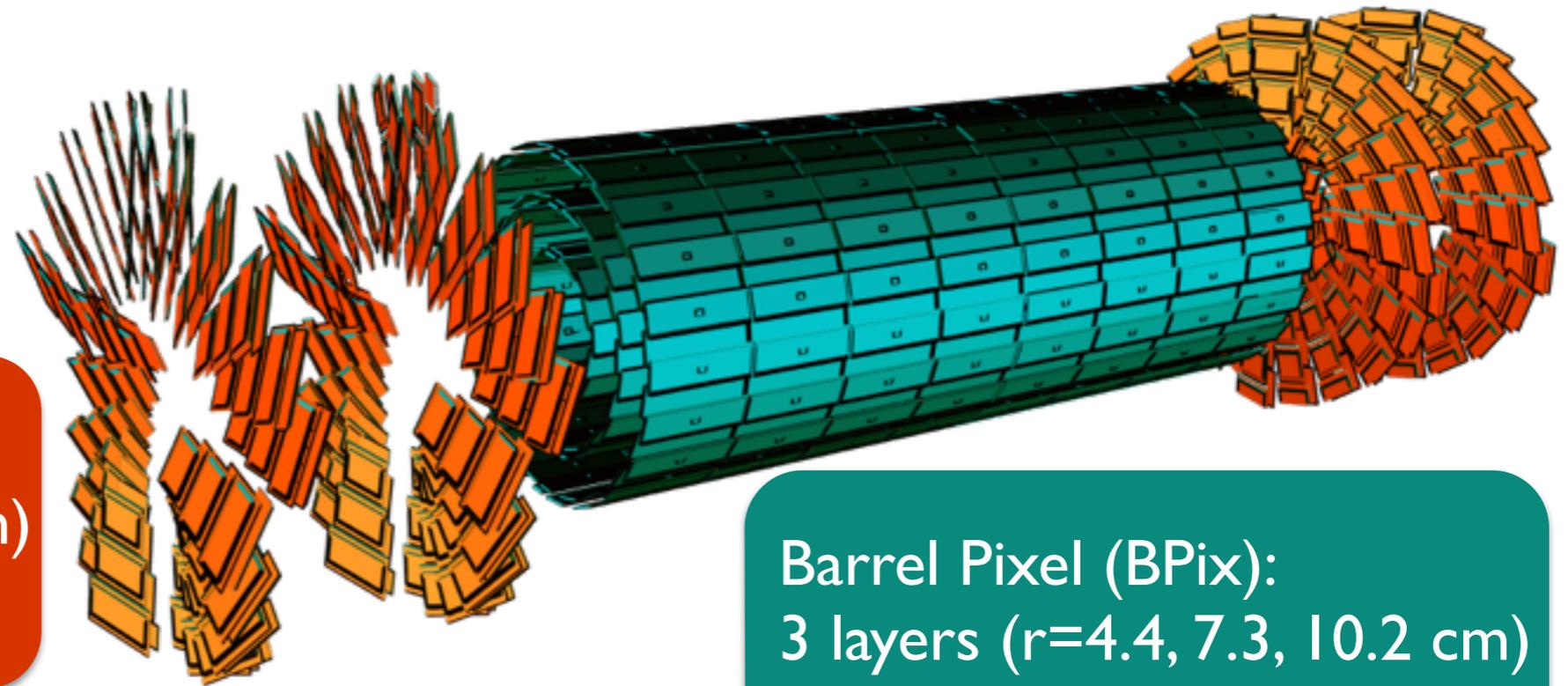


The Phase I CMS Pixel detector upgrade

Vittorio Raoul Tavolaro on behalf of the CMS collaboration

8th International Workshop on Semiconductor Pixel Detectors for Particles and Imaging, 5 September 2016, Sestri Levante, Italy

- Present CMS Pixel detector
- Reasons and concept of detector upgrade
- Elements of upgrade
- Detector module production
- Structure, services and final system

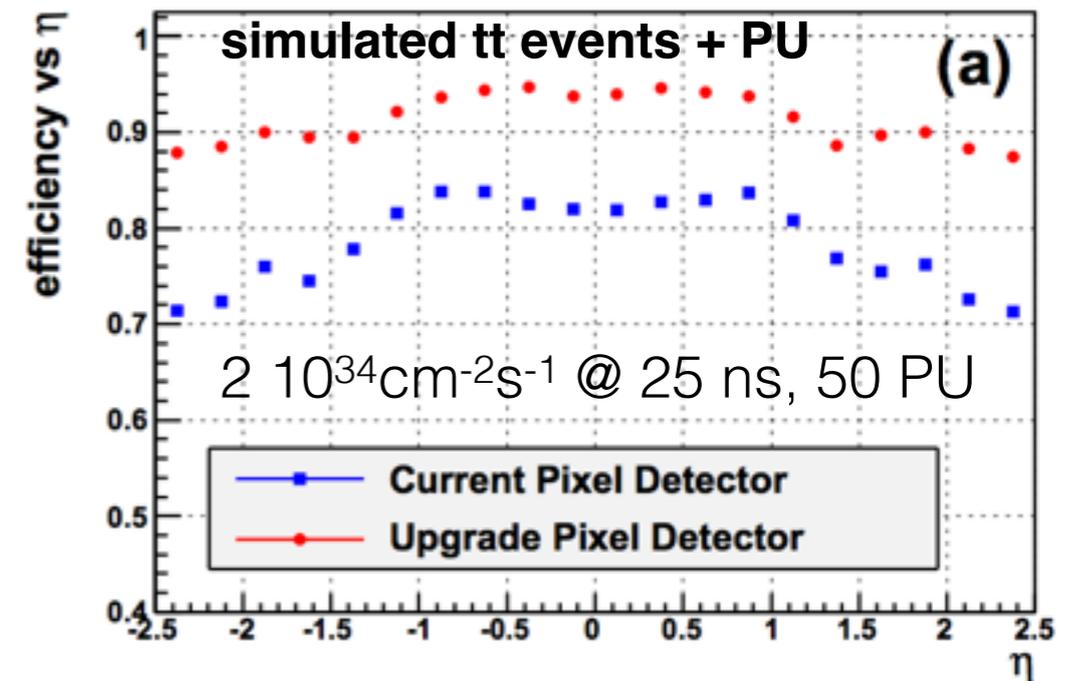
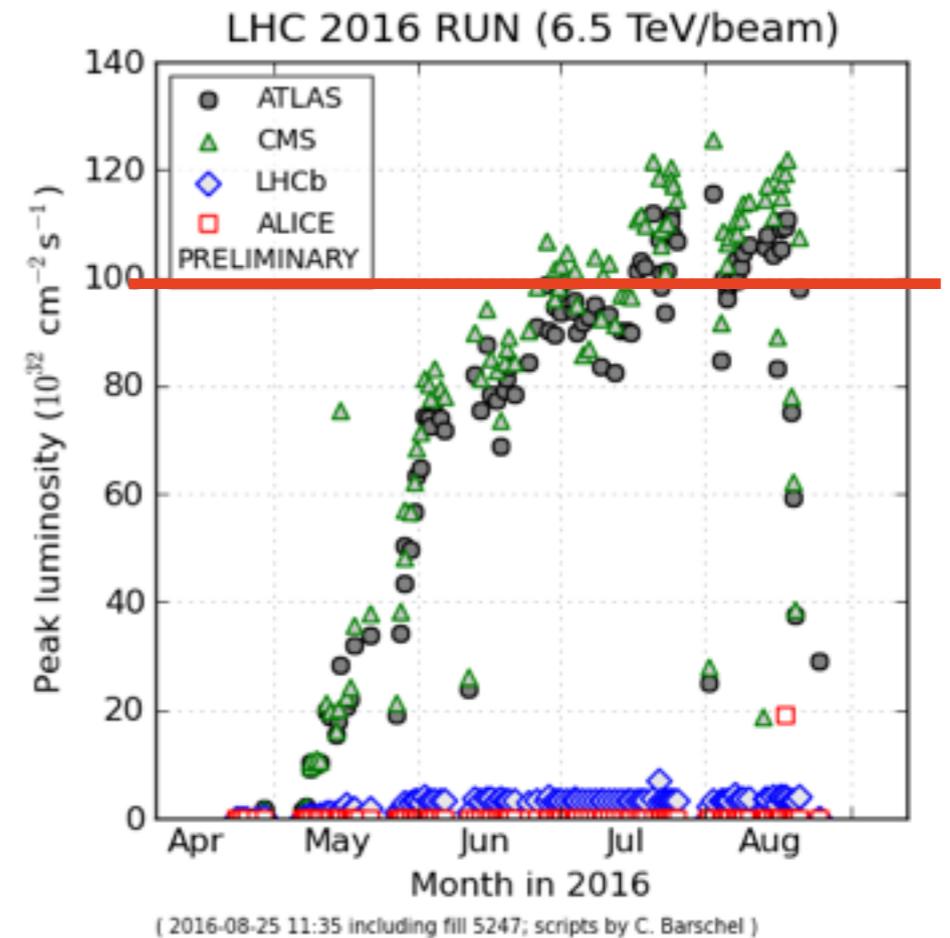


Forward Pixel (FPix):
2+2 disks ($z=34.5, 46.5$ cm)
18M channels

Barrel Pixel (BPix):
3 layers ($r=4.4, 7.3, 10.2$ cm)
48M channels

- **n⁺-in-n** sensors with pixel size of $100 \times 150 \mu\text{m}^2$ ($r\phi$ - z)
- Present detector performed very well in **Runs I and II** of the LHC
 - **Excellent resolution:** $10 \mu\text{m}$ (r - ϕ), 20 - $40 \mu\text{m}$ (z)
 - **High efficiency** ($>99\%$)
 - Pivotal role in **tracking, vertexing**

- Present system designed for
 - **Integrated** luminosity 500 fb^{-1} (radiation tolerance of Layer1)
 - **Instantaneous** luminosity $10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ @ 25ns bunch spacing
- Expect **2** $10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ and 500 fb^{-1} before LS3 (~2024)
- Exceeds capability of present **ReadOut Chip (ROC)** and data links
 - **Large hit inefficiency** due to data/hit buffer overflow
- Sensitive tracking volume containing **significant material budget**



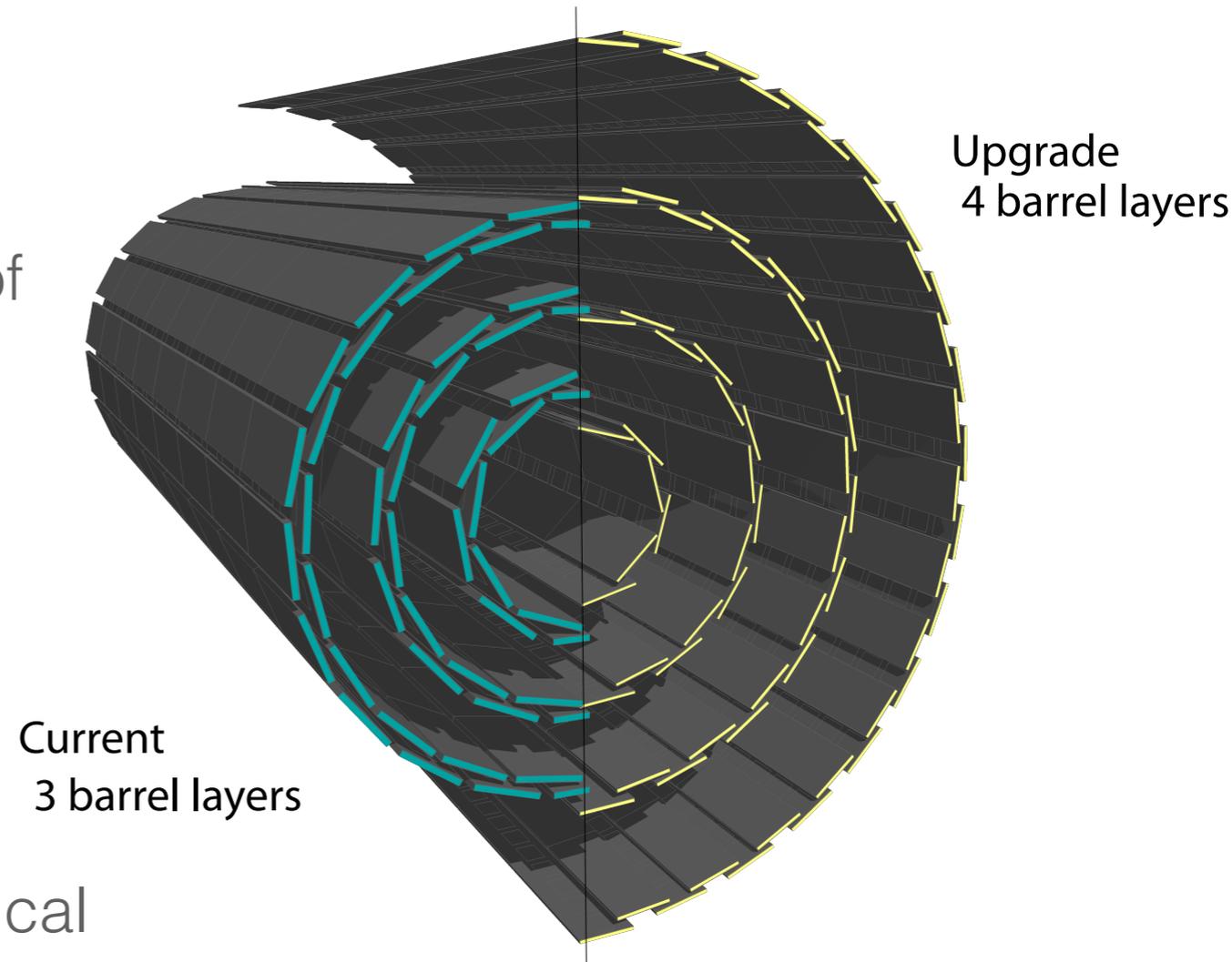
- **Evolutionary upgrade:** present detector baseline with major improvements and novelties

- **Goal:** maintain or improve performance of present detector at higher instantaneous luminosity

