



Precision Timing with the CMS MIP Timing Detector

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On behalf of the CMS Collaboration.

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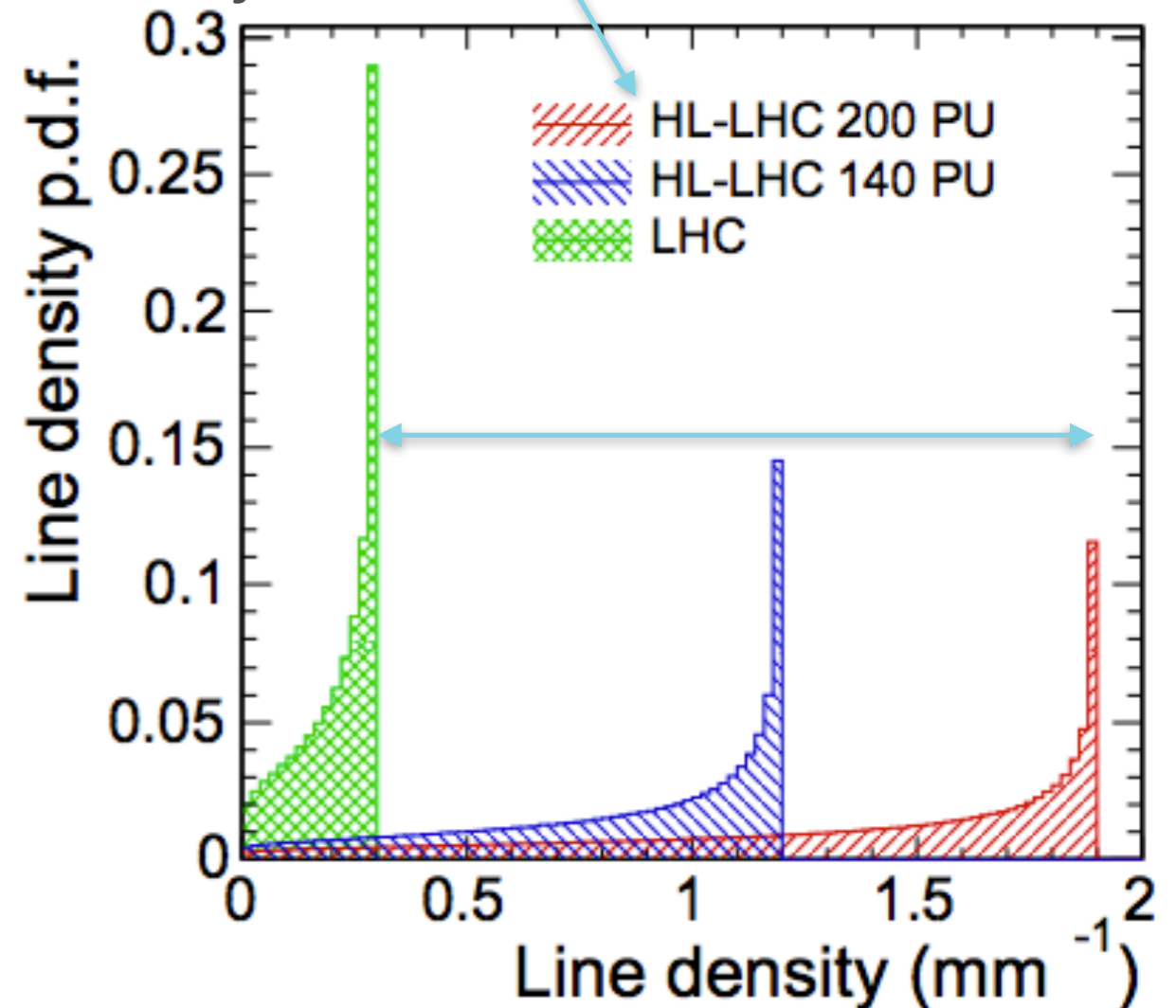
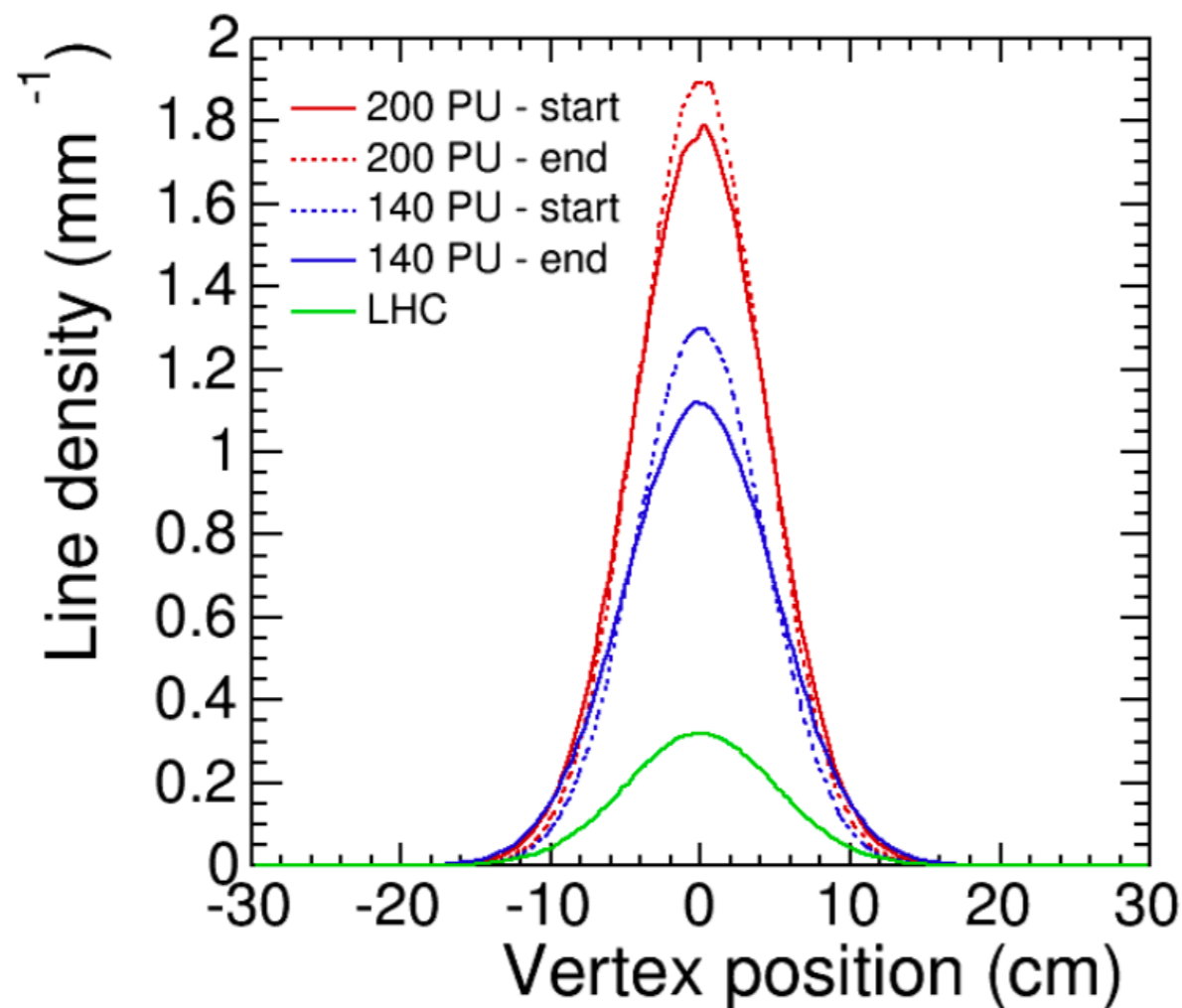
In partnership with:



Introduction

- HL-LHC upgrade will increase beam intensity to achieve O(10) increase in instantaneous luminosity:
 - Baseline: peak $L = 5.0 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$
 - Baseline: peak $L = 7.5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$
- Pileup increases as instantaneous luminosity

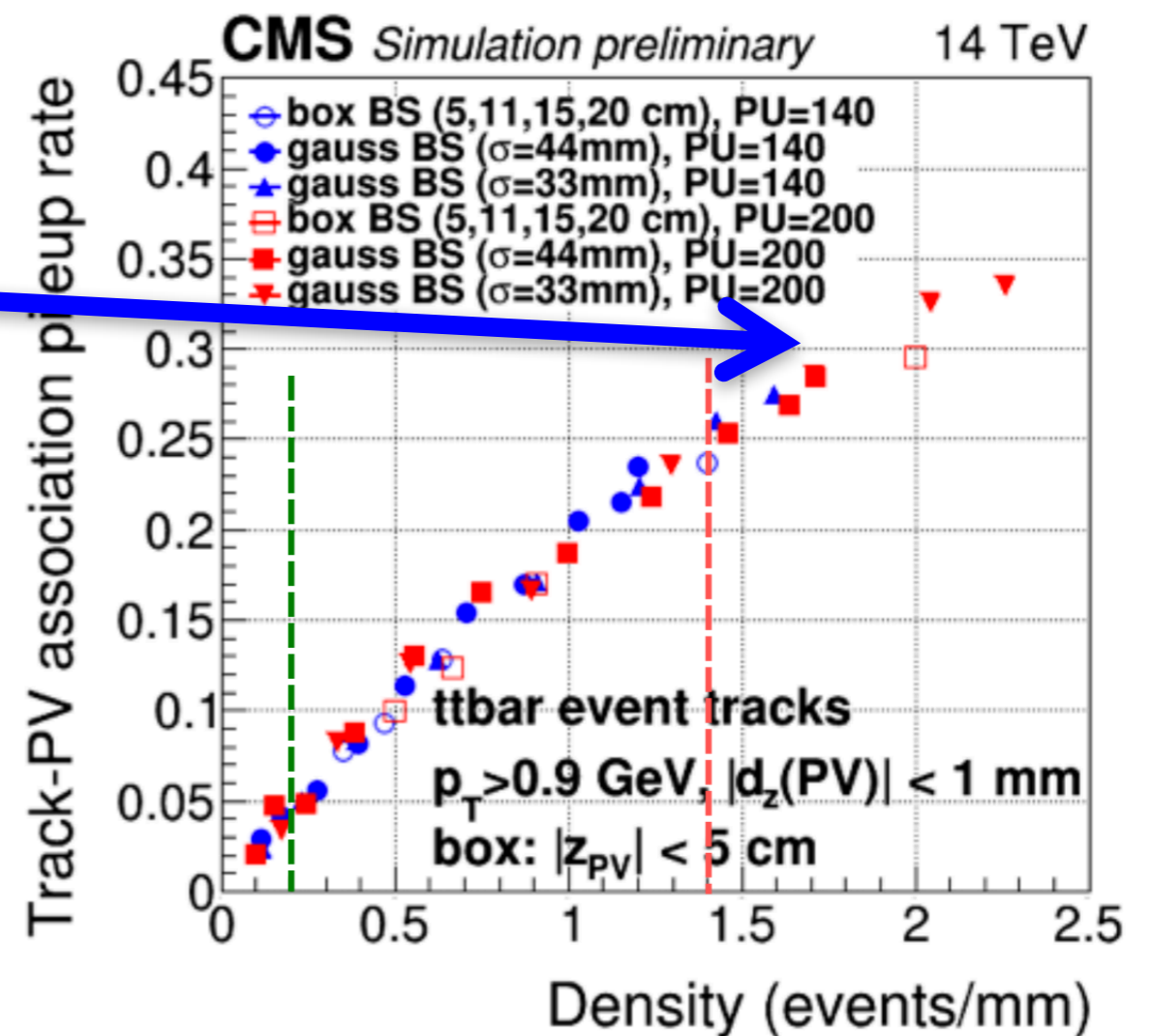
Density of pp collisions per unit distance along beam axis



