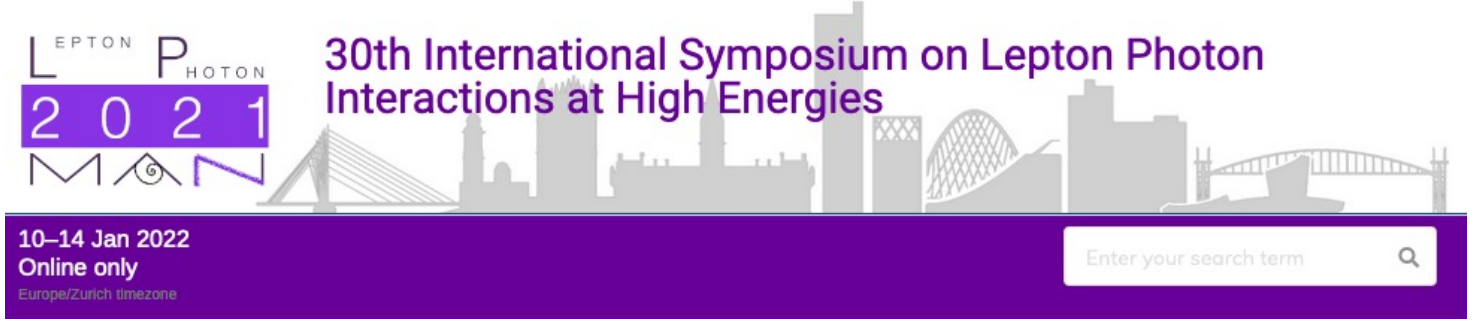
Overview of Detector R&D

14.1.2022

Susanne Kuehn, CERN



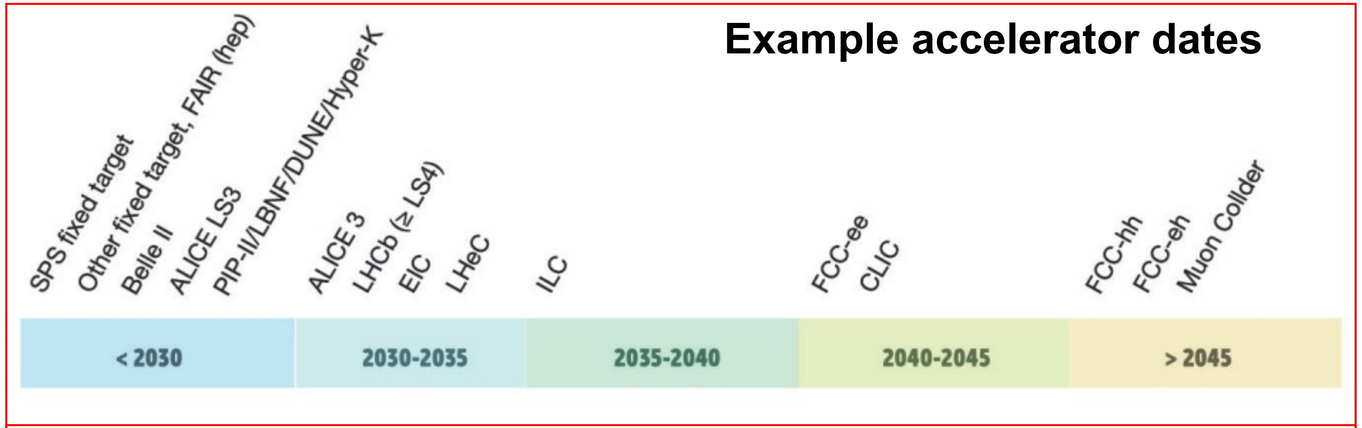
Overview

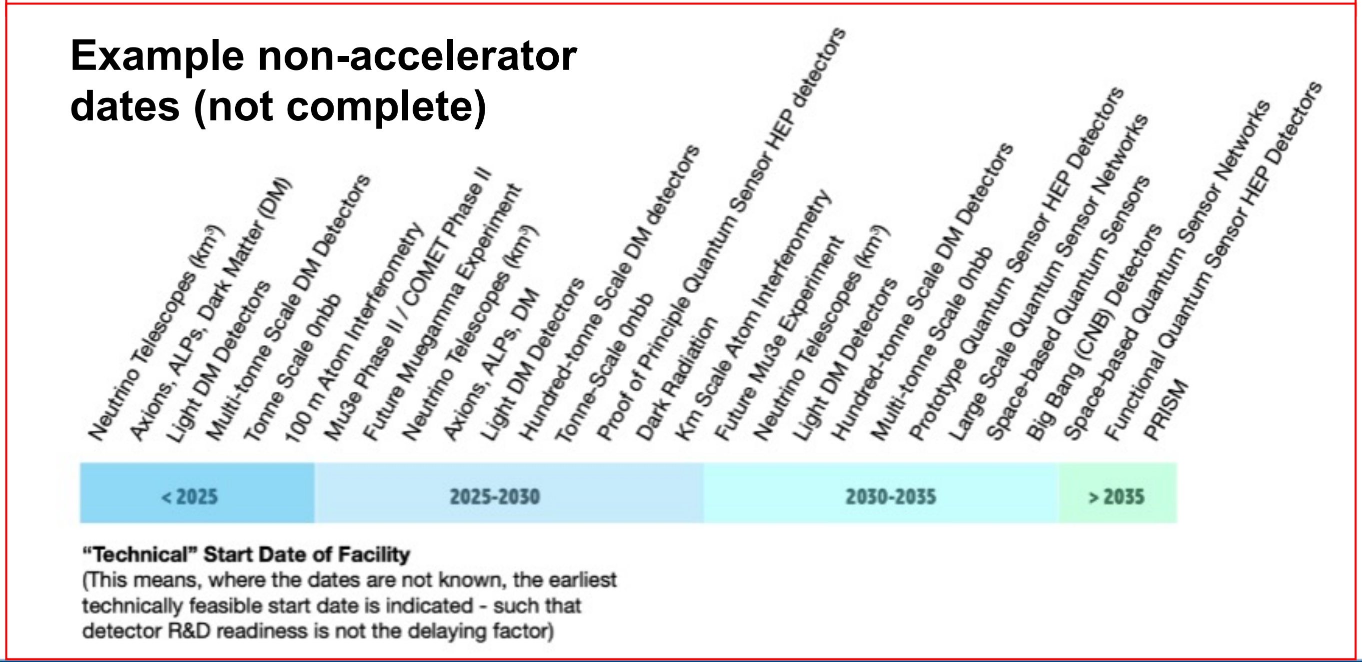
- Overview of future facilities
- R&D organisation
- Details on R&D of several detector technologies
  - Gaseous, Liquid and Solid State Detectors
  - Calorimetry, Particle identification and photon detectors, Quantum and emerging technologies
  - Microelectronics, Integration
- Observations and Conclusions

Disclaimer: by far not complete list and coverage of all experiments. Many specific talks during other sessions of this conference.

Overview of future facilities

- Many different future facilities proposed/foreseen based on accelerators and non-accelerators
- Overview from ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap Document (CERN-ESU-017, 10.17181/CERN.XDPL.W2EX)





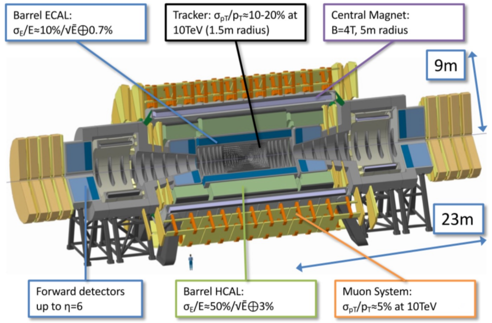
The dates used in these diagrams have a deliberately low precision, and are intended to represent the earliest 'feasible start date' (where a schedule is not already defined), taking into account the necessary steps of approval, development and construction for machine and civil engineering. They do not constitute any form of plan or recommendation, and indeed several options presented are mutually exclusive.

Furthermore, the projects mentioned here are usually limited to those mentioned in the 2020 EPPSU*, although it should be noted that detector R&D for other possible future facilities is usually aligned with that for programmes already listed.

→ Many detector concepts at different future facilities

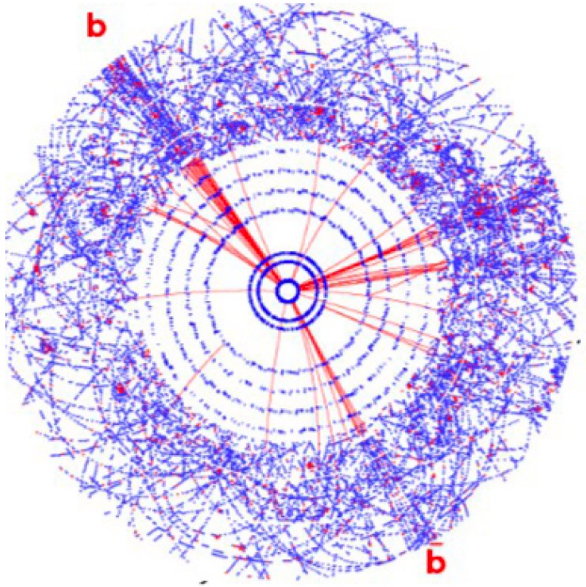
*** 2020 European Particle Physics Strategy Update**
https://europeanstrategyupdate.web.cern.ch/

Example of future detectors at accelerators



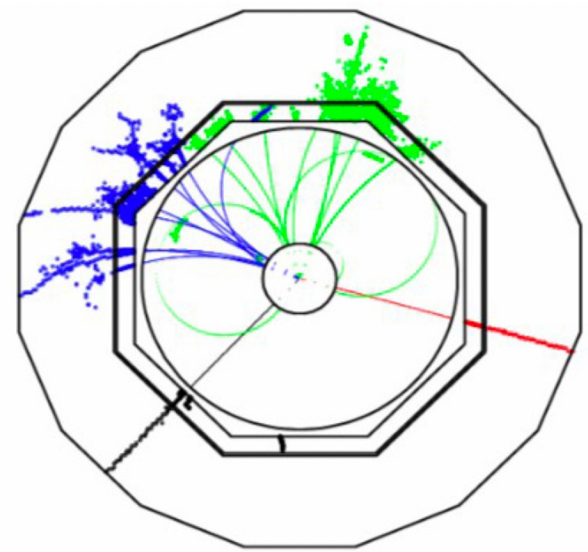
FCC-hh CDR

Hadron-hadron collisions e.g. LHC

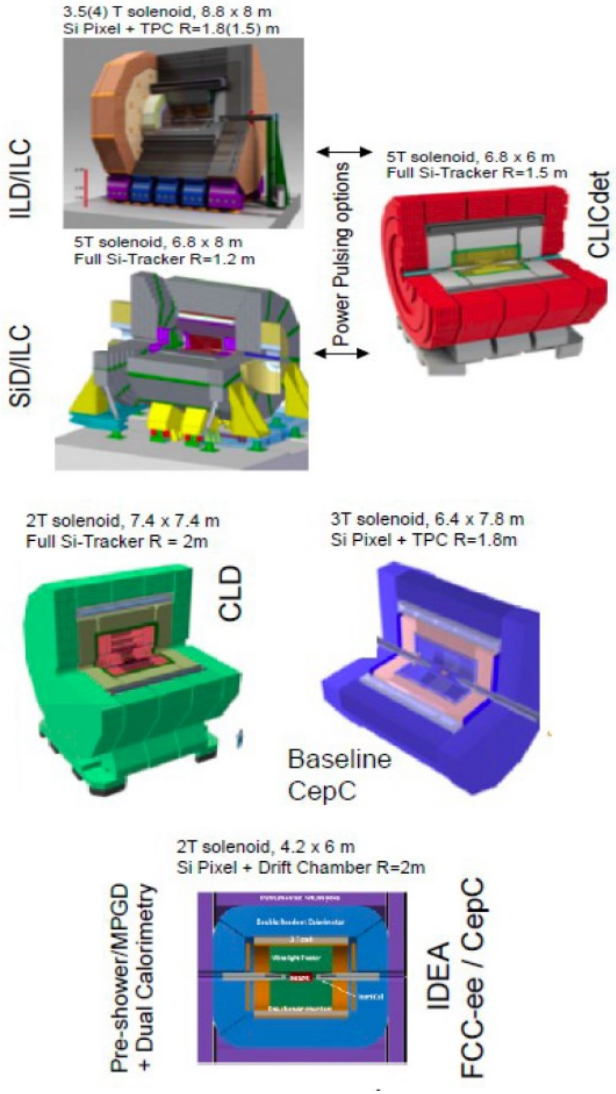


- Busy events
- Require hardware and software triggers
- High radiation levels

e^+e^--collisions



- Clean events
- No trigger
- Full event reconstruction



- One of the many challenges: radiation hardness. Radiation levels of e.g. 300 MGy/5-6 10^{17} n_{eq}/cm^2 in first tracker layers go well beyond what any currently available microelectronics can survive ($\lesssim$ MGy) and few sensor technologies can cope beyond ~10^{16} n_{eq}/cm^2

→ Many details in the session afterwards

→ Detector R&D essential

Detector R&D organisation

- Looking in the past:

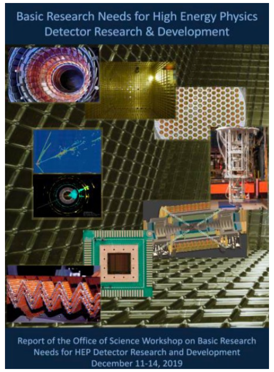
Detector R&D

- From 1986, vigorous CERN programme with 40 MCHF funding from Italian government (Zichichi's LAA Project)
- CERN Detector R&D Committee set up mid 1990. By March 1992: 35 proposals, 24 approved – involving 800 people in 170 institutes

Detector Research and Development Committee (DRDC), 1990 - 1995

The Detector Research and Development Committee (DRDC) was set up in July 1990. It received proposals for detector R&D involving people from Member States, other countries, and CERN itself. The committee operated in the same way as the other experimental committees of CERN, and forwarded its recommendations to the Research Board for final decision. It held its last meeting in January 1995. Its role was taken over by the LHC Committee (LHCC).

- Several processes conducted/ongoing to organise the Detector R&D (more details in spare slides)
  - Technology oriented RD Collaborations: RD42, RD50, RD51, RD53, …
  - US Basic Research Needs and Snowmass
  - CERN EP R&D
  - AIDAInnova
  - ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap (Slides, Webpage)
  - ….

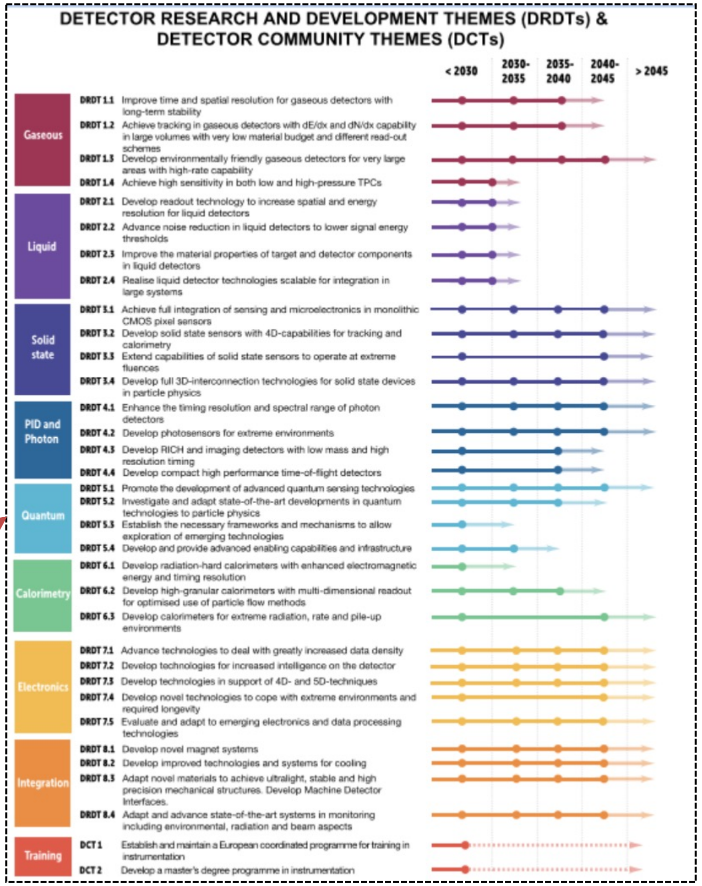


Snowmass 2021

Detector R&D readiness should not be the determining factor in the future of particle physics

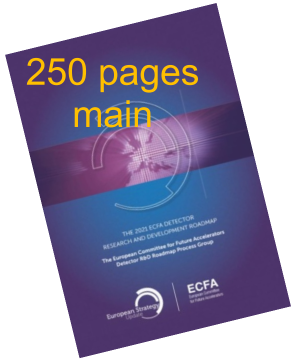
ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap

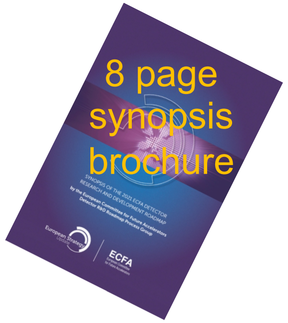
- *"Organised by ECFA, a roadmap should be developed by the community to balance the detector R&D efforts in Europe, taking into account progress with emerging technologies in adjacent fields"*
- Focus on the technical aspects of detector R&D requirements given the [2020 EPPSU deliberation document] listed "*High-priority future initiatives*" and "*Other essential scientific activities for particle physics*" as input and organise material by Technology/Task Force.
- Task Forces start from **the future science programme** to identify main detector technology challenges to be met (both mandatory and highly desirable to optimise physics returns) and estimate the period over which the required detector R&D programmes may be expected to extend.
- Within each Task Force the aim is to propose a time ordered detector R&D programme in terms of **capabilities not currently achievable**.



Process organised by Panel and nine Task Forces with input sessions and open symposia with wide community consultation (1359 registrants)
Thank you for all input, contributions and comments!

