

# Summary of **M**achine **D**etector **I**nterface

**Guinyun Kim (KNU, Korea)**

**International Linear Collider Workshop 2010**

**Beijing, China, March 2010**

# Summary of SiD MDI

By Philip Burrows, JAI, Oxford Univ.

- SiD + ILD working together to understand and solve common **IR hall** issues for **push-pull mode** of operation
- Common solution for **Pacman plug shielding**
- Detector support scheme being addressed quantitatively via **vibration studies**
- MDI concepts being **adapted for CLIC**

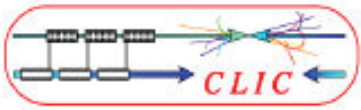


# Summary of ILD MDI



By **Matthieu Jore, LAL, IN2P3**

- **Important steps have been made :**
  - **Better understanding of the QD0 support and the vacuum**
  - **A first idea of a push pull scenario and mechanism**
  - **Integration of both detectors in the hall seems possible even if their philosophy is different**
- **BUT the common effort between detectors concepts and BDS people have to be reinforced in the hottest topics :**
  - **IR Hall design**
  - **Engineering studies on the push pull mechanism including the platform design**
  - **Supporting QD0 (*Do we need a common solution with SiD?*)**
  - **Etc....**



# MDI engineering issues for the CLIC Detector

By **H. Gerwig, CERN**

- **Stable and precise support of QD0**
  - **Beampipe sectorisation, Vacuum valves, pumps & access**
  - **Kicker & BPM and its electronics**
  - **Crossing angle and split beam pipe**
  - **Opening of the detector**
  - **Push-pull, moving platform, connection tunnel/cavern**
  - **Alignment issues**
  - **Self-shielding detector, safety**
  - **Experimental cavern, access, services, cranes, safety**
- Satisfy all the requirements in a way that it just works fine!**

# Vibration Issues

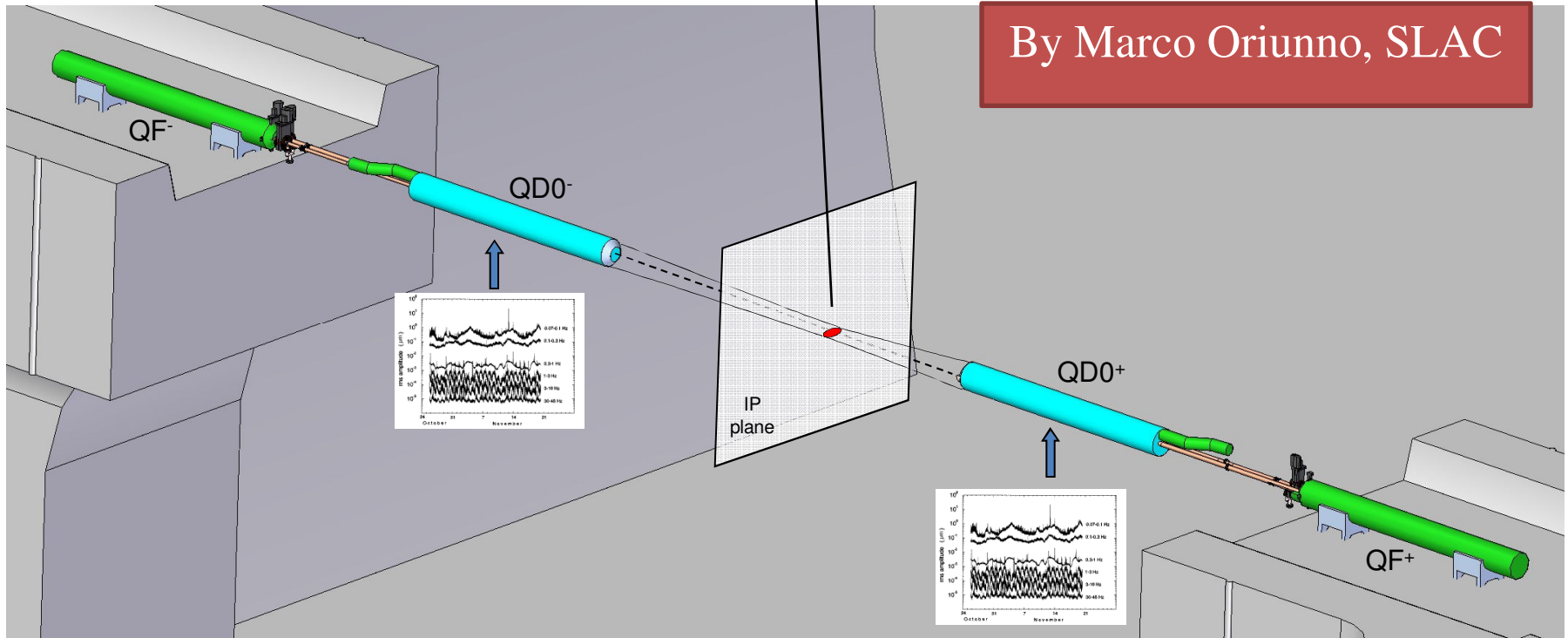
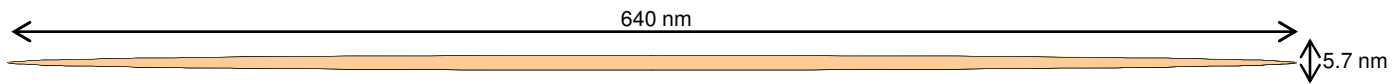
The mechanical stability requirements of the QD0 are set by the capture range of the IP fast feedback, as written in the “Functional Requirements” document, ILC-Note-2009-050

“ The QD0 mechanical alignment accuracy and stability after beam-based alignment and the QD0 vibration stability requirement are set by the capture range and response characteristics of the inter-bunch feedback system.

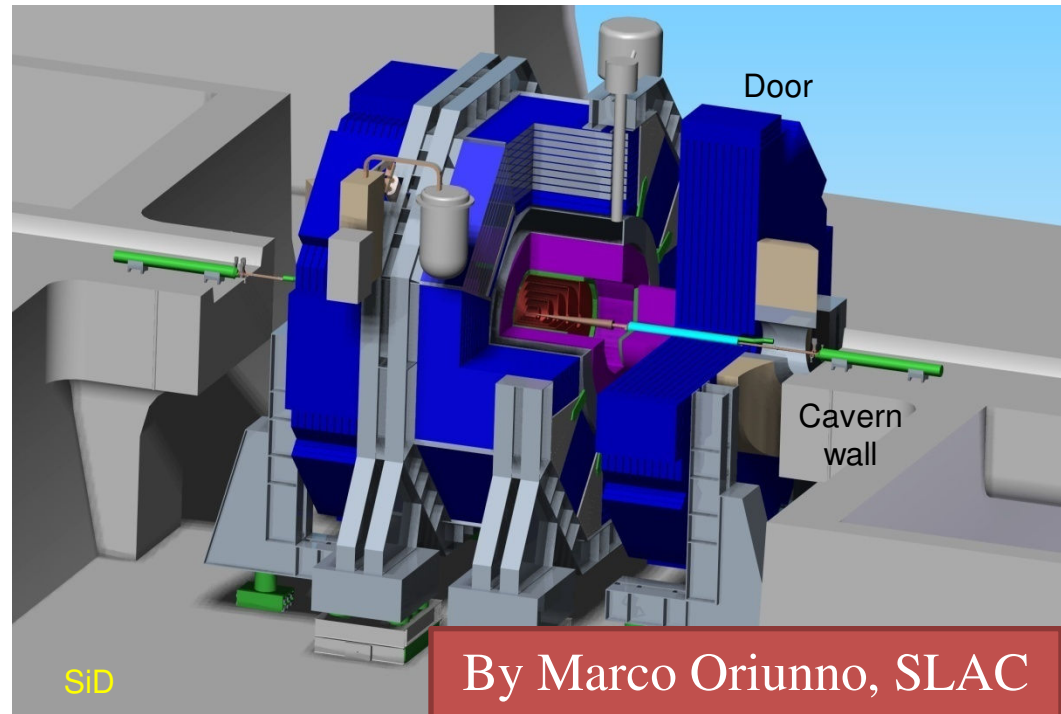
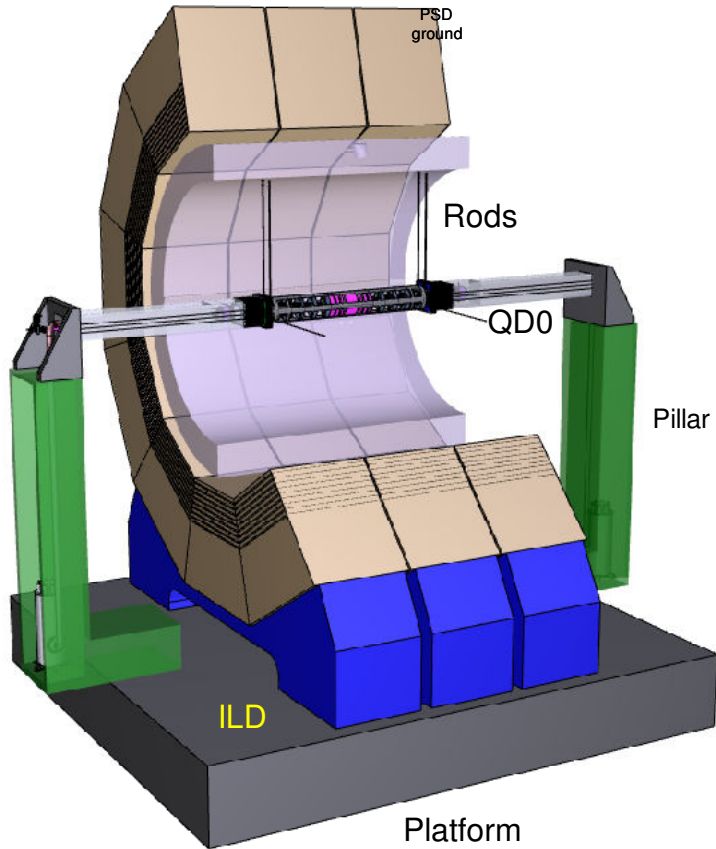
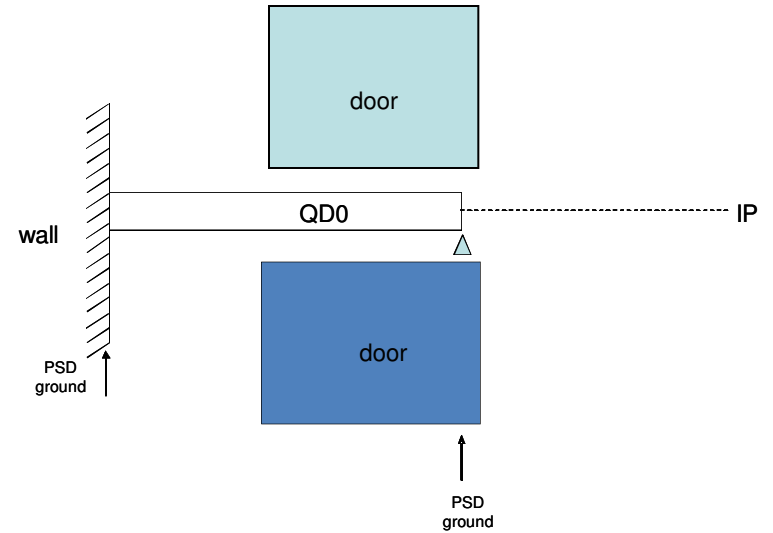
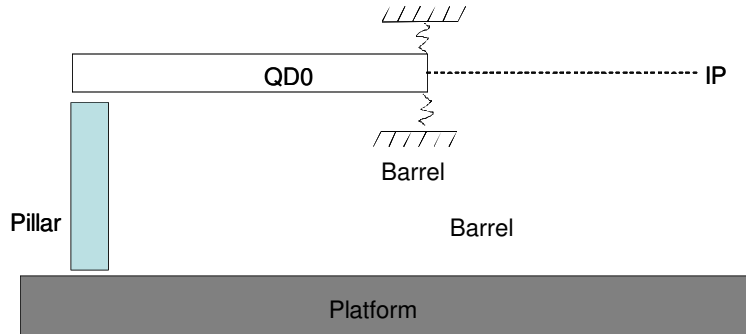
- **QD0 alignment accuracy:**  $\pm 200$  nm and  $0.1 \mu\text{rad}$  from a line determined by QF1s, stable over the 200 ms time interval between bunch trains
- **QD0 vibration stability:**  $\Delta(\text{QD0}(e^+) - \text{QD0}(e^-)) < 50$  nm within 1ms long bunch train “

