Quantum Particle Detectors

(focus on applying quantum sensors to *both* "HEP" *and* low energy particle physics)

M. Doser, CERN

CERN TH, 1.2.2023

Some words on the landscape

Clarification of terms

Quantum sensors for low energy particle physics

Quantum sensors for high energy particle physics

(low energy) particle detectors:

quantum sensors register a change of quantum state caused by the interaction with an external system:

- transition between superconducting and normal-conducting
- transition of an atom from one state to another
- change of resonant frequency of a system (quantized)

Then, ***a "quantum sensor" is a device, the measurement (sensing) capabilities of which are enabled by our ability to manipulate and read out its quantum states***.

and because the commensurate energies are very low, unsurprisingly, quantum sensors are ideally matched to low energy (particle) physics;

→ focus on CERN activities both in low energy and high energy particle physics

(I will *not* however be talking about entanglement and its potential applications)

bottom line: measure result of *a single* individual interaction

quantum sensors & particle physics: what are we talking about?

quantum technologies

1. superconducting devices (TES, SNSPD, …) / cryo-electronics
2. spin-based, NV-diamonds
3. optical clocks
4. ionic / atomic / molecular
5. optomechanical sensors
6. metamaterials, 0/1/2-D materials

domains of physics

- search for NP / BSM
- Axions, ALP's, DM & non-DM UL-particle searches
- tests of QM — wavefunction collapse, decoherence
- EDM searches & tests of fundamental symmetries

→ ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap Symposium of Task Force 5 Quantum and Emerging Technologies

https://indico.cern.ch/event/999818/

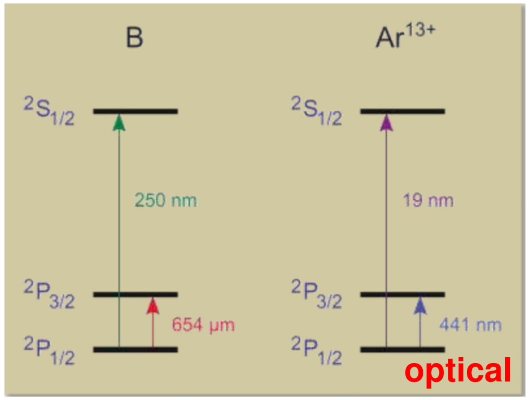
particles, atoms, ions, nuclei:

tests of QED, T-violation, P, Lorentz-violation, DM searches

HCI's in Penning traps

Scaling with a nuclear charge Z

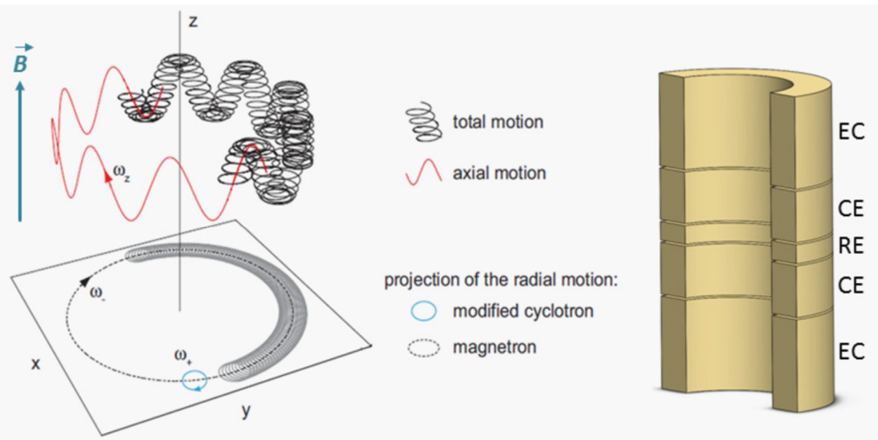
Binding energy ~ Z^2
Hyperfine splitting ~ Z^3
QED effects ~ Z^4
Stark shifts ~ Z^{-6}



eEDM's in molecules

nuclear clock (^{229}Th)

molecular / ion clocks



K. Blaum et al., Quantum Sci. Technol. 6 014002 (2021)

Quantum Sensors for New-Physics Discoveries

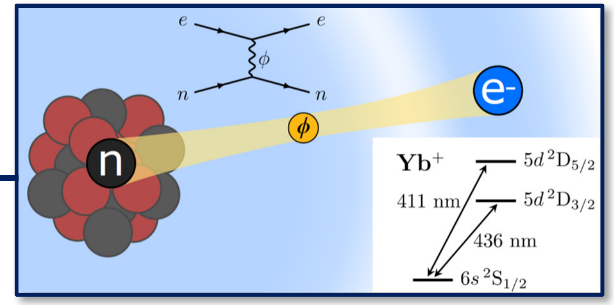
https://iopscience.iop.org/journal/2058-9565/page/Focus-on-Quantum-Sensors-for-New-Physics-Discoveries

ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap Symposium of Task Force 5 Quantum and Emerging Technologies

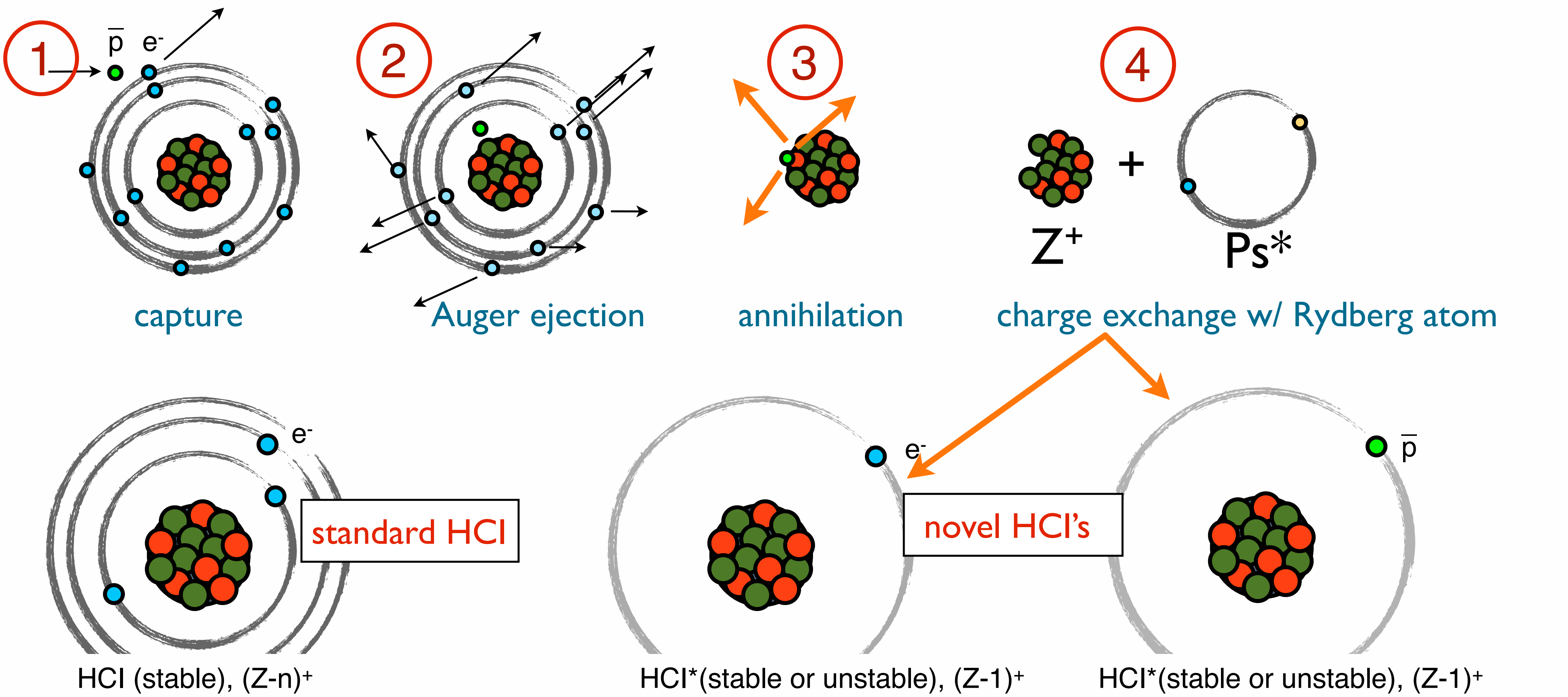
→ https://indico.cern.ch/event/999818/ Marianna Safronova (University of Delaware)

HCIs: **much larger** sensitivity to variation of α and dark matter searches then current clocks

- Searches for the variation of fundamental constants
- Tests of QED: precision spectroscopy
- Fifth force searches: precision measurements of isotope shifts with HCIs to study non-linearity of the King plot

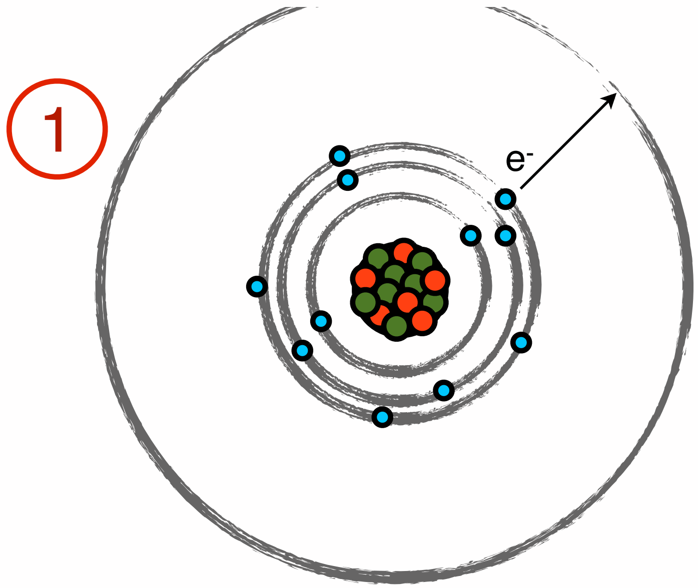


Antiprotonic atoms → novel HCI systems

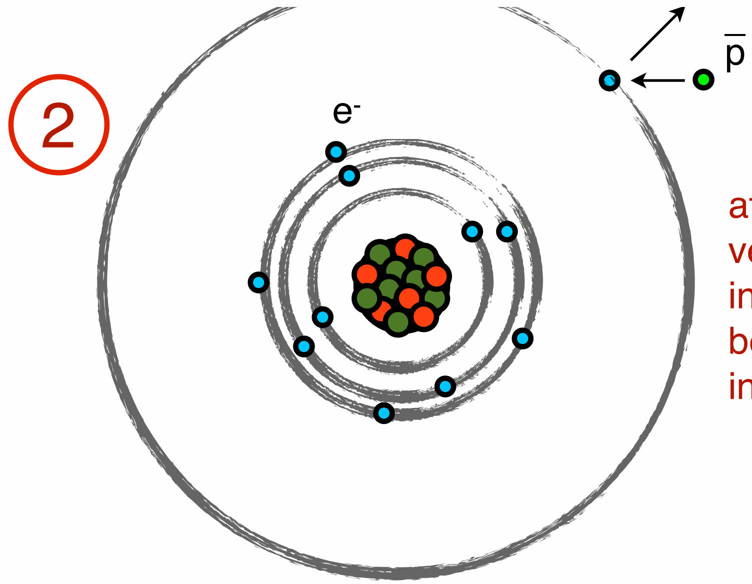


M. Doser, Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys, (2022), https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ppnp.2022.103964

Antiprotonic Rydberg atoms: exotic couplings, similar approach as spectroscopy of muonic atoms, CPT tests



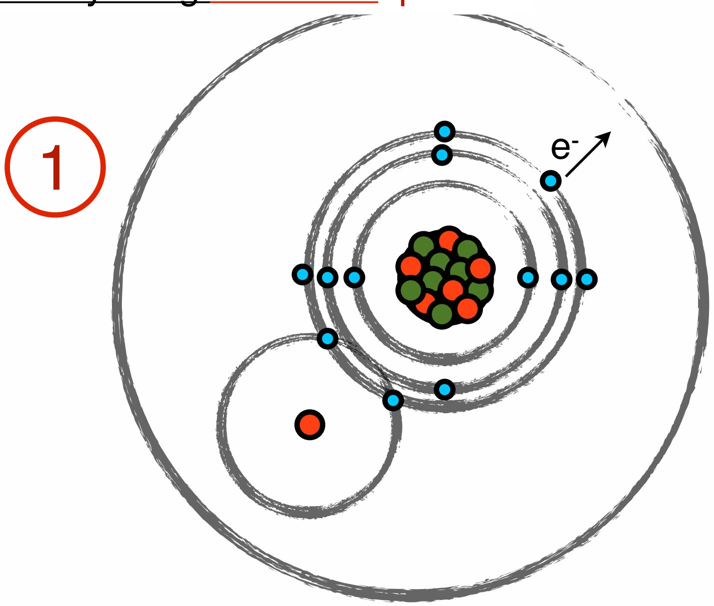
Rydberg excitation



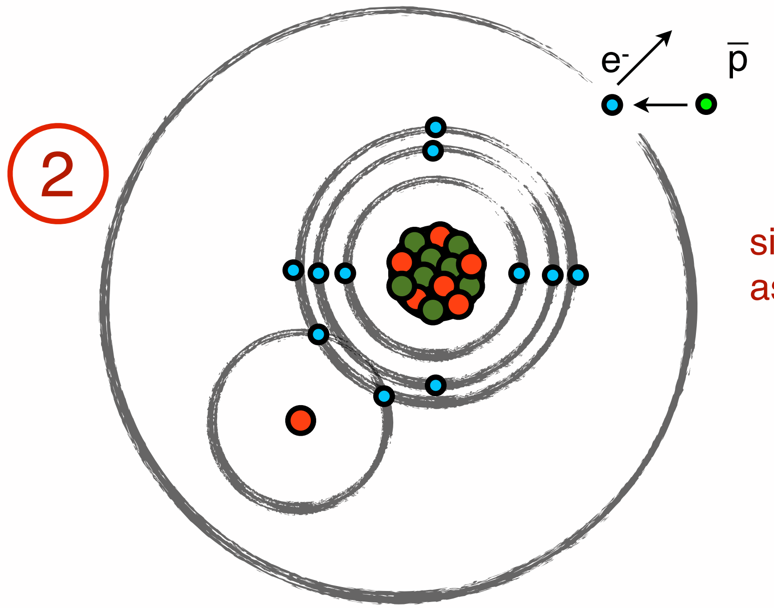
charge exchange

at end of cascade, p̄ is very close to nucleus… investigate long-range behavior of strong interaction?

Antiprotonic Rydberg molecules: p̄EDM?



Rydberg excitation



charge exchange

similar approach as eEDM in molecules

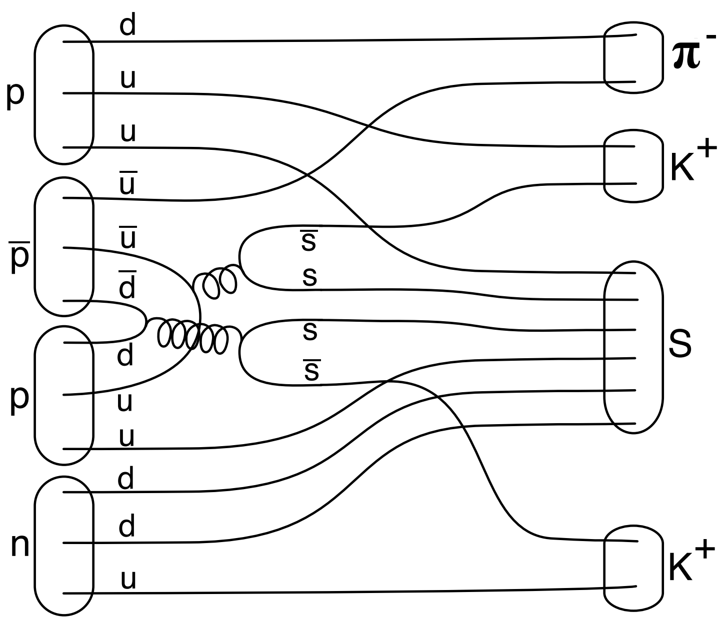
AEgIS : a novel dark matter search

***sexaquark: uuddss bound state** (m ~ 2m$_p$) [Glennys Farrar* https://arxiv.org/abs/1708.08951*]*

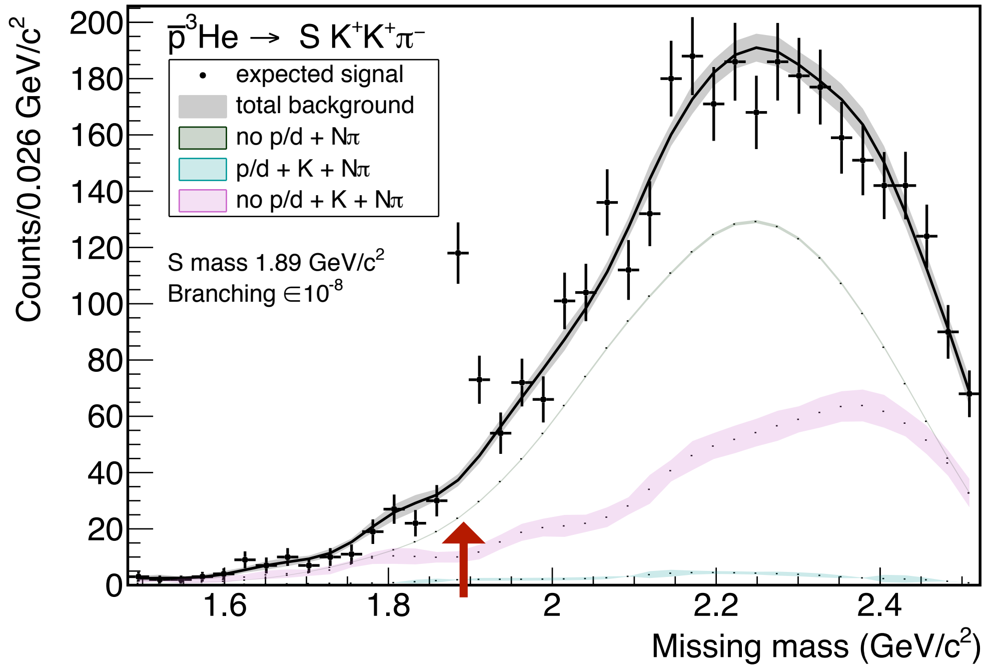
not excluded by prior searches for similar states (among them, the H dibaryon) in the GeV region
astrophysical bounds can be evaded
standard model compatible (uuddss bound state)

formation reaction:
$(\bar{p}\ ^3He)^* \rightarrow S(uuddss) + K^+ K^+ \pi^-$

S= +2, Q= -1



Geant-4 simulation



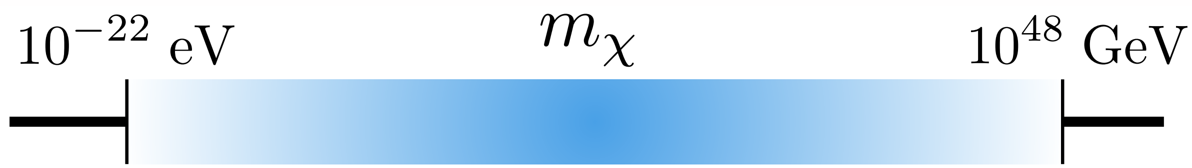
→ ***in-trap formation of antiprotonic atoms***
charged particle tracking, PID
detection of spectator p, d

