

ME1/1 CATHODE STRIP CHAMBERS FOR CMS EXPERIMENT

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The ME1/1 cathode strip chambers are the part of the CMS endcap muon system. They were designed and produced in Dubna. The chambers have been installed in the detector and commissioning has been completed. This paper describes chamber readout electronics and presents the results of the tests with cosmic-ray muons.

Катодно-стриповые камеры ME1/1 являются частью торцевой мюонной системы установки CMS. Они были спроектированы и изготовлены в Дубне. Камеры были установлены в детектор и запущены в рабочем режиме. В этой статье описывается электроника камер и представлены результаты тестов с космическими мюонами.

PACS: 29.40.Cs; 29.40.Gx

INTRODUCTION

The innermost ring of muon detectors in the CMS endcap muon system [1, 2] is called ME1/1 (Fig. 1). The ring in each endcap is composed of 36 six-layer cathode strip chambers (CSC) [3]. The chambers are positioned in the gap between the endcap hadron calorimeter (HE) and the YN1 support disk. A number of full-scale prototypes of ME1/1 CSC were designed and constructed at JINR [4–8]. This paper describes the CSC readout electronics and tests of the ME1/1 chambers [9] with cosmic muons.

1. READOUT ELECTRONICS

The mechanical parameters and the main characteristics of the six-layer ME1/1 CSC are described in [9].

The ME1/1 on-chamber electronics layout is shown schematically in Fig. 2. Signals from the cathode strips are amplified and shaped by five 96-channel Cathode Front End Boards (CFEB) [10, 11]. Each CFEB reads out a «tower» of 16 strips from 6 layers. There are four CFEBs on the wide part of a chamber and one on the narrow part.

