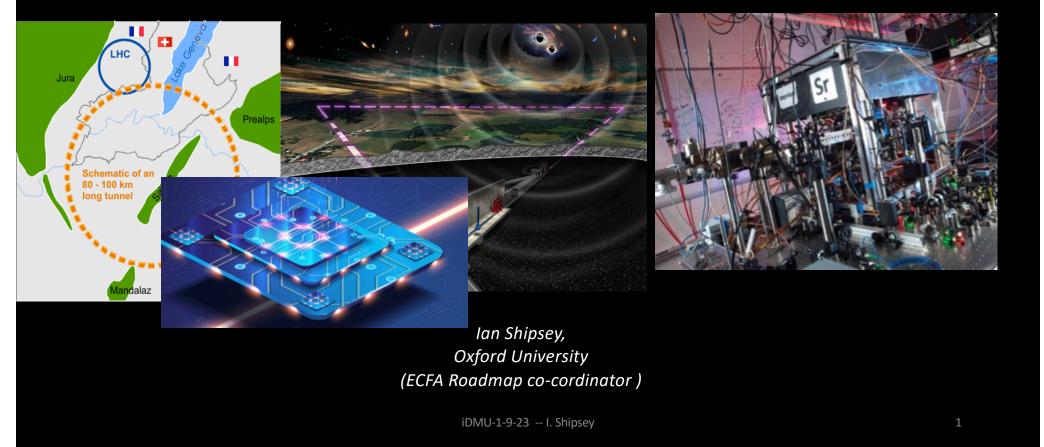
The Great Questions in Fundamental Physics and the Detector Technologies to Address them via the ECFA Detector Roadmap



Opportunities for Discovery

Many mysteries to date go unanswered including: The mystery of the Higgs boson The mystery of Neutrinos The mystery of Dark Matter They mystery of Dark Energy The mystery of quarks and charged leptons The mystery of Matter – anti-Matter asymmetry The mystery of the Hierarchy Problem The mystery of the Families of Particles The mystery of Inflation

The mystery of Gravity

Multiple theoretical solutions – experiment must guide the way

How do quarks and gluons give rise to the properties of nuclei The mystery of the origin and engine of high energy cosmic particles

We are very much in a data driven era for which we need new tools!

"New directions in science are launched by new tools much more often than by new concepts. The effect of a concept-driven revolution is to explain old things in new ways. The effect of a tool-driven revolution is to discover new things that have to be explained" (*Freeman Dyson*)

Photo credit: CERN

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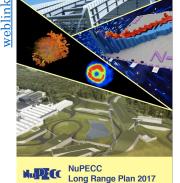
Most recent European Strategies

the large ...



2017-2026 European Astroparticle Physics Strategy

... the connection ...



Long Range Plan 2017 Perspectives in Nuclear Physics

Long Range Plan 2017 Perspectives in Nuclear Physics

... the small



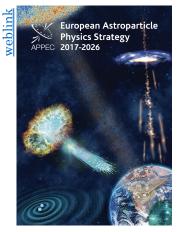
2020 Update of the European Particle Physics Strategy Are community driven strategies outlining our ambition to address compelling open questions

Guidance for funding authorities to develop resource-loaded research programmes

the update of the European Strategy for Particle Physics, recognizing the primacy of instrumentation, called on the community via ECFA to define a global detector R&D roadmap

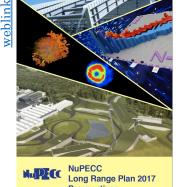
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... the connection ...



