Progress on R&D on granular Noble Liquid Calorimeters

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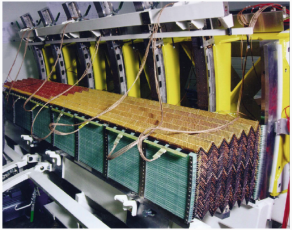
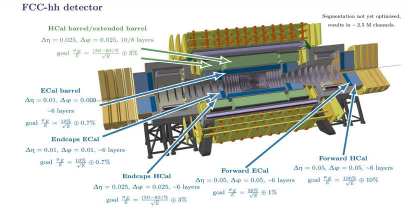
LAr Calorimeters

- LAr Calorimeters very successful at particle physics experiments: HERA, D0, NA31, ATLAS
- Sampling calorimeters, e.g Lead/LAr for ATLAS
- Excellent linearity, stability
- EM energy resolution $\frac{10\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus \frac{0.25}{E} \oplus 0.3\%$
- e/γ identification through 3D shower shapes



LAr Calo for *ee* machine ?

- Concept developed for FCC-hh can work very well at e^+e^-
- With e^+e^- conditions allowing for significant optimisations
  - On noise for low energy measurements
  - On segmentation for PID/PFlow use



Optimizing granularity for PFlow

- High granularity electrodes
- High density feedthroughs
- Add timing to the mix ?

High energy resolution

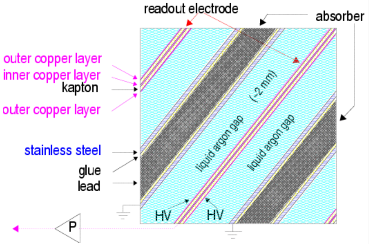
- Minimize dead material (cryostat)
- Low noise electronics

General design

- Choice of absorber (Pb, W) and active material (LAr, LKr)

Reaching 10× ATLAS granularity

- 200000 cells → few million cells
- Readout in ATLAS uses simple copper/kapton electrodes
- Issue: traces to route signals to front or back of electrode take space !
- For 10× more granular: go to multilayer PCB to route signals in a deep layer

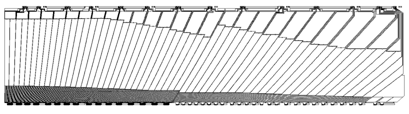


Basic design

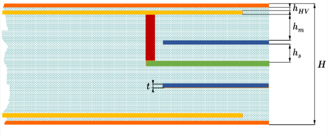
- Multi-layer PCB cannot be bent to accordion as ATLAS Kapton electrode

⇒ Straight planes inclined around the barrel

- Simulation in a specific IDEA-LAr setup



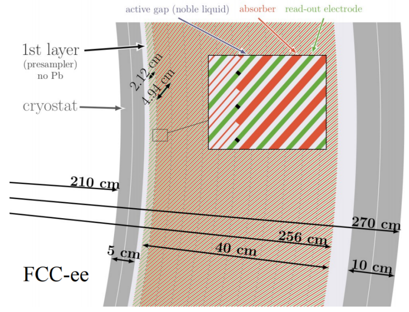
Design of ATLAS electrodes

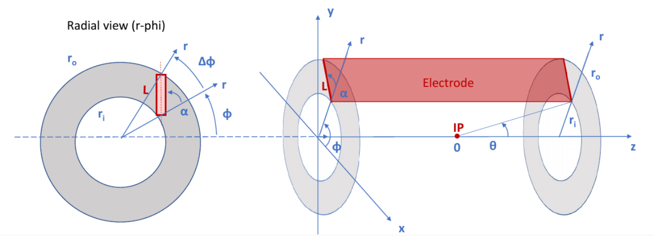


Side view

Tilted planes around cylinder: non-trivial geometry !

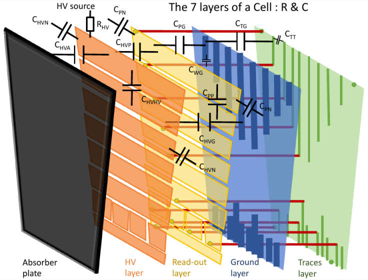
- Very flexible grouping and splitting
  - Segmentation where needed, i.e 'strips' in ATLAS for π^0 rejection
- Projective cells along η and ϕ
- Gap widening at high radius
  - Non-constant sampling fraction within a cell
  - Mitigated by high longitudinal segmentation





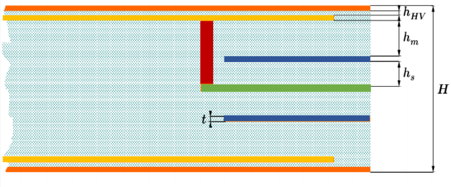
Principle

- HV layer capacitively coupled to readout layer
- Signal transferred from both sides to read-out trace through a via
- Shielding traces reduce cross-talk from other segments



