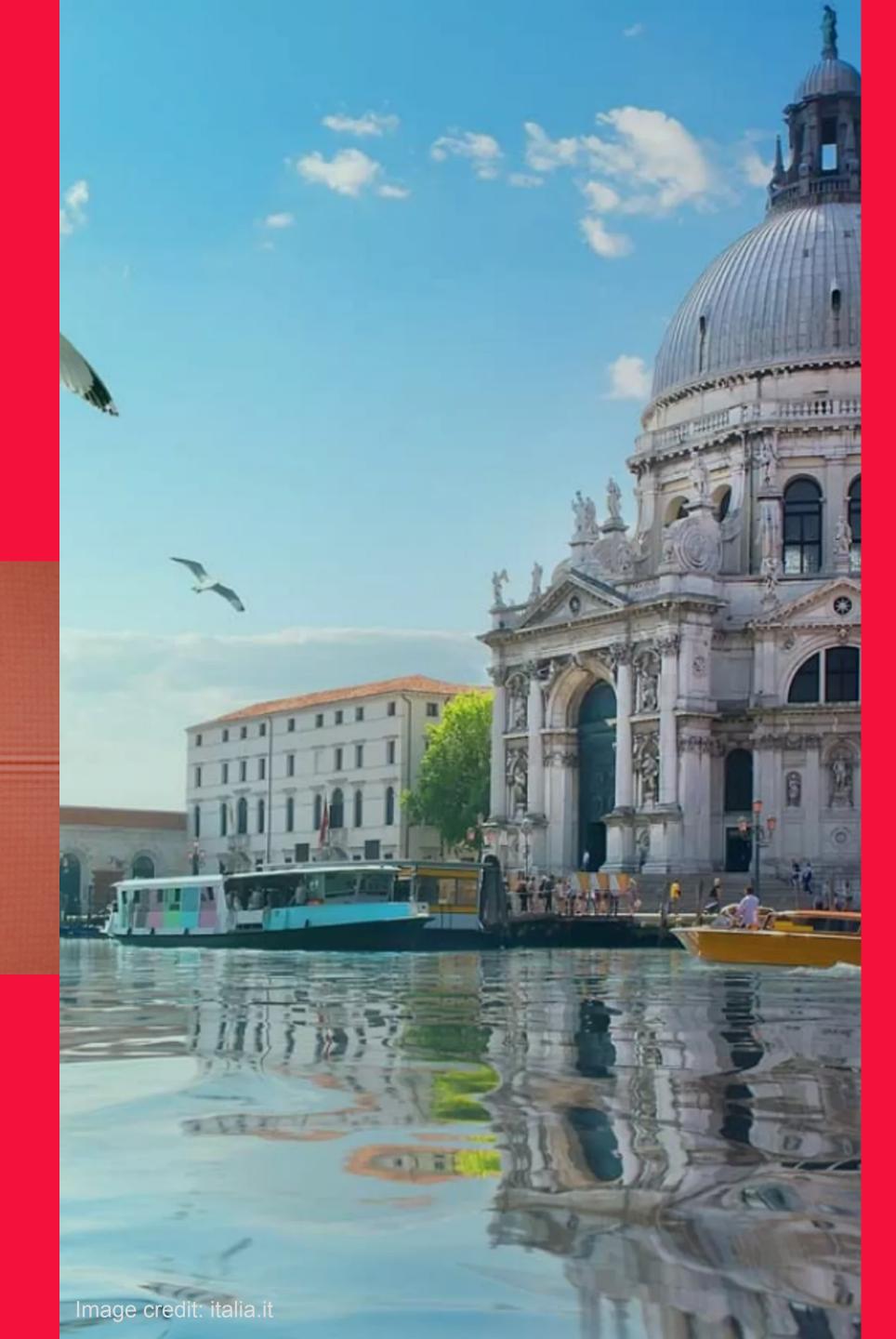
# **Computing and** Instrumentation **Tools for Discovery**



Ulrich Husemann, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology EPS-HEP 2025, Marseille, July 7–11, 2025





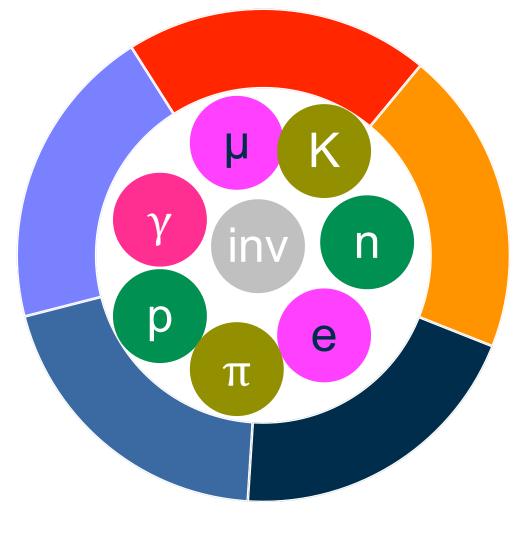
## **Particle Physics – a Tool-Driven Scientific Field** (See e.g. Galison: Image and Logic)

Unraveling the physics of elementary particles and their interactions: **sophisticated tools** required

- Particle detectors
- **Electronics** for readout and trigger
- Computing, Software and Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Basic task (seemingly) simple: collect and process full information of all final state particles

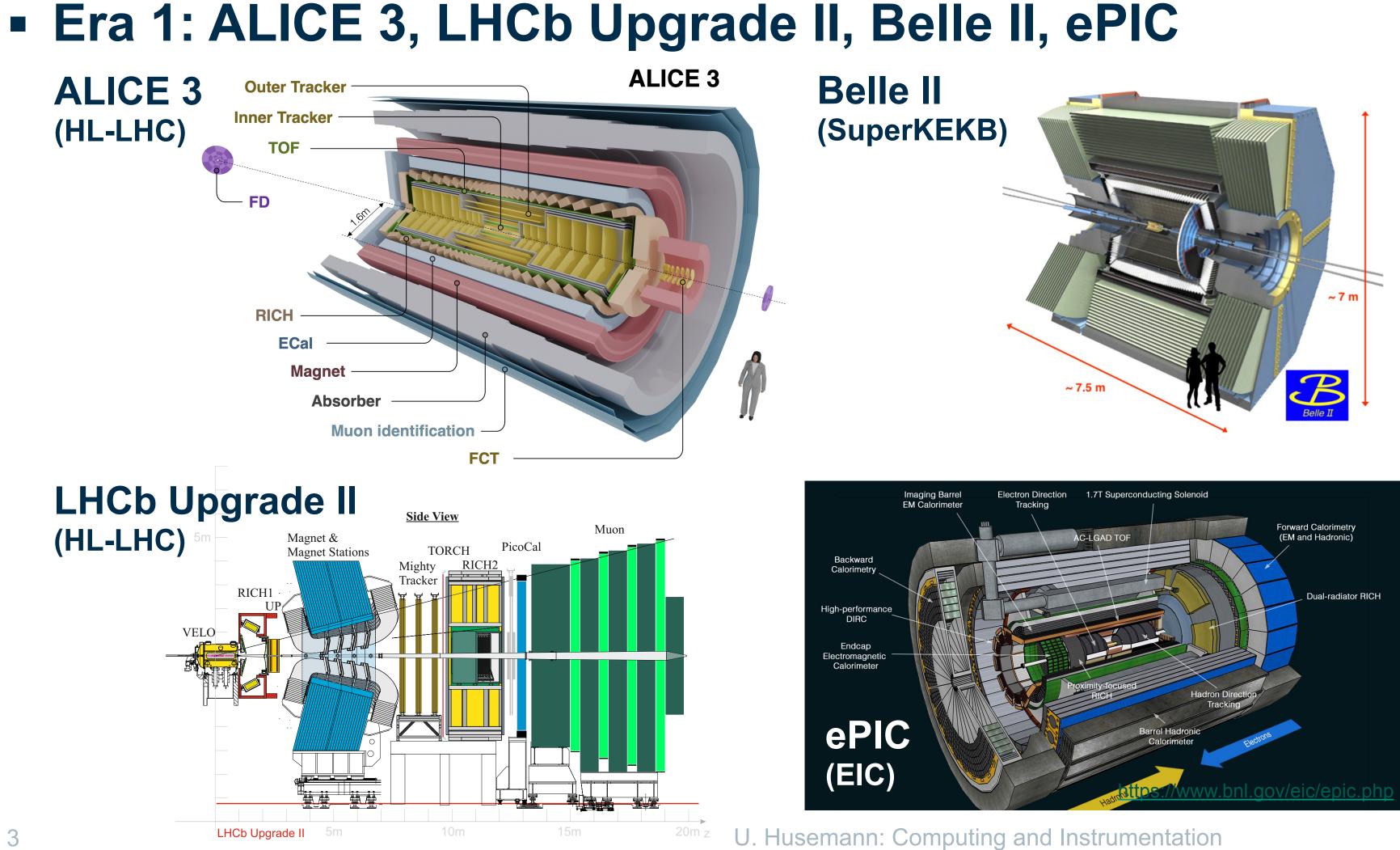
A more detailed look reveals: wide variety of requirements, time scales, technological maturity, cost, availability of skilled people and funding, ...





