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# The upgrade of the CMS Outer Tracker detector

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*Université libre de Bruxelles*

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12 September 2017

**VERTEX / 2017**

# Outline



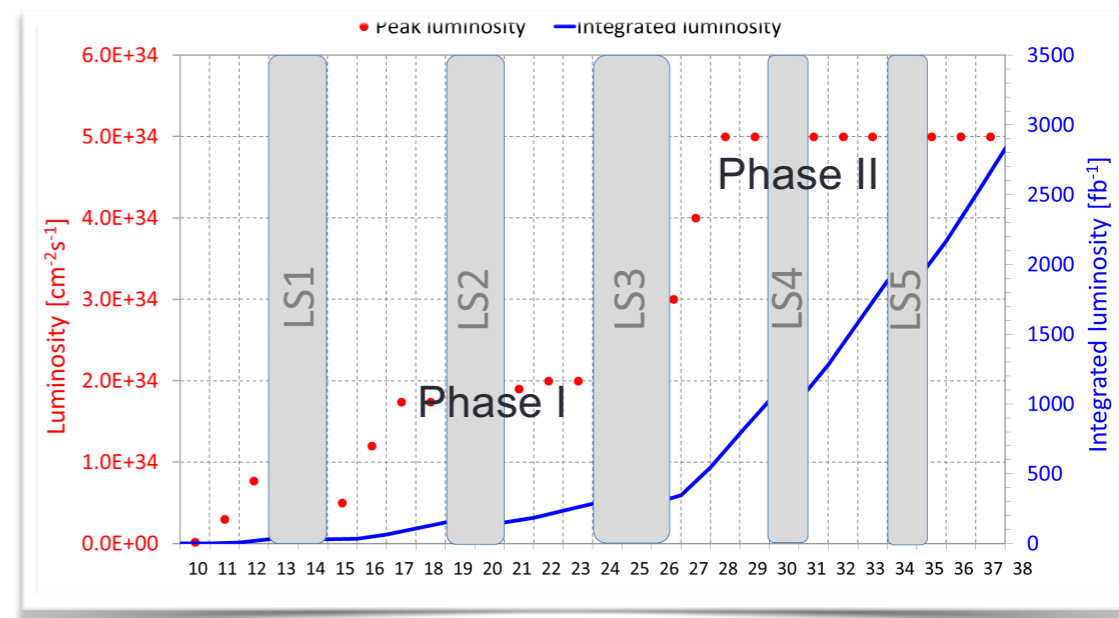
- HL-LHC upgrade aimed at expanding physics potential for rare and statistically limited processes, significant upgrades to the detectors needed
- Focusing mostly on technical aspects of the CMS Tracker upgrade for the HL-LHC:
  1. HL-LHC & CMS
  2. CMS Tracker present and future:
    1.  $p_T$  module concept
    2. Front-end electronics
    3. Prototyping and testing
  3. Expected performance improvements
  4. Summary



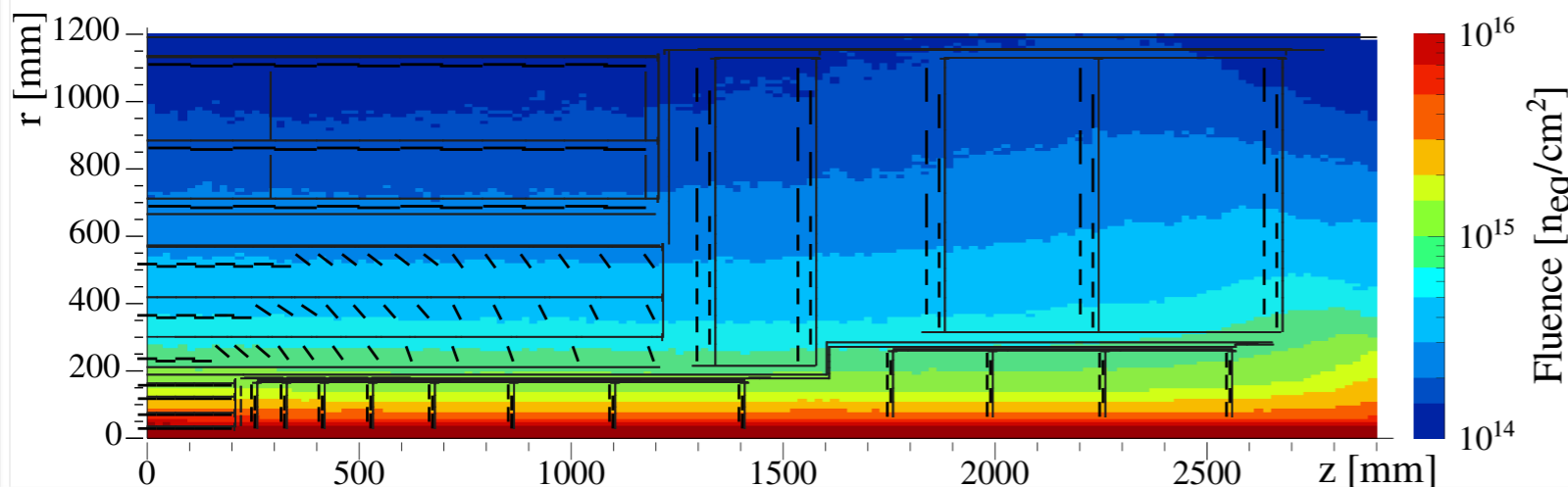
# The HL-LHC upgrade

## LHC upgrade

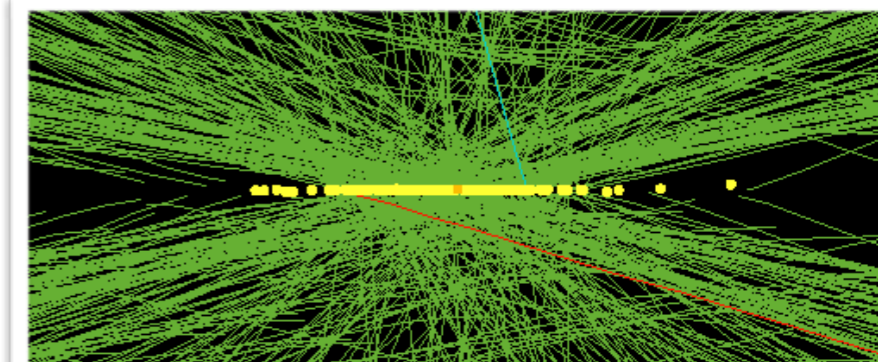
- Large increase in **instantaneous luminosity**
- Increase in number of **pile-up** events
- **Integrated luminosity** 3000-4000 fb<sup>-1</sup>
- Unprecedented **radiation** levels



Instantaneous luminosity up to  $7.5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$



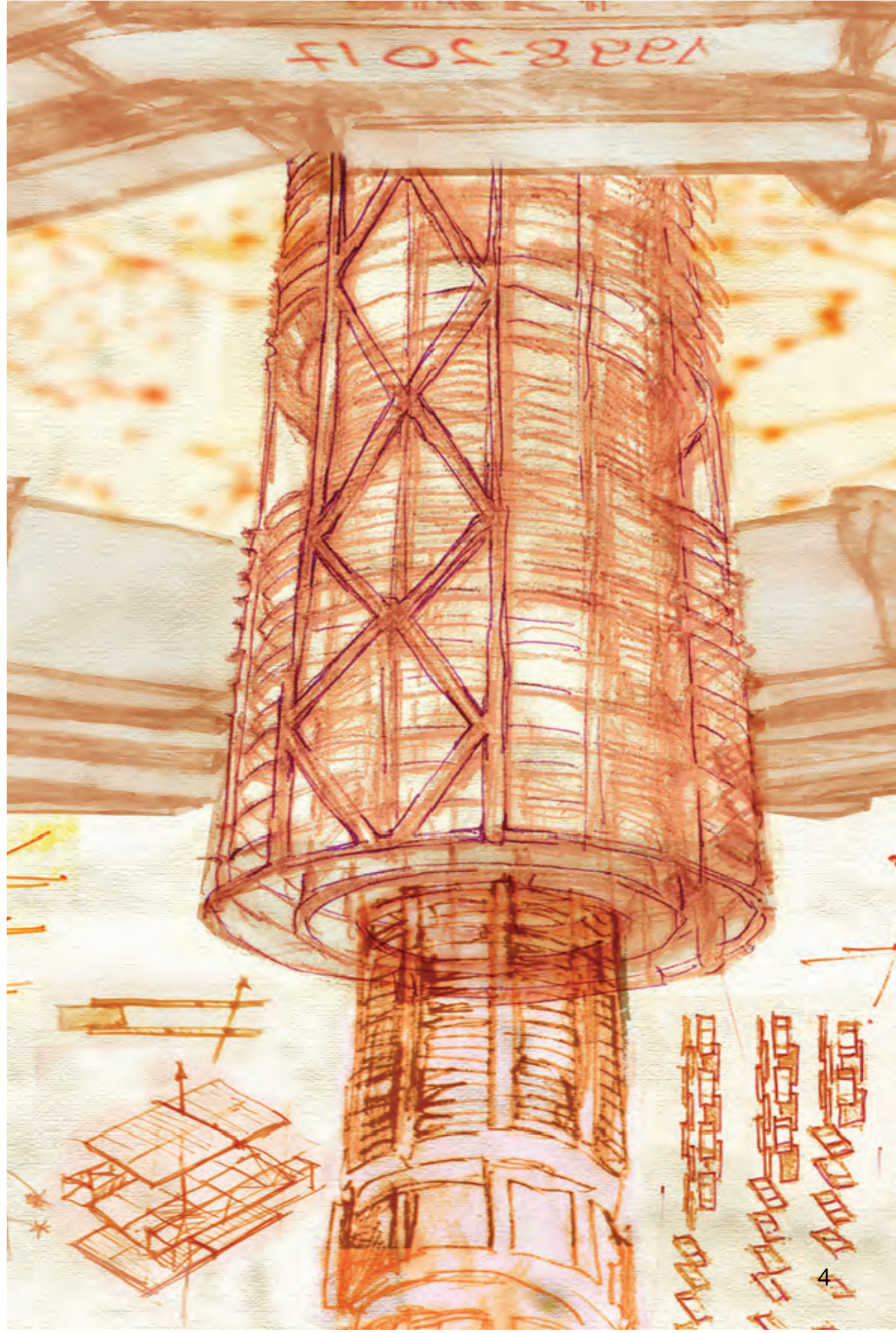
Radiation levels up to  $2 \times 10^{16} \text{ neq/cm}^2$



Pile-up up to 200

# CMS Tracker upgrade

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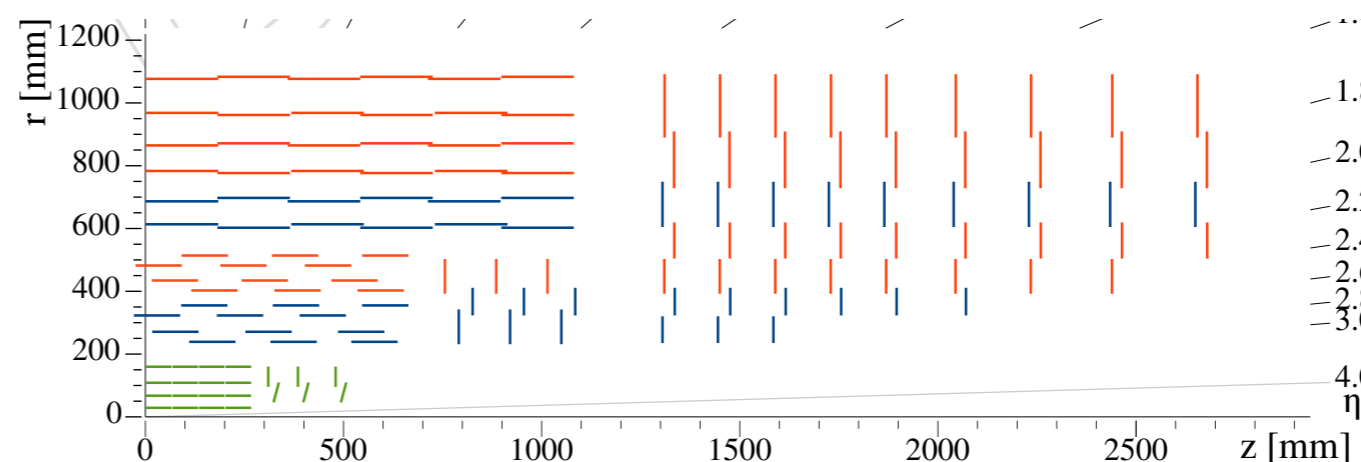