Perspectives in Nuclear Physics

Long Range Plan 2017 Perspectives in Nuclear Physics

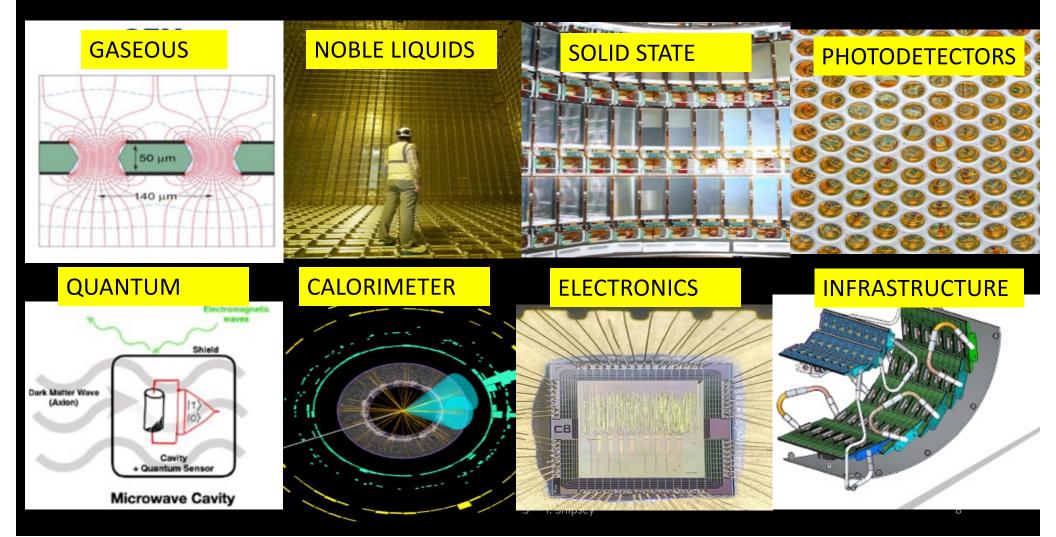


2020 Update of the European Particle Physics Strategy



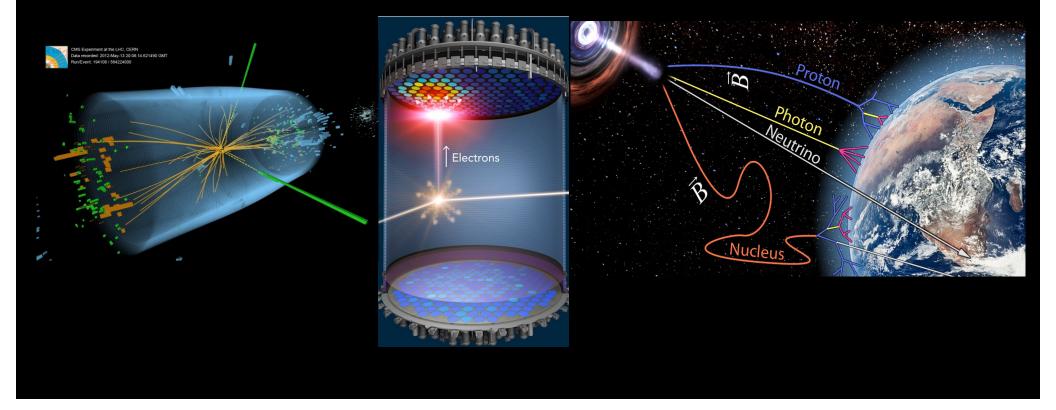
ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap

Technology Classification for the ECFA R&D Roadmap



Our Technologies: synergy & broad applicability

• The technologies we develop are broadly applicable across PP NP and APP & synergistically developed



ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap

- Given the future physics programme, identify the main technology R&D to be met so that detectors ar not the limiting factor for the timeline.
- Detector context considered:
 - Full exploitation of LHC
 - Long baseline neutrinos
 Detectors for future Higgs
 - Detectors for future Higgs-EW-Top factories (in all manifestations)
 - Long term vision for 100 TeV hadron collider

- Future muon colliders
- Accelerator setup for rare decays/dark matter
- Experiments for precision QCD
- Non accelerator experiments (reactor neutrinos, double beta decay, dark matter)

Process organised by Panel and nine Task Forces with input sessions and open symposia with wide community consultation (1359 registrants)

Main Document published (approval by RECFA at <u>19/11/21</u>) and 8 page synopsis brochure prepared for less specialised audience





ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap Panel web pages at: https://indico.cern.ch/ e/ECFADetectorRDR oadmap Documents CERN-ESU-017: 10.17181/CERN.XDP L.W2EX

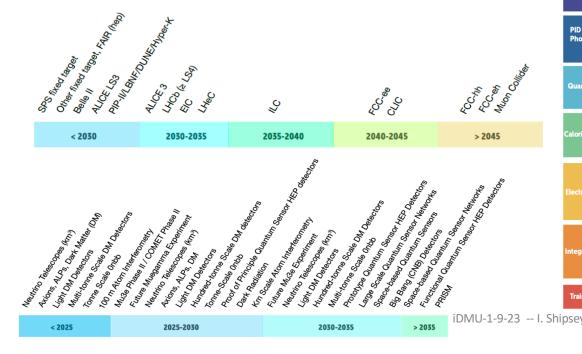
UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX



2030- 2035- 2040-

Roadmap Document Structure

Within each Task Force (one for each technology area + training) the aim is to propose a time ordered detector R&D programme by Detector Research and Development Themes (DRDT) in terms of **capabilities not currently achievable**.