# Vibration Studies for SiD

- Sub-nanometric stability of the focusing system is required to maintain the luminosity to within a few percent of the design value.
- Ground motion is a source of vibrations which would continuously misaligning the focusing elements.
- The design of the support of the QD0 is a fundamental issue



# QD0 supports for ILD and SiD



By Marco Oriunno, SLAC

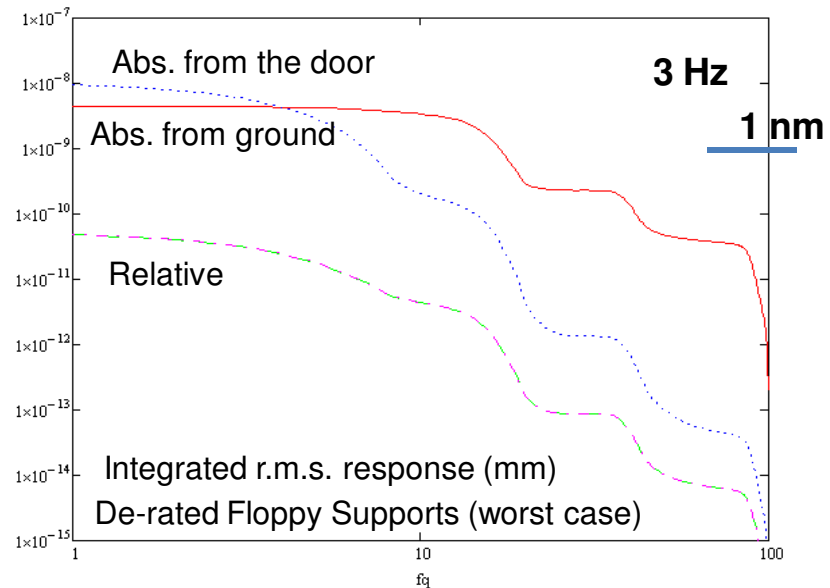
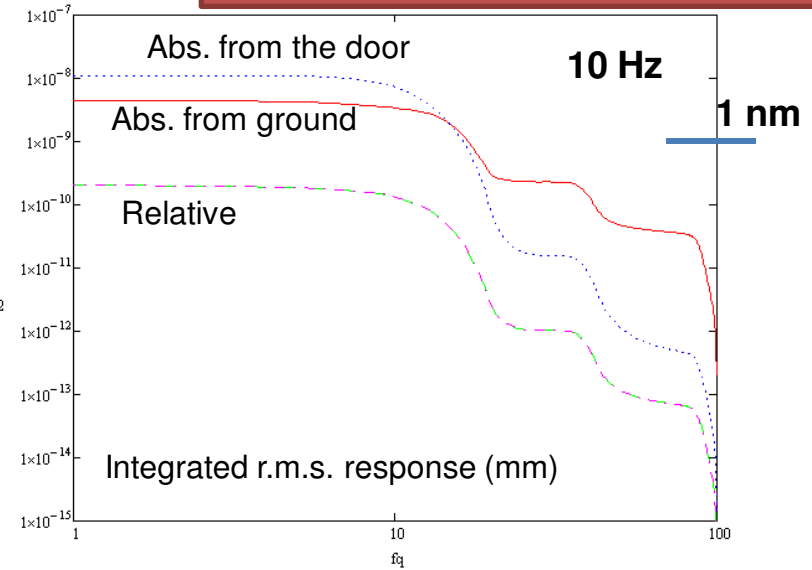
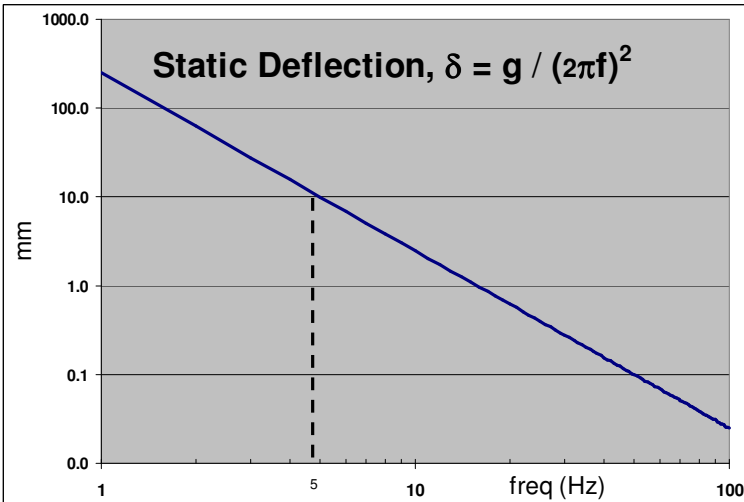
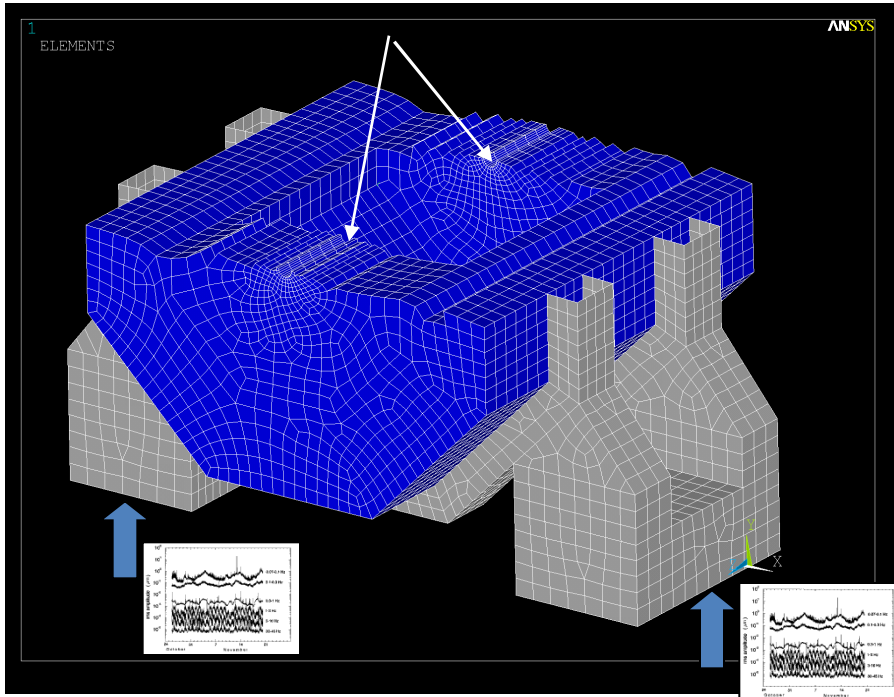




