ARC - a novel RICH detector for a future e^+e^- collider
DD4HEP discussion meeting

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Motivation for RICH at FCC-ee

- FCC-ee will collect 5×10^{12} Z boson decays in 4 years
  - Allows for a world-leading flavour physics programme
  - Combined with excellent PID capabilities, FCC-ee will reach an unprecedented precision
- Good PID performance is also required for Higgs, WW and $t\bar{t}$ physics
  - In particular, kaon ID is crucial for $H \to s\bar{s}$

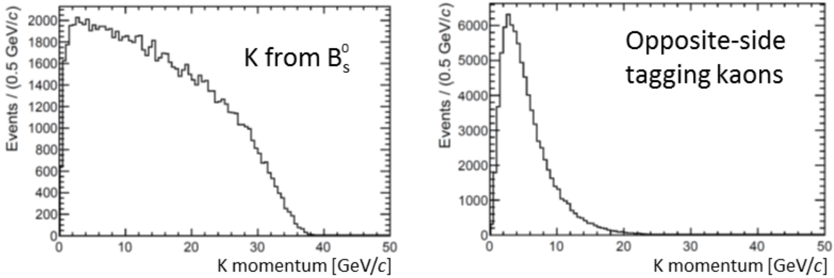


Figure 1: $B_s^0 \to D_s^{\pm} K^{\mp}$

B physics requires pion-kaon separation from low momentum up to 40 GeV

Array of RICH Cells

- **A**rray of **R**I**C**H **C**ells (ARC): A novel RICH detector concept
  - First presented by R. Forty at FCC week 2021
  - Compact, low-mass solution for particle ID for FCC-ee
  - Concept inspired by the compound eyes of an insect
- Adapted to fit into the CLD experiment concept, taking 10% from the tracker volume
  - Radial depth of 20 cm, radius of 2.1 m and a length of 4.4 m
  - Aim to keep material budget below $0.1 X_0$
- Aerogel and gas radiators with a spherical mirror
  - Aerogel also acts as thermal insulation between gas and detector

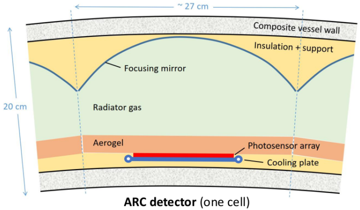


Figure 2: ARC has a cellular structure, similar to an insect's compound eyes

Array of RICH Cells

- All cells are the same size, organised on a hexagonal grid
  - Barrel (endcap) has 945 (402) cells in total, where 18 (23) are unique
  - Hexagonal shape avoids the corners, where performance is worse