→ ***sensitivity down to 10^{-9}***

CERN TH, 1.2.2023

RF cavities:

Axions, ALP's, DM & non-DM UL-particle searches

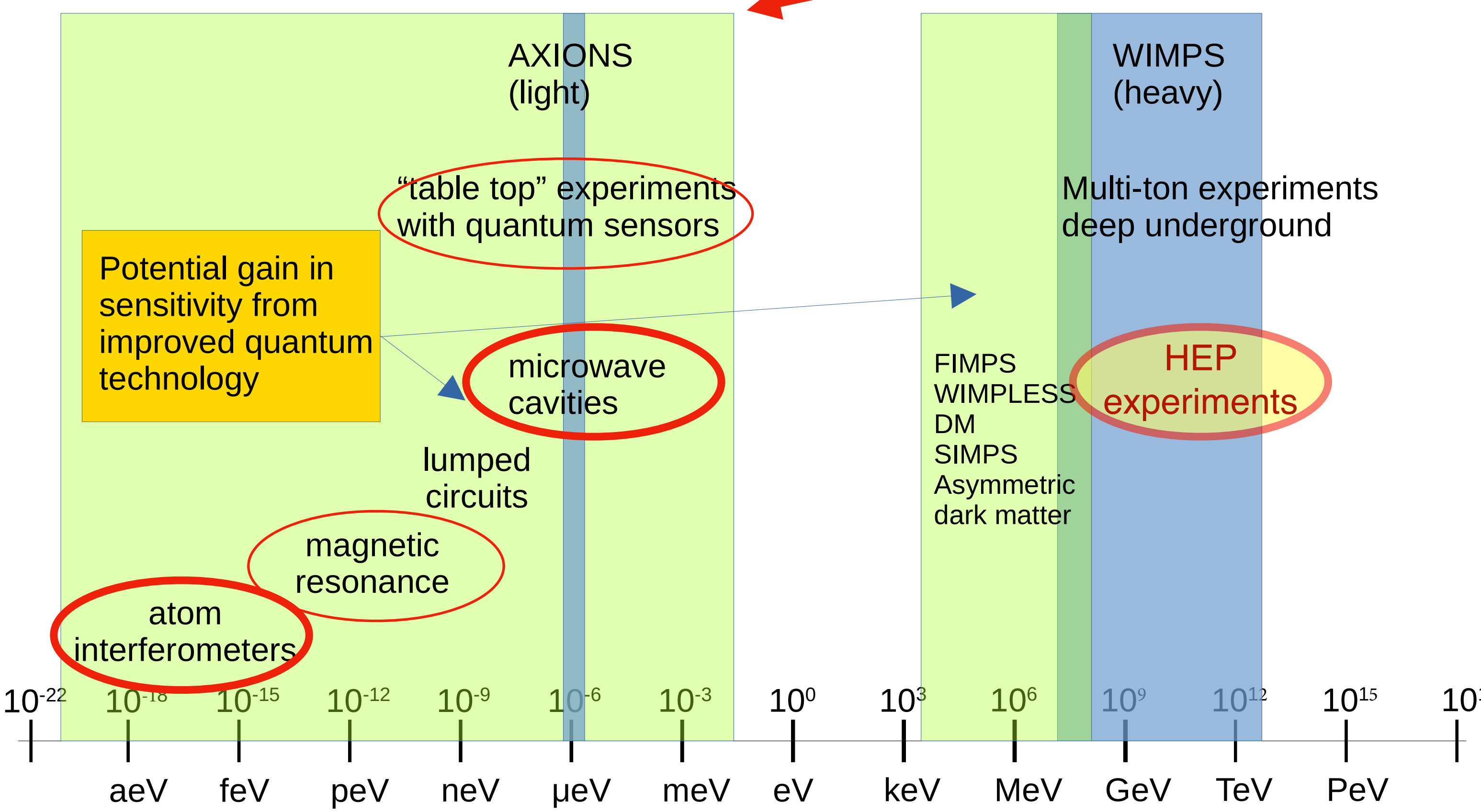


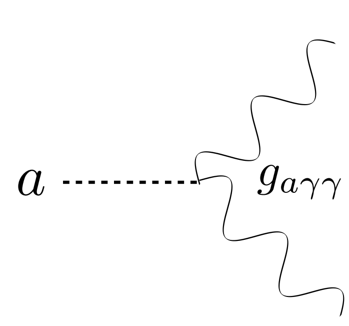
cavity size = axion size

axion mass = unknown

$$F \sim g_{a\gamma}^2 m_A^2 B^4 V^2 T_{sys}^{-2} G^4 Q,$$

system noise temperature
cryo-amplifiers JJPA





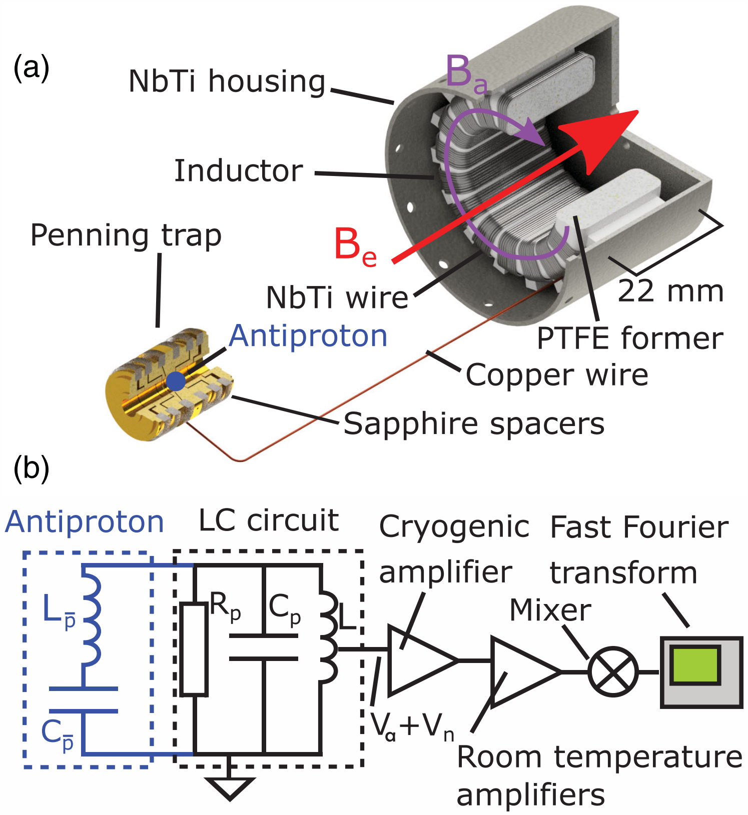
(but not only…)

search the noise spectrum of fixed-frequency resonant circuit for peaks caused by dark matter ALPs converting into photons in the strong magnetic field of the Penning-trap magnet

Resolving single antiproton spin flips requires the highest Q and lowest temperature LC resonant detectors ever built: BASE-CERN is the state of the art

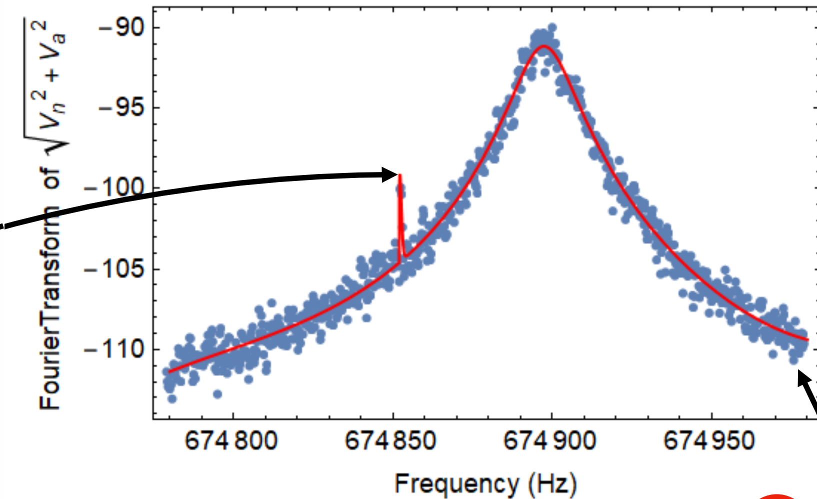
Constraints on the Coupling between Axion-like Dark Matter and Photons Using an Antiproton Superconducting Tuned Detection Circuit in a Cryogenic Penning Trap

J. Devlin *et al.*, BASE collaboration, Physical Review Letters 126, 041301 (2021)



H. Nagahama et al., Rev. Sci. Instrum. 87, 113305 (2016)

https://indico.cern.ch/event/1002356/



resonator background $\propto \sqrt{T_z}$
from antiproton spin-flip

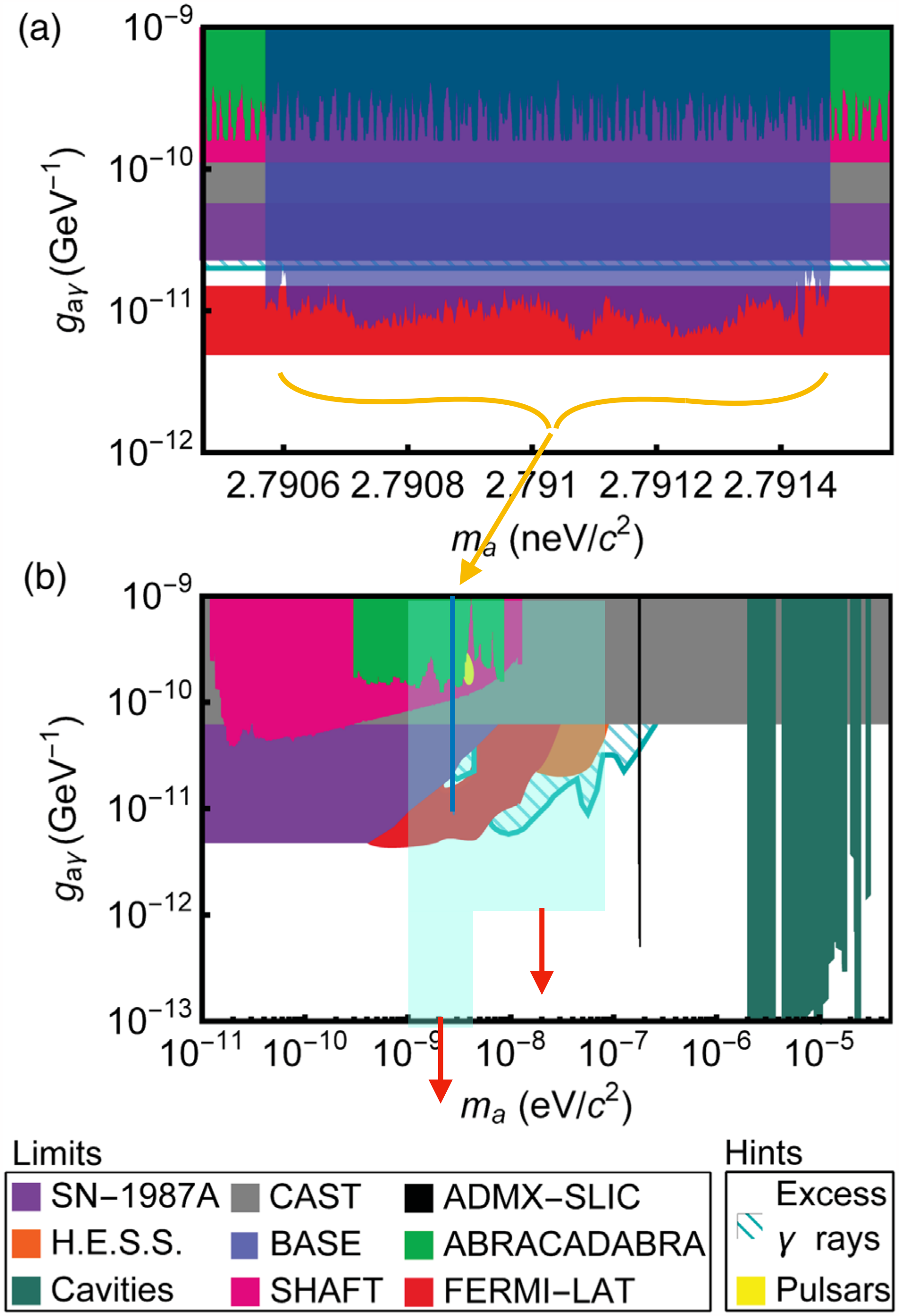
The axion signal

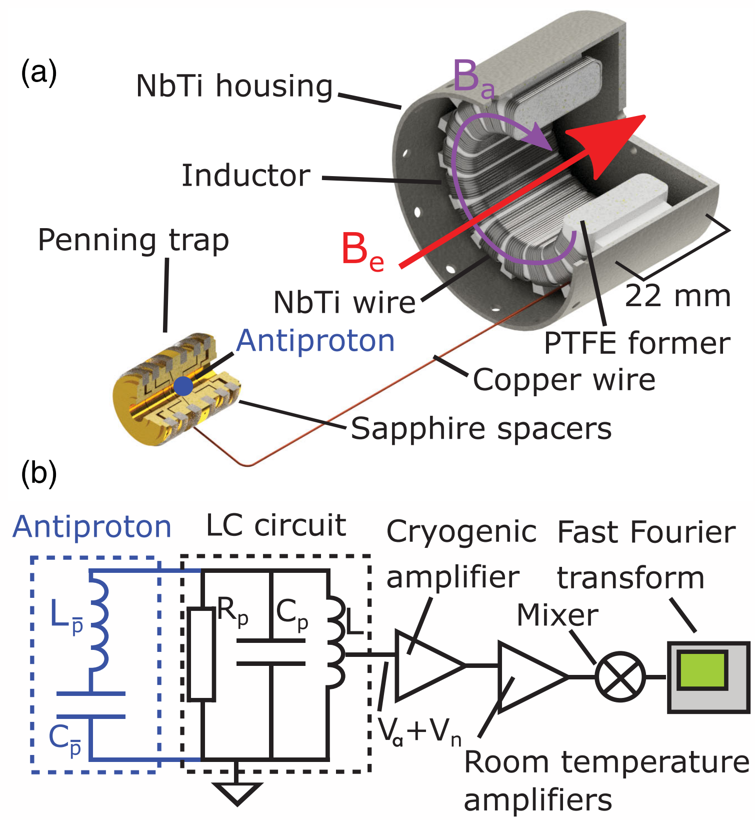
$$V_a = \frac{\pi}{2} Q \sqrt{f(\nu, Q, \mathbf{q})} \kappa \nu_a l N_{\mathrm{T}} (r_2^2 - r_1^2) g_{a\gamma} |\mathbf{B}_e| \sqrt{\rho_a \hbar c}\,.$$

$f(\nu,Q,\mathbf{q})$ is a lorentzian line-shape function proportional to Re{Z}
e_n is the equivalent input noise of the amplifier
κ is the coupling constant
Q is the resonator Q-factor
N_T is the number of turns
l is the length of the toroid along the magnet B field

r_1 is the inner radius of the toroid
r_2 is the outer radius
$g_{a\gamma}$ is the coupling constant
B is the static magnetic field
ρ_a is the dark matter density

Tunability!





currently developing superconducting tunable capacitors & laser-cooled resonators

7 T magnet + broader FFT span: one month ⟶
2 and 5 neV to an upper limit of 1.5×10^{-11} GeV^{-1}

Axion heterodyne detection

problem: cavity resonance generally fixed

Conceptual Theory Level Proposal:

A. Berlin, Raffaele Tito D'Agnolo, S. Ellis, C. Nantista, J. Nielson, P. Schuster, S. Tantawi, N. Toro, K. Zhou, *JHEP* 07 (2020) 07, 088

A. Berlin, Raffaele Tito D'Agnolo, S. Ellis, K. Zhou, arXiv:2007.15656

$$F \sim g_{a\gamma}^2 m_A^2 B^4 V^2 T_{sys}^{-2} G^4 Q,$$

figure of merit, axion mass, cavity volume

Resonant cavities possible down to μeV; below that, need huge volume

→ frequency conversion: driving "pump mode" at $\omega_0 \sim$ GHz allows axion to resonantly drive power into "signal mode" at $\omega_1 \sim \omega_0 \pm m_a$

→ scan over axion masses m_a = slight perturbation of cavity geometry, which modulates the frequency splitting $\omega_0 - \omega_1$

