



Detector R&D for Future HEP Experiments

Technologies, Infrastructures, Organisation

Symposium on the European Strategy for Particle Physics Update

Granada, May 14, 2019

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DESY



Charge and Outline

For this talk

Service to the community:

Review the inputs submitted to the EPPSU, and take into account these submissions in the preparation of their presentation.

Identify what are **key technologies** to develop in order to address HEP future needs

Identify **most promising R&D areas**

Discuss how the required R&D activities should/can be **supported and coordinated**

Identify **tools, platforms, common infrastructures and test facilities** required to carry out the required detector R&D.



Inputs and landscape

Key technologies and R&D

Common infrastructures

Coordination and support

Build on preceding presentations:

An R&D overview talk without discussion of past highlights, future requirements, emerging technologies and spin-offs... 🤔 🧐

Input Received

Documents Submitted for the ESPPU, and More

36 documents with reference to detector development

Many emphasise the feasibility of proposed experiments, highlighting previous accomplishments

for example ILC related submissions

Most relevant with broad perspective:

16: CERN strategic R&D programme

68: ECFA detector panel report on community survey

Other submissions pointing out R&D directions:

e+e- experiments: CLIC, CEPC and SCT

High rates and radiation: LHCb, TauFV, KLEVER

MAPS for Heavy Ions: ALICE, NA60+

Physics Beyond Colliders: SHIP, LDMX,..

Gas detectors: RD51

Cryogenic detectors: Darkside, DARWIN

Neutrino near and far: CENF, DUNE

Quantum sensors: APS, MAGIS

I will certainly fail to do justice to all - apologies!

In addition I benefited enormously from discussions with my colleagues and advisors

In particular at recent AIDA-2020 meetings

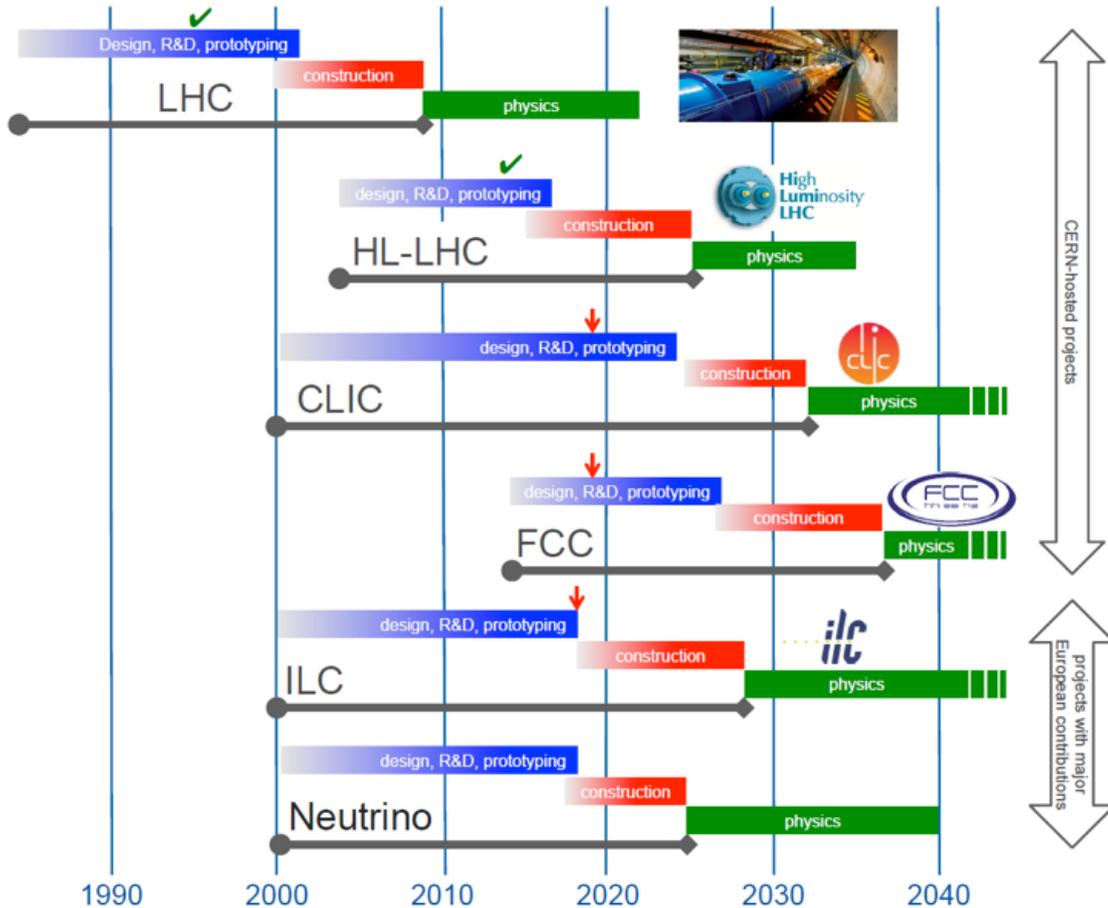
A big Thank You !



Changed Landscape

Painted with a Broad Brush

Roadmap 2014: clear directions, e.g. for AIDA-2020



The chart in 2019: Directions - see Lucie Linsen's talk
e+e- Higgs factories, linear or circular

requirements **are** different from HL-LHC: thin trackers, compact calorimeters - and not yet everywhere met

but still **synergies**, e.g calorimeter granularity, fast timing

Hadronic colliders

big steps for FCC required: rate, radiation, scale

but interesting **medium-term challenges** to bridge the gap,

ALICE, LHCb LS4 upgrades, PBC experiments beyond colliders

Cryogenic detectors and neutrinos

Dark Matter searches - synergies with DUNE

Near Detector R&D: infrastructures for low energies

Key Technologies and Promising R&D

Vertical and Horizontal - see also Francesco Forti's plenary talk

Silicon Detectors

For Tracking and Vertexing

Follow both Hybrid and Monolithic CMOS approaches

CMOS-MAPS, HV-CMOS, HR-CMPS, SOI-CMOS,...

High resolution / low material - high rates / high radiation

difficult to fulfil all at once

Add **timing**: "4D trackers"

