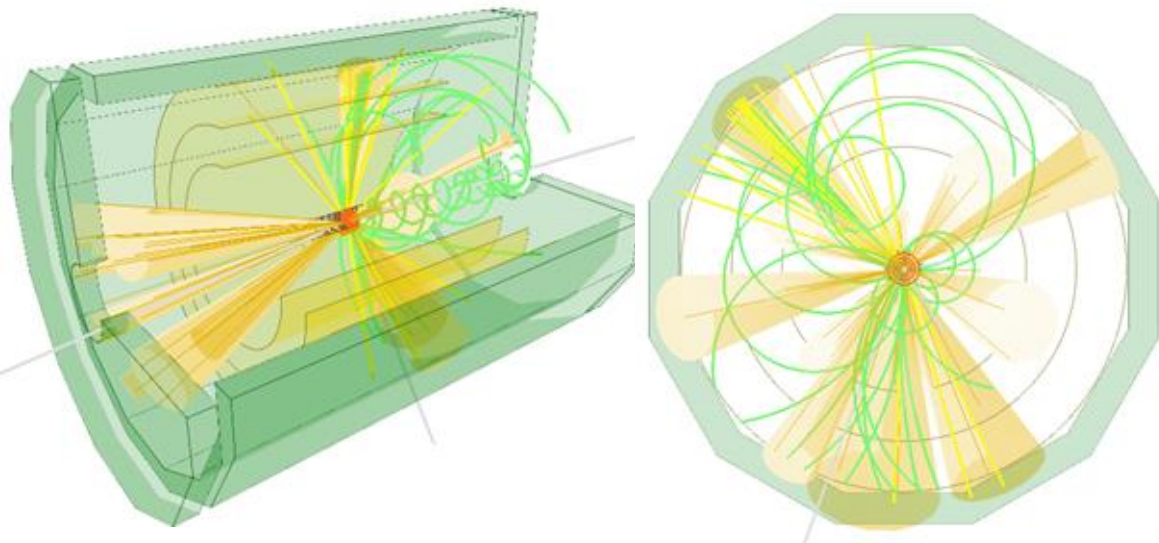




Accelerator



■ Detector Design



■ Detector Technology



■ Readout & Electronics



□ Software & Reconstruction



□ Physics Analysis

## ***Muon Collider Detector R&D and AI/ML***

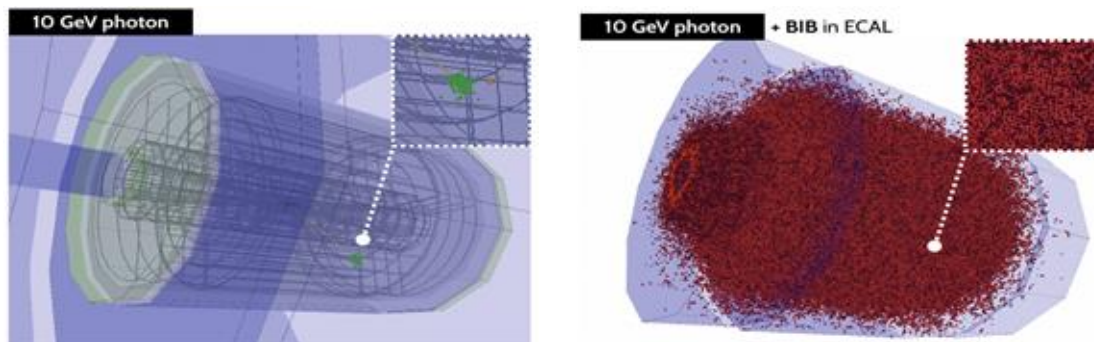
**Sergo Jindariani (Fermilab)**

*AI4MuC virtual workshop*

*With input and inspiration from <https://arxiv.org/abs/2504.21417> and other recent publications/talks*

# Detector Challenges

- The curse of muons – they decay and they do it quickly
- Beam-Induced Background (+ incoherent  $e^+e^-$  pair production)

