

A detector for top energy DIS

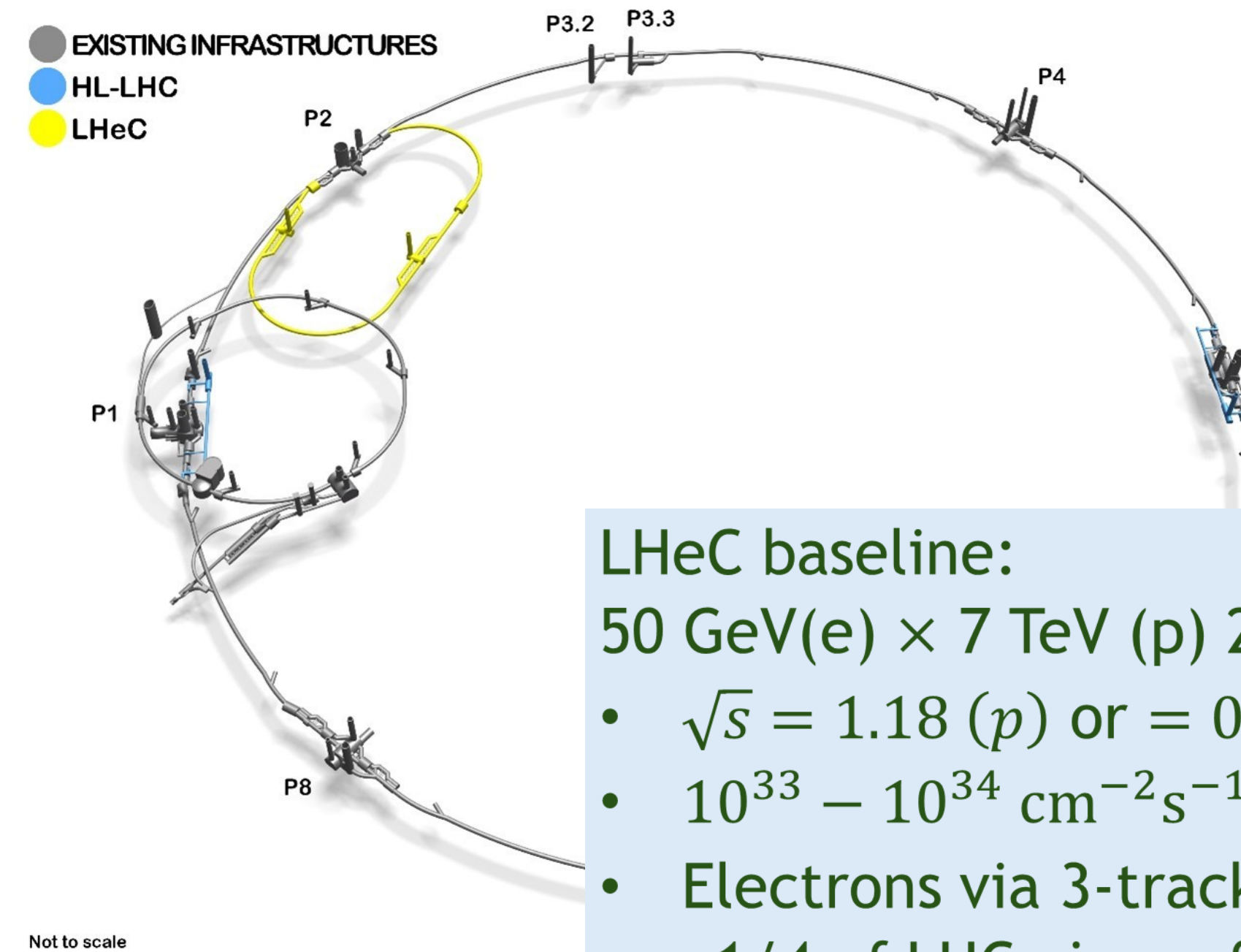
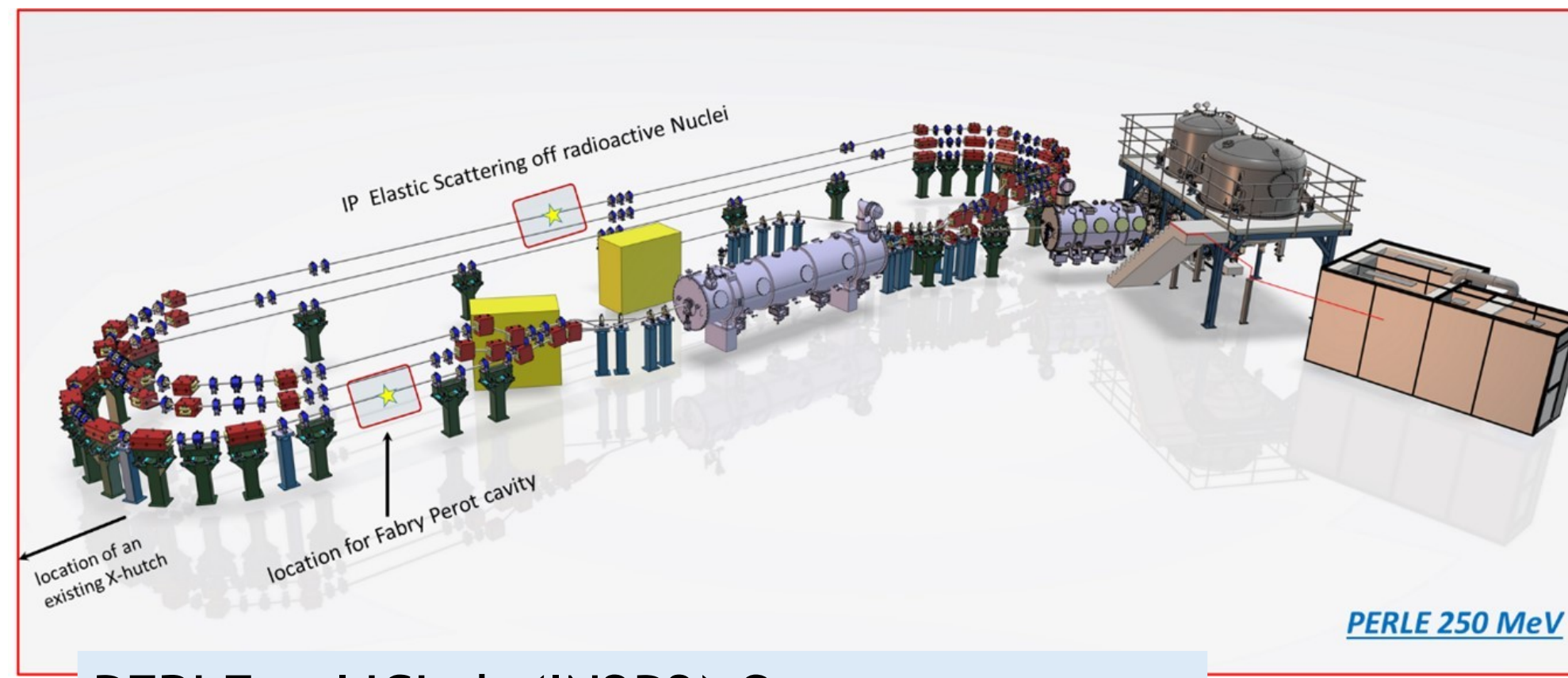