LGAD and 3D sensors, monolithic LGADs

Highly competitive community - but many common issues

Basic understanding - design principles, materials

Model building, simulation and TCAD tools

Chip and wafer interconnection

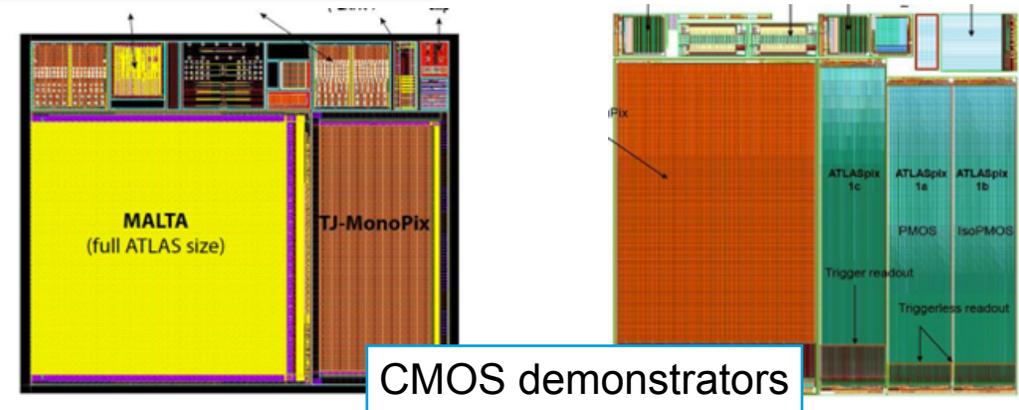
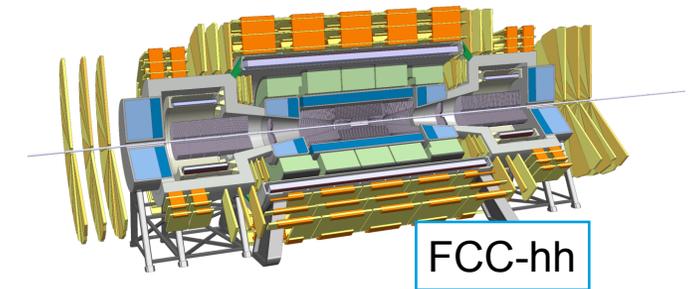
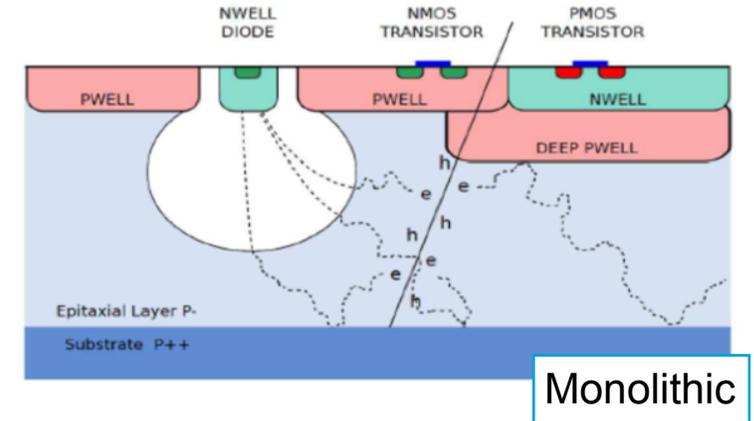
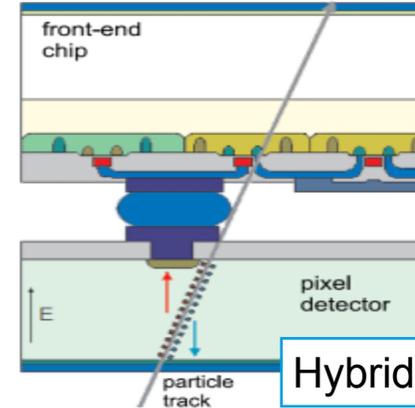
Read-out for characterisation and test

System integration challenges: cooling, power, connectivity

Share expensive submissions

Relationships with foundries (LF, TJ, ams)

Strong synergies with other fields, e.g. photon science



Calorimeters

Highly granular, of course, and 5D

Si pad diode and SiPM-on-Tile technologies

prime example for LC LHC synergies - and for the long timelines
particle flow driven: enabling, but not blue-sky

Implementation in CMS HGCal will teach important lessons

also for Higgs factories, linear or circular
cooling, electronics integration - still to be transferred & compactified

Gaseous alternatives in synergy with muon-oriented R&D

Directions:

More near-term applications:

e.g. LDMX (PBC) DUNE Near Detector ECAL,...

Optimise timing: "5D calorimetry"

silicon, scintillator, hybrid solutions: assist particle flow and weighting

Higher granularity for more classic technologies:

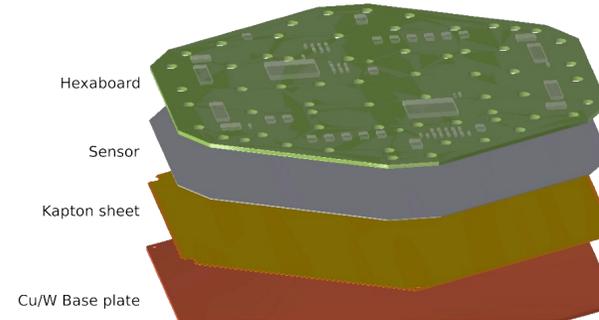
Highly Granular Liquid Argon: one of the few rad-hard options

finely segmented electrodes and high density feed-throughs, timing

ultimately: cryogenic electronics for the front end

"Particle-flow friendly" dual read-out

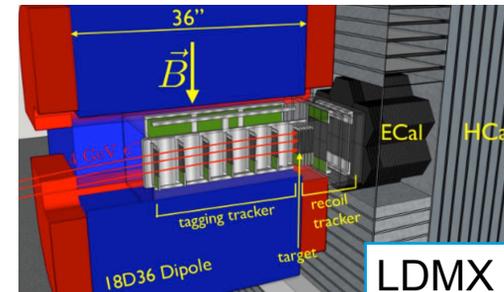
with longitudinal segmentation



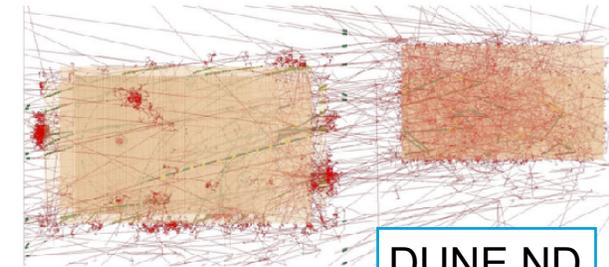
CMS Si Hexaboard module



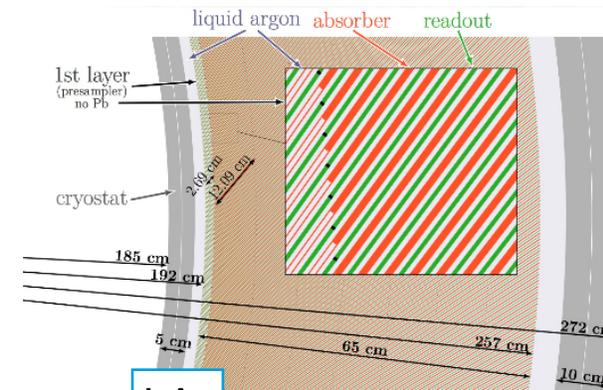
CALICE SiPM-on-Tile



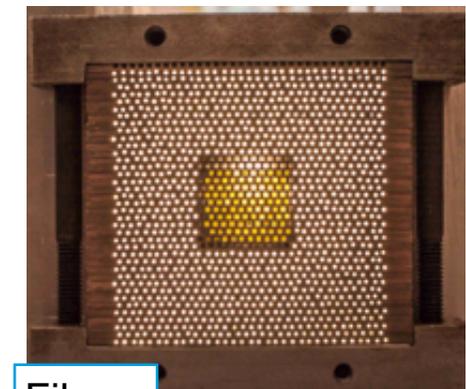
LDMX



DUNE ND



LAr



Fibres

Optical readout

Tracking, Calorimetry, Particle ID.

