

# PHASE II MUON UPGRADE SUMMARY

Pierluigi Zotto  
(INFN Padova)

# CONTRIBUTIONS

- Simulation tools  
Vadim Khotilovich
- Muon chambers - Tracker association algorithms  
Ignazio Lazzizzera, Bobby Scurlock
- MTT development  
Alessandro Montanari, Oliver Pooth
- RPC Trigger Upgrade  
Archana Sharma

# SIMULATION TOOLS (1)

**Goal:** to provide full simulation framework that realistically describes performance of the future CMS detector and muon trigger at SLHC luminosities

Why full simulation?

- studies of trigger primitives depend on realistic simulation of rather subtle effects in incredibly busy environment
- Simplifications in fast simulation make detailed muon trigger simulations unreliable
- Understanding occupancy and BX related effects and backgrounds make Full Geant simulation the only viable option

# SIMULATION TOOLS (2)

## High PU FullSim Machinery

- Custom SLHC FullSim framework by TAMU:
  - Needed in order to cope with memory hungry high PU FullSim
  - FullSim in fraction of detector, drop unnecessary data
  - Stable & reliable for efficiencies & single object rates estimates
  - Can simulate muon systems+long barrel tracker with PU400 in full DT or half of CSC
  - Twiki: [SLHCFullSim](#)
- It is still a short term fix
  - Can't study rates of global trigger or physics processes

## Neutron Backgrounds

- Machinery for simulation of MB+neutrons is almost ready (Rick Wilkinson)
  - Will be included in CMSSW\_3\_4\_0
  - Neutrons simulation takes ~30x longer /event than for regular MB
  - Waiting on MixingModule developers for a special “neutron” input

# SIMULATION TOOLS (3)

## Samples

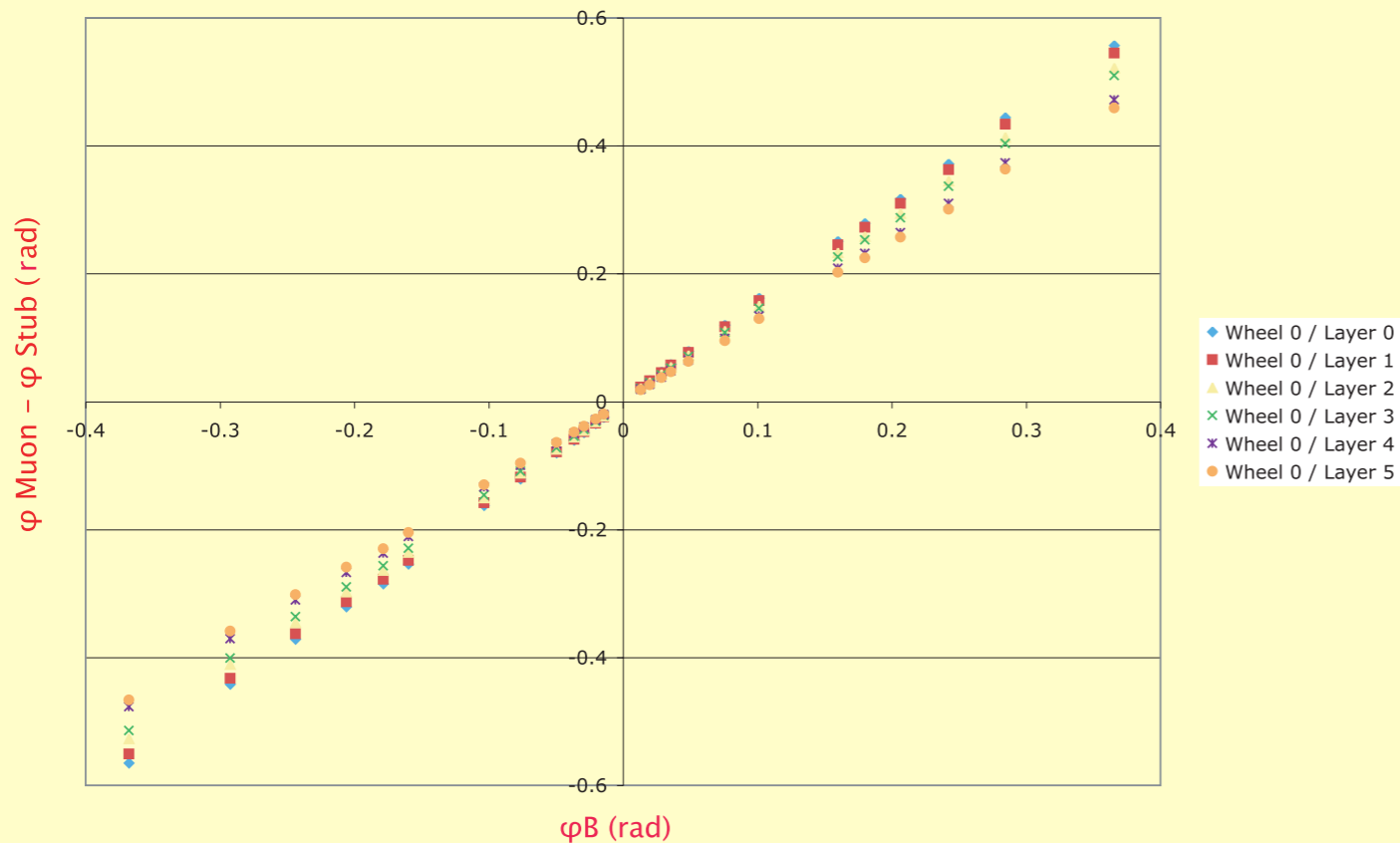
- Small samples available for Phase I emulator studies
  - PU hits digitized only for muon systems
  - Bigger samples would be necessary for rates estimation
- samples for Phase II (with new tracker)
  - PU (if present) is digitized in tracker and muon systems
  - No-PU samples for Florida's track-muon matching studies available
- Simulation of muon systems+long barrel tracker with PU400 in full DT or in half of CSC
  - Would require substantial amount of computing resources
  - Working framework exists: whoever needs it is welcome to use it
  - Plan to start some production before End of the year in LNL-Padova

# MUON-TRACKER ASSOCIATION STUDIES

Barrel and Forward groups are both working with a similar approach

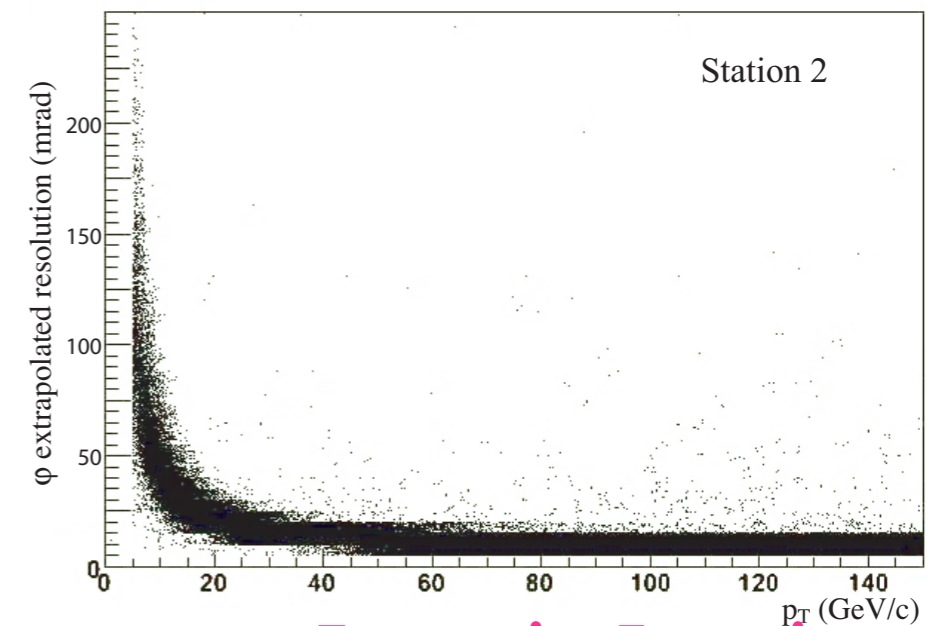
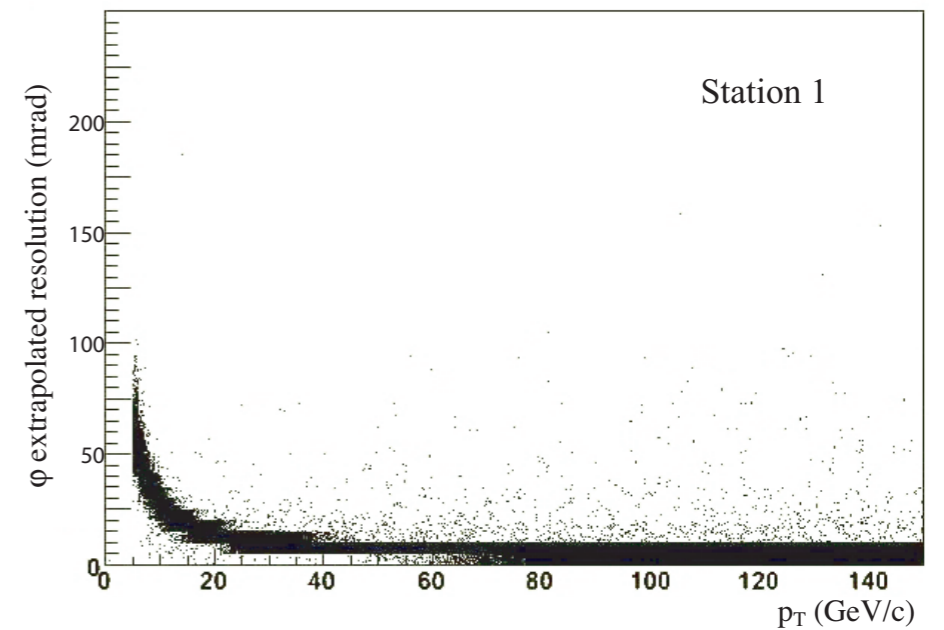
- Extrapolate of the Trigger Primitives to the Tracker layers
  - linear extrapolation before track finding in the barrel
  - LUTs from CSC Track Finder estimation in the forward
- Define dynamically the size of the matching region depending on candidate PT and pseudorapidity
- Match with stubs of stacked layers
- Muon Trigger Primitive candidate confirmation
- Momentum re-computation using muon point and/or matched stubs

