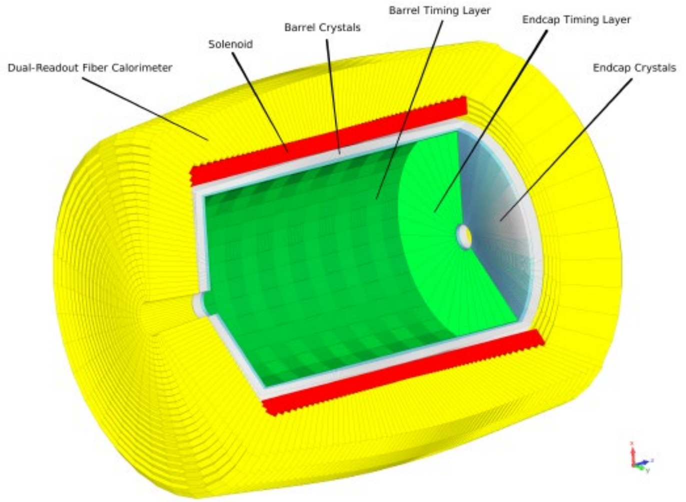
Crystal dual readout electromagnetic calorimetry for lepton colliders

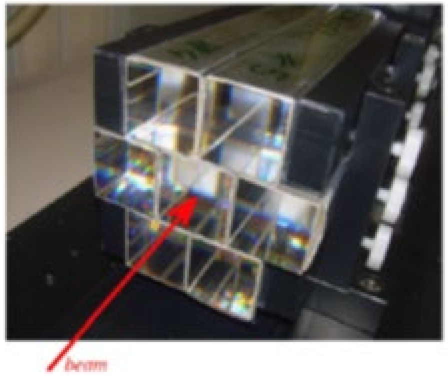
Sarah Eno, U. Maryland

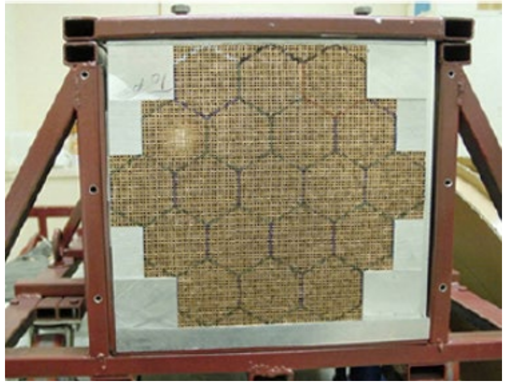
International Workshop on CEPC 2020

27 October 2020

(slides brazen stolen from Marco Lucchini)







Detector specs for future electron positron colliders

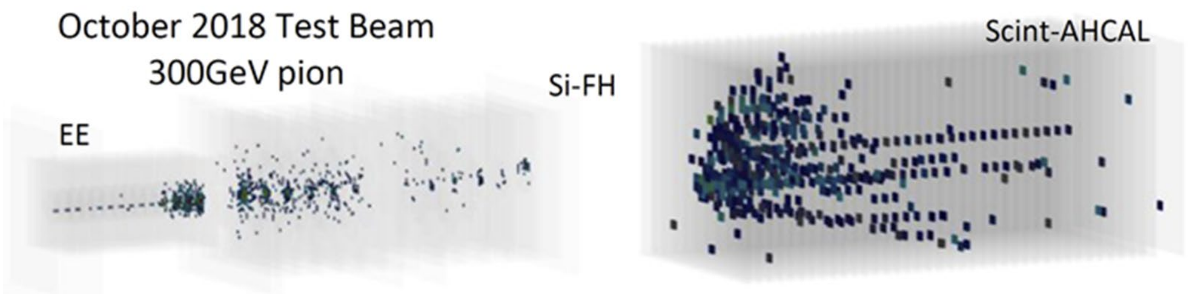
Well established specifications for the physics program of future electron-positron colliders. The predominance of Z,W, H decays to jets puts a premium on hadron calorimetry.

Physics process	Measurands	Detector subsystem	Performance requirement
$ZH, Z \to e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-$ $H \to \mu^+\mu^-$	$m_H, \sigma(ZH)$ $\mathrm{BR}(H \to \mu^+\mu^-)$	Tracker	$\Delta(1/p_T) = 2 \times 10^{-5} \oplus \frac{0.001}{p(\mathrm{GeV}) \sin^{3/2}\theta}$
$H \to b\bar{b}/c\bar{c}/gg$	$\mathrm{BR}(H \to b\bar{b}/c\bar{c}/gg)$	Vertex	$\sigma_{r\phi} = 5 \oplus \frac{10}{p(\mathrm{GeV}) \times \sin^{3/2}\theta}(\mu\mathrm{m})$
$H \to q\bar{q}, WW^*, ZZ^*$	$\mathrm{BR}(H \to q\bar{q}, WW^*, ZZ^*)$	ECAL HCAL	$\sigma_E^{\mathrm{jet}}/E =$ $3 \sim 4\%$ at 100 GeV
$H \to \gamma\gamma$	$\mathrm{BR}(H \to \gamma\gamma)$	ECAL	$\Delta E/E = \frac{0.20}{\sqrt{E(\mathrm{GeV})}} \oplus 0.01$

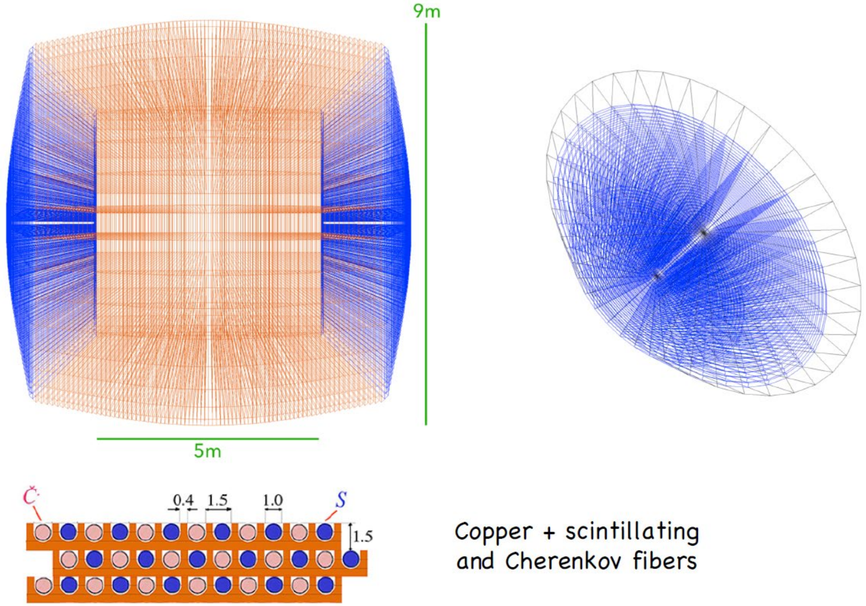
Challenging spec for jets (roughly $30\%/\sqrt{E}$). Modest spec on EM calorimetry ($20\%/\sqrt{E}$).

Satisfying the calorimetry specifications

There are two well-studied solutions:



High granularity calorimetry

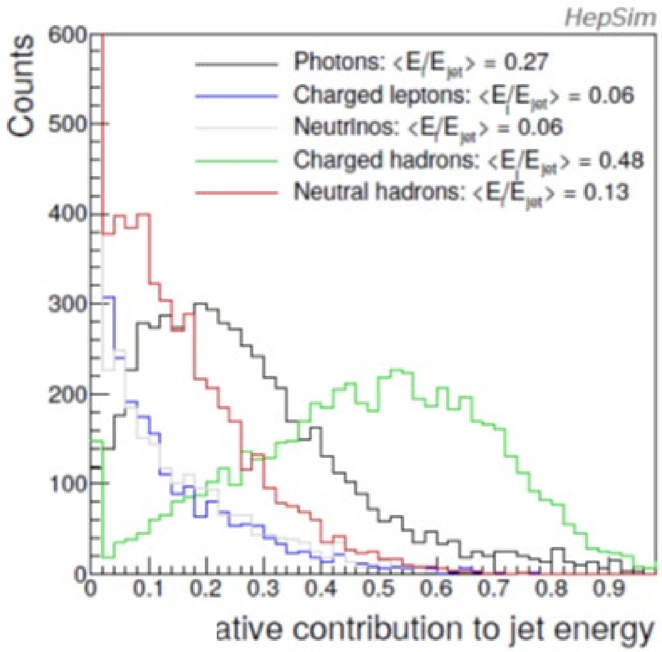


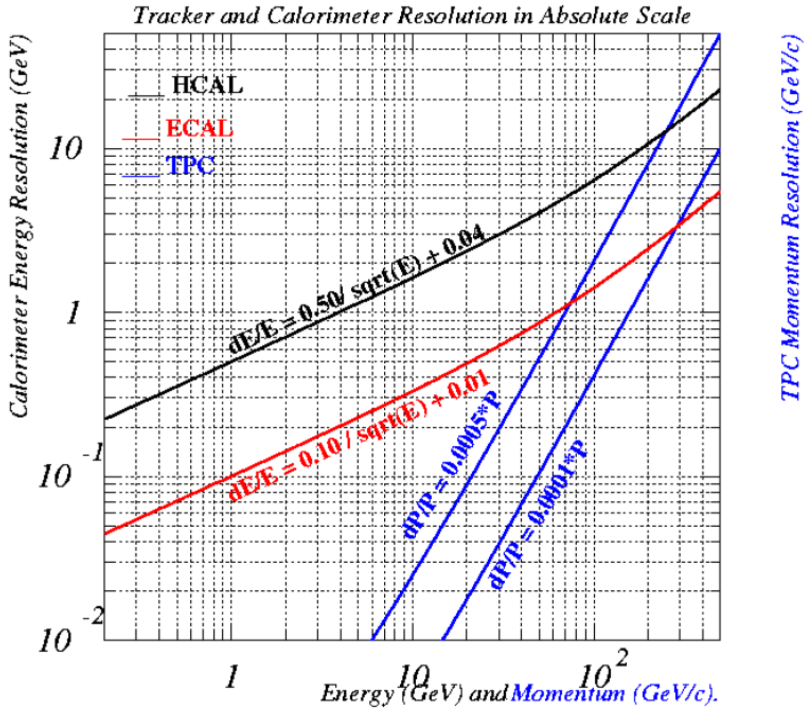
Dual readout spaghetti calorimeter

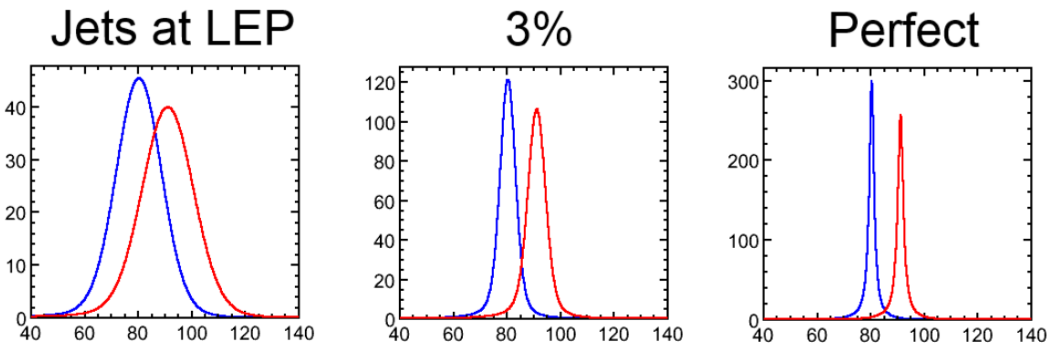
In this talk, I present a new twist on an old variant of dual readout calorimetry, https://arxiv.org/abs/2008.00338 (**Lucchini**, Tully, Eno, Lai: accepted for publication in JINST. With dual-readout electromagnetic calorimetry, though, can have the required excellent jet resolution with state-of-the-art electromagnetic resolution

Comparing HGC's and Dual Readout

HGC's are the most popular option for future calorimeters. HGC's achieve excellent jet resolution by via the tracker and shower pattern recognition







M. Thomson

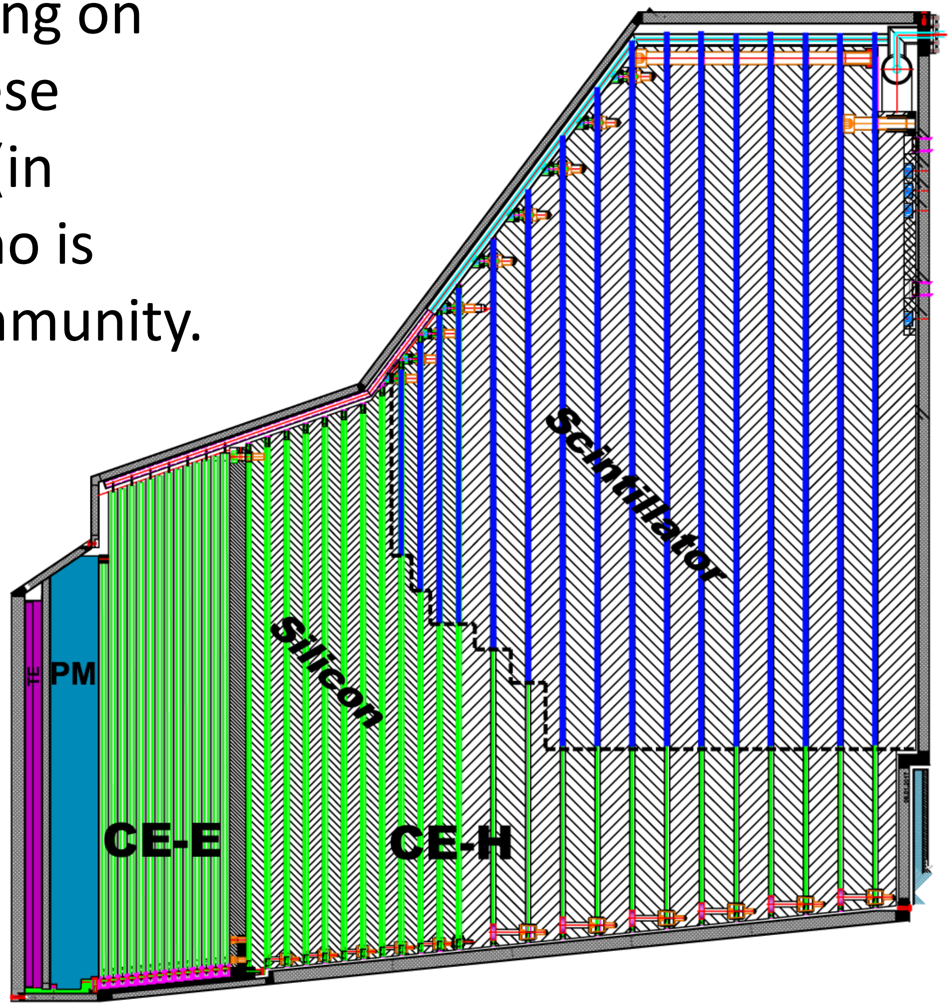
Slide: F. Richard at International Linear Collider – A worldwide event

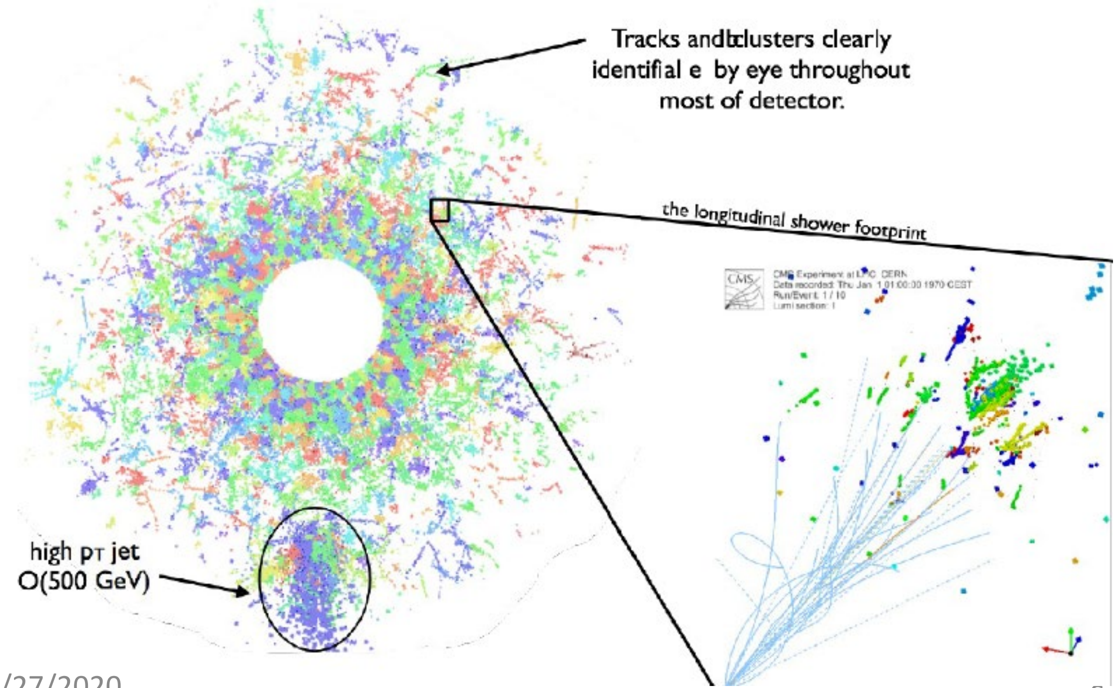
Calorimeter resolution requirements not that stringent. 50% HAD and 10% EM stochastic terms

Pöschl https://indico.ihep.ac.cn/event/11938/

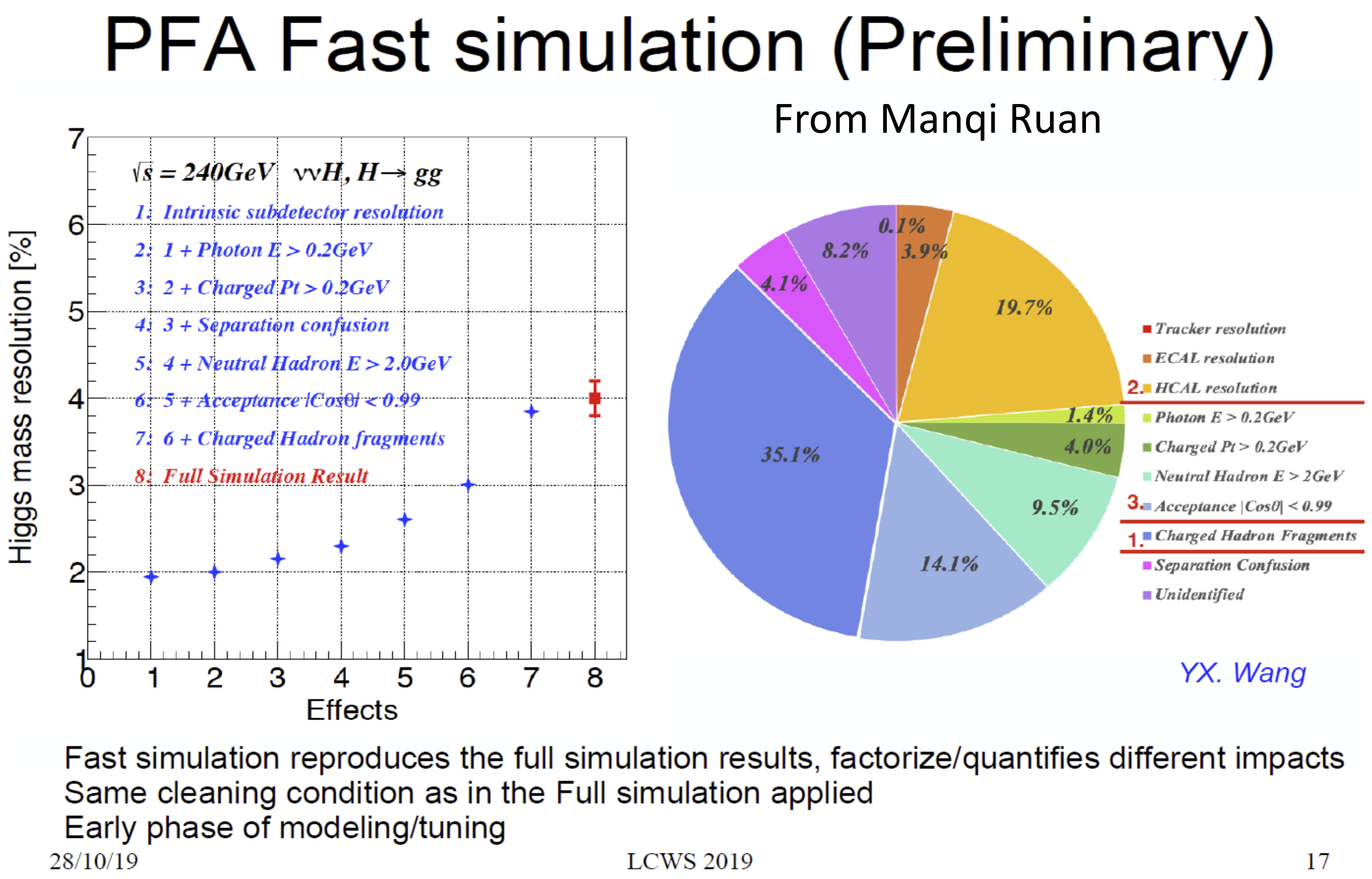
High granularity

There is **a large active international community** working on designing high granularity calorimeters that satisfy these requirements, including e.g. the CALICE collaboration (in exploring the possibilities) , the CMS collaboration (who is building one for the HL-LHC), and within the CEPC community.





There are some challenges



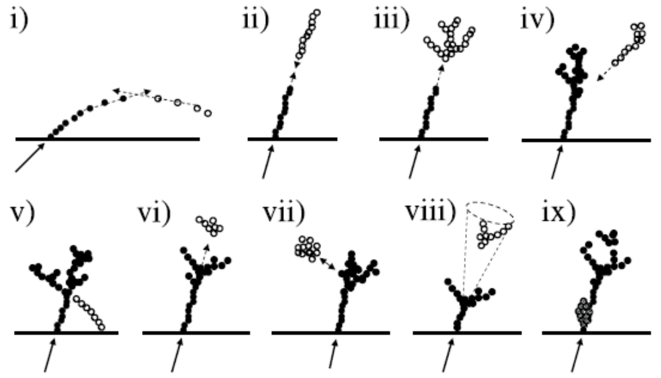


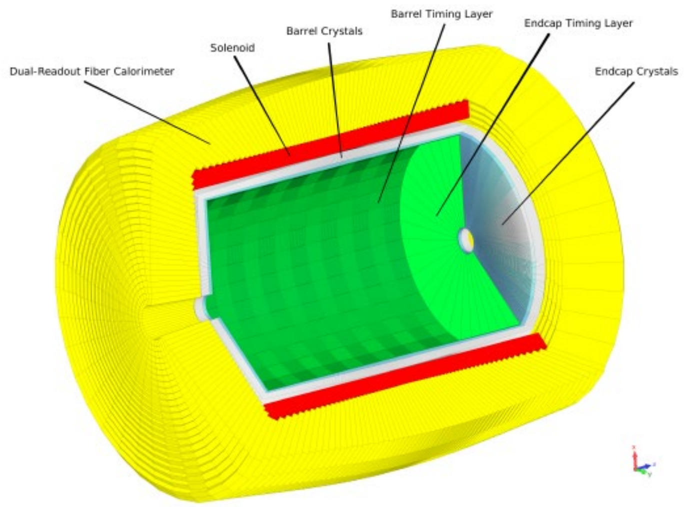
Figure 4: The main topological rules for cluster merging: i) looping track segments; ii) track segments with gaps; iii) track segments pointing to hadronic showers; iv) track-like neutral clusters pointing back to a hadronic shower; v) back-scattered tracks from hadronic showers; vi) neutral clusters which are close to a charged cluster; vii) a neutral cluster near to a charged cluster; viii) cone association; and ix) recovery of photons which overlap with a track segment. In each case the arrow indicates the track, the filled points represent the hits in the associated cluster and the open points represent the hits in the neutral cluster.

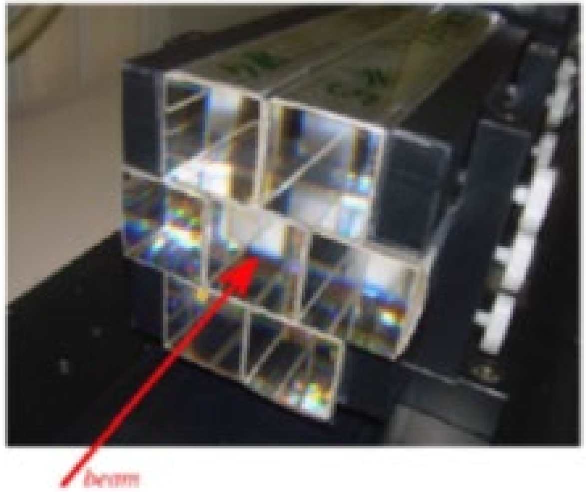
- Pattern recognition
- Hadronic resolution

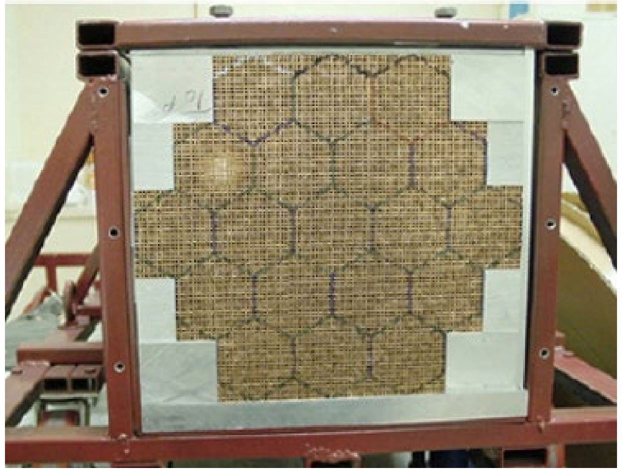
At the circular machines at least, it would be nice to have a calorimeter with complementary challenges

Dual Readout

Another approach is to build a calorimeter with the best possible resolution IDEA/RD52/DREAM.







Improving hadronic resolution

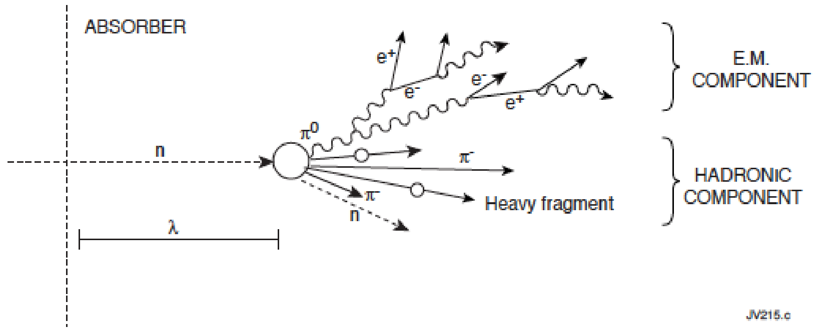


Fig. 9: Schematic of development of hadronic showers.

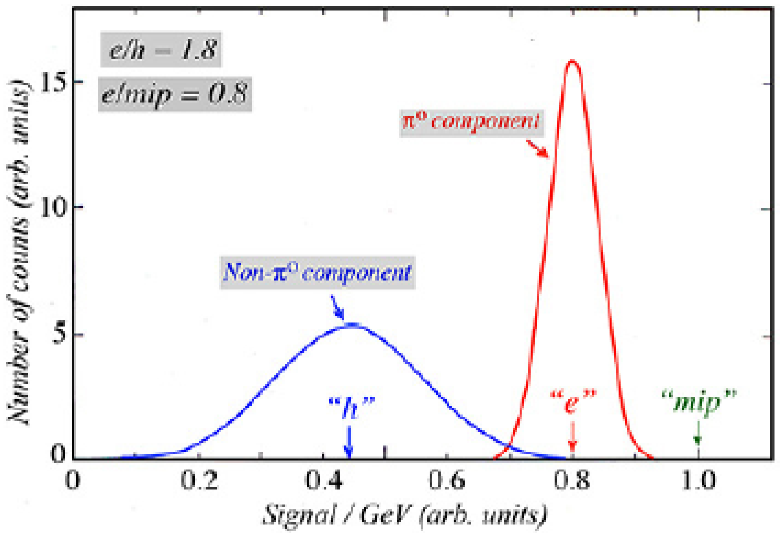
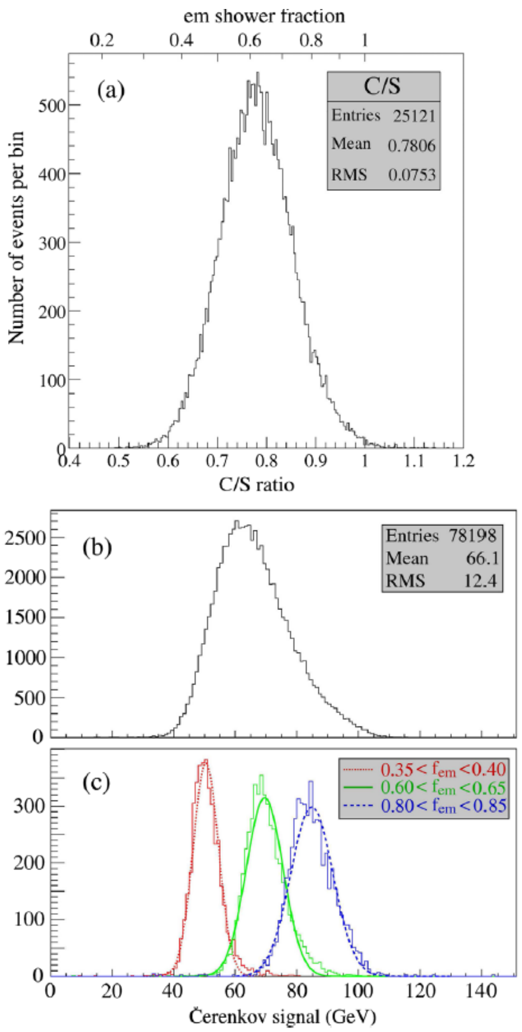
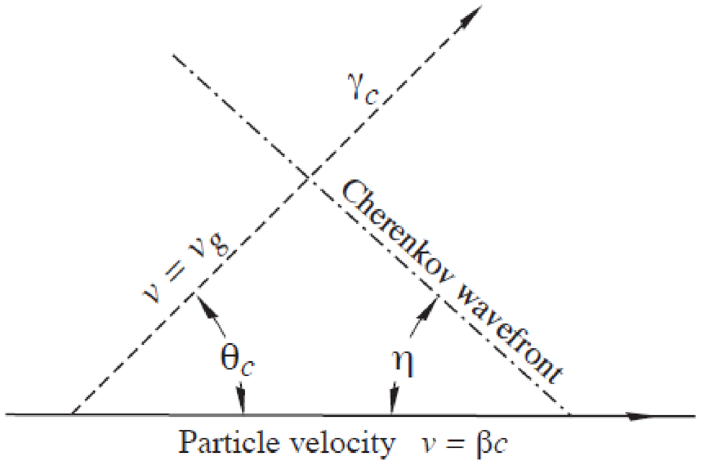


FIG. 2: Illustration of the meaning of the e/h and e/mip values of a (generic) calorimeter. Shown are distributions of the signal per unit deposited energy for the electromagnetic and non-em components of hadron showers. These distributions are normalized to the response for minimum ionizing particles ("mip"). The average values of the em and non-em distributions are the em response ("e") and non-em response ("h"), respectively.



DREAM/IDEA/RD52: Use Cherenkov light to measure, shower-by-shower, the fraction of the shower energy in pizeros. Use scintillation light to measure all ionizing energy deposits. Apply a scale correction that depends on this ratio.

Cherenkov radiation



Can be produced by dedicated Cherenkov radiators, or can be identified in scintillators via

- Angle
- Wavelength
- Timing

$$\frac{d^2N}{dx\,d\lambda} = \frac{2\pi\alpha z^2}{\lambda^2}\left(1 - \frac{1}{\beta^2 n^2(\lambda)}\right) .$$

Passage of particles through matter (pdg.lbl.gov)

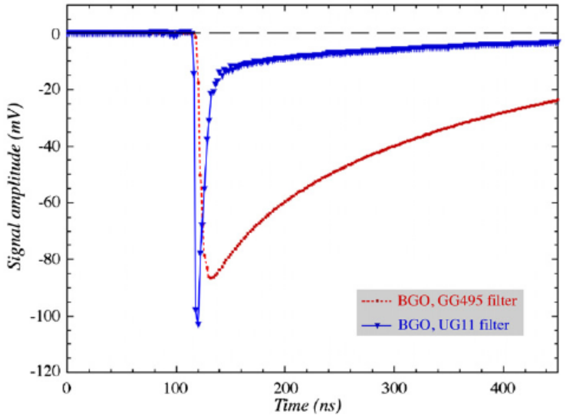
Can generate in

- Quartz
- Clear plastic fibers
- Crystals like BGO, PbWO4

(basically need some transparent material, the higher the n the better)

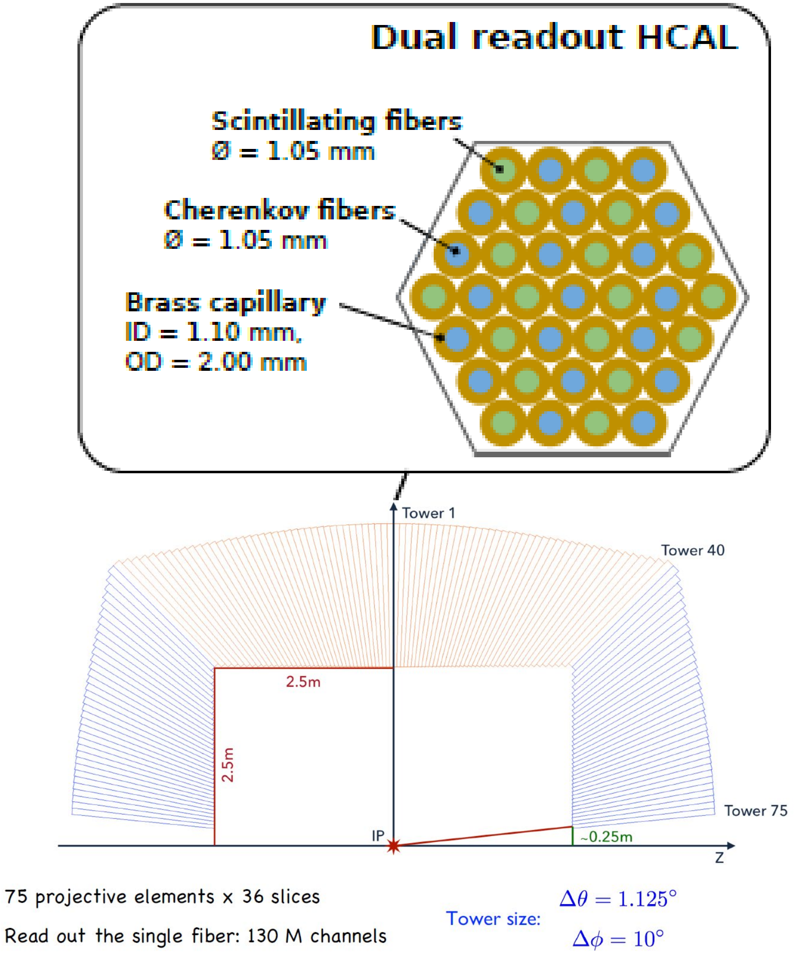
But since this is only sensitive to the relativistic portion of the shower, need something else to generate signal from the entire energy deposit

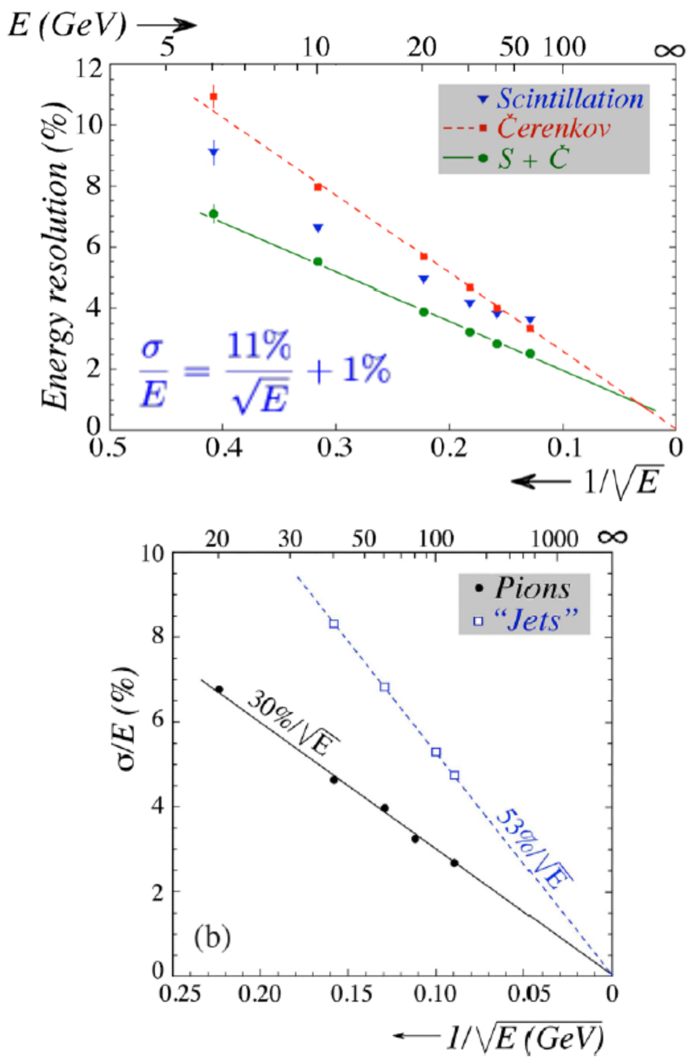
- plastic scintillator (advantage of sensitivity to neutrons)
- Crystals like BGO, PbWO4



RD52/IDEA

RD52 started by studying dual readout in crystals. But then they moved to the following geometry





Satisfies the canonical specs for electron-positron Higgs factory calorimetry

However, this method also works in crystals

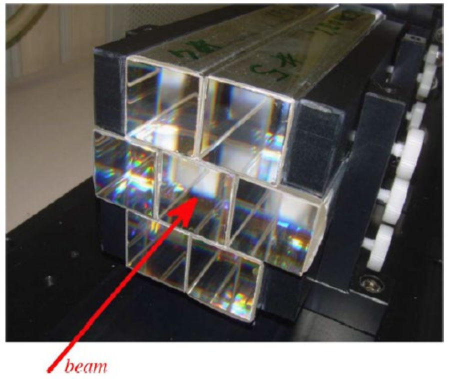


Fig. 2. The PWO matrix consisted of seven crystals with dimensions of $3 \times 3 \times 20$ cm^3. These were arranged as shown in the figure and the beam entered the matrix in the central crystal. All crystals were individually wrapped in aluminized mylar. Both the upstream and downstream end faces were covered with filters. See text for details.

