

Workpackage 8 - Calorimetry and Particle ID Detectors

Roman Pöschl

Roberto Ferrari



AIDAInnova 3rd Annual Meeting – March 21st 2024



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101004761.

Task 8.1. Coordination and Communication

Task 8.2. Towards next generation highly granular calorimeters

- Integration aspects of highly granular calorimeters
- Future liquid noble gas calorimeters

Task 8.3. Innovative calorimeters with optical readout

- Crystal detectors
- Large-area scintillator detectors

Task 8.4. Innovative solid-state light sensors and highly-granular dual-readout fibre-sampling calorimetry

- Innovative SiPMs and future applications in PID detectors
- Development of highly granular dual-readout fibre-sampling calorimeters

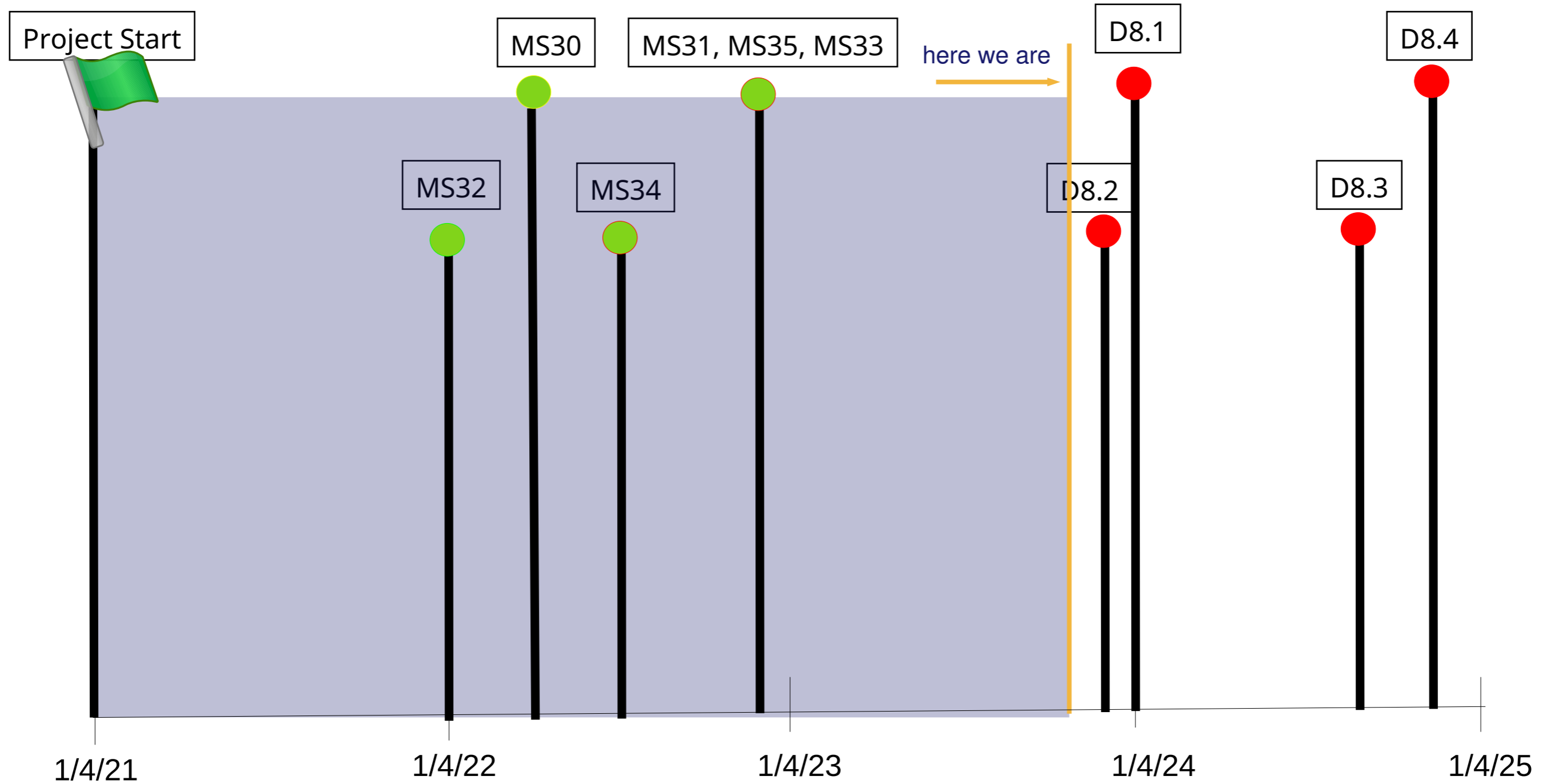
Beneficiaries:

CAEN (Industry)
CERN
CNRS-IJCLab, CNRS-LLR, CNRS-LPNHE
CUNI
DESY
FBK (“Interface to industry”)
FZU
INFN-BO, INFN-LNF, INFN-MI, INFN-PD, INFN-PG,
INFN-PV, INFN-RM1, INFN-TO
JSI
JGU
MPP-MPG
TAU
University of Bergen
University of Sussex
Vilnius University

Associated Partners:

FOTON (Industry)
GLASS2POWER (Industry)
Minsk
HZDR
Crytur

WP8 - Timeline



Summary – WP8 Milestones

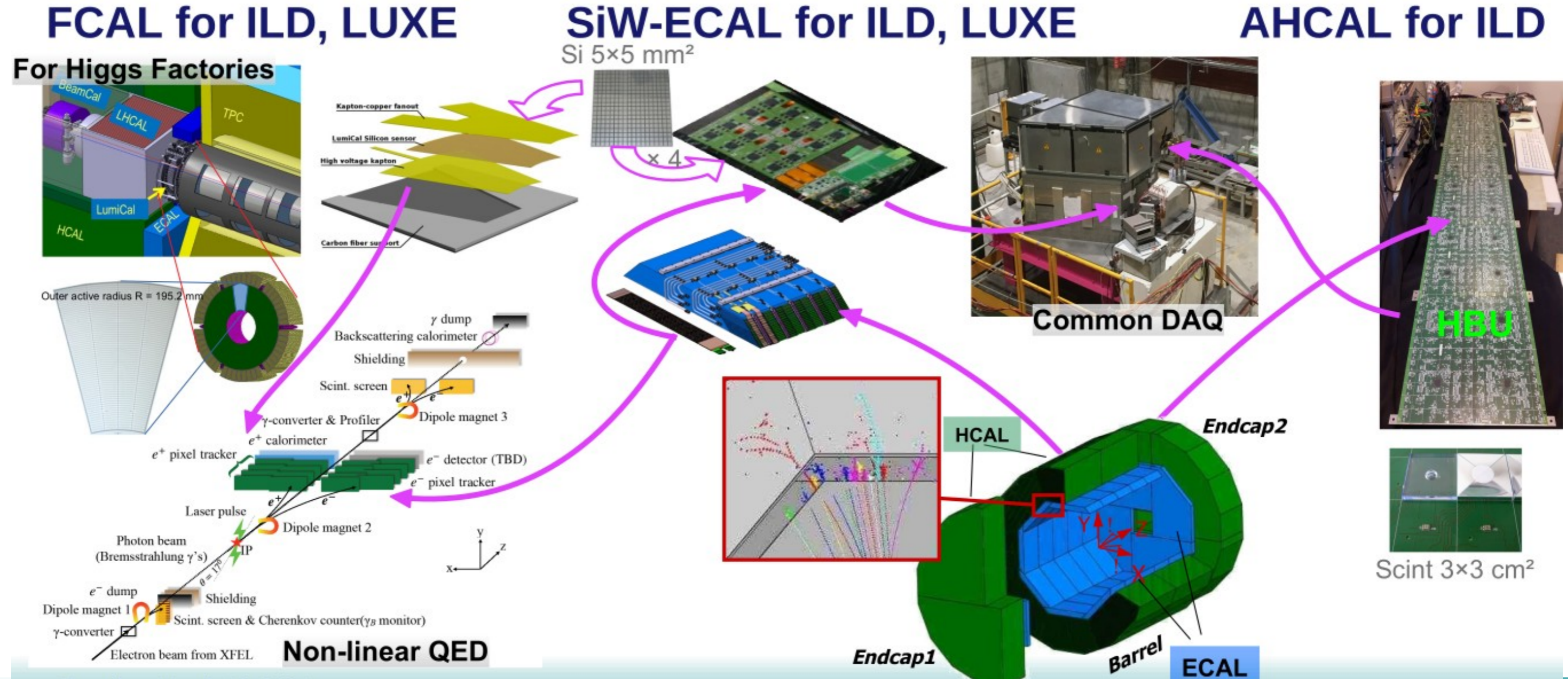
#MS	Description	Task	Due	Type	Lead
MS30	Conceptual design and technical specifications of DAQ interfaces for highly granular electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters	8.2.1	M15 → M18	Report to StCom	DESY
MS31	Design and simulation of LAr readout electrode	8.2.2	M23	Report to StCom	CUNI
MS32	Test benches for testing detecting materials in picosecond and sub-picosecond domains.	8.3.1	M12	Specs data sheet	CERN
MS33	Design and test of scintillating tiles or strips with large active area suitable for large area detectors	8.3.2	M15 → M23	Operational Testbenches	MPG-MPP
MS34	Definition of SiPM requirements and performance studies with simulations of different use cases	8.4.1	M18 → M21	Report to StCom	JSI
MS35	Definition of the assembly method and of the ASIC specifications for a dual-readout calorimeter	8.4.2	M23	Report to StCom	INFN-MI