# BARREL WINDOWS



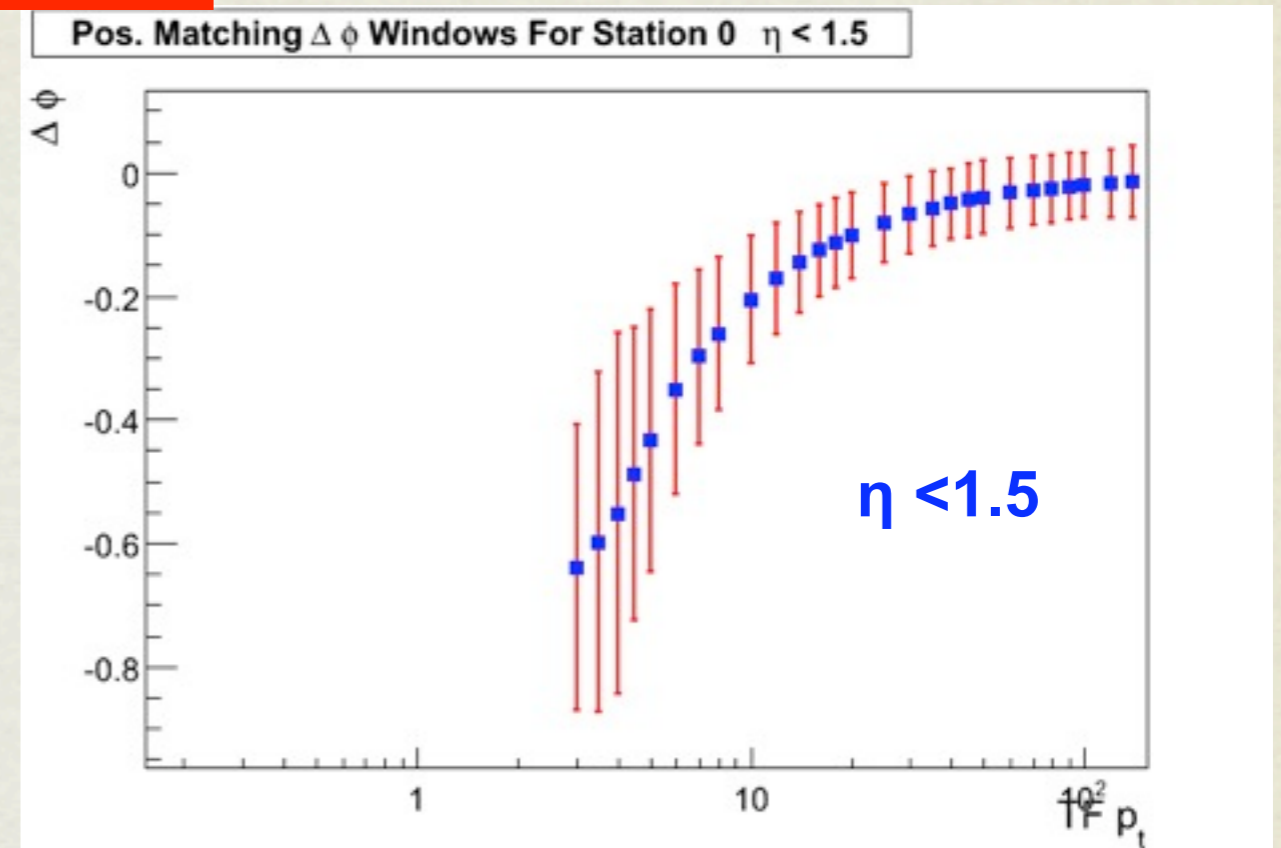
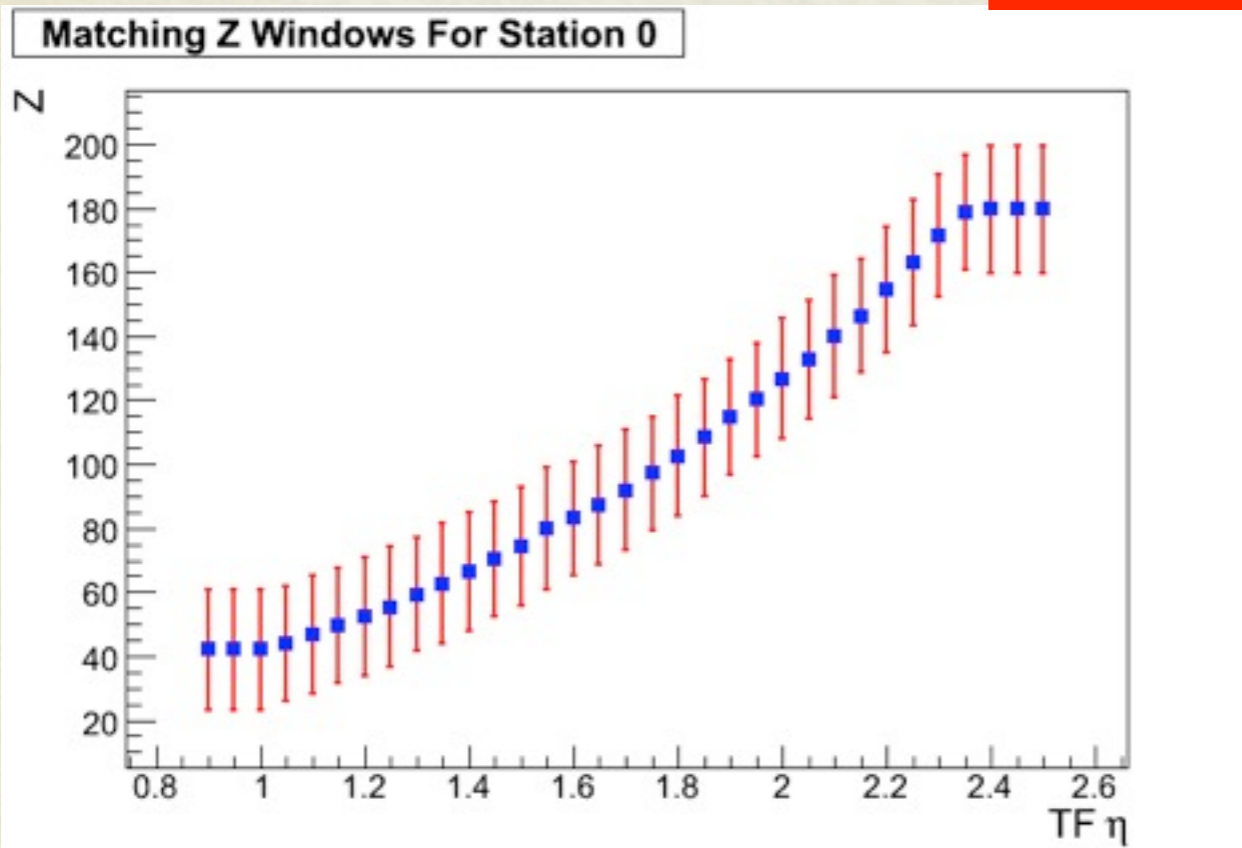
$\phi$  window (PT dependent) at 100 GeV size is  $\pm 15$  mrad  
 at 10 GeV size is  $\pm 90$  mrad

$\theta$  window (r dependent) at 35 cm size is  $\pm 300$  mrad  
 at 55 cm size is  $\pm 180$  mrad  
 at 100 cm size is  $\pm 90$  mrad



# FORWARD WINDOWS

## Double Stack 0

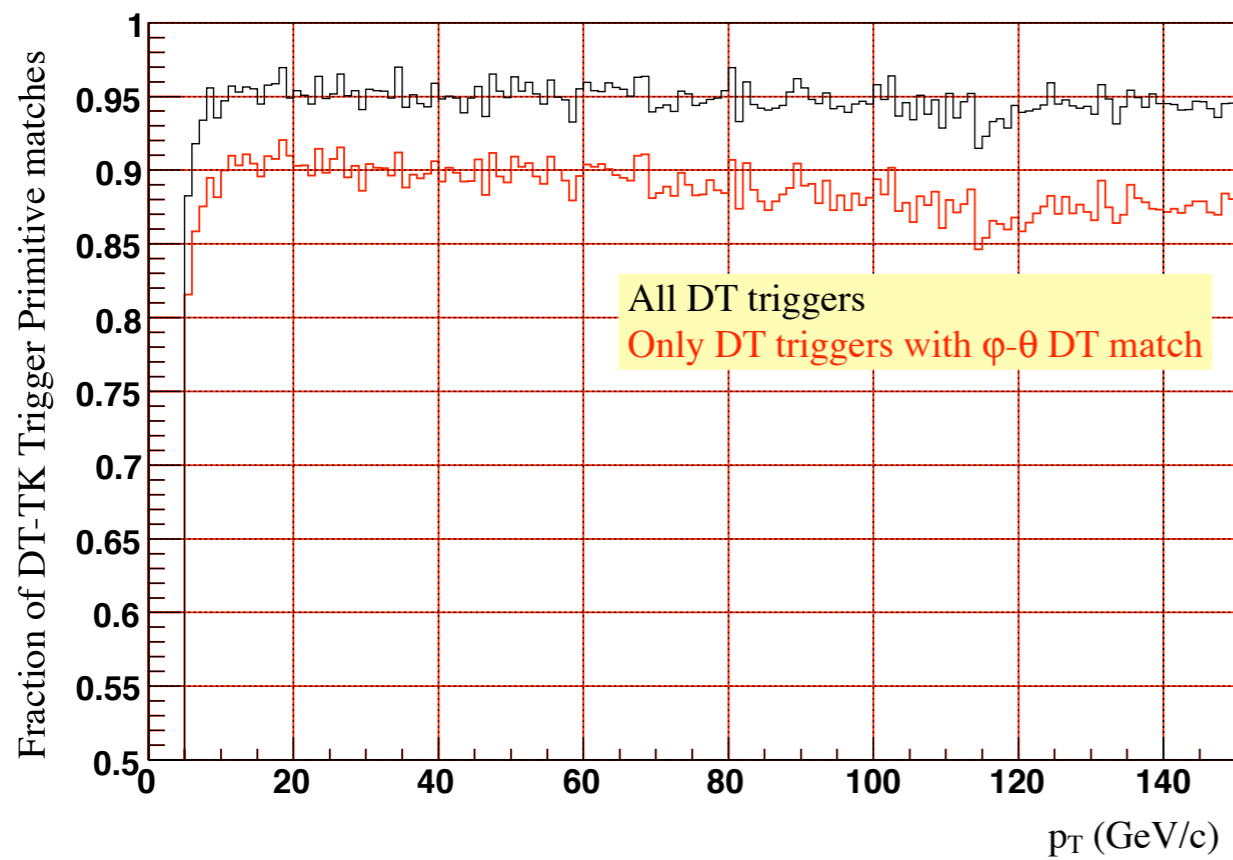


Matching  $Z_{TF}$ - $Z_{tracker}$  windows

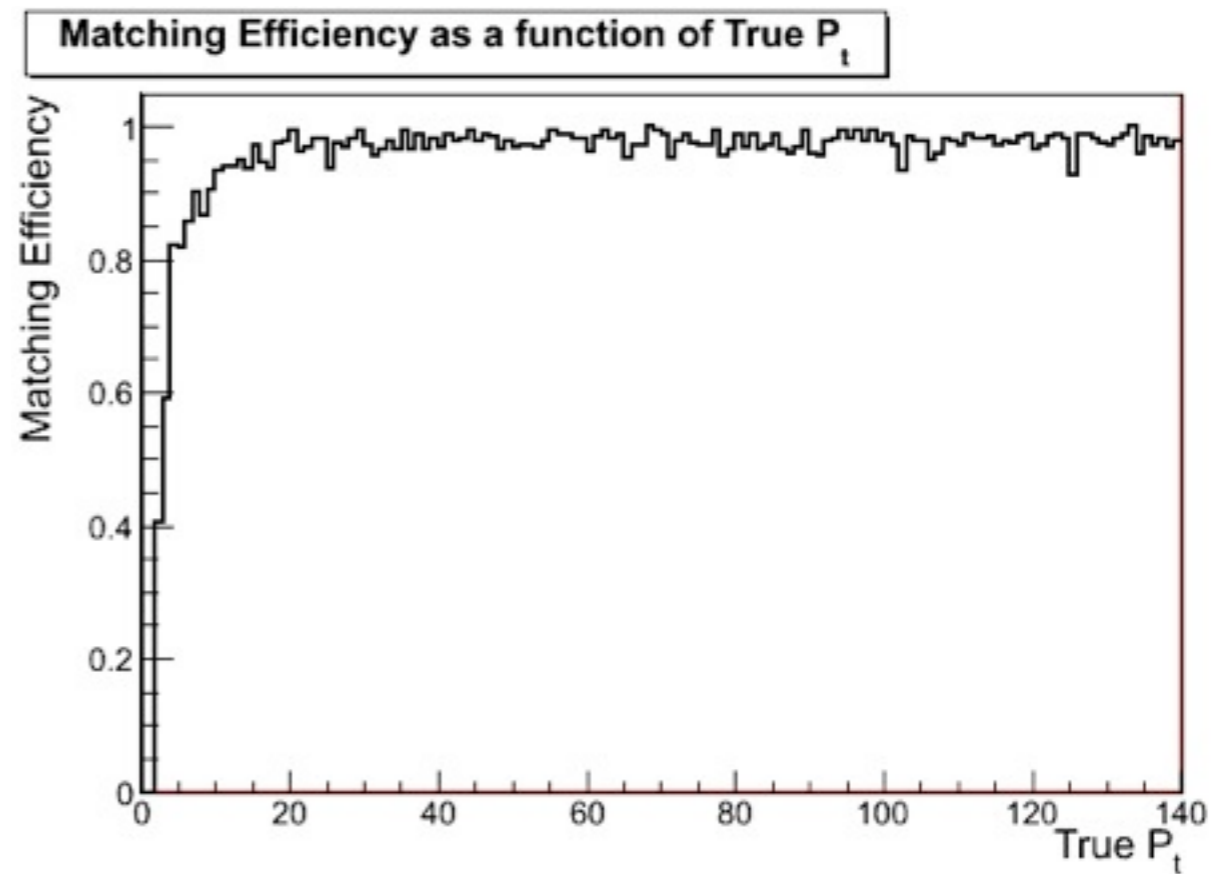
Matching  $\phi_{TF}$ - $\phi_{tracker}$  windows