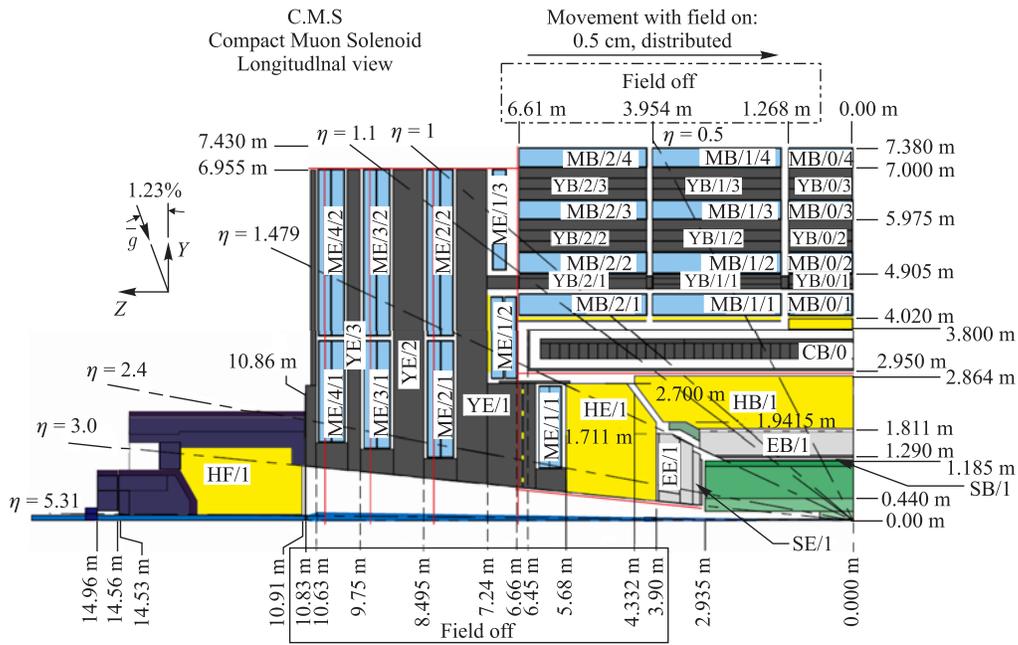


Fig. 1. CMS cross section, quarter-view

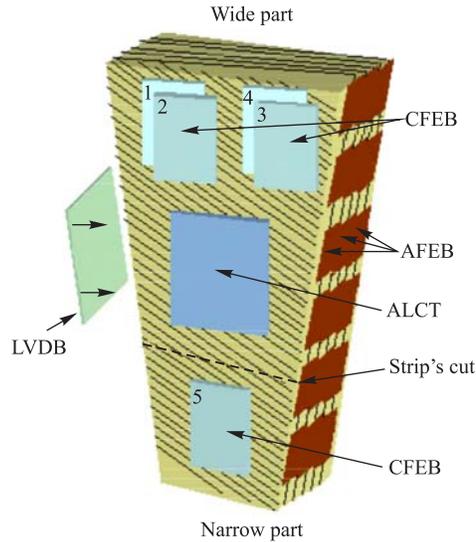


Fig. 2. ME1/1 on-chamber electronics

Signals from the anode wires are amplified and discriminated by the Anode Front End Boards (AFEB) [12]. Each AFEB reads out 16 wire groups from 2 layers of the CSC. The discriminator bits are transmitted to the Anode Local Charge Track (ALCT) board where signals are stored as hits. An ALCT board reads out all 18 AFEBs.

The low voltage distribution board (LVDB) supplies the on-chamber electronics with stabilized low voltage.

2. TESTS AFTER INSTALLATION ON THE ENDCAP DISKS

A number of tests were carried out after the ME1/1 CSCs took their places on the CMS detector. The layout of the ME1/1 CSCs and channel readout directions are presented in Fig. 3. Two adjacent chambers from both the West (positive) and East (negative) endcaps

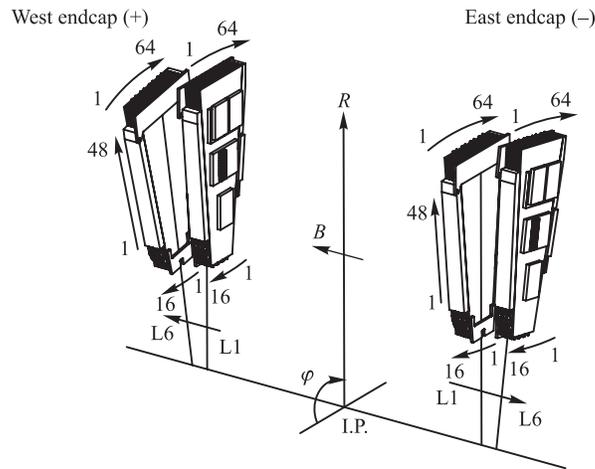


Fig. 3. ME1/1 readout

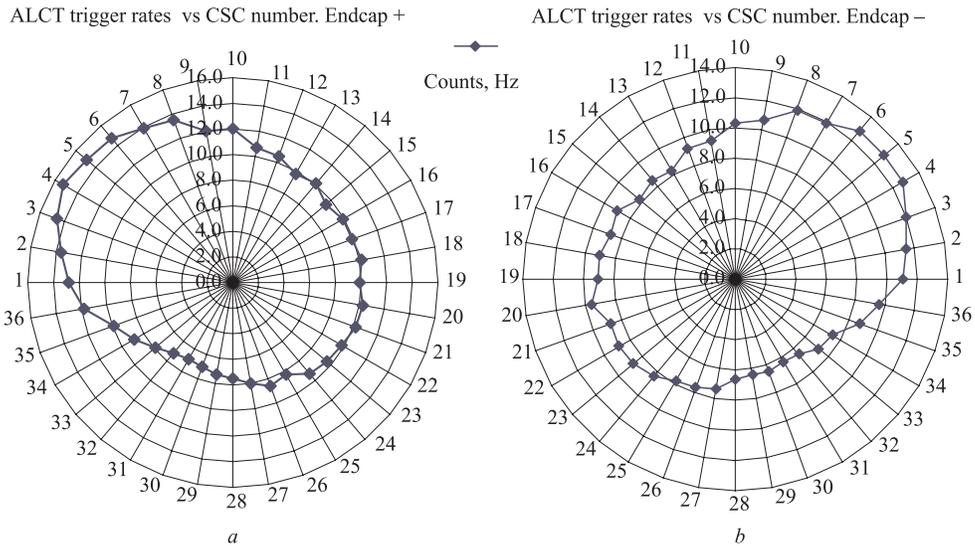


Fig. 4. Counting rates (Hz) for CSCs (1–36) on disks: a) endcap +; b) endcap –

are shown. For all the ME1/1 CSCs the layer numbers increase from 1 to 6 going away from the interaction point (IP). The anode group numbers increase with increasing radius R . The strip numbers in the wide part (1–64) increase with increasing ϕ , while in the narrow part the readout direction is opposite (1–16).

