Noble Liquid Calorimeter ALLEGRO Ecal

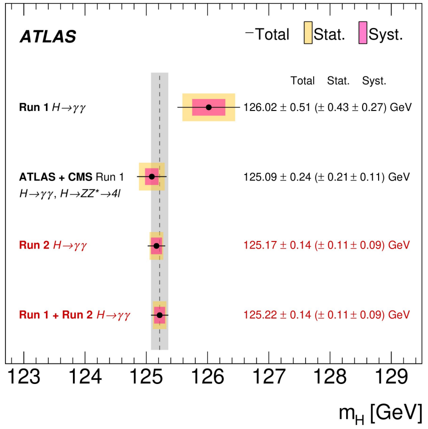
Nicolas **Morange**, *IJCLab*

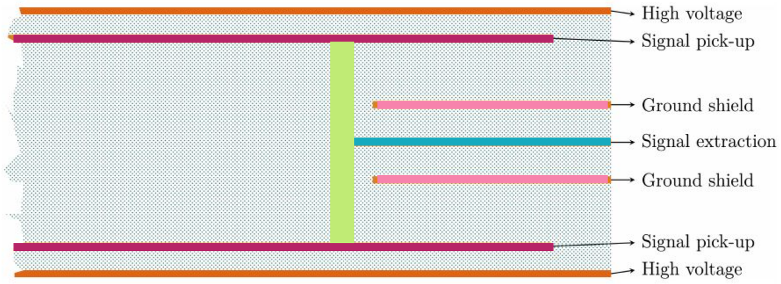
Journée DRD IN2P3, 04/03/2025

A Noble liquid Ecal for FCC-ee

- LAr: an excellent solution for small systematics
  - Good energy resolution
  - High(-ish) granularity achievable
  - Linearity, uniformity, long-term stability
  - Easy to calibrate
- What we want to get
  - High granularity, optimization for PFlow reconstruction
  - Achieving very low noise
  - Lightweight cryostats to minimize X_0
  - Designing for improved energy resolution
- What does limit ATLAS granularity ?
  - copper/kapton electrode: Traces to read out middle cells take real estate on back layer
  - Solution for Noble Liquid calo for FCC:
    - Multi-layer PCB to route signals inside
    - Allows for ~ **×10 ATLAS granularity**

100 MeV systematic on Hyy mass

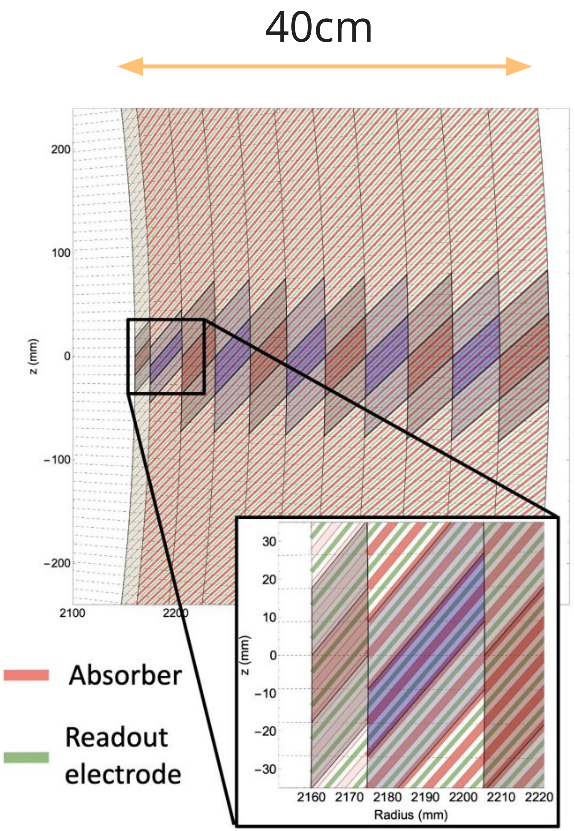




Allegro Ecal Design Idea

Design driven by the solution used for electrodes

- 1536 **straight inclined** (50°) 1.8mm **Pb** absorber plates
- Multi-layer PCBs as readout electrodes
- 1.2 – 2.4mm **LAr** gaps (**LKr** option): ~20% sampling fraction
- 40cm deep (22 X_0)
- $\Delta\theta$ = 10 (2.5) mrad for regular (strip) cells, $\Delta\phi$ = 8 mrad, 11 longitudinal layers



PCBs as electrodes: great flexibility

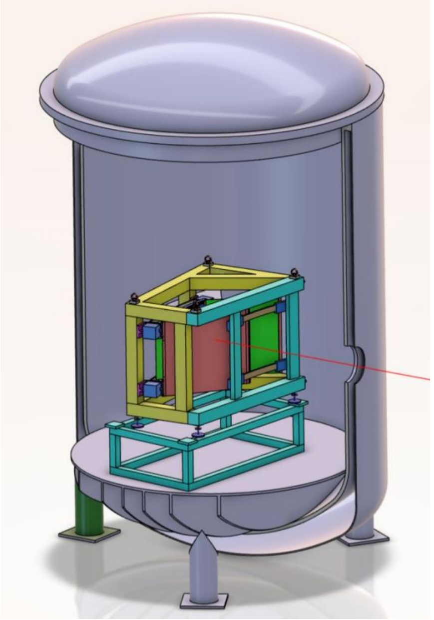
- Number of layers and granularity of layers fully optimizable
- Projective cells

➢ **Lots of room for optimisation !**

Goals of the ALLEGRO Ecal DRD6 project

- Development of the full simulation of a complete calorimeter
  - Integrate in the ALLEGRO Detector Concept
  - Develop reconstruction chain
    - e/γ, then hadrons/jets
  - Inform important design decisions from the expected physics performance
    - Reconstruction efficiencies, resolutions, general PFlow performance
    - Optimal granularity, impact of absorber / active materials

- A first test-beam module ready for when beams are back at CERN (H2 2029)
  - Size: enough to contain full EM shower
  - This requires developments of individual elements
    - Electrodes, frontend electronics, absorbers, support mechanics
  - The module is necessary to prove that the design can work well



The ALLEGRO Ecal consortium

ALLEGRO Ecal == WP2 of DRD6

CERN

IJCLab Irène Joliot-Curie Laboratoire de Physique des 2 Infinis

Brookhaven National Laboratory

Charles University

Centre de Physique des Particules de Marseille CPPM

LAPP Laboratoire d'Annecy-le-Vieux de Physique des Particules

APC

Arizona

Stony Brook University

Nevis Laboratories Columbia University

Omega Microelectronics

IFIN-HH

Technische Universität Dresden

Ústav experimentálnej fyziky SAV, v. v. i. 1969

The University of Texas at Austin

Max-Planck-Institut für Physik

NYU

SMU

The ALLEGRO Ecal consortium

ALLEGRO Ecal == WP2 of DRD6

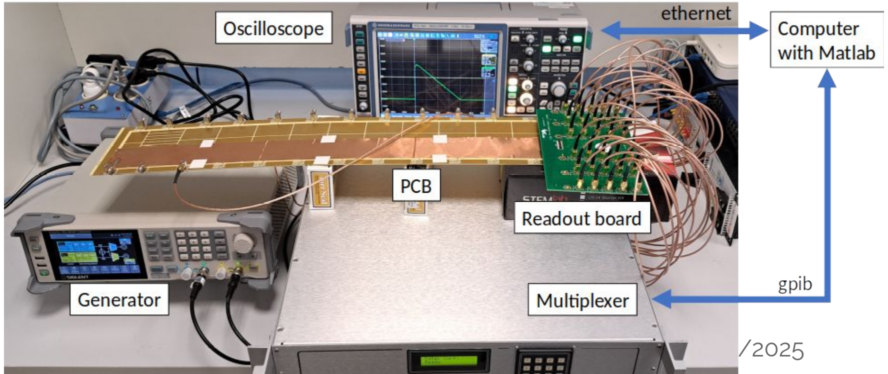
- N.M leader of the project (WP2 responsible)
- Giovanni Marchiori co-responsible for simulations
- Strong link with DRD6 WP4 (electronics) with Christophe de la Taille as responsible

