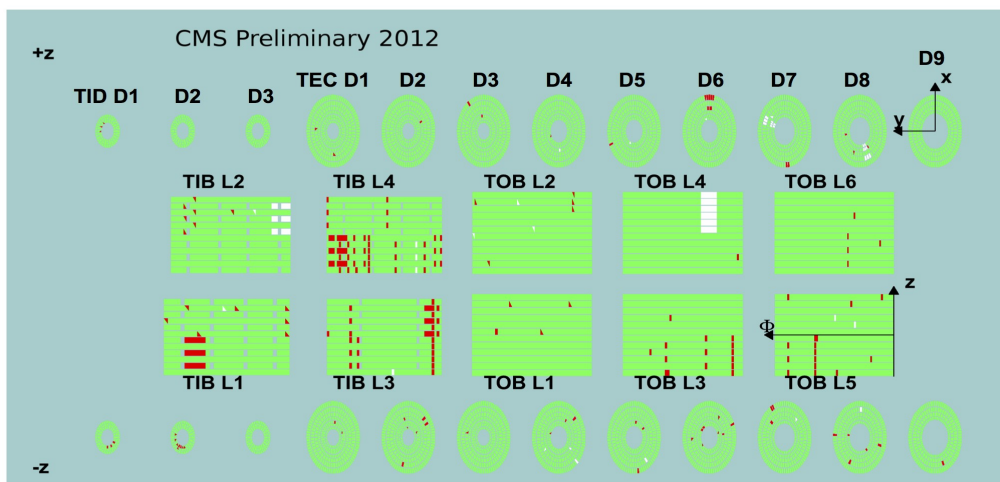
➤ Pixel active fraction

➤ BPix : 98.01 %

➤ FPix : 99.98 %



No sensor at these coordinates Powering issue

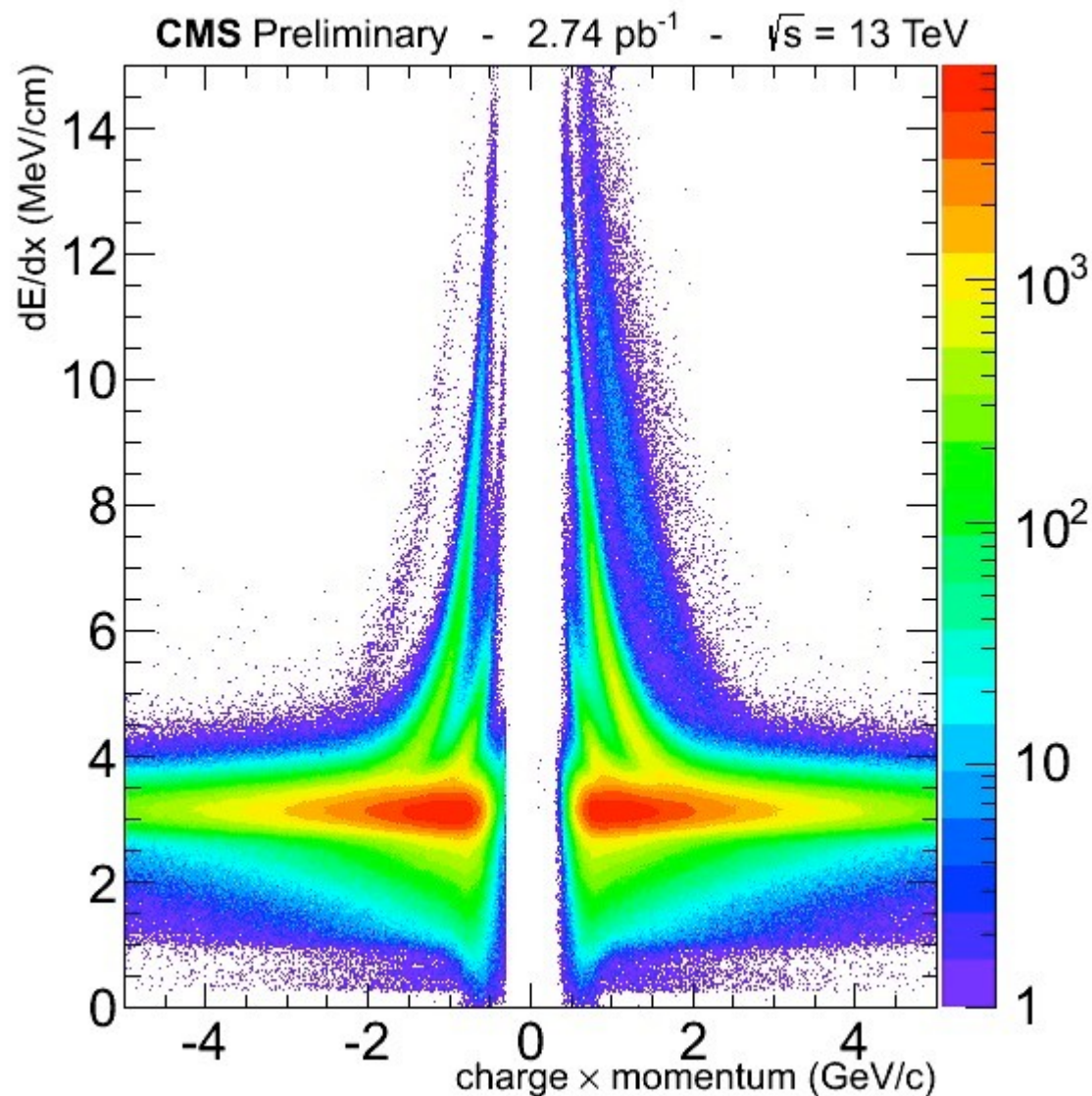


Active, Masked, Not Commissioned

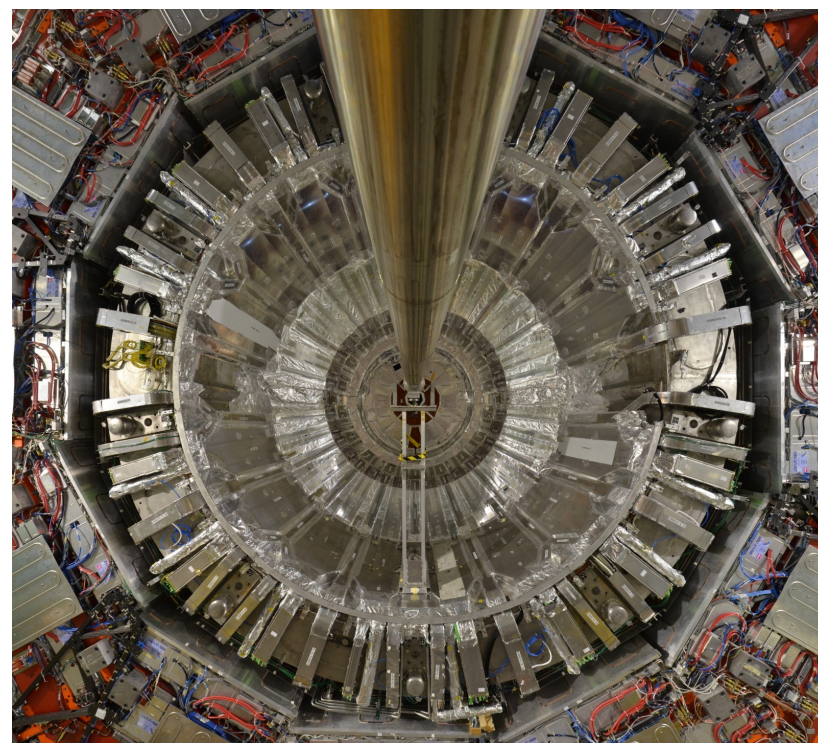
- Strip active fraction is stable w.r.t. time. 2008 : 98.5 %, 2013 : 97.48 %, 2015 : 97.5 %
- Faulty channels mainly due to
 - Control rings
 - HV channels
 - LV channels
- No impact on tracking efficiency

Tracker is ready for physics

- With a proper calibration, the collected signal can be translated into an energy deposit (dE)
- Accounting for the particle trajectory through the sensor, we can reconstruct its dE/dx which depends on its mass and momentum
- From right to left (positive x axis) we can see the Deuteron, Proton and Kaon bands
