

Contents

Subvolume I/21B1: Chapters 1 - 4

Subvolume I/21B2: Chapters 5 - 8

The following Chapters are contained in Subvolume I/21B1

1	Introduction	I21B1
2	The Interaction of Radiation with Matter	I21B1
3	Particle Detectors and Detector Systems	I21B1
4	Data Treatment and Analysis Methods	I21B1

The following Chapters are contained in the present Subvolume I/21B2

5	Integration of Detectors Into a Large Experiment: Examples From ATLAS and CMS (D. FROIDEVAUX)	5-1
5.1	Introduction	5-1
5.1.1	The context	5-1
5.1.2	The main initial physics goals of ATLAS and CMS at the LHC	5-2
5.1.3	A snapshot of the current status of the ATLAS and CMS experiments	5-3
5.2	Overall detector concept and magnet systems	5-5
5.2.1	Overall detector concept	5-5
5.2.2	Magnet systems	5-9
5.2.2.1	Radiation levels	5-10
5.2.3	Lessons learned from the construction experience	5-11
5.2.3.1	Time-scales, project phases and schedule delays	5-12
5.2.3.2	Physicists and engineers: how to strike the right balance?	5-14
5.2.3.3	International and distributed: a strength or a weakness?	5-15
5.2.3.4	A well integrated and strong Technical Co-ordination team	5-17
5.3	Inner tracking system	5-19
5.3.1	Introduction	5-19
5.3.2	Construction experience	5-22
5.3.2.1	General aspects	5-22
5.3.2.2	Silicon-strip and straw tube trackers	5-24
5.3.2.3	Pixel detectors	5-25
5.4	Calorimeter system	5-26
5.4.1	General considerations	5-27
5.4.1.1	Performance requirements	5-27
5.4.1.2	General features of electromagnetic calorimetry	5-27
5.4.1.3	General features of hadronic calorimetry	5-29
5.4.2	Construction experience and measured performance in test beam	5-29
5.5	Muon spectrometer system	5-31
5.5.1	General considerations	5-31
5.5.1.1	Muon chamber types	5-32
5.5.1.2	Muon chamber alignment and B-field reconstruction	5-33
5.5.1.3	Alignment	5-34
5.5.2	Construction experience and measured performance in laboratory and test beam	5-35
5.6	Trigger and data acquisition system	5-36
5.6.1	General considerations	5-37

5.6.2	L1 trigger system	5-38
5.6.2.1	Muon trigger	5-39
5.6.2.2	Calorimeter trigger	5-40
5.6.3	High-level trigger and data acquisition systems	5-41
5.6.3.1	Data acquisition	5-41
5.6.3.2	High-level trigger	5-42
5.7	Computing and Software	5-43
5.7.1	Computing Model	5-44
5.7.1.1	Event Data Model	5-45
5.7.1.2	Data Flow and Processing	5-46
5.7.2	Software	5-46
5.7.3	Analysis Model	5-47
5.8	Expected performance of installed detectors	5-48
5.8.1	Tracker performance	5-48
5.8.2	Calorimeter performance	5-49
5.8.2.1	Electromagnetic calorimetry	5-49
5.8.2.2	Hadronic calorimetry	5-52
5.8.3	Muon performance	5-52
5.8.4	Trigger performance	5-55
5.9	Conclusion	5-57
	Acknowledgements	5-57
	References for 5	5-58
6	Detectors for Special Applications	6-1
6.1	Atmospheric Cosmic Ray Detectors (J. BLÜMLER, J. ENGLER)	6-1
6.1.1	Introduction	6-1
6.1.2	Extensive Air Showers	6-2
6.1.3	Ground Detectors	6-4
6.1.3.1	Scintillators	6-4
6.1.3.2	Water Cherenkov Detectors	6-5
6.1.3.3	Muon Detection	6-6
6.1.3.4	Hadron Detectors	6-8
6.1.3.4.1	Emulsion Chambers	6-9
6.1.3.4.2	Neutron Monitor Counters	6-10
6.1.4	Detectors for optical and radio emissions	6-12
6.1.4.1	Cherenkov Light	6-13
6.1.4.1.1	Non-Imaging Cherenkov Detectors	6-13
6.1.4.1.2	Imaging Cherenkov Detectors	6-15
6.1.4.2	Air Fluorescence	6-17
6.1.4.2.1	Fly's Eye and HiRes	6-18
6.1.4.2.2	Pierre Auger Observatory	6-19
6.1.4.2.3	Space-borne fluorescence detectors	6-19
6.1.4.3	Radio Emission	6-20
6.1.4.3.1	Early radio detections from air showers	6-21
6.1.4.3.2	The LOPES and CODALEMA Experiments	6-22
6.1.5	Shower Simulations	6-22
6.1.5.1	Interaction Models	6-23
6.1.5.2	Comparisons of Models and Data	6-24
6.1.6	Overview of Cosmic Ray Observatories	6-25
6.1.7	Outlook	6-26
	References for 6.1	6-26

