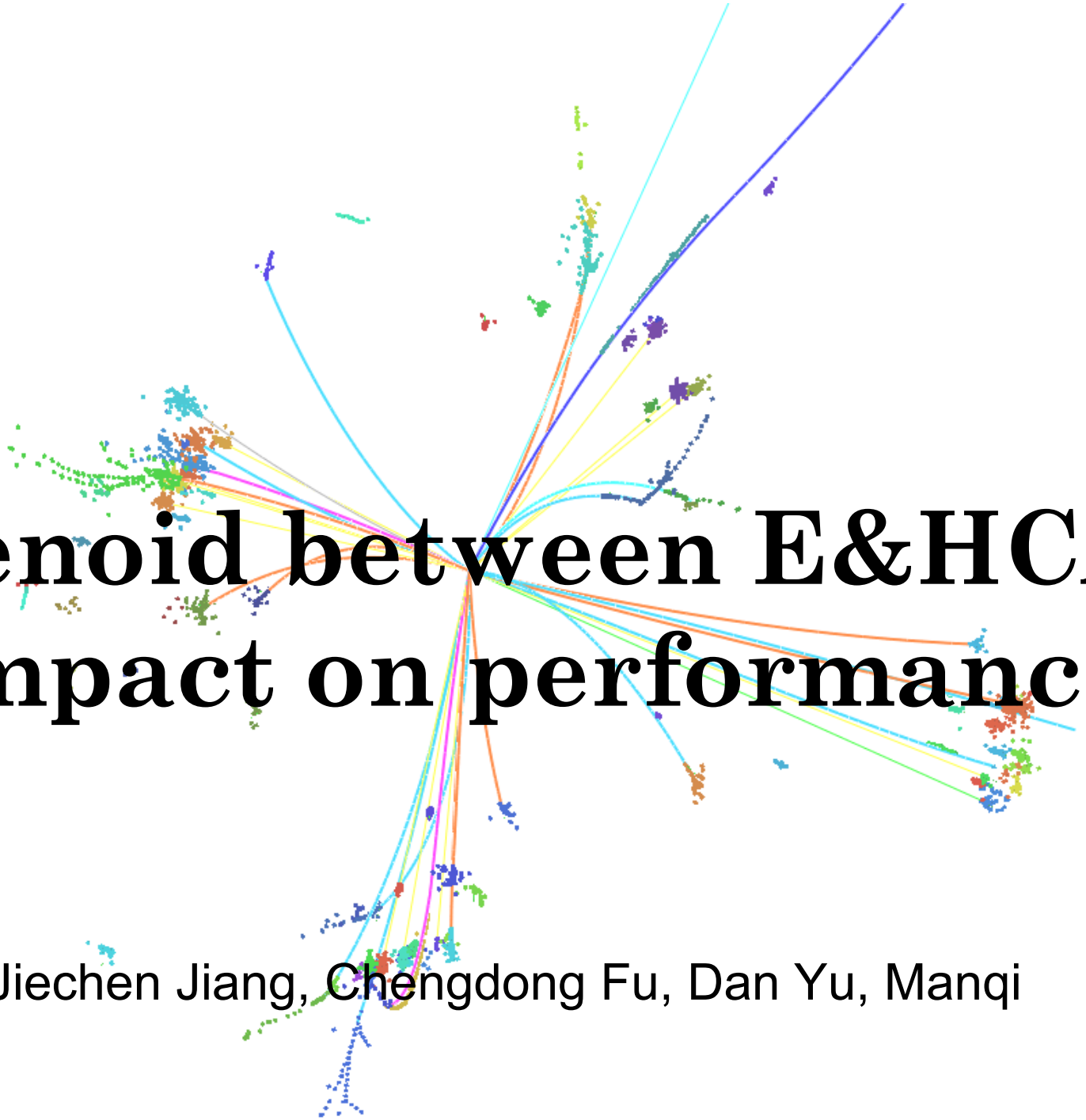
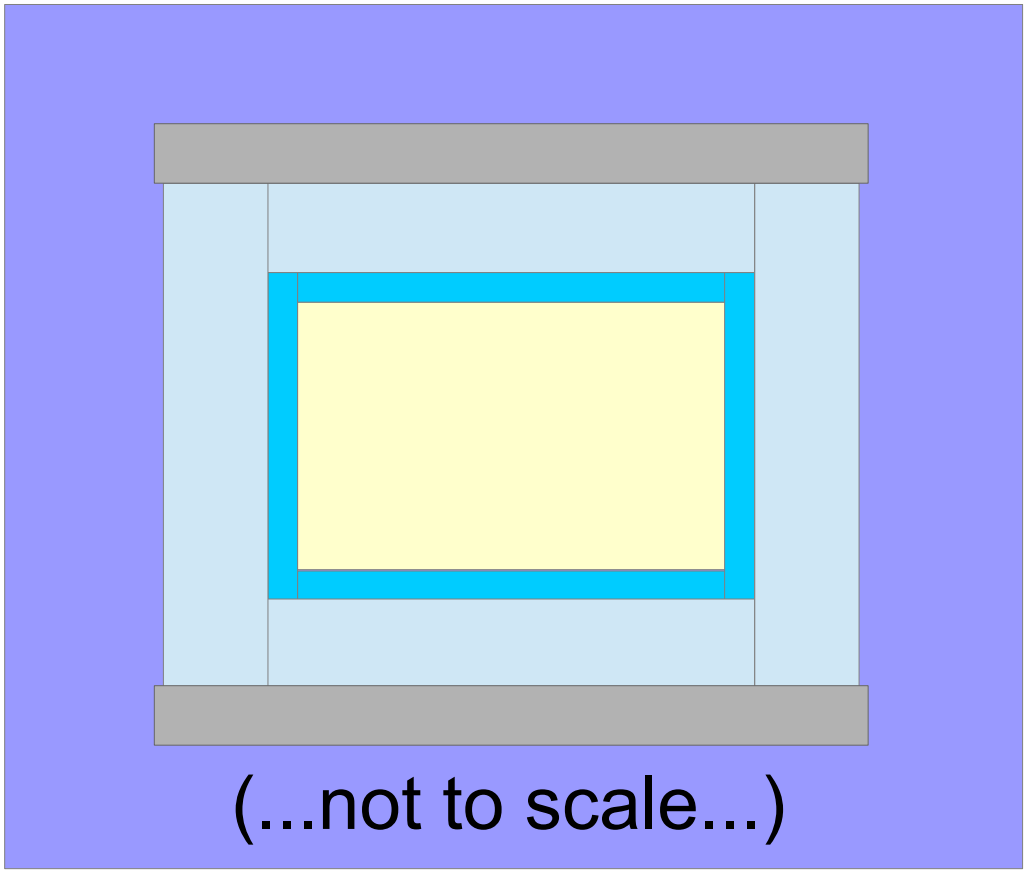
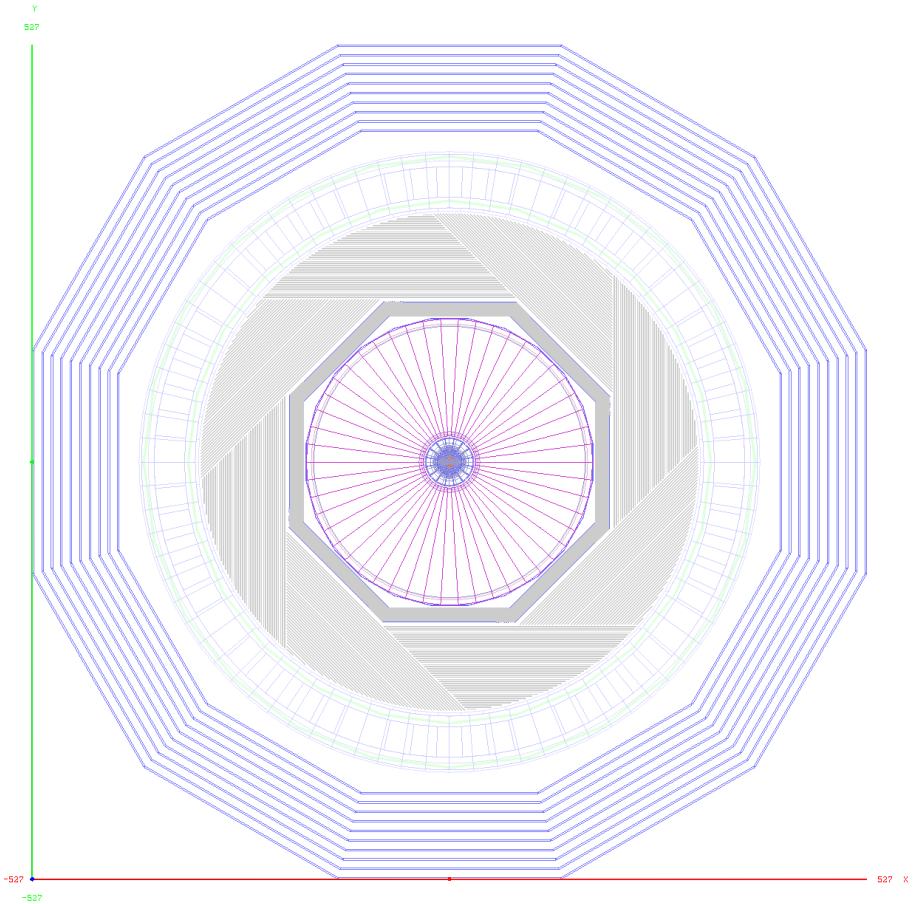