# Harmonic Analysis

By Marco Oriunno, SLAC

## Frequency Response Function



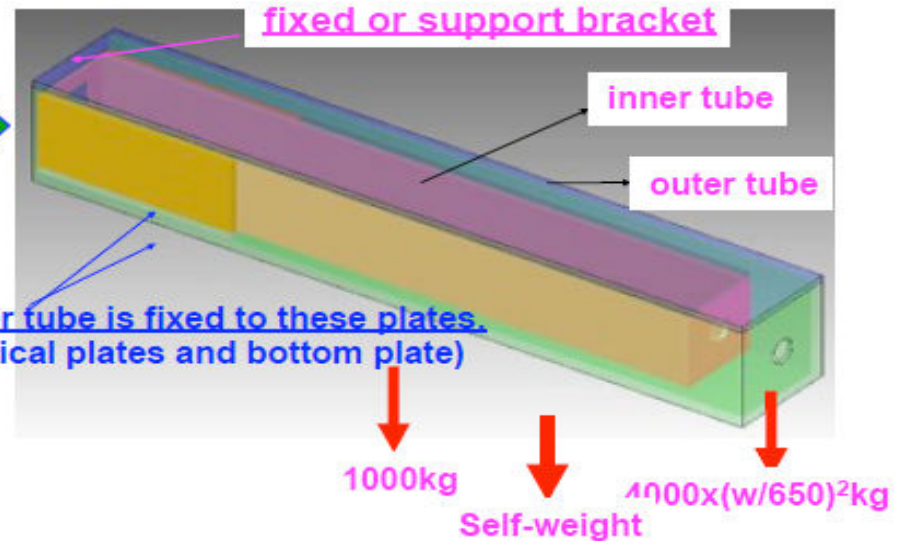
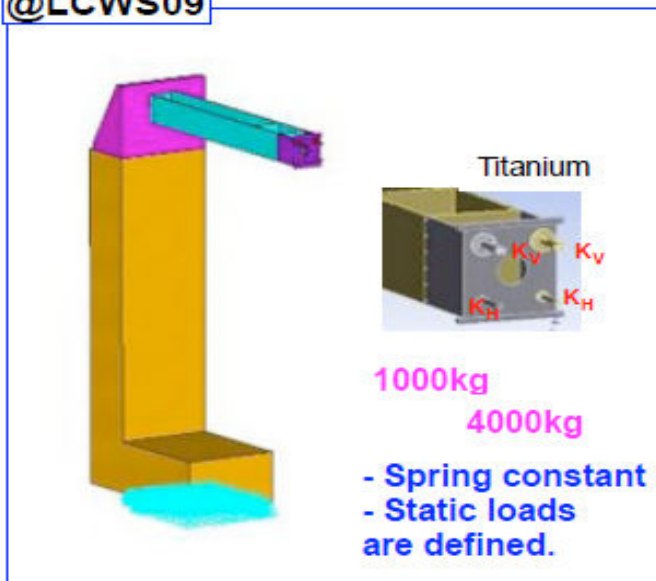
# Vibration Studies for ILD

By Hiroshi Yamaoka, KEK

## 1) Design of Supporting Structure

Stiff support structure was changed from single tube to **double tube**

@LCWS09



Allowable Amplitude: < 50nm(V)  
(Above 5Hz) < 300nm(H)

→ Integ. amplitude in cases of ATF and CERN high-noise are larger than 50nm at  $f > 5\text{Hz}$ . ( ATF/KEKB and CERN have GM integrated amplitude of  $\sim 20\text{nm}$  at  $f > 5\text{Hz}$ . )

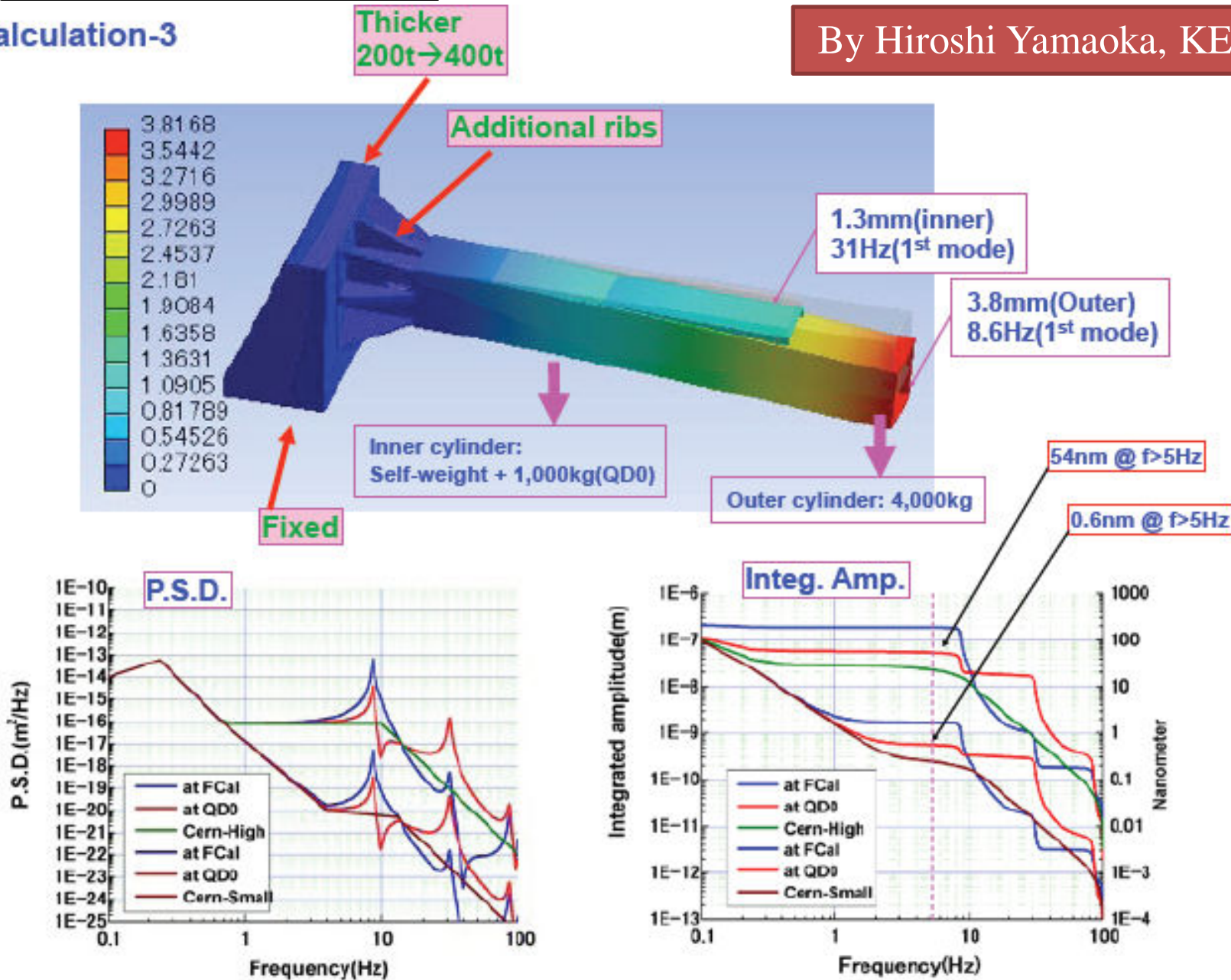
→ Double tube is proposed.

- Support tube consists of double square tube.
- Outer tube supports FCAL.
- Inner tube supports QD0.

## 2) Calculation

### Calculation-3

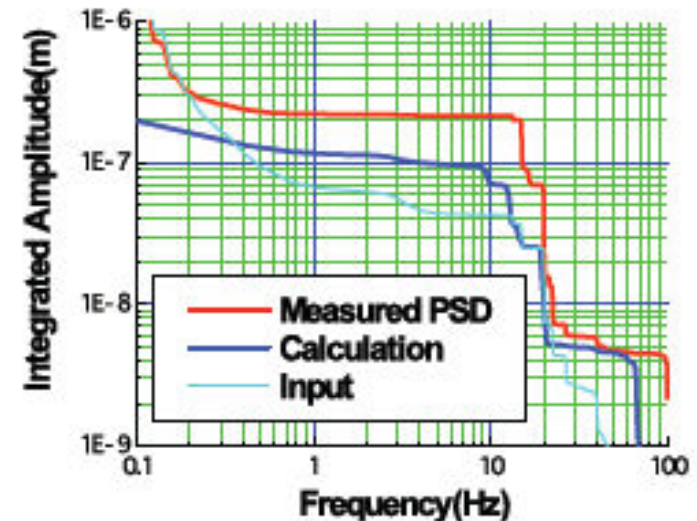
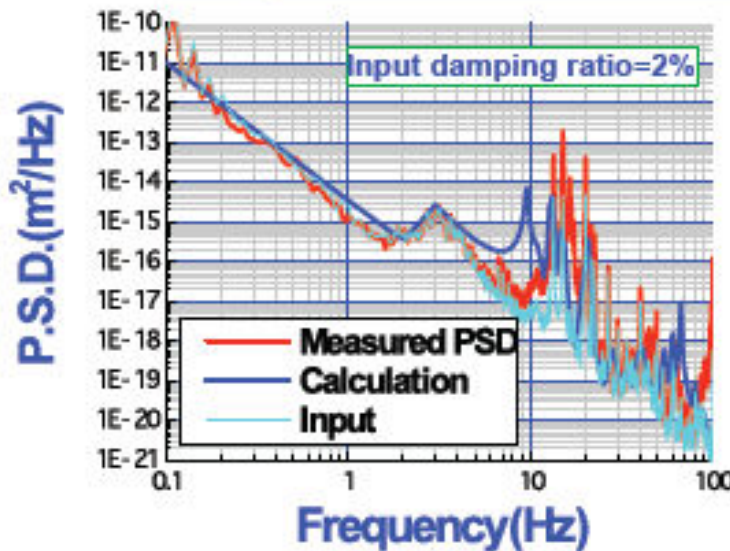
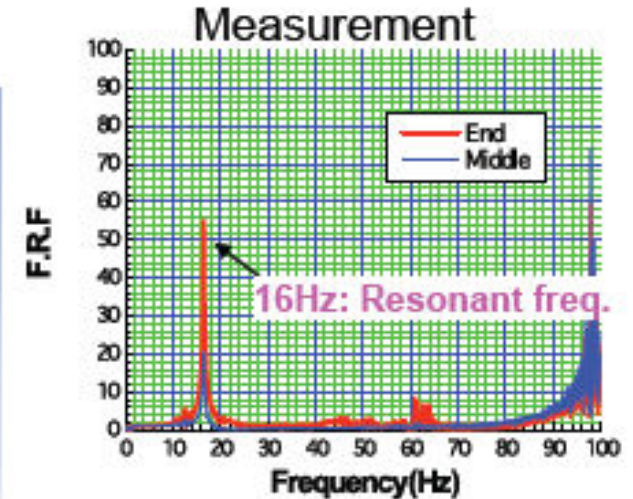
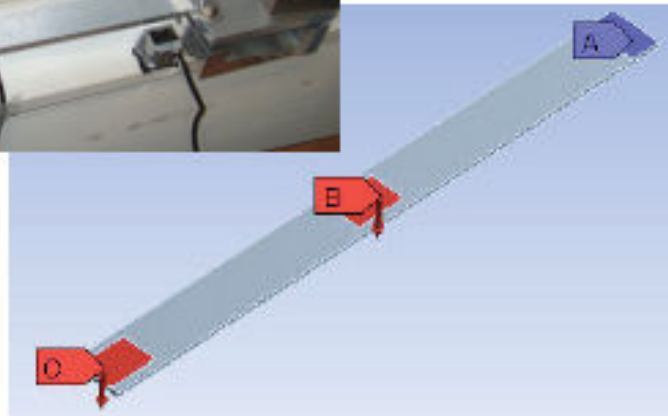
By Hiroshi Yamaoka, KEK





