

Younes Otarid

QUALIFICATION OF THE BCM1F DETECTOR FOR LUMINOSITY MEASUREMENT IN THE CMS EXPERIMENT

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PSA Master Project Presentation 20/06/2019





- I. BRIL Project, Luminosity measurement at CMS
- II. Description of the BCM1F Detector
- III. DESY test beam setup
- IV. Test beam DAQ SW framework
- V. Test beam data analysis
- VI. Conclusion

BRIL Project, Luminosity



Luminosity $dR/dt = L \cdot \sigma_p$ -----1

- Key parameter of collider performance
- Ability to produce a certain number of specific particle interactions
- Used as normalisation in cross-section measurements

BRIL project

- Beam Radiation Instrumentation and Luminosity
- Online and Offline measurements of Luminosity and Machine Induced Background (MIB)
- Bunch by bunch Lumi measurements
- Various sub-detectors, different designs,
 operated independently



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BCM1F Detector

- Université BRIL de Strasbourg PLT C-shaped PCB **BCM1F Sensors** pre-amp BCM1L Cooling pipes BCM AOH board Cooling pipes
- Online luminometer that provides Luminosity and MIB measurements
- C-shaped module at 1.83m from the Interaction Point
- pCVD and Si sensors, FE ASIC, Optoelectronic transmission chain
- Fast timing, Non-clocked readout chain, Fully analog signal path untill the back-end system

BCM1F upgrade motivation



- **BCM1F old version** = Combination of pCVD and Si sensors.
- Si sensors showed larger signal and less noise than pCVD before it dies from radiation damage
- BCM1F new version = AC-coupled Si-pad detectors in radiation hard silicon substrate with active cooling.

Need for sensor qualification in a test beam campaign for the upgrade



Back End electronics



- VME back-end (legacy system, Run1,2) :
 - NIM Fan-In/Fan-Out
 - 8 bits VME ADCs, 500Ms/s for amplitude histograms
 - VME RHU (Real-time histogramming unit) for occupancy histograms for luminosity
- MicroTCA back-end (full commissioning for Run3) :
 - Gigabit Link Interface Board (GLIB)
 - 8 bits ADC FMC (FPGA Mezzanine Card), 1.25Gs/s
 - NAT MicroTCA Hub Module as crate controler
 - AMC13 interface to CMS clock & synchronous signals
- MicroTCA advantages :
 - Custom Firmware
 - Combines features of VME ADC & RHU
 - Advanced Peak detection
 - Higher resolution timing histogram



Test beam campaing

- Took place at the Deutsches Elektronen Synchrotron (DESY) in Hamburg
- From 20/05/2019 to 26/05/2019





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- DESY II test beam facility, beam area n°24
- Beam provided by the DESY II storage ring, up to 6GeV

BRIL

EUDET-type telescope

- MIMOSA-26 Monolithic active pixel sensors
 18.4um x 18.4um pitch size
- ➤ 1152 col x 576 row



- 50um Si sensors, 24um Kapton foil shield
- 21.2mm x 10.6mm active area
- Low material budget, high track resolution





Trigger Logic Unit (TLU)



- Central part of the trigger system
- Provides 4 scintillator trigger inputs (AND, OR)
- Outputs a digital trigger fed to other devices
- Handshake mode to synchronise data acquisition





Device Under Test (DUT)

- 14cm x 14cm PCB with dedicated Optoboard
- 1.7mm x 1.7mm AC-coupled double diode Si sensors :
 - 200um, 300um
- Sensors equipped with guard ring :
 - Grounded on 200um sensor
 - Floating on 300um sensor









Test beam setup





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EUDAQ SW Framework





BCM1F DAQ SW integration



- Linked to the VME library
- Acknoledgment of the VME ADC
- > Parameter configuration :
 - Channel mask
 - Acquisition window
 - Buffer size, Pre-trigger samples
 - External/Internal trigger

uTCA Producer

- Linked to uTCA library
- ► IP address assignement to GLIB card
- Sets the trafic to AMC GLIB
- Parameter configuration:
 - Thresholds for Pulse peak detection
 - Acquisiton window
 - Buffer size
- Functionnal checks on AMC GLIB

BCM1F Online Monitor

- Converter Plug-In : Raw \rightarrow StdEvent (EUDAQ)
- BCM1F collection class for the GUI

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BCM1F Histogram class for amplitude spectra



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Amplitude Spectra (2)



MicroTCA

VME



Amplitude Spectra (3)