Sci-Fi trackers

light yield and speed of fibres, production techniques

Multiple read-out calorimetry

idea: separate electromagnetic hadronic and neutron components of particle showers

novel optical materials and coupling schemes

Ring-imaging Cerenkov detector, e.g. for LHCb

TOF and TOP detectors

radiators, mirrors, mechanics, cooling

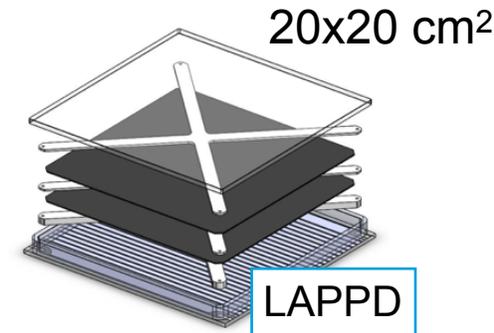
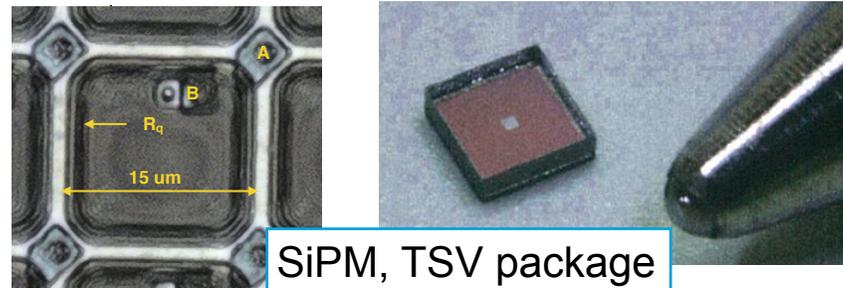
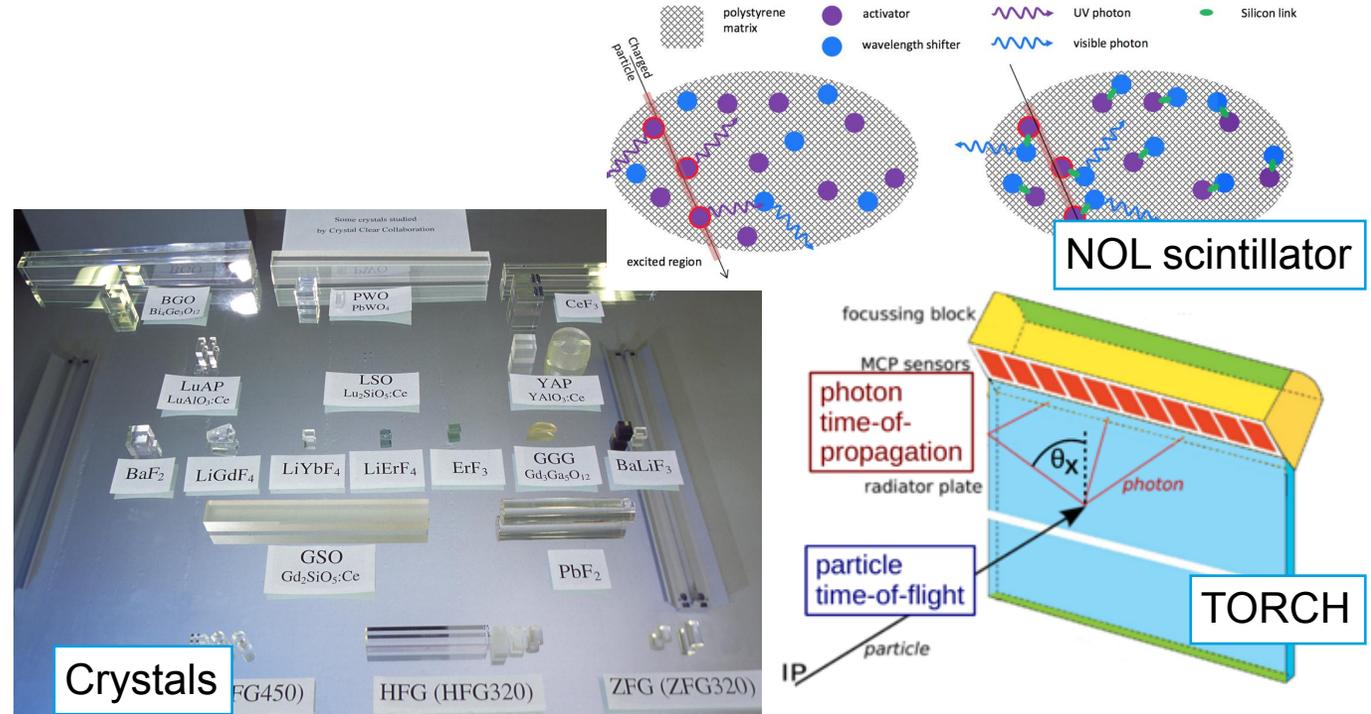
Fast timing photo-detectors and electronics

SiPMs: pushing the radiation tolerance frontier

many suppliers -but only few with flexibility and mass production capability

LAPPDs (Large Area Picosecond Photodetectors (MCPs))

Neutrino experiments, synergies with other disciplines



Gas Detectors

Still going strong

Large volume trackers for ILC, CEPC, FCCee

novel read-out structures for TPCs (MPGD, pixels, SiPMs)

Main effort is in large area detectors for muons

and - with 2D segmentation - for hadron calorimetry

MPGDs (Micromegas, GEMs, μ RWELL,..) and RPCs

Major topics - progress needed:

resistive surfaces, charge sharing, timing

industrialisation. scaling

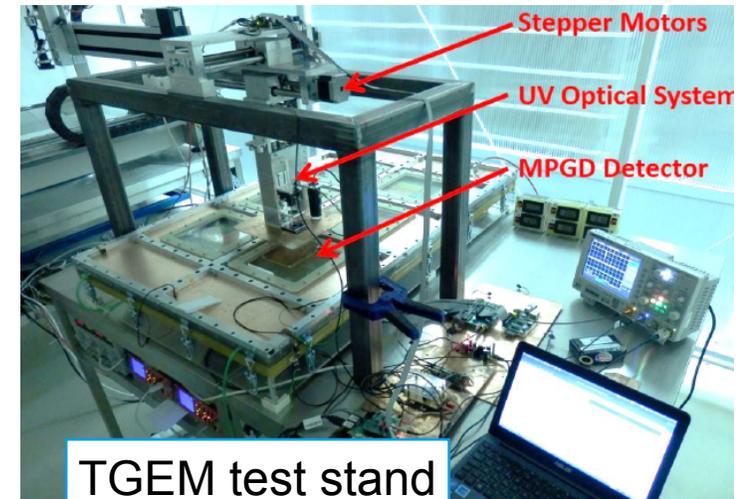
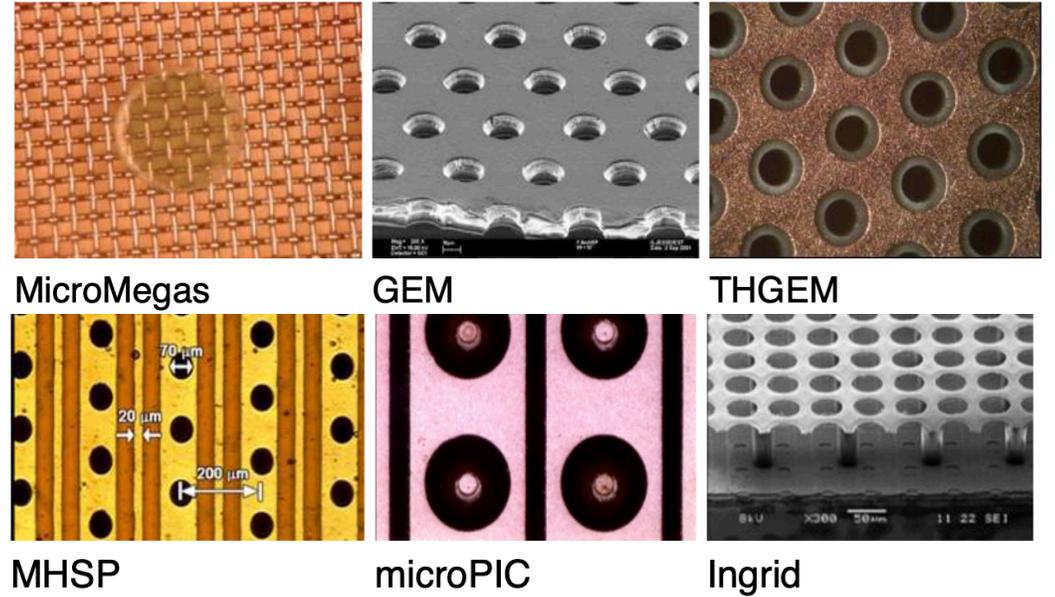
novel technologies, e.g. additive production