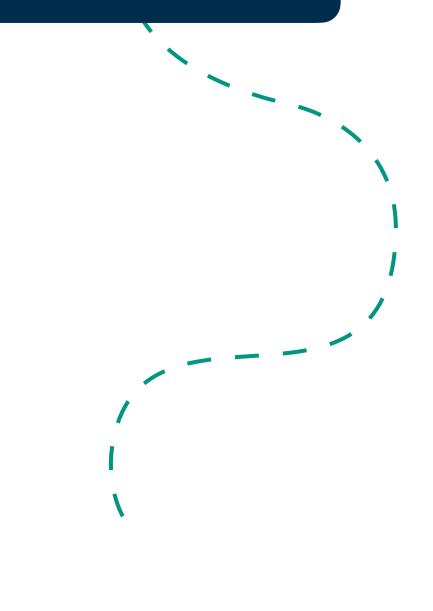


## **A Simplified Timeline Key Collider Projects**



Today

### 1: HL-LHC & EIC







## **A Simplified Timeline Key Collider Projects**

## Era 1: ALICE 3, LHCb Upgrade II, Belle II, ePIC Era 2: Higgs/Electroweak/Top (HET) factory



### 1: HL-LHC & EIC

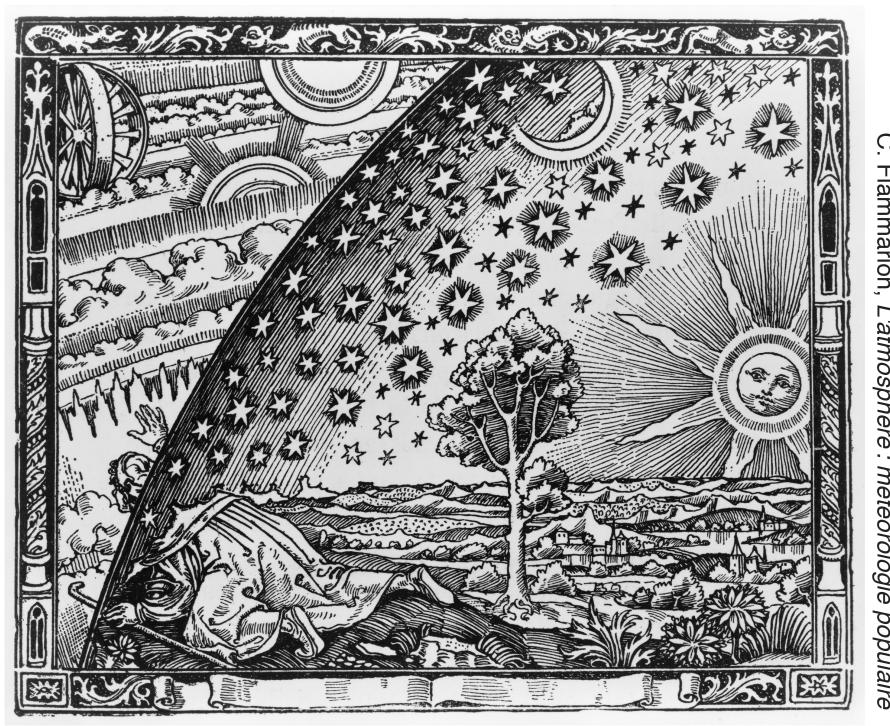


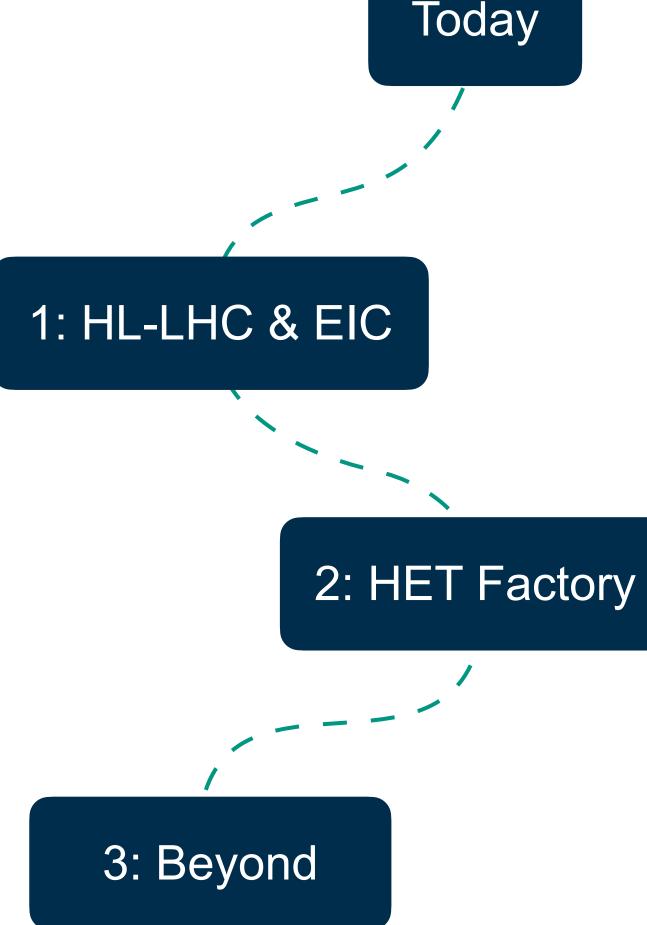
Today



## **A Simplified Timeline Key Collider Projects**

- Era 1: ALICE 3, LHCb Upgrade II, Belle II, ePIC
- Era 2: Higgs/Electroweak/Top (HET) factory
- Era 3: Beyond hadron & muon colliders

