Report on Joint test BEE-iRPC with 2D Detector





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Outline



- CMS Phase-II RPC Upgrade Project Overview
- BEE prototype overview
- Joint test arrangement and set up
- Performance study of the RPC detector
- Summary

CMS Phase-II Muon RPC Upgrade





- RE3.1/4.1 (iRPC) + new design of FEBs,
- New Link System for present RPC ,
- New RPC Backend Electronic.

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Tasks for iRPC Backend Electronics

- Providing Fast and Slow Control to FEE via GBT link.
- Processing Data received from GBT link.
- Providing FEE Monitoring function.
- Producing RPC trigger primitives (cluster finding).



Block Diagram of BEE(iRPC) Prototype



- μTCA compliant BEB, -core board
- a μ TCA crate,
- an AMC13 card, -system clock and fast control
- a μTCA Carrier Hub(MCH), -manage the whole system





BEE prototype board



Main components:

- Virtex-7 FPGA
 - GBT-FPGA
 - Process
- Kintex-7 FPGA
 - Clock manager for BEE
- Clock module
 - Fan out clock to FEE
- MiniPODs/GTH,36 ch
 - GBT Links
 - DAQ
 - Slow Control/Fast Control



Purpose of this joint testing



- Validating the IHEP BEE-iRPC solution at CERN
 - The requirement for iRPC BEE is not well defined yet
 - The temporary functionalities are based on our IHEP understanding
- Validating the control to the FE side via GBT
- Validating basic PROCESS/FC/SC/DAQ functions of BEE
- Study the Detector Performance IF POSSIBLE

Joint test arrangement



- FEE(ASIC)-X
- FEE(ASIC)-Y
- Trigger
 - Scintillator
 - Timer
- GBF
 - Data-Collector
- BEE
- Control PC



Data Collector board



- Data Collector board is designed for join test, not part of BEE for upgrade.
- Main components are:
 - Kintex-7 FPGA: GBT-FPGA, TDC-FPGA, Rising&Falling Edge, 2.5ns
 - E-link Interface: 32 pairs of LVDS input
 - SMA Interface: External clock input from BEE
 - Trigger Interface: Pulse Generator or Scintillator
 - QSFP: 4-channel optical module, GBT link



Test system set up at cern 904



- iRPC 2D chamber
 - X 16 strips, 3 dead
 - Y 10 strips, 1 dead
- Trigger: Timer/Scintillator

- one BEE board
- two Data Collector boards
 - 16 inputs each
- One server for SC and DAQ



Commissioning/System adjusting



Step1: System connection Detector/FEE + Trig + Data Collector + BEE + PC Server Step2: Firmware upgrade Step3: GBT Link testing Step4: Slow Control testing (own requirement) Step5: Cosmic ray testing (from Scintillator) Step6: Random trigger testing (from timer) Step7: Trigger/Signal delay adjusting (delay signals) Step8: Trigger Window adjusting (100ns is taken) Step9: Data analysis/Plotting optimization First our own plots, then added Jan's efficiency/cluster plots

Sample of the studies-Hit profiles (X&Y)



7100HV, 1.5 hours, ~350 triggers. Scintillator located over strip_X4/X5 AND strip_Y8/9

X coordinate: 16 strips in total, 11 and 16 dead Y coordinate: 10 strips in total, 1 dead



Hit profile looks fine after interference removal

Rising and Falling Edge distribution (X)



7100HV, 1.5 hours, ~350 triggers Rising X coordinate: Best

shape(X4,X5) in accordance with trigger scintillator position.



Rising and Falling Edge distribution (Y)



7100HV, 1.5 hours, ~350 triggers R Y coordinate: Best shape(Y8,Y9) in accordance with trigger scintillator _ position.



Pulse width (X&Y)



7100HV, 1.5 hours, ~350 triggers

Best shape(X5,Y9) in accordance with trigger scintillator position.



Study – Delay adjustment (7200HV)

- Trigger Window size: 100ns
- ~3 hours, 600 triggers
- Shown timing profile for X
 - Profile is shifting with different delay set by SC.



Study – Timing stability in X&Y (7200HV)



To evaluate the stability of the difference between this two readout path.

A long term run is taken:

- ~13 hours

- Trigger window 100ns
- 3000 triggers, 10 parts

Shown the delay difference of X and Y

- Change within 4+1ns

This set up is working stably.



2D Timing profile for (7200HV, 300 triggers, left: X, left: Y)



- X axis: Time with respect to trigger
- X axis: 16 strips , 3 are masked
- Maximum number at strip6 AND 22ns
 - Scintillator located over strip 6
 - Strip signals are Delayed by SC



- Y axis : Time with respect to trigger
- Y axis : 10 strips , 1 is masked
- Maximum number at strip6 AND 26ns
 - Scintillator located over strip 9
 - Strip signals are Delayed by SC





The performances of same 2D RPC chamber with IHEP readout are studied, as seen on

≻New Run: HVSCAN192, BEE DAQ

http://webdcsinfn1.cern.ch/HVSCAN/BACKEND/results/0001 92/

Comparison with the previous Run:

≻HVSCAN185(Done by Jan, with CAEN TDC):

http://webdcsinfn1.cern.ch/HVSCAN/000160/

Are made in (next pages)

✓Muon efficiency

Muon Efficiency (X)



Muon efficiency for the longitudinal strips as function of high voltage. Working at 7074V is in accordance with CAEN at 7102V with effi of 97.7 % and 98.7%.



Muon Efficiency (Y)



Muon efficiency for the orthogonal strips as function of high voltage. Working at 7223V is in accordance with CAEN at 7205V with effi of 96.0 % and 97.1%.



Summary



- BEE prototype works with Fast/Slow Control and Trigger/DAQ with IHEP understanding so far.
- Joint tests with the RPC 2D real size chamber are successful.
 - Two GBT links have been used for this chamber.
 - Both Rising and Falling edges of signals are measured.
 - Delay of the strip signal is configurable via Slow Control.
 - Window of trigger signal is configurable via Slow Control.
 - Readout long term stability is measured (<1ns jitter, 13 hours).
- Chamber performances are studied, in good agreement with the previous Run160 by CAEN TDC system
 - Muon efficiency