# MUON -TRACKER MATCHING EFFICIENCIES

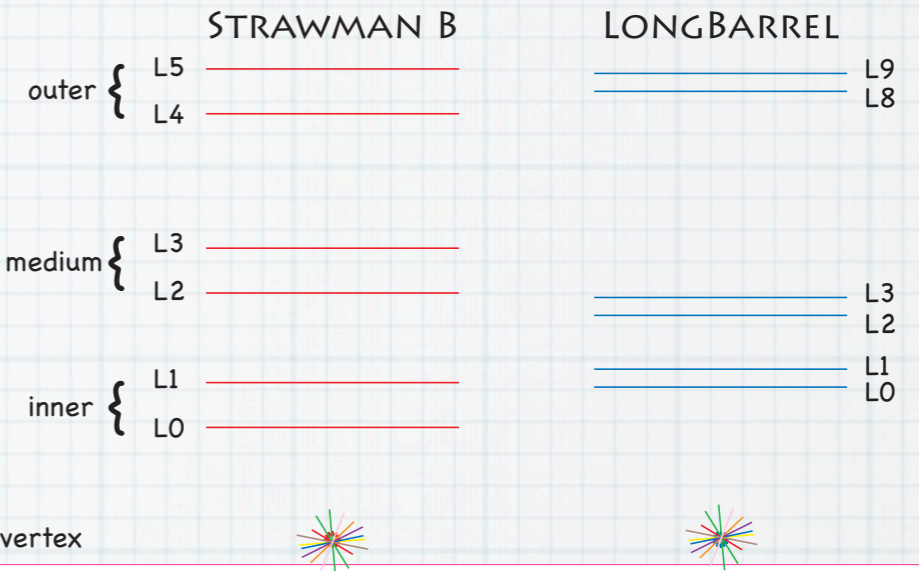


Barrel



Forward

# Momentum fit resolution



Large dependence on lever arm

innermost and outermost points position are driving result

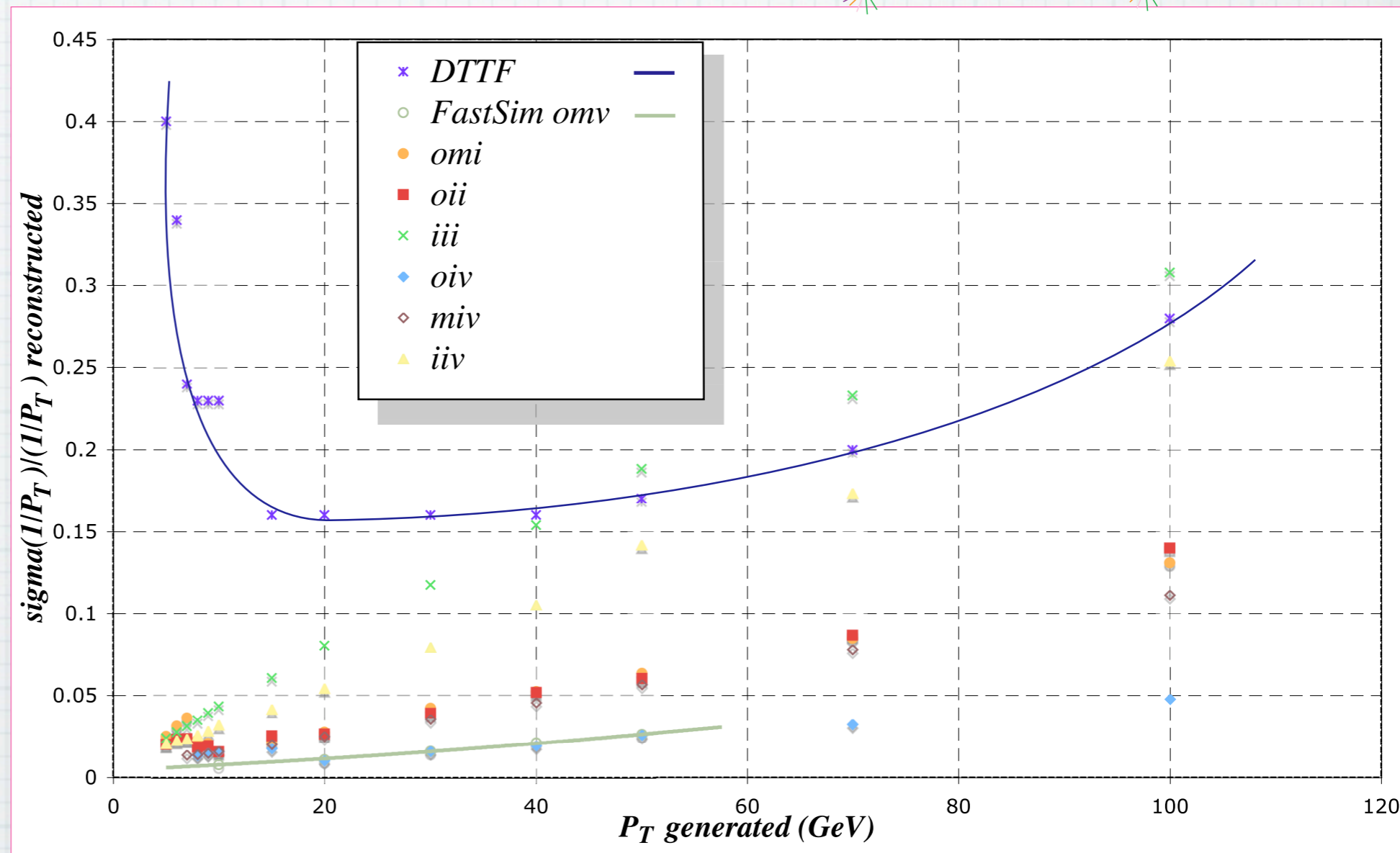
middle point position almost negligible

Vertex constraint really strong

should we dare to impose it? Caution needed with long lived particles ...

