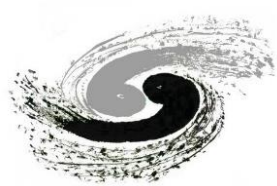


CEPC晶体电磁量能器

刘勇(高能所), 代表CEPC量能器工作组
2024年9月18日



CEPC探测器技术设计报告(TDR): 量能器技术方案

- 高颗粒度量能器技术

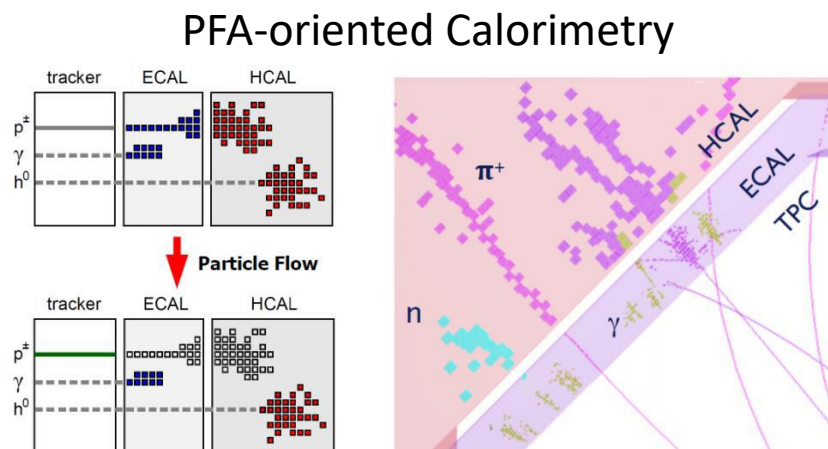
- 玻色子能量分辨(BMR): 3 – 4 %
- 围绕CEPC TDR, 采用了量能器的全新方案
- 显著提升电磁、强子能量分辨

- 电磁量能器

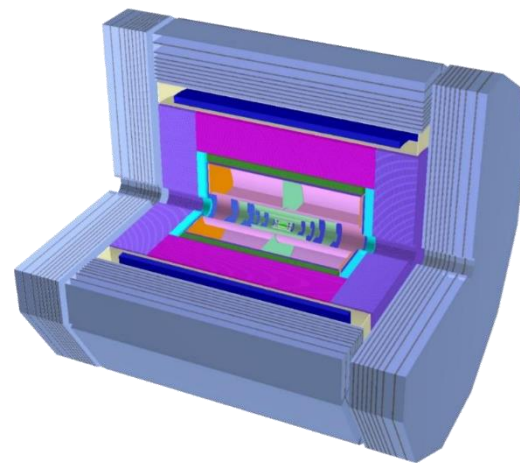
- 闪烁晶体方案: 3D空间位置分辨、时间分辨
- 电磁能量分辨: 由 $\sim 16\%/\sqrt{E}$ (CEPC-CDR)提升至 $\sim 3\%/\sqrt{E}$

- 强子量能器

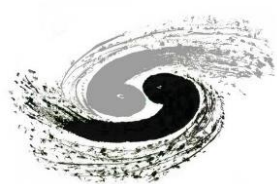
- 闪烁玻璃方案: 取样型量能器
- 强子能量分辨: 由 $\sim 60\%/\sqrt{E}$ (CEPC-CDR)提升至 $30\% \sim 40\%/\sqrt{E}$



CEPC Reference Detector



Calorimeters: crystal ECAL and ScintGlass HCAL

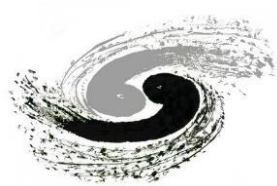


CEPC 电磁量能器方案选择

电磁量能器技术方案	硅-钨取样型量能器	闪烁体-钨取样型量能器	晶体全吸收型量能器
电磁能量分辨	$\sigma_E/E = 17\%/\sqrt{E(GeV)}$	$\sigma_E/E = 13\%/\sqrt{E(GeV)}$	$\sigma_E/E = 3\%/\sqrt{E(GeV)}$
粒子流算法	Arbor; Pandora	Arbor; Pandora	New dedicated PFA
喷注性能 (探测器整体)	Boson Mass Resolution (BMR) <4%		
技术方案成熟度 (原型样机, 束流测试等)	Physics Prototype (2006-2010) Technological Prototype (2011-now)	Physics Prototype (2007) Technological Prototype (2016 - 2021)	First Physics Prototype (2022-2024)
技术创新度	ILD (proposed in ILC TDR, 2013), followed by several detector concepts: CLICdp CDR (2012) , CEPC CDR (2018) , FCC CDR (2019)		A completely new concept proposed by the CEPC team