- **Detector core unchanged:**

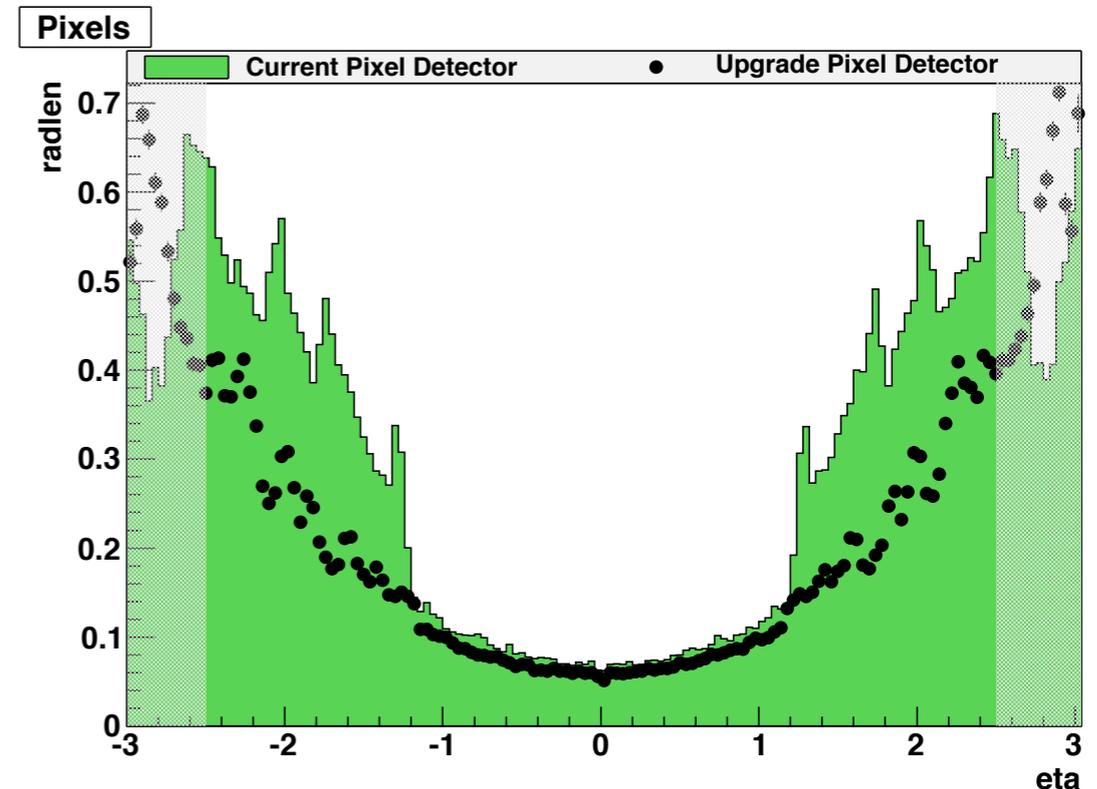
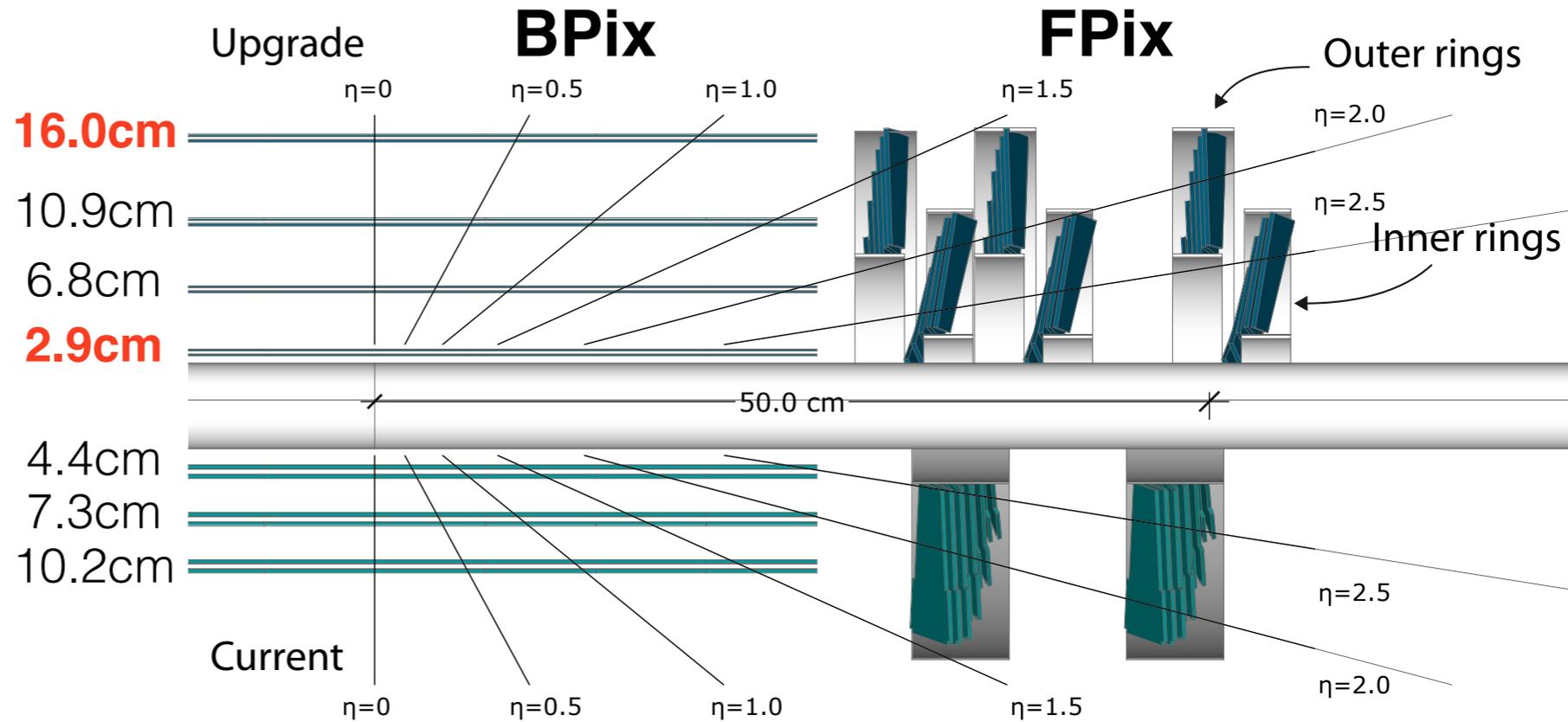
- Pixel size, sensor technology, module concept

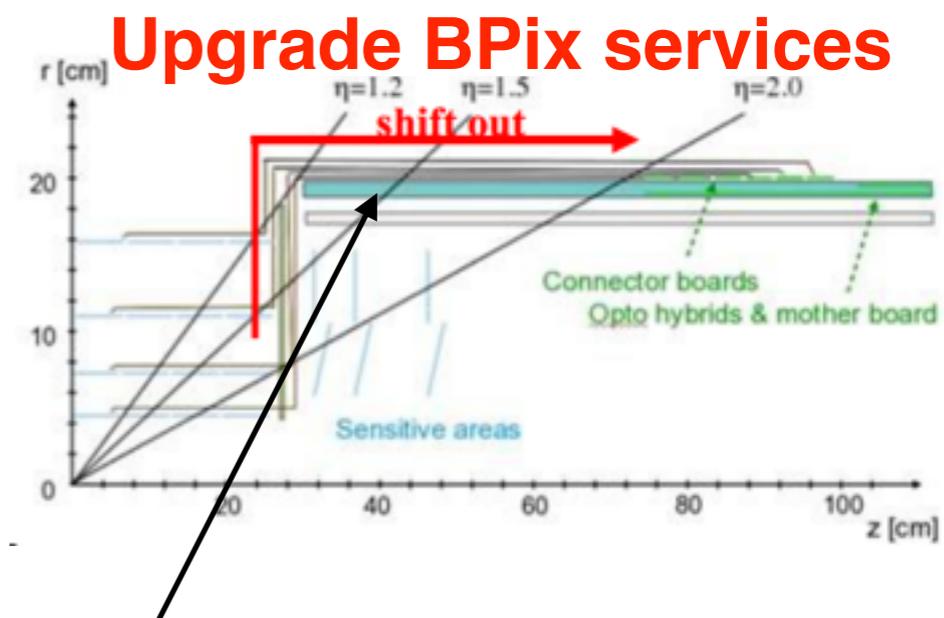
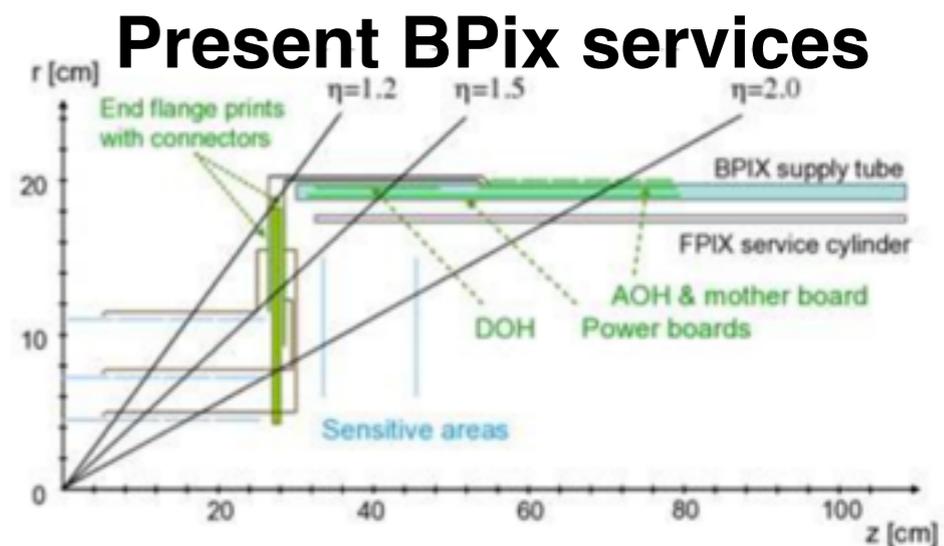
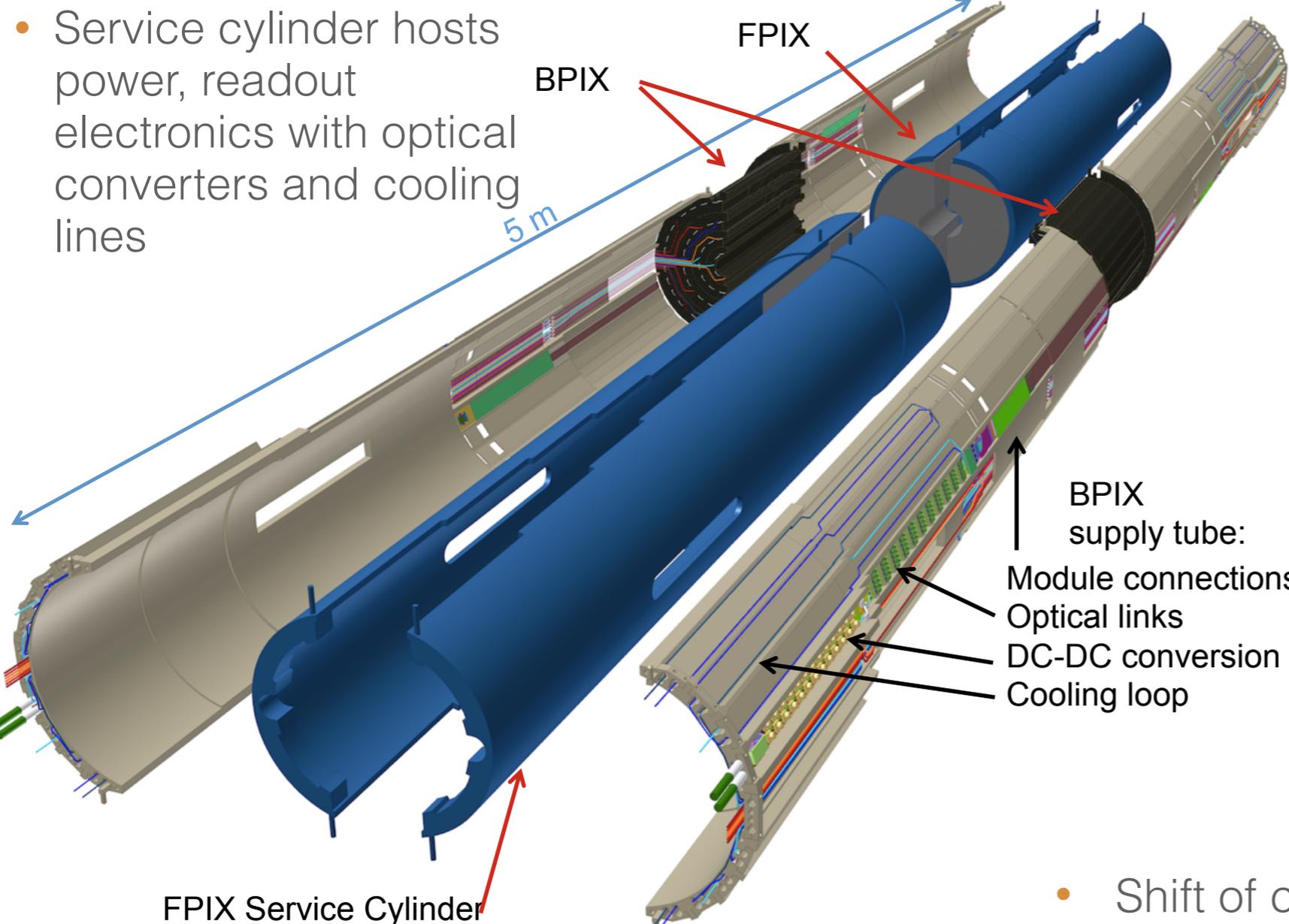
- Insertion during **2016-17** Year-End Technical Shutdown, with **minimal impact** on data taking



Performance improvements:

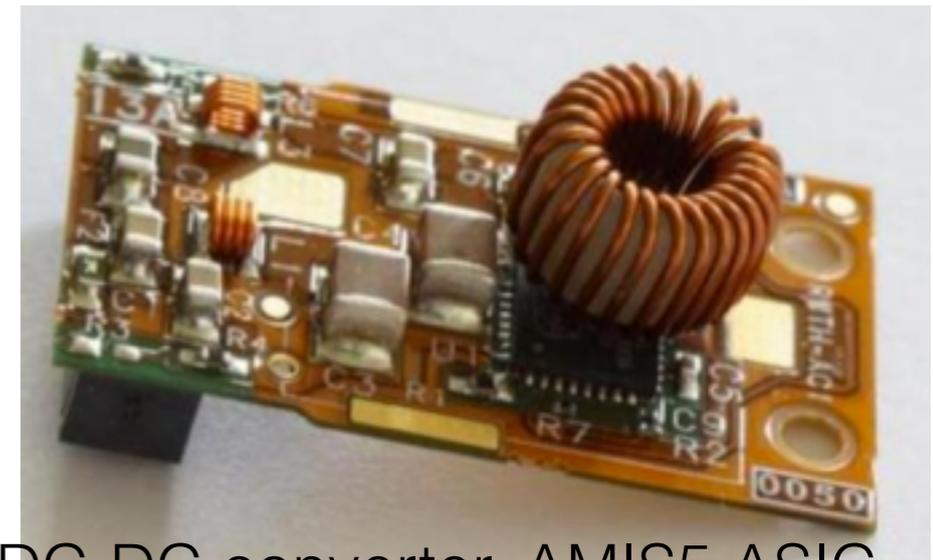
- **Additional layer (disk)** in barrel (endcap region) → reduced combinatorics thanks to a layer closer to the innermost layer of the Strip Tracker
- New, improved **digital ROC**
- First layer **closer to interaction point**; New beampipe with smaller radius (**30 → 22.5 mm**) → better vertex resolution and b-tag efficiency
- New CO₂ cooling system, relocation of electronics boards → **optimised material budget**, despite x1.9 number of channels
 - BPix: 48M → 79M ; FPix: 18M → 45M
 - in the central region, same material but one extra layer!