Even small lever arm useful to improve resolution at low  $P_T$

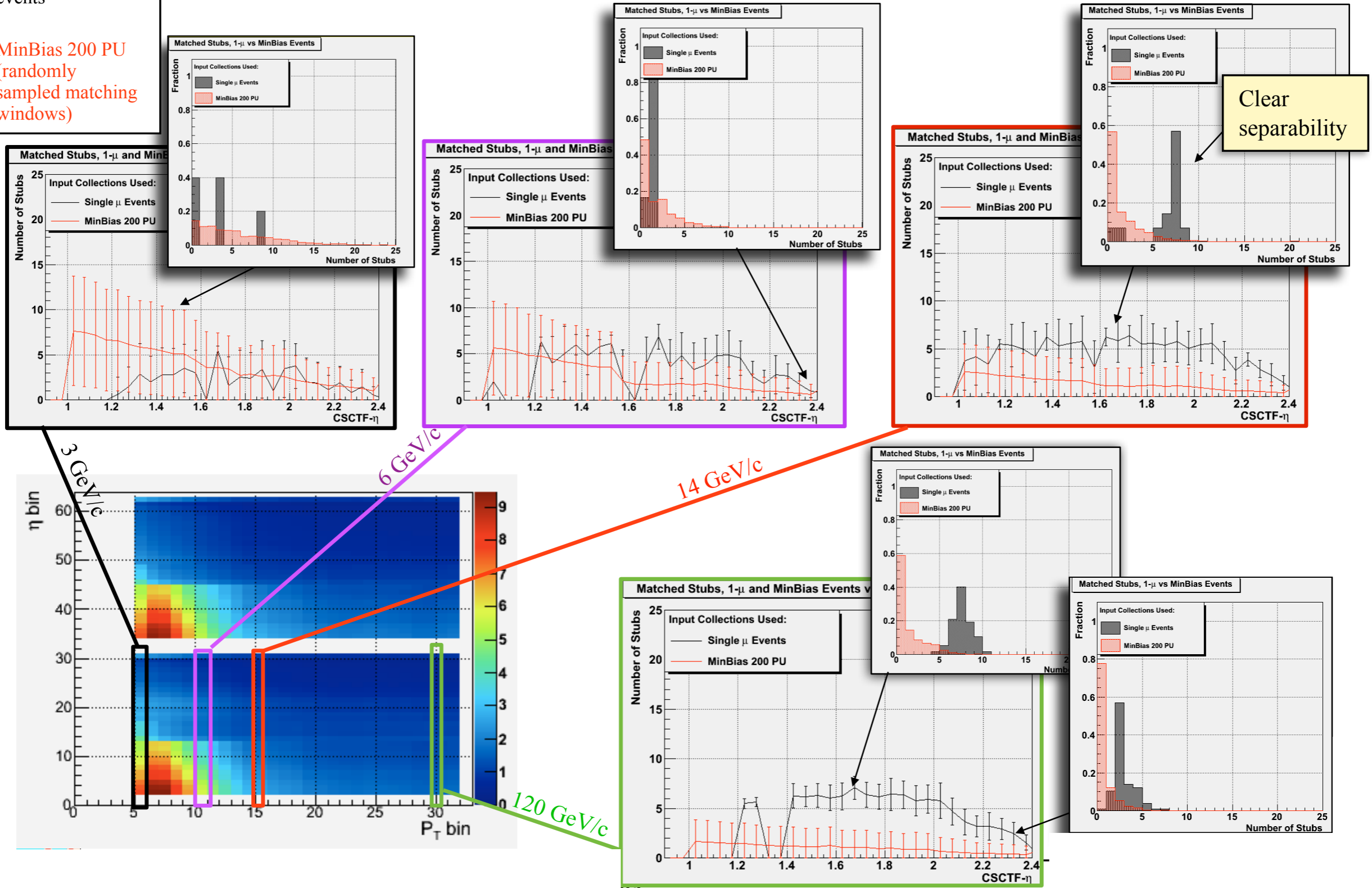
Early FastSim results confirmed



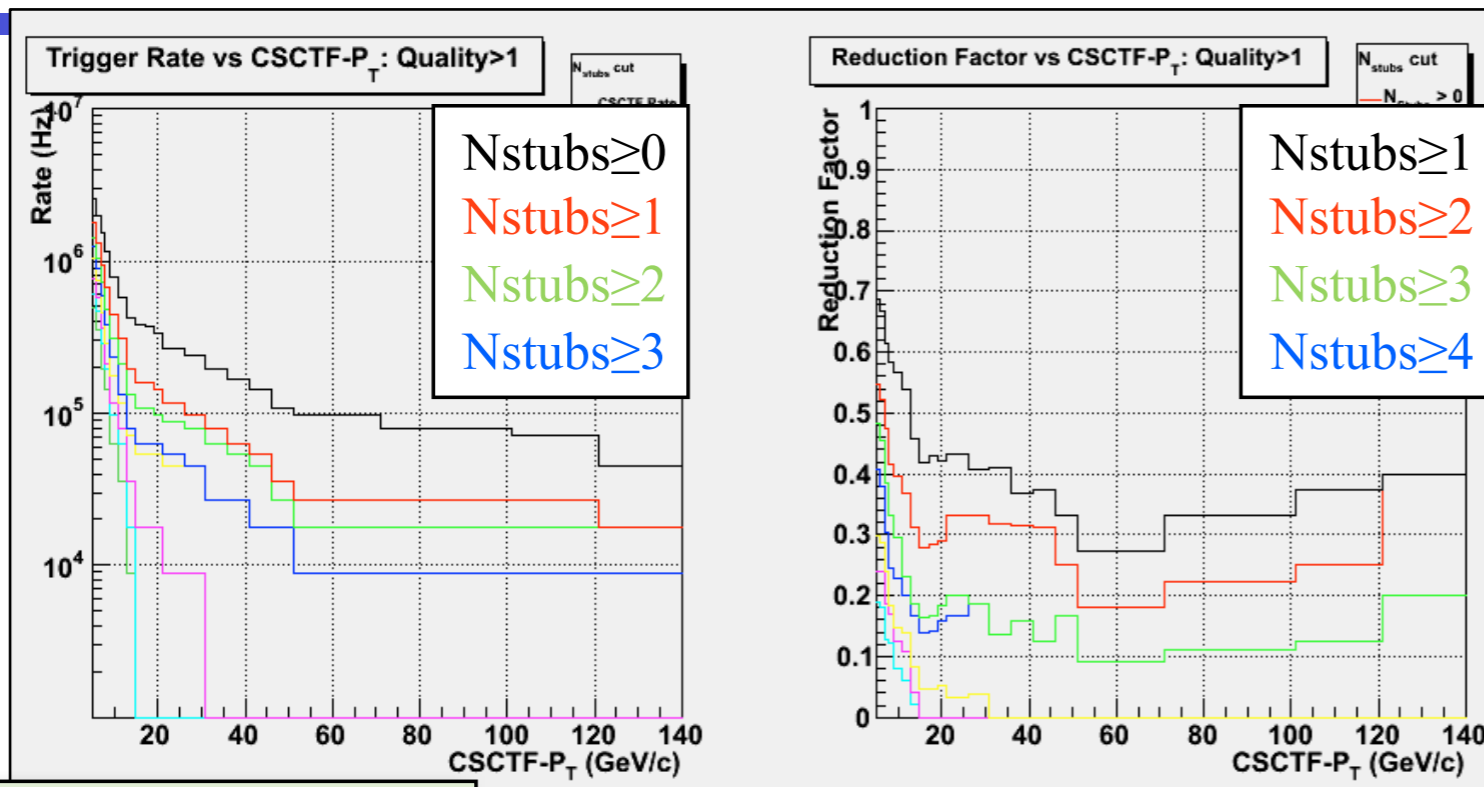
# Matching Windows: Signal versus Background

Single muon events

MinBias 200 PU (randomly sampled matching windows)



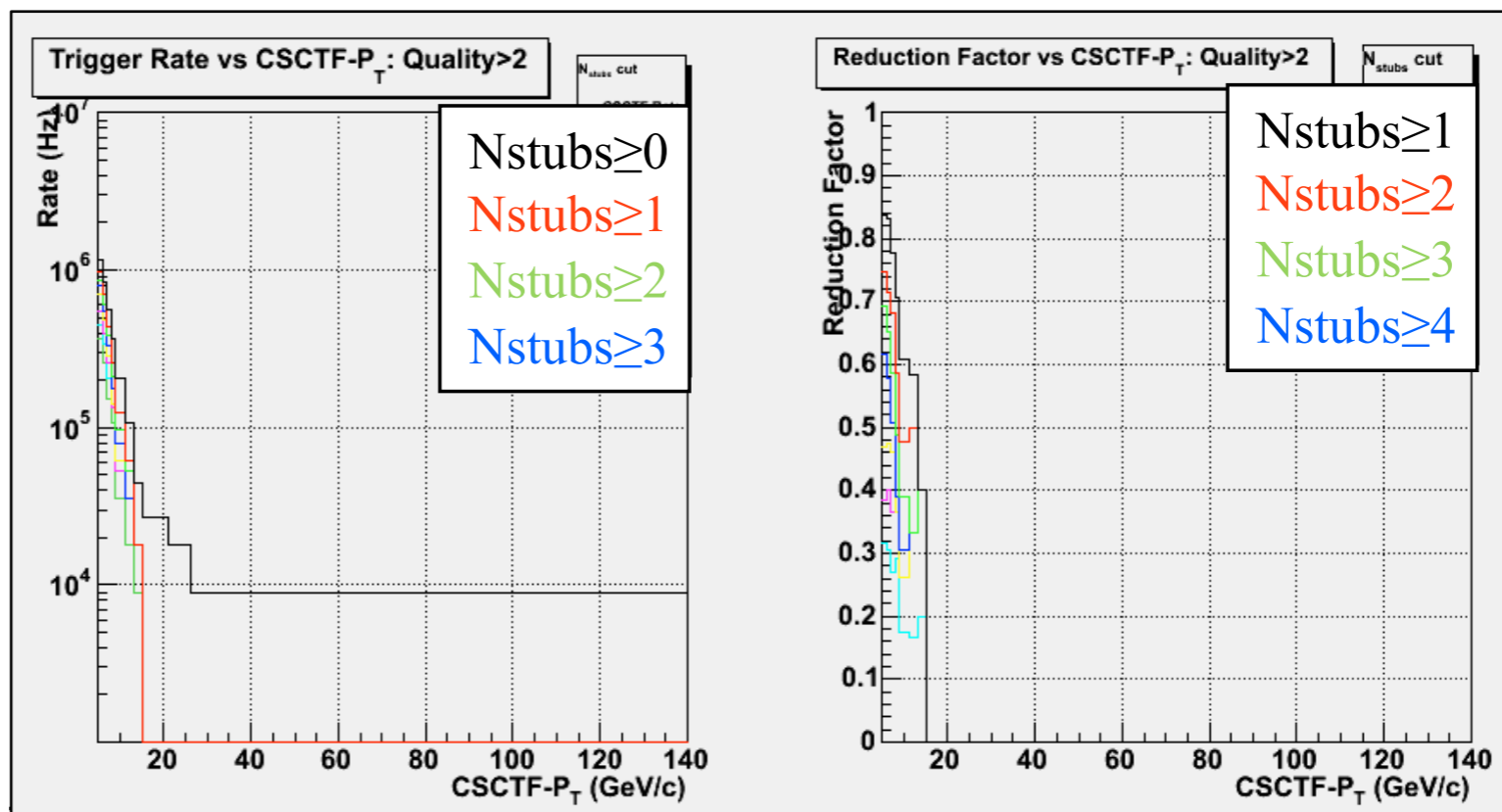
# Rate Reduction from stubs in Matching Windows



Rate and relative reduction contours with Quality  $\geq 2$  CSCTF Tracks (versus Nstubs matching window cuts)

Rate with Quality=3 CSCTF Tracks

Rate reduction power is mostly related to CSCTF Quality. Improperly seeded windows miss underlying stubs. This can be a powerful weapon against CSCTF mis-measurement!



# HARDWARE - MTT

- Muon Track fast Tag

- initially (2007) proposed as a possible device for

- fast selective readout of Tracker (Static Mapping)
    - improvement of RPC trigger
    - ghost/fakes suppression in MB1

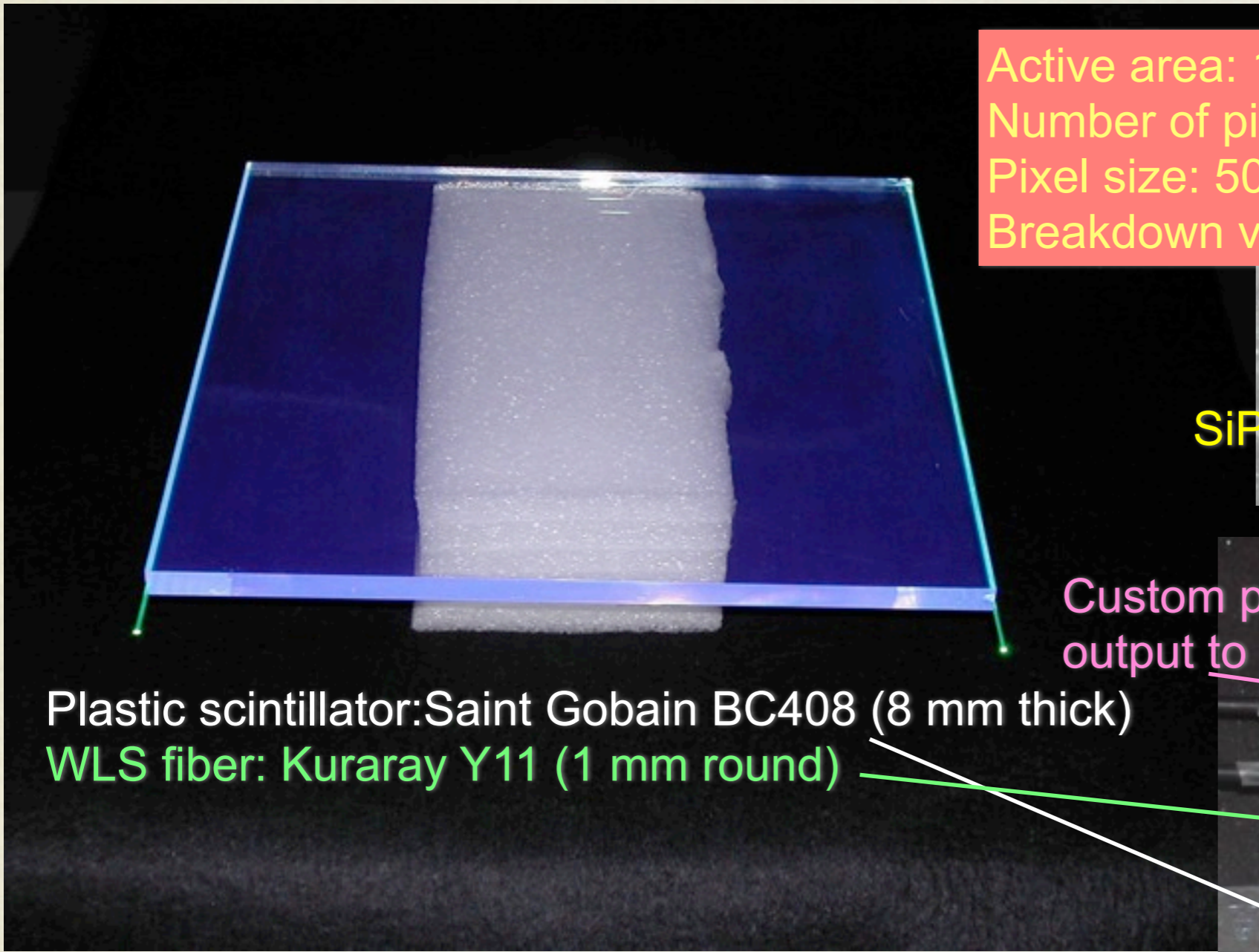
- now, in the new Tracker scenarios

- it is still possible to send fast muon tag (L0 trigger) to some stage
    - it allows ghost/fake suppression in MB1 for Dynamic Mapping

