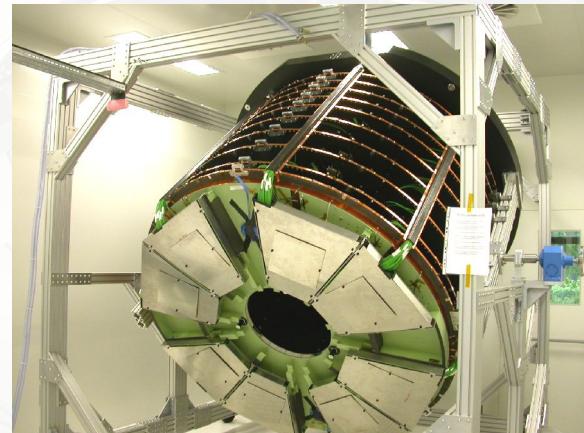


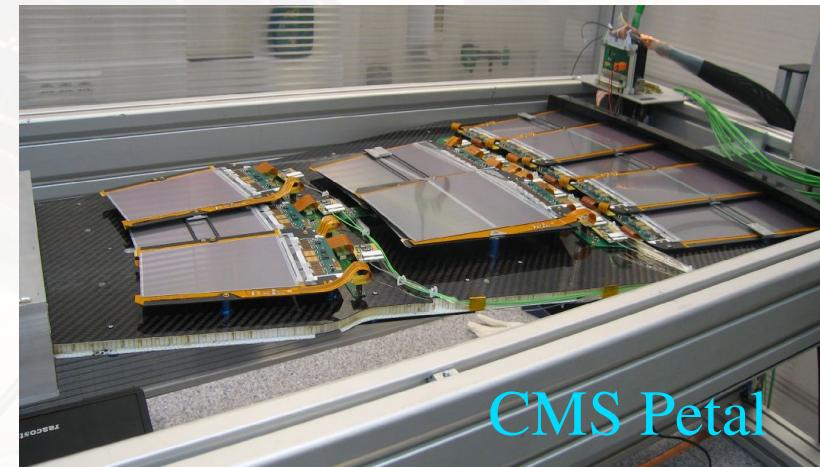
CMS Silicon Strip Tracker End Caps Overview and Status



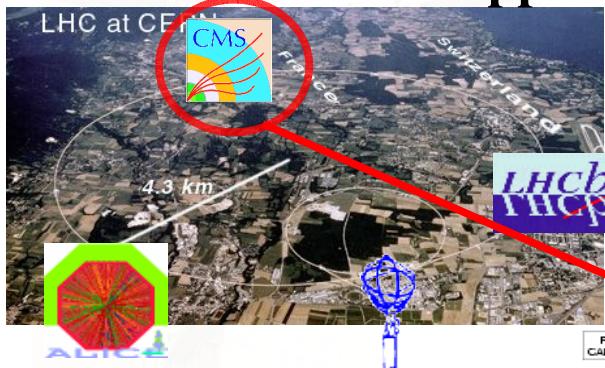
7th International Conference on Large Scale Applications
and Radiation Hardness of Semiconductor Detectors

*Muriel Vander Donckt, UCL (Belgium)
on behalf of the CMS-TEC community*

- The End Caps of the CMS silicon strip tracker
- Mass production and quality control
 - silicon sensors
 - front-end hybrids
 - silicon strip modules
 - integrated substructures (petals)
- Tracker integration
- Performance of substructures in test beams
- DAQ Test
- Summary