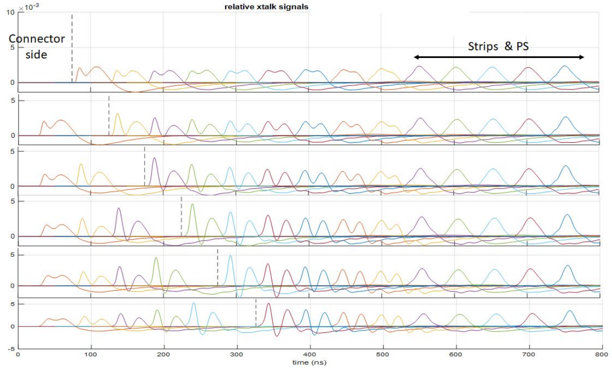
Progress on electrodes prototypes

Explore tradeoffs: max granularity / capacitance (noise) / cross-talk

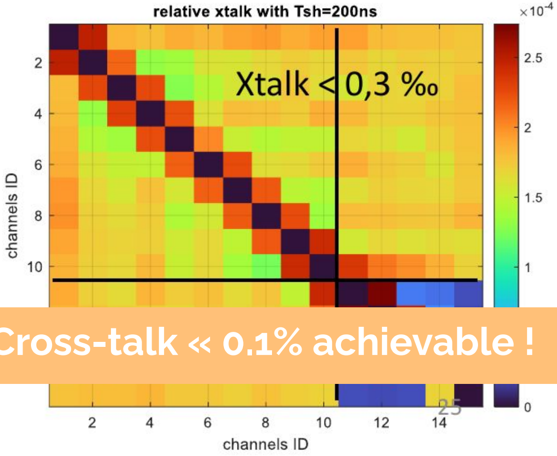
- First large-scale prototype at CERN
  - Explore many options for grounding, for shields
  - Few per-mille cross-talk achievable with long shaping

- Latest prototype at IJCLab
  - All layers readout at the back
    - Best for material budget, worse for noise and cross-talk
  - New shielding ideas
  - Developed system for automated measurements
    - Detailed understanding of cross-talk and capacitances





Tsh = 200ns



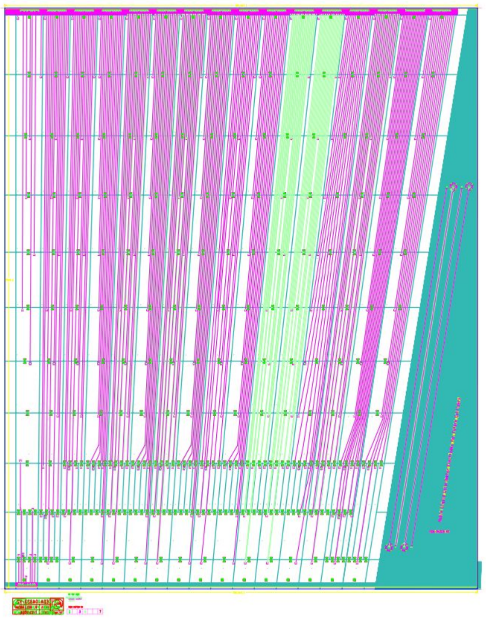
Cross-talk « 0.1% achievable !

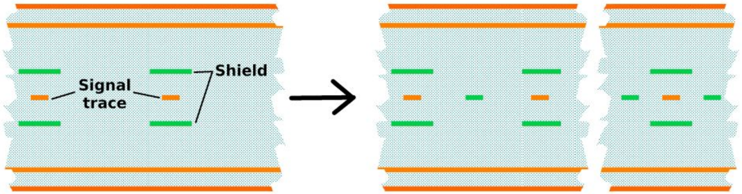
Next generation of electrodes

New large-scale prototype in fabrication at CERN PCB Lab (Jan 2025)

- Based on all lessons learned with previous generations
  - All channels readout at the back
  - Connectors to use same automated test system as IJCLab
  - Tuned widths and thicknesses
  - Optimization of stack-up and line impedance

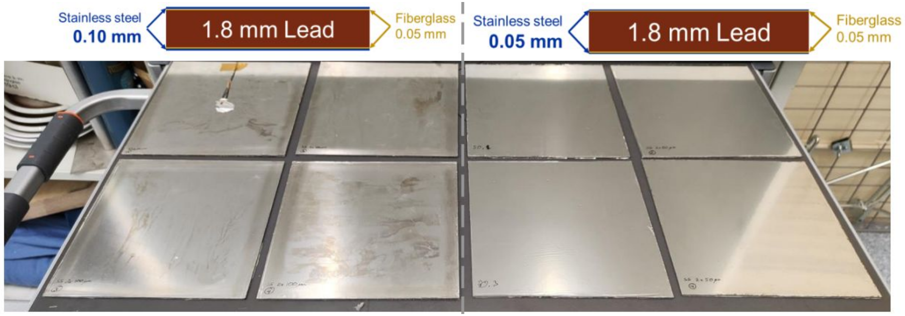
- Still investigating options
  - Many towers are different, varying one parameter at a time (widths, thicknesses)
  - Additional shielding (à la IJCLab)
  - Traces ordering in towers (impact on cross-talk expected)
  - Position of “strip” layer

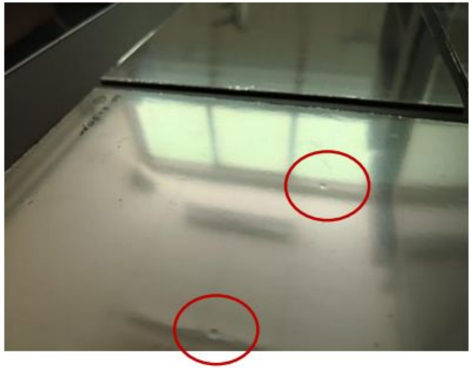




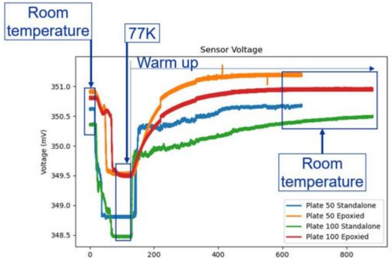
Absorbers

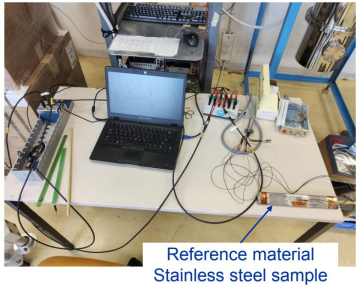
- Absorbers are 1.8mm lead plates sandwiched between stainless steel sheets, glued by prepreg
  - Absorbers fabricated with 0.1mm and 0.05mm SS sheets
  - Deformations appear in cold tests at 77K with 0.05mm sheets only





- CTE investigations
  - Deformations probably due to CTE differences
  - Investigated using strain gauges





