

# DarkSHINE HCAL Design

--Zhen Wang

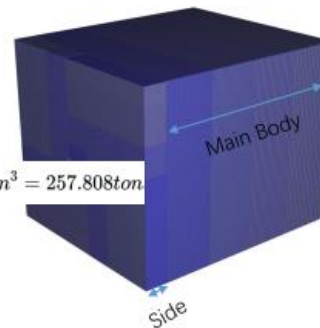
# Motivation

Rui Yuan

Baseline 1.5 HCAL Weight:

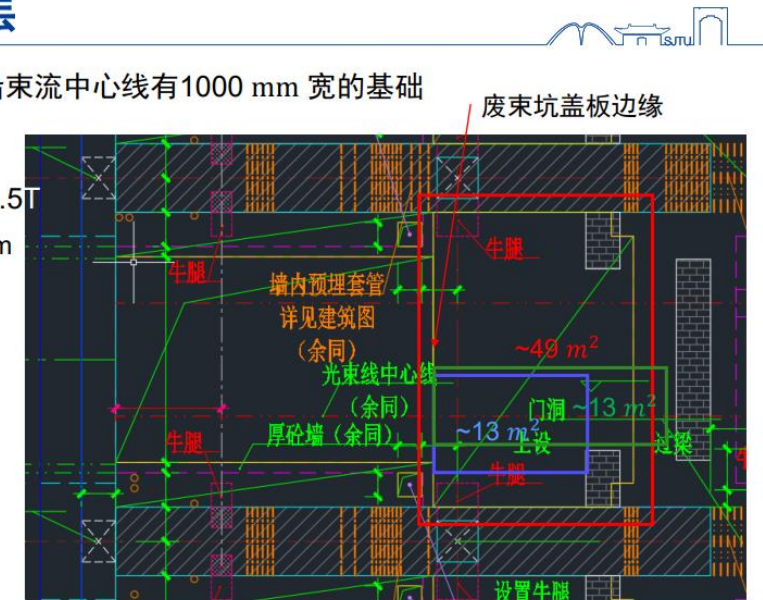
## Summary

- HCAL Main Body:  $(40 \times 0.5 + 25 \times 2 + 20 \times 3 + 15 \times 5) \times 400 \times 400 \times 7.86g/cm^3 = 257.808ton$   
 $100 \times 1 \times 400 \times 400 \times 1.05g/cm^3 = 16.8ton$   
Total weight: 274.608 ton
- Side HCAL:  $(40 \times 0.5 + 25 \times 2 + 15 \times 3) \times 4 \times 45.511 \times 228.041 \times 7.86g/cm^3 = 37.524ton$   
 $75 \times 45.511 \times 228.041 \times 4 \times 1.05 = 3.27ton$   
Total weight: 40.794 ton
- Total HCAL weight:  $274.608 + 40.794 = 315.402 ton$



## 地下五层

- $1.5 T/m^2$  沿束流中心线有1000 mm 宽的基础
- $3 T/m^2$
- 起吊重量12.5T
  - 高度3.5m
- 40 ~ 50 T?



