

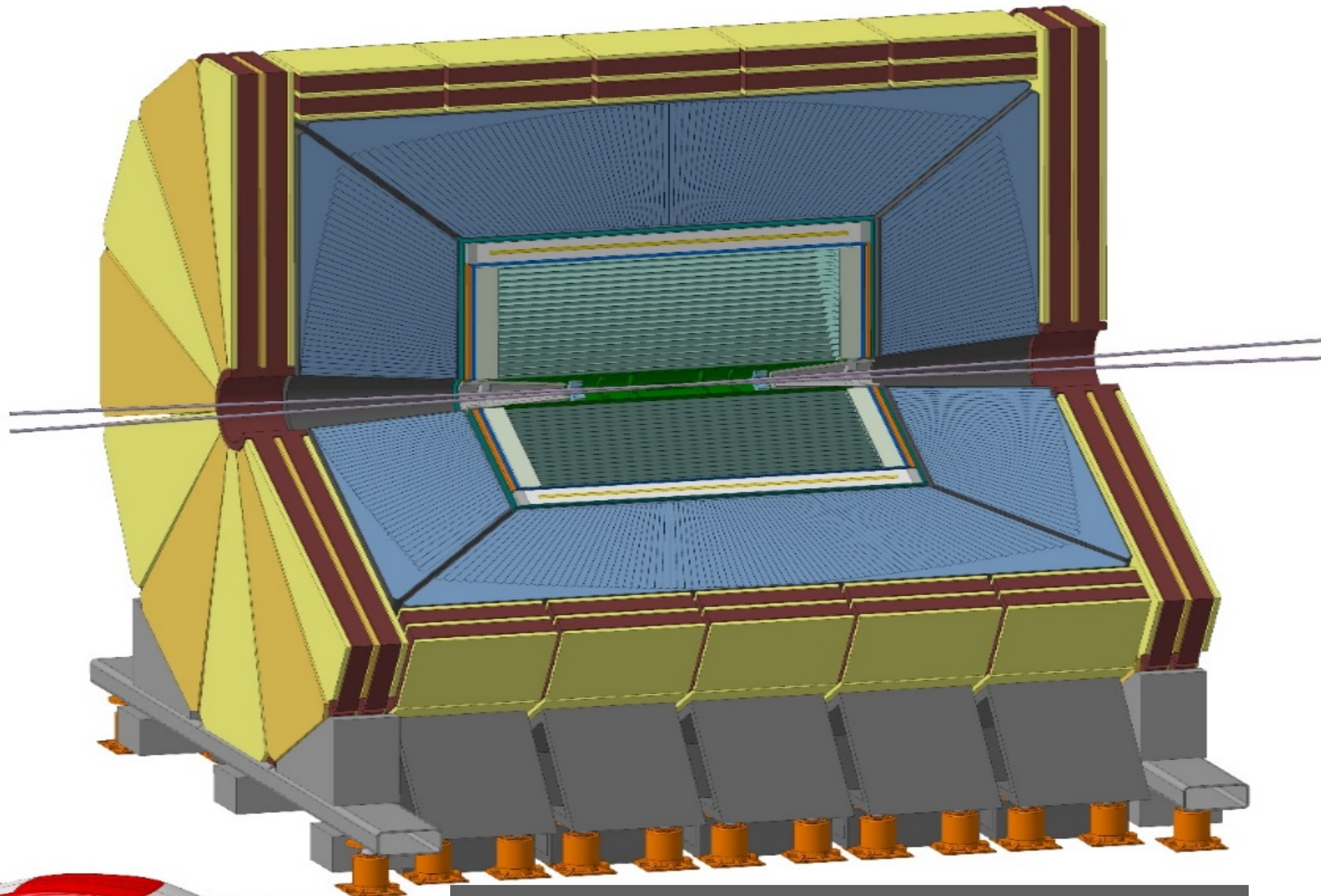
4th FCC / DRD France Workshop  
Strasbourg, Nov. 22-24, 2023



# The IDEA detector concept

Paolo Giacomelli  
INFN Bologna



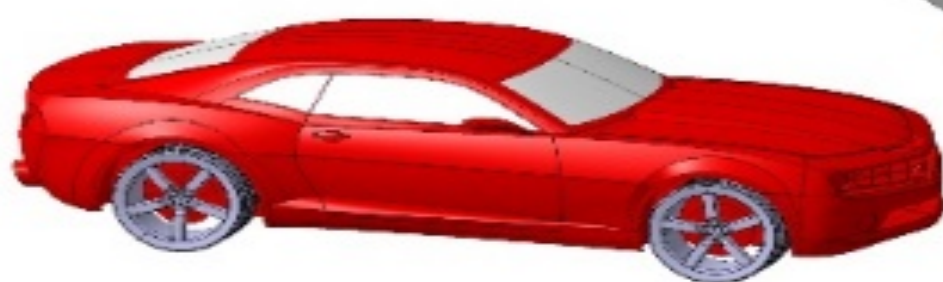
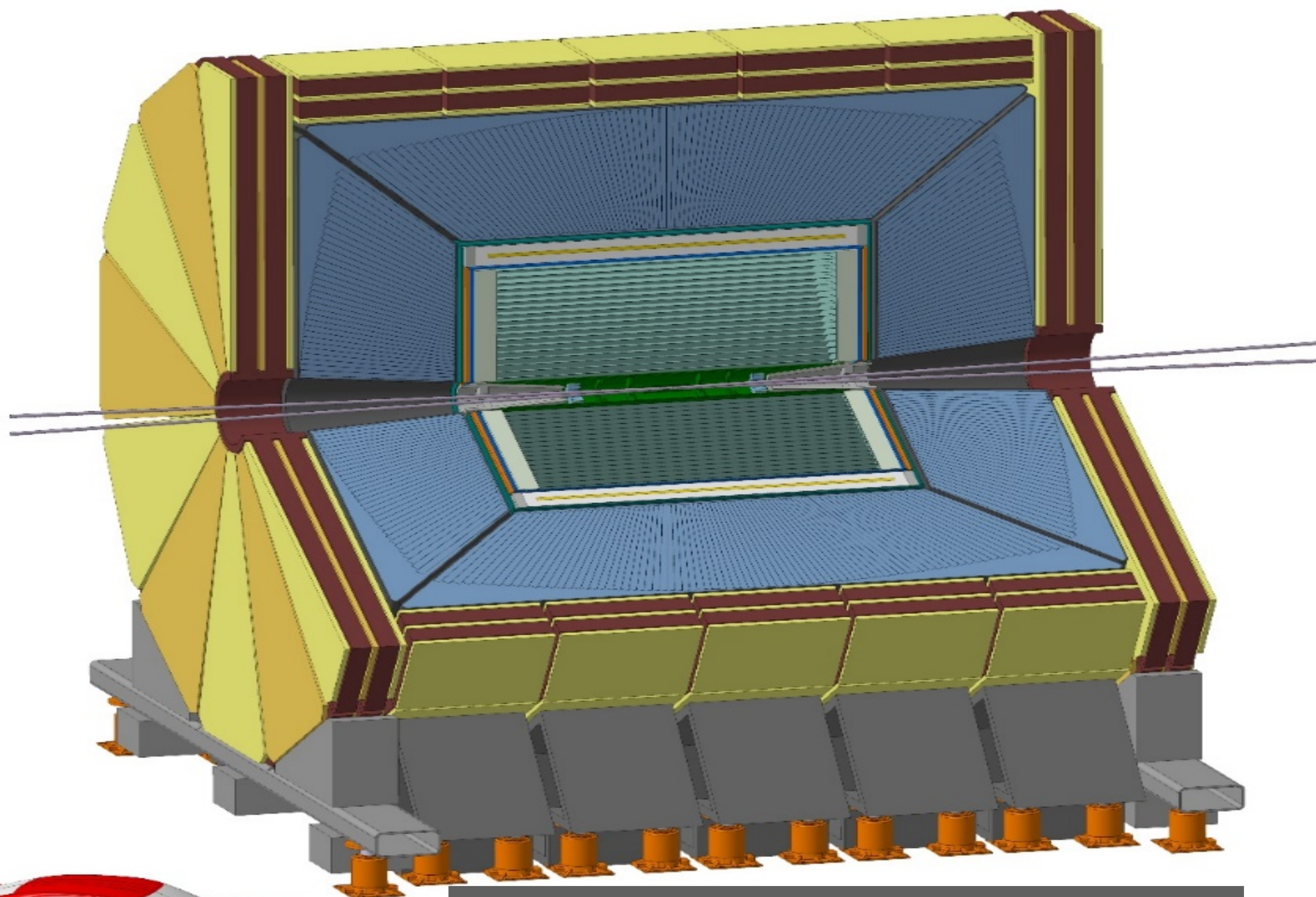


**IDEA concept (proposed in FCC CDR)  
Innovative Detector for  $e^+e^-$  Accelerator**

- ◆ **New, innovative, possibly more cost-effective concept**
  - Silicon vertex detector
  - Short-drift, ultra-light wire chamber
  - Dual-readout calorimeter
  - Thin and light solenoid coil *inside* calorimeter system
    - ◉ Small magnet  $\Rightarrow$  small yoke
  - Muon system made of 3 layers of  $\mu$ -RWELL detectors in the return yoke

<https://pos.sissa.it/390/>





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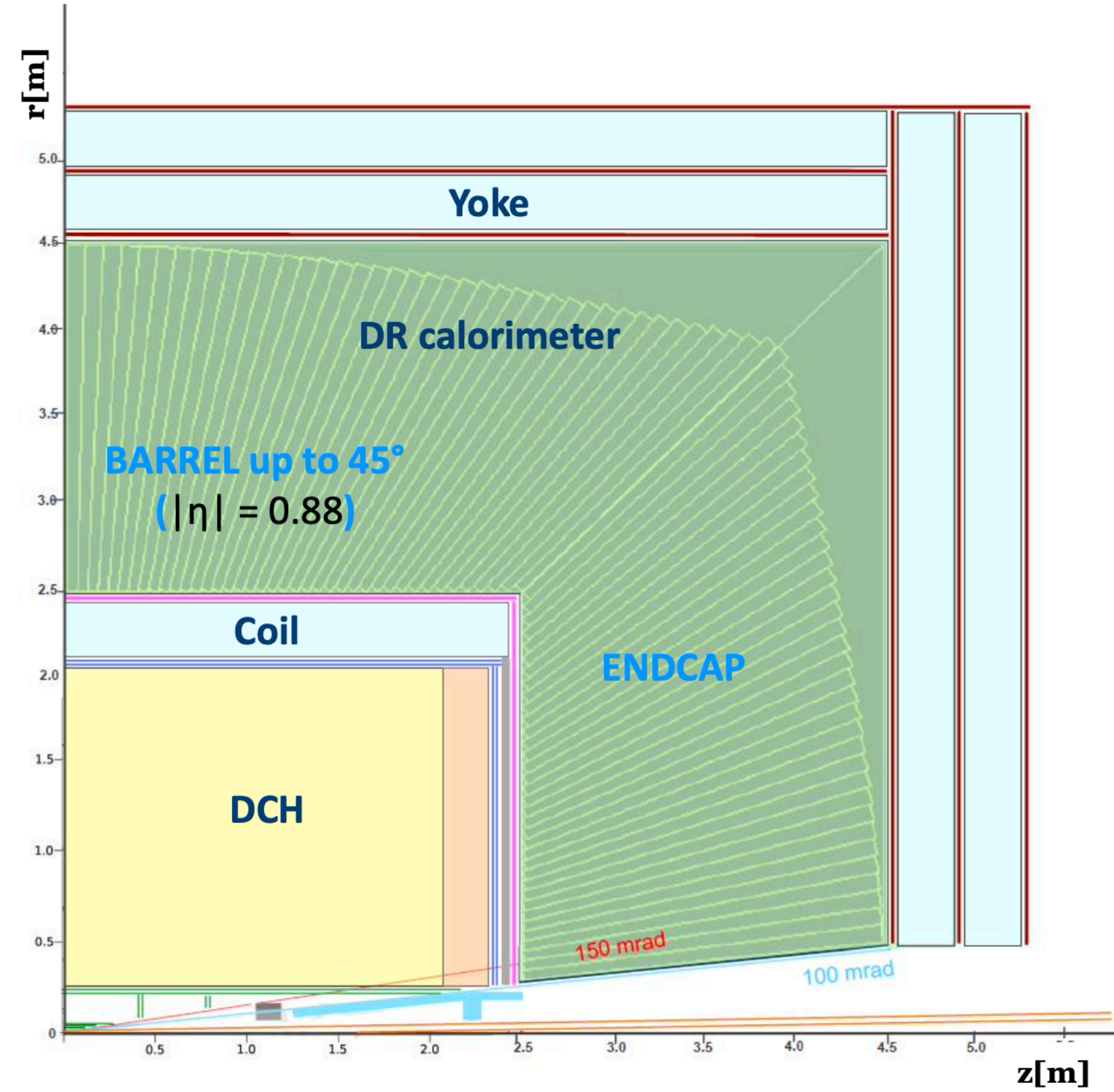
<https://pos.sissa.it/390/>

### Acknowledgments

I need to thank many colleagues, in particular:

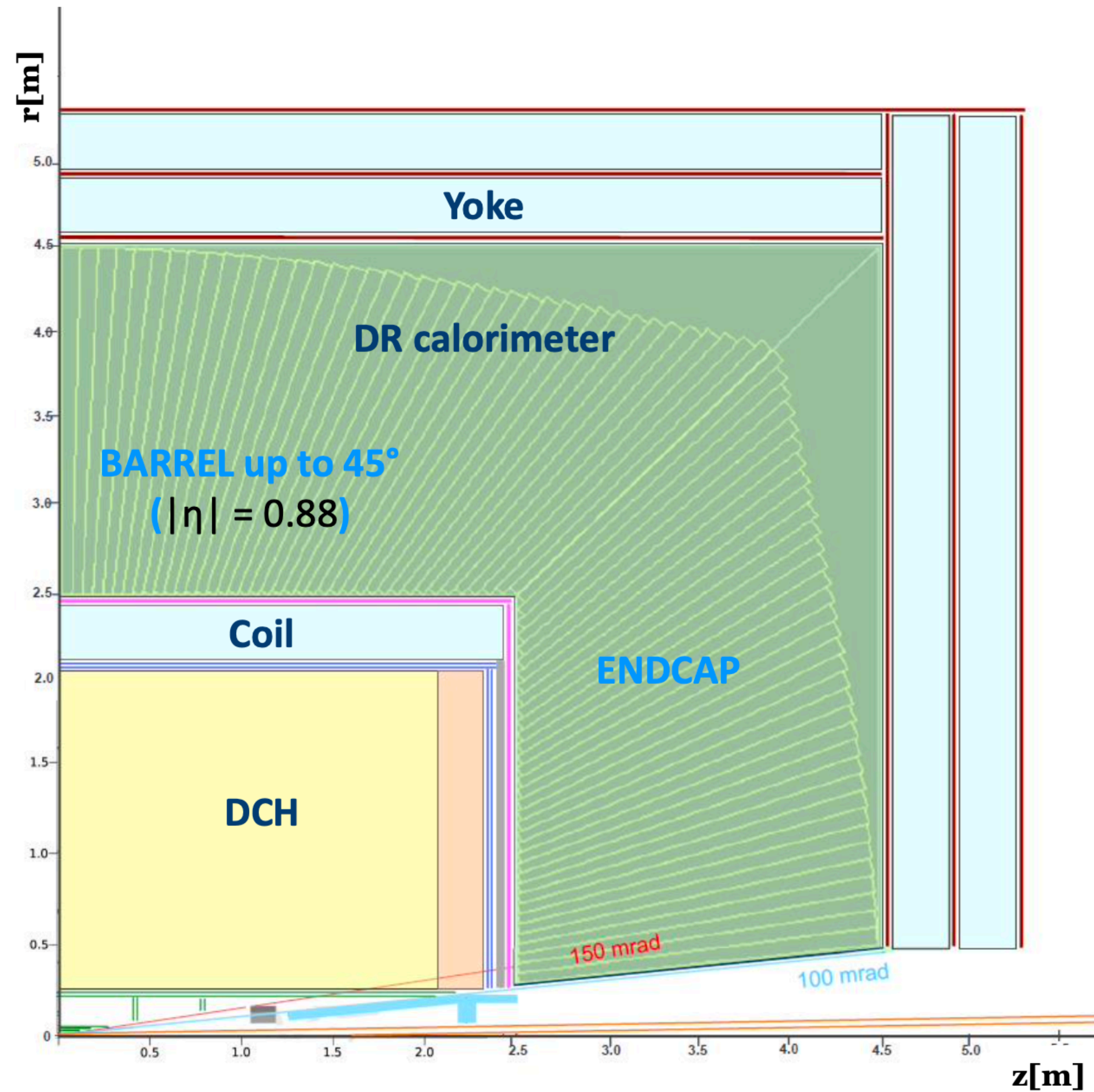
**F. Bedeschi**







Beam pipe:  $R \sim 1.0$  cm



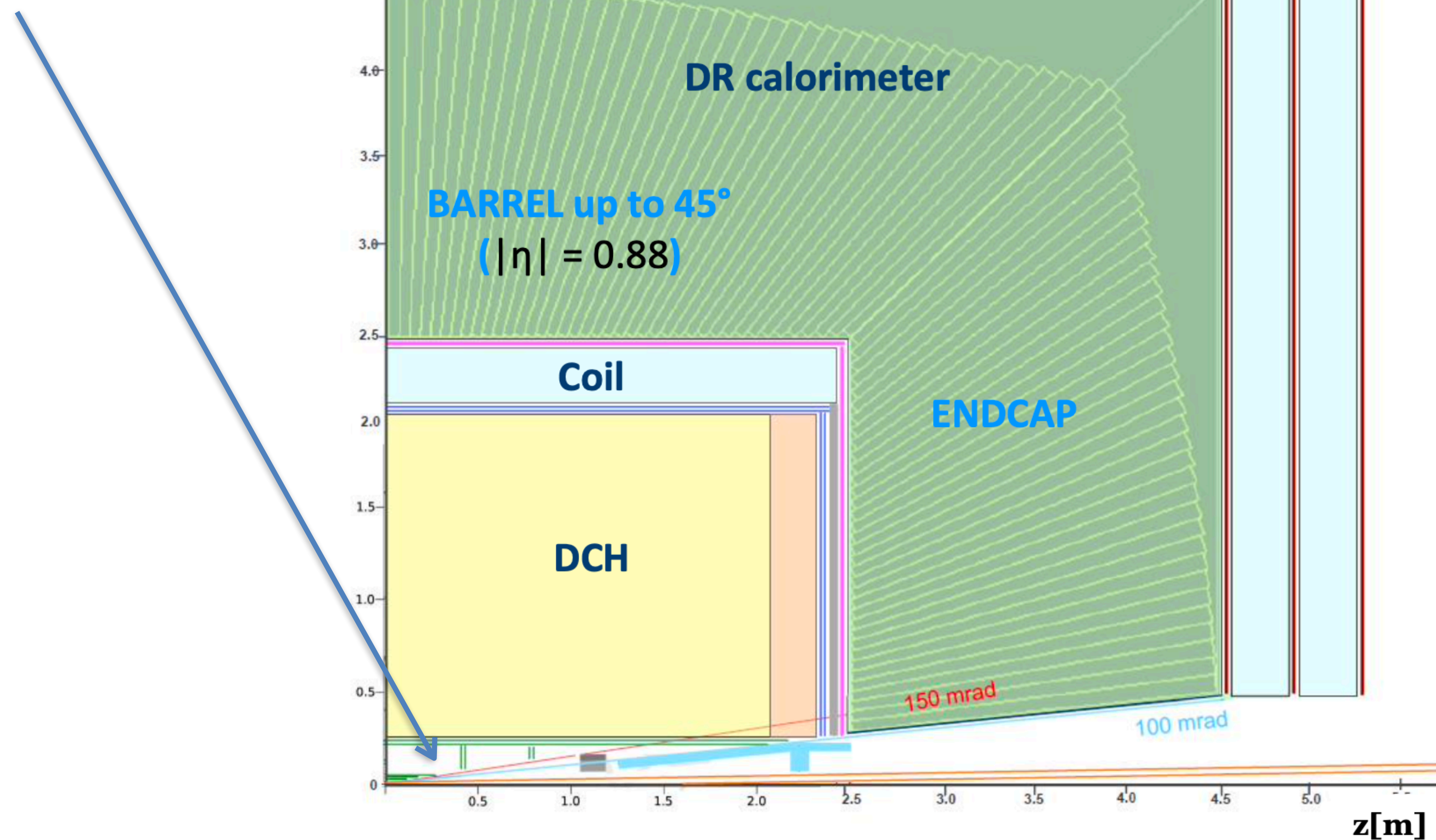


**Beam pipe:**  $R \sim 1.0$  cm

**Vertex:**

5 MAPS layers

$R = 1.2-34$  cm





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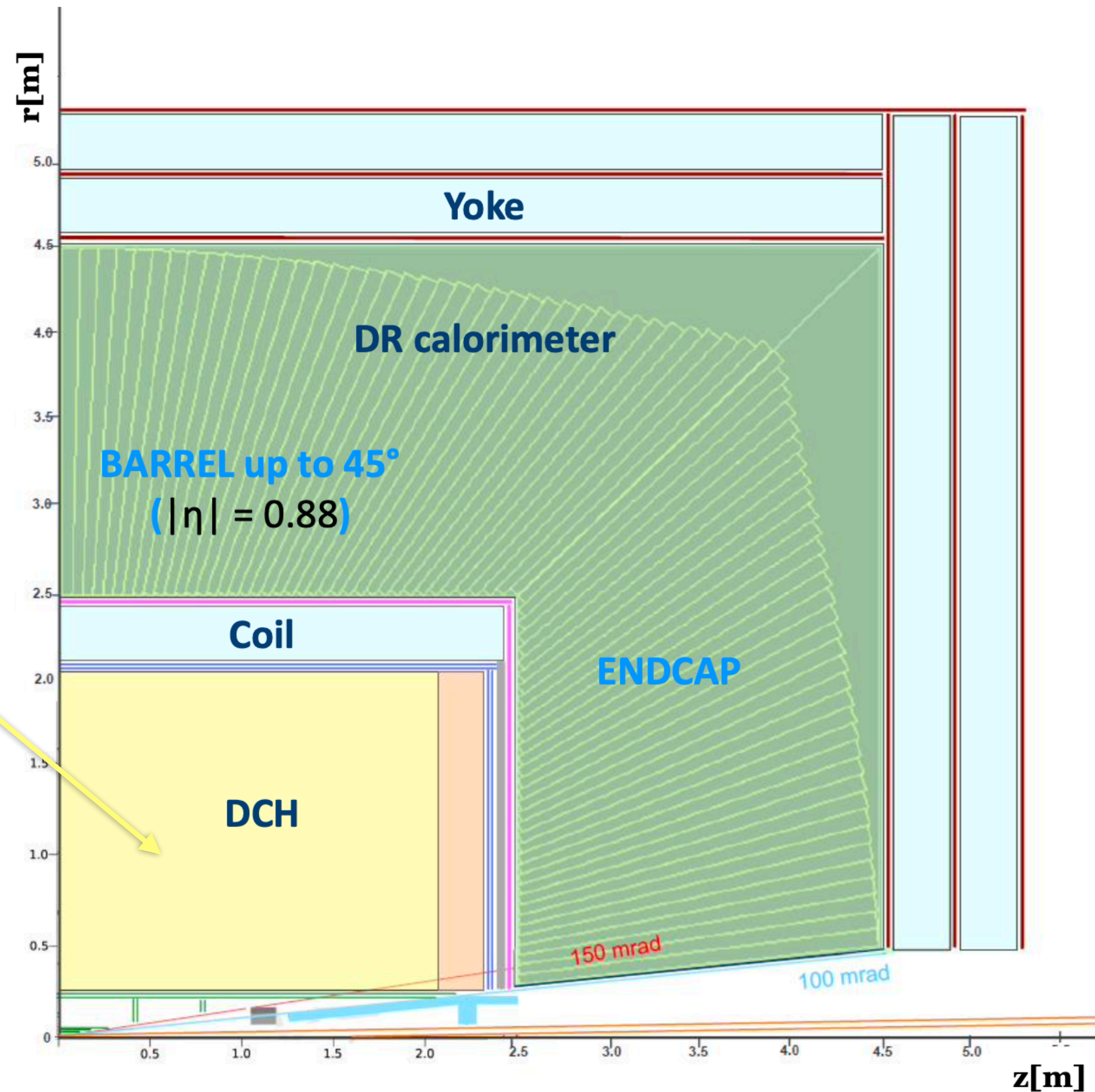
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4 m long,  $R = 35-200$  cm





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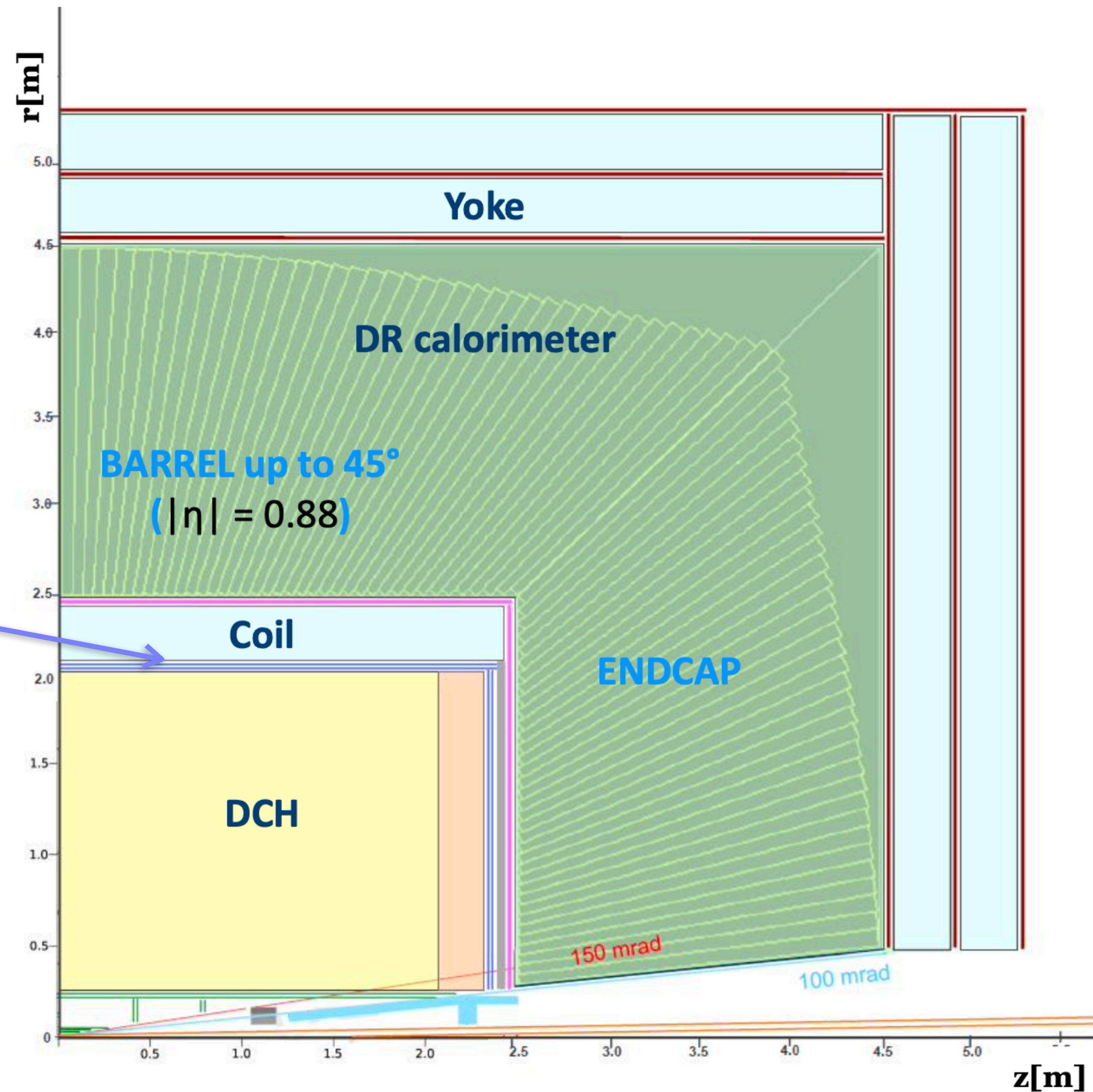
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**Outer Silicon wrapper:**

Si strips





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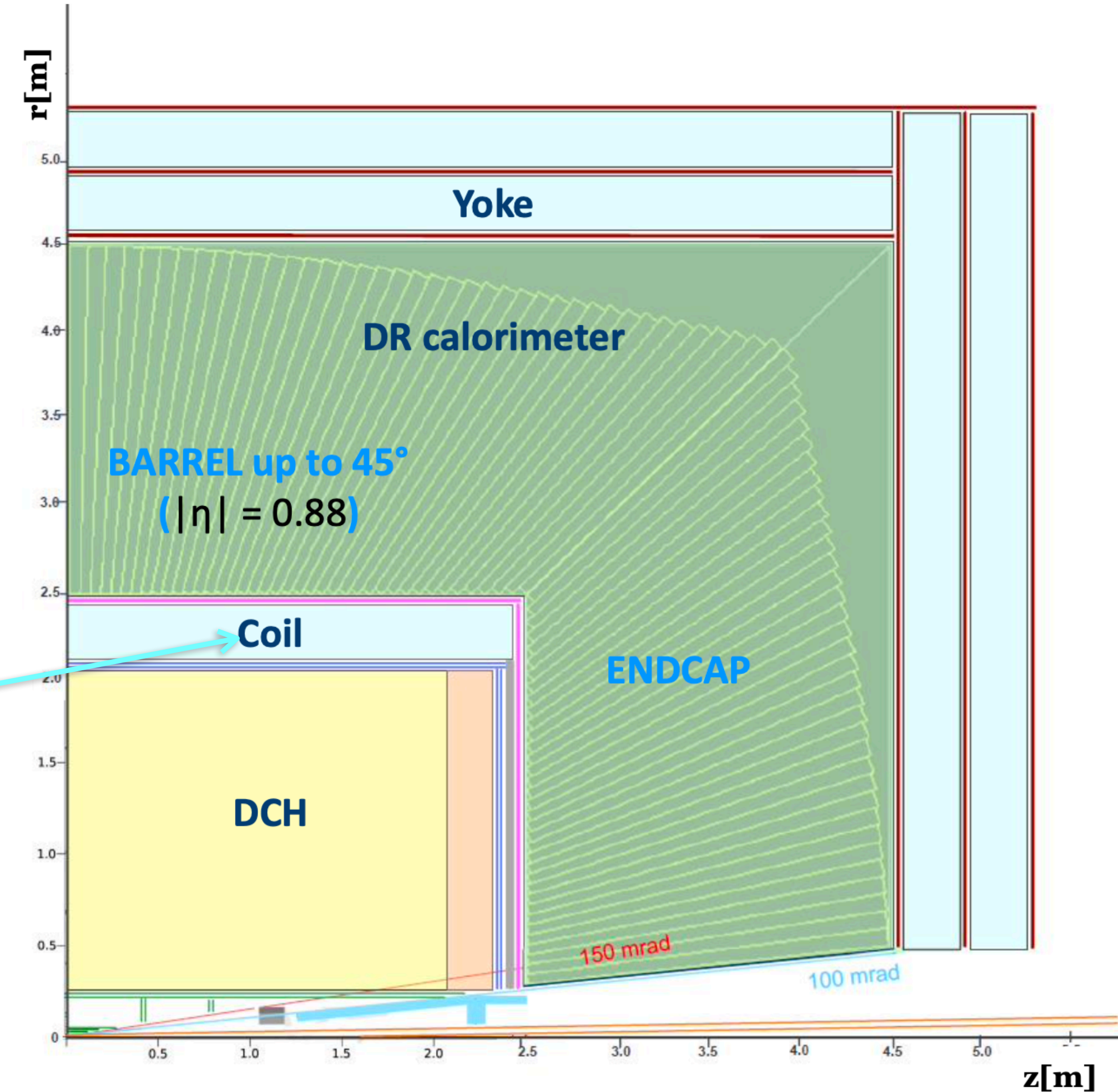
**Outer Silicon wrapper:**

Si strips

**Superconducting solenoid coil:**

2 T,  $R \sim 2.1-2.4$  m

$0.74 X_0$ ,  $0.16 \hat{\lambda}$  @  $90^\circ$





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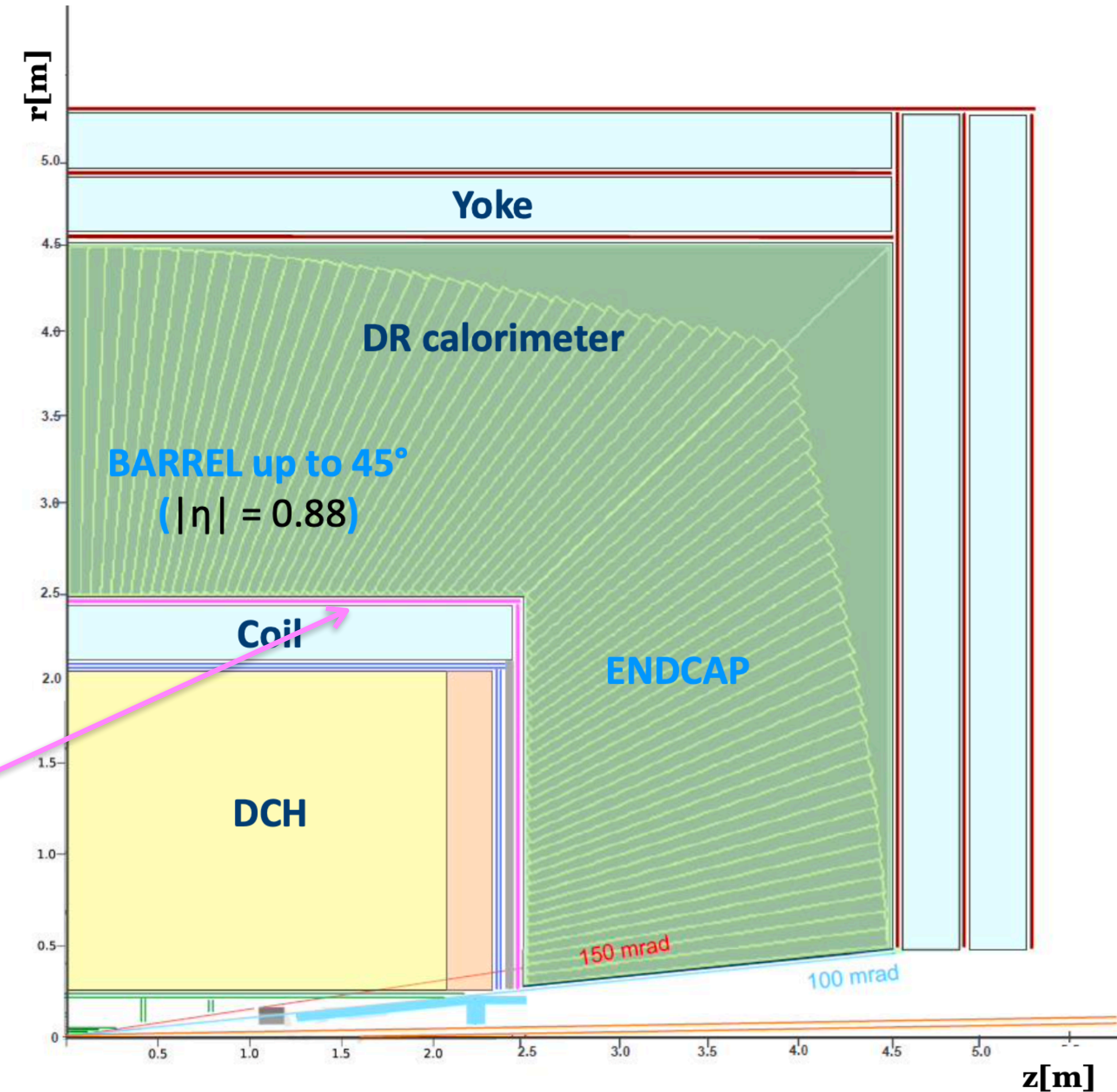
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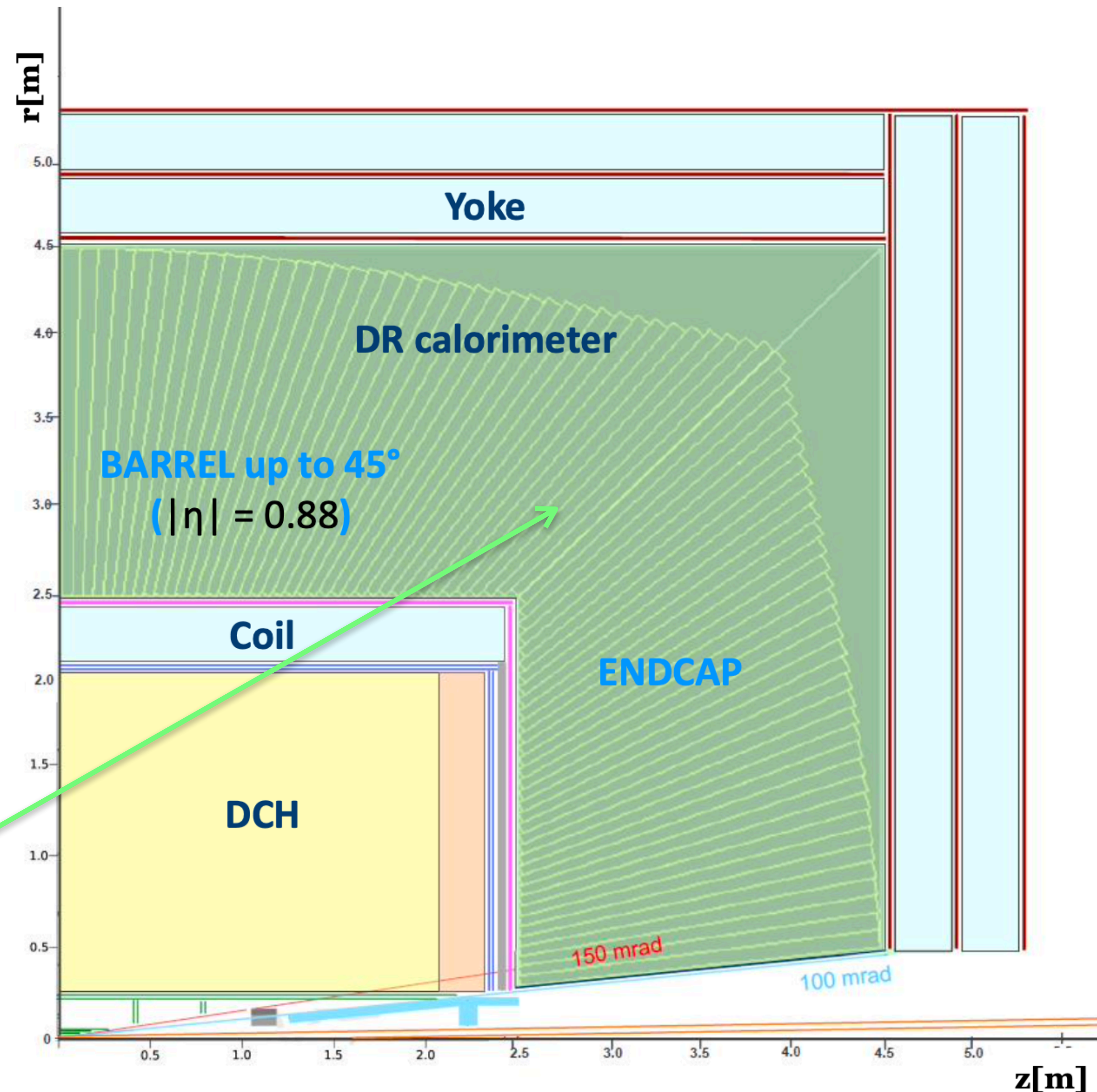
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$2\text{m} / 7 \hat{\lambda}_{\text{int}}$





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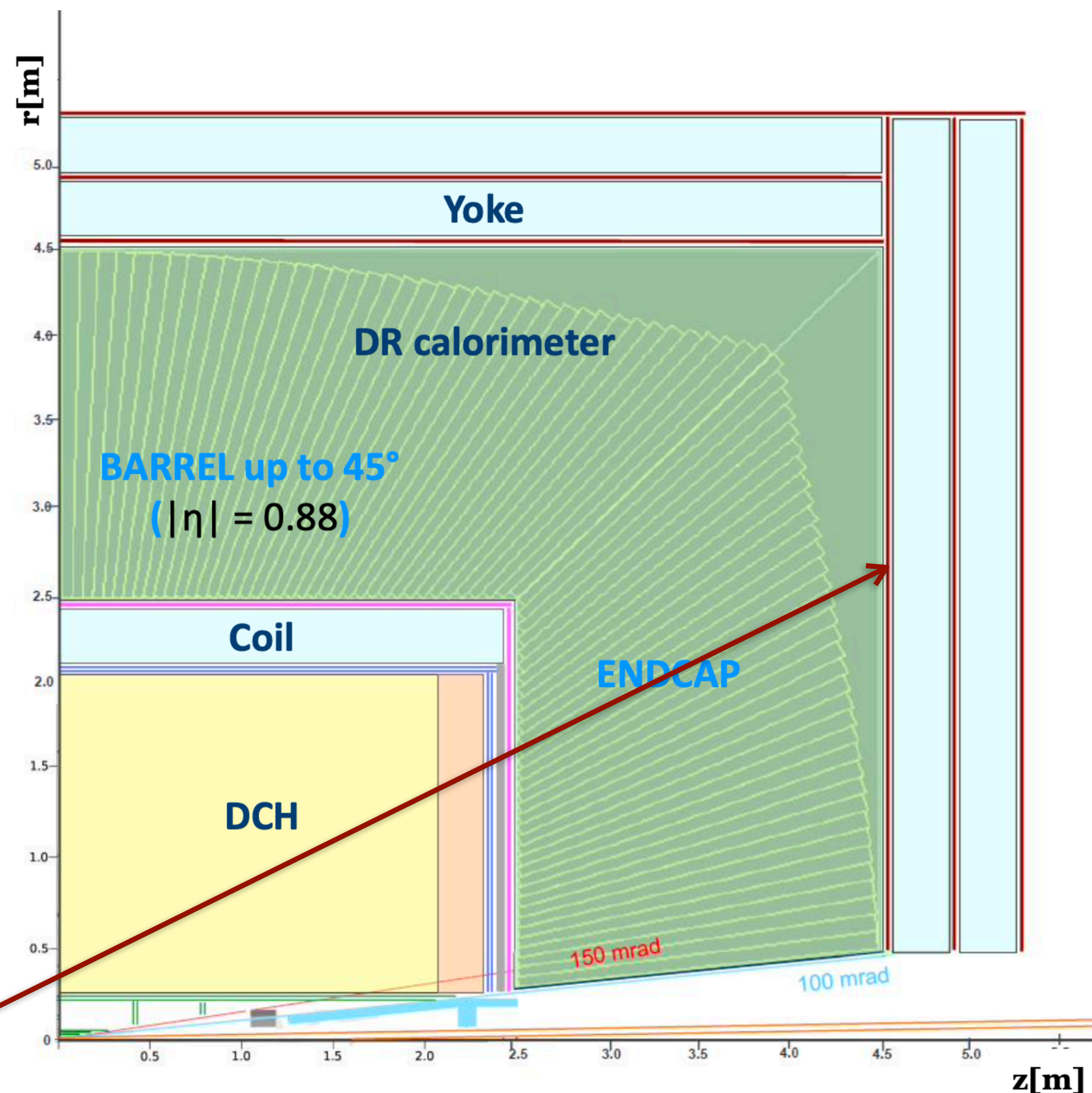
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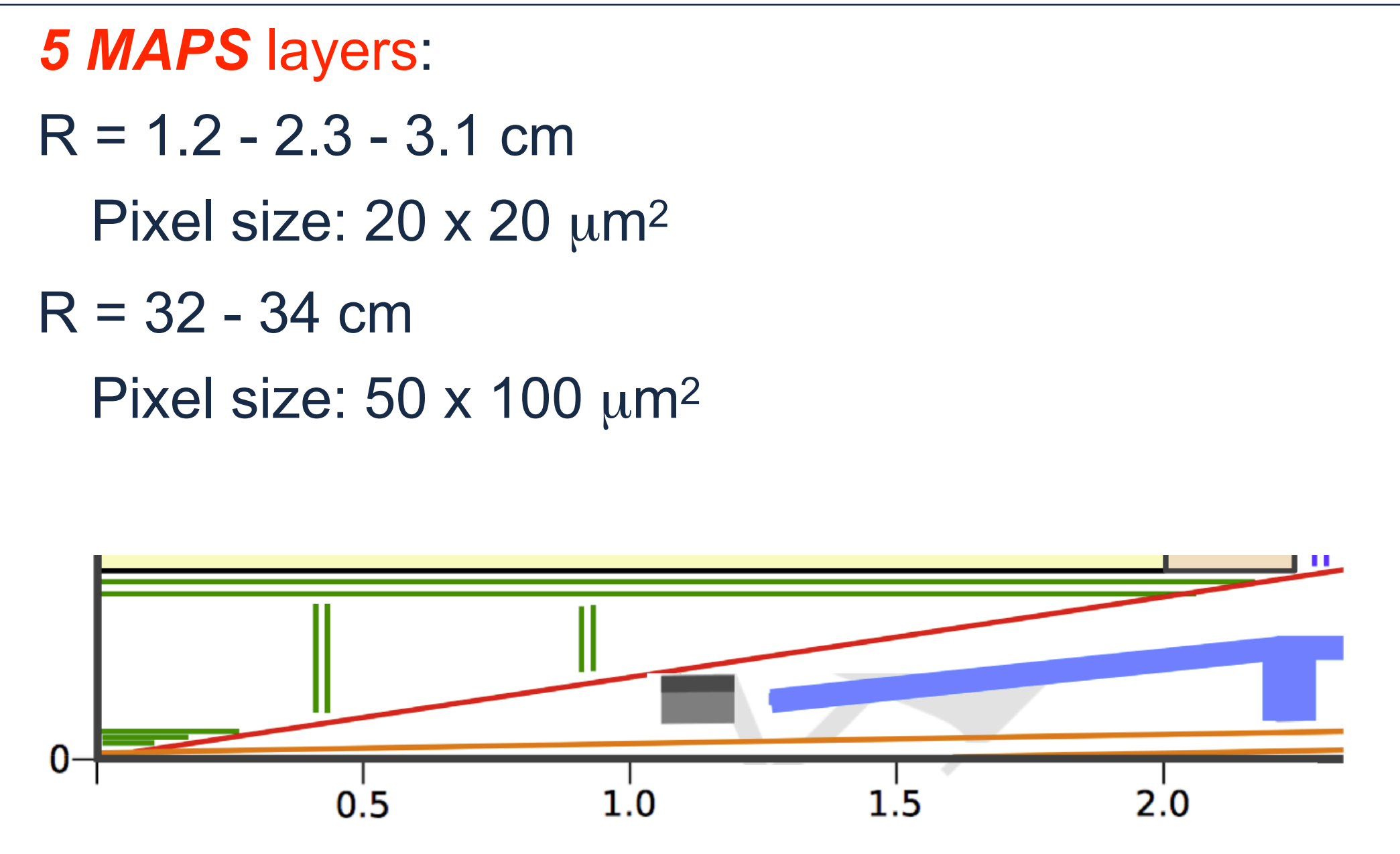
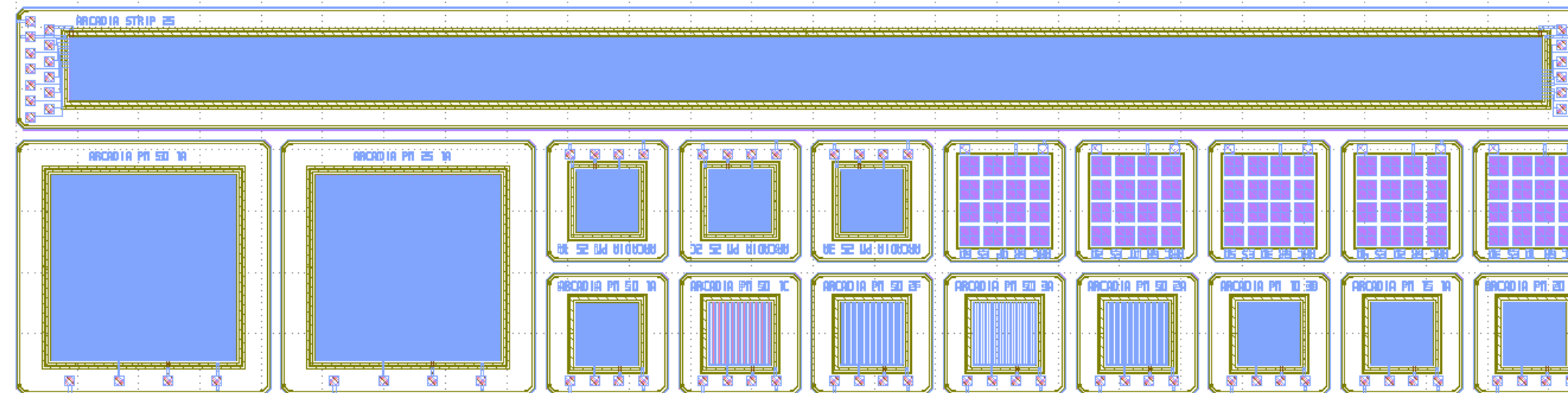
**Yoke + Muon chambers**





Inspired by ALICE ITS based on MAPS technology, using the ARCADIA R&D program and AtlasPix3