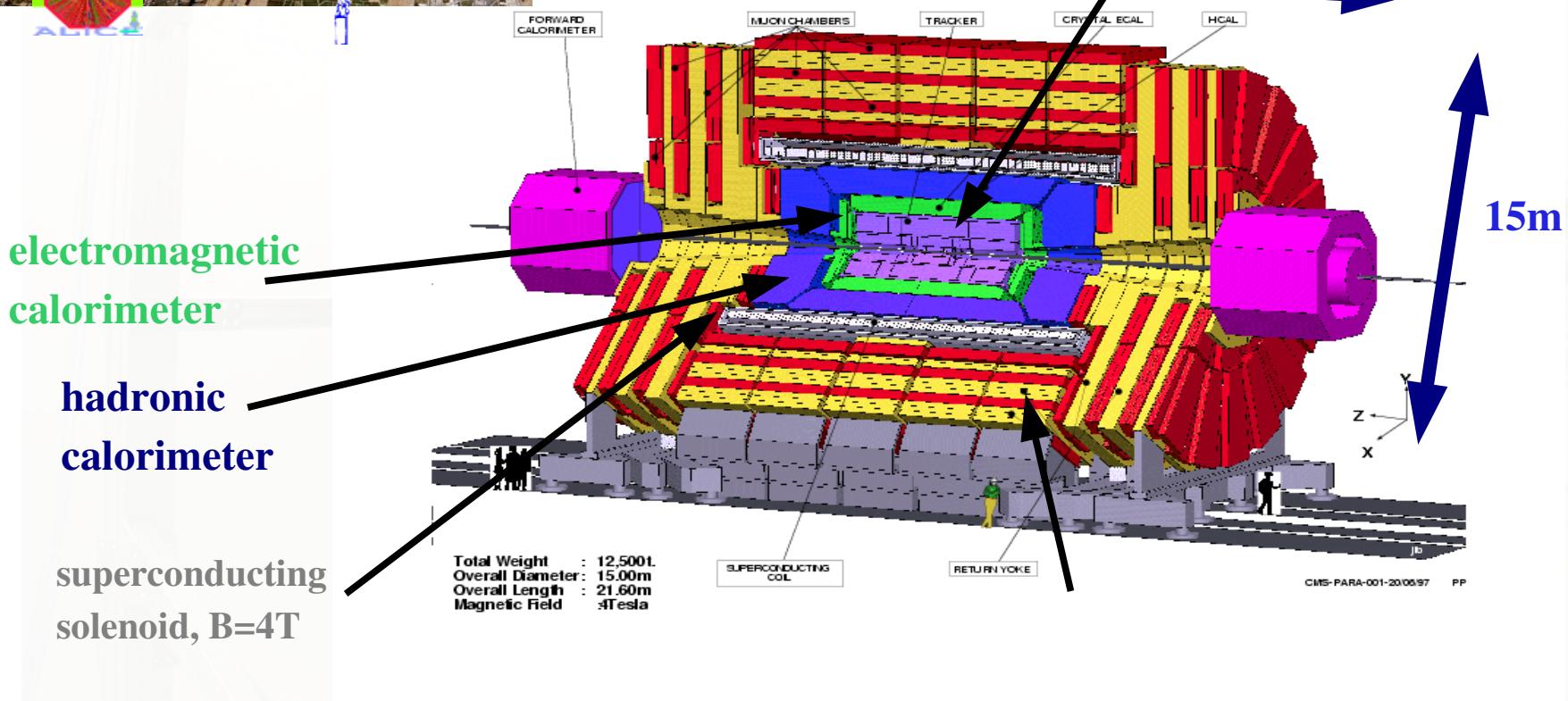


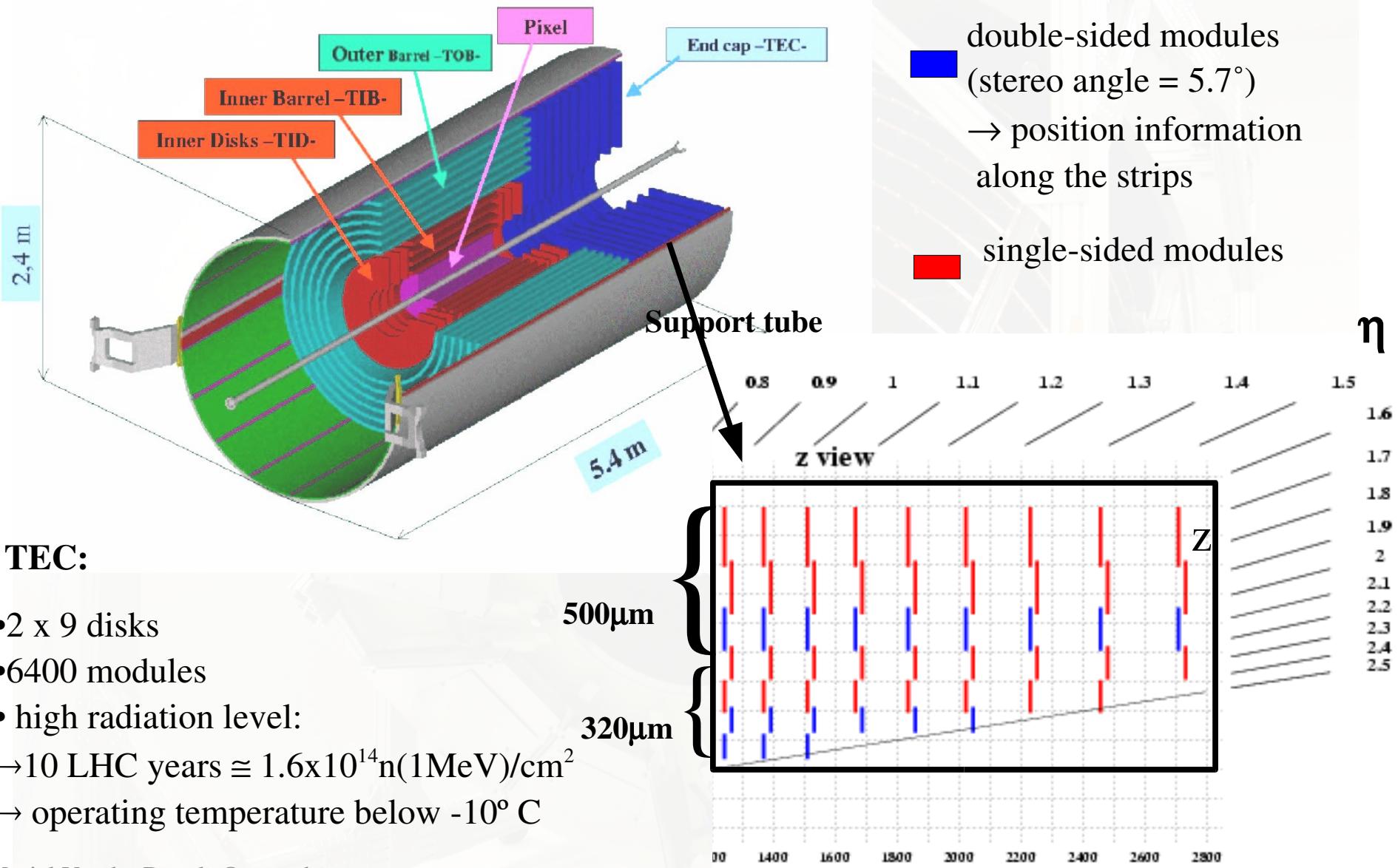
The LHC at CERN: pp collisions @ $\sqrt{s}=14\text{TeV}$ from 2007 onwards