- Expected asymmetry between positive and negative charges (pp collisions)

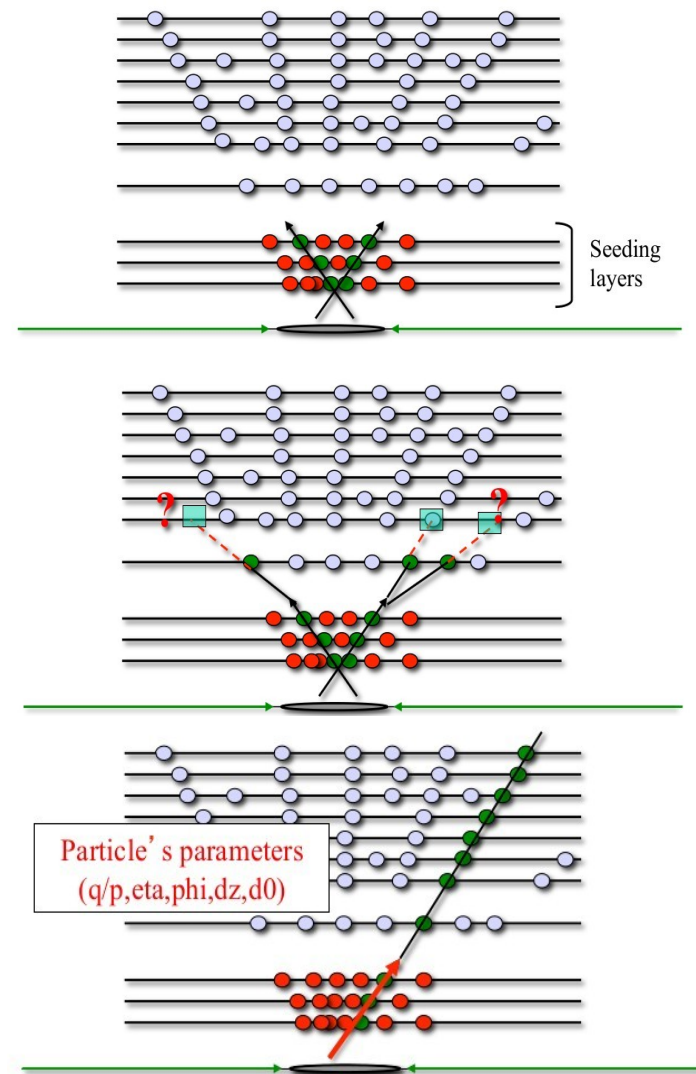


- Tremendous work has been done during LS1
 - Operate colder ($\mathcal{L}_{\text{run II}} \sim 150 \text{ fb}^{-1}$)
 - Cooling plants
 - Dry gas system
 - Sealing
 - Repair of Pixel broken channels
- Detector commissioned and aligned
- CMS Tracker is ready for physics at 13 TeV!



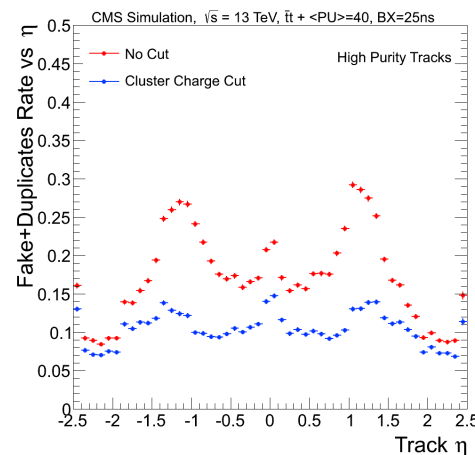
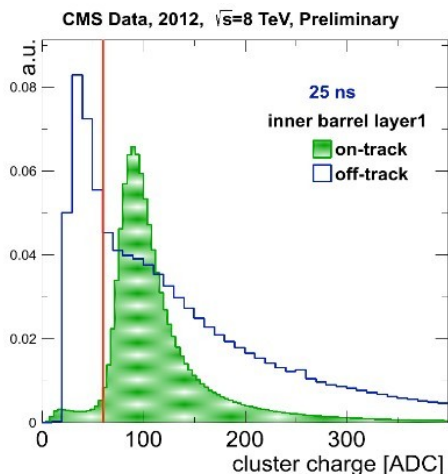
Back-up

- Seed generation
 - Initial track candidates with 2 or 3 hits
 - Estimate trajectory parameters + uncertainties
- Track finding
 - Extrapolate seed trajectory searching for additional hits
 - Update track parameters
- Track fitting
 - Provide the best possible estimate of the track parameters
- Track selection + hit removal
 - Quality criteria (χ^2 , N_{layers} , dz , ...)