Calculation of cell properties

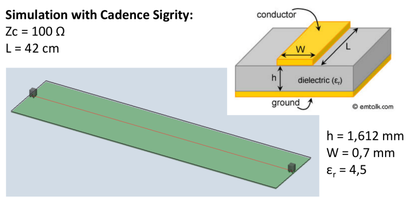
- Cell capacitance: $C_{\text{cell}} \sim C_{HVA} + C_{PG}$
  - Estimation by analytical calculations and Finite Element Methods: 25 – 250 pF
- Transmission line capacitance adds up for noise and signal shape
- Multi-parameter optimisation:
  - Trade-off capacitance (noise) / cross-talk ?
  - What is the maximum density of signal traces ?
  - Can we readout all cells at the back, or do we have to route the first segments to the front ? (as in ATLAS)

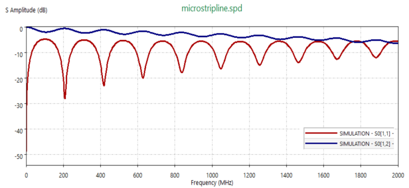


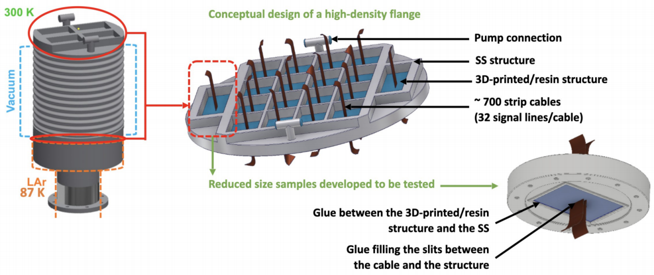
Side view

Confronting simulation

- PCB studies done on simulation so far
- Concerns that we can take for granted extractions of capacitances and cross-talk
  - Although succeeded to have agreement between SPICE and SIGRITY on simple examples
- Getting ready to build prototypes
  - Very simple ones to do detailed checks of accuracy of simulation
  - More complex ones to get a hint of performance with many neighbouring cells





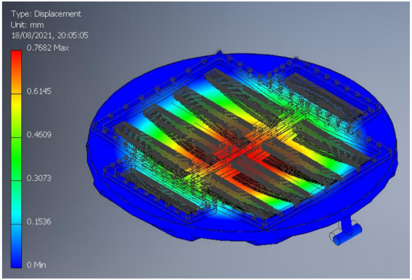


Signal extraction from cryostat

- High density feedthroughs needed in case readout electronics outside of cryostat
- Aim for $\sim \times 5$ density and $\sim \times 2$ area wrt ATLAS

Ongoing CERN R&D

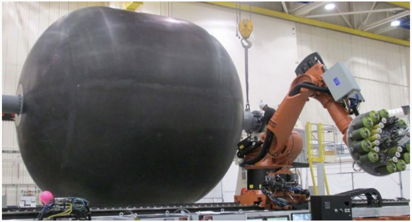
- Prototypes of 3D-printed epoxy resins structures with slits for strip cables, glued to the flange
- Leak tests and pressure tests at 300 K and 77 K
- Stress / deformation simulations of complete designs at 300 K and 77 K



Minimizing dead material in front of calo

- Crucial for low energy measurements at FCCee
- Ongoing R&D for cryostats using new materials and sandwiches
  - See talk in ECFA TF8 meeting
  - Test microcack resistance, sealing methods, leak and pressure tests
- Promises for 'transparent' cryostats: few % of X_0 !

	Sandwich			Baseline	
	UHM CFRP	HM CFRP	IM CFRP	Al	Ti
Avg. Th. [mm]	3.5	3.8	4.9	4.0	1.5
Material budget X/X_0	0.0134	0.0147	0.0189	0.045	0.034
X_0 + %	-70%	-67%	-58%	X_0	-24%
Skin Th.[mm]	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.7	
Core Th. [mm]	25	33	40	40	
Total Th. [mm]	27.4	35.4	43.2	43.4	101
Thickness + %	-37%	-18%	0%	T	+133%



NASA's lineless cryotank

Magnet

- If magnet in front of calorimeter (IDEA), can be put in same cryostat
- Try to minimise X_0 of cold mass as well

Specifications

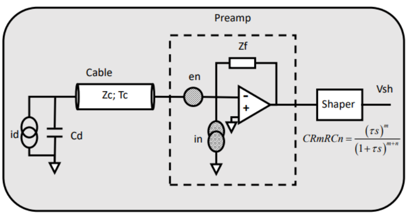
- Low noise:
  - Must "see" MIPs
  - Small noise term even for low energy photon clusters
- Cross-talk at % level
- Dynamic range ∼ 14 bit for FCCee

