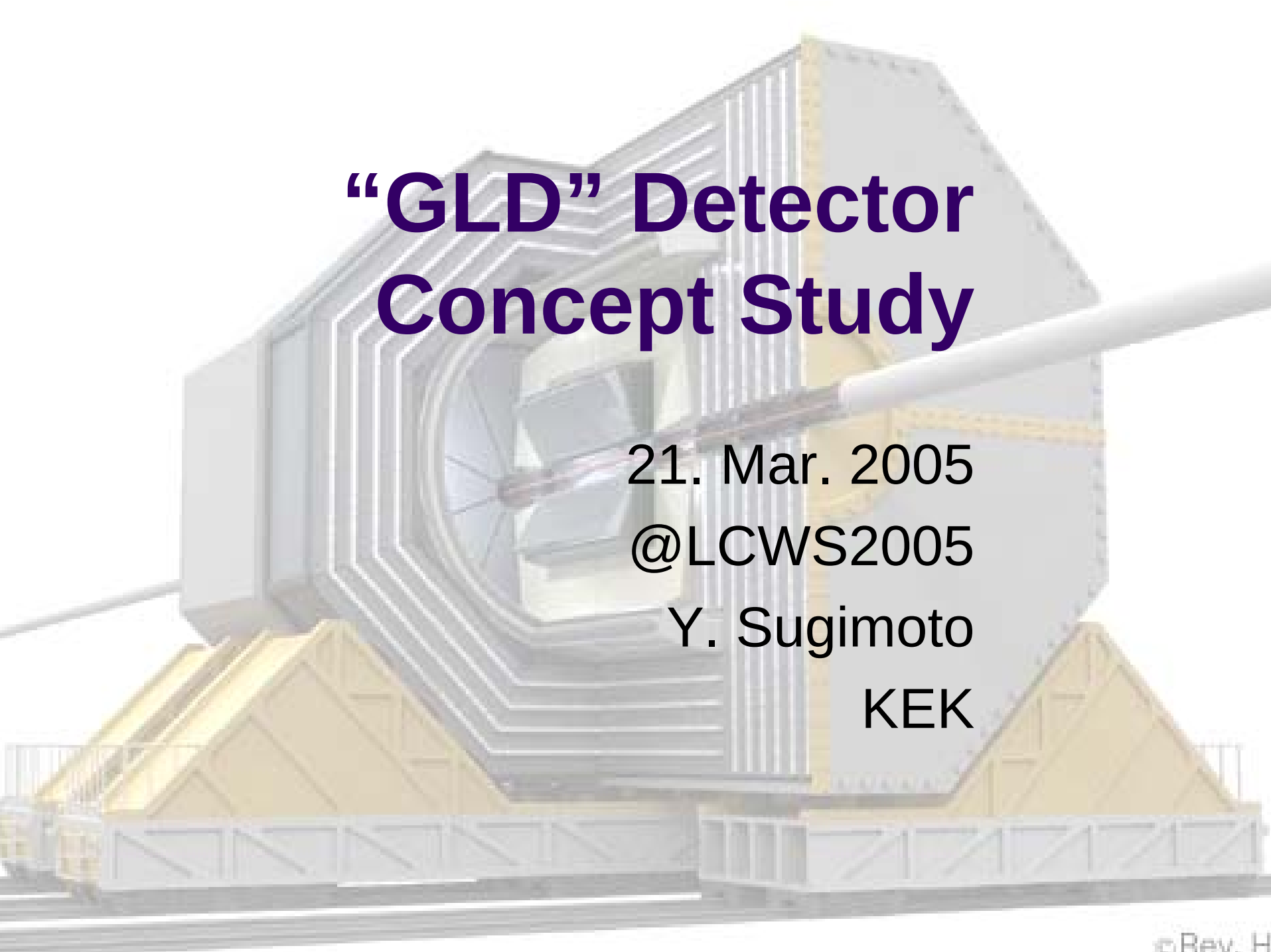


A 3D architectural rendering of the GLD (Global Longitudinal Detector) detector structure. The detector is a large, complex, multi-layered structure with a central circular opening. It is supported by a base of yellow and grey structural elements. A white cylindrical beam or pipe runs horizontally across the middle of the structure.

