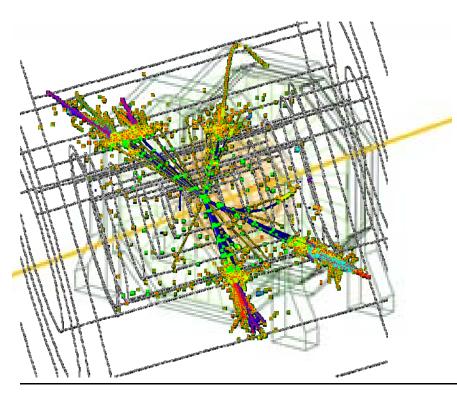
Detector R&D Common Task Group

Status Report



Marcel Demarteau

On behalf of he Detector R&D Common Task Group

PAC Review Vancouver, May 9-10, 2009

Brief History



- At the ECFA 2008 meeting, the Research Director announced the formation of Common Task Groups:
 - "The LOI groups are not competing and are yet in the stage of R&D"
 - "There are many issues which can (and/or should) be addressed in common"
 - "Common task groups will work together cutting across the LOI groups"
- There was a strong desire from the LOI groups to make a good link between the detector R&D Panel and R&D collaborations
 - Contacted major R&D collaborations for suggestions over the summer.
 They responded positively and some offered to send representatives
 - The R&D Panel was enlarged inviting these representatives
- Membership and convenorship decided with formal announcement at LCWS08 in Chicago, November 08. First face-to-face meeting at LCWS08; second face-to-face meeting at TILC09
- WWS stopped its detector Panel, chaired by Chris Damerell, considering the overlap of its activity with the detector R&D common task group.

Common Task Group Membership



4th: Roberto Carosi

Franco Grancagnolo (deputy)

Yury Tikhonov

ILD: Dhiman Chakraborty

Tohru Takeshita

SiD Marcel Demarteau (convenor)
 Andy White

CALICE: Felix Sefkow

FCAL: Wolfgang Lohmann

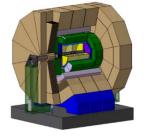
LC-TPC Jan Timmermans

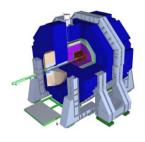
SILC: Aurore Savoy-Navarro

VERTEX: Ron Lipton

Dual Readout: John Hauptman















 p.s. Jean-Claude Brient stepped down in February to cede position to current Calice spokesperson

Charge and Mission

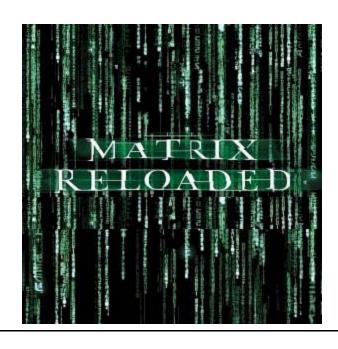


- The charge of the RD for the detector R&D common task group is to:
 - Coordinate cooperation of detector R&D
 - Respond to requests from IDAG and PAC on detector R&D
 - Facilitate communication between LOI groups and R&D collaborations
 - Survey R&D efforts and organize reviews when needed
- We interpret our mission to be to help nurture the technologies needed to design and build the detectors that will be needed to advance the scientific goals of a Linear Collider.
- To this end, the detector R&D common task group invites the Detector Concept Groups and horizontal R&D collaborations to work together to build a program that will:
 - Be strengthened through collaborative effort
 - Ensure that all critical R&D is covered
 - Help and possibly facilitate the process of obtaining funding
 - Explore synergies between the multitude of efforts
 - Encourage common test infrastructures and in case these structures do not exist, work towards obtaining them
 - Help in formulating a cogent, coherent long-term plan for detector R&D
- We cannot and will not coordinate existing activities

Scope



- The goal of the community is to be able to propose the ILC on a time scale of ~2012 (or before!) (from B. Barish's opening talk at TILC09)
- The detector concepts want the detector R&D to reach a point where a rapid decision can be made between options when the project is approved on the time scale of ~2012
- The first step of the common task group was to work with the detector concepts and the R&D collaborations to understand the plans and issues
- Outline of this presentation:
 - Reconstruct the Matrix
 - Critical Detector R&D
 - Vertical and Horizontal
 - Deconstruct the Matrix
 - First observations



