

Design & Tests of Tilemodules for the CMS HGCAL

Detector R&D retreat

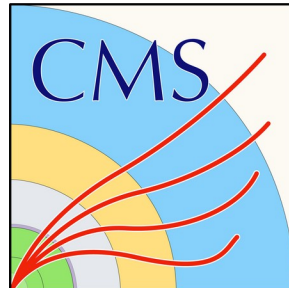
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19.01.2024



Universität Hamburg

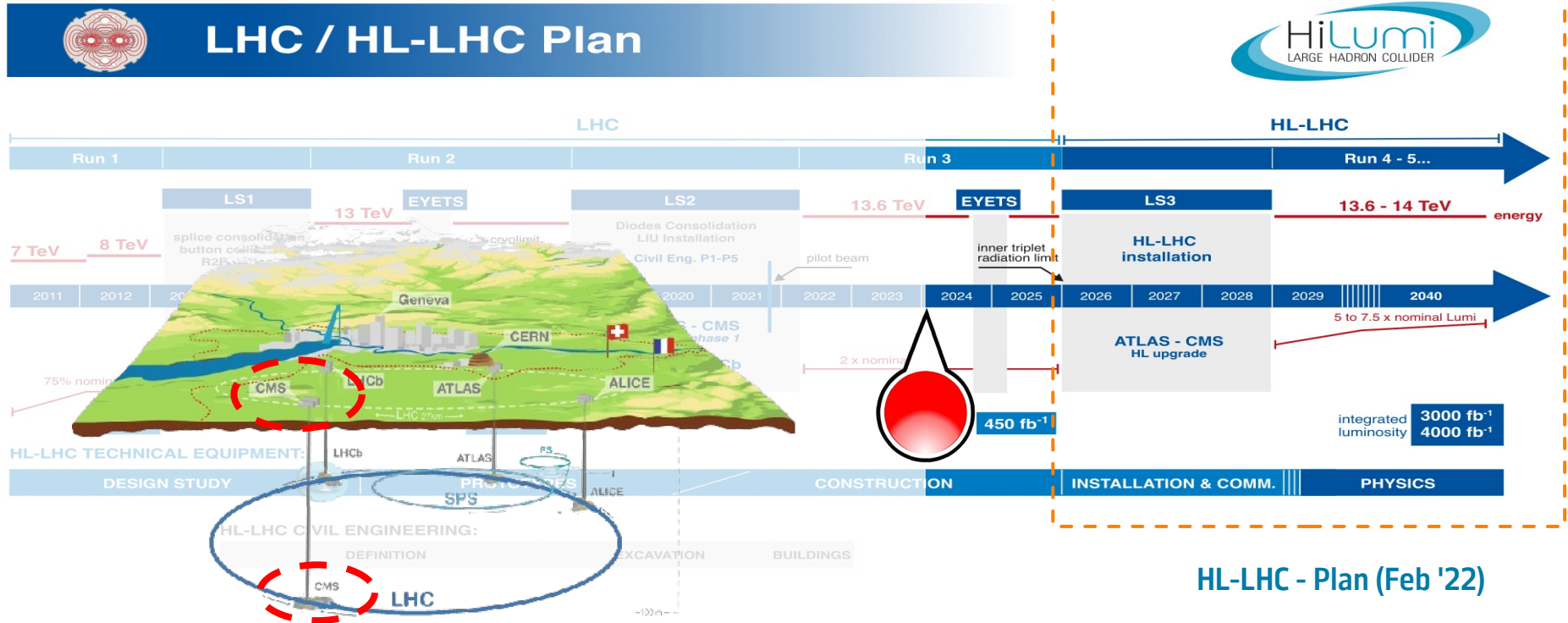
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Future at CERN: HL-LHC

Where we are

Phase 2



Future at CERN: HL-LHC

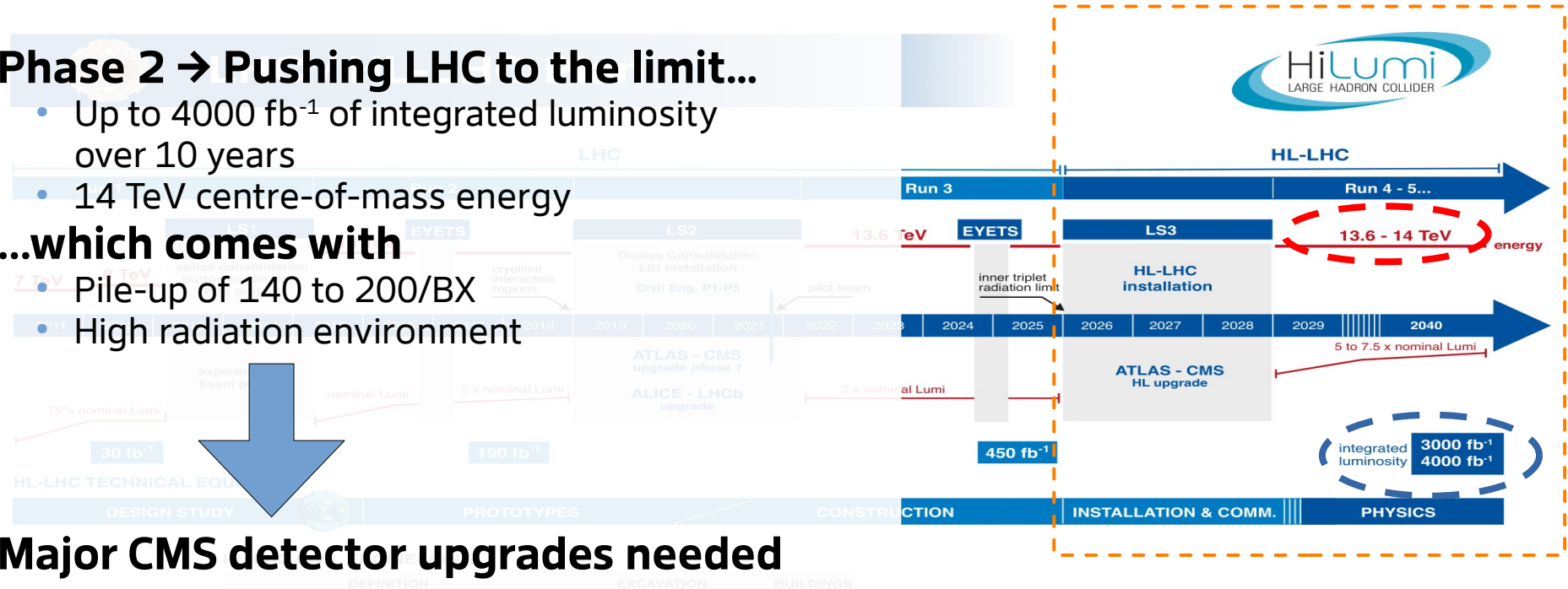
A "bright" future

Phase 2 → Pushing LHC to the limit...