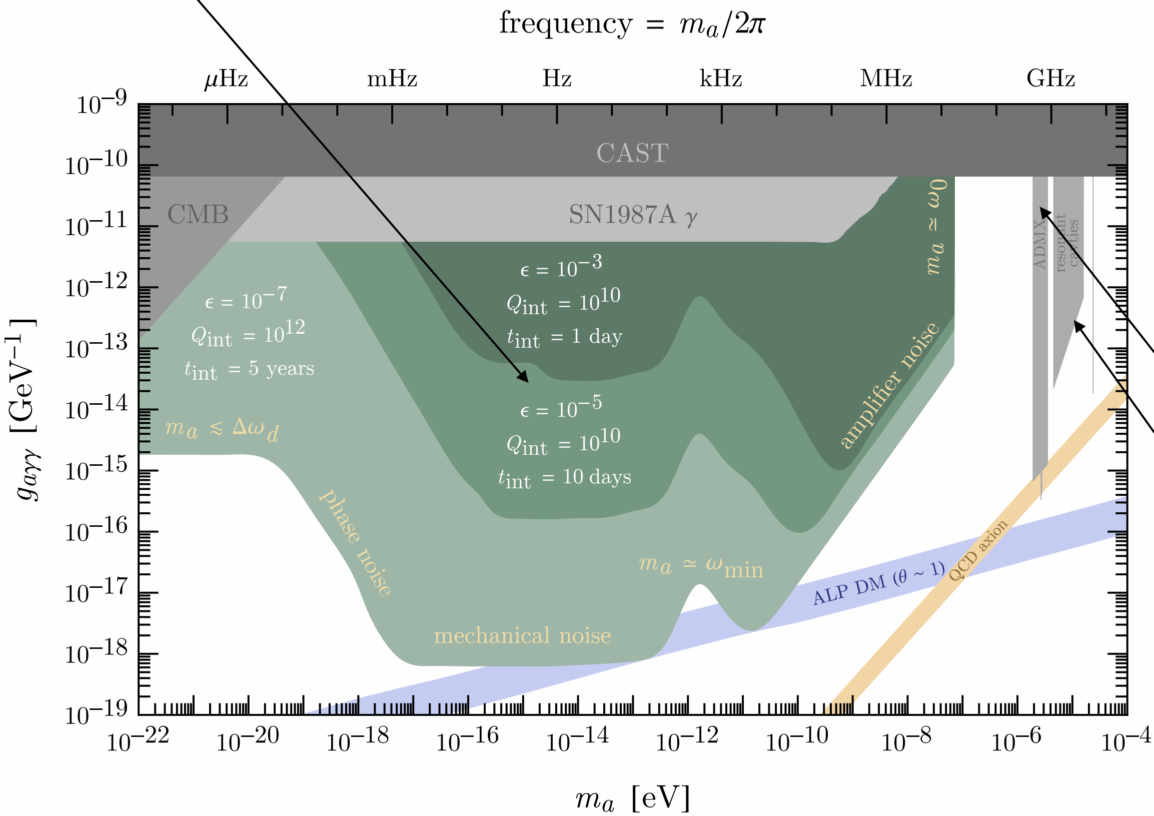
→ superconducting RF cavities

Axion heterodyne detection

$Q_{int} \gtrsim 10^{10}$ achieved by DarkSRF collaboration

(sub-nm cavity wall displacements)

A. Grasselline, "SRF-based dark matter search: Experiment," 2019. https://indico.fnal.gov/event/19433/session/2/ contribution/2/material/slides/0.pdf



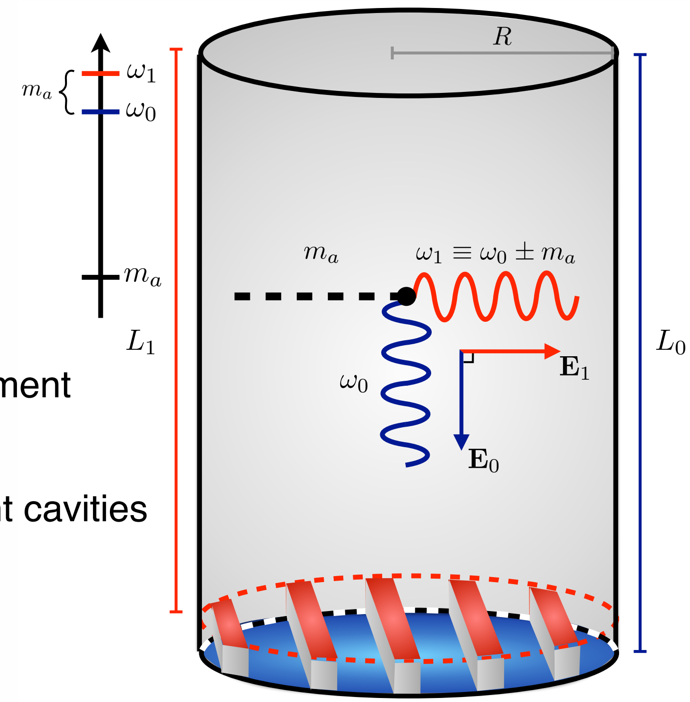
ADMX experiment

resonant cavities

problem: cavity resonance generally fixed

Resonant cavities possible down to μeV; below that, need huge volume

driving "pump mode" at ω_0 ~ GHz allows axion to resonantly drive power into "signal mode" at $\omega_1 \sim \omega_0 \pm m_a$



(a) Cartoon of cavity setup.

<u>Conceptual Theory Level Proposal:</u> A. Berlin, Raffaele Tito D'Agnolo, S. Ellis, C. Nantista, J. Nielson, P. Schuster, S. Tantawi, N. Toro, K. Zhou, *JHEP* 07 (2020) 07, 088

Asher Berlin, Raffaele Tito D'Agnolo, Sebastian A. R. Ellis, Christopher Nantista, Jeffrey Neilson, Philip Schuster, Sami Tantawi, Natalia Toro, Kevin Zhou, https://arxiv.org/abs/1912.11048

"The cavity is designed to have two nearly degenerate resonant modes at ω_0 and $\omega_1 = \omega_0 + m_a$. One possibility is to split the frequencies of the two polarizations of a hybrid HE_{11p} mode in a corrugated cylindrical cavity. These two polarizations effectively see distinct cavity lengths, L_0 and L_1, allowing ω_0 and ω_1 to be tuned independently."

AION: atom interferometer (start small, ultimately → space)

L. Badurina et al., AION: An Atom Interferometer Observatory and Network, JCAP 05 (2020) 011, [arXiv:1911.11755].

Topological Dark Matter (TDM)

TDM can be expressed as a scalar field that couples to fundamental constants, thus producing variations in the transition frequencies of atomic clocks at its passage.

Ultralight Dark Matter

spatial variation of the fundamental constants associated with a change in the gravitational potential

Local Lorentz Invariance (LLI)

independence of any local test experiment from the velocity of the freely-falling apparatus.

searching for daily variations of the relative frequency difference of e.g. Sr optical lattice clocks or Yb^+ clocks confined in two traps with quantization axis aligned along non-parallel directions

Local Position Invariance (LPI)

independence of any local test experiment from when and where it is performed in the Universe

comparing atomic clocks based on different transitions can be used to constrain the time variation of fundamental constants and their couplings, comparison of two $^{171}Yb^+$ clocks and two Cs clocks -> limits on the time variation of the fine structure constant and of the electron-to-proton mass ratio

Gravitational wave detector

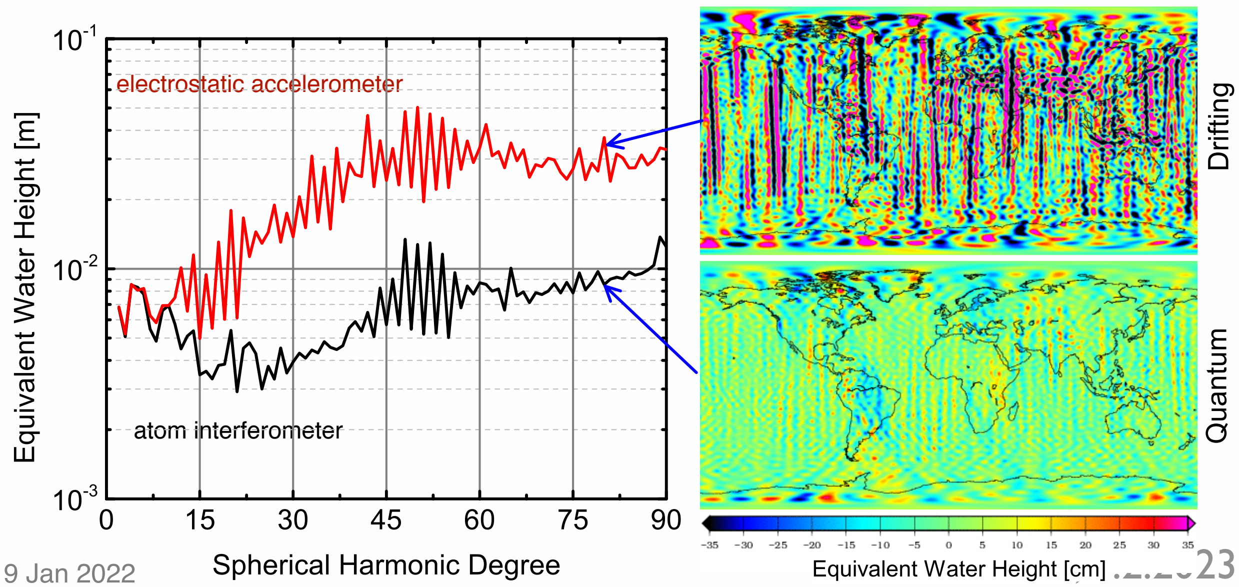
clocks act as narrowband detectors of the Doppler shift on the laser frequency due to the relative velocity between the satellites induced by the incoming gravitational wave

R & D needed:

Optical lattice clocks at up to 1 × 10^{-18} relative accuracy

& expanded optical fibre network (operated between a number of European metrology institutes)

& develop cold atom technology for robust, long-term operation



arXiv:2201.07789v1 [astro-ph.IM] 19 Jan 2022

AION: atom interferometer (start small, ultimately → space)

L. Badurina et al., AION: An Atom Interferometer Observatory and Network, JCAP 05 (2020) 011, [arXiv:1911.11755].

Where does this fit in? Go after 10^{-20} eV < m_a < 10^{-12} eV,

but also topological DM, ultralight DM, gravitational waves, Lorentz invariance, ...

atom interferometry at macroscopic scales: arXiv:2201.07789v1 [astro-ph.IM] 19 Jan 2022

MIGA France

AION UK

ZAIGA China

CERN? shafts (100~500 m ideal testing ground), cryogenics, vacuum, complexity…

MAGIS Fermilab

M. Abe, P. Adamson, M. Borcean, D. Bortoletto, K. Bridges, S. P. Carman et al., Matter-wave Atomic Gradiometer Interferometric Sensor (MAGIS-100), arXiv:2104.02835v1.

MAGIS collaboration, Graham PW, Hogan JM, Kasevich MA, Rajendran S, Romani RW. Mid-band gravitational wave detection with precision atomic sensors. arXiv:1711.02225

satellite missions:

ACES (Atomic Clock Ensemble in Space): 2024-2025

ESA mission for ISS

two on-board clocks rely on atomic transitions in the microwave domain

probe time variations of fundamental constants, and to perform tests of the Lorentz-Violating Standard Model Extension (SME). Possibly topological dark matter

pathfinder / technology development missions: ~2030

I-SOC: key optical clock technology (laser cooling, trapping, optical resonators) for space; Sr optical lattice clock / Sr ion clock; microwave and optical link technology;

FOCOS (Fundamental physics with an Optical Clock Orbiting in Space): Yb optical lattice clock with 1×10^{-18} stability

AION: ~2045 satellite mission
AEDGE: ~2045 satellite mission

El-Neaj, Y.A., Alpigiani, C., Amairi-Pyka, S. *et al*. AEDGE: Atomic Experiment for Dark Matter and Gravity Exploration in Space. *EPJ Quantum Technol*. **7**, 6 (2020). https://doi.org/10.1140/epjqt/s40507-020-0080-0 typically not obvious, given that most detectors rely on detecting the product of many interactions between a particle and the detector (ionization, scintillation, Čerenkov photons, …)

handful of ideas that rely on quantum devices, or are inspired by them. not necessarily used as quantum detectors per se, but rather their properties to enhance / permit measurements that are more difficult to achieve otherwise

main focus on tracking / calorimetry / timing / novel observables / PU ...

closely related: nanostructured materials

→ Frontiers of Physics, M. Doser et al., 2022
doi: 10.3389/fphy.2022.887738

these are not fully developed concepts, but rather the kind of approaches one might contemplate working towards

very speculative!

Metamaterials, 0 / 1 / 2-dimensional materials (quantum dots, nanolayers)

ultra-fast scintillators based on perovskytes

chromatic calorimetry (QDs)

active scintillators (QCL, QWs, QDs) 5.3.6 *

GEMs (graphene)

Atoms, molecules, ions

5.3.5 *

Rydberg TPC's

Spin-based sensors

5.3.3 *

helicity detectors

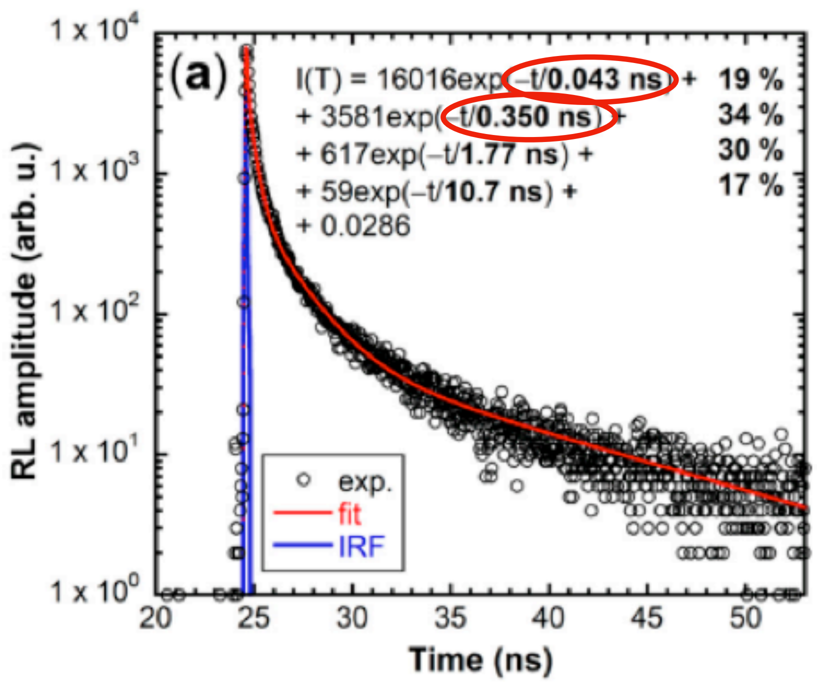
* https://cds.cern.ch/record/2784893

Superconducting sensors

Quantum dots: timing

Etiennette Auffray-Hillemans / CERN

Scintillation decay time spectra from $CsPbBr_3$ nanocrystal deposited on glass



K. Decka et al., Scintillation Response Enhancement in Nanocrystalline Lead Halide Perovskite Thin Films on Scintillating Wafers. Nanomaterials 2022, 12, 14. https://doi.org/ 10.3390/nano12010014

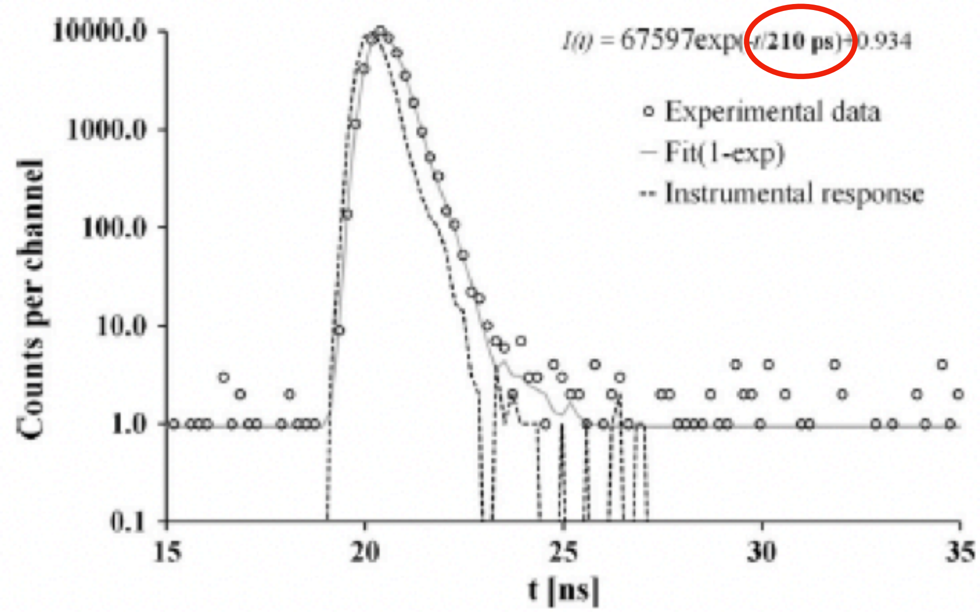


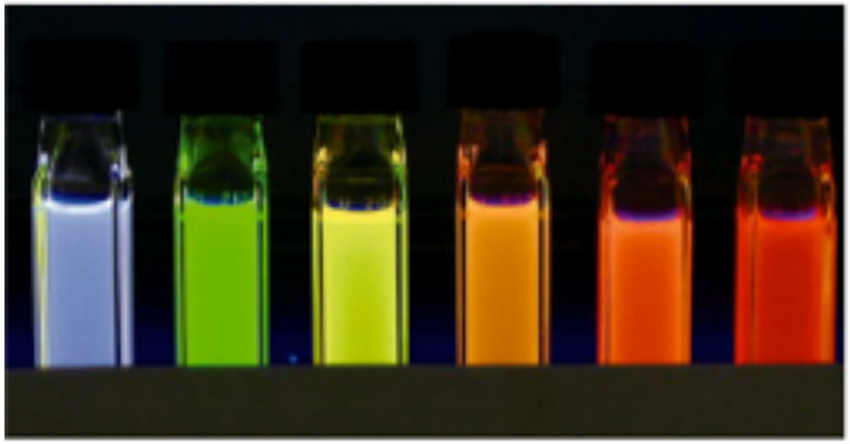
Fig. 9. Photoluminescence decay of ZnO:Ga sample at room temperature. Excitation nanoLED 339 nm, emission wavelength set at 390 nm. Decay curve is approximated by the convolution of instrumental response (also in figure) and single exponential function $I(t)$ provided in the figure.