Solenoid between E&HCAL: impact on performance

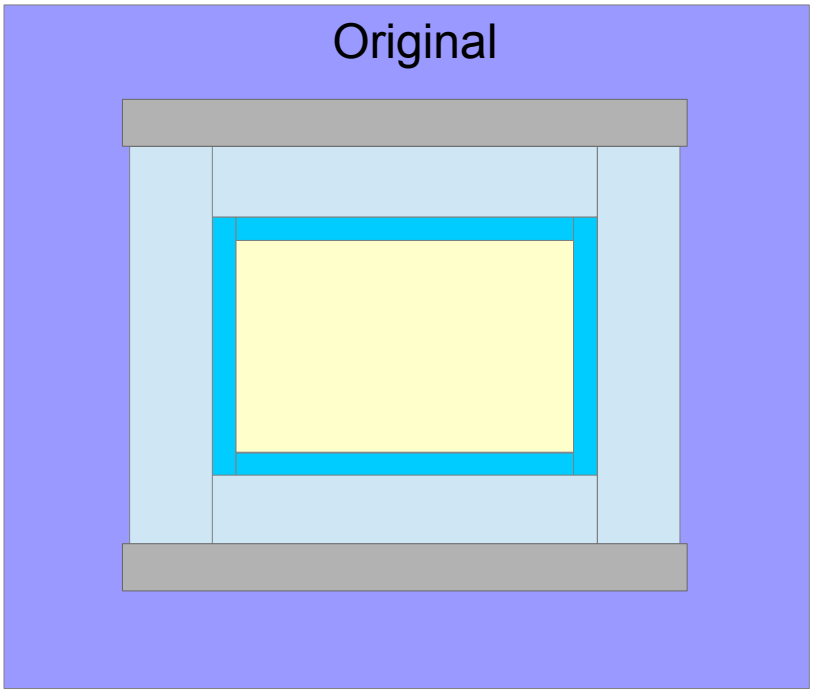
Jiechen Jiang, Chengdong Fu, Dan Yu, Manqi