The Compact Muon Solenoid detector:

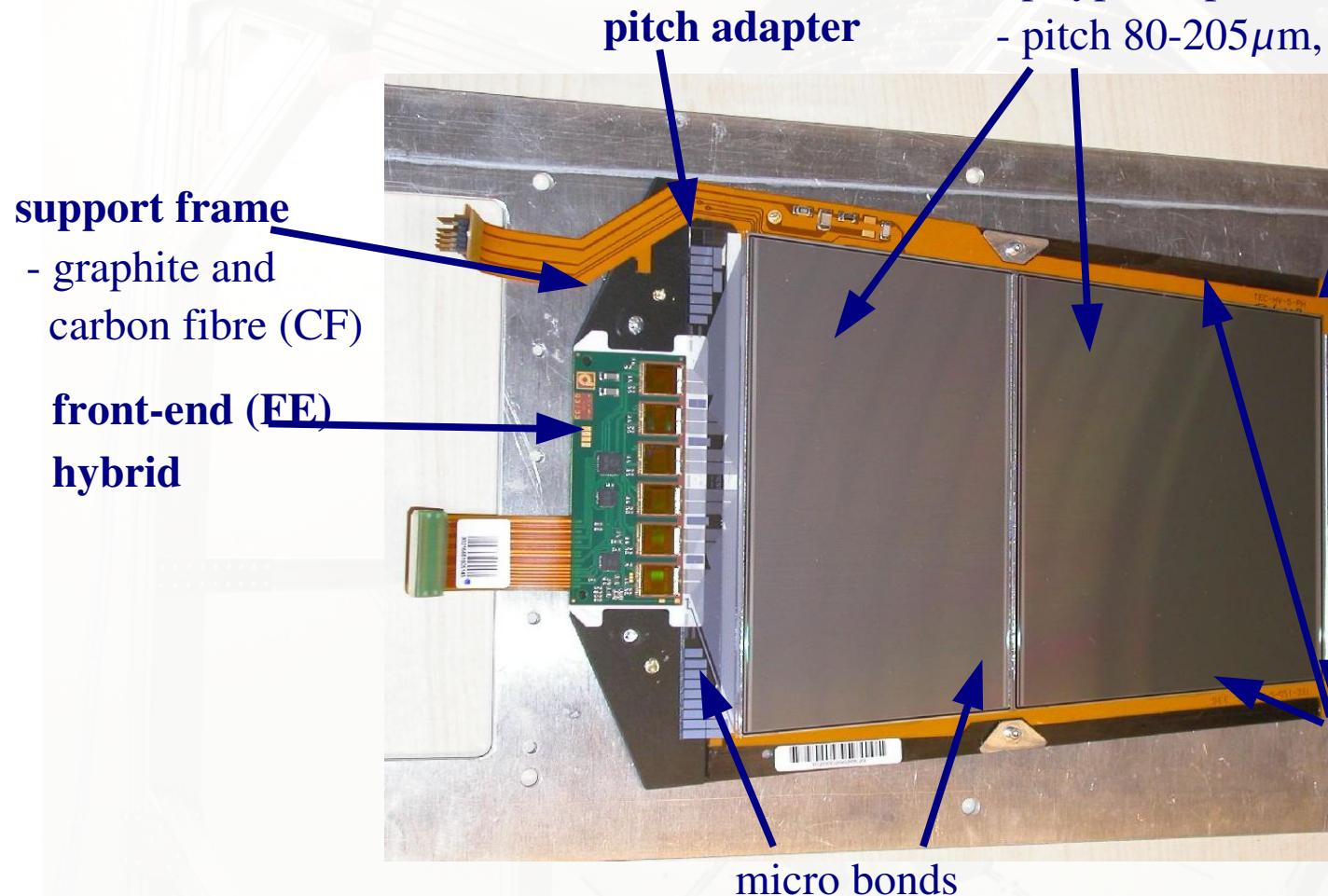
pixel detector and
silicon strip tracker





TEC silicon strip sensors

A TEC ring 5 module:



1 or 2 silicon sensors

- p-type strips on n-type bulk
- pitch $80\text{-}205\mu\text{m}$, width/pitch = 0.25

$\approx 10\text{cm}$

Kapton circuit

- bias voltage
- back plane isolation
- temperature sensor

10 module types: 512 or 768 strips, 1 or 2 sensors, wedge-shaped sensors, geometry, coating.....

