

Improved Resistive Plate Chambers for Phase-II upgrade of the CMS detector in LHC

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Rio de Janeiro State University - Brazil
on behalf of CMS Collaboration



16TH PISA MEETING ON ADVANCED DETECTORS

May 26th - June 1st 2024

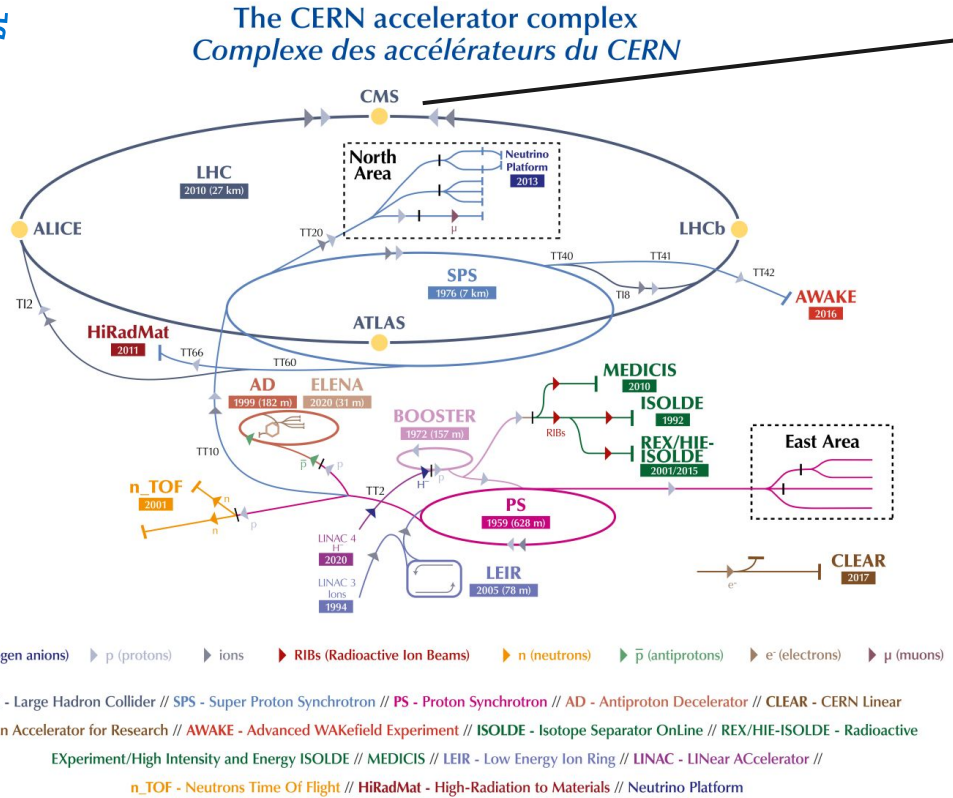
Outline

- The Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) for the HL-LHC
- The improved Resistive Plate Chambers (iRPCs) in CMS
- iRPC production and quality control
- Timing and space resolution
- Performance of iRPCs under gamma background
- Installation in CMS
- Conclusions and Perspectives



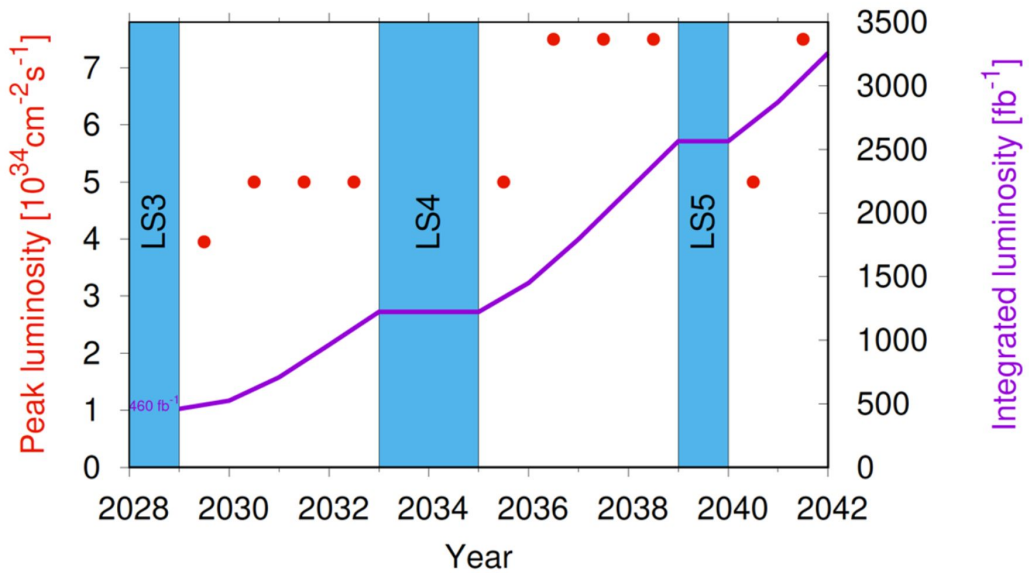
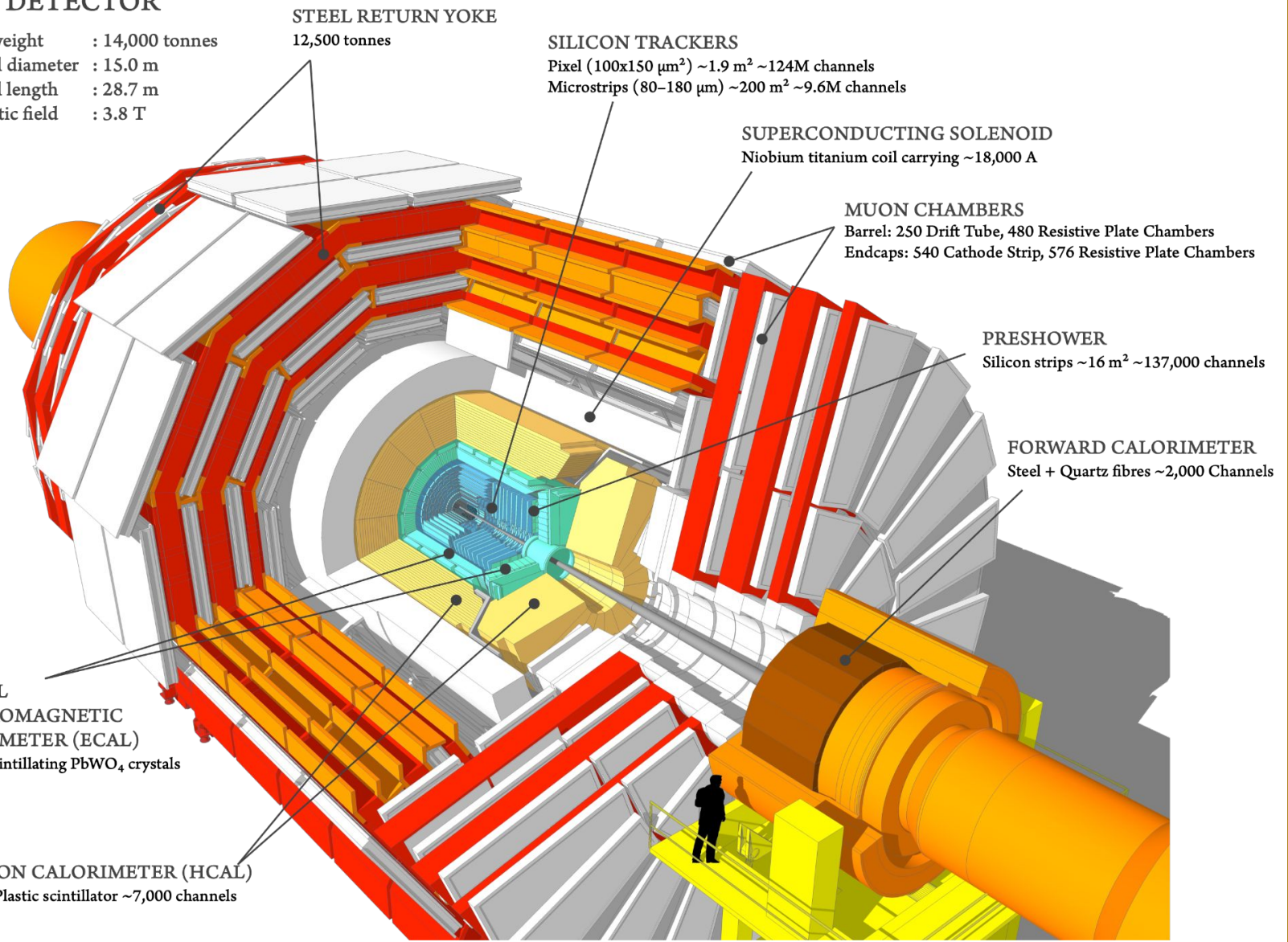


The Compact Muon Solenoid for HL-LHC



CMS DETECTOR

- Total weight : 14,000 tonnes
- Overall diameter : 15.0 m
- Overall length : 28.7 m
- Magnetic field : 3.8 T



CMS is under Run III data taking and in the process of preparation for the High-Luminosity period starting in 2029, anticipated to feature a higher Instantaneous Luminosity

Images: CERN Document Server courtesy



The Compact Muon Solenoid for HL-LHC

Upgrade of the CMS Tracker detector for the High Luminosity LHC

Talk by Anna Macchiolo

3D silicon pixel sensors for the CMS experiment tracker upgrade

Poster by Davide Zuolo

Performance of planar pixel modules for the Phase 2 Upgrade for the CMS Inner Tracker

Poster by Bianca Raciti

First Results on the final readout chip for the High-Luminosity LHC upgrade for the CMS Inner Tracker

Poster by Michael Grippo

Noise and performance tests results of the PS modules for the phase-2 CMS outer tracker

Poster by Ilirjan Margjeka

Precision Timing with the CMS MIP Timing Detector for High-Luminosity LHC

Talk by Frank Golf

Quality Control of LYSO:Ce crystals for the CMS Barrel MIP Timing Detector

Poster by Ruben Gargiulo

Low-gain Avalanche Diodes for the CMS Endcap Timing Layer

Poster by Leonardo Lanteri

Performance and test of the new CMS ECAL barrel front-end electronics for HL-LHC

Poster by Cecilia Borca

Surface-state induced inter-electrode isolation of n-on-p divides in mixed-field and gamma radiation environments

Poster by Timo Peltola

The Run 3 timing detector of the CMS Precision Proton Spectrometer: status and performance

Poster by Milla-Maarit Rantanen

Design and perspectives of the CMS Level-1 trigger Data Scouting system

Poster by Rocco Ardino

TetraBall: a single-moderator neutron spectrometer for HL-LHC

Poster by Marco Costa

DETECTOR

Height : 14,000 tonnes
Diameter : 15.0 m
Length : 28.7 m
Magnetic field : 3.8 T

STEEL RETURN YOKE
12,500 tonnes

SILICON TRACKERS

Pixel ($100 \times 150 \mu\text{m}^2$) $\sim 1.9 \text{ m}^2 \sim 124\text{M}$ channels
Microstrips ($80\text{--}180 \mu\text{m}$) $\sim 200 \text{ m}^2 \sim 9.6\text{M}$ channels

SUPERCONDUCTING SOLENOID
Niobium titanium coil carrying $\sim 18,000 \text{ A}$

MUON CHAMBERS

Barrel: 250 Drift Tube, 480 Resistive Plate Chambers
Endcaps: 540 Cathode Strip, 576 Resistive Plate Chambers

PRESHOWER

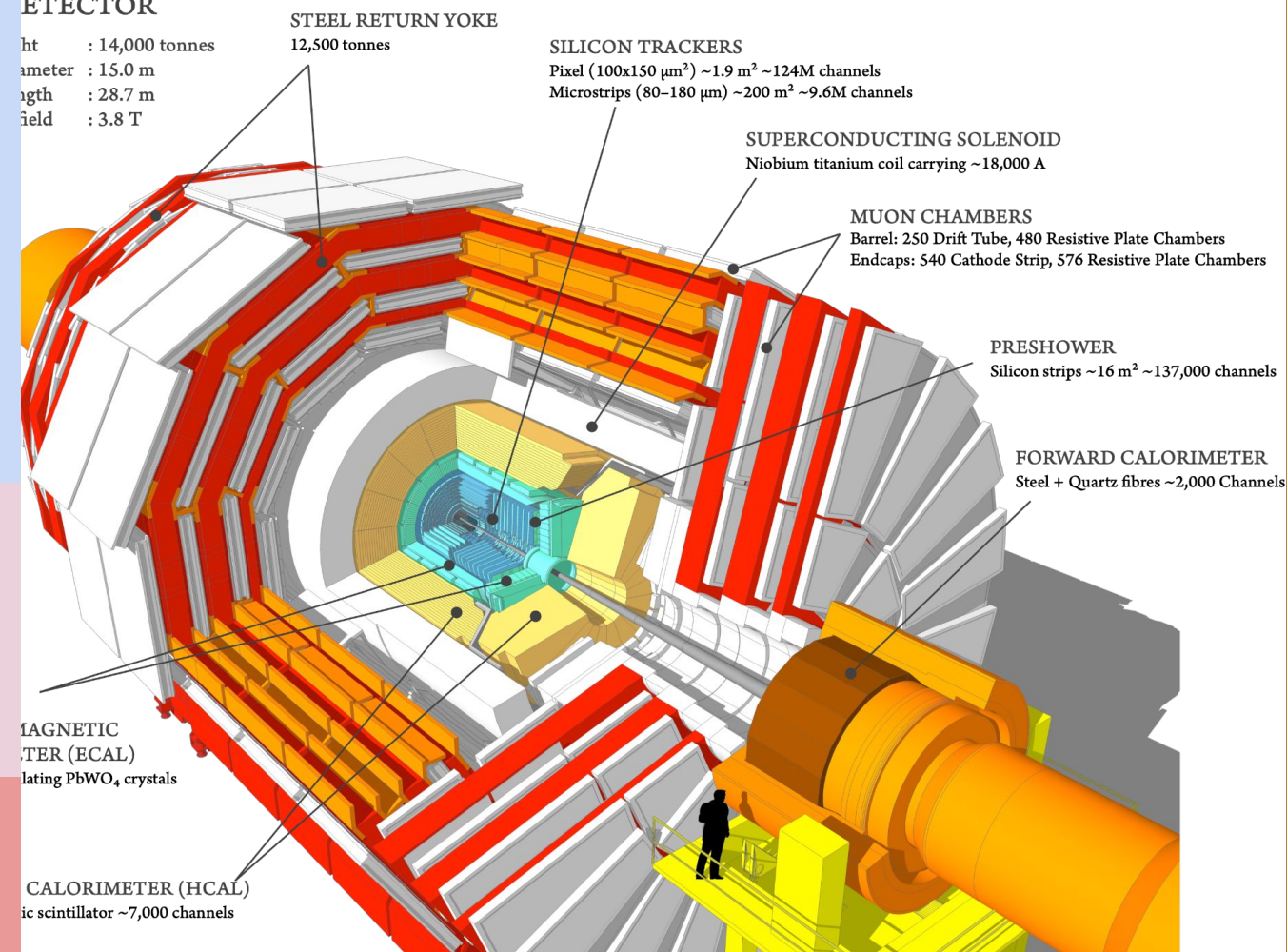
Silicon strips $\sim 16 \text{ m}^2 \sim 137,000$ channels

FORWARD CALORIMETER

Steel + Quartz fibres $\sim 2,000$ Channels

MAGNETIC
CALORIMETER (ECAL)
Using PbWO₄ crystals

CALORIMETER (HCAL)
Hadronic scintillator $\sim 7,000$ channels



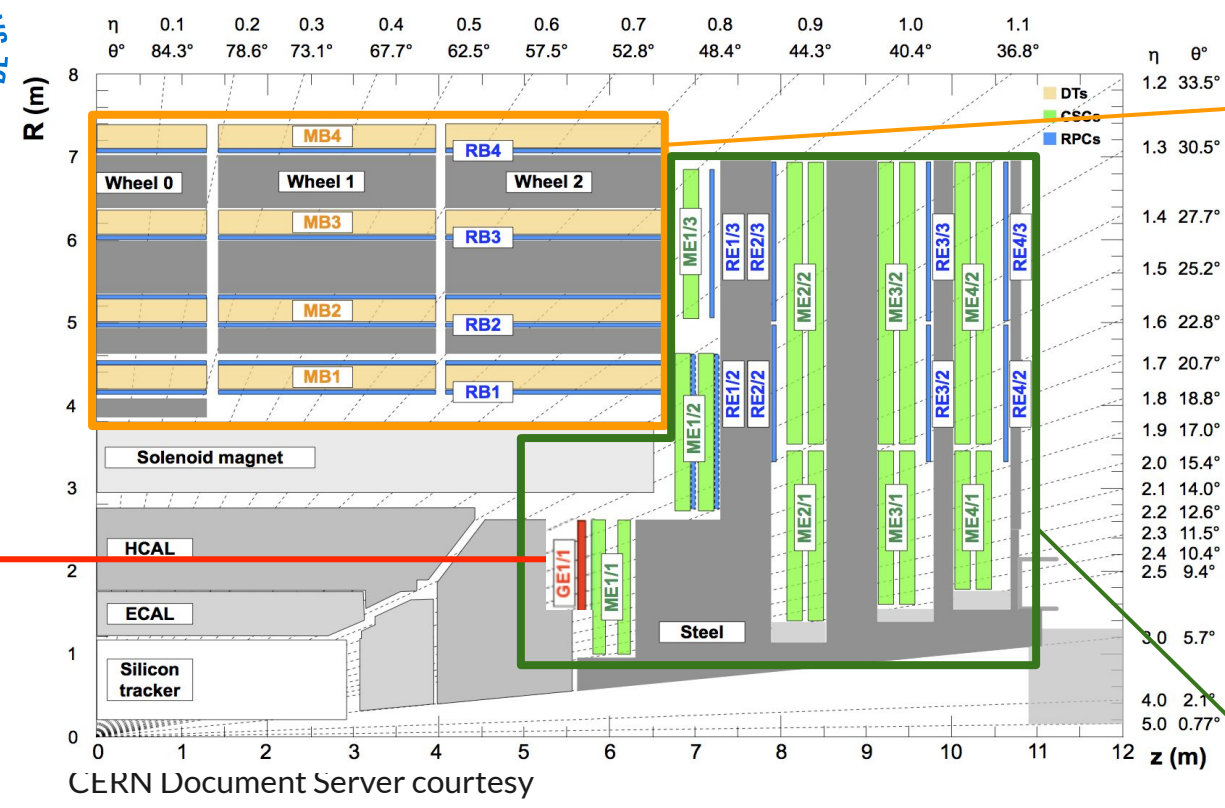
CMS is under Run III data taking and in the process of preparation for the High-Luminosity period starting in 2029, anticipated to feature a higher Instantaneous Luminosity



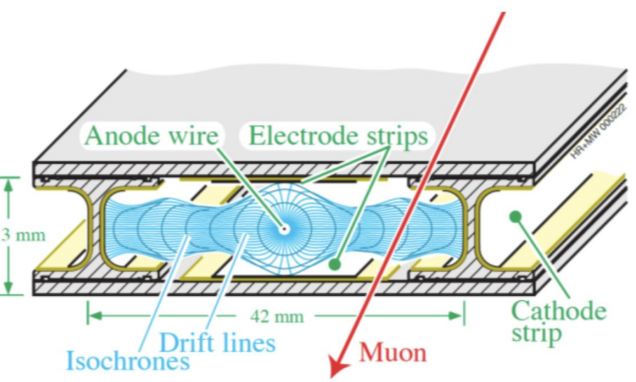
Peak luminosity [$10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$]