- Up to 4000 fb^{-1} of integrated luminosity over 10 years
- 14 TeV centre-of-mass energy

...which comes with

- Pile-up of 140 to 200/BX
- High radiation environment



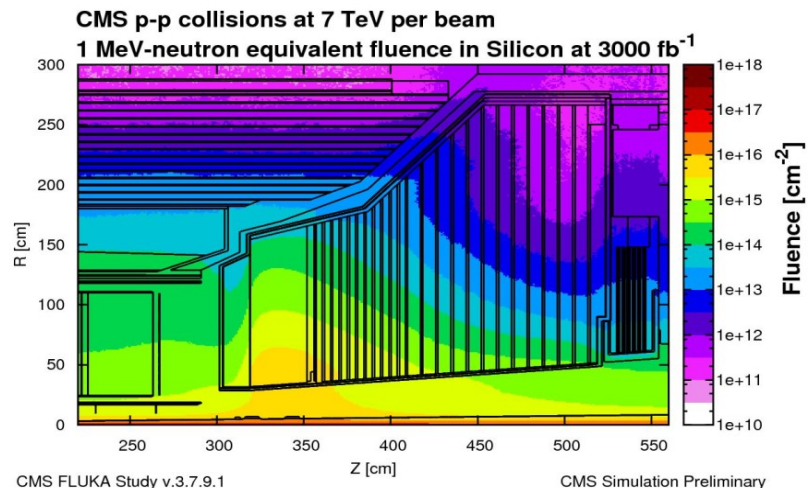
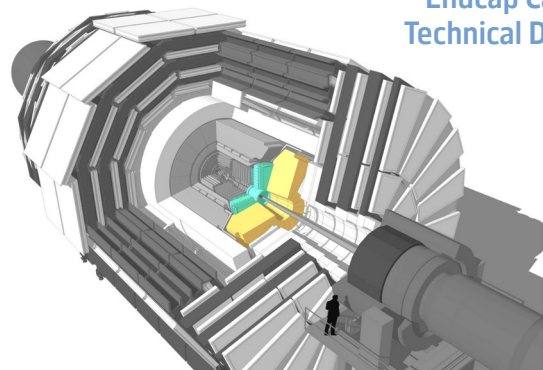
HL-LHC - Plan (Feb '22)

CMS during HL-LHC

The challenges in the forward regions

- Radiation levels **equivalent** as in the region of the inner pixel trackers
 - Highest fluence of 10^{16} n_{eq}/cm² (2 MGy) after 3000 fb⁻¹
 - Significant **engineering demands**
 - Dense calorimeter in tight space constraints
 - Fine lateral and longitudinal granularity
 - **Unprecedented** number of trigger and data information
 - Online pileup mitigation needed
 - Dedicated offline reconstruction algorithm
- Existing endcap calorimeter to be replaced by the **High Granularity Calorimeter**

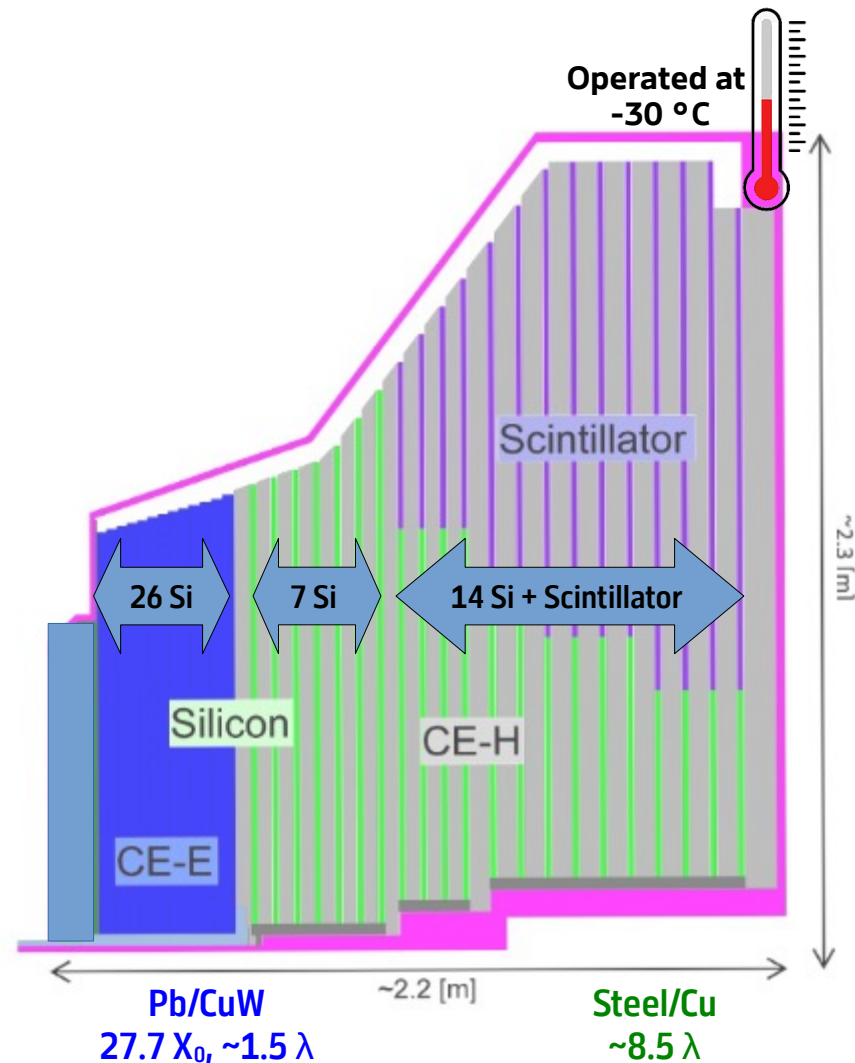
"The Phase-2 Upgrade of the CMS
Endcap Calorimeter"
Technical Design Report



The HGCal Project

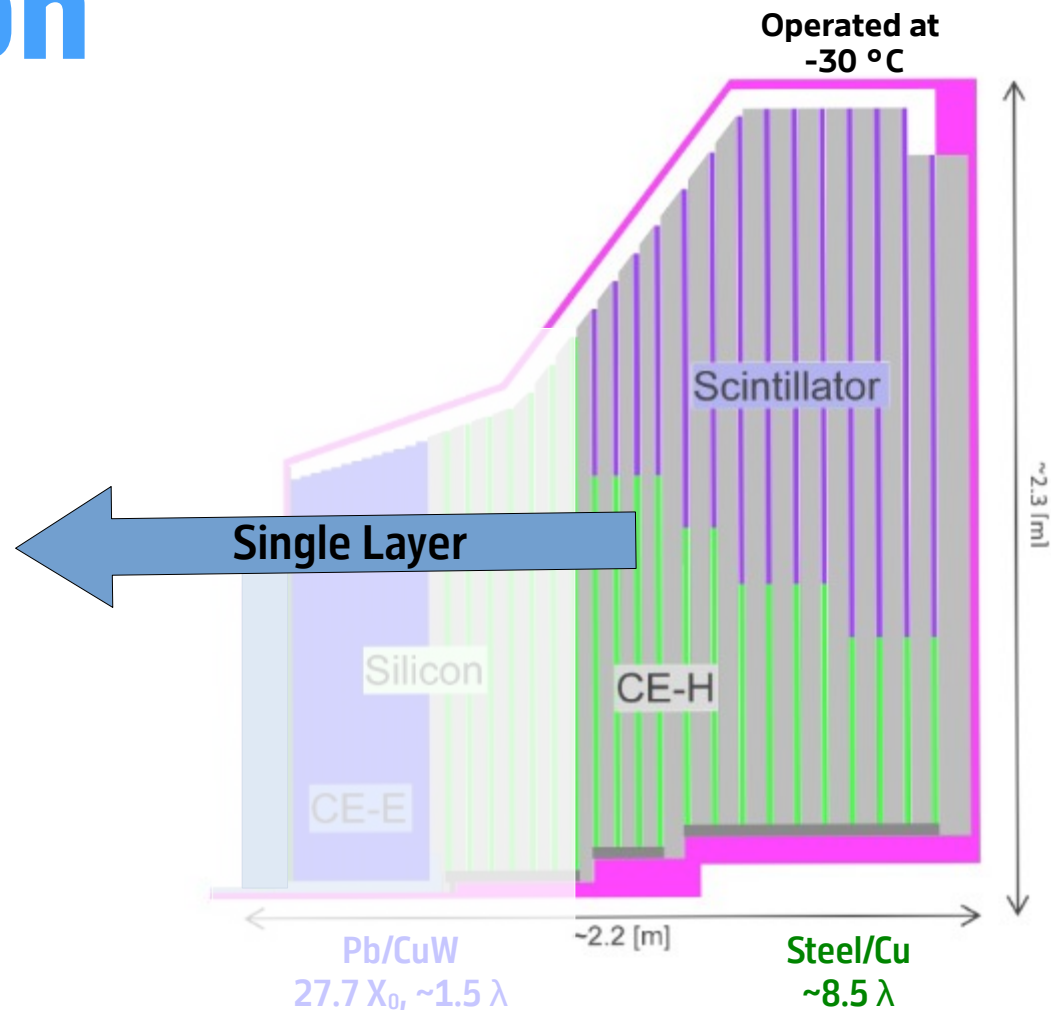
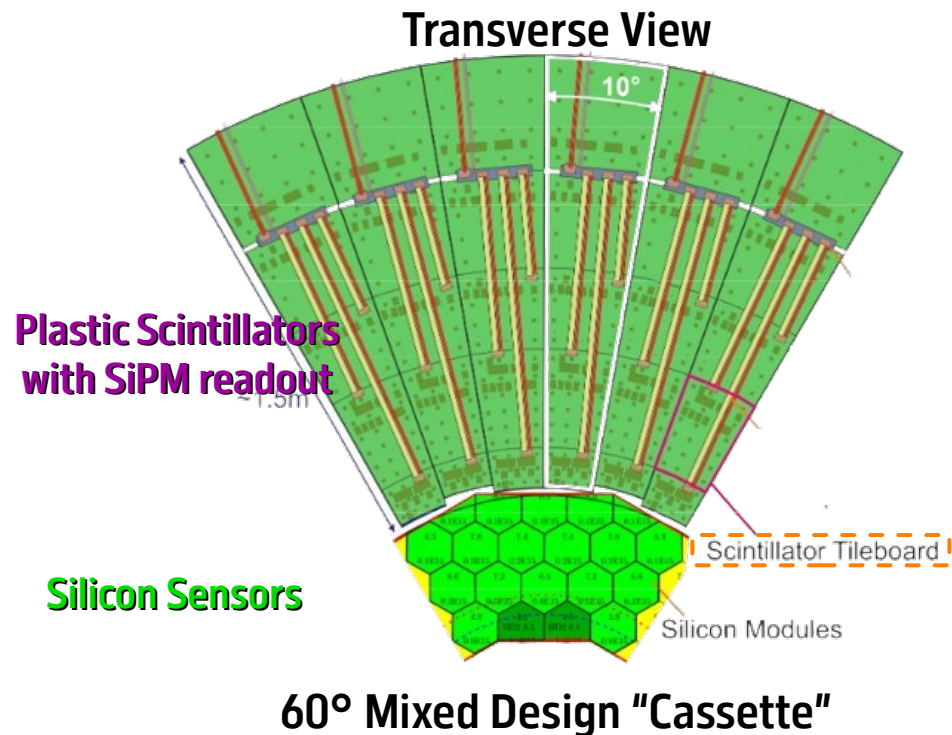
5D Imaging Calorimeter