Impact of pileup in CMS

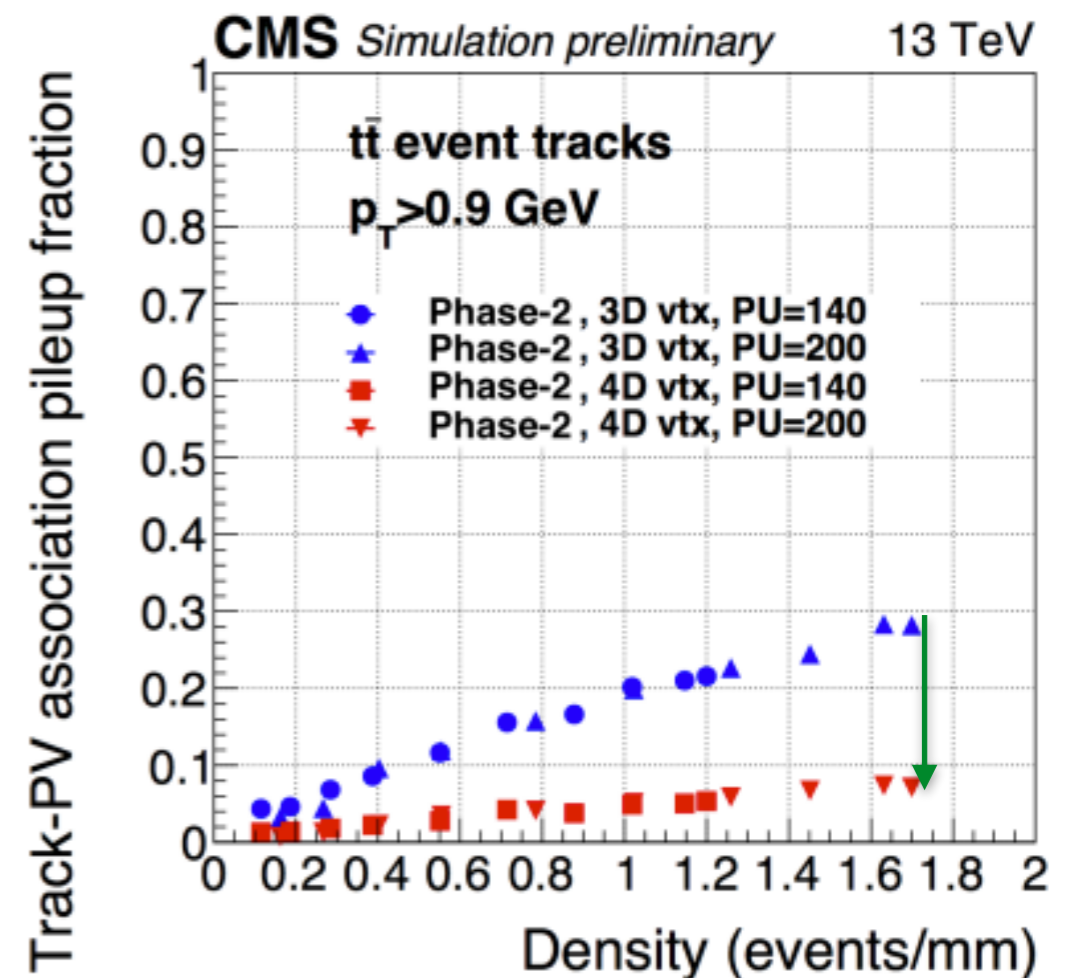
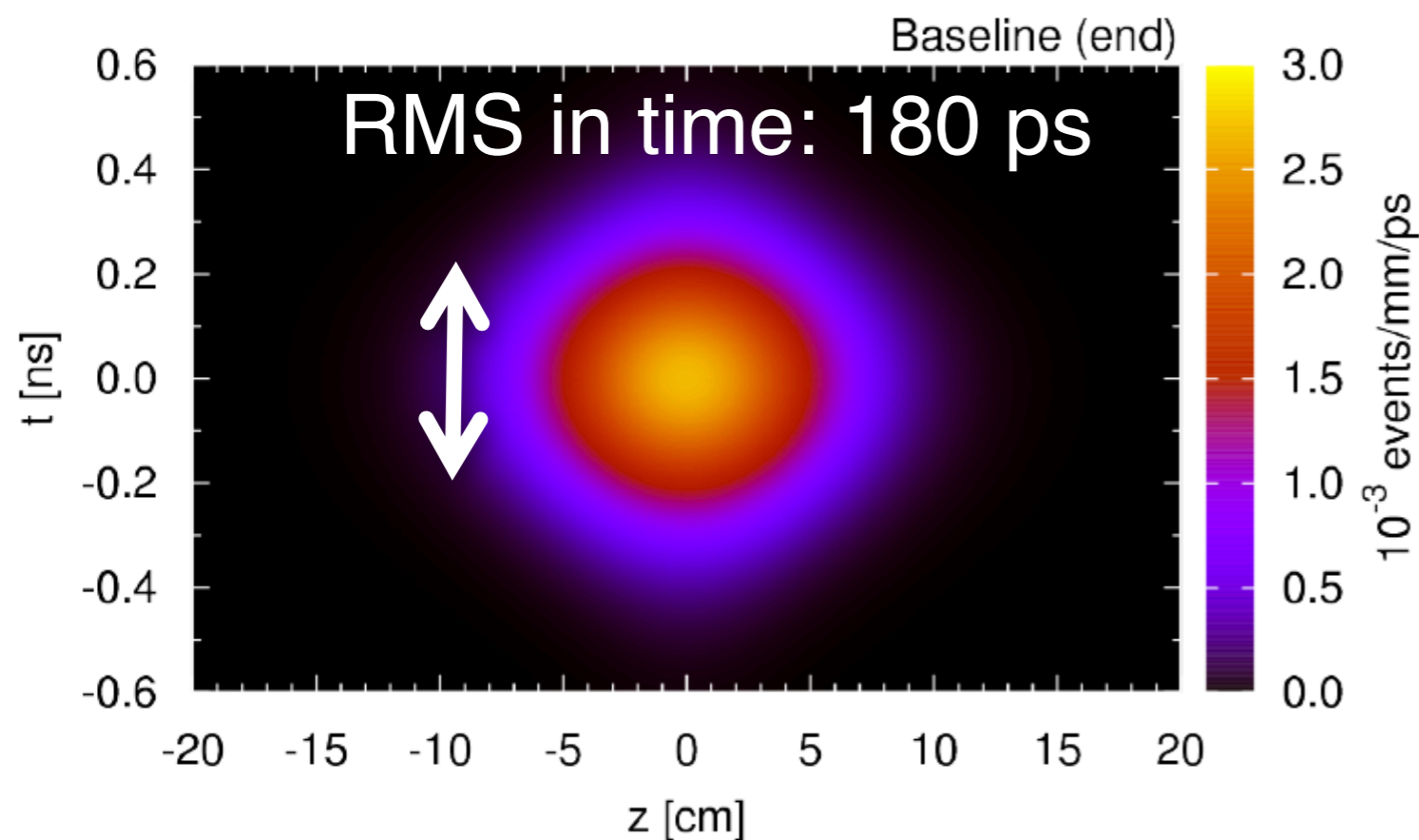
- Due to the increased line density, a larger number of spurious (pileup) tracks are associated to the primary vertex

- In the **ultimate** scenario, at the leveled luminosity, **30% of tracks associated to the PV are spurious**



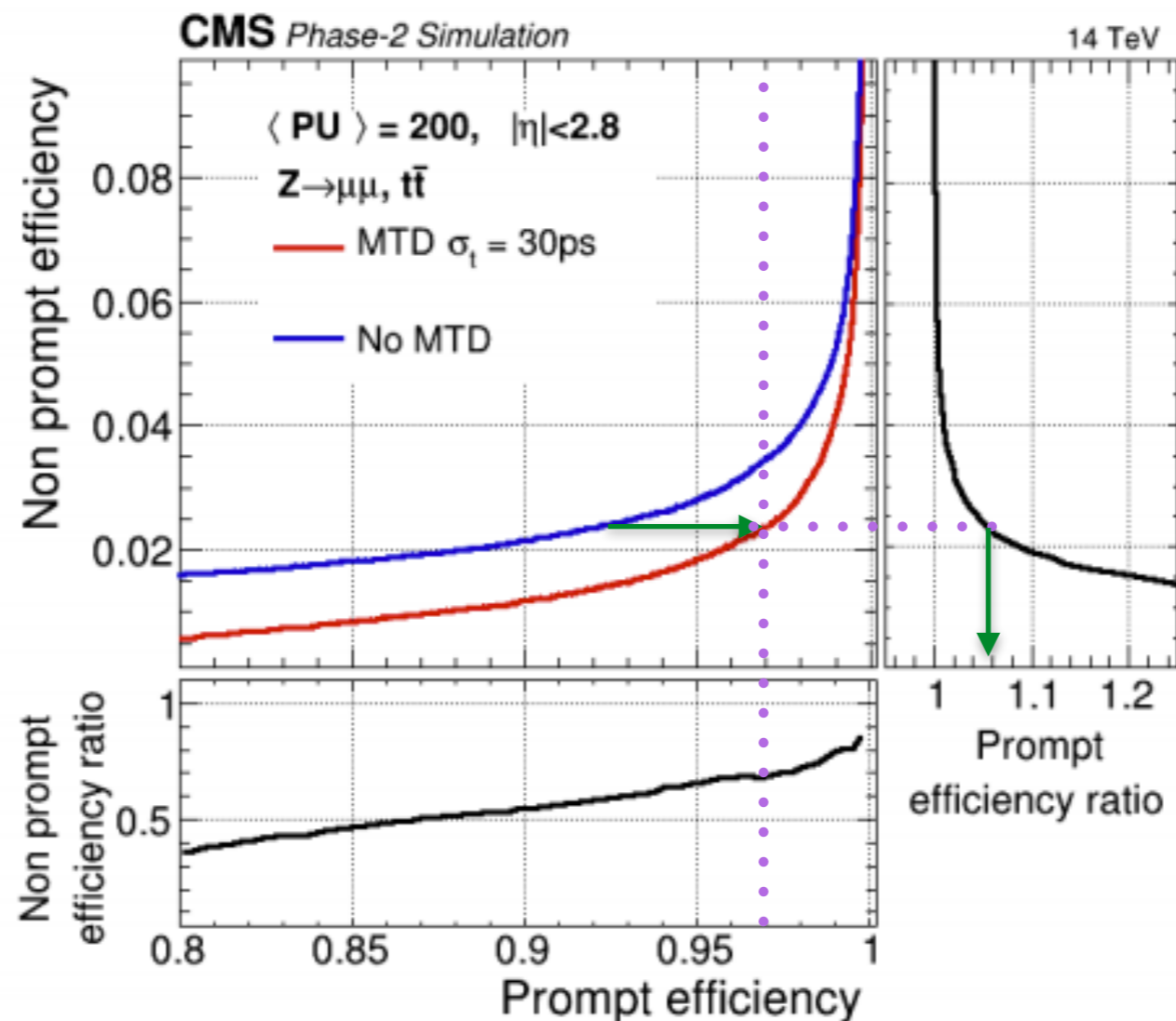
Using Precision Timing to Mitigate Pileup

- Time-of-arrival measurement can discriminate between collisions occurring very close in space, but separated in time.
- **Suppress spurious track-to-PV association by more than factor of 3**