**Too much** than we can take. Need to shrink a little bit

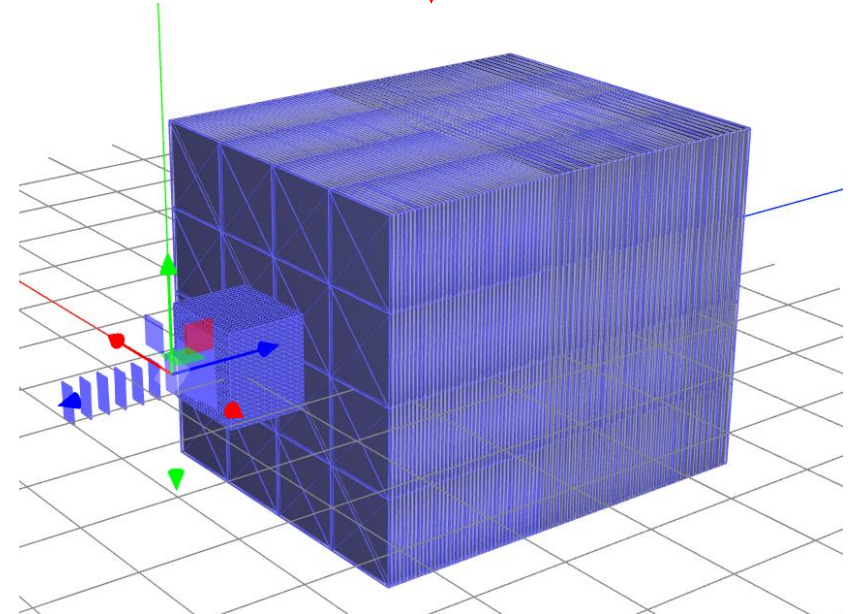
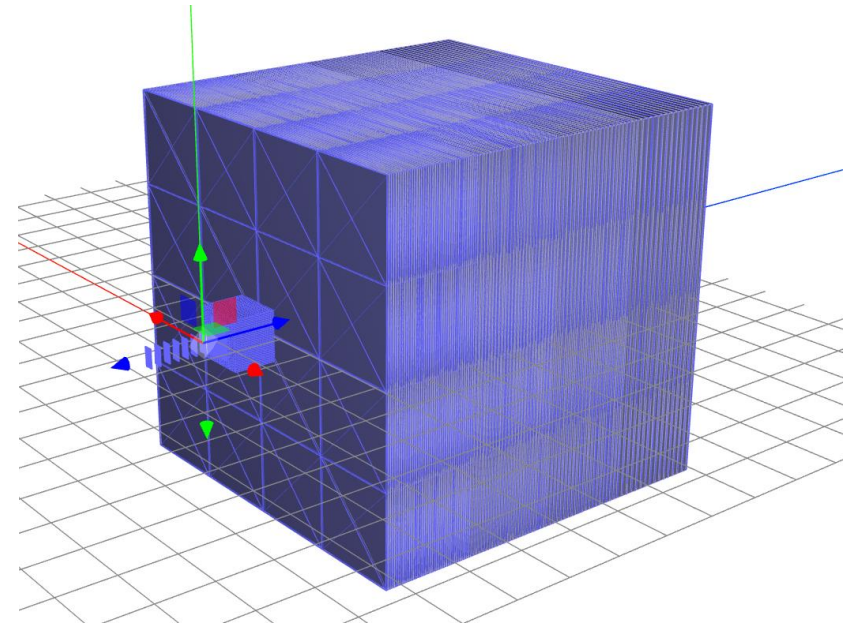
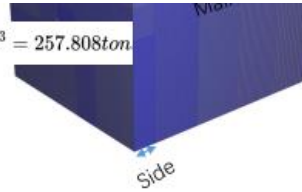
2023/2/23

# Previous Conclusion & Plans

- HCAL alone:
  - 2m width and 160cm absorber thickness is acceptable for 1GeV neutron
- Total weight:
  - 50.37 ton (Abs) + 4.0 ton (Sensitive) [ We are capable of **30T** at most ]
- Plans:
  - Truth level information with ECAL crossed
  - Full detector simulation(with enough statistics) study with all cuts applied
- Possible solutions:
  - Gas detector? (incapable of handling neutrons)
  - Hybrid? (less absorber means sacrifice in sensitivity)
  - Further reduce detector volumes? Hollow at end or
  - ...

