Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

Institute of Experimental Particle Physics

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

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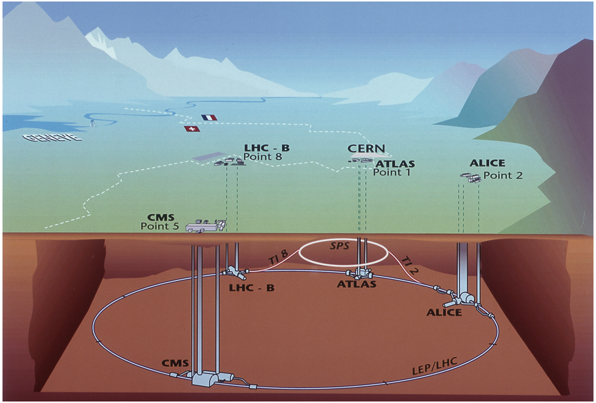
The Large Hadron Collider (LHC)

- 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

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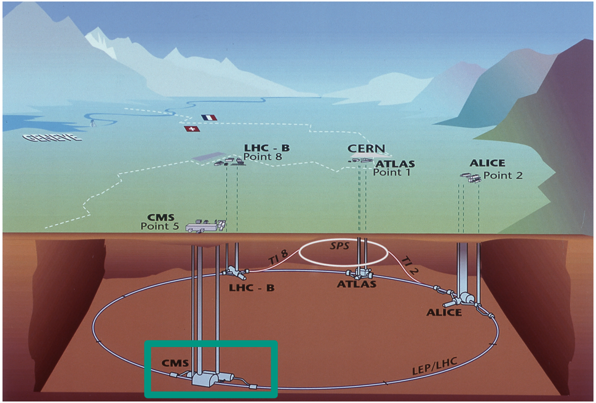

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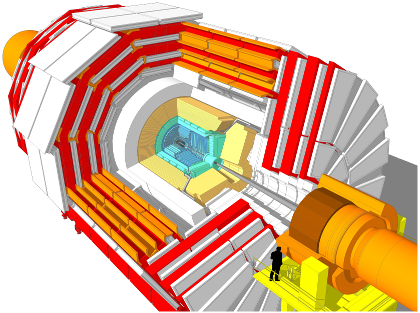
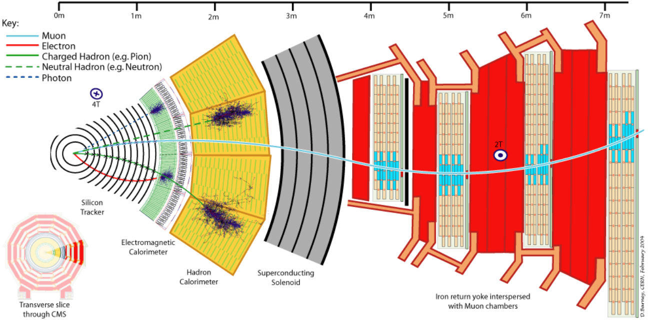
- Multi-purpose particle detector
- Triggered data readout

- Particle reconstruction by combining charge, energy and momentum information from subdetectors





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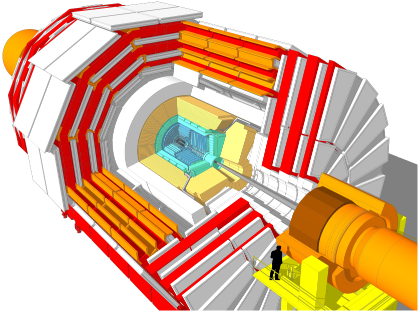
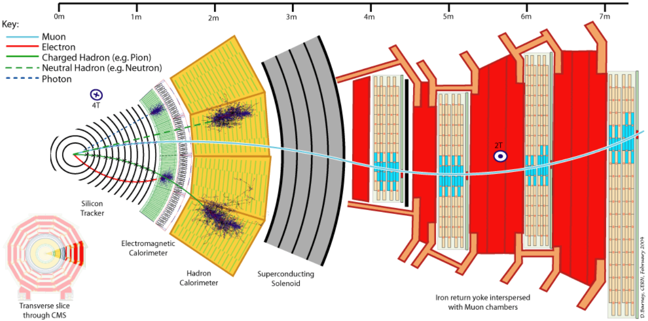
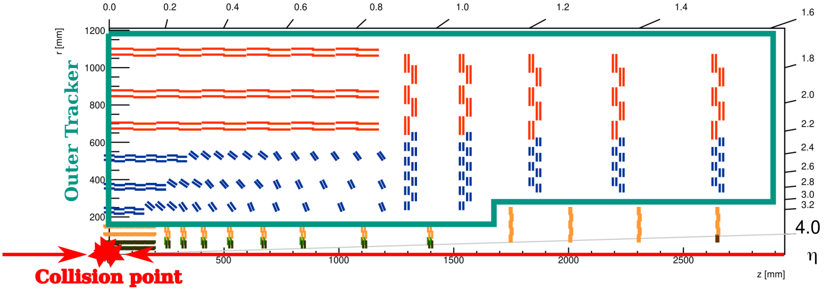




