

ECAL for GEp/SBS

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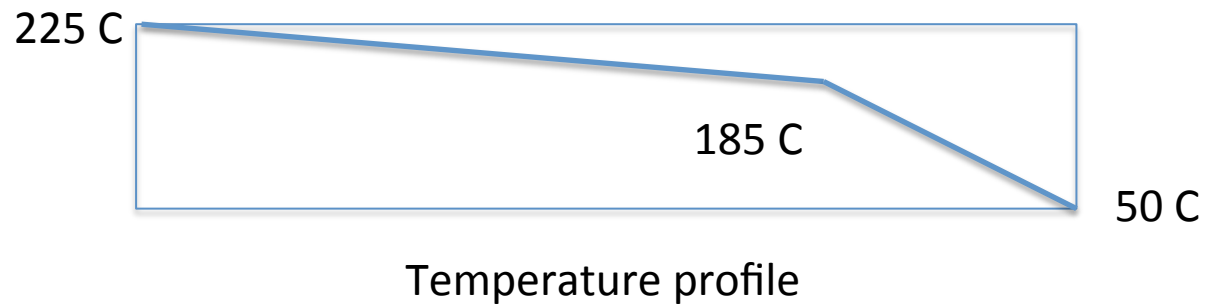
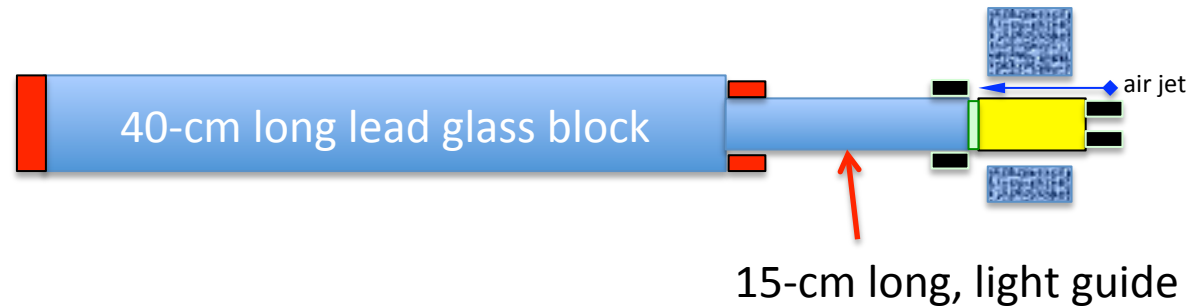
January 5, 2017

Electron Calorimeter for GEP

Performance Requirements

- Function: Detect 4 to 5 GeV Electrons
- Energy resolution: σ/E at least 10% for 3.5 GeV
- Spatial resolution: 6-8 mm
(2 mm with upstream coordinate detector)
- Full luminosity: 26-29 degrees, 8×10^{38} Hz/cm²
- Trigger: Overlapping segments correlated with the proton
Trigger at threshold > 75% of elastic peak

The high temperature ECal



Power: $0.008 \times 7 \times 130 / 15 = 0.6$ W heat leak through the light guide

The high temperature ECal

There were some concerns during ECAL development:

- 1) What is the required temperature?
- 2) What glue will be transparent at 200 deg. C?
- 3) What would energy resolution be in real conditions?
- 4) Thermal elongation of the glass vs. the PMT holding plate.
- 5) Funding for the High Temperature part of ECAL.
- 6) Production items:
 - light guide glass cracks,
 - proper wrapping for high T,
 - light guide and PMT cooling,
 - LG “uniform” heating => design of a rear heater.

Light guide story started in 2013

Borosilicate 3.3 Clear Glass



Solid Rod

Size (mm)

Diameter	Deviation	Roundness	Straightness
4	± 0.30	0.30	3%
6	± 0.30	0.30	3%
7	± 0.30	0.30	3%
8	± 0.40	0.40	3%
9	± 0.40	0.40	3%
10	± 0.40	0.40	3%
11	± 0.50	0.50	3%
12	± 0.50	0.50	3%
14	± 0.60	0.60	3%
16	± 0.70	0.70	3%
18	± 0.80	0.80	3%
20	± 0.90	0.90	3%
22	± 1.10	1.10	3%
24	± 1.20	1.20	3%
26	± 1.30	1.30	3%
28	± 1.40	1.40	3%
30	± 1.50	1.50	3%
32	± 1.70	1.70	3%

We also can manufacture customized sizes.

