



# Status of Dual-Readout Calorimeter R&D

Seungkyu Ha (Yonsei Univ.)

On behalf of the Dual-Readout Calorimeter Collaboration







































### **Dual Readout Calorimeter**



**EM** particles

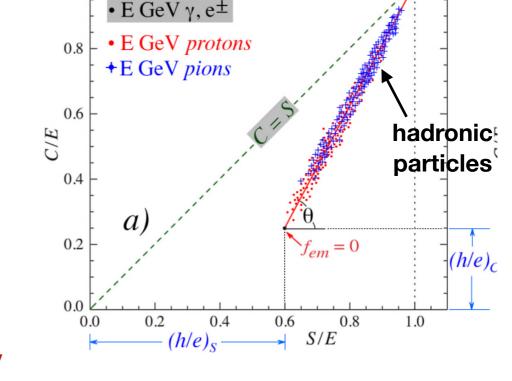
- The major difficulty of measuring energy of hadronic shower comes from the fluctuation of EM fraction of shower, f\_em
- **f\_em** can be measured by implementing two different channels with different h/e response in a calorimeter

$$f_{\text{em}} = \frac{(h/e)_C - (C/S)(h/e)_S}{(C/S)[1 - (h/e)_S] - [1 - (h/e)_C]} \qquad \cot \theta = \frac{1 - (h/e)_S}{1 - (h/e)_C} = \chi$$

$$S = E \left[ f_{\text{em}} + \frac{1}{(e/h)_S} (1 - f_{\text{em}}) \right]$$

$$C = E \left[ f_{\text{em}} + \frac{1}{(e/h)_C} (1 - f_{\text{em}}) \right]$$

$$E = \frac{S - \chi C}{1 - \chi}$$



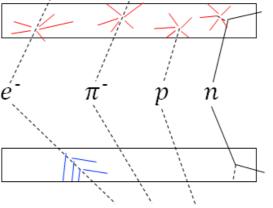
- Dual-readout calorimeter offers high-quality energy measurement for both EM particles and hadrons
- Excellent energy resolution for hadrons can be achieved by measuring f\_em and correcting the energy of hadron event-by-event.

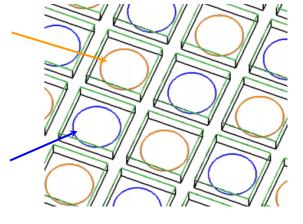


red light, random

S
(Scintillation)

Cerenkov (clear) fiber:
blue light, directional







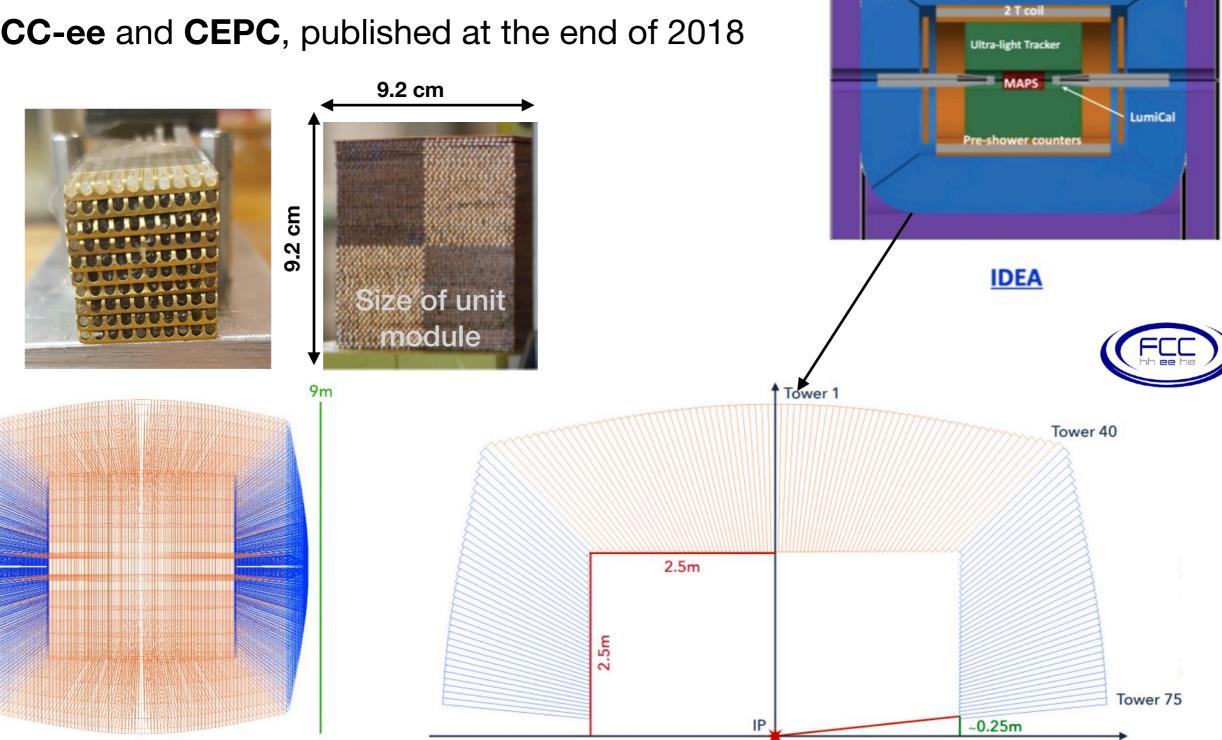
### DRC Geometry and Module



Instrumented return yoke

**Double Readout Calorimeter** 

 The design of the Dual-Readout Calorimeter (DRC) for IDEA detector is included in the CDRs of both FCC-ee and CEPC, published at the end of 2018



5<sub>m</sub>



### Intro: DRC International Collaboration





Prof. Yongsun Kim (Sejong U.)

Prof. Jason Lee (UoS)

**Prof. Sehwook Lee (KNU)** 

**Prof. Sanghoon Lim (PNU)** 

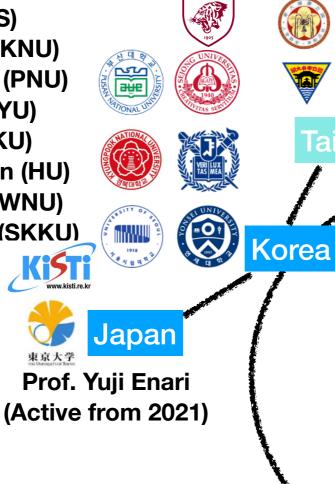
**Prof. Hwidong Yoo (YU)** 

**Prof. Suyong Choi (KU)** 

Prof. Byunggu Cheon (HU)

**Prof. Minsuk Kim (GWNU)** 

Prof. Beomkyu Kim (SKKU)



Prof. Rong-Shyang Lu



Taiwan

**Prof. Chia Ming Kuo** 

**DREAM FOR FUTURE** 

# Segmented Crystal ECAL ecision Timing Layer

**DRC** with crystal

Segmented Crystal Option of IDEA



**Prof. Sarah Eno** 



**Prof. Chris Tully** 

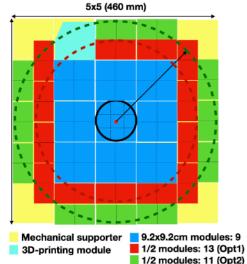


**Prof. Richard Wigmans Prof. Nural Akchurin** 



**Prof. John Hauptman** 

#### **Full-size** prototype detector



Japan



Europe

INFN Prof. Paolo Giacomelli (Bologna)

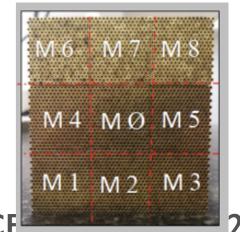
**Prof. Romualdo Santoro (Insubria)** 

**Prof. Roberto Ferrari (Pavia)** 

Prof. Franco Bedeschi (Pisa)

Prof. Iacopo Vivarelli

#### **Bucatini** prototype



Seungkyu Ha, CE. 2022

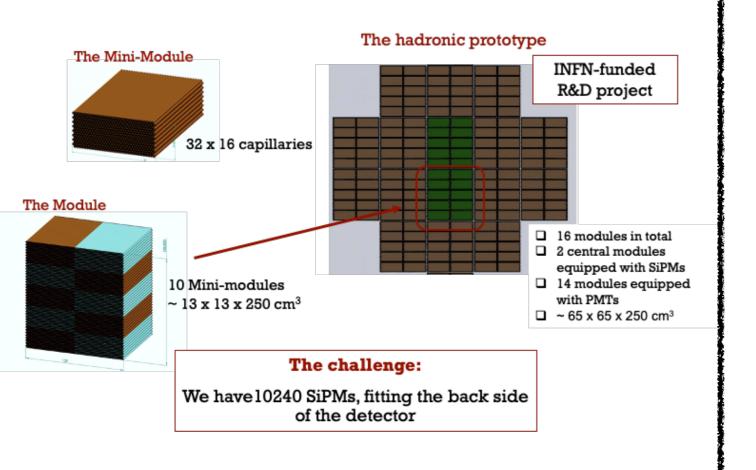


### **Toward TDR!**

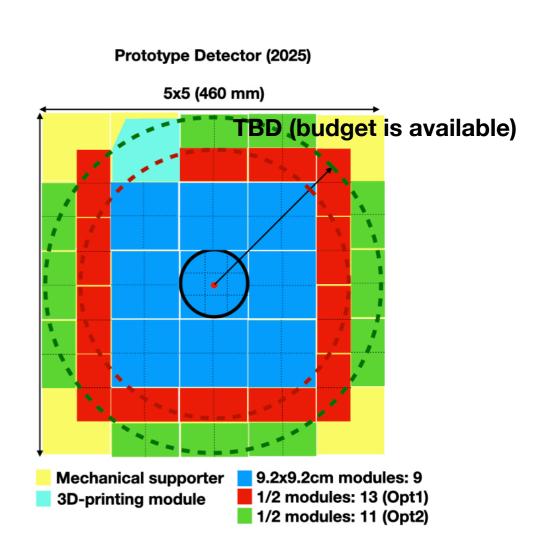


- In order to move on to TDR, we need to demonstrate feasibility of the 4pi detector construction
  - we will produce more modules! (Contain almost (97.5%) full hadronic shower energy)

