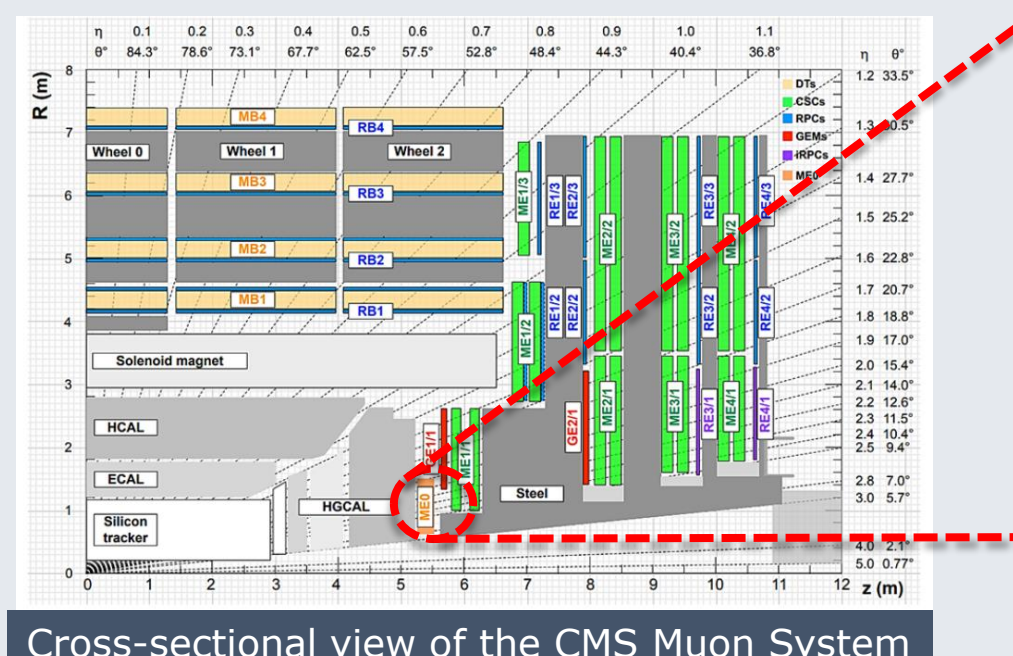
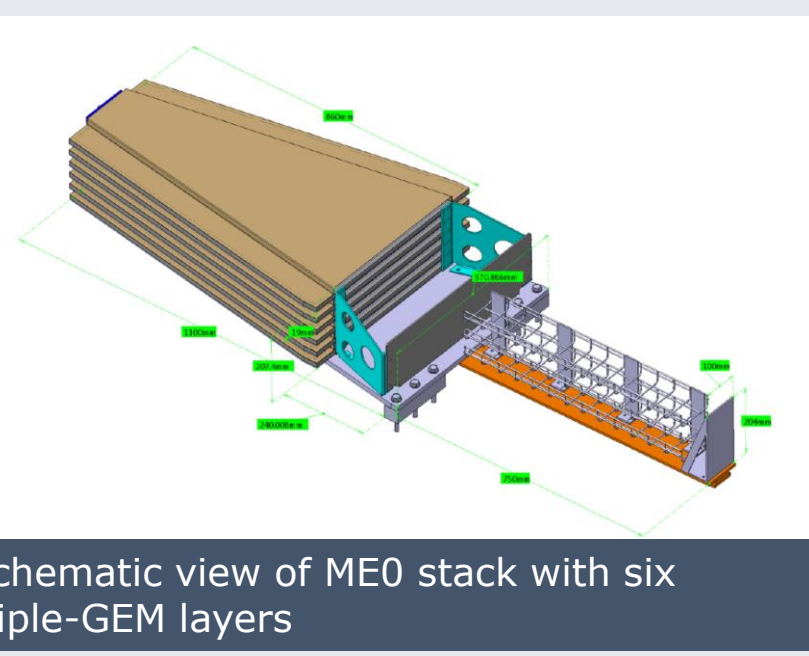


Novel GEM foil layout for high-rate particle environment in the CMS ME0 muon detector