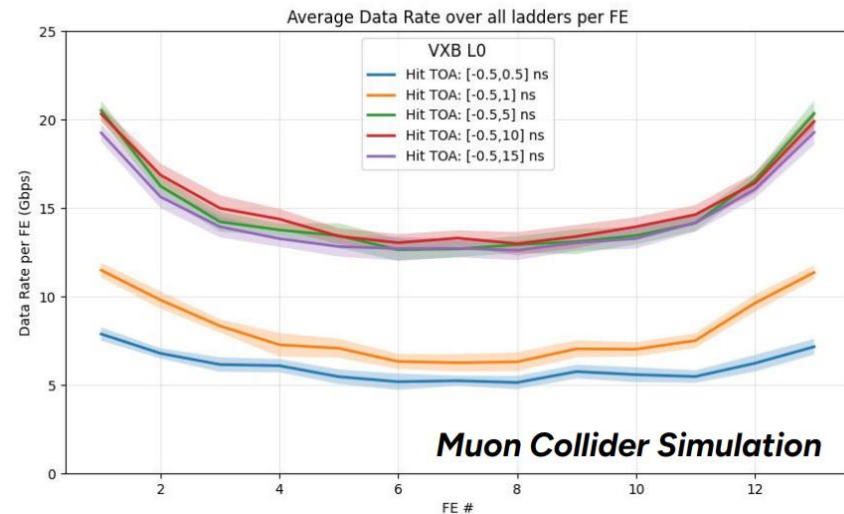
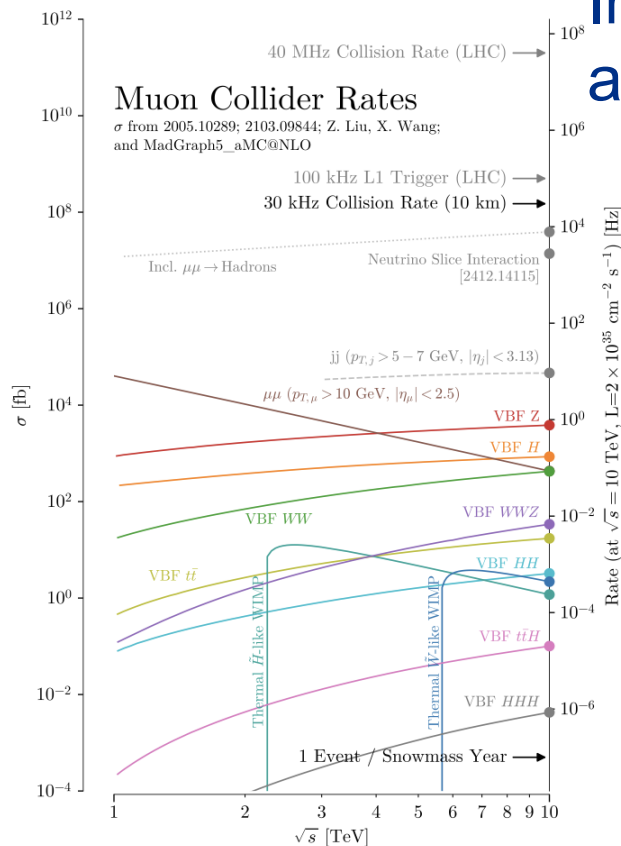


- Very challenging detector requirements
- Unprecedented detector occupancies and ***data volumes***

# Detector Challenges

Interesting collisions are clean  
and have a rate of only few Hz

But the BIB produces a lot of  
data per event \* 100kHz



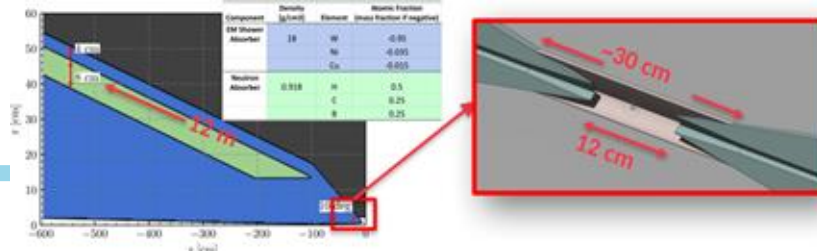
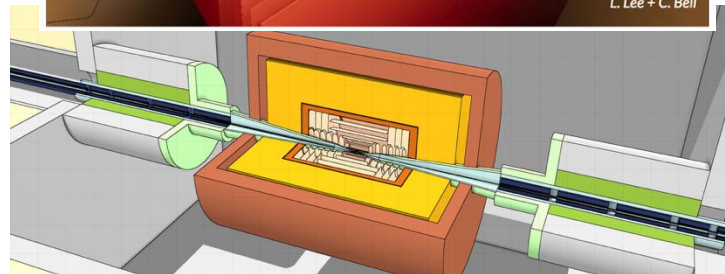
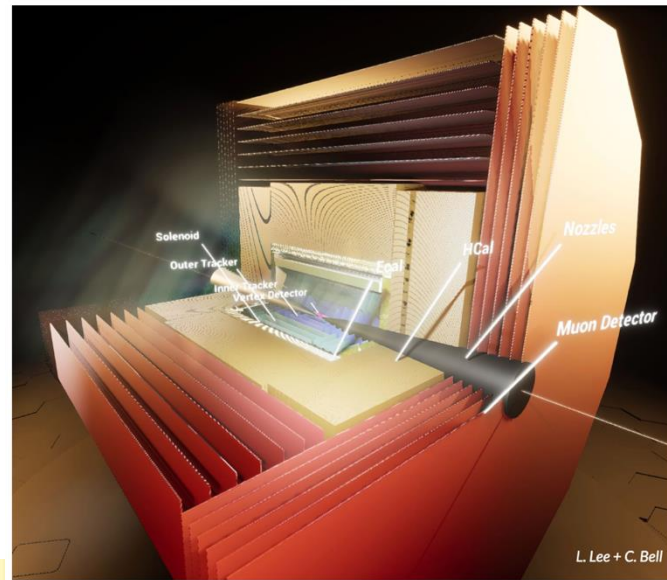
T. Holmes, L. Lee