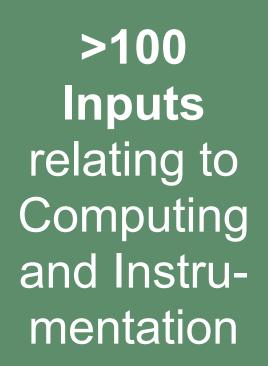








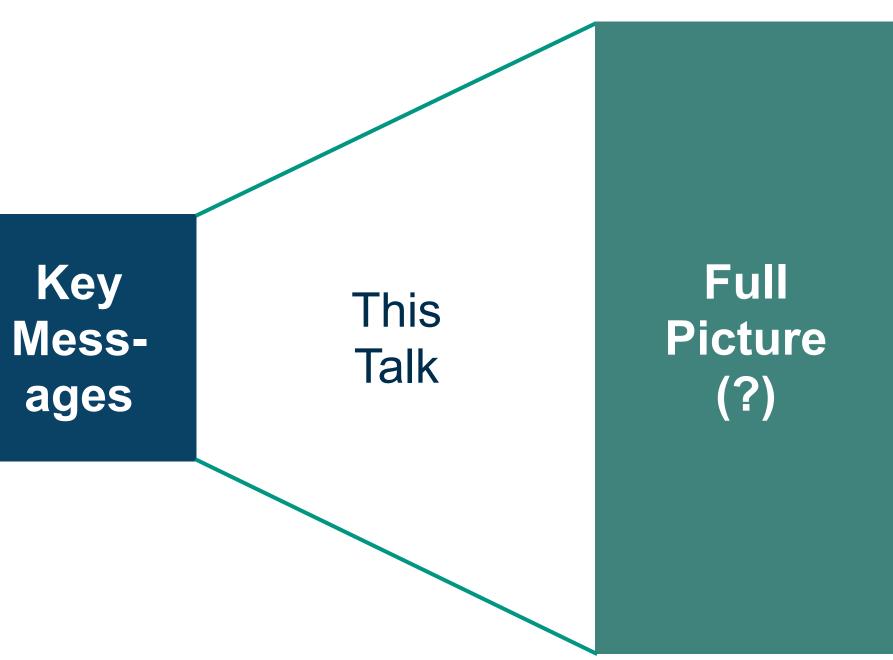
## **Preparing for for the European Strategy for Particle Physics A Human Autoencoder?**



PPG Working Groups

### **Computing Sessions at Venice Open Symposium**

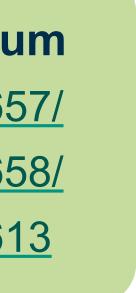
Parallel I: https://agenda.infn.it/event/44943/sessions/32657/ Parallel I: https://agenda.infn.it/event/44943/sessions/33815/ Parallel II: https://agenda.infn.it/event/44943/sessions/32658/ Parallel II: https://agenda.infn.it/event/44943/sessions/33818 https://agenda.infn.it/event/44943/sessions/32613 https://agenda.infn.it/event/44943/sessions/32614/ Plenary: Plenary:



Instrumentation Sessions at Venice Open Symposium

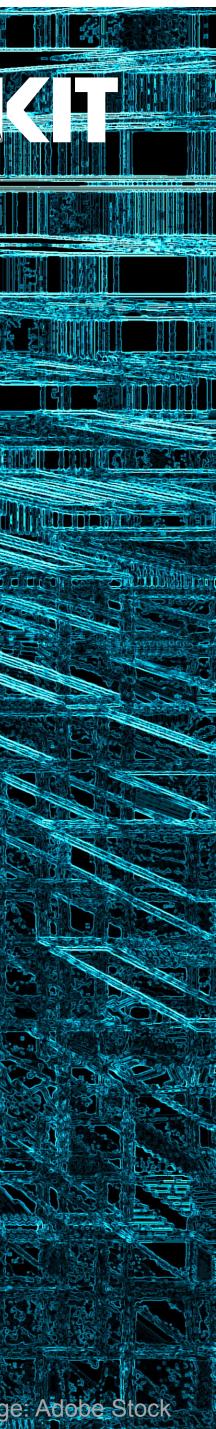












### Worldwide LHC Computing Grid (WLCG): A Success Story Computing ATLAS Preliminary 50

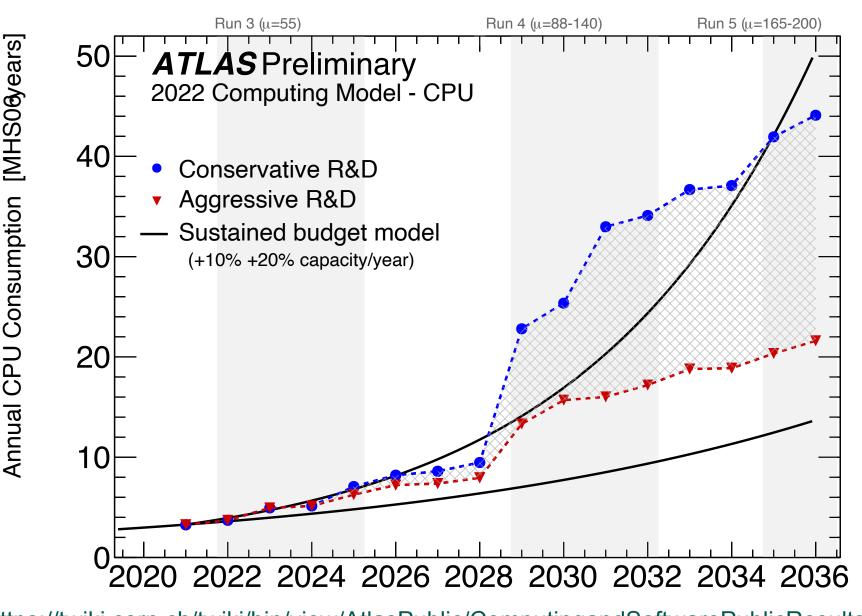
### **WLCG:** Continuously operating since the start of LHC Run 1

- Evolved from "Monarc" design into system of heterogeneous systems: CPUs, graphics processing units (GPUs), supercomputers, public/private clouds, 50× as large as in 2010
- Future direction: non-LHC experiments as partners ("beyond the 'L' in WLCG")

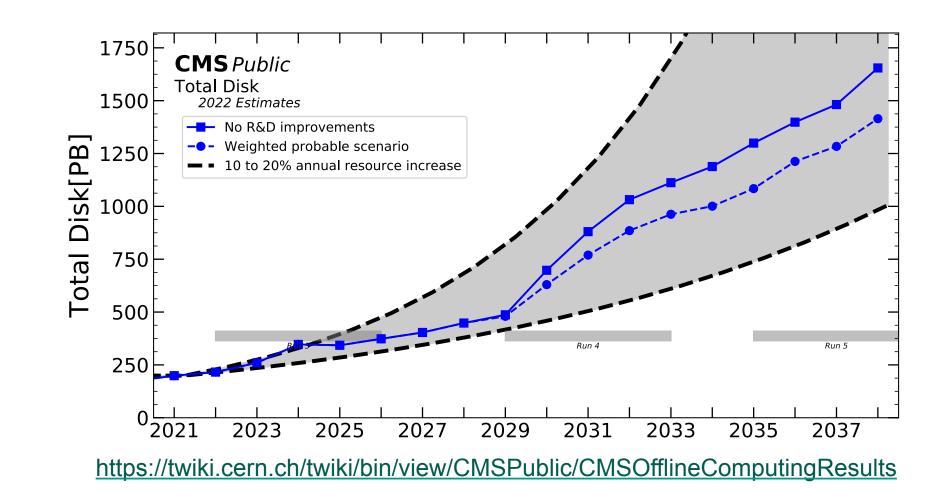
### **Requirements** for Era 1: most recent public **projections**

- Working assumption: "flat budget" → annual increase in CPU/disk/tape **slowing down**
- LHCb and ALICE: "triggerless" operation for LHC Run 3/4  $\rightarrow$  increased data rates at HL-LHC

Bottom line: CPU/disk/tape requirements ok for HL-LHC era assuming successful evolutionary R&D



https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/AtlasPublic/ComputingandSoftwarePublicResults



