# Detectors for Particle Physics

Future Projects, Requirements, R&D

Ulrich Husemann, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology Astroparticle/Particle Physics Workshop Zeuthen, October 6–8, 2025



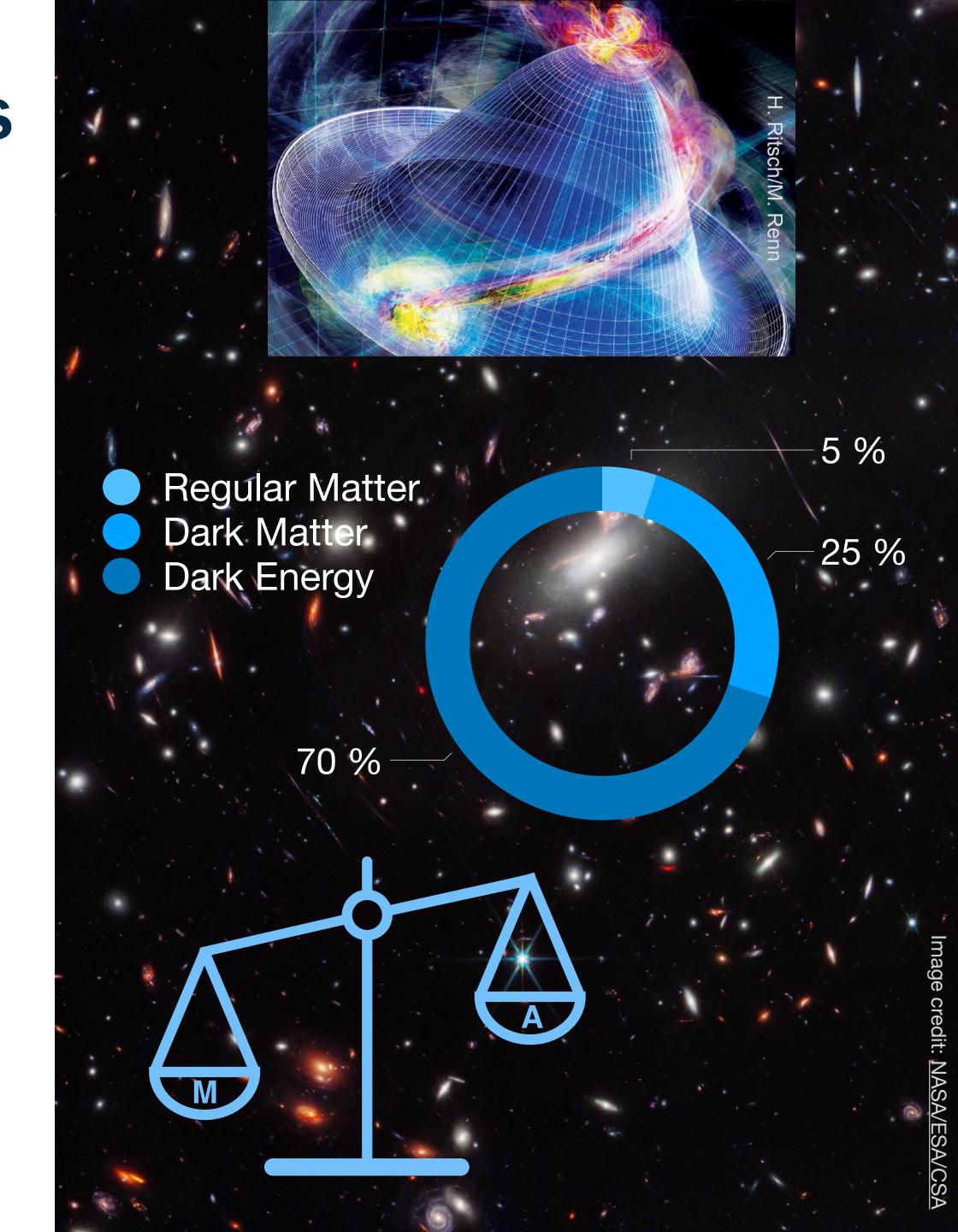
#### **Open Questions in Particle Physics** In 2025

What is the structure of the vacuum? The Higgs potential.

What is the **energy content** of the universe? Dark matter and dark energy.

Why is there so much more matter than antimatter in the universe?

Violation of the charge-parity (CP) symmetry.



# Particle Physics – a Tool-Driven Scientific Field

(See e.g. Galison: Image and Logic)

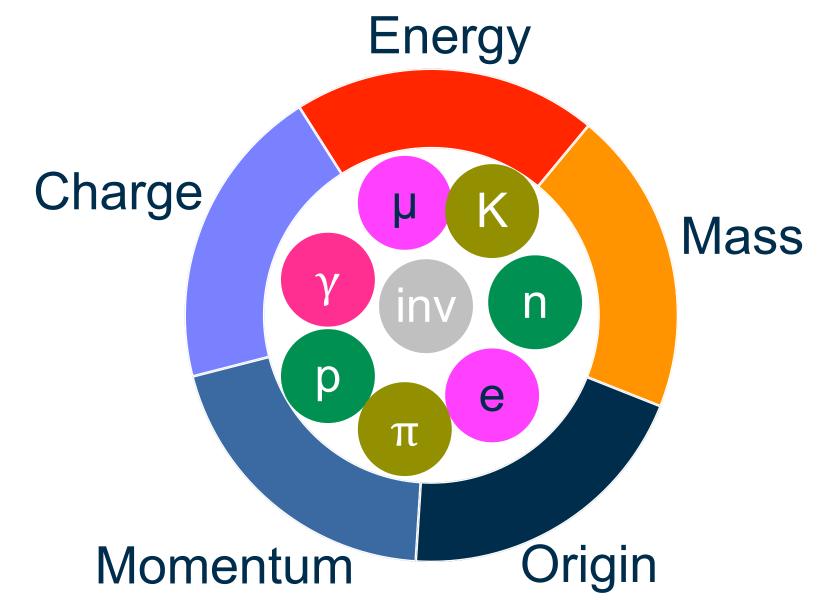
Unraveling the physics of elementary particles and their interactions: **sophisticated tools** required

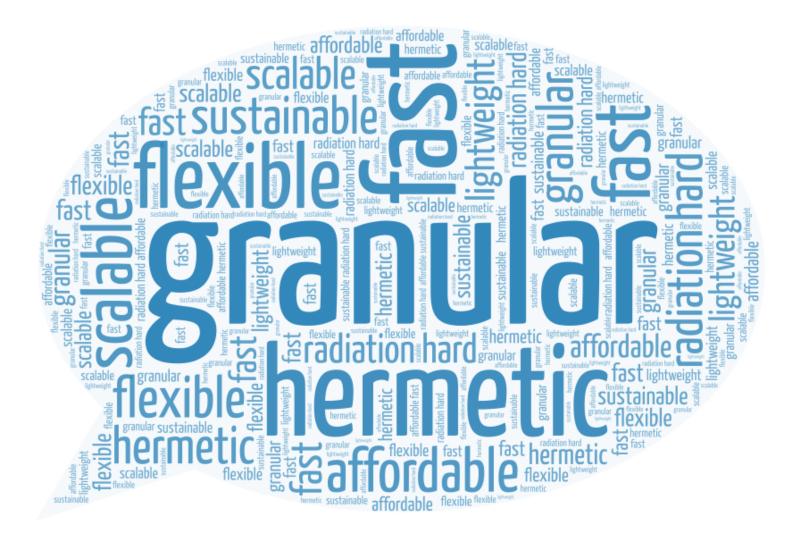
→ particle detectors, electronics and software/Al

Basic detection task (seemingly) simple: collect full information of all final state particles

A more detailed look reveals:

- Wide variety of technology requirements
- Very different time scales and technological maturity
- Widely varying cost and technology dependencies
- Very different availability of skilled people and funding







#### Outline of the Presentation

#### Task and Guiding Questions

Task at hand: make sure we have the **right tools** at the **right time** to **answer open physics questions** (and possibly questions we have **not yet thought about)** 

#### **Guiding questions:**

- Which future projects drive instrumentation development?
- Which technologies are required on which timescale?
- Who will work on instrumentation?