A. Rastogi et al



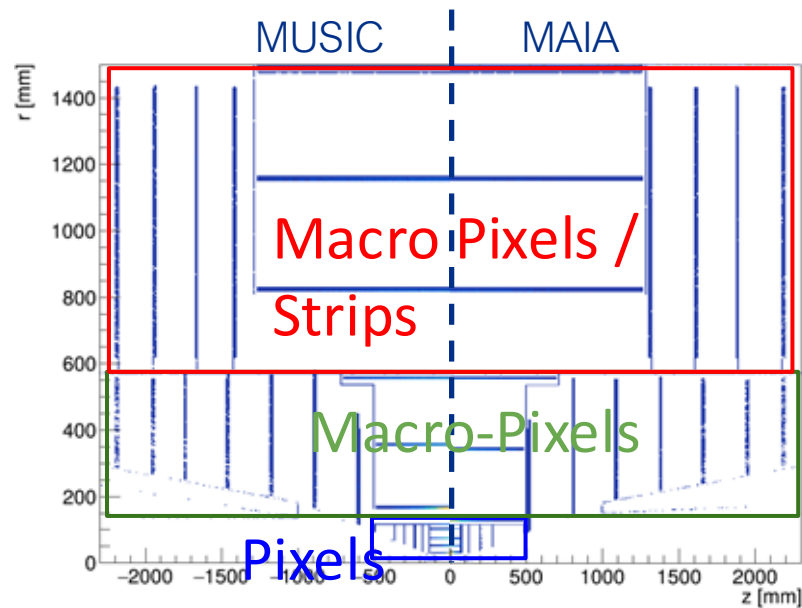
# Overall Detector Design

- Is the geometry best suited for the physics we are pursuing?
- Interaction Region design  $\leftrightarrow$  Machine-Detector Interface  $\leftrightarrow$  the Detector
- Is the forward shielding buildable?
- Is the detector magnet buildable?
- Missing pieces – forward muon tagger, luminosity detector, PID

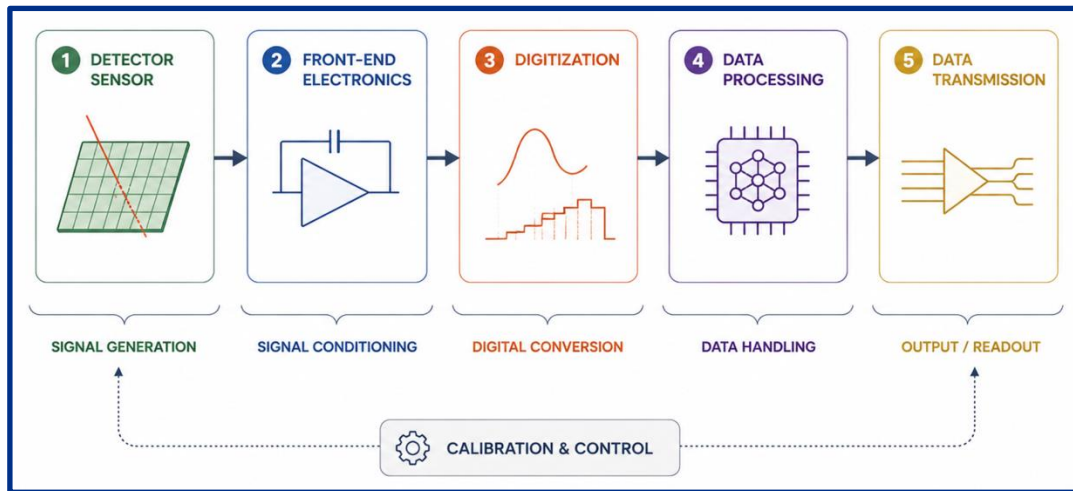


# Sub-Detector Requirements

- **Requirements drive technology choices (hybrid, LGADs, MAPs, etc?)**
- **Tracker Example**
  - Precision timing (10s of ps)
  - High Granularity (as high as 25x25 microns)
  - On-detector intelligence (cluster shapes etc..)
  - Rad-hard (up to ~HL-LHC levels)
  - Light (how light?)
- All of these in a single device? Emphasis may shift depending on the location?
- What is the best practical configuration?