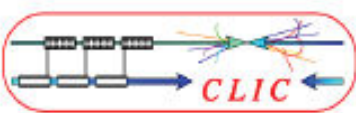
### 3) Consistency check between calculations and measurements

By Hiroshi Yamaoka, KEK



- - 1<sup>st</sup> mode of resonant frequency is ~6Hz different.
- Amplitude is ~100nm different.

i.e. not perfect fixing



# Vibration Issues at CLIC

By H. Gerwig, CERN

## 1) Limit vibration by construction !

- **Abandon opening on IP** thus making the QD0 support short ( $L^3$ )
- Use **a two-in-one support tube** scheme (idea of H. Yamaoka)
- Tune tube's **eigenfrequency** ( train repetition rate - 50Hz)
- Avoid cooling liquids (permanent magnet)
- **Keep** also the end-caps **compact** in Z (with endcoils )
- **Reduce to the max. gap** between detector & tunnel (no pacman)
- Support QD0 from a **passive low frequency pre-isolator** in the tunnel

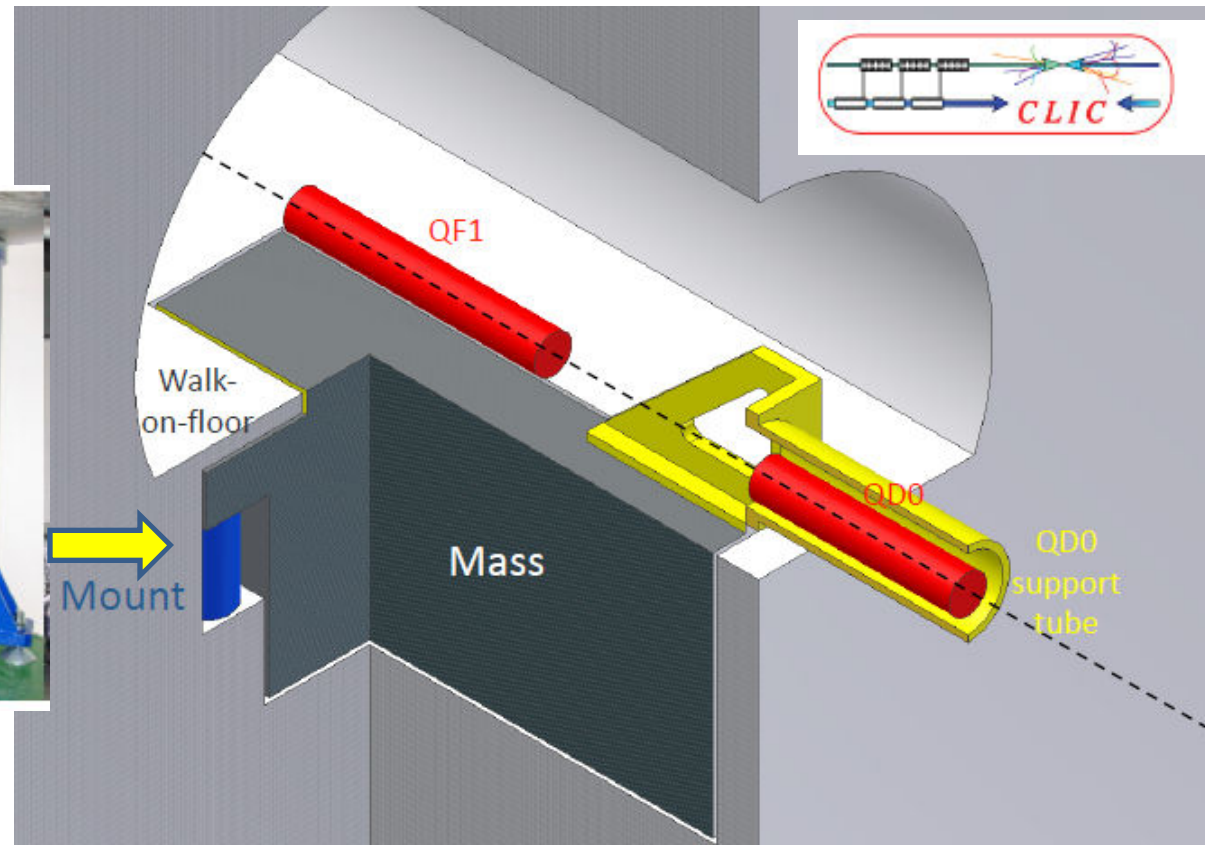
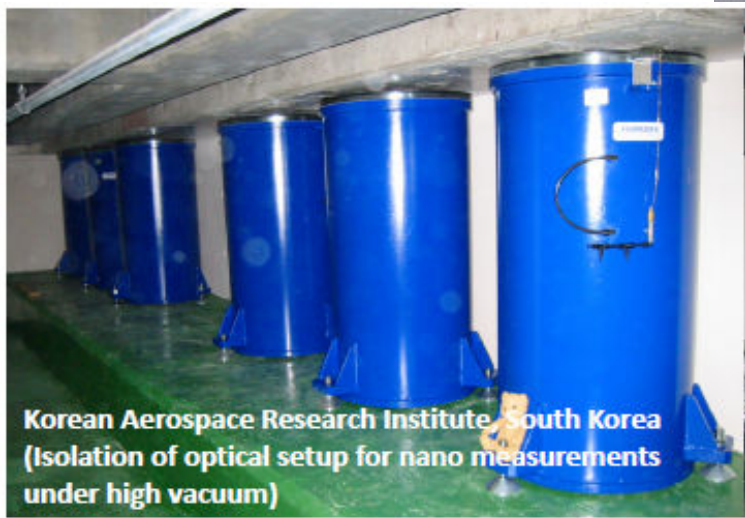
## 2) Limit vibration by active intervention

- Active stabilisation with piezo - actuators
- BPM – beam kicker feedback loop

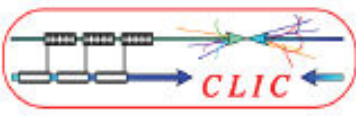
# Proposing a **pre-isolator system** with Low natural frequency (around 1 Hz) and Large mass (50 to 200 ton)

By **H. Gerwig, CERN**

**This system will act as a low-pass filter for ground motion that is able to withstand external disturbances (air flow, acoustic pressure, etc.)**