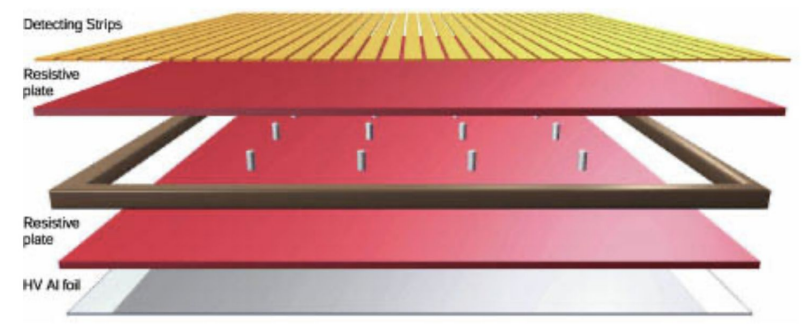
CMS Muon System Spectrometer



Barrel of CMS: 250 Drift Tubes chambers + 480 Resistive Plate Chambers



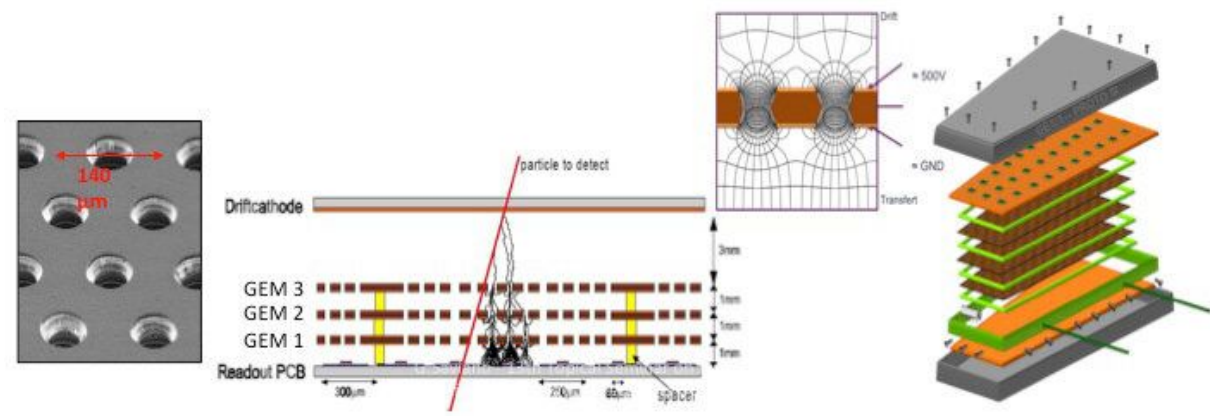
DT working principle



RPC gap layout

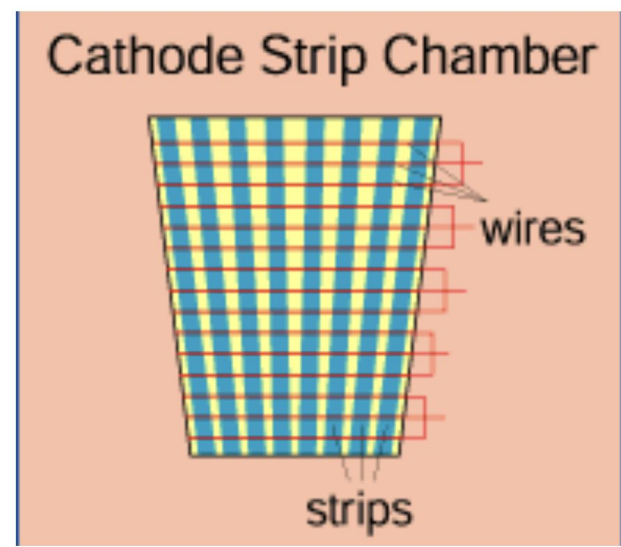
End cap of CMS: 540 Cathode Strip Chambers + 576 Resistive Plate Chambers

Good performance and stable operation of CMS Muon System during Run II of LHC (JINST 14 (2019) C11031)

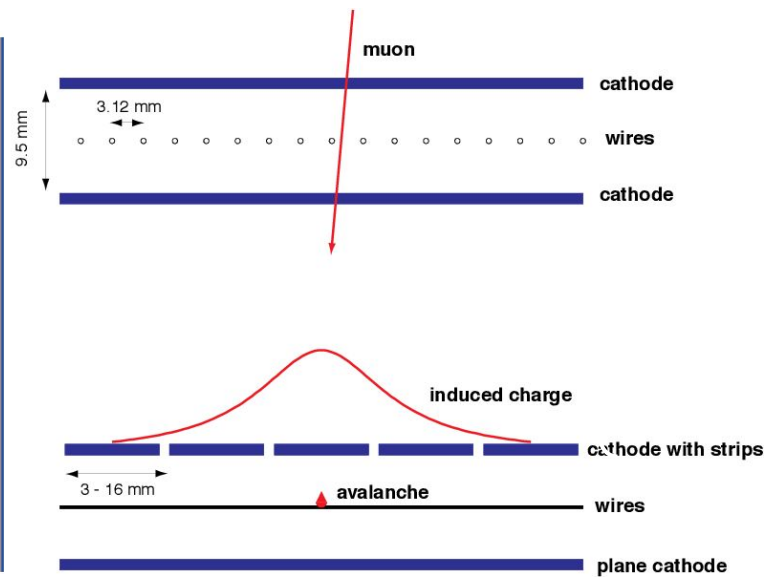


Verwilligen, Piet. (2023). GEM detectors for the CMS endcap muon system: status of three new detector stations. Journal of Instrumentation. 18. C07006. 10.1088/1748-0221/18/07/C07006.

72 triple-GEM chambers installed during Long Shutdown 2 (2019-2020) are having a good performance during Run III data taking period (CERN-LHCC-2015-012)



CSC layout

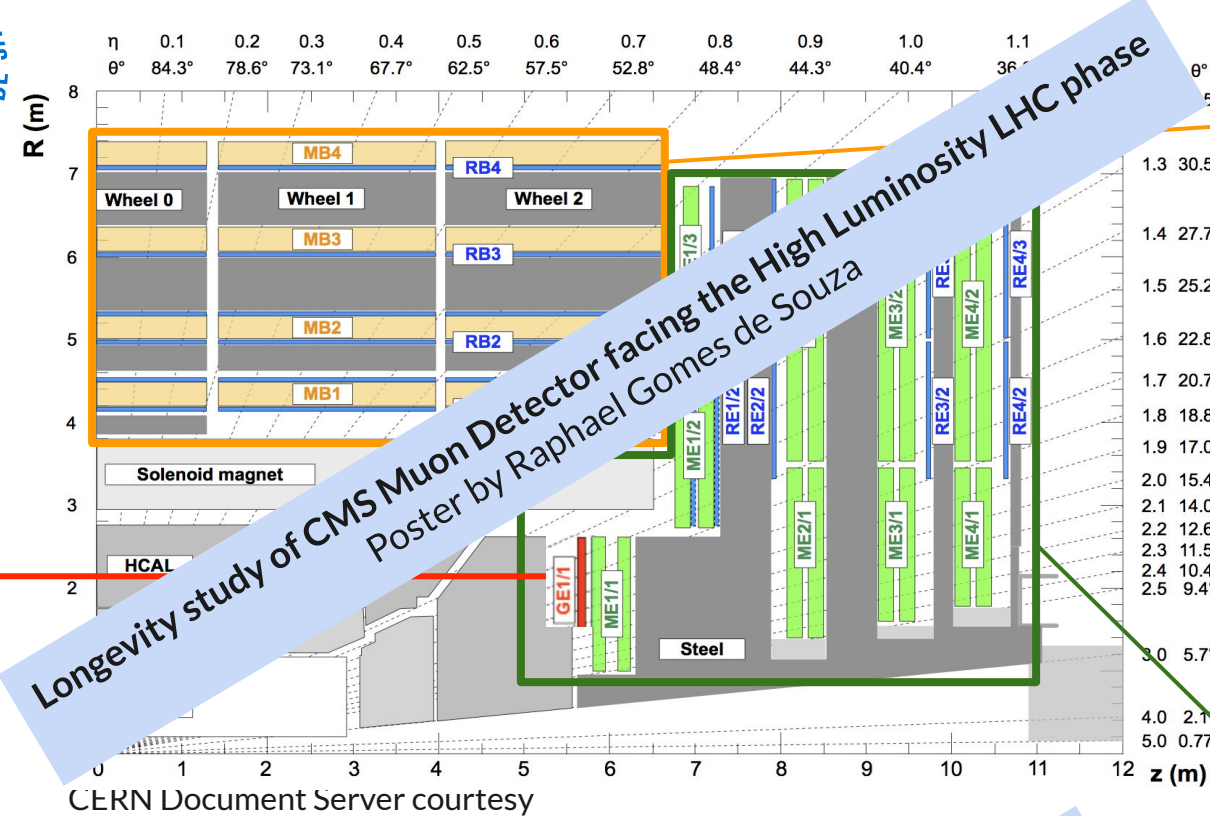


CSC working principle



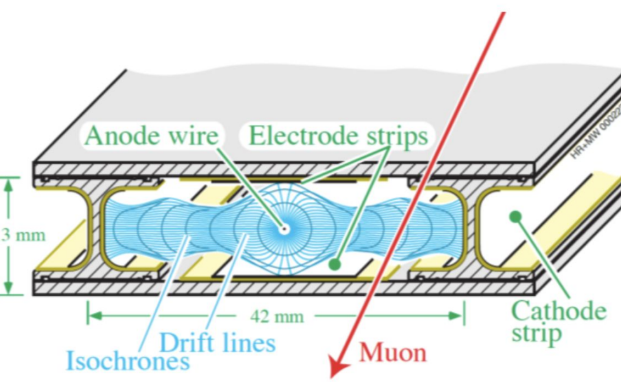


CMS Muon System Spectrometer

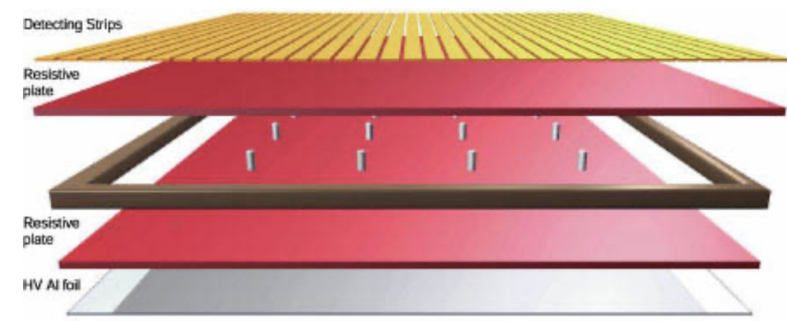


Longevity study of CMS Muon Detector facing the High Luminosity LHC phase
Poster by Raphael Gomes de Souza

Barrel of CMS: 250 Drift Tubes chambers + 480 Resistive Plate Chambers



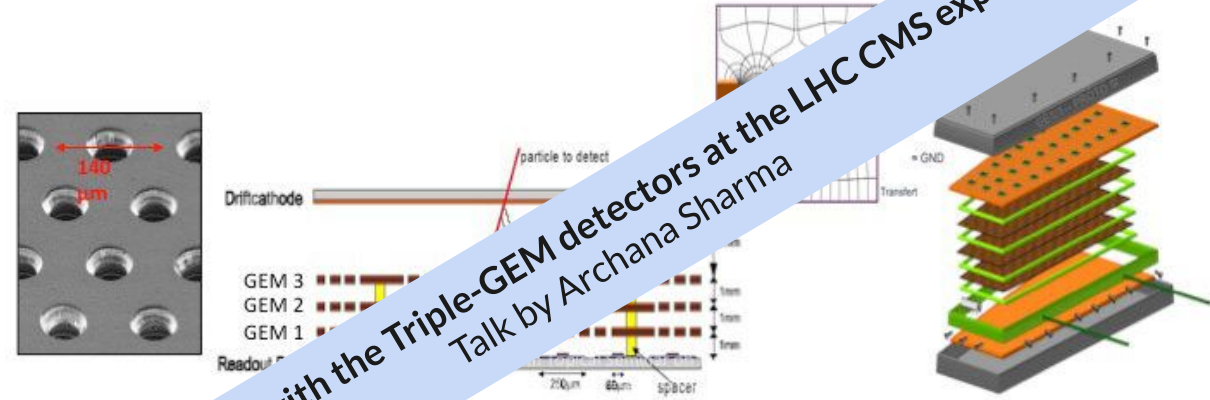
DT working principle



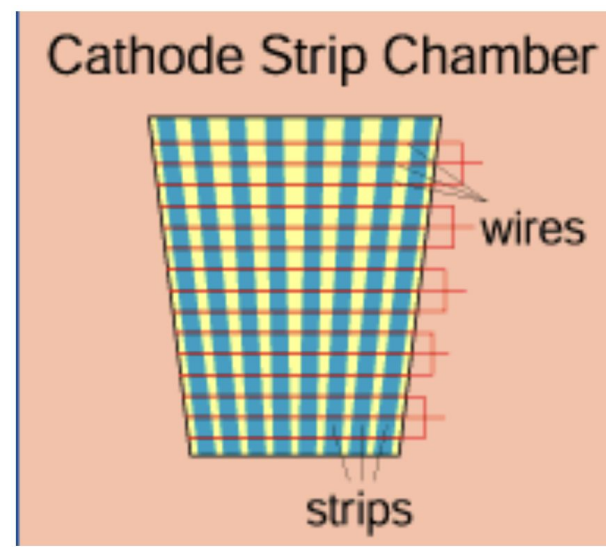
RPC gap layout

End cap of CMS: 540 Cathode Strip Chambers + 576 Resistive Plate Chambers

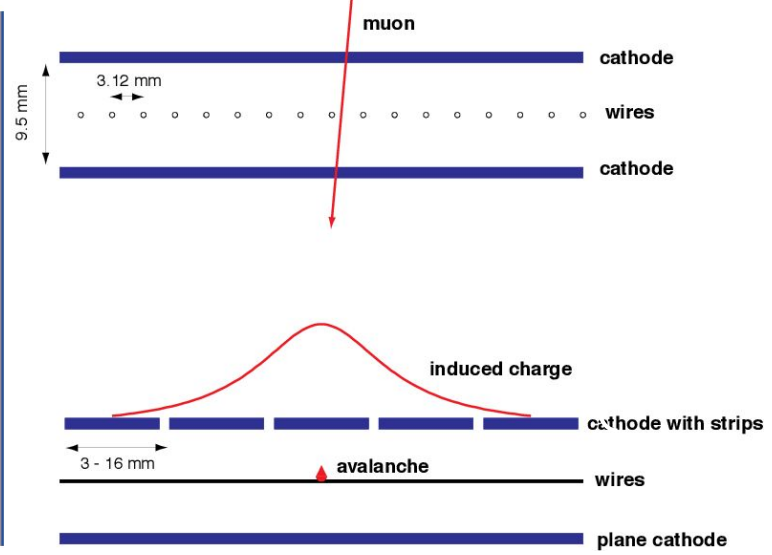
Good performance and stable operation of CMS Muon System during Run II of LHC (JINST 14 (2019))



Experience with the Triple-GEM detectors at the LHC CMS experiment
Talk by Archana Sharma



CSC layout

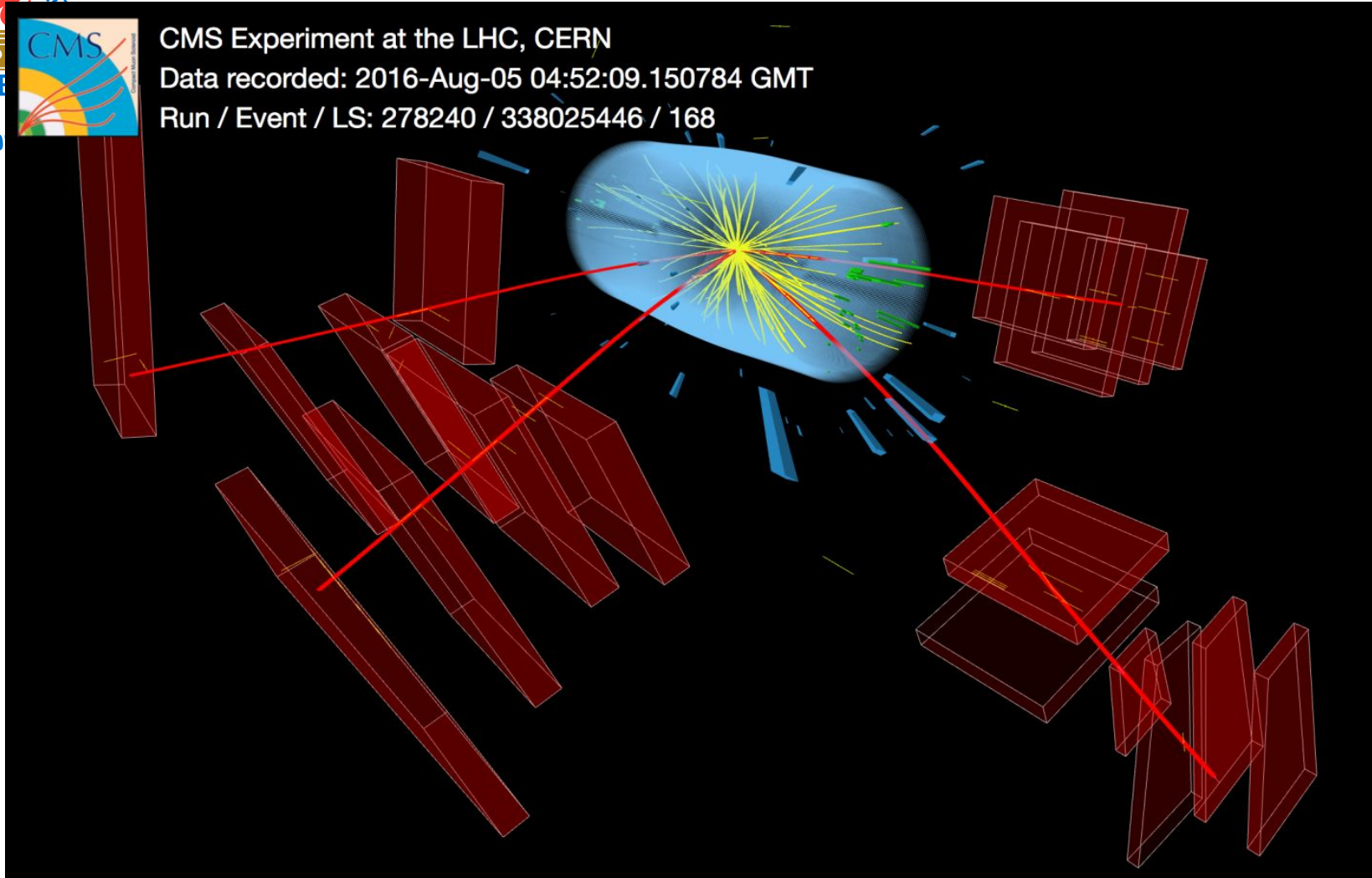


CSC working principle

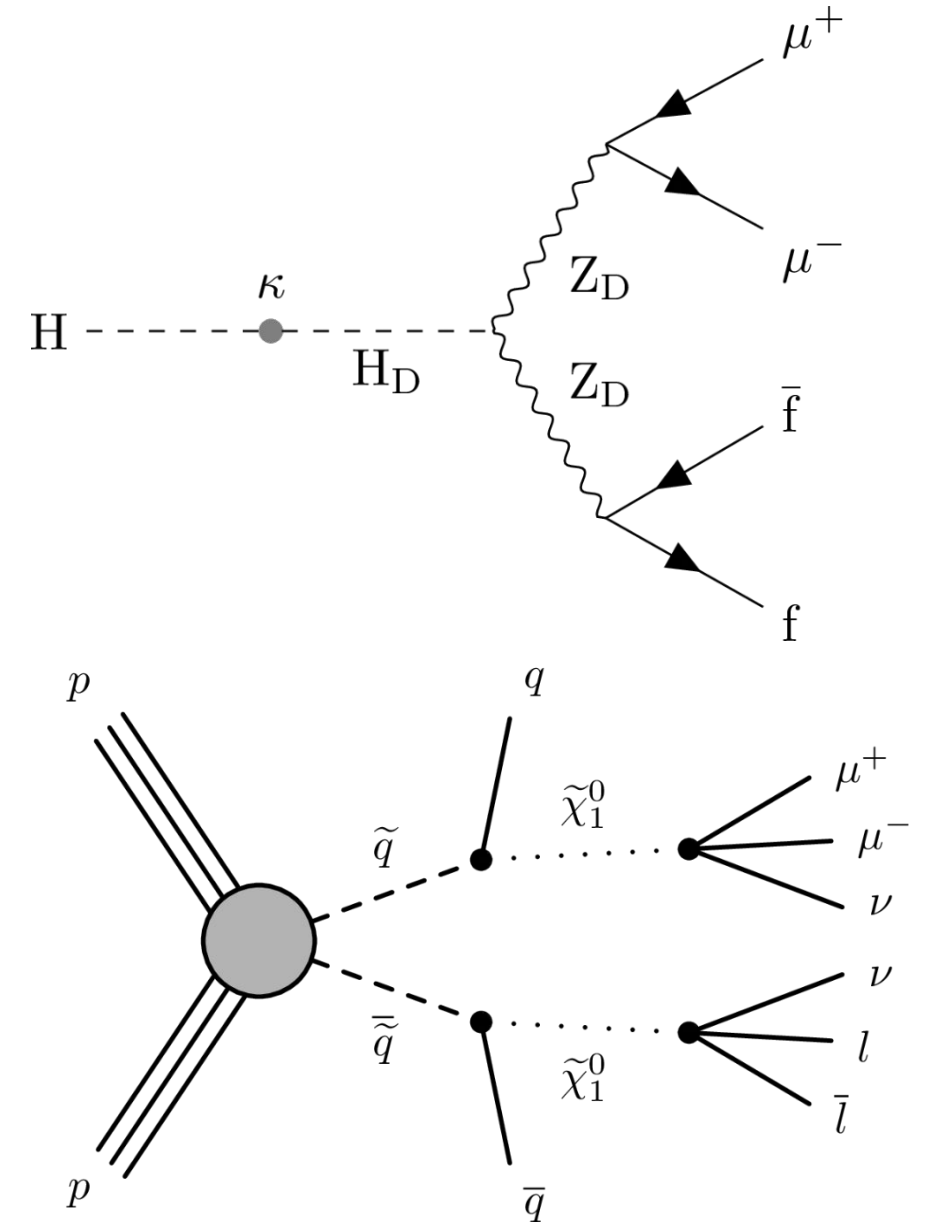
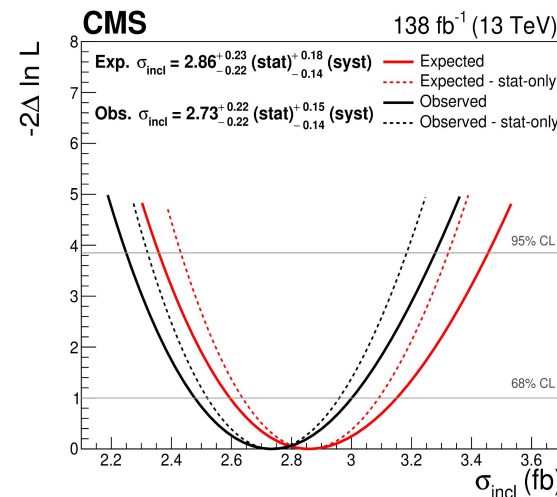
Verwilligen, P. et al. Status for the CMS endcap muon system: status of three new detector stations. Journal of Instrumentation 14(07):07006 (2019).
New chambers installed during Long Shutdown 2 (2019-2020) are showing good performance during Run III data taking period (CMS-LHCC-2015-012)



The Compact Muon Solenoid at LHC: Physics!



