

CUPS14 Hands-on Exercise

CBC2 Test Beam Analysis



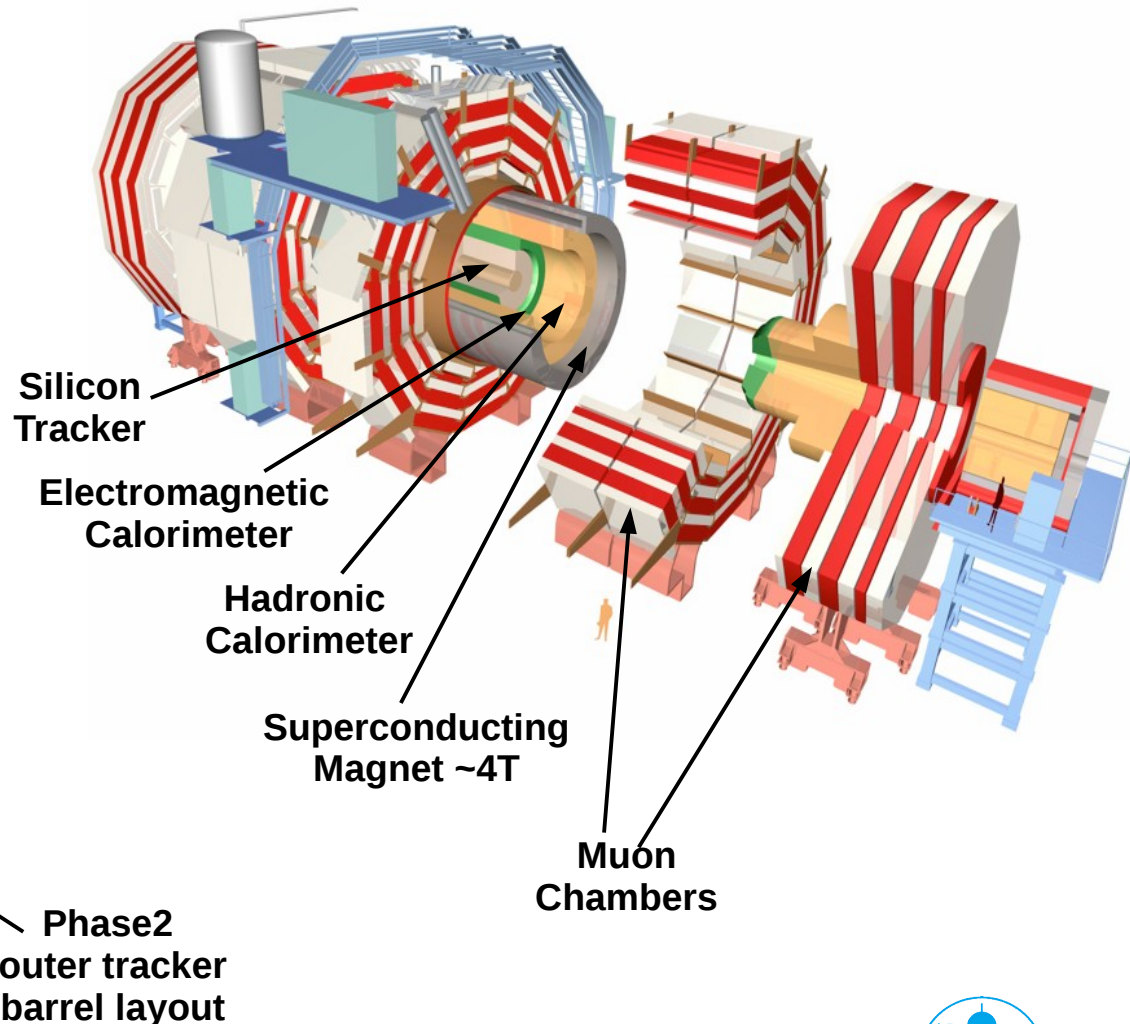
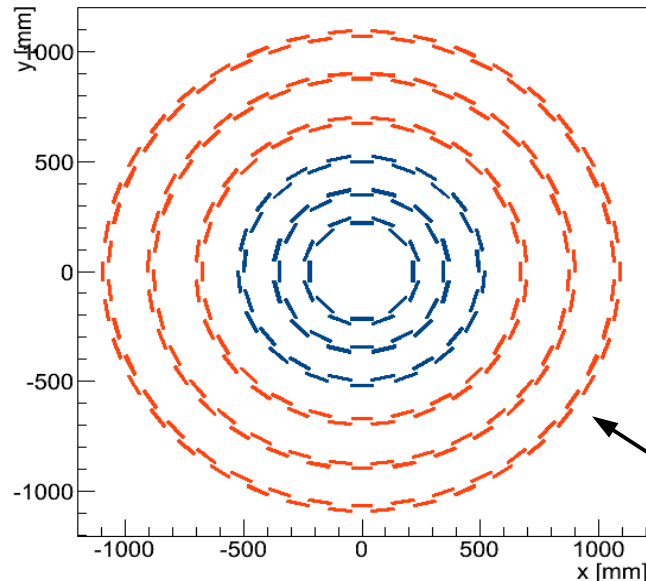
Ali Harb, Simon Spannagel

CMS Upgrade School 2014
DESY-Hamburg, Nov. 17-21

CMS Experiment and Phase 2 upgrade

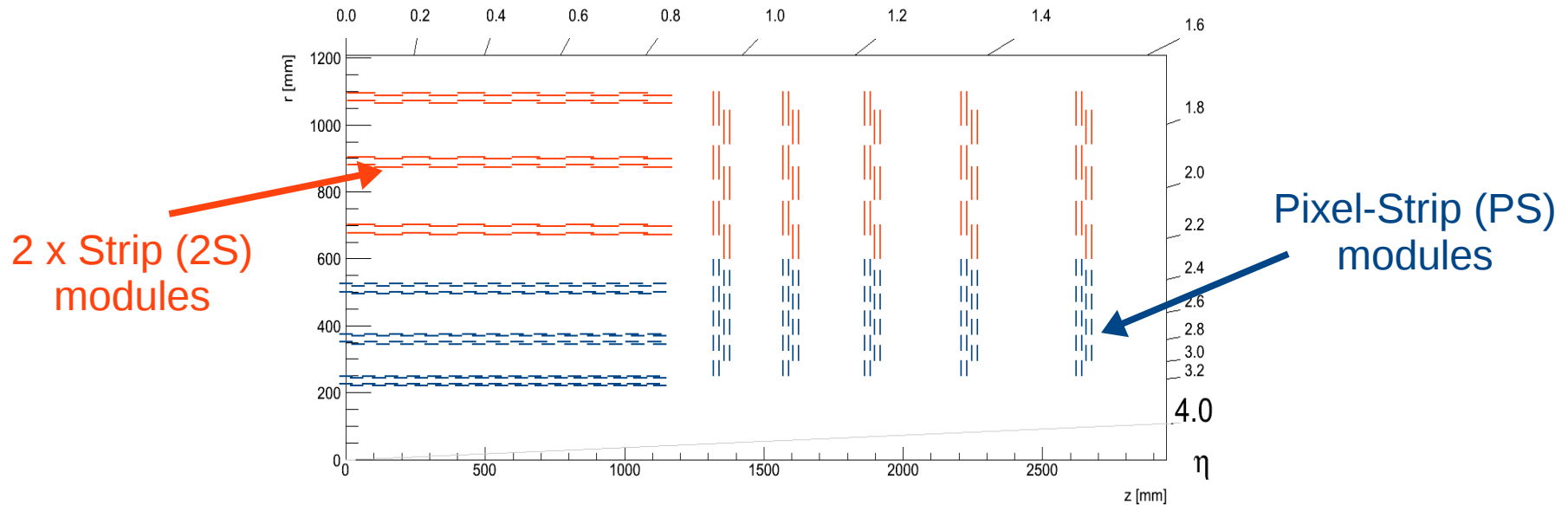
> HL-LHC after Long Shutdown 3

- Entirely new tracker
- Will have to cope with 3000 fb^{-1} of integrated luminosity
- Resolve up to 200 collisions per bunch crossing (BX)