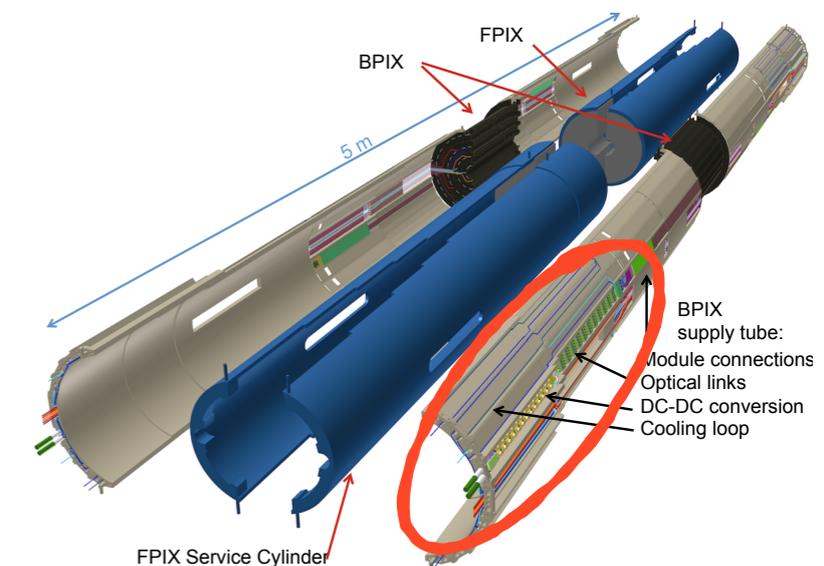
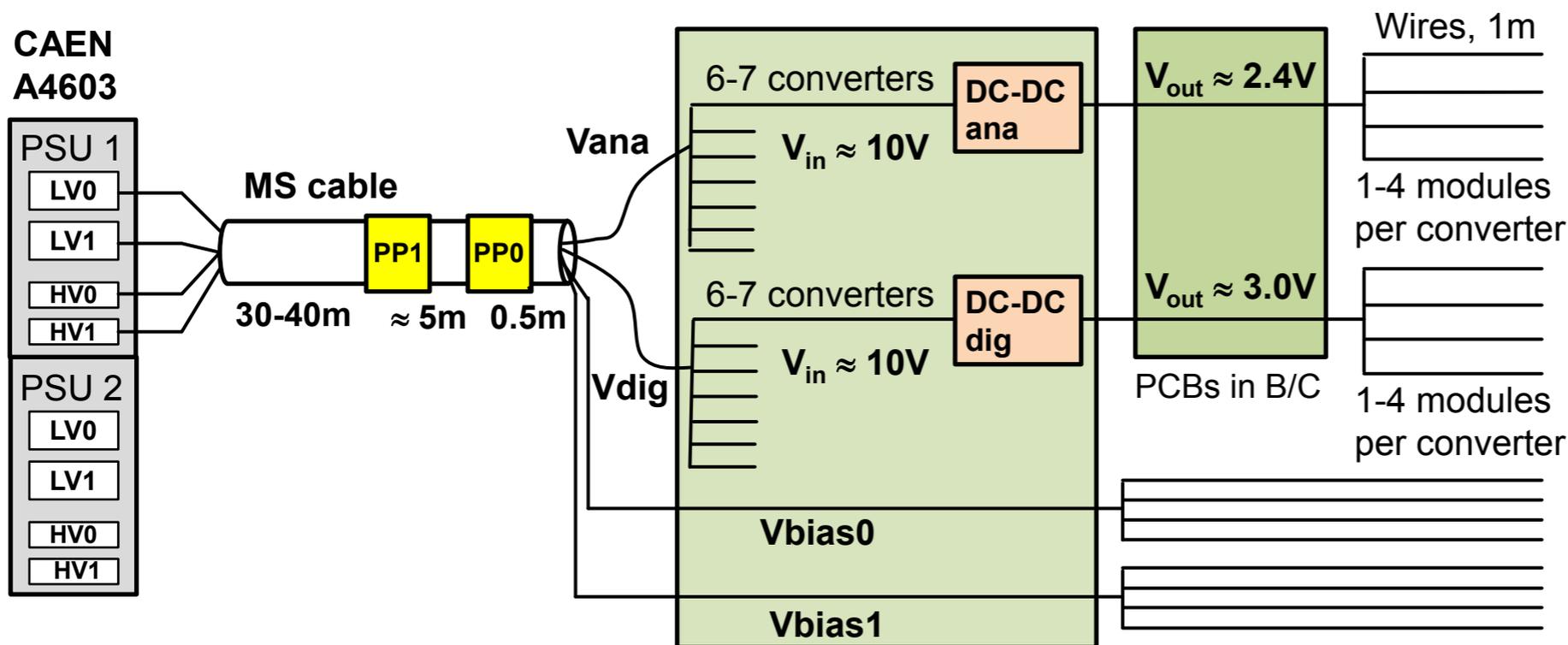


- Shift of connectors and electronics boards to higher eta
- Long (~1m) module cables

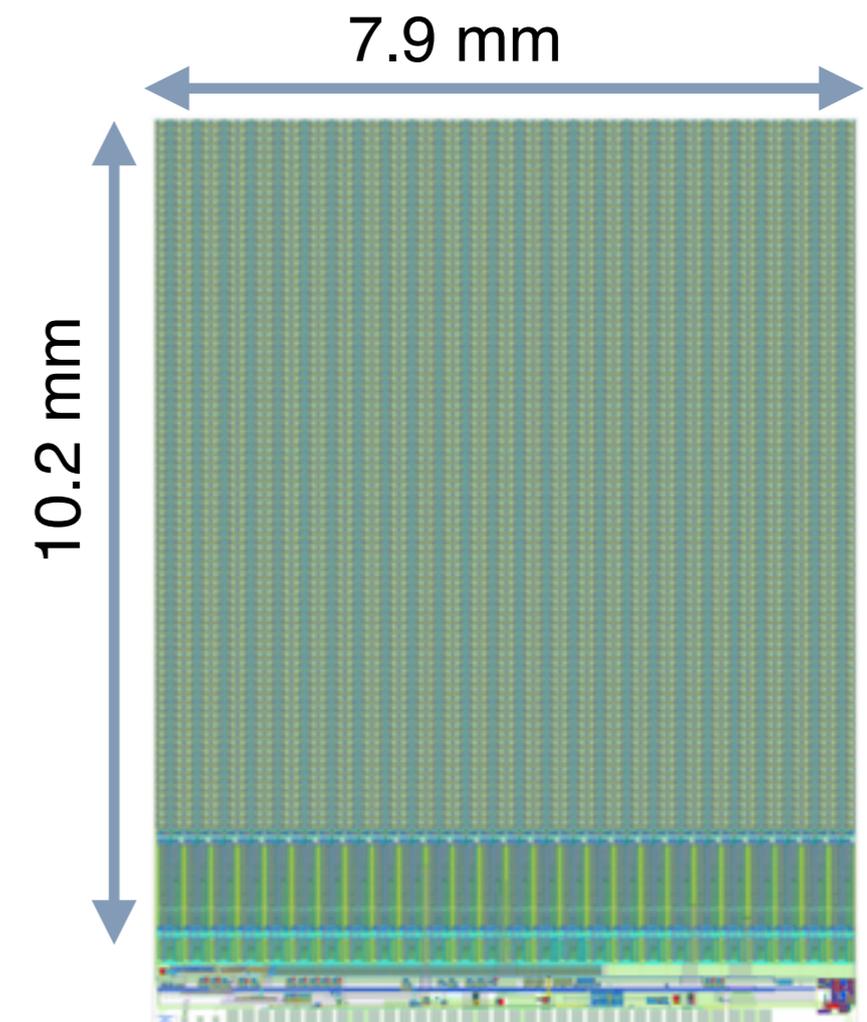
- **Same set of power services** has to power x1.9 readout channels
- Solution: **DC-DC conversion** powering (higher power transmission with same current in cable), **close to the detector**
10V → 3.0V / 2.4V, 80% efficiency
- 1200 converters in total, outside tracking volume



DC-DC converter, AMIS5 ASIC

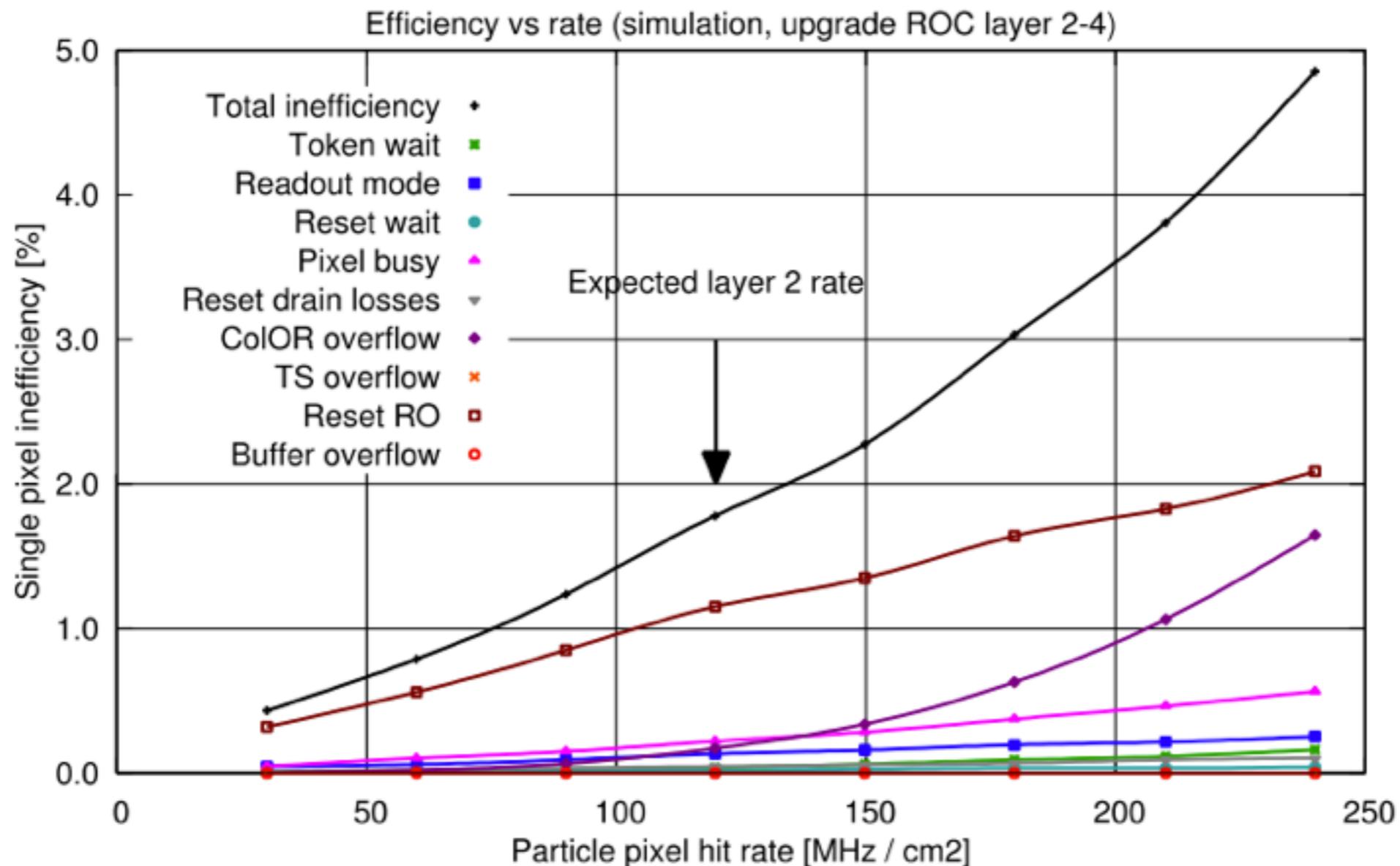


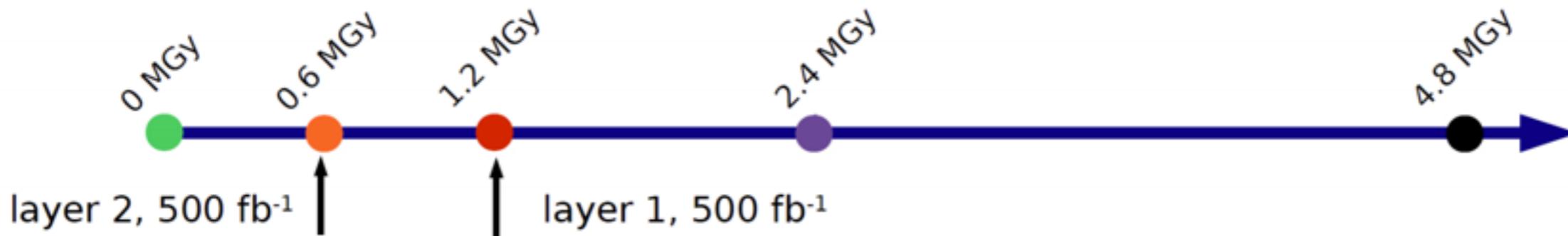
- New readout chip based on present psi46
- Same architecture and technology (250nm CMOS), with **important improvements**:
 - 40 MHz analog readout → 160 Mbit/s **digital** readout
 - **Increase** of hit (32 → 80) and timestamp (12 → 24) **buffers**
 - **Less sensitive to radiation**-induced effects (enlarged DAC ranges, choice of transistor types)
 - **Reduced threshold (3500 e → 1800 e)** thanks to smaller cross-talk and improved comparator → improved efficiency, resolution and longevity
- Dedicated **Layer 1 ROC** able to stand higher rates (600 MHz/cm²)
 - see Andrei Starodumov's talk on Thursday "High rate capability and radiation tolerance of the new CMS pixel detector readout chip PROC600"