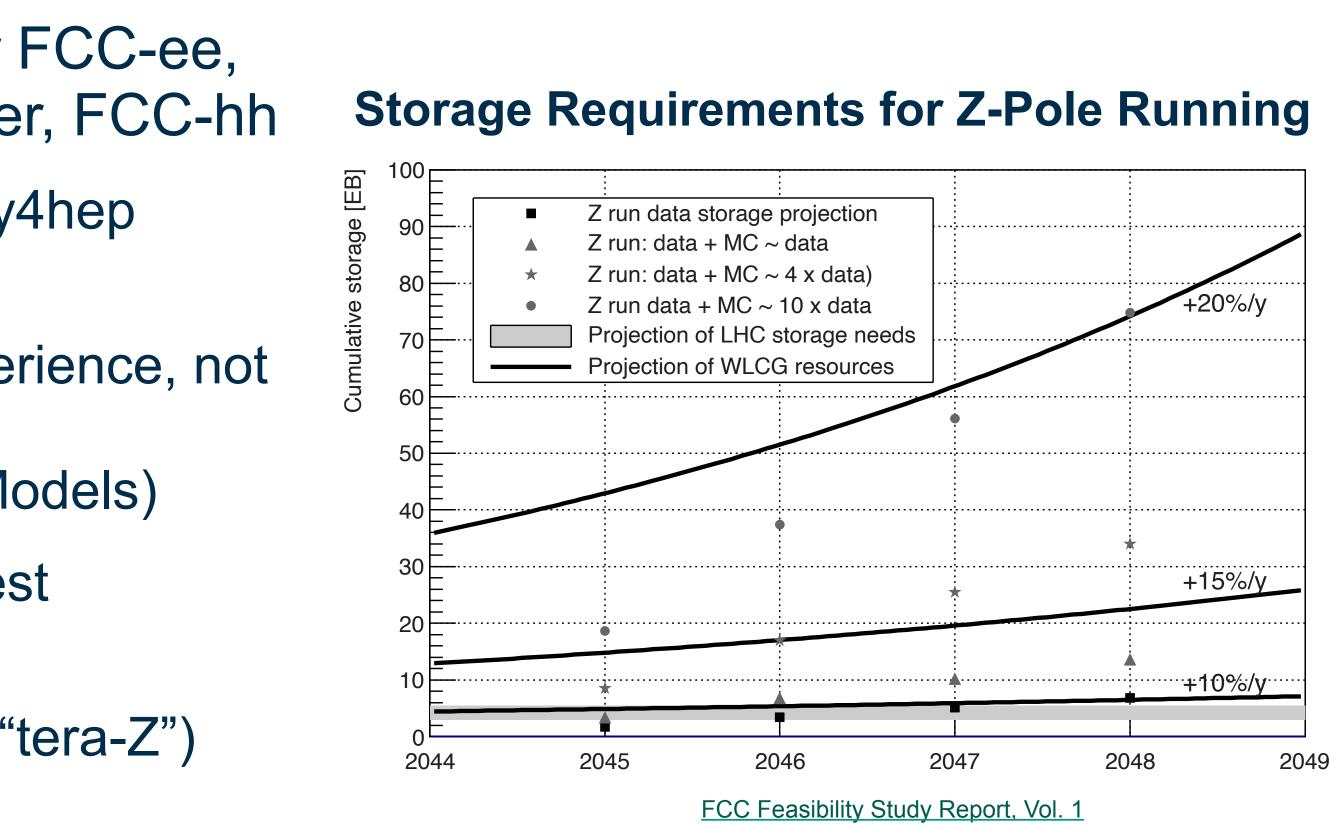


## **Requirements for Future Collider Projects** Computing

Physics Preparatory Group: compilation for FCC-ee, Linear Colliders, LHeC, LEP3, Muon Collider, FCC-hh

- Common foundations for software (e.g. Key4hep software stack), services, operations
- Conservative planning, based on LHC experience, not relying on novel "disruptive" technologies (e.g. quantum computing, Large Language Models)
- Projects require continuing effort and modest computing resources already now
- Biggest challenge in Era 2: Z-pole running ("tera-Z")

Botton line: **computing will not be a limiting factor** assuming continuing R&D







## **Selected Future R&D Directions** Computing

## **Software** stack and **tools**:

- HEP Software Foundation (HSF): foster exchange of ideas on event generators, detector simulation, reconstruction and software triggers, data analysis, ...
- New programming languages (e.g. Julia)
- External software projects (e.g. Celeritas/AdePT)
- Hardware and computing infrastructure:
- Heterogeneous computing on different CPU architectures, GPUs, programmable logic (FPGAs)
- Distributed computing: enable power of high-performance **computing** (HPC) centers for HEP workflows  $\rightarrow$  challenge: very different approach (access, standards, ...)

https://celeritas-project.github.io/celeritas/ https://github.com/apt-sim



### CMS HLT Node: CPU + GPU



<u>cms.cern</u>





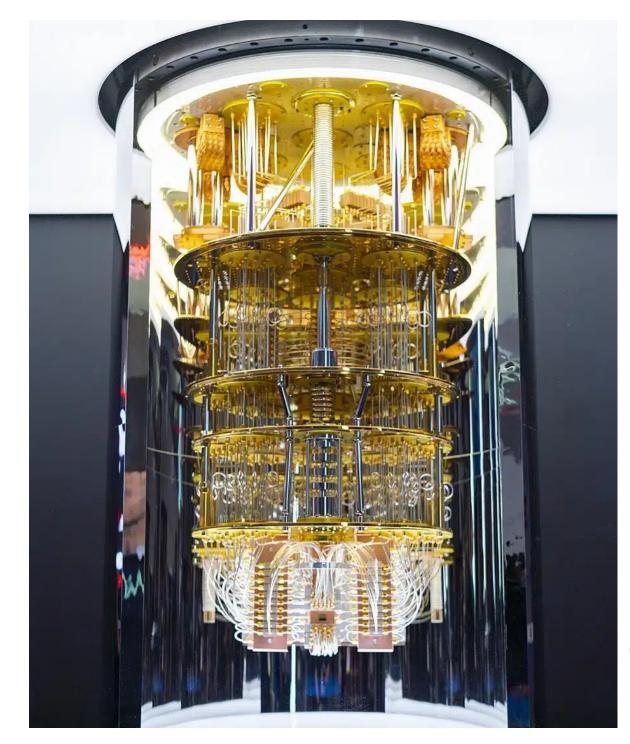
## **Selected Future R&D Directions** Computing

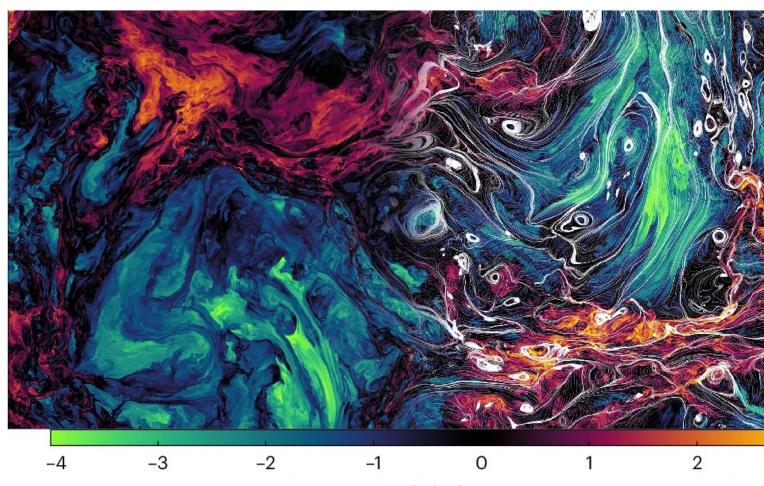
**Simulation and analysis** of exabytes of data (e.g. Tera-Z)

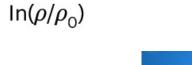
**FAIR principles** (findable, accessible, interoperable, reusable), e.g., open data and long term data preservation (LTDP) beyond "bit preservation"

**Quantum** (and neuromorphic) **computing**: often considered national priorities  $\rightarrow$  future particle physics projects **do not rely** on them (but will be happy to use them eventually)

Contact with other data and/or compute intensive research fields, e.g. gravitational waves, astrophysics, genomics









