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# Studies on Light Guide for LHCb ECAL Upgrade II

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- 01 Introduction to Light Guide
- 02 Strategies for Light Guide Methodologies
- 03 Outlook and Next Steps





01

# Introduction to light guide

- † LHCb ECAL Upgrade Plan
- † Light Guide R&D Design for W Absorber Module
- † Evaluation Criteria



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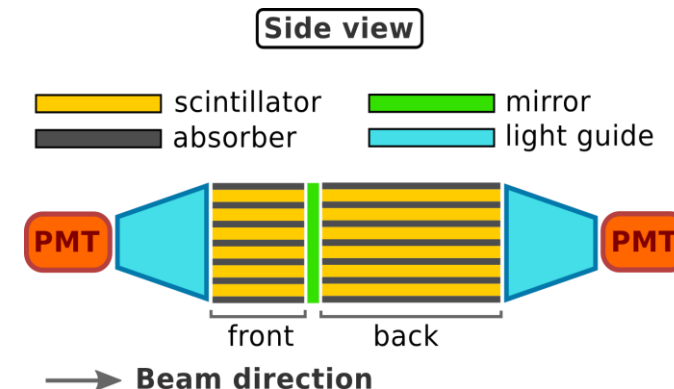
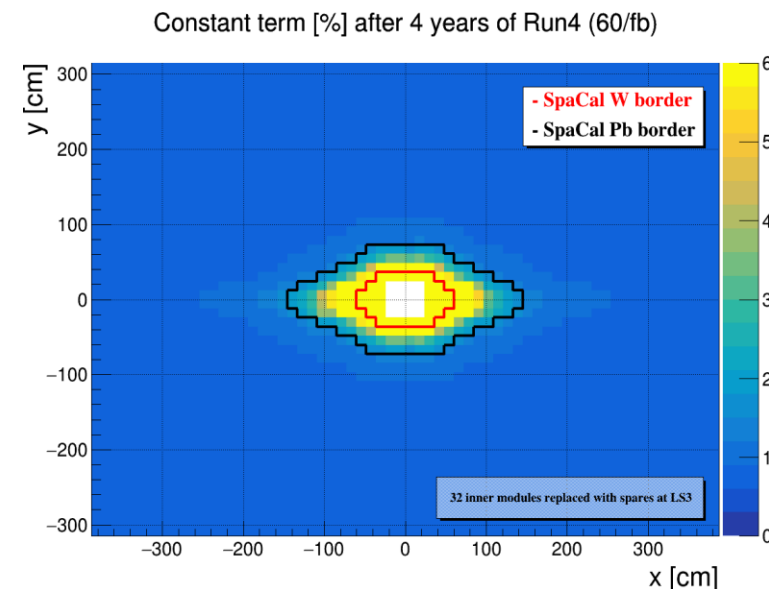
## ❖ LS3 enhancement in 2026-2028:

- ✓ Construct an ECAL structure with a rhombic distribution, introduce single readout models of SpaCal with sizes of  $2 \times 2 \text{ cm}^2$  and  $3 \times 3 \text{ cm}^2$ , to enhance ECAL performance at a luminosity  $\mathcal{L} = 2(4) \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ .
- ✓ **32 SpaCal-W & 144 SpaCal-Pb modules with plastic fibres compliant with Upgrade II conditions.**

## ❖ LS4 Upgrade II in 2033/2034:

- ✓ Introduce **double-section radiation hard SpaCal** ( $1.5 \times 1.5$ ,  $3 \times 3$  and  $4 \times 4 \text{ cm}^2$  cells) and improve timing of Shashlik modules for a luminosity of up to  $\mathcal{L} = 1.5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ .
- ✓ Innermost SpaCal-W modules equipped with **crystal fibres**.
- ✓ Include **timing** information and double-sided readout to full ECAL for pile-up mitigation.

[PicoCal Workshop at Beijing, Philipp](#)