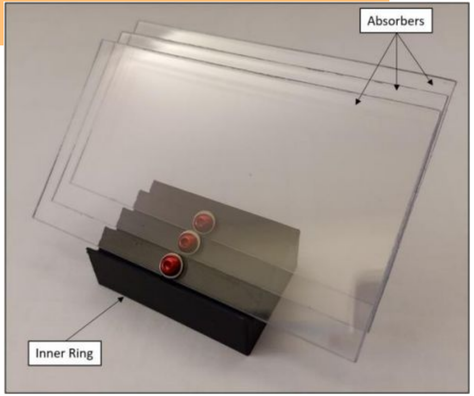
- **0.1mm SS sheets is now default**

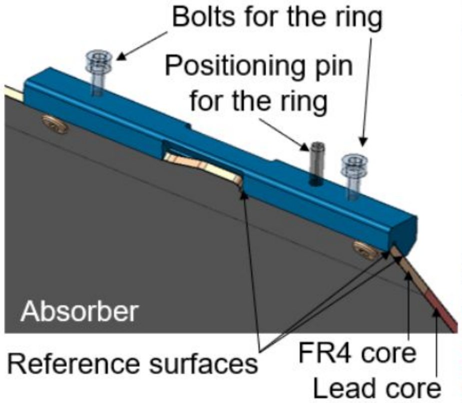
Support structures and general design

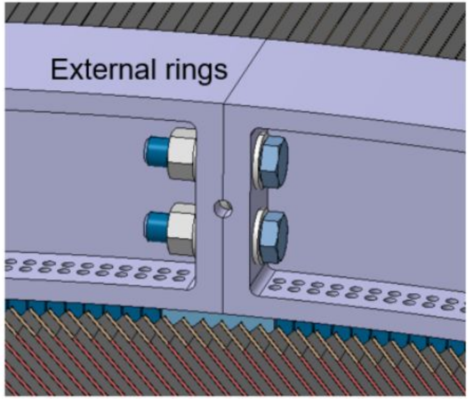
Significant progress on general mechanics design in 2024

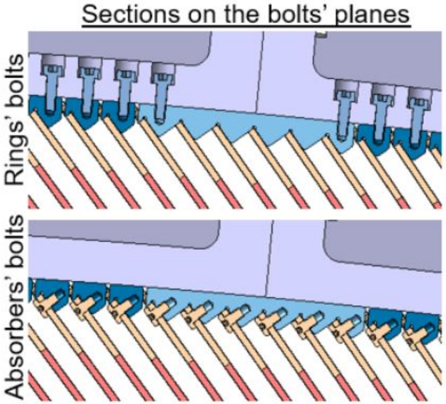
- How to hold the electrodes and absorbers ?
  - Tight space
  - High precision
  - Minimal X_0 in front of calo ⇒ use fiberglass for inner ring
- Design and 3D-printed prototypes to check feasibility
  - Small screws: need Torx over Allen

CENTRE DE PHYSIQUE DES PARTICULES DE MARSEILLE
CPPM



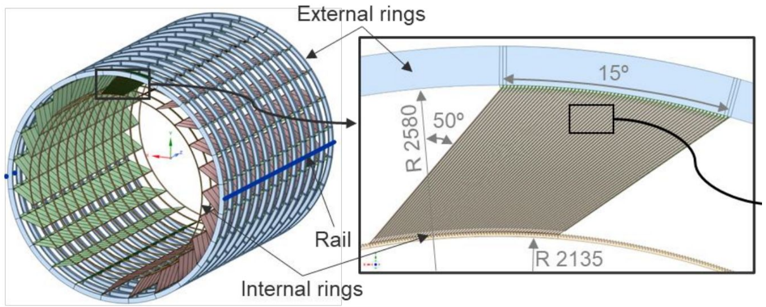


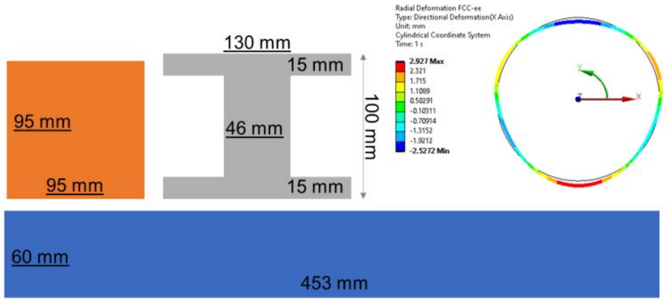




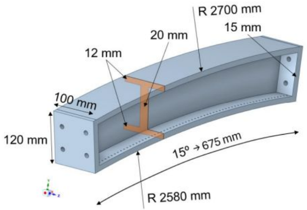
Support structures II

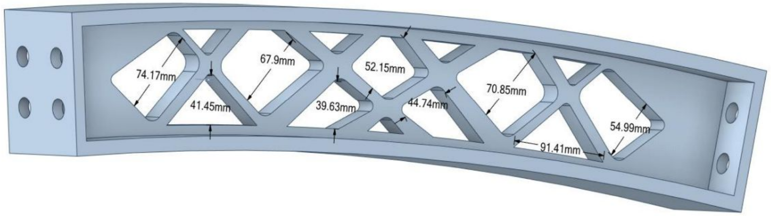
- Overall structure is given by support rings, external and internal
  - Inner ring: mostly positioning, need to be as ‘transparent’ as possible
  - External ring provides most of the support. Sits on rails in the cryostat
- Calculations on the overall structure inform needed size of the H beams





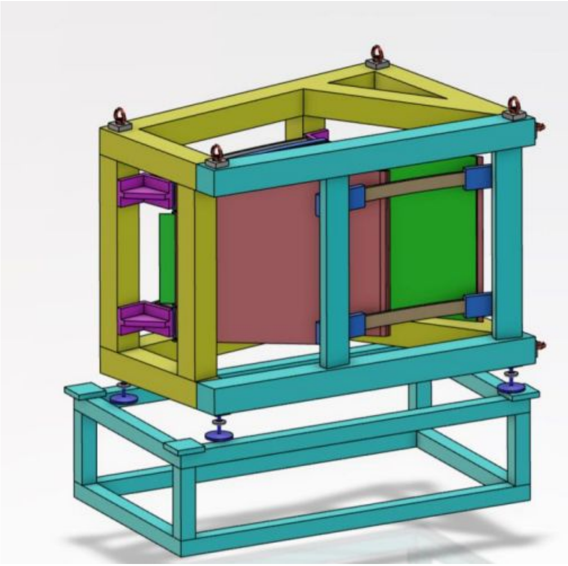
- Then: need space for cables and cooling pipes to go through
  - First attempts at using ANSYS to calculate a hollow structure to make room

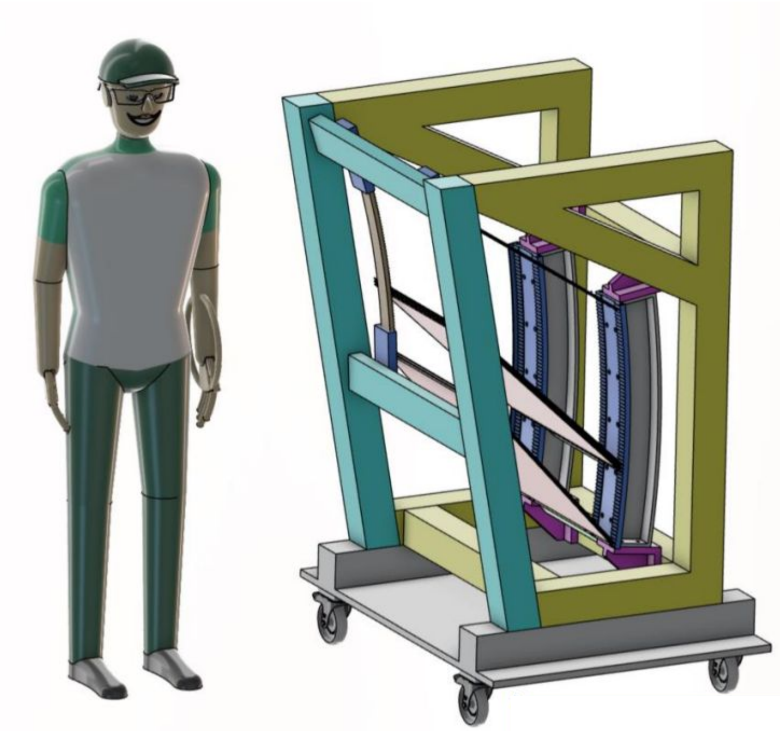




Tooling for assembly

- Several concepts explored for tooling for assembly of module
- Easy access for assembly, and can be installed for test at cold