# Tracker baseline geometry

CMS upgrade includes complete replacement of the Tracker detector

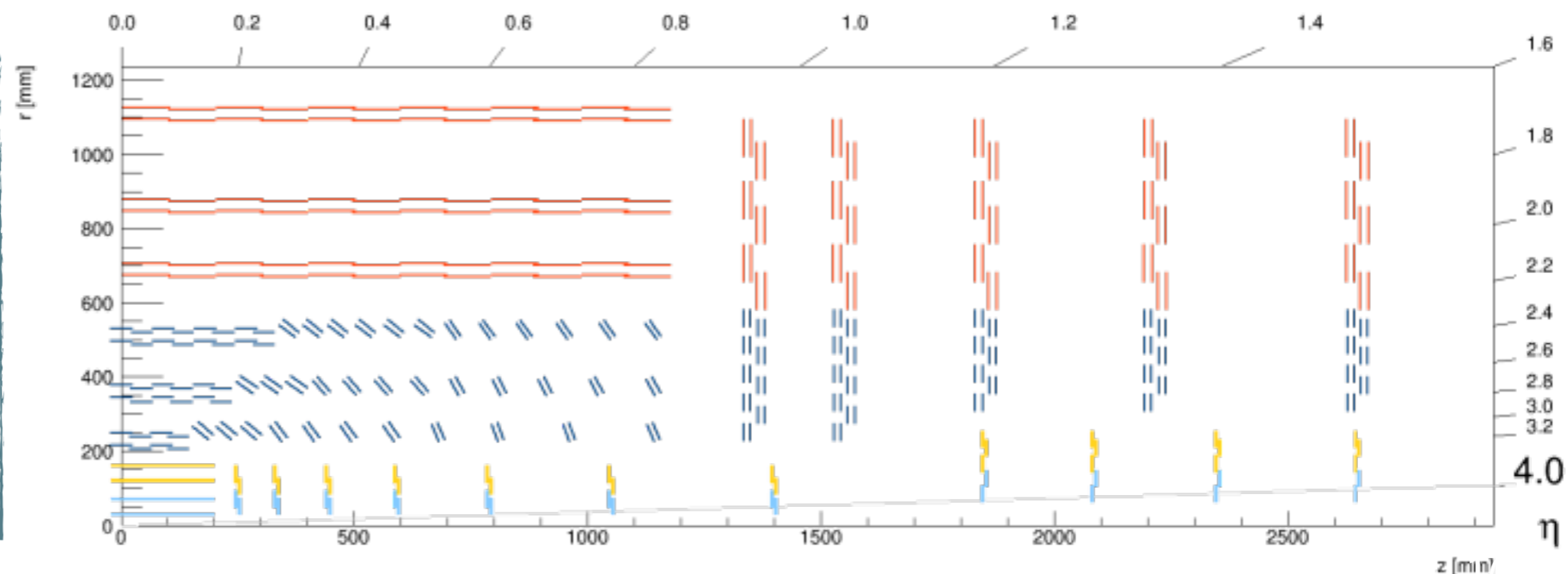
## Current outer tracker:

- **~200 m<sup>2</sup>** silicon sensors
- **9.5 M** strips
- **100 kHz** L1 trigger rate



## Upgraded outer tracker:

- **~200 m<sup>2</sup>** silicon sensors
- **44 M** strips
- **174 M** macro-pixels
- **40 MHz** stub rate
- **750 kHz** L1 trigger rate

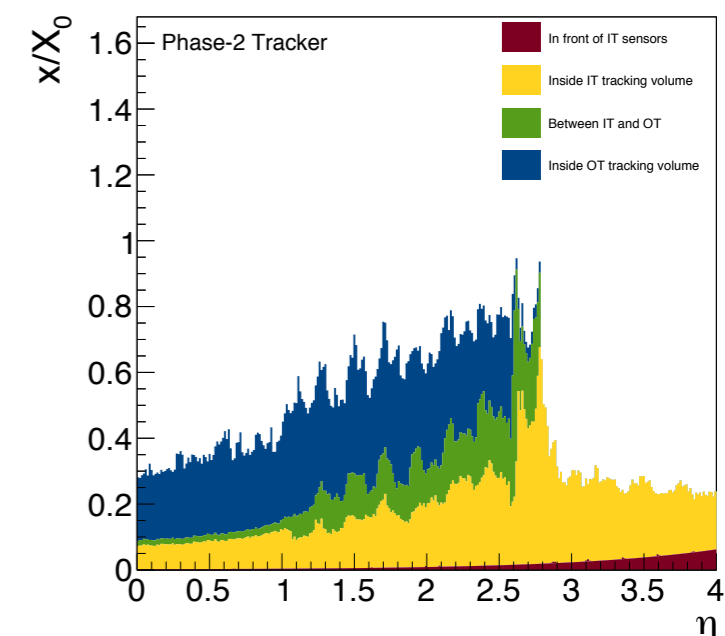
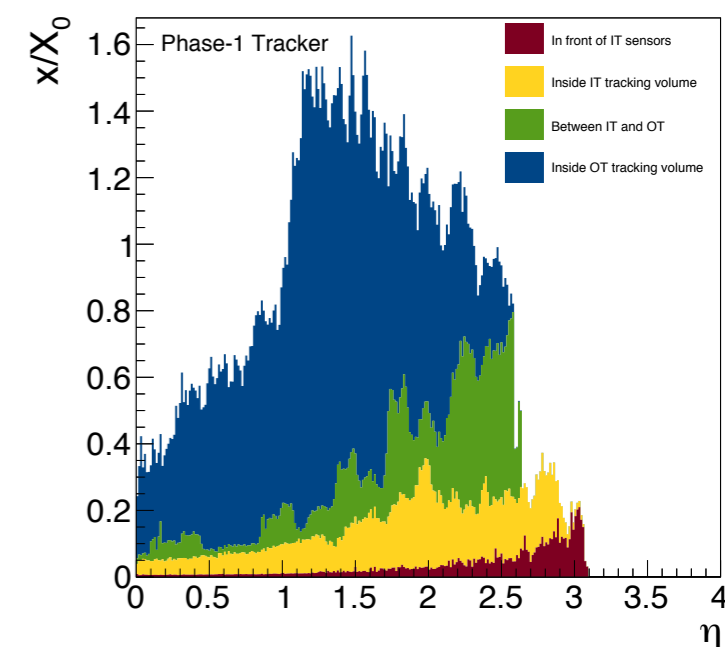
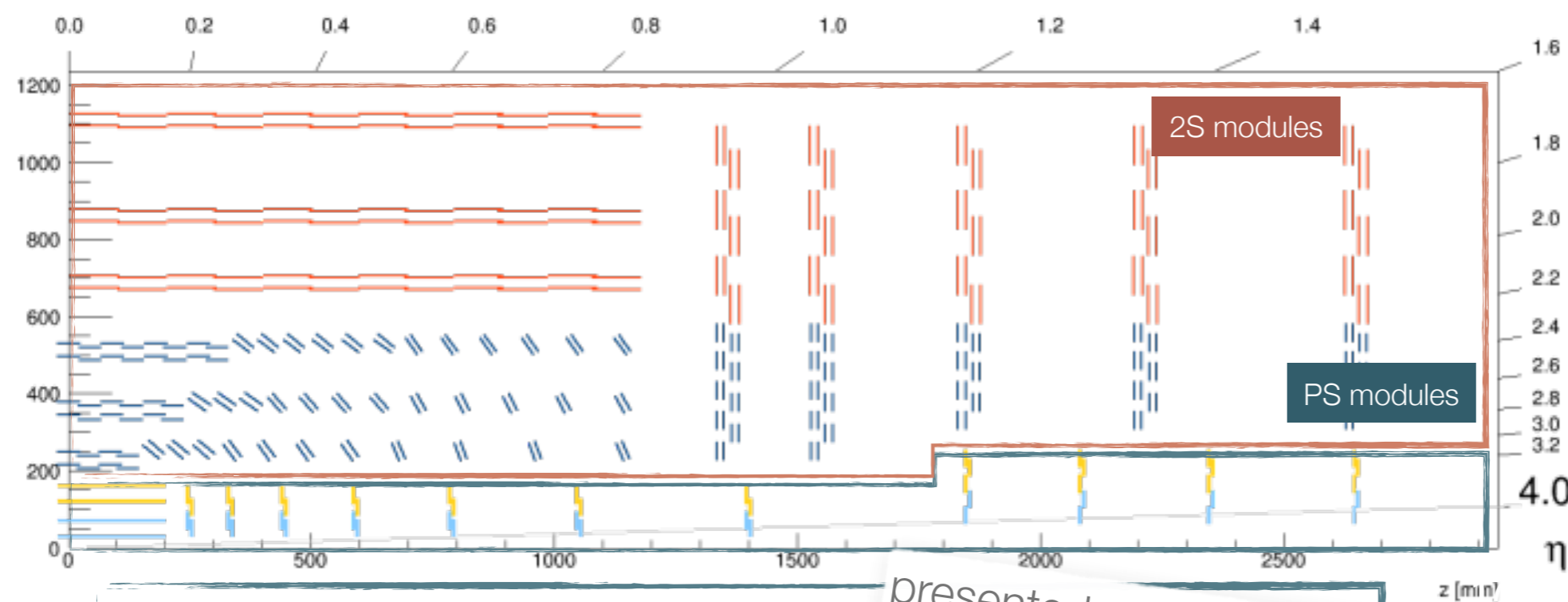




# Tracker baseline geometry

## Outer tracker:

- **6 layers, 5 disks**
- 2 layer modules providing input (stubs) to the L1 trigger
- **high granularity and efficient track reconstruction**



## Inner tracker:

- **4 layers, 11 disks**, increased coverage  $|\eta| < 4$
- sensors still under development - thin planar 100um or 3D sensors
- **small pixels** ( $50 \times 50 \text{ um}^2$  or  $25 \times 100 \text{ um}^2$ )

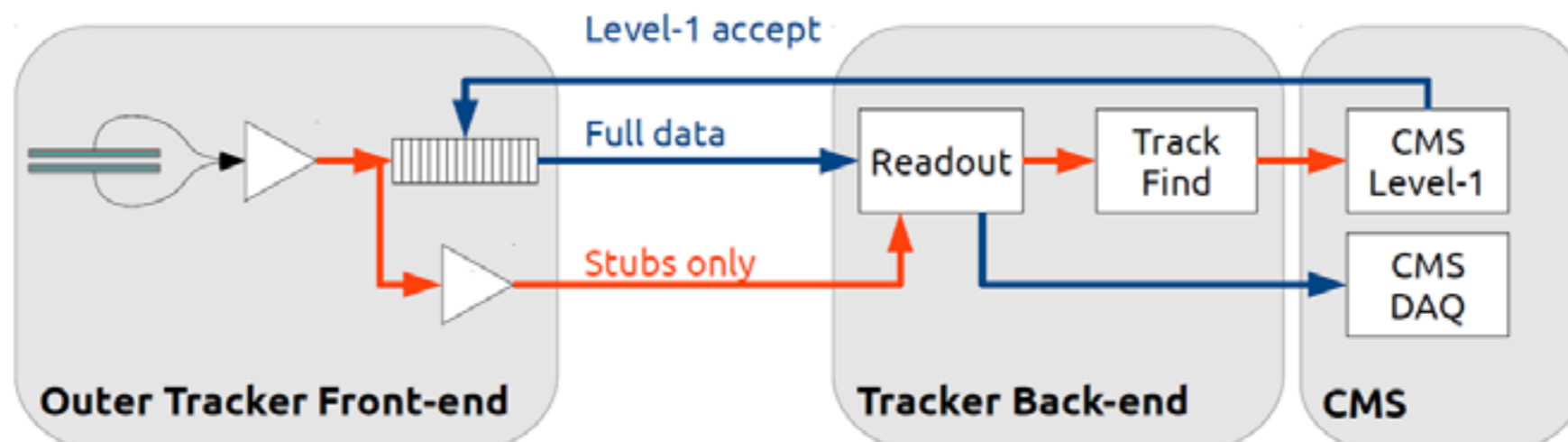
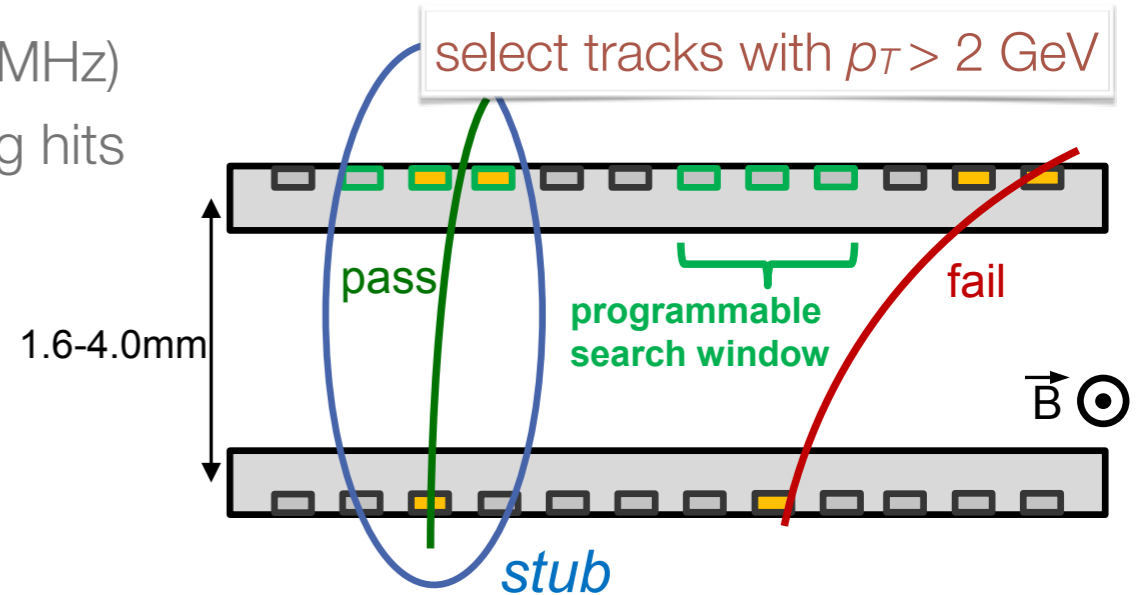
presented on Monday by L. Viliiani