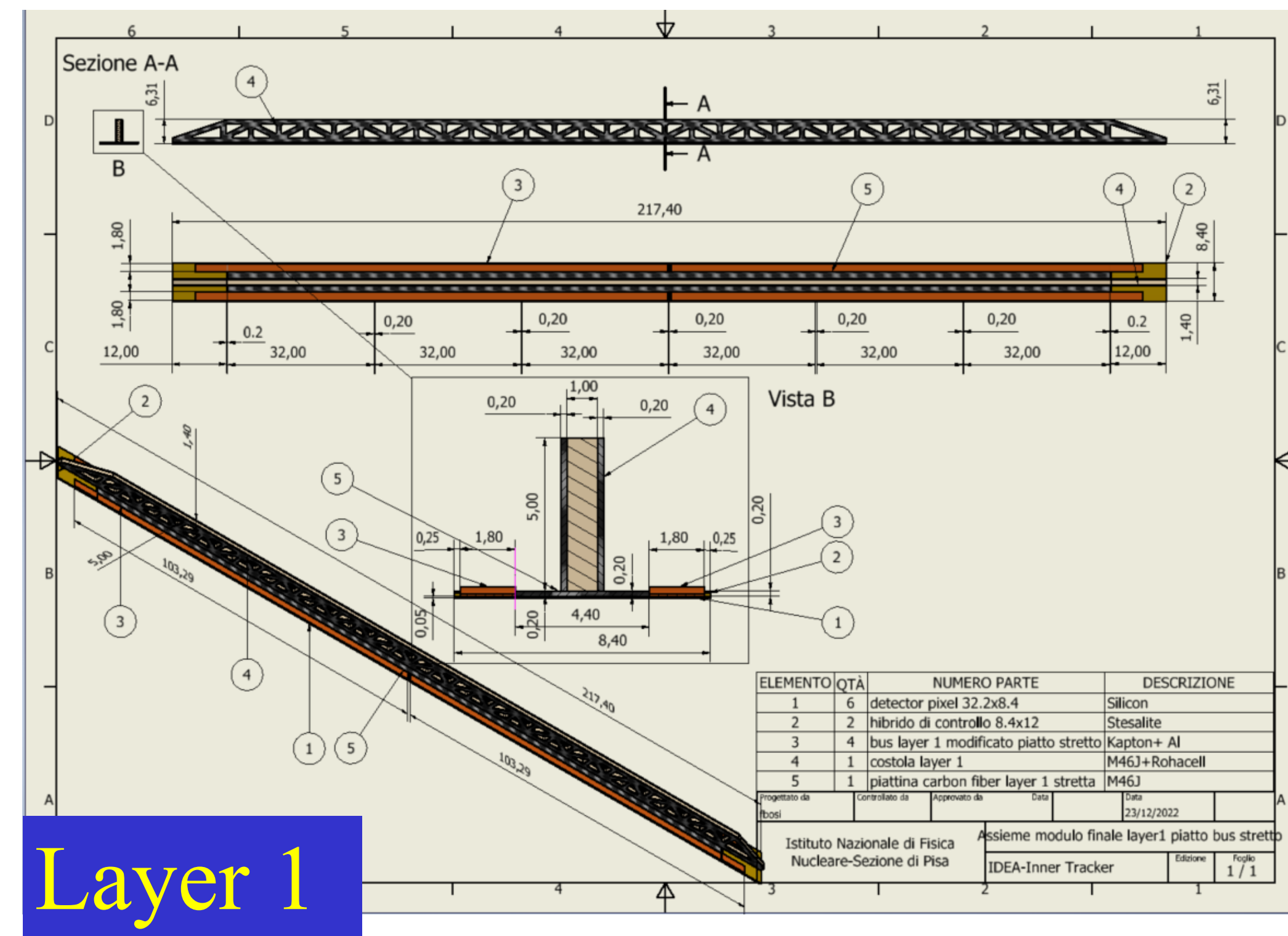
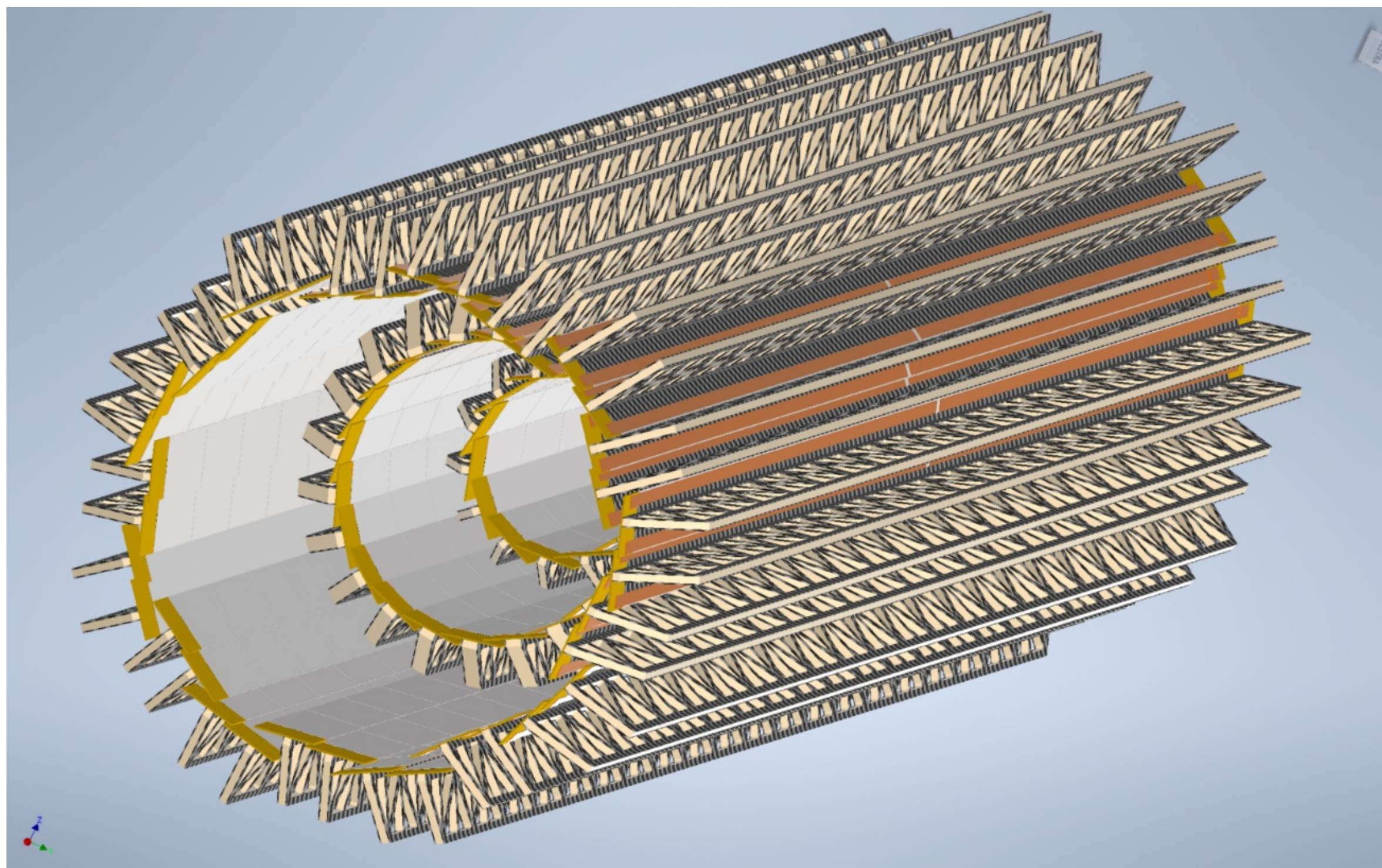
- Pixels  $25 \times 25 \mu\text{m}^2$  (with developments to even smaller pixels)
- ◆ Light
  - Inner layers: 0.3% of  $X_0$  / layer
  - Outer layers: 1% of  $X_0$  / layer
- ◆ Performance:
  - Point resolution of  $\sim 3 \mu\text{m}$
  - Efficiency of  $\sim 100\%$
  - Extremely low fake rate hit rate



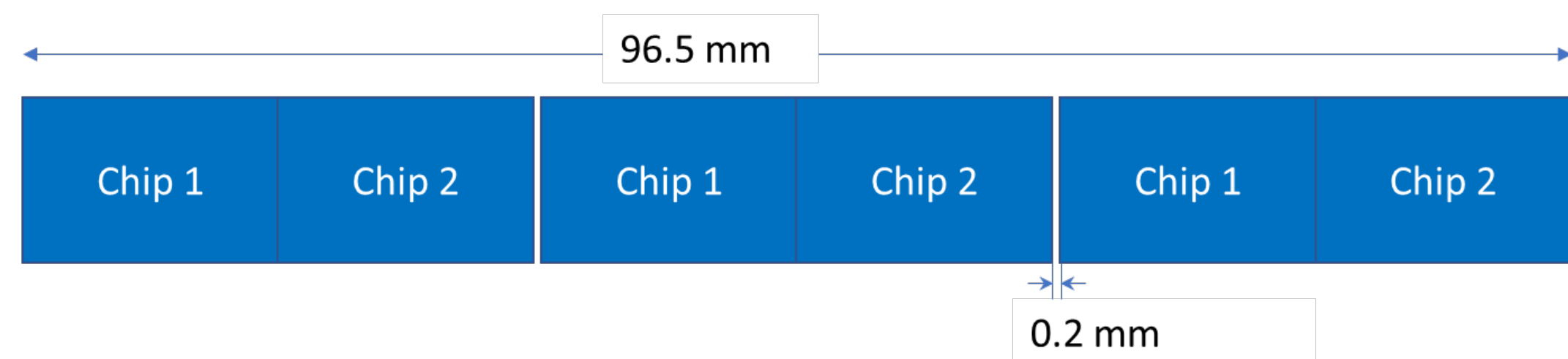


- Vertex design based on:
  - **ARCADIA inner 3 layers**

 Air cooled

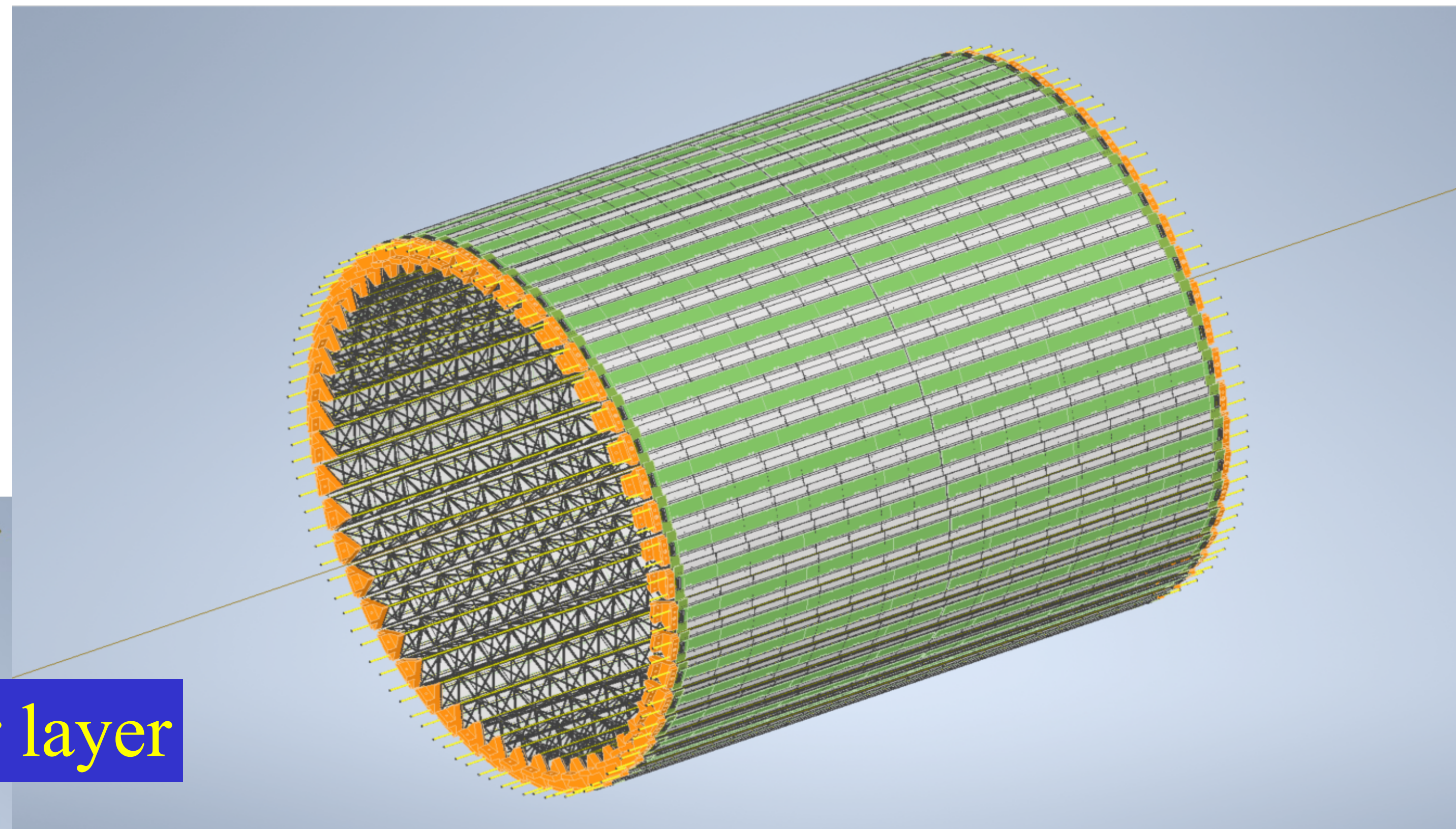


**Layer 1**





- Vertex design based on:
  - **ARCADIA inner 3 layers**
    - Air cooled
  - **AtlasPix3 outer 2 layers/disks**
    - Liquid cooled



Outer layer



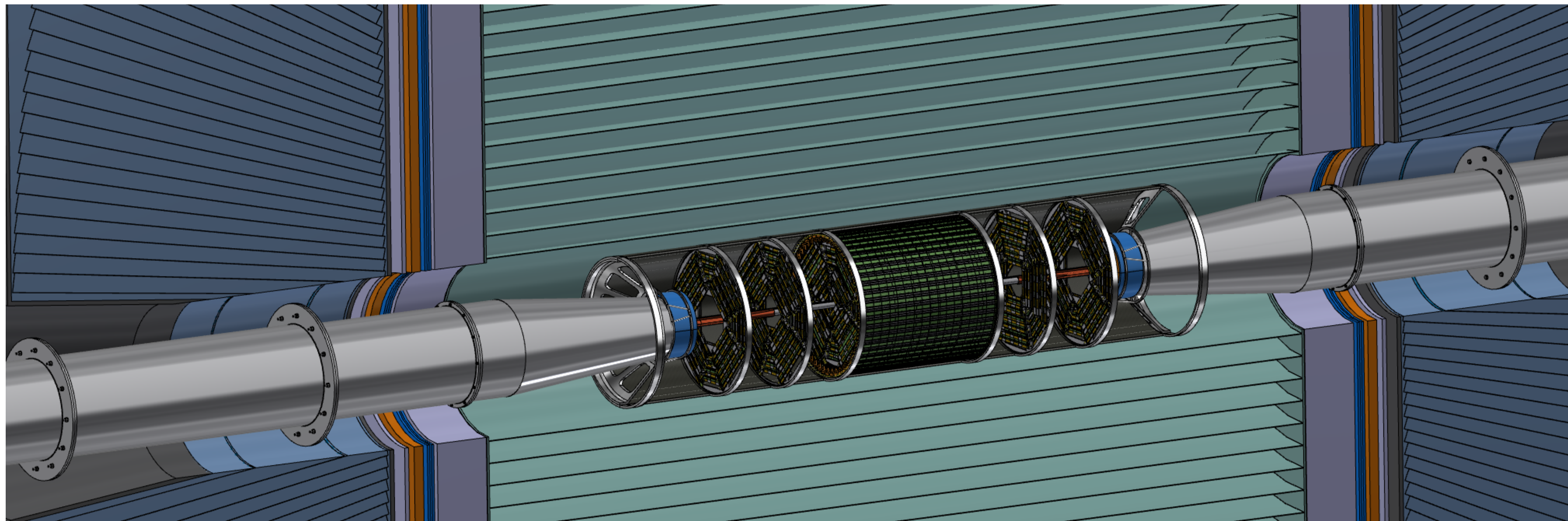
- Vertex design based on:
  - **ARCADIA inner 3 layers**
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    - Liquid cooled



Outer



## Inner and outer vertex trackers



See talk by F. Franesini for the interaction region layout

Inside the same volume of the support tube that holds also the LumiCal

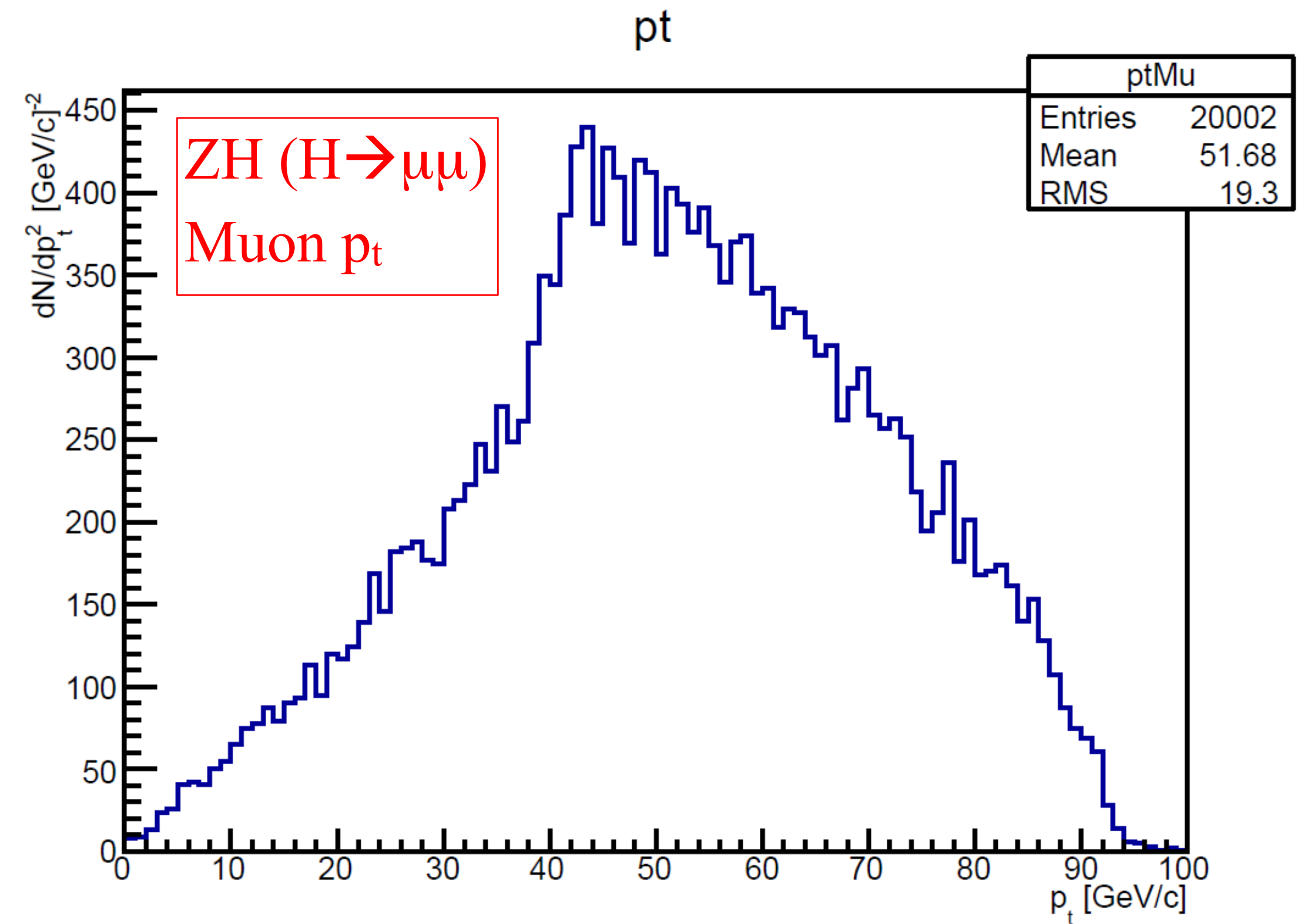
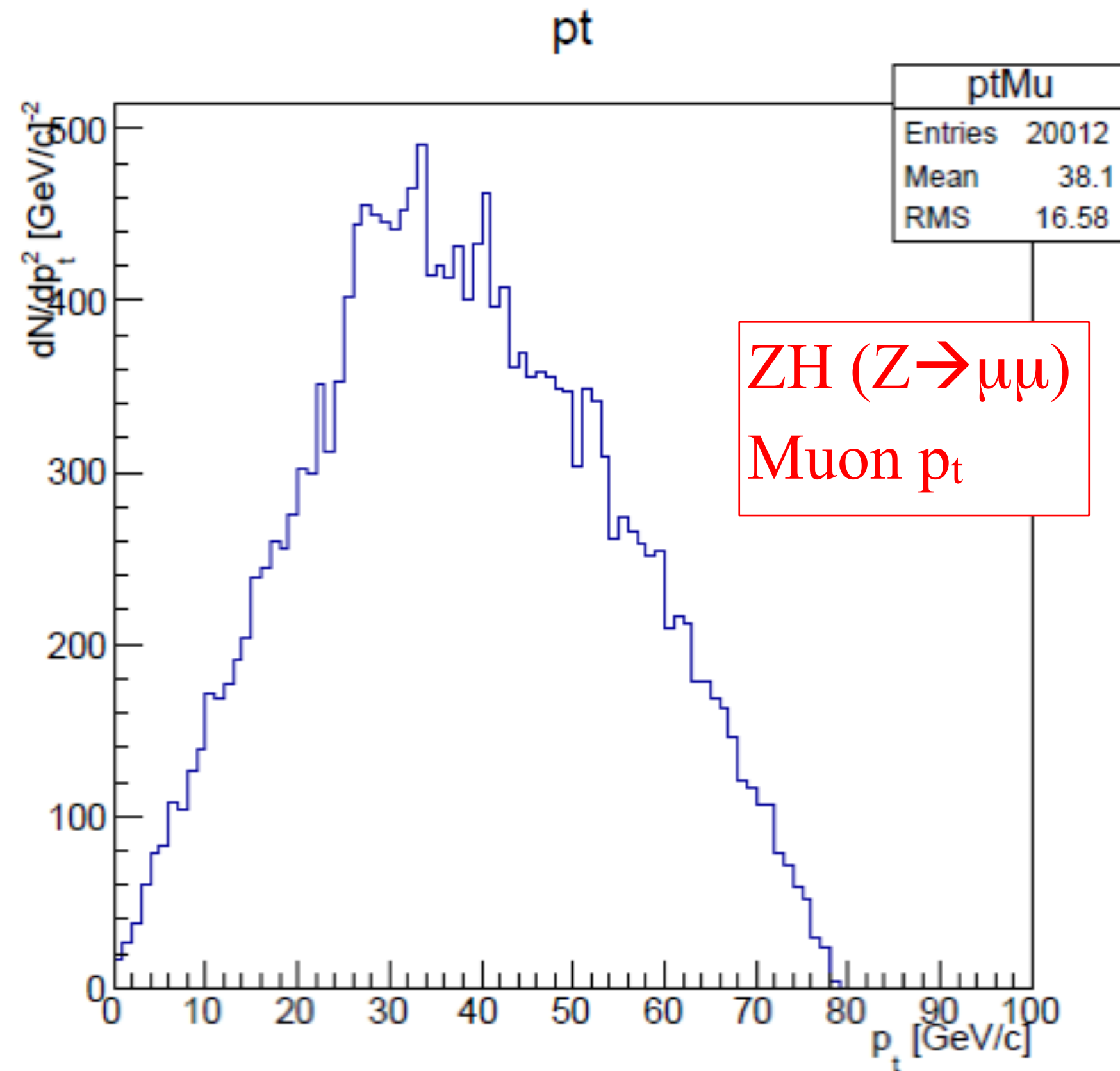
- Inner vertex detector supported by the beam pipe
- Outer vertex detector (2 barrel and 6 disks) fixed to the support tube

Minimal number of detector module variants

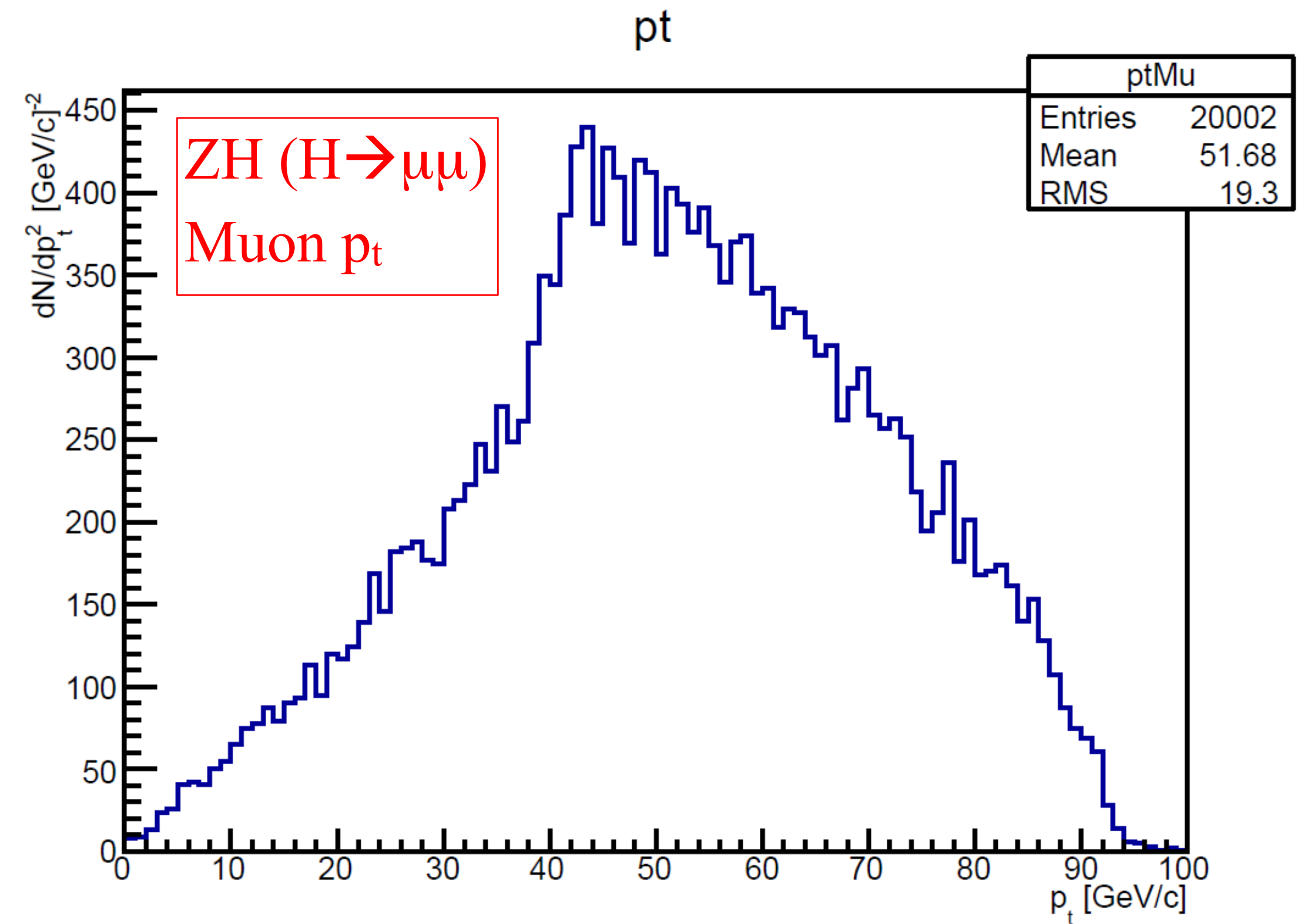
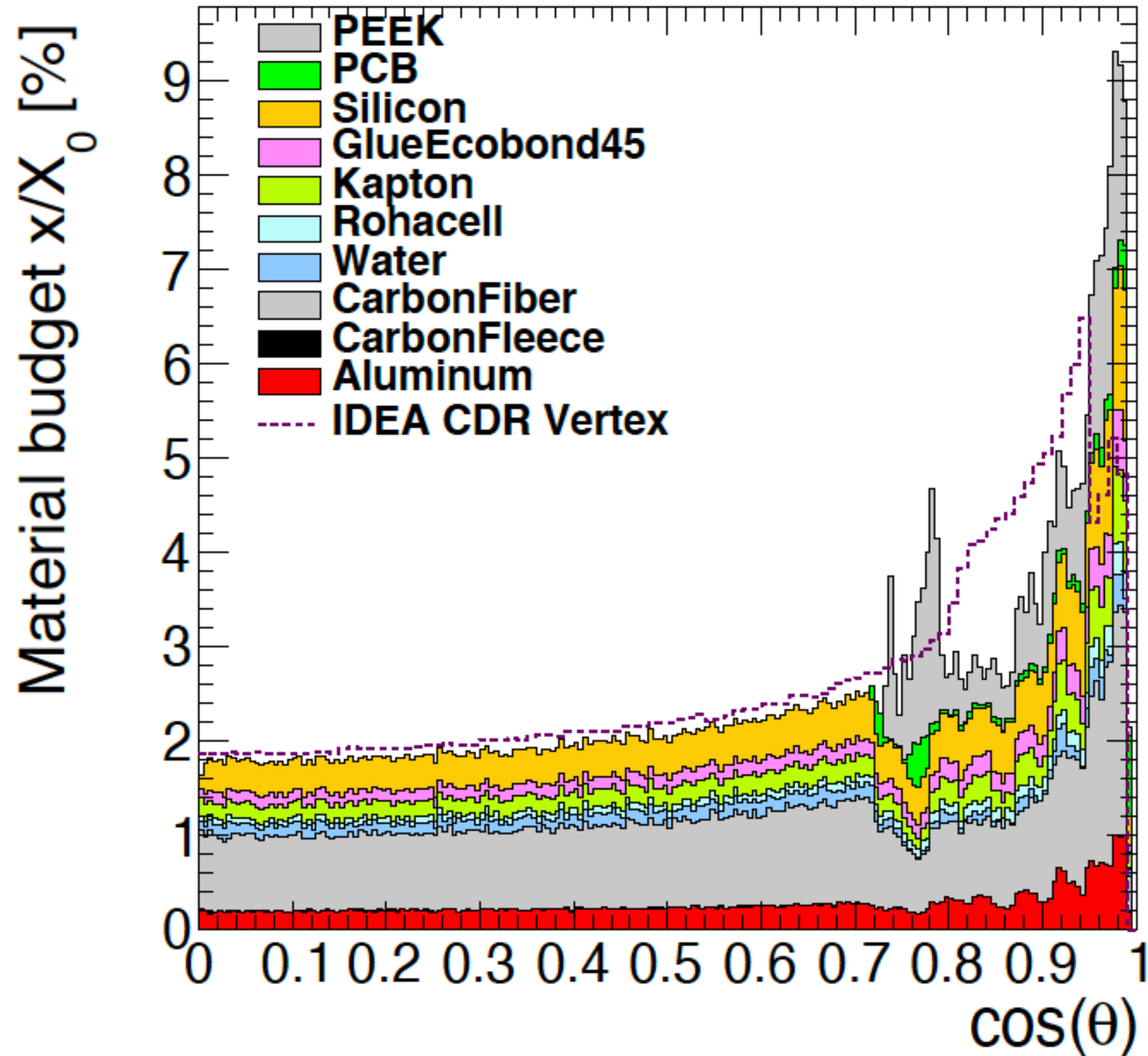
- One module type only for the Vertex
- One module type only for the Outer barrel and disks

F. Palla





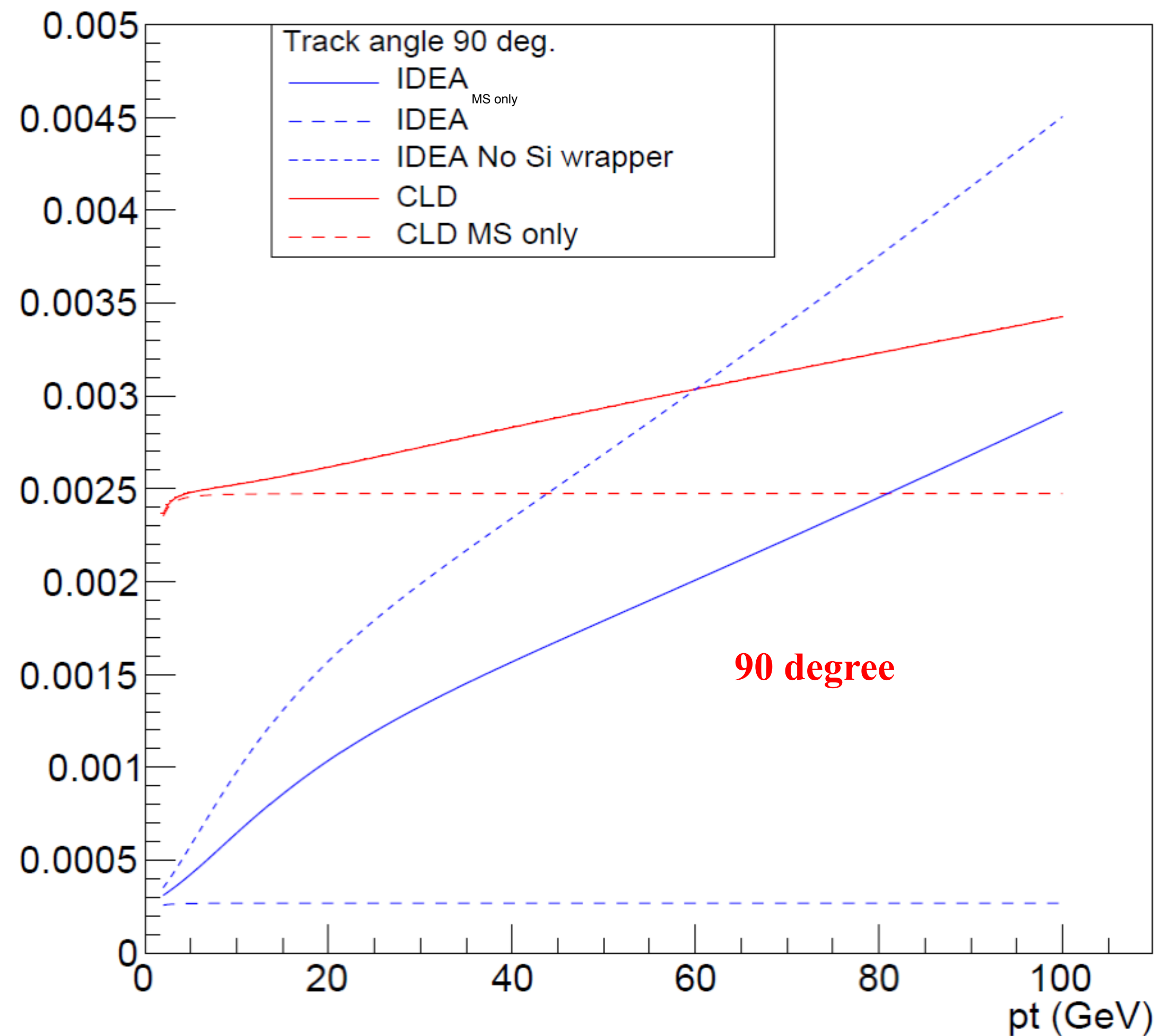
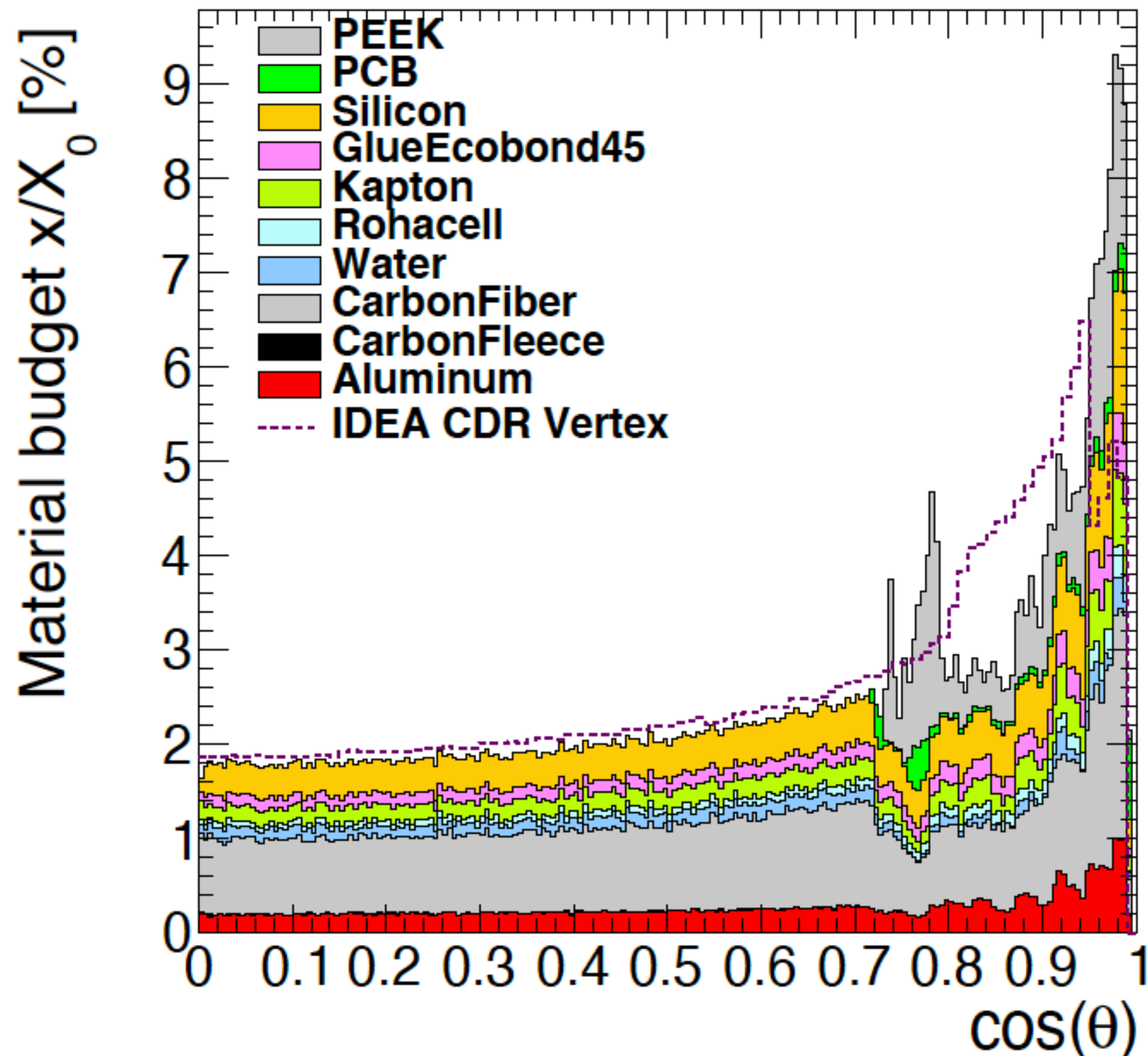






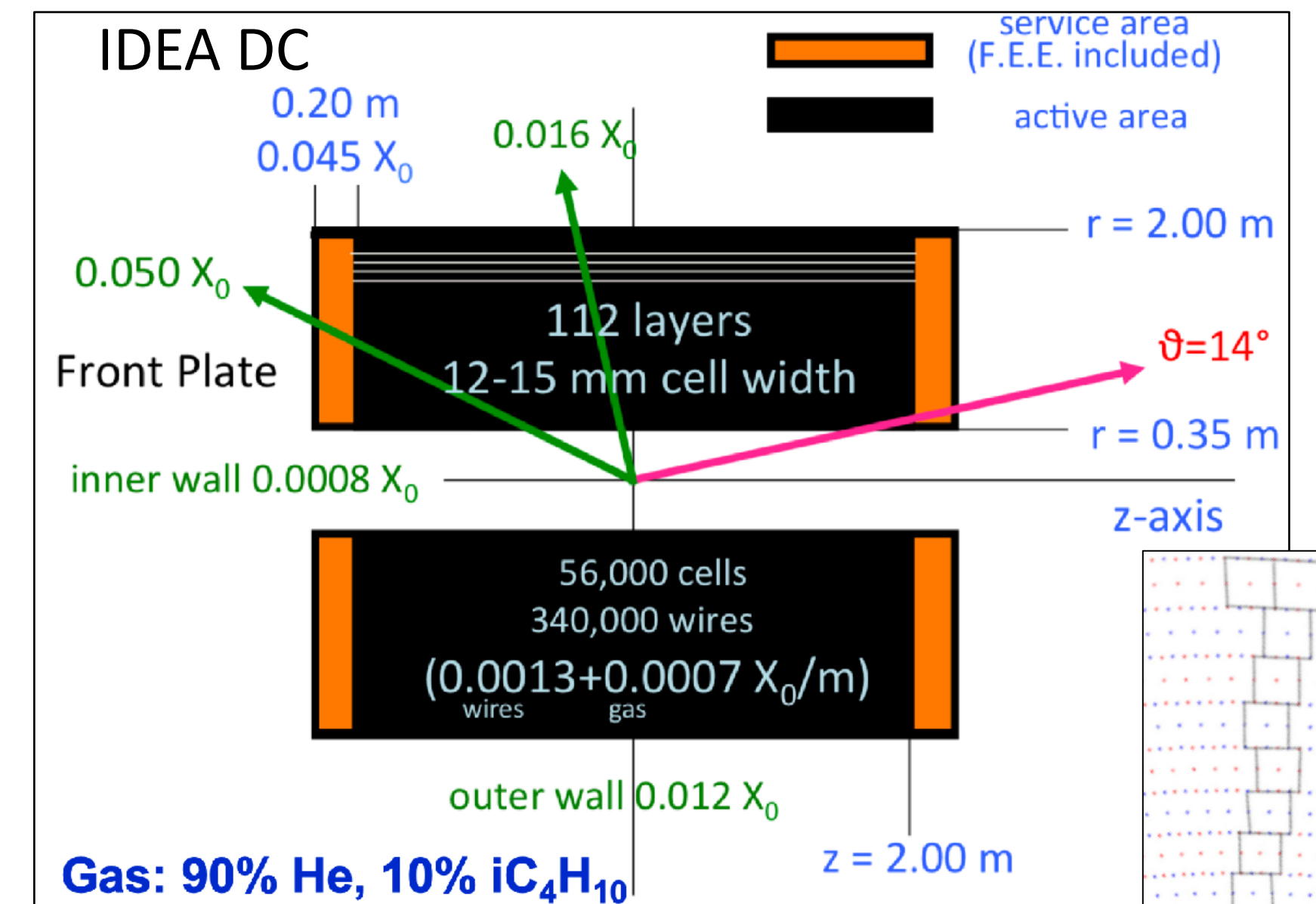
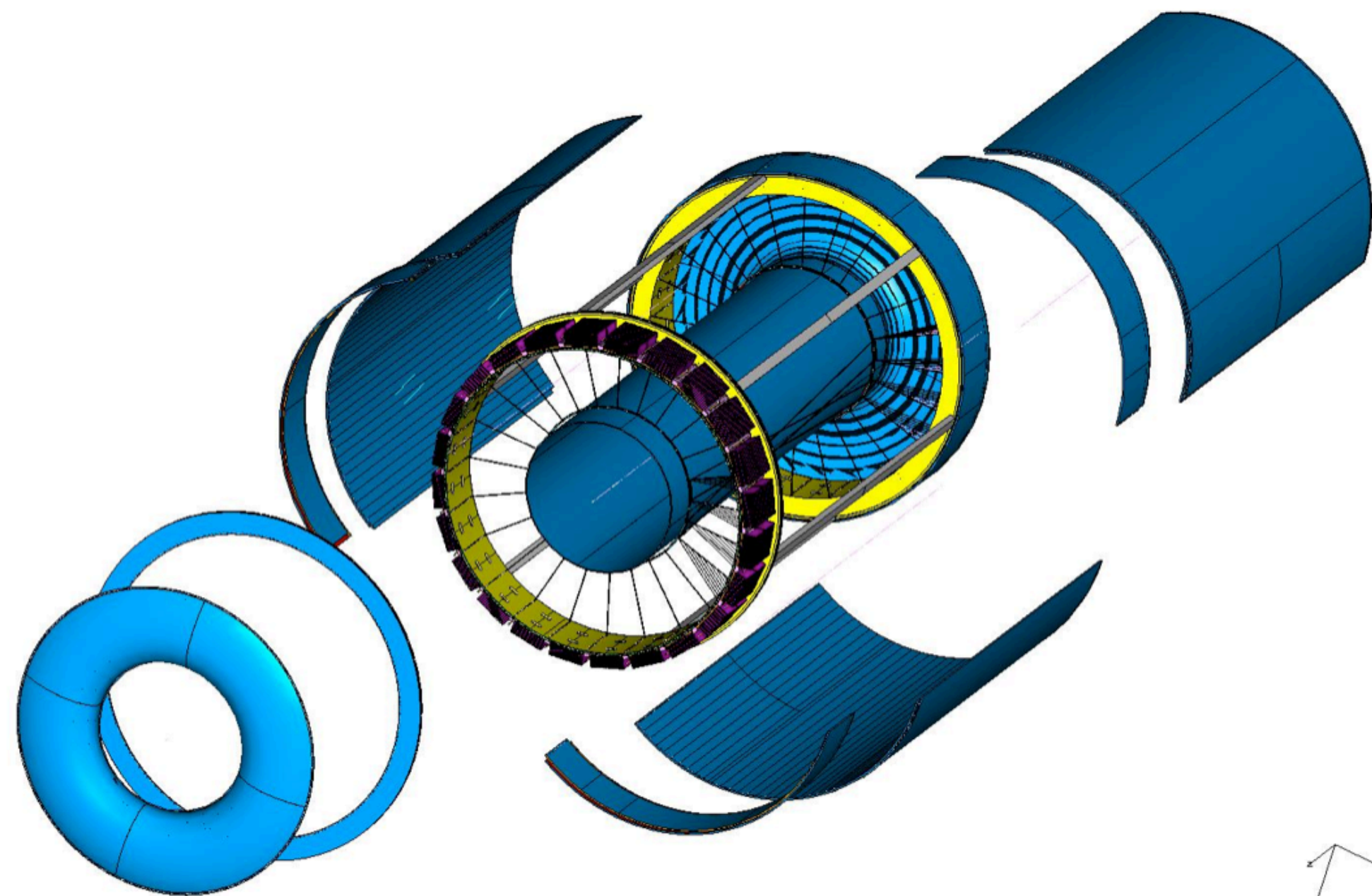
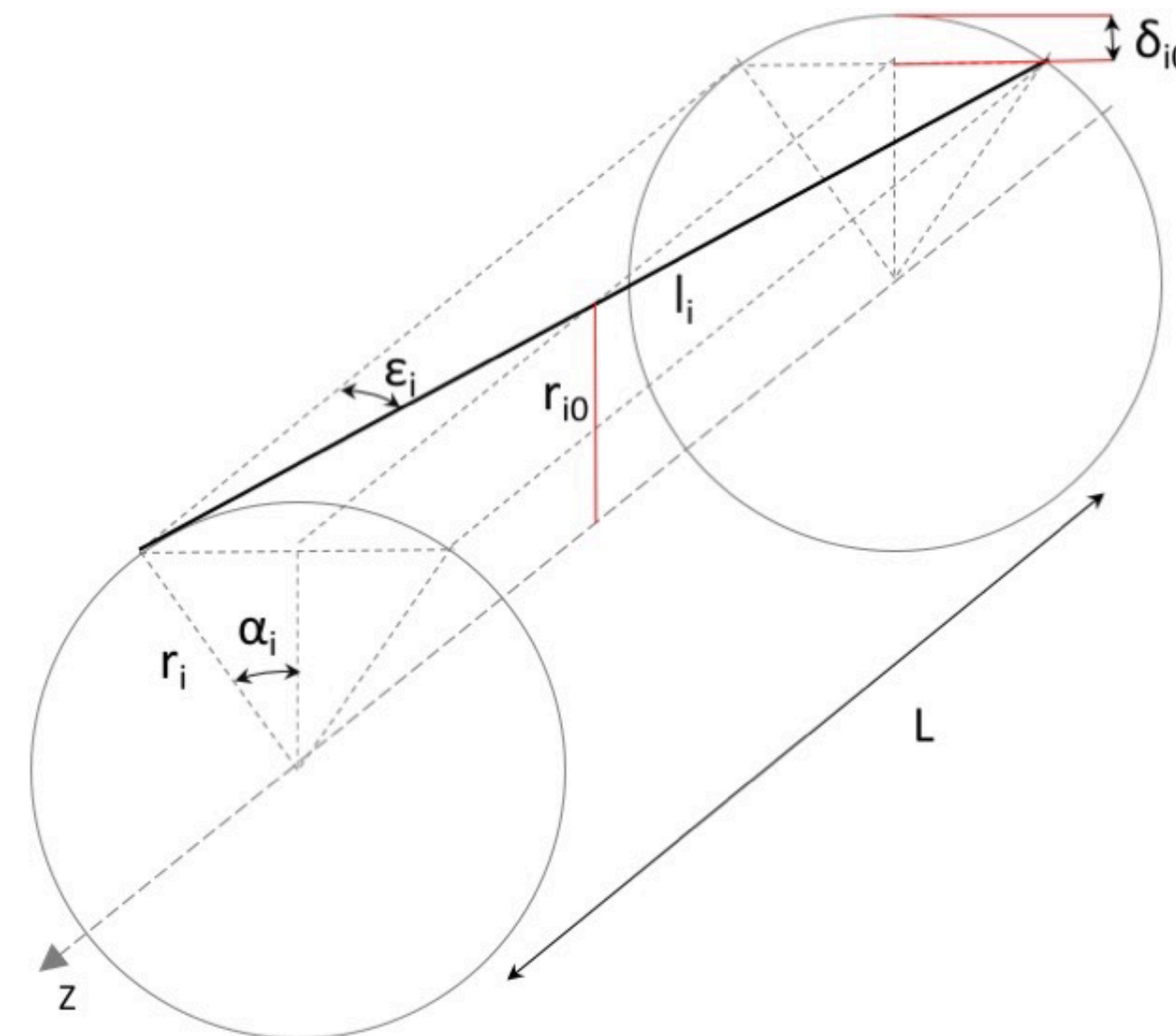
- ◆ Z or H decay muons in ZH events have rather low  $p_t$
- ❖ Transparency more important than asymptotic resolution