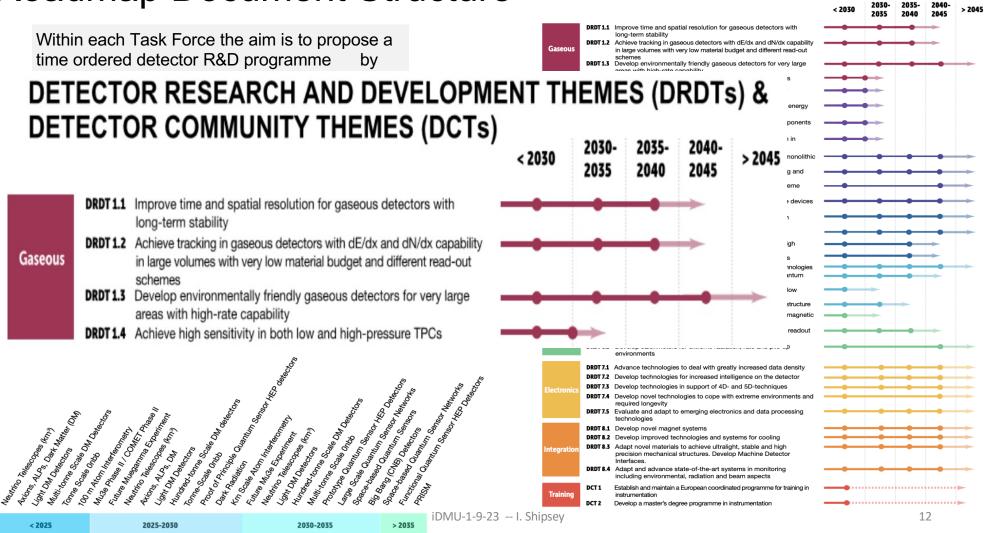


DETECTOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT THEMES (DRDTs) & DETECTOR COMMUNITY THEMES (DCTs)

			< 2030	2030- 2035	2035- 2040	2040- 2045	> 2045
	DRDT 1.1	Improve time and spatial resolution for gaseous detectors with				\rightarrow	
seous	DRDT 1.2	long-term stability Achieve tracking in gaseous detectors with dE/dx and dN/dx capability in large volumes with very low material budget and different read-out		-	-		
	DRDT 1.3	schemes Develop environmentally friendly gaseous detectors for very large areas with high-rate capability		•			\rightarrow
	DRDT 1.4	Achieve high sensitivity in both low and high-pressure TPCs					
quid		Develop readout technology to increase spatial and energy resolution for liquid detectors		•			
		Advance noise reduction in liquid detectors to lower signal energy thresholds					
	DRDT 2.5	Improve the material properties of target and detector components in liquid detectors					
	DRDT 2.4	Realise liquid detector technologies scalable for integration in large systems		•			
	DRDT 3.1	Achieve full integration of sensing and microelectronics in monolithic		•	•		\rightarrow
Solid state		CMOS pixel sensors Develop solid state sensors with 4D-capabilities for tracking and calorimetry		-			\rightarrow
	DRDT 3.3	Extend capabilities of solid state sensors to operate at extreme fluences					
	DRDT 3.4	Develop full 3D-interconnection technologies for solid state devices in particle physics		-			\rightarrow
D and noton	DRDT 4.1	Enhance the timing resolution and spectral range of photon detectors				-	\rightarrow
	DRDT 4.2	Develop photosensors for extreme environments					\rightarrow
		Develop RICH and imaging detectors with low mass and high				\rightarrow	
		resolution timing Develop compact high performance time-of-flight detectors			_		
antum		Promote the development of advanced guantum sensing technologies			_	_	
	DRDT 5.2	Investigate and adapt state-of-the-art developments in quantum technologies to particle physics			-		
	DRDT 5.5	Establish the necessary frameworks and mechanisms to allow exploration of emerging technologies					
		Develop and provide advanced enabling capabilities and infrastructure		•			
		Develop radiation-hard calorimeters with enhanced electromagnetic energy and timing resolution Develop high-granular calorimeters with multi-dimensional readout					
orimetry	DKDI 6.2	for optimised use of particle flow methods					
	DRDT 6.3	Develop calorimeters for extreme radiation, rate and pile-up environments					\rightarrow
	DRDT 7.1	Advance technologies to deal with greatly increased data density					
tronics		Develop technologies for increased intelligence on the detector					
	ⁱ M	any themes too small to rea	ad!	•			
	C	technologies		-	-	-	
gration	DRDT 8.1	Develop novel magnet systems					
	DRDT 8.2	Develop improved technologies and systems for cooling					\rightarrow
	DRDT 8.3	Adapt novel materials to achieve ultralight, stable and high precision mechanical structures. Develop Machine Detector Interfaces.		•	•	-	
	DRDT 8.4	Adapt and advance state-of-the-art systems in monitoring including environmental, radiation and beam aspects		•			
aining	DCT 1	Establish and maintain a European coordinated programme for training in instrumentation		•••••			
	DCT 2	Develop a master's degree programme in instrumentation				•••••	
≥у					1	1	