eco-friendly gases for RPCs and MPGD

Many common interests

characterisation, electronics

simulation and modeling



Cryogenic detectors

Neutrinos, Dark Matter - and Calorimeters

Cryogenic detectors

Synergies DUNE and Dark Matter Searches

also: gas detectors, calorimeters

Only first DUNE (Single Phase) in production mode

Dual phase and further R&D on-going

Continue protoDUNE operation

Very large infrastructure effort

Topics

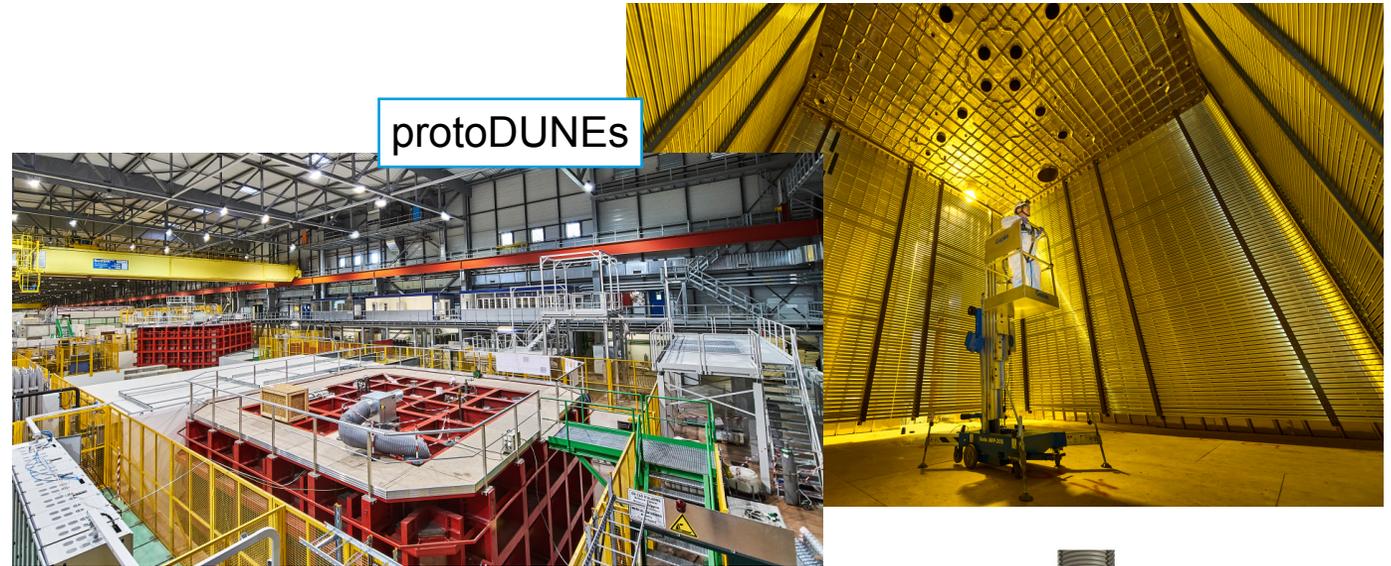
shielding

purity monitoring

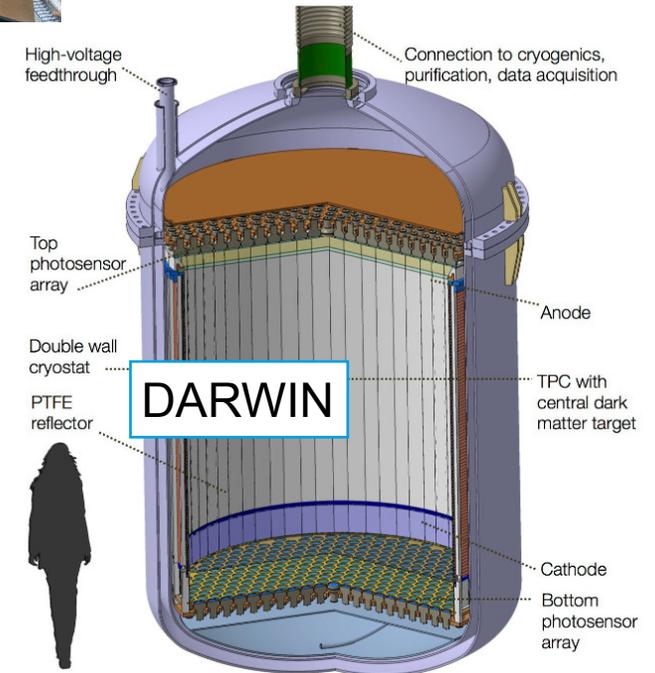
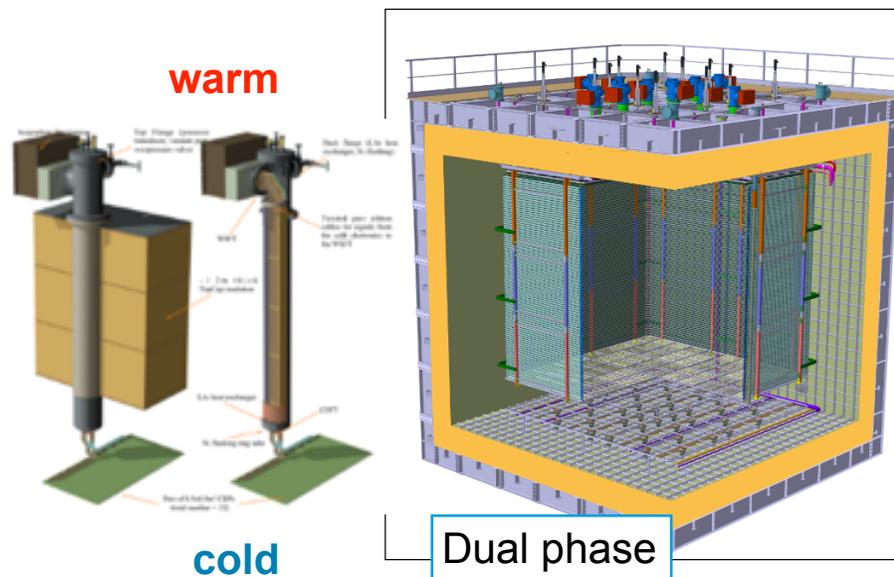
very High Voltage

cryogenic photo-detectors

cryogenic electronics



protoDUNES



Electronics: Integrated Circuits

No electronics, no detector.

