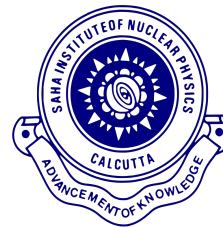


# CMS HL-LHC Outer Tracker Upgrade activities at NISER



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***M. Rahaman, M. Sahoo, D. Satapathy, S. Shuchi, V. Sinha***

*(along with other members of the SINP, IOP and IIT Bhubaneswar)*

# HL-LHC & CMS Tracker

## CMS DETECTOR

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

STEEL RETURN YOKE  
12,500 tonnes

SILICON TRACKERS  
Pixel ( $100 \times 150 \mu\text{m}$ )  $\sim 1\text{m}^2 \sim 66\text{M}$  channels  
Microstrips ( $80 \times 180 \mu\text{m}$ )  $\sim 200\text{m}^2 \sim 9.6\text{M}$  channels

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

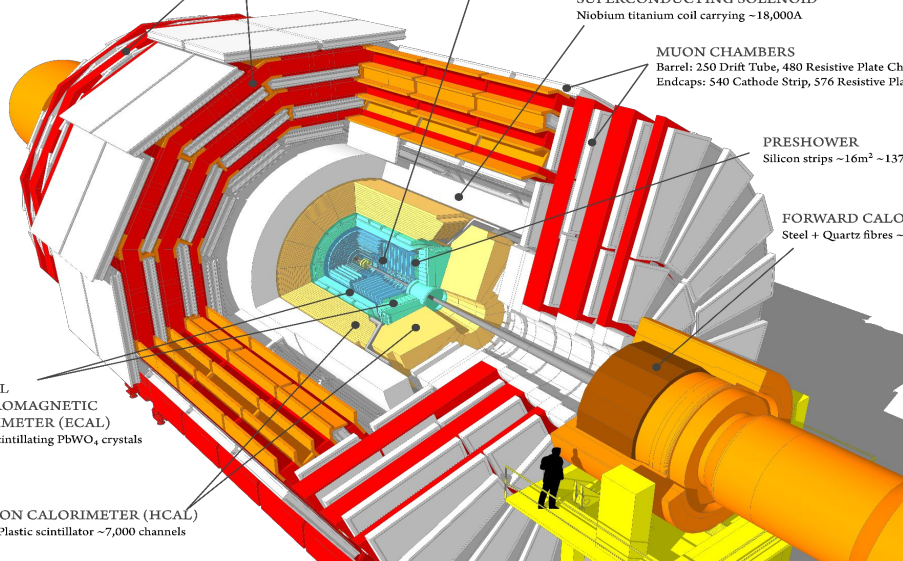
MUON CHAMBERS  
Barrel: 250 Drift Tube, 480 Resistive Plate Chambers  
Endcaps: 540 Cathode Strip, 576 Resistive Plate Chambers

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

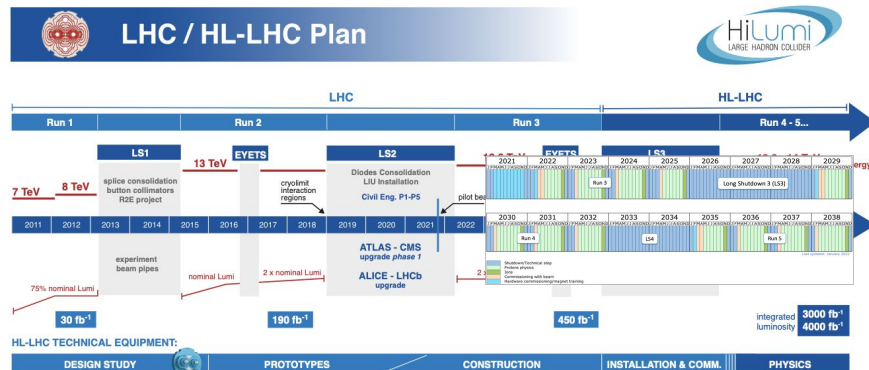
FORWARD CALORIMETER  
Steel + Quartz fibres  $\sim 2,000$  Channels

CRYSTAL ELECTROMAGNETIC CALORIMETER (ECAL)  
 $\sim 76,000$  scintillating PbWO<sub>4</sub> crystals

HADRON CALORIMETER (HCAL)  
Brass + Plastic scintillator  $\sim 7,000$  channels

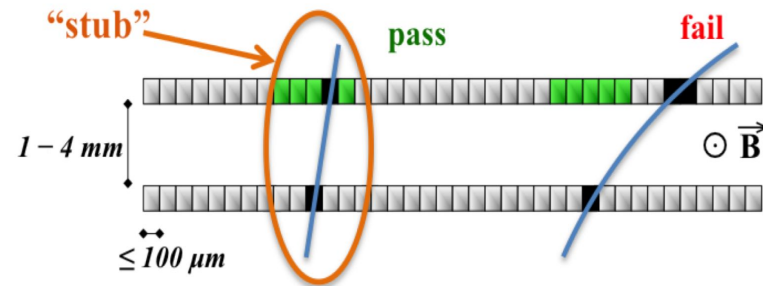
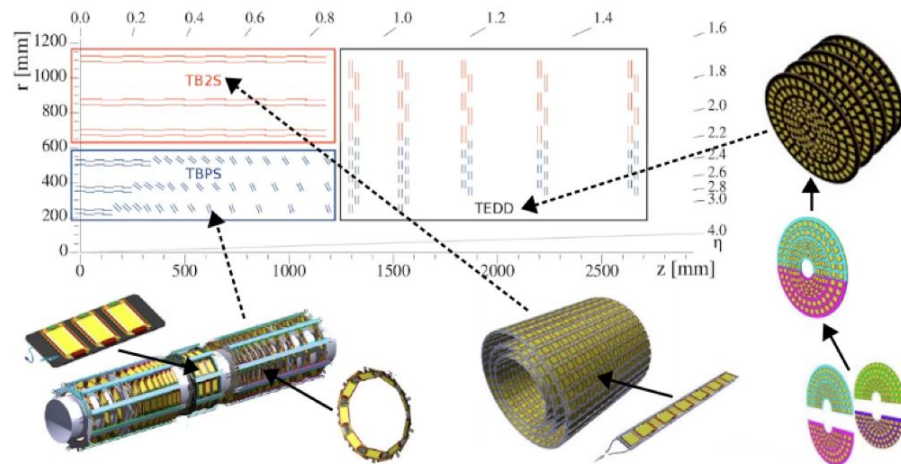


- LHC is planning High Luminosity upgrade to collect high data rate (10x) to probe rare physics.
- CMS Phase-2 upgrade is designed to handle data rates of HL-LHC.
- Higher pile-up, radiation, and data complexity demand advanced detector upgrades.