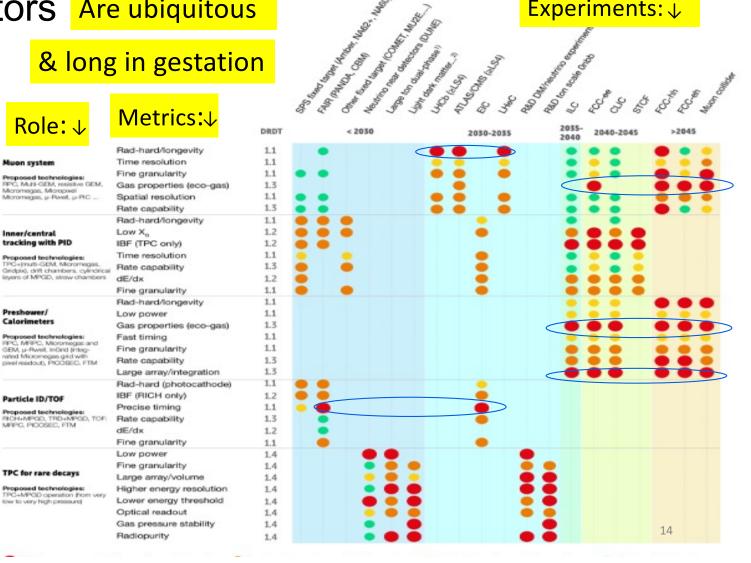
Roadmap Document Structure

DETECTOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT THEMES (DRDTs) & DETECTOR COMMUNITY THEMES (DCTs)



Gaseous detectors Are ubiquitous

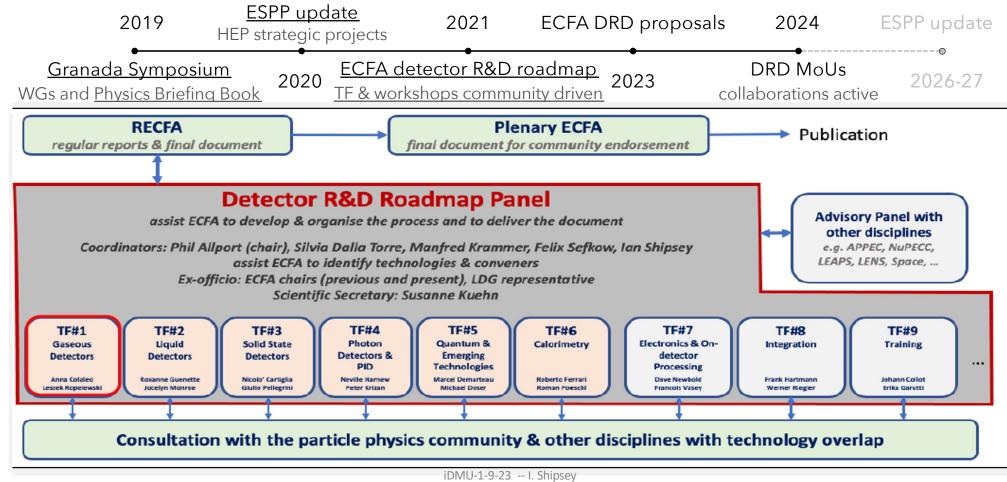
- **Detector Readiness** ٠ Matrices of each Task Force chapter focus on the extent to which the R&D topic is *mission critical* to the programme rather than the intensity of **R&D** required
 - Must happen or main _ physics goals cannot be met
 - Important to meet physics goals
 - Desirable to enhance physics reach
 - R&D need being met



Experiments: ↓

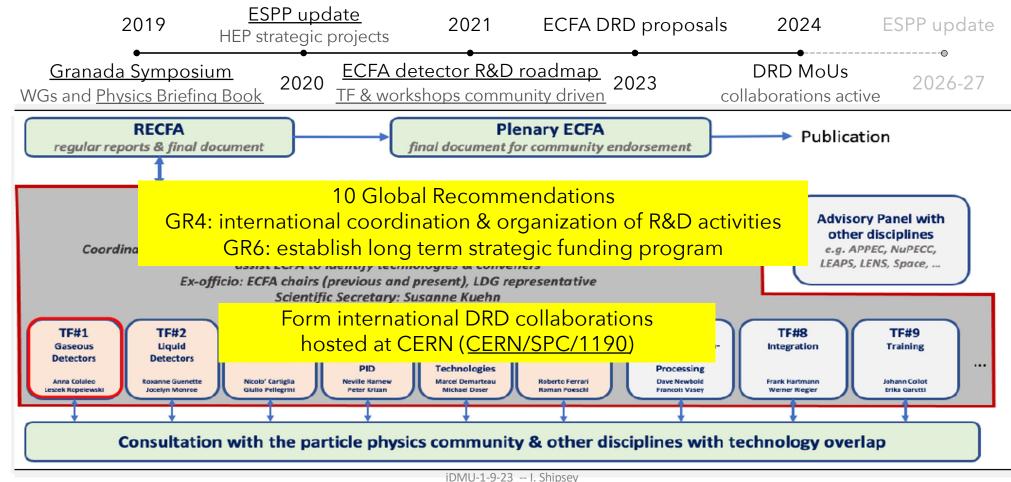
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Steps toward a long term detector R&D program