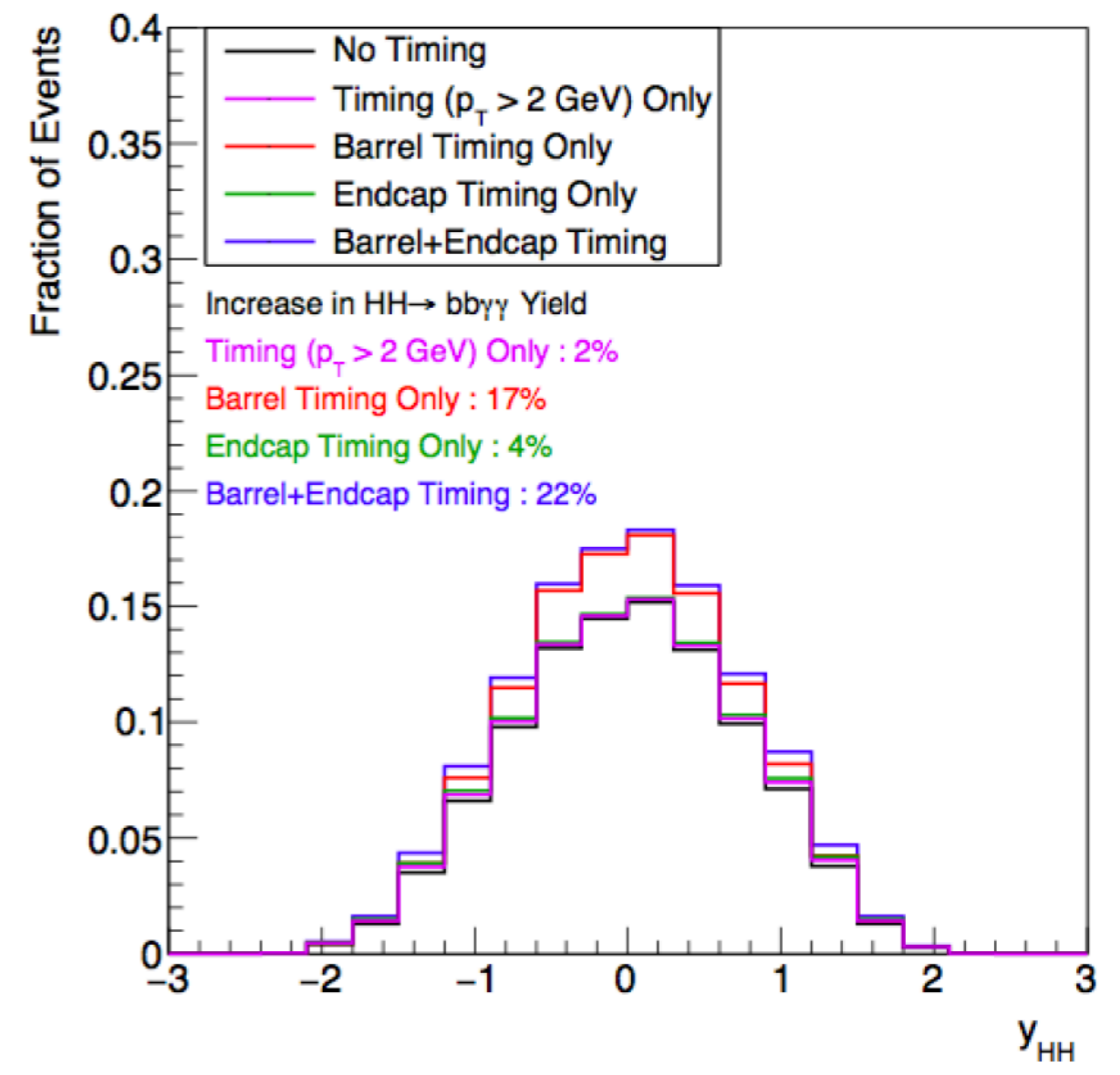
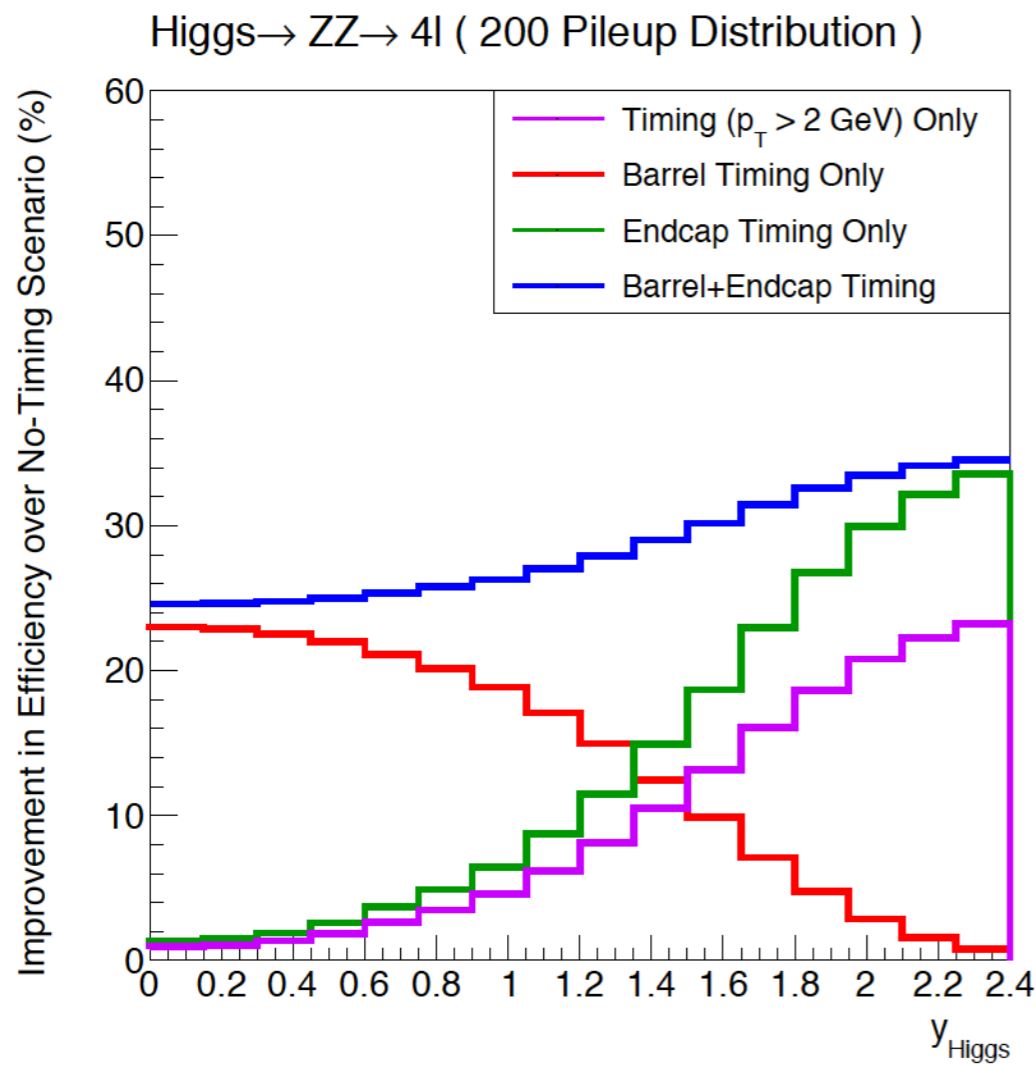
Pileup Mitigation with Timing

- Lepton and Photon isolation improves by using timing information
- At 97% efficiency working point, recover $\sim 6-7\%$ off at the same background rejection
- For precision measurements it's critical to maintain low fake lepton background due to large systematic uncertainties



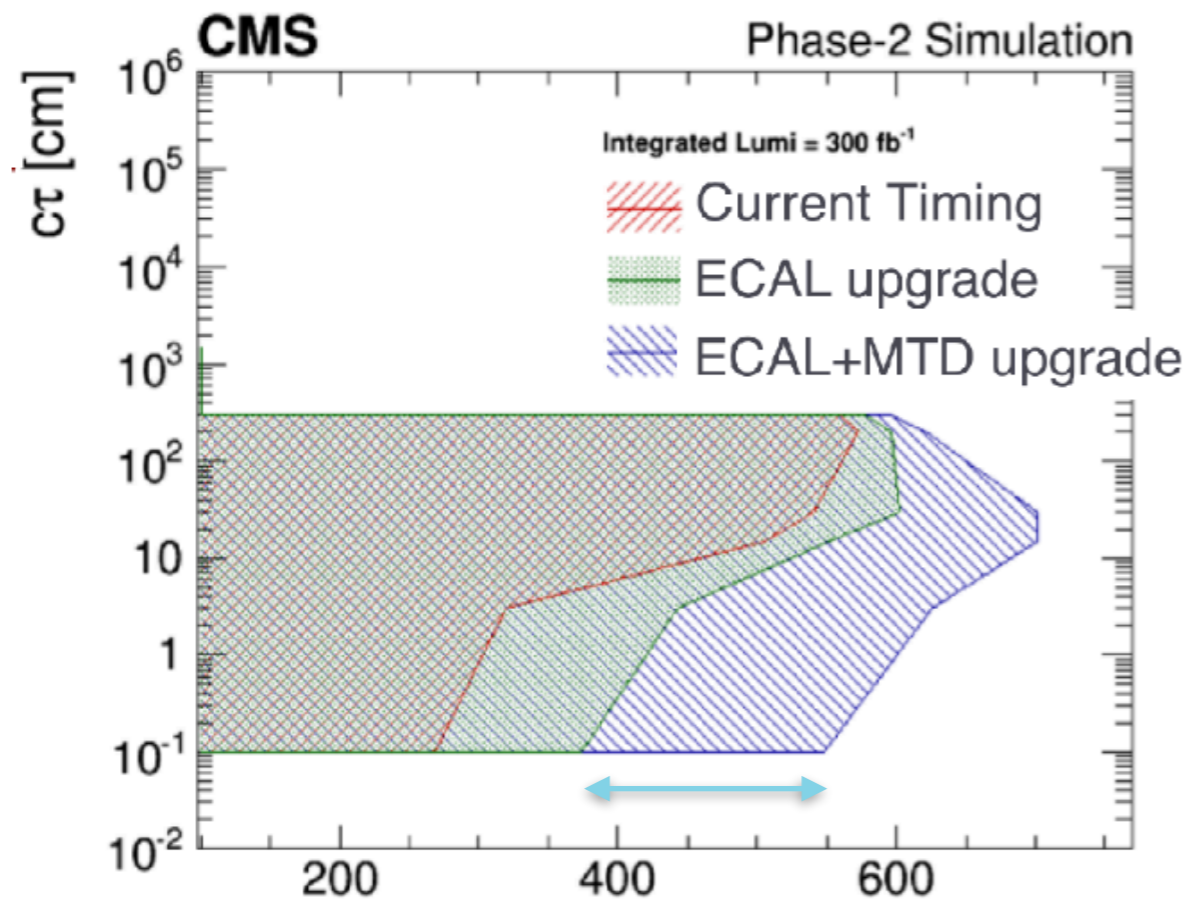
Significant Impacts on Physics Reach I

- Significant impact on HL-LHC Higgs program
 - 26% increase in effective luminosity for $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$
 - 22% increase in effective luminosity for $HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$
 - 25% increase in effective luminosity for $VBF H \rightarrow \tau\tau$