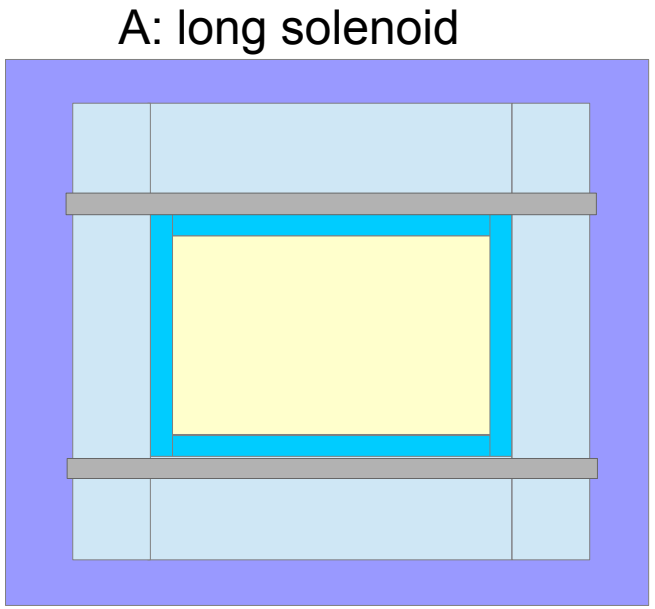
Baseline Design

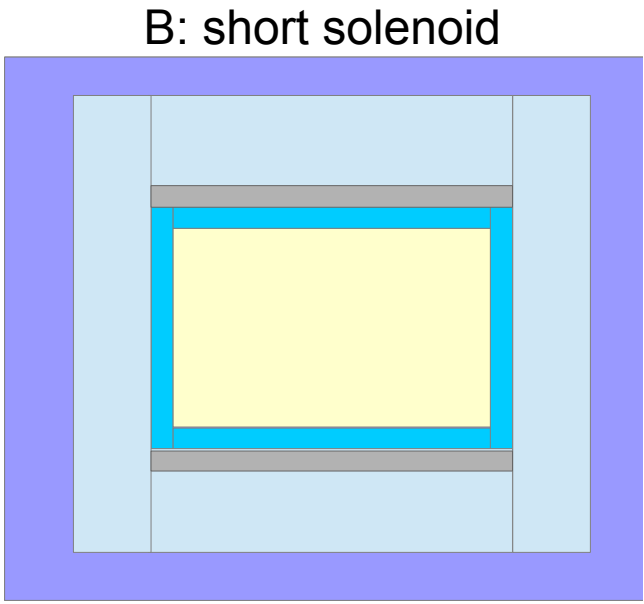




New designs





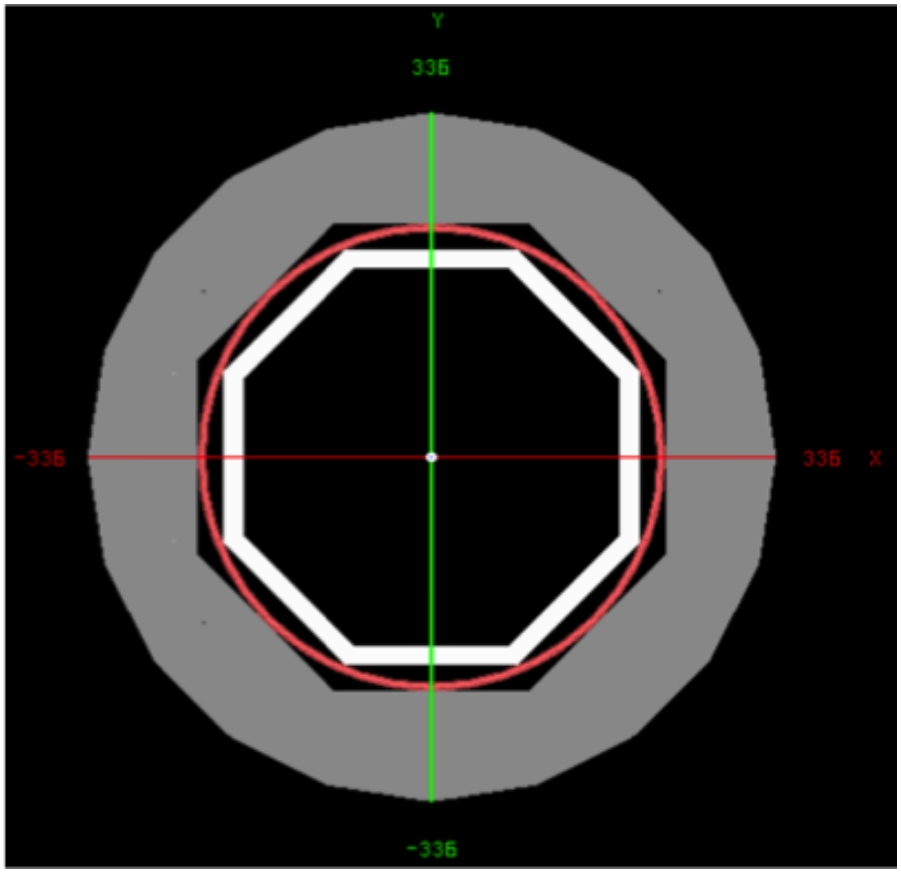


- Long/short solenoid between E/HCAL: saving cost on reduced solenoid & Yoke, while the HCAL cost increases (once ECAL/Tracker fixed)
- Performance comparison between long/short solenoid
  - Short solenoid has less dead materials & worse B-Field homogeneity
  - Assume B-Field difficulties can be solved, short solenoid has better performance, and implemented in Full sim (Thanks to ChengDong!)

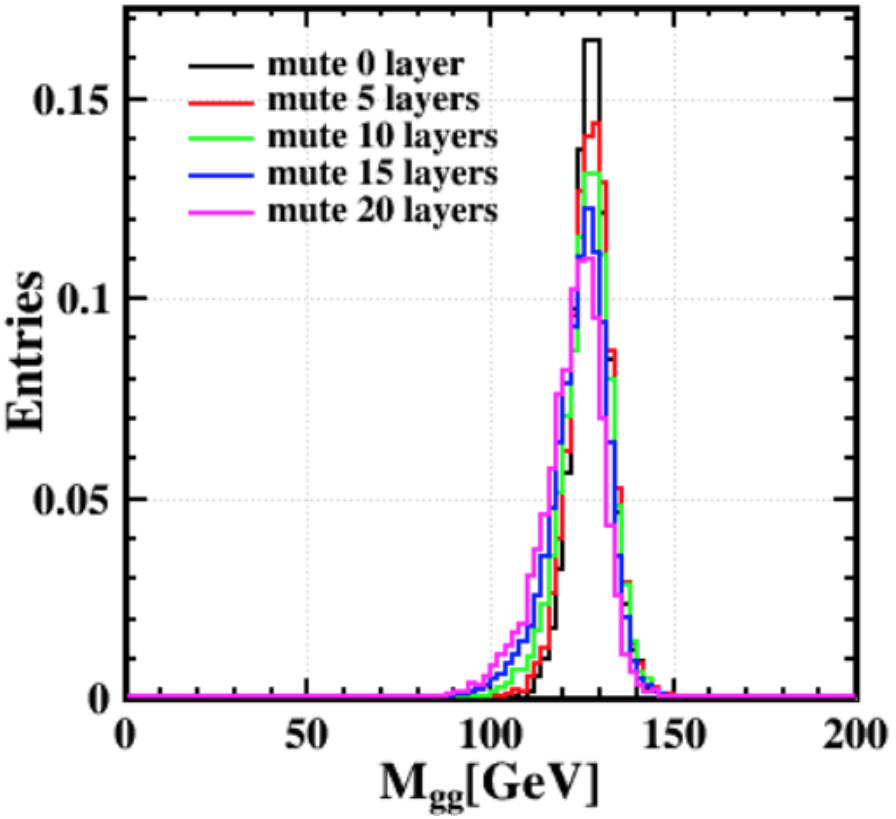
Performance & Geometry effect

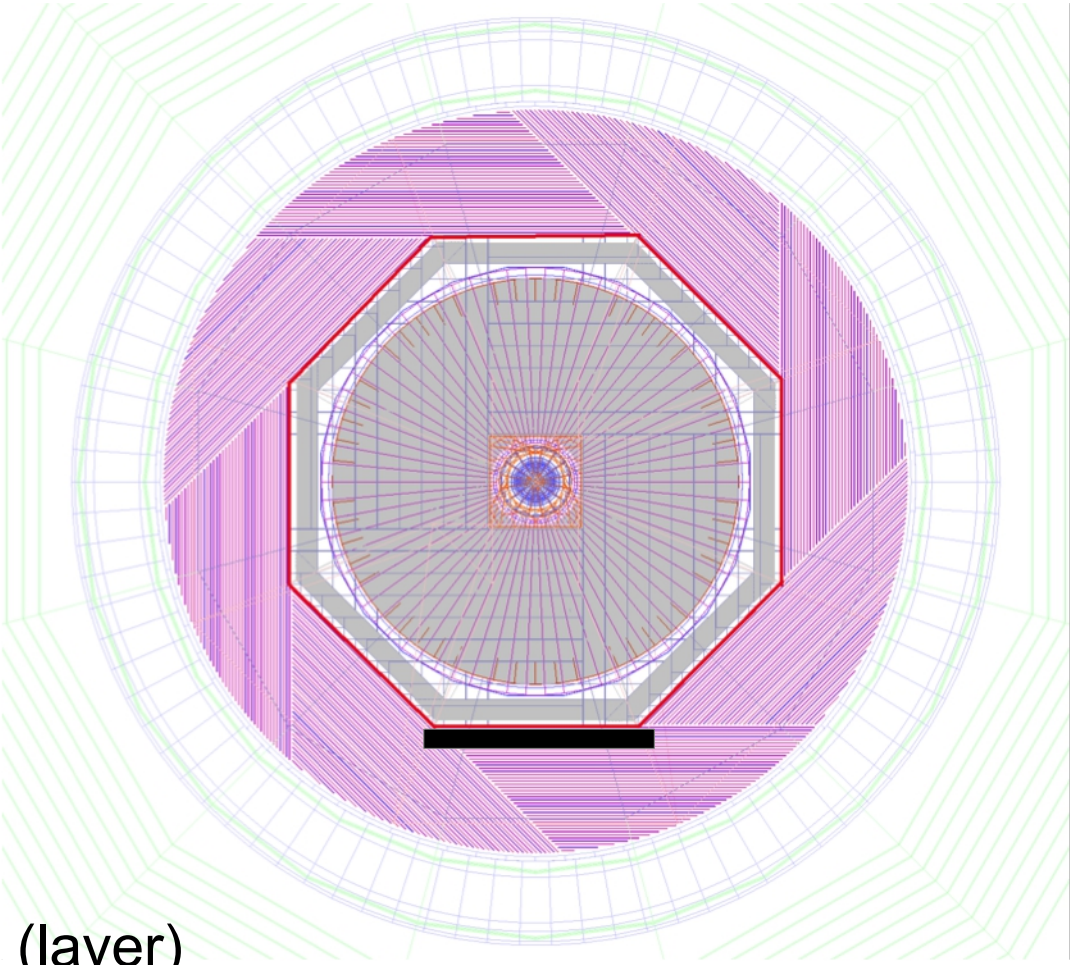
- Short solenoid w.r.t Baseline
  - No change in Track & Photon
  - No change in forward region
  - Degrade the Jet Performance (Quantified with BMR) and Pid in barrel

