



# Detector Overview

Chris Tully  
Princeton University

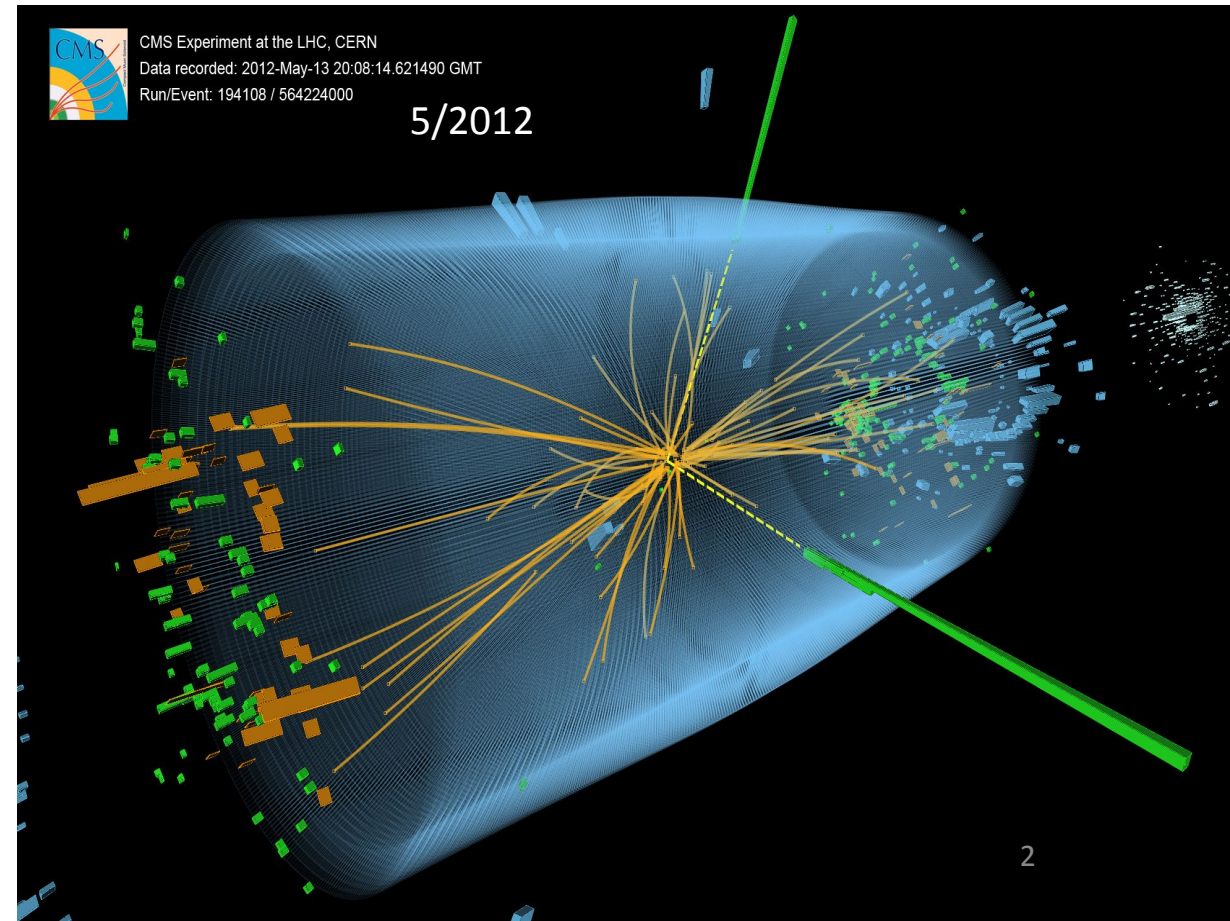
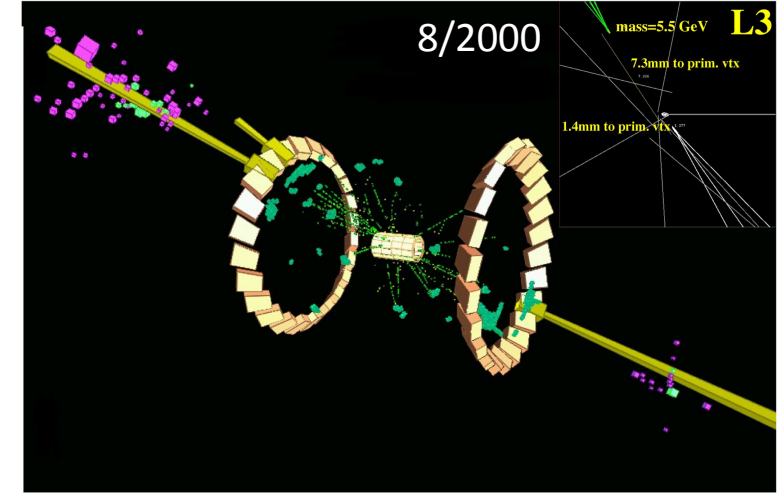
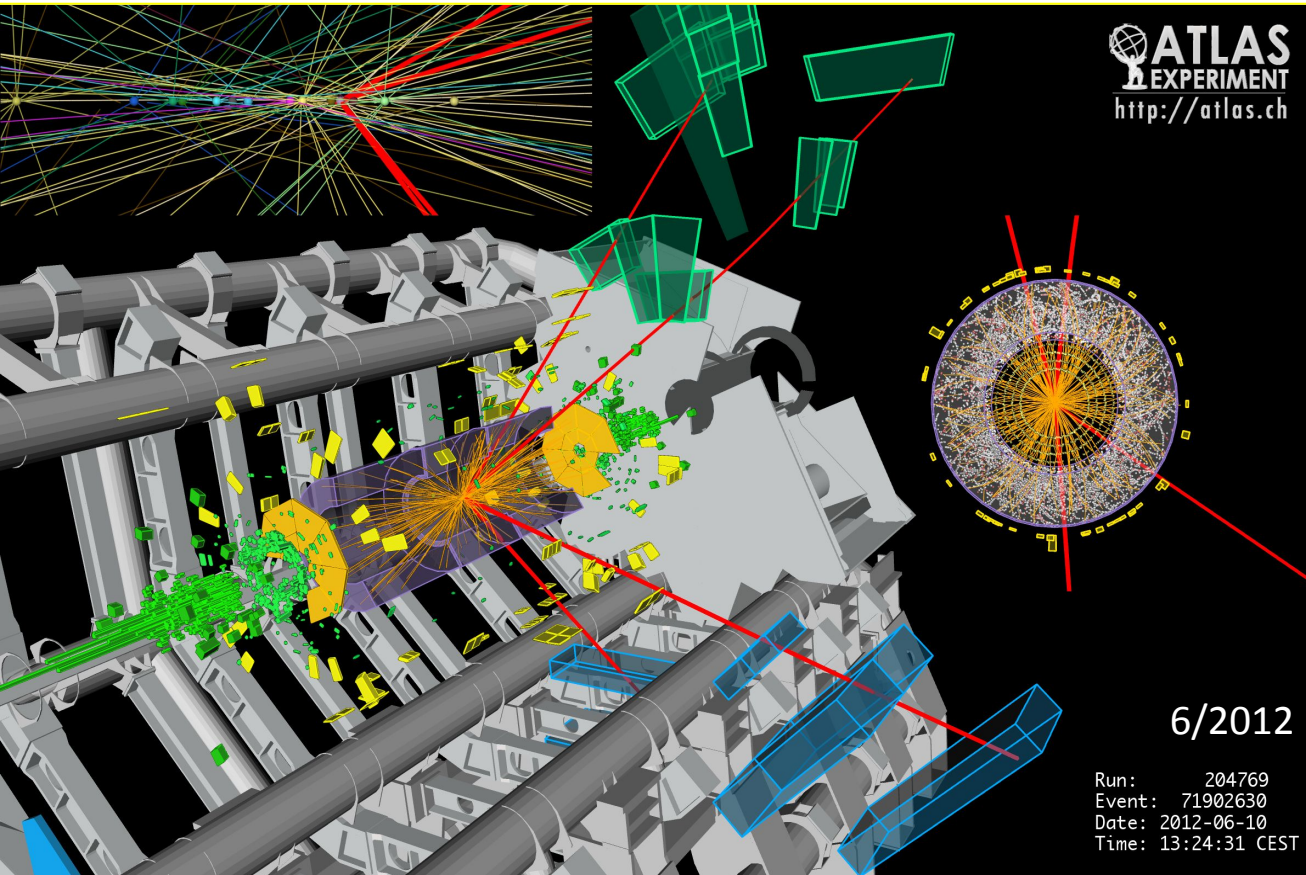
HORIZONS IN ACCELERATORS, PARTICLE/NUCLEAR PHYSICS AND LABORATORY-BASED QUANTUM  
SENSORS FOR HEP/NP

ICTS-TIFR, BENGALURU, INDIA

14 NOVEMBER 2022

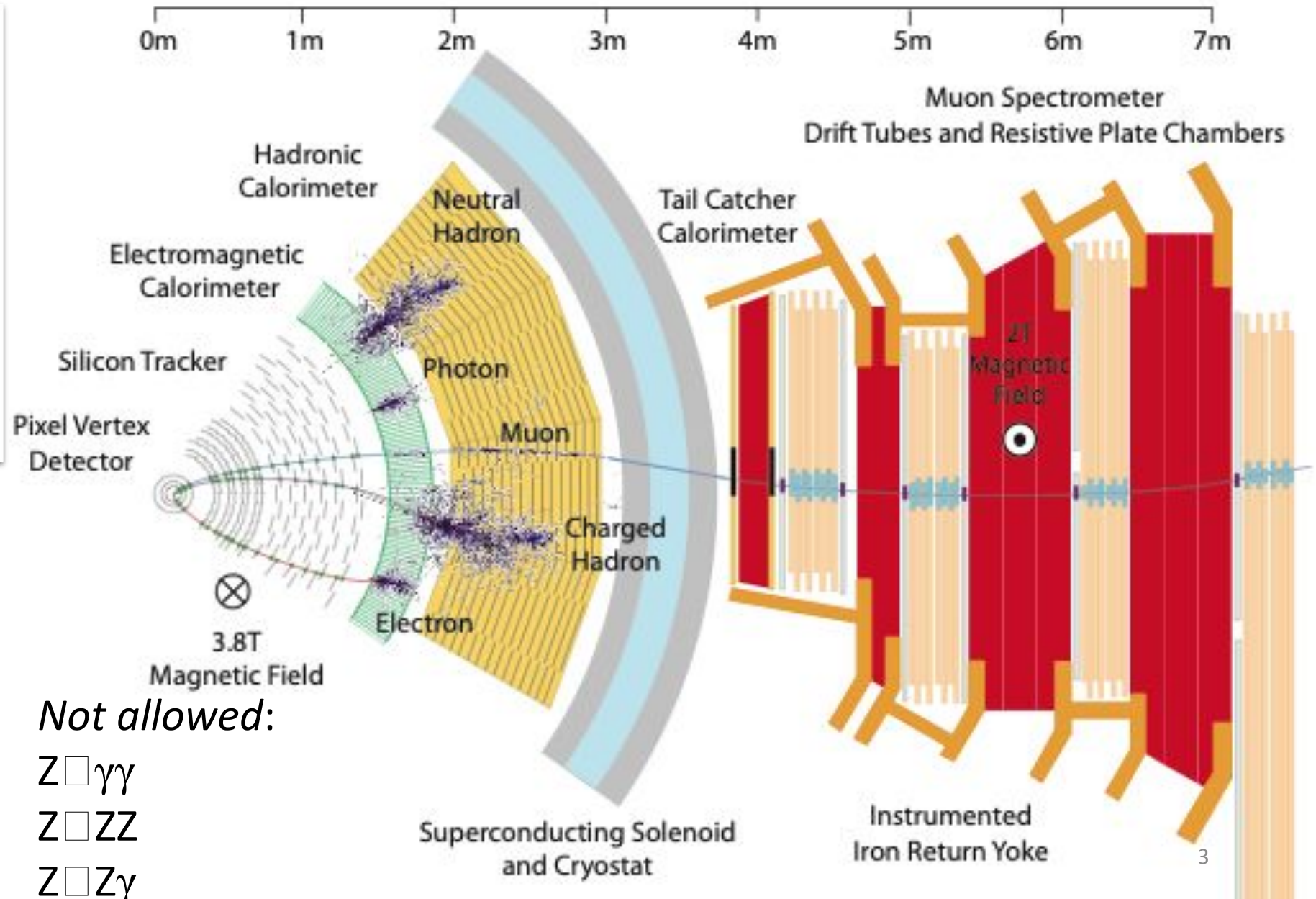
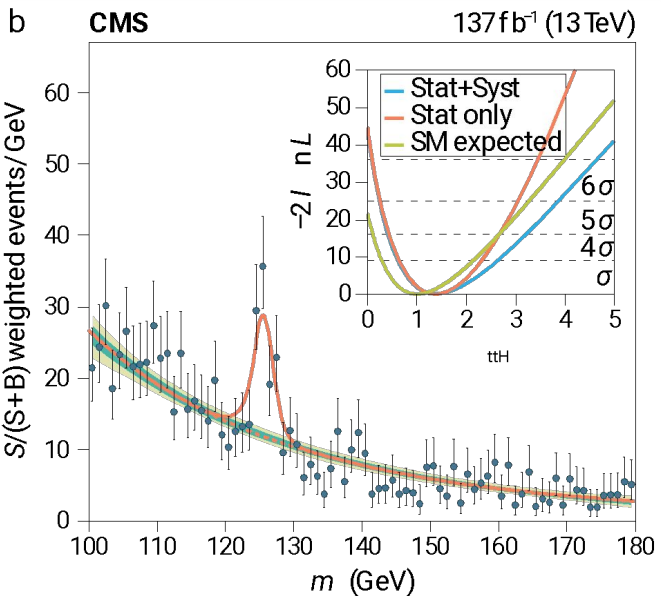
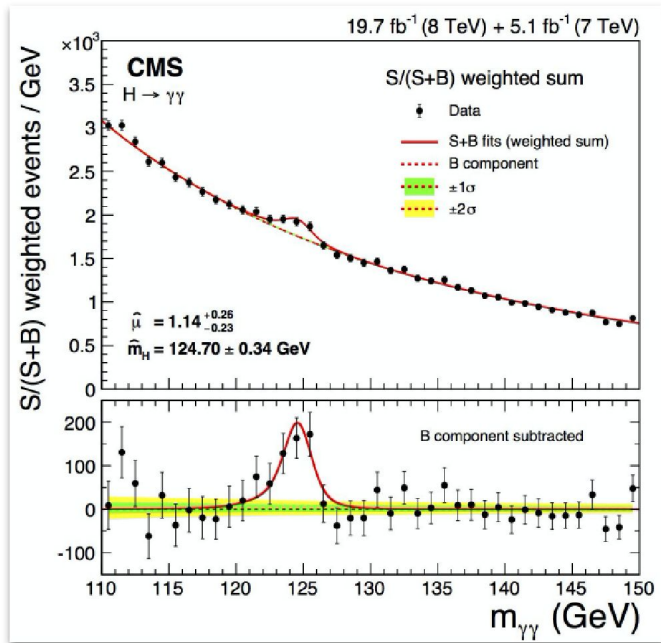


