

Crystal ECAL Simulation & SiPM Calibration Experiment

Baohua Qi March 23, 2022

CEPC Scintillator Calorimeter Meeting

qibh@ihep.ac.cn

Motivation

- Crystal ECAL
 - BGO crystal module
 - 400 mm long bar
 - Impact of 1D uniformity on energy resolution
- SiPM tests
 - Laser calibration: single photon
 - S/N of preamplifier versus gain
 - Potential of NDL SiPM



Crystal ECAL: 1D uniformity

- Simulation
 - 10×10×400 mm³ BGO crystal Bar
 - Crossed bar, 40×40×28 module
 - 1-100 GeV e-
- 1D uniformity along bar length
 - 10% difference?
 - Impact on energy resolution
 - Simply described by a quadratic function









Crystal ECAL: 1D uniformity



Energy Resolution

- Energy resolution get worse when there is higher non-uniformity at high energy part
- Need more statistics (1000 events at present)

SiPM tests: laser setup

- NKT photonics: 405 nm picosecond laser
- 0.1% neutral density filter
- Laser collimation: spot diameter < 1mm



SiPM tests: laser setup

- Picosecond laser
 - Pulse width typically <60 ps
 - Timing jitter (<3 ps rms)
 - Continuously tunable laser intensity



Typical pulse shape





HAMAMATSU S13360 series

- S13360-6025PE: 25 μm, 6×6 mm
- Nominal gain= 7×10^5 from datasheet (at OV = 5 V)







• Multiple photon peaks can be clearly distinguished



Change gain of preamplifier





• S/N does not change much form 18 dB to 42 dB



NDL EQR06 series

- 11-3030D-S: 6 μm, 3×3 mm
- Nominal gain= 8×10^4 from datasheet (at OV = 8 V)











- Narrower pulse shape
- Worse single photon peak resolution
- Fewer detected photon







NDL EQR15 series

• 11-6060D-S: 15 μm, 6×6 mm



10

1500

-500

0

500

1000

1500

2000

Entries

Underflow Overflow

Mean Std Dev





- Too many thermal noise signals
- Unstable baseline
- Unable to see single photon spectrum