Measurements of inclusive and differential cross sections for the Higgs boson production and decay to four-leptons in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s}=13$ TeV (JHEP 08 2023 040)

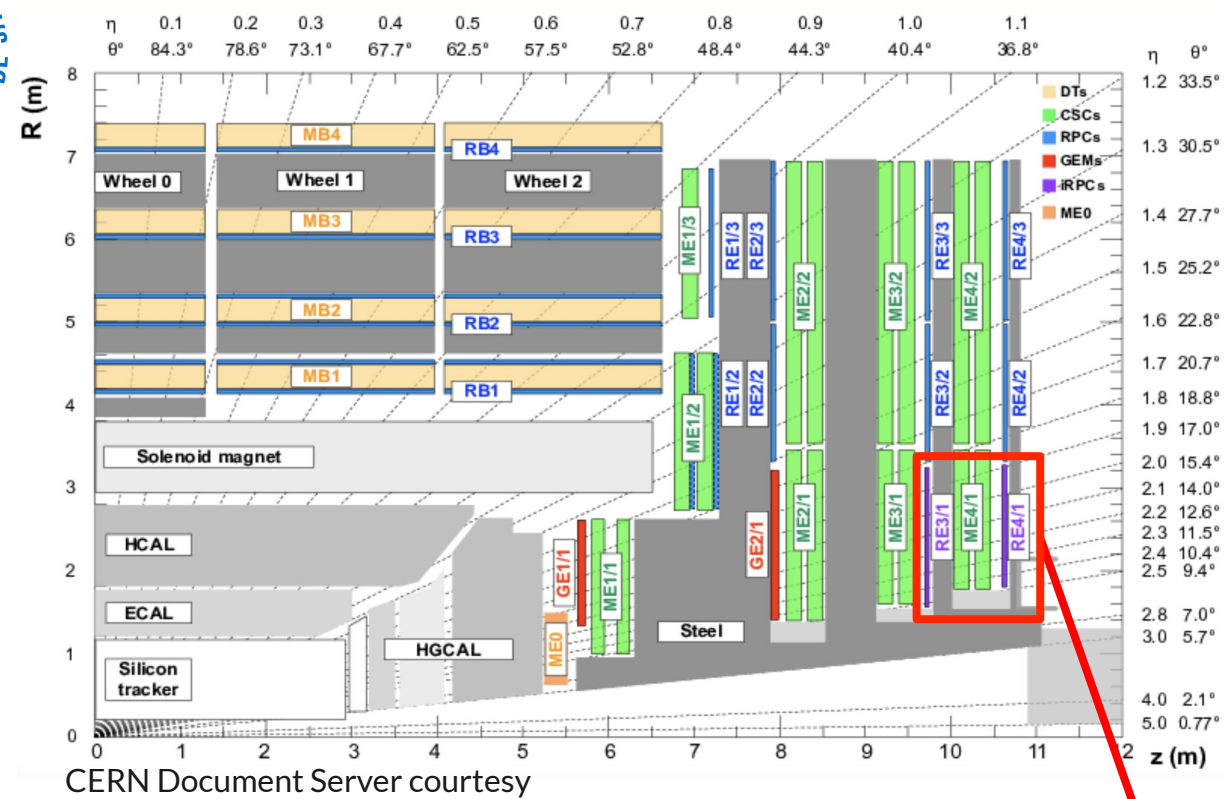


Search for long-lived particles decaying to final states with a pair of muons in proton-proton collisions with 2022 data
 Accepted to JHEP 2024

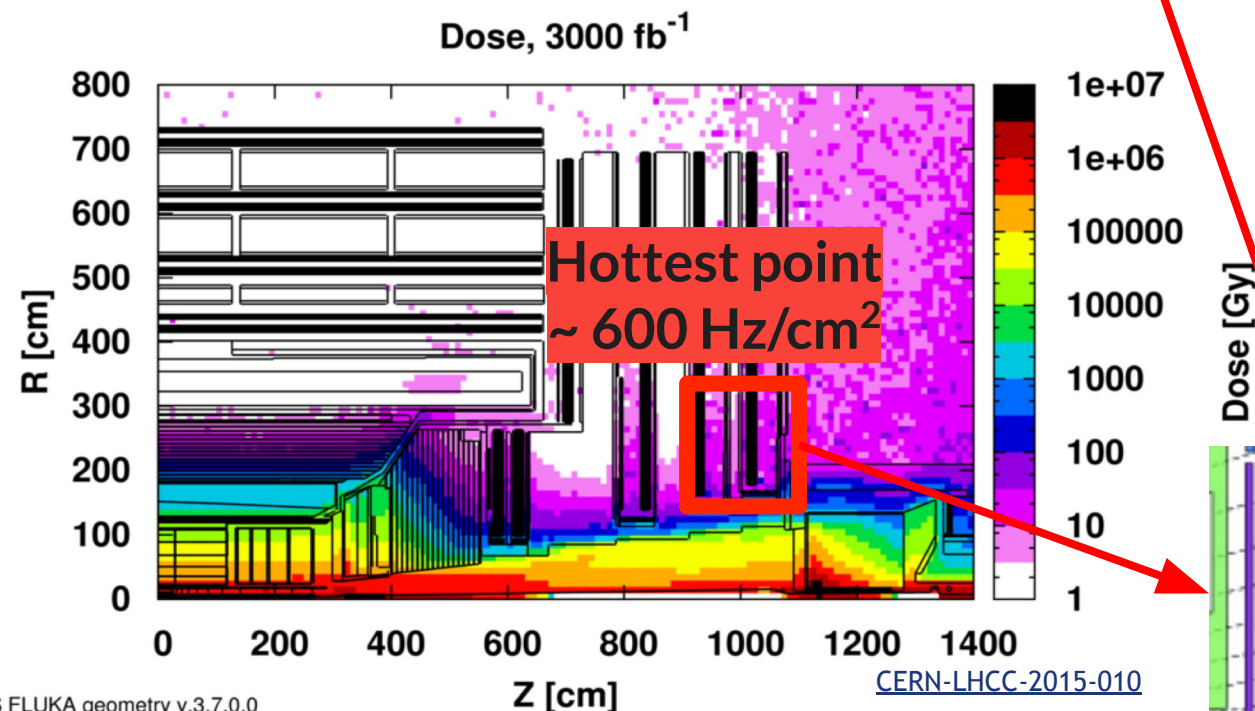




CMS Muon LHC Phase-II Upgrade

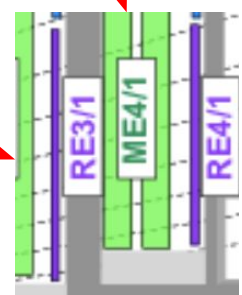


CERN Document Server courtesy

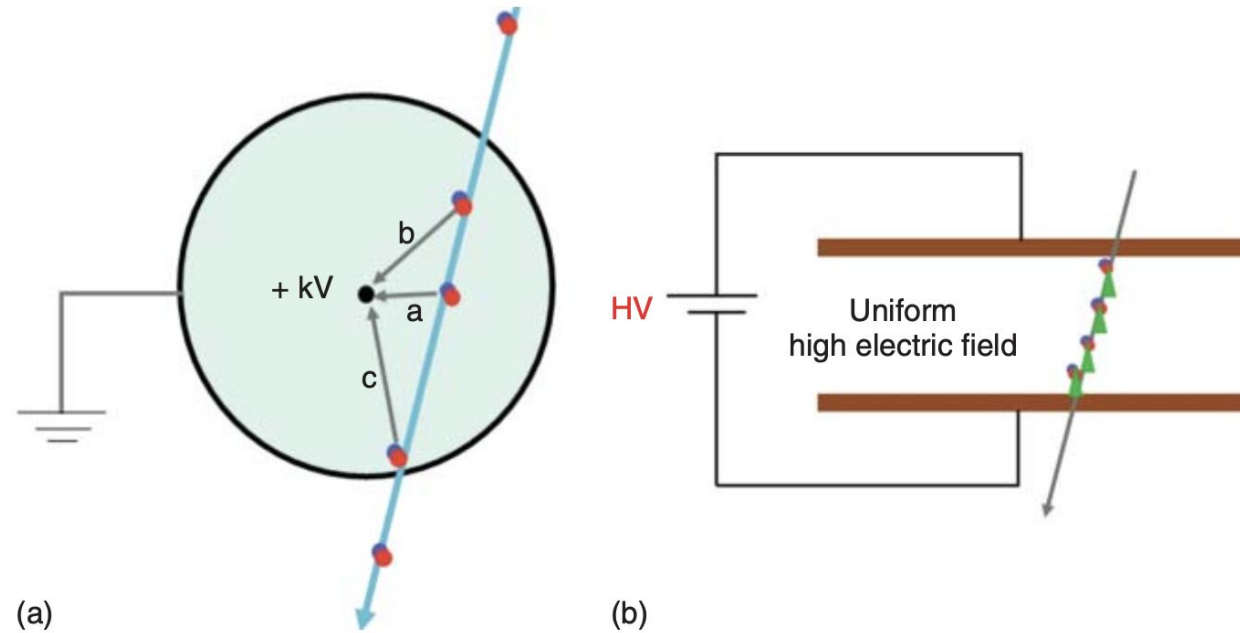


CERN-LHCC-2015-010

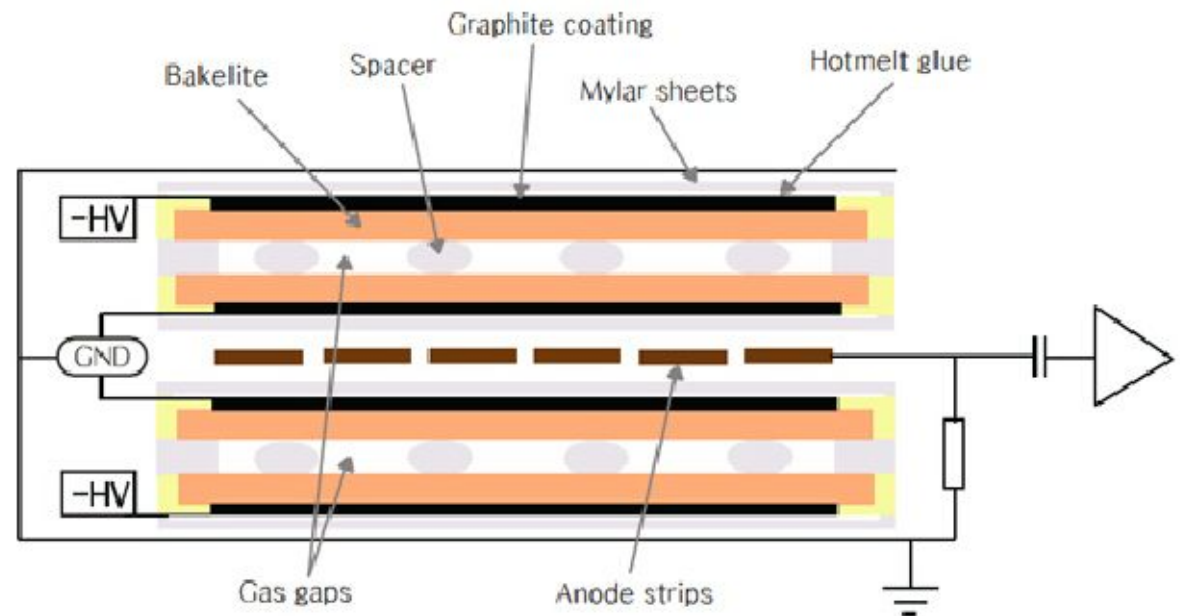
- Increasing the luminosity, the forward region of CMS becomes challenging \rightarrow improve trigger redundancy!
- Interesting Physics in the forward region (CERN-LHCC-2017-012):
 - long-lived particles decaying leptonically;
 - final states with low p_T muons;
 - heavy slowly moving charged particles;
 - highly boosted di-muons;
- Muon System Upgrade for HL-LHC ($|\eta| < 2.8$):
 - Existing DTs, CSCs and RPCs: \rightarrow Upgrade the Electronics!
 - Installation of new detectors in the forward region:
 - Gas Electron Multipliers: ME0 and GE21
 - Improved Resistive Plate-Chambers: RE31 and RE41



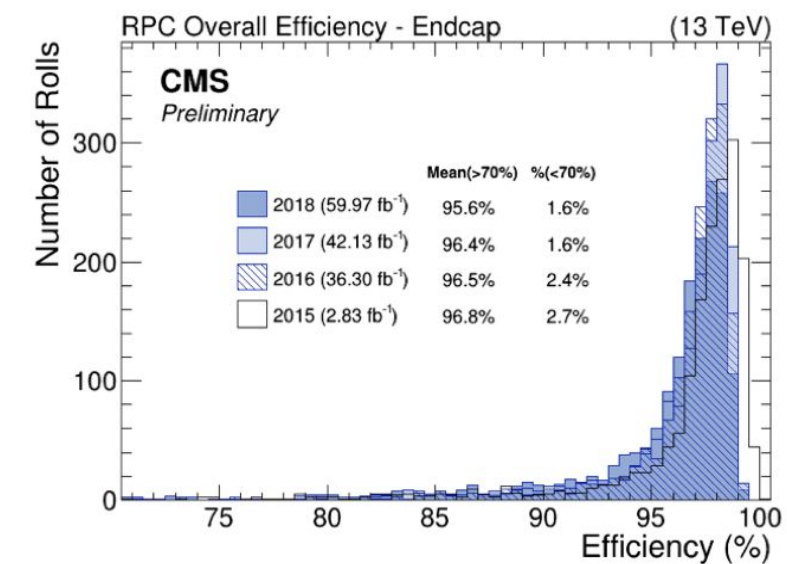
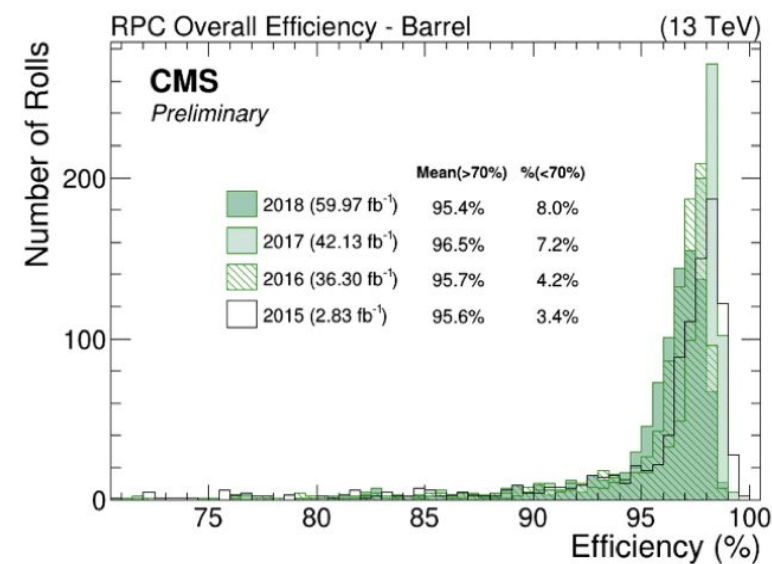
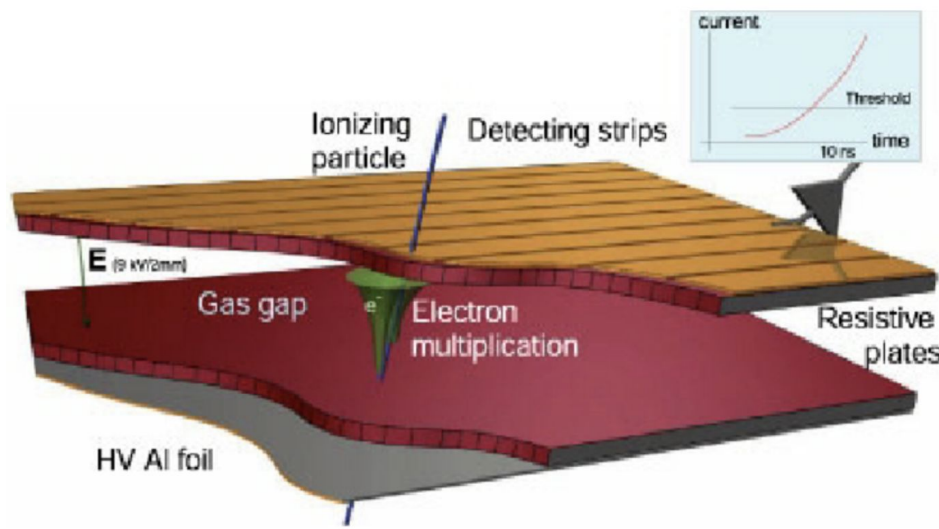
The Resistive-plate Chambers in CMS



(a) Abbrescia et al, 2018
 (b)



Park, S et al (2012). CMS endcap RPC gas gap production for upgrade. Journal of Instrumentation. 7. P11013. 10.1088/1748-0221/7/11/P11013.