Detector physics is also physics!

#### Technology Readiness Levels (TRLs)

Devices & Systems

Mature Concepts

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"Blue Skv"

# Collider Detectors Today

**Example: CMS Experiment** 

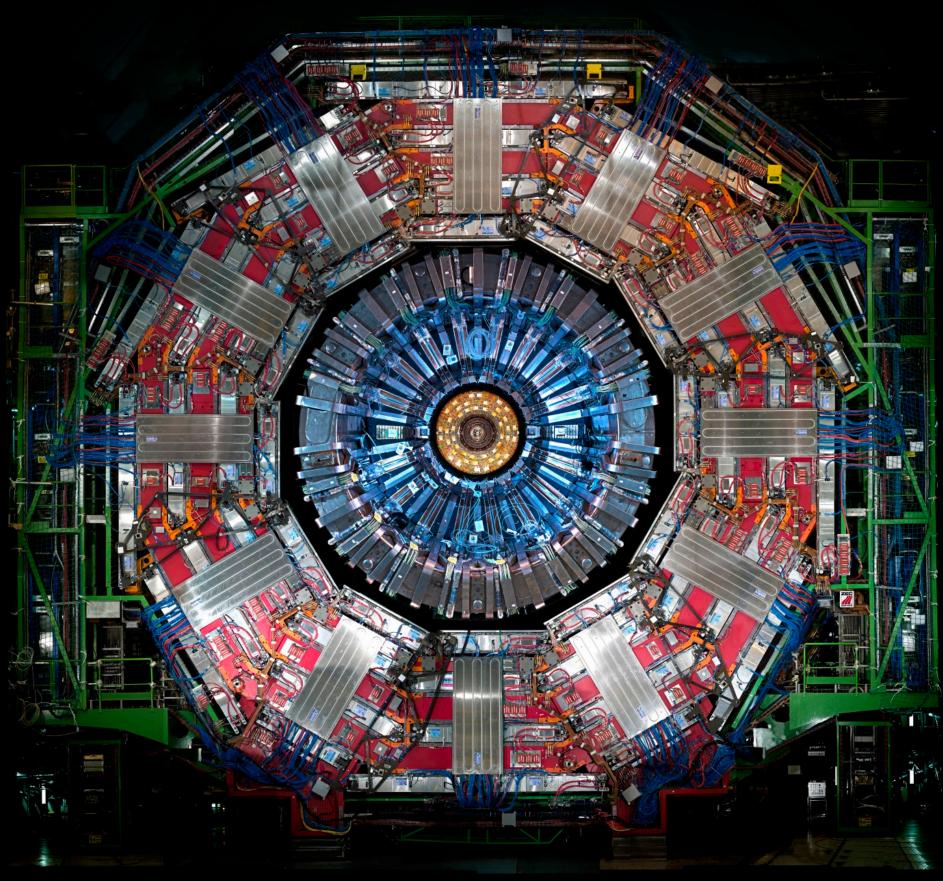
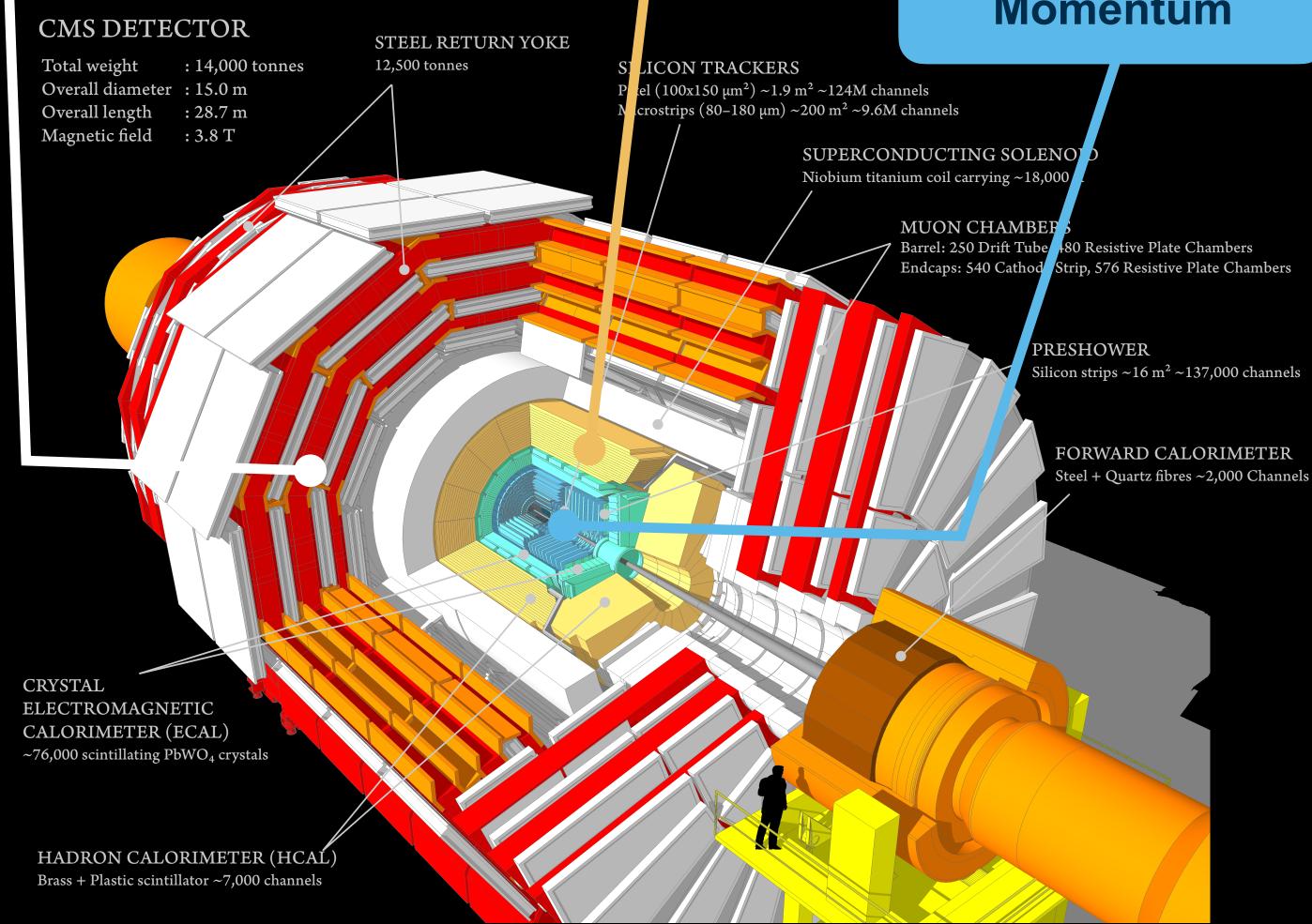