Detector Concepts Overview



Baseline / Reference choices for the detector concept

Detector	4 th	ILD	SiD		
Premise	Dual Readout	PFA + TPC	PFA + Si Trkr		
Vertex Detector	5-layer silicon pixel	5/6-layer silicon pixel	5-layer silicon pixel		
Tracking	CluCou drift chamber	MPGD-TPC + Si	Silicon strips		
EM calorimeter	BGO	Silicon-Tungsten	Silicon-Tungsten		
Hadron Calorimeter	Dual/triple-readout Cu-scint/clear fibers	Analog- scintillator	Digital Steel - RPC		
Solenoid	3.5 Tesla	3.5 Tesla	5 Tesla		
Muon	Iron free dual solenoid with He drift tubes	Instrumented flux return	Instrumented flux return RPC		
Forward Cal	Si-W	Si-W	Si-W		

Detector Concepts Overview



Remove those systems where no technology choice has been made

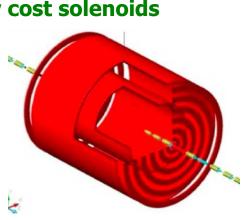
Detector	4 th	ILD	SiD		
Premise	Dual Readout	PFA + TPC	PFA + Si Trkr		
Vertex Detector					
Tracking	CluCou drift chamber	+ Si	Silicon strips		
EM calorimeter					
Hadron Calorimeter	Dual/triple-readout Cu-scint/clear fibers				
Solenoid	3.5 Tesla	3.5 Tesla	5 Tesla		
Muon	Iron free dual solenoid with He drift tubes				
Forward Cal					

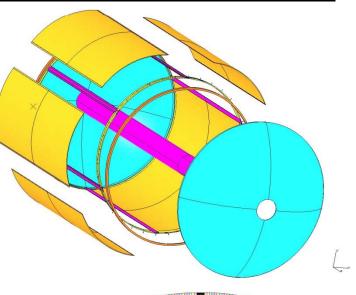
And R&D is needed on the still remaining systems

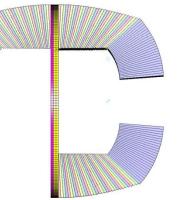
Critical R&D: 4th



- Tracking
 - Multi-GHz 6-12 bit ASIC for cluster counting
 - Materials study for low-mass tracker
 - Prototyping
- Calorimetry
 - 1 m³ beam test of scalable DREAM module
 - GHz digitizer
 - Photo-detectors
 - Electronics Integration
 - R&D in crystal calorimetry
- Solonoid
 - R&D in the construction of low cost solenoids
- Vertex Detector
- Muon drift tube system test
- Engineering for detector design



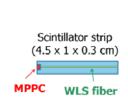


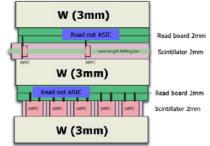


Critical R&D: ILD

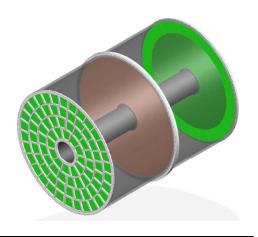


- Development of Particle Flow
 - Technological solutions for highly granular calorimetry
 - Develop scintillator, Si and MAPS based ECAL
 - Develop analog and digital HCAL
 - Analog: scintillator and WLS fiber with MPPC readout
 - Digital: Glass resistive plate chamber (GRPC) with pad readout





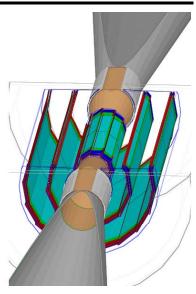
- Development of particle flow algorithms
- Carry out an experimental program which can further demonstrate the feasibility of the particle flow concept
 - Spectrometer (prototype TPC?) and calorimeter combined
 - Using high energy hadron beam
- Tests of MPGD TPC technologies to demonstrate that it can achieve mass budget and required precision
 - GEM with small pad r.o.
 - MicroMEGAS with resistive anode r.o.
 - CMOS pixel r.o. (Ingrid TimePix)



Critical R&D: ILD



- Develop technologies for forward calorimetry
 - LumiCAL (Si/W)
 - BeamCAL (Si, GaAs, diamond / W)
 - Pair-monitor (Si (SOI?)
 - LHCAL (Si/W)
- Vertex detector technologies
 - FPCCD / CMOS / DEPFET / ISIS / 3D / ...
 - Alignment and power pulsing
- Si tracker R&D
 - Material budget and power consumption
- Engineering solutions for subsystems and subsystem integration
- Advocates integrated test facility

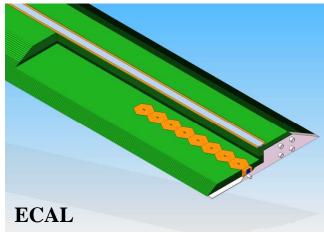


Critical R&D: SiD



- Identified 10 areas of critical R&D
- Hadronic Calorimetry
 - Feasibility of a fully integrated,
 full-size active layer within a ~8mm
 gap between absorber plates
 - RPC, GEM, MicroMegas
 - Scintillator tiles/SiPM's
 - homogeneous crystal calorimetry with dual readout
- Electromagnetic Calorimetry
 - Silicon-tungsten Ecal
 - MAPS technology
- Tracking detectors in 5T magnetic field with power pulsing, refining the track finding and fitting performance, understanding the optimal forward sensor configuration

