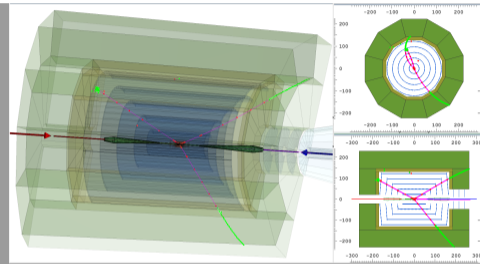


The TOPSiDE Detector Concept

Timing Optimized PID Silicon Detector



Whitney Armstrong, Manoj Jadhav, Sylvester Joosten, Jihee Kim,
Jose Martinez Marin, Zein-Eddine Meziani,
Chao Peng, Tom Polakovic, Junqi Xie

Argonne National Laboratory

August 18, 2020

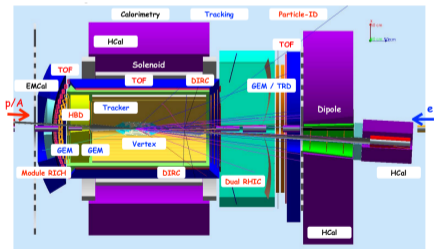
Introduction

- Design motivation
- TOPSiDE concept
- Hybrid TOPSiDE (UFSD and SOI)
- Future directions with simulation

Detector design motivation

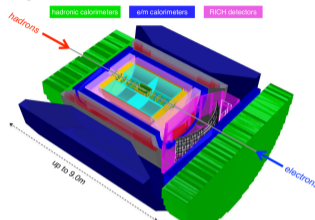
- Full acceptance 4π detector
- Full PID for all tracks
- The fewer subsystems, the better

Started a new detector from scratch.



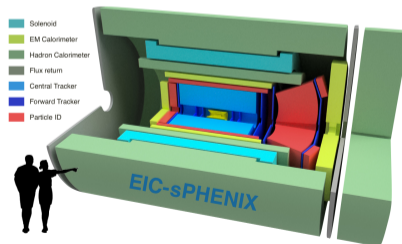
□ Detector design: BEAST (1) - BNL

A. Kiselev



Silicon trackers TPC GEM tracker MicroMegas Tracker ST solenoid cryostat magnet yoke

□ Detector design: EIC-sPHENIX (1) - BNL



8th International Conference on Quarks and Nuclear Physics
Tsukuba, Japan, November 13 - 17, 2018

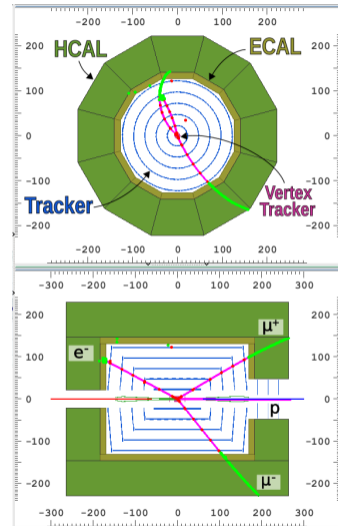
Boris Suvorov

What is TOPSiDE?

TOPSiDE is a central detector concept.

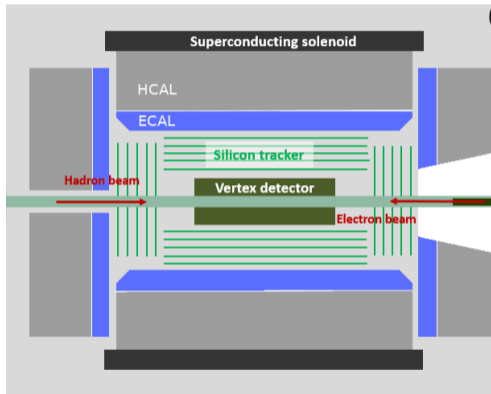
The basic ideas behind TOPSiDE:

- Simple design: **ultra-fast Si trackers** (UFSD) and granular calorimeters
- **Full PID with TOF** over entire central region ($-3 < \eta < 3$)
- Covers a **well defined central region** where extra PID detectors are not needed
- Focused efforts for dedicated PID detectors in regions where they are most needed
- Minimal material in front of calorimeters



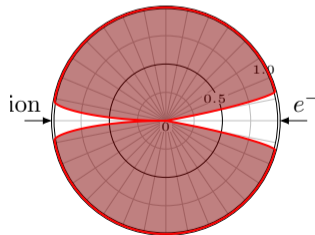
TOPSiDE

Time-of-Flight PID



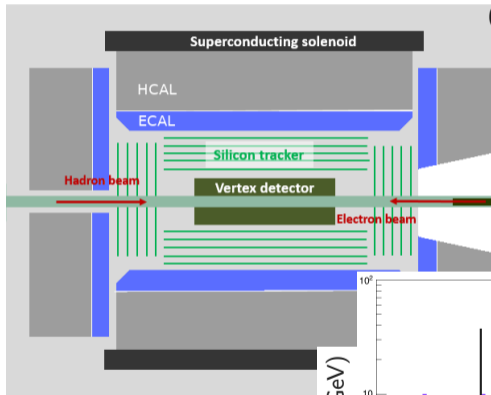
Central detector region: $(-3 < \eta < 3)$

- Symmetric design with close to 4π coverage
→ **Ensure exclusivity**



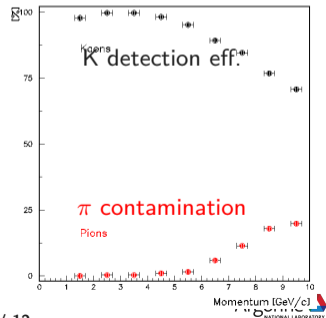
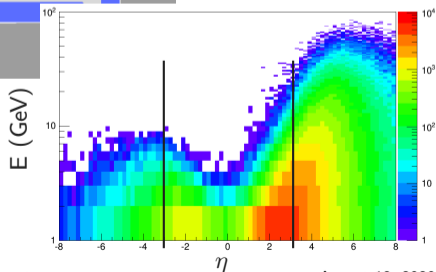
TOPSiDE

Time-of-Flight PID



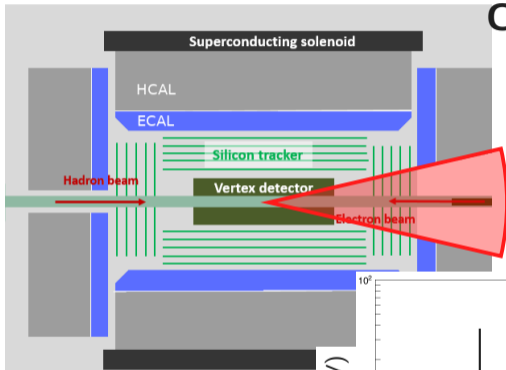
Central detector region: $(-3 < \eta < 3)$

- Symmetric design with close to 4π coverage
→ **Ensure exclusivity**
- Ultra-fast Si detectors for TOF $\pi - K - p$ separation
→ Provides PID necessary for **SIDIS**



TOPSiDE

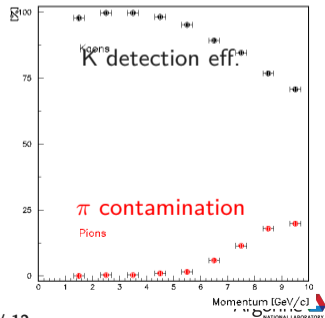
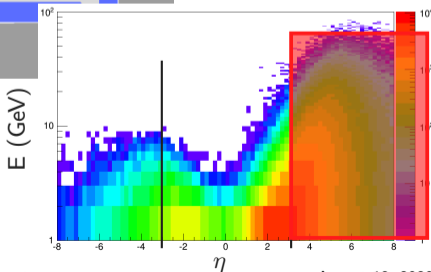
Time-of-Flight PID



