



Korean Activity of Dual-Readout Calorimeter R&D

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On behalf of the Korea Dual-Readout Calorimeter team





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Dual-Readout Calorimeter

a)

C/E

The dual-readout calorimetry

- The major difficulty of measuring energy of hadronic shower comes from the fluctuation of EM fraction of a shower, f_em.
- f_em can be measured by implementing two different channels with different h/e response in a calorimeter.

- Dual-readout calorimeter offers high-quality energy measurement for both EM particles and hadrons.
- Excellent energy resolution for hadrons can be achieved by measuring f_em and correcting the energy of hadron event-by-event.

More than 20 years R&D: CERN RE

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Signal generation: Scintillating & Cerenkov fibers





Cerenkov (clear) fiber: blue light, directional



DR Calorimeter Geometry



Goal of DR R&D Project

- Primary goal: build a prototype detector for the detector design of CEPC experiment
 - 5 year R&D funding supported by Korea NRF
 - Consists of 16 modules (4 x 4): contain almost (97.5%) full hadronic shower energy
 - Demonstrate engineering aspects for full geometry detector

• Optimize t	he performance of the dete	ector	WE HERE		
		2017-9	2020-1	2022-5	TBD
		Design	R&D	Prototype	Production
Stage	Торіс				
Design	Propose a design of Dual-Readout Calorimeter to IDEA detector concept				
R&D	Perform R&D (including engineering aspects) based on HW & SW				
Prototype	Build 4x4 detector and perform test beams				
Production	TBD				

Secured Funding in Korea

- ~\$0.4M per year from Korea National Research Foundation (NRF)
 - Start from Mar. 2020 to Feb. 2025: full 5 years are guaranteed
 - Total \$~2M to build a prototype detector and test beam study
 - Sufficient amount of funding to build full size prototype detector to contain full hadronic shower
 - ~30% overhead included
- Additional small funding is also available
 - Seed research funding from Yonsei University
 - Maximum \$100k
- Seeking a full support from wider domestic HEP community in Korea

Brief Roadmap in Korea



More details will be defined and decided on the way!

International Collaboration



Domestic Collaboration



List of Current On-going Effort

Торіс	Name	Status	
Module			
Forming: 3D printing, molding, cutting	H.D. Yoo (YU)	Sample ordered	
Absorber type: <mark>Cu</mark> , Pb, W, Fe	K.Y. Hwang (YU)		
Length: 2.0 m vs. 2.5 m	K.Y. Hwang (YU)	On-going (simulation)	
Electronics			
SiPM design R&D	B.B. Kim (KNU)	Idea	
Simulation/Performance			
Calibration	K.Y. Hwang (YU)	On-going	
EM energy resolution S.H. Ko (SNU),		Dualizatio and	
Pion & jet energy resolution	K.Y. Hwang (YU)	Freiminary	
Position and angular resolutions	M.S. Kim (YU)	Preliminary	
Fast optical photon transport	S.H. Ko (SNU)	Preliminary	
Magnetic field	J.H. Lee (KNU)	Started	
Physics cases: W, Z, H	K.Y. Hwang (YU)	Started	
SW infrastructure			
Migration to Key4Hep	S.H. Ko (SNU)	Preliminary	
ML-based application			
Discrimination: electron vs. pion		Preliminary	
Discrimination: quark vs gluon jets	1.J. Lee (005)		
GAN: fast simulation	J.S. Park, D.Y. Kim (UoS)	On-going	

Previous Module Building

- For 2016 test beam, two Cu modules were produced by cutting
- This technical approach has already been proved well by previous module building
- Testing 3D printing for alternative possibility



Status of 3D Printing

Ordered two pieces of samples with specific requirements

4 x 4 cm



Status of 3D Printing

• The 1st trial is not hopeless, but we should investigate more details and will try several other options to improve



Status of 3D Printing



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Computing Facilities

- Need huge resources for CPU and storage to perform full GEANT4 simulation
 - Due to full optical photon simulation for scintillation and Cerenkov fibers
- Current available resources: maximum 700 CPUs are available for our study!
 - KISTI: 150 cores under condor configuration
 - Additional 150 cores will be provided at Fall
 - KNU: 100-200 cores supported by supercomputing center
 - UoS: 100-200 cores supported by supercomputing center
 - SNU: ~150 cores available







Status of Simulation

- Production of calibration constant with full GEANT4 simulation is on-going
 - Barrel (up to 52nd towers) has been done

ø/E

More details presented by S.H. Ko at July ECAL workshop: <u>link</u>

• Excellent EM and hadronic energy resolutions obtained by GEANT4 simulation



Calibration Constants

Status of SW Infrastructure

Migration to Key4HEP elements

Migration to Key4HEP elements

- Migration to centralized SW is a good opportunity to take a look into combined detector performances, e.g. tracker+calorimeter, ECAL+HCAL, .etc.
- However, migrating in a one big leap is not an ideal choice.
 - Core software is still rapidly evolving, may introduce extra efforts for integration & maintenance.
 - May need to test several options internally, usage of standalone SW is still too convenient to abandon.

 \rightarrow Start by migrating to necessary subset of Key4HEP elements (e.g. DD4HEP, EDM4HEP) based on the current standalone SW is a natural choice.