# Design at the Module Level



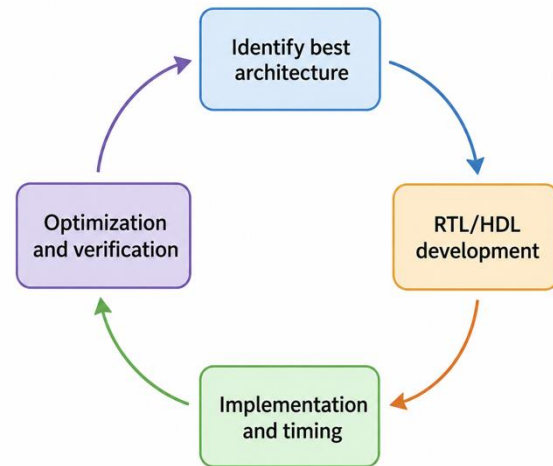
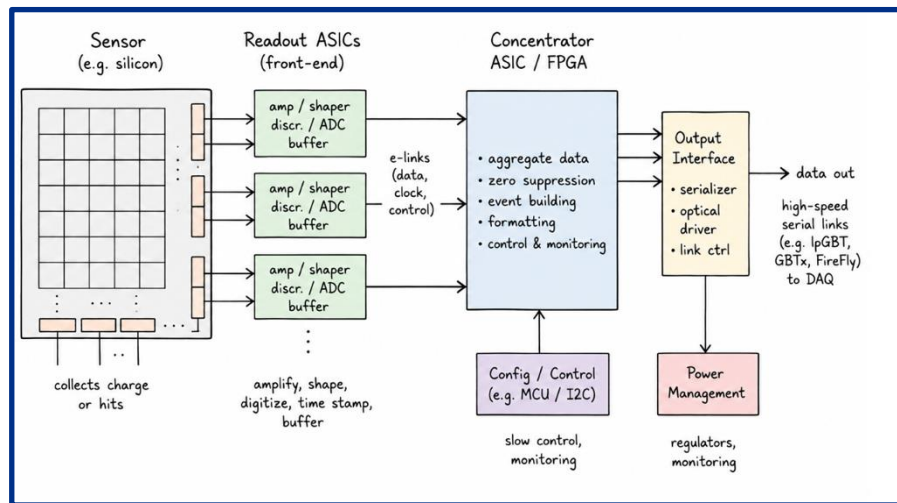
- Sensor design (geometry, thickness, S/N, aging )

- Signal extraction and processing
  - Data reduction
  - Readout architecture
- ASIC/FPGA

hls4ml,  
CGRA4ML, ...

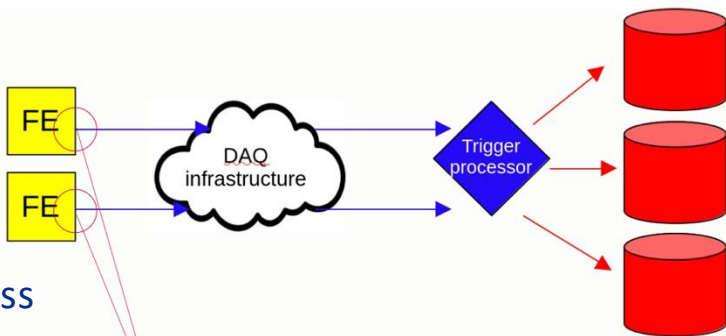
End-to-end optimization  
of the complete detector  
module

# AI assisted Electronics Development



- Data processing relies heavily on ASICs/FPGAs. Long development and verification cycles, especially for ASICs.
- LHC lessons – 20+ years of development
- AI can streamline many stages of this development

# Readout and DAQ



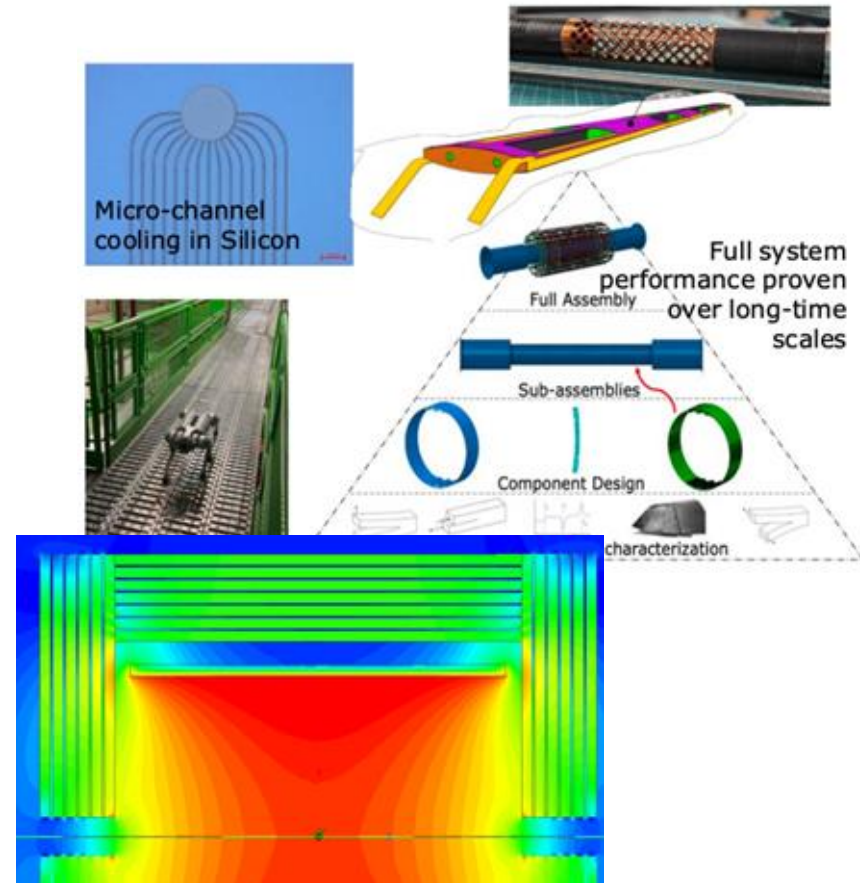
Send more or process more?