Standard Length: 1200 ± 10(mm)



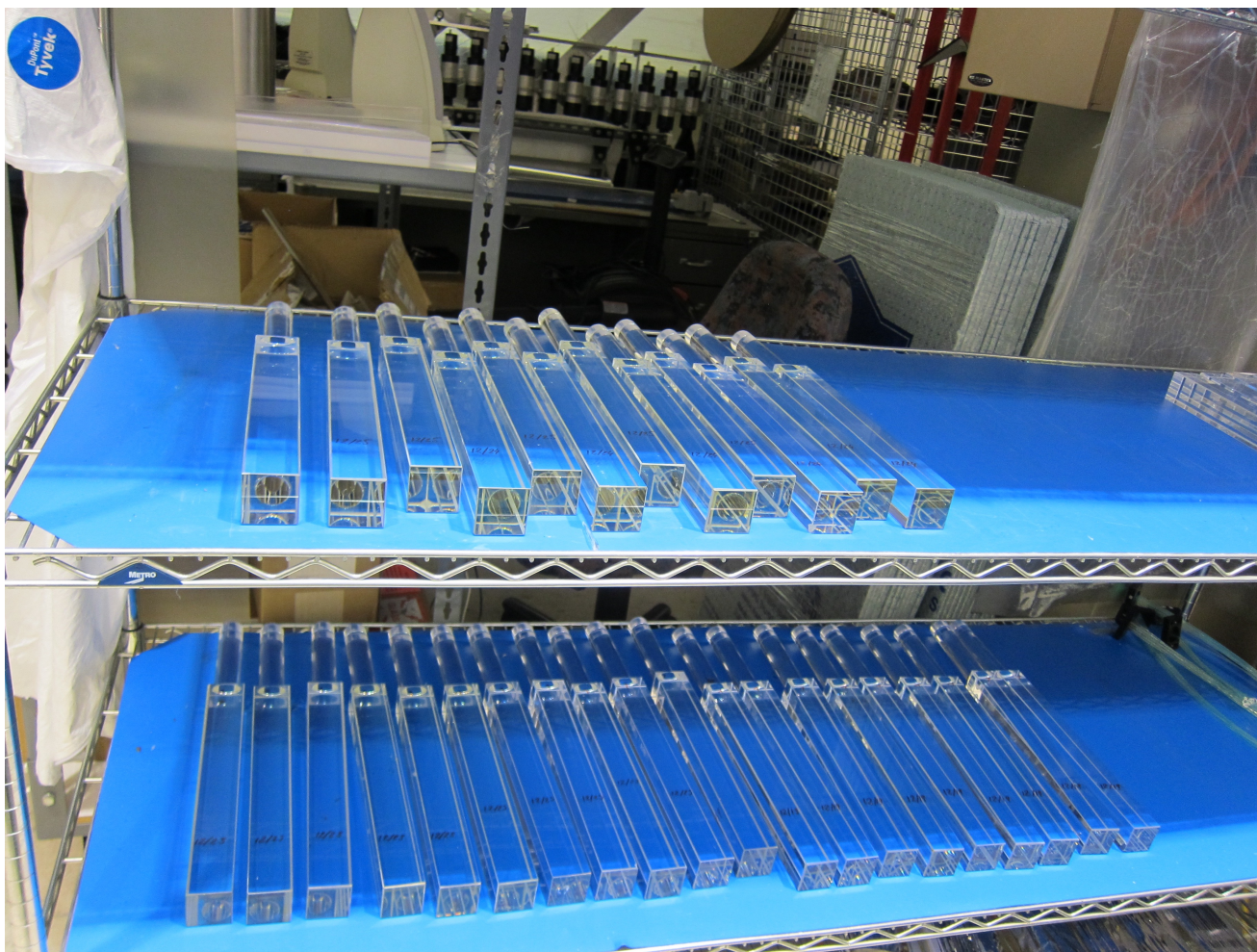
Light guide long story



1/5/17

SBS weekly meeting

