

System and Integration Tests with 2S Module Prototypes for the Phase-2 Upgrade of the CMS Outer Tracker

Lea Stockmeier
May 09, 2025

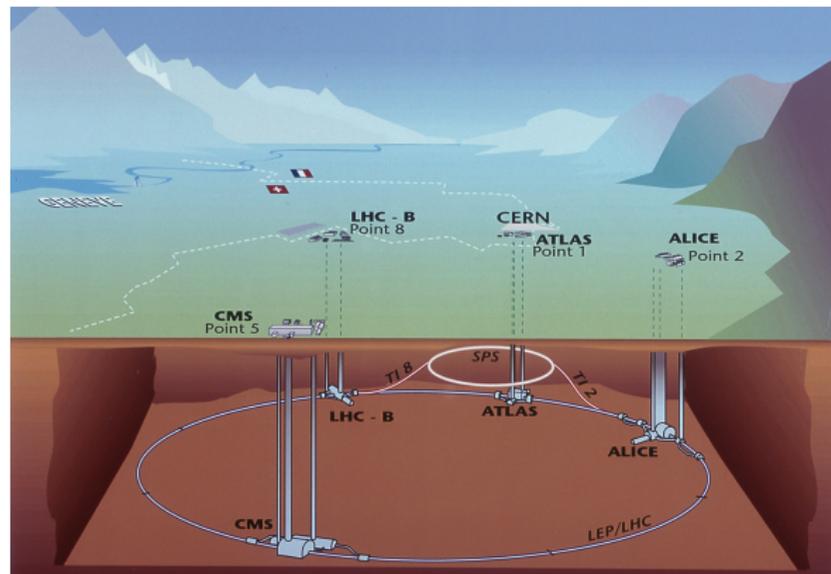


The Large Hadron Collider (LHC)

- Particle accelerator
 - Proton-proton collisions with bunch crossing rate of 40 MHz
 - Center-of-mass-energy of 13.6 TeV
 - Four experiments at four interaction points

High Luminosity LHC (HL-LHC) Upgrade

- Increase of instantaneous luminosity by a factor of 3.5
- Exploit full physics potential of LHC
- Begin of data taking in 2030

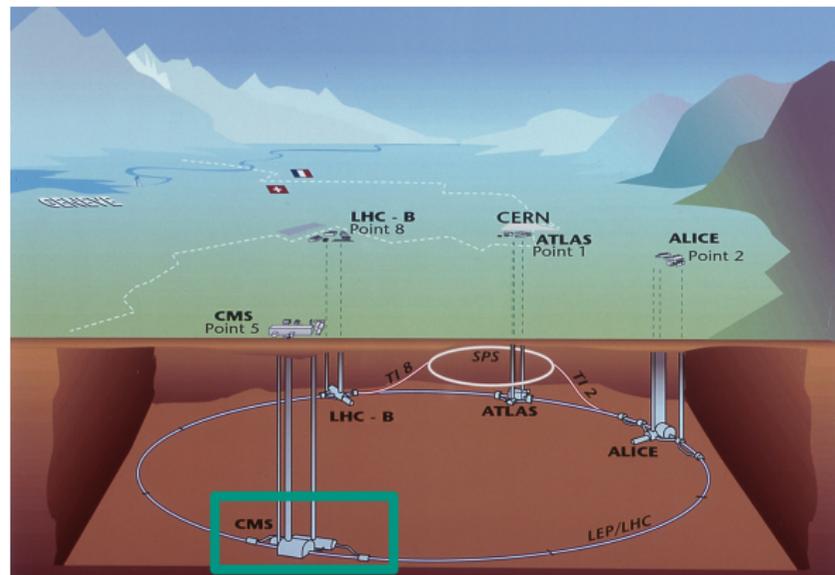


The Large Hadron Collider (LHC)

- Particle accelerator
 - Proton-proton collisions with bunch crossing rate of 40 MHz
 - Center-of-mass-energy of 13.6 TeV
 - Four experiments at four interaction points

High Luminosity LHC (HL-LHC) Upgrade

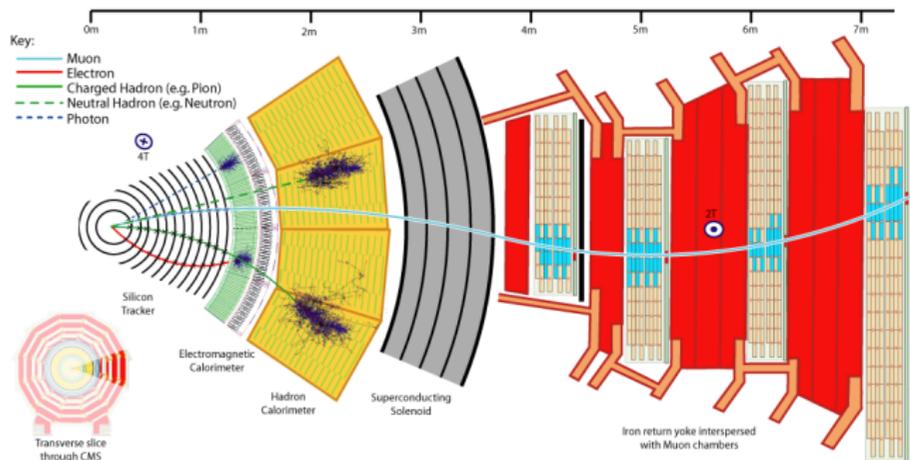
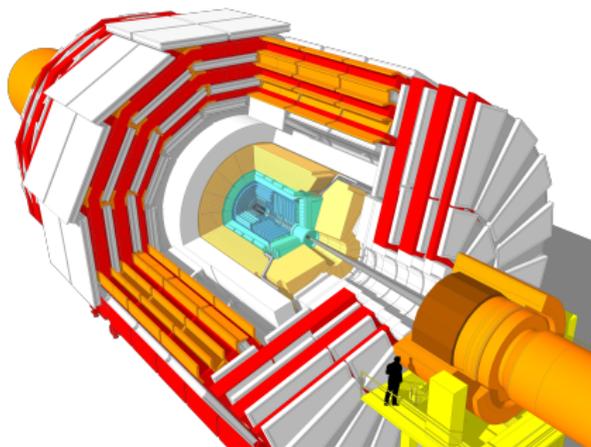
- Increase of instantaneous luminosity by a factor of 3.5
- Exploit full physics potential of LHC
- Begin of data taking in 2030



The Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) Experiment

- Multi-purpose particle detector
- Triggered data readout

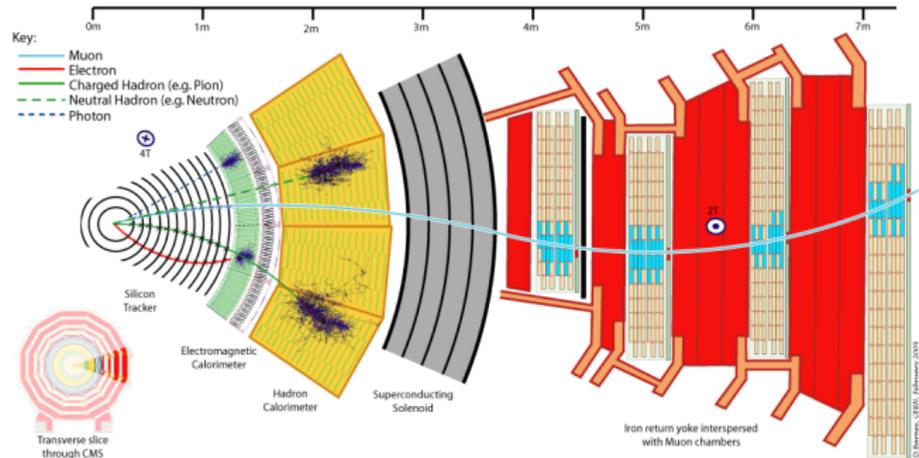
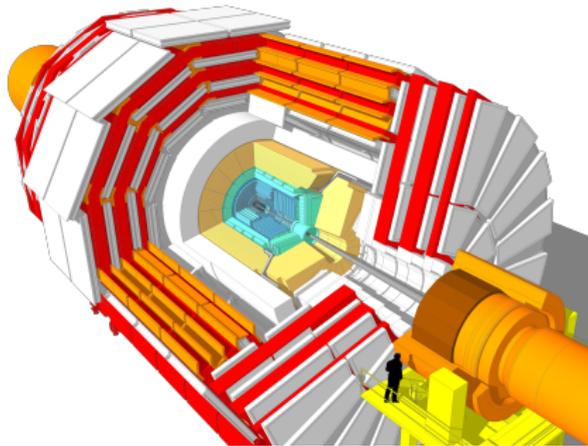
- Subdetectors for different purposes
- Particle reconstruction by combining charge, energy and momentum information



The Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) Experiment

- Multi-purpose particle detector
- Triggered data readout

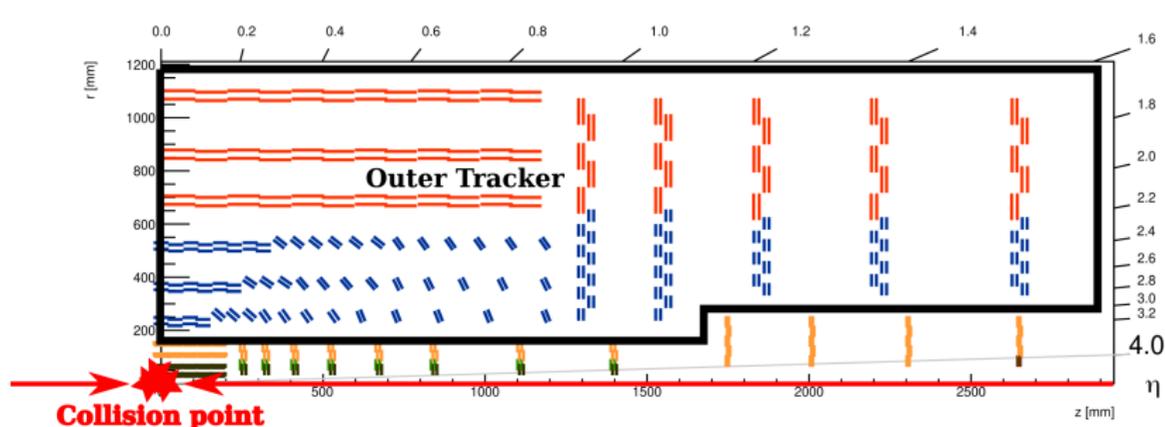
- Subdetectors for different purposes
- Particle reconstruction by combining charge, energy and momentum information



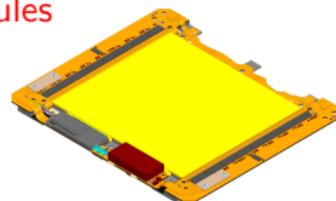
→ **Phase-2 Upgrade** of subdetectors for operation during HL-LHC

The Phase-2 Upgrade of the CMS Tracker

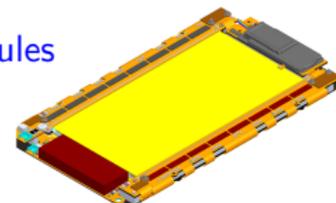
- New silicon tracker for HL-LHC
 - Higher channel density
 - Reduced material budget
 - Improved radiation tolerance
 - Binary readout



2S modules

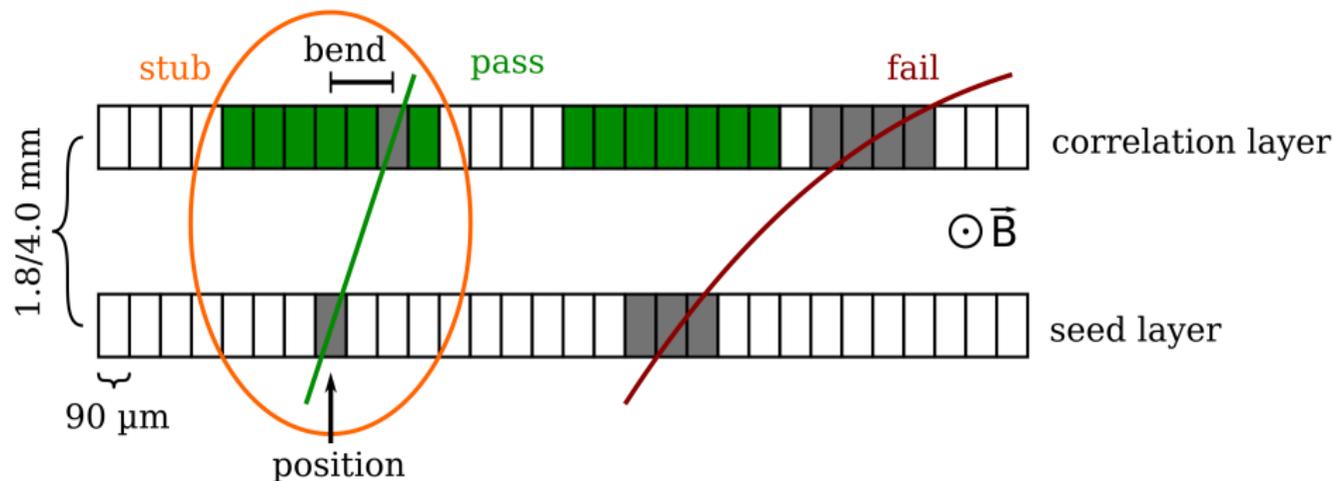


PS modules



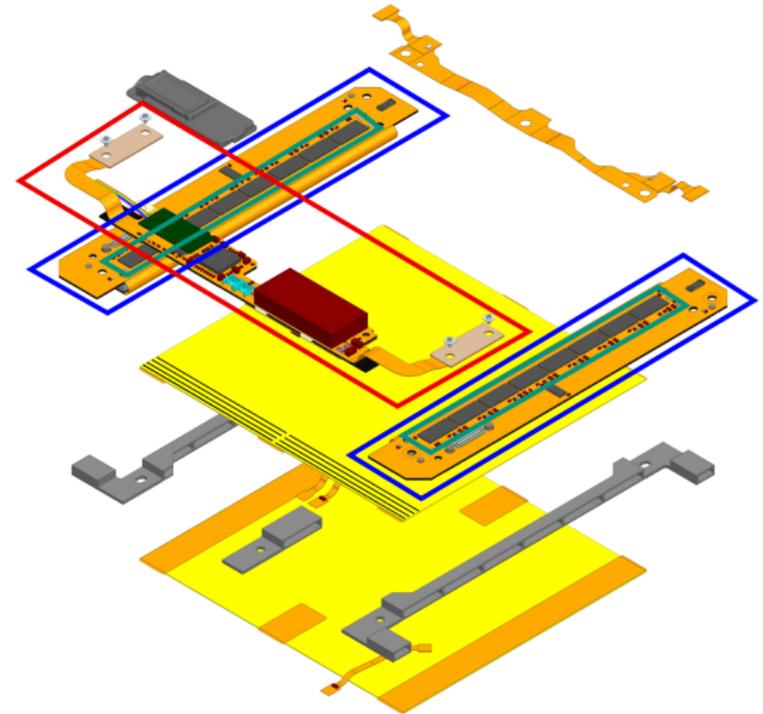
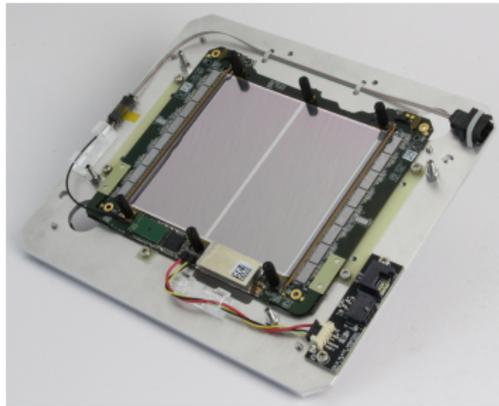
The p_T Module Concept