Biggest stress points i.e. required readout bandwidth.

- Some front-end intelligence is necessary to make data readout manageable:
  - Some online timing cuts, but at this scale is highly non-trivial
  - Local reconstruction (e.g. cluster shape/angle, SmartPixel)
- Off-detector reconstruction is a *farm of “self driving” AI engines* ?

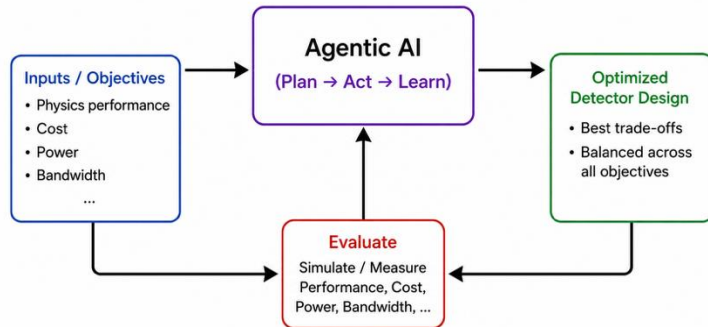
# Mechanics and more

- Critical expertise developed throughout the years
- Intrinsically a complex problem
  - Multi-objective mechanical optimization
  - Generative mechanical design
  - FEA acceleration
  - Assembly planning
  - Cabling etc
- Magnet design
  - baselined 10 TeV detector with 5 T solenoid



# Towards an End-to-end optimization

- **Agentic AI Frameworks** for optimization workflows



- Development of **Surrogate Models** will greatly streamline studies and tradeoffs between things like:
  - Physics performance
  - Technical complexity
  - **Cost**
  - **Power**