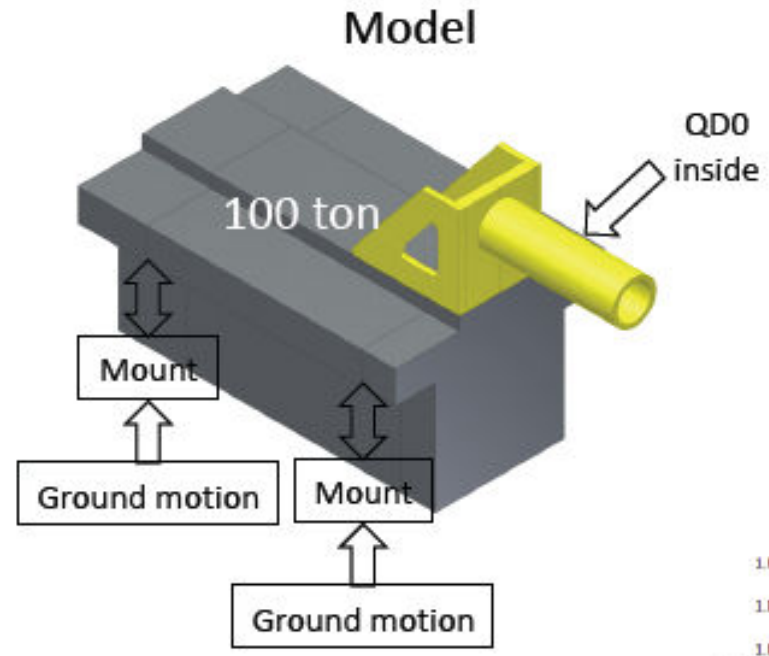




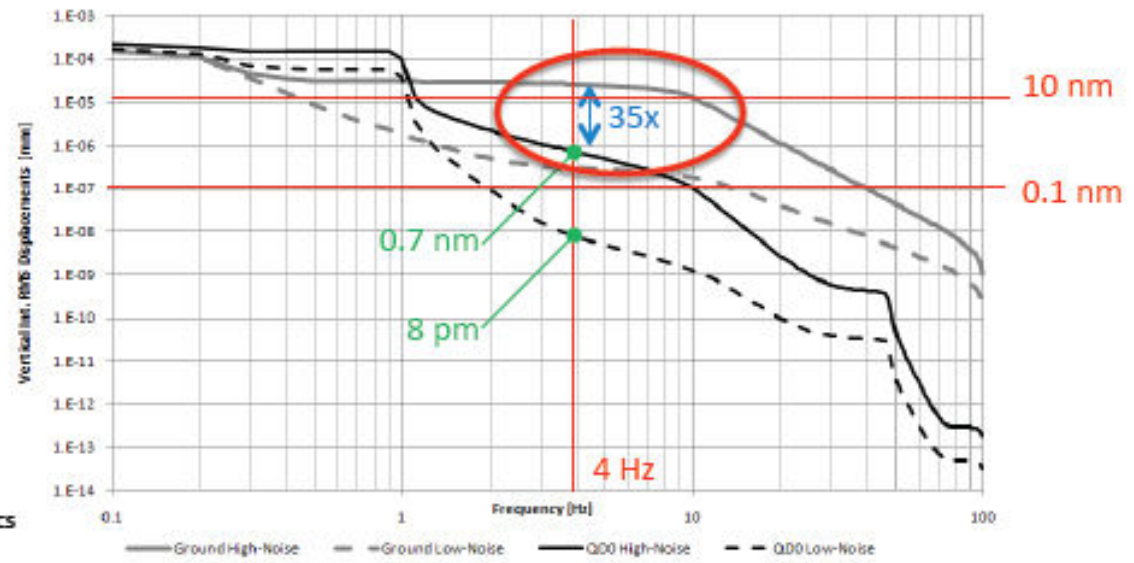
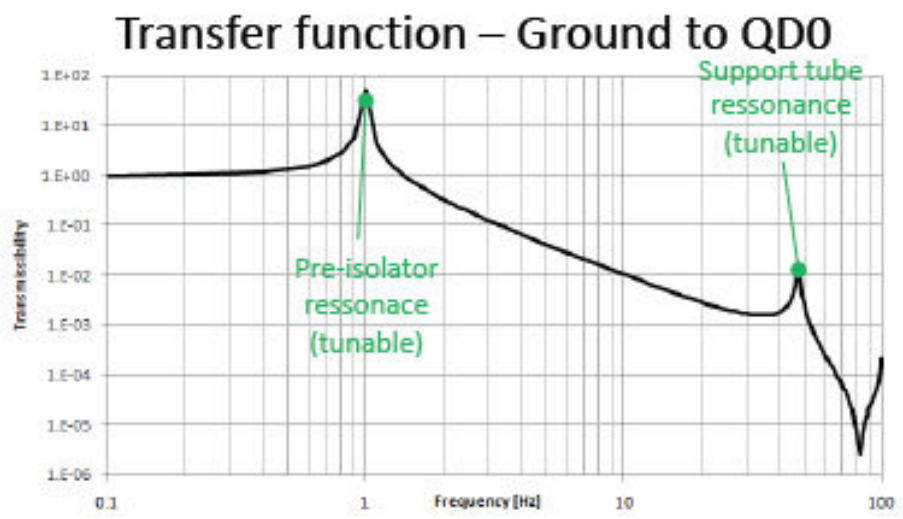


# FEM Simulations of gain

By H. Gerwig, CERN

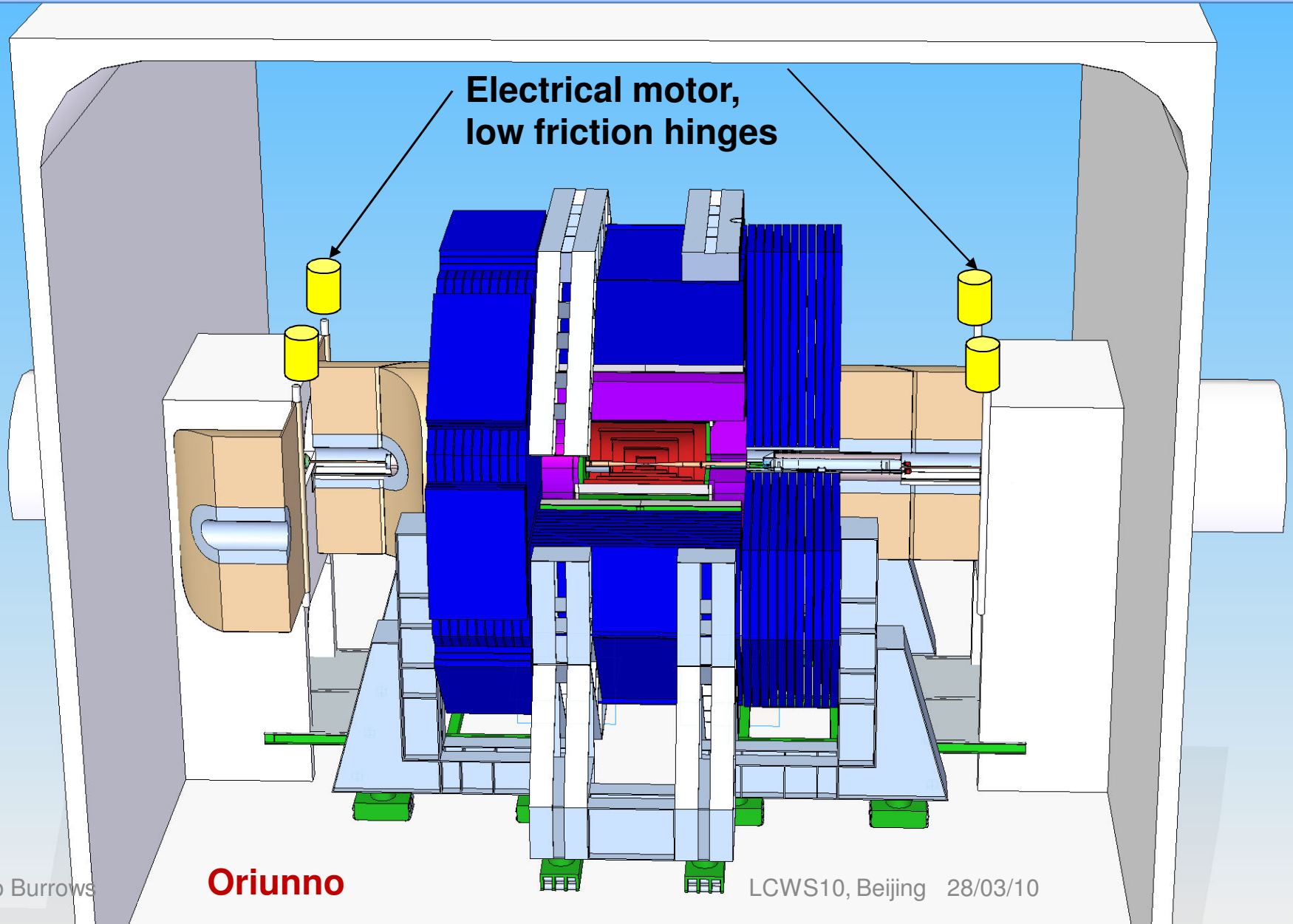


Integrated R.M.S. displacements @QD0 (vertical)



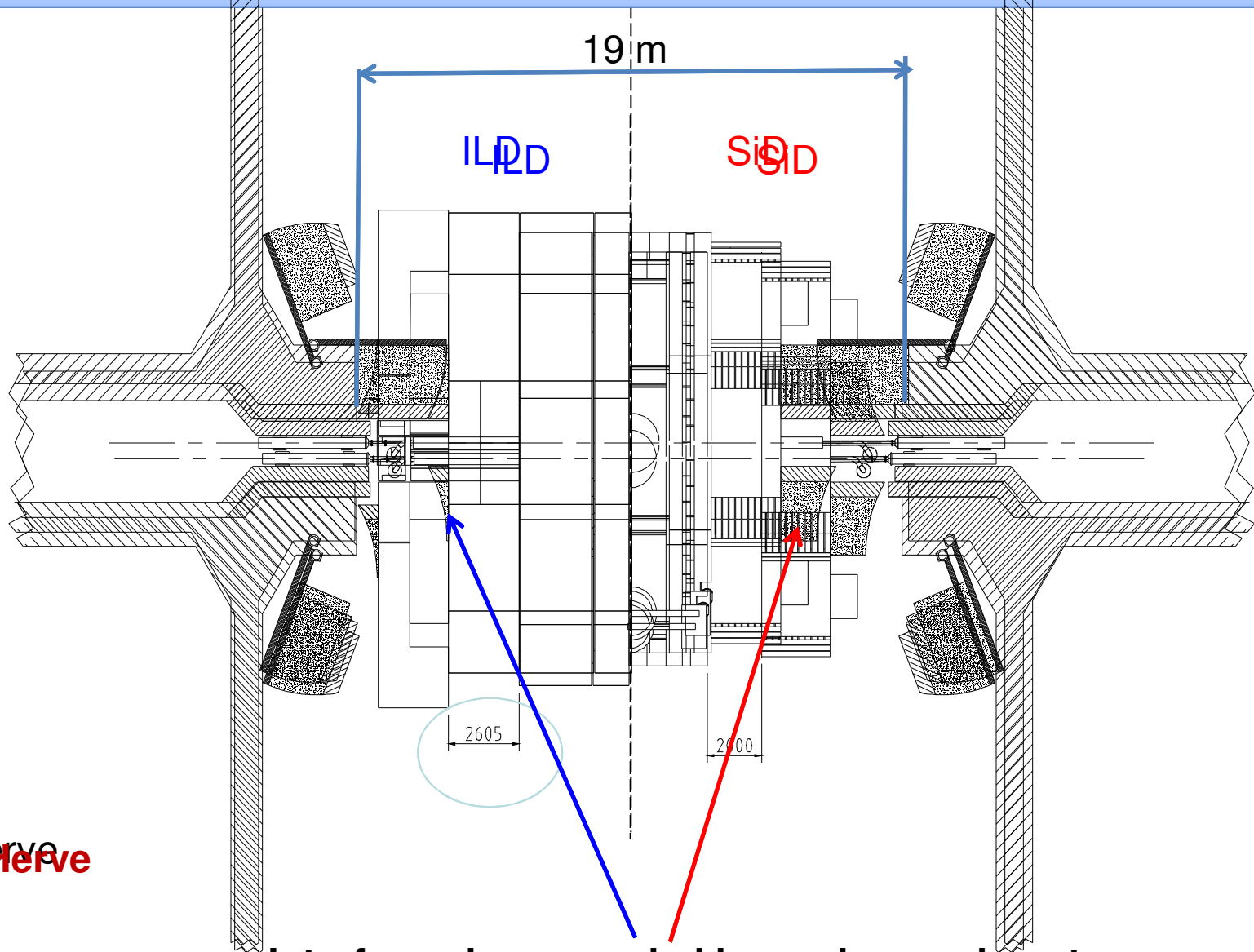
\*Input ground motion from: C. Collette, ILC-CLIC LET Beam Dynamics Workshop (23-25 June 2009)