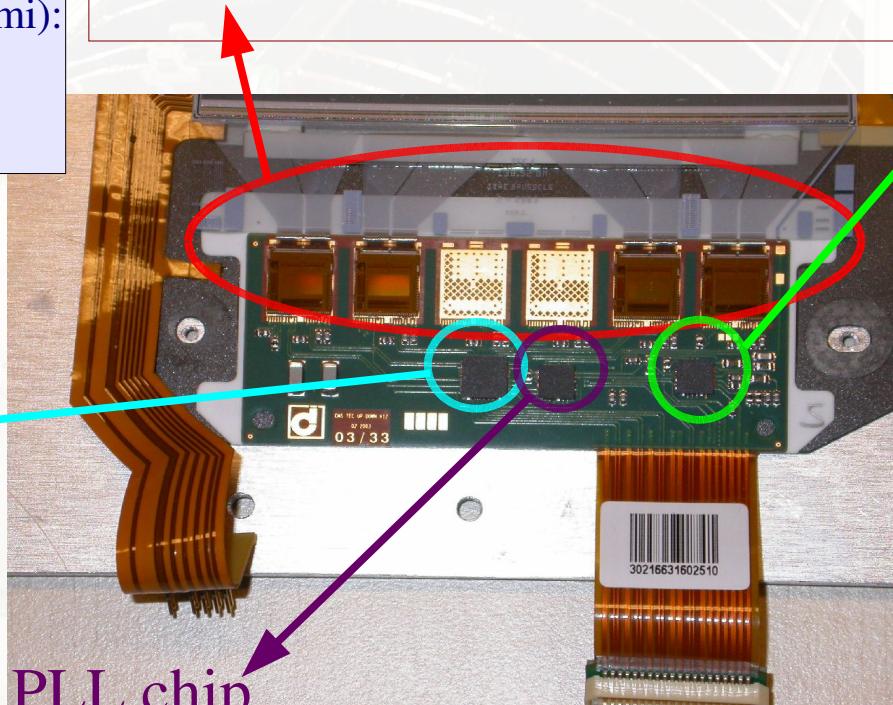
4-layer Kapton substrate (flex) laminated onto ceramic carrier

2 readout modes:

- Peak mode: 1 sample ($\tau \approx 50\text{ns}$)
- Deconvolution mode (high lumi): weighted sum of 3 samples, $\tau \approx 25\text{ns}$, but higher noise

4 or 6 APV25 readout chips

- radiation hard commercial $0.25\mu\text{m}$ CMOS technology
- 128 strips per APV, multiplexed to one analog output
- per channel: pre-amplifier, CR-RC shaper, $4.8\ \mu\text{s}$ pipeline



2:1 multiplexer

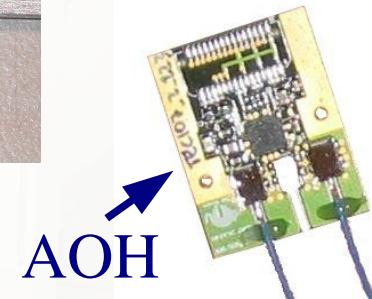
- 2 APVs multiplexed to one readout channel

Detector Control Unit (DCU)

- 12-bit ADC
- 8 channels:
 - hybrid and sensor temperatures
 - leakage current
 - low voltages

PLL chip
• decodes clock & trigger signals

Analog & optical readout!



HYBRIDS

- Flex circuits **produced by Cicorel, assembly done by Hybrid SA**
- Quick & easy test of > 15000 hybrids: **Front-end Hybrid Industrial Tester**
 - connectivity, electrical test, readout test within 1 minute

Status (mid September):

- Improved QA & C
- Production rate: \approx 400 hybrids/week
- 2950 hybrids delivered to the module assembly line
- Expected end of production: December 05
- Back-up line running

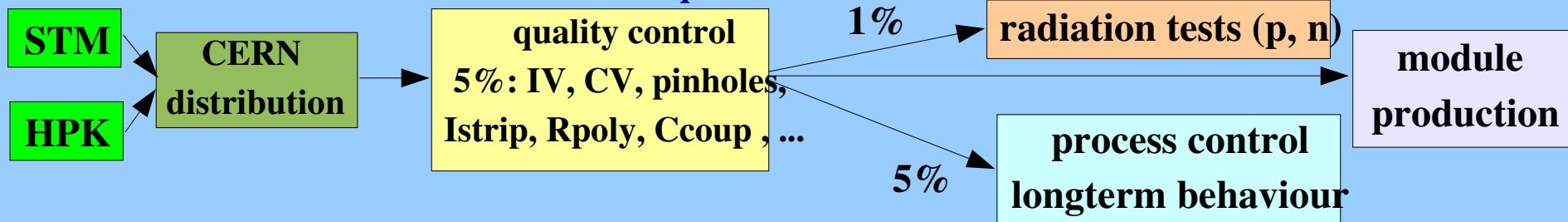


SENSORS

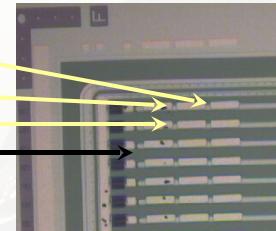
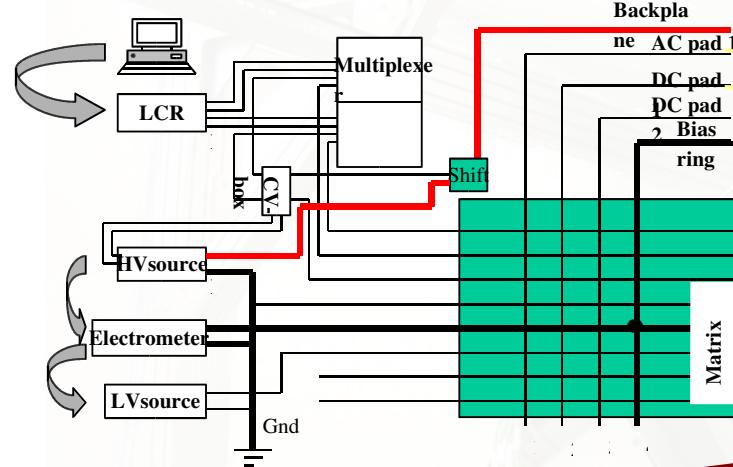
Status (end September):

HPK: 99.9 % of all ordered sensors delivered, excellent quality, last batch to be received this month