- various hardware implementation are under study

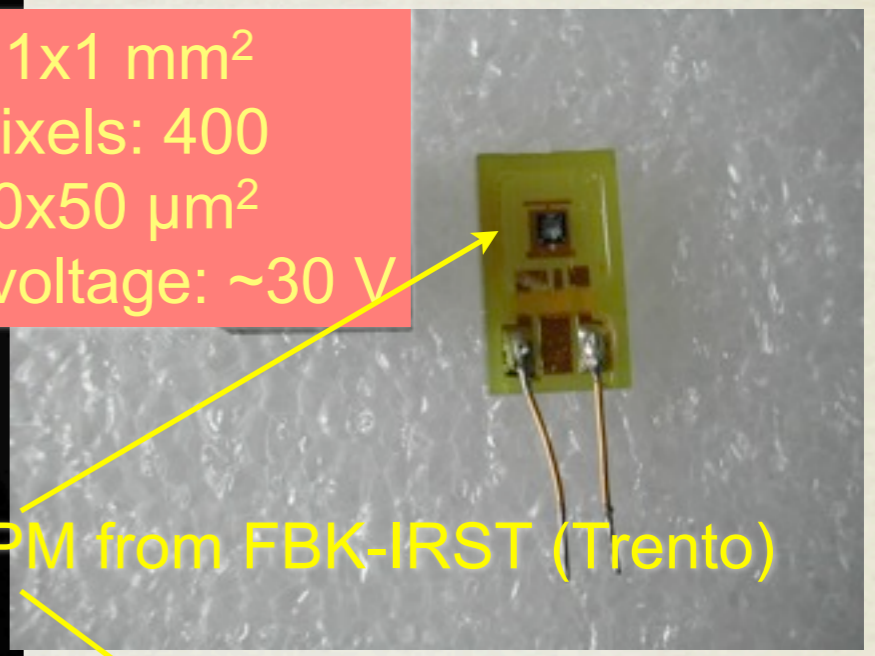
- new RPC with 2D readout (Bari)
    - scintillator tiles (Aachen, Bologna)

Alessandro Montanari

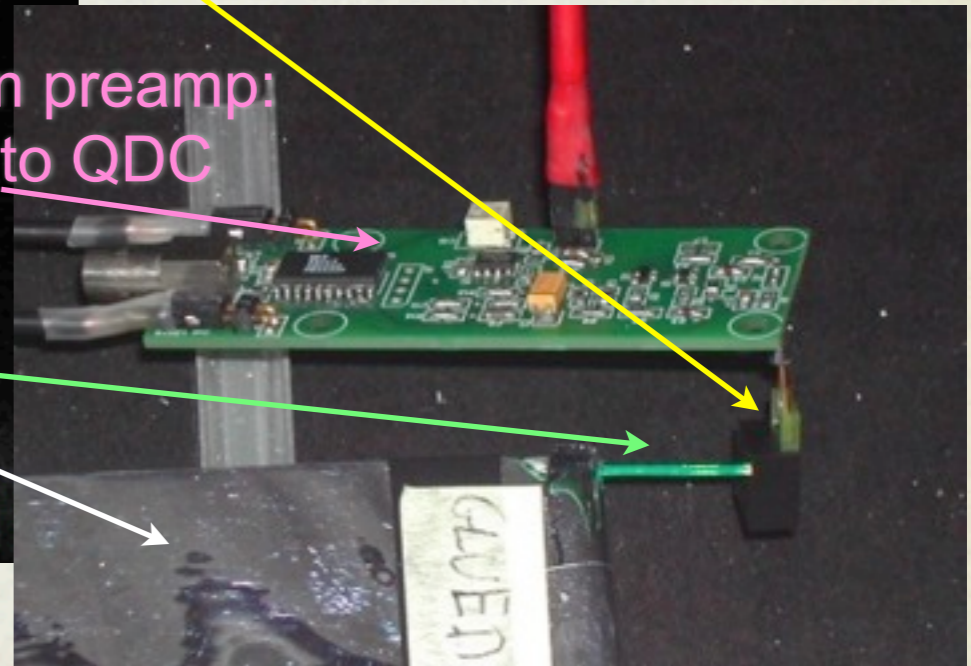


Plastic scintillator: Saint Gobain BC408 (8 mm thick)  
WLS fiber: Kuraray Y11 (1 mm round)

Active area: 1x1 mm<sup>2</sup>  
Number of pixels: 400  
Pixel size: 50x50 μm<sup>2</sup>  
Breakdown voltage: ~30 V

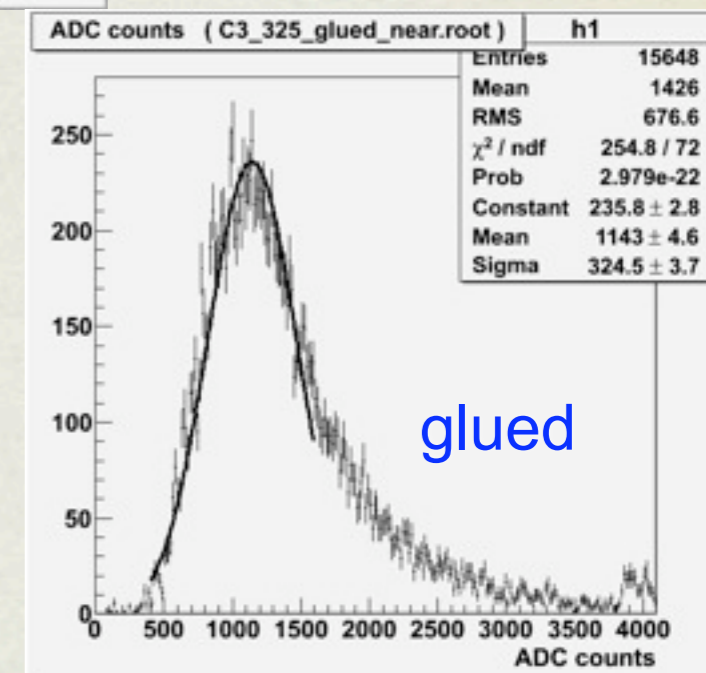
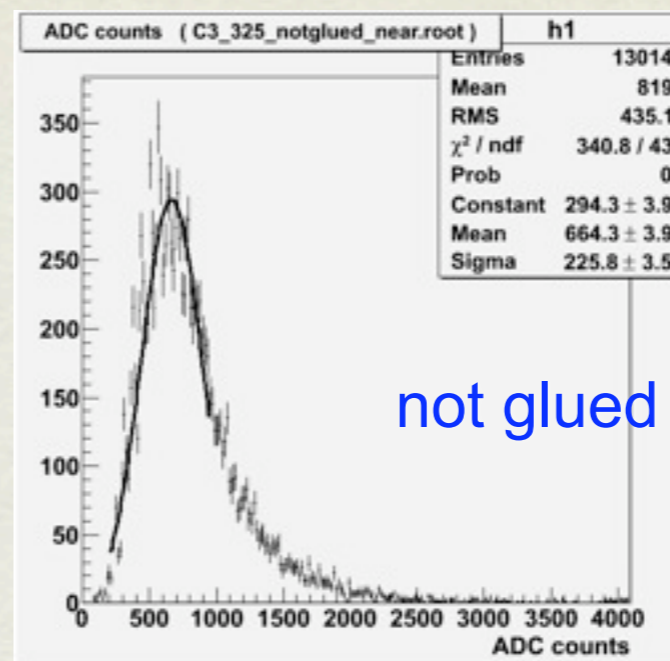
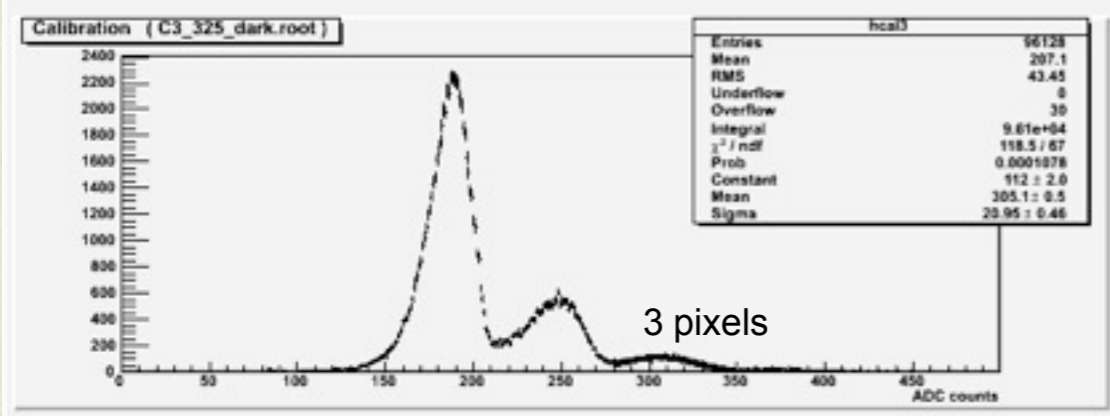
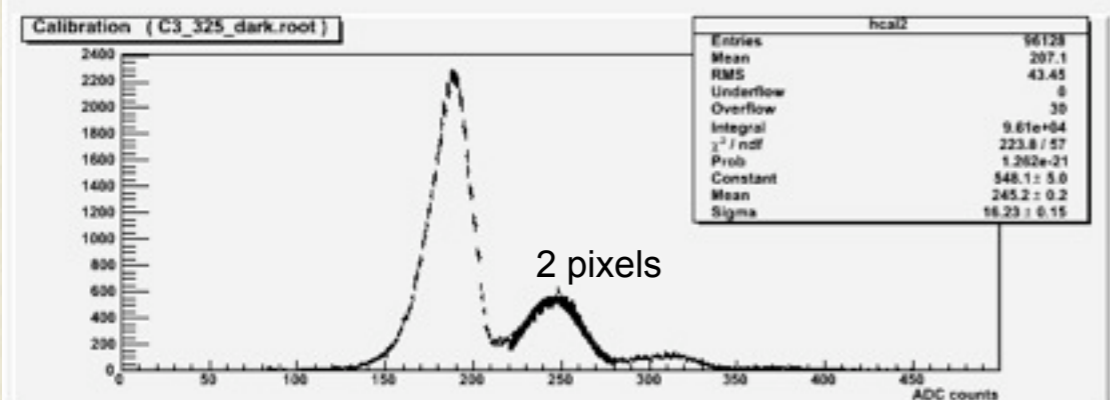
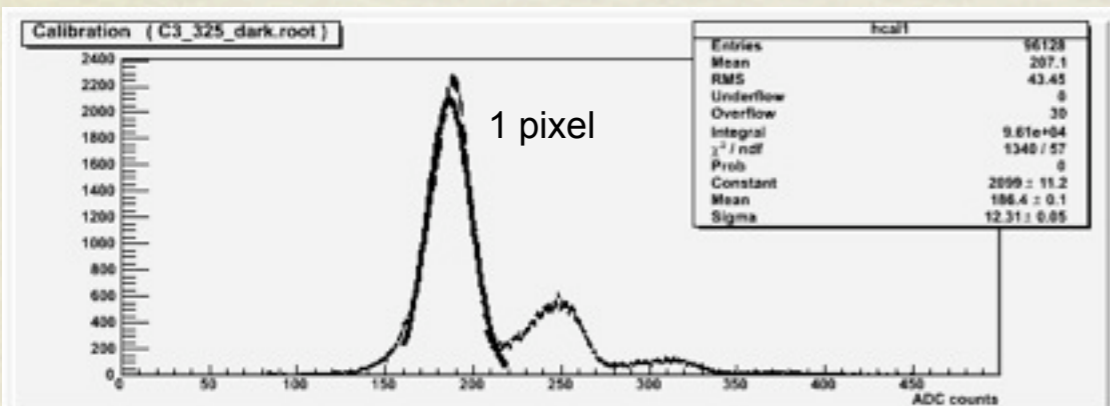


SiPM from FBK-IRST (Trento)



