



# Исследование эффекта старения катодно-стриповых камер детектора CSC на установке GIF++ (ЦЕРН).

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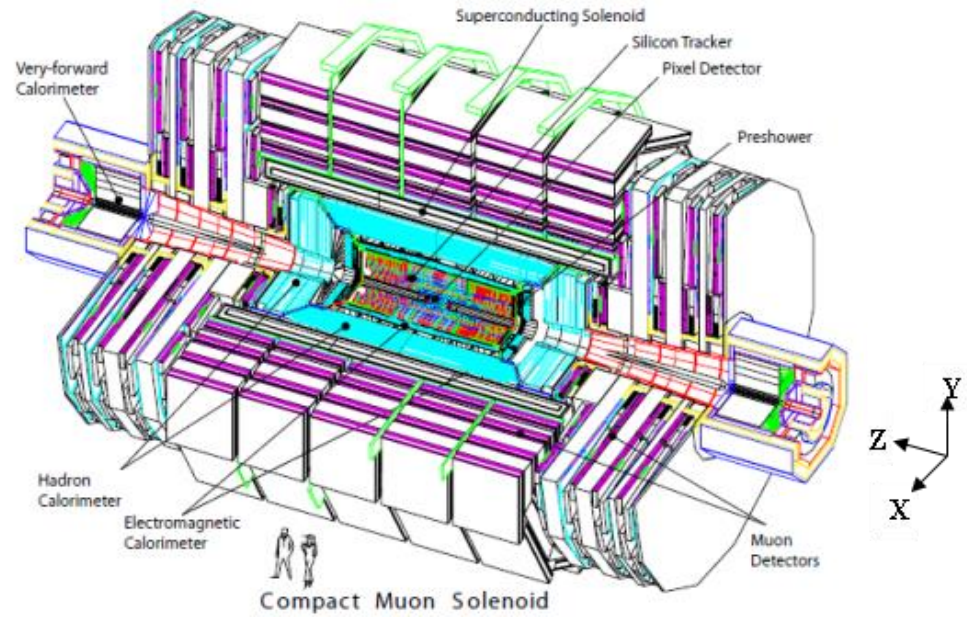
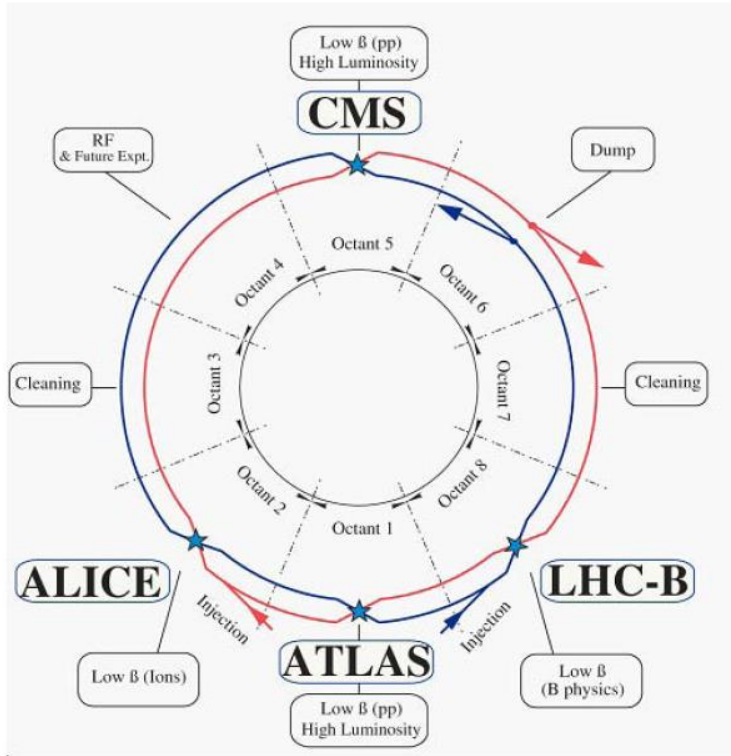
Научная сессия секции ядерной физики ОФН РАН  
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# Содержание



1. Мюонная система детектора CMS.
2. КСК как часть торцевой мюонной системы CMS.
3. Модернизация LHC в HL-LHC и тесты на радиационное старение газовых детекторов.
4. Исследование эффекта старения КСК детектора CSC на установке GIF++.
5. Заключение.



CMS состоит из 11 частей:

- пять «колец» центральной части, включающих в себя сам соленоид ( $B=4\text{Тл}$ ), внутренний трекер, электромагнитный и адронный калориметры, а также моюнную систему центральной части

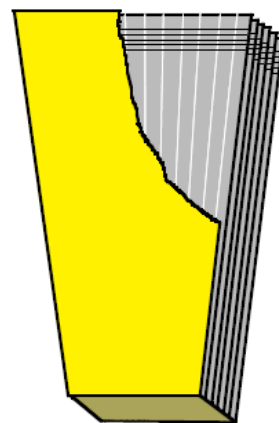
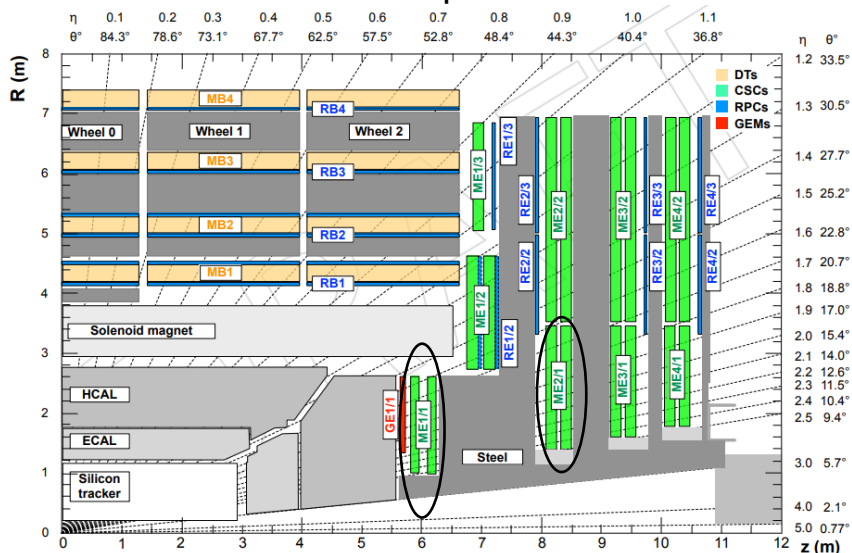
- шесть «дисков» торцевой части (по три с каждой стороны от центральной части), содержащих моюнную систему торцевой части и торцевые электромагнитный и адронный калориметры.

Две секции калориметра малых углов расположены за торцевыми частями детектора.

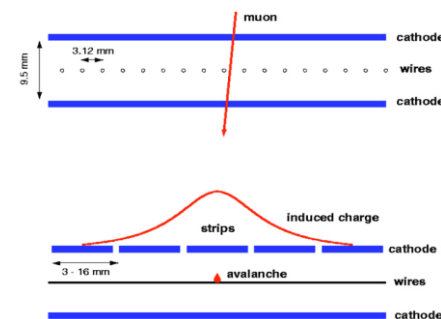
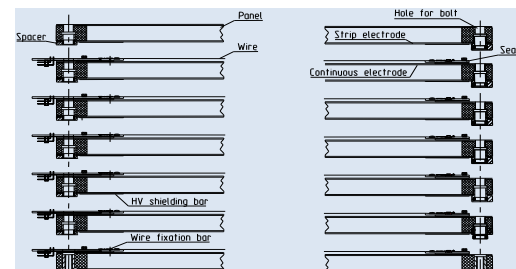
The 6-layer Cathode Strip Chambers are the part of the CMS Endcap muon system. There are 540 CSCs of different types and sizes composing 4 ME stations (green) dividing in turn into 9 “rings” in each Endcap.