Central detector region: $(-3 < \eta < 3)$

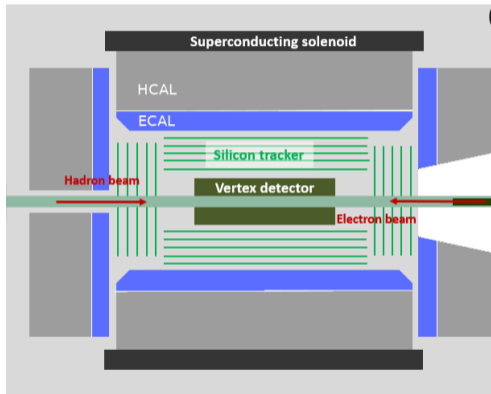
- Symmetric design with close to 4π coverage
→ **Ensure exclusivity**
- Ultra-fast Si detectors for TOF $\pi - K - p$ separation
→ Provides PID necessary for **SIDIS**

Time resolution and P_{max} define the minimum angle of central detector



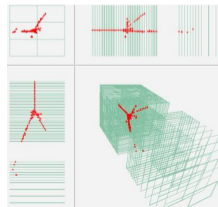
TOPSiDE

Time-of-Flight PID



Central detector region: $(-3 < \eta < 3)$

- Symmetric design with close to 4π coverage
→ **Ensure exclusivity**
- Ultra-fast Si detectors for TOF $\pi - K - p$ separation
→ Provides PID necessary for **SIDIS**
- Imaging calorimeters and particle flow algorithms
→ PID of hadrons/neutrals and background rejection important for **DVCS and DVMP**

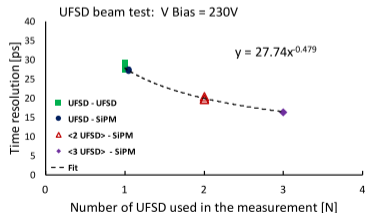
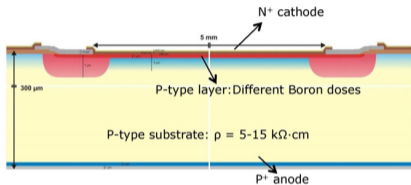


Ultra-fast Silicon Detectors

10 ps timing resolution needed for the TOPSiDE 5D Concept

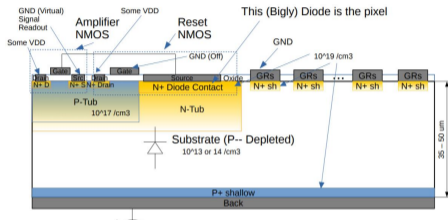
- Timing for Particle ID ($\pi - K - p$ separation)

Low-Gain Avalanche Diodes (LGAD)



Cartiglia, NIM A850 (2017) 83-88

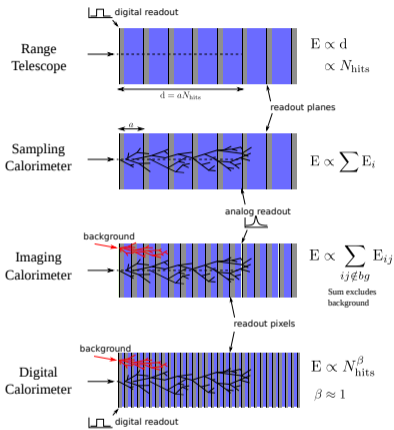
HV-CMOS



K.-W. Shin - in progress

- LGAD currently state-of-the-art (best time resolution)
- HVCMOS is promising, possibly cheaper, and monolithic design easier
- HBT SiGe technology is also promising (similar character to CMOS but faster and lower power)