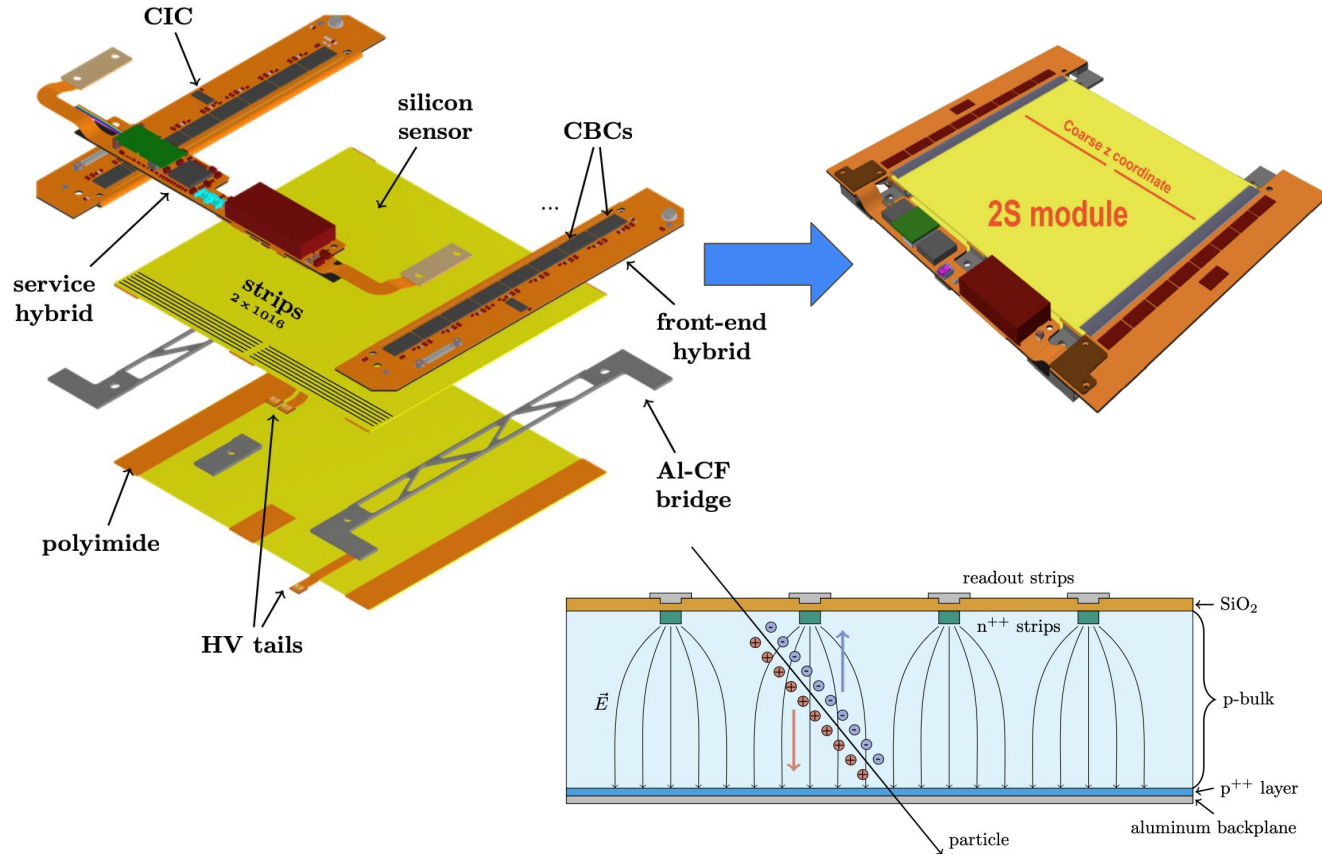


# CMS Phase-2 tracker

- The Phase-2 CMS detector will feature an upgraded Outer Tracker (OT) with pixel-strip (PS) and strip-strip (2S) modules, equipped with unique feature of **hardware level track triggering capabilities** for the first time in any HEP experiment.
- Each 2S module consists of silicon strip sensors with 2032 strips per sensor, totaling **4064 channels**, and with each strip having dimension of **5 cm × 90 μm** while current OT uses silicon strips measuring **10 cm × 180 μm**.
- NISER is producing **1104 modules** for integration into **92 ladders**, which will be installed in the **TB2S** (Tracker Barrel 2S module) **section** of the tracker.

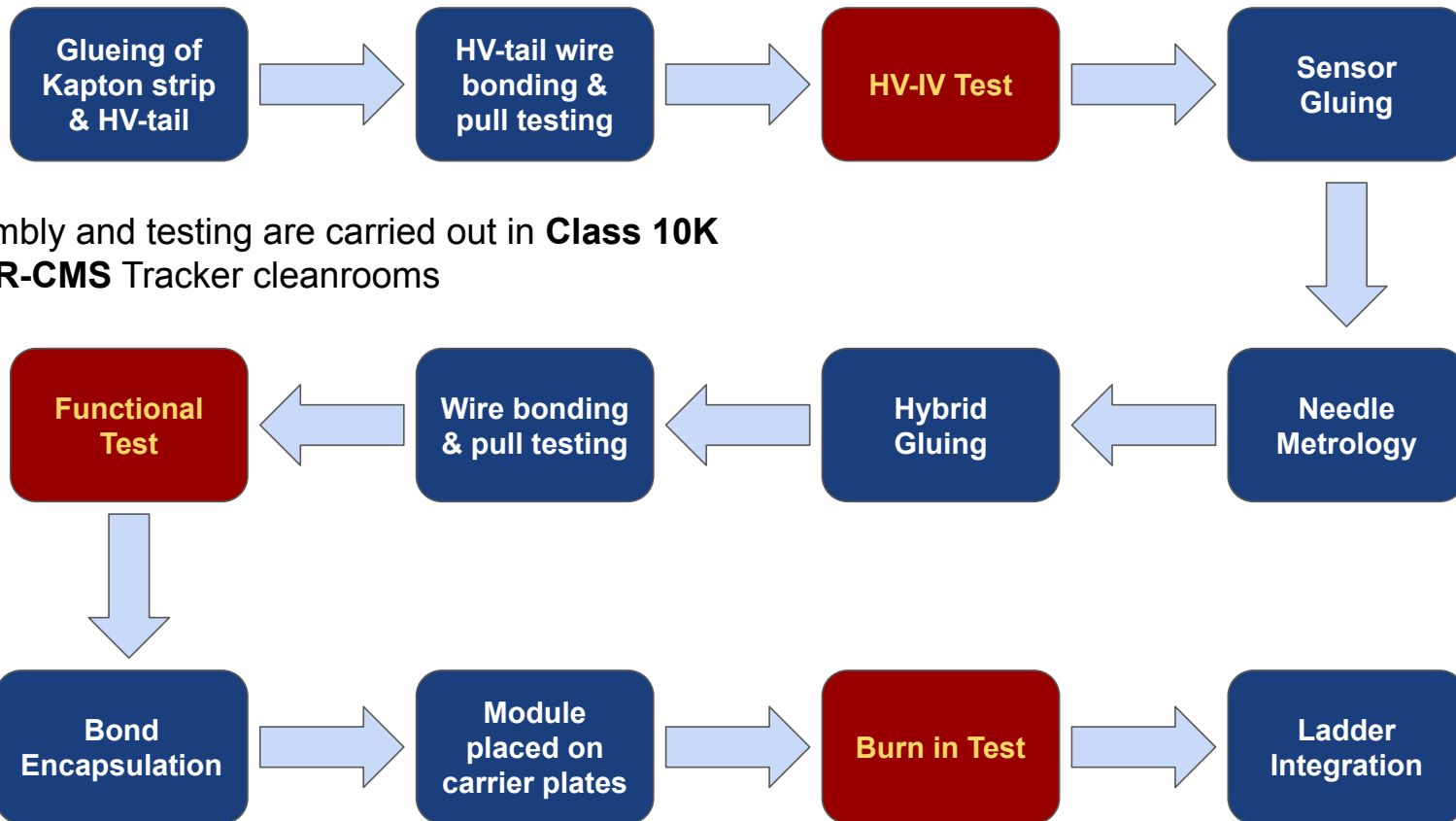


- **Sensor type:** n-in-p silicon
- **Size:**  $145 \times 125 \times 0.18 \text{ mm}^3$
- **Weight:** 37 g
- **Structure:** Two halves with 1016 strips each (5 cm long)
- **Active area:**  $10 \times 10 \text{ cm}^2$
- **Strip pitch:**  $90 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$
- **Strip width:**  $22.5 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$