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



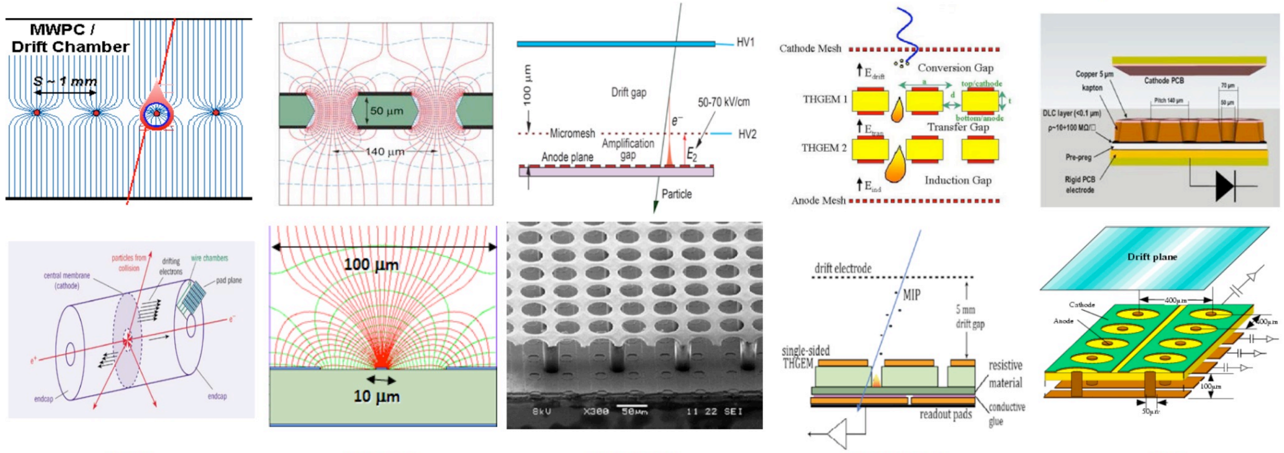


ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap Panel web pages at:
https://indico.cern.ch/e/ECFADetectorRDRoadmap
Documents CERN-ESU-017:
10.17181/CERN.XDPL.W2EX

Gaseous detectors

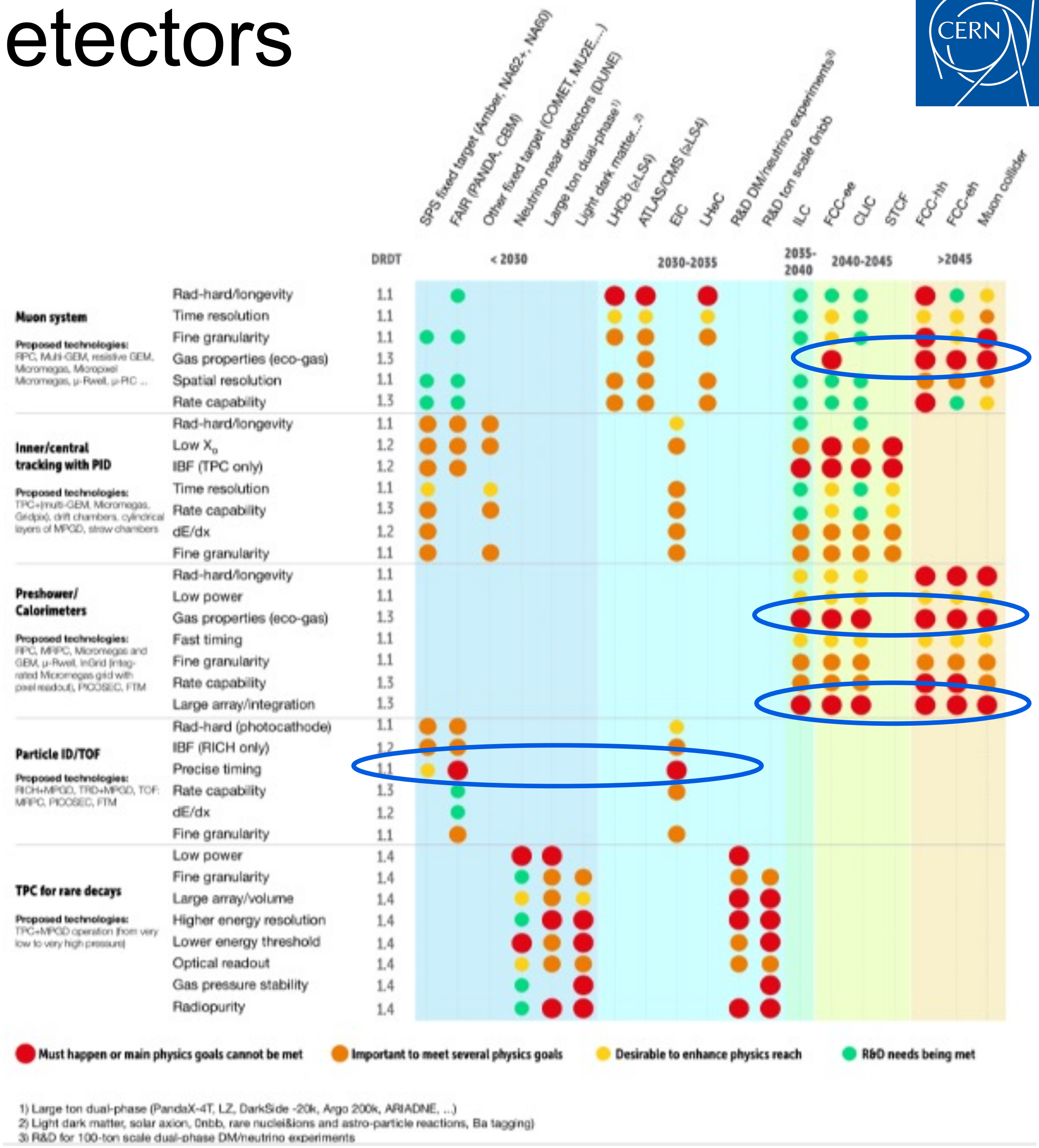
- Gaseous detectors: from Wire/Drift Chamber → Time Projection Chamber (TPC) → Micro-Pattern Gas Detectors
- Primary choice for large-area coverage with low material budget & dE/dx measurement (TPC, Drift chamber) & TOF functionality (MRPC, PICOSEC)

MWPC / DC | GEM | MICROMEGAS | THGEM | μ-RWELL



TPC | MSGC | INGRID | RPWELL | μ–PIC

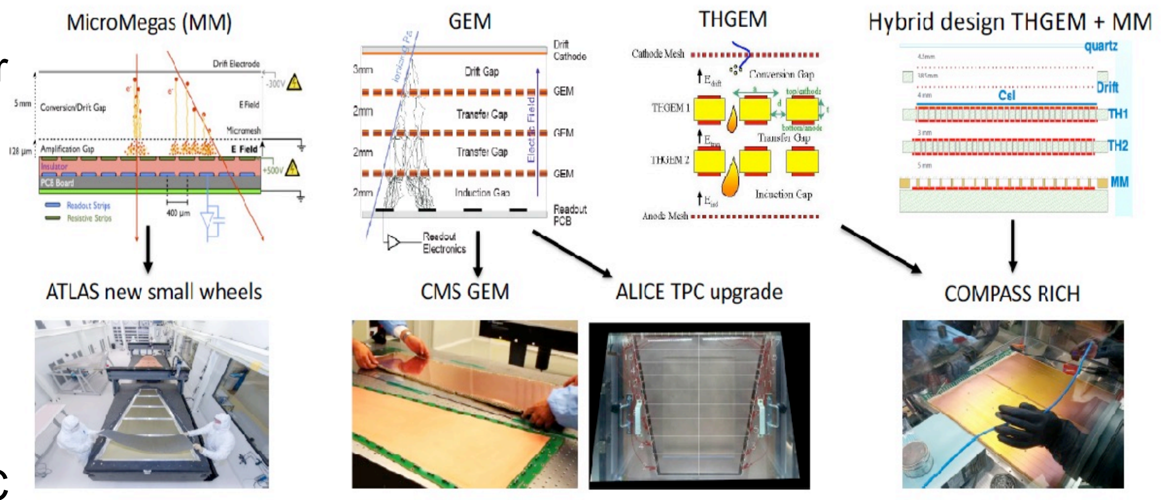
- **Detector Readiness Matrices of each Task Force chapter** focus on the extent to which the R&D topic is *mission critical* to the programme than the intensity of R&D required
  - Must happen or main physics goals cannot be met
  - Important to meet physics goals
  - Desirable to enhance physics reach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

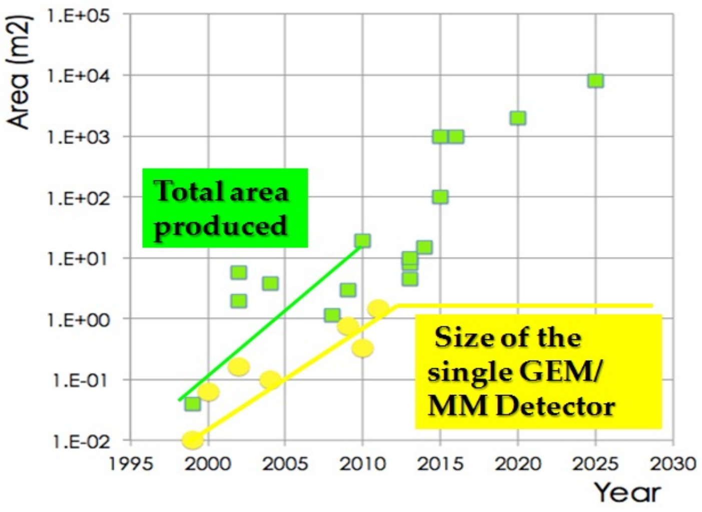


Gaseous detectors: area and timing

M. Titov

- **Upgrades to a number of systems used at the LHC** for tracking, muon spectroscopy and triggering have **taken advantage of the renaissance in gaseous detectors** (*esp* MPGDs)
- **New generation of TPCs use MPGD-based readout**: e.g. ALICE Upgrade, T2K, ILC, CepC

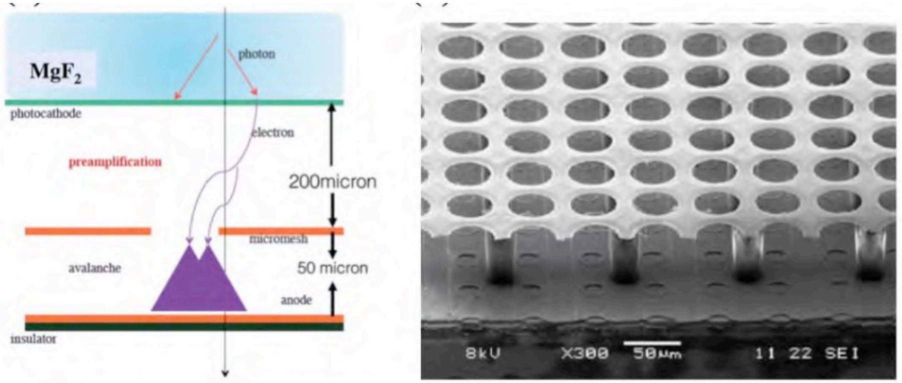




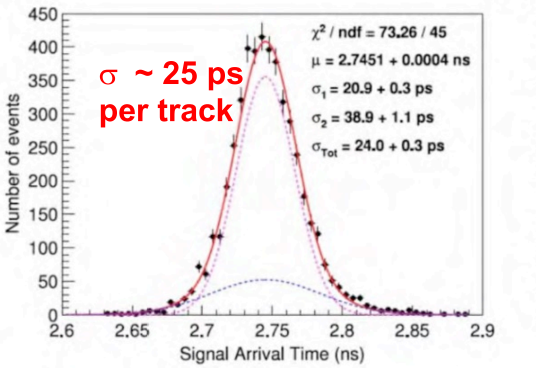
- **Gaseous detectors offer very competitive timing** through e.g.
  - **Multi-gap Resistive Plate Chambers** (down to 60 ps time resolution) (ALICE TOF Detector, Z.Liu, NIM A927 (2019) 396)
  - An enabling emerging R&D: **Micromegas with timing** (PICOSEC concept)

Cherenkov radiator + Photocathode + MM

J. Bortfeldt, NIM A903 (2018) 317



Timing (MIP test-beam):

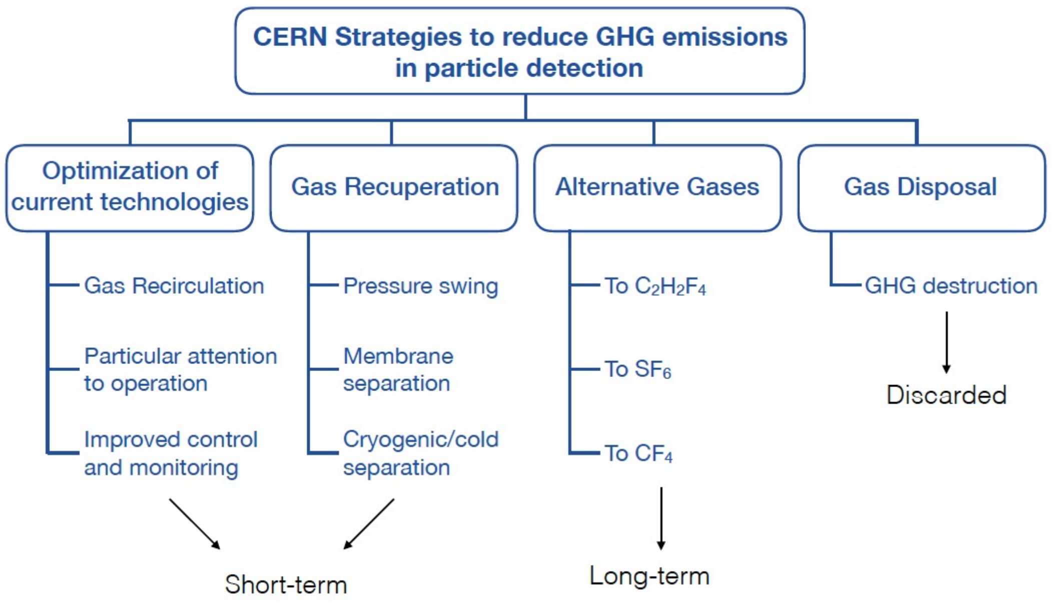


→ Many developments emerged from the R&D studies within the RD51 Collaboration

Gaseous Detectors: eco-friendly gases

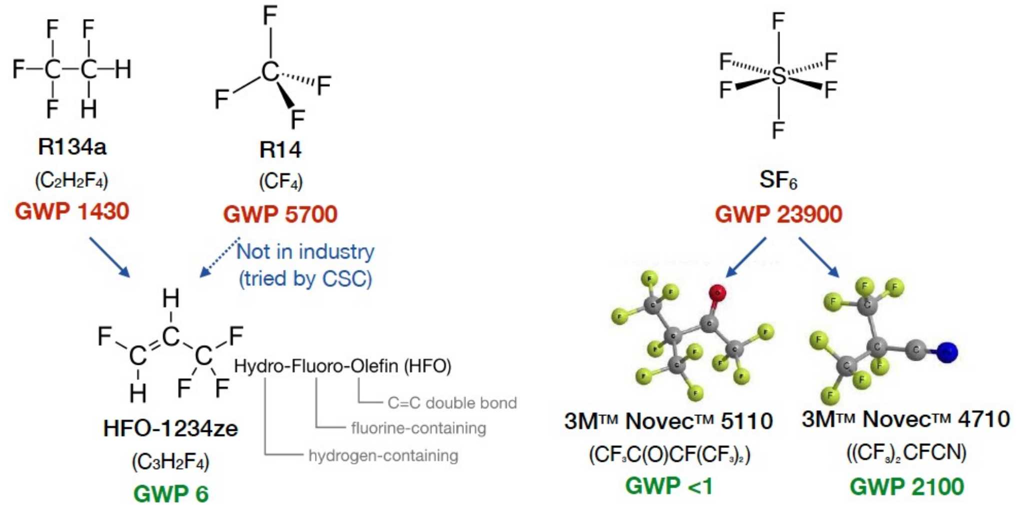
- 92% of emission at CERN related to large LHC experiments
- Thanks to gas recirculation GHG emission already reduced by > 90% wrt. to open mode systems!
- Many LHC gas systems with gas recuperation

CERN strategies for GHG reduction



Possible alternatives to GHG gases

New eco-friendly liquids/gases have been developed for industry as refrigerants and HV insulating medium...
ionisation properties in particle detection not well known

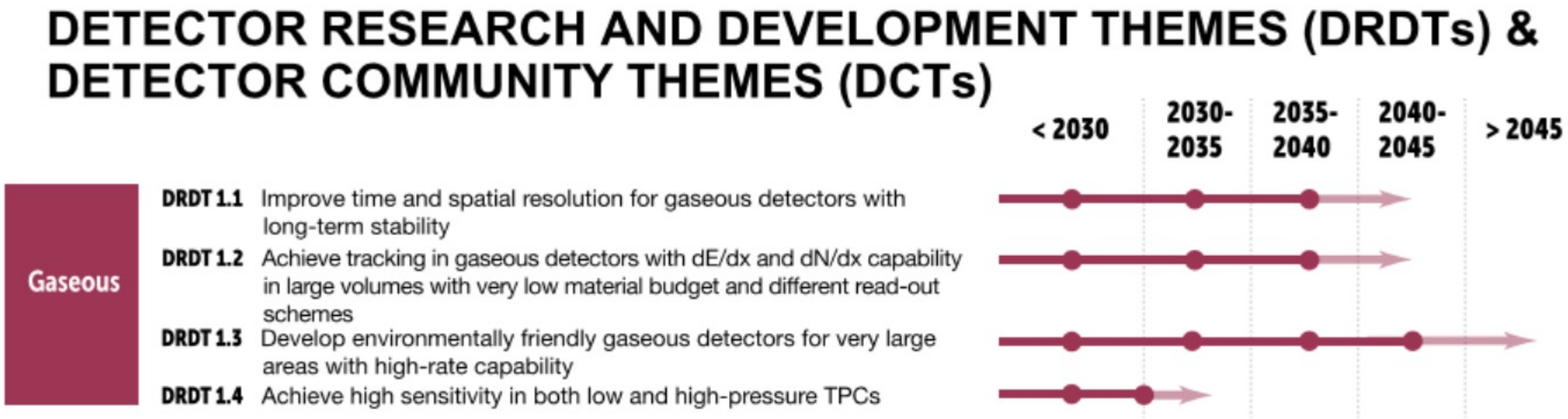


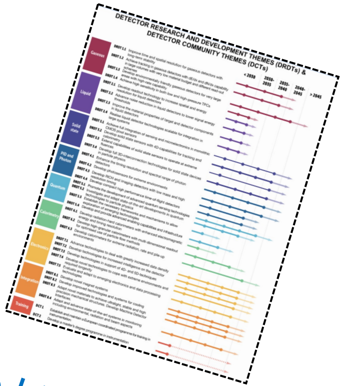
- Alternative gases:
  - A lot of work especially in RPC community to search for alternative to $C_2H_2F_4$
  - Not an easy task to find new eco-friendly gas mixture for current detectors

B. Mandelli

Gaseous detectors

→ **Within each Task Force chapter of the Roadmap document created a time-ordered technology requirements driven R&D roadmap in terms of capabilities not currently achievable**





To highlight the most important drivers for research in each technology area

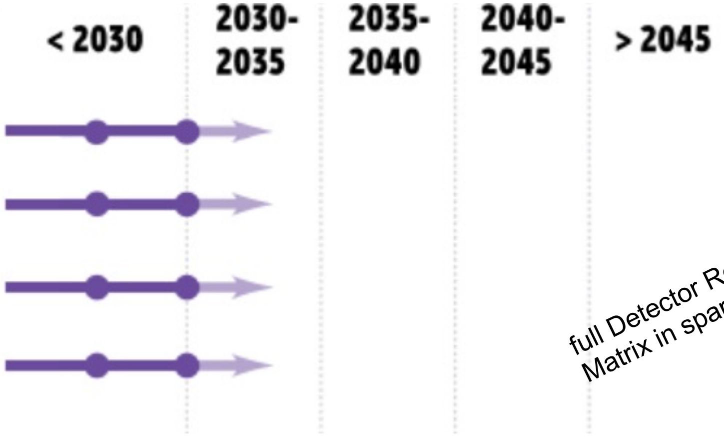
To not limit a feasible start date of a future facility

- The faded region acknowledges the typical time needed between the completion of the R&D phase and the readiness of an experiment at a given facility.
- Stepping stones are shown to represent the R&D needs of facilities intermediate in time.
- It should be emphasised that the future beyond the end of the arrows is simply not yet defined, not that there is an expectation that R&D for the further future beyond that point will not be needed.