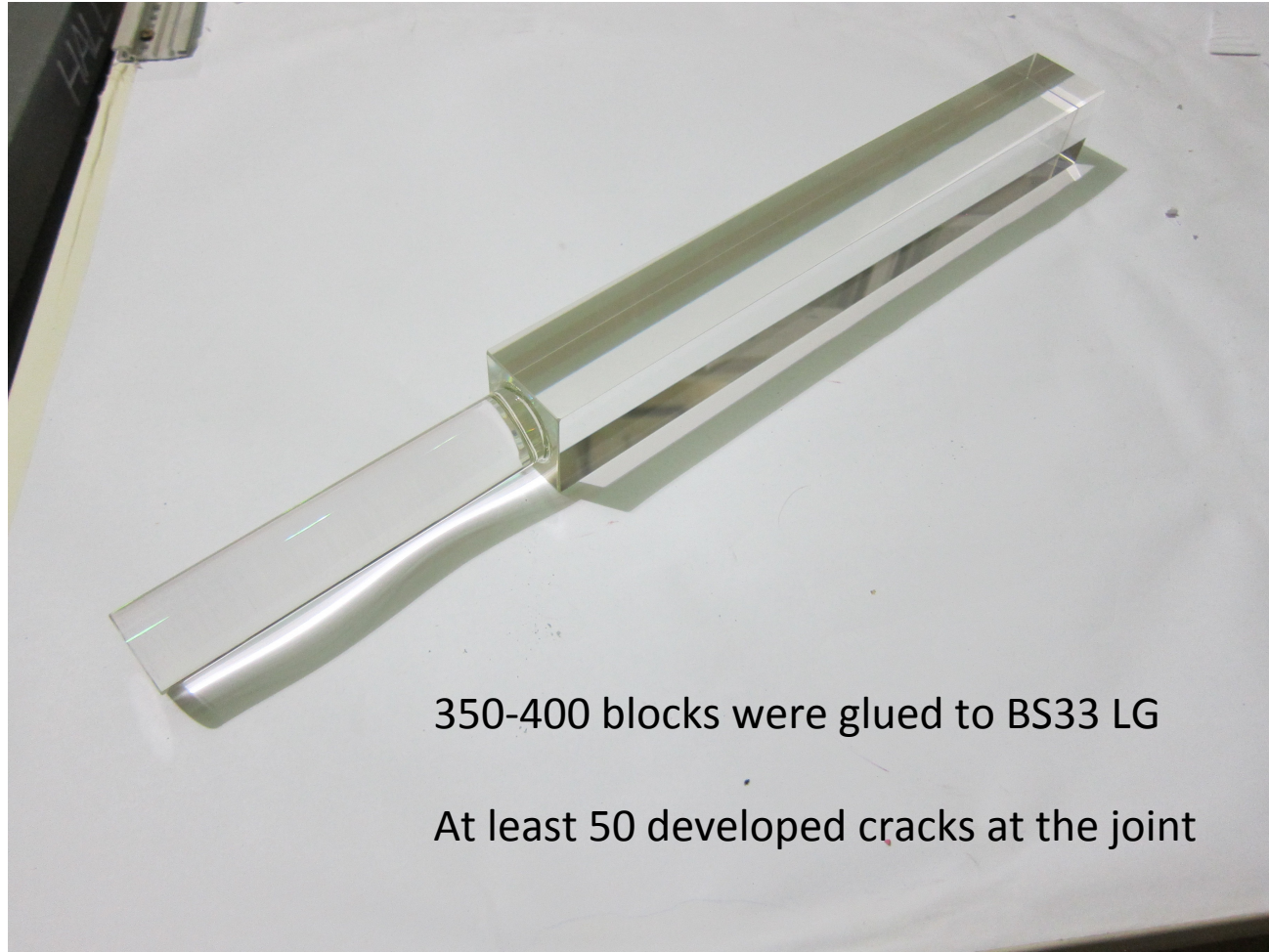
Light guide long story



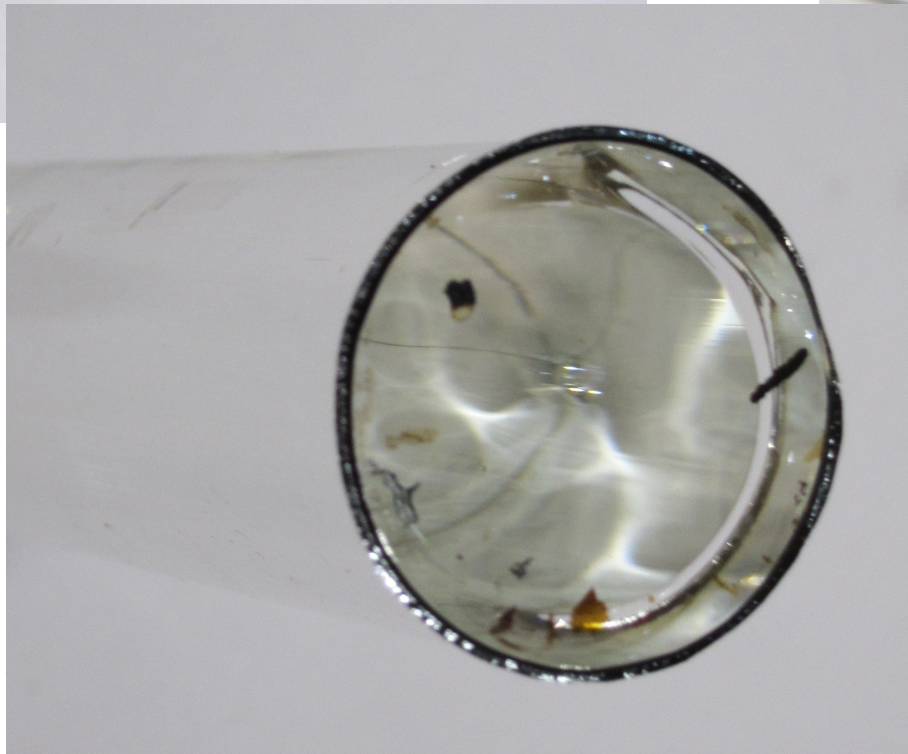
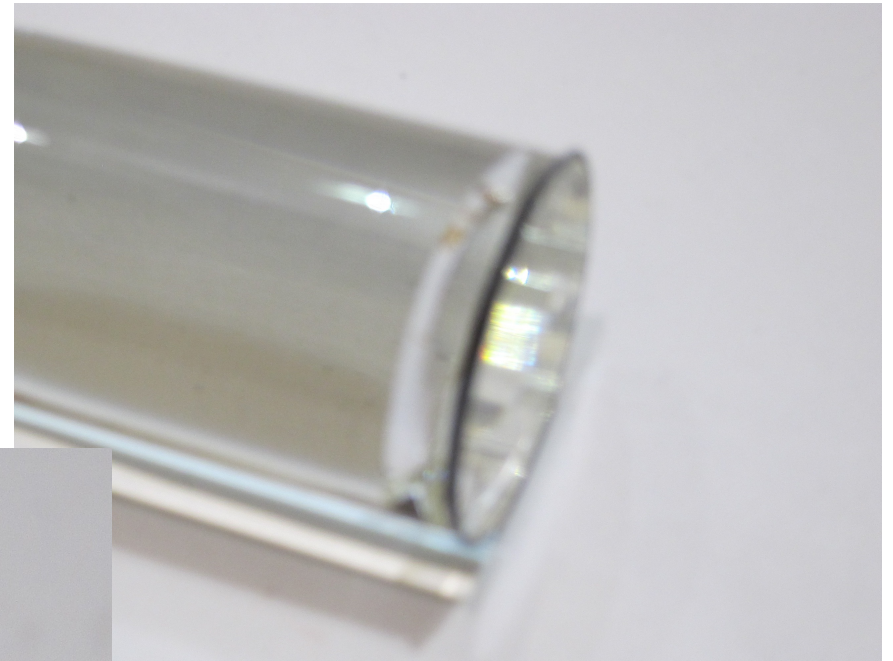