$$\sigma_{pt}/pt$$



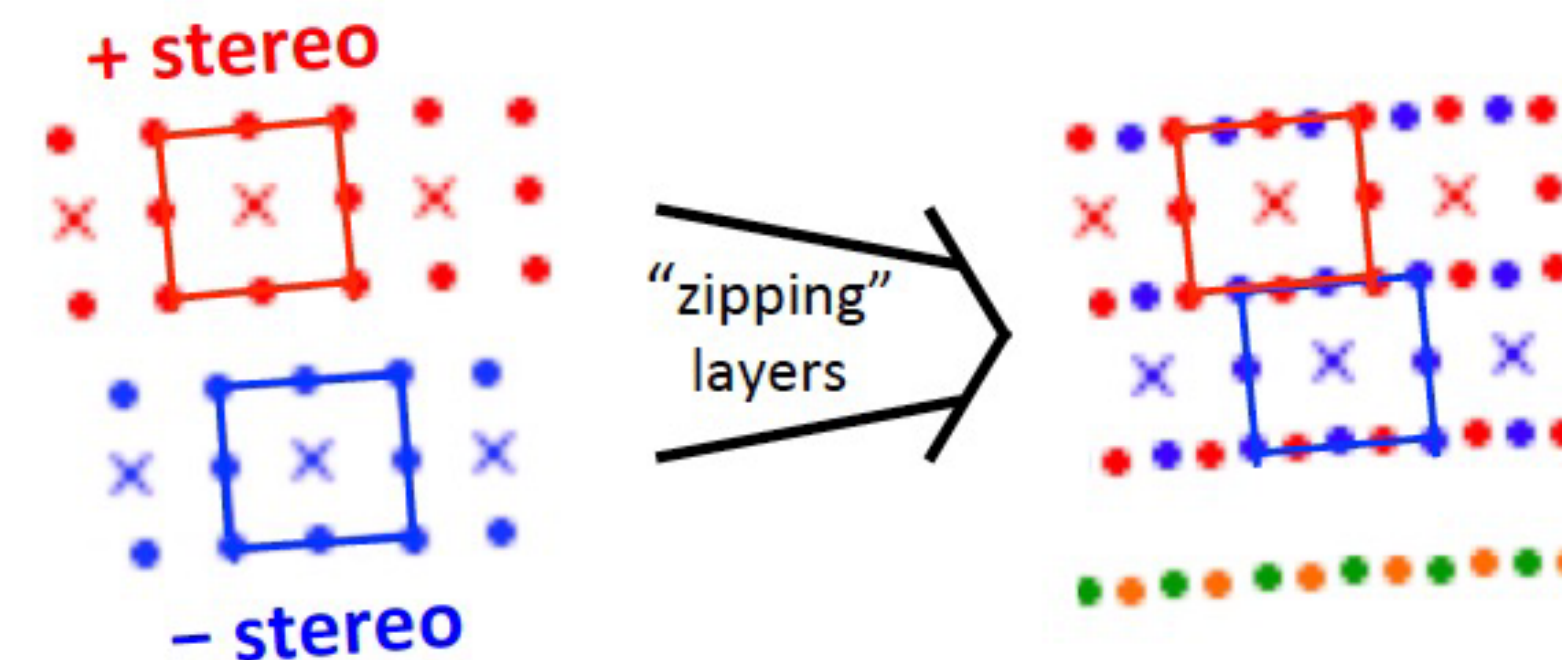
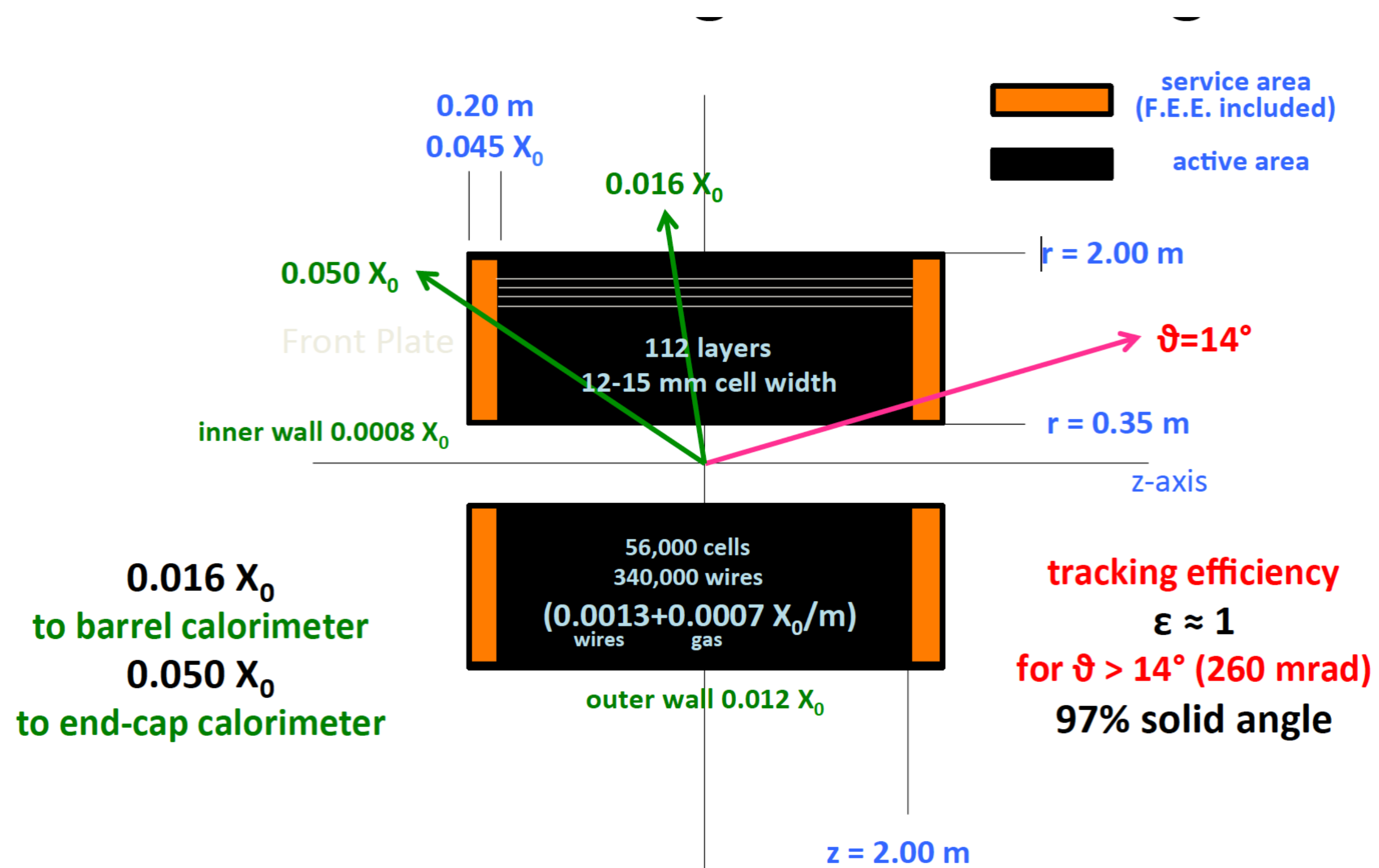
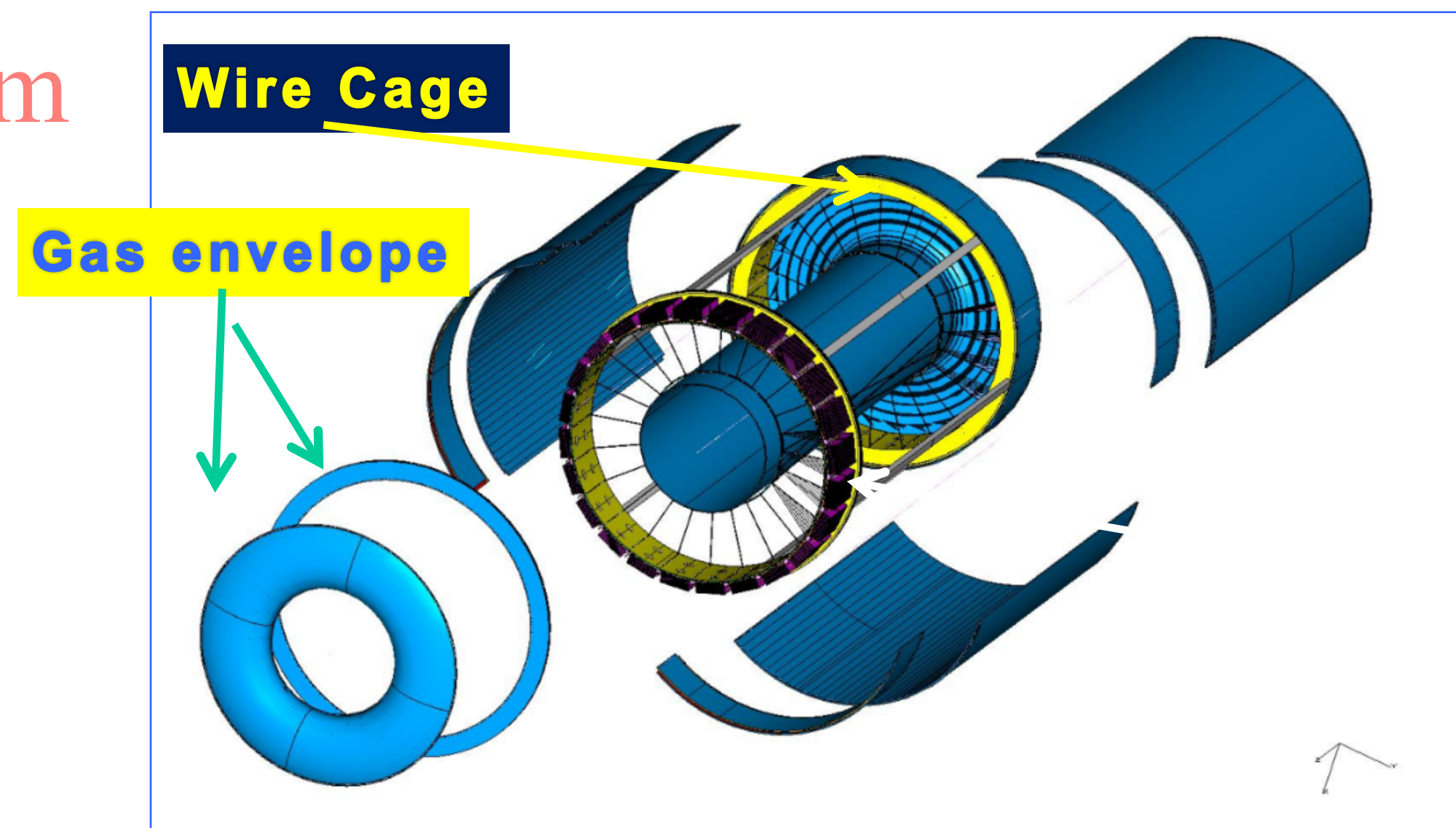


- ◆ IDEA: Extremely transparent Drift Chamber
  - ▣ Gas: 90% He – 10%  $iC_4H_{10}$
  - ▣ Radius 0.35 – 2.00 m
  - ▣ Total thickness: 1.6% of  $X_0$  at  $90^\circ$ 
    - ❖ Tungsten wires dominant contribution
  - ▣ 112 layers for each  $15^\circ$  azimuthal sector
  - ▣ max drift time: 350 ns



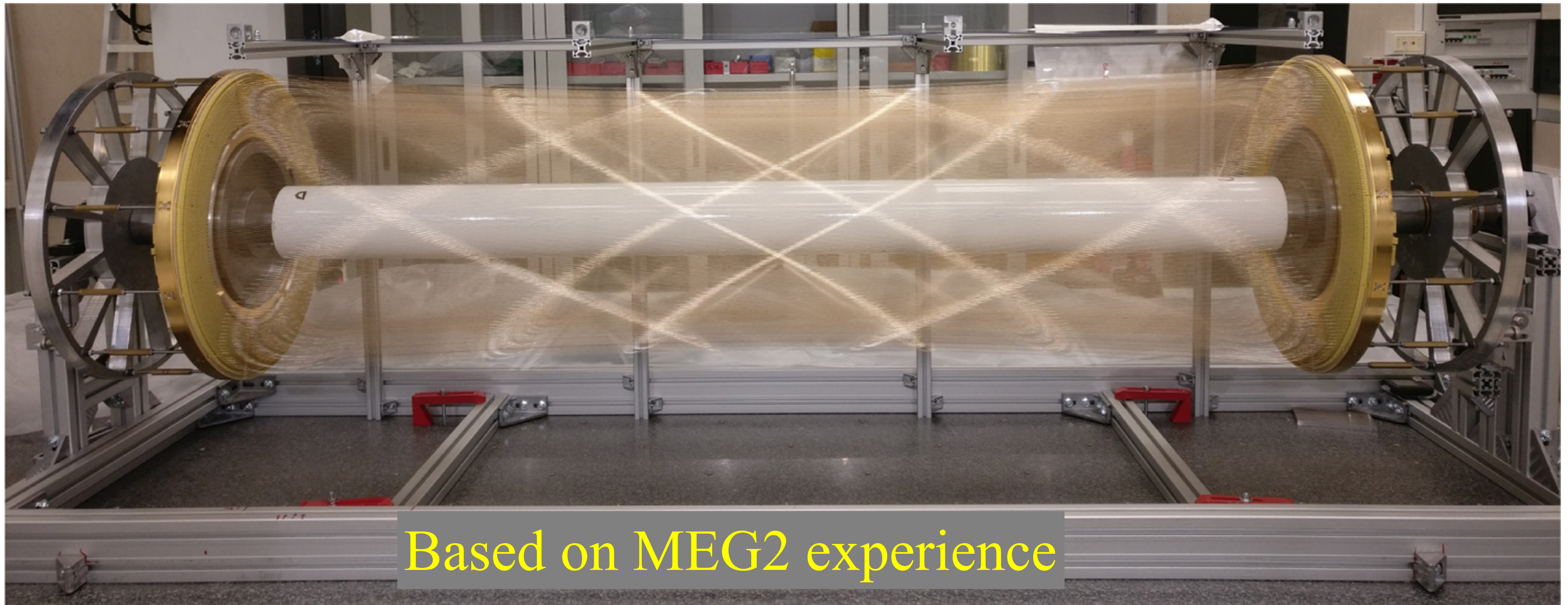


- ❖ 90% He/ 10% C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub> – All stereo –  $\sigma \sim 100 \mu\text{m}$
- ❖ Small cells, max drift time  $\sim 400 \text{ ns}$



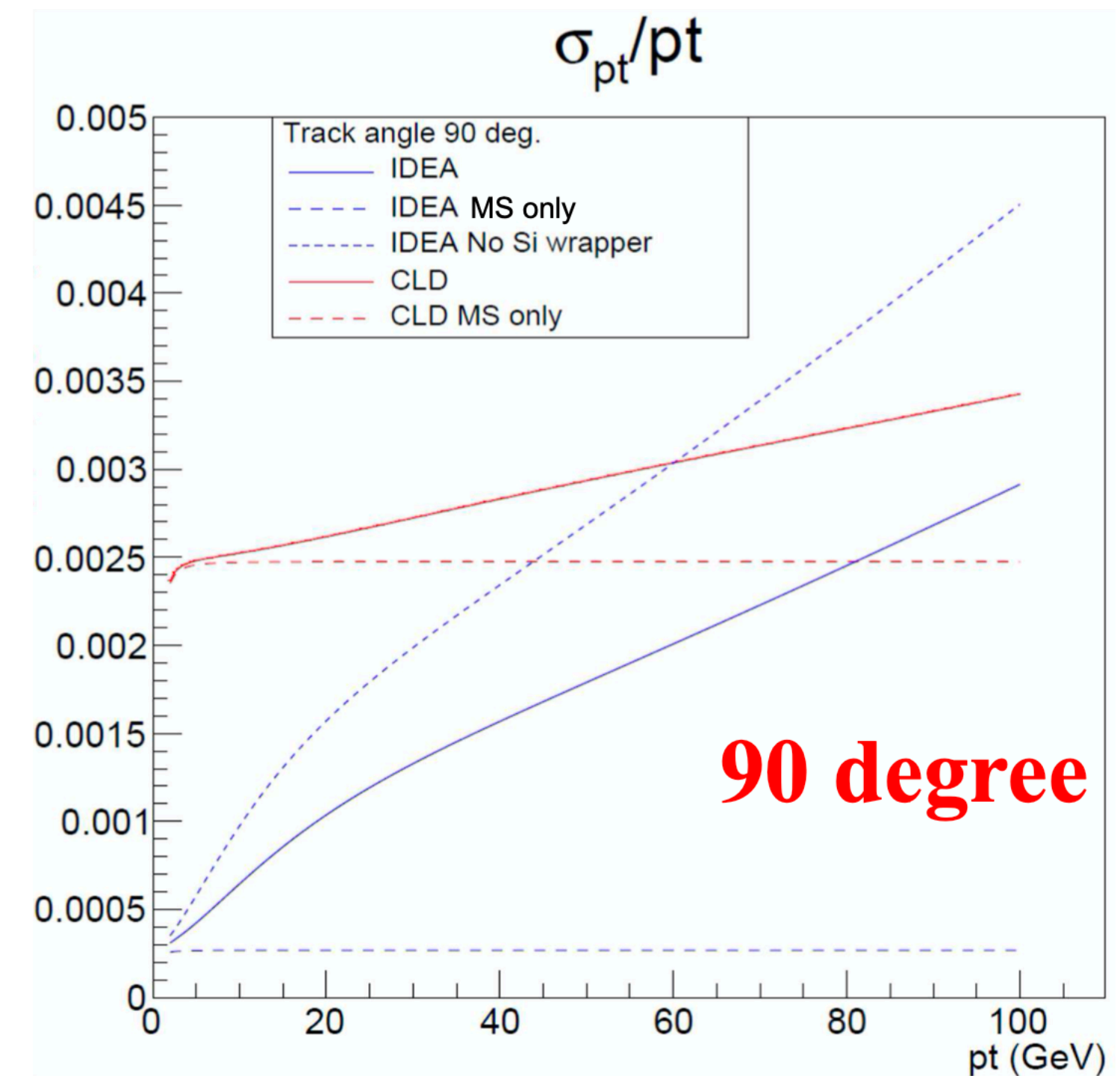
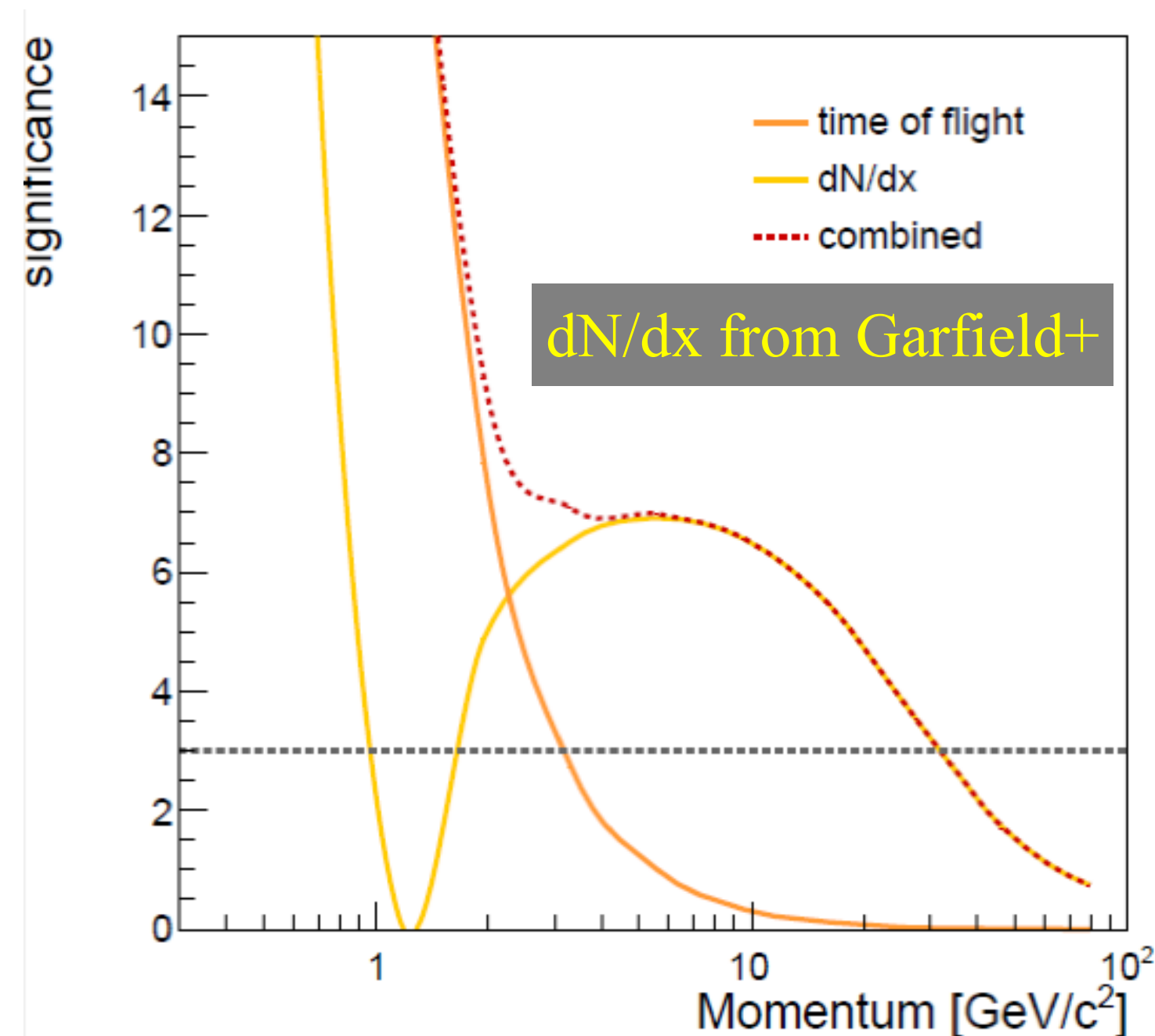
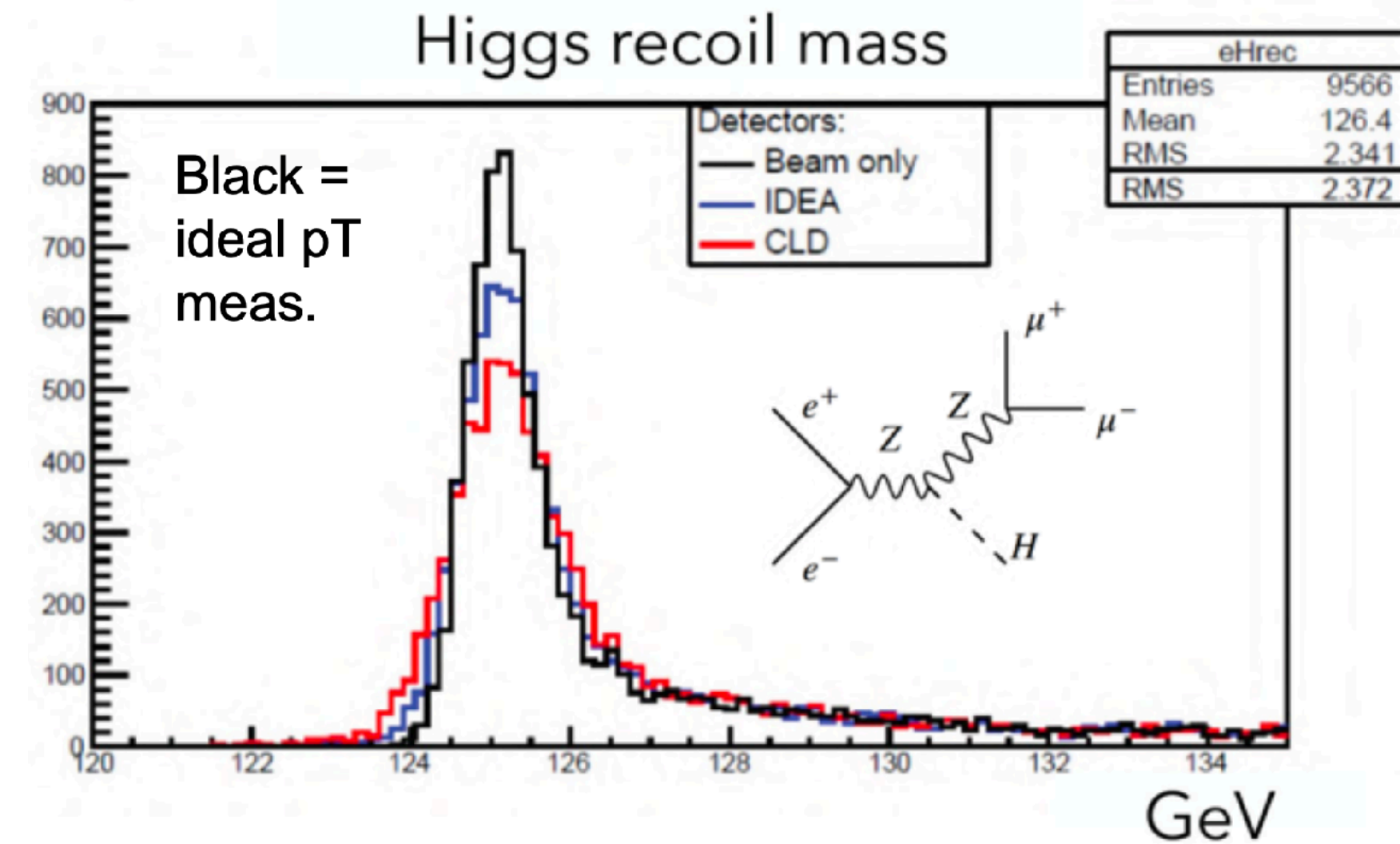


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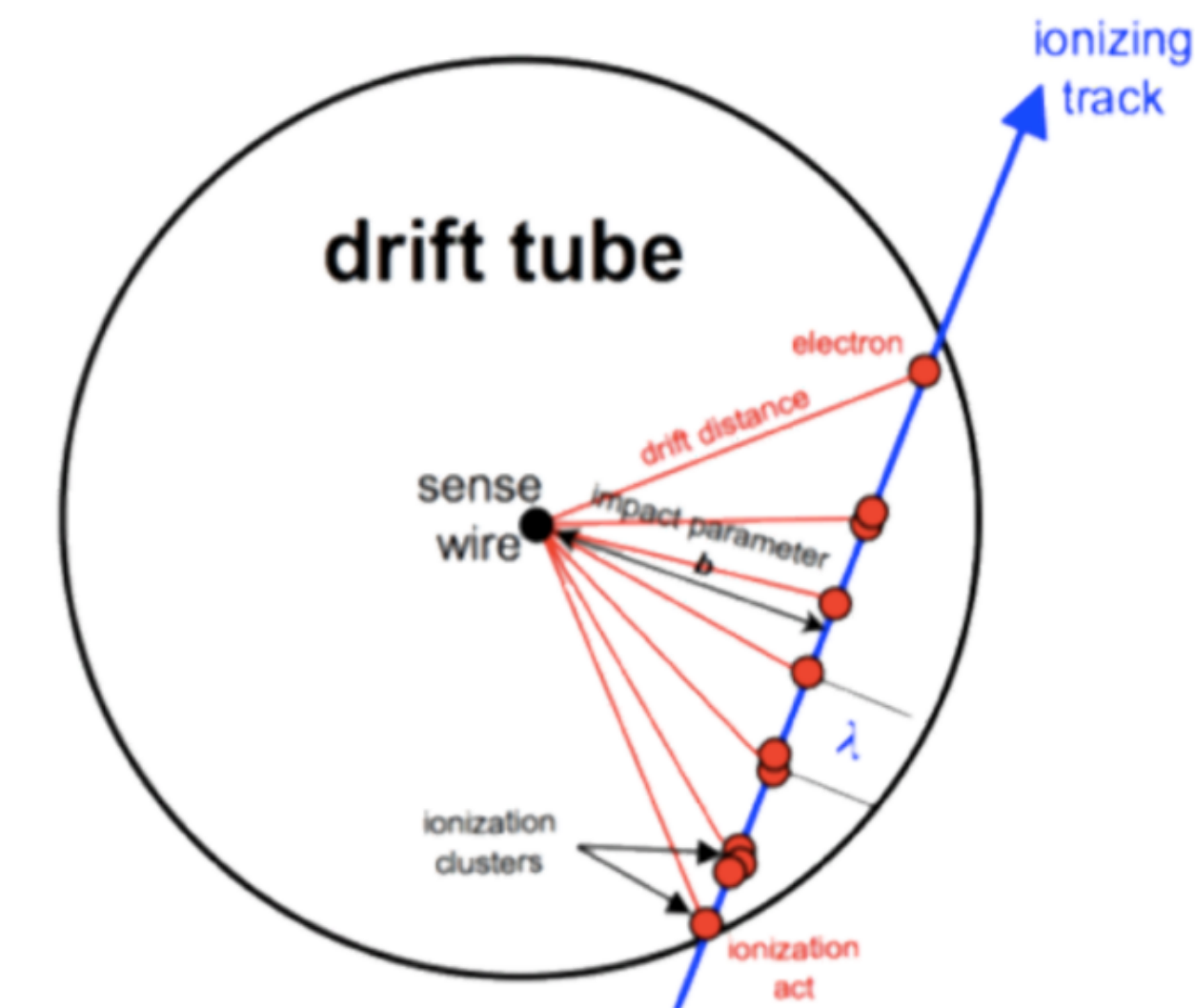


- ◆ In general, tracks have rather low momenta ( $p_T \lesssim 50$  GeV)
  - ▢ Transparency more relevant than asymptotic resolution
- ◆ Drift chamber (gaseous tracker) advantages
  - ▢ Extremely transparent: minimal multiple scattering and secondary interactions
  - ▢ Continuous tracking: reconstruction of far-detached vertices ( $K^0_s$ ,  $\Lambda$ , BSM, LLPs)
  - ▢ Outstanding Particle separation via  $dE/dx$  or cluster counting ( $dN/dx$ )
    - ❖  $>3\sigma$   $K/\pi$  separation up to  $\sim 35$  GeV

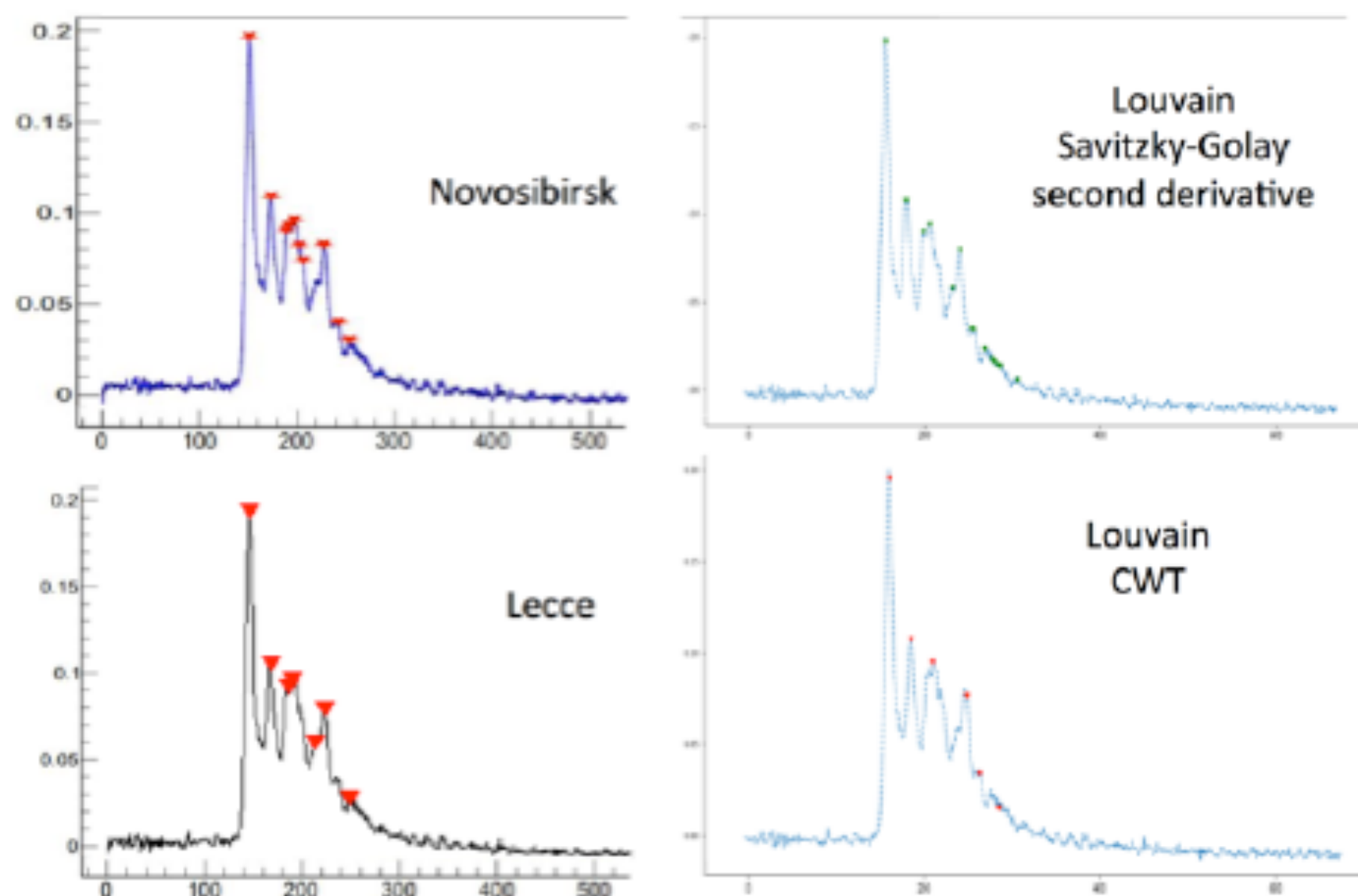




- ❖ Cluster counting x2 better than dE/dx
  - Poisson vs . Landau → no large tails
- ❖ Sample signal few GHz → on detector electronics R&D

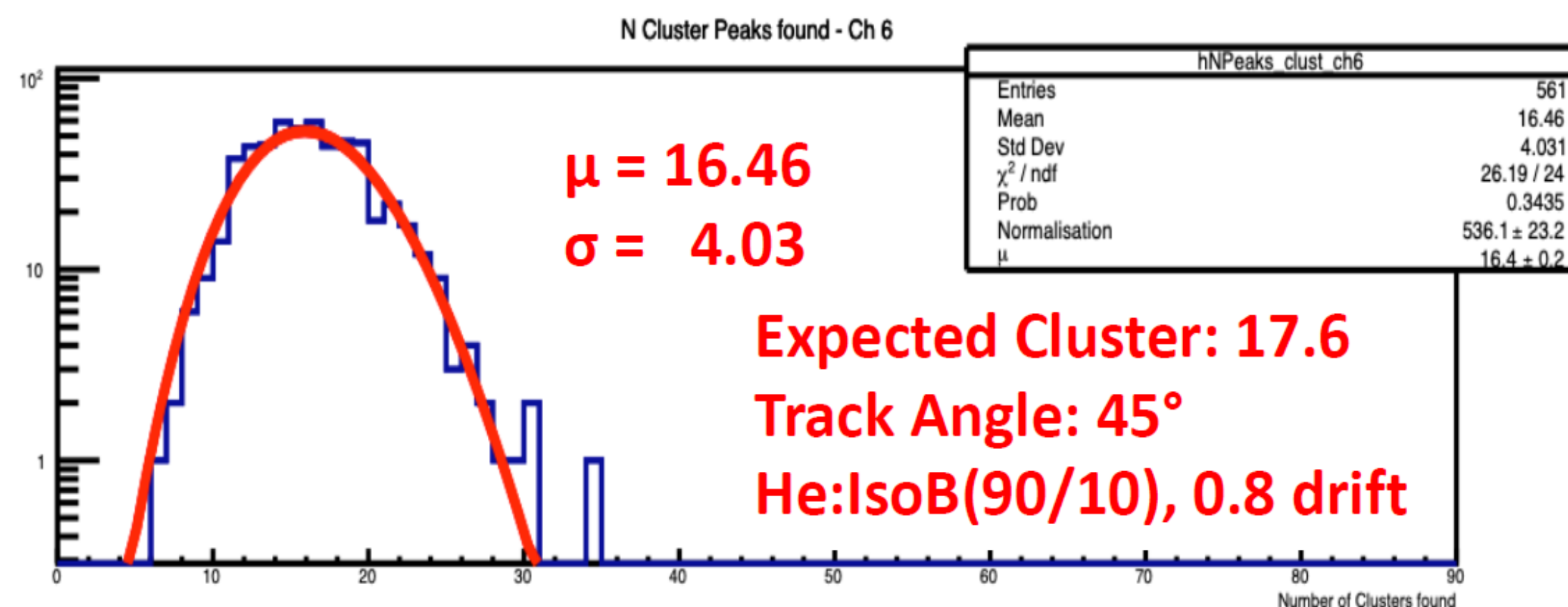


## counting peaks



Test beam data 2022

## Number of Cluster Distribution



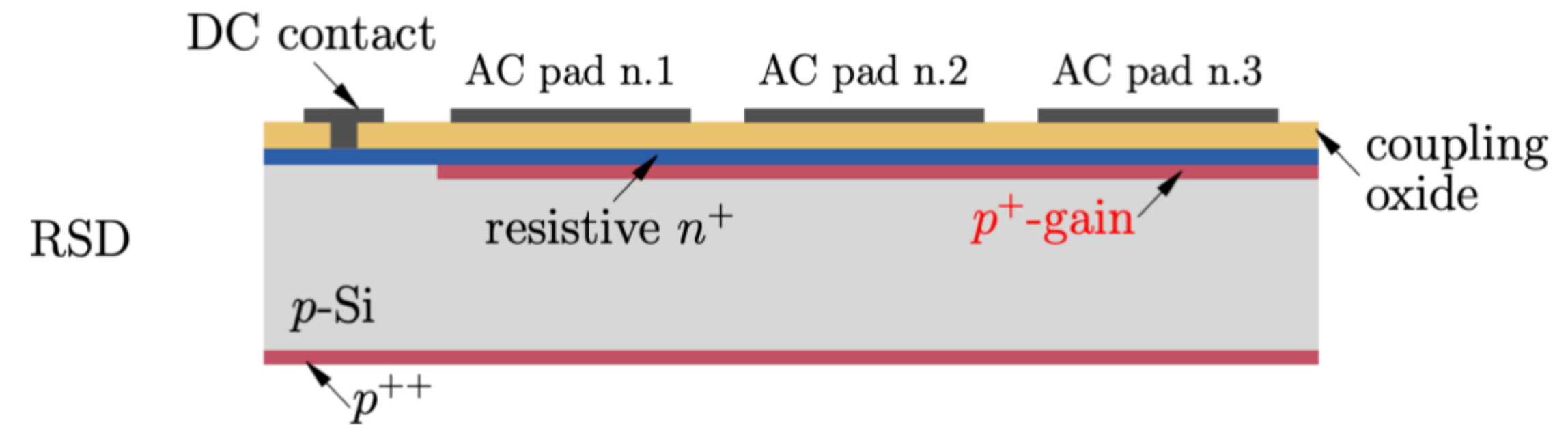
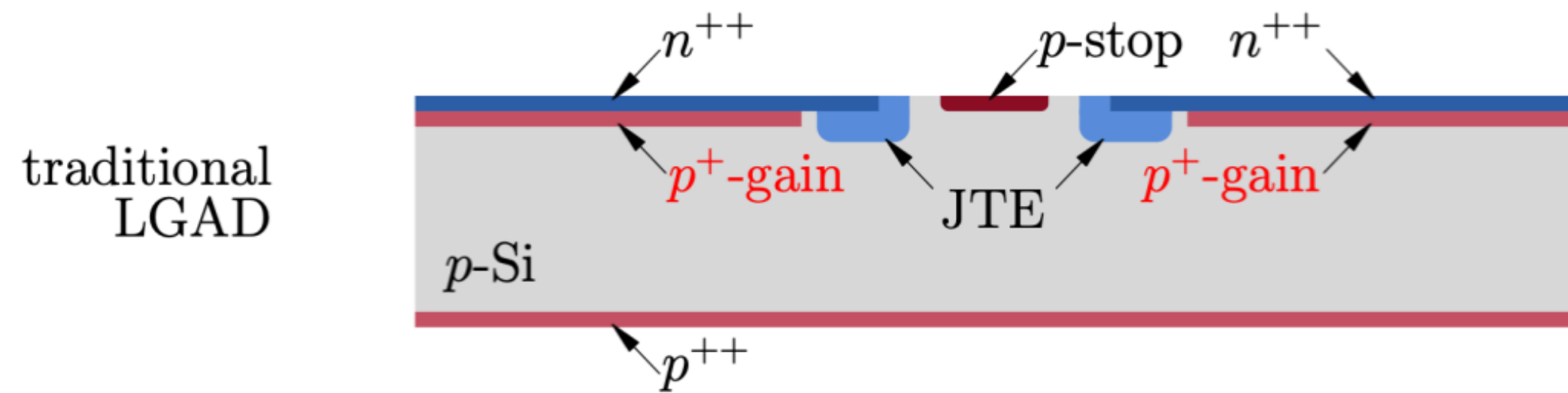


- ❖ Complete mapping of  $dN/dx$  data in all relevant  $\beta\gamma$  regions (few years)
  - Understand details of cluster counting performance
- ❖ Build large mechanical prototype (few years)
- ❖ Build full length functioning prototype with few cells (few years)
- ❖ Develop on-detector cluster counting electronics (few years)
  
- ❖ Towards a drift chamber TDR

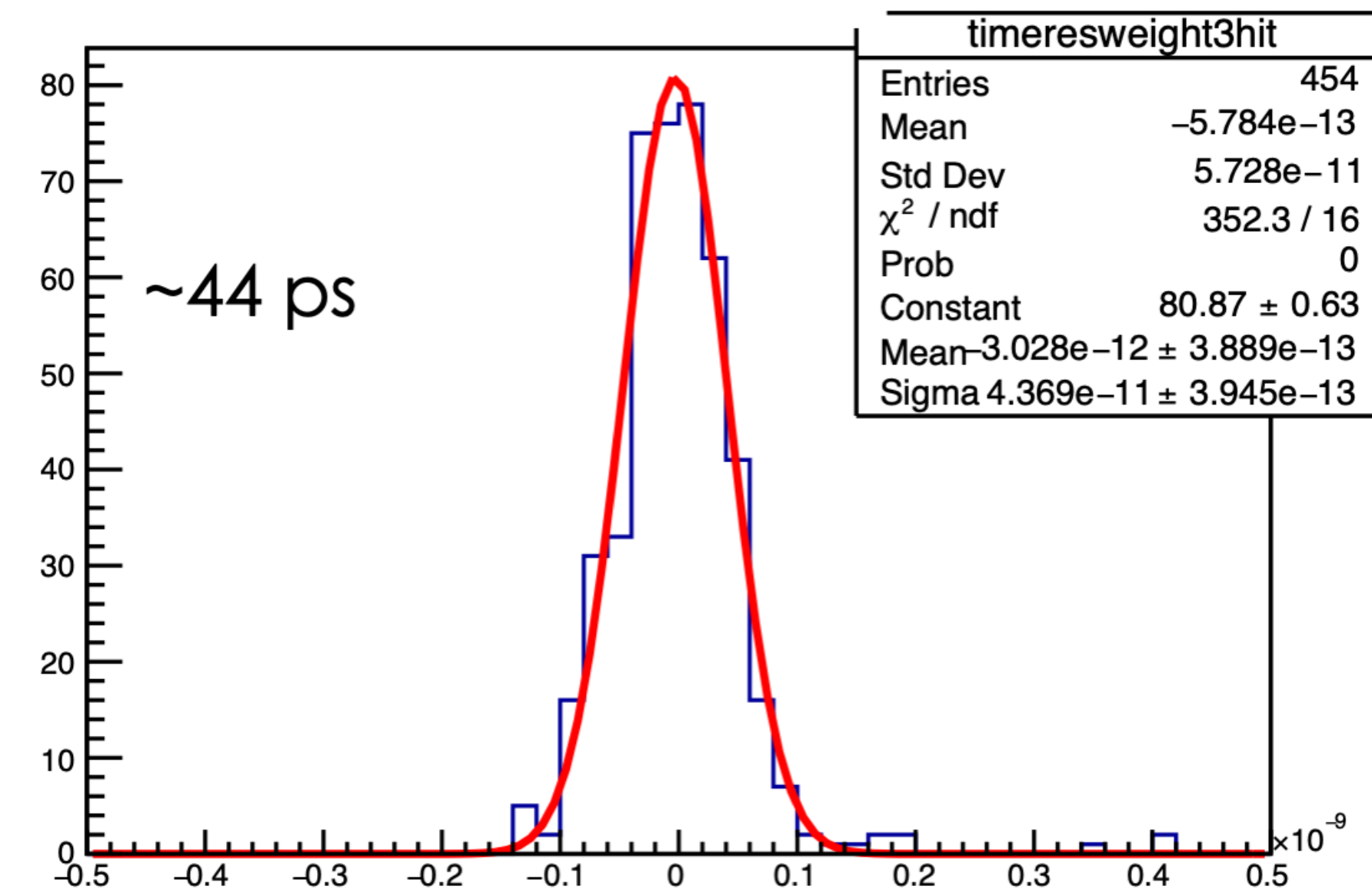
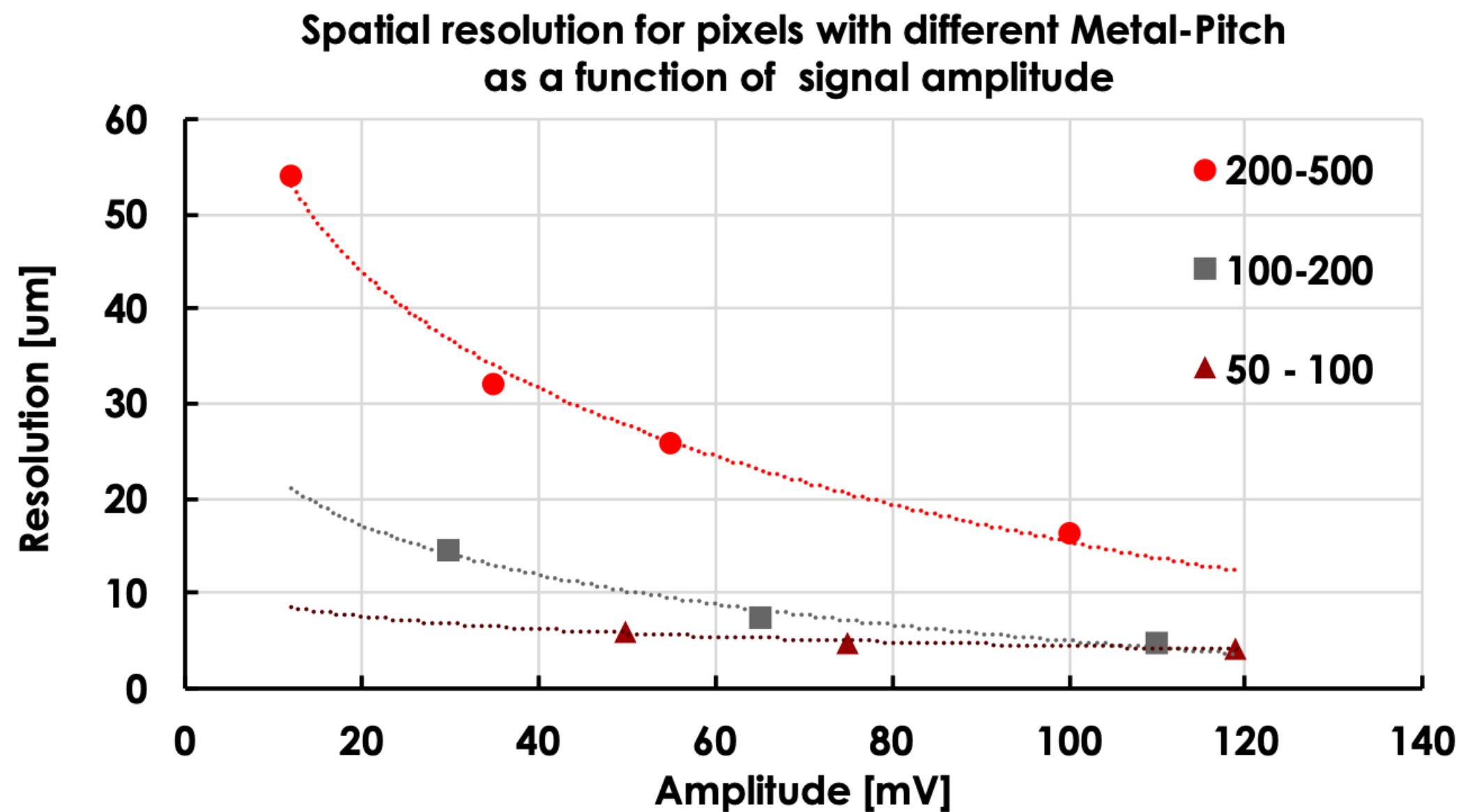


## Recent new activity with INFN-GE/(TO)

➤ Match time and position resolution



100 - 200

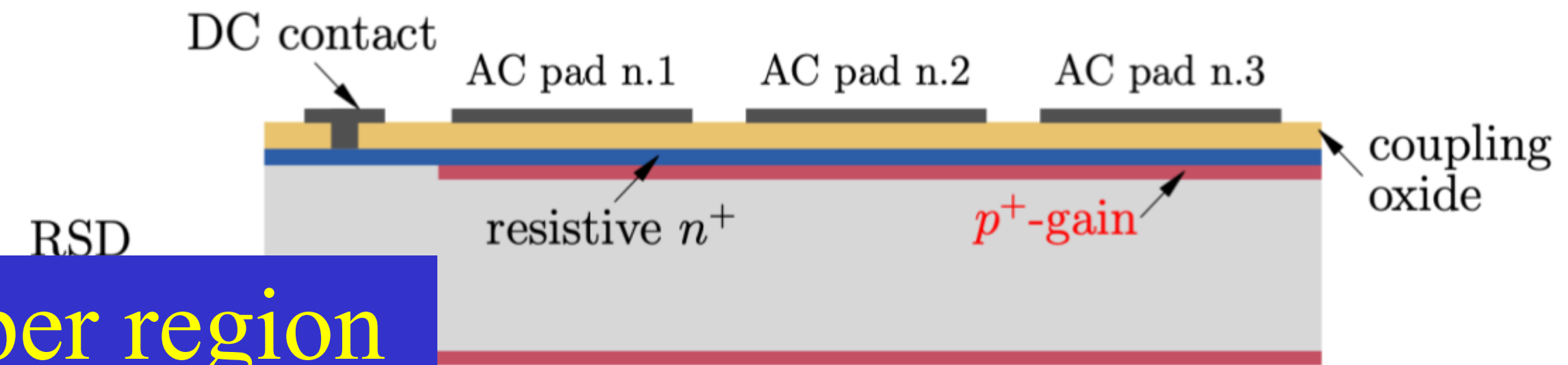




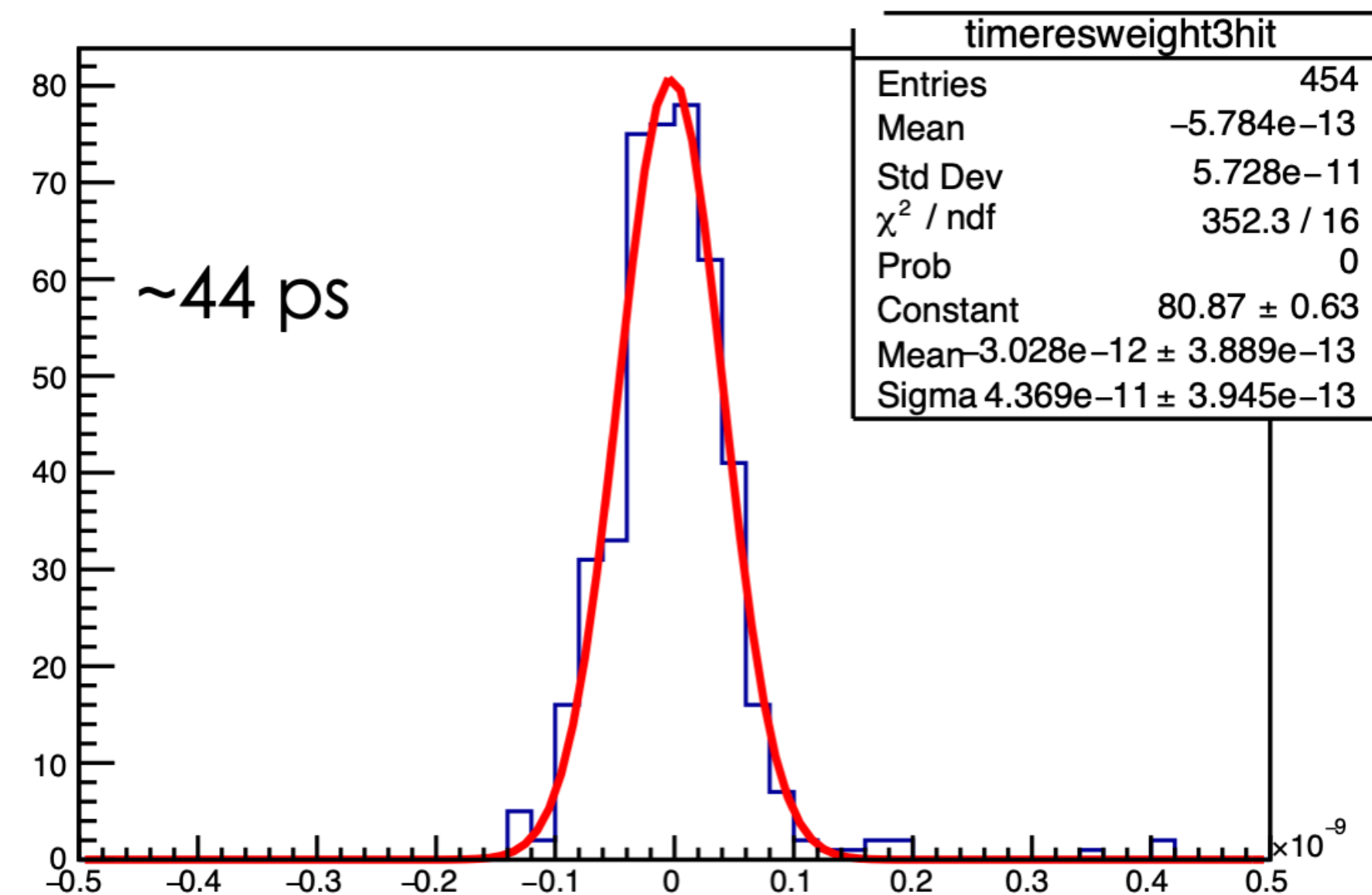
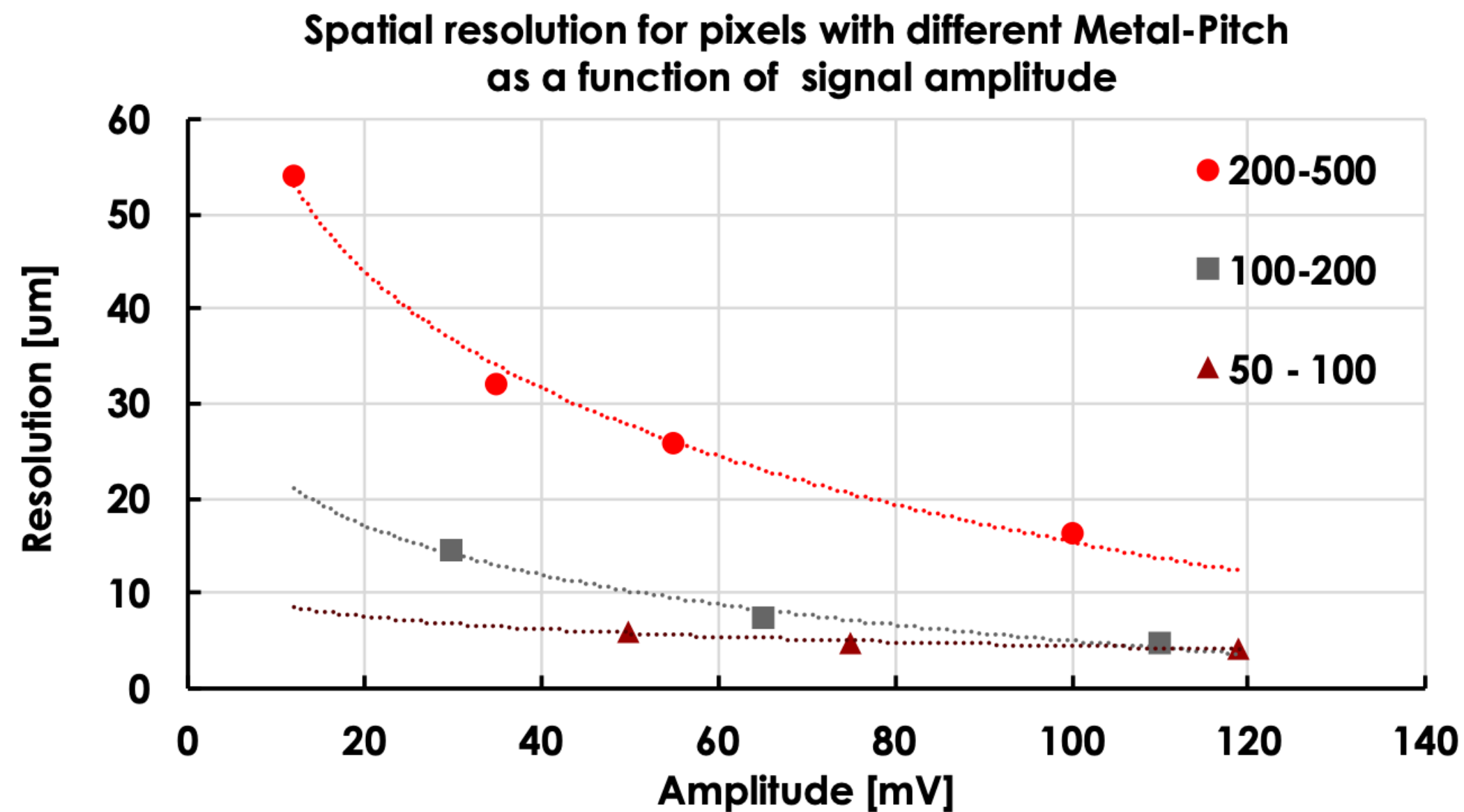
## Recent new activity with INFN-GE/(TO)