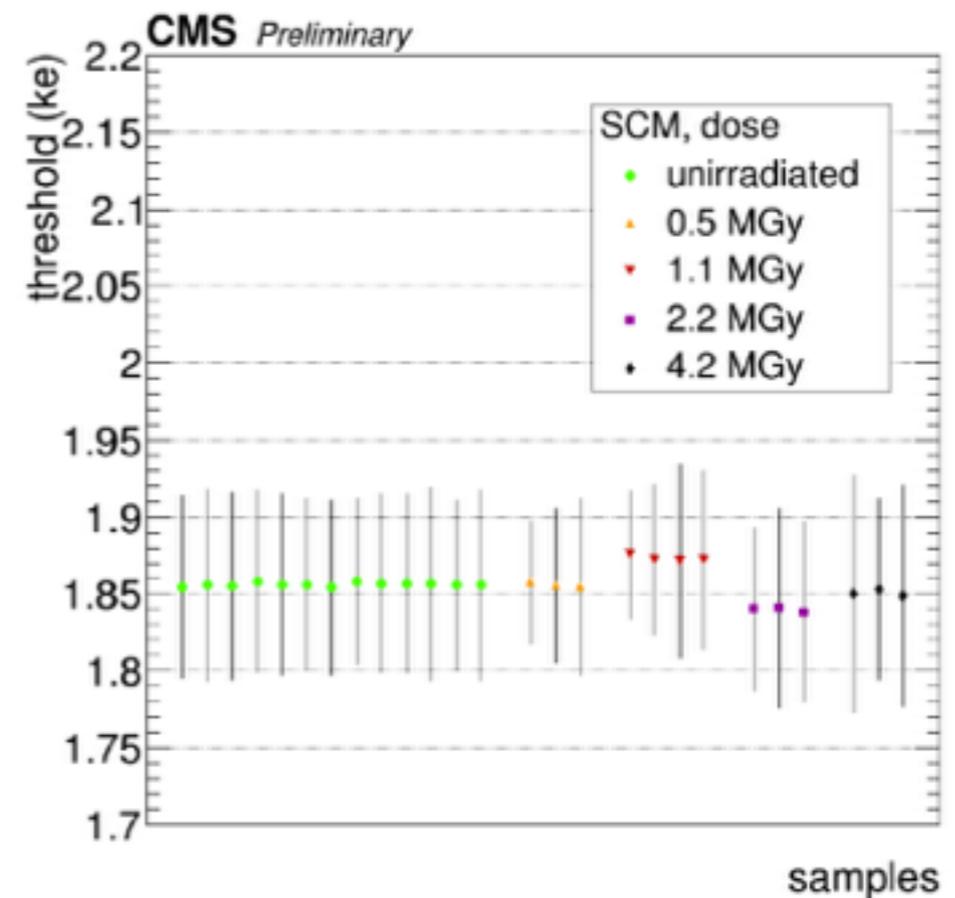
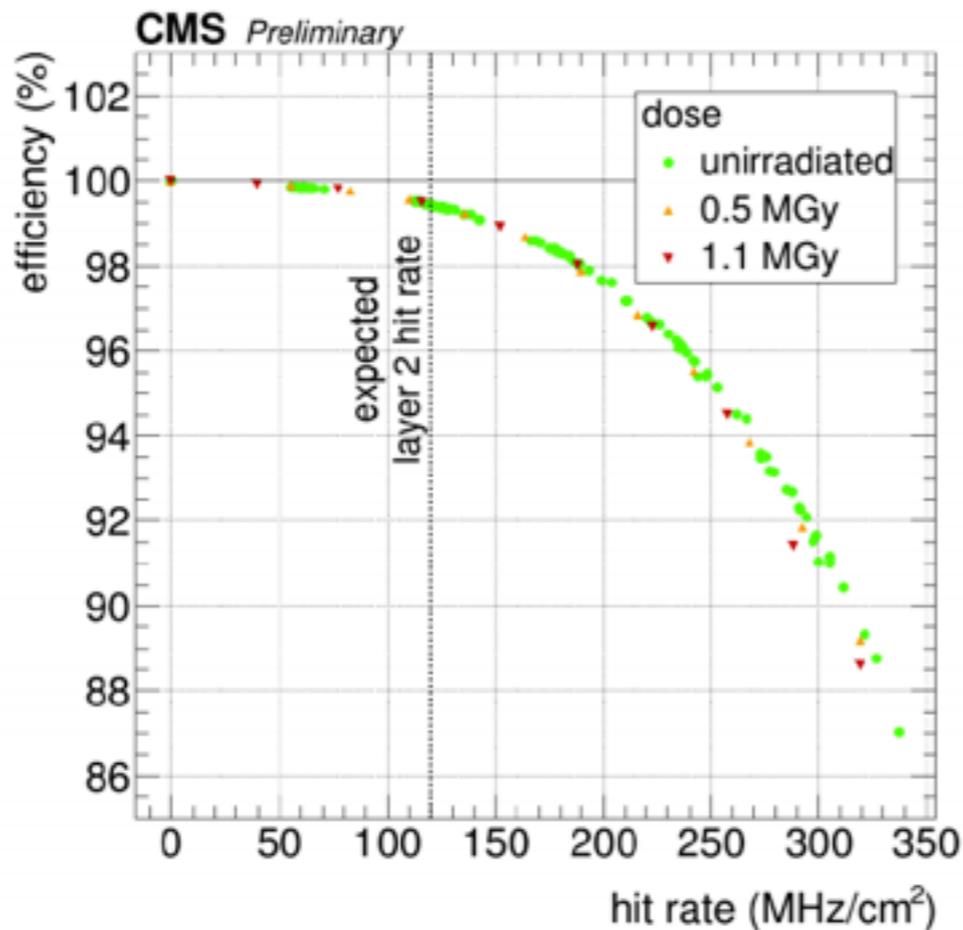
- *100x150 μm² pixels*
- *52x80 cells*
- *26 double columns with buffers periphery (column drain)*

- Extracting test hits in presence of **high rate background**
- Simulations validated with X-ray single-hit events
- LHC-like conditions (**2.3 hits/time-stamp**)
- **Tolerable losses** for L2-4 and FPix

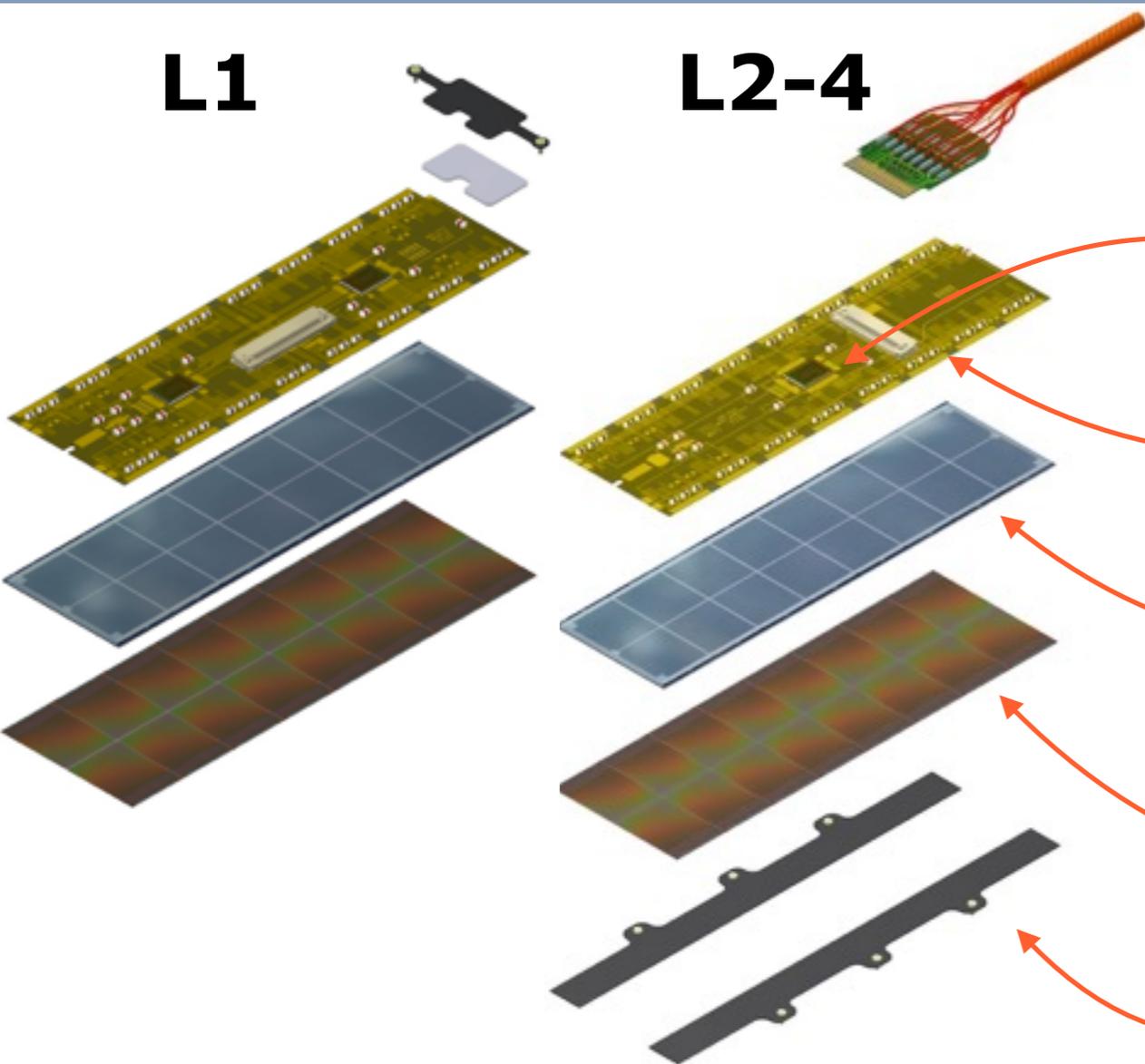




- L1 expected dose after 500fb⁻¹ is ~1.2 MGy, quickly decreasing with radius



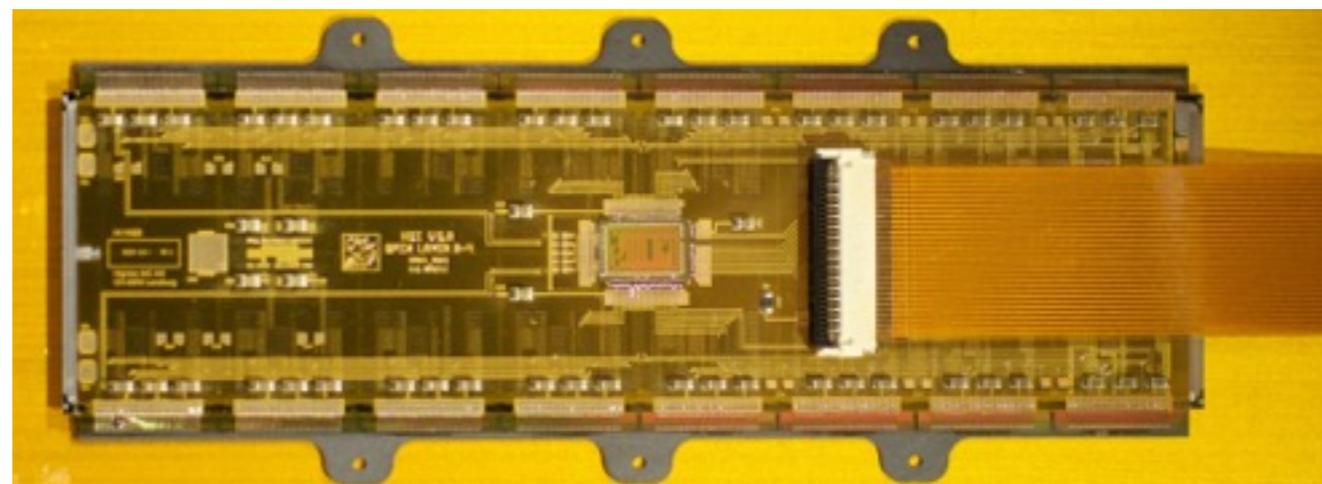
- psi46dig behaves very well after nominal L2 dose and beyond



- Module cable for signal transmission and powering
- Token Bit Manager (TBM) distributes power and organises chips' readout data stream (2x for L1)
- High Density Interconnect provides support and connection to all chips
- 285 μm hybrid-pixel technology n^+ -in-n silicon sensor, active area 16.2 x 64.8 mm^2
- 2x8 array of (ROCs) bump bonded to the sensor
- Base strips for mounting and mechanical stability, carbon fiber clip for L1