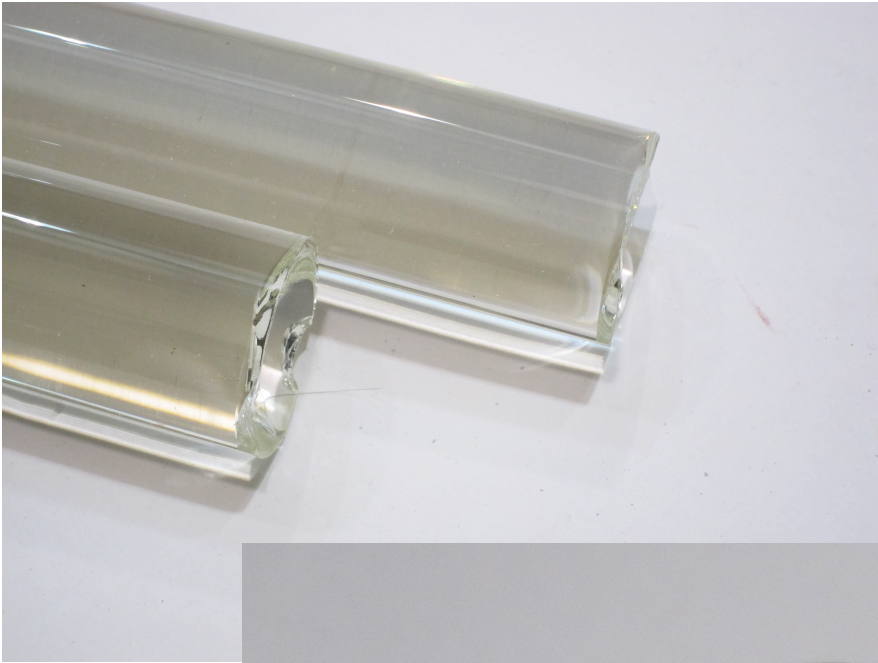
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SBS weekly meeting