	Description	Task	Lead	Type	Dissemination	Due
D8.1	Demonstrator of a combined read-out system of highly granular electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters	8.2	DESY	DEM	PU	M36
D8.2	Report on prototypes construction, performance and assessment of industrialisation	8.3	CERN	R	PU	M35
D8.3	Qualification of neutron irradiated SiPMs at different temperatures	8.4	JSI	R	PU	M44
D8.4	Construction and qualification with beam of 10×10 cm ² , 2 m long, prototypes	8.4	INFN-MI	DEM	PU	M46

- Report for D8.2 in hands of AIDAInnova Management → nearly accomplished
- Need to shift D8.1 by 6 months

- **Regular Task-Leader Meetings**
 - Among others: reminder on publications and orientation to publication committee
 - Expect that number of publications increases in coming months
- **WP8 Face-to-Face Meeting 18.01.2024**
 - <https://indico.cern.ch/event/1344030>
- **Mailing lists**
 - AIDAinnova-WP8-Taskleaders@cern.ch → all task leaders
 - AIDAinnova-WP8-Institutes@cern.ch → one contact per group/institute
 - AIDAinnova-WP8-General@cern.ch → open for anyone interested (self-subscription)

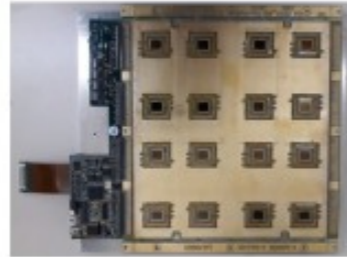
A map to H.G.C. prototypes





FEV10, 11, 12

- BGA packaging
- Incremental modifications
- From v10 -> v12
- Main "Working horses" since 2014



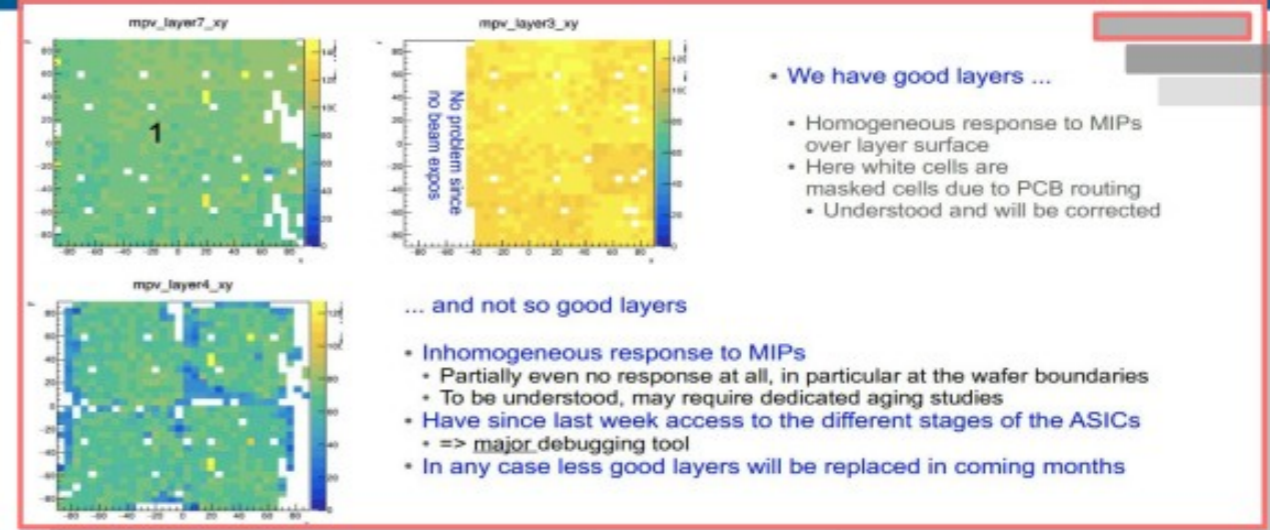
FEV-COB

- Chip-On-Board : ASICs wirebonded in cavities
 - Thinner than FEV with BGA
- Based on FEV11
 - External connectivity compatible



FEV13

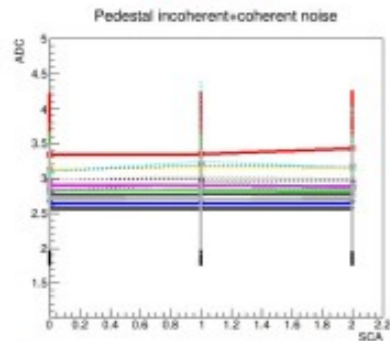
- BGA packaging
 - Improved routing
 - Local power storage
 - Different external connectivity



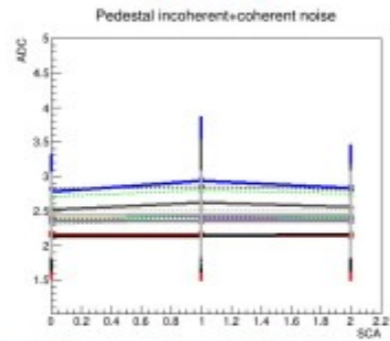
- We have good layers ...
- Homogeneous response to MIPs over layer surface
- Here white cells are masked cells due to PCB routing
- Understood and will be corrected

Pedestal widths, 1st memory cells, per asic

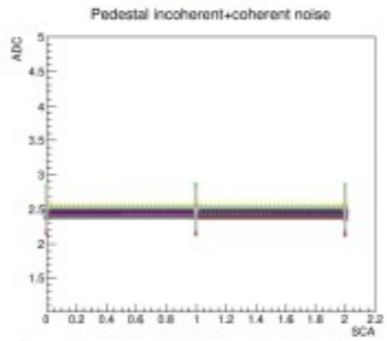
COB



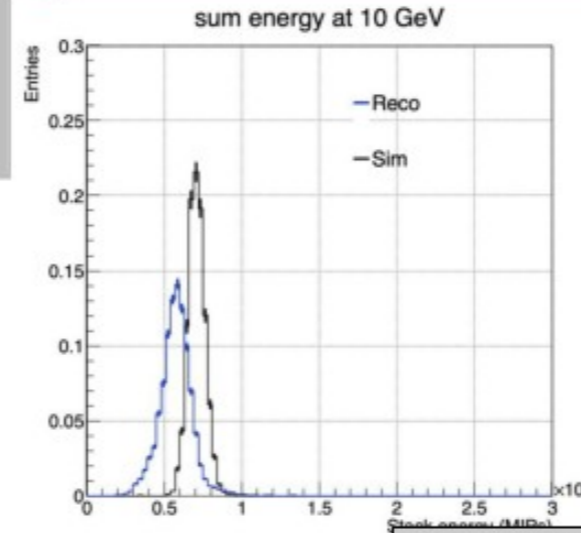
FEV12



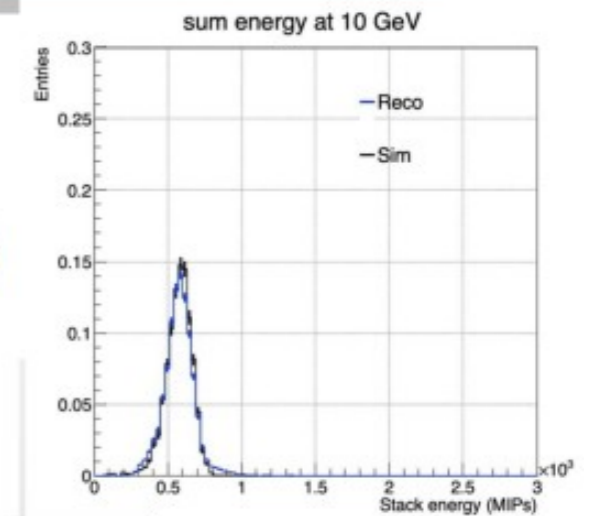
FEV13



- (Average \pm Standard Deviation) of Sigmas for all 64 channels in the same chip
- Latest PCBs, with optimized routing of power distribution shows better behavior
- Slightly larger spread on COB due to a near lack of decoupling capacitors



Masking Beam profiling



Yuichi Okugawa (PhD in Feb.)

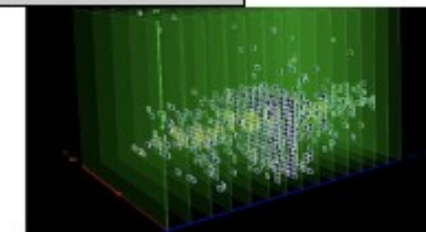
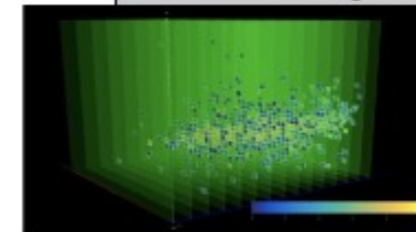
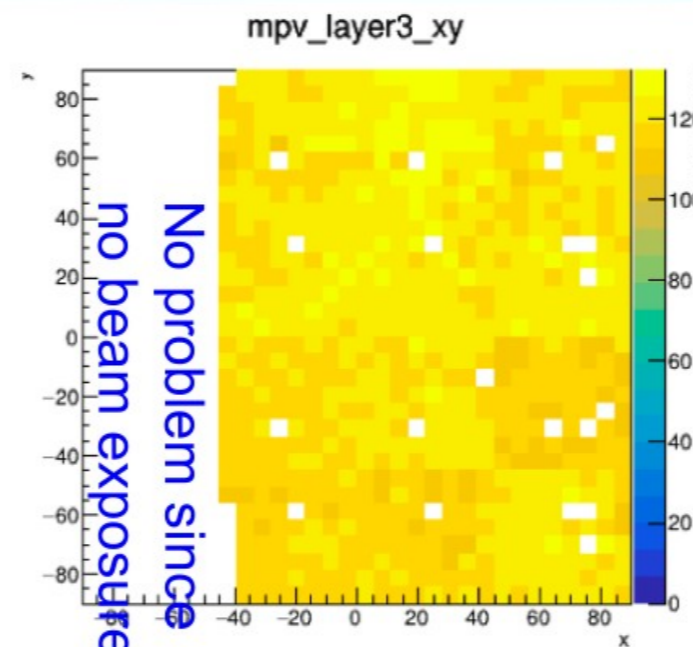
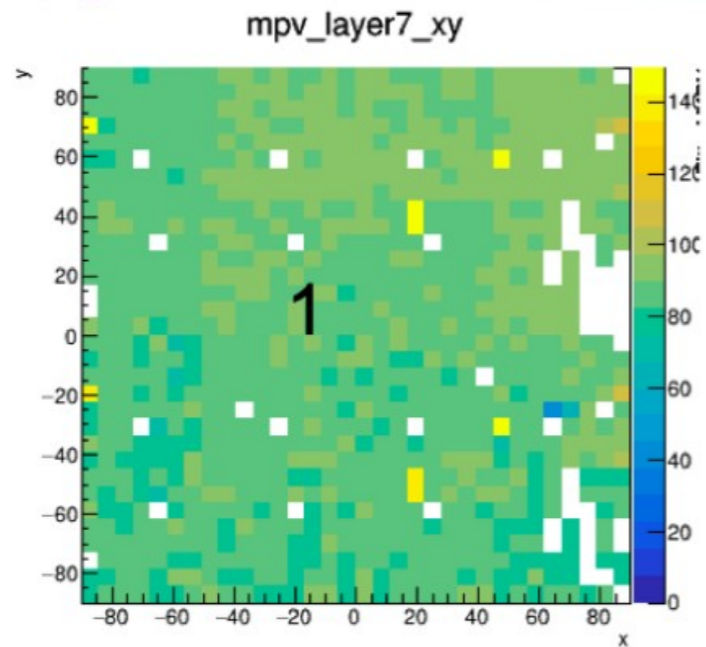