DD4HEP & GeoSvc interface will provide great convenience already for plugging-in other detector components compared to G4 standalone.





More details presented by S.H. Ko

at July ECAL workshop: link



Sanghyun Ko (SNU)



ML-based Application





Quark- vs gluon jets

0.4

AUC:0.8663

0.2

0.2

0.0

More details presented by S.H. Ko at July ECAL workshop: <u>link</u>

Quark Efficiency

0.6

0.8

1.0



Latent Variables sampled from Noise Distribution

Snowmass21 (SM21)

- Excellent opportunity to
 - Integrate US and world-wide research campaign
 - Collect new domestic members for DR Cal activity
 - Increase visibility our local activity to international colleagues
- International dual-readout team prepared a single letter of interest (Lol): overview of dual-readout activities
 - We certainly participate in this common activity to integrate

Snow Mass 2021						
+Tabl Welcome to Snowmass 2021	e of Contents					
The Snowmass Process is organized by the Division of Particles and Fields (DPF) of the American Physical Society. Snowmass is an opportunity for the entire HEP community to come together to identify and document a vision for the future of particle physics in the U.S. and its international partners.						
We aim for everyone's voice to be heard. Your contributions and participation are critical for the success of Snowmass and they will naturally occur as part of one or more working groups directed by the conveners. There will be various Town Hall meetings for us to communicate with you and to receive your feedback. You are also welcome to provide input and suggestions on the Slack channel (https://snowmass2021.slack.com/). This Snowmass wiki provides news and announcements and has pages dedicated to each frontier. If you are an early career scientist, we encourage you to join the "Snowmass Young" mailing list (snowmass-young YOUR NAME". Agendas and presentations of all Snowmass-related meetings are available via this Snowmass Indico link.						
https://www.snowmass2	1.org					

Plan for SM21 in Korea

- Totally seven topics are in pipeline
- Topic1: "Feasibility study of merging the MIP Timing Detector and Dual-Readout Calorimeter at future e⁺e⁻ colliders"
 - Domestic collaborators: C.S. Moon (KNU), J.H. Yoo (Korea Univ.)
 - US collaborators: David Stuart (UCSB)
- Topic2: "Fast optical photon transport at GEANT4 with Dual-Readout Calorimeter at future e+e- colliders"
 - US collaborators: S.Y. Jun (Fermilab) & GEANT4 collaboration under discussion
- Topic3: "Heavy flavour tagging using machine learning technique with ITS and Dual-Readout Calorimeter at future e⁺e⁻ colliders"
 - Domestic collaborators: S.H. Lim (PNU)
 - US collaborators: under discussion

Plan for SM21 in Korea

- Topic4: "Sensitivity study of H->Zγ with Dual-Readout Calorimeter at future e+e- colliders"
 - Domestic collaborators: K.W. Nam (SNU)
 - US collaborators: under discussion
- Topic5: "τ reconstruction and identification using machine learning technique with Dual-Readout Calorimeter at future e⁺e⁻ colliders"
 - Domestic collaborators: K.H. Kim (Yonsei Univ.), Y.S. Kim (Sejong Univ.), Y.J. Kwon (Yonsei Univ.)
 - US & other collaborators: M. Murray (University of Kansas), A. Soffer (Tel Aviv University)
- Topic6: "Various physics cases with Dual-Readout Calorimeter at future electron-ion collider"
 - Domestic collaborators: S.H. Lim (PNU), H.S. Jo (KNU), Y.S. Kim (Sejong Univ.)
 - US collaborators: under discussion
- Topic7: "Multi-object identification in the final state with Dual-Readout Calorimeter at future e+e- colliders"
 - US collaborators: P. Chang, F. Wuerthwein, A. Yagil (UCSD)

Clustering in Korea

- Combine efforts of current on-going experiments: ALICE, BELLE (II), and CMS in Korea
 - Many experienced experts for various research topics can be provided from the experiments
 - Huge synergies are expected by orthogonal expertise



Prof. S.H. Lim (ITS)

Summary

- Dual-Readout Calorimeter R&D project for future e⁺e⁻ collider in Korea is very active
 - 4x4 prototype detectors for next 5 years
 - 3D printing to form Cu module is under study
 - Huge computing facilities are supported by several institutes in Korea
 - Various studies for performance and ML applications are on-going
 - Excellent resolution for both EM and hadronic particles is expected
- Various Snowmass21 plans are in pipeline
 - Totally seven Lols under discussion
 - Groups are being formed with new domestic collaborators from on-going experiments: ALICE, BELLE(II), and CMS members in Korea
- All members and colleagues are very young group (students, young postdocs, faculties within 7 years)!
 - Very promising future of Korea HEP group

Back Up

Geometry R&D

- Two geometry candidates are under consideration
 - Wedge vs. Wing





- Wedge candidate has been used in CDR
- Under discussion with simulation R&D

"Calorimetry", Oxford University
Press, R. Wigmans (TTU)

Geometry	Configuration	Pros	Cons
Wedge	Single trapezoidal type	Efficient to mass production	Require a mature technique for forming one big tower
Wing	Rectangular + triangle types	Rectangular shape: relatively easier for engineering	More number of towers including triangle shape