#### HiDRa prototype (capillary based)



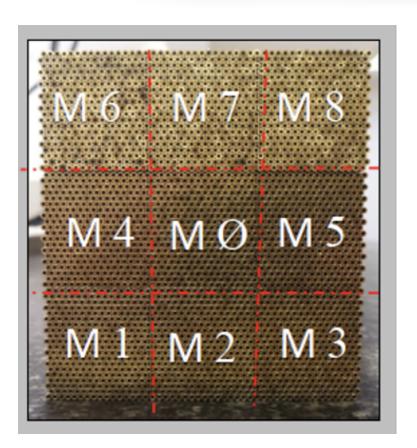
#### **Cu Plates (Korea)**





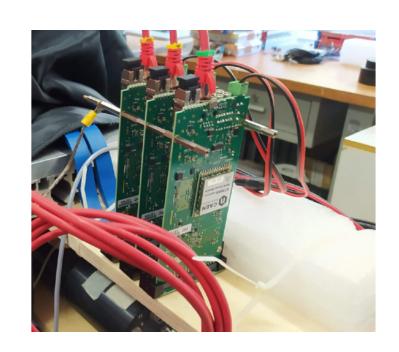
# 2021 Test Beam (Bucatini Calorimeter)





- Basic calorimeter unit: one brass capillary tube of 2 mm external diameter hosting a fiber (1 mm diameter)
  - Electromagnetic dimensions of 10x10x100 cm<sup>3</sup>
  - 9 towers containing 16x20 capillaries each (160 C and 160 S)
  - Capillary tube with outer diameter of 2 mm and inner diameter of 1.1 mm. 1-mm-thick fibers
- Goal: millimetric 2-dimensional shower-shape reconstruction in dual-readout calorimeters







### 2021 Test Beam (Bucatini Calorimeter)

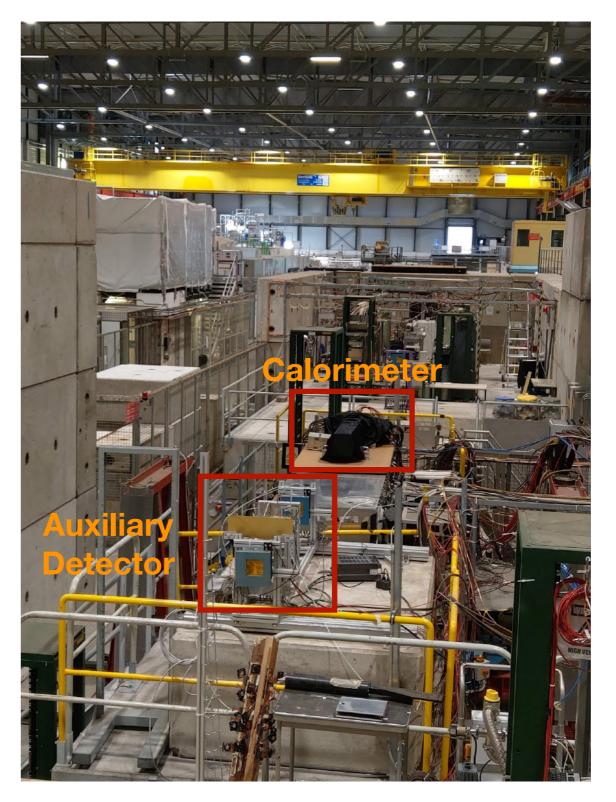


#### At DESY (June 2021)

- $-e^{-}$  with energy range 1-6 GeV
- Energy scan both with and without yellow filters on Scintillating fibers
- Scan over multiple points at the calorimeter surface to check the dependency of the response on the position

### At CERN-SPS H8 beam line (August 2021)

- e+ with energy range 10-125 GeV
- Energy and position scan
- e+ beams highly affected by π+ 2% contamination
- -µ+ in non-monochromatic beams



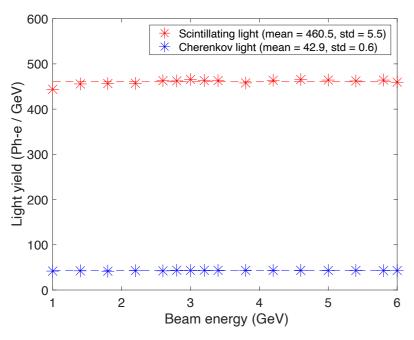
In the Andreas' talk, details will be presented

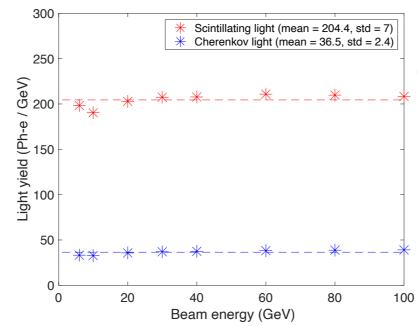
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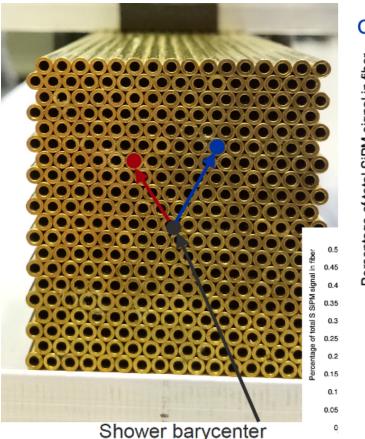


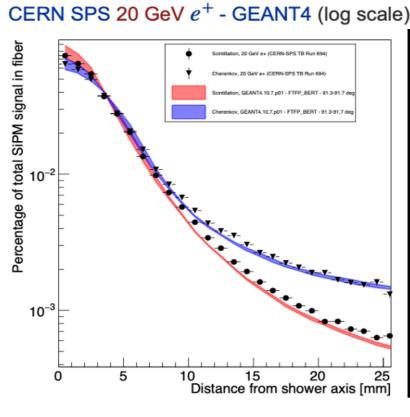


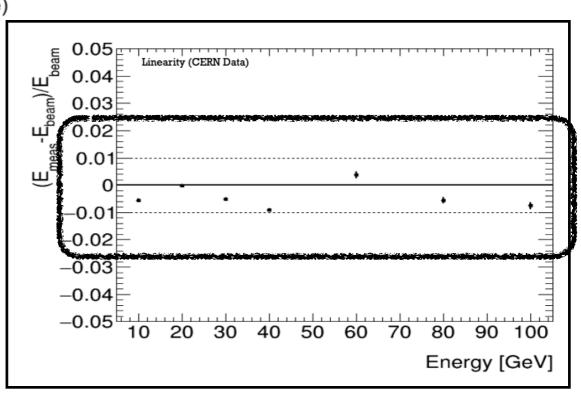
After Calibration with electrons, linearity within 1% over a wide range of enegies

Excellent lateral shower shape development measurements

#### In the Andreas' talk, details will be presented









# 2021 Test Beam (Korea)



• Duration : Aug. 4th ~ 24th

Location : CERN North area (H8)

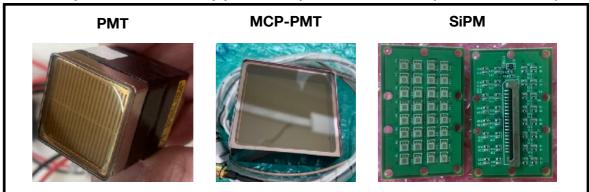
#### Measurement Goal

Module 1	<ul><li>Shower depth</li><li>Longitudinal shower profile</li><li>Light attenuation length</li></ul>
Module 2	<ul><li>Position resolution</li><li>Lateral shower profile</li><li>EM energy resolution</li><li>Uniformity study</li></ul>

#### Schedule of test beam

#### R&D Goal

- Readout system test (MCP-PMT & SiPM)
- Study of various type of optical fibers (scintillation)



- Training Goal
  - Training next generation experts for DRC HW

Date	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul		Aug	
Module	Building l (fiber-		At	tach rea	dout	Test Commissioning	Packing/ Shipping	Install @ CERN(H8)		-
DAQ		1	est Mut	ichanne	l operatior	า	Packing/ Shipping	Install @ CERN(H8)		_
Test beam							Packing/ Shipping	8/3 ~ install	Preparation & commissioning @ cern (~8.16)	Taking test beam (8.17~8.24)