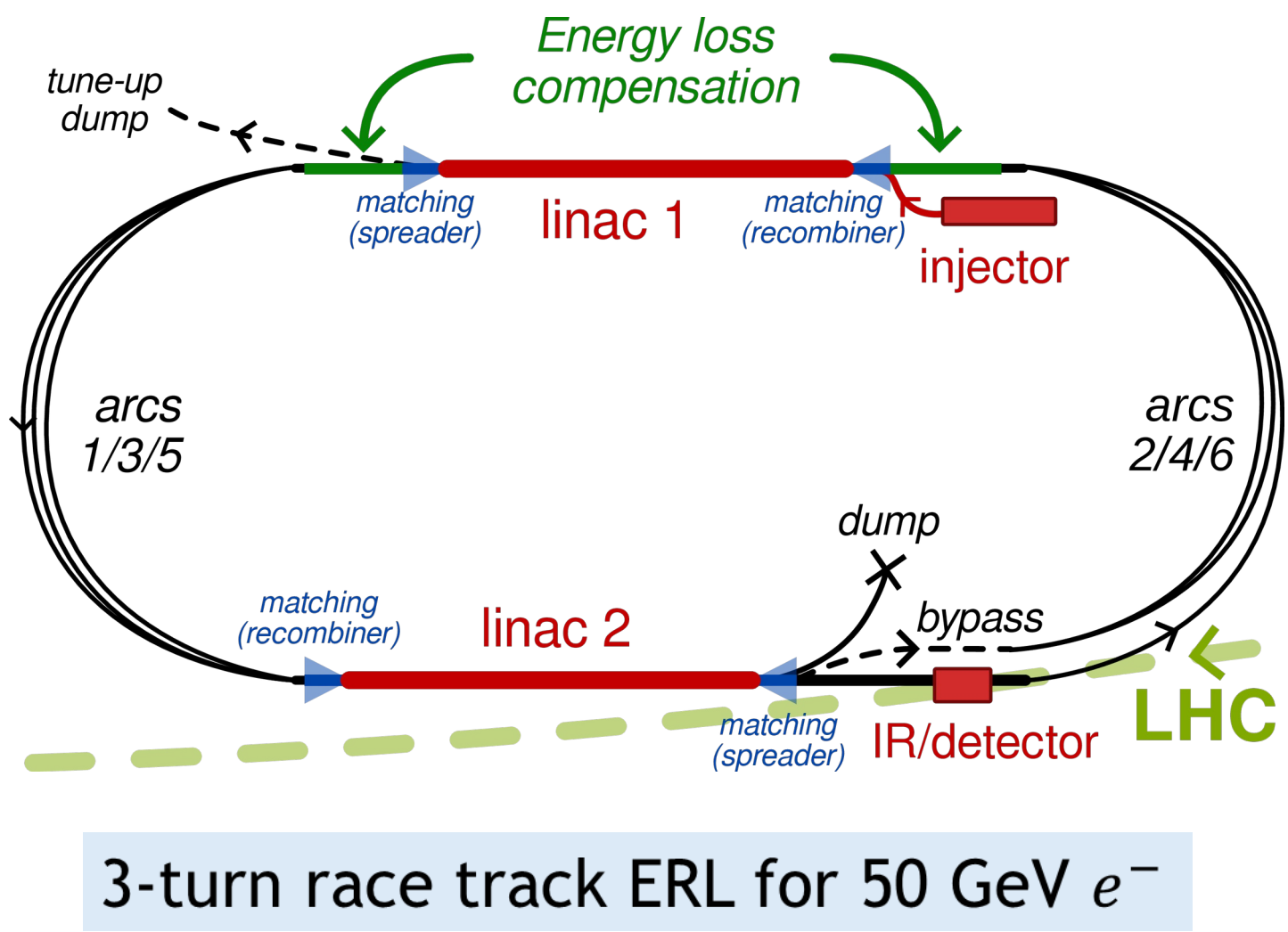
EPS-HEP 2025, 7 - 11 July 2025, Marseille, France

