



CMS MTD upgrade and the prospects for identified jet substructure measurements for QGP studies

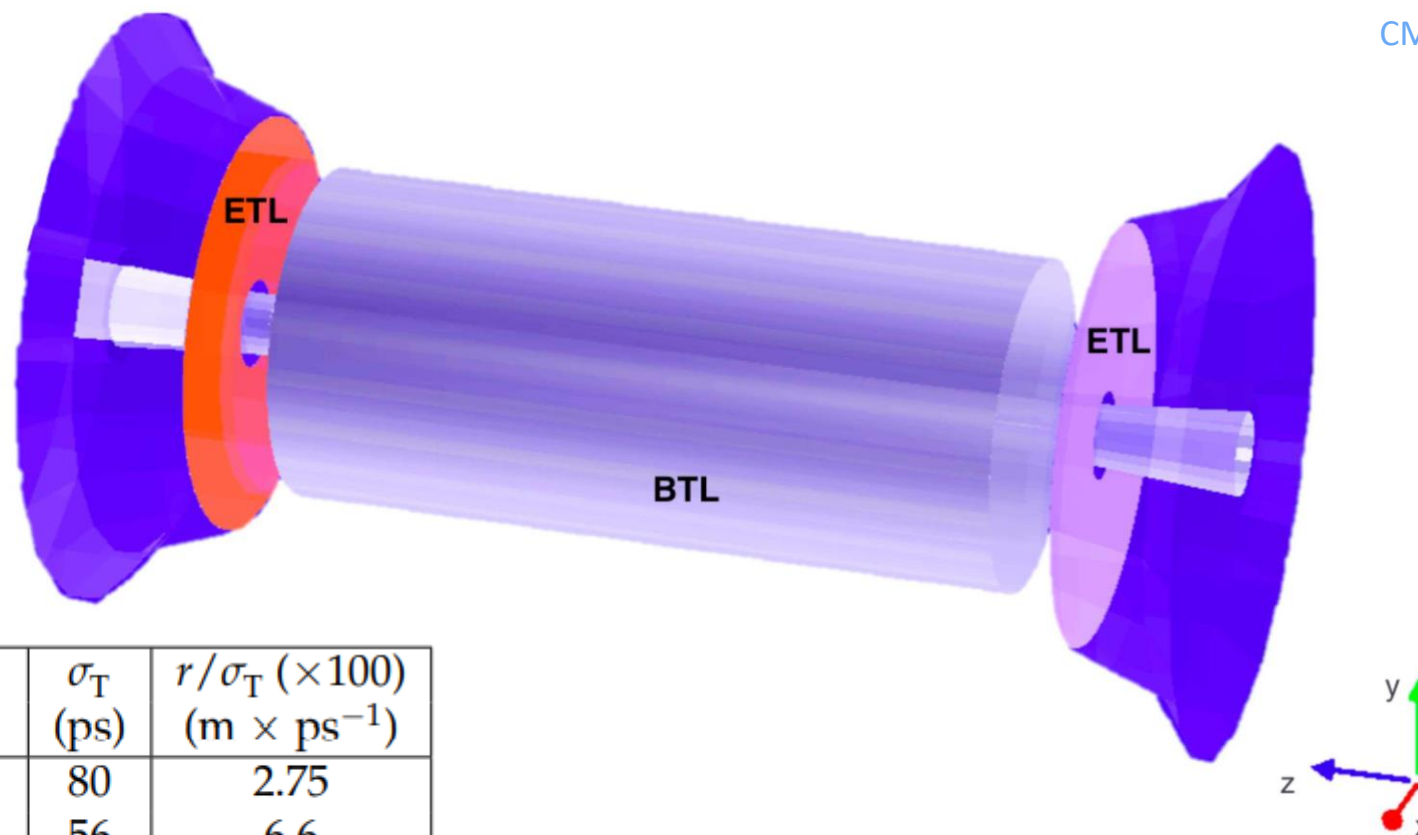
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For the CMS collaboration

**THE
UNIVERSITY OF
ILLINOIS
AT
CHICAGO**



MIP Timing Detector (MTD)



Experiment	r (m)	σ_T (ps)	$r/\sigma_T (\times 100)$ (m \times ps $^{-1}$)
STAR-TOF	2.2	80	2.75
ALICE-TOF	3.7	56	6.6
CMS-MTD	1.16	30	3.87

- Record arrival time of minimum ionizing particles with 30 ps precision
- Main components: Barrel Timing Layer (BTL) and 2 Endcap Timing Layers (ETL)

Barrel Timing Layer (BTL)