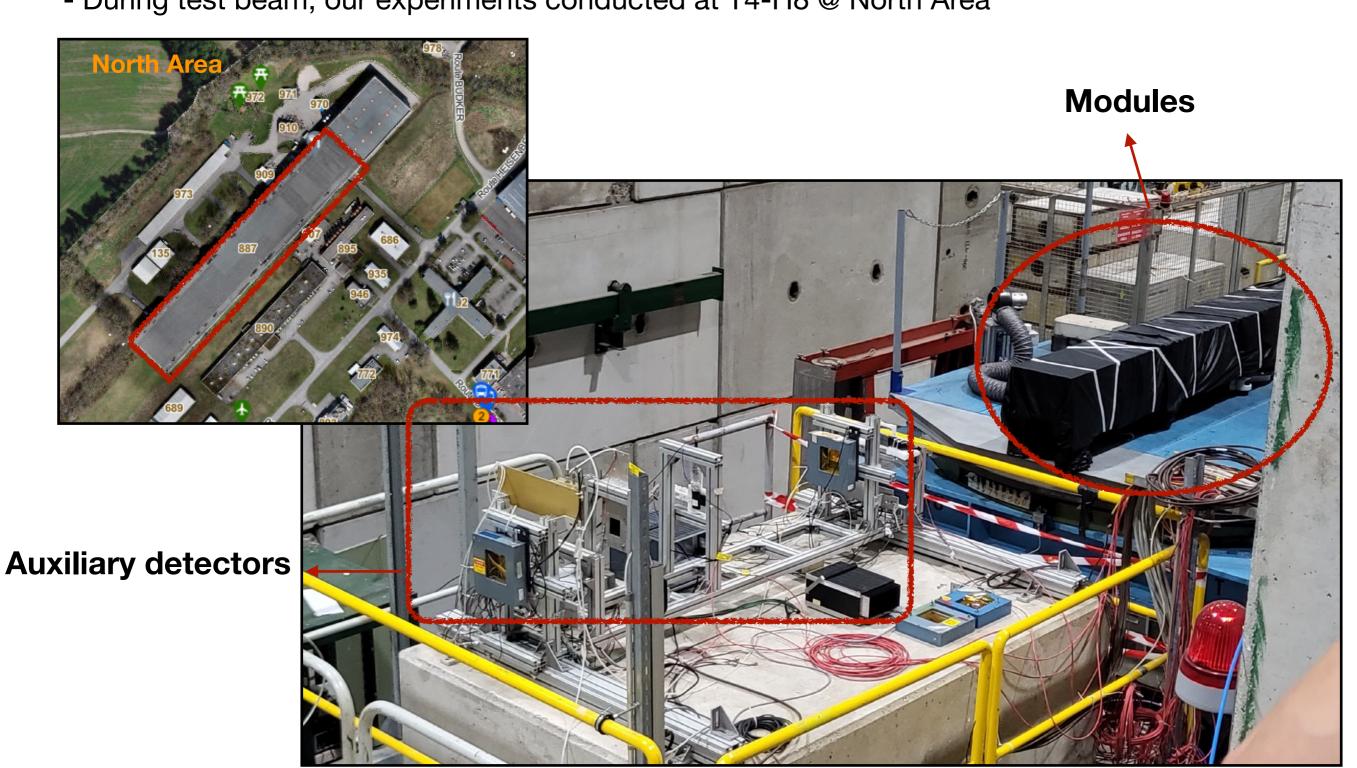


# 2022 Test Beam (Korea)



#### Experimental hall

- During test beam, our experiments conducted at T4-H8 @ North Area





### 2022 Test Beam (Korea): 2 Modules



#### Copper Plate & Fibers

Scintillation (S)

- Copper plate (60)

- Width: 10 cm

- Length: 2.5 m

Thickness: ~1.6 mm

- Hole : 1 mm (diameter)

- Distance between hole : ~ 0.63 mm

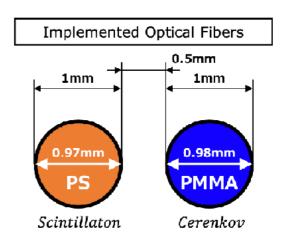
#### 61 hole on the each copper plate

- Odd layer : 31 Sc fibers & 30 Ck fibers

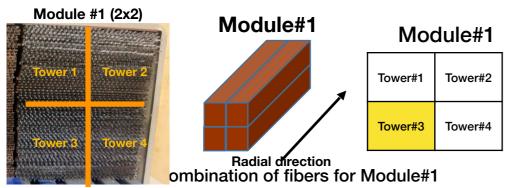
- Even layer: 30 Sc fibers & 31 Ck fibers

#### - Optical fibers

- Scintillation fibers & Cerenkov fibers



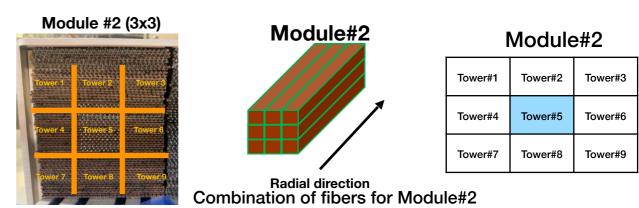
#### Configuration of Fibers & Readout detector for Test Beam



Cu:Te(Cu260,tellurium 0.35%)

Čerenkov (Č)

	Tower #1	Tower #2	Tower #3	Tower #4
Scintillation fibers	Round	Round	Round	Square
	/	/	/	/
	Single cladding	Double cladding	Single cladding	Single cladding
Cherenkov fibers	Round	Round	Round	Round
	/	/	/	/
	Single cladding	Single cladding	Single cladding	Single cladding
Readout detector (2*4 ch)	2 PMTs	2 PMTs	2 MCP-PMTs	2 PMTs



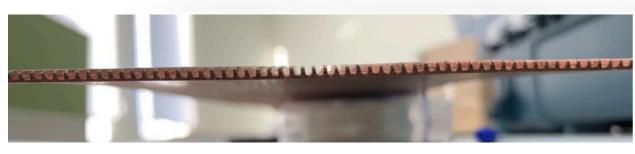
	Tower #1~4 and #6~9	Tower #5
Scintillation fibers	Round / Single cladding	Round / Single cladding
Cherenkov fibers	Round / Single cladding	Round / Single cladding
Readout detector (400+16 ch)	16 PMTs	400 SiPMs

In the G1.03 CHO Guk and G1.04 KIM Dongwoon, details will be presented Seungkyu Ha, CEPC Workshop 2022



### 2022 Test Beam (Korea): 2 Modules





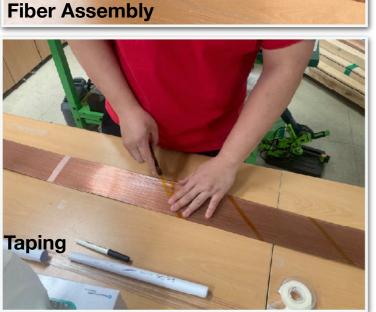


**Assembly** 

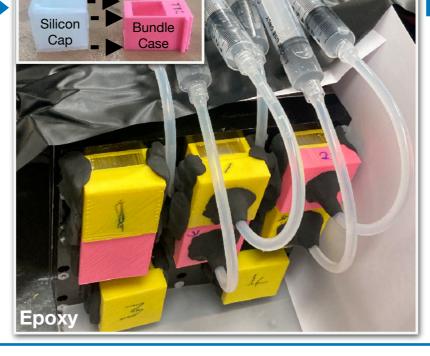
**Bundling & Epoxy** 

PMT Installation & Reflector

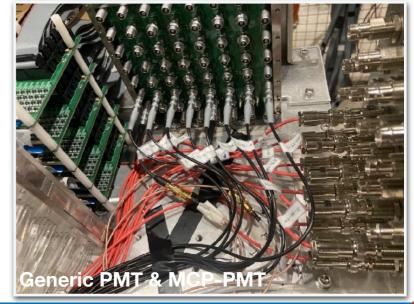














# 2022 Test Beam (Korea): Readout System



- Module 1
  - Read out information PMT (6ch) + MCP-PMT (2ch)
- Module 2
  - Read out information PMT (16ch) + SiPM (416ch, T.5)





MCP-PMT	Window size	light	Quantum Efficinecy (Q.E.)	max. HV (V)	Rise time (ns)	Pulse width (ns)	photo
PLANACON XP85012	F2vF2 mm <sup>2</sup>	scintillation	~7% at 550 nm	2400	0.6	1.8	
PLANACON XP85112	53x53 mm <sup>2</sup>	Cerenkov	~21% at 400 nm	2800	0.5	0.7	

PMT	Window size	Q.E. for Ck.	Q.E. for Sc.	max. HV (V)	Time response (ns)			photo
					anode pulse rise time	electron transit time	Transit time spread (FWHM)	
R8900 series (old)	23.5x23.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	35% at 420 nm	~7% at 550 nm	1000	2.2	11.9	0.75	
R11265-100 (new)	23x23 mm <sup>2</sup>	~35% at 400 nm	~7% at 550 nm	1000	1.3	5.8	0.27	

SiPM	photosensitiv e area		ion efficiency DE)	operating voltage	Gain at V <sub>BD</sub> +5V	Linearity of Q.E.	number of pixels	geo. Fill factor
S14160-1310PS	1.3x1.3 (1.69 mm²)	~15% at 400 nm	~17% at 550 nm	V <sub>breaking Down</sub> + 5 V	~1.75x10 <sup>5</sup>	~2x10 <sup>10</sup> /sec as incident photons	16675	31 % (0.524 mm²)
fiber (Φ1 mm)	0.785 mm <sup>2</sup>						~7745 (effectively)	



# 2022 Test Beam (Korea): DAQ System

DRS4 chip



#### DAQ System

- 15 DAQ Board + 1 TCB Board

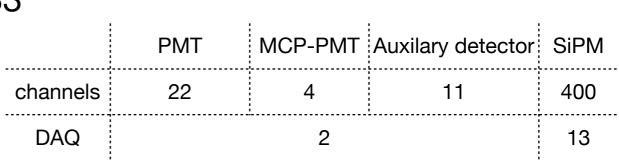
- DAQ Board
  - One board can cover 32 channels
  - DRS4 chip
  - 16 pin Ribbon cable