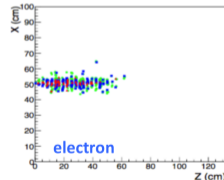
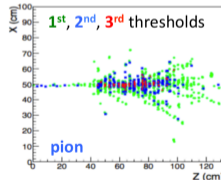
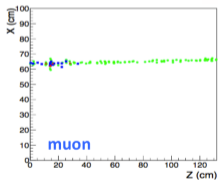
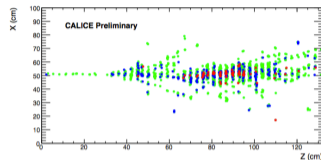
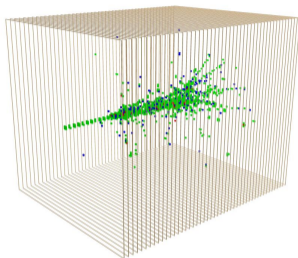
Imaging, Digital, and semi-Digital Hadronic Calorimeters



Semi-Digital (2 bits):

$$E \propto \sum (\alpha N_1 + \beta N_2 + \gamma N_3)$$

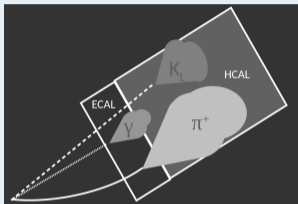
where $\alpha \sim \beta/2 \sim \gamma/3$



From D. Boumediene (LPC)-CEPC WS 2018, Roma III

Imaging Calorimetry and Particle Flow Algorithms

“Particle flow” algorithms (PFA) use **all detector information** to reconstruct event



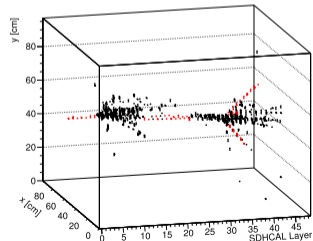
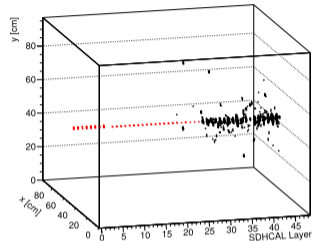
- “Particle flow” always provides the best reconstruction.
- Higher granularity → less confusion
- Track segments connect adjacent showers associated with same primary particle
- New “Particle Flow” algorithms and methods possible with fine segmentation and excellent time resolution
- PFA output is a list of particles

DIS 5 GeV on 60 GeV

Proton DVCS 5 GeV on 60 GeV

Particle	Particle ID	P_x	P_y	P_z
11 (e ⁻)	11 (e ⁻)	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx
321 (p)	2212 (p)	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx
-211 (π ⁻)	22 (~)	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx
-211 (π ⁻)		xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx

Semi-Digital HCAL



SDHCAL - CALICE, JINST 11 (2016) no.04, P04001

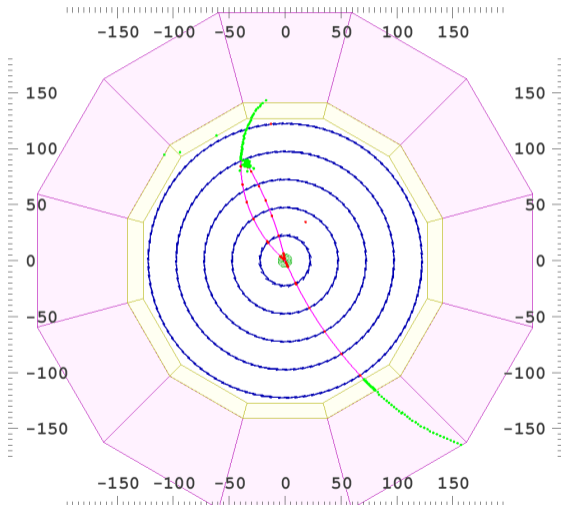
Hybrid TOPSiDE Silicon Detectors

Use both UFSD and SOI detectors

- Goal of 10 ps time resolution is at **track level**
- UFSD not required for entire detector
- SOIPIXD → precision tracking
- UFSD → precision timing
- SOIPIXD vertex tracking with outer UFSD tracker