The system covers  $0.9 < |\eta| < 2.4$ . The sensitive area: 6,300 m<sup>2</sup>, number of r/o channels: 477K

CMS R-z quadrant



6 Layers



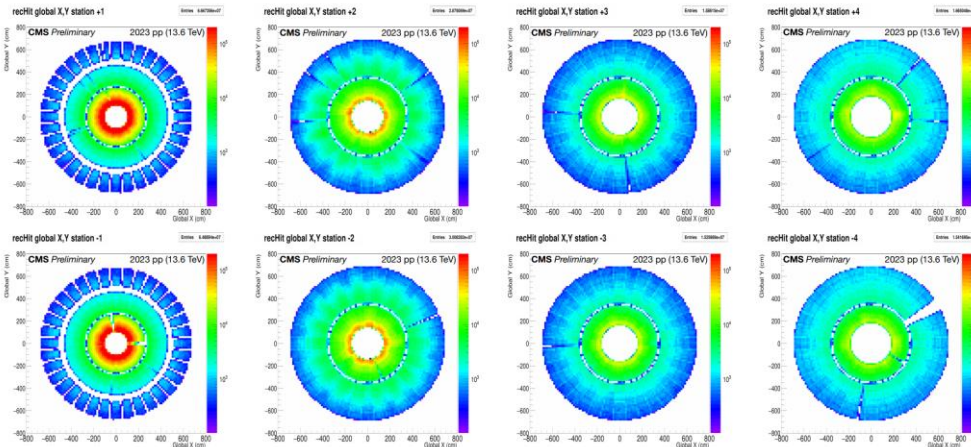
Muon system provides:

- Muon identification and momentum measurement
- Muon trigger
- Rejection of background by matching of muon tracks with the inner Tracker
- $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4\mu$  (“golden mode”)

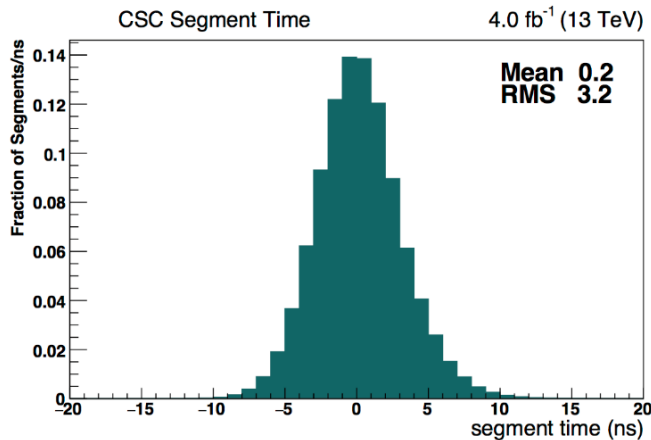
G.L. Bayatian et al. [CMS collaboration] “The Muon Project”, Technical Design Report, CERN/LHCC 97-32, CMS TDR 3, 15 December 1997.

S. Chatrchyan et al. [CMS Collaboration], “The CMS experiment at the CERN LHC”, JINST 3 (2008) S08004.

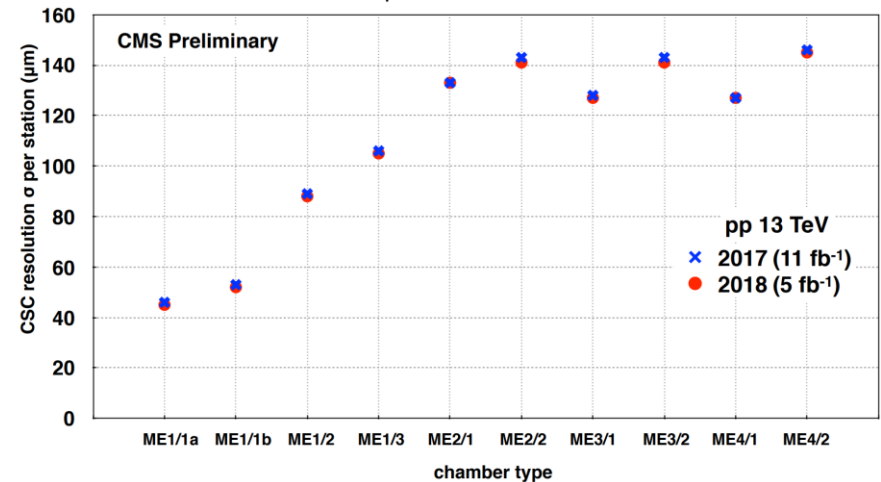
CSC reconstructed hit positions from one run of a muon-triggered dataset



The global x and y position of reconstructed CSC hits in the four stations of the +z and -z endcaps of the CMS endcap muon system from one run (166 pb<sup>-1</sup>) of a muon-triggered dataset



CSC Spatial Resolution



CSC muon system operation :

- High Spatial resolution 45÷ 150  $\mu\text{m}$
- Timing resolution  $\sim 3$  ns

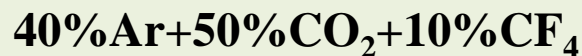
*S. Chatrchyan et al., The performance of the CMS muon detector in proton-proton collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV at the LHC, CMS-MUO-11-001, CERN-PH-EP-2013-072, JINST 8 (2013) P11002. DOI: 10.1088/1748-0221/8/11/P11002.*

*S. Chatrchyan et al., Performance of the CMS muon detector and muon reconstruction with proton-proton collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV, JINST 13 (2018) P06015.*

The luminosity increase with LHC upgrade to HL-LHC will cause a significant rise of the particle background rate.

Therefore, the study of possible aging effects of detector materials and gases is of great importance.

CSC working gas mixture:



$CF_4$  prevents aging and ensures the reliable operation of CSCs as a quencher.

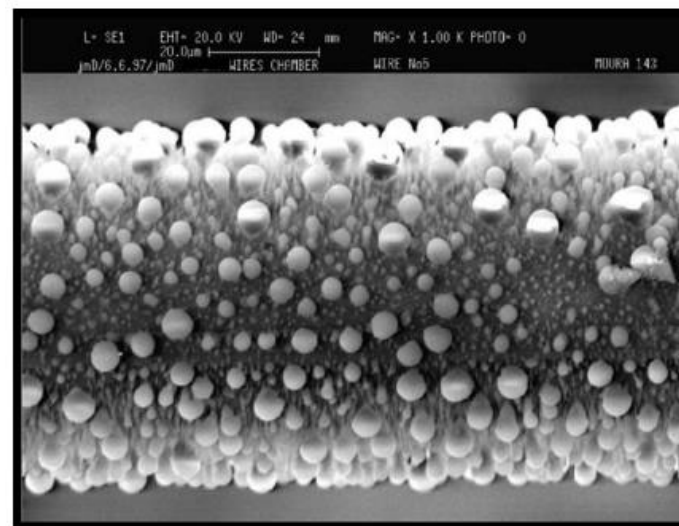
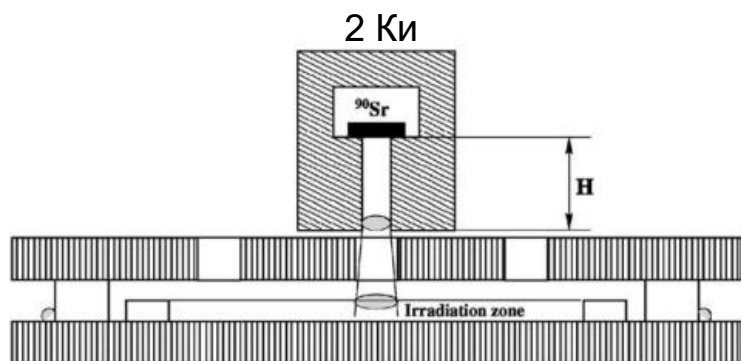
but

$CF_4$  is a greenhouse gas with the GWP=7390 (величина ПГП)

The use of F-gases should be limited.

1. Investigate of the possibility to operate with reduced  $CF_4$  amount
2. Search for a  $CF_4$  eco-friendly replacement (HFO1234ze,  $C_3H_2F_4$ , GWP < 1 for 100 year)

I. Авторами статьи *T. Ferguson et al. Aging studies of CMS muon chamber prototypes. NIMA 488 (2002) pp. 240–257* проводились тесты с изучением эффекта старения для газовых смесей 30%Ar+50%CO<sub>2</sub>+20%CF<sub>4</sub>, 30%Ar+70%CO<sub>2</sub> и 40%Ar+50%CO<sub>2</sub>+10%CF<sub>4</sub> при облучении источником <sup>90</sup>Sr прототипов КСК.



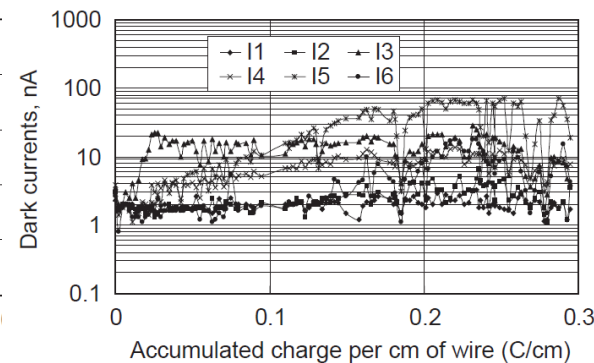
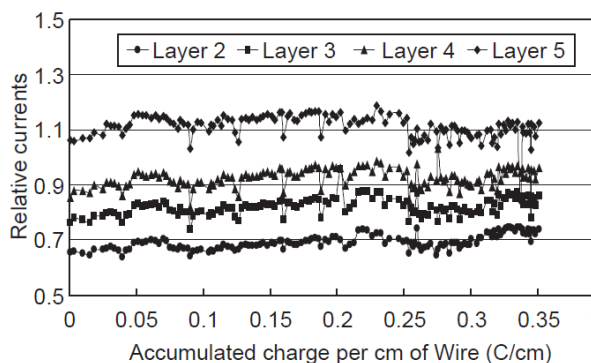
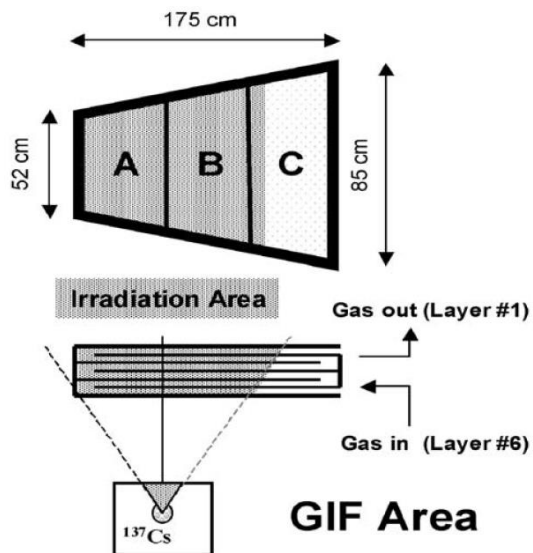
30% Ar+70% CO<sub>2</sub> gas mixture: Si deposits on the anode wire in the irradiated zone