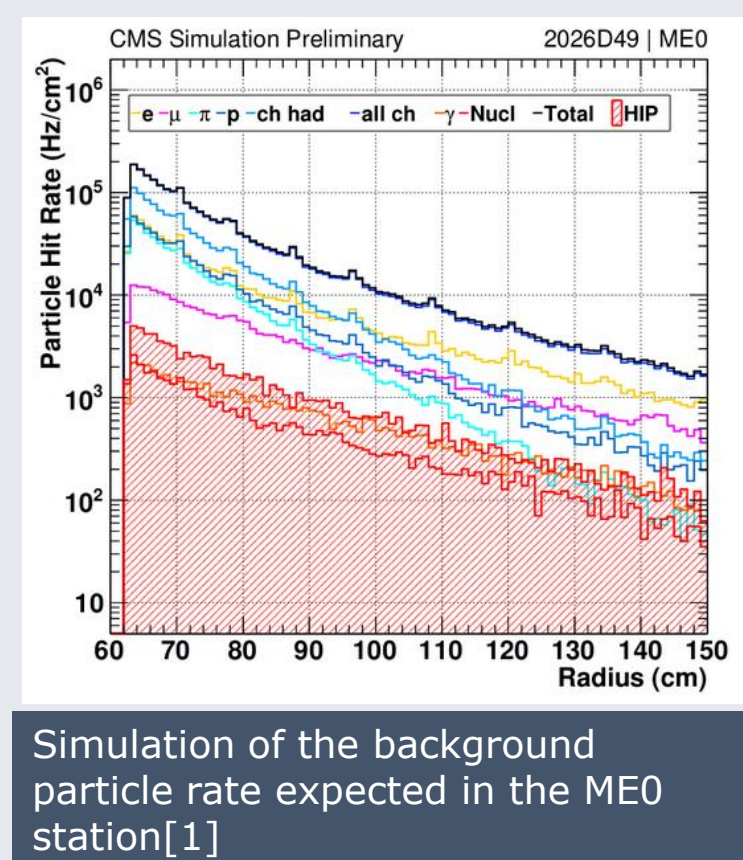
THE PHASE-II CMS MUON ENDCAP UPGRADE



Cross-sectional view of the CMS Muon System



Schematic view of ME0 stack with six triple-GEM layers



Simulation of the background particle rate expected in the ME0 station[1]

Phase II upgrade of the CMS muon system [2] : **triple-GEM** detectors

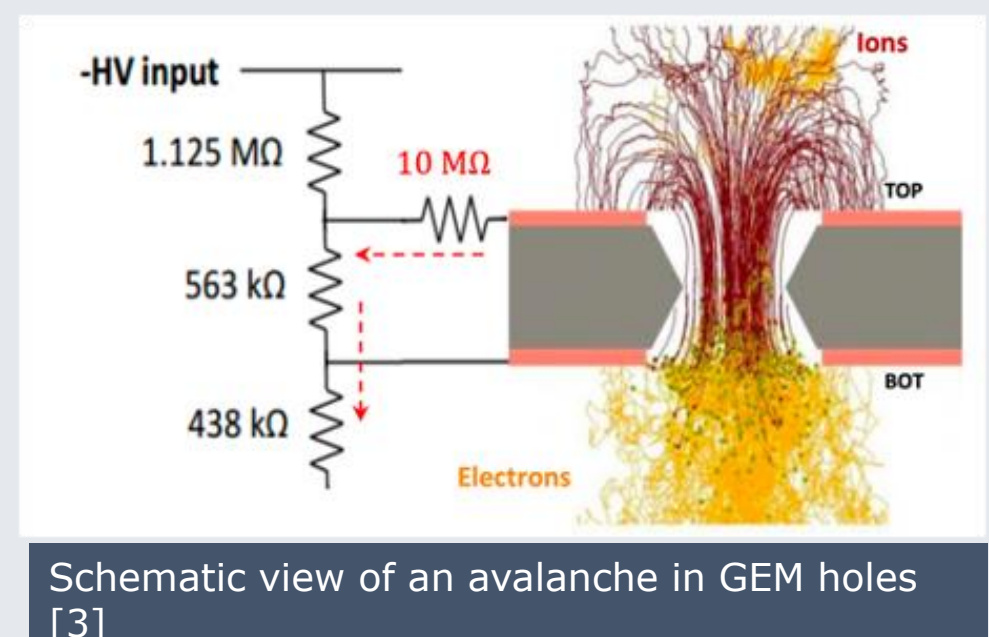
- Space resolution < 500 μrad
- Time resolution < 10 ns
- High-rate capability** (expected hit rate up to 144 kHz/cm²)

