



The Progress On ECal R&D

Jianbin Jiao  山东大学
SHANDONG UNIVERSITY

On Behalf Of SoLID EC Working Group

8th Workshop on Hadron Physics in China and Opportunities
Worldwide

CCNU, Wuhan, China

Aug. 08-12, 2016

Outline

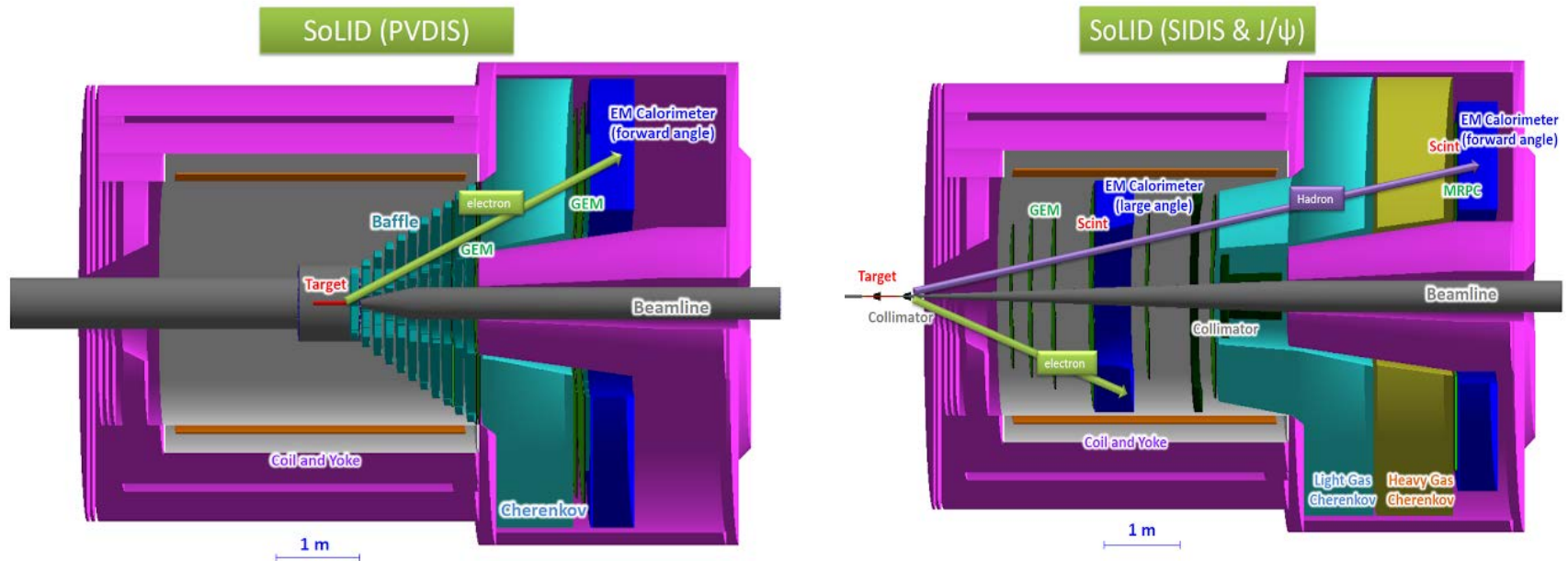
- Introduction
- Progress
 - Material Preparation
 - Material Test
 - Plating of fiber; Light yield of scintillator; Reflection layer
 - Assembly Process
 - Assembly tools; Fiber polish, Sputtering & Shaping
 - Cosmic Test of Module
- Summary & Discussion
- Next To Do

Introduction

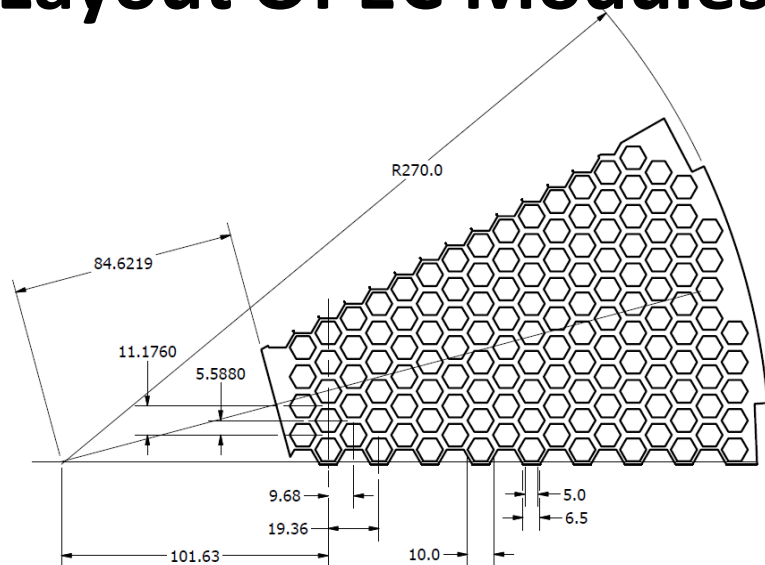
- **Electromagnetic Calorimeters (EC) are used in PVDIS, SIDIS and J/ψ .**

SoLID Coverage

| | PVDIS FAEC | SIDIS FAEC | SIDIS LAEC |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| z (cm) | (320, 380) | (415, 475) | (-65, -5) |
| Polar angle (degree) | (22,35) | (7.5,14.85) | (16.3, 24) |
| Azimuthal angle | Full coverage | | |
| Radius (cm) | (110, 265) | (98, 230) | (83, 140) |
| Coverage area (m ²) | 18.3 | 13.6 | 4.0 |