6.2	Neutrino Detectors under Water and Ice (C. SPIERING)	6-30
6.2.1	Introduction	6-30
6.2.2	Neutrino interactions	6-31
6.2.3	Principle of underwater/ice neutrino telescopes	6-32
6.2.3.1	Cherenkov light	6-32
6.2.3.2	Light propagation	6-33
6.2.3.3	Detection of muon tracks and cascades	6-34
6.2.3.3.1	Cascades	6-35
6.2.4	Effective area and sensitivity	6-36
6.2.5	Reconstruction	6-38
6.2.6	First generation neutrino telescopes	6-39
6.2.6.1	The Baikal Neutrino Telescope	6-39
6.2.6.2	AMANDA	6-41
6.2.6.3	Mediterranean projects: ANTARES	6-44
6.2.7	Second generation neutrino telescopes	6-46
6.2.7.1	IceCube	6-46
6.2.7.2	KM3NeT	6-48
6.2.7.3	GVD	6-48
6.2.8	Alternative technologies for higher energies	6-49
6.2.8.1	Detection via air showers	6-49
6.2.8.2	Radio detection	6-50
6.2.8.3	Acoustic detection	6-50
6.2.8.4	Hybrid arrays underwater and ice	6-51
6.2.9	Summary and Outlook	6-52
	References for 6.2	6-53
6.3	Space Borne Experiments (R. BATTISTON)	6-56
6.3.1	Introduction: particle physics from ground to space	6-56
6.3.2	The space environment	6-57
6.3.2.1	The neutral component	6-57
6.3.2.2	The thermal environment	6-58
6.3.2.3	The charged component	6-58
6.3.2.4	Space debris	6-62
6.3.3	Types of orbits	6-62
6.3.4	Space mission design	6-62
6.3.4.1	The Qualification Program	6-62
6.3.4.2	Vibration and shock test	6-63
6.3.4.3	Environmental tests	6-64
6.3.4.4	EMC tests	6-65
6.3.4.5	Radiation hardness tests	6-66
6.3.5	Design of a space particle detector	6-67
6.3.6	Space borne particle detectors	6-68
6.3.6.1	Magnetic spectrometers	6-69
6.3.6.2	Particle Identification	6-76
6.3.6.3	Gamma rays detectors	6-81
6.3.6.4	Future space experiments	6-84
6.3.6.5	Balloons experiments	6-84
	References for 6.3	6-84
6.4	Cryogenic Detectors (K. PRETZL)	6-88
6.4.1	Introduction	6-88
6.4.2	General features of cryogenic calorimeters	6-89
6.4.3	Phonon Sensors	6-92