G10 board
Mylar
Resistive paint
1.2mm gas gap
Resistive paint
Mylar
Aluminum foil

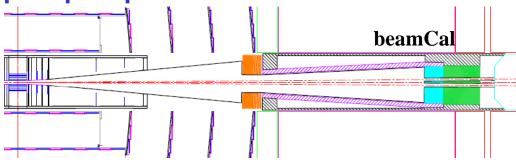


Vertex detector technology and low mass mechanical support, and pulsed power/cooling solutions

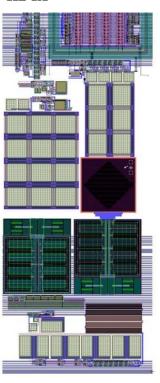
Critical R&D: SiD



- Demonstration of the operation of 1024 channel version of the baseline KPiX chip.
- Development of power distribution schemes for the vertex detector and tracker with DC-DC conversion or serial powering.
- New superconductor for high field large solenoids
- Robust RPCs and SiPMs for scintillator strips for muon system
- Sensor development for forward calorimetry
- Engineering issues, notably for push-pull operation
- Overall detector performance







Identified Areas of R&D



	R&D Area / Concept	A SER	ĮĮ.	igo		R&D Area / Concept	ALC	ĮĮ.	igo
Vertex	CP CCD		Х		Calorimetry	Si-W ECAL		X	X
	FP CCD		Х			Scint ECAL		X	X
	SC CCD	X		Х		MAPS ECAL		X	X
	ISIS	X	Х	Х		Scint Analog HCAL		X	X
	CMOS MAPS	X	Х	Х		RPC Digital HCAL		X	X
	SOI	X	Х	Х		GEM Digital HCAL		X	X
	DEPFET	X	Х	Х		MicroMegas Digital HCAL		X	X
	3D	X	Х	Х		Fiber Dual Readout	X		
						Crystal Dual Readout	X		X
Tracker	Silicon Strips		Х	X			_		
	GEM TPC		Х		Muon	Drift Tube Muon	X		
	MicroMegas TPC		Х			Scint Muon		X	X
	CMOS TPC		Х			RPC Muon		X	X
	CluClou	X							
				4	FC	FCAL Sensors	X	Х	Х
	Large part of the	10005	sary D	&D is		Alignment	X	Х	X
 Large part of the necessary R&D is 				<i>,</i> ;	Serial Powering	V	Y	Y	

Serial Powering

DC-DC Conversion

Superconductors

Misc.

PAC Meeting, Vancouver, May 9-10, 2009 -- M. Demarteau

collaborations

carried out in horizontal R&D

Χ

Χ

CALICE R&D Collaboration



- Calorimetry for Linear Collider Experiments
- Goal: prepare a realistic proposal for particle flow based electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters by 2012
 - Understand strong and weak points of different technology options
- Africa

Asia

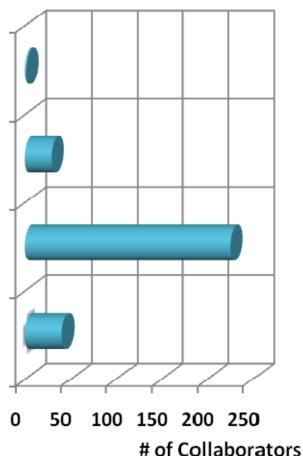
- Physics prototype test beam runs and analysis
 - Proof of principle
 - validate simulation and reconstruction
- Technical prototypes, realistic and scalable
 - Compact mechanical design, integrated electronics

Europe

North

America

- Shared infrastructure and frameworks
 - Mechanical structures, coherent FE, common DAQ, joint analysis
 - data in LCIO format (ILD, SiD)
- Large collaboration of 297 physicists/engineers https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CALICE/WebHome