- High Granularity Sampling Calorimeter
 - 5D imaging calorimeter:
3D spatial granularity, energy, timing information
 - Two separated sections in one single detector
- **Active Materials**
 - **Silicon Sensors (CE-E and CE-H)**
 - Hexagonal 8" wafers
 - **6M pads** ($\sim 620 \text{ m}^2$)
 - **Plastic Scintillators with SiPM readout (CE-H)**
 - **240k** scintillator tiles ($\sim 370 \text{ m}^2$)



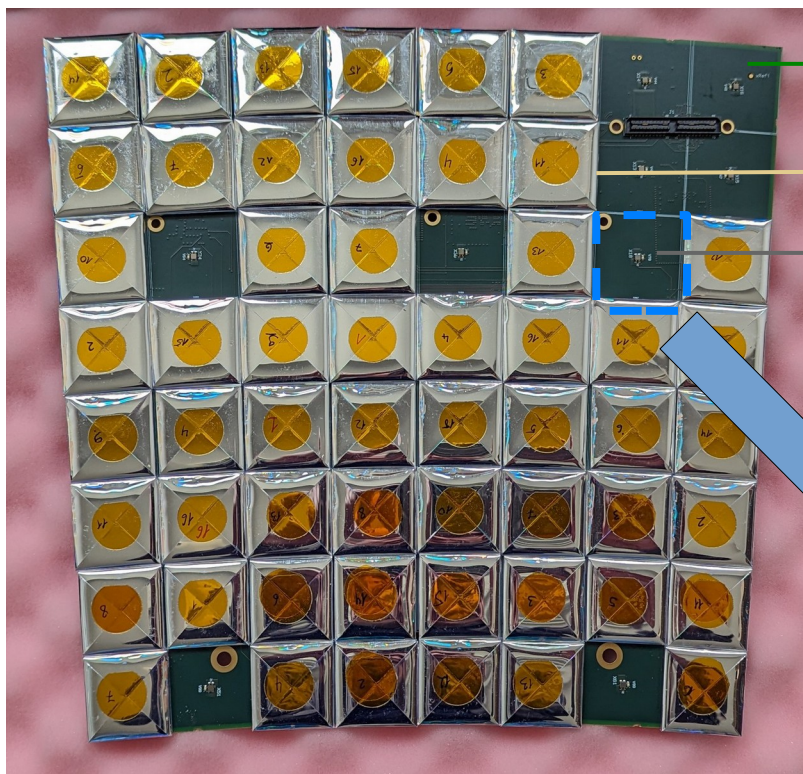
The CE-H Section

Mixed Design



Scintillator Tileboard

SiPM-on-tile



Tileboard (TB) PCB

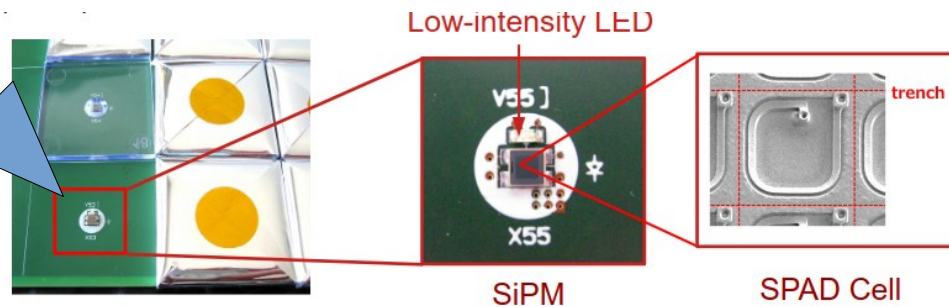
Hosting the readout chip

Wrapped Scintillating tile

Reflective foil

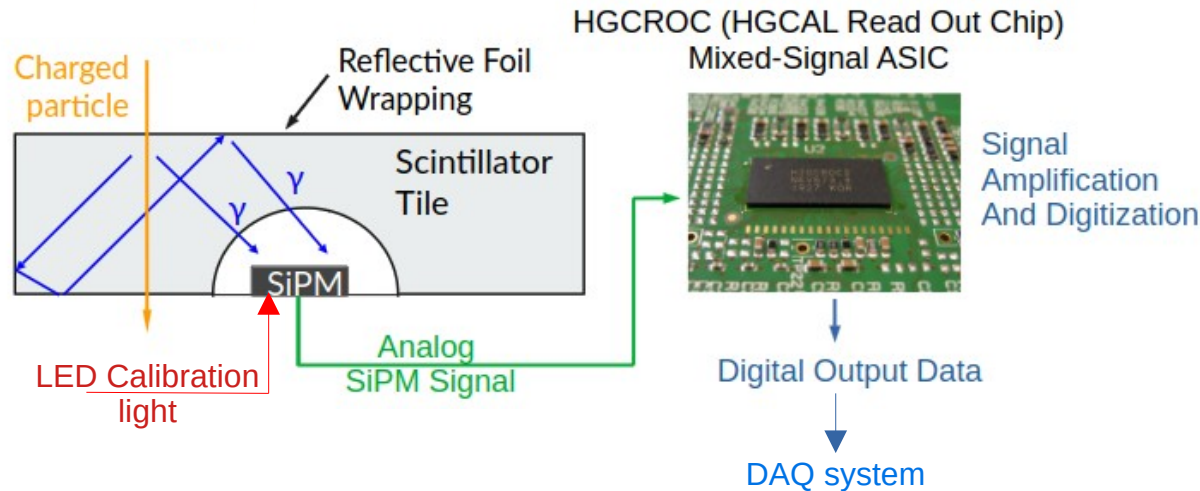
Silicon PhotoMultiplier (SiPM)