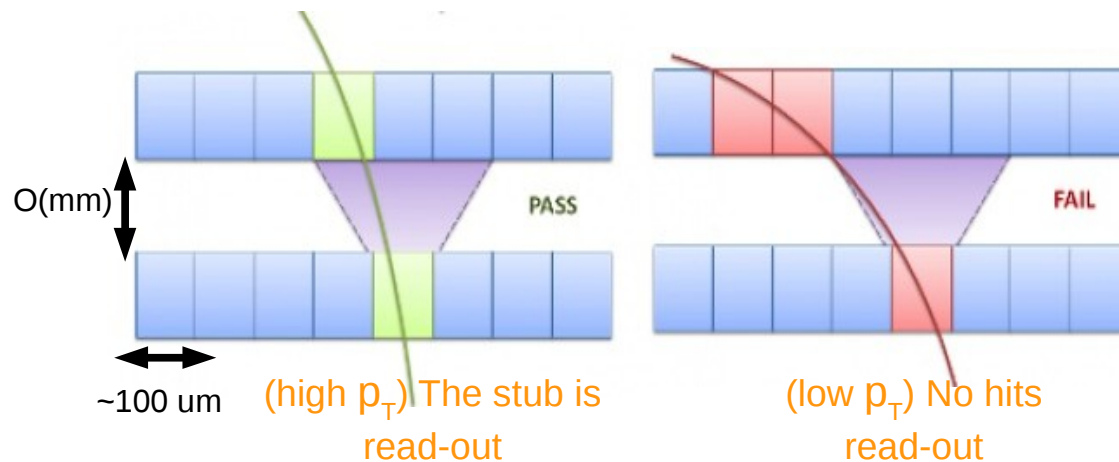
Phase2 Tracker Upgrade – main features

- > Provides Level-1 trigger (12 hits available up to $\eta = 2.4$)
- > p_T modules
 - 8424 x 2S and 7084 x PS modules
- > Average of x4 granularity in strip sensors
- > Total active surface 218 m²



Concept of p_T modules

- > Modules will provide Level-1 triggering (@40MHz) and readout data at same time
- > Modules with p_T discrimination design
 - correlating signals in two closely spaced sensors
 - hit in first sensor passes within acceptance window of the second = “pass stub”
 - using p_T threshold of $\sim 2\text{GeV}$
 - accepted “stubs” sent out at every BX
 - leading to data reduction of at least one order of magnitude
- > p_T threshold implemented by tuning the “stubs” acceptance windows and sensors spacing at different radii



The 2S p_T - Modules

> 2 Strip (2S) stacked sensors with CMS Binary Chip (CBC) readout chip

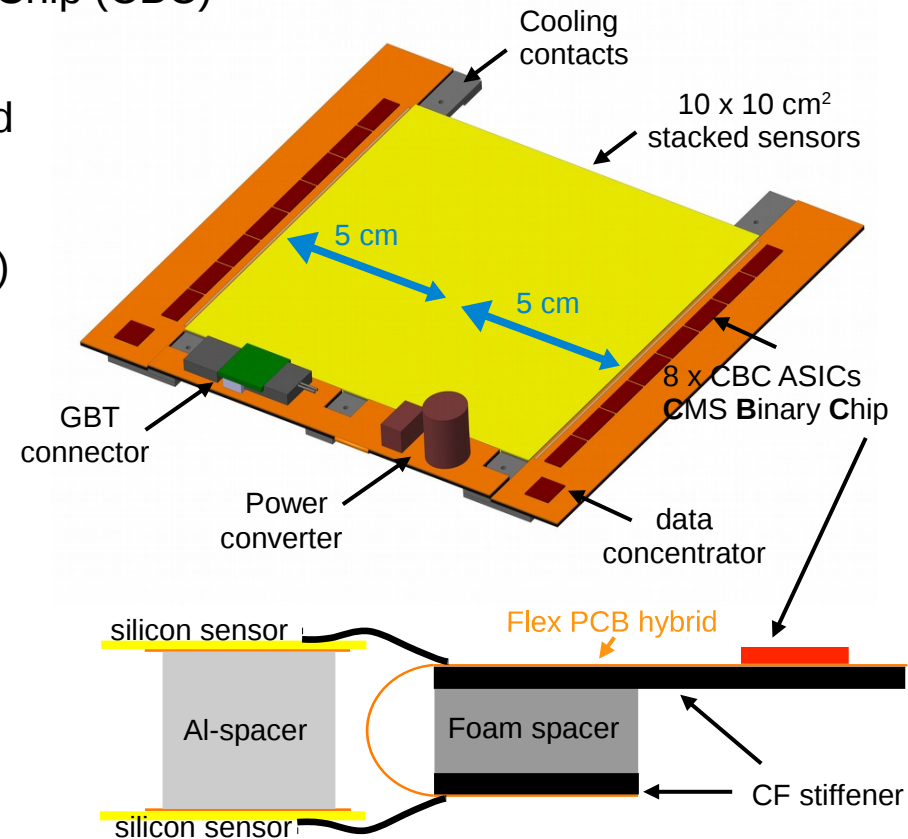
- two sensors wire bonded to same FE-hybrid
- CBC ASICs bump-bonded on flex hybrid
- whole electronics system (readout & power) on module

> Each sensor:

- 2 columns of 5 cm long strips
- 90 μm pitch
- $\sim 10 \times 10 \text{ cm}^2$ area

> CBC read-out chip

- 130 nm CMOS technology
- correlates signal from both stacked sensors
- 254 readout channels
(1x CBC handles signals from 127 channels from each sensor)
- cluster width discrimination (> 1,2,3 strips)
- programmable window width (up to ± 8 strips) for p_T cuts