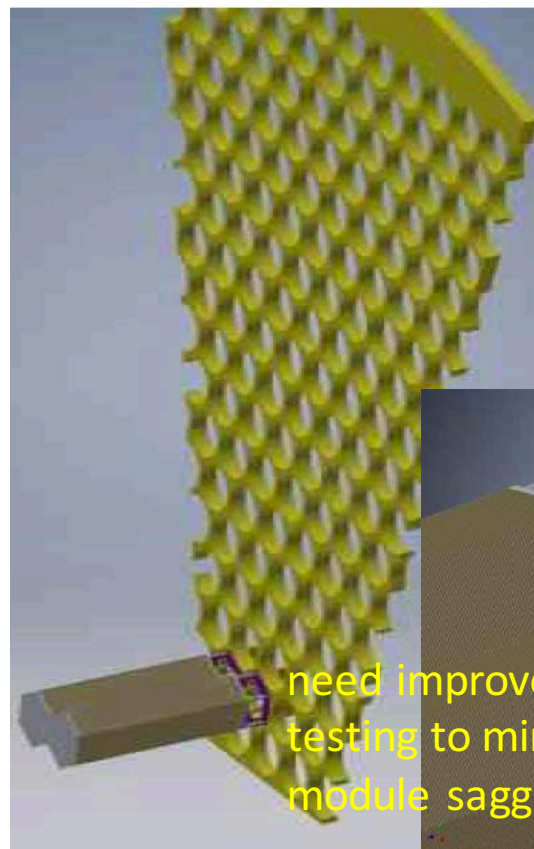


Layout Of EC Modules

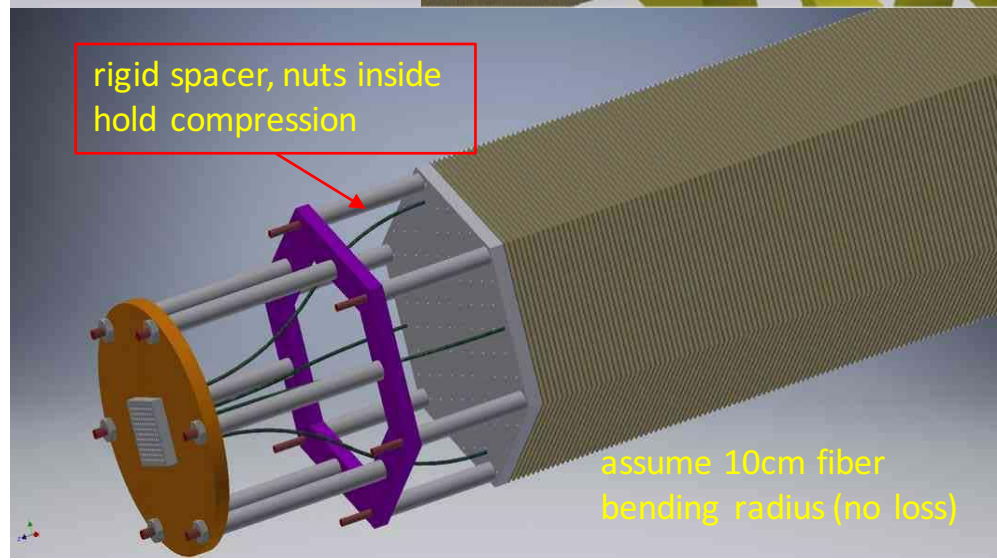


- The view of PVDIS FAEC (portion) along the beam direction.
- 147 modules/30-degree wedge of the FAEC for the PVDIS configuration.
- The cross section of module is hexagon-shaped/ area is 100 cm^2 / side length is 6.25 cm.
- Modules from PVDIS FAEC will be split and rearranged into SIDIS FAEC and LAEC.

Ecal Support Design
(4/21/2016)



need improvement & testing to minimize module sagging

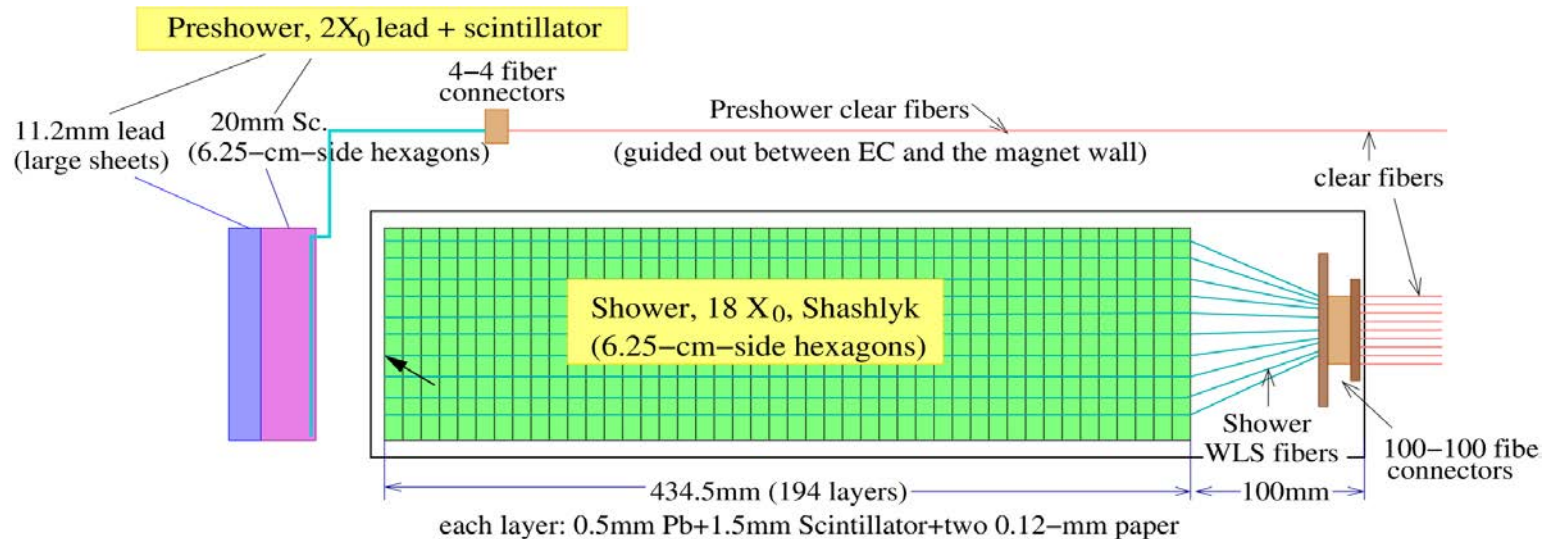


rigid spacer, nuts inside hold compression

assume 10cm fiber bending radius (no loss)