Image credit: CERN

# Muon Detection: Particle ID

# Calorimetry: Energy

# Charged Particle Tracking: Momentum



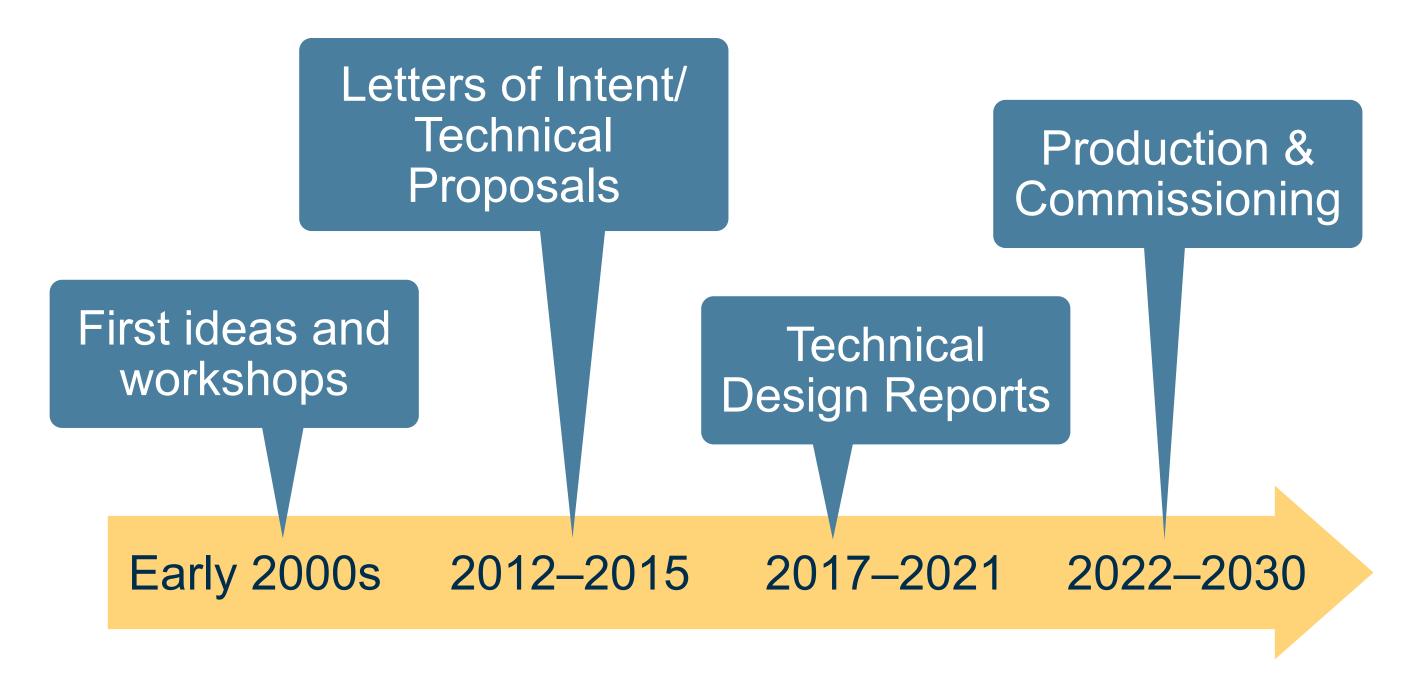
Based on 2014 J. Phys.: Conf. Ser. 513 (2014) 022032



### From R&D to Large Detectors

Typical Development Cycles: 20-30 Years

Example: Phase-2 upgrades of the ATLAS and CMS detectors for the high-luminosity phase of the LHC (HL-LHC)





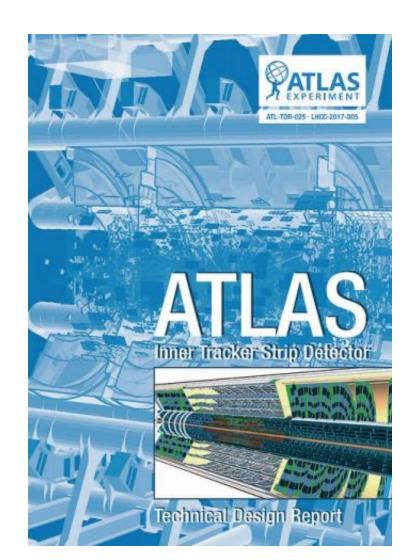
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THE EUROPEAN

PHYSICAL JOURNAL C

Smaller-scale experiments: shorter development cycles, more agile

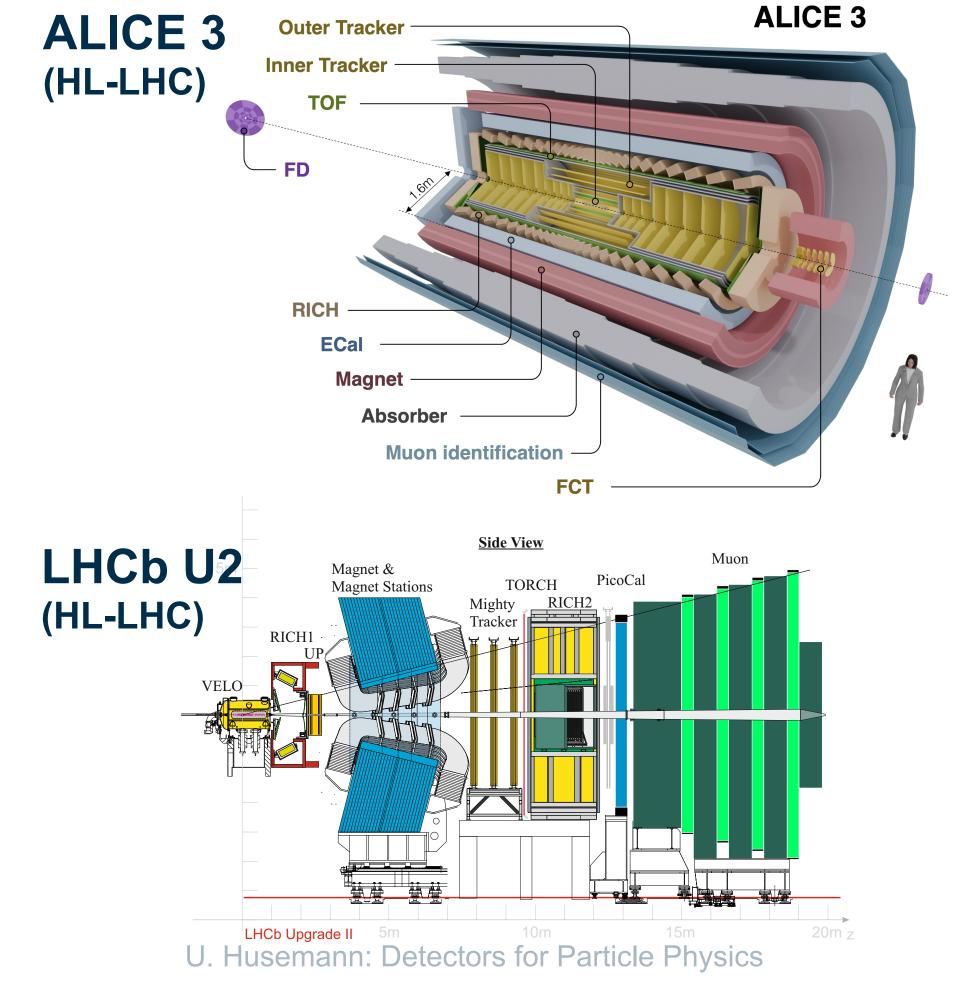
The world is **changing fast** around us new, e.g. materials science, quantum technologies, Al