Guiducci, Luigi & Montanari, Alessandro & Odorici, Fabrizio & Rossi, Antonio. (2006). Design and Test of the Off-Detector Electronics for the CMS Barrel Muon Trigger

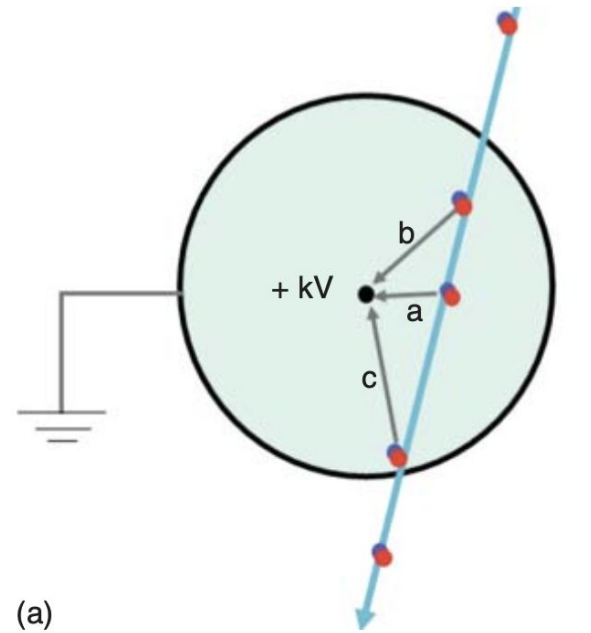
RPC barrel and end cap efficiency during Run II (2015-2018)

Gas mixture used in CMS/RPC: 95.2 % C₂H₂F₄ + 4.5 % i-C₄H₁₀ + 0.3 % SF₆

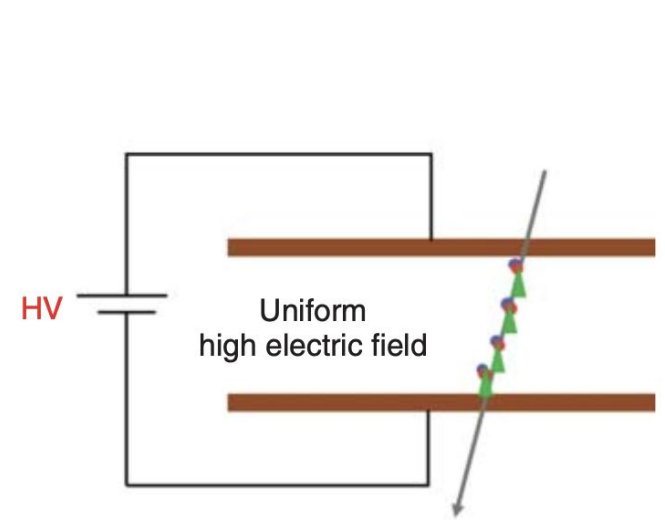




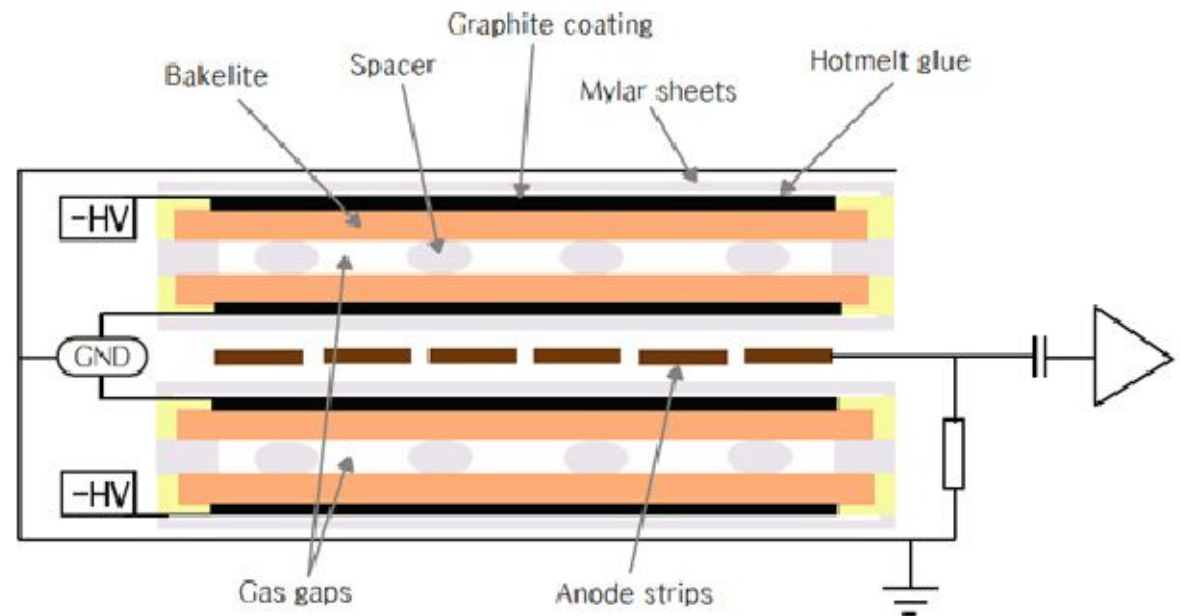
The Resistive-plate Chambers in CMS



(a)

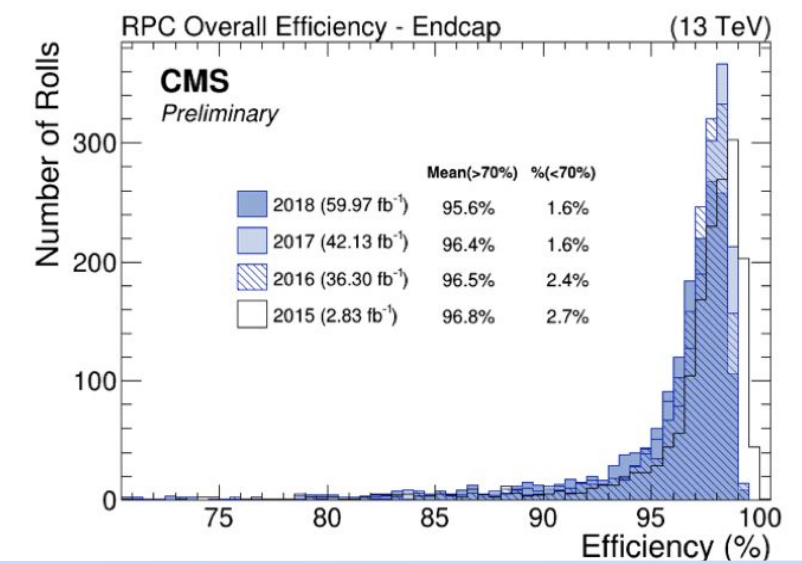
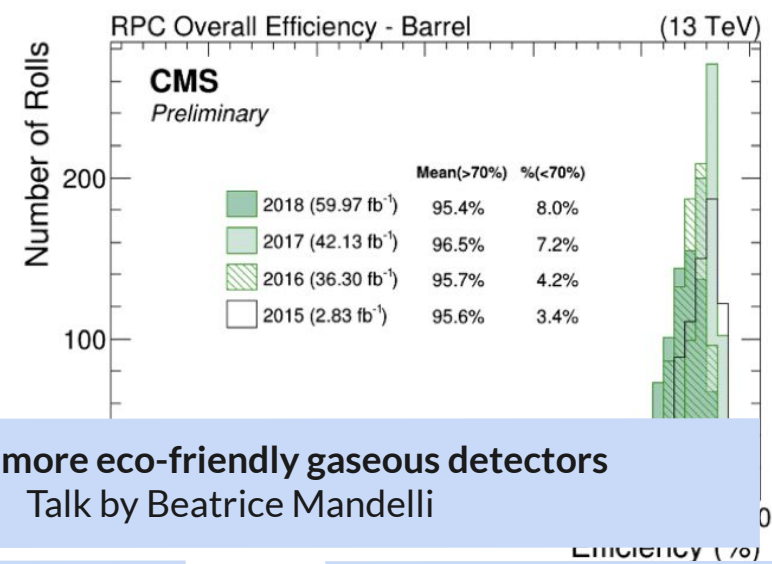
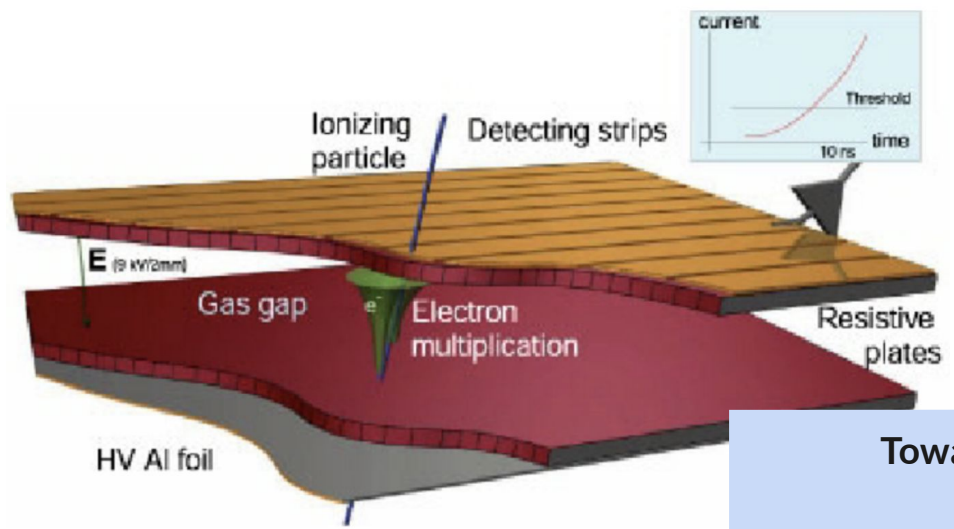


(b)



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Abrescia et al, 2018



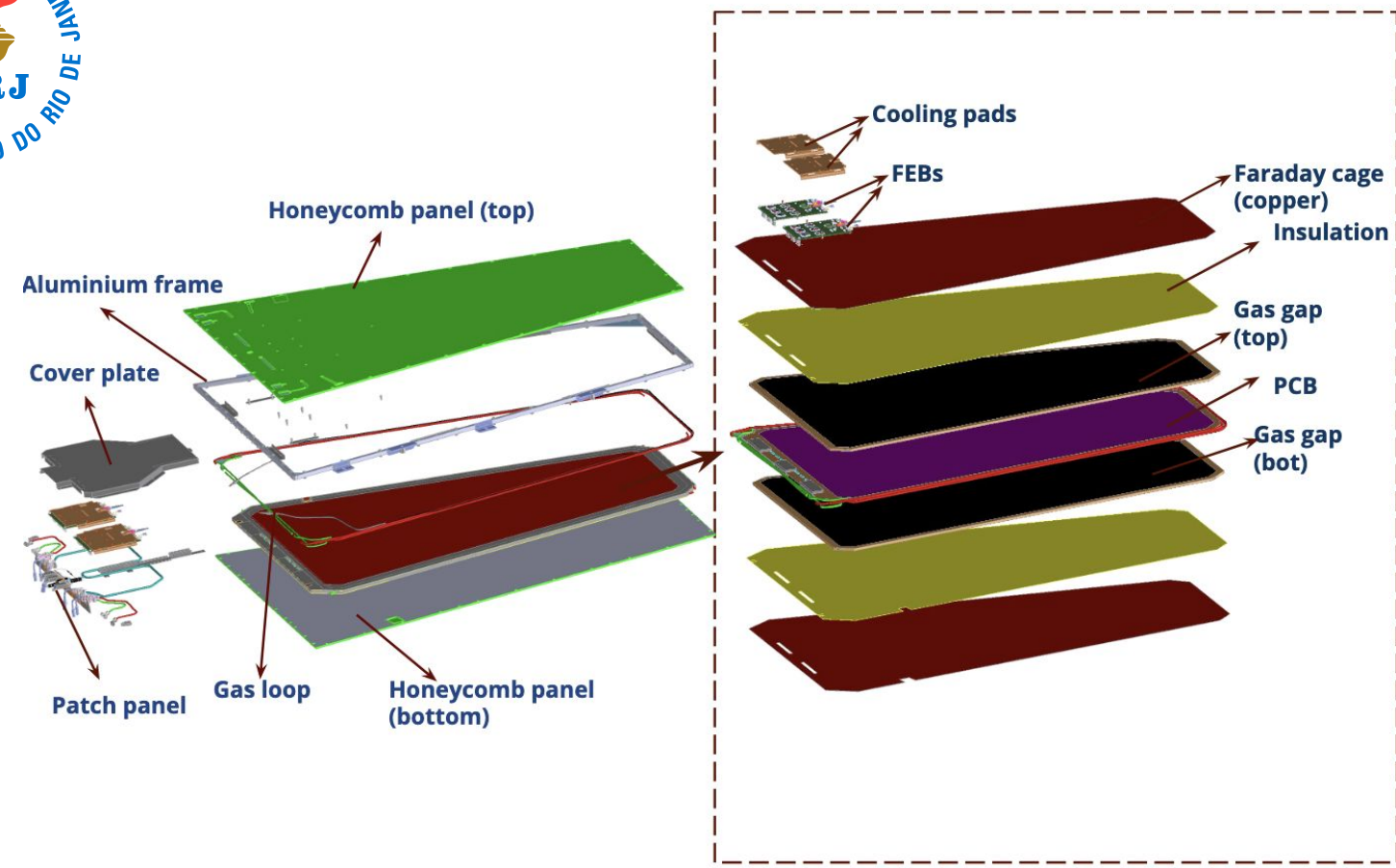
Towards more eco-friendly gaseous detectors
Talk by Beatrice Mandelli

Guid Desi
New RPC Gas Mixtures for Sustainable Operation in the CMS Experiment
Poster by Dayron Ramos Lopez

RPC bar
Recuperation systems for fluorinated gases at the CERN LHC Experiments
Poster by Beatrice Mandelli

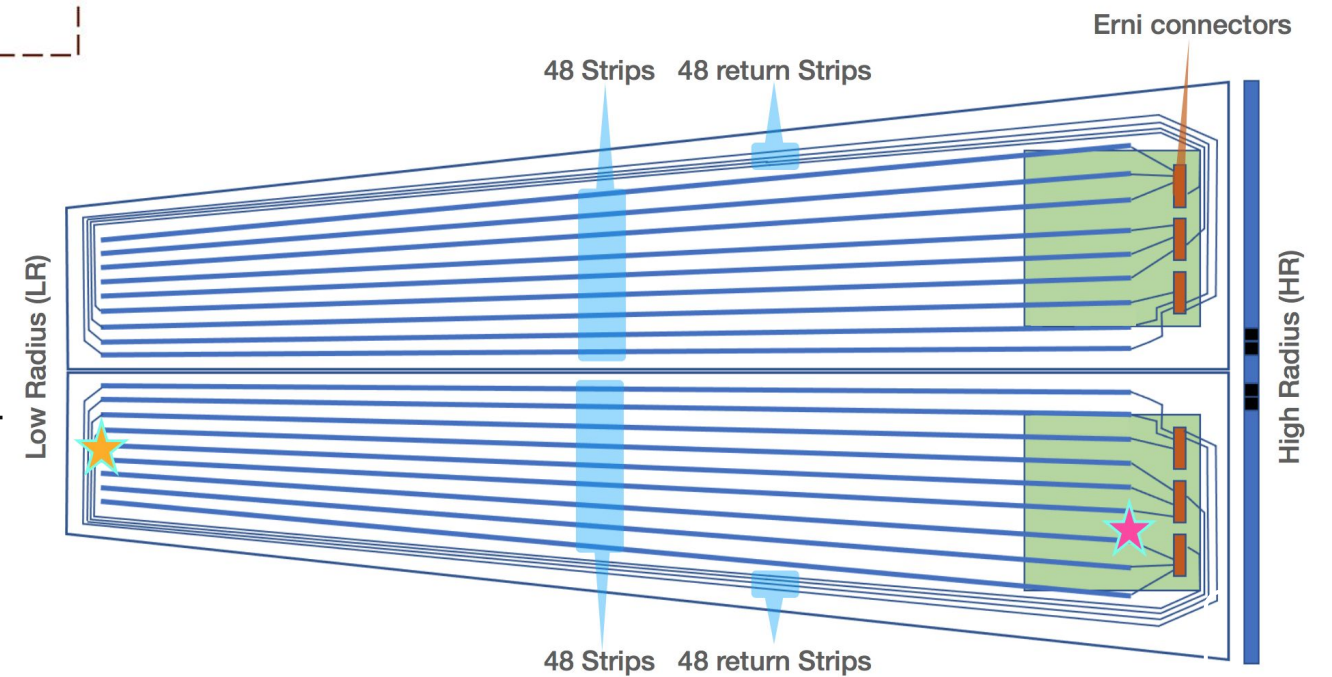
Gas mixture used in CMS/RPC: 95.2 % C₂H₂F₄ + 4.5 % i-C₄H₁₀ + 0.3 % SF₆

The improved Resistive-plate Chambers in CMS



	RPC	iRPC
HPL thickness (mm)	2	1.4
Number of gas gaps	2	2
Gas gap thickness (mm)	2	1.4
Resistivity (Ωcm)	$1 - 6 \times 10^{10}$	$0.9 - 3 \times 10^{10}$
Charge threshold (fC)	150	30 - 40
Space resolution in η (cm)	20 - 28	1.5
Space resolution in ϕ (cm)	0.8 - 1.9	0.3 - 0.6
Intrinsic timing resolution (ns)	1.5	0.5

