

# CEPC 探测器 TDR 机械设计工作进展

纪全

2024年3月19日

# 总图进展：超导外置方案

1. 子探测器讨论进展
2. 子探测器的安装及连接设计设想

a. 尺寸变化:

轭铁厚度: 1050 → 1750

强子量能器: 1300 → 1470

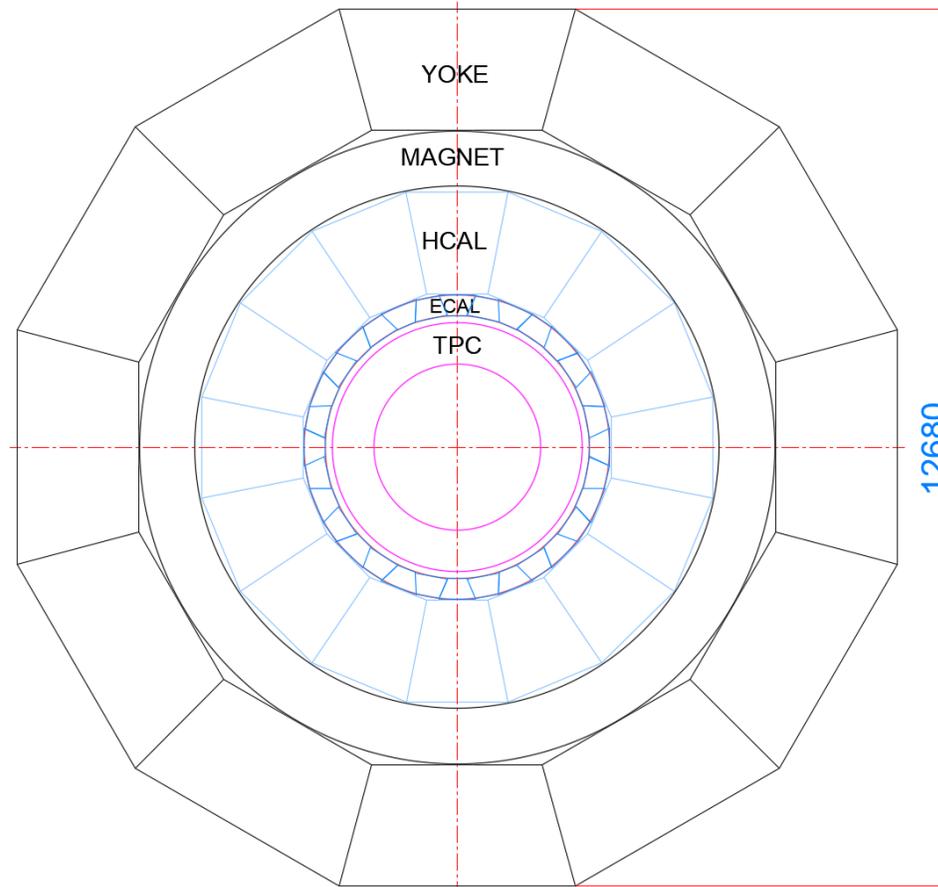
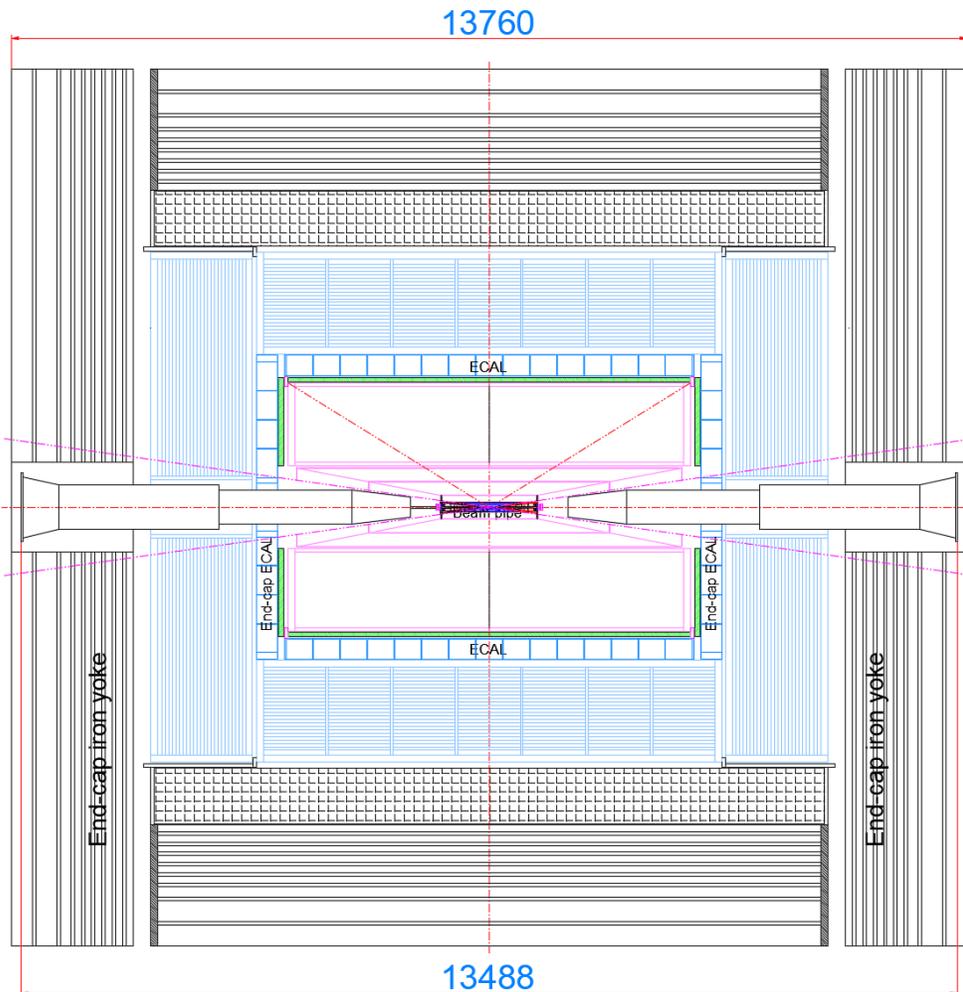


外形尺寸:

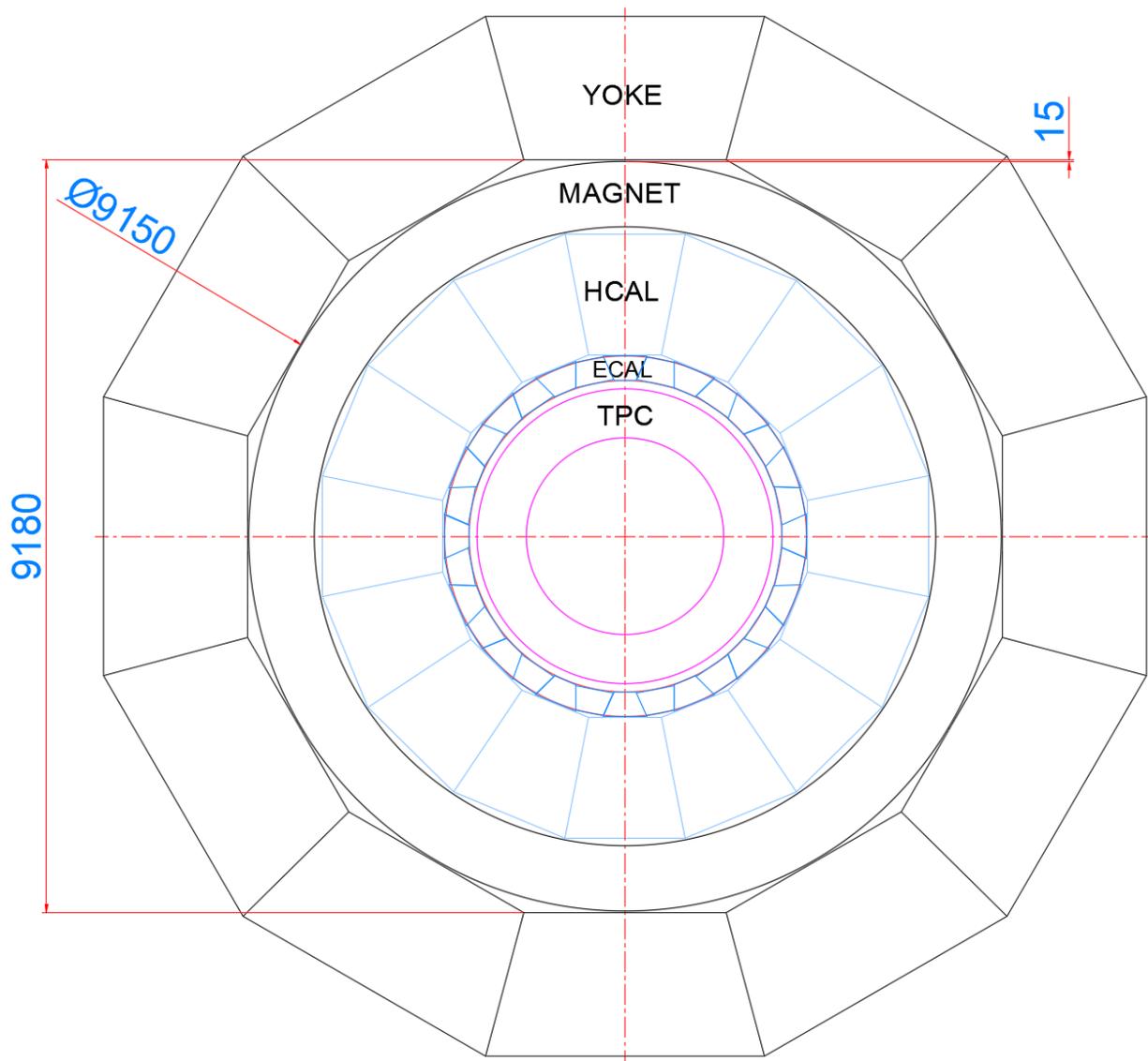
长13760 mm

高12680 mm

b. 子探测器间隙的优化调整



# 子探测器间隙设定原则:



安装间隙: 15mm

考虑因素: 形状公差、导轨精度、准直精度

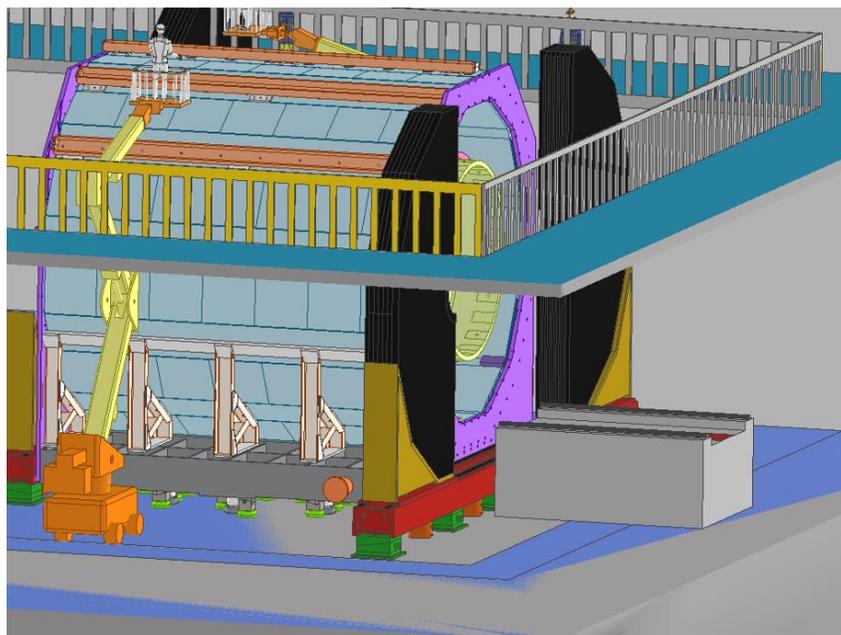
尺寸公差设定原则:

外部件内尺寸: 正公差

内部件外尺寸: 负公差

# 1. Beampipe (Vertex):

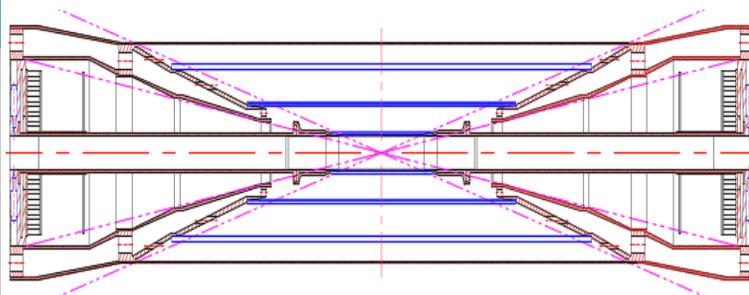
- 1) Beampipe: 张俊嵩  
LumiCAL的准直讨论: (与加速器王小龙的讨论)



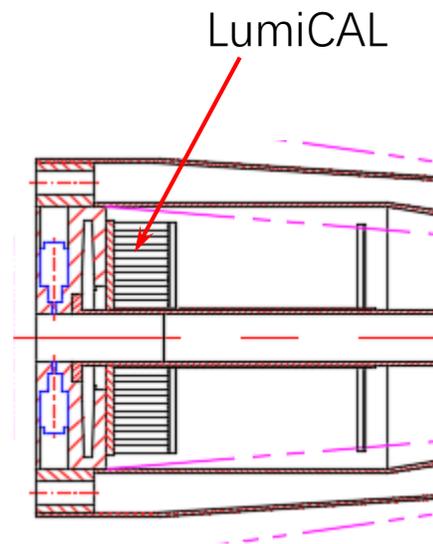
第一步 轭铁的准直和标定

地面一层和回廊一层进行全方位标定

安装准直精度: 0.05mm



第二步 对束流管进行标定



第三步 电容法

有测量方法, 但电容如何固定?