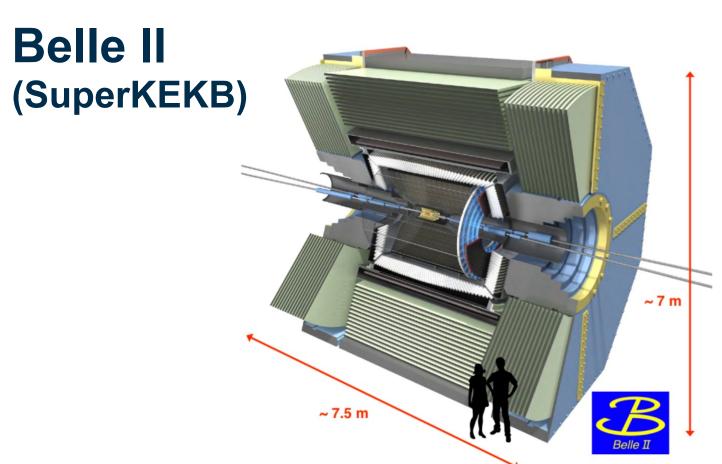


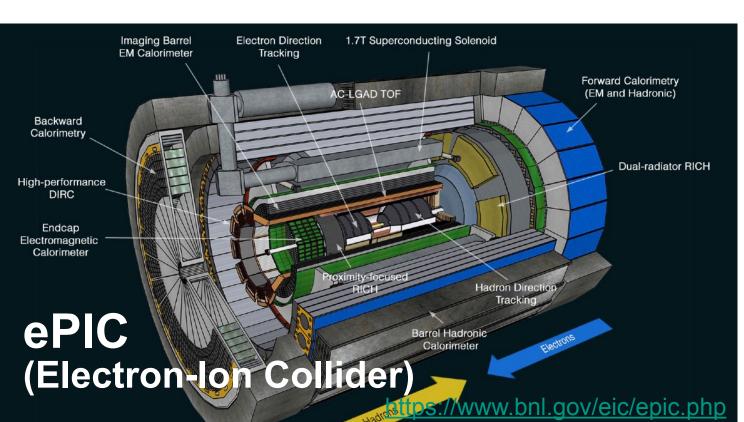
# A Simplified Timeline

#### **Proposed Key Collider Projects**

• Era 1: ALICE 3, LHCb Upgrade II, Belle II, ePIC







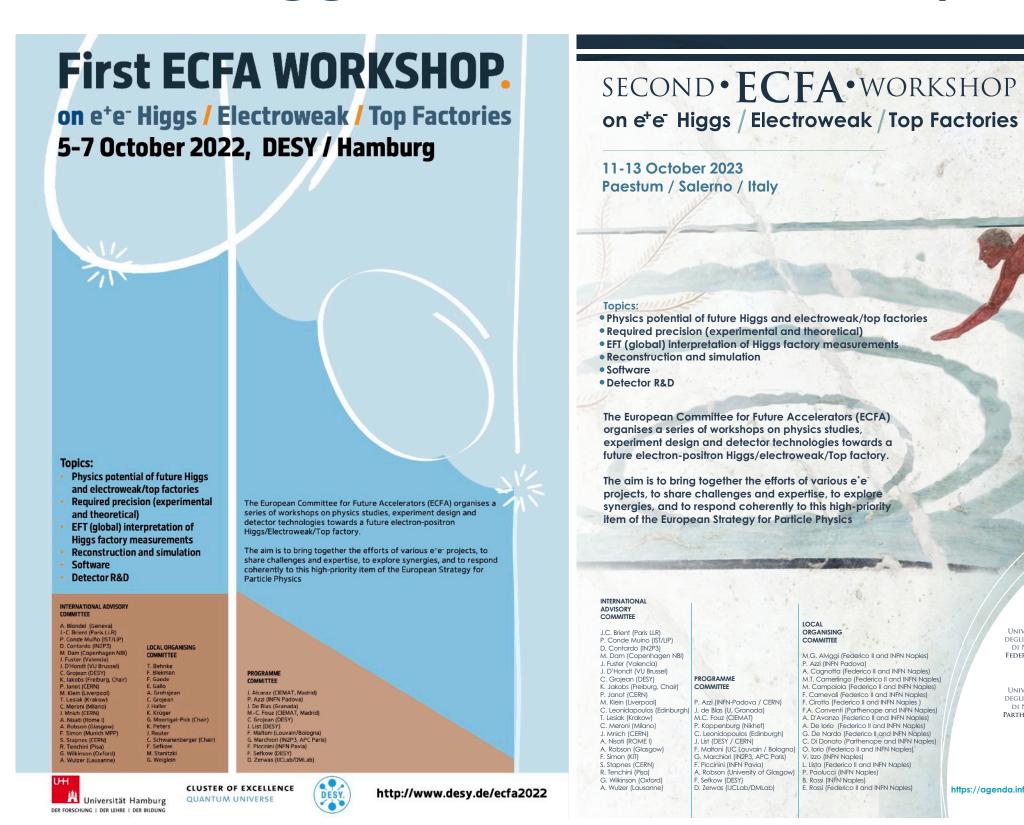


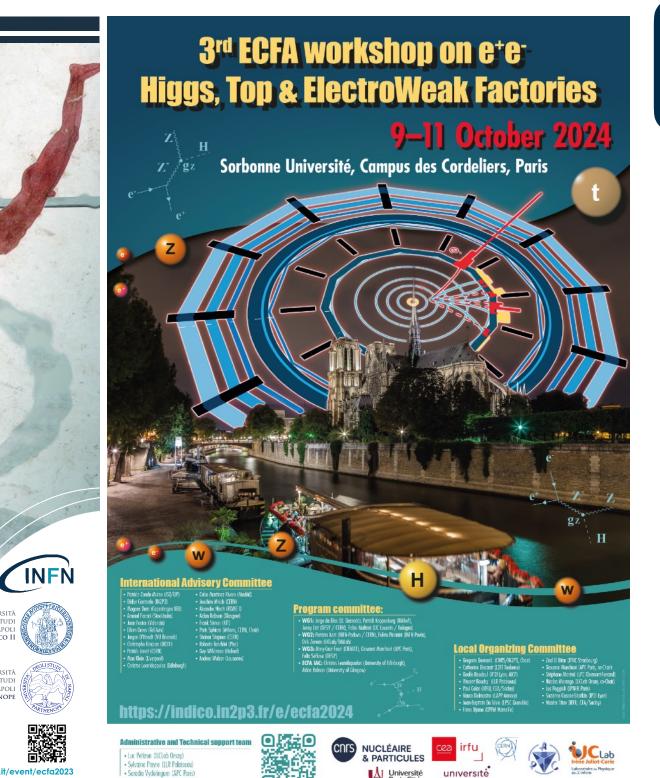


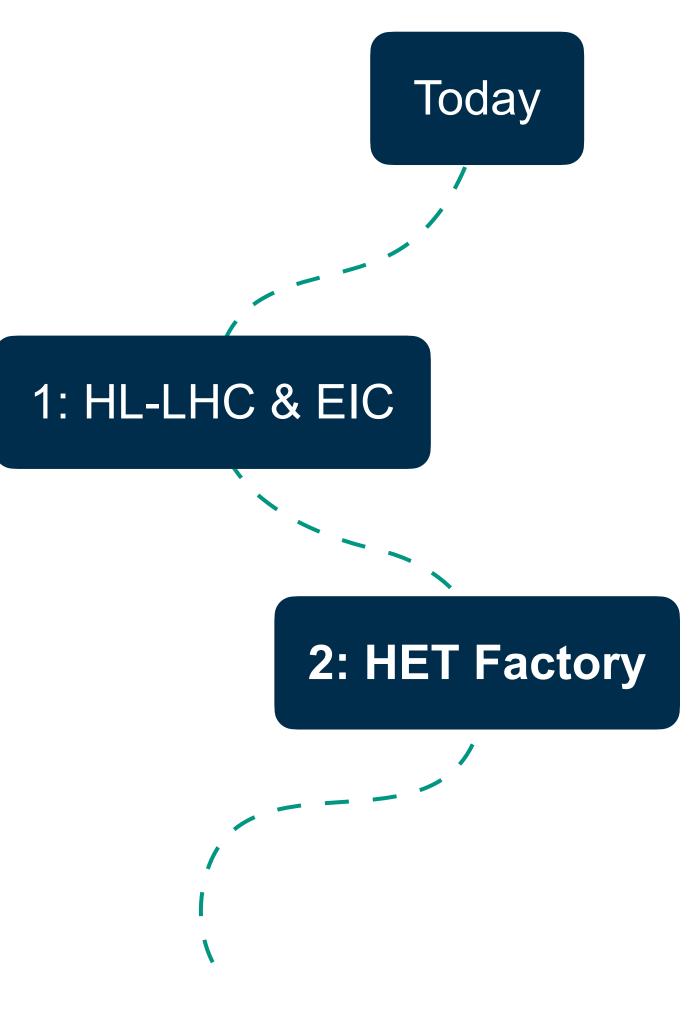
# A Simplified Timeline

#### **Proposed Key Collider Projects**

- Era 1: ALICE 3, LHCb Upgrade II, Belle II, ePIC
- Era 2: Higgs/Electroweak/Top (HET) factory