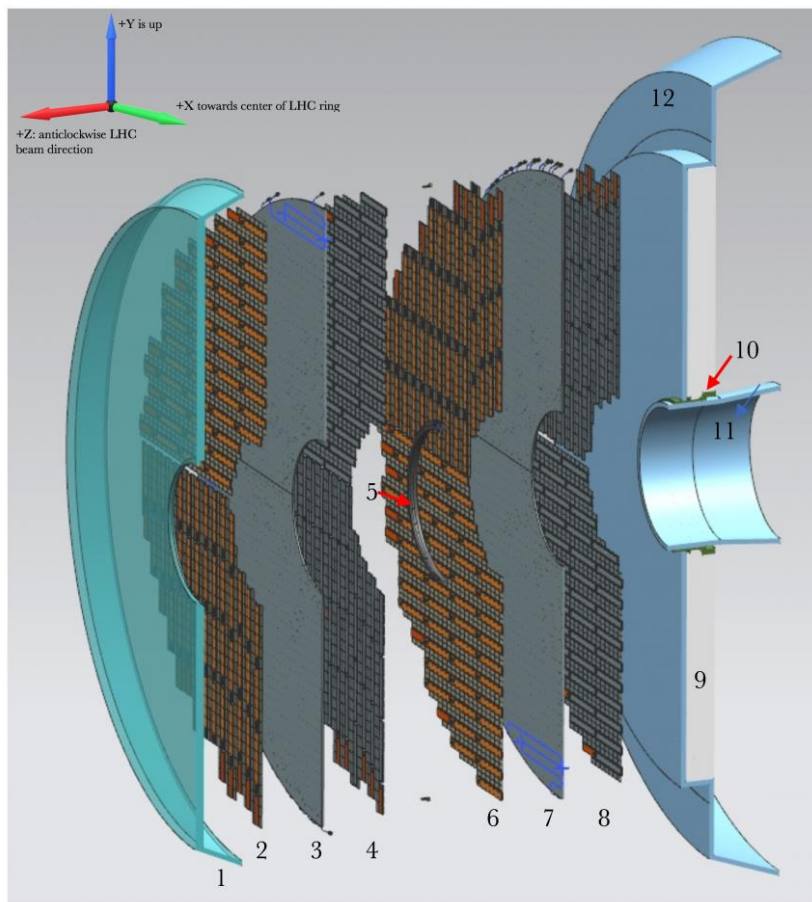
CMS-TDR-19-001



- Inner radius 1148 *mm*, outer radius 1188 *mm*, length 5.2 *m*
- Time resolution of 30-40 ps using LYSO crystals with SiPM read-out
- Covers pseudorapidity region up to $|\eta| < 1.5$

Endcap Timing Layers (ETL)