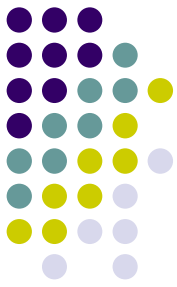
“GLD” Detector Concept Study

21. Mar. 2005

@LCWS2005

Y. Sugimoto

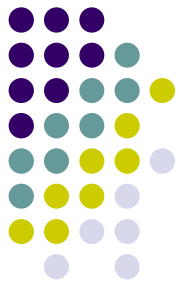
KEK



Contents

- Basic detector concept
- Present status
- Organization
- Action plan (tentative)

Basic design concept



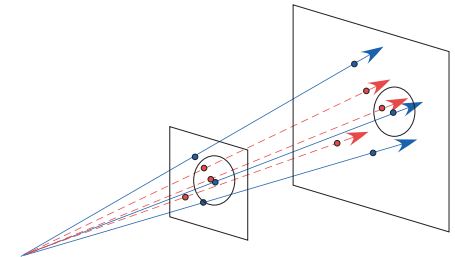
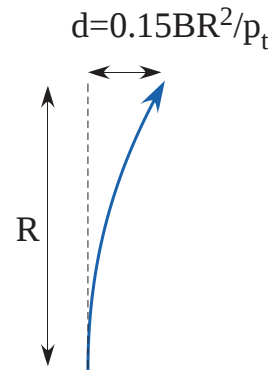
- GLD detector concept
 - Large inner radius of ECAL to optimize for PFA
 - Large gaseous tracker for excellent $\delta p_t/p_t^2$ and good pattern recognition (efficiency for K^0 , Λ , and **new long-lived particles**)
 - Moderate B field of 3T

- Optimization for PFA

- Figure of merit (ECAL):
 - Barrel: $B R_{in}^2 / R_m^{effective}$
 - Endcap: $B Z^2 / R_m^{effective}$

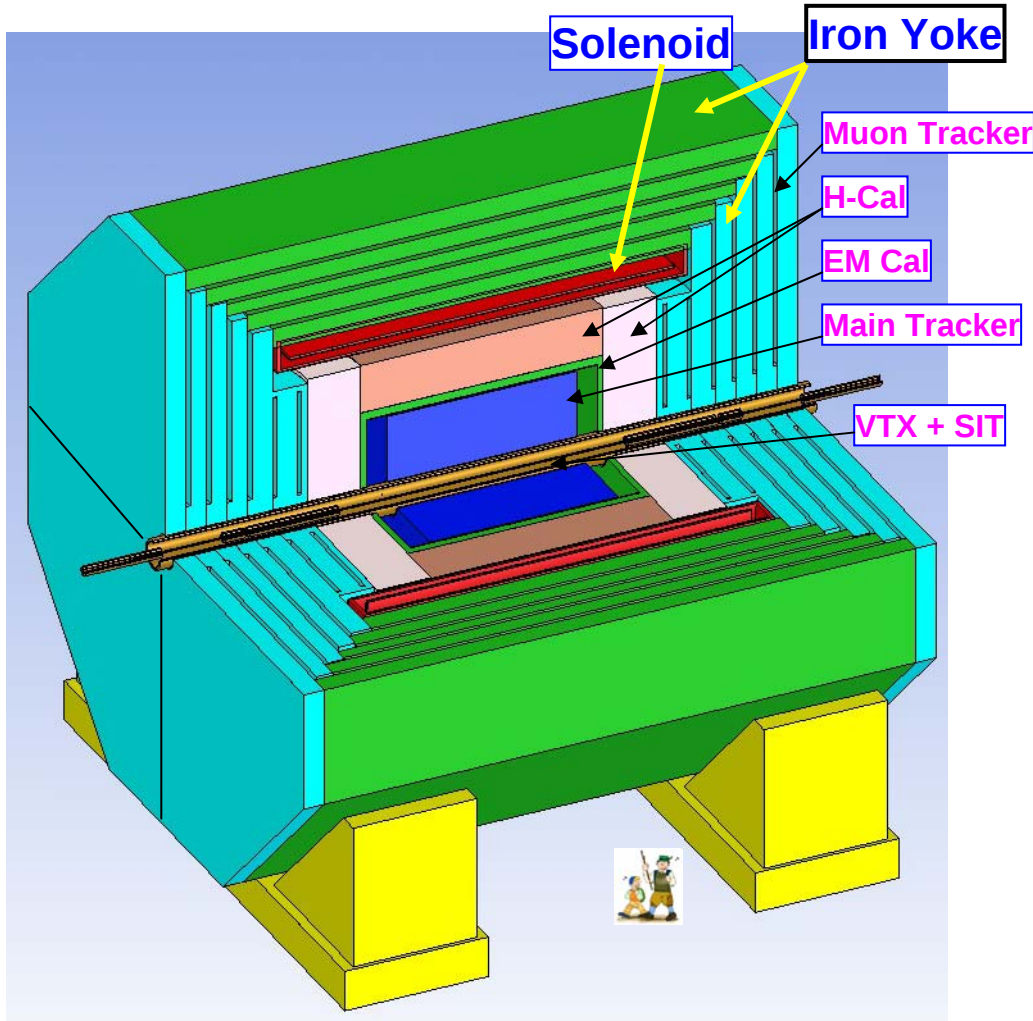
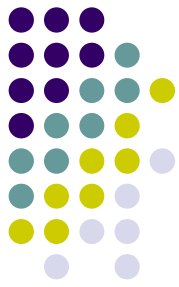
R_{in} : Inner radius of Barrel ECAL