- *Same geometry for FPix, different in details*
- *1856 modules in total*

L1+L2: Switzerland
 L3: CERN/Finland/Taiwan/Italy
 L4: Germany
 FPix: USA

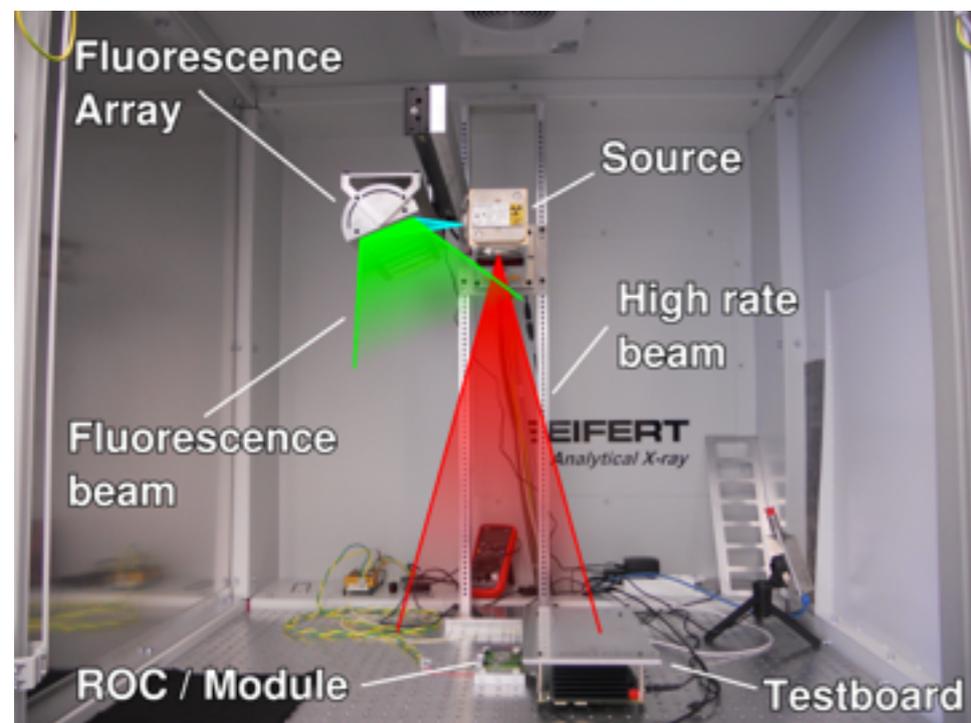
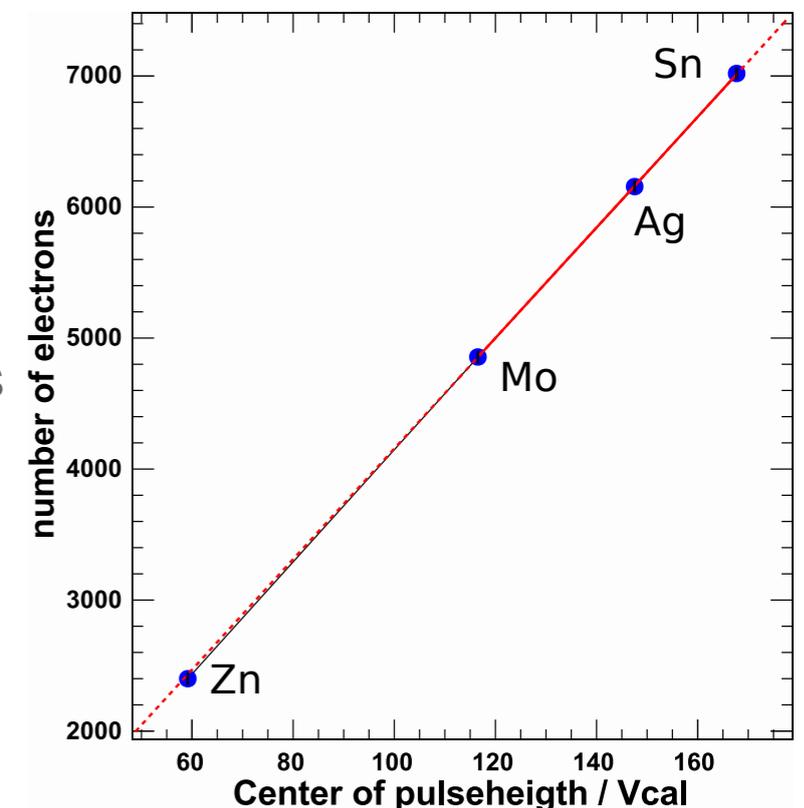


- **Electrical qualification**
 - Temperature and RH controlled environment studied to reproduce **conditions of final system**
 - 10 thermal cycles between +17C and -25C
 - **“Electrical” test:** qualification and calibration of electrical functionality of the module and sensor
 - Test performed before and after cycles at -20C and after cycles at +17C
 - **Grading** based on sensor leakage current, defective pixels, result of calibrations



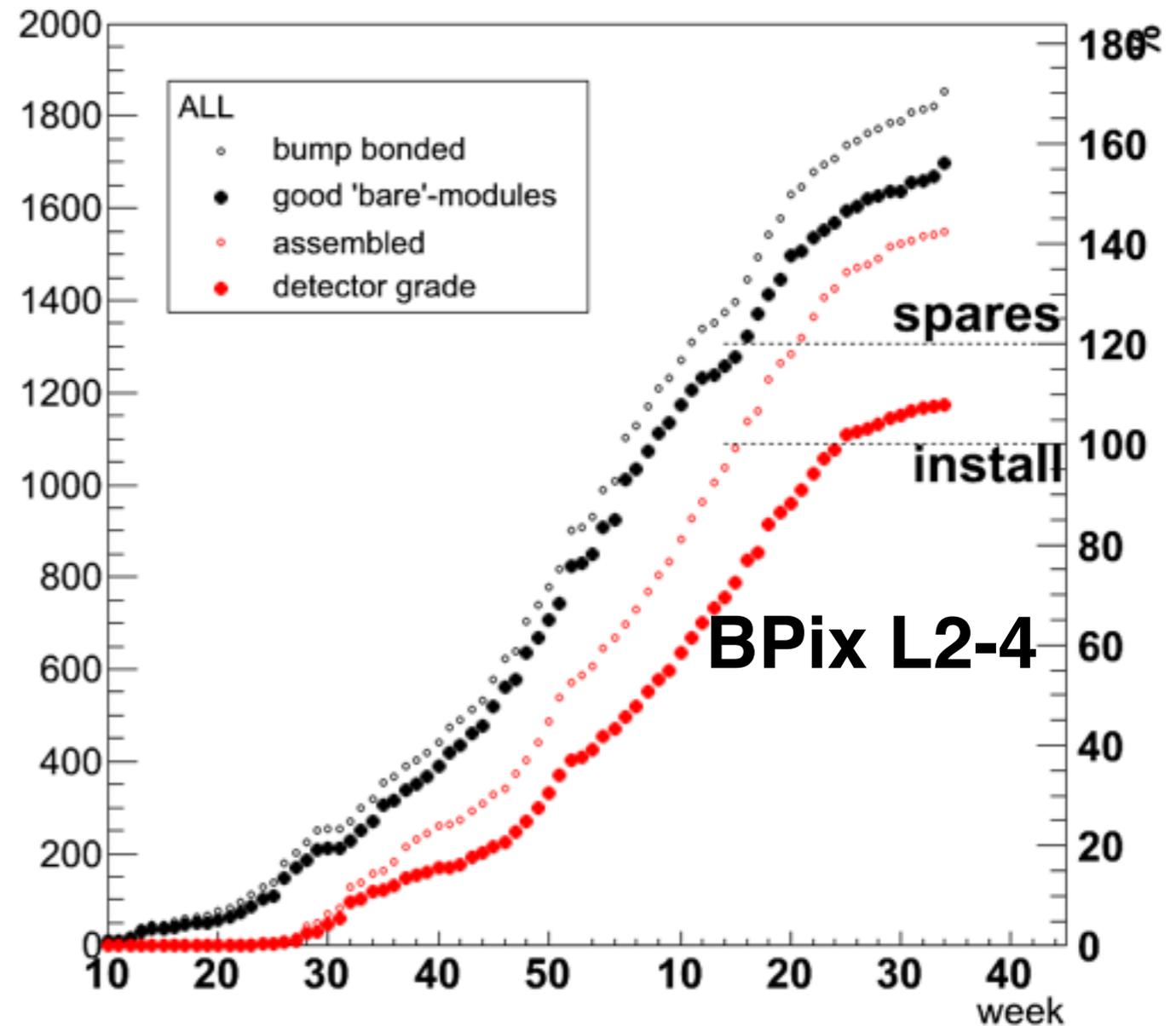
- **X-ray test**

- **Efficiency** measurement under **high X-ray rates** (internal calibration pulses injected through X-ray background)
- **Energy calibration** to fluorescence lines



- Number of modules needed for **installation reached** for BPix Layers 2-4!
- Production still going on to reach foreseen amount of **spares**
- **L1 module** production ongoing (8% of total production)
- **FPix** module production close to completion
- Detector-grade module **production yield** ~80% at all production centers

2016-08-24



- Mono-phase C_6F_{14} → **bi-phase** evaporative CO_2
- heat removed through **latent heat**
- high pressure (20 bar), small steel tubes (1.6mm internal diameter, 50-100 μ m thickness)
- BPix cooling tubes run along service cylinder and detector

BPix detector side

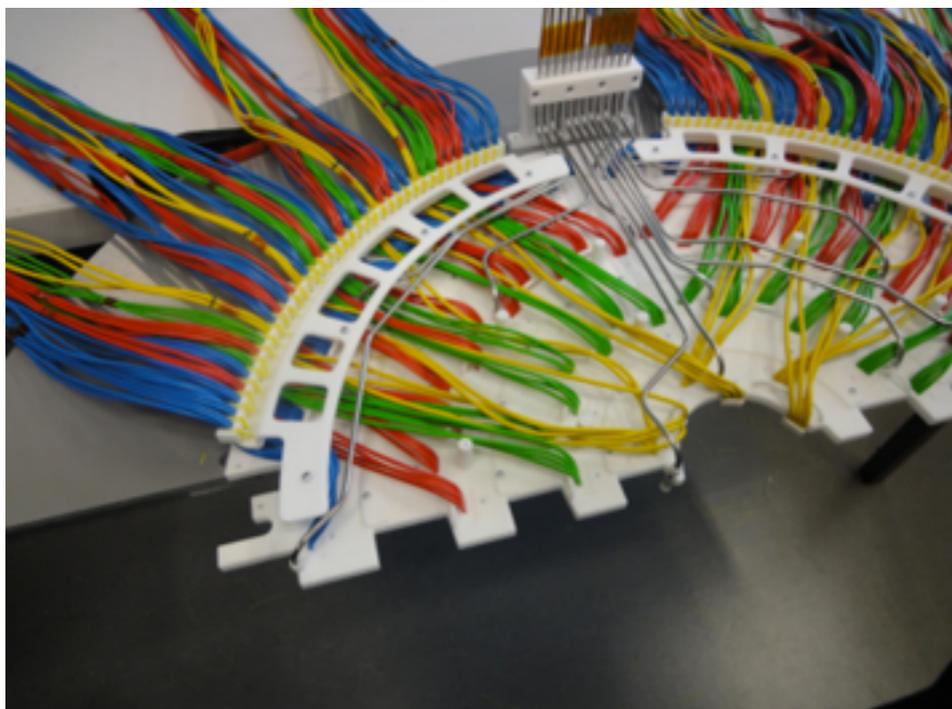
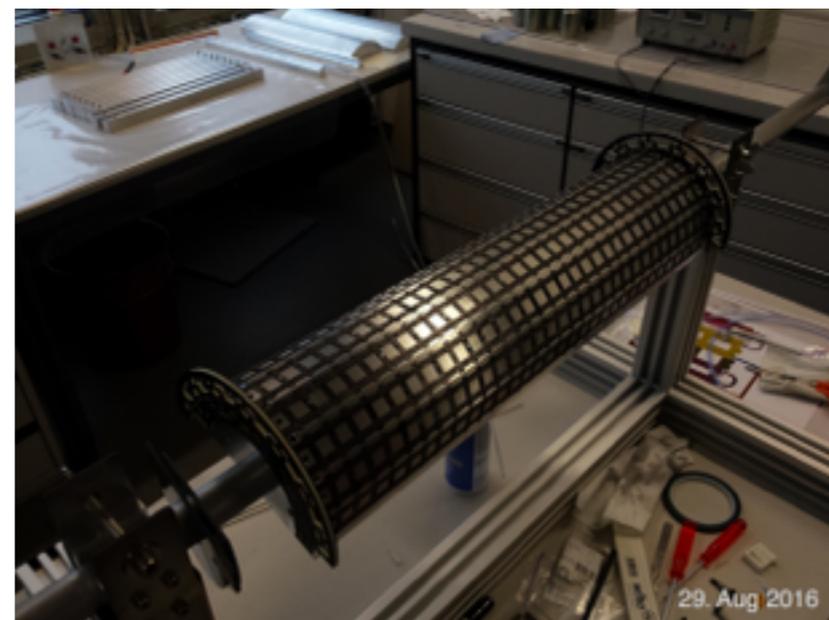
Supply tube side

- CO_2 plant **installed** at CMS experimental area during LS1
- All loops cut and bent, laser welding ongoing



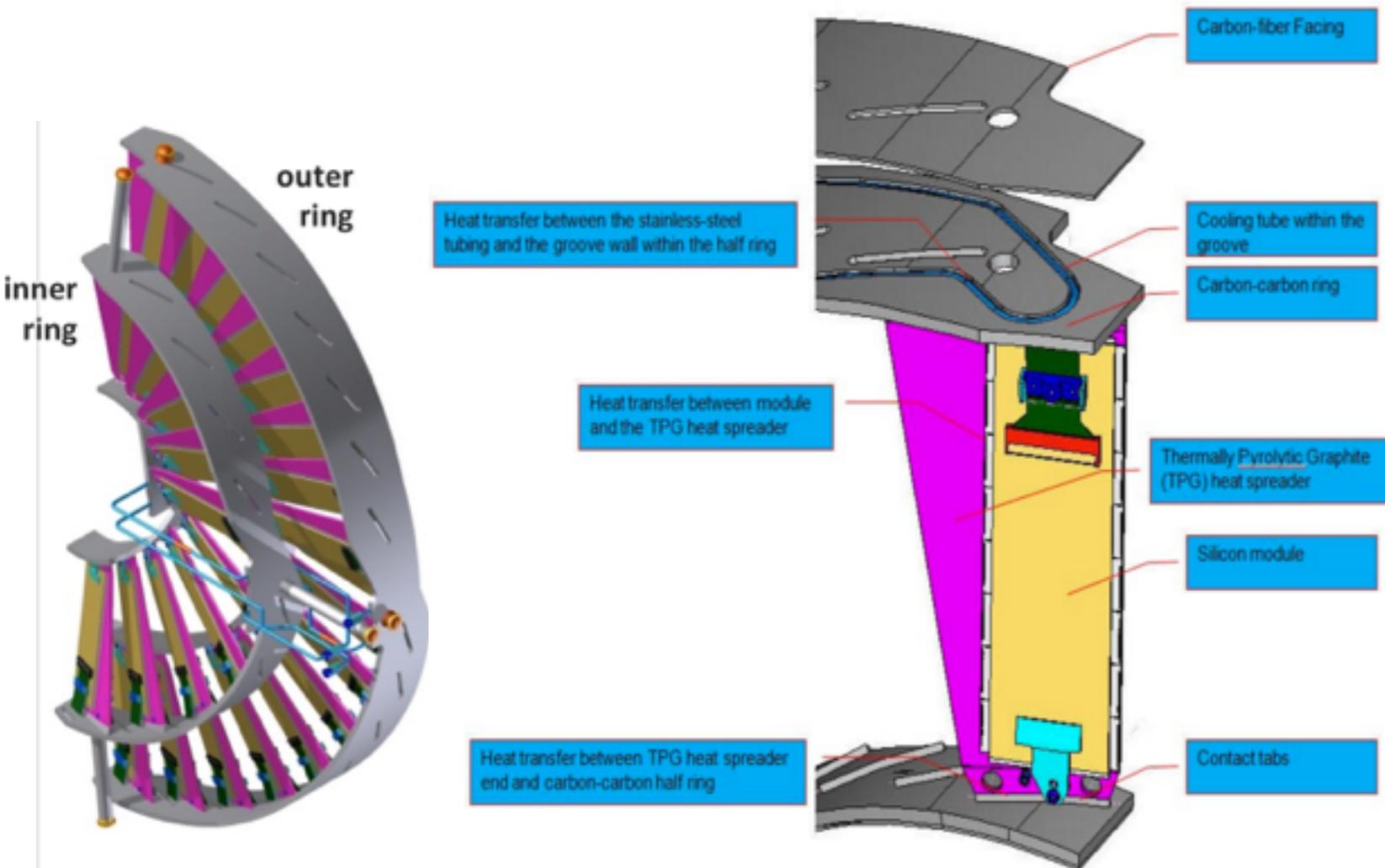
Full-size mock-up

- **Lightweight** mechanics made from CFRP/Airex compound
- **Cooling** tubes are the **backbone** of the structure
- L1-2 half shells with cooling pipes ready, L3-4 in preparation
- Module mounting and BPix assembly happening in the next weeks