an accelerator R&D roadmap was also prepared in 2021 by the Laborartory Directors Group

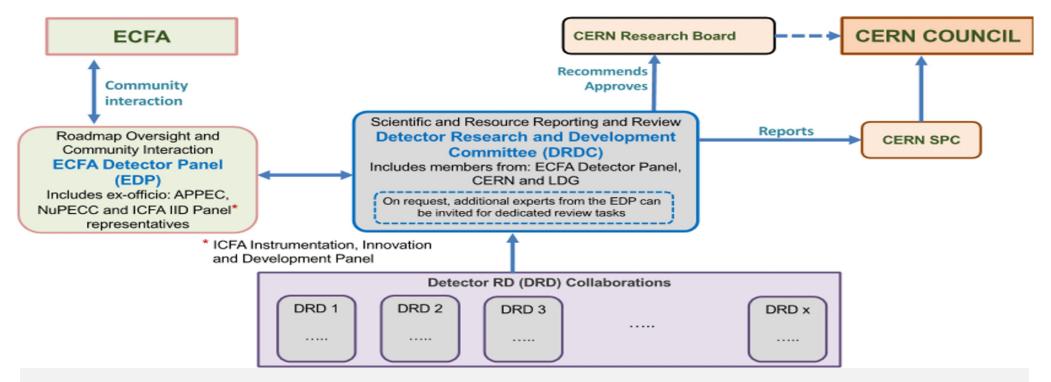
Steps toward a long term detector R&D program



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Framework for DRD collaborations

similar to <u>general conditions</u> for execution of experiments at CERN with a dedicated Detector R&D review Committee and MoU with Funding Agencies

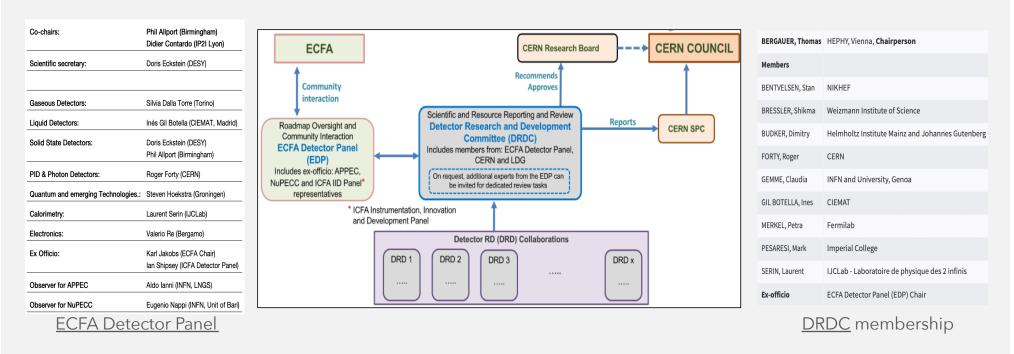


EDP provides input on DRD proposals to the DRDC* in terms of roadmap priorities it follows up achievements and evolution from experiment concept groups for update of the rodmap

* through its co-chairs, appointed members in the DRDC or via topic-specific experts in the conduct of the DRDC reviews 17

Framework for DRD collaborations

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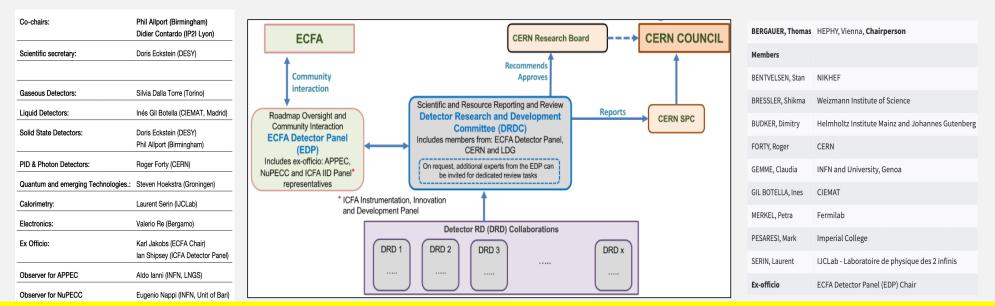