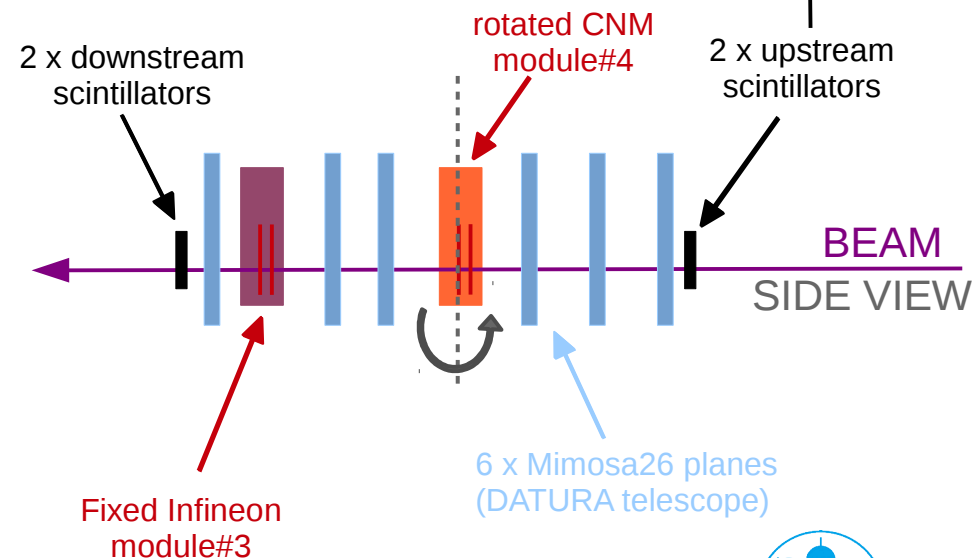
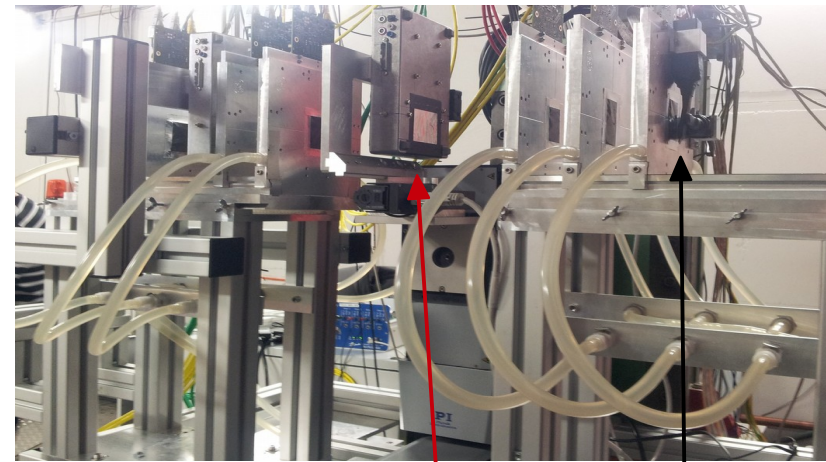
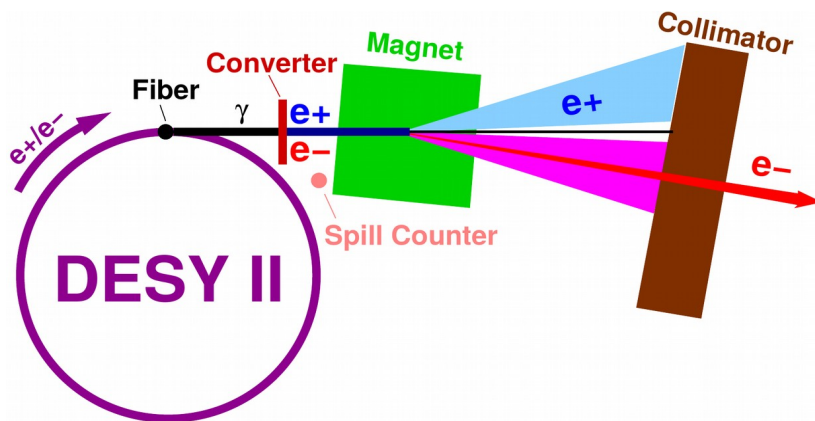
Experimental Setup

> DESY-II test beam Nov. 2013

- positron beam
- 2 to 4 GeV $\sim O(1)$ kHz rate

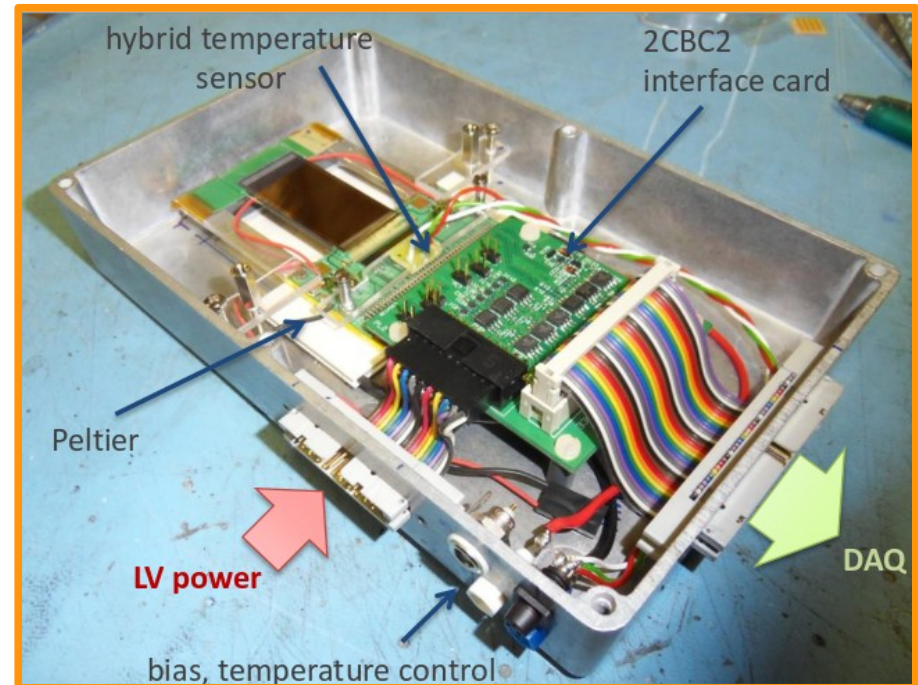
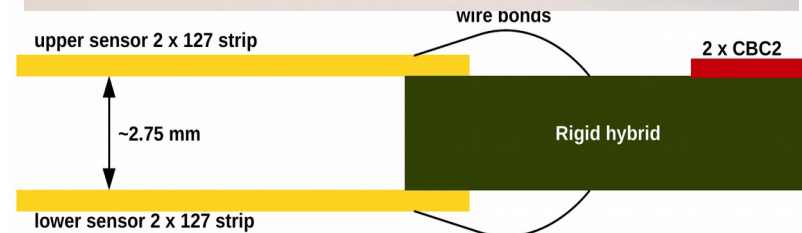
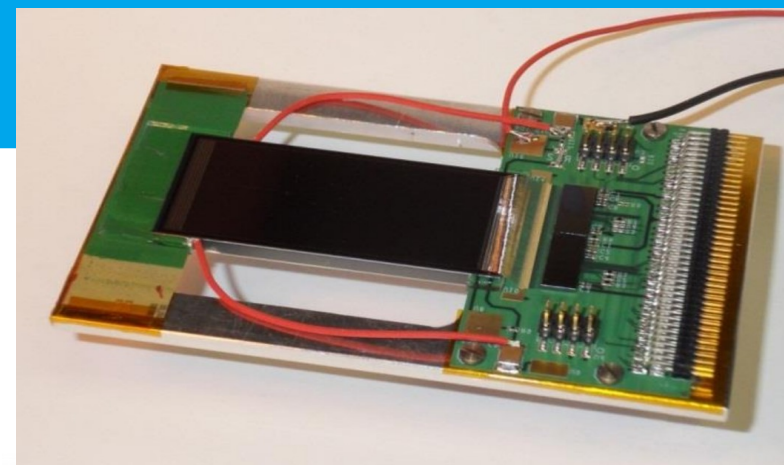
> DATURA telescope