Lenka Prochazkova et al., Optical Materials 47 (2015) 67–71

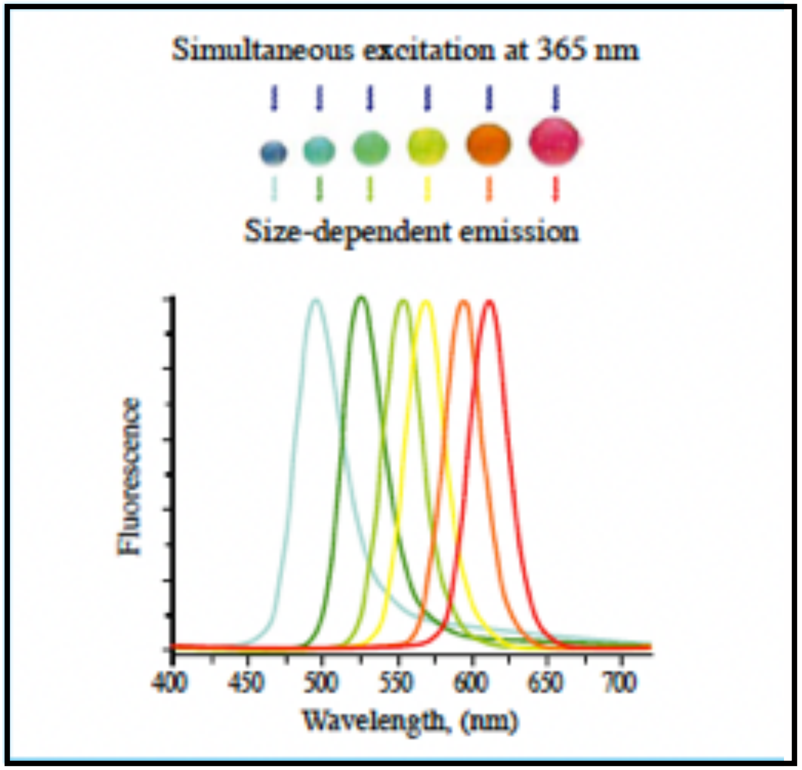
Concerns: integrated light yield (need many photons to benefit from rapid rise time)

Quantum dots: chromatic tunability

Etiennette Auffray-Hillemans / CERN



Hideki Ooba, "Synthesis of Unique High Quality Fluorescence Quantum Dots for the Biochemical Measurements," AIST TODAY Vol.6 , No.6 (2006) p.26- 27

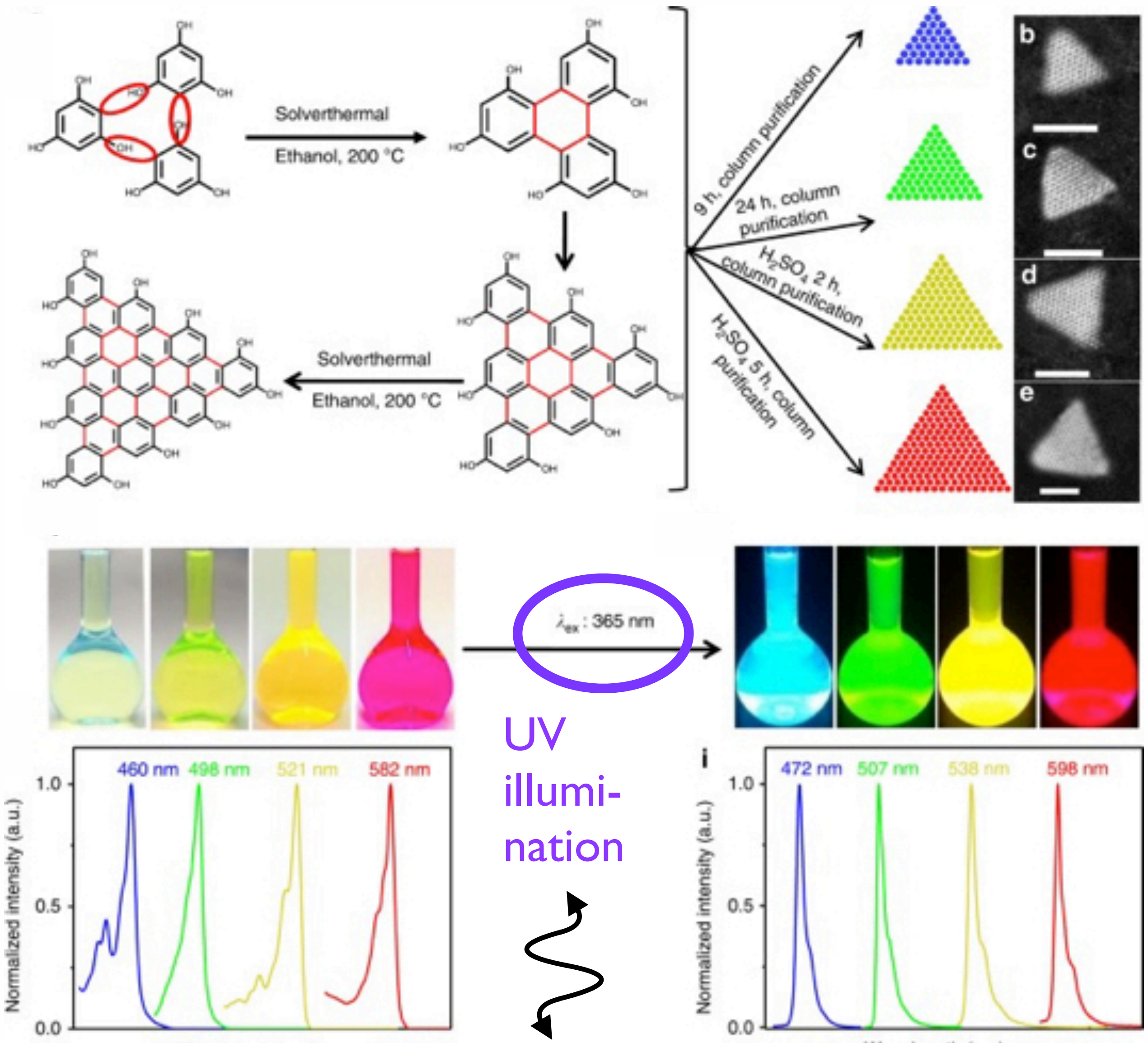


chromatic tunability → optimize for quantum efficiency of PD (fast, optimizable WLS)

deposit on surface of high-Z material → thin layers of UV → VIS WLS

embed in high-Z material ? two-species (nanodots + microcrystals) embedded in polymer matrix?
→ quasi continuous VIS-light emitter (but what about re-absorbtion?)

Quantum dots: chromatic calorimetry



UV illumination

absorption

e.m. shower

emission

F. Yuan, S. Yang, et al., Nature Communications 9 (2018) 2249

idea: seed different parts of a "crystal" with nanodots emitting at different wavelengths, such that the wavelength of a stimulated fluorescence photon is uniquely assignable to a specific nanodot position

requires:

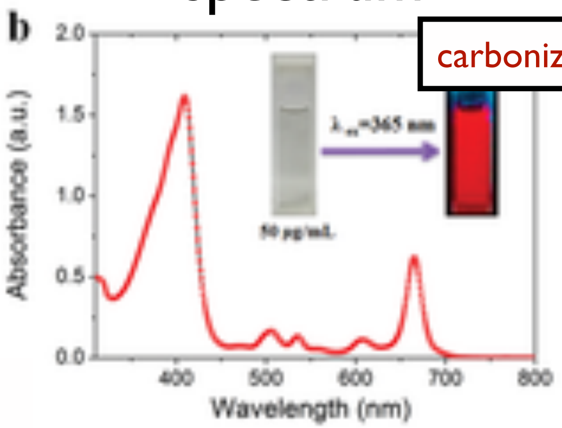
- narrowband emission (~20nm)
- only absorption at longer wavelengths
- short rise / decay times

select appropriate nanodots

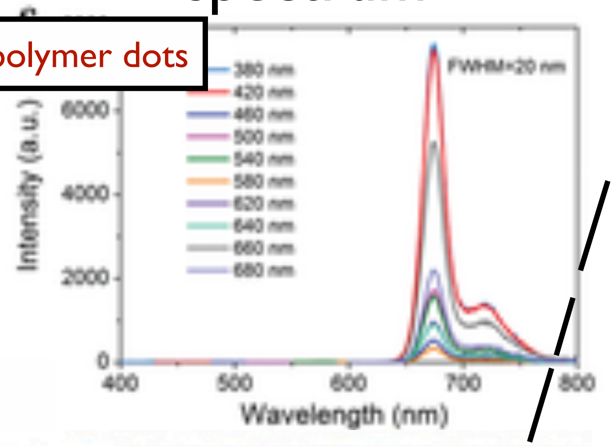
e.g. triangular carbon nanodots

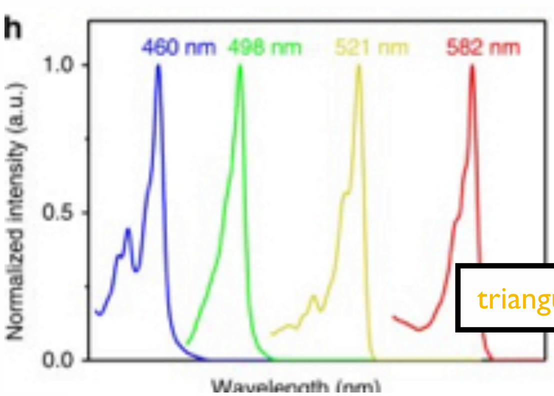
absorption spectrum

emission spectrum

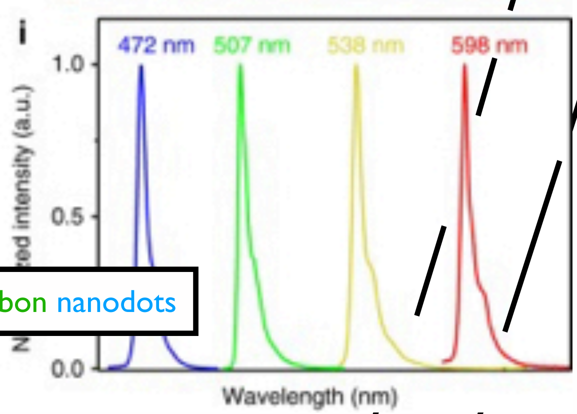


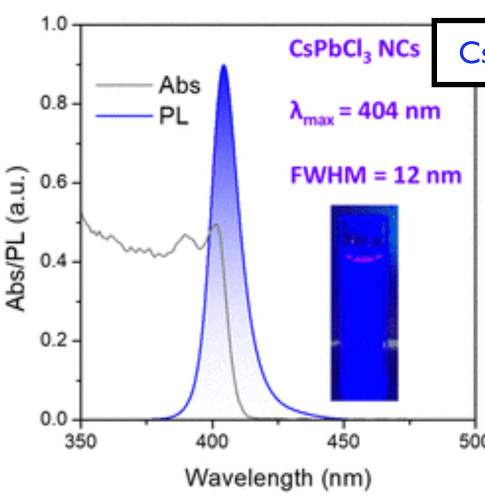
carbonized polymer dots





triangular carbon nanodots





CsPbCl3 nanocrystals

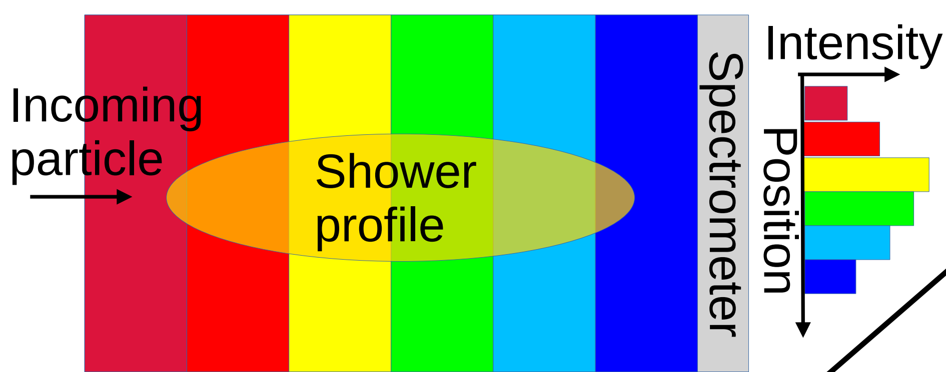
leftmost nanodots:
absorb wavelengths < 650 nm
emit at > 680 nm

next band:
absorb wavelengths < 590 nm
emit at > 590 nm

…

rightmost nanodots:
absorb wavelengths < 410 nm
emit at > 420 nm

if high-Z substrate transparent in 400-700 nm, then no re-absorption of emitted light



Metalenses?

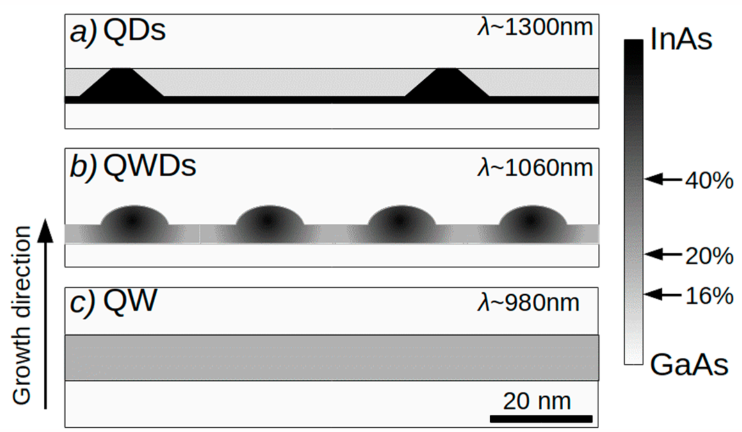
M. Khorasaninejad & F. Capasso, Science 358, 6367 (2017)

(shower profile via ***spectrometry***)

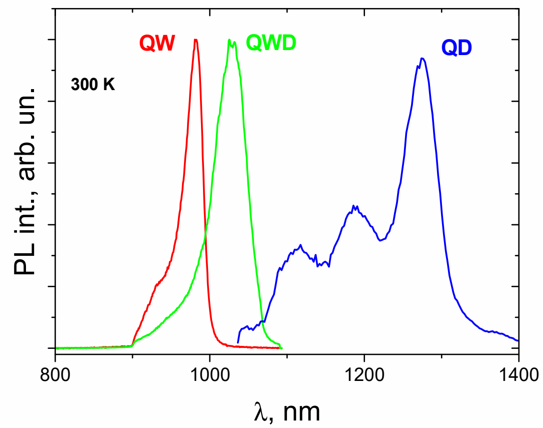
Active scintillators (QWs, QDs, QWDs, QCLs)

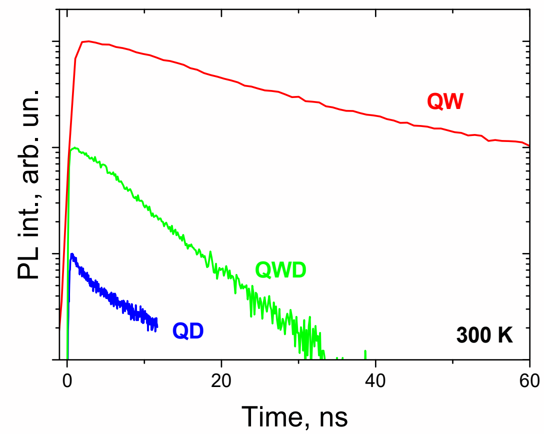
standard scintillating materials are passive
- can not be amplified
- can not be turned on/off
- can not be modified once they are in place

is it possible to produce active scintillating materials?
- electronically amplified / modulable
- pulsed / primed
- gain adapted in situ

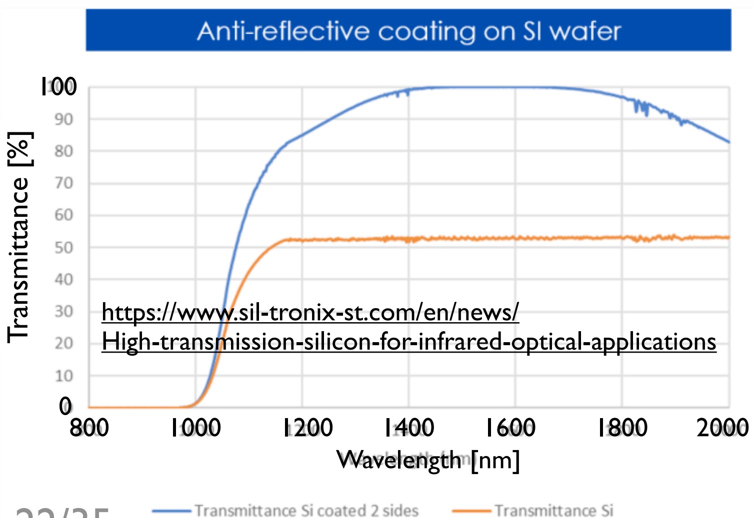


existing QD's, QWD's are elements of optoelectronic devices, typically running at 10 GHz, quite insensitive to temperature





Light Emitting Devices Based on Quantum Well-Dots, Appl. Sci. 2020, 10, 1038; doi:10.3390/app10031038



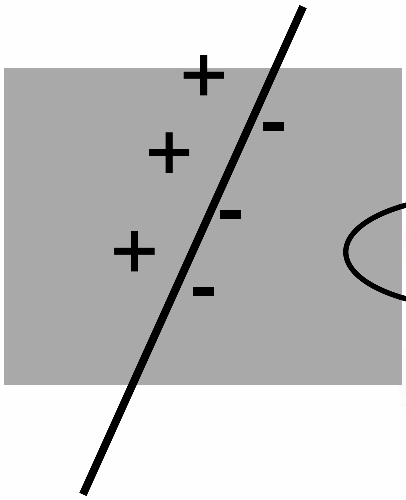
https://www.sil-tronix-st.com/en/news/High-transmission-silicon-for-infrared-optical-applications

Emission in IR! Silicon is ~transparent at these wavelengths… Can this IR light be transported *through* a tracker to outside PDs?