The upgrade includes:

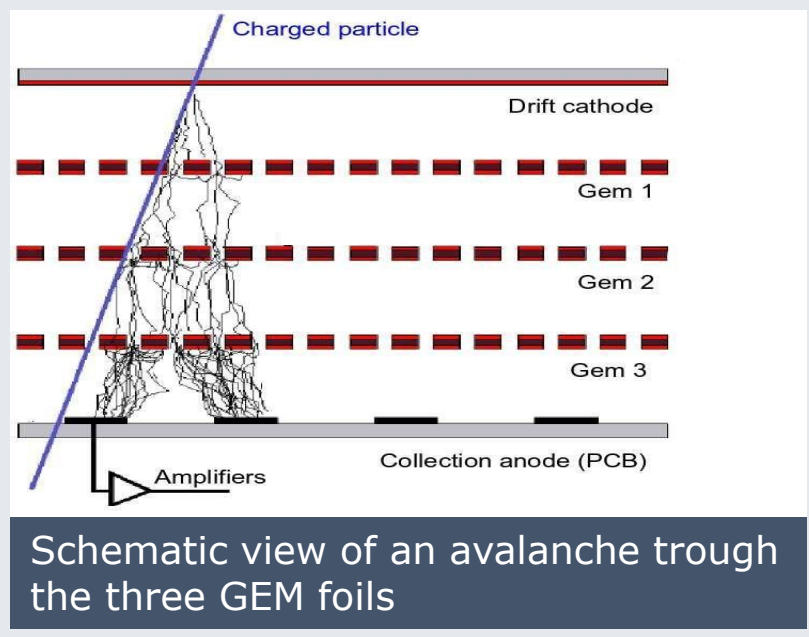
- GE1/1, 1.55 < |η| < 2.18 **Installed**
- GE2/1, 1.62 < |η| < 2.43 **LS3**
- ME0**, 2.0 < |η| < 2.8 **LS3**

The ME0 ring (**18 detectors × 6 layers × 2 endcaps**) will be the closest muon station to LHC beam line.

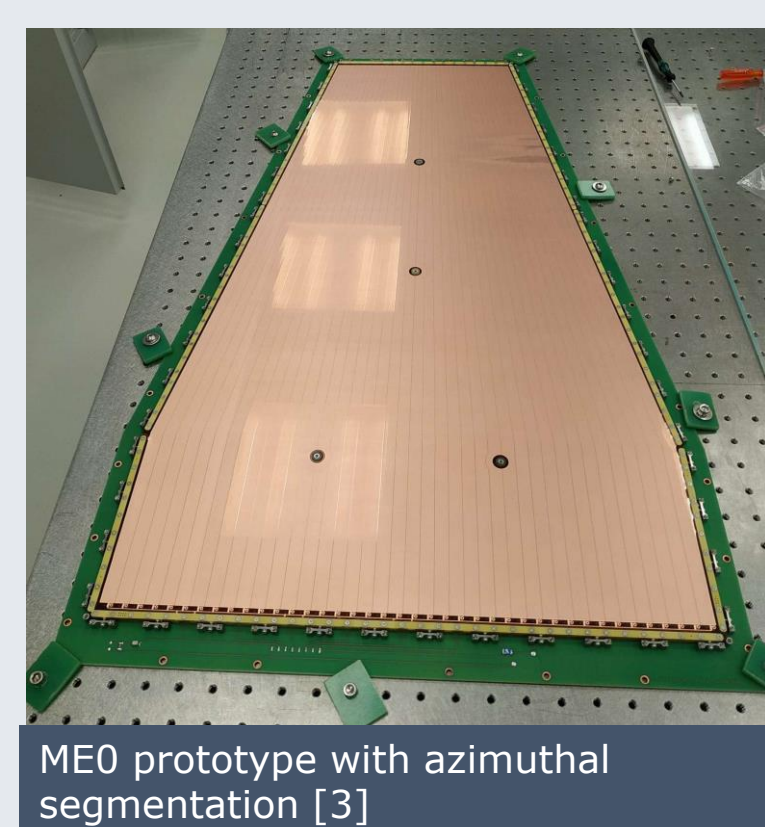
ME0 prototype



Schematic view of an avalanche in GEM holes [3]