➤ Match time and position resolution

Very attractive option for timing in Si wrapper region  
 Cost reduction is major area of R&D  
 Some “fast” devices also prototyped by Arcadia group



**100 - 200**





## ❖ Ultra light 2 T solenoid:

- Radial envelope 30 cm
- Single layer self-supporting winding (20 kA)

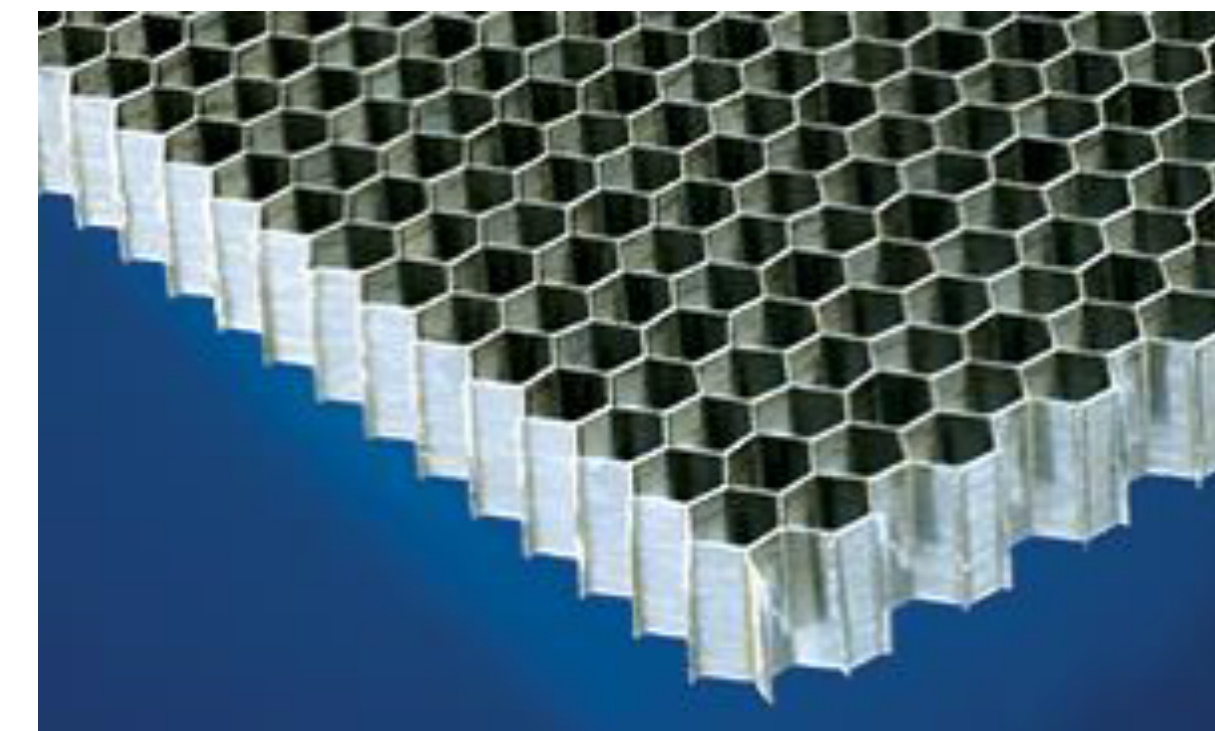
■ Cold mass:  $X_0 = 0.46$ ,  $\lambda = 0.09$

- Vacuum vessel (25 mm Al):  $X_0 = 0.28$

■ Can improve with new technology

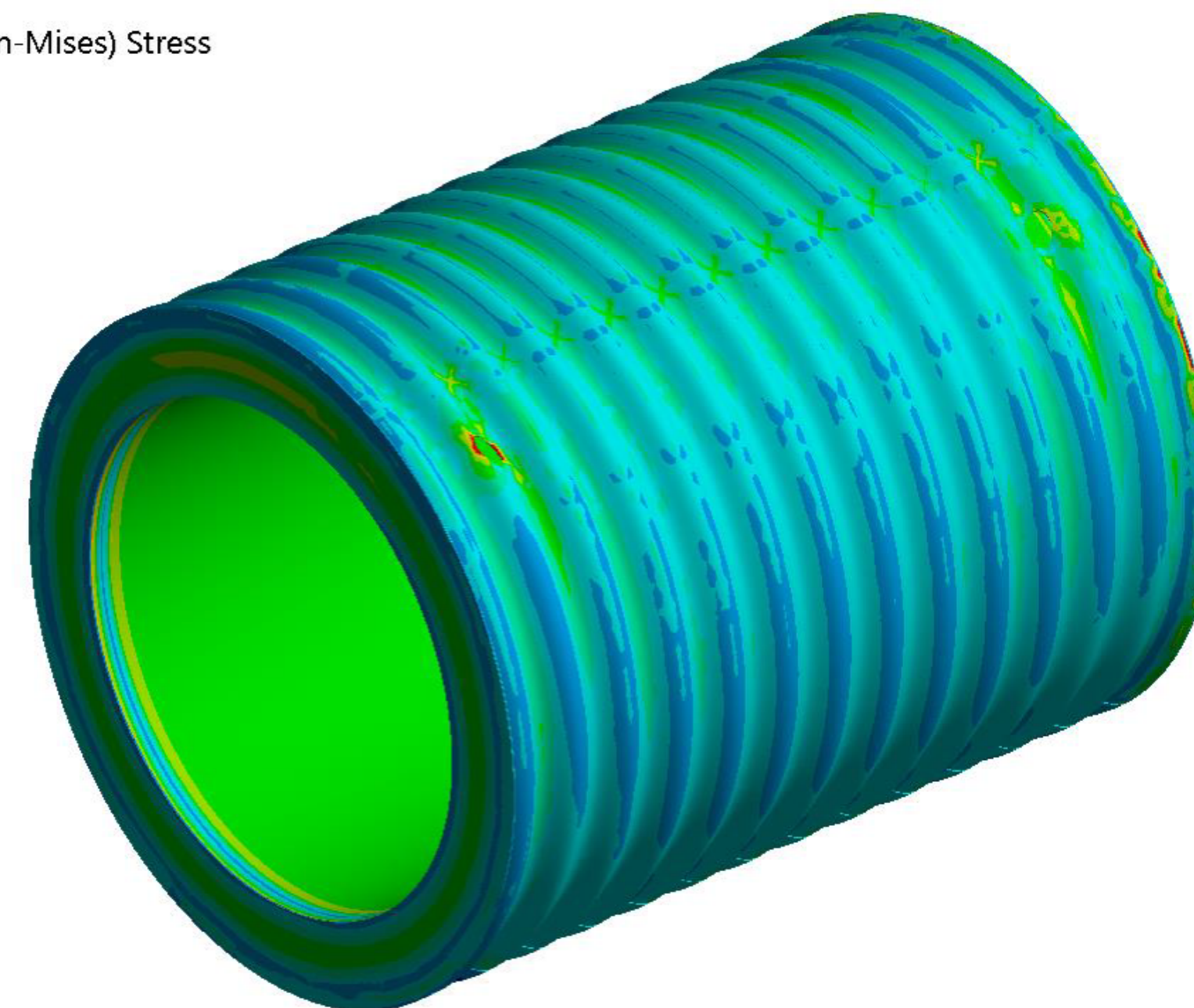
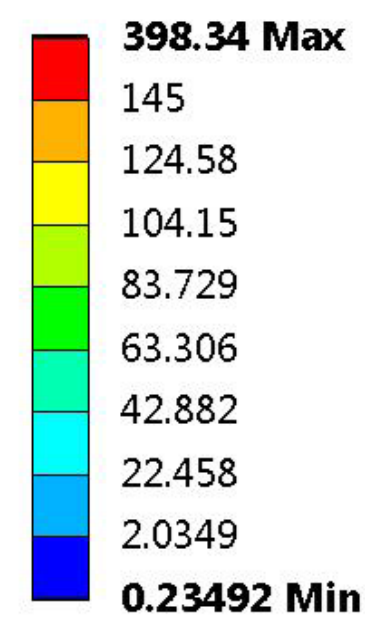
● Corrugated plate:  $X_0 = 0.11$

● Honeycomb:  $X_0 = 0.04$

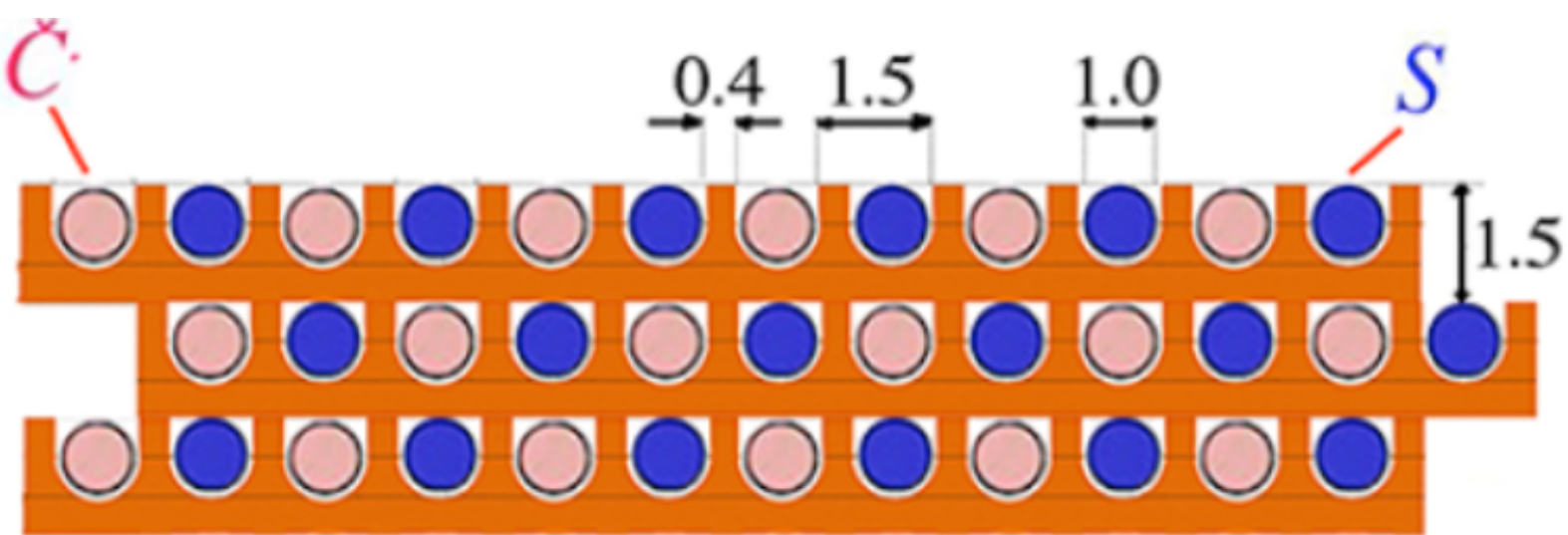


Courtesy of H. TenKate

C: Static Structural  
Figure  
Type: Equivalent (von-Mises) Stress  
Unit: MPa  
Time: 1  
23/11/2016 11:25

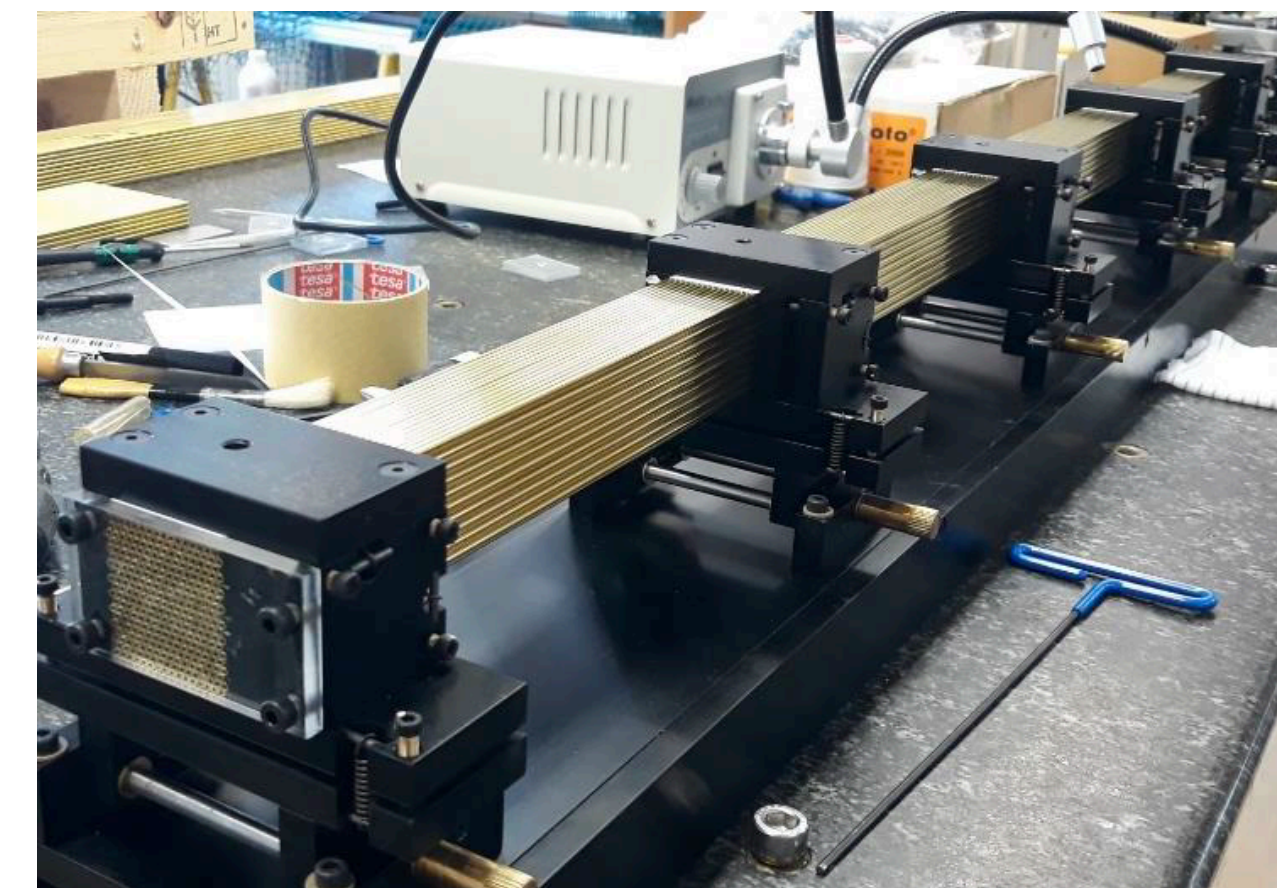




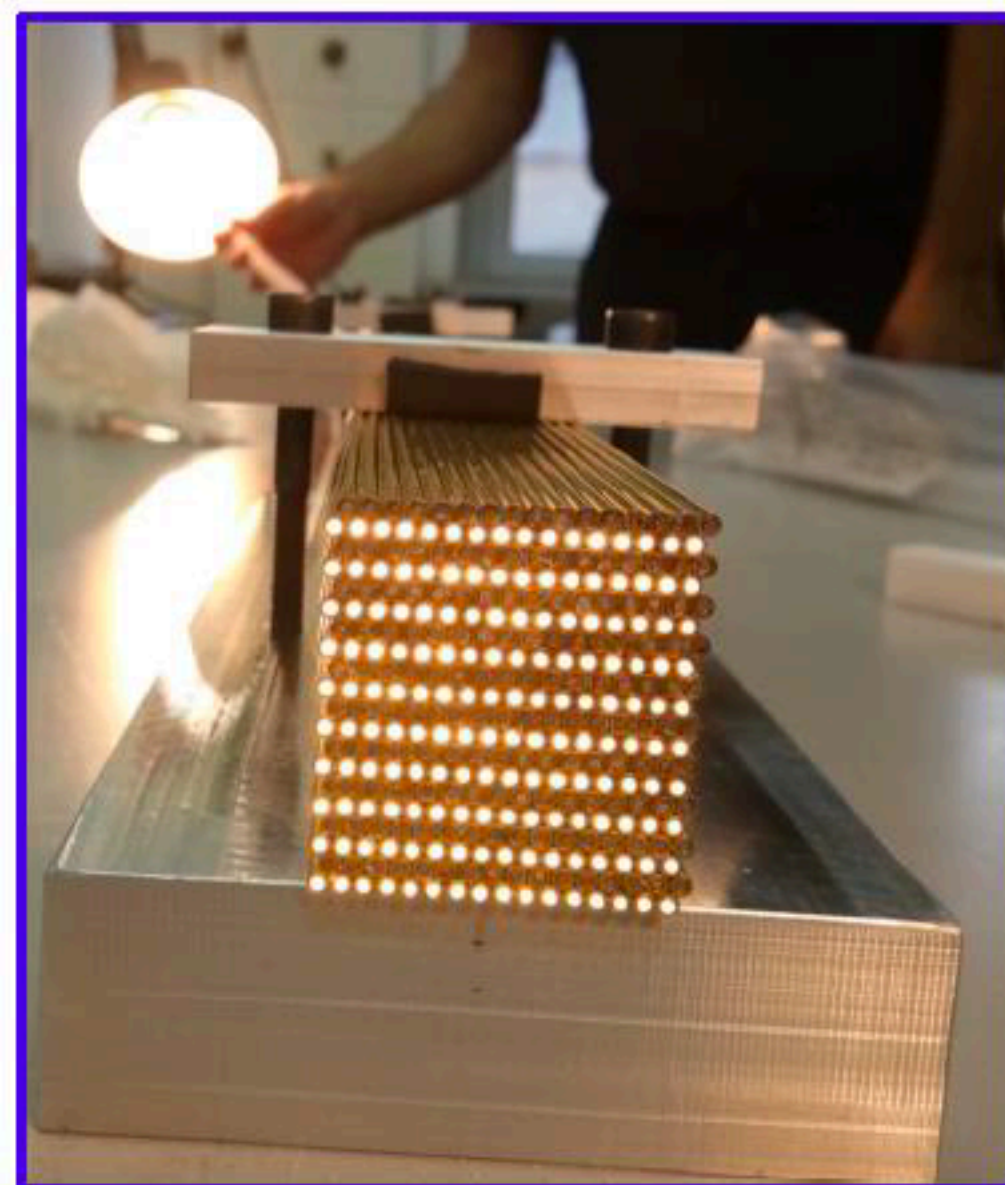


Alternate  
Cherenkov fibers  
Scintillating fibers

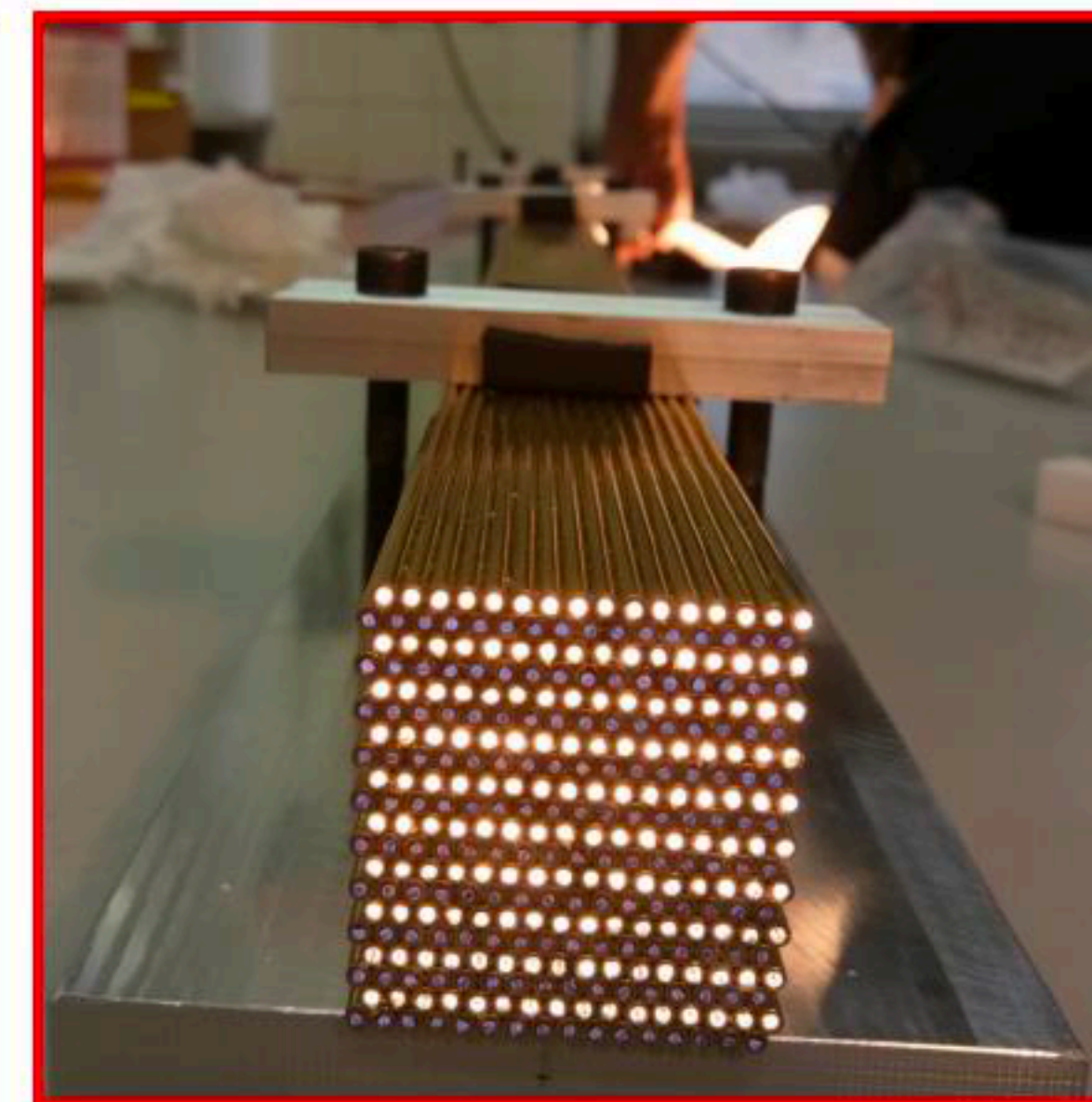
~2m long capillaries



Newer DR calorimeter  
( bucatini calorimeter)

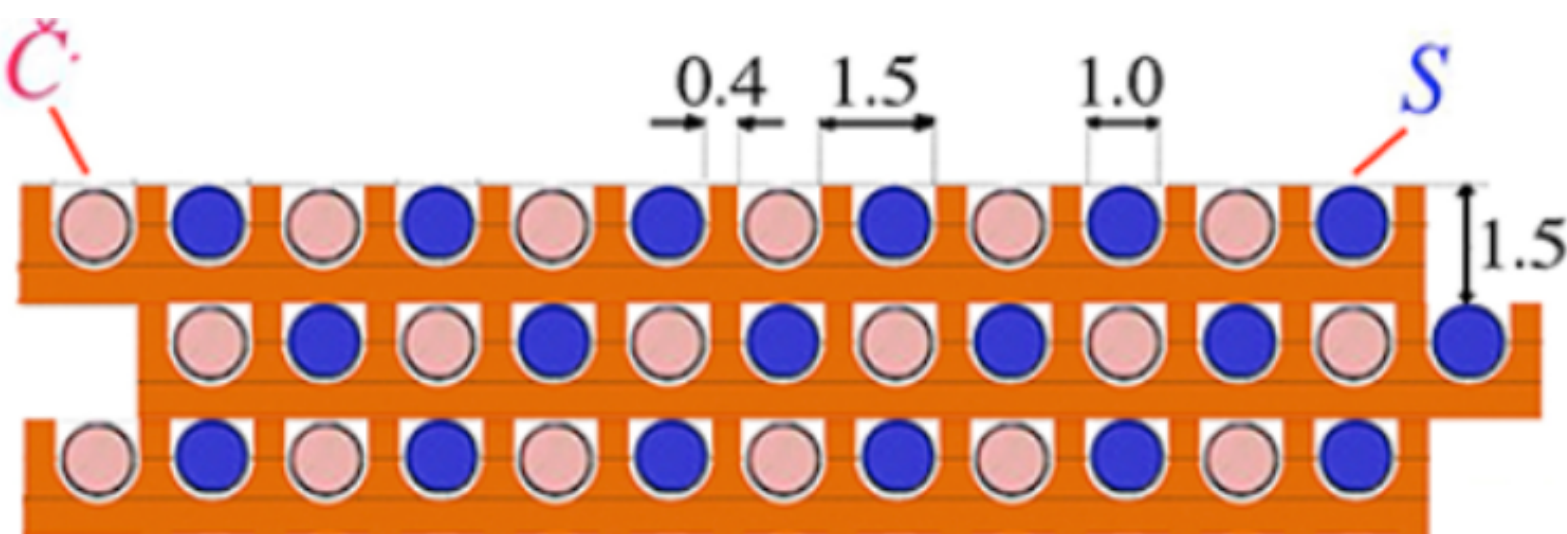


Scintillation fibers



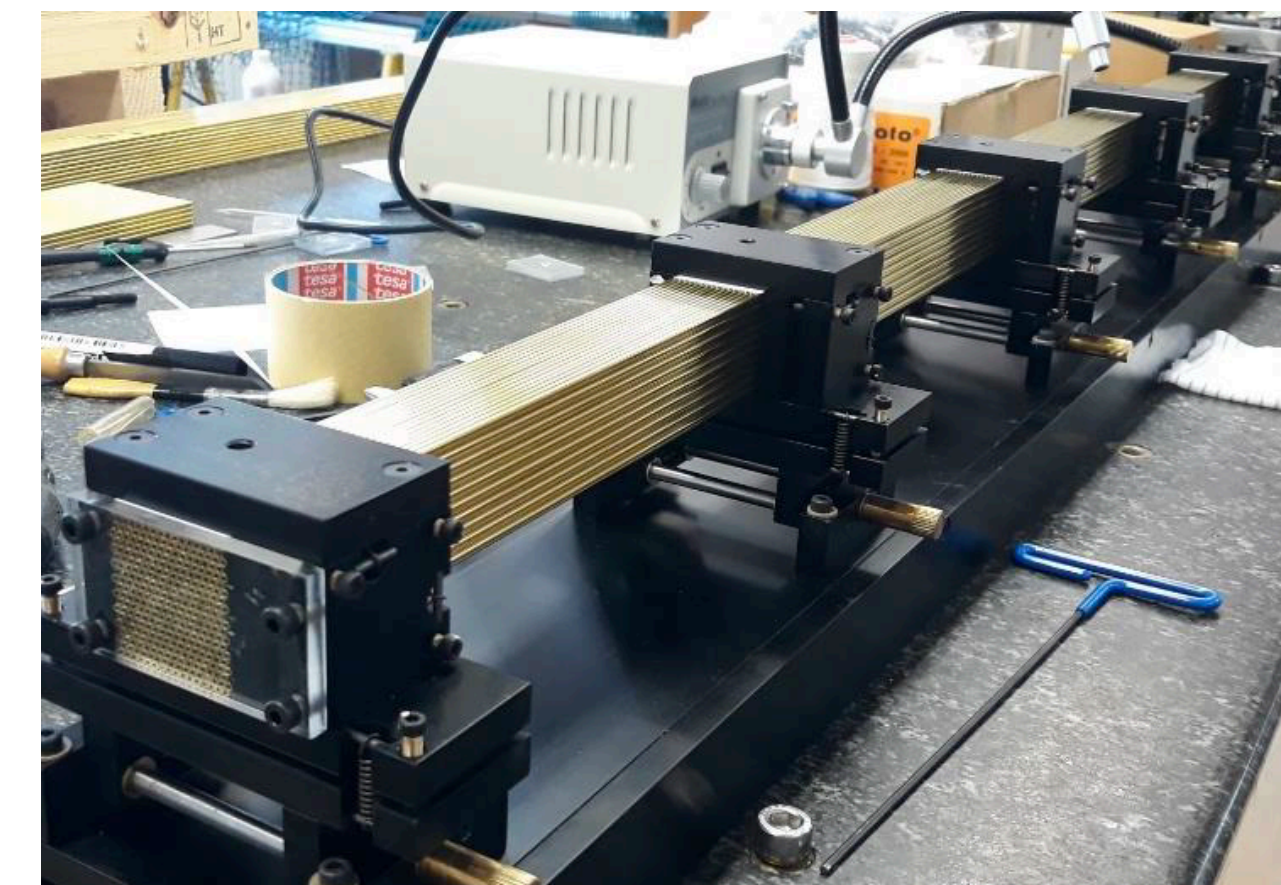
Cherenkov fibers





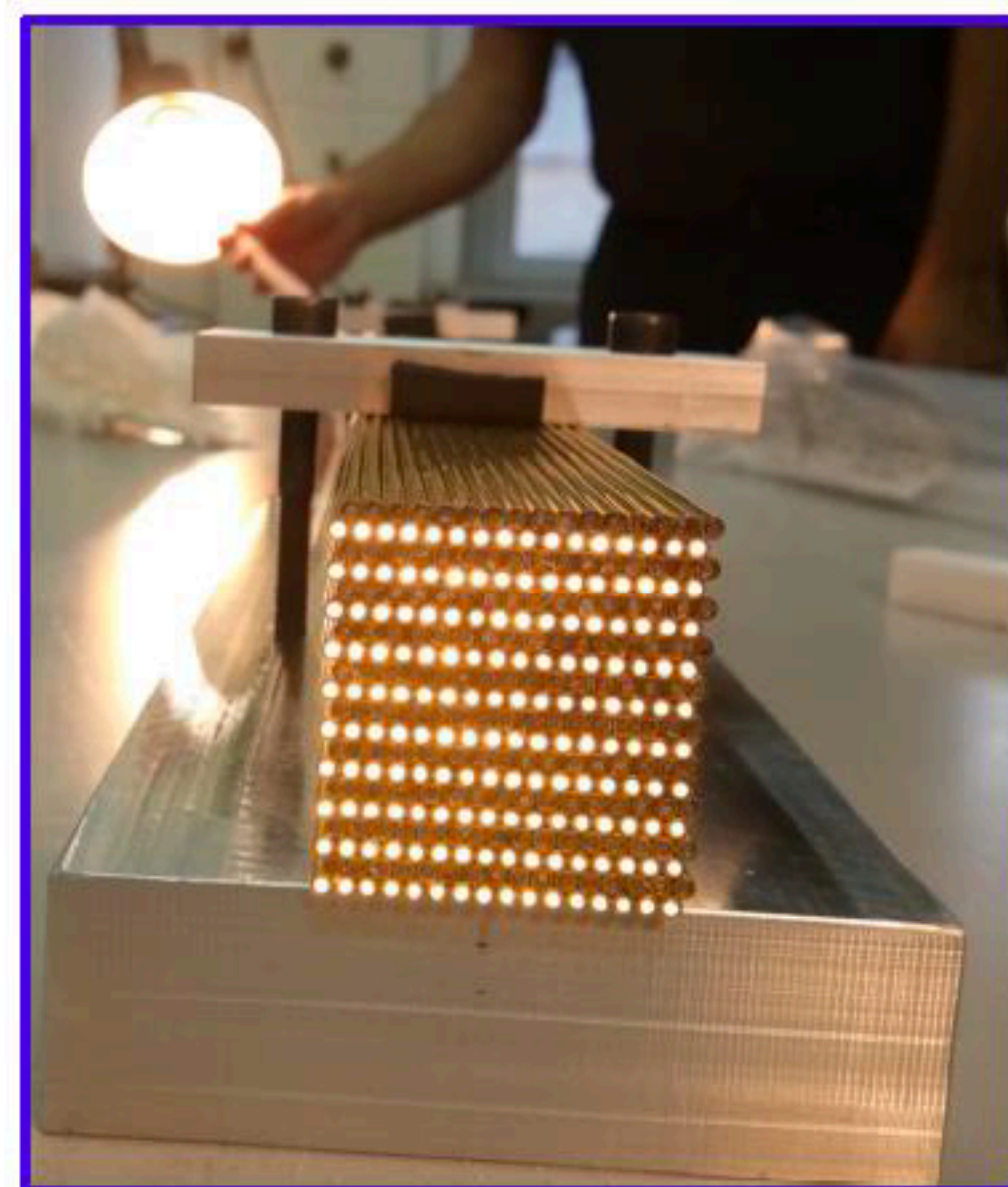
Alternate  
Cherenkov fibers  
Scintillating fibers

~2m long capillaries

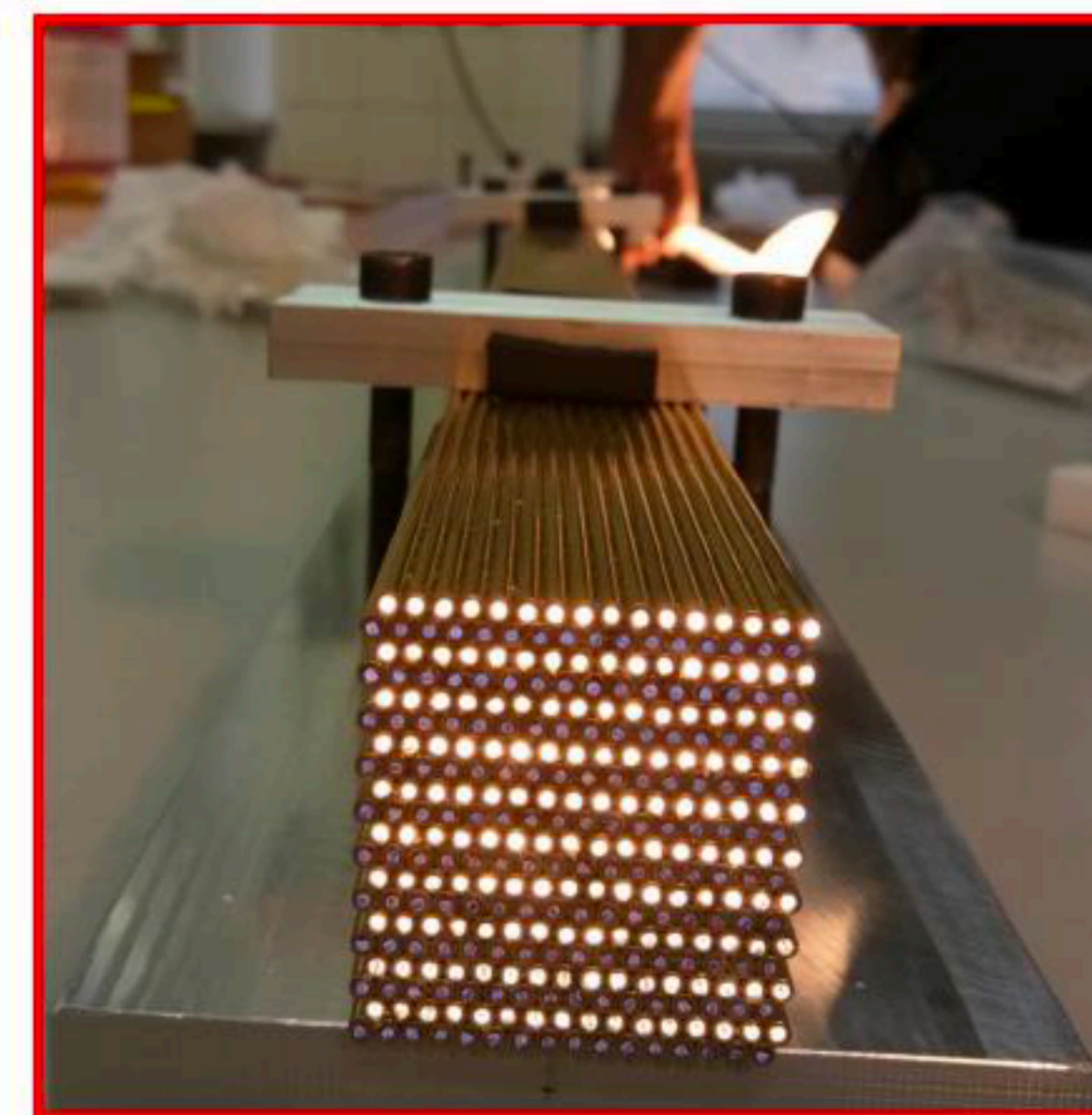


- ❖ Measure simultaneously:
  - Scintillation signal (S)
  - Cherenkov signal (Q)

Newer DR calorimeter  
( bucatini calorimeter)

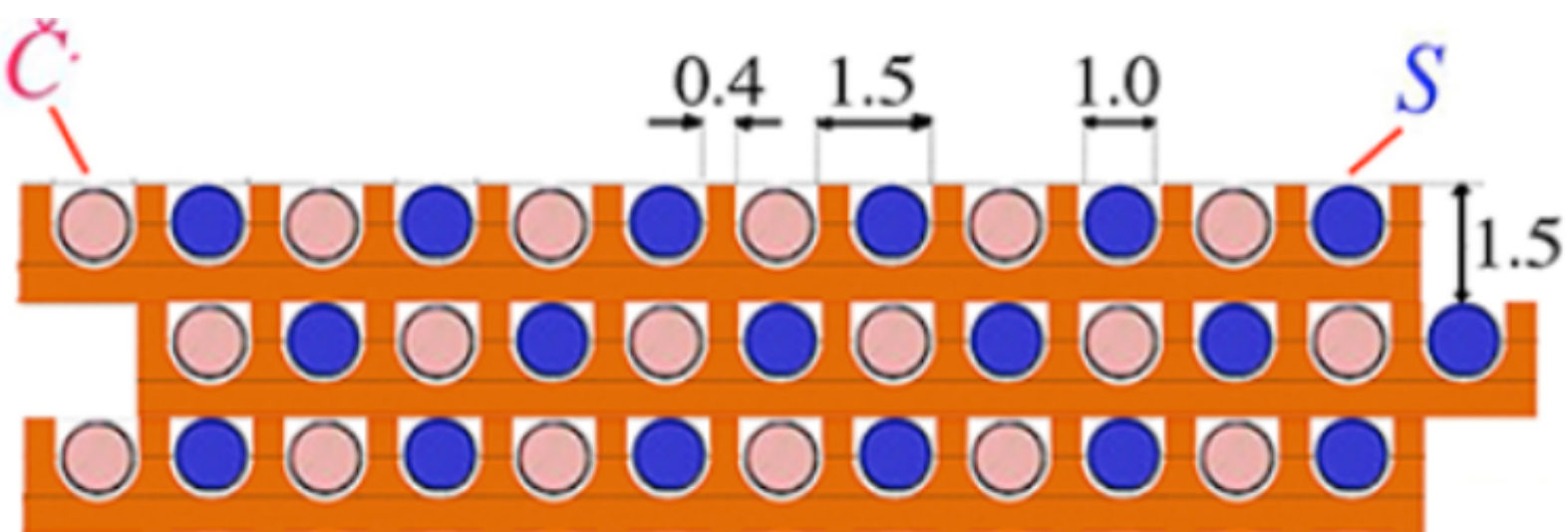


Scintillation fibers



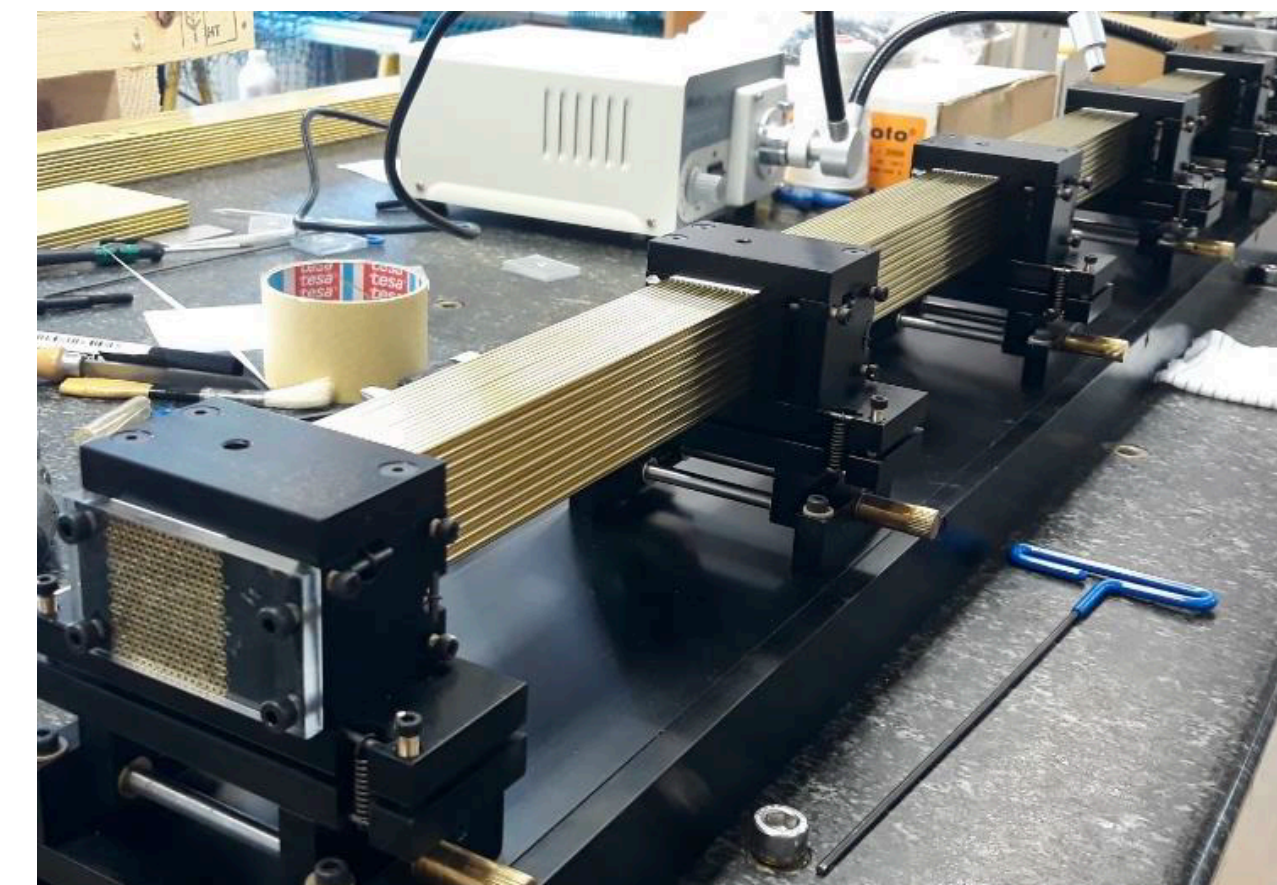
Cherenkov fibers





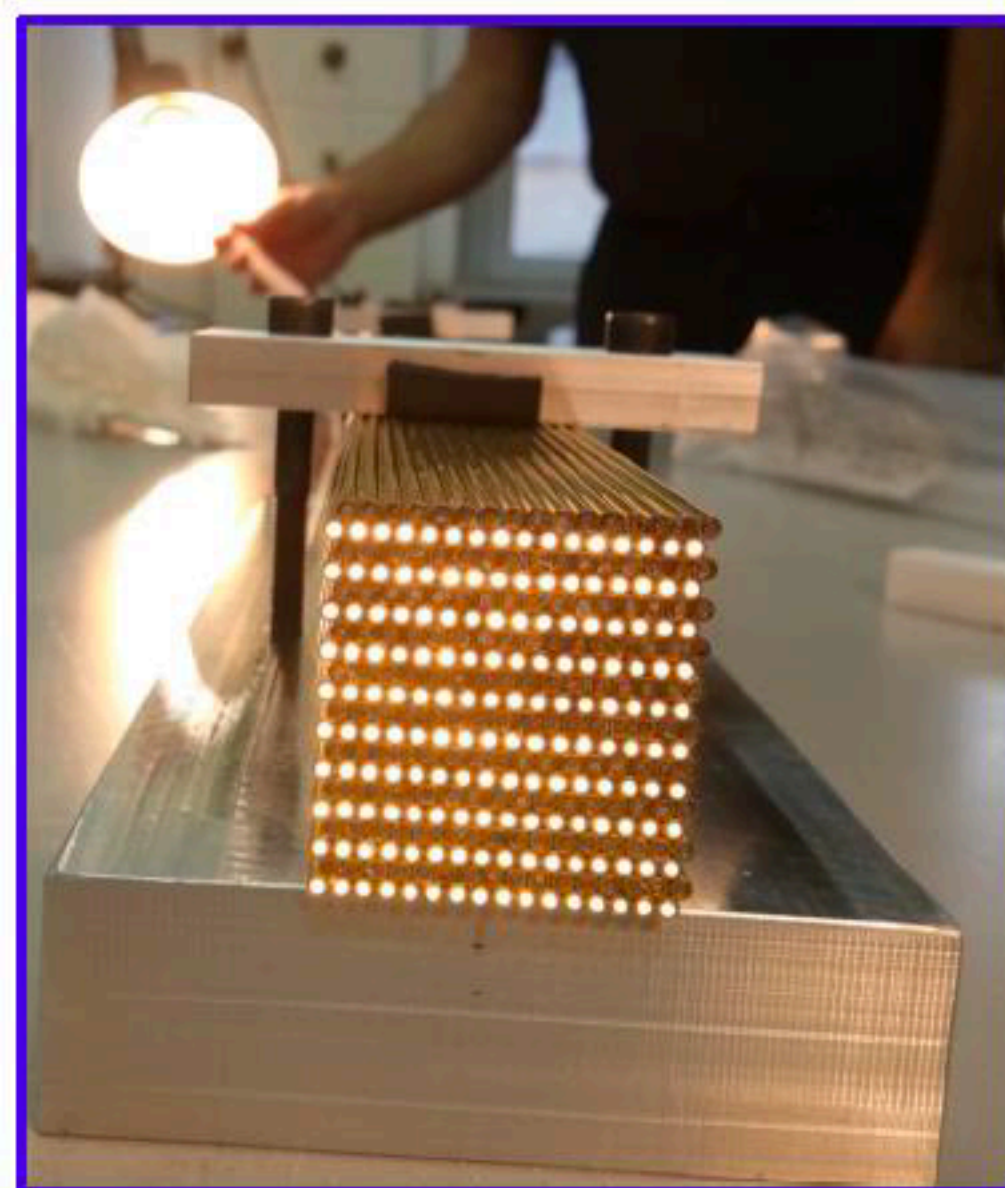
Alternate  
Cherenkov fibers  
Scintillating fibers