# Revisiting the Collider Detector





# Atlas/CMS: Designed for Higgs Boson Discovery



*Not allowed:*

Z → γγ

Z → ZZ

Z → Zγ

# Atlas/CMS: Designed for Higgs Boson Discovery

Vertex Detector  
Tracker

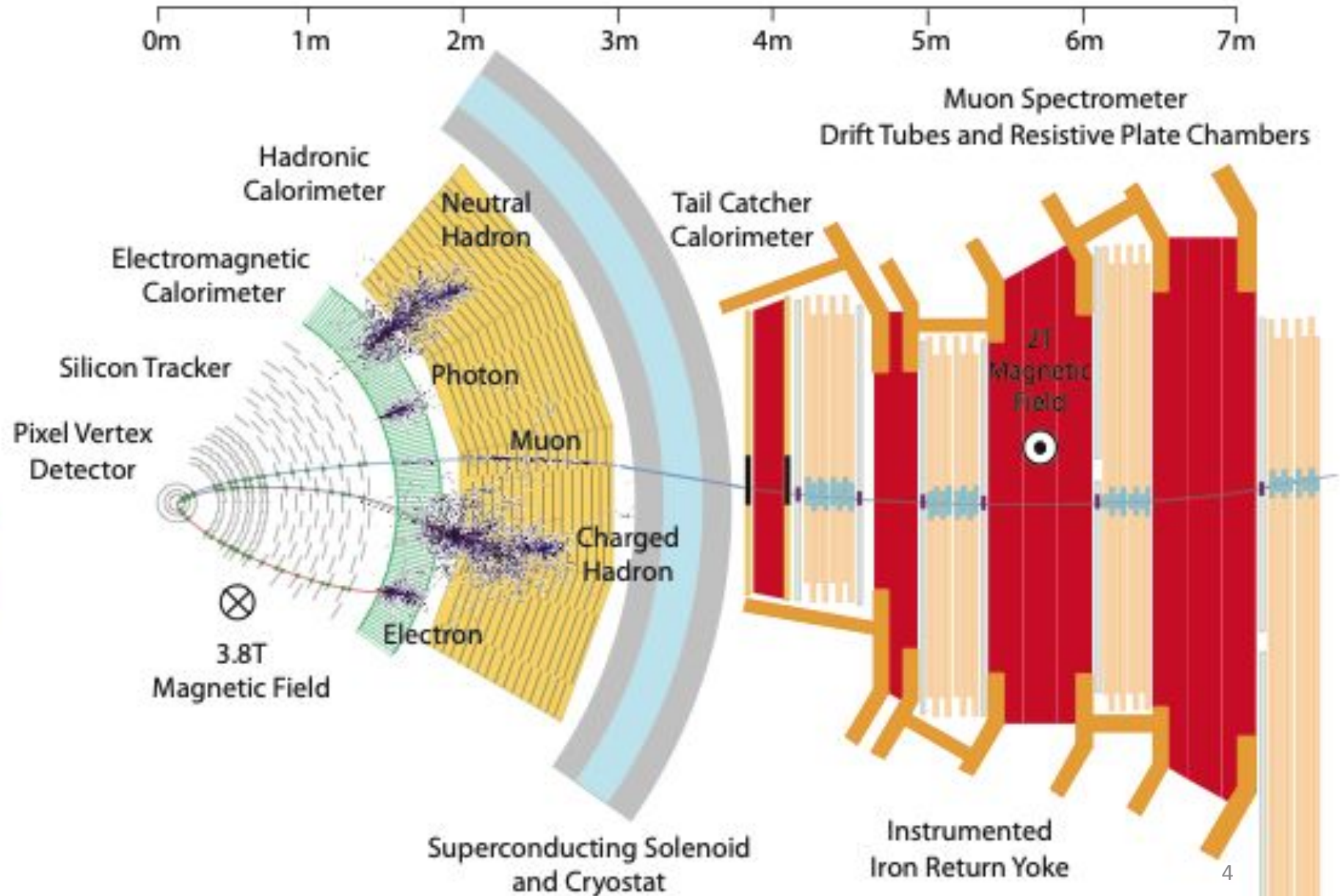
Magne

† Muon  
Spectrometer

r Calorimeter  
r

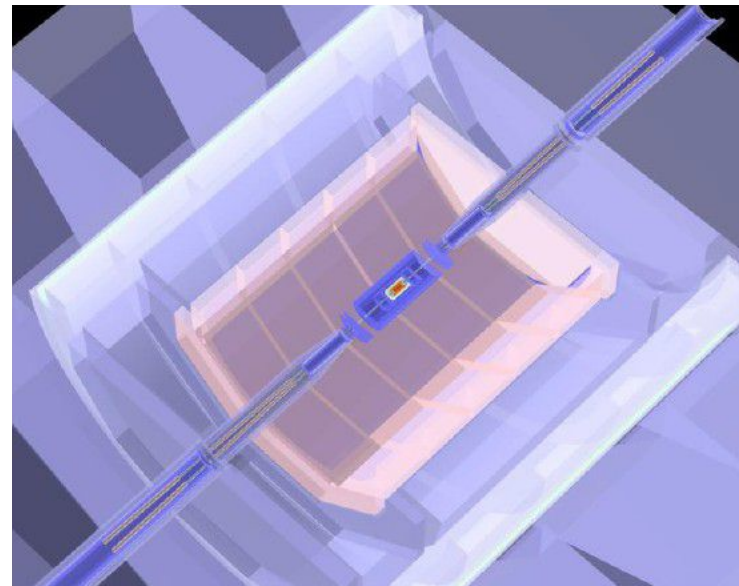
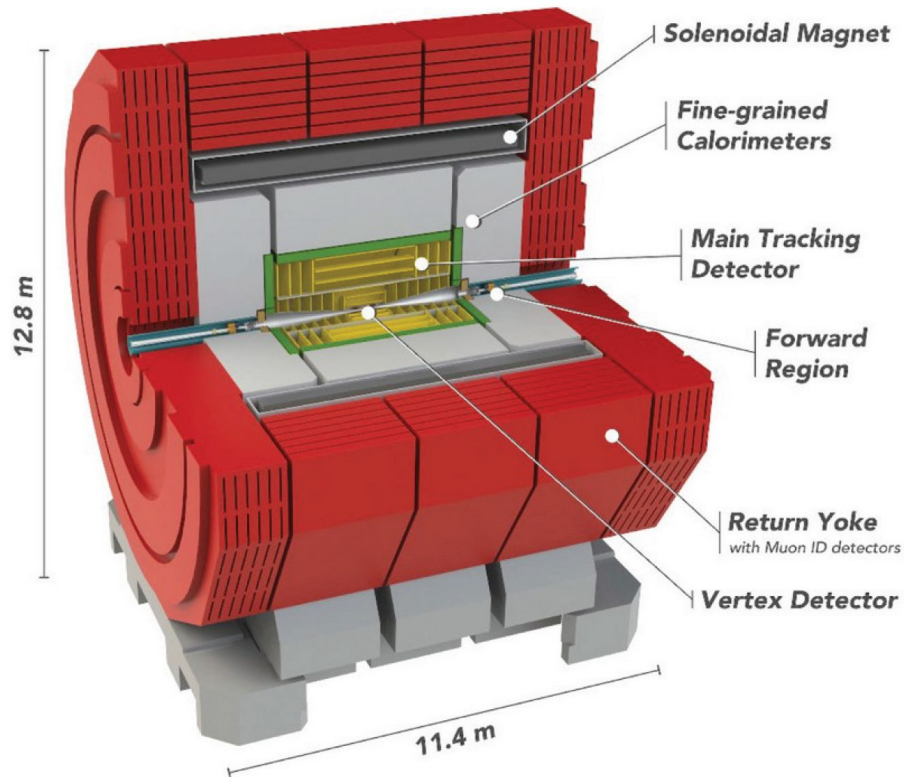
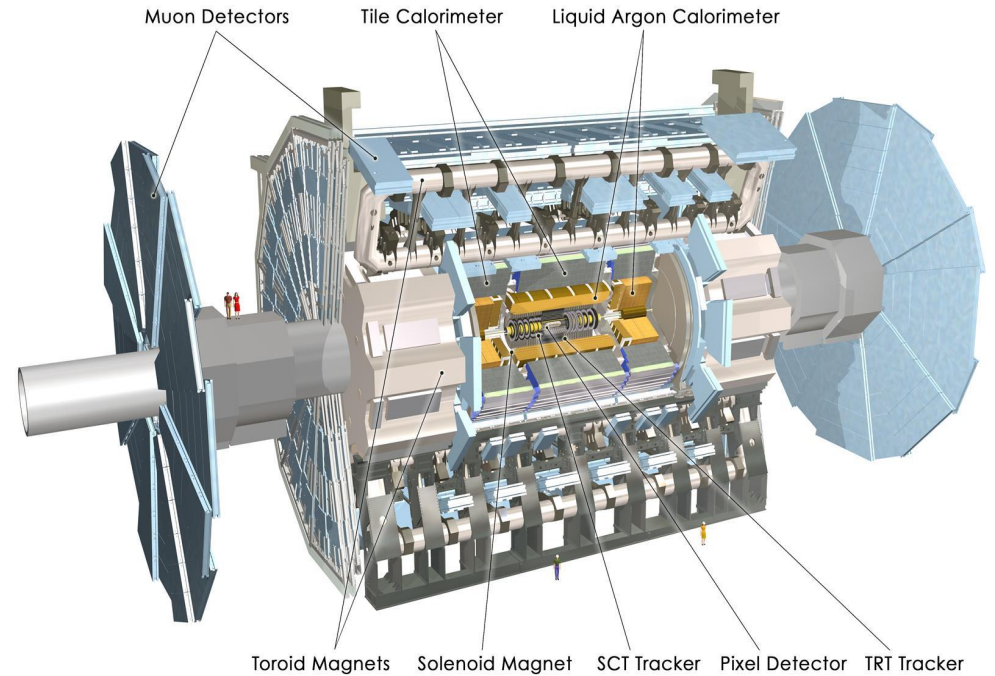