• **晶体电磁量能器**, 作为全新技术方案, 可显著提高CEPC在光子探测能力, 用于精确测量Higgs物理和寻找超出标准模型的新物理

作为CEPC探测器的基准选项



CEPC 晶体电磁量能器

基于闪烁晶体的全吸收型量能器

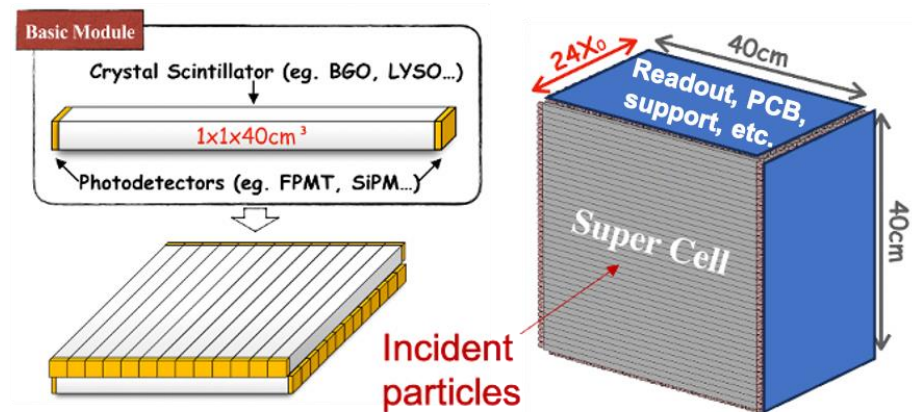
- **高颗粒度**: 在粒子簇射的纵向及横向方向上
- 最优的电磁能量分辨: $\sigma_E/E = 3\%/\sqrt{E}$
- 适用于粒子流算法, 玻色子能量分辨(BMR): 3 – 4 %

设计方案: 长条晶体, 正交排列

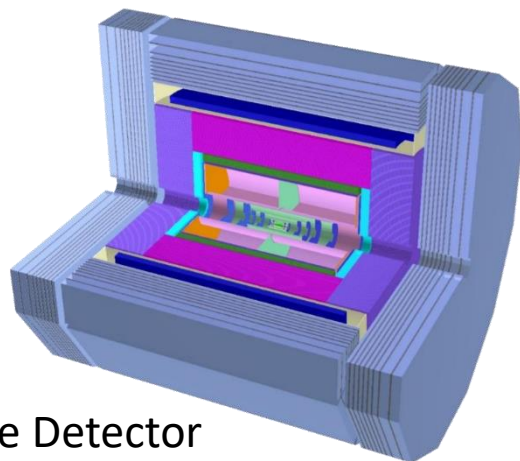
- 最大程度减少晶体层间的非灵敏物质

方案预研

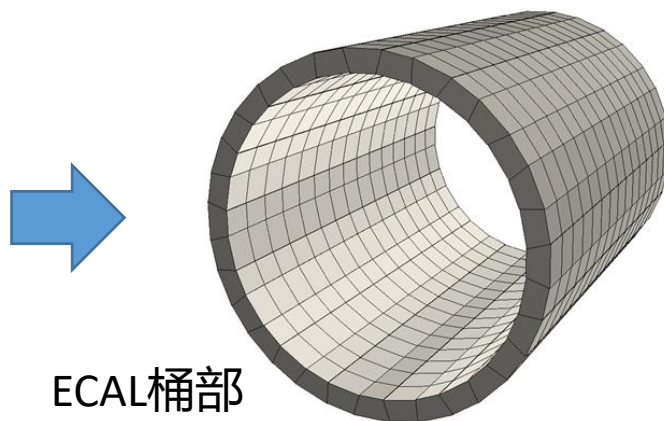
- 晶体量能器样机和束流测试: 研究电磁簇射的性能
- 全新的粒子流算法的开发和优化: 研究粒子喷注的性能



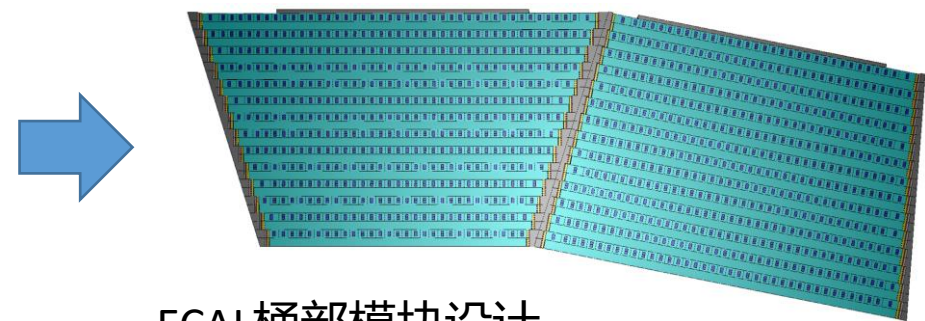
- BGO闪烁晶体 $1 \times 1 \times \sim 40 \text{ cm}^3$
- 有效颗粒度 $1 \times 1 \times 2 \text{ cm}^3$
- 模块缝隙的指向偏离对撞点(角度为12度)



