Detector challenges at CLIC
contrasted with the LHC case

CERN detector seminar – 12 Oct. 2012

Erik van der Kraaij (CERN)
on behalf of
CLIC physics & detectors study

Resources

CLIC physics & detector Conceptual Design Report

- Carried out within a broad international effort

Have compared with ATLAS & CMS – at nominal 14 TeV.

Info from:

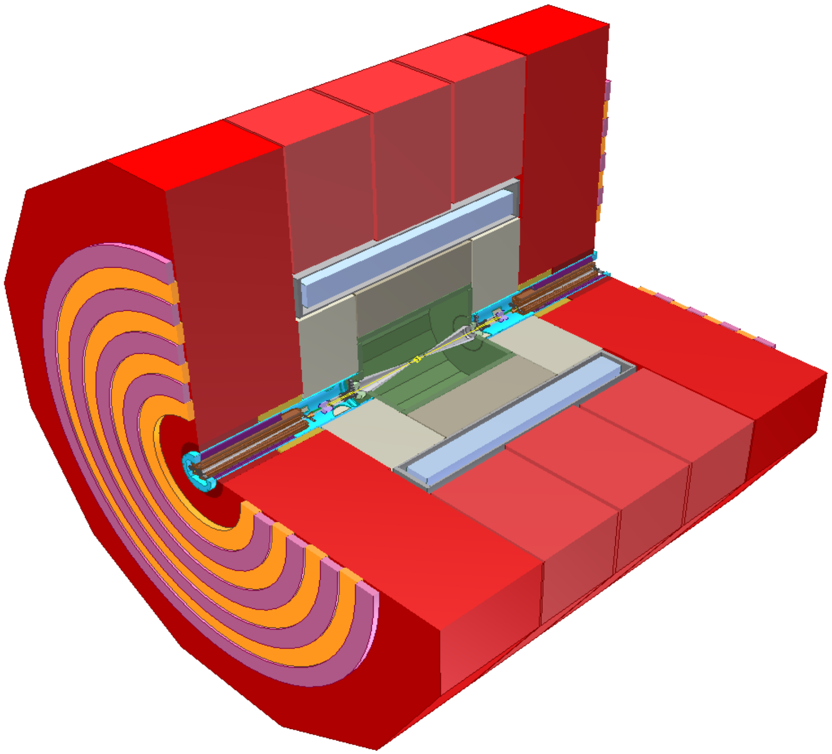
- Froidevaux and Sphicas, Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 2006:
  General purpose detectors for the large hadron collider
- 2008 JINST 3 S08003:
  The ATLAS Experiment at the CERN Large Hadron Collider
- 2008 JINST 3 S08004:
  The CMS experiment at the CERN LHC
- TDRs

Thanks to:

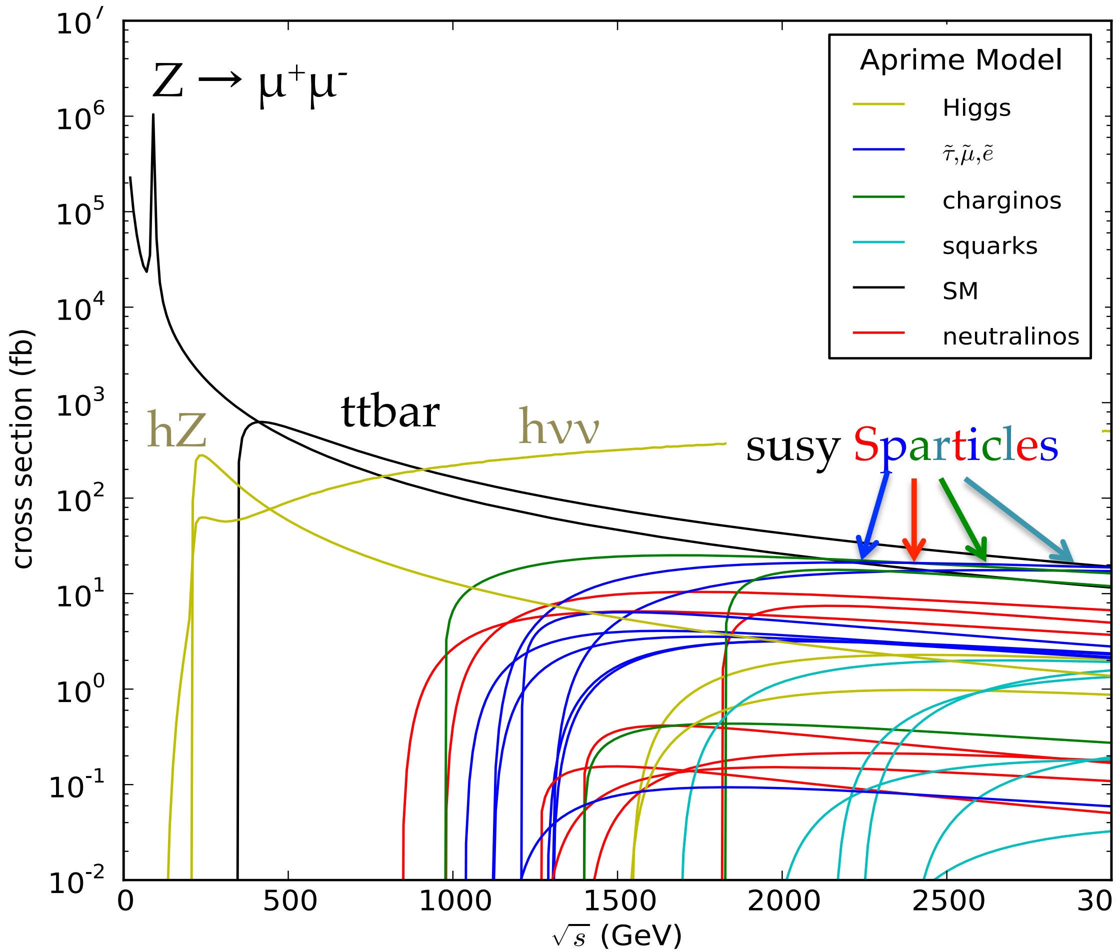
- Angela, Benoit, Christian, … & Pippa Wells!

Outline

- CLIC – Compact Linear e^+e^- Collider physics goals
- CLIC accelerator
  - Experimental conditions
- Detector designs and examples of R&D efforts
- Reconstruction strategy with Particle Flow Analysis



CLIC e^+e^- physics



Precision measurements of SM and new particles:

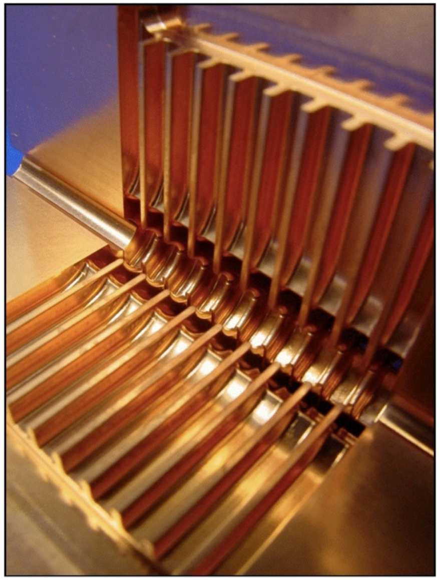
- Higgs, NP, …
- Discrimination between competing models

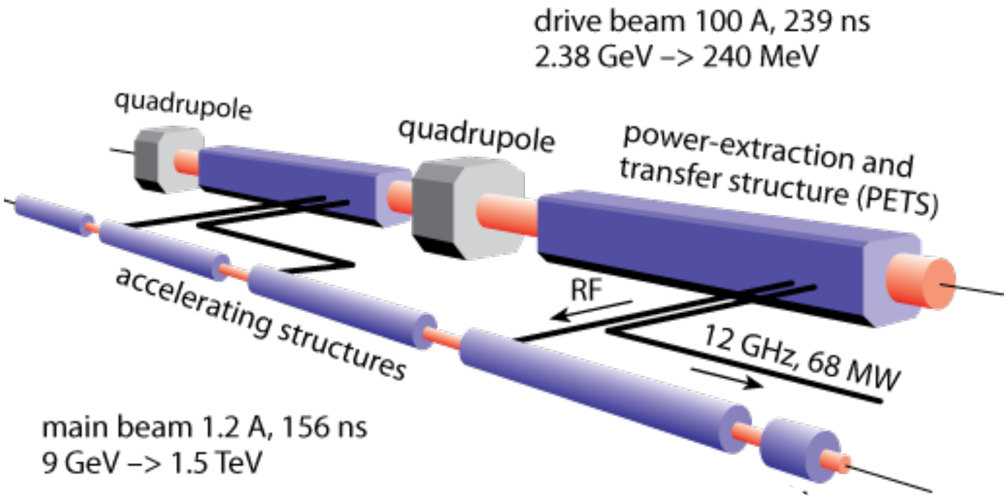
As a lepton collider, discover new physics in Electro-Weak states at TeV scale not accessible by LHC.

e^+e^- collisions up to $\sqrt{s} = 3$ TeV

- Built in stages, lower energies can be studied first.

CLIC acceleration





Accelerating gradient:
100 MV/m

Two Beam Scheme:

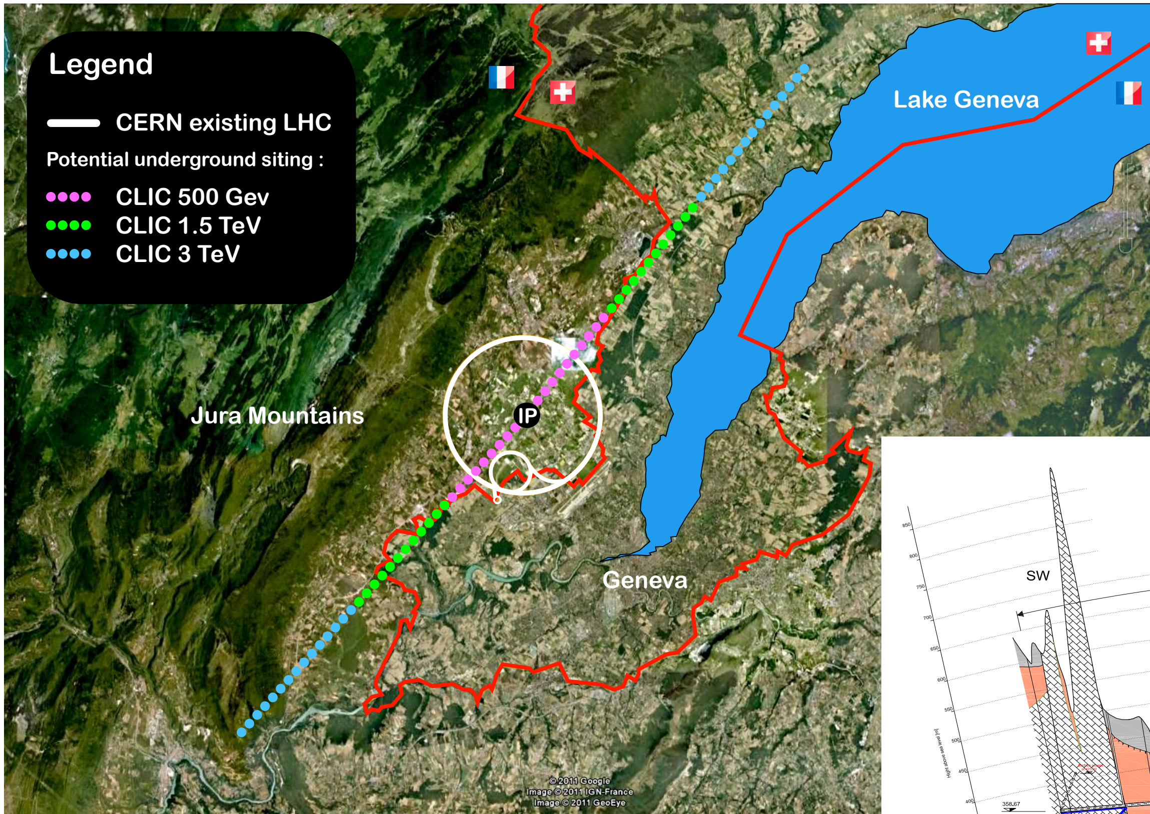
Drive Beam supplies RF power

- low energy (2.4 GeV - 240 MeV)
- high current (100A)