# $p_T$ module concept

## Outer tracker $p_T$ modules:

- sends information to the L1 trigger at BX frequency (40 MHz)
- detects high momentum tracks on module by correlating hits on two parallel sensors - **stubs**
- tuneable **offset** and **window size**
- **two data lines** - trigger information and hit data



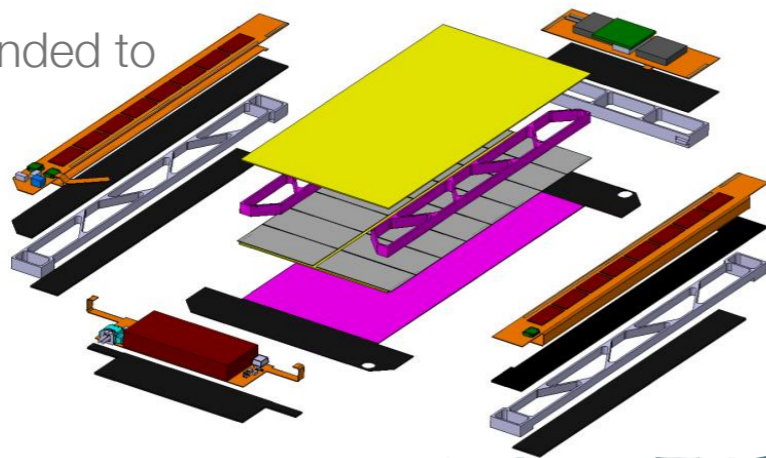
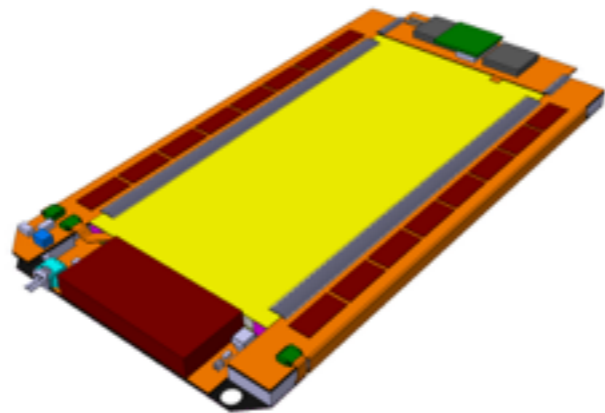
@ 40 MHz – Bunch crossing → Trigger Data  
 @ <750 kHz – CMS Level-1 trigger → L1 Readout Data

fast track reconstruction  
 in the back-end

# $p_T$ modules

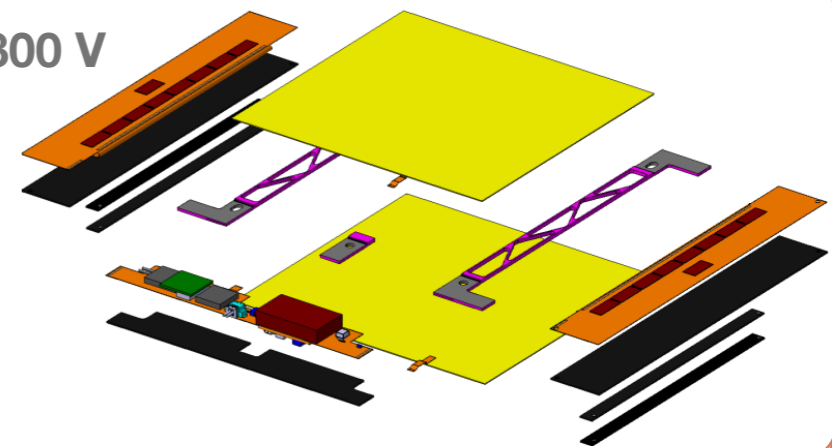
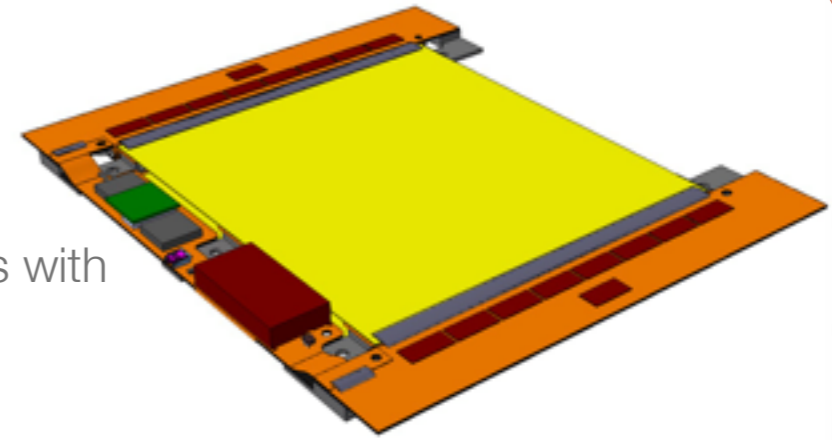
## PS Modules

- one **strip** sensor
  - **10x5 cm<sup>2</sup>** sensor
  - **2.35 cm** long strips
  - **960 strips @ 100 um** pitch
- one **macro-pixel** sensor
  - 1467x100 um<sup>2</sup> pixels
  - pixels bump-bonded to readout chips
- sensor spacing  
**1,6 mm, 2.6 mm**  
and **4 mm**



## 2S Modules

- 2 **strip** sensors
- **10x10 cm<sup>2</sup>** sensors with **5 cm** long strips
- **90 um** pitch
- Total **2032 channels**
- **sensor spacing** 1.8 mm and 4 mm
- HV stability up to **-800 V**



## Sensors

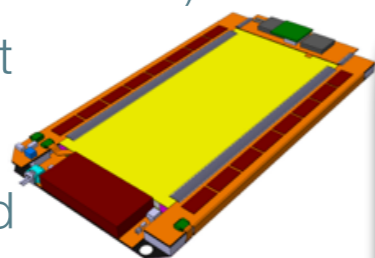
- **n-in-p** planar technology
- **200-240 um** active thickness
- full depletion voltage below 300 V



# Front-end electronics

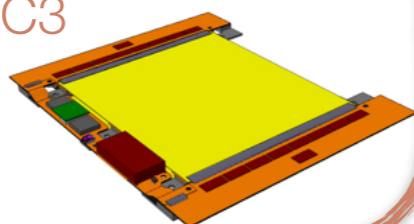
## PS Front-end

- **SSA chip** (Short strip ASIC)
  - strip data readout and sends it to MPA
- **MPA chip** (Macro Pixel ASIC)
  - pixel data readout
  - stub data logic
- both chips submitted



## 2S Front-end

- **CBC chip** (CMS Binary Chip)
  - strip data readout from both sensors and stub data creation
  - inter-chip communication
  - current version CBC3



← clock, I<sup>2</sup>C, HV

L1 and channel data

## CIC chip

- common Concentrator IC
- buffers, aggregates and sparsifies data from each chip

→ data

L1 and channel data

← clock, I<sup>2</sup>C, HV

## Service hybrid

- **DC-DC converter**
  - provides necessary voltages for front-end chips and optoelectronics
- **LpGBT**
  - clock and trigger distribution
  - data serialisation/deserialisation
  - slow control and monitoring
- **VTRx+**
  - converts data to optical/electrical
  - radiation hard
- **HV connectors**

→ connection to the BE



# Track trigger

- Filter tracks with  $p_T > 2 \text{ GeV}$
- data **reduction** 10 to 100 times
- **tuneable** stub finding logic
- different sensor **spacings**
- **Three approaches:**

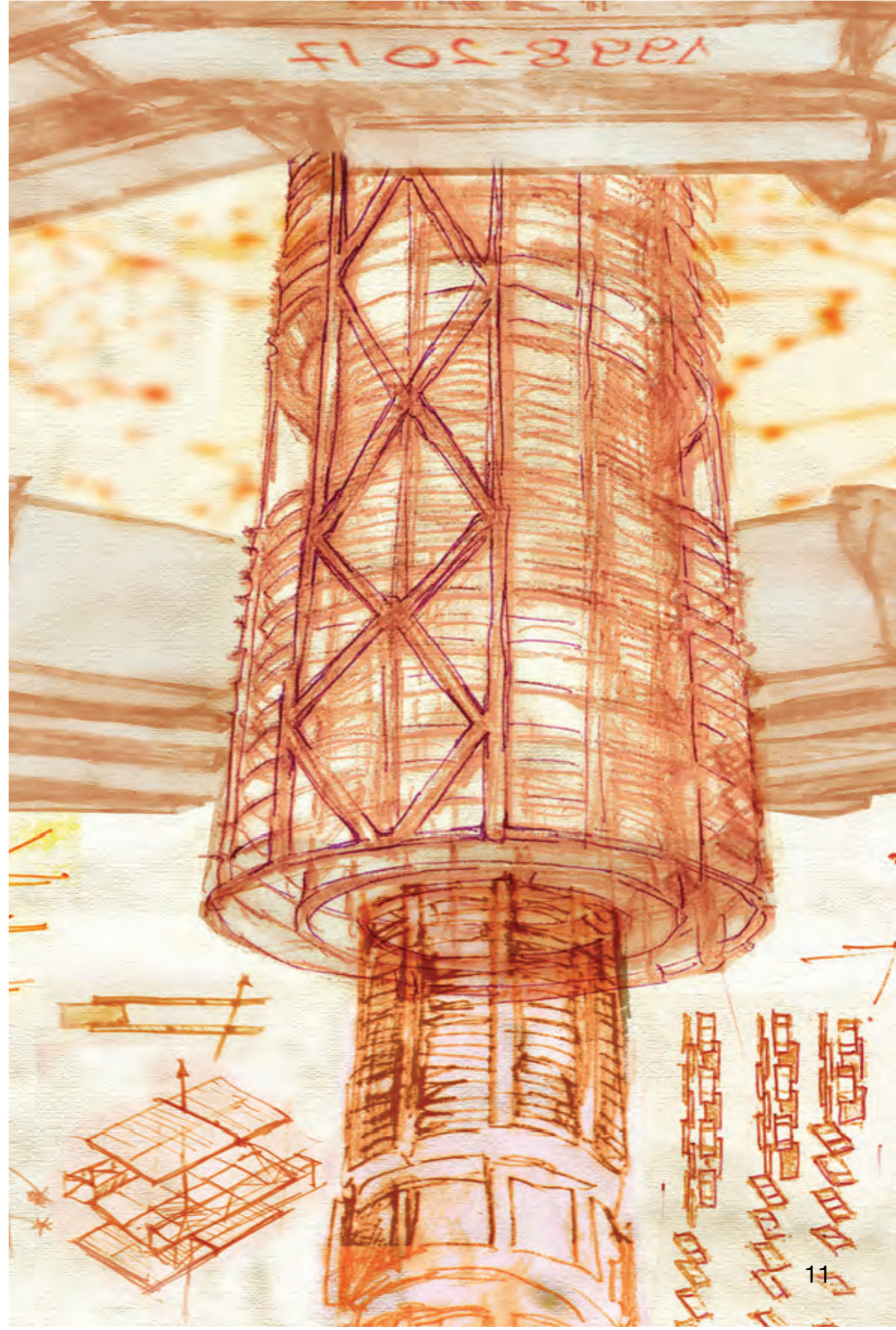
- **Triggering @ 40 MHz:**
  - **10k stubs** at each bunch crossing
  - reconstruction in  $5 \mu\text{s}$

<b>Associative memory</b>	specialty designed ASICs perform fast pattern recognition, full selection done by the FPGA
<b>Hough transform</b>	FPGA based, two stage track finding (Hough transform for coarse stub grouping+ Kalman filter for precision fitting)
<b>Tracklet</b>	FPGA based, road search algorithm, stubs in neighbouring layers form seed, linearised $\chi^2$ fit for final parameters