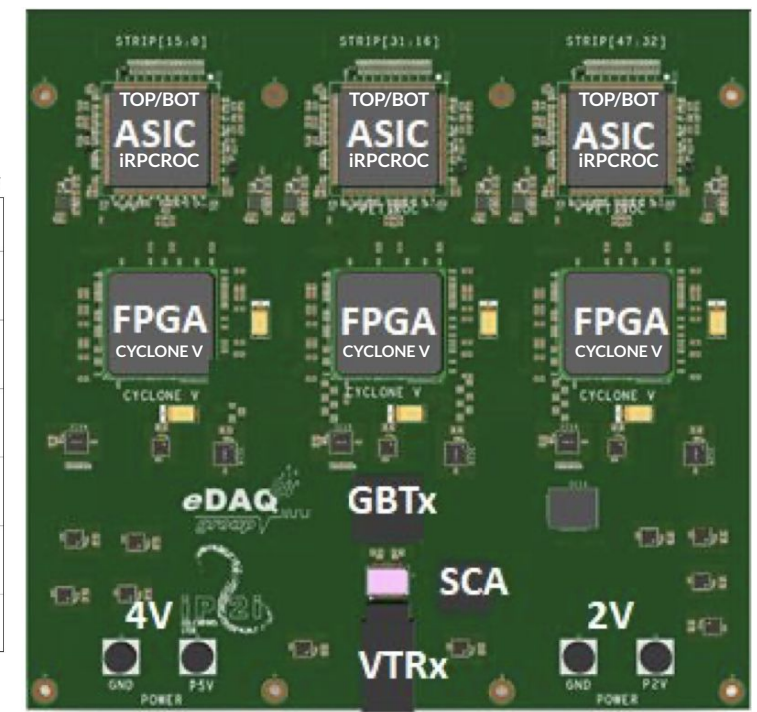
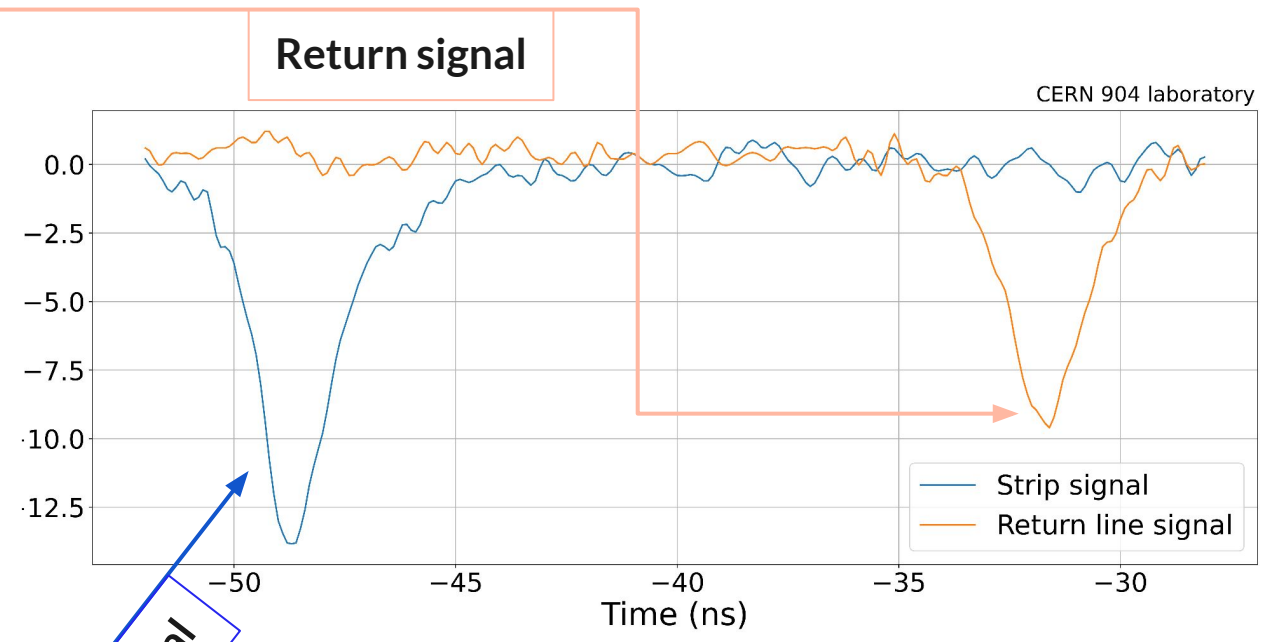
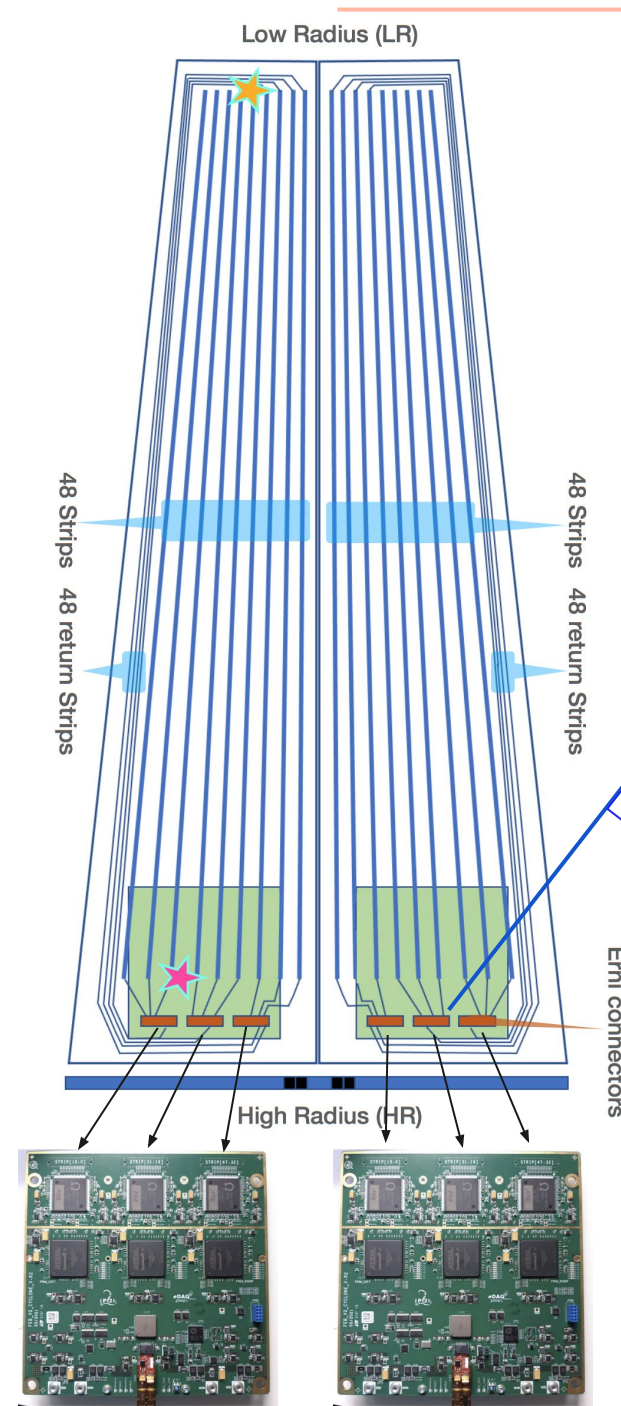
- + 72 chambers in RE3/1 and RE4/1 positions
 - 20° coverage in ϕ per chamber
 - Variable strip width from 0.6 cm to 1.23 cm
 - trapezoidal geometry $\sim 1.2 \times 1.6(3) \text{ m}^2$ for RE 3(4)/1
- Double readout in the strips high and low radius
- Charge threshold between 30 and 40 fC



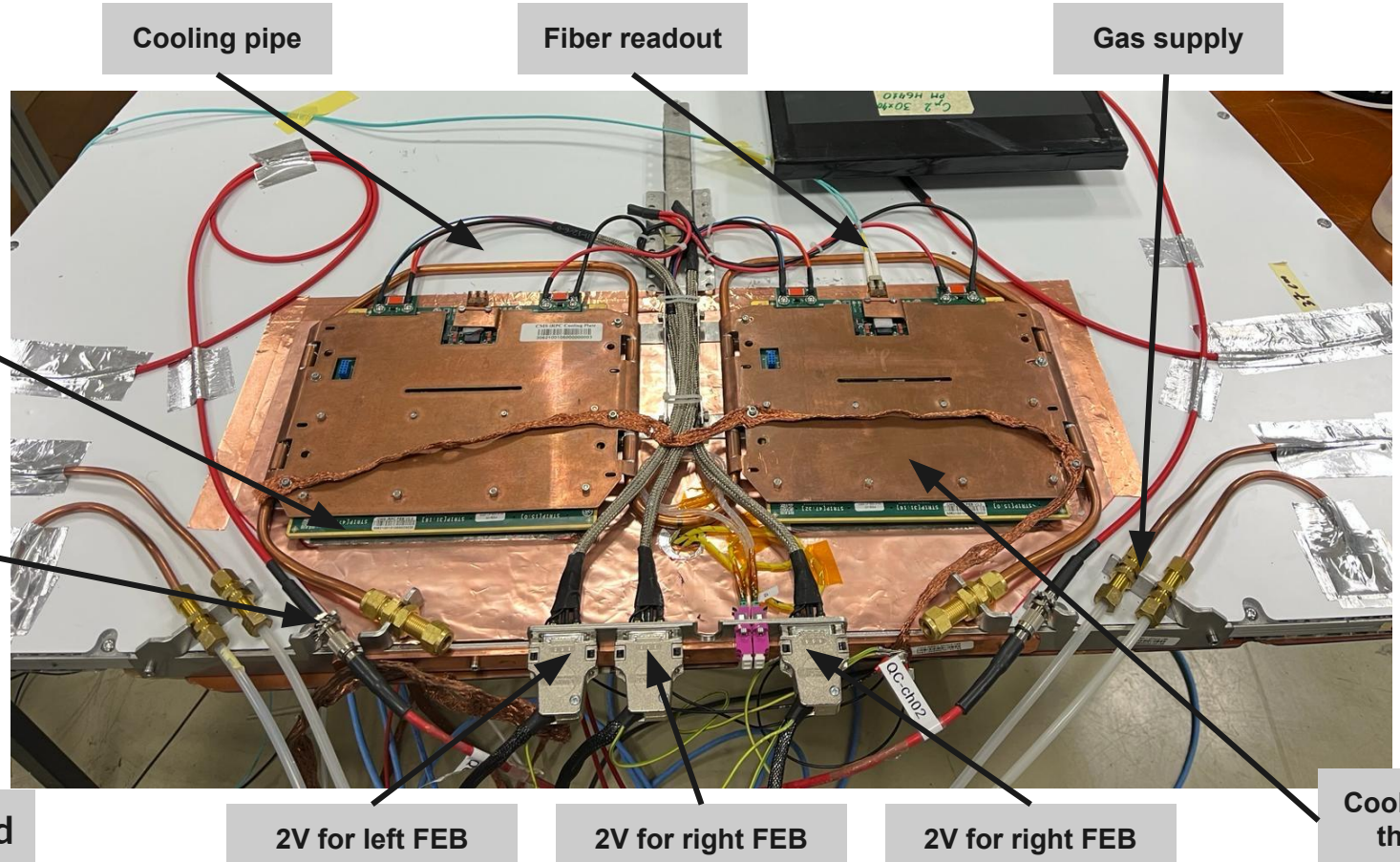
The iRPC Front-end electronics



Front-end Electronics for iRPC



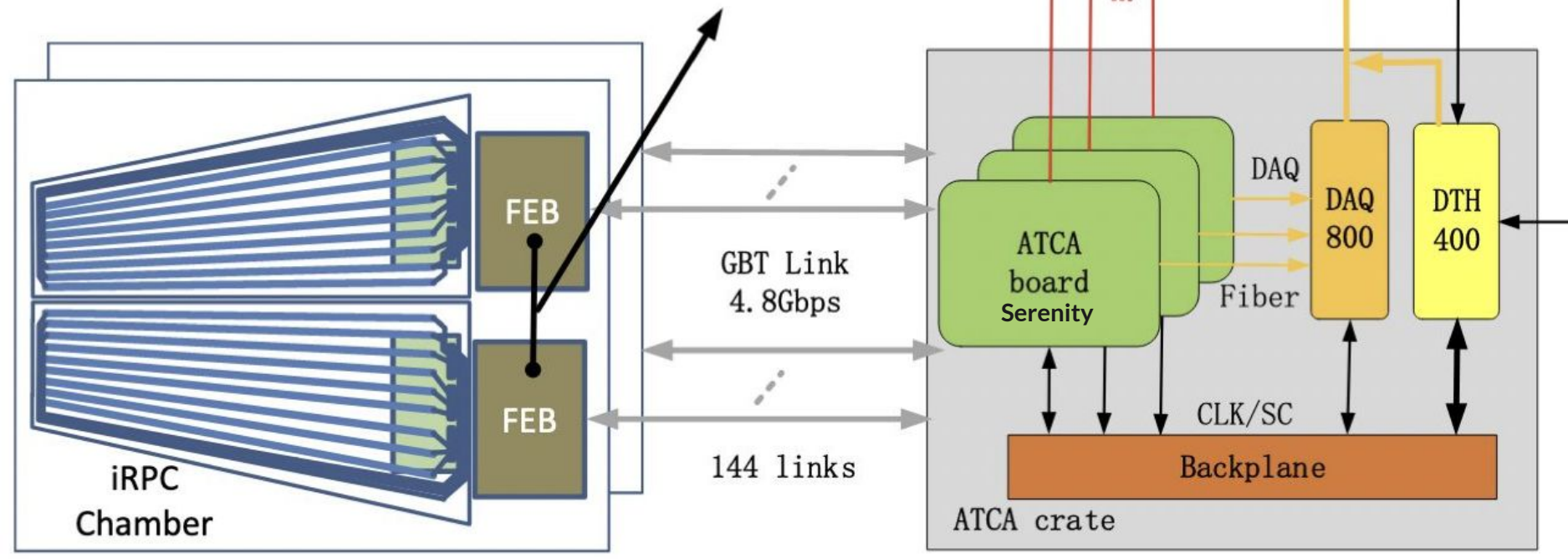
Direct signal





The iRPC back-end electronics

72 x iRPC chamber & on-detector electronics (FEB)

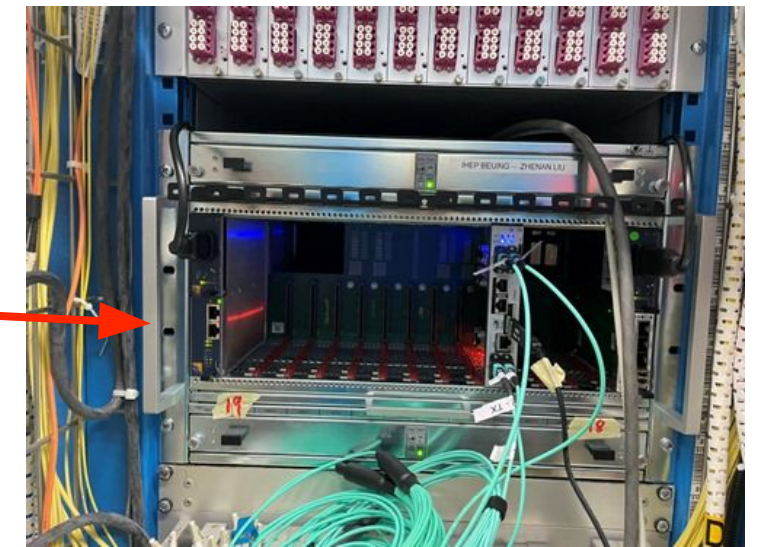


Back-end functions include:

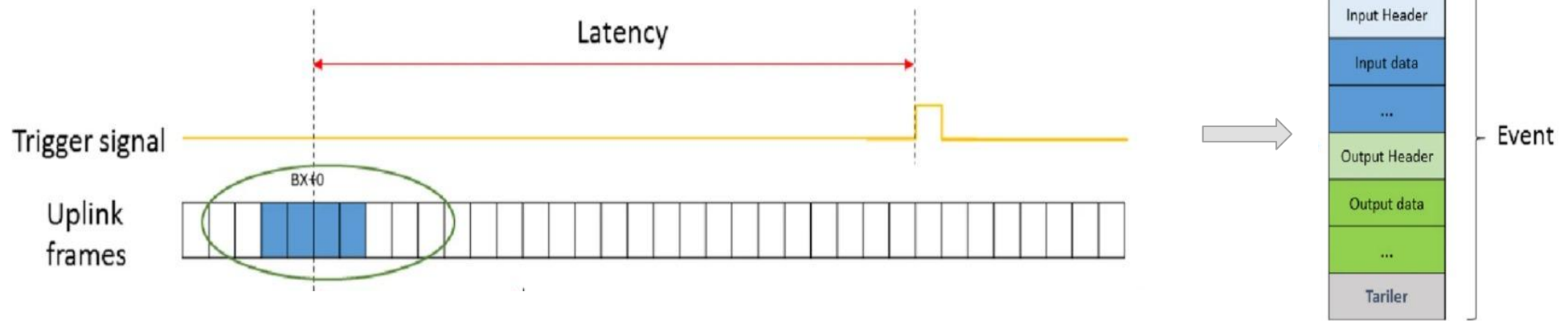
- Fast/slow control
- Data decompression
- Cluster finding
- Angle conversion

Online software

For now, microTCA-based with custom back-end board by IHEP is in use



CMS Underground Service Cavern



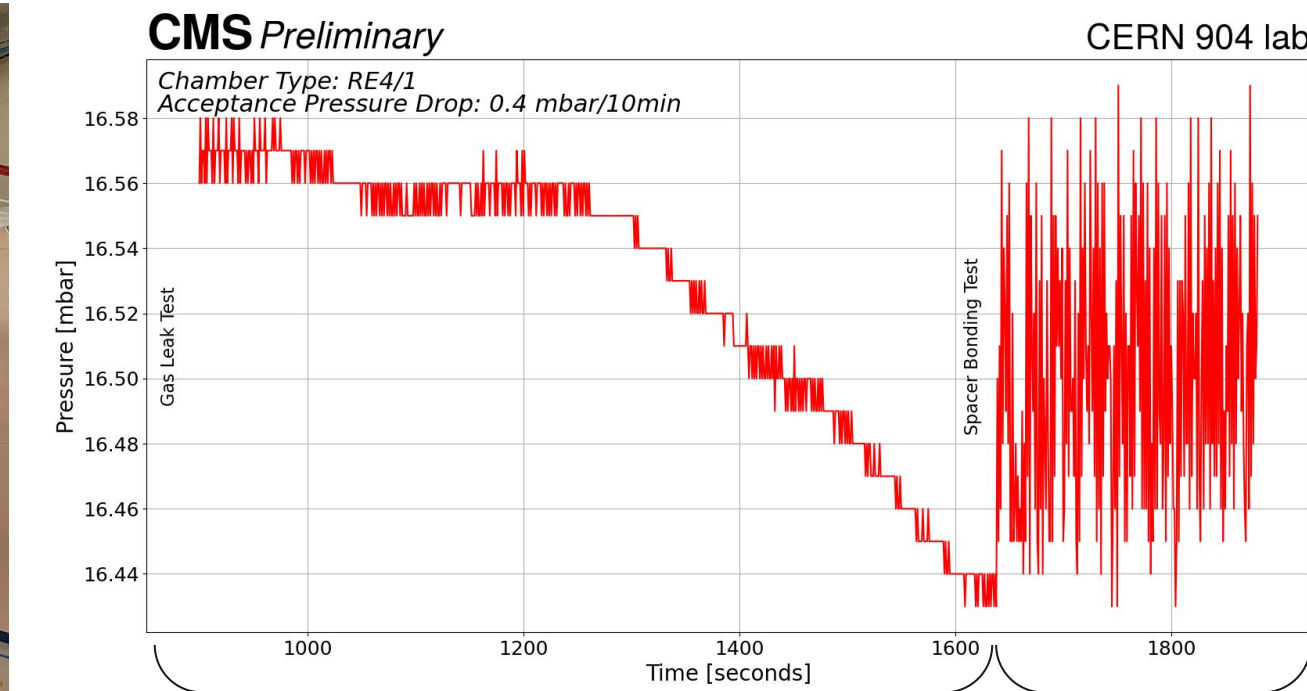
iRPC production and Quality Control

- First step of Quality Control performed in the **original sites** of components assembly
- Second step is also component level, but performed in the **assembly sites** (CERN and Ghent University)



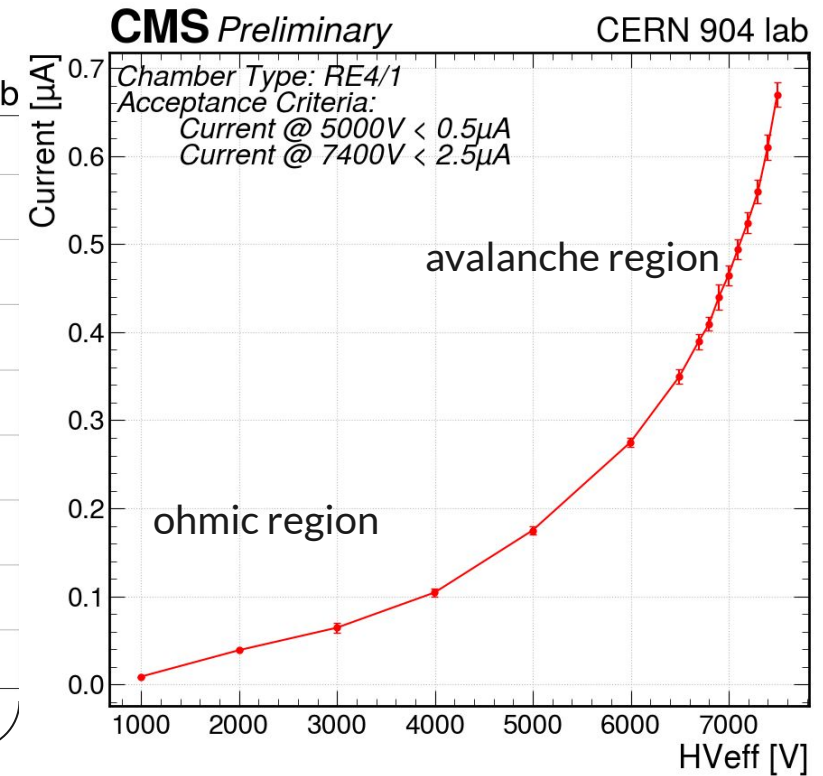
Cosmic stand for gaps validation

Chamber assembly with validated components:



Leak test (drop < 0.4 mbar/10 min)

Spacer bonding test



Dark current test (< 2.5 μ A)