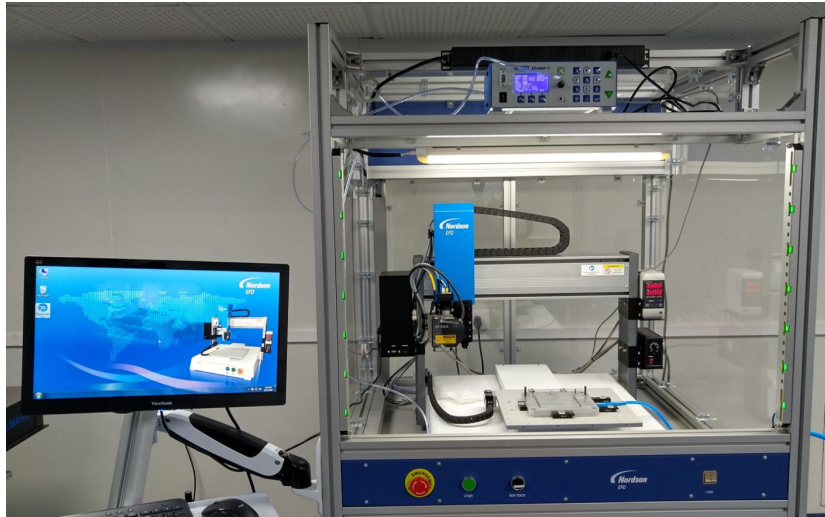


# 2S Module Standard Integration Procedure

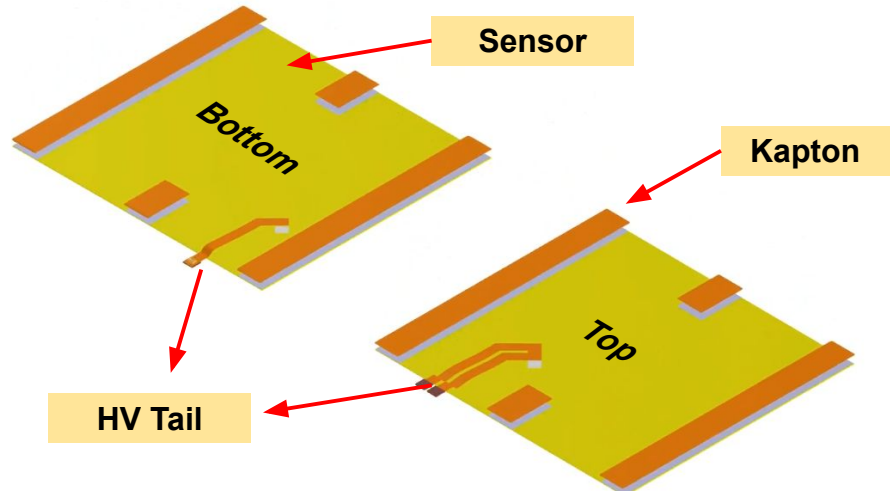


# Kapton Strip and HV Tail Assembly, Inspection & Encapsulation Process

- Kapton strips and HV tails are visually inspected to ensure quality.
- After inspection, the Kapton strips and HV tail are glued to the sensor backplane with a **5–7  $\mu\text{m}$**  layer of low-viscosity insulating glue (**Polytec 601 LV**) applied by the **Nordson Robot**.
- HV tails are wire-bonded for electrical connection and encapsulated with **Sylgard 186** to ensure durability.

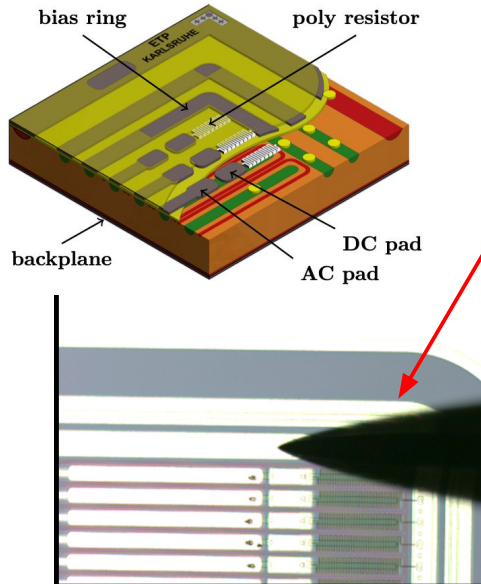


**Nordson Robot**



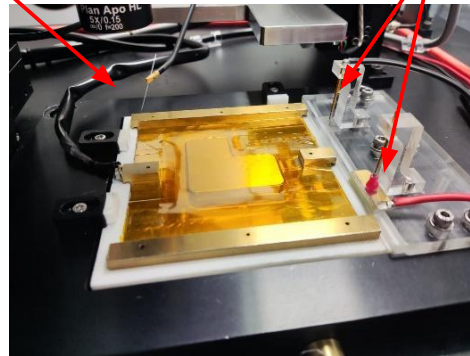
# HV-IV Test for Individual Sensor

- After wire bonding and encapsulating the HV tail on the sensor backplane, an **HV test** checks electrical isolation up to **1000 V**.
- The sensor's bulk **IV characteristics** are measured using a probe needle and Keithley power supply up to **800 V**.
- This Quality Control step is essential to ensure successful Kapton gluing.

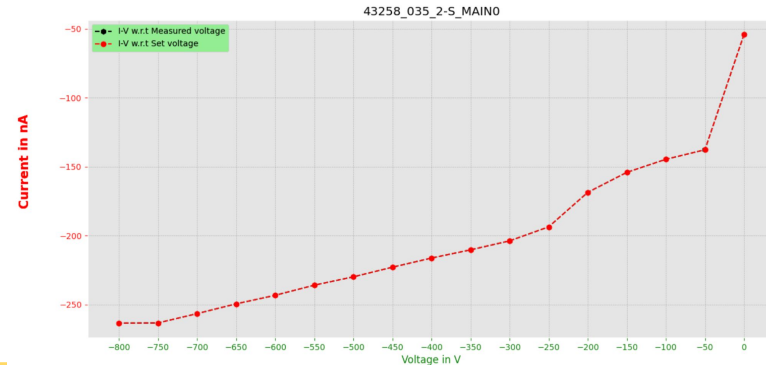


Needle

HV tail connector



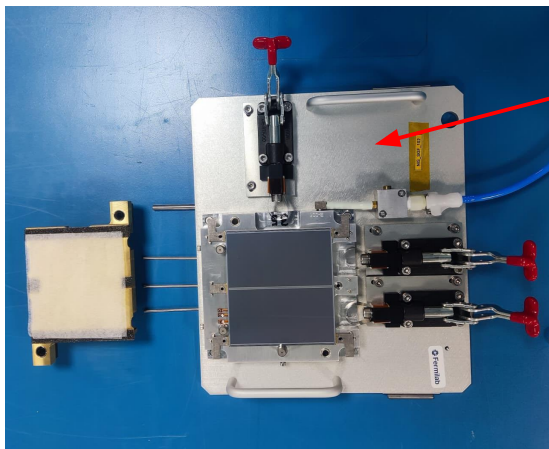
Brass rail inside the probe station



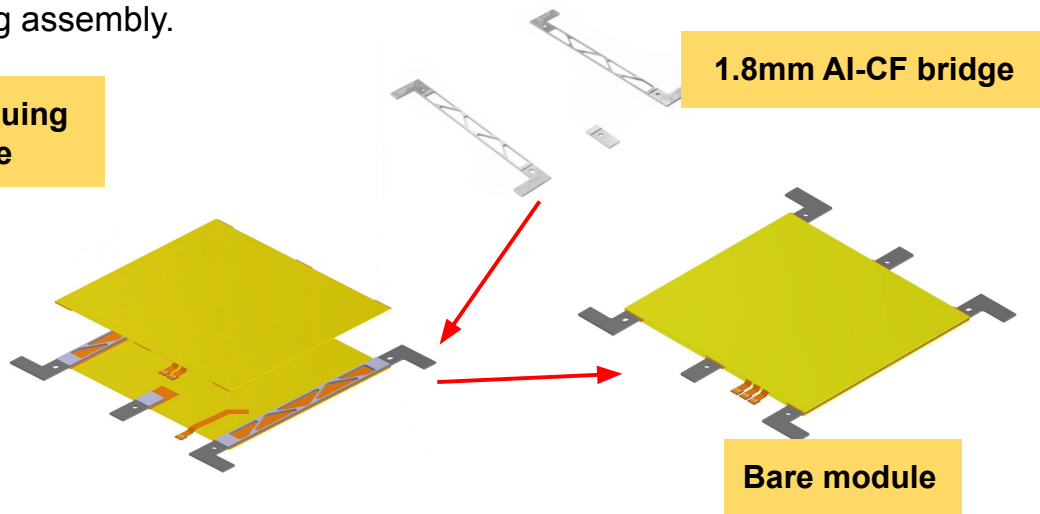
IV Result

Once both the top and bottom sensors pass the HV and IV tests, **Al-CF** (aluminum–carbon fiber) spacers are used with **Polytec 437** glue to precisely align and bond them into a bare module. These spacers, or “**bridges**” not only maintain sensor separation but also serve three main purposes:

- They provide the module’s support structure with tabs for hybrid attachment.
- They include holes for mounting the module onto the tracker’s cooling and support system.
- They ensure precise module positioning during assembly.