Structure Of EC Module

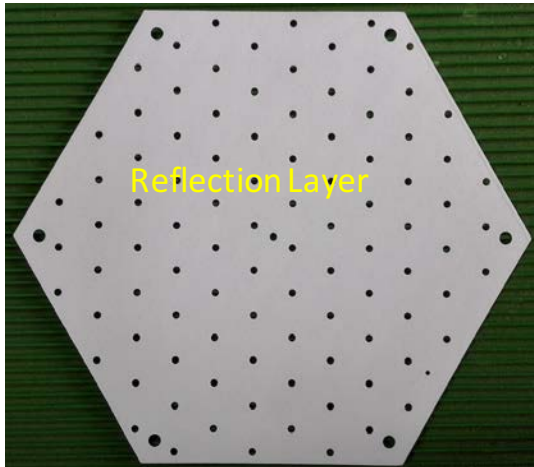
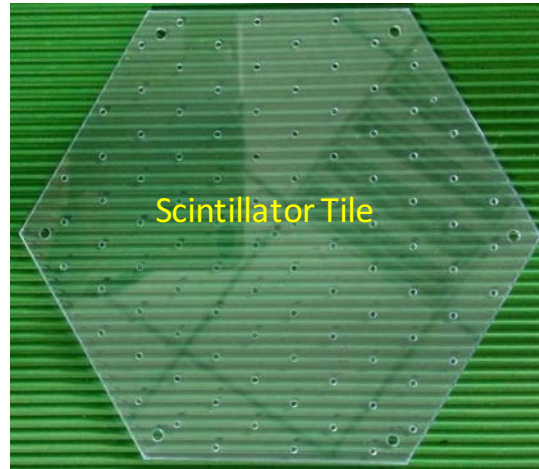
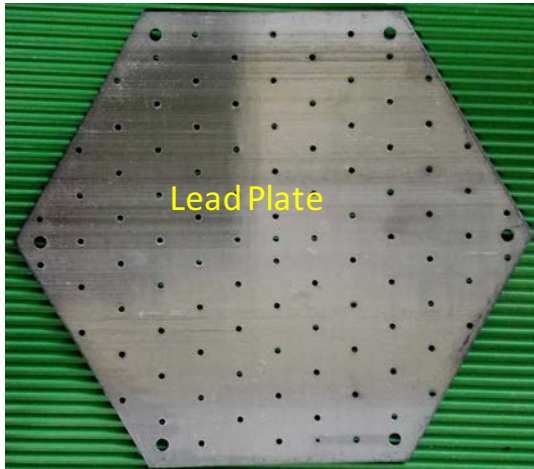
- Preshower: $2 X_0$ lead + 20 mm plastic scintillator, WLS fiber embedded in scintillator.
- Shower: shashlyk module ($0.5 \text{ mm lead} + 1.5 \text{ mm scintillator} + 0.1 \text{ mm paper sheet} \times 2$) $\times 194$, WLS fiber $\times 96$ penetrating layers longitudinally.
- Overall: $20 X_0$, energy resolution is less than $10\%/\sqrt{E}$



Progress

- New collaborators from THU, see Chendi's talk
- Sufficient materials are ready (SDU, THU).
- Assembly tools are designed and constructed (SDU, THU).
- Various tests are done to the materials (SDU, THU, UVa).
- 2 Prototypes are built (SDU, THU).
- Cosmic test is done to the prototypes (SDU).
- Resumed working with ANL/Chicago engineer on the Ecal support (UVa)
- Tests requiring beam (UVa)
 - FASPD uniformity test
 - LASPD timing test
 - Preshower prototype radiation resistance

Main Materials

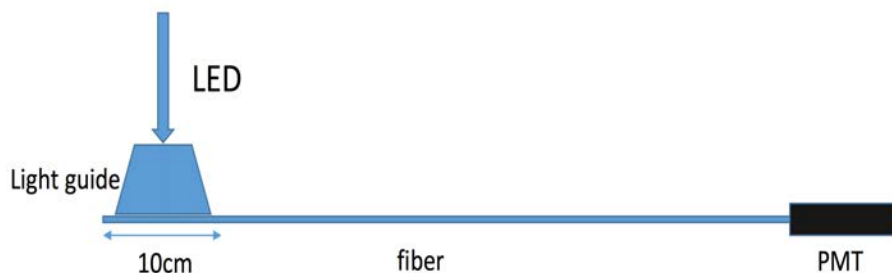


The geometry size of scintillator tiles, lead plates and reflection papers are all fine.

- Scintillator Tile: 2 different types by Kedi Company.
- Lead Plate: by several company.
- Reflection Layer: print paper by SDU factory.
- WLS Fiber: BCF91A by Saint Gobain Company.

Test of Materials (SDU)

The light incident on the side. PMT collects light from one end.

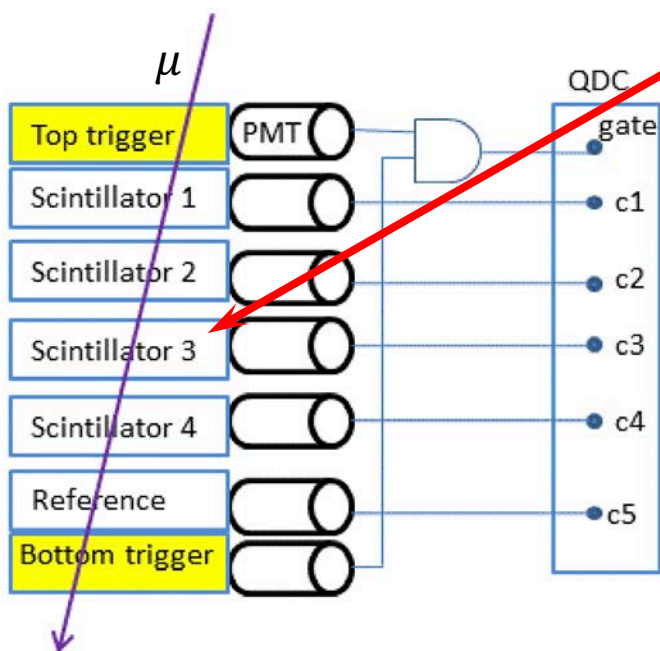
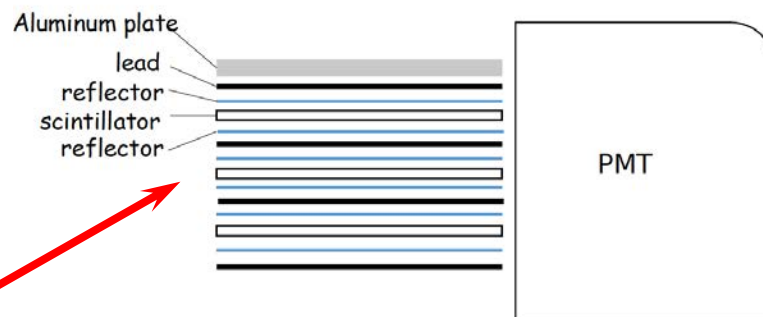


4: no plating, 1,2,3: silver plating

| No. | FWHM(full width at half maximum)(ns) | Amplitude(mV) | Charge(pC) | Compared to No. 4 |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|
| 4 | 20.2 | 56 | 12.7 | |
| | 20.3 | 54 | 12.6 | |
| 1 | 20.5 | 104 | 24.2 | 1.92 |
| 2 | 20.7 | 92 | 21.5 | 1.706 |
| 3 | 20.6 | 96 | 22.5 | 1.786 |