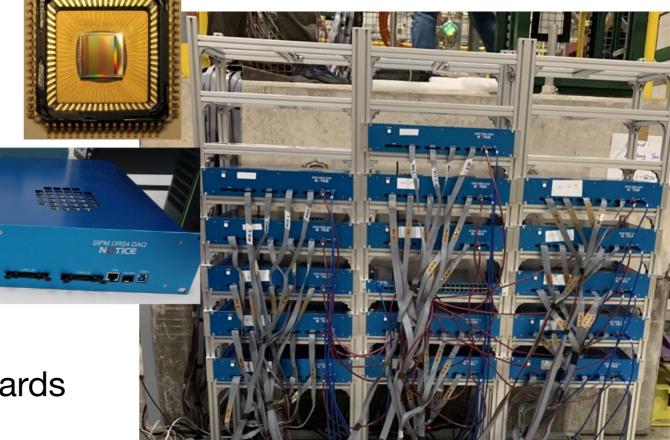


- Control the setting value of DAQ boards and the trigger system

- Connect DAQ boards with TCP/IP cable, cover 40 ch DAQ

All boards connected with PC using USB3 line







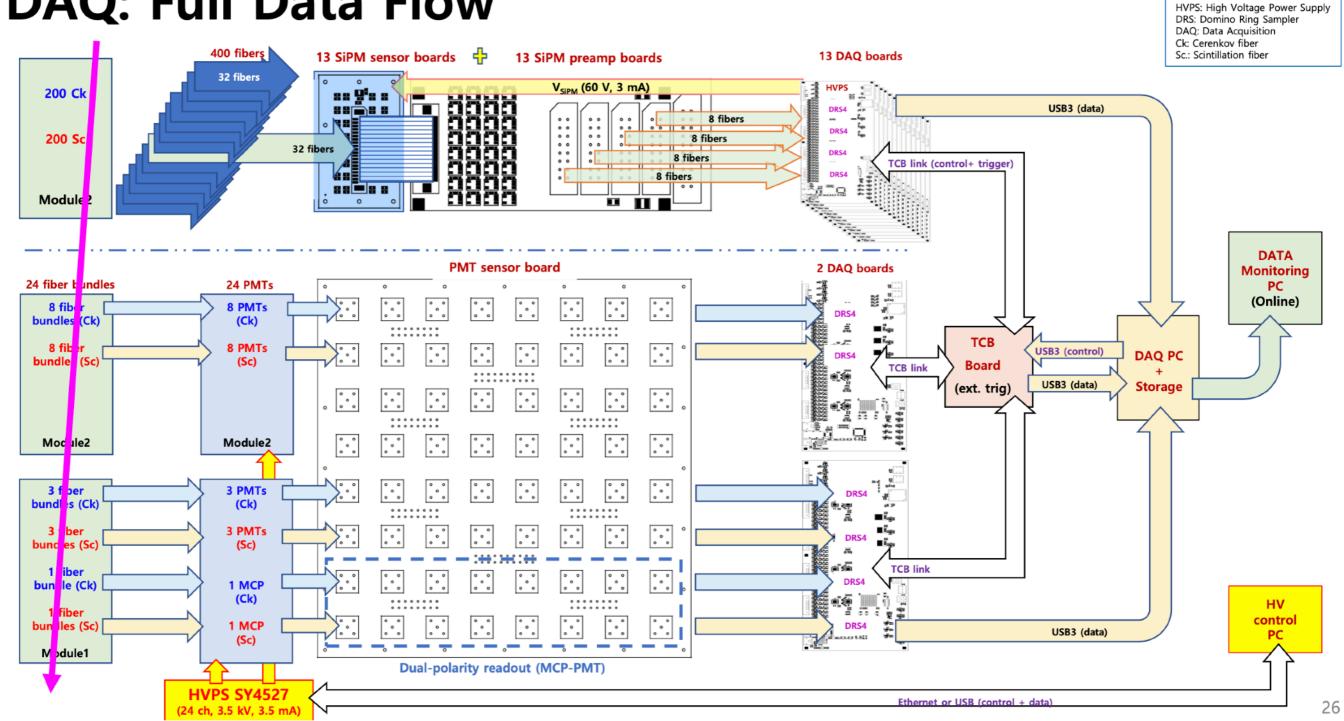
# 2022 Test Beam (Korea): DAQ System



TCB: Task Control Block

USB: Universal Serial Bus

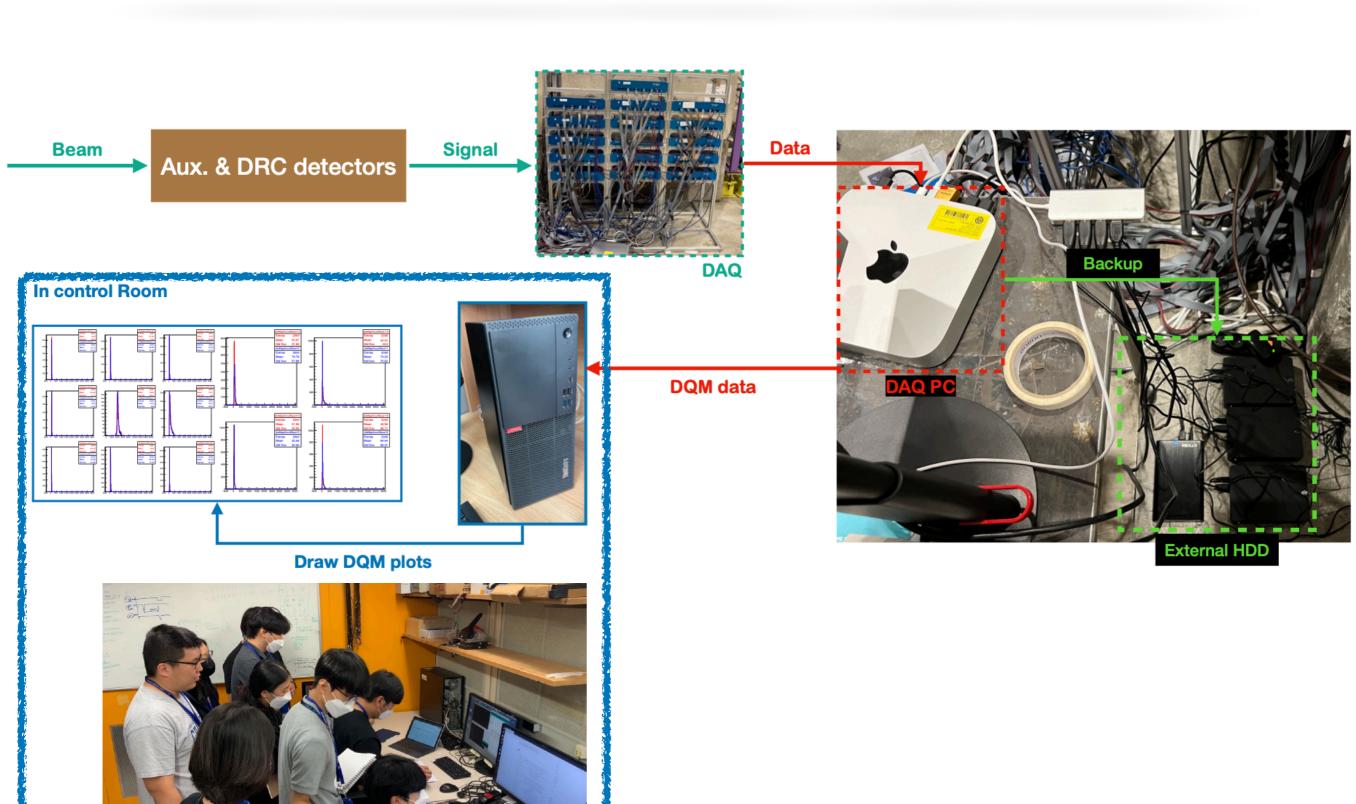
### **DAQ: Full Data Flow**





# 2022 Test Beam (Korea): DQM System





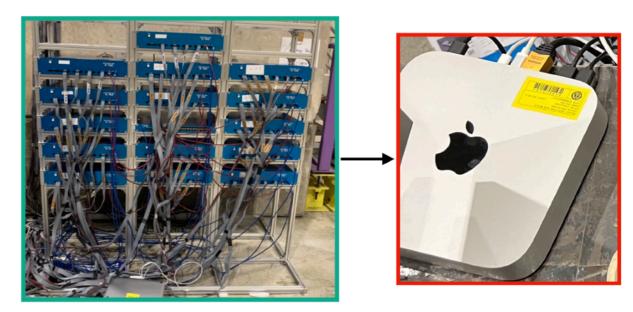


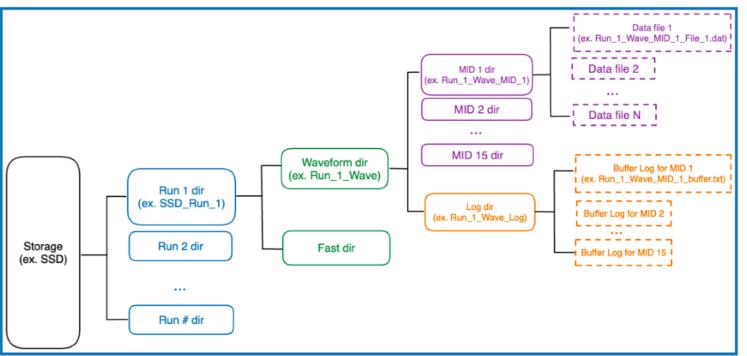
# 2022 Test Beam (Korea): DQM System



- Each DAQ created its own data file, and save it on DAQ PC
- Data saved with fixed directory structure for efficient data management
- 100k events stored in single file
- 15 files created for each record (Run)
- Average beam rate for 20GeV e+: ~20 Hz
- Data size : ~92GB per 1.3 hours

	Wave	Fast	Sum
Size / evt (KB)	64	0.25	64.25
Size / 15 files (GB)	91.55	0.36	91.91