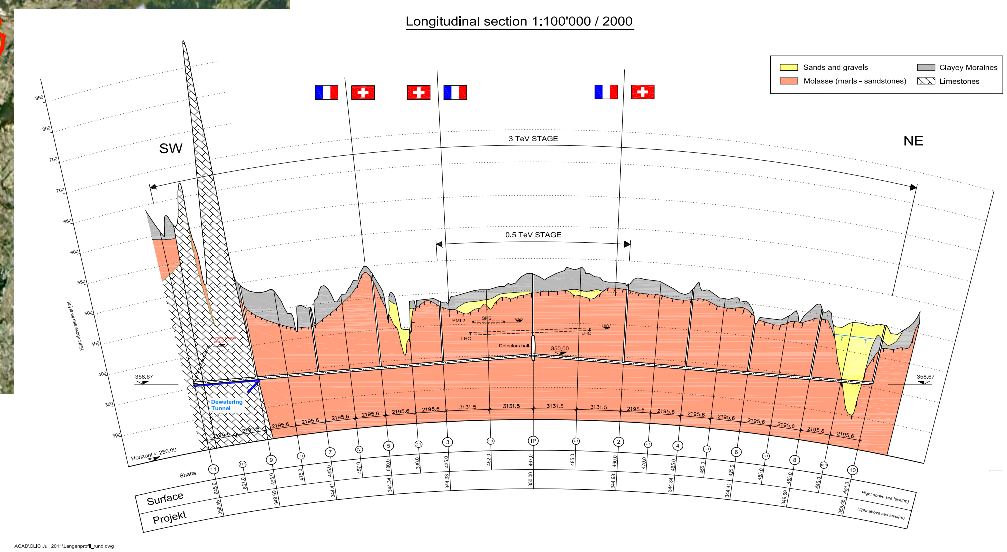
Main beam for physics

- high energy (9 GeV – 1.5 TeV)
- current 1.2 A

Possible staged construction

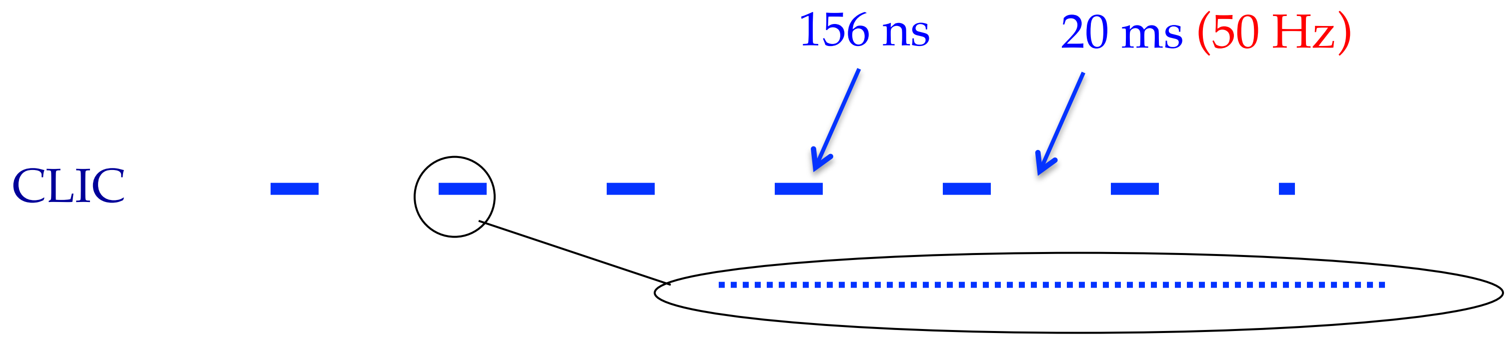


IP, caverns and surface installations at CERN Prevessin



- Lower energy machine can operate during construction of next stage.
- Choice for energy stages has to be motived by physics input (LHC).

Beam structure

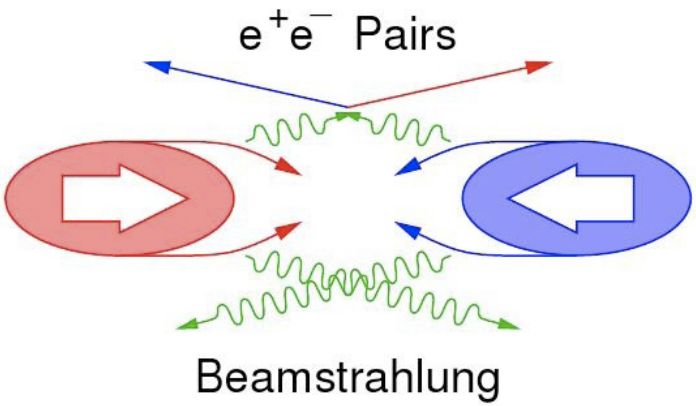


	CLIC 3 TeV	LHC 14 TeV (nominal)
Bunch crossing separation [ns]	0.5	25
Crossing angle	20 mrad	200 μrad
Instantaneous luminosity [cm^{-2}s^{-1}]	6×10^{34}	1×10^{34}

Low duty cycle at CLIC:

- 312 BXs per train; all BXs read out in-between bunch trains. No trigger.
- All subdetectors will implement power pulsing schemes at 50 Hz, to reduce needed cooling systems

Beam-induced backgrounds at 3 TeV

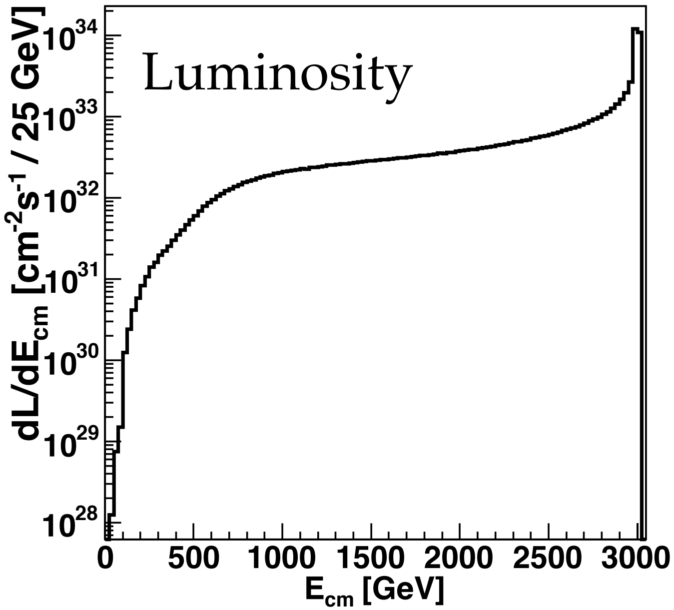


Main backgrounds in detector:

- incoherent e^+e^- pairs: 19k particles / train
- $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$hadrons: 17k particles / train

Need to:

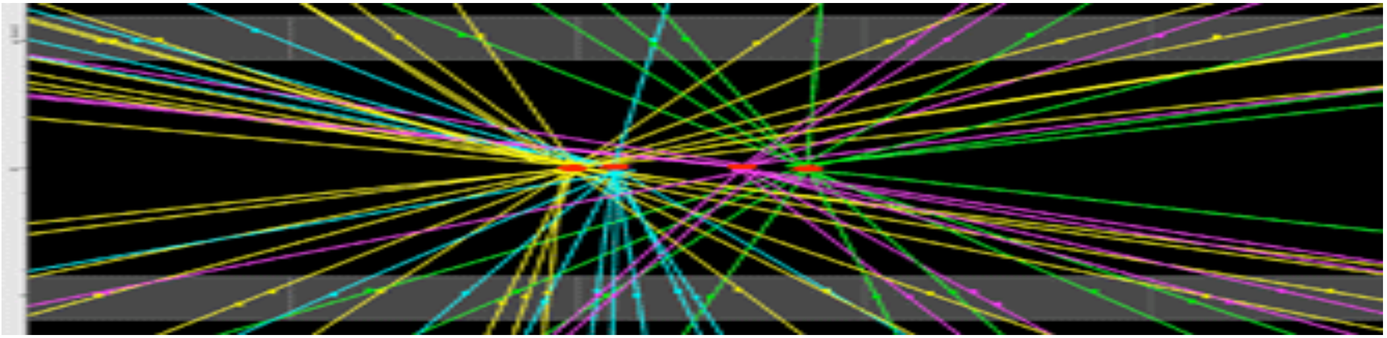
- ➢ Include overlapping beam-induced background in **simulation**
- ➢ Reject **pile-up** in offline reconstruction.



30% in "1% highest energy"

- ➢ $\sqrt{s}$ is not known per event
- ➢ Much like the Initial State Radiation, need to fold in luminosity spectrum in reconstruction

Pile up at interaction point



ATLAS

	CLIC 3 TeV	LHC 14 TeV (ATLAS)
IP size in x / y / z direction	45 nm / 1 nm / 40 μm	15 μm / 15 μm / ~5 cm

Pile up of:

- LHC: 23 minimum bias over triggered event, each 25 ns.
  - Interaction Points smeared over 5 cm.
- CLIC with 312 BXs / train:
  - Overlapping beam-induced background, *all* at one interaction point.

- At CLIC the IP-spot can be used as constraint in track-reconstruction, at LHC it cannot.

Readout challenge

CLIC frequency of interesting events < ~ 1 / train.

- In high occupancy regions, need multi-hit storage / readout
  With accurate time stamping
- Electronics do not need trigger
- Offline background suppression

	CLIC 3 TeV	LHC 14 TeV (ATLAS)
Trigger [# selected events : # total events]	1 : 1	200 : 10^9
Total data rate after trigger [GBytes/sec]	200	0.3

LHC:

- Major challenge in the (multiple levels of) trigger

CLIC Detector Requirements

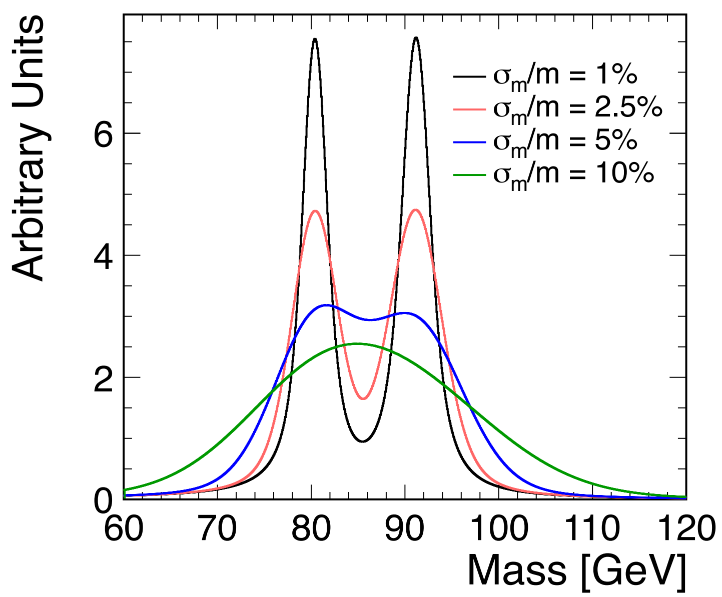
- High-resolution pixel detector for flavor tagging
  p = 1 GeV: σ_{d0}~20 μm (CMS: 90 μm)
  p = 100 GeV: σ_{d0}~5 μm (CMS: ~10μm)

- momentum resolution for high energy lepton final states

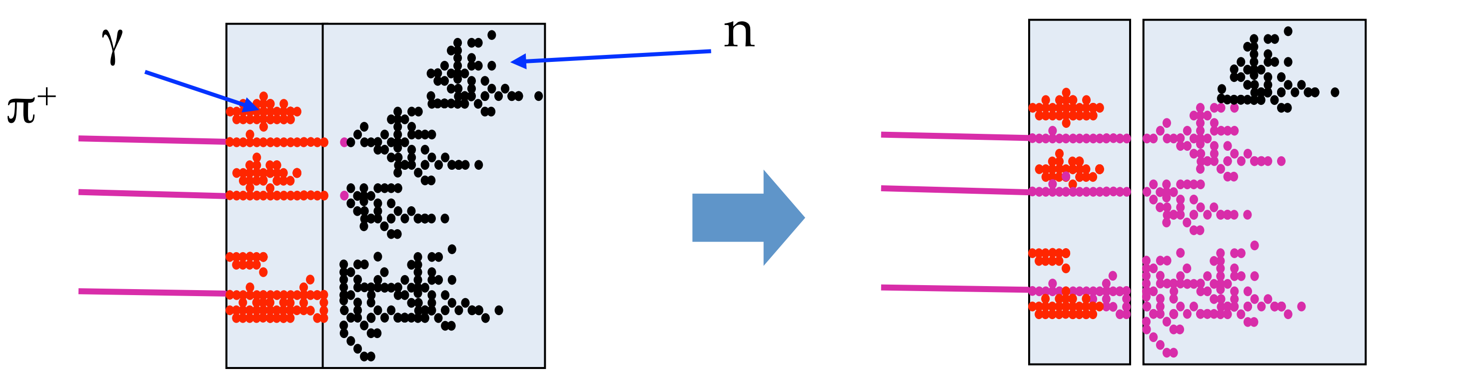
  p = 100 GeV: $\sigma(p_T)/p_T = 0.2\%$ (CMS: 1.5%) $\sigma_{pT} / p_T^2 \sim 2 \cdot 10^{-5}\ \mathrm{GeV}^{-1}$

- Need very good jet-energy resolution to distinguish W / Z dijet decays (to be reached with PFA)