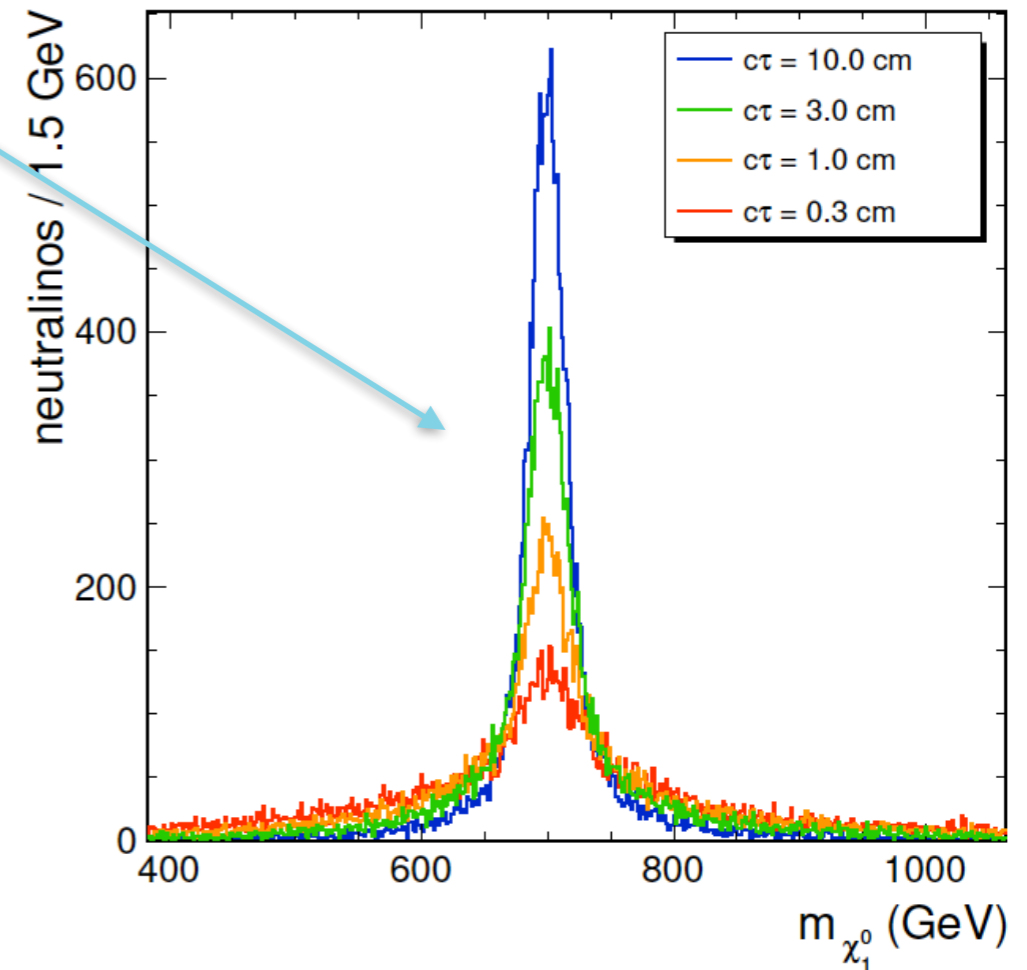


Significant Impacts on Physics Reach II

- New window to probe Long-lived particles.
 - Vertex timing enhances Long-lived particle physics program
 - In topologies involving secondary vertices, **MTD provides a unique handle to reconstruct the mass of the long lived NEUTRAL particles (eg. χ^0)**



(a) $\chi_1^0 \rightarrow G + \gamma$ Limits

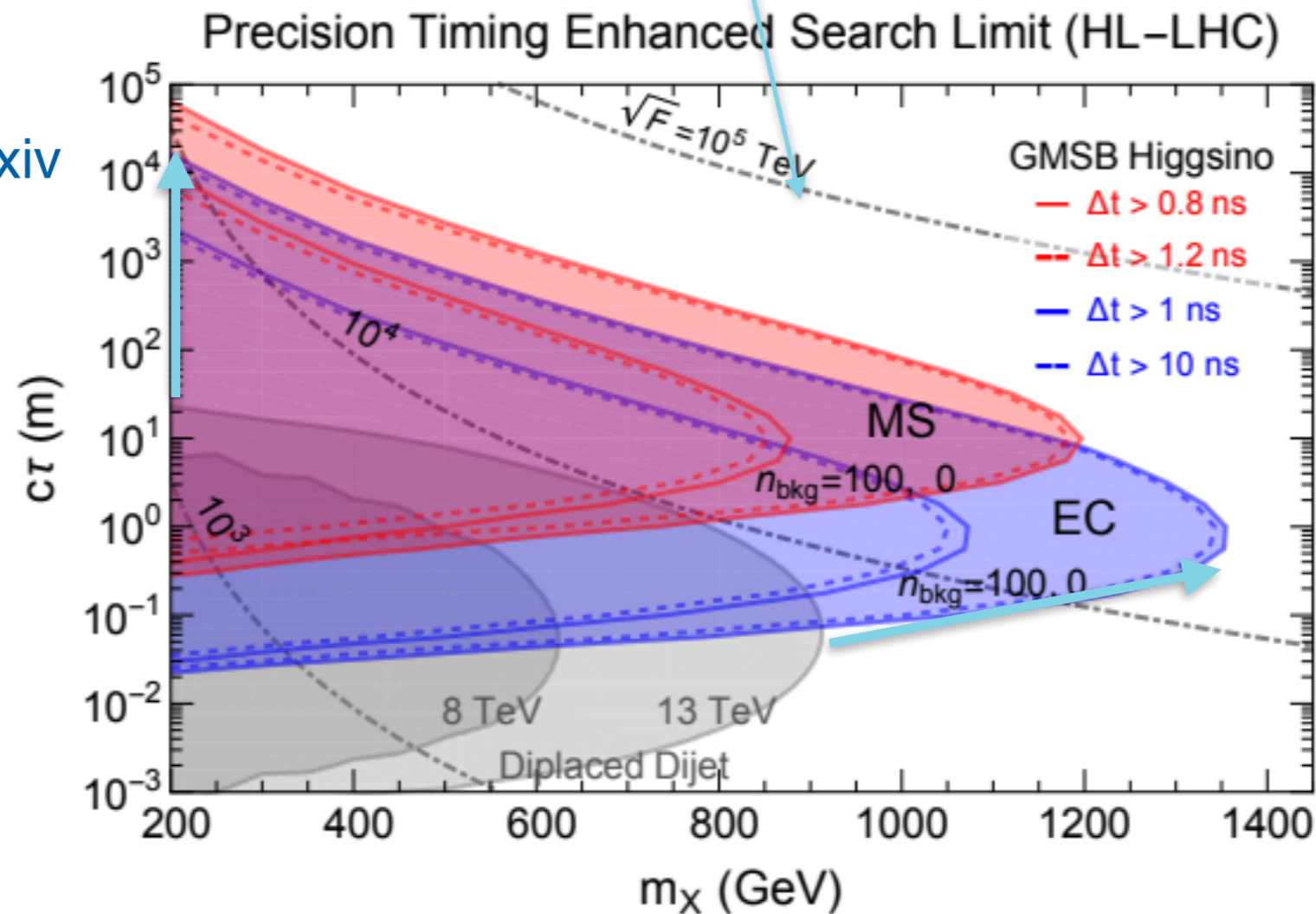


(b) $\chi_1^0 \rightarrow G + Z$ Peaking variable

Significant Impacts on Physics Reach III

- New window to probe Long-lived particles.
 - Vertex timing enhances Long-lived particle physics program
 - Using ISR particle to reconstruct vertex time

Recent paper in Arxiv



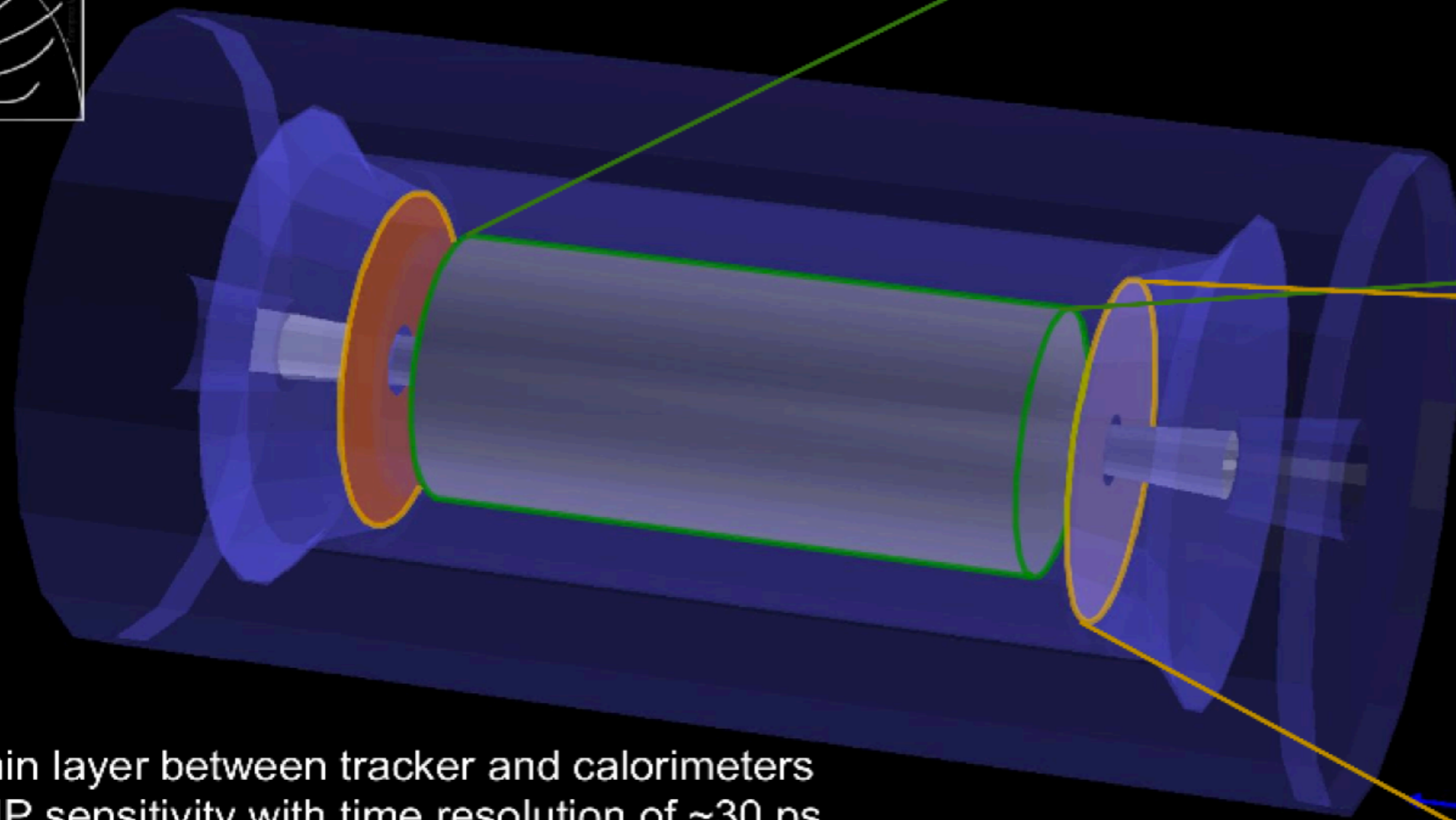
Significant reach Improvement in

- Lifetime
- Mass

Arxiv: 1805.05957 J.Liu, Z. Liu, LT Wang

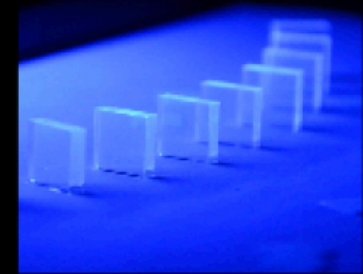
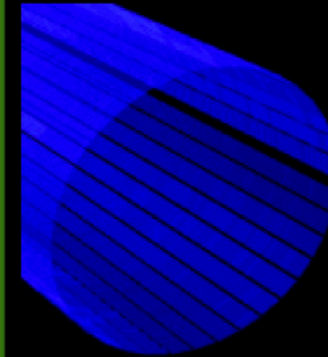
MTD Design Overview