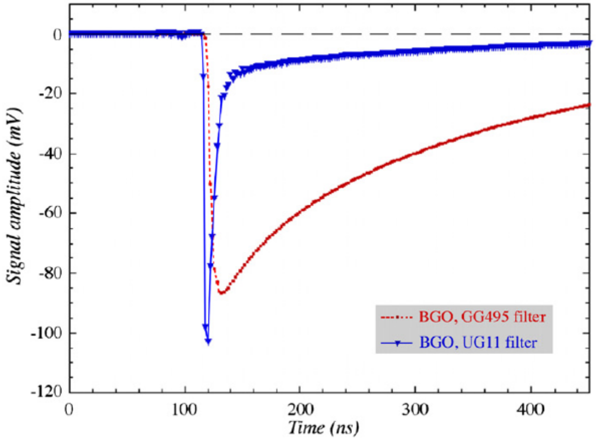


Fig. 3. The time structure of typical signals measured in a single BGO crystal, placed perpendicular to the beam line. The crystal was equipped on one side with a yellow filter, and on the other side with a UV filter, and read out with small, fast PMTs. The signals were measured with the sampling oscilloscope at a rate of 0.5 GHz, or 2.0 ns per sample.

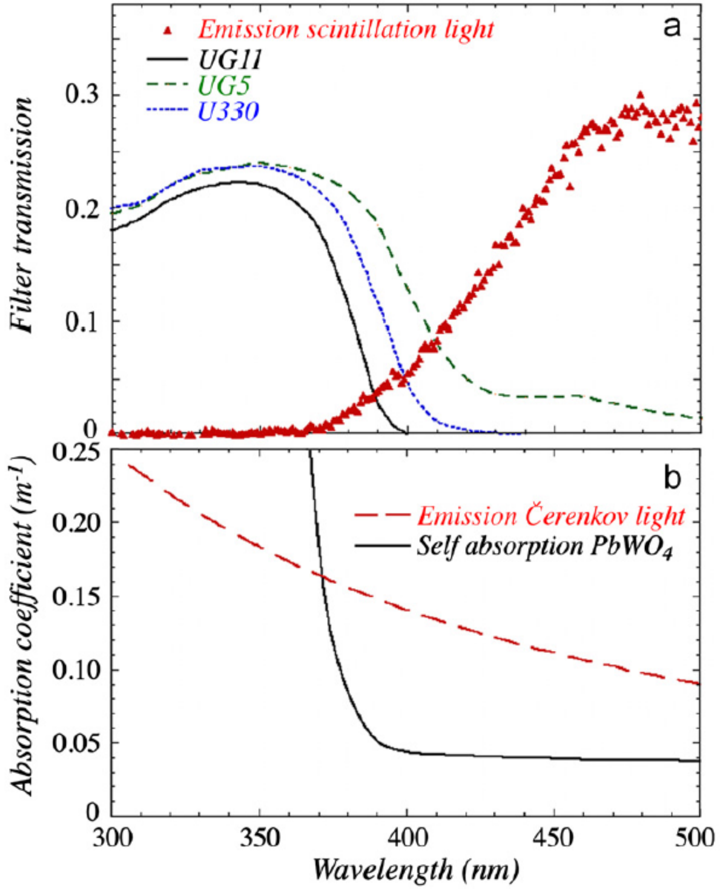


Fig. 5. Emission and absorption characteristics relevant to the $PbWO_4$ crystal matrix. Diagram (a) shows the emission spectrum of the scintillation light, as well as the transmission characteristics of three filters used to obtain the Čherenkov signals. In diagram (b), the Čherenkov spectrum is plotted, together with the self-absorption coefficient of the $PbWO_4$ crystals, as a function of the wavelength [5].

Detection of electron showers in dual-readout crystal calorimeters (https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0168900212014520)

Some crystal options

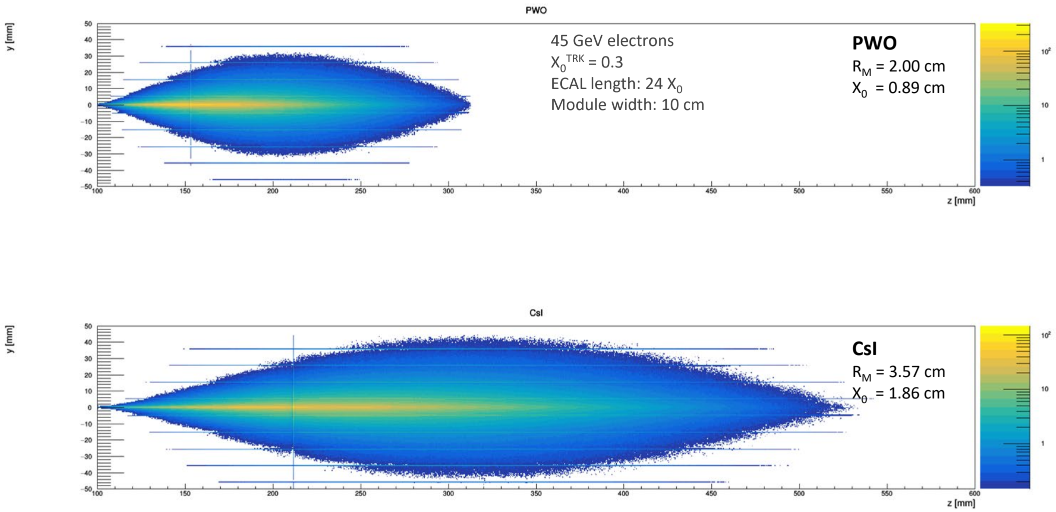
- **PWO**: the most compact, the fastest, the cheapest
- BGO/BSO: in between (potential for dual readout)
- CsI: the less compact, the slowest, the brightest

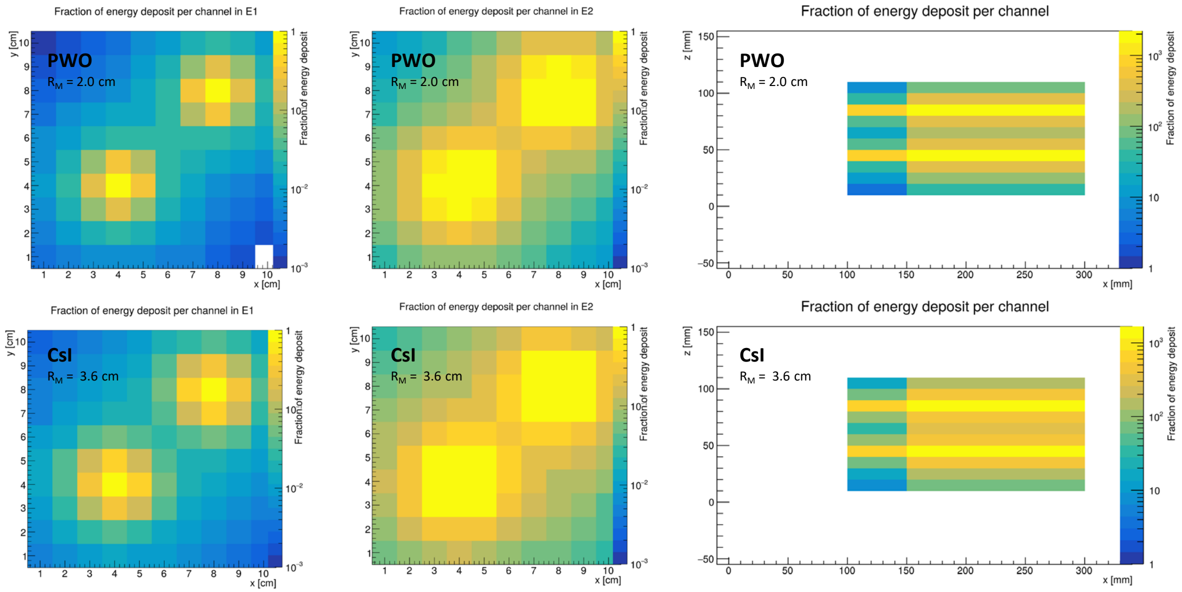
better for PFA

better stochastic term

Crystal	Density g/cm^2	λ_i cm	X_o cm	R_M cm	Relative LY @RT	peak emission nm	Decay time ns	refractive index	Cost \$/cm^2
PWO	8.3	20.9	0.89	2.00	1	410-500	10	2.2	8
BGO	7.1	22.7	1.12	2.23	70	480	300	2.15	7
BSO	6.8	23.4	1.15	2.33	14	480	100	2.06	10.5
CsI	4.5	39.3	1.86	3.57	550	300, 480	1220	1.79	4.3

Values from: Journal of Physics: Conference Series **293** (2011) 012004





crystals

Why did they move away from crystals? Crystals would allow EM resolutions of $3\%/\sqrt{E}$?

- Not a compelling case for precision EM resolution
- At the time they did these studies, Sipms were not well developed. PMTs are expensive, and they thought they could only afford one per crystal. But to see the small Cherenkov signal over the large scintillation signal, had to cut down the scintillation signal, ruining the precision EM resolution. All the cost of crystals and none of the benefits
- Also because of the readout constraints, thought the calorimeter could not be high granularity with crystals
- Readout costs also limited longitudinal segmentation, but Cherenkov self absorption below (but not above) the scintillator peak problematic in long crystals

But Sipmms change this.

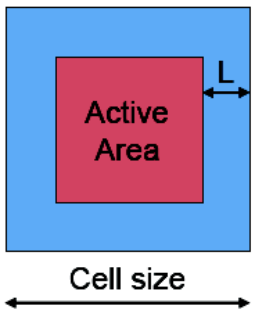
Technological advancements (**SiPMs**)

- Many technological advancements in the field of photodetectors
- Compact and robust SiPMs with small cell size (high dynamic range) extending and enhancing sensitivity in a broad range of wavelengths

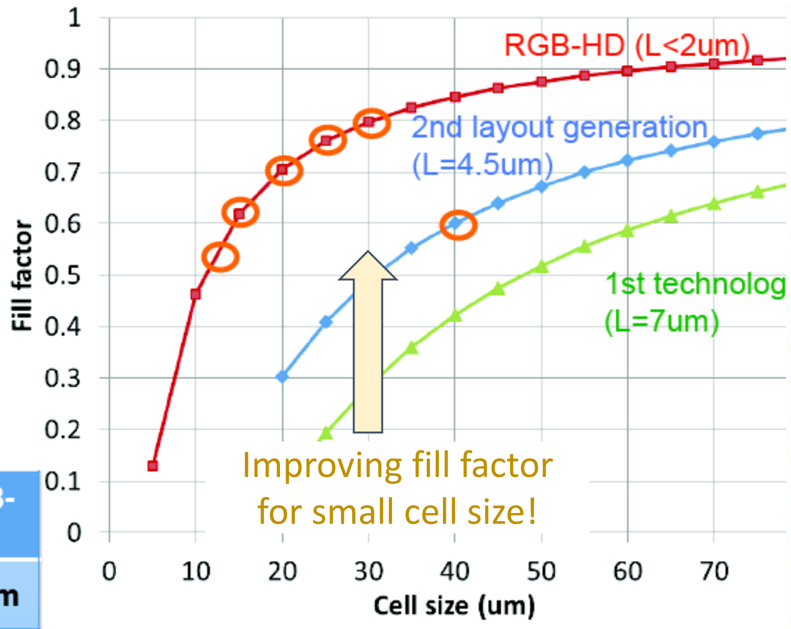
RGB-HD SiPM technology

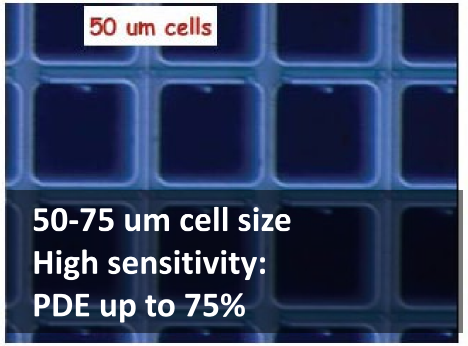
FBK

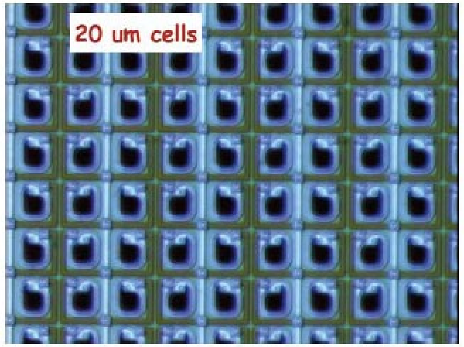
SiPM Cell, top view

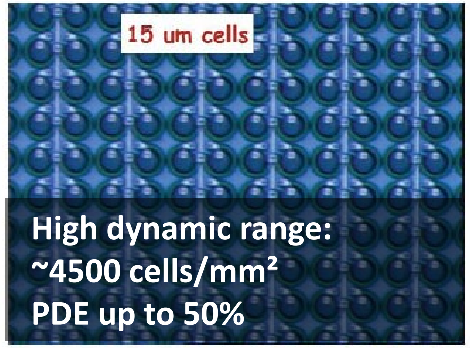


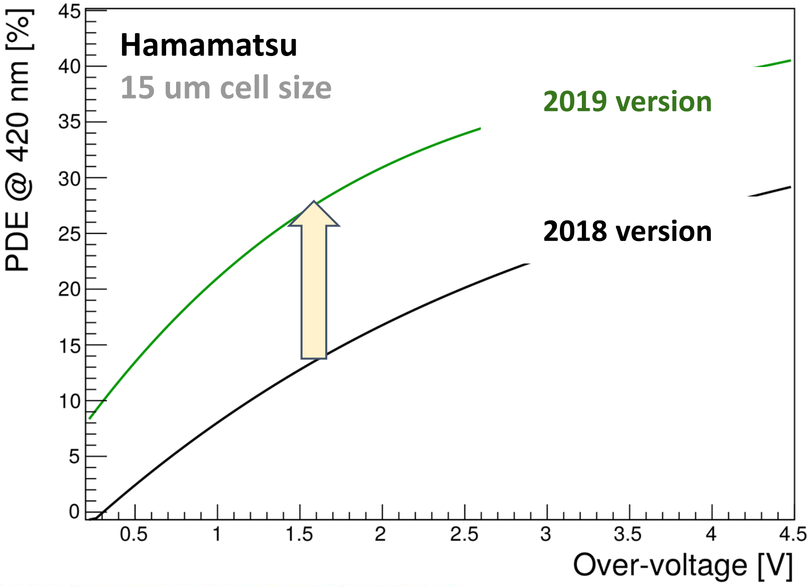
	Std. SiPM RBG	RGB-HD
CS	40 μm	15 μm
FF	60 %	62 %





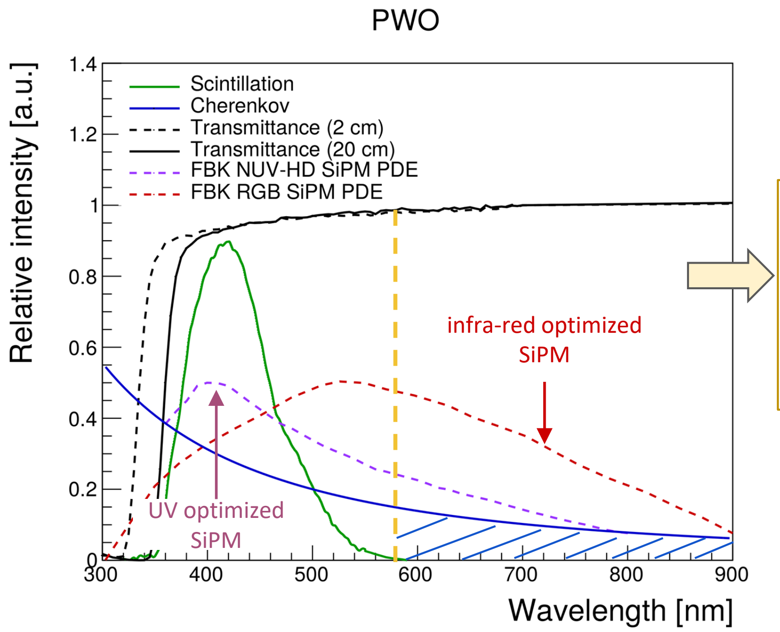






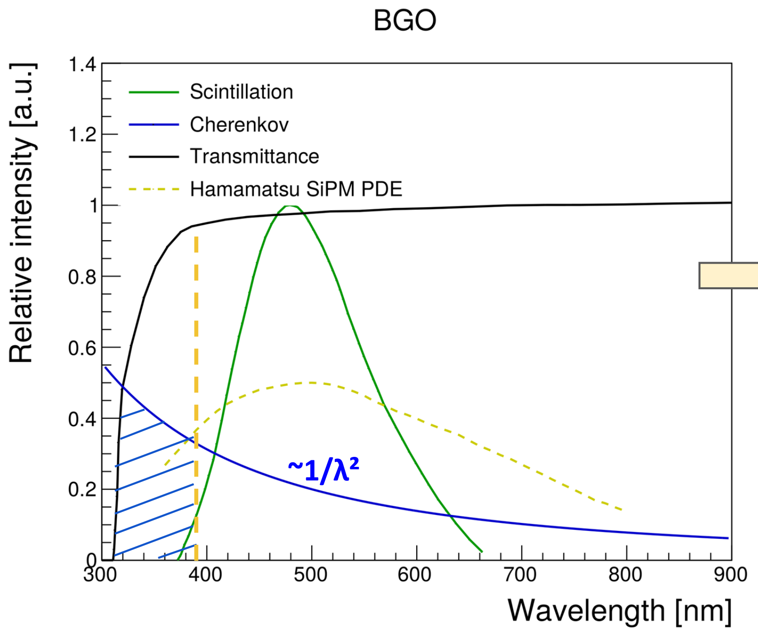
Cherenkov detection in PWO and BGO

- Sensitivity in both the UV and infrared region with Silicon Photomultipliers
  - Detect Cherenkov photons in either the UV (BGO) or infrared region (PWO) (or maybe both)



Cherenkov photons above scintillation peak are much less affected by self-absorption

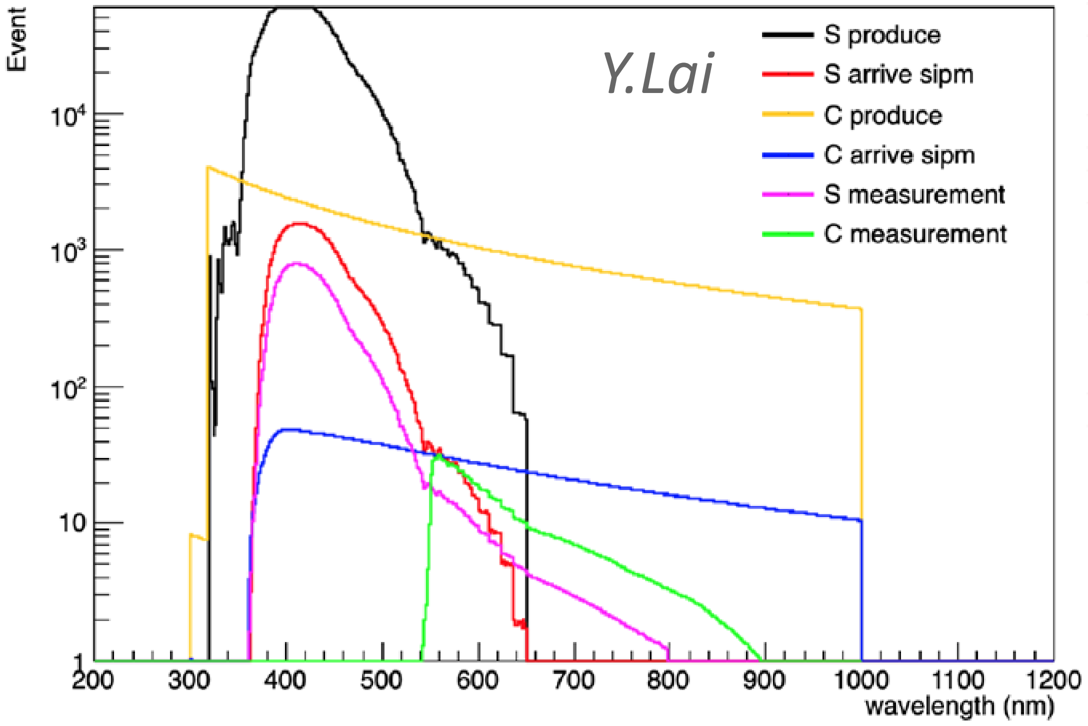
~10% of signal from Cherenkov in CMS ECAL (N Akchurin et al.) increasing due to radiation damage that filters out the UV scintillation component!

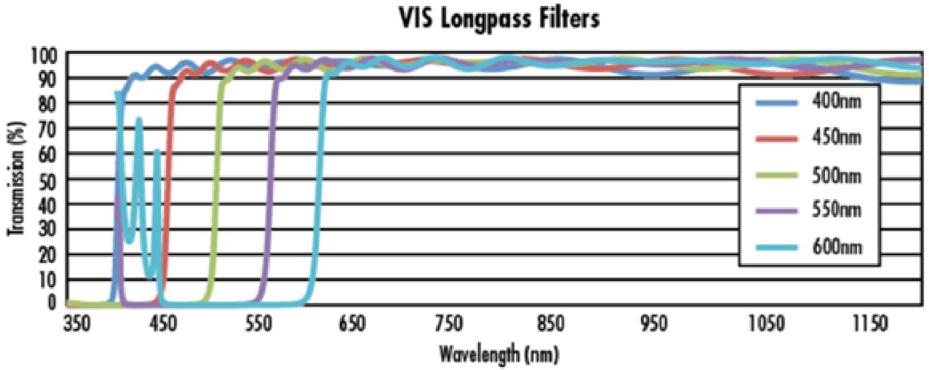


BGO has a larger stokes shift, wider range of transparency for UV Cherenkov

Cherenkov signal detected and exploited for timing applications even for electrons from 511 keV ɣ-rays! Stefan Gundacker et al., 2020 Phys. Med. Biol.65 025001

Fraction of S and C photons detected with dual SiPM





- RGB and UV SiPM are used to detect Cherenkov and scintillation photons
- All the photons detected by UV SiPM are considered as S
- The 550nm filter is added to RGB SiPM, so only photons with wavelength > 550nm could be detected. In this region, C is dominant
- The left plot shows spectrum of S and C when they are produced, arrived at the end and collected by SiPM
- The number of photons at different stages are shown in the table below, but it is a rough estimate, as the scintillation spectrum we are using is clearly rough up when wavelengths > 550nm.

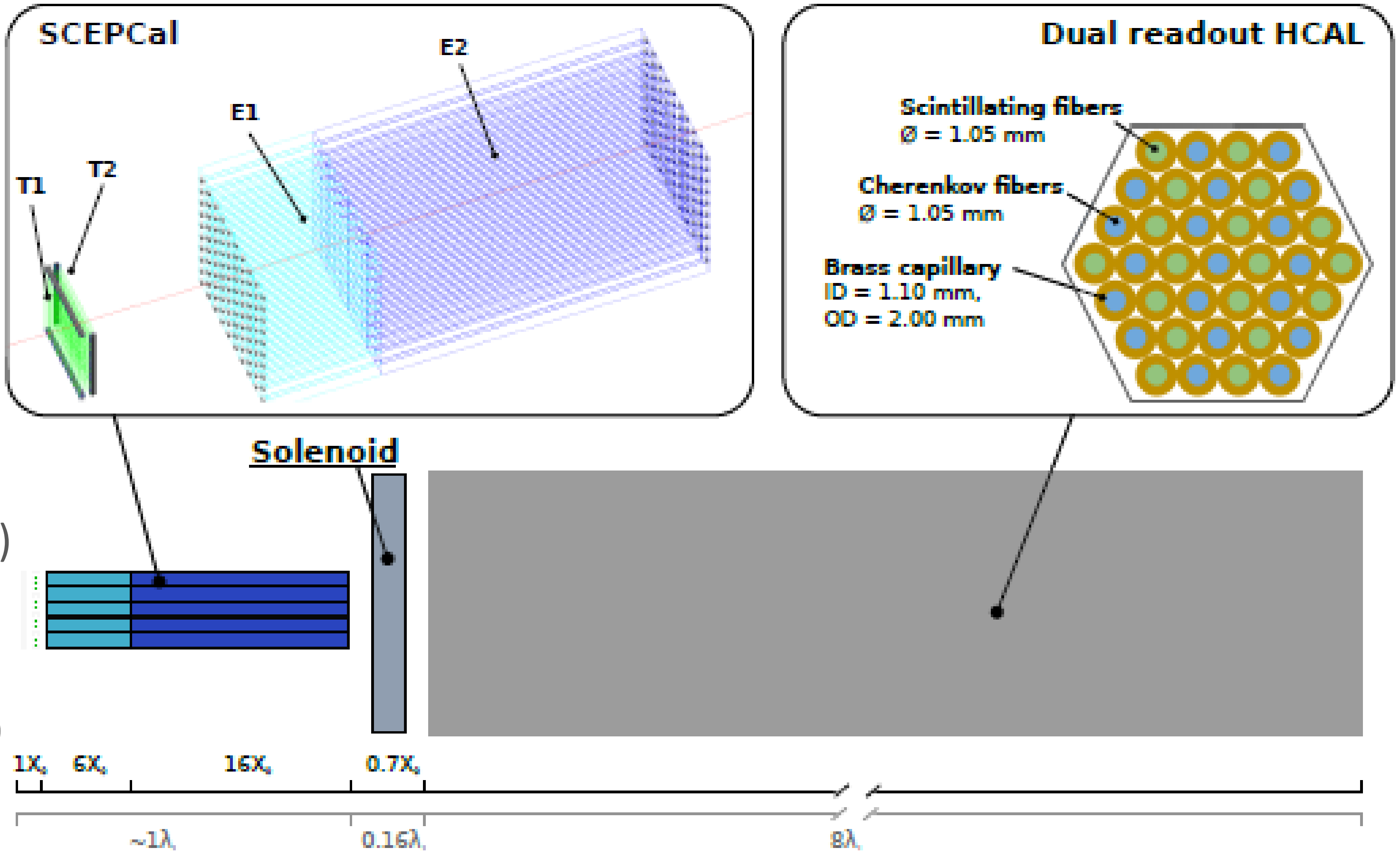
	S	C
Generate	4.5×10^5/GeV	5.655×10^4/GeV
Arrive at the End	5%	3.8%
Detected by SiPM	UV (1.1%) RGB (0.014%)	UV (0.49%) RGB (0.28%)

Misidentification as C

Dual readout crystal ECAL

Drawing from the pioneering work of RD52, but upgrading for new developments in inexpensive, high-QE, tailored-wavelength sipmms See: https://arxiv.org/abs/2008.00338 Also see Snowmass LOI: SNOWMASS21-IF6-008.pdf

- **Timing layer** $\sigma_t \sim 20$ ps
  - LYSO:Ce crystals (~1X_0)
  - 3x3x54 mm³ active cell
  - 3x3 mm² SiPMs (15-20 um)
- **ECAL layer** $\sigma_E/E \sim 3\%/\sqrt{E}$
  - PbWO crystals
  - Front segment (~6X_0 ,~0.2λ,~50 mm)
  - Rear segment (~16X_0 ,~0.7 λ,~140 mm)
  - 10x10 mm² crystal
  - 5x5 mm² SiPMs (10-15 um)
  - 3 SiPMs (one on entrance, two on exit)
- Thin solenoid between ECAL and HCAL
- IDEA HCAL

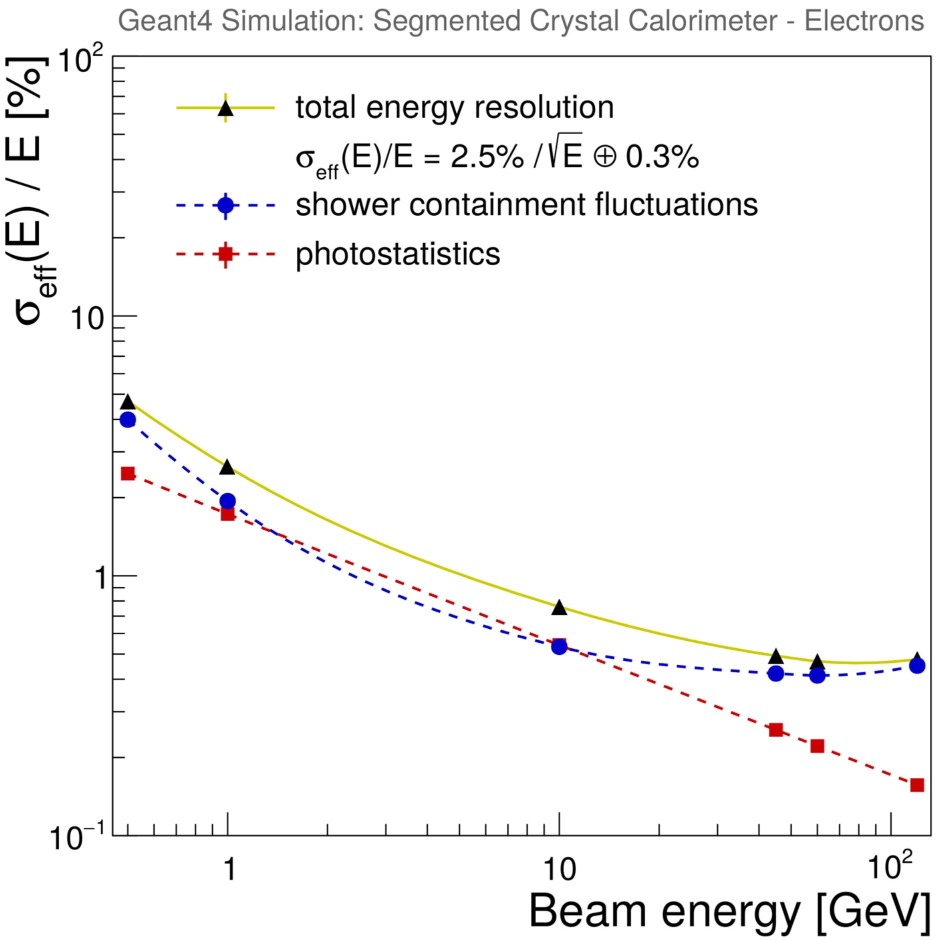


CMS ECAL crystals are 22x22x230 mm

SCEPCAL e.m. resolution

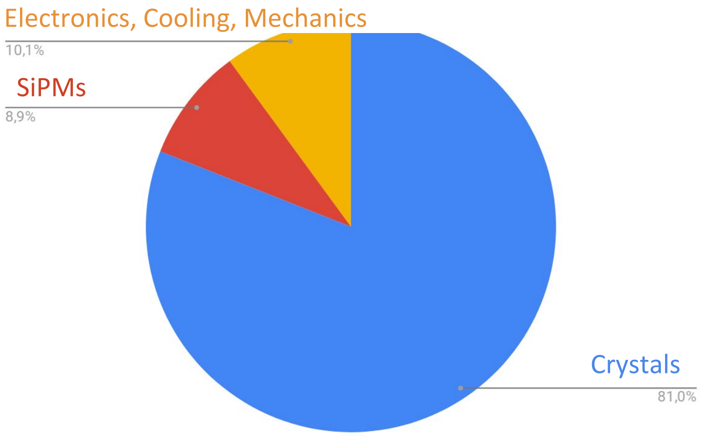
- Contributions to energy resolution:
  - Shower containment fluctuations
    - Longitudinal leakage
    - Tracker material budget
    - Services for front layer readout
  - Photostatistics
    - Tunable parameter depending on:
      - SiPM choice
      - Crystal choice
  - Noise
    - Negligible with SiPMs
      - low dark counts, high gain
  - Channels intercalibration
    - ~0.5% constant term (not in the plot)

$\sigma_E/E \sim 3\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 0.5\%$



Cost and **power** breakdowns for SCEPCal

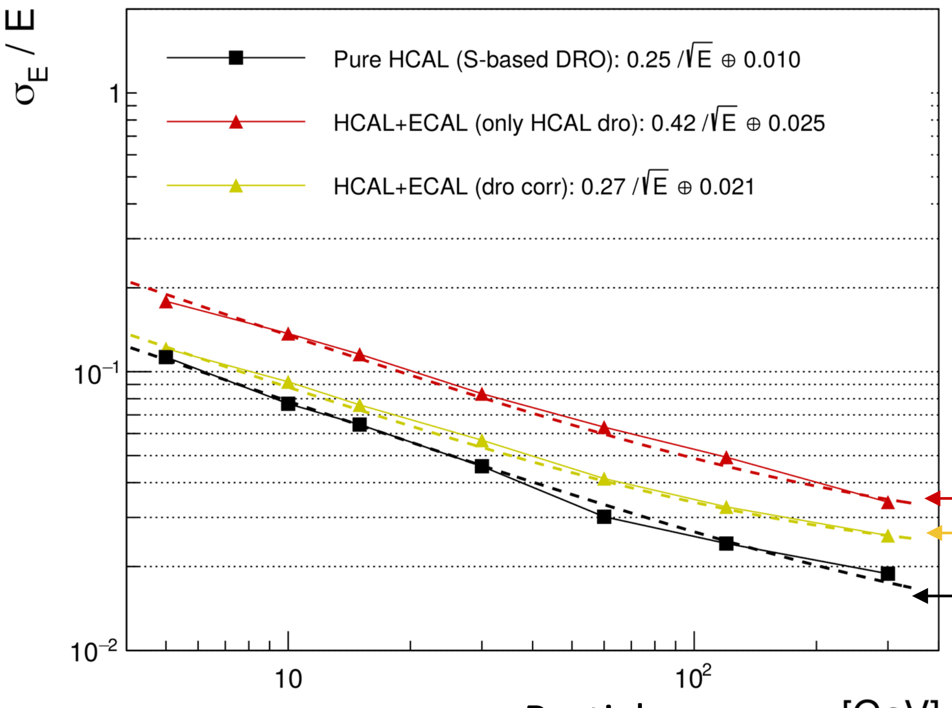
	T1+T2 (TIMING)	E1+E2 (ECAL)
Area barrel	53	53
Area endcap	19	19
Total area (barrel+endcaps)	**72 m²**	**72 m²**
# Channels barrel	977k	859k
# Channels endcaps	344k	374k
Total # of channels (barrel + endcaps)	**1.3 M**	**1.2 M**
Crystal cost	10 M€	78 M€
SiPM cost (+monitoring for ECAL only)	8 M€	8.5 M€
Electronics cost	5 M€	4.5 M€
Cooling+power+mechanics cost	5 M€	5 M€
Sub-total cost (barrel+endcaps)	28 M€	**96 M€**
Total cost (barrel+endcaps)	~124 M€	



	T1+T2 (TIMING)	E1+E2 (ECAL)
# of readout channels	~1.3M	~1.2M
SiPMs (kW)	2.7	2.5
Electronics (kW)	34.3	33.5
Sub-total (kW)	**38**	**36**
Total (kW)	**~74 kW**	

Hadronic resolution

1. Correct the energy deposit in the HCAL with DRO
2. Correct the energy deposit in the back section of the ECAL with DRO
3. Calibrated sum of ECAL+HCAL



~27%/√E ⊕ 2%

Good stochastic term recovered with ECAL Dual Readout!