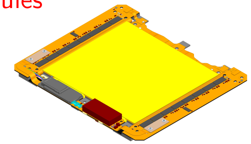
→ **Phase-2 Upgrade** of subdetectors for operation during HL-LHC

The Phase-2 Upgrade of the CMS Tracker

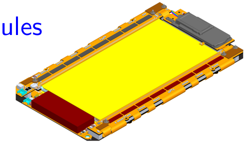
- New silicon tracker for HL-LHC
  - Higher channel density
  - Reduced material budget
  - Improved radiation tolerance
- Outer Tracker: two independent data streams (trigger and physics)



2S modules

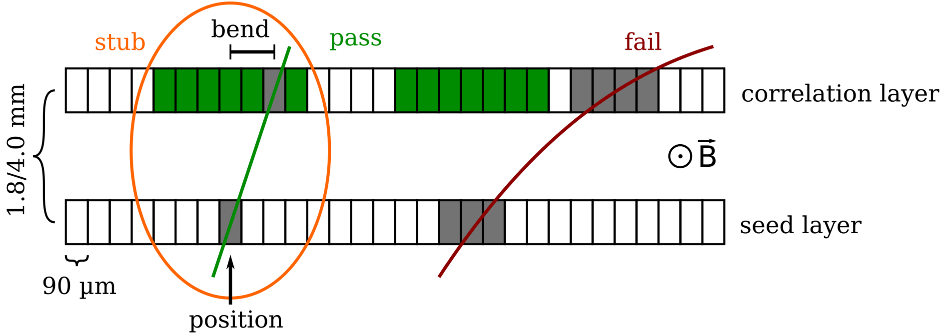


PS modules



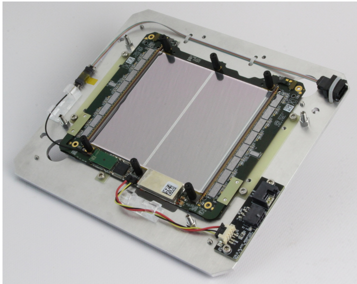
The p_T Module Concept

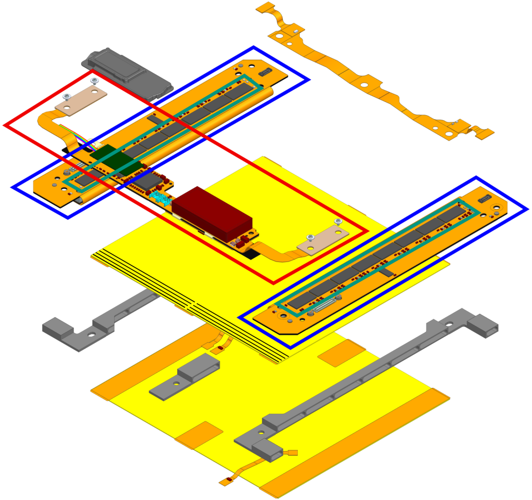
- Contribution of Outer Tracker to L1 trigger system
- Trigger decision within 12 µs