Calorimetry ideas to explore

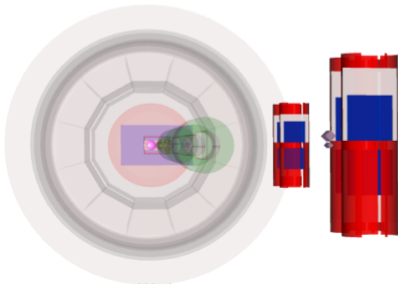
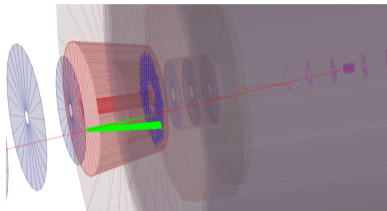
- Imaging calorimetry vs non-imaging
- Impact on reconstruction of low energy electrons
- Extra timing measurement at large radius?



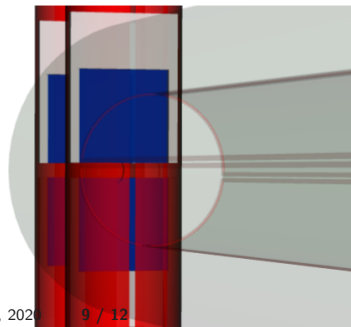
TOPSiDE Simulation Tools

Argonne Software Effort

- Detailed silicon detector descriptions
- Generic tracking reconstruction framework almost complete.
- New detectors quickly and easily implemented
- Staves, frames, cables and other support easily added
- Modern reconstruction framework for algorithm development



W. Armstrong

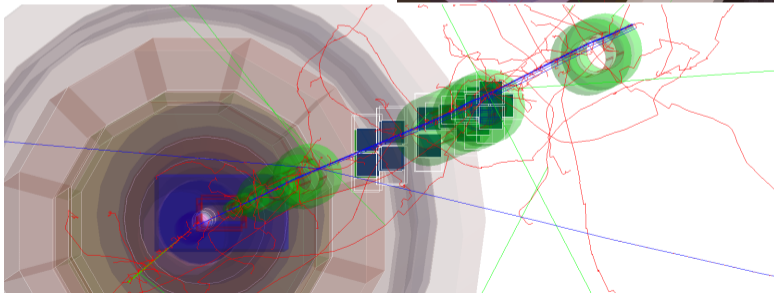
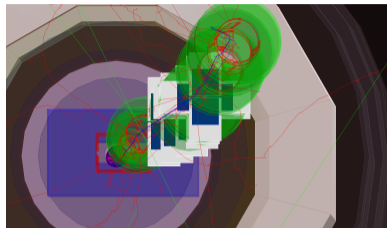


August 18, 2020

TOPSiDE Simulation Tools

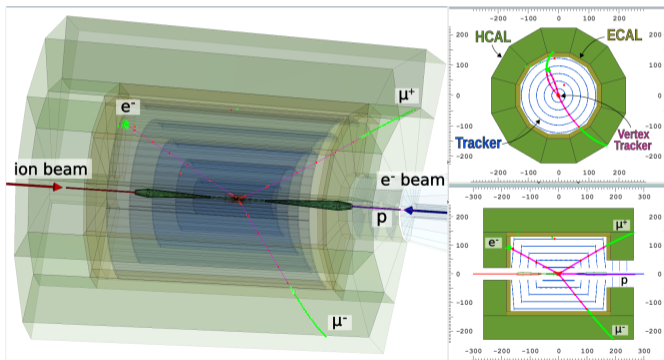
Goals

- Develop/assemble full end-to-end simulation and reconstruction framework
- Targeting long term use for the EIC project



Conclusion

- TOPSiDE concept gaining popularity
- UFSD and SOI technology highly complementary
- Different calorimetry options need to be fully explored



Thank You!