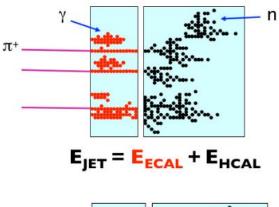


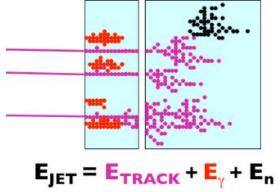
# MPDG-based calorimeter for future colliders

Anna Stamerra INFN Workshop on Future Detectors Bari, 19 Ottobre 2022

## **Particle-Flow Calorimetry**

Future high-energy lepton colliders require optimal jet energy resolution:  $\sigma_E / E < 3.5\%$ 





J. Marshall, M. Thomson arXiv:1308.4537

## Traditional calorimetric approach

- Jet-energy is measured as a whole
- Measured from ECAL + HCAL
- ~ 70 % of jet energy measured in HCAL with poor resolution (<60%)</li>

## PFlow calorimetric approach

- Reconstruct individual particles of the jets
- Exploiting the most accurate subdetector system
- ~ 10 % of jet-energy carried by longlived neutral hadrons is measured in HCAL

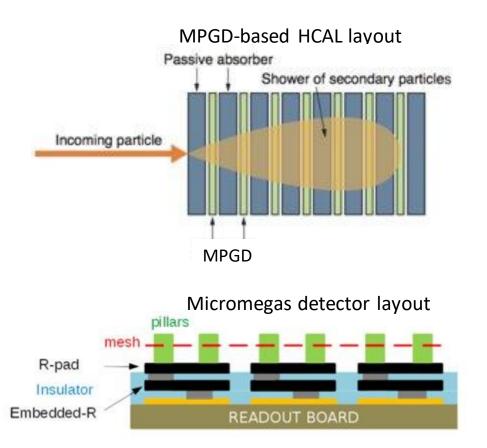
HCal requirements: longitudinal and transverse fine granularity to separate neutral hadrons from nearby charged particles

## **Proposal: MPGD-based HCAL**

The **CALICE collaboration**<sup>(\*)</sup> already proposed the use of gas detectors (RPCs, GEMs and Micromegas) as active layers for hadron calorimetry to implement **digital** and **semi-digital** readout options.

### Micro Pattern Gas Detectors (MPGD) based HCAL

- High rate capability (up to 10 MHz/cm<sup>2</sup>)
- Allow high granularity
- Flexible space resolution (> 60 μm)
- Time resolution of the order of tens of ns
- Low cost to instrument large area
- Use of environmental-friendly gas mixtures
- **μRWell** and resistive **Micromegas** as best candidates to mitigate effects due to discharge in the gas

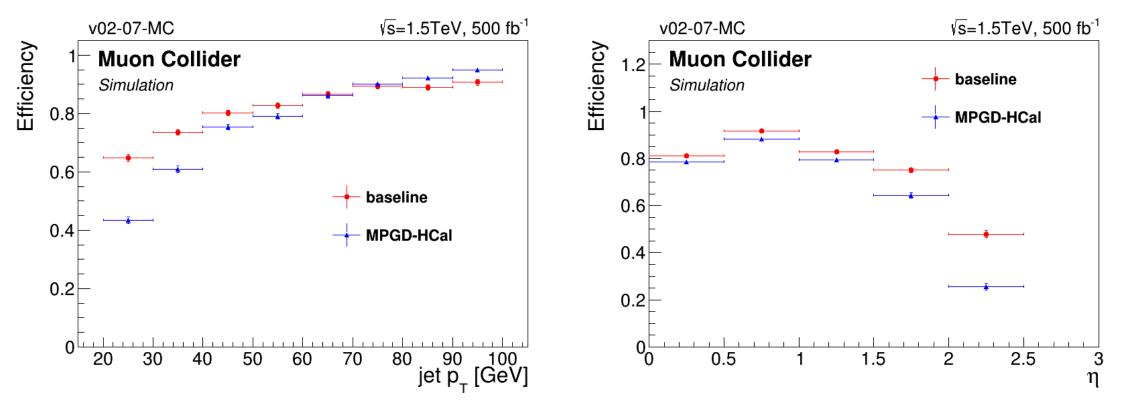


(\*)arXiv:1901.08818

## **MPGD-based HCal at Muon Collider**

Baseline: Scintillators + Steel

## PRELIMINARY



The jet reconstruction efficiency estimated with the MPGD-HCal is comparable to the baseline one.

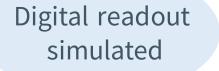
#### Anna Stamerra - IFD2022

## **MPGD-based HCal at Muon Collider – GEANT4 studies**

### Implemented geometry

- Layers of alternating
  - 2 cm of Steel (absorber)
  - 5 mm of Ar/CO2 (active gap)
- Granularity given by cell of 1x1 cm<sup>2</sup>

#### **Energy resolution** 90% shower 90.4 b containment in 0.35 $\overline{E_{rec}}$ 14 $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\rm I}$ depth and 0.3



12.47/8 0.5023 ± 0.009565

0.1097 ± 0.00396

 $\chi^2$  / ndf

=  $\oplus$  11%

50%

25

30

35

E<sub>pion</sub><sup>40</sup>[GeV]

10

15

20

## PRELIMINARY

Fraction of deposited energy

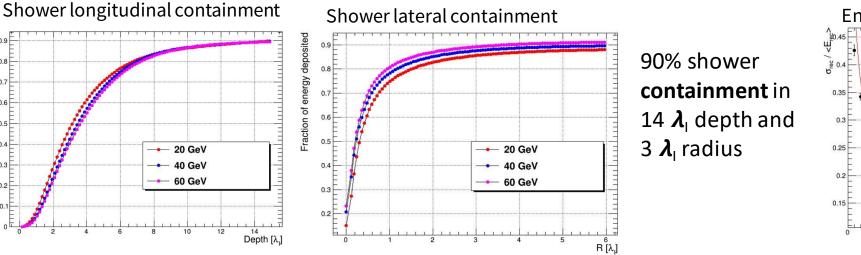
0.8

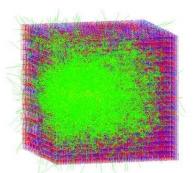
0.7

0.6

0.4

0.2





π

2-6 GeV/c

## **HCAL Experimental Prototype**

A small scale prototype exploiting last generation resistive MPGDs is under construction **GOAL**: validate the simulations with test beam (MIPs with energies between 1 to 6 GeV)

- **6 active layers** made of state of the art resistive MPGDs
  - Resistive **µ-RWell** and **MicroMegas**
  - $20x20 \text{ cm}^2$  with  $1 \text{ cm}^2$  pad size
- For Read Out 32 channels **FATIC**<sup>(\*)</sup> asic
  - for timing and charge measurements of the hits
  - It is possible to emulate semi-digital readout
- Plans for the prototype
  - Test Micromegas and µRWELL prototypes
  - Build HCal prototype
  - Test under beam irradiation

#### μ-RWell Drift Electrode -300 V Ar:CO<sub>2</sub>=93:7 $E_{drift} = 0.6 \text{ kV/cm}$ 5 mm Conversion/Drift Gap Top Copper (5 DLC laver (<0.1 u = 39 kV/cr 128 µm o~10÷100 MΩ/□ Pre-preg 0.3 mm Readout Strips PCB electrode 400 µm Resistive Strips



### FATIC chips



**Resistive Micromegas** 

### (\*)DOI: 10.1109/IWASI.2019.8791274