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

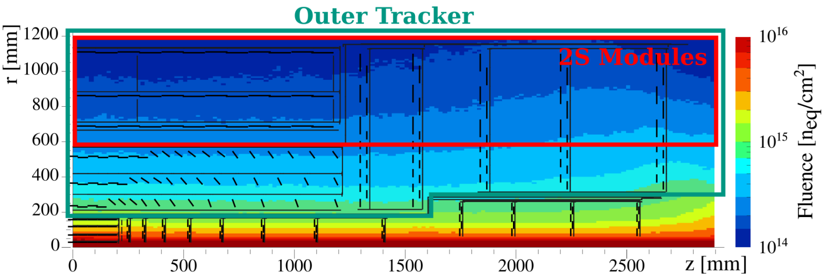




Radiation Damage in Silicon

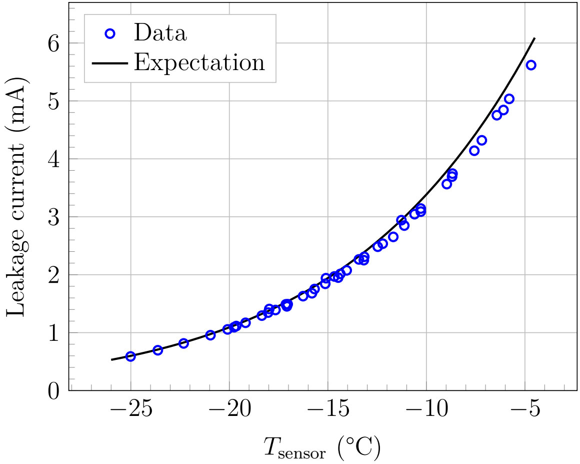
- Detector operation at LHC environment
  ⇒ **Radiation damage**
  - Microscopic defects in silicon lattice
- Change in sensor parameters, e.g., higher leakage current
- **Annealing** of crystal defects at temperatures above 0 °C

- Expected radiation environment known from simulation
  → Irradiate sensors with protons and neutrons to level expected at the end of HL-LHC data taking



Cooling and Thermal Runaway

- Heat sources
  - Module electronics
  - Silicon sensors: temperature and irradiation dependent leakage current
    $I_{\text{leak}} \propto T^2 \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{T}\right)$
    $\Delta I_{\text{leak}}(21\,^\circ\text{C}) = \alpha \cdot \Phi_{\text{eq}} \cdot V_{\text{sensor}}$



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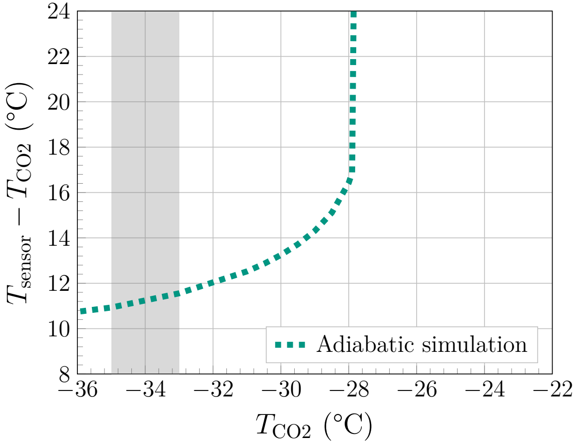
  - Silicon sensors enter uncontrolled self-heating loop
  - Operation of detector impossible
  - Finite Volume Method (FVM) simulations to predict thermal runaway temperature



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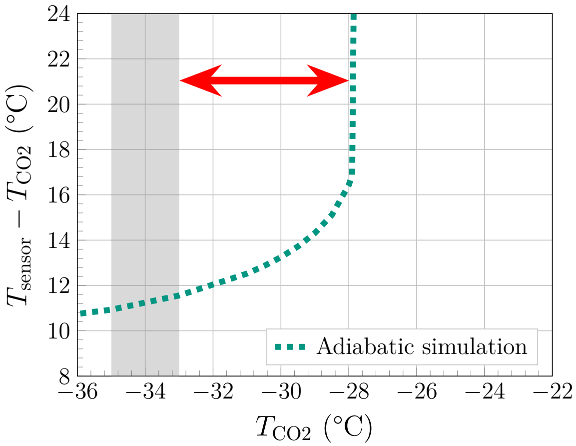
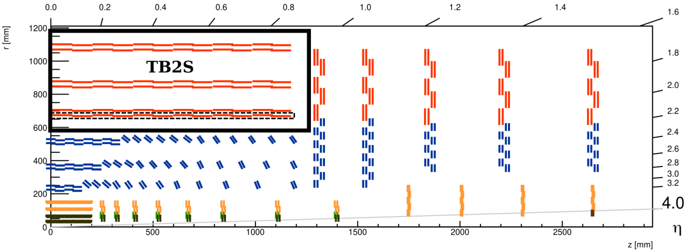
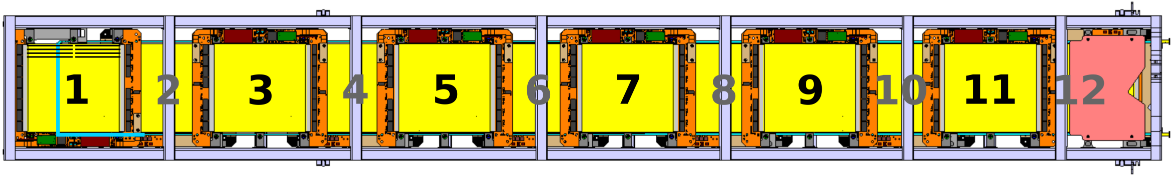
  - Safety margin: Difference between operation and thermal runaway temperature