В прототипах в качестве уплотнения использовался силиконовый герметик RTV, который проникал в газовый объем камеры. Газовое усиление в смеси без CF<sub>4</sub> упало в 2 раза после дозы в 0.25 Кл/см. Наблюдались Si отложения на проволоках. Для CF<sub>4</sub> – содержащих смесей данный эффект был незначителен вплоть до 13 Кл/см

Использование Si герметиков внутри газового объема камер недопустимо.  
Наличие в газовой смеси CF<sub>4</sub> предотвращает образование отложений Si на проволоках:  
 $4F\cdot + Si = SiF_4 \uparrow$

II. В 2000-2001 годах **две полномасштабных КСК** были протестированы на установке гамма-облучения (GIF) с использованием источника гамма-излучения  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  активностью 740 ГБк .  
**Acosta D. et al. Aging Tests of Full-Scale CMS Muon Cathode Strip Chambers. Nucl. Instr. Meth. A. 2003. V. 515. pp. 226–233.**

Использовалась газовая смесь 40%Ar+50%CO<sub>2</sub>+10%CF<sub>4</sub>. Одна камера работала с открытой газовой системой, а другая - с прототипом газовой стстемы КСК CMS, работающей в режиме «замкнутой петли» имеющей ввод свежей смеси в количестве 5% от величины потока газа.



Накопленные заряды составили 0,3 и 0,4 Кл/см. Эффектов старения не наблюдалось.

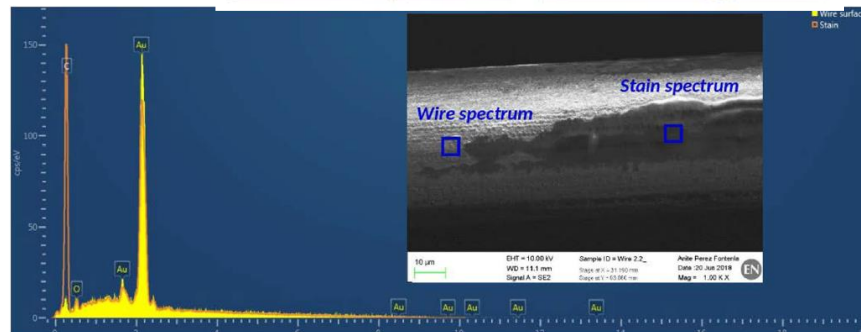
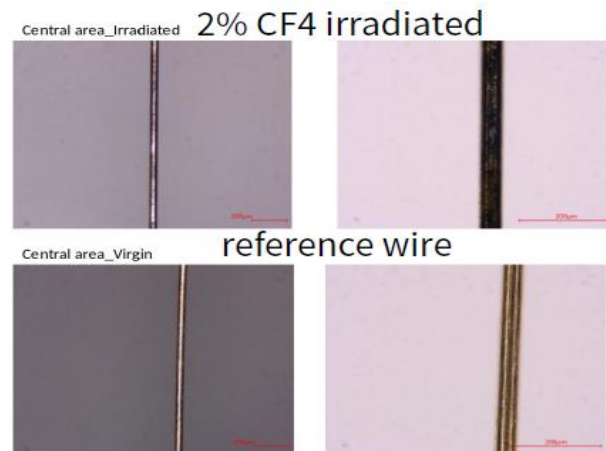


# Тесты на старение с различными прототипами КСК CMS-3

III. *E. Barberis et al. Longevity studies of CSC prototypes operating with Ar+CO<sub>2</sub> gas mixture and different fractions of CF<sub>4</sub> Eur. Phys. J. Plus 139, 166, (2024).*

Исследовался эффект старения на прототипах КСК малого размера при облучении лабораторным источником <sup>90</sup>Sr с использованием различных газовых смесей на основе Ar+CO<sub>2</sub>, с включением 5%, 2% и 0% добавок CF<sub>4</sub>.

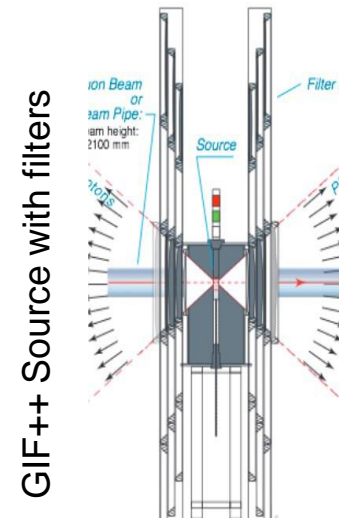
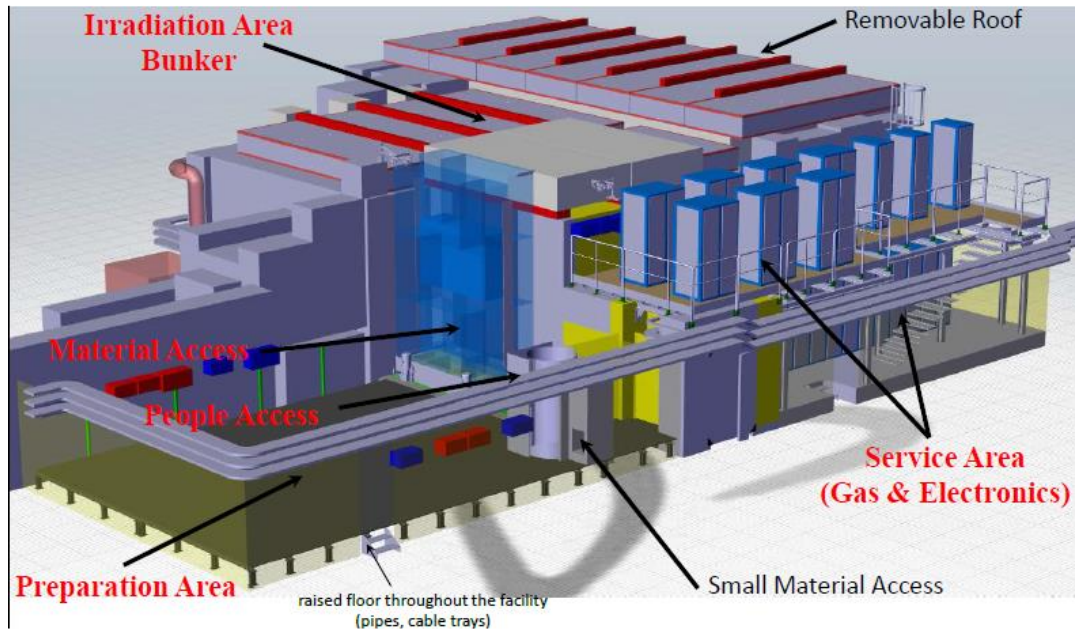
Small 30x30cm<sup>2</sup> 2- layer CSC



В тестах с содержанием в смеси 2% и 0% CF<sub>4</sub> наблюдался темный, видимый глазом осадок на проволоках в зоне облучения при накопленном заряде 300 мКл/см. Спектрометрический анализ подтвердил наличие углерода на проволоках. При этом ухудшения характеристик камер (темновой ток, газовое усиление) не наблюдалось.

Газовые смеси, содержащие менее или равные 2% CF<sub>4</sub>, потенциально опасны для долгосрочной работы CSC из-за осаждения **углерода** на анодных проводах.  
**LHCb Muon Gas System: MWPC работают с 40% Ar + 55% CO<sub>2</sub> + 5% CF<sub>4</sub> газ. смесью.**

- The Gamma Irradiation Facility (GIF++) was designed and built at the CERN SPS North Area (EHN1) in 2015.
- With this facility, the detectors could simultaneously be exposed to the photons from a  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  source and to a high-energy H4 SPS muon beam.