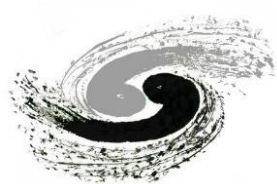
CEPC Reference Detector



ECAL桶部



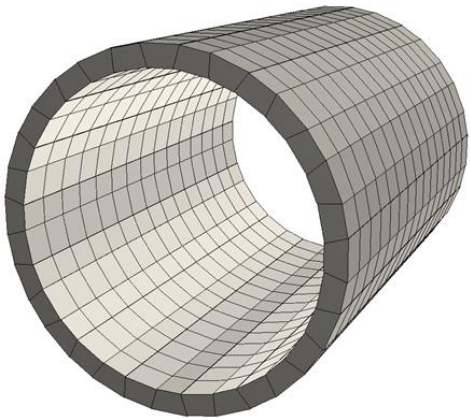
ECAL桶部模块设计



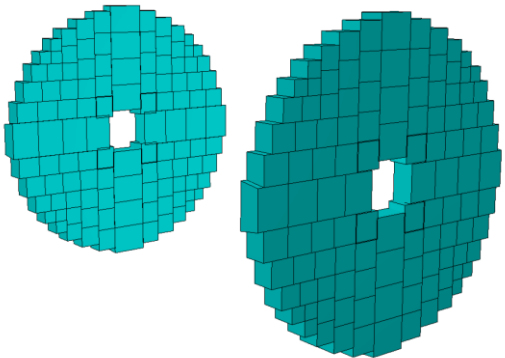
CEPC 晶体电磁量能器

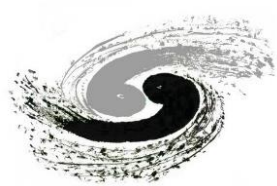
参数名称	桶部ECAL	端盖ECAL (x2)	汇总
Inner Radius for ECAL	1800 mm	350 mm	NA
Length for barrel; Outer radius for endcap	5800 mm	1800 mm + $24X_0$ (2068.3mm for BGO)	NA
Longitudinal Depth	$24X_0$ (268.3 mm BGO)		NA
Modularity	28 modules in phi, 15 rings along Z	6 types of modules	NA
Material Volume (m ³)	20.2	7.8	28.0
Readout channels	0.92 M	0.36 M	1.3 M
Power dissipation	18.4 kW	7.2 kW	25.6 kW

桶部ECAL (CEPC模拟)



端盖ECAL (CEPC模拟)