The Tracker Barrel with 2S Modules (TB2S)

- TB2S provided by ladders equipped with twelve 2S modules each
- Two-phase CO_2 cooling to reach a sensor temperature of $\approx -20\,^\circ C$





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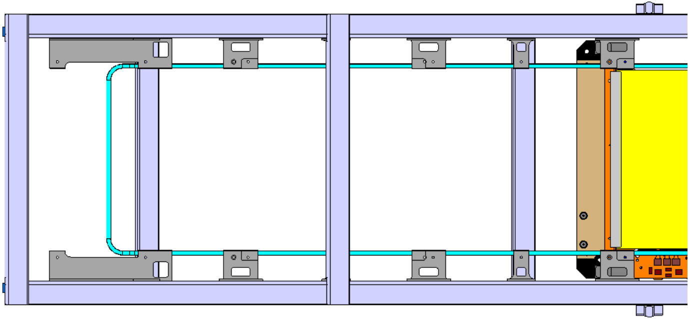
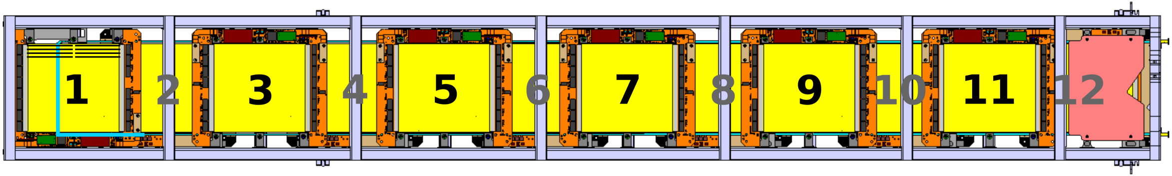
  - Worst cooling contact at position 1
  - Sixth cooling point added due to special inserts





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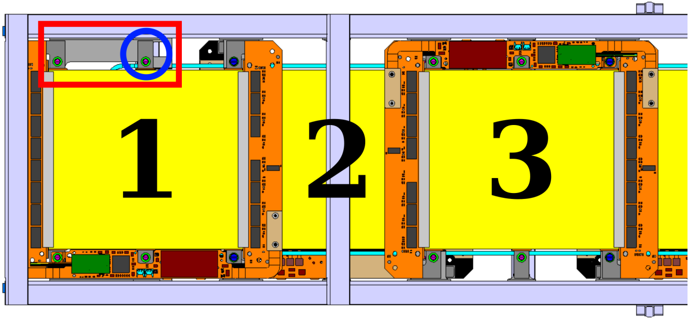
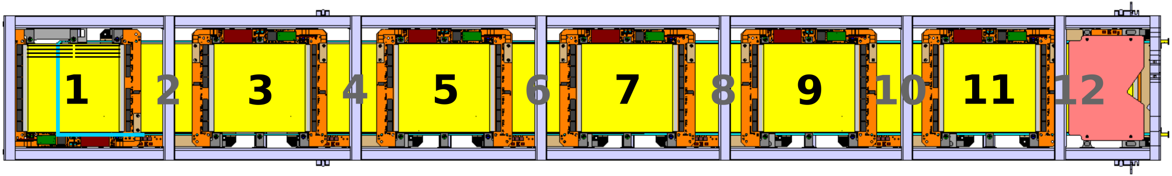
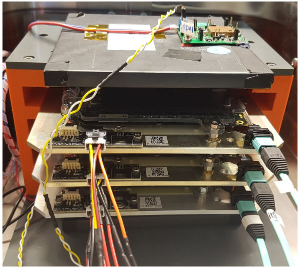
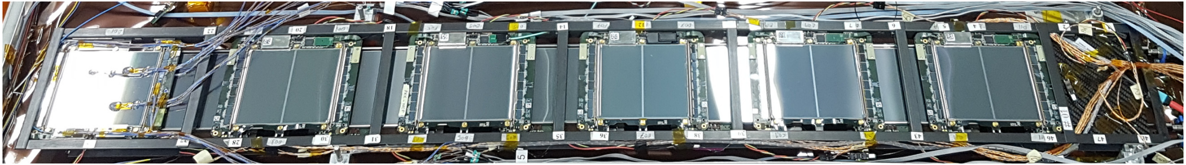