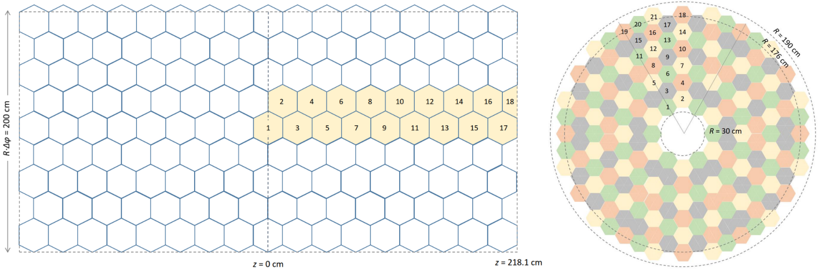


Figure 3: Barrel (left) and endcap (right) cells

Array of RICH Cells

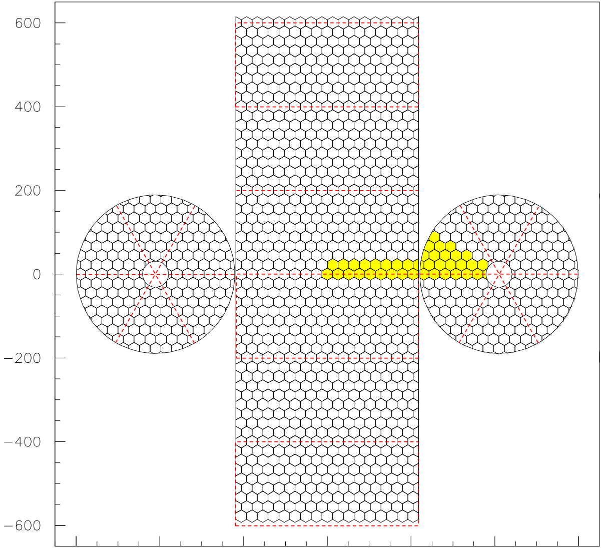


Figure 4: Barrel and endcap cells

Photon hits

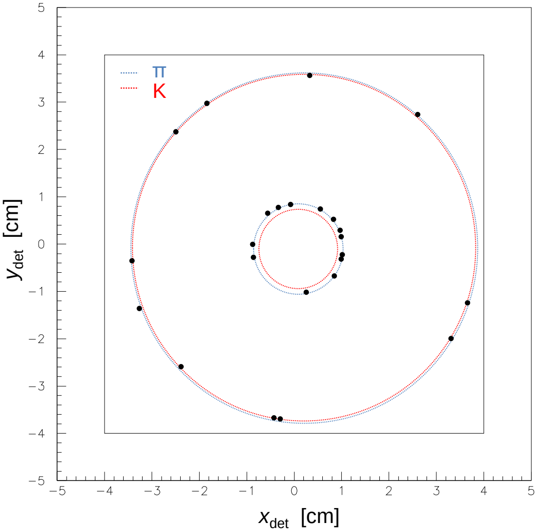


Figure 5: Photon hits on photodetector

Event display

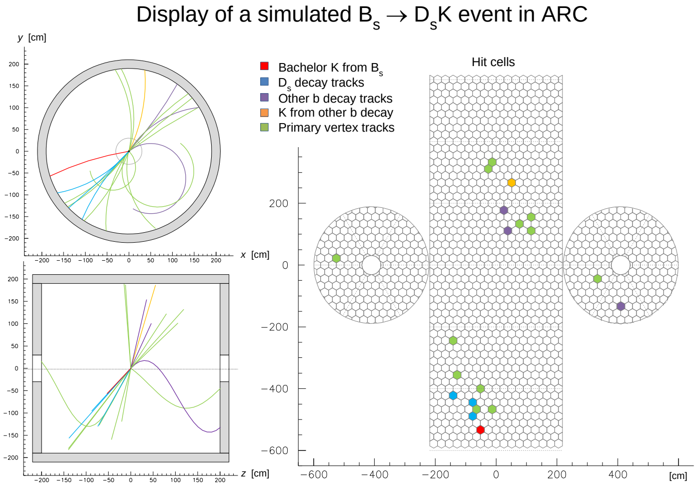


Figure 6: $B_s \to D_s K$

Examples of photon tracking through optimised layout

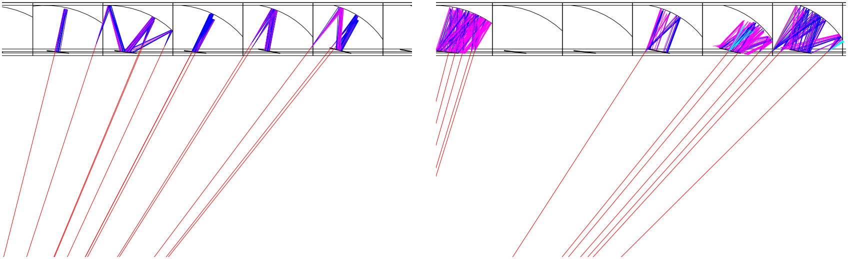


Figure 7: Tracking of photons from gas radiator (left) and aerogel radiator (right) through the ARC optics

- Parameters that are optimised:
  - Mirror curvature
  - Mirror vertical and horizontal position
  - Detector horizontal position and tilt

Performance of optimised ARC

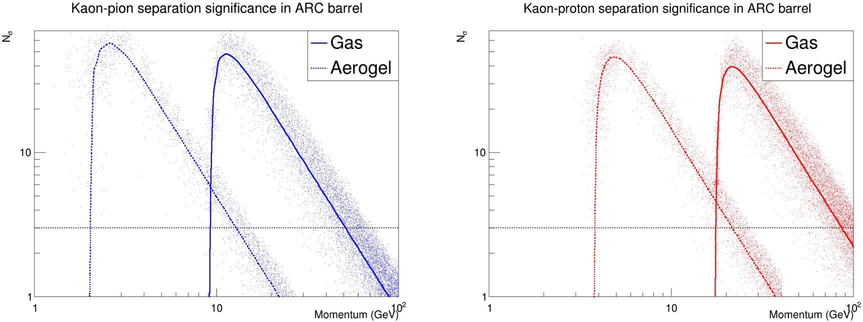
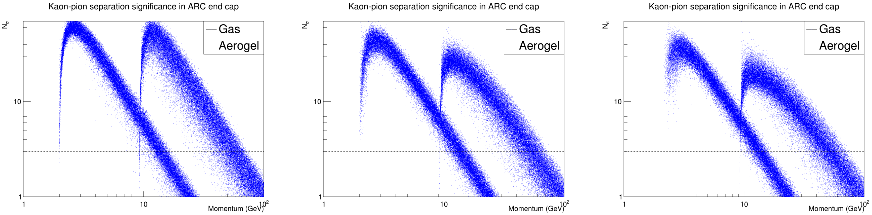


Figure 8: Separation significance per track for π-K (left) and p-K (right)

- Gas (aerogel) provides over 3σ pion-kaon separation in the range 10-50 GeV (2-10 GeV)
- Combined, the aerogel and gas ensure excellent PID performance over the whole range of interest to flavour physics

Magnetic field effects

- Magnetic field will degrade the performance in two ways:
  1. Tracks will be displaced in azimuthal direction, so aerogel photons may miss the sensor.
  2. The emission point uncertainty will be larger because particles will change direction as it travels through the radiator.