- BMR Degrading due to
  - Dead Material
  - Space



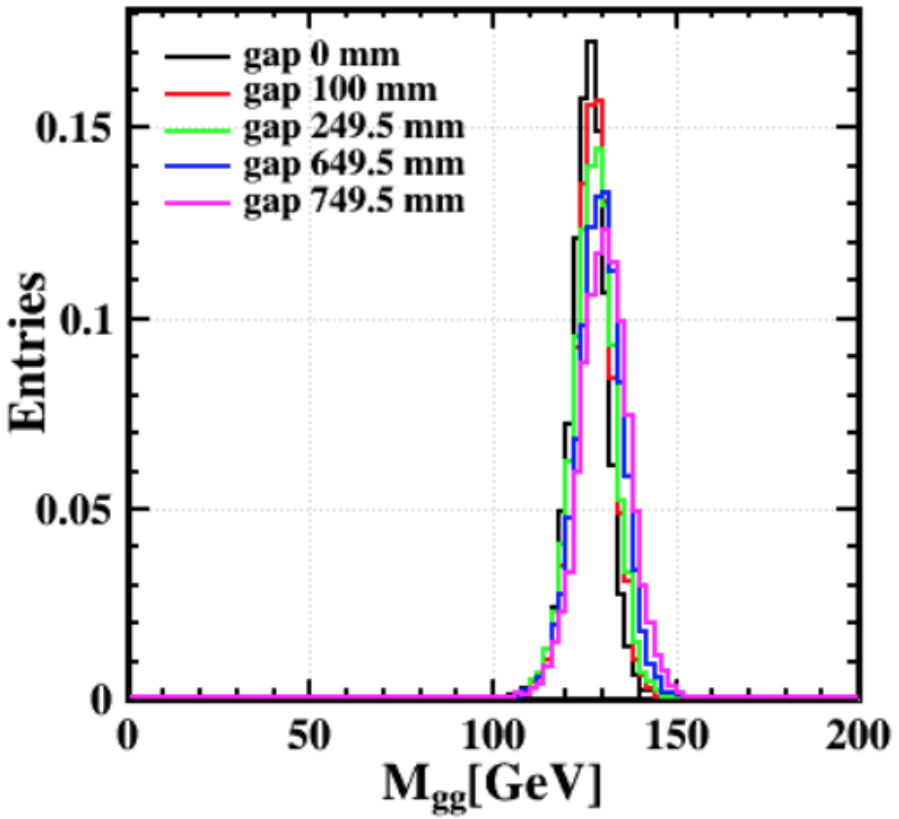
Impact of dead material

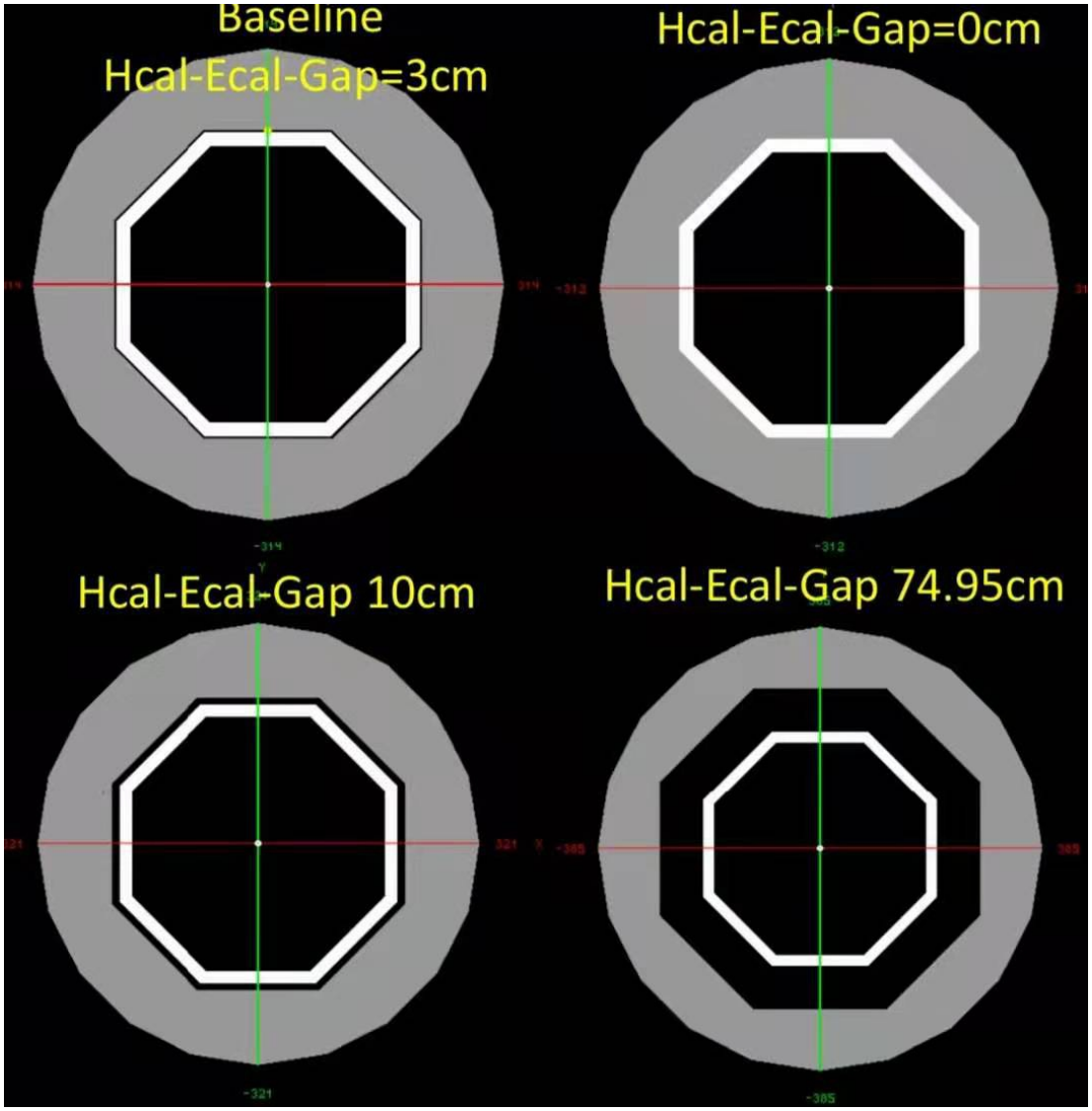




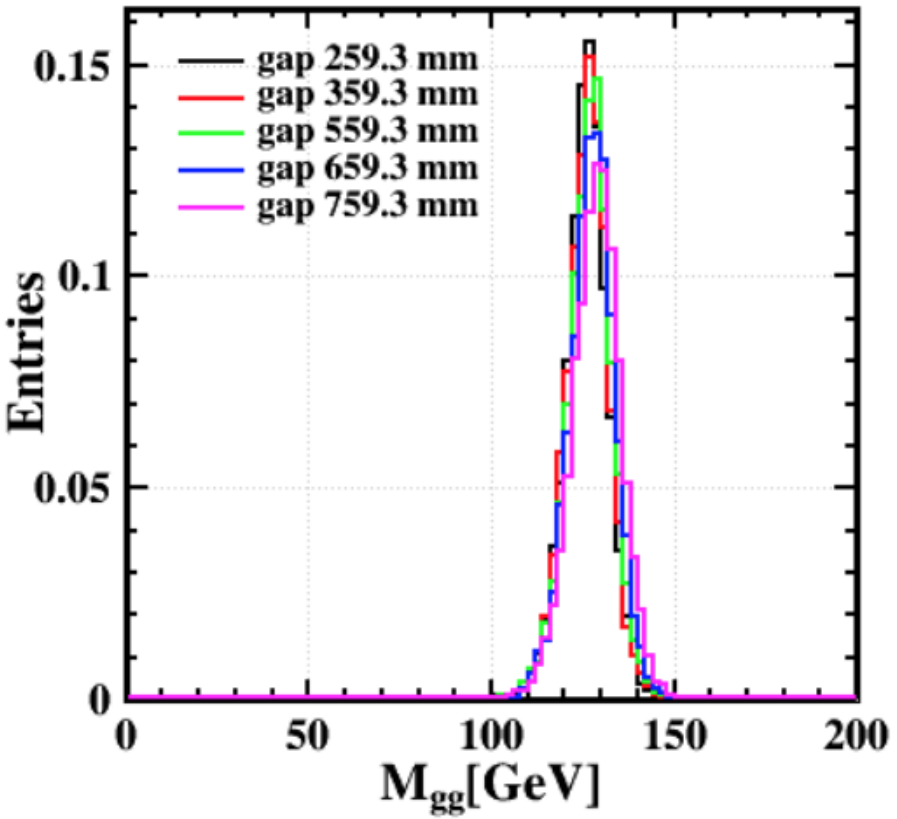
- Mimic by muting HCAL Volume (layer)
- 1 layer ~ 2.65 cm of Iron ~ 1 X0