# Weight

- HCAL Main Body:  $(40 \times 0.5 + 25 \times 2 + 20 \times 3 + 15 \times 5) \times 400 \times 400 \times 7.86 \text{g/cm}^3 = 257.808 \text{ton}$   
 $100 \times 1 \times 400 \times 400 \times 1.05 \text{g/cm}^3 = 16.8 \text{ton}$   
Total weight: 274.608 ton
- Side HCAL:  $(40 \times 0.5 + 25 \times 2 + 15 \times 3) \times 4 \times 45.511 \times 228.041 \times 7.86 \text{g/cm}^3 = 37.524 \text{ton}$   
 $75 \times 45.511 \times 228.041 \times 4 \times 1.05 = 3.27 \text{ton}$   
Total weight: 40.794 ton
- Total HCAL weight:  $274.608 + 40.794 = 315.402 \text{ ton}$



Absorber:  $(40 \times 0.5 + 25 \times 2 + 8 \times 3) \times 200 \times 200 \times 7.86 = 29.6 \text{ ton}$

Sensitive:  $73 \times 200 \times 200 \times 1.03 = 3.0 \text{ ton}$

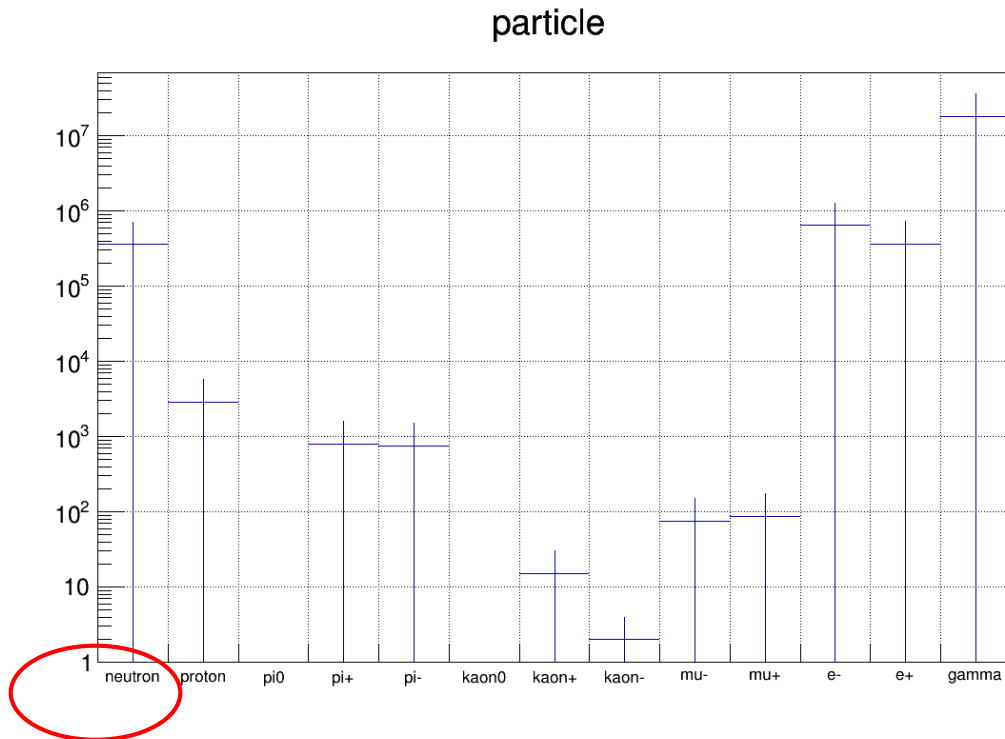
Total: 32.6 ton

2023/2/23

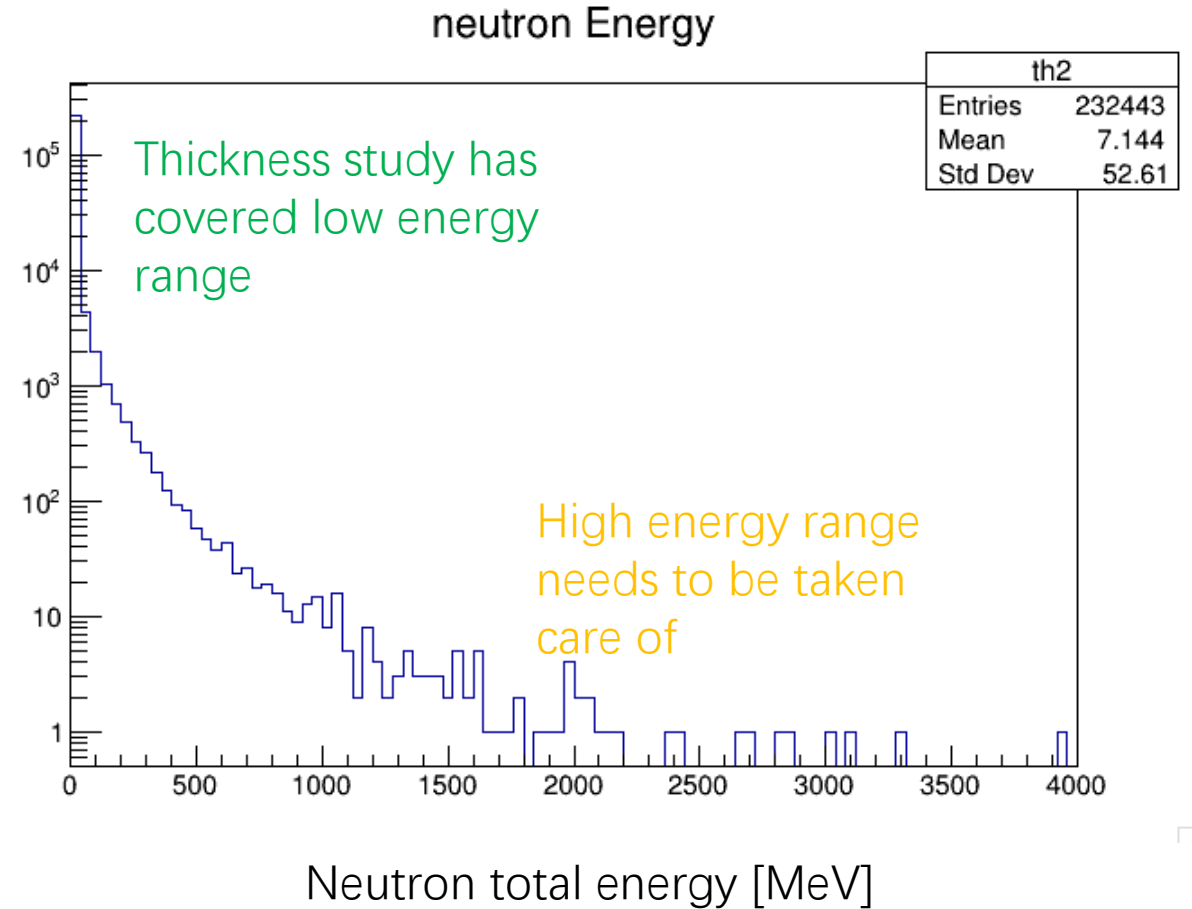
# Particles in HCAL

Hanqing

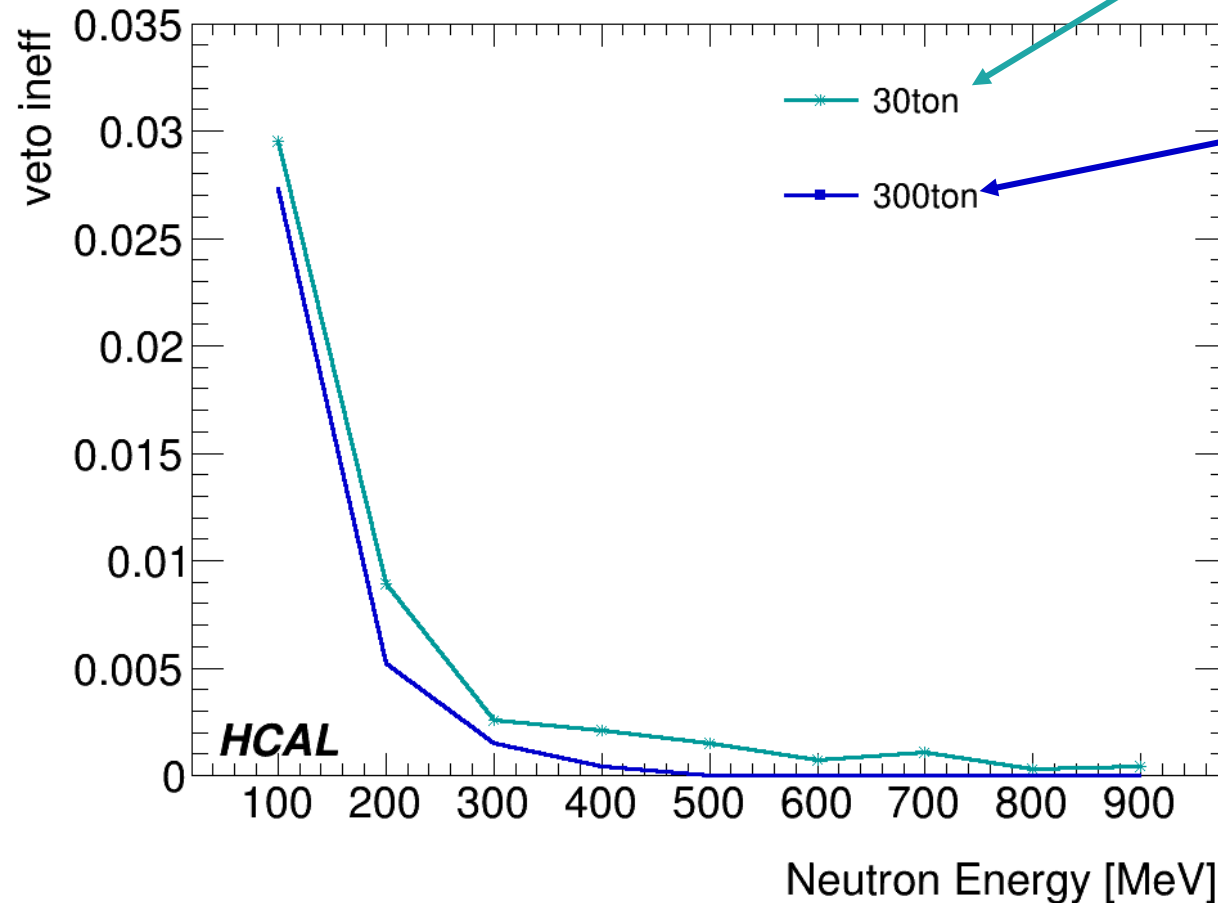
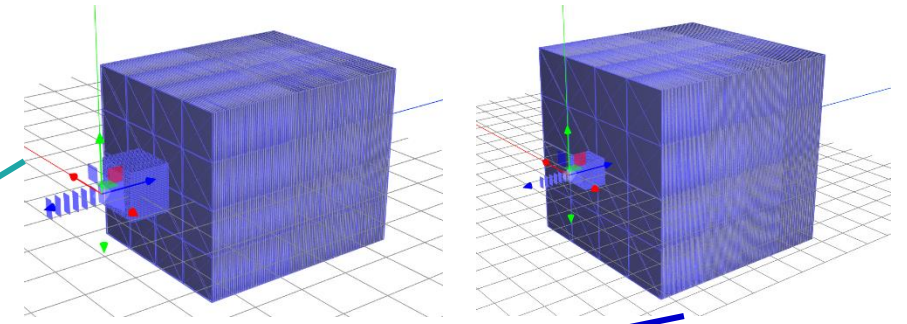
1e7 8GeV incident electrons