准直精度: 2~3 微米

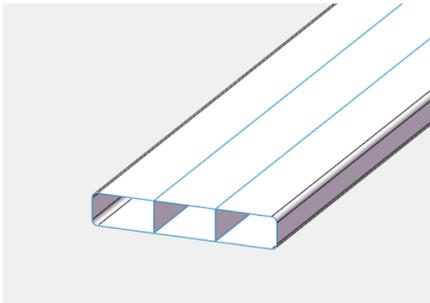
# 1. Beampipe (Vertex):

2) Vertex : 付金煜

2.1) 从自重变形及风冷设计等两方面, 评估长条(无endcap)布局设计的可行性

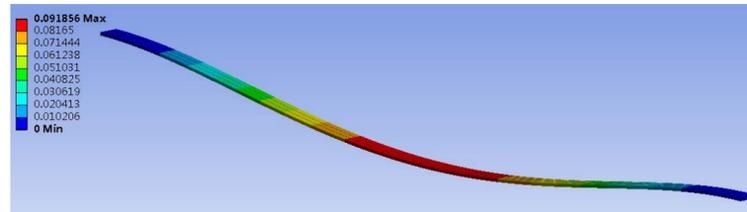
## The long CFRP ladder support - updated

Section: 17.4x3 (L=840) mm  
Wall thickness 0.15mm

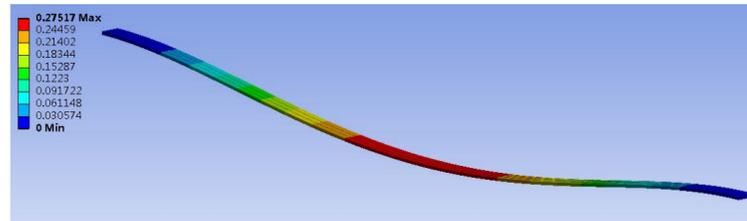


The equivalent thickness of the CFRP support for one sensitive layer: 0.2mm

Def - self weight: 0.09mm



Def - fully loaded: 0.28mm (acceptable?)



New CFRP support relatively easier for fabrication is being designed

## 结论:

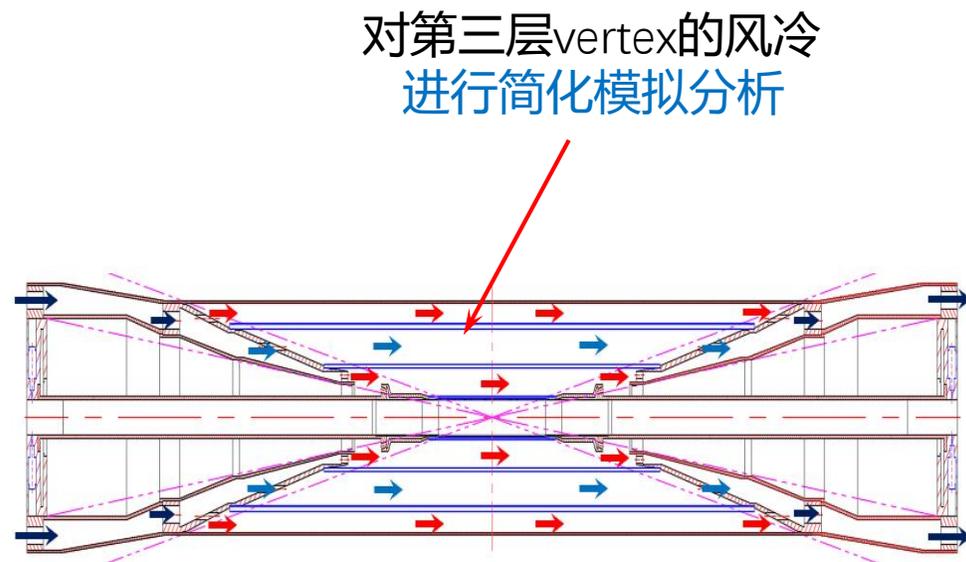
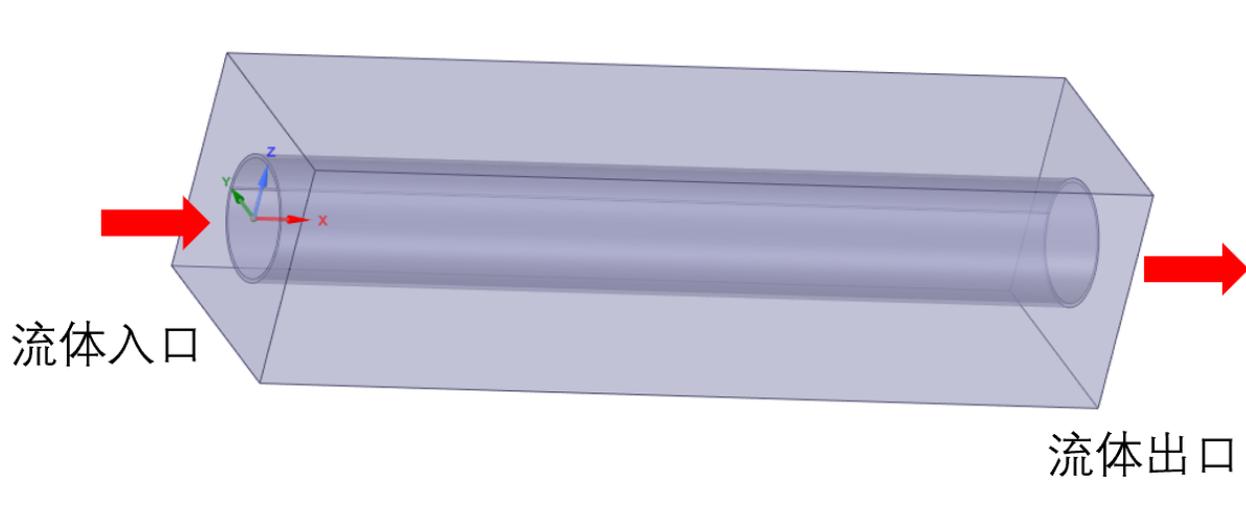
1. 变形可控
2. 湖大的风振模拟计算表明, 理论模拟能满足探测器要求 (参加湖大的结题报告)

a. 自重边形计算结果

# 1. Beampipe (Vertex):

2) Vertex : 付金煜, 何龙岩

2.1) 从自重变形及风冷设计等两方面,  
评估长条(无endcap)布局设计的可行性



入口流速 /(m/s)	临界入口温度 /(°C)	圆筒最高温度 /(°C)
1m/s	-37	19.8
2m/s	-13	19.6
3m/s	-4	20.0

b. 风冷模拟计算结果

## 结论:

1. 流速越大, 风冷效果越好
2. 适当降低风冷入口温度, 能满足芯片工作温度要求

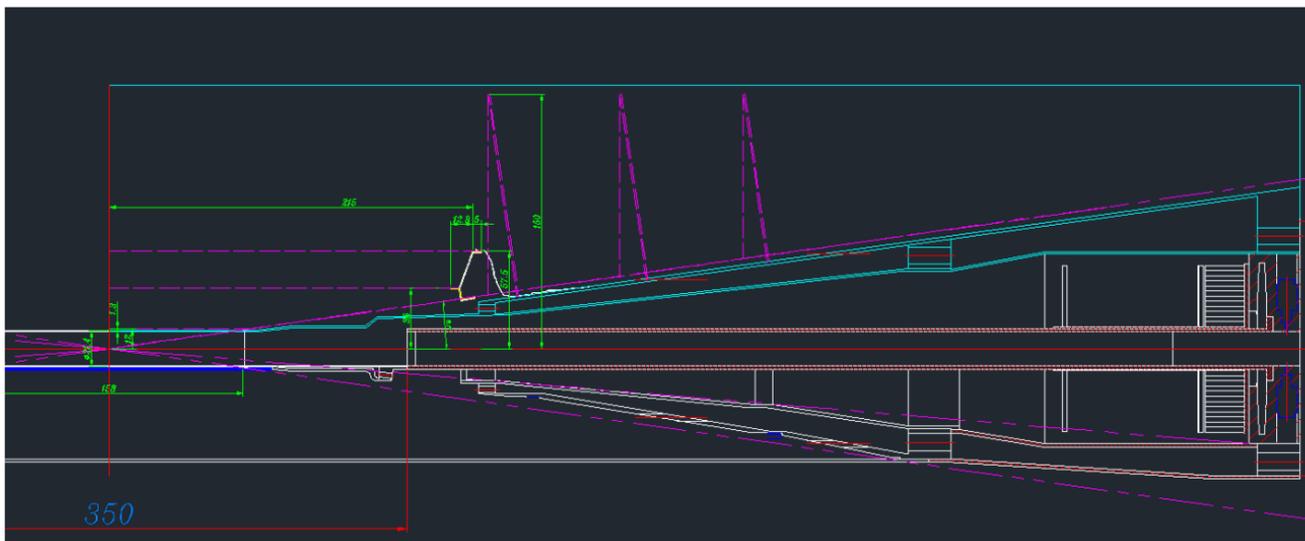
# 1. Beampipe (Vertex):