High load on few developer groups, strong role of CERN

and currently driving the HL-LHC detector upgrade schedules

Large investments - and increasing for new, smaller feature sizes

increase speed and reduce power - inevitable anyway, driven by industry

Next step:

65 -> 32 nm for tracking 130 -> 65 nm for calorimetry & timing

collaborative tools, IP blocks, common submissions (CERN)

Community building and support

there are many smaller ASIC projects - provide central design support

Next-to-next technology evaluation

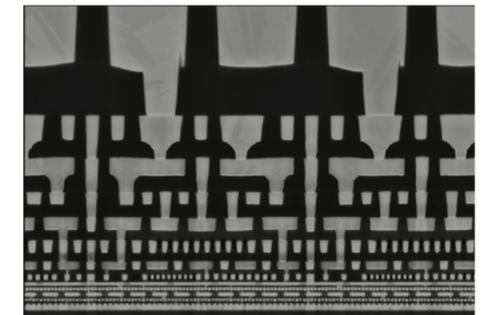
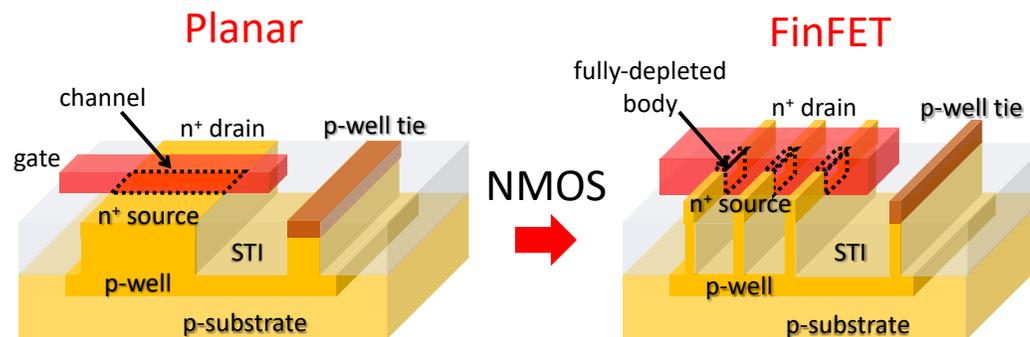
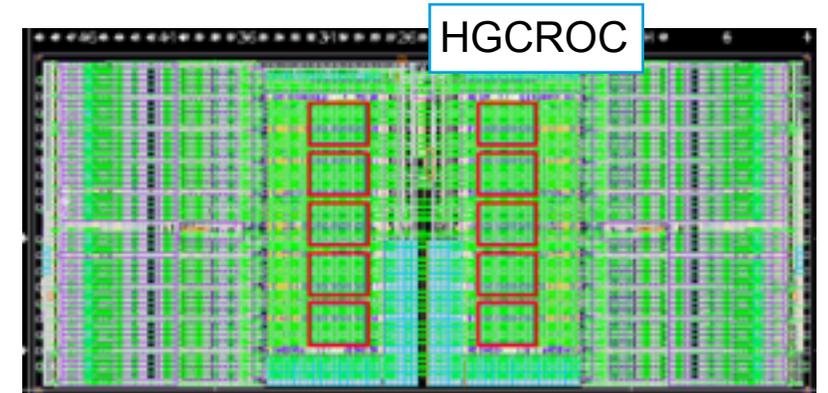
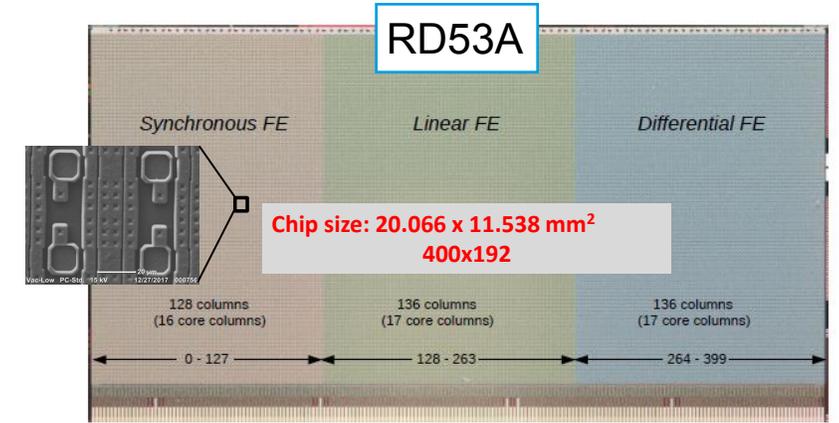
FinFET at 22 nm and below

Rad-hardness

analogue challenges

simulation and modeling

assembly (e.g. TSVs)



A 14 nm FinFET process metal stack

Mechanics: Structures and Cooling

Low tech - not at all.

New materials - lowest mass structures
trackers, of course, but also thin cryostats
expand large structures

Advanced cooling

Airflow

integrated design and FSI diagnostics

Micro-channel cooling

for micro-structures CMOS post-processing

High performance - low temperature

CO₂ for hadronic environments

New topic: automated handling for highly irradiated environments



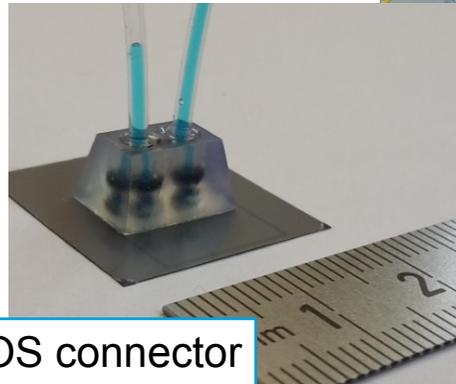
LOx cryotank



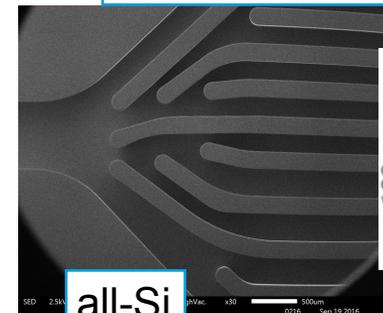
telescope backplane



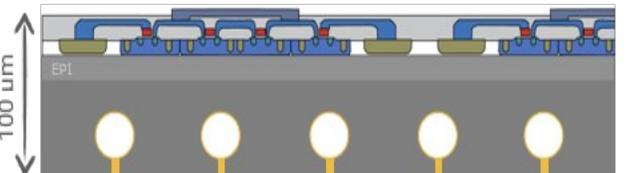
CF-honeycomb disk



CMOS connector



all-Si



Filling of trenches (e.g. PECVD, Parylene)