Goals of My Thesis

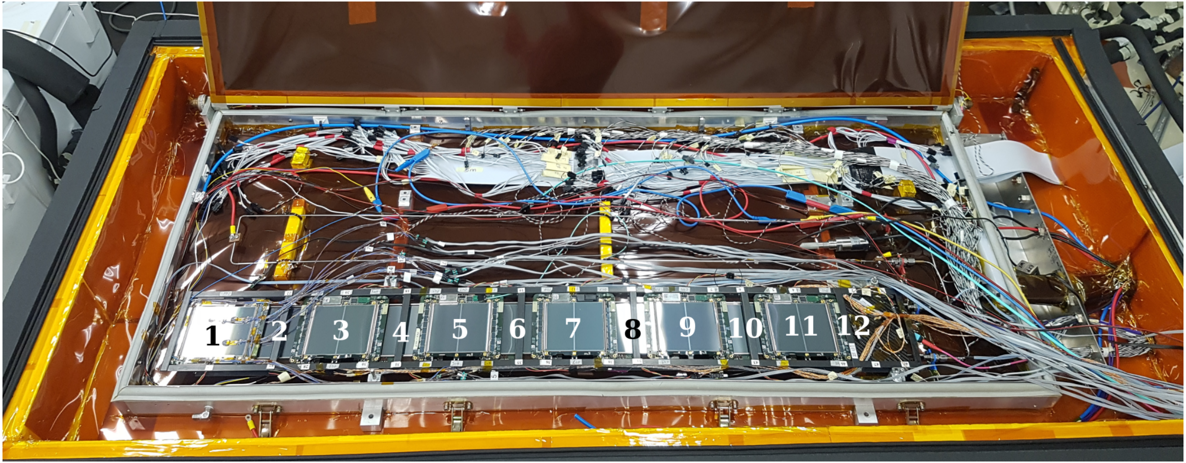
- System tests
  - Single module measurements as a baseline for comparing with multi-module results
  - Particle detection in the laboratory with a 2S module stack
  - Characterization of final 2S module prototypes in a beam test
- Integration tests
  - First tests with modules mounted on subdetector 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 CO_2 cooling system



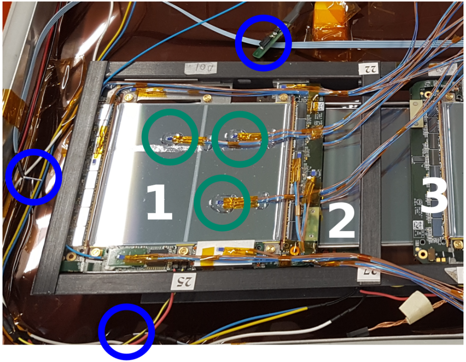
Thermal Performance – Experimental Setup

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

- Position 1: Irradiated module (23 MeV protons at KIT)
  - Top sensor: $\Phi_{\text{eq}} = 1.01 \times \Phi_{\text{eq, max}}$
  - Top sensor: $\Phi_{\text{eq}} = 1.4 \times \Phi_{\text{eq, max}}$