~2m long capillaries

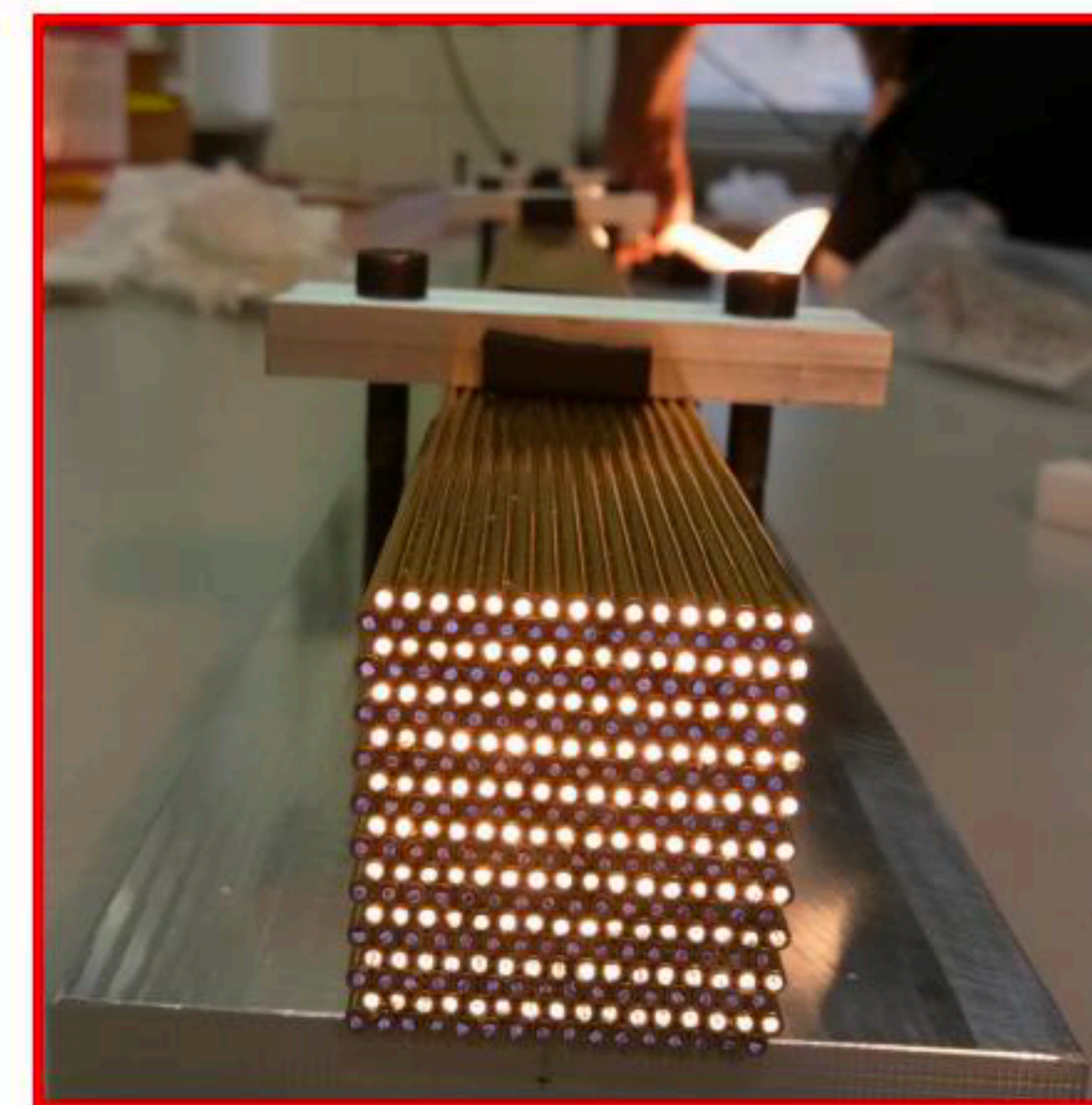


- ❖ Measure simultaneously:
  - Scintillation signal (S)
  - Cherenkov signal (Q)
- ❖ Calibrate both signals with  $e^-$

Newer DR calorimeter  
( bucatini calorimeter)

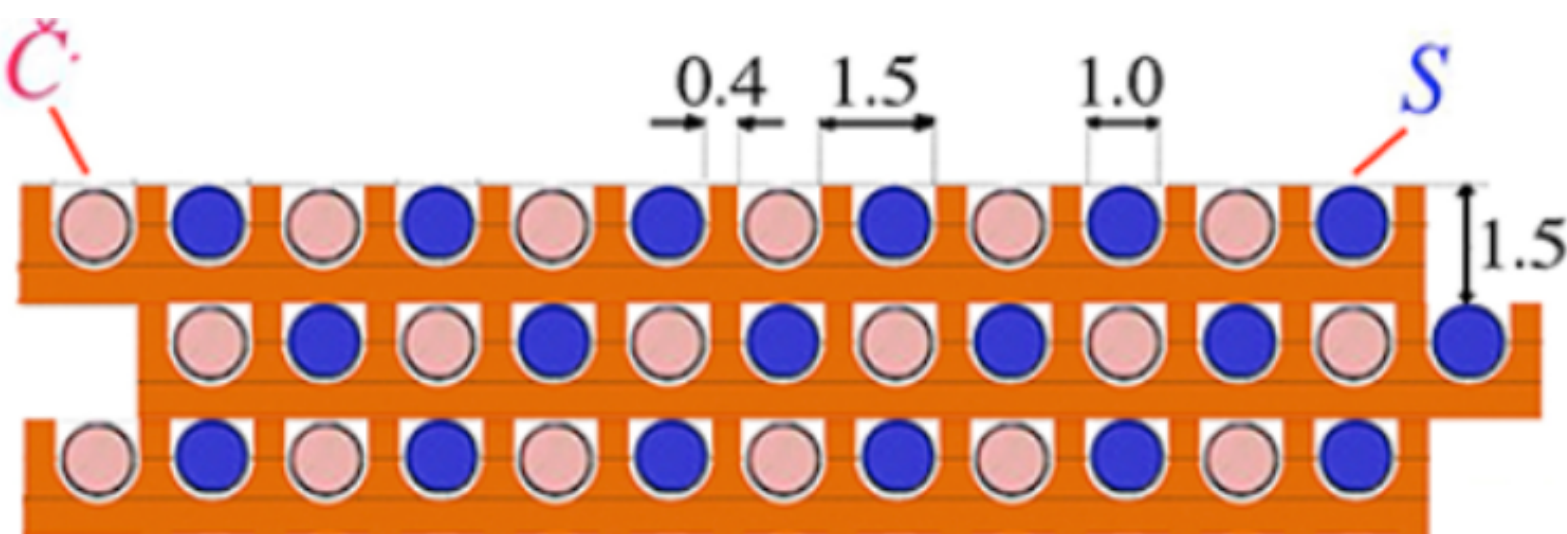


Scintillation fibers



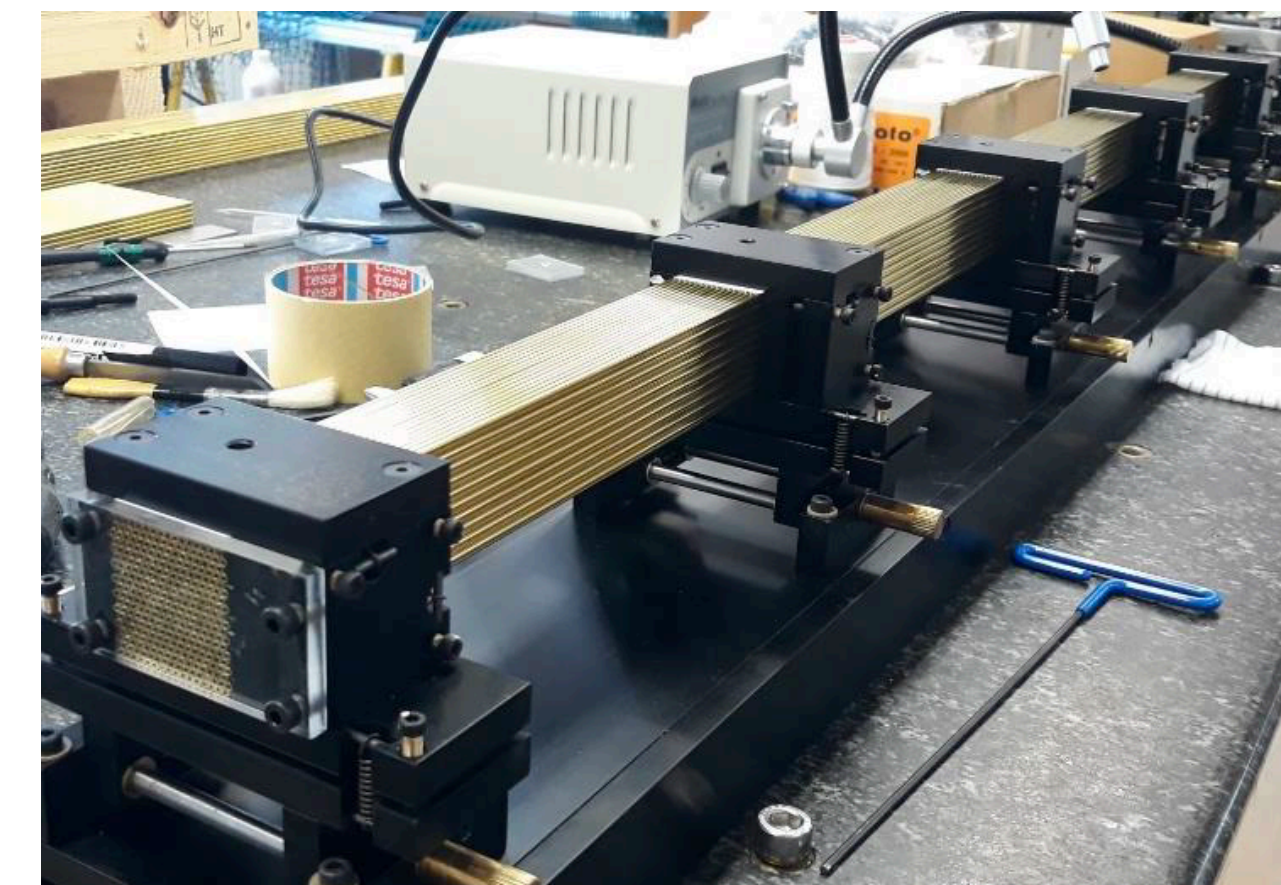
Cherenkov fibers





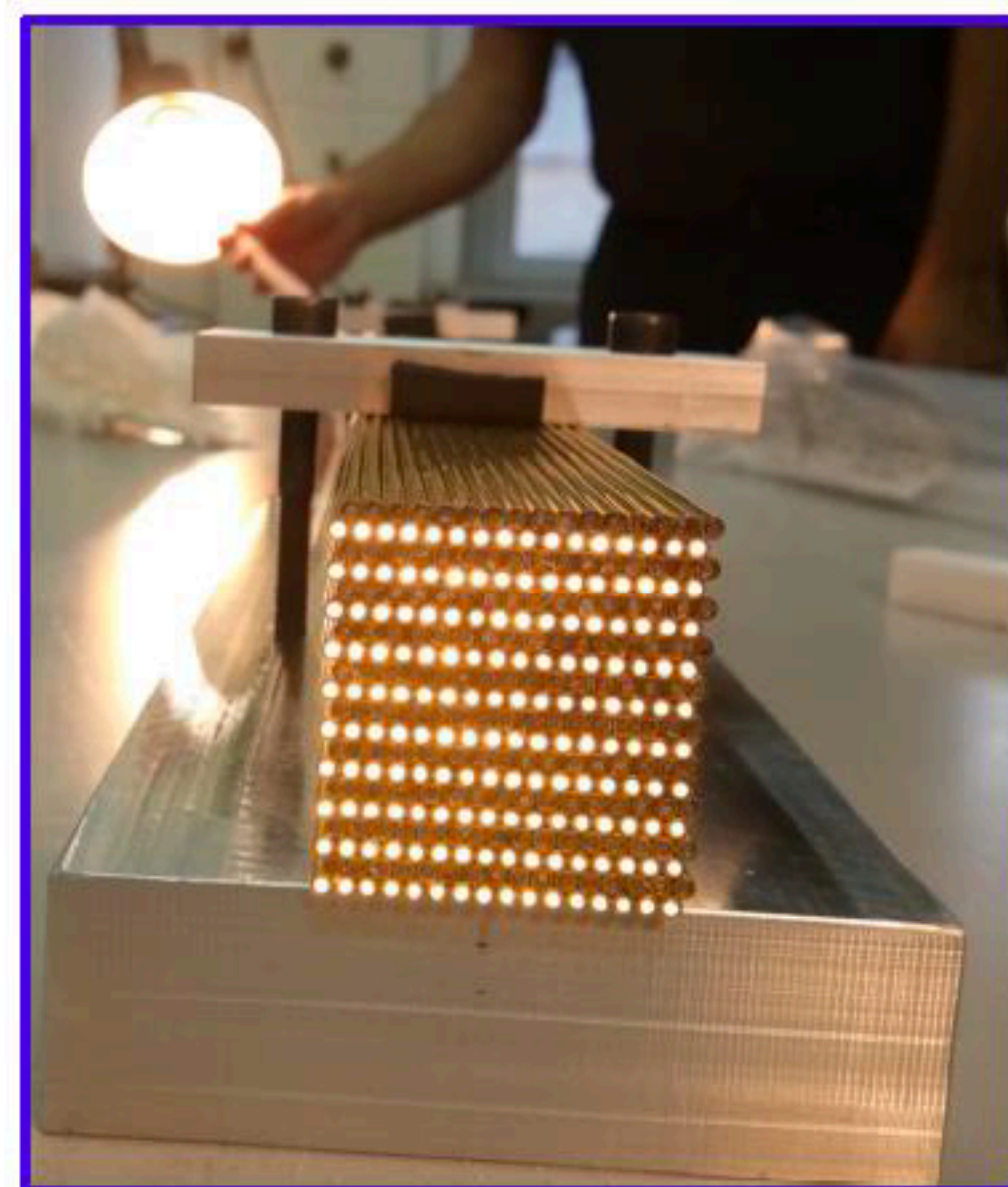
Alternate  
Cherenkov fibers  
Scintillating fibers

~2m long capillaries

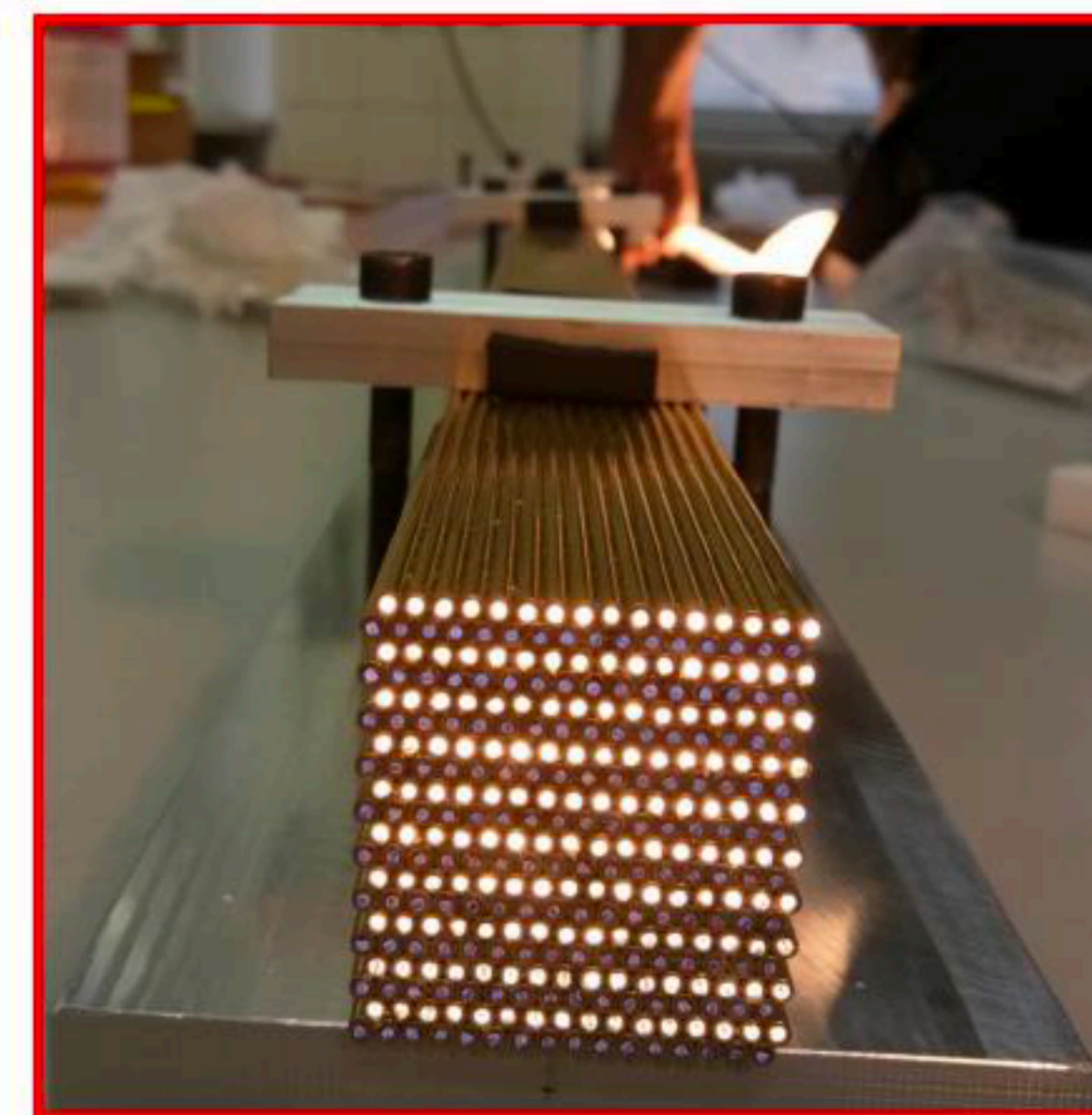


- ❖ Measure simultaneously:
  - Scintillation signal (S)
  - Cherenkov signal (Q)
- ❖ Calibrate both signals with  $e^-$
- ❖ Unfold event by event  $f_{em}$  to obtain corrected energy

Newer DR calorimeter  
( bucatini calorimeter)

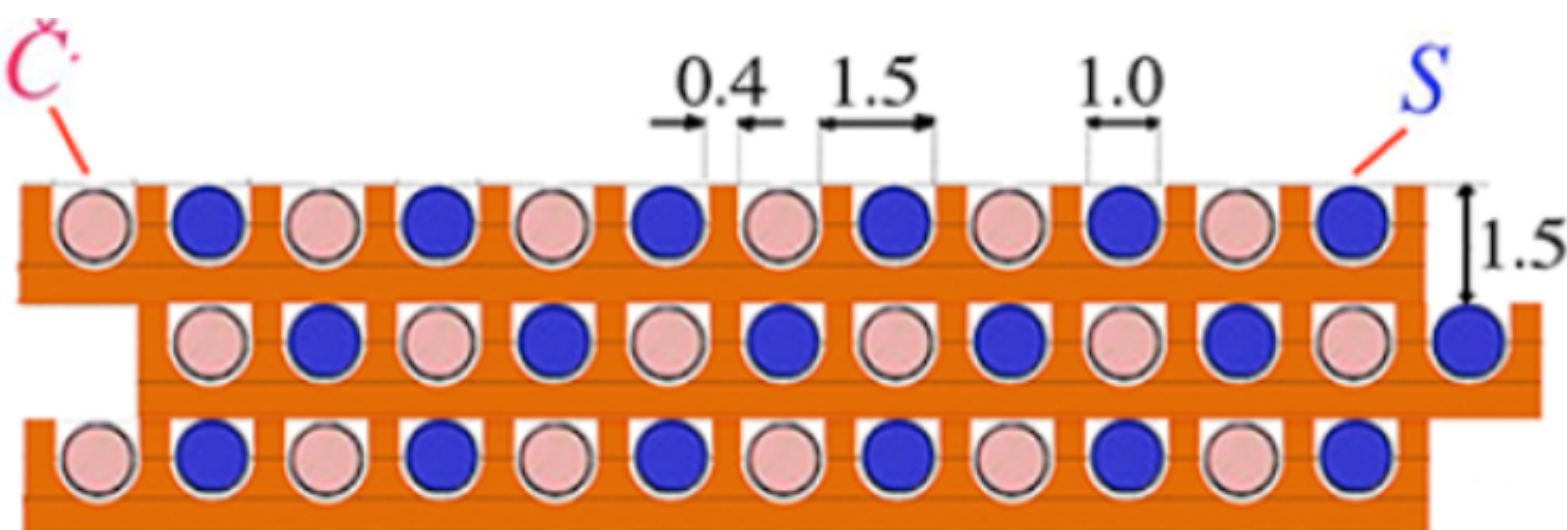


Scintillation fibers



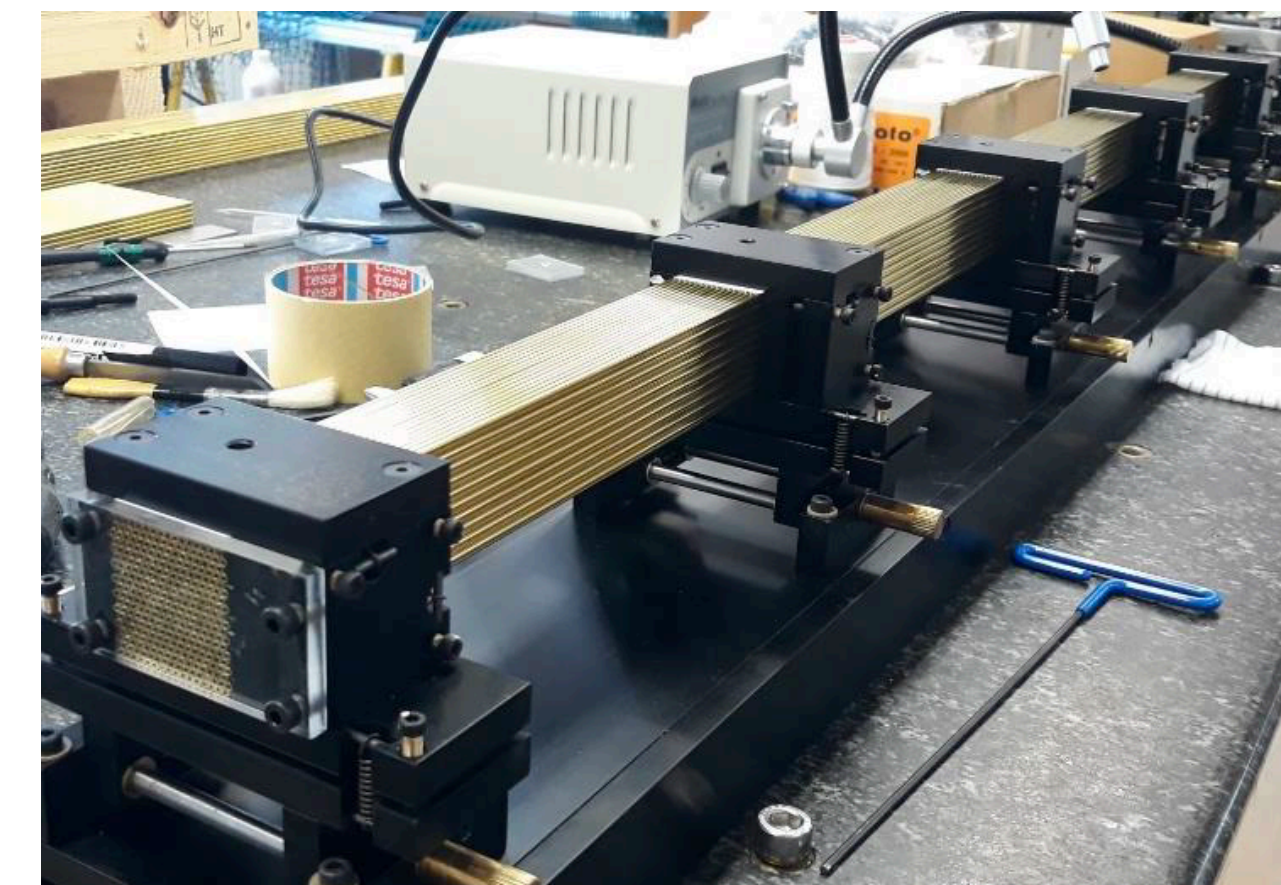
Cherenkov fibers





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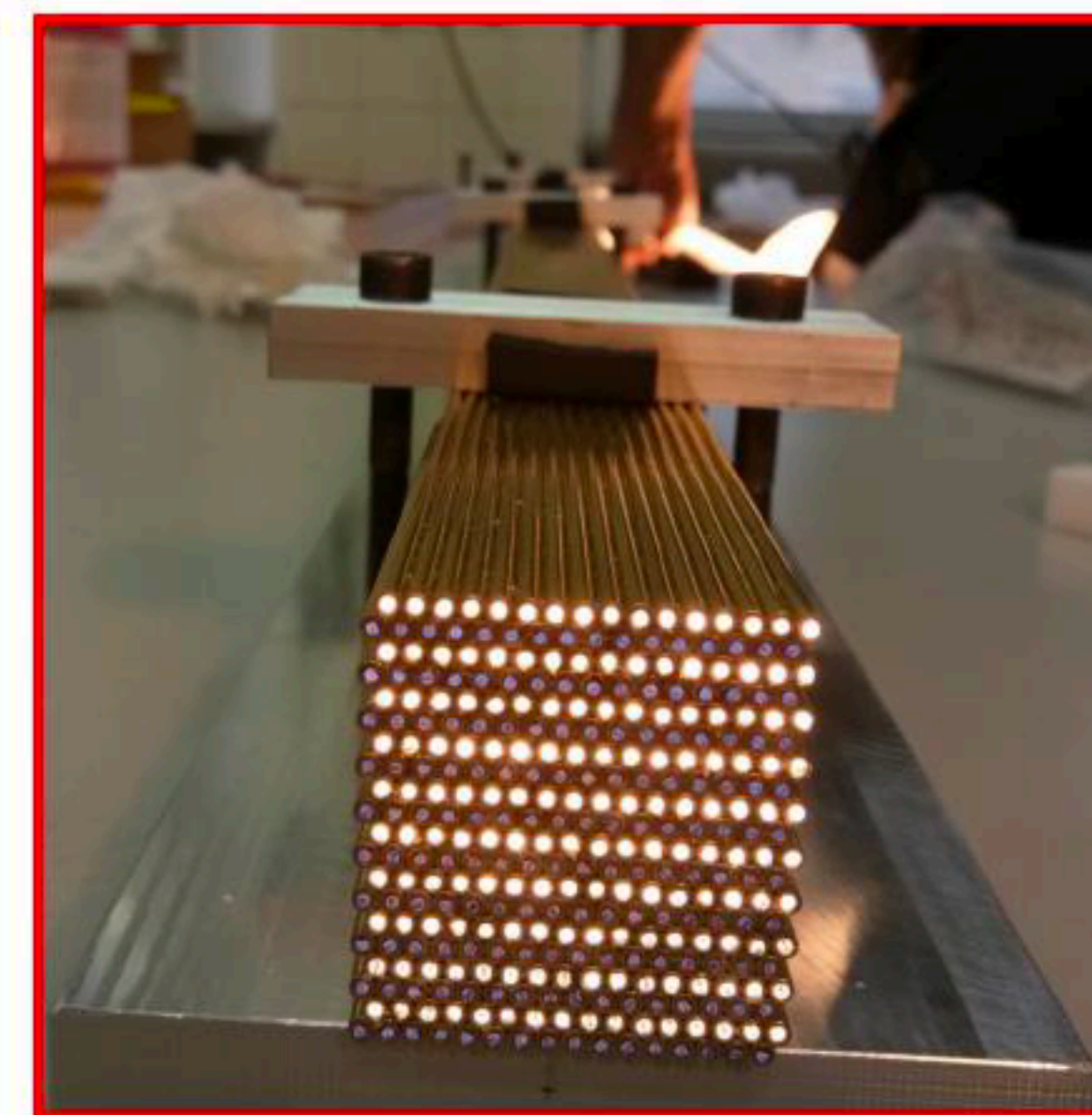
$$S = E[f_{em} + (h/e)_s(1 - f_{em})]$$

$$C = E[f_{em} + (h/e)_c(1 - f_{em})]$$

$$E = \frac{S - \chi C}{1 - \chi} \quad \text{with: } \chi = \frac{1 - (h/e)_s}{1 - (h/e)_c}$$



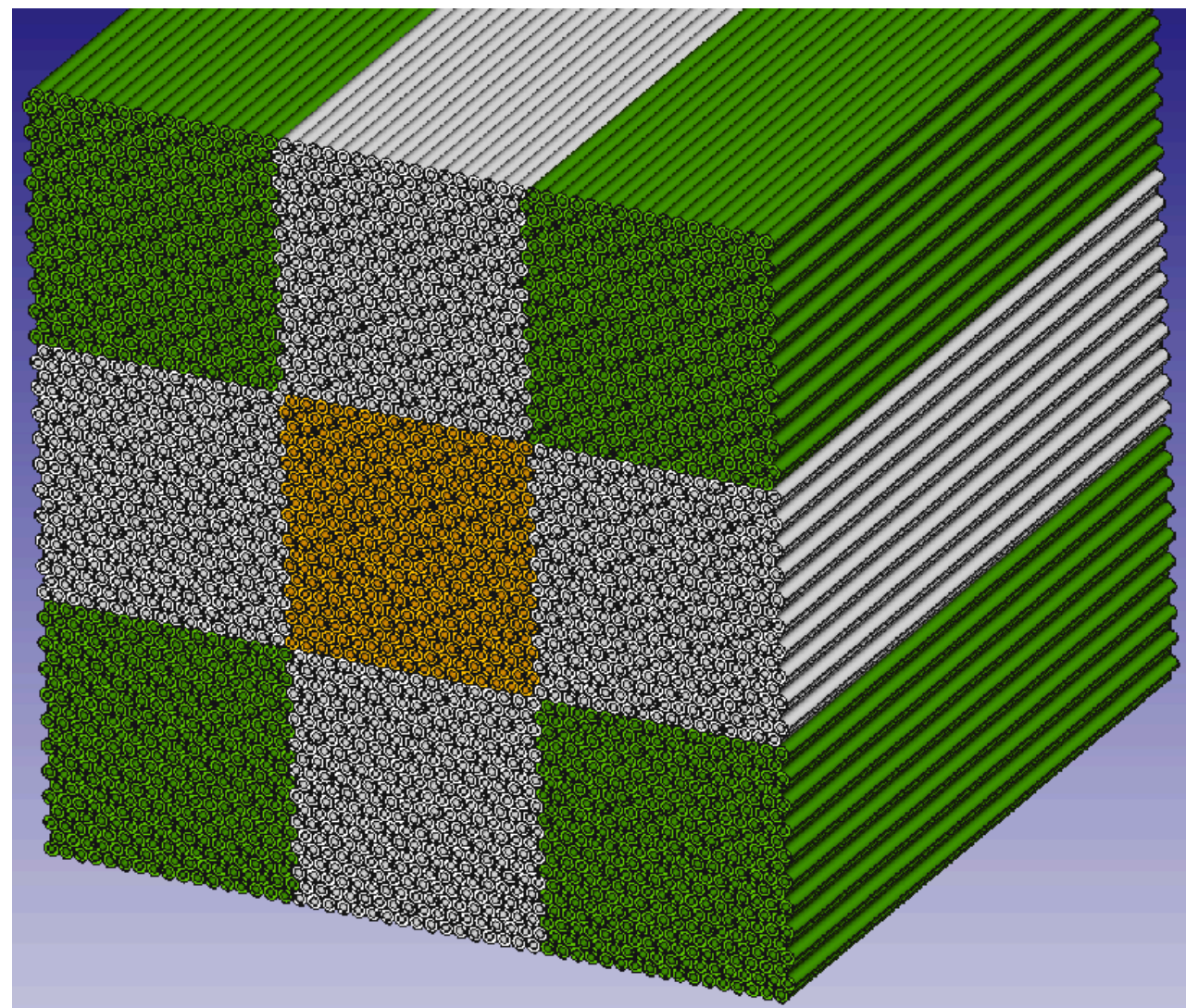
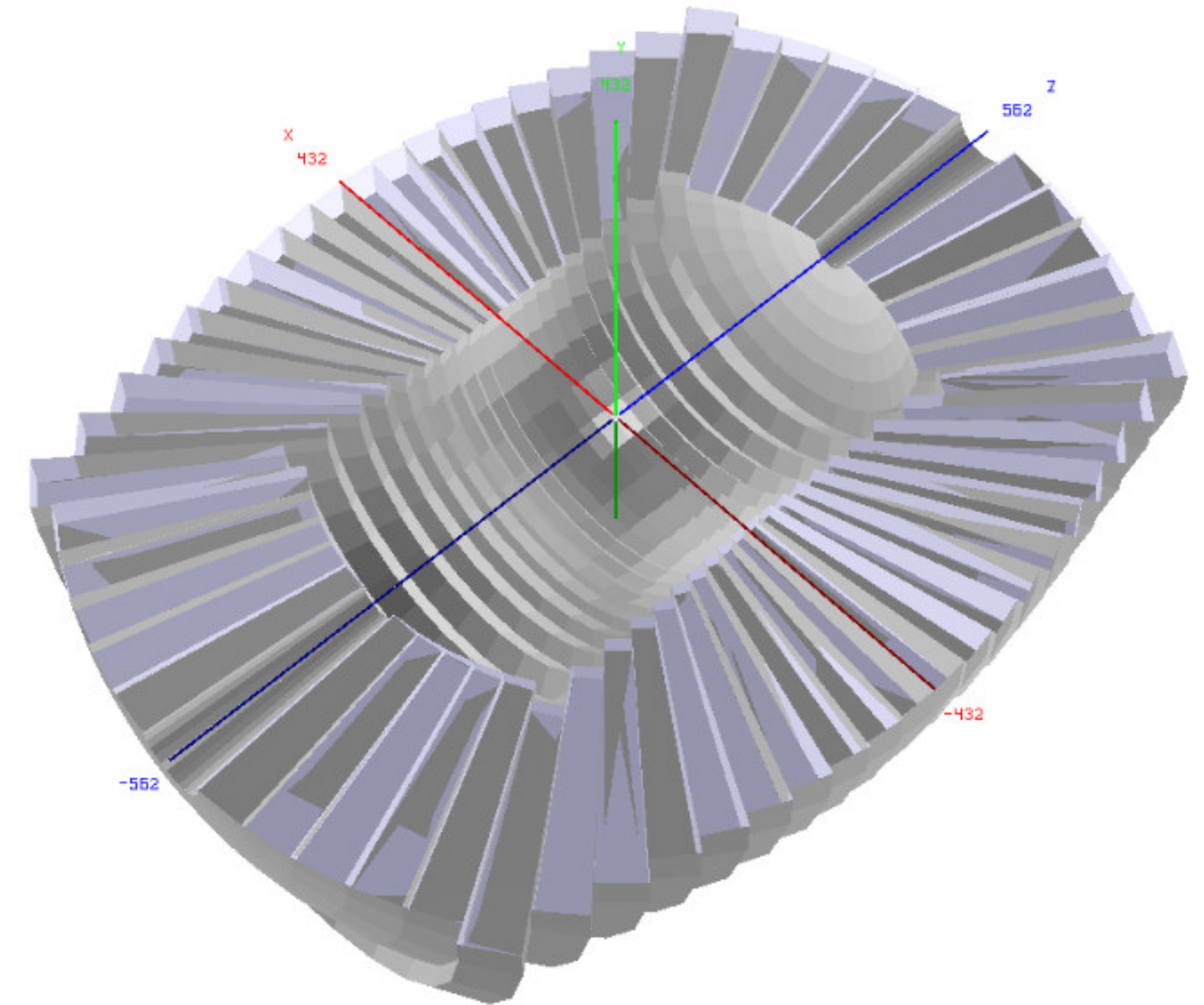
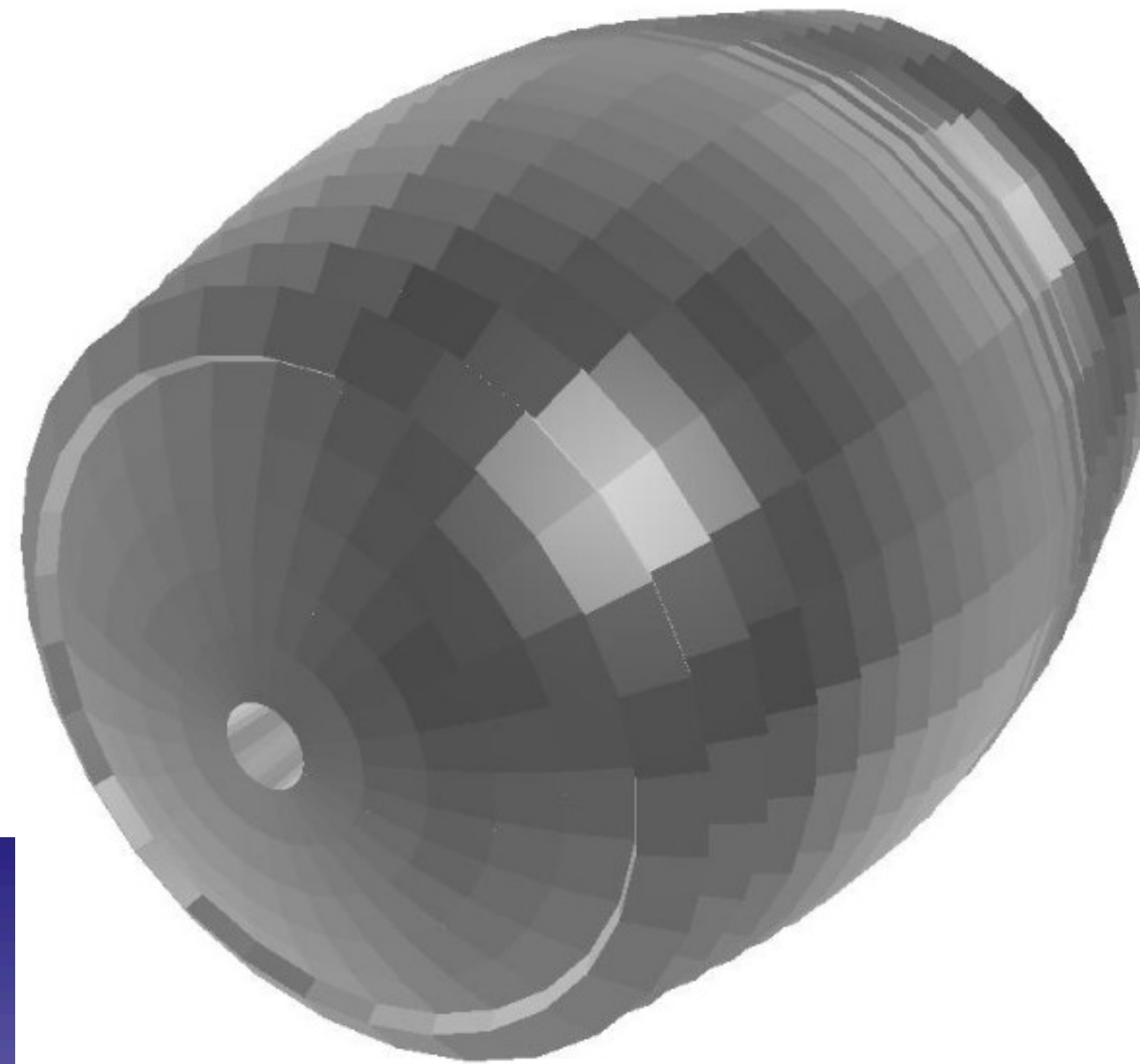
Scintillation fibers



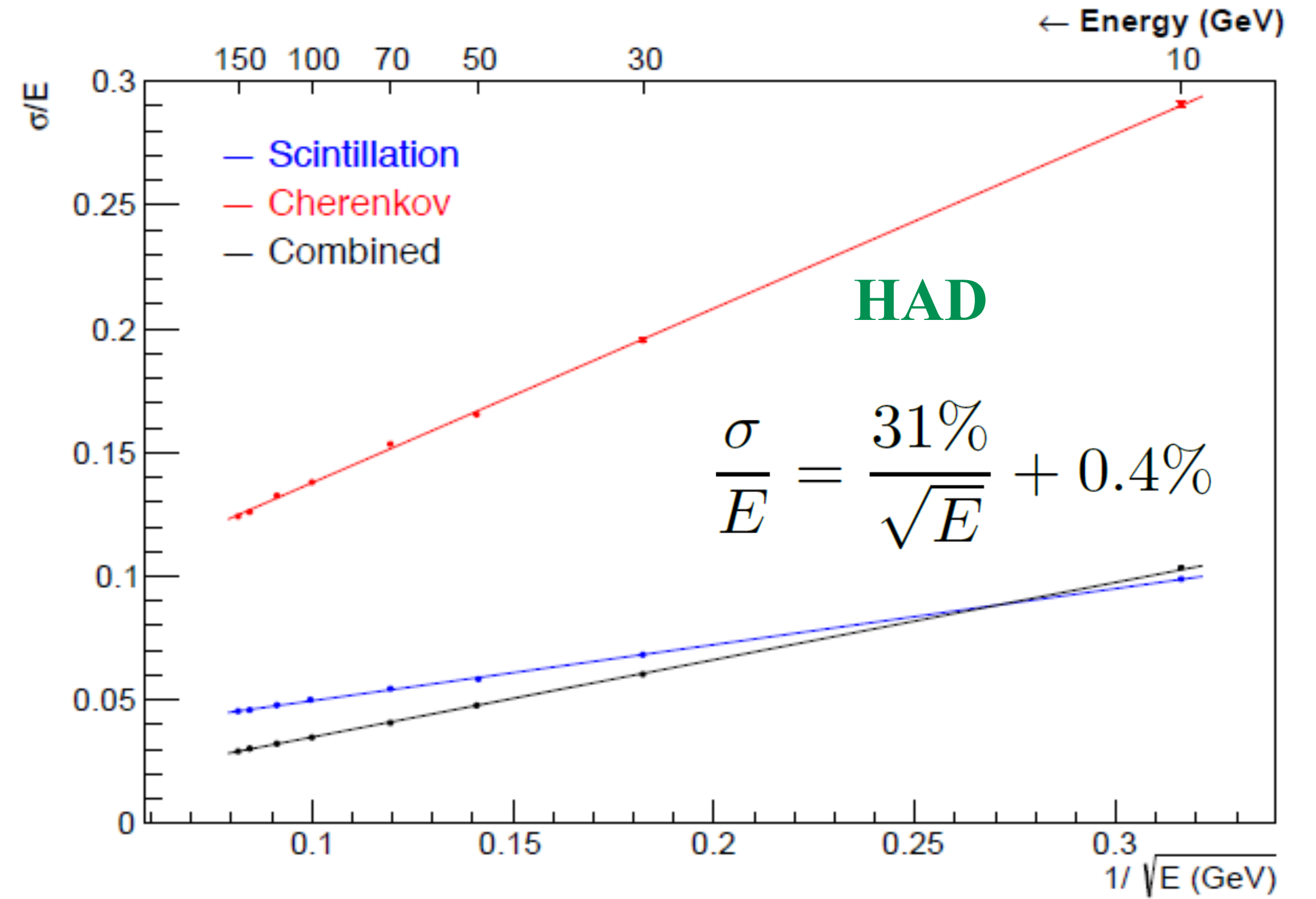
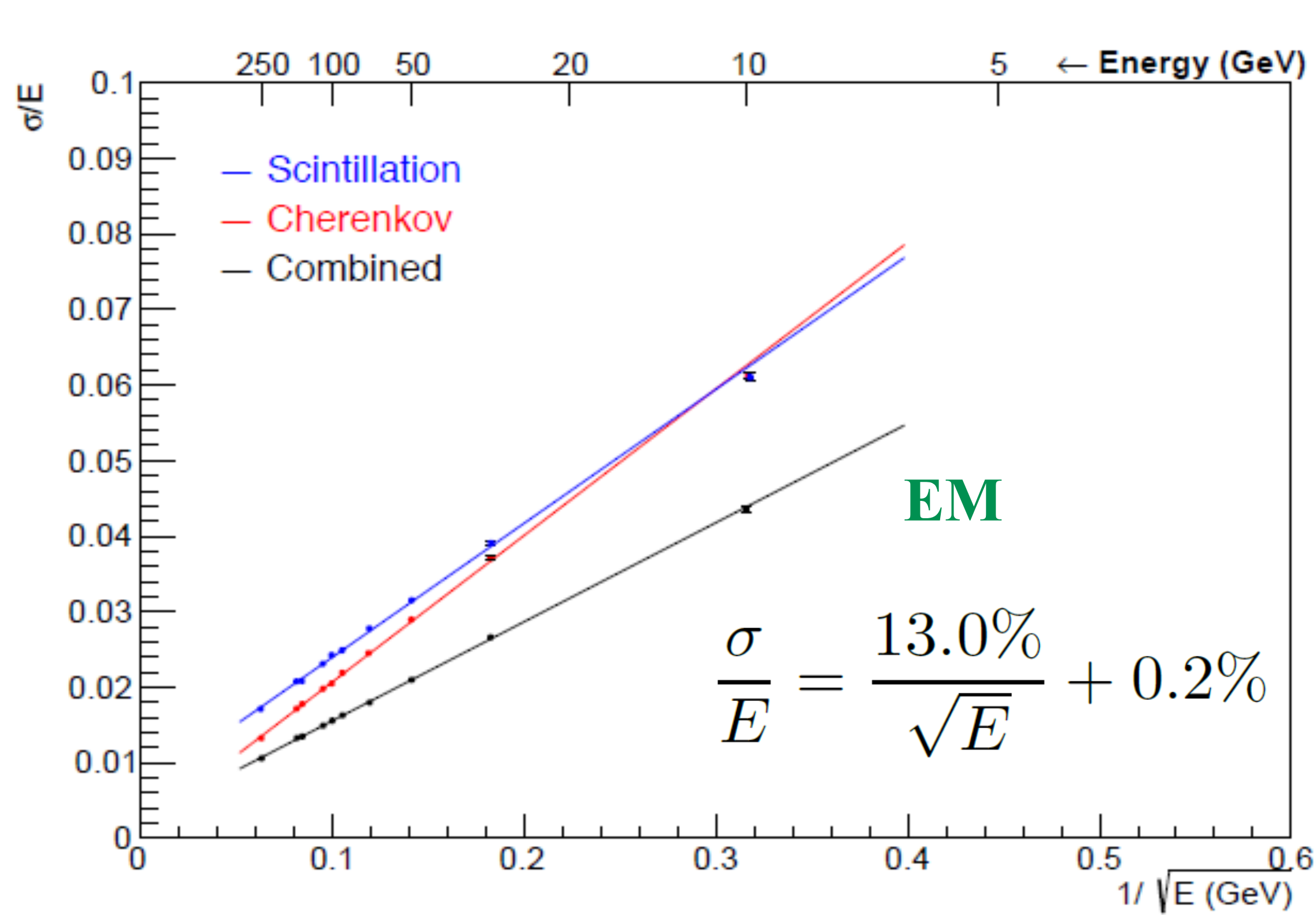
Cherenkov fibers



## Full GEANT4 implementation of the DR calorimeter





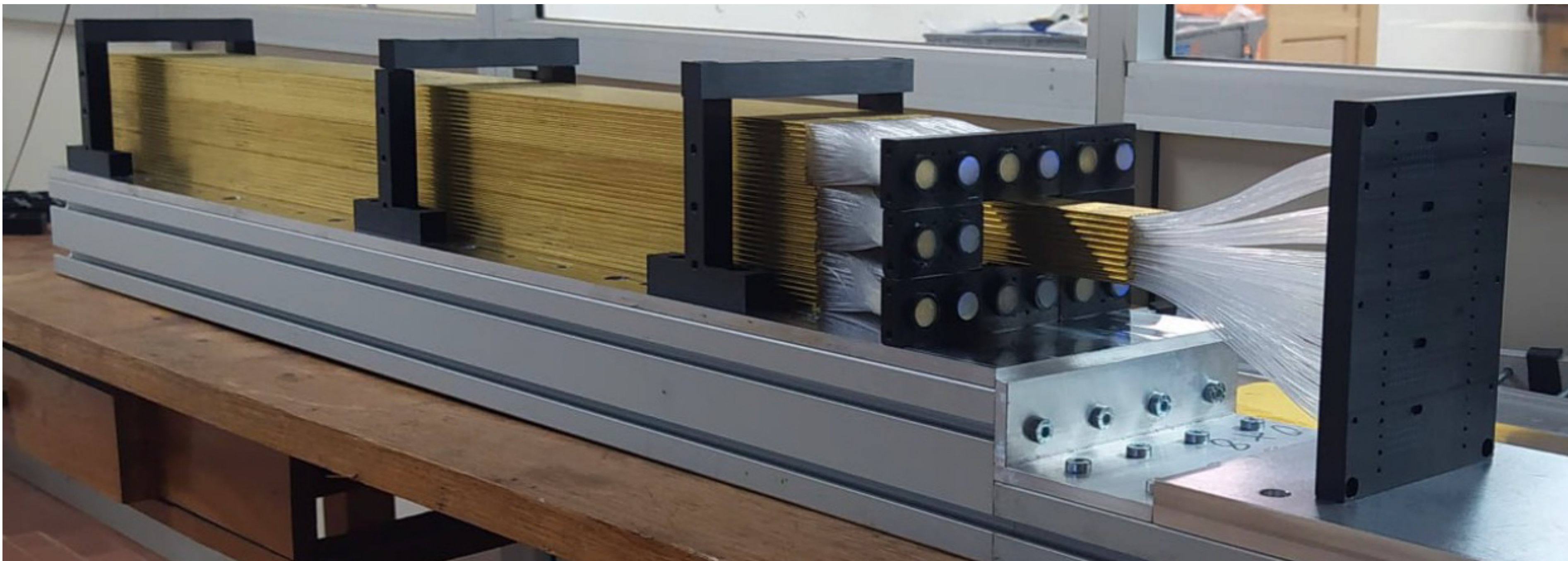
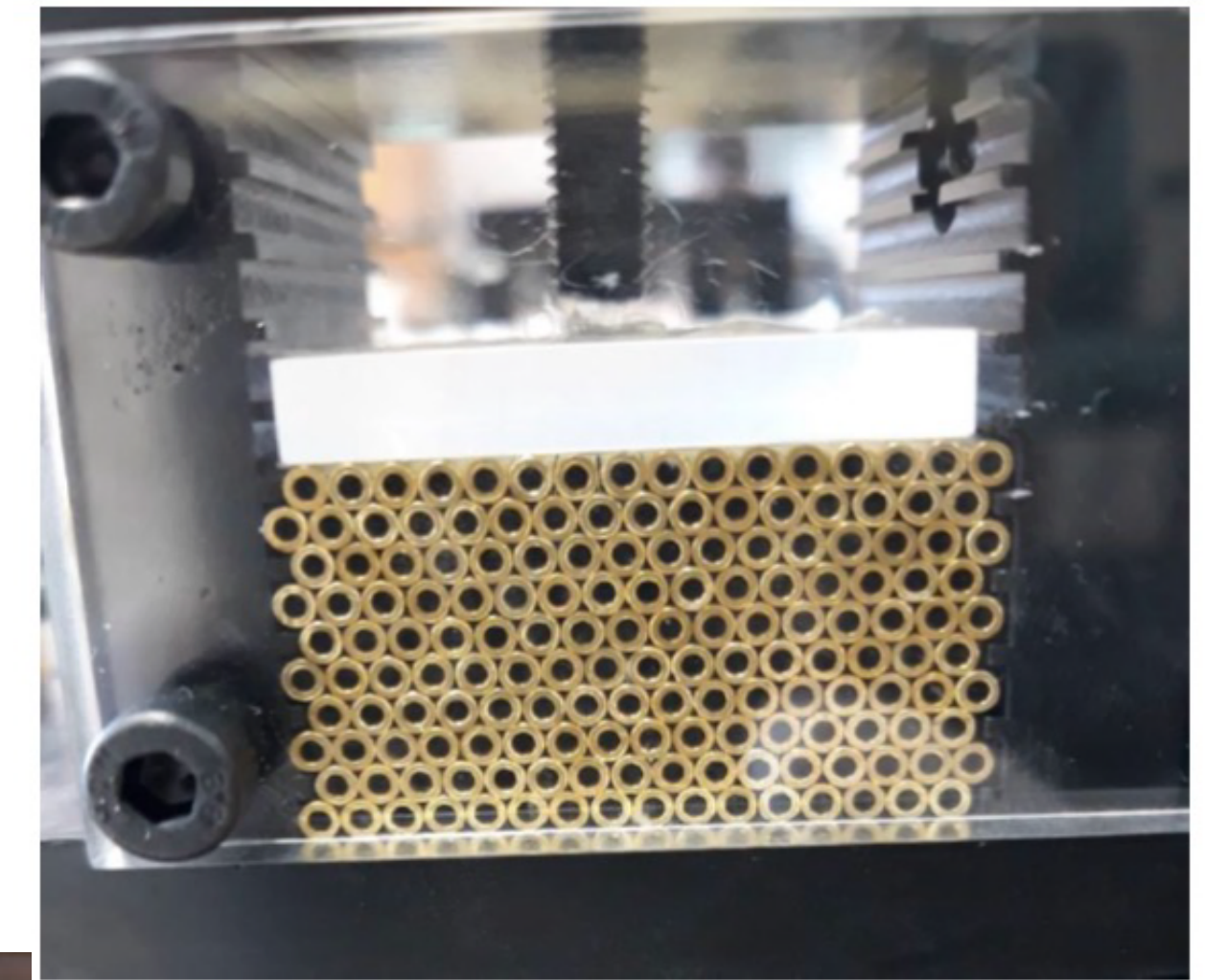