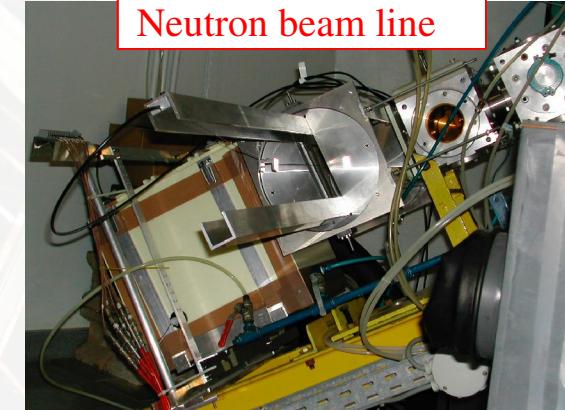
STM: 15% of all thick sensors delivered and qualified



Tests before irradiation



Neutrons Irradiation



Probe station

Analysis of:

- The evolution of the depletion voltage with the neutron fluence
- The interstrip capacitance

Annealing of
80min @ 60°C

Module Assembly

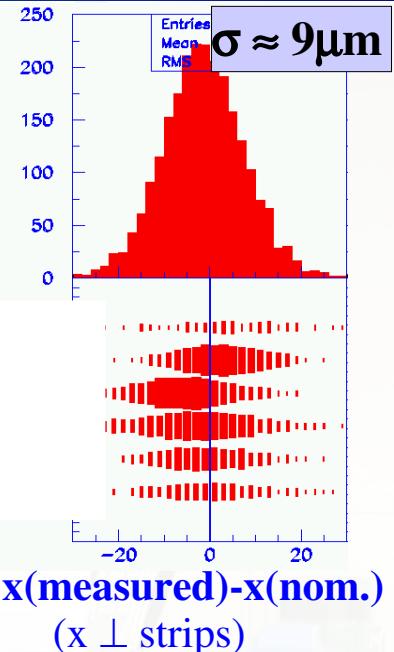
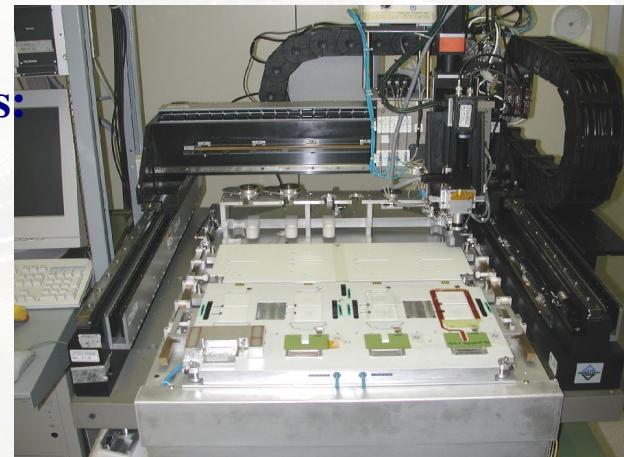
- Assembly: gluing of sensor(s) and hybrid to the frame**

6781 modules need to be assembled with high precision

(e.g. coordinate \perp strips: $39\mu\text{m}$)

\Rightarrow **fully-automatic gluing robots:**
“gantry”

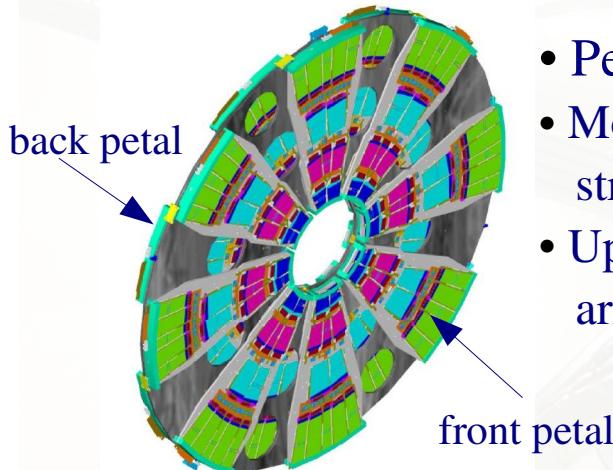
- 4 gantries in operation
- Issues: precision, calibration
- 99% of modules within specs
- 170 modules/week



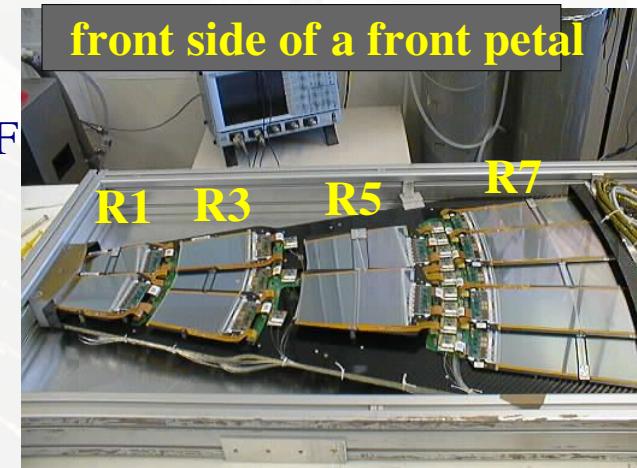
- Bonding: 7 automatic bonding machines (6 labs)** (> 5 modules/machine/day)
- Single module test** (warm & cold): noise, bad strips, IV, pipeline errors, ...