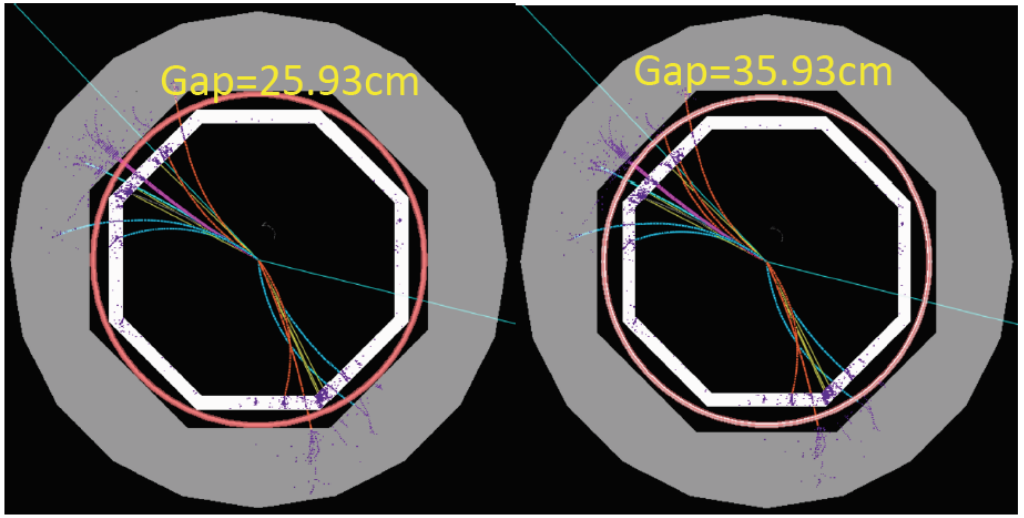
Impact of Space

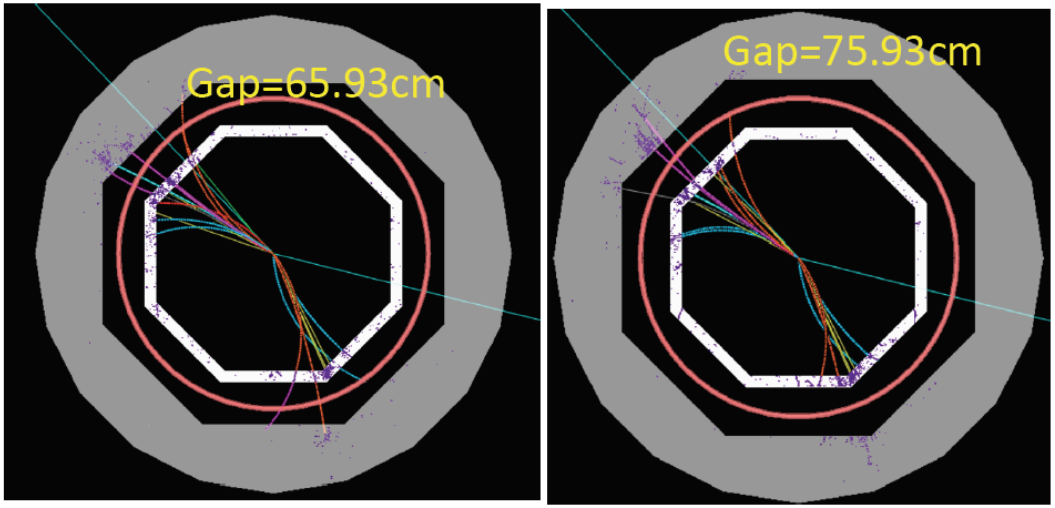




Impact of both

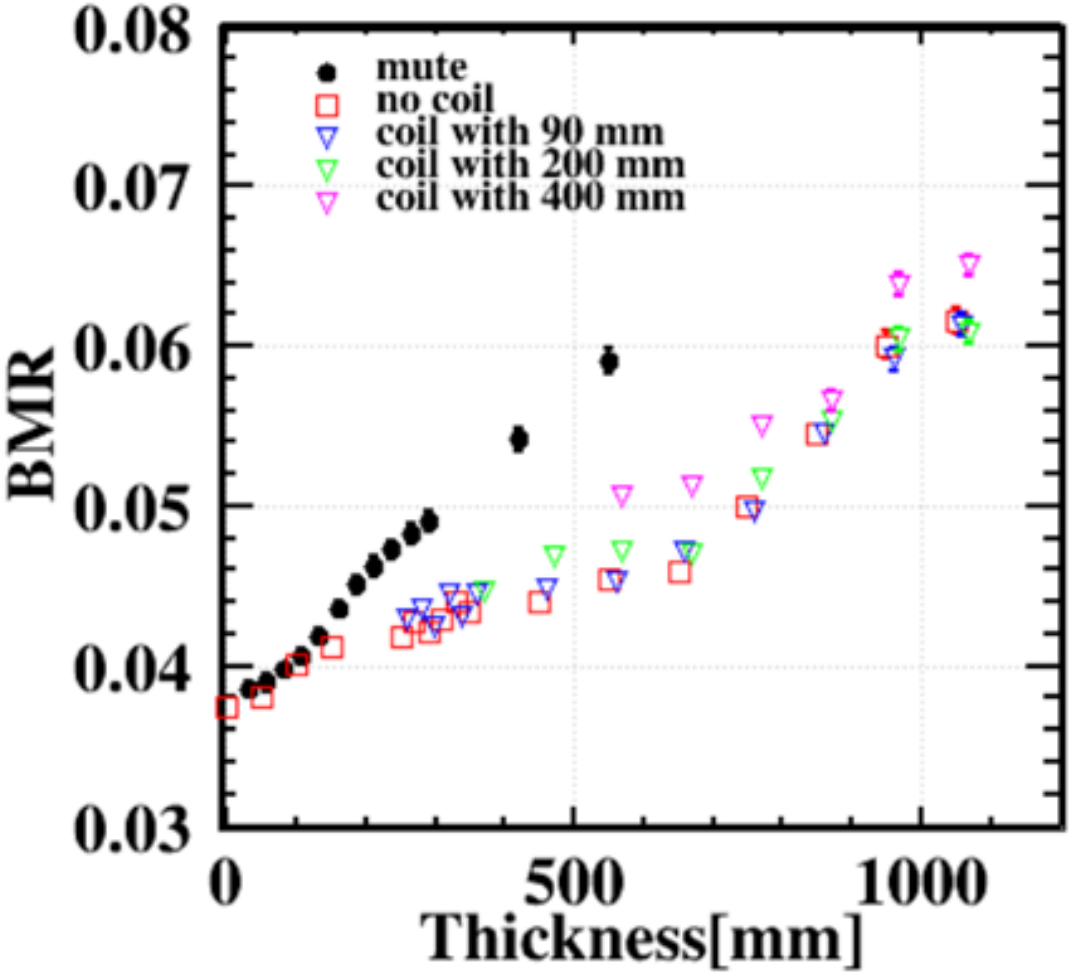


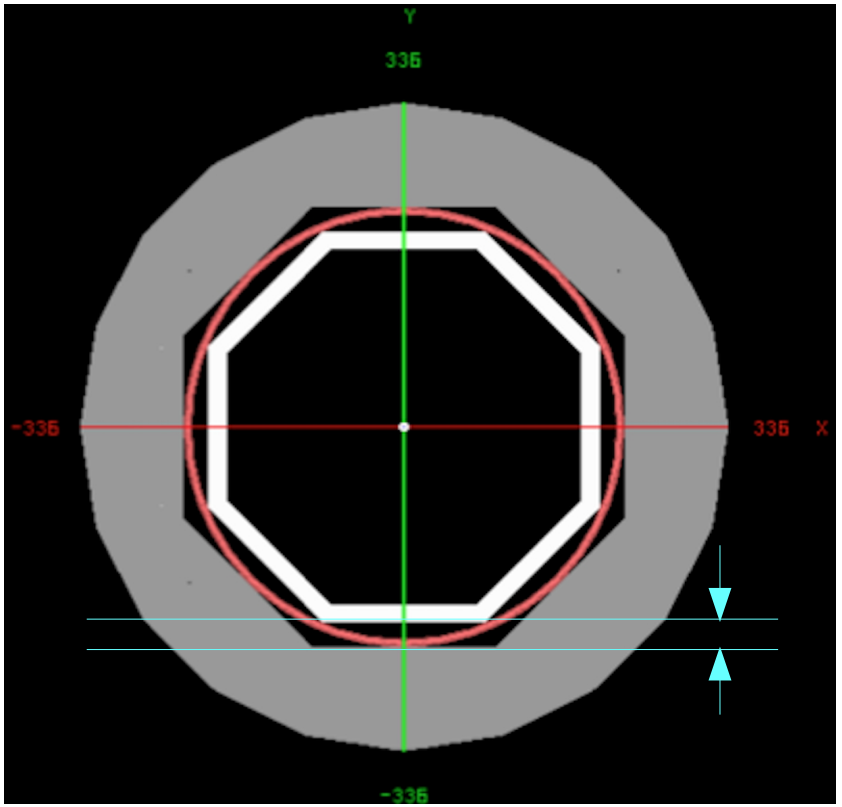




- 90 mm Al (mimic Solenoid with material ~ 1 X0)
- Minimal Gap Thickness: 260 mm