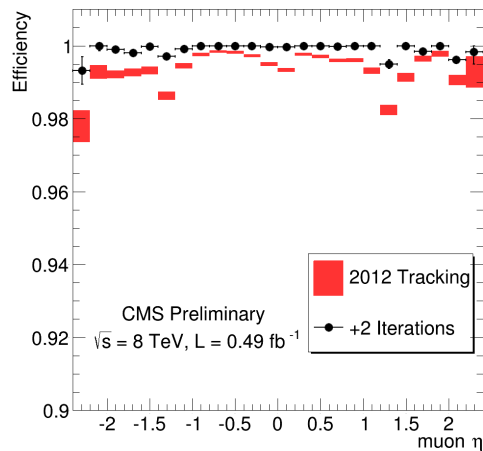
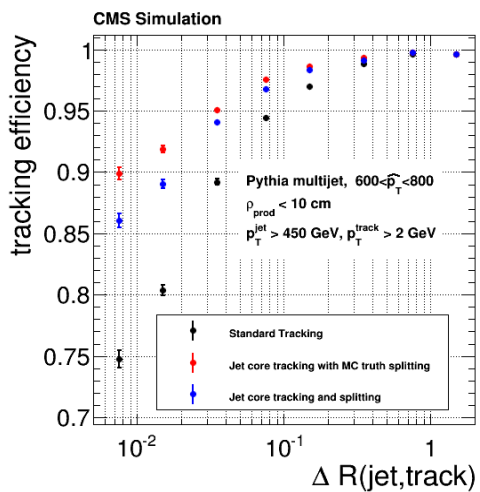


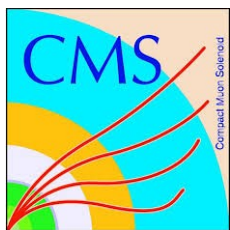
These four steps are done iteratively with different seeds and selections