Calibration with LED



Scintillator Tileboard

Detection Principle



SiPM

- Thousands of single photon avalanche diodes (**SPAD**) working in Geiger-Mode
- Each individual SiPM-on-tile is equipped with a low intensity LED used for calibration

HGCROC

- Front-end ASIC components
- Read up to 72 channels
- Charge and time measurements

Production at DESY

Workflow

Tilemodules Assembly Center (TAC)

- **Shipment to DESY**

- Naked tiles
- SiPMs
- PCB modules

See Jia-Hao's talk
for the QC



- **Tile Wrapping**

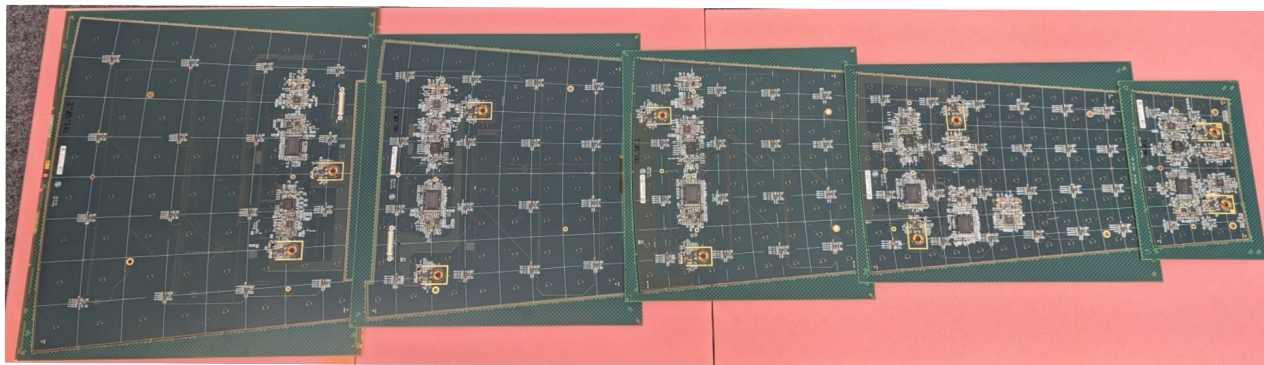
- Wrapping station
- **Tilemodules assembly**
 - Pick-and-place machine

Check the videos!



- **Test of the modules**

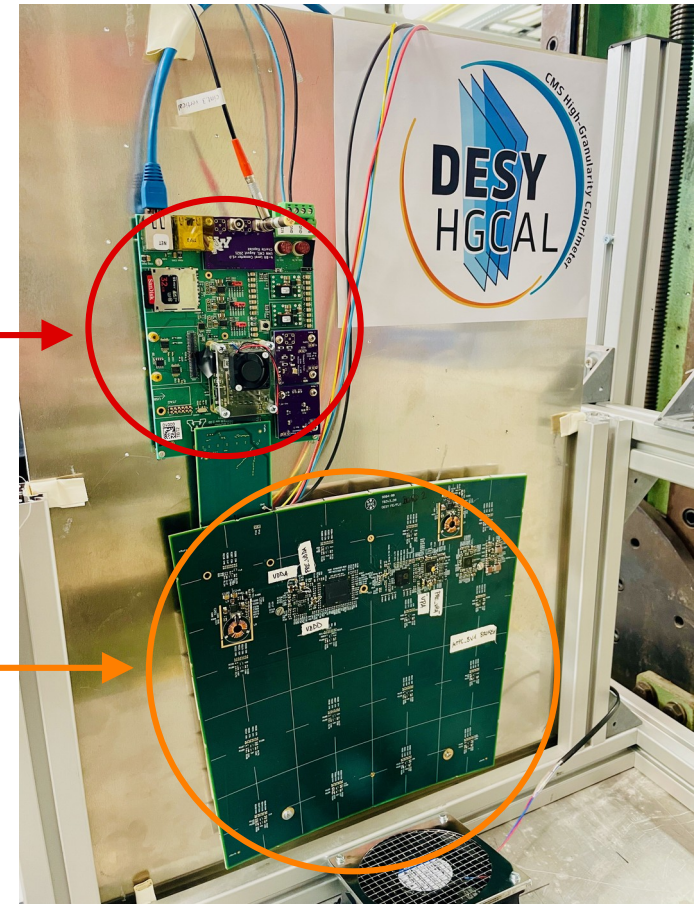
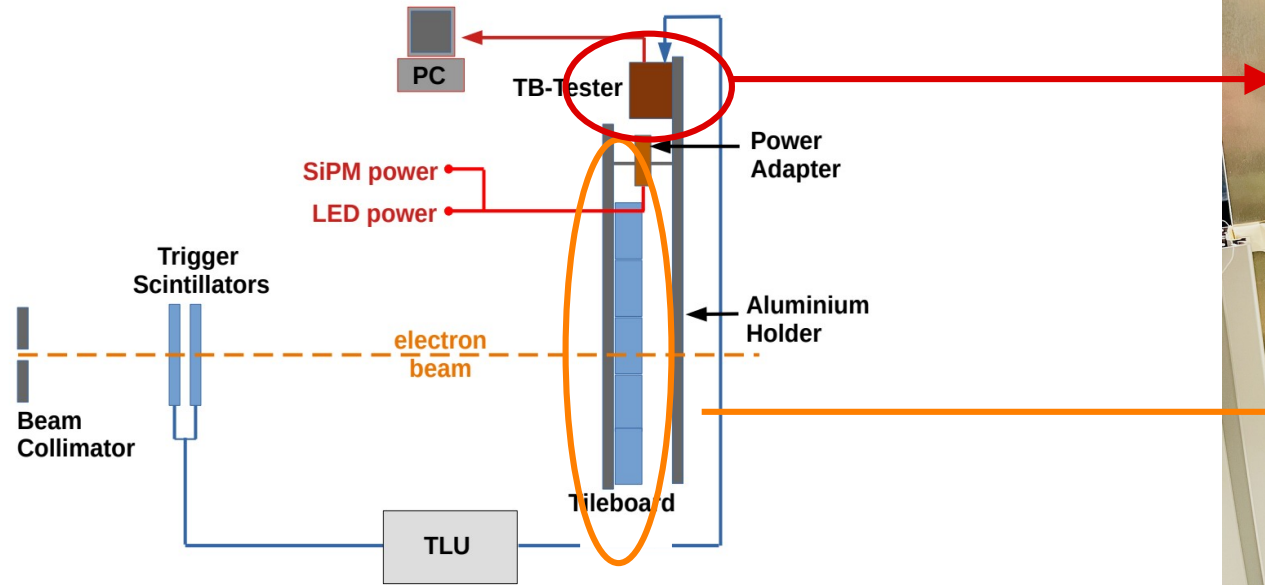
- **Tests in lab**
 - Electronics test
 - Climate chamber test
- **Test beam campaign**