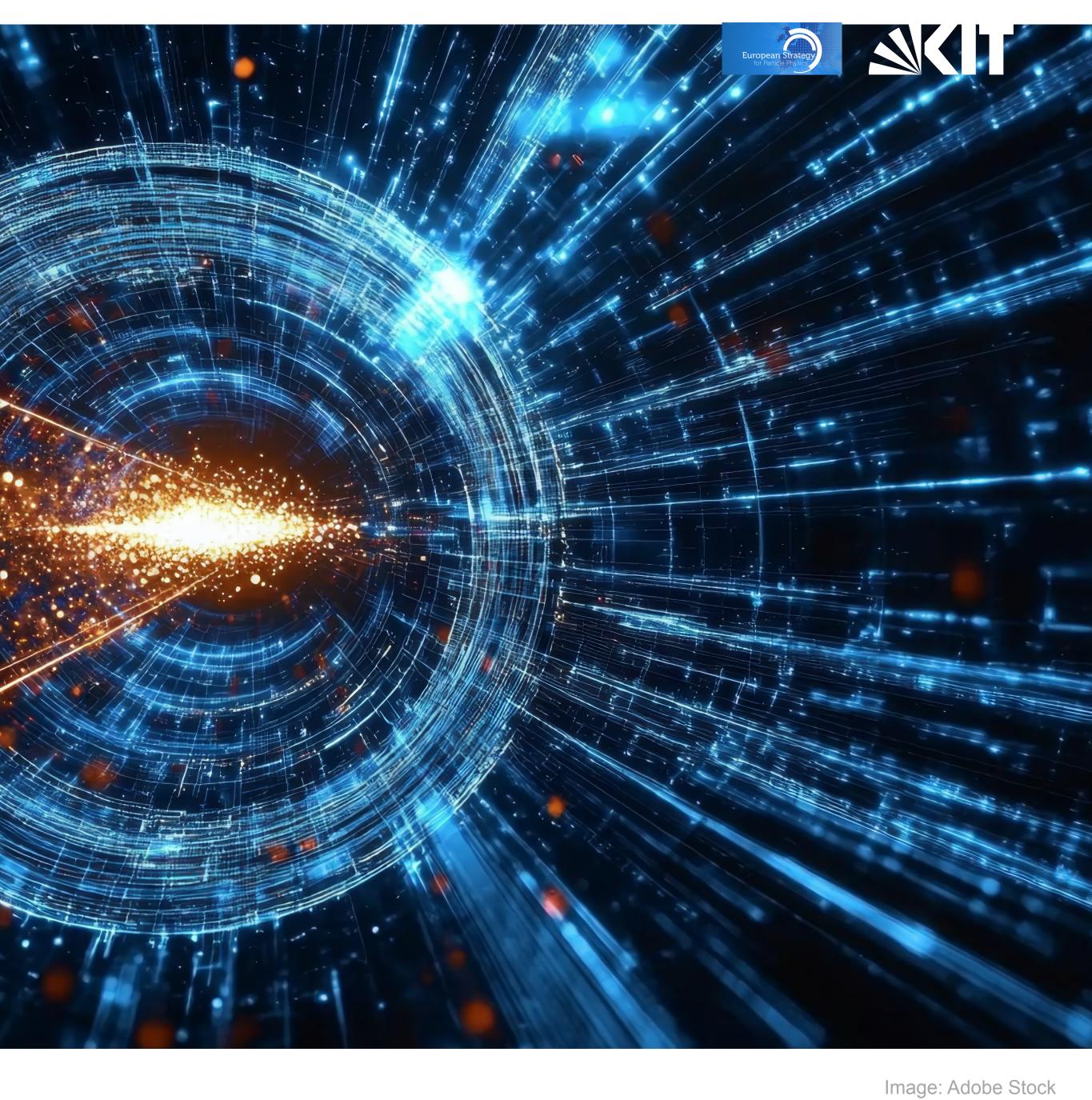








# Instrumentation

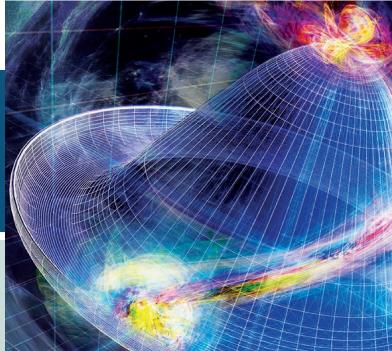


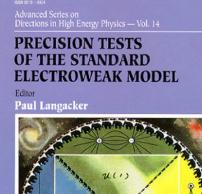
## **Requirements for a Higgs/Electroweak/Top Factory** Instrumentation

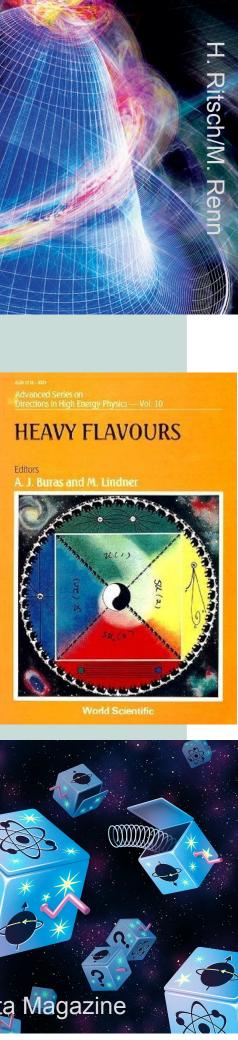
Physics Program	Instrumentation Chall
Higgs Factory	Outstanding momentum/i W/Z/H boson separation Hadron identification
Precision Electroweak & QCD Physics	Outstanding absolute and Bias-free <b>tracking</b> with ou
Heavy Flavor Physics	Excellent impact parameters Excellent ECAL energy represented by and $\pi/K$ s
Physics of Feebly Interacting Particles	Excellent sensitivity to <b>det</b> Hermetic detectors Precision <b>timing</b>

### lenges

- impact parameter resolution n in multijet events
- relative luminosity accuracy utstanding angular resolution
- eter and secondary vertex resolution resolution separation
- etached vertices (up to meters)

















## **Technologies: Colliders an** Instrumentation

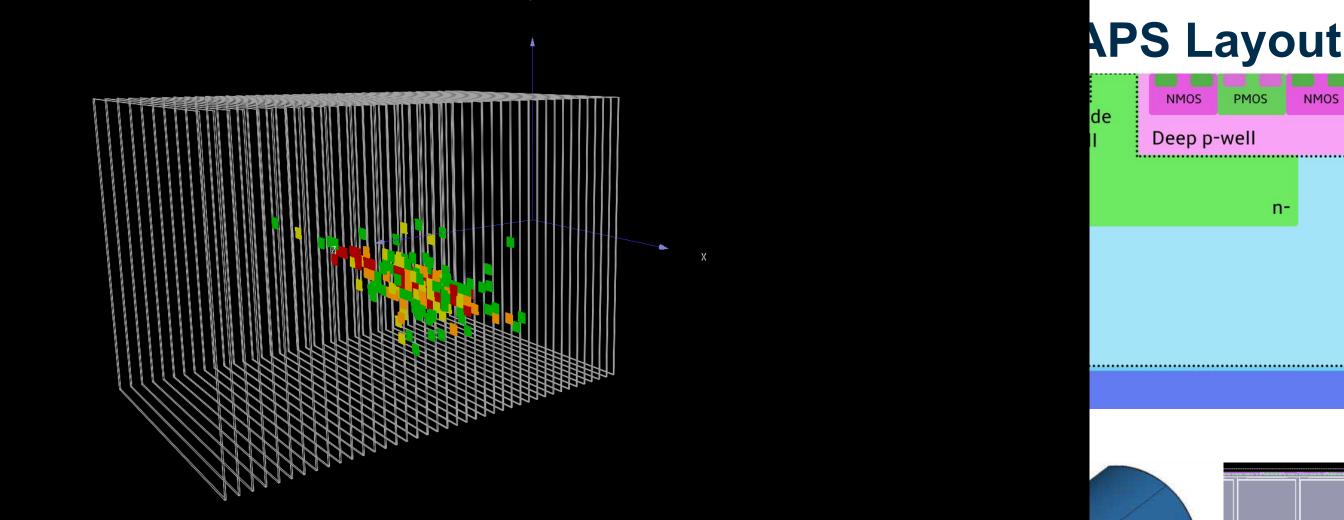
## Vertexing and tracking:

- Silicon: monolithic active pixel sensors,
- Gaseous detectors: drift chambers, chambers, micro-pattern gaseous c
- 65 nm New: 4D tracking (3D position: < 30 µm, ume: < 30 ps)</p>

## **Calorimetry**:

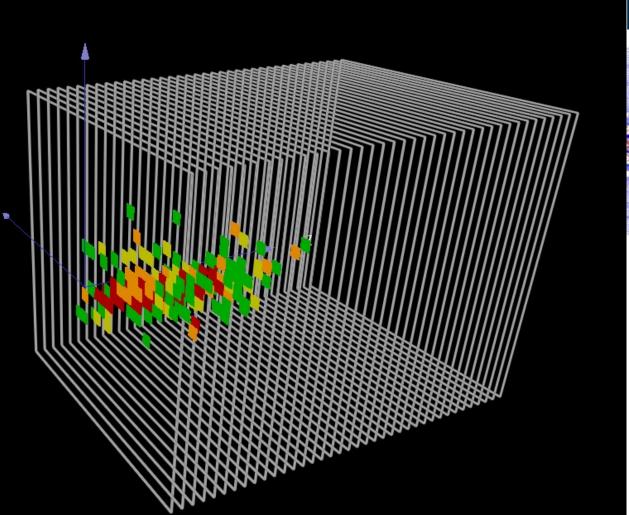
- High granularity imaging calorimeters
- **Dual-readout** (scintillation & Cherenkov)
- Suited for modern reconstruction algor particle flow, machine learning
- New: 5D calorimetry (energy, 3D position

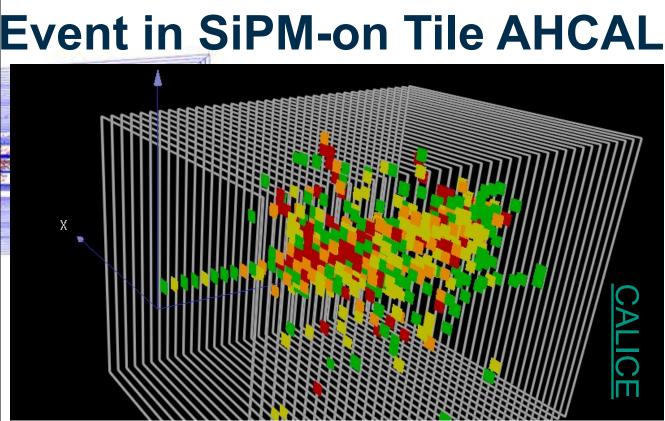
CM



# etc.

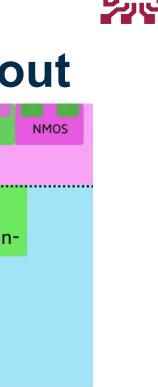


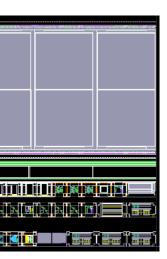












## **Technologies: Colliders and Beyond** Instrumentation

**Photon** detection: high quantum efficiency, single-photon detection, high speed, low dark rate, cryogenic readout ...  $\rightarrow$  key technology: **silicon photomultipliers** (SiPMs)

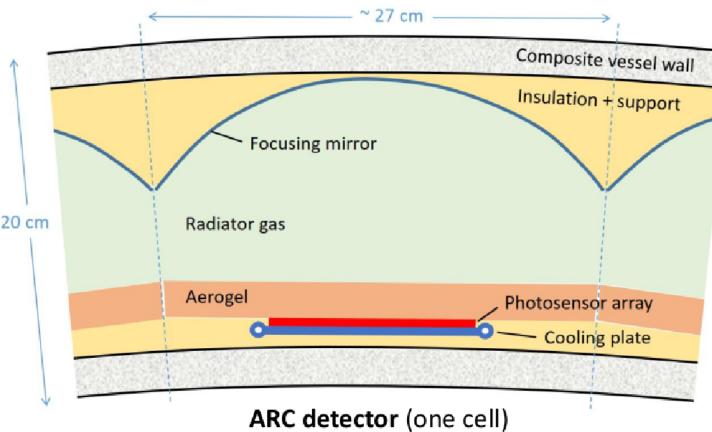
**Particle identification** (PID): pion/photon and hadron separation over various relevant momentum ranges, muon ID

 $\rightarrow$  key technologies: **RICH** (ring-imaging Cherenkov) counters, **TOF** (time-of-flight) detectors, **d***E*/**d***x* and **d***N*/**d***x* in gaseous tracking detectors, gaseous/scintillating muon detectors

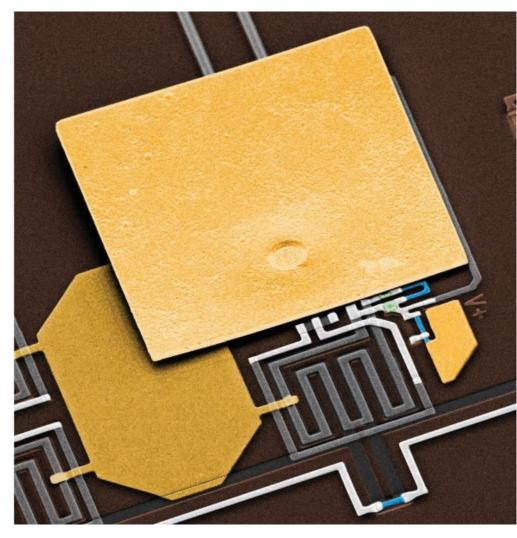
Detectors for **neutrino** physics and **rare event** searches: diverse set of physics objectives and requirements

 $\rightarrow$  broad range of technologies: (noble) liquids, semiconductors, quantum sensors, microwave resonators, and more

### **ARC: Array of RICH Cells**



### **Magnetic Microcalorimeter**











## ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap 2021 Instrumentation

## **2020** ESPP Update: **ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap**

- Series of bottom-up workshops to identify requirements, technologies, time scales, expert training, ...
- Comprehensive roadmap document
- New DRD (Detector R&D) collaborations → strategic R&D

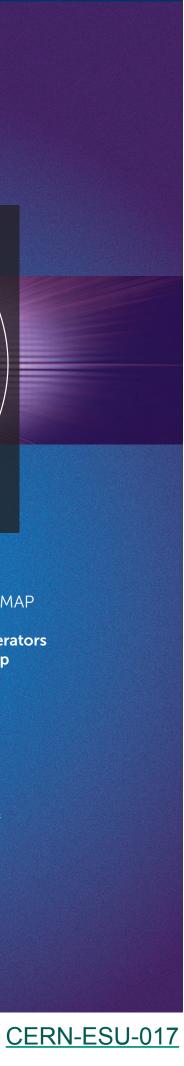


THE 2021 ECFA DETECTOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ROADMAP

The European Committee for Future Accelerators **Detector R&D Roadmap Process Group** 









## ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap 2021: DRD Collabora

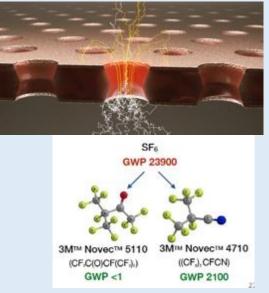
### Instrumentation

### + close collaboration and efforts in the US, Japan, and China

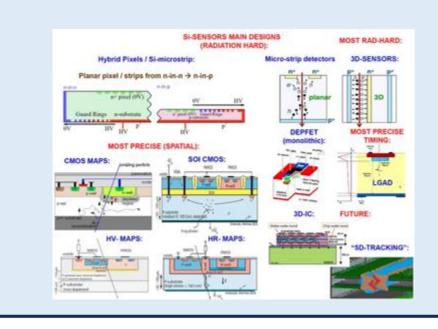
### **DRD1: Gaseous Detectors** Large · Fast · eco-friendly gases · MPGD, e.g. GEMs