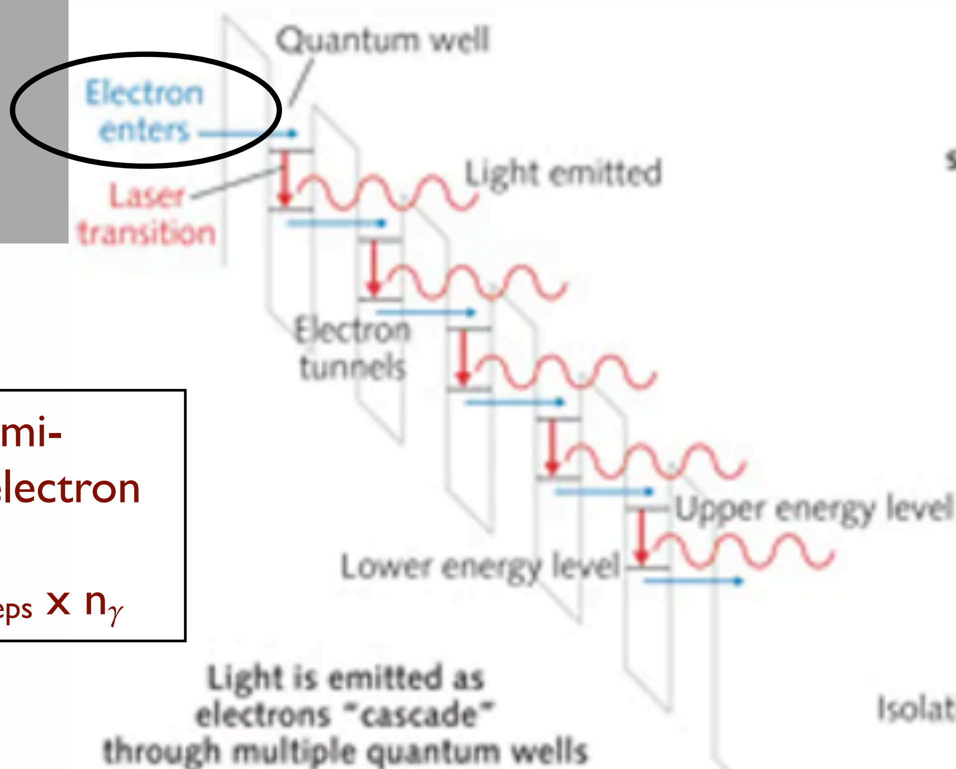
QD's are radiation resistant

R. Leon et al., "Effects of proton irradiation on luminescence emission and carrier dynamics of self-assembled III-V quantum dots," in IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science, 49, 6, 2844-2851 (2002), doi: 10.1109/TNS.2002.806018.

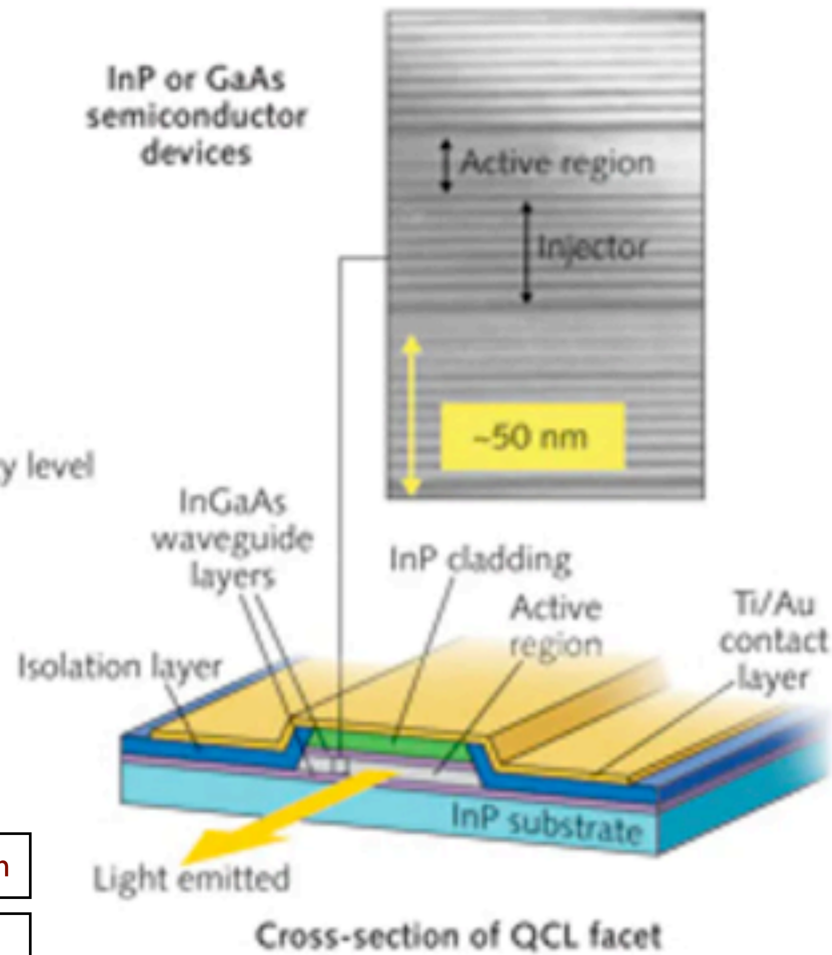
Active scintillators (QCLs, QWs, QDs, QWDs)



https://www.laserfocusworld.com/test-measurement/spectroscopy/article/16556856/quantumcascade-lasers-qcls-enable-applications-in-ir-spectroscopy



(m_{steps})



Couple bulk semi-conductor to electron injection layer:

$n_e \longrightarrow m_{steps} \times n_\gamma$

Emitted light is IR~THz, normally mono-chromatic but tunable from 3 μm ~ 12 μm

Radiation resistant (Radiation Physics and Chemistry 174, 2020, 108983)

2-D materials for MPGDs

Florian Brunbauer / CERN

State-of-the-art MPGDs:
- high spatial resolution
- good energy resolution
- timing resolution <25ps (PICOSEC Micromegas)

use of 2-D materials to improve:
- tailor the primary charge production process,
- protect sensitive photocathodes in harsh environments
- improve the performance of the amplification stage

tunable work function

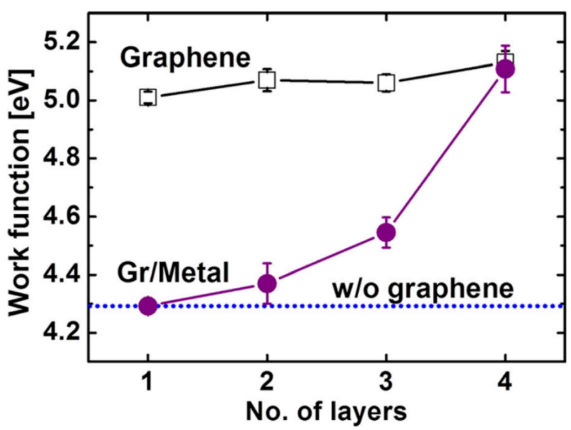
efficiency of the photocathode → timing resolution; QE
tune via resonant processes in low dimensional coating structures

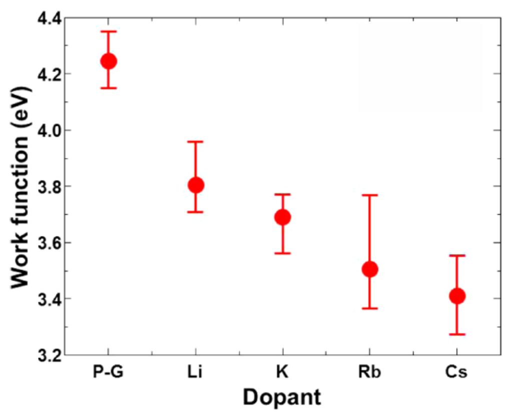
(additionally, encapsulation of semiconductive as well as metallic (i.e. Cu) photocathodes increases operational lifetime)

amplification

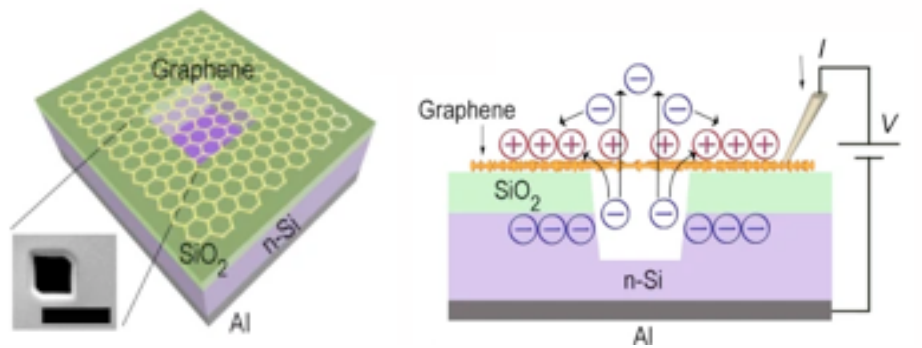
back flow of positive ions created during charge amplification to the drift region can lead to significant distortions of electric fields

Graphene has been proposed as selective filter to suppress ion back flow while permitting electrons to pass:
Good transparency (up to ~99.9%) to very low energy (<3 eV) electrons (?)





Tuning the work function of graphene toward application as anode and cathode, Samira Naghdi, Gonzalo Sanchez-Arriaga, Kyong Yop Rhee, https://arxiv.org/abs/1905.06594



Space charge neutralization by electron-transparent suspended graphene, Siwapon Srisonphan, Myungji Kim & Hong Koo Kim, Scientific Reports 4, 3764 (2014)

Metamaterials, 0 / 1 / 2-dimensional materials (quantum dots, nanolayers)

ultra-fast scintillators based on perovskytes

chromatic calorimetry (QDs)

active scintillators (QCL, QWs, QDs) 5.3.6

GEMs (graphene)

Atoms, molecules, ions

5.3.5

Rydberg TPC's

Spin-based sensors

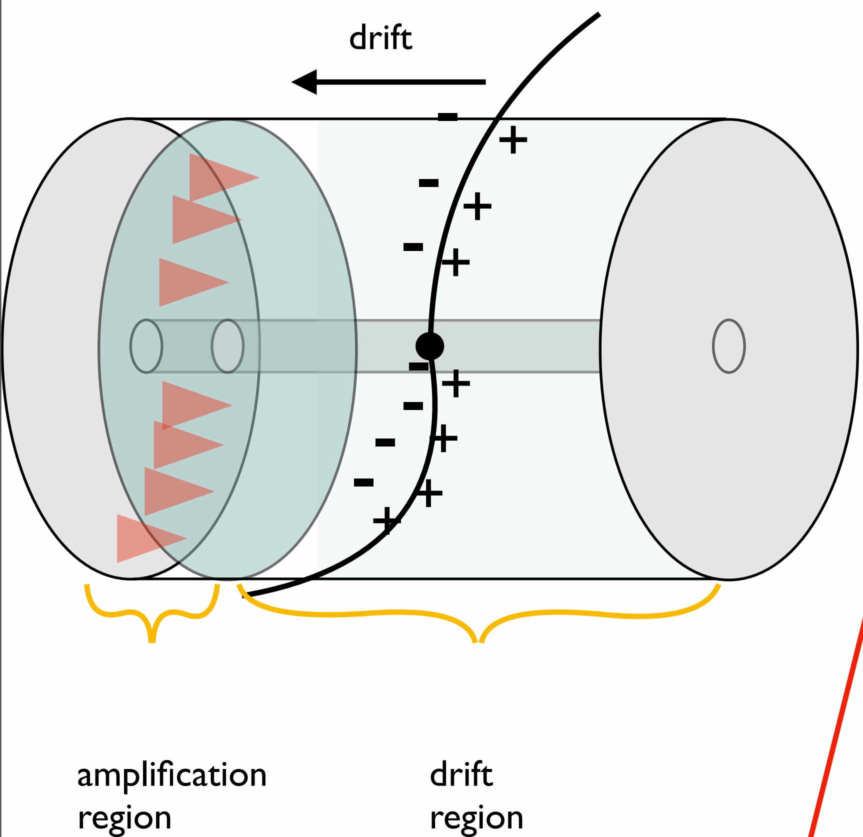
5.3.3

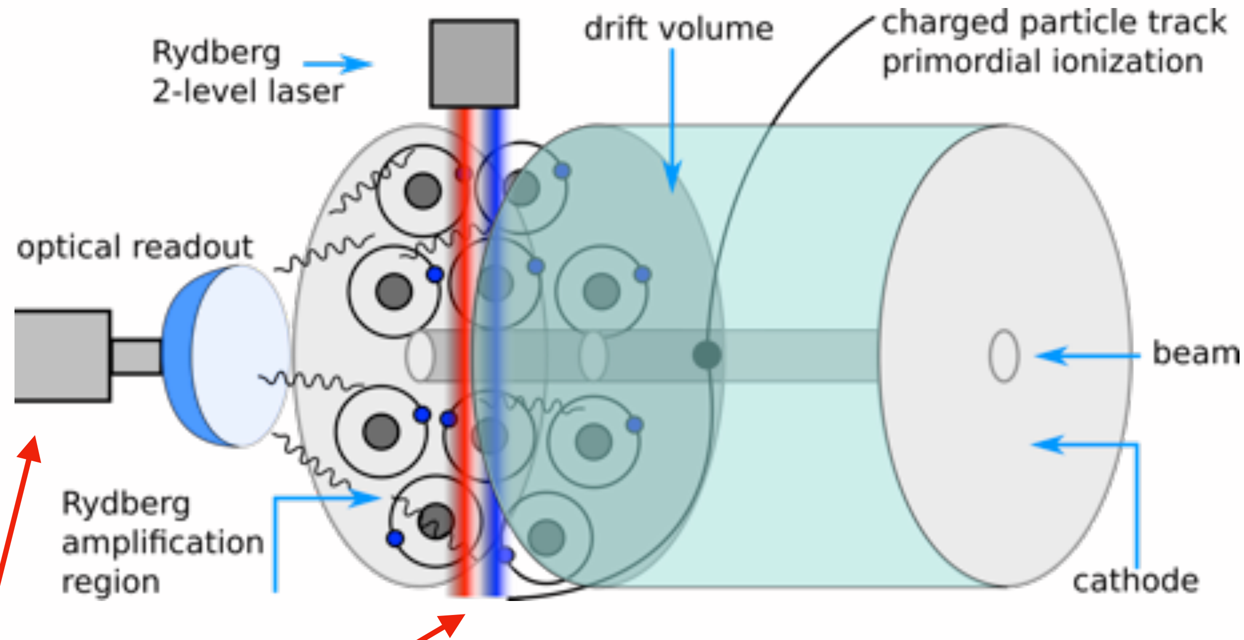
helicity detectors

Rydberg atom TPC’s

Georgy Kornakov / WUT

Act on the amplification region





enhanced electron signal through “priming” of gas in amplification region: ⟶ effective reduction of ionization threshold of gas in amplification region ⟶ higher electron yield

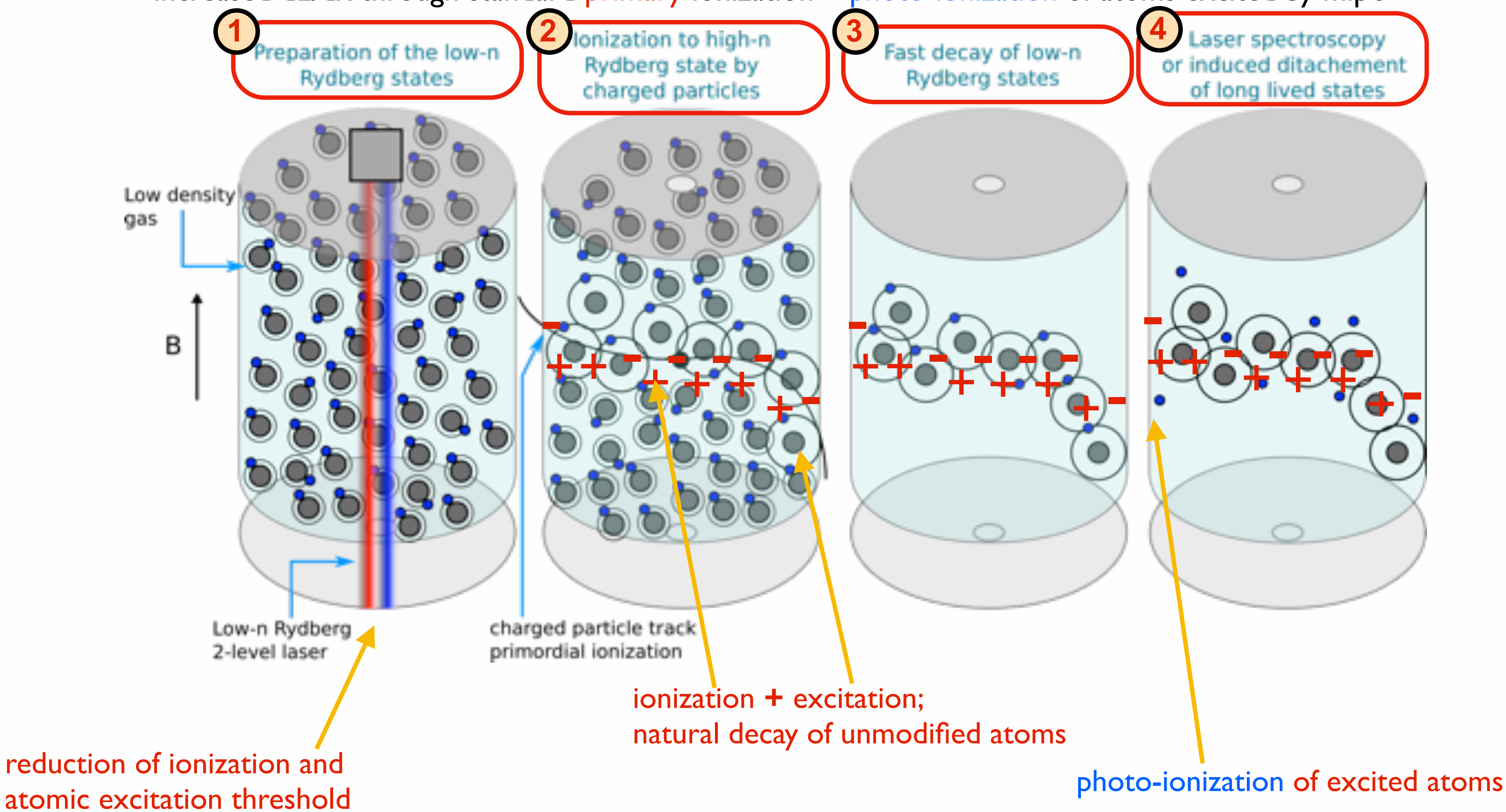
Rydberg atoms can serve to up-convert THz / GHz radiation into the optical regime ⟶ optical R/O of avalanche intensities