Z : Z of EC ECAL front face

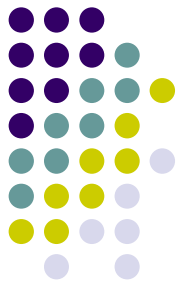


(Actually, it is not so simple. Even with $B=0$, photon energy inside a certain distance from a charged track scales as $\sim R_{in}^2$)

Baseline detector design



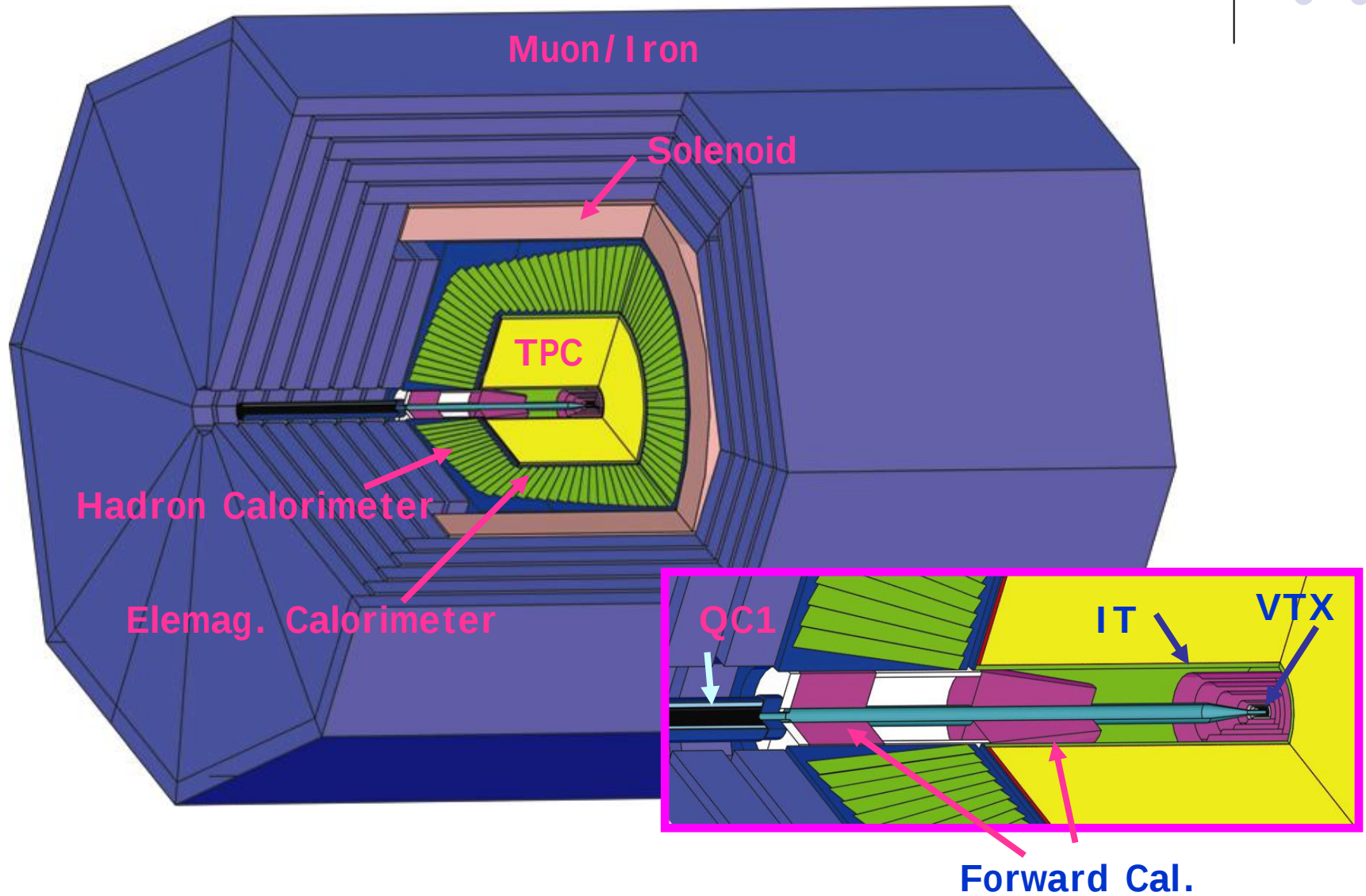
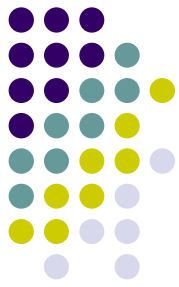
- Some of sub-detectors (forward Si disks, for example) have not been seriously studied yet