Fig. Simulation e- 100 GeV

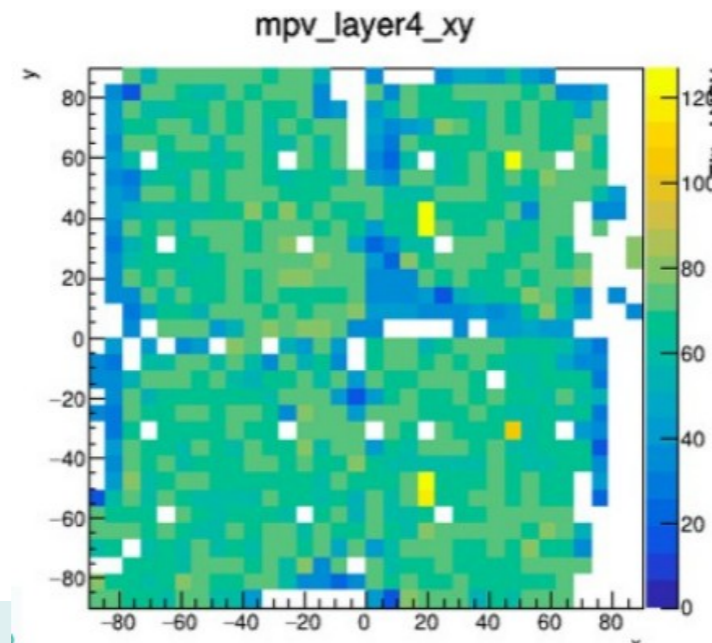
Fig. Reconstructed e- 100 GeV

Main issue: contact PCB–sensor (details in Roman’s talk)



We have good layers ...

- Homogeneous response to MIPs over layer surface
- > 90% efficiency for MIPs
- Here white cells are masked cells due to PCB routing
 - understood and will be corrected



... and bad layers

Inhomogeneous response to MIPs

- Partially even no response at all, in particular at the wafer boundaries
- Visual inspection confirmed with electrical tests show that the sensor
- Got delaminated from the PCB -> glue dots have failed
- **Intensive topic of study**

- Understanding sensor delamination → heart of current R&D
- Systematic studies throughout 2023
 - Screening machines at IJClab and IFIC
 - Metrology seems to indicate that component mounting is not culprit for deformation
 - Drying seems to help → avoid humidity ?
 - Discrepancies between screening results at IJCLab and IFIC to be understood
- Progress on two methods for hybridisation
 - Underfill
 - Double sided tape (after all a “pre-polymerised” material)
 - Have to learn now how to build ASUs using these technologies
 - Proper perforation and placement of perforated tape
 - Application of underfill to 18×18 cm² surface
- Tensile test stand operational and first results available

90 CALICE sensors received mid November

A probe card was designed and received in November from CERN (paid by TAU and IFIC).

December :

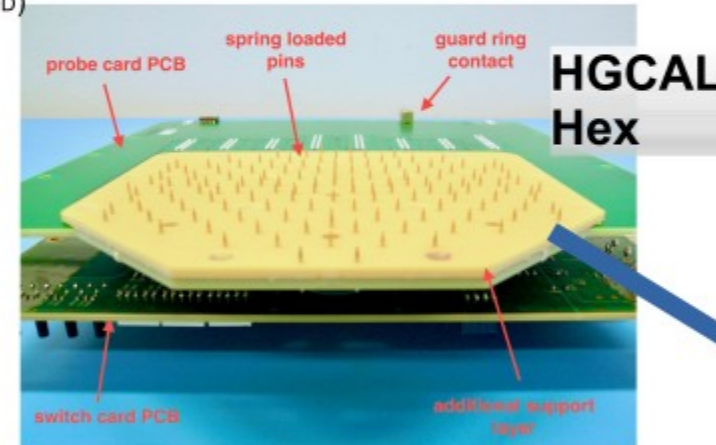
- modification of the probe station mechanics and installation of the probe card

January :

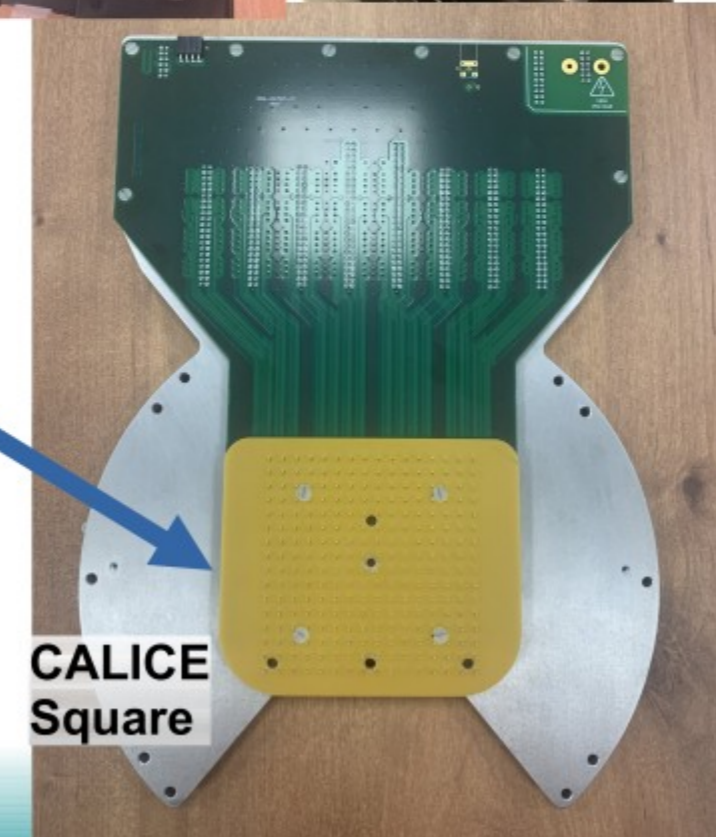
- we checked the LUT of the pins (pins number ^m DAQ channel)
- Started to test first sensors.
- Taking time to define the test procedure



System needed for electrical sensor characterisation in prototyping phase and for quality control in mass production (IV, CV, VBD, VFD, CFD)



241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256
225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240
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113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128
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81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16



Simulation studies in key4hep

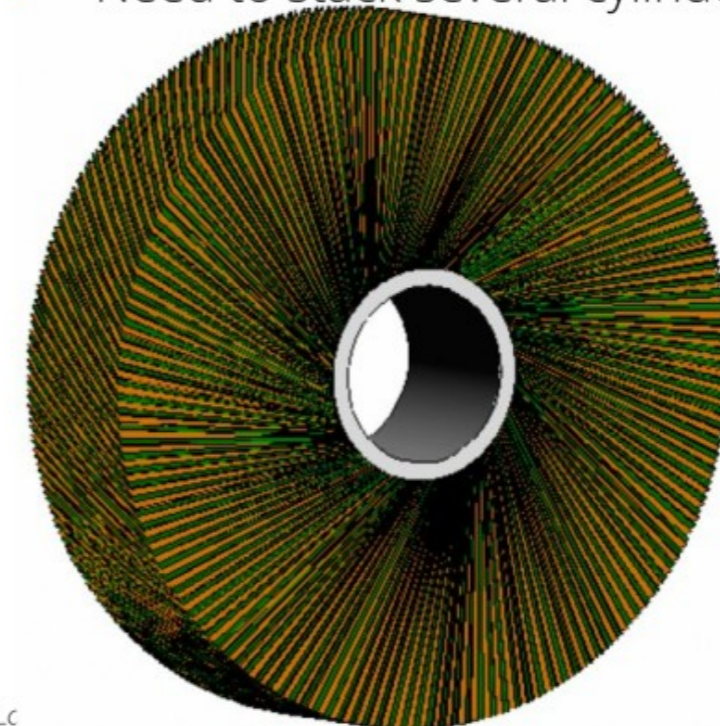
Lots of ground work in 2023 !