CMOS structure

Consciously not Covered

But equally important strategic developments

Optical links

higher rates and radiation levels

opto-electronics, silicon photonics

very specialised expertise, (almost) exclusive role of CERN

Detector magnets

very specialised expertise, almost exclusive role of CERN

NB:

Community needs a 4T magnet in the test beam

Software

Dedicated session on software and computing **tomorrow**



Blue-Sky R&D

Preserve the innovative potential

Long time scales - room for unconventional approaches

Inspiration from neighbouring fields - and industry

Example Quantum Sensors <https://arxiv.org/abs/1803.11306>

current push in the US and UK

synergies with quantum computing

"Crazy ideas":

Wireless read-out

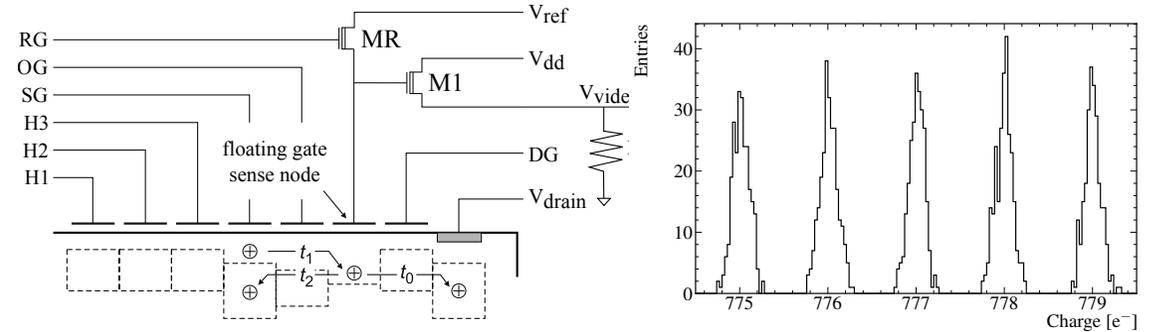
Wireless powering

Instrumented SC solenoids

Strength of our community is to unite behind common strategies

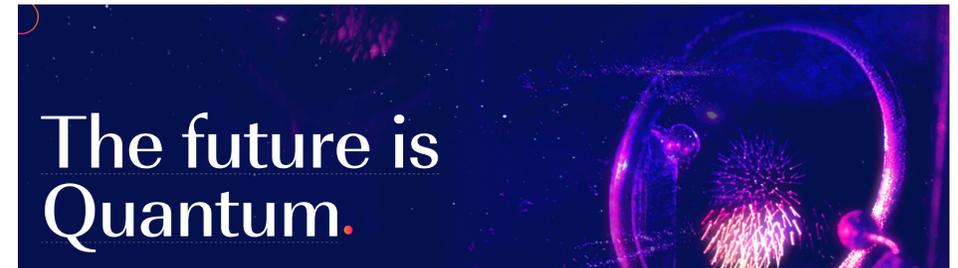
incremental innovation is often enough - and focussed

Need both - strike the right balance



Skipper CCD: arXiv: 1706.00028

single electron sensitivity for lowest signals



Common Infrastructures: Facilities, Tools, Platforms

Facilities

A European Network.

Test beams: CERN, DESY, Frascati

indispensable, in particular for system aspects

Irradiation facilities - across Europe

neutrons, photons, in-situ test beams

Characterisation facilities - new

electromagnetic interference , ion beams

CERN neutrino platform

protoDUNEs, - and a **low-energy test beam line**

EC-funded transnational access was a big success

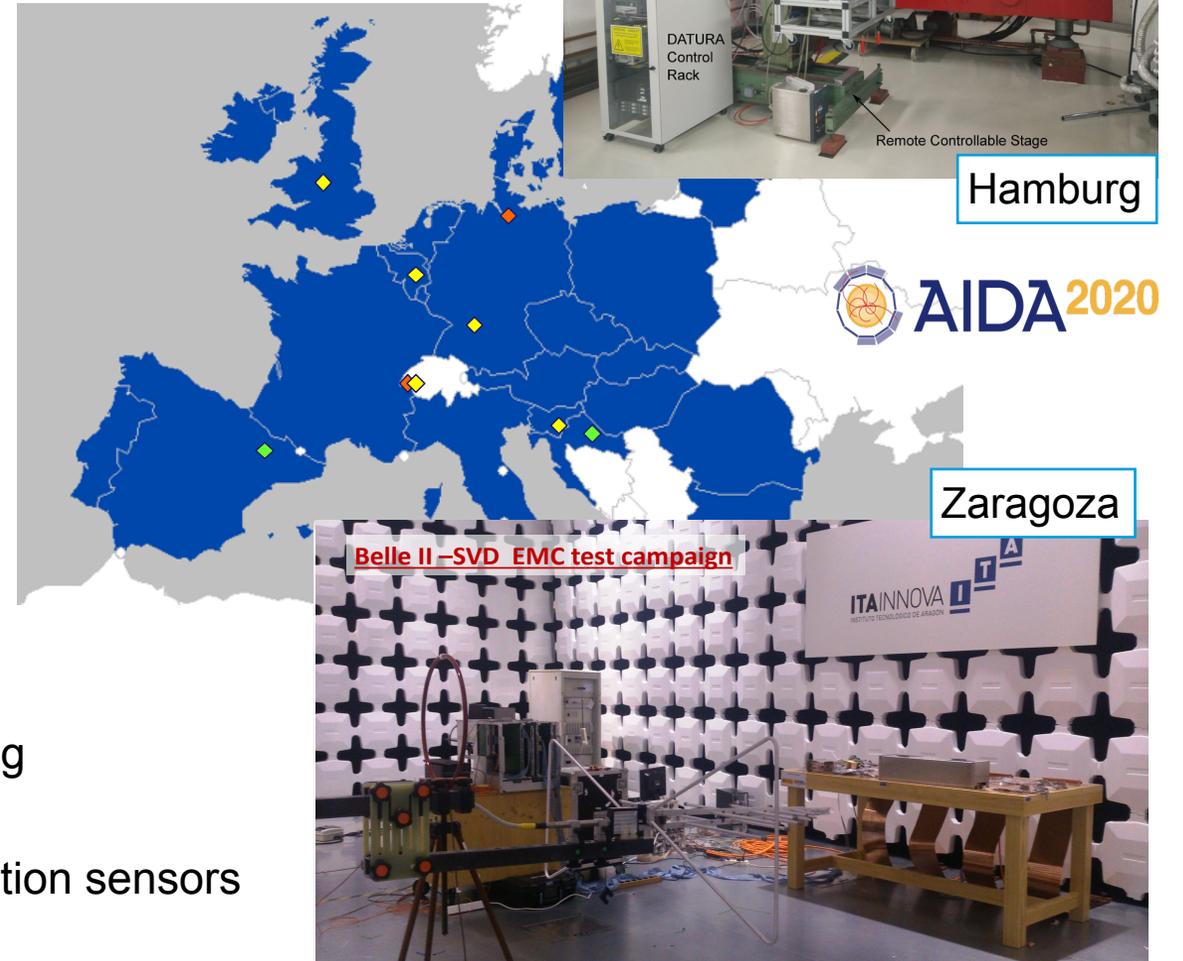
New solutions for the future required

Instrumentation and support for all of the above

e.g. beam instrumentation needs to keep pace with increasing performance demands

Next: timing reference, clock distribution, state-of-the art position sensors

User support staff



Tools, Platforms, Standards

Infrastructure = common interest

Successes from EUDET, AIDA, AIDA-2020 and R&D collaborations

see also Didier Contardo's talk

Some examples:

TCAD libraries for CMOS and Hybrid pixel sensor design

Sensor **design guidelines**, based on efficiency and radiation tolerance

Common **ASIC development** despite different pixel matrix sizes

TSV processes - with industrial partners

FPGA firmware IP blocks - not yet

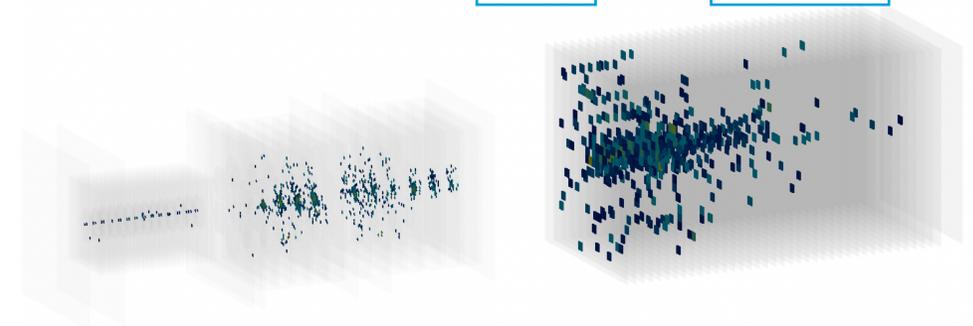
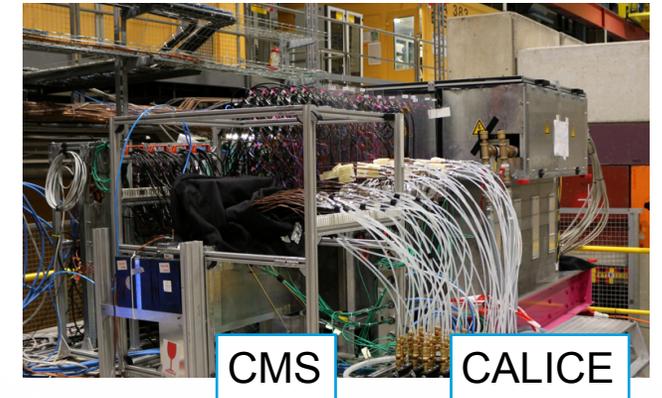
Test installations: optical fibres, photo-sensors, precision mechanics, gas detector qualification,...

Common **test beam DAQ** - LC and LHC

Monitoring frameworks, telescope reconstruction

Standards: micro-channel cooling connectors, synchronisation and trigger protocols, sensor and ASIC design kits

and Much More



Coordination and Support

ECFA Survey

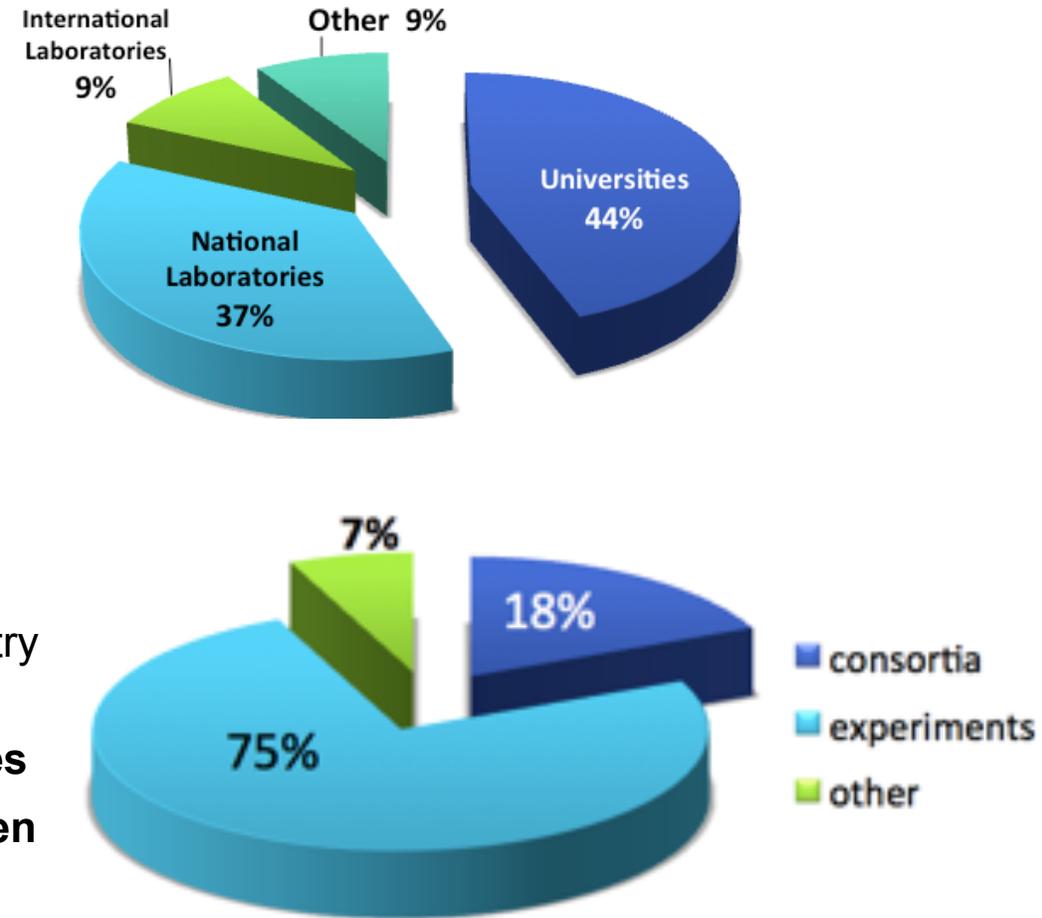
A Look at Our Community

700 replies - Today's typical HEP detector person

- is a staff physicist or PhD student,
- affiliated with a university or national lab,
- involved with an experiment,
- funded by national agencies or home institute,
- neighbouring activities: astro- or nuclear physics,
- works on semi-conductor trackers,
- is interested in FE ASICs (65 nm),
- involved in beam or radiation tests,
- believes that precision timing is the far most promising R&D,
- and sees career perspectives for R&D experts in tertiary sector or industry - but not research.

In general, positive feedback on R&D collaborations and EC initiatives

With focus moving from HL-LHC to future projects: need to strengthen R&D consortia - and establish new ones - while preserving expertise and working relationships developed in ATLAS, CMS, ...



