

# WP5: Joint technology development around SCT and future lepton colliders

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2<sup>nd</sup> part of presentation: plan, achievements, challenges





This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 871072



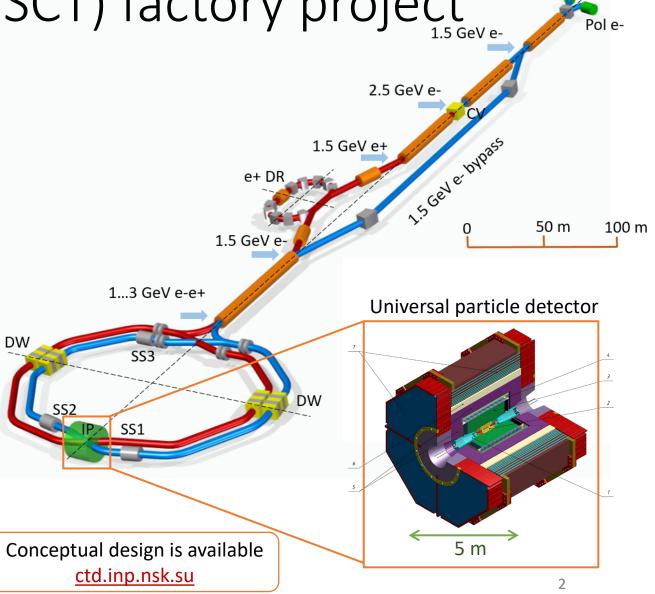
# The Super charm tau (SCT) factory project

A project of electron-positron collider for precision experiments with charm quark and tau lepton and search for new physics

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- Beam energy in the range 1.5 3.5 GeV
- Luminosity  $\mathcal{L} = 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$  @ 2 GeV
- State-of-the-art universal particle detector is needed for the experiment
  - Tracking system
  - o Calorimeter
  - Identification of charged particles
- R&D and software development for the SCT detector constitute the main content of the CREMLINplus WP5