Laurent Forthomme, AGH Krakow, Poland, on behalf of the ep/eA @ CERN study group



The LHeC Collider for ep/eA

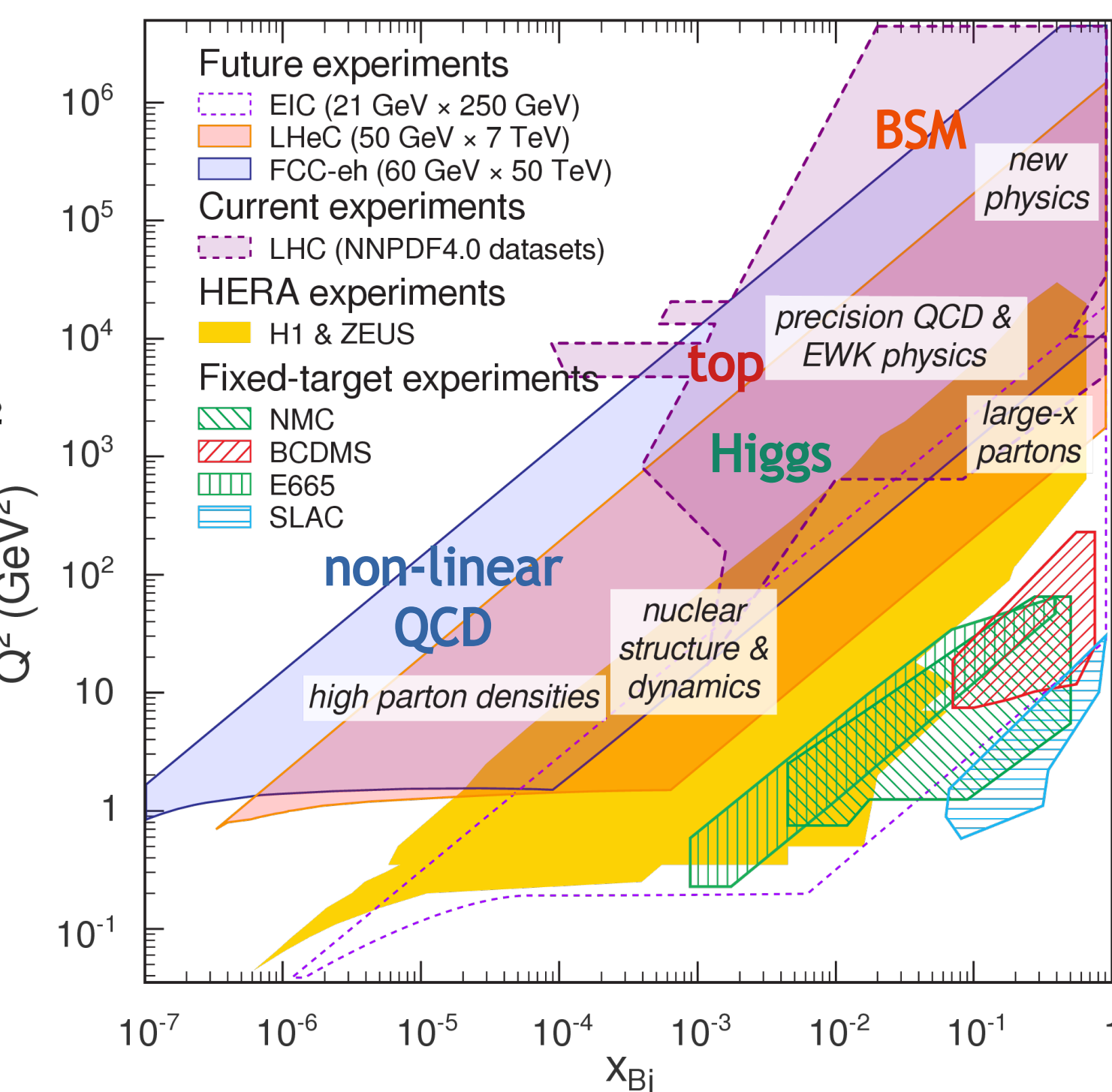
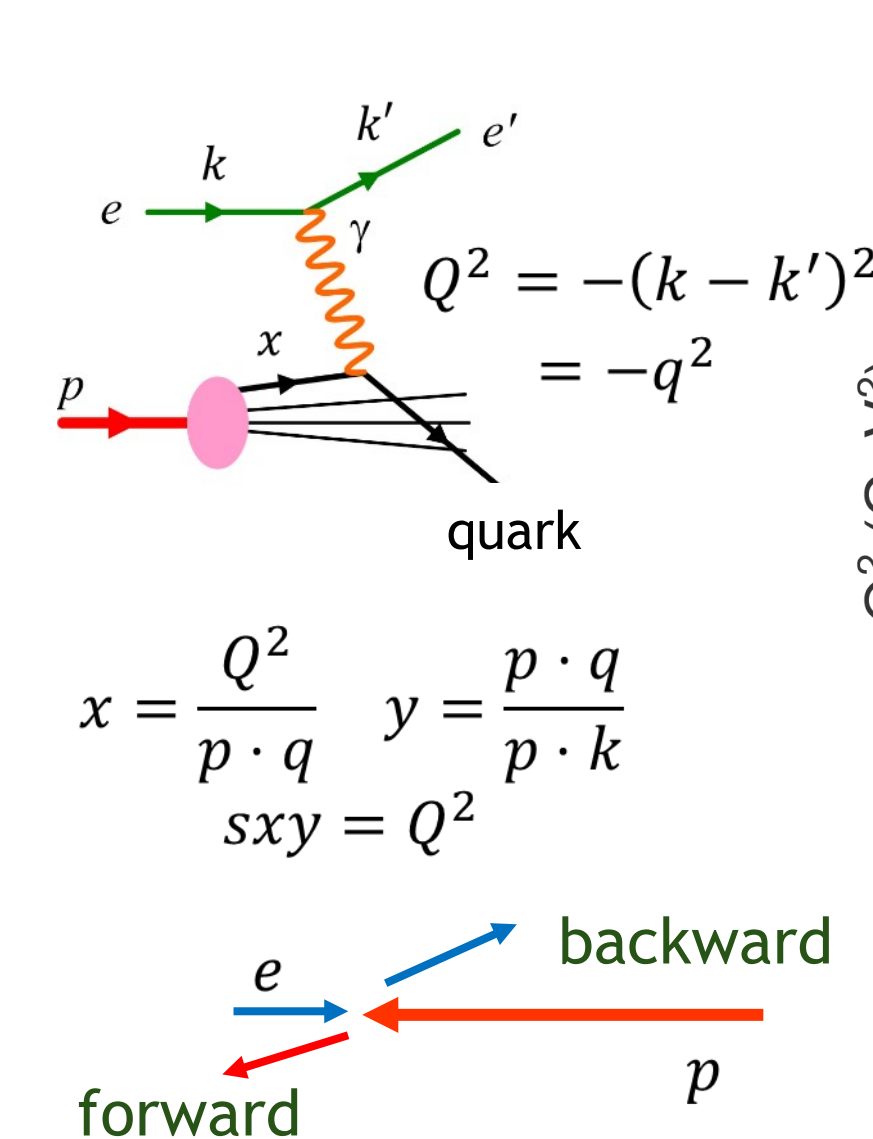
- Electrons from dedicated Energy Recovery Linac (ERL)
- Hadrons from LHC (FCC-hh beam for FCC-eh)



- $\sqrt{s} = 1.18$ (p) or $= 0.74$ (A) TeV
- $10^{33} - 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- Electrons via 3-track ERL
- $\sim 1/4$ of LHC circumference