E	=	10^2	–	10^3 GeV:
$\sigma(E_j)/E_j$	~	5.0%	–	3.5%
ATLAS	~	8.0%	–	4.0%



Particle Flow Principle

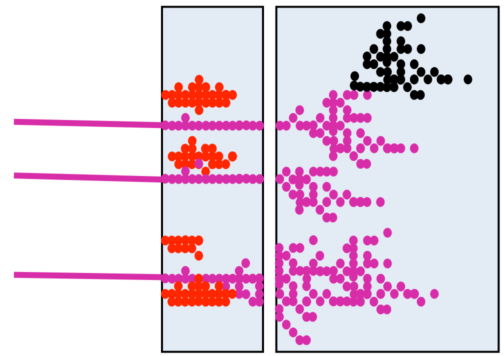


$E_{JET} = E_{ECAL} + E_{HCAL}$ $\quad\Rightarrow\quad$ $E_{JET} = E_{TRACK} + E_{\gamma} + E_{n}$

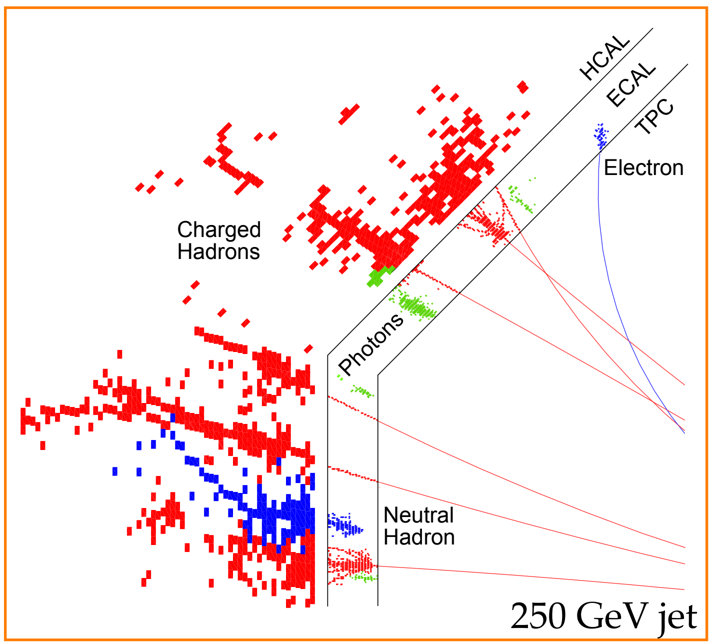
Reconstruct each particle inside a jet by:

- Measuring charged particle energies (60% of jet) in tracker.
- Measuring photon energies (30%) in ECAL
  $\sigma E / E < 20\% / \sqrt{E(GeV)}$
- Measuring only neutral hadron energies (10%) in HCAL
  $\sigma E / E > 50\% / \sqrt{E(GeV)}$

Particle Flow Principle



$$E_{JET} = E_{TRACK} + E_{\gamma} + E_{n}$$



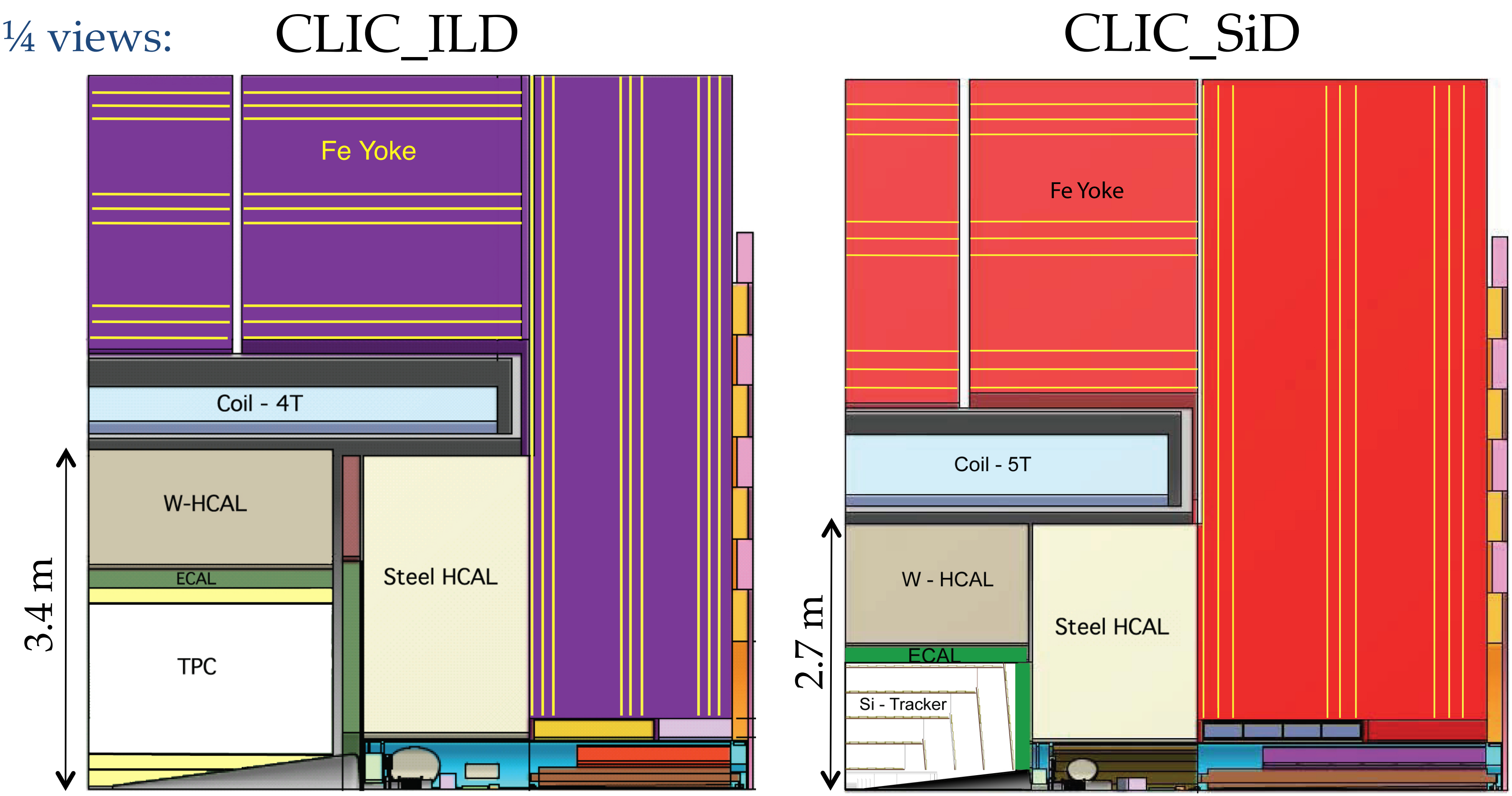
- Need calorimeters with very high granularity and pattern recognition → Imaging calorimeters

Outline

- CLIC – Compact Linear e^+e^- Collider physics goals
  - Precision measurements of new particles
  - Discovery of new physics at TeV scale
- CLIC accelerator
  - Experimental conditions
- Detector designs and examples of R&D efforts
- Reconstruction strategy with Particle Flow Analysis

Two general purpose CLIC detector concepts

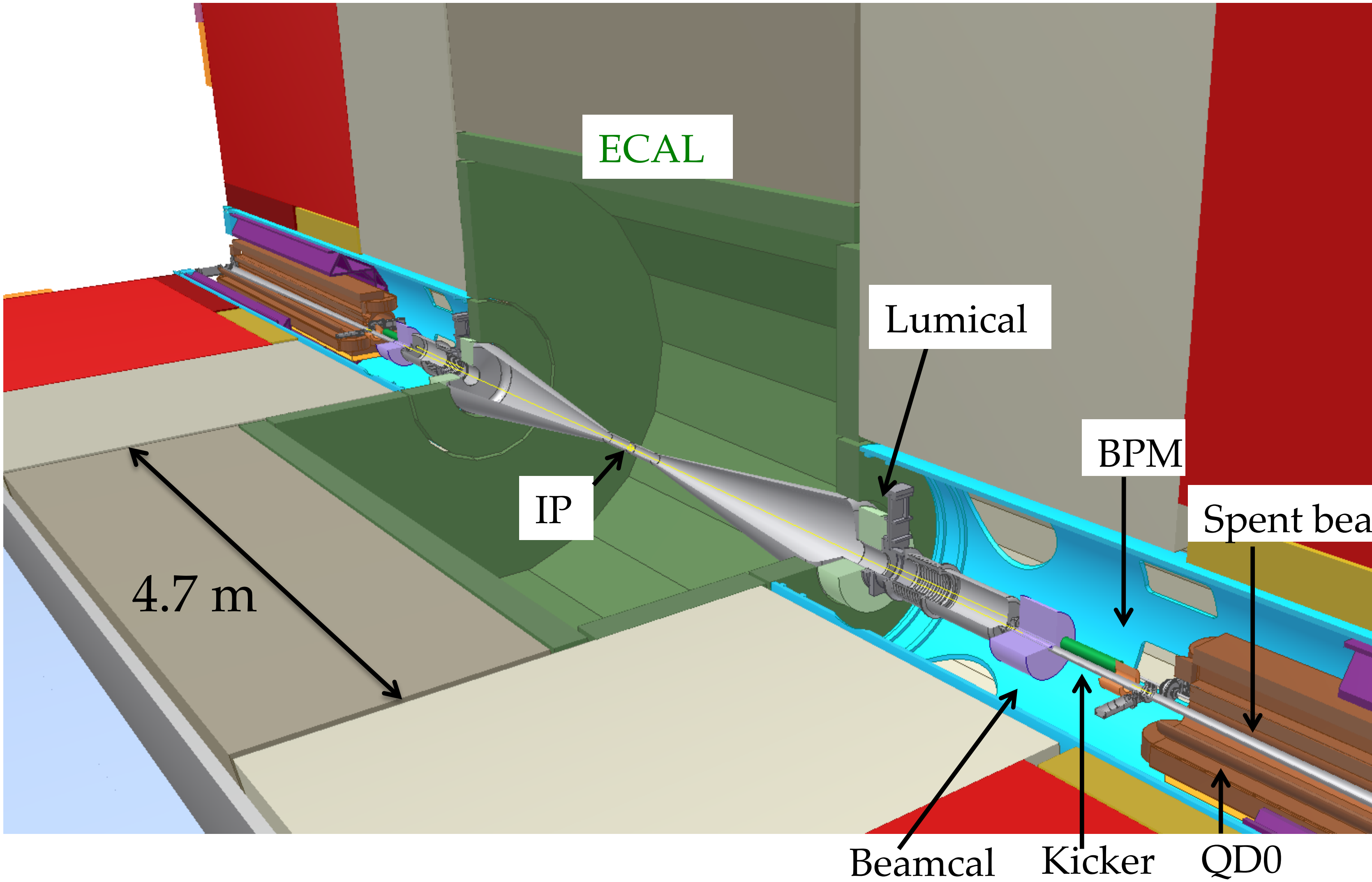
¼ views:



- Difference in tracking systems
- Both have Tungsten in the barrel HCAL, to have a highest possible density and keep the coil radius limited.

Very Forward Region

- Including instrumentation and final focusing quadrupole.



