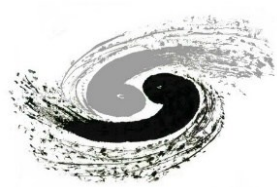
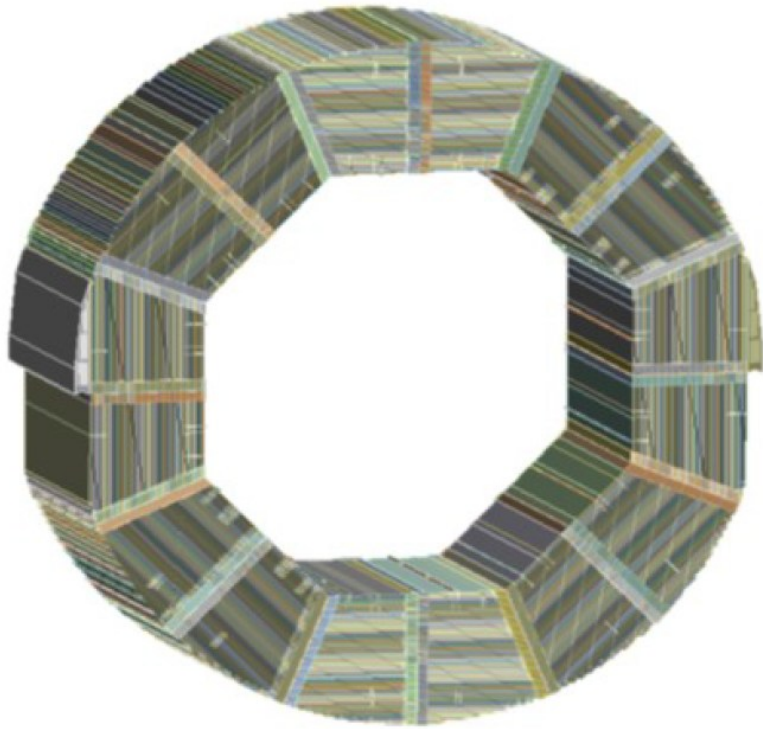