Light guide long story

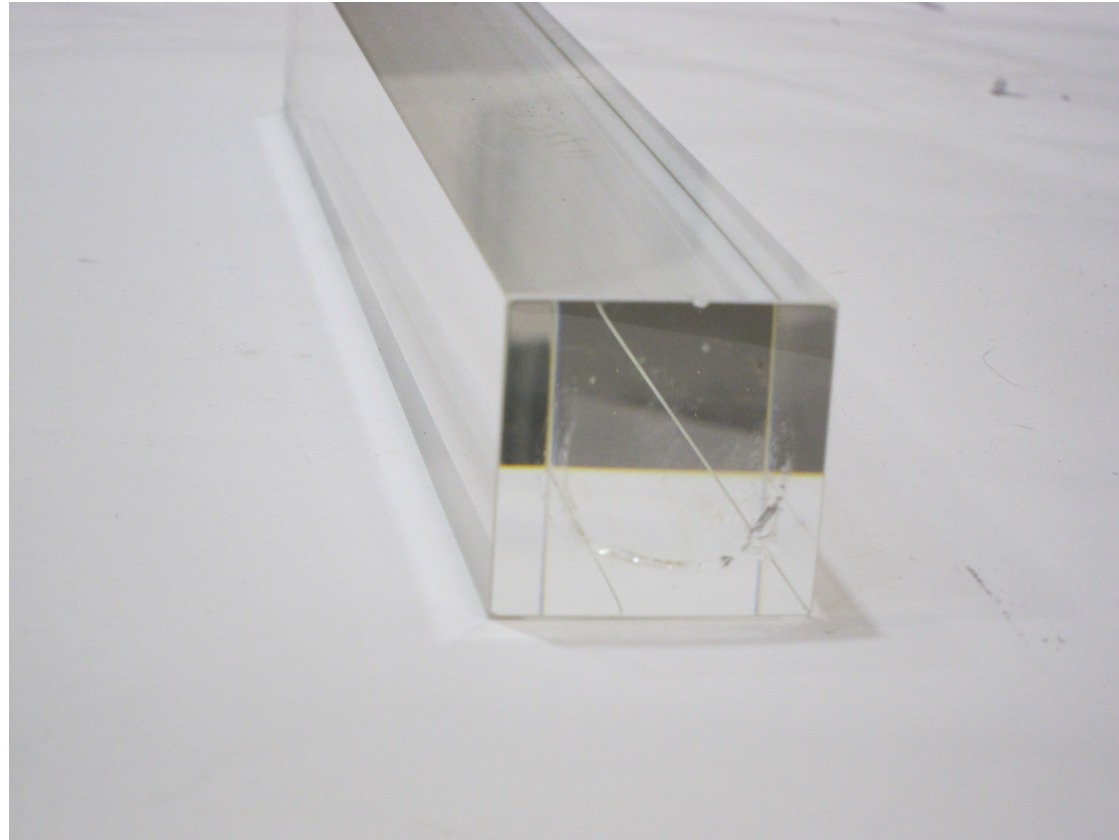


Light guide cracks (BS33)



Residual damage on lead-glass block

“Ungluing”
requires
340 C
and
left some
damage



What are the reasons for cracking?