Transverse View  
of CMS Detector

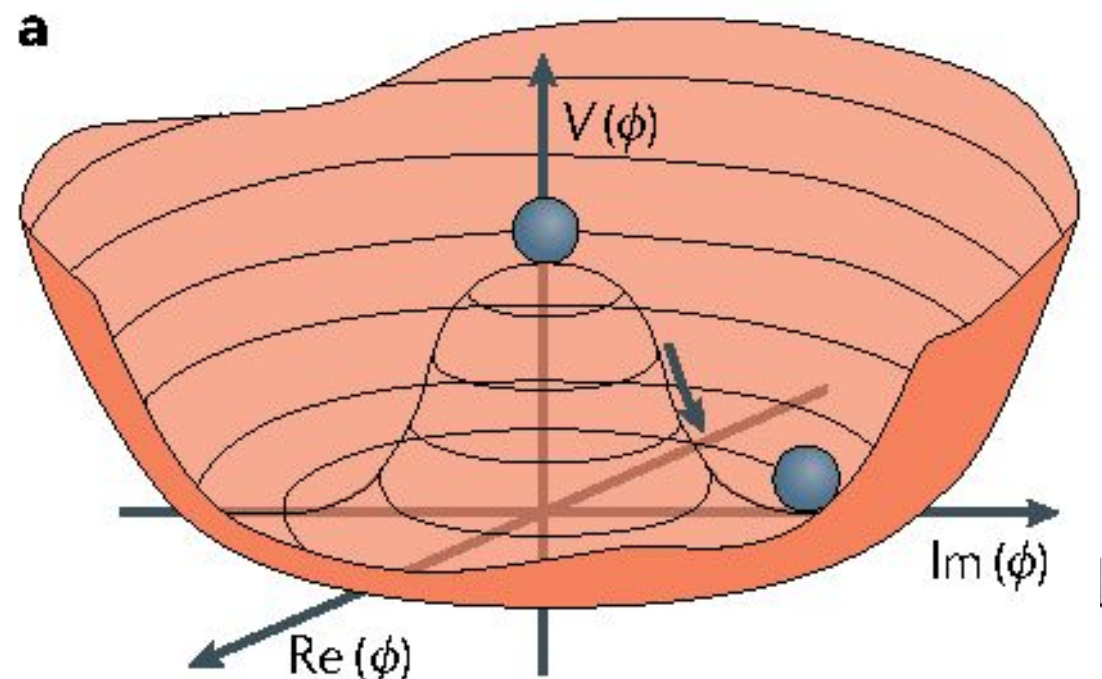




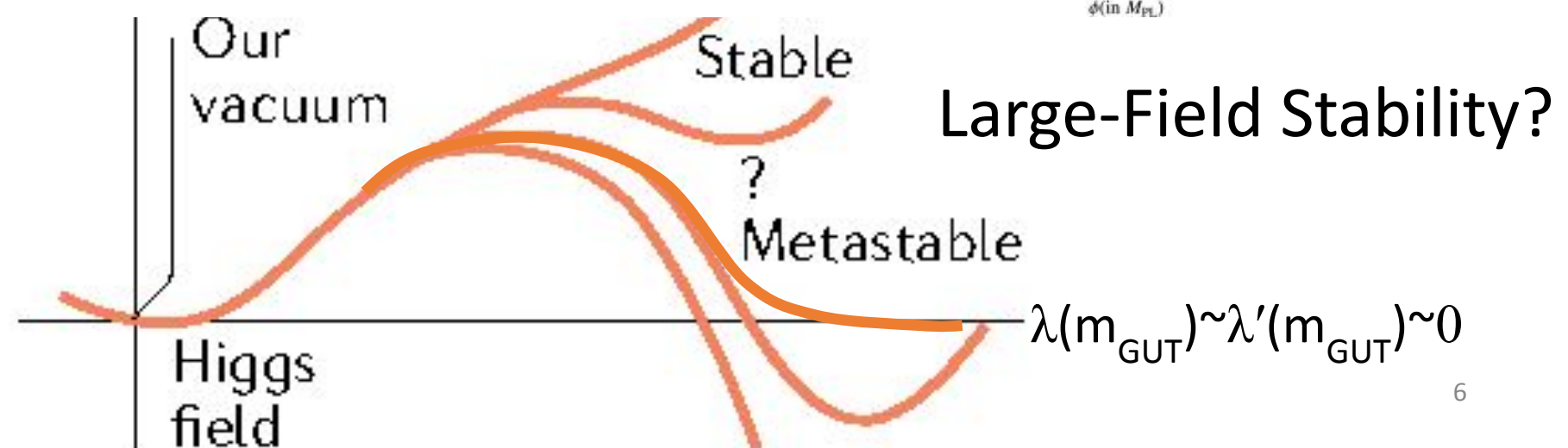
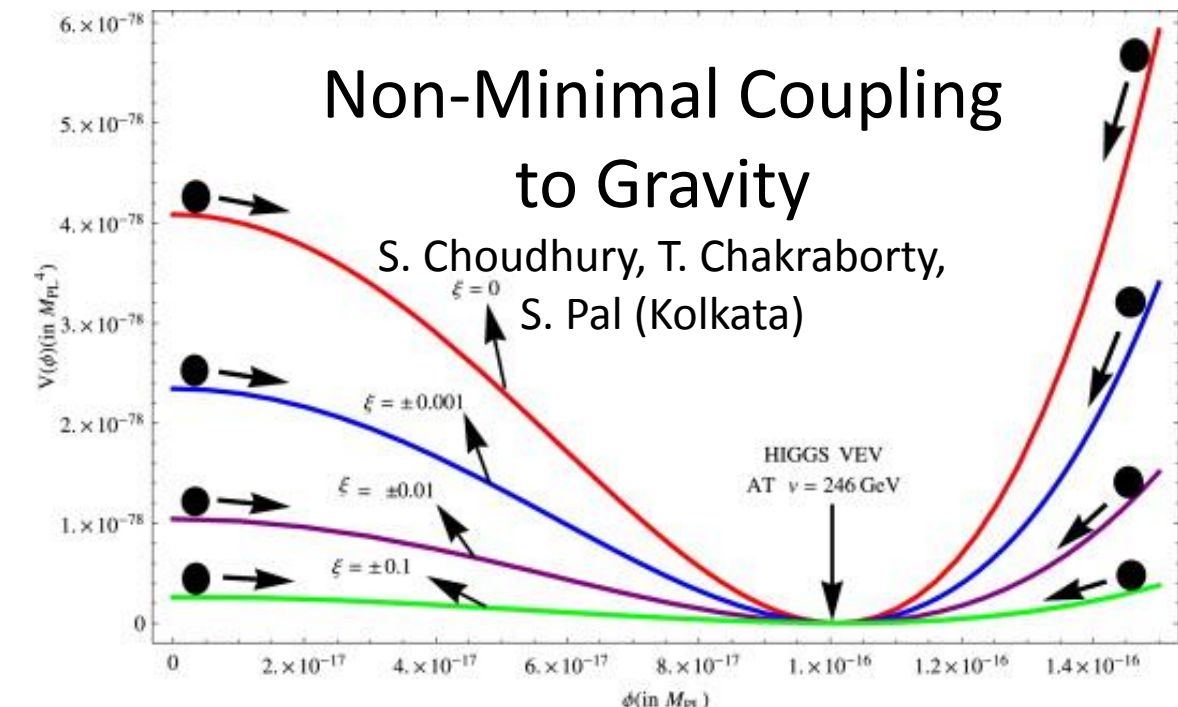
# What tells us it's the right choice??



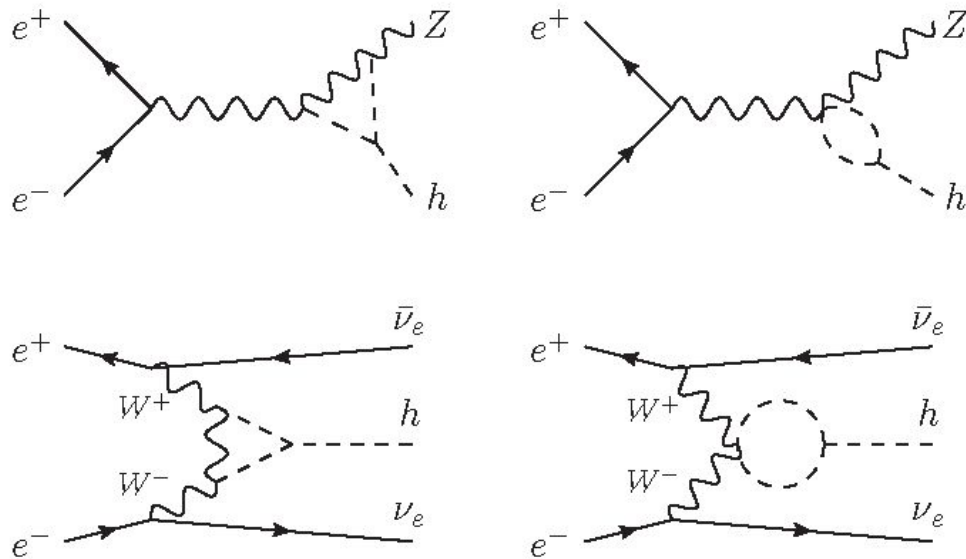
# Higgs Potential/Self-Coupling/Non-Minimal Coupling



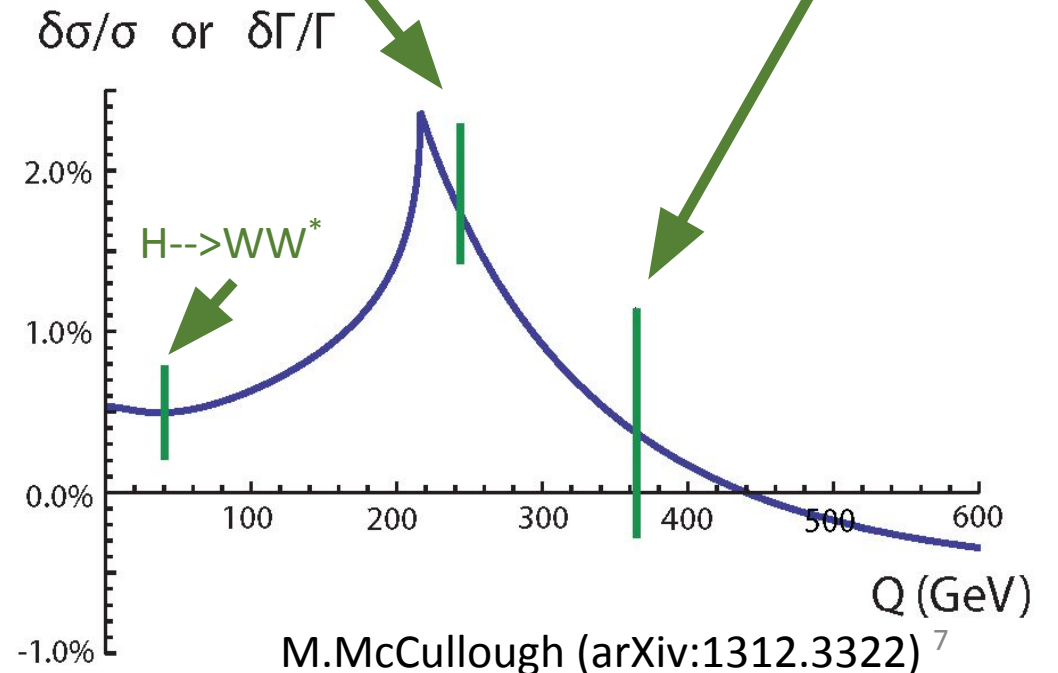
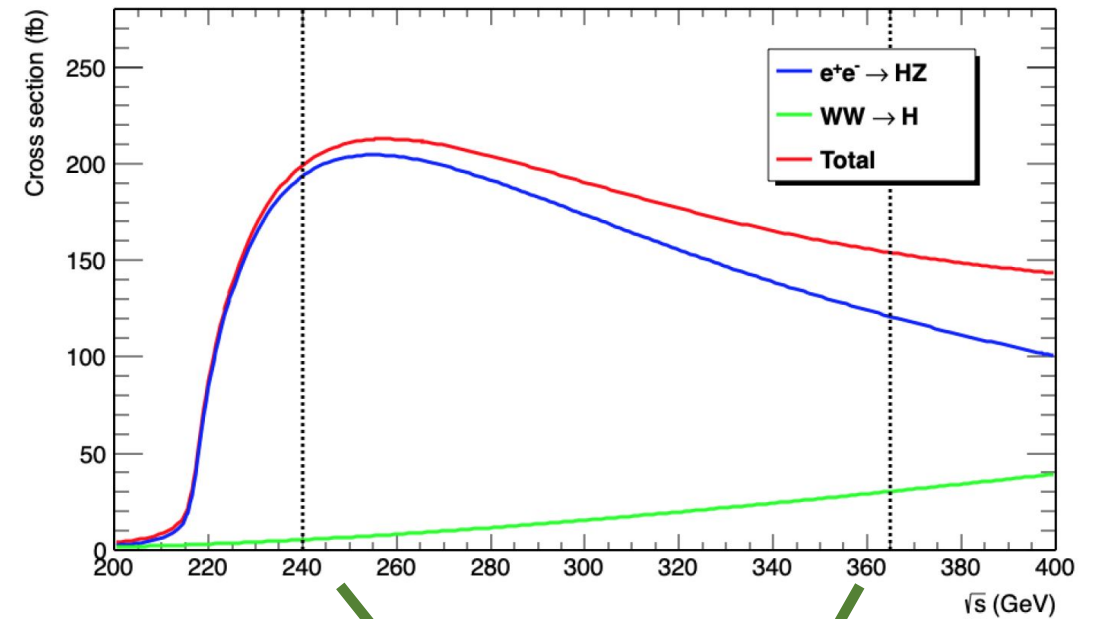
EW symmetry  
breaking



# Probing Higgs at Loop-Level

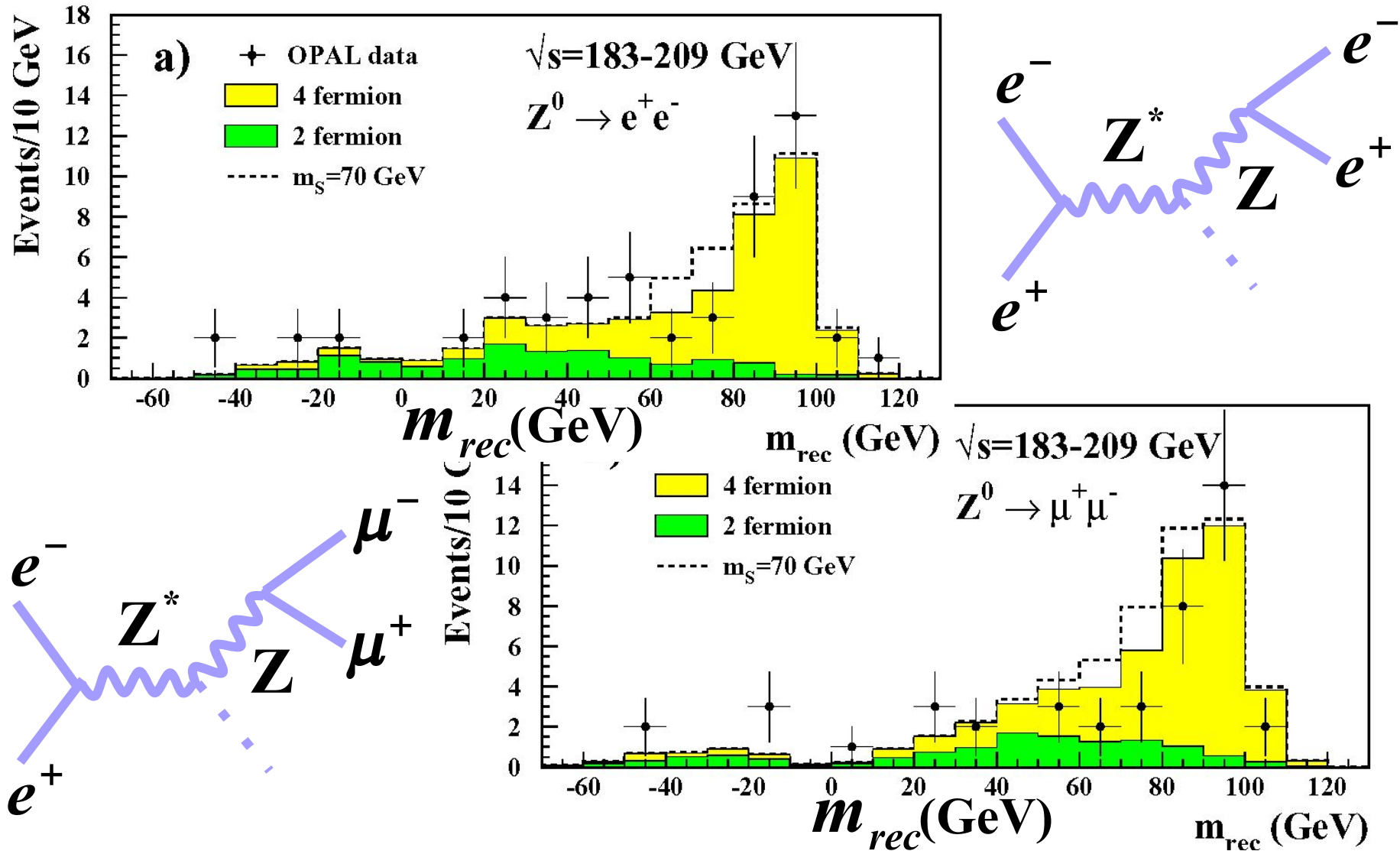


**Design detector/physics program to achieve/exceed  $\sim 0.2\%$  on HZ production at 240 GeV for  $>5\sigma$  HHH self-coupling evidence** (compare to  $\Delta\rho$  measurement at LEP1)