- hardware demonstrators built for each approach
- further studies ongoing

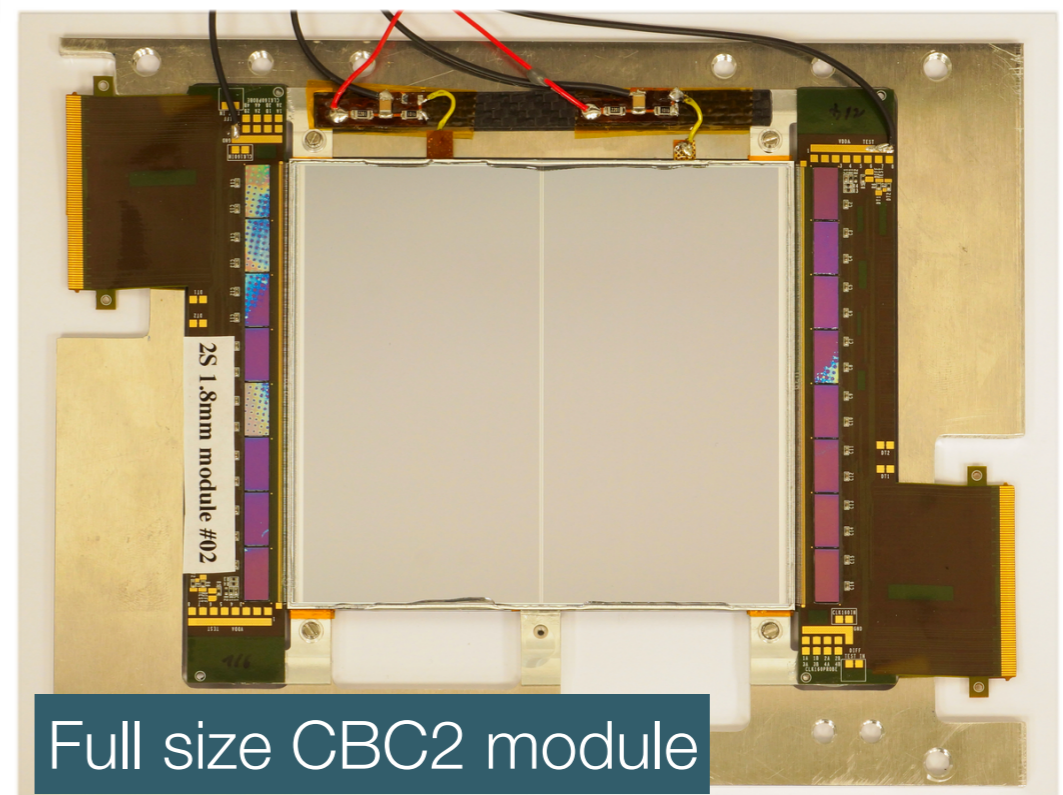
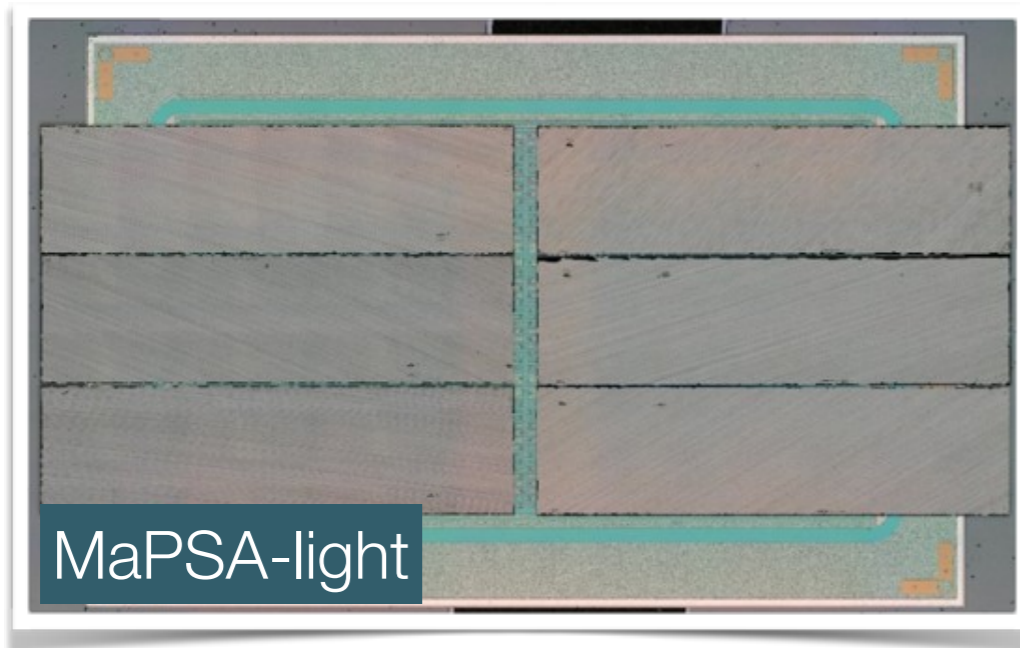
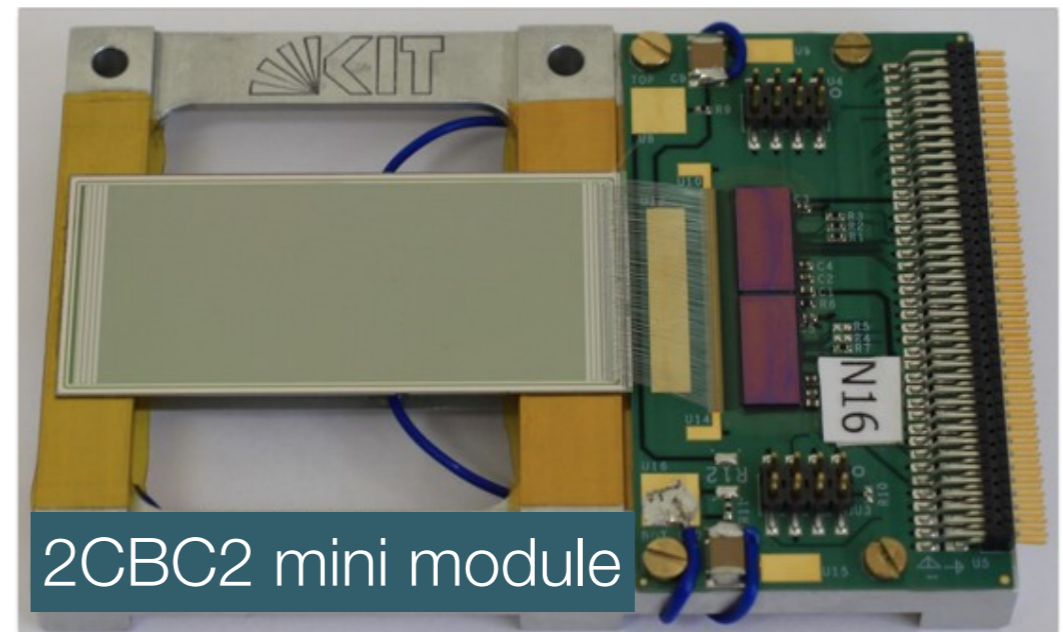
# Prototyping and testing

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# First prototypes

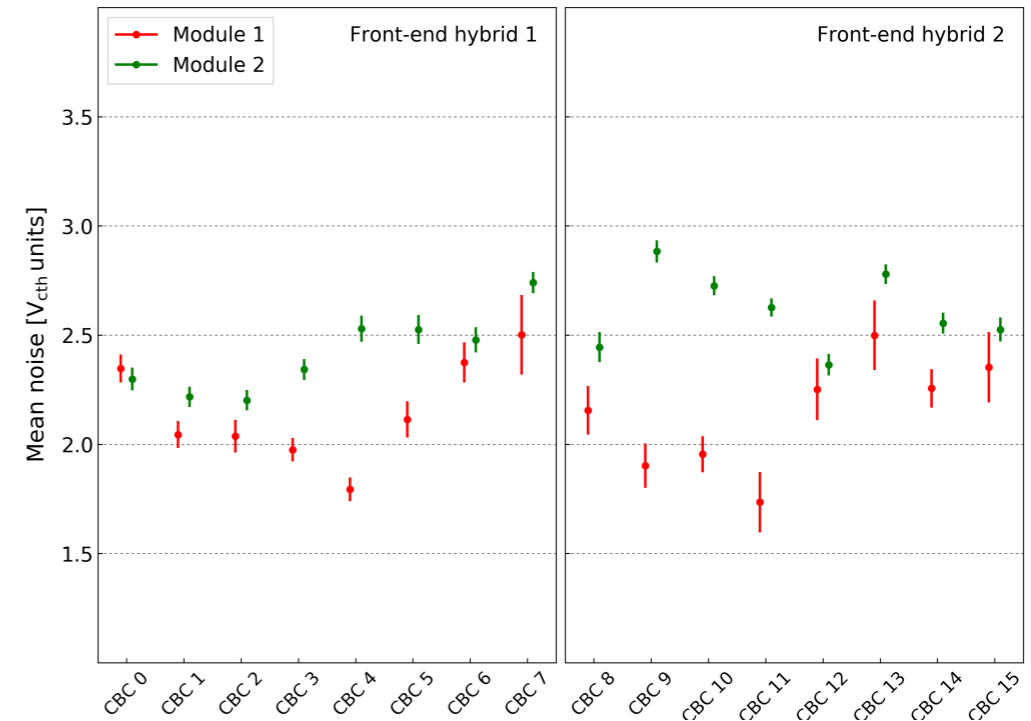
- first **prototypes** built
- **performance** and **robustness** evaluated
- operational **conditions** as close as possible to expected **running conditions**



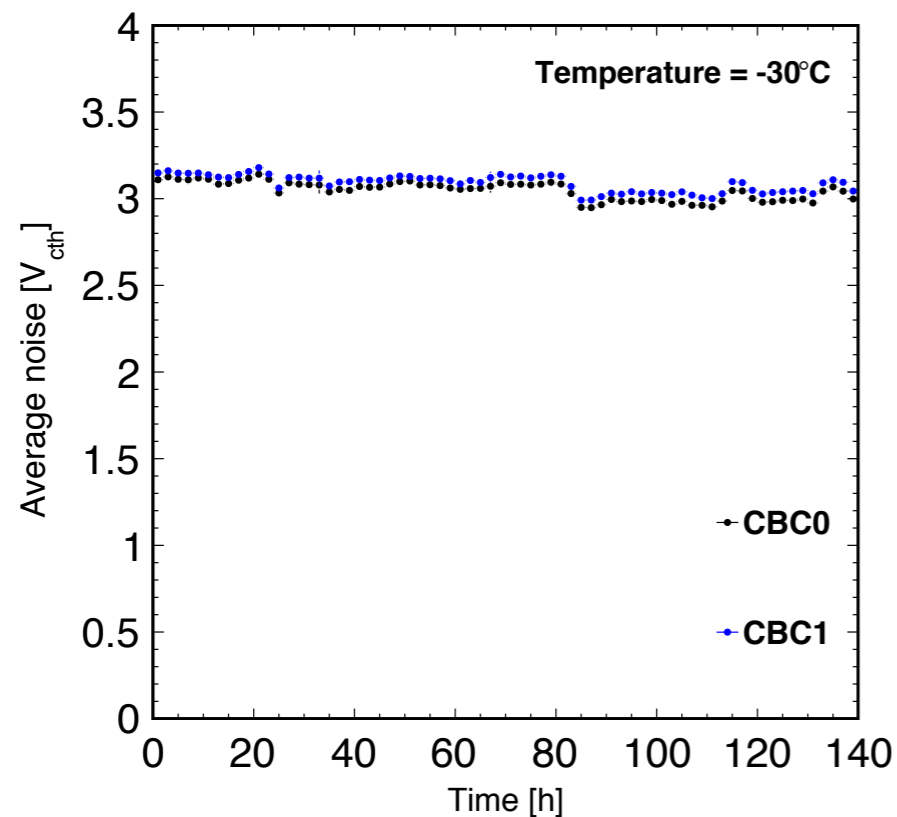
# System tests

- determine negative effects of the **environmental conditions**
- stable operation over **time**
- interference between module **components**