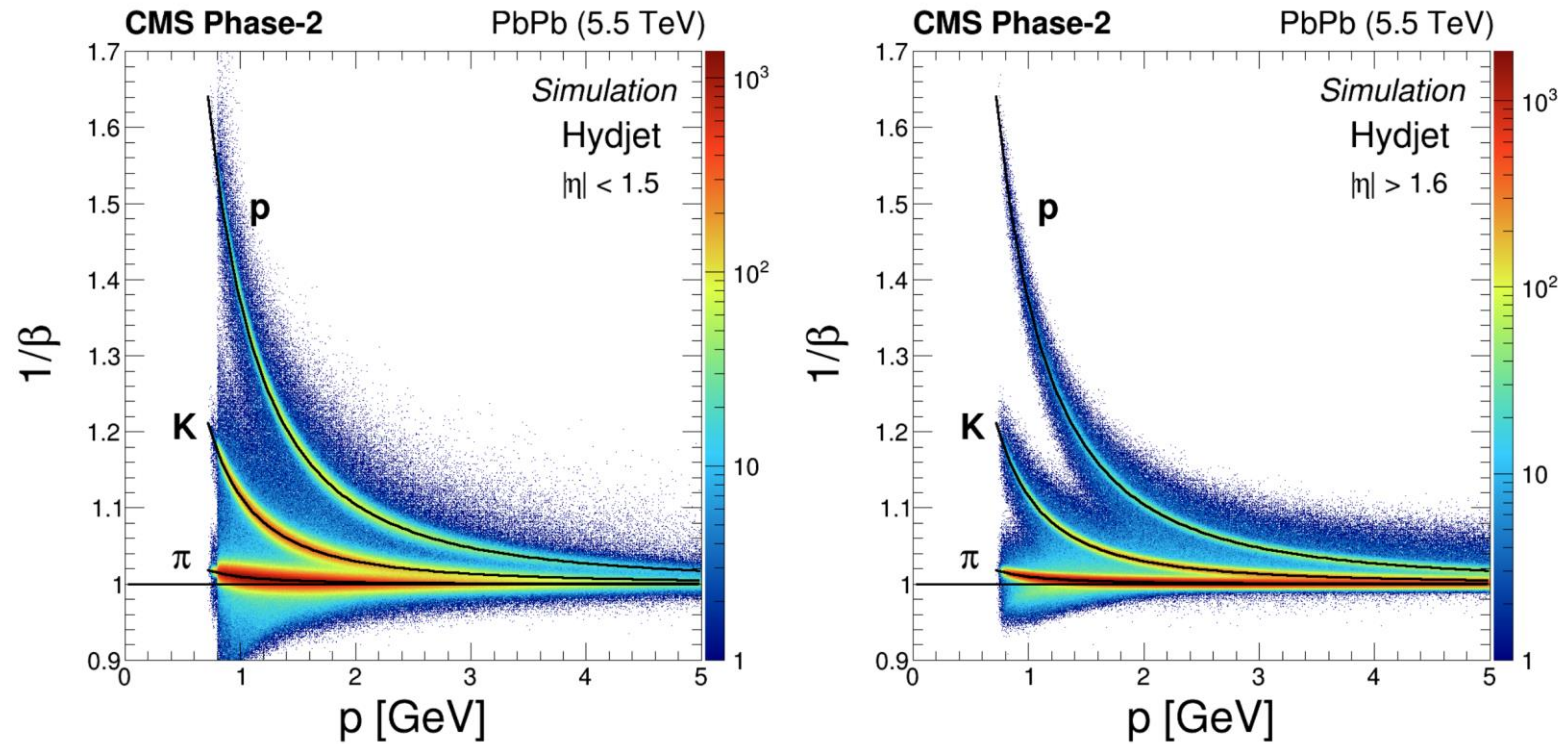
CMS-TDR-19-001



- 1: ETL Thermal Screen
- 2: Disk 1, Face 1
- 3: Disk 1 Support Plate
- 4: Disk 1, Face 2
- 5: ETL Mounting Bracket
- 6: Disk 2, Face 1
- 7: Disk 2 Support Plate
- 8: Disk 2, Face 2
- 9: HGCal Neutron Moderator
- 10: ETL Support Cone
- 11: Support cone insulation
- 12: HGCal Thermal Screen

- **$315 < r < 1200 \text{ mm}$, total active sensor area 7.9 m^2**
- **Resolution of about 30 ps and 50 ps at $|\eta| \cong 2.5$ and 3.0**
- **Pseudorapidity acceptance of $1.6 < |\eta| < 3.0$**

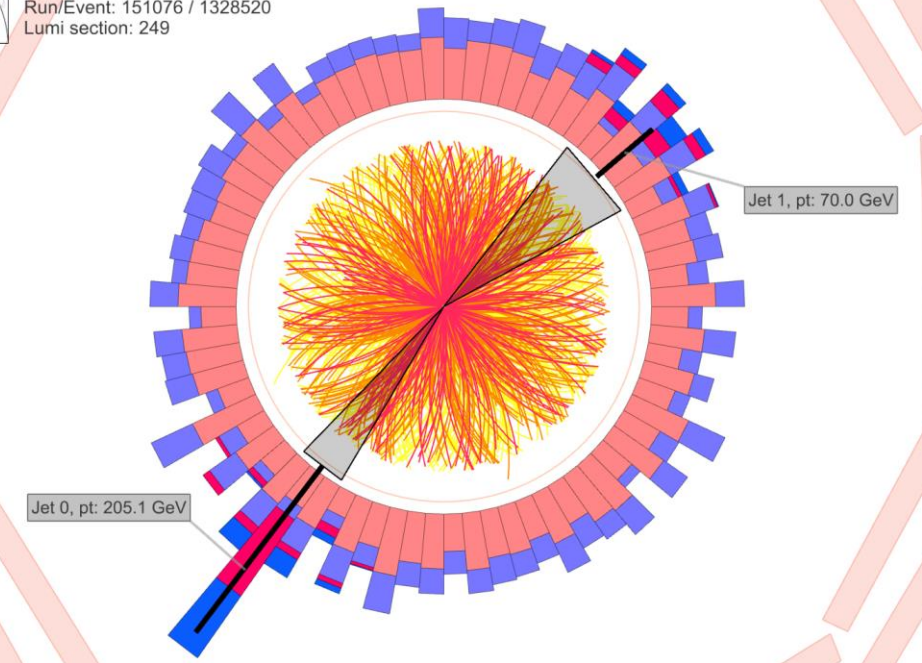
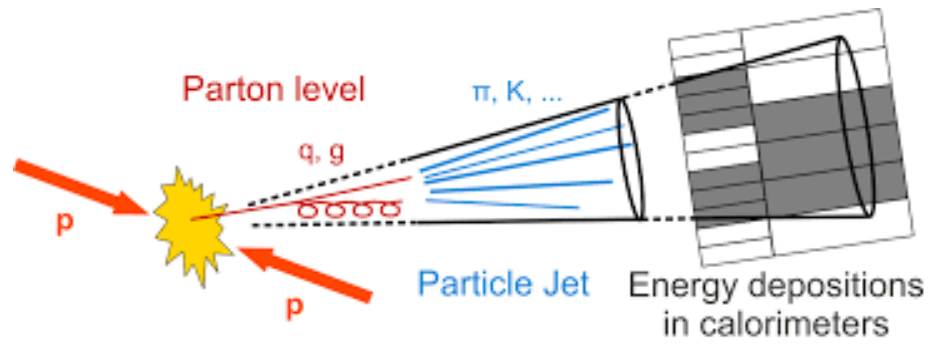
Extensions of physics capability



- Extends Particle Identification (PID) capability
- pp collisions: pile-up mitigation, hadronization/fragmentation studies with PID
- AA collisions: flavor/color-charge dependence of jet quenching, in-medium fragmentation/ hadronization

Jet Quenching

CMS
CMS Experiment at LHC, CERN
Data recorded: Sun Nov 14 19:31:39 2010 CEST
Run/Event: 151076 / 1328520
Lumi section: 249