- 6 x Mimosas26 pixel sensors
- 50 μ m thick, 18.4 μ m pitch
- 224 mm² active area
- 4 x Trigger scintillators (2 x upstream and 2 x downstream)



Tested modules

- Two mini-2S modules with CBC2 readout
 - > 2 x CBC bump-bonded to rigid hybrid
 - > Sensors separated by ~3mm wire bonded to the hybrid
 - > Aluminum frame as support for the sensors and the hybrid
- CNM module
 - > p-type, 270um thick
 - > 25 x 54 mm² (23.1 x 50.2 mm² active area)
 - > 254 strips, 90um pitch
- Infineon module
 - > n-type, 300um thick
 - > 23 x 50mm² (20.6 x 48.3mm² active area)
 - > 256 strips, 80um pitch

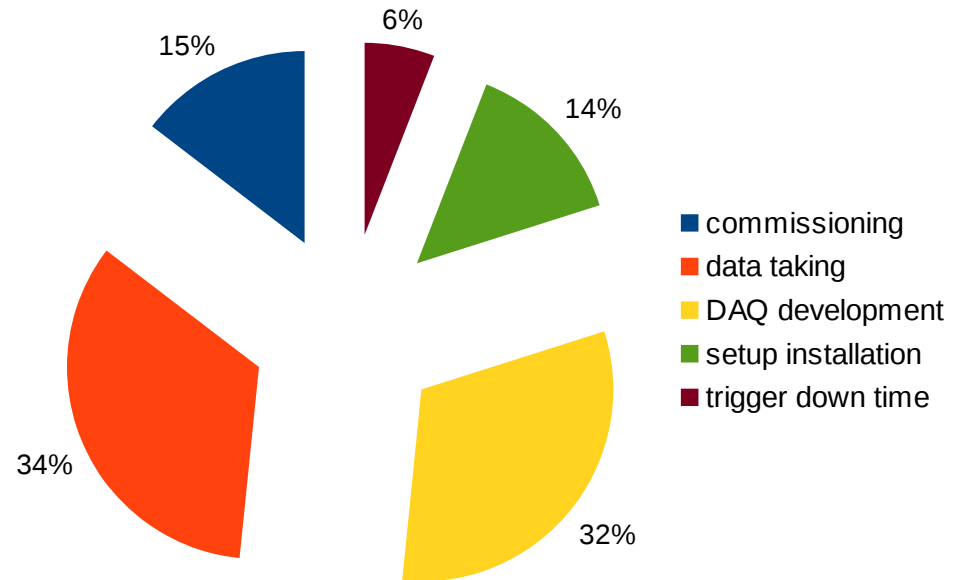


Recorded data sets

> 543 runs recorded, 120M events

- 3 days of continuous data taking
- 186 measurement runs

run	measurement type
219-238	Threshold scan
296-302	Trigger latency scan
331-342	Data latency scan
350-357	Trigger latency scan
365-373	Angular scan
375-386	Angular scan
413-457	Threshold scan
467-477	Trigger and data latency scans
478-496	Threshold scan
499-503	Angular scan
504-540	Threshold scan
540-543	Cluster width scans



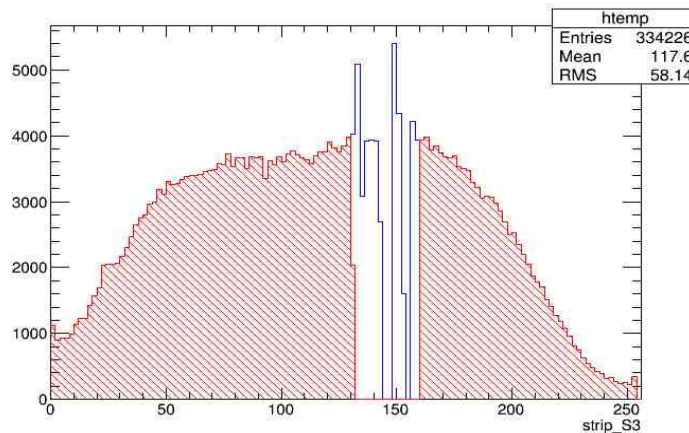
Analysis workflow

> Stage 1: from edm files to “raw Ntuples”

- The only CMSSW dependent step using edm analyzer
- Containing all needed information

> Stage 2: from “raw Ntuples” to “reconstructed Ntuples”

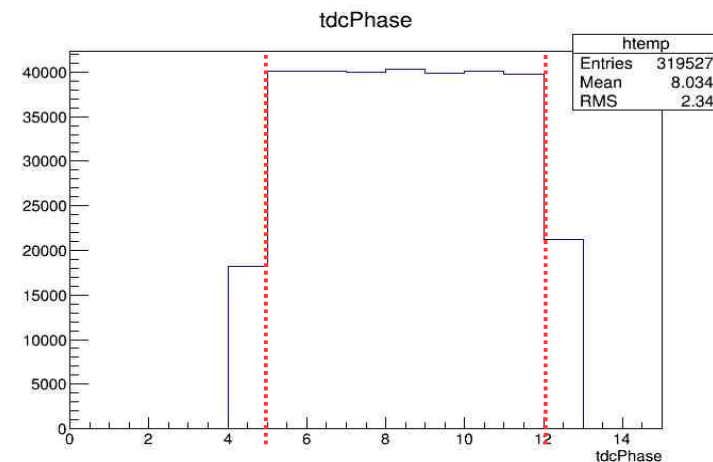
- TDC cut
- Masking
- Clustering
- Stubs reco
- Histograms (monitoring)



> Stage 3: analysis macros

- Beam divergence
- Efficiency, residuals ...
- Angular scan ...