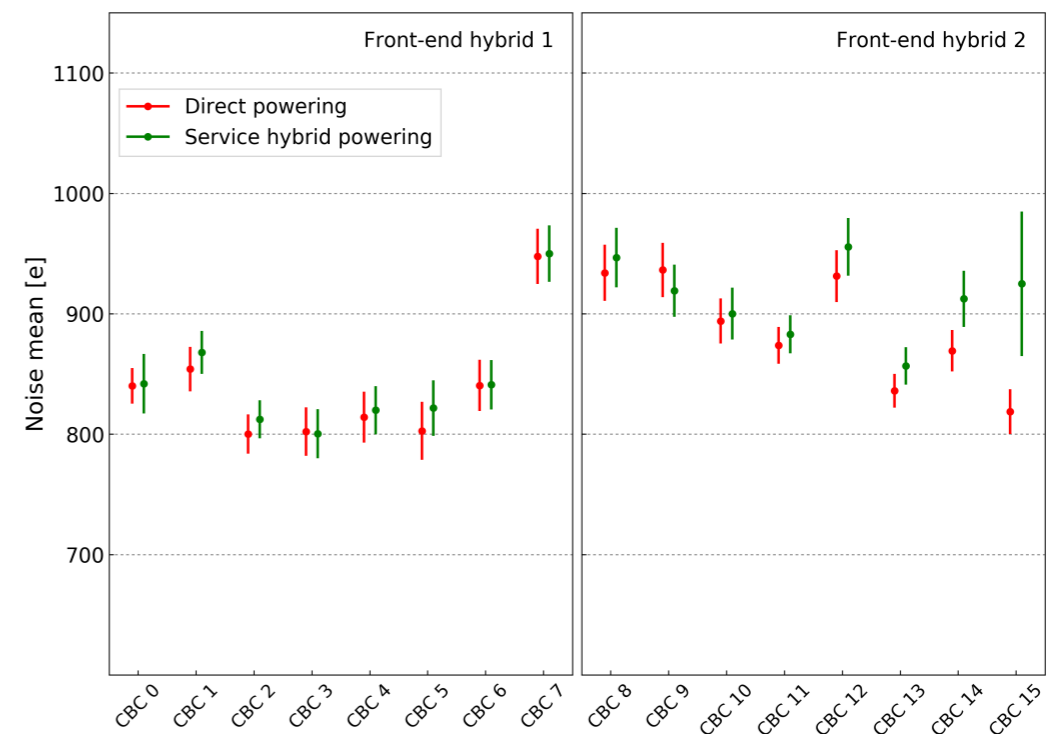
## Full size CBC2 module



## 2S mini module @ -30°C



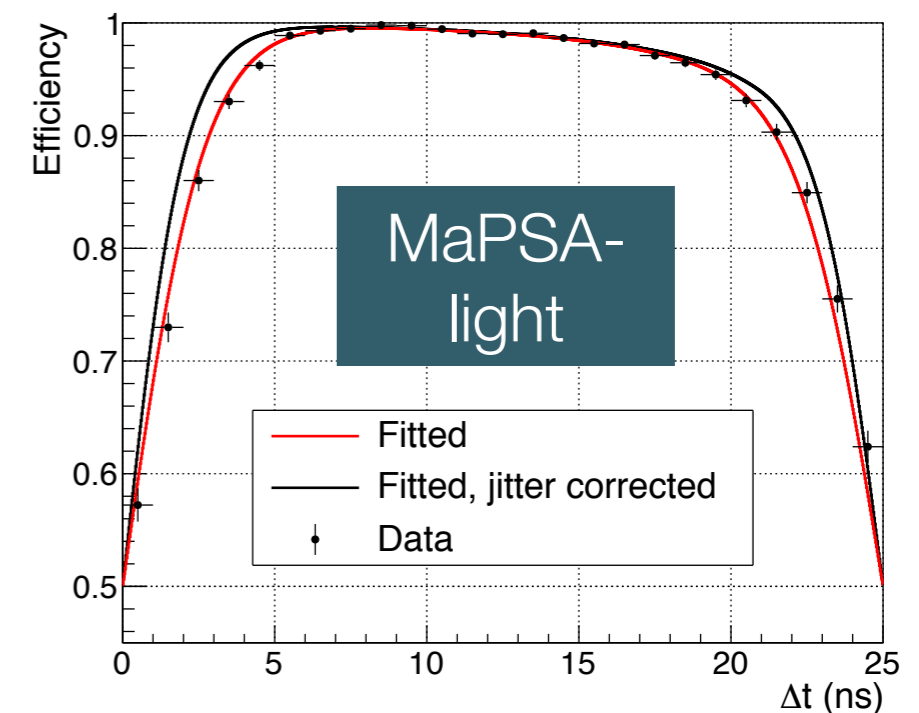
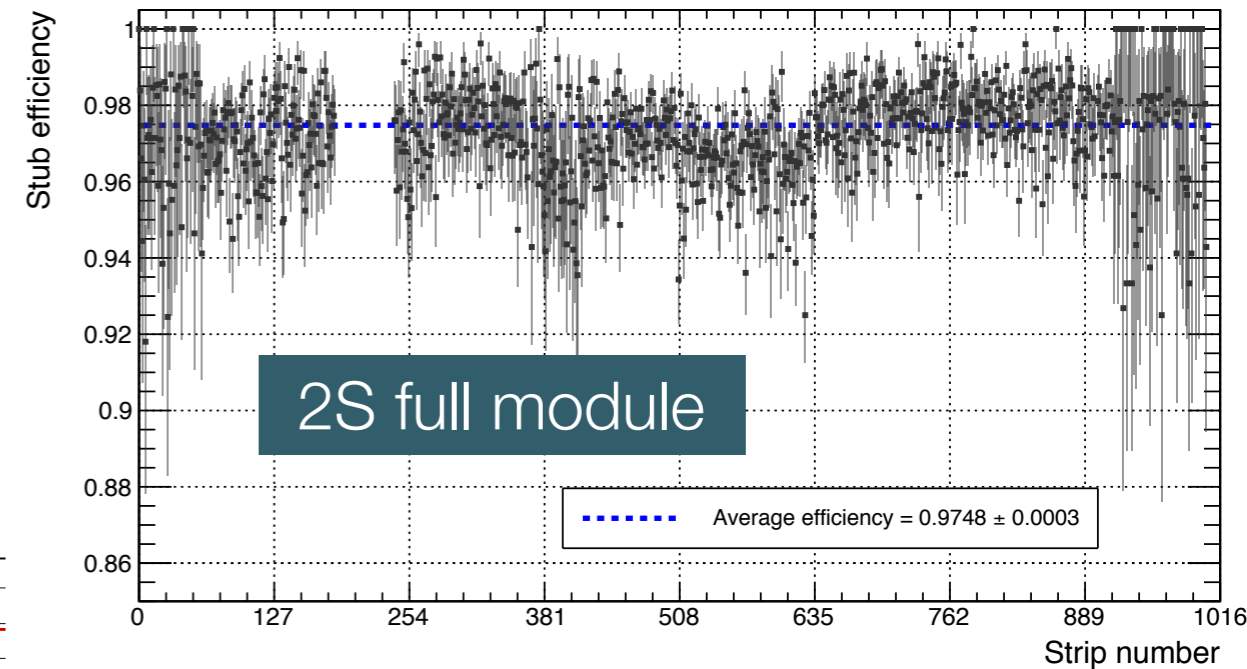
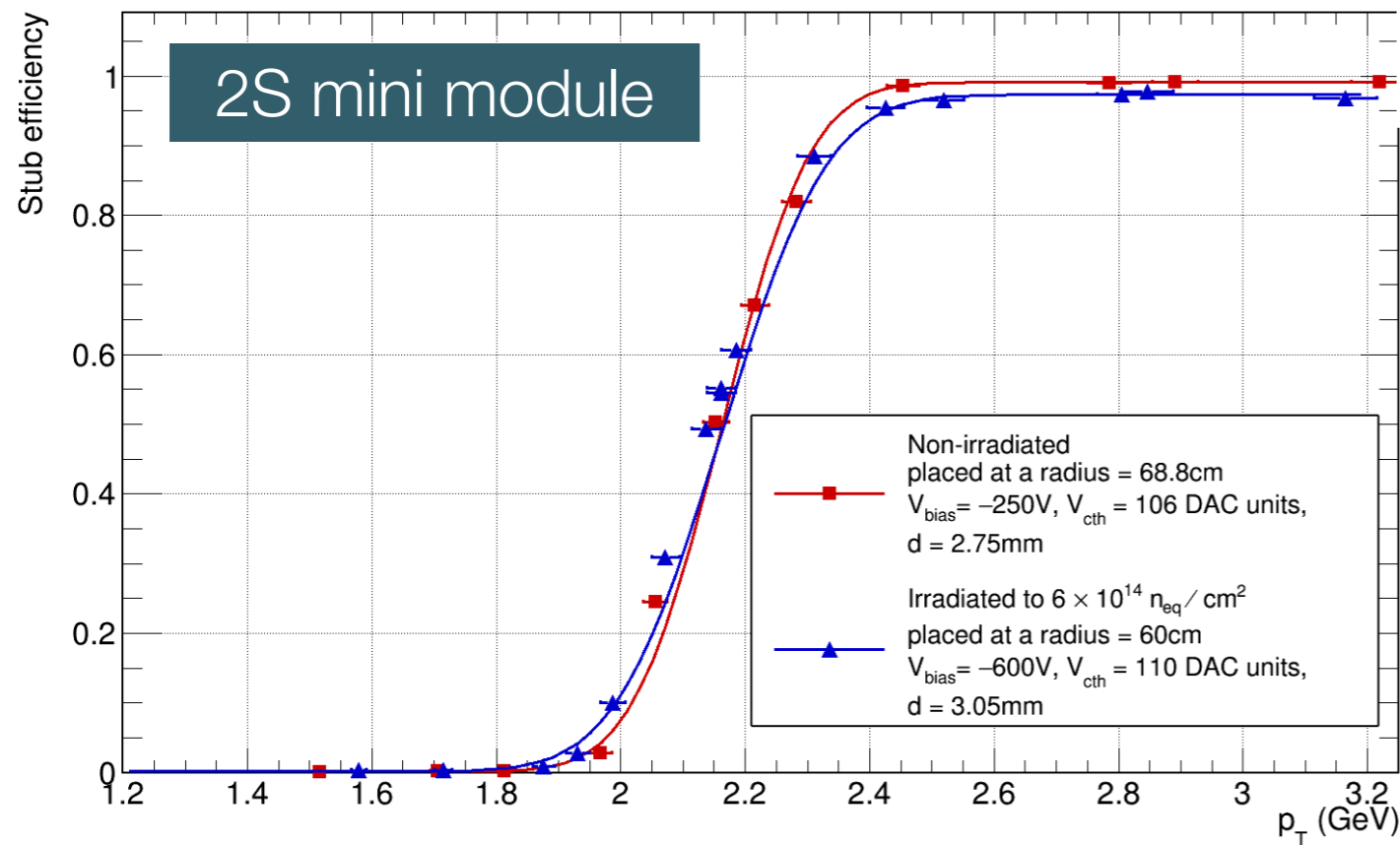
Noise  
~ 1000  
electrons



# Beam tests

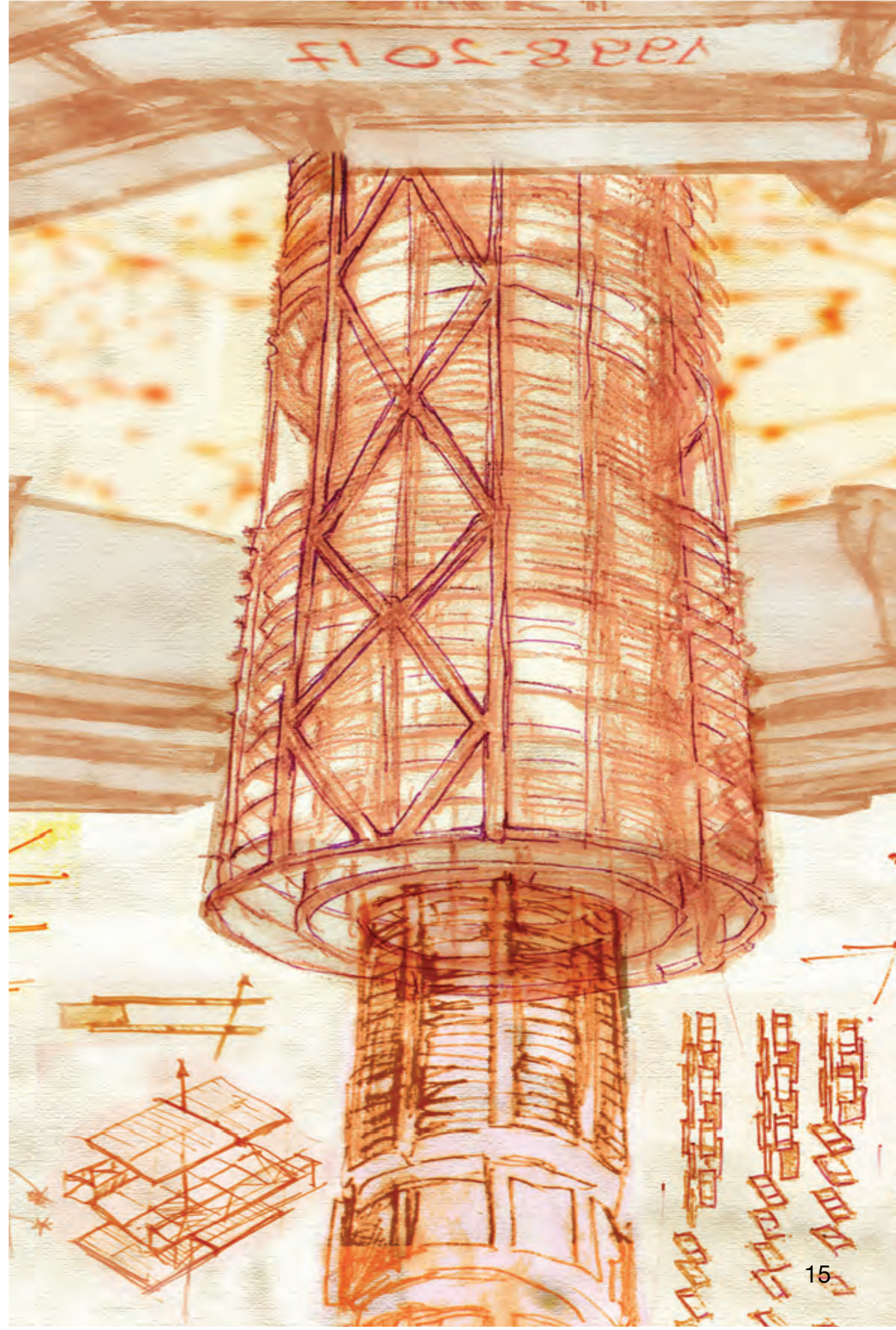


- evaluating effects of **irradiation** on module performance in beam tests
- verify the **stub finding mechanism** and hit reconstruction **efficiency**



