

DRD1 ↔ DRD6

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Gaseous detectors-based calorimeters have many advantages

- Low cost
- High spatial resolution. Granularity is essentially determined by the pickup pad size.
- Excellent time resolution for some
- Rad. Hard for some

RPC-based SDHCAL prototype experience showed that GD-based calorimeters could do as well if not better than others

Disadvantages

-Gas related problems: leaks, cost..etc

However, the progress made on sealing GD but most importantly the big efforts of CERN gas group in recycling and recovering the gases, these issues may soon be part of the past

There are two activities within DRD1 that are connected to calorimetry of DRD6 with two proposals

➤ **T-SDHCAL** based on **MRPC**

IP2I Lyon, CIEMAT; VUB, OMEGA, U Cordoba, Yonsei Cancer Center, GWNU, SJTU, U Tunis El Manar

➤ **SDHCAL** using **MPGD**

INFN & U Bari, Weizman Inst.

N.B There is another proposal that may use GRPC-based picosecond concept. They are part of DRD6 but probably we have to invite them to be part of DRD1 as well.

The GD-based proposals proposals are part of Track1.

ECFA

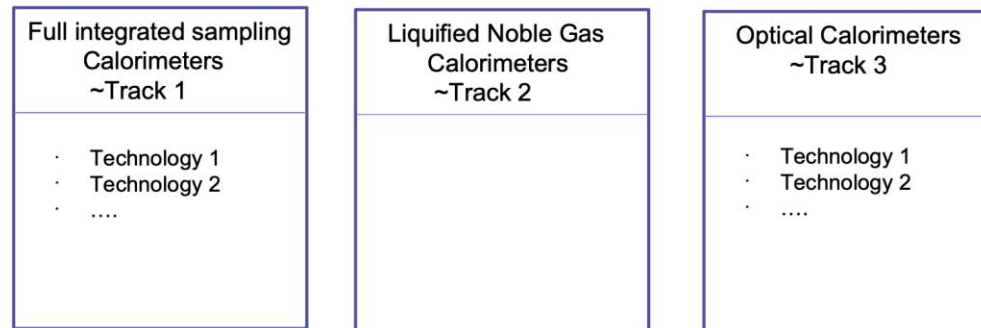
DRD Calo – Basic structure



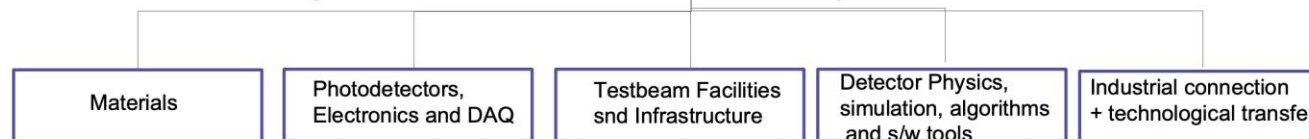
Management: Gouvernmental and executive bodies including Speakers Bureau (→ Dissemination)

Work Areas: Will deliver monitorable results and enable R&D with shared interest

- Technologies will emerge from input-proposals
- Maybe after some minor regrouping



Transversal Activites (common collaboration interests):



- Transversal Activities are vital for the success of the collaboration
- Transversal Activities will also ensure relations with other DRD

Reminder: The related activities on calorimetry in DRD1 are dedicated to the active media while the system aspects and readout electronics belong to DRD6

The groups involved in GD-based calorimeters will work hand in hand to show the advantages of such calorimeters.

We invite other groups either to join us or to propose other GD-based technologies for calorimeters.