MTD design overview



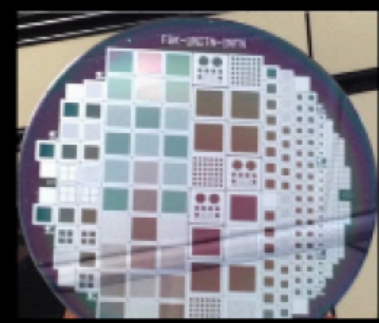
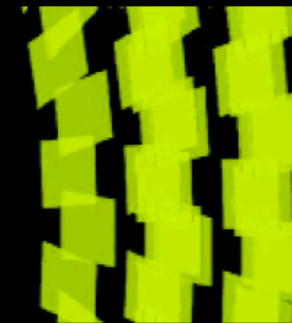
BARREL

TK/ECAL interface ~ 25 mm thick
 Surface ~ 40 m²
 Radiation level ~ $2 \times 10^{14} n_{eq}/cm^2$
 Sensors: **LYSO crystals + SiPMs**



ENDCAPS

On the CE nose ~ 42 mm thick
 Surface ~ 12 m²
 Radiation level ~ $2 \times 10^{15} n_{eq}/cm^2$
 Sensors: **Si with internal gain (LGAD)**



- Thin layer between tracker and calorimeters
- MIP sensitivity with time resolution of ~30 ps
- Hermetic coverage for $|\eta| < 3$

Technology Choice and Considerations

	Barrel LYSO+SiPM	Endcap LGAD
Coverage	$ \eta < 1.5$	$1.5 < \eta < 3.0$
Surface Area	$\sim 36.5 \text{ m}^2$	$\sim 12 \text{ m}^2$
Power Budget	$\sim 0.5 \text{ kW/m}^2$	$\sim 1.8 \text{ kW/m}^2$
Radiation Dose	$\leq 2e14 \text{ neq/cm}^2$	$\leq 2e15 \text{ neq/cm}^2$
Installation Date	2022	2024

- Barrel Timing Layer (LYSO+SiPM)

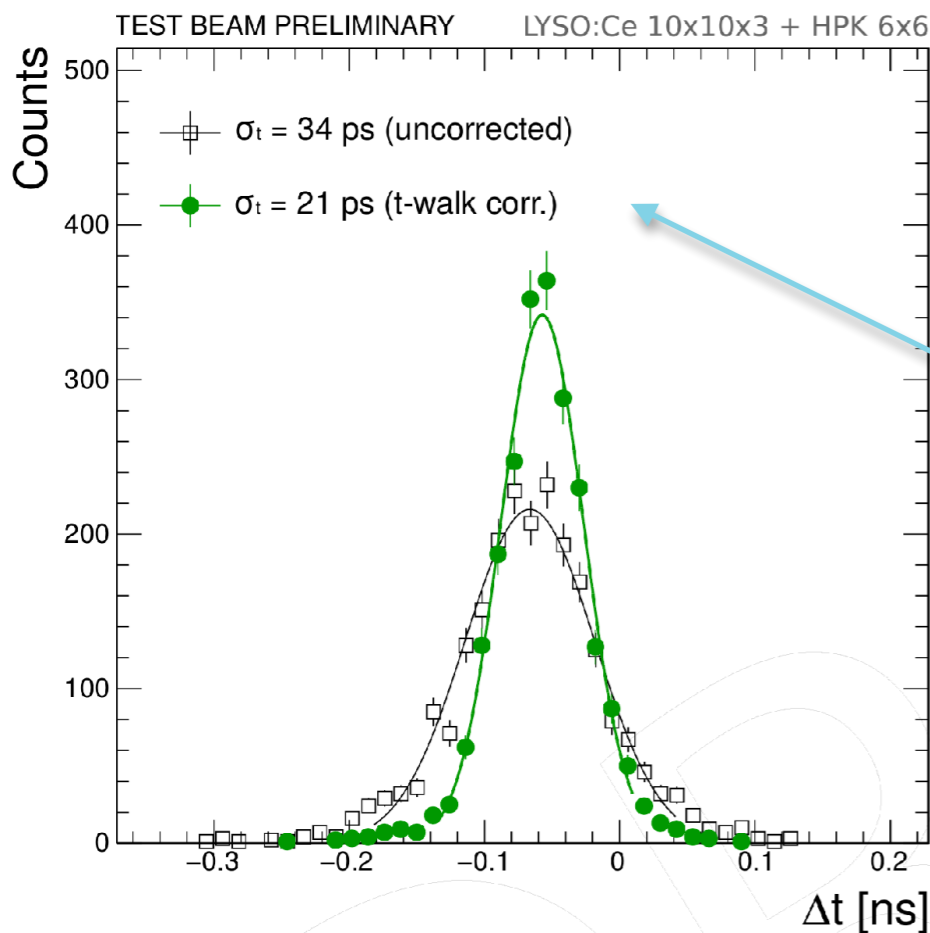
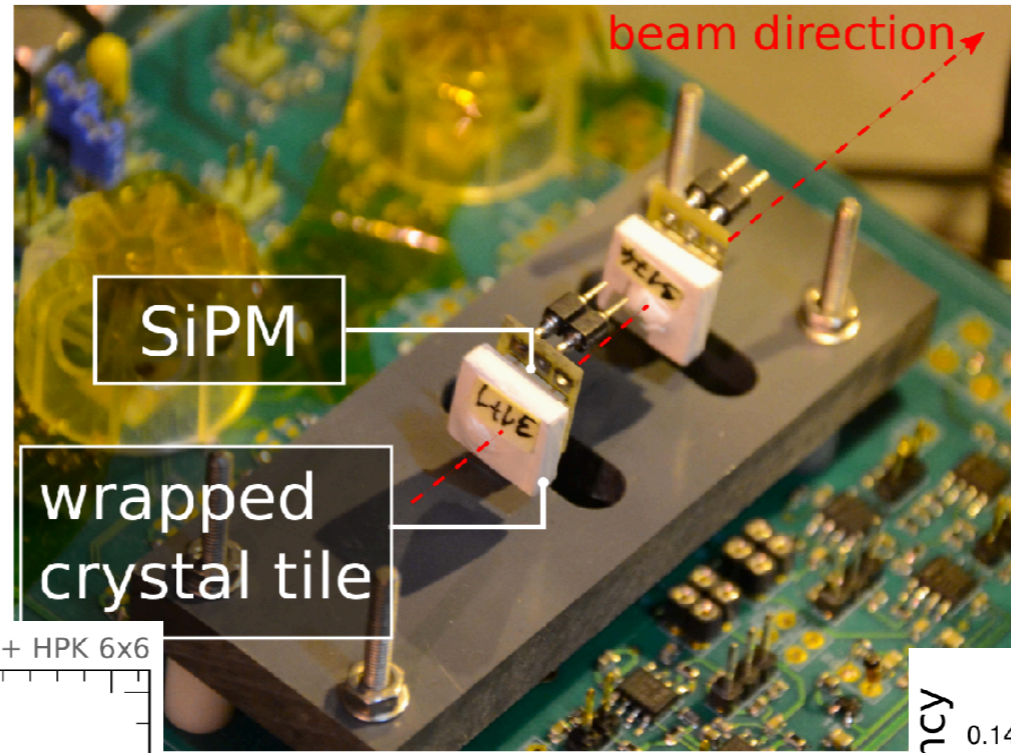
- Larger surface area
- Lower radiation dose
- Mature readout ASIC technology

- Endcap Timing Layer (LGAD)

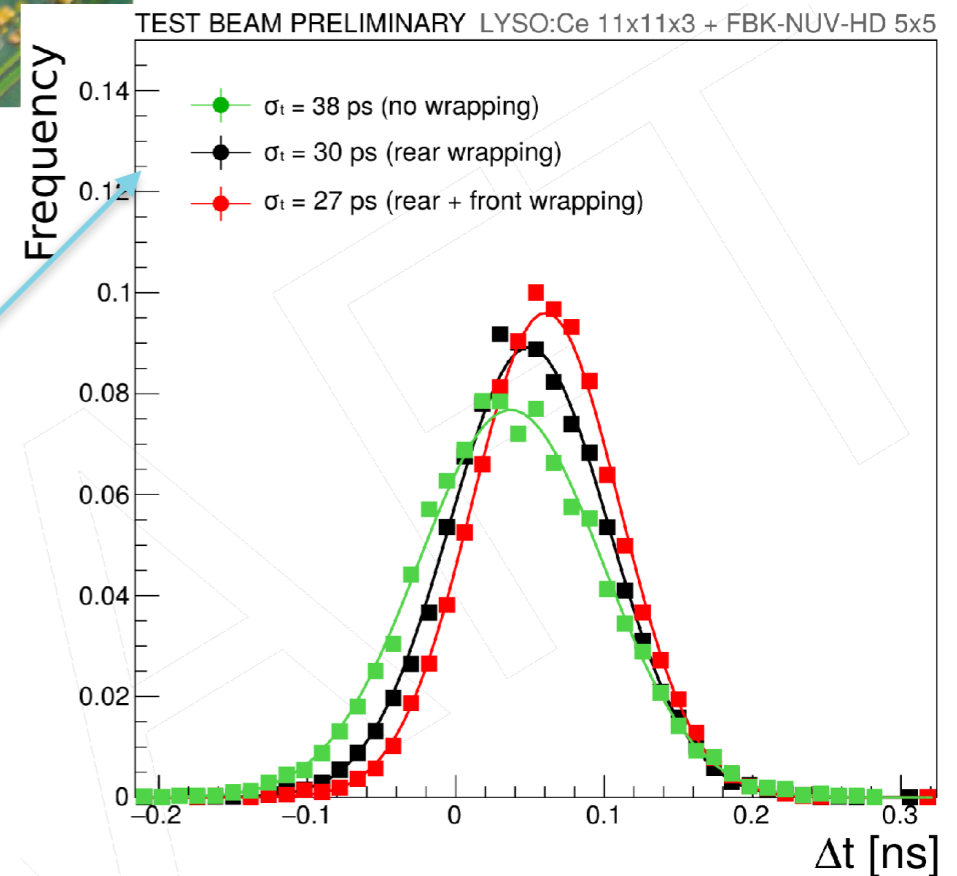
- Larger radiation dose
- More flexible installation schedule → time for R&D
- R&D synergies with ATLAS

BTL Sensor Performance

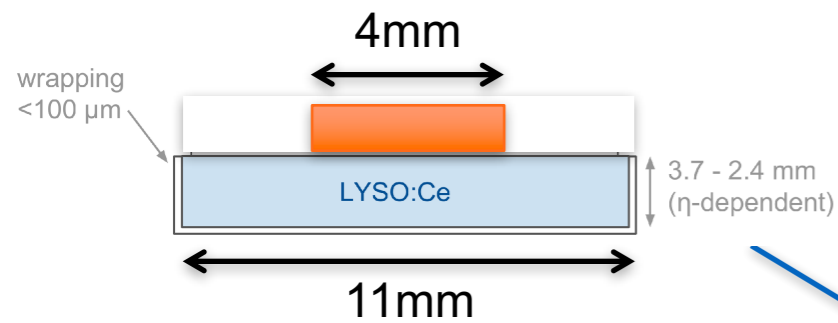
Single sensor performance requirement demonstrated