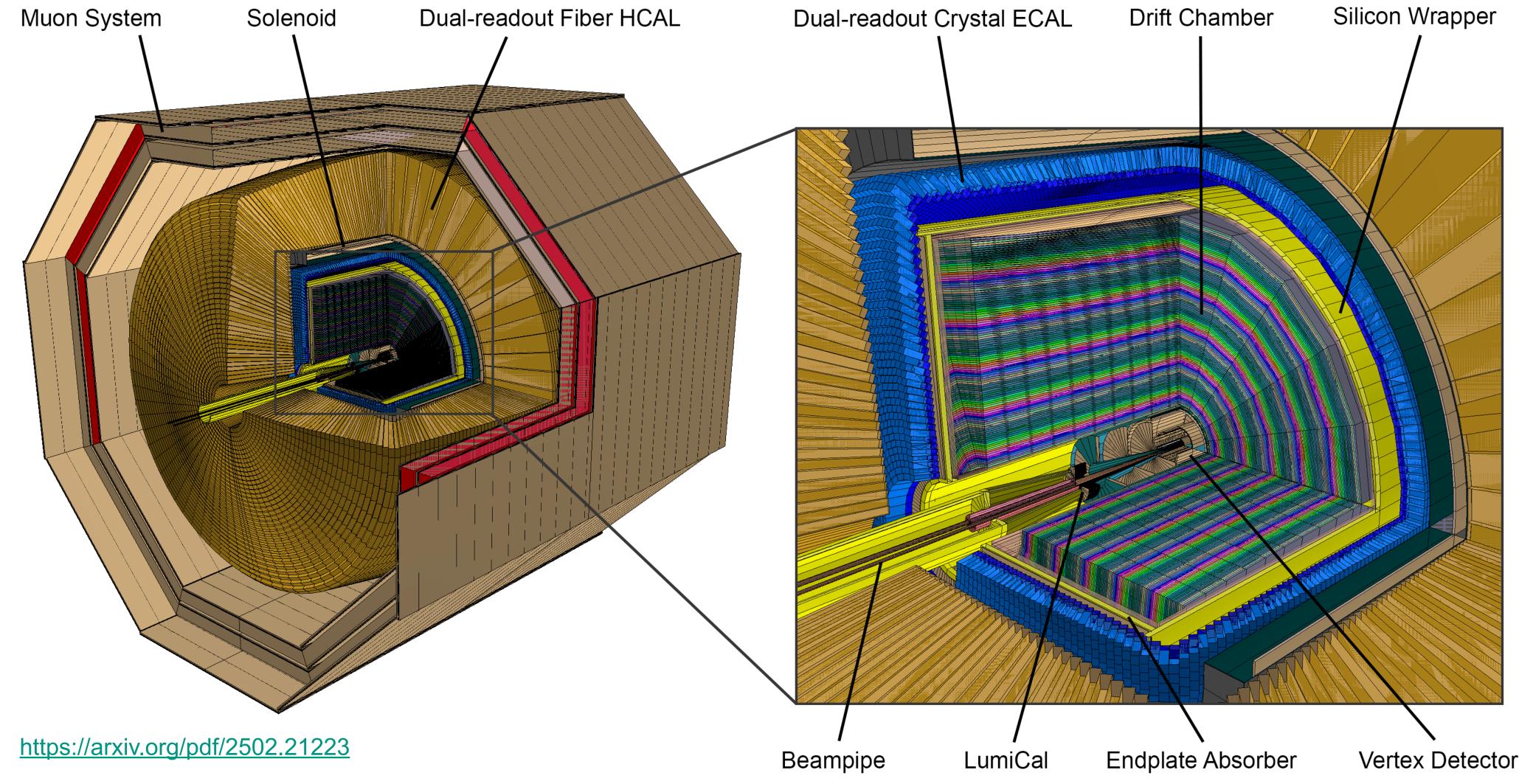






# Detector Concepts for a Higgs/EW/Top Factory

#### **Example: IDEA - Dual Readout Calorimetry for the FCC-ee**

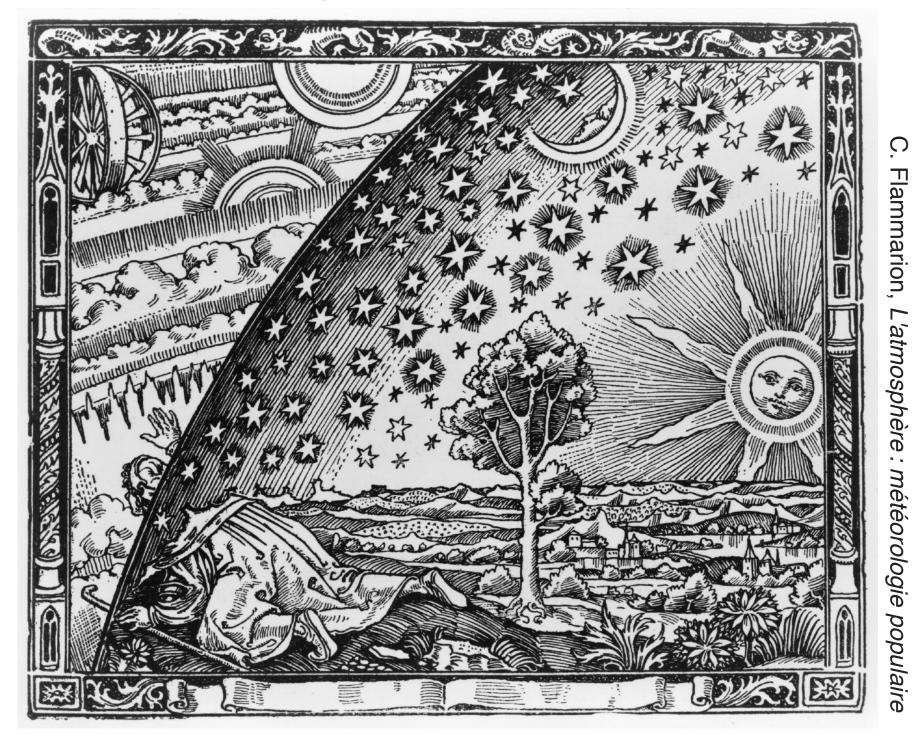


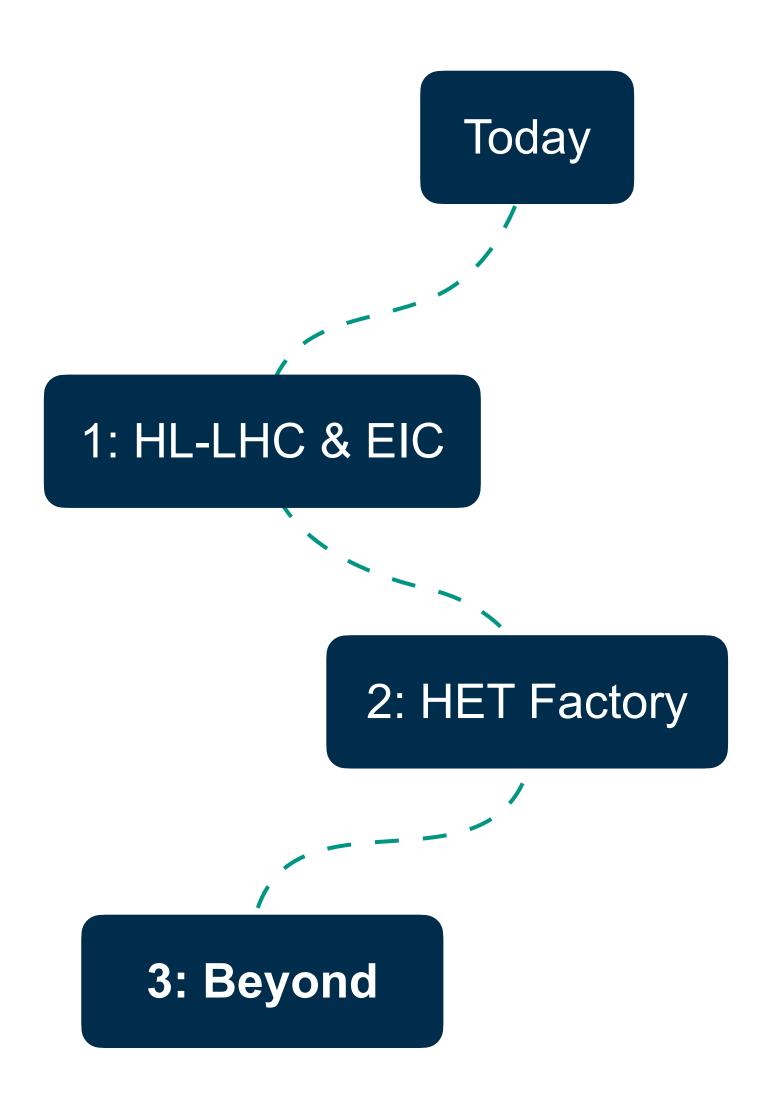


# A Simplified Timeline

#### **Proposed Key Collider Projects**

- Era 1: ALICE 3, LHCb Upgrade II, Belle II, ePIC
- Era 2: Higgs/Electroweak/Top (HET) factory
- Era 3: Beyond 10 TeV partonic center-of-mass energy





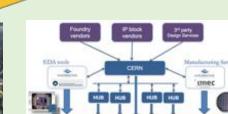