CALICE

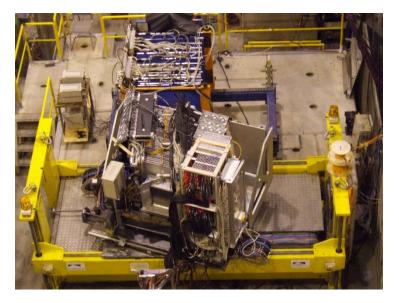
First Generation Test Beam

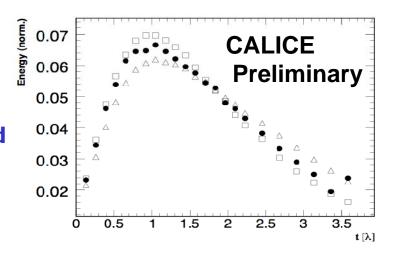


- Si W ECAL, scint Fe HCAL
 - 2006-07 CERN, 2008 FNAL; complete
- Scint W ECAL, scint Fe HCAL
 - 2008-09 FNAL; finish in May
- SiW ECAL, RPC Fe HCAL:
 - 2009-10 FNAL; under construction
 - GEM option: under discussion
- DECAL (MAPS) proof-of-principle in preparation



- Calibration, corrections, simulations
- Results for noise, resolution, linearity
- First quantitative comparisons with Geant4 models becoming possible
- Analysis of shower substructure just started
- Two-particle separation test possible with event overlay techniques (low occupancy)
- Will take up to 2012 to complete for all technologies





Second Generation Prototypes



with metallic inserts
/ (15 mm thick)

Composite Part

(2 mm thick)

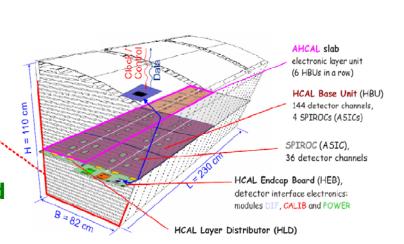
545 mm

• Address critical integration issues for a hermetic and compact 4π detector

- Realistic estimates of dead spaces and cost
- SiW ECAL: full length stave
 - One tower instrumented
 - Demonstrator in 2009, beam test in 2010



- To be defined after 1st generation tests
- Scint Fe HCAL: vertical and horizontal cross sections
 - One full layer or EM tower instrumented
 - Several options for scintillator photo-sensor coupling
 - Demonstrator in 2009, full layer 2010



Composite Part

(1 mm thick)

Second Generation Prototypes

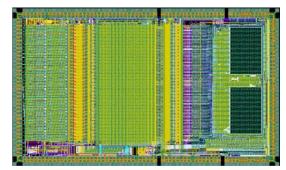


- Gaseous Fe HCAL
 - Scalable cubic meter structure
 - Fully instrumented
 - GRPC or MicroMegas option
 - Full layers in 2009, multi-layer in 2010
 - Alternative options: require at least full area and multi-layer tests
- Embedded electronics requires power pulsing, on-detector zero suppression and online control of thresholds and stability
 - Major operational challenge
 - needs full-scale system tests
- Instrumentation of required volumes presently not funded



GRPC layer with ASICs

ECAL/AHCAL ASIC



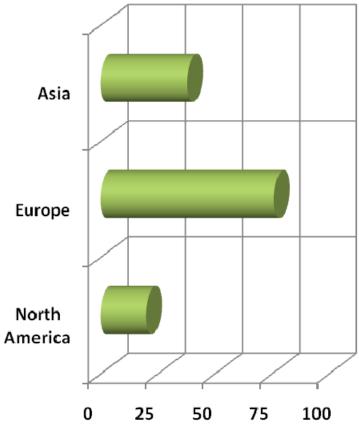
LC-TPC R&D Collaboration



 Goal: prepare a realistic proposal for high resolution TPC by 2012 in three phases

LC - TPC

- Demonstration phase
 - Using small prototypes (SP) Φ~30 cm
 - basic evaluation of TPC with
 Micro Pattern Gas Detector (MPGD)
 gas amplification
- Consolidation phase
 - Design, build and operate Large Prototype (LP) at EUDET facility at DESY (Φ~1 m)
- Design phase
 - Start work on engineering design for final detector



Collaboration of ~130 physicists/engineers
http://www.mppmu.mpg.de/~settles/tpc/welcome3.html

of Collaborators

LC-TPC R&D Program



- LP1 at DESY/EUDET (2008-09)
 - fieldcage + 2 endplates
 - GEMs, Micromegas, and pixels
- Goal
 - Test reconstruction techniques with 3k-10k
 Alice electronics channels (~2k T2K channels)
 - Demonstrate measurement at 6 GeV beam momentum over 70 cm track length