Different modules designs for
the 10° slab of one layer

Test at DESY

Test beam campaign



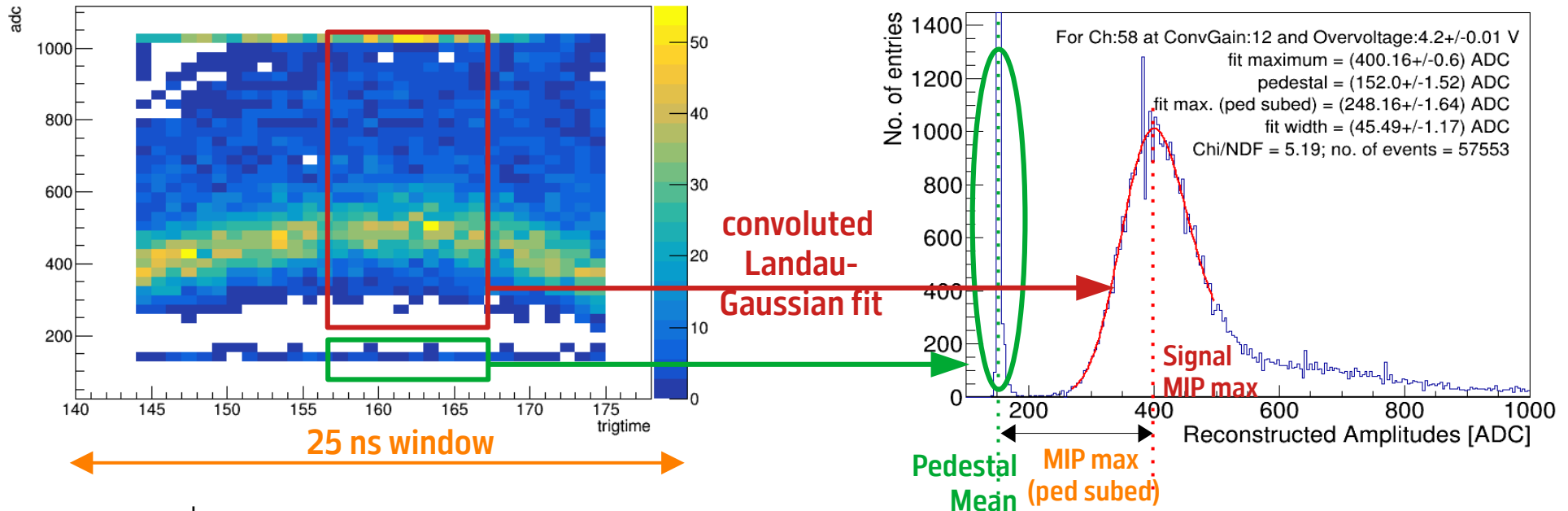
Tiles on the
other sides!

- DESY II test beam facility (>10 campaigns since 2020)
 - 3 GeV electron beam → Minimum Ionizing Particle (MIP)

Test at DESY

Test beam campaign

- Stamp of the DAQ trigger every 25 ns (LHC Bunch-crossing)
- Possibility to reconstruct the electron (MIP) pulse amplitude

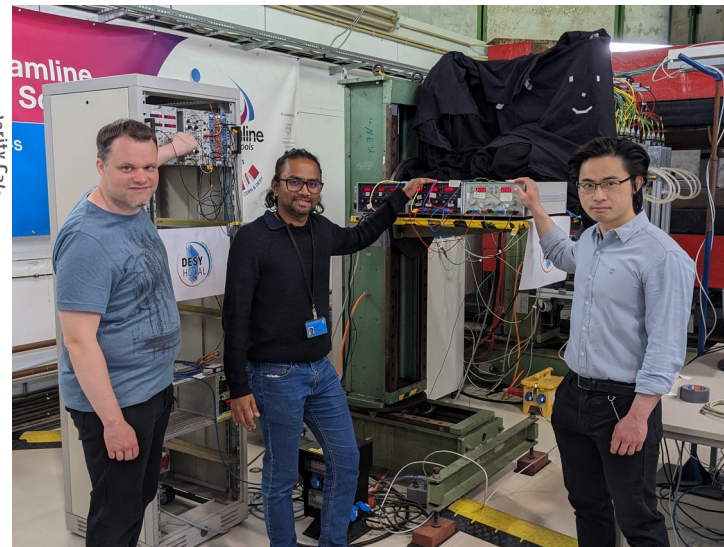


Outlook

Journey to the CMS HGICAL



- **CMS preparing for High Luminosity**
 - New endcap calorimeter → **HGICAL**
- **Key role of DESY for the scintillator section**
 - Assembly and test center
- **Important progress and ongoing developments**
 - System performance in testbeams and lab tests
 - Development of software for calibration and mapping (see *Lovisa's talk!*)

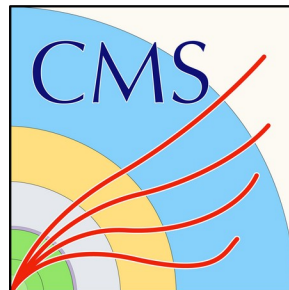


BACKUP



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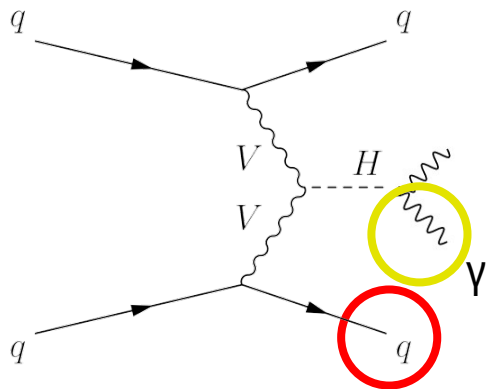
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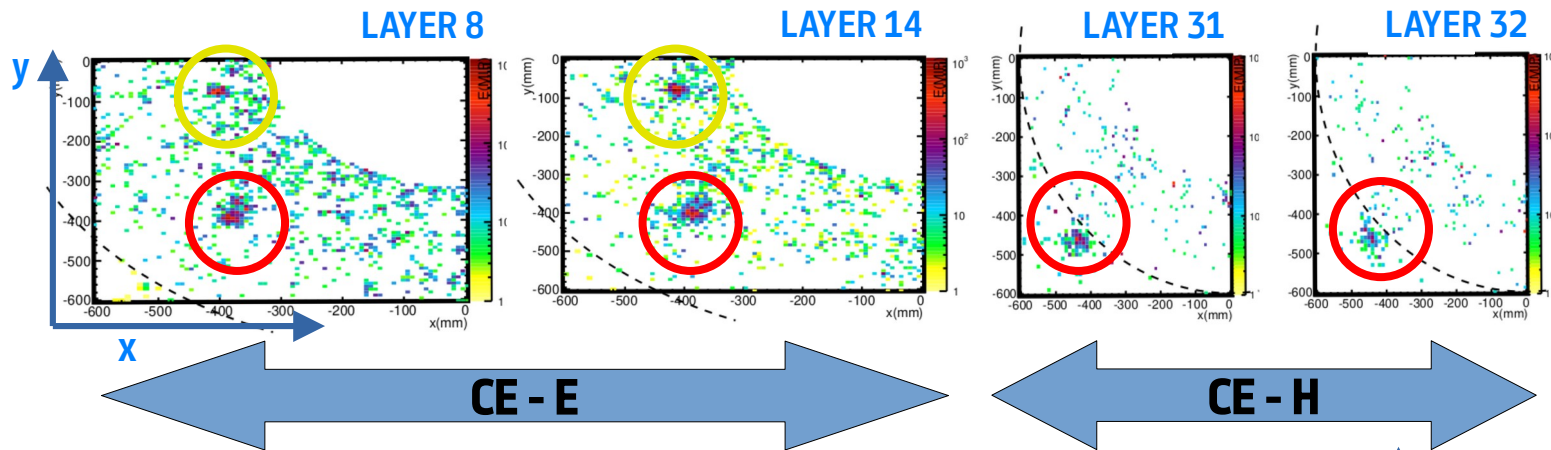
HGCAL: 5D Imaging Calorimeter

Forward jet signatures from VBF

VBF $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma + 200 \text{ PU}$



"The Phase-2 Upgrade of the CMS
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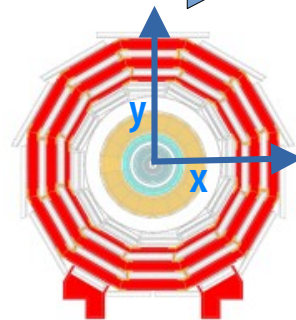


Spatial 3D Granularity

- High lateral and longitudinal granularity
- Two showers can be clearly separated

Energy Measurements

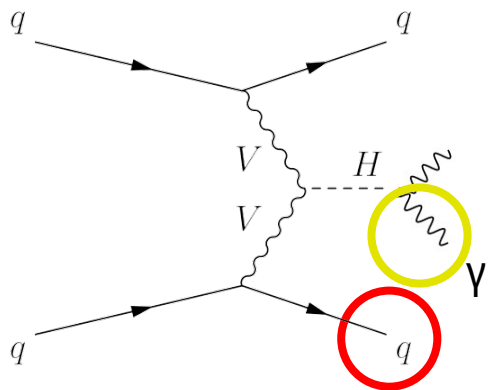
- Large dynamic range per cells $\rightarrow 10^5$
- From MIP calibration to showers