- Contribution of Outer Tracker to L1 trigger system



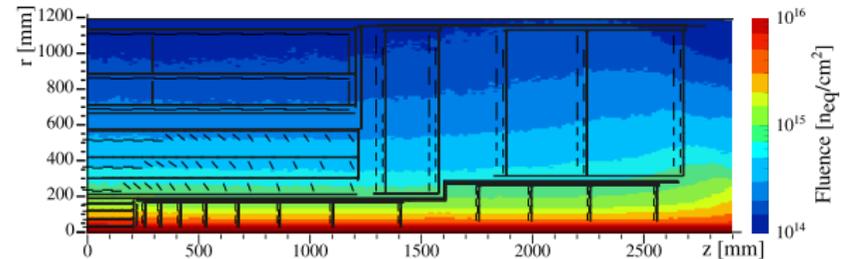
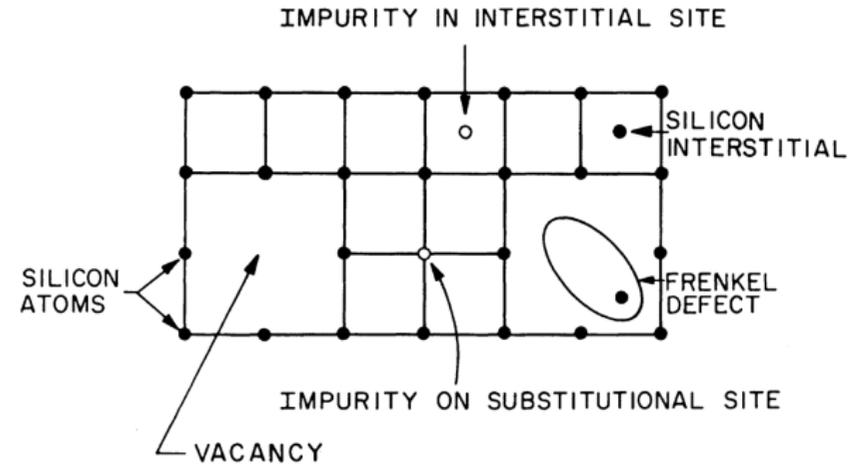
The 2S Module

- **Silicon strip sensors**
- Al-CF spacers for mechanical fixation and main cooling path
- **Readout chips** mounted on **frontend hybrids**
- **Service hybrid** for powering and data transmission



Radiation Damage in Silicon

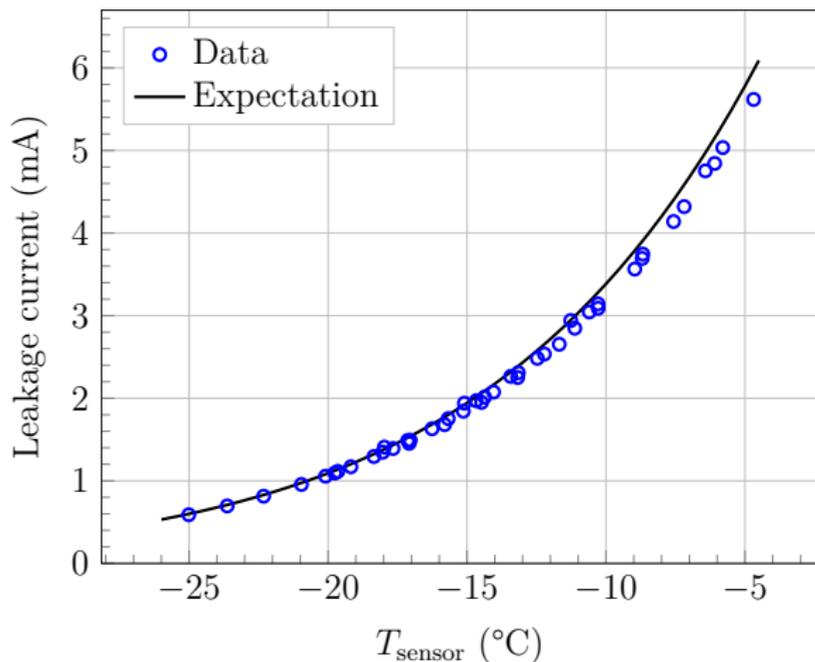
- Detector operation at LHC environment
⇒ **Radiation damage**
 - Microscopic defects in silicon lattice
- Change in sensor parameters, e.g., higher leakage current
- **Annealing** of crystal defects at temperatures above 0 °C
- Expected radiation environment known from simulation
→ Irradiate sensors with protons and neutrons to level expected at the end of HL-LHC data taking



- Contributions to heat dissipation
 - Module electronics
 - Silicon sensors: temperature and irradiation dependent leakage current

$$I_{\text{leak}} \propto T^2 \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{T}\right)$$

$$\Delta I_{\text{leak}}(21^\circ\text{C}) = \alpha \cdot \Phi_{\text{eq}} \cdot V_{\text{sensor}}$$

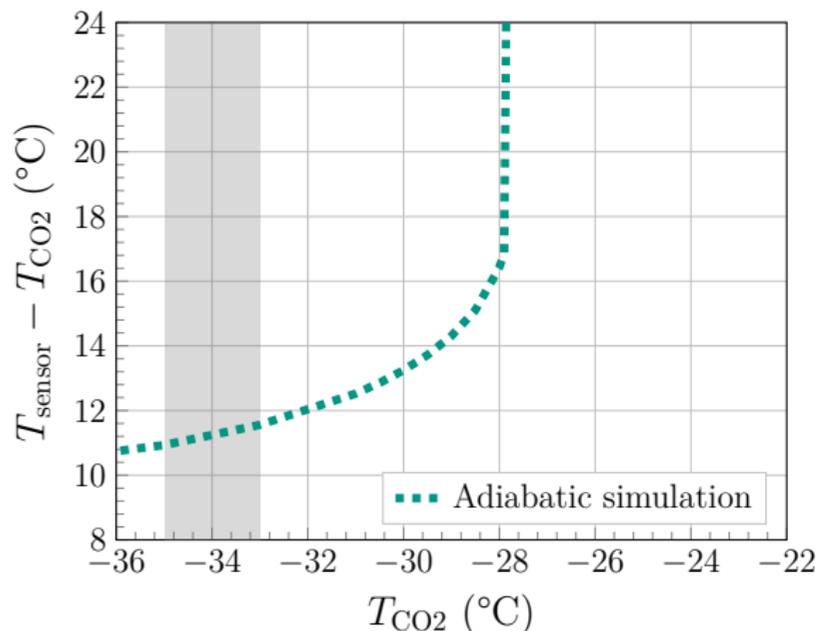


- Contributions to heat dissipation
 - Module electronics
 - Silicon sensors: temperature and irradiation dependent leakage current

$$I_{\text{leak}} \propto T^2 \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{T}\right)$$

$$\Delta I_{\text{leak}}(21^\circ\text{C}) = \alpha \cdot \Phi_{\text{eq}} \cdot V_{\text{sensor}}$$

- **Thermal runaway**
 - Silicon sensors enter uncontrolled self-heating loop
 - Operation of detector impossible
 - Finite Volume Method (FVM) simulations to predict thermal runaway temperature