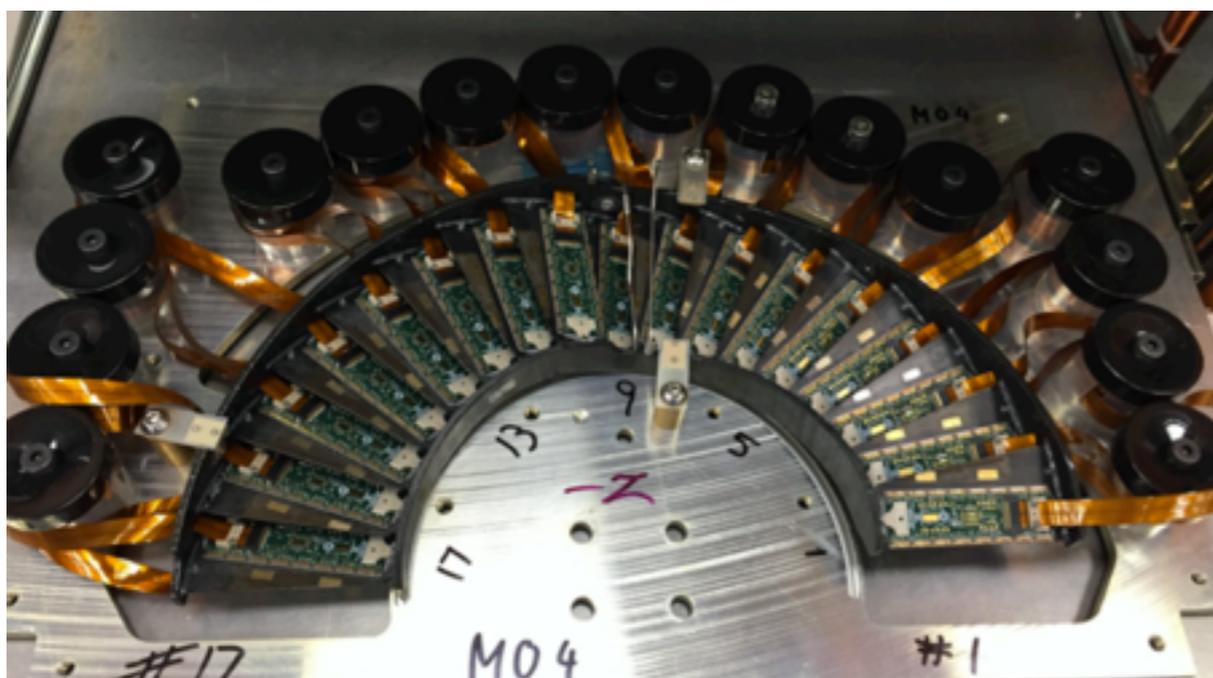
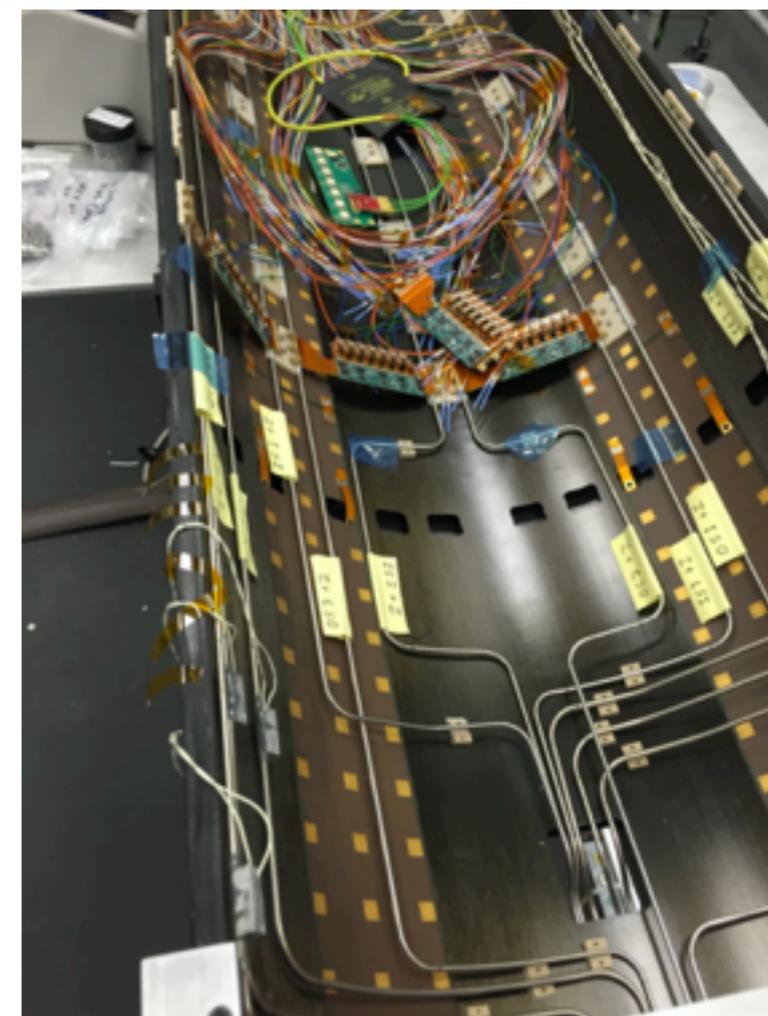


- Non-trivial routing of **~1m long** module cables
- First radial routing of L2-4, then L1
- 3D printed mock-up to develop cabling procedure

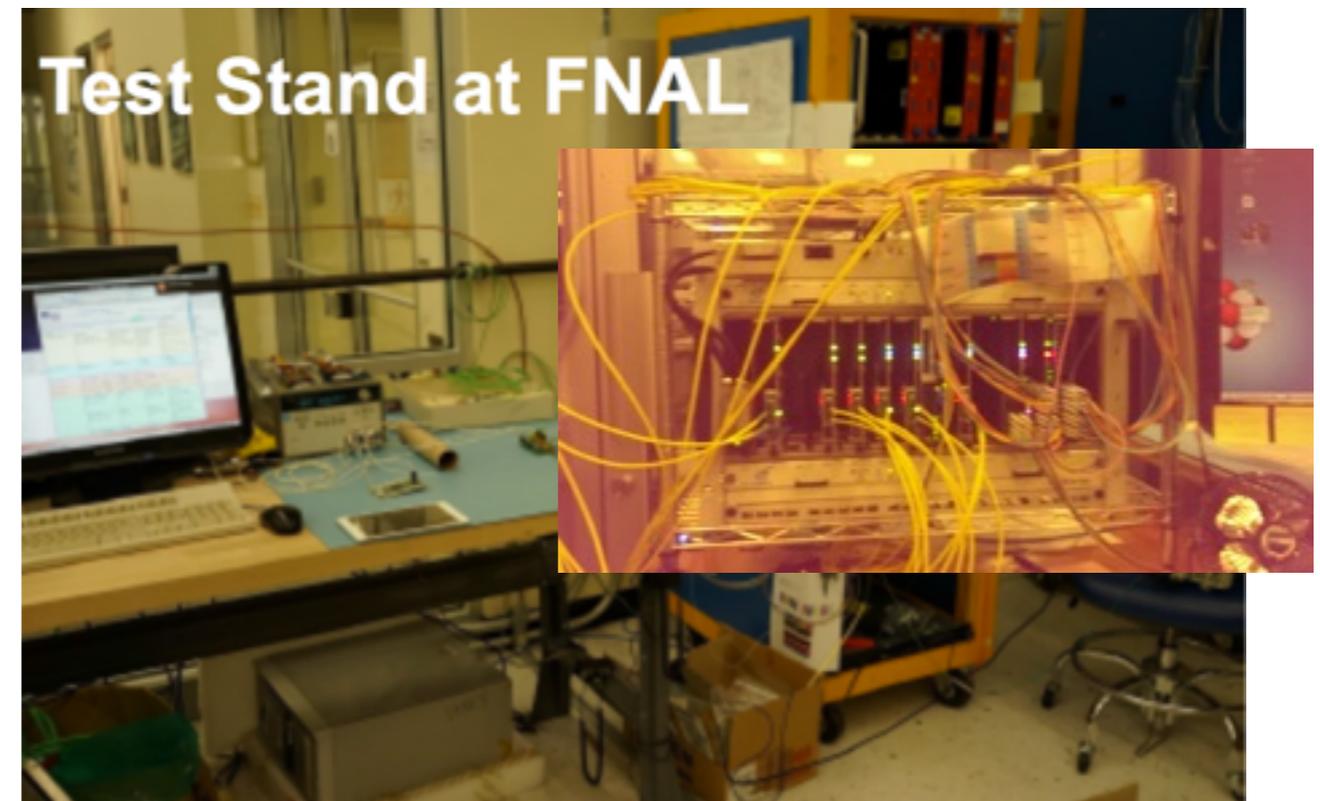
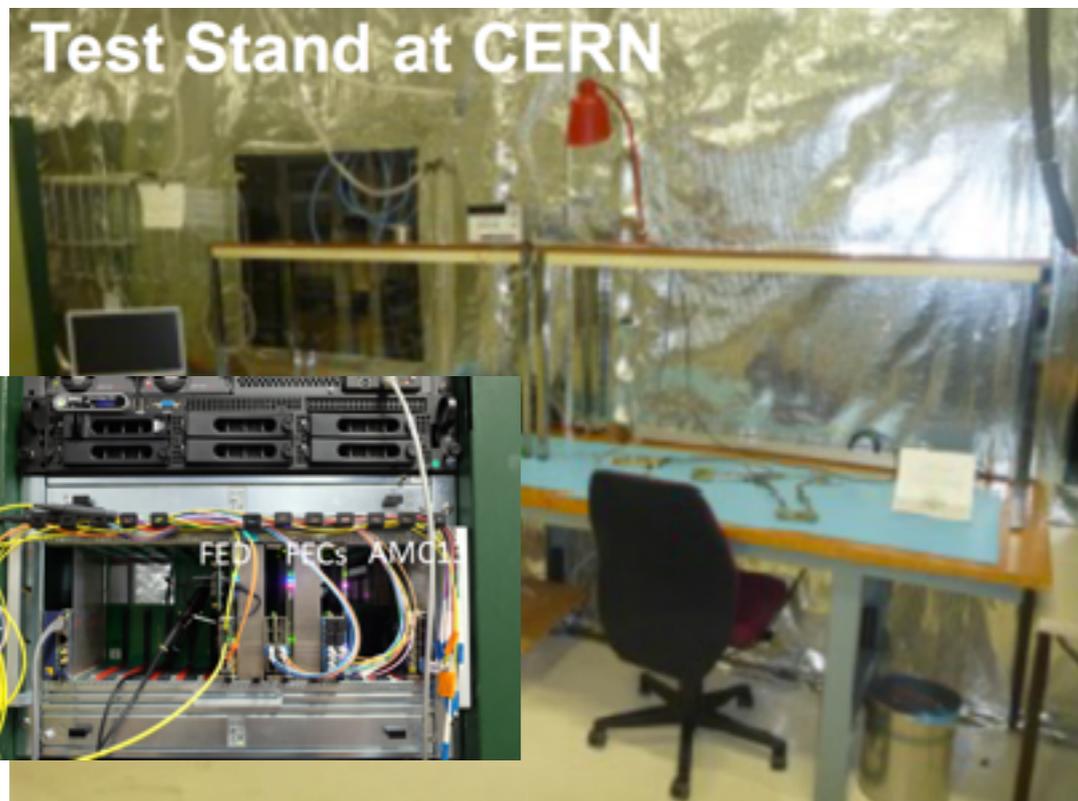
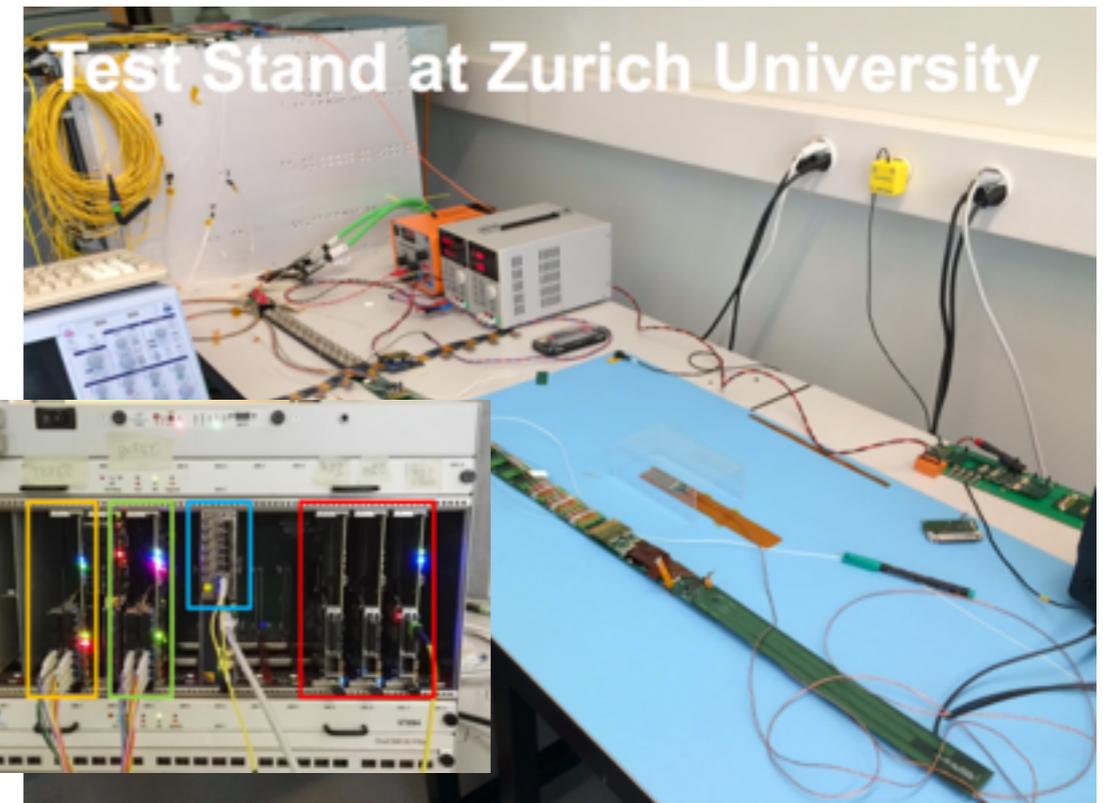
- Each **half-disk** assembled from inner and outer blade, inserted in service half-cylinder
- Cooling loops are embedded in **graphite rings**
- Thermal Pyrolytic Graphite (TPG) transfer heat to rings