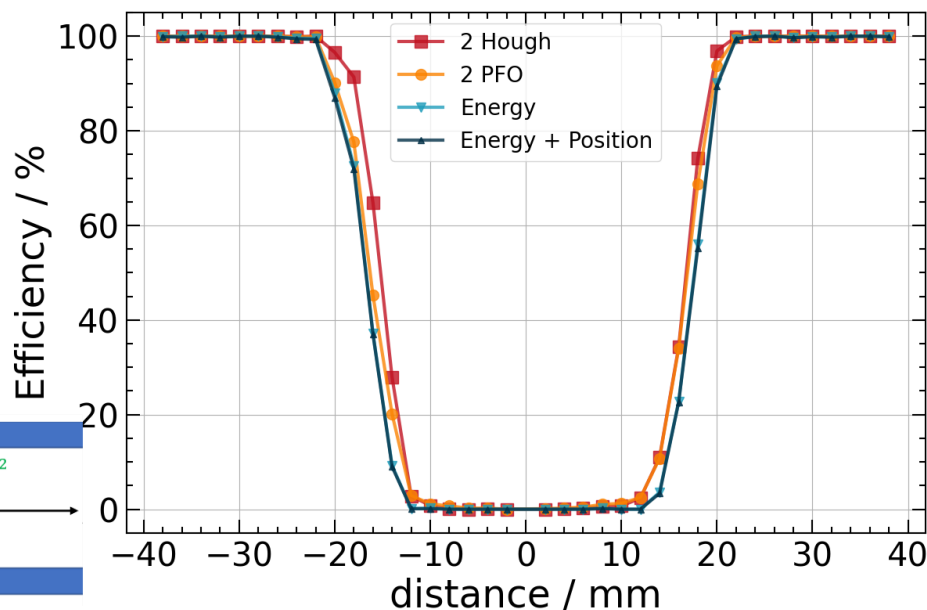
晶体电磁量能器：PFA性能

• 临近粒子的区分能力: 粒子流算法(PFA)中的核心性能

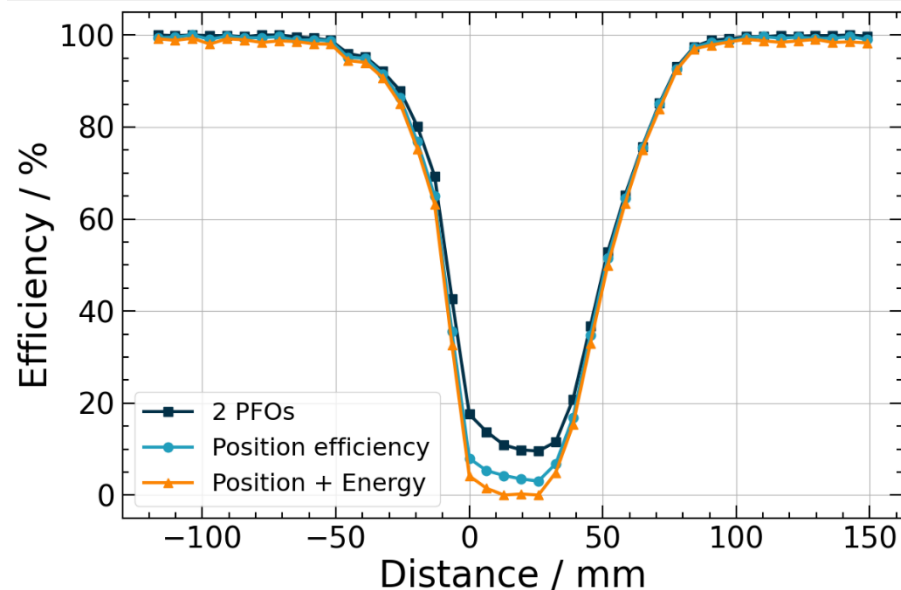
- 双光子的区分能力: 在入射距离大于20mm时, 区分效率达到100%
- 光子- π 介子区分能力: 在入射距离大于50/100mm时, 区分效率达到100%

Based on a new and dedicated PFA for crystal ECAL ([CyberPFA](#))

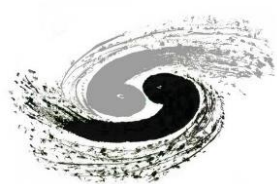
$\gamma - \gamma$ separation for 5 GeV photons



$\gamma - \pi$ separation for 5 GeV γ and π^-



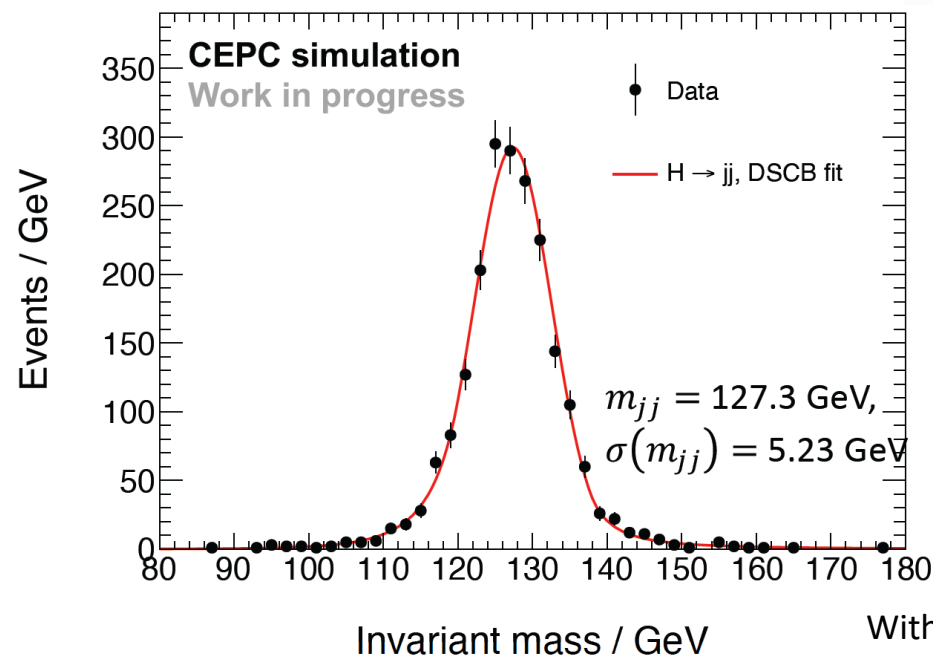
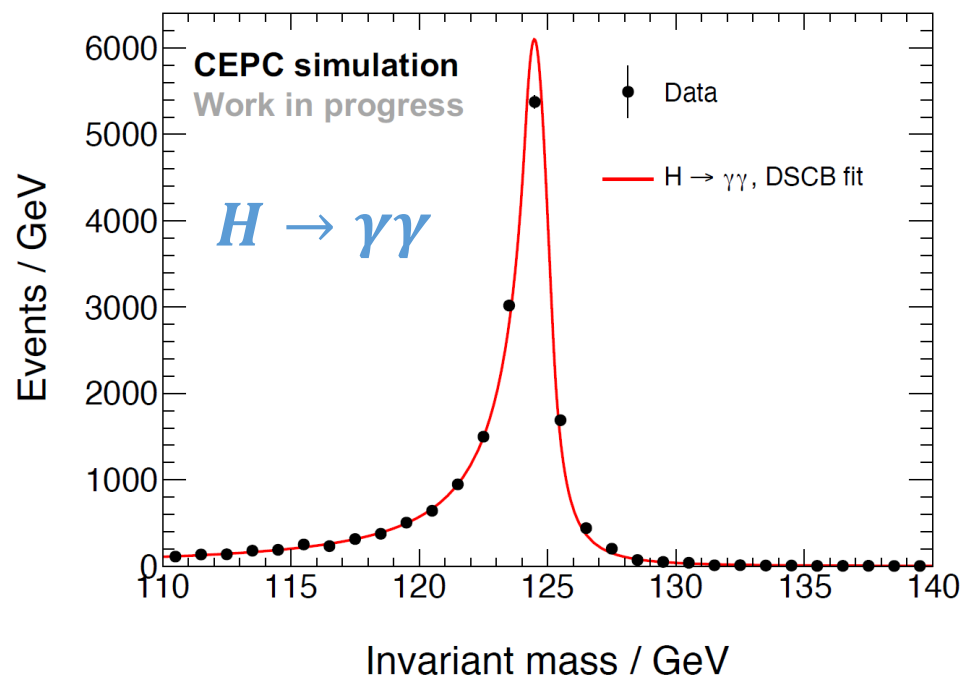
*Asymmetry pattern is due to the magnetic field