High Voltage scan



- MPV reaches plateau, as expected from capacitance measurements, at :
 - ~150V for sensor1 (200um)
 - ~280V for senor2 (300um)
- Factor two difference between VME and MicroTCA due to electronic gain



Par	СН	VME CH1	VME CH2	VME CH3	uTCA CH1	uTCA CH2	uTCA CH3
pa	r[0]	-1133.64	-724.15	-695.72	532.81	353.19	341.84
pa	r[1]	219753.98	143273.40	138067.06	-688611.35	-47354.99	-44729.34

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Effective thickness 20% different from actual thickness. Most likely due to imperfect calibration measurement

Conclusion



Summary

- A test beam at DESY was carried out to verify the performance of AC-coupled Si-pad detectors in radiation-hard Silicon
- Producers were developped and extensively tested in order to integrate the BCM1F DAQ systems into the DESY EUDAQ SW framework
- > The native EUDAQ Online Monitor was modified to include BCM1F specific plots
- Preliminary sensor qualification was perfomed based on amplitude spectra and detector calibration
- > The analysis showed promising results from AC-coupled design

Outlook

- > Detailed studies of various detector features (baseline, SNR, efficiency, ...)
- Further investigation of the guard ring effects
- Include reconstructed telescope data



Thank you for your attention !





Back up

BCM1F location





MicroTCA system





Gigabit Link Interface Board (GLIB)

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VME system





СН2

CH3

CH6

СН7

_ANALOG

31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

1 0 1 0		EVENT SIZE						
BOARD-ID Res. 0	PATTER	CHANNEL MASK						
reserved	EVENT COUNTER							
TRIGGER TIME TAG								
SAMPLE(3) CH0	SAMPLE(2) CH0	SAMPLE(1) CH0	SAMPLE(0) CH0					
SAMPLE(7) CH0	SAMPLE(6) CH0	SAMPLE(5) CH0	SAMPLE(4) CH0					
SAMPLE(N-1) CH0	SAMPLE(N-2) CH0	SAMPLE(N-3) CH0	SAMPLE(N-4) CH0					
SAMPLE(3) CH1	SAMPLE(2) CH1	SAMPLE(1) CH1	SAMPLE(0) CH1					
SAMPLE(7) CH1	SAMPLE(6) CH1	SAMPLE(5) CH1	SAMPLE(4) CH1					

SAMPLE(N-1) CH1	SAMPLE(N-2) CH1	SAMPLE(N-3) CH1	SAMPLE(N-4) CH1					
• • •								
SAMPLE(3) CH7	SAMPLE(2) CH7	SAMPLE(1) CH7	SAMPLE(0) CH7					
SAMPLE(7) CH7	SAMPLE(6) CH7	SAMPLE(5) CH7	SAMPLE(4) CH7					
SAMPLE(N-1) CH7	SAMPLE(N-2) CH7	SAMPLE(N-3) CH7	SAMPLE(N-4) CH7					

VME event structure

EUDAQ GUI



🕽 🗇 🐵 eudaq Run Control v1.6.0+142~gfaa1e23*

State:

Current State: Configured

Control /opt/eudag/conf/ExampleInit.init Init: Load Init /opt/eudaq/conf/tlu_only.conf Config: Load Config Run: Start Stop Log: Log GeoID: 0 Terminate Status Run Number: (332)Events Built: 2014 1973.53 (995.098) Hz Rate: Triggers: 2014 File Bytes: 164 kB Particles: 2025 --,--,--,--,-- (0,1) TLU Status: Scalers: 0,0,0,0 Connections type ▲ name state connection Configured... 127.0.0.1:37904 DataCollec... LogCollector Configured... 127.0.0.1:37898 Configured... 127.0.0.1:37906 Producer TLU SlowProdu... Example Configured... 127.0.0.1:37918 000 EUDAO Log Collector

	Lobrid Log concer	01		
Level: From 4-INFO All	: Search:			
Time V Level 17:05:55.740 4-INFO 17:06:20.962 4-INFO 17:09:07.541 4-INFO 17:09:07.546 4-INFO	Text Connection from LogCollector (127.0.0.1:53132) Connection from DataCollector (127.0.0.1:53134) Connection from Producer.Test (127.0.0.1:53136) Connection from Producer.Test (127.0.0.1:53137)	From LogCollector LogCollector LogCollector DataCollector	File euLog.hh:95 euLog.hh:95 euLog.hh:95 DataCollector	Function OnConnect(const



Bethe-Bloch

Derive the same for electrons in Silicon, and deduce the equivalent number of charges generated per micron