Custom preamp:  
output to QDC

Prototype built and tested in Bologna



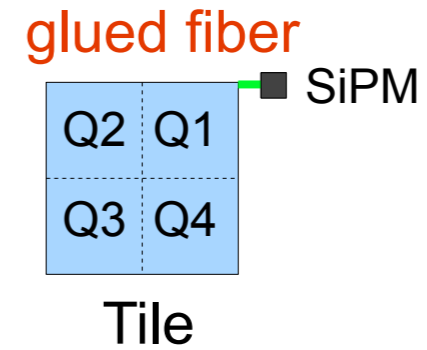
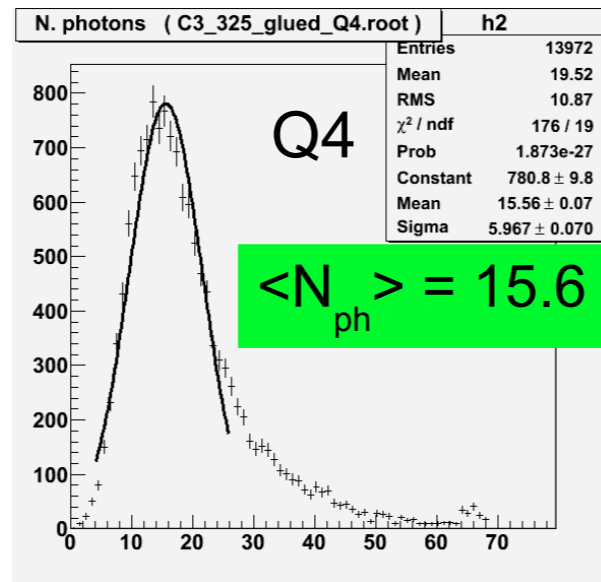
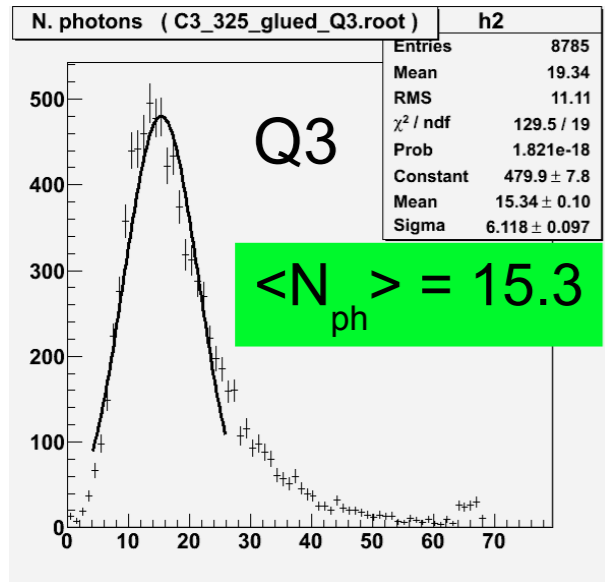
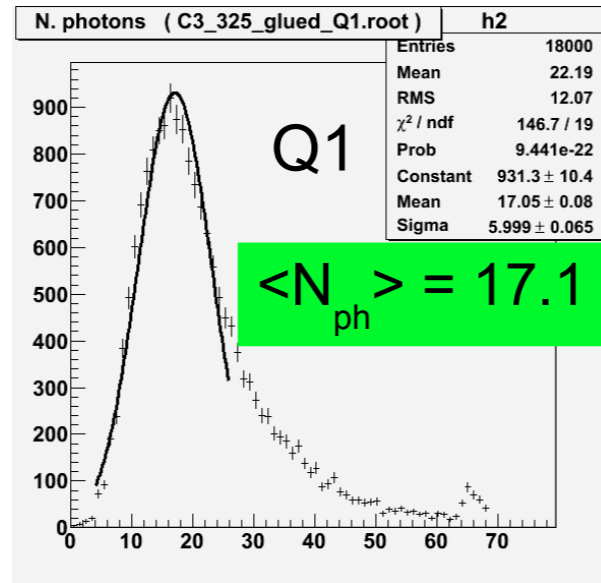
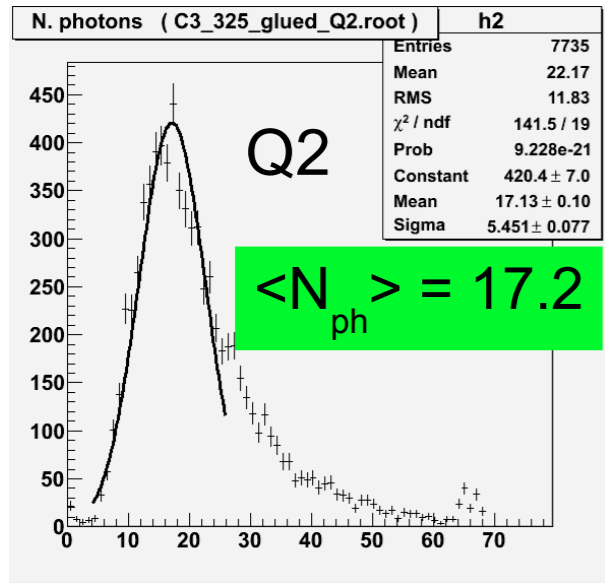
Measured # of photoelectrons collected

$\langle N_{\text{ph}} \rangle (\text{not glued}) = 9.0$   
 $\langle N_{\text{ph}} \rangle (\text{glued}) = 17.1$

Clearly distinguish number of fired pixels

Alessandro Montanari

# Light collection uniformity



Q2	
Thr (#ph)	Eff.
≥ 4	99.5
≥ 5	99.5
≥ 6	99.3
≥ 7	98.9

Q1	
Thr (#ph)	Eff.
≥ 4	99.9
≥ 5	99.7
≥ 6	99.3
≥ 7	98.8

Q3	
Thr (# ph)	Eff.
≥ 4	99.5
≥ 5	99.1
≥ 6	98.4
≥ 7	97.2

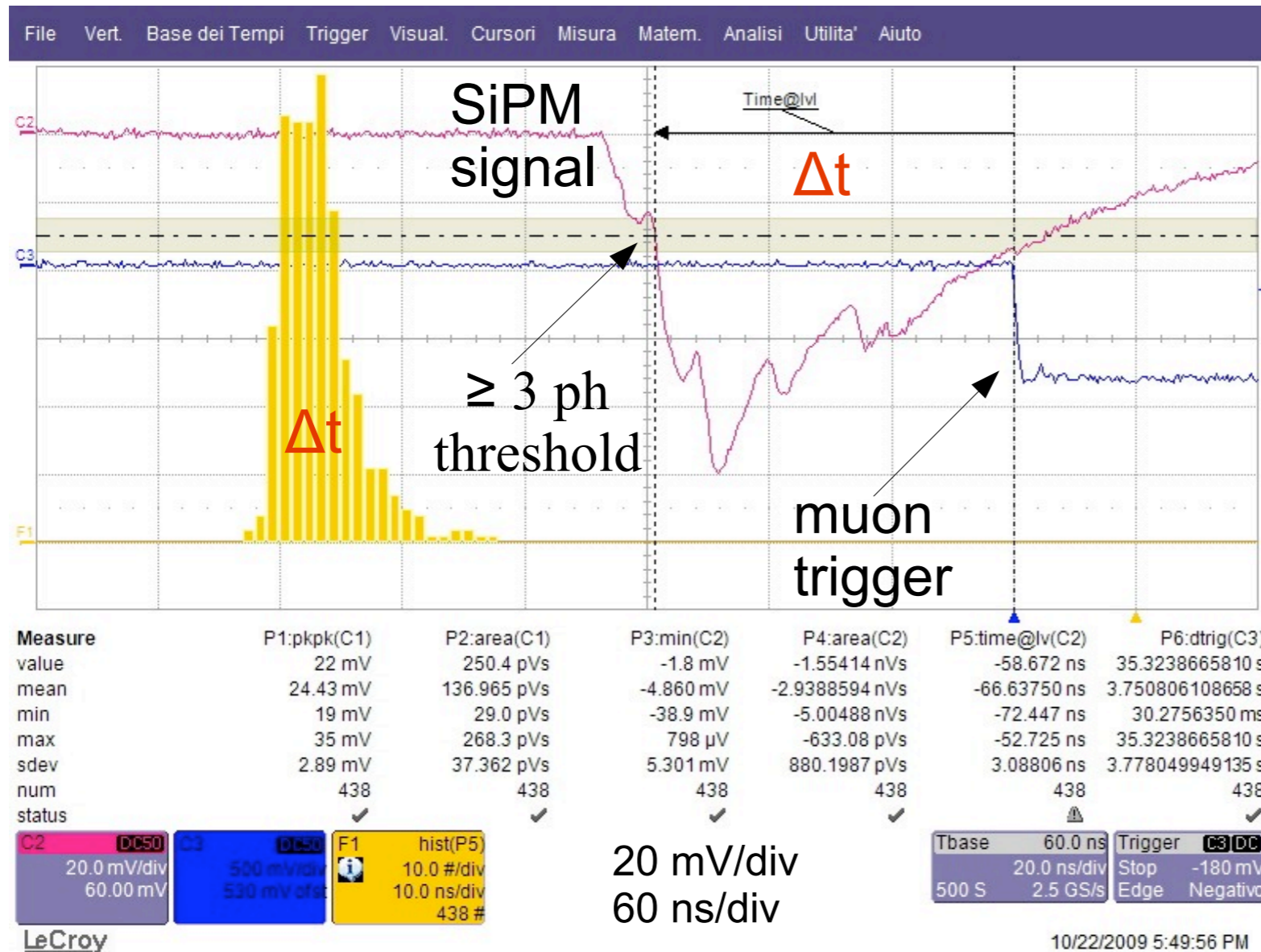
Q4	
Thr (#ph)	Eff.
≥ 4	99.8
≥ 5	99.4
≥ 6	98.8
≥ 7	97.8