晶体电磁量能器：物理性能

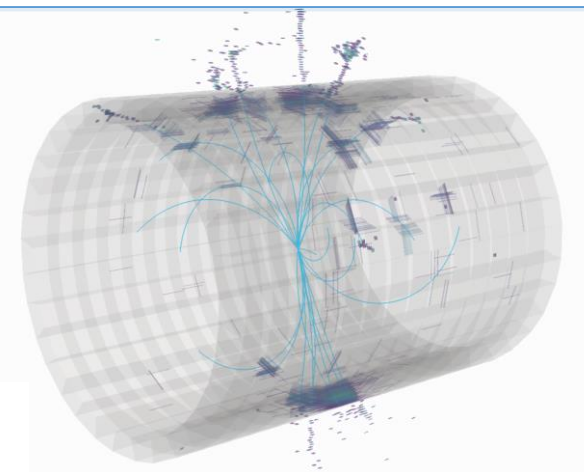
- CEPC(240 GeV)的关键Higgs物理过程

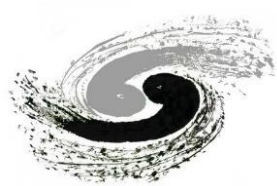
- $ee \rightarrow ZH \rightarrow \nu\nu\gamma\gamma$ ($H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$): $\sigma(m_{\gamma\gamma}) = 0.57 \text{ GeV}$
- $ee \rightarrow ZH \rightarrow \nu\nu gg$ ($H \rightarrow gg$): BMR = 4.1%



With truth tracking: BMR 3.73%
(comparable to CEPC CDR performance)

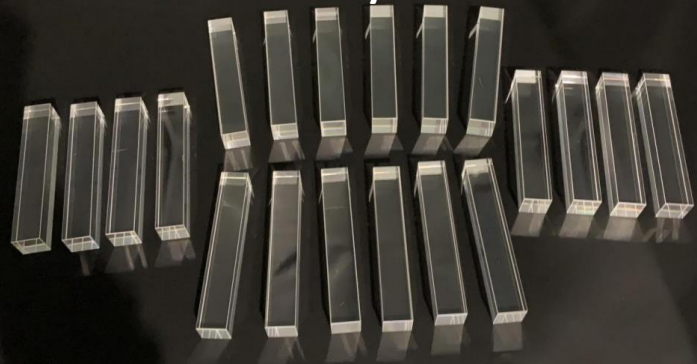
Based on a new and dedicated PFA for crystal ECAL ([CyberPFA](#))