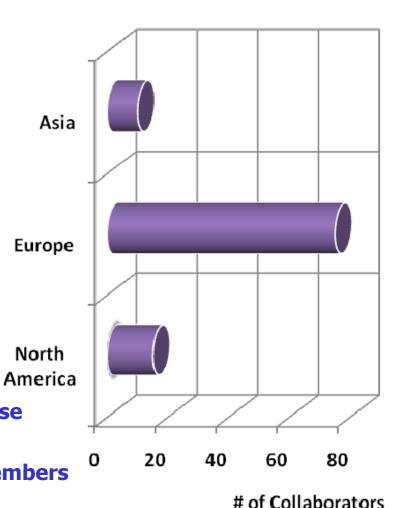
- LP1.5 at DESY, CERN/TeV (2010-11)
 - fieldcage + 2 endplates, GEMs, Micromegas, and pixels
- Goals
 - Demonstrate measurement at 100 GeV beam, in jet environment and with LC beam structure using LP1
- LP2 at CERN/TeV (2011-12)
 - Prototype of LCTPC including gating and other options
- Small prototypes R&D (2008-2012)
 - Performance, power pulsing, gas tests, dE/dx measurements....

SILC



- Silicon for a Linear Collider
- Generic horizontal R&D Collaboration
- Goal: To develop the next generation of large area Silicon trackers
- R&D Topics:
 - Sensors
 - Electronics
 - Mechanics
- At the same time developing dedicated tools:
 - Dedicated Lab test benches
 - Beam Tests plus infrastructure
 - Simulations
- Synergies with LHC construction and upgrades; starting to address the CLIC case
- International collaboration with ~100 members http://lpnhe-lc.in2p3.fr/
- In addition collaborative effort with industry



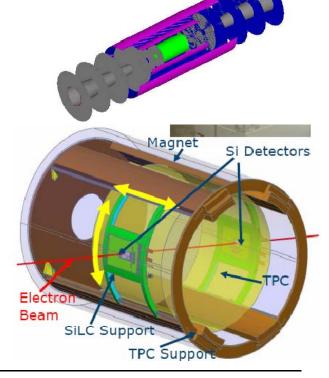


SILC R&D Program



- Sensor R&D
 - Strip sensors on larger wafers 8"
 - Thinner sensors: 200 μm, 50 μm pitch
 - Edgeless
 - Strip sensors for alignment
 - R&D oriented on 3D pixels
- Readout R&D
 - Mixed-mode FE readout with pulse-height reconstruction, zero suppression, full digital control and power cycling (90 nm CMOS)
 - Move to 256 channels with 3D interconnect
- Mechanics R&D
 - Low-mass, robust, modular modules design and support structures
- Simulation Studies
- Test beam prototypes
- Integration studies
 - 2009 2010: TPC and Si tracking system
 - 2010 2011: combined test beam of SiLC and calorimeter and possibly beyond





FCAL

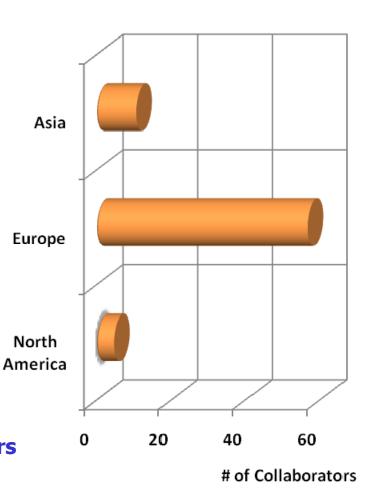


 Goal is to develop the calorimeter technology for the far forward region at a lepton collider for the measurement of the luminosity, the veto of two-photon processes and the monitoring of beam properties

R&D Topics

- Design of compact EM sampling calorimeter, R_M ~ 1 cm (LumCal)
- Large area radiation hard sensors for BeamCal, operational up to 10 MGy
- Sensor planes for LumiCal with position monitoring at the micron level
- Fast FE readout, digitization and data transfer, readout after each BX with low power dissipation and large buffering depth
- International collaboration with 73 members http://www-zeuthen.desy.de/ILC/fcal/

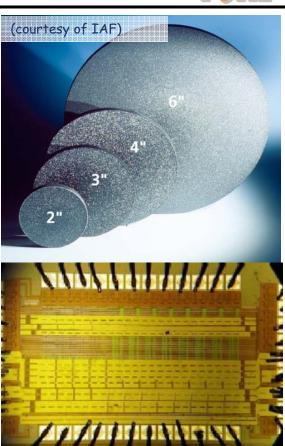




FCAL R&D Program



- Sensor R&D
 - pCVD diamonds
 - GaAs
 - SC CVD diamonds
- FE readout architecture for LumCal
 - ADC with pipeline architecture,
 10 bit resolution, 35 MHz sampling
- FE readout architecture for BeamCal
 - Based on kPiX chip
 - Digital Buffering during bunch train, readout in between trains
- Pair monitor
 - Based on SoI technology
 - Sensor and readout ASIC integrated
 - Prototype in 2009
- GamCal is currently not covered
- Collaboration has lost members over the course of the last year