- Correct cells geometry was used in simulation but not in digi/reco
 - Now proper θ/ϕ positions used consistently everywhere
 - Much more flexible fullsim geometry:
 - Can easily change cells and layers sizes
 - Can adapt the granularity per layer
- Improvements in clustering
 - Topo-clustering and fixed-size clusters adapted to new geometry
 - Super nice tool to visualize showers and clusters
 - Topo-clustering using ECal+HCal
- Technical work
 - Follow FCC software evolution (k4geo)

Designs for the endcaps: first ideas

Endcaps designs more complex than that of the barrel:

- “Turbine” design
 - More similar to barrel design
 - Symmetric in ϕ
 - Issue: increase in the size of the Noble liquid gaps
 - Need to stack several cylinders



Each e
24 tim

0.4

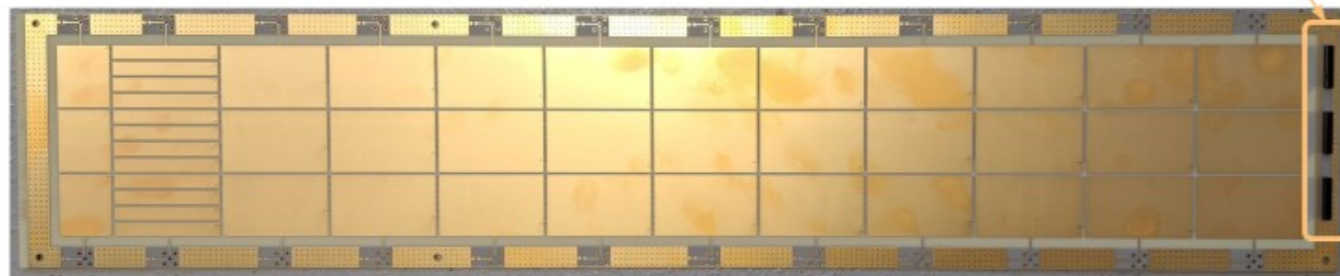
N. Morange (JCLC)

)Alnova Annual meeting, 19/03/20

Prototyope 2024 @ IJCLab

Learning from the previous generation

- Next prototype at IJCLab
 - All layers, 3 towers
 - **Readout all cells at the back**
 - Best for material budget in calo, worst for cross-talk
 - Study options for **additional shielding**
 - **Connectors** for easy readout/injection
 - Possibility to merge several PCBs
 - Received January 2024



Conclusions

Even if milestone has been achieved in 2023, work on Noble liquid gas calo electrodes continue

- Simulations
 - Road to as accurate simu as possible to inform the design is long !
 - Great progress achieved in 2023
 - Expect conclusions from granularity optimisation studies in 2024
 - Other aspects of simulation progressing towards physics performance evaluation
- Electrode prototypes
 - Previous generation of prototypes very successful at demonstrating the concept
 - New electrode @ IJClab: validate detailed understanding on realistic scale electrode and demonstrate scaling up of measurements system
 - Next steps @ CERN: new full-scale prototype

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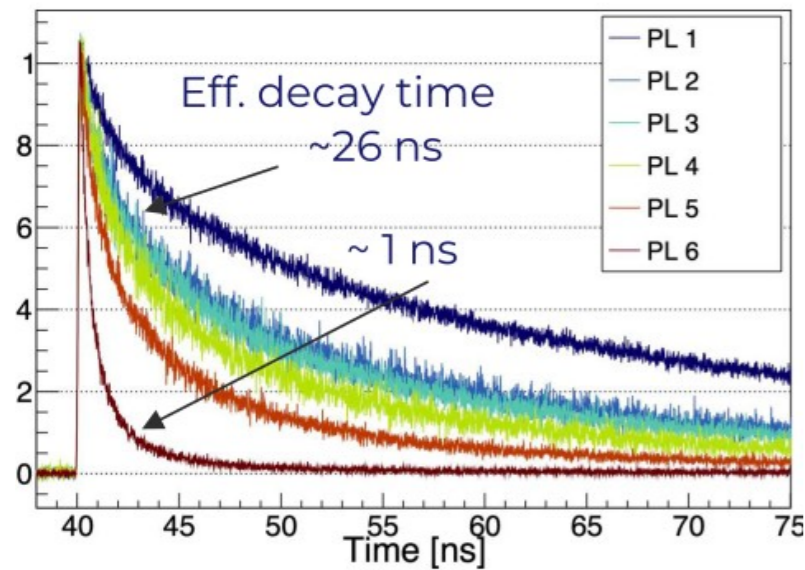
Deliverable D8.2 submitted on Feb 28, 2024

GAGG:Ce Scintillation acceleration by heavy Ce/Mg doping

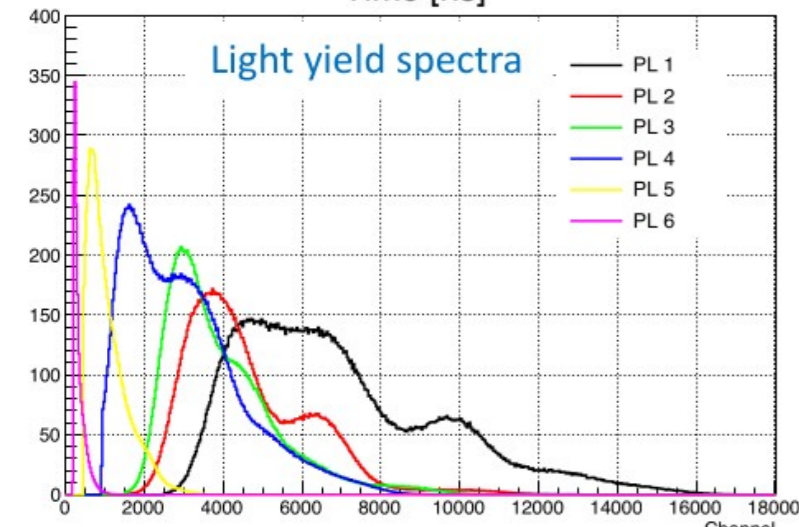
No loss of time resolution!