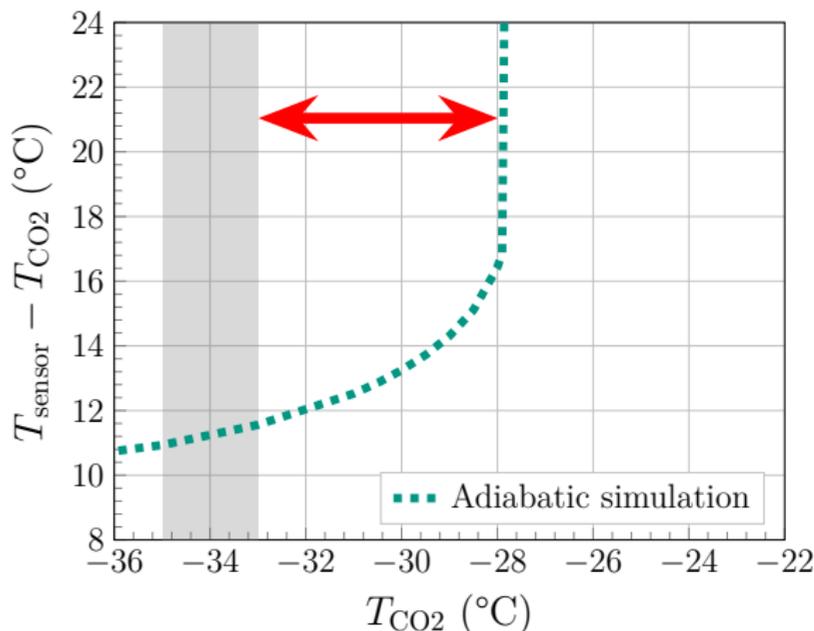
- Contributions to heat dissipation
 - Module electronics
 - Silicon sensors: temperature and irradiation dependent leakage current

$$I_{\text{leak}} \propto T^2 \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{T}\right)$$

$$\Delta I_{\text{leak}}(21^\circ\text{C}) = \alpha \cdot \Phi_{\text{eq}} \cdot V_{\text{sensor}}$$

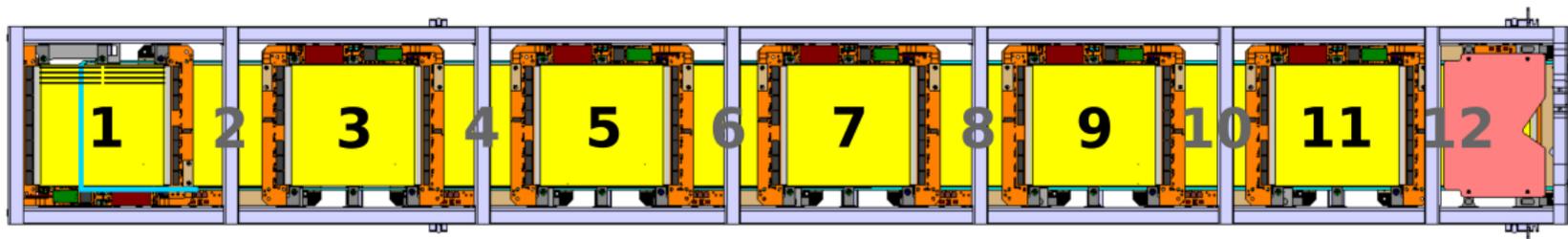
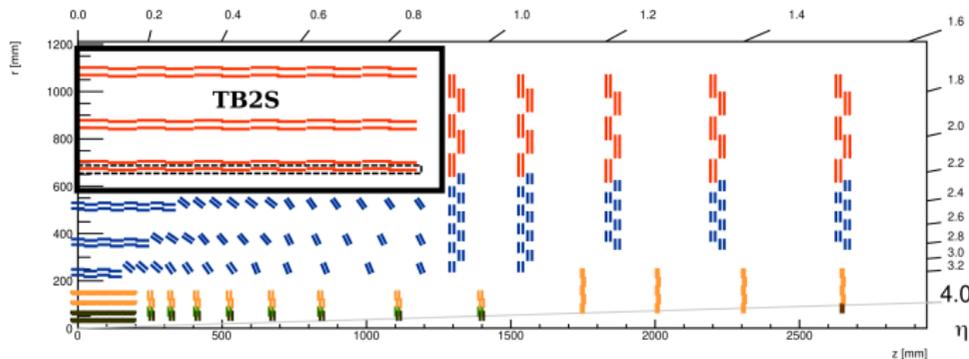
■ Thermal runaway

- Silicon sensors enter uncontrolled self-heating loop
- Operation of detector impossible
- Finite Volume Method (FVM) simulations to predict thermal runaway temperature
- **Safety margin:** Difference between operation and thermal runaway temperature



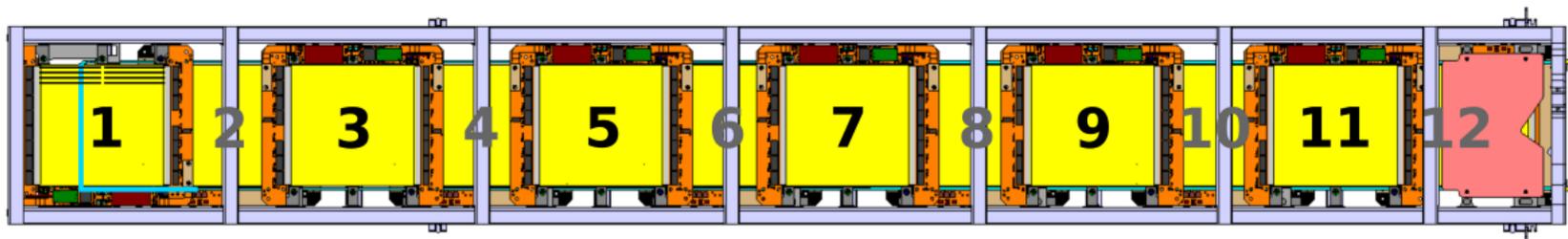
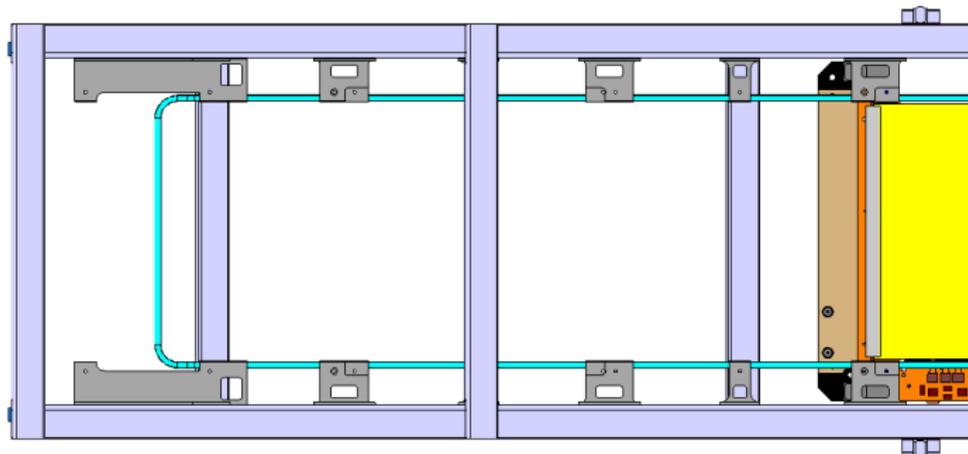
The Tracker Barrel with 2S Modules (TB2S)

- TB2S provided by ladders equipped with twelve 2S modules each
- Two-phase CO₂ cooling to reach a sensor temperature of $\approx -20^\circ\text{C}$