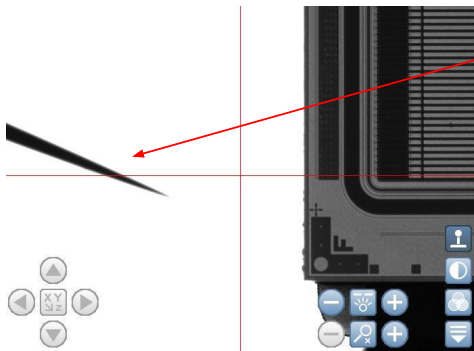
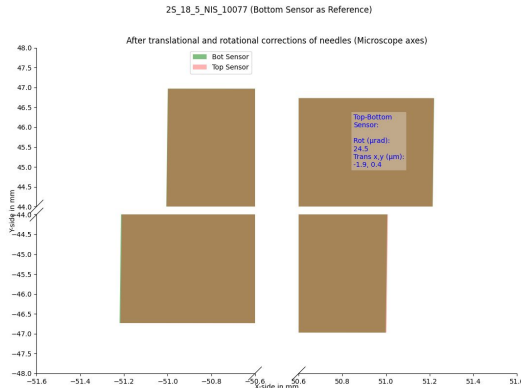
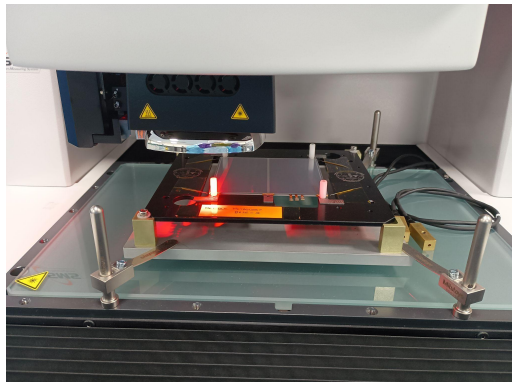
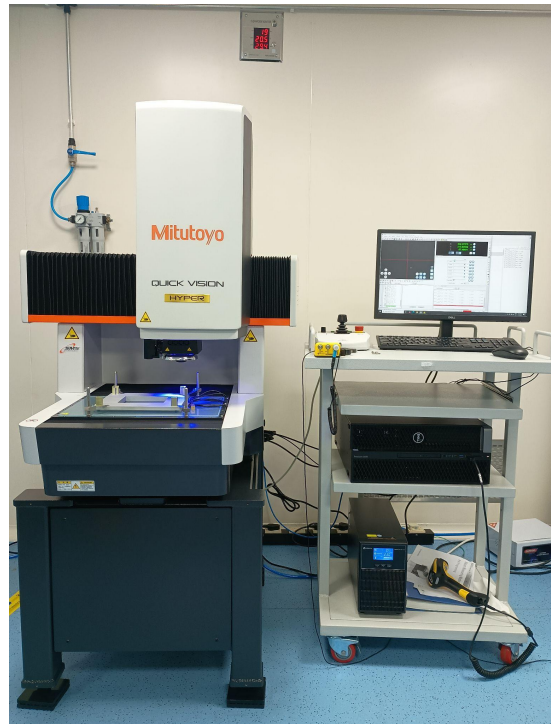


Sensor Gluing  
Fixture

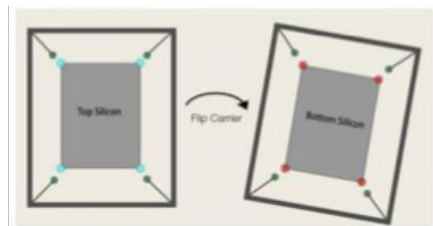


# Needle-Based Metrology

- It verify the alignment of the top sensor with respect to the bottom sensor of the bare module
- 16 coordinates (8 from each sensor) are taken — 4 from the needle and 4 from the fiducial marks.
- The code calculates  $\Delta x$  (along the strips),  $\Delta y$  (perpendicular to the strips), and the **rotation** between the strips.



**Needle**



**Qualifying standards:**

$\Delta x < 100 \mu\text{m}$  ,

$\Delta y < 50 \mu\text{m}$  ,

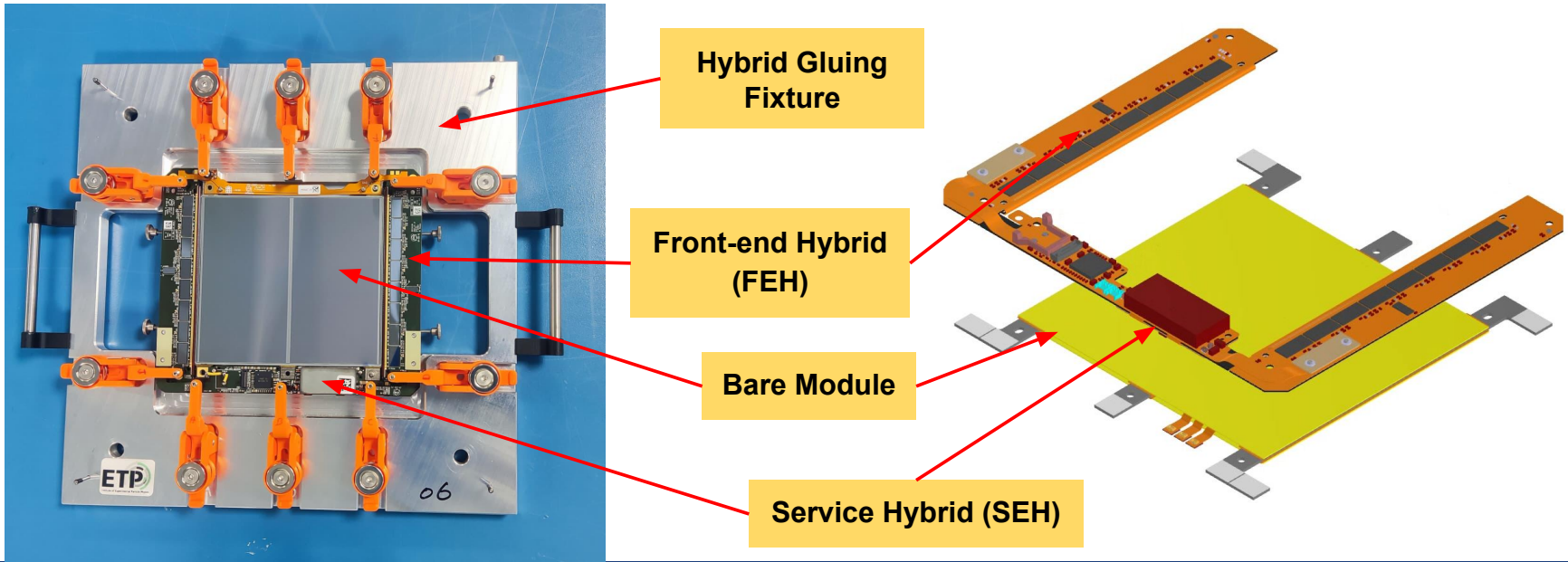
**Rotation**

$< 400 \mu\text{rad}$



# Hybrid(s) Gluing

- A functional test is carried out before attaching the hybrid to the bare module.
- The hybrid is then carefully mounted onto the structure, followed by functional tests to verify its performance.
- Glue is applied in small dots on the support structure, and the skeleton is precisely aligned and placed onto the sensor using special alignment pins.