(a) No B-field **(b)** $B = 2\,\mathrm{T}$ **(c)** $B = 3\,\mathrm{T}$

Figure 9: Comparison of kaon-pion separation in the barrel in the presence of a magnetic field

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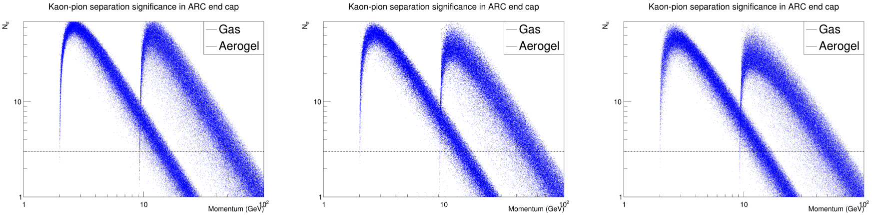


(a) No B-field **(b)** $B = 2\,\mathrm{T}$ **(c)** $B = 3\,\mathrm{T}$

Figure 10: Comparison of kaon-pion separation in the end cap in the presence of a magnetic field

Summary and next steps

- ARC is a low mass and compact cellular PID detector designed to occupy minimum space (20 cm in the radial dimension) in a 4π detector at an e^+e^- collider such as FCC-ee
- We have developed an optimised layout that should achieve a 3σ kaon-pion separation in the range 2-50 GeV
  - Performance evaluated with custom built simulation that includes magnetic field effects, chromatic dispersion, pixel size, mirror reflectivity, sensor dead area and aerogel scattering
- We are ready to implement ARC in the DD4HEP framework

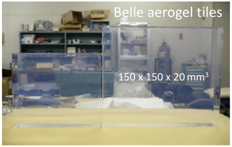
Thanks for your attention!

Backup: Estimated material budget breakdown

Units of radiation length X/X_0		
Detector component	Pressurised	Non-pressurised
Vessel walls	5%	1%
Photosensor array/electronics	1%	1%
Cooling plate (3 mm CF)	1%	1%
Aerogel ($n = 1.03$)	1%	0.5%
C_4F_{10} gas	1%	0.5%
Focusing mirror	1%	1%
Total	10%	5%

Backup: ARC radiators

- C_4F_{10}:
  - Baseline assumption, well known from LHCb RICH1
  - $n = 1.0014 \implies \theta_c = 53\,\text{mrad}$, suitable for high momentum particles
  - C_4F_{10} is a greenhouse gas, plan to replace with suitable Novec gas, such as $C_5F_{10}O$
- Aerogel:
  - Well known as a RICH radiator, e.g. from ARICH at Belle II
  - $n = 1.01\text{-}1.10 \implies \theta_c = 141\text{-}430\,\text{mrad}$, suitable at low momentum
  - Very low thermal conductivity
    - Suitable to separate gas from detector, which must be cooled
    - Cherenkov photons come for “free” and are focused by the same mirror
  - Drawback: Some loss of photons from scattering



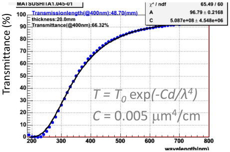


Figure 11: Belle aerogel tiles (left) and aerogel transmission function (right).

Backup: Technical details about minimisation

- $f(\vec{x})$ is not easily to calculate analytically
- Approximate by simulating a large number of charged tracks
- Finite number of photons $\implies f(\vec{x})$ is not differentiable
  - Cannot be minimised using conventional methods (Minuit, etc)
- I have experimented with a new type of minimisation algorithms: Stochastic optimisation
  - Differential evolution
  - Start with a population of possible solutions, form new solutions by combining (mutating) existing solutions
  - Advantage: Doesn't require initial guess, robust against functions that a not continuous, noisy, change over time, etc
  - Disadvantage: No way to tell if optimal solution has been found, so it requires many iterations