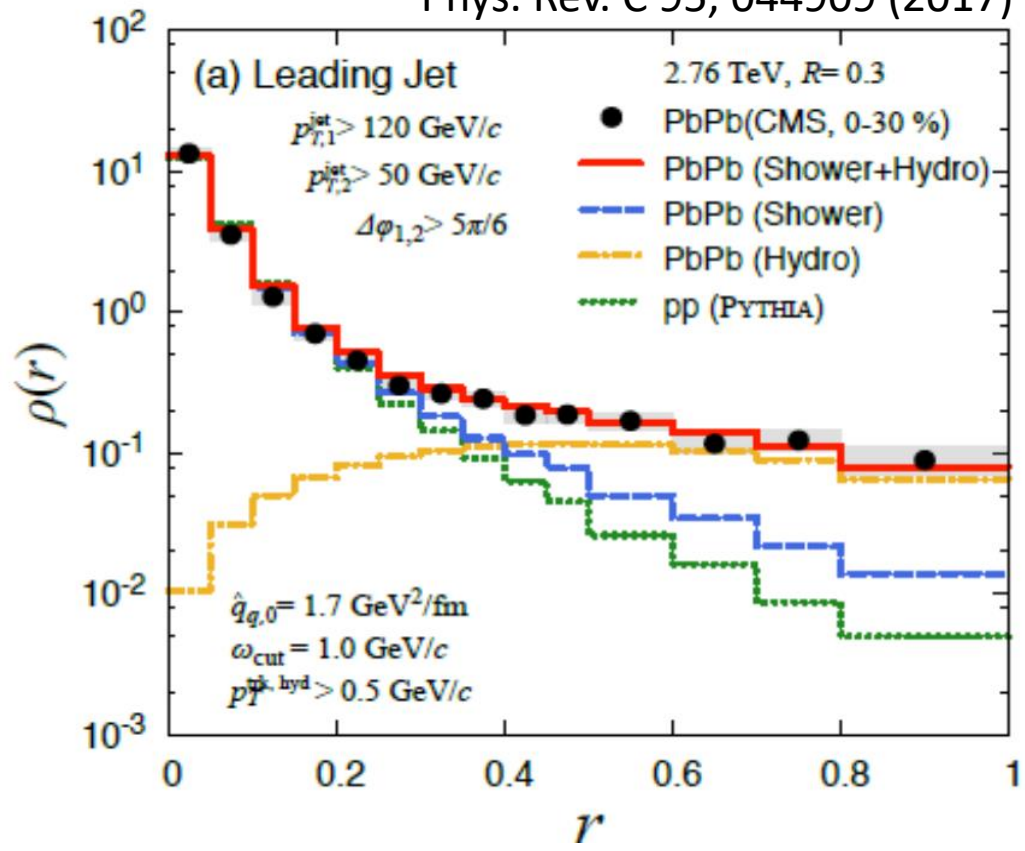
- Collimated streams of particles produced by fragmentation of hard scattered partons
- Jet quenching phenomena is an established signature of Quark-Gluon Plasma (QGP)
- Allow probing the properties of QGP and searching for new physics



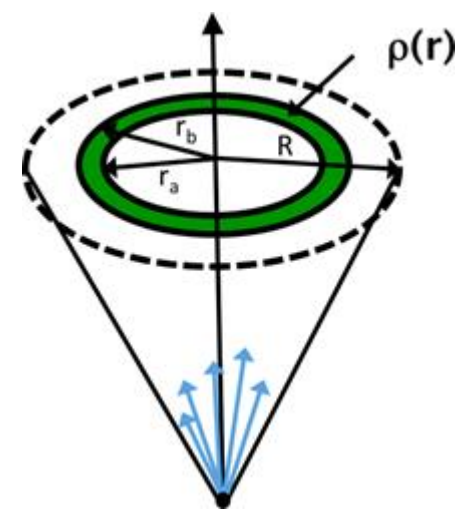
Jet shape modification

Phys. Rev. C 95, 044909 (2017)

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$$r = \sqrt{\eta^2 + \phi^2}$$



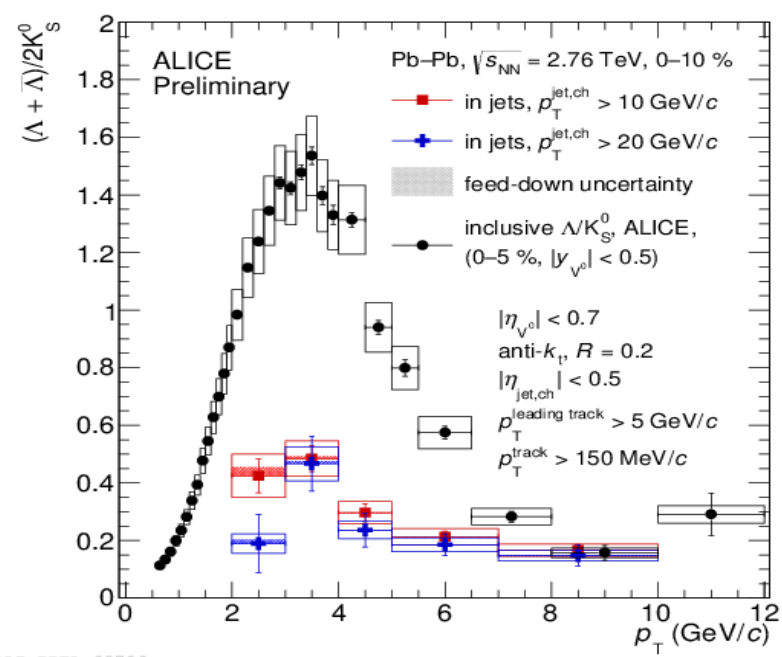
- Jet shape: radial transverse momentum distribution of jet constituents
- QGP effects modify jet shapes, most evidently at large r
- Require large rapidity coverage for $r \sim 1$ measurements \rightarrow ETL