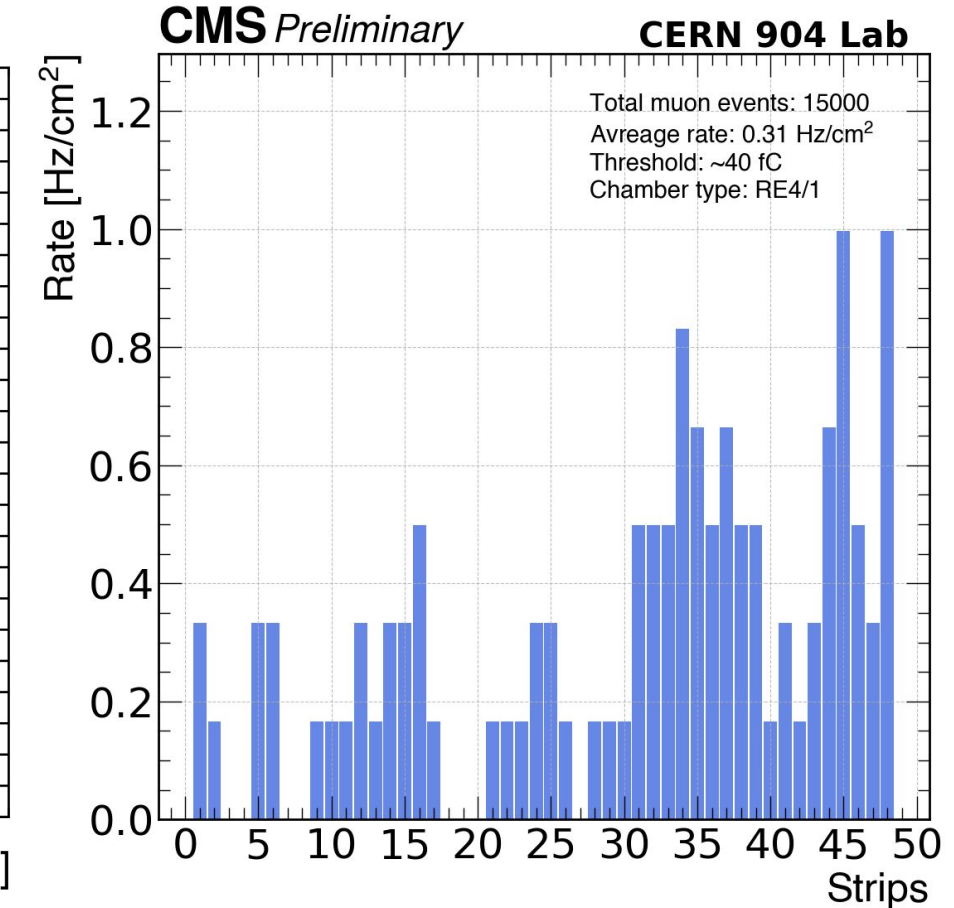
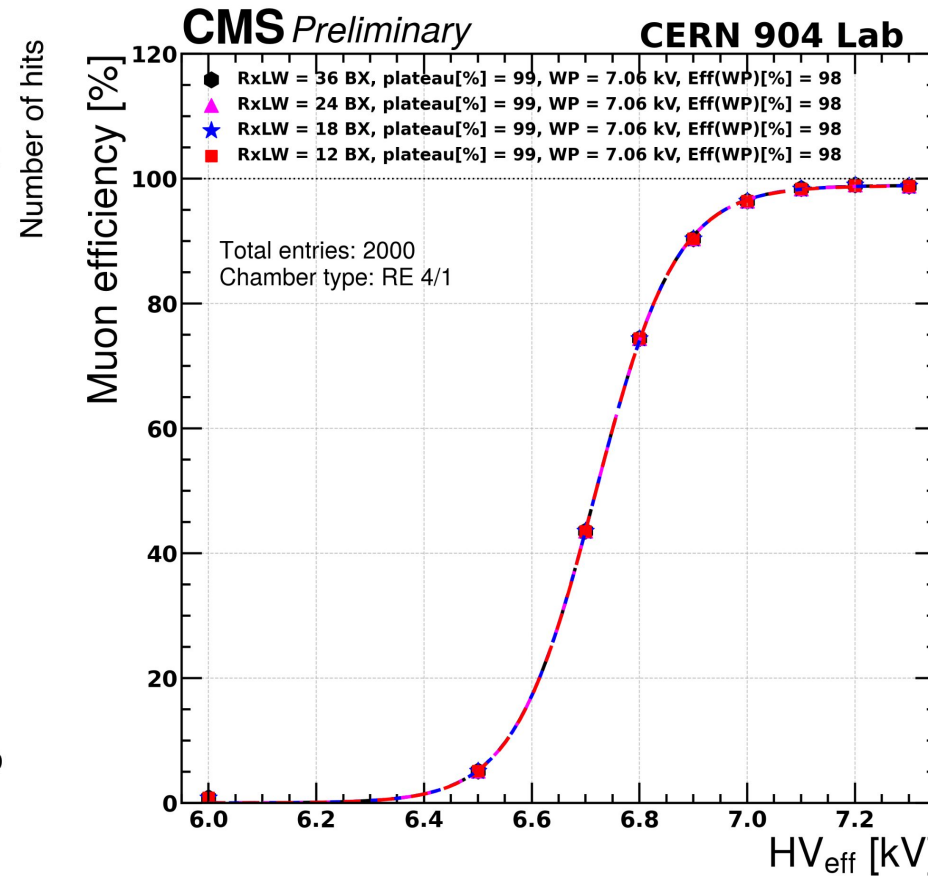
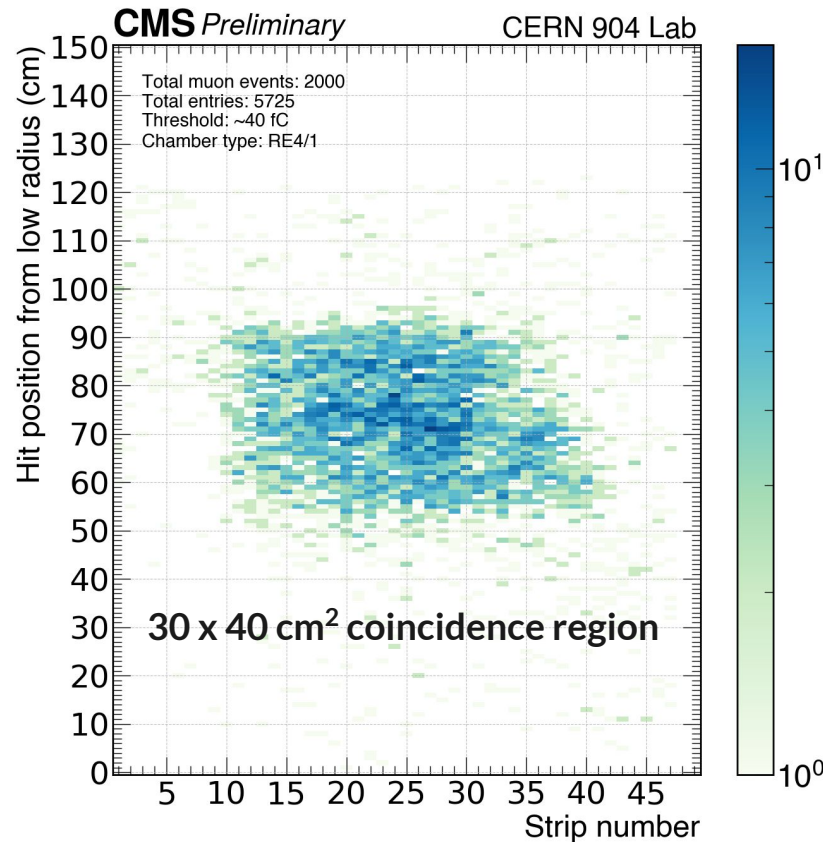


iRPC production and Quality Control



3rd step: Cosmic efficiency with portable FEB v2.3

3 scintillators for coincidence + veto



After TDC channel mapping, the hit position along the strips are obtained by the arrival time between LR and HR signals:

$$r = \frac{1}{2} L - \frac{(t2 - t1)}{2} * v$$

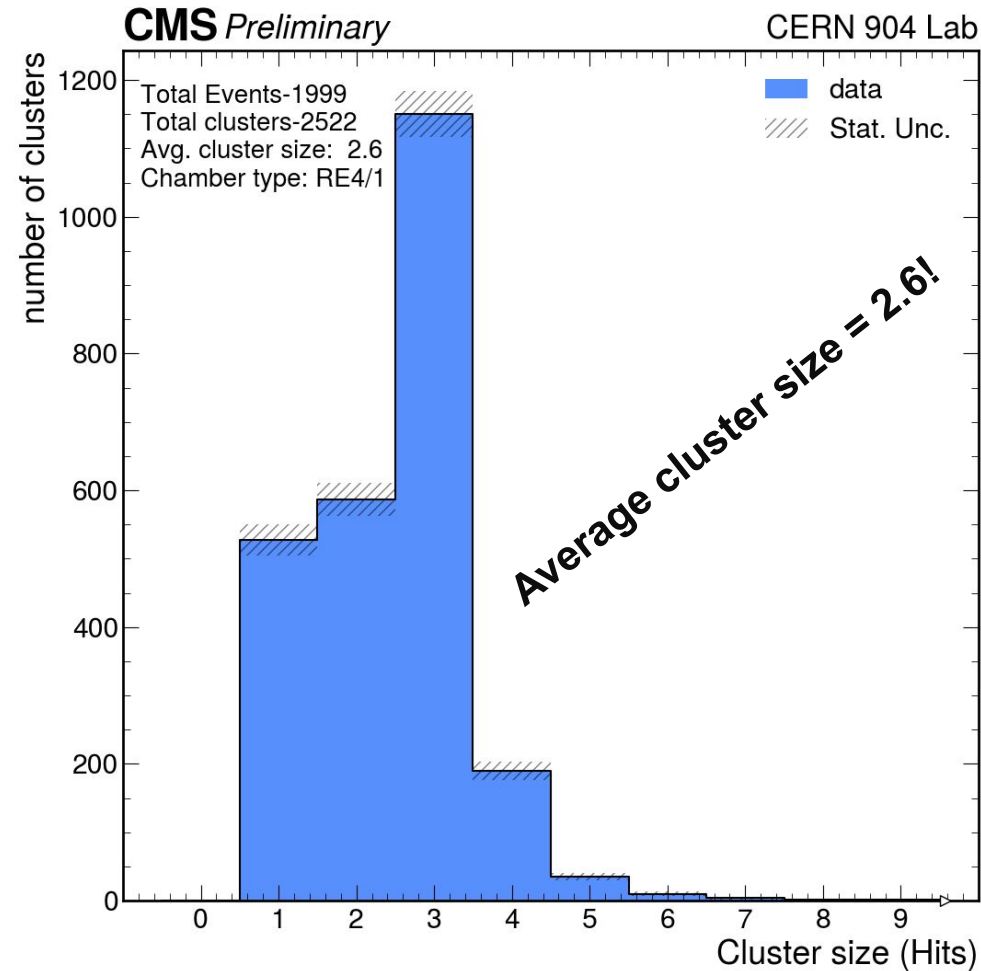
Efficiency of 98% and working point around 7050 V is stable up to 12 BX readout window!

Average noise < 1 Hz/cm² measured in dedicate random scans



iRPC production and Quality Control

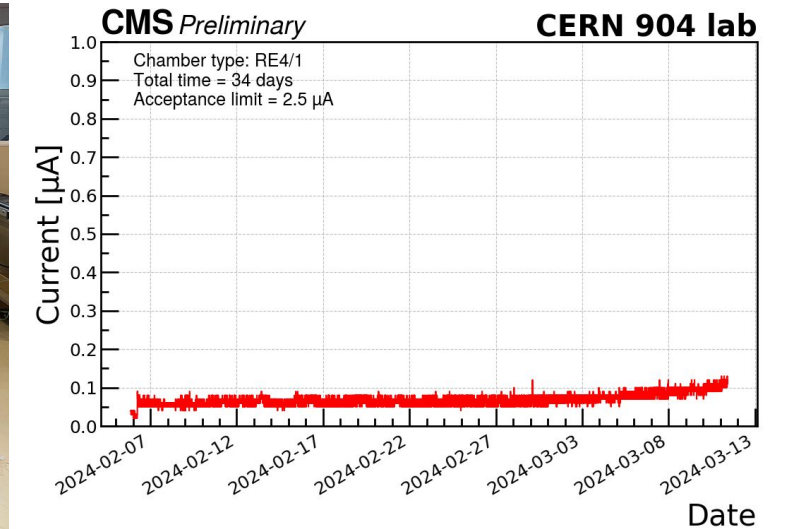
Cluster size in cosmic test with FEB v2.3



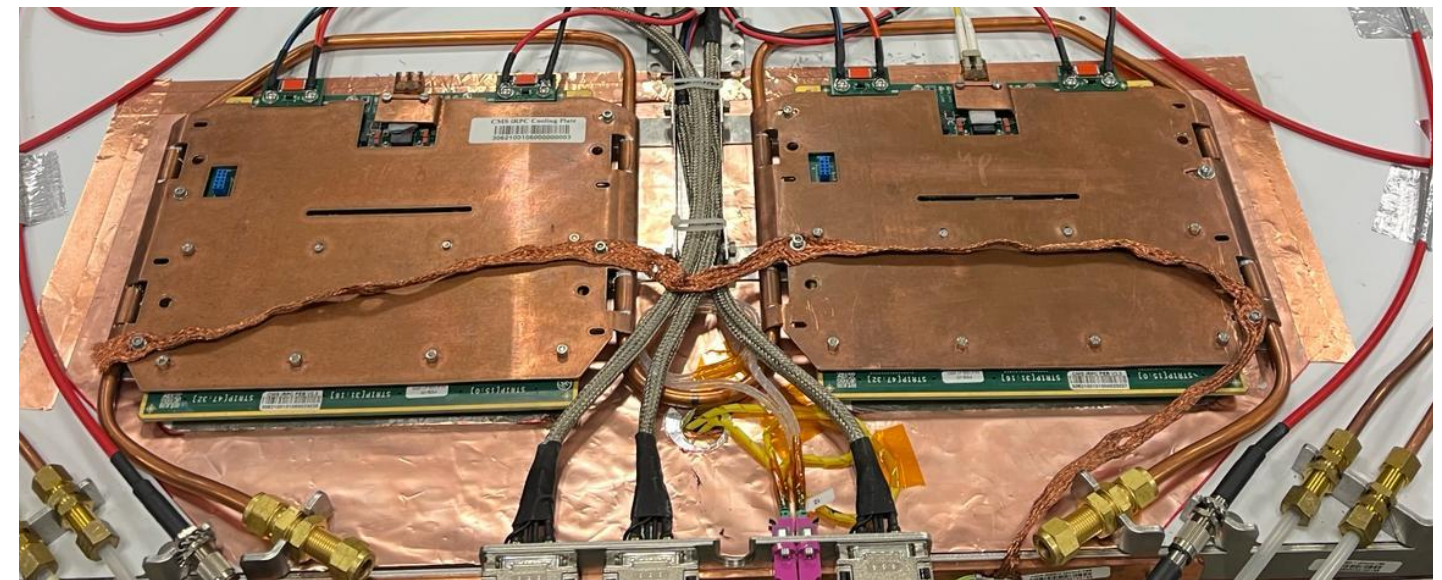
- Cluster size is defined as the number of adjacent strips fired when a muon crosses the detector
- The strips pitch in the coincidence region is ~ 1 cm

Step 4: Final chambers with final FEBs (v2.3)

→ Long stability test: current monitoring @ WP for 1 month

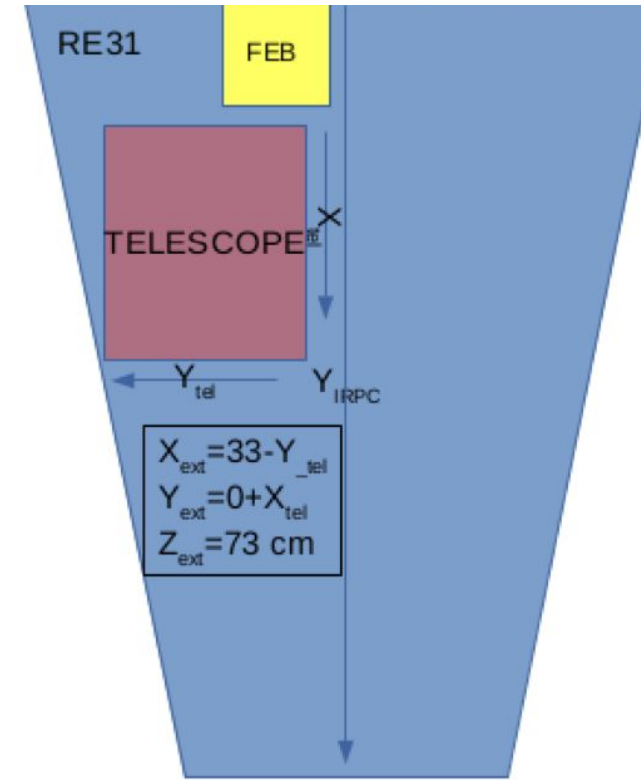
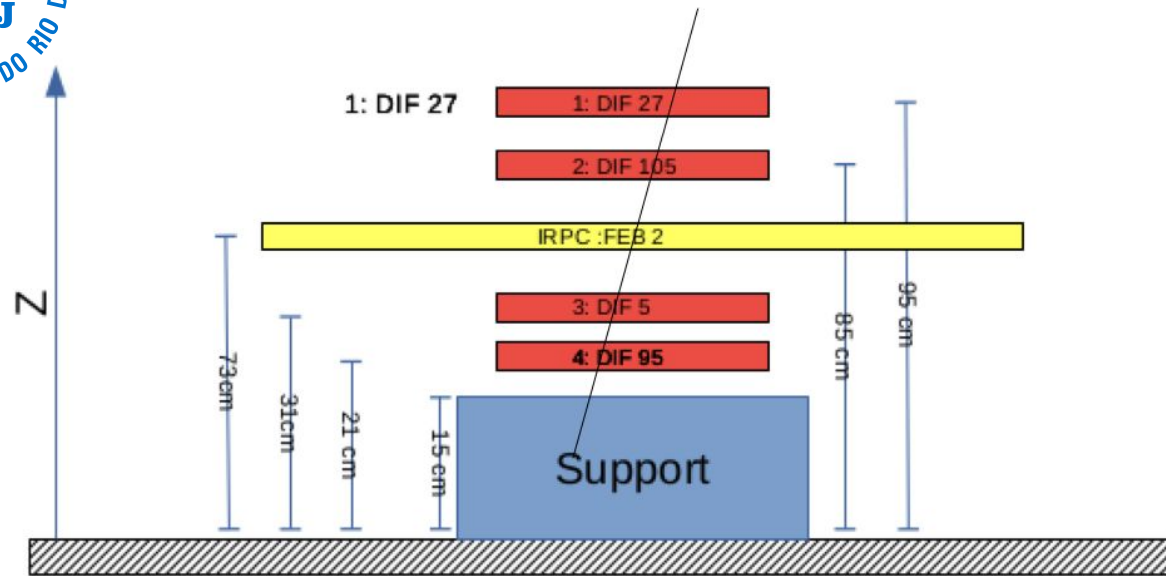


→ Final cosmic test with final FEB v2.3 + cooling system



+ cover (not shown in the picture)