Vertex

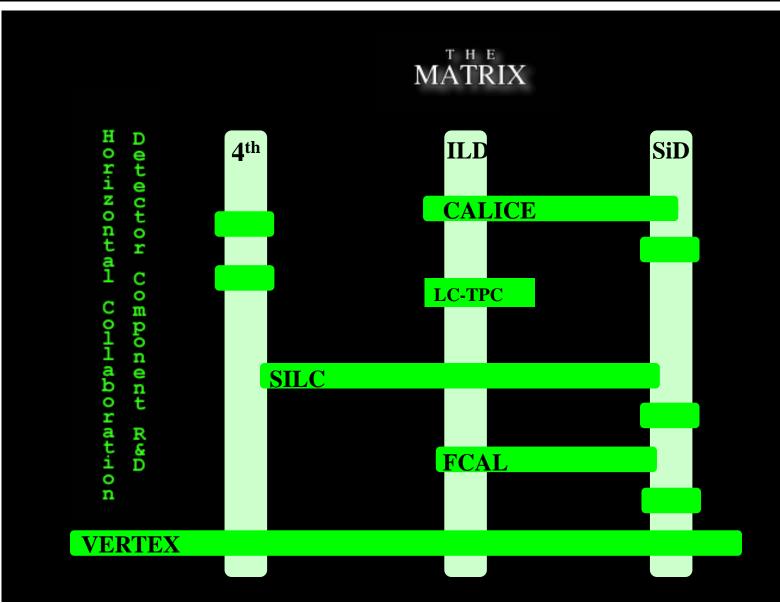


- Recently a network for R&D on monolithic and vertically integrated pixel detectors was created
 - Initiated by Chris Damerell in 2008
 - Discussed at several workshops
- Idea supported by regional directors (Rolf Heuer, Young-Kee Kim, Fumihiko Takasaki) and they proposed to nominate 3 (6) regional "coordinators"
- Representative coordinators announced at TIPP09 (March 17, 2009)
 - Asia: Junji Haba
 - North America: Marcel Demarteau
 - Europe: Hans-Günther Moser
- First meeting with community at the FEE meeting, May 18-21, 2009
- Note that there is also the SOIPIX collaboration
- In general, the vertex community has had good communication all along, but with new emerging technologies closer communication is considered to be beneficial



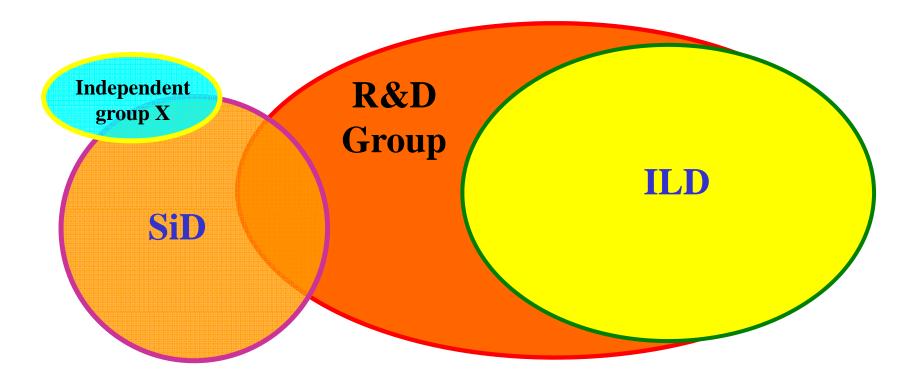
The Matrix Revisited





Horizontal R&D Collaborations and LOIs ill







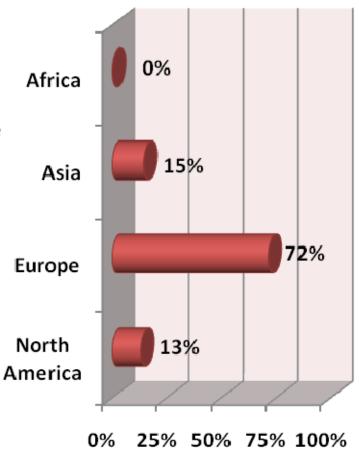
- The structure of the horizontal R&D Collaborations (except for 'Vertex') and the detector concepts is nearly uniform irrespective of which horizontal R&D collaboration
 - ILD is completely embedded in the horizontal R&D collaboration

Regional Balance



- Based on the composition of the four horizontal R&D collaborations, there is a very large imbalance between the regions
- Ignoring Africa, the effort in the Americas is the smallest
- That effort has shrunk over the last couple of years (for obvious reasons)
- The effort is becoming subcritical
- This situation as a whole is unsustainable for a healthy community
- The balance in the US between machine R&D and detector R&D may need to be revisited in view of the health of the whole project