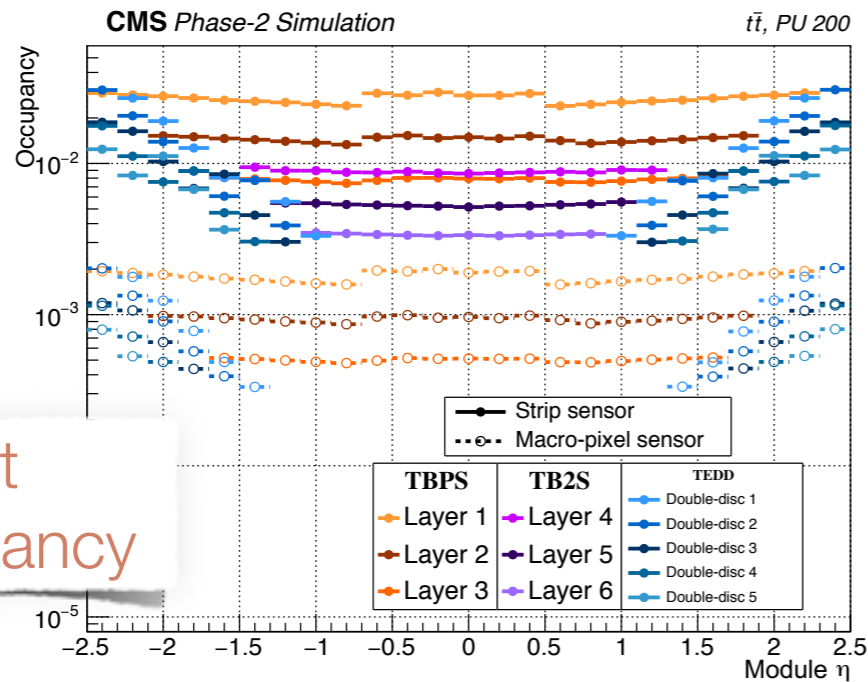
# Performance

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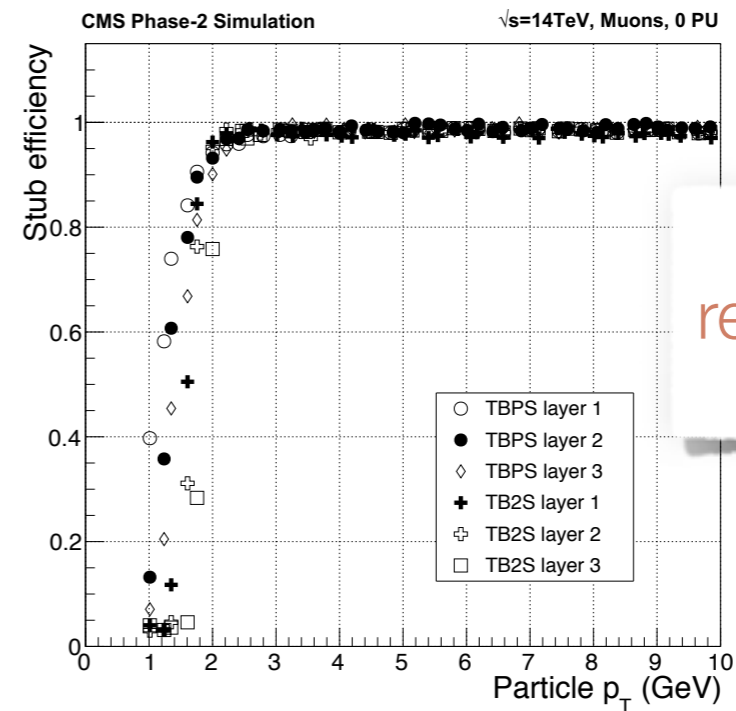


# Performance

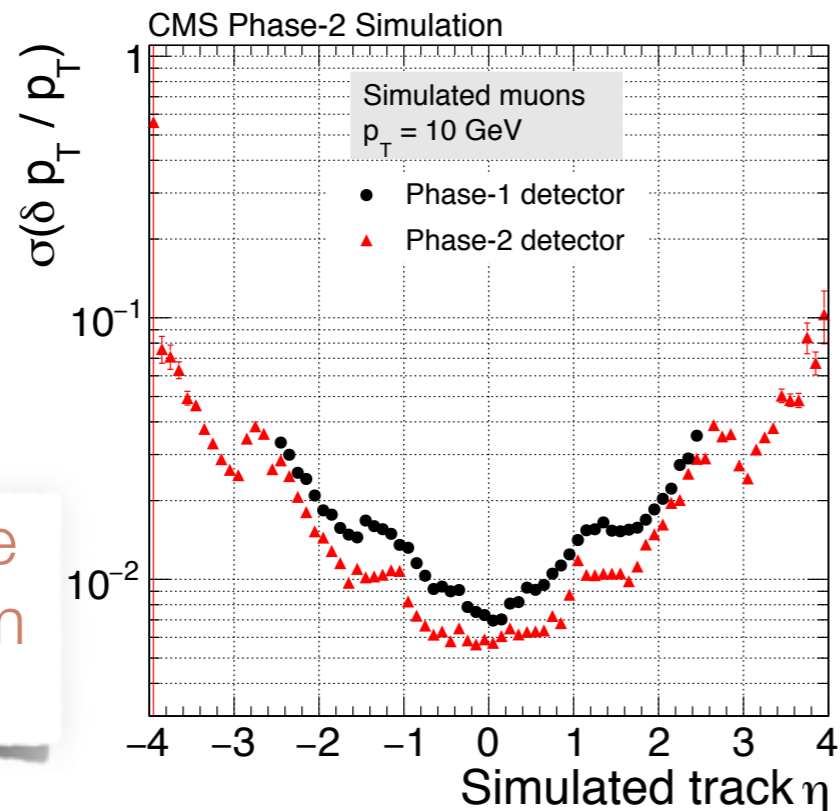
- All performance results obtained in the simulation



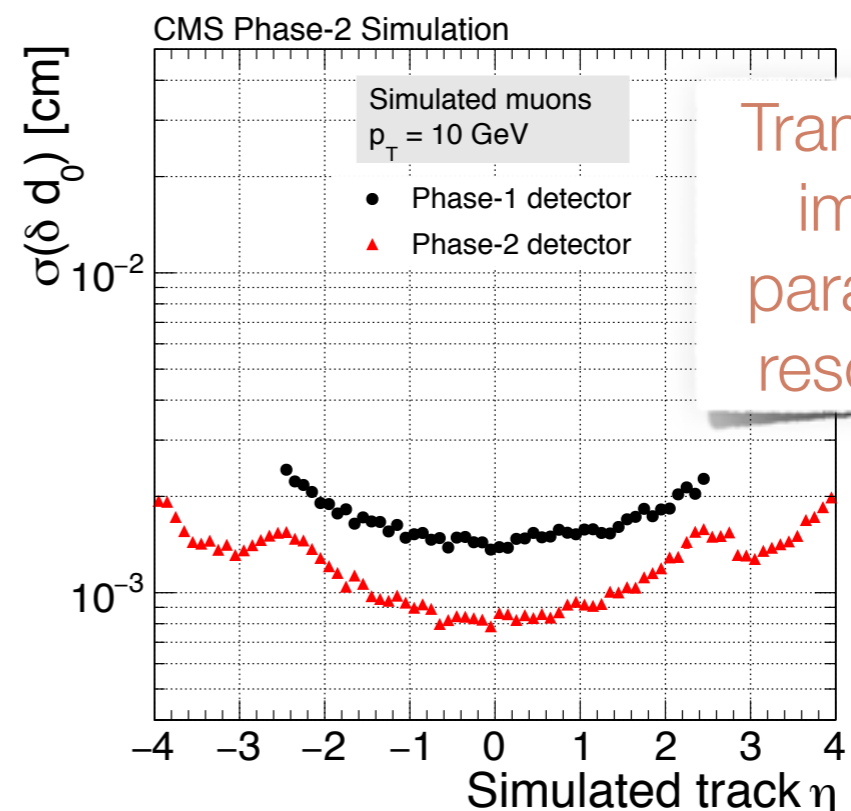
Hit occupancy



Stub reconstruction efficiency



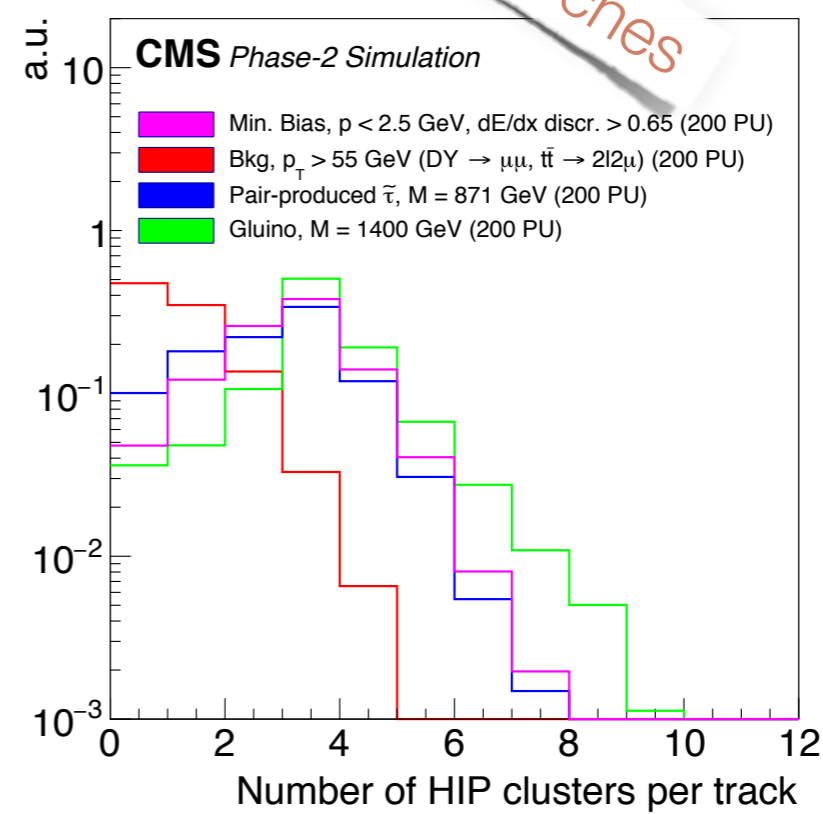
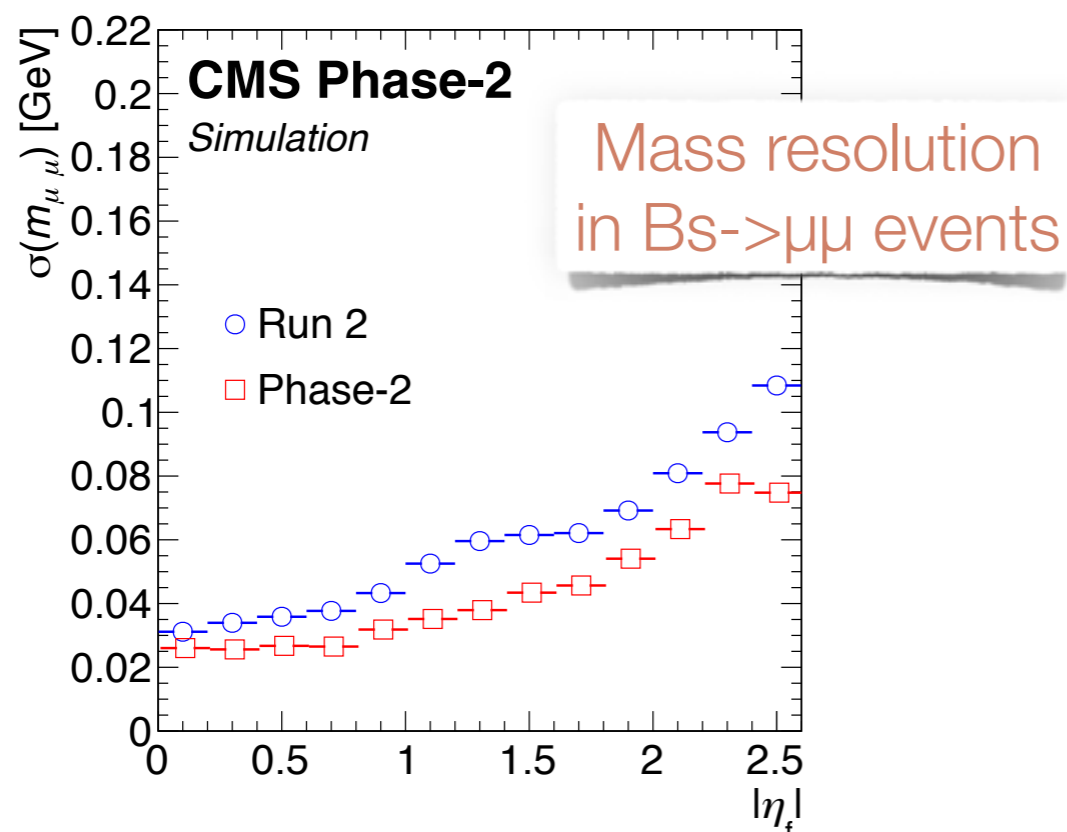
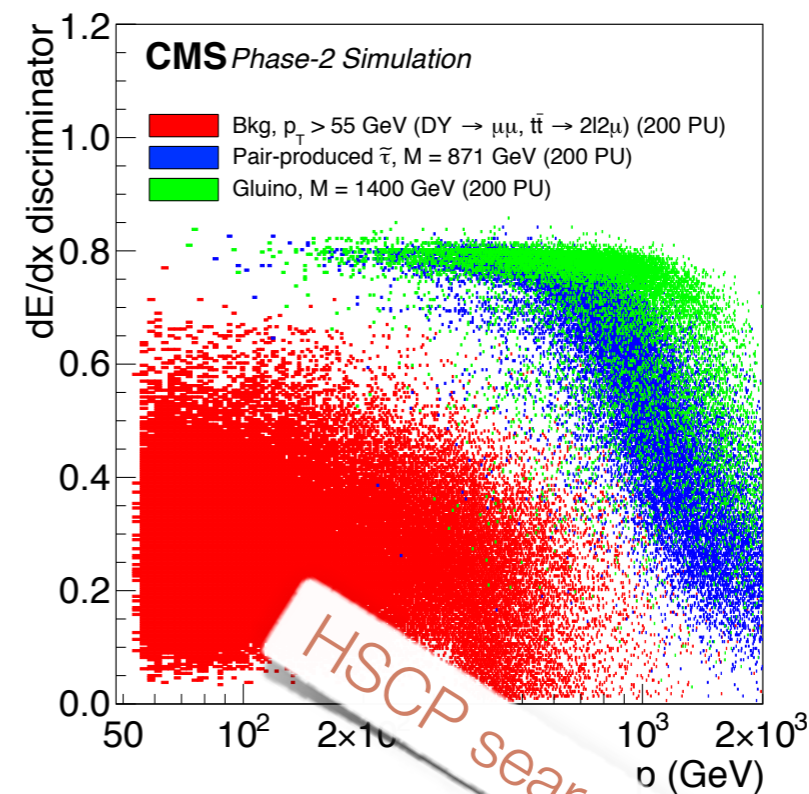
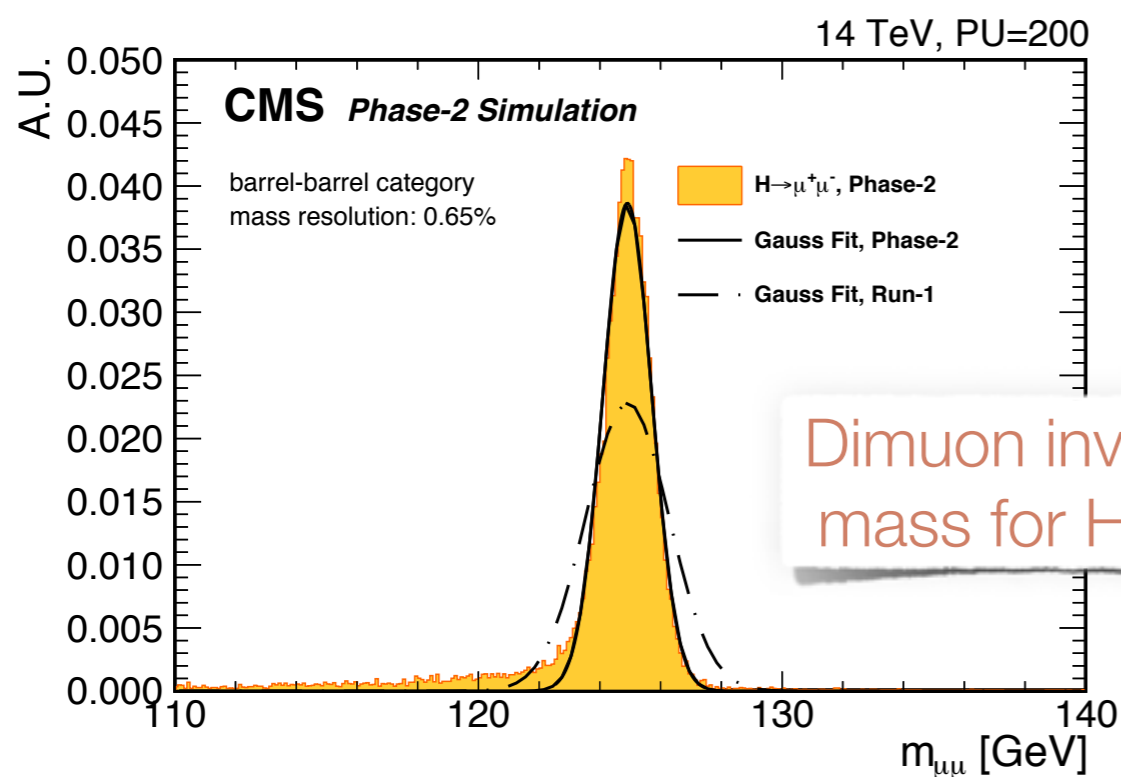
Transverse momentum resolution