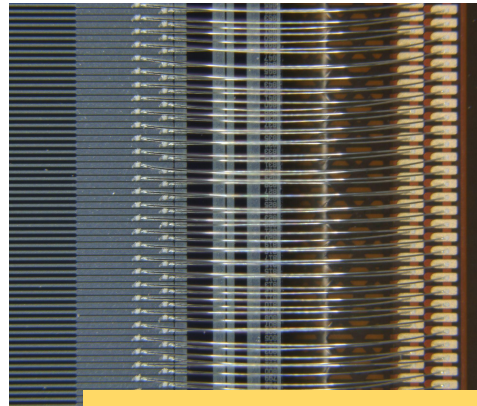


# Automatic Ultrasonic Wire-Bonding

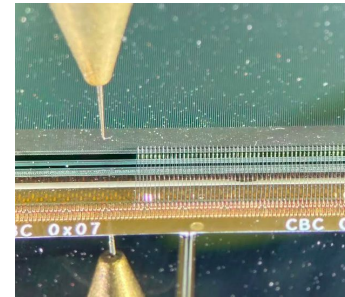
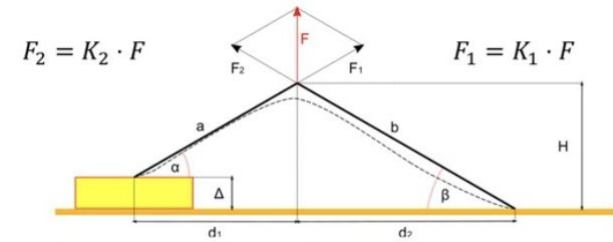
- Sensor channels are connected to the **FEH** using a **Delvotec wire bonder**, forming **4064 bonds** in total (1016 bonds on each of four sides).
- Around **10** bonds are pull-tested using a **Nordson Dage pull tester** to ensure bond quality.
- Functional tests are carried out after bonding, then the wirebonds on both sides are **encapsulated**. Once the glue has cured, the tests are done again to confirm stable performance.



Delvotec ultrasonic wire-bonder



FEH & sensor bonding



## Pull testing

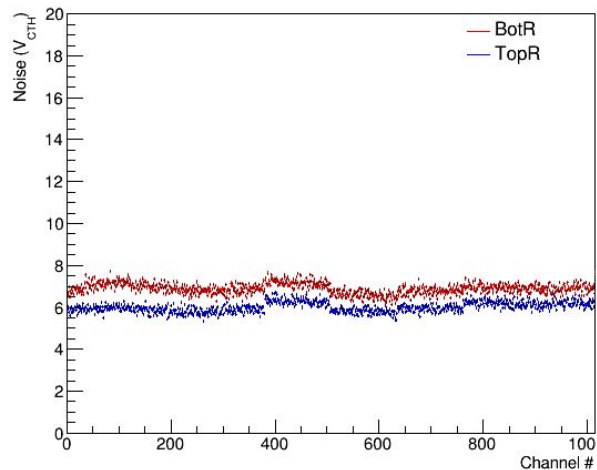
Hook diameter 75  $\mu\text{m}$   
Maximum force applicable 100 gm

## Specification Needed:

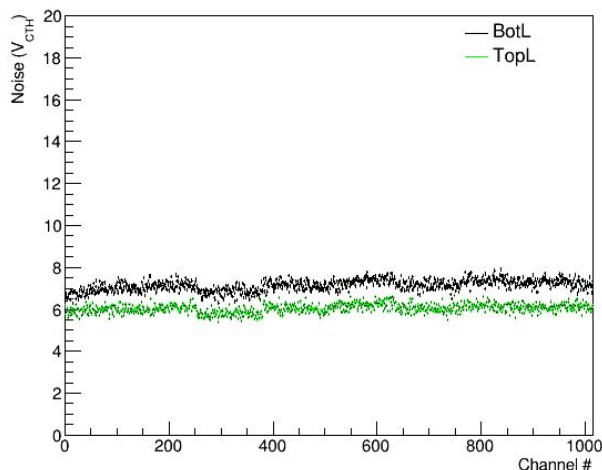
Mean > 8g  
RMS < 10%  $\times$  Mean  
Grade < 20% liftoff

# Functional Test

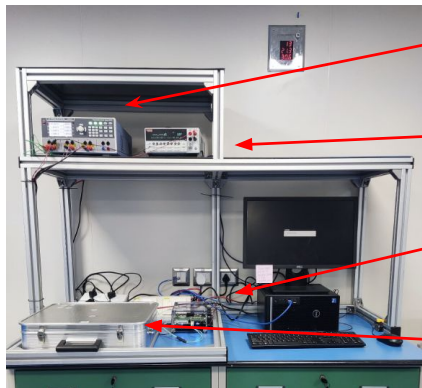
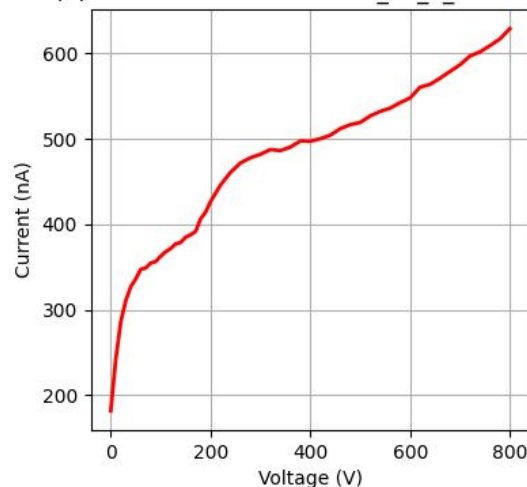
D\_B(0)\_O(0)\_Channel noise bottom\_Hybrid(0)



D\_B(0)\_O(0)\_Channel noise bottom\_Hybrid(1)



I(V) Measurement module 2S\_18\_5\_NIS-10031



LV supply

HV supply

FPGA

Faraday cage

- Only IV & noise test shown here
- For each module functional test would reveal any problem in any of the  $4 \times 1016$  channels.

# Multi-module Burn-In Test & Set-up

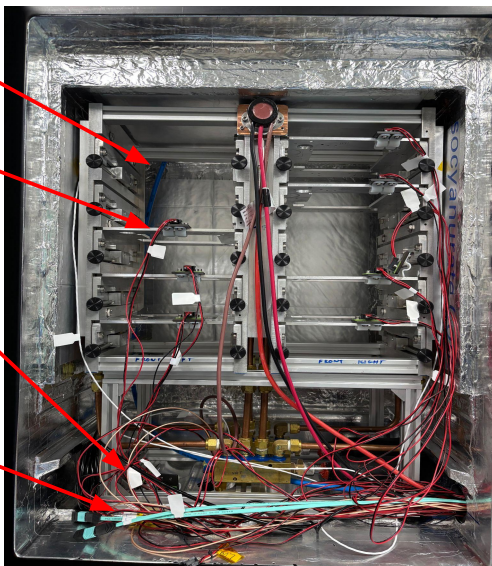
- Ten modules are placed in a **burn-in setup** for controlled thermal cycling between **20 °C** and **-35 °C**, with functional tests performed at each temperature.
- The entire procedure is automated using **OTSDAQ** (CMS detector control software) and the Phase-2 Acquisition and Control Framework (**Ph2ACF**) for temperature cycling and module readout.