CEPC Scintillator-Steel HCAL: cost estimates

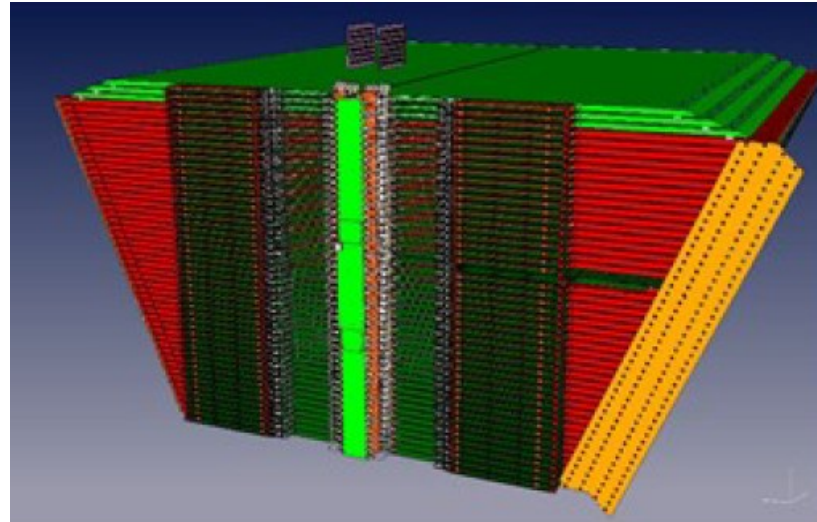
Yong Liu (IHEP)
Nov. 13, 2019



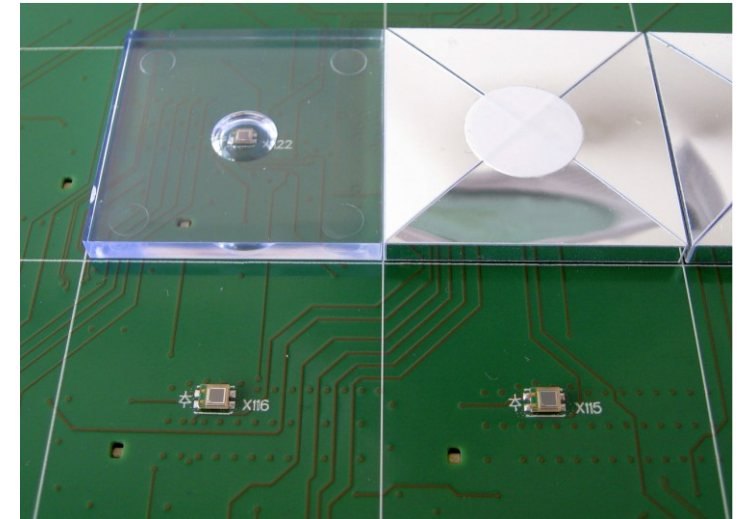
Scintillator-Steel Hadron Calorimeter: AHCAL



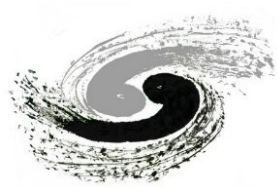
ILD-like AHCAL



Barrel segments



Detector Units



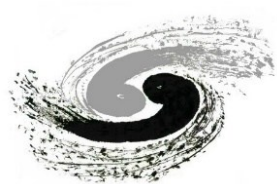
Expected prices of major components

Scintillator-Steel Hadronic Calorimetry is conventionally referred to Analogue HCAL (AHCAL)

Based on the Table III-7.3 (page 306) in Ref. [1]

| Material | Cost (EUR in 2018) [*] | Comments (in 2013) |
|------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Stainless Steel | 5 /kg | processing costs to be added (1-4 EUR/ kg) |
| Photosensor (e.g. SiPM) | 1 /piece | based on manufacturer extrapolation, current price 7-10 EUR/piece |
| Front-End Electronics (ASIC) | 0.22 – 0.25 /ch | Current price 0.5 EUR/ch |
| PCB | 1800 /m ² | for AHCAL extrapolated from the CALICE AHCAL prototype price of 10800/m ² |

[*] As quoted in Page 135 in Ref. [2]: The DBD costing had been made in an "ILC currency", the ILCU, in an effort to have a costing coherent between ILD, SiD and the accelerator.... 1 DBD ILCU turns out to be equivalent to 1 Euro(2018).

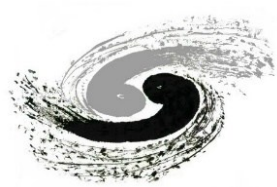


AHCAL: geometry and #channels

AHCAL detector unit: 30×30×3mm³

| Configurations | AHCAL in ILD | | AHCAL for CEPC | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | IDR-S | IDR-L (DBD in TDR) | CDR Baseline | Depth for 380GeV |
| Barrel R_in | 171.5 cm | 205.8 cm | 205.8 cm [*] | |
| Barrel Depth | 128.7 cm, 48 layers | | 40 layers | 48 layers |
| Barrel Segments | 2 in Z, 16 in phi; z_max=235 cm | | idem | |
| Barrel #channels | 3.73 M | 4.27 M | 3.59 M | 4.27 M |
| Endcap R_max | 287.6 cm | 322.6 cm | 301.2 cm | 322.6 cm |
| Endcap R_min | 35 cm | | 40 cm | |
| Endcap Depth | 128.7 cm, 48 layers | | 40 layers | 48 layers |
| Endcap Segments | 16 in phi; 2 endcaps | | idem | |
| Endcap #channels | 2.74 M | 3.44 M | 2.49 M | 3.43 M |
| Total #channels | 6.47 M | 7.71 M | 6.08 M | 7.70 M |

[*] CEPC CDR: SiW-ECAL inner radius R=184.3 cm, with a total depth of 24X0 (30 sampling layers, the first 20 layers with 2.1mm W, 10 with 4.2mm W); 0.5mm thick silicon layer; 2.1mm 14-layer PCB (CALICE SiW prototype); no cooling plates yet. This value 205.8 cm is taken from Ref [1], the same as ILD.