Att.Fact.  $1 \div 46.4\text{k}$

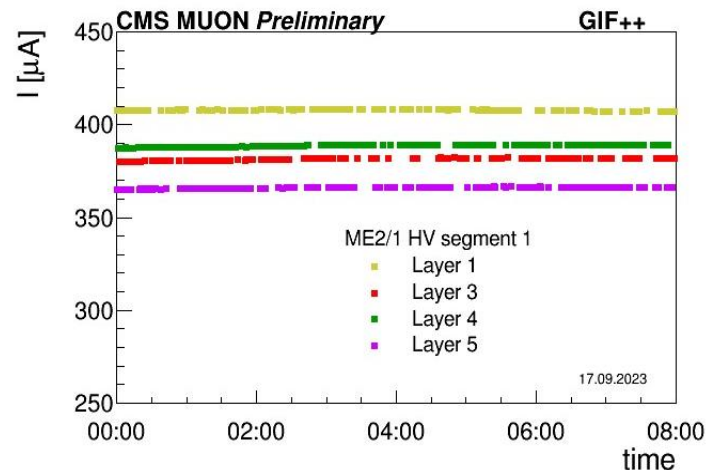
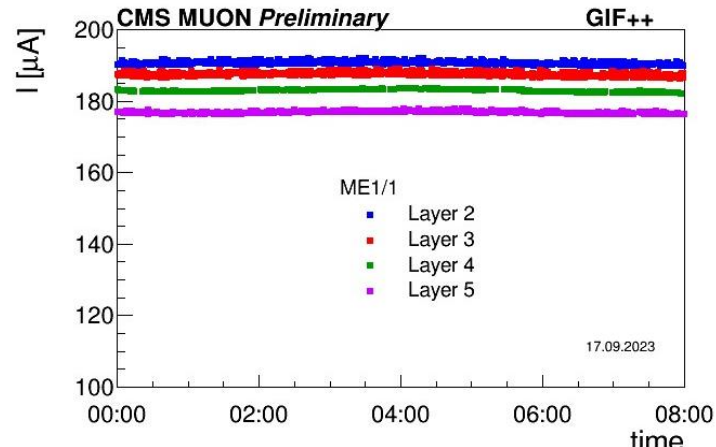
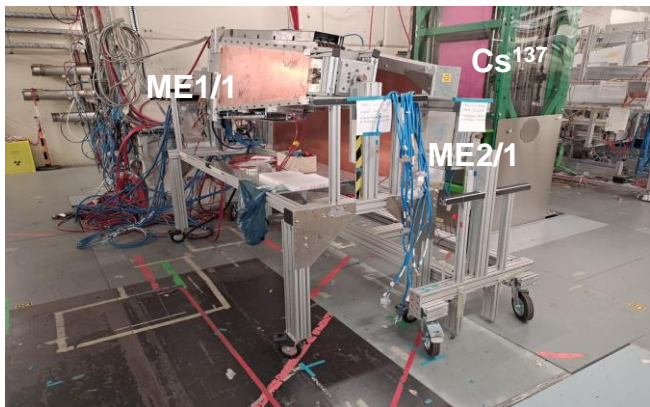
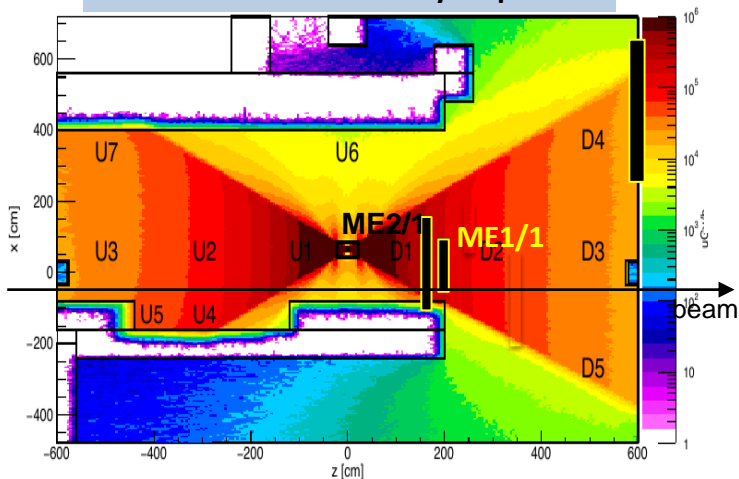
Plane :	A	B	C
Pos. 1	1	1	1
Pos. 2	10	1.47	2.15
Pos. 3	100	100	4.64

- **14 TBq (2015)  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  source ( $E_\gamma = 662 \text{ keV}$ )**
- **H4 SPS beam line**
- **A set of filters: Attenuation Factor: ( $1 \div 46000$ )**
- **Upstream + Downstream  $\pm 37^\circ$  irradiation cone**

M.R. Jäkel et al. CERN GIF++ : A new irradiation facility to test large-area particle detectors for the high-luminosity LHC program. PoS (TIPP2014) 102.  
 D. Pfeiffer et al. "The radiation field in the Gamma Irradiation Facility GIF++ at CERN", Nucl. Instr. Meth. A 866 (2017) 91–103

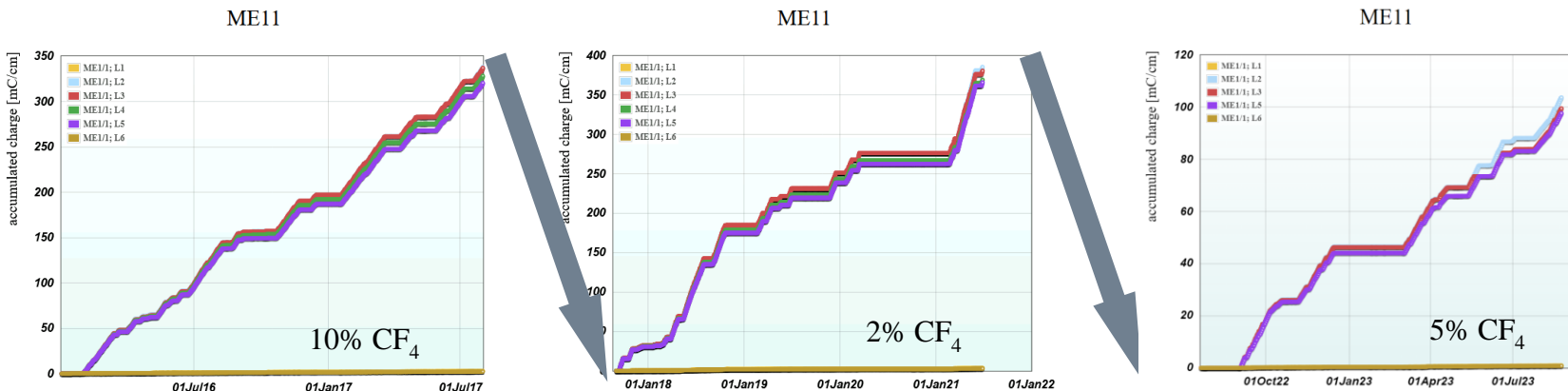
# КСК в позиции облучения на GIF++ и токи в субкамерах

GIF++ irradiation intensity map



- ME2/1 and ME1/1 CSCs are chosen for the test because in CMS they took positions with the highest background. In the irradiation position at GIF++ ME2/1 is in front of ME1/1 and ~1.8m from the  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  source.
- During the irradiation high voltage has been applied to 4 layers while 2 others were off (reference layers).
- Each layer of ME2/1 active area is divided by 3 independent high voltage zones – HV segments.
- The current of ME1/1 irradiated layers is ~ 190  $\mu\text{A}$ , while for ME2/1 segment1 it is ~ 390 $\mu\text{A}$ .