# DRD7: Electronics ADC/TDC IP Blocks · Opto-

electronics · packaging · power · extreme environments · COTS · intelligence on detector · foundry

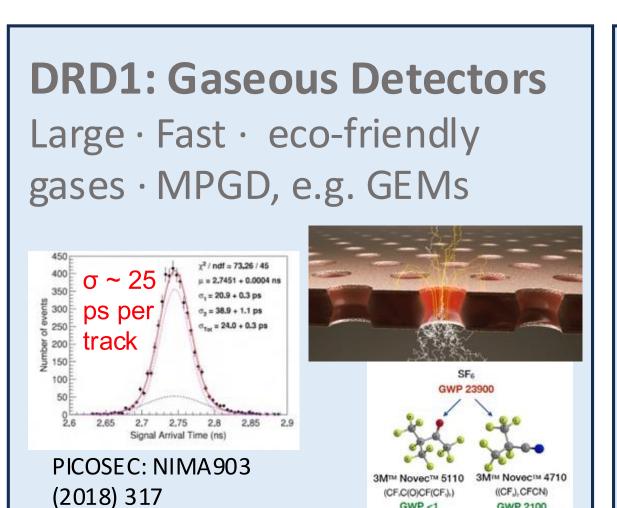
access

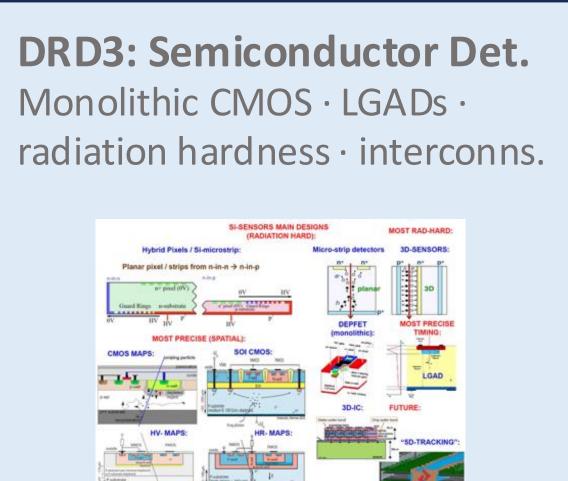
DS77

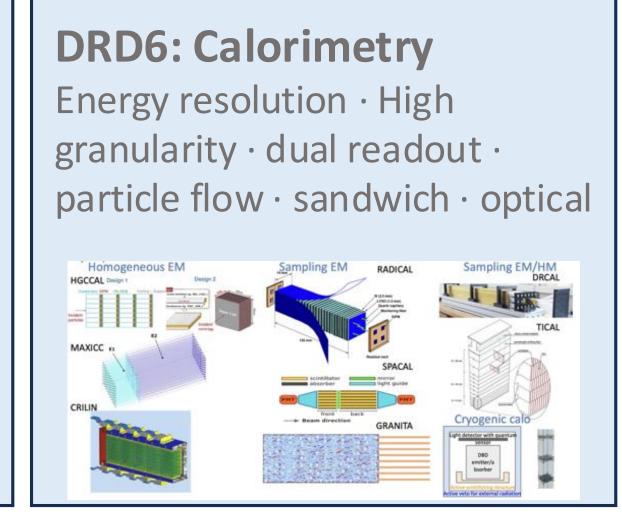


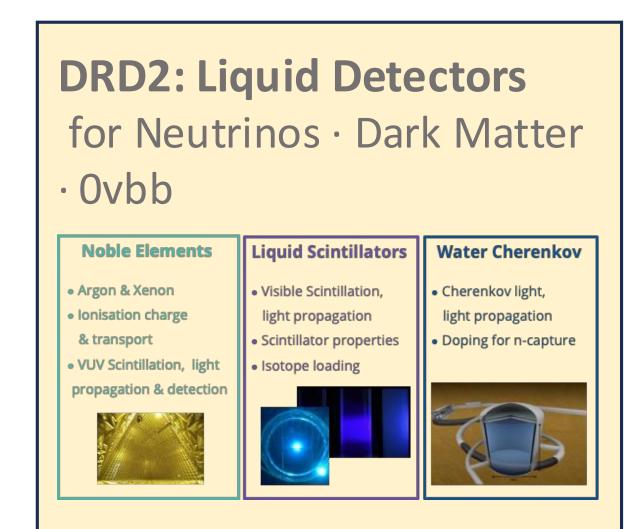
# Strategic R&D: Detector R&D Collaborations (DRDs)

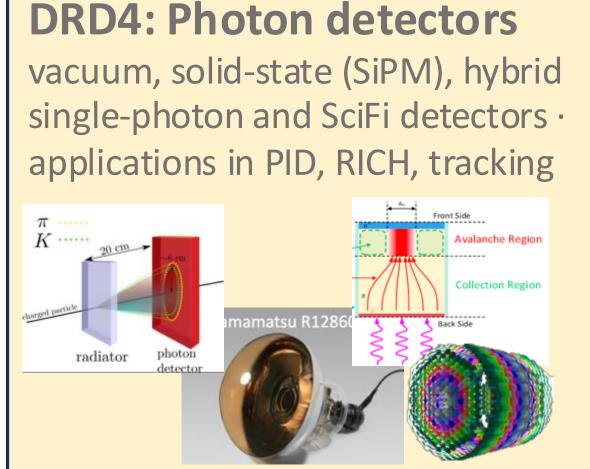
+ close collaboration and efforts in the US, Japan, and China











#### **DRD5: Quantum Sensors**

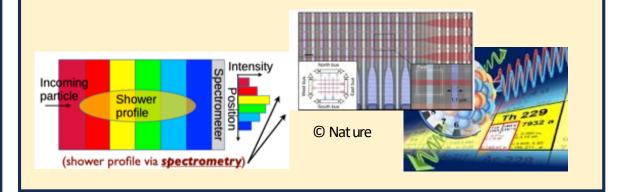
Quantum dots · superconduct.