Rydberg atom TPC's

Georgy Kornakov / WUT

Act on the drift region

principle carries over to drift region:
enhanced electron signal through "priming" of gas in drift region:
effective reduction of ionization threshold of gas in amplification region
increased dE/dx through standard primary ionization + photo-ionization of atoms excited by mip's



Metamaterials, 0 / 1 / 2-dimensional materials (quantum dots, nanolayers)

ultra-fast scintillators based on perovskytes

chromatic calorimetry (QDs)

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GEMs (graphene)

Atoms, molecules, ions

Rydberg TPC's 5.3.5

Spin-based sensors

helicity detectors 5.3.3

HEP

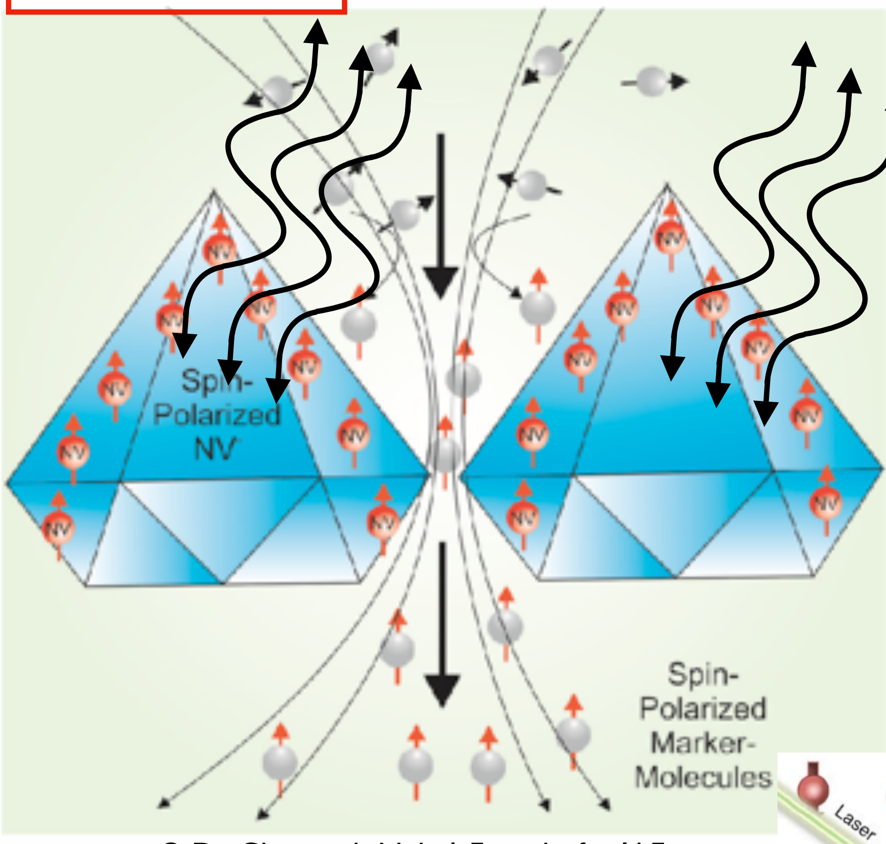
optically polarizable elements: Nitrogen-vacancy diamonds (NVD)

Georgy Kornakov / WUT

spin-spin scattering for helicity determination: usually with polarized beams and/or polarized targets

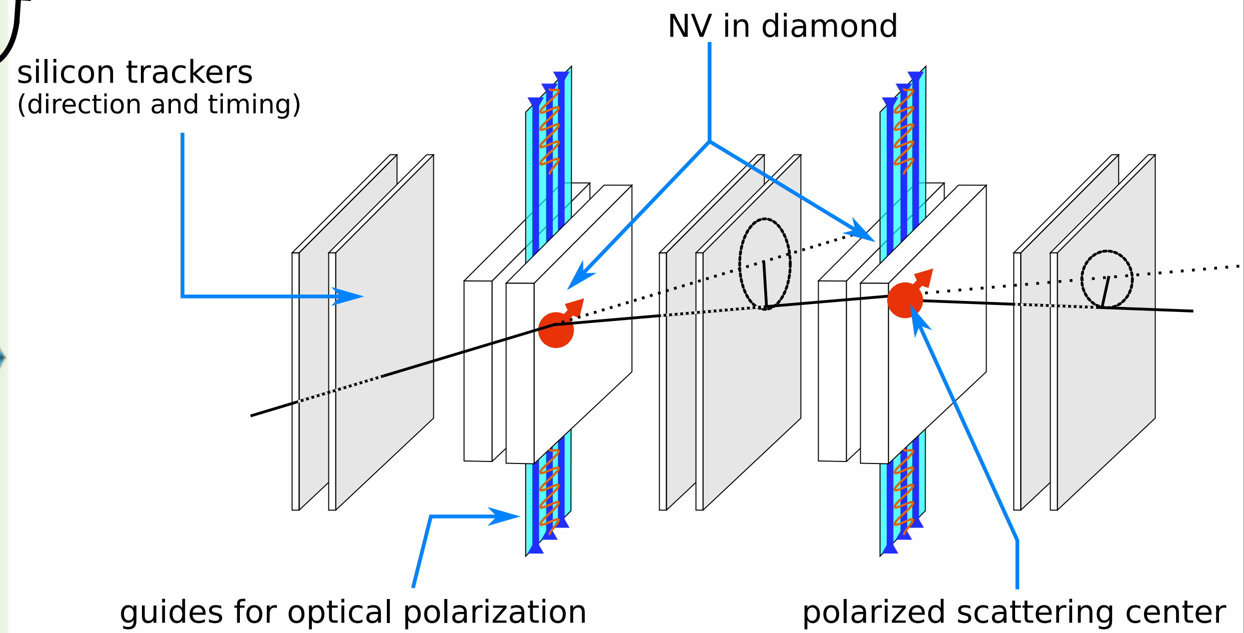
introduce polarized scattering planes to extract track-by-track particle helicity

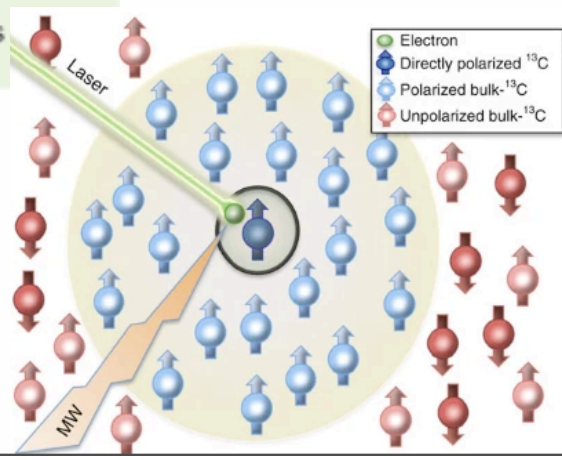
$10^{16} \sim 10^{18}$ / cm^3



https://www.metaboliqs.eu/en/news-events/MetaboliQs_PM_first_year.html

Diamond plates of up to 8 × 8 mm² in size, fabricated by Element Six



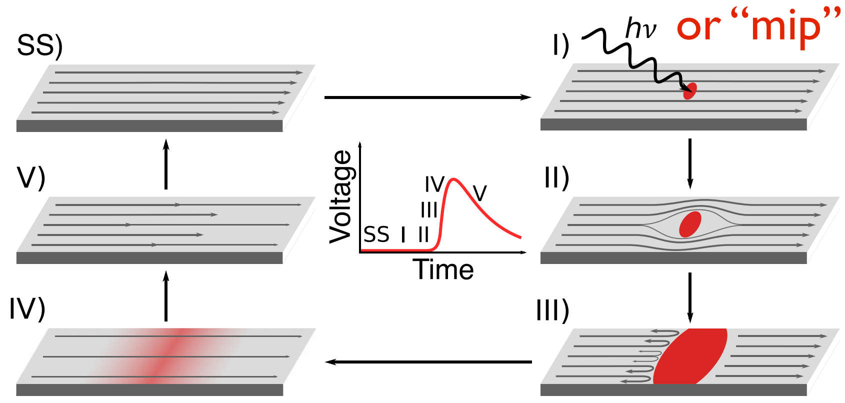


Local and bulk ^{13}C hyperpolarization in nitrogen-vacancy centred diamonds at variable fields and orientations, G. Alvarez et al., *Nature Communications* **6**, 8456 (2015)

https://www.nature.com/articles/ncomms9456

x 10^2

Extremely low energy threshold detectors: SNSPD



SNSPD's Near term future

Parameter	SOA 2020	Goal by 2025
Efficiency	98% @ 1550nm	>80 % @10μm
Energy Threshold	0.125 eV (10 μm)	12.5 meV (100 μm)
Timing Jitter	2.7 ps	< 1ps
Active Area	1 mm^2	100 cm^2
Max Count Rate	1.2 Gcps	100 Gcps
Pixel Count	1 kilopixel	16 megapixel
Operating Temperature	4.3K	25 K

Snowmass2021 - Letter of Interest

Superconducting Nanowire Single-Photon Detectors

Contact Information:
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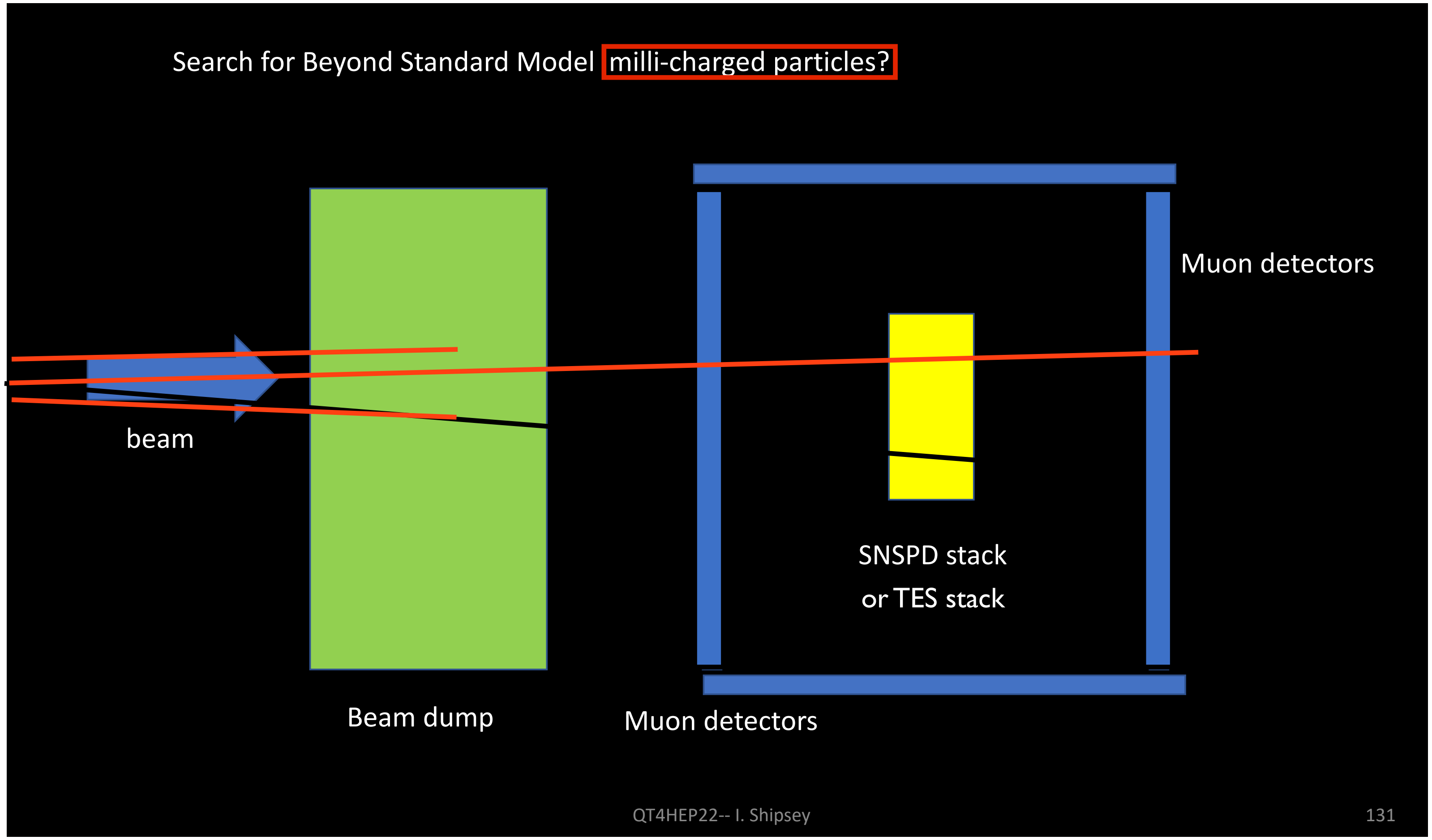
Jeff Chiles, jeffrey.chiles@nist.gov
Sae Woo Nam, saewoo.nam@nist.gov
Valentine Novosad, novosad@anl.gov
Boris Korzh, bkorzh@jpl.nasa.gov
Matt Shaw, mattshaw@jpl.nasa.gov

Moving to SC strips conventional lithography → scale up
Development towards SC SSPM



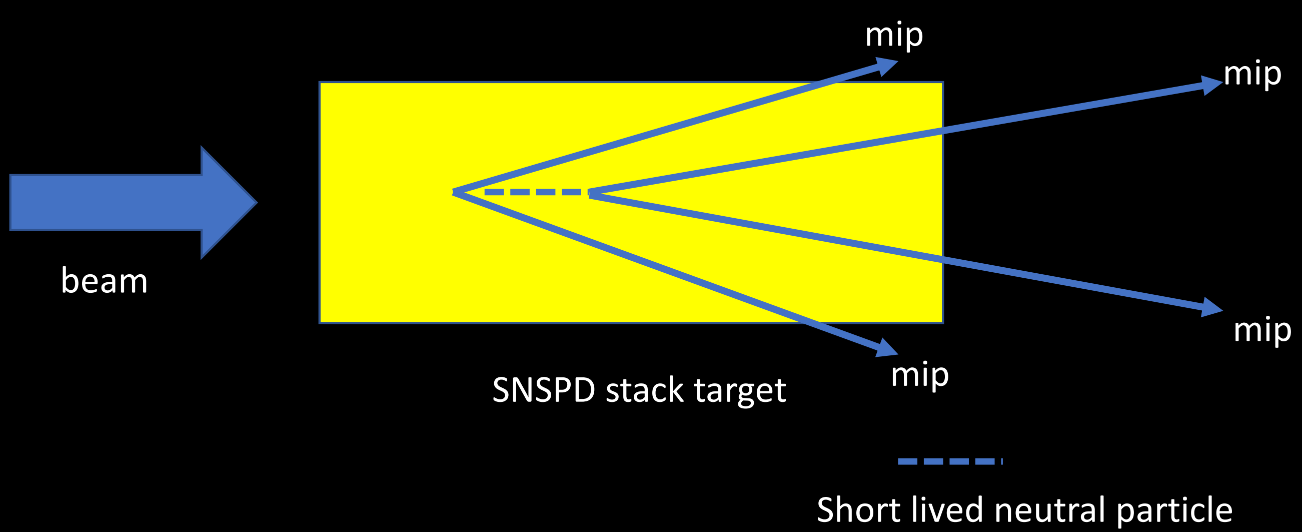
mip: ~20 keV/100 µm

x 10^6 sensitivity

CERN TH, 1.2.2023

Extremely low energy threshold detectors: SNSPD

A way to measure the lifetime of very short-lived particles?