- Strip cluster charge cut to suppress out-of-time pile-up



- Add tracking iteration for high pt jet and muons

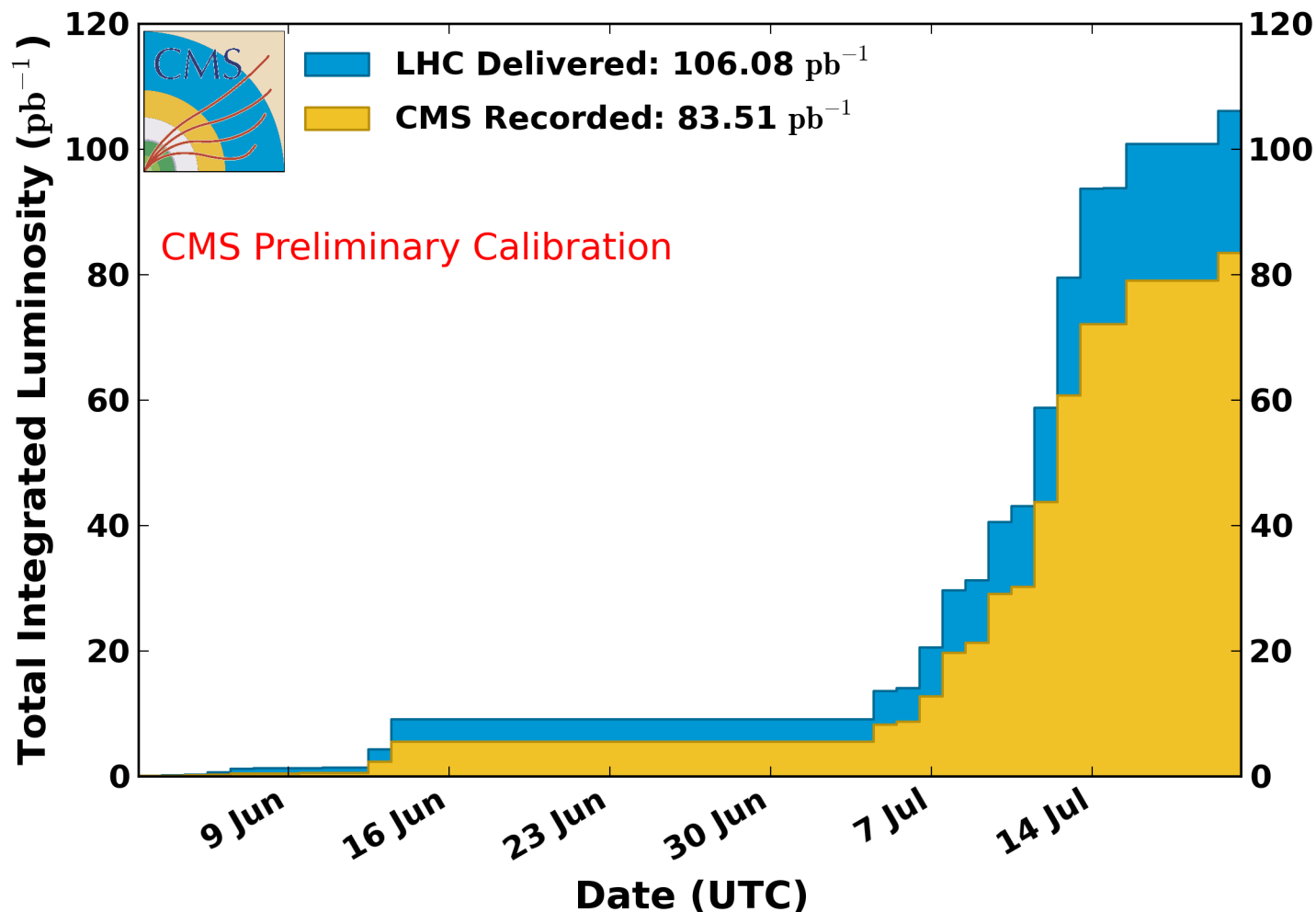




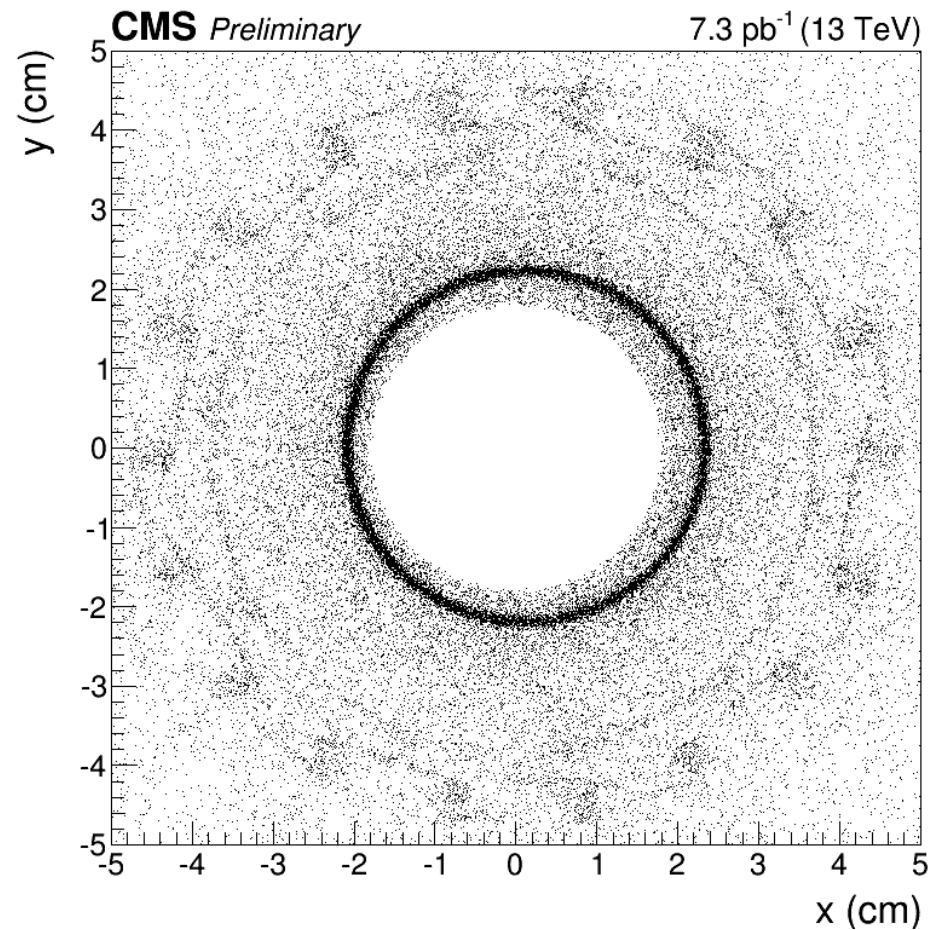
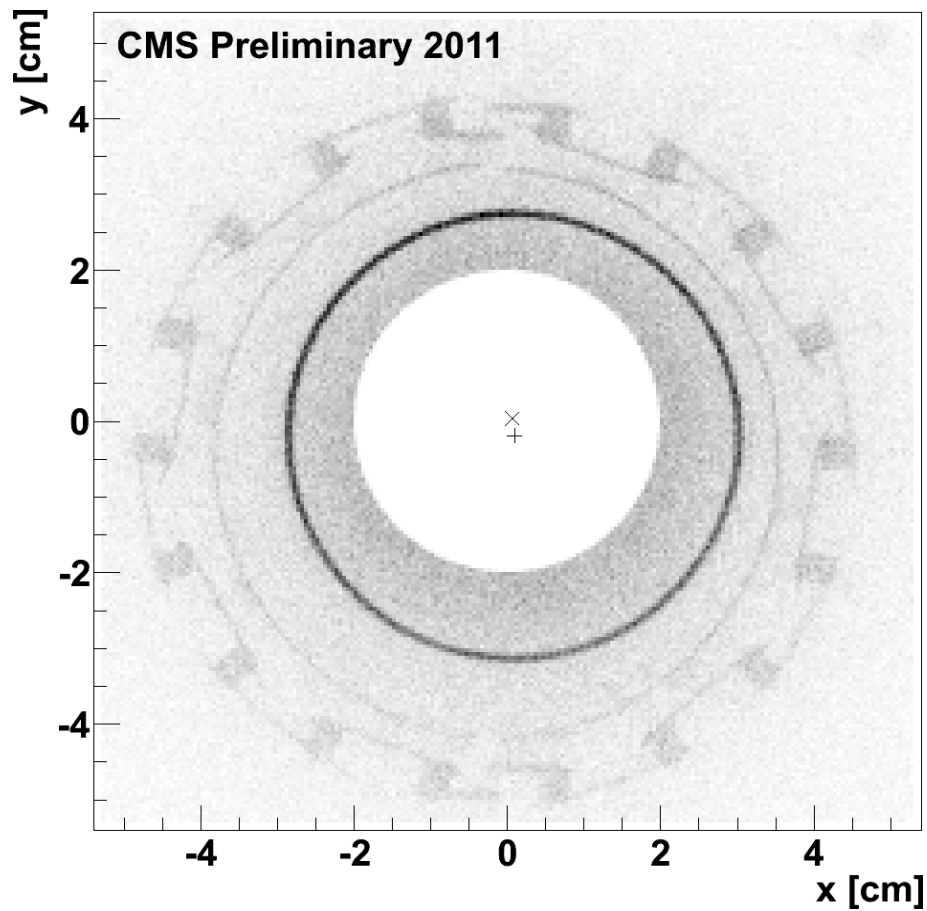
Luminosity

CMS Integrated Luminosity, pp, 2015, $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