2) Vertex : 付金煜

2.2) 根据探测器桶部及端部的设计布局, 进行了几何模拟

## The air cooling for the Layout with endcaps

More to be done



### 结论:

由于endcap的存在, 桶部vertex的风冷效果差

### 对比结论:

1. 长条(无endcap)方案, 风冷实现有难度
2. 有endcap方案, 风冷实现难度更大

## 2. Tracker: (2月23日, 尺寸边界及分布)

边界尺寸: 没有变化

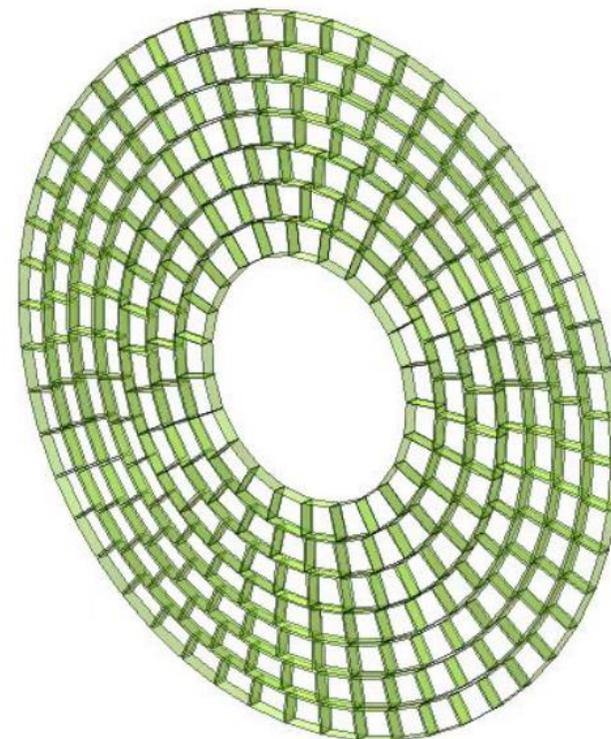
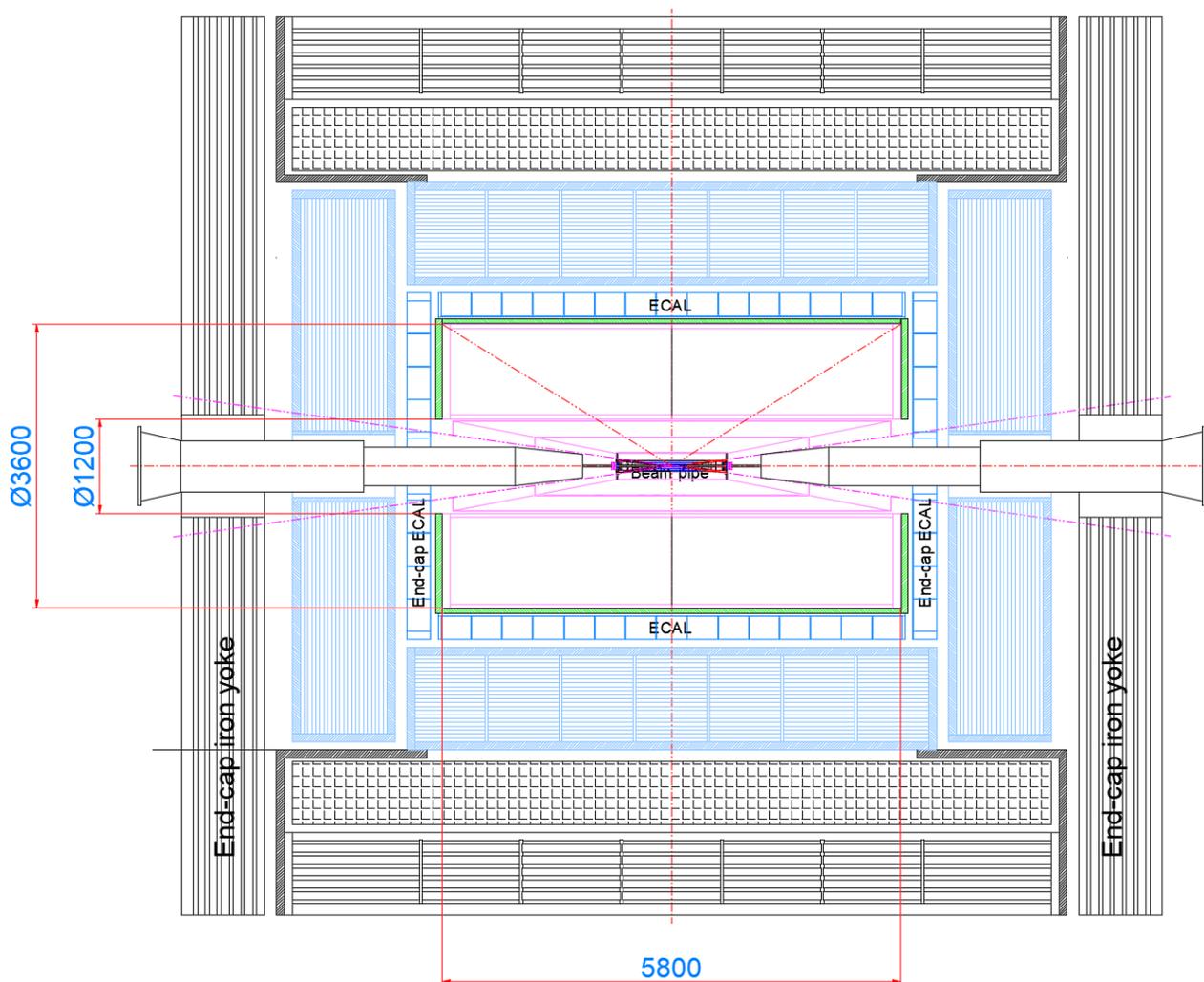
气体探测器: TPC

## TPC尺寸:

$\text{Ø}1200 \text{ mm} = r 0.6 \text{ m}$

$\text{Ø}3600 \text{ mm} = r 1.8 \text{ m}$

长度: 5800 mm ( $\arccos 0.85$ )



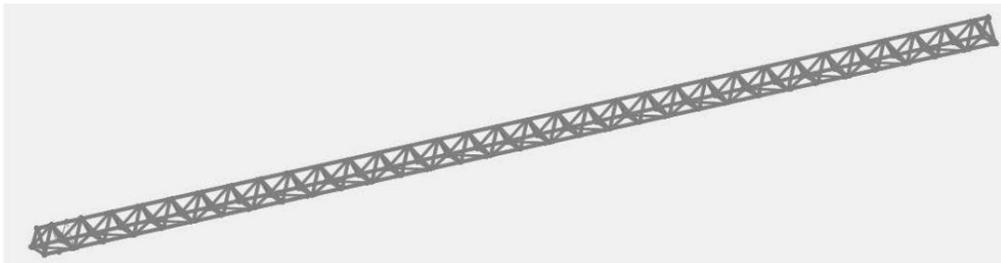
TPC端盖布局设计  
(祁辉荣)

## 2. Tracker: (2月23日, 尺寸边界及分布)

付金煜: 配合探测器评估最长探测器硅条的长度: 自重情况下的模拟分析

### An optional support design for tracker

Edge of the triangle: 86.6 mm, truss length: 3200 mm, thickness 0.8 mm  
Material CFRP, total mass 402 g



Self weight, def: 0.145mm

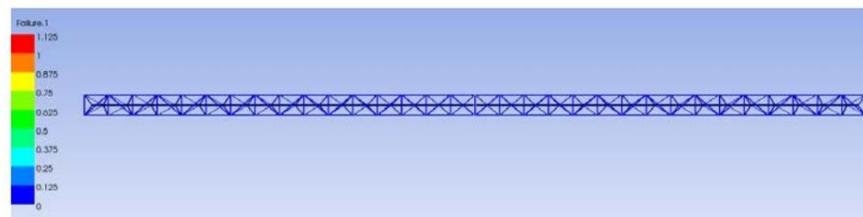
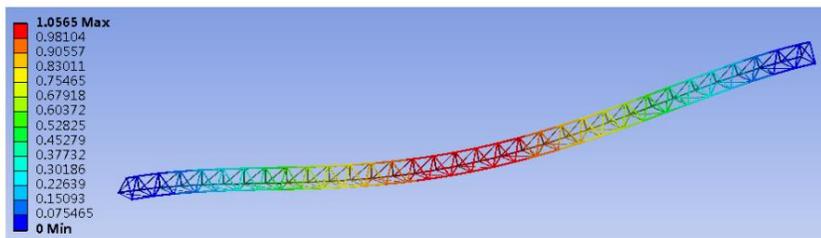


假设第三层3200mm长度下的估算结果:

def: 1.1 mm

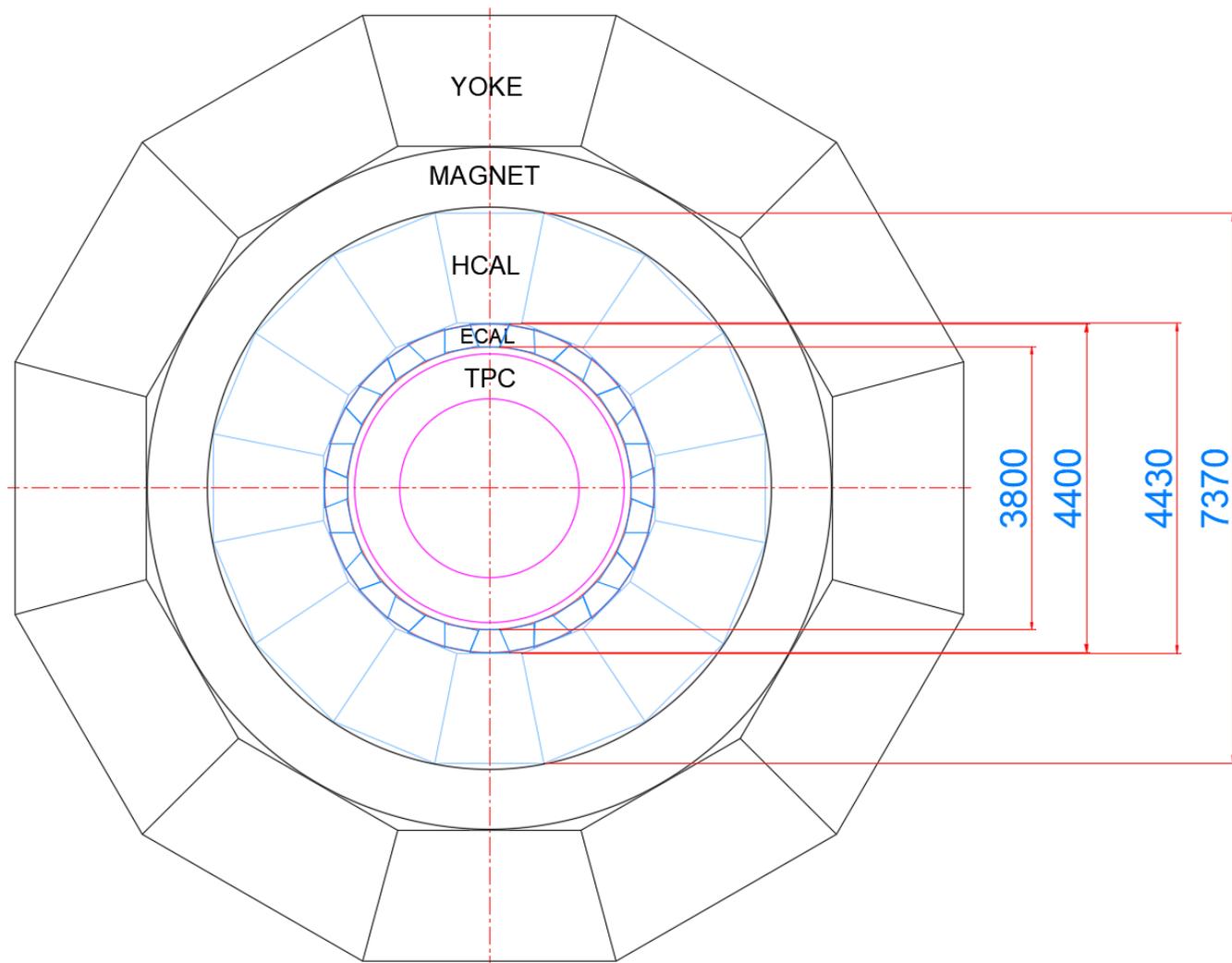
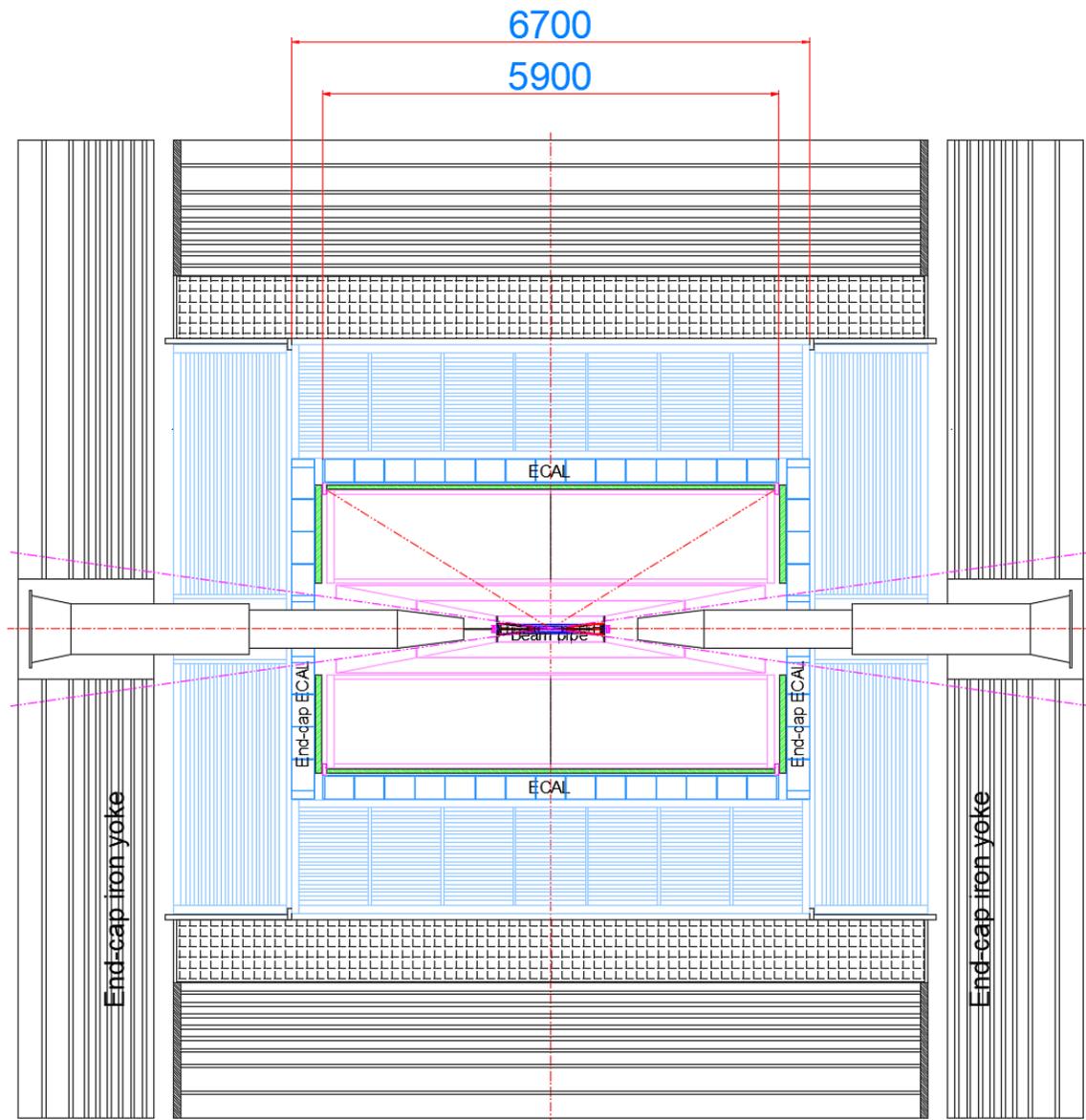
Self weight + 2.5kg (apply to the bottom of the truss),  
def: 1.1mm