# Shielding between detector and tunnel





# SiD / ILD compatible PACman



Herve  
Herve

**Interface pieces carried by each experiment**

# Radiation Protection studies for SiD

By Mario Santana, SLAC

## Monte Carlo tools and methods

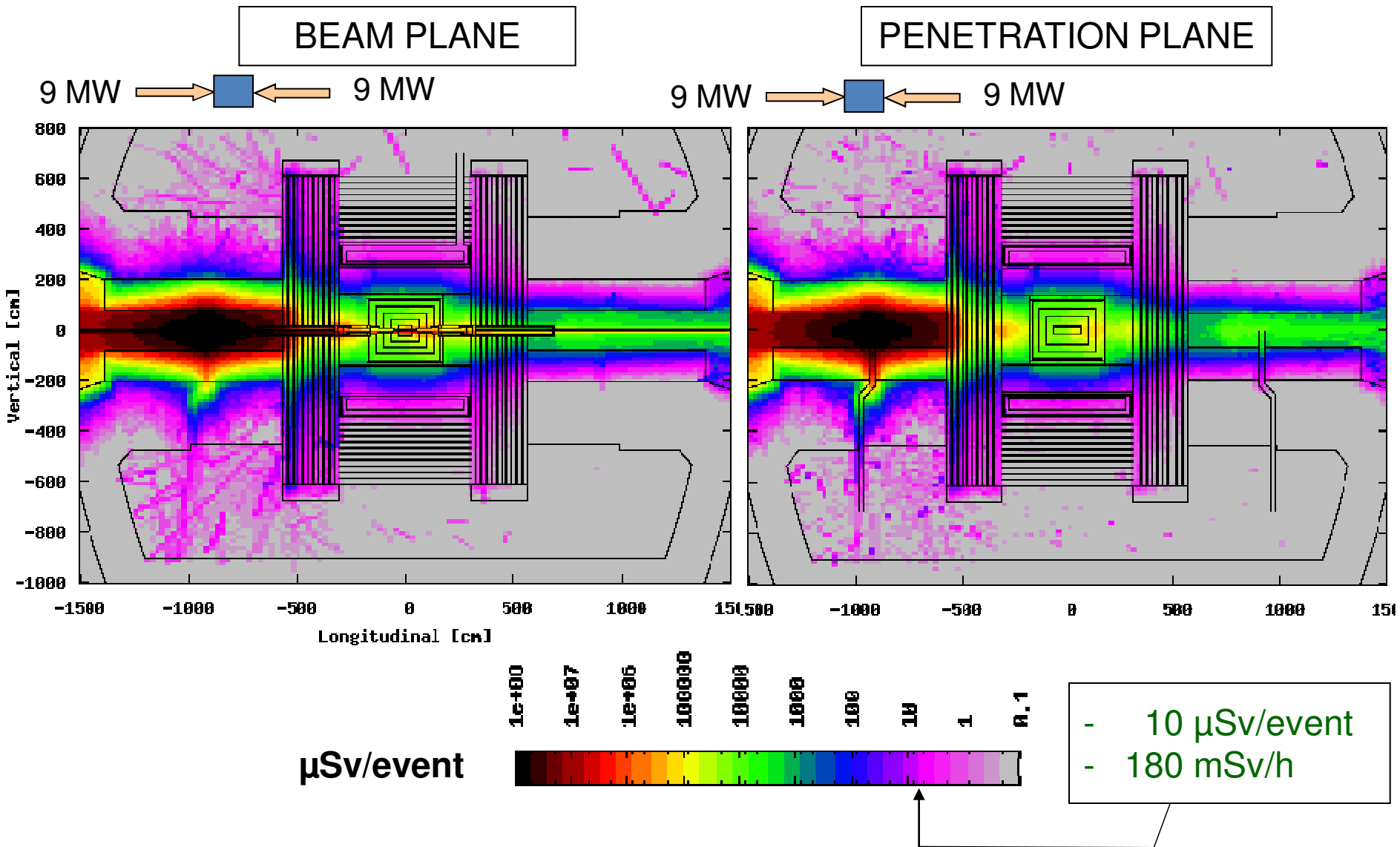
- FLUKA Intra Nuclear cascade code
- Deq99 fluence to dose conversion routine
- FLAIR GUI
- PARALLEL simulations at SLAC farm: about 76000 CPU-hour

## Beam and accident conditions

- 500 GeV / beam and 9 MW / beam
- Typical accidents:
  - Beam1 AND beam2 hit thick target at IP-14 m
    - Weakness cavern-pacman interface?
  - Beam1 AND beam2 hit thick target at IP-9 m
    - Pacman is sufficiently thick? Weakness in penetration.
  - Beam1 hits tungsten mask at IP-3 m (unsteered)
    - SiD is sufficiently shielded?
- Beam aborted after one train = up to 3.6 MJ

# 20 R.L. Cu target in IP-9 m. Large pacman.

By Mario Santana, SLAC



# Provisional conclusions for SiD

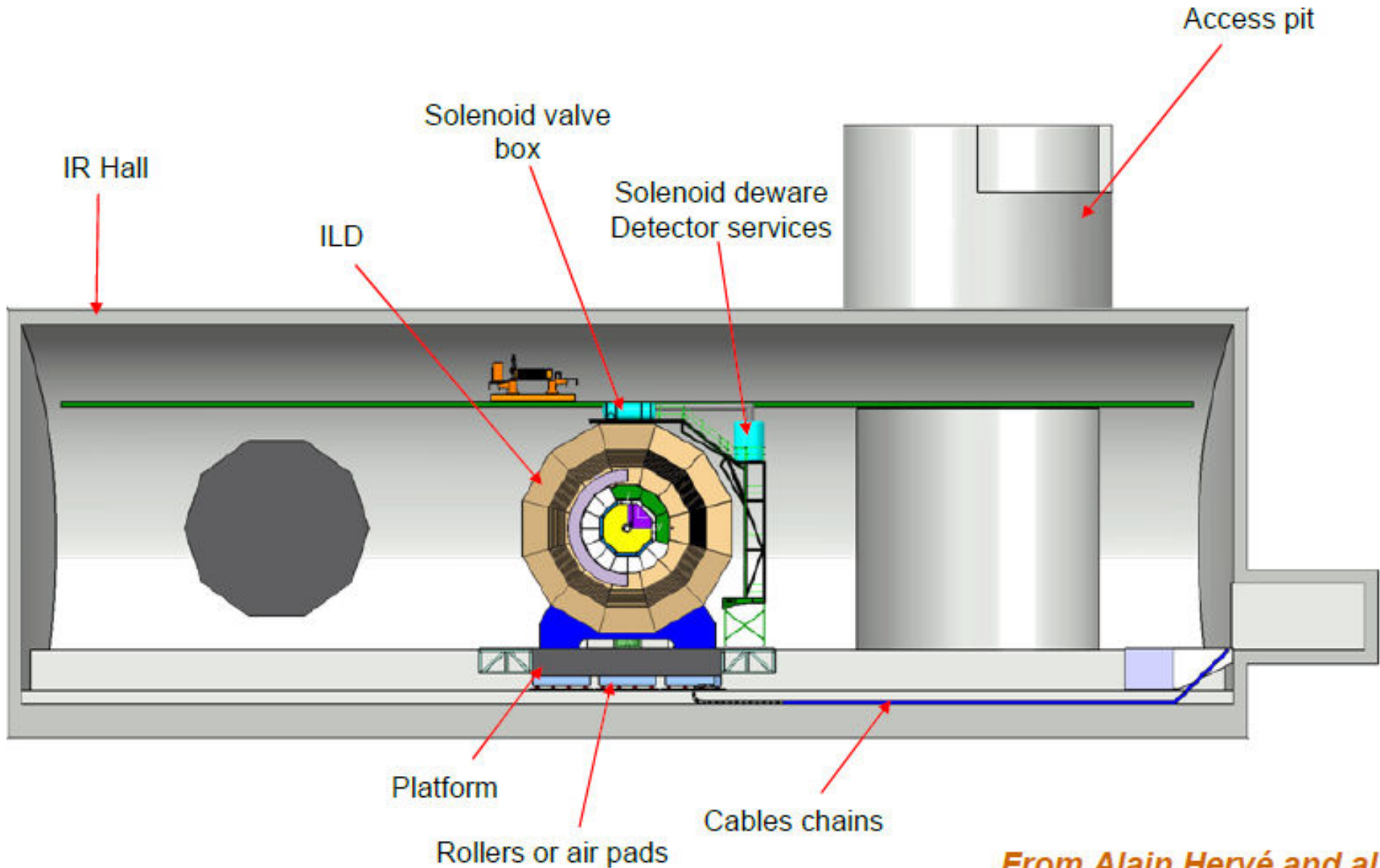
By Mario Santana, SLAC

- **Small pacman and pacman-cavern interface are sufficient in terms of *dose per event*.**
- **However, the *dose rates* for the small pacman are very high:**
  - **Proven mechanisms should be installed to:**
    - avoid these accidents to occur
    - shut off beam after 1 train (200 mS)
  - **Possible Debates**
- **The large pacman complies with all criteria.**
- **The penetrations in the pacman don't require local shielding.**
- **The shielding of the detector may be insufficient to comply with dose rate limit. Exclusion area?**
- **More studies ongoing (mis-steering...)**