## ❖ International collaboration:

- TTU (USA), Sussex (UK), several universities (Korea – 2 M\$/5 yr), Chile
- Princeton, Maryland (USA), CERN for crystal extension

## ❖ EM prototype built and tested on beams (DESY/CERN)

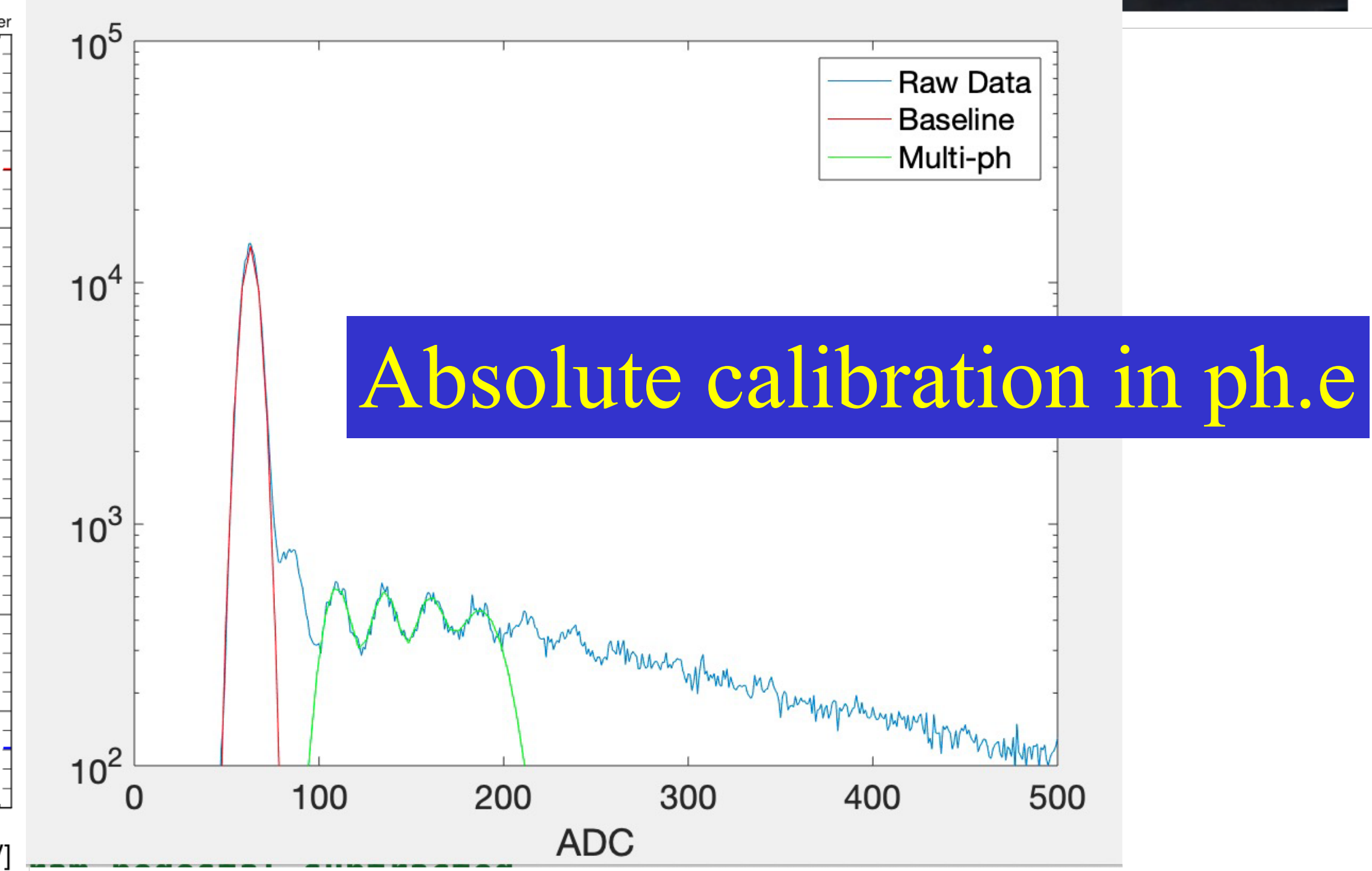
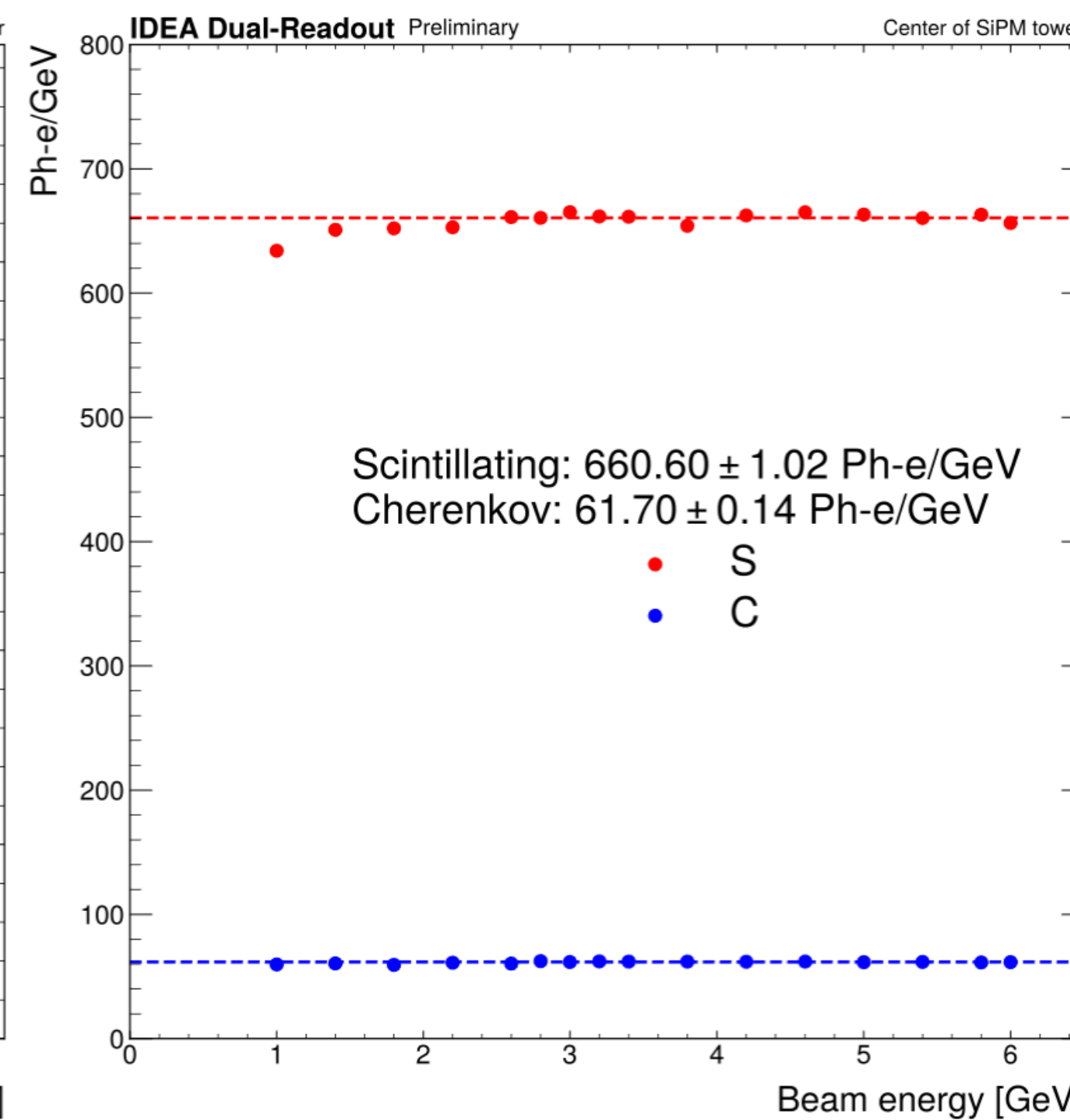
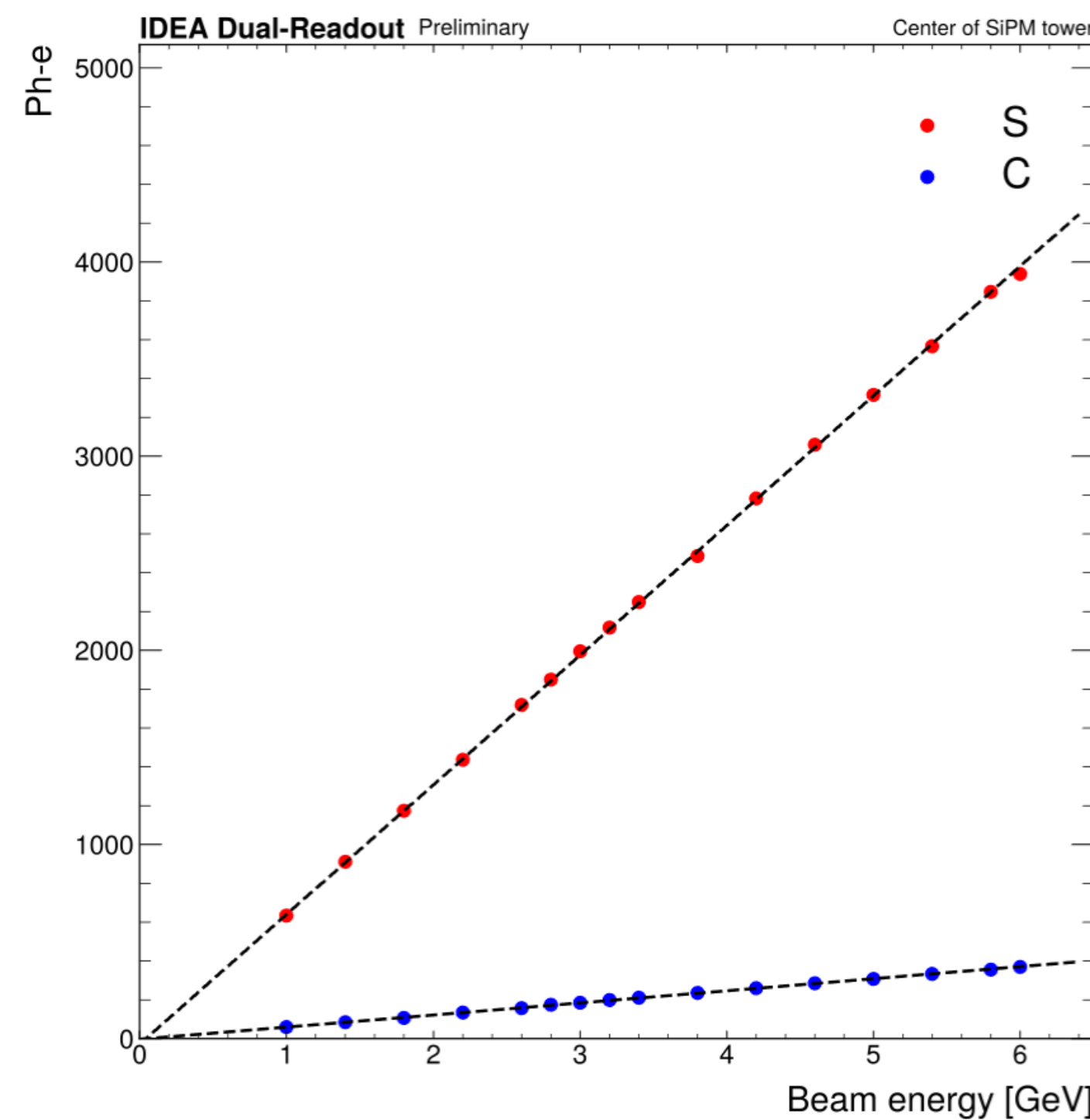
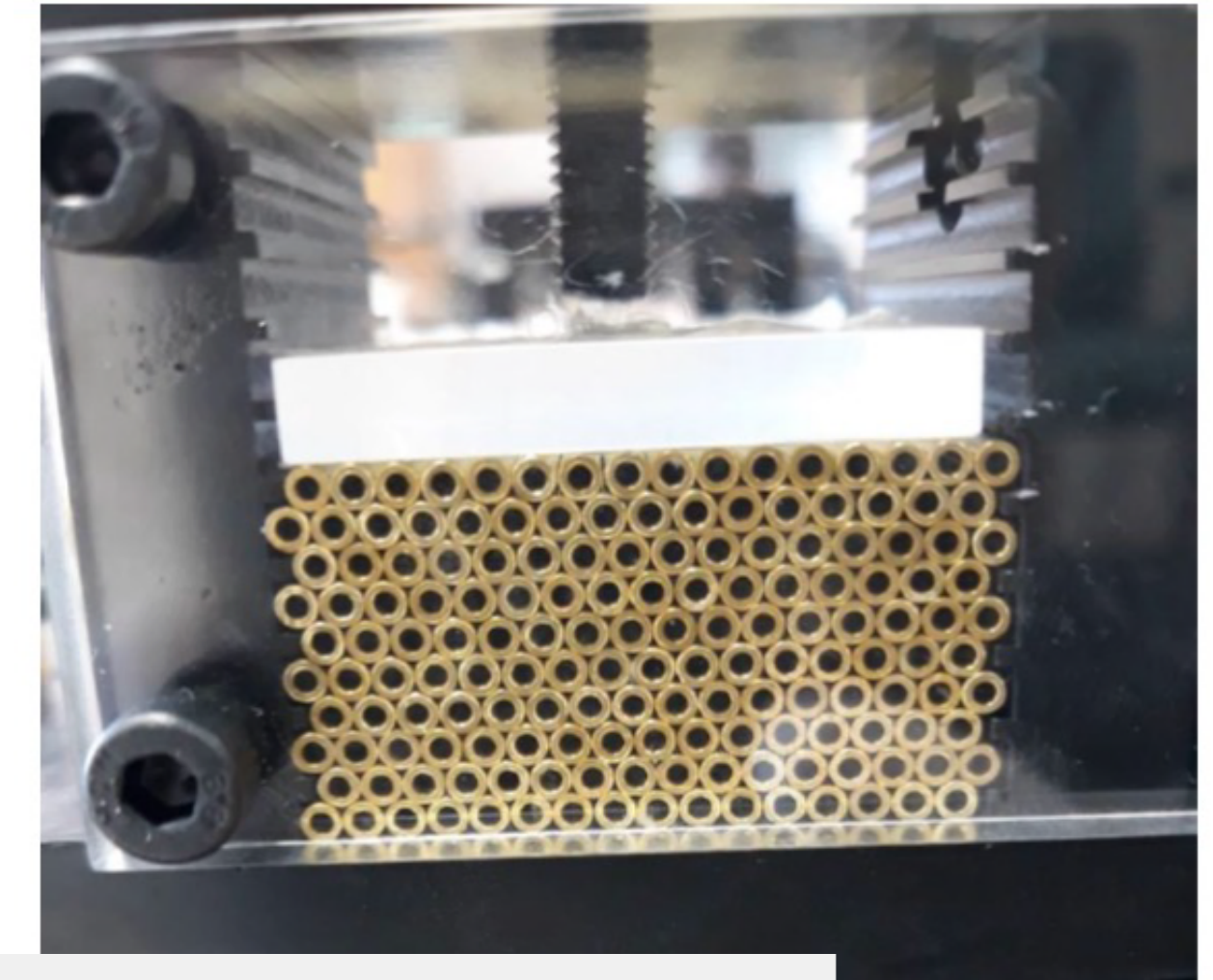




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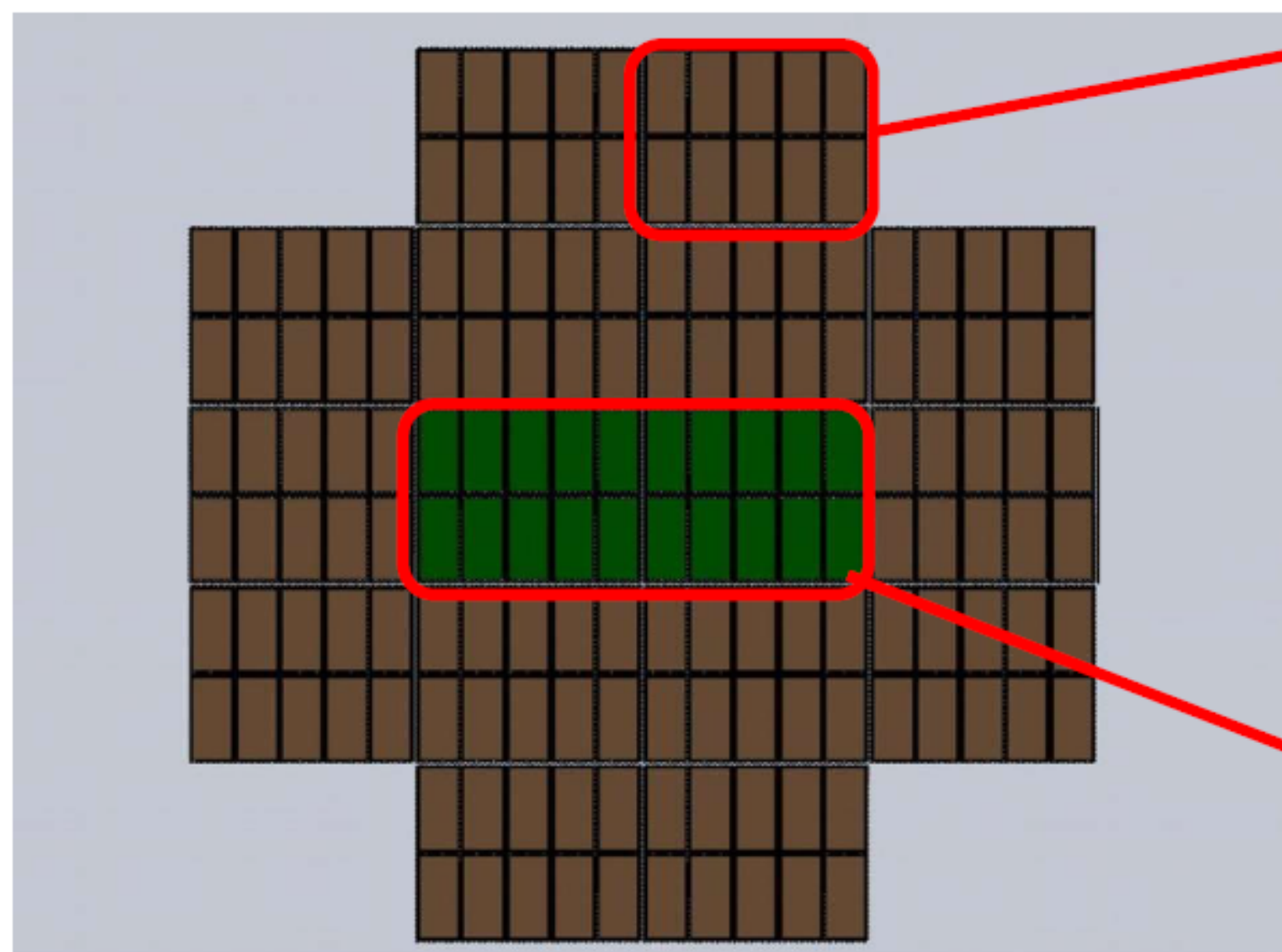




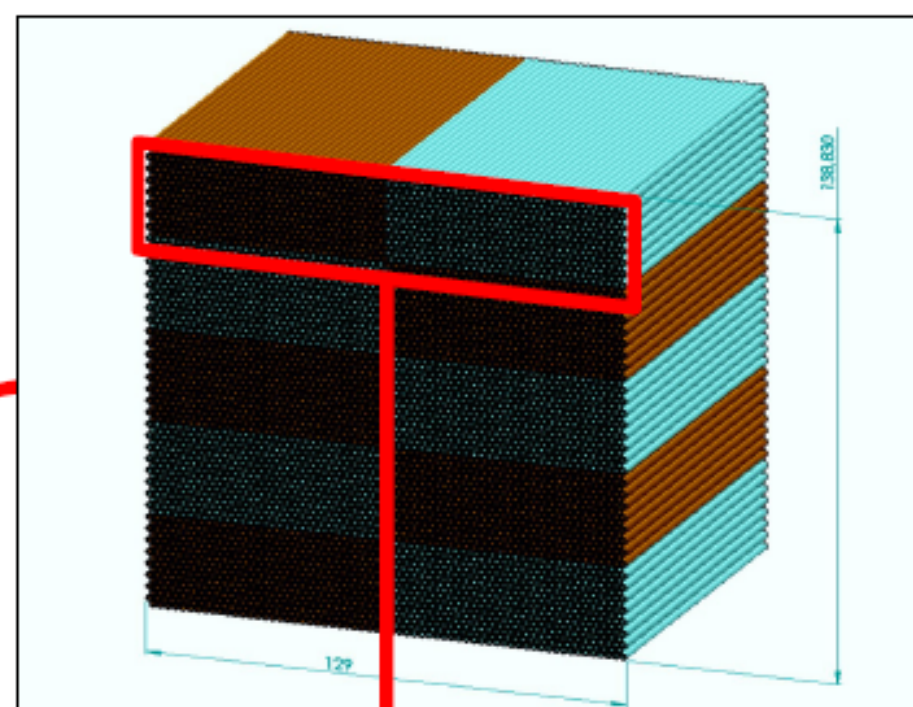
## ❖ Full containment hadronic prototype in progress

➤ Hidra2 call CSN5

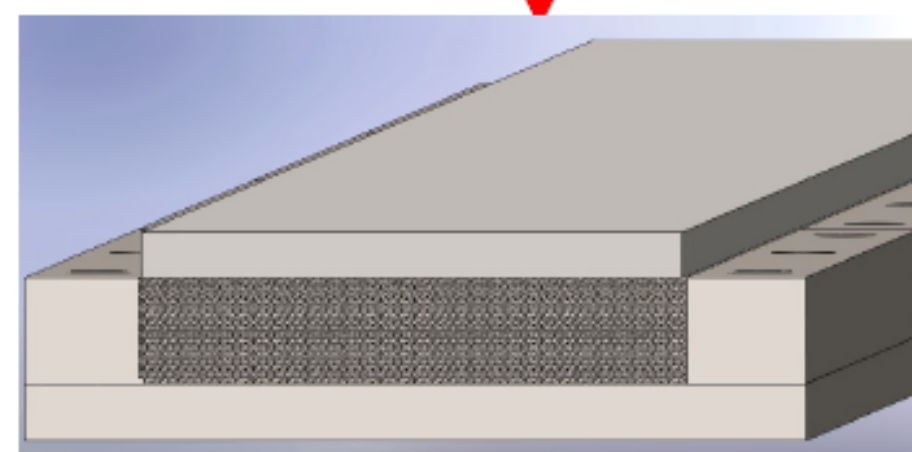
Hadronic-size prototype:  
16 modules w/ highly granular core



~ 65 × 65 × 250 cm<sup>3</sup>



1 Module: 5 MMs  
~ 13 × 13 cm<sup>2</sup>  
5120 fibres



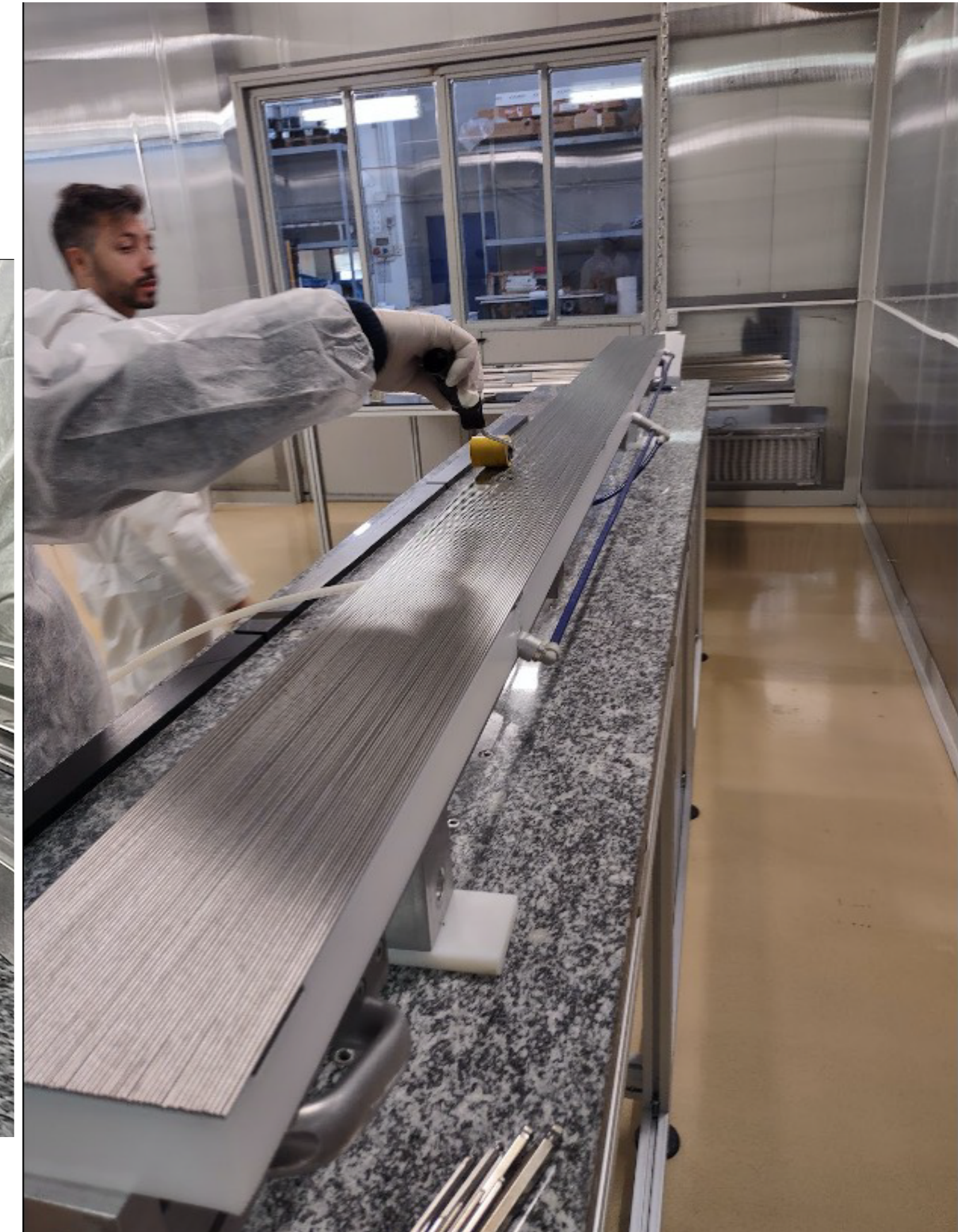
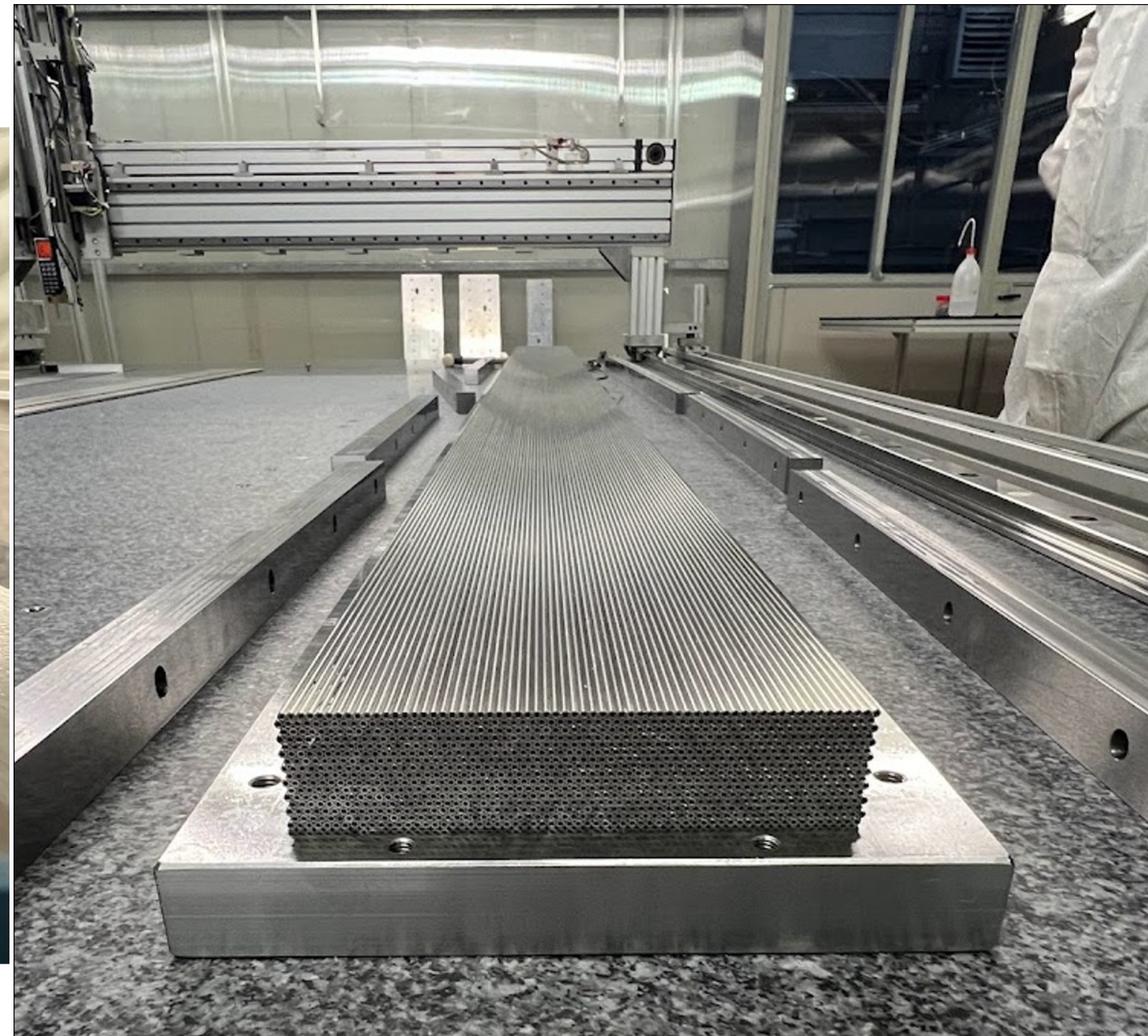
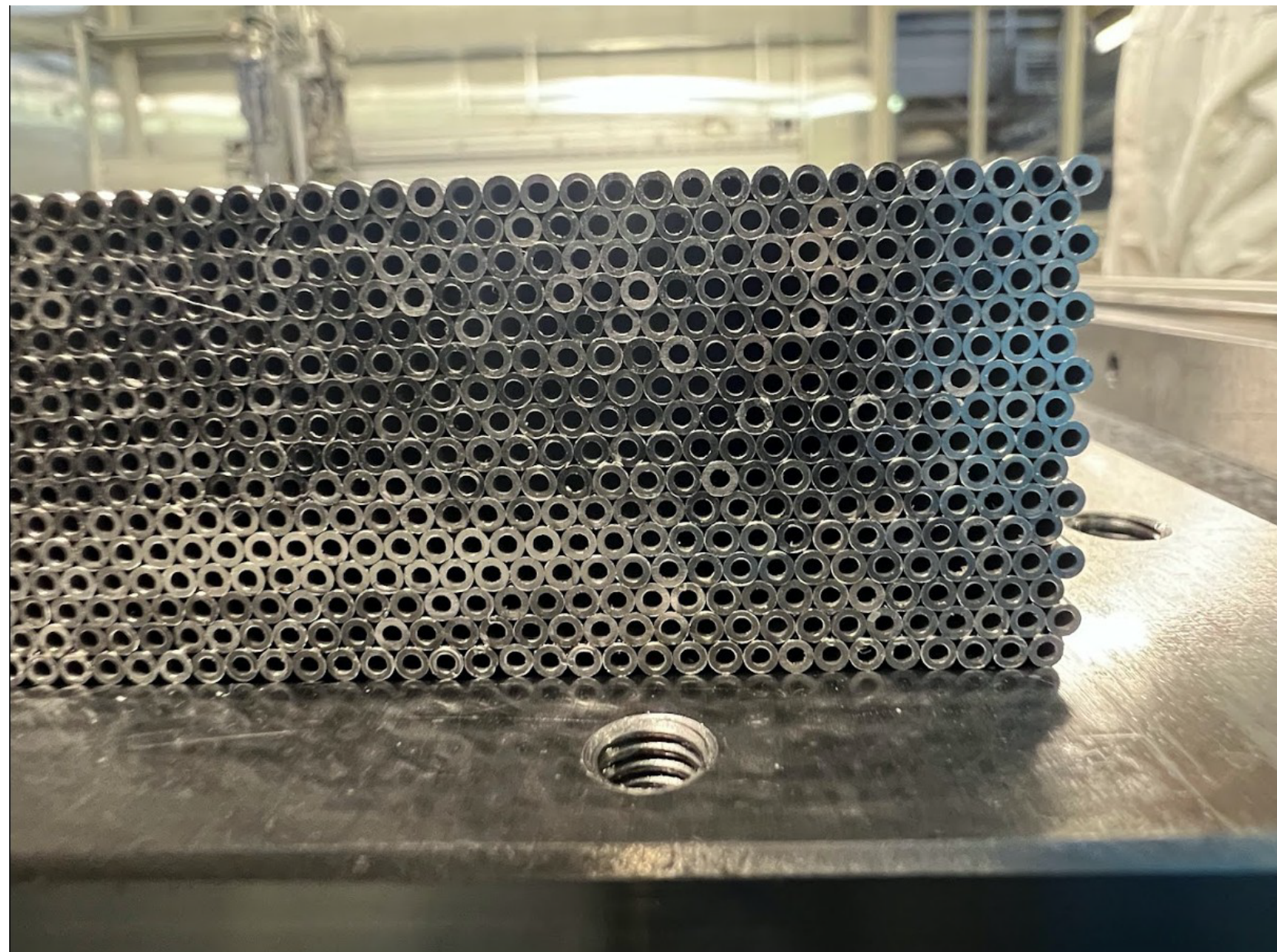
1 MiniModule:  
64 × 16 = 1024 fibres in total  
(512 S + 512 C)

highly granular core:  
10240 fibres to read out with SiPMs



❖ Full containment hadronic prototype in progress

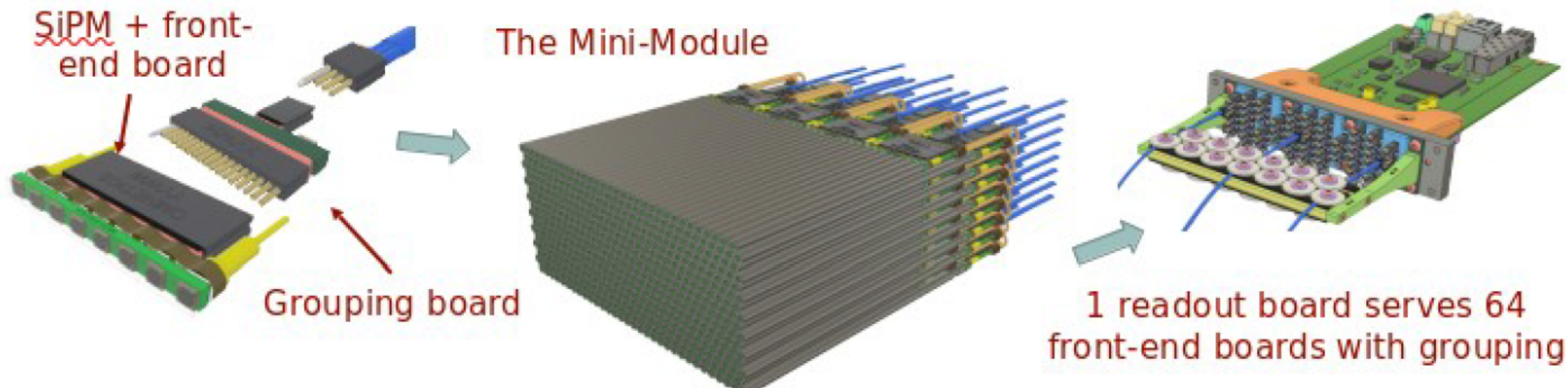
➤ Hidra2 call CSN5





❖ Full containment hadronic prototype in progress

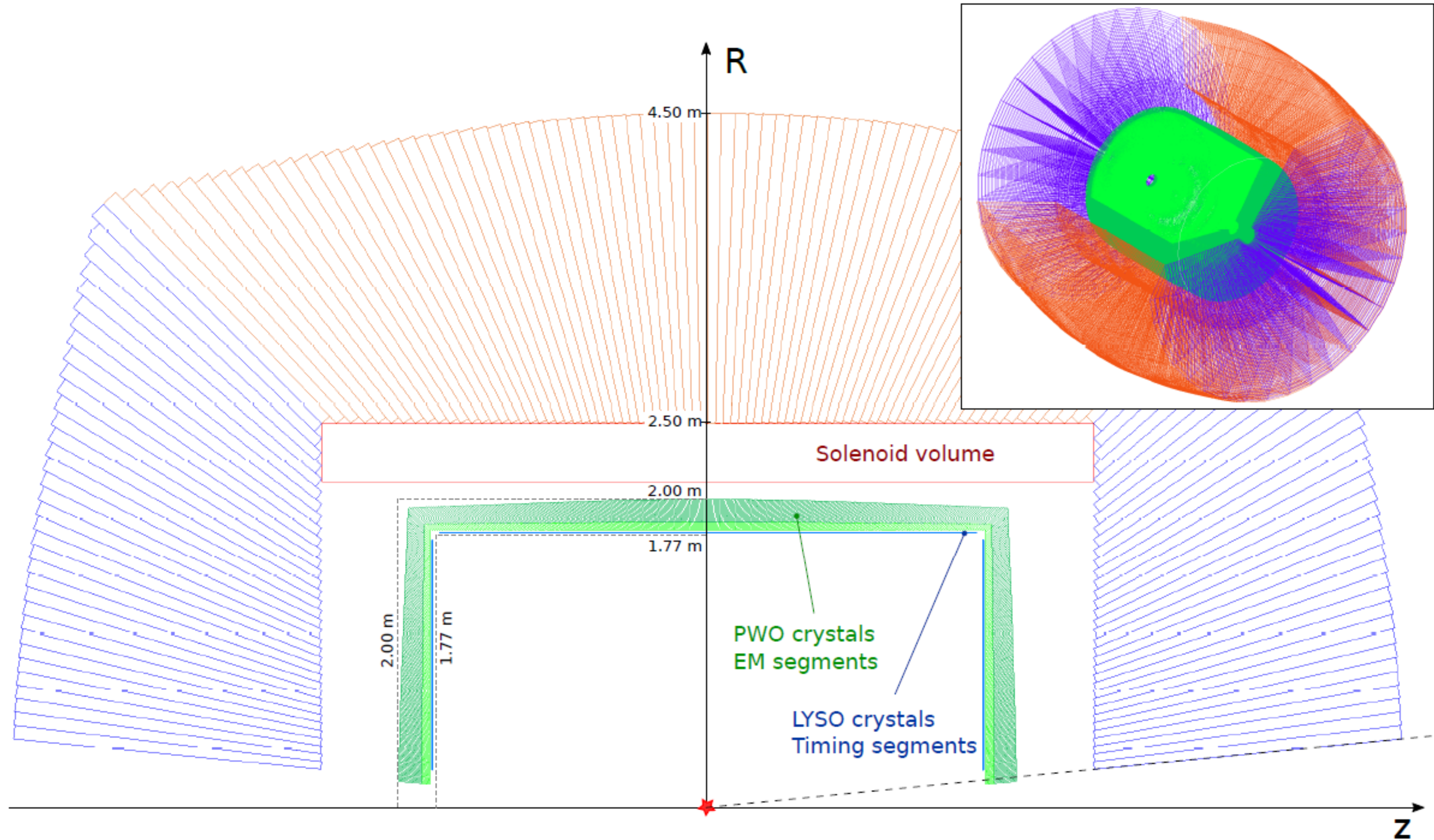
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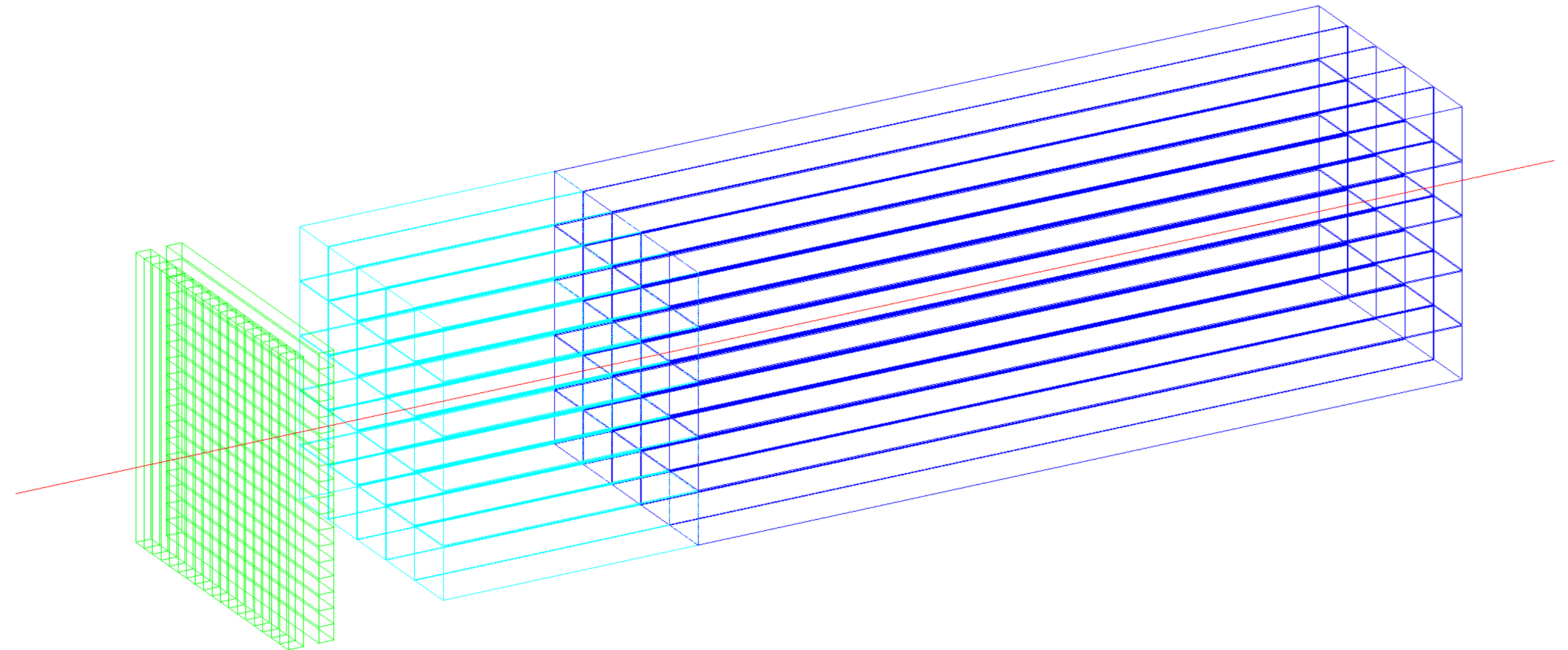


- ❖ Complete construction/test of Hydra2 prototype (two years)
  - Demonstrate resolution with full containment
- ❖ Develop scalable readout electronics (few years)
- ❖ Optimize metal matrix mechanics for large production (few years)
- ❖ Develop mechanical model of full system with services (few years)
  
- ❖ Towards a DR calorimeter TDR









## ■ ECAL layer:

- PbWO crystals
- front segment 5 cm ( $\sim 5.4 X_0$ )
- rear segment for core shower
- (15 cm  $\sim 16.3 X_0$ )
- 10x10x200 mm<sup>3</sup> of crystal
- 5x5 mm<sup>2</sup> SiPMs (10-15  $\mu$ m)



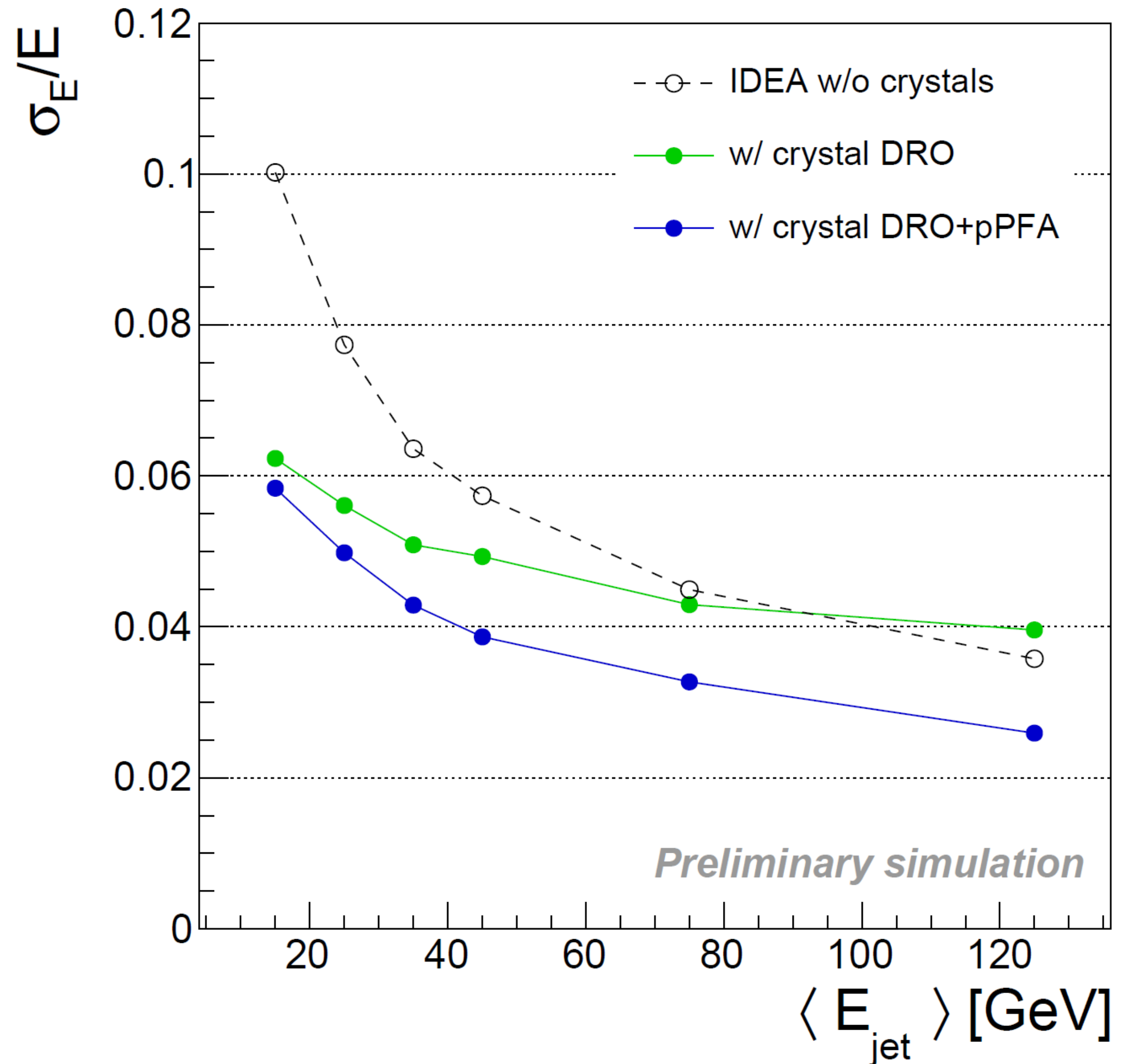
1x1x5 cm<sup>3</sup>  
PbWO

1x1x15 cm<sup>3</sup>  
PbWO



- ❖  $\sim 20$  cm  $\text{PbWO}_4$
- ❖  $\sigma_{EM} \approx 3\%/\sqrt{E}$
- ❖ DR w. filters
- ❖ Timing layer
  - LYSO 20-30 ps
- ❖ PF for jets

## Jet resolution





- ❖ Optimize crystal choice (few years)
- ❖ Develop scalable readout electronics (few years)
- ❖ Re-optimize fiber DR calorimeter (few years)
- ❖ Develop mechanical model of full system with services (few years)
  