# Outlook: the first AI native HEP detector?

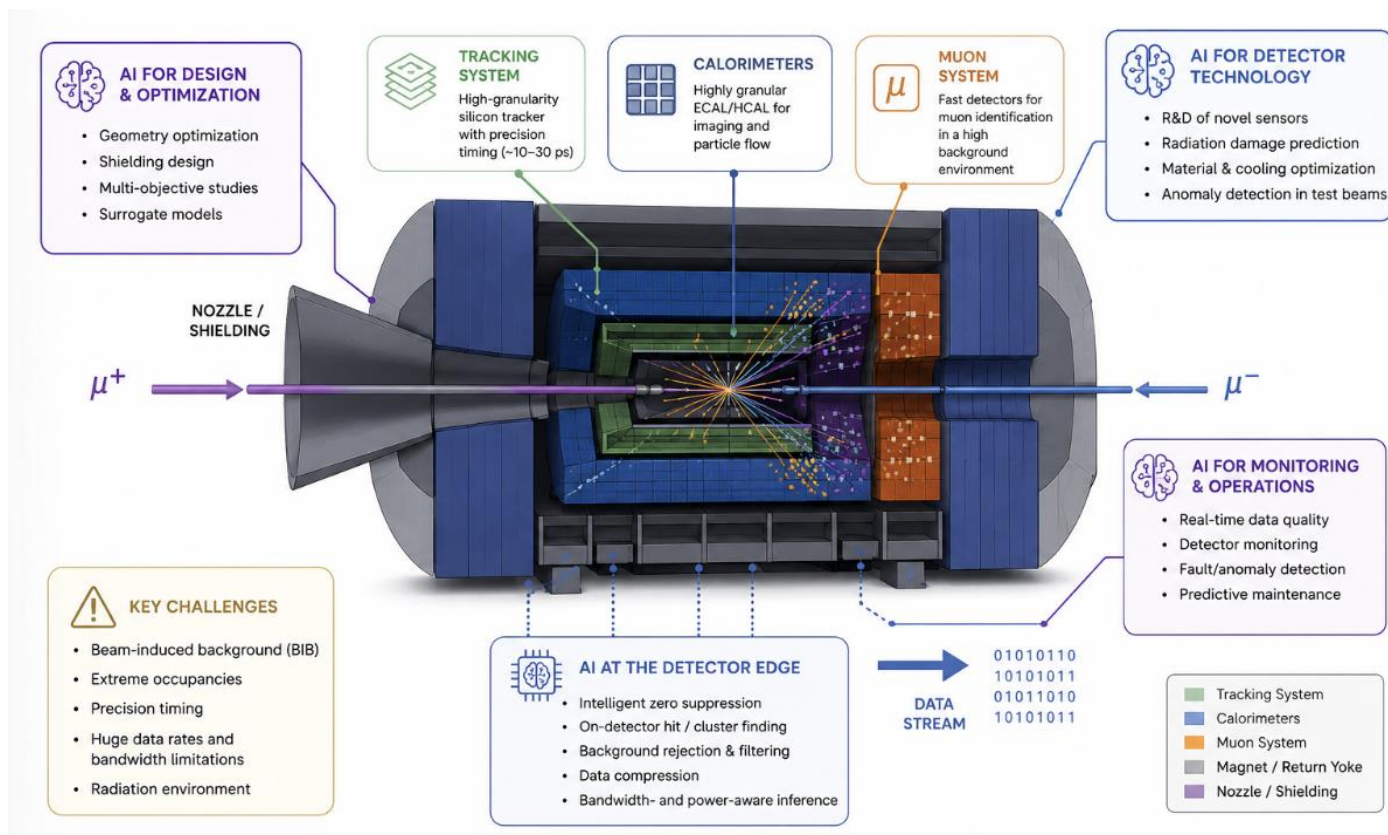


Image generated by ChatGPT

# Backup

Image generated by ChatGPT



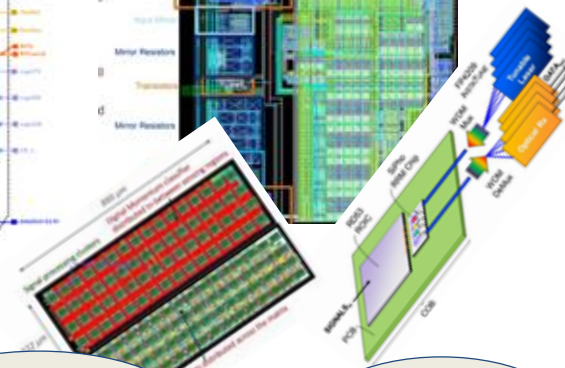
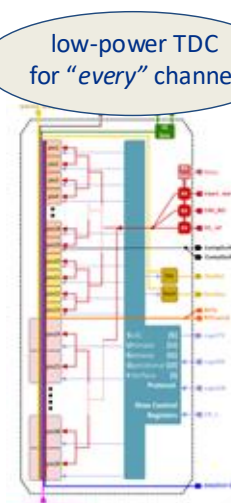
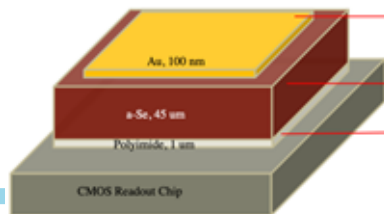
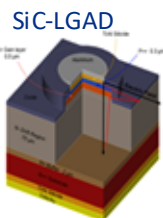
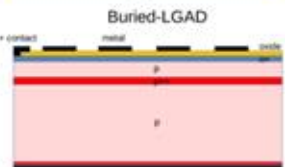
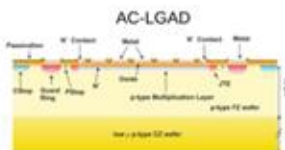
- Sustain large occupancy, 4D measurement (space, time), **large output bandwidth**
- Radiation hard, Lightweight

FE ASIC development identified as critical item that needs long development cycles.



low-power TDC  
for "every" channel

- Sustain large occupancy, 4D measurement (space, time), **large output bandwidth**
- Radiation hard, Lightweight

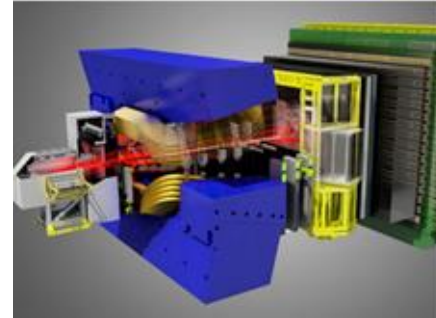


on-chip  
filtering / sampling /  
selective powering /  
(AI/ML?)

triggerless and  
high-bandwidth  
data  
transmission

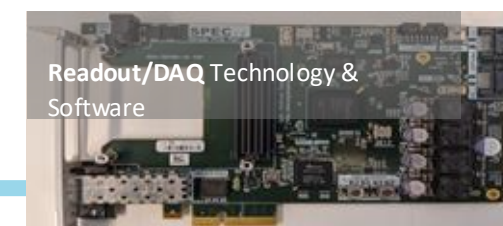
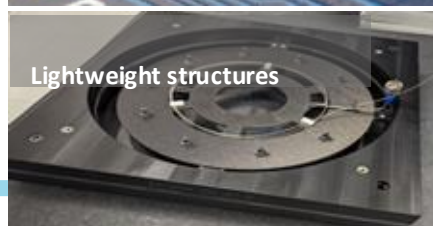
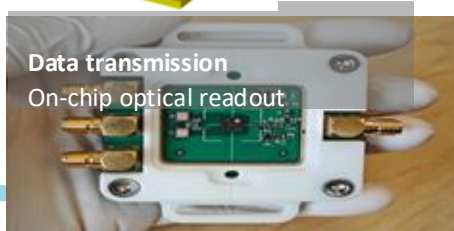
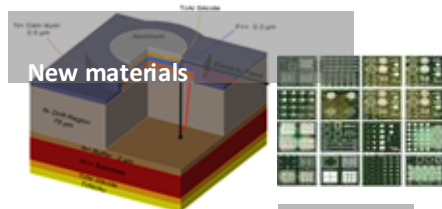
# Tracking Detectors R&D

Existing projects (e.g. LHCb VELO Phase-II upgrade) already aim for a high-granularity, high-precision timing silicon detector (using 3D sensors).