# Detector Motion

- **Main issues:**
- **Height difference (~1.7 m)**
- **Preferred detector support mechanism**
  - **SiD: legs**
  - **ILD: platform**
- **Preferred detector motion mechanism**
- **Interface to machine tunnel**
- **...**

# ILD on Platform in IR Hall

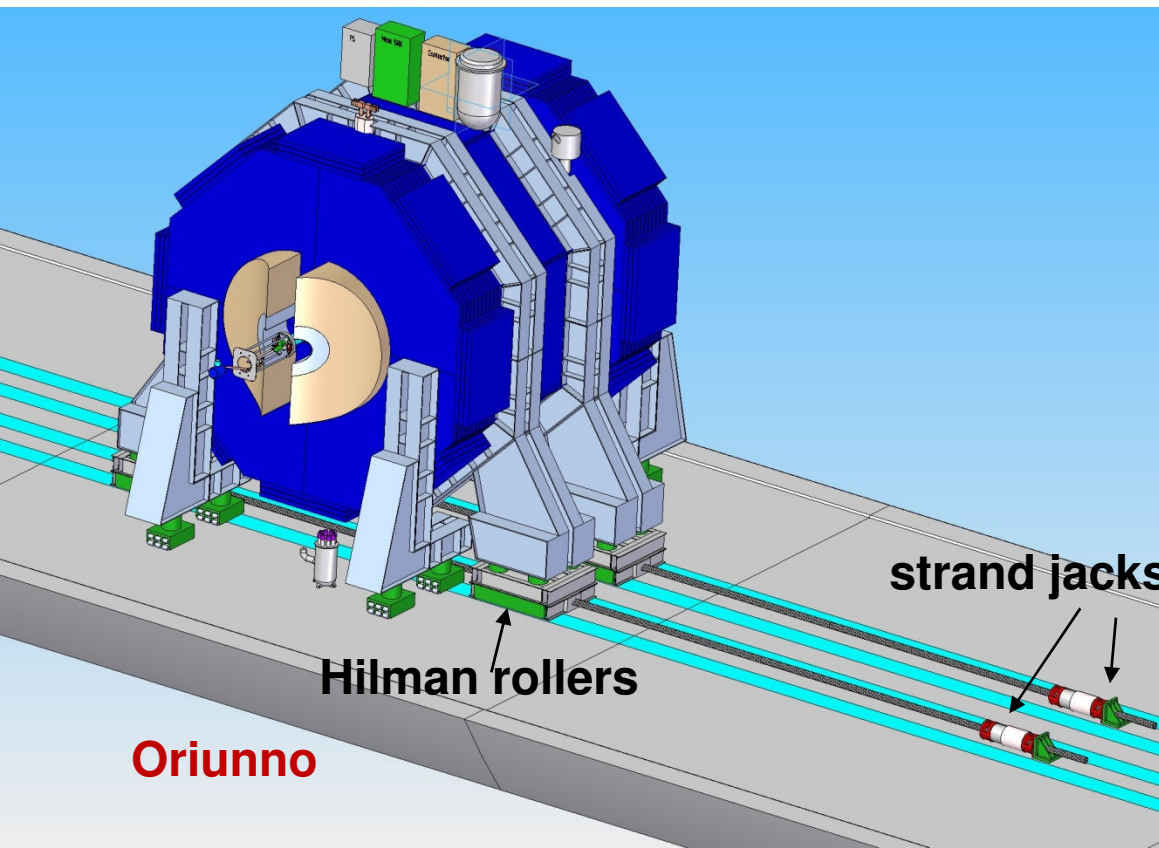


*From Alain Hervé and al.*

# Push pull mechanism for SiD

By Philip Burrows, JAI, Oxford Univ.

- Move on hardened steel rails, grouted and locked to the floor
- Rail sets for transverse motion (push pull) and door opening in both the beamline and garage positions will be needed
- Hilman roller supports, strand jacks provide locomotion
- If ILC is built in a seismically active location, provision may be needed for locking SiD down in both the beamline and garage positions



Top anchor grip open / closed sensors. 2 No sensors for open and 2 No sensors for closed, positioned on either side of the anchor.

Retract port pressure sensor. Accurate to +/- 0.25%

Stroke sensor. Sensor accurate to 0.015%.

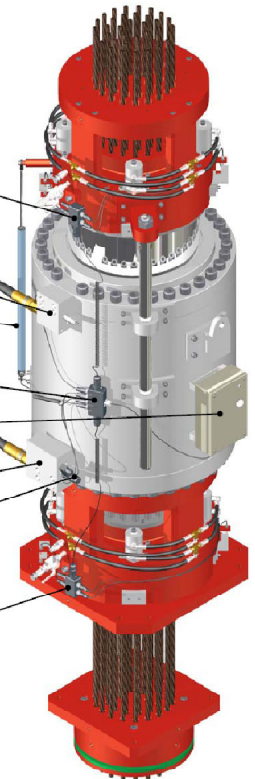
Strand Jack electrical dressing set. Common to both DL-P40 and DL-M control systems

DL-P40 strand jack CAN node within a protective enclosure box.

Extend port pressure sensor. Accurate to +/- 0.25%

Extend port bleed valve. Operated by the CAN node for extremely accurate alignment of the load and for smooth load transfer to other support

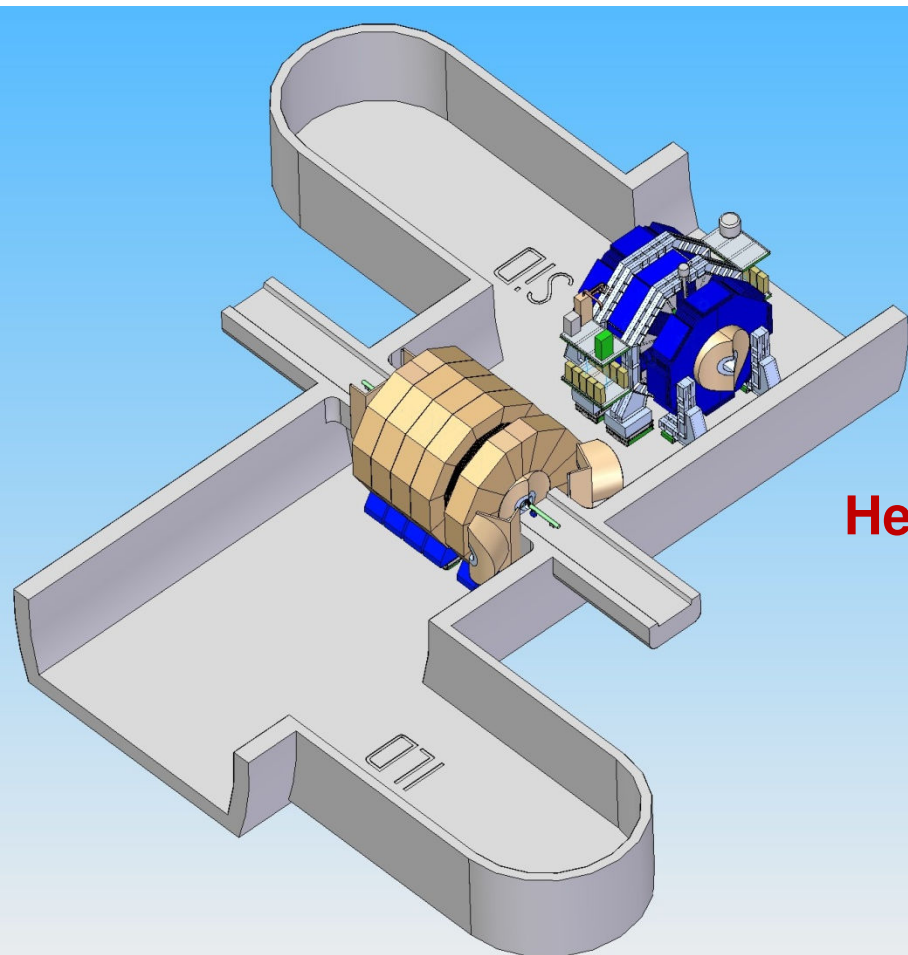
Bottom anchor grip open / closed sensors. 2 No sensors for open and 2 No sensors for closed, positioned on either side of the anchor.



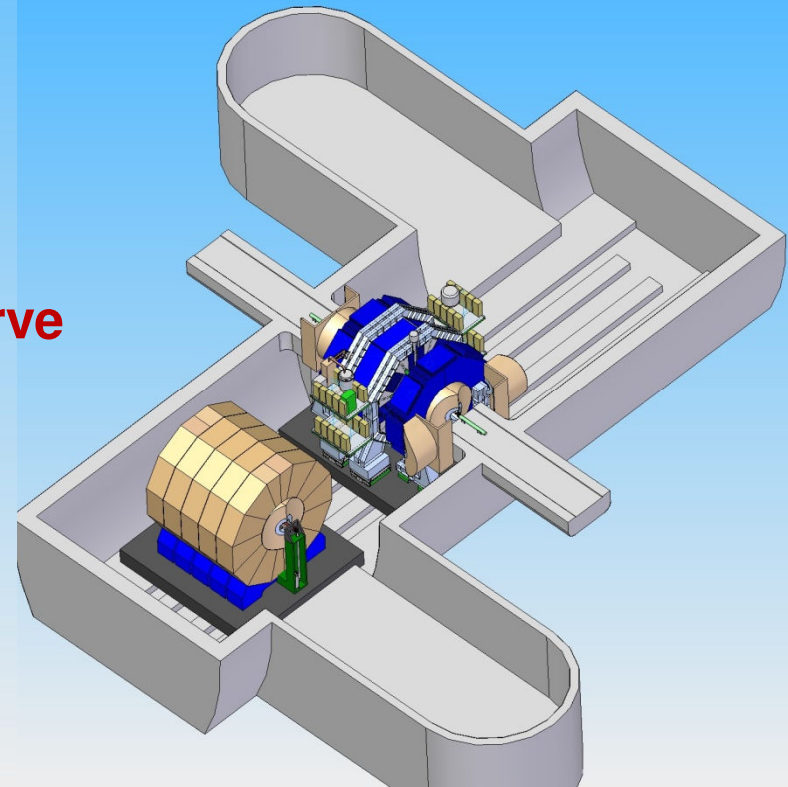


# Both detectors on platform or legs?

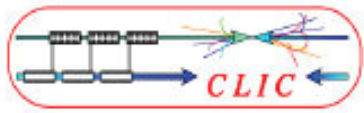
By Philip Burrows, JAI, Oxford Univ.