Overall sizes

- For CLIC the design resembles CMS
  - Calorimeters to be placed inside the solenoid for accurate PFA analysis
- CLIC detectors are much shorter than CMS

	CLIC_ILD	CLIC_SiD	CMS	ATLAS
Full detector height & length [m]	H: 14 L: 14	H: 14 L: 14	H: 15 L: 20	H: 22 L: 46
Magnetic field [T]	4	5	3.8	2.0 (solenoid) 0.5 – 1.0 (toroid)
Solenoid inner radius + thickness [m]	3.4 + 0.7	2.7 + 0.8	3.0 + 0.6	1.2 + 0.2

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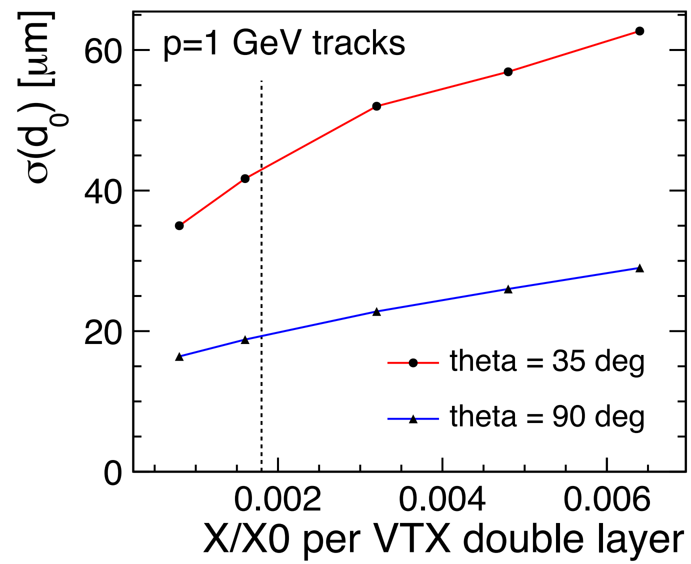
Solenoid inner radius + thickness [m]	3.4 + 0.7	2.7 + 0.8	3.0 + 0.6	1.2 + 0.2
Yoke inner radius + thickness [m]	4.5 + 2.7	3.8 + 2.9	4 + 3	HCAL: 2.3 + 1.6
Yoke mass – Detector mass [10^3 tons]	10 – 12	11 – 12.5	10 – 12.5	4 – 7

Vertex detector

	CLIC	ATLAS	CMS
$\sigma_{r\phi}$ [μm]			
$p_T = 1$ GeV	~20	75	90
$p_T = 1$ TeV	5	11	9



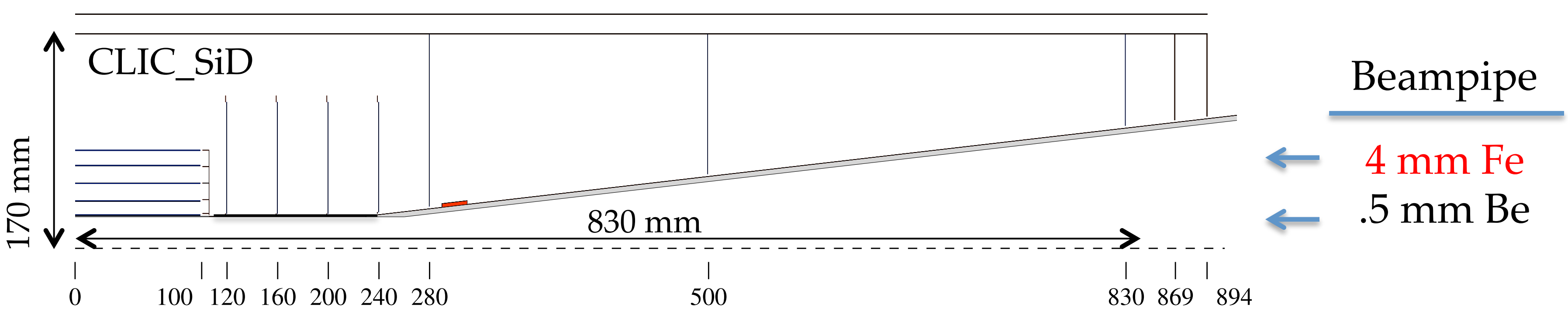
R&D aims at

- Low material budget: $X \lessapprox 0.2\%\ X_0$ / layer
  - Corresponds to ~200 μm Si, including supports, cables, cooling
- Low-power ASICs (~50 mW/cm^2) + air-flow cooling
- Maintaining high granularity and precise time stamping (~10 ns)

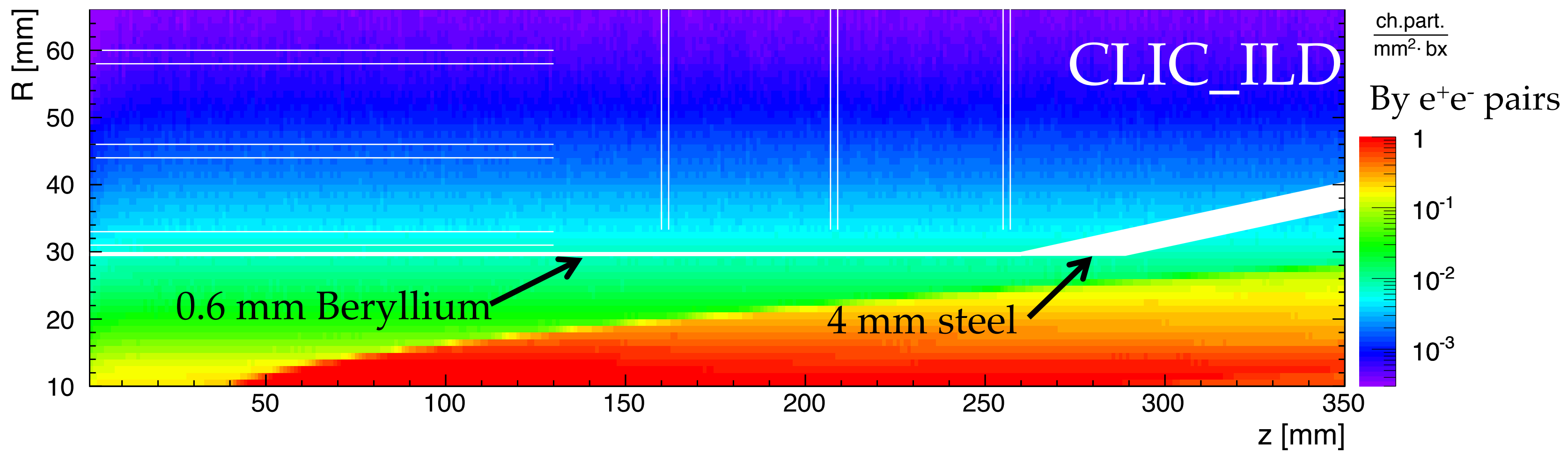
CLIC_SiD vertex detector

	CLIC_SiD	CMS
Material X/X_0 (90°)	~1.1% (5 layer)	~10% (3 layer)
Power/pixel	<~0.2 μW	28 μW
Pixel size	20 x 20 μm^2	100 x 150 μm^2
# pixels	2.76 G	66 M
Time stamping	5-10 ns	<~25 ns

- Low power is achieved by power pulsing (P_{avg} ~ 1/50 x $P_{cont.}$)
- To date: no technology option available fulfilling all requirements



Beam induced background constraints



	CLIC	ATLAS
Occupancy in 1st vertex det. barrel layer [# particles / mm²]	1.9 / train	0.05 / BX
Maximum pixel occupancy	2% / train	~0.1% / BX
NIEL in innermost layer [n_{eq} cm^{-2} y^{-1}]	< 10^{11}	10^{14} – 10^{15}
Total ionizing dose [Gy/yr]	200	> ~10^{5}

- For LHC a major issue is radiation hardness; minor concern at CLIC.

CLICPix 65 nm demonstrator chip

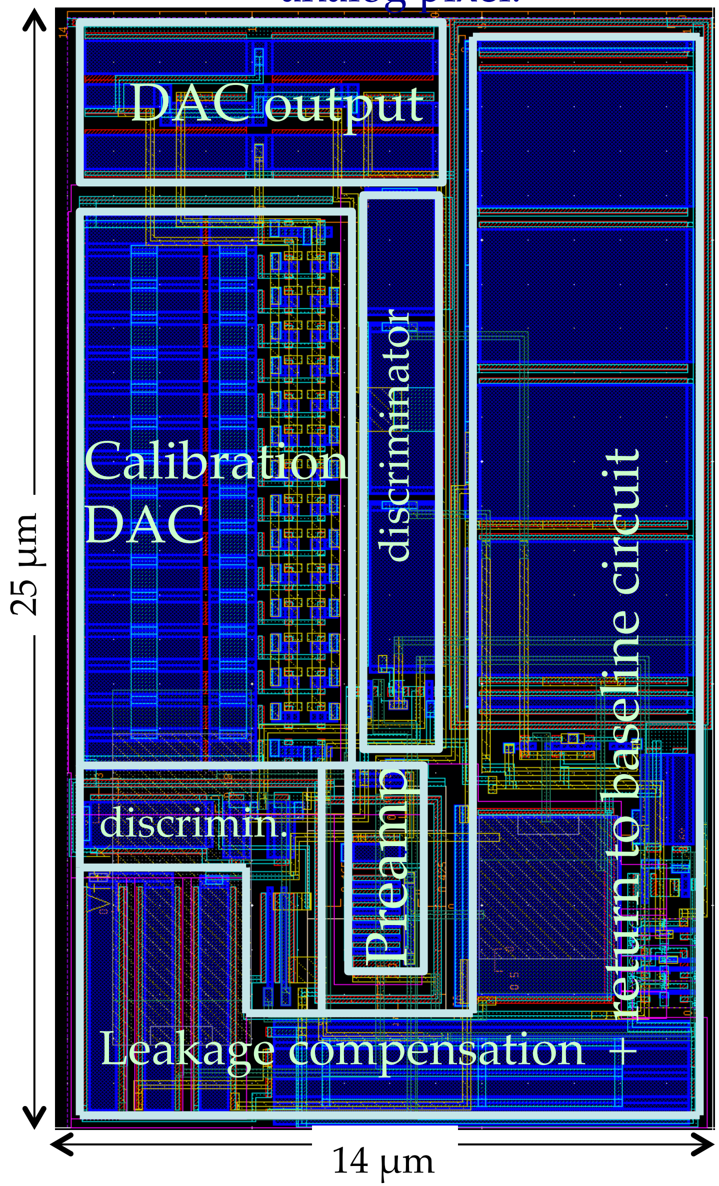
- Demonstrator chip designed with fully functional 64 by 64 pixel matrix
- Submission November 2012 in Multi-Project Wafer run

- 65 nm CMOS
- Small pixel pitch (25 μm)

- Simultaneous 4-bit TOA and TOT per pixel
  - Front-end time slicing < 10 ns
- Selectable zero suppression:
  - pixel-, cluster- or column-based.

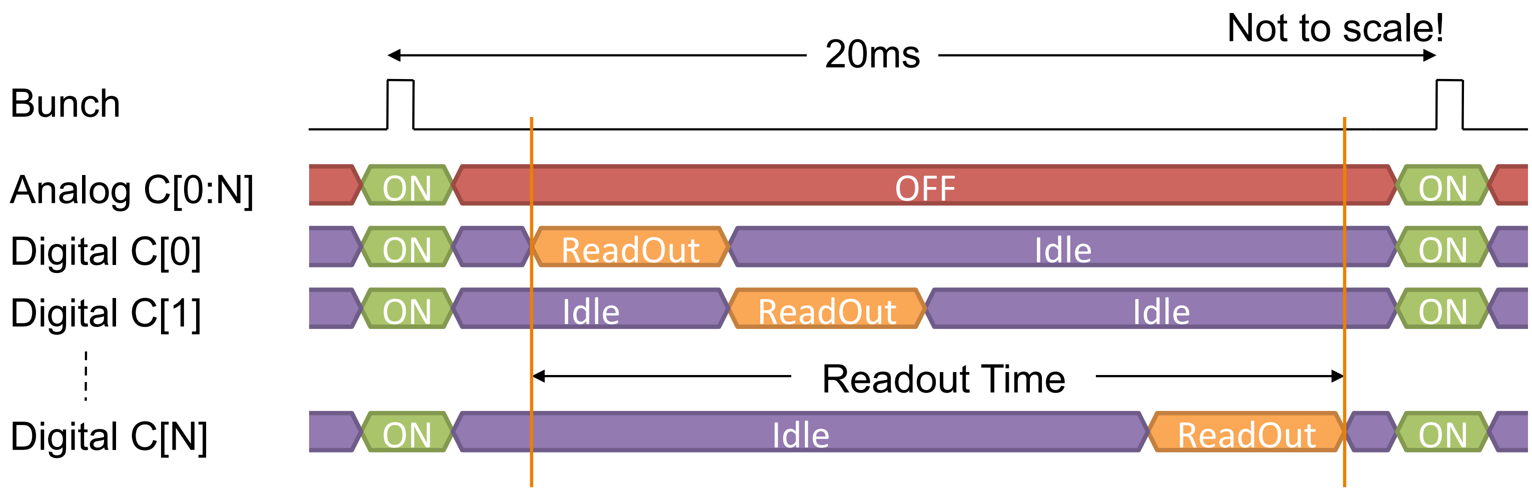
- P_{analog}~2 W/cm^2 (peak)
  - power pulsing → P_{avg}< 50 mW/cm^2

analog pixel:



CLICPix power pulsing scheme

- Estimation of CLICPix power consumption based on measurements with 65 nm test-chip & from current TimePix
- Power pulsing with On/Idle/Off states
  - Very small duty cycle for analog power