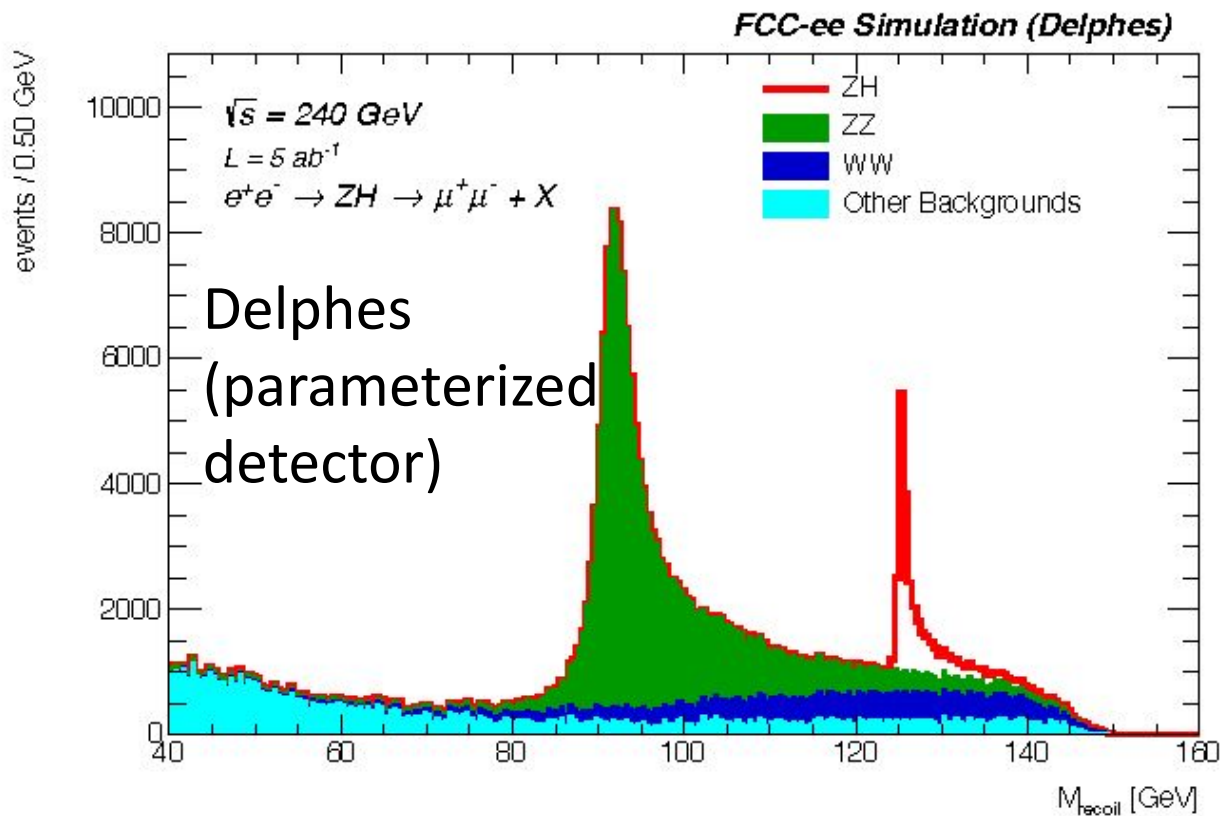


# Recoil Mass Analysis from LEP

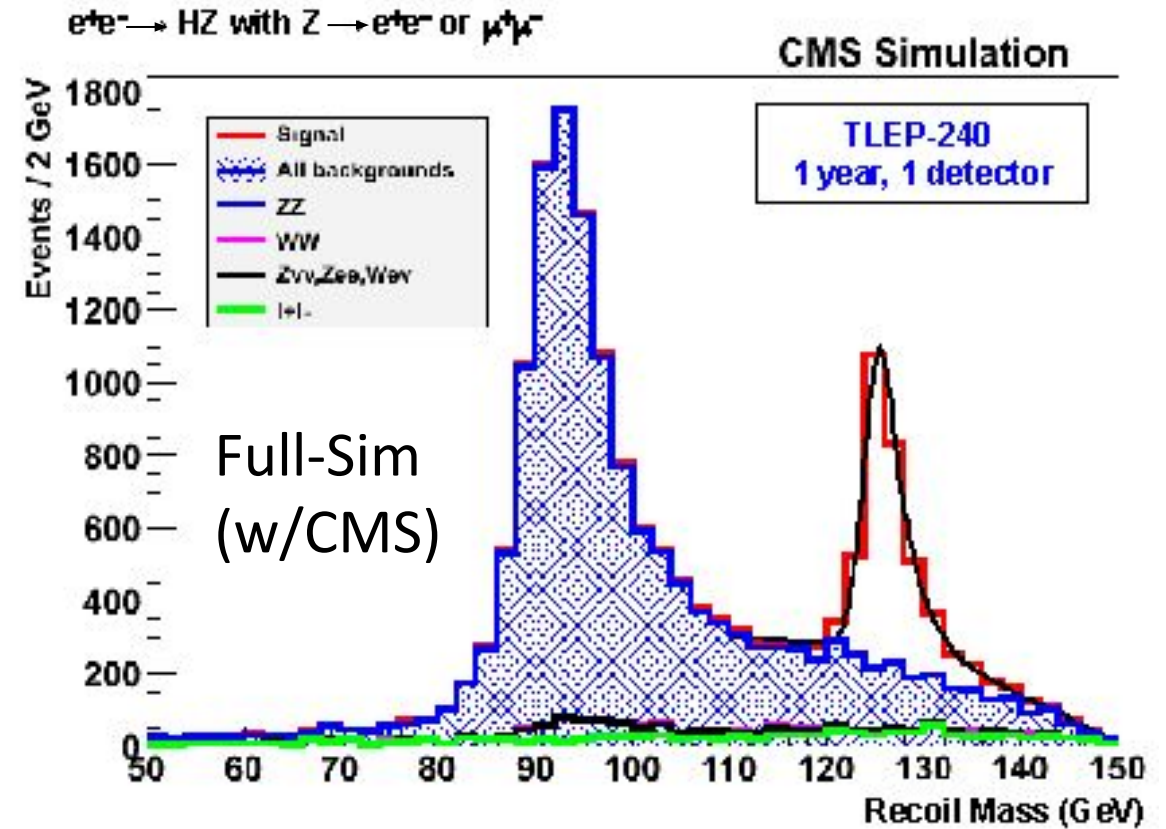




# Studies on $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$ Recoil Mass



P. Azzurri et al. Special Study FCC-ee (arXiv:2106.15438)



First Look Study TLEP (arXiv:1308.6176)

## Detector Limitation:

Lack of separation of Z from ZZ with H from ZH, even when computing recoil from  $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$

Statistical power/Systematics:  $L_{\text{int}}$  and  $Z \rightarrow jj$  recoil and lumi systematics

# Summary Table of Energy Resolutions

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2109.00391>

Detector technology (ECAL & HCAL)	E.m. energy res. stochastic term	E.m. energy res. constant term	ECAL & HCAL had. energy resolution (stoch. term for single had.)	ECAL & HCAL had. energy resolution (for 50 GeV jets)	Ultimate hadronic energy res. incl. PFlow (for 50 GeV jets)
Highly granular Si/W based ECAL & Scintillator based HCAL	15 – 17 % [12,20]	1 % [12,20]	45 – 50 % [45,20]	$\approx 6\%$ ?	4 % [20]
Highly granular Noble liquid based ECAL & Scintillator based HCAL	8 – 10 % [24,27,46]	< 1 % [24,27,47]	$\approx 40\%$ [27,28]	$\approx 6\%$ ?	3 – 4 % ?
Dual-readout Fibre calorimeter	11 % [48]	< 1 % [48]	$\approx 30\%$ [48]	4 – 5 % [49]	3 – 4 % ?
Hybrid crystal and Dual-readout calorimeter	3 % [30]	< 1 % [30]	$\approx 26\%$ [30]	5 – 6 % [30,50]	3 – 4 % [50]

If the focus is mainly jets, then high-granularity with PFA delivers 4% at 50 GeV – often called “PFA calorimetry”

Noble Liquid is a better calorimeter across the board, but needs PFA studies

Higher EM performance with Noble Liquid or Fibers – Highest with Crystals

Best Intrinsic Hadron Performance with Dual-Readout Fibers

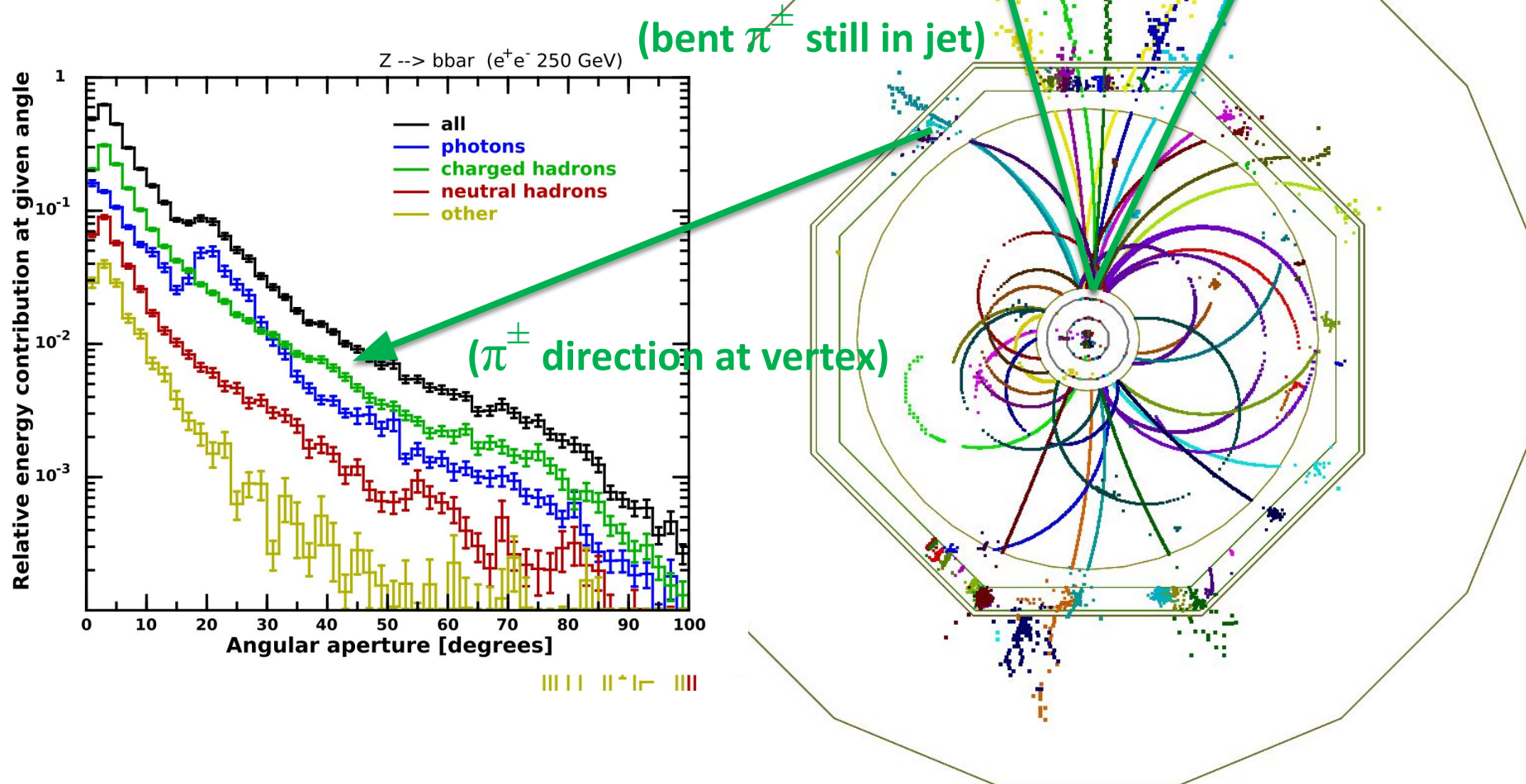
Hybrid Dual-Readout Crystals+Fibers attempts to maximize all performances