Schematic view of an avalanche trough the three GEM foils



ME0 prototype with azimuthal segmentation [3]

GEM technology [1]

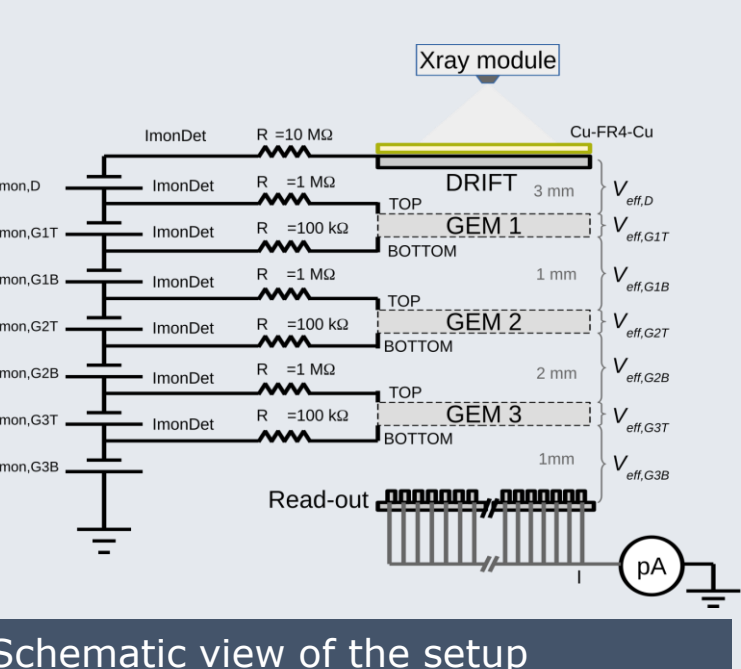
- Copper 5 μm
- Kapton 50 μm
- Holes density 50 – 100/mm²

Possible source of gain drop at high rates

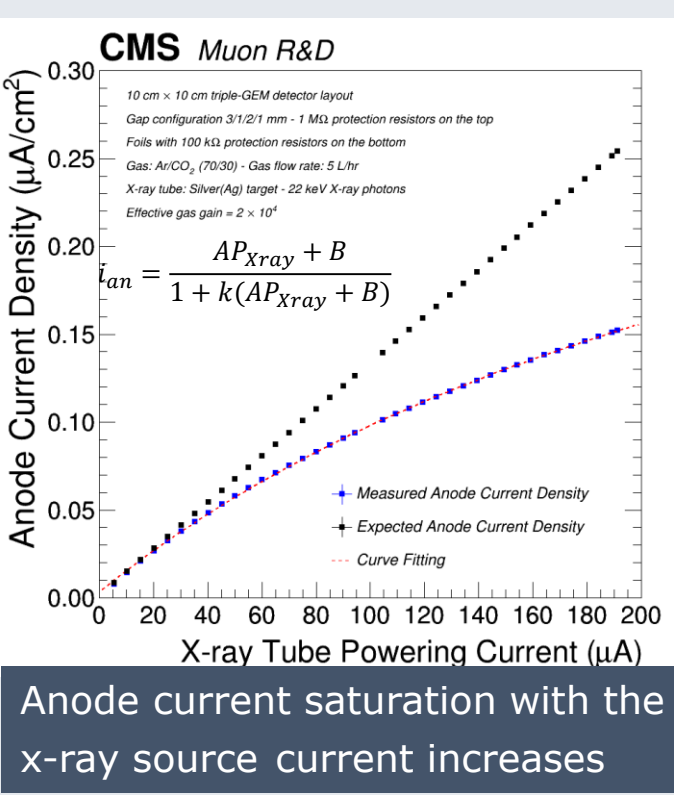
- Ion space charge
- Drop in voltage difference across GEM foil