Transverse impact parameter resolution



# Performance - physics





# Summary and conclusions

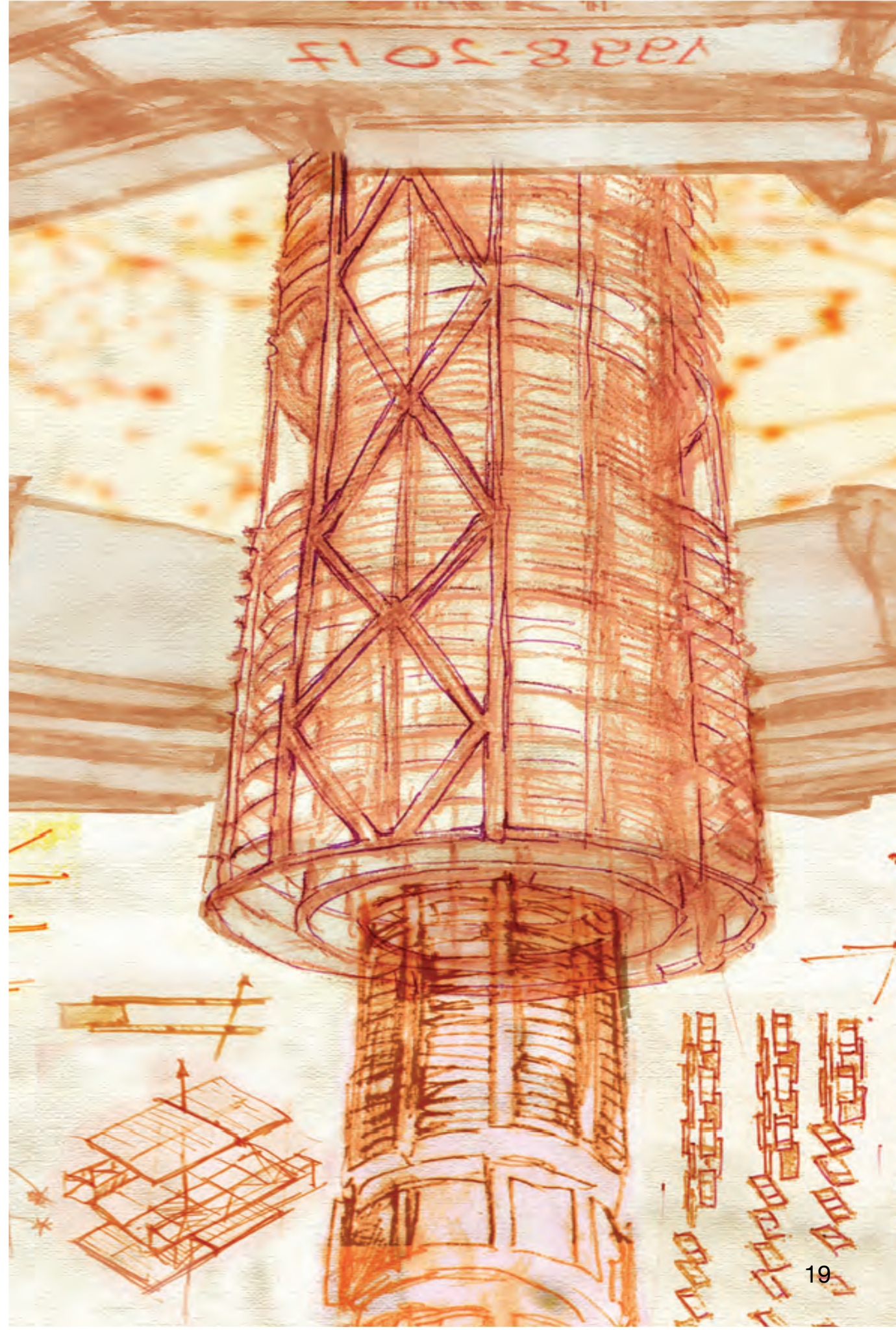
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- Full CMS Tracker replacement scheduled for HL-LHC:
  - radiation damage of the present detector, increased granularity, increased pseudorapidity coverage , L1 tracking
- R&D efforts ongoing
- Preparations for production starting

*Reference: The Phase-2 Upgrade of the CMS Tracker, CERN-LHCC-2017-009*

# Backup

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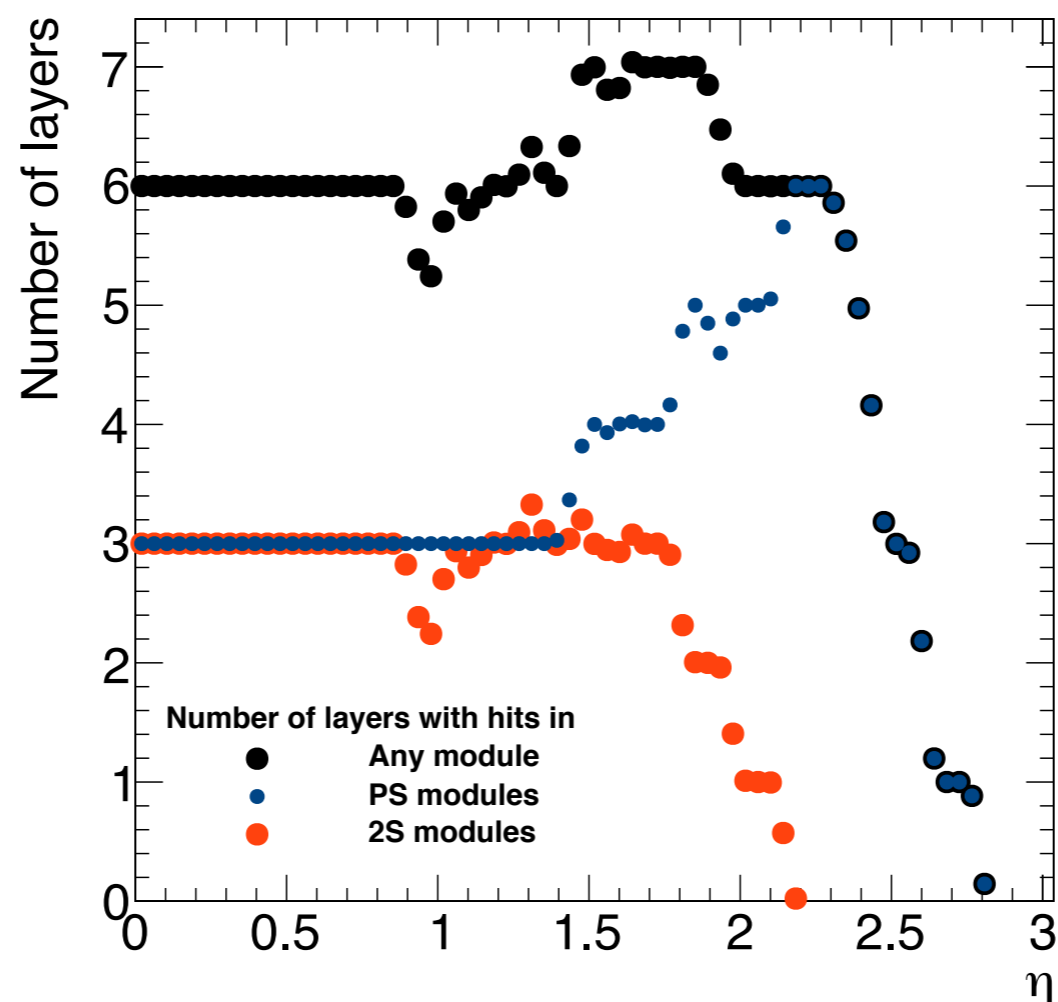
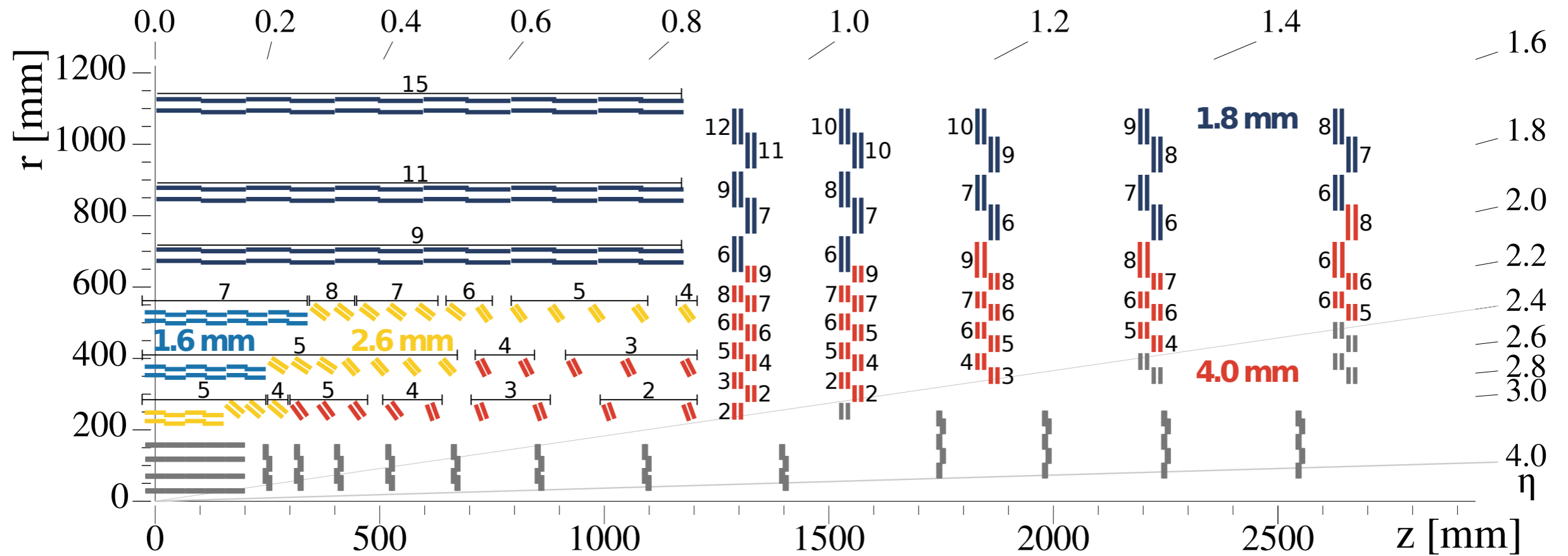


Figure 3.2: Number of module layers traversed by particles, including both PS (blue) and 2S (red) modules, as well as the total (black). Particle trajectories are approximated by straight lines, using a flat distribution of primary vertices within  $|z_0| < 70$  mm, and multiple scattering is not included.