Detector Requirements for ep Collisions

DIS kinematic plane and physics subjects



high- y events:
 e^- and jet overlap

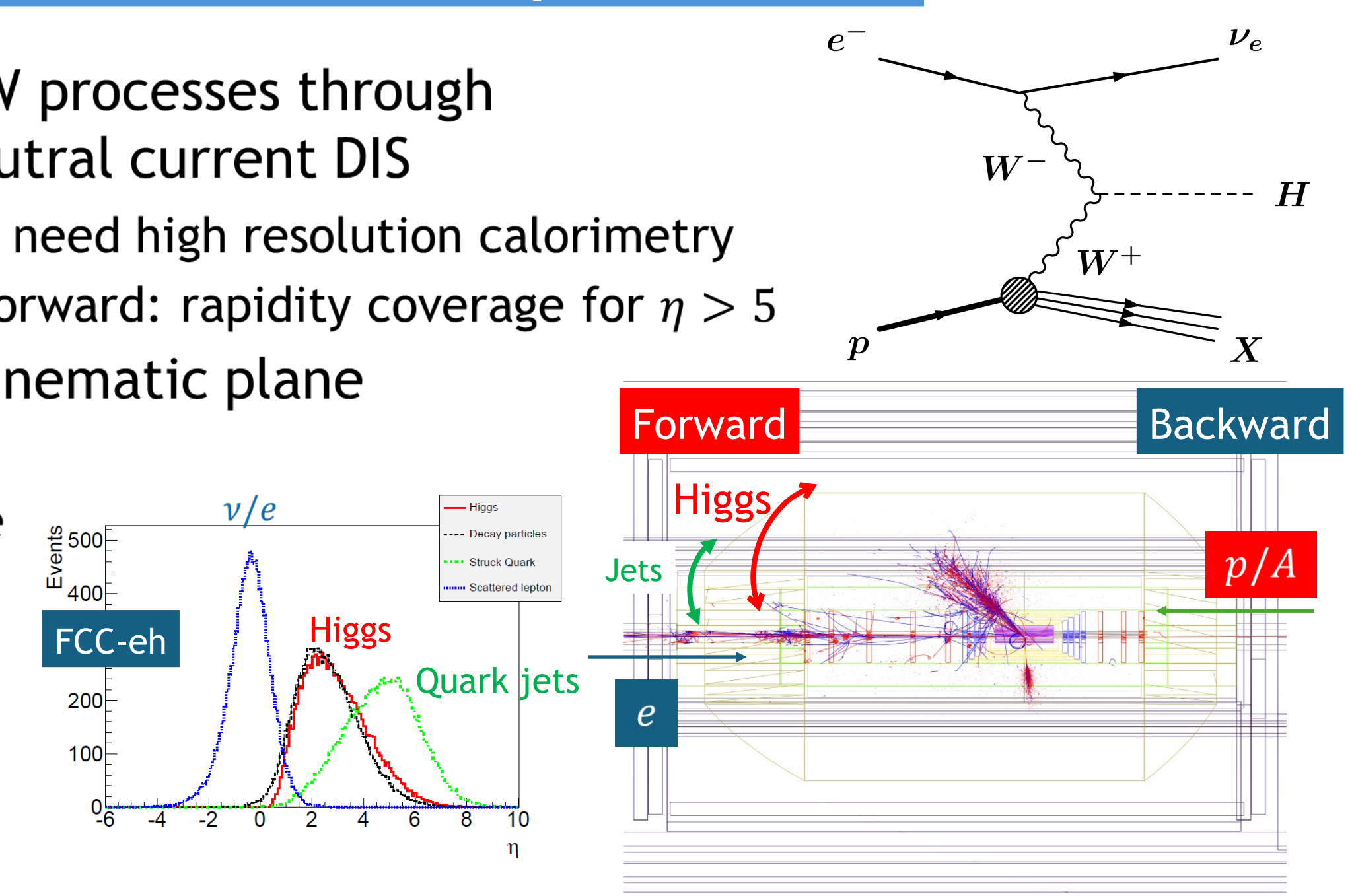
need high granularity
in backward Calo

low- y events:
scattered quark
goes forward

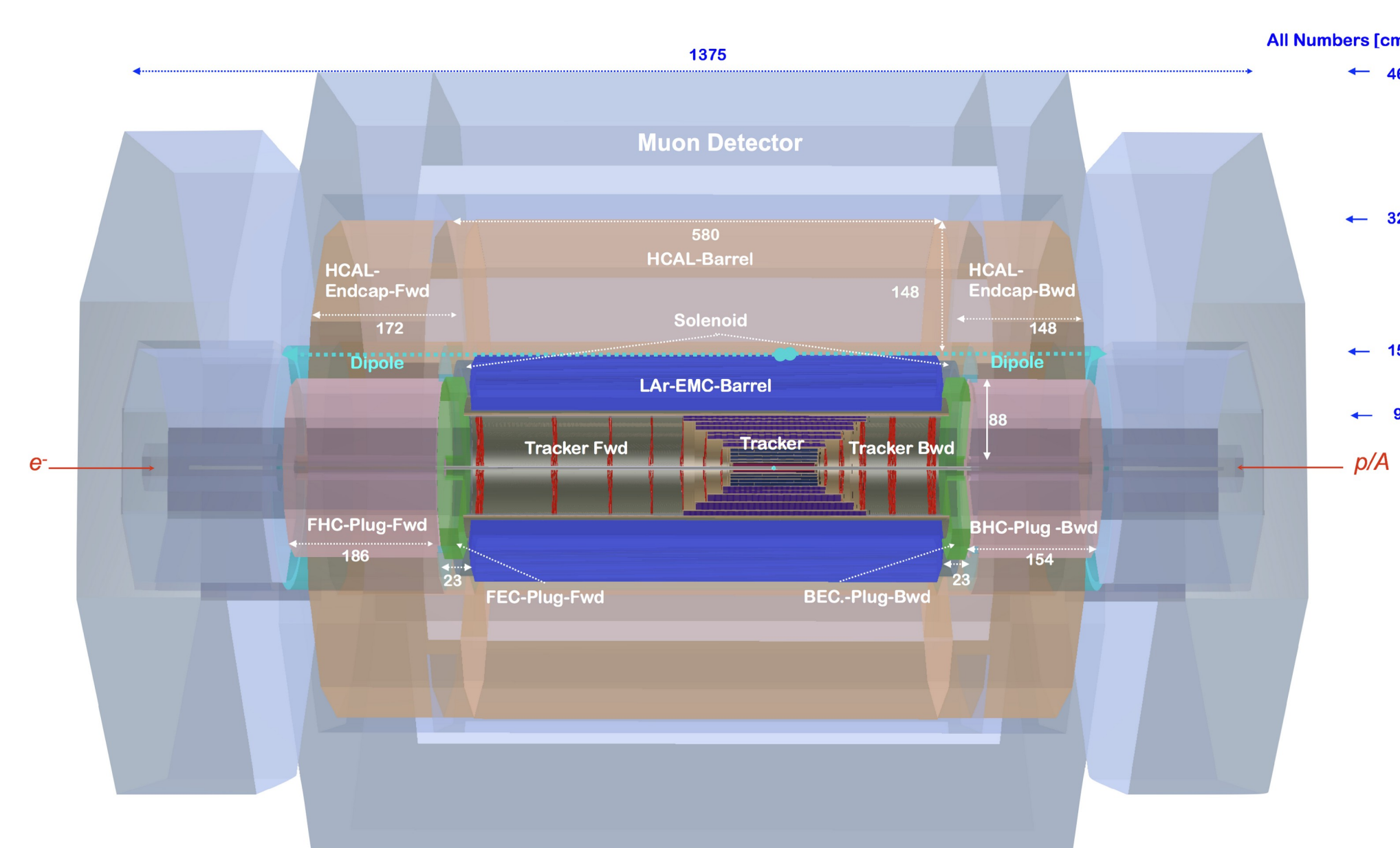
need good coverage

Main Physics Targets and Detector Requirements

- Higgs production and EW processes through charged-current and neutral current DIS
 - Neutrino through E_T^{miss} : need high resolution calorimetry