# Why PFA helps

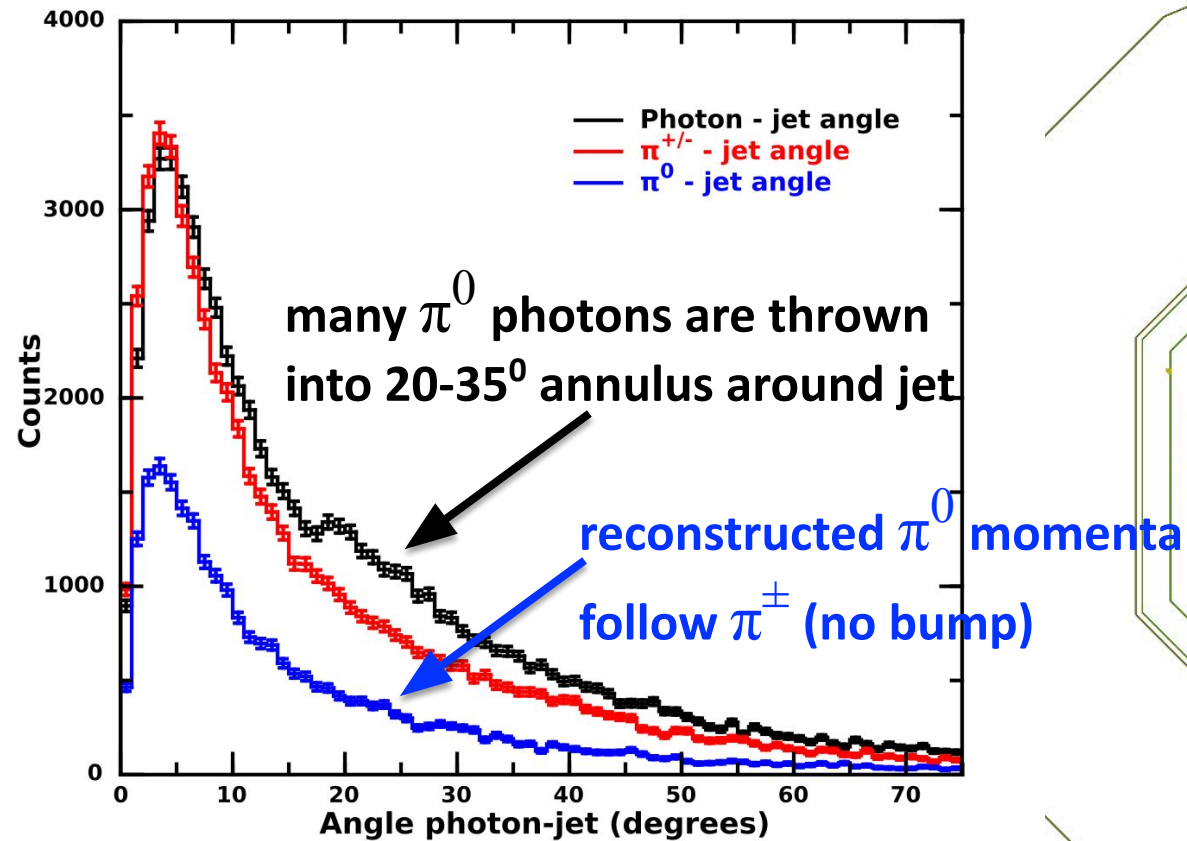
- Review of Principles of Jet Performance:
  - Swaps out hadronic res. for track AND corrects momentum direction at the vertex

Slide borrowed from Marcel Vos

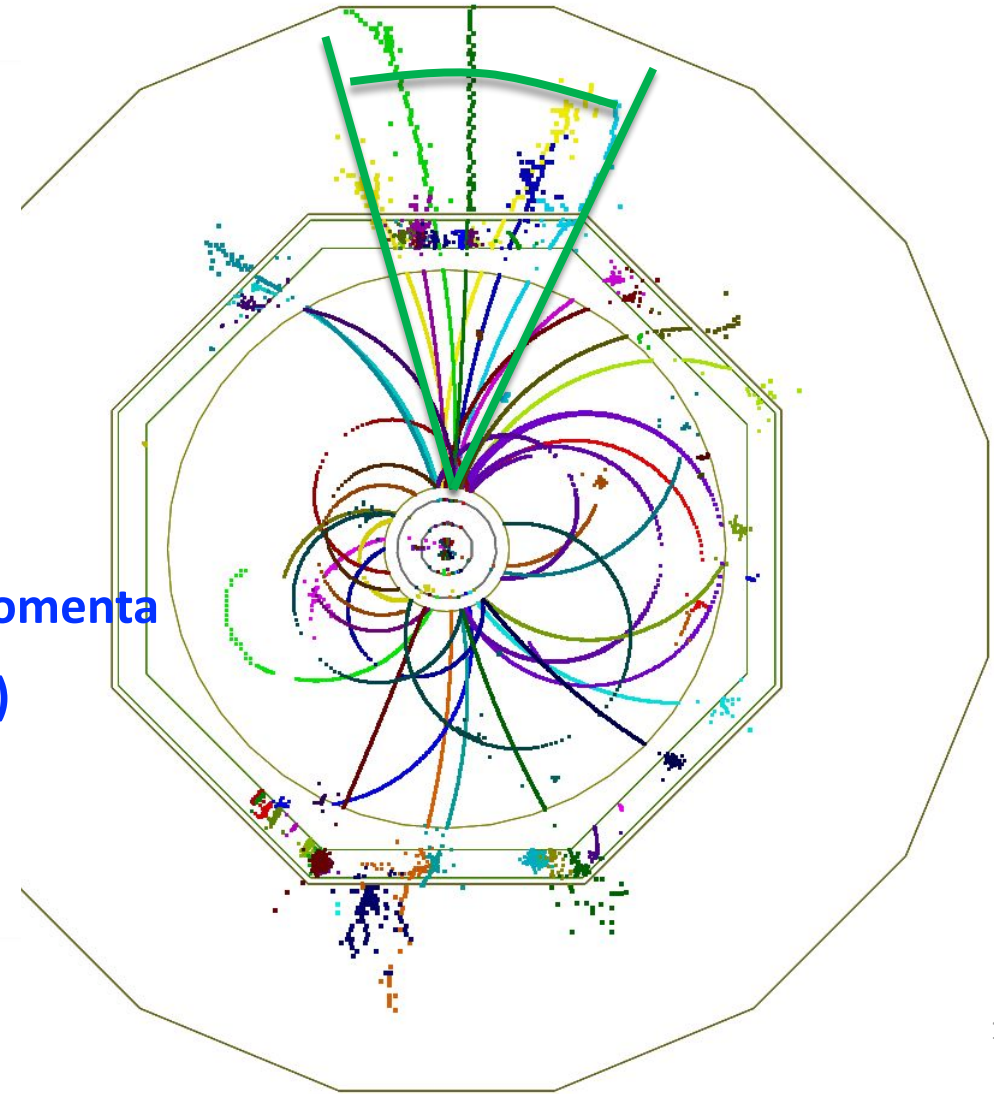


# PFA can help even more ( $\pi^0$ pre-clustering)

- Review of Principles of Jet Performance:
  - How about photons?



Slide borrowed from Marcel Vos

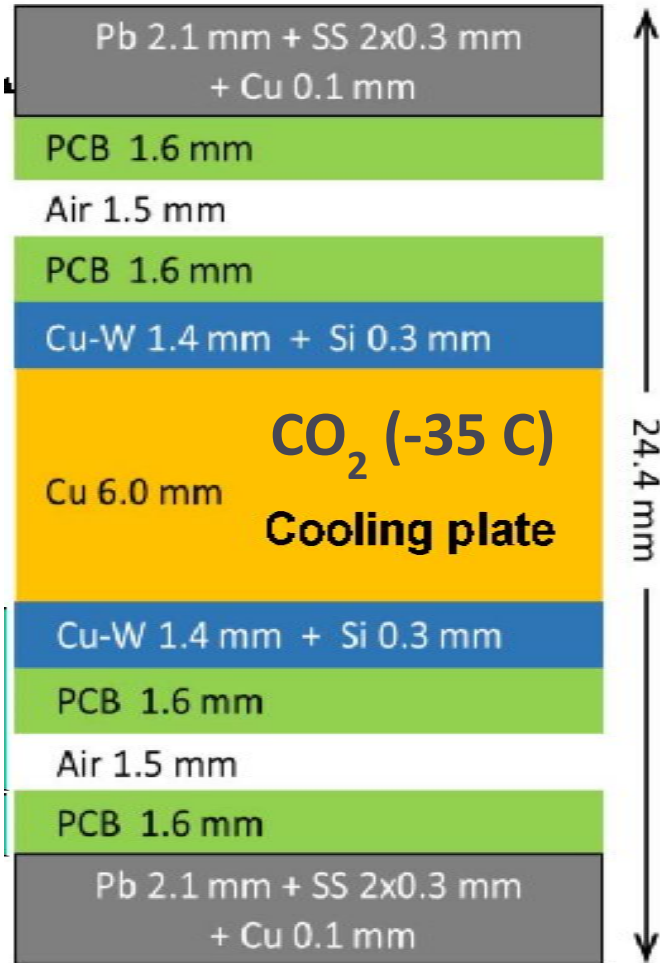




# Tracking/Imaging Capabilities of Silicon (SF~1/300)

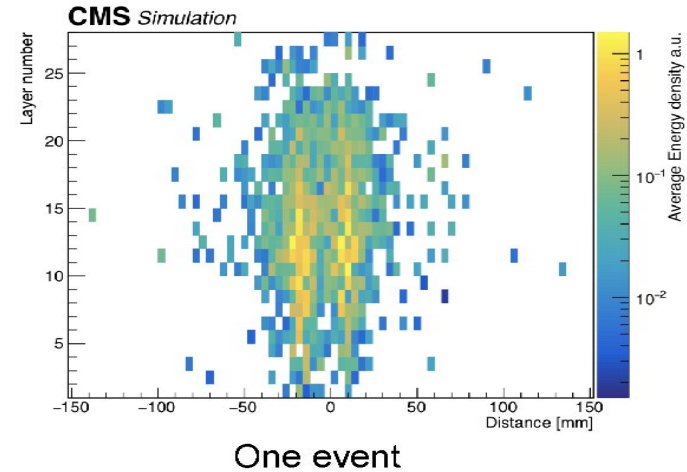
“Si-W”

Implemented  
for HGCAL  
CMS Phase-2

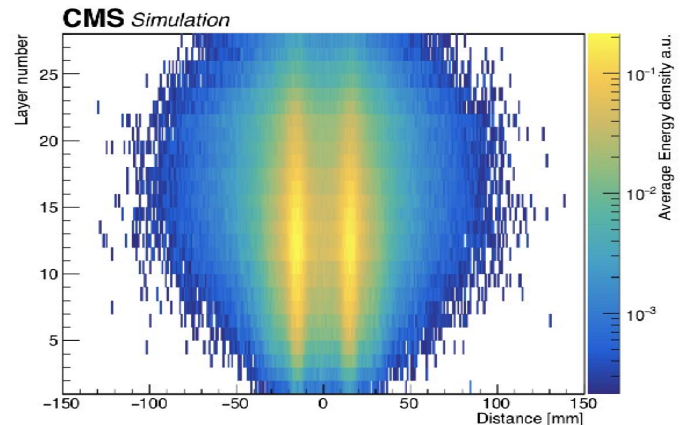


~1 inch

24.4 mm



Fluctuations driven by  
**Low Sampling Fraction(~1/300)**  
High SF □ one shower looks like many



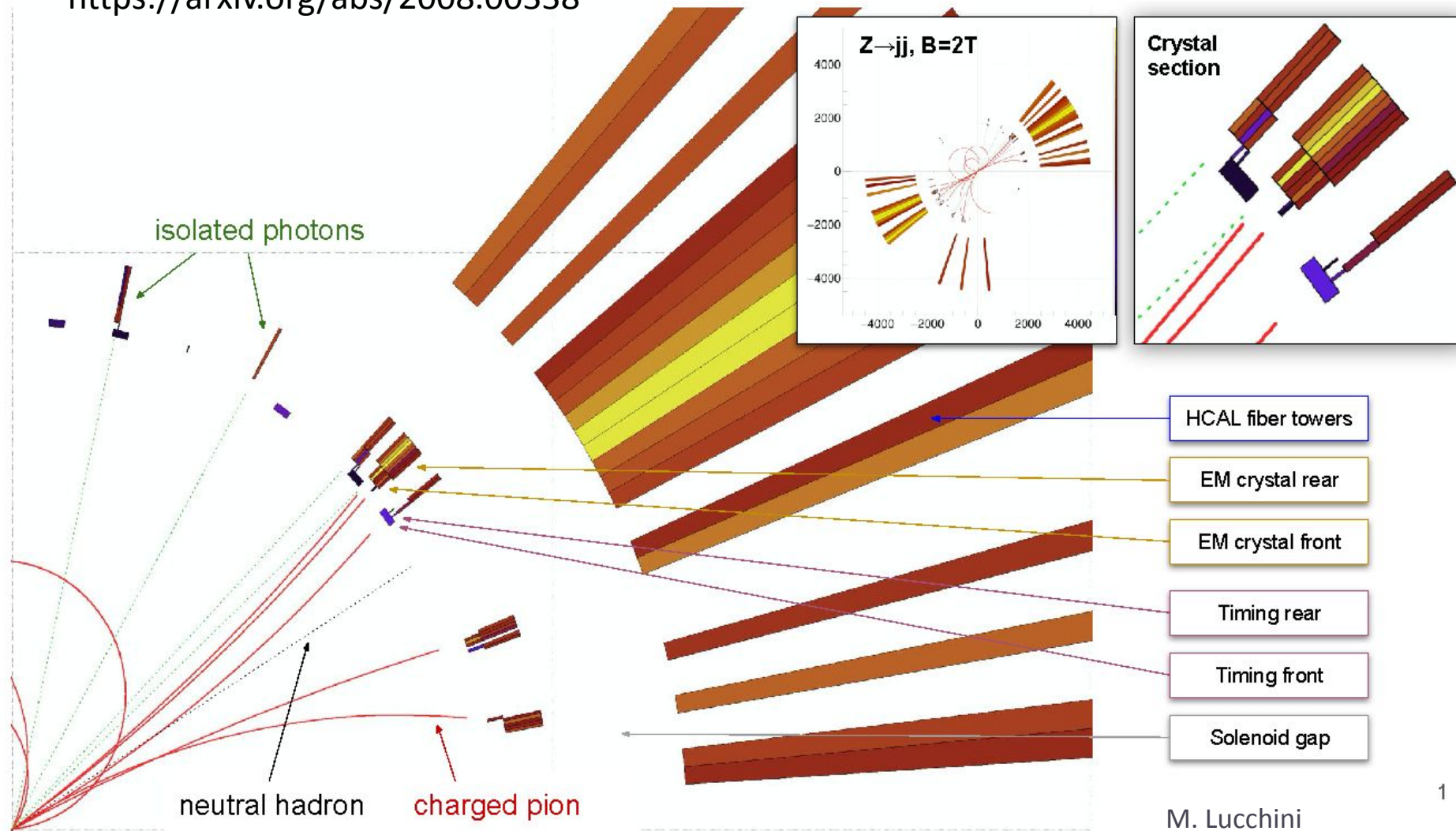
Balancing  
# of Layers of Si

versus  
(equiv. of)