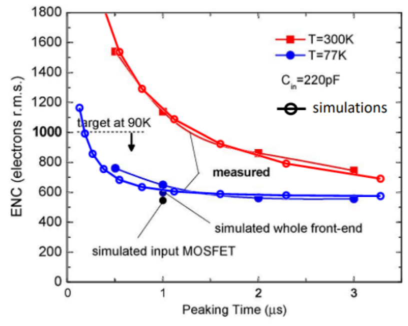
Study of the complete readout chain

- Actual performance will depend on a large number of parameters
  - Readout electrode properties
  - Transmission line
  - Type and performance of preamplifier
  - Shaping time

⇒ Produce PCB prototypes

⇒ Investigate readout electronics options on simulation, based on existing ASIC performance (ATLAS LAr, CMS HGCAL, DUNE)





Master formula

- Dominant noise term goes as $C\sqrt{4kT/(g_m \tau_p)}$
- Where C depends on cell capacitance and on the transmission line
- τ_p can be much larger than in ATLAS: 50 $\rightarrow$ 400 ns

Cold electronics ?

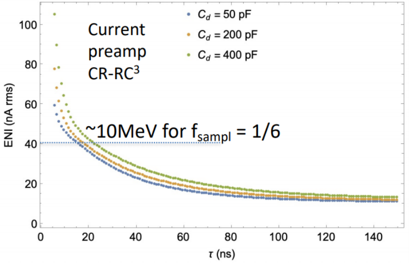
- Gain on g_m, T and C (short transmission line) !
  - Noise requirements can be achieved
- No radiation hardness issue at FCCee, could simplify feedthrough design
- Challenges are heat dissipation and difficulty of repairs

Warm electronics ?

- A la ATLAS, with longer shaping
- First calculations indicate low enough noise levels achievable ($S/N > 3$ for MIPs)

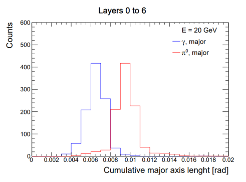
$$C_{cable} = \frac{\tau_{delay}}{Z_c}$$

	ENC (keV)	Peaking time = 500 ns
Warm electronics L = 5 m C_{cable} = 500 pF / 1 nF	Cd = 100pF – 50/25 Ω	1400 / 2500
	Cd = 200pF – 50/25 Ω	1600 / 2800
	Cd = 400pF – 50/25 Ω	2100 / 3200
	Cd = 800pF – 50/25 Ω	2900 / 4100
Cold electronics L=10 cm C_{cable} = 10 pF / 20 pF	Cd = 100pF – 50/25 Ω	140 / 150
	Cd = 200pF – 50/25 Ω	250 / 260
	Cd = 400pF – 50/25 Ω	470 / 470
	Cd = 800pF – 50/25 Ω	910 / 910



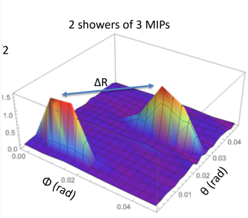
Many open design questions

- Choice of absorber (Pb, W), active material (LAr, LKr) and gap sizes
  - Implications on sampling term (baseline $\sigma \sim 8\%/\sqrt{E}$), compactness, cost
  - First studies done in 2021
- Optimization of granularity
  - Use of PCBs gives large flexibility



End-to-end detector optimisation

- Ideally perform optimization by computing figures of merits for physics analyses
- Photon energy resolution and EM shower shape discrimination can be studied with the calo design alone
  - Studies ongoing/starting: τ physics, ALPs...
- But evaluation of electrons, jets, MET performance requires PFlow and full detector design
  - Goal for 2022 !



Good progress achieved in 2021

- R&D on feedthroughs progressing well
- Expected noise studied with educated simulations
  - Excellent performance with cold electronics
  - Warm electronics can provide adequate performance
  - Plus 8% sampling from baseline design
- First PCB designs ready to be built

Challenges for 2022

- PCB measurements and progress on electronics
- Studies on absorber / liquid choice
- Explore performance in physics channels with photons
- Obtain fullsim and integrate with PFlow to study jet performance
- Endcaps design

First workshop on noble liquid granular calorimeters at IJCLab, April 6-8 2022
New collaborators welcome !

Timing capabilities

- ATLAS resolution for EM showers: $\sim$ 260 ps at 20 GeV, 130 ps at 100 GeV
- Time resolution to be evaluated on FCCee design
  - Electronics can be optimized, but limitations from stochastic ionization
- Overall detector design choices will impact usefulness of LAr timing: presence of a timing layer, dE/dx for PID...

Doping of Noble Liquid

- Increase signal yield by enhancing drift velocity
- R&D performed >25 years ago, never used in a calorimeter (fears of unsufficient radiation hardness)
- Could be studied again for FCCee use-case

Noble Liquid Scintillation

- Fast signal used in Dark Matter Noble Liquid detectors
- If measured in a calorimeter, would provide 'dual-readout'
- Huge design challenge to collect and measure this light