 - High-mass system goes forward: rapidity coverage for $\eta > 5$
- Inclusive DIS in entire kinematic plane for QCD analysis (PDF)
 - need backward coverage for low- Q^2 events
- Flavour tagging for Higgs, PDF, top ...
 - for HF jets in $\eta > 3$



The LHeC Baseline Detector



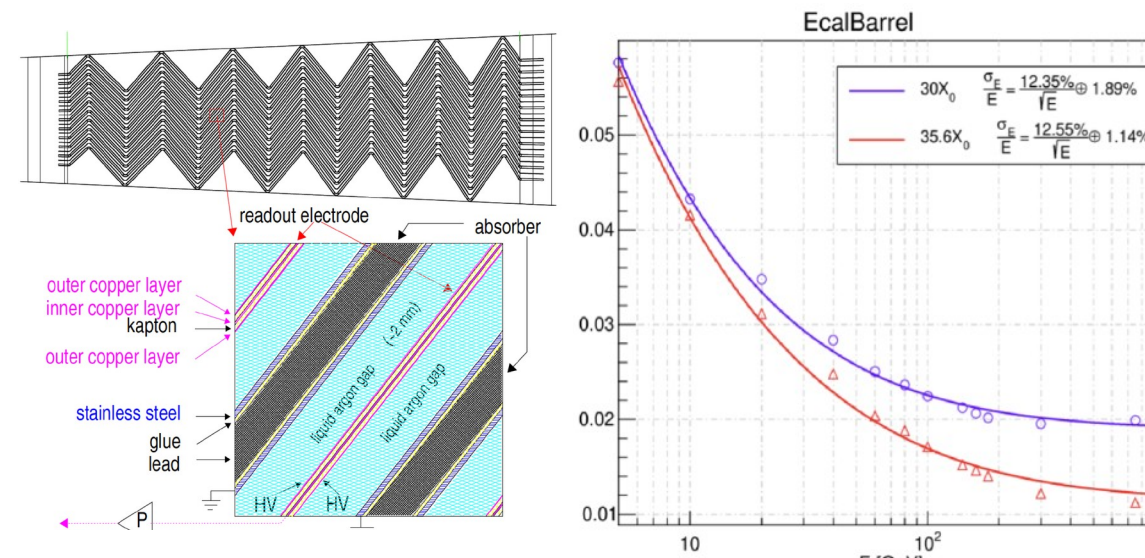
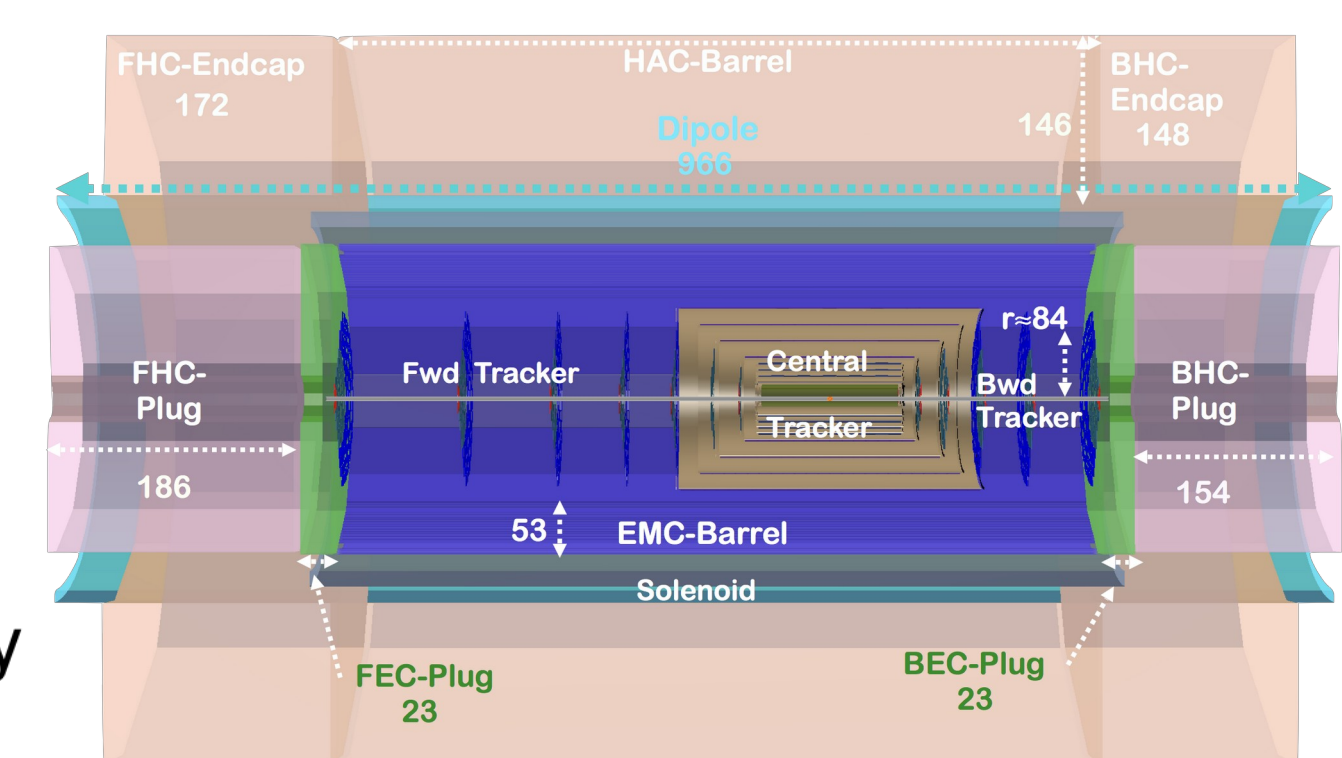
- Expected pileup ~ 0.1 / crossing
- Moderate radiation: $\ll 10^{14} \text{ 1MeV } n_{eq}$

