Construction of the lead glass calorimeter

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- Placement, support structure
- Cabling, electronics
- LED pulsing and DAQ tests
- Forseen calibration
Placed on a 160 cm high concrete block, in a moveable support frame
Supply voltages and signal output

HV 1000V, 500V
LV +12V, −12V
LED pulsing

Lead glass block
(x₀ = 2.5 cm, 40–50 cm length)

Output signal on a twisted pair cable to the ADC and trigger unit

Area
Counting house
Cabling

Signal of 4 blocks on one STP cable

6 cables (24 channels) pulled in a bunch

Moveable support-frame
DAQ / ADC readout

- Fastbus ADC-s (inherited from OPAL) in the Buda-ToF crate
- Tested with internal pulser
- LED pulser test: all channels tested with final cabling (some cables repaired)

(figure from Ferenc’s lgc.tk display)

- Plan (idea from Sigi): run parasitically few days before the datataking, with In beam to get real particles in the wall (→ fine tuning of DAQ timing without using our beamtime)
Forseen calibration process

- No direct calibration with beam shot in the wall is forseen
- Primary calibration principle: $\pi^0$ mass
- Shifting by 1 and 2 blocks: relative calibration of blocks in the same row
- Gain monitoring and time dependence: LED pulser
Summary

- Hardware completed, tested and (basically) ready for datataking
- First particles expected in two days from now

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