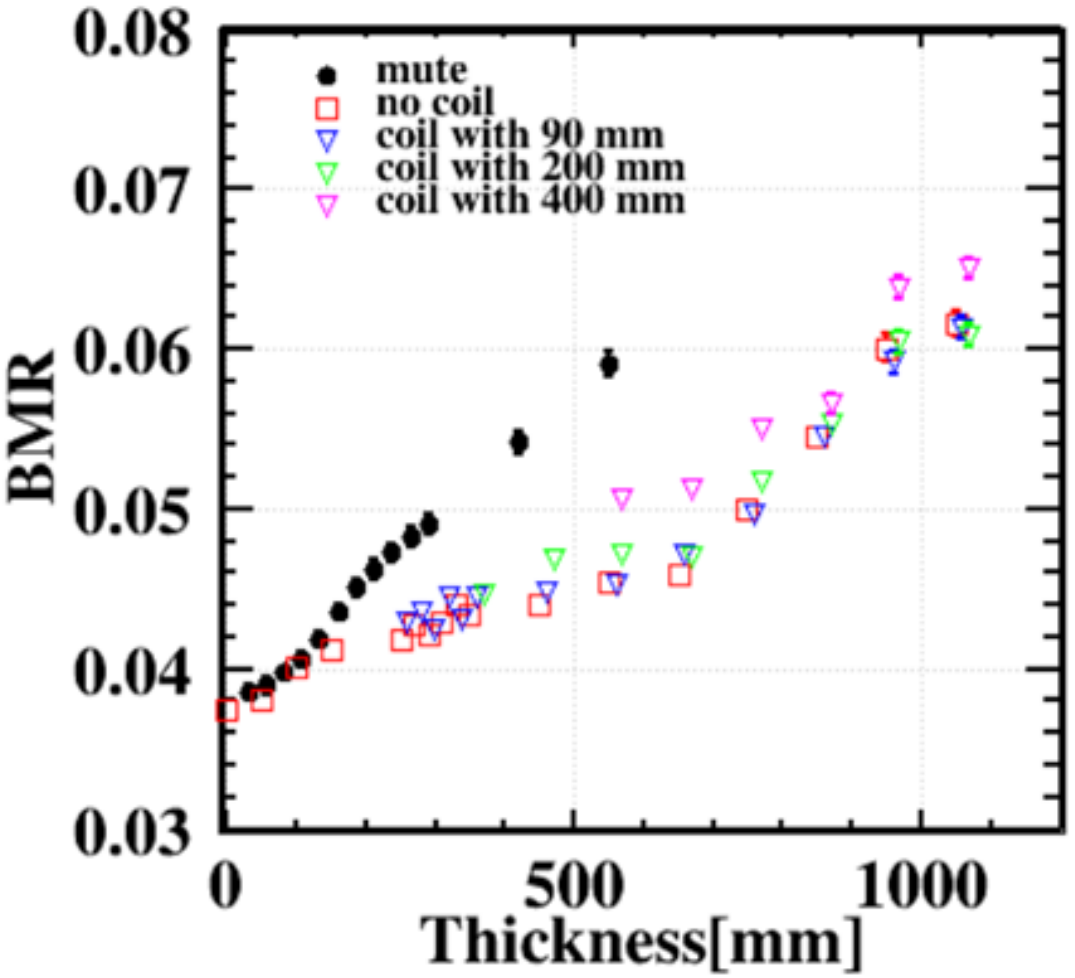
Impact on BMR





X axis: distance between parallel ECAL/HCAL active Layers

Impact on BMR

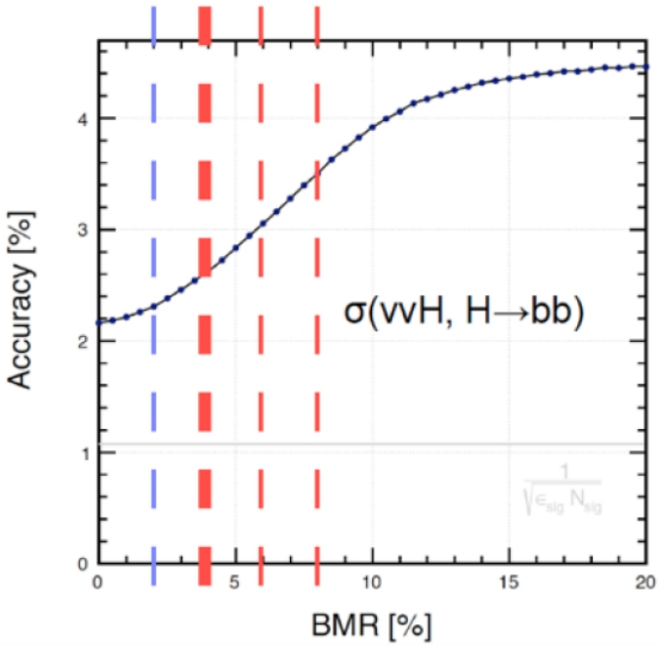


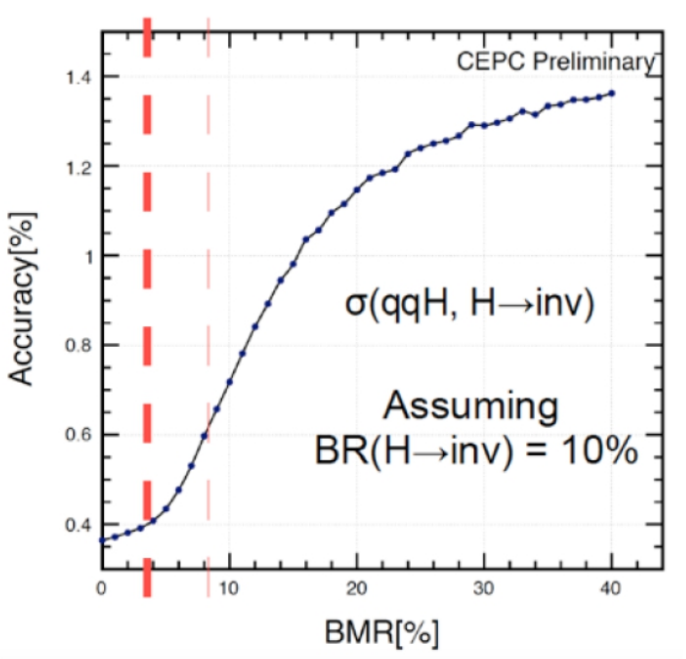
- BMR is sensitive to Both space & material
- A minimal space of