Cut: $5 \leq \text{TDC} \leq 11$



RAW Ntuple

RAW Ntuple

```
*Tree :tree : Simple Tracking Tree *
*Entries : 319527 : Total = 58039851 bytes File Size = 16320802 *
* : : Tree compression factor = 3.56 *
```

```
*Br 0 :event : event/i
* ..... *
*Br 1 :run : run/i
* ..... *
*Br 2 :lumiSection : lumiSection/i
* ..... *
*Br 3 :time : time/L
* ..... *
*Br 4 :unixtime : unixtime/L
* ..... *
*Br 5 :dut0_row : vector<int>
* ..... *
*Br 6 :dut1_row : vector<int>
* ..... *
*Br 7 :dut2_row : vector<int>
* ..... *
*Br 8 :dut3_row : vector<int>
* ..... *
*Br 9 :dut0_channel : vector<int>
* ..... *
*Br 10 :dut1_channel : vector<int>
* ..... *
*Br 11 :dut2_channel : vector<int>
* ..... *
*Br 12 :dut3_channel : vector<int>
* ..... *
*Br 13 :tdcPhase : tdcPhase/i
* ..... *
```

Events and run number

Time

Strips data (S0, S1, S2, S3)

Channels (S0, S1, S2, S3)

TDC Phase

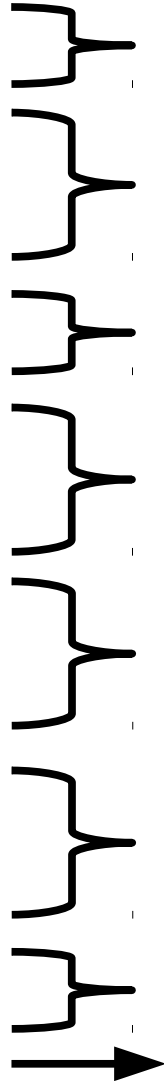


RECO Ntuple

RECO Ntuple

```
*Tree :recotree :reconstructed *
*Entries : 280059 : Total = 110347727 bytes File Size = 28257018 *
* : : Tree compression factor = 3.91 *
```

```
*Br 0 :events : events/i
*.....*
*Br 1 :run : run/i
*.....*
*Br 2 :row_S0 : vector<int>
*.....*
*Br 3 :row_S1 : vector<int>
*.....*
*Br 4 :row_S2 : vector<int>
*.....*
*Br 5 :row_S3 : vector<int>
*.....*
*Br 6 :row_S2_masked : vector<int>
*.....*
*Br 7 :row_S3_masked : vector<int>
*.....*
*Br 8 :channel_S0 : vector<int>
*.....*
*Br 9 :channel_S1 : vector<int>
*.....*
*Br 10 :channel_S2 : vector<int>
*.....*
*Br 11 :channel_S3 : vector<int>
*.....*
*Br 12 :clusters_S0 : vector<double>
*.....*
*Br 13 :clusters_S1 : vector<double>
*.....*
*Br 14 :clusters_S2 : vector<double>
*.....*
*Br 15 :clusters_S3 : vector<double>
*.....*
*Br 16 :clusterwidth_S0 : vector<int>
*.....*
*Br 17 :clusterwidth_S1 : vector<int>
*.....*
*Br 18 :clusterwidth_S2 : vector<int>
*.....*
*Br 19 :clusterwidth_S3 : vector<int>
*.....*
*Br 20 :stubs_module_1 : vector<double>
*.....*
*Br 21 :stubs_module_2 : vector<double>
*.....*
*Br 22 :tdc : tdc/i
*.....*
```



Events and run number

Strips data (S0, S1, S2, S3)

Masking (S2, S3)

Channels (S0, S1, S2, S3)

Clustering (S0, S1, S2, S3)

Clusterwidth (S0, S1, S2, S3)

Δ strip for both modules

TDC Phase



Exercise

Use the raw data files of the angular scan runs shown in Table 4 to do:

1. Masking of noisy strips in S2 and S3.
2. Clustering as defined in Equation 1.
 - (a) Plot the cluster width, defined in Equation 2, versus angle.
 - (b) Plot cluster width versus cluster position at 0° and 15° (TProfile).
3. Stubs reconstruction as described in Equation 3.
 - (a) Plot the reconstructed stubs mean value versus the rotation angle;
 - (b) from the fit, obtain the angular offset and the distance separating the sensors S0 and S1, assuming that the two sensors are perfectly aligned.

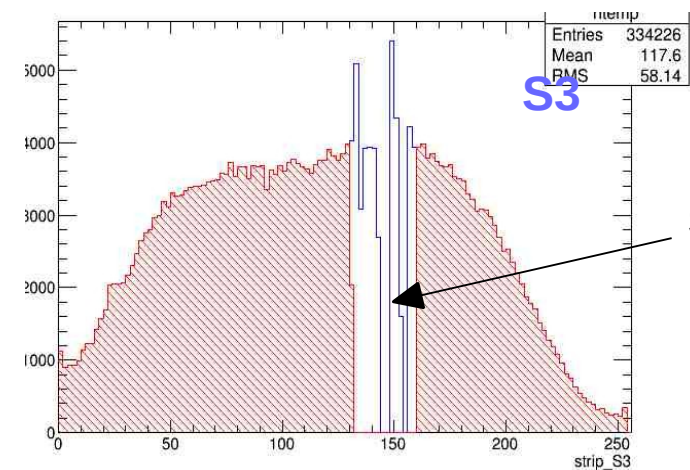
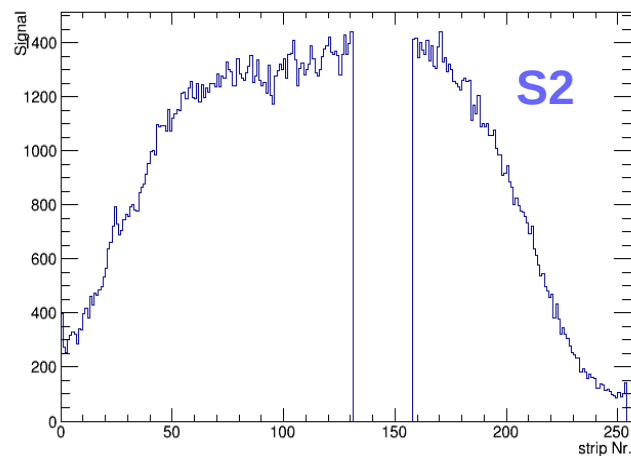
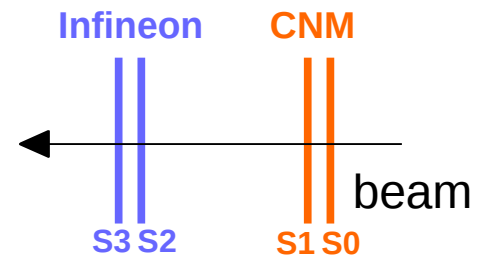
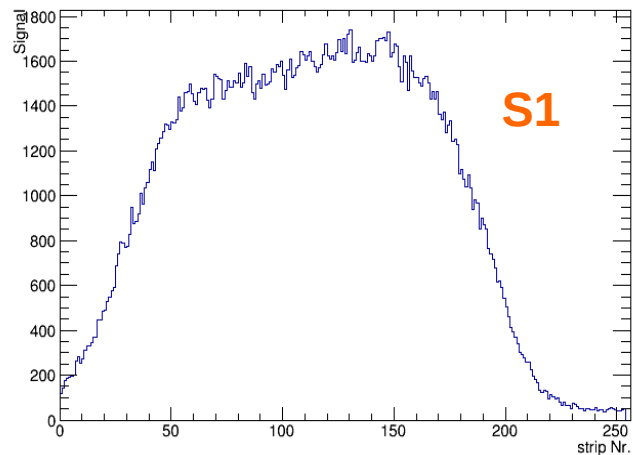
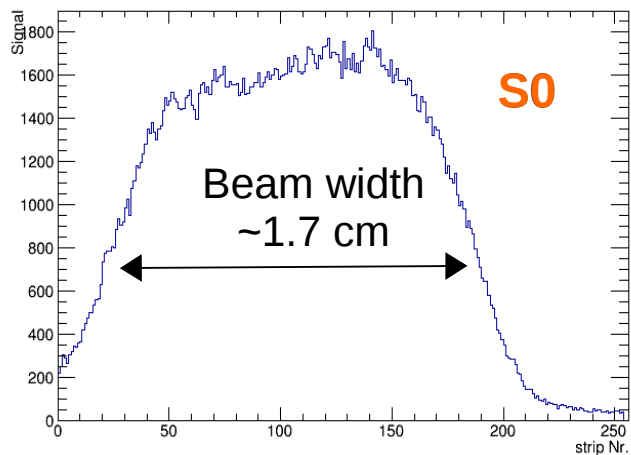
Bonus: Using the clusters from the four sensors get the beam divergence distribution.