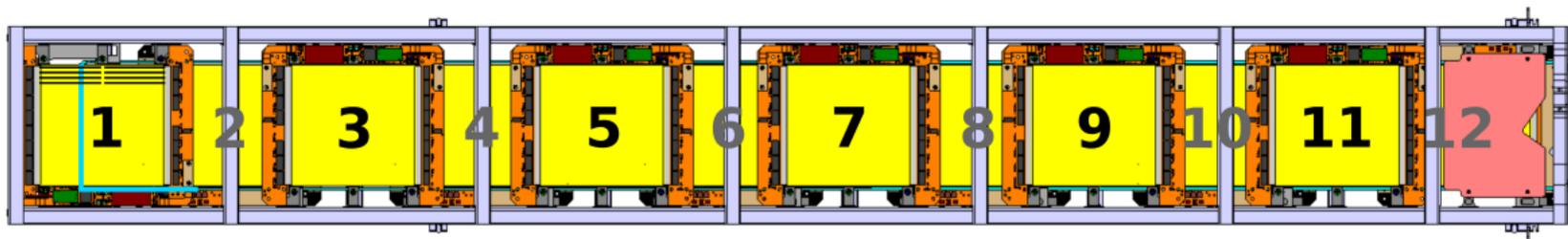
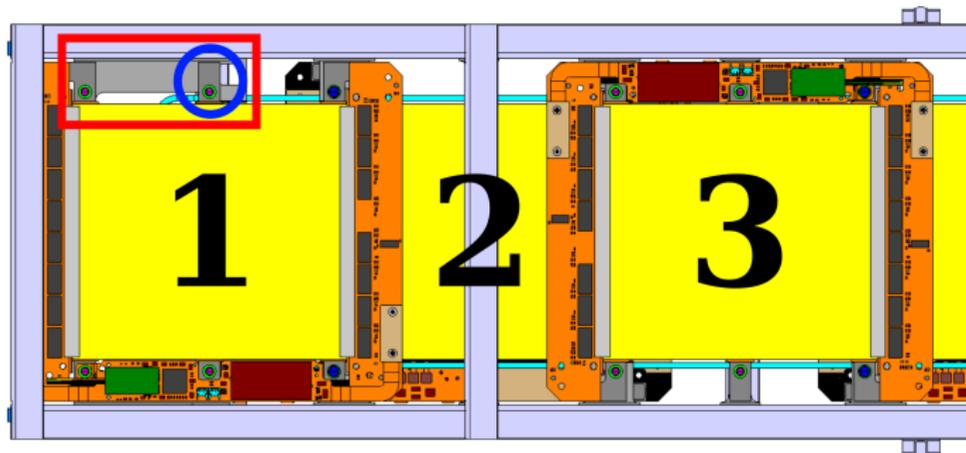
The Tracker Barrel with 2S Modules (TB2S)

- TB2S provided by ladders equipped with twelve 2S modules each
- Two-phase CO₂ cooling to reach a sensor temperature of $\approx -20^\circ\text{C}$
- Mounting of 2S modules on cooling inserts
 - Worst cooling contact at position 1
 - Sixth cooling point added due to special inserts



The Tracker Barrel with 2S Modules (TB2S)

- TB2S provided by ladders equipped with twelve 2S modules each
- Two-phase CO₂ cooling to reach a sensor temperature of $\approx -20^\circ\text{C}$
- Mounting of 2S modules on cooling inserts
 - Worst cooling contact at position 1
 - Sixth cooling point added due to special inserts



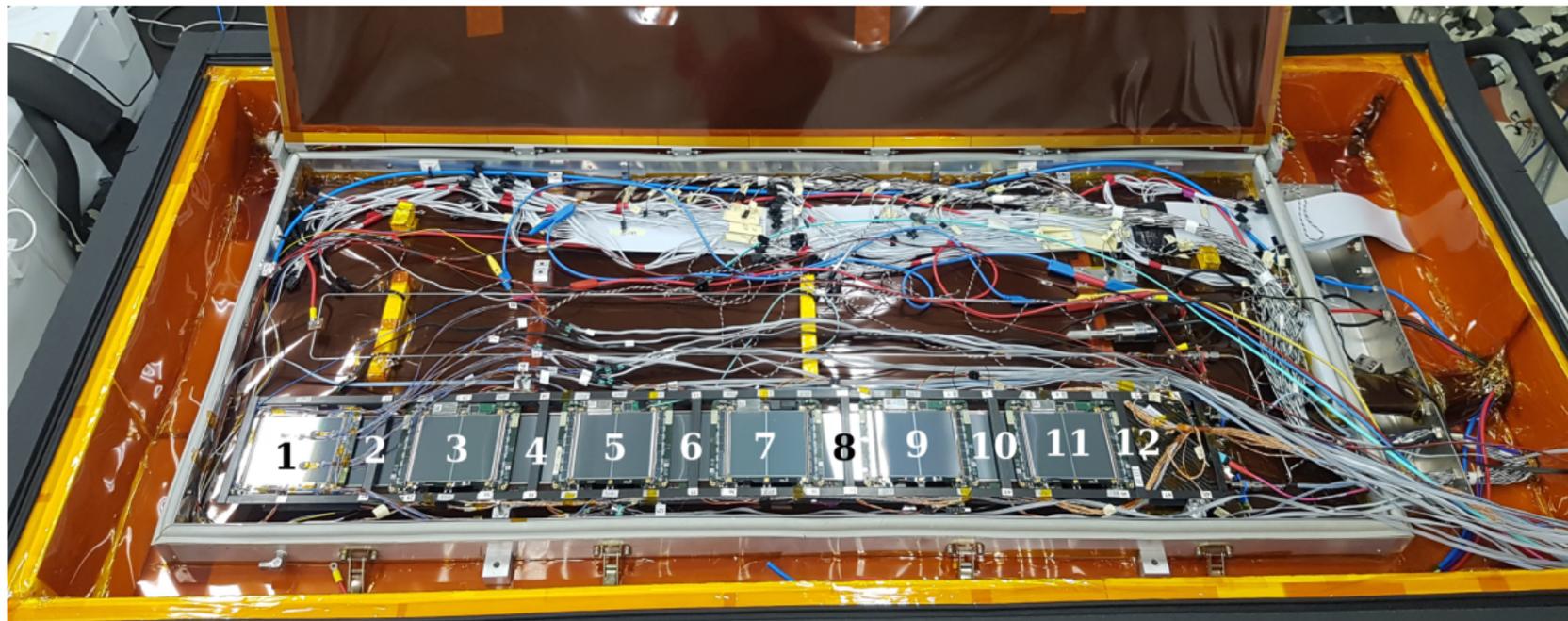
Goals of My Thesis

- System tests
 - Single module measurements as a baseline for comparing with multi-module results
 - Particle detection in the laboratory with a 2S muon hodoscope
 - Characterization of final 2S module prototypes in a beam test
- Integration tests
 - First tests with modules mounted on subdetector structures
 - Test module integration with handling and tooling
 - **Thermal performance studies**
 - **Electrical performance studies**



Thermal Performance – Experimental Setup

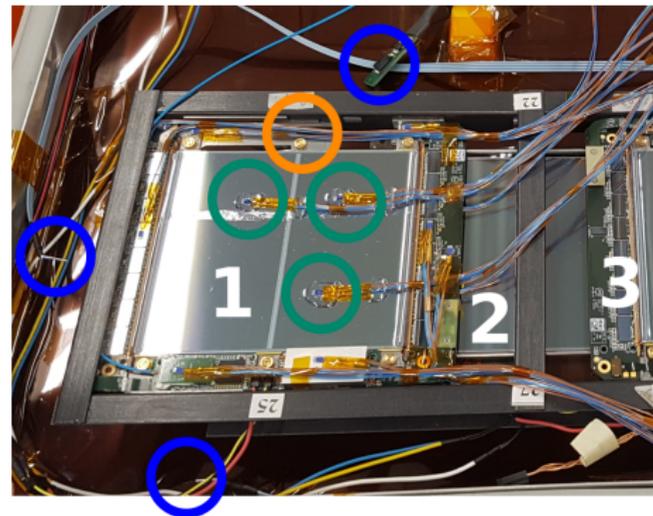
- TB2S ladder with twelve 2S modules connected to an evaporative CO₂ cooling system