Test of Materials (SDU)

Two pre-shower scintillators at the bottom and top as trigger detectors.
 5 shashlyk scintillators in 5 floors.
 The 5th is for reference.



| | | | | |
|--------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Type 1 | 17.9 ± 0.27 | 16.7 ± 0.22 | 12.4 ± 0.22 | 20.6 ± 0.31 |
| Type 2 | 40.9 ± 0.52 | 30.9 ± 0.36 | 38.1 ± 0.43 | 28.5 ± 0.33 |

| Reflection Layers | None | Print paper | foil | Tyvek |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Light yields (relative) | 0.85 ± 0.02 | 1.06 ± 0.06 | 0.97 ± 0.08 | 1.61 ± 0.16 |

Currently, the absolute light yield is about 10 p.e./layer

Test of Materials (UVa)

LHCb used “hedgehog” test for screening the scintillator plate quality, but there is no detailed picture/diagram for the setup. UVa built their own “hedgehog” setup:

- alternating layers of scintillator and reflective material on a plastic holder, no lead plate is used
- 96 Y11(200)MS fibers “sticking out” from holes (no mirrored end)
- fibers glued to a permanent cylinder (with holes) and coupled to XP2262 PMT through optical grease
- loose reflective layer on the tile edge.



UVa results

1) no reflector:

39p.e./25 layers = 1.56p.e./layer

2) printer paper with loose edge wrapping:

34p.e./25 layers = 1.36p.e./layer

3) Tyvek with loose edge wrapping:

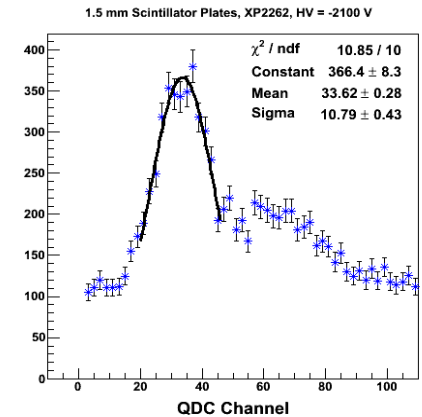
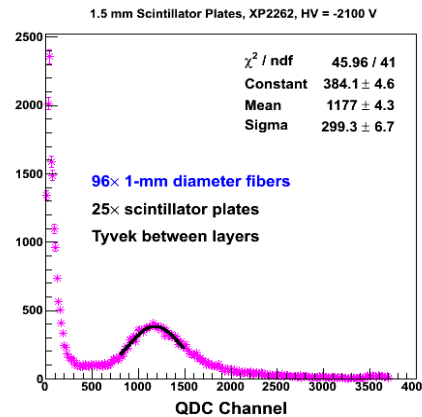
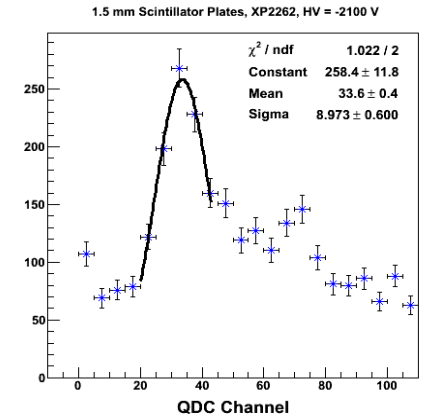
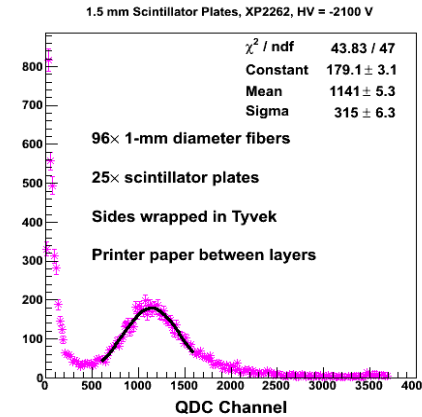
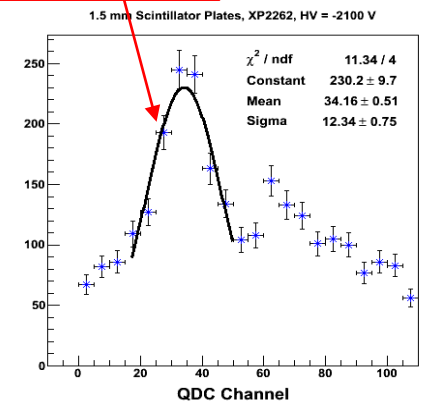
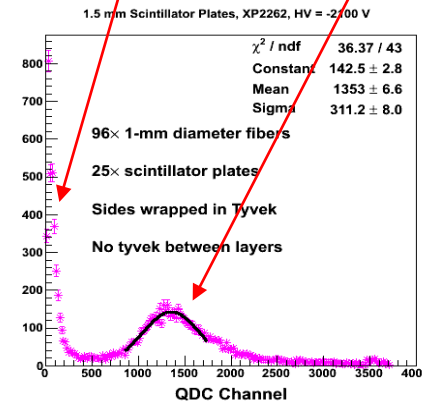
36p.e./25 layers = 1.44p.e./layer

The results of SDU & UVa are consistent with each considering the 10% fiber trapping efficiency (multi-cladding).

single p.e.