Fewer  
Homogenous  
Crystal Depths  
(w/Dual-Readout)

# Hybrid Dual-Readout Crystals+Fibers

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2008.00338>

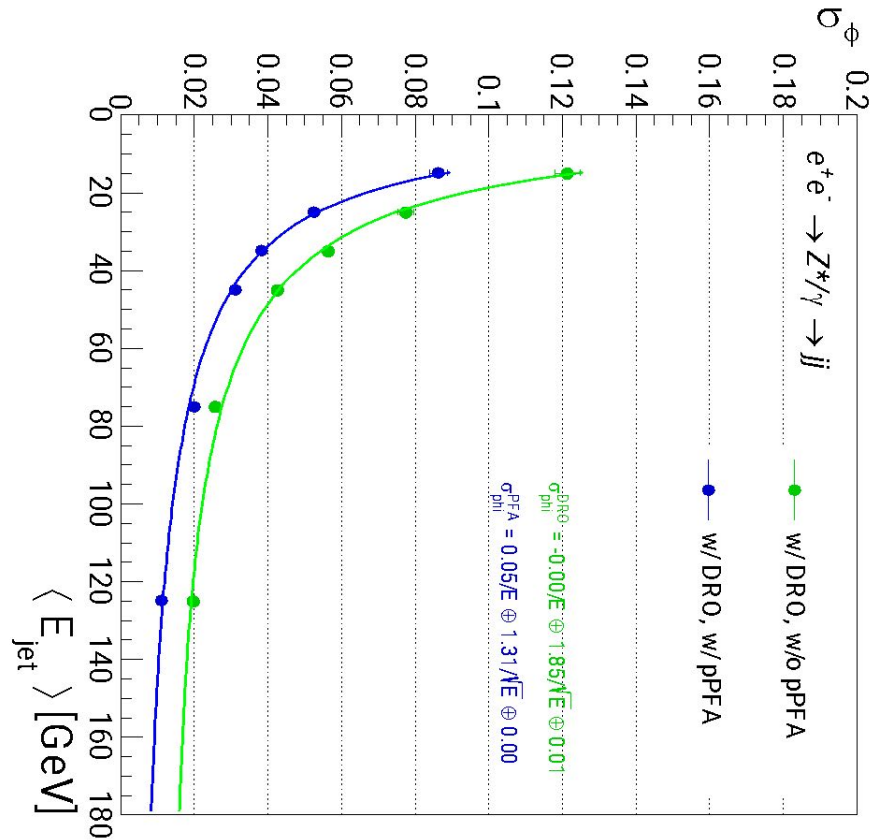
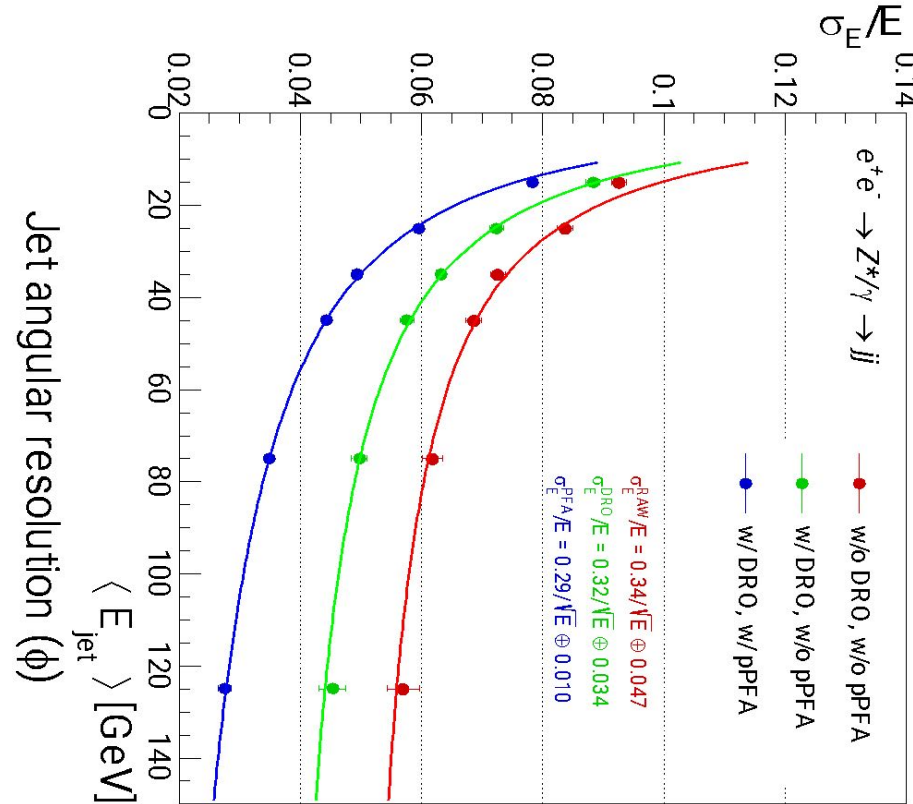
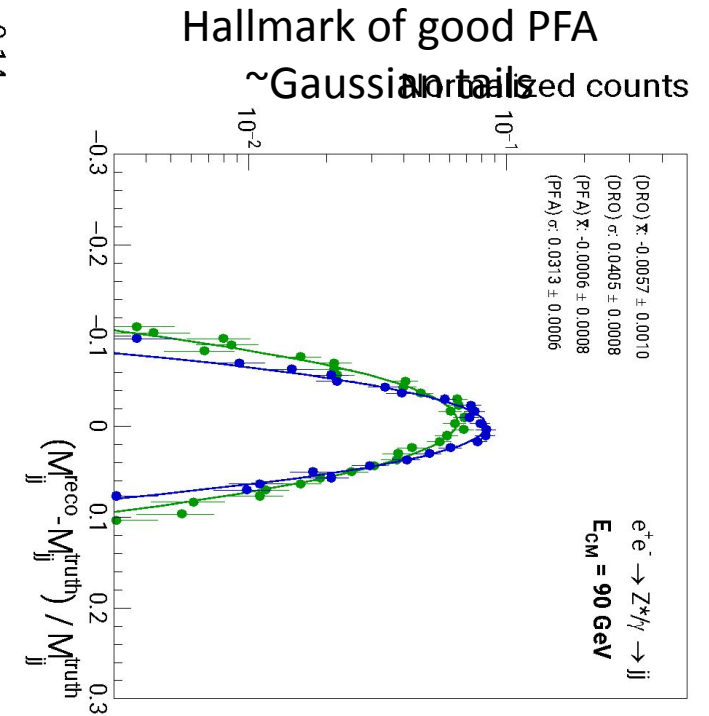


M. Lucchini

1



# Dual-Readout Particle-Flow Jets



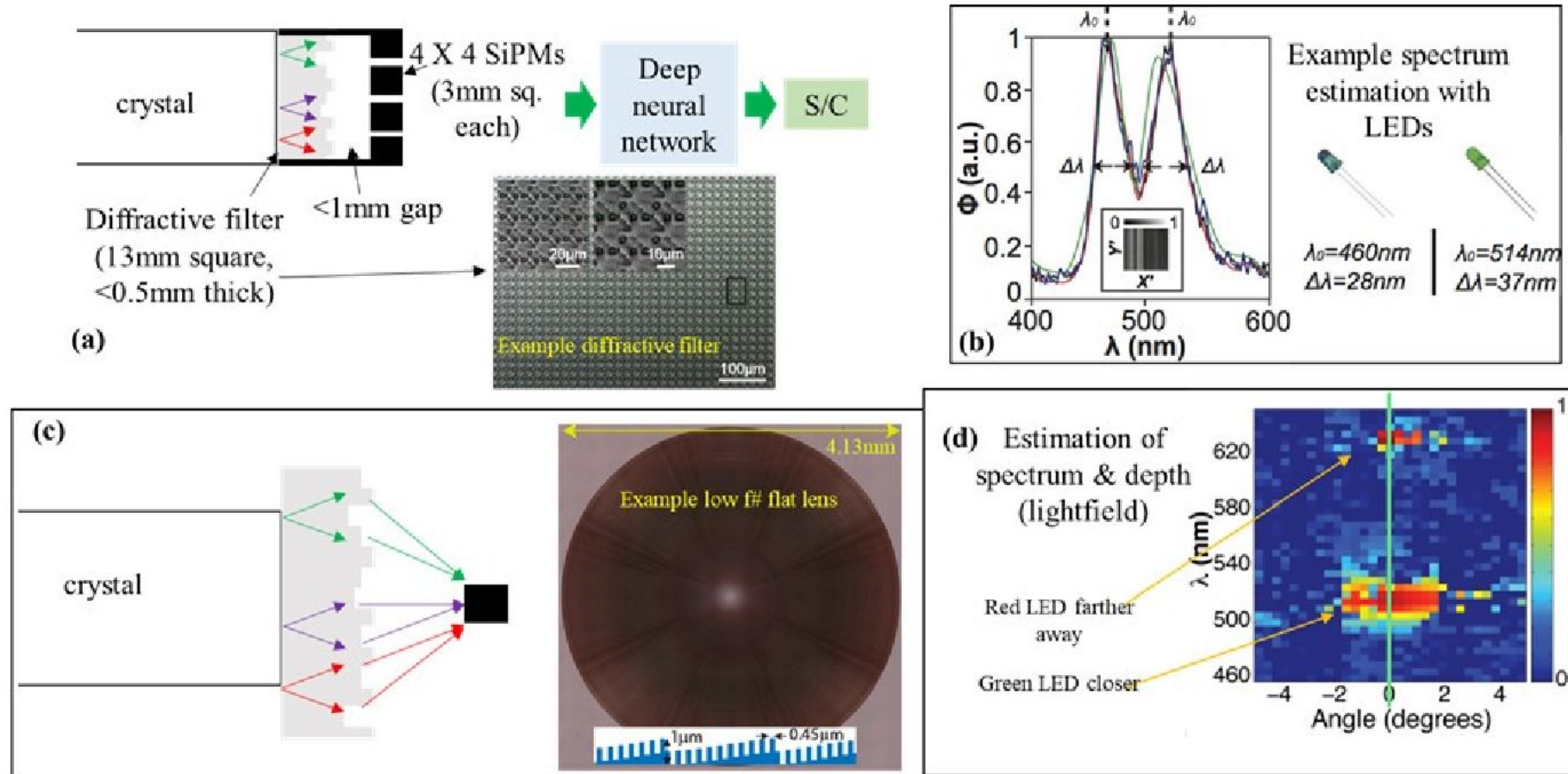
Marco T. Lucchini, Lorenzo Pezzotti, Giacomo Polesello, Christopher G. Tully

“Particle Flow with a Hybrid Segmented Crystal and Fiber Dual-Readout Calorimeter,”

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2202.01474>

# Dual-Readout Blue Sky R&D

(CalVision Proposal, H. Newman)



Customized SiPMs also a major development area



# Dimensionality of Future Detectors

M. Lucchini (SCINT22)

## $e^+e^-$ colliders

Precision physics benefits from exploiting the best possible energy and time resolution