Status (Sept.19th):

- \Rightarrow **2305 production modules built = 34%**
- Expected end of production: February 06**



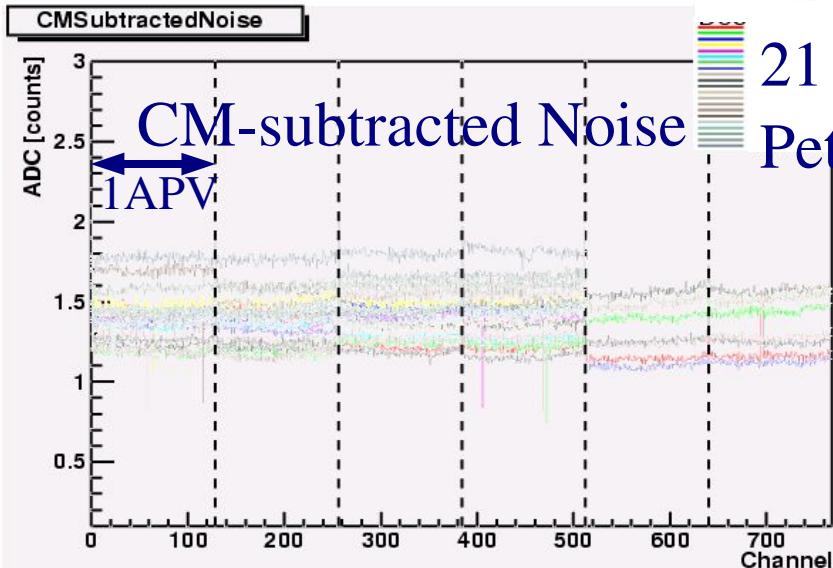
- Per end cap (TEC): 9 CF disks
- Modular design: 16 removable CF structures (petals) per disk
- Up to 28 modules per petal, arranged in 7 radial rings



- 40% of petal mechanics with motherboards produced
- **Mounting of optical converters (AOHs), routing of fibers**
- **Assembly of modules and functional test (7 prod. lines in 5 centers)**
- **Long term test of assembled petals: started in May 05**
 - 6 cooling cycles between room temp. and -20°C → 3 days
 - grading: # of bad strips, noise, longterm stability, IV
 - petals have only 0.1-0.4% of bad strips
 - ramp-up phase, expected rate 1 petal/week/line, within 6 weeks: 1.5 petals/week/line

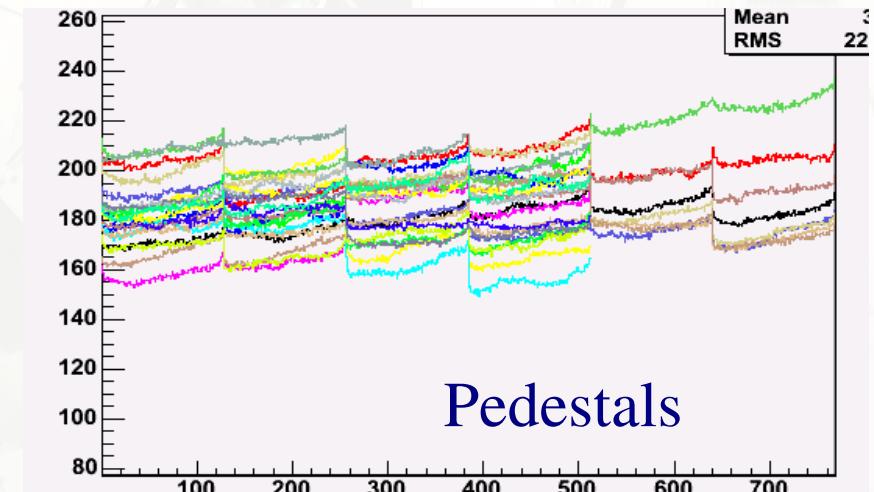
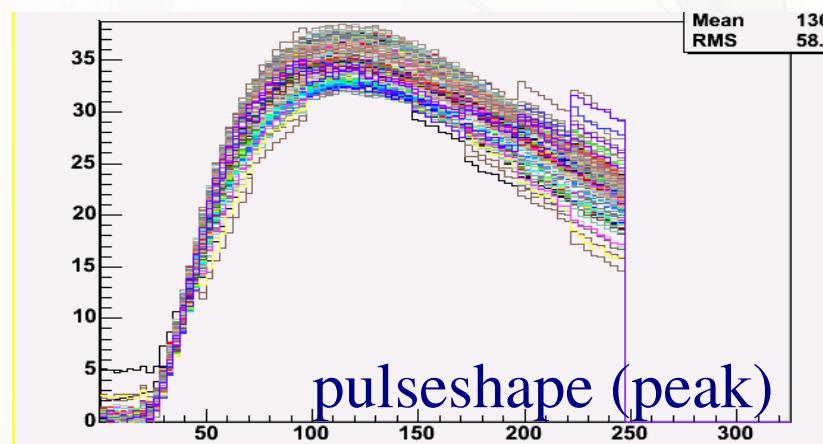
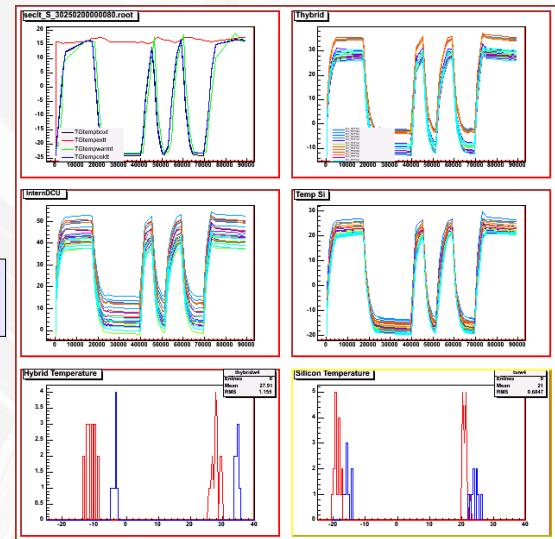
Status (end September): 42/288 petals built; 23 fully characterised