Liquid detectors

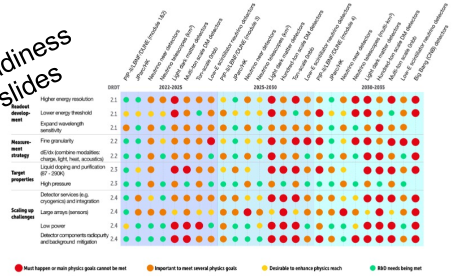
- The DRDTs are

Liquid		
	DRDT 2.1	Develop readout technology to increase spatial and energy resolution for liquid detectors
	DRDT 2.2	Advance noise reduction in liquid detectors to lower signal energy thresholds
	DRDT 2.3	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

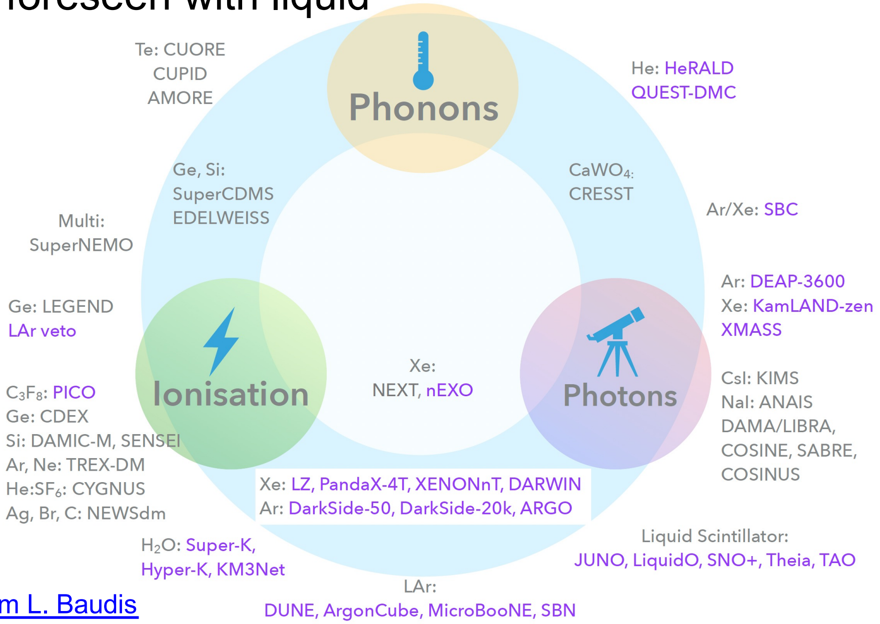


Note: Developments in this field are rapid and it is not possible today to reason-ably estimate the dates for projects requiring longer-term R&D

full Detector Readiness Matrix in spare slides



- Several large-scale and many small-scale experiments running or foreseen with liquid detectors

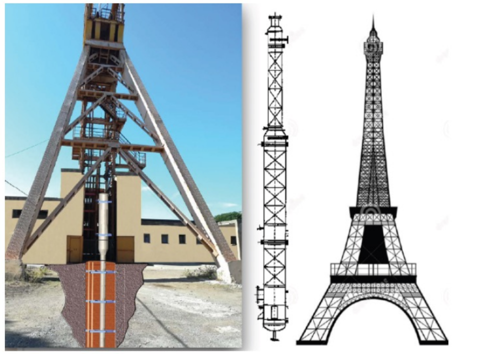


Modified from L. Baudis

Underground Dark Matter Experiments – small and rare signals

R&D for multi-ton scale noble liquids:

- Target doping and purification
- Detector components radiopurity and background mitigation



ARIA underground purification system for argon (DarkSide-20k)

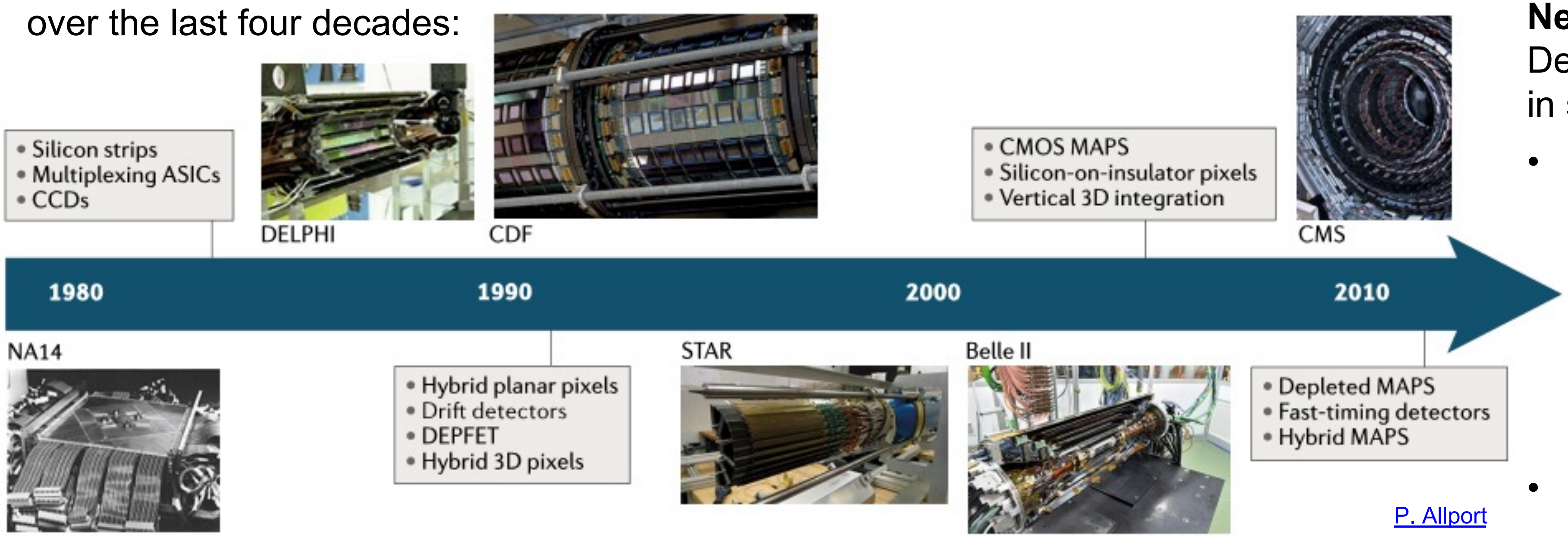
Low-radioactivity argon: extraction (Urania plant, 330 kg/d), purification (ARIA facility, 10 kg/d)

Rn distillation column for XENONnT (reduce ^{222}Rn - hence also ^{214}Bi - from pipes, cables, cryogenic system)

Distillation columns for krypton and radon, material screening and selection, radon emanation

Solid State Detectors

- Many different silicon detector technologies for **particle tracking** have been developed over the last four decades:

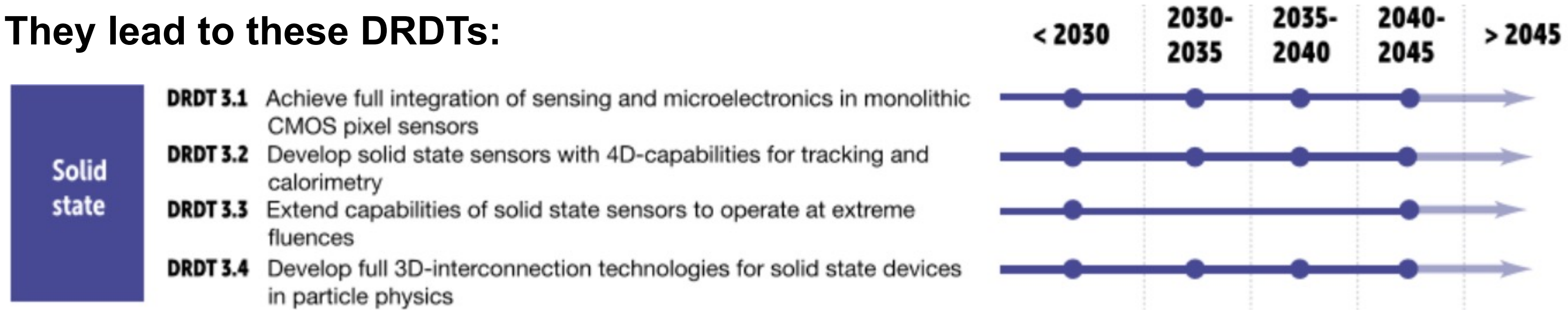


P. Allport

Remarkable: every decade the instrumented areas have increased by a factor of 10 while the numbers of channels in the largest arrays have increased by a factor of 100

- Solid state detectors more and more used for **calorimetry and time-of-flight**

They lead to these DRDTs:



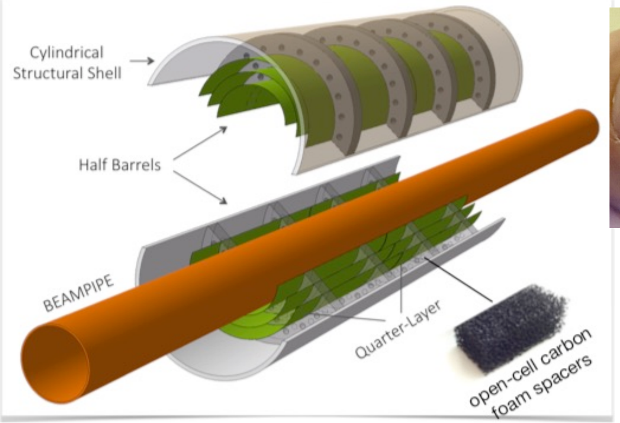
New Challenges (see Detector Readiness Matrix in spare slides):

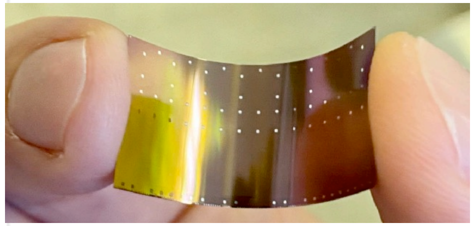
- **Vertex detectors with low mass, high resolution** (Target per layer spatial resolution of ≤ 3μm and X/X_0 ≤ 0.05% for FCC-ee), **low power and high radiation hardness** (up to $8\times10^{17} n_{eq}/cm^2$ for pp-colliders)
- Trackers: **affordable sensors** with low mass, high resolution, **low power**
- **Large area and granular** devices for calorimeters
- Detectors with **ultra-fast timing** (O(10-100 ps)) for PID, TOF
- Fully integrated with electronics, mechanics, services, …

CMOS MAPS

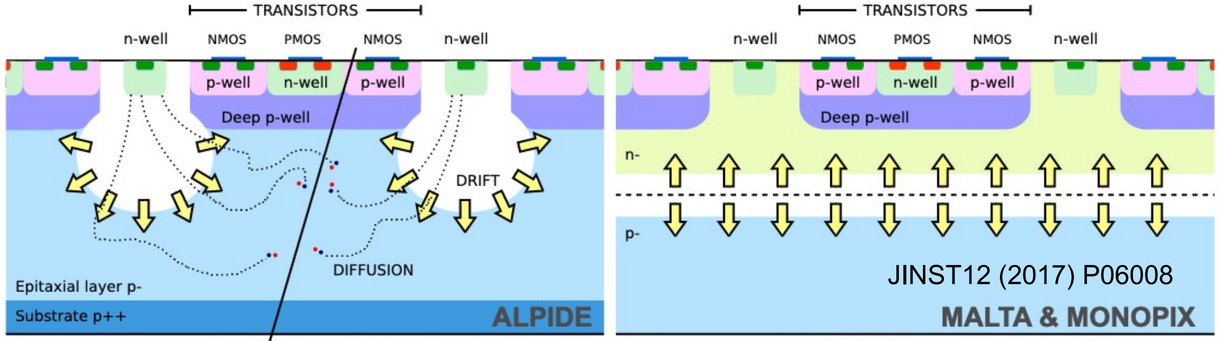
- Monolithic sensors combining sensing and readout elements
- Example: For FCC-ee vertex detector targeting spatial resolution per layer of ≤ 3μm and X/X_0 ≤ 0.05%, essential to have low power. Plus radiation-hardness up to $8\times10^{17} n_{eq}/cm^2$ for pp-collider.

CMOS MAPS for ALICE ITS3 (Run 4):
(LOI: CERN-LHCC-2019-018, M. Mager)
- Three fully cylindrical, wafer-sized layers based on curved ultra-thin sensors (20-40 μm), air flow cooling
- Very low mass (IB), < 0.02-0.04% per layer





Radiation hardness of MAPS: From ALPIDE to MALTA/Monopix with modified Tower Jazz 180 nm process

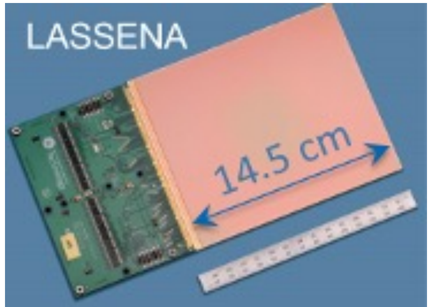


TJ180nm Standard Process | TJ180nm Modified Process

→ Up to 97% efficiency after fluence of $1\times10^{15} n_{eq}/cm^2$ H. Pernegger

MIMOSA @ EUDET BeamTest
Telescope → 3 μm track resolution achieved

Large area: stitching
INMAPS process



Courtesy of N. Guerrini, STFC
50μm pixel, waferscale

To achieve higher radiation hardness:
Hybrid technologies with thin, 3D-structures (columns/trenches) silicon and/or high bandgap materials (e.g. diamond) are mostly considered for really high radiation environments.

Silicon timing detectors

Sensors for 4D-Tracking: position and time resolution → Development of Radiation Hard Timing Detectors (Low Gain Avalanche Detectors)

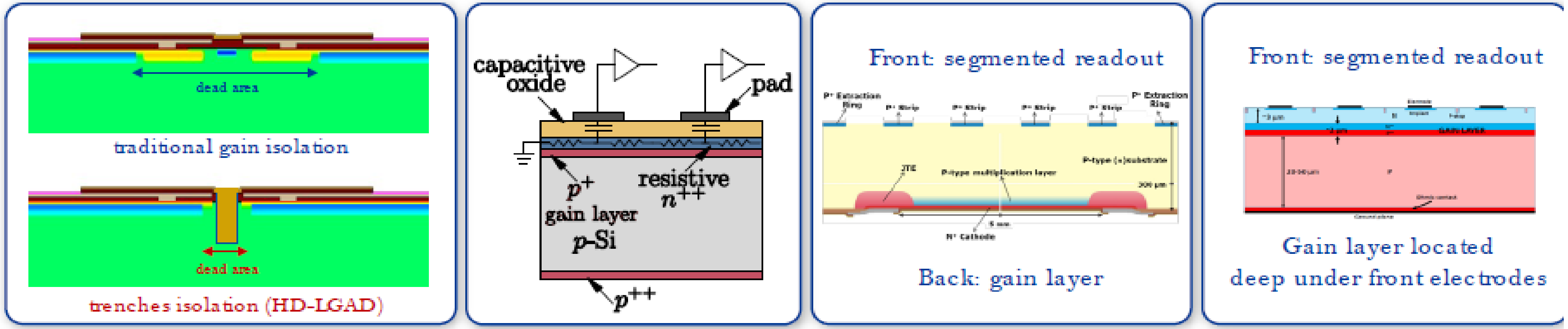
- For LGADs, three main foundries (CNM, FBK, HPK), more producers interested
- Time information hugely beneficial to supress pile-up in pp-collisions

LGAD: Fill factor & performance improvements

RD50

- Two opposing requirements:
  - Good timing reconstruction needs homogeneous signal (i.e. no dead areas and homogeneous weighting field)
  - A pixel-border termination is necessary to host all structures controlling the electric field
- Several new approaches to optimize/mitigate followed:

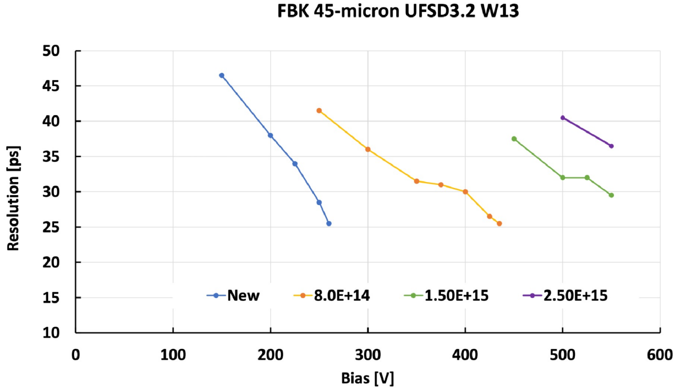
Trench Isolation LGAD | AC-LGAD | Invers LGAD | Deep Junction LGAD



Concepts simulated, designed, produced and tested in 2018/19 ..new concept 2020

Areas of LGAD developments within RD50 Collaboration:

- Timing performance (~ 25 ps for 50 µm sensors)
- Fill factor and signal homogeneity
- Position resolution is about 5% of the distance between electrodes O(5-15 µm) (AC-LGAD)
- Radiation Hardness (~$2x10^{15}$ n_{eq}/cm^2)
- Performance Parameterisation Model



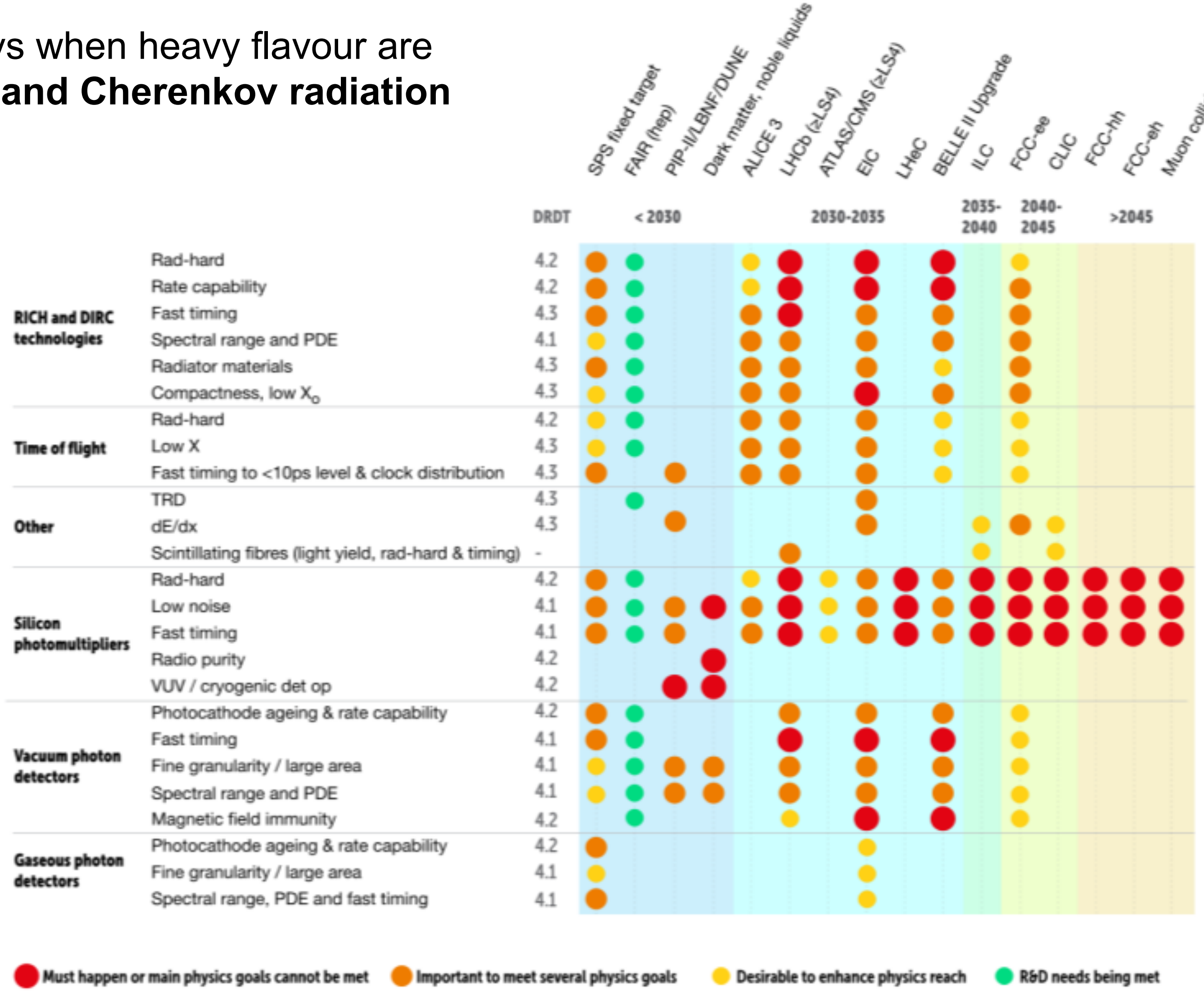
N. Cartiglia

PID and Photon Detectors

- **Particle Identification** (PID) essential to identify decays when heavy flavour are present: everywhere. **Used are dE/dx, Time-of-Flight and Cherenkov radiation**

- **Many developments on vacuum photon detectors, solid state, gas-based and superconducting photon detectors**

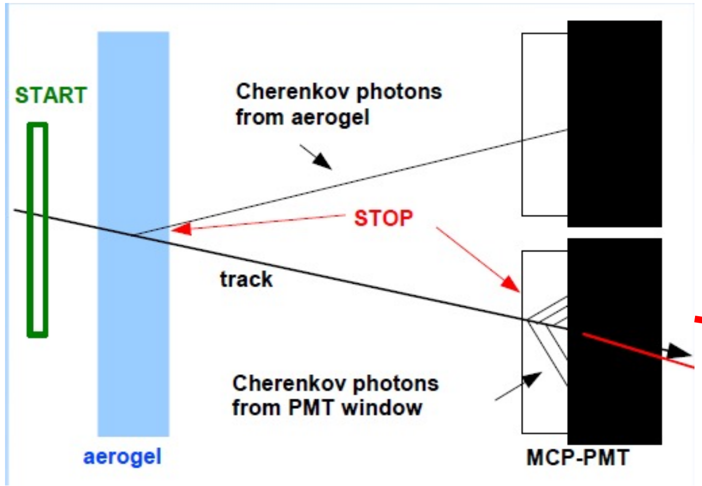
- Challenges for example for **SiPMs**: the high dark count rate and moderate radiation hardness prevented their use in RICH detectors where single photon detector required at low noise
- Challenges for **MCP-PMTs** is their price and they are not tolerant to magnetic fields, similarly **Large-Area Picosecond Timing Detectors** (LAPPD) which are promising but need in addition pixellation

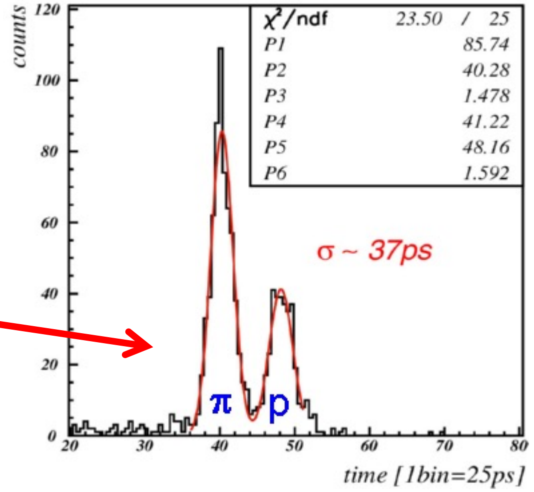


PID and Photon Detectors: RICHes

Examples of trends in proximity focusing aerogel radiator RICHes:

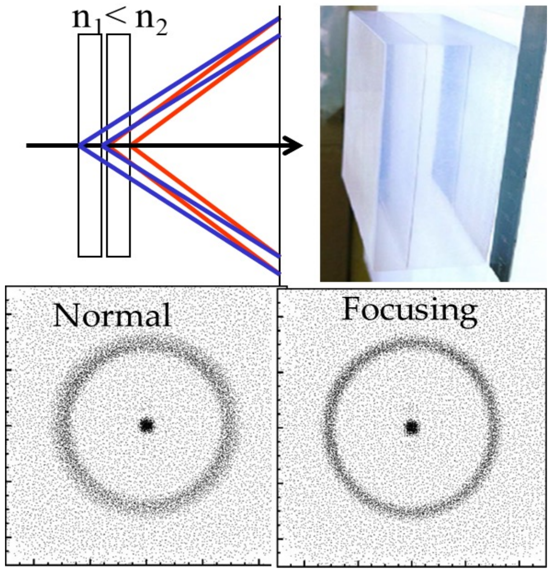
- **Combination of proximity focusing RICH + TOF with fast new photon-sensors** → MCP-PMT or SiPM using Cherenkov photons from PMT window
- Use of focusing configuration, e.g. ARICH (Belle), Forward RICH (Panda)





Cherenkov photons from PMT window can be used to positively identify particles below threshold in aerogel

P. Krizan @INSTR2020
T. Credo, 2004 IEEE NSS/MIC Conference Record

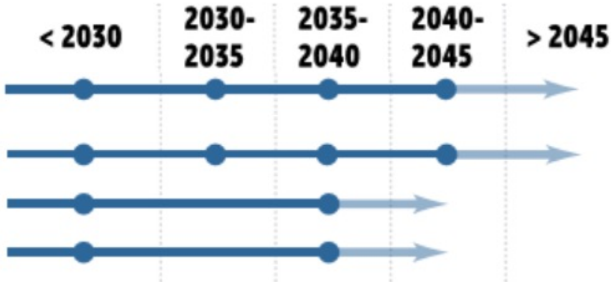


- RICHes with proximity focusing: thin radiator (liquid, solid, aerogel) and low momenta
- Time-Of-Flight (TOF) detectors: use prompt Cherenkov light, fast gas detector
- RICHes with focalisation: extended radiator (gas), mandatory for high momenta

DRDTs:

PID and Photon

DRDT 4.1 Enhance the timing resolution and spectral range of photon detectors
DRDT 4.2 Develop photosensors for extreme environments
DRDT 4.3 Develop RICH and imaging detectors with low mass and high resolution timing
DRDT 4.4 Develop compact high performance time-of-flight detectors



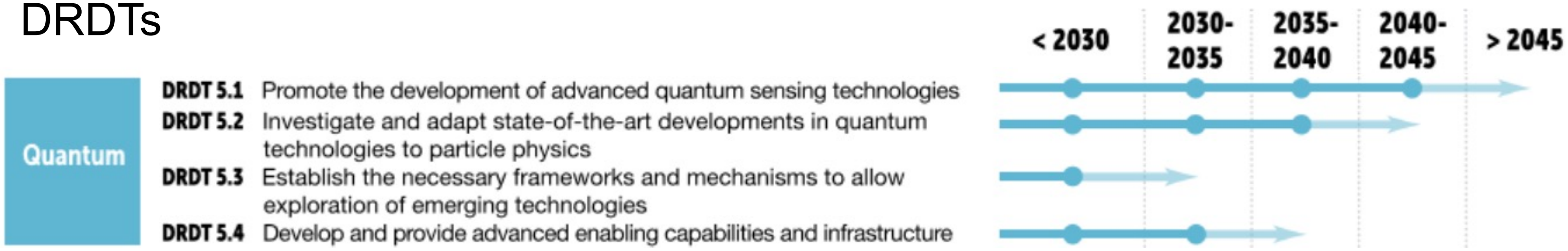
Quantum and emerging technologies

- **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

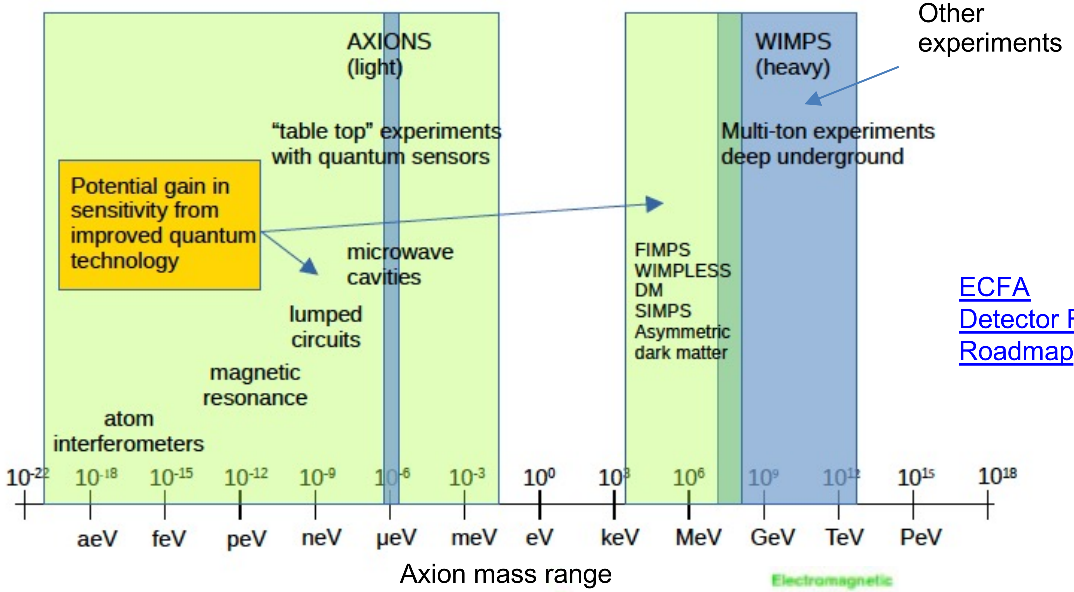
- **Many different sensor and technologies being investigated**: clocks and clock networks, kinetic detectors, spin-based, superconducting, optomechanical sensors, atoms/molecules/ions, interferometry, …

- Several initiatives started at CERN, DESY, UK, …

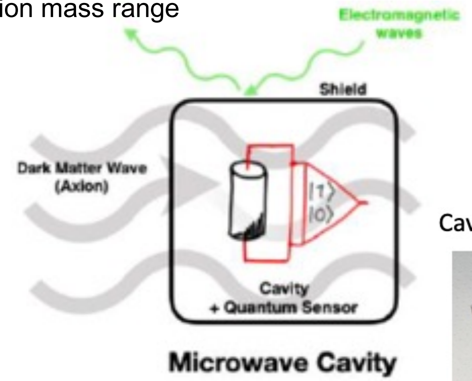
DRDTs



Example: potential mass ranges that quantum sensing approaches open up for Axion searches

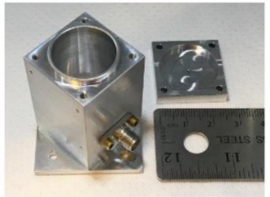


ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap



S. Golawa

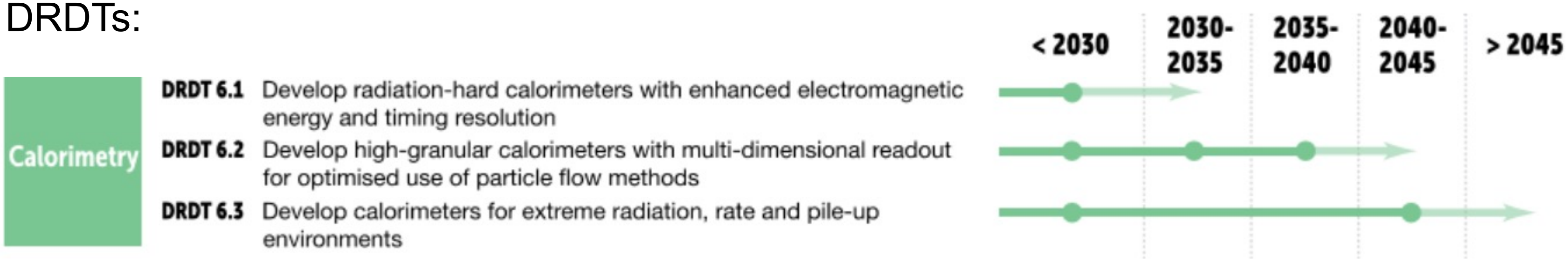
Cavity resonator RQUs:



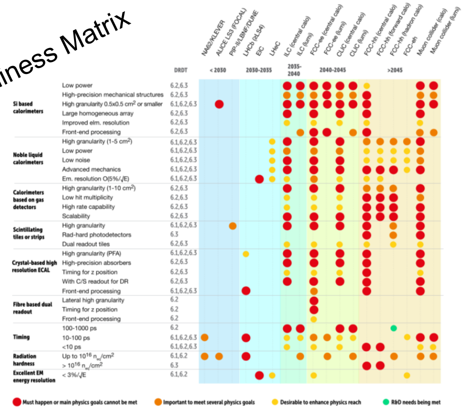
K. Irwine

Calorimetry

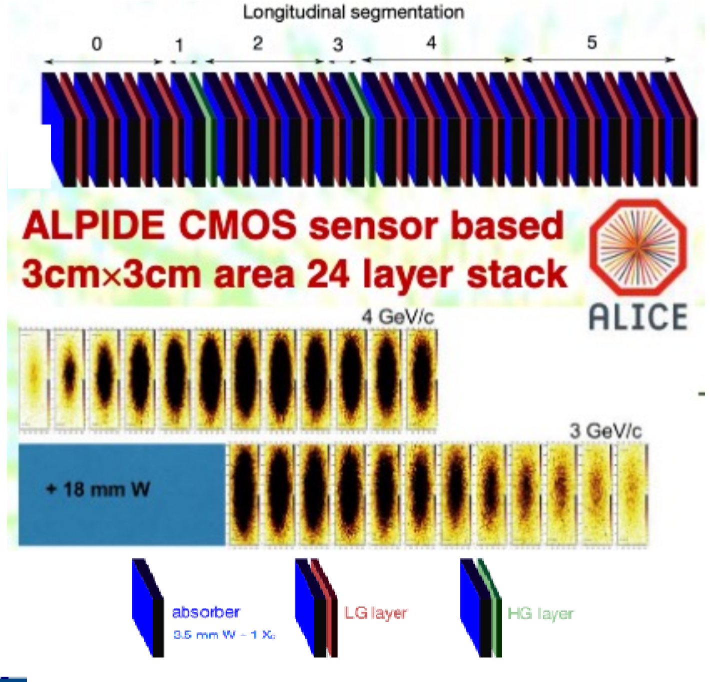
- **R&D in calorimetry has a particularly long lead-time** due to the duration of the stage for experiment specific final prototyping, procurement, production, assembly, commissioning and installation
- DRDTs:



full Detector Readiness Matrix in spare slides



ALICE FoCAL



DRDT 6.1: The enhanced electromagnetic energy and timing resolution most relevant in next decade for upgrades of ALICE and LHCb.

Example: MAPS based SiW ECALs

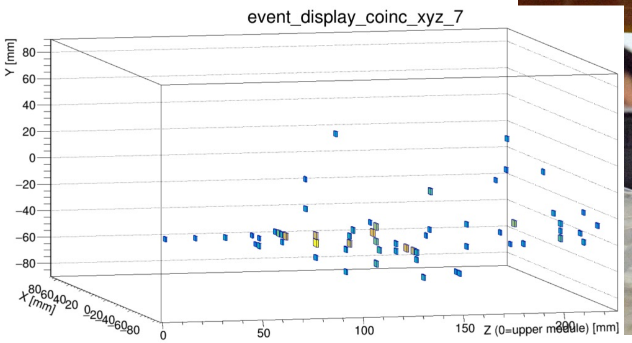
Good energy resolution

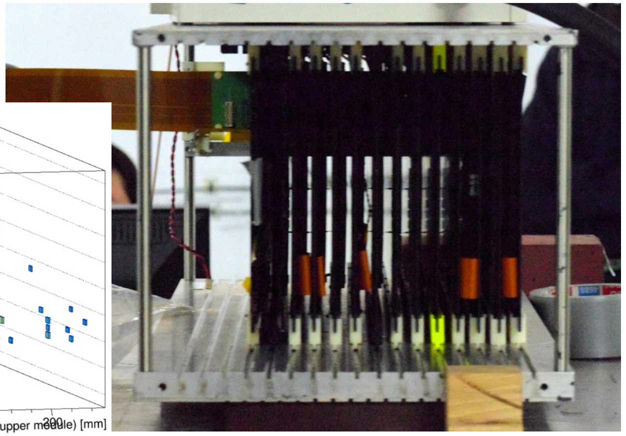
T. Peitzmann, H. Yokoyama: "Test beam performance of a digital pixel calorimeter", T. Rogoschinski: "Simulation of a SiW pixel calorimeter": TIPP 26/5/21

CALICE

Integrated front-end and digital electronics
15 layers with 15360 channels
2.1 mm (x11) and 4.2 mm (x3) tungsten
Culmination of 10 years of prototyping

https://aitanatop.ific.uv.es/aitanatop/siwecal-tb2021/





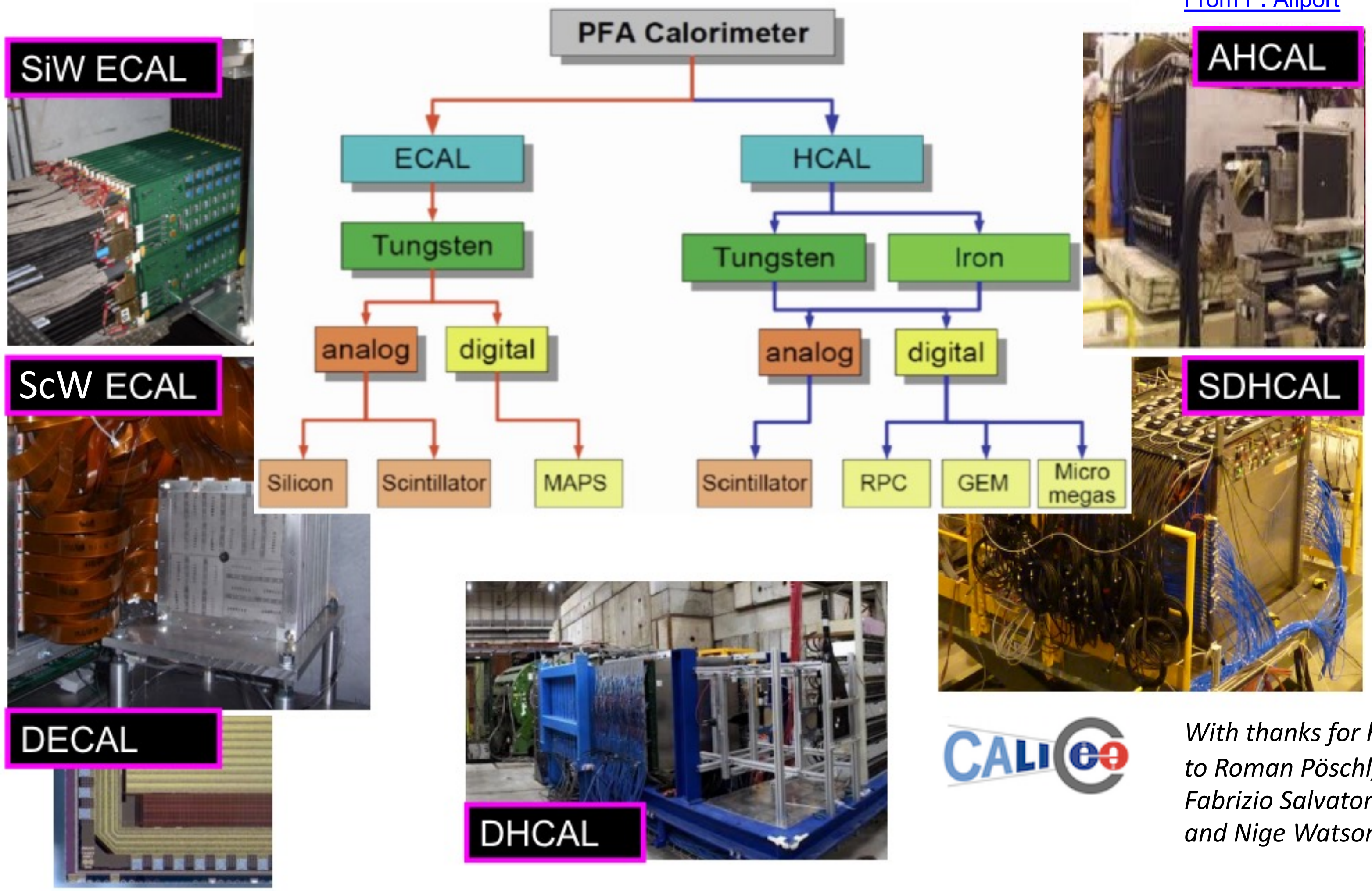
Calorimetry

DRDT 6.2: Particle Flow based on high granularity calorimeters particularly important for e^+e^- Higgs-EW-top factories and to be considered for EIC. Separation of signals by charged and neutral particles in highly granular calorimeters.

Options are:

- **Dual-readout** (e.g. DREAM/RD52 Collaboration) f_{EM} from absorber with combined scintillator parallel plates for non-relativistic (hadronic) component and Cherenkov for relativistic (EM) component (PMMA fibres);
- High granularity **LAr/LKr**: LAr proven technique but high granularity challenging;
- Finely segmented **crystals**;
- **Particle Flow based "tracking calorimeter"** concept with very fine sense element segmentation for precise reconstruction of each particle within the jet. Up to ~100M channels and 10000 m^2 active elements

From P. Allport

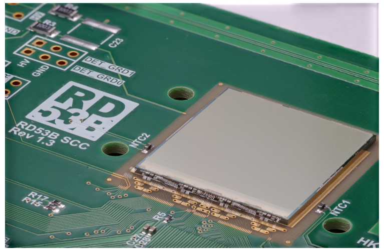


With thanks for help to Roman Pöschl, Fabrizio Salvatore and Nige Watson

DRDT 6.3: Extreme radiation hardness and pile-up rejection critical for FCC-hh in particular

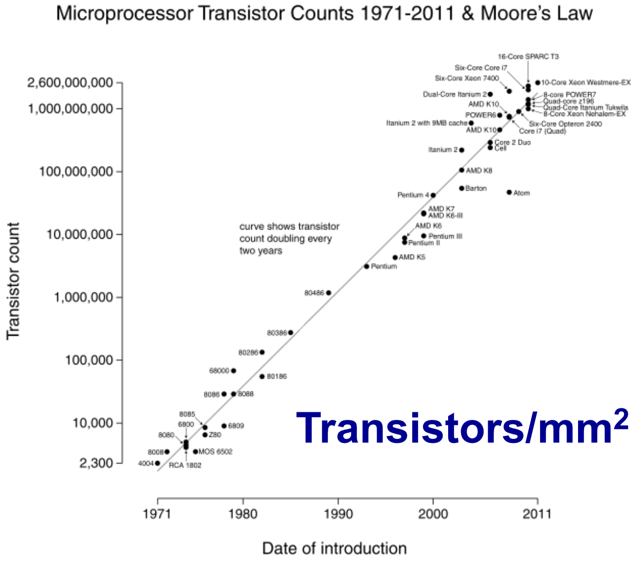
Electronics

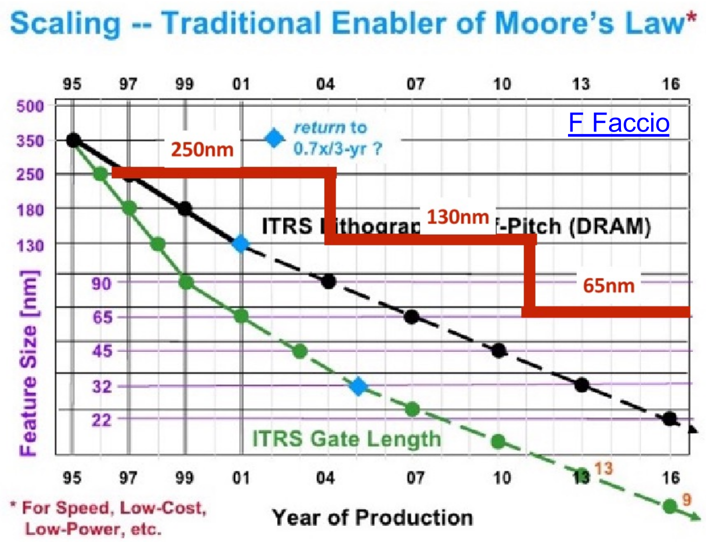
- **Precision timing** (ToF; 4D tracking), **ultra-high granularity** and improved signal **resolution** all **come at a cost in terms of data handling, processing, complexity and power.**
- These inevitably **require exploiting the latest advances in commercial microelectronics and high-speed links**.
- The need for bespoke solutions for even modest **radiation or magnetic fields is a further problem** as these are not commercial drivers, with HEP at best a niche low volume market.
- For example: Long time to develop radiation tolerance in 65 nm O(GRad) and large cost → technology is not straightforward;