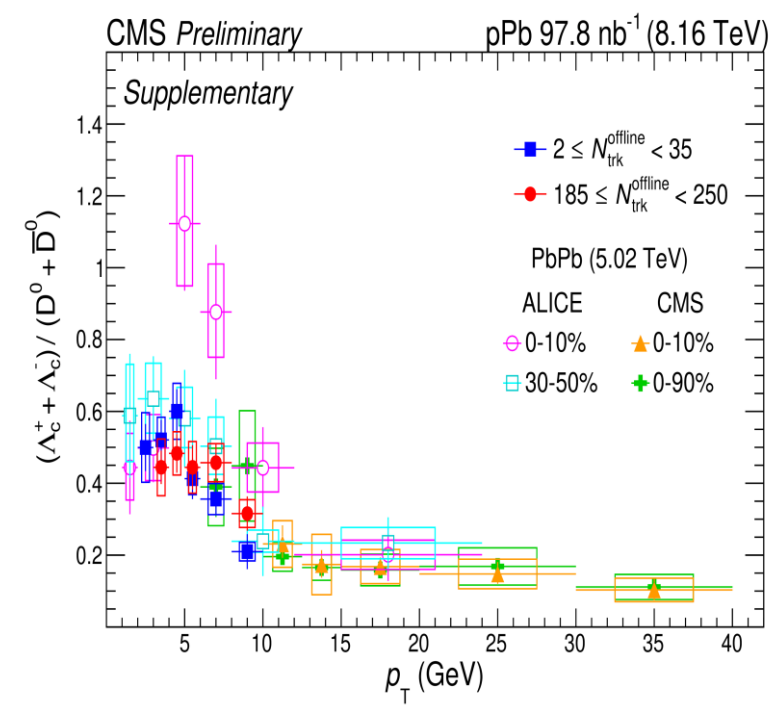
Hadronization in QGP

ALI-PREL-93799

CMS-PAS-HIN-21-016



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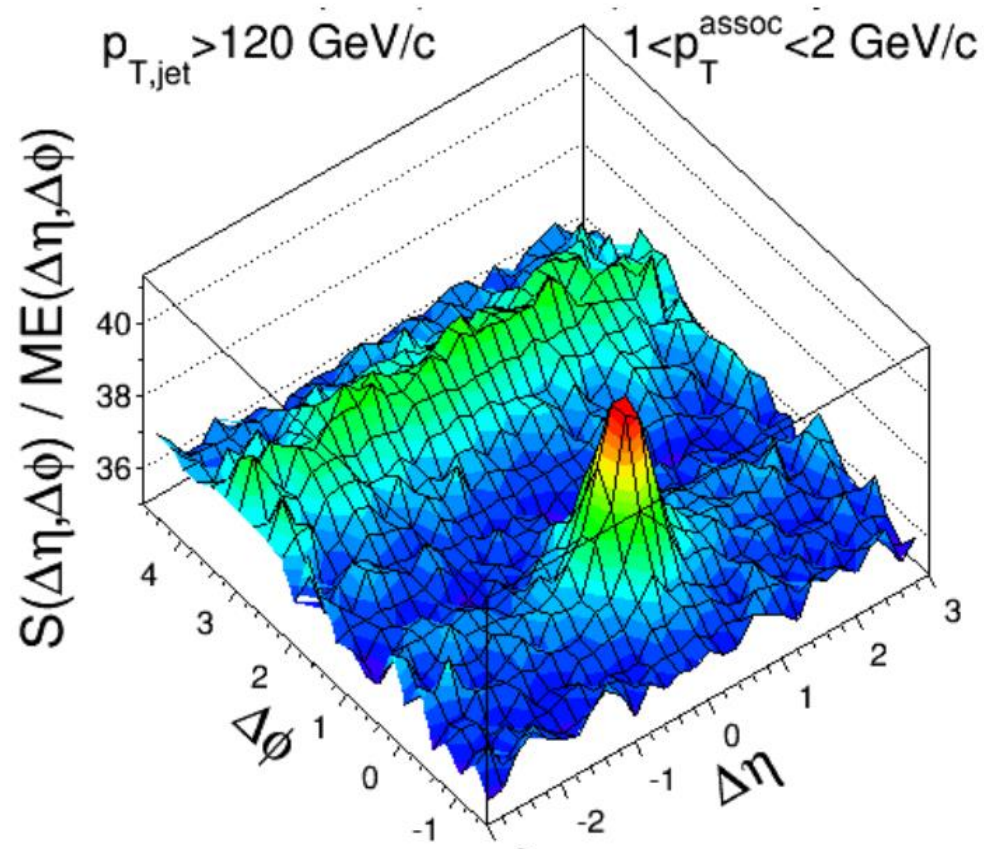


- Baryon to meson ratios strongly enhanced in QGP
- In-cone jet fragmentation shows significantly smaller relative Baryon production
- Baryon to meson ratios after QGP at large r ?