Module space

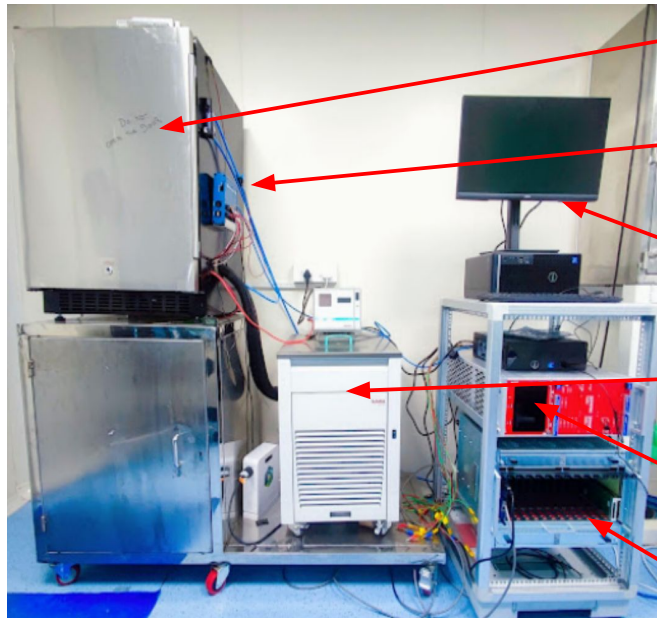
Temp. Sensor

Power supply cables

Optical Cables



Inside view of BurnIn-box



BurnIn-Box

BurnIn-box controller

PC with control software

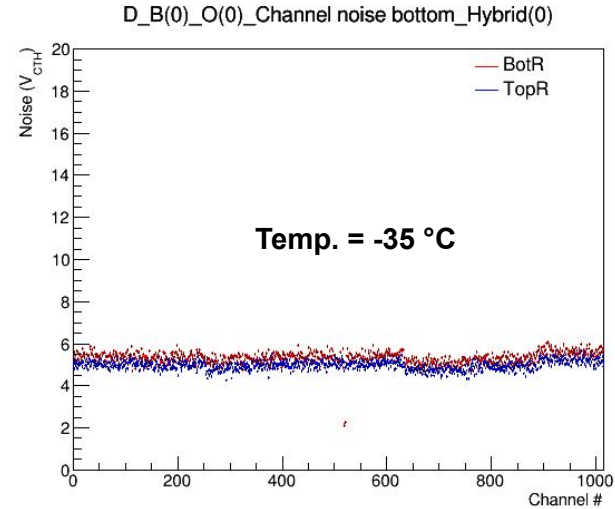
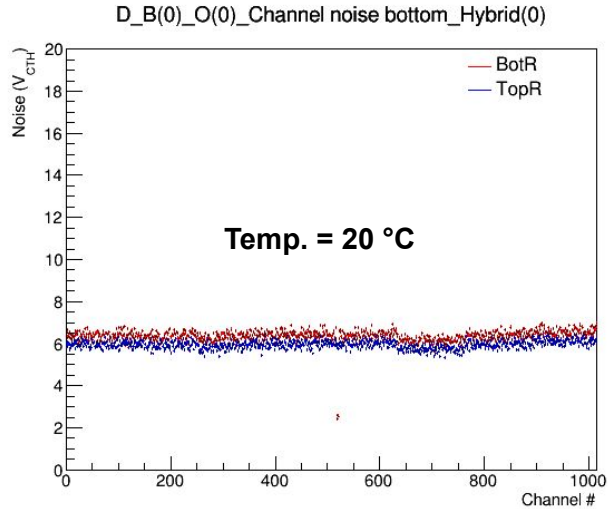
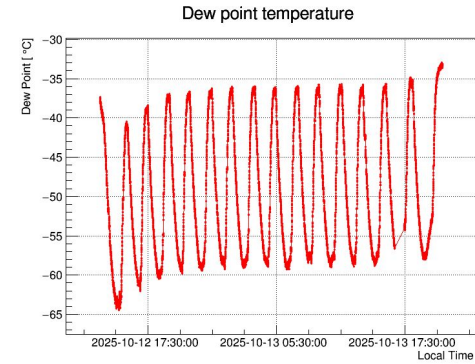
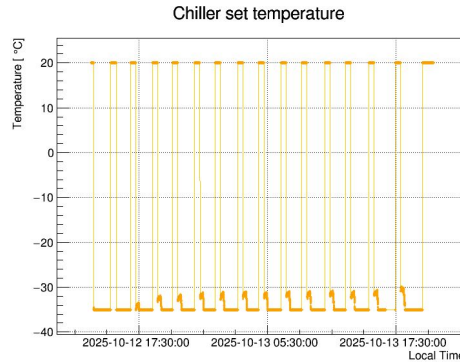
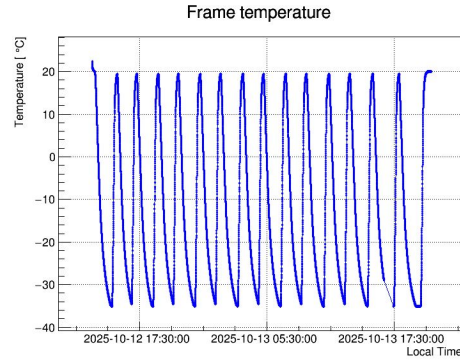
Julabo Chiller

CAEN power supply

μTCA



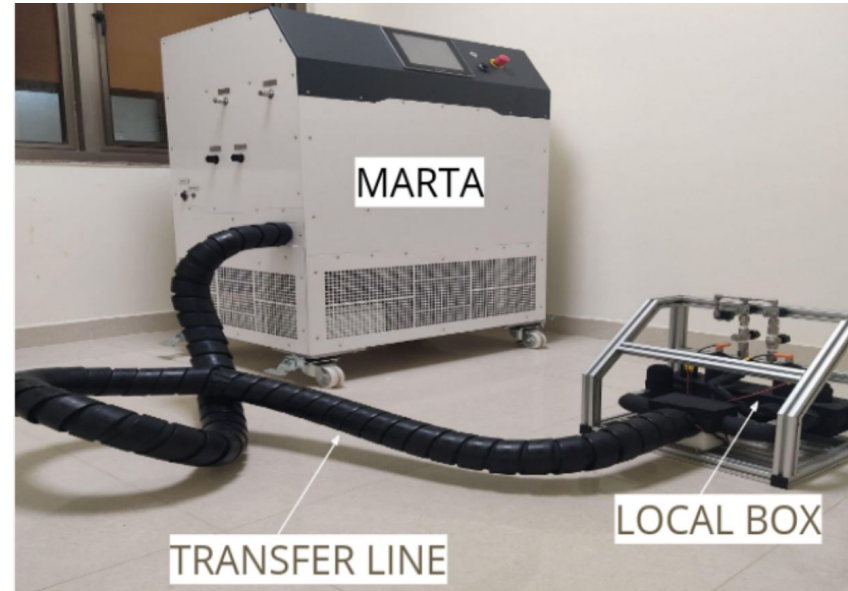
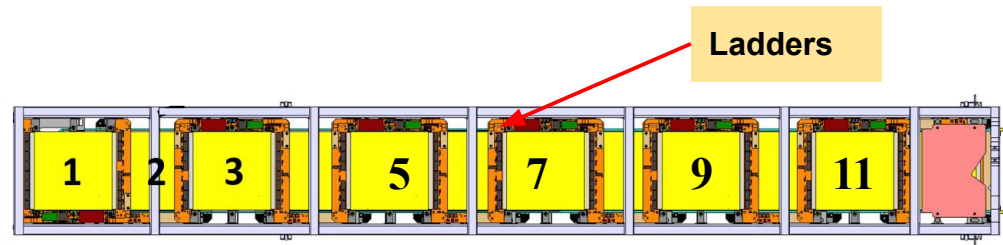
# 2S\_18\_5\_NIS-10056 BurnIn Cycle Results



