

IDEA's Muon detector optimisation ideas

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IDEA detector layout

Beam pipe: $R \sim 1.5$ cm

Vertex:

5 MAPS layers

$R = 1.7\text{-}34$ cm

Drift Chamber:

4 m long, $R = 35\text{-}200$ cm

Outer Silicon wrapper:

Si strips

Superconducting solenoid coil:

2 T, $R \sim 2.1\text{-}2.4$ m

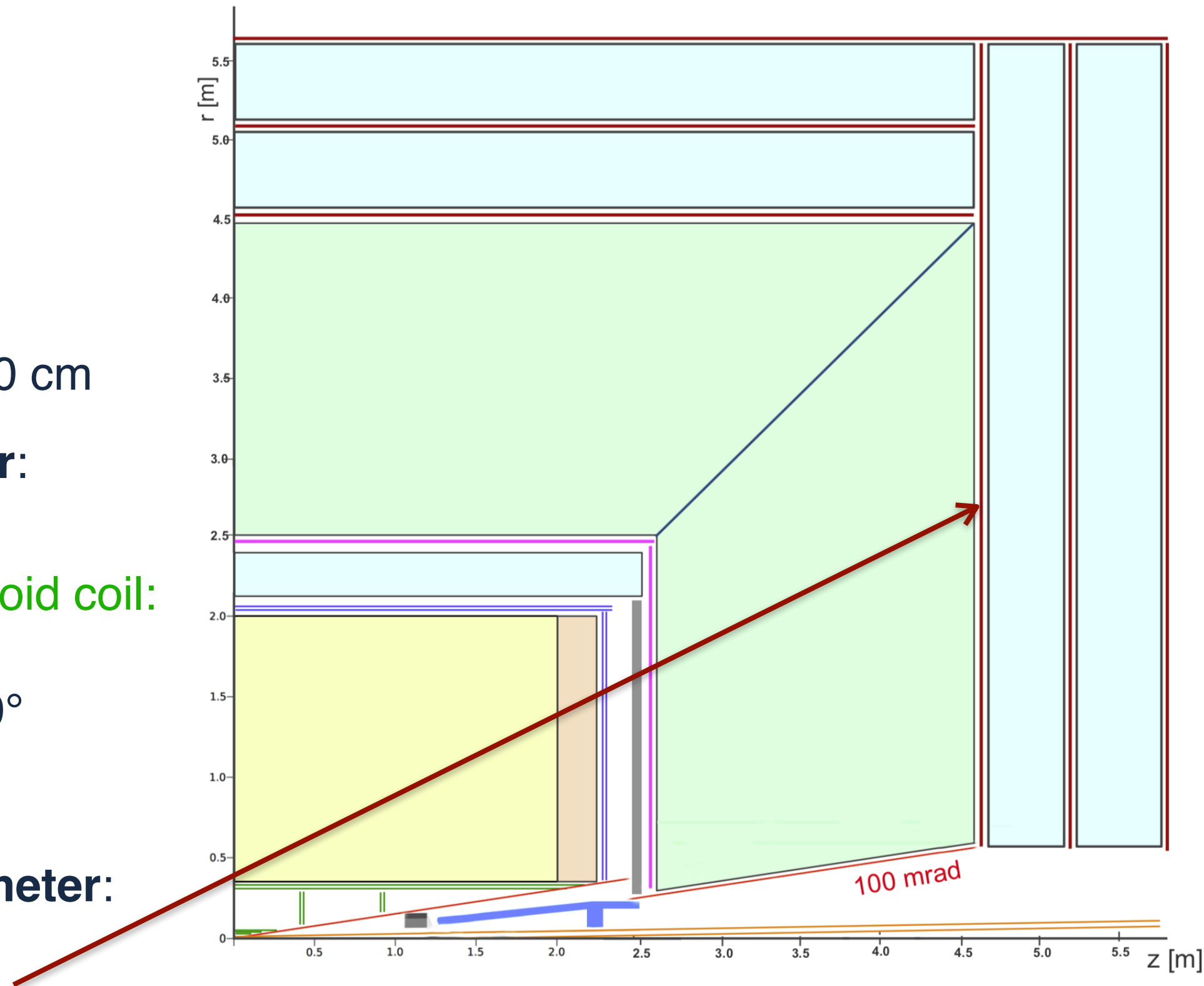
$0.74 X_0$, $0.16 \lambda @ 90^\circ$

Preshower: $\sim 1 X_0$

Dual-Readout Calorimeter:

$2\text{m} / 7 \lambda_{\text{int}}$

Yoke + Muon chamber



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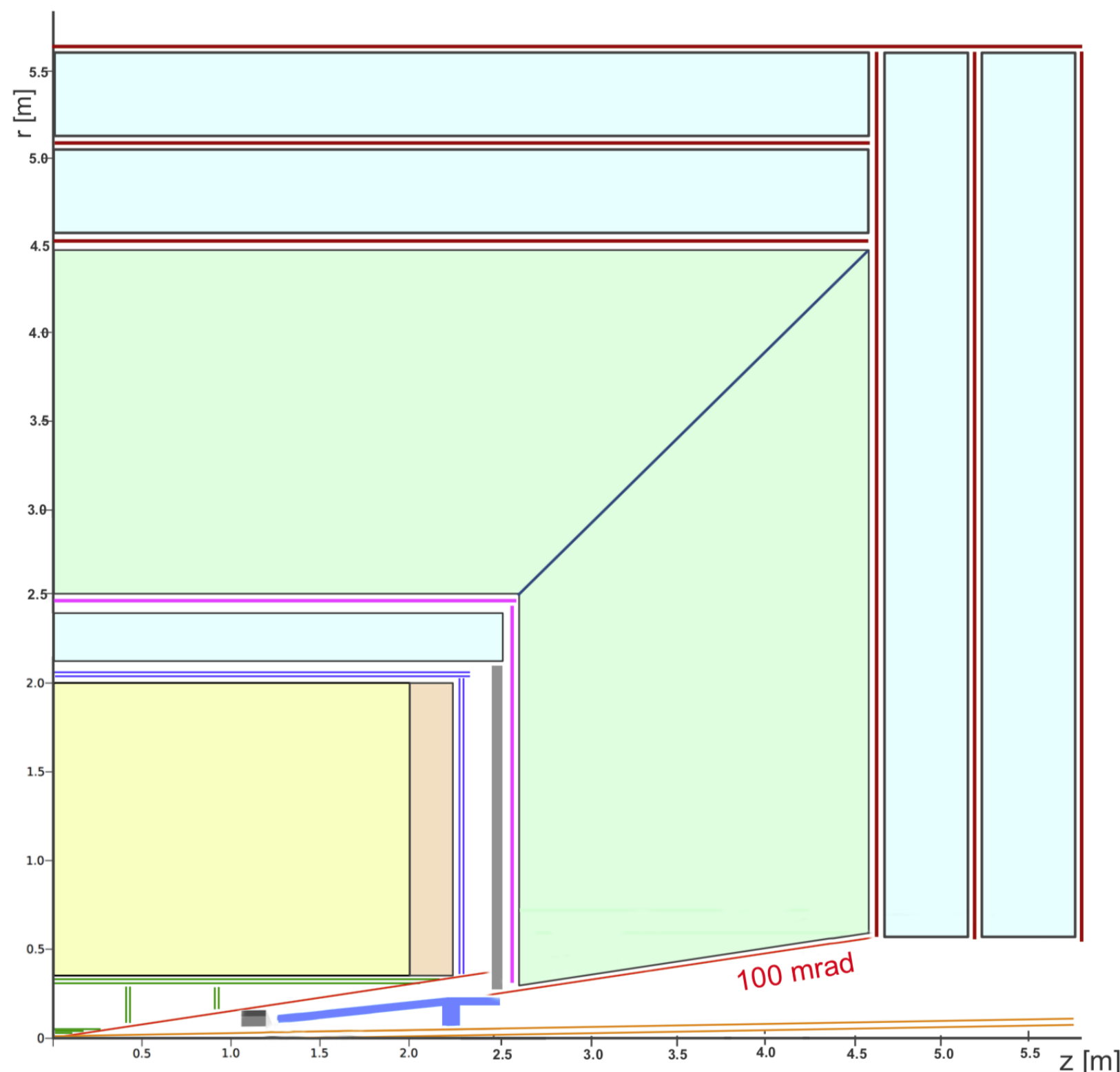
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Yoke + Muon chamber