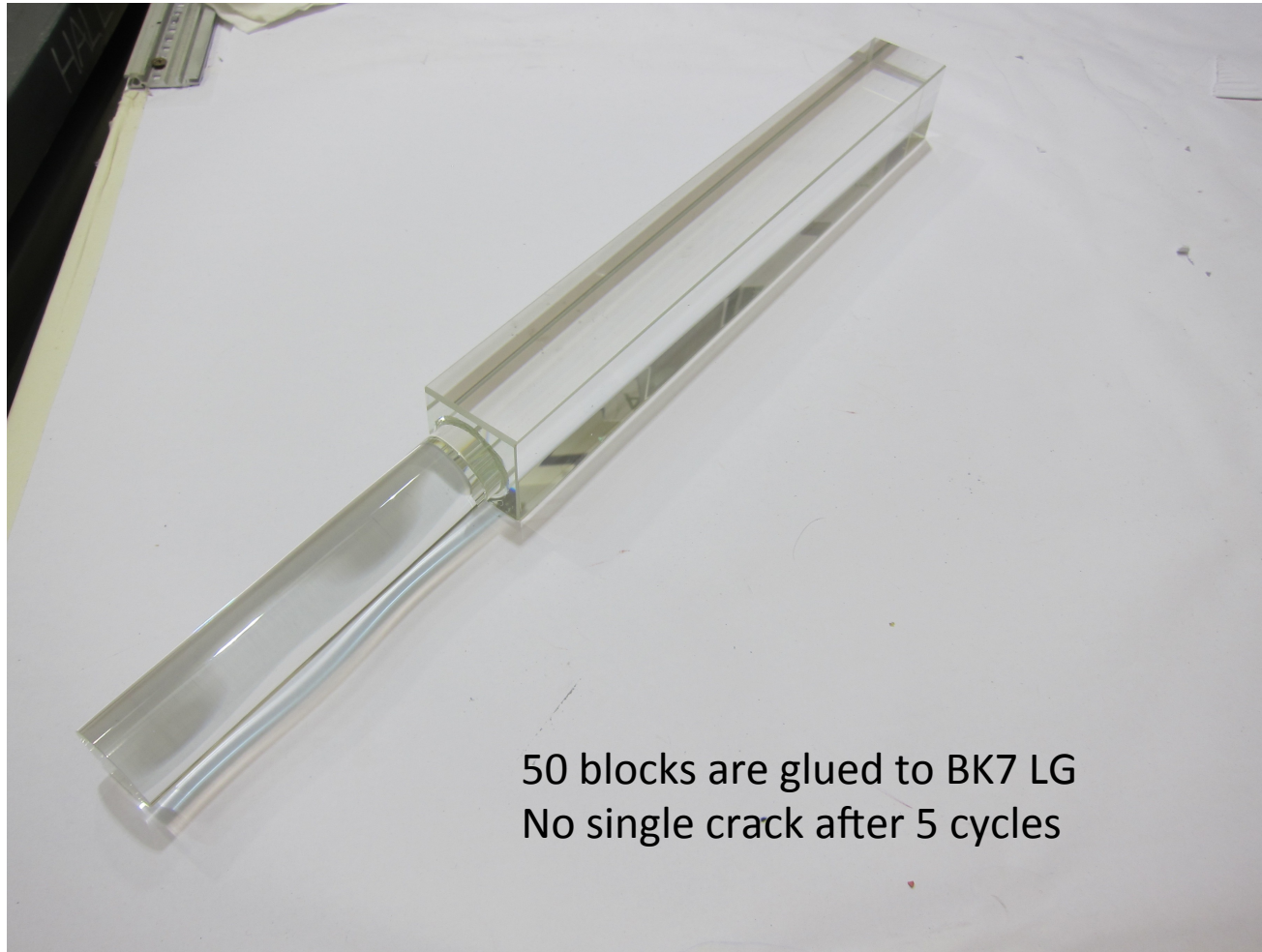
Many (hard push!) tests were performed with slowest heating/cooling;
several different regimes of gluing, glass annealing at 550 deg. C;
coating of the joint, increased glue thickness, ... => no good solution

The coeff. of thermal exp. is $6.6 \cdot 10^{-6}$ for the lead-glass but $3.3 \cdot 10^{-6}$ for BS33

Need to find a better match to the lead-glass => BK7 ($a = 7.0-7.2 \times 10^{-6}$)