nanowires · bolometers · TES ·

MMC · nuclear clocks

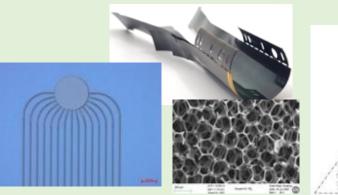
Applications in LEPP, first

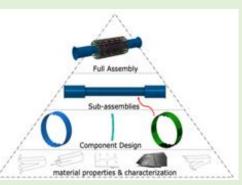
projects in HEPP happening



#### **DRD8: Mechanics**

Ultra-thin beam pipes · CF foam and new materials · curved, retractable sensors · air & micro-channel cooling · eco-friendly cooling fluids · robots · augmented reality







#### **Semiconductor Detectors**

Workhorse for Tracking, Vertexing, Calorimetry

Physics: **pn junction** in doped semiconductors

→ space-charge region sensitive to **ionization** 

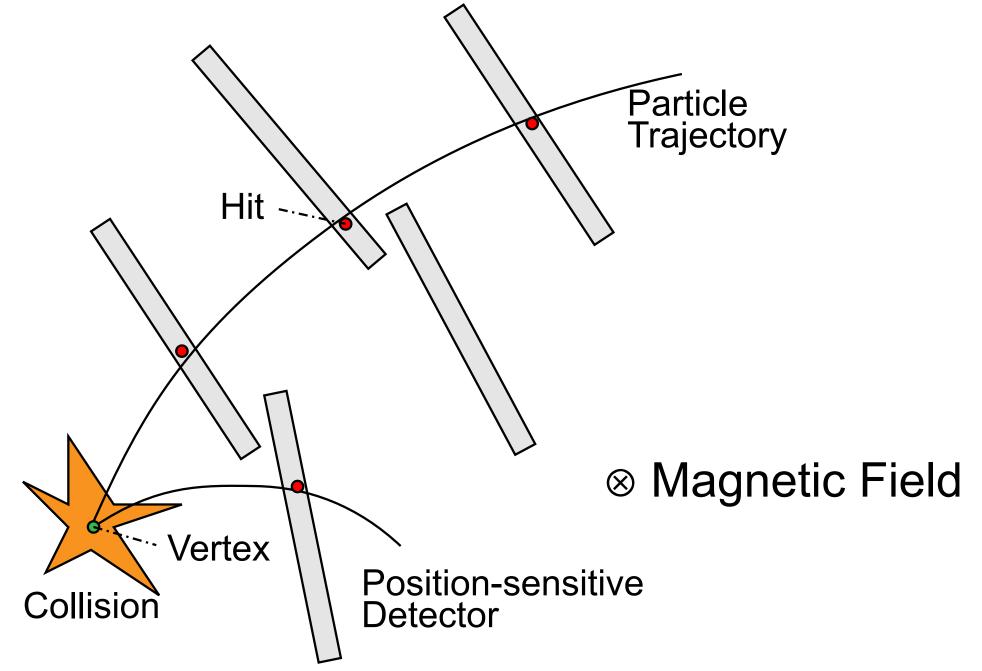
Selected semiconductor properties:

- Pro: Large signal, fast, thin, radiation-hard,
   ~industrial process, scalable
- Con: rather expensive

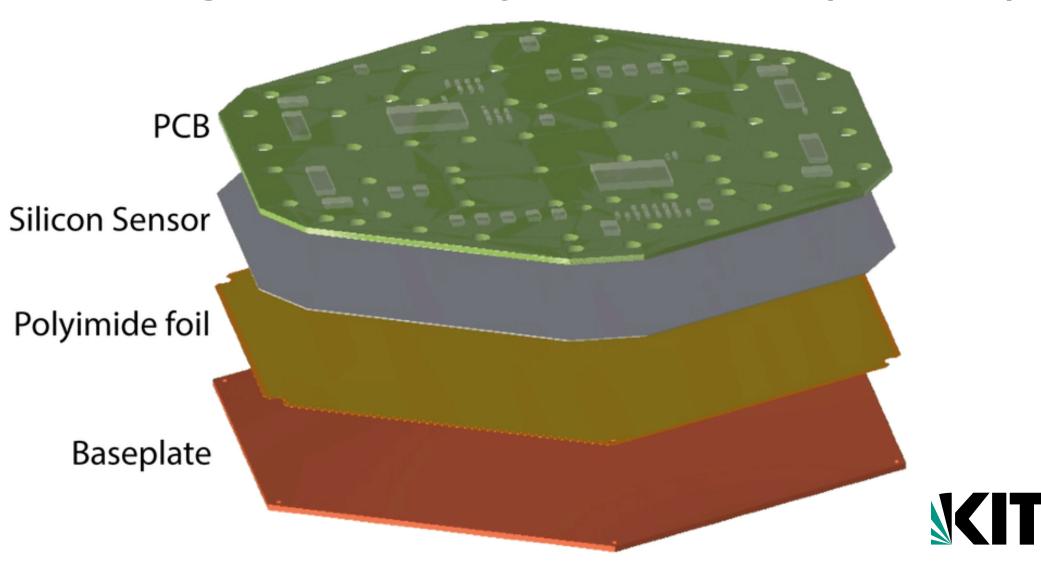
Tracking and vertexing of charged particles: layers of position-sensitive detectors

Energy measurement in calorimeters: sensitive elements in sampling calorimeters

#### **Charged Particle Tracking & Vertexing**



#### **CMS High-Granularity Calorimeter (HGCAL)**



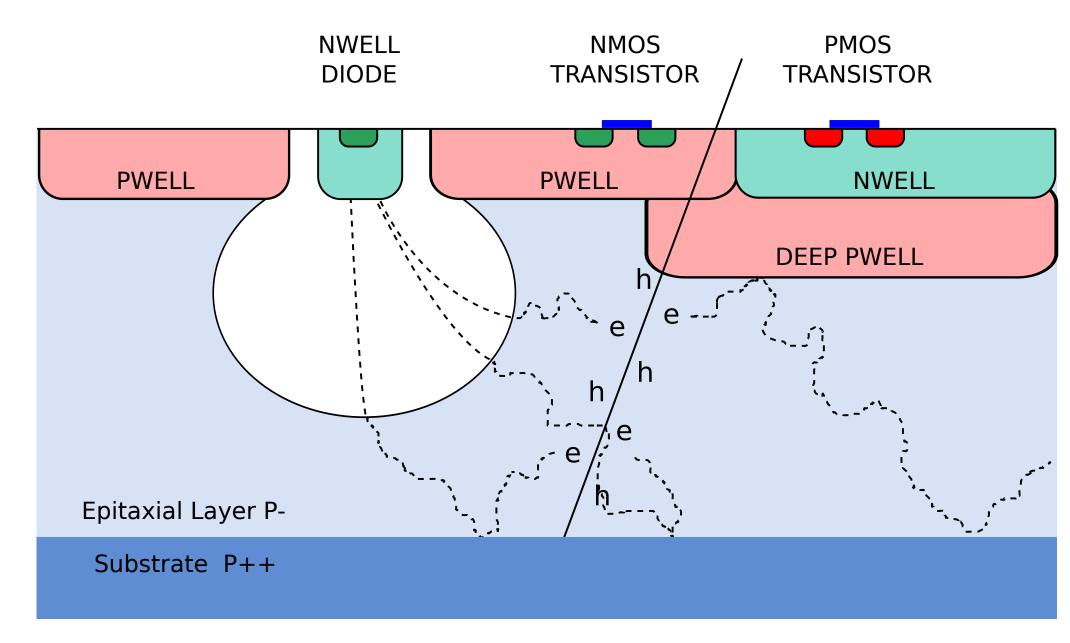
#### **MAPS: Monolithic Active Pixel Sensors**

#### **Prime Choice for Future Vertex Detectors**

Guiding idea: integrate particle **detection** and first **signal amplification** stage in a **single** device → **monolithic active pixel sensors** (MAPS)

#### Most commonly used: CMOS sensors

- Microelectronics standard:
   widely available (digital cameras, ...),
   more affordable and more power
   efficient than hybrid detectors
   (sensor + separate readoutchip)
- No/small bias voltage: particle detection in epitaxial layer (20 µm)
   → diffusion to shallow depletion zone
- Small signals but also small noise