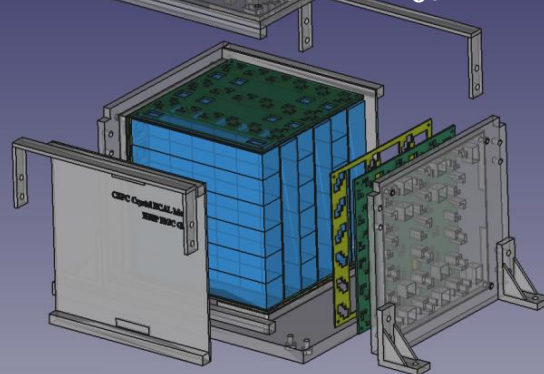


晶体电磁量能器：物理原型样机

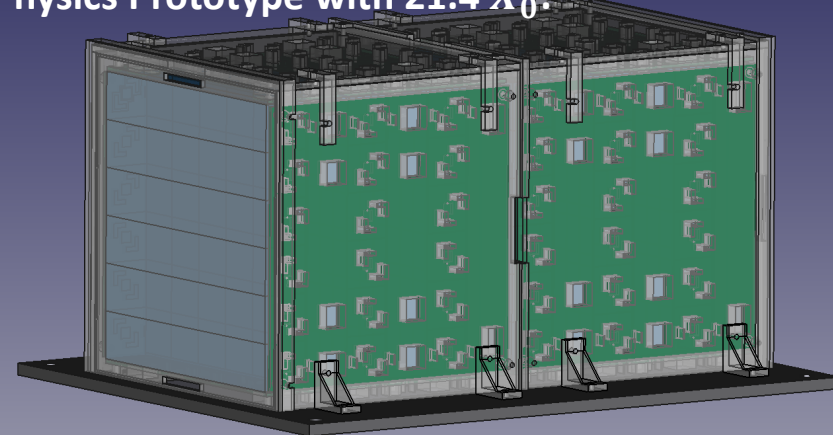
$12 \times 2 \times 2 \text{ cm}^3$ BGO crystals from SIC-CAS



1st $12 \times 12 \times 12 \text{ cm}^3$ module with 36 BGO bars ($10.7 X_0$)



Physics Prototype with $21.4 X_0$



Electronics chain



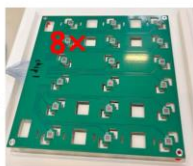
Concentrator board only for trigger distribution



DAQ PC

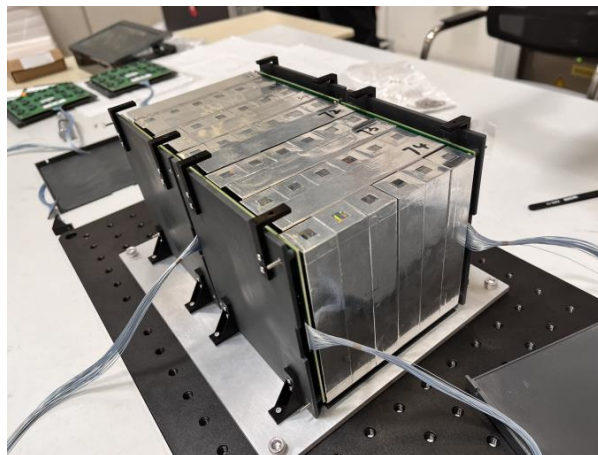


A5202 with 8-layer adaptor board



New 4-layer PCBs with 10 and 15 μm pixel pitch SiPMs

Crystal module FERS-5200 v2: 2023 DESY
Three A5205 units, 144 channels

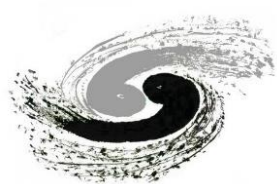


首个晶体量能器样机

- 2021-2023年建造

主要目标

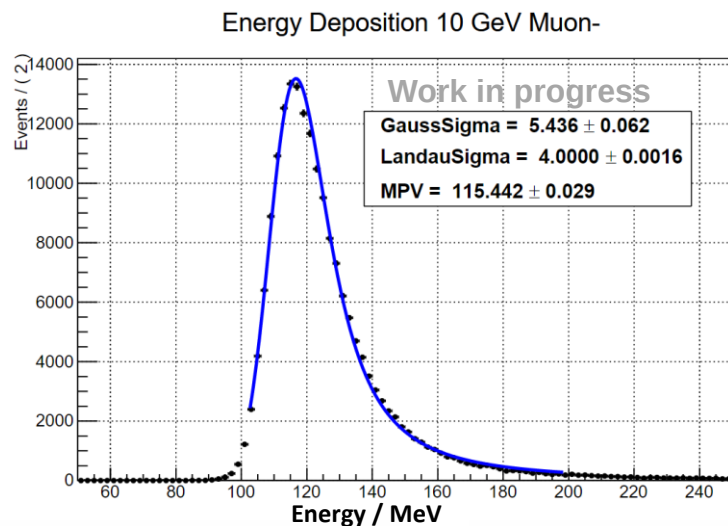
- 发现/解决系统集成的关键问题
- 研究系统级的电磁簇射性能
- 基于实验数据验证模拟/数字化