50 BK7 cylinders were ordered in October, obtained on December 19, 2016

Light guide long story



Light guides from BK7 and BS33

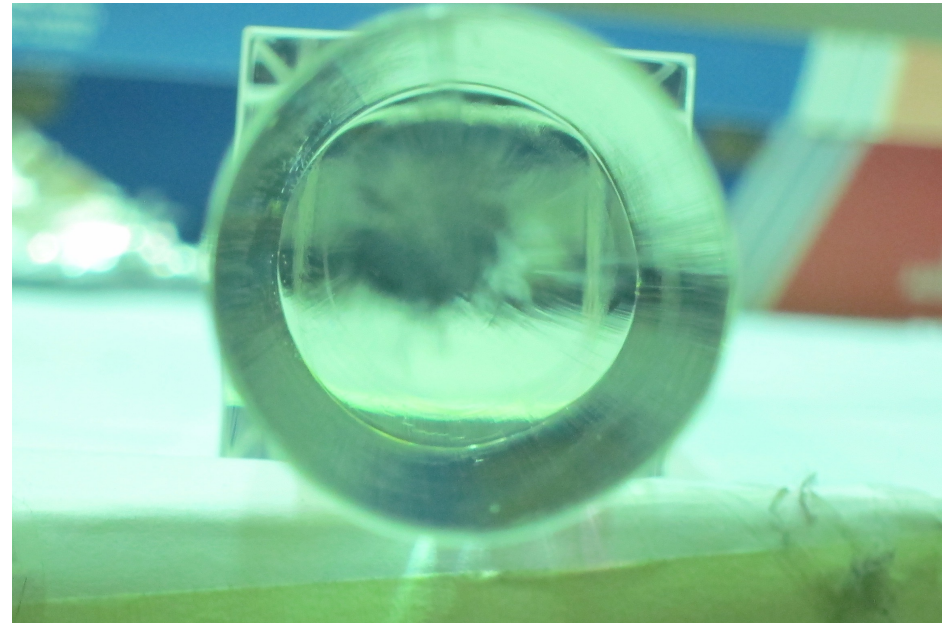
BK7



Cost is \$12.80

$$a = 7.1 \times 10^{-6}$$

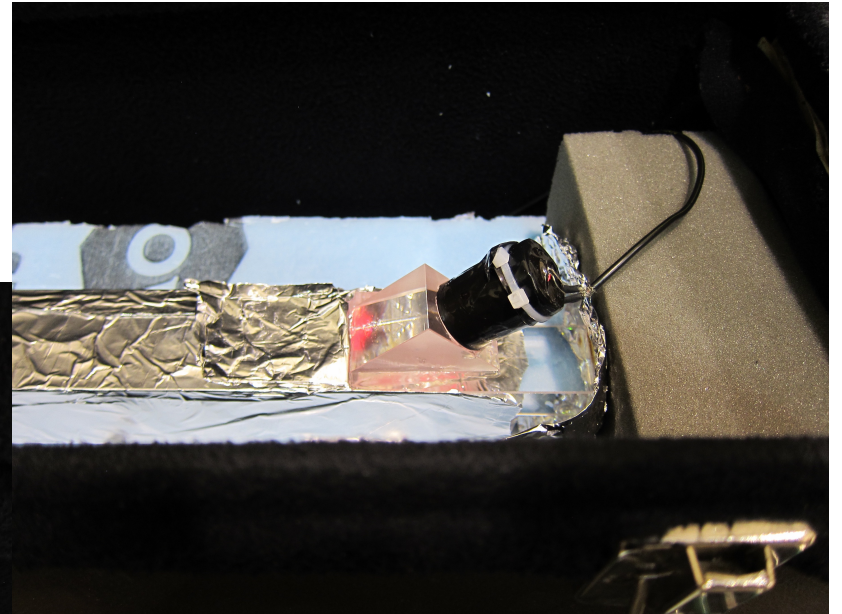
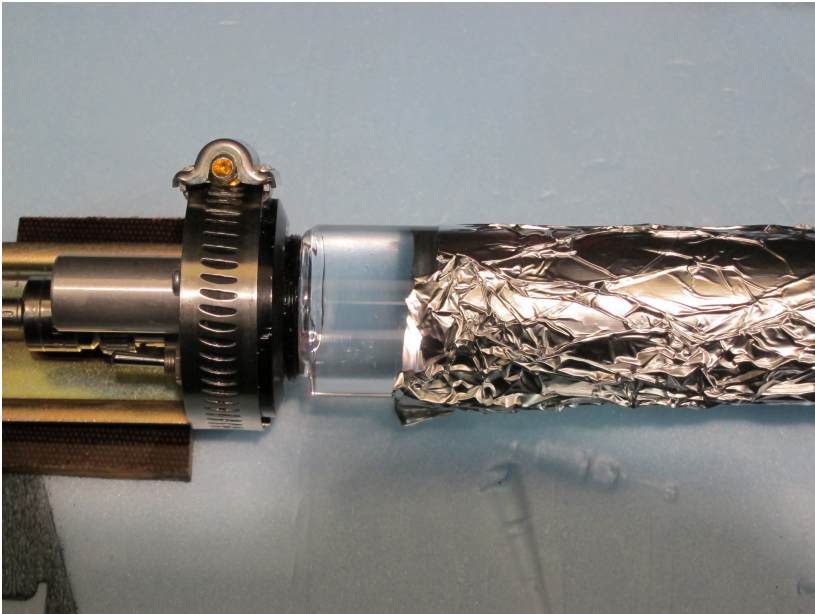
BS33