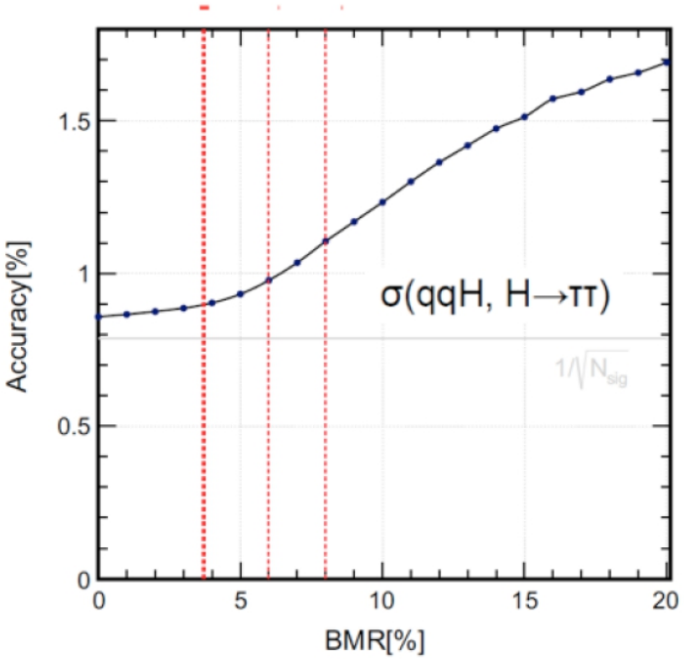
  R*(1(cos(pi/n)) – 1)

  is required to put a 0-thickness circle between parallel polygons. A 169 mm gap is required at baseline octagon structure, leads to a BMR degrading of 8% (3.8% -> 4.1%), whose gap is 30 mm.
- Solenoid material, BMR degrades for
  - 1X0 (of Al) & 260 mm Gap: 10%
  - 2.2X0 & 370 mm Gap: 15%.
  - 4.4X0 & 570 mm Gap: 32%.

Impact on Physics







- Boson Mass Resolution: relative mass resolution of vvH, H→gg events
  - Free of Jet Clustering
  - Be applied directly to the Higgs analyses
- The CEPC baseline reaches 3.8%

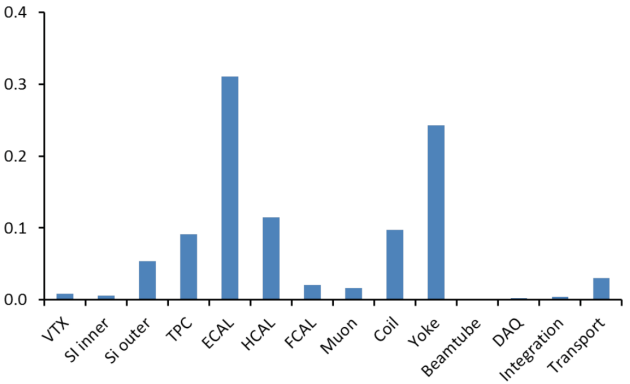
	BMR = 2%	4%	6%	8%
σ(vvH, H→bb)	2.3%	2.6%	3.0%	3.4%
σ(qqH, H→inv)	0.38%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%
σ(qqH, H→ττ)	0.85%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%

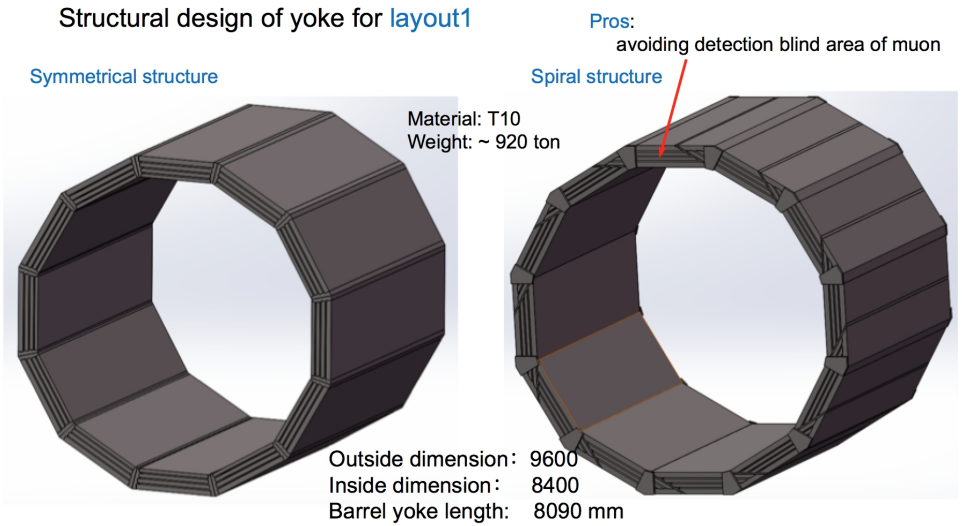
10% of BMR degrading: be compromised by 6%/10%/5% of Luminosity increase,
For physics benchmark with Higgs width (W fusion), Higgs invisible & Higgs to tautau

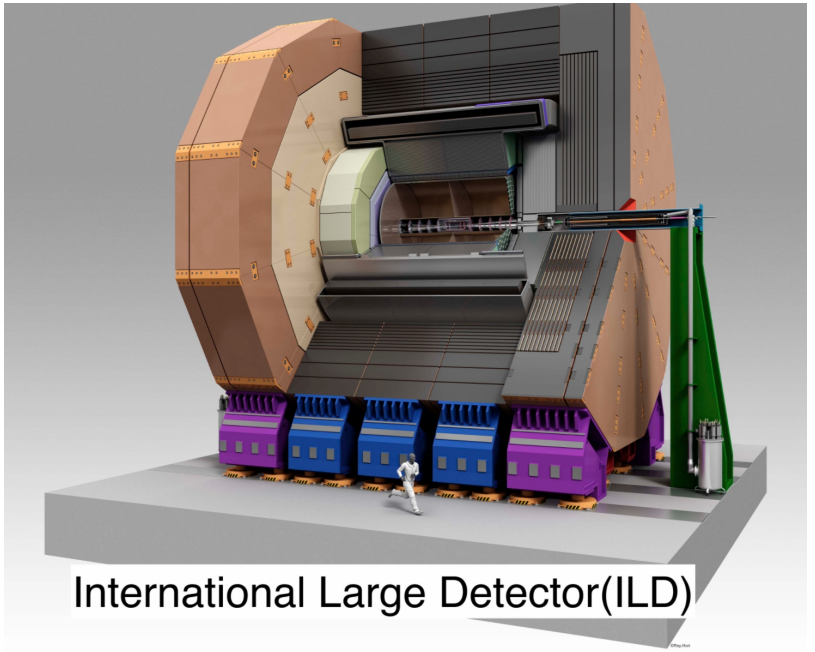
On the saving side

- To 1st order, ILD HCAL/Solenoid has similar Price/Volume. Swapping their order wouldn't affect their price sum significantly.
  - Thin Solenoid leads to percentage level saving
- Prof. Ji & the Magnet team is designing a 2-kilo ton level Yoke for the baseline.
  - 5% of the detector cost, ~ 100 M CNY

Figure III-7.2
Summary plot of the relative contribution by the different sub-components to the total cost of the ILD detector.