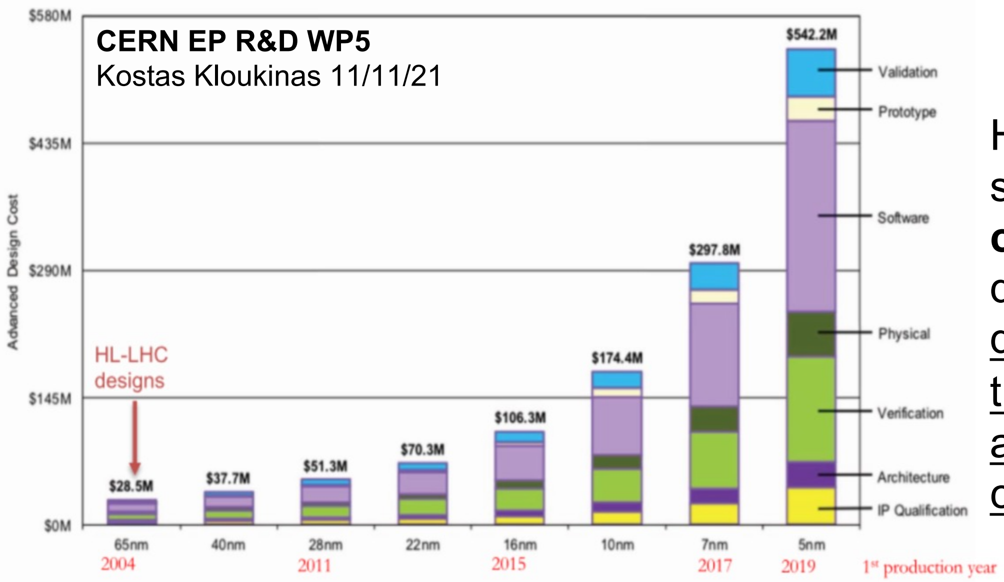


RD53 Collaboration (65 nm ASIC for HL-LHC)

- HEP Community now looks into 28 nm for the future and dedicated 130/65 nm technologies for monolithic pixels







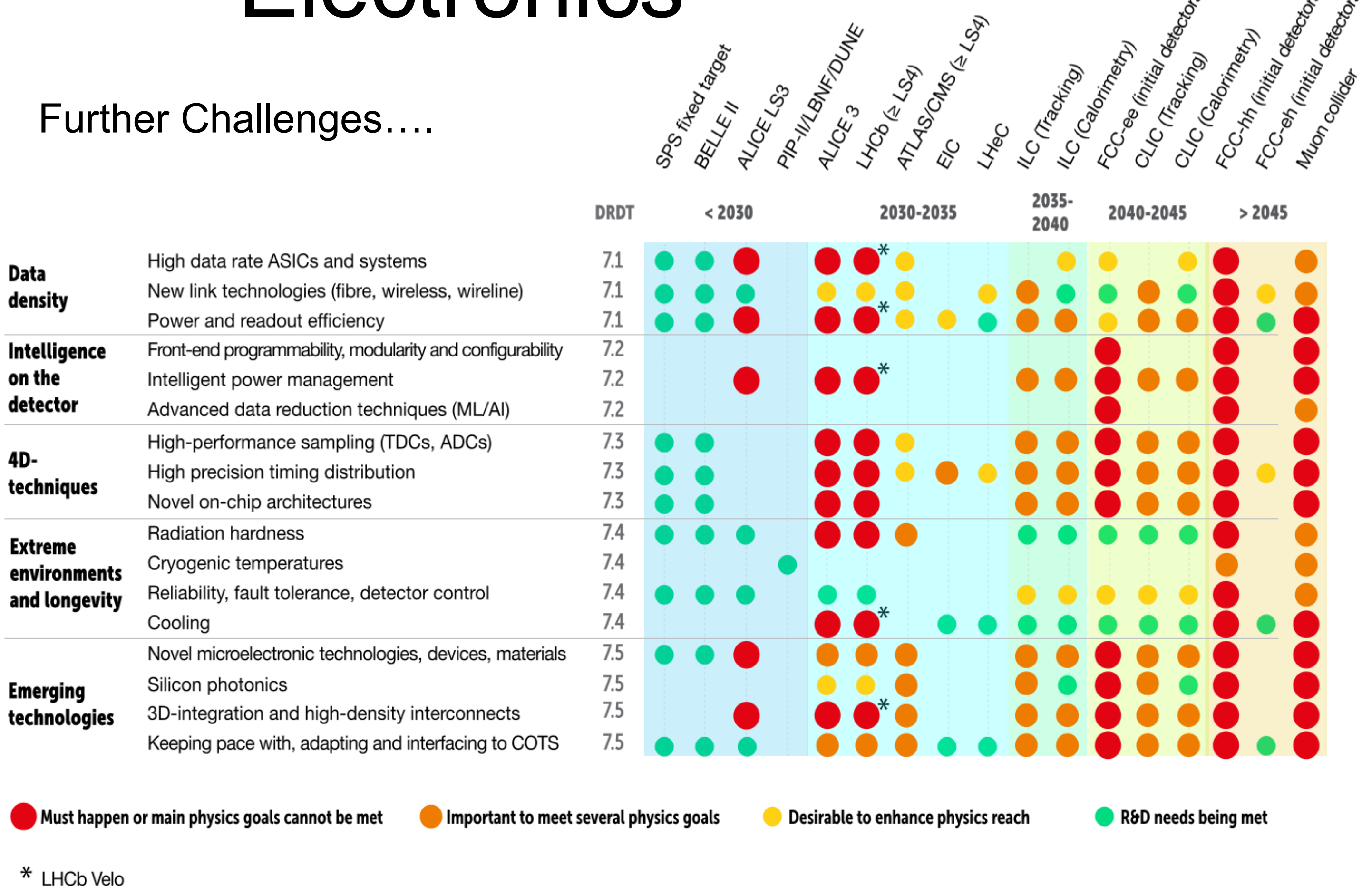
Chip Design and Manufacturing Cost under Different Process Nodes: Data Source from IBS*

However, increasing sophistication, entry **cost and complexity** demand radically different approaches to those historically adopted by the HEP community

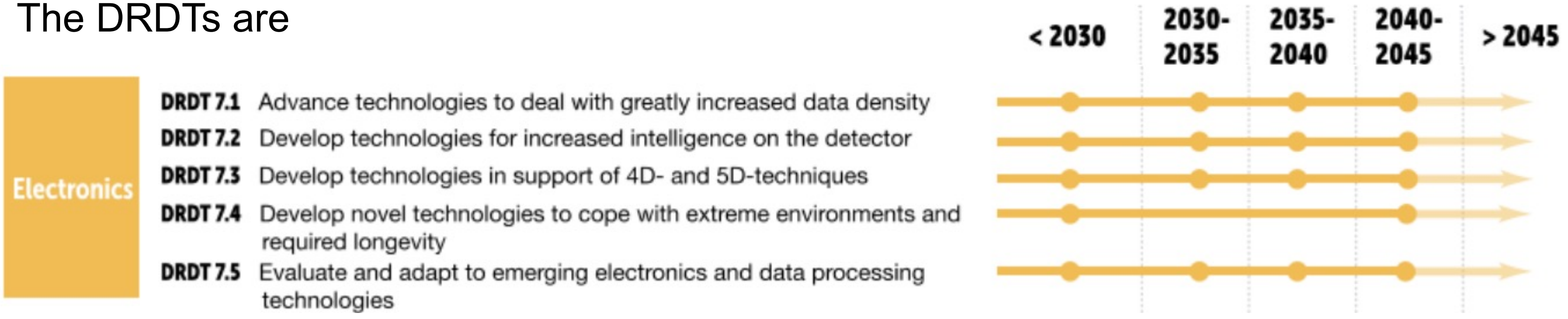
Electronics

Further Challenges….

→ Much of the ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap is dedicated to discussion of the need for better organisation and coordination across Europe to cope with these considerable challenges

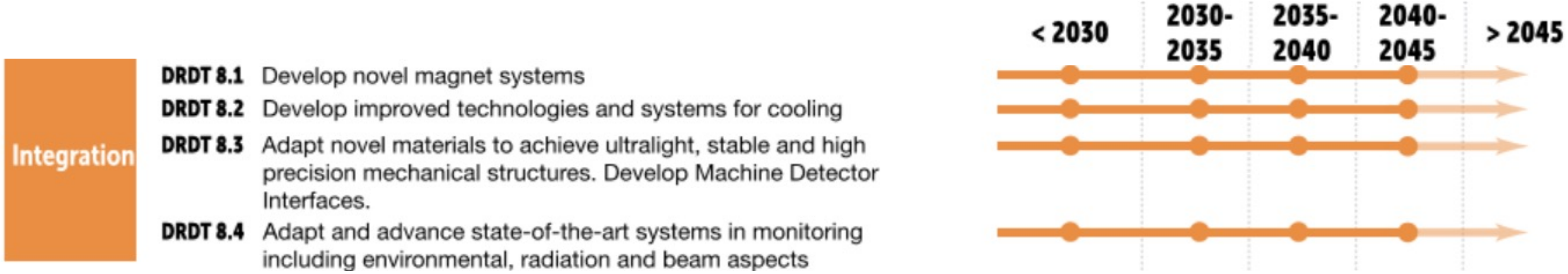


The DRDTs are

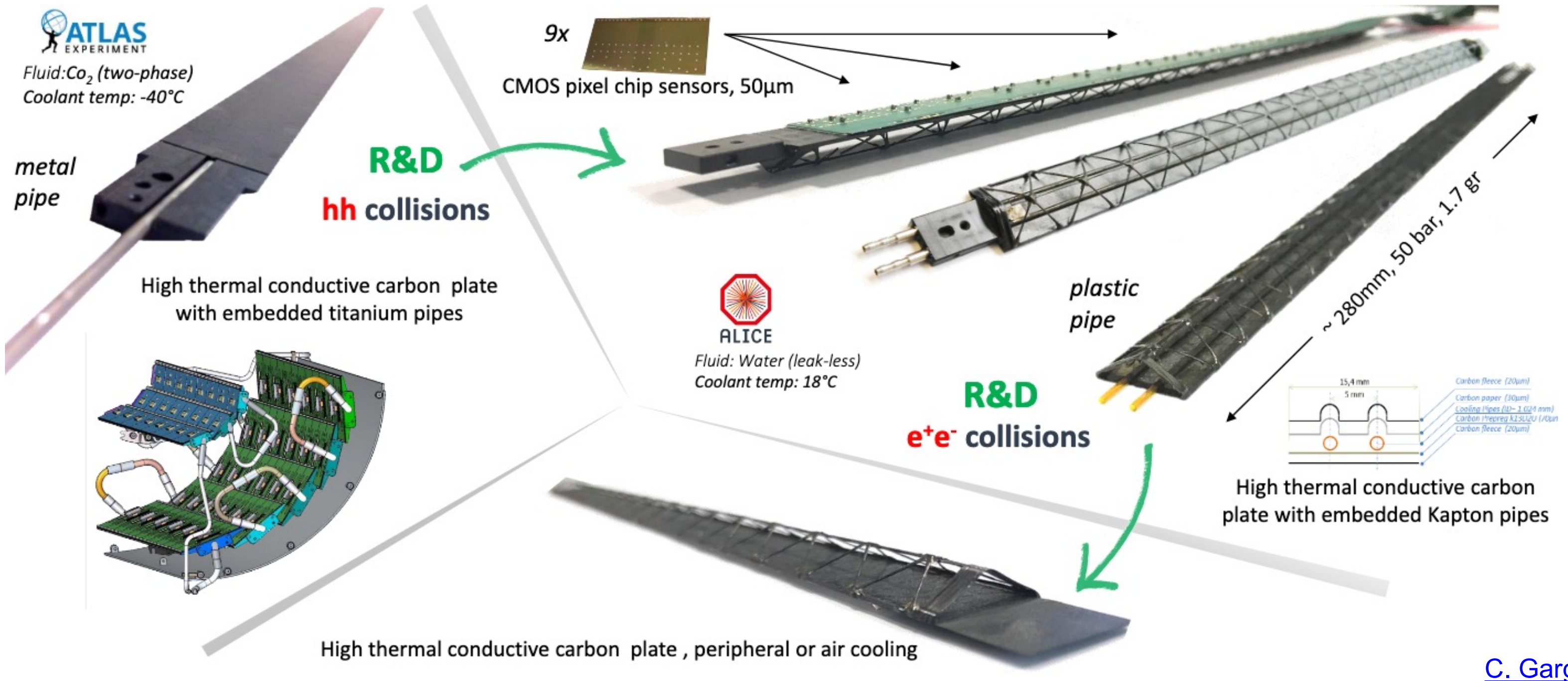


Integration

- DRDTs:



- Investigation of **novel superconductors for magnet systems** as well as support of expert design capabilities and modelling software for future experiments is vital.
- **Cooling technologies** for cryogenics and low-mass heat removal from on-detector electronics and semiconductor sensors require dedicated generic R&D activities.
- **Ultra low mass, stable, precision mechanics** and **machine detector interface design** are major topics
  - Example: Pipe design



C. Gargiulo

General Strategic Recommendations

- **GSR 1 - Supporting R&D facilities**

It is recommended that the structures to provide Europe-wide coordinated infrastructure in the areas of: **test beams, large scale generic prototyping and irradiation** be consolidated and enhanced to meet the needs of next generation experiments with adequate centralised investment to avoid less cost-effective, more widely distributed, solutions, and to maintain a network structure for existing distributed facilities, e.g. for irradiation

- **GSR 2 - Engineering support for detector R&D**

In response to **ever more integrated detector concepts**, requiring holistic design approaches and large component counts, the R&D should **be supported with adequate mechanical and electronics engineering resources**, to bring in expertise in state-of-the-art microelectronics as well as advanced materials and manufacturing techniques, to tackle generic integration challenges, and to maintain scalability of production and quality control from the earliest stages.

- **GSR 3 - Specific software for instrumentation**

Across DRDTs and through adequate capital investments, the availability to the community of **state-of-the-art R&D-specific software packages must be maintained and continuously updated**. The expert development of these packages - for core software frameworks, but also for commonly used simulation and reconstruction tools - should continue to be highly recognised and valued and the community effort to support these needs to be organised at a European level.

- **GSR 4 - International coordination and organisation of R&D activities**

With a view to creating a vibrant ecosystem for R&D, connecting and involving all partners, there is a need to refresh the CERN RD programme structure and encourage new programmes for next generation detectors, where CERN and the other national laboratories can assist as major catalysers for these. It is also recommended to revisit and streamline the process of creating and reviewing these programmes, with an extended framework to help share the associated load and increase involvement, while enhancing the visibility of the detector R&D community and easing communication with neighbouring disciplines, for example in cooperation with the ICFA Instrumentation Panel.

General Strategic Recommendations

- **GSR 5 - Distributed R&D activities with centralised facilities**

Establish in the relevant R&D areas a distributed yet connected and supportive tier-ed system for R&D efforts across Europe. Keeping in mind the growing complexity, the specialisation required, the learning curve and the increased cost, consider more focused investment for those themes where leverage can be reached through centralisation at large institutions, while addressing the challenge that distributed resources remain accessible to researchers across Europe and through them also be available to help provide enhanced training opportunities.

- **GSR 6 - Establish long-term strategic funding programmes**

Establish, additional to short-term funding programmes for the early proof of principle phase of R&D, also **long-term strategic funding programmes to sustain both research and development of the multi-decade DRDTs** in order for the technology to mature and to be able to deliver the experimental requirements. Beyond capital investments of single funding agencies, international collaboration and support at the EU level should be established. In general, the cost for R&D has increased, which further strengthens the vital need to **make concerted investments**.

- **GSR 7 – "Blue-sky" R&D**

It is essential that adequate resources be provided to support more speculative R&D which can be riskier in terms of immediate benefits but can bring significant and potentially transformational returns if successful both to particle physics: unlocking new physics may only be possible by unlocking novel technologies in instrumentation, and to society. Innovative instrumentation research is one of the defining characteristics of the field of particle physics. **"Blue-sky" developments in particle physics have often been of broader application and had immense societal benefit.** Examples include: the development of the World Wide Web, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Positron Emission Tomography and X-ray imaging for photon science.

Conclusions

- The progress in experimental particle physics was driven by the advances and breakthrough in instrumentation, leading to the development of new, cutting-edge technologies.

- Many technological challenges and several examples were presented, mainly based on the ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap
- It starts from the principle of needing to identify the mission critical detector R&D for all the future programmes considered as viable options in the 2020 Update to the European Strategy for Particle Physics. The next step will be for mechanisms to be proposed for implementing the final recommendations.

- Mission critical for different facilities means different things.
- Major R&D funding for the LHC detector R&D programme was in place from 1986. Without the required investment in detector R&D the opportunities the future facility offer will be squandered.

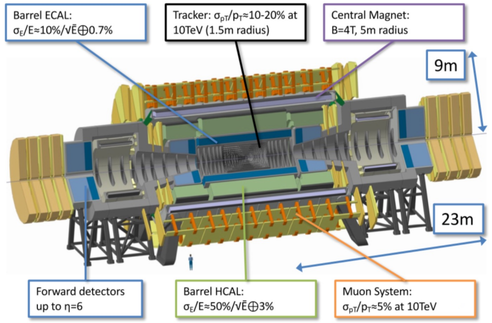
- Personnel, retention and training of detector experts are detailed in the ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap as mandatory to the success as well as the long-term health of experimental particle physics as a whole.

Thank you!