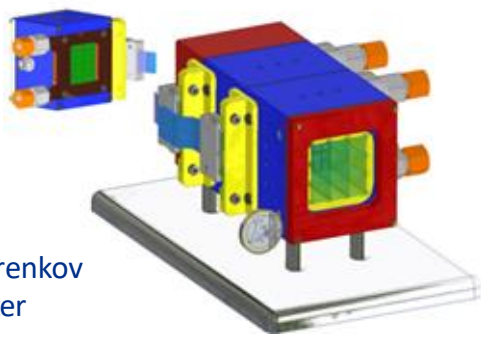
Long-standing expertise in most major national labs on developing current (LHC and HL-LHC) and next generation (blue-sky R&D) tracking detectors in colliders

- coupled with strong university involvement throughout the R&D chain
- requirements are more challenging than state-of-art, but achievable!



# EM calorimeters Highlight

Crilin  
PbF<sub>2</sub> Cherenkov  
Calorimeter



Highly-segmented semi-homogeneous electromagnetic calorimeter based on Lead Fluoride Crystals (PbF<sub>2</sub>)

- Fast response (via cherenkov radiation)
- Semi-homogeneous optimization

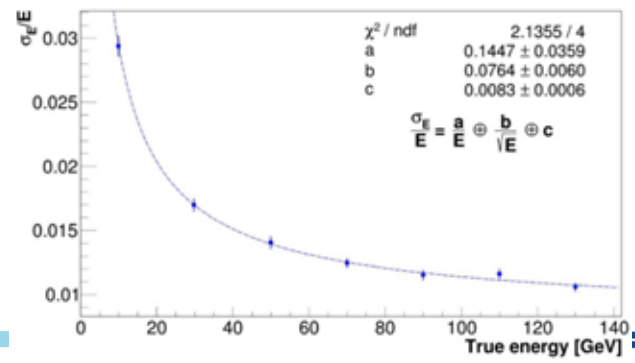
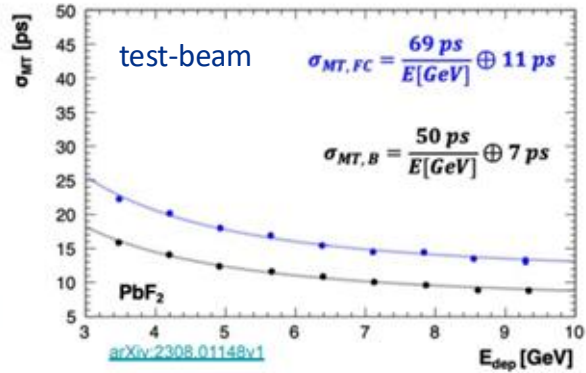
Prototyping and testbeam campaign to prove concept.

- time and energy resolution
- radiation hardness



2-layer 3x3-crystal  
Crilin prototype

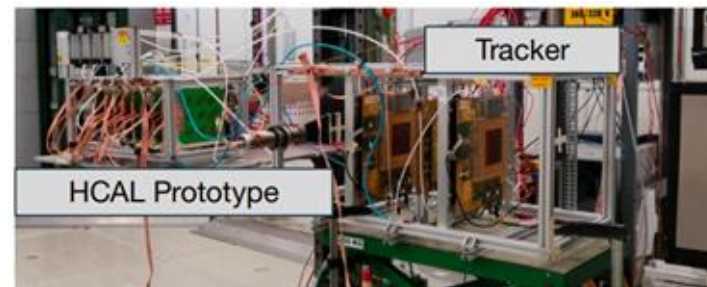
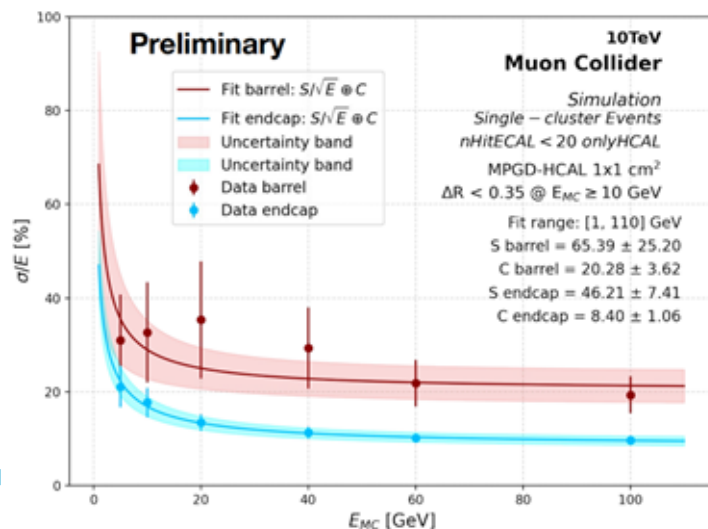
5 layers, 7x7 crystals,  
~ 250 channels now produced