## Strong interaction experiments (e.g. EIC)

Requiring the highest energy resolution for low energy photons

## HL-LHC

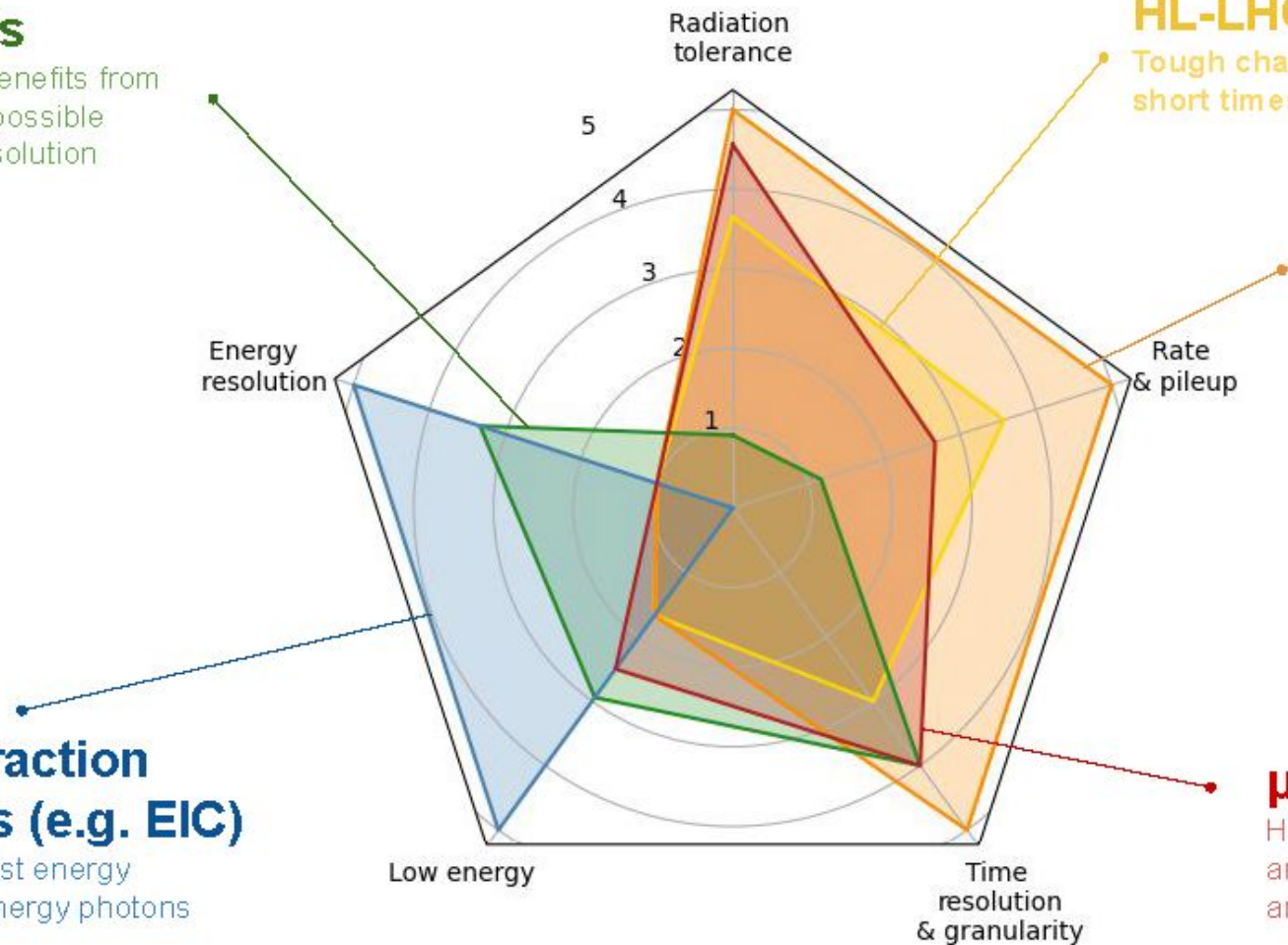
Tough challenges on a short timescale

## FCC-hh

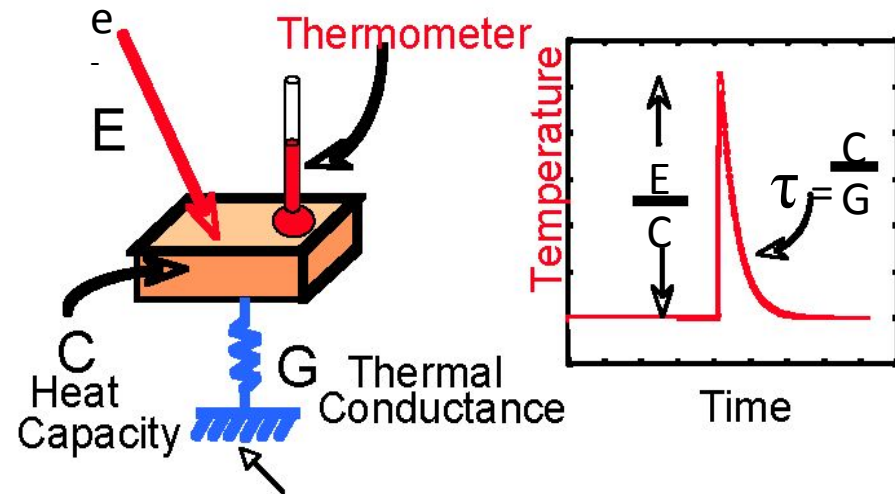
Setting the toughest challenge on radiation tolerance and pileup conditions

## $\mu^+\mu^-$ colliders

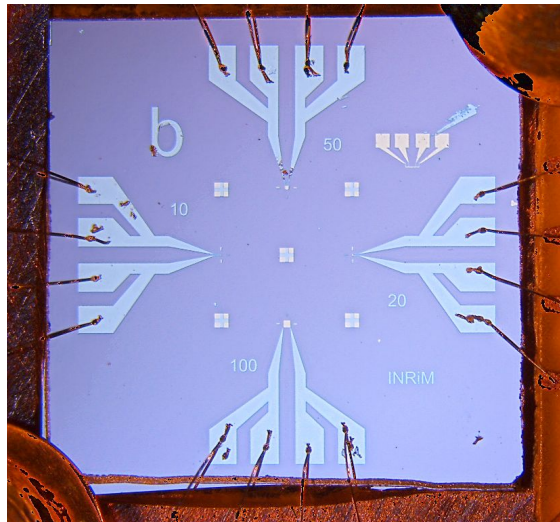
High beam induced background and radiation levels, need for ambitious time resolution



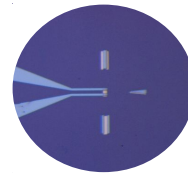
# New Perspectives: Calorimetry at the Quantum Frontier



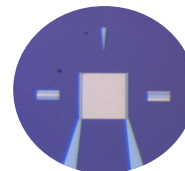
$\sim 100$  mK cold bath (refrigerator)



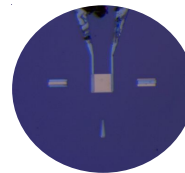
$10 \times 10 \mu\text{m}$



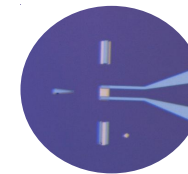
$100 \times 100 \mu\text{m}$



$50 \times 50 \mu\text{m}$

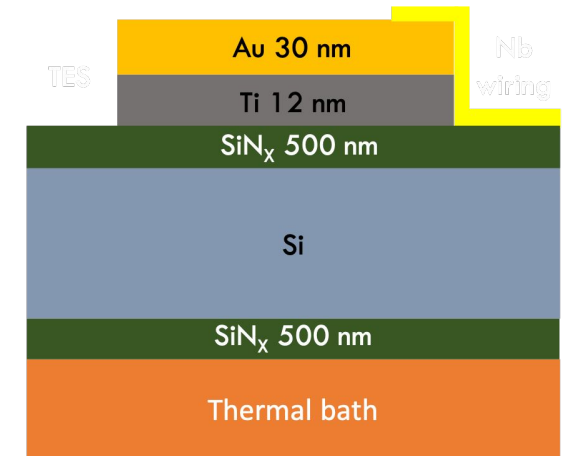


$20 \times 20 \mu\text{m}$



**Thin sensors:**

$\sim 1$  eV electron can be stopped with very small  $C$



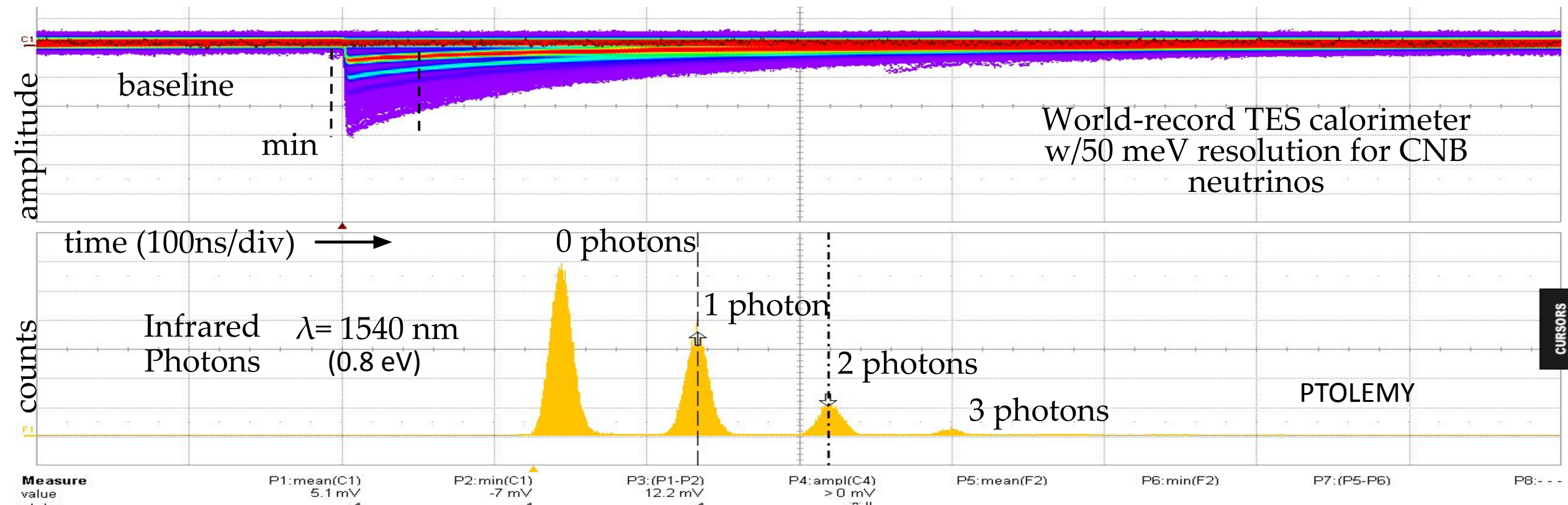
C. Pepe, E. Monticone, M. Rajteri



# Highest Absolute Energy Resolution EM Calo ( $\sigma \approx m_\nu$ )

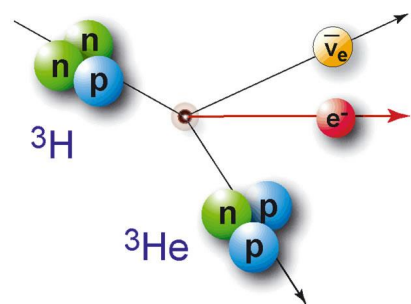
1% energy resolution at optical photon energies, i.e.

measures the wavelength of a 500nm photon to a few nm

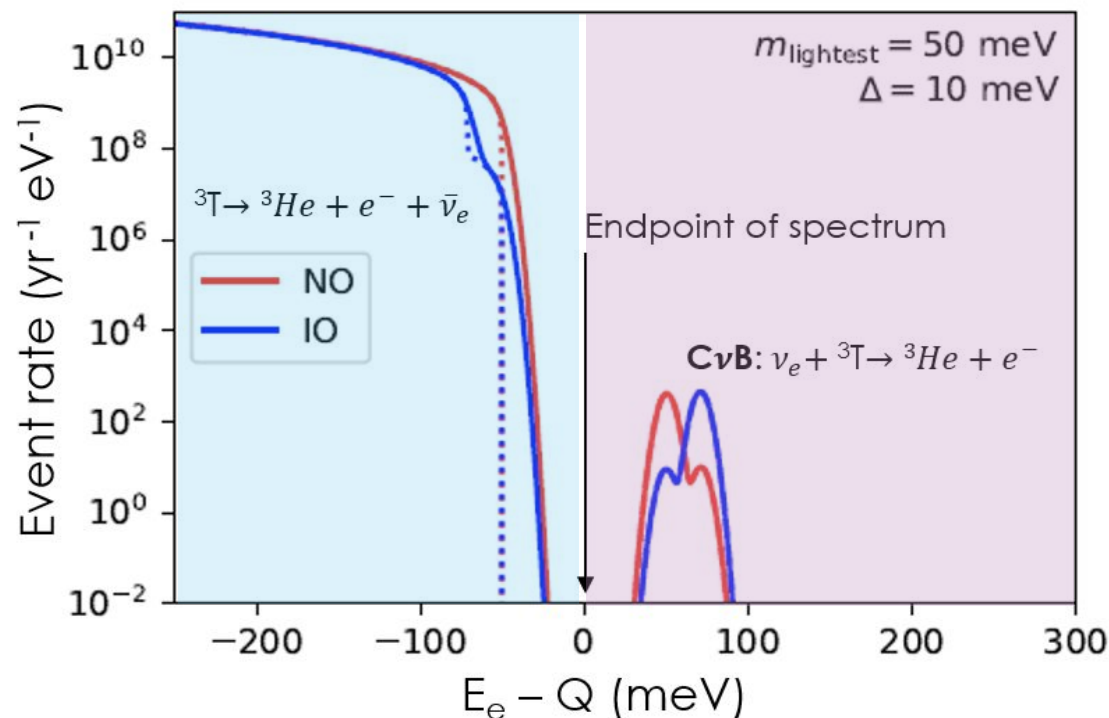


# Detection Concept: Neutrino Capture

- Basic concepts for relic neutrino detection were laid out in a paper by Steven Weinberg in **1962** [*Phys. Rev.* 128:3, 1457] applied for the first time to massive neutrinos in **2007** by Cocco, Mangano, Messina [ ] and revisited in **2021** by Cheipesh, Cheianov, Boyarsky



Tritium  $\beta$ -decay

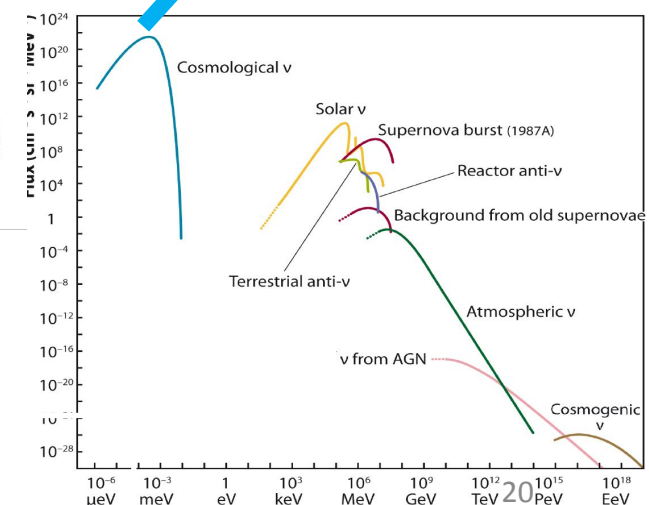
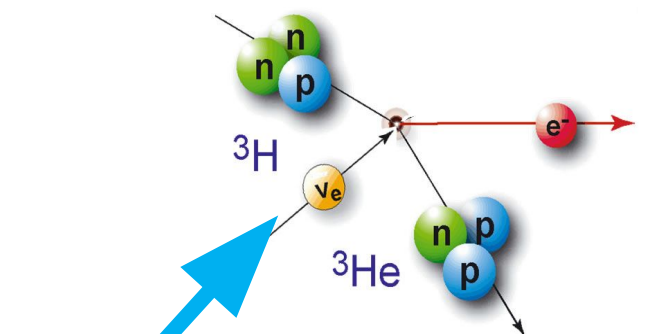