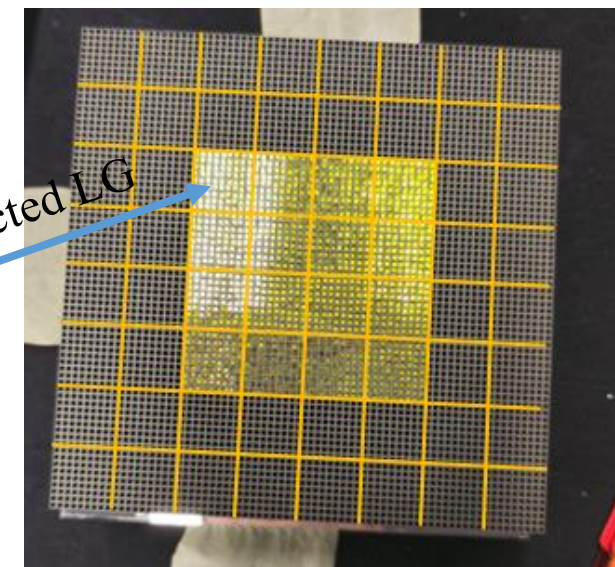
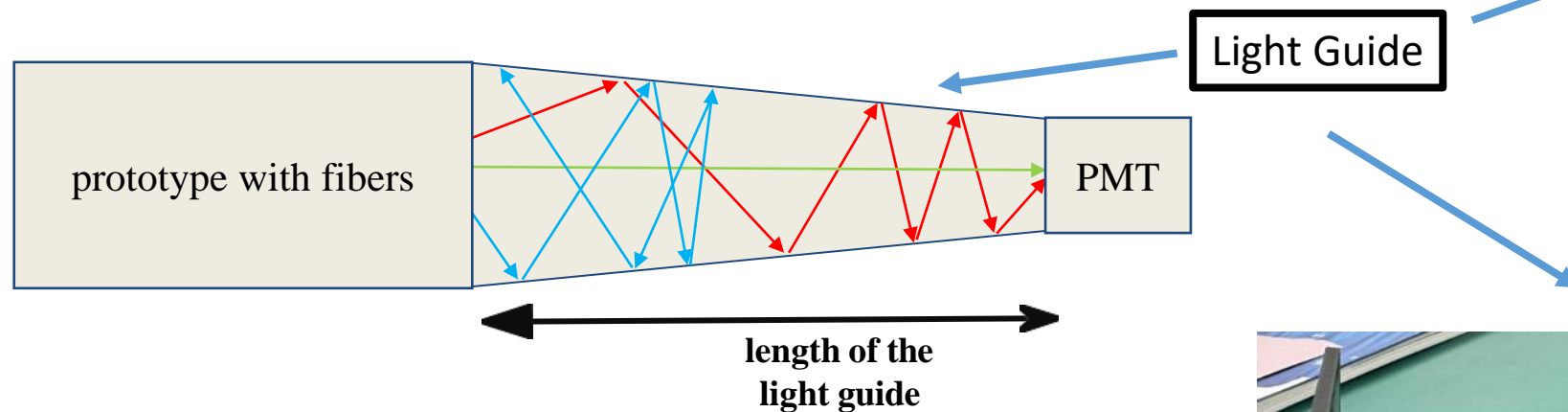


**SpaCal**



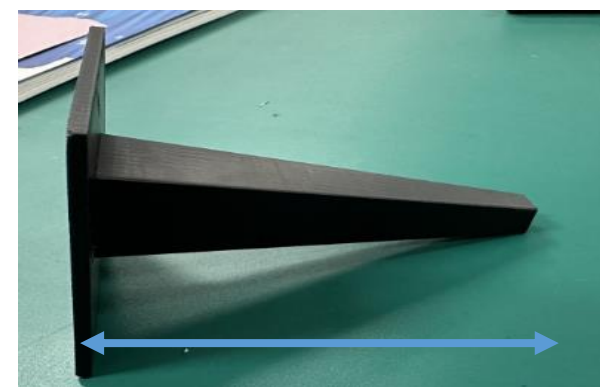
## ❖ Why we need the light guide?

- ✓ Enhances light collection efficiency by guiding photons to PMTs.
- ✓ Reduces the transit time spread effect (TTS).
- ✓ Overcomes spatial constraints for effective photon transmission.



- ❖ Scintillating photon hits the PMT directly.
- ❖ Scintillating photon reflects many times and then hits the PMT.
- ❖ Scintillating photon reflects many times and go back to the prototype.

Should be optimize the time resolution.



- ❖ Cell size  $20 \times 20 \text{ mm}^2$ ,  $15 \times 15 \text{ mm}^2$ .
- ❖  $\varnothing 8 \text{ mm}$ ,  $18 \times 18 \text{ mm}^2$
- ❖ Octagon, circle, square