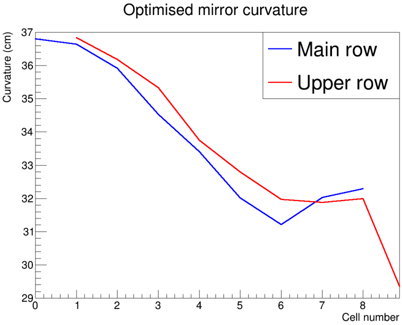
Backup: Optimisation of ARC layout

- The following procedure is used to evaluate the ARC performance:
  1. Generate straight particle track from IP and trace it through ARC
  2. Generate Cherenkov photons from gas radiator
  3. Track photons through the optics and to detector
  4. Reconstruct Cherenkov angles and calculate standard deviation
- Three sources of uncertainty are considered:
  1. Emission point uncertainty: Emission point is assumed to be the mid-point of the track inside the gaseous radiator
  2. Chromatic dispersion uncertainty: Spread in Cherenkov angle due to wavelength dependence on refractive index
  3. Pixel size: Will be chosen so that it does not limit the performance

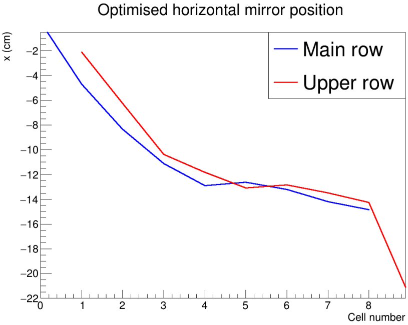
Minimise the Cherenkov angle uncertainty:

$$\Delta\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \times \frac{1}{1-N} \times \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} (\theta - \bar{\theta})^2$$

Backup: Optimised mirror curvature and mirror position



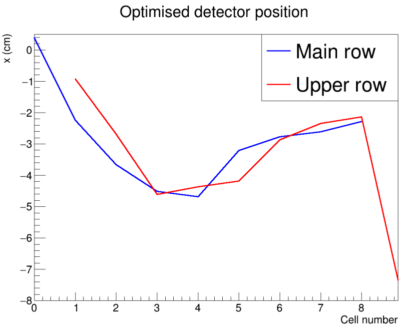
(a) Mirror curvature



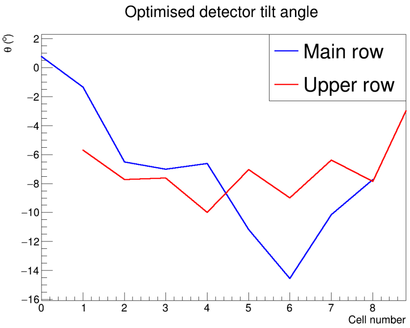
(b) Mirror position

Figure 12: Optimised mirror parameters for barrel cells

Backup: Optimised detector position and detector tilt angle



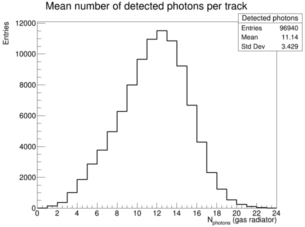
(a) Detector position



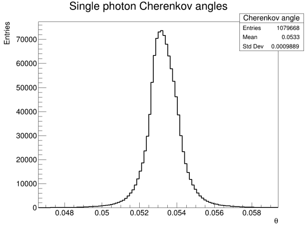
(b) Detector tilt angle

Figure 13: Optimised detector parameters for barrel cells

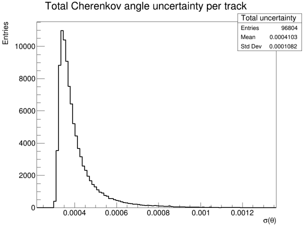
Backup: Cherenkov angle uncertainty for gas radiator



(a) Mean number of photons detected



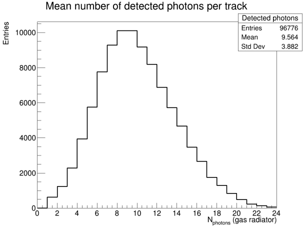
(b) Single photon uncertainty: 1.0 mrad



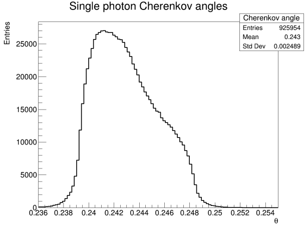
(c) Total uncertainty: 0.4 mrad

Figure 14: Gas radiator performance averaged over all barrel cells

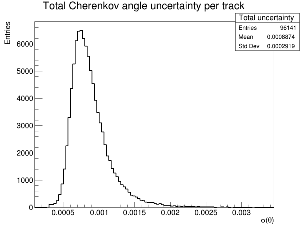
Backup: Cherenkov angle uncertainty for aerogel radiator



(a) Mean number of photons detected



(b) Single photon uncertainty: 2.5 mrad



(c) Total uncertainty: 0.9 mrad

Figure 15: Aerogel radiator performance averaged over all barrel cells