Data included from 2015-06-03 08:40 to 2015-07-20 05:25 UTC

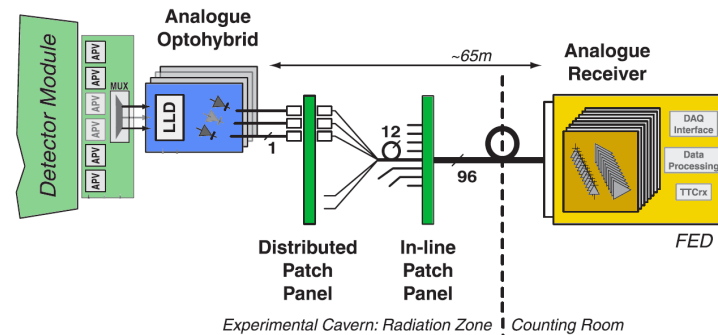


Beam Pipe Position

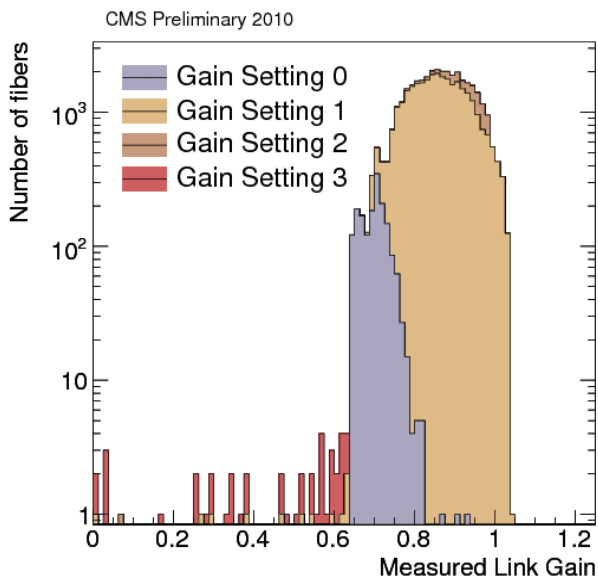


Strips Calibration at -15°C

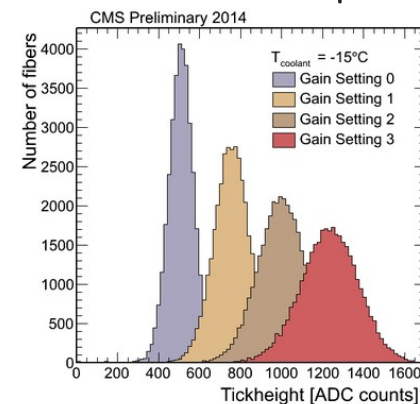
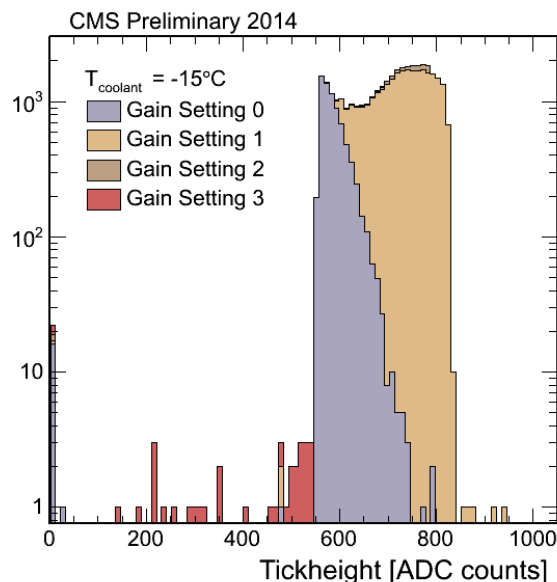
- APV's send data to the Front End Drivers through optical fibers
- Differences among the readout chain (temperature and radiation) generate non-uniform signal yield for a same amount of collected charges → **Gain parameter**



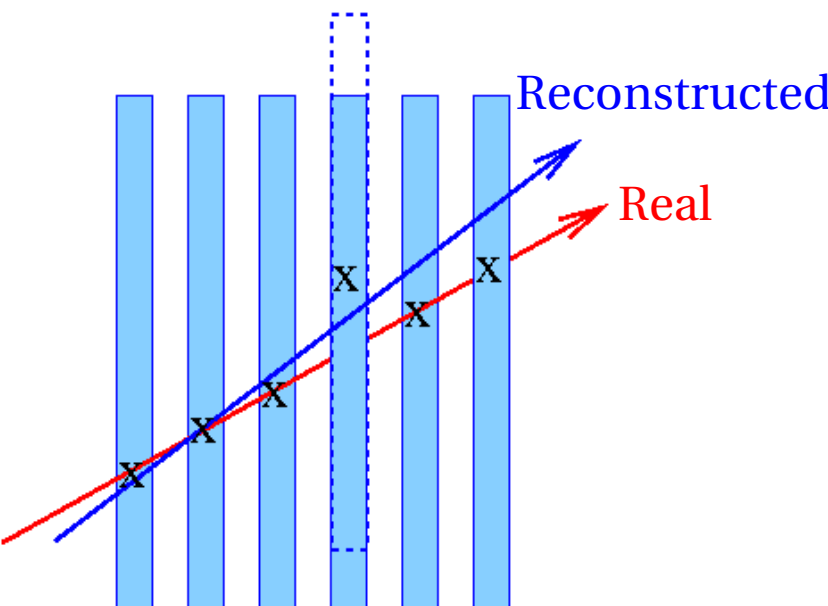
Run 1, $+4^{\circ}\text{C}$



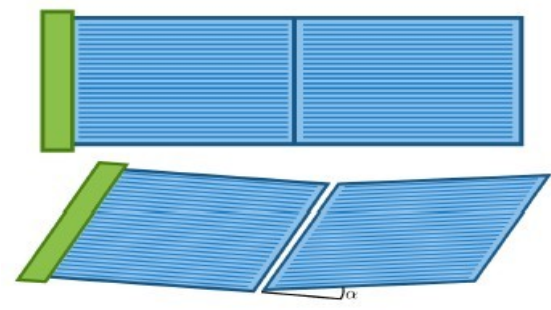
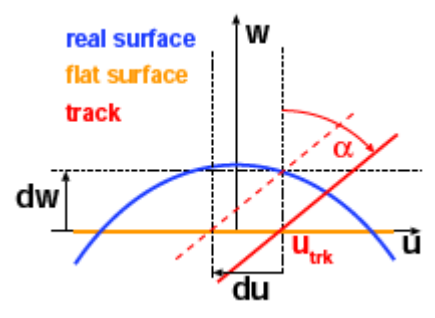
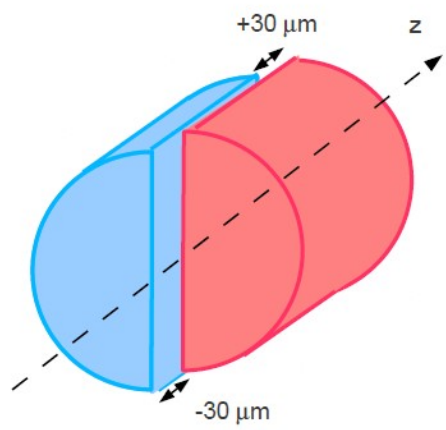
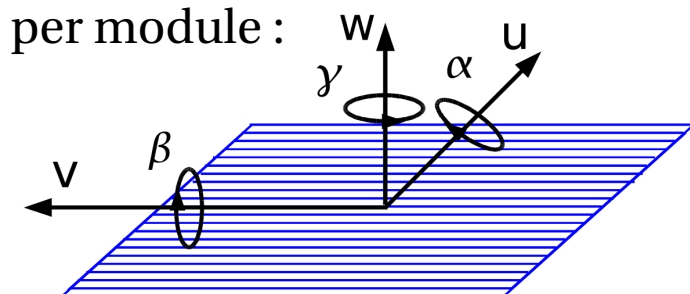
Run 2, -15°C