Jet-track correlations

JHEP02(2016)156



- Large background contribution
- Jet peak's range extends to $r \sim 1$
- Background can be isolated at $1.6 < |\eta| < 3.0$

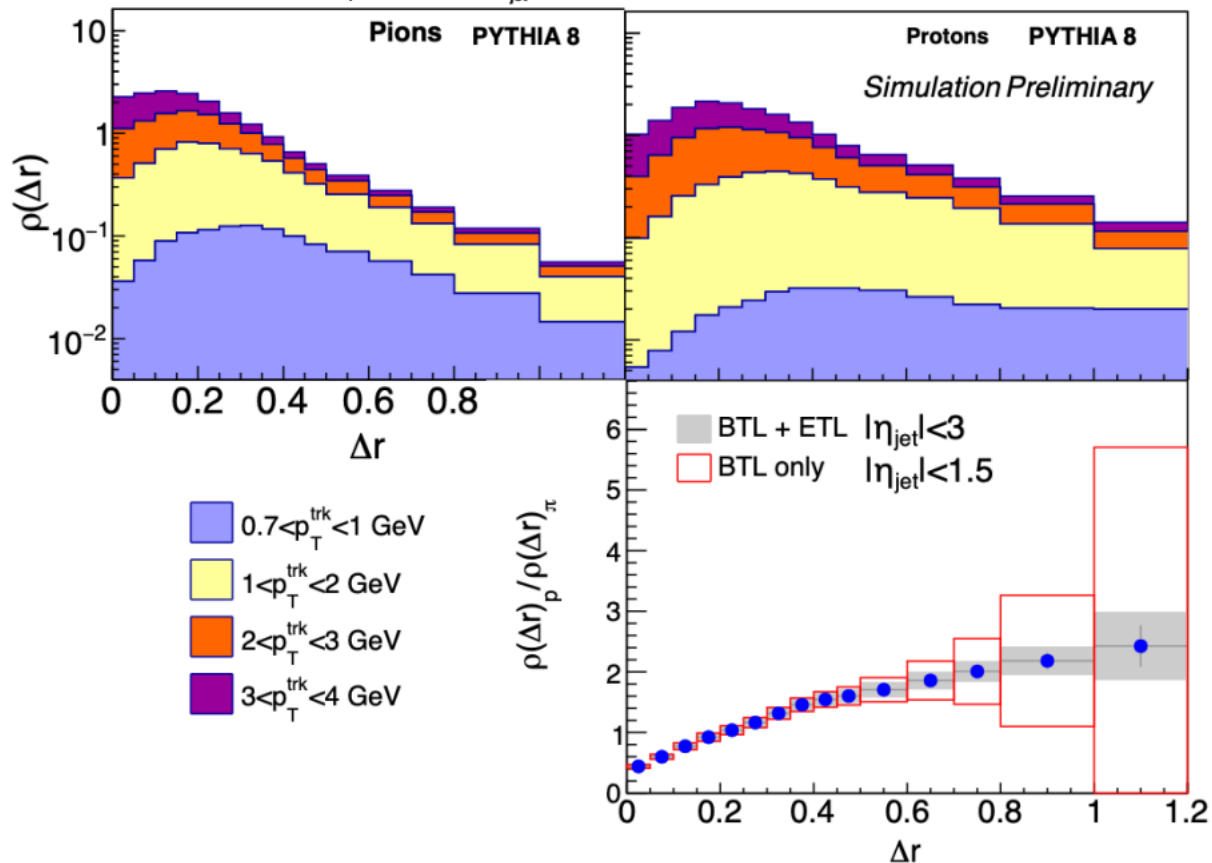
Jet shape measurements with PID

10

CMS Phase-2
anti- k_r $R = 0.4$ jets, $p_T > 120$ GeV, $|\eta_{jet}| < 3.0$

PbPb 7 nb⁻¹ (5.5TeV)