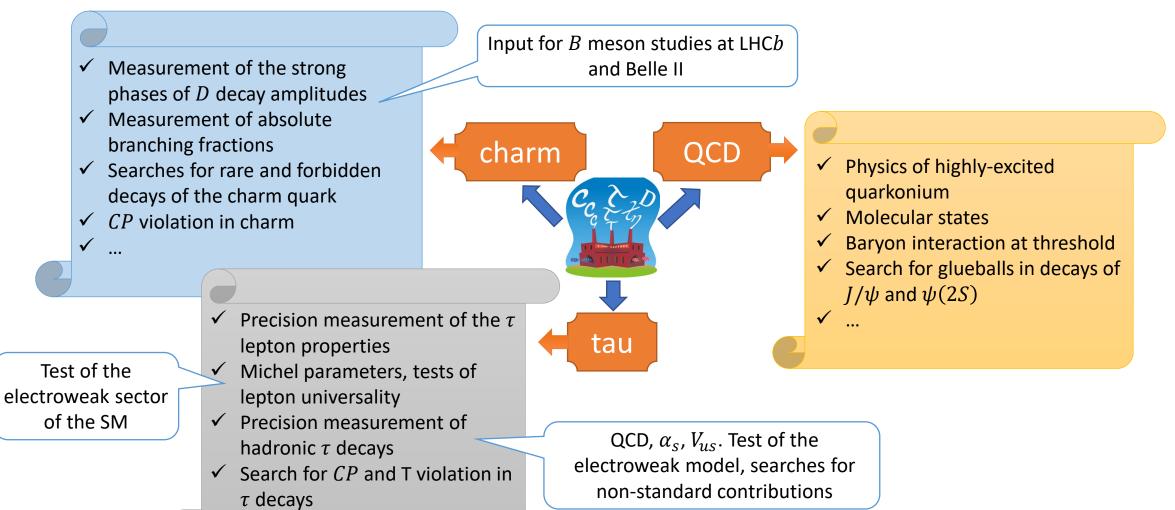




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recision measurement

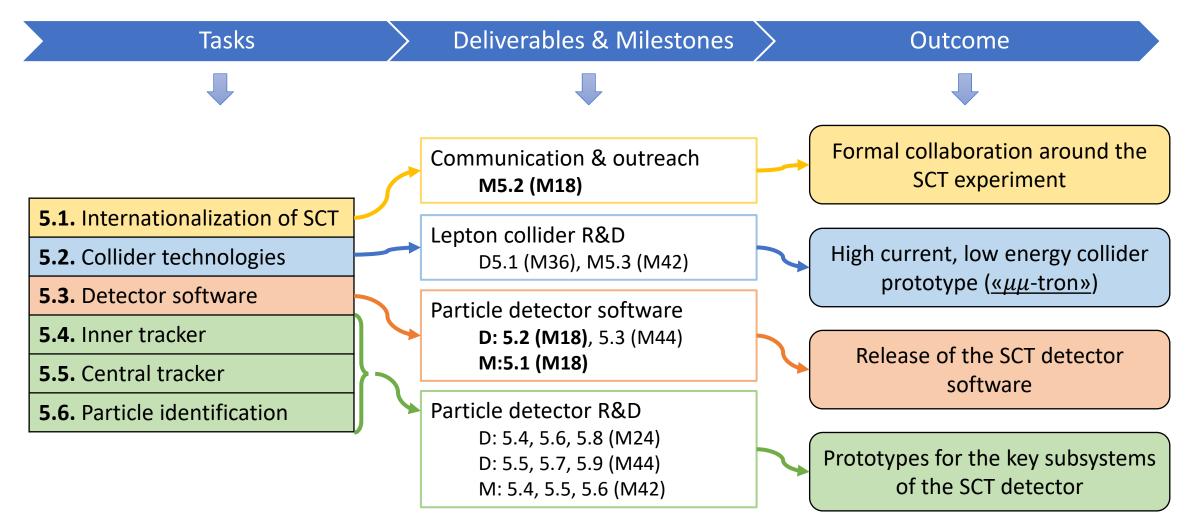








# WP5 overview







Progress

• Task 5.1. Fostering internationalization and visibility of the SCT project, support of outreach activities related to SCT

New public SCT website (prototype wip)

	ITM TAU FACTO		epton
PHYSICS	COLLIDER	DETECTOR	
PUBLICATIONS	EVENTS	COLLABORATION	
Super charm-tau factory is a symmetric electron-positron collider with a single collision point operating in the energy range between $\sqrt{s} = 2$ and 6 GeV. This energy range covers the charmonium family, several open charm hadrons thresholds, and the $\tau$ lepton threshold, providing the rich physics program.		Conceptual Design	
		Volume I Physics, Detector	Volume II Collider
BINP 2020		Scientific contact	

Establishing formal collaboration around the SCT experiment

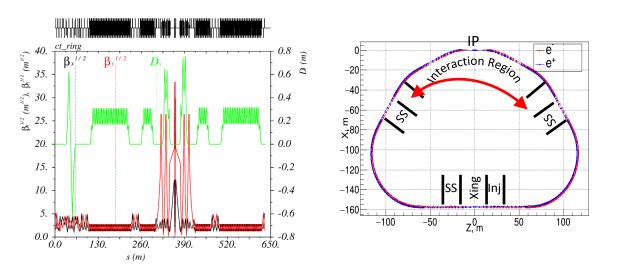
- M5.2 (M18)
- Formal collaboration with simplified, but clear structure is to be established in 2021
- Negotiations are in progress





• Task 5.2. Development of collider technologies and fostering synergy between SCT, CLIC, and FCC-ee collider projects

Optimization of non-linear dynamics for reaching sufficient dynamic aperture at low energy



Strong synergy between SCT and FCC-ee development



- Synergy between PERLE (iJCLab) and SCT in design and prototyping multipole magnets
- Joint work is stalled due to travel restrictions and unfortunate situation with hiring in iJCLab group





#### M5.2 (M18), D5.2 (M18) 🗸

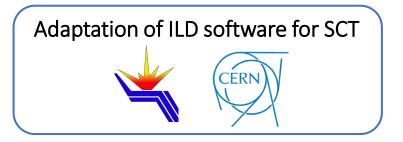
• Task 5.3. Development of software for the design of an SCT detector

Release of the SCT detector software framework Aurora

Software for full simulation of the SCT experiment

is released (v1.0.0) and includes

- Unified sensitive detectors
- Realistic magnetic field
- An example digitization module
- Data analysis tools
- Stack of external software
- Publication
  - Presented at AFAD-2021
  - Submitted to vCHEP21
  - A more detailed paper to be written in 2021



- Synergy between ILD and SCT projects
- The goal is to reuse ILD software for track reconstruction in TPC
- When this is done, the simulation of SCT detector will improve considerably

SCT detector software relies on the HEP software community experience and the Turnkey Software (Key4HEP) initiative supported by EU Horizon 2020. Similar solutions adopted in other future HEP experiments (FCC, CLIC, ILC etc.)