- 'Tick height' is the difference between digital 0 and 1 issued by APV's as seen by the FED
- Lasers on AOH are designed with four gain settings (0, 1, 2, 3)
- Choose the gain setting in order to have homogeneous gain parameters



- Determine the module geometry parameters from a large sample of reconstructed charged particles trajectories
- Principle : minimize residuals ($x_{hit} - x_{track}$)
- Alignment parameters per module :
 - 3 positions
 - 3 rotations
 - 2 bows
 - 1 kink (for TOB and outer TEC)

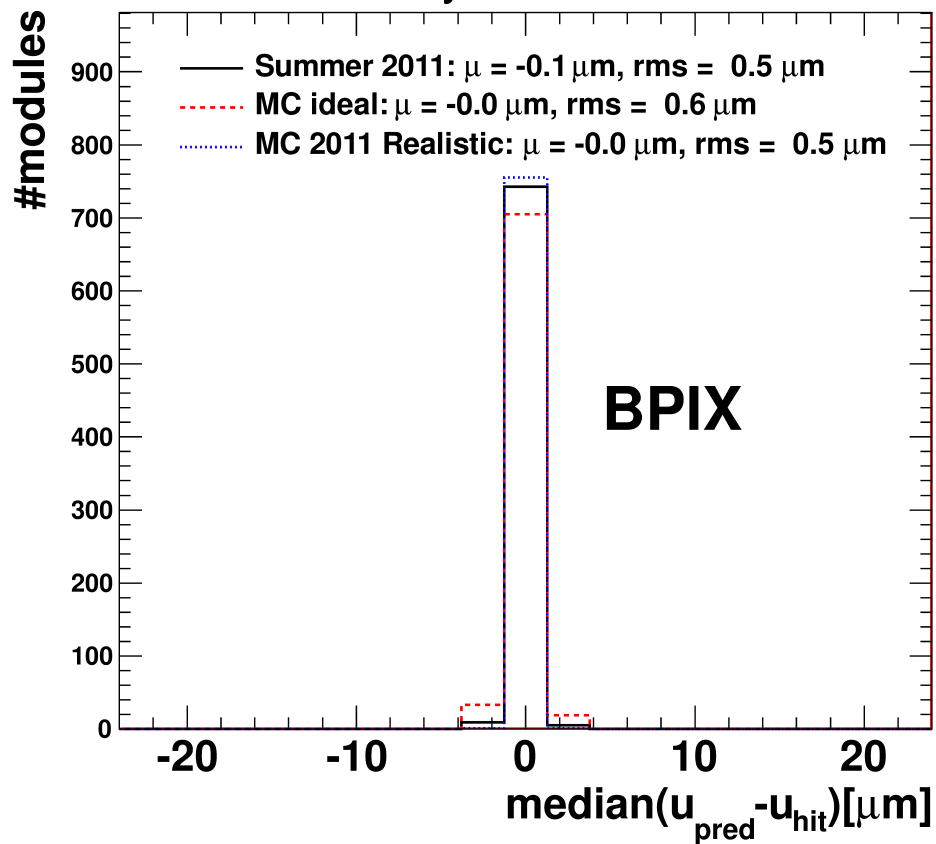