Light output reduction \leftrightarrow decay time decrease

Decay time spectra

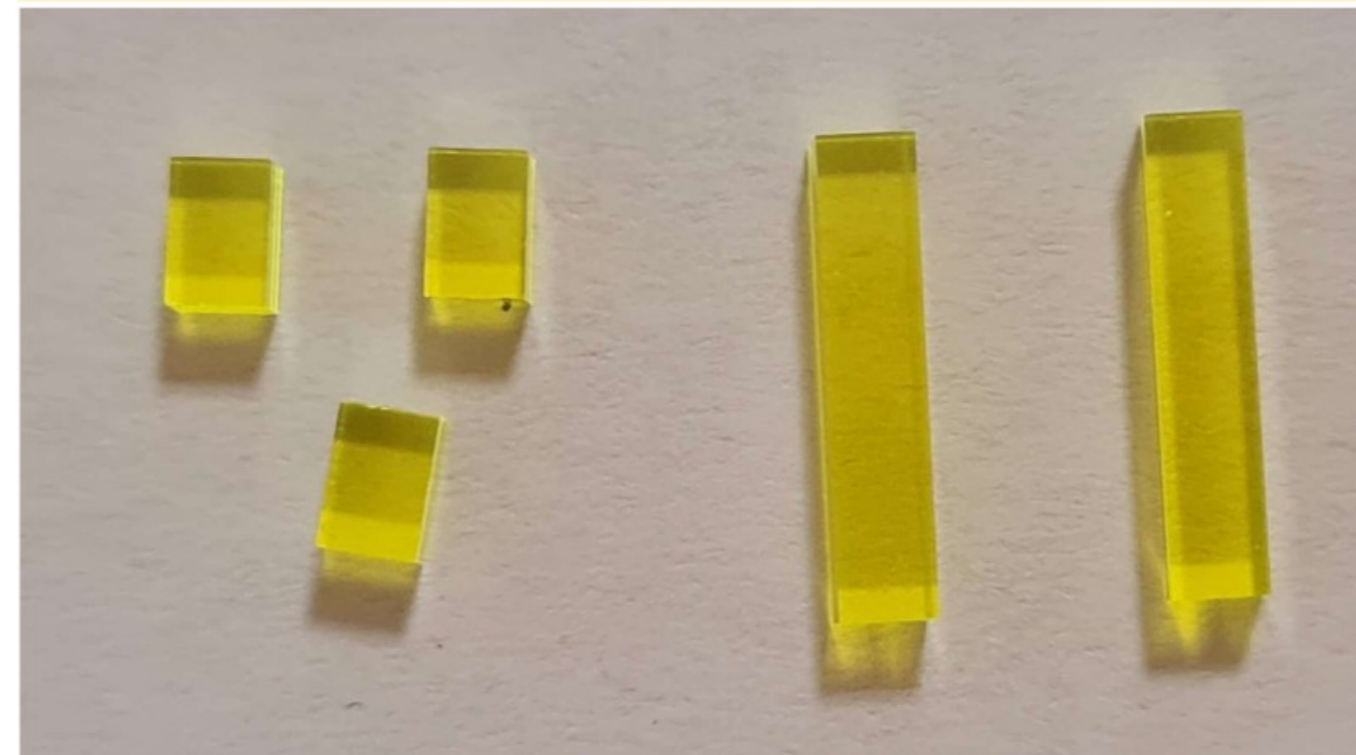


Light yield spectra



Tech transfer from FZU to CRYTUR

GAGG Samples produced by CRYTUR



NanoCal

TB with nanocomposite scintillators
→ fast & rad-hard

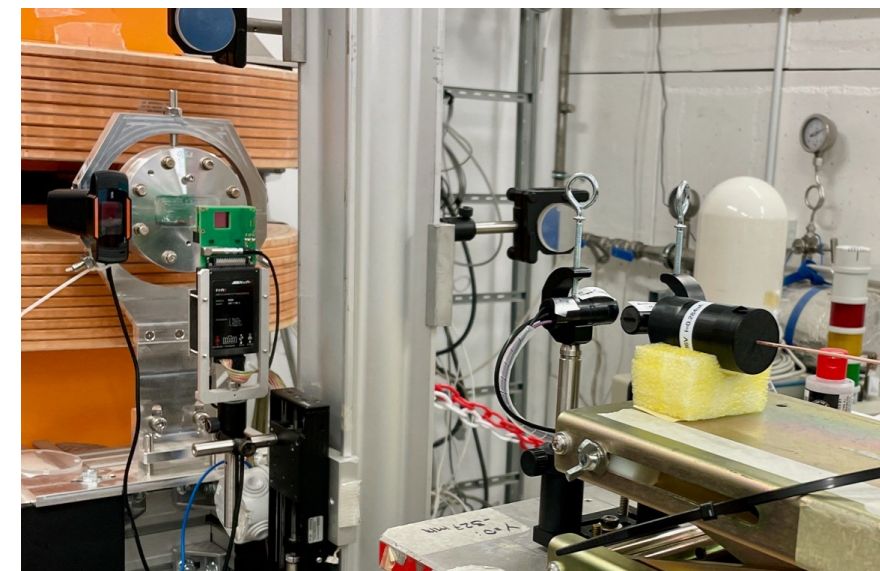
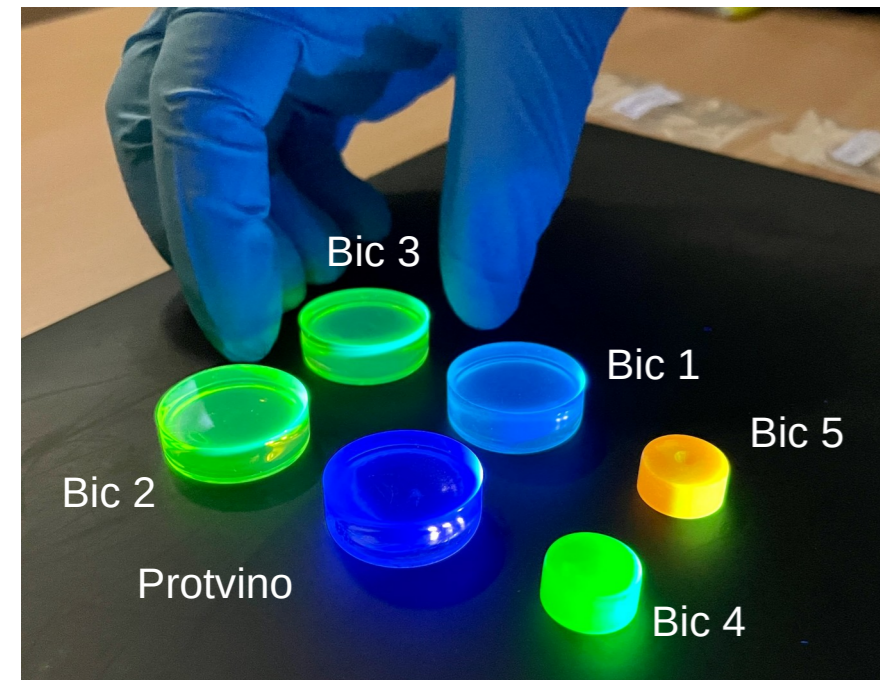
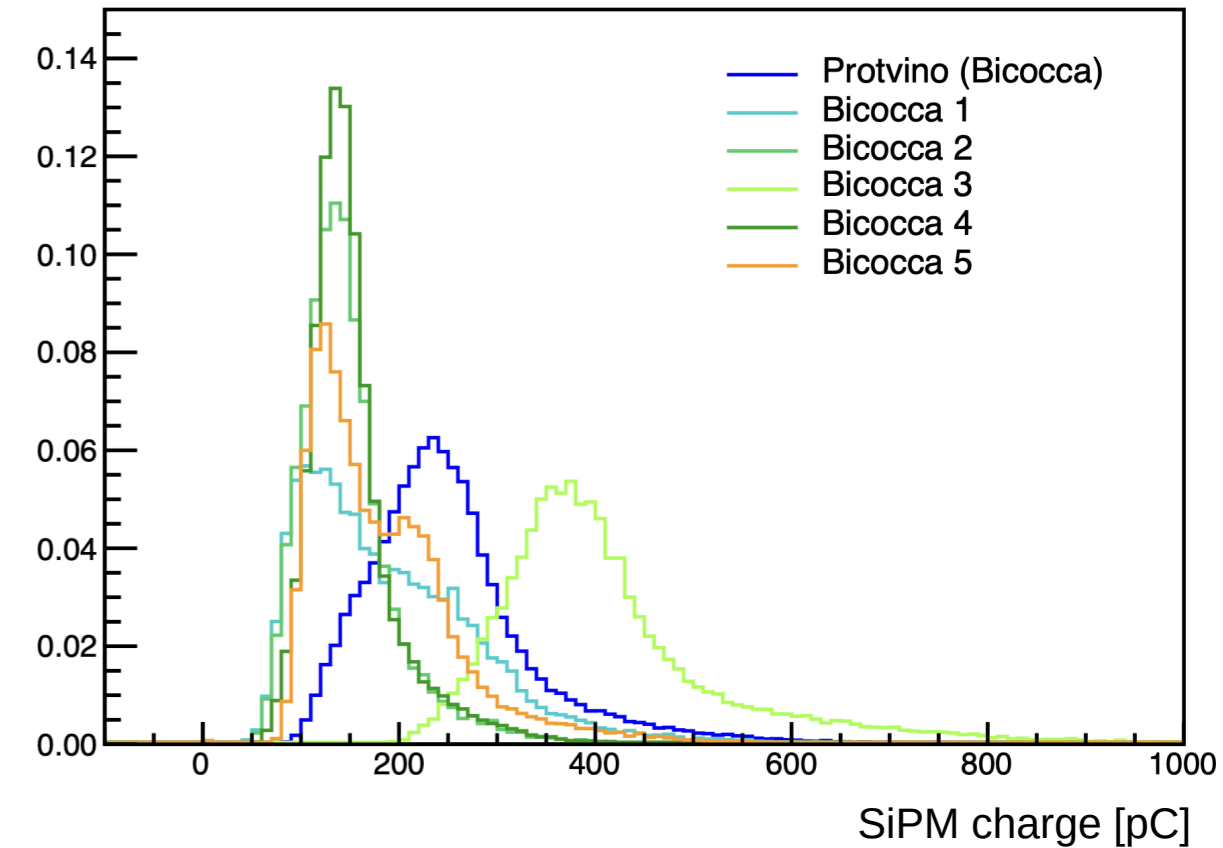
Tests with mip and e^-
@ CERN PS and Frascati BTF

- Protvino, Bic 1-3: custom-produced conventional organic scint.s
- Bic 4-5: nanocomposite scint.s

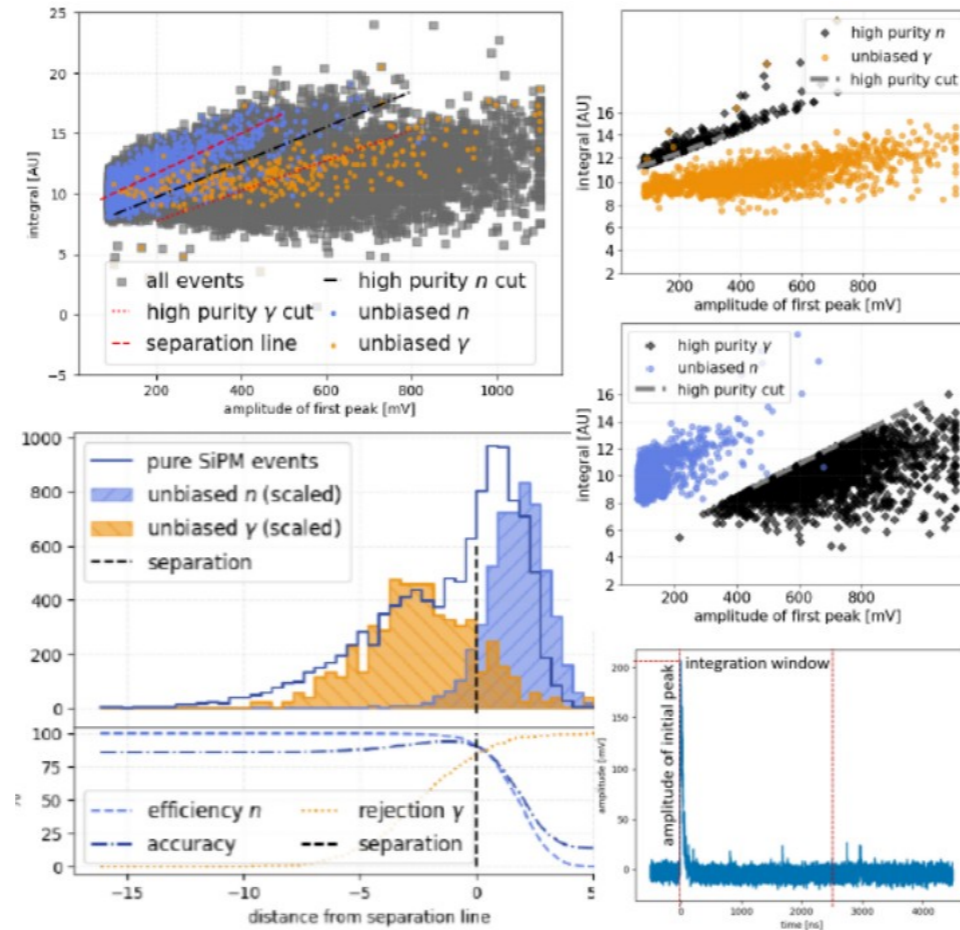
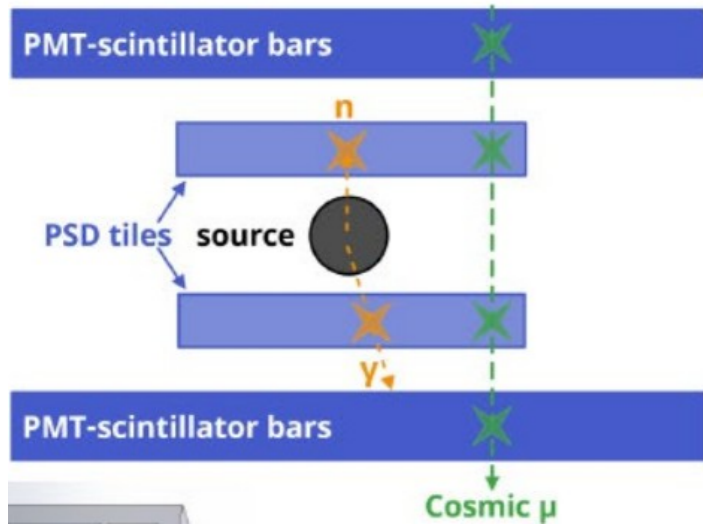
- Reference sample: 1.5% PTP + 0.04% POPOP in PVT (“Protvino”)
- Bicocca 4, 5: CsPbBr₃:Yb perovskites in PVT have ~50% light yield of ref. sample
First nanocomposites with good mip response!
- Bicocca 3: Coumarin-6 (green) scintillator with ~160% light yield of ref. sample