# Spacers and windows



# 2S modules

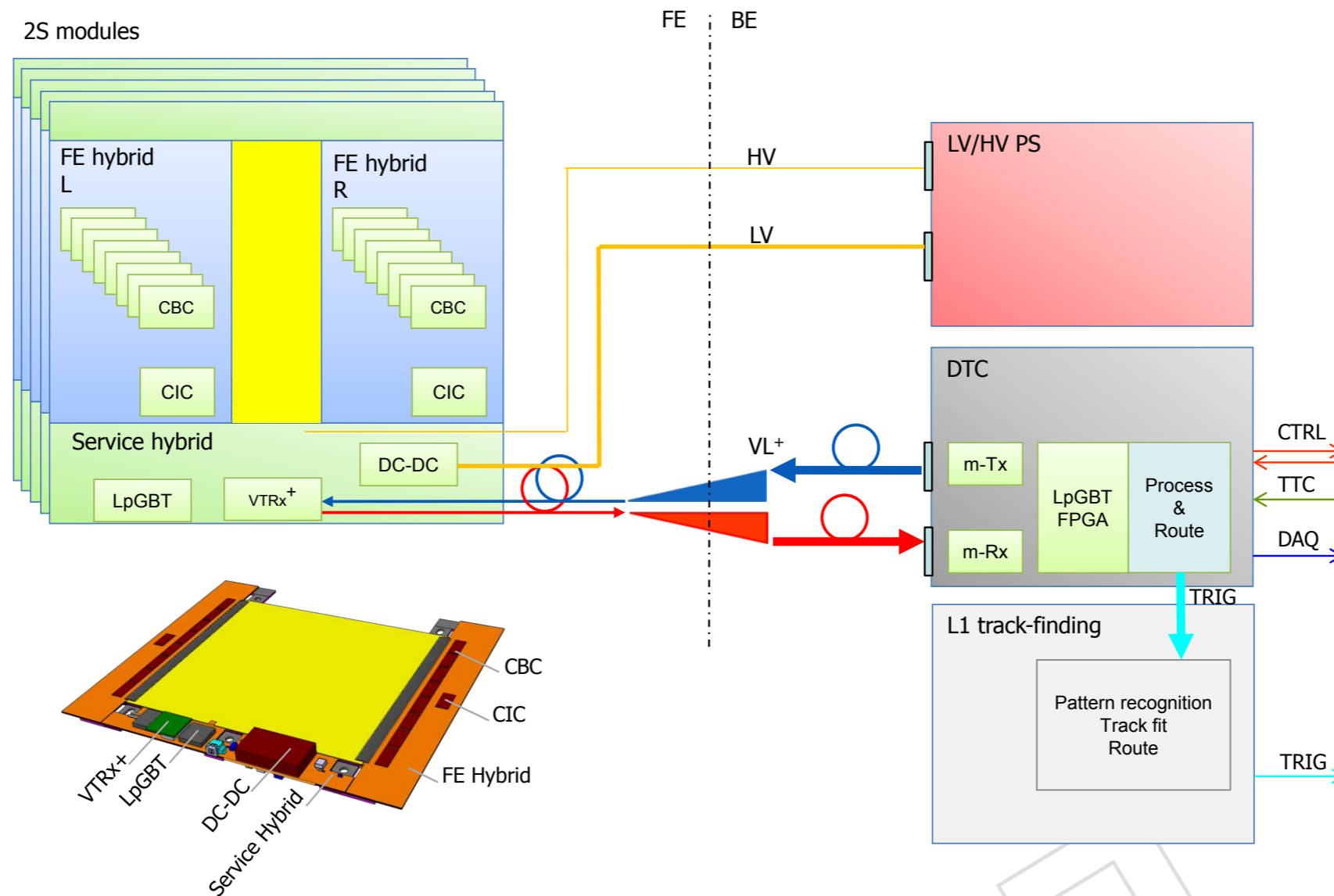
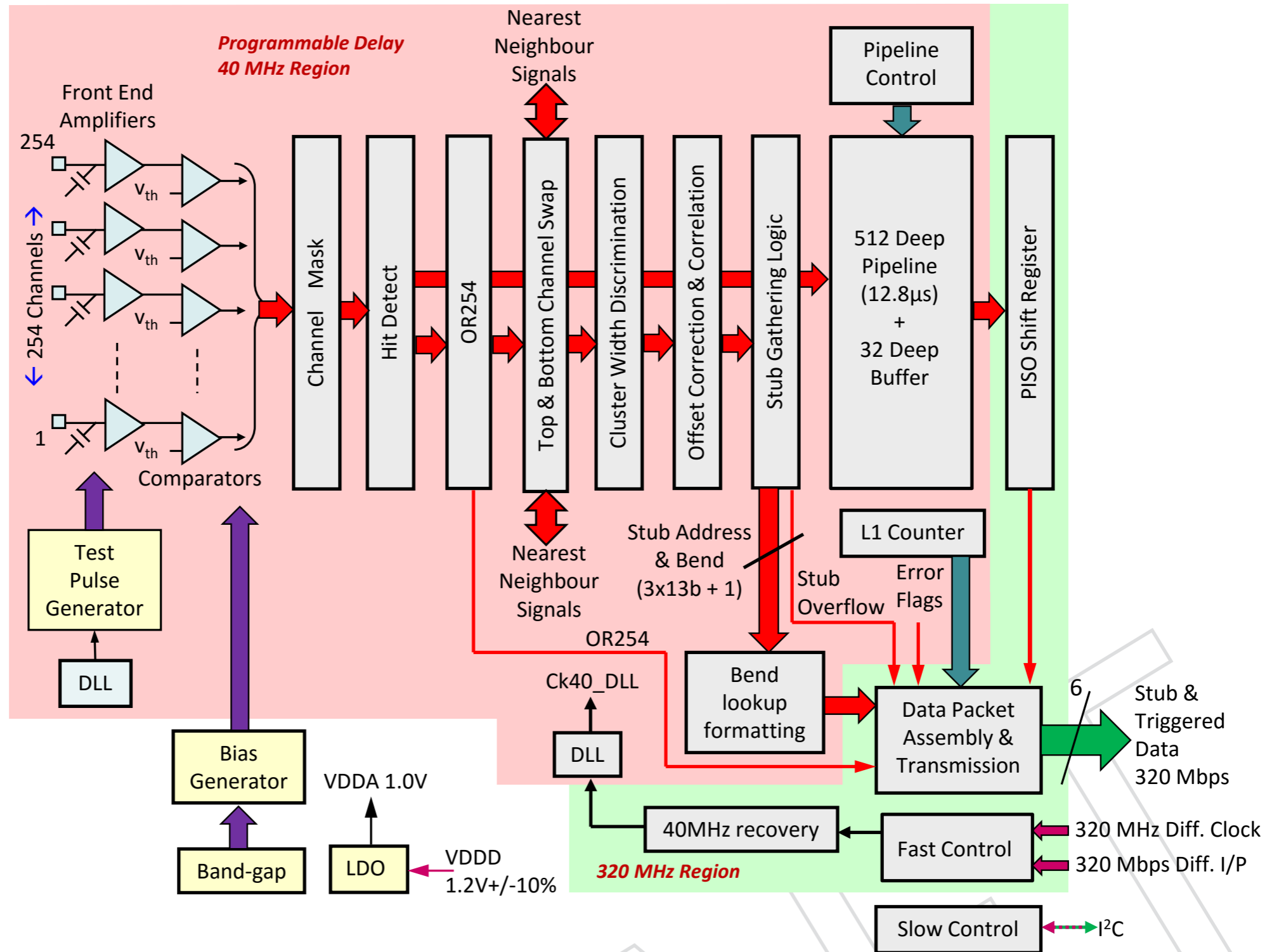
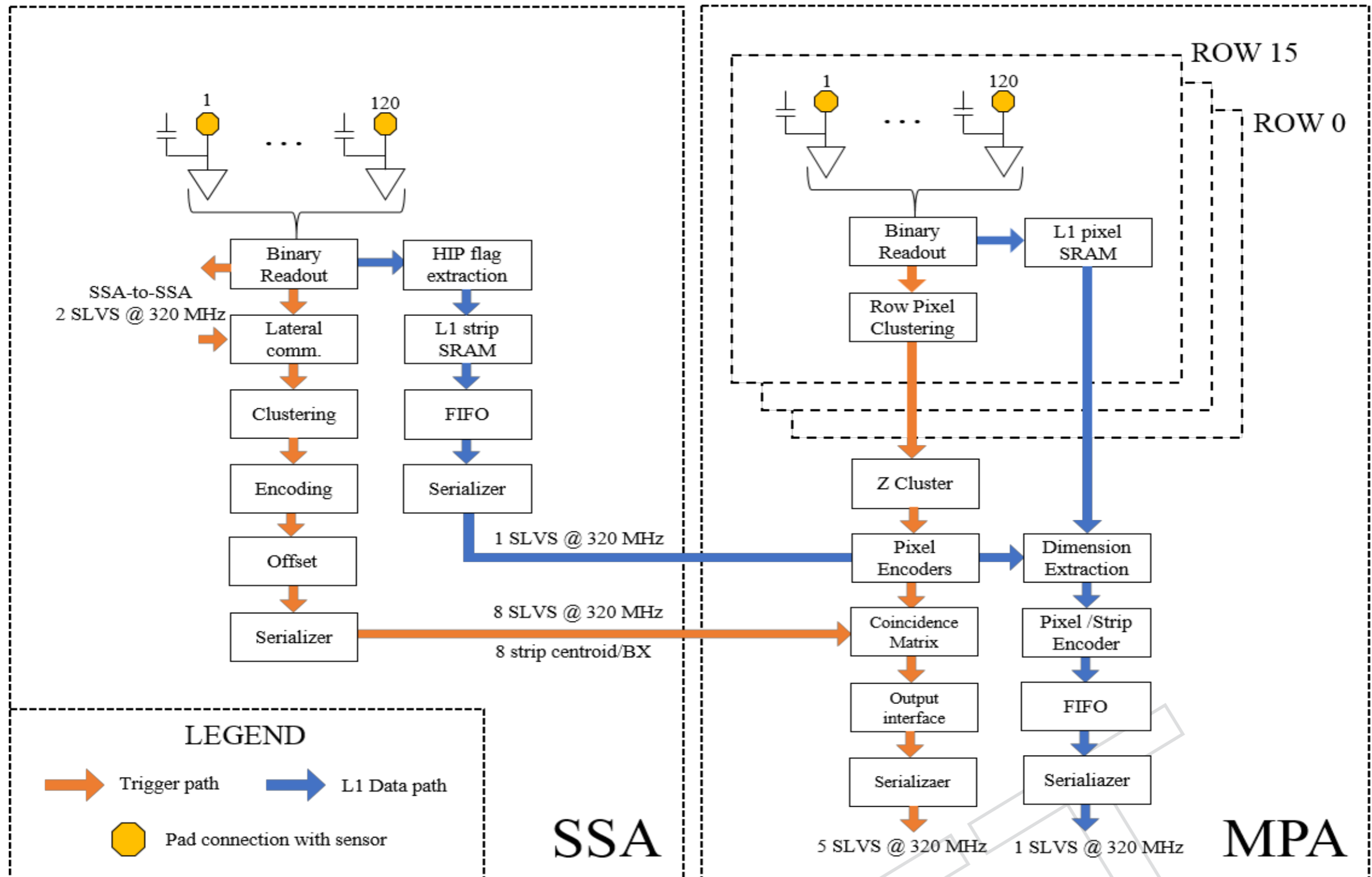


Figure 3.7: Electronic system block diagram, exemplified for the 2S module, together with a labelled sketch of the module. Details are provided in the text. On the DTC board, m-Tx and m-Rx are multi-channel transmit and receive optical modules. The L1 track-finding block is covered in Section 3.5.

# CBC3



# PS modules





# Performance - b tagging