- First two half cylinders **fully assembled!**
- Readout with μ TCA DAQ tested (**>99.98%** responsive channels); integrated tests with CO₂ cooling
- First half cylinder arrived at CERN **Aug 31**, half disks expected this week
- **50% of FPix detector** assembled and ready for testing at **CERN** by the end of September
- 3rd and 4th half-cylinders in preparation



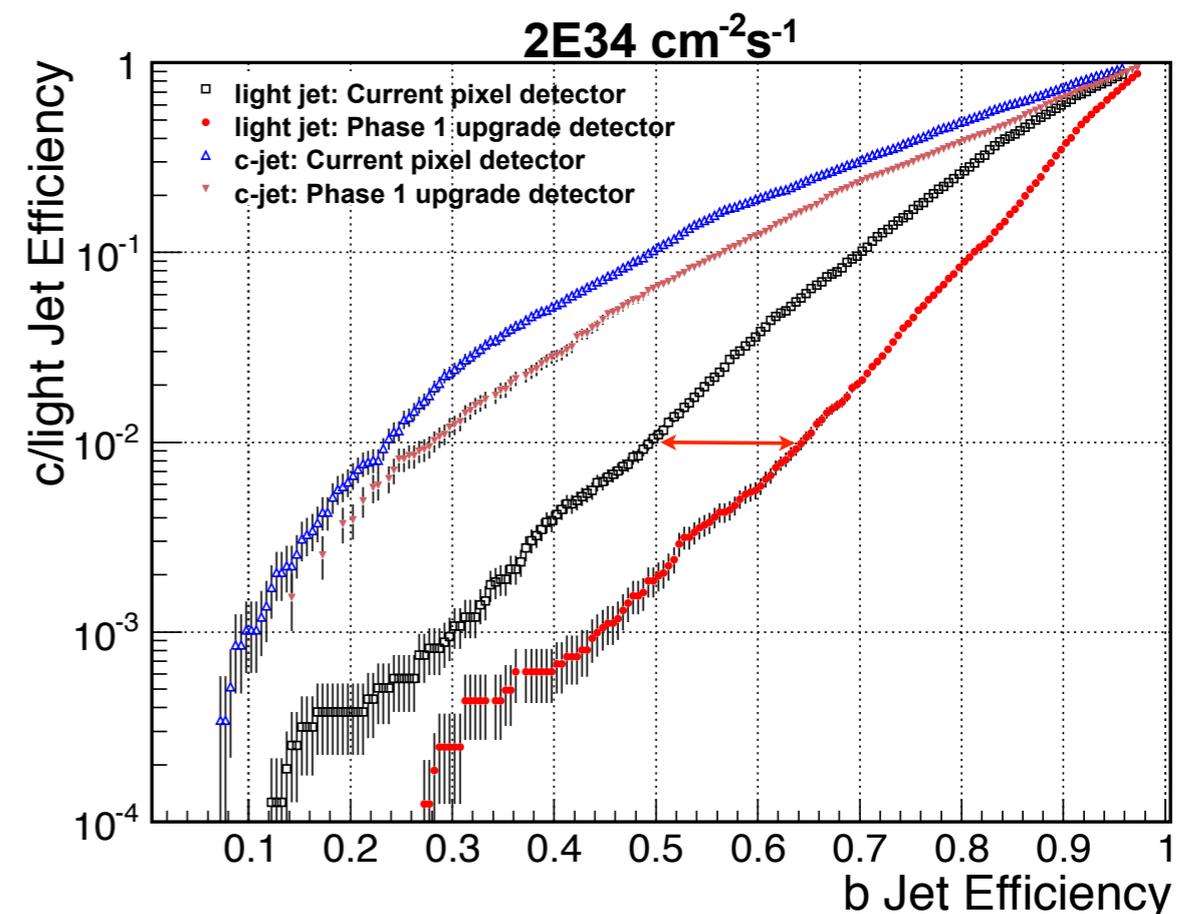
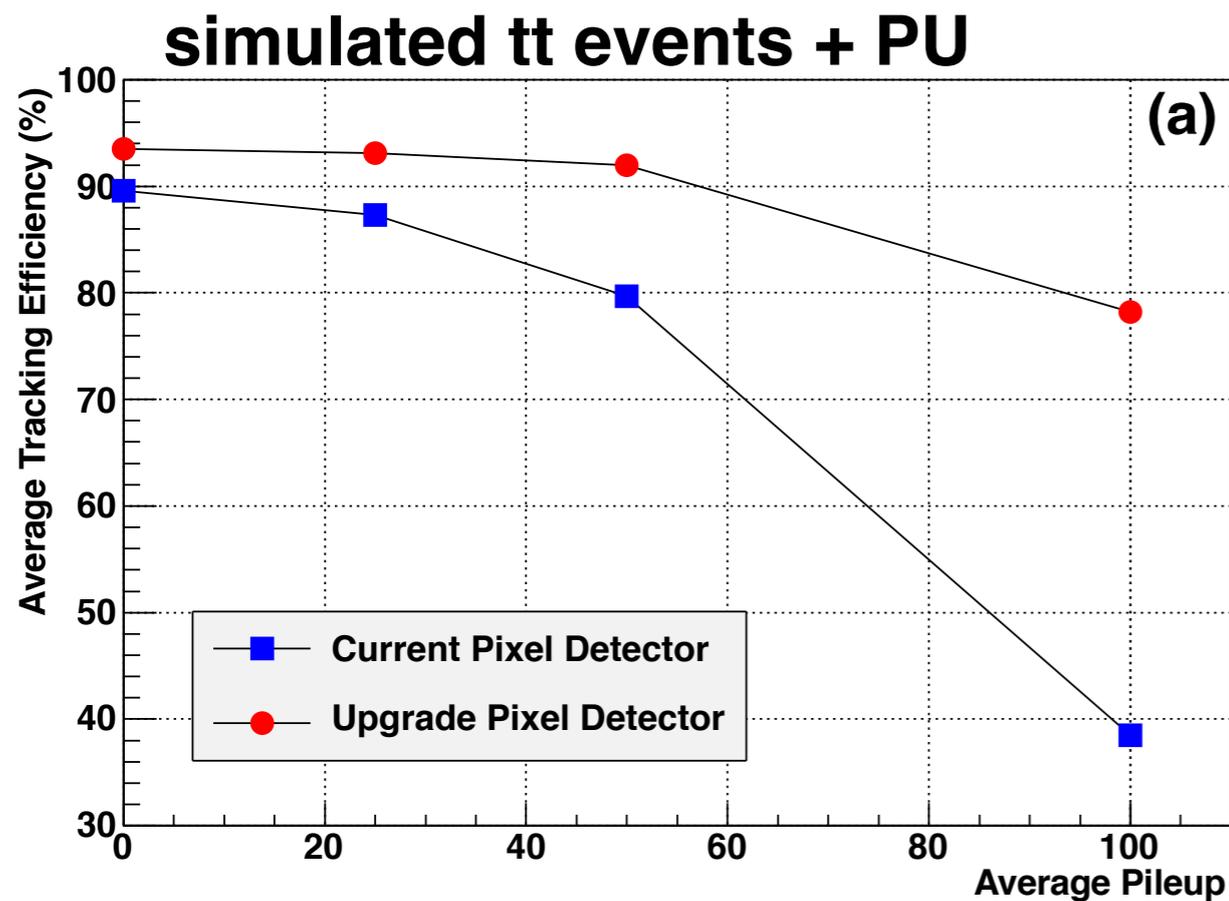
- BPix and FPix system tests to gain experience in **operating new system**
- Test final-like system and all components before installation
- Establish and exercise calibration procedures
- Exercise with VME to **μ TCA** transition



- CMS will replace its present pixel detector during the Extended Year-End Technical Stop in winter 2016-17
- New detector features additional tracking barrel layer and endcap disk, higher-rate capability, reduced material budget and lower operational threshold
- Module production is reaching completion
- Assembly of mechanical structure, cooling system and services is progressing towards final detector assembly
- Looking forward to an exciting end of the year!

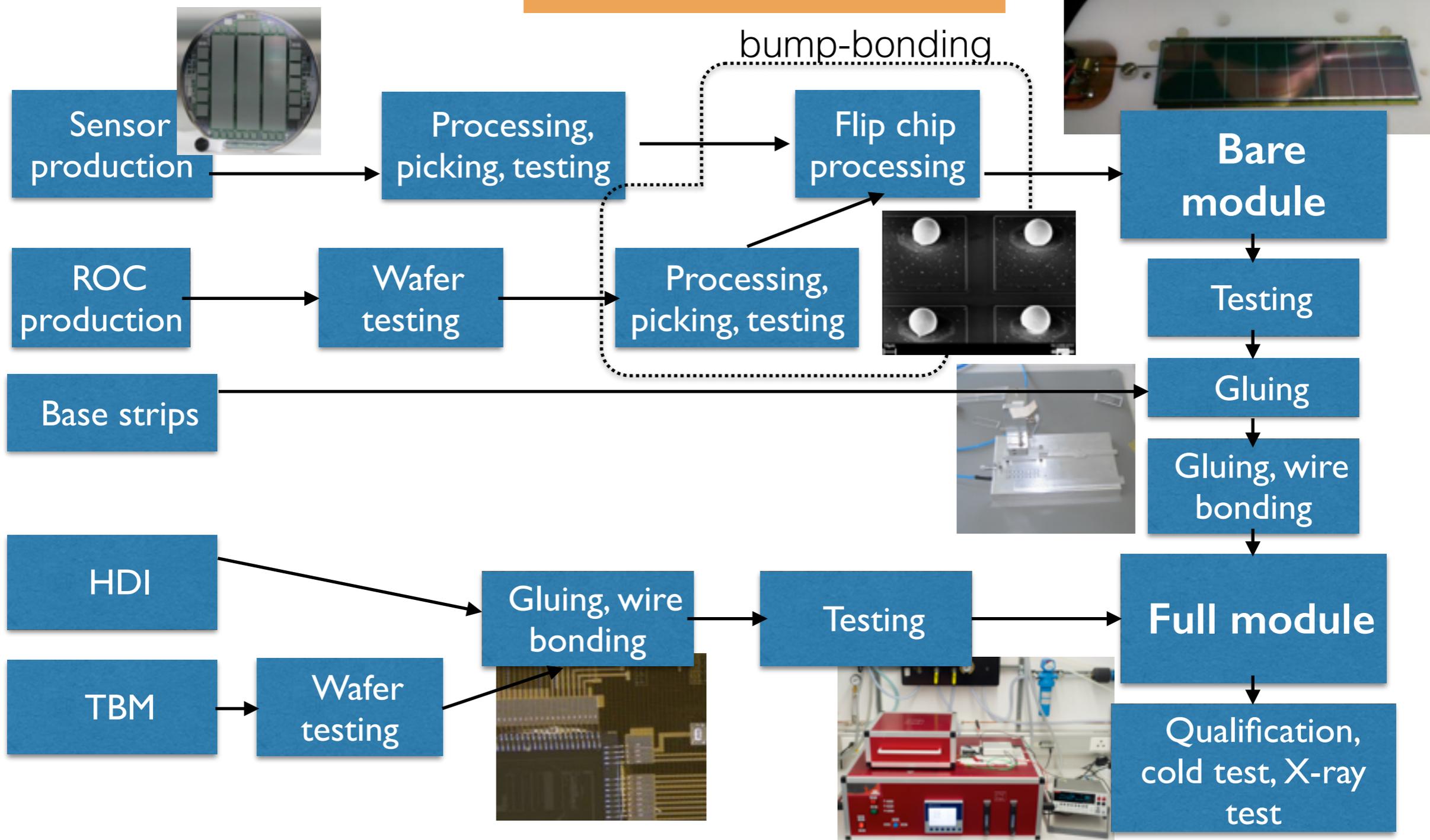
BACKUP

- Tracking efficiency and performance more robust against harsher PU conditions thanks to:
 - improved single hit efficiency
 - additional tracking layer