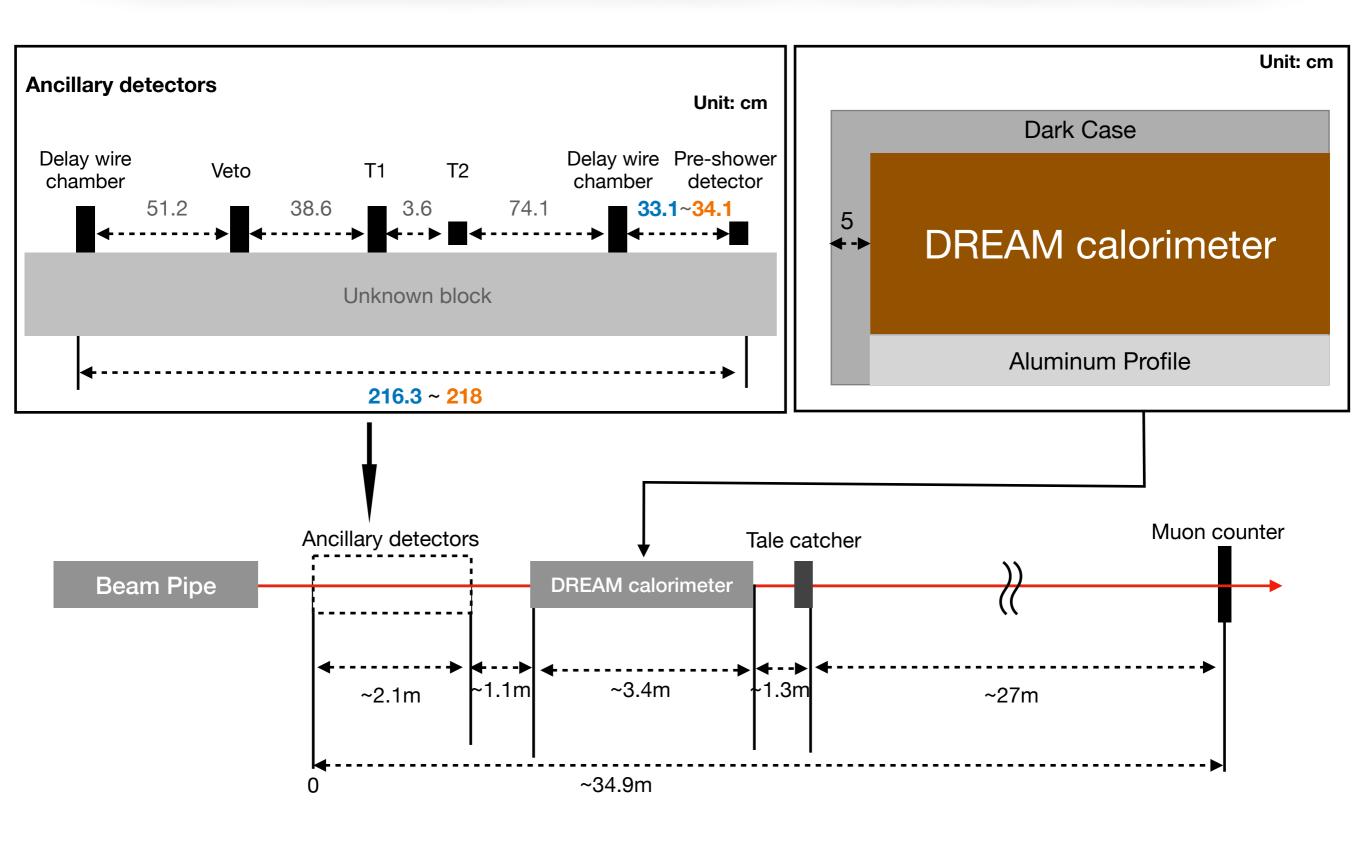






# 2022 Test Beam (Korea): Geometry Setup





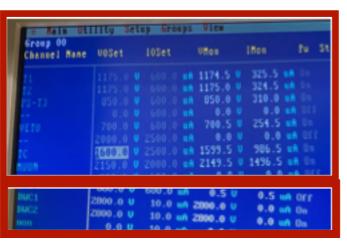


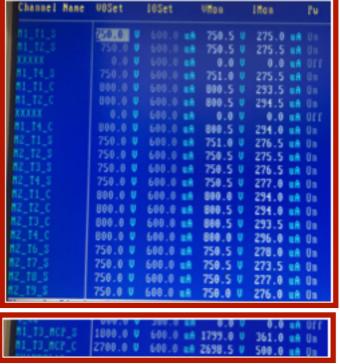
# 2022 Test Beam (Korea): Experimental Setup

#### **HV System**

HV monitor for ancillary detectors





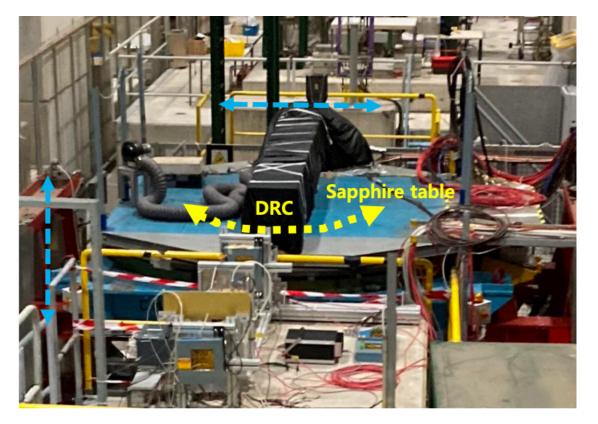


#### CAEN SY1527LC Universal Multichannel Power Supply System

- PSU (A1532, 750 W)
- CPU (A1531, 316 W)
- HV board (A1535SN, 24 ch., -3.5 kV, 3 mA, 8 W/ch.)

#### **Movement System**







# 2022 Test Beam (Korea): Ancillary Setup



 Delay wire chamber: x,y position measurement



• T1T2+veto: trigger

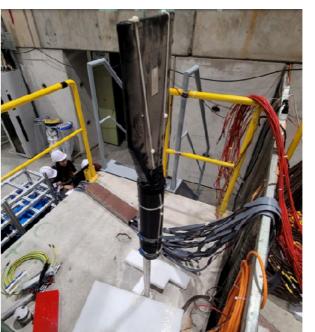




Pre-shower detector: for obtaining various types of particles by shower



Tale catcher: to detect particles that are through the DRC



 Muon counter: to detect muon



Ancillary detectors

Delay wire chamber Veto T1 T2 Delay wire Pre-shower chamber detector

51.2 38.6 74.1 33.1~34.1

Unknown block



# 2022 Test Beam (Korea): Programs



Aim	Module	Description
Finding towers (scanning tower position)	M1, M2	- Using positron beam (20 GeV) - 1cm vertical & horizontal scan - Find boundary of tower!
Gain tests	M1, M2	- Check signal level w.r.t. HV
Calibration	M1, M2	- Using positron 20 GeV, finding optimized HV (similar response ADC S and C)
Resolution	M2	- Energy resolution - position resolution
Cerenkov channel response	M1	- Using position 20 GeV, rotating & moving module
Longitudinal shower profile	M1	- Using position 20 GeV, variated lead blocks (variation of radiation length)



### 2022 Test Beam (Korea): Runs



• During the test beam, we took data 84hours, and ~23M events were taken as fast mode and 4.6M events as waveform mode!





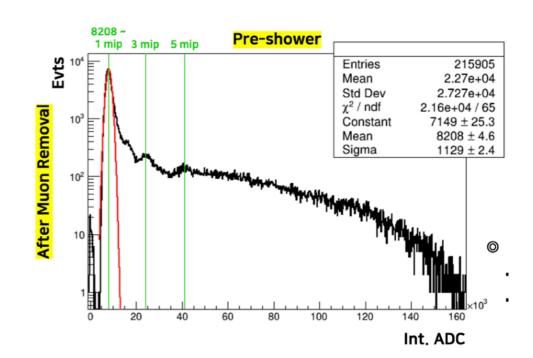
Total wave	Total Fast	Total Time (min)	Total Time (hour)
4,657,849	23,248,704	5,046	84

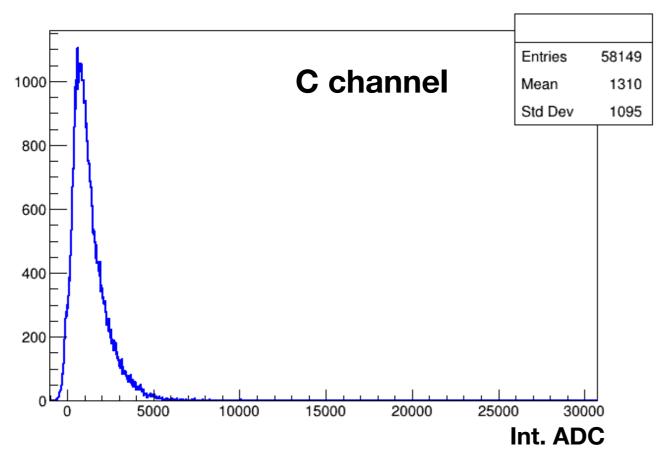


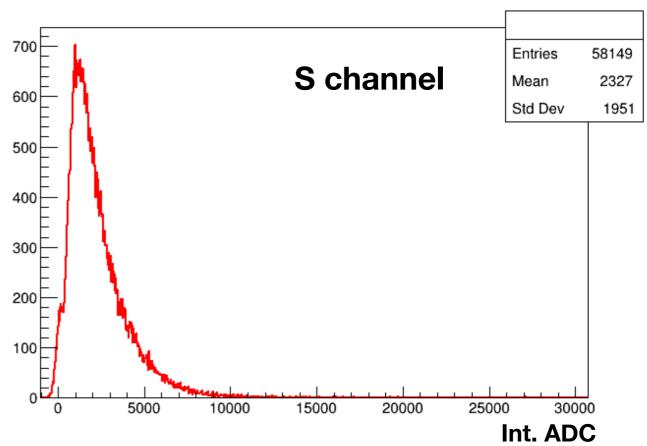
### 2022 Test Beam (Korea): TB results



- The biggest data set is used for prompt analysis
  - To do PID, we used auxiliary detector
    - DWC: Selection on beam position and angle
    - Muon counter: Selection on muon signal
    - Pre-shower : Discrimination on b.g. vs electrons





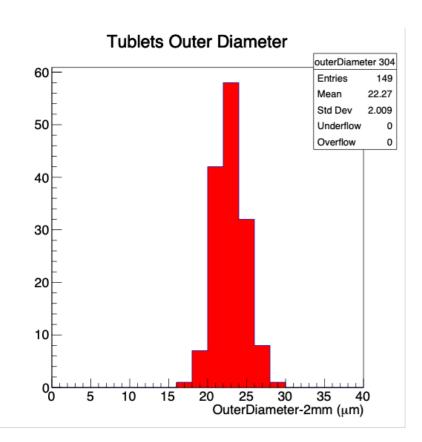


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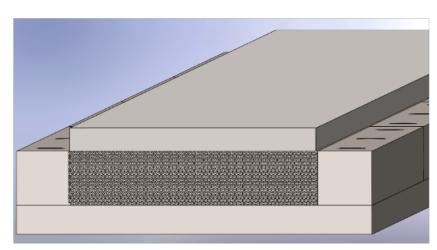