- Positions 2 to 12: Unirradiated modules

- Temperature probes
  - On irradiated module
  - In air
  - On cooling pipe



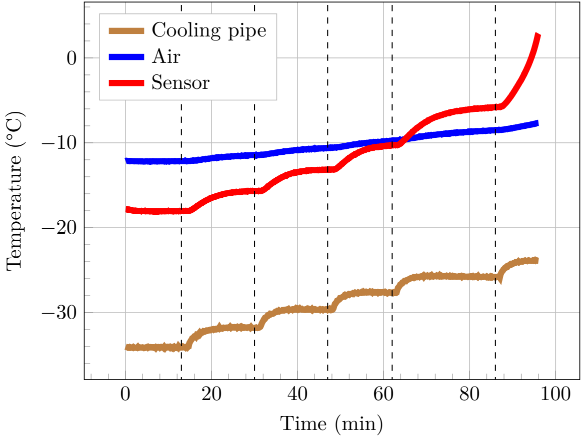
Thermal Runaway – Measurements

- Change CO_2 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



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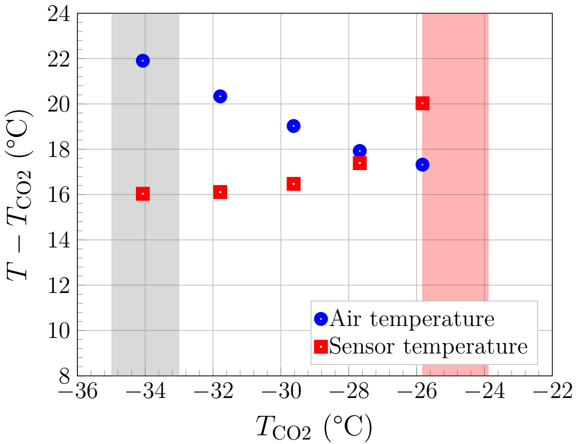
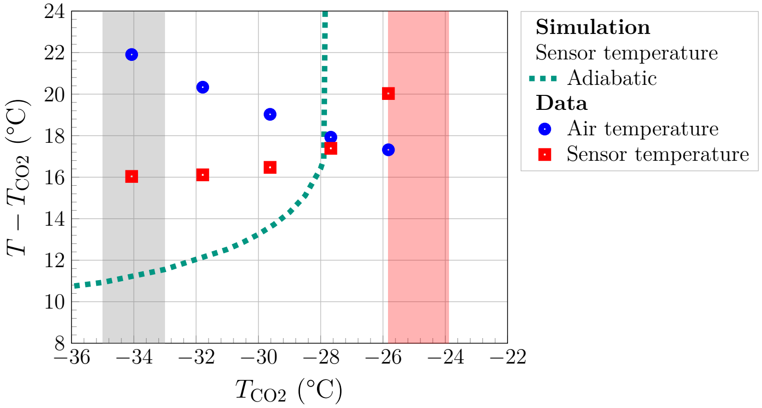


Thermal Runaway – Simulation

Adiabatic simulation

- Without heat transfer to the surrounding air



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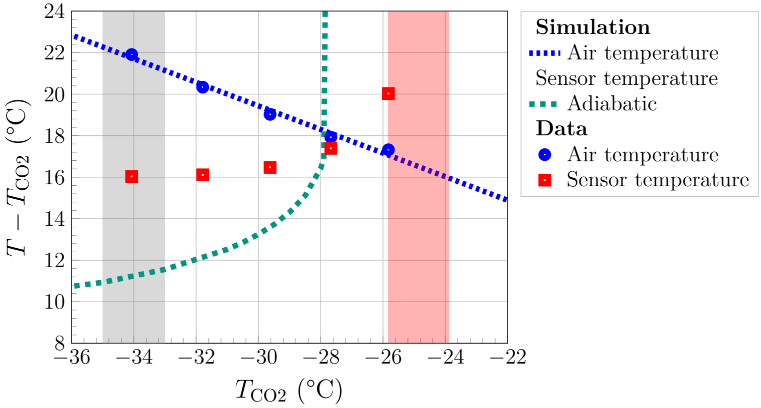

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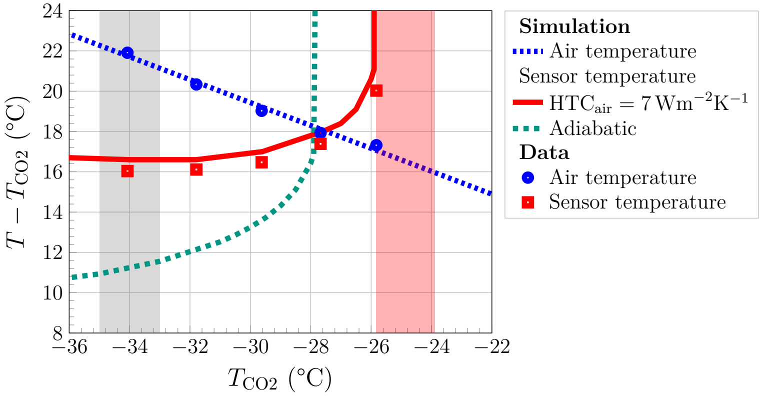
  → Reasonable value for natural air convection



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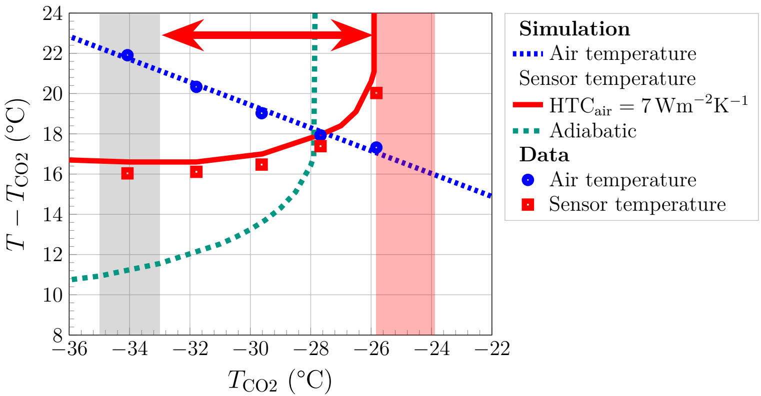
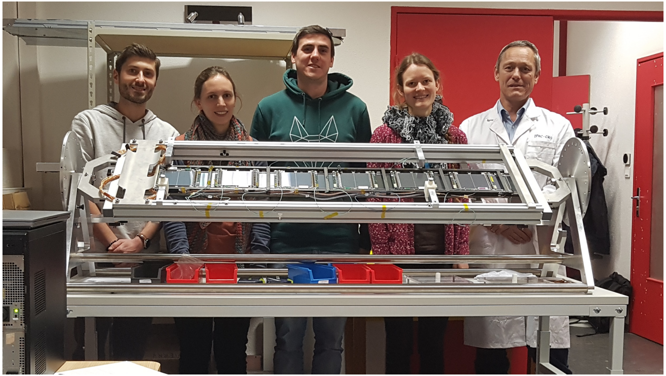
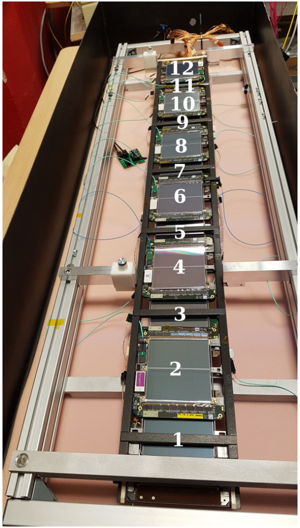