Many new samples to be tested in next BTF run

Normalised charge spectra
Single 450 MeV e^- events



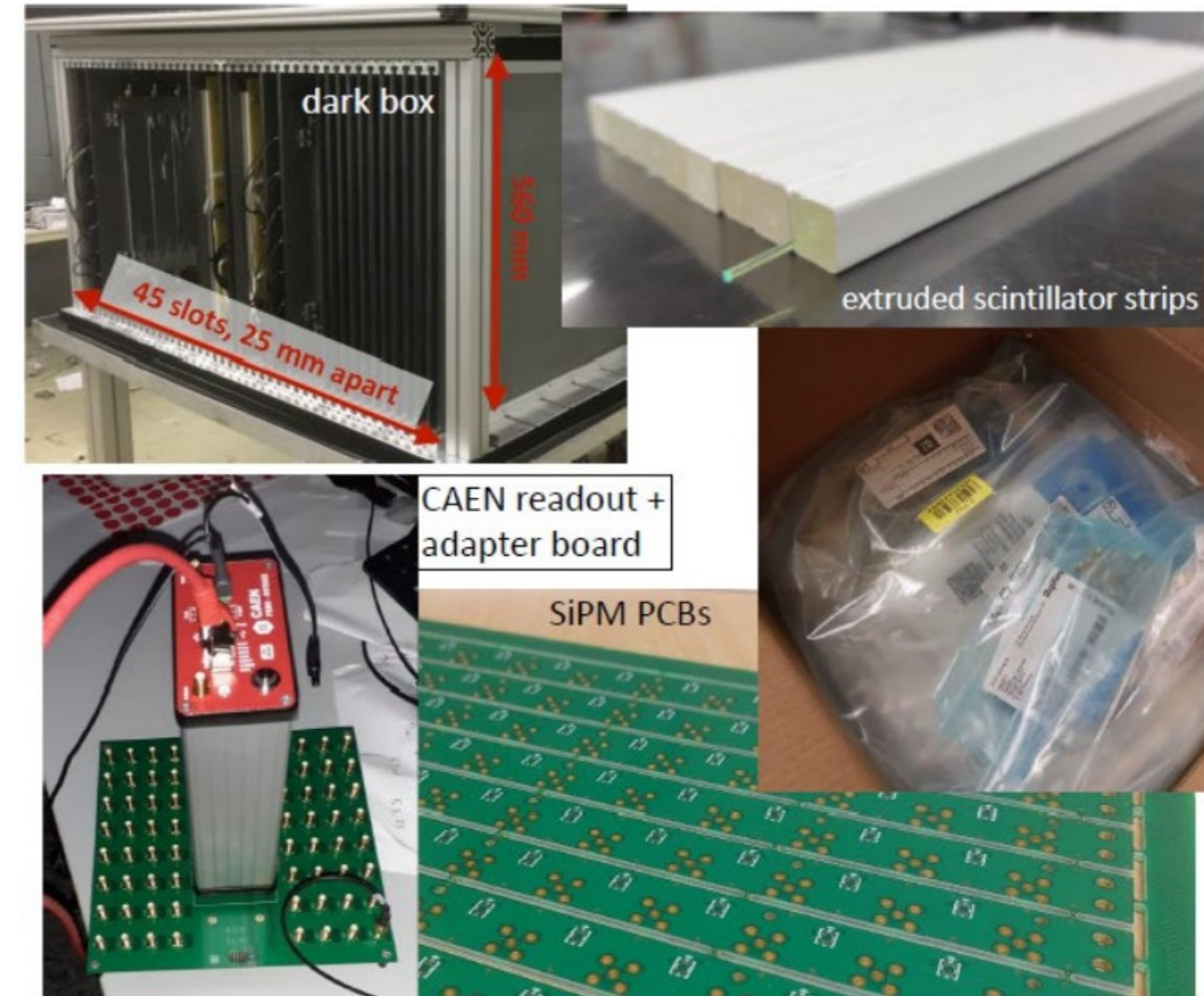
JGU update



87% accuracy
achievable w/
integrating readout

n/gamma separation w/ PSD

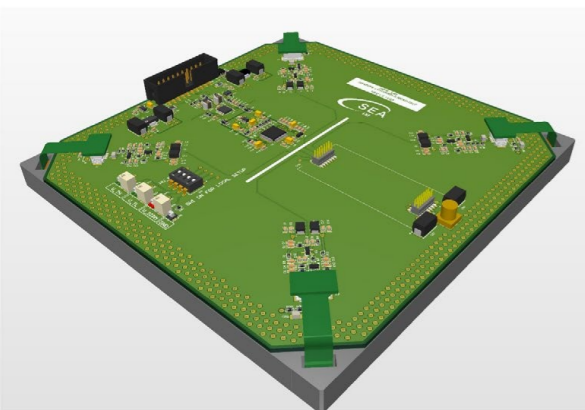
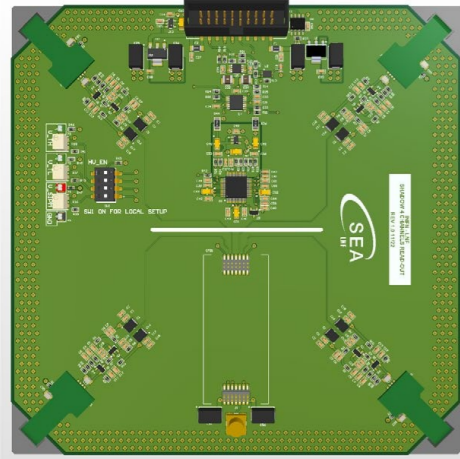
SHADOW Fe/Scint ECAL prototype



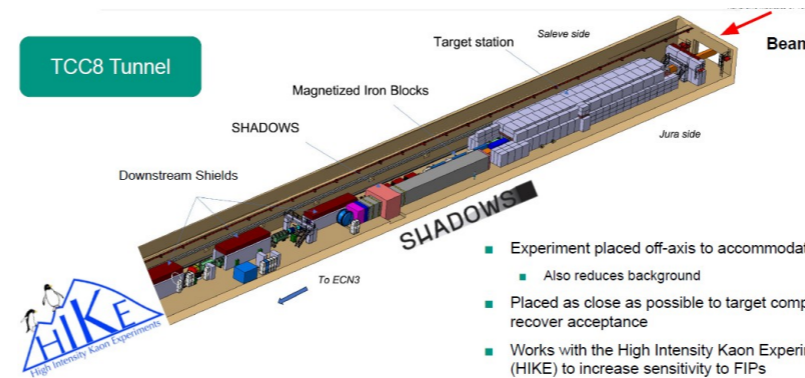
WP8 – Task 8.3.2

Large-area scintillation detectors

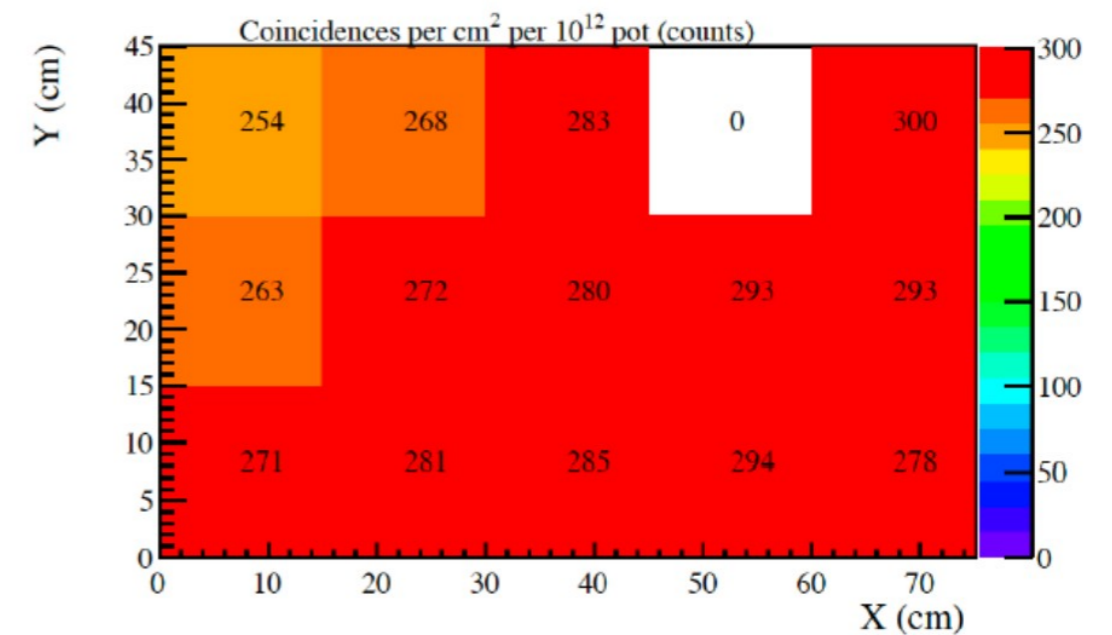
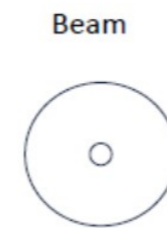
INFN – Tile demonstrator for SHADOW μ detector