## CvB Detection Requires:

few  $\times 10^{-6}$  energy resolution set by  $m_\nu$   
KATRIN  $\sim 10^{-4}$  (current limitation)

PTOLEMY:  $10^{-4} \times 10^{-2}$   
(compact filter)  $\times$  (microcalorimeter)

## Big Bang Neutrino capture on Tritium



## What do we know?

Gap (2m) constrained to

$m < \sim 200 \text{ meV}$

from precision cosmology

Electron flavor expected with

$m > \sim 50 \text{ meV}$

from neutrino oscillations



# Unexplored/Revisited Areas of Research expect to face new challenges and more unexpected outcomes

## New Experimental Achievements:

### World-Record Hydrogenation on Graphene Structures

#### Gap Opening in Double-Sided Highly Hydrogenated Free-Standing Graphene

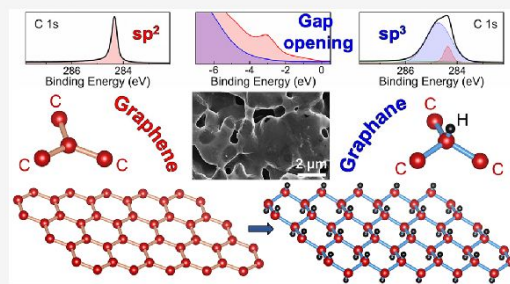
Maria Grazia Betti,\* Ernesto Placidi, Chiara Izzo, Elena Blundo, Antonio Polimeni, Marco Sbroscia, José Avila, Pavel Dudin, Kailong Hu, Yoshikazu Ito, Deborah Prezzi,\* Miki Bonacci, Elisa Molinari, and Carlo Mariani

Cite This: Nano Lett. 2022, 22, 2971–2977

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**ABSTRACT:** Conversion of free-standing graphene into pure graphane, where each C atom is  $sp^3$  bound to a hydrogen atom, has not been achieved so far, in spite of numerous experimental attempts. Here, we obtain an unprecedented level of hydrogenation ( $\approx 90\%$  of  $sp^3$  bonds) by exposing fully free-standing nanoporous samples constituted by a single to a few veils of smoothly rippled graphene to atomic hydrogen in ultrahigh vacuum. Such a controlled hydrogenation of high-quality and high-specific-area samples converts the original conductive graphene into a wide gap semiconductor, with the valence band maximum (VBM)  $\approx 3.5$  eV below the Fermi level, as monitored by photoemission spectroscopy and confirmed by theoretical predictions. In fact, the calculated band structure unequivocally identifies the achievement of a stable, double-sided fully hydrogenated configuration, with gap opening and no trace of  $\pi$  states, in excellent agreement with the experimental results.



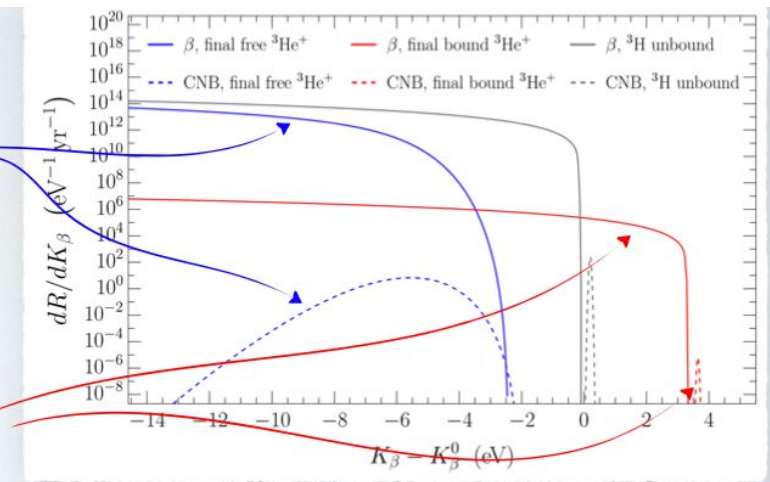
## QUANTUM SPREAD

### New Levels of Requires Quantum Engineering of Materials:

Localization of Tritium atoms a major factor in neutrino mass sensitivity

$^3\text{He}^+$  is mostly freed from the graphene  $\rightarrow$  the cosmic neutrino peak disappears under the decay spectrum

When the  $^3\text{He}^+$  remains bound in the ground state the peak is well separated  $\rightarrow$  it is however exponentially unlikely



[PTOLEMY - 2203.11228]

# Many New Innovations to Come

- Precision timing throughout
    - Near vertex to measure  $t_0$  of collision
    - Throughout tracker/calorimeter to reject beam-induced background
    - ToF for extended particle-ID and long-lived particles
  - Trigger-Level Tracking
    - Double-layer momentum selection
    - High-bandwidth on-detector data movement
    - Ultra-low mass materials (2D structures)
  - Low Mass Solenoids
  - Muon System □ Long-Lived Particle Decay Volume
  - Real-Time Machine Learning DAQ/Trigger
    - Full Blade ATCA Processing and Cross-Detector Particle-Flow w/ML
    - Parasitic Reconfigurable Trigger Slice for Trigger Learning and New Model/User Facility
    - Triggerless/Open readout operation
  - Machine-Beam Interface
    - New approaches to Luminosity, Background, Fast-feedback systems
    - Muon beam optimized and forward muon neutral current taggers
  - Quantum Sensor Technologies – across all experimental particle physics detectors
- \*Integrated Computational/Algorithmic Development w/Detector Design  
Many strong drivers for ASIC development  
Novel sensors based on new materials  
ML embedded processing  
User facility-like customized triggers  
Broader integration with long-lived detectors  
...lots of room for new ideas



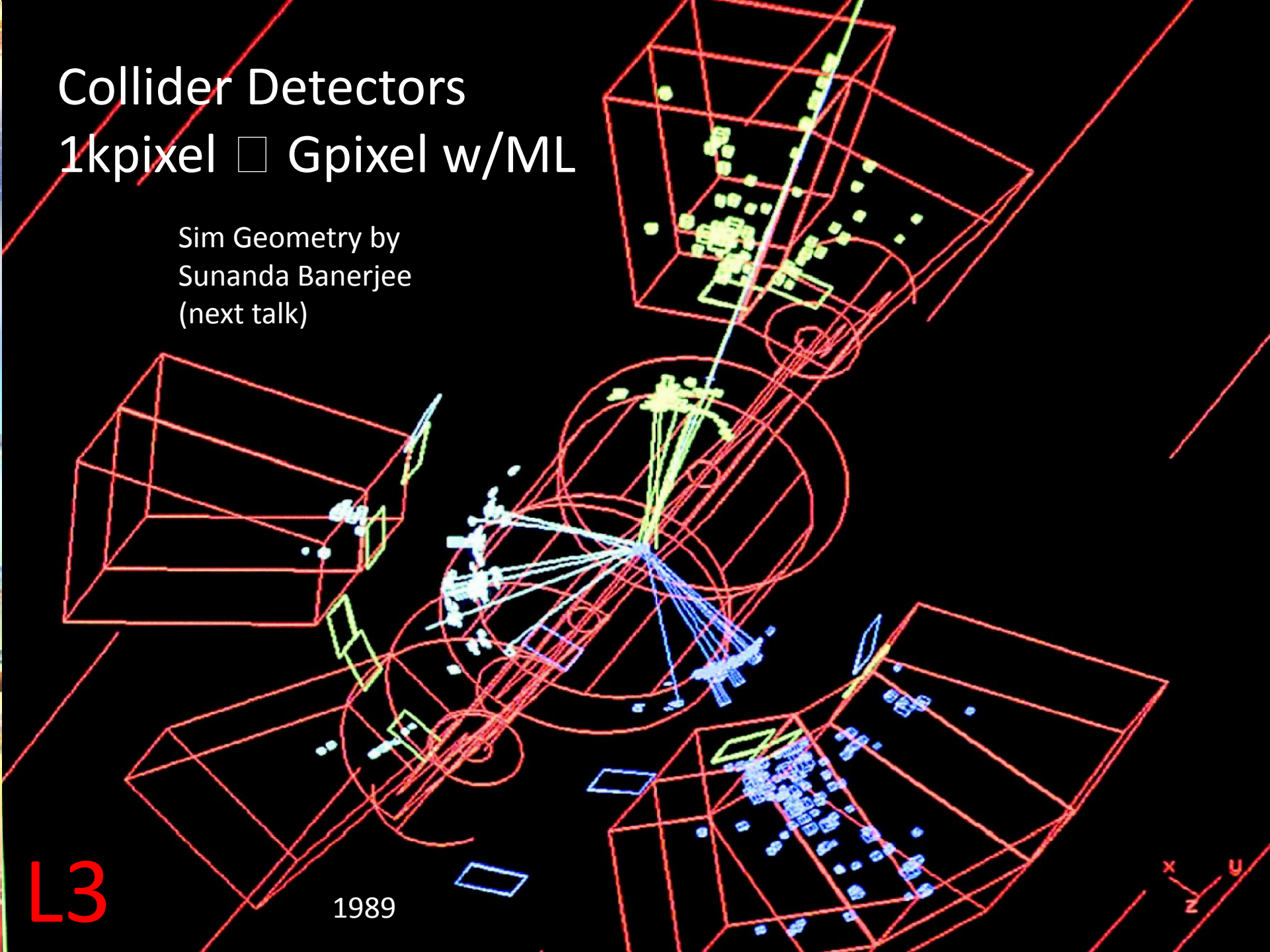
# Collider Detectors

1kpixel  $\square$  Gpixel w/ML

Sim Geometry by  
Sunanda Banerjee  
(next talk)

L3

1989



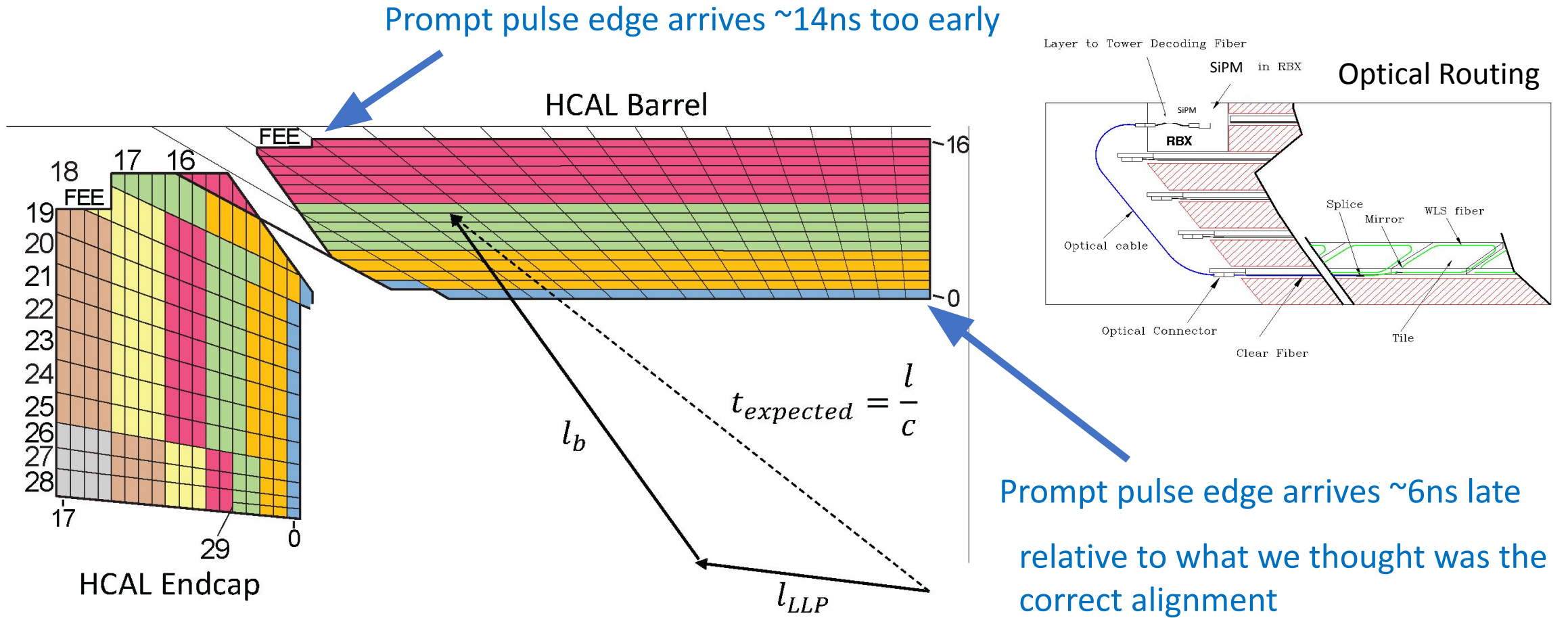
# Backup







# Timing Alignment (LHC Run-3)



$$\Delta t = \frac{l_{LLP}}{v_{LLP}} + \frac{l_b}{c} - t_{expected}$$

Long-Lived Particle (LLP) Trigger  
New Run-3 Hardware-Level 1 Seed