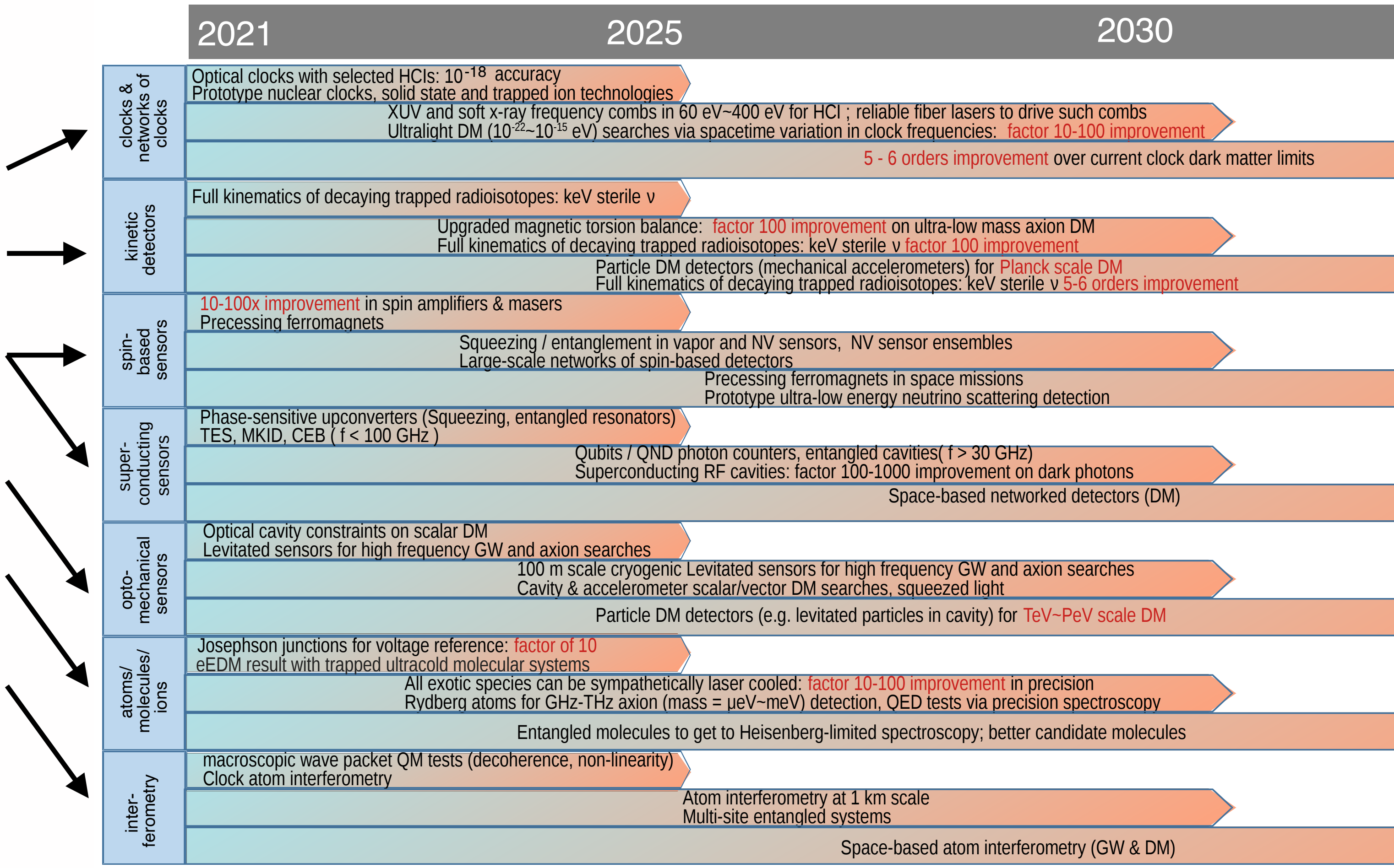
a fixed target experiment with a very thinly layered (~10 nm layers) SNSPDs as target and make a thick stack perhaps a mm thick: very short-lived neutral particles would appear as a nx10nm gap in the signal plane stack between where the mip projectile interacts and the short-lived particle decays into mips. Addition of a B-field helpful

What's next?

These potential applications of quantum sensors also in HEP require dedicated R&D to evaluate their potential and feasibility.

In line with the RECFA R&D roadmap, it makes sense to consider a quantum-sensing R&D program that brings together the following strands:

- Clocks and clock networks 5.3.1
- Kinetic detectors 5.3.2
- Spin-based sensors 5.3.3
  Superconducting sensors 5.3.3
- Optomechanical sensors 5.3.4
- Atoms/molecules/ions 5.3.5
  Atom interferometry 5.3.5
- Metamaterials, 0/1/2D-materials
  Quantum materials 5.3.6



also for HEP!

What's next?

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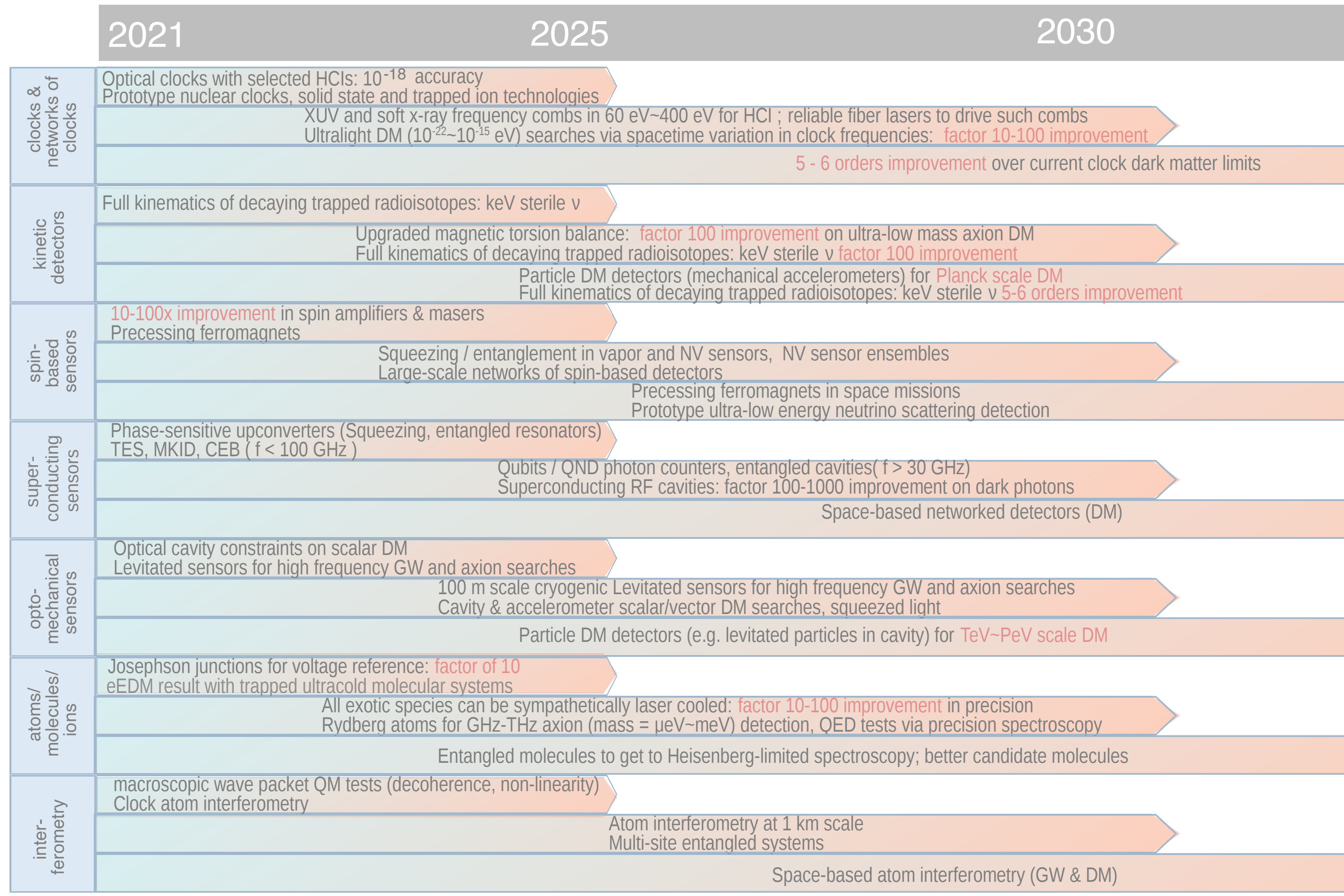


also for HEP!

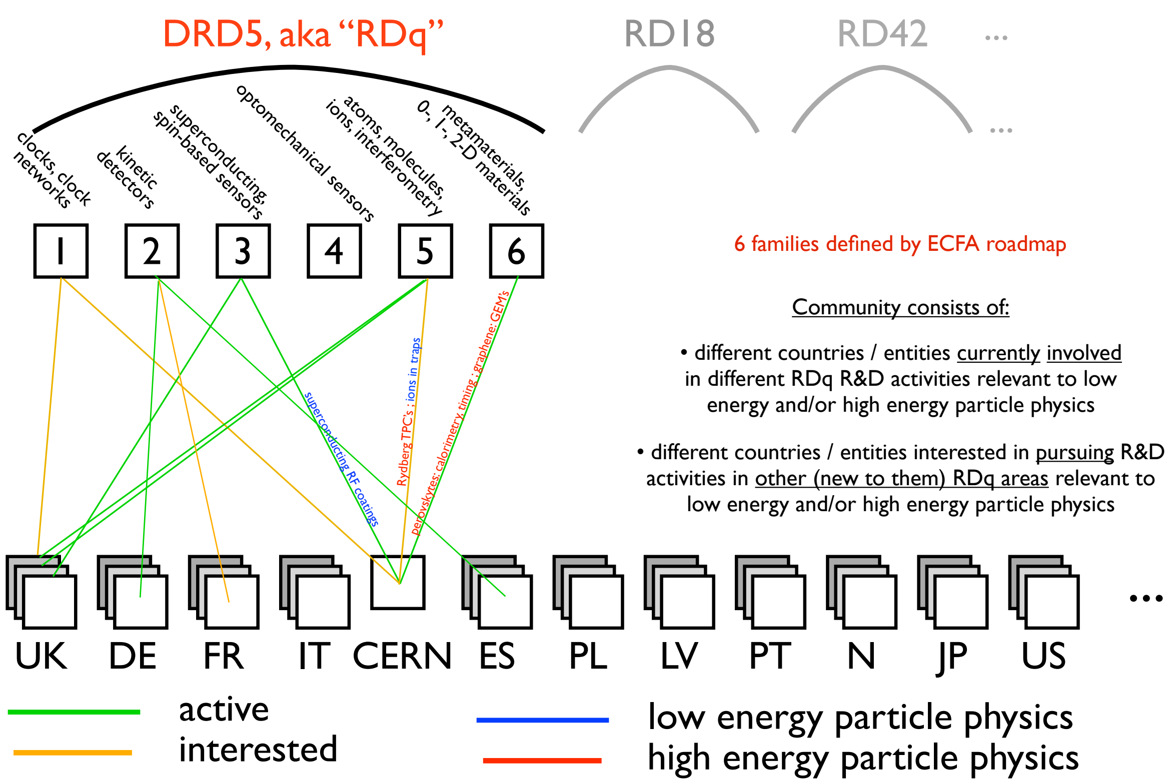
next step: implementation of ECFA-wide R&D pgm

thank you!

next step: implementation of ECFA-wide R&D pgm

define structure of implementation of TF5:

- formal collaboration (“DRD5”, a.k.a. “RDq”)
- consists of 6 families of quantum technologies, each with many sub-activities and sub-collaborations



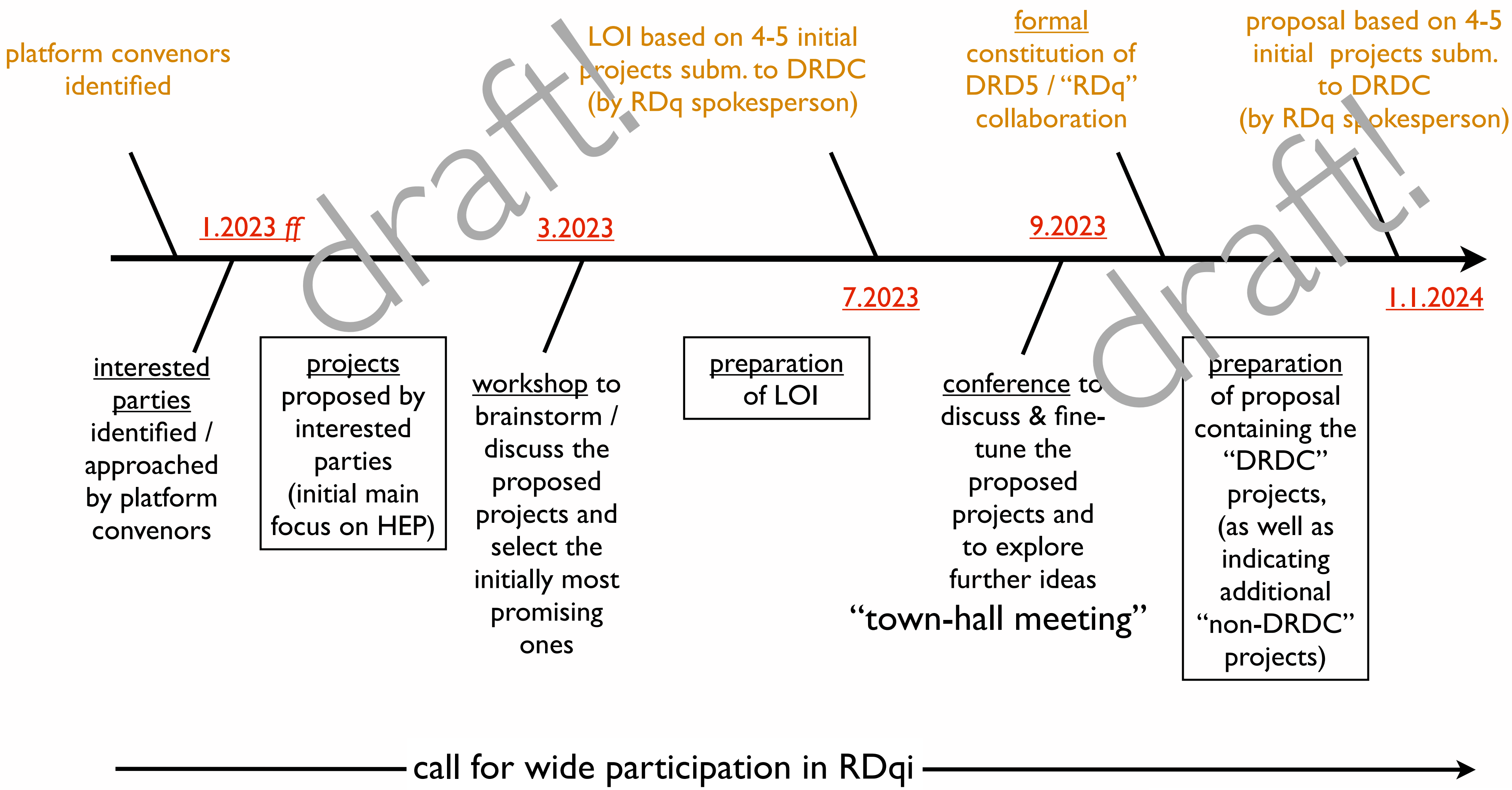
6 families defined by ECFA roadmap

Community consists of:

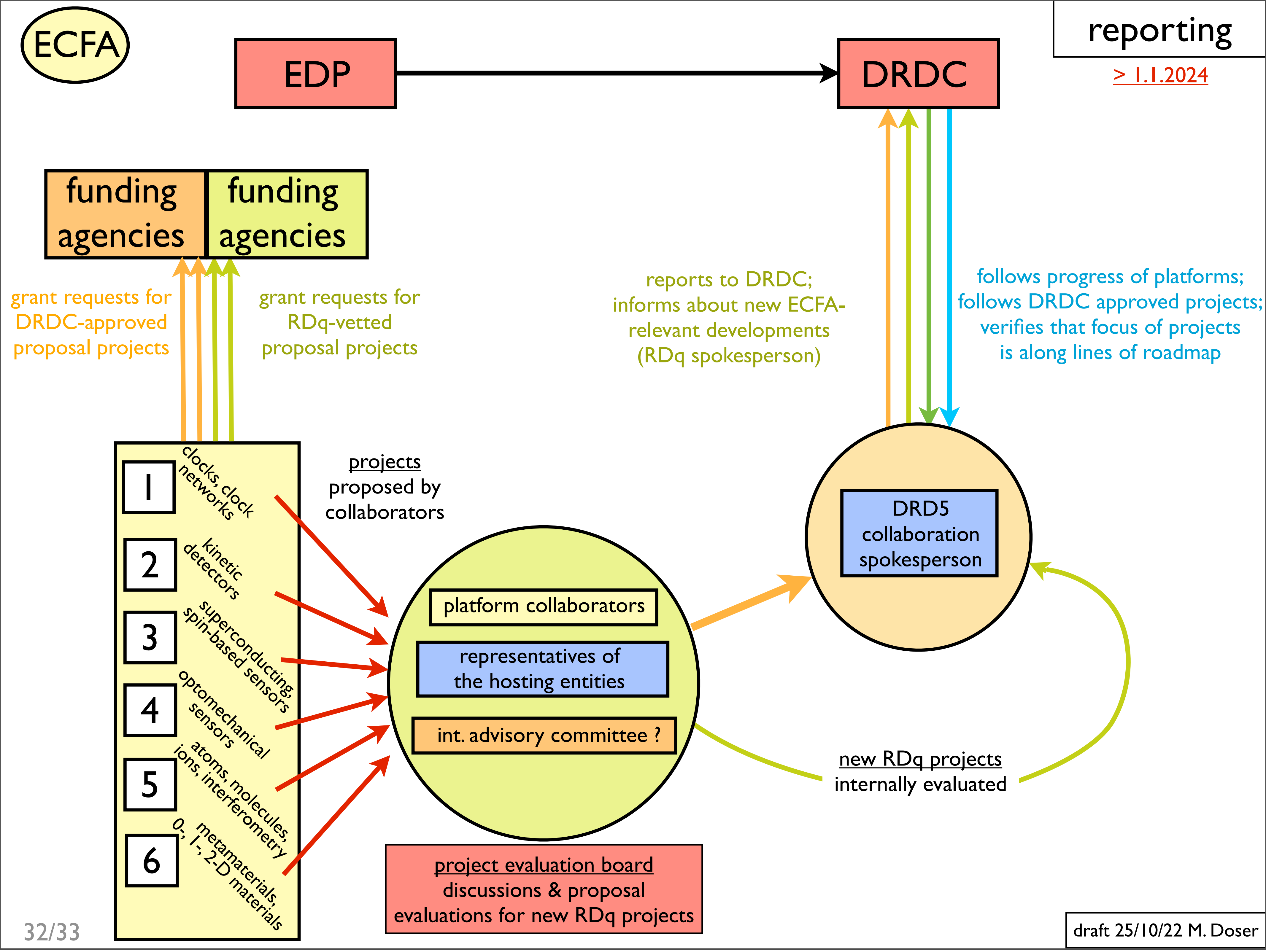
- different countries / entities currently involved in different RDq R&D activities relevant to low energy and/or high energy particle physics
- different countries / entities interested in pursuing R&D activities in other (new to them) RDq areas relevant to low energy and/or high energy particle physics