CMS-DP-2021-037

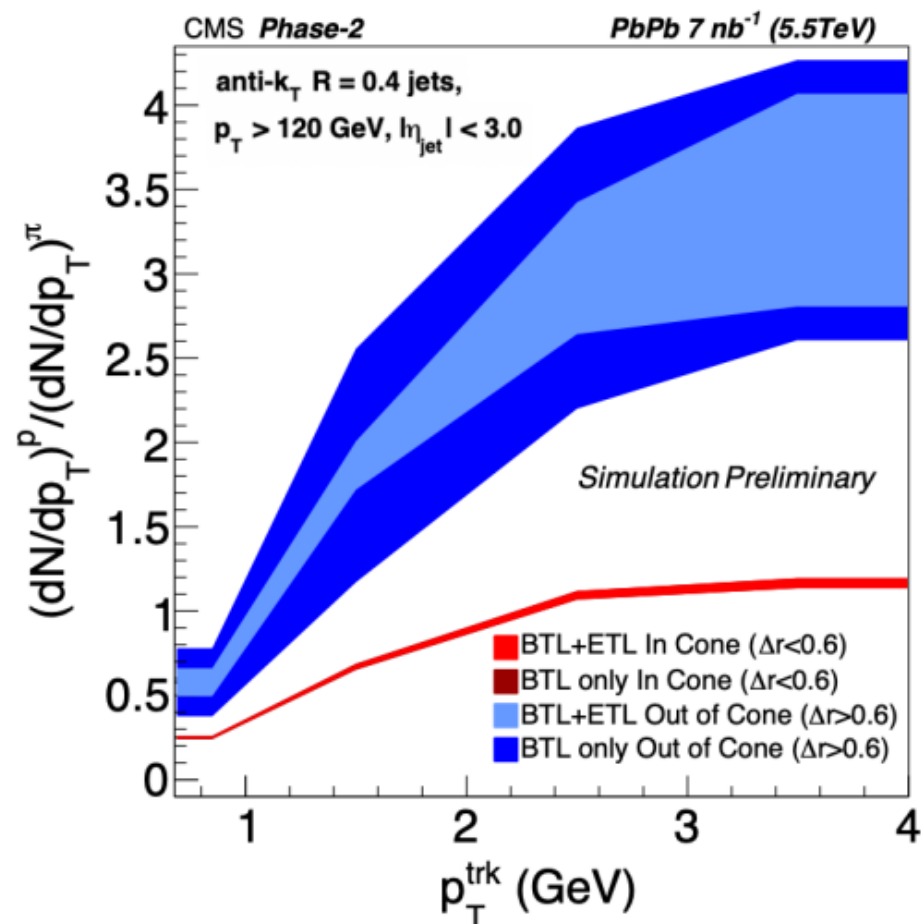


Pythia 8 + Hydjet
PbPb 7 nb⁻¹ (5.5TeV)

- MTD allows unique jet shape measurements with PID
- Jet shape measurement extended to large r where QGP effects dominate
- Significant reduction of projected uncertainties with ETL

In-Jet Baryon to Meson ratio

CMS-DP-2021-037

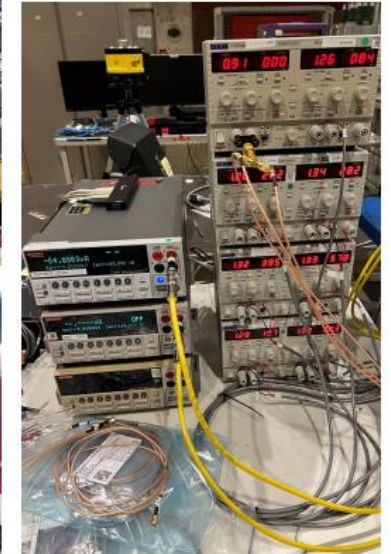
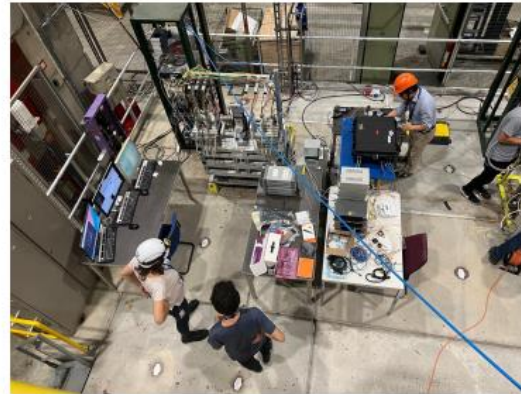


Pythia 8 + Hydjet
PbPb 7 nb⁻¹ (5.5TeV)

- Distinguish r integrated in-cone vs out-cone baryon to meson ratios
- Projected uncertainties improve with the inclusion of ETL

CMS ETL Read-out Chip (ETROC)

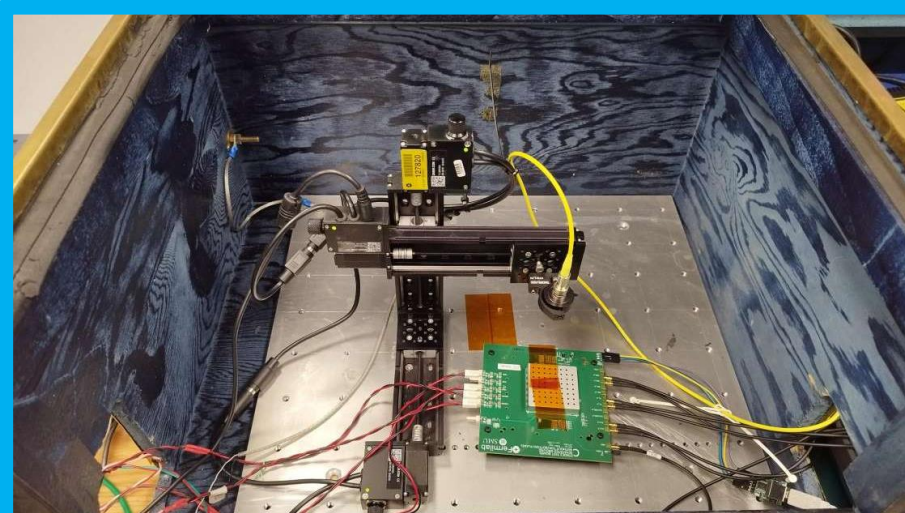
From Murtaza Safdari talk at the ETL meeting