main

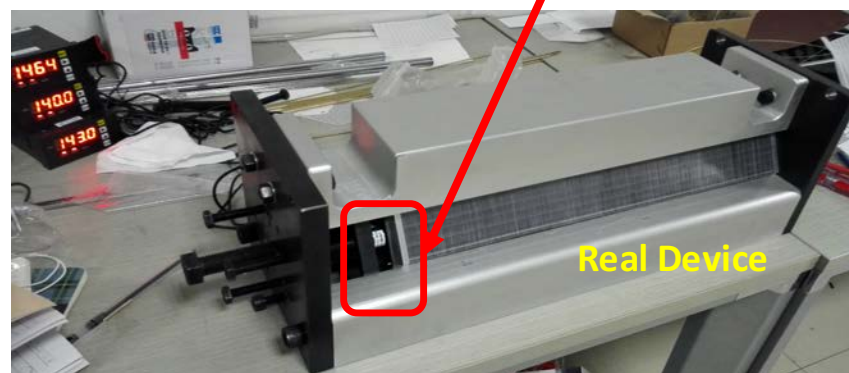
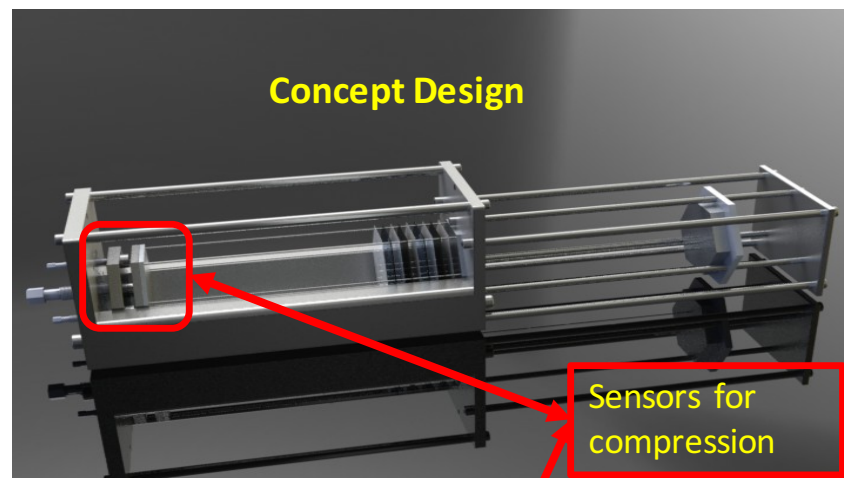
single p.e.



Assembly Tools



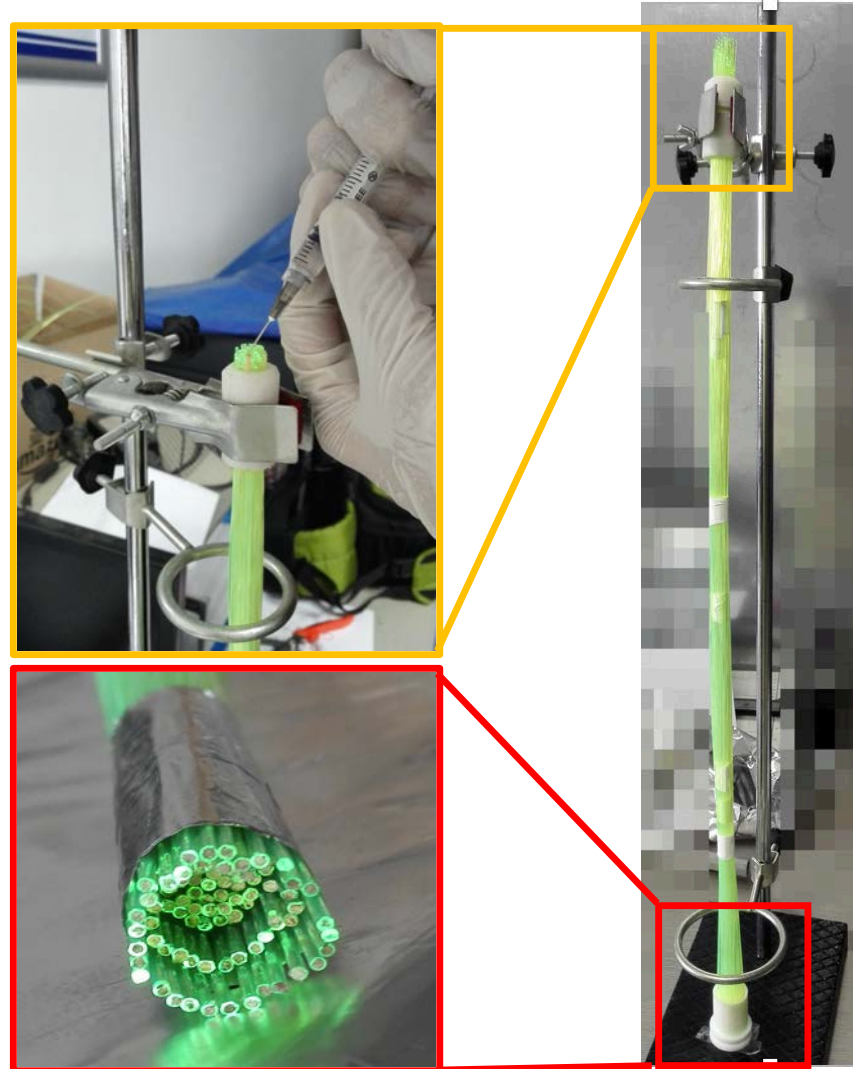
- Stack all the scintillator tiles, lead plates, and reflectors together
- Compress the module stack
- Suspension test



Shaping Tools

Glue fibers & hold together, fibers beyond the hold are the redundancy for cut and polish

The unbundled end of fibers are separated into 3 different lengths for fiber insertion