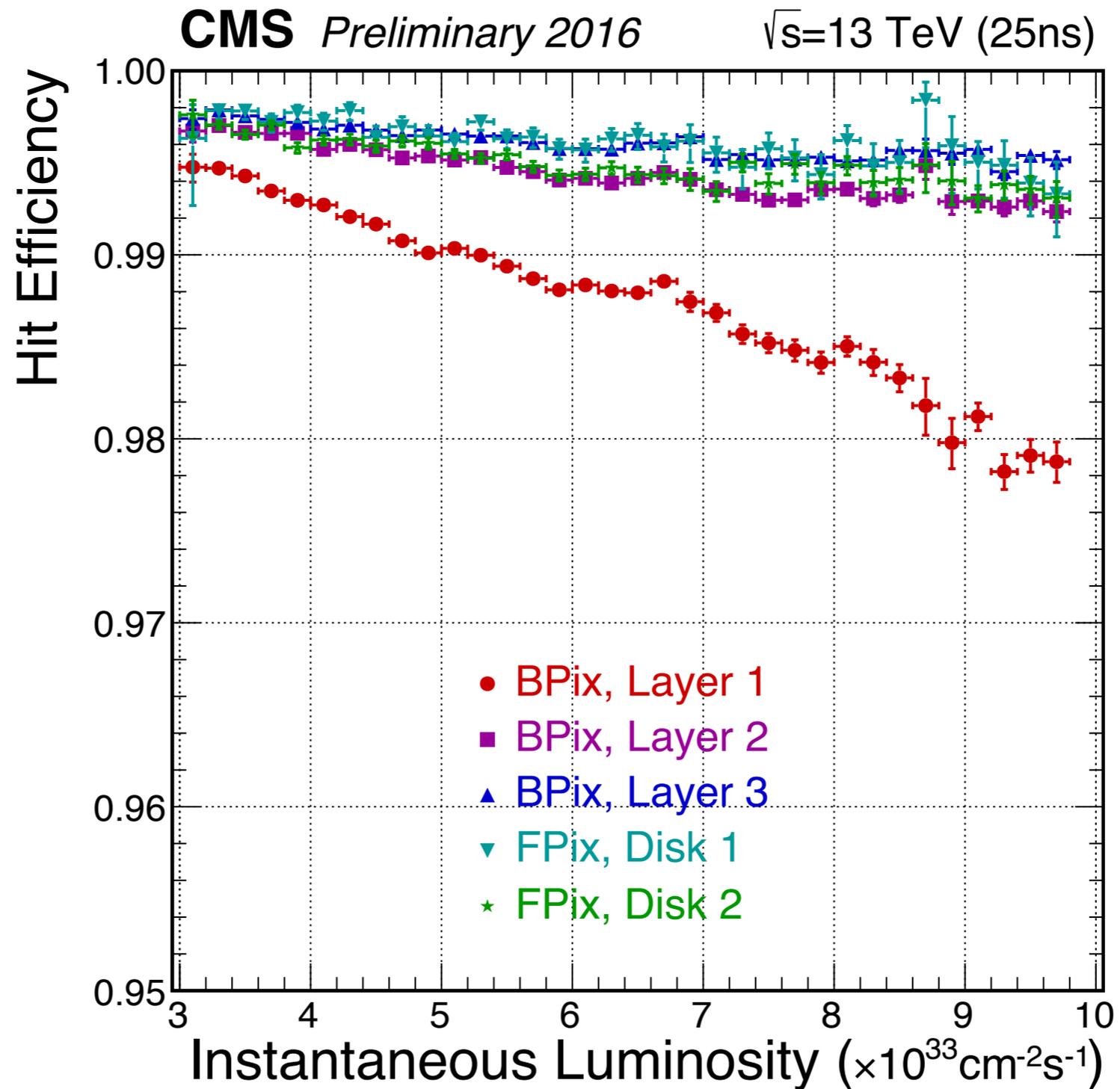


- Production distributed among several centres

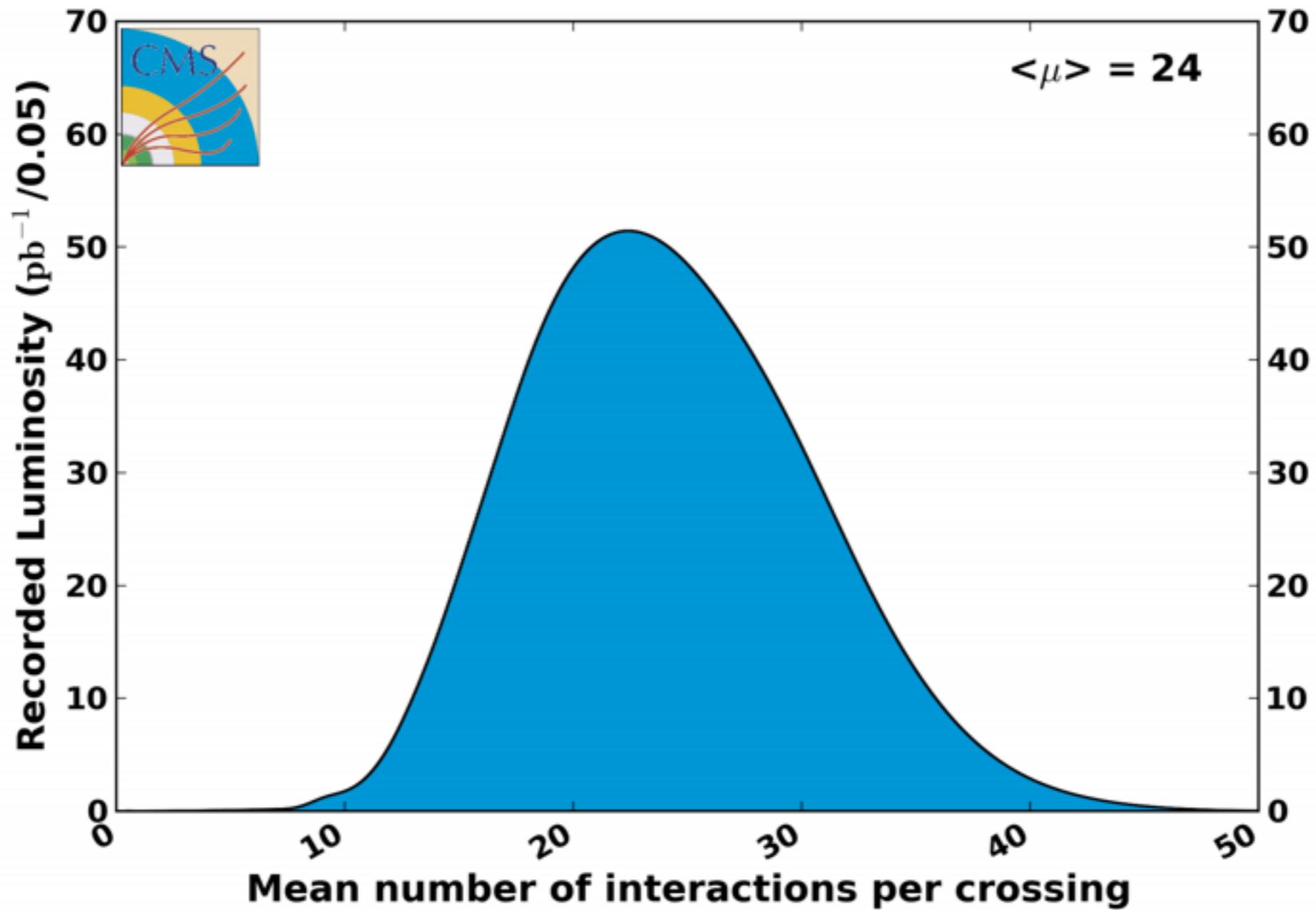
L1+L2: Switzerland
L3: CERN/Finland/Taiwan/Italy
L4: Germany
FPix: USA



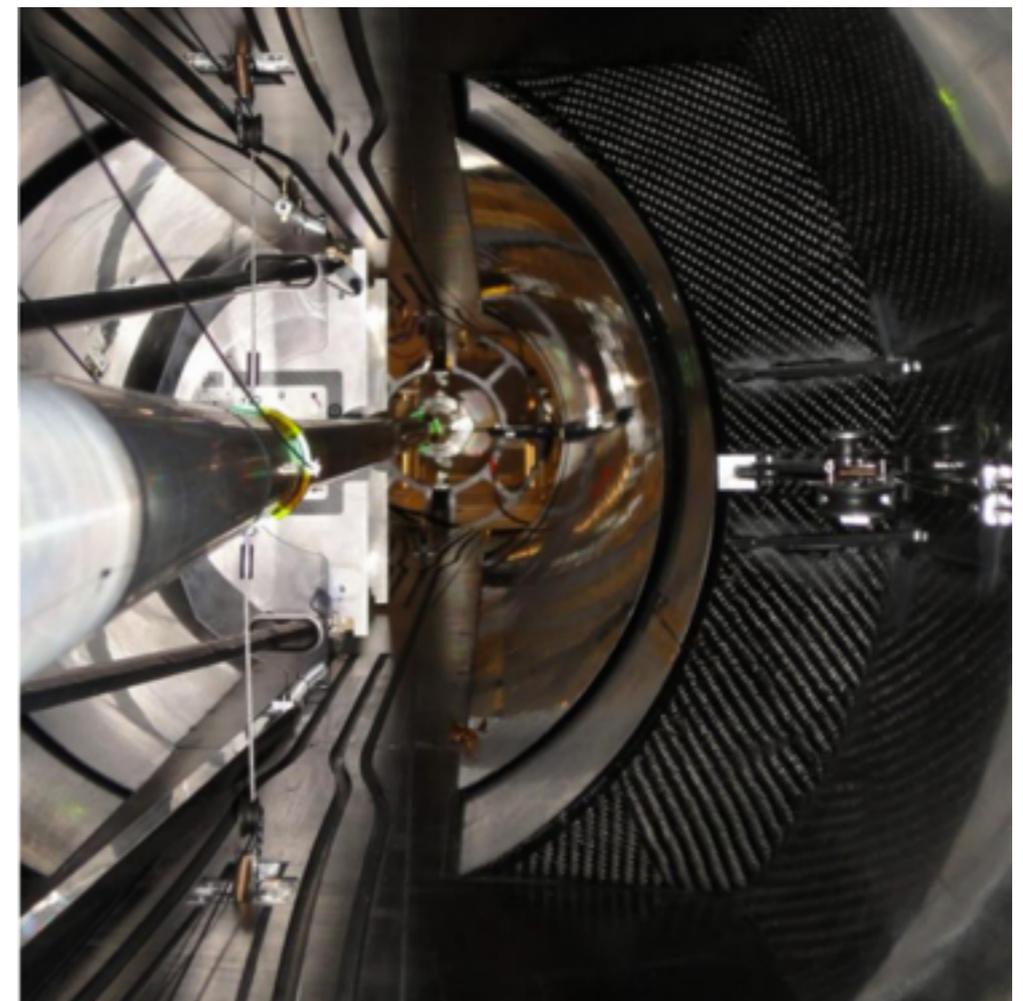
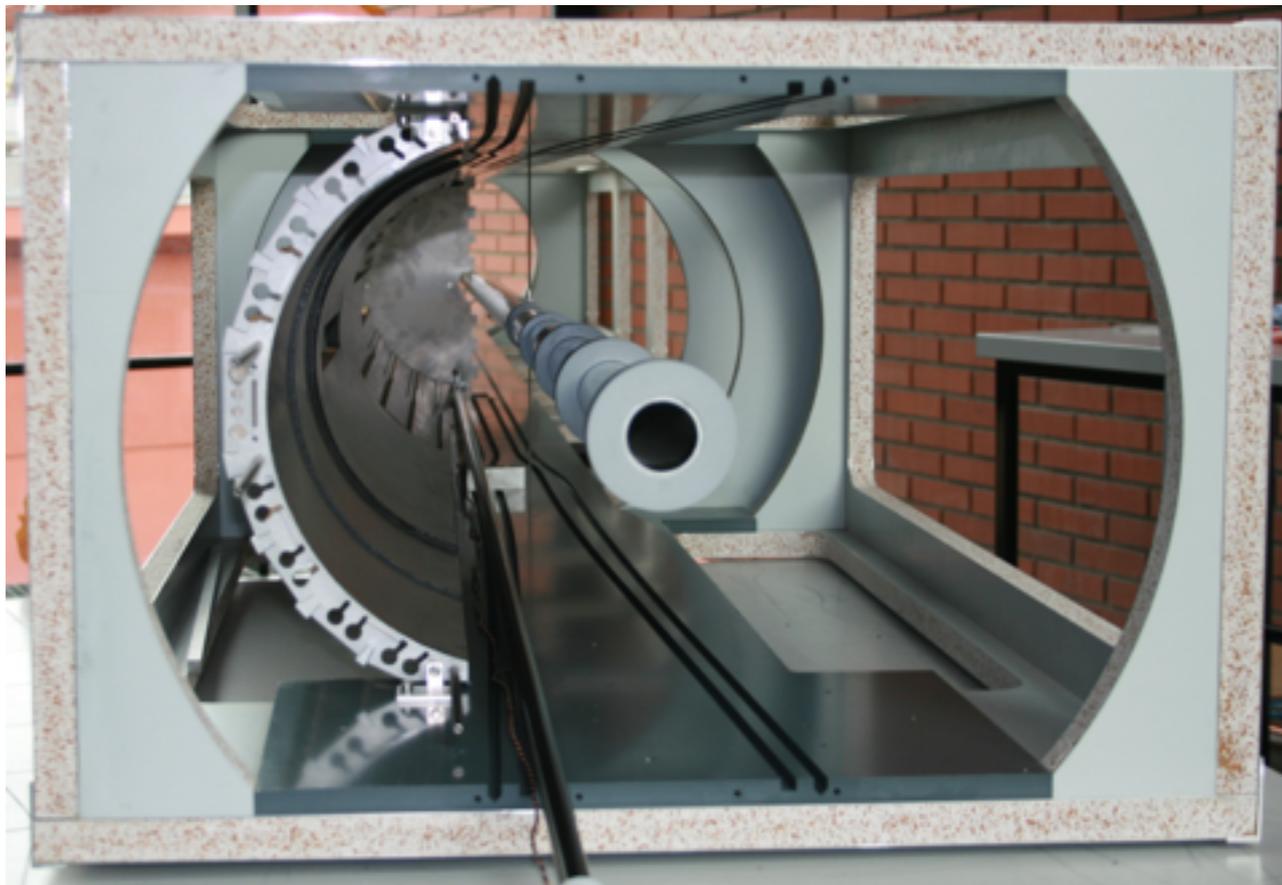
	Bumps place, size material	Flip-chip	Sensor UBM	ROC wafer UBM	ROC wafer thinning/dicing/picking	Sensor opening, passivation, metalisation
Desy/ UniHH	In-house, 40um, SnAgCu	In-house	PacTech	PacTech	external	30um, SiO ₂ +Si ₃ N ₄ , AlSiCu
KIT	RTI, 20um, SnAg	In-house	PacTech	RTI	RTI	30um, SiO ₂ +Si ₃ N ₄ , AlSiCu
INFN	IZM, 25um, SnAg	IZM	IZM	IZM	IZM	30um, Si ₃ N ₄ , AlSi
CERN/ TW/HIP	Advacam, 30 um, SnPb	Advacam	Advacam	Advacam	Advacam	30um, Si ₃ N ₄ , AlSi
CH	Dectris, 25um, Indium	Dectris	CiS	Dectris	external	10um, Si ₃ N ₄ , AlSi



CMS Average Pileup, pp, 2016, $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV



- **Insertion** of detector around new smaller beampipe on curved rails
- **New** in Phase 1:
 - Adjustable wheels (BPix) both vertically and horizontally
 - Insertion of half shells distant from beampipe
 - Horizontal closing when in final position



- 8 phase1-modules installed on present detector during Long Shutdown 1
- Hosted in the third, unpopulated endcap disk
- Exercise readout control, DAQ and integration under realistic conditions
- Helped identify in advance possible issues:
 - Required modifications of backend readout board (FED)
- Crucial for transition after upgrade
- Now taking data in **CMS**