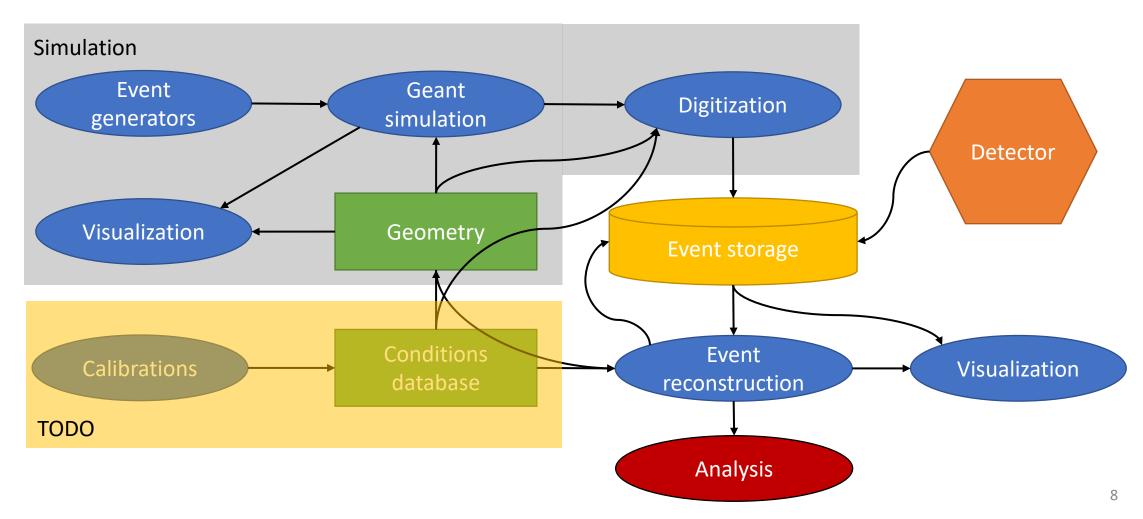


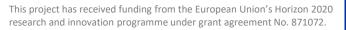
# SCT detector software

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Connecting Russian and European Measures for Large-scale Research Infrastructures

• Task 5.3. Development of software for the design of an SCT detector







# Detector geometry

• Task 5.3. Development of software for the design of an SCT detector

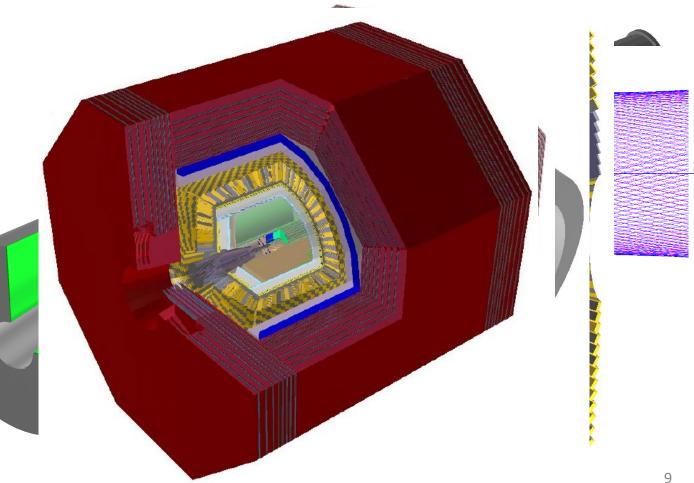
Subsystems described:

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- Beam pipe and FF magnets
- Inner tracker  $\geq$
- Drift chamber  $\succ$
- Particle ID system  $\succ$
- Crystal calorimeter  $\succ$
- Superconducting coil  $\succ$
- Muon system and yoke  $\succ$