From 1 to 179 degrees

- tracker**: incl. extended forward wheels
- EM calorimeter**:
LAR (barrel)
Si-Pb / Si-W (endcap)
- Solenoid and **dipole**
- HCAL**:
Fe/Pb-sci. (barrel)
Si-W (endcap forw.)
- Muon system** embedded in return yoke
- Forward/backward **near-beam detectors** instrumentation

High-granularity calorimetry

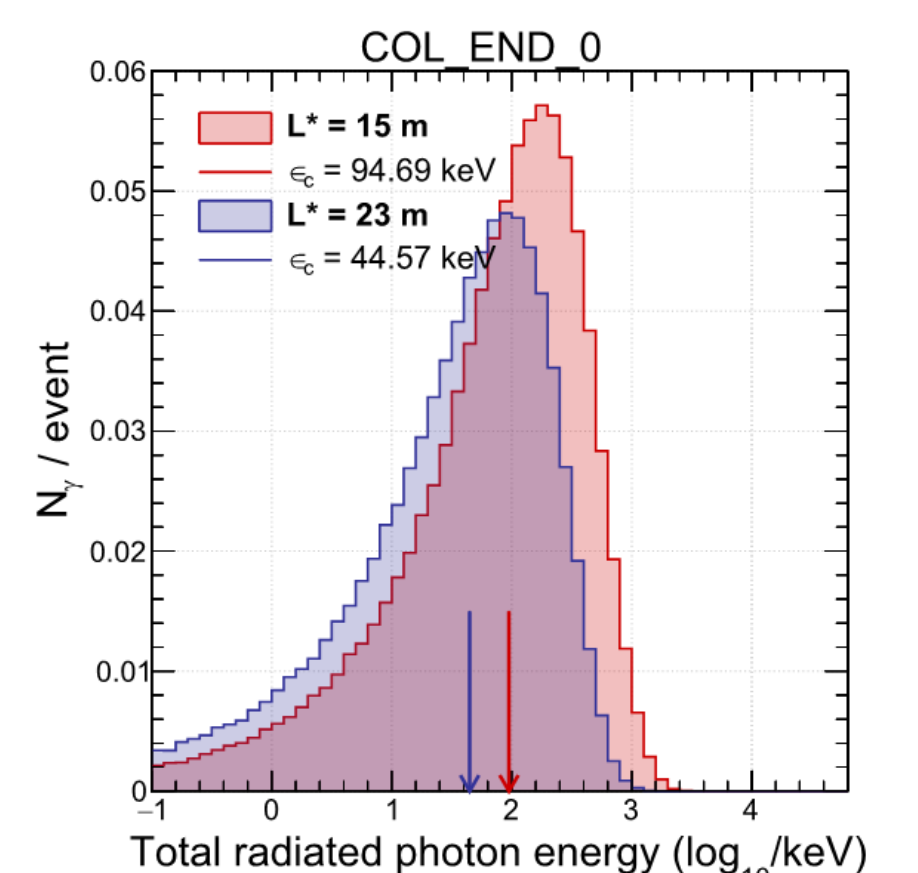