Observations



- This measure of the regional balance is based upon the membership in the four horizontal R&D collaborations
- Efforts such as SLAC-Oregon-Brookhaven Si-W calorimetry, SiD Tracking, Dual Readout calorimetry, GOSSIP, to name a few, are not accounted for
- Also, for almost all the people in the horizontal R&D collaborations this is not their major responsibility
- Some horizontal R&D collaborations are actively engaged in collaborative R&D for LHC upgrades

Lacunae



- Despite the large R&D efforts, there are some very important lacunae in the program
- Many detectors, and a large part of the physics program, depends on novel powering schemes such as power pulsing, serial powering or DC-DC conversion
- Yet there is very little R&D ongoing in the community addressing these issues



- Synergies with other experiments should be sought
- The lack of a common software platform, persistent beyond a single project, hampers progress
- The grid was highly successful for simulation studies. However, the grid is still very high-maintenance & very LHC-centric

Funding



- Schedules are contingent upon funding
- Funding situation rather complicated
 - Horizontal R&D collaborations funded through participating institutions and grants from organizations such as the EU
 - Collaborations themselves do not hold any funds
- All R&D collaborations have expressed their concern about resources, both material and manpower
- Funding has not yet been secured to carry out the complete R&D program as outlined
 - Significant changes in funding at the national level
 - EUDET funding will run out; Framework 7 proposal was not approved
- Example: the recent submission by the US universities from the various detector concepts to the US funding agencies for linear collider R&D funds

- 4th: \$720k

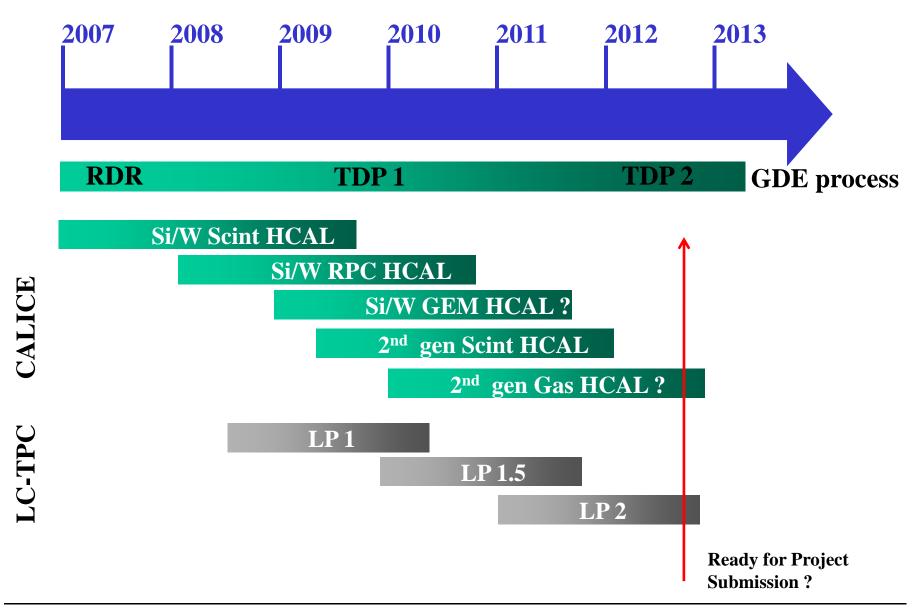
- ILD: \$894k

- SiD: \$1,914k

Prospects for funding at a level of 30% of request from DOE and NSF

Schedule

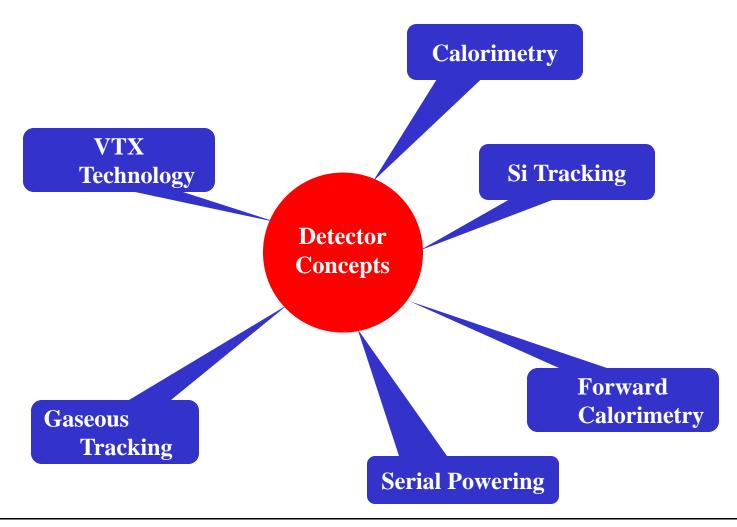




Path for R&D Elements?