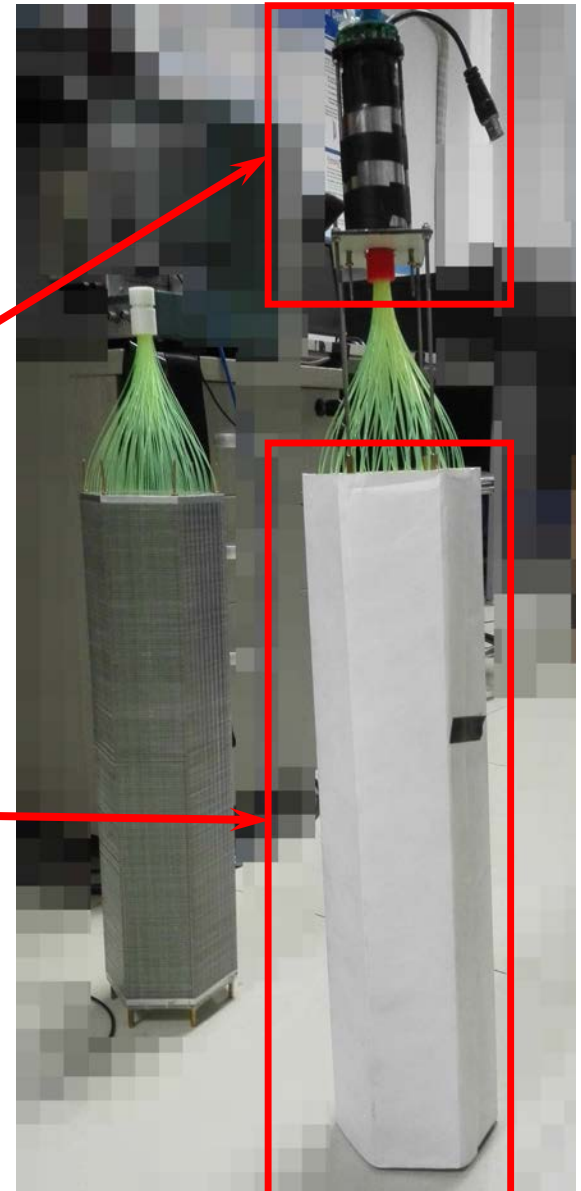


Module Prototype

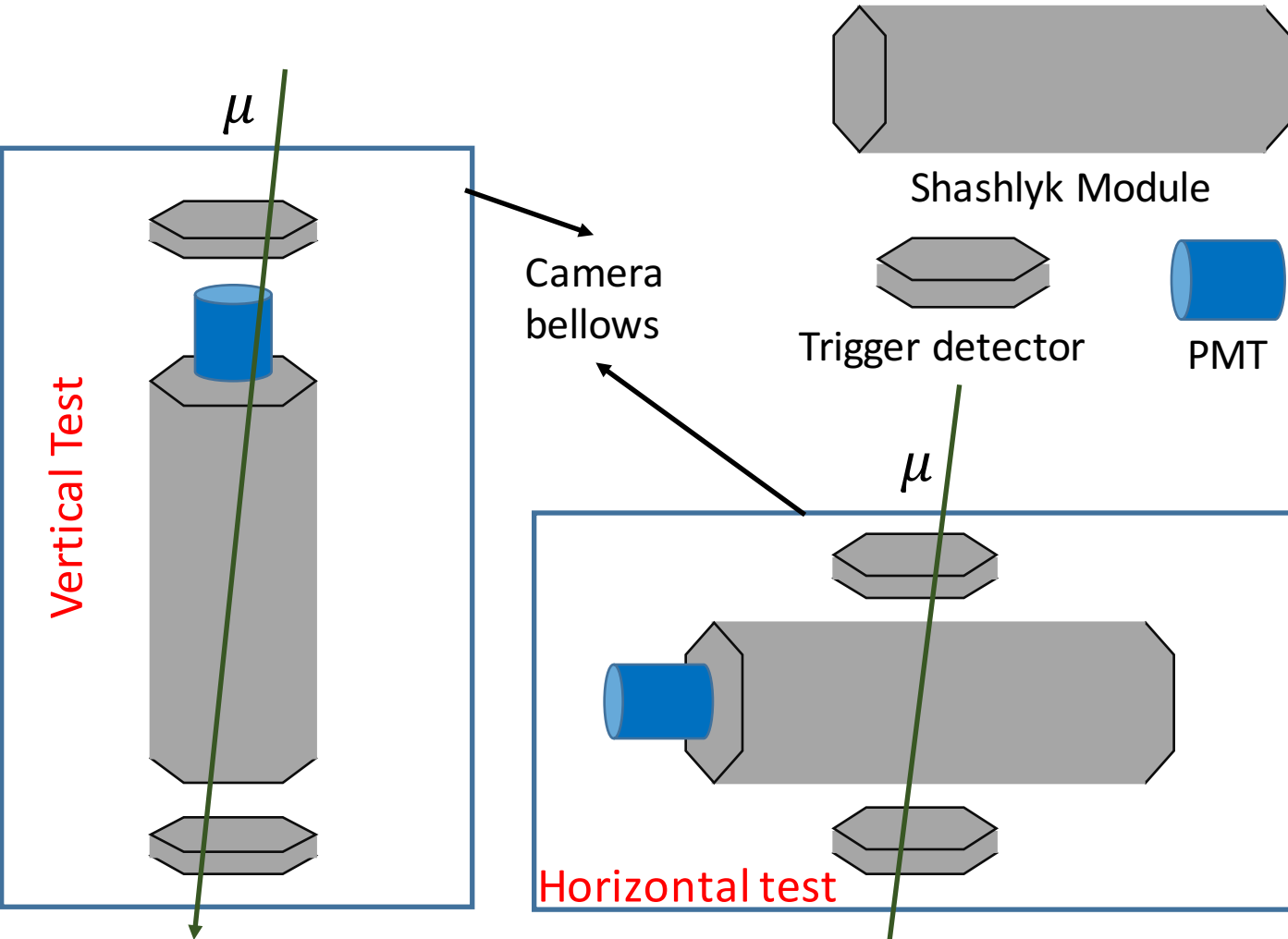
Two module prototypes are ready for cosmic test

PMT: Hamamatsu R11102
(Set the Gain equal to $5 \cdot 10^6$)

- Scintillator tiles (2 types) from Kedi company;
- Lead plates from USA company;
- Print paper from SDU factory.
- Side of module wrapped with tyvek layer