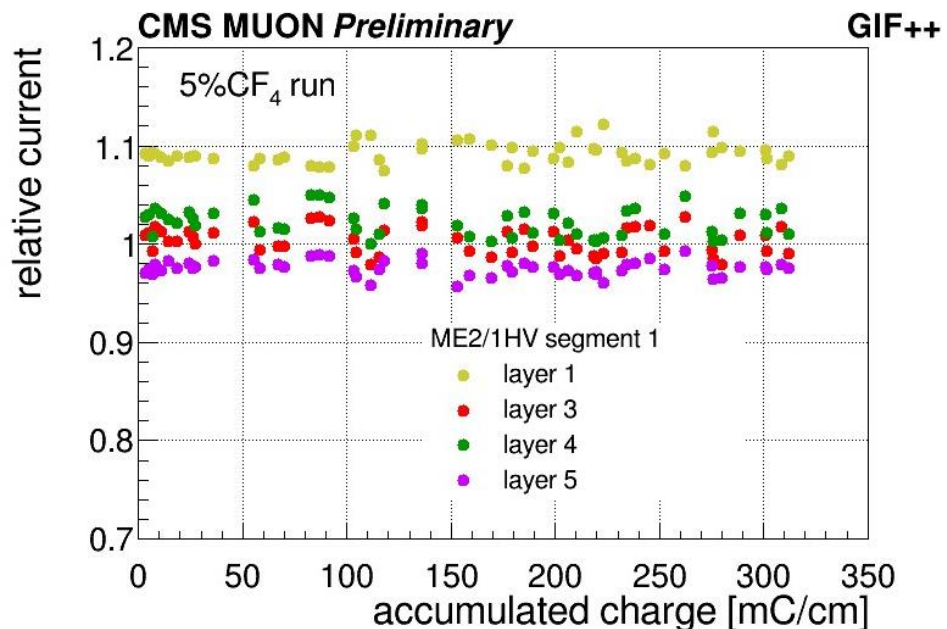
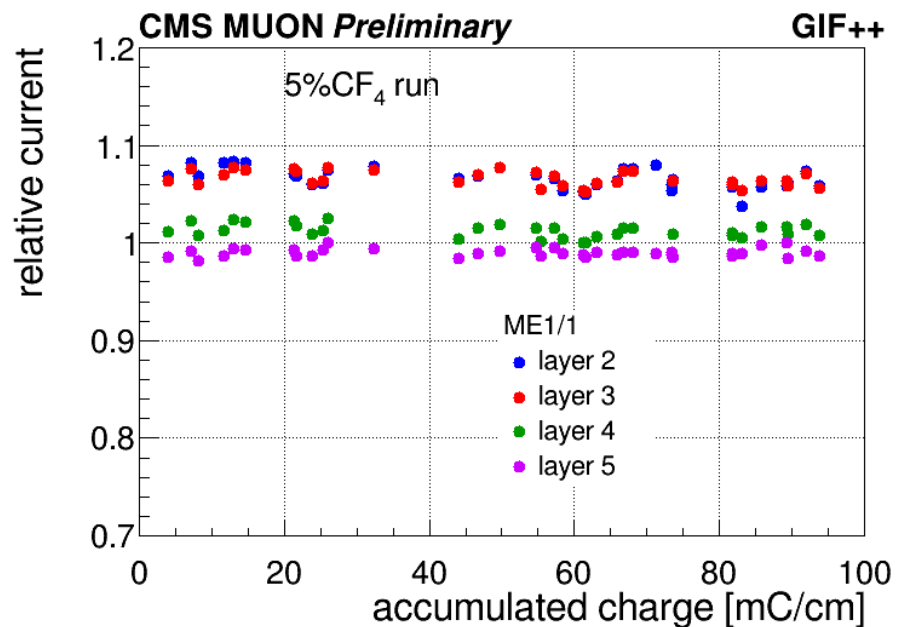
The CSC operation conditions at GIF++ are like those in the CMS: closed loop gas supply with nominal gas flow and 10% fresh gas injection, sensors for  $\text{O}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  control, same services and DAQ.



CSC	HL-LHC Expected* (3000 fb <sup>-1</sup> )	Accumulated charge Q (mC/cm)					
		before 2018	Nov.-2021	Oct.-2022	May-2023	19.07.23	25.08.23
ME1/1	200 mC/cm	330 (10% CF <sub>4</sub> )	700 (2% CF <sub>4</sub> )	725 (5% CF <sub>4</sub> )	770	790	800
ME2/1, S1	130 mC/cm	340 (10% CF <sub>4</sub> )		460 (5% CF <sub>4</sub> )	575	625	670
ME2/1, S2, S3		300 (10% CF <sub>4</sub> )		400 (5% CF <sub>4</sub> )	510	550	600
<ME2/1>		310 (10% CF <sub>4</sub> )		420 (5% CF <sub>4</sub> )	530	570	610

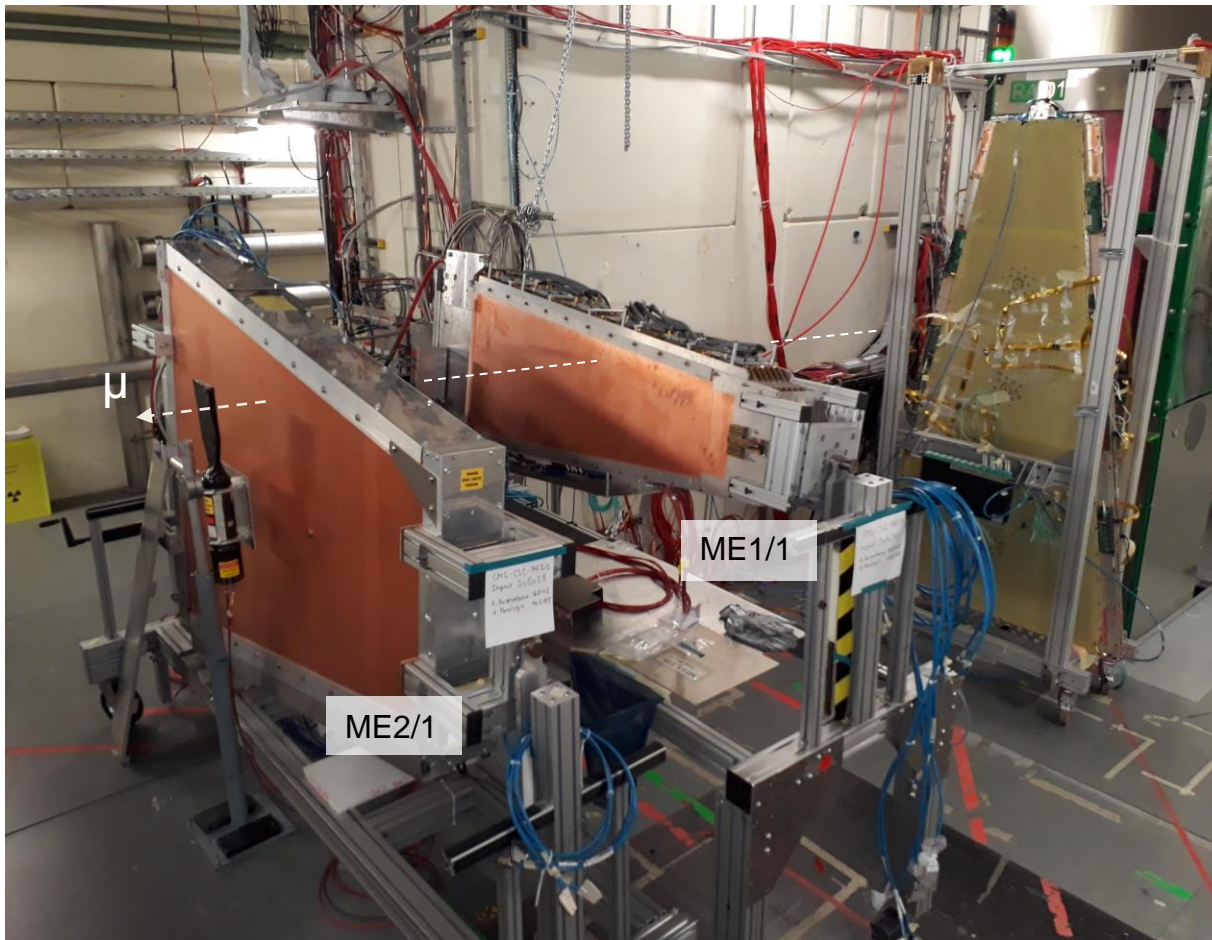
- ME1/1 plots showing accumulated charge per 1cm of anode wire length during CSC irradiation at GIF++ (<sup>137</sup>Cs) with different gas components of Ar+CO<sub>2</sub>+CF<sub>4</sub> gas mixture: (40/50/10 – period I, 40/58/2 – period II and 40/55/5 – period III).
- ME1/1 and ME2/1 table of the accumulated charge.

(\*) Accumulated charge estimated at end of HL-LHC running assuming Run 2 currents and background occupancies, corrected using FLUKA simulation including HGAL. To be updated with Run 3 currents.



ME1/1 (left) and ME2/1 (right) plots of the **relative currents** in irradiated layers vs accumulated charge.

- Plots for the period of irradiation with 40%Ar+55%CO<sub>2</sub>+5%CF<sub>4</sub> gas mixture.
- Values are normalized to the averaged current of the two reference layers (HV=0 during irradiation).
- **No ageing effects observed and same for dark current**