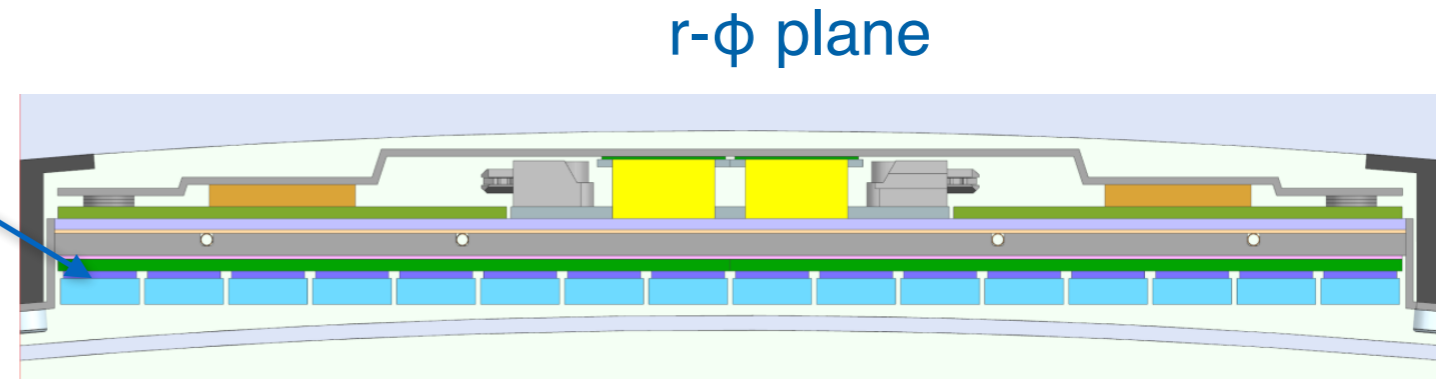
30 ps resolution demonstrated



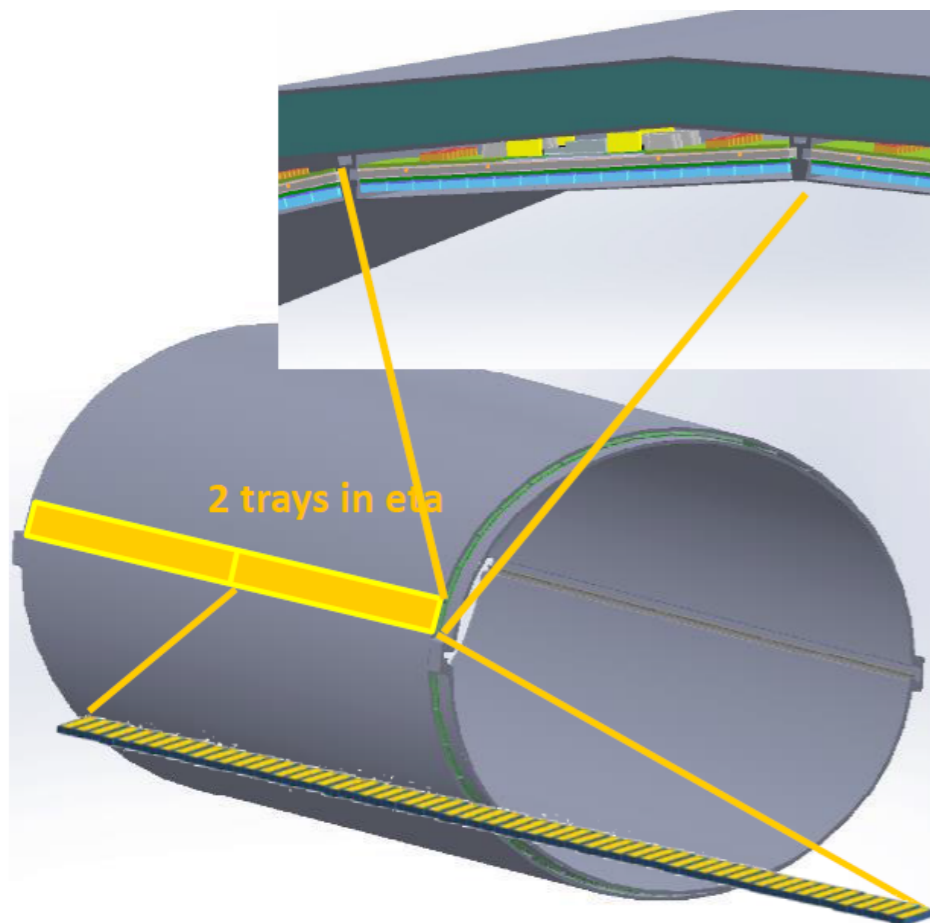
Barrel Timing Layer Design



- 11.5x11.5 mm² LYSO tiles
- 4x4 mm² SiPM
- 250k channels



BTL tray in the rails of the tracker support tube (TST)

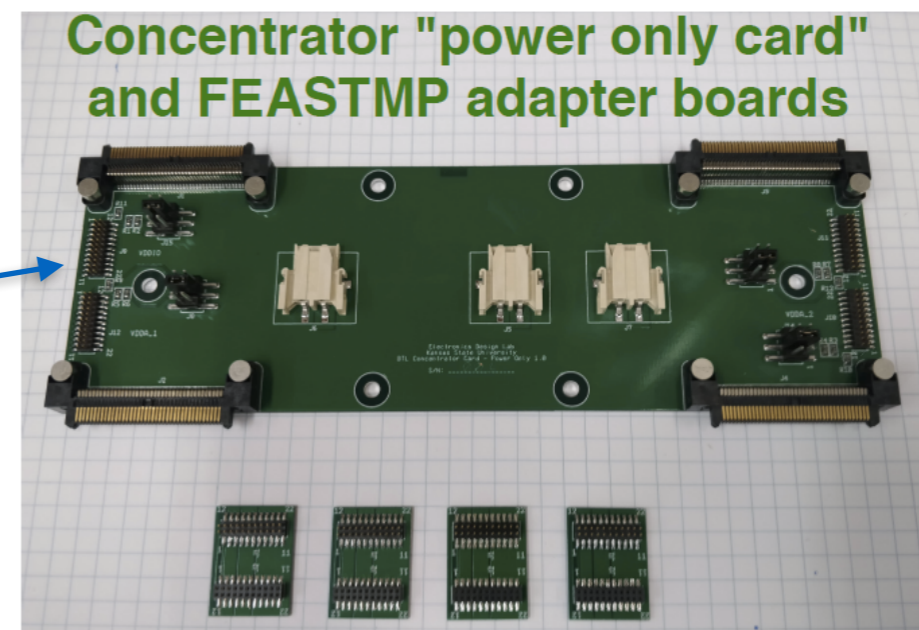
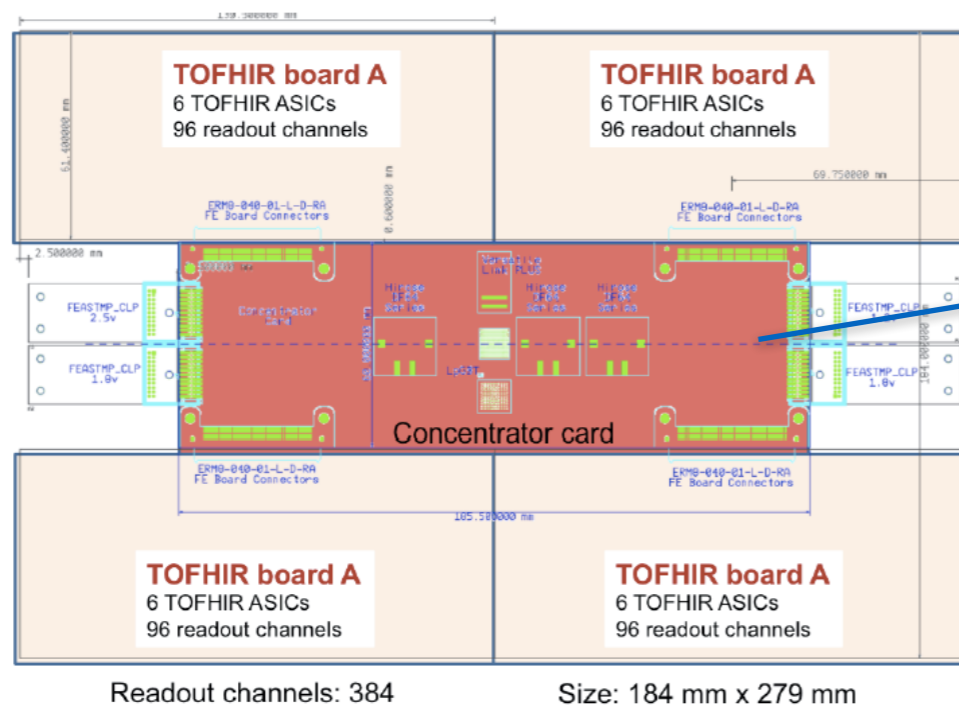


- CO₂ cooling
- Fully tested trays (20 kg) inserted into TST

Barrel Timing Layer Electronics

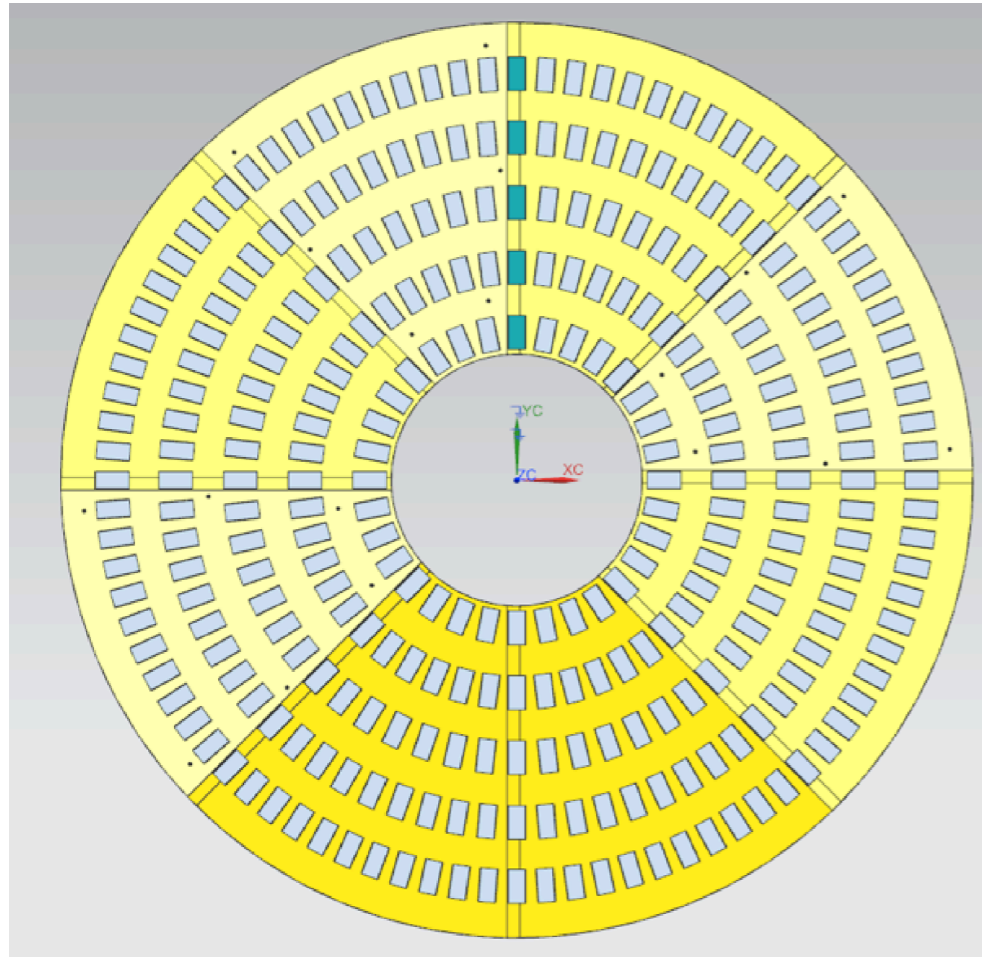
- **TOFHIR ASIC:**
 - Overall chip integration close to finalization
- **Front-end boards:**
 - Engineering design of readout units boards concluded
 - Concentrator card and adapter board at hand
- **Front-end board demonstration:**
 - Nov: board assembled with chip
 - 2019 Q1: board fully validated