10% more light closer to fiber



# Time walk

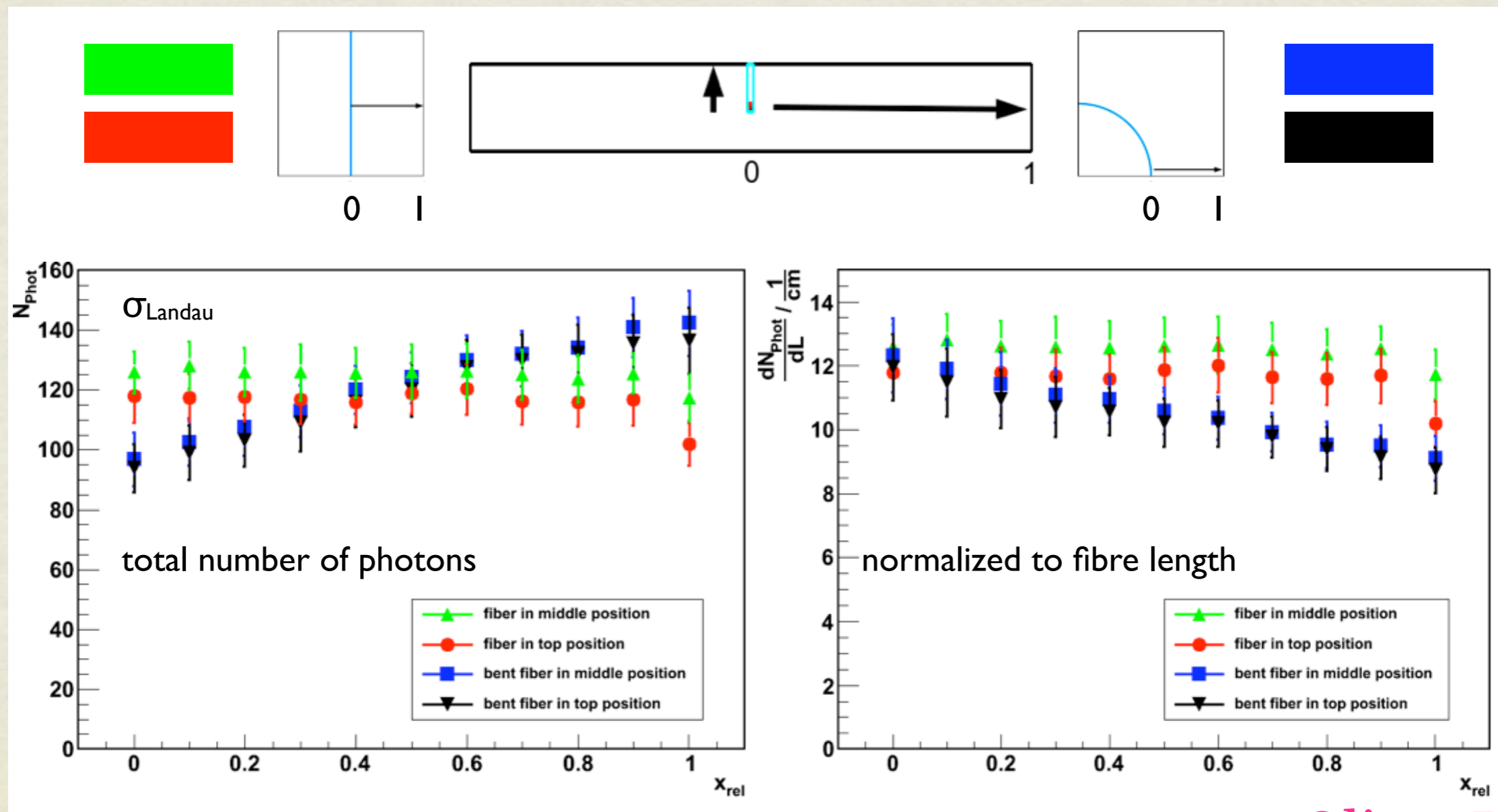
Timing resolution is dominated by the the spread in arrival times of the collected photons: **it can be improved with more efficient light collection**



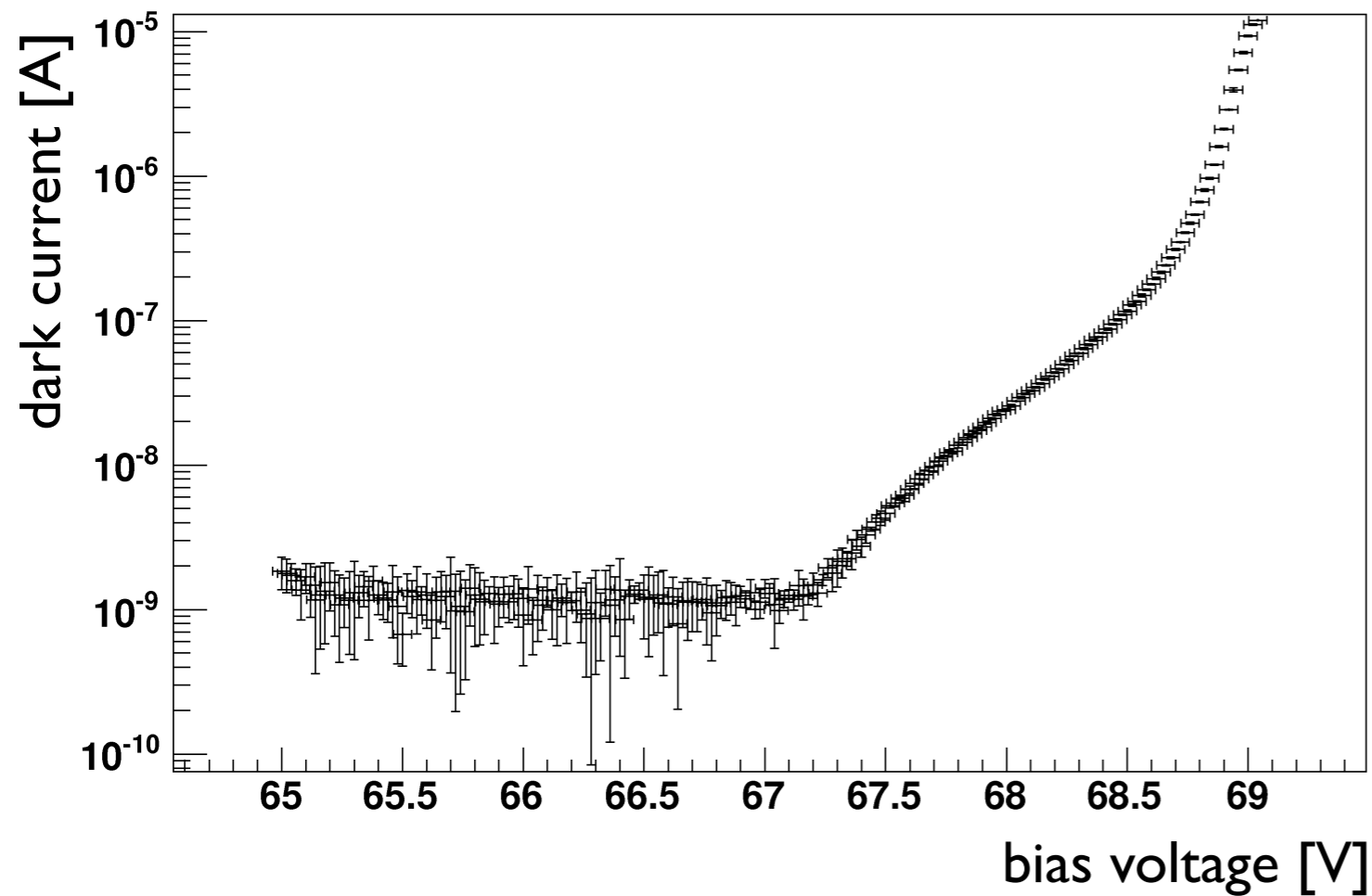
Threshold (# photons)	RMS of arrival time (ns)
$\geq 2$	2.7
$\geq 3$	3.0
$\geq 4$	3.4
$\geq 5$	3.6
$\geq 6$	3.7