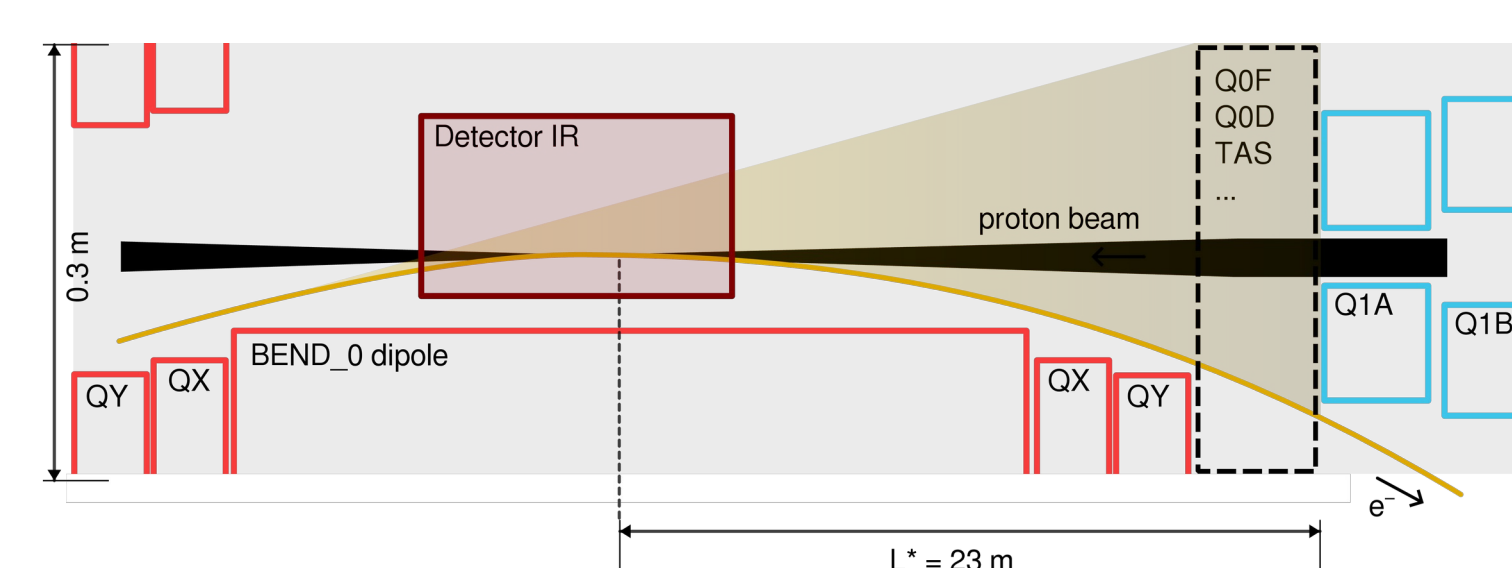
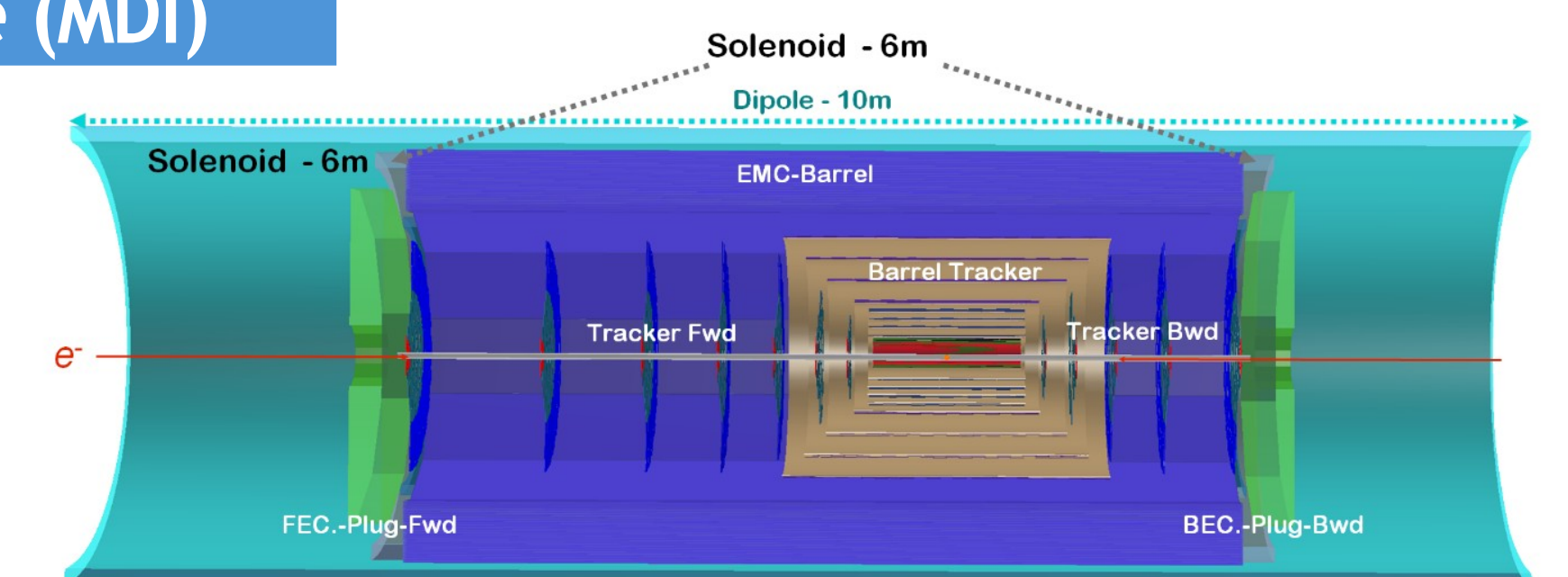
- Barrel EM: LAR inside solenoid with shared cryostat, minimising material
- Barrel HadCal: sci. tile for good E resolution
- Endcap EM+Had: fine-segmented silicons for active sensor, for rad hardness, granularity and SW compensation
- Incorporating developments for Higgs factories & CMS HGCal and Alice FoCal experience