2 full-size modules



μ flux measurement in the foreseen location for SHADOWS (preview)



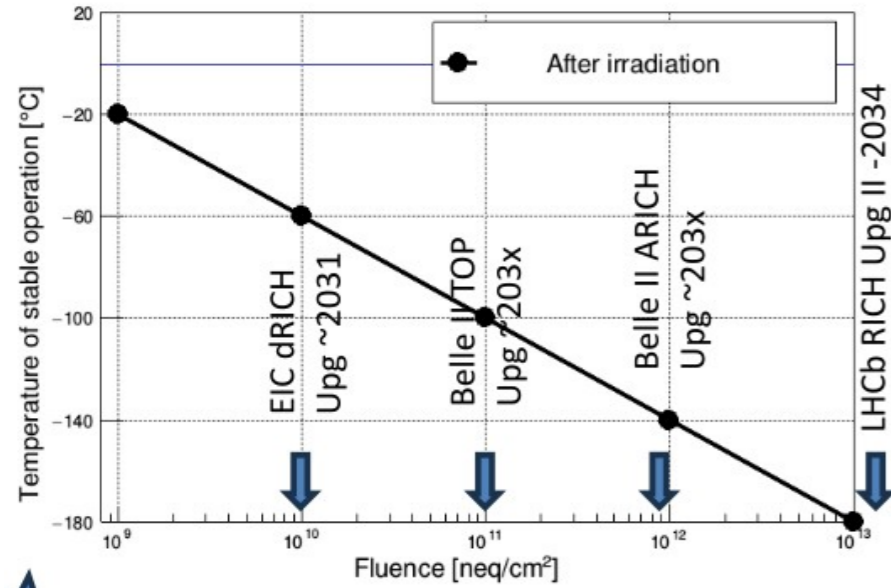
measured rate: 250-300 cts/cm²/spill increasing w/ distance

Neutron irradiation @ JSI of FBK NUV SiPMs

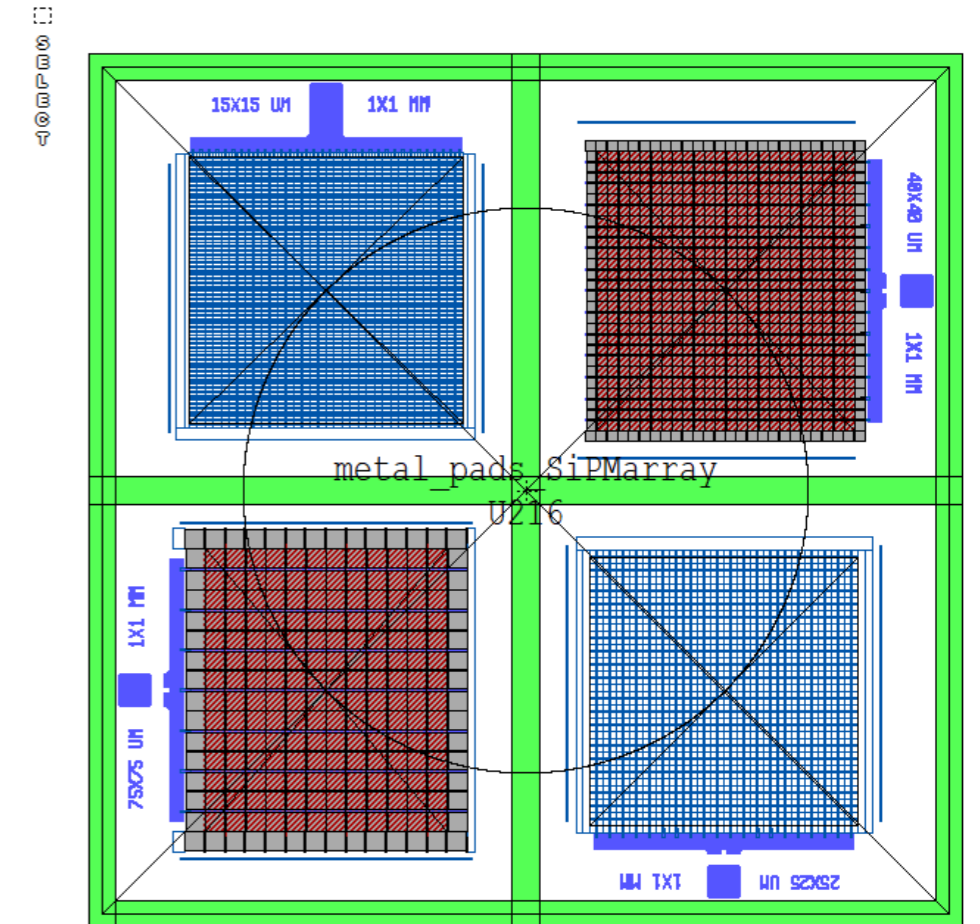
NUV-HD for AIDAInnova

Design of new rad-hard design with low field under way
Production start: Q1 2024, end Aug. 2024

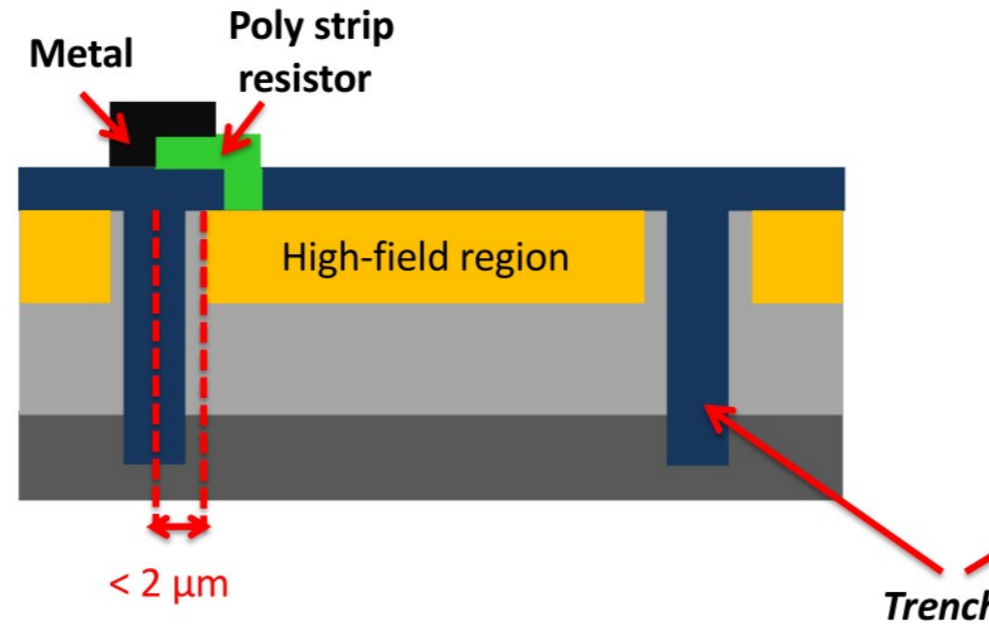
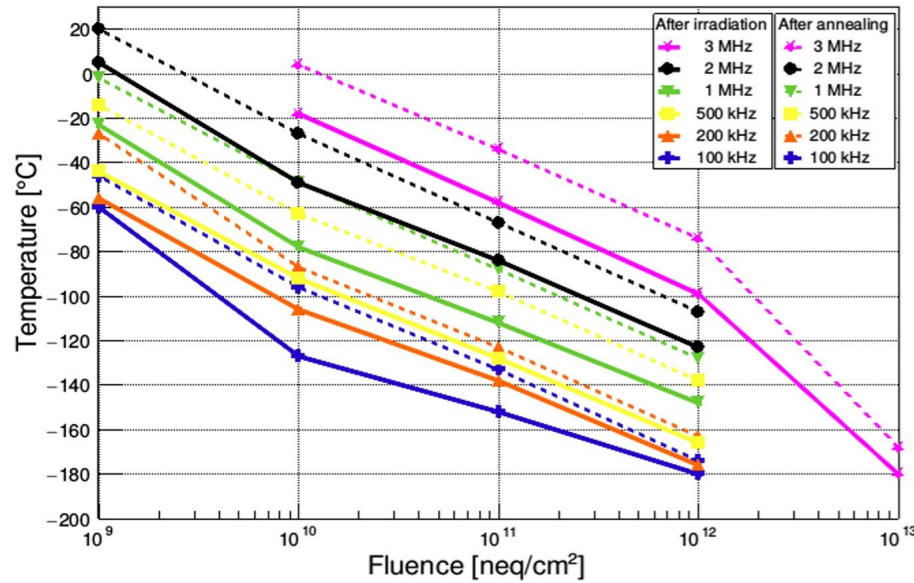
single p.e. peak visible @ 9V OV