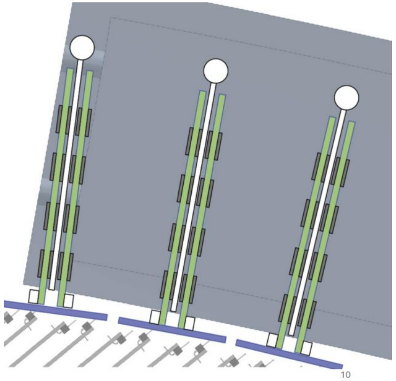




Ideas on cold readout electronics

ALLEGRO Ecal barrel: ~2M channels

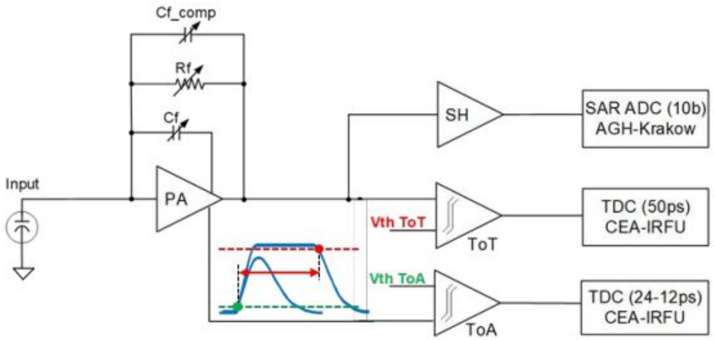
- Warm electronics outside of cryostat: 2M signal cables to route
- Cold electronics: need room for boards + HV, powering and signal cables
  - Note: number of cables greatly reduced through multiplexing
  - First idea: cold FEB along radial direction. Adapter boards to connect to electrodes and do the summation (2 electrodes in phi are summed)
  - Opens many new questions !
    - Space needed in support rings
    - Cooling aspects
    - Amount of data transferred per channel has large impact on number of cables needed
    - Stresses need for 0-suppression

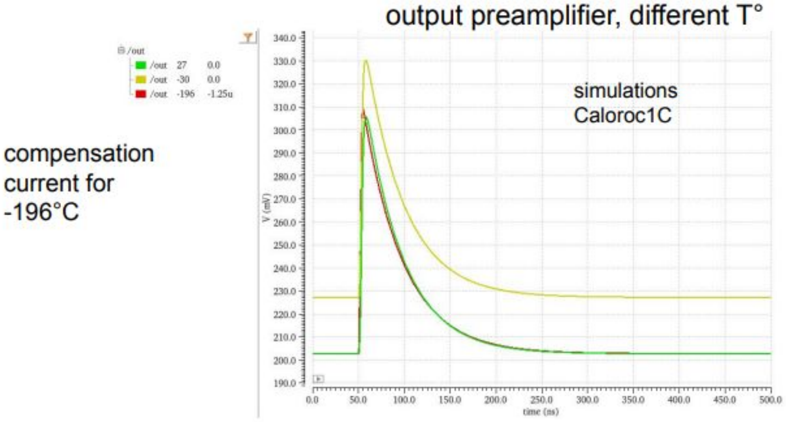


Cold ASICs

2025: first developments towards frontend ASICs

- CALOROC1C
  - First adaptation of HGCROC to cryogenic temperatures
  - Modified CMS frontend
    - Longer shaping times
  - EIC-style readout
    - Simplified wrt CMS requirements
  - Low power (10 mW/channel) solution

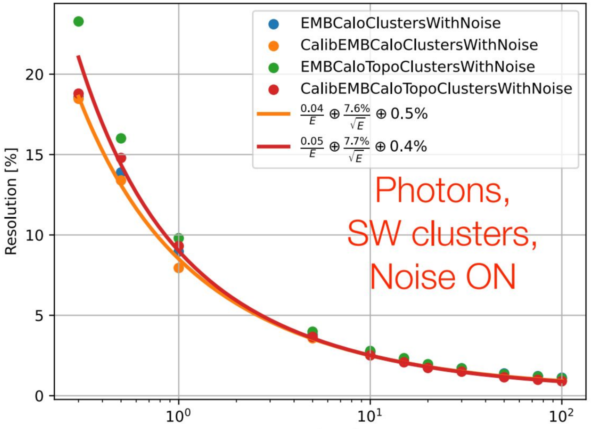


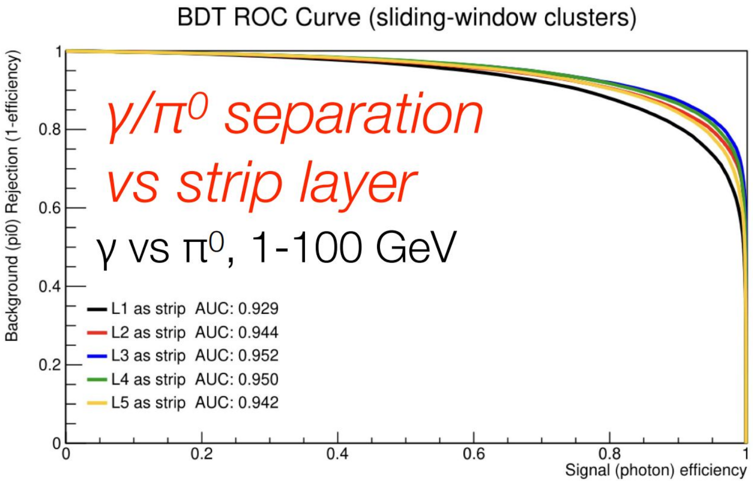


MEGA
Microelectronics

Simulations and design optimisation: granularity

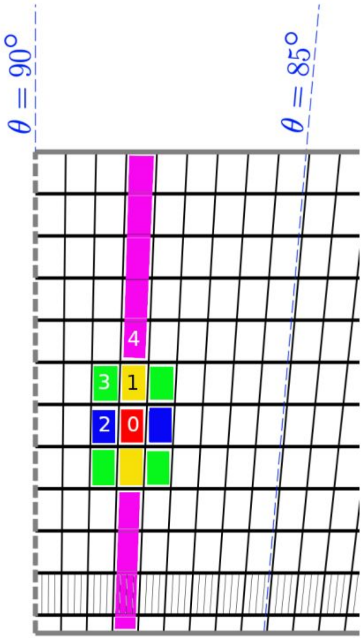
- Lots of ground work on FCC simulation framework for ALLEGRO Fullsim
- Fixed-size and topo-clustering available for a while
- Electron and photon energy reconstruction using BDT regression
- 2024: BDT for photon / π^0 classification
  - Allows to investigate EM granularity
  - Indicates that “strips” layer would be better placed in 3rd or 4th layer instead of 2nd layer (shower has not started enough yet)