HGCAL: 5D Imaging Calorimeter

Forward jet signatures from VBF

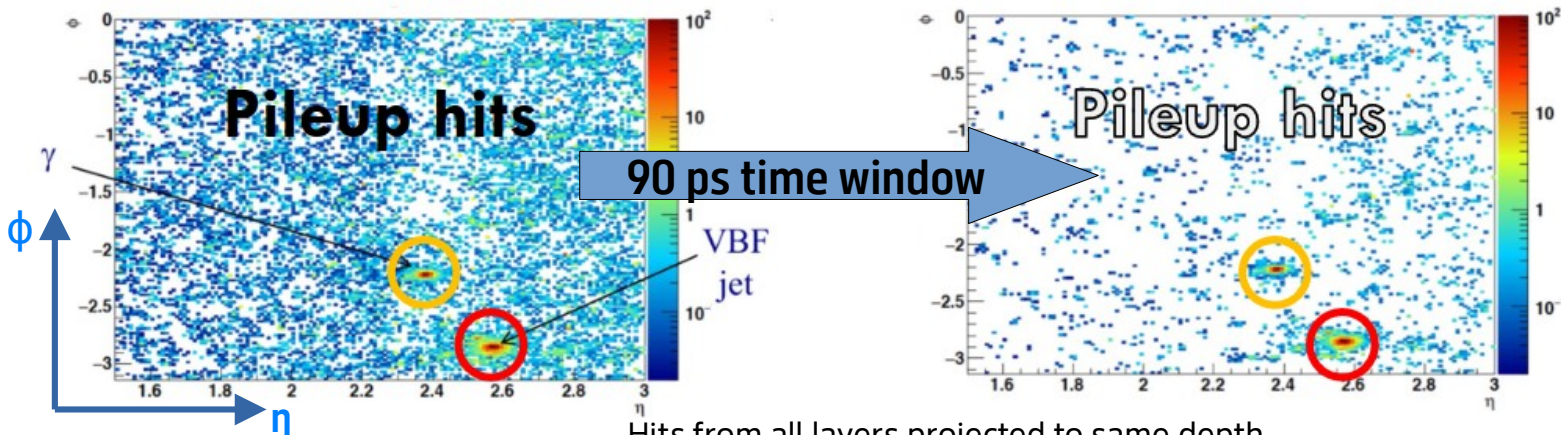
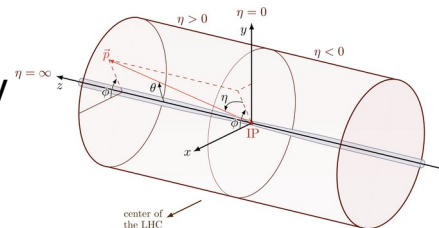
VBF $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ + 200 PU



"The Phase-2 Upgrade of the CMS
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Timing Information & Resolution

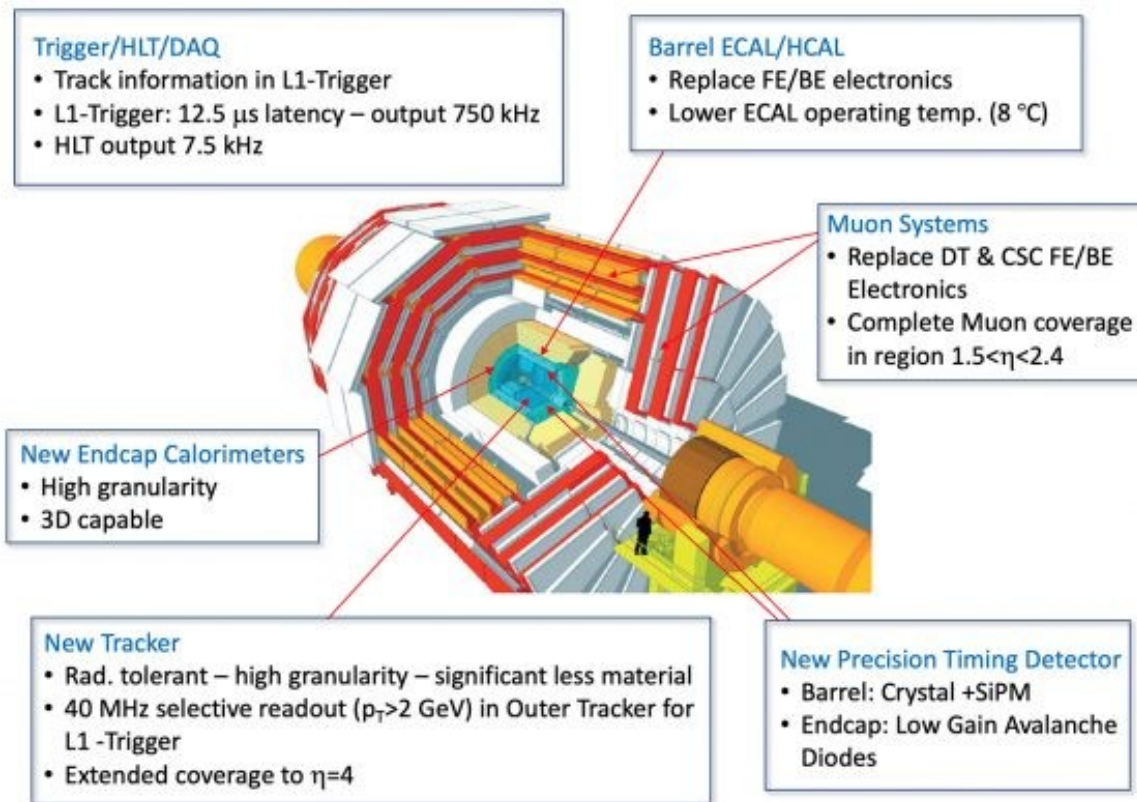
- Ability to contribute to the level-1 CMS trigger (L1)
→ Pileup mitigation
- 20 ps per channel of targeted resolution
 - 100% time-tagging efficiency for photon with $p_T \sim 5$ GeV
 - Independent from detector ageing



Hits from all layers projected to same depth

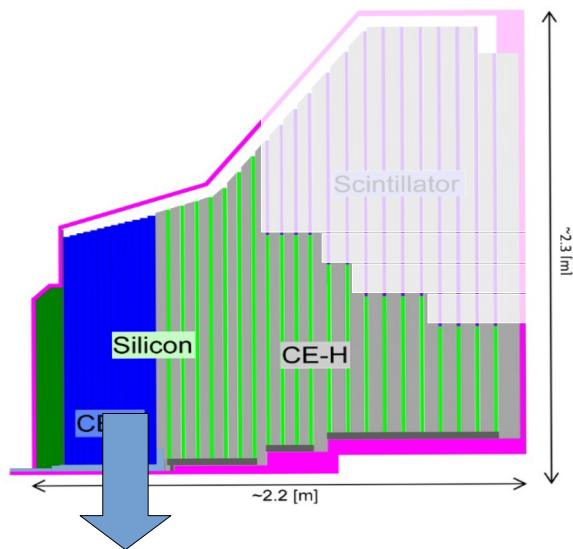
CMS during HL-LHC

Upgrades overview



Active Material - Silicon

Silicon Module



Radiation levels similar to
pixel tracker

Hexaboard PCB

→ Hosting the readout chip

Silicon Sensor

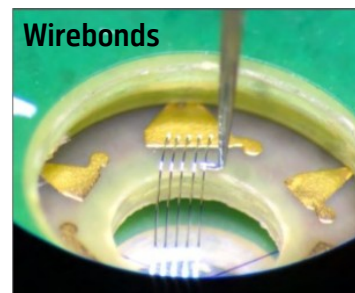
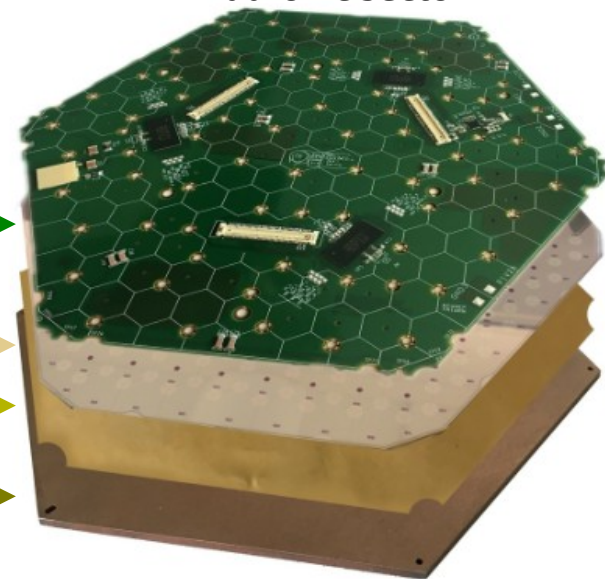
Metalized Kapton Sheet