### $\chi^2$ / ndf = 73.26 / 45 μ = 2.7451 + 0.0004 m r, = 20.9 + 0.3 ps ps per σ, = 38.9 + 1.1 ps T<sub>rot</sub> = 24.0 + 0.3 ps track 2.65 2.7 2.75 2.8 2.85 2.9 Signal Arrival Time (ns) PICOSEC: NIMA903

(2018) 317



### **DRD3: Semiconductor Det.** Monolithic CMOS · LGADs · radiation hardness · interconns.

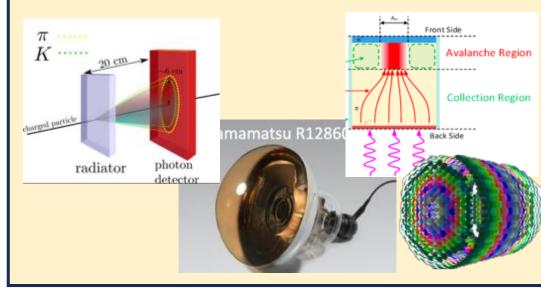


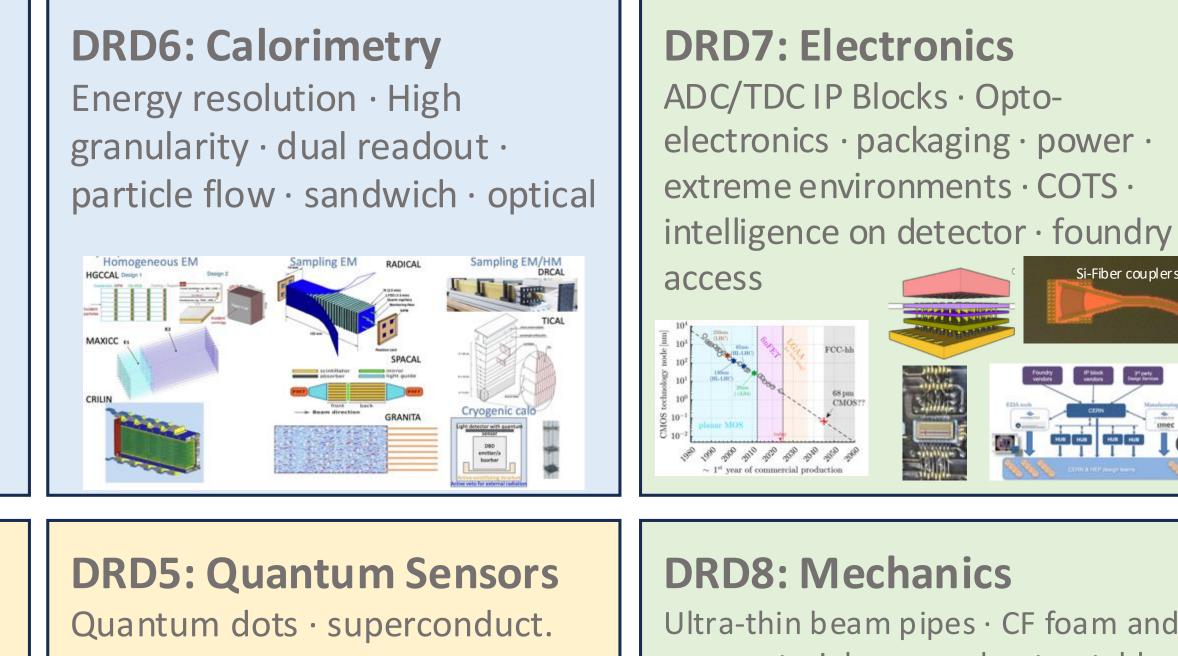
### **DRD2: Liquid Detectors** for Neutrinos · Dark Matter · Ovbb

### **Liquid Scintillators** Water Cherenkov **Noble Elements** Argon & Xenon Visible Scintillation Cherenkov light, Ionisation charge light propagation light propagation Scintillator properties Doping for n-capture & transport VUV Scintillation, light Isotope loading propagation & detection

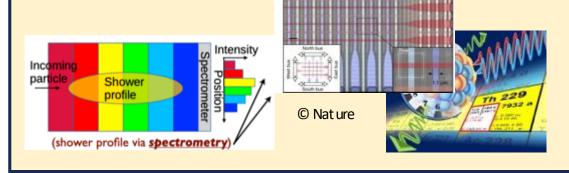
### **DRD4: Photon detectors**

vacuum, solid-state (SiPM), hybrid single-photon and SciFi detectors · applications in PID, RICH, tracking

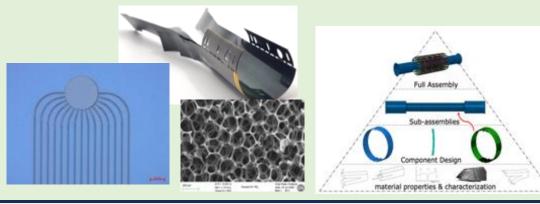




nanowires · bolometers · TES · MMC · nuclear clocks Applications in LEPP, first projects in HEPP happening



Ultra-thin beam pipes · CF foam and new materials · curved, retractable sensors · air & micro-channel cooling · eco-friendly cooling fluids · robots · augmented reality





for Particle Physics





## ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap 2021 Instrumentation

## **2020** ESPP Update: **ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap**

- Series of bottom-up workshops to identify requirements, technologies, time scales, expert training, ...
- Comprehensive roadmap document
- New DRD (Detector R&D) collaborations → strategic R&D)

## **2026** ESPP Update:

New/updated requirements and recent developments

- Not (yet fully) considered: detector magnets, quantum detectors for rare event searches, "intelligent" trigger and data acquisition – electronics and software tools
- New R&D collaborations for AI? ("AI-RD collaborations")

U. Husemann: Computing and Instrumentation



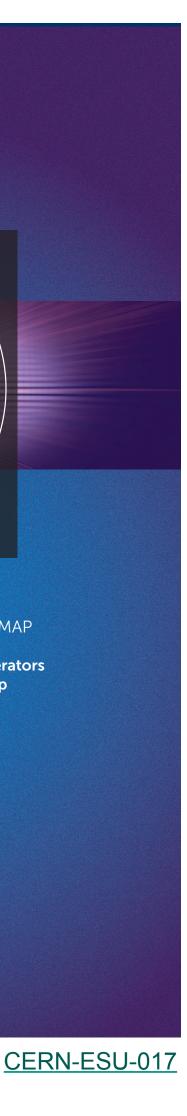
THE 2021 ECFA DETECTOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ROADMAP

The European Committee for Future Accelerators **Detector R&D Roadmap Process Group** 









# Transversal Topics





**Transversal Topics: Machine Learning & Al Computing & Instrumentation** 

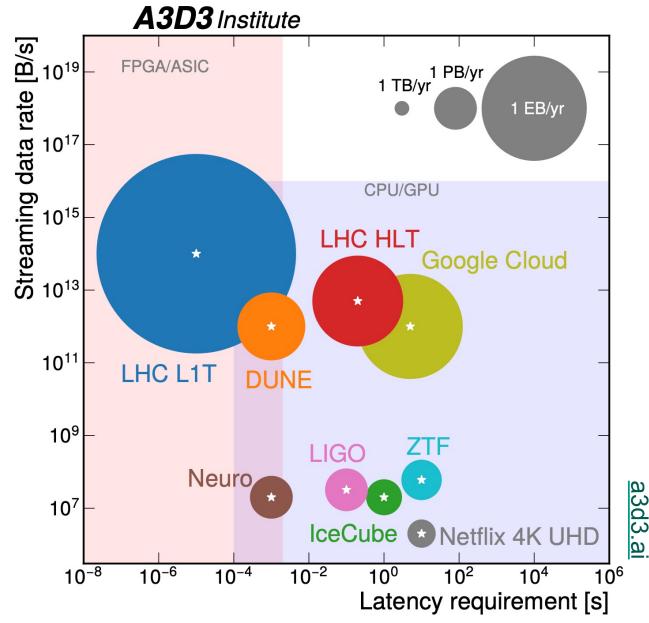
Data challenges: rate bottlenecks, vendor lock-in (e.g. GPUs, FPGAs), long-term maintenance of large code base (10s of millions lines of code)