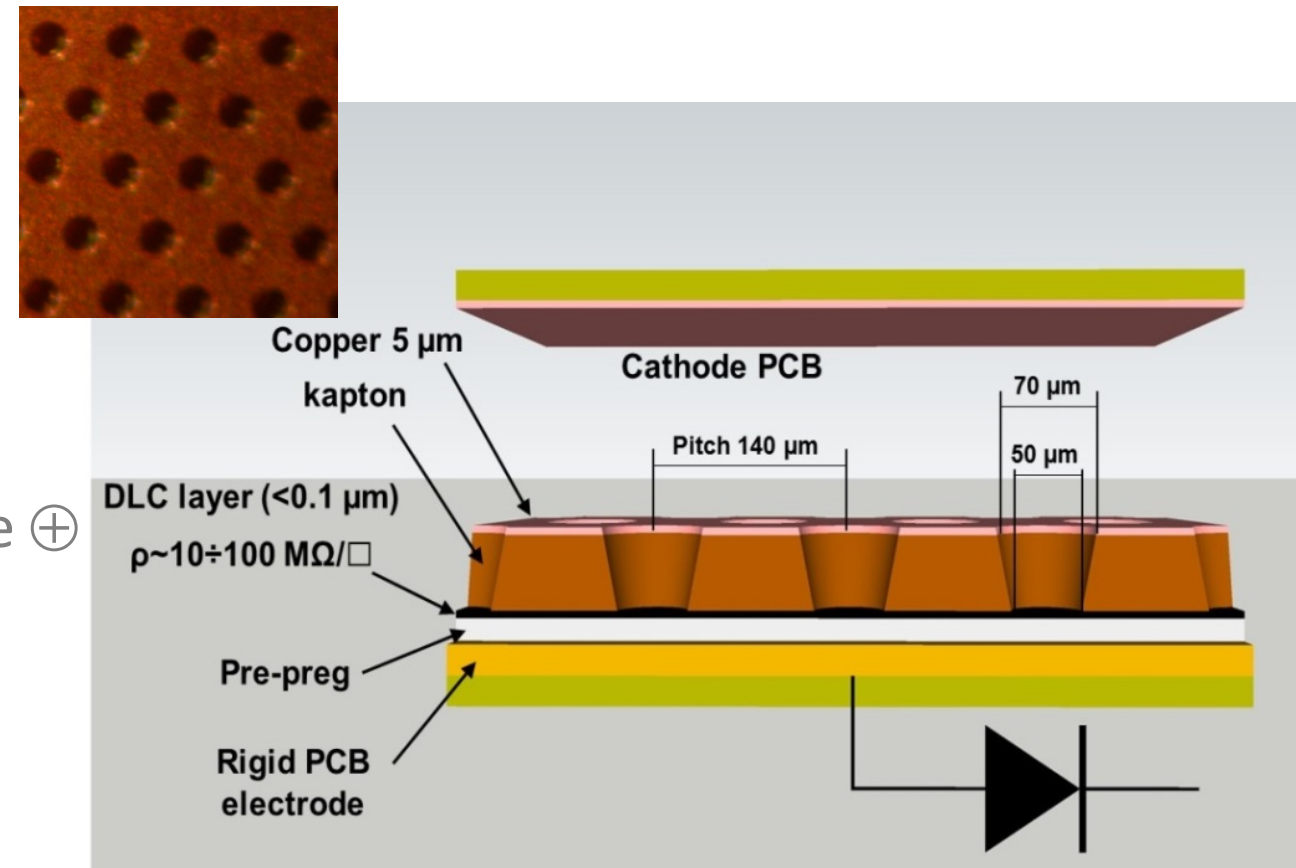
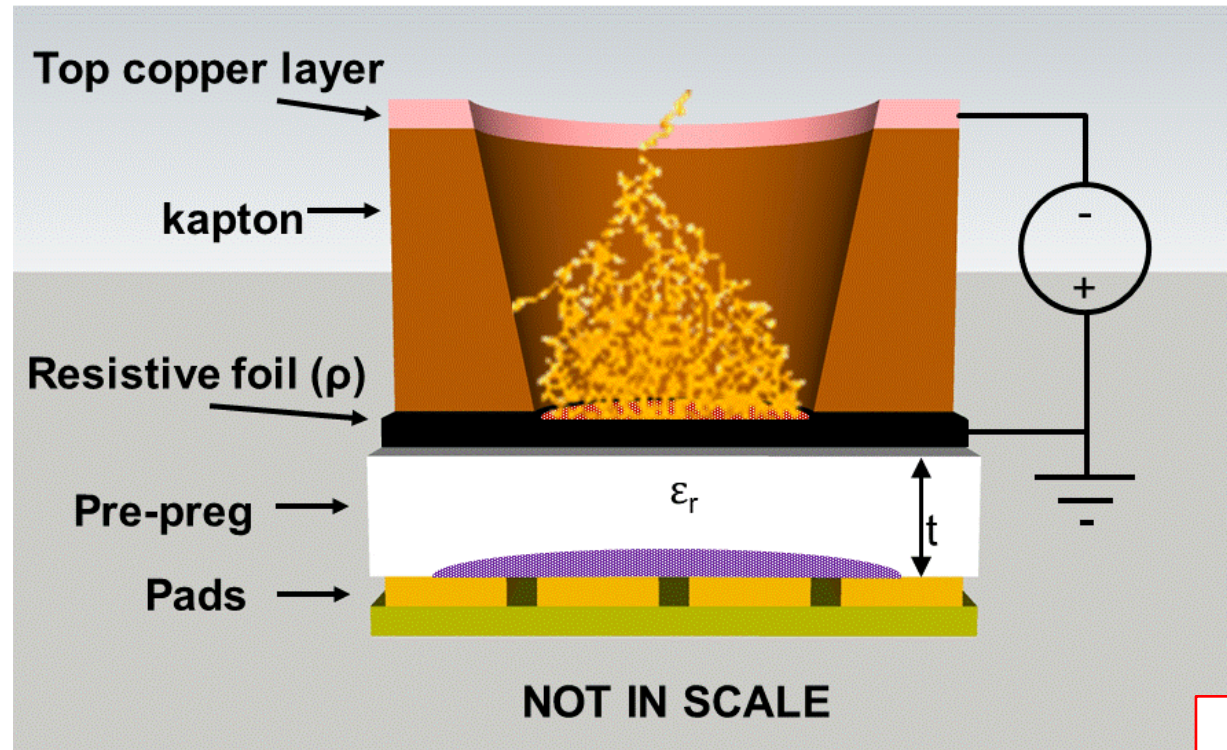
IDEA preshower and muon detector