→ Bias supply to sensor back side

CuW BasePlate*

→ Rigidity, contributes to the
absorber material

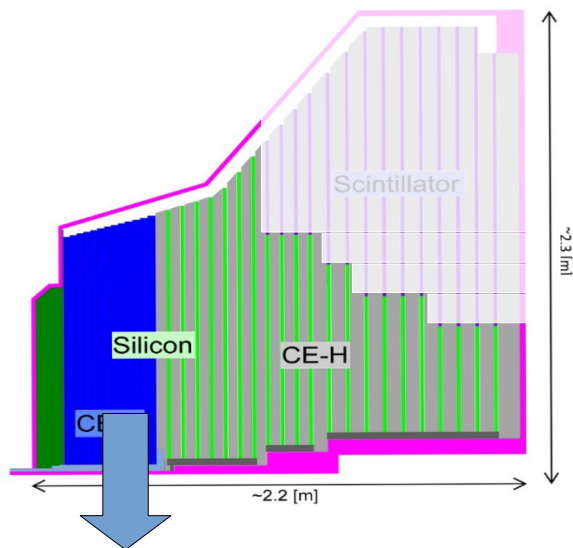
*PCB baseplate in the
hadronic sector



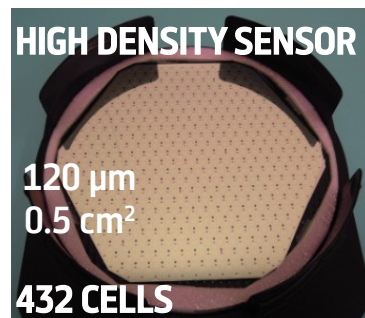
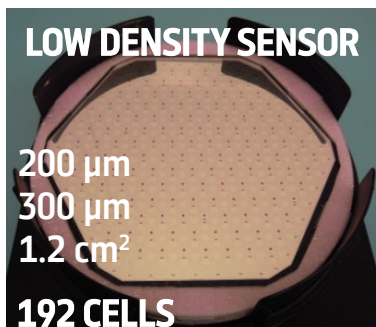
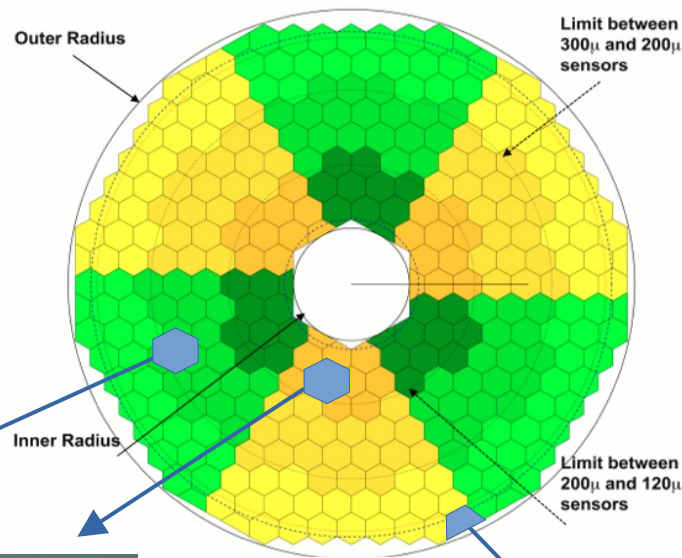
Active Material - Silicon

Silicon Sensors

- **8" hexagonal wafers**
- Different cells sizes
 - Different e.m./hadronic lateral shower development
 - Same cell capacitance
- **Partials design**
 - Circular endcap from hexagons



Radiation levels similar to
pixel tracker



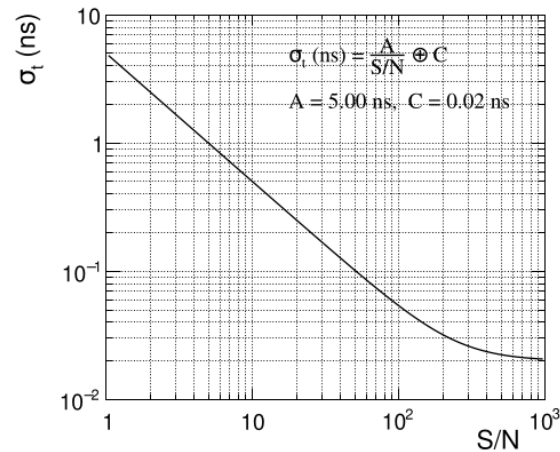
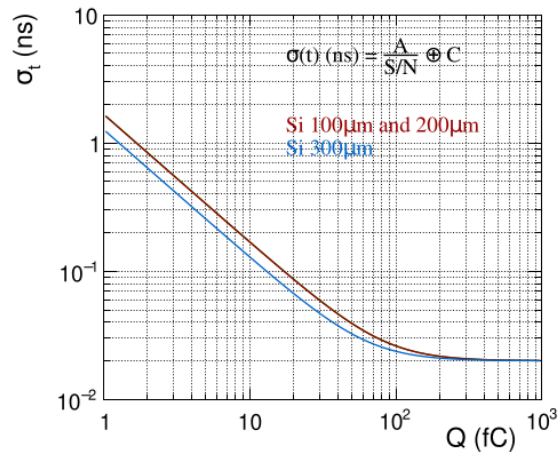
"Measurement of silicon-sensor prototypes for the
CMS High-Granularity Calorimeter"

ICHEP 2022

Timing Resolution

Specifications

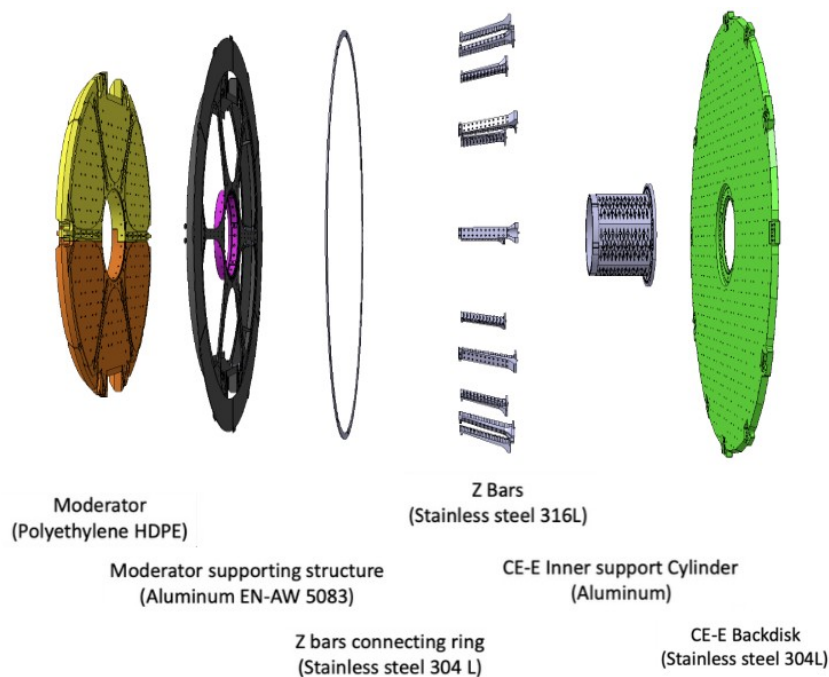
- $\sigma_t = \sigma_{\text{jitter}} \oplus \sigma_{\text{floor}}$
 - $\sigma_{\text{jitter}} = A / (S/N)$, $\sigma_{\text{floor}} \sim 20$ ps
 - 20 ps $\rightarrow$ targeted resolution
- Timing resolution **not** varying significantly with sensor thickness or radiation when the resolution is measured as a function of S/N