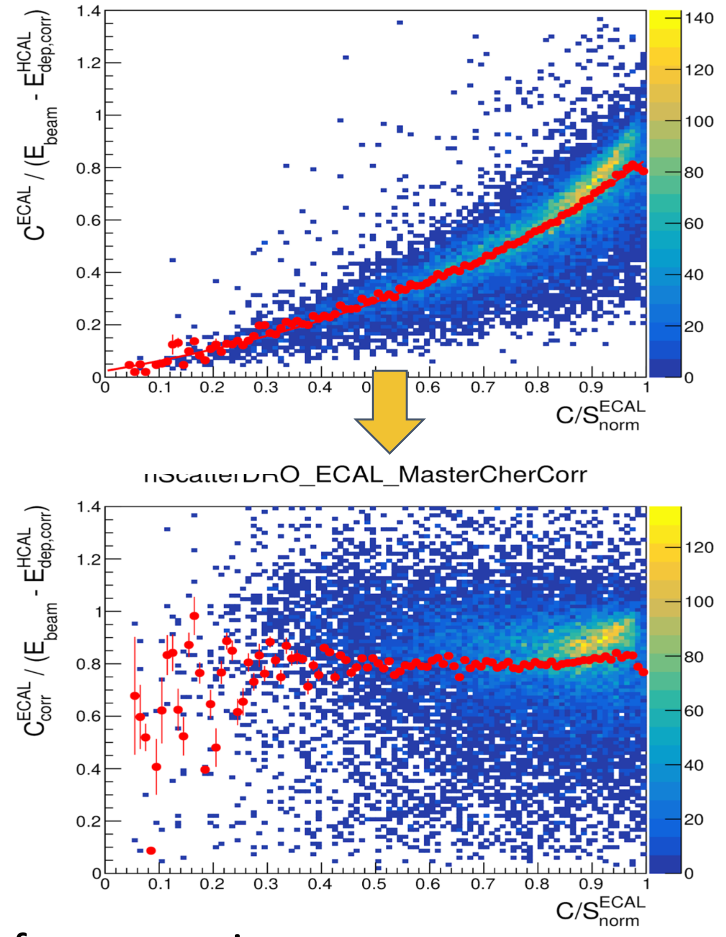
adding raw ECAL energy

adding DRO corr ECAL

pure HCAL

DRO correction for the energy deposit in the ECAL

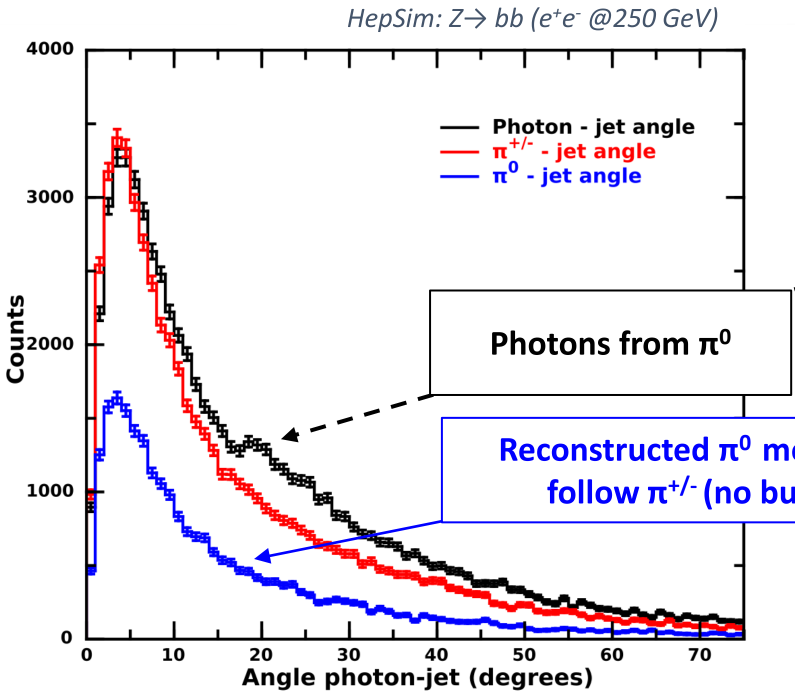
before correction

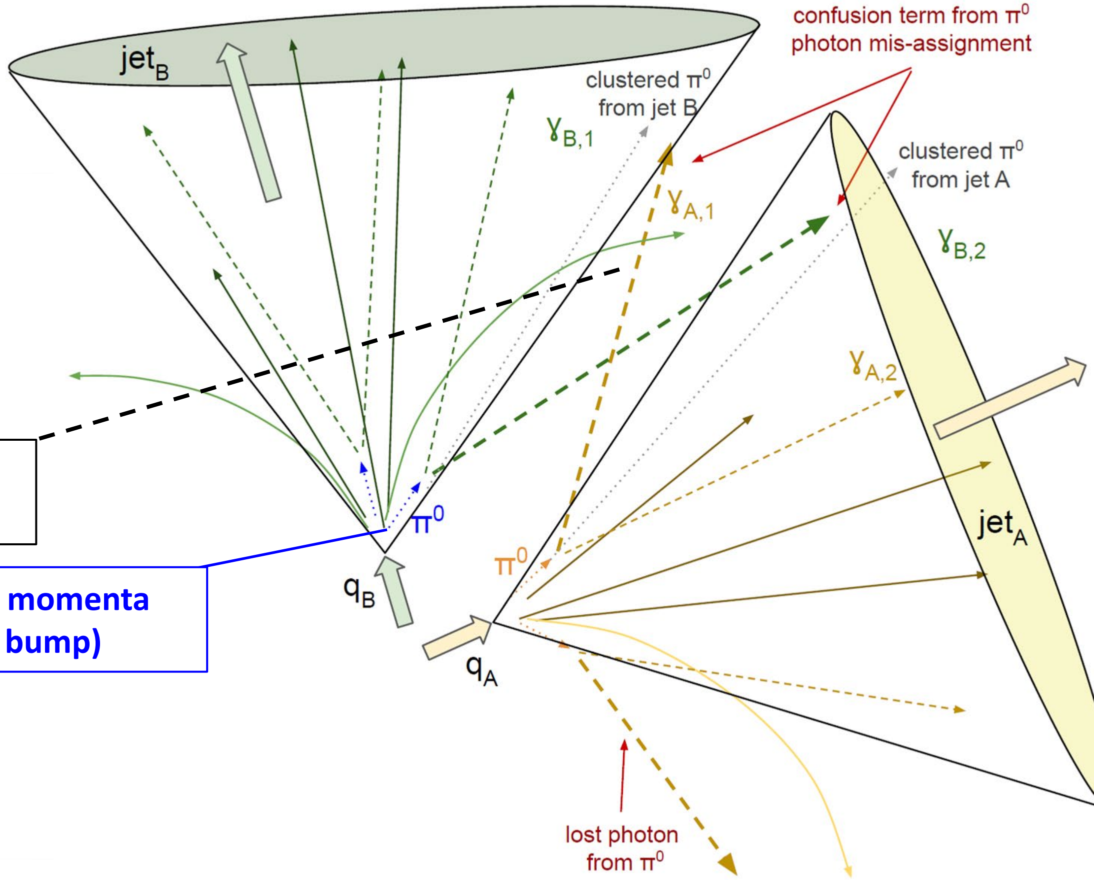


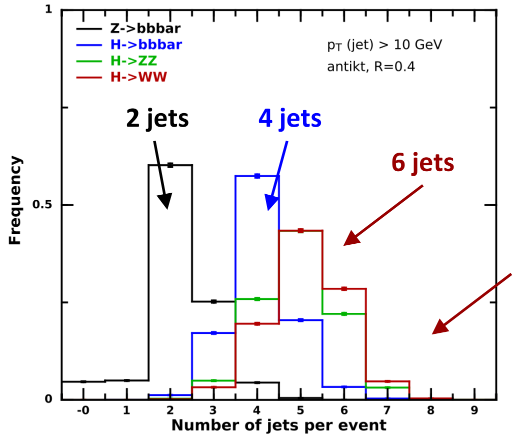
after correction

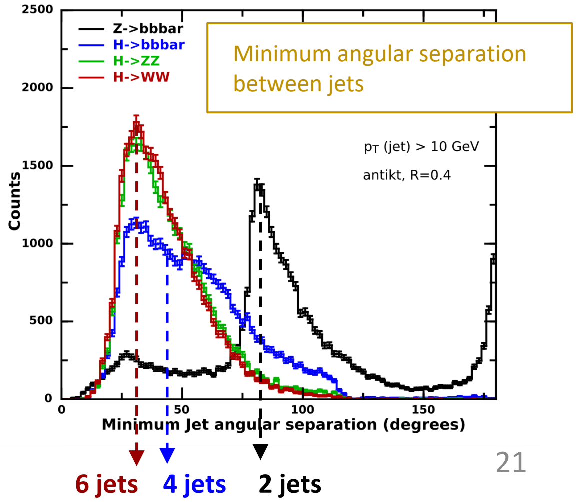
High e.m. resolution potential for PFA

- **Many photons from π^0 decay at ~20-35° angle** wrt to jet momentum can get scrambled across closeby jets
- Effect becomes **more pronounced in 4 and 6 jets topologies**
- More in C.Tully's talk at FCC-ee workshop

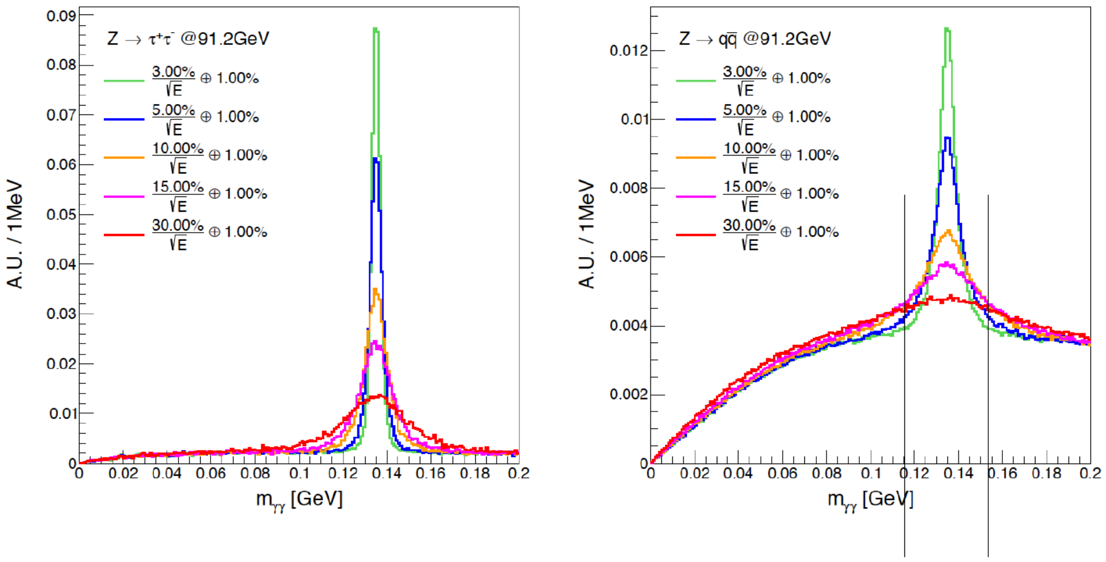




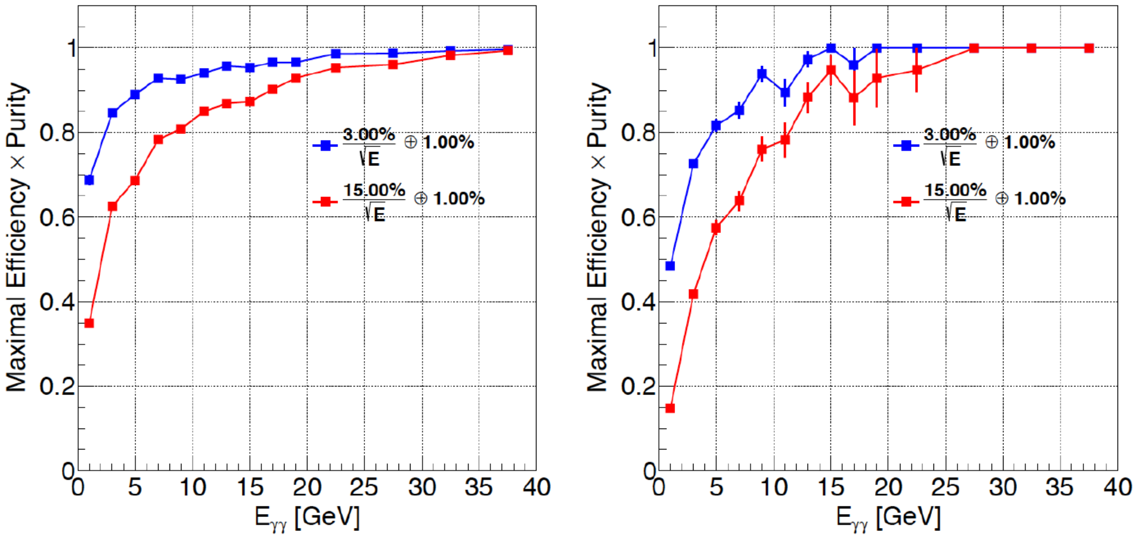




Yuexin



$Z \to \tau^+\tau^-$ @91.2GeV
$Z \to q\bar{q}$ @91.2GeV
$\frac{3.00\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 1.00\%$
$\frac{5.00\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 1.00\%$
$\frac{10.00\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 1.00\%$
$\frac{15.00\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 1.00\%$
$\frac{30.00\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 1.00\%$
A.U. / 1MeV
$m_{\gamma\gamma}$ [GeV]



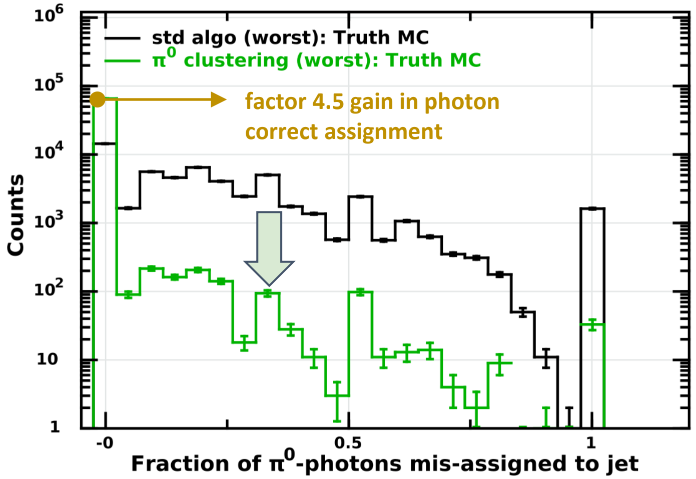
Maximal Efficiency × Purity
$E_{\gamma\gamma}$ [GeV]
$\frac{3.00\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 1.00\%$
$\frac{15.00\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 1.00\%$

Improvements in photon-to-jet assignment

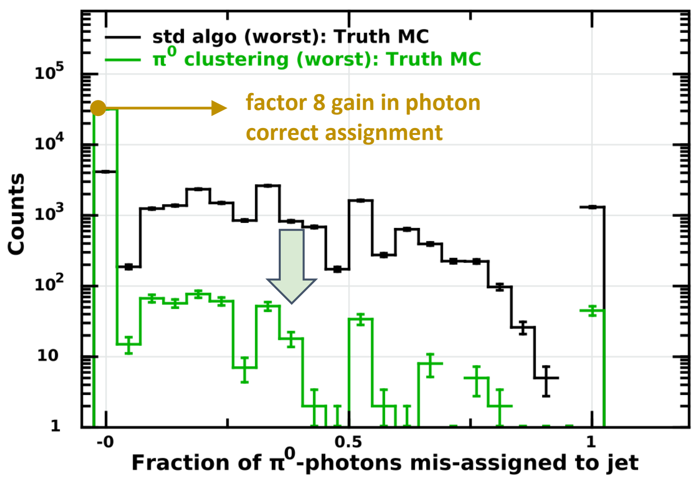
- **High e.m. resolution enables** photons **clustering into π⁰'s** by reducing their angular spread with respect to the corresponding jet momentum
- **Improvements in the fraction of photons correctly clustered to a jet** sizable only for e.m. resolutions of ~3-5%/√(E)

ideal e.m. resolution

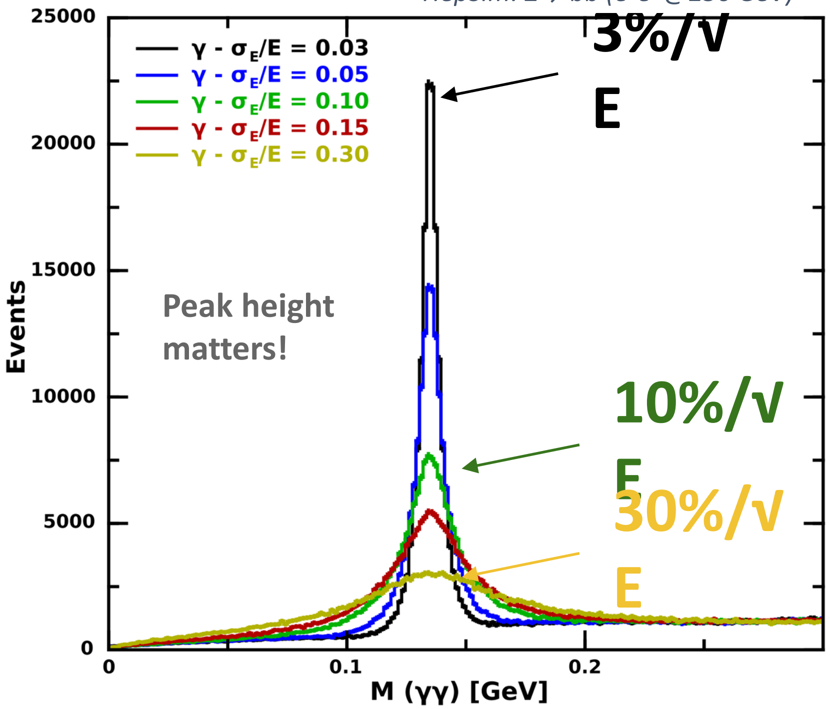
worst jet in a 4-jets topology



worst jet in a 6-jets topology



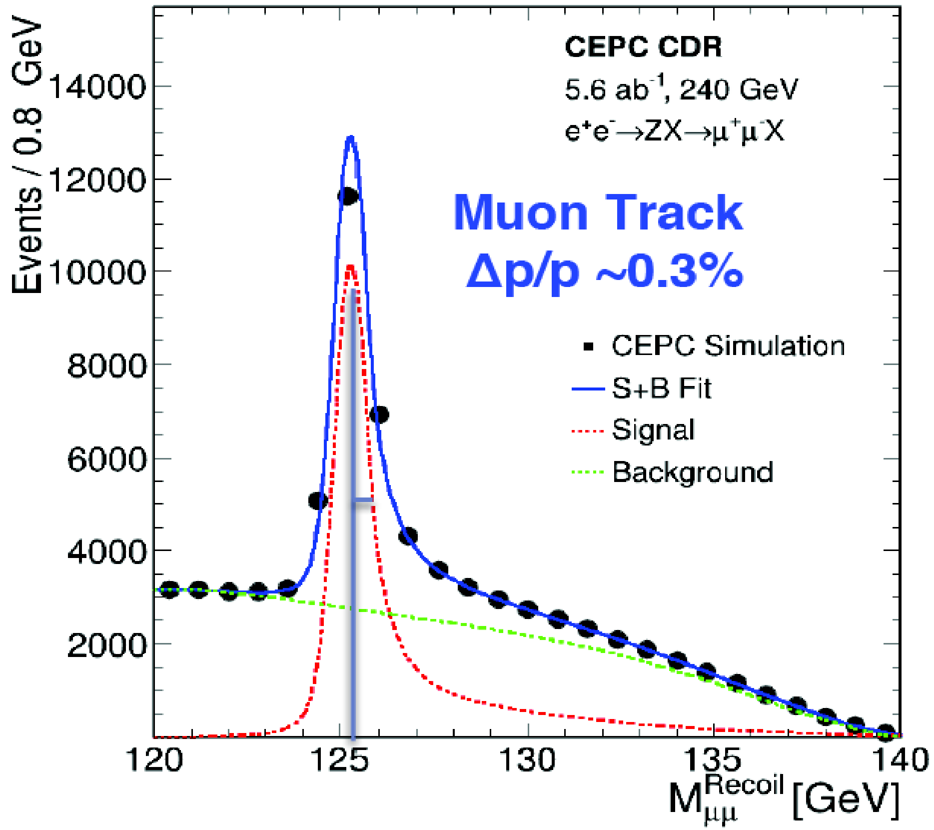
HepSim: Z→ bb (e⁺e⁻ @250 GeV)



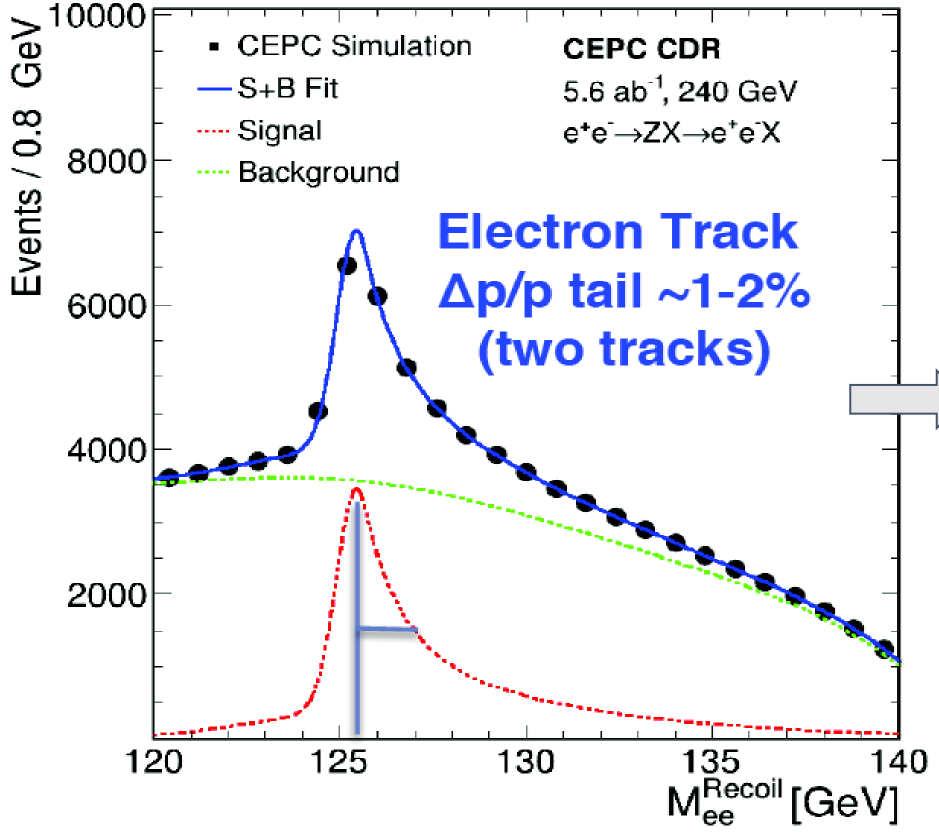
$Z \rightarrow e^+e^-$ Brem recovery

Example from CEPC CDR reference design
(electron tracks with no Bremsstrahlung recovery)

Z→μ⁺μ⁻ Recoil



Z→e⁺e⁻ Recoil

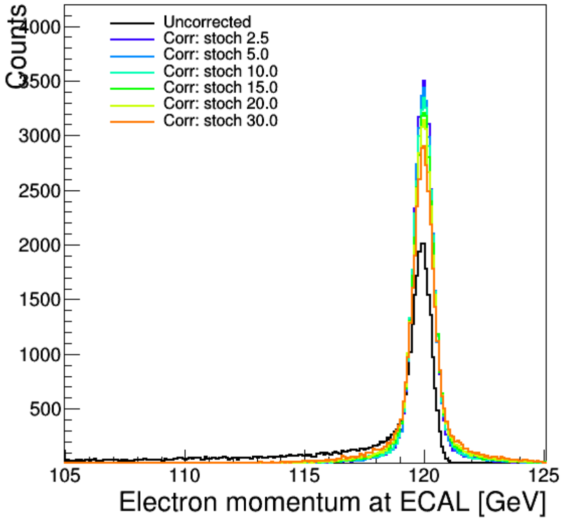


~80% of resolution recovery with 3%/√(E)

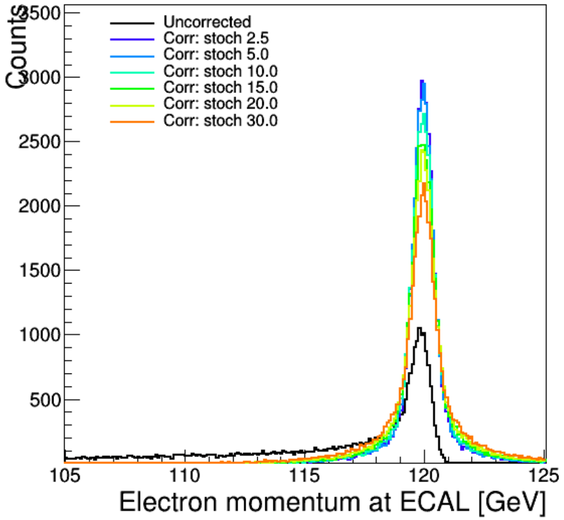
Electron momentum at ECAL

- Electron momentum at the entrance of ECAL smeared by 0.3 %
- 120 GeV electrons
- Adding back brem photons with ECAL resolution

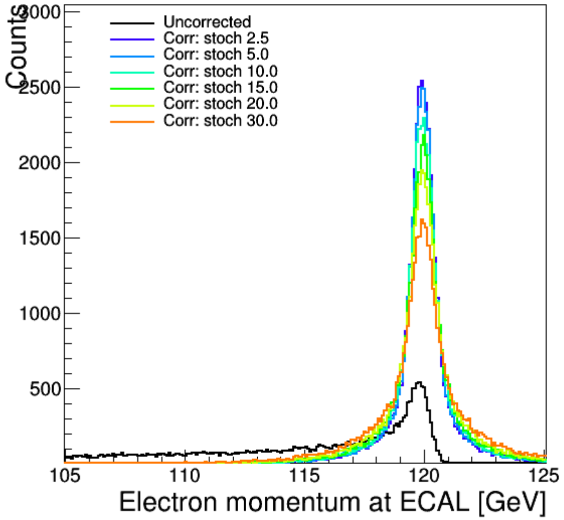
0.1 X_0



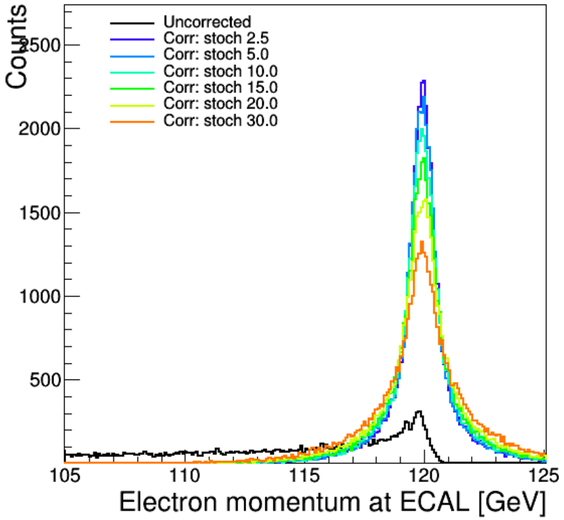
0.2 X_0



0.3 X_0

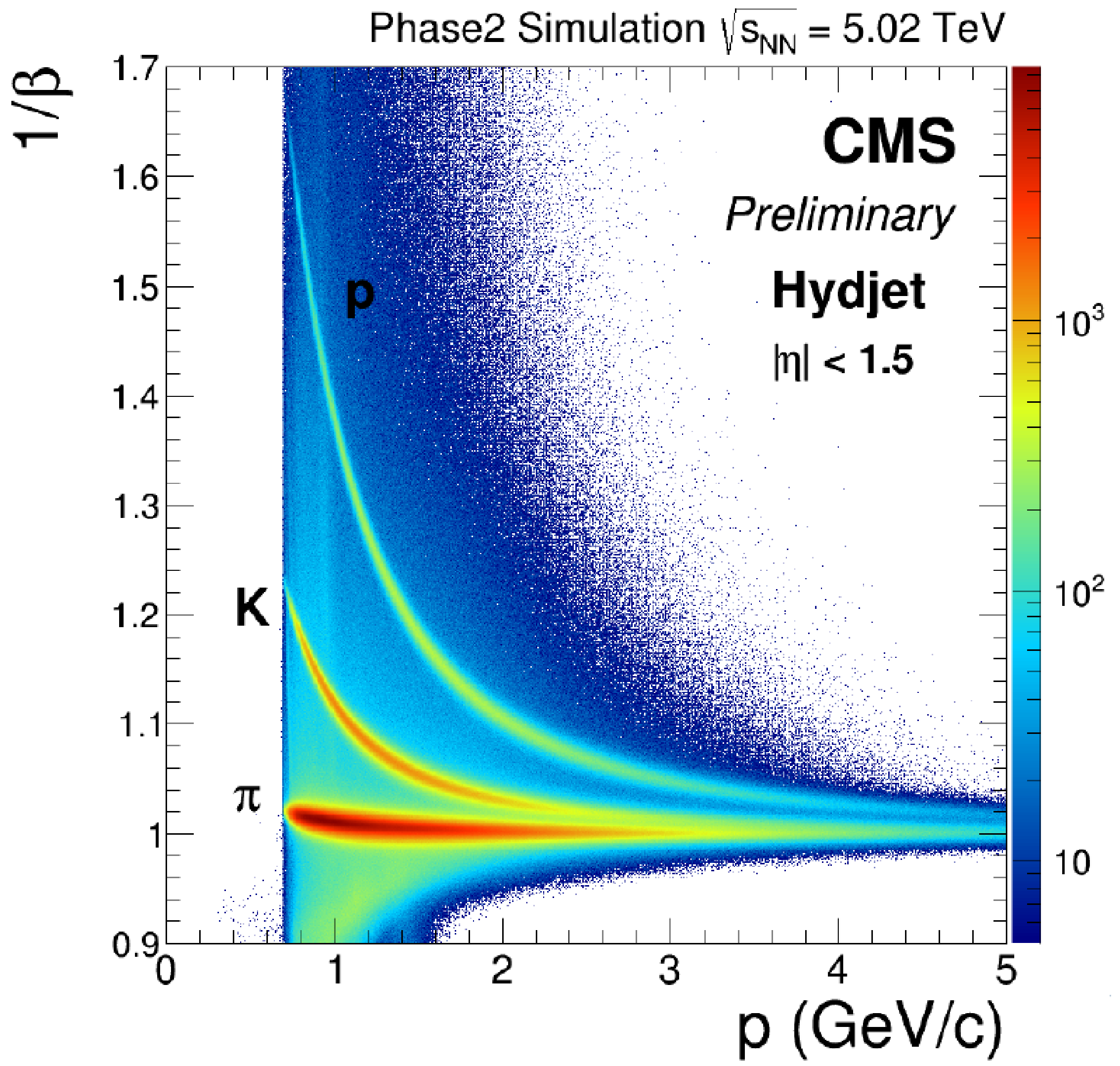


0.4 X_0



Flavor physics

Precision EM resolution and timing could benefit flavor physics program



Implementation in dd4hep

We are working with the dd4hep team on implementing the crystal ECAL in dd4hep so it can be used with tracking etc components from their SiD implementation. Barrel is almost ready. Implementation of the spaghetti calorimeter in dd4hep is done by Sanghyuan Ko (Seoul National).

Also working with Lorenzo Pezzotti for a standalone full detector

May have jet studies for crystal dual readout calorimeter soon.

Open questions

Almost everything

- How to support it mechanically?
- What is the jet as opposed to single particle resolution?
- How does upstream material affect the jet reconstruction?
- What is the best tracking system to go with this calorimeter? (current proposal is TPC, but this doesn't work really for high intensity Z running)
- Can cms-style particle flow improve event reconstruction?
- How would segmentation affect tau reconstruction?
- Scintillation/Cherenkov separation can be achieved by wavelength filtering, timing, polarization. The default plan is wavelength separation. But can inexpensive electronics that includes timing help? Can pulse shape measurements in the readout help ()?
- The crystal dual readout hasn't been done with modern photodetectors. But only those (according to simulation) allow this to work. We need to purchase crystals and do test beam measurements.
- Which crystal should we use? PbWO4, BGO, BSO?
- Would the timing layer solve the beam background problems at muon colliders?
- Assembly needs to be understood

conclusion

- There are two quite different, complementary ways to achieve the performance goals for an electron-positron Higgs factory
- Dual readout also allows close to state-of-the-art electromagnetic resolution
- Much work remains; join us!

BACKUP

A Segmented Crystal Electromagnetic Precision Calorimeter (SCEPCal) for future colliders

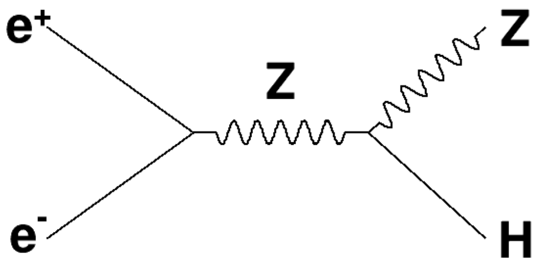
29/05/20

S.Eno[2], Y.Lai[2], M.Lucchini[1], C.Tully[1]

[1]Princeton University, [2]University of Maryland

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Calorimetry for future e^+e^- Higgs and Z factories



Higgs can be identified independent of decay mode using the “missing mass “ or “boson recoil mass” method, where you identify the Z and use its 3-momentum as the 3-momentum of the recoil particle and the center-of-mass collision energy minus the visible energy as the energy, requiring that to be consistent with the Higgs mass. Mass peak can distinguish ZH from WW, ZZ.