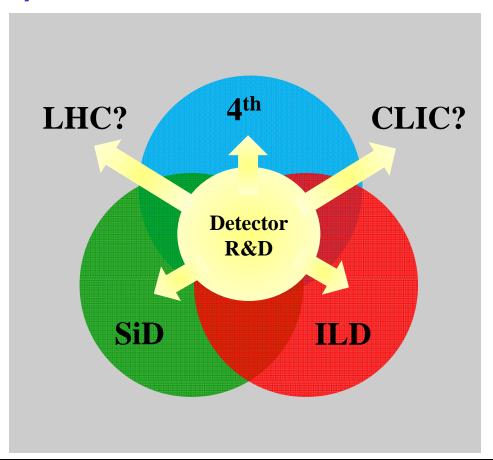
R&D has been centered around concept detectors



Path for R&D Elements?



- Until 2012, refocus to establish technologies across detector concept boundaries
- Diminish boundaries between technologies though joint beam test efforts with common infrastructure
- Exploit commonality of R&D efforts across the field



Validation?



- Yes!
- Many technologies on which the detector concepts fully rely, have not been established
- The premise of these technologies needs to be validated within a timeframe consistent with the GDE
- Although there are many signatories to the LOIs, the R&D collaborations are severely short of manpower
- There is a delicate balance allocating effort to validating and enabling new experimental techniques, which form the heart of the concepts, and benchmarking concepts
- It is safe to say that a technology needs to be validated before a detector will ever be built based on the premise of that technology

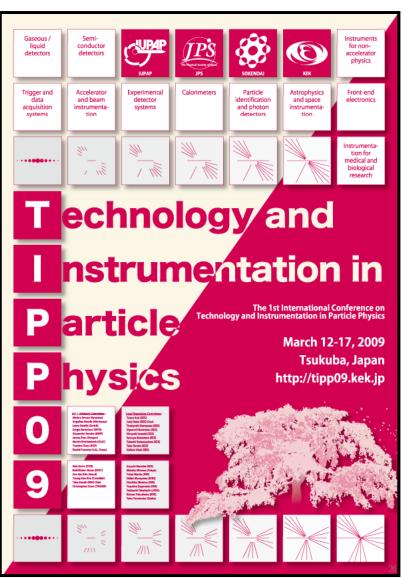
TIPP



- Two month ago the first C11 conference on technology and instrumentation was held in Tsukuba: TIPP09
- Takasaki-san gave the welcome address and reminded the audience that ultimately it was the detectors – operating at state of the art accelerators – that revealed nature's secrets
- Imagine what if ... your detector performs twice as well as ...



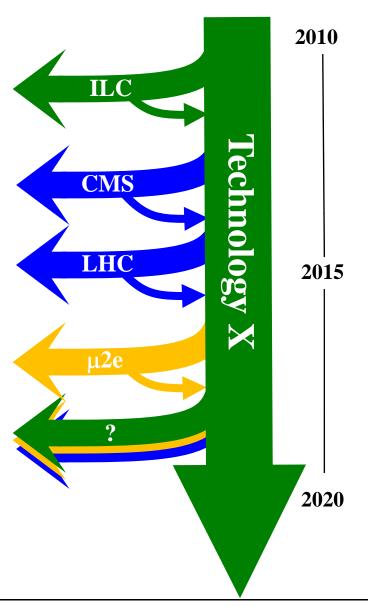
Winners of the Nobel Prize in the fields of experimental particle physics and astro-particle physics since 1960



Innovation



- Innovations in detector technology have contributed tremendously to the reach and success of experiments in particle physics.
- The community is working to define the next generation of (upgraded) experiments
- Unparalleled sensitivities are being probed; particle detectors with unprecedented precision will be required
- Now, after the submission of the LOIs a focused and balanced program of detector R&D should be a priority



Final Remarks



- The detector R&D common task group will continue to investigate what the expectations and needs of the detector community are and suggest means to foster collaboration across concepts and R&D groups
- The coordination of activities will stay within the concepts and R&D collaborations
- The resources are sparse and the community is fragile. It cannot afford to lose anyone
 - We believe that a fading of the sharp boundaries between the vertical detector concepts will benefit the detector R&D work
 - We advocate a fading of the boundaries between R&D groups and promote a common infrastructure for tests
 - We encourage reaching out to projects outside of the ILC community with common interest
 - This may be critical for the health of the community
- We look for your support and appreciate feedback!