An option is implemented for each detector subsystem





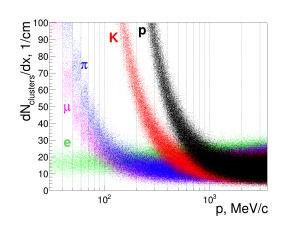
# Track reconstruction

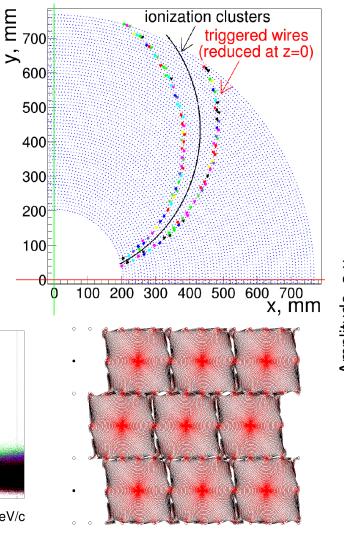
 Simulating the ionization cluster counting mode

Connecting Russian and European Measures for Large-scale Research Infrastructures

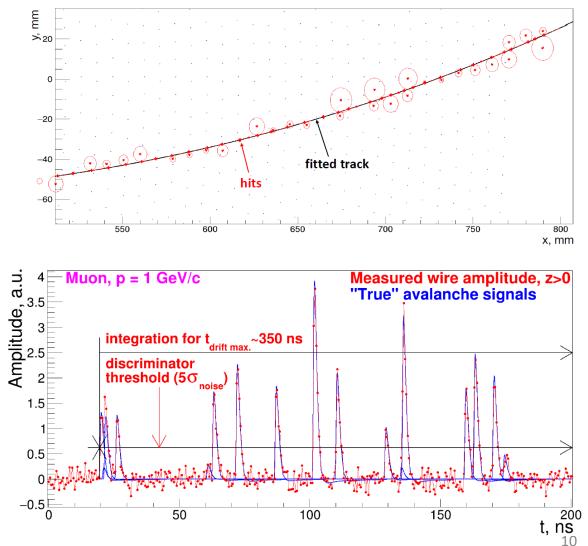
 Boosted momentum resolution and particle identification

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• Task 5.3. Development of software for the design of an SCT detector





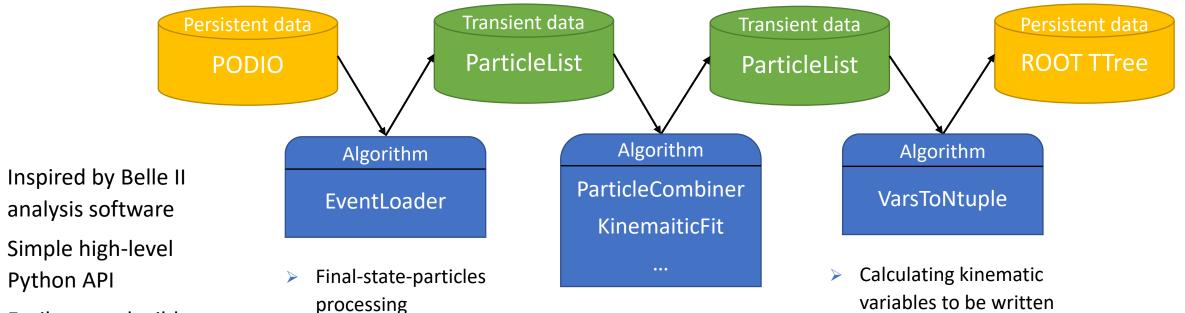
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in output n-tuple