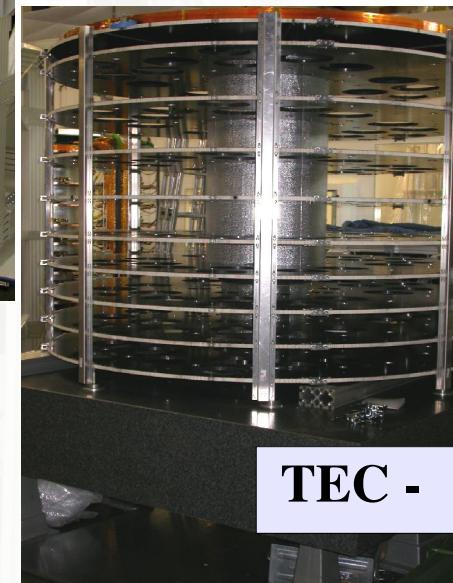
Typical Long Term test data



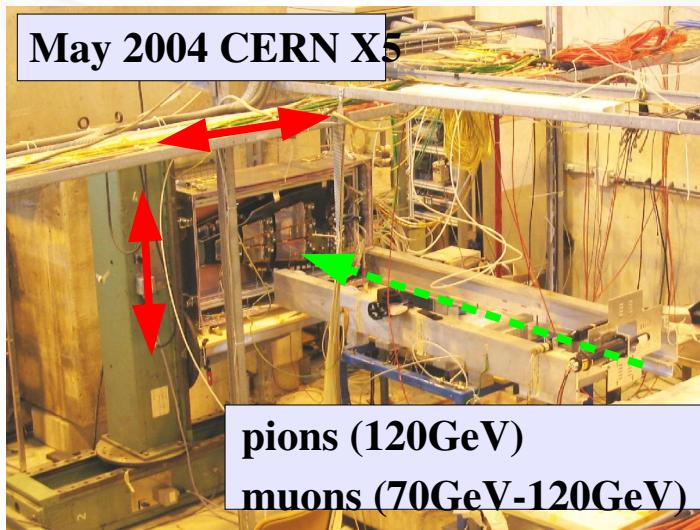
21 modules (Back Petal Wheels 4 to 6)

<1% bad strips!





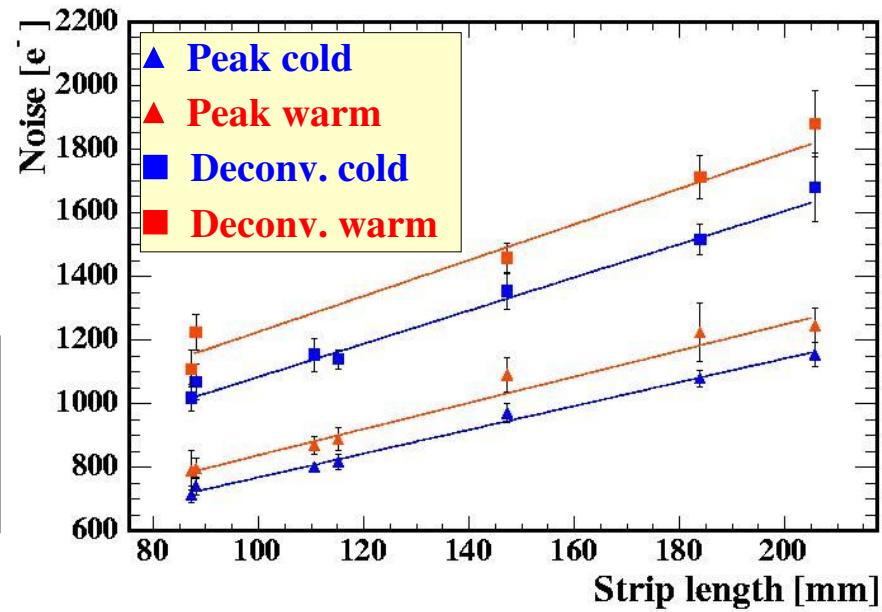
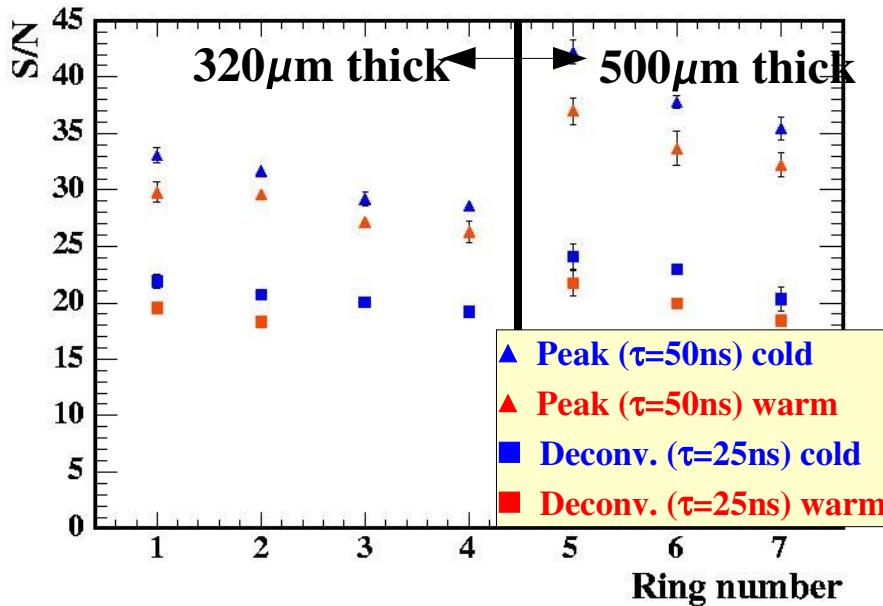
- TEC+ assembled, ready for petal insertion (November), 1st petals received
- Assembly of TEC- ready for insertion test into the tracker tube