- ❖ Towards an EM calorimeter TDR



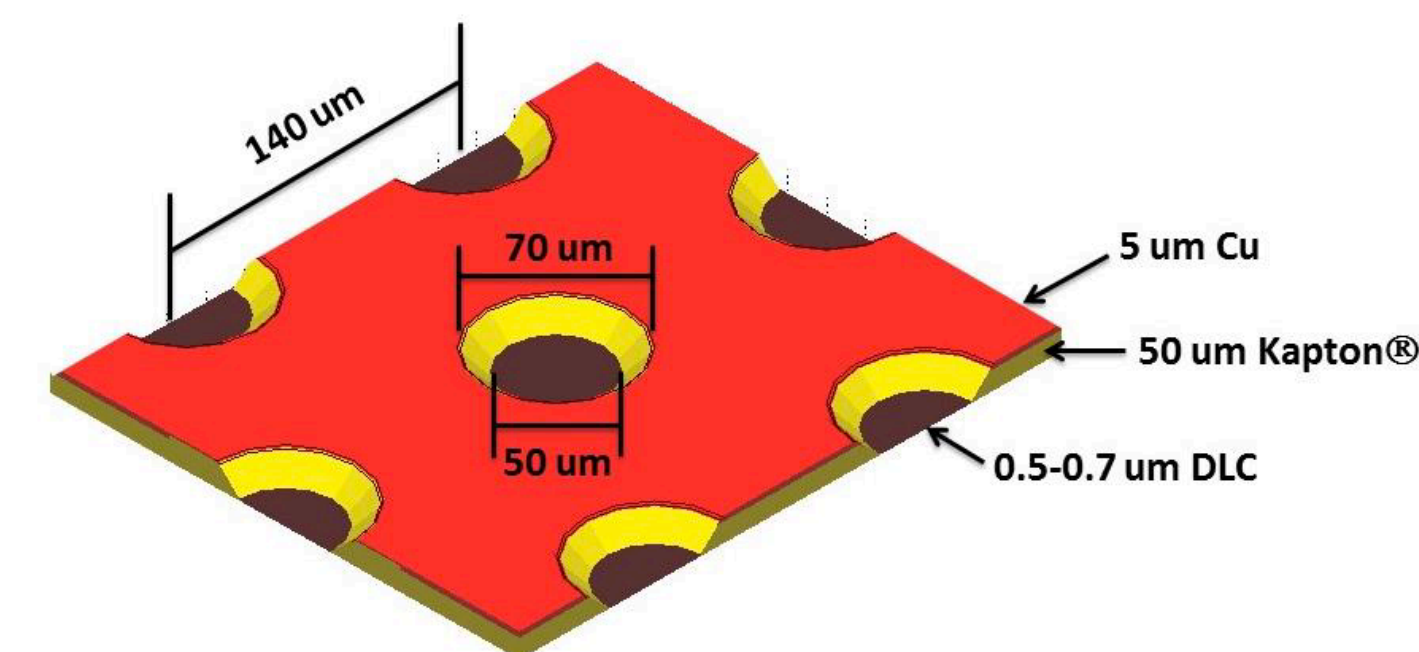
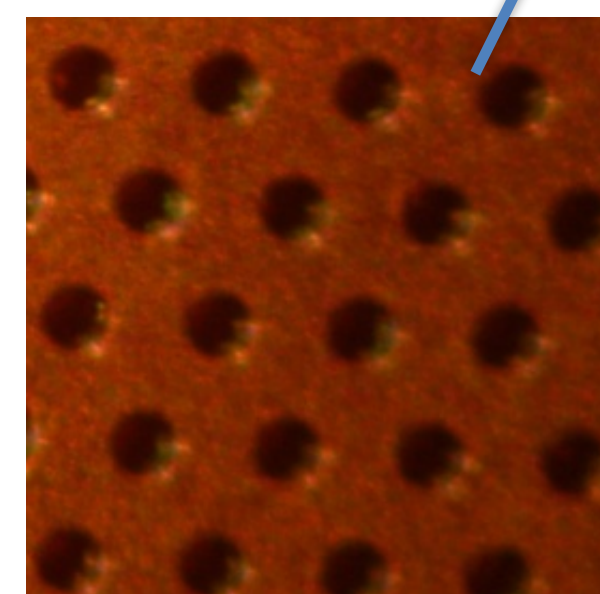
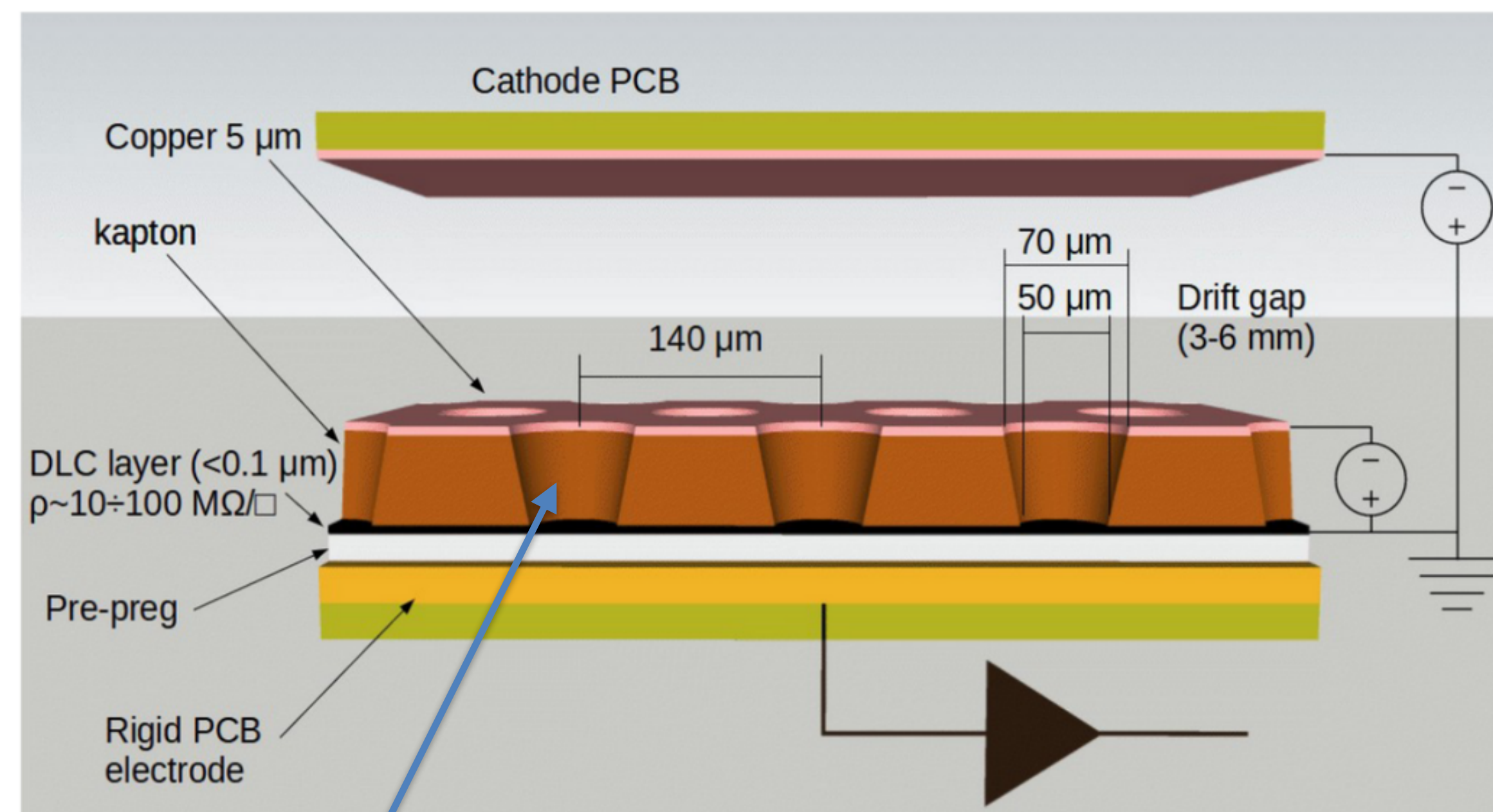
The  $\mu$ -RWELL is composed of only two elements:

- $\mu$ -RWELL\_PCB
- drift/cathode PCB defining the gas gap

$\mu$ -RWELL\_PCB = amplification-stage  $\oplus$  resistive stage  
 $\oplus$  readout PCB

$\mu$ -RWELL operation:

- A charged particle ionises the gas between the two detector elements
- Primary electrons drift towards the  $\mu$ -RWELL\_PCB (anode) where they are multiplied, while ions drift to the cathode
- The signal is induced capacitively, through the DLC layer, to the readout PCB
- HV is applied between the Anode and Cathode PCB electrodes
- HV is also applied to the copper layer on the top of the kapton foil, providing the amplification field



(\*) G. Bencivenni et al., "The micro-Resistive WELL detector: a compact spark-protected single amplification-stage MPGD", 2015\_JINST\_10\_P02008)



## Preshower Detector

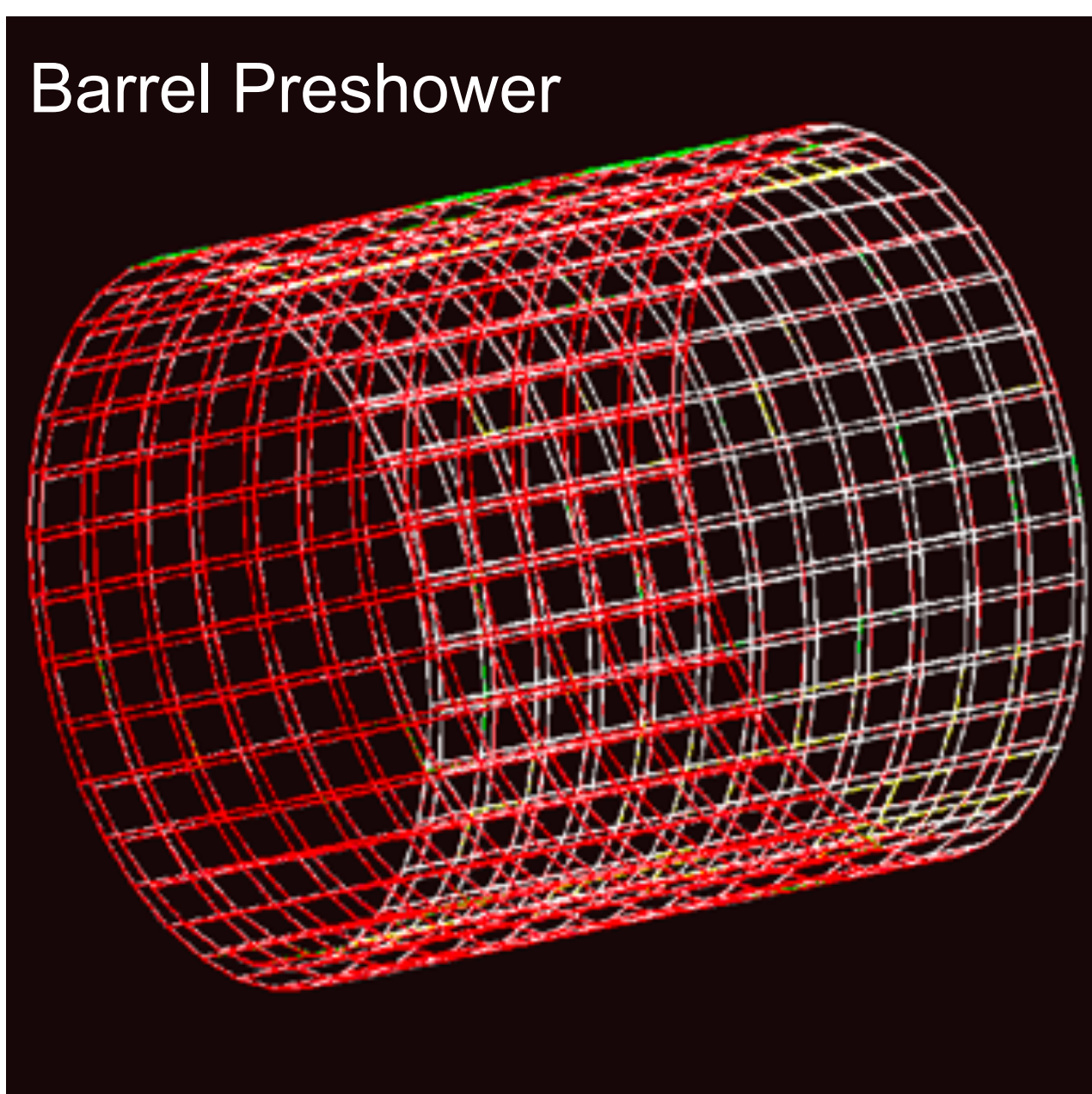
High resolution before the magnet  
to improve cluster reconstruction

Efficiency > 98%

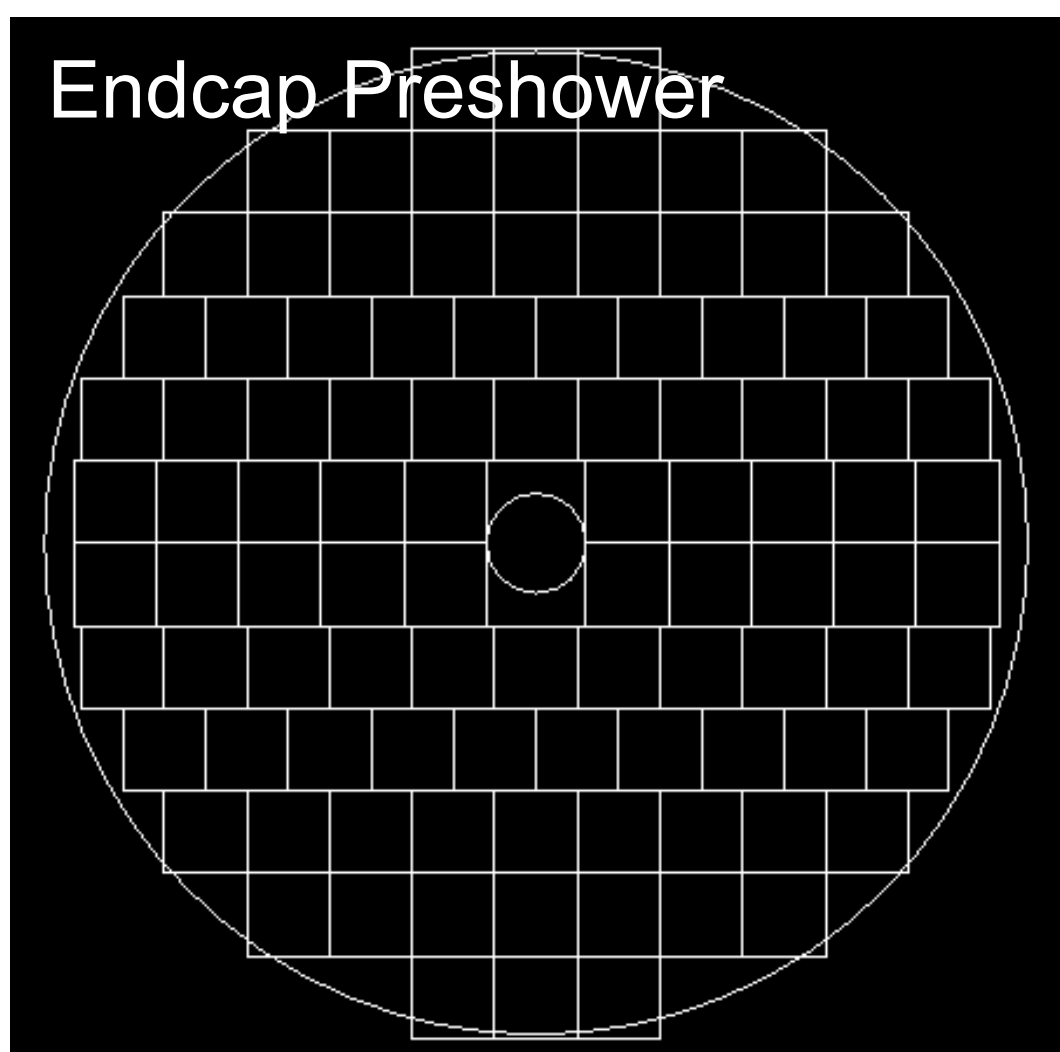
Space Resolution < 100  $\mu\text{m}$

Mass production

Optimization of FEE channels/cost



Similar design for  
the Muon detector



Similar design for  
the Muon detector

## Muon Detector

Identify muons and search for LLPs

Efficiency > 98%

Space Resolution < 400  $\mu\text{m}$

Mass production

Optimization of FEE channels/cost

**Detector technology:  $\mu$ -RWELL**

**50x50 cm<sup>2</sup>** 2D tiles to  
cover more than 4330 m<sup>2</sup>

### Preshower

pitch = 0.4 mm

FEE capacitance = 70 pF

1.3 million channels

### Muon

pitch = 1.2 mm

FEE capacitance = 220 pF

5 million channels

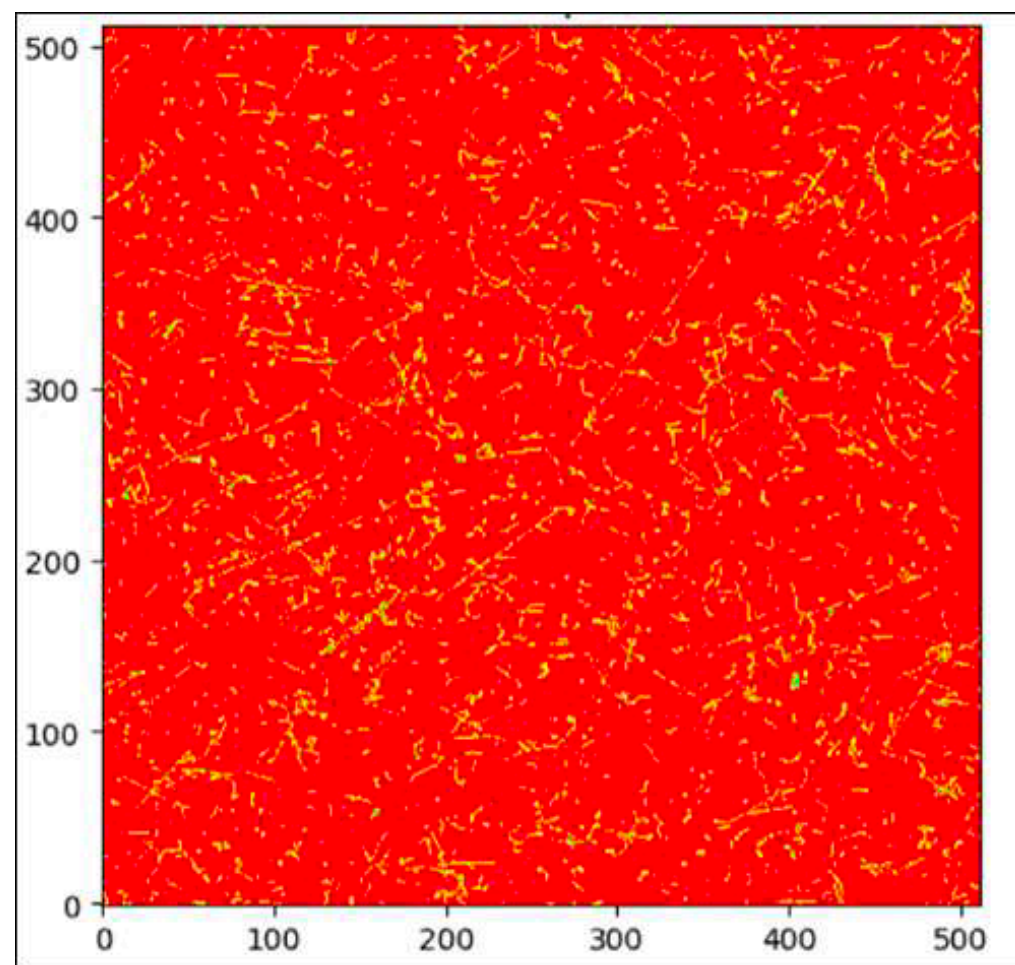


# Ongoing R&D

Click [here](#) for more R&D information



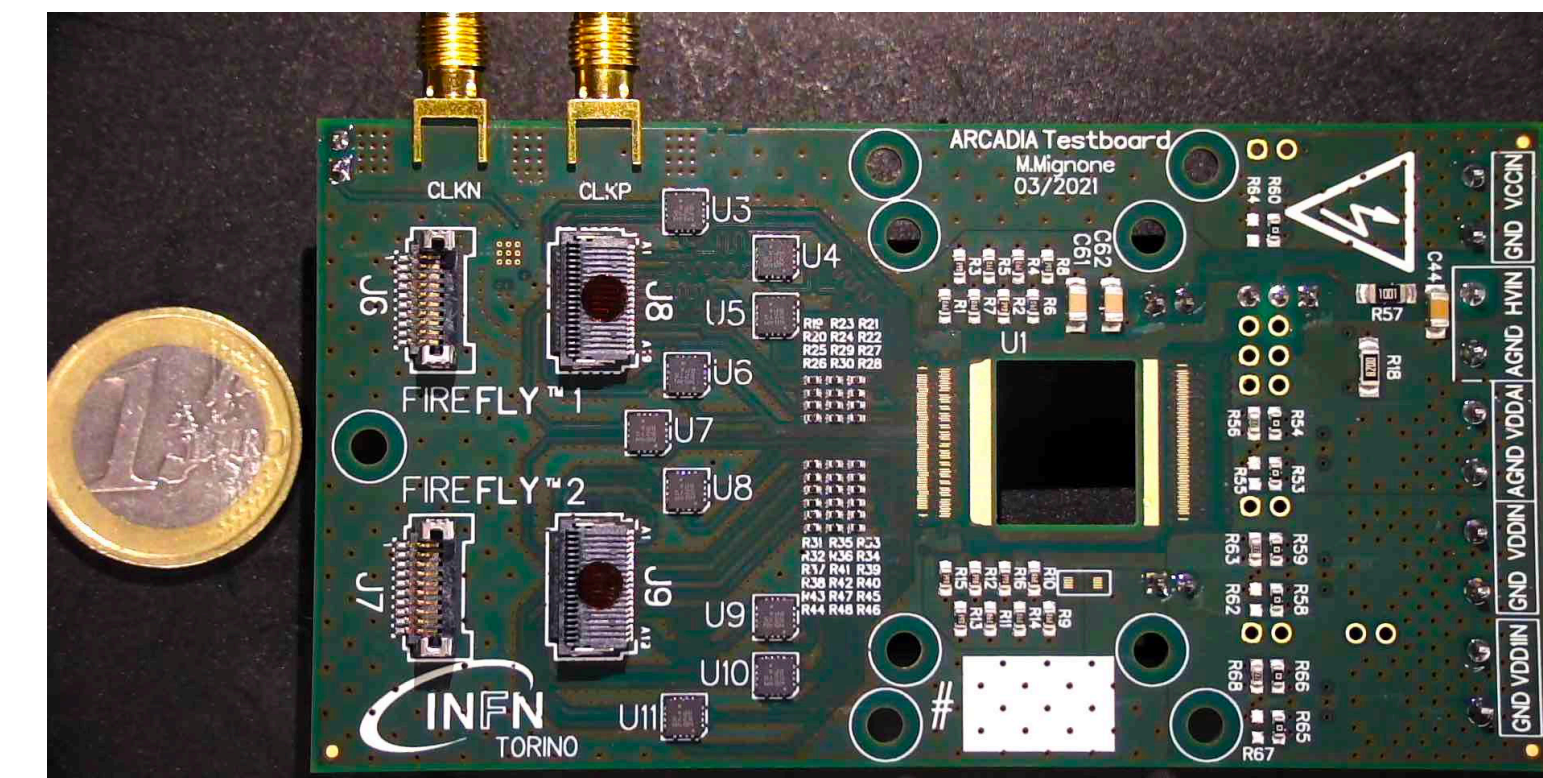
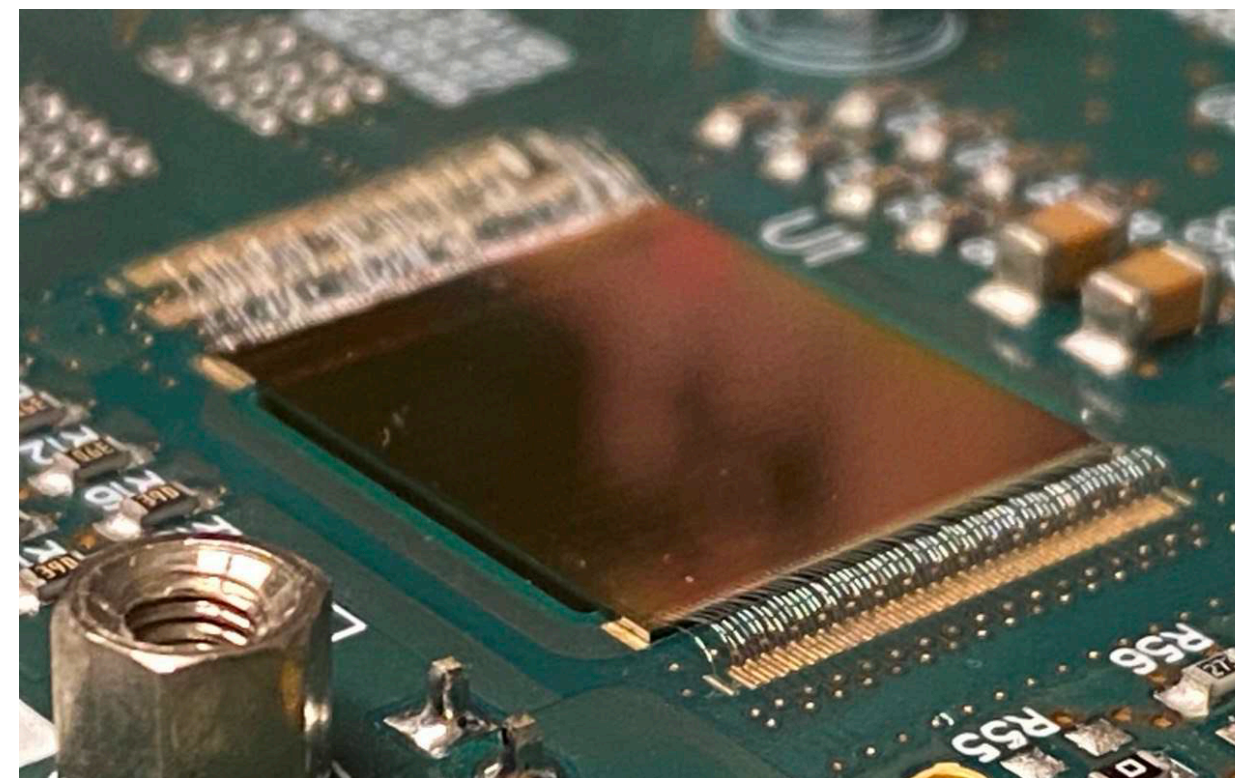
- ❖ 3 engineering runs with:
  - ▶ full-scale DMAPS
  - ▶ sensor R&D (monolithic FD-strips and readout, fast sensors with gain layer)
- ❖ High rate capability ( $100 \text{ MHz/cm}^2$ ) architecture on a scalable  $512 \times 512$  pixel matrix ( $25 \mu\text{m}$  pitch) **MD3**
- Main Demonstrator chip:**
  - ▶ measured  $30 \text{ mW/cm}^2$  at full-speed (16 data Tx active) and  $10 \text{ mW/cm}^2$  on low-rate mode (1 data Tx active)



Cosmic ray data



110 nm CMOS CIS technology,  
high-resistivity bulk, operated in  
full depletion mode





## ❖ Based on ATLASPIX3 R&D

▶  $50 \times 50 \mu\text{m}^2$

▶ Up to 1.28 Gb/s downlink

▶ TSI 180 nm process

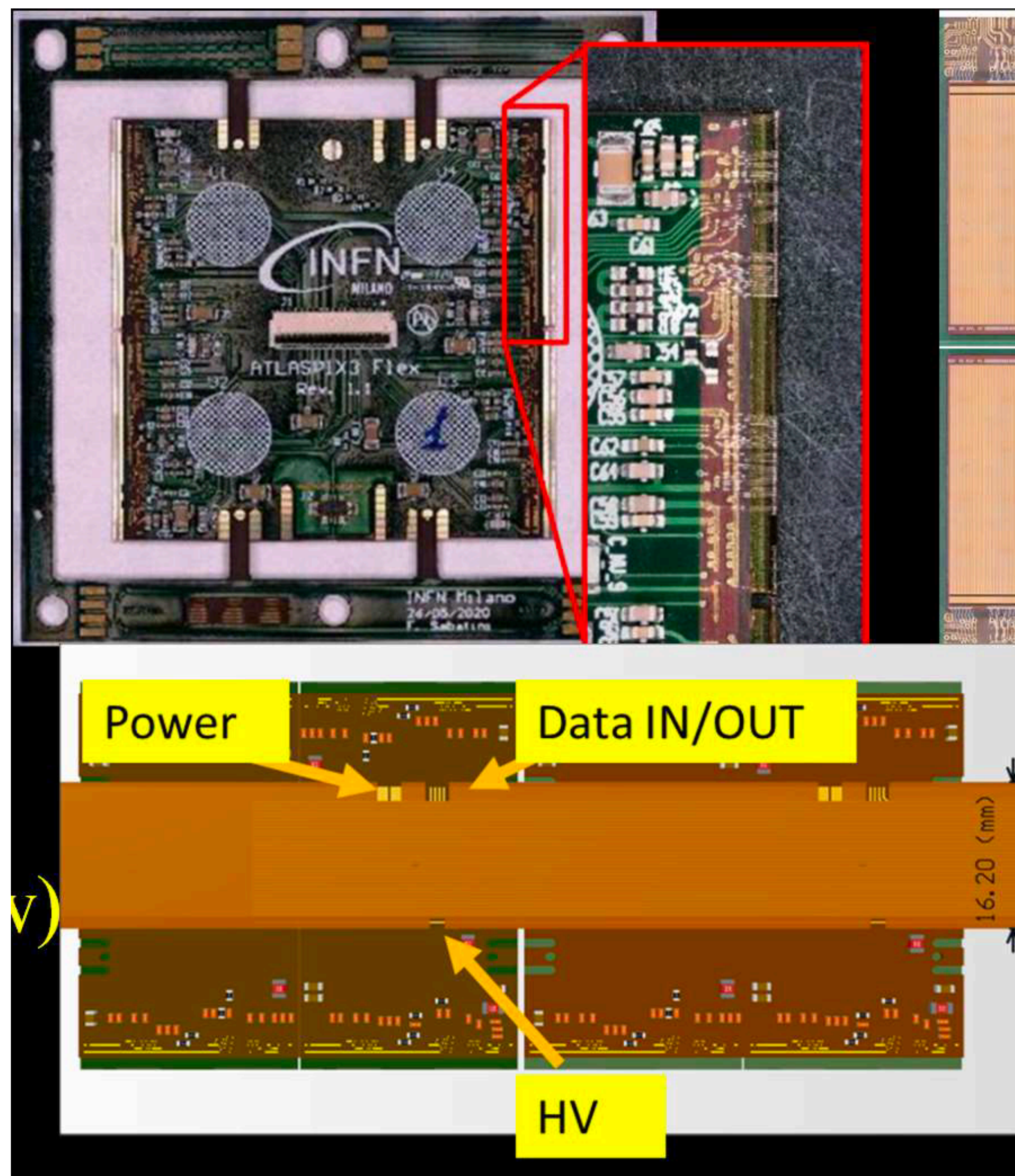
▶ 132 columns of 372 pixels

## ❖ Active length (r-phi x z)

▶ 18.6 mm x 19.8 mm

## ❖ Module is made of 2x2 chips

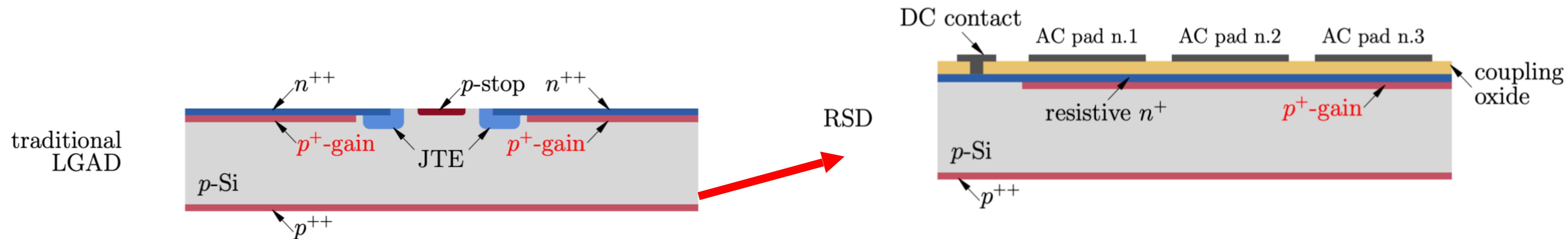
## ❖ Power goal $100 \text{ mW}/\text{cm}^2$ (175 now)





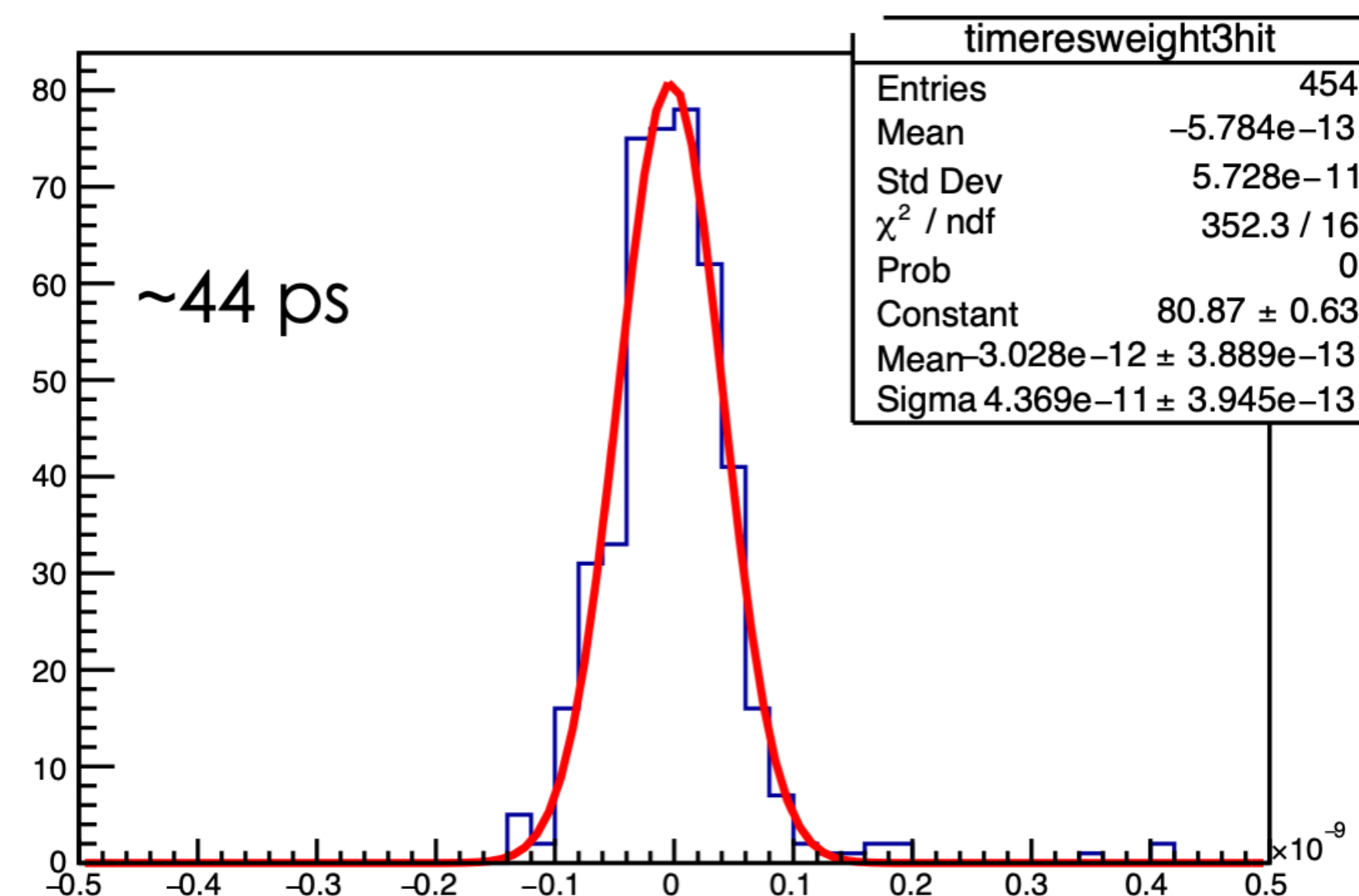
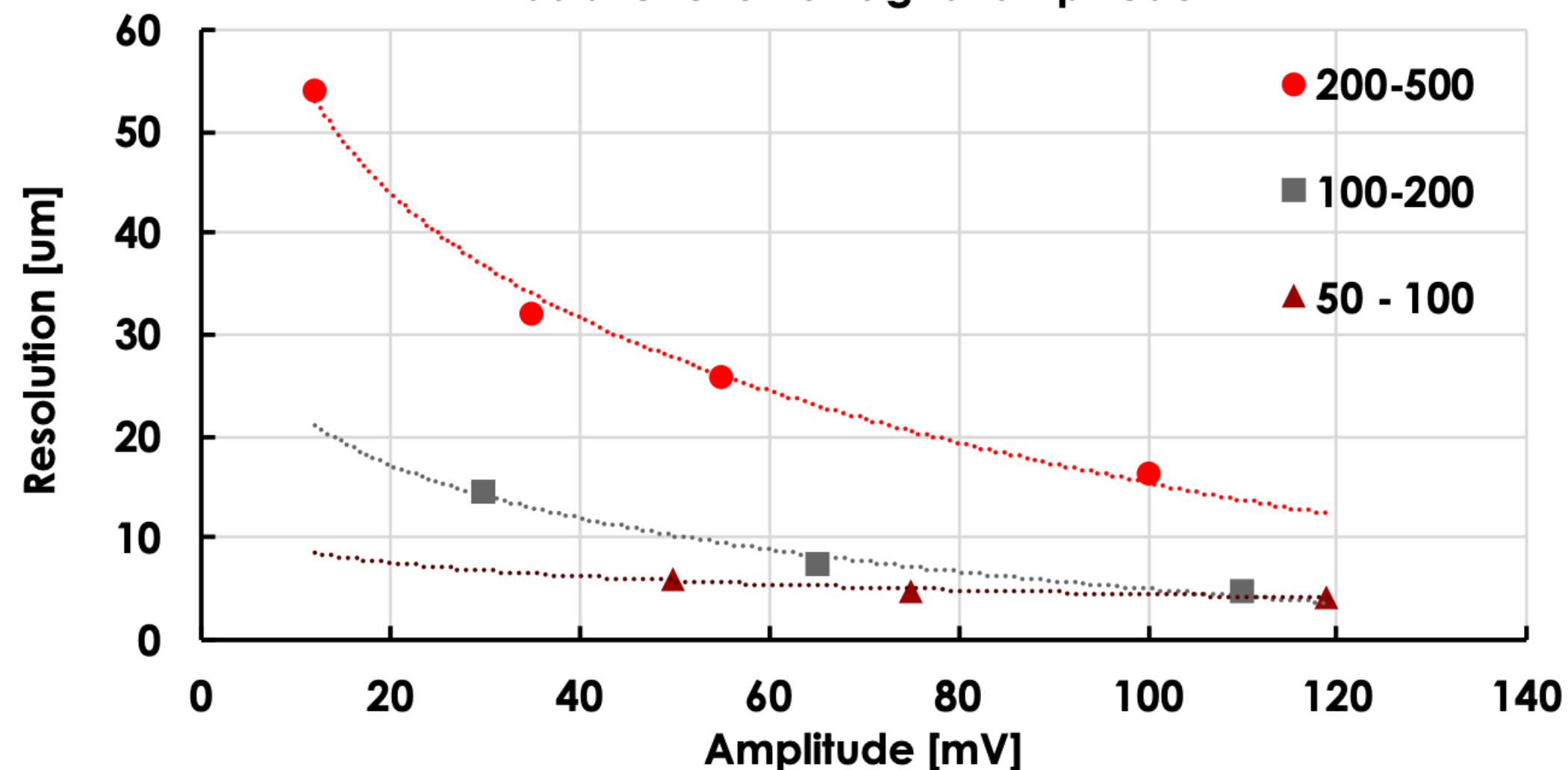
❖ Recent new activity with INFN-GE/(TO)

- ▶ Match time and position resolution



**100 - 200**

Spatial resolution for pixels with different Metal-Pitch as a function of signal amplitude





❖ Recent new activity with INFN-GE/(TO)

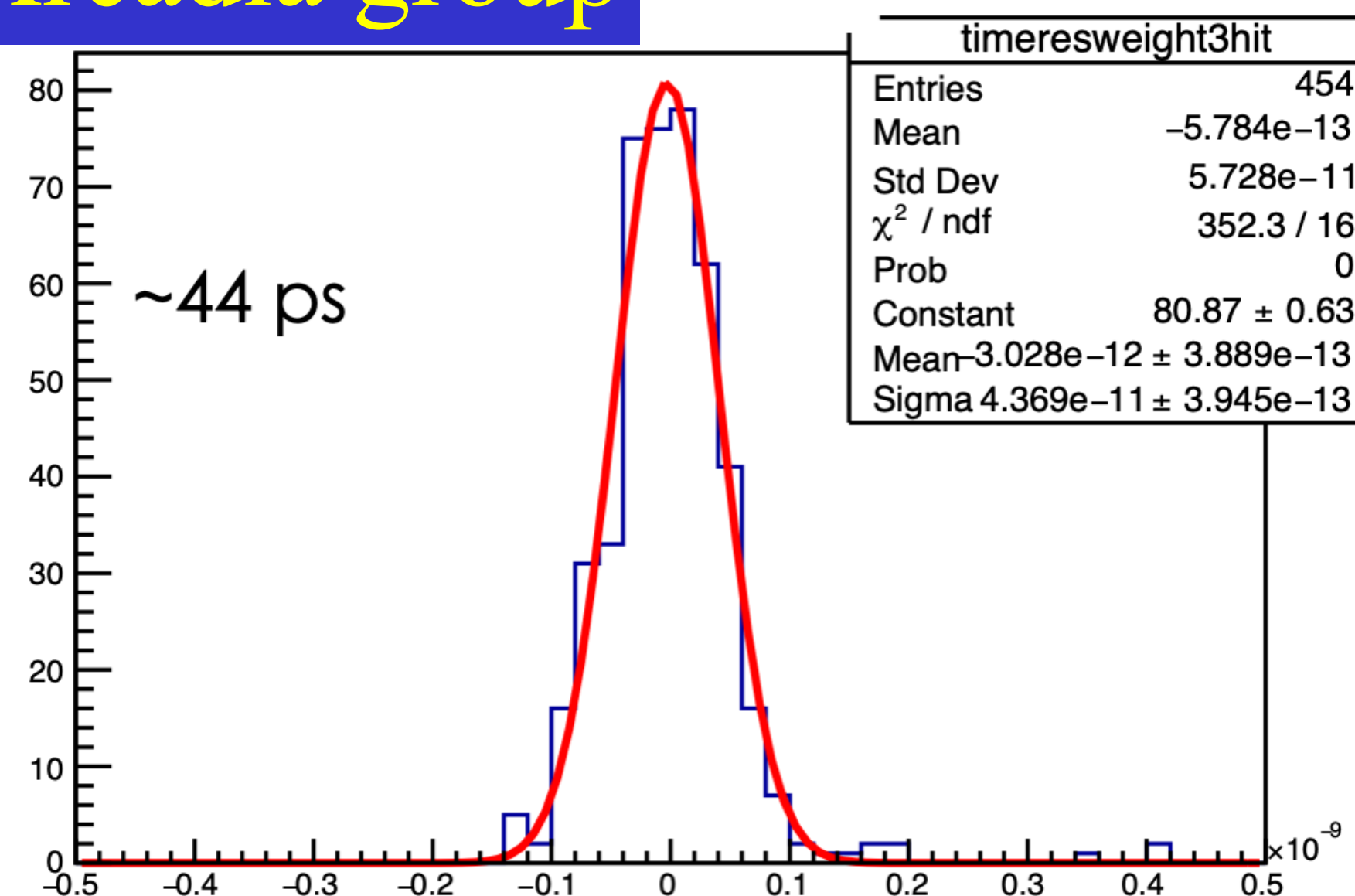
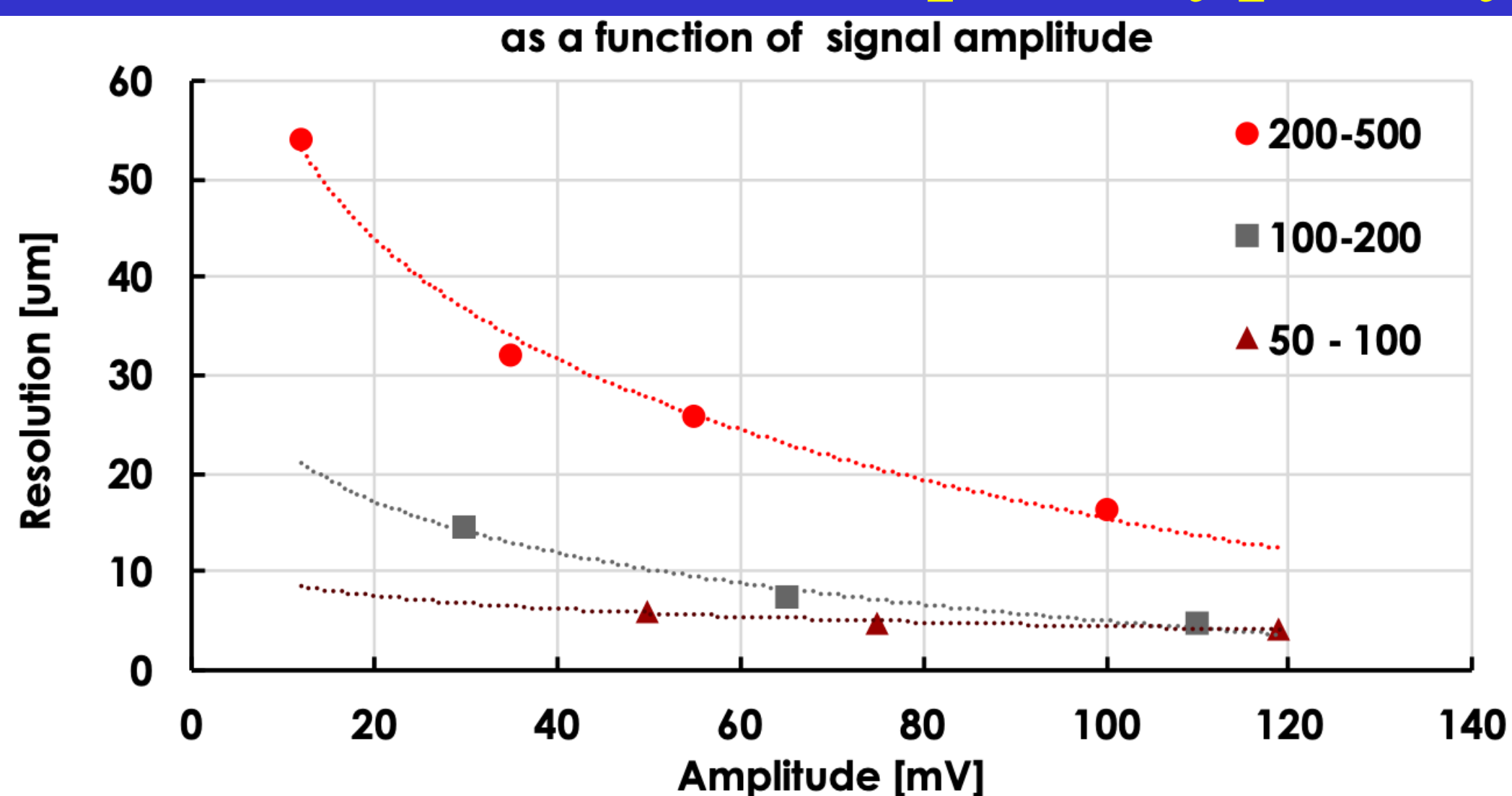
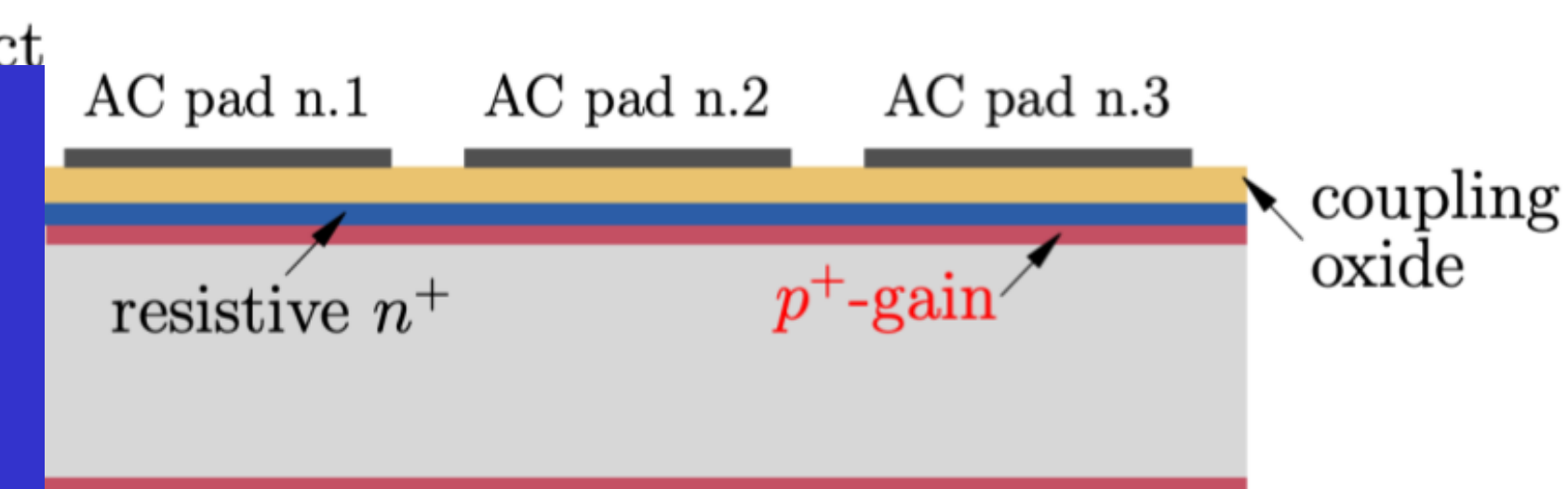
- ▶ Match time and position resolution

Very attractive option for timing in Si wrapper region

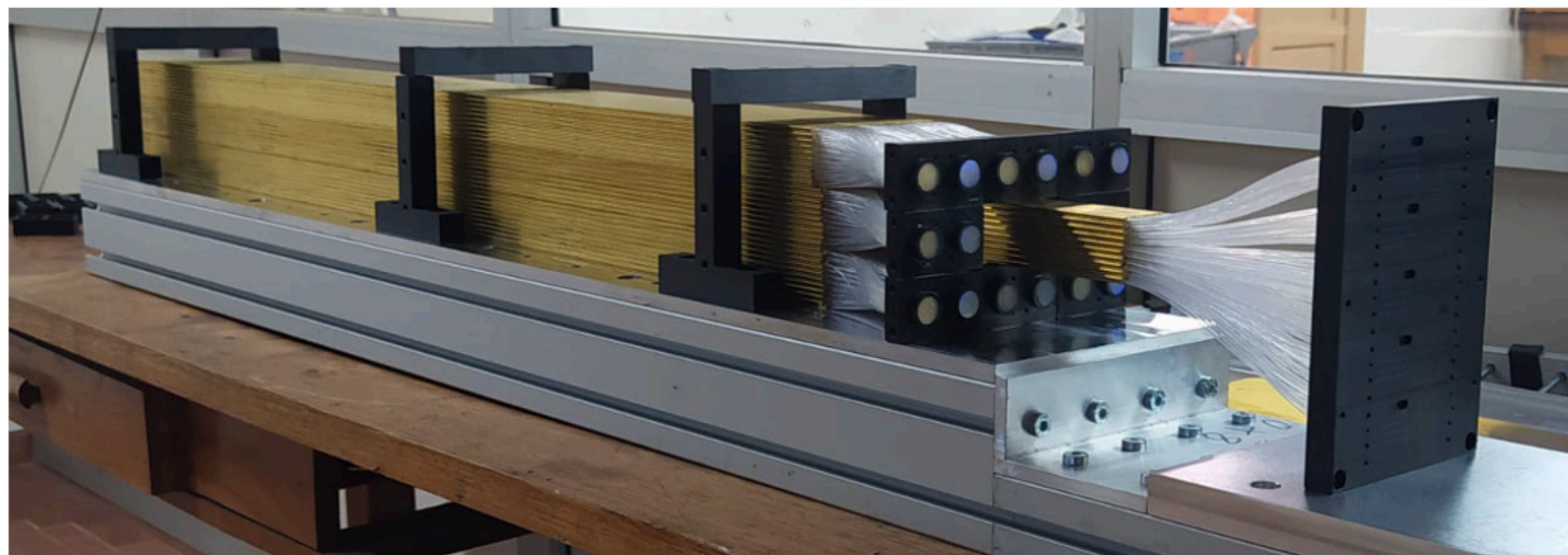
Cost reduction is major area of R&D

Interest from PG to contribute in this area

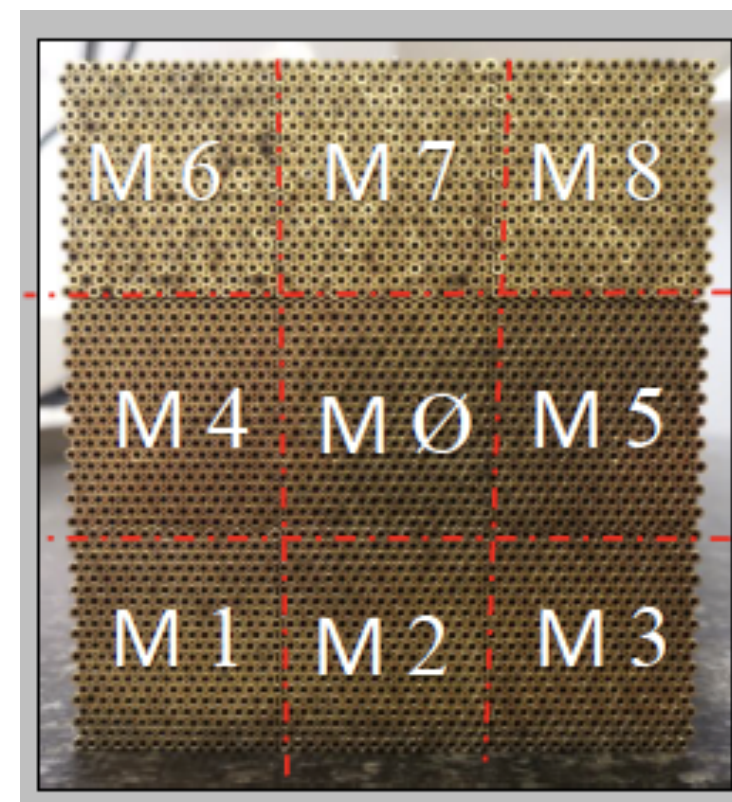
Some “fast” devices also prototyped by Arcadia group - 200