# SCT event analysis

• Task 5.3. Development of software for the design of an SCT detector



Easily reproducible  $\succ$ data analysis

Python API

 $\geq$ 

**Kinematic cuts** 

- Reconstruction of >particle decay chains
- Kinematic cuts  $\geq$



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# Progress

#### • Task 5.4. Development and design of Inner Tracker for the SCT detector



Low-material modular micro pattern gaseous detector as SCT inner tracker

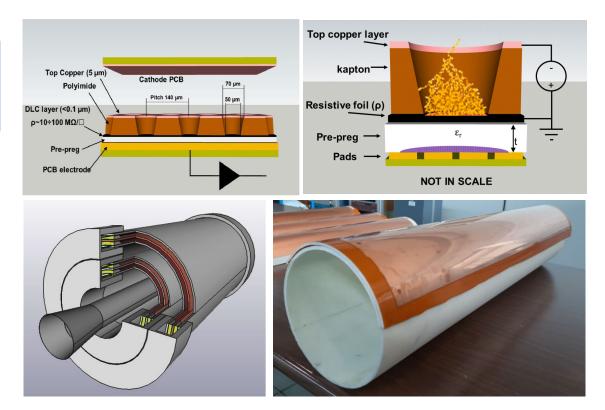
Cylindrical  $\mu$ -RWELL prototyping

Done (M1-M12):

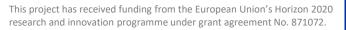
- The design of the prototype is being finalized
- Technical drawings of the prototype
- Several tests of the mechanical components of the prototype have been performed

Next steps (M12-M24):

- Design of the mechanics, readout electrodes, amplification stage
- Construction of the 1st prototype



•  $\mu$ -RWELL simulation is being developed within Aurora





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#### • Task 5.4. Development and design of Inner Tracker for the SCT detector



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#### TPC prototyping Inner tracker option with providing

best reconstruction of soft tracks

Done (M1-M12):

- Field cage is ready
- Design drawings of readout end-cap and its parts are prepared
- Concept of the readout board is ready
- > TDR of the prototype is on the way

Next steps (M12-M24):

- Design of the readout board
- > Finish TDR for the prototype
- Assemble the prototype



• TPC simulation is being developed within Aurora





• Task 5.5. Development and design of Central Tracker for the SCT detector



#### Drift chamber prototyping

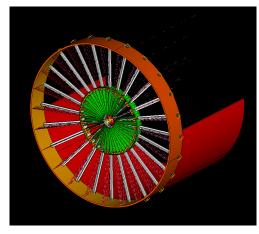
Ultra-light drift chamber equipped with cluster counting/timing readout techniques



#### R&D on metal coating of carbon wires

 Testbench with magnetron sputtering established in BINP

- Mechanical design: from conceptual design to technical design in 2021
- Development of a new type of field wires: R&D in progress
- Development of a fast digitizer: iterative design and test are in progress





• Full simulation of DC with cluster counting is at advanced stage and is being improved

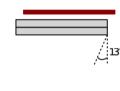




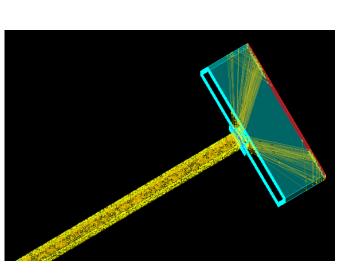
• Task 5.6. Development and design of Particle Identification system for the SCT detector



- Synergy with PANDA experiment
- > Experiments with Giessen cosmic station (GCS)



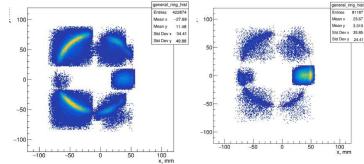


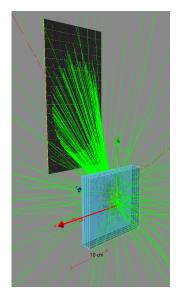




#### FARICH prototyping

- Prototype with full ring reconstruction:
  - Mechanical design
  - Aerogel production
  - Photon detectors
  - Readout electronics
- Beam tests with the prototype are scheduled for 2022







