



PM2018 – 14-th Pisa Meeting on advanced detectors

Low Gain Avalanche Diodes for Precision Timing in the CMS Endcap



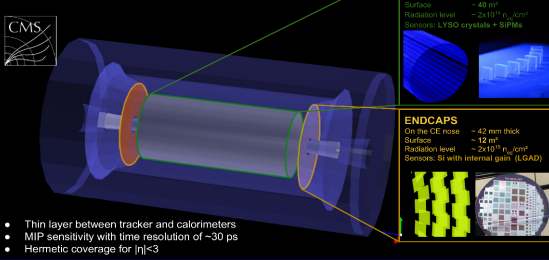
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On Behalf of CMS Collaboration

CMS PHASE-2 hermetic MIP Timing Detector

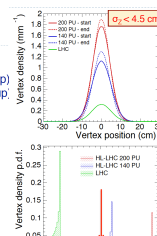
MTD design overview



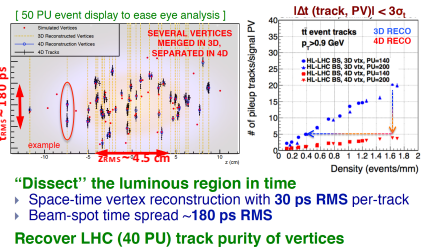
Motivation

HL-LHC: upgrade of LHC and injectors
 Baseline: $L_{int} = 5.0 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (140 pileup)
 Ultimate: $L_{int} = 7.5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (200 pileup)

Selection⁰: $\Delta z(\text{track}, \text{PV}) < 1 \text{ mm}$
 Optimized for track-PV association
 Substantial pileup contamination at vertex densities $> 1 \text{ event/mm}^2$



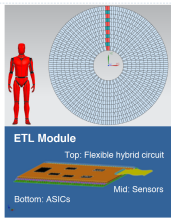
Pileup mitigation with track-timing



CMS Endcap Timing Layer (ETL)

Endcap Timing Layer - ETL

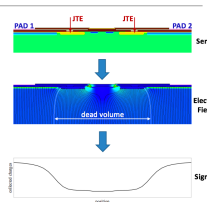
- Low gain silicon detectors (LGADs) on HGCAL nose
 Coverage: $1.5 < |\eta| < 3.0$
- Double disk structure
 Similar to Tracker TEDD
 Al wedges with embedded cooling Pipes (CO₂ at -30 °C)
- Single layer hermetic coverage
 Sensors on both disk sides
 3-5% noncoverage



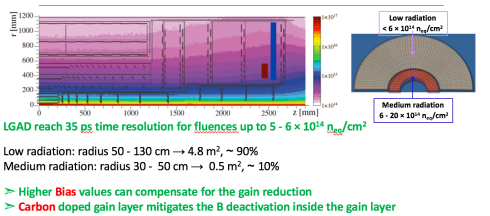
Fill Factor Status

Fill Factor = Active Area / Geometrical Area

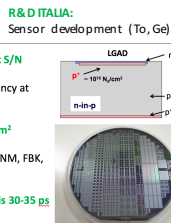
The fill factor is mainly determined by the inactive gap between sensors
 Current measured gap size:
 ~ 70 μm for CNM
 ~ 70 μm for FBK
 ~ 100 μm for HPK
 70 μm gap corresponds to a 91% fill factor



Expected Radiation for ETL Life Time



Sensor State of the Art

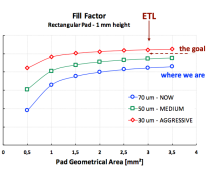


- LGAD operated with gain $O(10)$ for sufficient S/N
- Small pixel area to cope with the high occupancy at high h values
- High radiation tolerance up to $\sim 3 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ n}_{eq}/\text{cm}^2$
- LGAD are routinely produced by 3 vendors (CNM, FBK, HPK)
- The time resolution of thin (~ 50 μm) LGAD is 30-35 ps

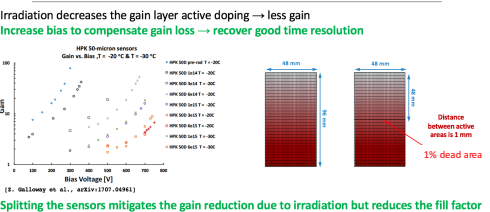
Fill Factor Plans

Fill Factor = Active Area / Geometrical Area

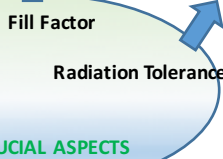
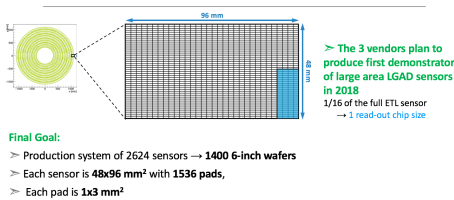
→ 30 μm gap corresponds to 96% fill factor
 CNM, FBK, HPK are working towards this result



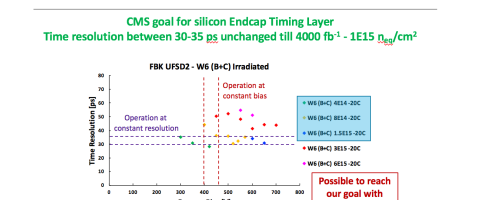
Radiation Effects on Boron-Doped LGAD



Sensor Strategy

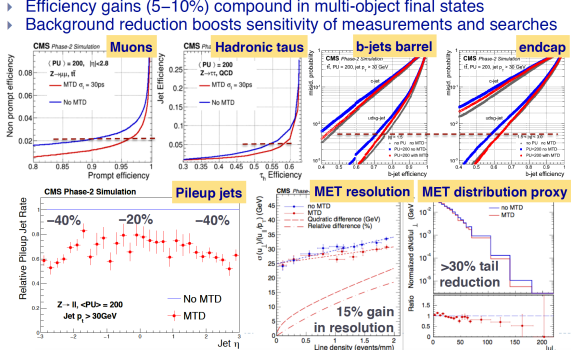


Time Resolution with Carbon



Timing Detector expected performances

Performance losses at 200 PU entirely offset with timing



Physics Impact

Signal	Detector requirement	Analysis impact	Physics impact
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	30 ps photon and track timing • barrel: central signal • endcap: improved time-zero and acceptance	S/\sqrt{B} : +20% - isolation efficiency +30% - diphoton vertex	+25% (statistical) precision on cross section
VBF+ $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	30 ps track timing • barrel: central signature • endcap: forward jet tagging • hermetic coverage: optimal p_{miss} reconstruction	S/\sqrt{B} : +30% - isolation efficiency +30% - VBF tagging +10% - mass (p_{miss}) resolution	+20% (statistical) precision on cross section (upper limit or significance)
HH	30 ps track timing • hermetic coverage • $\chi^{\pm} \Lambda^0 \rightarrow W^{\pm} H + p_{miss}$ • Long-lived particles • barrel: central signature	signal acceptance: +20% b-jets and isolation efficiency S/\sqrt{B} : +40% - reduction of p_{miss} tails mass reconstruction of the decay particle	Consolidate HH searches +150 GeV mass reach unique sensitivity to split-SUSY and SUSY with compressed spectra

MTD: improves the full range of Phase-2 physics

Higgs boson physics
 Searches