⇒ Thermal model validated with measurements
→ First and only thermal TB2S ladder tests with modules before production

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



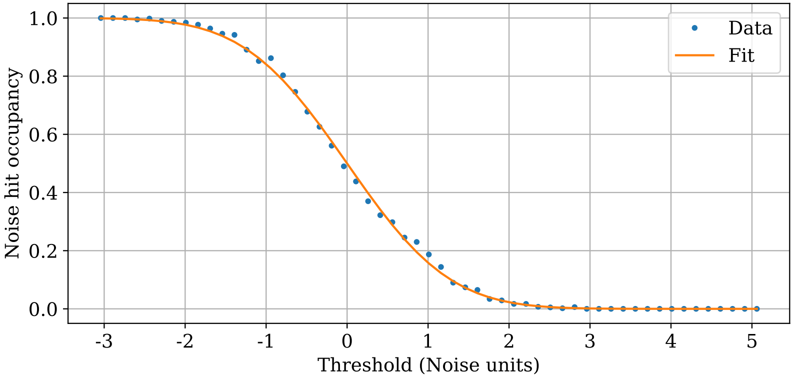


Noise Measurements

Threshold scan at 100 kHz with 1000 events at each threshold step

Noise hit occupancy η

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

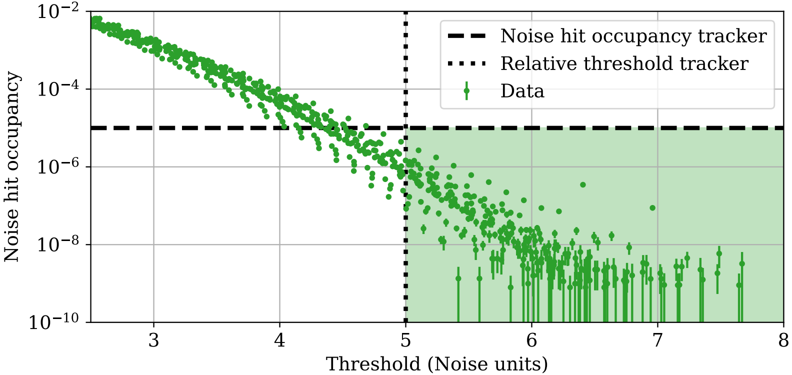


- Tracker operation aims for $\eta < 10^{-5}$ at thresholds above 5 noise units
  $\Rightarrow$ Fulfilled for all modules on ladder

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

Noise Measurements

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



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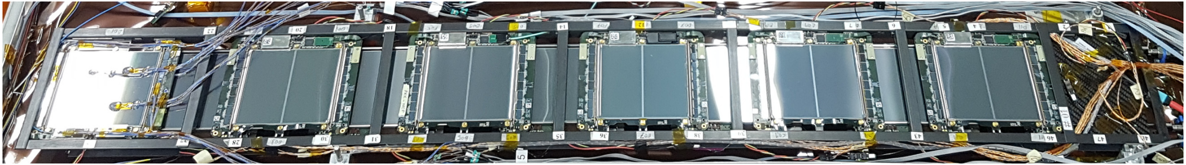
Summary