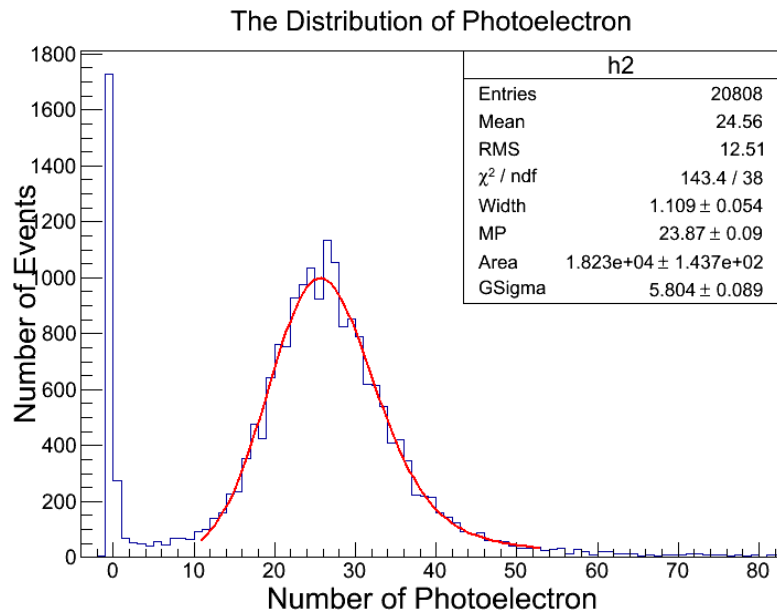


Cosmic Test

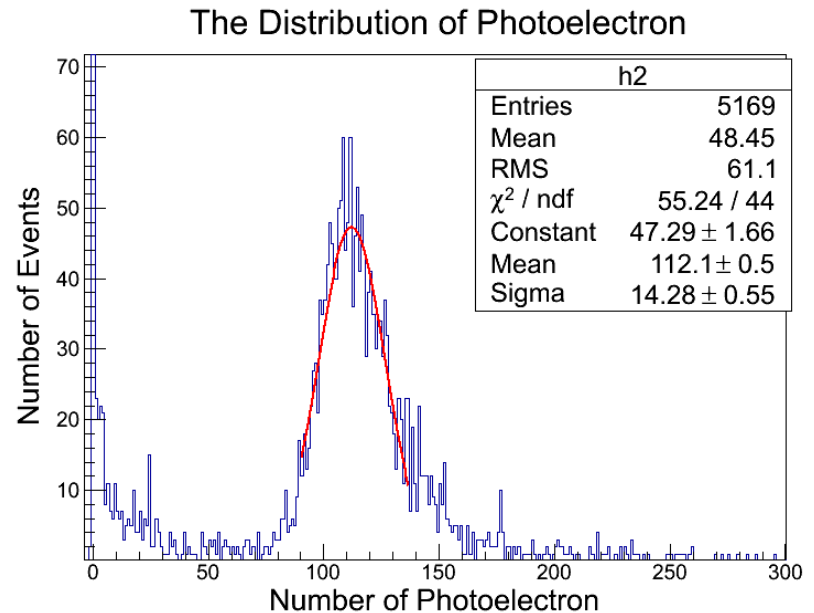


Test of Module 1

1. no reflection mirror on fiber end
2. Scintillator tile of type 1 (low light yield)
3. Connect to PMT directly



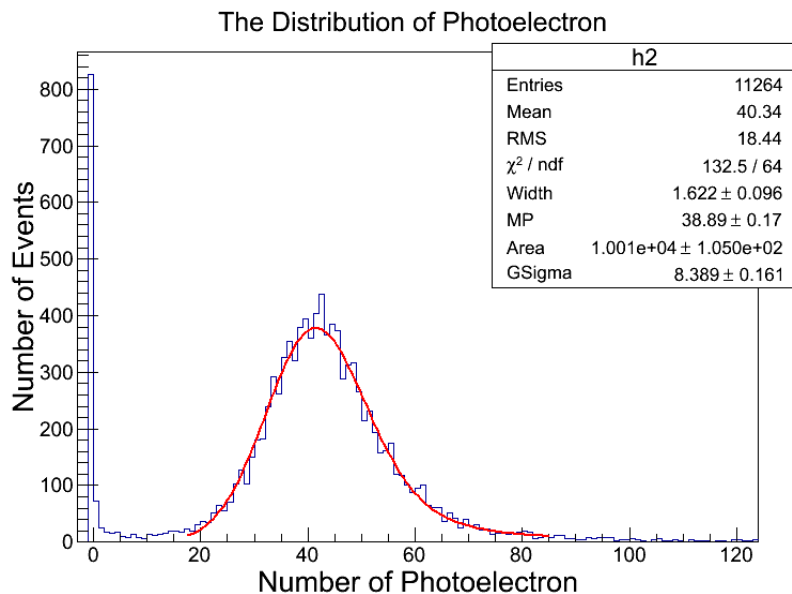
horizontal



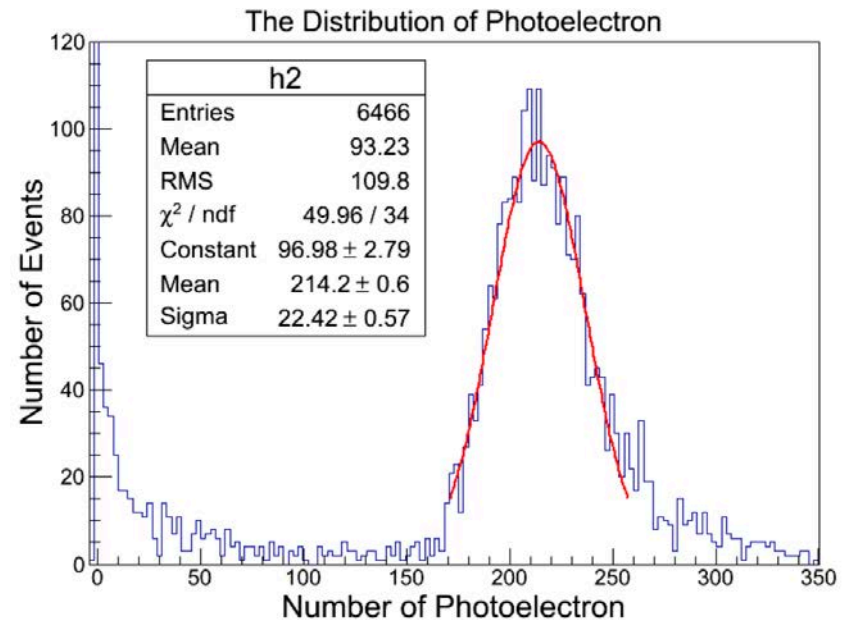
vertical

Test of Module 2:

1. silver reflection mirror on fiber end
2. Scintillator tile of type 2 (high light yield)
3. Connect to PMT with grease



horizontal



vertical

Test results comparison

| Module | Vertical | Horizontal | Horizontal (no Tyvek wrapped) |
|--------|----------|------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 112.1 | 23.9 | 19.3 |
| 2 | 217.9 | 38.9 | N/A |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
|----|--|--|-------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| 1 | number of p.e. per shashlyk layer, hedgehog test | # p.e. per 1 GeV electron in shashlyk module, SoLID running condition, assuming 20% sampling fraction and light yield proportional to energy deposit in scintillator | | | | | expected # of p.e. for shashlyk module cosmic horizontal test (assuming 10cm vertical thickness, 7.5cm of which is scintillator) |
| 2 | | Y11, no mirror at end of fiber, light yield directly out of WLS | if using BC91A instead of Y11 | after light loss of connectors and clear fibers (use 50%) | adding mirror to end of fiber (use +60%) | energy resolution due to photoelectron statistics | |
| 3 | 0.500 | 300.000 | 150.000 | 75.000 | 120.000 | 0.091 | 25.000 |
| 4 | 1.000 | 600.000 | 300.000 | 150.000 | 240.000 | 0.065 | 50.000 |
| 5 | 1.500 | 900.000 | 450.000 | 225.000 | 360.000 | 0.053 | 75.000 |
| 6 | 2.000 | 1200.000 | 600.000 | 300.000 | 480.000 | 0.046 | 100.000 |
| 7 | 2.500 | 1500.000 | 750.000 | 375.000 | 600.000 | 0.041 | 125.000 |
| 8 | 3.000 | 1800.000 | 900.000 | 450.000 | 720.000 | 0.037 | 150.000 |
| 9 | 3.500 | 2100.000 | 1050.000 | 525.000 | 840.000 | 0.035 | 175.000 |
| 10 | 4.000 | 2400.000 | 1200.000 | 600.000 | 960.000 | 0.032 | 200.000 |
| 11 | 4.500 | 2700.000 | 1350.000 | 675.000 | 1080.000 | 0.030 | 225.000 |

Summary & Discussion

Two prototypes of Shashlyk modules are produced and various tests are done. The material tests of SDU and UVa about the light yield are consistent with each other taking into account the trapping efficiency. The light yields of the prototypes are lower than the requirement of design from the results of cosmic test. Need to do some change to improve the light yield.