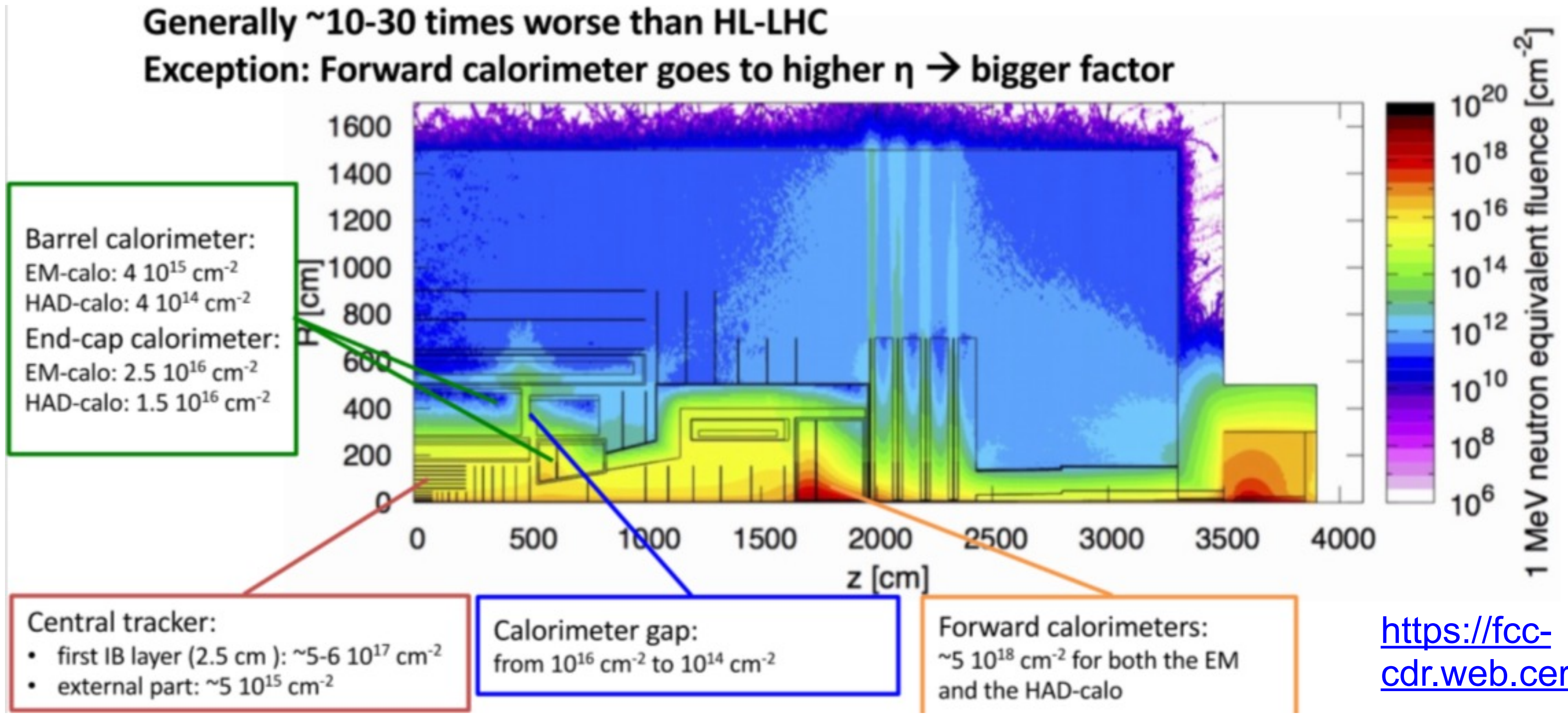
Acknowledgment
Phil Allport, Kerstin Borras, Maxim Titov, Roman Pöschl, Christian Joram, Laura Baudis, Corrado Gargiulo, Thomas Peitzmann, Frank Simon, Sunil Gowala
the ECFA Roadmap Panel

SPARE

Example of future detectors at accelerators



FCC-hh CDR

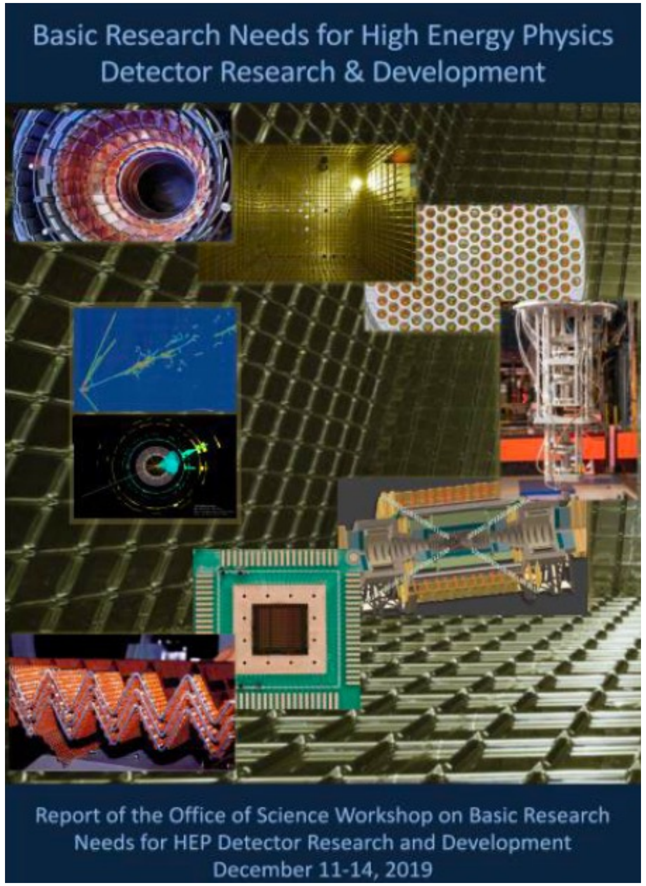


https://fcc-cdr.web.cern.ch/#FCCHH

Largest challenge is that radiation levels go well beyond what any currently available microelectronics can survive ($\lesssim$ MGy) and few sensor technologies can cope beyond ~$10^{16} n_{eq}/cm^2$ (HL-LHC vertex layers)

US: Basic Research Needs Report, Snowmass Process

DOE-BRN Report published (Sep. 2020)
https://science.osti.gov/hep/Community-Resources/Reports



Snowmass Instrumentation Frontier: The Snowmass Process is organized by the DPF of the American Physical Society: **https://snowmass21.org**

- Identify and document a vision for the future of particle physics (PP) in the US in a global context
- Communicate opportunities for discovery in PP to broader community and to the (US) government.
- Aim for Snowmass Book and online archive by end of 2022
- https://snowmass21.org/instrumentation/start Conveners: P. Barbeau, P. Merkel, J. Zhang

Snowmass Report « Community-Driven »:

- Snowmass Summary for Public
  - 2 pages
- Snowmass Summary Report
  - ~50 pages
    - Executive Summary: ~10 pages
    - Introduction
    - 10 Frontier Executive Summaries
    - Executive Summaries of Multi-Frontier Topics
    - Conclusion
- Snowmass Book
  - ~500 pages
    - Snowmass Summary Report (~50 pages)
    - Frontier Summaries (~400 pages with 10 Frontiers)
    - Multi-Frontier Topic Summaries (~50 pages)
- Topical Group Reports
    - Topical Group Reports: short reports
- Reports of Multi-Frontier Topics
    - Multi-Frontier Topics spanning multiple Frontiers.
    - Each Multi-Frontier Topic Summary: ~10 page
- Contributed Papers = White Papers
    - References

IF Frontier Summary: 40 pages

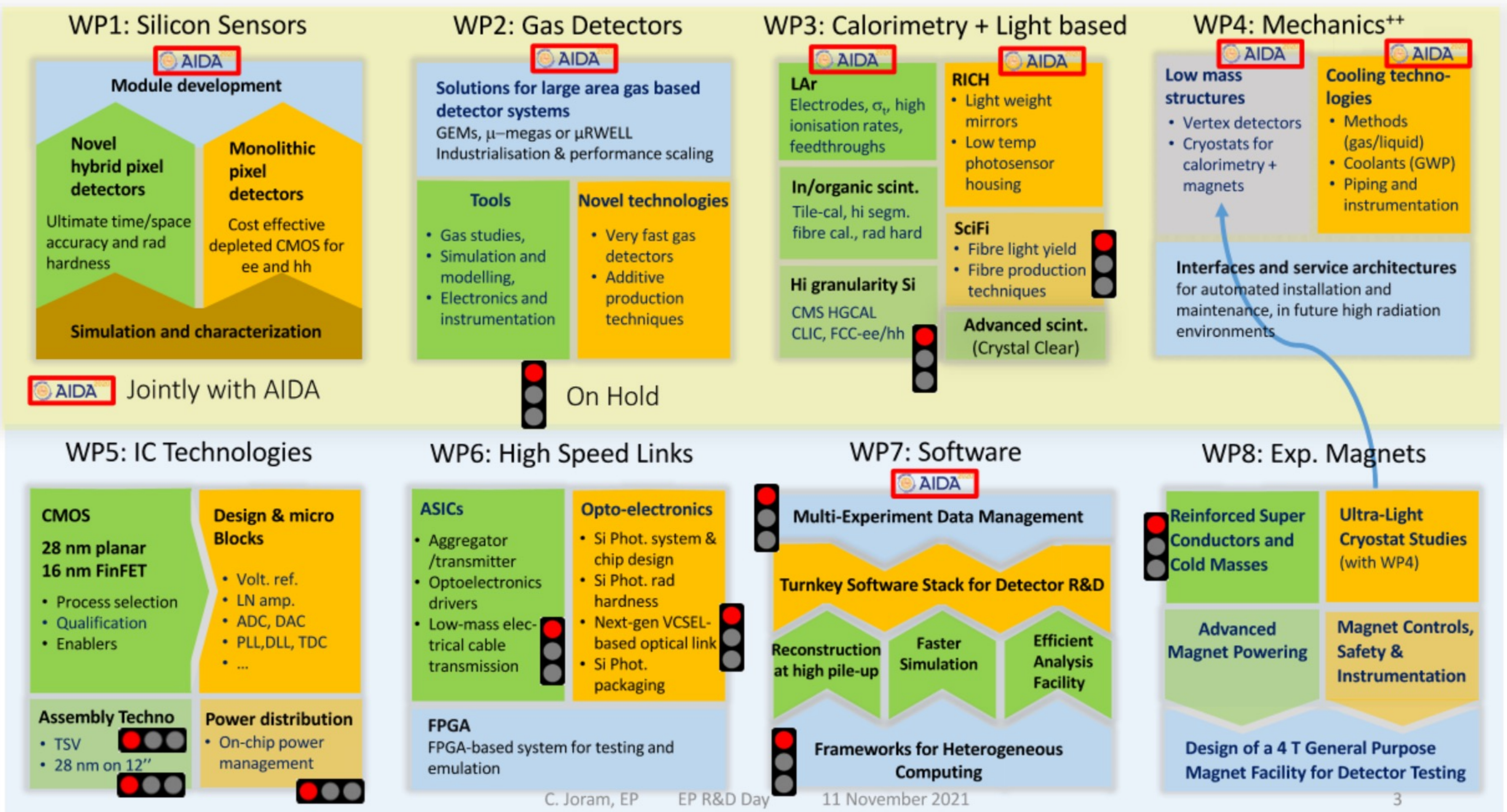
(Written by TG members including early careers)

(Written by the community including early careers)

CERN EP R&D

- Following tradition of **DRDC** (LHC Phase-0), White Paper R&D (LHC Phase-I)
- Target **beyond approved LHC upgrades**: e.g. FCC-ee/eh/hh
- Strong links/overlap with RD50, RD51, RD18 and AIDAinnova

- See materials at https://ep-rnd.web.cern.ch



From: https://indico.cern.ch/event/1063927/

EU: AIDAinnova Project and Detector R&D for Higgs Factories

New AIDAinnovaCall / Objectives:

- Support research **infrastructure** networks developing and implementing a **common strategy/ roadmap** including technological development required for improving their services through **partnership with industry**
- Support **incremental innovation** and cooperation with industry
- Complementarity to ATTRACT
- Increased focus on industrial partners
- No Transnational Access Proposed
- Funding 10 M€ for 4 years

Some targeted applications:

- Higgs Factories
- ATLAS, CMS LS4, ALICE, LHCb LS3 pre-TDR
- Accelerator-based neutrino experiments

Higgs Factory Detector R&D

Detector Technology	Linear & Circular Colliders common R&D	Differences
All	test infrastructure prototype electronics software for reconstruction and optimisation	readout rates power and cooling requirements
Silicon Vertex and Track Detectors	highest granularity and resolution, timing ultra-thin sensors and interconnects simulation and design tools low-mass support structures cooling micro-structures	emphasis on timing (background) and position resolution
Gaseous Trackers and Muon Chambers	ultra-light structures for large volumes industrialisation for large area instrumentation eco-friendly gases	DC and TPC presently considered only at some colliders
Calorimeters and Particle ID	highly compact structures and interfaces advanced photo-sensors and optical materials ps timing sensors and electronics	emphasis on granularity and stability DR and LAr pesresently only considered for circular

F. Sefkow: https://indico.cern.ch/event/932973/contributions/4066737/attachments/2140131/3606033/Ainnova-HiggsF-FSefkow20201110.pdf

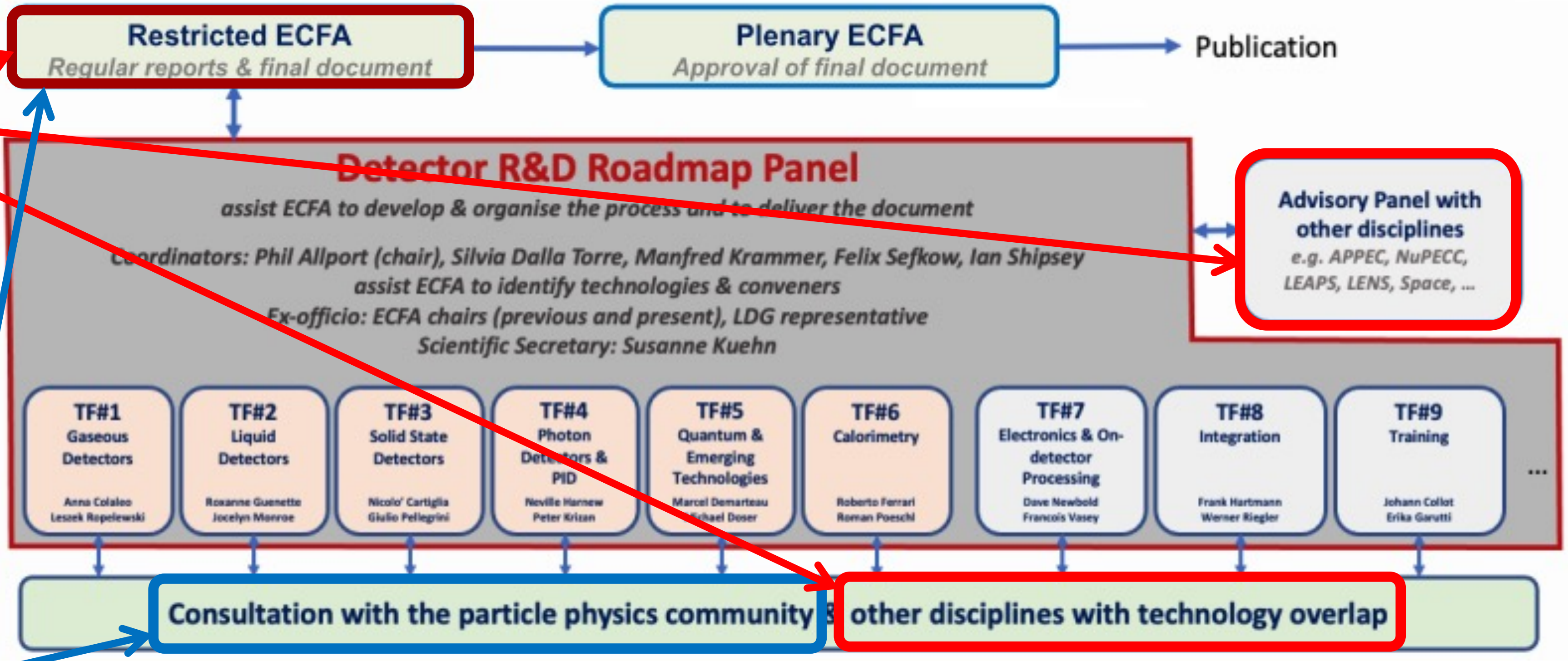
Technology oriented R&D Collaborations

- Originally: ”Cell” approach, oriented to select the different LHC experiment detector technologies within CERN DRDC program (90’s): http://committees.web.cern.ch/Committees/obsolete/DRDC/Projects.html
- **Today: Successful approach to streamline efforts/resources, handle new techniques and common components to on-going detector engineering challenges/production:**
  - RD42 Diamond detectors
  - RD50 Silicon radiation hard devices
  - RD51 Micropattern gas detectors
  - RD53 Pixel readout chip for ATLAS and CMS (65 nm)
- In general, large collaborations of interacting institutes, mostly EU-based with world-wide participation
- Good model, allows to consolidate resources, especially people
- CERN is central, but support needed from other labs and agencies

- **Detector R&D Programs –originally focused on ILC and CLIC Linear Colliders** to exploit complementary/ commonalities of technological developments for different facilities
- **CALICE high granularity electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters (since 2001 for ILC)**
  - CALICE enabled high granularity calorimetry for CMS HL-LHC upgrade

ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap: Organisation

"Organised by ECFA, a roadmap should be developed by the community to balance the detector R&D efforts in Europe, taking into account progress with emerging technologies in adjacent fields" *



"The community should define a global detector R&D roadmap that should be used to support proposals at the European and national levels" *

ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap Panel web pages at:
https://indico.cern.ch/e/ECFADetectorRDRoadmap

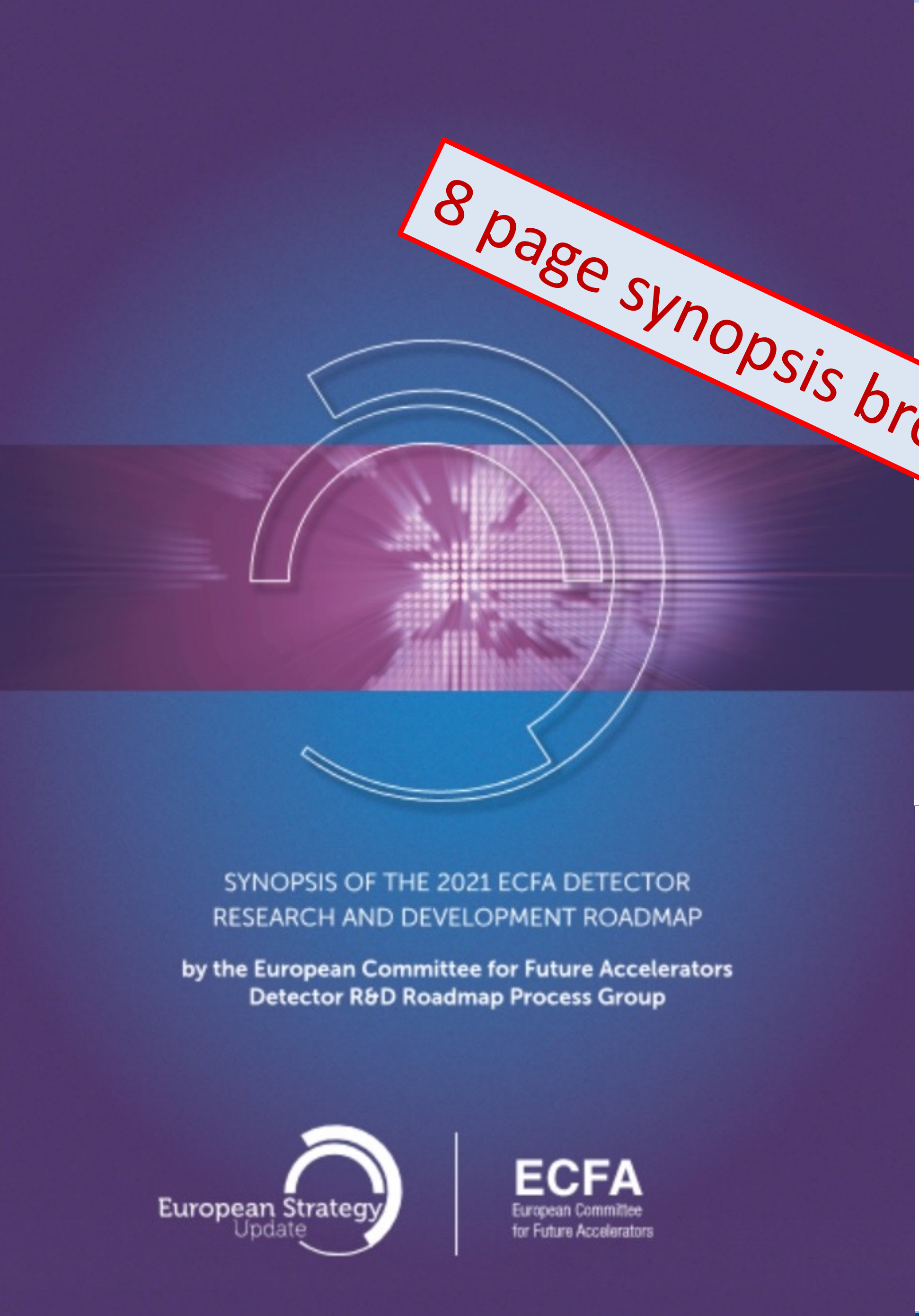
*** 2020 European Particle Physics Strategy Update**
https://europeanstrategyupdate.web.cern.ch/

→Nine Task Forces for six detector technologies and three transversal topics

→Process with input sessions and open symposia (1359 registrants)

ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap

Main Document published (approval by RECFA at 19/11/21 https://indico.cern.ch/event/1085137/) and 8 page synopsis brochure prepared for less specialists audience



8 page synopsis brochure also prepared for less specialist audience

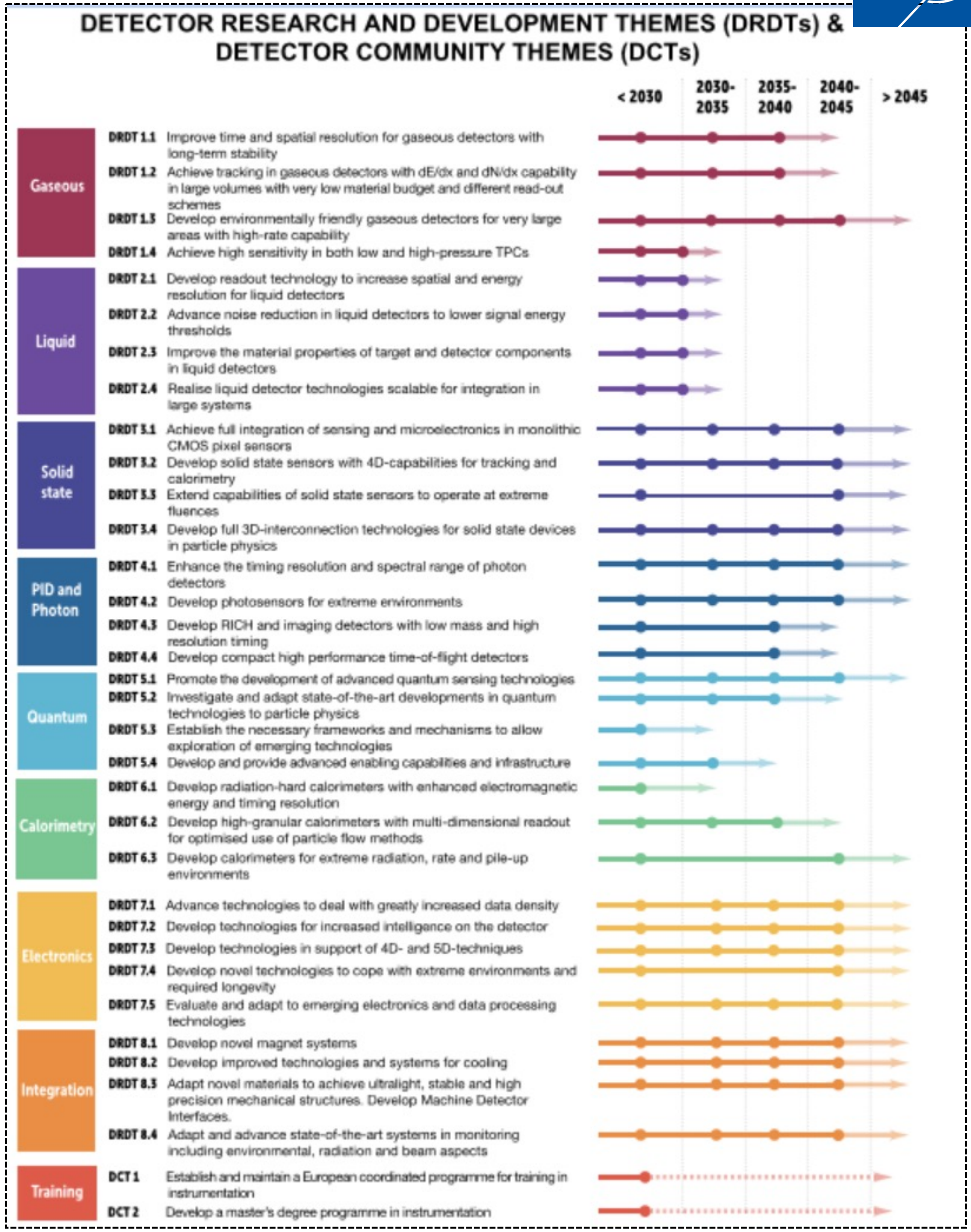
ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap: Technologies

- **Within each Task Force created a time-ordered technology requirements driven R&D roadmap in terms of capabilities not currently achievable.** It is also noted that in many cases, the programme for a nearer-term facility helps enable the technologies needed for more demanding specifications later, providing stepping stones towards these.