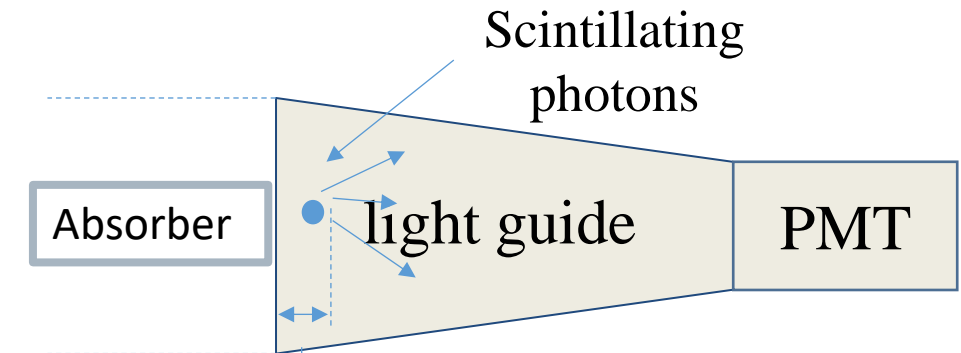
## 02

# Light Guide R&D Methodologies

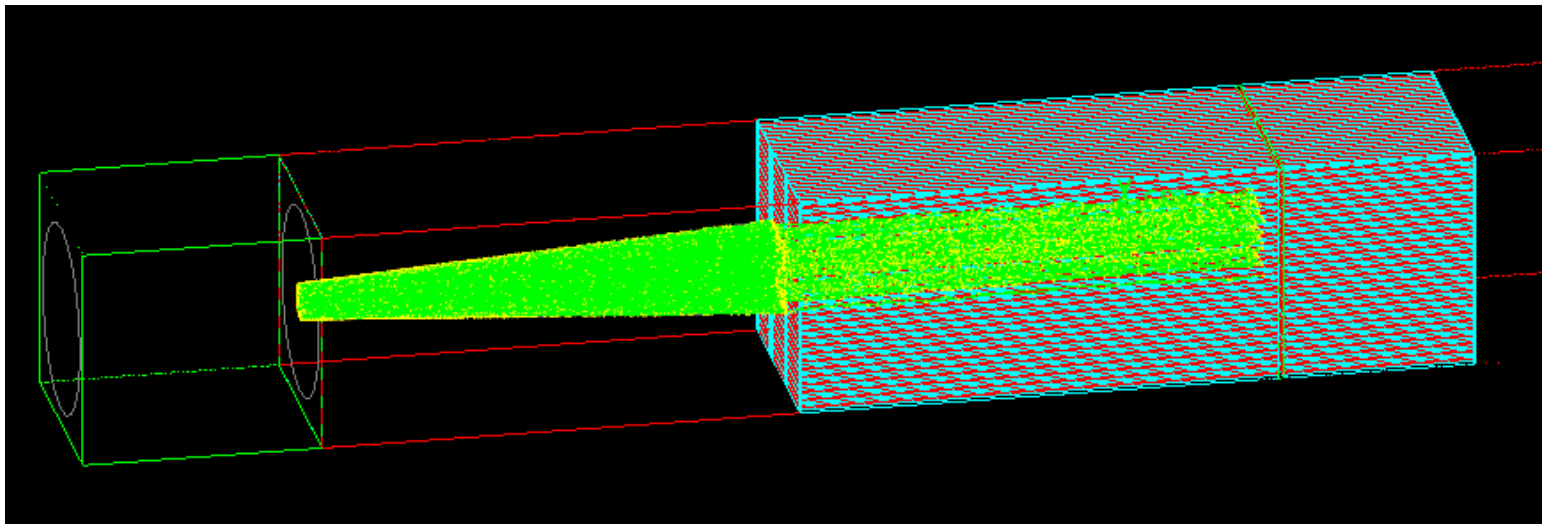
- † Tungsten-Poly Module and Tungsten-GAGG Module
- † Full-ray Tracing Simulation
- † Measurement at Lab
- † Hybrid-MC Simulation
- † Analysis
- † Material Mechanical Test



- ❖ Use CAD software to model a light guide and import it as an \***OBJ** file into the Geant4 simulation program.
  - ✓ Simulated the scintillation photons within the light guide.
  - ✓ 15 mm square to 8 mm octagon with 100 mm long.
  - ✓ Maximum Emission Angle: The maximum angle allowed for scintillating photons to be emitted.



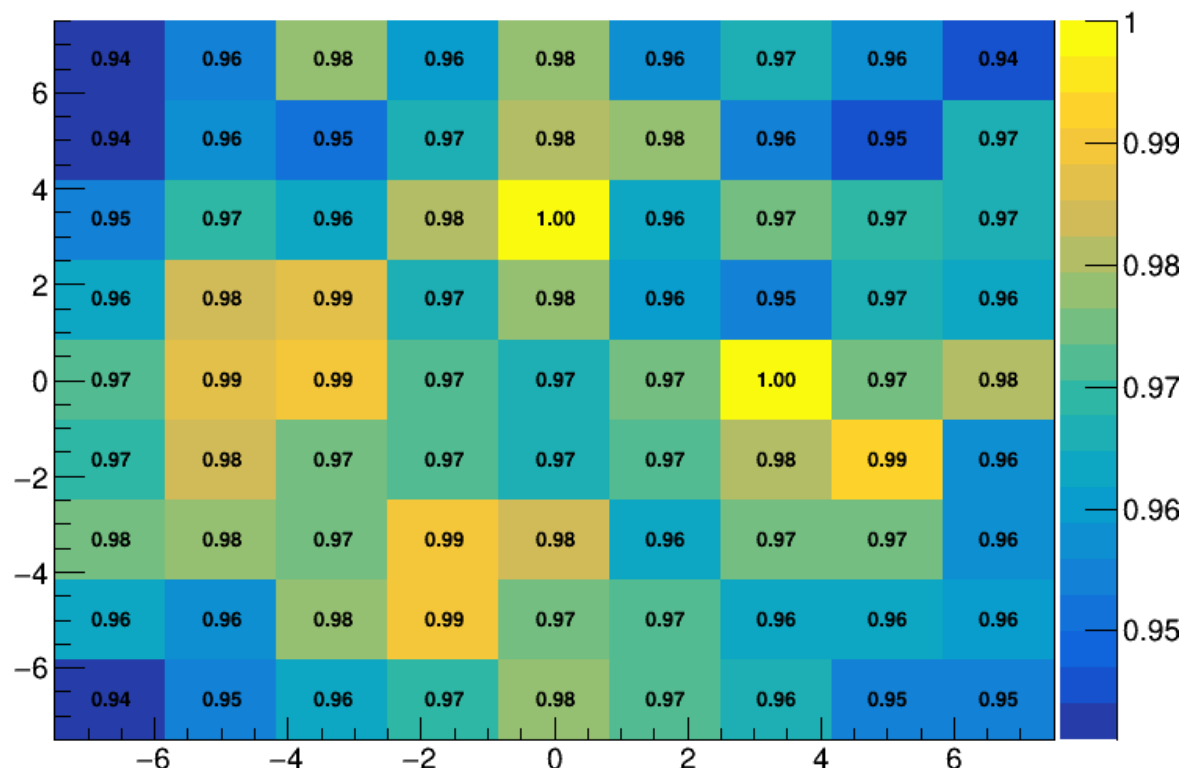
- ❖ Distance between particle gun and the light guide should be less than 0.1mm ~ 2 mm, the scintillation photons are emitted closely along the light guide surface.