Present status

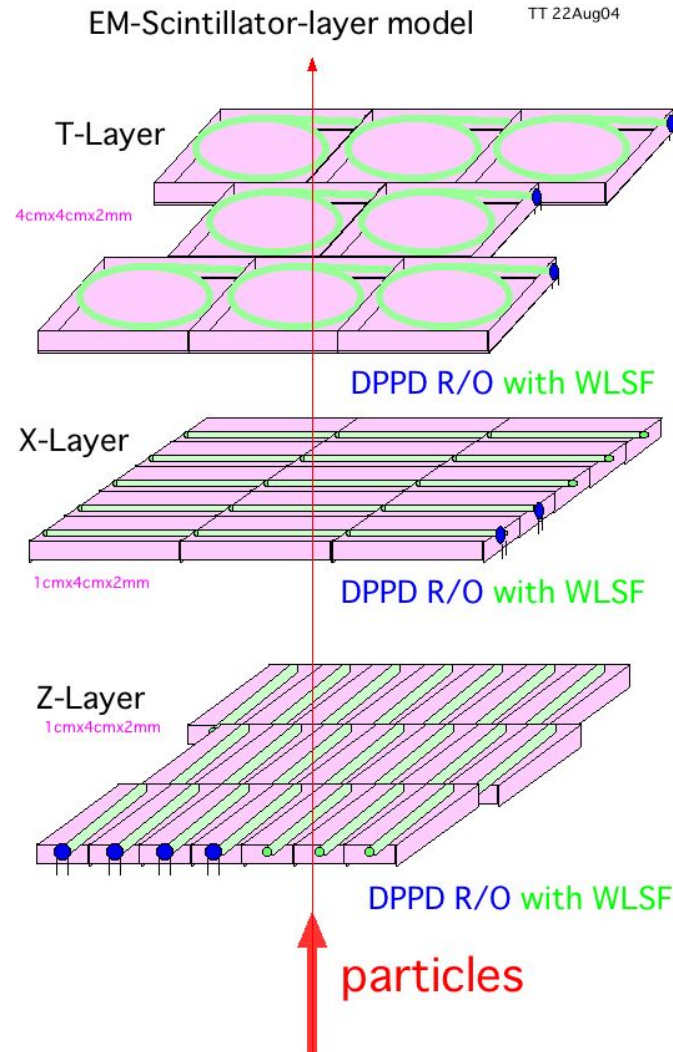
- GEANT4-based full simulator JUPITER
- Hardware R&D
 - CCD Vertex detector
 - Si intermediate tracker
 - TPC
 - W/Scintillator calorimeter
 - etc.
- Study of 3T solenoid and mechanical structure

Geometry in JUPITER

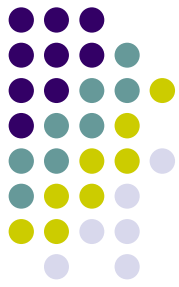


R&D for W/Sci CAL

- Study of scintillator tile/strip with SiPM readout

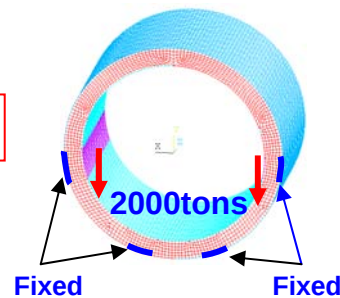


Study of mechanical structure



- Deformation of solenoid cryostat by CAL weight (2000t)