Study module performance at the end of HL-LHC data taking

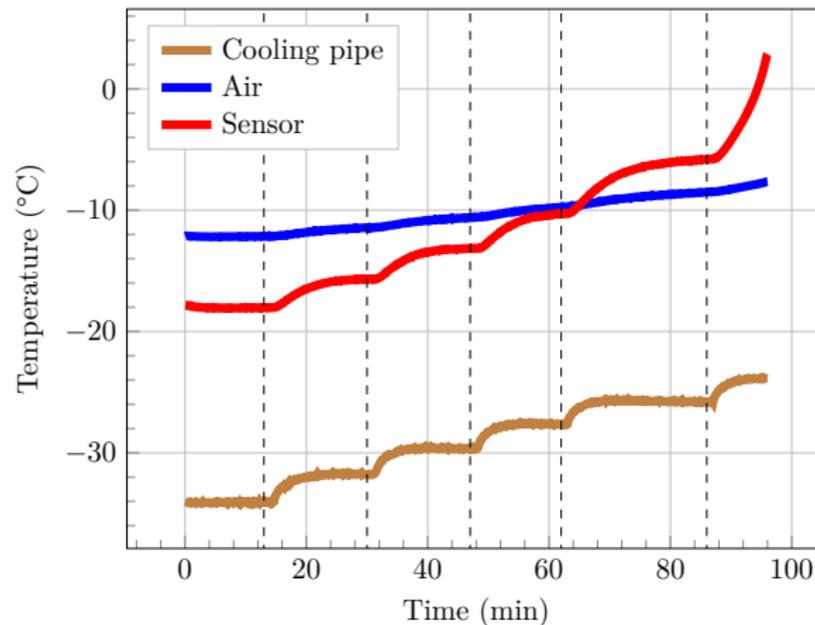
At 4000 fb^{-1} : maximal fluence of $\Phi_{\text{eq}} = 3.7 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ for 2S modules mounted in the TB2S

- Position 1: Irradiated module (23 MeV protons at KIT)
 - Top sensor: $\Phi_{\text{eq}} = 5.2 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
 - Bottom sensor: $\Phi_{\text{eq}} = 3.8 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
 - No additional **sixth cooling point** (foreseen at position 1)
 - No extra mass in spacers (preliminary design)
- Positions 2 to 12: Unirradiated modules
- Temperature probes
 - On irradiated module
 - In air
 - On cooling pipe



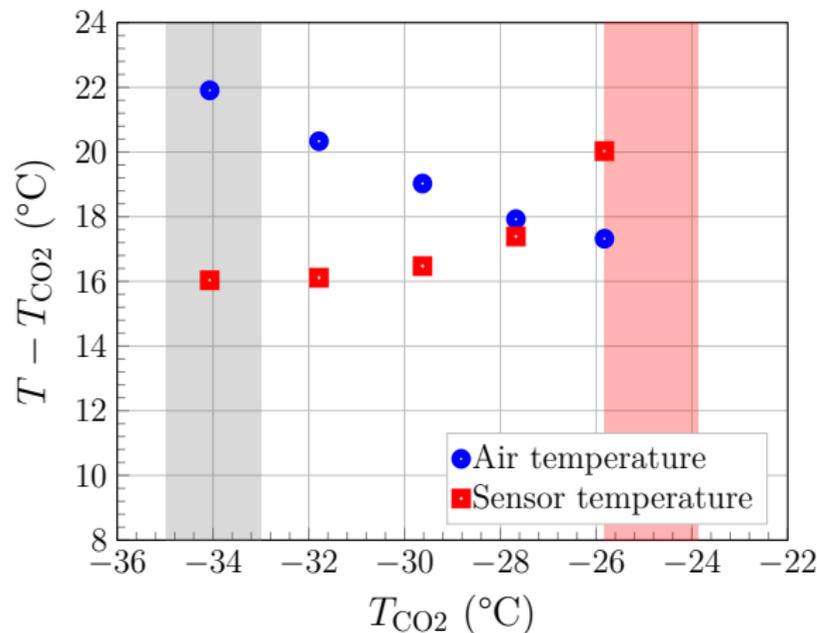
Thermal Runaway – Measurements

- Change CO₂ pressure (temperature) in steps
 - Wait at each point until silicon sensor temperature stabilized
- ⇒ Exponential increase of sensor temperature during thermal runaway
-
- Extract relevant data from stable points
- ⇒ Compare with simulation



Thermal Runaway – Measurements

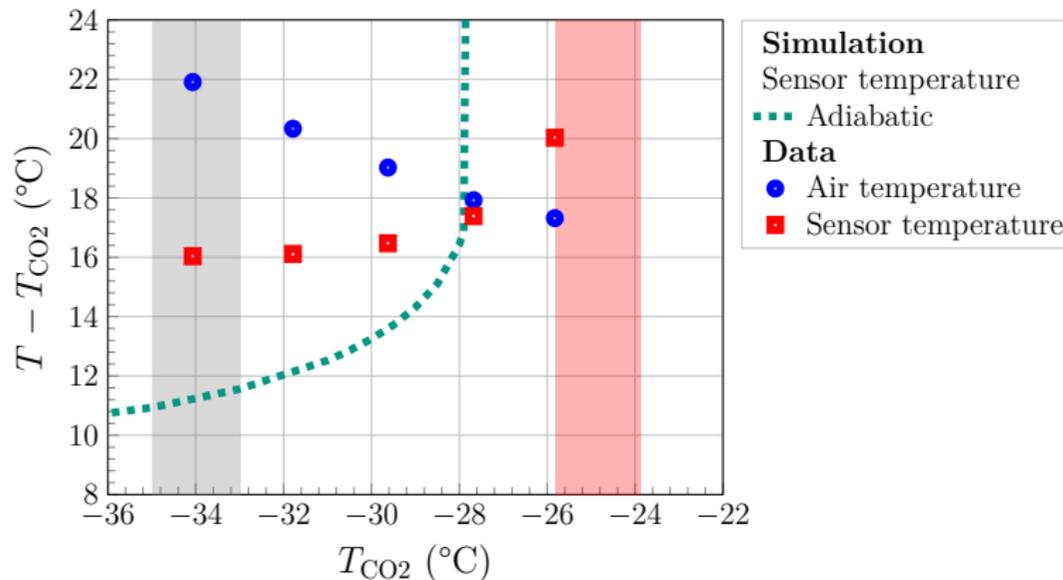
- Change CO₂ pressure (temperature) in steps
 - Wait at each point until silicon sensor temperature stabilized
- ⇒ Exponential increase of sensor temperature during thermal runaway
- Extract relevant data from stable points
- ⇒ Compare with simulation