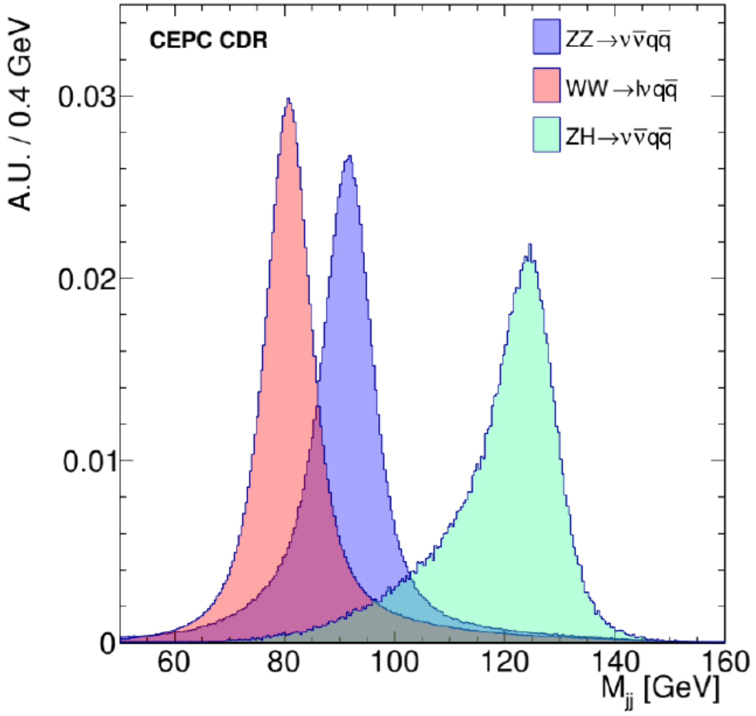
HIGGS BOSON PHYSICS 319

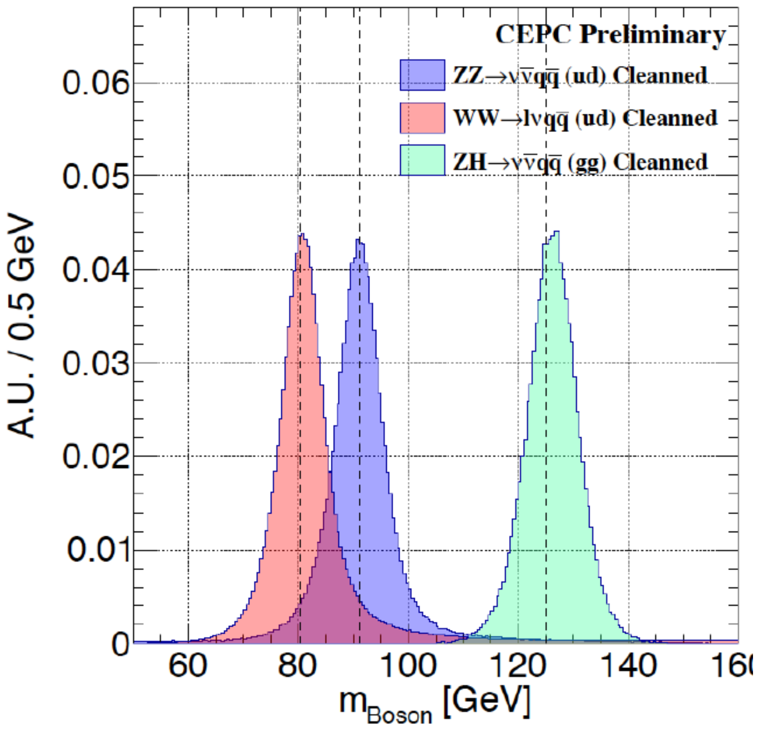
Process	Cross section	Events in 5.6 ab^{-1}
Higgs boson production, cross section in fb		
$e^+e^- \to ZH$	196.2	1.10×10^6
$e^+e^- \to \nu_e\bar{\nu}_e H$	6.19	3.47×10^4
$e^+e^- \to e^+e^- H$	0.28	1.57×10^3
Total	203.7	1.14×10^6
Background processes, cross section in pb		
$e^+e^- \to e^+e^- (\gamma)$ (Bhabha)	930	5.2×10^9
$e^+e^- \to q\bar{q} (\gamma)$	54.1	3.0×10^8
$e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^- (\gamma)$ [or $\tau^+\tau^- (\gamma)$]	5.3	3.0×10^7
$e^+e^- \to WW$	16.7	9.4×10^7
$e^+e^- \to ZZ$	1.1	6.2×10^6
$e^+e^- \to e^+e^- Z$	4.54	2.5×10^7
$e^+e^- \to e^+\nu W^- / e^-\bar{\nu} W^+$	5.09	2.6×10^7

Table 11.2: Cross sections of Higgs boson production and other SM processes at $\sqrt{s} = 240$ GeV and numbers of events expected in 5.6 ab^{-1}. Note that there are interferences between the same final states from different processes after the W or Z boson decays. Their treatments are explained in the text. With the exception of the Bhabha scattering process, the cross sections are calculated using the Whizard program [14]. The Bhabha scattering cross section is calculated using the BABAYAGA event generator [15] requiring final-state particles to have $|\cos\theta| < 0.99$. Photons, if any, must have $E_\gamma > 0.1$ GeV and $|\cos\theta_{e^\pm\gamma}| < 0.99$.

Separate EWK bosons

Massive Boson Separation





Peizhu Lai & CEPC CDR

WW sample: using μvqq sample,
Plot: the visible mass without the muon

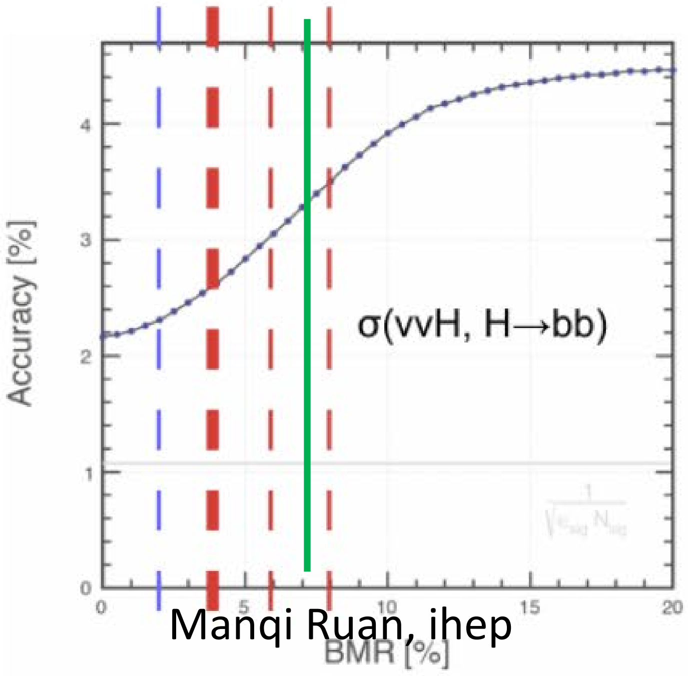
CEPC-RECO-2017-002 (DocDB id-164),
CEPC-RECO-2018-002 (DocDB id-171),

11/03/19 Topical Calo WS@IHEP 21

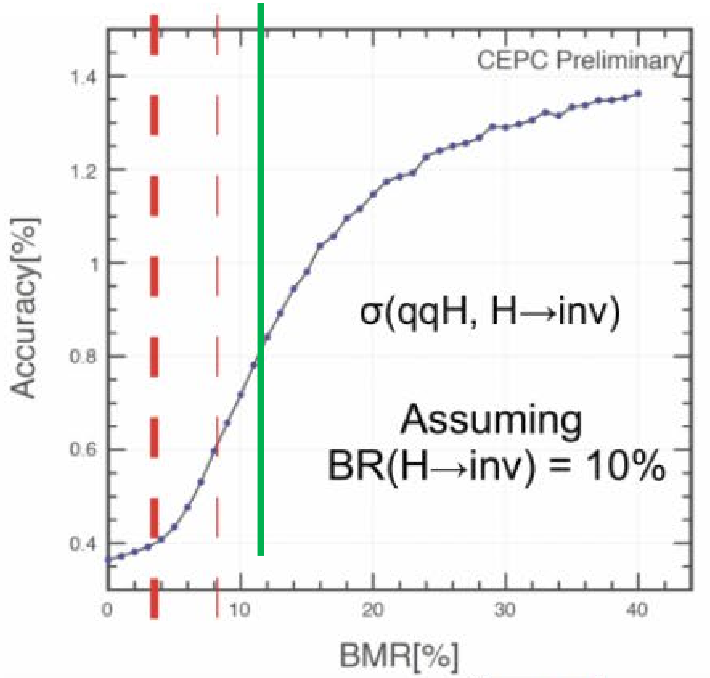
Eur. Phys. J. C (2018) 78: 426

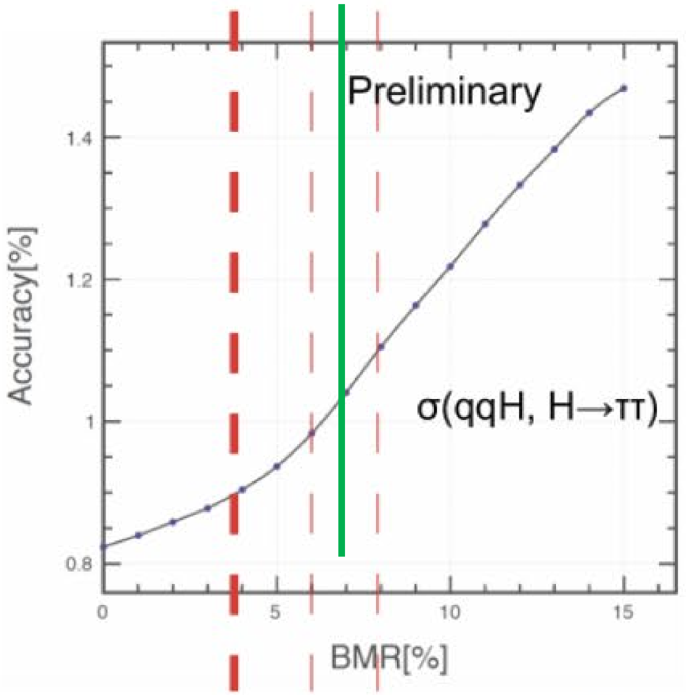
Jet resolution is essential to $e^+ e^-$ Higgs factory calorimetry

Boson Mass Resolution (BMR)



Manqi Ruan, ihep





$$\text{Accuracy}=\frac{\sqrt{S+B}}{S}$$

3

hadronic calorimetry $(30\%/\sqrt{E})$.

The precision for many of the key measurables are steepish functions of the resolution

Particle flow

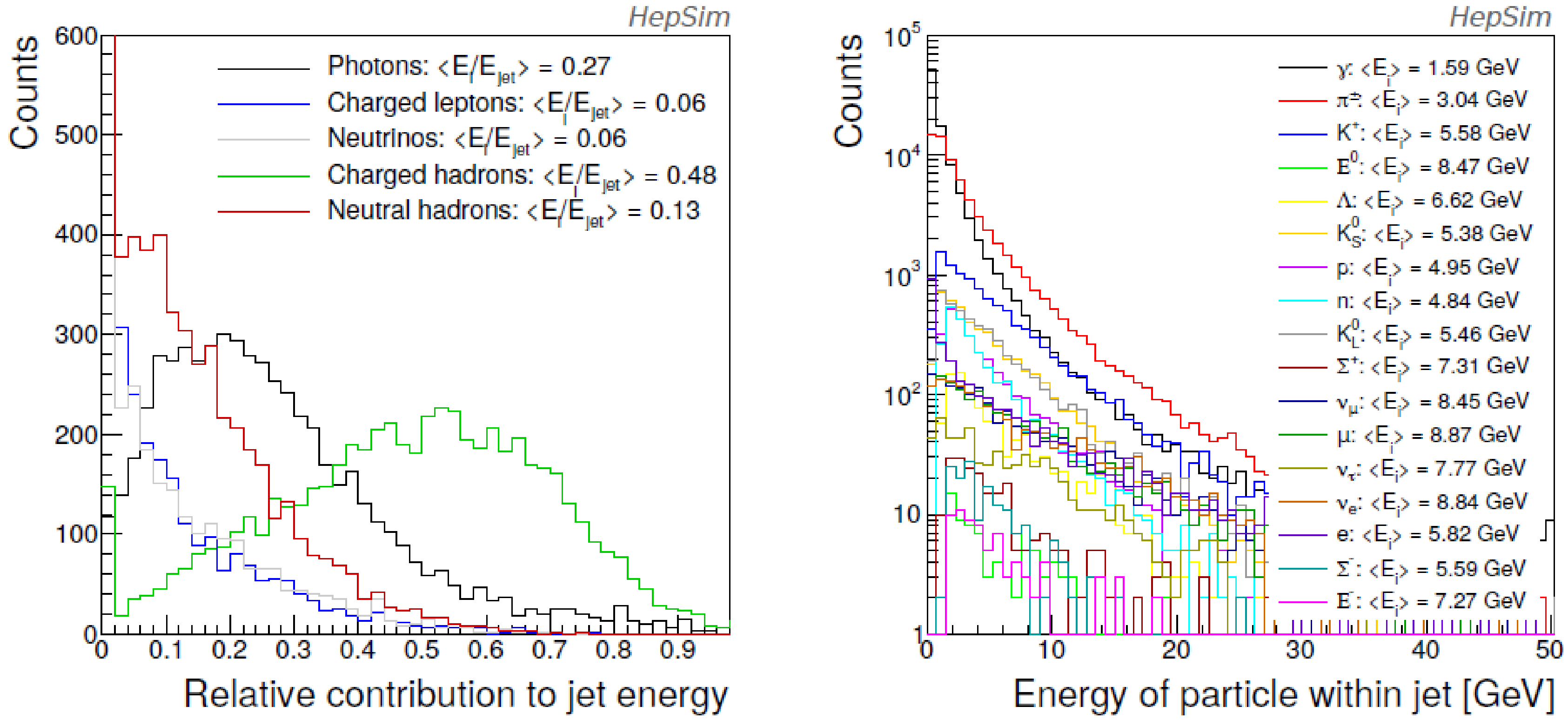


Figure 1. Left: relative contribution of different particles (photons, neutrinos, leptons, neutral hadrons, charged hadrons) to the jet energy. Right: energy distribution of different particle types clustered within jet.

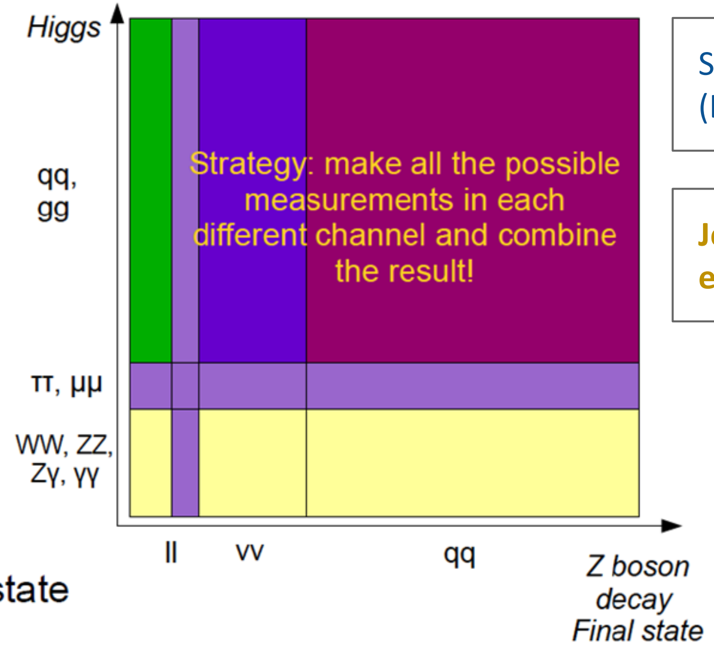
eta

Particle Flow Calorimetry and the PandoraPFA Algorithm (https://arxiv.org/abs/0907.3577)

Marco Lucchini studies using hepsim https://arxiv.org/abs/2008.00338

Final States of e^+e^- Higgs Physics @~246 GeV

- SM Higgs
  - ***0 jets: 3%:*** *Z→ll, νν (30%); H→0 jets (~10%, ττ, μμ, γγ, γZ/WW/ZZ→leptonic)*
  - ***2 jets: 32%***
    - *Z→qq, H→0 jets. 70%*10% = 7%*
    - *Z→ll, νν; H→2 jets. 30%*70% = 21%*
    - *Z→ll, νν; H→WW/ZZ→semi-leptonic. 3.6%*
  - ***4 jets: 55%***
    - *Z→qq, H→2 jets. 70%*70% = 49%*
    - *Z→ll, νν; H→WW/ZZ→4 jets. 30%*15% = 4.5%*
  - ***6 jets: 11%***
    - *Z→qq, H→WW/ZZ→4 jets. 70%*15% = 11%*



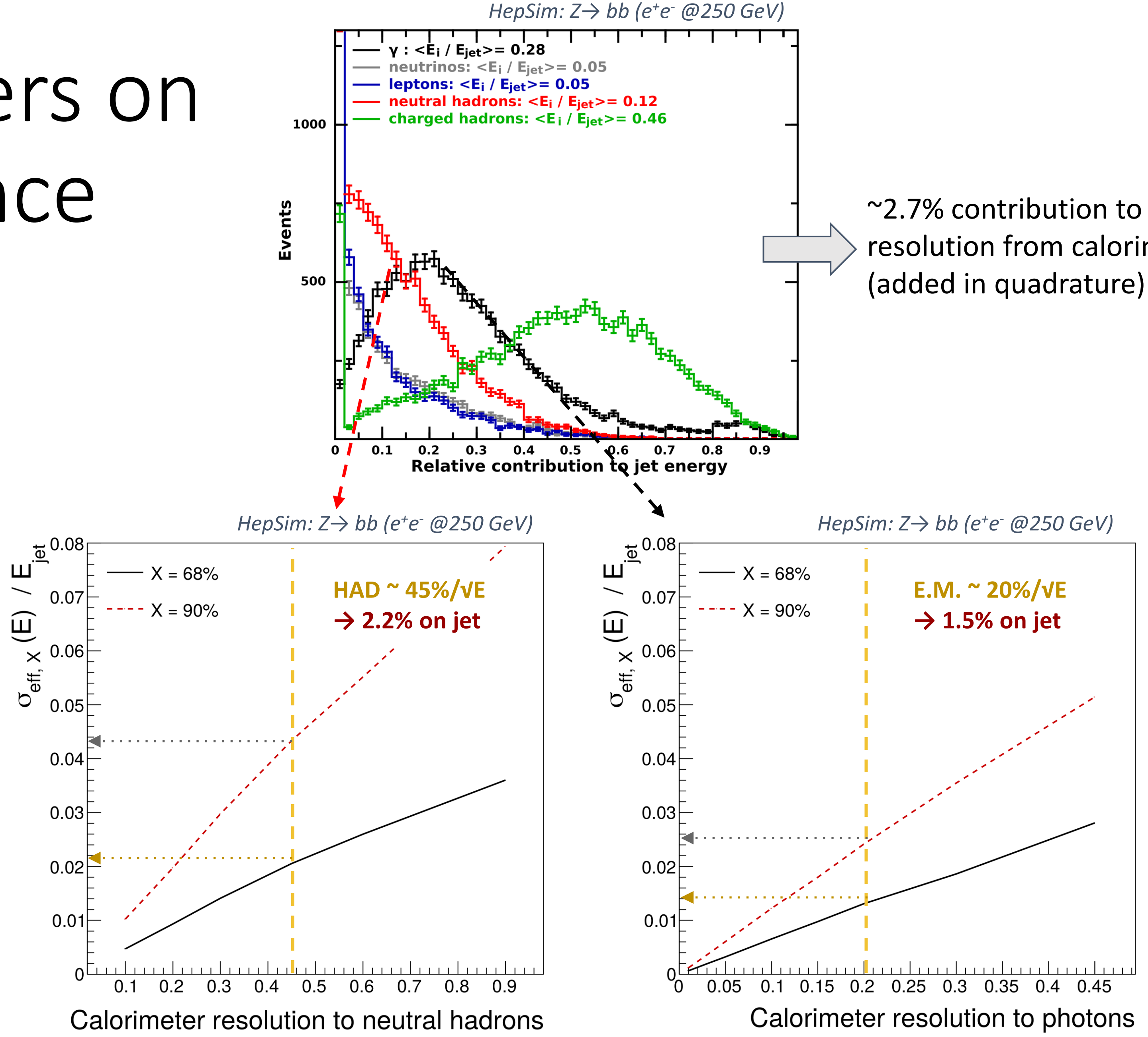
Slide borrowed from Manqi Ruan (LCWS 2019, Sendai, Japan)

Jet resolution is a key benchmark for e^+e^- detectors performance

- **97%** of the SM Higgsstrahlung Signal has Jets in the final state
- **1/3** has only 2 jets: include all the SM Higgs decay modes
- **2/3** need color-singlet identification: grouping the hadronic final sate particles into color-singlets
- Jet is important for EW measurements & jet clustering is essential for **differential** measurements

Role of calorimeters on PFA jet performance

- Baseline jet performance depends on particle composition and the relevant sub-detector resolutions
- Calorimeter resolution requirements to achieve target jet resolution of ~3%
  - EM (photons) better than 20%/√E
  - Neutral hadrons (mostly $K^{0,L}$ of <E>~5 GeV) better than 45%/√E

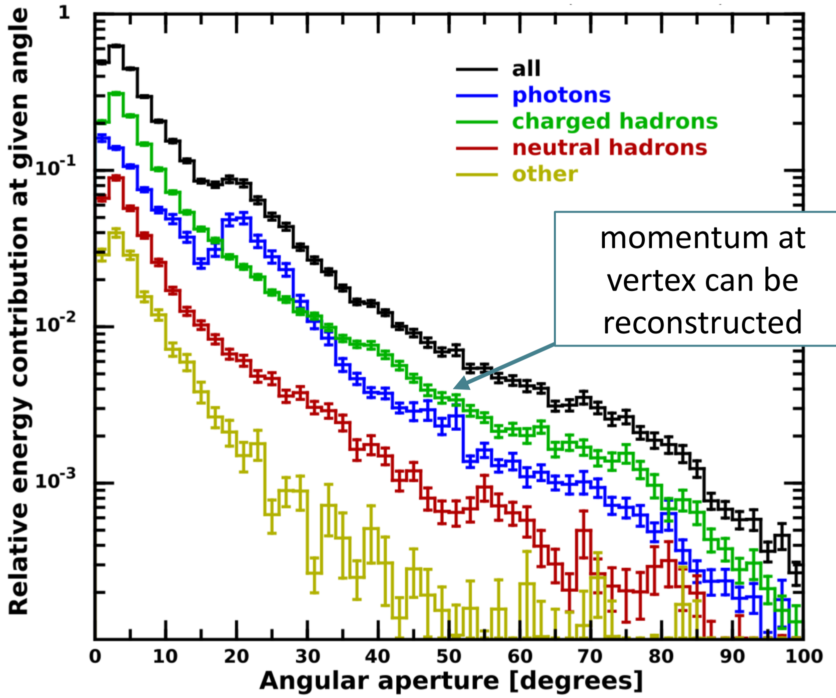


~2.7% contribution to jet resolution from calorimeters (added in quadrature)

Jet reconstruction in PFA

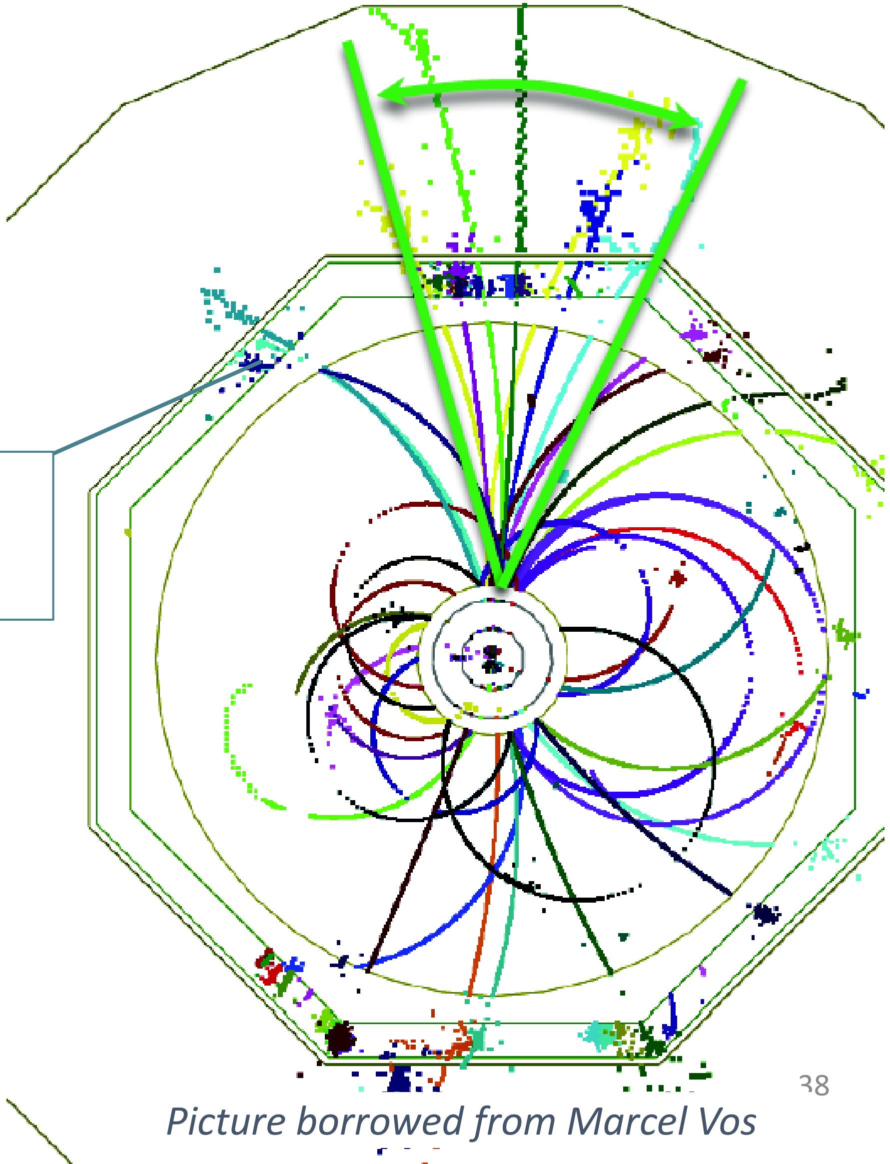
- Key features of PFA in Jet reconstruction:
  - **Swaps out hadronic resolution for tracks** (charged hadrons)
  - **Corrects momentum direction at the vertex**

HepSim: Z→ bb (e⁺e⁻ @250 GeV)



momentum at vertex can be reconstructed

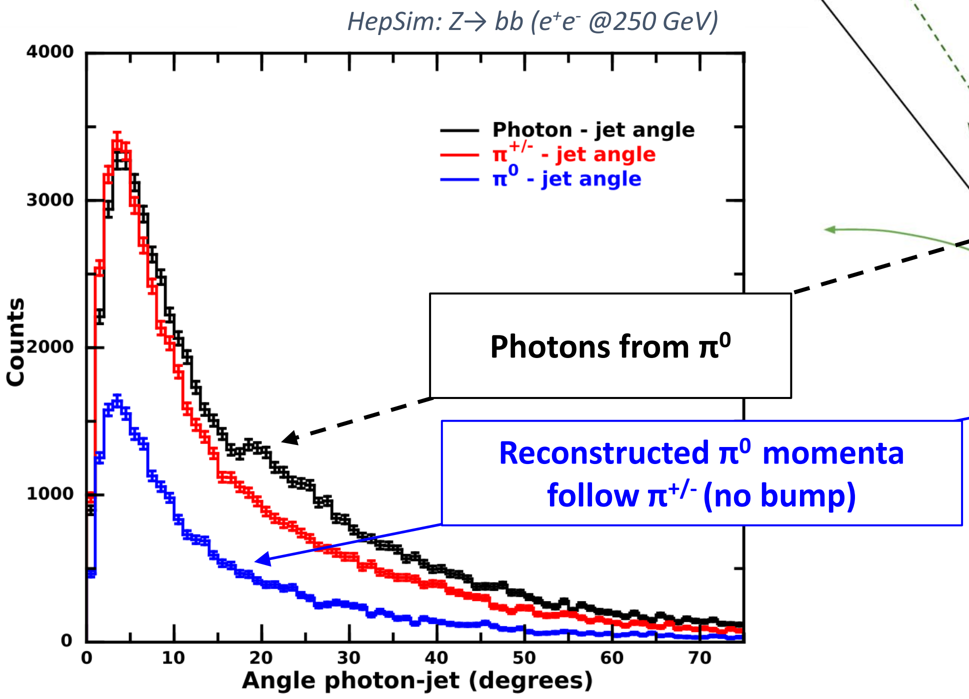
$\pi^{+/-}$ from jet bending outside the calo jet cone

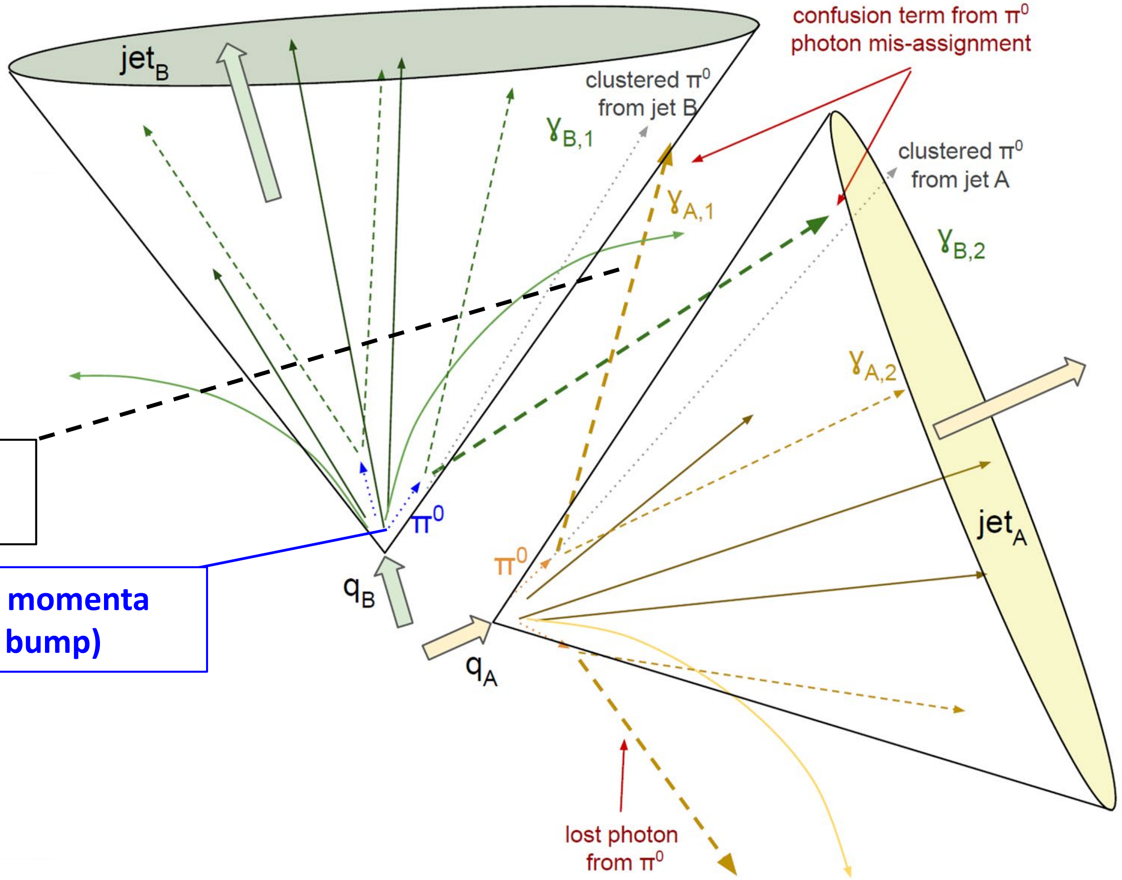


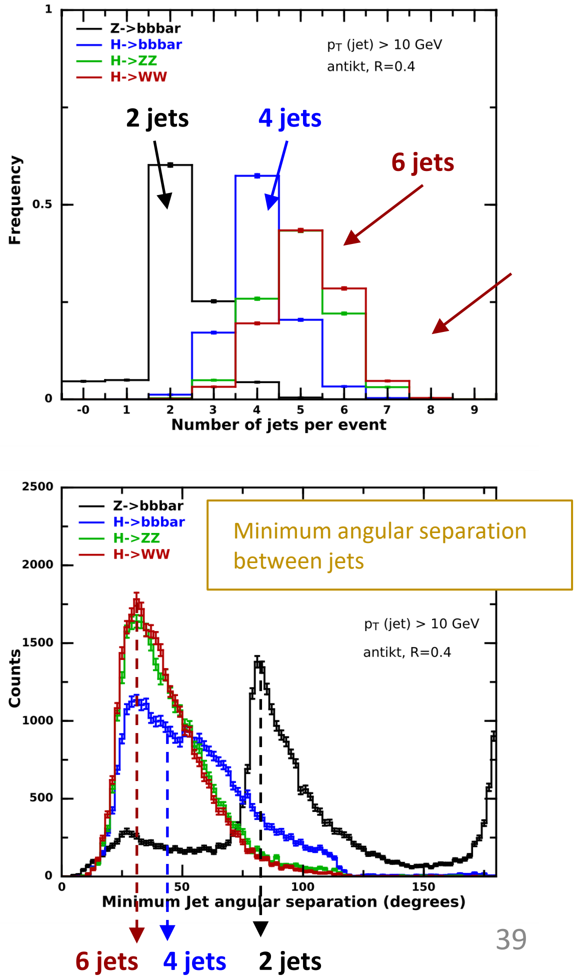
Picture borrowed from Marcel Vos

High e.m. resolution potential for PFA

- **Many photons from π^0 decay at ~20-35° angle** wrt to jet momentum can get scrambled across closeby jets
- Effect becomes **more pronounced in 4 and 6 jets topologies**
- More in C.Tully's talk at FCC-ee workshop



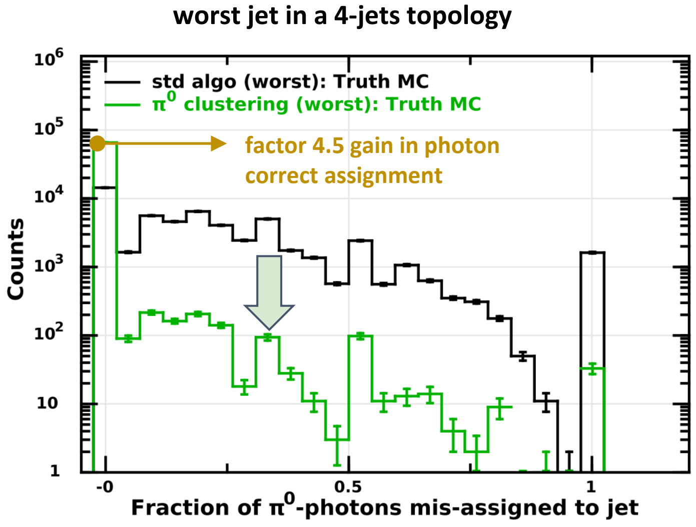


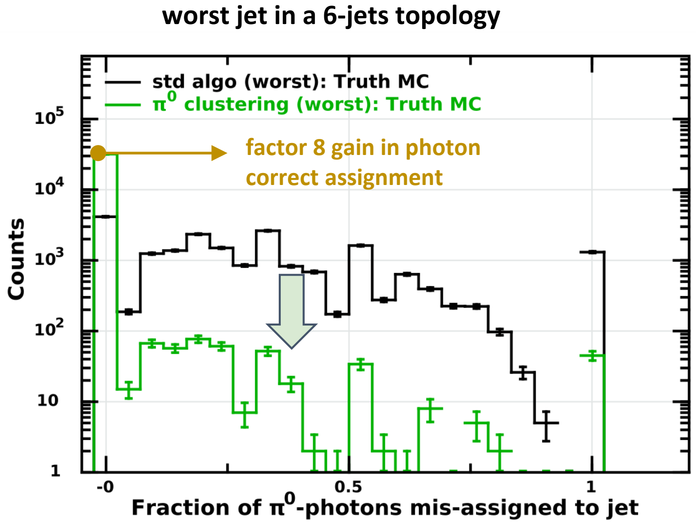


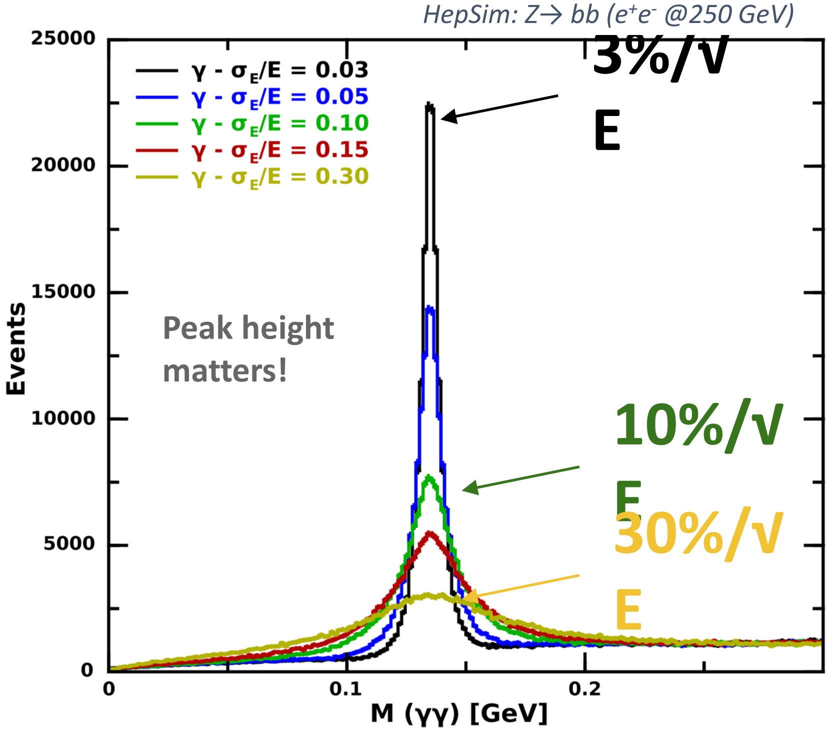
Improvements in photon-to-jet assignment