Big challenge : determine simultaneously ~ 200k parameters with high precision

Benefits from more statistics

Pixel run I vs run II

CMS Preliminary 2011



CMS Preliminary

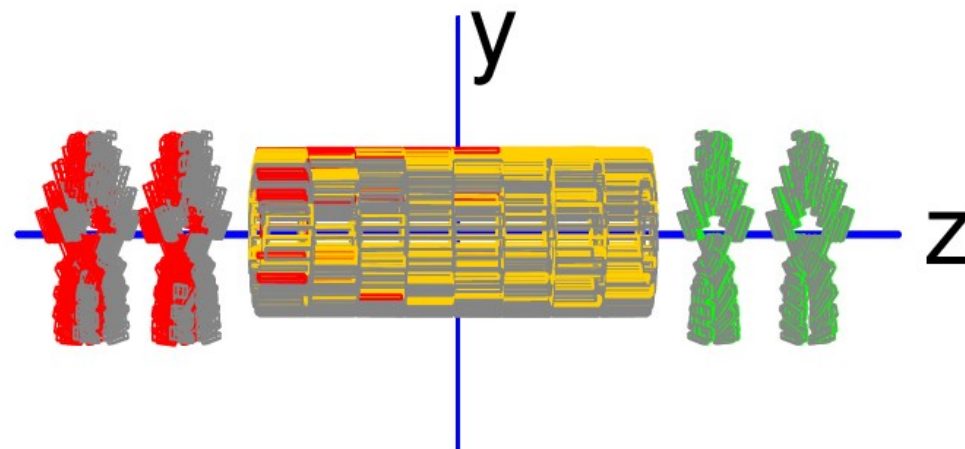
Alignment: cosmic rays + 0T collisions

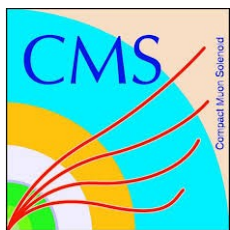
Run II vs. Run I geometry, shift x 5

> 4 mm

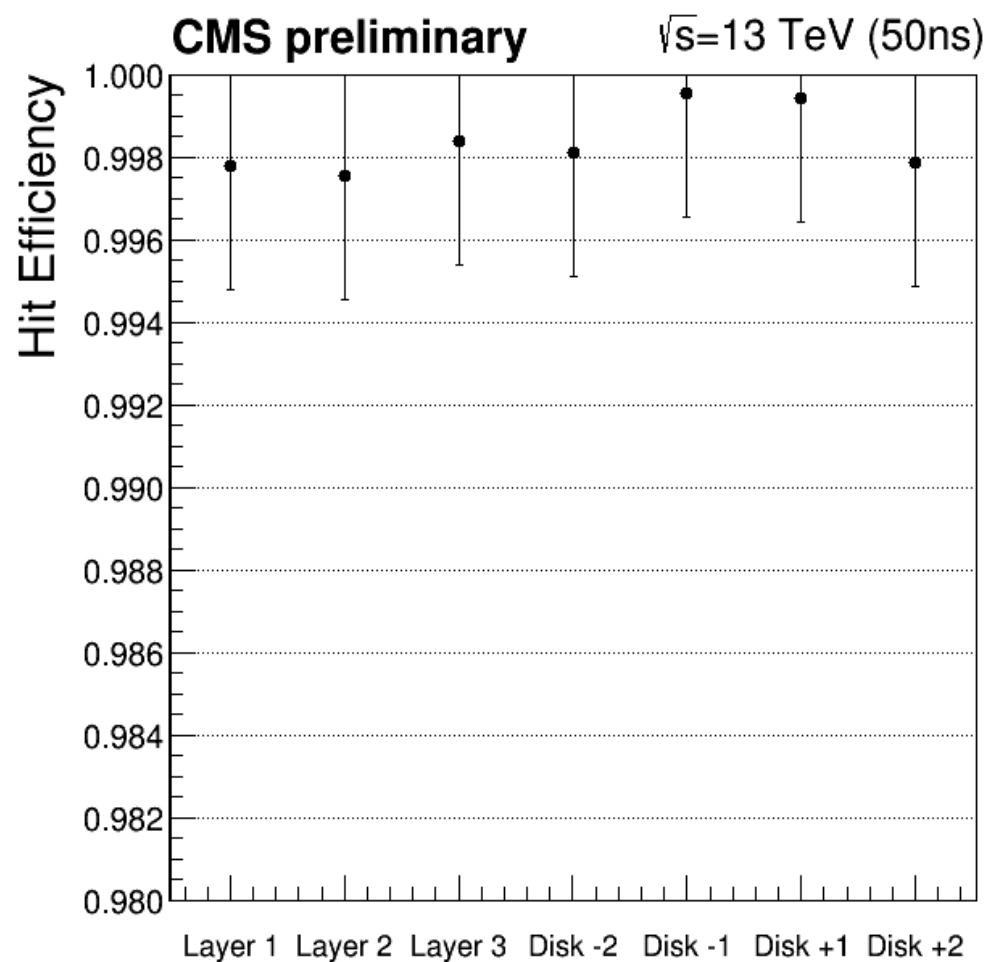
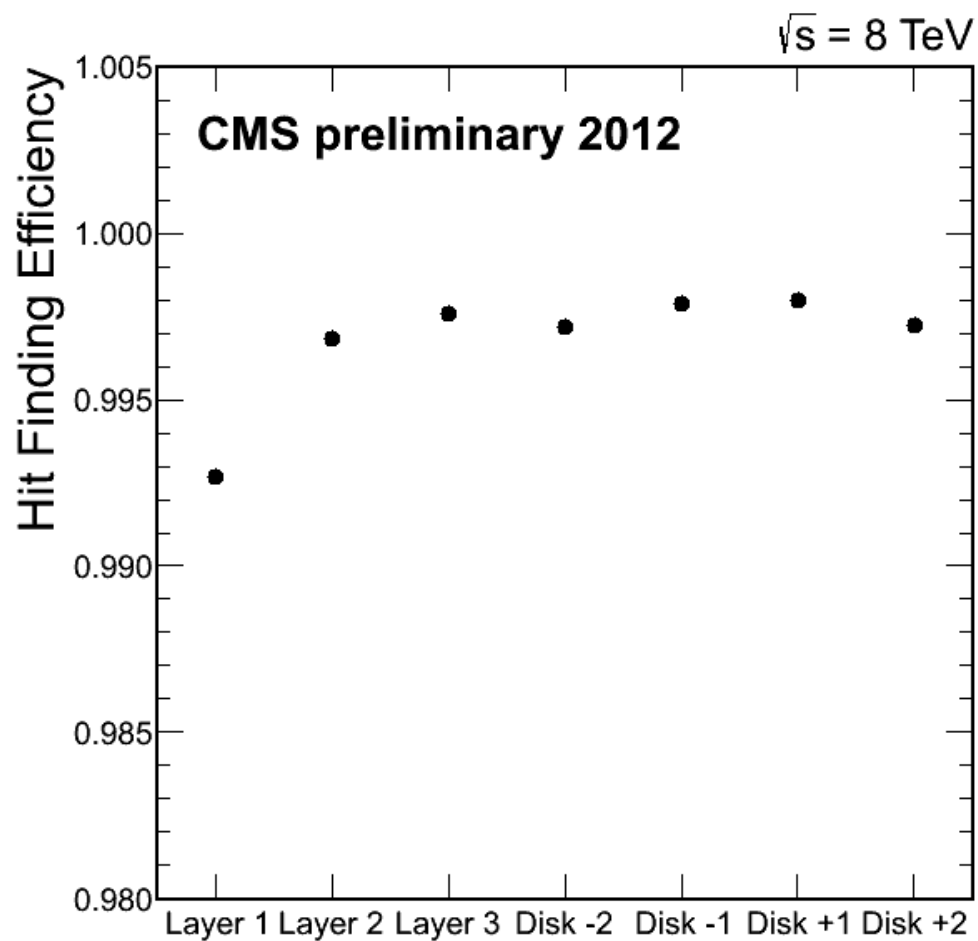
2 mm - 4 mm

< 2 mm

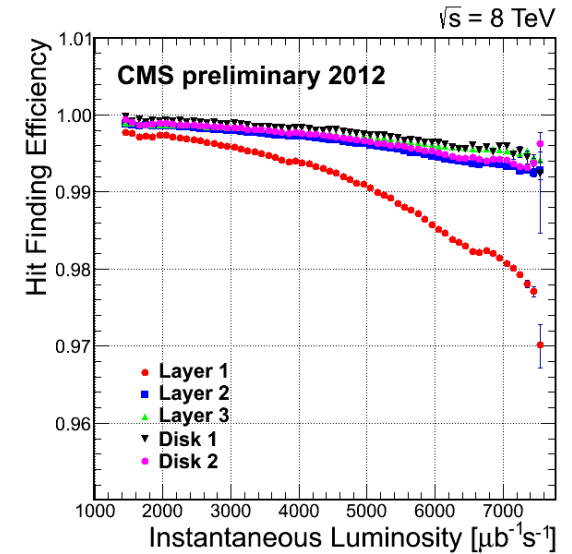
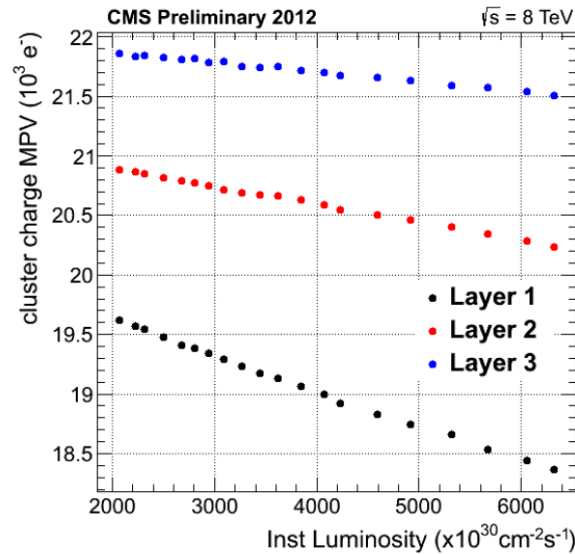