**Neutron** is the target of HCAL vetoing system



# Performance Comparison



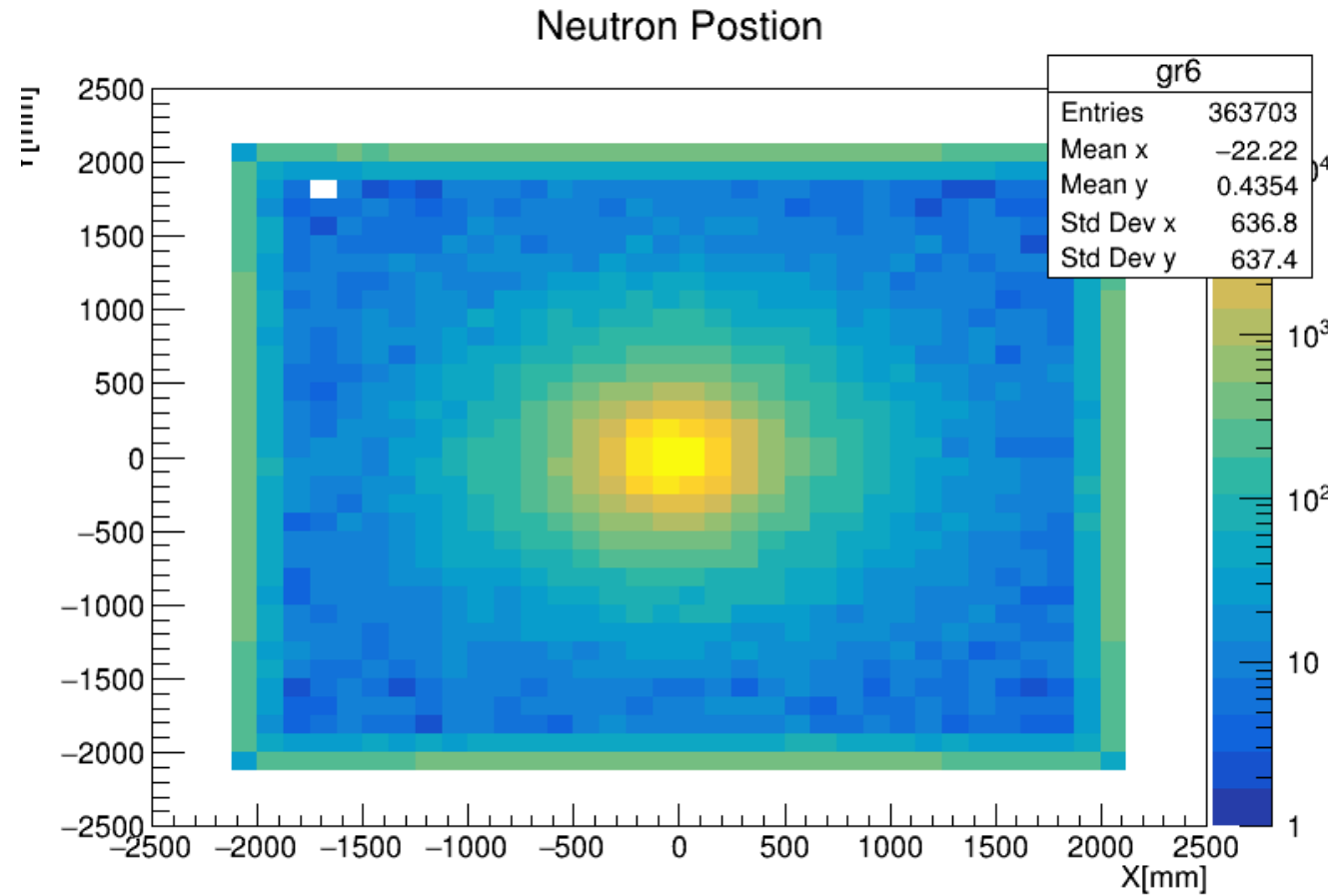
Need to look at veto power in high energy range (up to 2GeV).

Need more stats. (still **running**.)

# Conclusion

- No huge efficiency loss in low energy region (Have optimized structure last year)
- Need more stats to check efficiency in high energy region (which could be much similar as our signal process)

# Neutron Position



Hanqing