- **High e.m. resolution enables** photons **clustering into π⁰'s** by reducing their angular spread with respect to the corresponding jet momentum
- **Improvements in the fraction of photons correctly clustered to a jet** sizable only for e.m. resolutions of ~3-5%/√(E)

ideal e.m. resolution



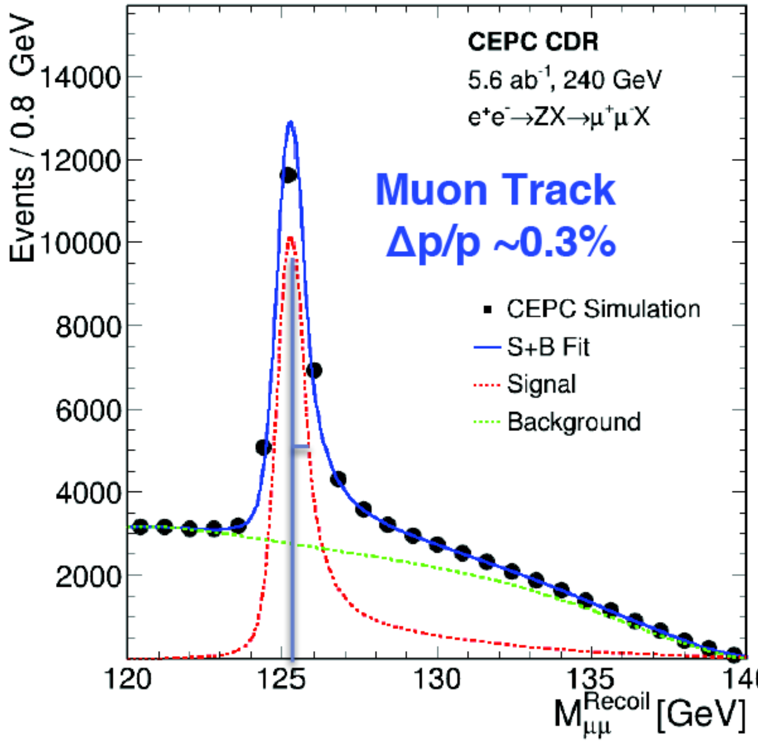




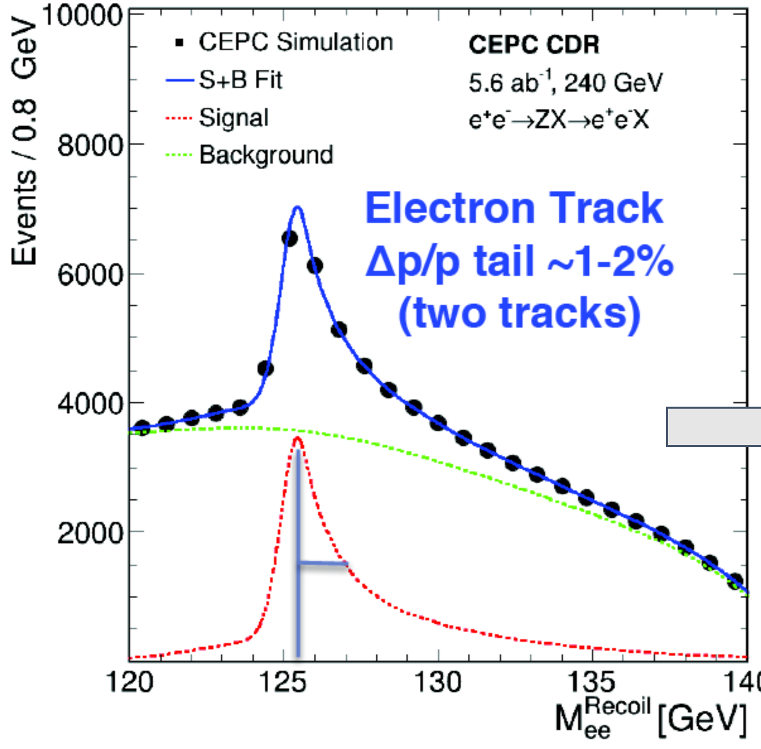
Brem recovery

Example from CEPC CDR reference design
(electron tracks with no Bremsstrahlung recovery)

- **Z→μ⁺μ⁻ Recoil**



- **Z→e⁺e⁻ Recoil**



~80% of resolution recovery with 3%/√(E)

The combination of
a high precision ECAL with an excellent HCAL
would be *IDEA*L to take up the challenge of precision physics at future e^+e^- colliders

---

- Design optimization of a segmented crystal ECAL
- Integration of crystal ECAL with a Dual ReadOut HCAL
- Optimization of Dual ReadOut in crystal ECAL

Overview of a SCEPCal module

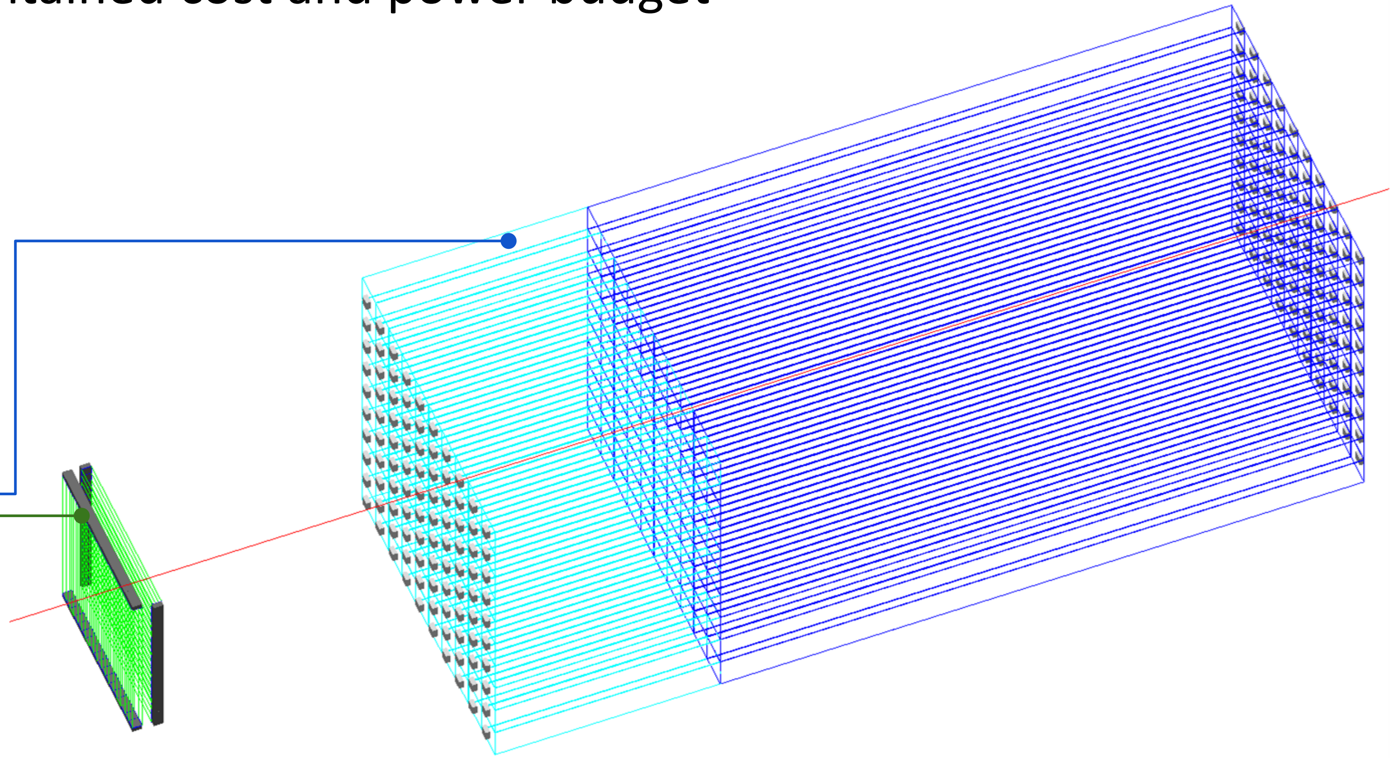
- ***SCEPCAL:*** a **S**egmented **C**rystal **E**lectromagnetic **P**recision **C**alorimeter
- **Transverse and longitudinal segmentations** optimized for particle identification, shower separation and performance/cost
- Exploiting **SiPM readout** for contained cost and power budget

- **Timing layer**
  - LYSO:Ce crystals (~$1X_0$)
  - 3x3x54 mm³ active cell
  - 3x3 mm² SiPMs (15-20 um)

σ_t ~ 20 ps

σ_E/E ~ 3%/√E

- **ECAL layer**
  - PbWO crystals
  - Front segment (~$6X_0$)
  - Rear segment (~$16X_0$)
  - 10x10x200 mm³ crystal
  - 5x5 mm² SiPMs (10-15 um)



Some crystal options

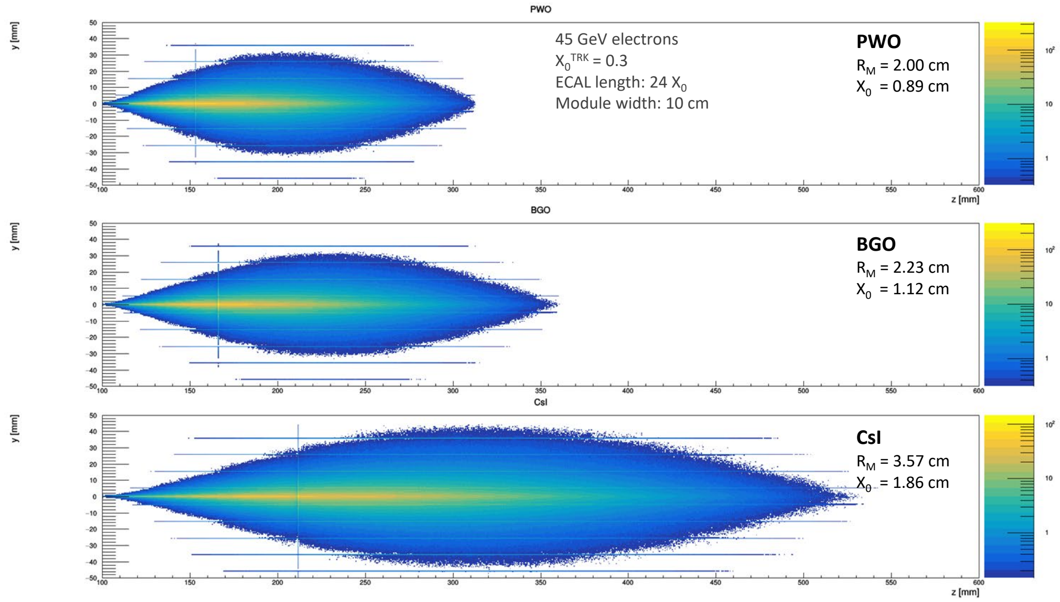
- **PWO**: the most compact, the fastest, the cheapest
- BGO: in between (potential for dual readout)
- CsI: the less compact, the slowest, the brightest

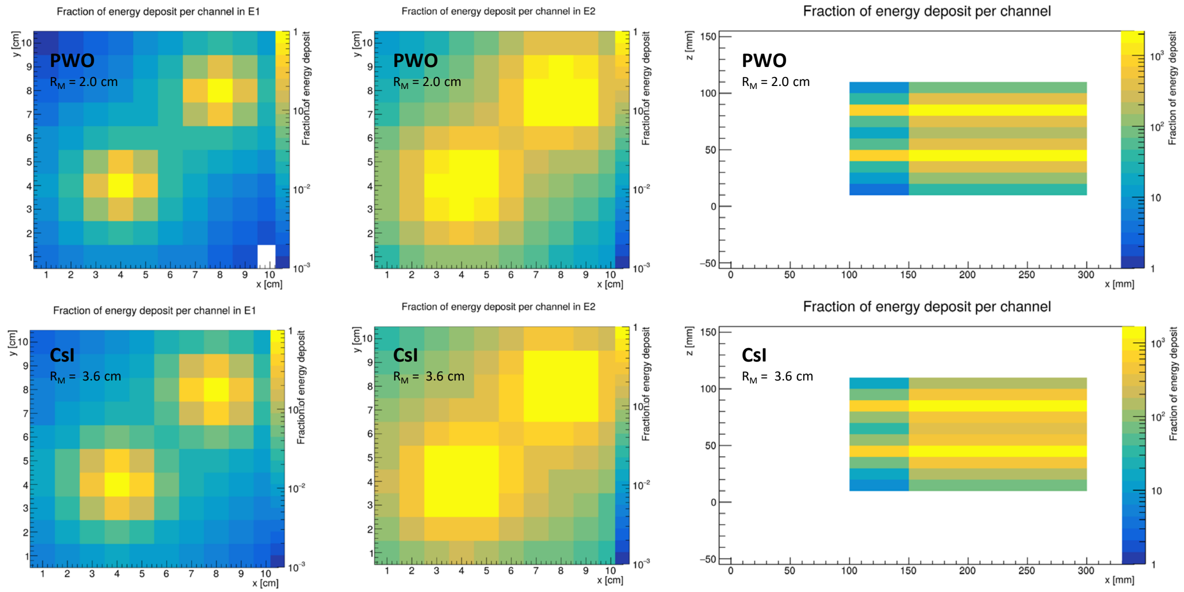
better for PFA

better stochastic term

Crystal	Density g/cm³	λ_I cm	X_0 cm	R_M cm	Relative LY @ RT	Decay time ns	Photon density (LY / τ_D) ph/ns	dLY/dT (% / °C)	Cost (10 m³) \$/cm³	Cost*X_0 \$/cm²
PWO	8.3	20.9	0.89	2.00	1	10	0.10	-2.5	8	7.1
BGO	7.1	22.7	1.12	2.23	70	300	0.23	-0.9	7	7.8
CsI	4.5	39.3	1.86	3.57	550	1220	0.45	+0.4	4.3	8.0

*Values from: Journal of Physics: Conference Series **293** (2011) 012004*

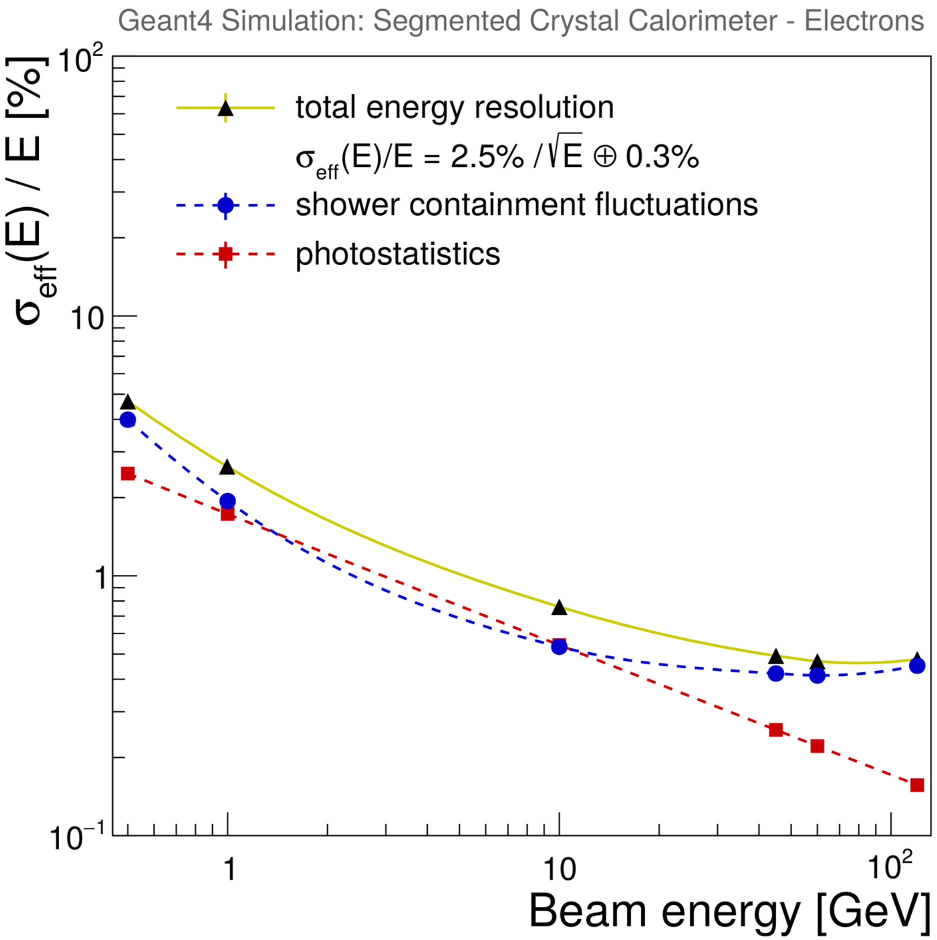




SCEPCAL e.m. resolution

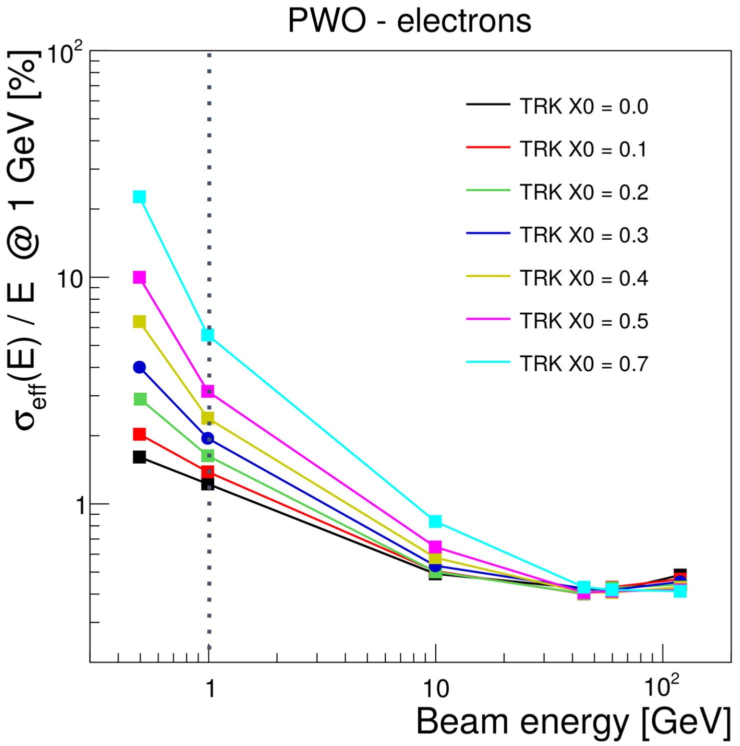
- Contributions to energy resolution:
  - Shower containment fluctuations
    - Longitudinal leakage
    - Tracker material budget
    - Services for front layer readout
  - Photostatistics
    - Tunable parameter depending on:
      - SiPM choice
      - Crystal choice
  - Noise
    - Negligible with SiPMs
      - low dark counts, high gain
  - Channels intercalibration
    - ~0.5% constant term (not in the plot)

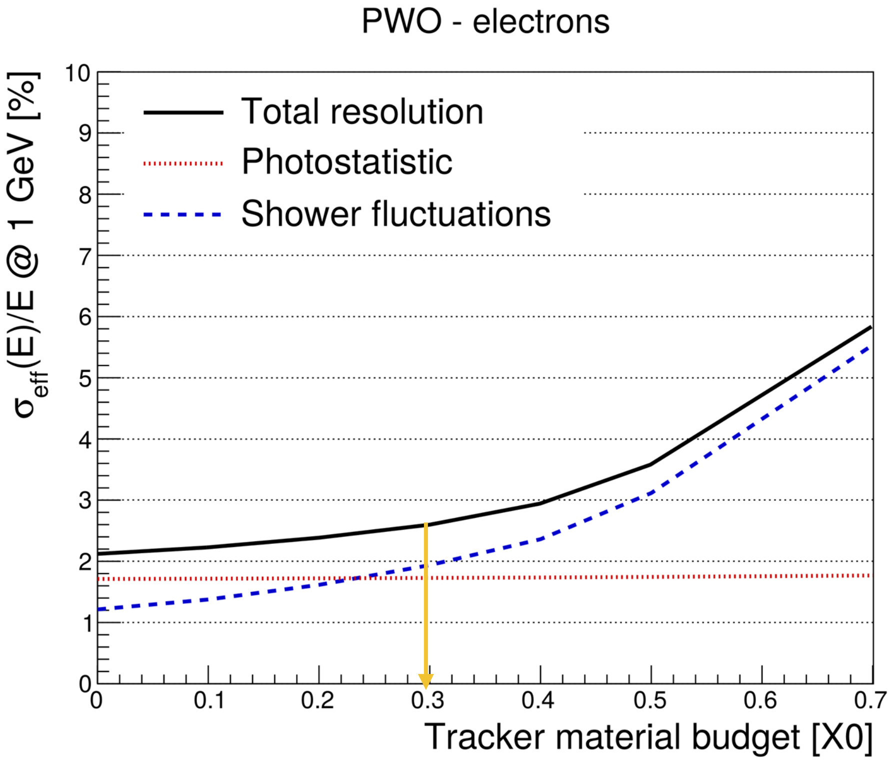
$\sigma_E/E \sim 3\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 0.5\%$



Impact of tracker and dead **material budget**

- Tracker material budget <0.3X_0 for <2% impact on stoch. term
    - Well within the target of the CEPC and IDEA reference tracker designs
- Dead material for services <0.3X_0 for impact on stoch. term < 2%
    - Compatible with estimated material budget from cooling (5 mm Al plate) and readout electronics

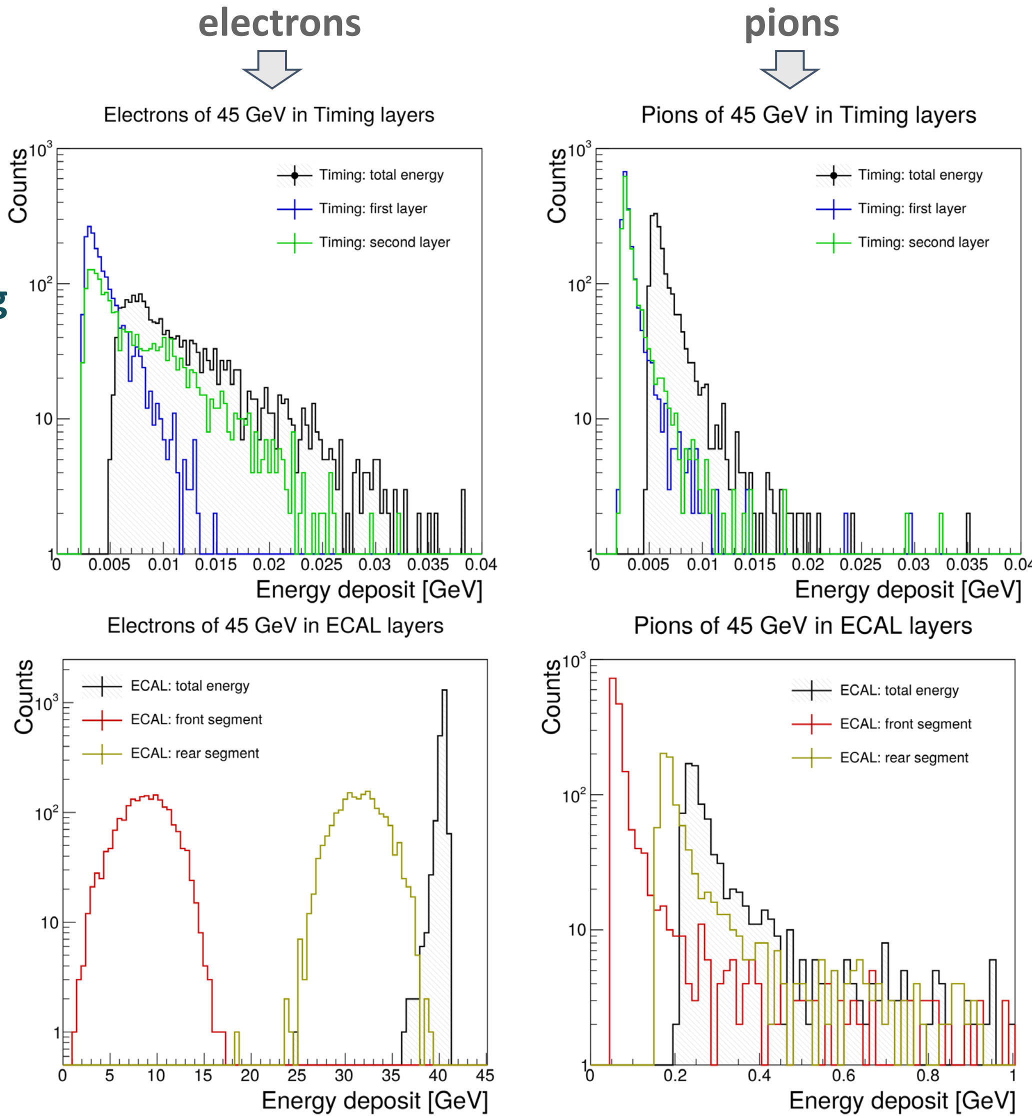




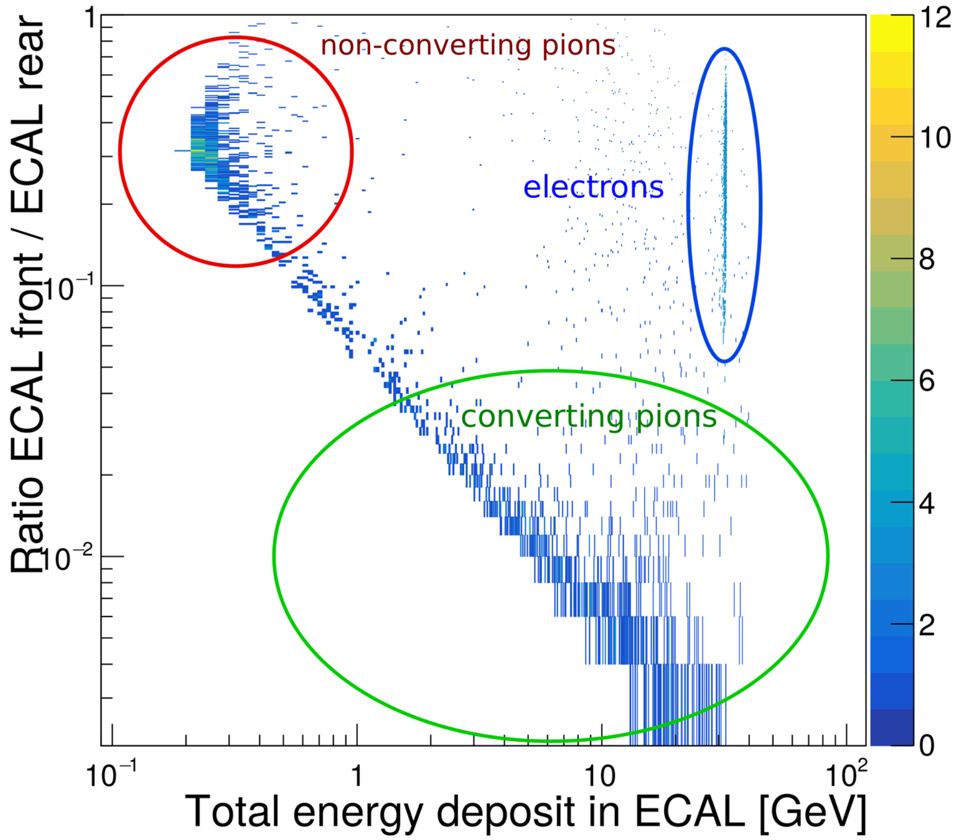
Particle ID with longitudinal segmentation

Timing layers

ECAL layers

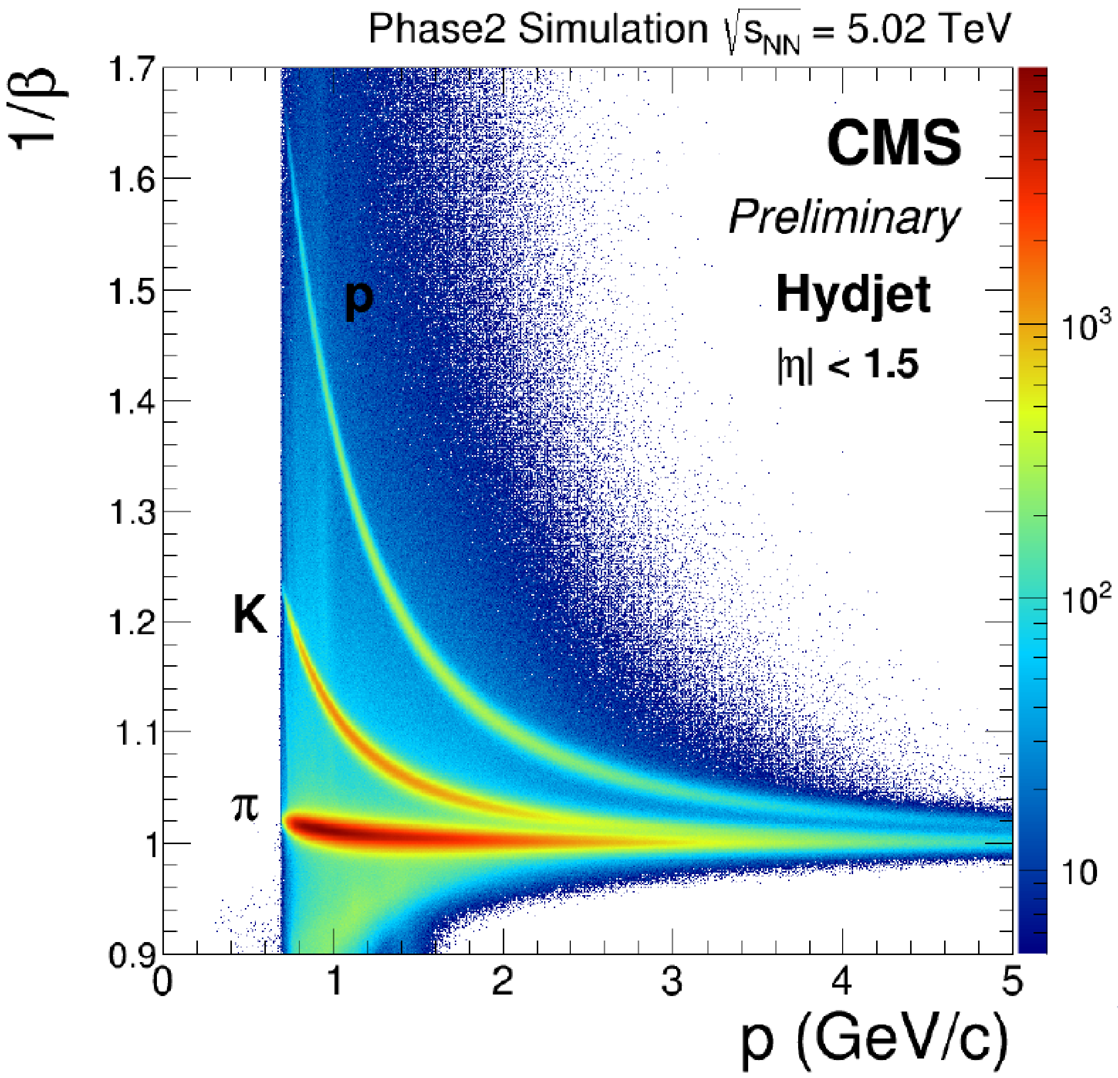


- Topology of longitudinal energy deposits in different layers provides clear **electron / $\pi^{+/-}$ discrimination**



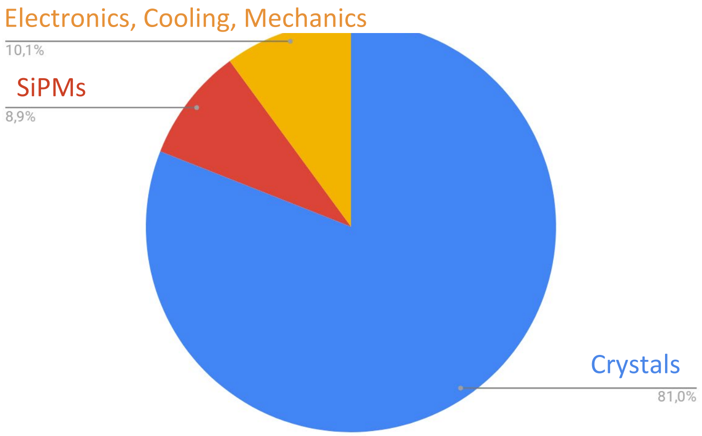
Particle ID with **time-of-flight**

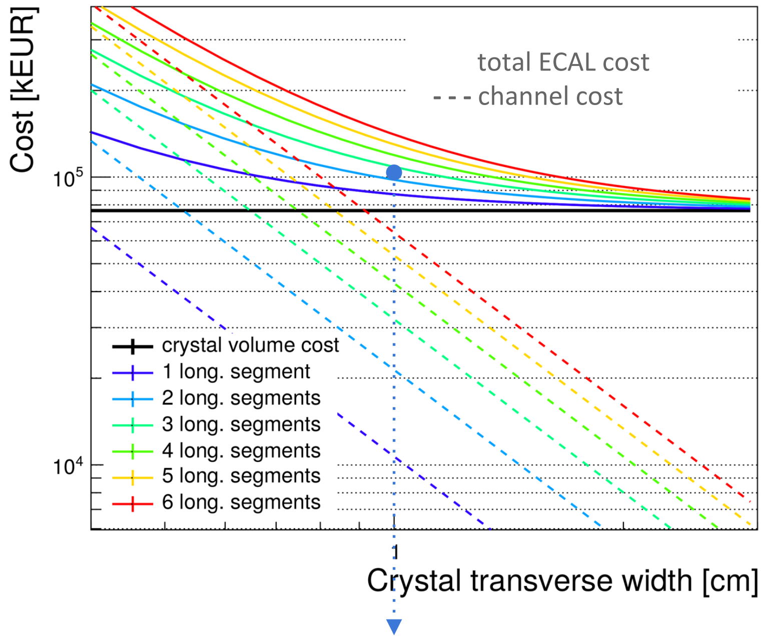
- Excellent time-of-flight capabilities for particle identification:
  - Time tagging of **MIPs with ~30 ps** time resolution with single layer
    - See [MTD in CMS Phase 2 upgrade]()
  - Time resolution of **30 ps to e.m. showers** with E >20 GeV with the ECAL (rear) segment(s)
    - See [Phase 2 CMS ECAL Upgrade]()



Cost-power drivers and optimization

- **Channel count** in **SCEPCal** is limited to **~2.5M**
  - 625k channels/layer (2 “timing layers” + “ECAL layers”)
- Cost drivers in **ECAL** layers (tot ~95M€):
  - **~81% crystals**, **9**% SiPMs, **10%** (electronics+cooling+mechanics)
  - **~19% of cost scales with channel count**
- Power budget driven by electronics: ~74 kW
  - 18.5 kW/layer
- Room for fine tuning of the segmentation and of the detector performance/cost optimization (see backup)