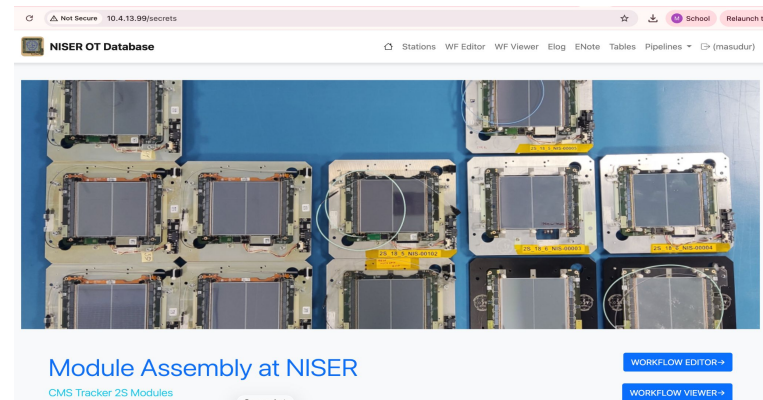
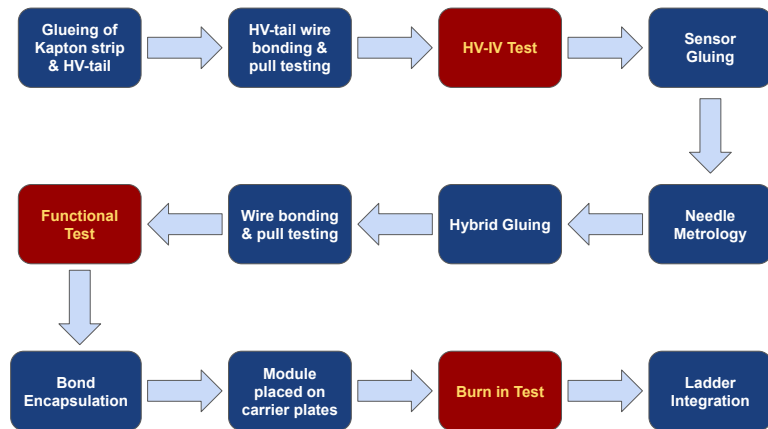


# Ladder Integration

- **92 ladders** will be integrated into the tracker barrel (**TB2S**), each carrying **twelve** 2S modules.
- A **CO<sub>2</sub>-based Marta cooling plant** is used for temperature cycling.
- The collective noise profile of all **TB2S ladder** modules will be measured at different temperatures.



- To support the Outer Tracker Module Assembly process we built a local database management system for storing and tracking assembly data.
- Complex Assembly Workflow
  - Over 10+ production and testing steps
  - Each steps requires precise tracking parameters & status
- Manual Data Handling Issues
  - Paper logs and scattered spreadsheets are inconsistent
  - Risk of human error and data loss
- Ensures efficient Workflow management, Quality control
- Provides easy access to production history
- Supports real-time monitoring of the entire workflow assembly
- Enables precise tracking and traceability



- The CMS Tracker upgrade is vital for the HL-LHC upgrade for achieving the CMS physics goals and objectives with 3000 fb<sup>-1</sup> HL-LHC dataset by 2024
- The NISER Module Assembly Center has been qualified early Jan 2025 for production readiness, and the quality control standards are maintained at other CMS Tracker assembly centers across the world.
  - CERN has been continuously monitoring the activities of NISER's work
- Skilled personnel ensure smooth module assembly, integration, and testing.
- More than 60 final modules have been tested as per the stringent quality control criteria for OT, while integration of first ladder is yet to be completed
- The assembly, testing and integration are to be completed at the CMS centers by **December 2027**
  - The commissioning and installation at CERN is to be completed by 2029

For the very first time the Indian HEP experimental community have taken the responsibility of assembly and integration of sophisticated silicon-based tracking detector in India

→ Great patience and support requested to make the journey successful!