6.4.3.1	Semiconducting Thermistors	6-92
6.4.3.2	Super-conducting Transition Edge Sensors (TES)	6-93
6.4.3.3	Magnetic Sensors	6-94
6.4.4	Quasiparticle Detection	6-95
6.4.4.1	Superconducting Tunnel Junctions (STJ)	6-96
6.4.4.2	Microwave Kinetic Inductance Detector	6-98
6.4.4.3	Super-heated Super-conducting Granules (SSG)	6-99
6.4.5	Physics with Cryogenic Detectors	6-101
6.4.5.1	Direct Dark Matter Detection	6-101
6.4.5.2	Neutrino mass searches	6-105
6.4.5.2.1	Neutrinoless double beta decay	6-106
6.4.5.2.2	Direct neutrino mass measurements	6-106
6.4.5.3	Astrophysics	6-107
6.4.5.3.1	X-Ray Astrophysics	6-108
6.4.5.3.2	Optical/UV and CMB Astrophysics	6-109
6.4.6	Applications	6-110
6.4.7	Summary	6-111
	References for 6.4	6-111
7	Applications of Detectors in Technology, Medicine and Other Fields	7-1
7.1	Detectors in Medicine and Biology (P. LECOQ)	7-1
7.1.1	Dosimetry and medical imaging	7-1
7.1.1.1	Radiotherapy and dosimetry	7-1
7.1.1.2	Status of medical imaging	7-3
7.1.1.3	Towards in-vivo molecular imaging	7-5
7.1.2	X-Ray radiography and computed tomography (CT)	7-6
7.1.2.1	Different X-Ray imaging modalities	7-6
7.1.2.2	Detection system	7-7
7.1.2.2.1	Scintillators for X-ray conversion	7-7
7.1.2.2.2	Photodetectors	7-9
7.1.2.3	Scanner geometry and operating conditions	7-10
7.1.2.3.1	Principle of Computed Tomography	7-10
7.1.2.3.2	Design of modern CT scanners	7-12
7.1.2.4	Future of X-Ray imaging	7-15
7.1.2.4.1	Indirect detector with phosphor screen	7-15
7.1.2.4.2	Direct conversion screen	7-16
7.1.2.4.3	Single photon counting devices	7-17
7.1.3	Single photon (SPECT) and Positron (PET) emission tomography	7-18
7.1.3.1	SPECT and PET working principle	7-18
7.1.3.1.1	SPECT	7-18
7.1.3.1.2	PET	7-19
7.1.3.2	Detector challenges for modern nuclear medicine	7-21
7.1.3.2.1	Improving sensitivity and specificity	7-22
7.1.3.2.2	Improving spatial resolution	7-23
7.1.3.2.3	Improving time resolution	7-24
7.1.3.3	Current and future technical approaches	7-26
7.1.3.3.1	Conversion materials	7-26
7.1.3.3.2	Photodetectors	7-28
7.1.3.3.3	Highly integrated low noise front-end electronics	7-29
7.1.3.3.4	Highly parallelized and intelligent Data Acquisition system (DAQ)	7-29
7.1.3.3.5	Simulation software	7-29
7.1.3.3.6	Image reconstruction algorithms	7-30