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Framework for DRD collaborations

similar to <u>general conditions</u> for execution of experiments at CERN with a dedicated Detector R&D review Committee and MoU with Funding Agencies



DRD collaborations aim to ensure that R&D readiness is not a primary project schedule driver 5 proposals and 2 Lols submitted this month to DRDC 9 months preparation - community driven with workshops and calls for contributions

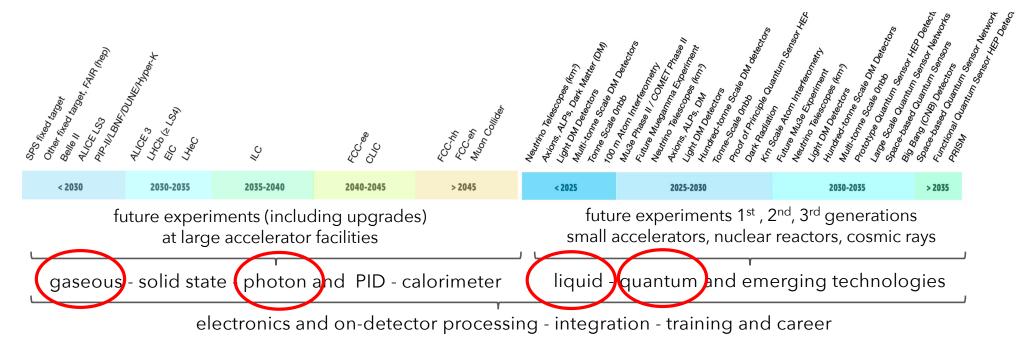
ECFA roadmap panel guidance and templates to prepare documentation

interim leadership: roadmap T<u>Enteams</u>an<u>d lea</u>ders of current R&D programs

CERN RD50 (rad. hard semiconductors), RD51 (MPGDs), RD42 (diamond), RD18 (crystals)*, CALICE, AIDAInnova...

DRD areas were defined in the ECFA detector roadmap

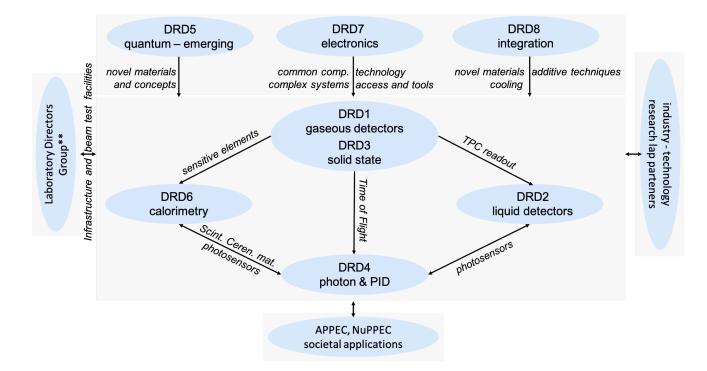
mapping technology & systems R&D to needs of HEP strategic projects



range of strategic project dates are as understood in 2021 at the time of the roadmap preparation

Execution programs consider links across DRDs and external

typical hierarchy is technology areas* - Work Packages - deliverables & milestones needs/availability of irradiation & beam test facilities is being investigated in conjunction with LDG**



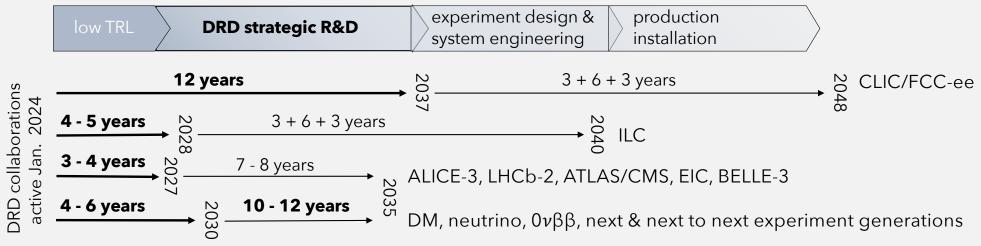
* can be technology elements entering several systems, specific system components and/or full systems depending on DRD area

** CEA/Irfu-France, CERN-EU, CIEMAT-Spain, DESY-Germany, IJCLab-France, UNF-Italy, 2NGS/Italy, Nikhef-Netherlands, PSI-Switzerland, STFC/Daresbury-UK, STFC/RAL-UK *** DRD8 still under discussion see slide 32