Detector technology: μ -RWELL

The μ -RWELL is composed of only two elements:

- μ -RWELL_PCB
- drift/cathode PCB defining the gas gap

μ -RWELL_PCB = amplification-stage $\oplus$ resistive stage $\oplus$ readout PCB

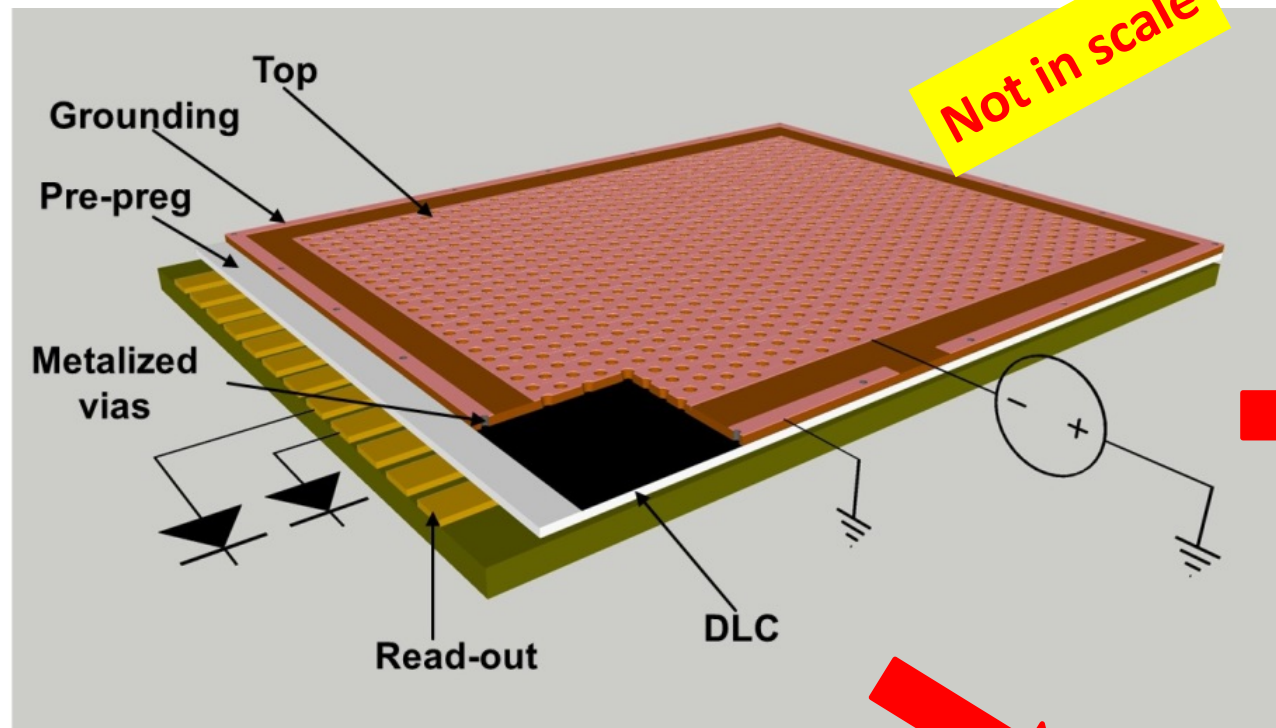