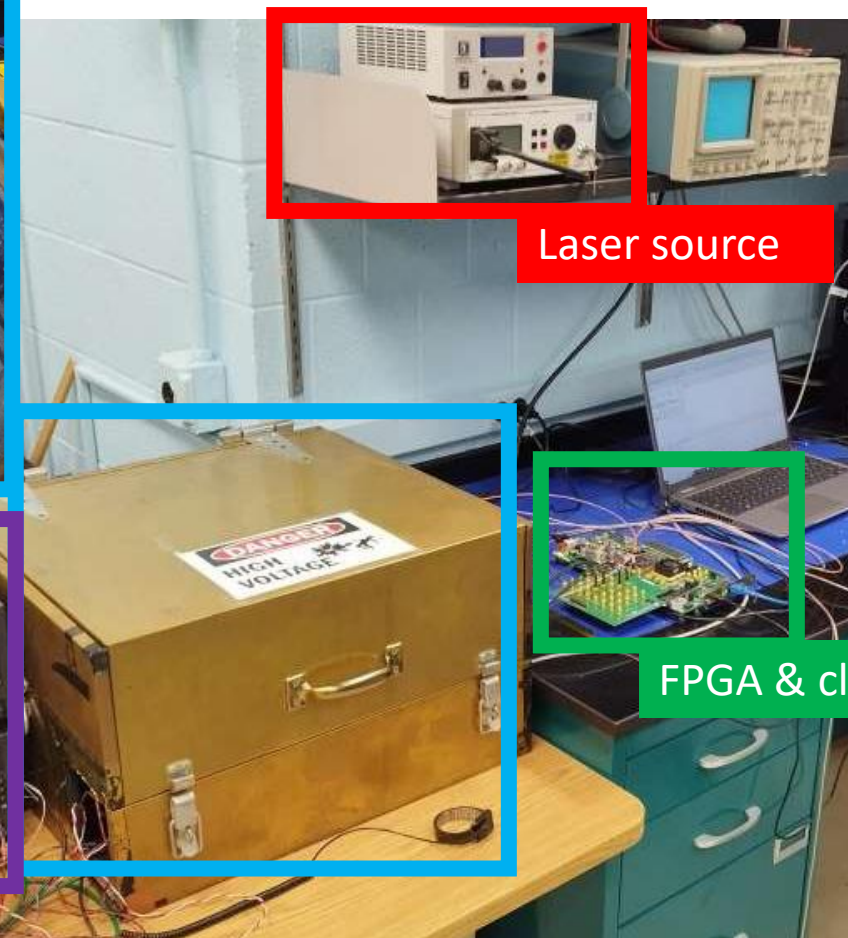
- International multi-institutional effort: FNAL, SMU, KU, IFCA, UNITO, UIC and others
- Successfully developed the ETROC2 telescope at FNAL
- Laser tests taken with the ETROC2 at CERN
- Test beam data with the ETROC2 chip performed at DESY



ETROC Testing at UIC



black box with
ETROC and laser



Laser source

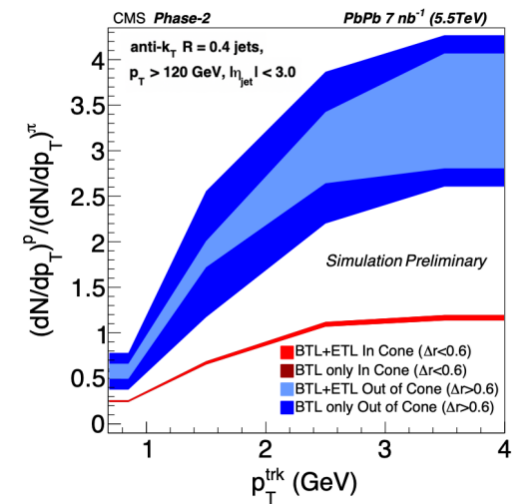
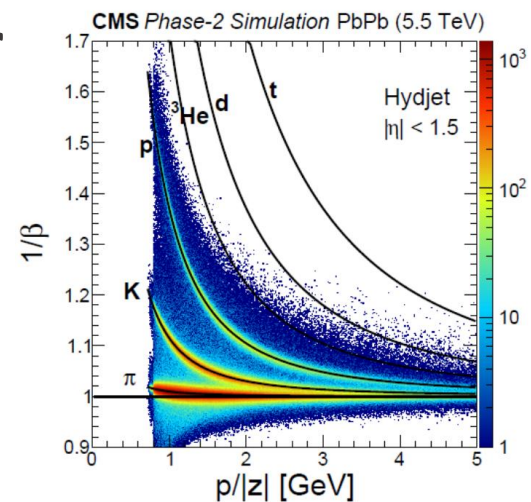
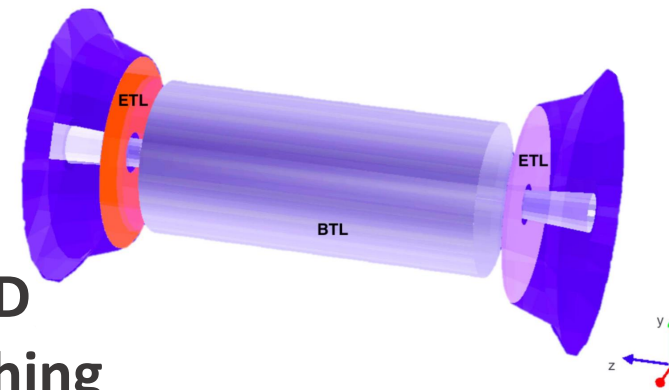
FPGA & clocks

Power supply
(LV, HV)

- Time resolution measurements using laser
- Measuring baseline and noise widths, TOA, TOT, and CAL
- Provide temperature dependence of above measurements

Conclusions

- Timing precision and PID capabilities
- Physics advantages:
 - pile-up mitigation,
 - hadronization/fragmentation studies with PID
 - flavor/color-charge dependence of jet quenching
- Enrich jet quenching studies for CMS heavy-ion program to test in-medium hadronization/QGP properties



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Questions?