- Change fibers?
- Change the reflection layers?
- Wrap the side of module?
- Use optical grease?
- Etch the surface of scintillator?
-

More tests need to do in the future

Next To Do

- Continue with the test of materials to improve light yield
- Continue with mechanical testing
- Determine the final design of module & support
- Continue with the cosmic test
- Do beam test for the shashlyk modules;
- Tests the FA and LASPDs with cosmic+GEM
- Apply funding
-

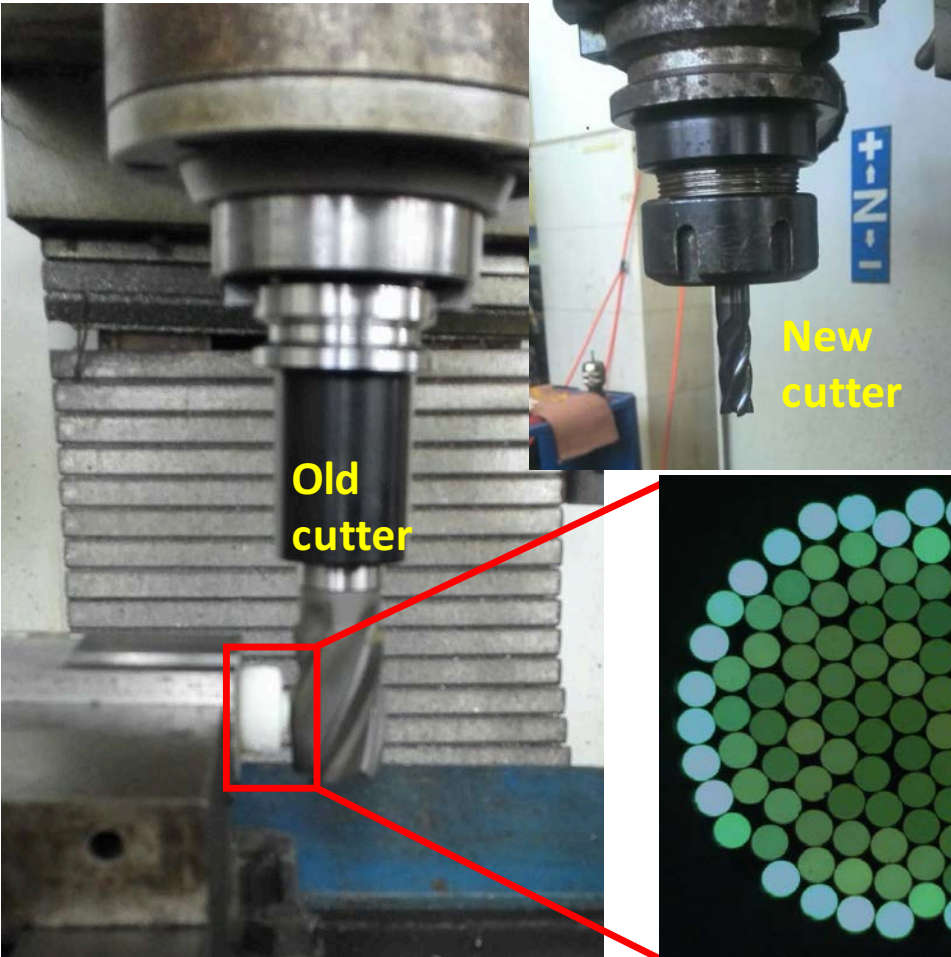
Next To Do

- Continue with the test of materials to improve light yield
- Continue with mechanical testing
- Determine the final design of module & support
- Continue with the cosmic test
- Do beam test for the shashlyk modules;
- Tests the FA and LASPDs with cosmic+GEM
- Apply funding
-

Thank you!

Backups

Cut & Polish Tools



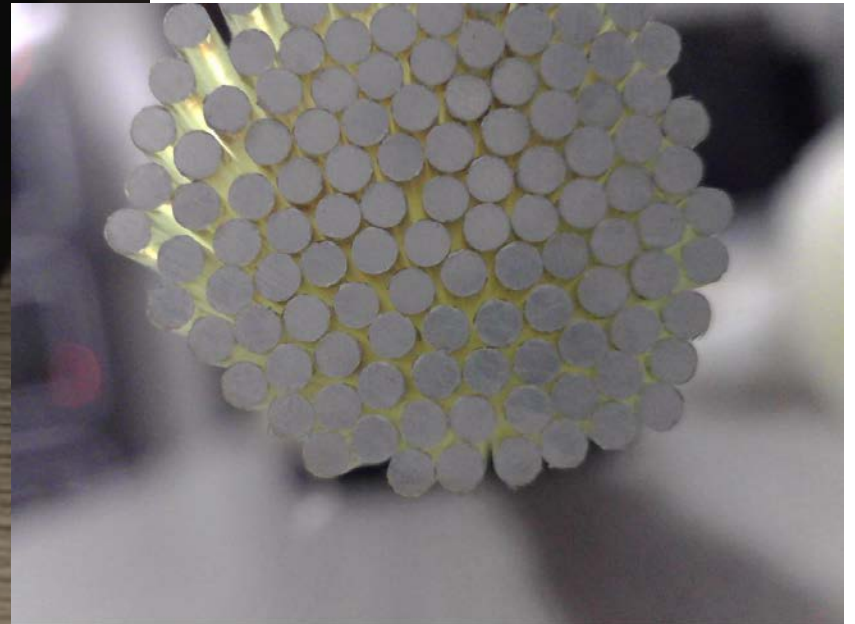
The new milling cutter with 1cm diameter is used for cut & polish

The cut & polish result (new cutter) is good even under microscope

Sputtering Plating



The end of fiber is plated with silver, but the edge of plating mirror is easily peeled off



Progress

Test of Materials: ----scintillators & reflectors

Two pre-shower
scintillators at the
bottom and top as
trigger detectors.

5 shashlyk
scintillators in 5
floors. Test results will
be available soon.