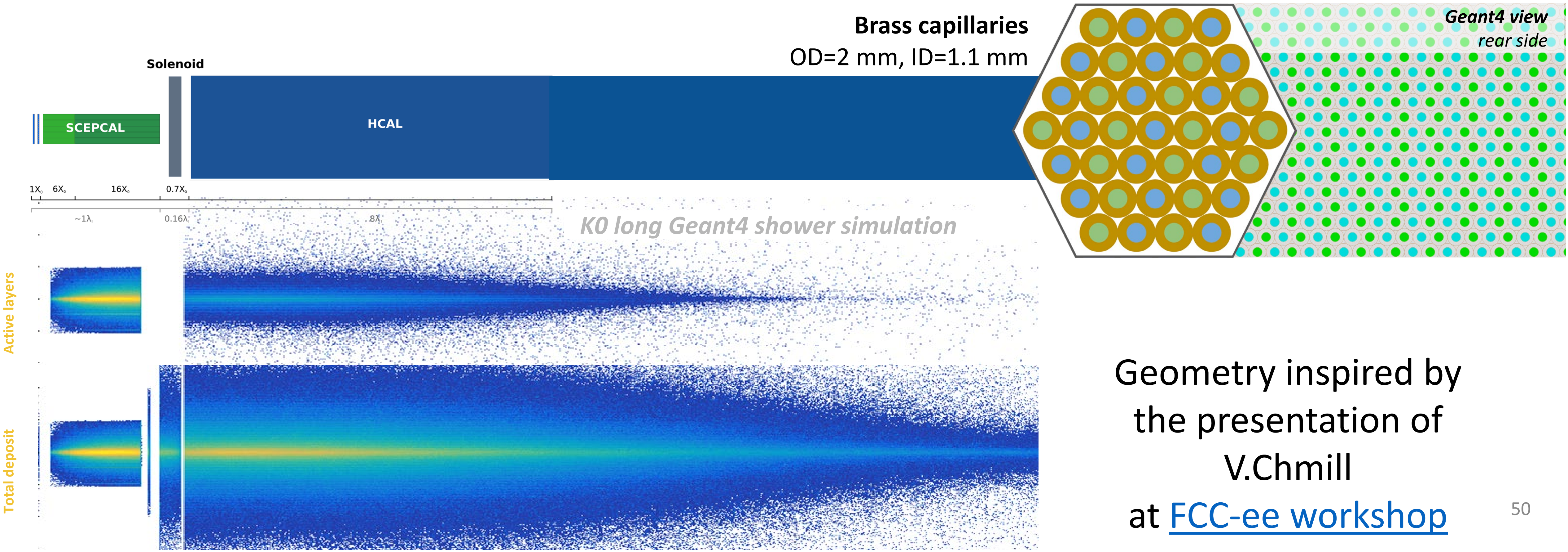




Reference design:
1 cm², 2 segments
cost ~ 95M€

Integrating excellent ECAL with excellent HCAL

- Ultra-thin solenoid (~0.6X_0) between ECAL and HCAL
- Ease the HCAL design (cost/performance) from the ‘burden’ of e.m. resolution

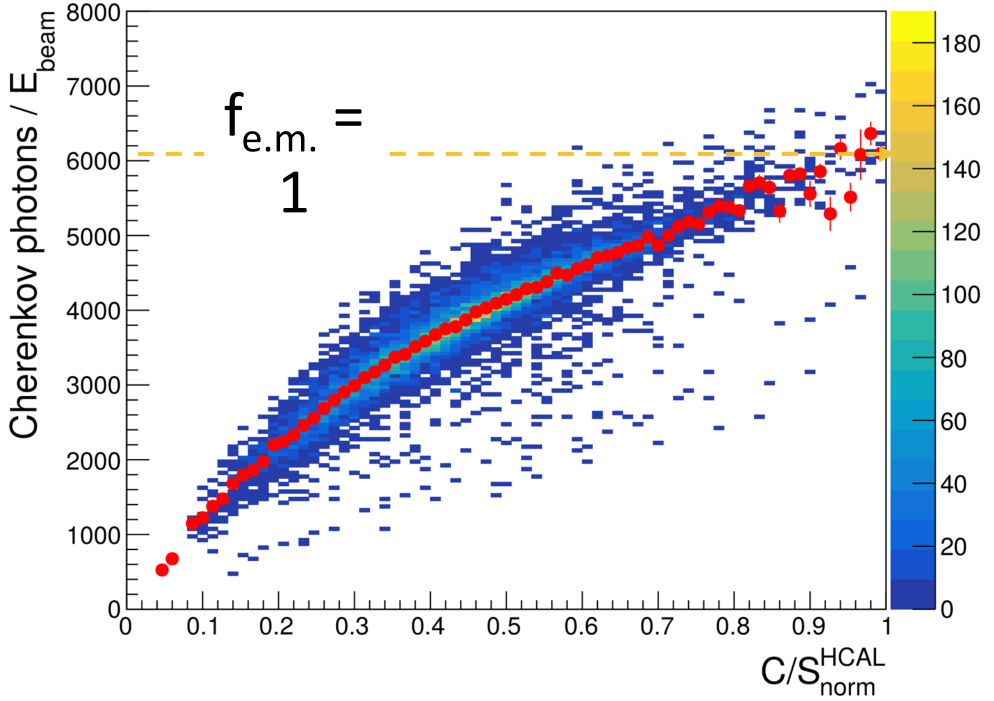


Geometry inspired by the presentation of V.Chmill at FCC-ee workshop

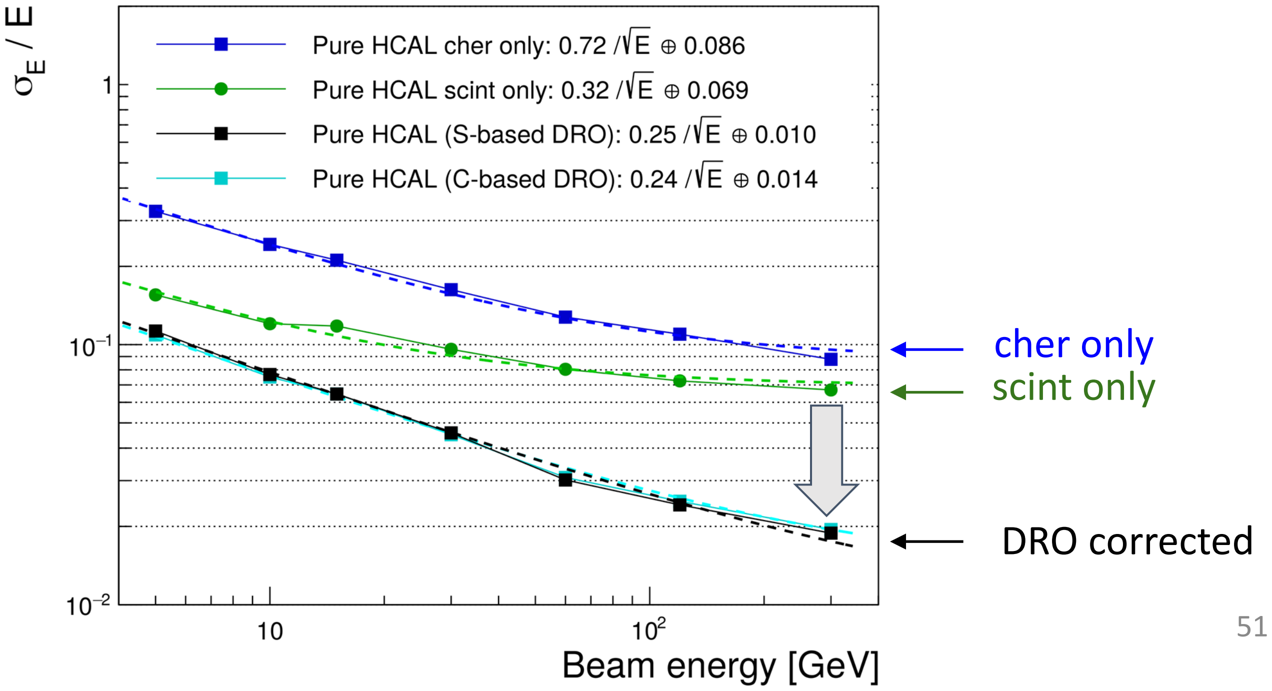
Reference dual readout HCAL

- HCAL-only performance studied by selecting events that do not interact in the ECAL
- **Dual readout correction works as expected**,
  - delivering ~25%/√E ⨁ 1% to hadrons
  - linearity and gaussian distributions are restored

DRO correction for C



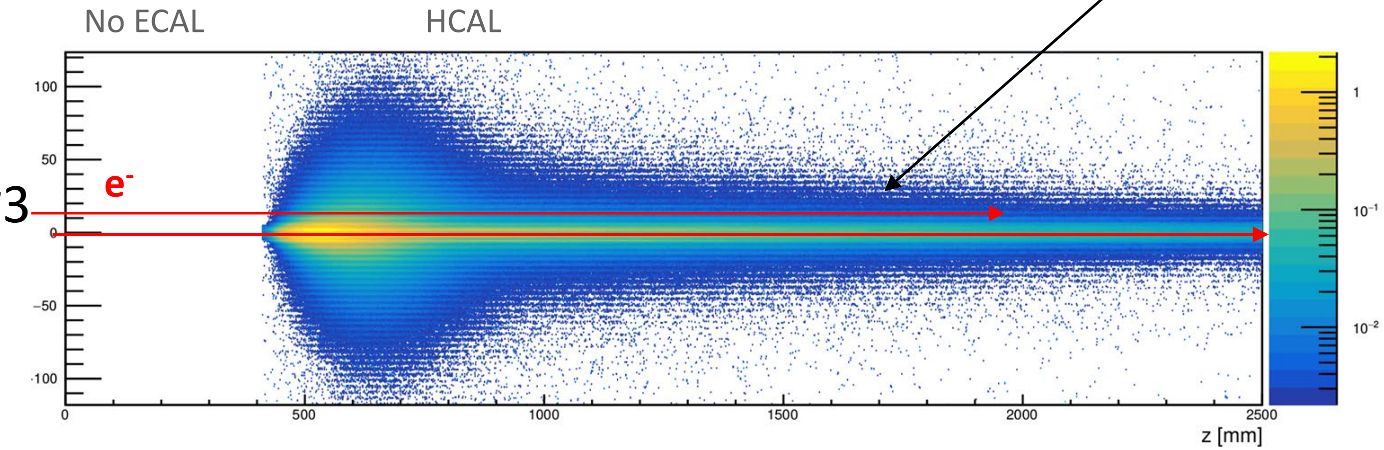
energy resolution to $K^{0,L}$

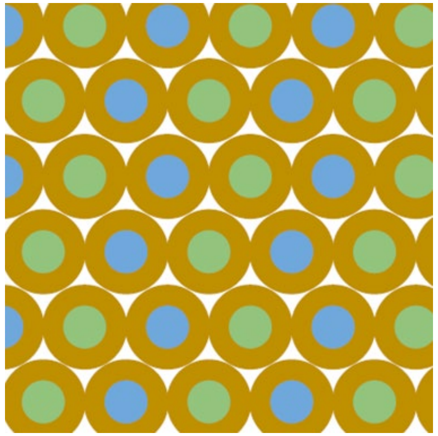


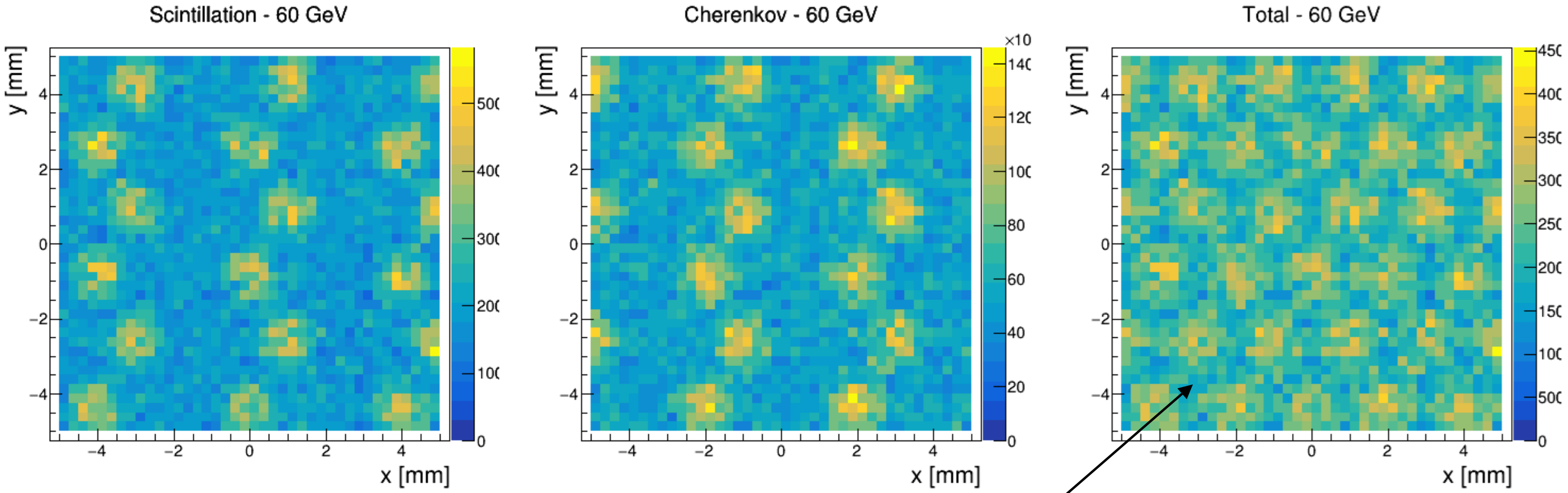
Response to e.m. showers

- Energy resolution:
  ~17%/√(E) ⊕ 2% (at 0 deg angle)
- Non-uniformities for impact angles <~3 deg
  (requires non-pointing design?)

channelling at 0 deg



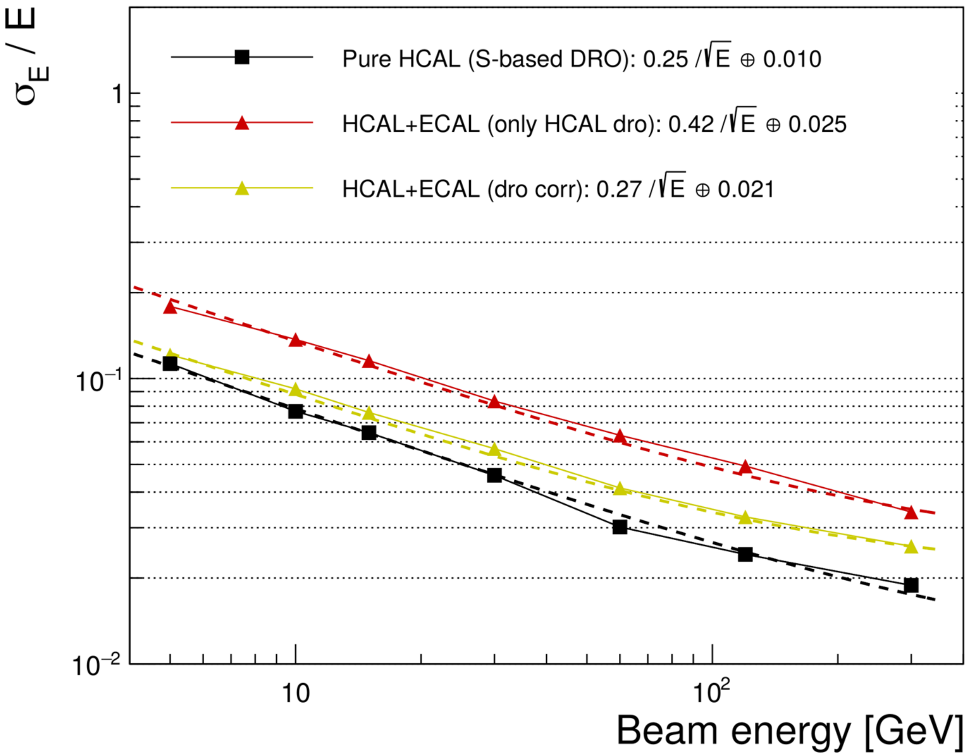




response drop in brass tubes
and air gaps

Combining ECAL&HCAL dual readout

1. Correct the energy deposit in the HCAL with DRO
2. Correct the energy deposit in the ECAL with DRO
3. Calibrated sum of ECAL+HCAL



~27%/√E ⊕ 2%

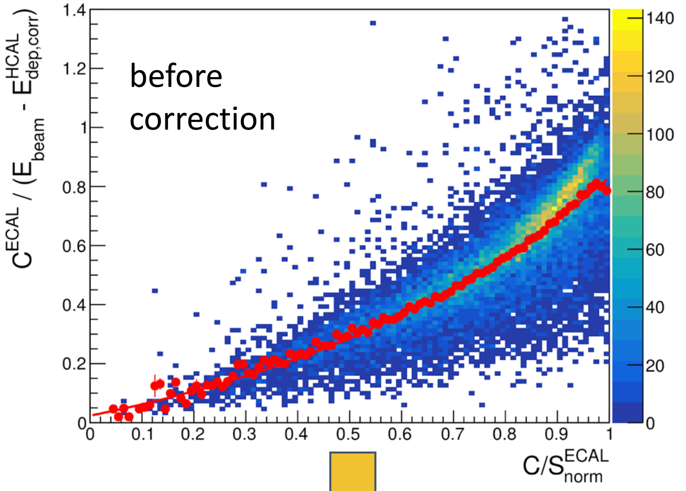
Good stochastic term recovered with ECAL Dual Readout!

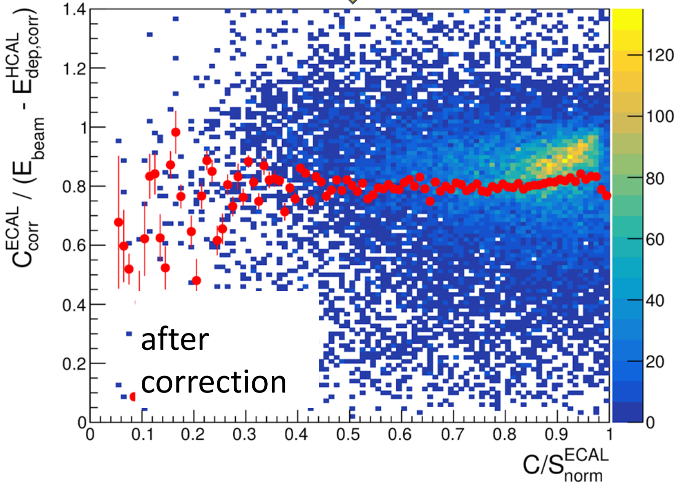
adding raw ECAL energy

adding DRO corr ECAL

pure HCAL

DRO correction for the energy deposit in the ECAL





Implementing dual readout in crystal ECAL

- First test of combination of a DRO crystal ECAL with DREAM HCAL back in 2009 with BGO modules ([N.Ackurin et al., NIM A 610 (2009) 488-501])

Successful demonstration that DRO principles also apply to a hybrid calorimeter system (despite many experimental limitations!)

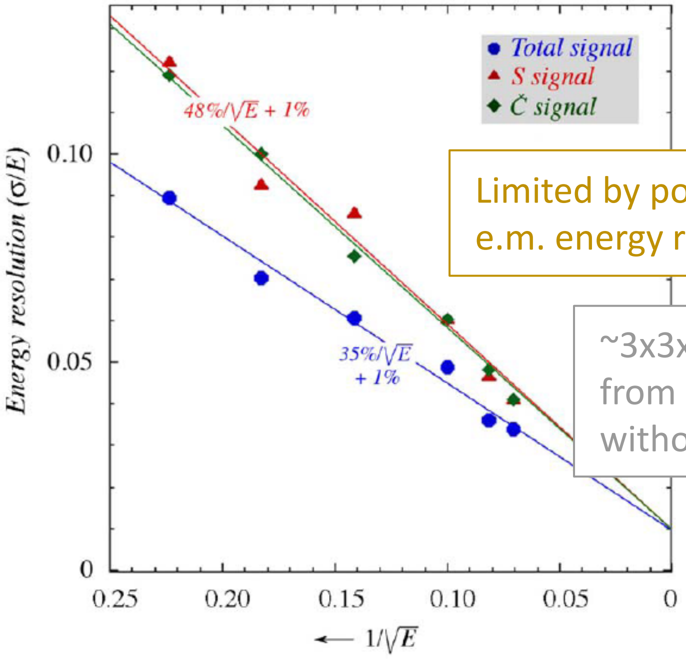
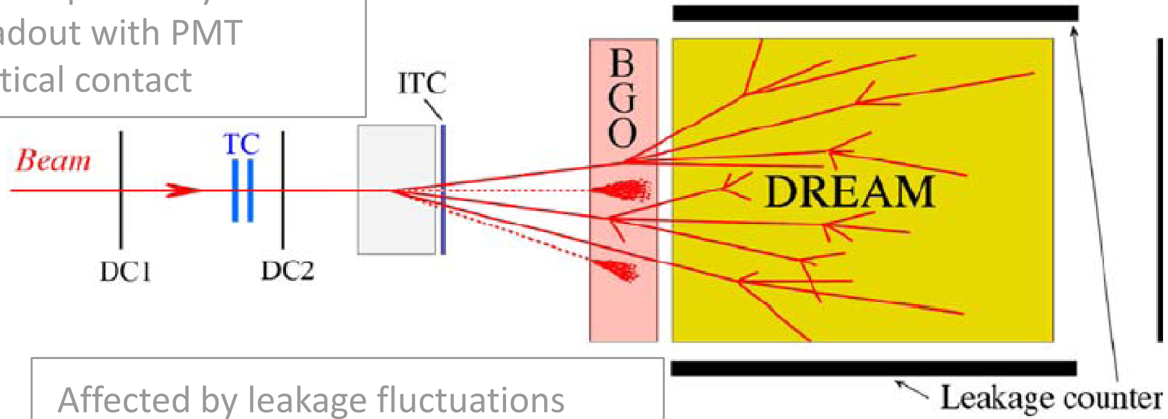


Fig. 8. The energy resolution of the BGO ECAL as a function of energy, for electrons with energies ranging from 20 to 200 GeV. The relative width of the distribution, σ/mean, is plotted versus the beam energy, separately for the scintillation and Cherenkov components of the signals, and for the total signal, integrated over the first 115 ns. See text for details.

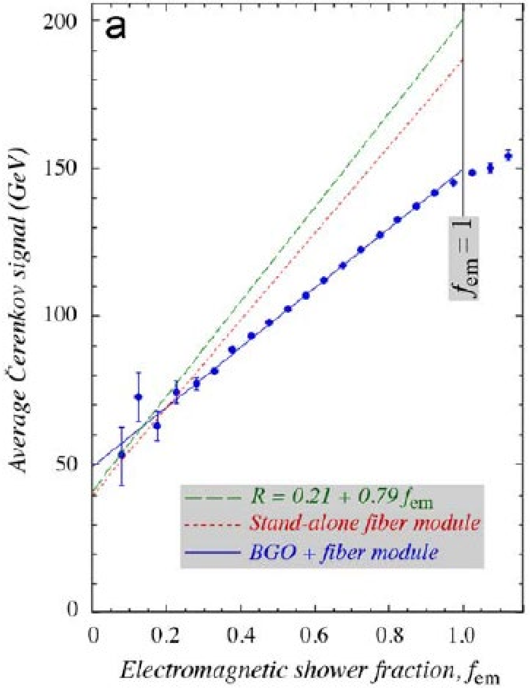
Limited by poor ECAL e.m. energy resolution

N. Akchurin et al. / Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research A 610

~3x3x24 cm³ tapered crystals from L3 readout with PMT without optical contact



Affected by leakage fluctuations

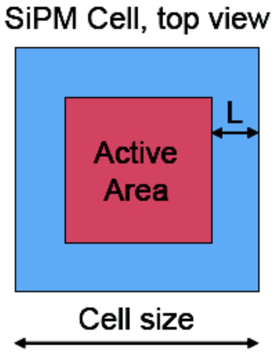


Technological advancements (**SiPMs**)

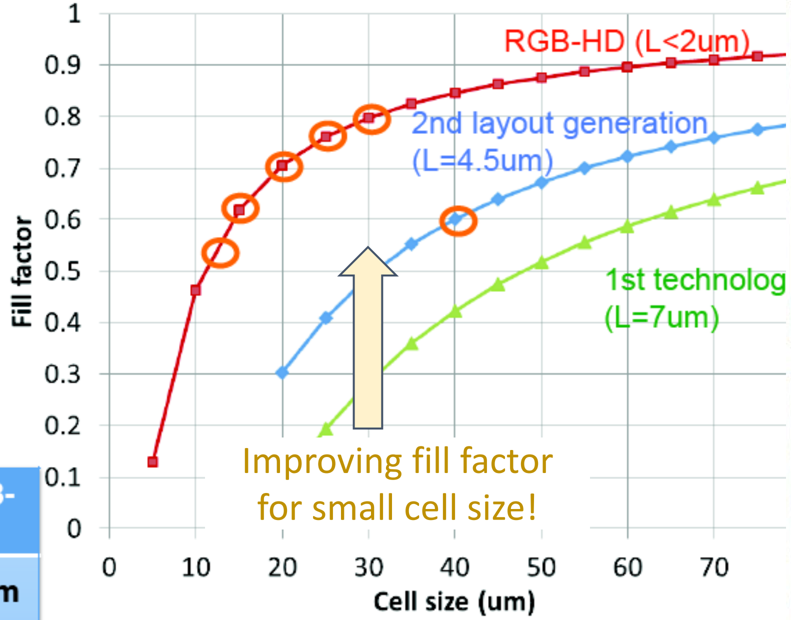
- Many technological advancements in the field of photodetectors
- Compact and robust SiPMs with small cell size (high dynamic range) extending and enhancing sensitivity in a broad range of wavelengths

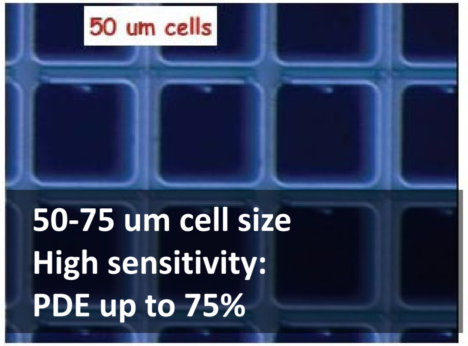
RGB-HD SiPM technology

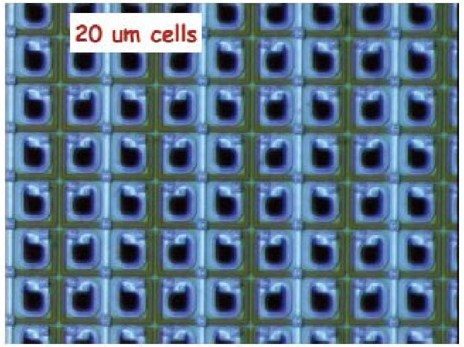
FBK

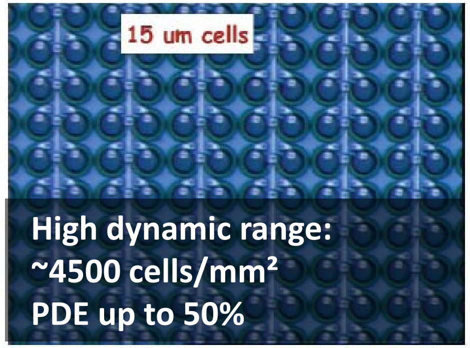


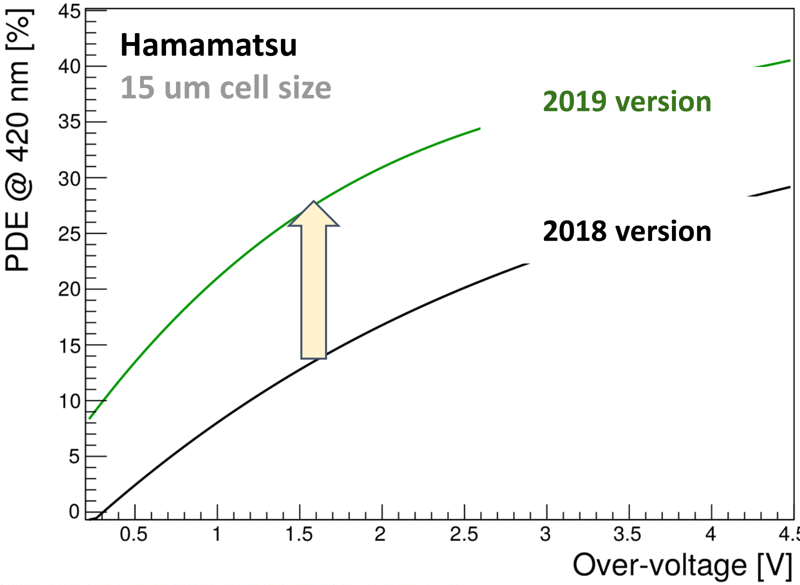
	Std. SiPM RBG	RGB-HD
CS	40 μm	15 μm
FF	60 %	62 %





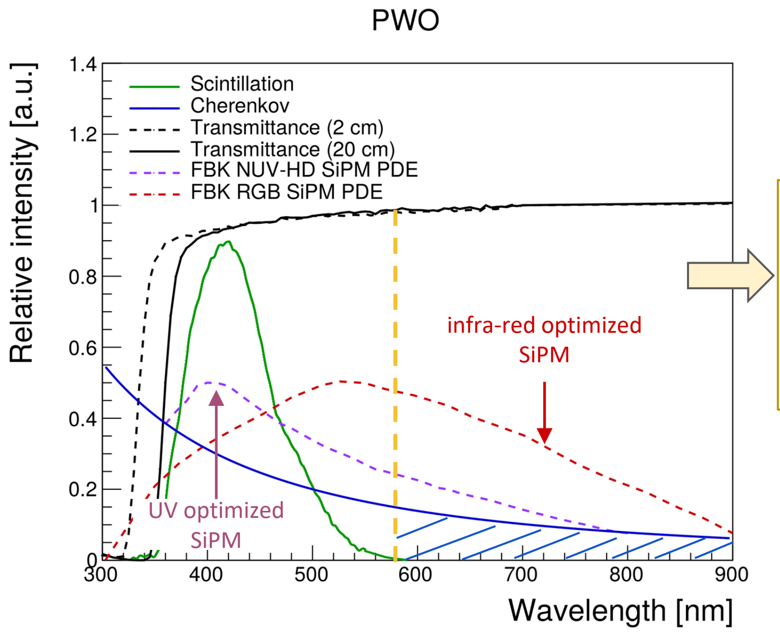






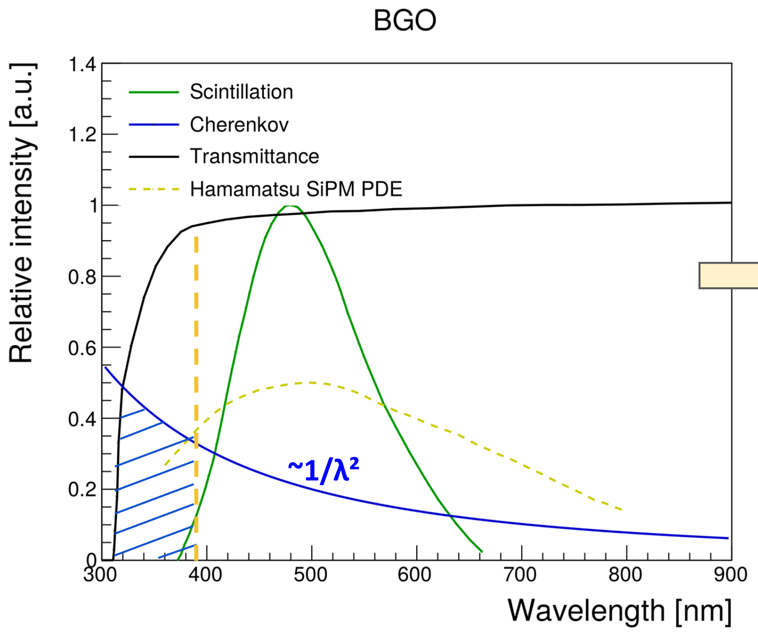
Cherenkov detection in PWO and BGO

- Sensitivity in both the UV and infrared region with Silicon Photomultipliers
- At least two crystal candidates for a compact, cost-contained ECAL with DRO capabilities:
  - **PWO** (e.g. CMS) and **BGO** (e.g. L3)
  - Detect Cherenkov photons in either the UV (BGO) or infrared region (PWO)



Cherenkov photons above scintillation peak are much less affected by self-absorption

~10% of signal from Cherenkov in CMS ECAL ([N Akchurin et al.]) increasing due to radiation damage that filters out the UV scintillation component!



BGO has a larger stokes shift, wider range of transparency for UV Cherenkov

Cherenkov signal detected and exploited for timing applications even for electrons from 511 keV ɣ-rays!
[Stefan Gundacker et al., 2020 Phys. Med. Biol.65 025001]

Validation of Geant4 **ray-tracing** simulation

- Geant4 simulation for ray-tracing of Cherenkov photons validated
- **Reproducing experimental results from test beam**

  (thanks to G.Gaudio for help in retrieving details of the setup!)

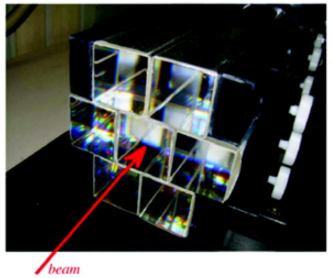
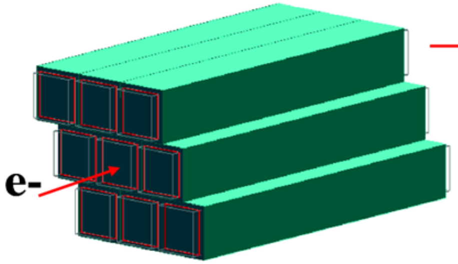


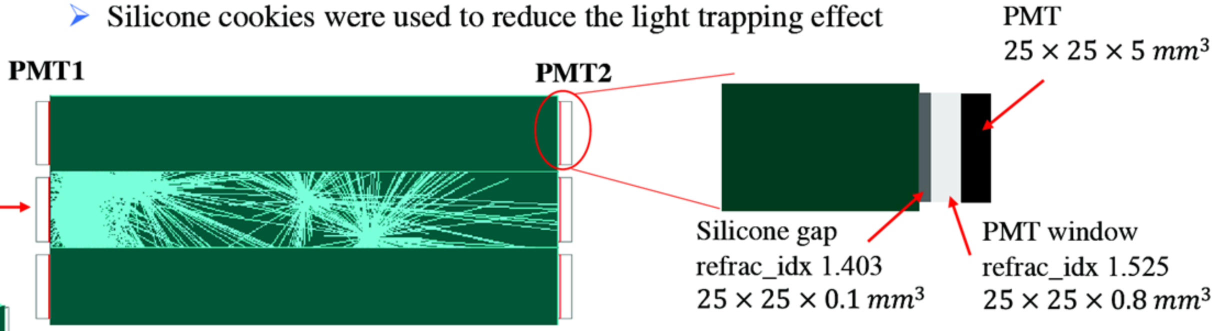
Fig. 2. The PWO matrix consisted of seven crystals with dimensions of $3 \times 3 \times 20\ cm^3$. These were arranged as shown in the figure and the beam entered the matrix in the central crystal. All crystals were individually wrapped in aluminized mylar. Both the upstream and downstream end faces were covered with filters. See text for details.