# MTT ACTIVITIES IN AACHEN

Developing a MC simulation of light collection for MTT scintillator option



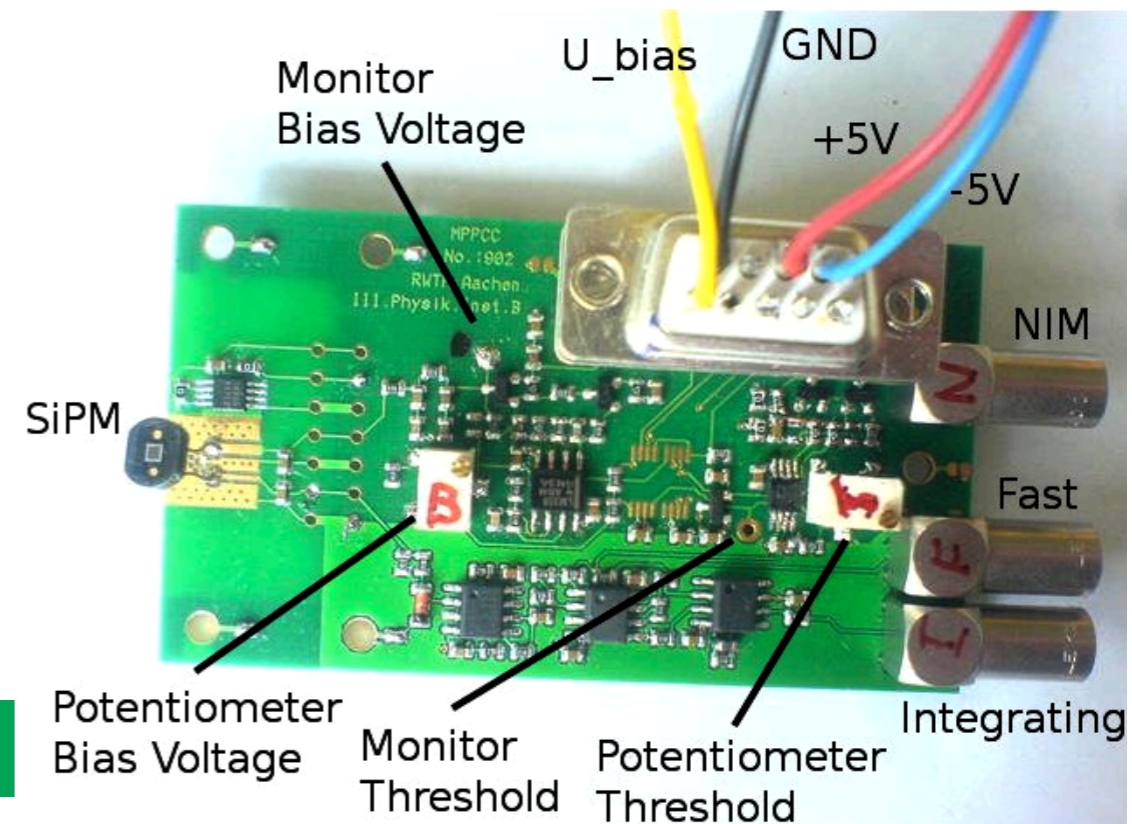
# Other projects



Fine characterization  
of SiPM

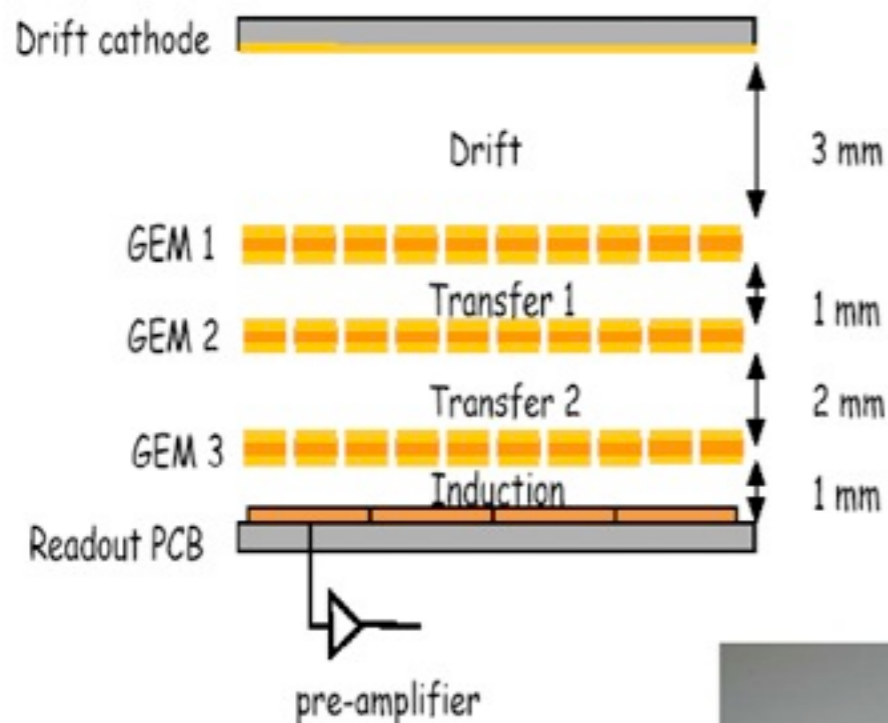
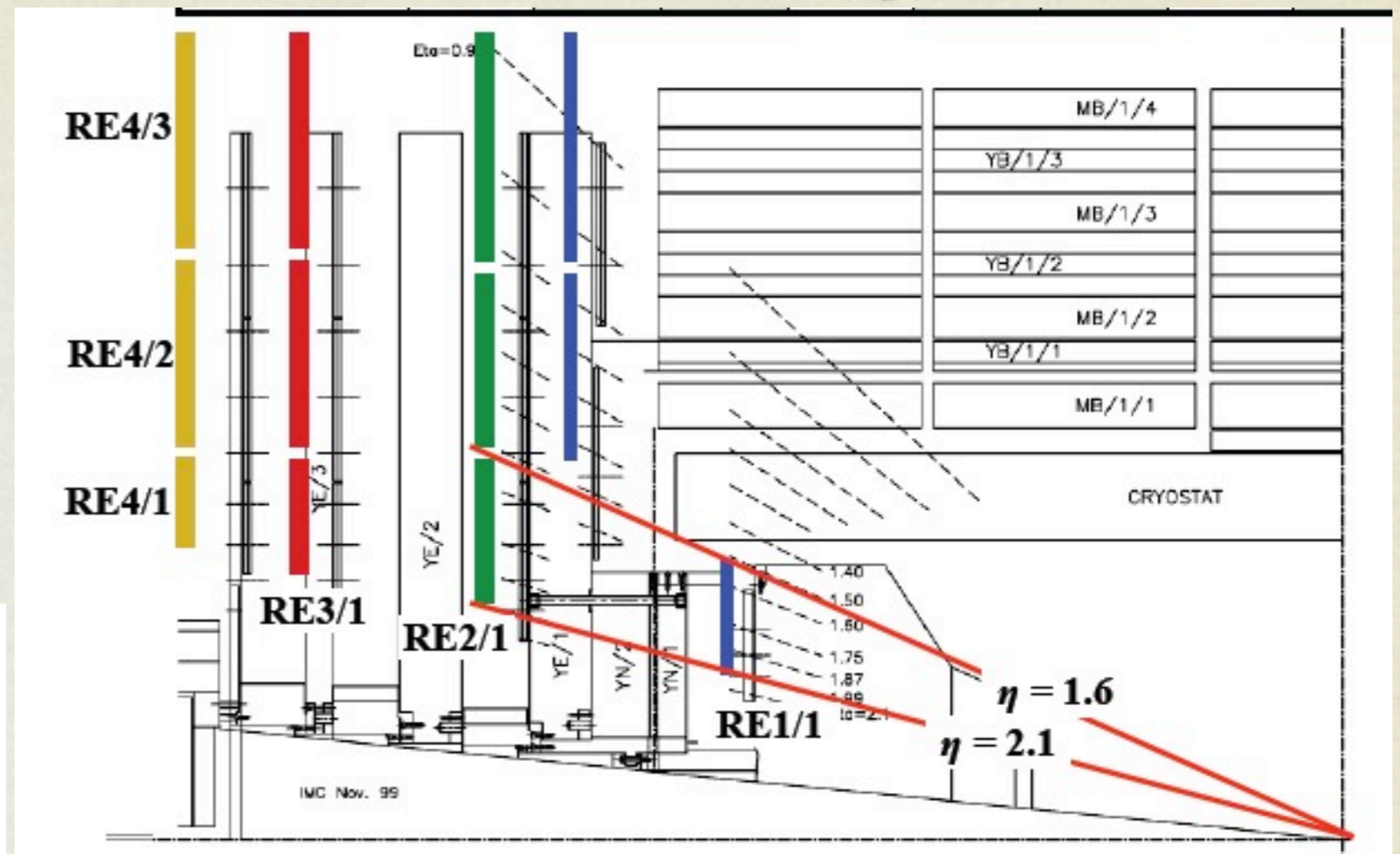
Development of  
FE electronics

new front end prototype



# A MPGD FOR UPGRADE

Proposal to  
instrument region  
at  $1.6 \leq \eta \leq 2.4$



Proposed detector is GEM:  
combination of triggering and  
tracking in a single detector

Archana Sharma

Enhance and optimize the readout ( $\eta$ - $\phi$ ) granularity by improved rate capability

Rate capability  $\sim 10^4/\text{mm}^2$

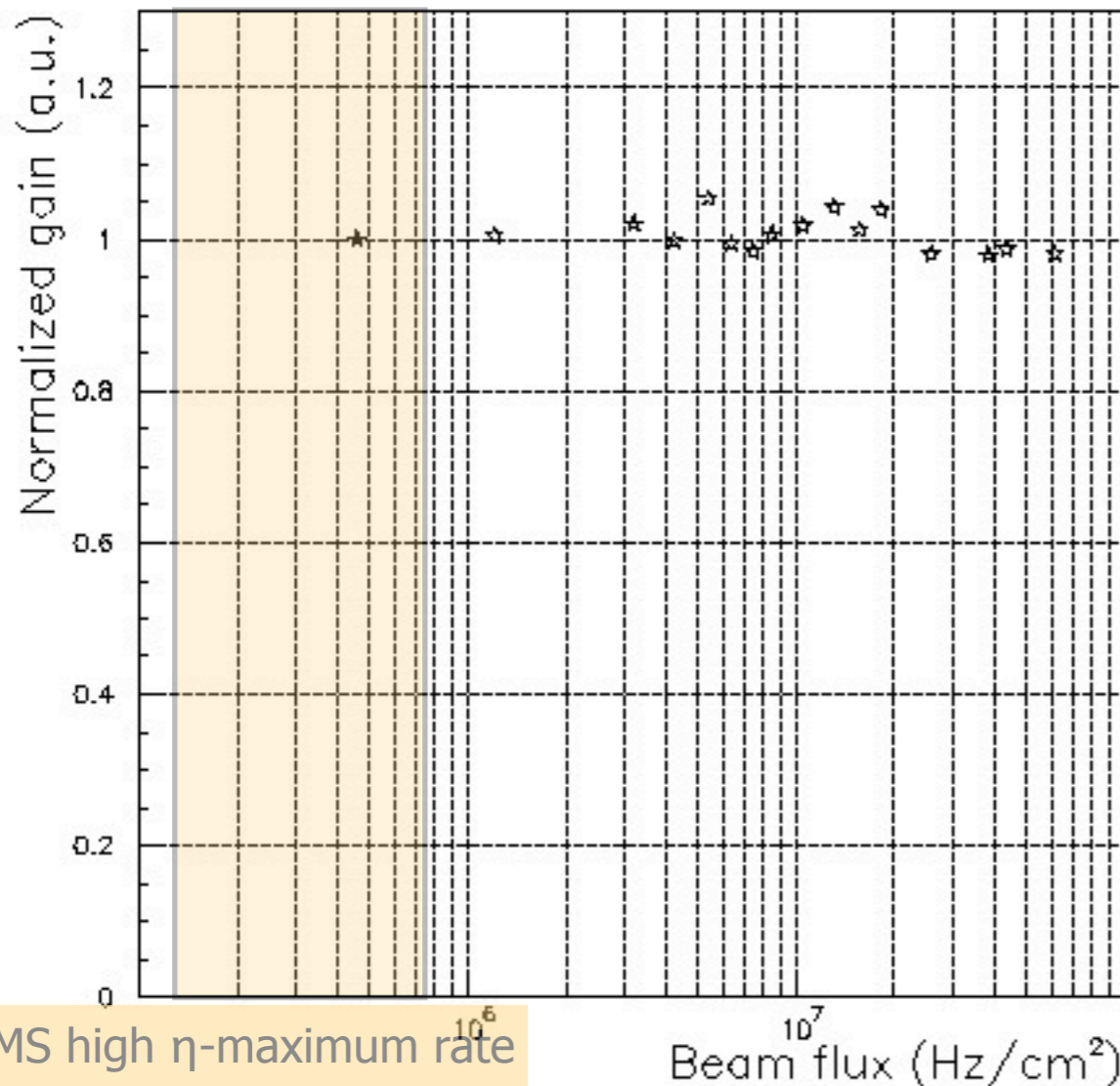
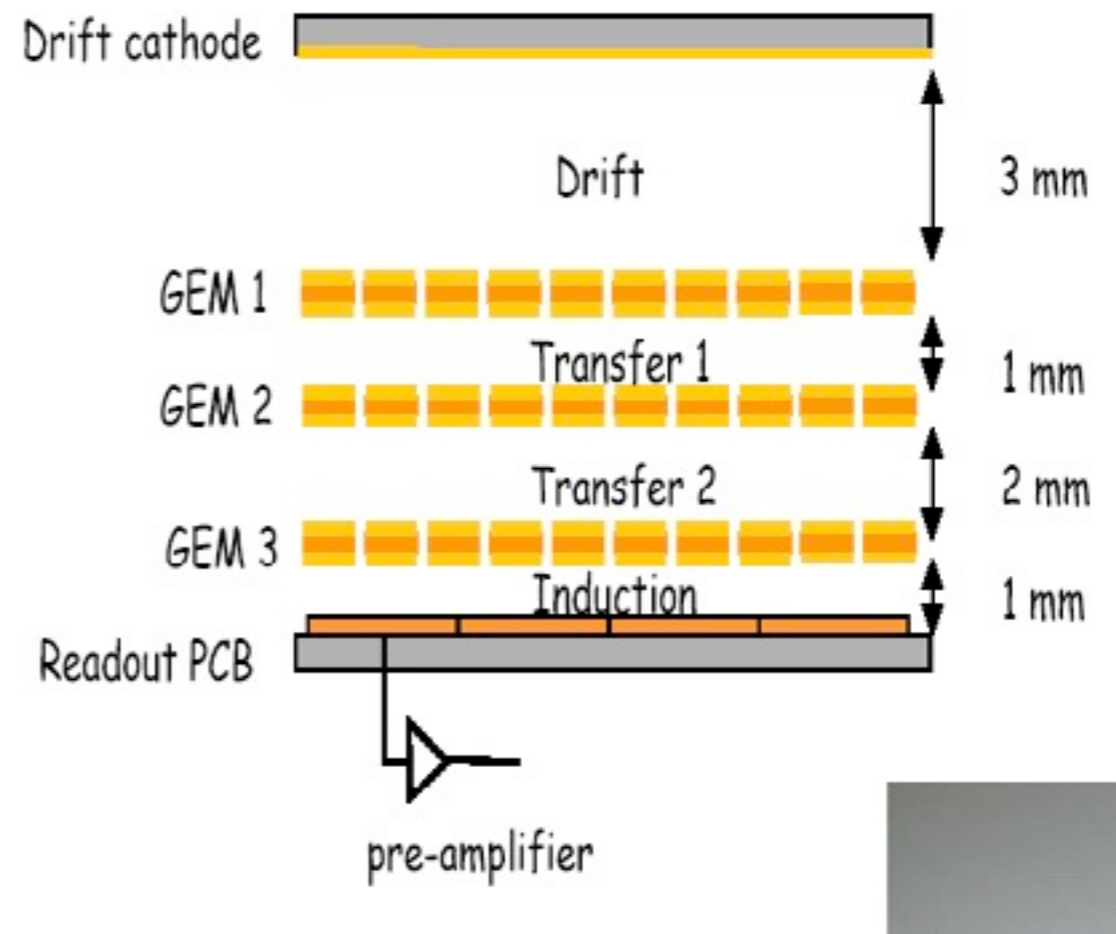
Spatial resolution  $\sim 100 \mu\text{m}$  ( $\Theta_{\text{track}} < 45^\circ$ )

Time resolution  $\sim 1\text{-}3 \text{ ns}$  (Gas!)

Efficiency  $> 98\%$

Rate capability  $> 5 \text{ kHz/cm}^2$

-Argon  $\text{CO}_2$  (non flammable mixture -big plus)



GEM tests show they are adequate in terms of rate capability and ageing

# CONCLUSIONS

- Lot of progress showing convergence of designs
- Transition to 2.2.6 + longbarrel finished and code being released soon
- Ready to start full simulation studies with high PU
- First results on a MTT real size prototype.