# R&D: HiDRa (Construction)





Quality of capillary is very good This allow for simplified construction tool



building-block: double minimodule (64x16 channels, 2.5 m long)

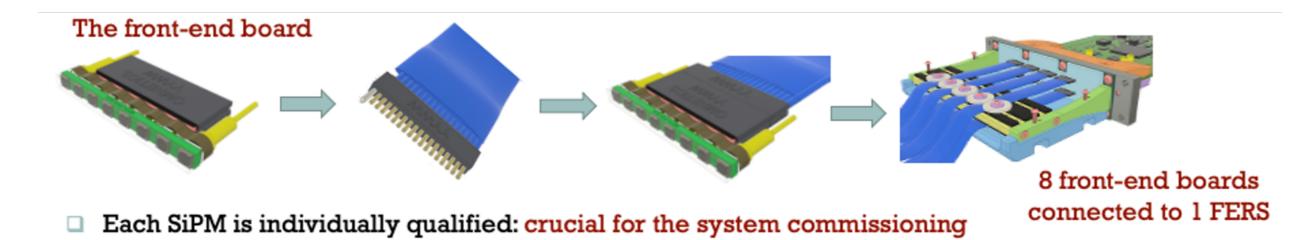


Assembly system and capillary handling tools install in the clean room (assembly facility)



# R&D : HiDRa (SiPM readout – a scalable solution)





Grouping board

The Mini-Module

1 FERS serves 64 front-end boards with grouping

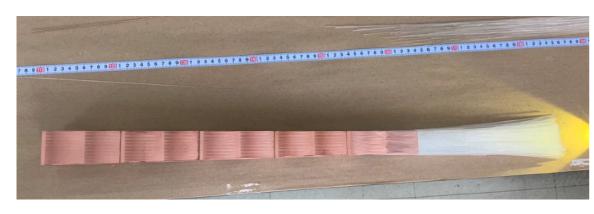
- □ Each bar of SiPMs will be operated at the same voltage ( $\Delta V_{bd}$ <0.15V)
- The signals from 8 SiPMs are summed up in the grouping board

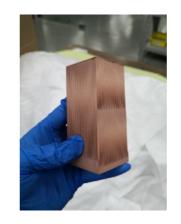


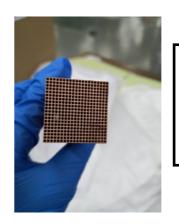
### R&D: Cu Forming



3D printing







It has very perfect accuracy, but the cost is very high

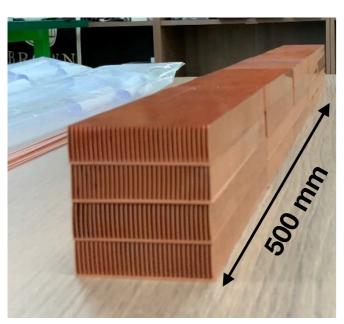
LEGO-like (Copper pipe)



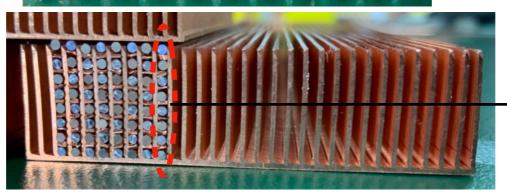


It has very good accuracy, and pretty low cost

SF Heatsink







It has very excellent accuracy, and cost is low

**Possibility for mass production!** 





### Summary



- Dual-readout calorimeter R&D are very active!
- Two different types of DRC were tested
  - Bucatini type is tested (2021 DESY & CERN)
    - Excellent lateral shower shape development measurements
  - allowed to validate construction method and SiPM readout (scaling up in the number of channels)
  - Plated based two modules (Korea) have test beam 2022
    - Analysis using TB data is on going
- Please Stay tune our activities !!!



# Backup





### **Test Beam**



• Duration : Aug. 4th ~ 24th

• Location : CERN North area

• Schedule of test beam

Date	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul		Aug	
Module	Building N		At	tach rea	dout	Test Commissioning	Packing/ Shipping	Install @ CERN(H8)		-
DAQ		T	est Mut	ichanne	l operatio	า	Packing/ Shipping	Install @ CERN(H8)		
Test beam							Packing/ Shipping	8/3 ~ install	Preparation & commissioning @ cern (~8.16)	Taking test beam (8.17~8.24)



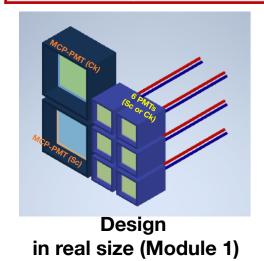
### **Readout Detectors**



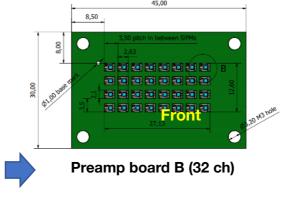
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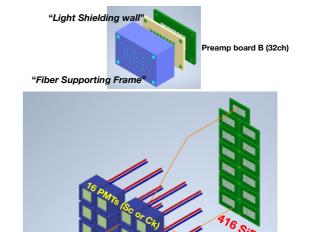
SiPM	photosensitiv e area	photo detection efficiency (PDE)		operating voltage	Gain at V <sub>BD</sub> +5V	Linearity of Q.E.	number of pixels	geo. Fill factor
S14160-1310PS	1.3x1.3 (1.69 mm²)	~15% at 400 nm	~17% at 550 nm	V <sub>breaking Down</sub> + 5 V	~1.75x10 <sup>5</sup>	~2x10¹º/sec as incident photons	16675	31 % (0.524 mm²)
fiber (Φ1 mm)	0.785 mm <sup>2</sup>						~7745 (effectively)	











Apr. 17, 2021

Jeungkyu Ha, 2021 APS April Meeting





- Beam Information
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  - pion beam : 20, 60, 80, 180 GeV
- Detailed TB Programs
  - Finding tower (scanning tower)
  - Gain tests
  - Calibration
  - Resolution
  - 3D reconstruction (Pion)
  - Cherenkov channel response
  - Longitudinal Shower profile
  - 3D printing module

Finding tower (scanning tower)

- Using positron beam (20 GeV)
- 1cm vertical & horizontal scan
- Find boundary of tower!

#### Module dimension - upstream side

Center position: (horizontal(cm), vertical(cm))

117.9 mm		M2		М	1	117.5 mm
	<b>T1</b> (65.65, 82.03)	<b>T2</b> (62.2, 82.03)	<b>T3</b> (58.75, 82.03)	<b>T1</b> • (54.4, 81.08)	<b>T2</b> • (49.22, 81.08)	
	T4	SiPM T5	Т6			58.8 mm
39.3 mm	(65.65, 78.1)	(62.2, 78.1)	(58.75, 78.1)	MCP-PMT		
39.3 <u>IIIII</u>	<b>T7</b> . (65.65, )4.2	<b>T8</b> . (62.2, 74.2)	<b>T9</b> • (58.75, 74.2)	<b>T3</b> (54.4, 75.2)	<b>T4</b> • (49.22, 75.2)	
	34.5 mm			51.8 mm		
İ	•	103.5 mm	<del></del>	103.	5 mm	<b>→</b>

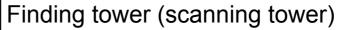




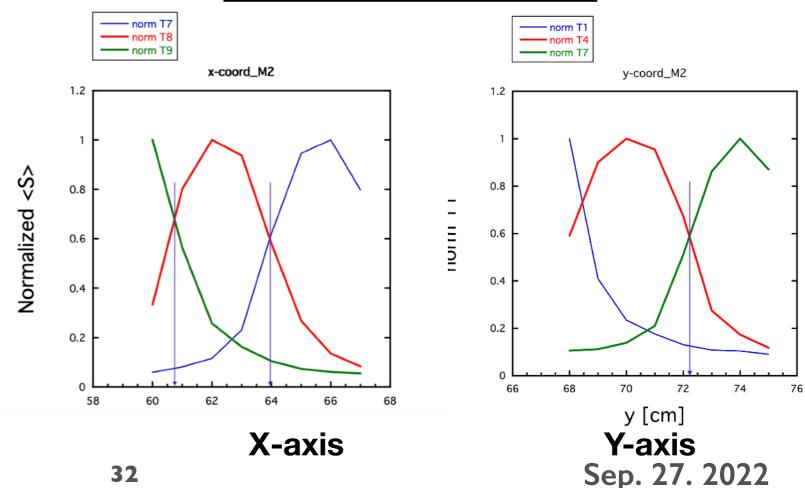
- **Beam Information** 
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#### **Detailed TB Programs**

- Finding tower (scanning tower)
- Gain tests
- Calibration
- Resolution
- 3D reconstruction (Pion)
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- 3D printing module



- Using positron beam (20 GeV)
- 1cm vertical & horizontal scan
- Find boundary of tower!