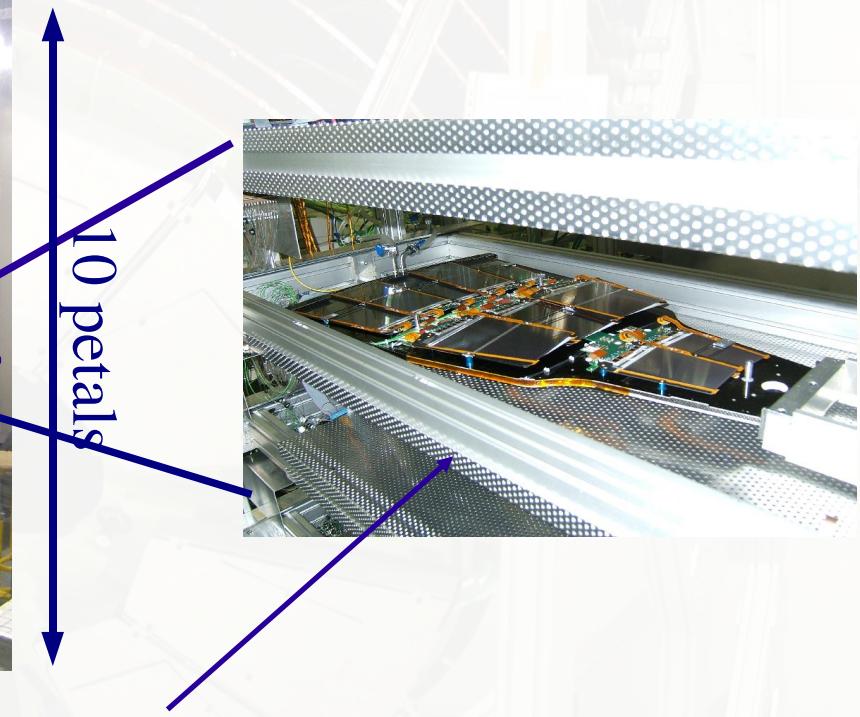
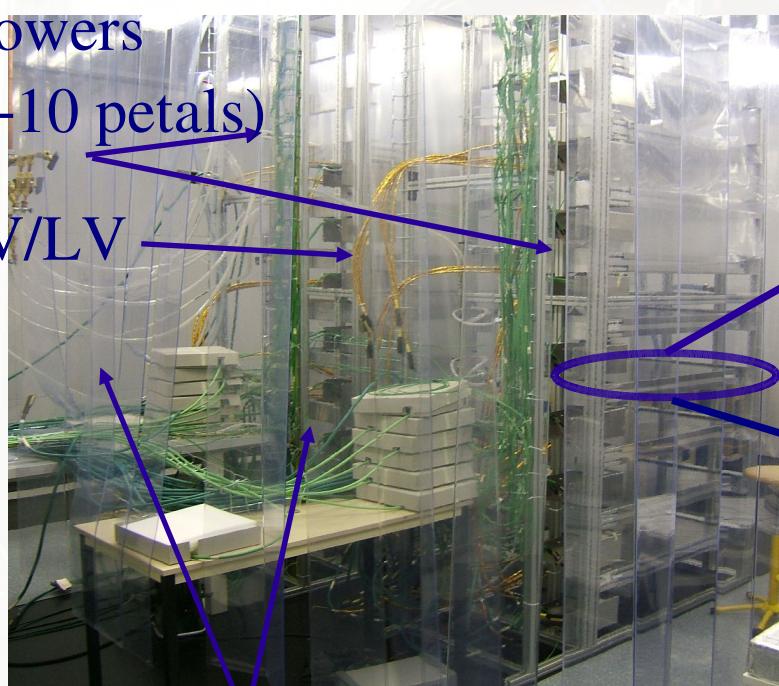
Setup: 2 petals (1% of the TEC),
operated at CMS temperature ($\approx -10^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Excellent system behaviour:

- stable communication and readout at all temperatures
- uniform noise distributions, small common mode
- signal/noise > 20
- equivalent noise charge consistent with expectation from measurements with single APVs



- 18 petals currently under test with final DAQ software in Lyon until mid-October → ~400 modules !
- Automatic mapping working. Readout already OK for 14 petals.
- noise and communication instabilities under investigation.
- Cosmic data taking foreseen in the coming days



- Excellent performance of components proven in system tests and test beams
- Module production running smoothly
- 34% of modules built with high quality, production completed early 2006
- Integration of modules on petals ramping up
- Integration of the end-caps to end spring 2006
- Learning a lot with the DAQ test



Integration into the CMS detector in autumn 2006