- ❖ Calculate the light collection efficiency:

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\text{Number of photons are detected by PMTs}}{\text{Number of total photons}}$$

response map

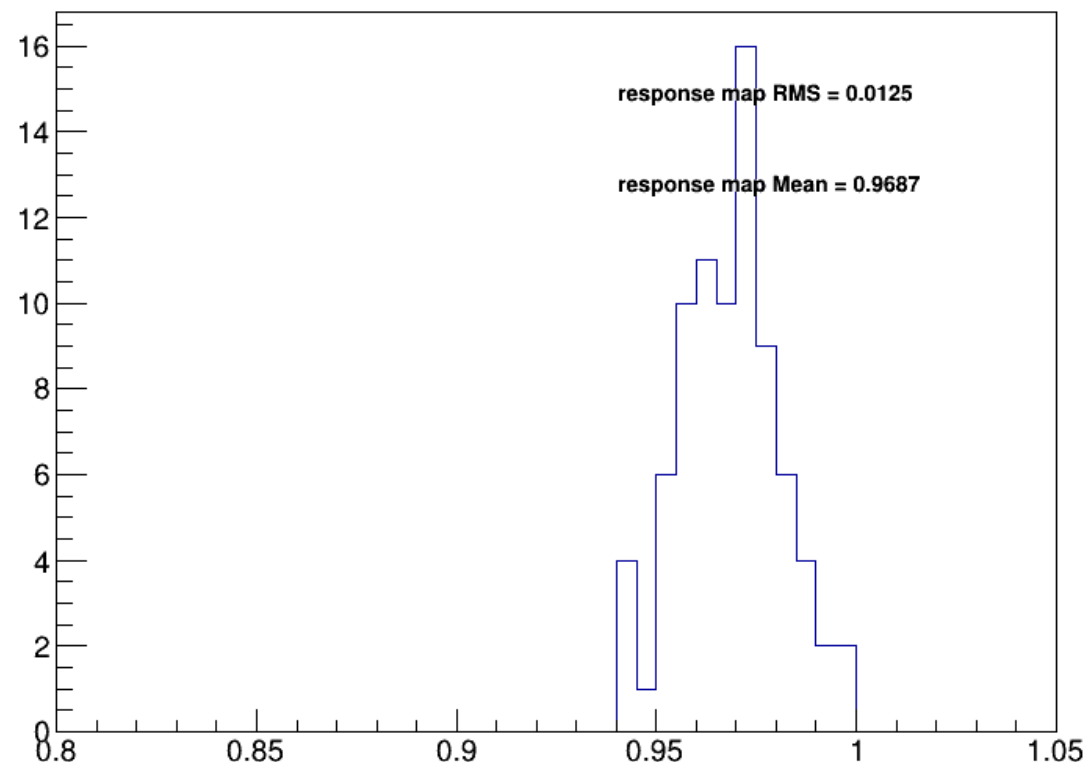


**Uniformity response map: described by RMS index, less than 3%.**

*Important!!!*

- ❖ Full tracing simulation results:
  - ✓ RMS = 1.25% < 3%, then move on Lab measurement.