F. Bedeschi, G. Gaudio, et al. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0168900212014520

Geometry and material description in the paper

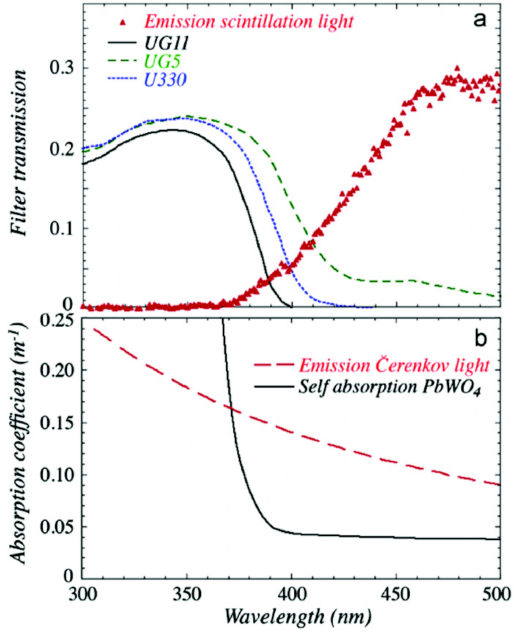
- 7 crystals with dimensions of $30 \times 30 \times 200\ mm^3$
- All crystals were individually wrapped in aluminized mylar.
- Hamamatsu R8900-100 tubes
- Both the upstream and downstream end faces of the matrix were covered with a large optical transmission filter (U330 or UG5)
- Silicone cookies were used to reduce the light trapping effect





- Crystal wrapped with aluminum sheet of 0.985 reflectivity
- 0.1 mm silicone gap between crystal and PMT Borosilicate glass window
- Interface between gap and PMT window is set as the filter
- PMT surface is set as sensitive

Simulation of optical filters and PWO optical properties

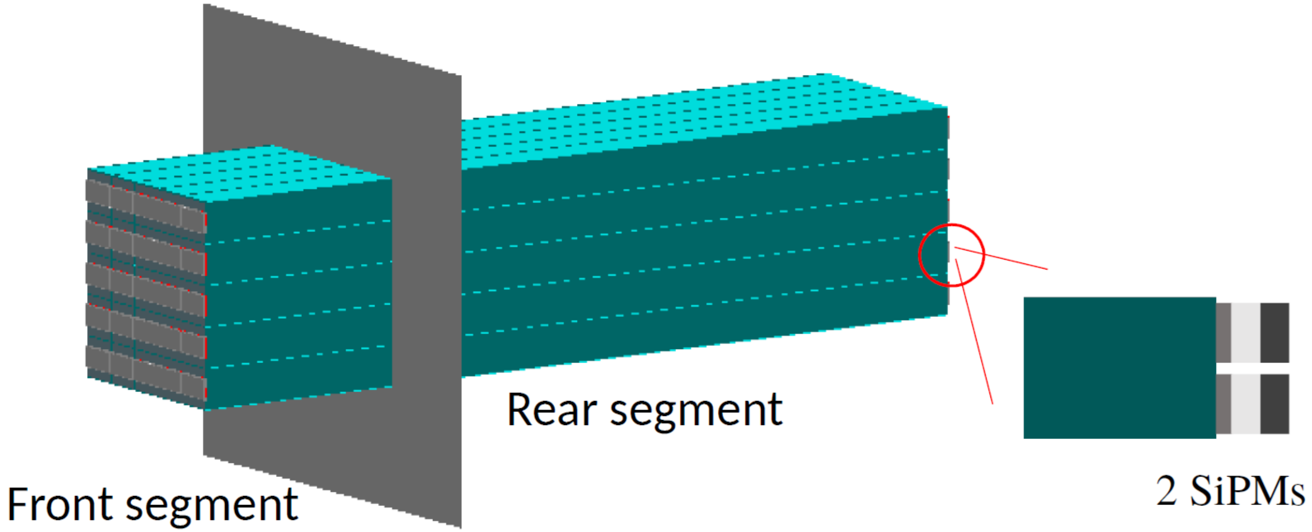


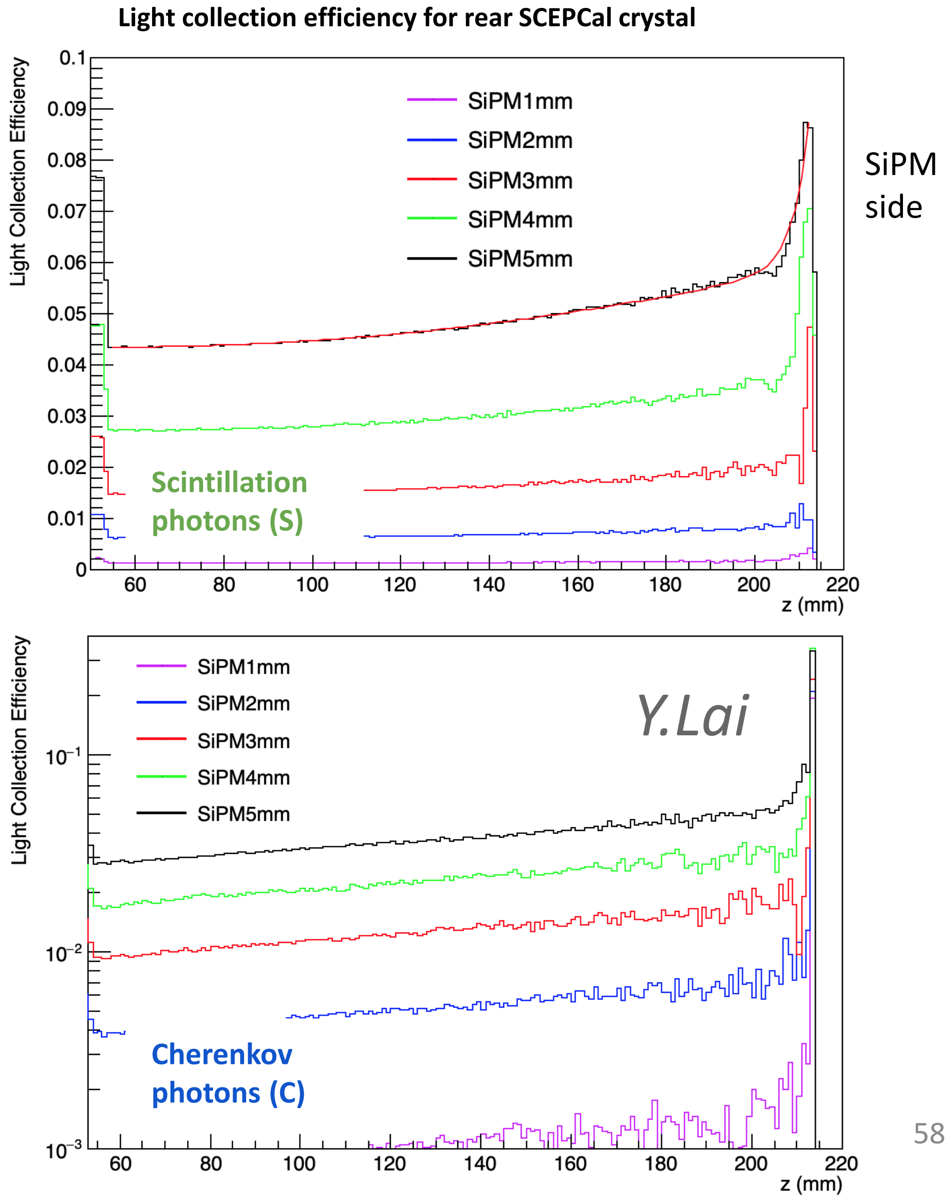
MC to data comparison: simulation predicting ~40% more Cherenkov photons (fine tuning ongoing)

	Detected photons (50 GeV e-)		Number in paper (50 GeV e-)
Filters	Upstream	downstream	
No filter /No filter	9950	14860	
No filter/U330	9146	781	
No filter/UG5	9199	1278	
U330/U330	517	774	650
U330/UG5	513	1246	1250

Ray-tracing in the SCEPCal

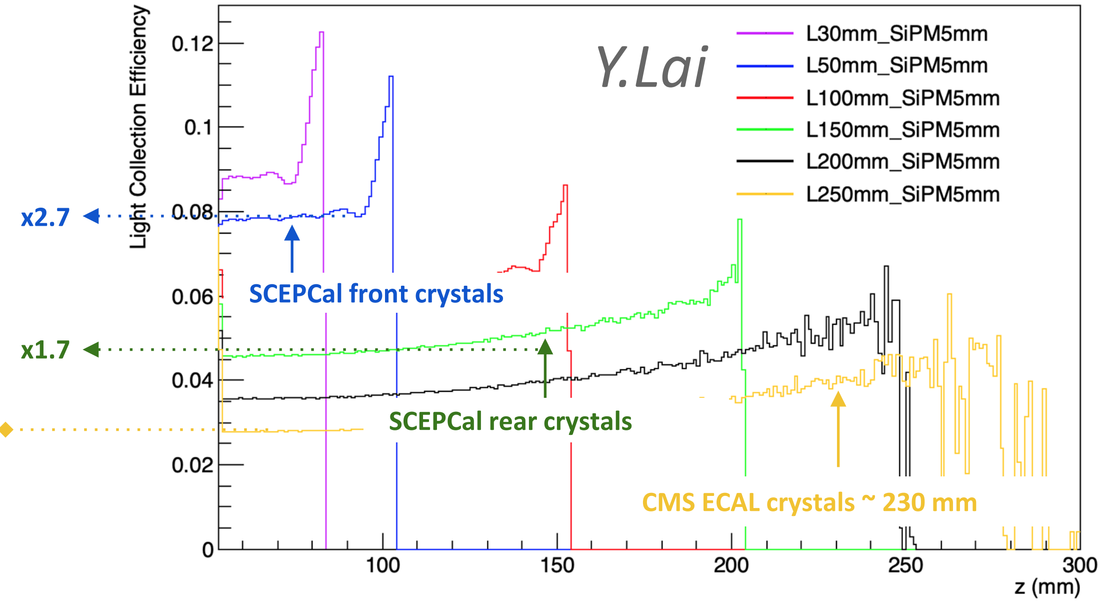
- Study impact of various parameters on light collection efficiency for both S and C:
  - LCE grows linearly with SiPM active area
  - LCE grows with shorter crystals





SCEPCal key features for **DRO optimization**

- **High granularity increases light collection efficiency** (both C and S)
  - 1 cm² cross section compared to ~ 3 cm² in L3/CMS
  - crystal length reduced by ~2x
- **SiPM active area can be tuned** to achieve target resolution (stoch. term)
  - light collection efficiency increasing linearly with SiPM area
- SiPM with smaller dynamic range but high PDE can be selected for C-detection



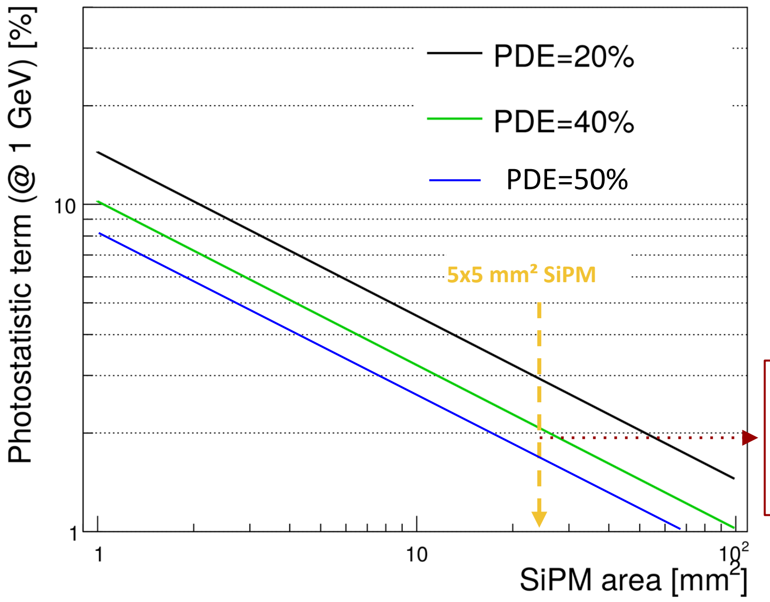
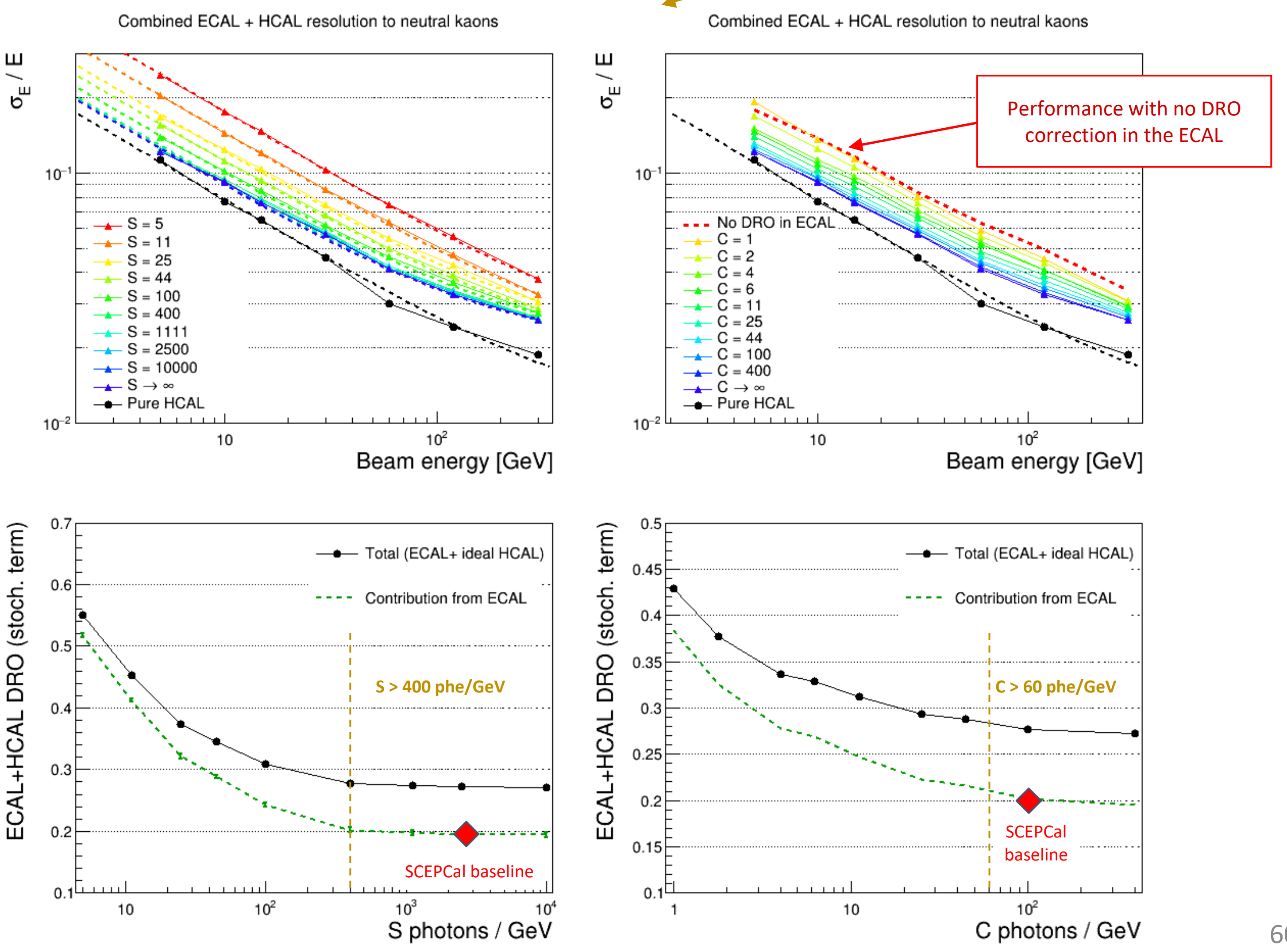


Photo-statistics term for S can be tuned by increasing the SiPM active area down to <**2%**

Photo-statistic requirements for S and C

- Poor S directly impact the ECAL resolution stochastic term
  (even without DRO):
  - S > 400 phe/GeV to limit the contribution to HCAL stoch. term below 20%
- A limited resolution to C (photostatistics) impacts the C/S and thus the precision of the event-by-event DRO correction
  - C > 60 phe/GeV to limit the contribution to HCAL stoch. term below 20%

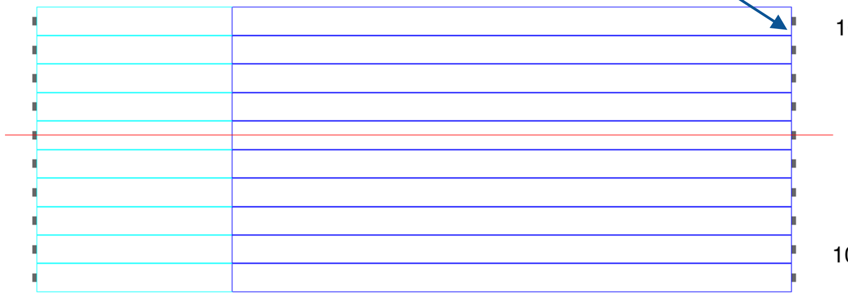
Smearing according to Poisson statistics

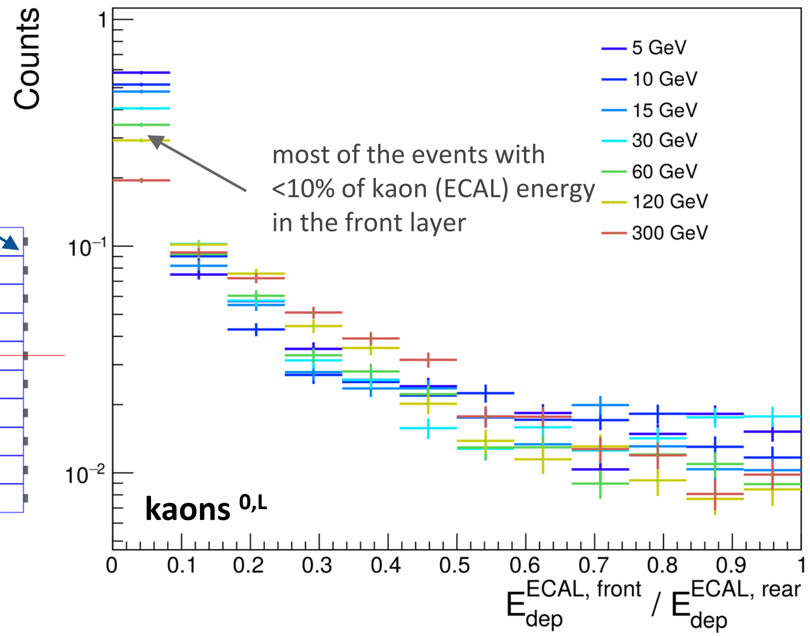


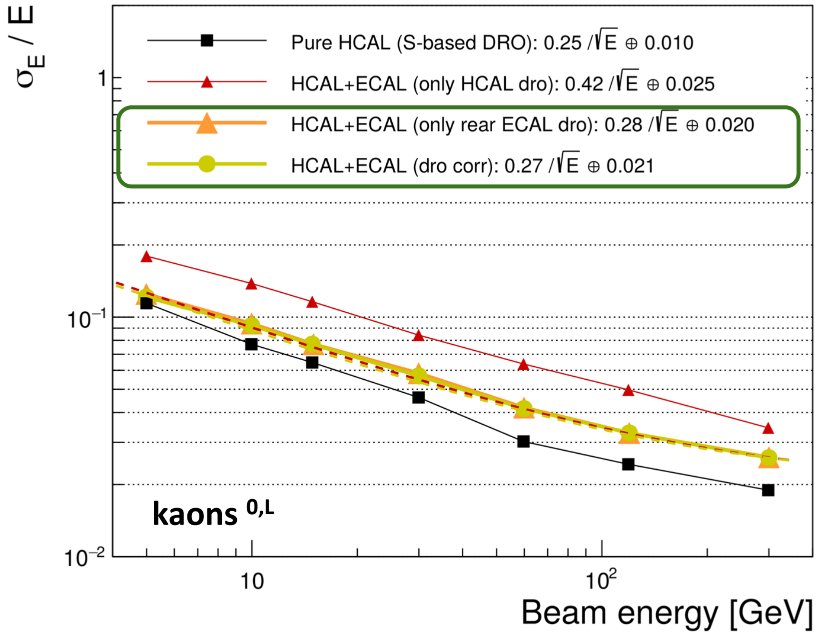
DRO in the **rear** SCEPCal segment **only**

- Majority of the energy deposit from hadron is in the rear ECAL section
- **Dual readout can be implemented in the rear section only**
    - No degradation in performance wrt a full (front+rear) DRO ECAL
    - +50% in channel count wrt to non-DRO ECAL can be mitigated by decreasing granularity in the rear compartment where shower radius is larger

doubling SiPMs for DRO only in the rear section







Summary

- **Highlights of a segmented crystal ECAL (SCEPCal)**:
  - **Excellent DRO hadron calorimetry** with 27%/√(E) ⨁ 2% is achieved with a segmented crystal EM calorimeter in front of the thin solenoid in the IDEA detector
  - **Addition of ~3%/√(E) ⨁ 1% EM resolution** for photons and brem recovery for electrons
  - Enables **efficient pre-clustering of pizero photons**, shown to reduced photon misassignment in the 4th jet by a factor of 4.5 and the 6th jet by a factor of 8 - impacting 2/3 of all HZ events.
- **Optimization of DRO capabilities**:
  - Methods to extract C from rear crystals significantly improved with SiPMs and shorter crystals, relative to previous tests (2009 DREAM+BGO, 2013 BGO/PWO DRO studies)
  - Option for interleaved pure-C radiating crystals with PWO also being studied.
- Combination of DRO ECAL and DRO HCAL allows for **separate optimizations of channel count, readout and cost**

Additional slides

Outlook

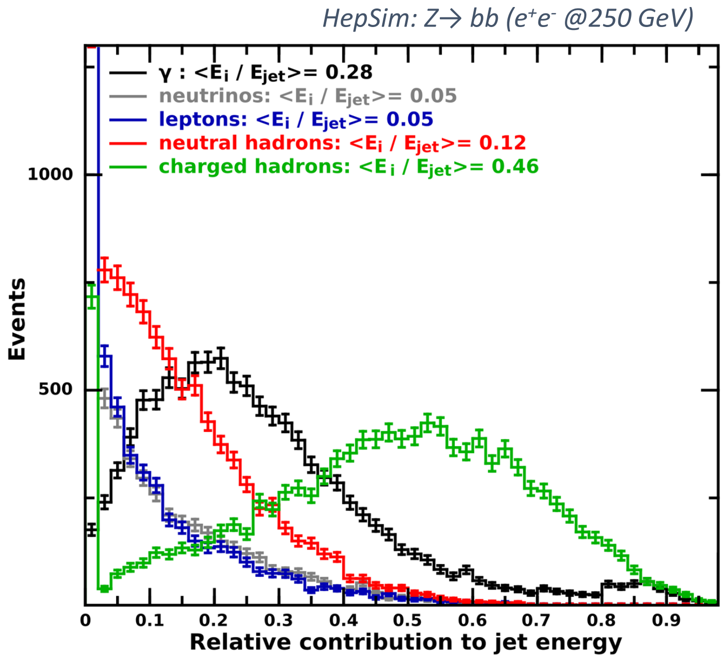
- Progress on standalone simulation for further cost/performance optimization of the SCEPCal layout and its integration with a DRO HCAL

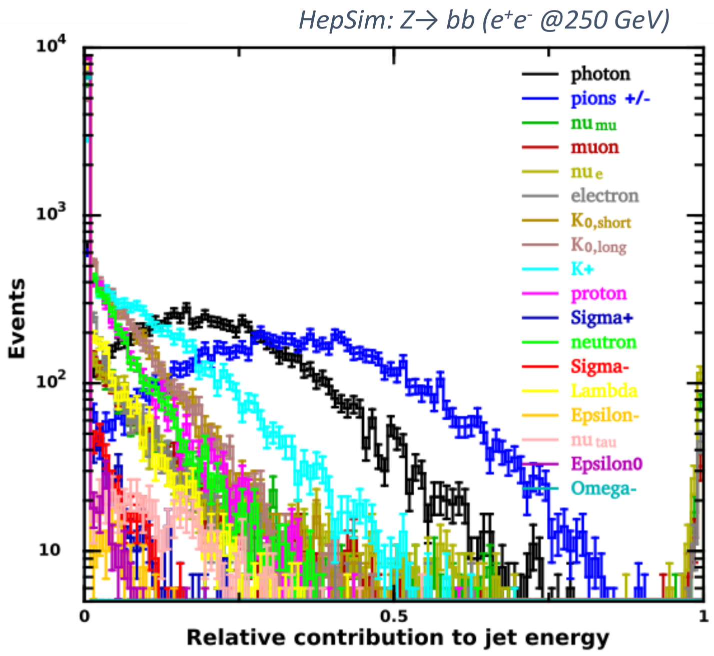
- Experimental (beam) tests to consolidate parameters

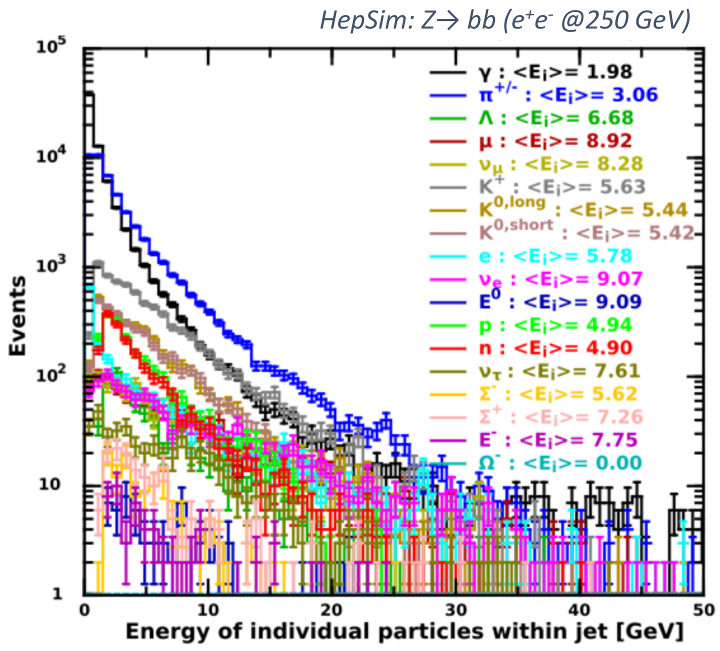
- Looking forward to a more quantitative PFA benchmark for a comparison of calorimeter designs

Jet composition

- 30% photons, 50% charged hadrons, 10% neutral hadrons
- Neutral hadrons are mainly kaons with mean energy of ~5 GeV





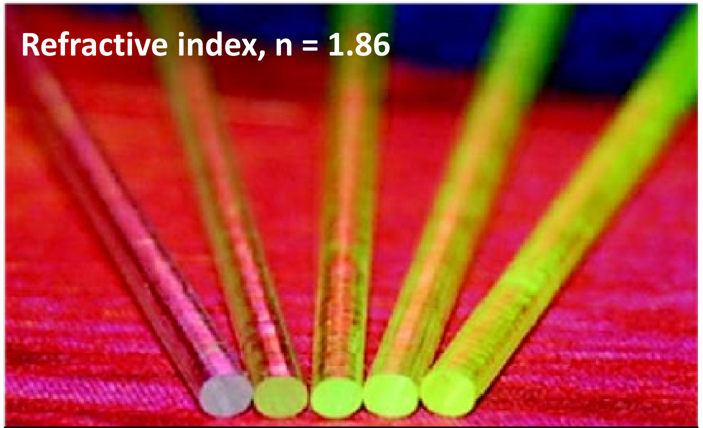


Crystal based Spaghetti Calorimeters

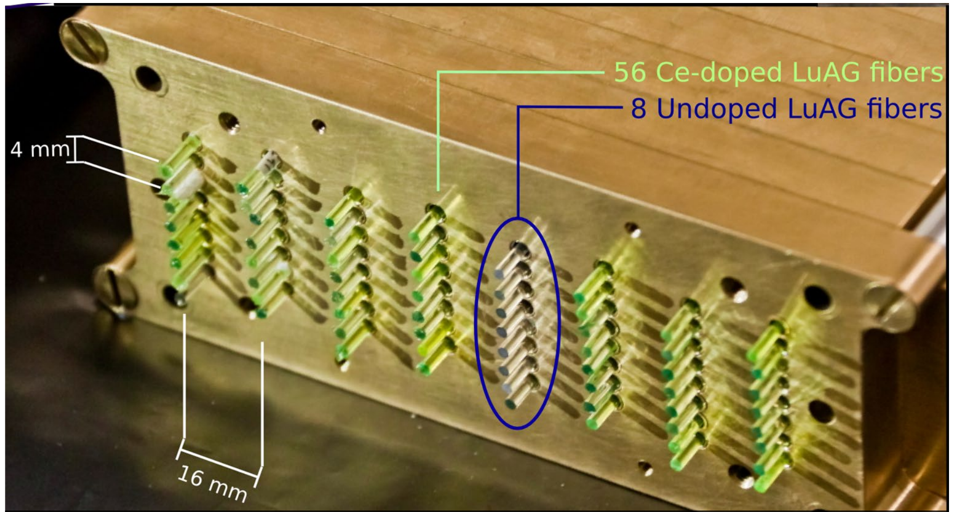
- Technology wise, a lot of progress in high granularity crystal calorimeters
  - **New materials and new production processes**
  - **Undoped LuAG crystals as excellent cherenkov radiators**
  - Crystal based SPACAL being studied for LHCb HL-LHC upgrade

$Lu_3Al_5O_{12}$
$\rho = 6.73$ g/cm^3
$X_0 = 1.41$ cm
$\lambda_I = 23.3$ cm

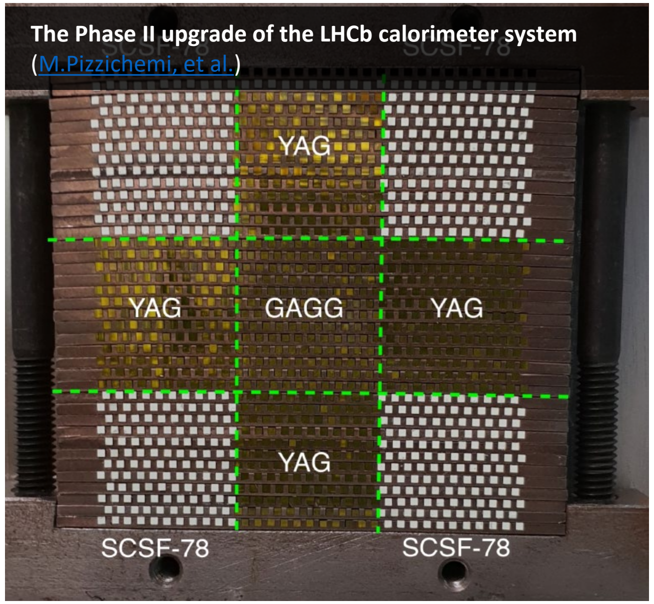
Undoped:
Cherenkov radiator
Cerium-doped:
Good scintillator



Formerly proposed for "Studies on sampling and homogeneous dual readout calorimetry with meta-crystals"



Test beam results of a high granularity LuAG fibre calorimeter prototype (A.Benaglia et al.)



The Phase II upgrade of the LHCb calorimeter system (M.Pizzichemi, et al.)

Increase of C/S ratio in irradiated PWO crystals

- **An example of high wavelength Cherenkov detection**
  - Radiation damage in PWO crystals filtering out the scintillation and enhancing the relative contribution of C photon (with lambda>500 nm) to the signal
  - Pulse shapes also get faster

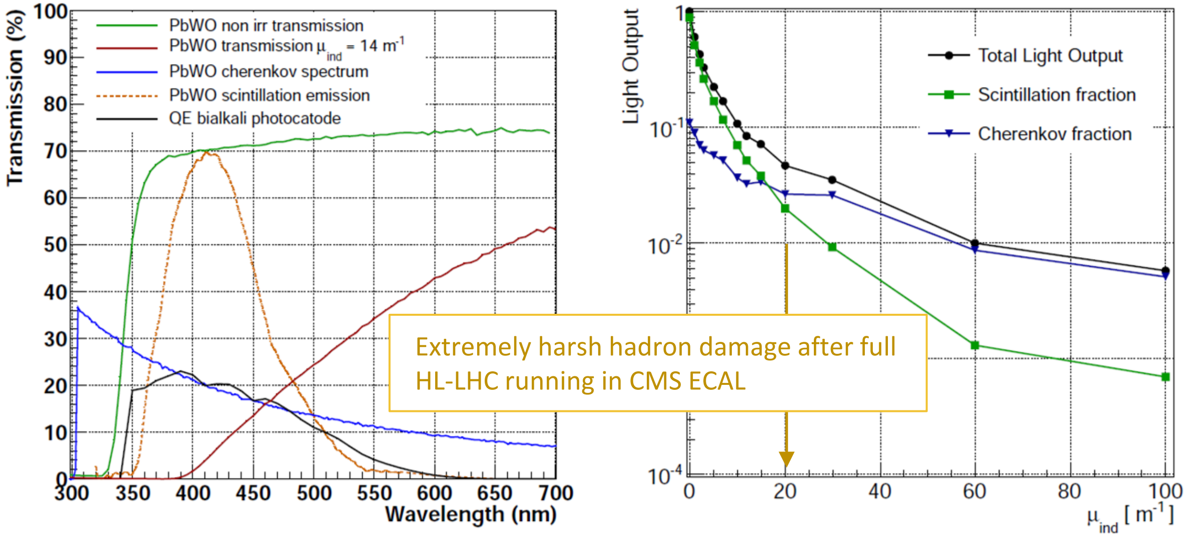
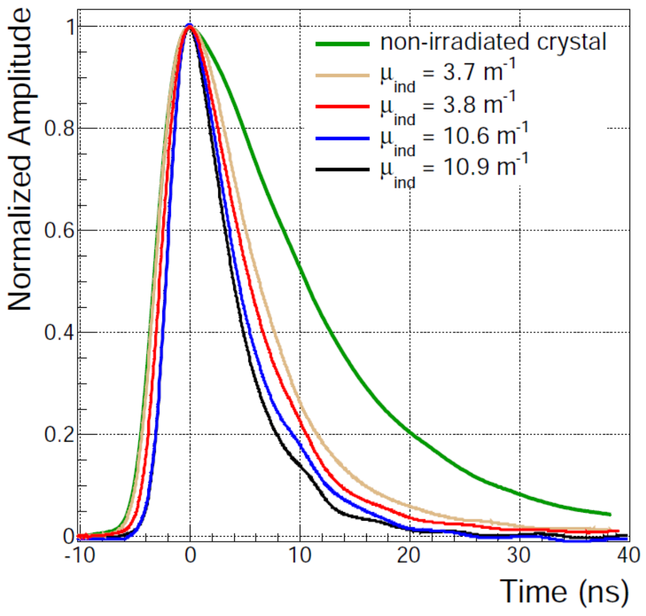


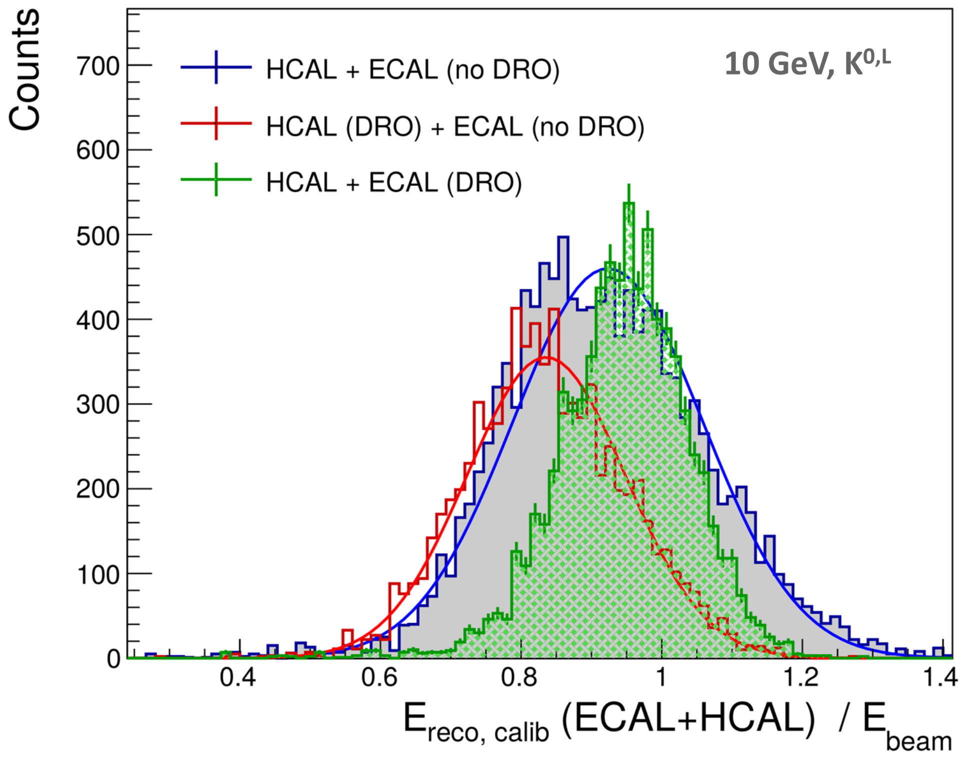
Figure 4.5: Left: wavelength dependence of Cherenkov and scintillation light compared with the transmission of hadron damaged crystals and the quantum efficiency (QE) of the photodetector. Right: contribution of scintillation and Cherenkov signal to the total light output at different μ_{ind}.