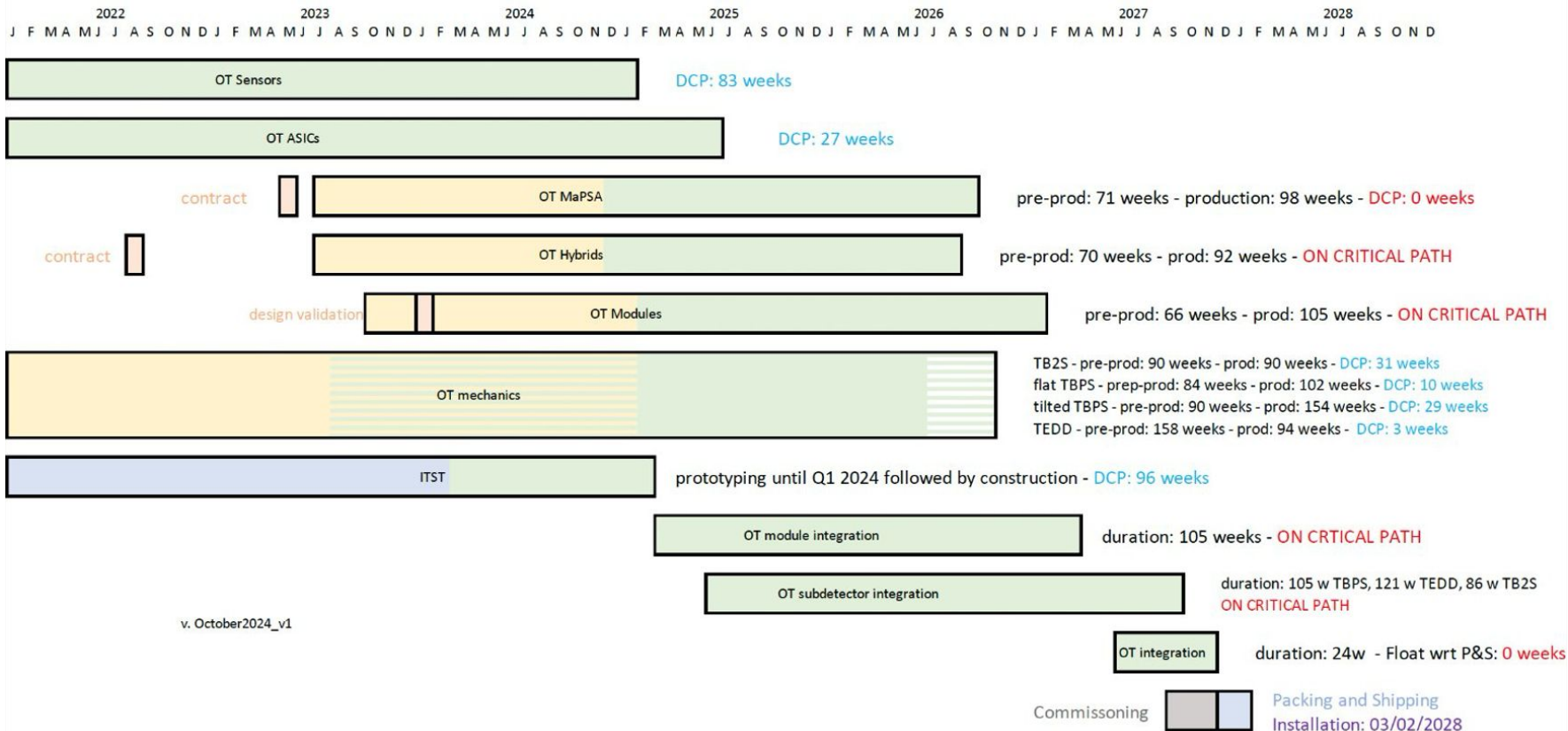


*Thank you !*



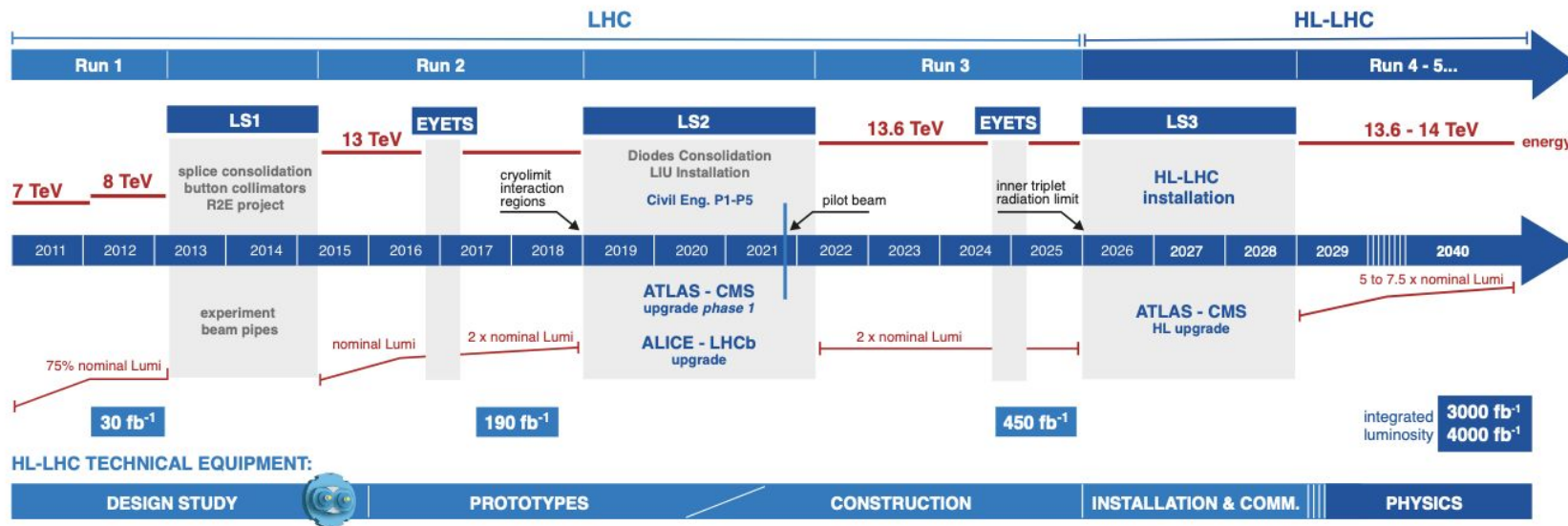
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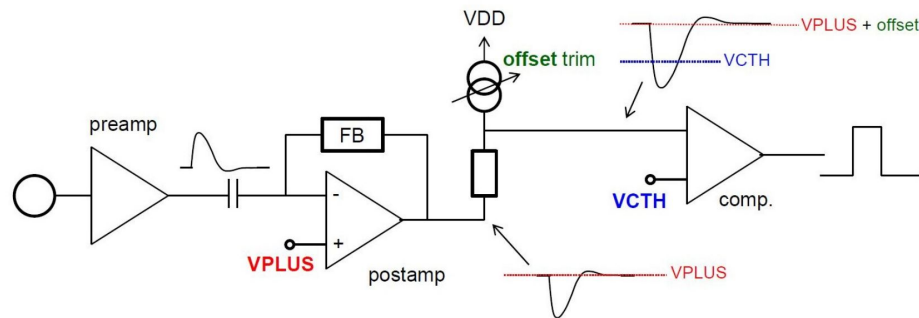
# Outer Tracker Schedule



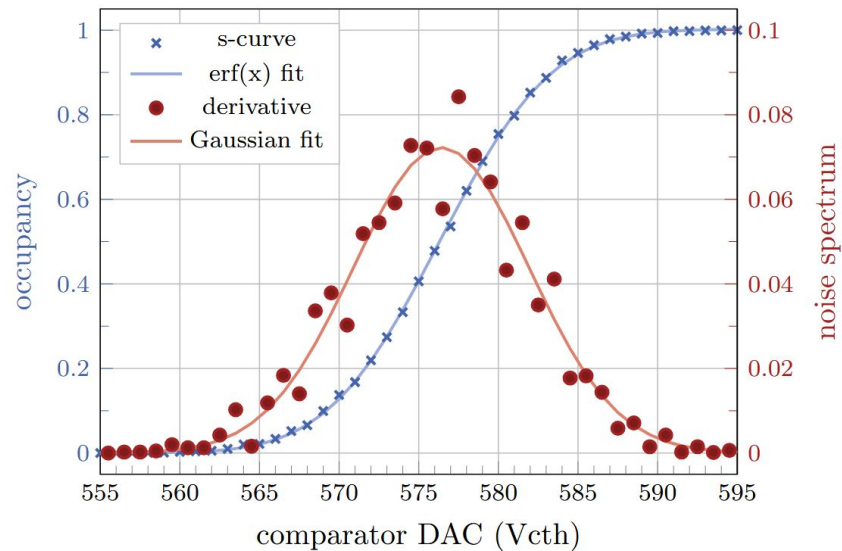
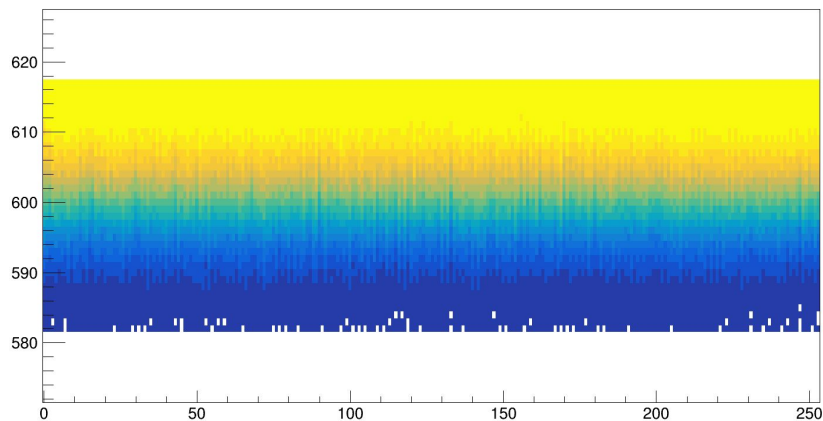


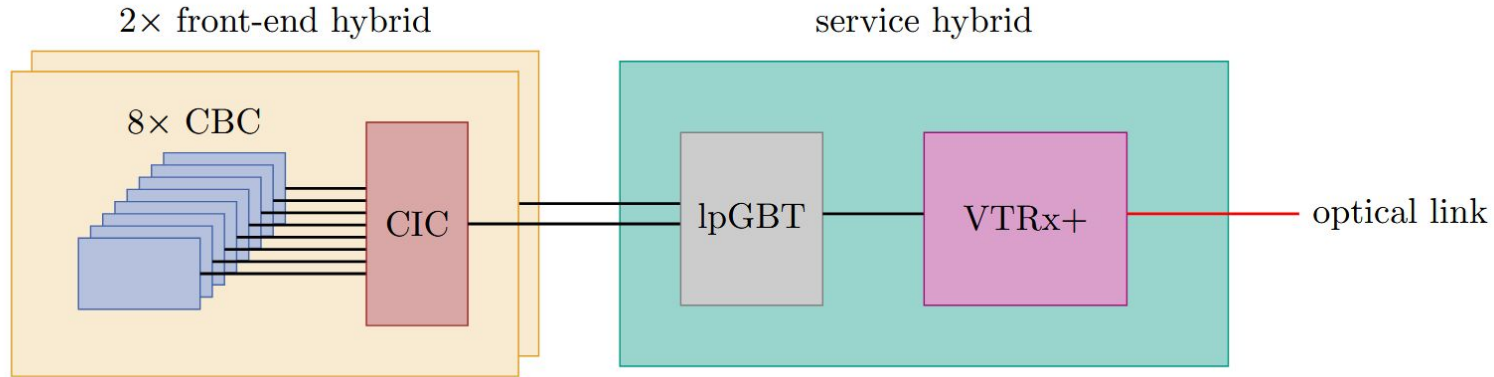
## LHC / HL-LHC Plan





D\_B(0)\_O(0)\_H(0)\_SCurve\_Chip(0)



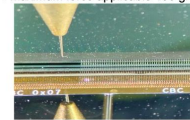


## 2S Module Assembly: Pull-testing



### Bond pull test :

- Hook diameter 75 $\mu$ m
- Maximum force applicable 100 gm



correction factors :

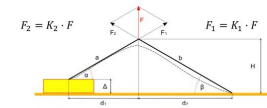
- Simple (2D geometric considerations)

$$K_1^S = \cos\beta/\sin(\alpha+\beta)$$

$$K_2^S = \cos\alpha/\sin(\alpha+\beta)$$

### Specification Needed:

- Mean > 8g
- RMS < 10% x Mean
- Grade: < 20 % liftoff





# Backup