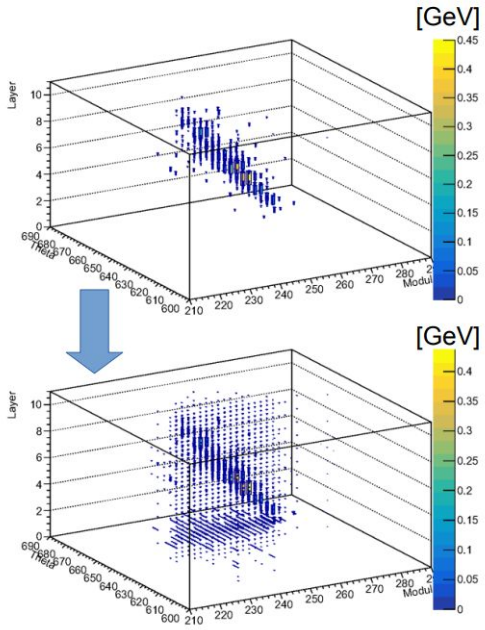


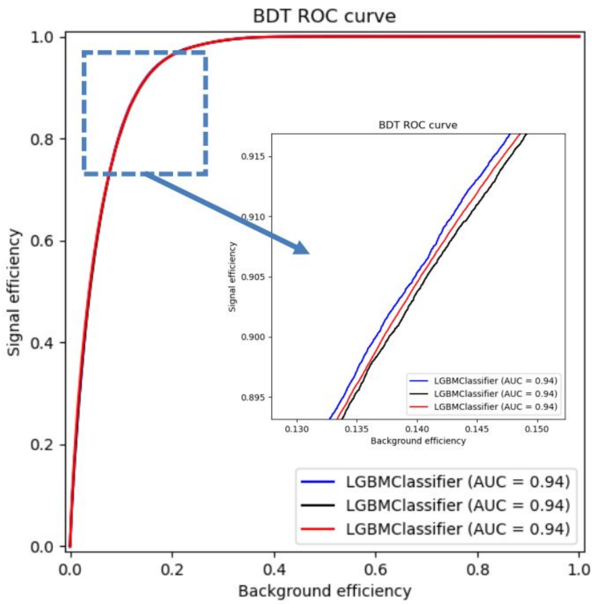


Simulations and design optimisation: improvements

- Inclusion of noise and crosstalk (energy sharing) in the digitization
  - **Tiny impact** on photon / π^0 classification, even with pessimistic cross-talk figures !







Type	1: Radial	2: Theta	3: Diagonal	4: Tower
Crosstalk	0.7%	0.3%	0.04%	0.1%

IN2P3: Status of R&T Project

Updates not concluded in time for this meeting – things being worked on

- Fiche Project R&T being updated
  - Recent withdrawal of LPNHE
  - LAPP is going to join work on electrodes (Renaud Gaglione)

- Comparison with initial version (2023)
  - Our **end goal has shifted**: no beams at CERN before mid 2029
  - ASICs developments shifted by 1 year: test structures (modified HGCROC) in 2025, more dedicated chip in 2026
  - Related frontend electronics: start in 2026
  - Overall resources requests for the R&D phase should be quite in line with the 2023 version

- Main need for funding towards 2027/2028 (out of scope of fiche projet)
  - Construction of prototype

DRD6 WP2: sharing of resources

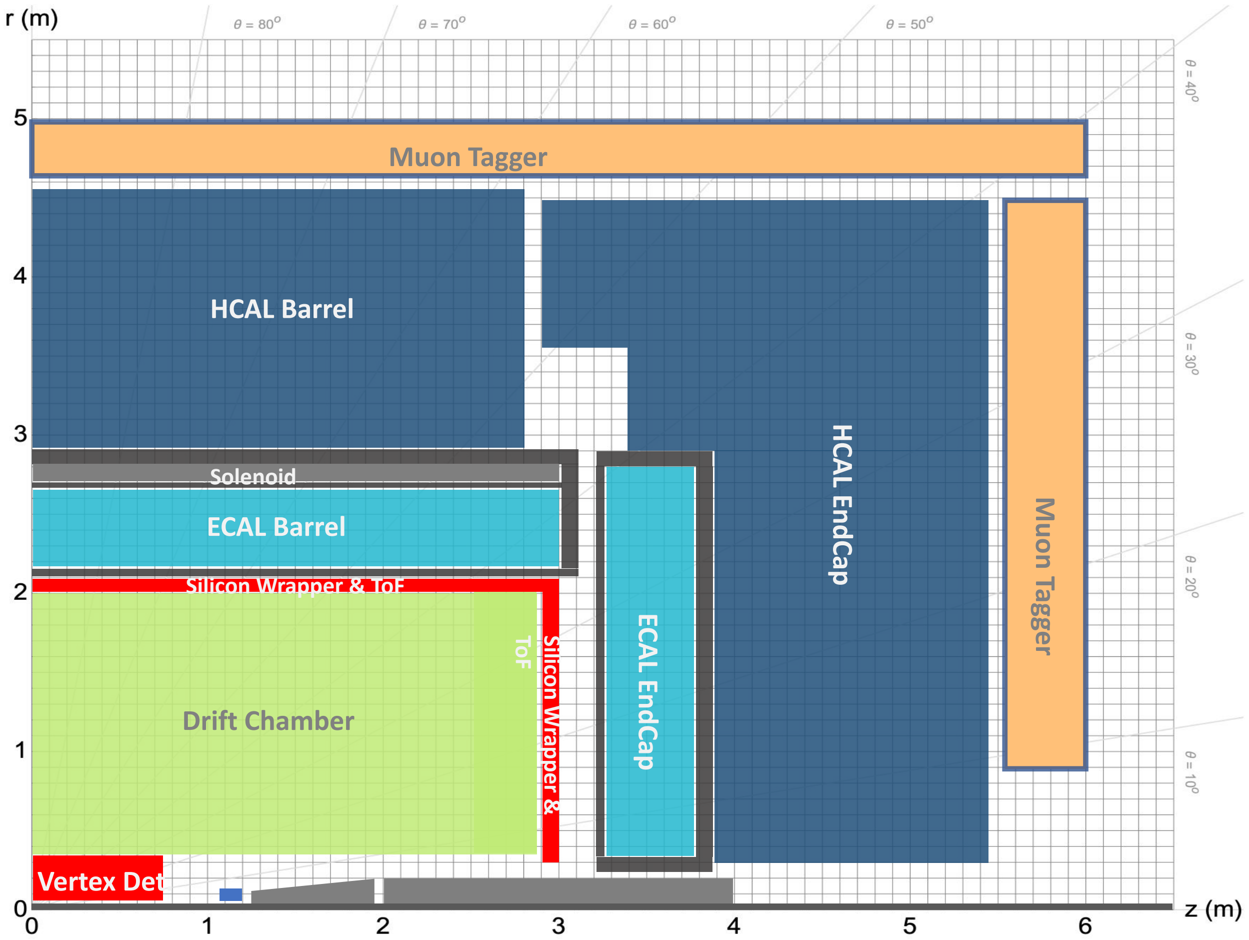
- Work on DRD6 WP2 “money matrix” is starting
  - Not an easy task given the number of institutes
- Inclined barrel design of ALLEGRO Ecal: consequences for prototype
  - Takes a lot of space for small active part with full shower containment
  - Requires ~60 electrodes and absorbers
  - Existing cryostats large enough to contain the prototype have outdated cryogenics systems
  - A bit costly for a small prototype

Conclusions

- Impressive progress on **all fronts** of the ALLEGRO Ecal R&D in 2024
  - Strengthens the idea that it is a **realistic** concept for **high-performance** calorimetry at FCC-ee
- Electrodes: Noise / cross-talk trade-offs quite well understood
  - Next prototypes will allow to finetune final choices for the barrel
- Mechanics: lessons on absorbers stackup and developed concepts for the support structures and the assembly process
  - Can be readily adapted to our first testbeam module
- Simulations: full simulation is now fairly complete
  - First lessons for granularity optimization
  - Further studies require integration with HCal / PFlow
  - Progress on mechanics and cryostat and solenoid require some changes to the ddsim description
- Work starting on sharing the deliverables among the institutes

Supplementary Material

Allegro detector concept



A **L**epton co**L**lider **E**xperiment with **G**ranular **R**ead-**O**ut

- **Vertex Detector**:
  - MAPS or DMAPS possibly with timing layer (LGAD)
  - Possibly ALICE 3 like?
- **Drift Chamber** (±2.5m active)
- **Silicon Wrapper + ToF**:
  - MAPS or DMAPS possibly with timing layer (LGAD)
- **Solenoid B=2T**, sharing cryostat with ECAL, outside ECAL
- **High Granularity ECAL**:
  - Noble liquid + Pb or W
- **High Granularity HCAL** / Iron Yoke:
  - Scintillator + Iron
    - SiPMs directly on Scintillator or
    - TileCal: WS fibres, SiPMs outside
- **Muon Tagger**:
  - Drift chambers, RPC, MicroMegas

Outstanding Physics ⇒ Strong Requirements on Detectors

Higgs
factory

m_H, σ, Γ_H
self-coupling
H→ bb, cc, ss, gg
H→inv
ee→H
H→bs, ..