晶体电磁量能器：束流测试

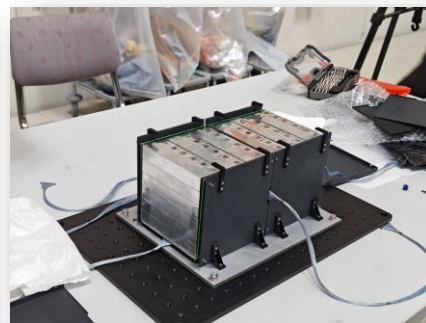
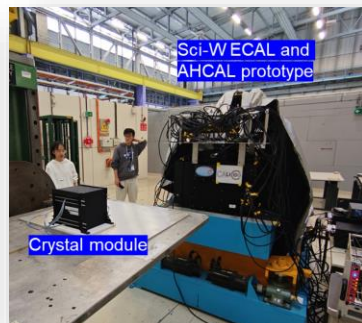
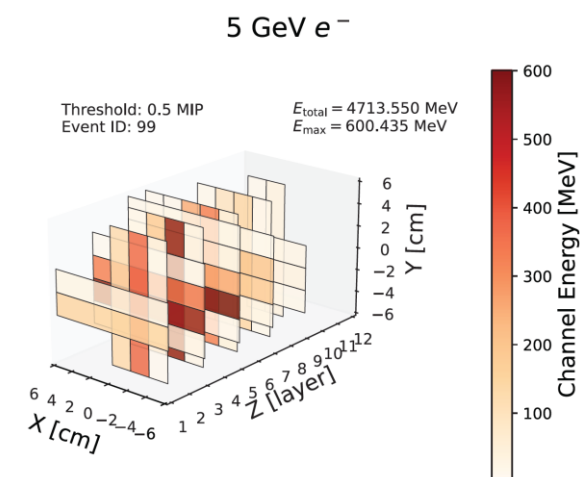
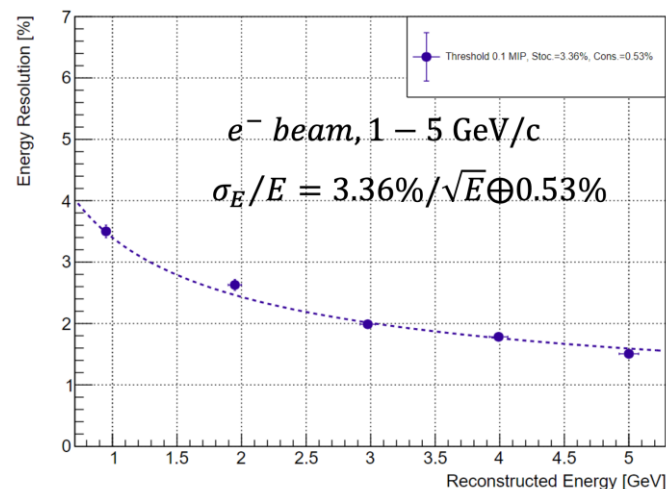
2023年束流测试: CERN (PS-T9)