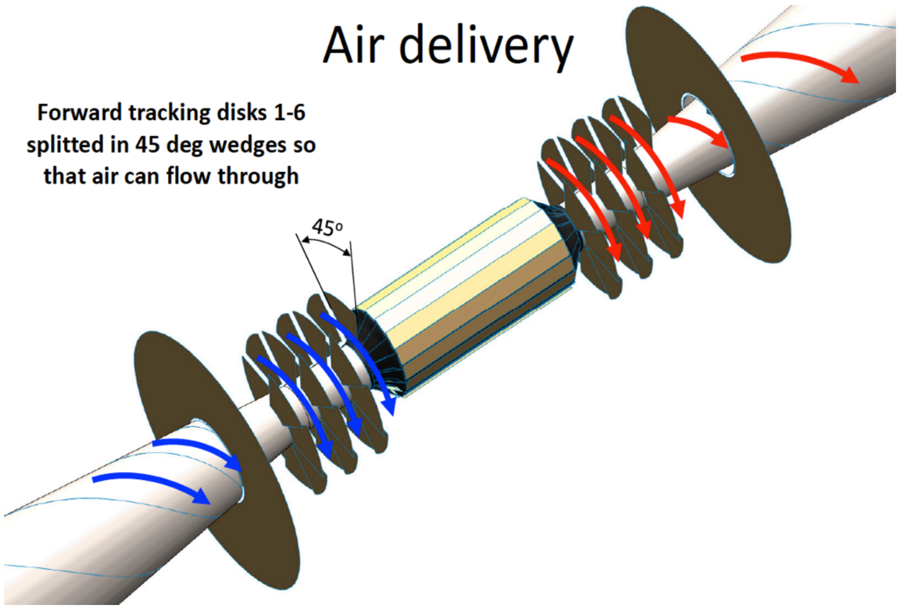


Bunch Train (3.0 W/cm²)	
Pixel Analog	ON
Pixel Digital	ON
Periphery Analog	ON
Periphery Digital	ON
IO LVDS Pads	OFF

Chip Readout (360 mW/cm²)	
Pixel Analog	OFF
Pixel Digital	ON
Periphery Analog	OFF
Periphery Digital	ON
IO LVDS Pads	ON

Idle (7.8 mW/cm²)	
Pixel Analog	OFF
Pixel Digital	Idle
Periphery Analog	OFF
Periphery Digital	ON
IO LVDS Pads	OFF

Low-mass air flow cooling (P ~ 500W in VTX)

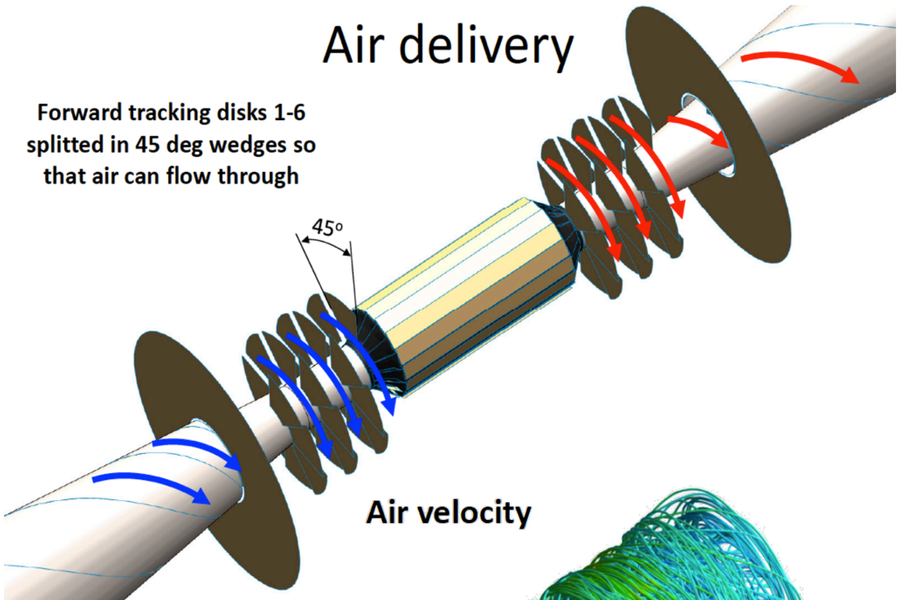


ANSYS finite element simulation

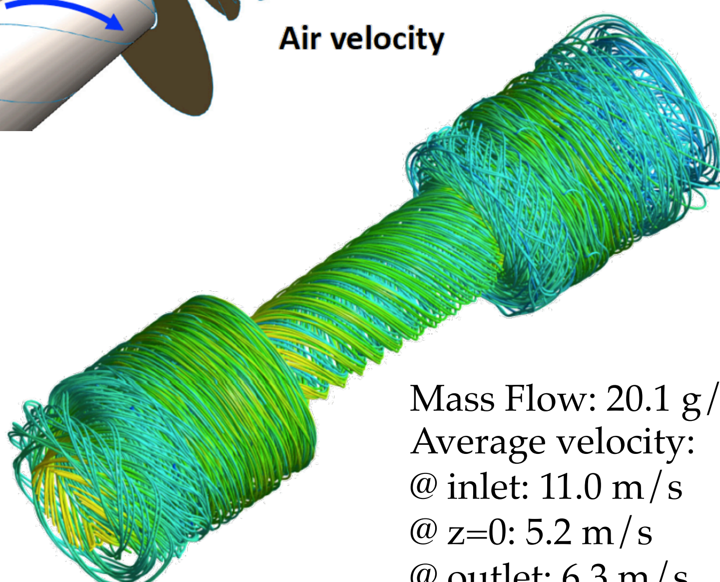
- Spiral disk geometry for air flow into barrel

F. Duarte Ramos

Low-mass air flow cooling (P ~ 500W in VTX)



Air velocity



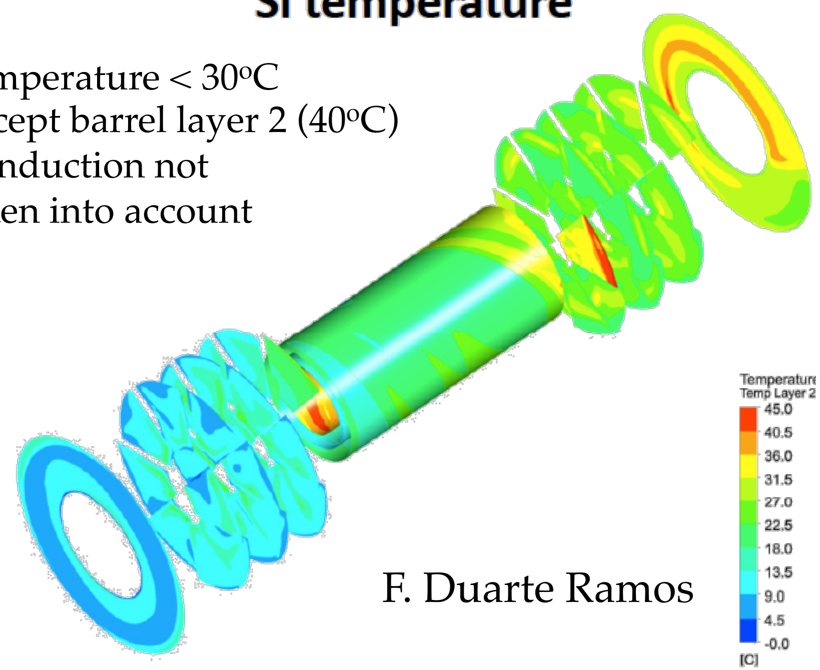
Mass Flow: 20.1 g/s
Average velocity:
@ inlet: 11.0 m/s
@ z=0: 5.2 m/s
@ outlet: 6.3 m/s

ANSYS finite element simulation

- Spiral disk geometry for air flow into barrel
- Sufficient heat removal
- Temperature gradient between two endcaps of ~15°C

Si temperature

- Temperature < 30°C
- Except barrel layer 2 (40°C)
- Conduction not taken into account



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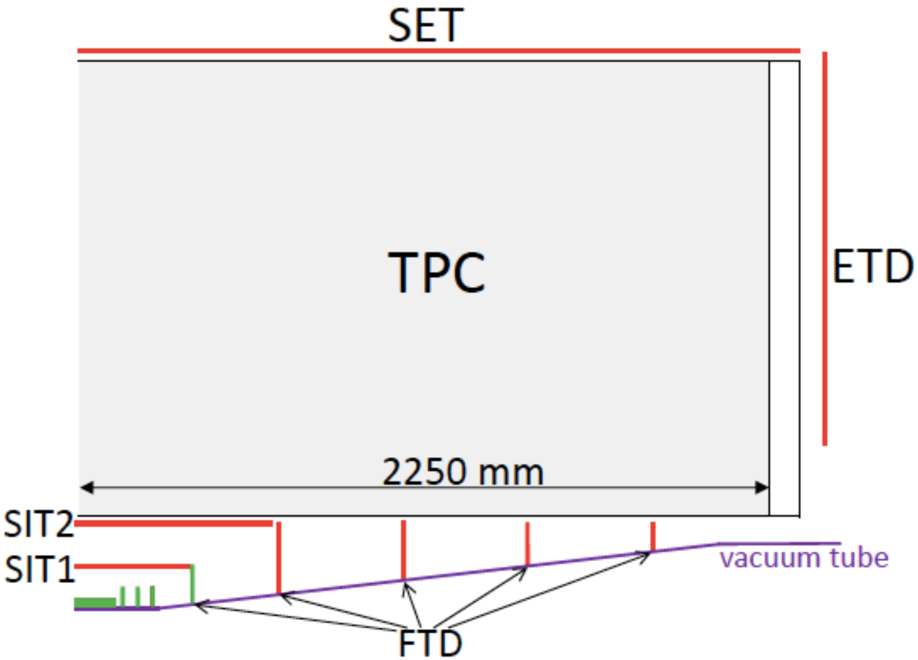
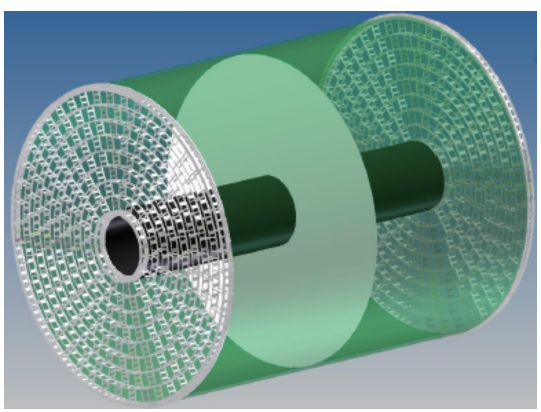
Trackers

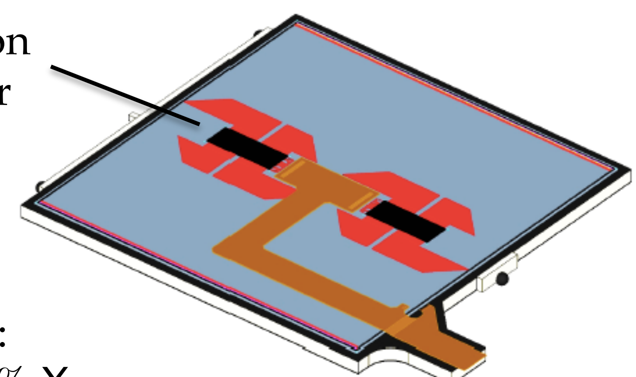
CLIC_ILD:
TPC + silicon tracker in 4 T field





- Drift time of 30 μs.
- MPGD readout

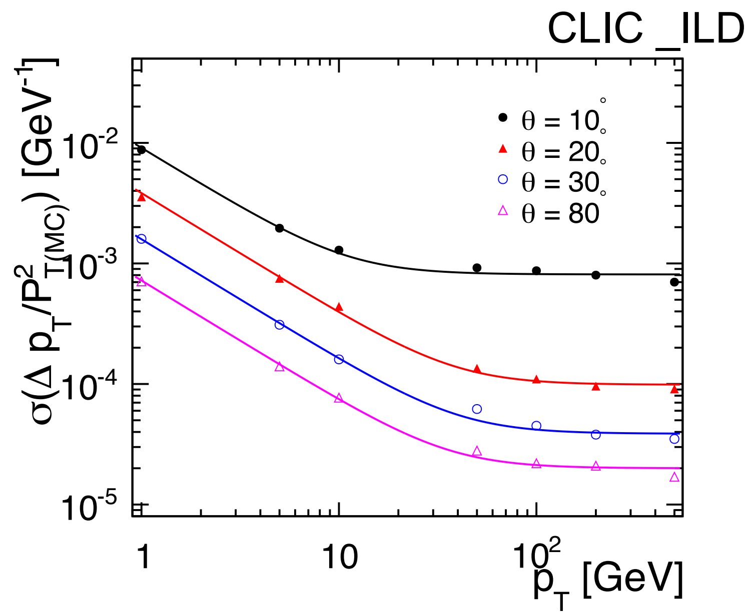
CLIC_SiD:
all-silicon tracker in 5 T field



Each layer:
Total < 0.8% X_0

Track momentum resolutions

- CMS tracker, with high point resolution, is very accurate in strong magnetic field
- Large ATLAS air-core muon spectrometer results in better momentum reconstruction in the forward region.
- CLIC muon system is not used for momentum measurement.