HGCAL Mechanics

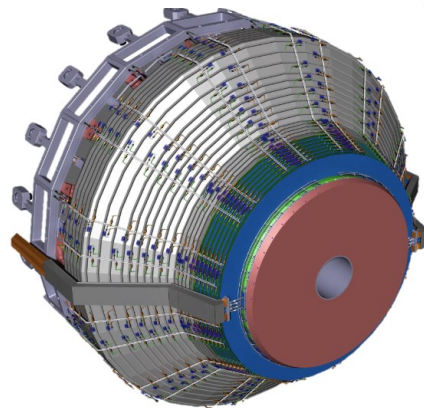
CE-E Mechanics:

- Dense layering of cassettes, lead sheets, stacked on a stainless steel back-plate
- Mechanics in advanced design stage
 - To be made by CERN and industrial partners



CE-H Mechanics:

- Layered stainless steel structure
- All raw steel plates and cylinders have been manufactured
 - Pre-production started in March 2023



HGCAL Readout Chip

HGCROC



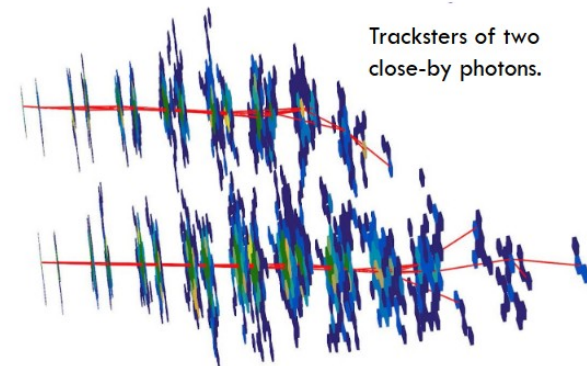
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Technical Design Report

- Front-end ASIC component
- Same design for Si and Scintillator with adaptation
 - conveyor gain used as pre-amplifier
- Two halves chip with 78 channels
- Low noise, large dynamic range
 - from MIP to showers
- Accommodating 12 μ s of latency
 - L1 requirement
- High speed readout links
 - 1.28 Gb/s
- Radiation tolerance
- Low power consumption: ~ 20 mW
 - 125 kW per endcap

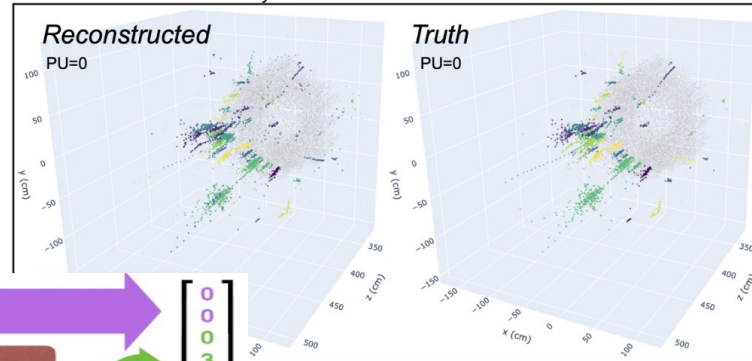
Simulation and Reconstruction

Offline reconstruction

- Detector simulation
 - Geometry close to the final design
 - Sensor/Electronics provide full end-to-end simulation
 - Reconstruction with realistic end-of-life conditions
- Raw data unpacking
 - Full unpacking in $\sim 40\text{ms}$
 - First-level calibration exploiting GPU-compliant module
- Reconstruction with TICL and CLUE-3D
 - Iterative clustering
 - RecHits $\rightarrow$ LayerClusters $\rightarrow$ Tracksters
- End-to-end Machine Learning
 - Noise filter
 - GravNet graph neural network performs clustering on cleaned data

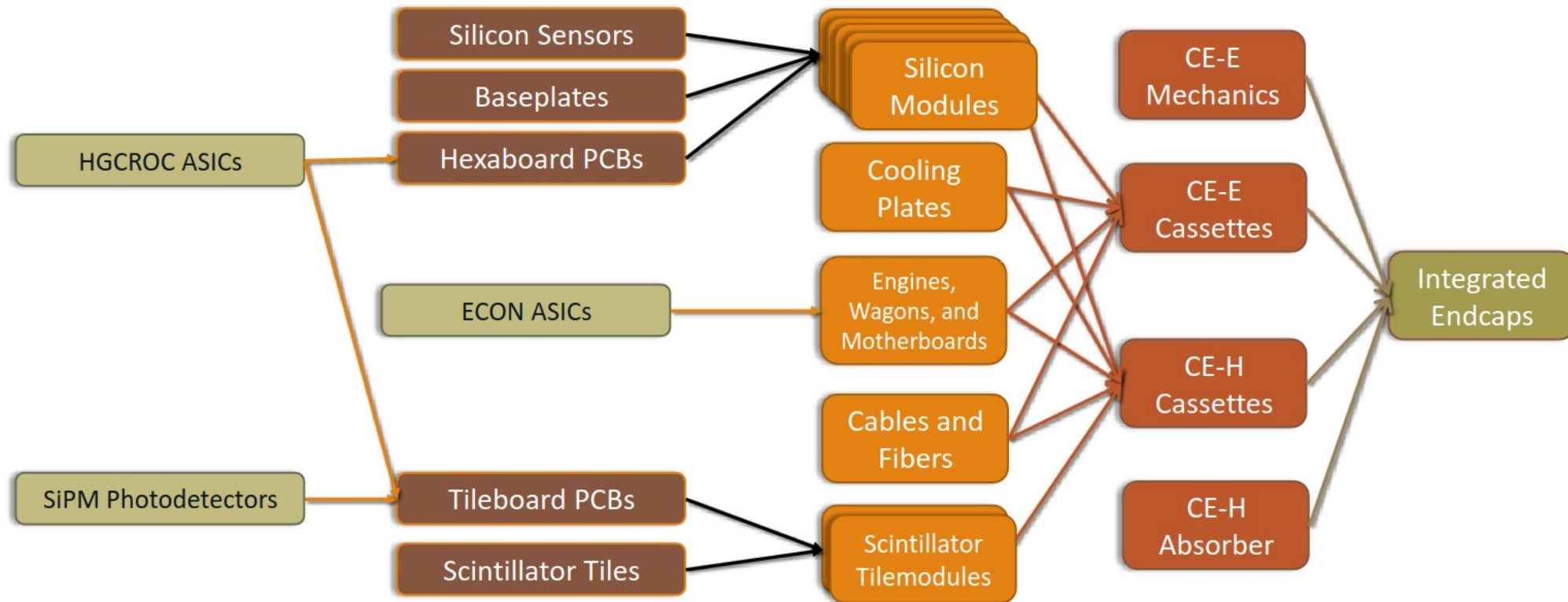


CMS Simulation Preliminary



Status of the Project

Summary of the principal components and Workflow



SiPM Gain Analysis

Single Photon Spectrum

- The LED system on-board the tileboard pulses the low intensity LEDs.
- The photons produced by the LEDs are detected by the SiPMs
 - Pulses from SiPM are sampled at the pulse amplitude
 - Resulting histogram shows the pedestal peak and peaks corresponding to the number of SiPM cells discharged due to photon detection
 - Often referred to as a **Single Photon Spectrum (SPS)**