Readout Unit Concept

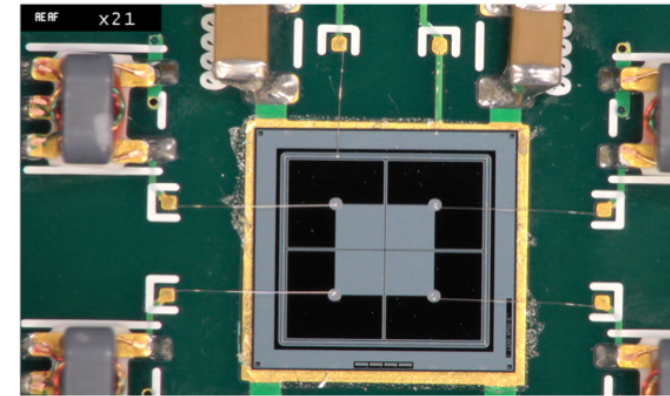
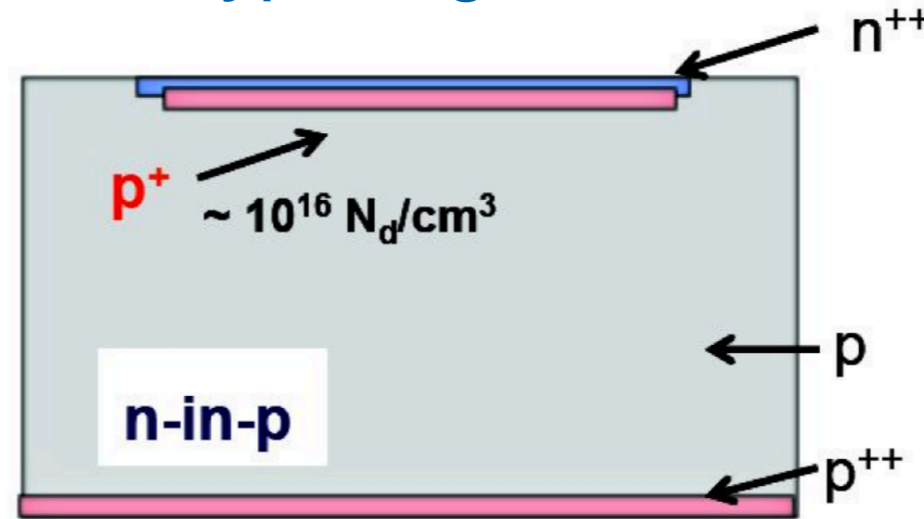


Endcap Design

- Low-gain avalanche diode (LGAD) are silicon sensor with a special avalanche gain-layer
- Typical gain: 10-30



- Overlapping disk structure
- 1x3 mm² sensor channels
- Total 1.8 M channels

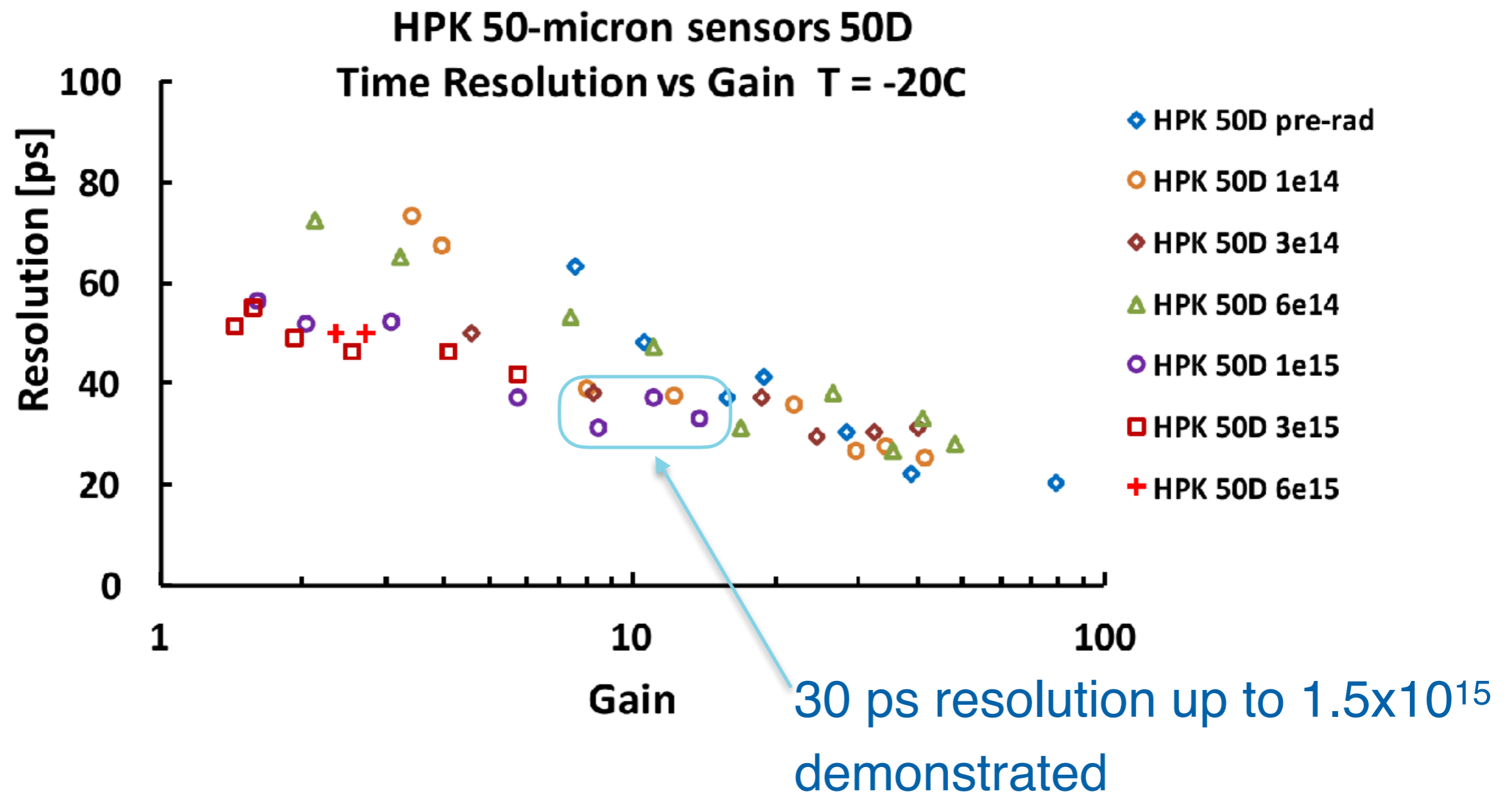


MODULE size (~5x10 cm):
 optimized for minimal overlaps at high eta (<30%) and maximize wafer-usage with **single module type**

ROC + sensor + flex circuit
 Sensors bump-bonded to an array of 16 ROCs
 HDI wire-bonded to the ROCs

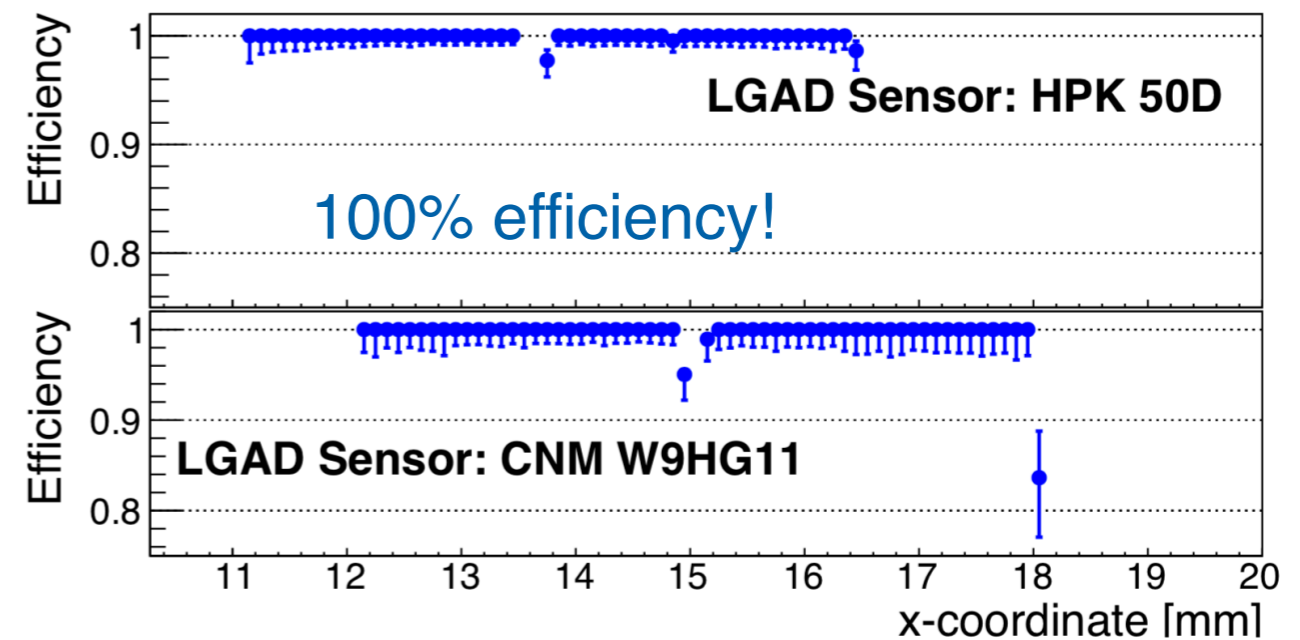
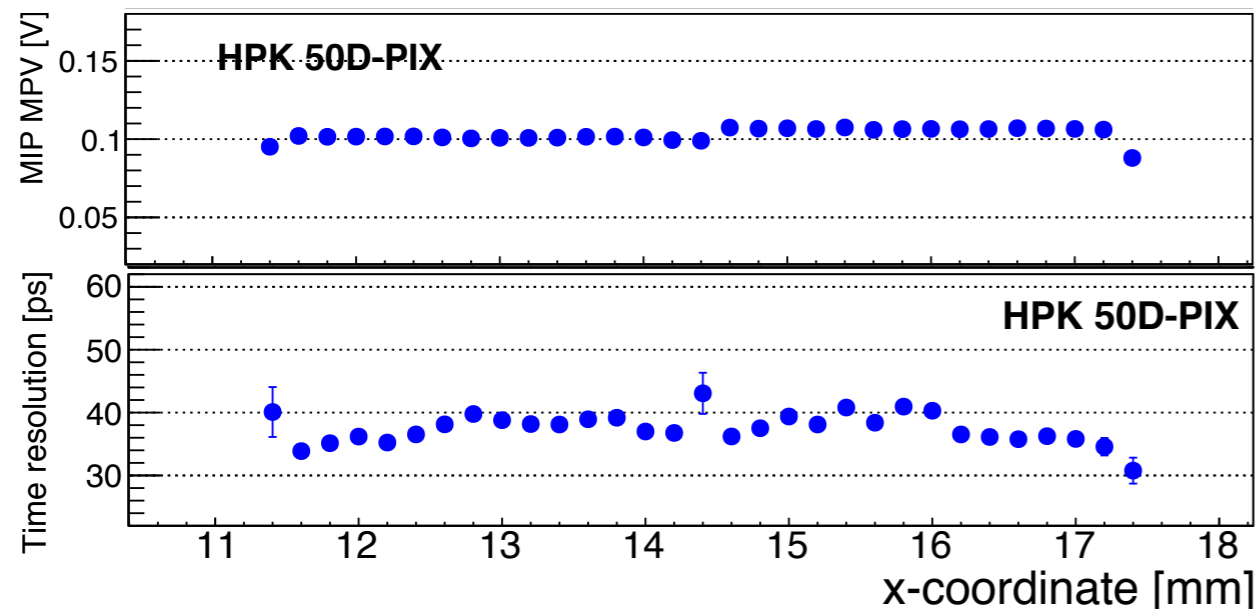
ETL Sensor Performance