- The principle is that for the earliest feasible start dates of a proposed facility (including those which are still considered in the EPPSU, but would be mutually exclusive):
    - the basic detector R&D phase is not the time limiting step, i.e. that R&D is started sufficiently early and prioritised correctly to meet the needs of the long-term European particle physics programme in its global context;
    - the outcomes of the R&D programme are able to provide the necessary information on the feasibility and cost of future deliverables to allow such decisions to be made.

- **Developed and defined "Detector R&D Themes" (DRDTs) to highlight the most important drivers for research in each technology area and Detector Community Themes** in the context of the training area (TF9).

- The relevant Task Forces have then **identified a set of detector R&D areas** which are required if the physics programmes of experiments at these facilities are not to be compromised → **Examples in following slides for few technologies and concepts**



European Particle Physics Strategy Update

“**Main report**: ***“Recent initiatives with a view towards strategic R&D on detectors are being taken by CERN’s EP department and by the ECFA detector R&D panel, supported by EU-funded programmes such as AIDA and ATTRACT. Coordination of R&D activities is critical to maximise the scientific outcomes of these activities and to make the most efficient use of resources; as such, there is a clear need to strengthen existing R&D collaborative structures, and to create new ones, to address future experimental challenges of the field beyond the HL-LHC. Organised by ECFA, a roadmap should be developed by the community to balance the detector R&D efforts in Europe, taking into account progress with emerging technologies in adjacent fields.”***

Deliberation document: ***“Detector R&D programmes and associated infrastructures should be supported at CERN, national institutes, laboratories and universities. Synergies between the needs of different scientific fields and industry should be identified and exploited to boost efficiency in the development process and increase opportunities for more technology transfer benefiting society at large. Collaborative platforms and consortia must be adequately supported to provide coherence in these R&D activities. The community should define a global detector R&D roadmap that should be used to support proposals at the European and national levels."***

Extracted from the documents of 2020 EPPSU, https://europeanstrategyupdate.web.cern.ch/

More roadmap process details at: https://indico.cern.ch/e/ECFADetectorRDRoadmap

ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap: All involved

Task Force convenors, Task Force expert members and Panel members of the ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap Process

Task Force 1 Gaseous Detectors: Anna Colaleo[1], Leszek Ropelewski[2] *(Conveners)* Klaus Dehmelt[3], Barbara Liberti[4], Maxim Titov[5], Joao Veloso[6] *(Expert Members)*

Task Force 2 Liquid Detectors: Roxanne Guenette[7], Jocelyn Monroe[8] *(Conveners)* Auke-Pieter Colijn[9], Antonio Ereditato[10,11], Ines Gil Botella[12], Manfred Lindner[13] *(Expert Members)*

Task Force 3 Solid State Detectors: Nicolo Cartiglia[14], Giulio Pellegrini[15] *(Conveners)* Daniela Bortoletto[16], Didier Contardo[17], Ingrid Gregor[18,19] Gregor Kramberger[20], Heinz Pernegger[2] *(Expert Members)*

Task Force 4 Particle Identification and Photon Detectors: Neville Harnew[16], Peter Krizan[20] *(Conveners)* Ichiro Adachi[21], Eugenio Nappi[1] Christian Joram[2], Christian Schultz-Coulon[22] *(Expert Members)*

Task Force 5 Quantum and Emerging Technologies: Marcel Demarteau[23], Michael Doser[2] *(Conveners)* Caterina Braggio[24], Andy Geraci[25], Peter Graham[26], Anna Grasselino[27], John March Russell[16], Stafford Withington[28] *(Expert Members)*

Task Force 6 Calorimetry: Roberto Ferrari[29], Roman Poeschl[30] *(Conveners)* Martin Aleksa[2], Dave Barney[2], Frank Simon[31], Tommaso Tabarelli de Fatis[32] *(Expert Members)*

Task Force 7 Electronics: Dave Newbold[33], Francois Vasey[2] *(Conveners)* Niko Neufeld[2], Valerio Re[29] Christophe de la Taille[34], Marc Weber[35] *(Expert Members)*

Task Force 8 Integration: Frank Hartmann[35], Werner Riegler[2] *(Conveners)* Corrado Gargiulo[2], Filippo Resnati[2], Herman Ten Kate[36], Bart Verlaat[2], Marcel Vos[37] *(Expert Members)*

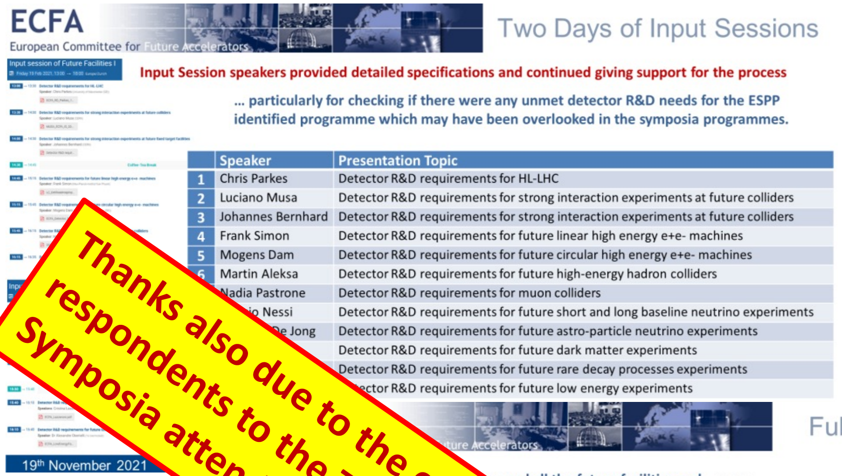
Task Force 9 Training: Johann Collot[38], Erika Garutti[18,39] *(Conveners)* Richard Brenner[40], Niels van Bakel[9] Claire Gwenlan[16], Jeff Wiener[2], ex-officio Robert Appleby[41] *(Expert Members)*

The Task Force Convenors join those listed below to compose the Detector R&D Roadmap Panel.

Panel coordinators: Phil Allport[42] *(Chair)*, Silvia Dalla Torre[43], Manfred Krammer[2], Felix Sefkow[18], Ian Shipsey[16]

Ex-officio Panel members: Karl Jakobs[44] *(Current ECFA Chair)*, Jorgen D'Hondt[45] *(Previous ECFA Chair)*, Lenny Rivkin[46] *(LDG Representative)*

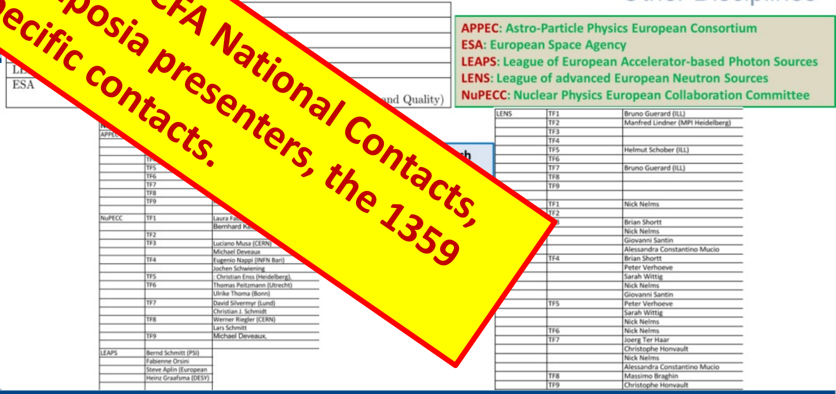
Scientific Secretary: Susanne Kuehn[2]



ECFA National Contacts

Country	Name	Country	Name
Austria	Manfred Jeitler	Finland	Panja Lukka
Belgium	Gilles De Lentdecker	France	Didier Contardo
Bulgaria	Venelin Koshuharov	Germany	Lutz Feld
Croatia	Tome Anticic	Greece	Dimitris Loukas
Cyprus	Panos Razis	Hungary	Dezso Varga
Czech Republic	Tomáš Davídek	Italy	Nadia Pastrone
Denmark	Mogens Dam	Israel	Erez Etzion
		Netherlands	Niels van Bakel
		Norway	Gerald Eigen
		Poland	Marek Idzik
		Portugal	Paulo Fonte
		Romania	Mihai Petrovici
		Serbia	Lidija Zivkovic
		Slovakia	Pavol Strizenec
		Slovenia	Gregor Kramberger
		Spain	Mary-Cruz Fouz
		Sweden	Christian Ohm
		Swtizerland	Ben Kilminster
		Turkey	Kerem Cankocak
		United-Kingdom	Iacopo Vivarelli
		Ukraine	Nikolai Shulga
		CERN	Christian Joram

Advisory Panel with Other Disciplines



Thanks also due to the expert Input Session speakers, ECFA National Contacts, respondents to the Task Force surveys, the 121 Symposia presenters, the 1359 Symposia attendees and the 44 APOD TF topic specific contacts.

Process and timeline

Organisation

May 2020
EPPSU mandate to ECFA to develop a roadmap for detector R&D efforts in Europe

Sep 2020
Structure in place with **Detector R&D Roadmap Panel**

Dec 2020
Task Forces active

Website:
https://indico.cern.ch/e/ECFADetectorRDRoadmap

Expert & Community Consultation

Feb 2021
Collection of requirements of future facilities & projects

Feb/March 2021
Questionnaires of Task Forces to national contacts

Task Forces liaise with experts in
- ECFA countries
- adjacent disciplines
- industry

March-May 2021
Open Symposia

Drafting Roadmap & Feedback

May 2021
Task Forces collate input from symposia

25-28 May 2021 **Drafting sessions**
- opening session with all experts involved
- plenary & parallel sessions with Task Force members
- final session of Roadmap Panel

July 2021
Near final draft shared with RECFA*

30 July 2021
Presentation at Joint ECFA-EPS session

August 2021
Collect final community feedback*

October-December 2021
Detector R&D Roadmap Document circulated for approval to ECFA in Nov 2021 and presentation to Council in Dec 2021

Links for Roadmap Process

https://indico.cern.ch/event/957057/page/21633-mandate (Panel Mandate document)

https://indico.cern.ch/event/957057/page/21653-relevant-documents

https://home.cern/resources/brochure/cern/european-strategy-particle-physics

https://arxiv.org/abs/1910.11775 (Briefing Book)

https://science.osti.gov/-/media/hep/pdf/Reports/2020/DOE_Basic_Research_Needs_Study_on_High_Energy_Physics.pdf

https://ep-dep.web.cern.ch/rd-experimental-technologies (CERN EP R&D)

https://aidainnova.web.cern.ch (linking research infrastructures in detector development and testing)

https://attract-eu.com/ (ATTRACT: linking to industry on detection and imaging technologies)

https://ecfa-dp.desy.de/public_documents/ (Some useful documents from the ECFA Detector Panel)

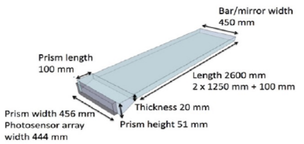
Concepts of Picosecond (a few 10's) Timing Detectors

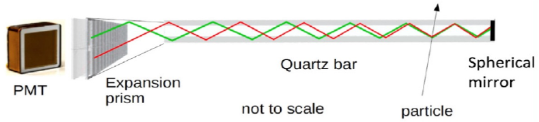
M. Titov

- Several types of technologies are considered for "Picosecond-Timing Frontier":
  - Ionization detectors (silicon detectors or gas-based devices)
  - Light-based devices (scintillating crystals coupled to SiPMs, Cherenkov absorbers coupled to photodetectors with amplification, or vacuum devices)

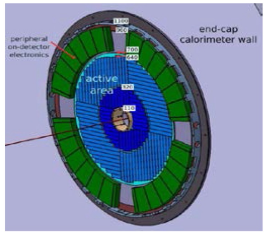
CONVENTIONAL MCP – PMT APPLICATIONS:

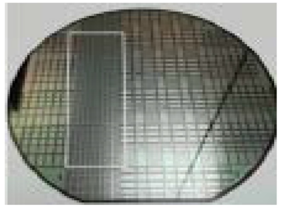
BELLE II TOP:



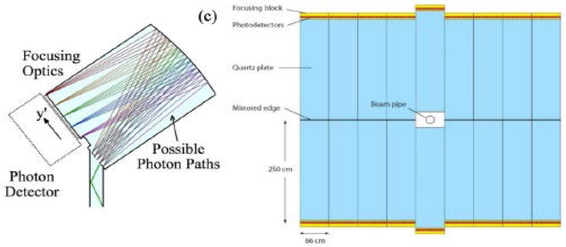


ATLAS HGTD (CMS ETL)
TIMING WITH LGAD:

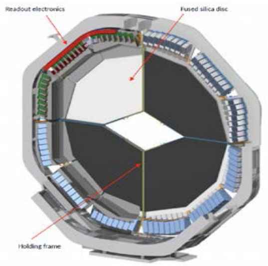




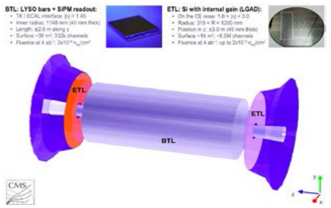
LHCb TORCH DIRC:



PANDA ENDCAP

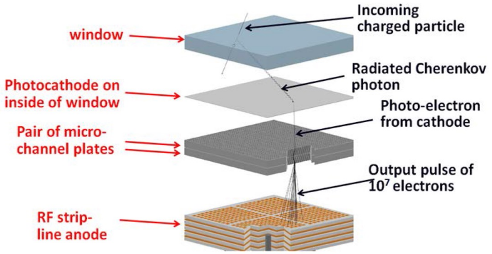


CMS BTL TIMING
WITH LYSO:Ce / SiPMs



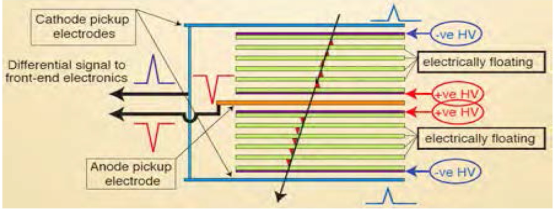
Examples of timing detectors at a level of~ 30 ps for MIPs and ~ 100 ps for single photons

LAPPD TIMING PROJECT:

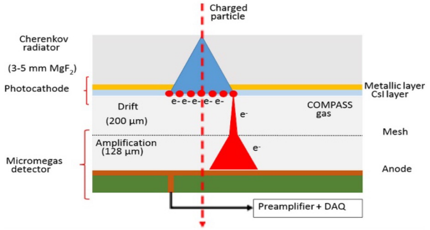


GASEOUS DETECTORS APPLICATIONS:

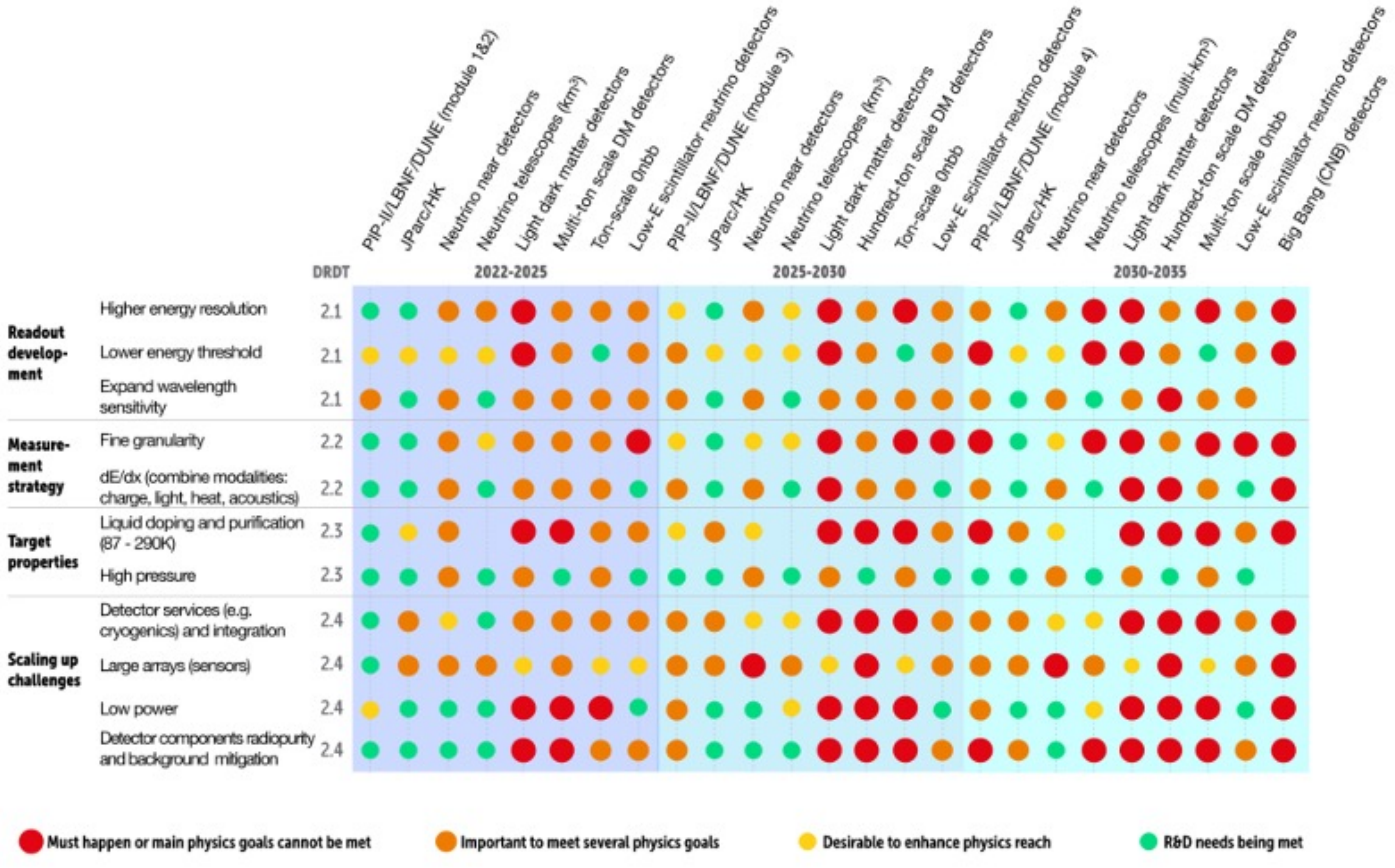
ALICE MPRC TOF:



PICOSEC - MICROMEGAS:



Liquid detectors



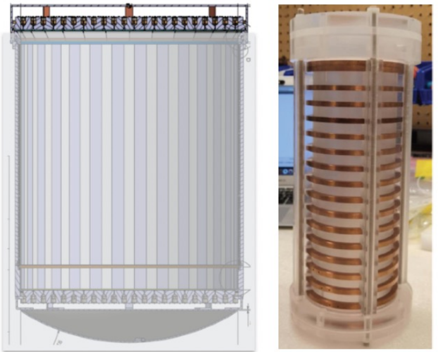
Liquid detectors: Underground Dark Matter experiments

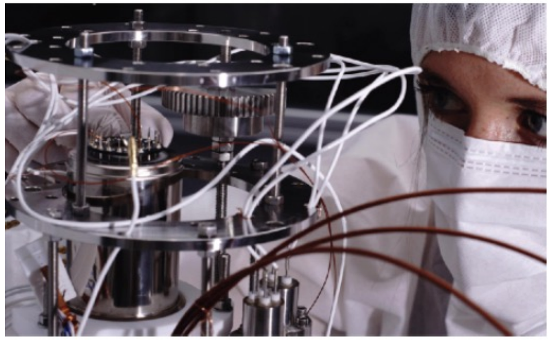
- **Variety of DM experiments with small and rare signals need extreme control of background sources (radiopurity) coupled with high sensitivity and discrimination of signal from residual backgrounds**

- R&D for multi-ton scale noble liquids: **Target properties**
  - Low-radioactivity argon: extraction (Urania plant, 330 kg/d), purification (ARIA facility, 10 kg/d)
  - Fast purification in liquid phase for large e-lifetime (removal of O_2 and H_2O impurities) → high light and charge yield; radon-free filters

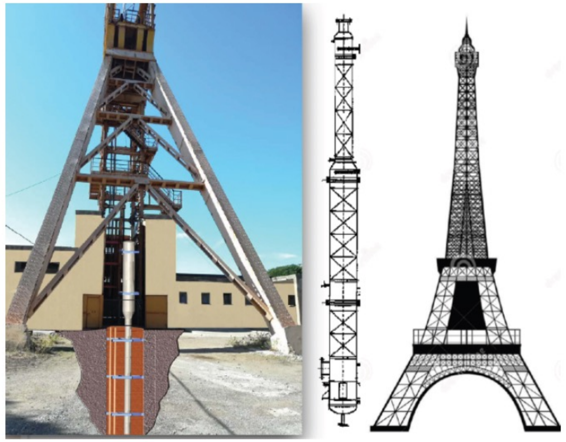
- R&D for multi-ton scale noble liquids: **Detector performance and background control**
  - Single phase versus two-phase TPCs
  - Distillation columns for krypton and radon, material screening and selection, radon emanation

R&D on sealed TPC for DARWIN; JINST 16 P01018 (2021)



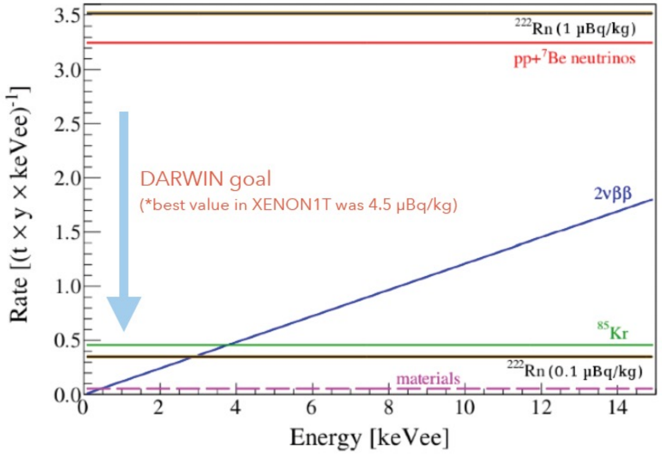


Hermetic TPC R&D for DARWIN



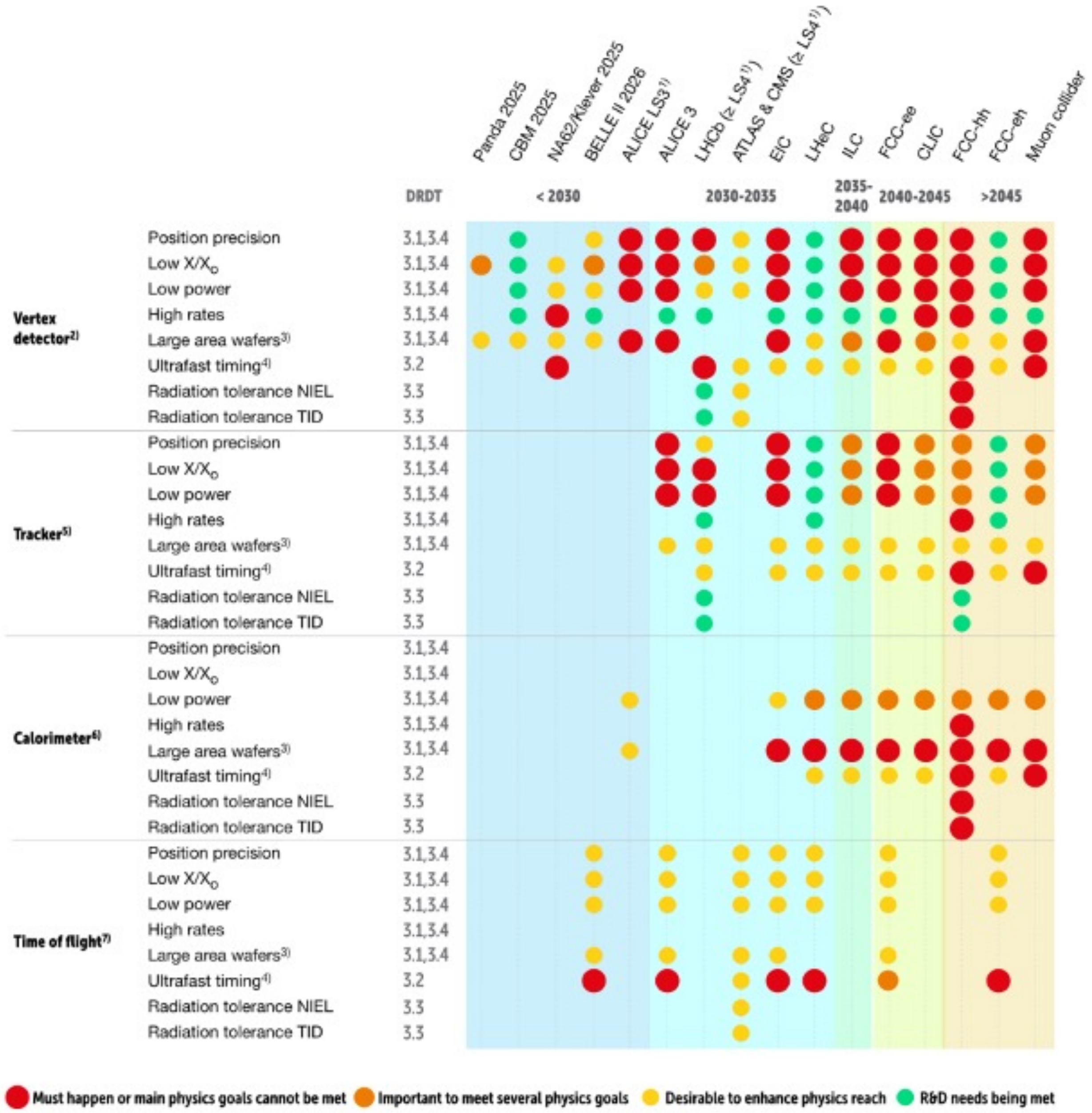
ARIA underground purification system for argon (DarkSide-20k)

LXe purification system (5 L/min LXe, faster cleaning; 2500 slpm) for XENONnT

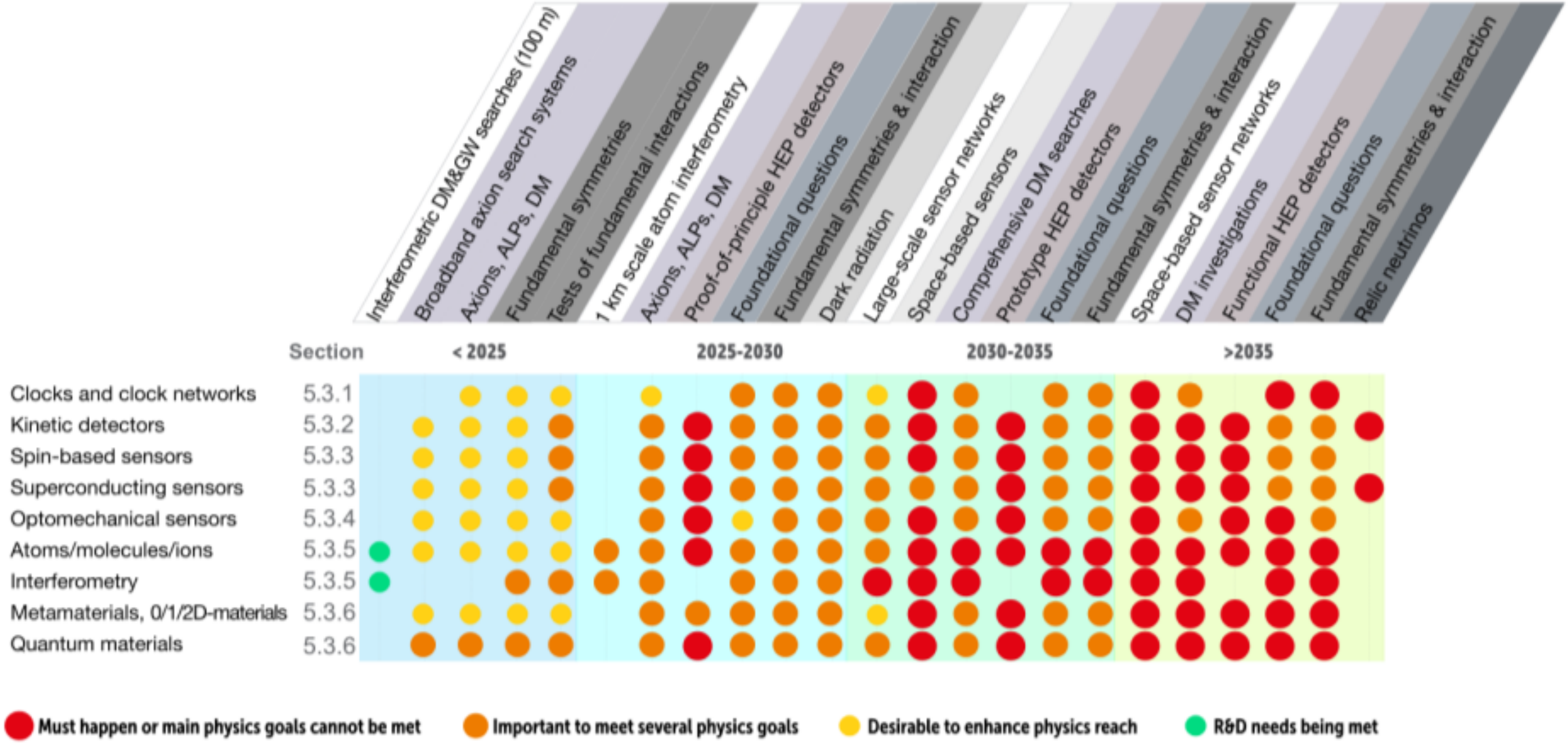


Rn distillation column for XENONnT (reduce ^{222}Rn - hence also ^{214}Bi - from pipes, cables, cryogenic system)

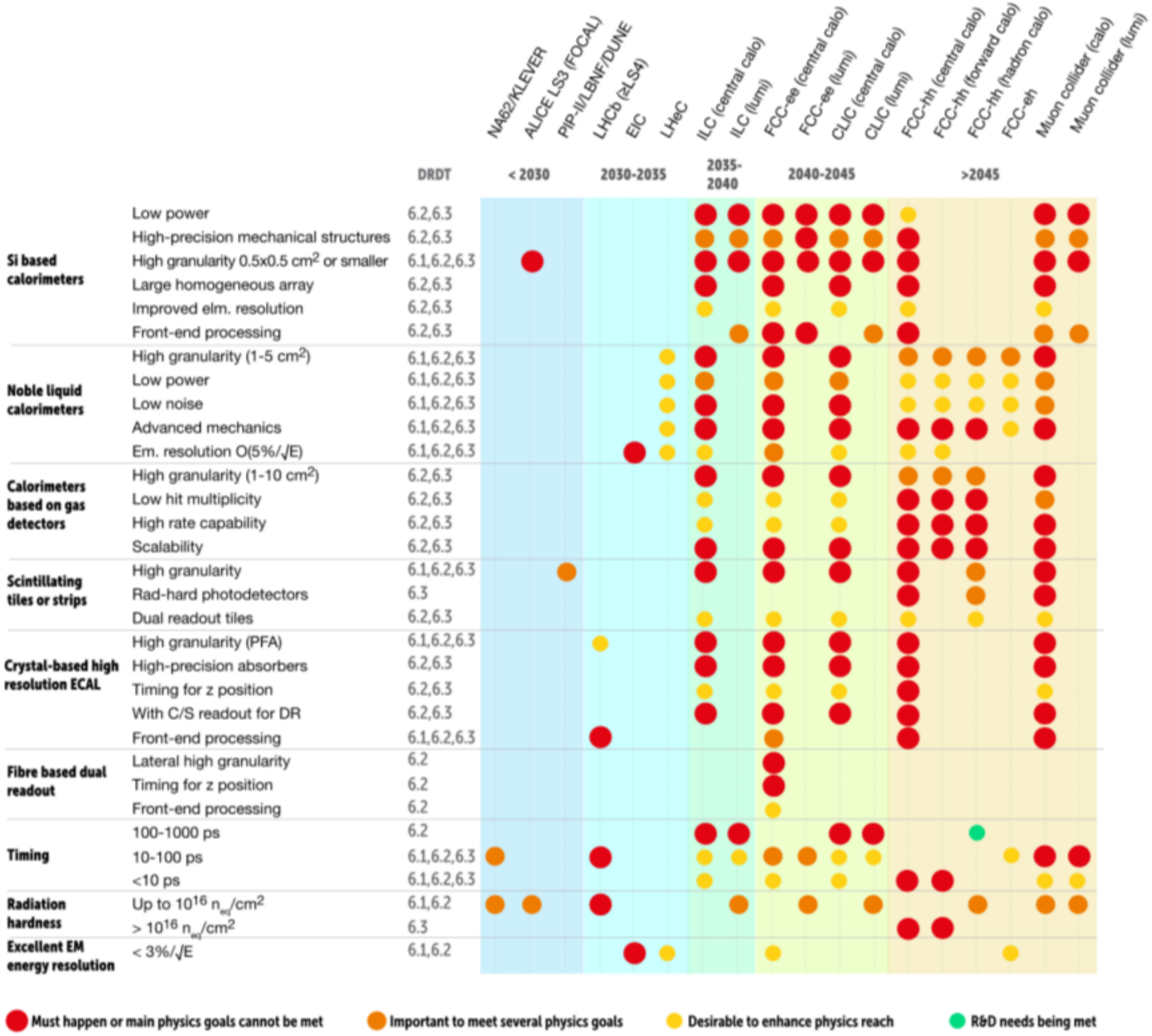
Solid State Detectors



Quantum and emerging technologies

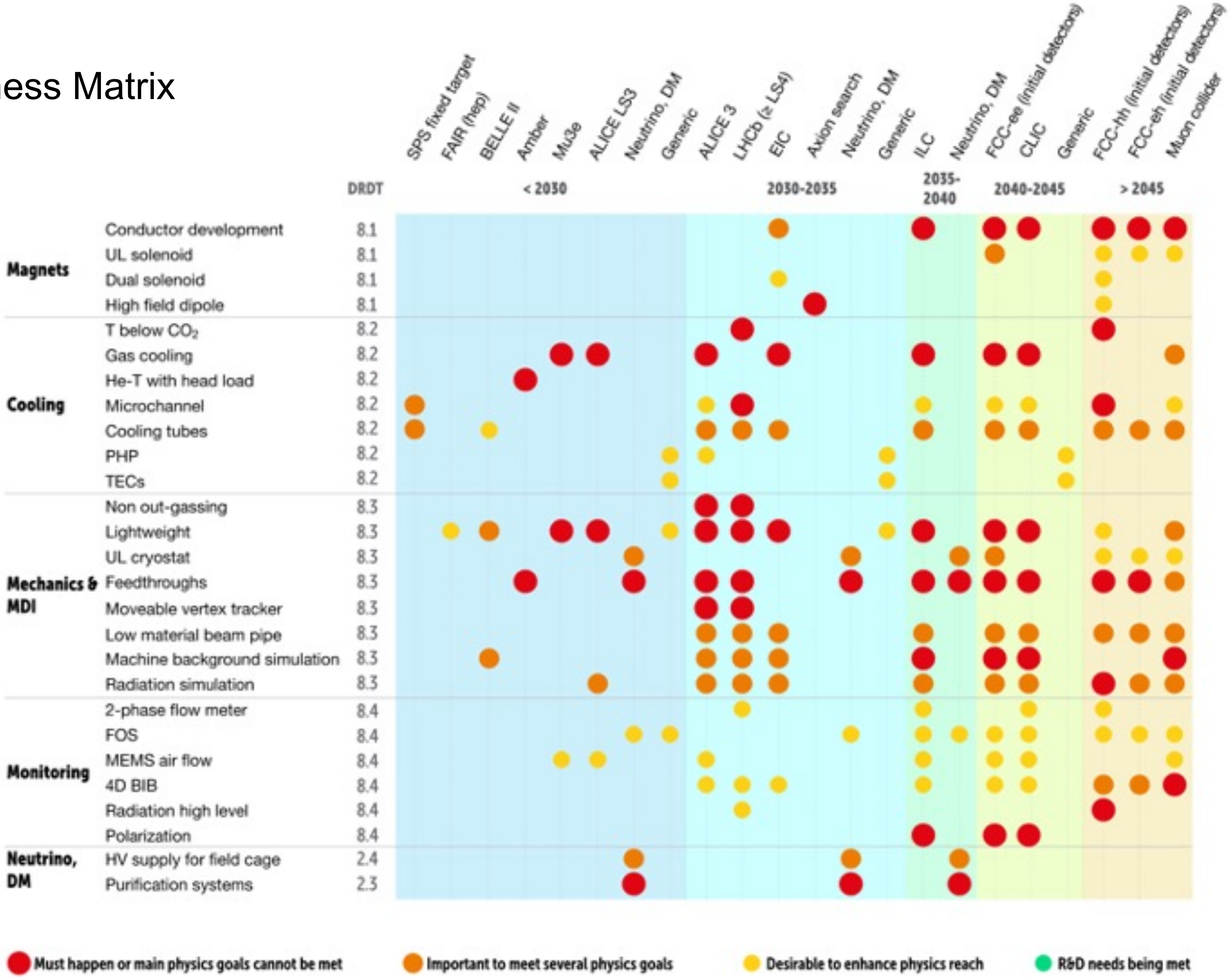


Calorimetry



Integration

- Detector Readiness Matrix



Training for instrumentation

Personnel, retention and training of detector experts are detailed in the ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap as mandatory to the success as well as the long-term health of experimental particle physics as a whole.

* See "Results of the 2021 ECFA Early-Career Researcher Survey on Training in Instrumentation" ECFA ECR Panel *arXiv:2107.05739*

Summary on ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap

- The ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap has been prepared by a large team of internationally recognised leaders in this area with access to a much wider pool of other instrumentation experts.
- It has been the product of wide community consultation with very broad participation.
- The draft document was iterated with the RECFA delegates and National Contacts with numerous helpful comments received from committees looking at this in a number of countries.
- We also have benefited from very valuable feedback from neighbouring disciplines where there are strong synergies between instrumentation needs.
- The main messages were presented to the particle physics community at the ECFA Plenary Session of the EPS-HEP2021 Conference and remain unchanged in those shown on 19th November 2021.
- The results of all the feedback have been implemented in the final 248 page version and additional non-expert 8 page synopsis which was formally approved by Plenary ECFA on 18th November 2021.
- These were then presented to the CERN Scientific Policy Committee and Council last week by the Chair of ECFA and we understand they have been very well received, with the SPC congratulating the Roadmap Panel and endorsing the recommendations.
- The next step will be for mechanisms to be proposed for implementing the final recommendations.