1. Fit the beam divergence distribution;
2. from the fit obtain the beam divergence value and the miss alignment between the modules.

run	478	499	504	500	501	511	502	518	503	526
angle [°]	0	8	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	20



Beam profile and Masking

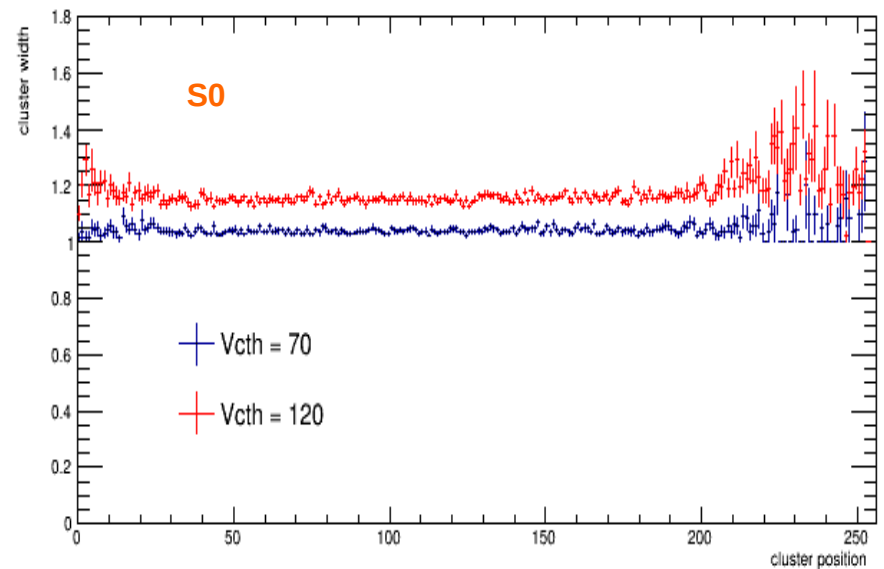
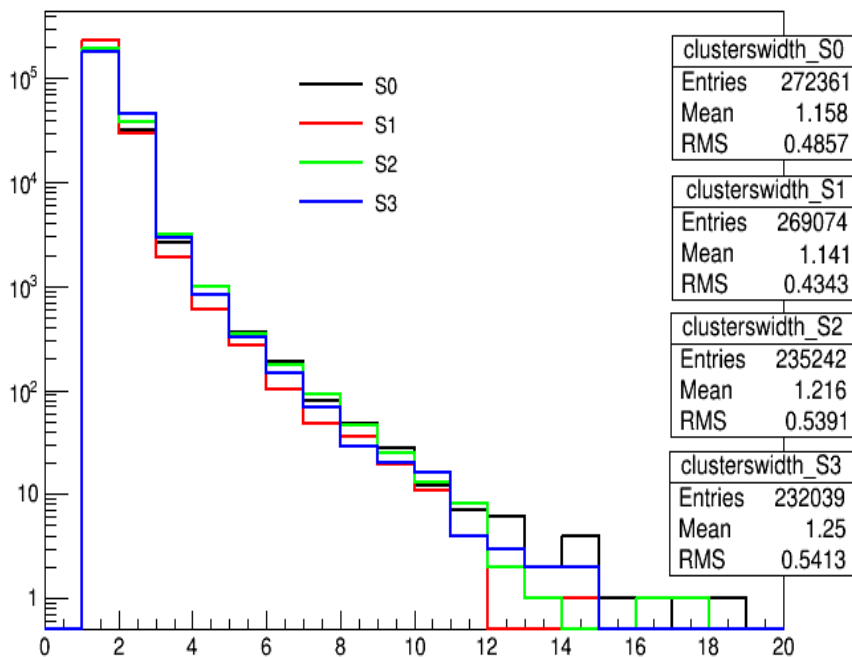
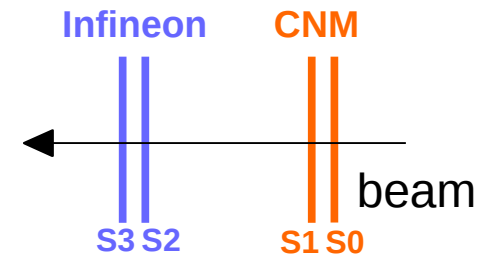