A detailed study of rate capability and gain measurements with ME0 prototype needed

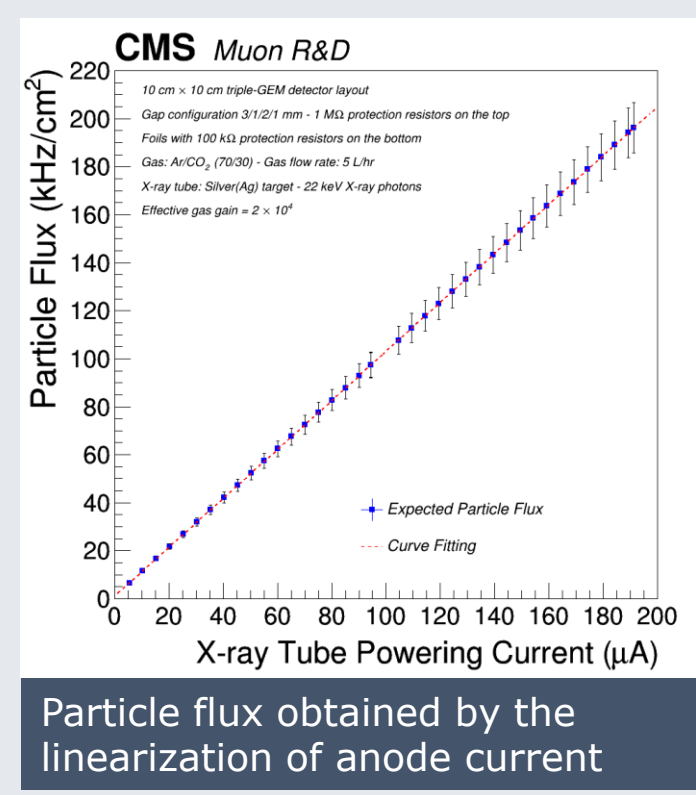
Rate measurements



Schematic view of the setup



Anode current saturation with the x-ray source current increases



Particle flux obtained by the linearization of anode current

The rate measurement have been performed with a 10x10cm² **triple-GEM** detector

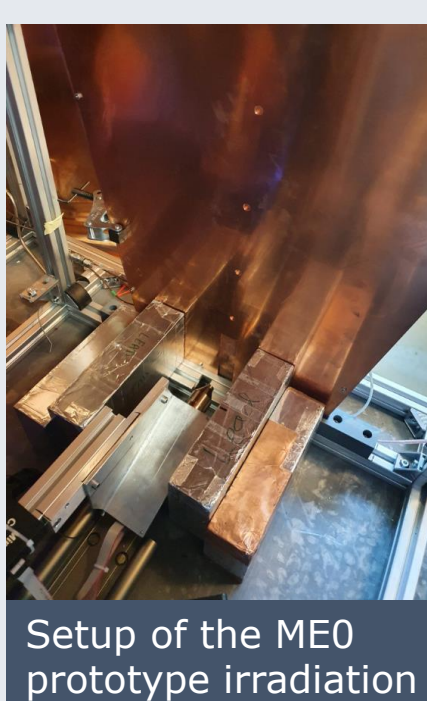
- Gas Mixture: Ar:CO₂ 70:30
- HV board: **multi-channel CAEN A1515** (400pA resolution)
- Shielding layers to emulate **ME0 budget material**
- Source: two **silver-target Amptek Mini-X tubes**
- Readout: **Keithley 6487 picoammeter** (10fA resolution)