Top

m_{top}, Γ_{top}, ttZ, FCNCs

Flavor
"boosted" B/D/τ factory:

CKM matrix
CPV measurements
Charged LFV
Lepton Universality
τ properties (lifetime, BRs..)

$B_c \to \tau\nu$
$B_s \to D_s K/\pi$
$B_s \to K^* \tau\tau$
$B \to K^* \nu\nu$
$B_s \to \varphi\nu\nu$ …

QCD - EWK
most precise SM test

m_Z , Γ_Z , Γ_{inv}

$\sin^2\theta_W$, R^Z_ℓ , R_b, R_c

$A_{FB}^{b,c}$, τ pol.

α_S ,

m_W, Γ_W

BSM
feebly interacting particles

Heavy Neutral Leptons (HNL)

Dark Photons Z_D

Axion Like Particles (ALPs)

Exotic Higgs decays

Excellent tracking
Jet energy resolution
at high energies

Excellent tracking /
energy resolution /
PID
at low energies

Small systematics

Versatile detector

Calorimeters for HET factories

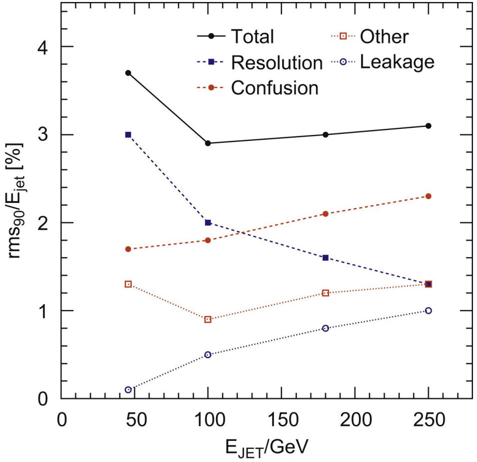
An extensive set of requirements

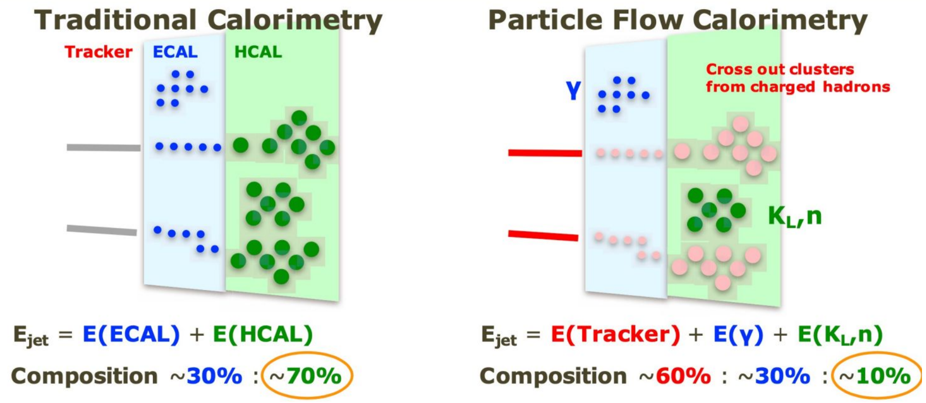
- Energy resolution: “only” for photons and neutral hadrons
  - But: ideally photons as low as 200 – 300 MeV
- Dynamic range: 200 MeV – 180 GeV
  - vs LHC: 6 TeV jets !
- Granularity: PID, disentangle showers for PFlow
  - But: how granular exactly ?
- Hermeticity, uniformity, calibrability, stability
  - Low systematics for precision measurements
  - Complex system-level engineering questions
- No need to be particularly fast
  - But: can precise timing help in reconstructing showers more accurately ?

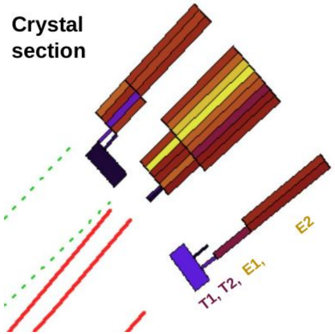
A quest for ultimate jet energy resolution

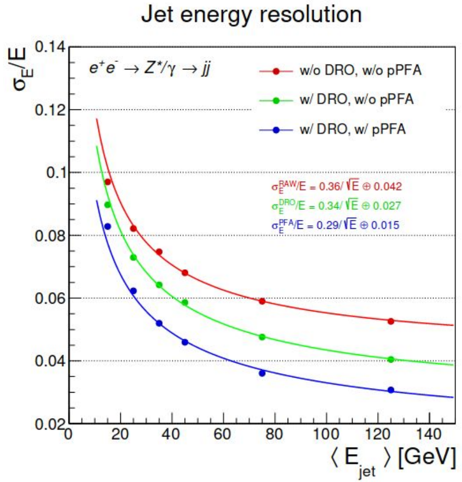
PFlow PFlow PFlow

- Target: σ(E)/E = 30%/√E (GeV)
    - Typical figure of merit: W/Z boson separation
    - Actual use: variety of hadronic measurements
- What granularity do we really need at HET Factories ?
- New calos concepts bring new ideas (crystals DR study)





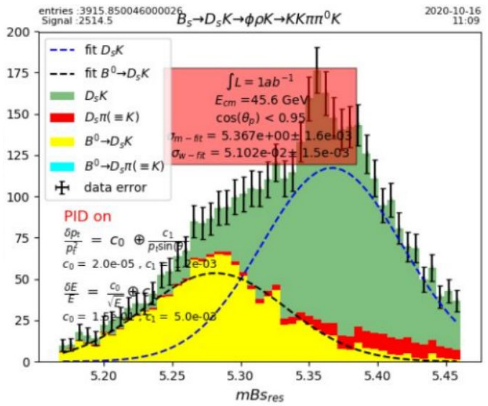




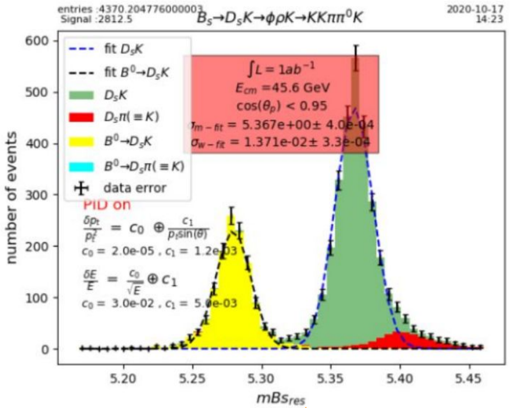
EW factories unique challenges

FCC-ee: O(10^{11}) B and τ at 45 GeV !!!