Content Distribution





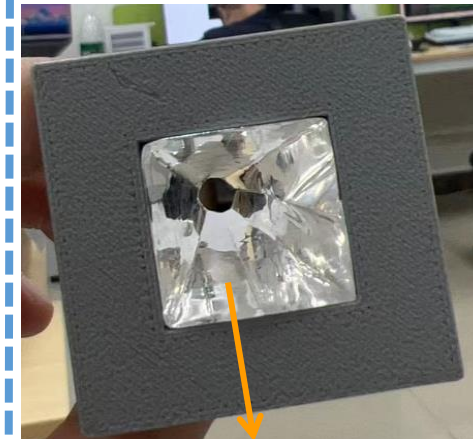
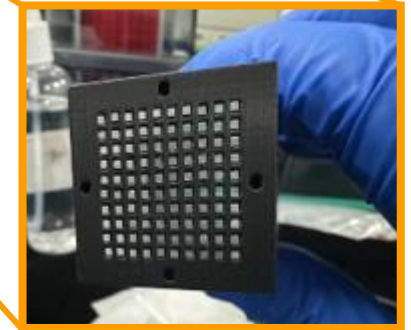
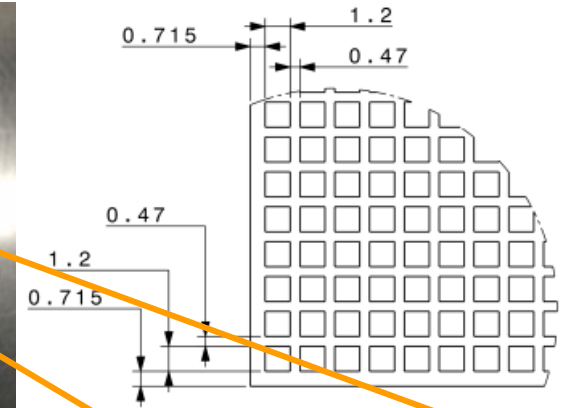
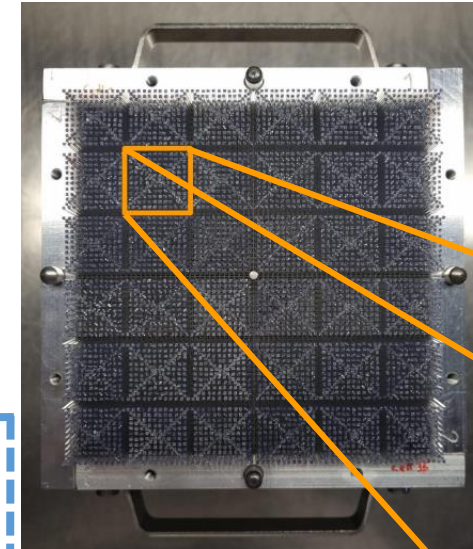
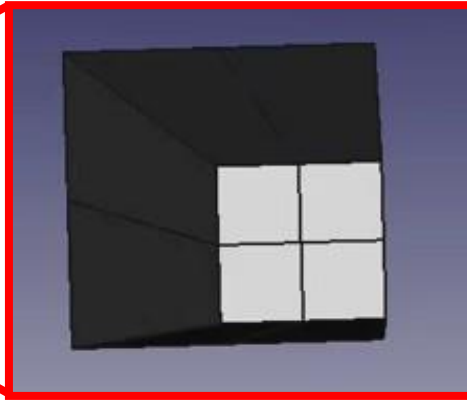
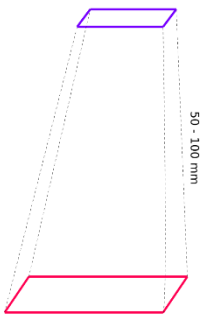
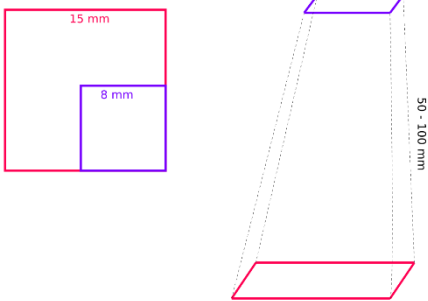
## According to the different LS period to design prototype bench.

### ❖ LS3 enhancement in 2026-2028 (Tungsten-Plastic fiber):

- ✓ The size of a module  $121 \times 121 \text{ mm}^2$  will be divided by  $6 \times 6$  cells.
- ✓ Each cell size of  $20 \times 20 \text{ mm}^2$  size with insert  $12 \times 12$  plastic fibers.
- ✓ Single signal readout by Hamamatsu PMT R9880U.
- ✓ The cross section size of fibers are  $1.0 \times 1.0 \text{ mm}^2$  and 100 mm long.

### ❖ LS4 Upgrade II in 2033/2034 (Tungsten-GAGG) :

- ✓ The size of a module  $121 \times 121 \text{ mm}^2$  will be divided by  $8 \times 8$  cells.
- ✓ Each cell size of  $15 \times 15 \text{ mm}^2$  size with insert  $9 \times 9$  GAGG crystals.
- ✓ Single signal readout by Hamamatsu MaPMT R7600U (4 channels).
- ✓ The cross section size of GAGG are  $1.0 \times 1.0 \text{ mm}^2$  and 100 mm long.