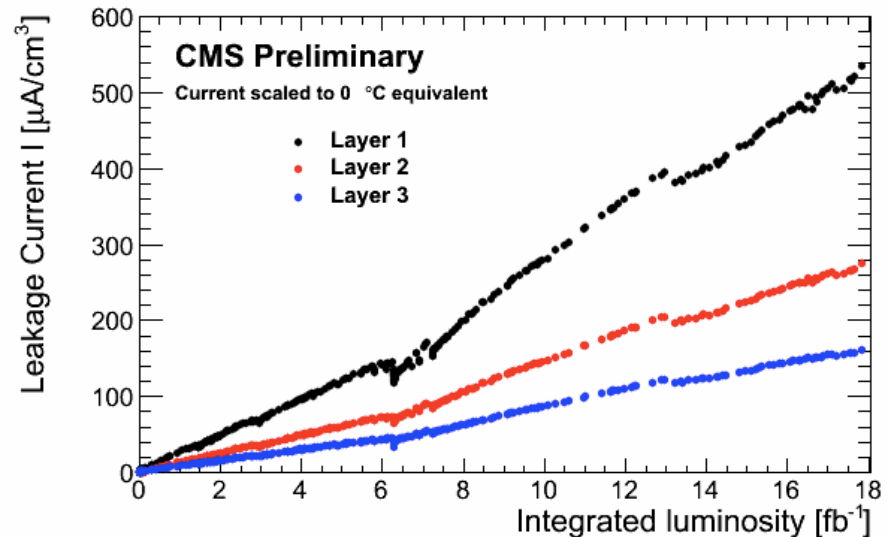
Pixel Hit Efficiency



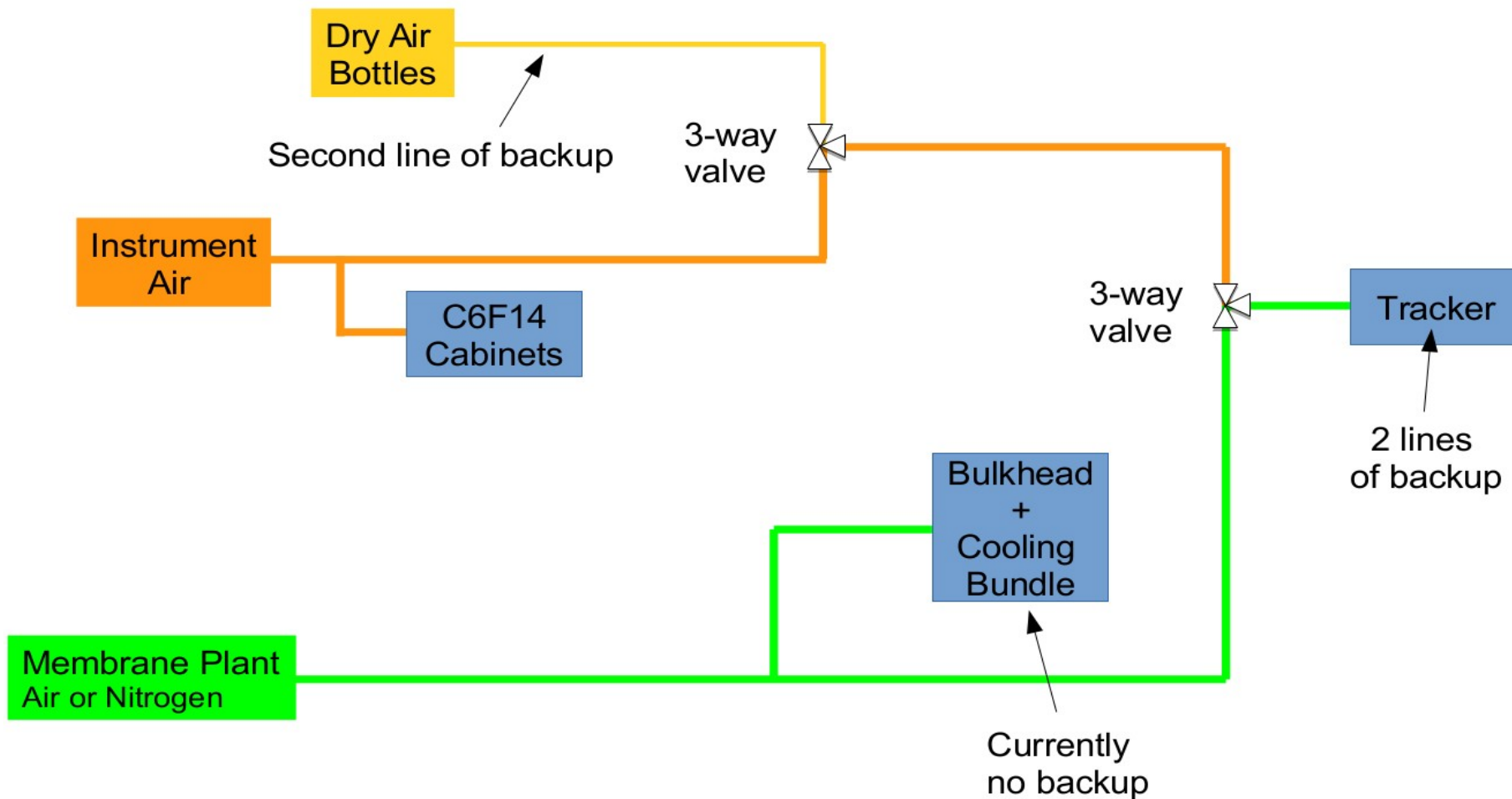
➤ Pixel hit finding efficiency drops with increasing instantaneous luminosity



➤ Leakage current increases with integrated luminosity



Old Dry Gas System



New Dry Gas System