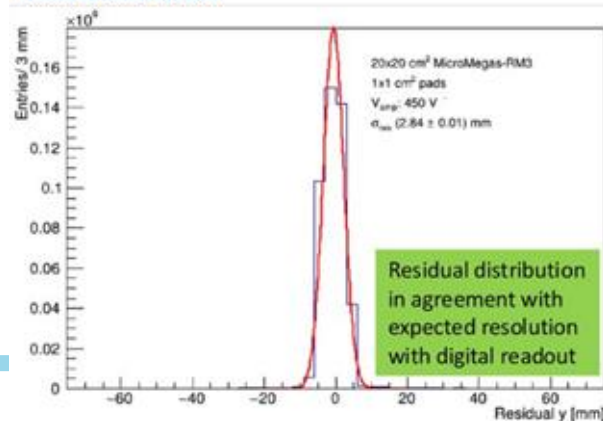
# Hadronic Calorimeter Highlight

MPGD-HCAL: based on resistive Micro-Pattern Gaseous Detectors as readout layers for a sampling hadronic calorimeter

- MicroMegas,  $\mu$ RWELL and RPWELL
- Timing capabilities
- Requirements on front-end electronics
- Prototyping and testbeam campaigns



Residual distribution

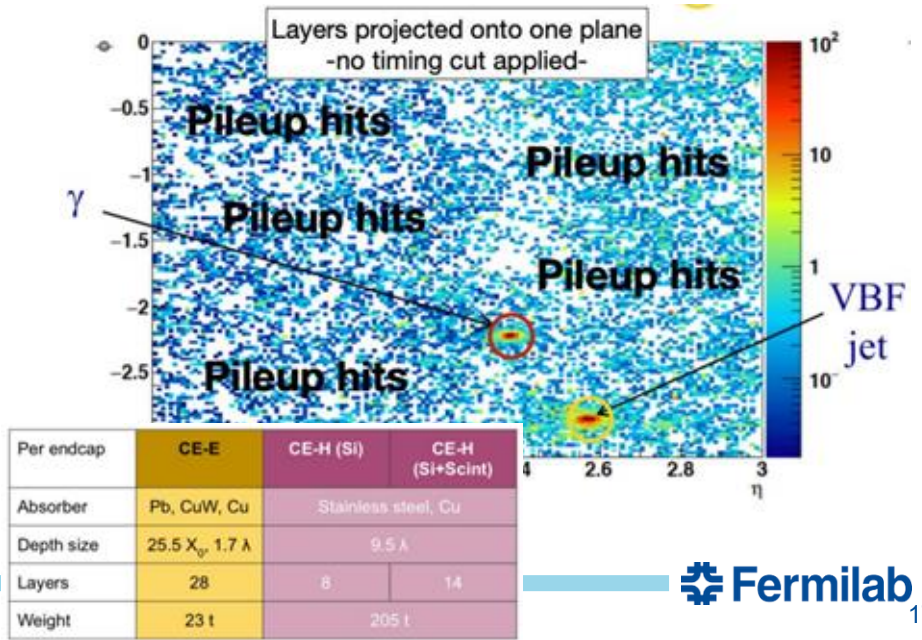
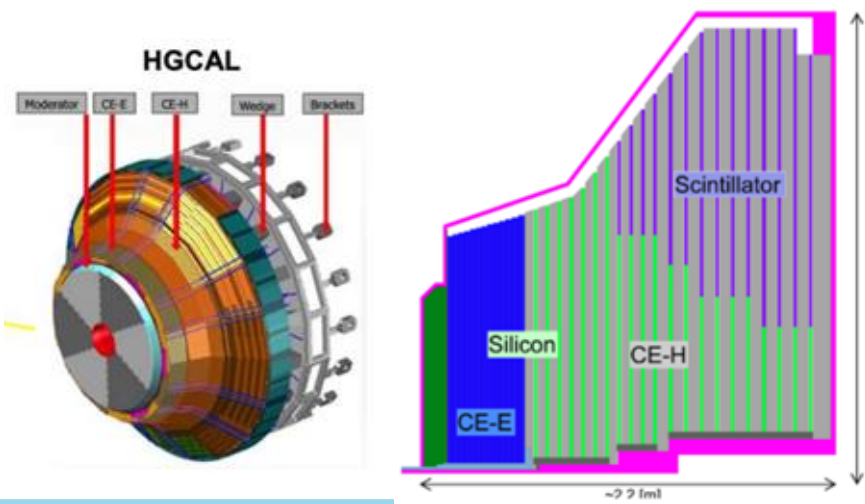


# Evolution from current projects

Many more other options being developed that could and should be considered!

E.g. CMS High-Granularity (forward) calorimeter

- radiation hardness, high granularity, excellent timing
- reconstruction of shower
- US expertise (Fermilab)



# Solenoid

Large aperture and high field solenoids are complex objects

- baselined 10 TeV detector with 5 T solenoid
- momentum resolution to high-pT particles, reduction of incoherent  $e^+e^-$  pairs

Initial studies on realistic field maps and geometry implementation

Critical item that takes many years to design and manufacture!