Thermal Runaway – Simulation

Adiabatic simulation

- Without heat transfer to the surrounding air



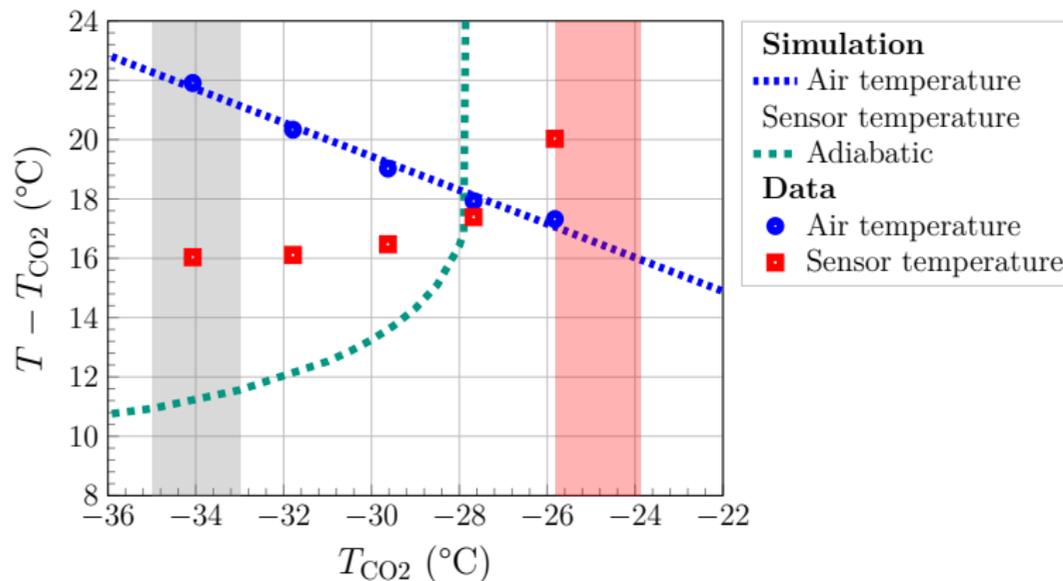
Thermal Runaway – Simulation

Adiabatic simulation

- Without heat transfer to the surrounding air

Convection simulation

- Linear air profile as input



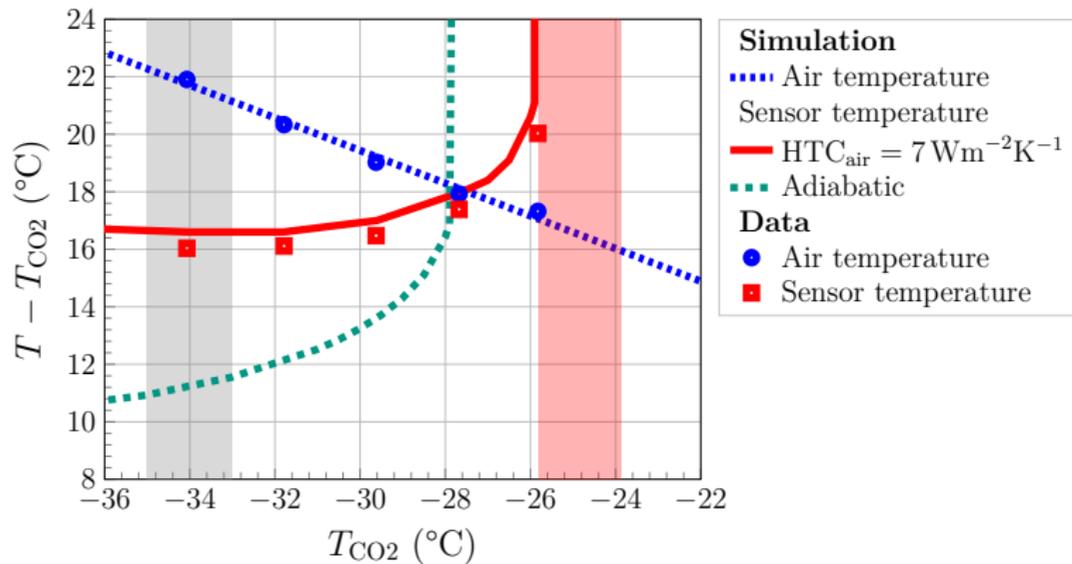
Thermal Runaway – Simulation

Adiabatic simulation

- Without heat transfer to the surrounding air

Convection simulation

- Linear air profile as input
- Tuned heat transfer coefficient (HTC_{air}) to match measurement conditions
→ Reasonable value for natural air convection



Thermal Runaway – Simulation

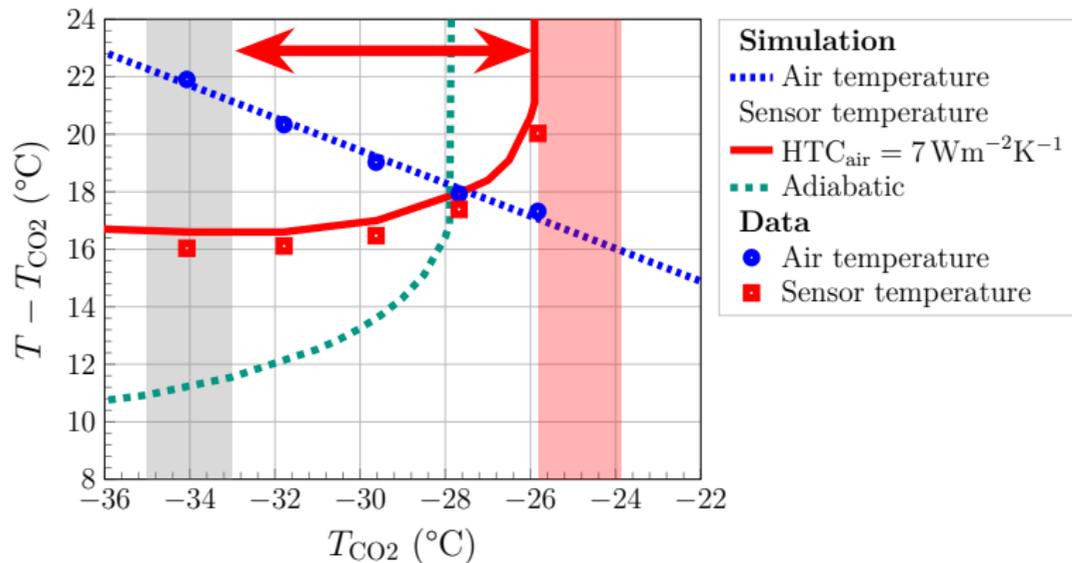
Adiabatic simulation

- Without heat transfer to the surrounding air

Convection simulation

- Linear air profile as input
- Tuned heat transfer coefficient (HTC_{air}) to match measurement conditions
 → Reasonable value for natural air convection

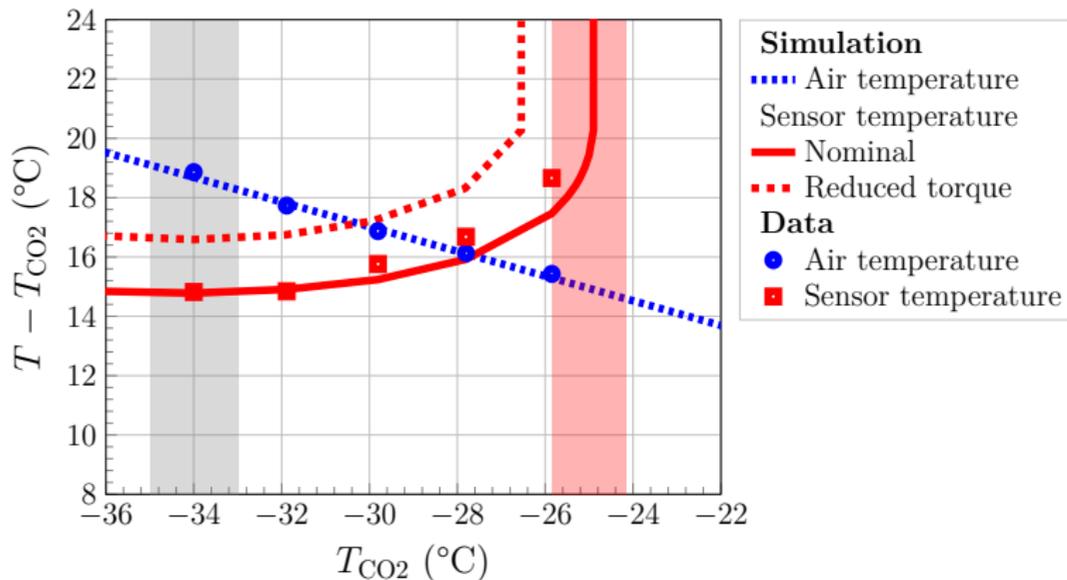
⇒ Thermal model validated with measurements



Thermal Runaway – Torque Reduction

- Reduced torque on all inserts
 - Effect not as pronounced as expected from simulation