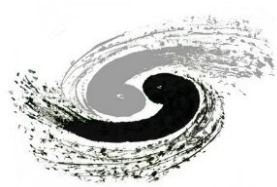
Cost breakdown for an HCAL option: AHCAL for CEPC

| Item | Cost (M€) for CDR baseline [*] | Cost (M€) for 380 GeV |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Absorber | 4.1 | 5.2 |
| Module production | 2.7 | 3.4 |
| Cassettes | 1.7 | 2.1 |
| Scintillators | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| Reflective Foil | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| Photosensor (SiPM) | 6.1 | 7.7 |
| Cooling system[**] | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| | | |
| Sum AHCAL | 36.7 | 45.7 |

| Item | Cost (M€) for CDR baseline [*] | Cost (M€) for 380 GeV |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| ASIC | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| Readout Board | 10.4 | 13.2 |
| Readout | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| Cabling, connections | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| HV/ LV supplies | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Tooling, testing | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Assembly, installation | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| DAQ | 0.2 | 0.2 |

[*] The cost is estimated with a simple scaling law by applying the unit price for each of most items. Note that there are still a few items that may not be scaled (at least non-trivial at the current CDR knowledge level).

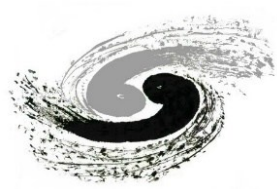
[**] The cooling is estimated for passive cooling; CMS-HGCAL ~7M CHF for ~1k m² area cooling with dual-phase CO₂



AHCAL cost reduction: further R&D and investigations

- Photosensor
 - A new option for SiPMs from a local Chinese vendor (Novel Device Lab, aka NDL)
 - Can be a significant cost saver
- Front-end electronics
 - Currently no existing ASIC that is designed and verified for the PFA calorimeters at CEPC (continuous working mode, fast readout, minimal dead time).
 - Thus no solid information on the power consumption, but only knowledge from ASICs designed for ILD at ILC. Further info could be learned from the “HGCROC” for CMS HGCAL.
 - **Requires further R&D, especially in China**
 - Can be a significant cost saver
- Active cooling system
 - The current cost estimate of cooling is from ILD, which requires no active cooling. So this part can be very likely to be significantly underestimated.
 - Need thorough R&D studies in a scalable way towards the final system level, and identify the items that can not be scaled.

[*] Disclaimers: these are my personal remarks and understandings. All the errors are mine.



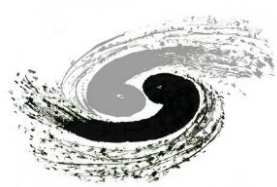
Notes and references

- Notes

- The cost estimate of scintillator-steel HCAL for CEPC is based on the ILC TDR for the ILD detector, as these two designs are very similar.
- PFA-calorimetry prototyping within the CALICE collaboration provides solid inputs for the cost estimate of ILD calorimetry (also for the detector for CLIC, aka “CLICdet”)

- References

1. The International Linear Collider Technical Design Report - Volume 4: Detectors, 2013
 - <https://arxiv.org/abs/1306.6329>
2. The International Large Detector (ILD) IDR (ILD Design Report), 2019
 - Only **draft version** available till now, to be reviewed within the ILD collaboration
 - <https://confluence.desy.de/display/ILD/The+ILD+Design+Report%2C+IDR>
3. Cost estimate for CLICdet, 2018
 - <https://edms.cern.ch/document/2027873>
4. CEPC Conceptual Design Report, 2018
 - http://cepc.ihep.ac.cn/CEPC_CDR_Vol2_Physics-Detector.pdf



Cost breakdown for an HCAL option: AHCAL in ILD

| Item | Cost (kEUR) |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Absorber | 5200 |
| Module production | 3400 |
| Cassettes | 2100 |
| Scintillators | 1500 |
| Reflective Foil | 1200 |
| Photosensor (e.g. SiPM) | 7700 |
| Cooling system | 1800 |
| | |
| Sum AHCAL | 45700 |

| Item | Cost (kEUR) |
|------------------------|-------------|
| ASIC | 1800 |
| Readout Board | 13200 |
| Readout | 2300 |
| Cabling, connections | 1000 |
| HV/ LV supplies | 1000 |
| Tooling, testing | 500 |
| Assembly, installation | 2800 |
| DAQ | 200 |

48 layers in the longitudinal direction of the AHCAL (corresponding to $6\lambda_I$) in ILD has been chosen in order to maintain the performance at 1 TeV, where typical jet energies are up to 250 GeV.