- Some physics channels require very high EM resolution
- τ physics: reconstructing the decays
  - Means π^0 reconstruction and ID
  - Count close-by π^0
  - Granularity
- BSM, e.g ALP searches
  - Photon resolution, photon pointing



15%/√E



3%/√E

Recon → / Gen ↓	$\pi^\pm \nu$	$\pi^\pm \pi^0 \nu$	$\pi^\pm 2\pi^0 \nu$	$\pi^\pm 3\pi^0 \nu$	$\pi^\pm 4\pi^0 \nu$
$\pi^\pm \nu$	**0.9560**	0.0425	0.0010	0.0003	0.0002
$\pi^\pm \pi^0 \nu$	0.0374	**0.9020**	0.0586	0.0016	0.0002
$\pi^\pm 2\pi^0 \nu$	0.0090	0.1277	**0.7802**	0.0808	0.0022
$\pi^\pm 3\pi^0 \nu$	0.0036	0.0372	0.2679	**0.5972**	0.0910

Table: Each row shows the fraction of e.g. $\tau \to \pi^\pm \nu$ decays classified as each of the considered channels

Calorimetry options

Many options on the table, for both Ecal and Hcal

Detector technology (ECAL & HCAL)	E.m. energy res. stochastic term	E.m. energy res. constant term	ECAL & HCAL had. energy resolution (stoch. term for single had.)	ECAL & HCAL had. energy resolution (for 50 GeV jets)	Ultimate hadronic energy res. incl. PFlow (for 50 GeV jets)
Highly granular Si/W based ECAL & Scintillator based HCAL	$15-17\,\%$ [12, 20]	$1\,\%$ [12, 20]	$45-50\,\%$ [45, 20]	$\approx 6\,\%$?	$4\,\%$ [20]
Highly granular Noble liquid based ECAL & Scintillator based HCAL	$8-10\,\%$ [24, 27, 46]	$< 1\,\%$ [24, 27, 47]	$\approx 40\,\%$ [27, 28]	$\approx 6\,\%$?	$3-4\,\%$?
Dual-readout Fibre calorimeter	$11\,\%$ [48]	$< 1\,\%$ [48]	$\approx 30\,\%$ [48]	$4-5\,\%$ [49]	$3-4\,\%$?
Hybrid crystal and Dual-readout calorimeter	$3\,\%$ [30]	$< 1\,\%$ [30]	$\approx 26\,\%$ [30]	$5-6\,\%$ [30, 50]	$3-4\,\%$ [50]

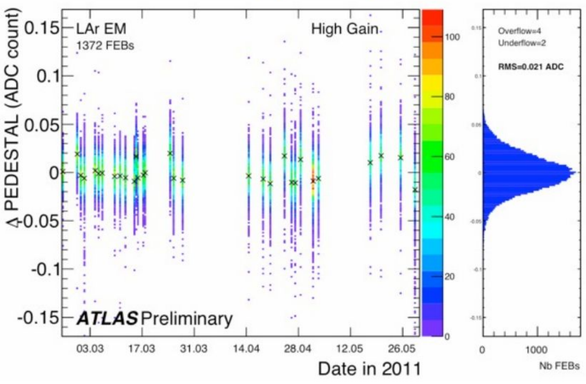
- All options feature good jet energy resolution
- Varying Ecal resolution ⇒ Highest EM resol required for B physics
- Varying segmentation: PFlow, shower shapes, cluster pointing
- Other characteristics: Operational stability, cost

Example: Stability of ATLAS LAr Energy Scale

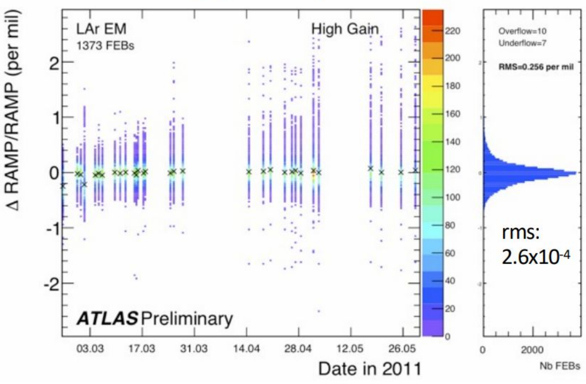
Noble-liquid calorimetry: High intrinsic stability

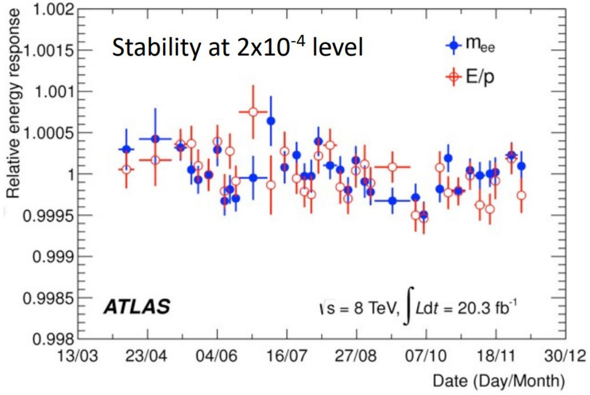
- Pedestal stability < 100 keV
- Gain stability 2.6×10^{-4}
- Parameters monitored in daily calibration runs
  - Changes in constants needed only about 1 / month
- ➢ **Stability of the energy scale of 2×10^{-4}**
  - Visible on Z→ee invariant mass and E/p

Pedestal (P) stability



Gain (R) stability

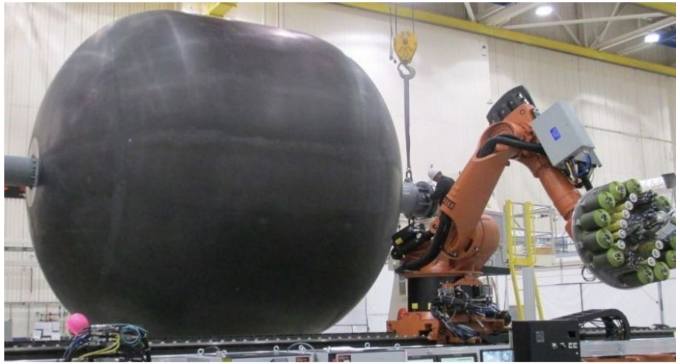




Cryostat and feedthroughs

Low mass cryostats

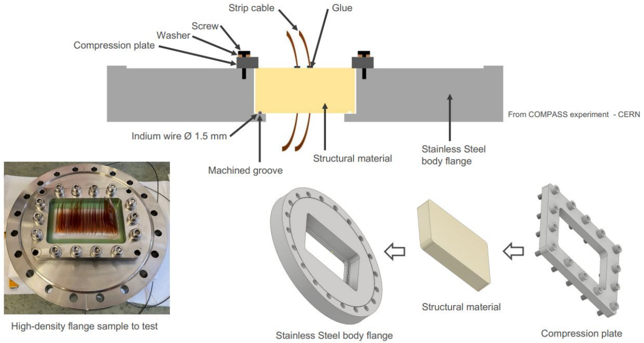
- Minimise dead material in front
  - Use of sandwiches with carbon fiber + Al honeycomb
  - Synergy with progress in aerospace
- CERN R&D: address CFRP/Metal interfaces
- Promises for **"transparent" cryostats**: few % of X_0 !

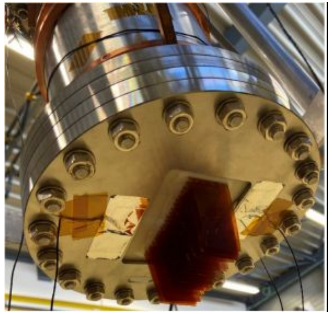


NASA's lineless cryotank

High-density feedthroughs

- Aim for ~ ×5 density and ~ ×2 area wrt ATLAS
- Successful R&D on connector-less feedthroughs at CERN
  - 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



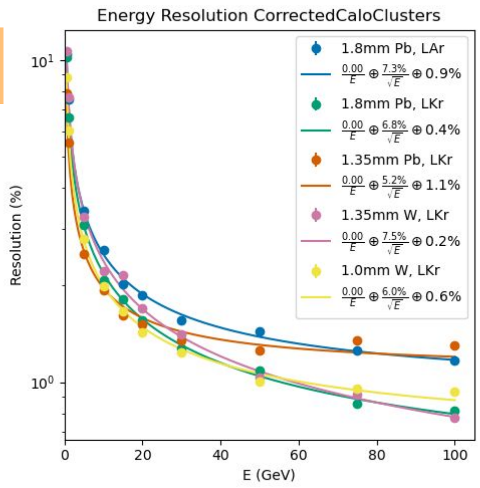


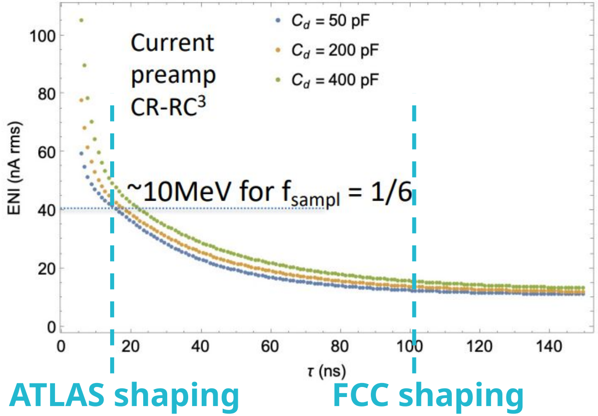
Energy resolution: design options and noise

Energy resolution: σ(E)/E = a/E + b/√E + c ⇒ 3 terms to optimise !