Failure IRF: max 0.25, FS=4

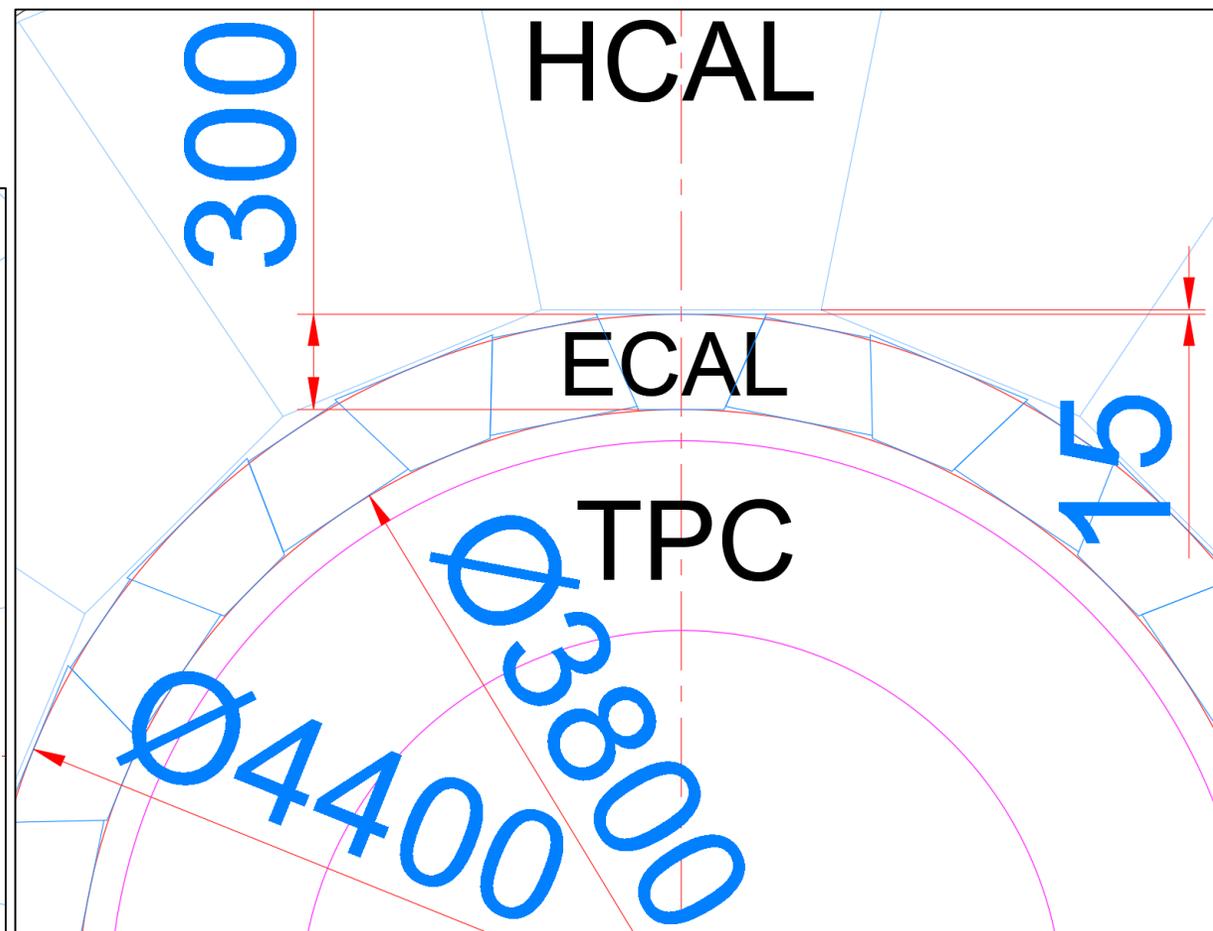
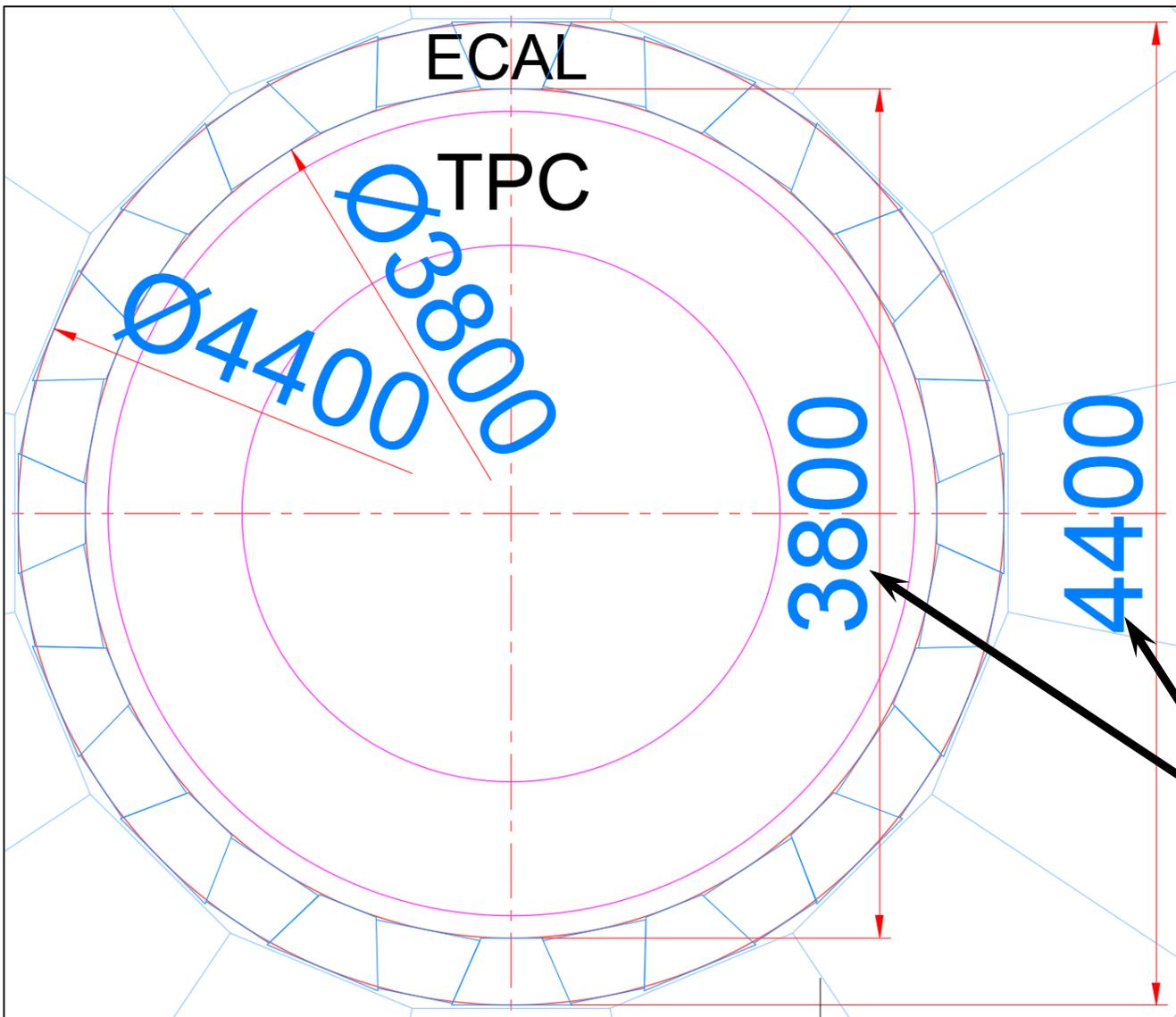


### 3. Calorimeter: (尺寸边界及分布, 3月15日)

- 1. 强子量能器16边形, 电磁量能器32边形
- 2. 电磁量能器正交排布布局结构: 正反梯形
- 3. 最小间隙: 15mm



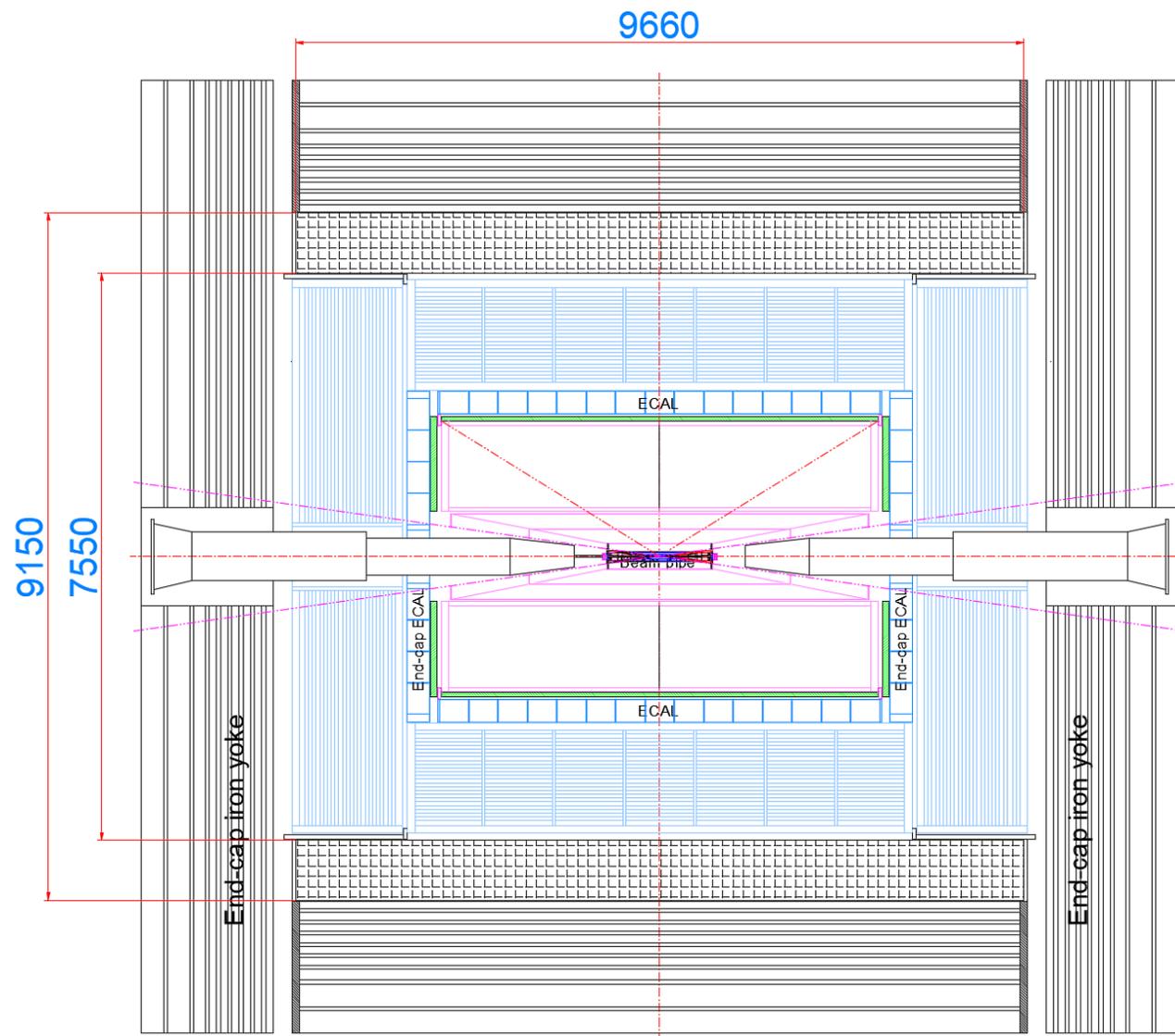
多种方案统一边界设定原则：→ 电磁量能器



正反梯形布局或圆形布局，按对边尺寸或直径标注，优缺点对比如下：

1. 强子量能器和电磁量能器之间的间隙更小，反之，按直径标注，间隙变大
2. 按对边设计和标注是本手设计，按假想圆设计和标注是非常规设计(导致厚度尺寸非常规化)
3. 均满足安装间隙要求，无需因方案变而边界变