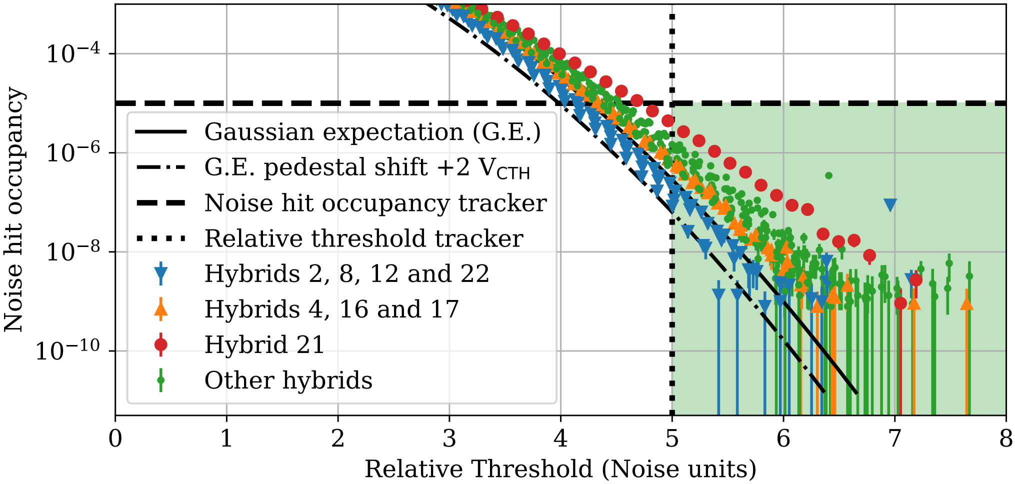
- Replacement of the CMS silicon tracker for the HL-LHC by completely new device

- First integration tests with Outer Tracker module prototypes on subdetector structures
- Validation of thermal simulations
  - Cooling performance as expected from simulation
  - Proceeding for the conference "Technology and Instrumentation in Particle Physics 2023" accepted
- Tests of electrical performance
  - Excellent performance of 2S modules on subdetector structures



Backup

Noise Measurements



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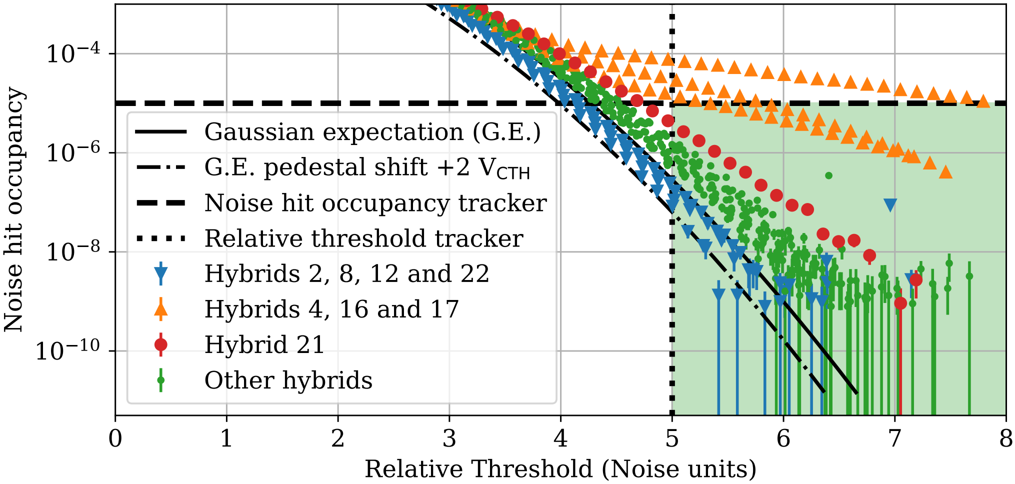
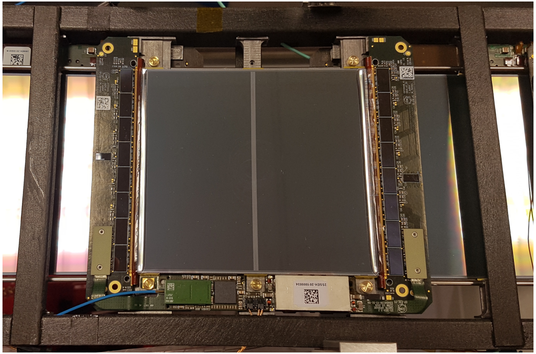
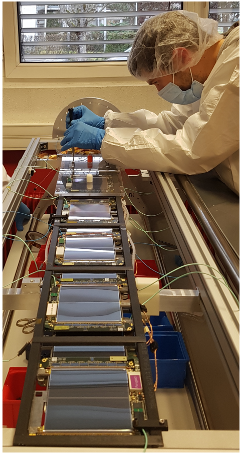


Thermal Runaway – Torque Reduction

- Modules are screwed to ladder inserts





Thermal Runaway – Torque Reduction

- Modules are screwed to ladder inserts
- 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