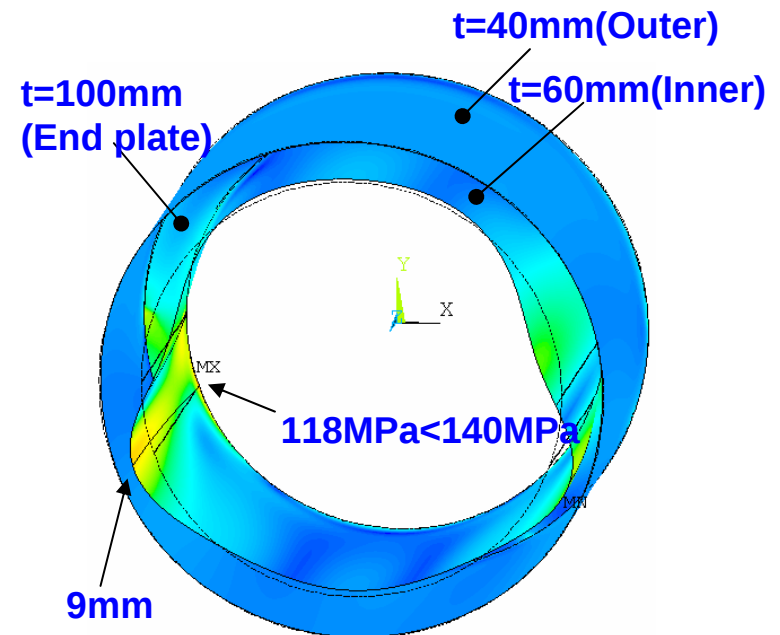
Material: SUS304

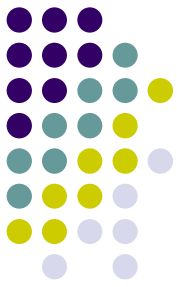


Important

Weight of the calorimeter should be supported at horizontal position.

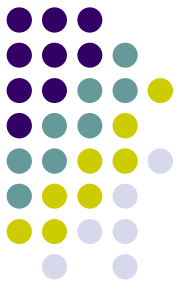
- Calorimeter is divided to several modules in the axial direction.
- One module of calorimeter has to be stiff enough.





Organization

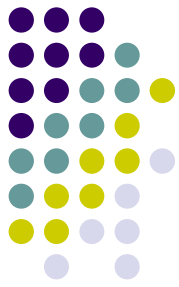
- Contact persons
 - 2 from ASIA H.B. Park, H. Yamamoto
 - 2 from Europe R. Settles, M. Thomson
 - 2 from N.A. G. Wilson, +1 candidate being contacted
- Executive board
 - Simulation, benchmark, sub-detectors representatives
 - To be formed by the contact persons



Tentative Plan

- After this workshop
 - ◆ Selection of **physics/detector benchmarks**
 - ◆ Prepare **fast simulations** for the benchmarks
 - ◆ Studies of **subdetector parameters**
 - Analytical estimations, fast simulations, GEANT simulations
 - ◆ **Preparations for cost estimates**
 - ◆ Communicate with **the R&D panel**, identify critical and missing R&Ds
 - ◆ Subdetector R&Ds continue

- ACFA08, Daegu, Korea, July 11-14, 2005
(<http://chep.knu.ac.kr/ACFA8>)
 - ◆ **Presentations of the results** from the studies above
 - ◆ First **rough cost estimate** of the whole detector
 - ◆ Start **optimization of detector params**



- Snowmass, August 2005
(not possible to move the entire study to Snowmass)
 - ◆ Close collaborations with other detector concept studies
 - Sharing notes on benchmarks, detector parameters
 - ◆ Active communications with the machine side
 - Bunch patterns, crossing angles, IR design, forward detectors, solenoid compensations, etc. etc.
 - ◆ Close cooperation with the costing panel, R&D panel
 - Refine the cost estimate of the whole detector
 - Assist R&D panel in producing the R&D document
- ECFA, Vienna, Nov. 2005
 - ◆ Preliminary status report on detector outline
- Up to LCWS06, March 2006
 - ◆ Prepare the first draft of detector outline document by Feb. 2006
 - ◆ Presentation of detector outline at the workshop