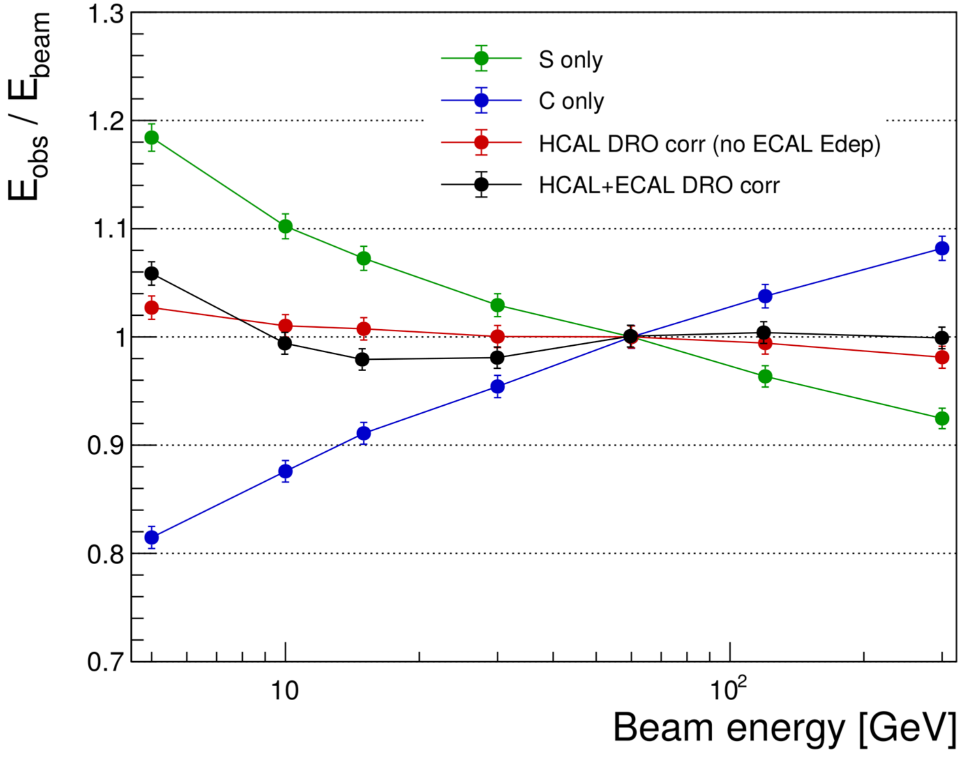


From "Evolution of the CMS ECAL Performance and R&D Studies for Calorimetry Options at High Luminosity LHC", M.Lucchini

Linearity (SCEPCal + DRO HCAL)

- Gaussian distributions and response linearity restored





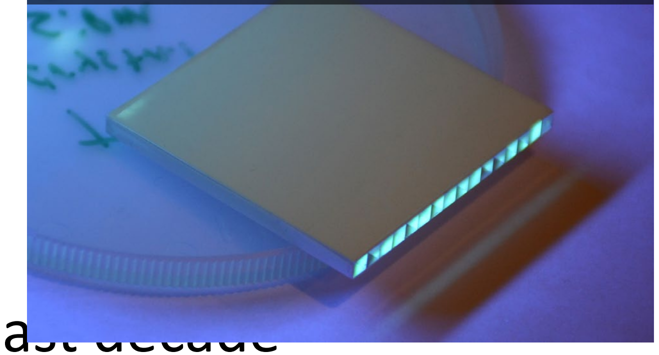
More on performance/cost optimization

Detector **cost** drivers

- **Crystal** options
  - LYSO:Ce for timing layer (optimal choice for the CMS MTD)
  - PWO (very compact - CMS and PANDA ECALs preferred choi
  - Many other crystals on the market may allow further optimi
- Crystal costs used as reference
  - Quotes from crystal vendors
    - **PWO: ~7€ /cc** (for 10 m³, cut and polished)
    - **LYSO: ~30€ /cc** (for cut, polished and wrapped elements)
- **SiPMs**
  - Recent estimates from CMS Upgrade experience:
    - **~6€/SiPM** (9x9 mm² active area)
    - can embed a LED for monitoring: additional ~1€/channel
  - Cost constantly dropping and technology improving in the la
    - can aim at a factor ~2-4 reduction in the next decade

CMS ECAL PWO crystals

Array of LYSO crystal bars



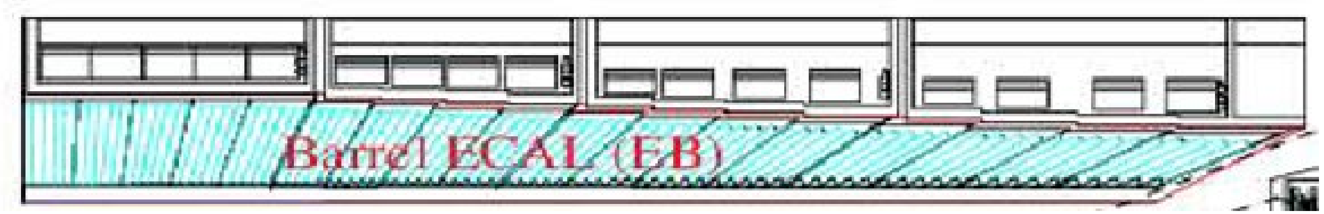
Cost and **power** breakdowns for SCEPCal

	T1+T2 (TIMING)	E1+E2 (ECAL)
Area barrel	53	53
Area endcap	19	19
Total area (barrel+endcaps)	**72 m²**	**72 m²**
# Channels barrel	977k	859k
# Channels endcaps	344k	374k
Total # of channels (barrel + endcaps)	**1.3 M**	**1.2 M**
Crystal cost	10 M€	78 M€
SiPM cost (+monitoring for ECAL only)	8 M€	8.5 M€
Electronics cost	5 M€	4.5 M€
Cooling+power+mechanics cost	5 M€	5 M€
Sub-total cost (barrel+endcaps)	28 M€	**96 M€**
Total cost (barrel+endcaps)	~124 M€	

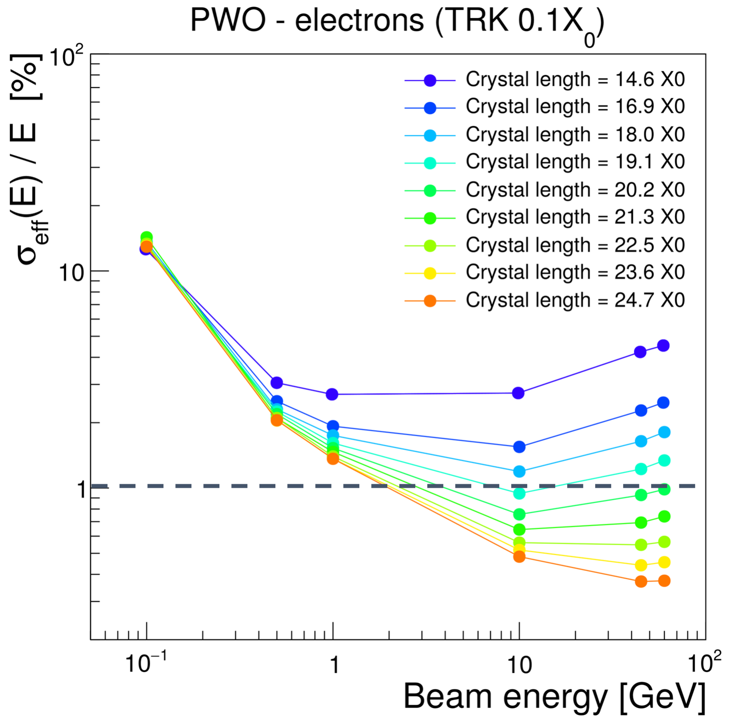
	T1+T2 (TIMING)	E1+E2 (ECAL)
# of readout channels	~1.3M	~1.2M
SiPMs (kW)	2.7	2.5
Electronics (kW)	34.3	33.5
Sub-total (kW)	**38**	**36**
Total (kW)	**~74 kW**	

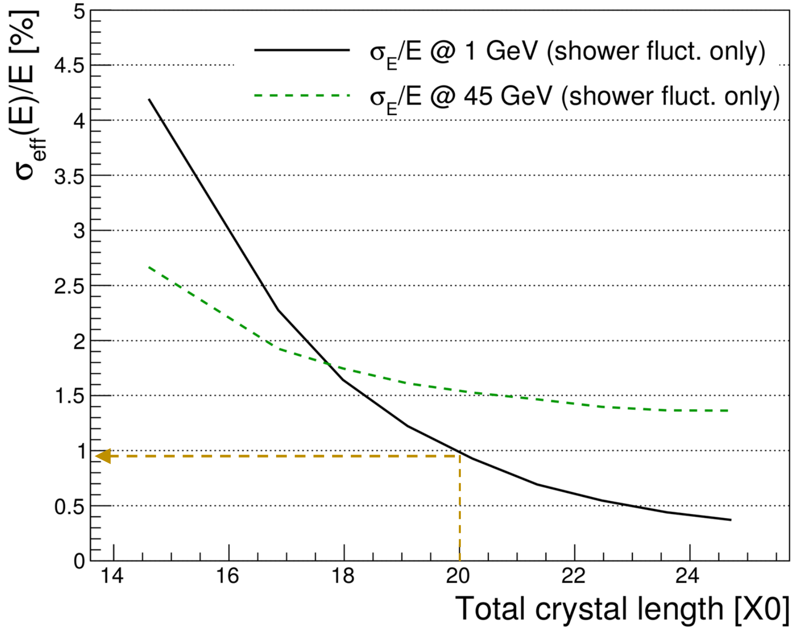
Optimization of crystal volume

- Crystal pointing geometry
  →reduce by ~20% crystal volume and channel count



- Optimizing crystal length vs energy resolution
  - with 20 X_0 contribution to constant term from shower leakage comparable to intercalibration precision: O(1%)
  - no substantial impact on stochastic component (negligible wrt photo-statistics term of ~4-5%)



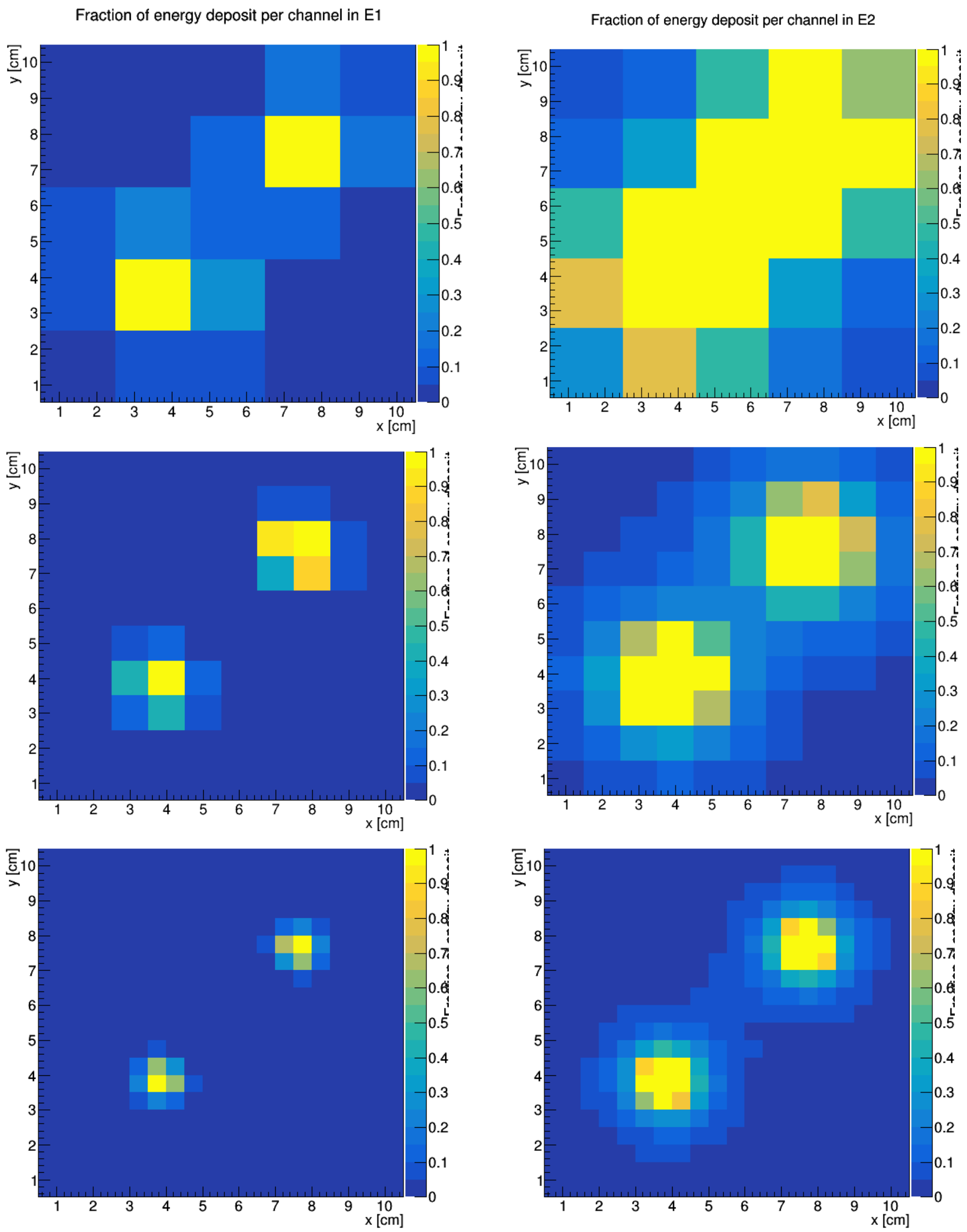


Transverse segmentation (visual impact)

cell size: 2x2 cm²

cell size: 1x1 cm²

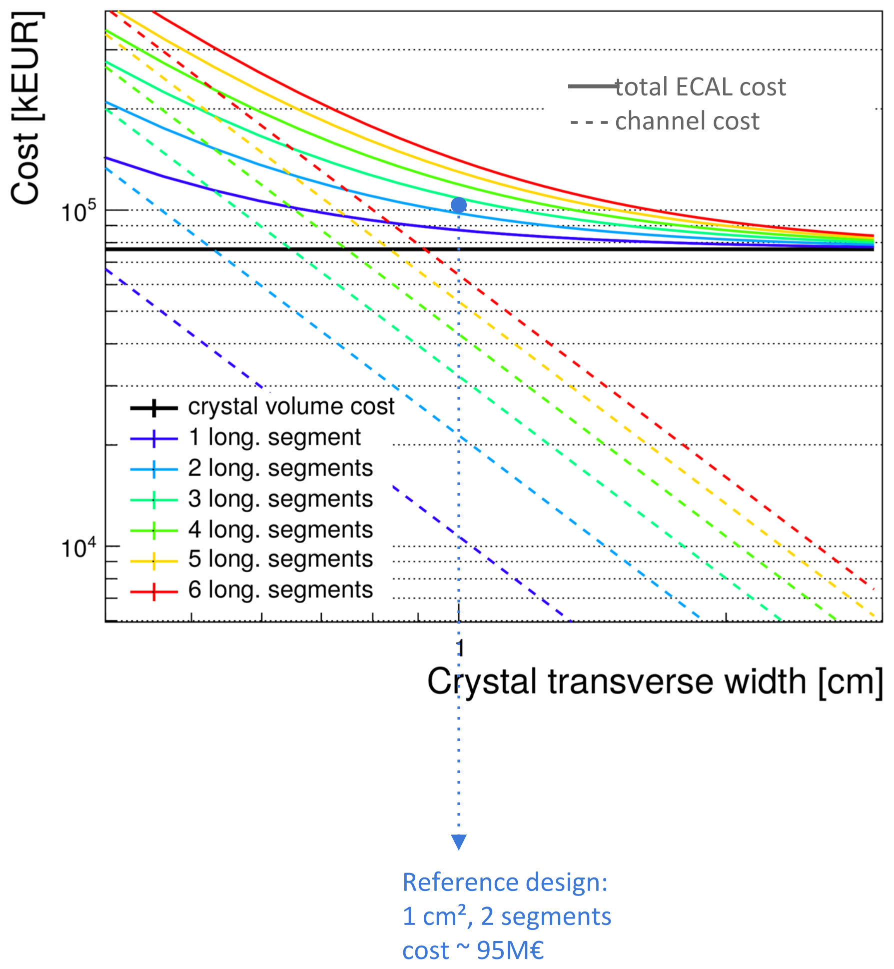
cell size: 0.5x0.5 cm²



Optimization of segmentation

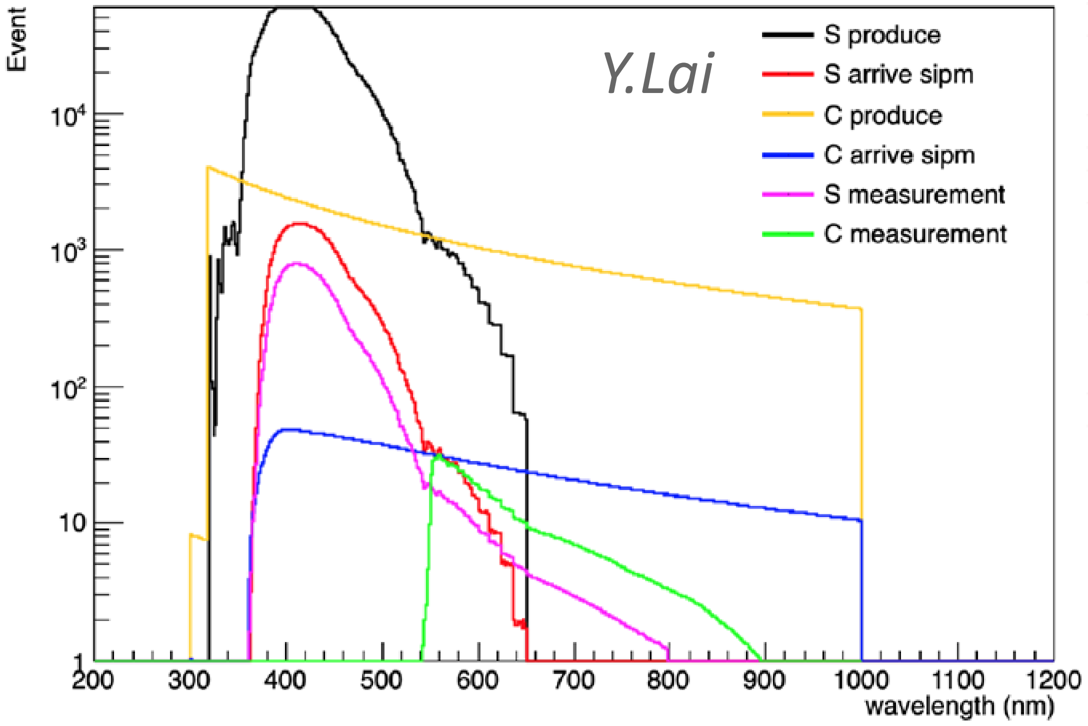
- Segmentation optimized for performance/cost:
  - **Transverse** segmentation:
    → 1 cm ~ R_M / 2 (half Molière radius)
  - **Longitudinal** segmentation: 2 segments
    →particle ID with no dead material at shower max
    →simple for readout and services (front and rear)

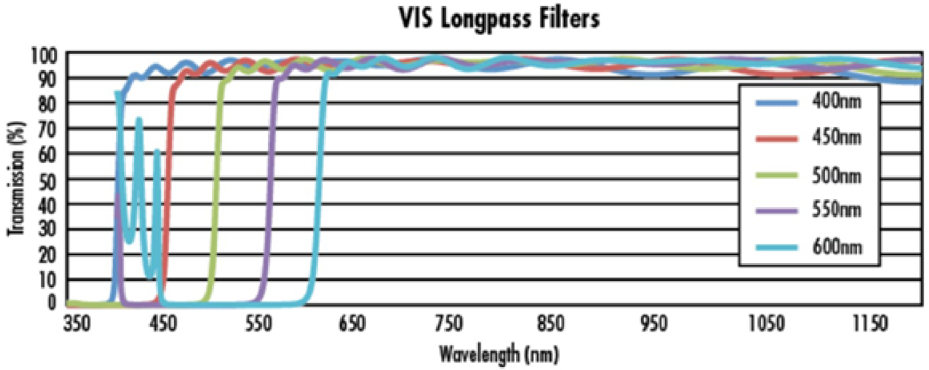
- Impact of ch. count on overall detector cost <20% for baseline segmentation choice
- Total cost ~ 95 M€



More on SiPM readout

Fraction of S and C photons detected with dual SiPM





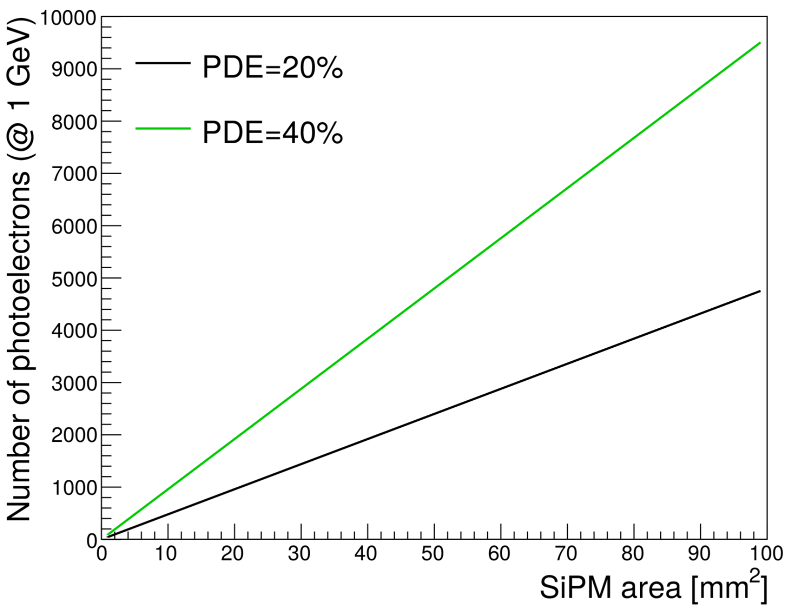
- RGB and UV SiPM are used to detect Cherenkov and scintillation photons
- All the photons detected by UV SiPM are considered as S
- The 550nm filter is added to RGB SiPM, so only photons with wavelength > 550nm could be detected. In this region, C is dominant
- The left plot shows spectrum of S and C when they are produced, arrived at the end and collected by SiPM
- The number of photons at different stages are shown in the table below, but it is a rough estimate, as the scintillation spectrum we are using is clearly rough up when wavelengths > 550nm.

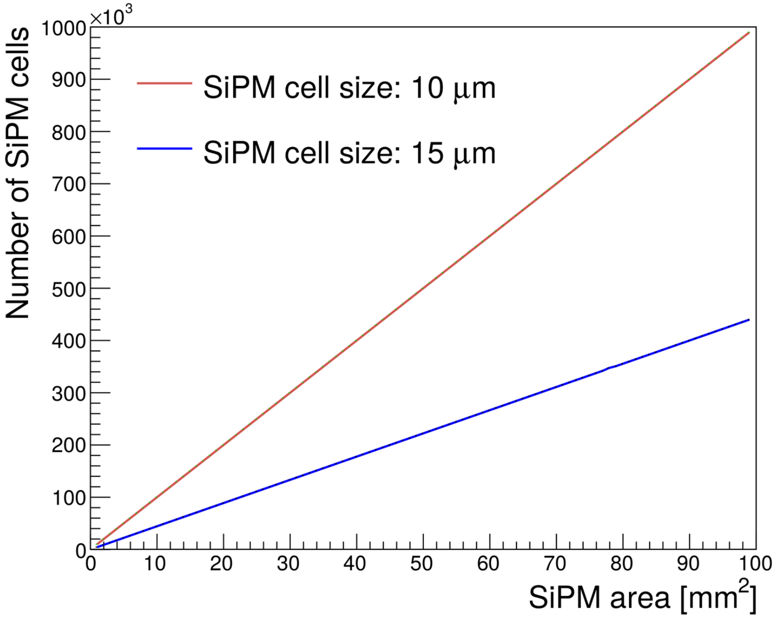
	S	C
Generate	4.5×10^5/GeV	5.655×10^4/GeV
Arrive at the End	5%	3.8%
Detected by SiPM	UV (1.1%) RGB (0.014%)	UV (0.49%) RGB (0.28%)

Misidentification as C

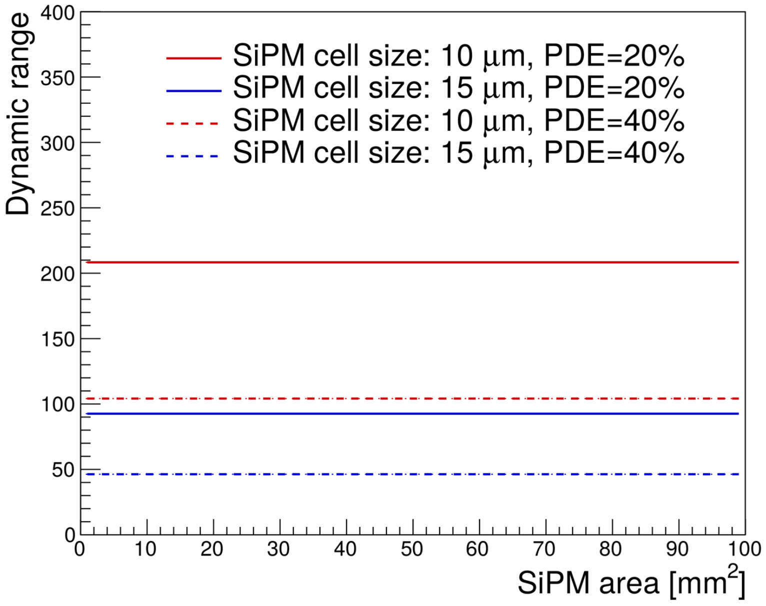
Dynamic range with SiPM

- 15 um cell pitch has high PDE (up to 50%) → optimal for T1 and T2 (timing)
- 10 um cell pitch has larger dynamic range → possibly better for E1, E2 (ECAL)



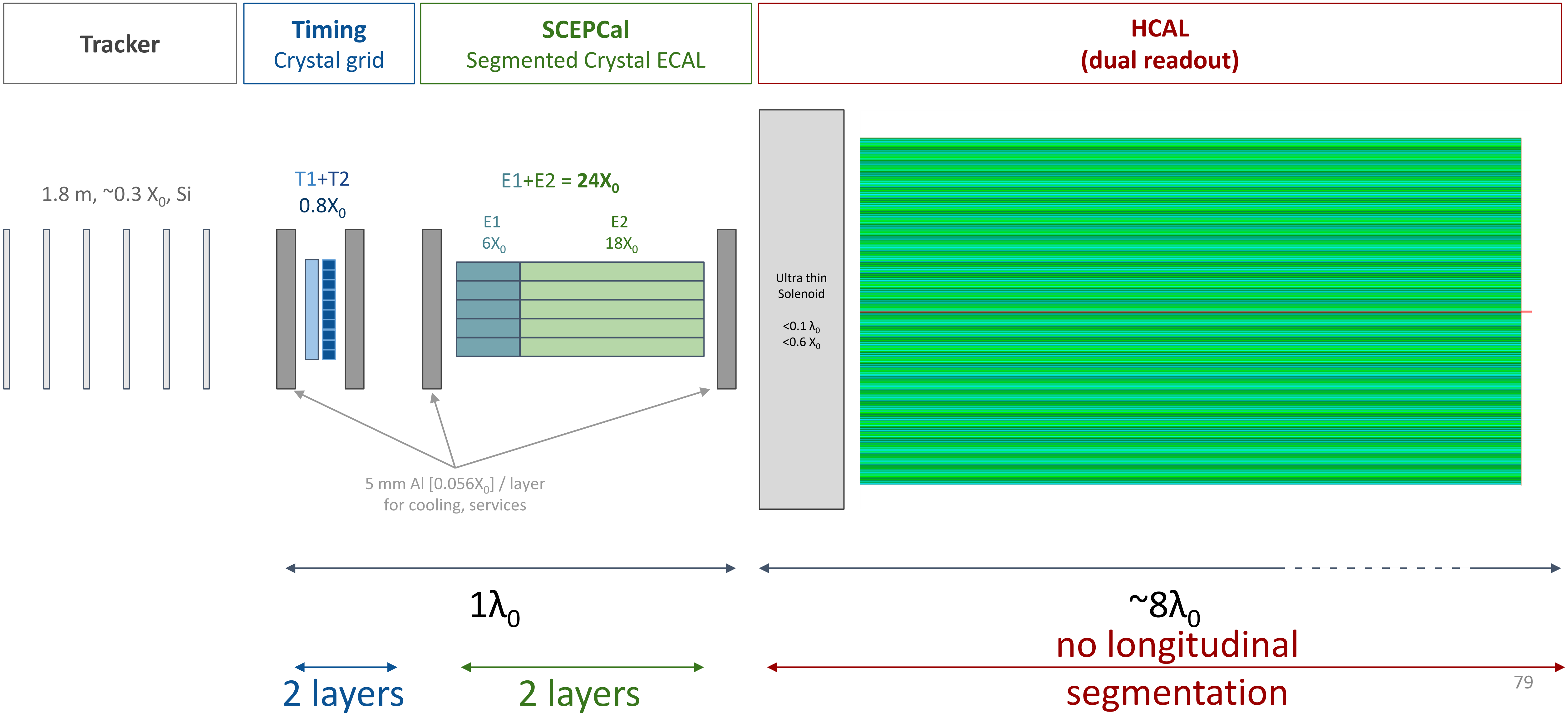


Ratio of number of photoelectrons at 1 GeV over SiPM available cells

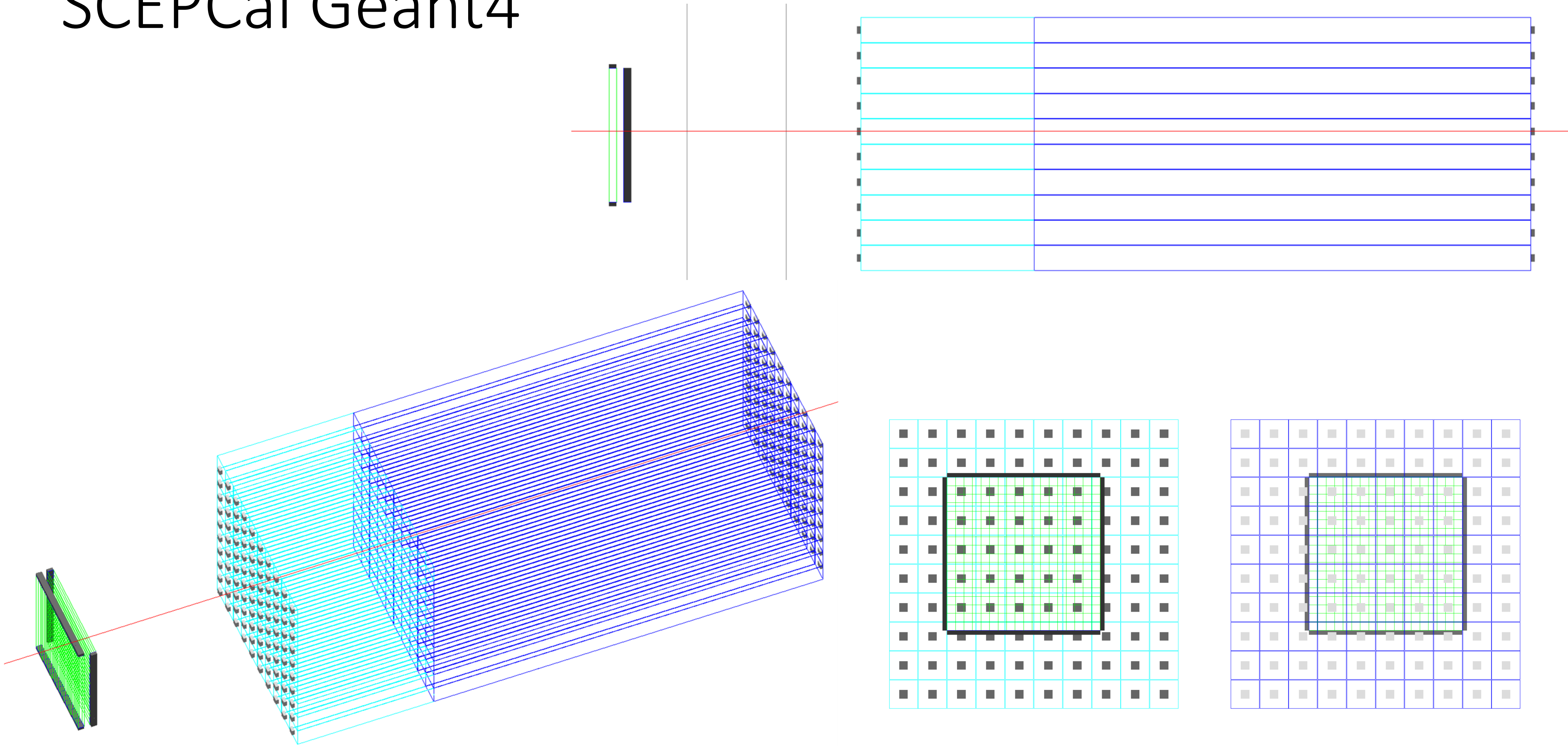


More Geant4 simulation

SCEPCal layout overview

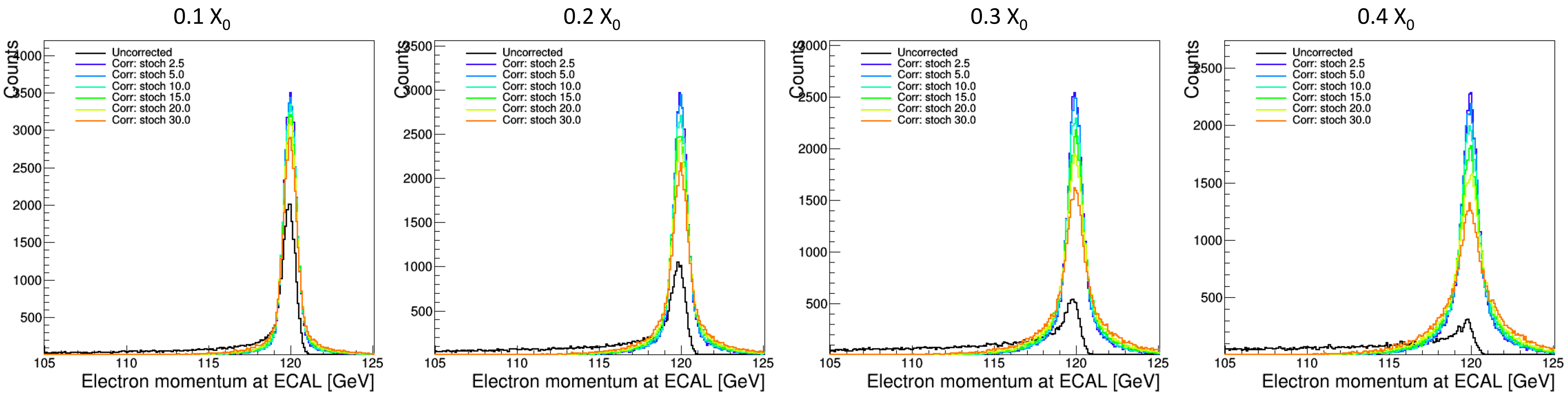


SCEPCal Geant4



Electron momentum at ECAL

- Electron momentum at the entrance of ECAL smeared by 0.3 %
- 120 GeV electrons
- Adding back brem photons with ECAL resolution



10 GeV $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ (Geant4 events display)