		CLIC_ILD	ATLAS	CMS
Inner Detector (at 90°)	**p = 100 GeV**	0.2%	3.8%	1.5%
Incl. muon sys. (at 90°)	**p = 1 TeV**	2%	10.4%	4.5%
Incl. muon sys. (~ θ = 15°)	**p = 1 TeV**	10%	4.4%	7.0%

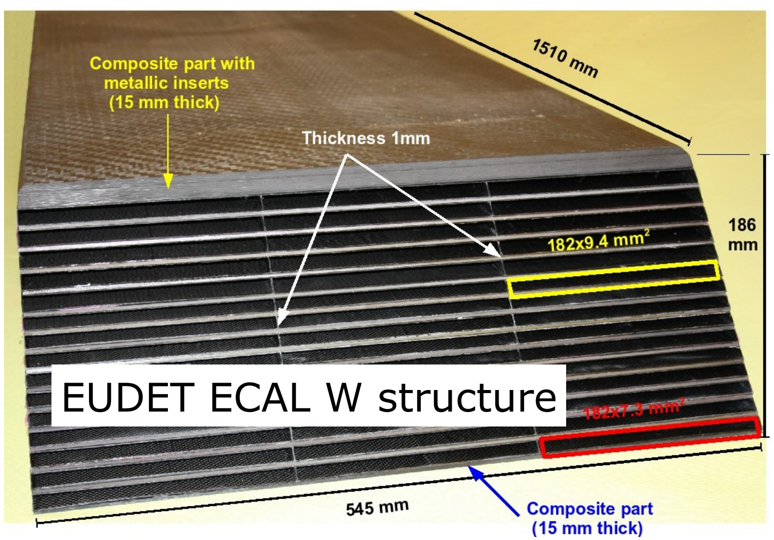
η ~ 2

EM calorimetry

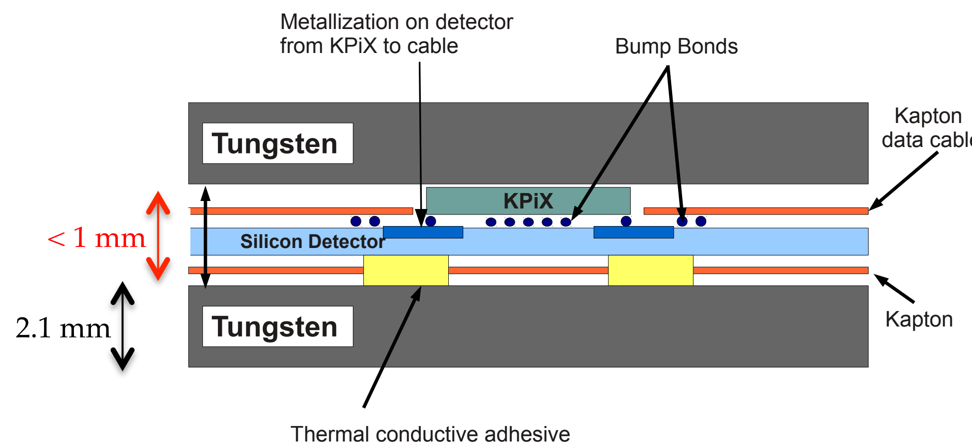
Need fine transverse and longitudinal segmentation

ECAL	CLIC_ILD, B = 4 T
Absorber / Active element	Tungsten / Si pads
Sampling layers	20x 2.1 mm, 10x 4.2 mm
Cell size	$5.1 \times 5.1\ \text{mm}^2$
X_0 and λ_I	24 and 1

← below 1 X_0
← below Moliere radius



Example – SiD approach:



EM Calorimeter (barrel, at 90°)

	CLIC 3 TeV	ATLAS	CMS
Technology	Tungsten / Si pads	Lead / LAr	Lead tungstate crystals
# longitud. readout segments	30	4	1
Readout segment size [cm^3] (longitudinal × 'tilesize')	0.3 x 0.5 x 0.5 For first 19 layers	47 x 4 x 4 (main layer)	23 x 2.2 x 2.2
Depth (radiation length) [X_0]	24	22	26

Note:

- ECAL # channels at ATLAS: 0.2 M
  at CLIC: 100 M
- Silicon surface in CMS tracker is 200 m^2
  CLIC_ILD ECAL has 2600 m^2.
  CLIC_SiD ECAL has 1100 m^2.

EM Calorimeter (barrel, at 90°)

Based on stand-alone test-beam measurements:

	CLIC 3 TeV	ATLAS	CMS
Intrinsic energy resolution $\sigma_E / E = a / \sqrt{E} \oplus b$	a = 17% b = 1%	a = 10% b = 0.2%	a = 3% b = 0.5%

The resolution of the CLIC ECAL is worse than at LHC.

- Intrinsic resolution less important for jets.
  → Want to 'track' the particles inside shower for optimal jet resolution.

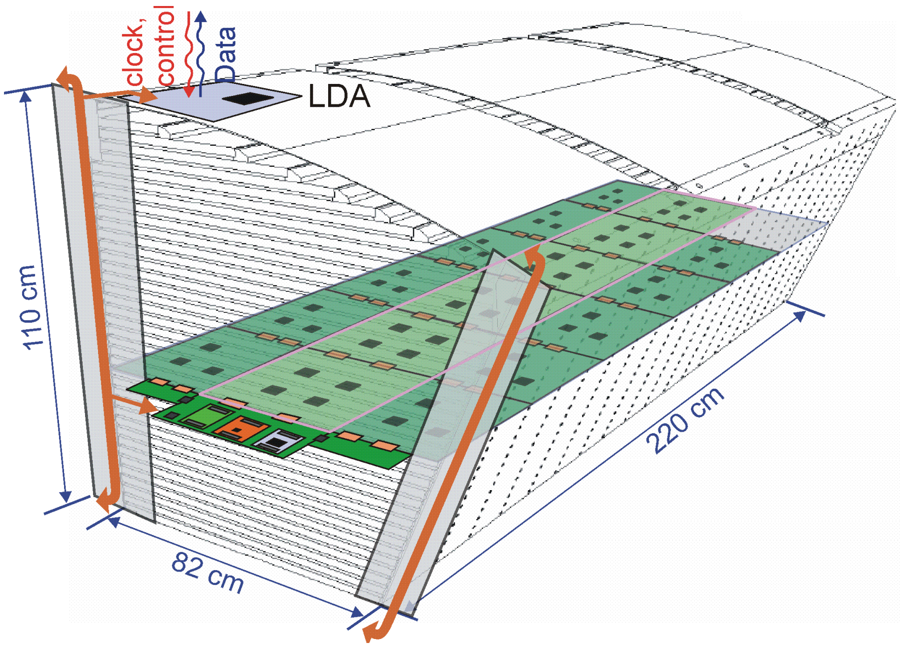
- Granularity is more important to distinguish depositions by different particles
  → Electron energies come from the tracking.
  → Only photons are measured with CLIC ECAL resolution.

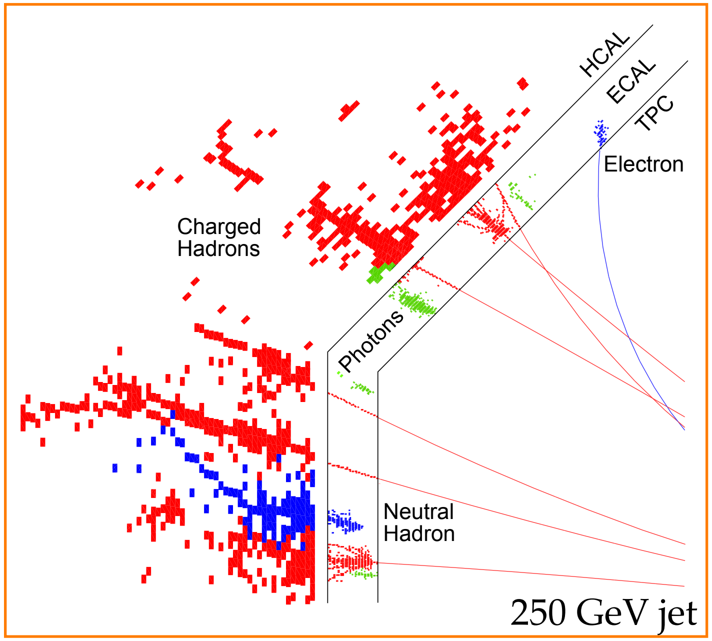
Hadronic calorimetry

HCAL	CLIC_ILD & CLIC_SiD
Absorber (Barrel/F)	Tungsten / Steel
Sampling layers (B/F)	75x10 mm / 60x 20 mm
Cell size	30 × 30 mm² (analog, Scint.)
λ_I	7.5

← 0.1 λ_I

← 10 × 10 mm² (digital, e.g. RPC)





Hadronic calorimeter (barrel, at 90°)

	CLIC 3 TeV	ATLAS	CMS
Technology	Tungsten / scint.	Iron / scint.	Brass / scint.
# longitud. readout segments	75	3	1
Readout segment size [cm³] (longitudinal × 'tilesize')	1.7 x 3.0 x 3.0	~ 20 x 20 x 20 For the first layer	96 x 20 x 20
Interaction length [λ_I]	7.5 (+1 for ECAL)	~7.5	~5.5 (+3 for coil & tailcatcher)

- Where ATLAS has 20k channels, CLIC_ILD has 10M channels.
- CLIC & CMS coil sizes are similar, yet HCAL depth at CLIC is higher, due to the different absorber materials used
- LHC calorimeters are φ-η segmented, for CLIC it will be one-size tiles.

Hadronic calorimeter (barrel, at 90°)

Based on stand-alone test-beam measurements:

		CLIC 3 TeV	ATLAS	CMS
Intrinsic energy resolution $\sigma_E / E = a / \sqrt{E} \oplus b$		a = ~60% b = ~2.5%	a = 45% b = 1.3%	a = 100% b = 7%
Jet energy σ_E / E	**p = 45 GeV** **p = 0.5 TeV**	5% 3.5%	15% 4%	19%, PFA → 12% 5%

ATLAS has higher segmentation and more λ_I than CMS. The nominal resolutions are therefore better.

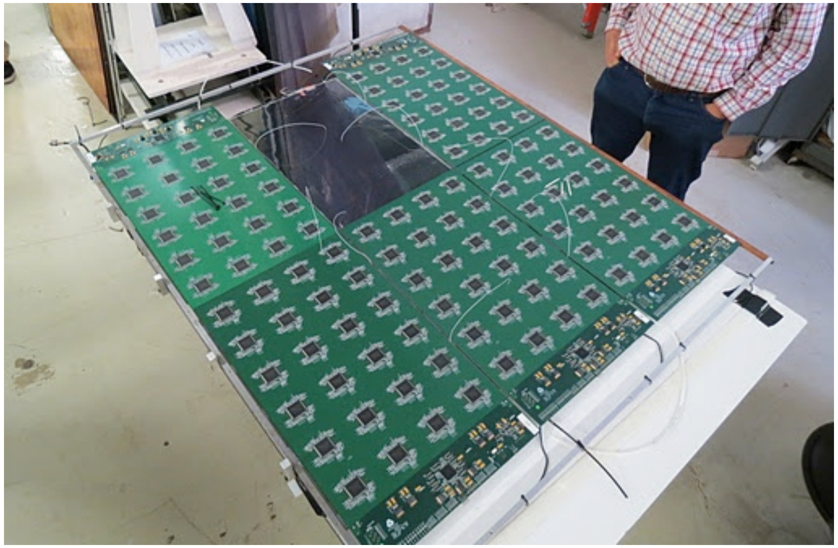
- CMS results with PFA are preliminary.