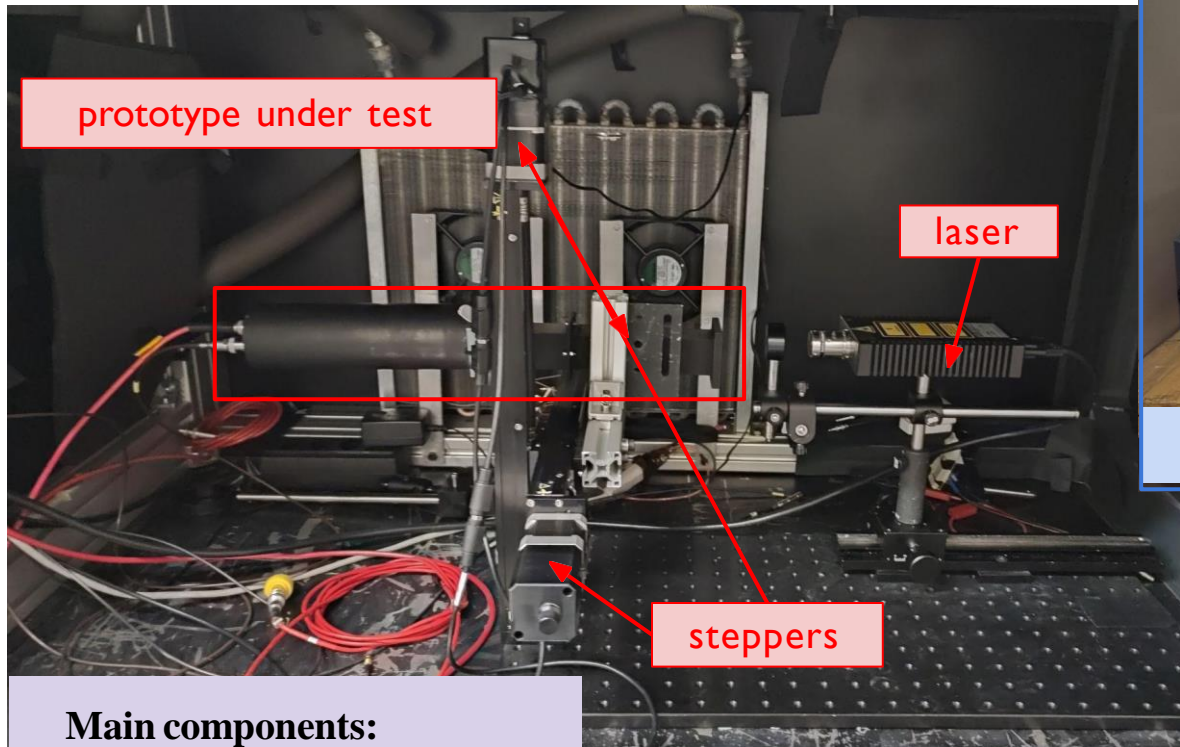


ESR reflector

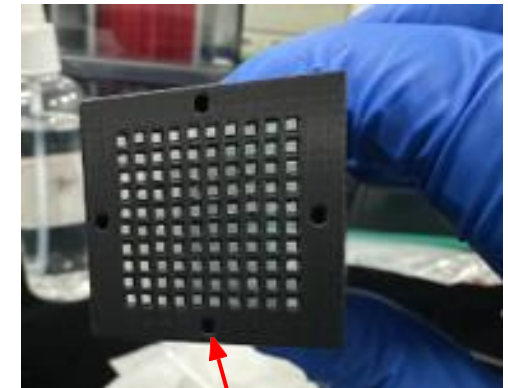
A prototype bench for Tungsten-Poly



- ❖ Use a laser as the excitation source to scan the cross-section of the entire prototype, and the scintillator part will produce a signal in the PMT.

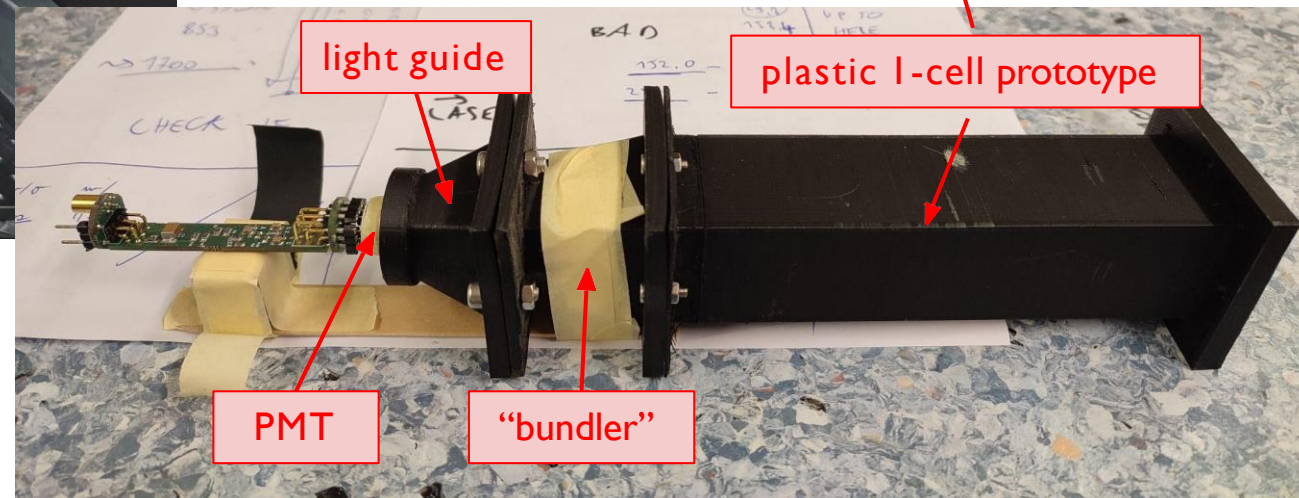


❖ Laser scan front cross section



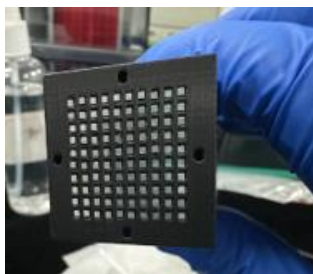
- Main components:**
1. Laser
  2. Steppers
  3. Prototype
  4. Electronics

PicoCal Workshop  
at Beijing, Alex



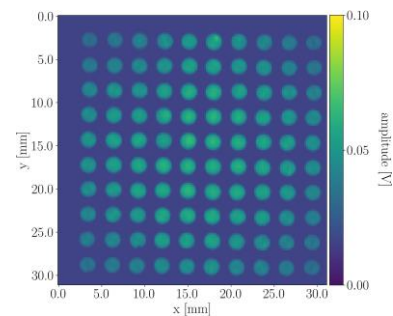


# Strategies – Laboratory Results



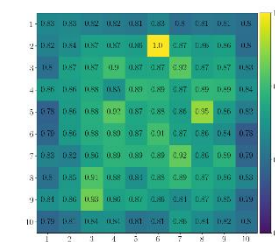
prototype

scan...