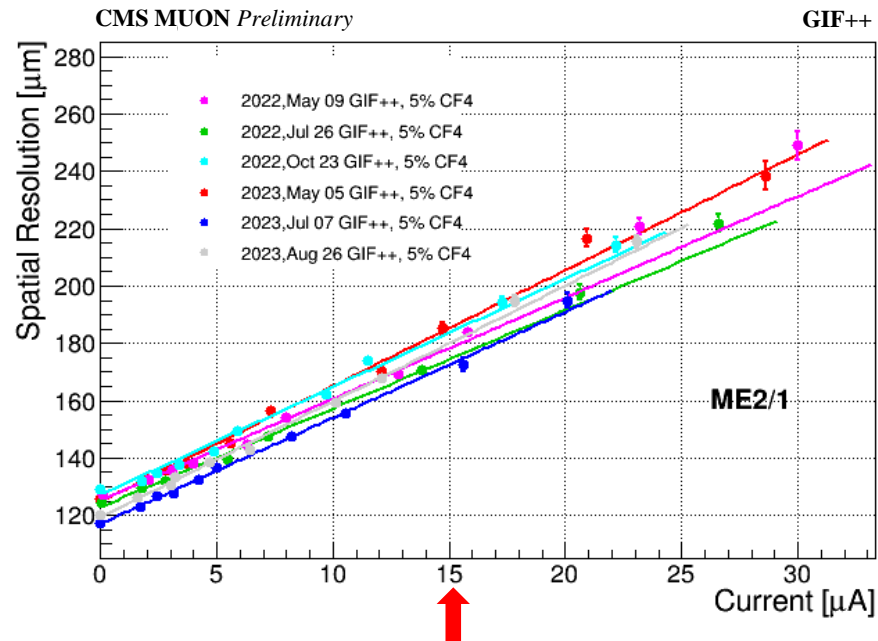
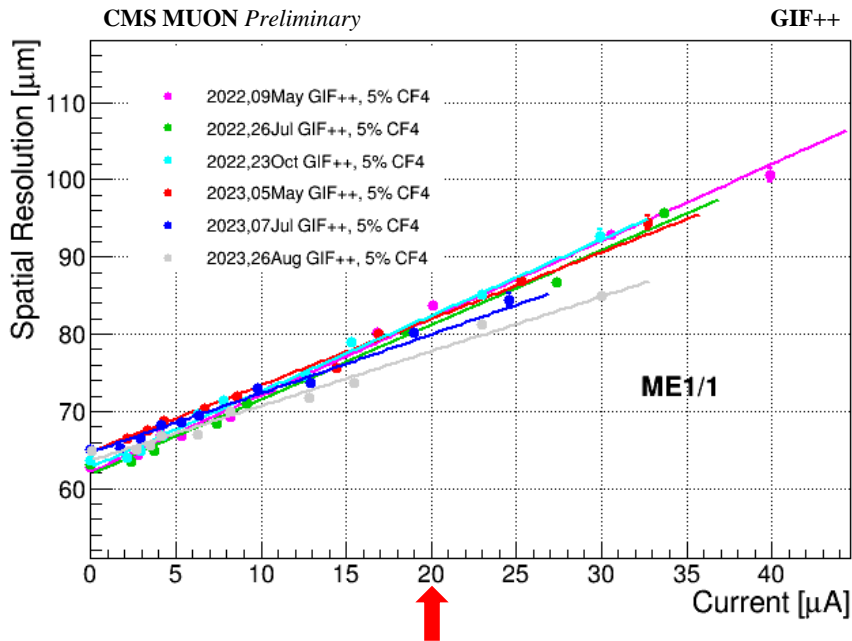
Measurements with the muon test beam:

1. Scintillator trigger,  $15 \times 15 \text{ cm}^2$  acceptance

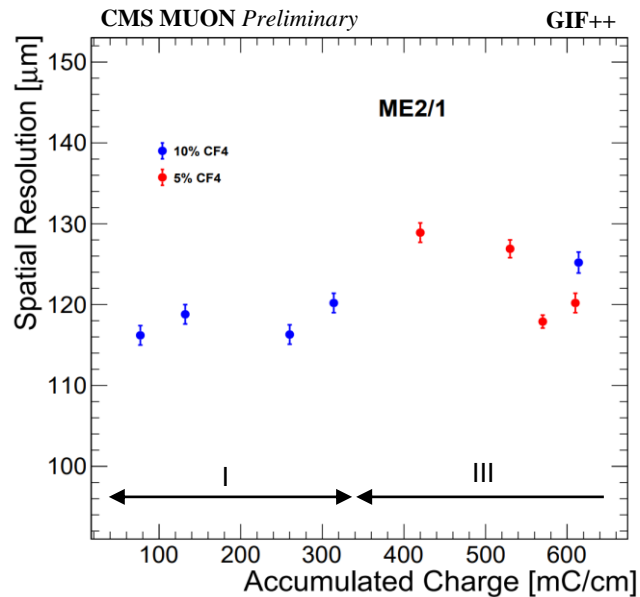
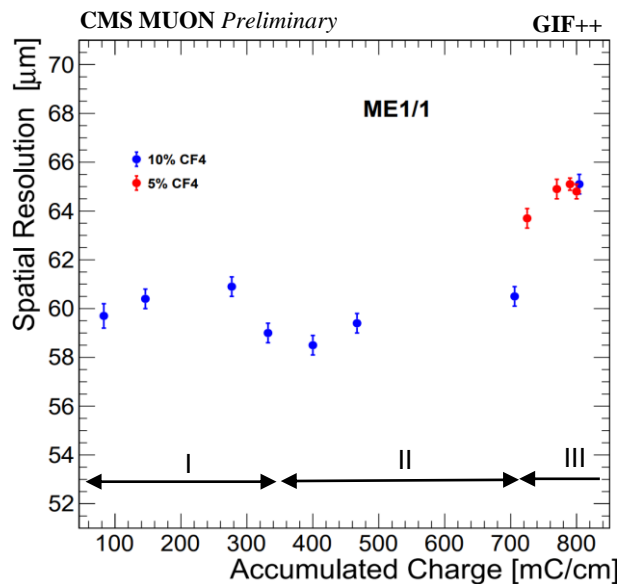
a). Spatial resolution vs Source intensity

2. Large statistics CSC in self-trigger mode, Source off

ME2/1 and ME1/1 in TB position-2023  
Irradiation position differs from the Test Beam one.



- Spatial resolution of ME1/1 (left) and ME2/1 (right) vs mean CSC layer current with 5%CF<sub>4</sub> gas mixture.
- The measurements are performed with a muon beam and varying  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  source intensity.
- The results are corrected for atmospheric pressure variation.
- The spatial resolution degrades linearly with the layer current increase.
- The HL-LHC background condition for  $L=5 \cdot 10^{34} \text{Hz/cm}^2$  corresponds to ME1/1 layer current of 20  $\mu\text{A}$ , while for ME2/1s1 - 15  $\mu\text{A}$ .



Spatial resolution of the ME1/1 (left) and ME2/1 (right) chambers measured with a muon beam as a function of the accumulated charge.

- The first 330 mC/cm of charge (period I) was accumulated with the nominal 40%Ar+50%CO<sub>2</sub>+10%CF<sub>4</sub> gas mixture, then irradiation was continued for ME1/1 only with the reduced CF<sub>4</sub> content (40%Ar+58%CO<sub>2</sub>+2%CF<sub>4</sub> – period II) and finally the irradiation continued with intermediate CF<sub>4</sub> for both the CSCs (40%Ar+55%CO<sub>2</sub>+5%CF<sub>4</sub> mixture – period III).

- **Blue points** represent measurements with **10% CF<sub>4</sub>** gas mixture while the **red points** represent the measurements with **5% CF<sub>4</sub>** gas mixture.

- No significant degradation of the spatial resolution was observed for the whole irradiation period up to the charge of 700 mC/cm for ME1/1 and 670 mC/cm for ME2/1.

- Systematic errors not included. Work on the evaluation of the systematic uncertainties ongoing.

- The slight degradation of the ME1/1 resolution in period III (2023) while we don't see any significant variation in the gas gain is to be understood.



Исследования эффектов старения проводятся на прототипах КСК CMS малого размера и на полномасштабных камерах как с лабораторными источниками, так и на установках с промышленными ИИИ (GIF++). Изучается возможность минимизации использования парниковых газов в координатных детекторах или замены их на газы с малым ПГП.

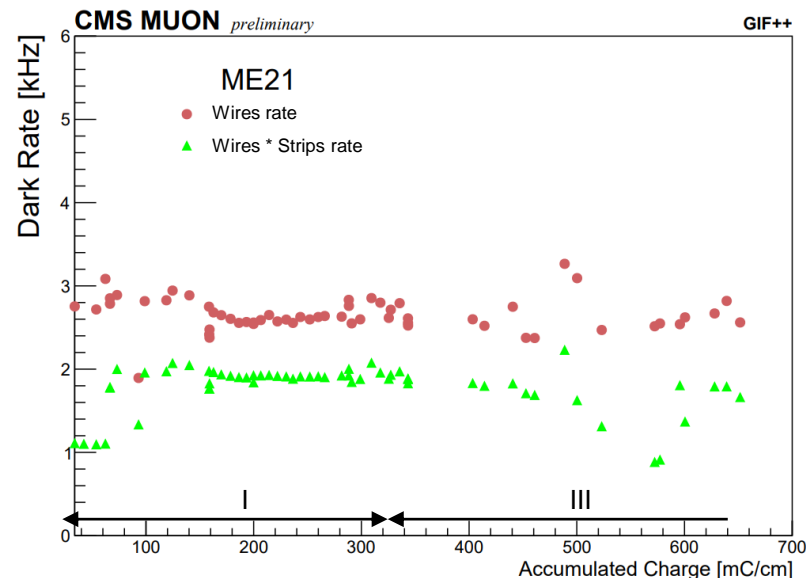
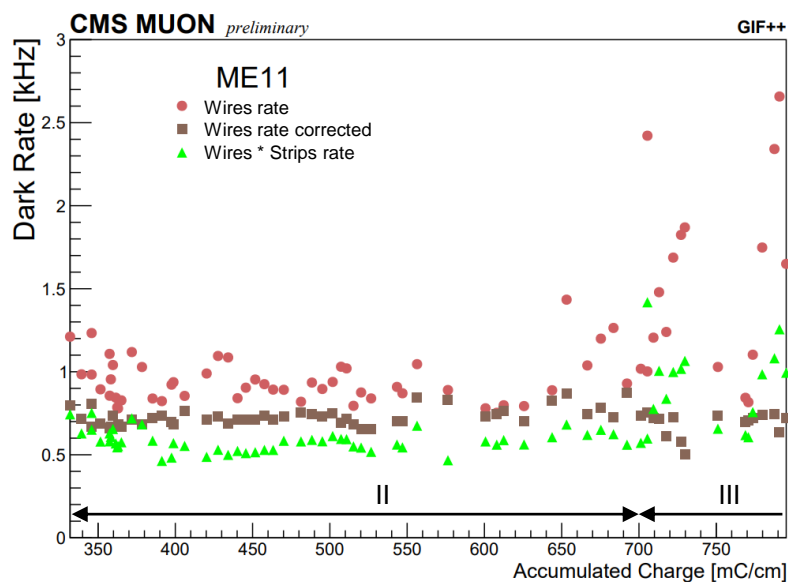
Исследования эффектов старения в КСК CMS ME1/1 и ME2/1, проводимые на установке GIF++ (ЦЕРН) с 2016 года, не выявили признаков старения камер.