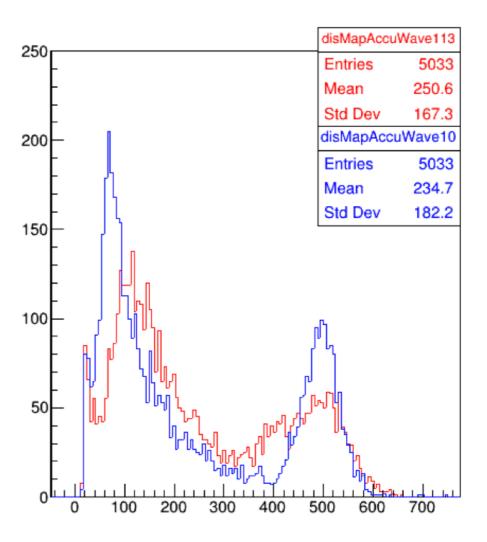




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- Using positron beam (20 GeV)
- Check up the signals w.r.t. HV (50V interval)







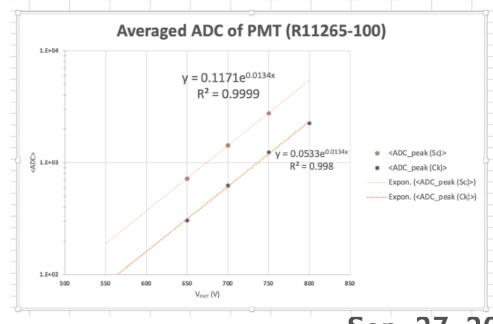
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- Using positron beam (20 GeV)
- Check up the signals w.r.t. HV (50V interval)

#### Ex) module 2 & tower 4

module2 - tower4						
V_PMT (V)	<adc_peak (sc)=""></adc_peak>	<adc_peak (ck)=""></adc_peak>				
550						
600						
650	722	305.9				
700	1427	625.5				
750	2766	1239				
800		2256				







- Beam Information
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#### Detailed TB Programs

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- Calibration
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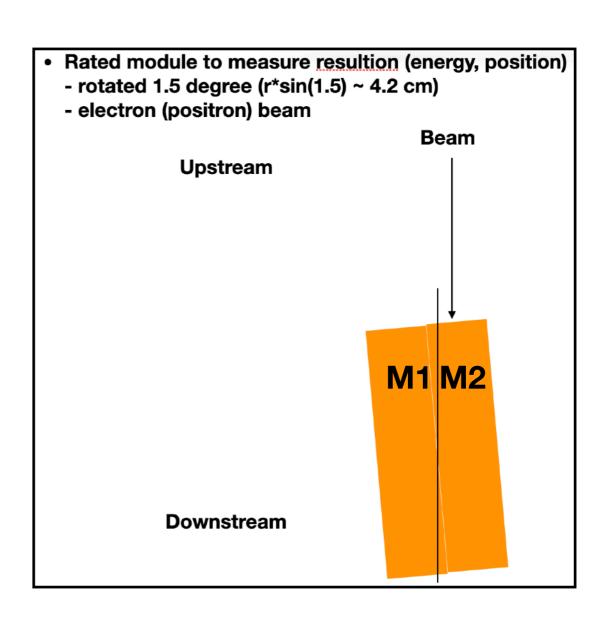
#### Calibration HV (at 500 ADC)

		volta	ge [V]	current [uA]		
		S	С	S	С	
	T1	654	629	240	231	
R41	T2	633	650	232.5	239.5	
М1	ТЗ (МСР)	1808	2680	363	494.5	
	T4	676	688	248.5	243	
	T1	619	715	228	262.5	
	T2	669	682	246	250.5	
	Т3	609	672	225	246.5	
	T4	624	684	230.5	253.5	
М2	T5 (SiPM)					
	T6	683	653	253.5	240	
	Т7	664	664	242	244.5	
	Т8	614	667	227.5	248	
	Т9	669	674	246	248	





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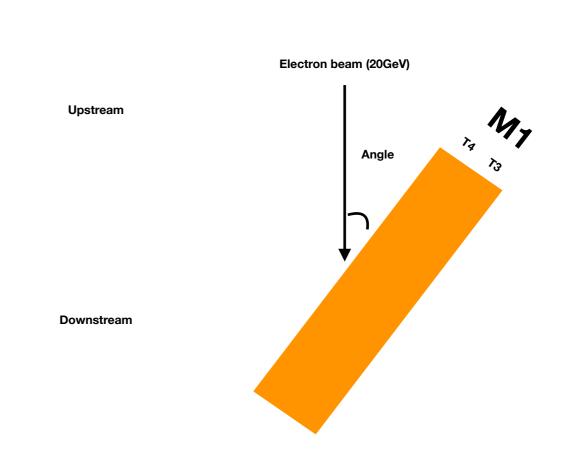




### Programs



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Angle (degree)	36	30	25	20	15	10	5
Horizont al (cm)	53.4	53.7	53.9	54.1	54.4	54.5	54.8
Target events	30k						

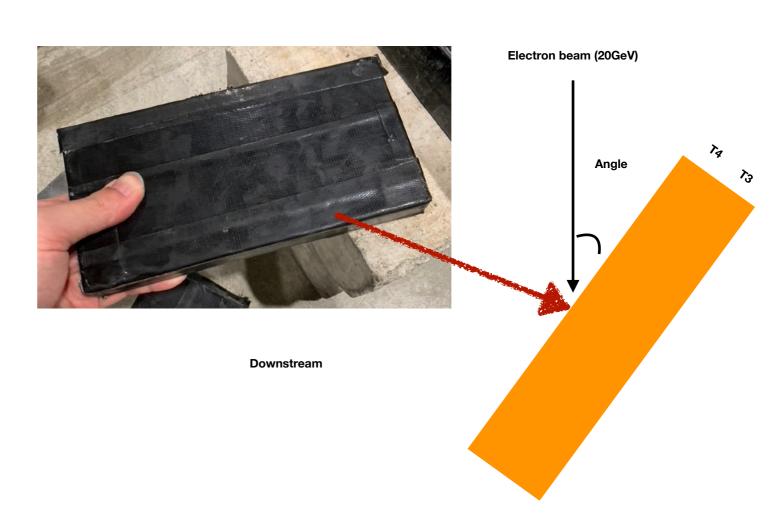


## Programs

38



- Beam Information
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Xo	None	1Xo	2Xo	4Xo	5Xo	7Xo	9Xo	12Xo
Target events	20k	20k	20k	20k	20k	20k	20k	20k



#### **Total Run & Events**



 During 84hours, we took ~23M events as fast mode and 4.6M events as waveform mode

Total wave	Total Fast	Total Time (min)	Total Time (hour)
4,657,849	23,248,704	5,046	84

GeV	Total wave e+/e-	Total fast e+/e-	Total wave pion	Total fast pion	Total wave mu	Total fast mu	Total wave	Total fast
20	3,014,502	3,044,800	141,339	471,424	-	-	3,155,841	3,516,224
30	111,453	111,360	-	-	-		111,453	111,360
40	181,690	181,504	1	-	-	-	181,690	181,504
60	150,952	571,584	109,825	439,232	-		260,777	1,010,816
80	471,194	1,451,968	110,209	220,416	-	-	581,403	1,672,384
100	110,317	882,496	•	-	-	1	110,317	882,496
125	100,060	800,448	•	-	-	-	100,060	800,448
160				_	30,966	30,848	30,966	30,848
180	-	-	125,342	15,042,624	-	-	125,342	15,042,624
SUM	4,140,168	7,044,160	486,715	16,173,696	30,966	30,848		





#### North Area Beam characteristics

Parameters		T2	<b>T4</b>		
Beam Line	H2	H4	H6	H8	
Maximum Momentum [GeV/c]	400 / 380	400 /380	- / 205	400 / 360	
Maximum Acceptance [uSr]	1.5	1.5	2	2.5	
Maximum Δp/p [%]	± 2.0%	± 1.4 %	±1.5%	±1.5%	
Maximum Intensity / spill * (Hadrons / Electrons)	10 <sup>7</sup> /10 <sup>5</sup>	10 <sup>7</sup> /10 <sup>7</sup>	10 <sup>7</sup> **/10 <sup>5</sup>	10 <sup>7</sup> **/10 <sup>5</sup>	
Available Particle Types	Primary protons*** OR electrons OR muons OR mixed hadrons (pions,			pions, protons, kaons)	
Other / Special requests	sba-physicists@cern.ch & sps.coordinator@cern.ch				

Nota Bene: The particle momenta in H2/H4 and in H6/H8 are coupled. Send your beam request and discuss in advance with the SPS coordinator and the responsible liaison physicists.

<sup>\*</sup> Imposed by Radiation Protection, and not available to every zone

<sup>\*\*</sup> In some zones can be elevated up to 108 subject to certain restrictions

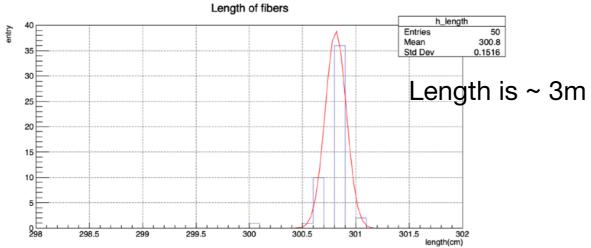
<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Not available in H6

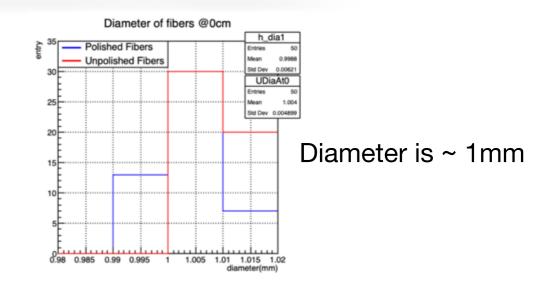


## Quality Check of Cerenkov fibers



#### Dimension of fibers





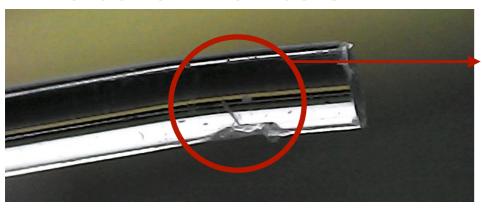
#### Straightness of fibers





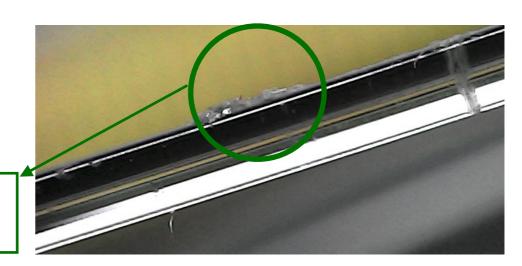
We are checking which points are curved

#### Defect on the fibers



Most cracks were found at both ends of fibers

Tape residue remains.