Rate from linearized anode current

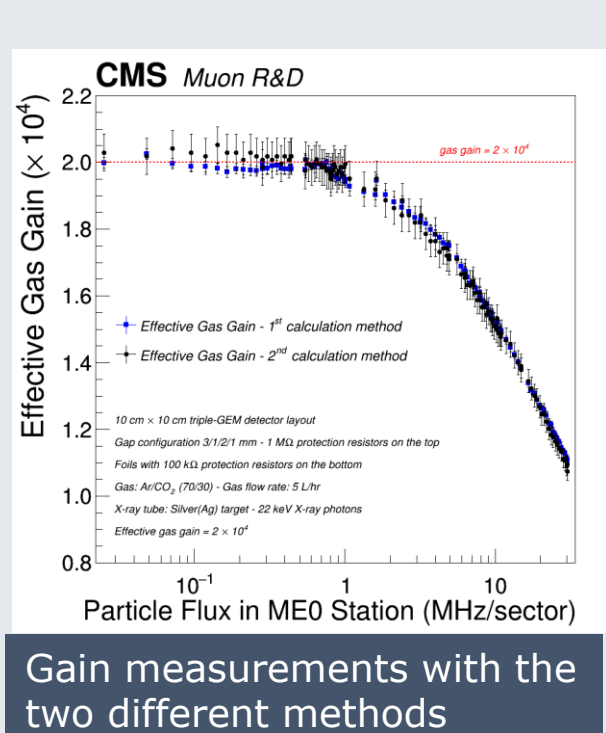
$$R = \frac{I_{linearized}(P_{Xray})}{q_e n_e g_{nominal}}$$

Where,
 n_e = # primary electrons
 $g_{nominal}$ = nominal detector gain measured at very low flux (2x10⁴)

Gain measurements



Setup of the ME0 prototype irradiation

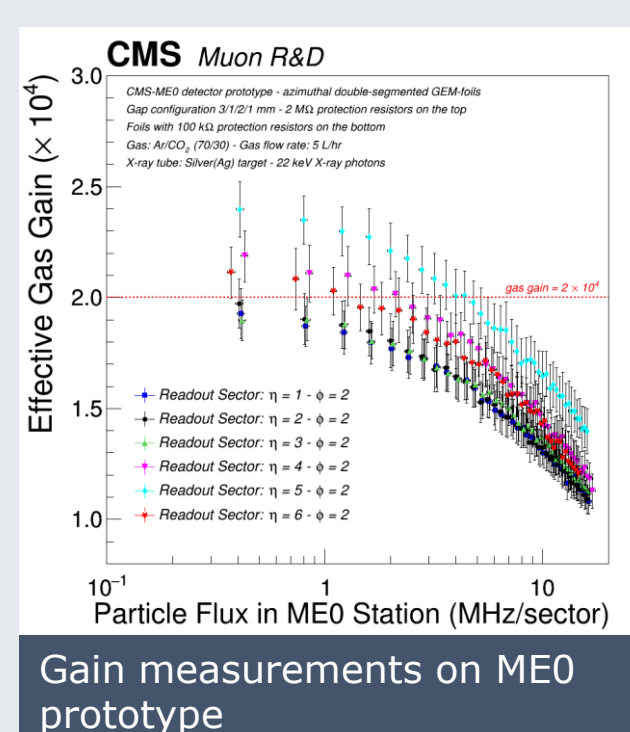


Gain measurements with the two different methods

Two different methods

- $g_{eff} = \frac{I_{anode}(P_{Xray})}{q_e n_e R(P_{Xray})}$
- at very low flux rate:
 $V_{eff} = V_{set} - I_{mon} R_{protection}$

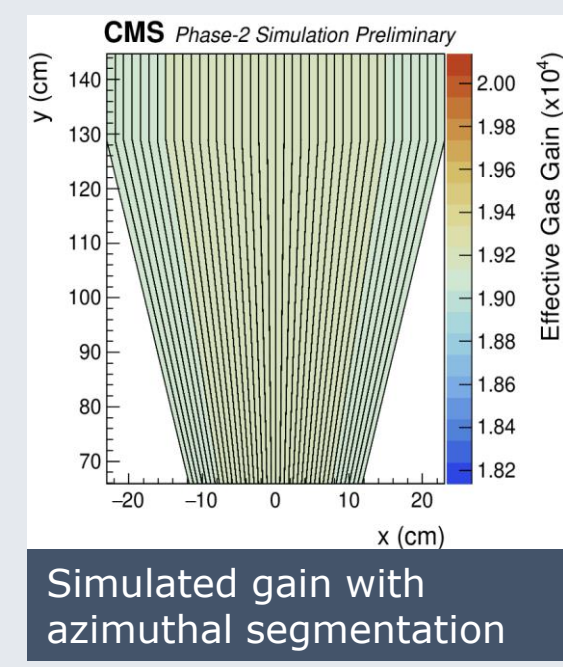
where I_{mon} is the current read by A1515 board at high flux rate.