- The “WELL” acts as a multiplication channel for the ionization produced in the gas of the drift gap
- The charge induced on the resistive layer is spread with a time constant, $\tau \sim \rho \times C$

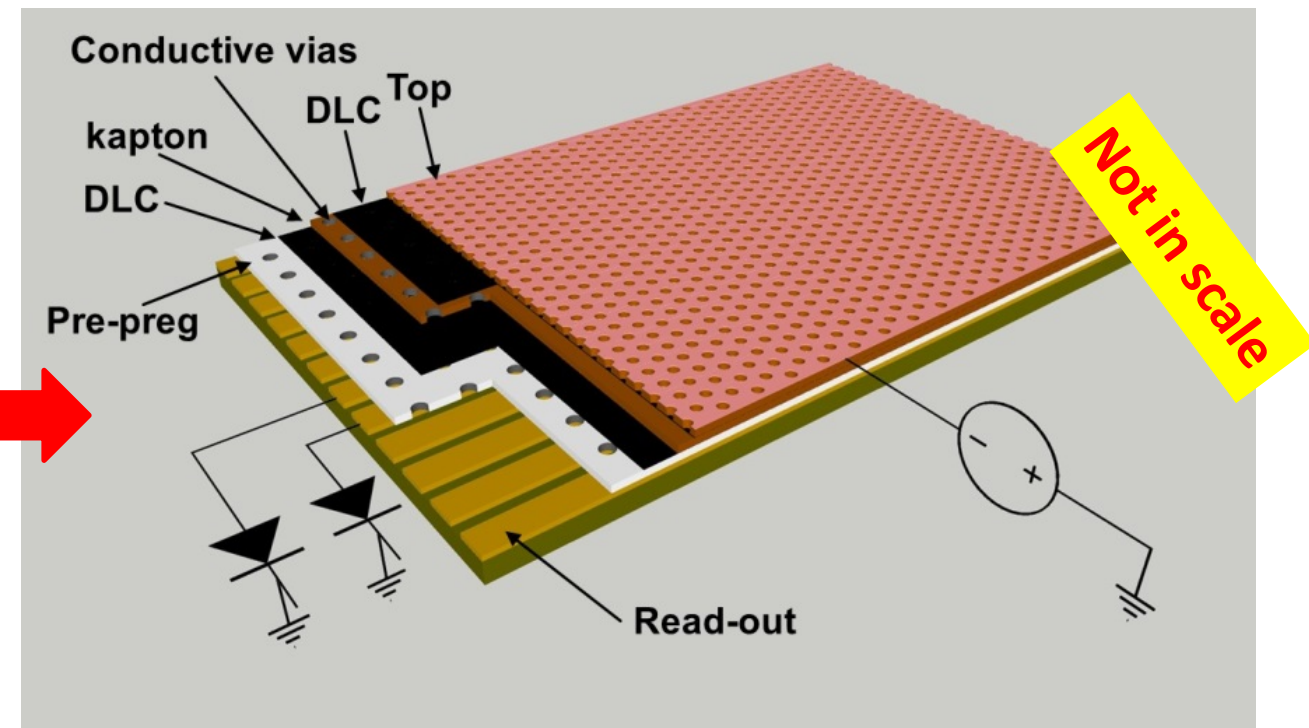
$$C = \epsilon_0 \times \epsilon_r \times \frac{S}{t} \cong 50 \text{ pF/m (pitch-width 0,4 mm)}$$