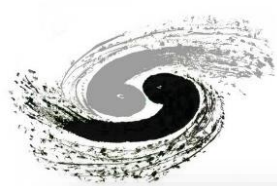
- 成功完成系统调试
- 所有通道均观测到MIP信号



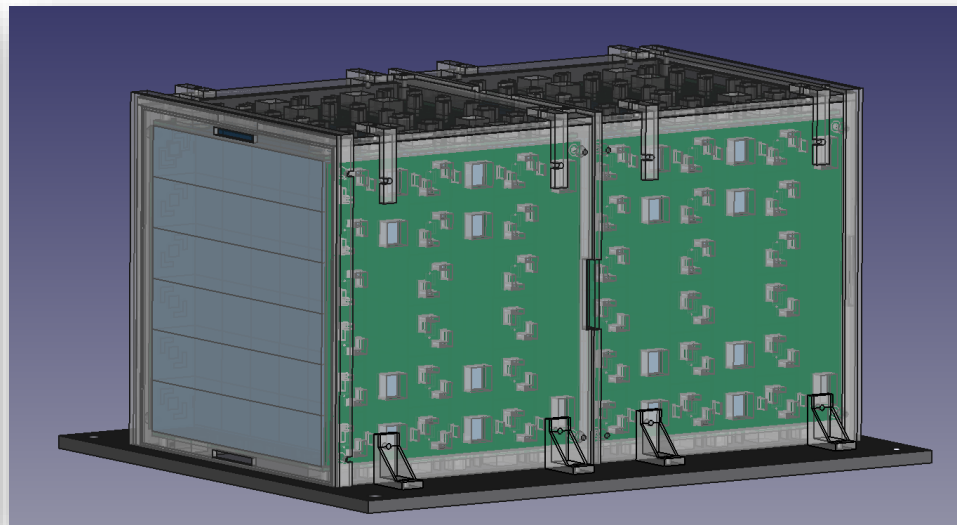
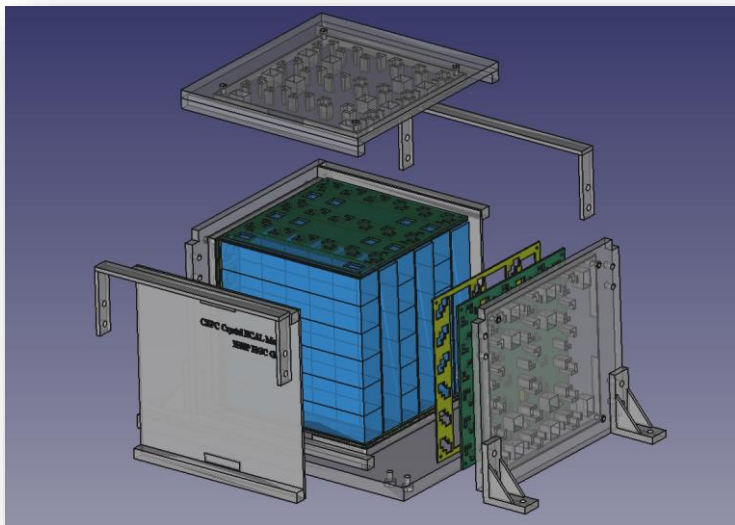
2024年束流测试: CERN (PS-T9)

- 对所有144通道进行MIP能量刻度
- 利用1-5 GeV/c电子束，初步取得较好的电磁能量分辨



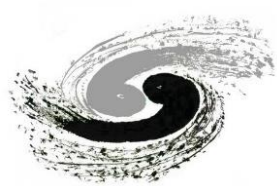


晶体电磁量能器：样机的机械设计



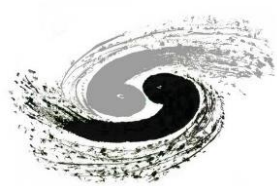
Observed significant deformation in 3D-printed structures in the long run

- 晶体量能器样机：机械设计上的一些考虑
 - 晶体重量(密度 $\sim 7\text{g/cm}^3$) 不能加载在电子学读出板上
 - 电子学读出板上设计的孔洞：为晶体的支撑结构预留
 - 机械支撑结构(晶体、读出板)需要同时实现低物质质量和高强度
 - 晶体模块安装/集成：需考虑各部分的公差累计(晶体加工、包装，读出板等)
- 晶体量能器的全尺寸模块：集成度更高、更复杂
 - 更大尺寸的晶体，电子学芯片/读出板、冷却系统的完全集成



晶体量能器：技术挑战

- 高颗粒度量能器
 - 读出通道多，设计紧凑：用于系统集成（支撑、线缆、冷却）的空间极其有限
- 闪烁晶体
 - 密度高、易碎：需要保护以确保安装期间的安全性和安装后的长期稳定性
- 优异的能量分辨率
 - 对非灵敏物质质量极为敏感：机械支撑材料需要保证低物质量、高机械强度
 - 对温度控制较为敏感：散热系统需要实现较低的温度梯度和较高的温度稳定性



晶体电磁量能器：工作计划

- CEPC 探测器技术设计报告(TDR)：时间线(2024年)
 - 2024年10月中旬：CEPC探测器国际评审
 - 2024年12月：完成CEPC TDR首个版本，内部评审
- 围绕TDR时间线，电磁量能器的工作计划
 - 探测器设计/优化：重建算法优化，样机束流测试的数据分析
 - 本底模拟：估计事例率、辐照本底（重点：桶部/端盖量能器的设计↔模拟的几何）
 - 机械及冷却系统
 - 电磁量能器的整体结构（桶部、**端盖**）：工程设计，模块的安装/集成
 - 电磁量能器机械支撑：机械强度和安全余量；建造的可行性、造价（相关调研）
 - 电磁量能器冷却系统：温度梯度、稳定性（需要与电子学配合）
 - 电磁量能器与其他子探测器的对接：外部径迹探测器(OTK), 强子量能器(HCAL)
 - ECAL/HCAL之间的连接和安装间隙: 线缆的数量估计和排布, HCAL机械强度影响等