Tungsten HCAL prototypes

Main purpose: Validation of Geant4 simulation of hadronic shower development in tungsten

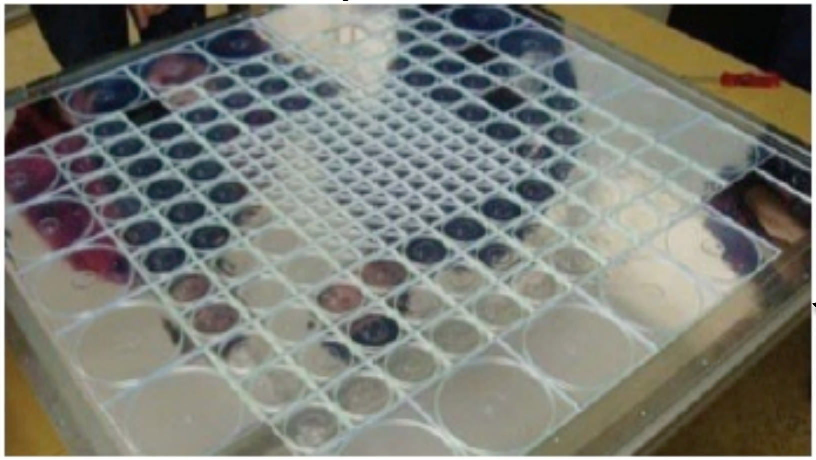
Digital HCAL: 2012 at PS/SPS

- Gaseous glass RPCs
- With 1x1 cm^2 readout pads



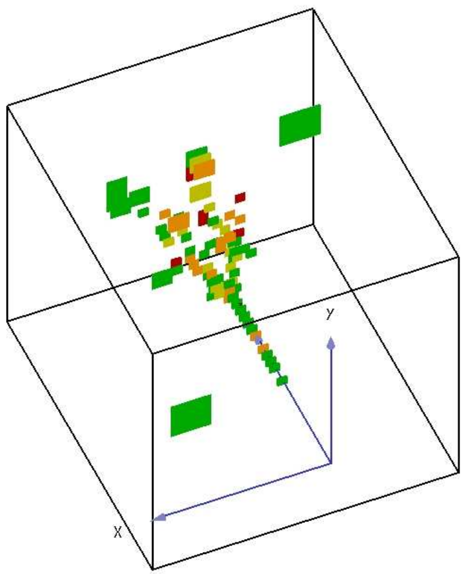
Analog HCAL: 2010/11 at PS/SPS

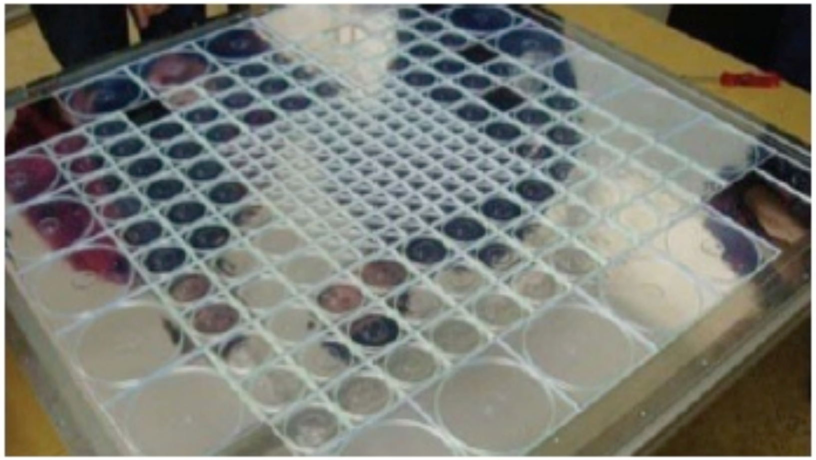
- Scintillator tiles 3x3 cm^2 (in centre)
- Read out by SiPM



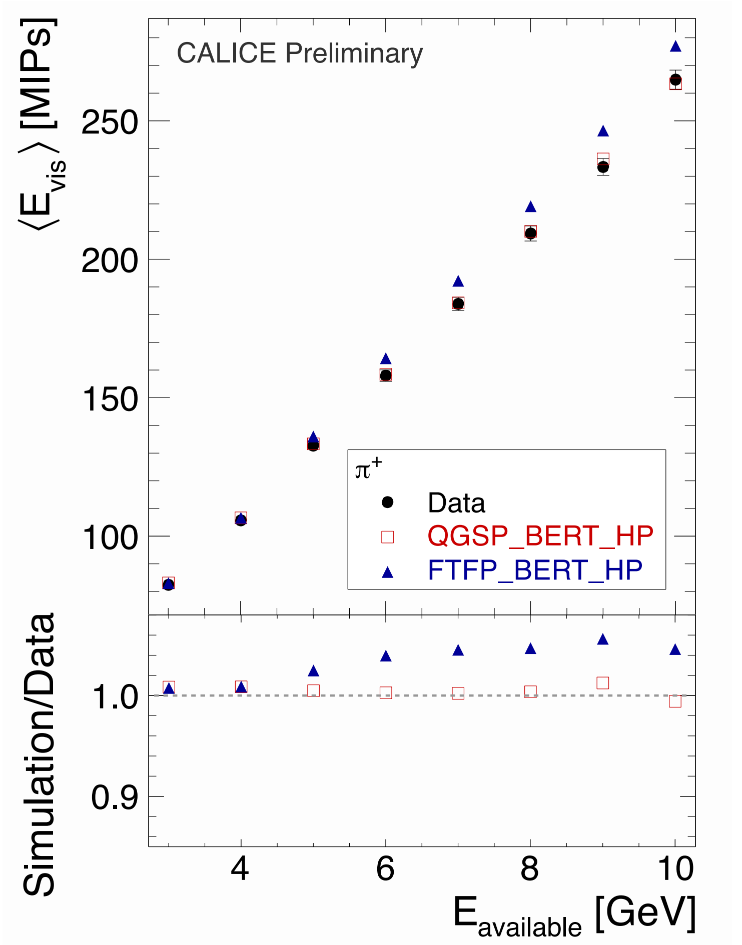
Two prototypes in W-HCAL test beam so far.
Alternatives are: MicroMegas, GEMs, …

10 GeV pion:

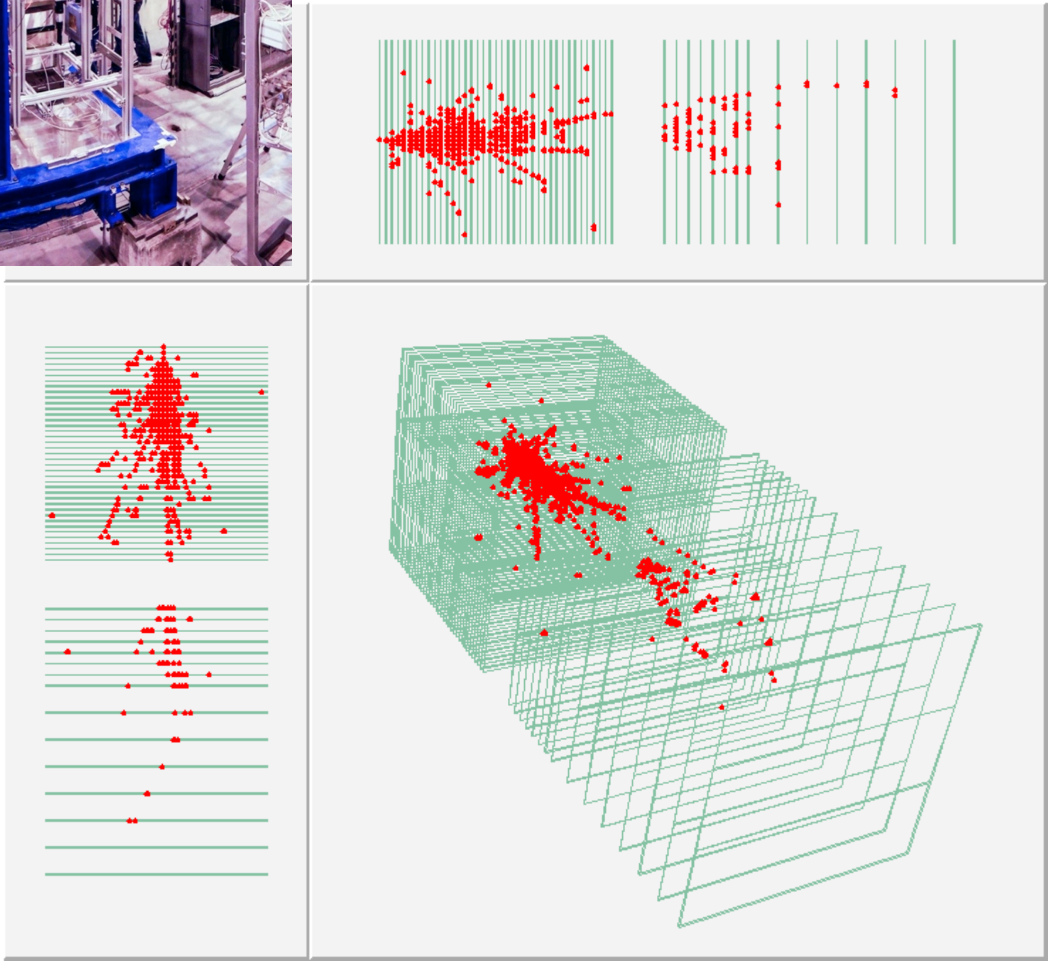




QGSP_BERT_HP is found to give very good agreement for both pions and protons



Imaging calorimetry – digital HCAL



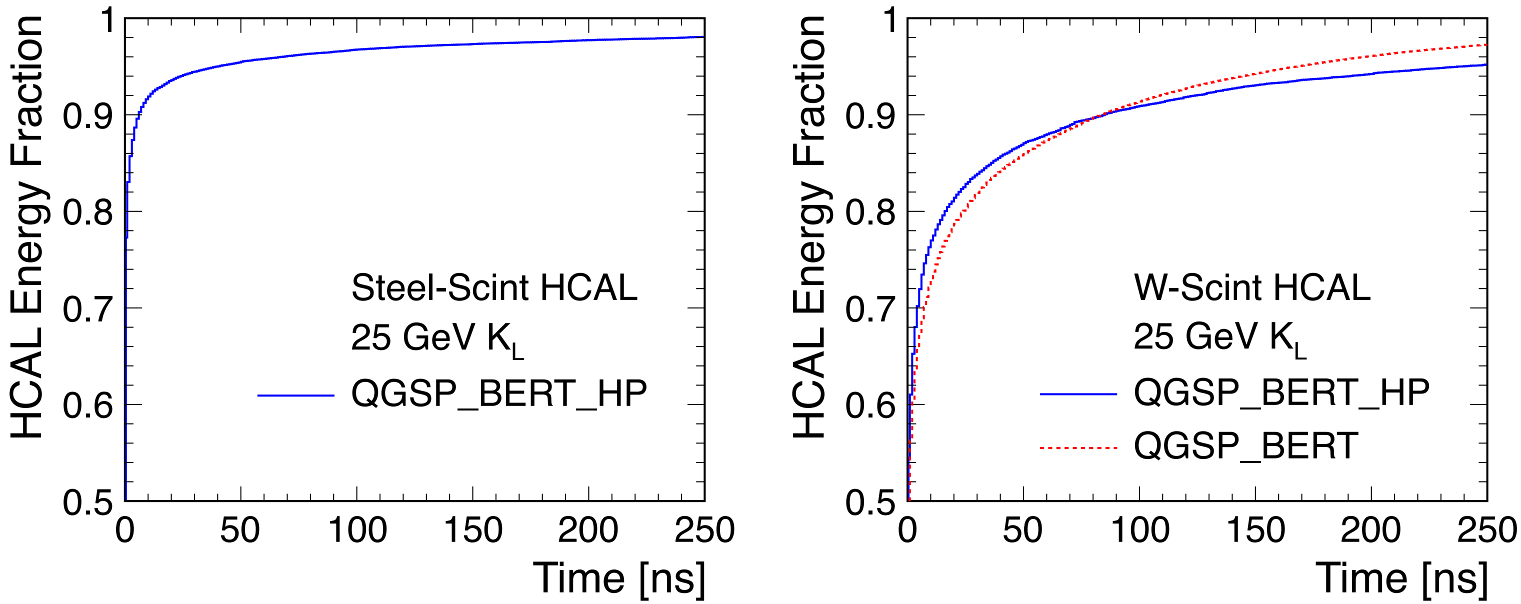
Digital HCAL at SPS:
- 210 GeV pion event display

	# channels
ATLAS	**20k**
DHCAL in testbeam	**450k**

Outline

- CLIC physics goals
  - Precision measurements of new particles
  - Discovery of new physics at TeV scale
- CLIC – Compact Linear e^+e^- Collider
  - Experimental conditions
- Detector designs and examples of R&D efforts
- Reconstruction strategy with Particle Flow Analysis
  - Filter interesting events out of beam induced background
  - Obtain required jet energy resolution

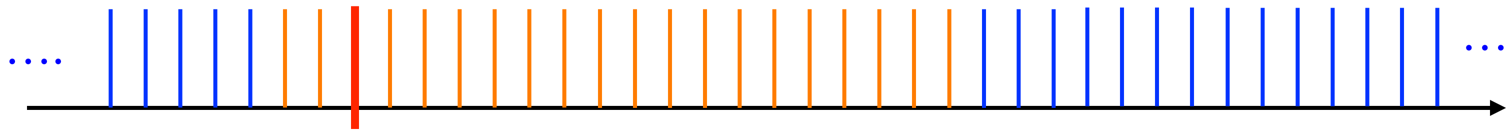
Time development in hadronic showers



- In steel 90% of the energy is recorded within 6 ns (corrected for time-of-flight).
- In tungsten this takes almost ~100 ns.
  - Response is slower due to the much larger component of the energy in slow neutrons.

➢ Need to integrate over ~100 ns in reconstruction, keeping out pile-up hits…

Reconstruction timing strategy



Assume can identify t_0 of physics event in offline event filter

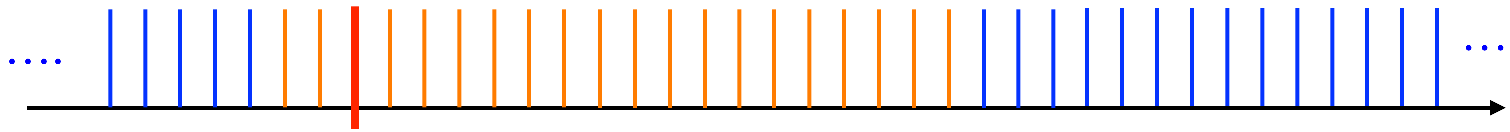
- define "reconstruction" window around t_0
- All hits and tracks in window are passed to reconstruction.