IDEA μ -RWELL layout

Single resistive layer – LOW RATE

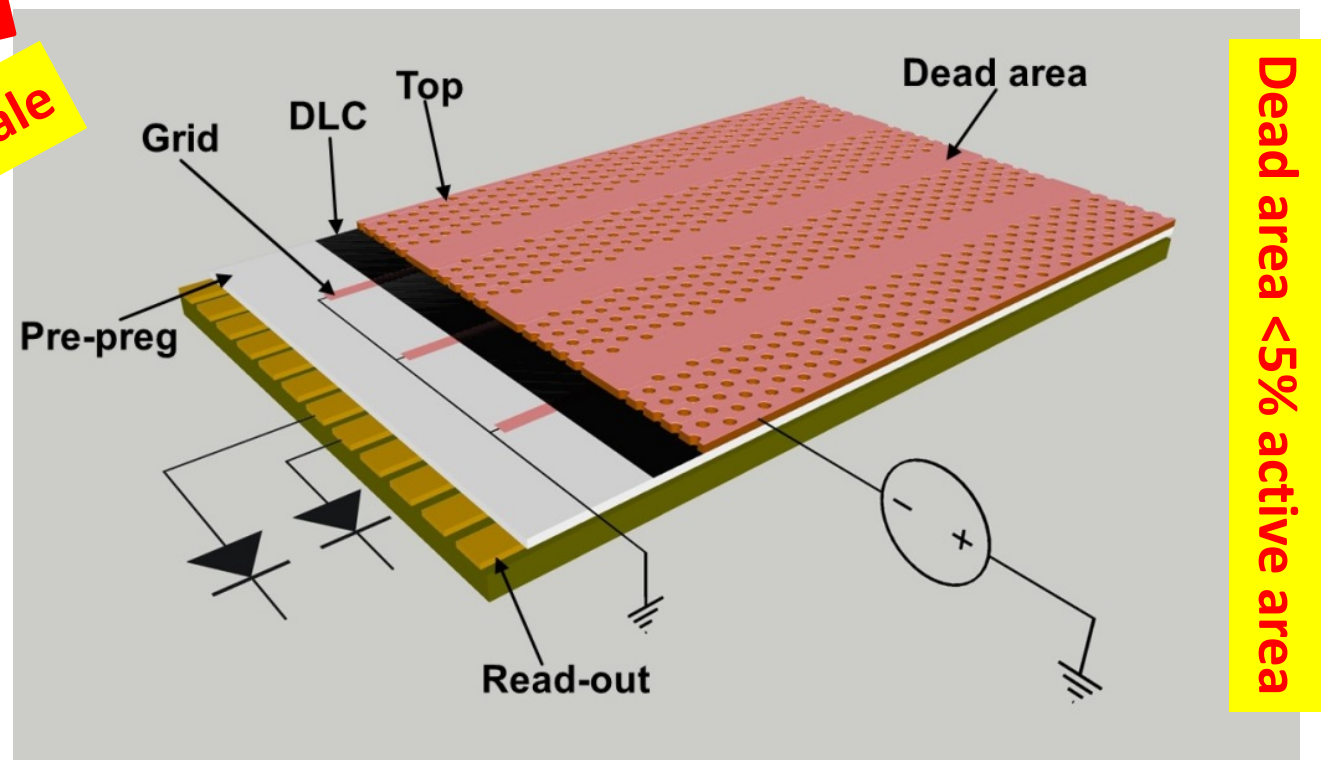


Double resistive layer – HIGH RATE



Not in scale

Detailed description in:
The micro-RWELL layouts for high particle rate, G. Bencivenni et al.,
2019_JINST_14_P05014.



Single resistive layer with dense grid grounding – SIMPLIFIED HIGH RATE

Barrel

Layer	R [mm]	Length [mm]	Thickness [mm]	int. length	pixel size [mm]	area [cm ²]	# of channels
μRwell	4520	±4500	20		1.5×500	2.6M	341K
iron	4560	±4500	300	1.5			
μRwell	4880	±4500	20		1.5×500	2.8M	368K
iron	4920	±4500	300	1.5			
μRwell	5240	±5260	20		1.5×500	3.5M	462K

Endcap

Disk	R _{in} [mm]	R _{out} [mm]	z [mm]	Thickness [mm]	int. length	pixel size [mm]	area [cm ²]	# of channels
μRwell	454	5220	±4520	20		1.5×500	1.7M	227K
iron	454	5220	±4560	300	1.5			
μRwell	454	5220	±4880	20		1.5×500	1.7M	227K
iron	454	5220	±4920	300	1.5			
μRwell	454	5220	±5240	20		1.5×500	1.7M	227K

IDEA's Muon detector would have in total:

Barrel 900x2 m²

Barrel 1200000x2 channels

Endcaps 1000x2 m²

Endcaps 1350000x2 channels

Muon detector cost

	Cost [MEuro]	Engineers [years]	Technicians [years]	Operators [years]
Detectors	4,9	0,4	1,0	0,0
Installation	0,7	0,6	2,8	2,9
Electronics	15,4	0,3	1,5	0,0
HV/LV Systems	0,7	0,2	1,4	0,0
Gas System	0,3	0,2	1,3	0,0
TOTAL	22,0	1,7	7,9	2,9

Assumed 3 euro/channel