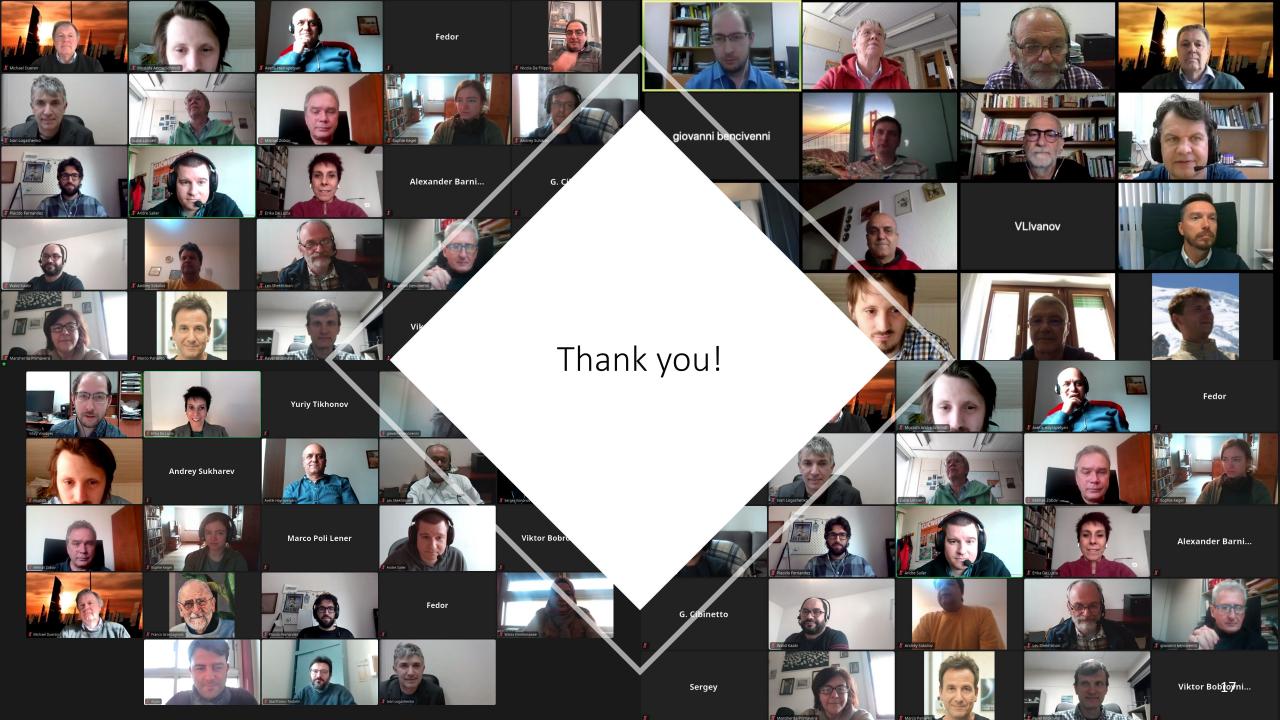
# WP5 upcoming actions (M12-M24)

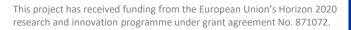
- 1. Presenting the SCT detector software release 1.0 (Milestone 5.2, M18)
- 2. Launching the formal collaboration around the SCT experiment (Milestone 5.1, M18)
  - CREMLINplus WP5 consortium to be the core of the collaboration
- 3. Construction and testing of prototypes for the SCT inner tracker
  - TPC (BINP)

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- Cylindrical  $\mu$ RWELL (INFN)
- 4. Technical design for the drift chamber prototype should be prepared before M24
- 5. PID (FARICH and FDIRC)
  - Testing the aerogel produced in 2020 and further refinement of the production technology
  - Manufacturing and testing 1<sup>st</sup> version of the compact front-end electronics







# WP5 challenges

#### > COVID-19 impact

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- Hardware works are already delayed by about 6 months
- A lack of face-to-face communication, even related to the software tasks
- We still can meet our goals on detector prototypes with a tighter schedule
- Establishing formal collaboration around the SCT experiment
  - It requires communication and decisions at the management level
- Collider technologies
  - The  $\mu\mu$ -tron prototype (M5.3) requires far more resources than we have within CREMLINPLUS

# WP5 meetings and SCT workshops

Workshops on future super charm tau factories:

- December 2017, Novosibirsk (link)
- March 2018, Beijing (link)
- May 2018, Novosibirsk (link)
- December 2018, Orsay (link)
- November 2019, Moscow (<u>link</u>) + 1<sup>st</sup> general WP5 meeting
- November 2020, Hefei (online, link)

WP5 meetings:

- 2<sup>nd</sup> general WP5 meeting, September 2020 (online, <u>link</u>), 44 participants
- 3<sup>rd</sup> general WP5 meeting, February 2021 (online, <u>link</u>), 38 participants