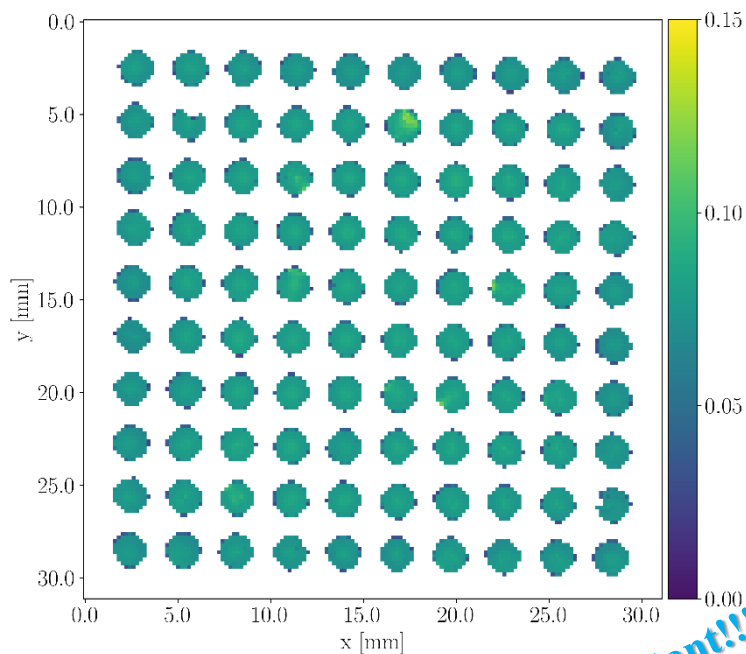


measurement

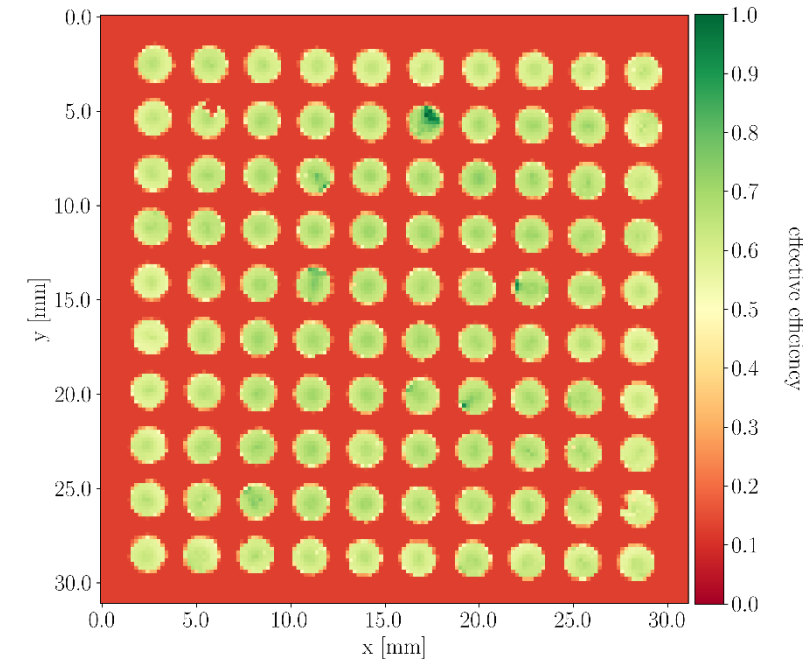
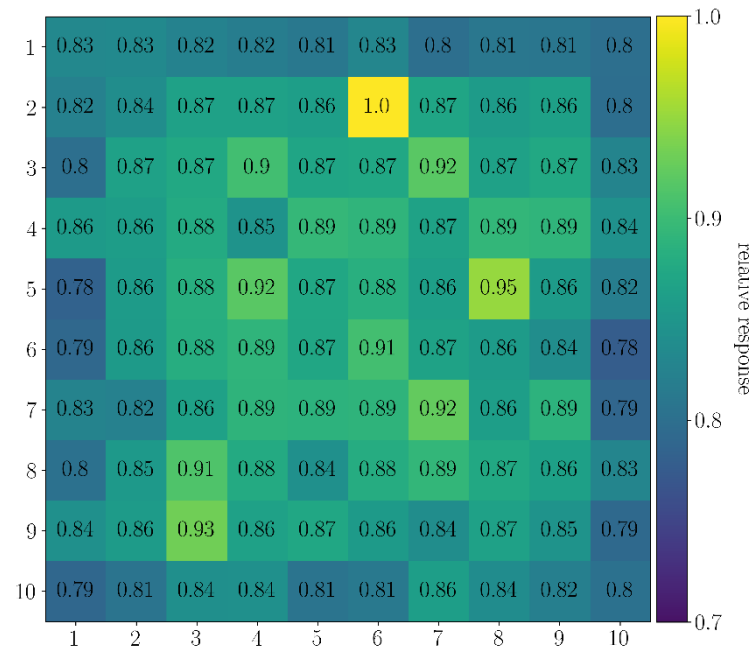
analysis...



response map



❖ RMS:  $4.52 \pm 0.32 \%$



Important!!!

Uniformity response map: described by RMS index, less than 3%.



# Strategies – Laboratory Setup at SCNU

❖ The main components are ready. Prepare for assembly, complete data collection, and finally reproduce CERN's results.