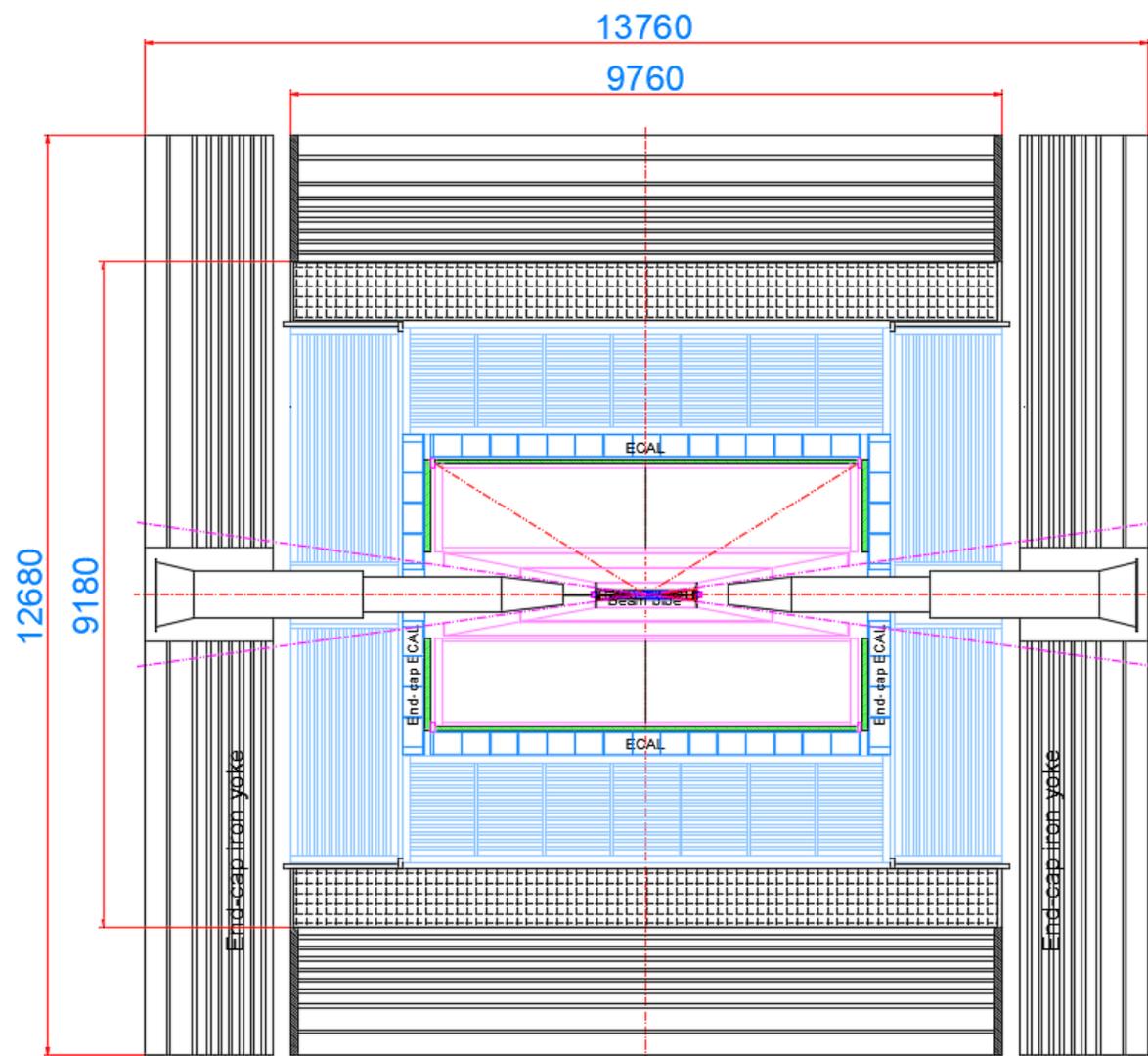
## 4. Magnet:



圆环厚度:  
800 mm

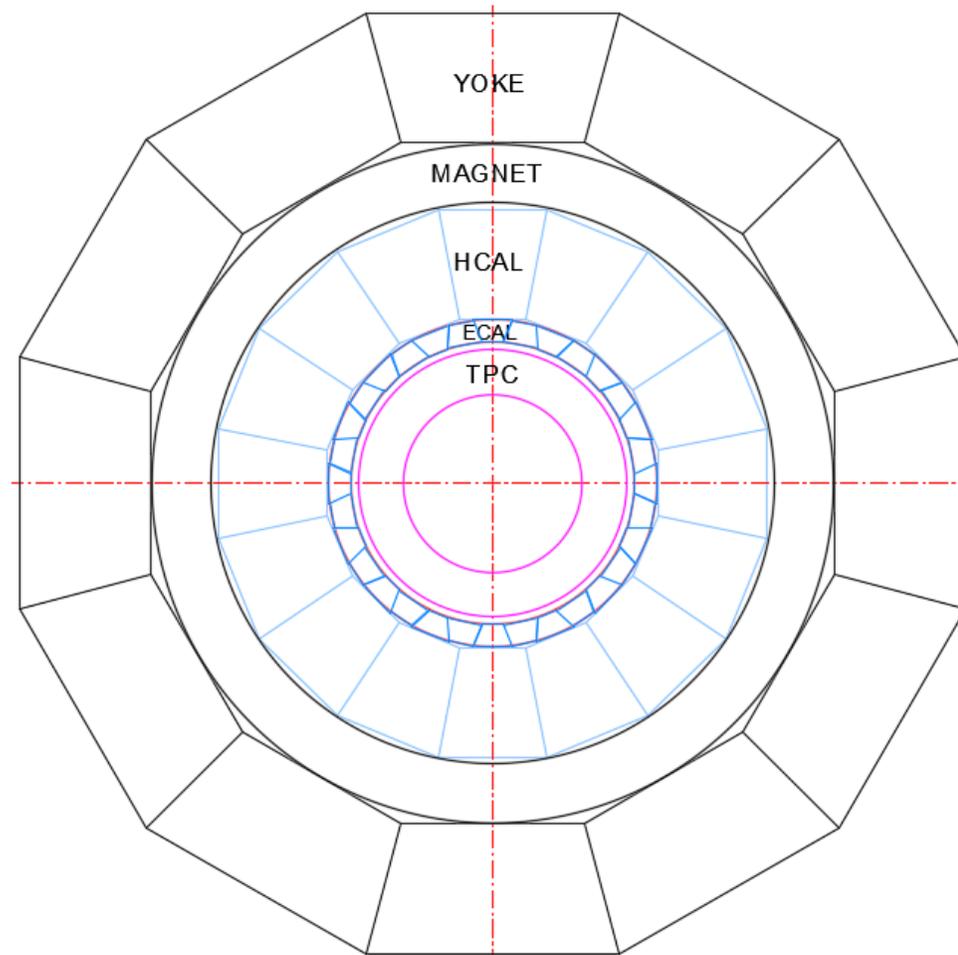
Ø7500 mm → Ø7550  
Ø9100 mm → Ø9150

## 5. Iron Yoke:



轭铁总重量(桶轭+端轭): >5000 吨

9300 mm → 9180 mm  
9800 mm → 9760 mm  
11400 mm → 12680 mm  
12400 mm → 13760 mm

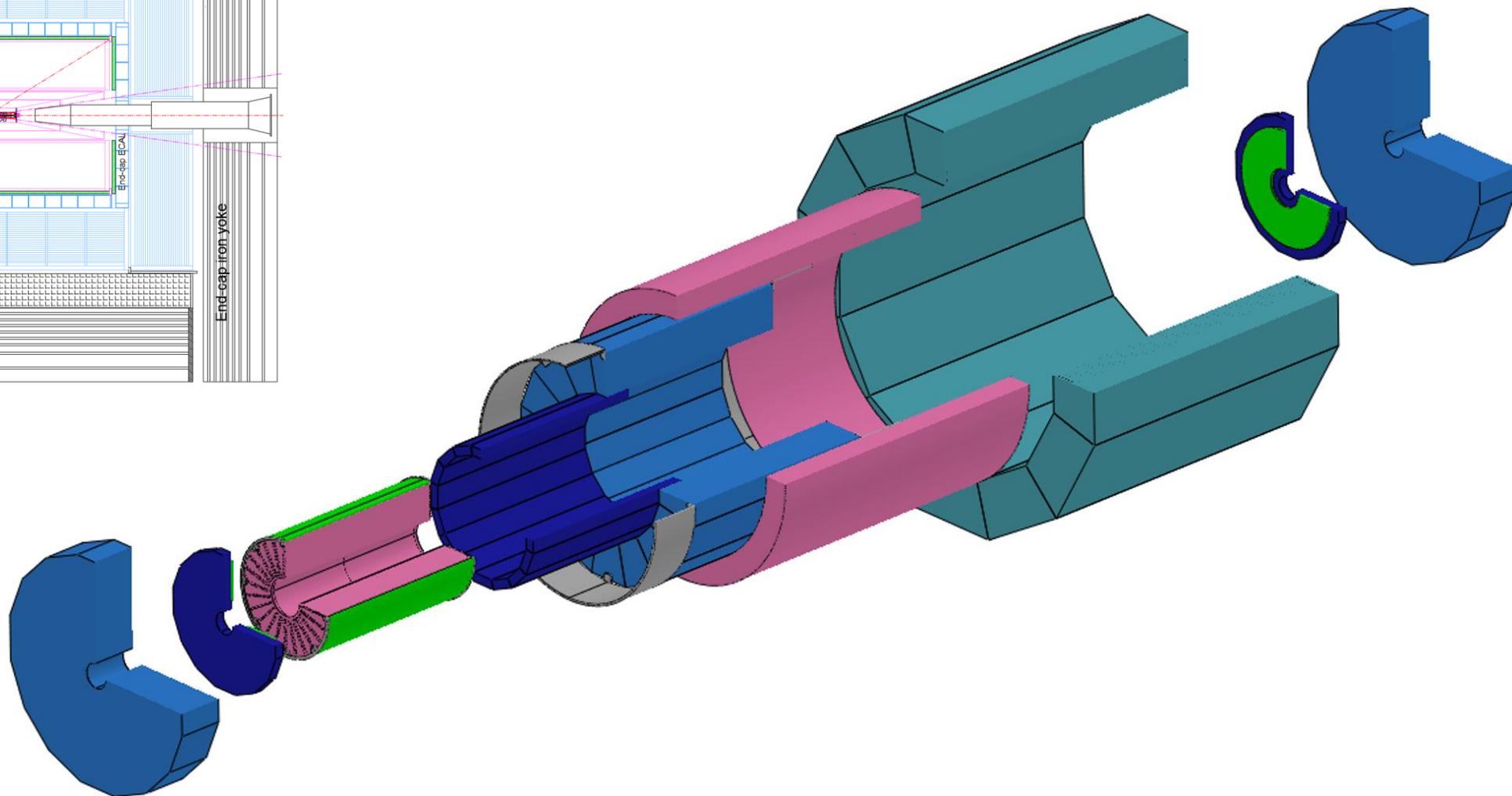
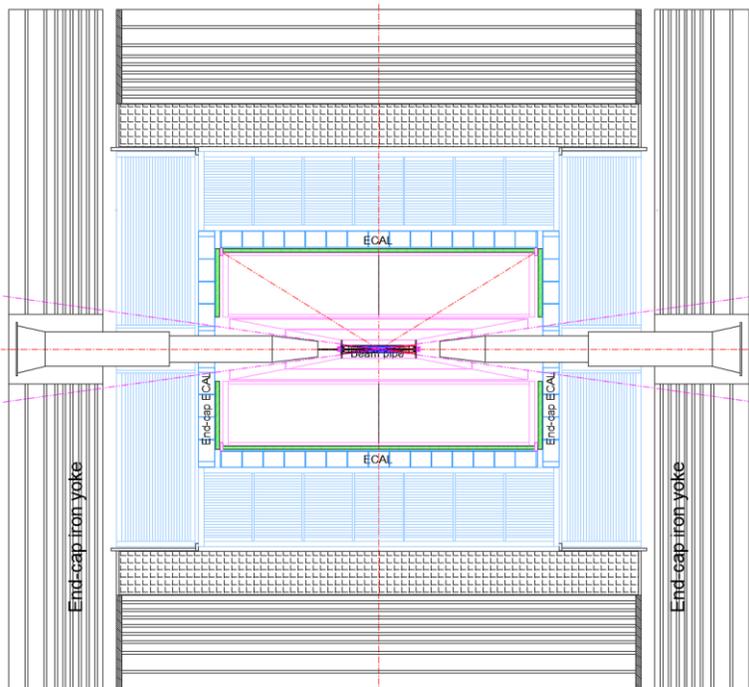