The chambers were operated in the self-trigger regime. For cosmic-ray tests the ALCT 4/6 trigger option was taken, in which at least 4 out of 6 layers must provide coincident anode signals within a time window of 25 ns (the LHC bunch-crossing time).

The ALCT 4/6 muon trigger counting rate of ME1/1 CSCs for both endcaps was measured (Fig. 4). The radial lines indicate the centres of the 36 CSCs and show the ALCT counting rate (Hz). The maximum rate corresponds to CSC#4 installed at an angle of $\phi = 30^\circ$. At this angle the anode wires are oriented practically vertically. One can see that in CSCs situated in the top part of the disks the counting rate is higher than for those in the bottom part. For instance, the CSC#4 rate is higher than that of CSC#22 having the same wire orientation. This asymmetry occurs because the cosmic muons reaching the bottom chamber pass more HE material than those that reach a top chamber (see Fig. 1).

The on-line display of an event is shown in Fig. 5. The cosmic muon registers in all 6 layers of the CSC. The top picture represents signal amplitudes in the strips, while the bottom picture shows the response of the anode groups. The short track that originates from layer 6 and stops in layer 3 belongs to a δ electron.

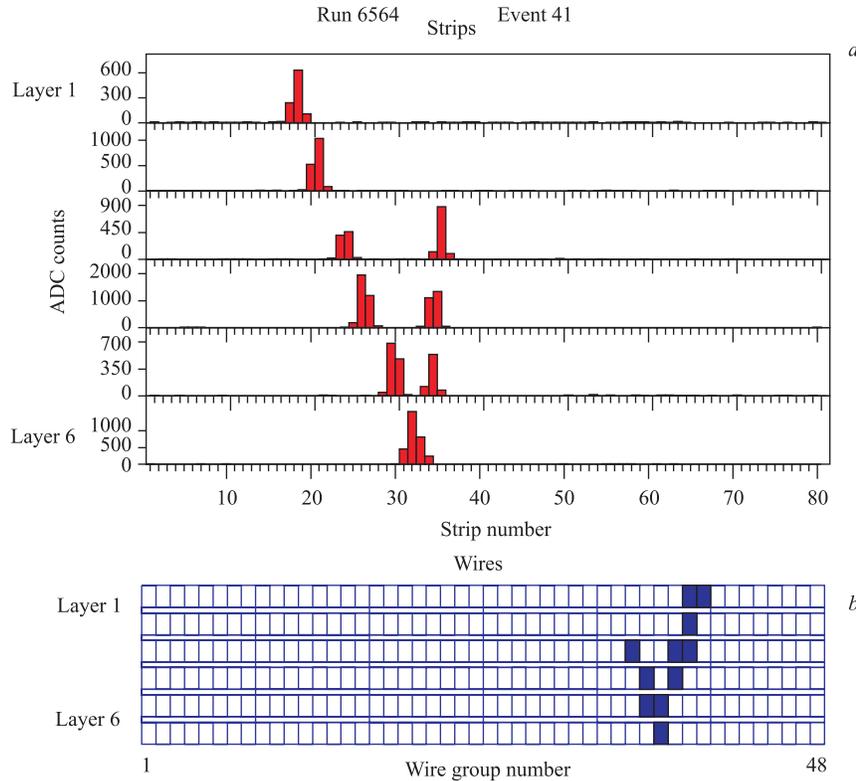


Fig. 5. A cosmic muon registered in an ME1/1 CSC: strips (a) and anodes (b)