Cost is \$8.50

$$a = 3.3 \times 10^{-6}$$

Light collection test stand



Light collection test results

A: Direct contact of a photo-detector to the lead-glass block => 66nA

B: Through the BK7 light guide => 62nA

C: Through the BS33 light guide => 33-56nA

D: Aluminum wrapping almost doubles the light collection

Light guide radiation hardness

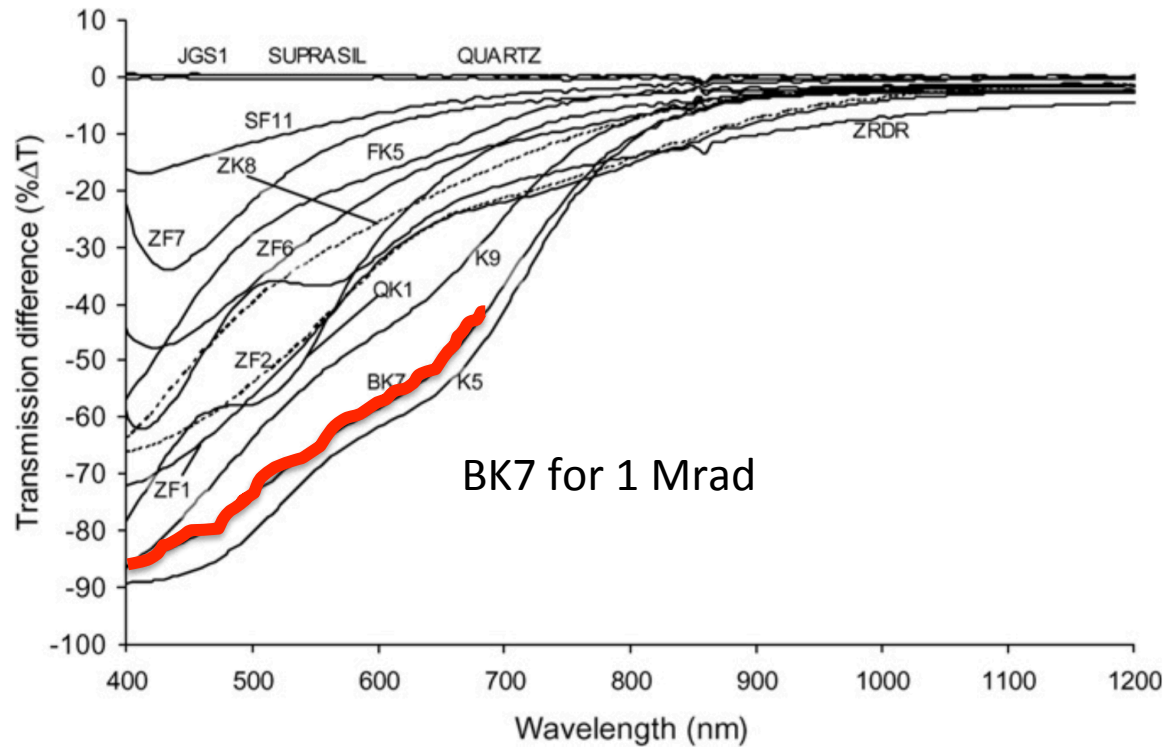


Fig. 10. Wavelength vs. transmission difference of various types of glasses before and after gamma irradiation (total dose ≈ 10 kGy).

To do plans

Order 1500 BK7 cylinders

Inventory and cleaning of ~1300 lead-glass blocks

Start gluing again in March (up to 20 per day)

Measure dimensions of each block