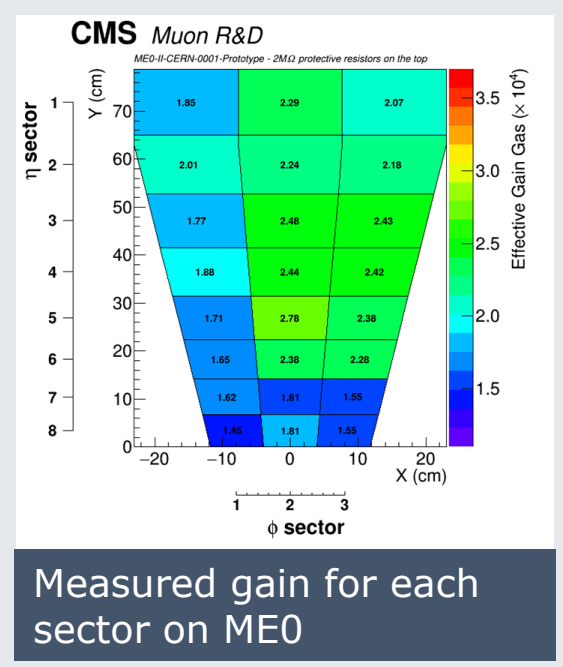
Gain measurements on ME0 prototype

- The drop of gain is mainly due to voltage drop
- The effective gain measurement at different particle flux rate has been performed on a ME0 prototype detector, irradiating separately different eta partitions

Gas gain uniformity



Simulated gain with azimuthal segmentation



Measured gain for each sector on ME0

The μ/σ is proportional to gain variation

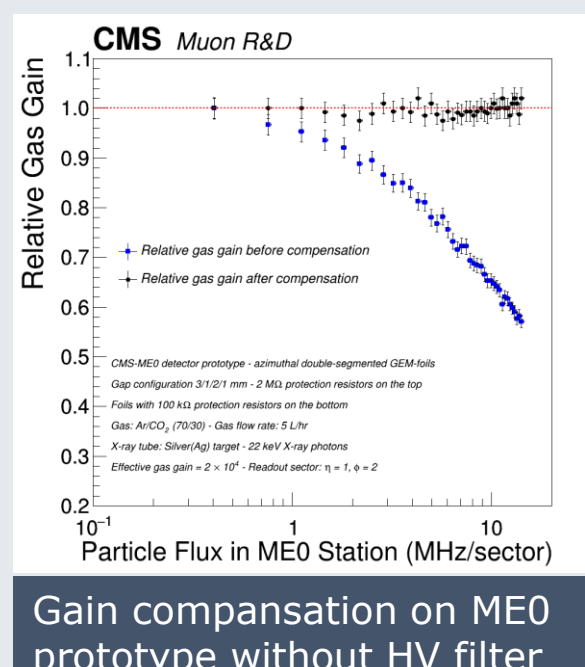
Longitudinal segmentation (GE1/1 and GE2/1)

$$\frac{\mu}{\sigma} = 25\%$$

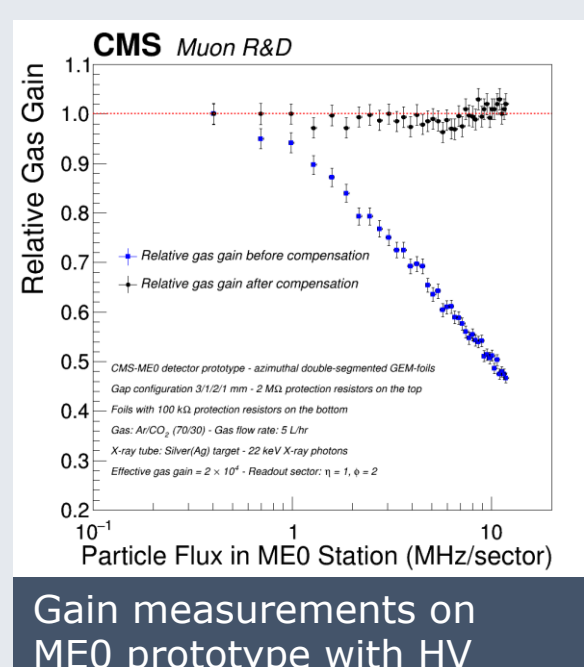
Azimuthal segmentation (ME0)