Currently in the CLIC PFA:

Subdetector	Reco Window	Hit Resolution
ECAL	10 ns	1 ns
HCAL Endcap	10 ns	1 ns
HCAL Barrel	100 ns	1 ns
Silicon Detectors	10 ns	$10/\sqrt{12}$ ns
TPC (CLIC_ILD)	Entire train	n/a

Achievable in the calorimeters with a sampling each ~25 ns

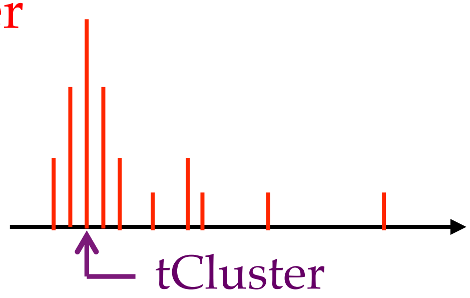
Reconstruction timing strategy



Assume can identify t_0 of physics event in offline event filter

- define "reconstruction" window around t_0
- All hits and tracks in window are passed to reconstruction.

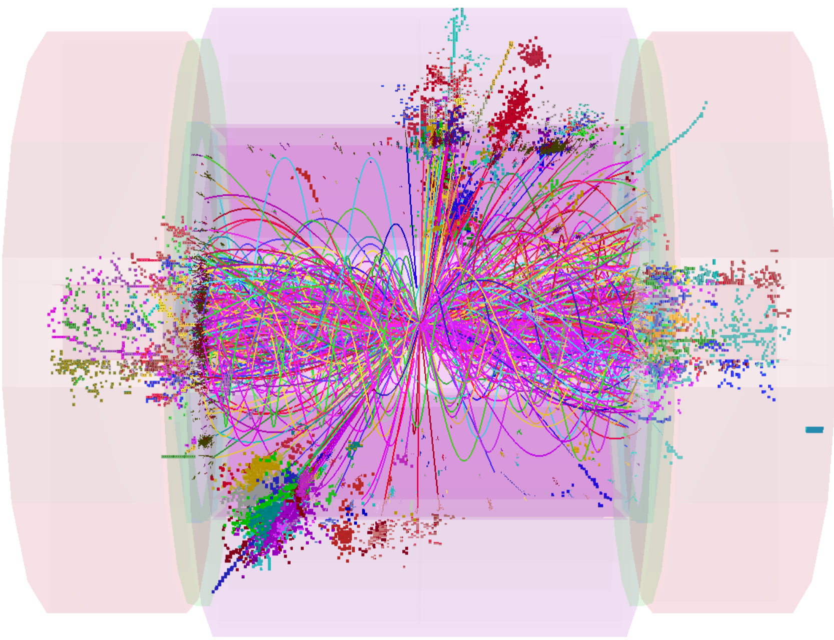
- Calculate energy weighted mean time of each cluster
  - Obtain sub-ns resolution
  - Use to reject out-of-time clusters and associated tracks

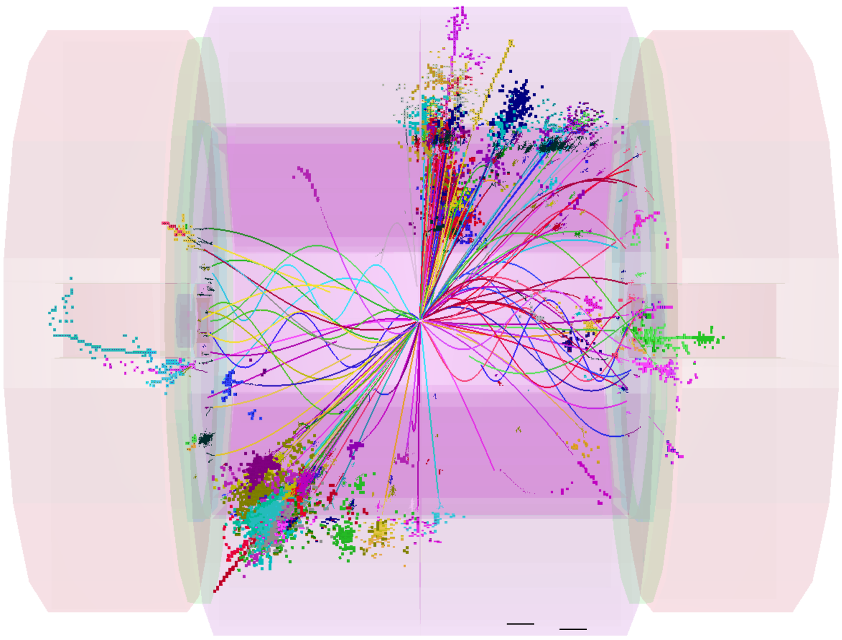


Impact of filters

8 jet final state, $\sqrt{s} = 3$ TeV, $e^+e^- \rightarrow H^+H^- \rightarrow tbbt$
$+ 60$ BX $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$ hadrons

1.2 TeV background ⇨ 85 GeV

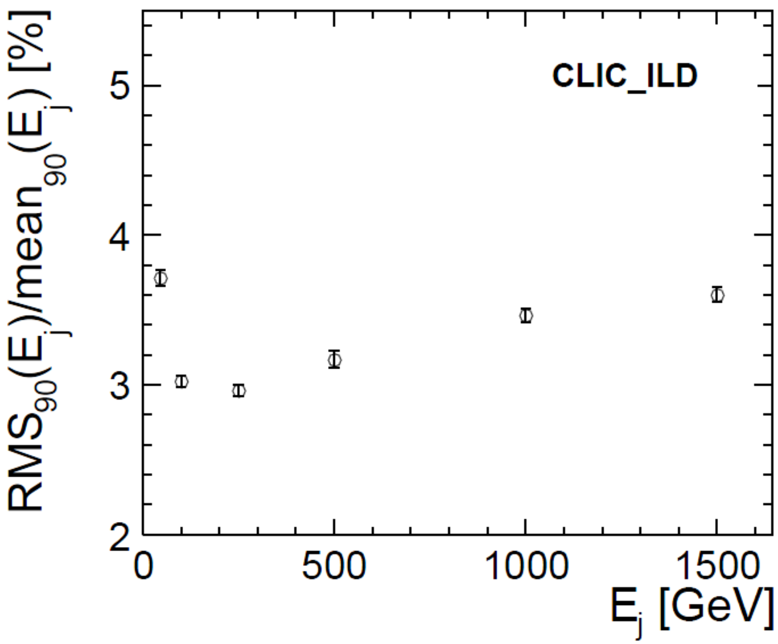


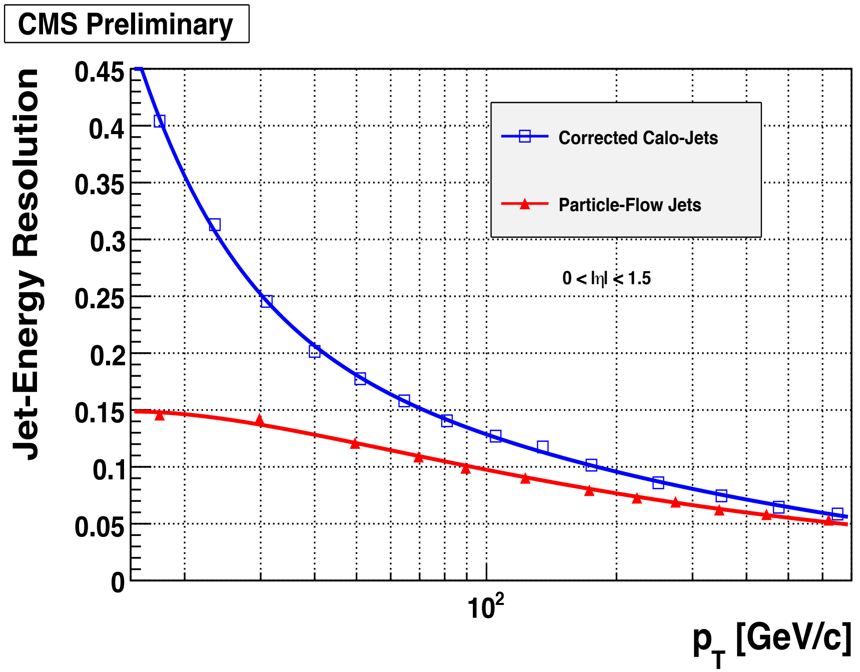


Excellent performance:
- Reject 93 % of background energy and < 1% of physics event

Jet Energy Resolution

Barrel region |cos θ| < 0.7.
PFA, without background:





CLIC: At higher energies, particle separation becomes more difficult:

- Confusion term dominates energy resolution, particle flow can become energy flow.

Test of di-jet mass reconstruction

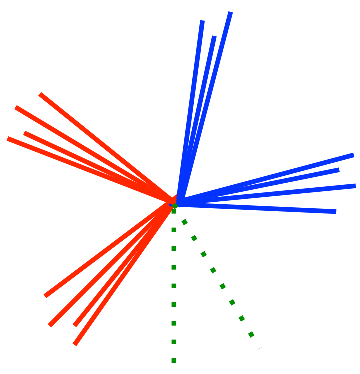
Test: measure masses & cross-sections with 4 years of running (2 ab^{-1})

- Clear separation using di-jet invariant masses:

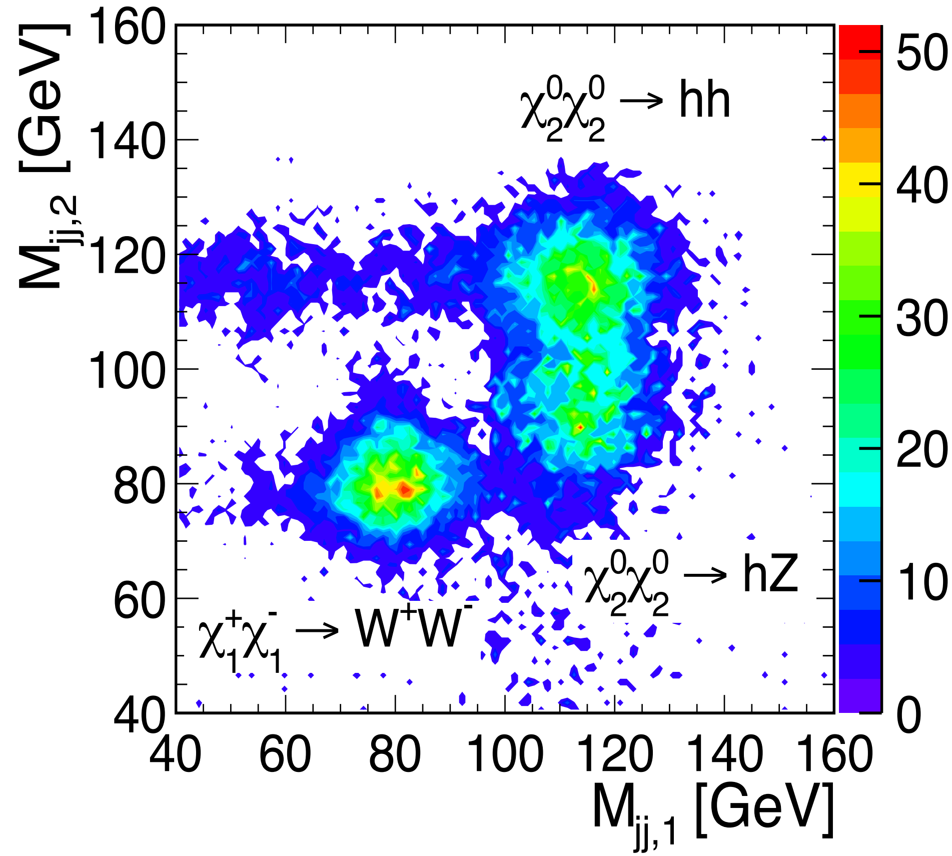
$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 W^+ W^-$$

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow hh\, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \quad 82\,\%$$

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow Zh\, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \quad 17\,\%$$



Full Simulation with background



- Resolution of 1 – 3% obtained.

Summary & conclusion

- CLIC physics requirements and accelerator environment pose challenging conditions
  - Require detectors with high granularity in space and time

- Showed current conceptual design of some sub-detectors
- Showed examples of ongoing R&D
  - Funded, among others, by the EU FP7 AIDA project stimulating infrastructures for detector development

- CLIC Conceptual Design Report is published:
  - Detector & Physics CDR http://arxiv.org/abs/1202.5940
  - Strategic summary http://arxiv.org/abs/1209.2543
  - Accelerator CDR CERN-2012-007 https://edms.cern.ch/document/1234244

- With CDR proven that we can achieve the required high precision physics with CLIC.