We have been checking status of fibers



## Procedure of Polishing Fibers



How to polish a fiber manually

- Using sandpaper and polishing a fiber, we can polish

the fibers







Result of polishing fiber for each step

Before Polishing	Step1	Step2	Step3	Step4	Step5
-	Sandpaper	9μ <b>m Film</b>	3μm <b>Film</b>	$1\mu m$ Film	Final Film

Apr. 20, 2022

42

2022 KPS Spring Meeting

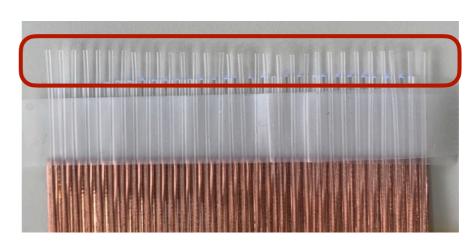


### Preparing procedure: Tools & Reflector

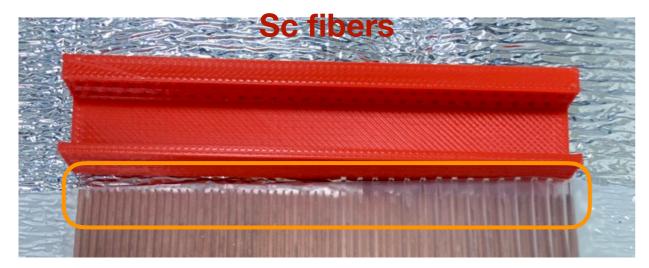


Since it is not easy to align the end of fibers, we need some tools





To make wall with gap, we can align the fibers easily





- Supporter for attaching reflector
  - To easily and strongly attach the reflector (aluminum) to holder





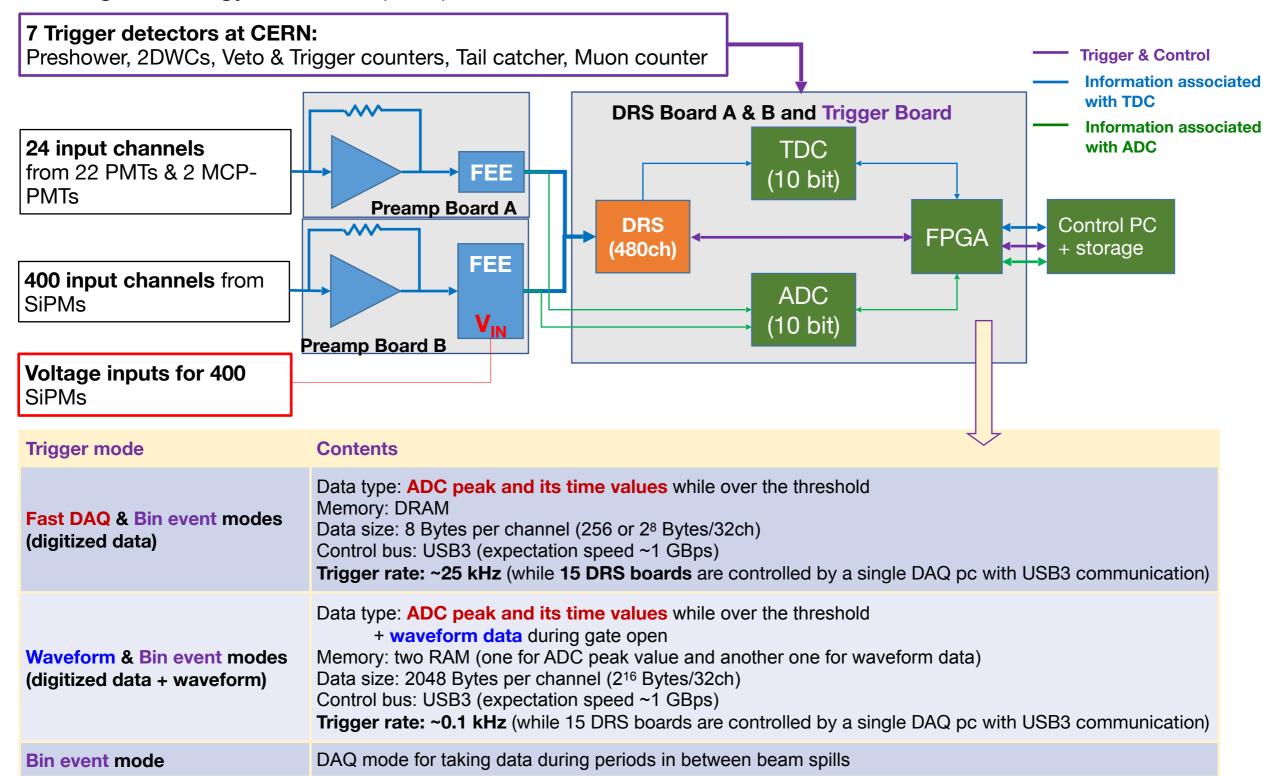


### DAQ scheme with two Trigger modes



#### Initial requirement of readout system

- need ≤ 50 ps to achieve lower than 1% position precision toward the radial direction
- need good energy resolution (26%)





### MCP-PMT



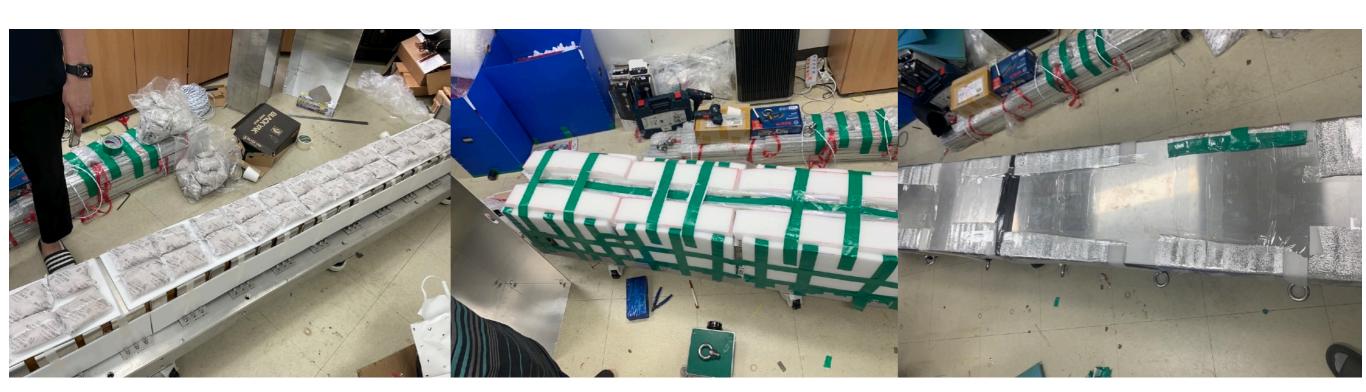
	XP85122	XP85112	XP85022	XP85012
Exterior				
MCP	10μm MCP-PMT	10μm MCP-PMT	25µm MCP-PMT	25µm MCP-PMT
Active area	53x53 mm	53x53 mm	53x53 mm	53x53 mm
Anode	32x32 array, 1.1 / 1.6 mm (size / pitch)	8x8 array, 5.9 / 6.5 mm (size / pitch)	32x32 array, 1.1 / 1.6 mm (size / pitch)	8x8 array, 5.9 / 6.5 mm (size / pitch)
Quantum Efficiency	22% (Typ)	22% (Typ) 18% (Min)	22% (Typ)	22% (Typ)
Transit Time Spread	< 30 ps	35 ps (Typ) 60 ps (Max)	< 40 ps	< 40 ps
Additional Info.		<ul><li>Superior Magnetic</li><li>Field Immunity</li><li>Enhanced Timing</li><li>Performance</li></ul>		



## Packing Module



We completed packing the module (Jul. 21) and we shipped our module to CERN



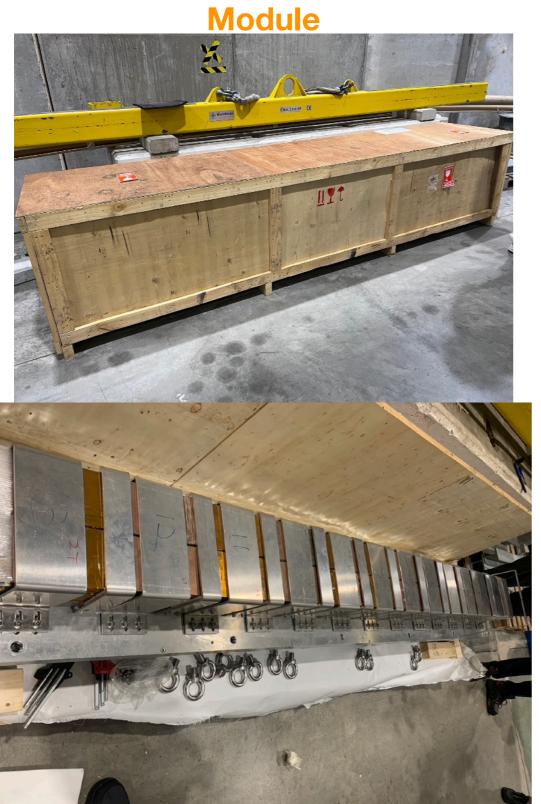


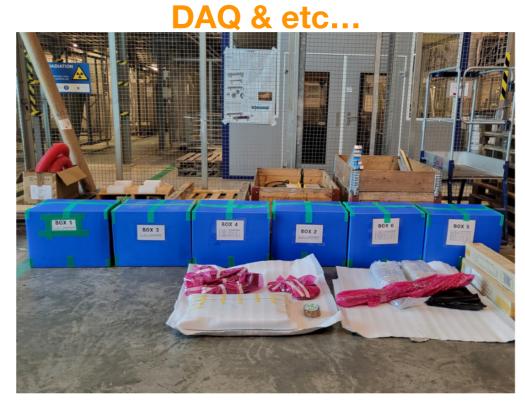


#### Arrived Module & DAQ



• Our two modules and DAQ systems arrived at Bldg. 887 area









# Module Setup