Space resolution



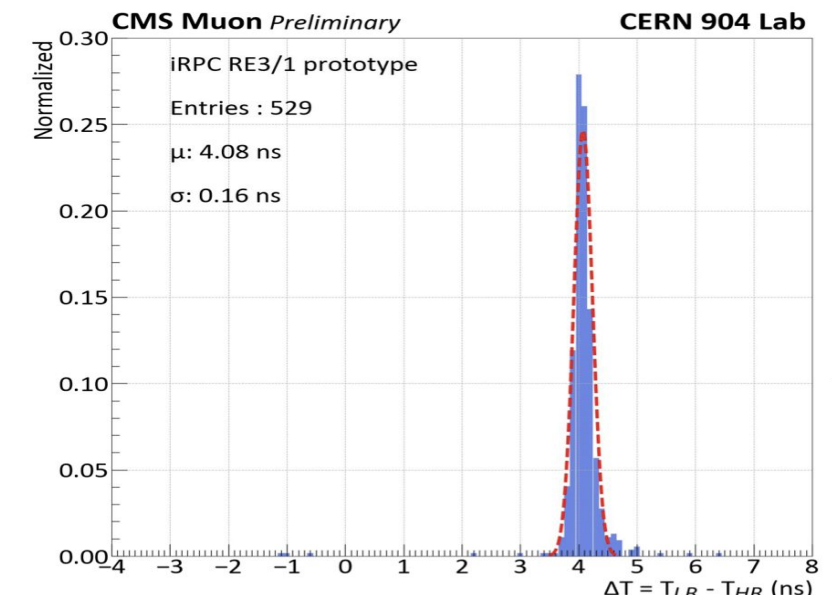
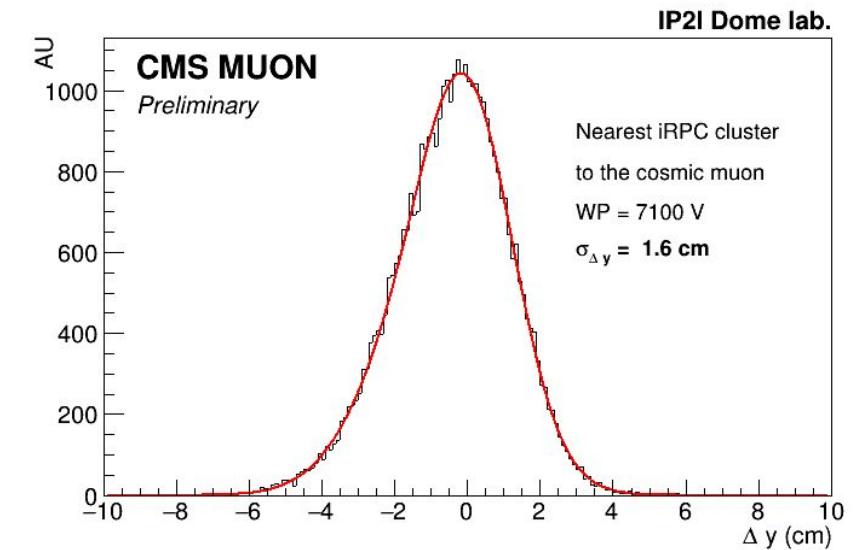
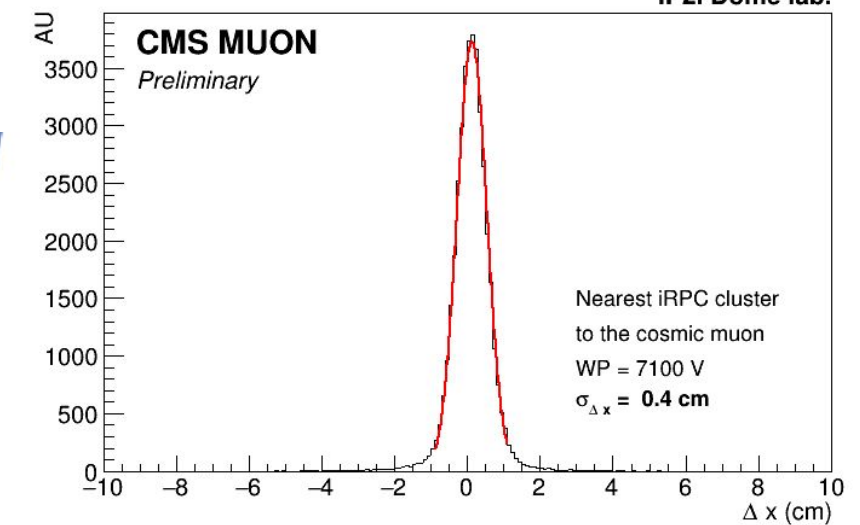
- Telescope in Lyon University IP2I made up with 4 RPC chambers (2 mm double gap 30 x 50 cm²)

- X-axis resolution depends on strip pitch in the telescope region:
 - 0.8 - 0.9 cm

$$\rightarrow \sigma_x = 0.4 \text{ cm}$$

- In y-axis, resolution depends on $\Delta T = T_{HR} - T_{LR}$

$$\sigma_{\Delta T} \approx 150 \text{ ps} \rightarrow \sigma_y \approx 1.6 \text{ cm}$$





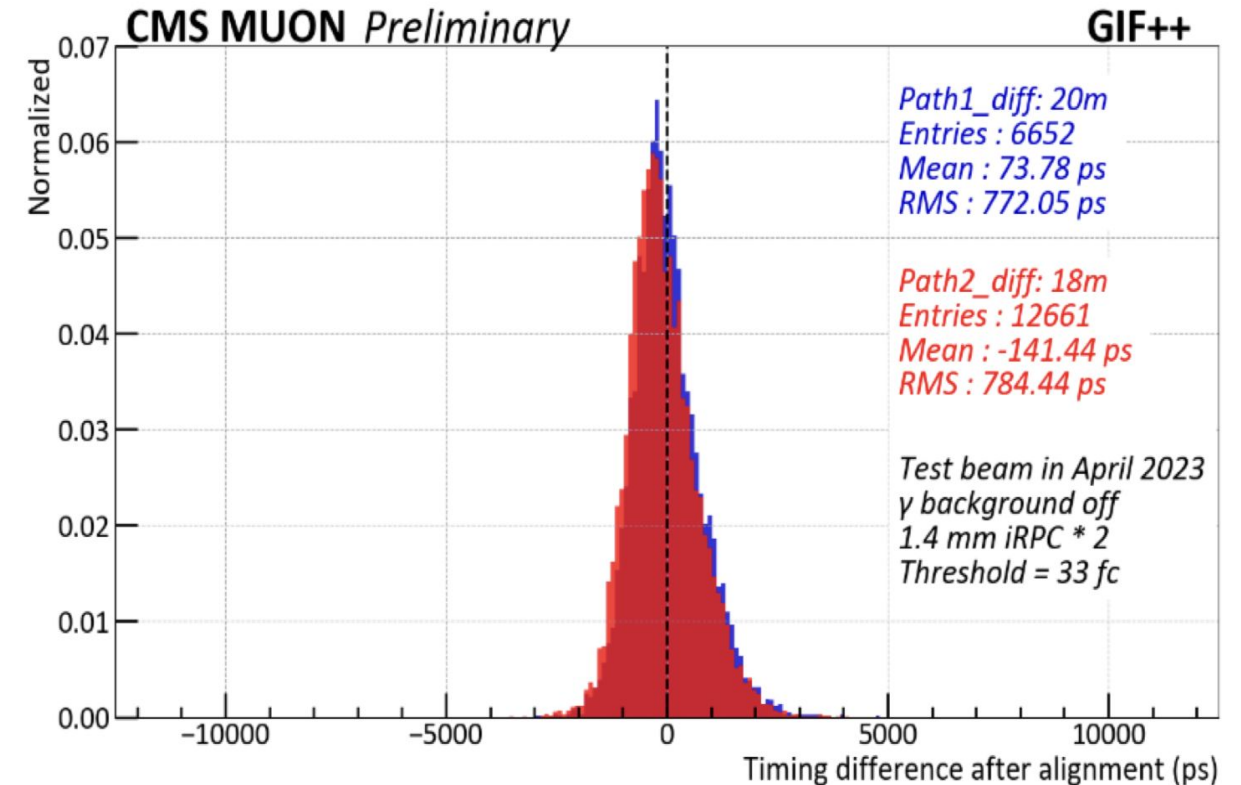
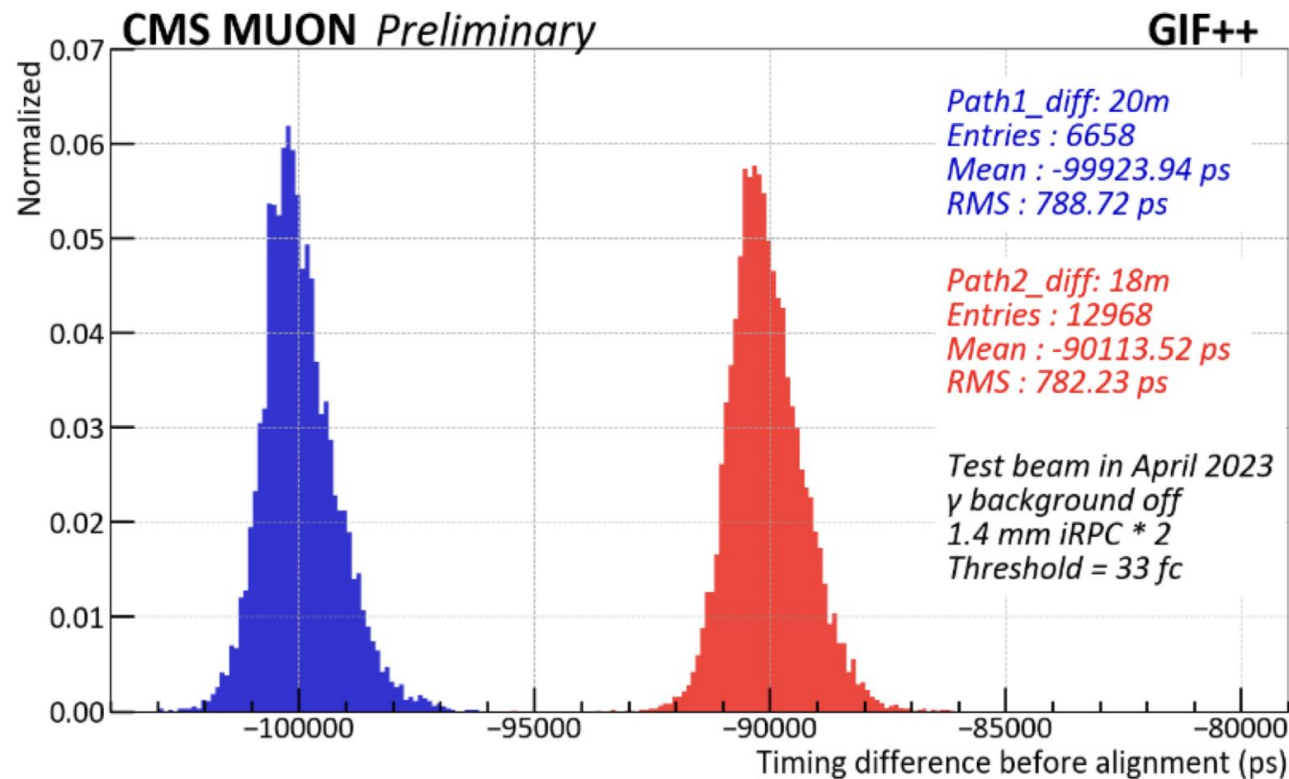
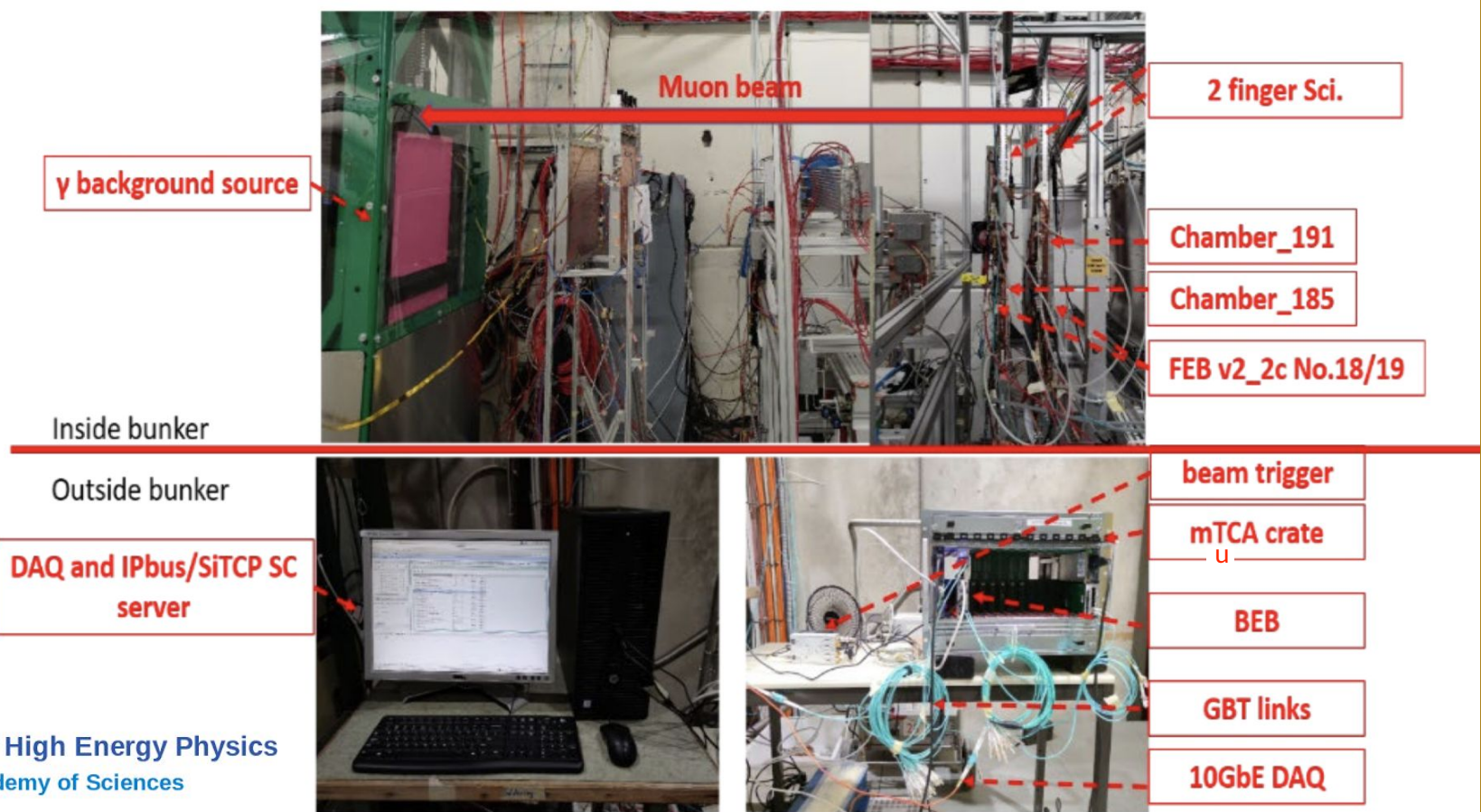
Timing resolution

- Timing resolution performed with 2 identical chambers and a muon beam
- Absolute timing resolution of the system after alignment by back-end:

$$\frac{780}{\sqrt{2}} \approx 550 \text{ ps}$$



Institute of High Energy Physics
Chinese Academy of Sciences

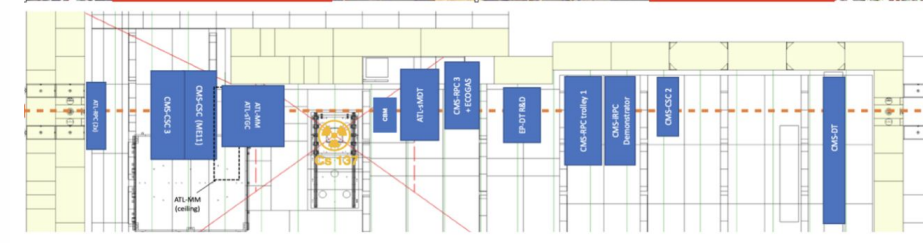
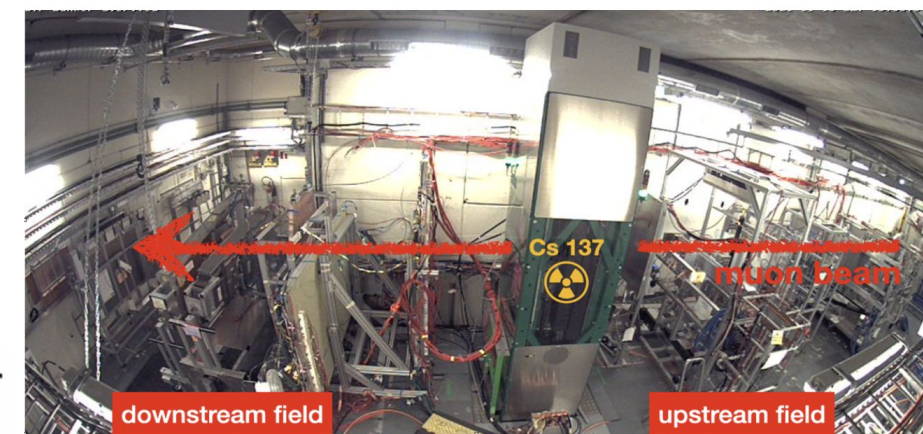




Performance of iRPC under gamma bkg (FEBv2.2)

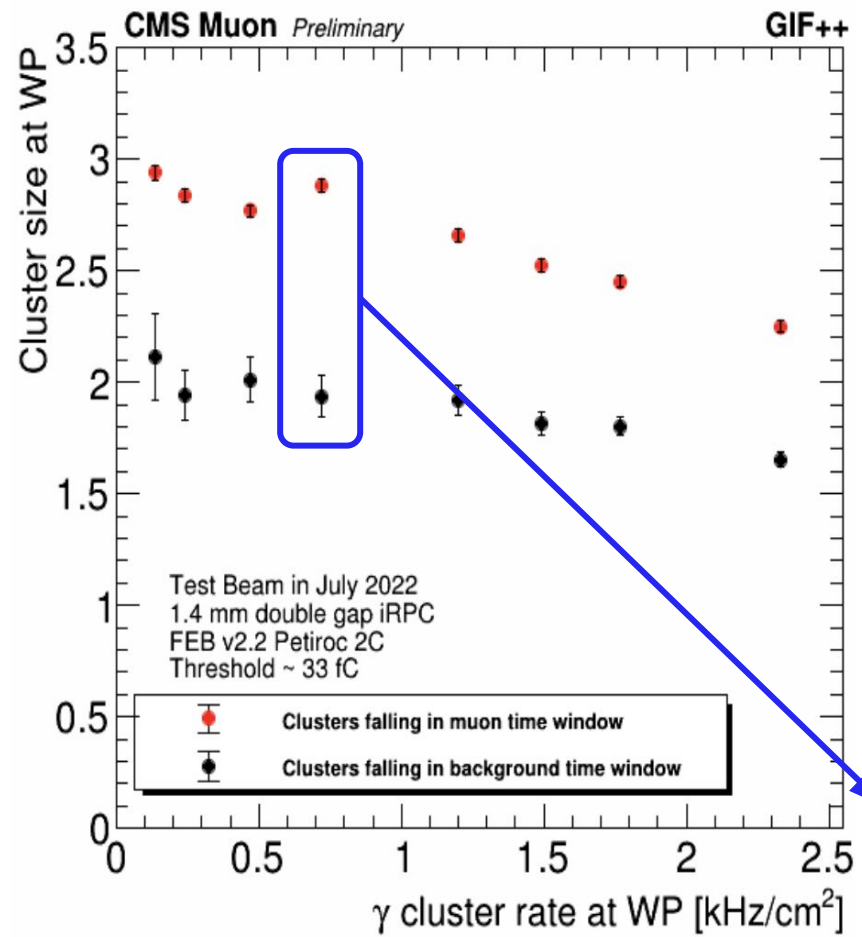
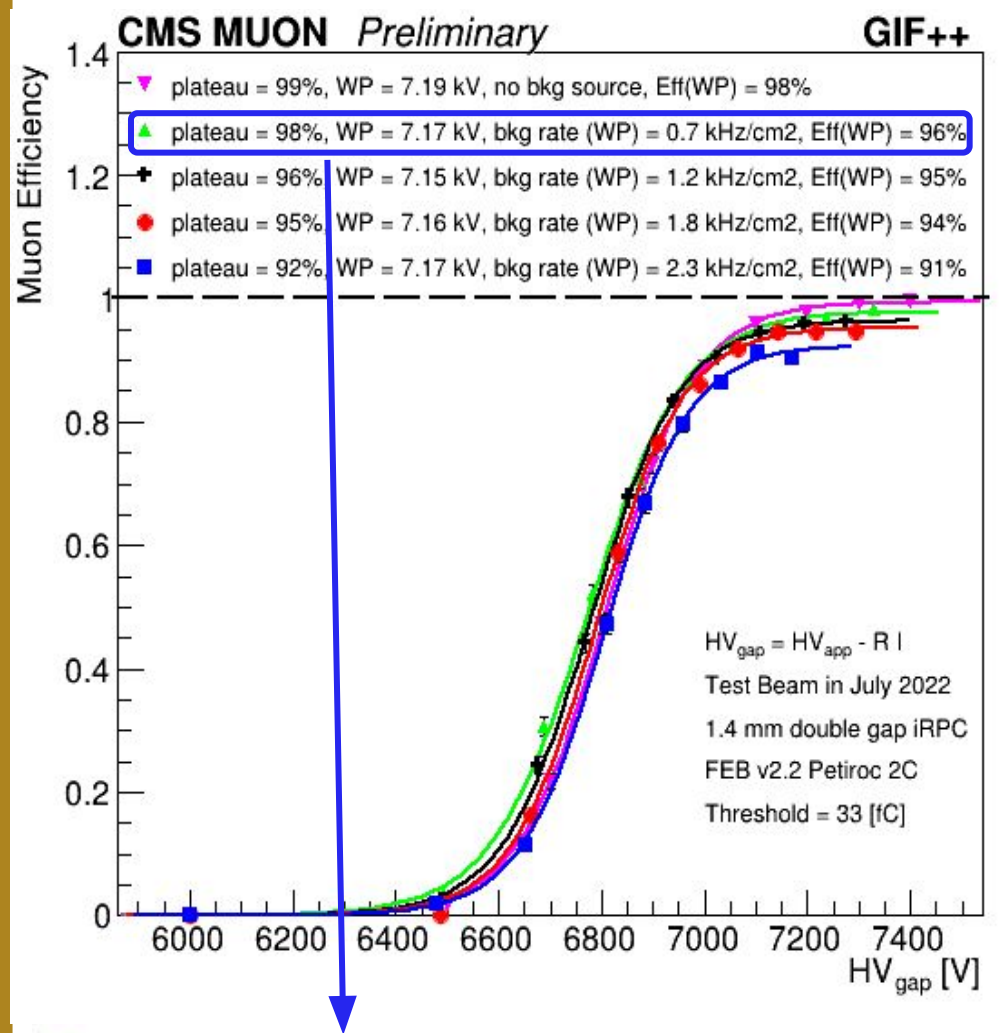
Performance of a iRPC chamber in Gamma Irradiation Facility ++ at CERN

- 12 TBq ¹³⁷Cs gamma source 662 MeV
- Muon beam ~ 100 GeV/c



Gamma Irradiation Facility ++

iRPC performance validated under background gamma rate within a safety factor of 3!