$$\frac{\mu}{\sigma} = 10\%$$

Gain compensation



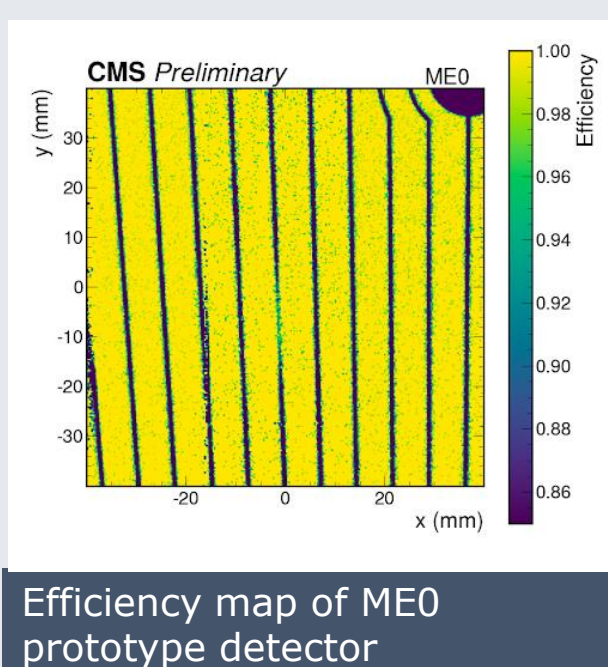
Gain compensation on ME0 prototype without HV filter



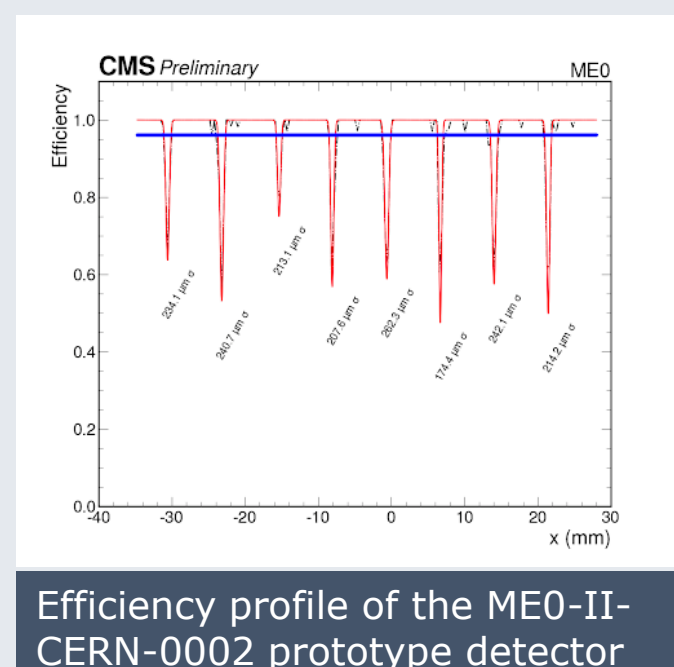
Gain measurements on ME0 prototype with HV filter

- $V_{eff}^j = V_{set}^j + I_{mon}^j R_{protection}^j$ will be applied to compensate the voltage drop (V_{set} is the previous value and I_{mon} current from CAEN Board).
- Next:** irradiation test at GIF++

Efficiency study



Efficiency map of ME0 prototype detector



Efficiency profile of the ME0-II-CERN-0002 prototype detector

- Results from October2021 test beam
- More on the setup [A.Pellecchia poster](#)