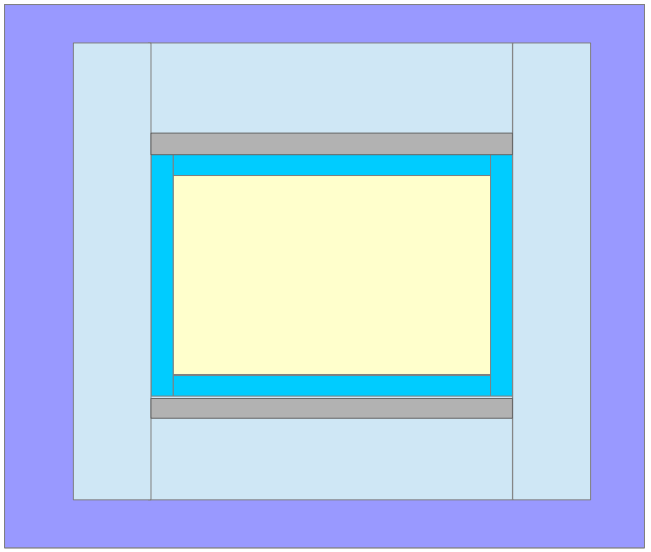




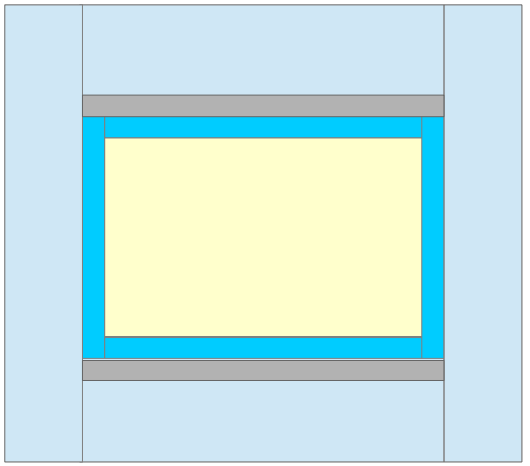


Construction cost on Reduced Yoke

Kilo ton level Yoke: Half Yoke



No Yoke



- 2k ton Yoke:
  - Materials & Mechanic: 20 M CNY (10k/ton; T10 Iron: Price – 6k/ton)
  - detector/transportation & installation: MM cost * 5 times (?) ~ 100 M
- 2 scenarios:
  - No Yoke: save up to 5% (~100 M CNY)
  - Half Yoke (Kilo Ton level, as the HCAL weights for 900 ton): save up to 2.5% (~ 50 M)

Conclusion

- The short solenoid scenario (SSS) is relative optimistic among the Solenoid between E/HCAL options: relies on good B-Field stability-homogenous monitoring & control.
- Impact on Performance: Strong. Compared to the original design, The BMR of SSS degrades by at least **10%**, requiring **5-10%** more luminosity to compensate for corresponding benchmarks.
  - *Degrading increases with more realistic design (150 mm thick, 1-2 X0, Longer solenoid): ~15%*
  - *Degrading might ameliorate with more adequate reconstruction algorithm (Marginally) and geometry of polygon with more sides (i.e., dodecagon) – while the overlapping area increases...*
- Impact on Cost: **3 - 6%**
  - Saving on Yoke: **50 – 100 M** CNY
    - No Yoke (LLP search complains...) **~ 100 M CNY** (5%)
    - Half Yoke (1000 ton): **50 M** CNY
  - Saving on solenoid – HCAL:
    - Depends on the solenoid thickness: percentage level (**~20 M** CNY *if the solenoid thickness reduced to 10 cm & the construction cost/weight of solenoid remains the same...*)
  - Encourage more accurate estimation – Magnet team?
  - *To overcome technical difficulties might consume a significant amount of the saving.*

Back up

Mass

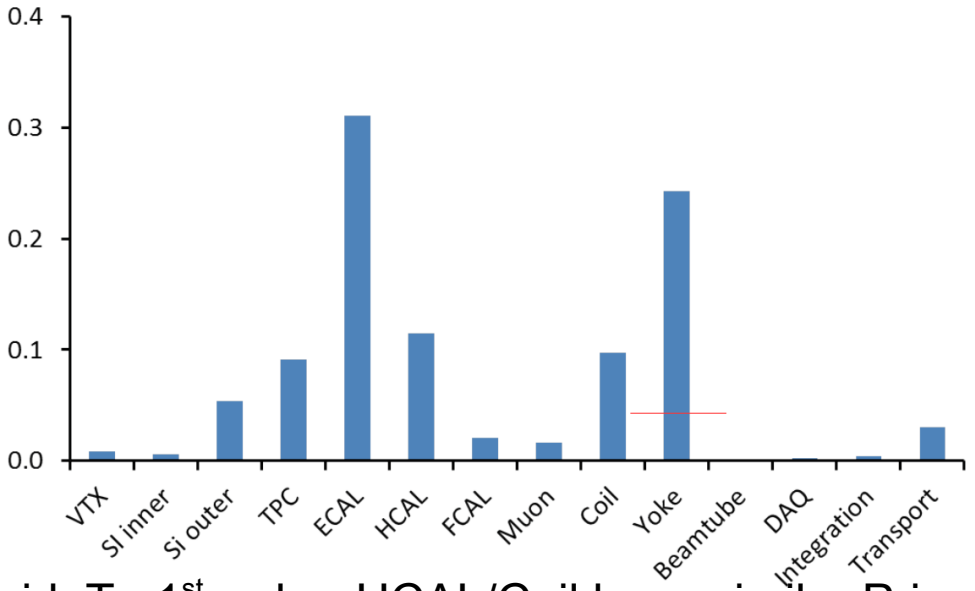
	mass (kg)	mass (ton)
MDI	11,909.85	11.91
LumiCal	118.46	0.12
VXD	0.85	0.00
SIT	15.70	0.02
SET	259.62	0.26
FTD	3.21	0.00
TPC	1,750.47	1.75
Ecal	161,489.50	161.49
Hcal	906,668.80	906.67
Yoke	12,685,708.80	12,685.71
Magnet	262,841.11	262.84

Yoke Cost/Weight

- Yoke - 2500 Kilo ton ~ 1 亿 RMB
- 40 CNY/kg, ~ 1 order of magnitude higher than iron market price?...

How much can we save in total?

Figure III-7.2
Summary plot of the relative contribution by the different sub-components to the total cost of the ILD detector.



At the baseline uses Thick Solenoid. To 1st order, HCAL/Coil have similar Price/Volume. Thus the saving occurs mainly at reduced Yoke Size. *Thin Solenoid (~ 10 cm) leads to 1-2% level saving (Solenoid cost reduced by 30%; HCAL cost increases by 15%).*

ILD have an enormous Yoke (~ 13000 ton, equipped with ~ 10 sensor layers), takes up to 1/4 of the construction cost.
At CEPC, the Yoke can be reduced to ~ 2000 ton, corresponding to 100 M CNY cost (5%)

The entire HCAL at baseline weights 910 ton. For the solenoid inside HCAL, probably an Additional ~ 1000 ton Yoke is needed to enhance the B-Field flux flow, providing mechanic support & install additional sensor for LLP... cost 50 M CNY.