Around 600 Hz/cm²:

- Efficiency ~96%
- Working Point ~7170 V
- Gamma cluster size ~2 strips
- Muon cluster size ~2.7 strips

▲ plateau = 98%, WP = 7.17 kV, bkg rate (WP) = 0.7 kHz/cm², Eff(WP) = 96%





Installation in CMS

4 demonstrator chambers were installed in CMS in the end of the Long Shutdown 2 (2021), 4 FEBs v2.1 and 4 FEBs v2.2:

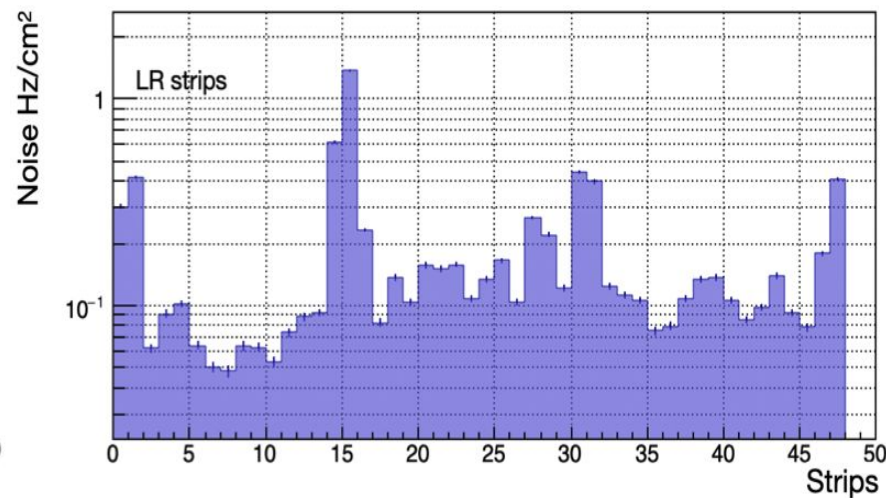
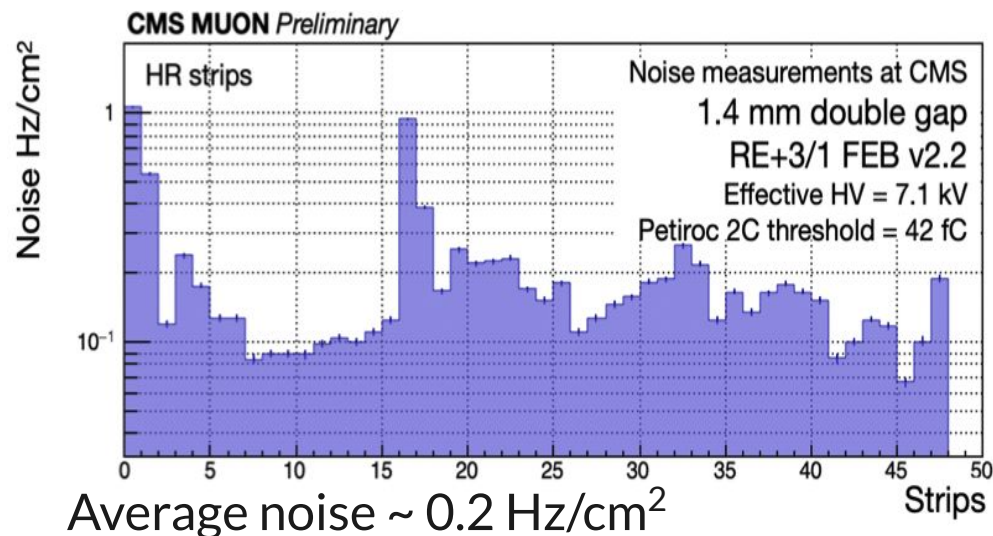
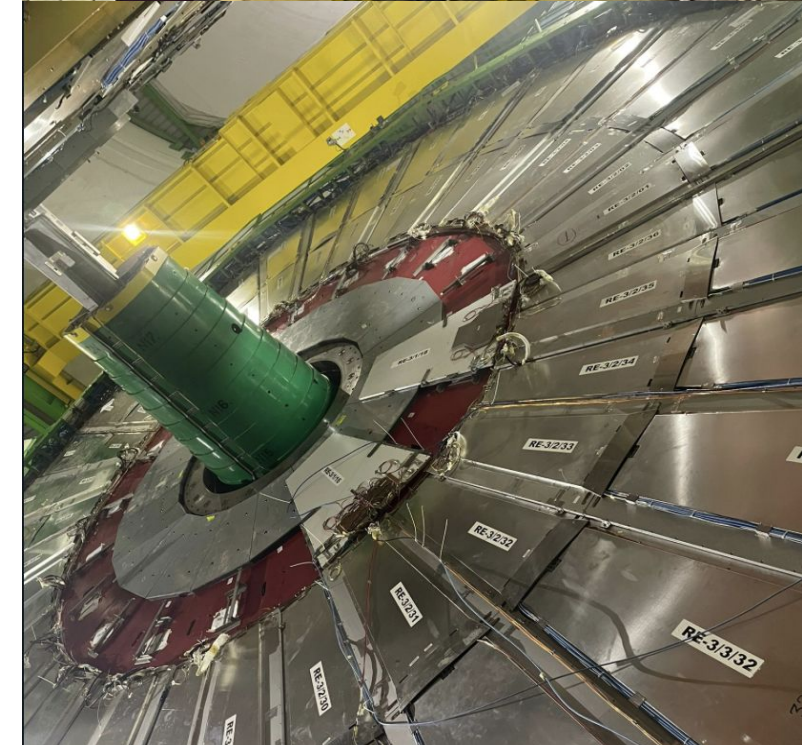
- Noise < 1 Hz/cm² with final end cap disk grounding
- FEB temperature stable in CMS endcap closed mode with water cooling
- HV currents showing smooth operation during LHC Run III
- Normal operation in 3.8 T magnetic field

2 mass production final chambers with final FEBs installed in CMS last winter:

- RE-3/1/16 and RE-3/1/18

The services are already installed since LS2 waiting for all 72 chambers

All 70 remaining chambers are expected to be installed next YETS 2024-2025 access time



Conclusions and perspectives

- Existing RPC chambers are **stably operating** in CMS for more than 15 years
- iRPCs production and quality control for installation in CMS **are ongoing** in 2 assembly sites
- iRPC **space resolution** is $\Delta x = 0.6$ cm and $\Delta y = 1.6$ cm
- iRPC **timing resolution** is $\Delta t \sim 0.5$ ns
- At 600 Hz/cm² and with a threshold of ~ 32 fC, the iRPC chambers have a performance of:
 - **96% muon efficiency**
 - **Working point ~ 7200 V**
(preliminary results with final FEB version are even more promising)
- Demonstrators in P5 have already shown **less than 1Hz/cm² of noise** and **stable operation** with CMS grounding, water cooling and magnetic field of 3.8 T
- First 2 chambers **completed, installed and commissioned** last December 2023 in CMS, chamber construction **expected to be completed by the end of 2024**, installation planned during next YETS access time





CMS-RPC TEAM



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Thanks for your attention!
Questions?





Backup slides

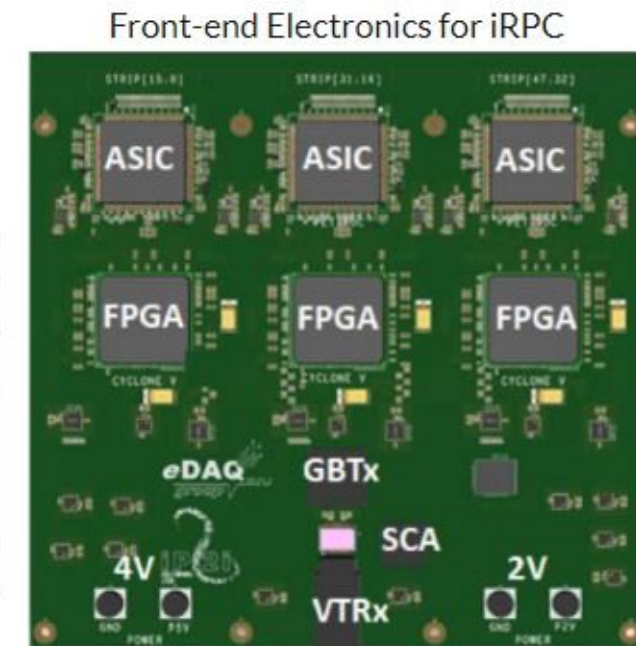




Front-end Board evolution

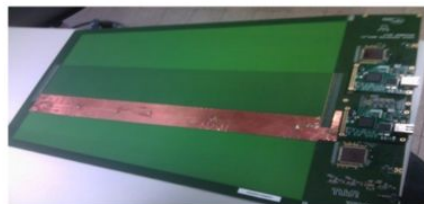
FEB components:

- 3 Erni connectors with 32 channels each
- 6 ASIC iRPCROC (PetiROC2C)
- 3 FPGAs CYCLONE V (96 + 6 TDC channels)
- GBTx / GBT-SCA / VTRx
- Separated power zone for Analog and Digital components



First proto
2017
proof of principle for
CMS-MUON-TDR-016

2 PetiROC2A
+ FPGA Cyclone II
+ ETHERNET
directly on strip PCB
(50 cm)



Feb V0
2018
First FEB (Conf. note)

1 PetiROC2A +
MEZZANINE with
FPGA Cyclone II
+ ETHERNET



Feb V1
2019
FEB without
mezzanine

2 PetiROC2B
+ FPGA Cyclone V
+ ETHERNET



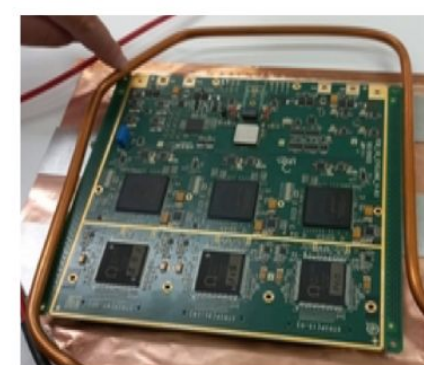
Feb V2_1,2
2021
Non-rad hard
for iRPC Demo

6 PETIROC2C
+ 3 FPGA Cyclone V
+ Optical GBT

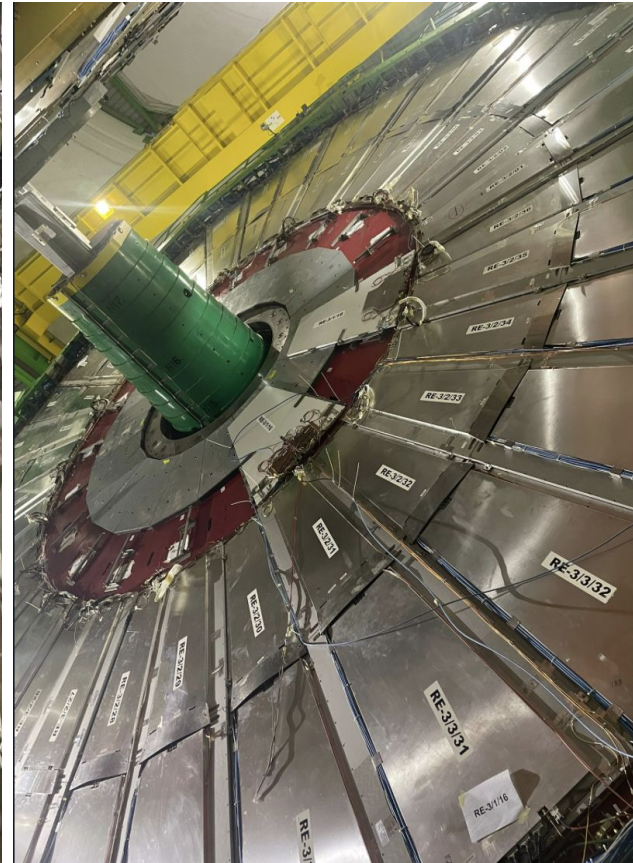


Feb V2_3
2021
Mass production
prototype

FEBv2_1 + firmware
update feature by
optical GBT



Installation in P5 YETS23/24



- 2 mass production final chambers with final FEBs installed in CMS last winter:
 - RE-3/1/16 and RE-3/1/18
- The services are already installed since LS2 waiting for all 72 chambers
- All 70 remaining chambers are expected to be installed next YETS 2024-2025 access time

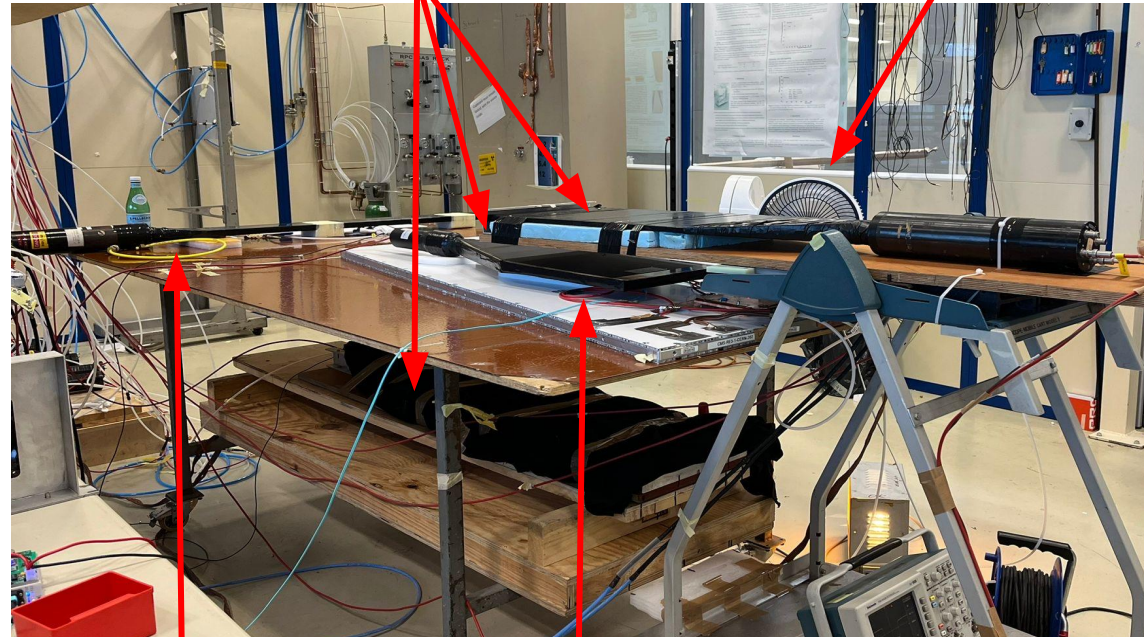


RPC production at CERN and Ghent University

3rd step: Cosmic efficiency with portable FEB v2.3

3 Scintillators in coincidence

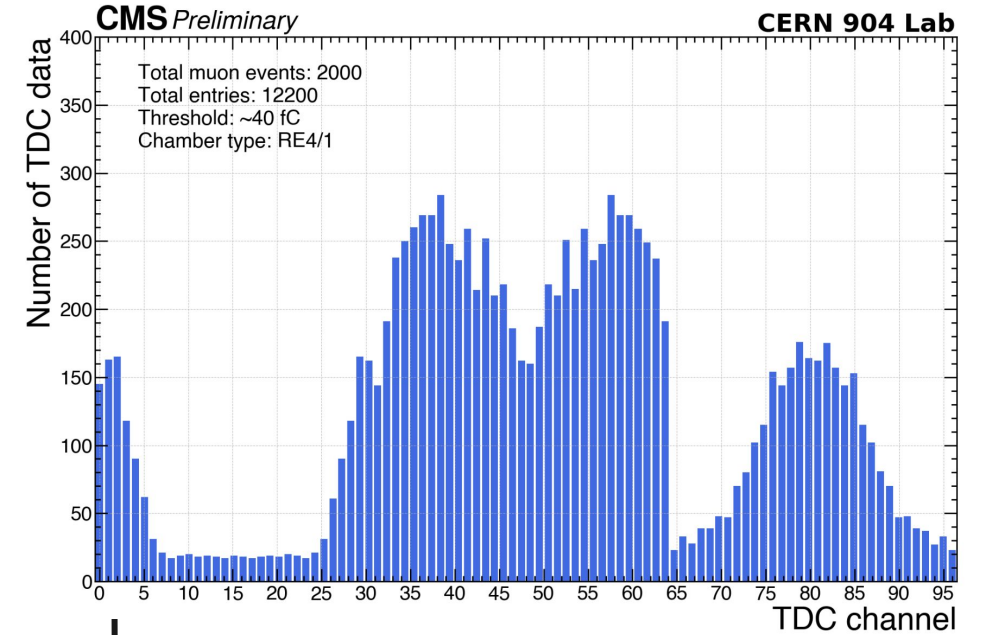
Cooling fan



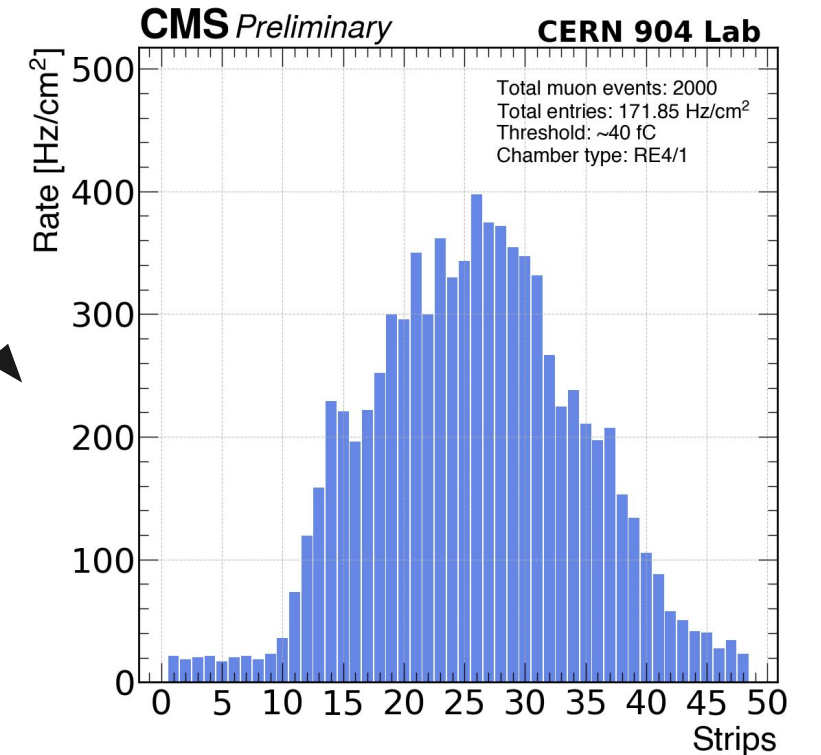
Veto

Chamber

- Number of Time to Digital Converter (TDC) data recorded for different readout window markers
- For each BX, every 25 ns, a maximum of 3 TDC data can be transmitted by the FEB



mapping between TDC channel and strip number



High occupancy in the coincidence region