- Target performance has been achieved for sensors irradiated up to fluence of 1.5×10^{15} eq. neutrons



Sensor performance

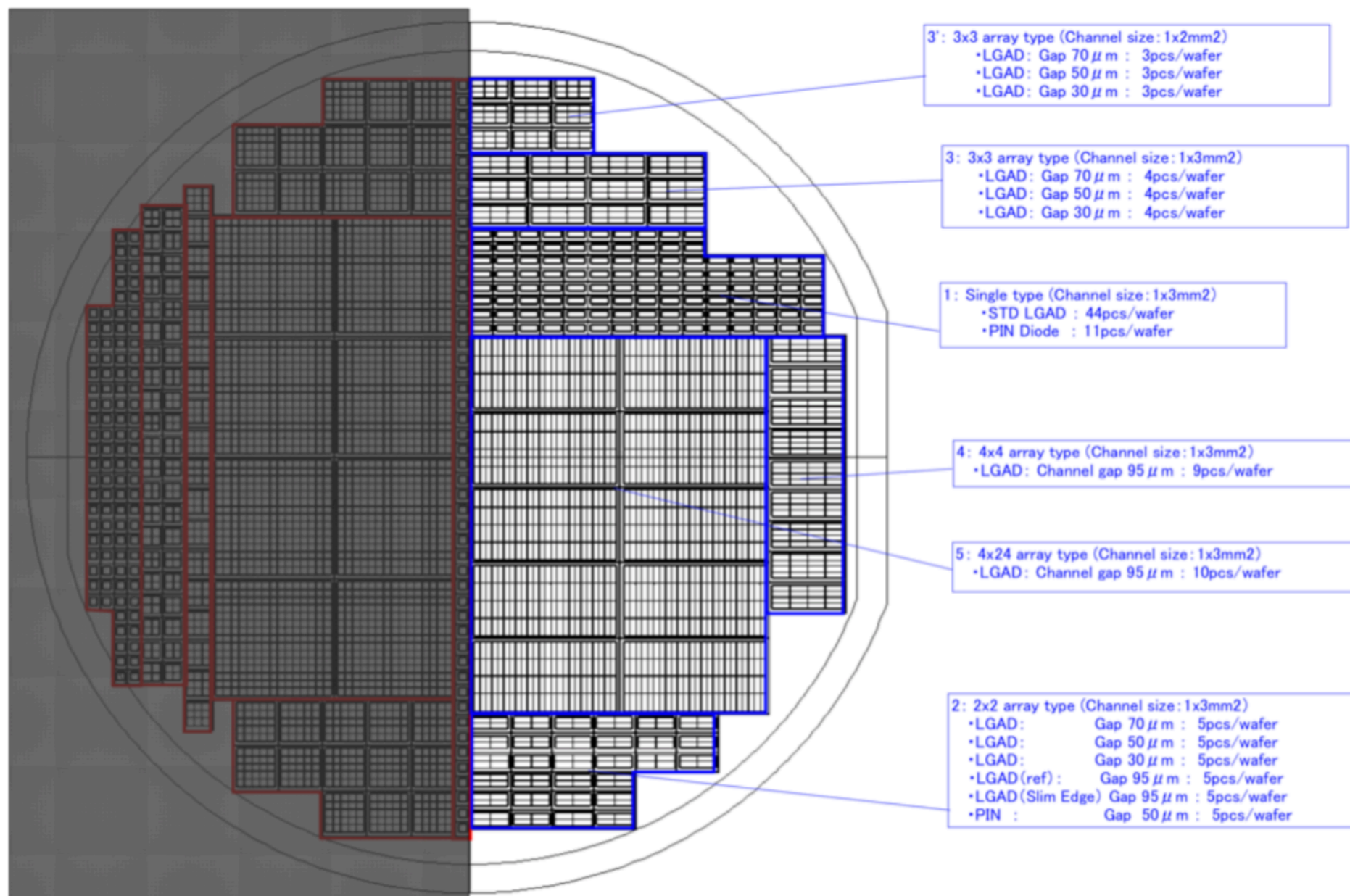
- Target performance has been achieved for sensors irradiated up to 1.5×10^{15} eq. Neutrons
- Sensor uniformity precisely measured. Meets specification
- Efficiency $\sim 100\%$



ETL Sensor R&D

- New Production addressing:
 - Increased radiation tolerance
 - Large sensor production
 - Improved fill factor

Conceptual design of HPK mask

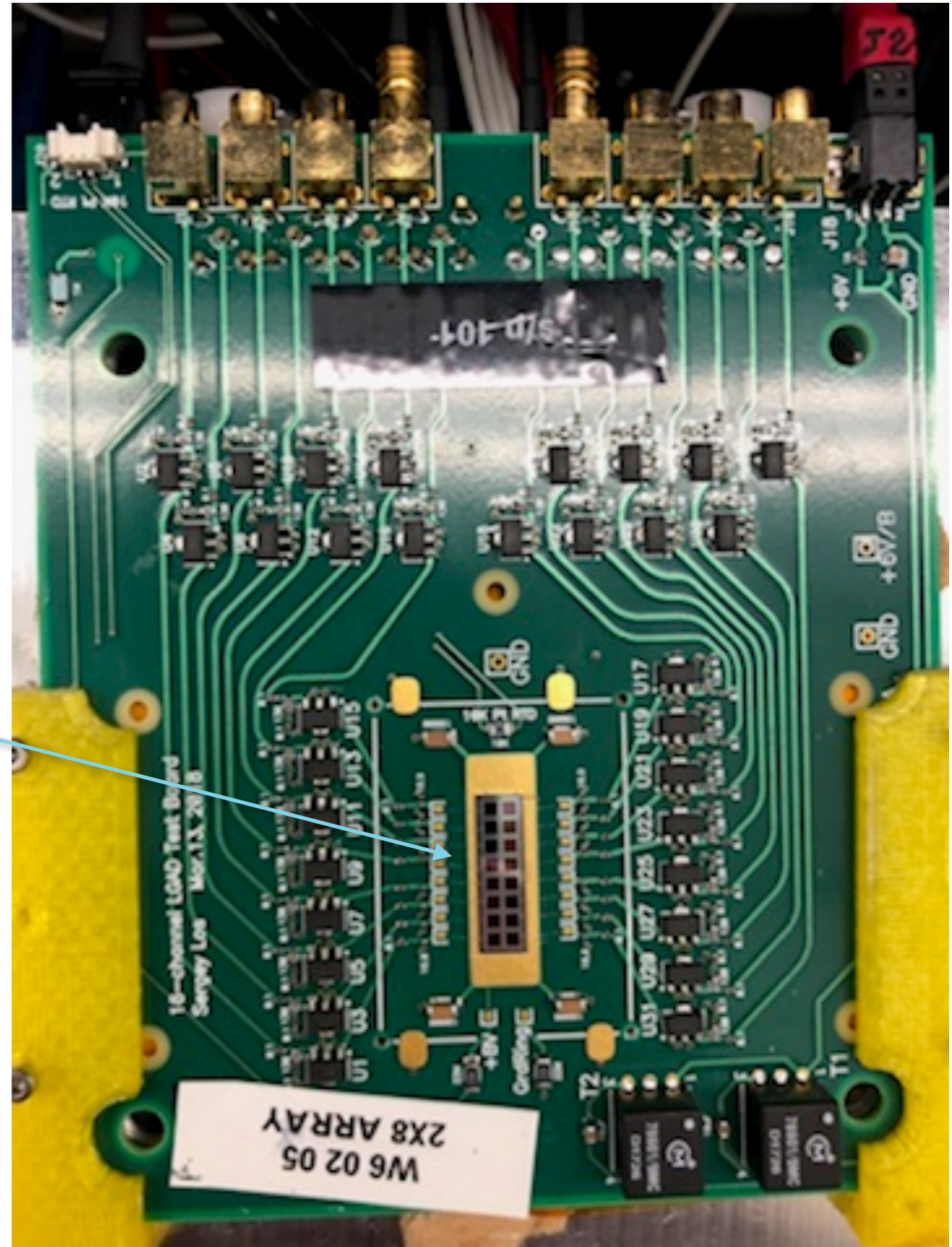


FBK and CNM
They are also underway

ETL Sensor R&D

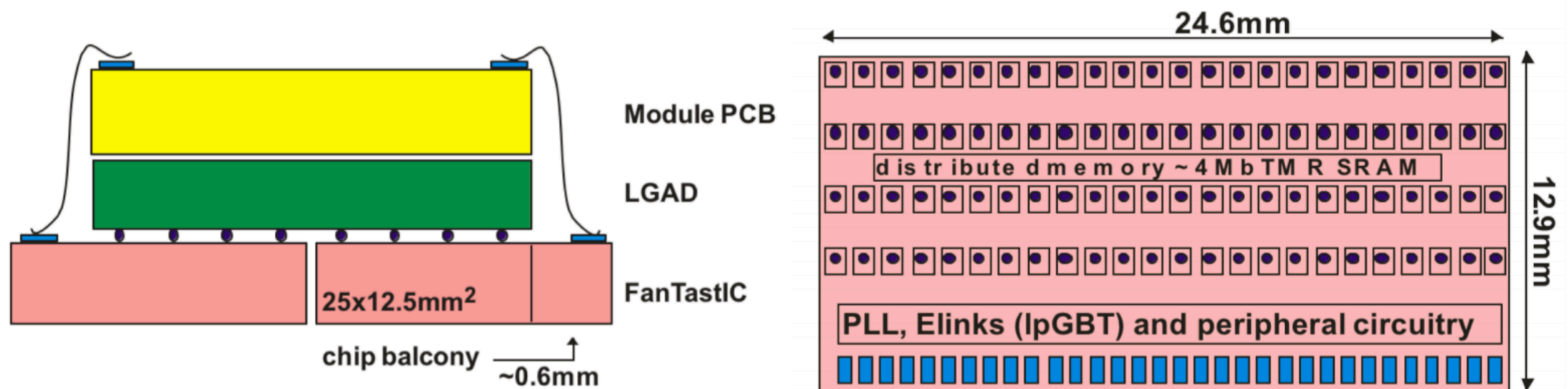
- New Production addressing:
 - Increased radiation tolerance
 - Large sensor production
 - Improved fill factor

**NEW sensor to be test at FNAL
In a few weeks**



ETL R&D: ASIC and readout

- **One chip is matrix of ~100 LGAD pixels:**
 - Measurement of Time-of-Arrival in every pixel within 25 ns LHC BX with 30 ps time resolution for the whole system.
- **Chip development lead by Fermilab:**
 - TSMC 65nm: experience, library, rad. dam. models from RD53
 - Ongoing design study of the preamp and CFD implementation
 - Exploring the possibility of common developments with ATLAS



Summary

- CMS MIP Timing Detector will significantly improve detector capabilities and expand physics reach for the HL-LHC program
 - 20-25% effective luminosity increase in crucial Precision Higgs Measurements
 - Expands reach for BSM searches using MET
 - Enables new capability to probe long-lived particles
- Project is significantly advanced.
 - Sensor performance close to specification
 - ASIC and Integration efforts ongoing
- Progress on sensor R&D, beam tests, and engineering design.
 - Optimize sensors to ensure 30 ps time resolution throughout the HL-LHC run

SiPM R&D

R&D advancing on SiPMs to improve light collection efficiency and uniformity

- Large Area Sparse SiPM
- Ordered:
 - 25 of 20 μ m pitch
 - 25 of 15 μ m pitch
 - 10 assembled with 11.5x11.5 crystal
- Delivery in Sept 2018