- Использовались три рабочих газовых смеси с различным содержанием  $\text{CF}_4$  :  
 $40\%\text{Ar}+50\%\text{CO}_2+10\%\text{CF}_4$ ,  $40\%\text{Ar}+58\%\text{CO}_2+2\%\text{CF}_4$  and  $40\%\text{Ar}+55\%\text{CO}_2+5\%\text{CF}_4$ ;
- Заряд на единицу длины анодной проволоки составил для ME1/1 800 мКл/см, для ME2/1 - 670 мКл/см;
- Относительный ток в субкамерах и скорость счета фоновых событий были стабильны в зависимости от накопленного заряда.
- Не наблюдается деградации пространственного разрешения КСК вплоть до величины накопленного заряда 700 мКл/см для ME1/1 и 670 мКл/см для ME2/1, в то время как выше 700 мКл/см для ME1/1 ухудшение пространственного разрешения наблюдается (~ 8%);
- С ростом фоновой загрузки деградация пространственное разрешения КСК носит линейный характер и при работе HL-LHC в условиях максимальной светимости для станций ME1/1 и ME2/1 можно ожидать ухудшение величины пространственного разрешения на ~ 40%.



**Спасибо за внимание !**

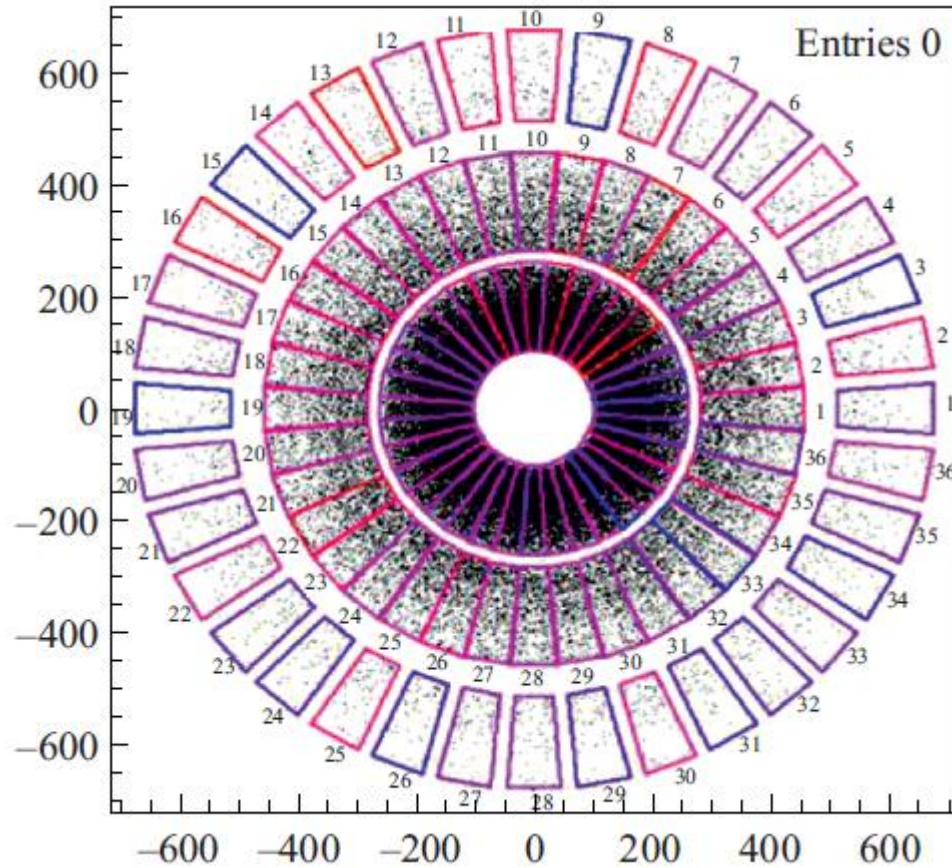
# Backup

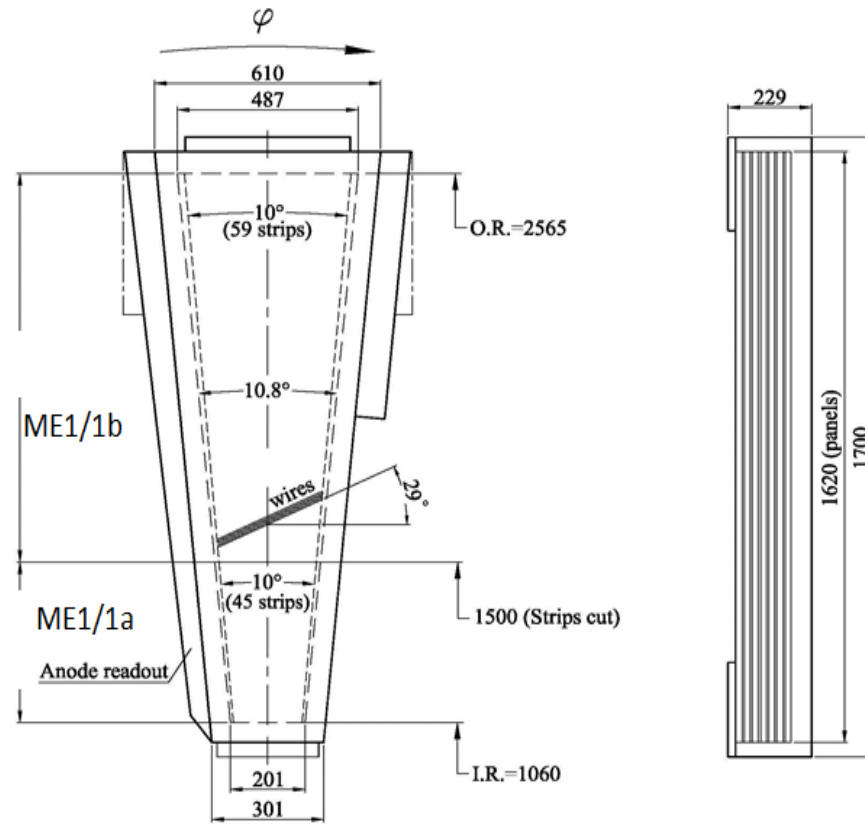


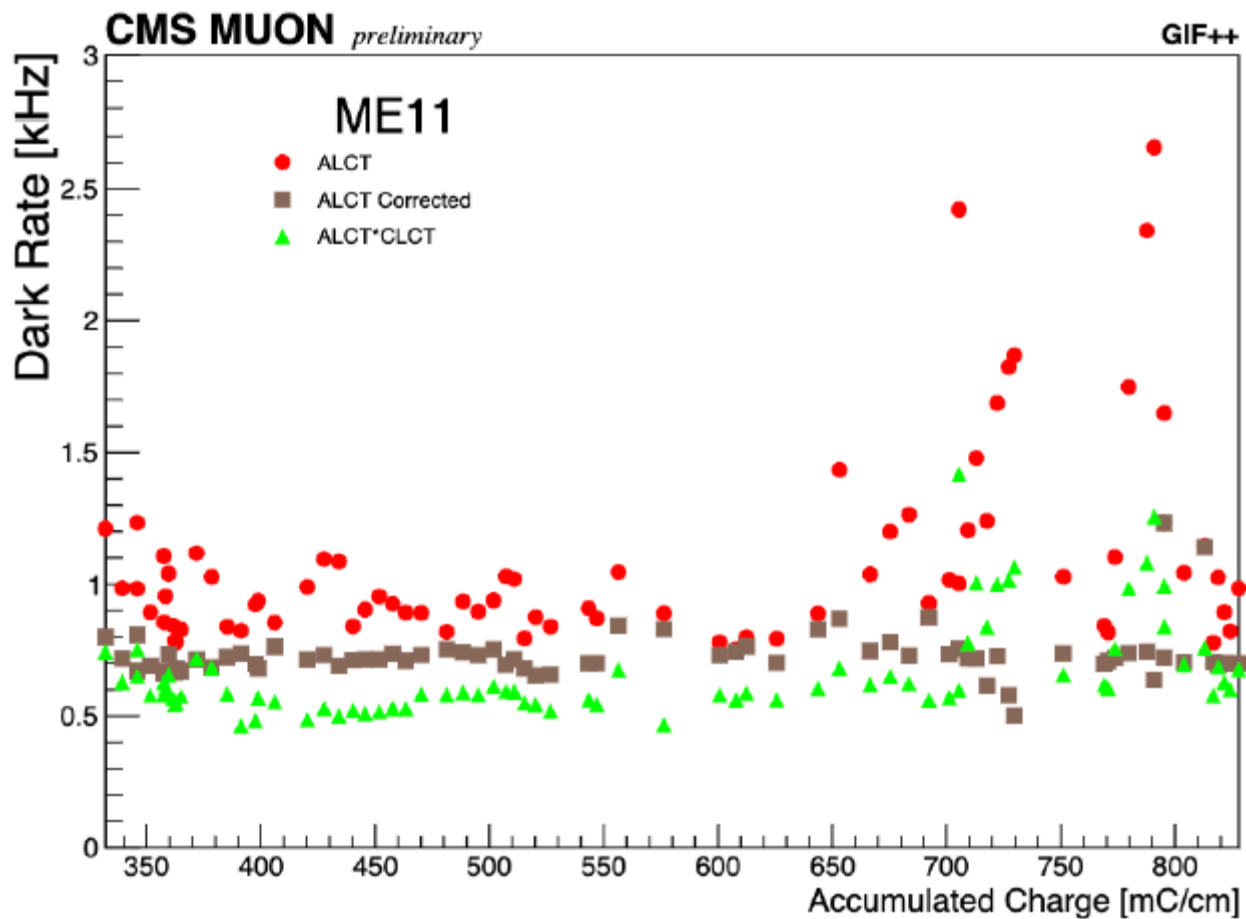
Measurements of the CSC dark rates with single layer mode trigger as a function of the accumulated charge.