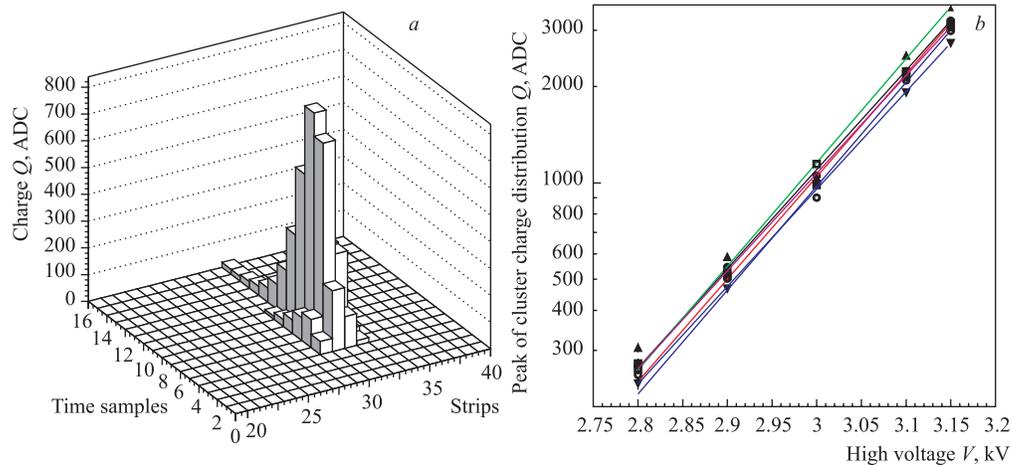


Fig. 6. Time samples of the strip cluster charge (a); cluster charge in six CSC layers as a function of high voltage (b)

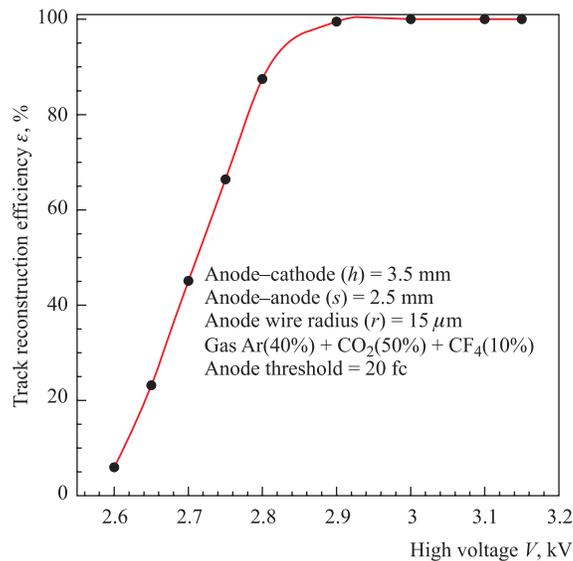


Fig. 7. CSC track reconstruction efficiency as a function of high voltage

The evolution of a cluster charge in time is shown in Fig. 6, a. The amplitudes in three neighbouring strips are plotted in 50 ns time samples. Figure 6, b shows the total cluster charge vs. high voltage for six CSC layers. One can see a good linearity of the functions and small dispersion in the charge values.

CSC track reconstruction efficiency as a function of high voltage was studied with the ALCT 4/6 trigger option (Fig. 7). Muon tracks were reconstructed from cathode strip data. The efficiency was calculated as $\epsilon = N_{\text{track}}/N_{\text{ALCT}}$, where N_{track} is the number of cathode tracks reconstructed by at least 4 of the 6 CSC layers and N_{ALCT} is the ALCT 4/6 count. One can see that the operating high voltage value should be fixed at 3.0 kV for ME1/1 CSCs.

CONCLUSION

The ME1/1 cathode strip chambers (CSC) have been installed in the CMS detector and commissioned. The ME1/1 on-chamber electronics is described and readout scheme is shown. The results of tests with cosmic-ray muons are presented. The layer efficiency, cathode cluster charge, and track reconstruction efficiency as a function of high voltage have been studied. The chamber operating voltage for a gas mixture of Ar + CO₂ + CF₄ (40/50/10) has been determined to be 3.0 kV.

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Received on October 27, 2008.