- spread load by hosting families in several platforms / institutions

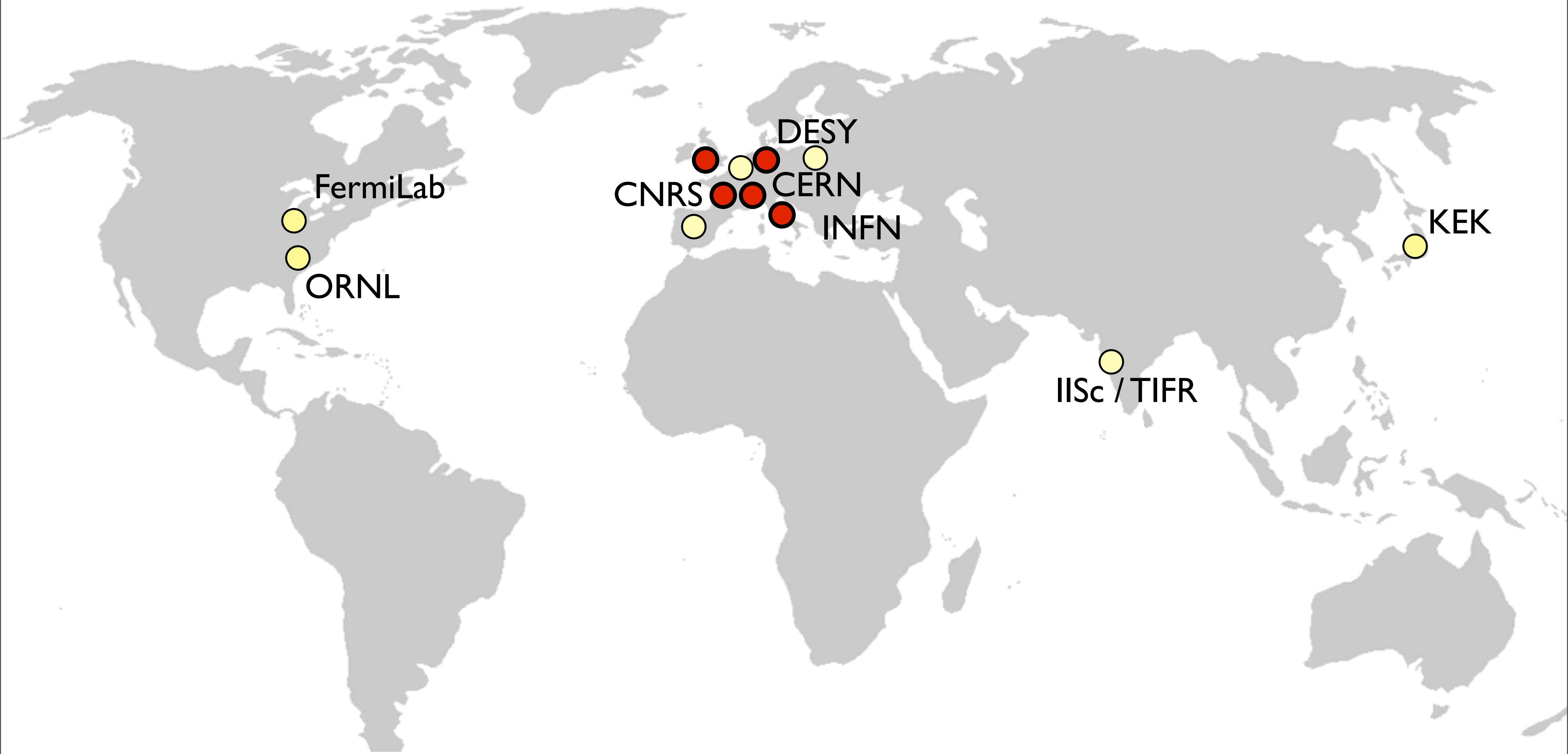
timeline



draft 25/10/22 M. Doser


ECFA
EDP
DRDC
reporting
> 1.1.2024
funding agencies
funding agencies
grant requests for DRDC-approved proposal projects
grant requests for RDq-vetted proposal projects
reports to DRDC; informs about new ECFA-relevant developments (RDq spokesperson)
follows progress of platforms; follows DRDC approved projects; verifies that focus of projects is along lines of roadmap
1 clocks, clock networks
2 kinetic detectors
3 superconducting, spin-based sensors
4 optomechanical sensors
5 atoms, molecules, ions, interferometry
6 metamaterials, 0-, 1-, 2-D materials
projects proposed by collaborators
platform collaborators
representatives of the hosting entities
int. advisory committee ?
DRD5 collaboration spokesperson
new RDq projects internally evaluated
project evaluation board
discussions & proposal evaluations for new RDq projects
draft 25/10/22 M. Doser

possible platform hosting sites

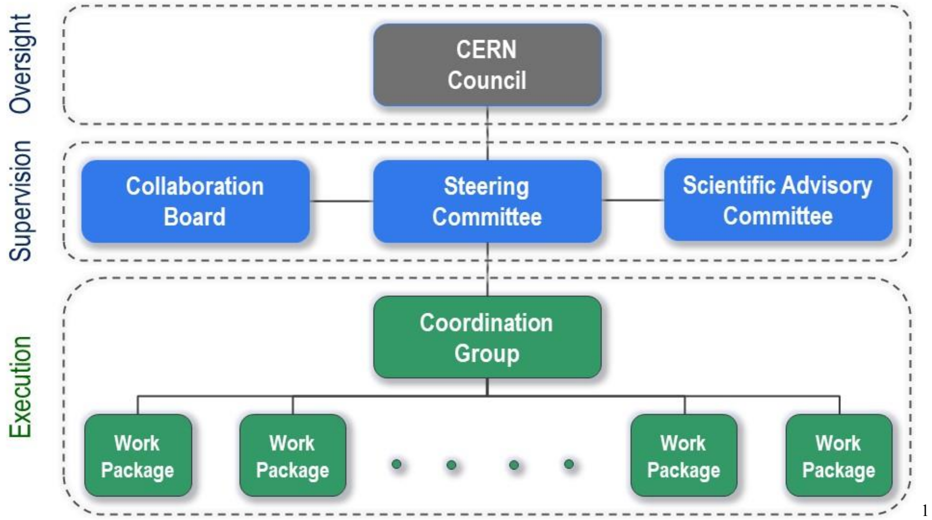


- possible ECFA TF5 family platforms
- HEP-related Quantum initiatives

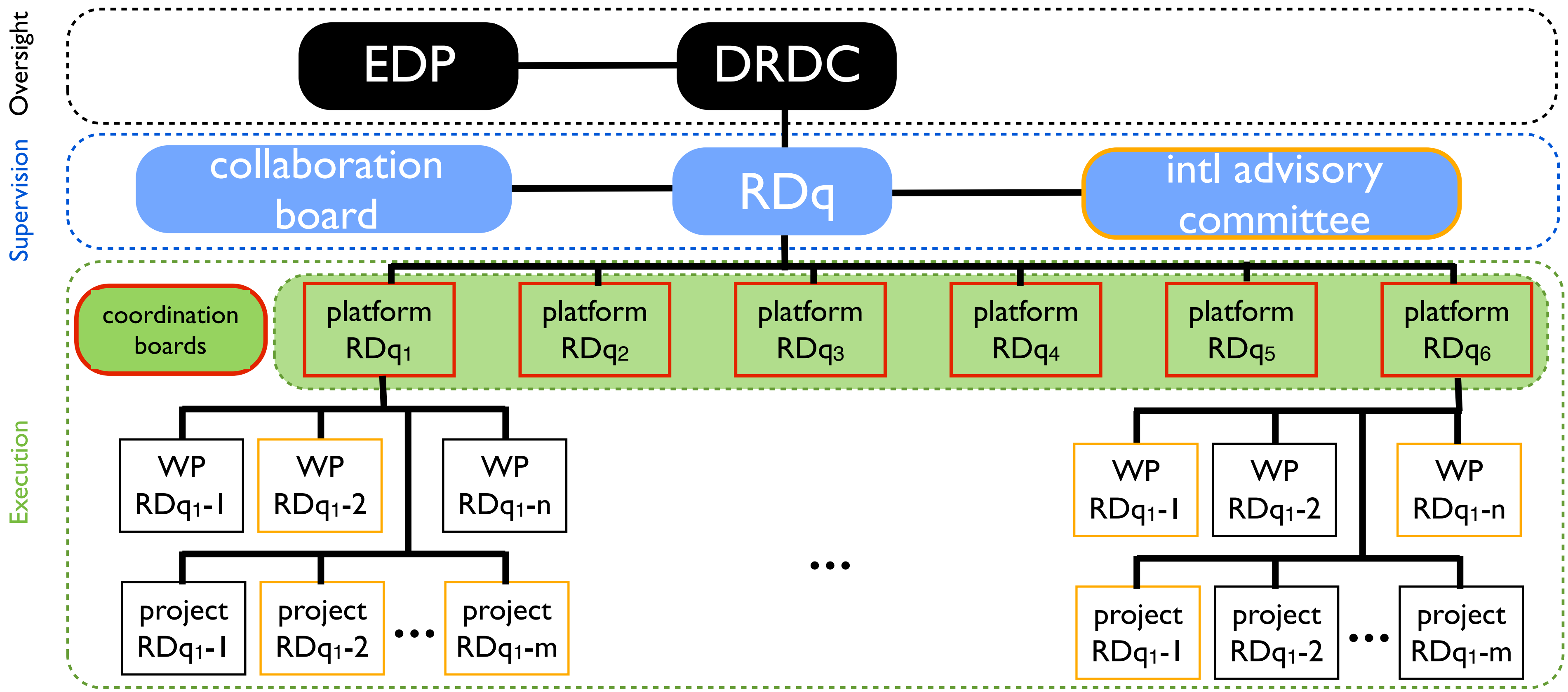
draft 25/10/22 M. Doser

structure of RDq

example from FCC



https://fcc.web.cern.ch/Documents/Organisation/FCC-1409051000-JGU_GovernanceStructure_V0200.pdf



draft 25/10/22 M. Doser

2-D materials for MPGDs

Gaseous detectors: timing

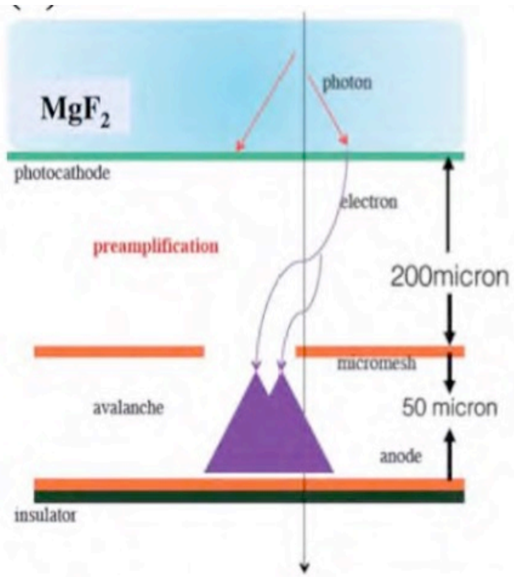
- **Gaseous detectors offer very competitive timing** through e.g.
  - **Multi-gap Resistive Plate Chambers** (down to 60 ps time resolution) (ALICE TOF Detector, Z.Liu, NIM A927 (2019) 396)

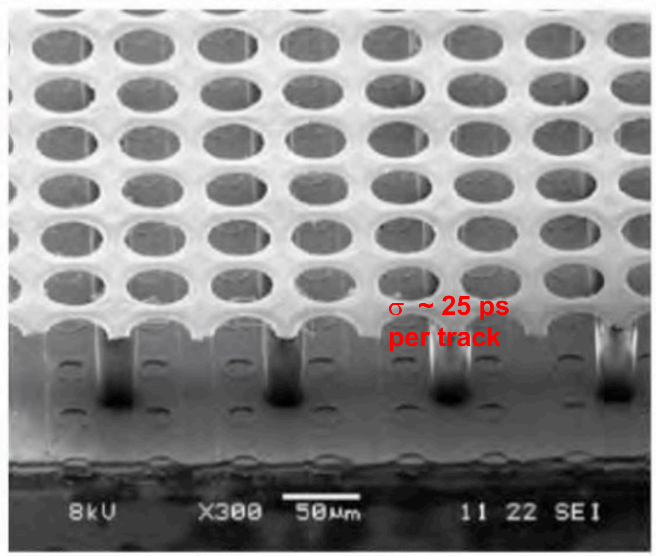
- An enabling emerging R&D: **Micromegas with timing** (PICOSEC concept)

→ Many developments emerged from the R&D studies within the RD51 Collaboration

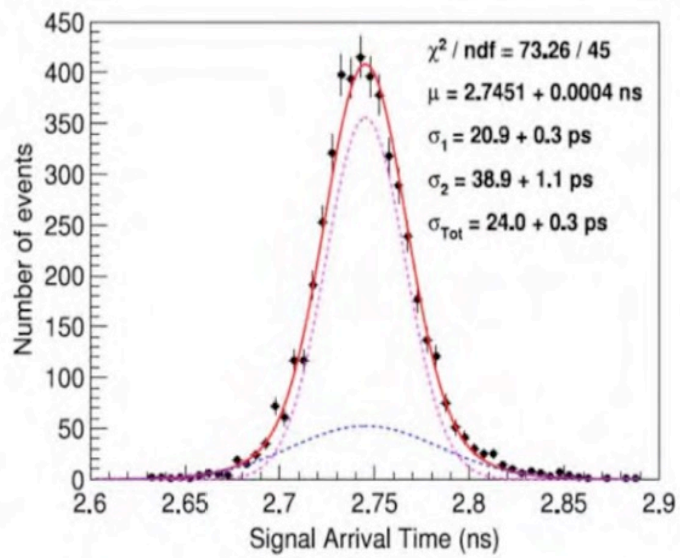
Cherenkov radiator + Photocathode + MM

J. Bortfeldt, NIM A903 (2018) 317





Timing (MIP test-beam):



Open symposium organized by TF5

Anna Grassellino, Marcel Demarteau, Michael Doser, Caterina Braggio, Stafford Withington, Peter Graham, John March-Russel, Andrew Geraci

ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap Symposium of Task Force 5 Quantum and Emerging Technologies

Symposium: April 12, 2021 https://indico.cern.ch/event/999818/

14 presentations

first block covering physics landscape

following blocks focusing on technologies

discussion of three important points

ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap Symposium of Task Force 5: Quantum and emerging technologies

Monday 12 Apr 2021, 09:00 → 18:30 Europe/Zurich

09:00 → 09:15 Introduction

09:15 → 11:00 science targets – Overview and Landscape

9:15 EDM searches & tests of fundamental symmetries Peter Fierlinger / TU Munich

9:45 Tests of QM [wavefunction collapse, size effects, temporal separation, decoherence]

10:15 Multimessenger detection [including atom interferometer or magnetometer networks] Giovanni Barontoni / Birmingham

10:45 Axion and other DM (as well as non-DM Ultra-light) particle searches Mina Arvanitaki / Perimeter Institute

11:15 → 11:30 Coffee break

11:30 → 12:30 Experimental methods and techniques - Overview and Landscape

11:30 Precision spectroscopy and clocks, networks of sensors and of entangled systems [optical atomic clocks] David Hume / NIST

12:00 Novel ionic, atomic and molecular systems [RaF, multiatomic molecules, exotic atoms] Marianna Safranova / U. Delaware

12:30 → 13:30 Lunch break

13:30 → 16:00 Experimental and technological challenges, New Developments

13:30 Superconducting platforms [detectors: TES, SNSPD, Haloscopes, including single photon detection]

14:00 High sensitivity superconducting cryogenic electronics, low noise amplifiers Stafford Withington / Cambridge

14:30 Broadband axion detection Kent Irwin / Stanford

15:00 Mechanical / optomechanical detectors Andrew Geraci / Northwestern

15:30 Spin-based techniques, NV-diamonds, Magnetometry Dima Budker / Mainz

16:00 → 16:15 Coffee break

16:15 → 18:30 Experimental and technological challenges, New Developments

16:15 Calorimetric techniques for neutrinos and axions potential speaker identified

16:35 Quantum techniques for scintillators potential speaker identified

16:55 Atom interferometry at large scales (ground based, space based) Jason Hogan / Stanford

17:25 → 18:15 Discussion session : discussion points
- Scaling up from table-top systems
- Networking – identifying commonalities with neighboring communities
- Applying quantum technologies to high energy detectors

18:15 → 18:30 Wrap-up

Quantum Technologies for High Energy Physics (QT4HEP) (Nov. 1-4, 2022)

https://indico.cern.ch/event/1190278/timetable/

topics chosen to overlap with CERN focus and expertise

Applications of superconducting technologies to particle detection Caterina Braggio (Univ. Padova (IT))	DM searches via RF, superconducting electronics, coatings, cavities
Scaling up of atomic interferometers for the detection of dark matter Oliver Buchmuller (Imperial College (GB))	AION, MAGIS, ... DM searches via atom interferometers in vertical shaf
Applying traps and clocks to the search for new physics Piet Schmidt (Univ. Hannover / PTB (DE))	AD, ISOLDE: symmetry & BMS tests via precision spectroscopy
Applications of quantum devices to HEP detectors Ian Shipsey (University of Oxford (GB))	Quantum systems for HEP (novel or enhanced detectors)
Molecular systems for tests of fundamental physics Steven Hoekstra (Univ. Groeningen (NL))	AD, ISOLDE: symmetry & BMS tests via precision spectroscopy
Development of detectors for ultra-low energy neutrinos Gianluca Cavoto (Sapienza Universita e INFN, Roma I (IT))	neutrino physics at the low energy frontier (CNB)