Assuming the following manpower costs:

Engineer	80 euro/hour
Technician	40 euro/hour
Operator	30 euro/hour

36 hours/week * 48 week/year = 1728 hours/year

	Cost [MEuro]
Detectors	4,9
Installation	0,7
Electronics	15,4
HV/LV Systems	0,7
Gas System	0,3
TOTAL	22,0

Assuming 300 MEuro as the cost of a CEPC detector, the Muon detector would be ~7.3% of the total

Muon detector cost

Some considerations

- Difficult to increase the strip pitch
- Could reduce the number of electronics channels by grouping strips two by two
 - Half the number of channels

	Cost [Meuro]
Detectors	4,9
Installation	0,7
Electronics	7,8
HV/LV Systems	0,7
Gas System	0,3
TOTAL	14,4

Assuming 300 MEuro as the cost of a CEPC detector, the Muon detector would be ~4.8% of the total

- Space resolution would still be $\sim 600 \mu\text{m}$
- Muon detector would measure 3 space (x,y,z) points with high precision
- An efficient muon trigger could be formed

Muon detector cost

More considerations

- ◎ Another possibility would be to descope the detector
 - ➡ This should be driven by the CEPC detector requirements
 - Could then become a simple Muon tagger, without the capability of doing standalone track reconstruction
- ◎ Move towards a RPC-based muon detector?
 - Would need to investigate the net cost savings
 - We are moving a centimetric space resolution instead of a sub-mm resolution

Backup