Machine learning ubiquitous in particle physics: detector design, detector frontend ("edge AI") and backend, trigger, simulation, data analysis

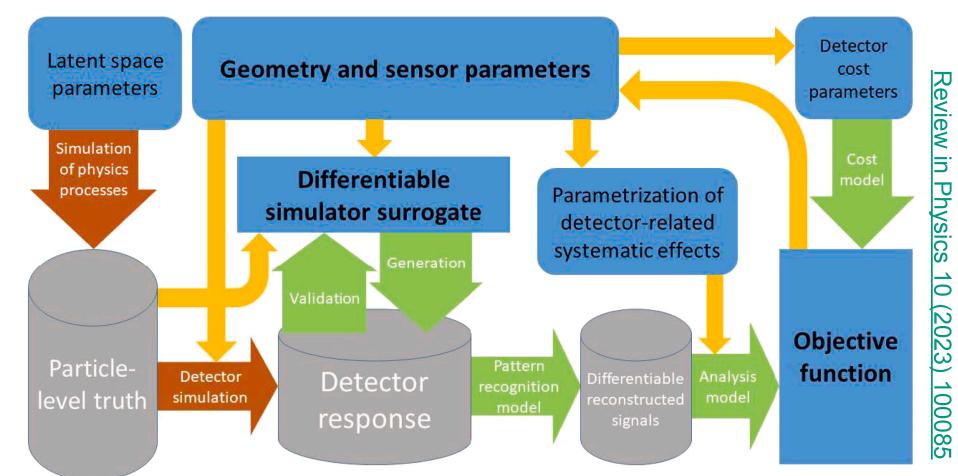
**Artificial intelligence:** potential for **disruption**, but **no reliance** on, e.g., large language models, foundation models

Need to bridge gaps to computer science and industry (over decades-long projects)

## **Rate/Latency Requirements**



### **AI Detector Optimization**







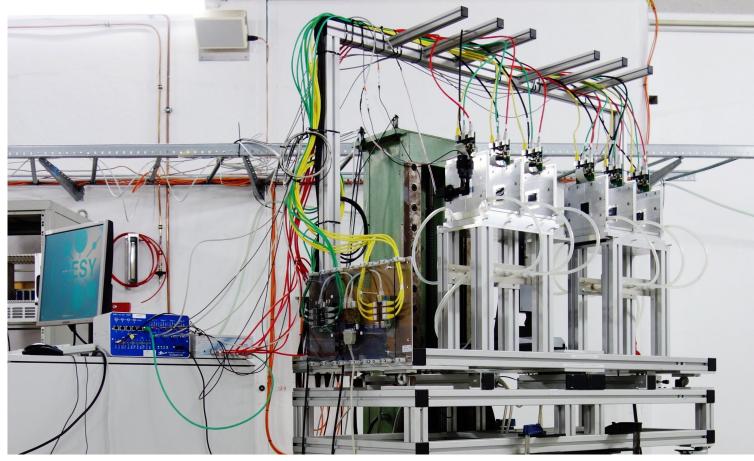


Infrastructures and Relations **Computing & Instrumentation** 

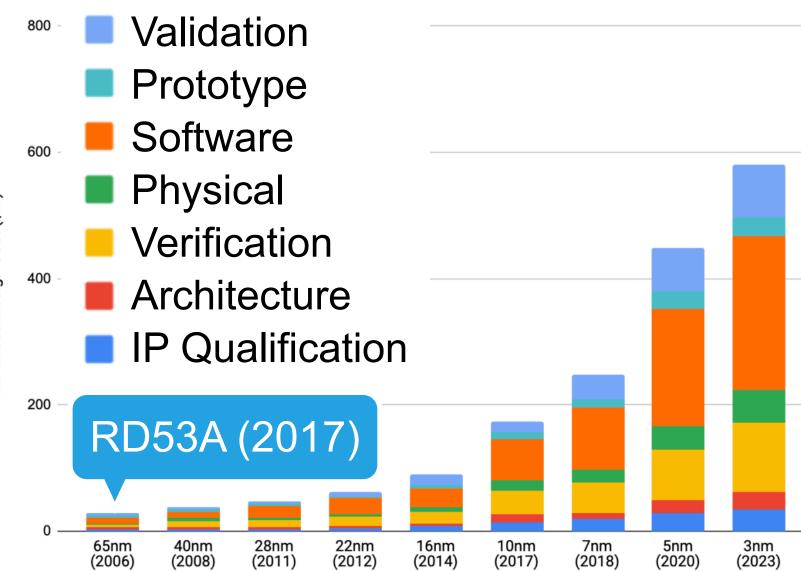
Key infrastructures for detector R&D: irradiation and beam test facilities, CERN Neutrino Platform

- **Relations** to the "world outside particle physics": **Engineering** and **disruptive new technologies**: software, quantum materials and sensing, manufacturing
- Microelectronics challenge: much increased complexity and cost, particle physics lagging behind Partnerships with industry for latest developments,
- joint research, commercial interest (e.g. knowledge transfer, licensing), careers in science and industry

### **Beam Hodoscope at DESY Test Beam**



### **Cost of Advanced ASIC Designs**



Technology Node (year introduced)





<u>desy.de</u>



# **Transversal Topics: Workforce and Sustainability**

**Computing and Instrumentation** 

## Maintaining expertise:

Attract and train early career researce  $\rightarrow$  ambitious projects, **recognition**, transparent career paths

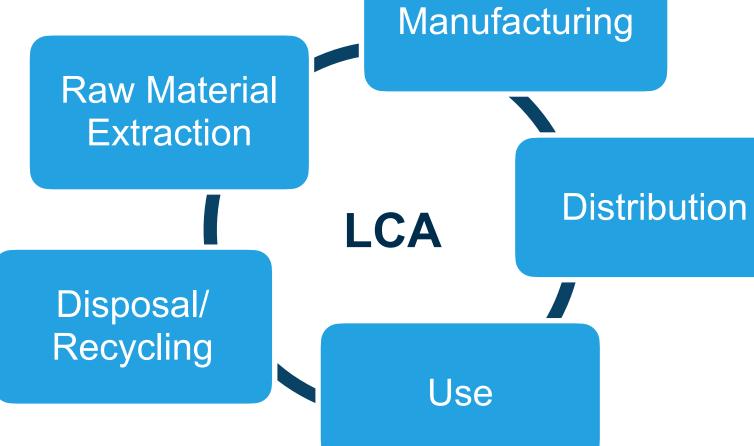


- Attract and retain highly specialized experts (AI, chip) design, ...), foster mobility in and out of particle physics
- Making computing and instrumentation sustainable:
- Computing: energy efficiency of devices and facilities, efficient algorithms
- Detectors: full life cycle assessment (LCA), new eco-frie



### **ECR Open Symposium 2025**













# Summary & Conclusion

The future of particle physics is bright: vivid field, broad range of experiments Computing and instrumentation in particle physics: tools for discovery ■ Significant technological limitations and challenges → continuing R&D required New ideas, may turn out as potential game changers (AI, second quantum revolution) • Community willing and able to transform  $\rightarrow$  to be further developed