桶轭与端轭: 放置6层 $\mu$ 探测器

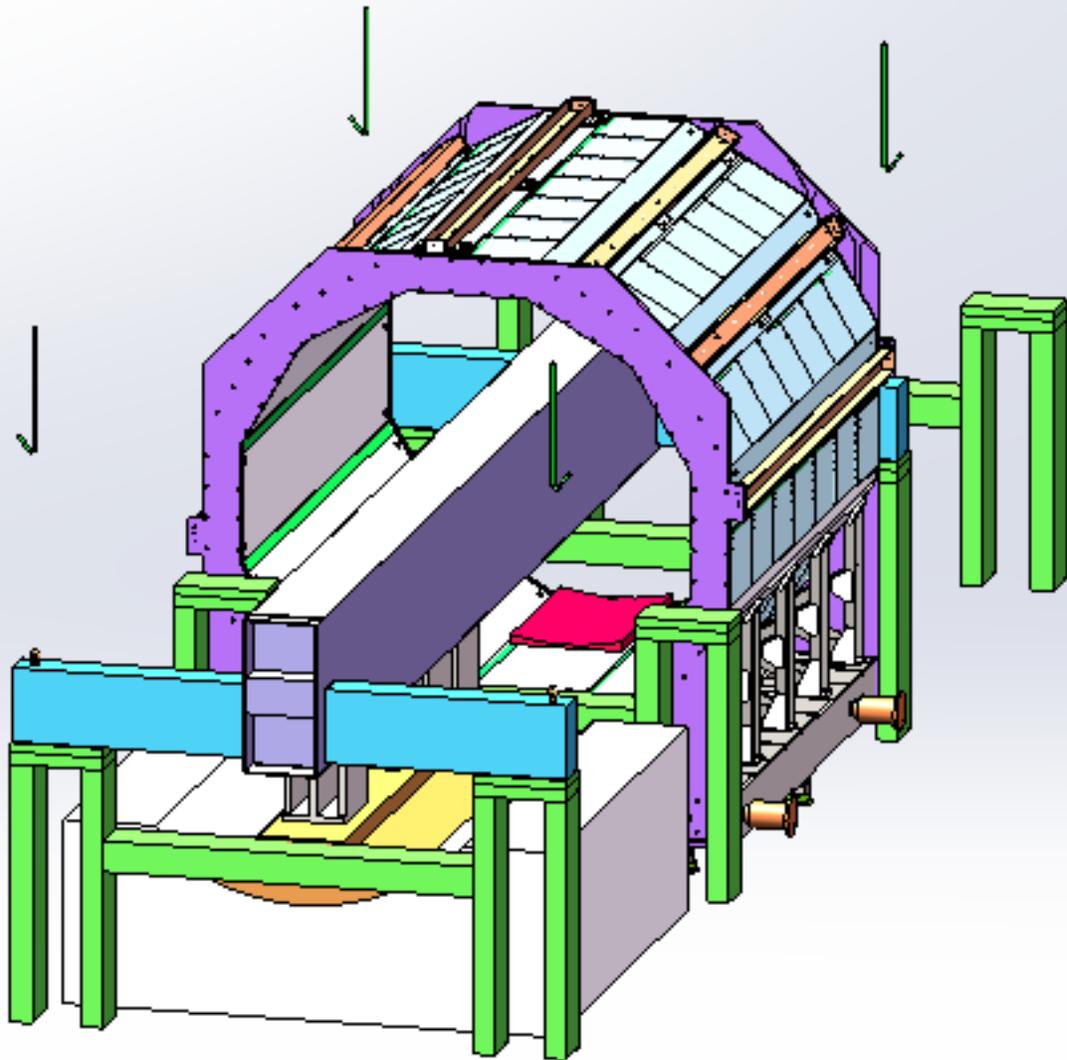
# 子探测器的安装及连接设计设想：纪全、张俊嵩、夏商

独立安装：轭铁，超导磁体，强子量能器(桶部)，电磁量能器(桶部)

组合安装：TPC+OTK(桶部)  
电磁量能器(端部)+OTK(端部)



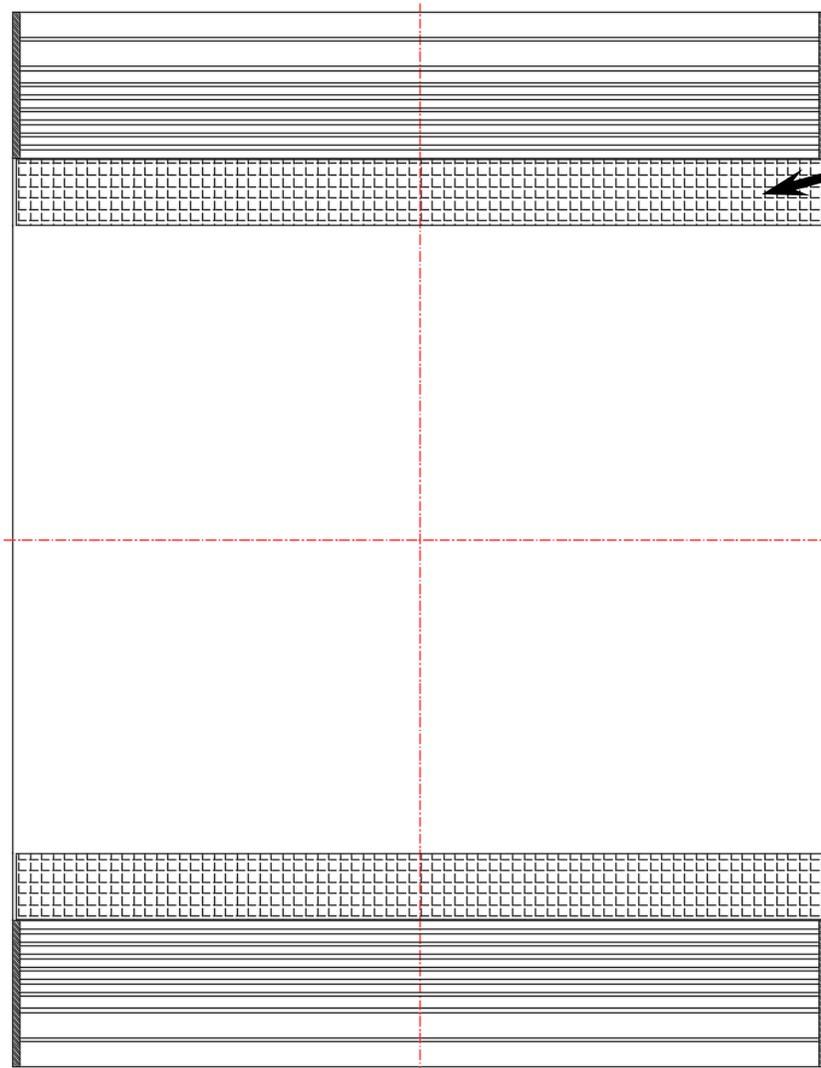
# 统一工装原则 就近固定连接原则



1. 采用芯轴法安装：  
超导、强子量能器、电磁量能器  
TPC 和 ST
2. 个别工装：  
束流管
3. ???

同心的调整设想：  
通过调整芯轴的位置，借助激光跟踪仪，  
实现同轴安装，然后，进行锁紧

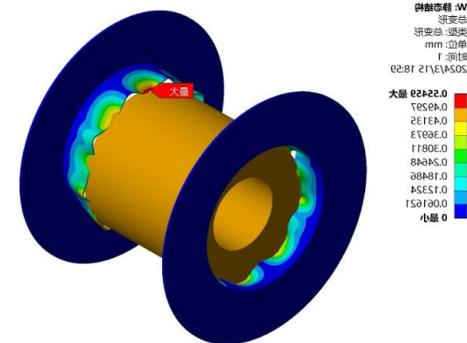
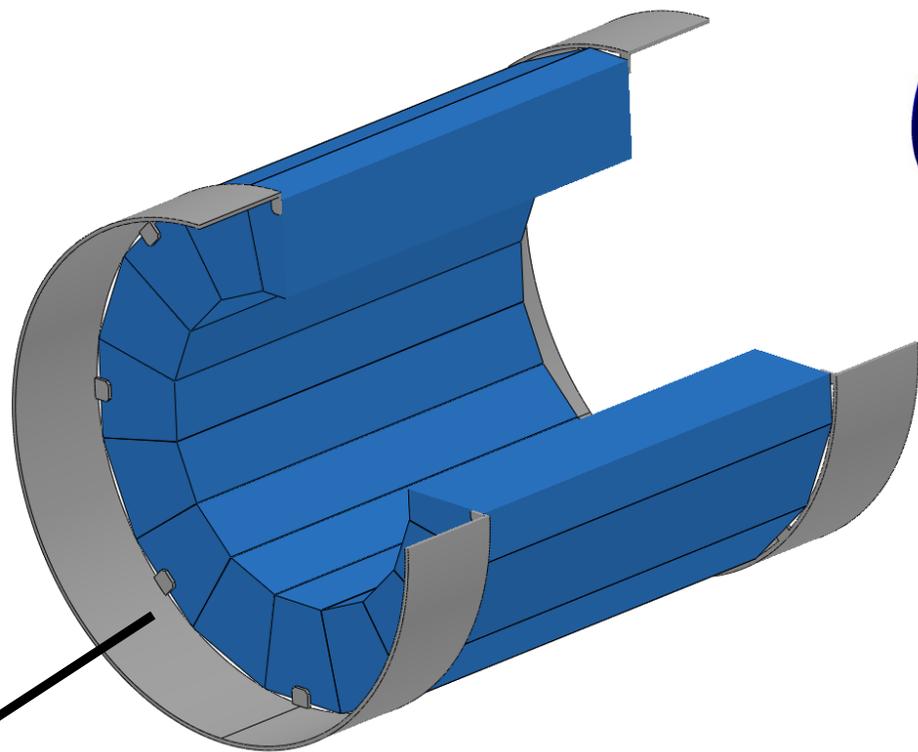
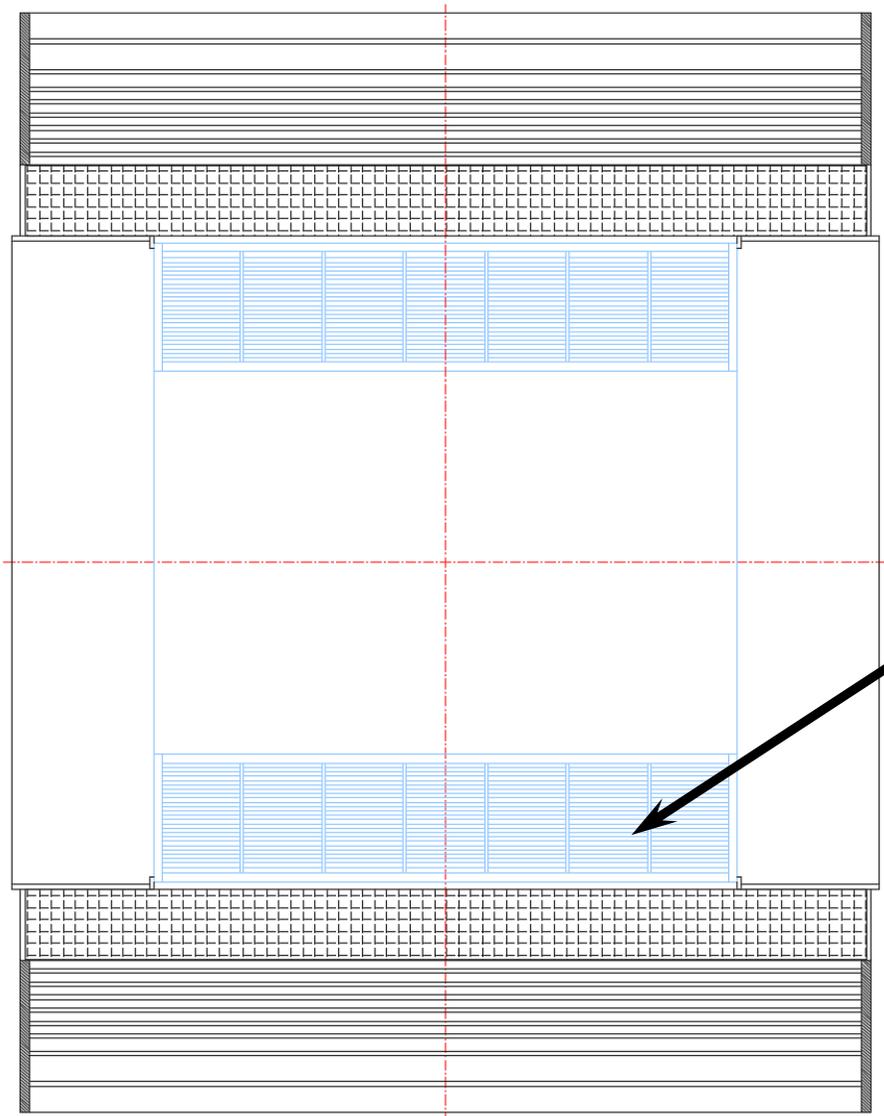
# 磁体的安装和连接:



磁体

连接:  
固定在轭铁上

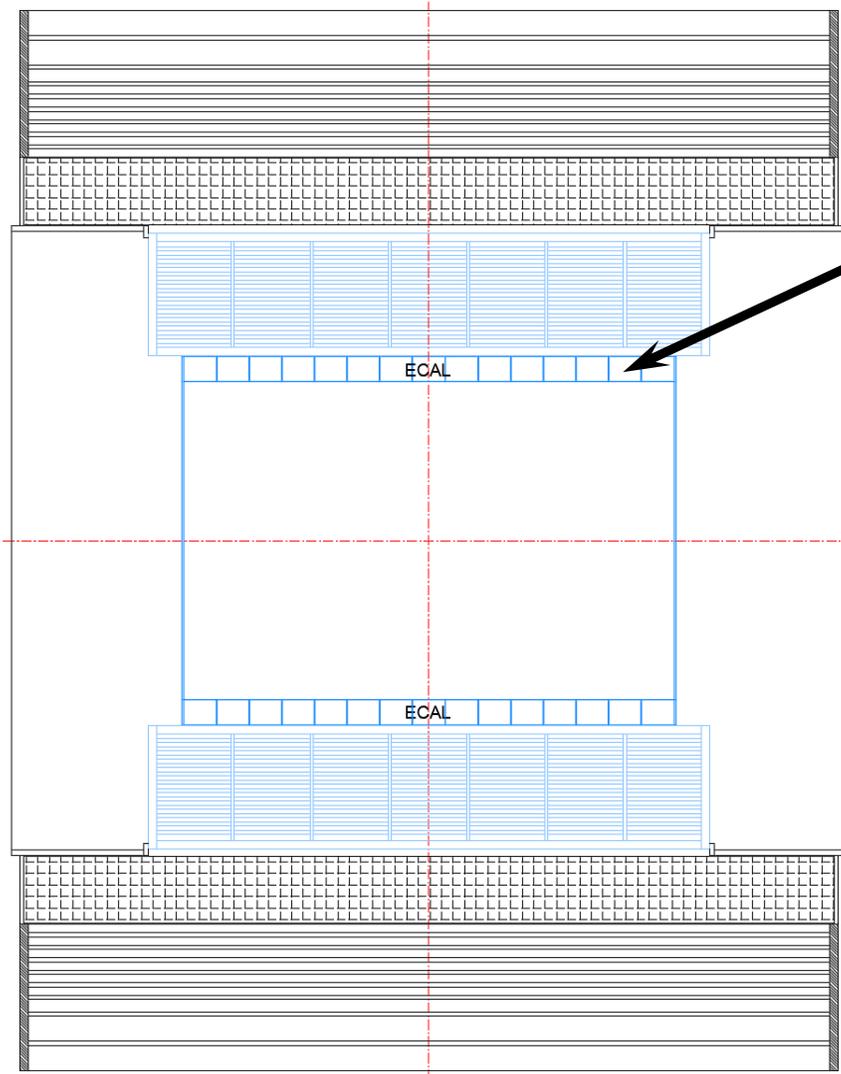
# 桶部强子量能器的安装和连接:



60mm厚度圆筒的承重  
变形计算  
(夏商)  
最大变形: 0.5mm

1. 强子量能器的安装结构, 如上图所示:
2. 圆筒长度已引出桶轭外, 具体连接结构待定, 固定在桶轭上

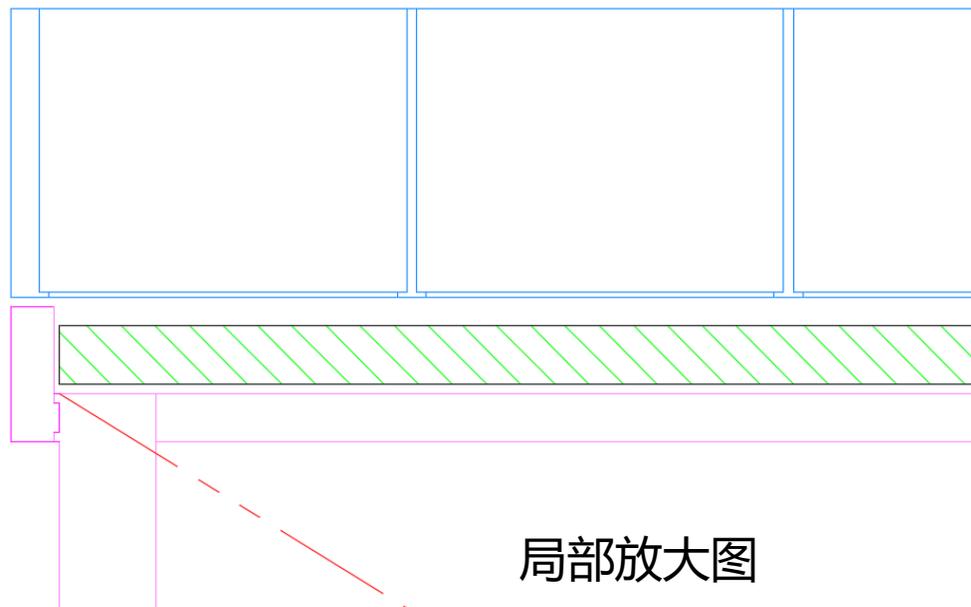
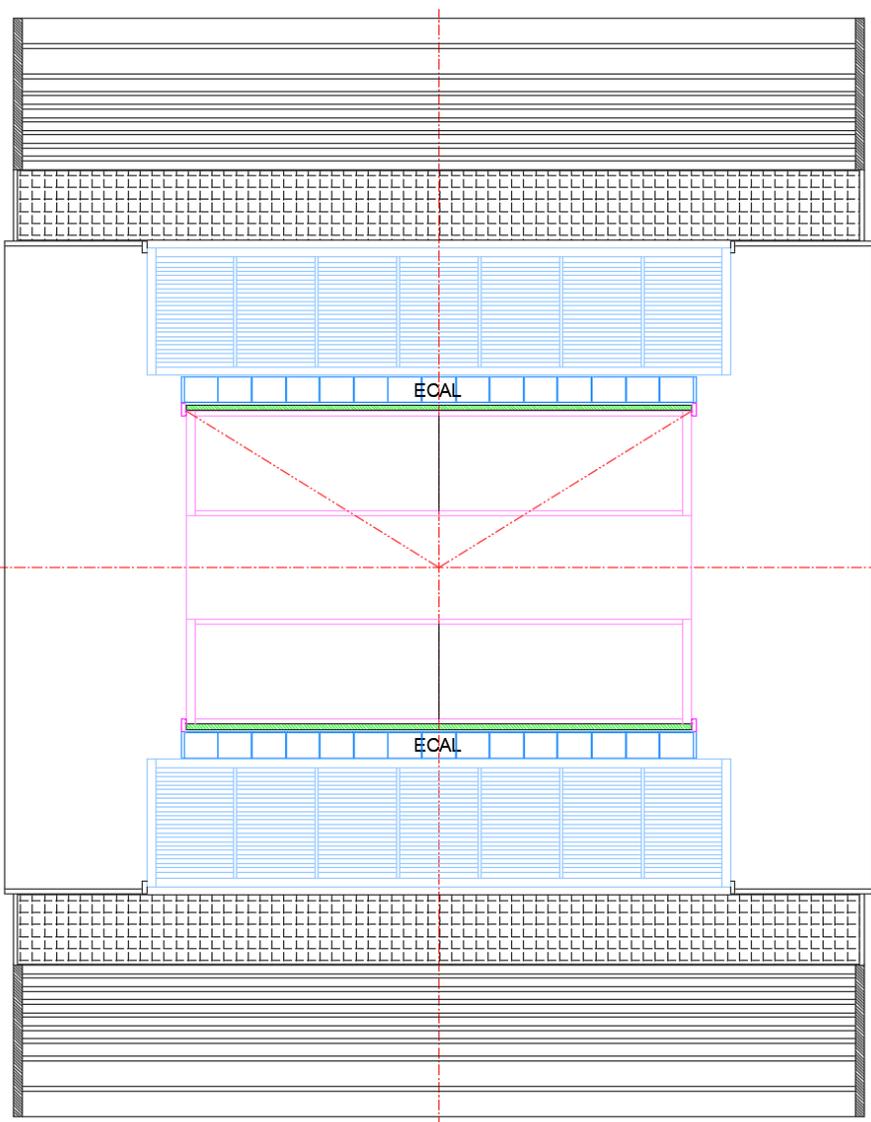
# 桶部电磁量能器的安装和连接:



桶部电磁量能器

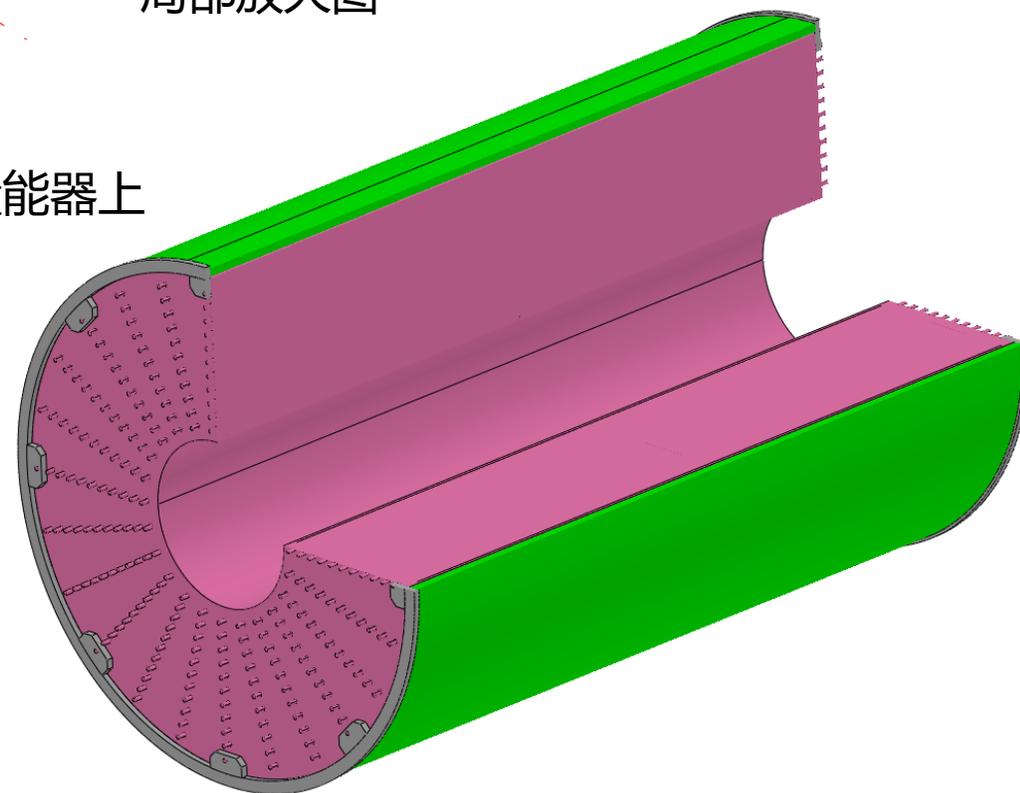
连接:  
固定在桶部强子量能器上

# TPC(OTK)的安装和连接:

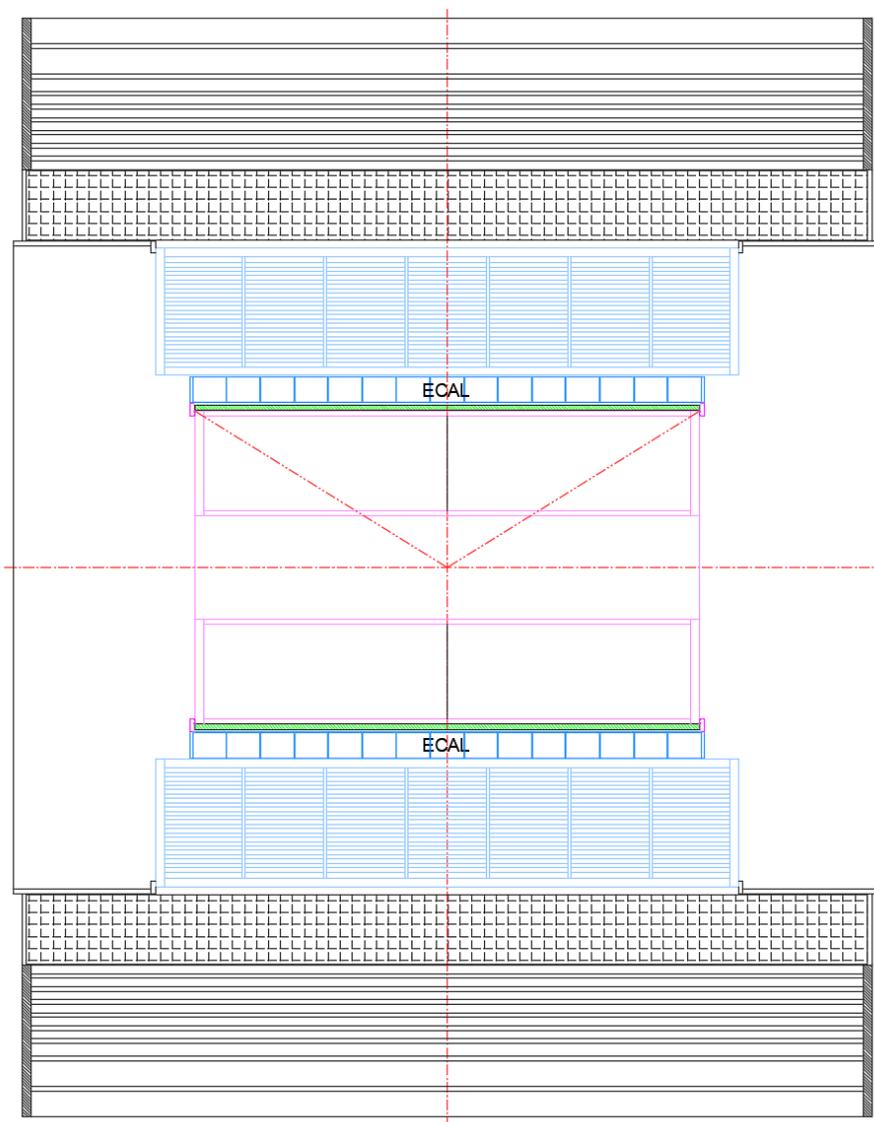


局部放大图

连接:  
固定在桶部电磁量能器上



ST的安装和连接:

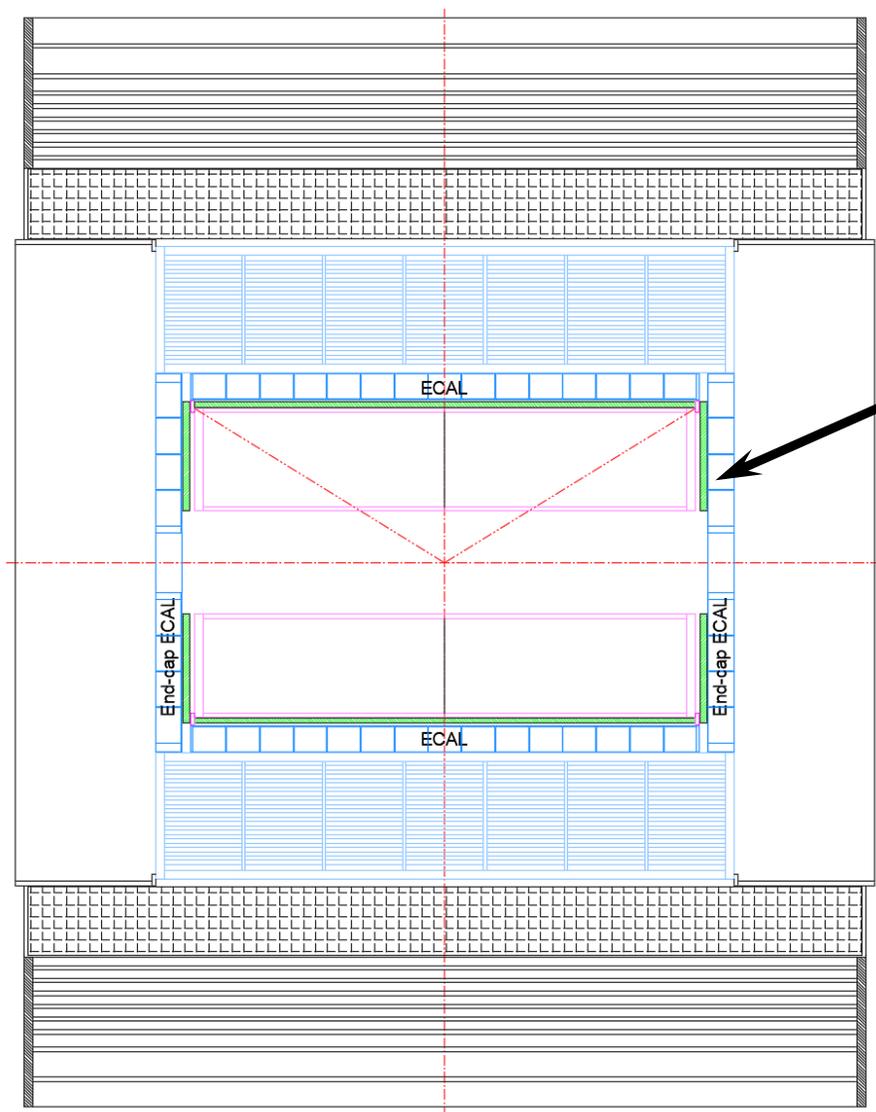


ST: 暂缺

ST的连接:

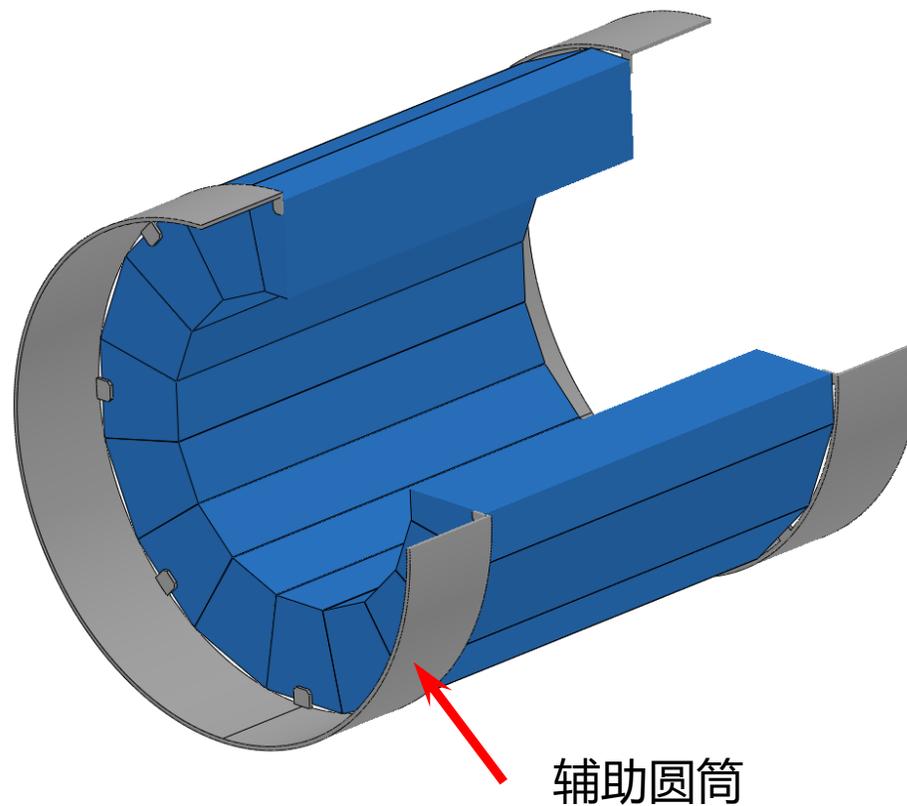
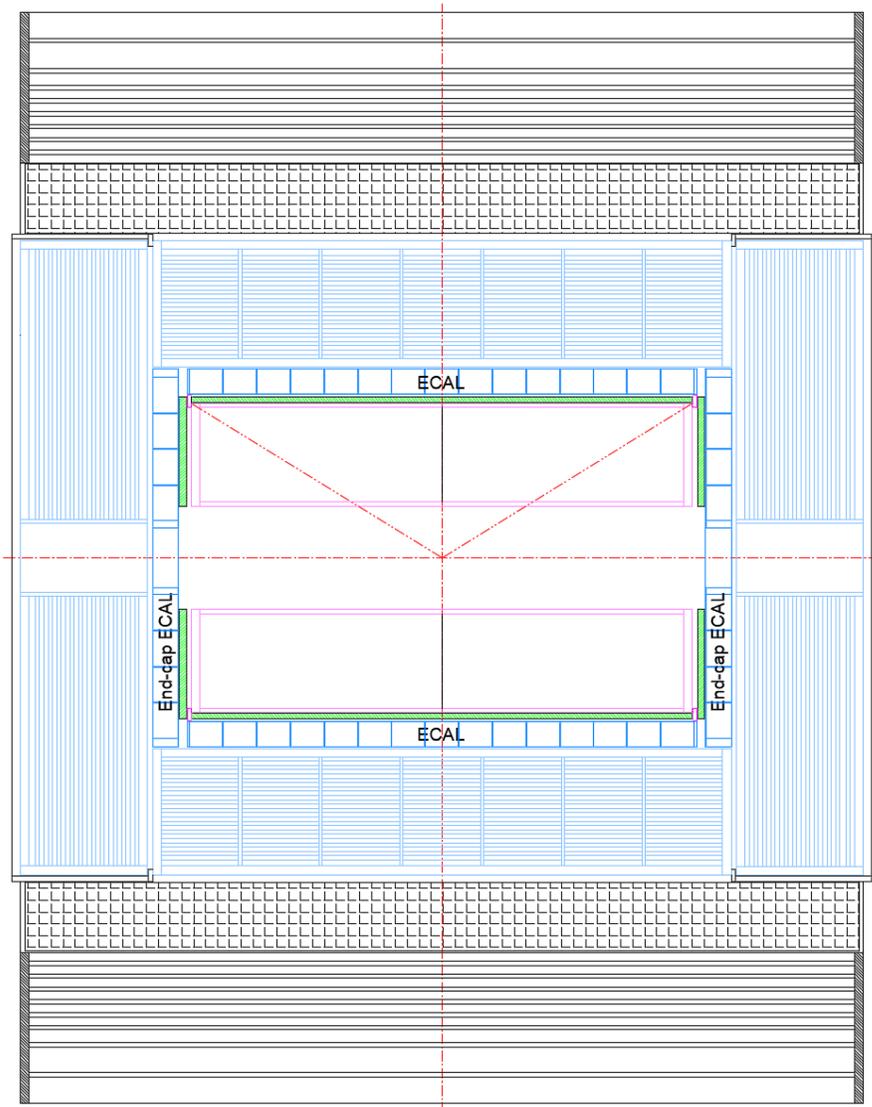
固定在TPC上?

# 端部电磁量能器(OTK)的安装和连接:



连接:  
固定在桶部强子量能器上

# 端部强子量能器(OTK)的安装和连接:



连接:  
固定在强子量能器辅助圆筒上

Thanks