Planning is dynamic

driven by strategic project timelines and R&D progress

• Considering low <u>TRL</u>* becoming strategic & timeline to enter specific experiment designs



timelines beyond DRD phase vary with systems and project scales, other accelerator projects with less well defined timeline would also benefit from DRDs

- Presently focusing on a 1st phase of 3 4 years, identifying decision points & transitions
 - stepping stones earlier strategic programs
 - iterations toward longer term goals: new technologies new materials ultimate radiation tolerance
- Synchronizing supply of components for prototypes across DRDs

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* Technology Readiness Level defined by NASA, low TRL also often referred as "blue sky"

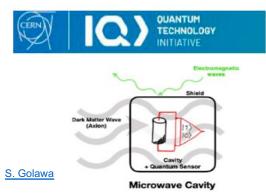
DRD collaboration organization and resources

- Organization framework described in proposals
 - management, committees and Working Group structure
 - building on WGs set-up in preparation of proposals
 - including contact persons to other related DRD areas
 - place/status of partners, industrial and from other fields
- Human resources and budget
 - in public document
 - list of institutes willing to contribute to various Technology Areas
 - estimate of human and funding resources required to achieve the TA goals
 - Confidential to DRDC to evaluate feasibility of the programs
 - current level of human and funding resources expected to be available/prolongated
 - new resources being requested to achieve the strategic scope
 - preliminary "money matrix" of potential funding per Funding Agency
- MoUs for 1st phase (3-4 years) will be prepared in 2024 for agreement with FAs
 - resources are at this stage only those expected to be considered by Funding Agencies
 - funding will remain within institutes supported by FAs
 - an updating process to follow DRD progress and project timelines will be established by CERN
- Ramp-up of funding needs with time can be expected to access new technologies

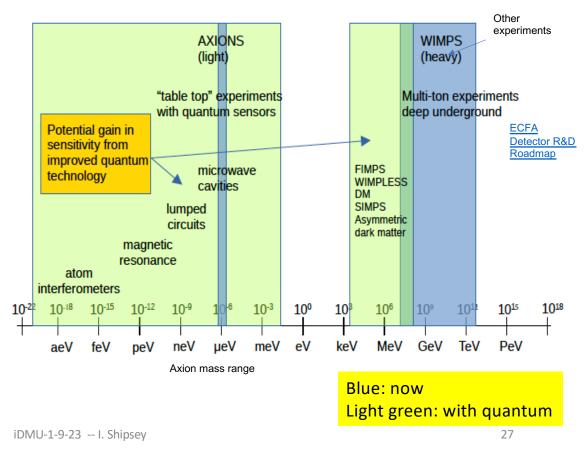


Quantum and emerging technologies

- Quantum Technologies are a rapidly emerging area of technology development to study fundamental physics
- The ability to engineer quantum systems to improve on the measurement sensitivity holds great promise
- Many different sensor and technologies being investigated: clocks and clock networks, spin-based, superconducting, optomechanical sensors, atoms/molecules/ions, atom interferometry,
- Several initiatives started at CERN, DESY, FNAL, US, UK, ...



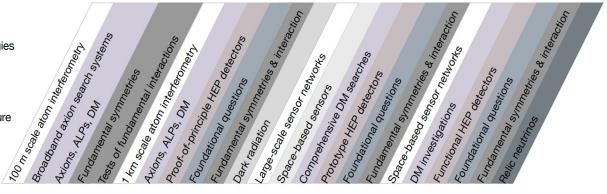
Example: potential mass ranges that quantum sensing approaches open up for Axion searches & other light particles

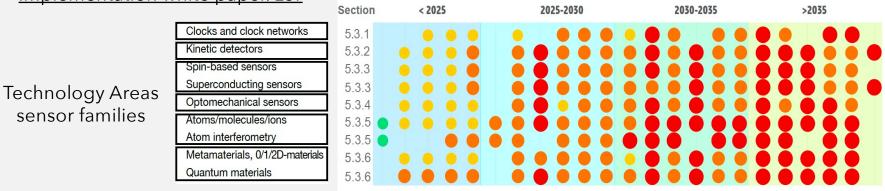


DRD5 Quantum Sensors and emerging technologies

Sensors with high sensitivity and precision, nano/meta/heterogenous materials enabling new experimental concepts, so far applications in EDM, DM, neutrino, $0\nu\beta\beta$ searches, fundamental forces, including gravity

- DRDT 5.1 Promote the development of advanced quantum sensing technologies
- **DRDT 5.2** Investigate and adapt state-of-the-art developments in quantum technologies to particle physics
- **DRDT 5.3** Establish the necessary frameworks and mechanisms to allow exploration of emerging technologies
- **DRDT 5.4** Develop and provide advanced enabling capabilities and infrastructure