- Constant term
  - Hermeticity, low dead material, uniformity
- Sampling term: improve sampling fraction
  - Optimise gap size, sampling fraction, active and passive material
  - Explore LAr ⇒ LKr, Pb ⇒ W
    - between 5% and 7.5%
- Noise term: readout electronics
  - Want: measurement of 200 MeV photons, S/N>5 for MIPs
  - Longer shaping time wrt ATLAS (200 ns) helps a lot
  - Cold frontend electronics in the cryostat would provide noiseless readout

$$N \sim C_d \sqrt{\frac{4kT}{g_m \tau_p}}$$

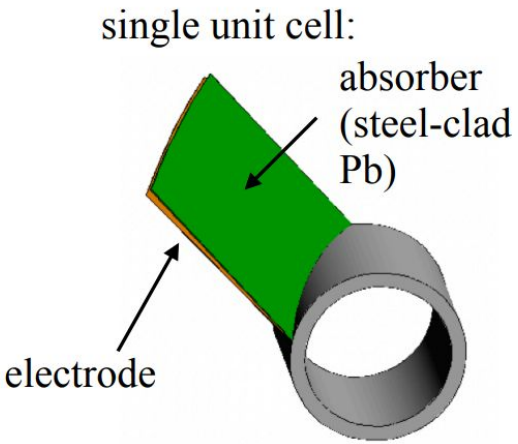


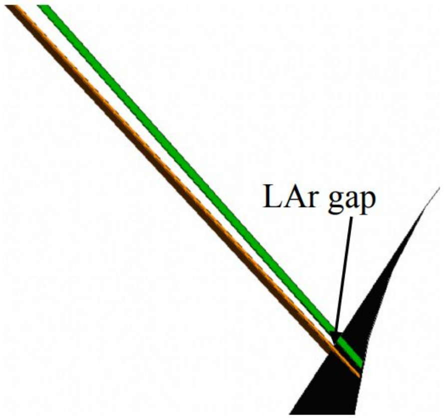


End-caps: turbine design

Turbine design: adaptation of barrel idea to end-caps regions

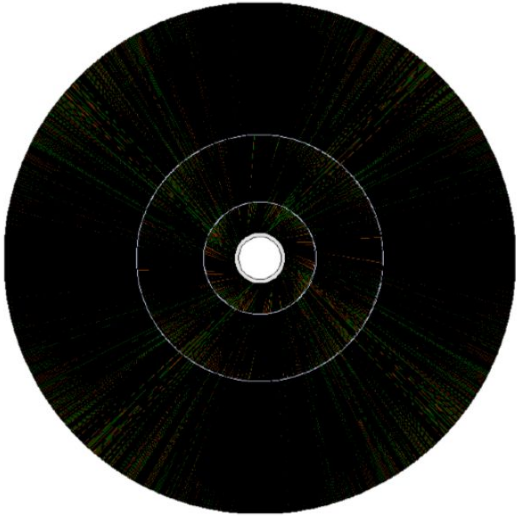
- Nice properties:
  - Particles should traverse many thin absorber/sampler/ electrode unit cells (for spatial and energy resolution)
  - Uniformity in ϕ
  - Ability to read out solely from the high-|z| face
  - Can be constructed with multiple copies of a small number of electrode/absorber designs

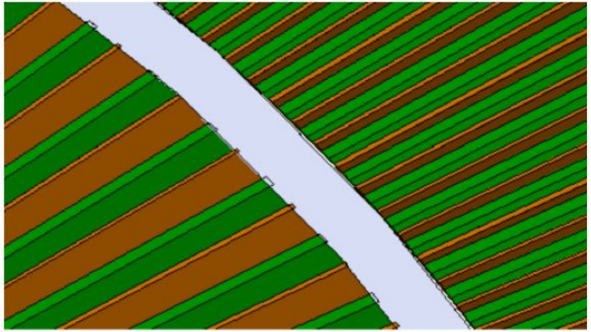


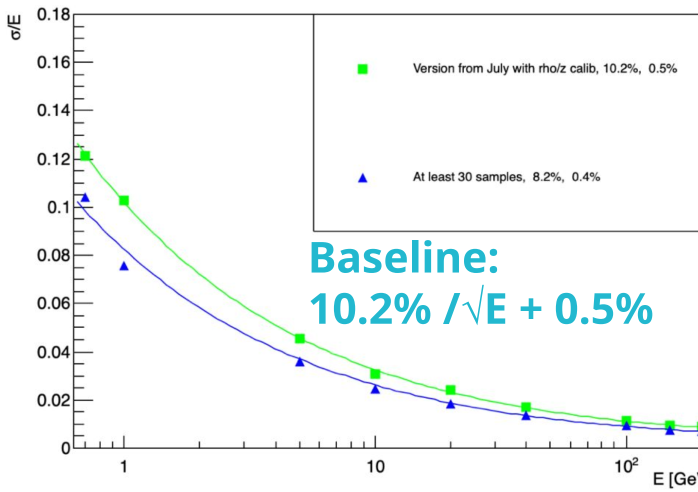


End-caps design progress

- Require 3 nested wheels to limit gap widening effect
  - $r_o/r_i = (275/42)^{1/3} \approx 1.9$
- Use tapered (variable-thickness) absorbers for more uniform sampling fraction
  - Exploring further ideas to improve resolution
- Progress in computation of calibration constants

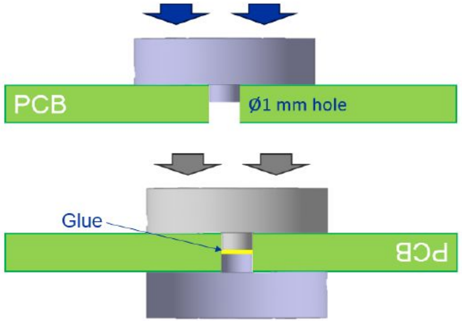


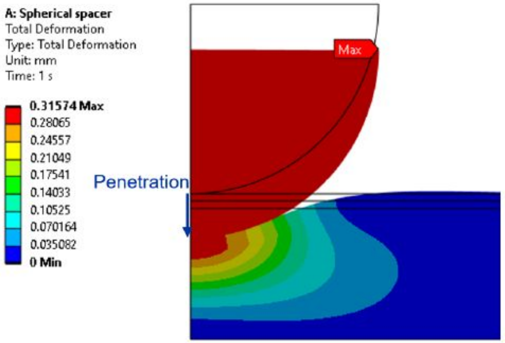




Spacers

- Spacers needed to ensure well controlled liquid argon gap
- First idea studies: simple cylindrical spacers
  - Mechanical simulations: need >6mm spacers, placed in corners of readout cells at most 20cm apart from each other
  - 5 different heights due to LAr gap variation
  - Equivalent of 0.15% of LAr volume





- Alternative ideas (meshes) to be studied