Herve

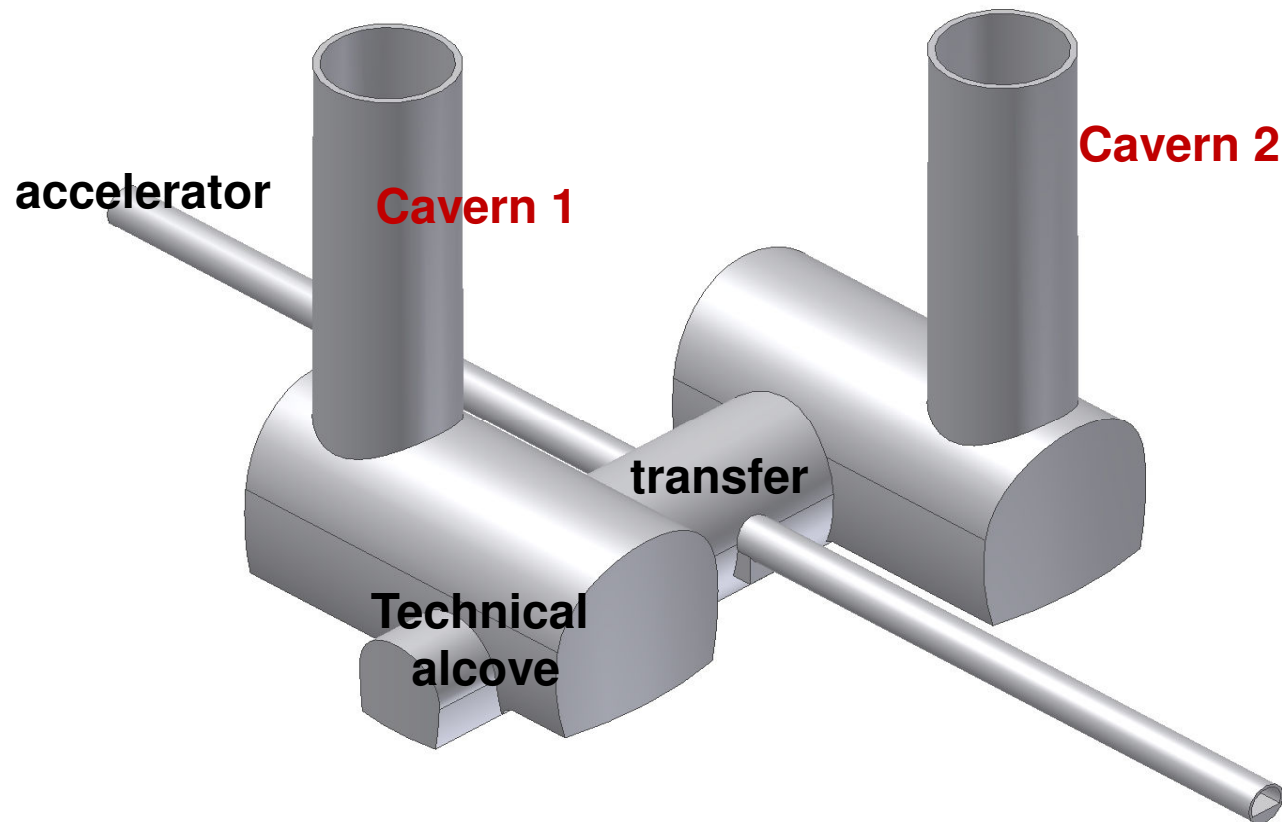




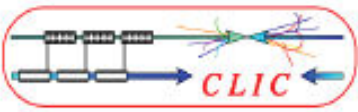


# Proposed Experimental Area

- no pacman shielding – instead chicanes between endcap/tunnel
- Very smooth end-wall of tunnel
- Longer experiment adapts via end-coils to shorter experiment
- Radiation shielding<sup>1</sup> is a ring chicane on the endcap
- Radiation shielding<sup>2</sup> is a sliding concrete wall integrated into cavern
- Provision of 2 x 75 m<sup>3</sup> volumes in the tunnel to house a possible massive pre-isolator of up to 200 tons each

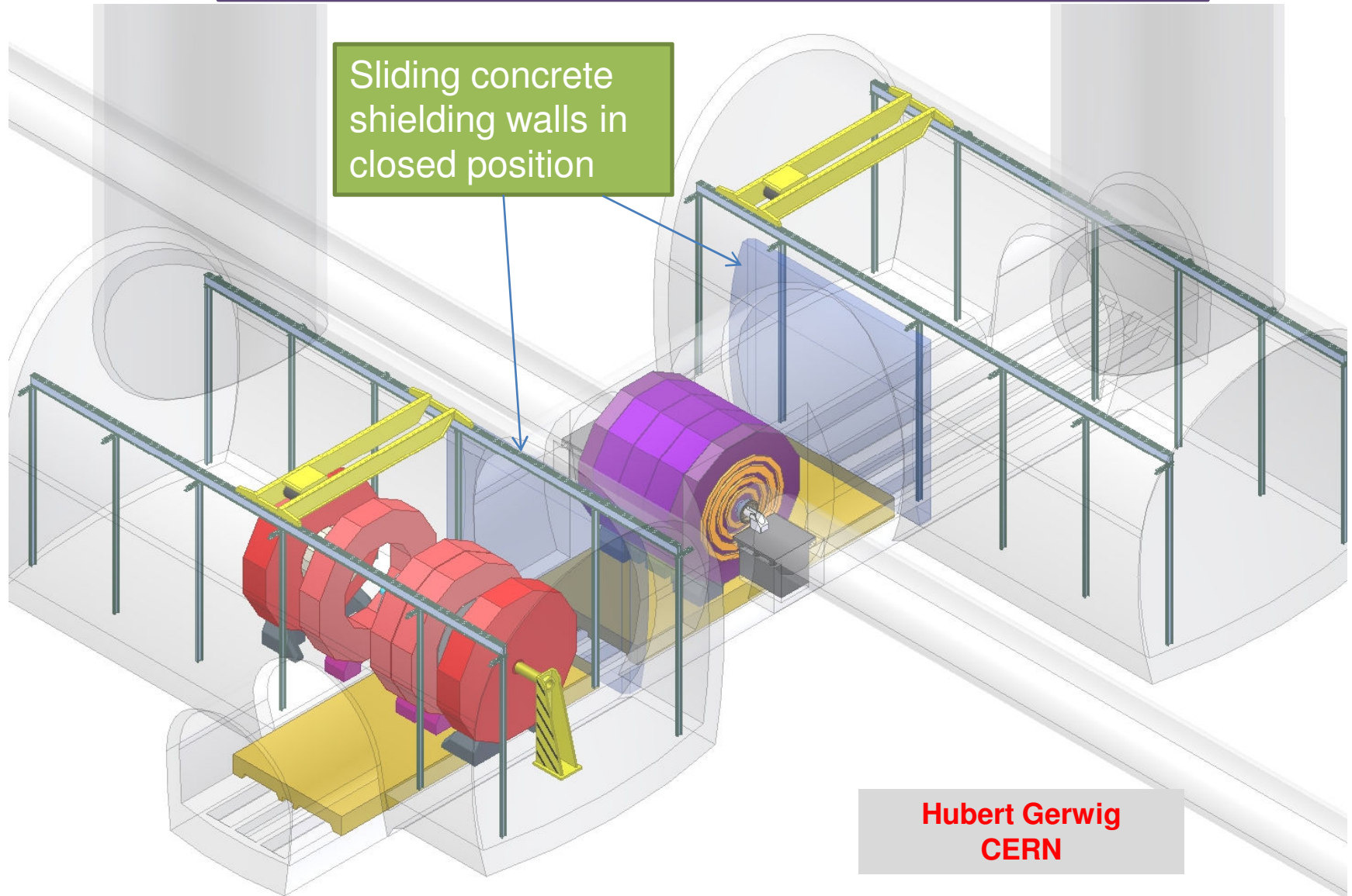


Hubert Gerwig  
CERN



# Experimental Area (looking inside)

Experiment 2 sliding on IP, shielding walls closed



Hubert Gerwig  
CERN

# Other “MDI” Topics Not Discussed

- **Vacuum studies at ILD (M. Jore)**
- **Simulation of beam-beam background at CLIC (A. Sailer)**
- **Testbeam Measurements with a Prototype Cherenkov Detector (D. Kaefer)**
- **IP feedback prototype status and engineering considerations for implementation in the MDI (P. Burrows)**
- **What could we learn at ATF2 concerning ILC backgrounds (G. Hayg)**
- **Status of Beamcal Readout Chip (A. Abusleme, T. Markiewicz)**
- **SI sensor Radiation Testing (T. Markiewicz, B. Schumm)**
- **SID Field Maps for Various Iron Configurations (T. Markiewicz, W. Craddock)**
- **Luminosity Measurement at ILC (I. Bozovic-Jelisavcic)**
- **.....**