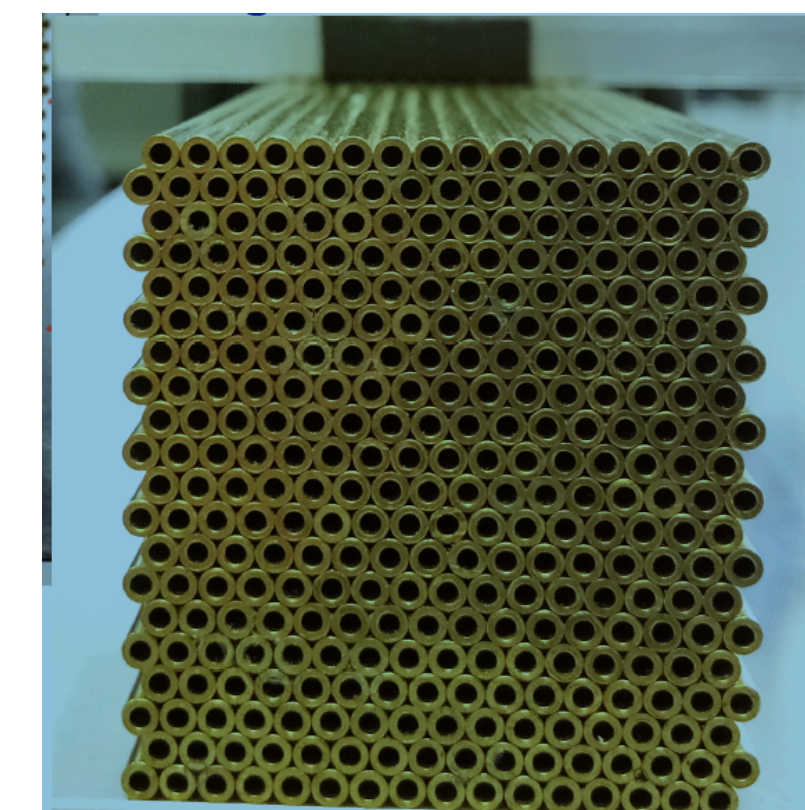




Full prototype - 9 towers



Single tower



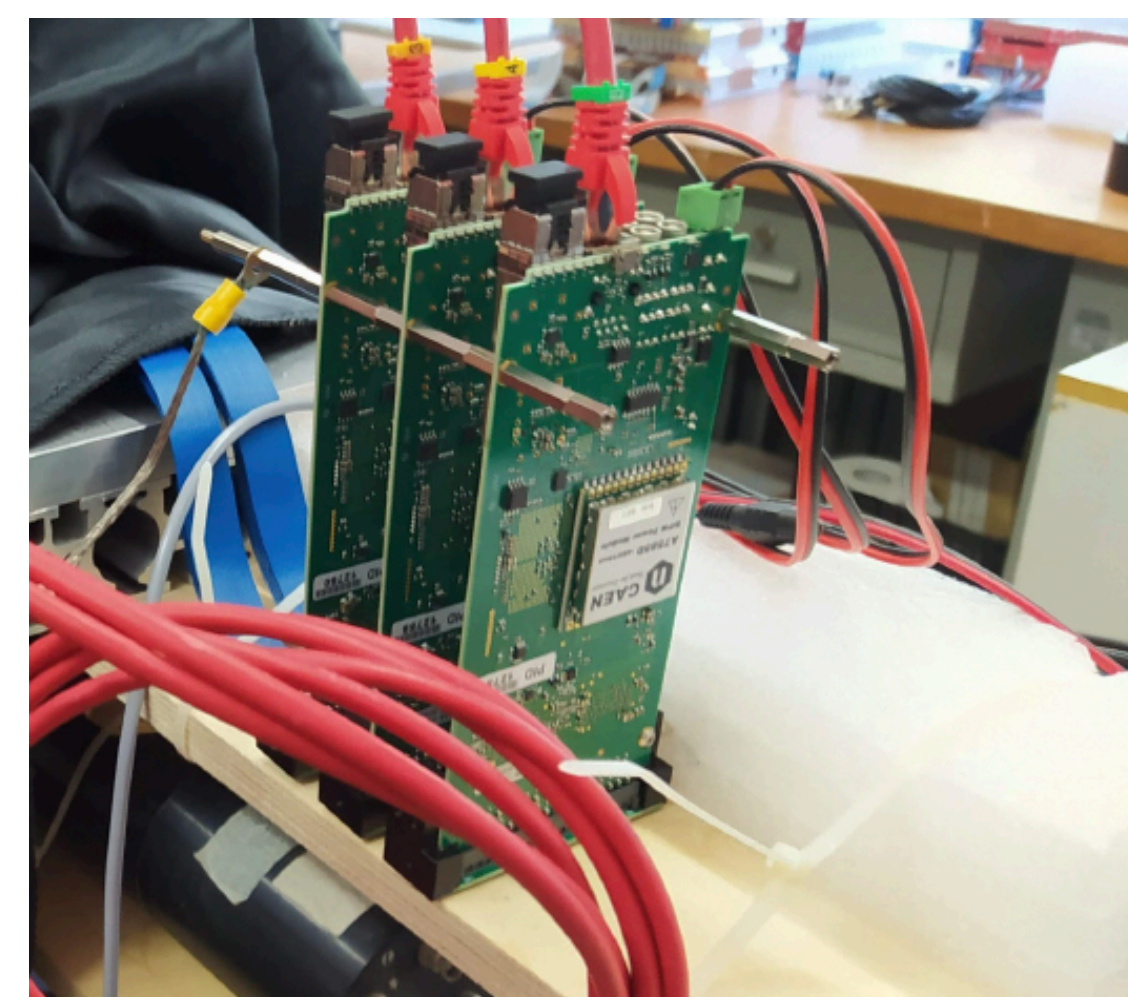
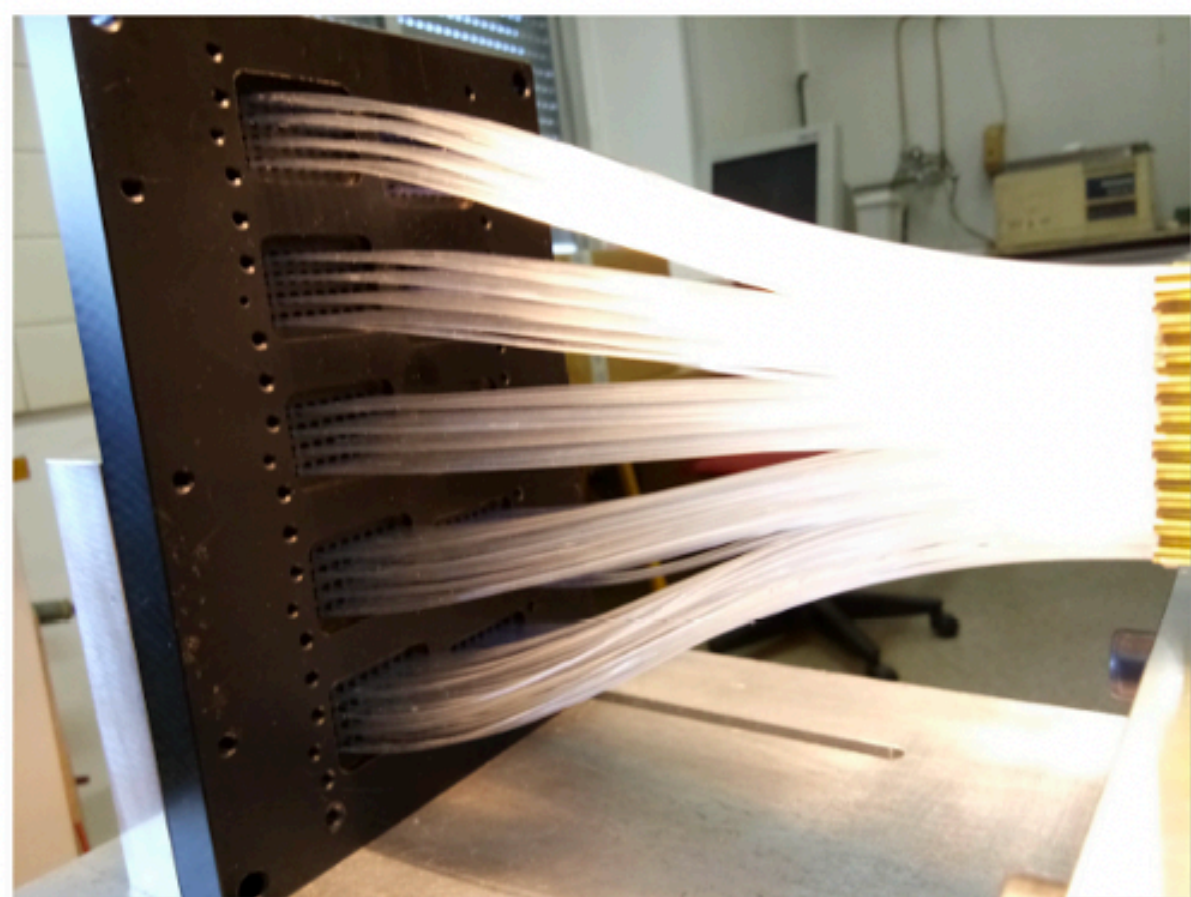
Electromagnetic dimensions of  $10 \times 10 \times 100 \text{ cm}^3$   
 9 towers containing  $16 \times 20$  capillaries (160 C and 160 S)  
 Capillary tube with outer diameter of 2 mm and inner diameter of 1.1 mm  
 1-mm-thick fibers

“Bucatini calorimeter”

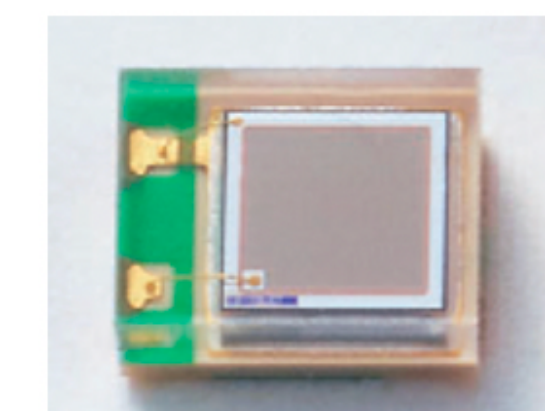


Front end board  
housing 64 SiPM

Fiber guiding system



Readout Boards CAEN A5202

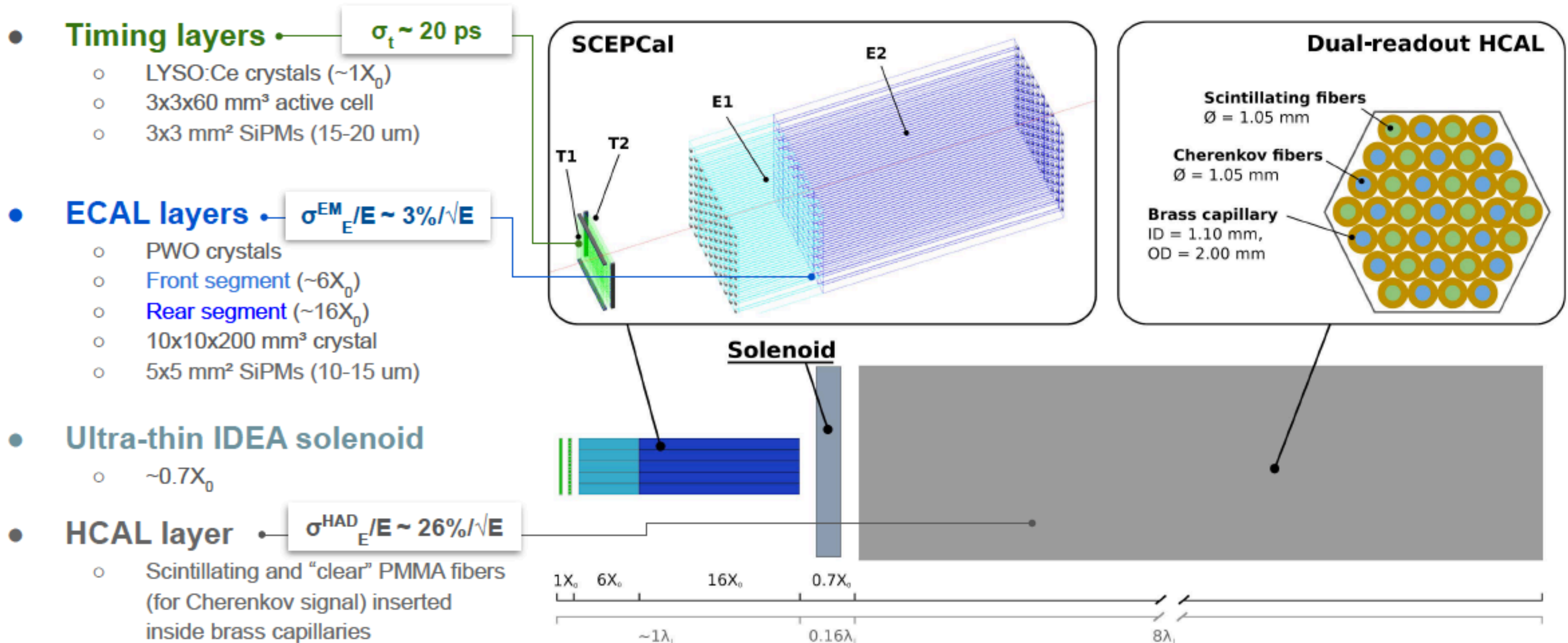


Hamamatsu SiPM: S14160-1315  
 PS Cell size:  $15 \mu\text{m}$

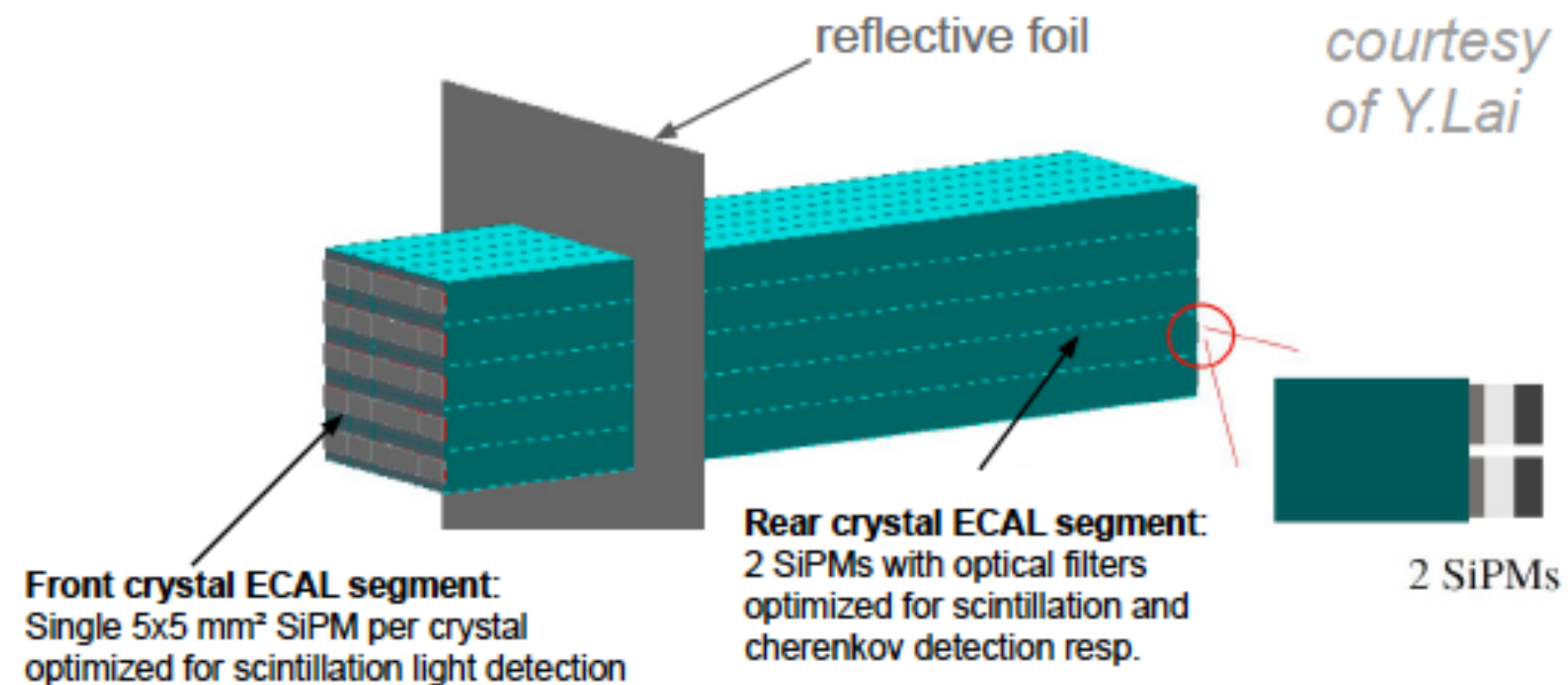


## Layout overview

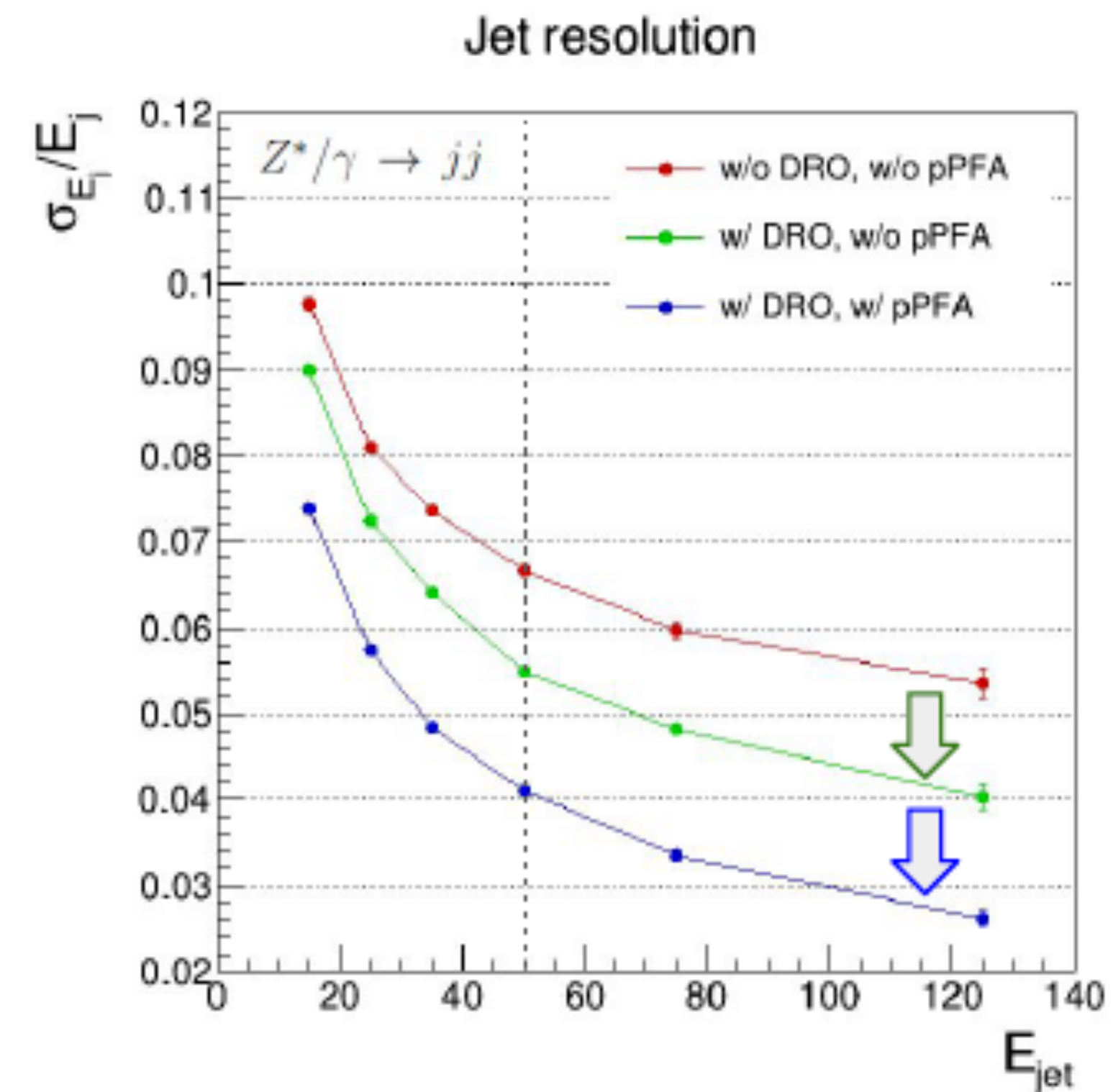
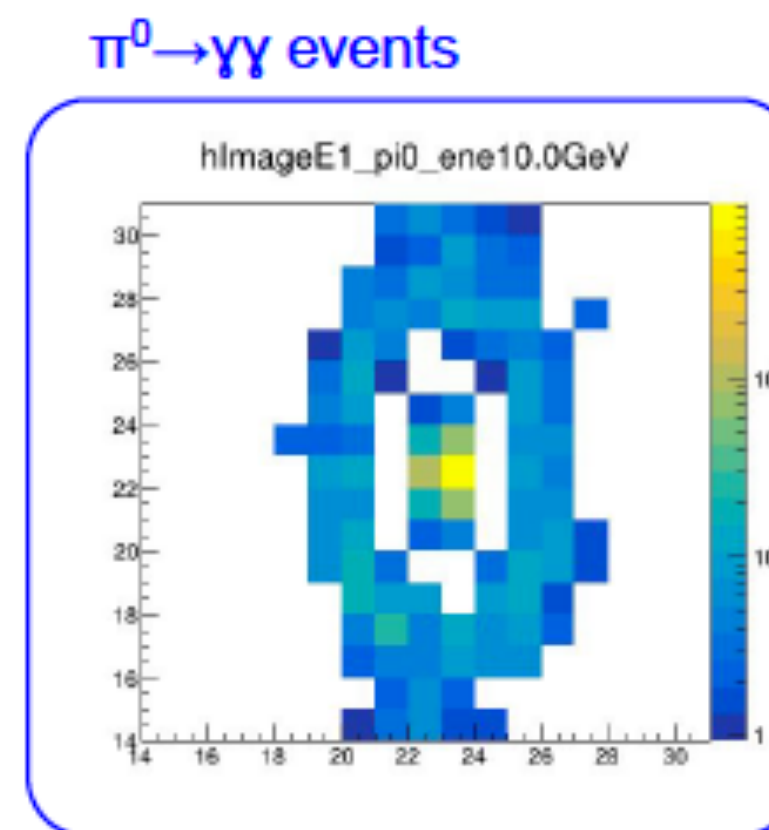
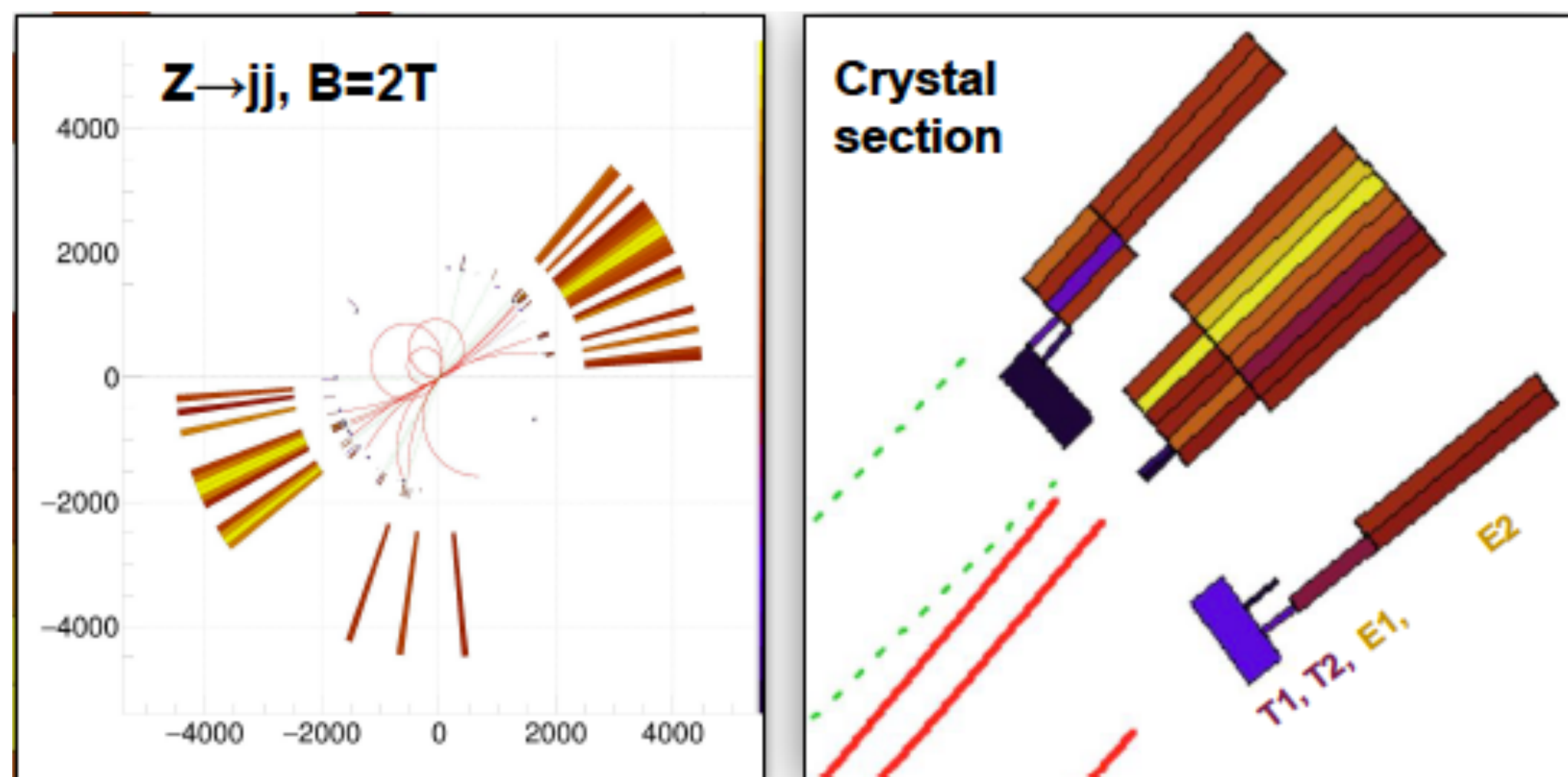
- Transverse and longitudinal segmentations optimized for particle identification and particle flow algorithms
- Exploiting **SiPM** readout for contained cost and power budget







### Event display



crystals + IDEA w/o DRO  
 crystals + IDEA w/ DRO  
 crystals + IDEA w/ DRO + pPFA

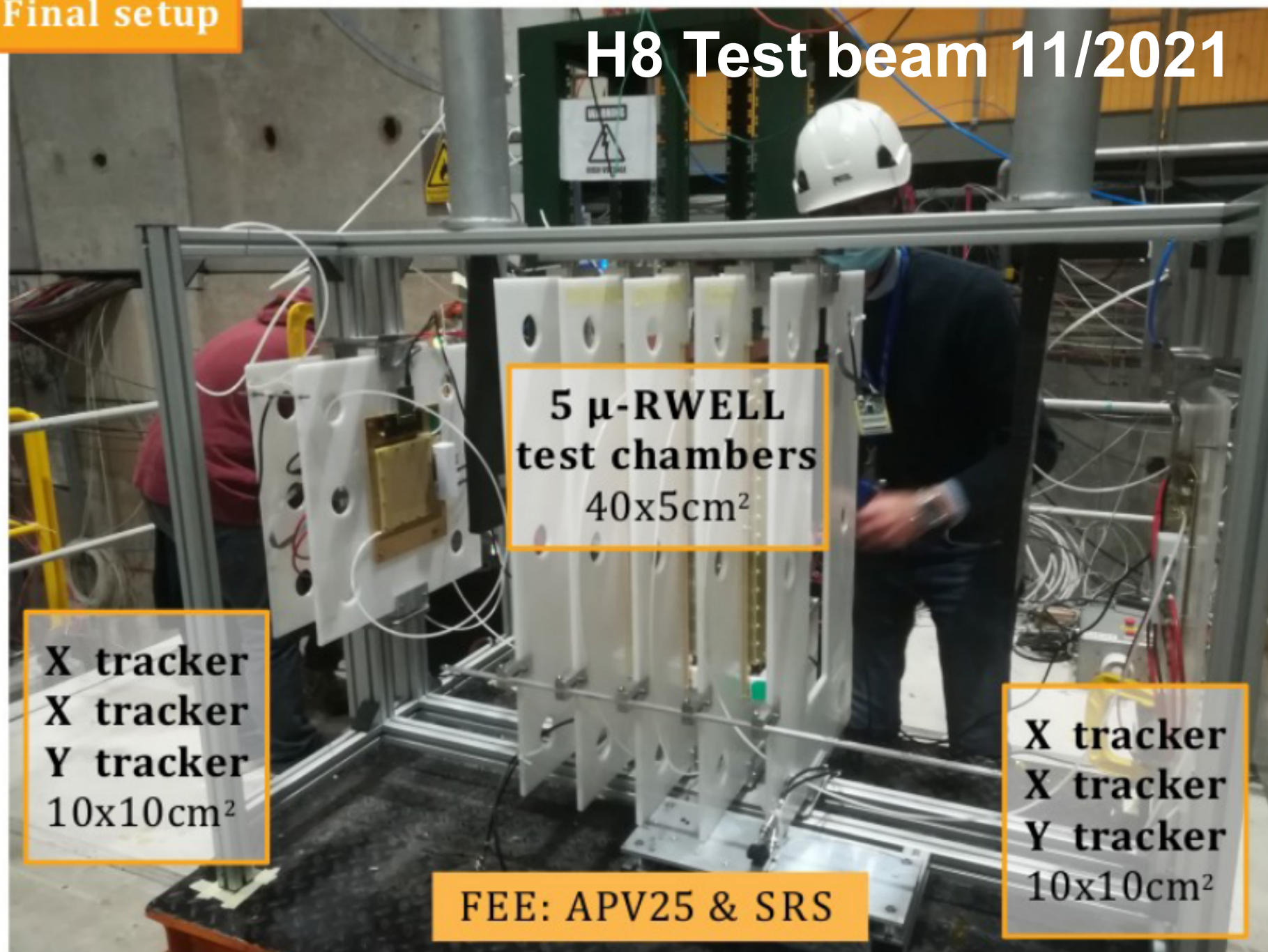
**Sensible improvement in jet resolution using dual-readout information combined with a particle flow approach → 3-4% for jet energies above 50 GeV**

**M. Lucchini**



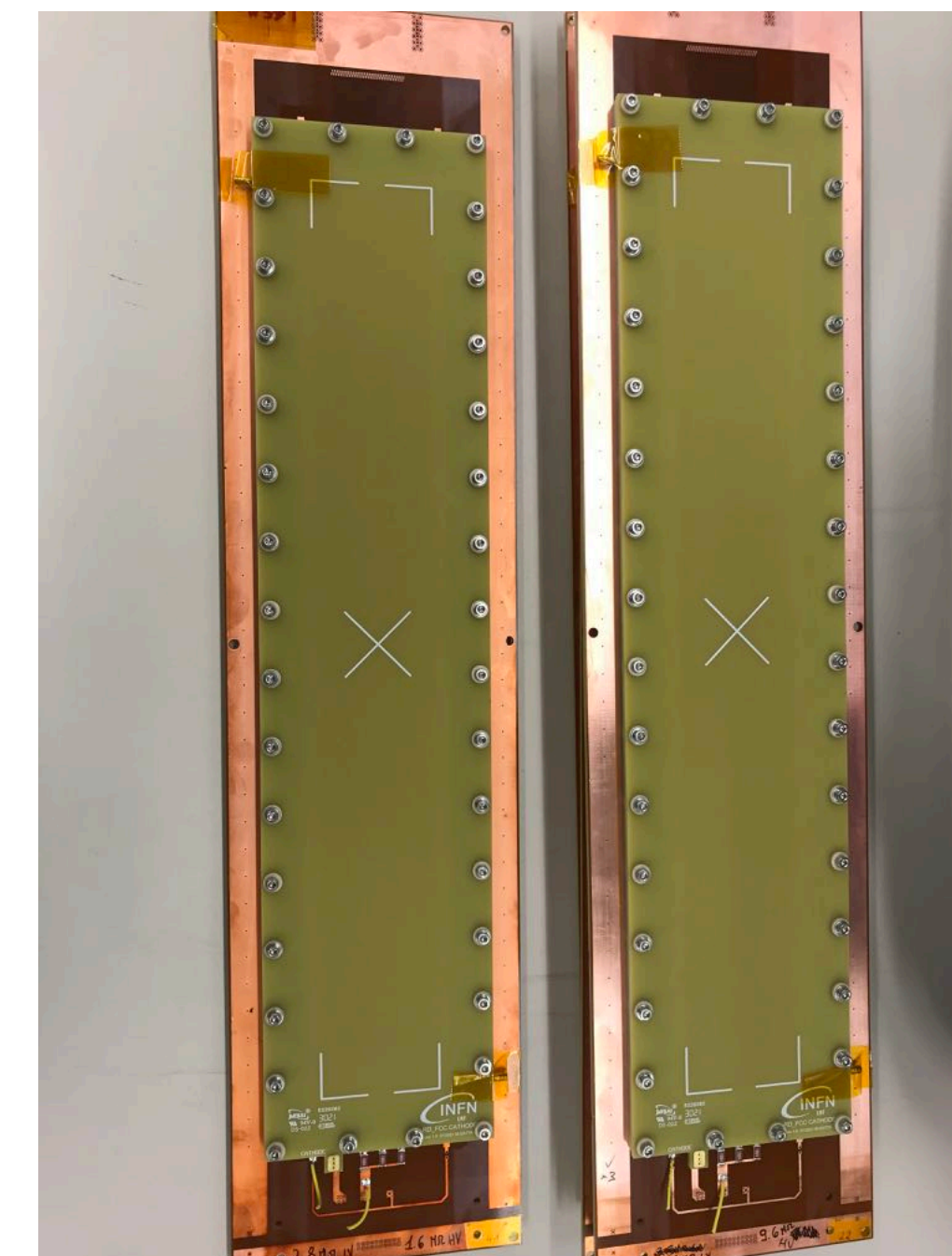
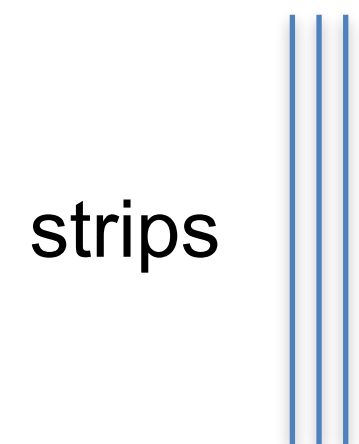
Final setup

H8 Test beam 11/2021

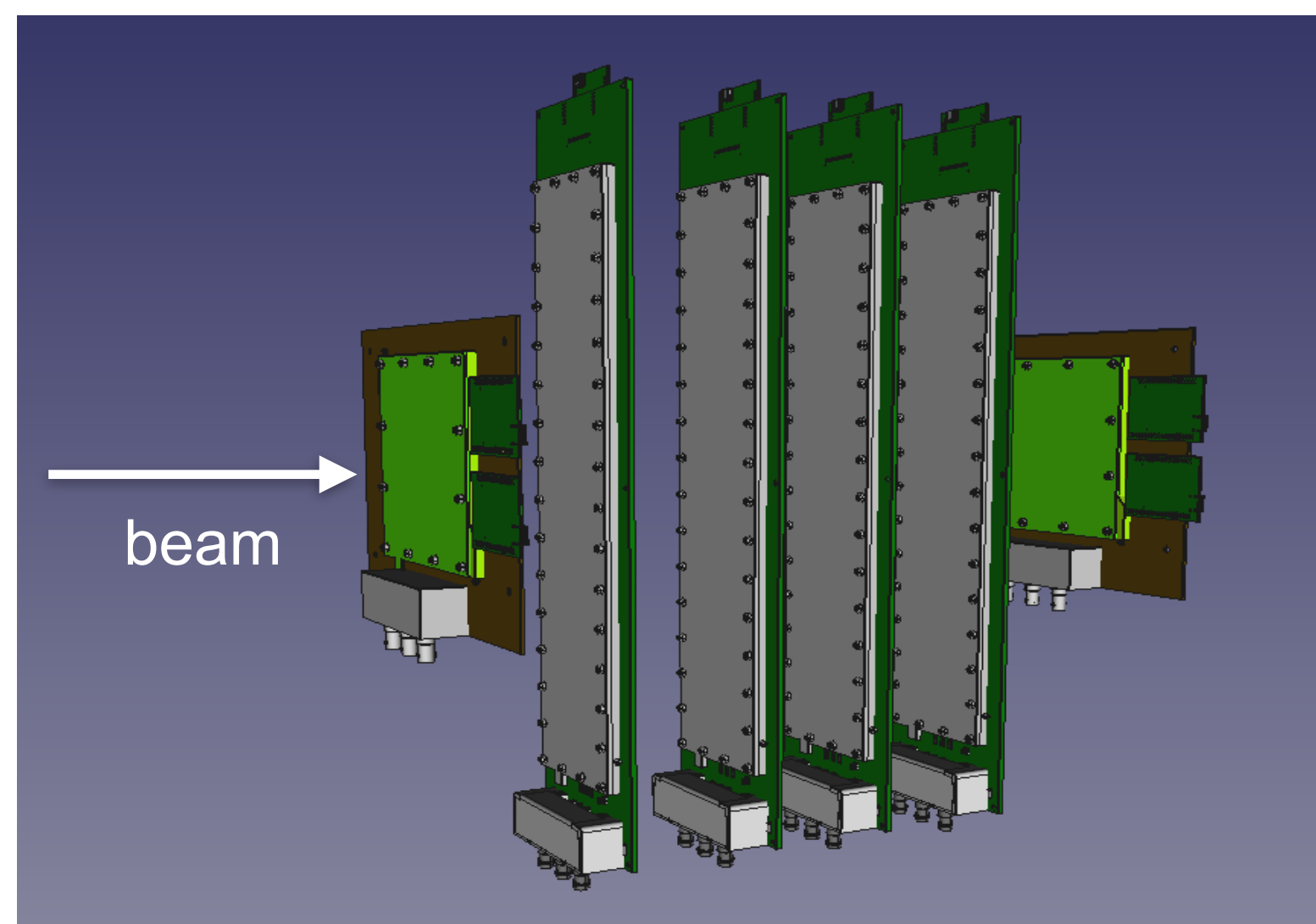
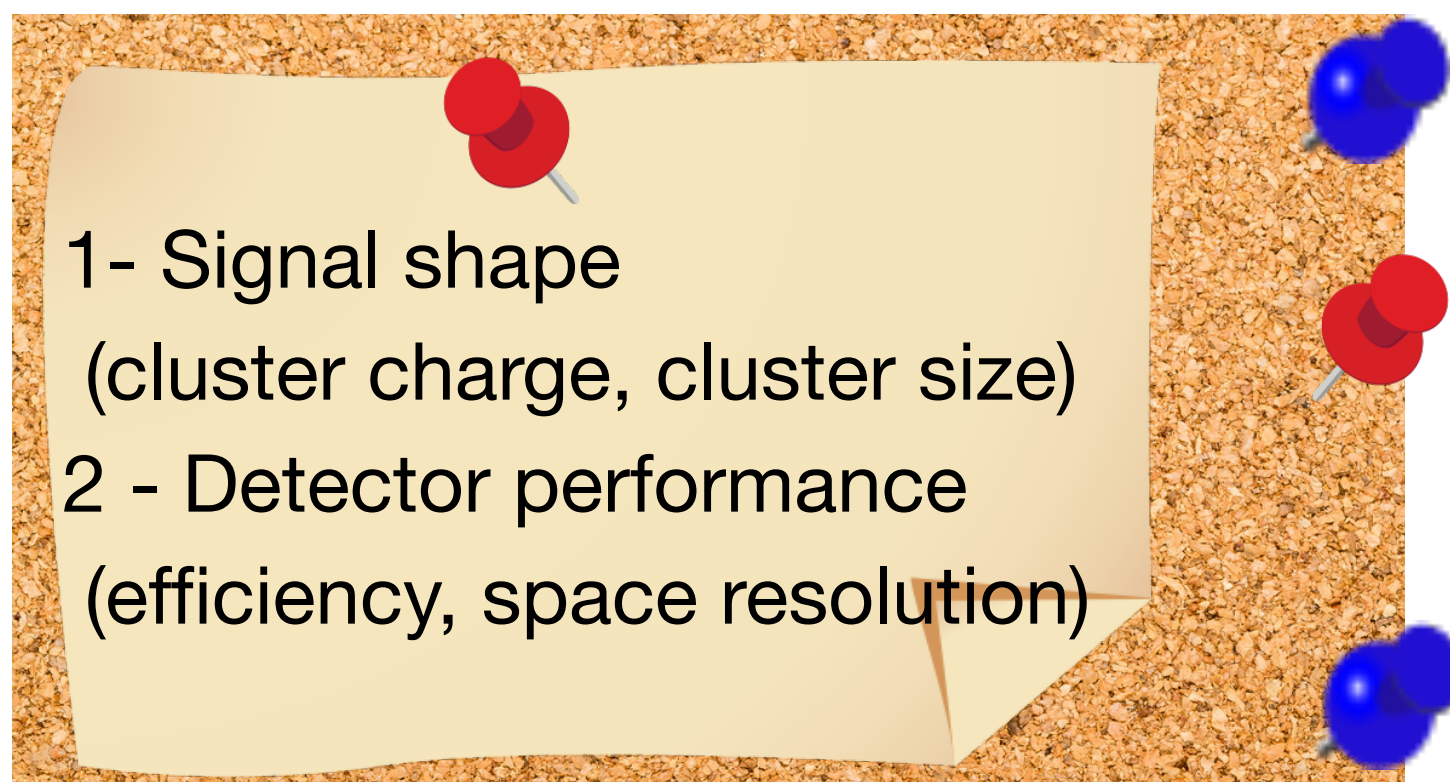


New  $\mu$ -RWELL prototypes with 40 cm long strips

- a) Design optimization:
  - different HV filter applied
- b) Detector characterization
  - HV scan at  $0^\circ$
  - HV scan at different angles and drift field



140-180 GeV/c muon and pion beam  
Operated in Ar/CO<sub>2</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> (45/15/40)



7  $\mu$ -RWELL prototypes with resistivity varying between 10 and 80 MOhm/ $\square$  will allow to define best resistivity for final 50x50 cm<sup>2</sup> detector



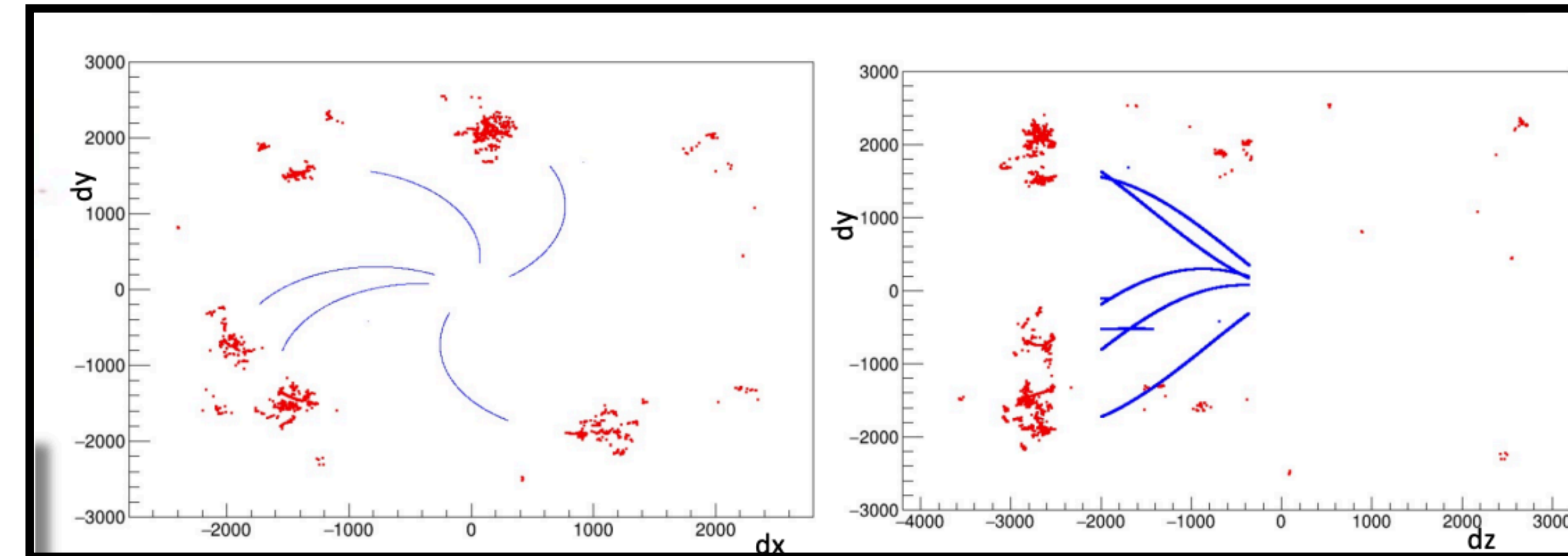
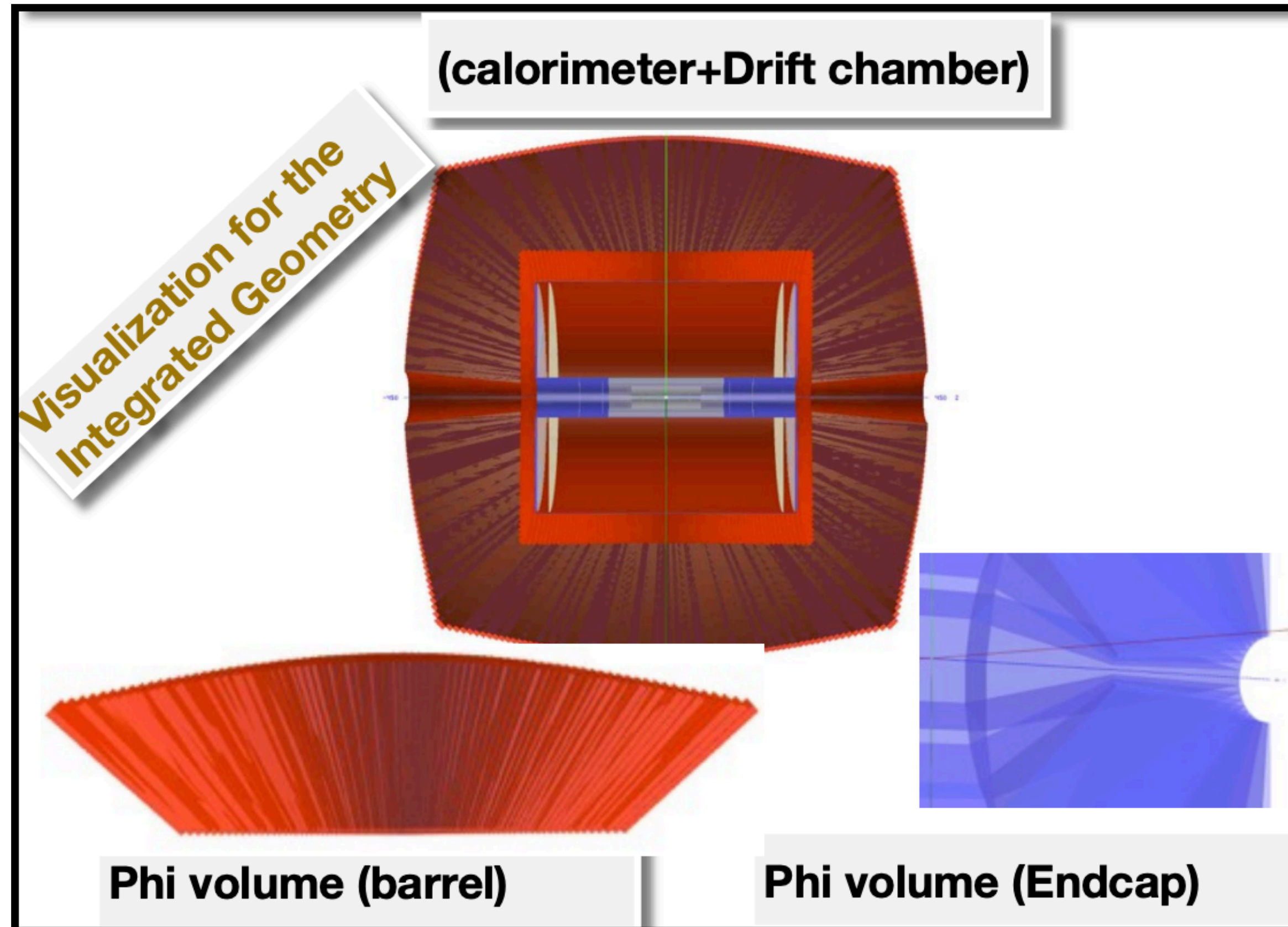
- ❖ Complete test of large 2D chamber design (50x50 cm<sup>2</sup>) (next year)
- ❖ Complete readout electronics based on TIGER chip (next years)
- ❖ Develop chamber production plan with industry (few years)
- ❖ Develop plan for layout on detector with services (few years)
  
- ❖ Towards a Muon/pre-shower TDR



## FASTSIM Delphes IDEA card used for performance studies FCCSW

Very sophisticated compared to default.

Latest additions: Vertexing, LLP, PID,  $dN/dx$ ,  $dE/dx$



## FULLSIM: standalone GEANT4 description

- Fully integrated geometry
- Output hits and reco tracks converted to EDM4HEP
- Ready for PFlow development and other reconstruction frameworks/algorithms (ACTS, Pandora etc) in FCCSW



# Some considerations

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- 📌 **The IDEA detector concept was originally conceived by several Italian groups**



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- **Clearly if this detector will be built, it will have to be a large international collaboration**



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  - ✳️ **Silicon detectors: silicon sensors, readout electronics, mechanics**



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- **Clearly if this detector will be built, it will have to be a large international collaboration**
- ◆ **France could provide a fundamental contribution to several areas:**
  - ✳️ Silicon detectors: silicon sensors, readout electronics, mechanics
  - ✳️ Wire chamber: lots of expertise available in France



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- 📌 **Lots of possibilities for French colleagues to join [IDEA](#) and help on all these developments!!**



# Backup