Example: TowerJazz 180-nm process, from J. Phys. G41 (2014) 087002



#### **MAPS: Monolithic Active Pixel Sensors**

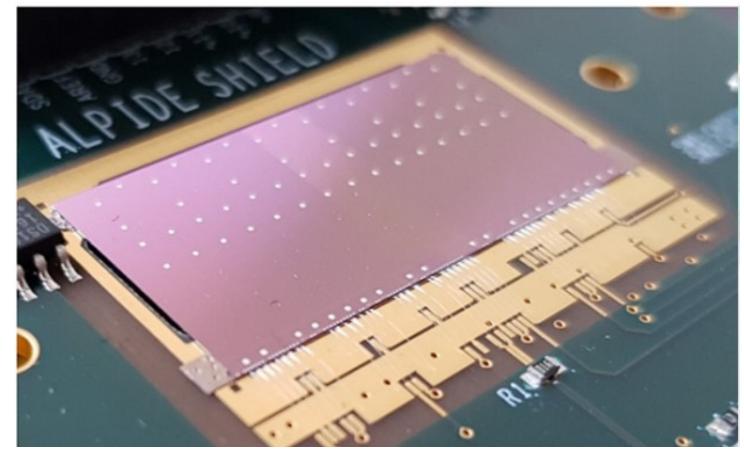
#### Examples

#### Example: ALPIDE

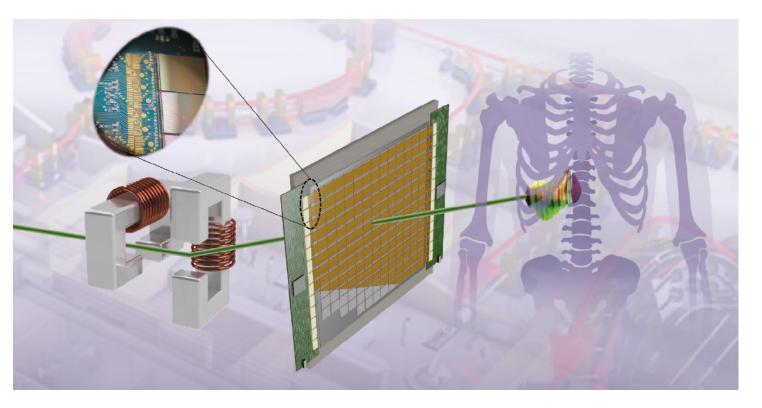
- Developed for ALICE experiment at the LHC: low power, low material, fast
- Transfer to medical applications: proton radiography, secondary ion tracking in ion beam therapy

#### Example: HV-CMOS pixel detectors

- Faster (drift instead of diffusion) and more radiation hard (high depletion voltage) than standard MAPS
- Application: new beam monitor for Heidelberg Ion Beam Therapy Center (HIT)



https://ep-ese.web.cern.ch/project/alice-its



https://www.mdpi.com/2410-390X/7/1



# Silicon Photomultipliers

#### Workhorse for Photon Detection in Basic Science

#### Avalanche photodiode (APD):

- Photon absorption in intrinsic layer
  - → electron drift into multiplication zone
- Amplification by impact ionization,
   typical gains: G = 100–1000

# Avalanche Photodiode multiplication n+ doped layer p doped layer intrinsic layer (very weakly p doped) p doped layer bias voltage –V

#### Silicon photomultiplier (SiPM):

- 2D array of APDs operated with voltage above breakdown voltage ("Geiger mode")
   → discharge independent of light input (single-photon avalanche diode, SPAD)
- Single SPAD: binary device, intensity = sum of photons detected in all SPAD
- Performance similar to PMT, but: very compact design, insensitive to magnetic fields,
   low afterpulsing → replacement for traditional PMTs



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# Instrumentation for Future Experiments

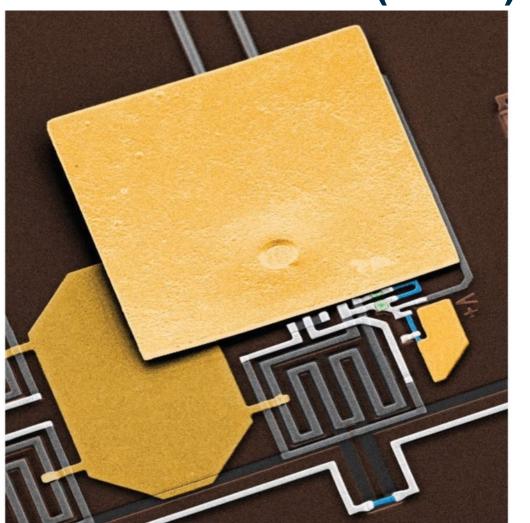
Major Challenges Ahead

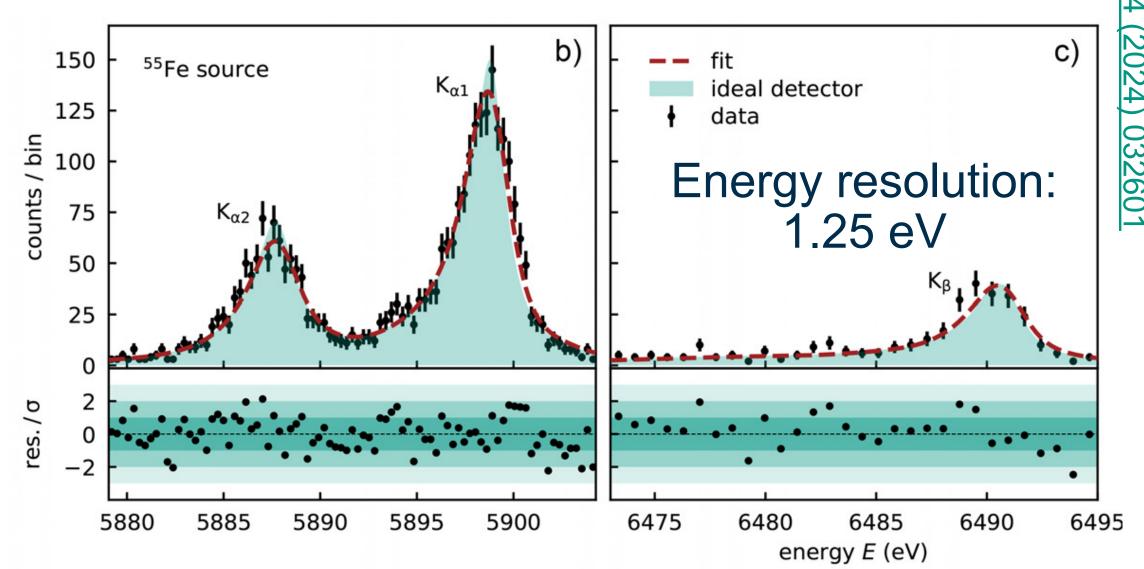
Pushing detector performance: higher particle rates, higher resolution, lower noise, lower power, ultra-fast timing, ...

Incorporating the **latest technologies**: microelectronics, heterogeneous computing, Al, quantum sensing, materials science, additive manufacturing, ...

Keeping both **experienced experts** and **early-career researchers** in the field: challenging projects, attractive career paths, recognition ...

#### Quantum Sensor (MMC)







# Instead of a Summary

Attempting to Answer Cigdem's Charge

#### What is the relevance of your research within your research field?

--- detector instrumentation: enabler and driver of new scientific projects

#### What is the relevance of your research for other fields?

→ same/similar detectors in neighboring fields (astroparticle physics, nuclear physics, ...), but often with different requirements/challenges

#### What theoretical/experimental input would benefit your work?

→ broad range of improved (microelectronics) and novel technologies (quantum, AI)

#### What methods are you using or developing that could be useful for others?

→ hardware & software for precision imaging & fast low-latency data processing