R&D Collaborations

Past, and Future

The merits of pooling resources and avoiding duplication
see once more Didier Contardo's talk for an appraisal

Note that they are evolving in scope quite flexibly, e.g. CALICE

Task sharing vs. competitive prototyping

uniqueness vs redundancy, funding (dis-)continuity

Synchronise of TRLs with proof-of-principle prototypes

build the community and train the next generation

Possibilities for future ones:

CMOS: AIDA-2020 made a start, but there is more potential

Mechanics: liaise with Forum for Tracker mechanics

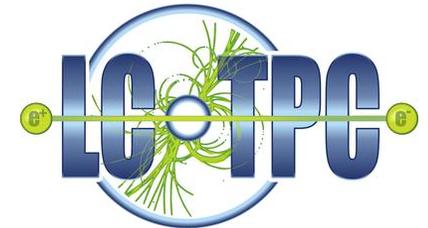
Extension of RD53 towards 32 nm

Some challenges

Engage with world-wide (non-European) community

Integrate R&D not targeted at CERN-hosted projects

Funding ups and downs



EC-funded Projects

AIDA-2020 and Follow-up

All have strong leverage on matching fund

AIDA-2020: 2015-2020

39 beneficiaries from 19 countries

EC funds **10 M€**, total budget **29.8 M€**

Unique in establishing coherence at European level

Subsidiary approach to coordination

build on existing structures where possible

New Call in Horizon 2020

Innovation Pilot for Detectors

Expected budget 10 M€

Deadline for submission March 17, 2020

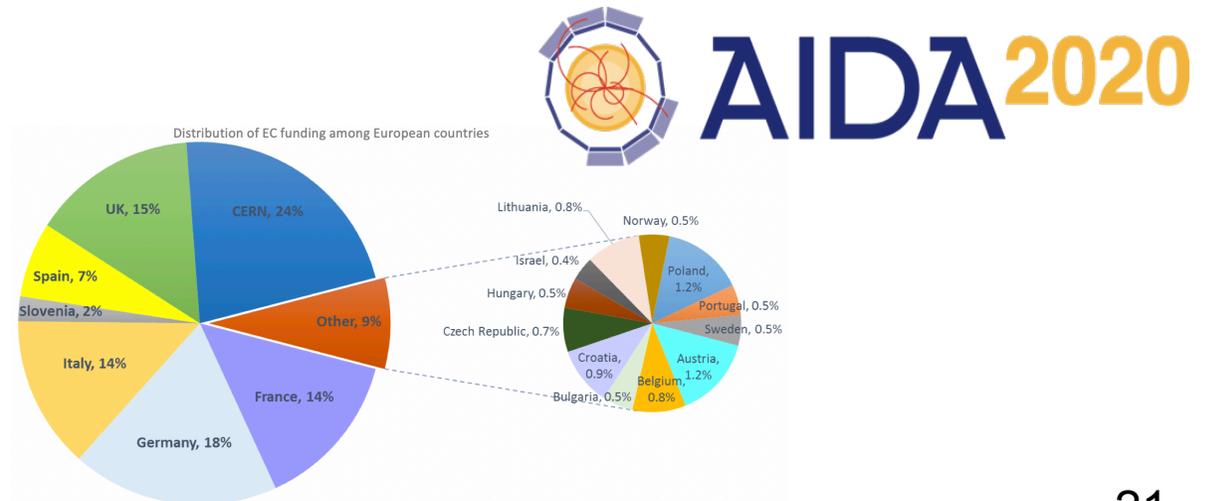
Call for Expressions of Interest this week

Open community meeting CERN September 4

Complementary to ATTRACT

no double-funding

Integrating Activities since 2006
increasing level of integration



Talent Management

Some personal remarks

Detector (system) prototyping is an excellent training ground for young particle physicists
not only detectors - as evidenced by feedback

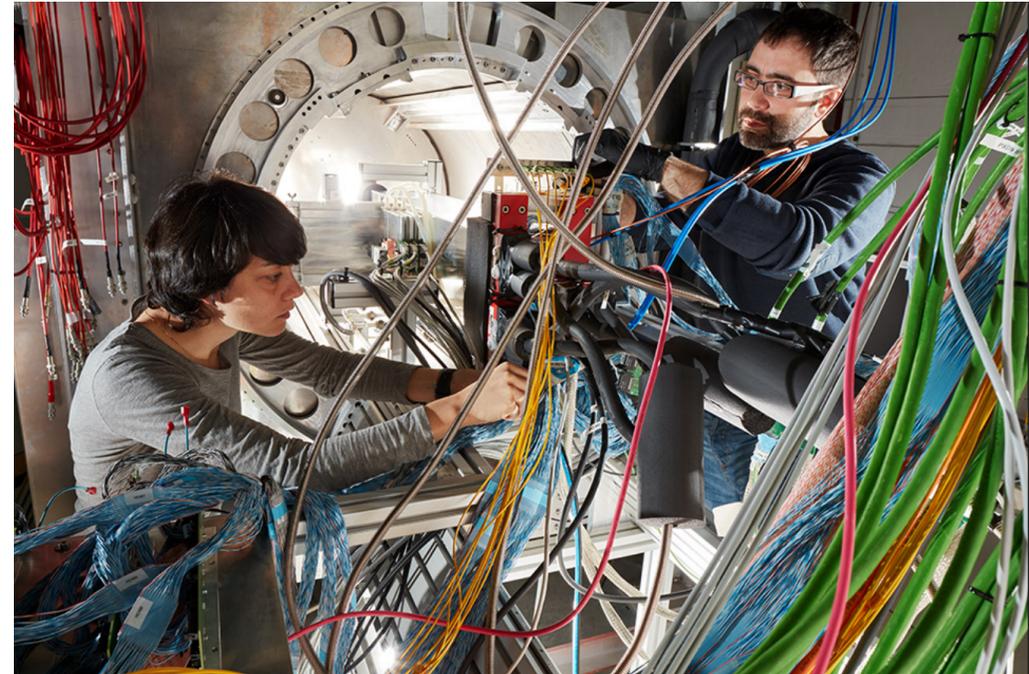
Internally, we under-sell the intellectual challenges - and pleasures - of detector development

University education, PhD requirements

Externally, we under-sell the technological dimensions of particle physics

Outreach and public relations

Both aspects are fundamentally related to the deficit in recognition and career opportunities for instrumentation physicists and engineers (!)



EDIT-2020

Excellence in Instrumentation Technologies

School for advanced PhD and young postdocs

Lectures and hands-on courses, including test beam

Under the auspices of ICFA

February 17-28, 2020 @ DESY

Summary

and Conclusions

Drawing a strategic R&D road-map at this point is challenging

Future course of the field is just emerging

Maybe no map yet - but a compass: directions are clear

The goals are known - and the challenges are not small

Continued funding - and the efficient use of resources - are critical

Near-and medium term projects play an important role

Ensure an efficient link between experiments and R&D groups

Community is mature and well organised

Established successful collaborative structures

Continue to be open-minded towards “blue sky” research

Inspirations from neighbouring fields and industrial partners - Cinzia Da Vià's talk

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The most effective means to preserve a healthy R&D community is a clear perspective on future projects.



Acknowledgments

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AIDA-2020 Scientific Advisory Panel (Chair M.Demarteau) and Steering Committee Members

Christian Joram, Frank Simon

All who contributed to this talk - consciously or not

All mistakes are mine!