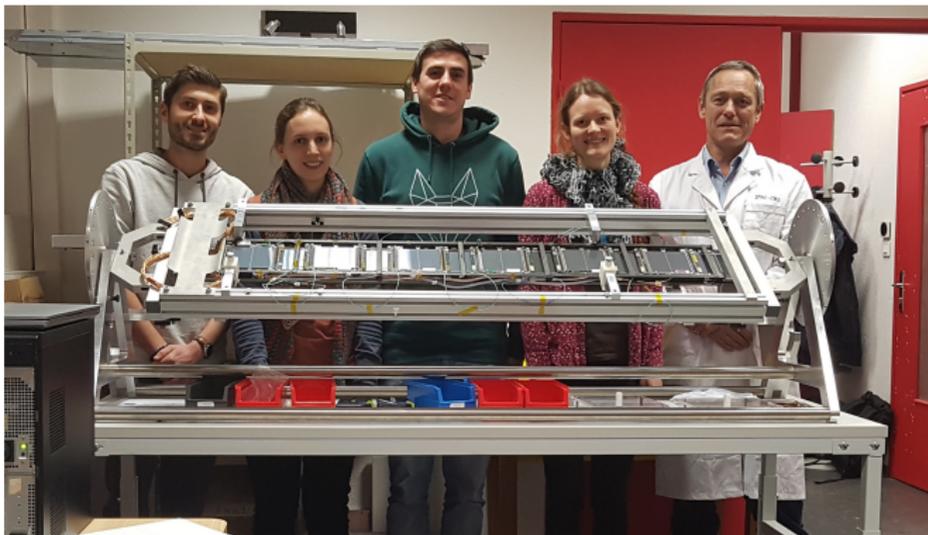
⇒ Torque can be reduced to avoid thread breakage in fragile ladder inserts



→ Only thermal TB2S ladder tests with modules before production

Electrical Performance – Experimental Setup

- First fully integrated TB2S ladder
- Powering with prototype power supply for the Phase-2 Outer Tracker
- Synchronous readout of twelve 2S prototype modules on the ladder

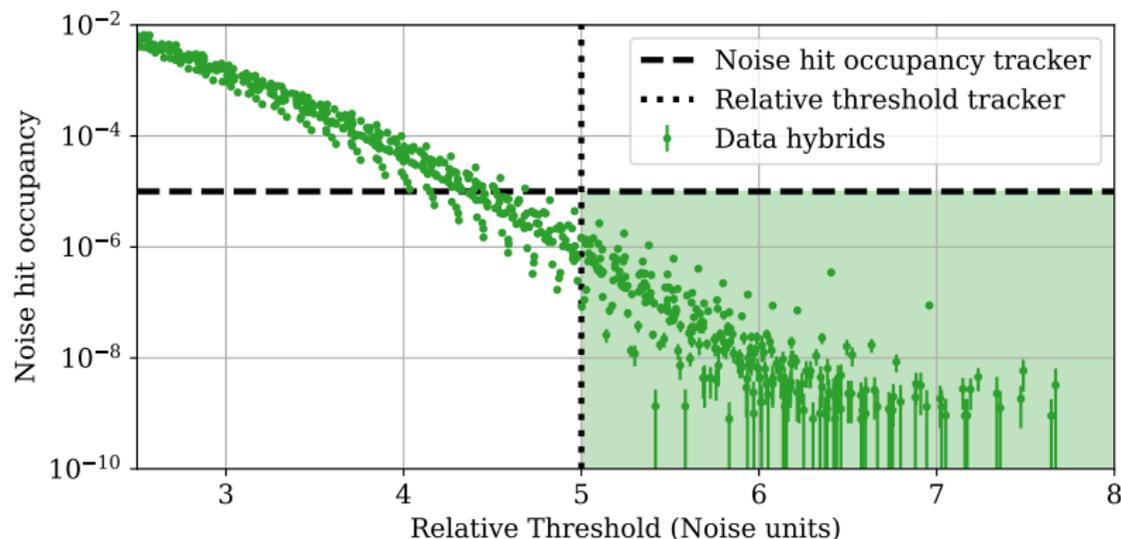


Threshold scan at 597 kHz with about 100 000 events at each threshold step

Noise hit occupancy η

$$\eta = \frac{\# \text{ noise hits}}{\# \text{ events} \cdot \# \text{ channels}}$$

- Tracker operation requires $\eta < 10^{-5}$ at thresholds above 5σ
 \Rightarrow Fulfilled by all hybrids



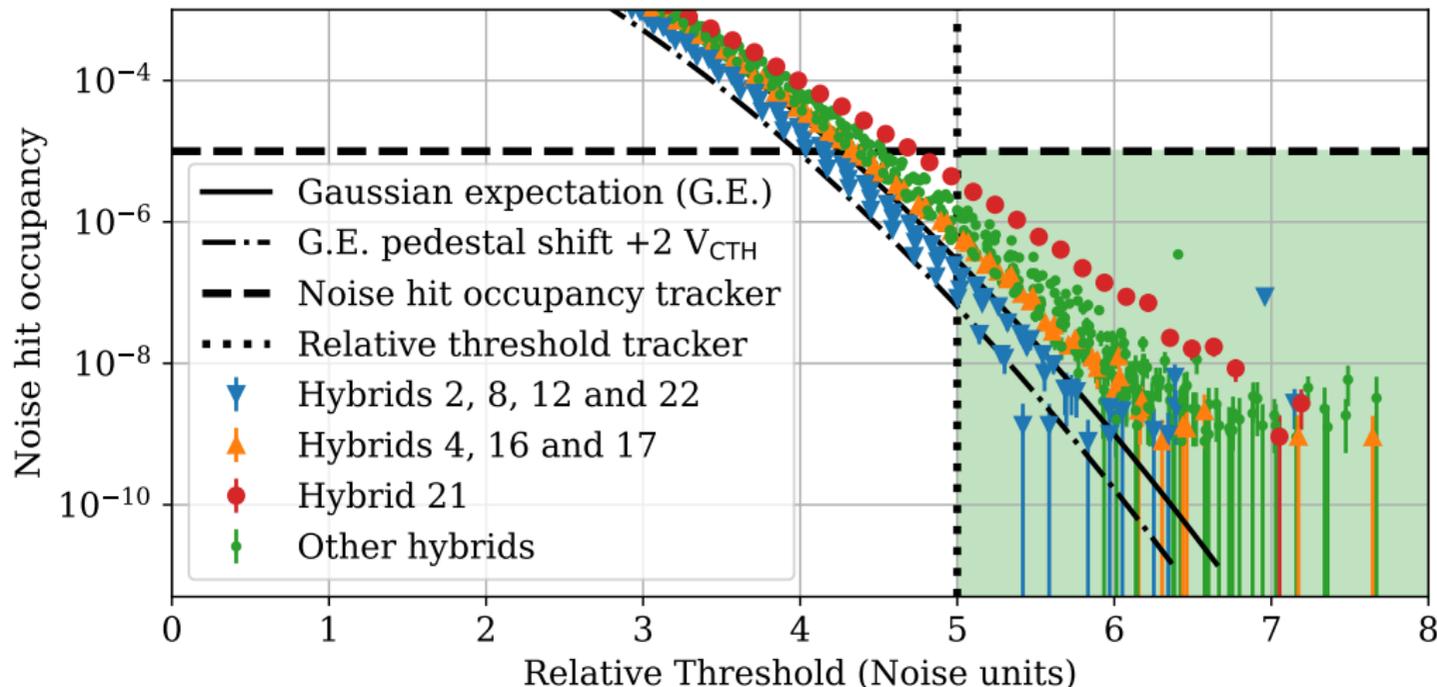
\rightarrow First and only high rate readout test with modules mounted on subdetector structures

- Replacement of the CMS silicon tracker for the HL-LHC by completely new device
- First integration tests with Outer Tracker module prototypes on subdetector structures
- Validation of thermal simulations
 - Cooling performance as expected from simulation
 - Submitted proceeding to PoS for the conference “Technology and Instrumentation in Particle Physics 2023” (TIPP2023)
- Tests of electrical performance
 - Excellent performance of 2S modules on subdetector structures



Backup

Noise Measurements



Noise Measurements