7.1.4	Multimodality	7-30
7.1.4.1	Need for a multimodal approach	7-30
7.1.4.2	Outlook: towards integrated morphologic and functional imaging	7-31
References for 7.1		7-32
7.2	Solid State Detectors for High Radiation Environments (G. KRAMBERGER) . . .	7-35
7.2.1	Introduction	7-35
7.2.2	High radiation environments	7-35
7.2.2.1	Collider experiments	7-36
7.2.2.2	Space applications	7-37
7.2.2.3	Environmental applications	7-38
7.2.3	Damage mechanism in solid state detectors and electronics	7-39
7.2.3.1	Bulk damage	7-39
7.2.3.1.1	Non-Ionizing-Energy-Loss hypothesis of damage effects	7-40
7.2.3.1.2	Impact on bulk damage on detector performance	7-42
7.2.3.2	Surface damage	7-44
7.2.3.2.1	Impact of surface damage on device properties	7-46
7.2.4	Detector technologies	7-47
7.2.4.1	Design considerations	7-47
7.2.4.2	Silicon detectors	7-50
7.2.4.2.1	Effective doping concentration	7-50
7.2.4.2.1.1	Annealing of effective doping concentration	7-51
7.2.4.2.1.2	Defect engineering	7-53
7.2.4.2.1.3	Control of space charge	7-53
7.2.4.2.2	Electric field	7-55
7.2.4.2.3	Charge trapping	7-56
7.2.4.2.4	Generation current	7-58
7.2.4.2.5	Alternative ways of operation	7-59
7.2.4.2.6	3D detectors - a radiation harder detector design	7-61
7.2.4.3	Diamond detectors	7-62
7.2.4.3.1	Radiation hardness	7-63
7.2.4.4	Other semiconductor materials	7-64
7.2.4.4.1	Silicon carbide	7-64
7.2.4.4.1.1	GaAs	7-65
7.2.4.4.2	GaN	7-65
7.2.4.4.3	Amorphous silicon	7-65
7.2.4.5	Comparison of charge collection for different detectors	7-66
7.2.4.6	Radiation damage of monolithic pixel detectors	7-67
7.2.4.6.1	CCDs	7-67
7.2.4.6.2	Active CMOS pixels	7-69
7.2.5	Electronics	7-70
7.2.5.1	MOSFET	7-70
7.2.5.2	Bipolar transistor	7-72
7.2.5.3	Single Event Effects (SEE)	7-72
7.2.6	Conclusions	7-72
References for 7.2		7-73
7.3	Instrumentation for Applied Physics and Industrial Applications (H. HILLEMANN, J.-M. LE GOFF)	7-76
7.3.1	Applications of HEP Detectors	7-76
7.3.2	Fast Micro- and Nanoelectronics for Particle Detector Readout	7-78
7.3.2.1	Fast Counting Mode Front End Electronics	7-79
7.3.2.2	NINO, an Ultra Fast Low Power Pre-Amplifier Discriminator	7-80
7.3.2.3	HPTDC - High Performance Time to Digital Converter	7-81

7.3.2.4	Medipix2	7-82
7.3.3	Lifescience	7-84
7.3.3.1	Time-Based Readout Schemes for Detector Readout in Medicine and Lifescience . .	7-84
7.3.3.2	Fluorescence Lifetime Imaging	7-86
7.3.4	Materials Science	7-87
7.3.4.1	X-ray Diffraction and Scattering	7-87
7.3.4.2	X-ray photoelectron Spectroscopy	7-89
7.3.5	Homeland Security	7-91
7.3.5.1	Dual Beam Radiography for Air Cargo Inspection	7-91
7.3.5.2	Cosmic Muon Tomography for Heavy Z Material Detection	7-93
7.3.6	Conclusion	7-95
	References for 7.3	7-95
8	Future Developments of Detectors (T. BEHNKE)	8-1
8.1	Introduction	8-1
8.2	Challenges at Future Colliding Beam Facilities	8-1
8.3	Experiments at Super-LHC	8-2
8.3.1	Novel powering schemes	8-4
8.3.2	Novel mechanical structures	8-4
8.4	The Electron-Positron Linear Collider ILC	8-4
8.4.1	Physics at the ILC in a nutshell	8-6
8.5	A Detector at the ILC	8-6
8.5.1	Particle Flow as a way to reconstruct events at the ILC	8-8
8.5.2	A detector concept for the ILC	8-9
8.6	Detector Subsystems	8-11
8.6.1	Trends in detector developments	8-11
8.6.2	Vertex Detectors: advanced pixel detectors	8-12
8.6.3	Solid State Tracking Detectors: Strip detectors	8-15
8.6.4	Gaseous Tracking	8-15
8.6.5	Electromagnetic Calorimeters	8-18
8.6.6	Hadronic Calorimeters	8-19
8.6.7	Muon Detectors	8-21
8.6.8	Triggering at the ILC	8-22
8.7	Summary	8-22
	References for 8	8-22