Implementation white paper/Lol

🛑 Must happen or main physics goals cannot be mb MU 🍘 Apportant to Mean Several physics goals 👘 😑 Desirable to enhance physics reach



40 institutes in 15 countries, 25 proposed contributions conveners: Marcel Demarteau, Michael Doser

White Paper / LoI being submitted to DRDC identify WPs suitable for community & collaborative effort building*

- WP1: Network of atomic clocks and global sub-ns time stamping portable reference
- WP2: Exotic systems in traps and beam
- WP3: Cryogenic systems solid state superconducting materials electronics integration
- WP4: Theory
- WP5: Scaling to larger systems preserving quantum properties
- WP6: Capability driven design

community meeting October 2-4 iDMU-1-9-23 -- I. Shipsey

* driver of the program at this stage rather than a sensor or project dedicated approach

drd5/rdq-implementation

homepage

drd5/rdq collaboration

jobs

https://doser.web.cern.ch

what's this about?

The implementation of the ECFA detector R&D roadmap for quantum sensing for particle physics is planned to proceed in several steps: first a workshop among conveners, then the writing of a <u>White</u> <u>Paper (evolving draft)</u> based on this workshop, but with involvement of the different communities interacting with the conveners, then the drafting of a Letter of Interest based on the White paper and to be submitted to a CERN scientific committee, the <u>DRDC</u> in September, 2023. A document describing the process can be found <u>here</u>. If you are interested, please sign up <u>here</u> for regular updates by email.

A <u>workshop</u> to prepare the proposal for submission by the end of the year will take place at CERN from Oct. 2-4.

The six quantum sensing families that form part of the ECFA detector R&D roadmap are:

- clocks and clock networks
- kinetic detectors
- superconducting and spin-based sensors
- optomechanical sensors
- atoms, ions, molecules and atom interferometry
- metamaterials, 0-,1-,2-dimensional materials

A workshop on these different families (represented both by the conveners themselves, as well as based on the submissions to a <u>call for contributions</u>) took place at CERN from April 2-5, 2023. The outcome of this workshop is two-fold:

<u>Minutes of the workshop</u>. These minutes provide an overview of the presentations and discussions surrounding the many activities in the field of quantum technologies and related areas, and highlight some possible Work Packages (WP's) for the implementation phase.

White Paper (in the process of being written). This White Paper is structured around these WP's and is geared towards preparing a LOI that structures these activities within a proto-collaboration, named IDMU-1-9-23 -- I. Shipsey DRDS / RDq.

who's who?

Conveners of the first ECFA quantum sensing implementation workshop (Apr. 2-5, 2023, CERN)

Hiroki Akamatsu, Etiennette Auffray, Caterina Braggio, Florian Brunbauer, Shion Chen, Martino Calvo, Marcel Demarteau, Michael Doser, Christophe Dujardin, Andrew Geraci, Arindam Ghosh, Glen Harris, David Hume, Derek Jackson, Jeroen Koelemeij, Georgy Kornakov, Stefan Maier, Alberto Marino, Tanja Mehlstäubler, Alessandro Monfardini, Ben Ohayon, Nancy Paul, Sadig Rangwala, Florian Reindl, Mariana Safronova, Swati Singh, Stafford Withington, Steven Worm

Co-ordinators of the implementation process

Marcel Demarteau, Michael Doser

how about some links?

	roadmap
LUIA	loaumap

description of the process / FAQ

RDq structure, process and timeline

list of all co-conveners

Jobs

didactical resources

<u>Upcoming conferences on</u> <u>Quantum Sensing</u>

Outlook

Forming DRD collaborations raised strong interest in the international community

preparation of the scientific programs shows the interest of a global endeavor to investigate best and cost-effective technical solutions for future HEP projects

Having DRD collaboration status similar to experiments is welcome

it values work in detector instrumentation and innovation it provides mechanisms for the sustained funding needed to access & develop new technologies

Next step is to establish the DRD collaboration organization

forming the Collaboration Boards of institutes - new contributors are welcome

credit

Didier Contardo, Phil Allport, Karl Jakobs Silvia Dalla Torre, Manfred Kramer, Susanne Kuehn, Felix Sefkow, Ian Shipsey Anna Colaleo, Leszek Ropelewski, Roxanne Guenette, Jocelyn Monroe, Nicolo Cartiglia, Giulio Pellegrini, Peter Krizan, Christian Joram, Marcel Demarteau, Michael Doser, Roberto Ferrari, Roman Poeschl, Dave Newbold, Francois Vasey and registered participants: 294 DRD1 - 173 DRD2 - 488 DRD3 - 222 DRD4 -140 DRD5 - 233 DRD6 - 183 DRD7

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