Baseline configuration	η coverage	angular coverage
EM barrel + small η endcap	LAR	$-2.3 < \eta < 2.8$
Had barrel+Ecaph	Sci-Fe	$6.6^\circ - 168.9^\circ$ (- behind EM barrel)
EM+Had very forward	Si-W	$2.8 < \eta < 5.5$
EM+Had very backward	Si-Pb	$-2.3 < \eta < -4.8$

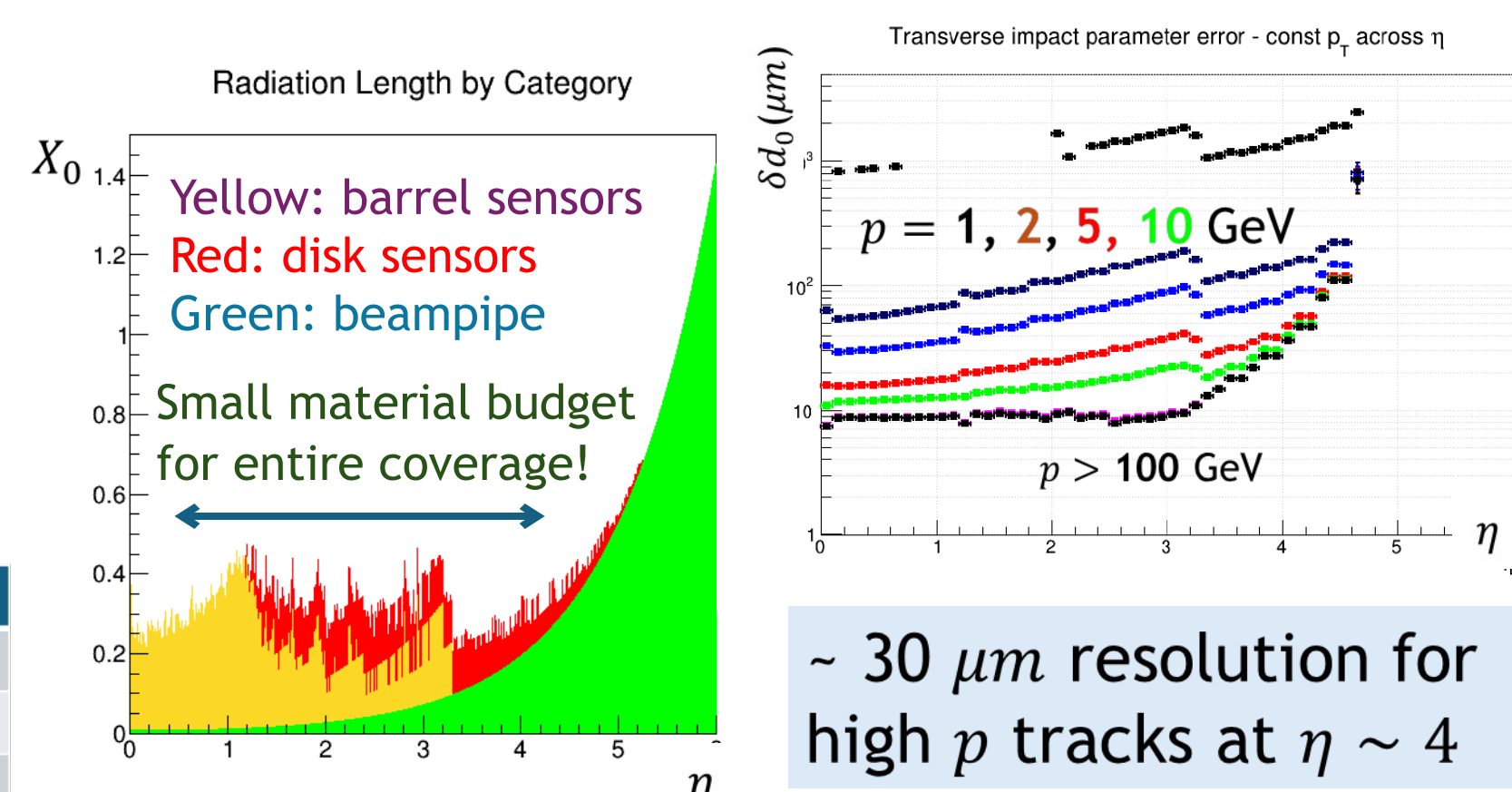
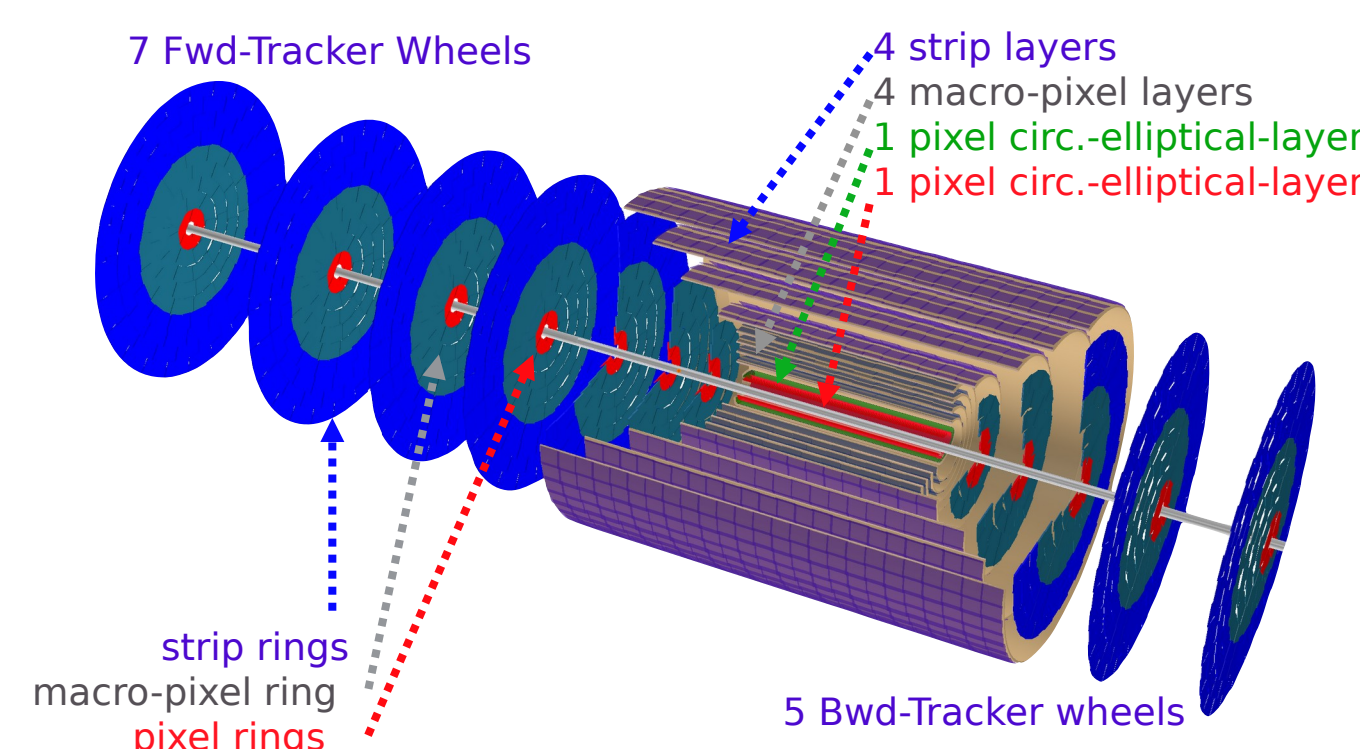
Machine-Detector Interface (MDI)

- Dipole magnet integrated in the detector to bend electron beam
 - beam-2 p and e brought in head-on collisions
- Detector needs to be away and shielded from the synchrotron radiation fan
 - optimisation to lower the critical energy and total power for SR: longer IR section helps a lot (15 \rightarrow 23m)
 - shielding scheme being developed with full simulation by G4



All-silicon tracker

- HV-CMOS sensors: low material ($< 0.1\text{mm}$ thick)
- good coverage: 5-8 layers for $-3.5 < \eta < 4$
2 hits for $-4.2 < \eta < 5$
- elliptic beam pipe + bent sensors along the pipe shape for flavour tagging



Resource Estimate

- Detector cost: total 360 MCHF (first estimate)
- Extrapolated from recent detector upgrade cost for LHC experiments
- large fraction comes from Si sensors for forward calorimeters: cost reduction possible, through sampling, granularity, reuse of detectors

- Computing resources:
O(10%) of ongoing LHC experiments
- Streaming DAQ + online event selection
- Depending on rate to tape (10kHz), compression scheme, MC/data ratio etc.

Summary & Outlook

- LHeC baseline detector is based most recent but available technology
- Challenges remain in MDI
 - for detector protection & increasing detector angular coverage
 - further SR optimisation and development for shielding scheme
- Full simulation + software to prepare using common tools (DD4Hep, Key4Hep etc.)