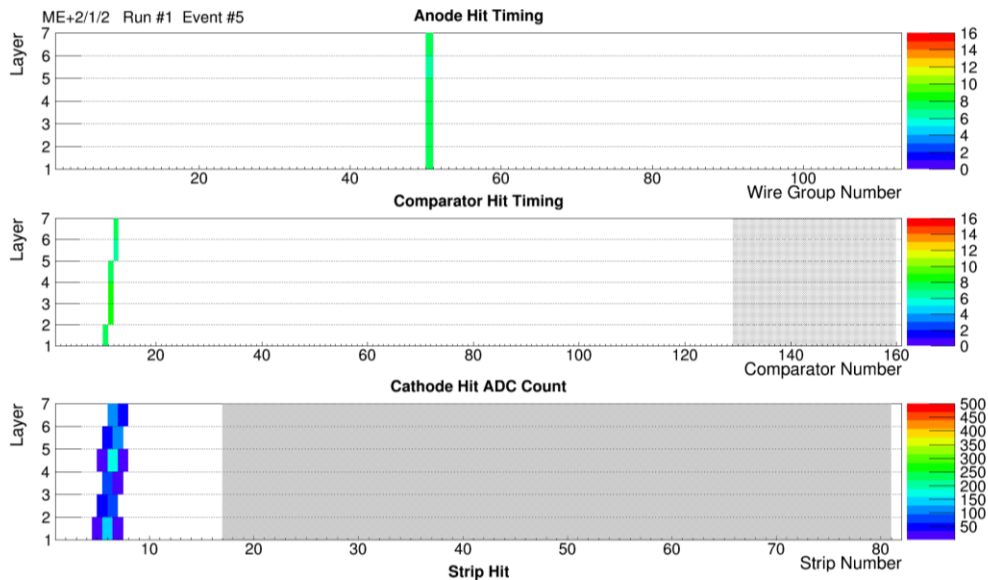
- The wires dark rates and the wires and strips signals coincidence rates are shown.
- The ME1/1 dark rate (left) is measured during irradiation with the 40%Ar+58%CO<sub>2</sub>+2%CF<sub>4</sub> gas mixture up to 700 mC/cm (period II) then the gas mixture was changed to 40%Ar+55%CO<sub>2</sub>+5%CF<sub>4</sub> (period III). First 330 mC/cm (period I not shown in this plot) were accumulated with the nominal 40%Ar+50%CO<sub>2</sub>+10%CF<sub>4</sub> gas mixture.
- For ME1/1 the corrected wires rate excludes the contribution from a noisy wire group (left picture, brown squares).
- The ME2/1 dark rate (right) is measured during irradiation with the 40%Ar+50%CO<sub>2</sub>+10%CF<sub>4</sub> gas mixture up to 330 mC/cm (period I) then the gas mixture was changed to 40% Ar+55%CO<sub>2</sub>+5%CF<sub>4</sub> (period III).
- The dark rate of few kHz includes the cosmic rate and is negligible because the CSC trigger requirement is Wires\*Strips coincidence in 4 layers in the time window of 175ns.

**No ageing effects observed.**



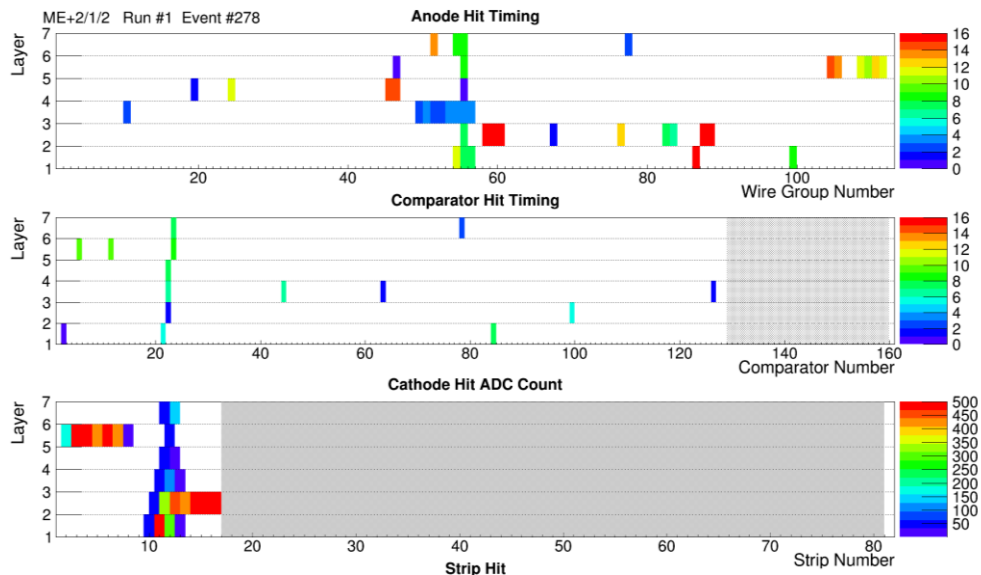






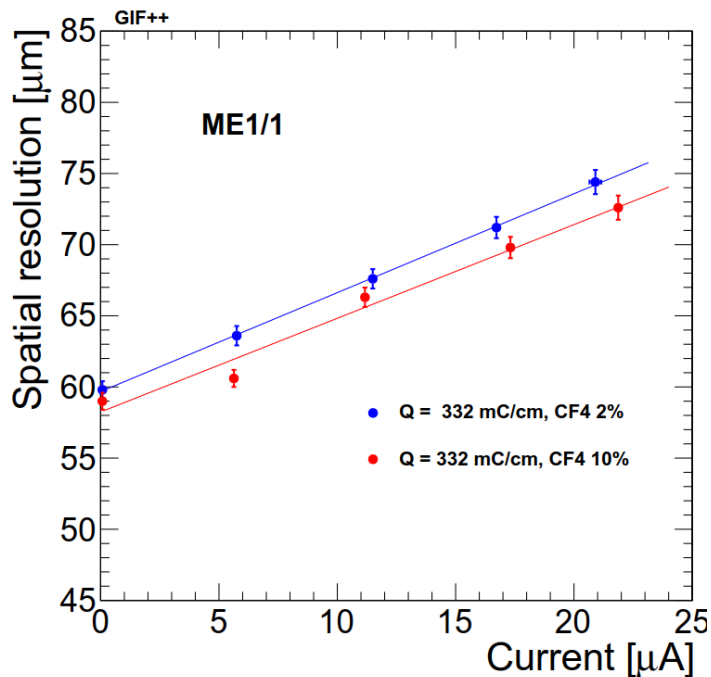
Source=off,  
Single muon

Att. Factor=22\*:  
muon with background





To study properties of a gas mixture with reduced CF4 content, the performance of CSC operated with 40%/50%/10% and 40%/58%/2% Ar/CO2/CF4 gas mixtures was compared.



ME1/1 spatial resolution obtained with a muon beam and uniform  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  source background as a function of the background intensity in units of average ME1/1 current. The measurements are performed with 40%/50%/10% and 40%/58%/2% Ar/CO2/CF4 gas mixtures. The HL-LHC background condition for  $L=5 \cdot 10^{34} \text{Hz/cm}^2$  corresponds to the average currents of 20  $\mu\text{A}$ . The results are corrected for atmospheric pressure variation.