Clustering

- > Binary read-out
- > Group of neighboring strips registered hit signal

> Position: $X = pitch \times \left(\frac{n_{first} + n_{last}}{2} \right)$

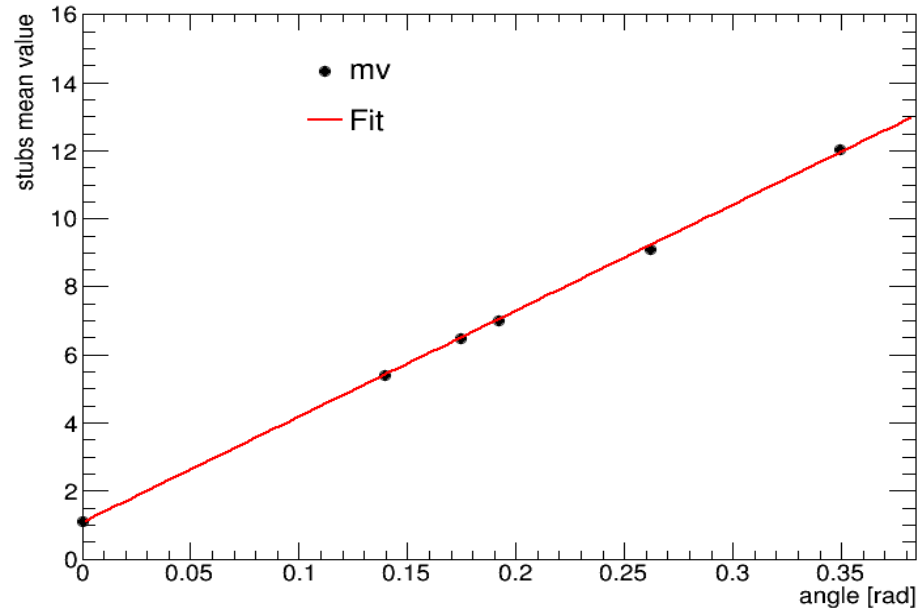
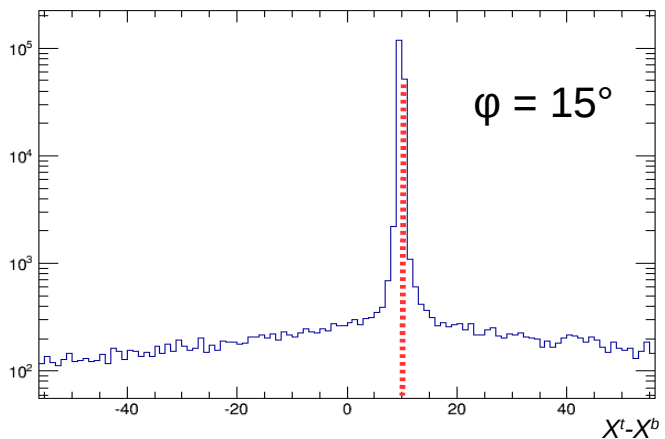
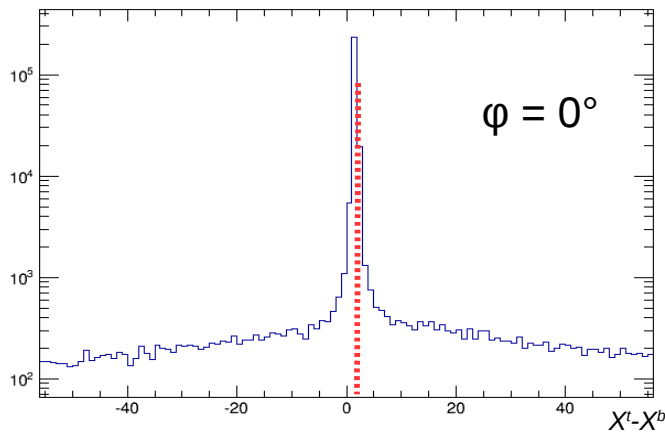
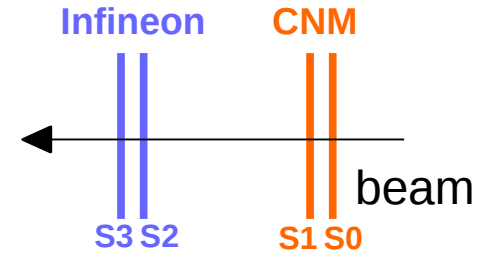
> Width: $W = n_{last} - n_{first} + 1$



Stubs reconstruction

> The difference of hit position between the 2 stacked sensors

- X_t = hit position in top sensor (S0)
- X_b = hit position in bottom sensor (S1)



$\varphi^{initial} \sim 2.1^\circ$



Beam divergence

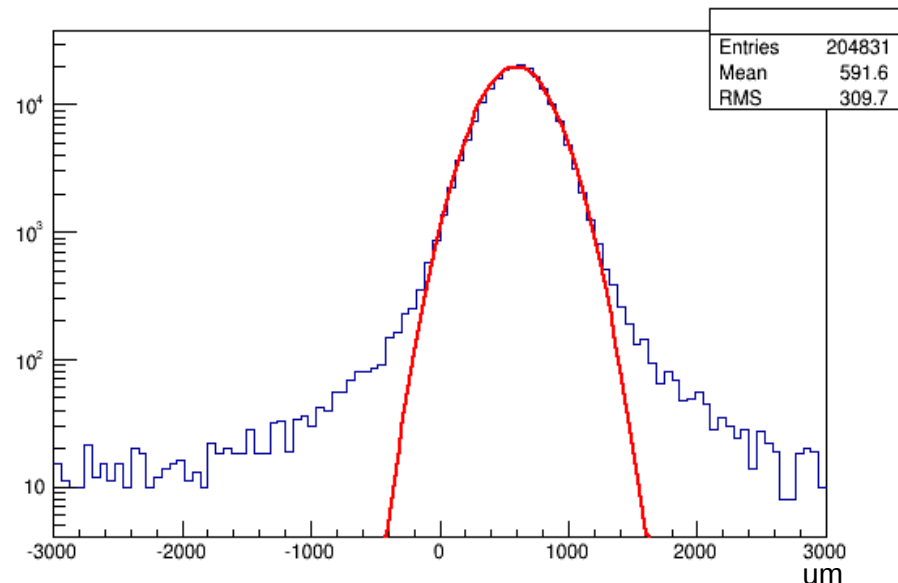
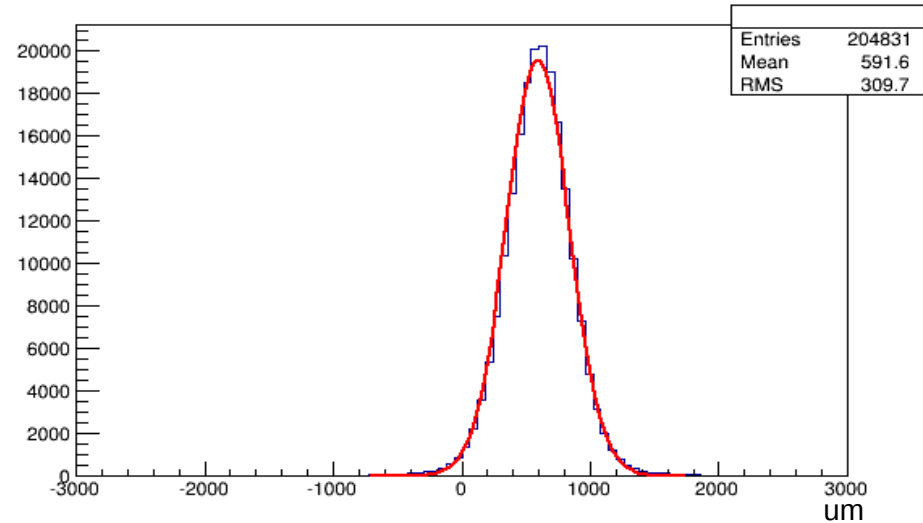
> The difference between the Mean hit position on both modules

> Mean of the fit: ~ 600um offset between the two module

> Divergence:

$$\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{\sigma}{d}\right)$$

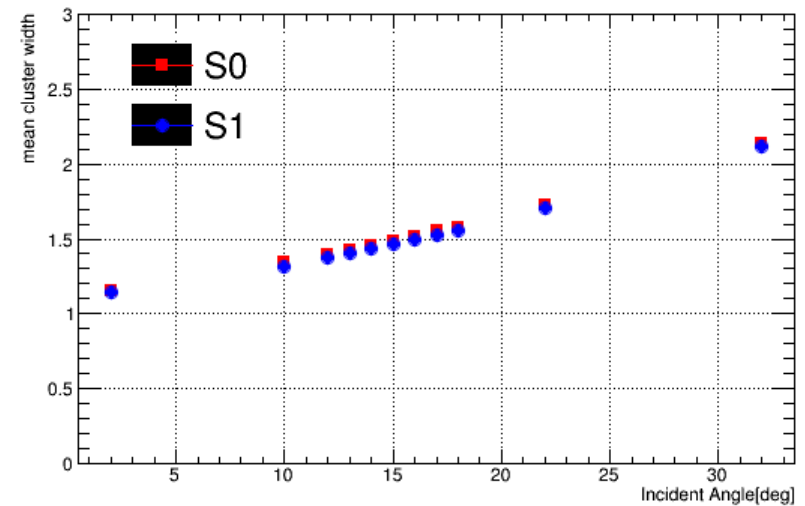
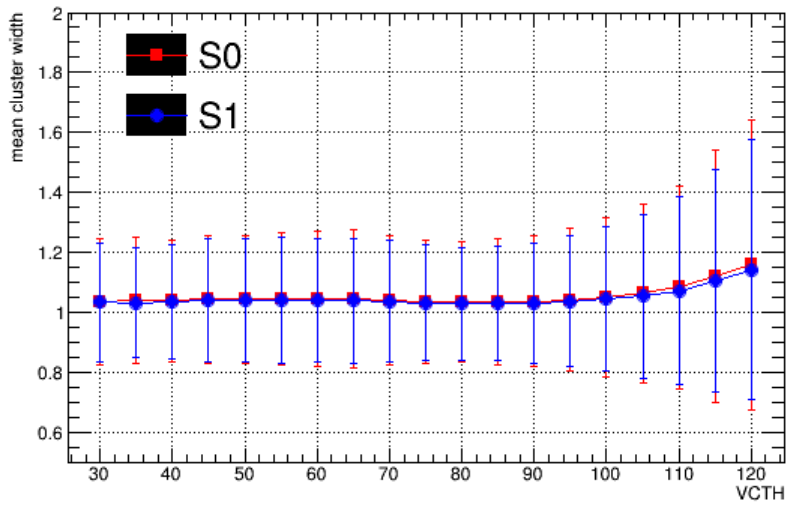
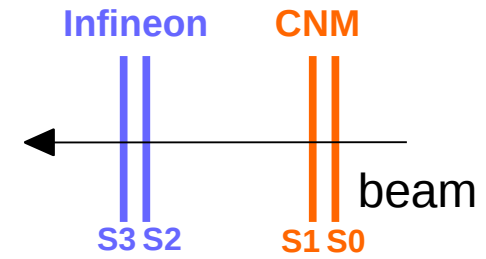
$\theta \sim 1.1 \text{ mrad}$



Cluster width

> Mean cluster width

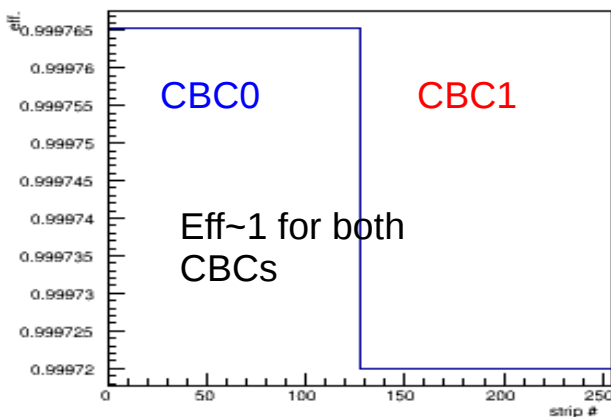
- vs. threshold (left)
- vs. angle (right)



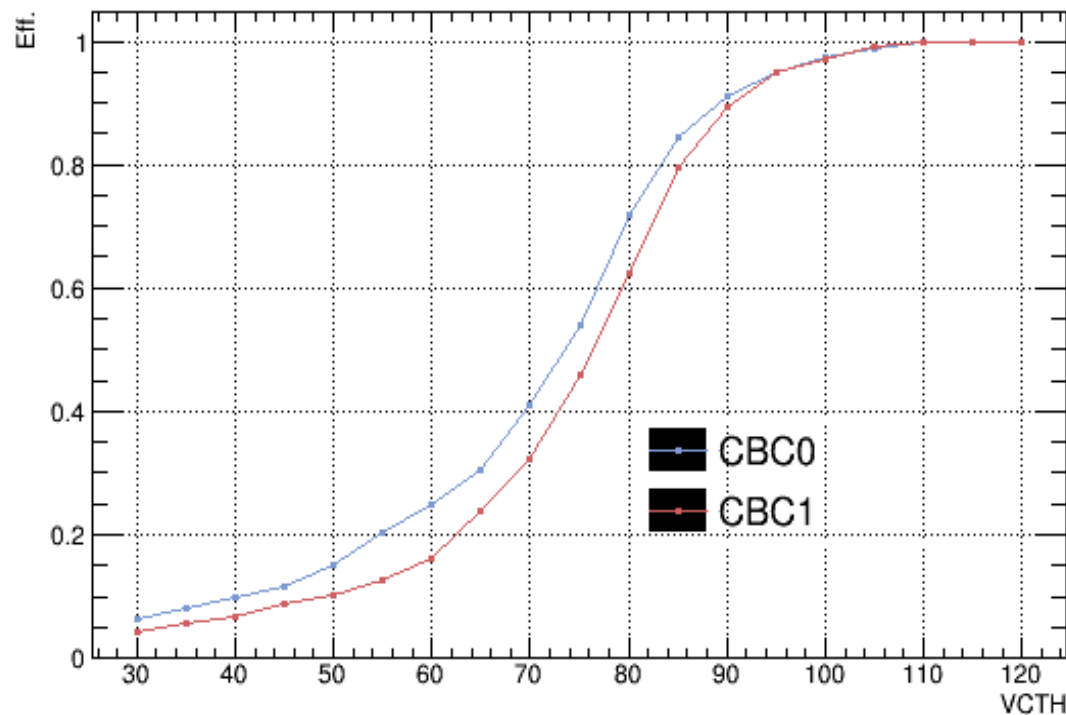
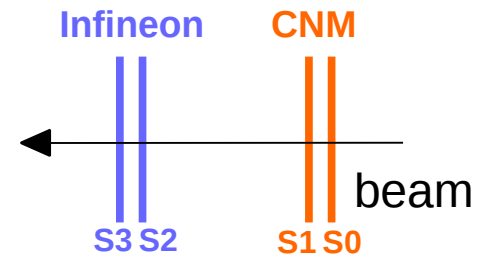
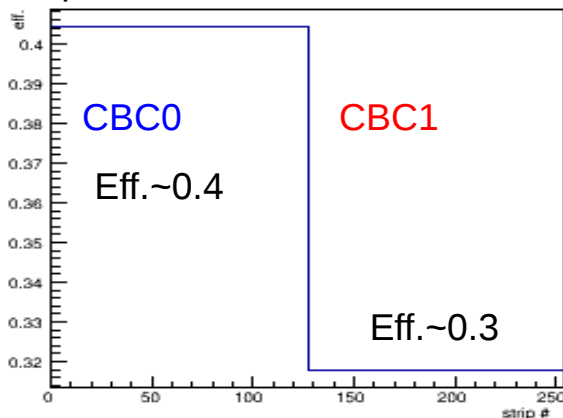
Efficiency vs threshold

> Efficiency per CBC at two different threshold values for S0

- Eff. per CBC at $V_{th}=120$



- Eff. per CBC at $V_{th}=70$



Residuals

- > Using events with only one cluster in 3 sensors
- > Getting predicted hit in fourth sensor from track fitting
- > Compare to measured hit on the fourth sensor
 $R = \text{Predicted hit} - \text{measured hit} \sim 28\mu\text{m (RMS)}$