Several different SiPM and pixel sizes

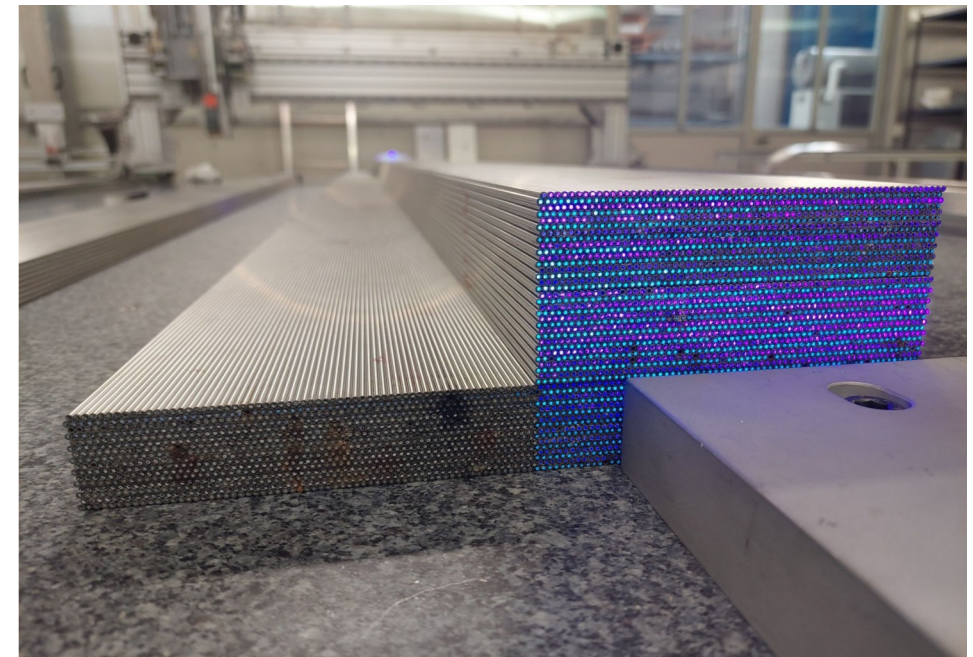
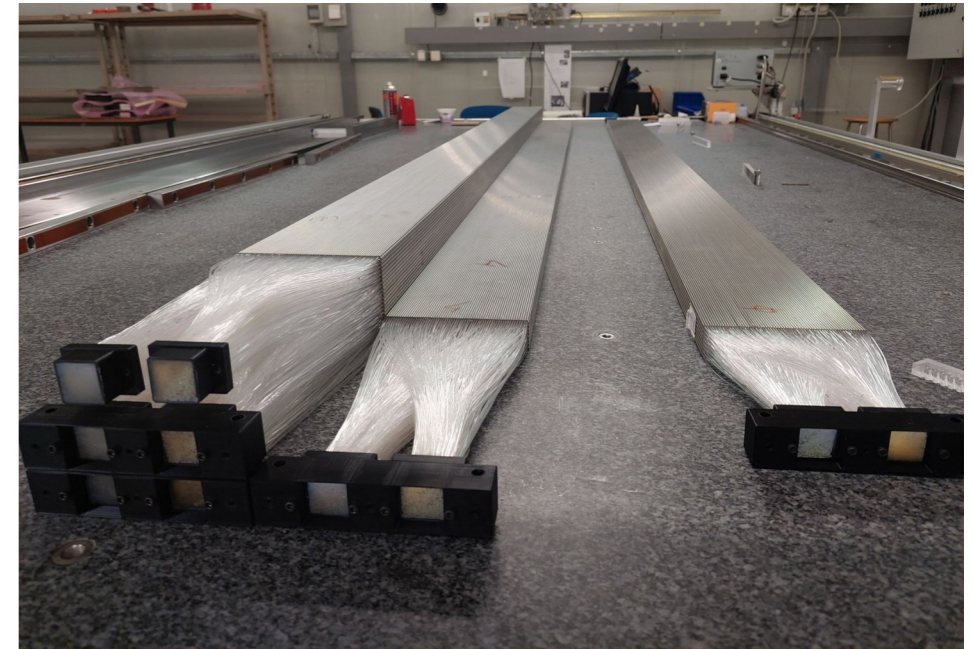
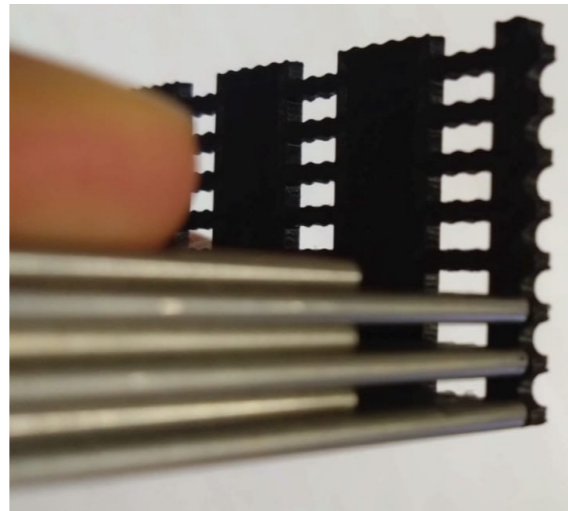


D.C. rate w/ irradiation and w/ annealing



Advantages:
• Lower cross-talk

- Started series production ...
- 18 MiniModules (MMs) completed
 - ~5-10% rejection for both sci-fibres and capillary tubes
- Estimated production rate: ~ 2 MMs / week
- SiPM readout: Integration tests w/ dummy components:



- Waiting for (hopefully) final pieces
- Aiming at beam test of few modules w/ PMT readout in 2024

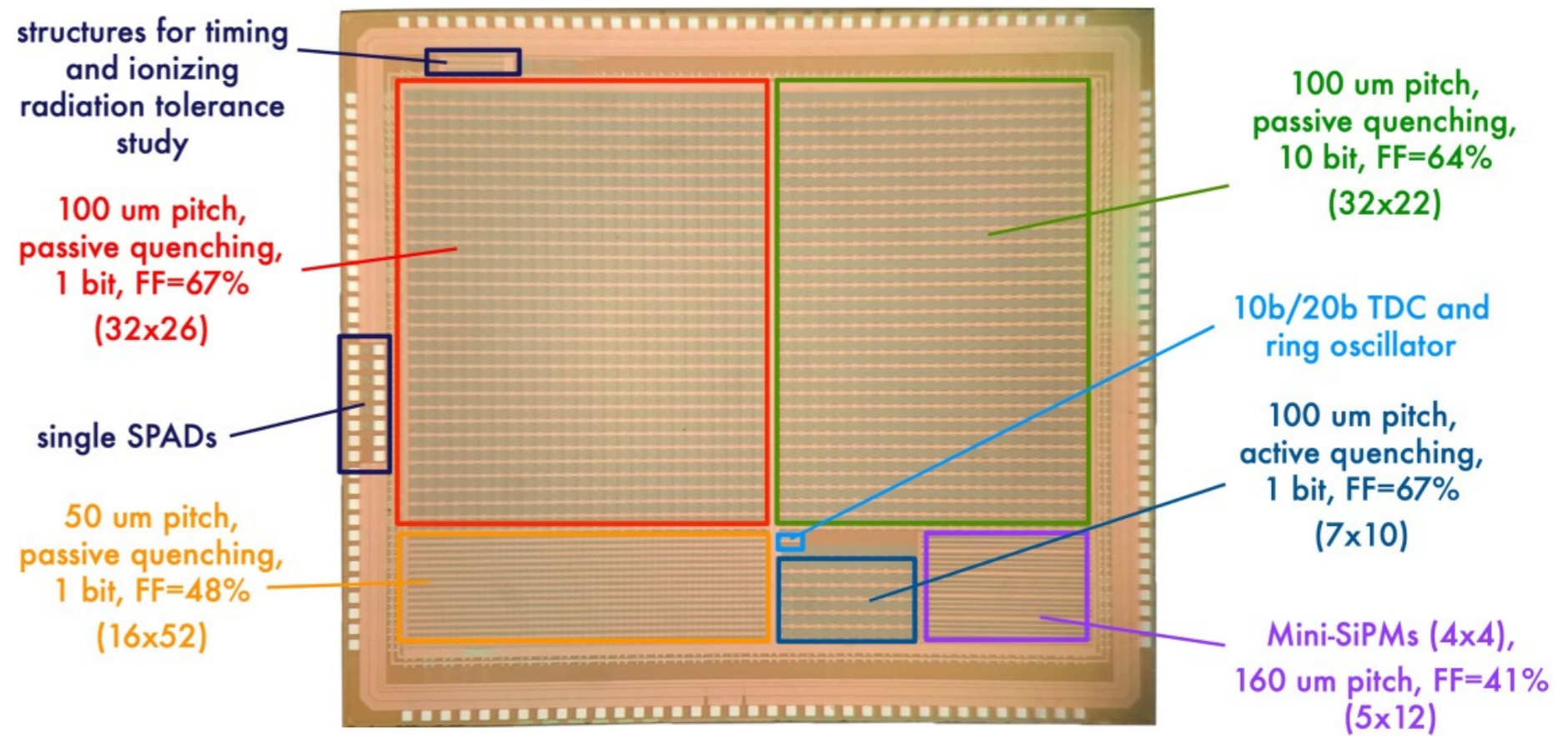
New:
R&D on digital-SiPMs
(SPAD arrays in 110 nm CMOS technology)

→ FBK project

→ Explore both fully digital & mixed analog+digital approach

→ Develop demonstrator chip
8 × 1 mm² SiPMs

ASAP110LF chip – a technology characterization platform



ECFA DRD4 WP4.1 Solid State Photon Detectors Meeting – February 26, 2024

All WP8 activities quickly progressing

→ few delay-causing issues promptly tackled

Just a subset presented here

→ too many to be summarised here: apologies for that!

Several sub-tasks already satisfied their commitments

→ only 3 deliverables missing

Significant impact of WP8 on DRD-on-Calorimetry (DRD6)

→ need to clarify interplay

→ DRDs must boost AIDAinnova activities and viceversa