❖ Clean room



❖ PMT

❖ Laser



❖ Steppers

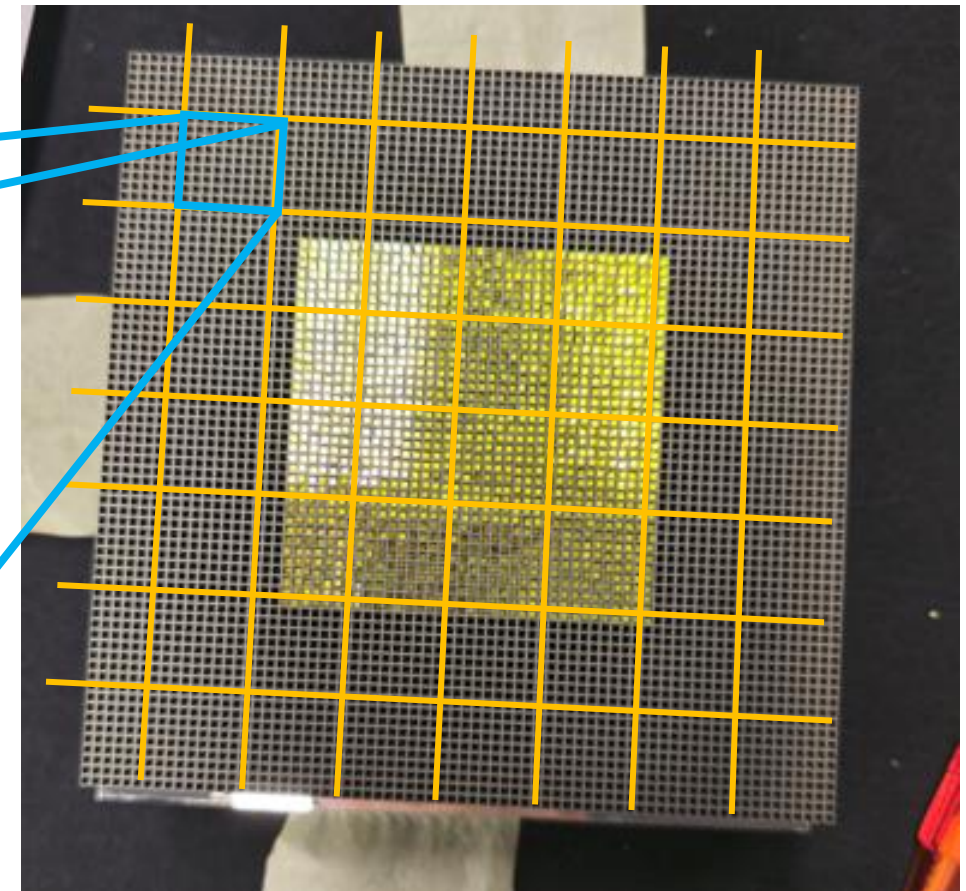
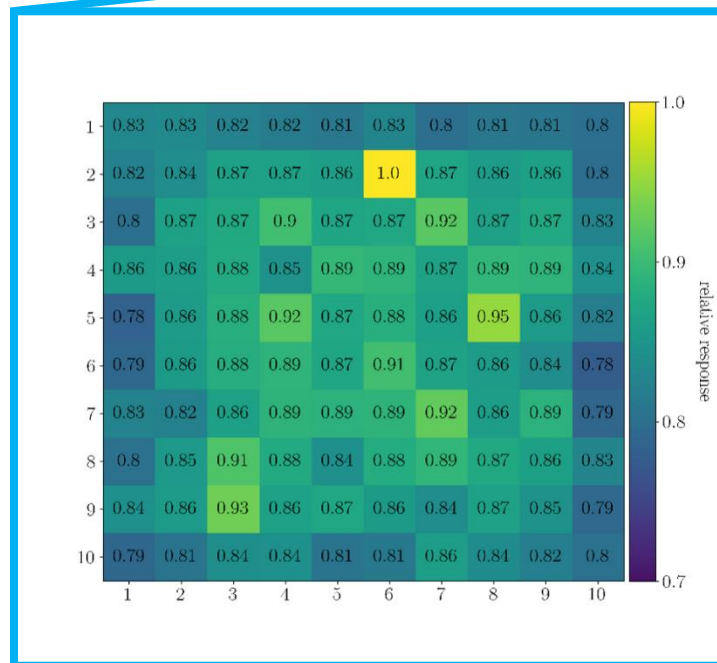


❖ Black box



- ❖ The response map measured in the laboratory will be applied to the hybrid-MC simulation of the full module.
- ❖ Each number represents the collection efficiency of an optical fiber.
- ❖ The constant term obtained from the mixed simulation is reflected in the energy resolution. **(constant term ~ 1%)**

*Important!!!*





❖ The plastic installed on the LHCb detector should meet the specified requirements. → see [LHCb Underground Safety Regulations](#).

❖ The plastic material needs to meet the following requirements:

- ✓ Radiation-resistant.
- ✓ High temperature tolerance.
- ✓ High compressive strength.
- ✓ Resistant to oxidation and deformation.

❖ Candidate plastics:

- ✓ PEEK
- ✓ PEI
- ✓ PPSU
- ✓ PA 12
- ✓ ...

❖ Testing method:

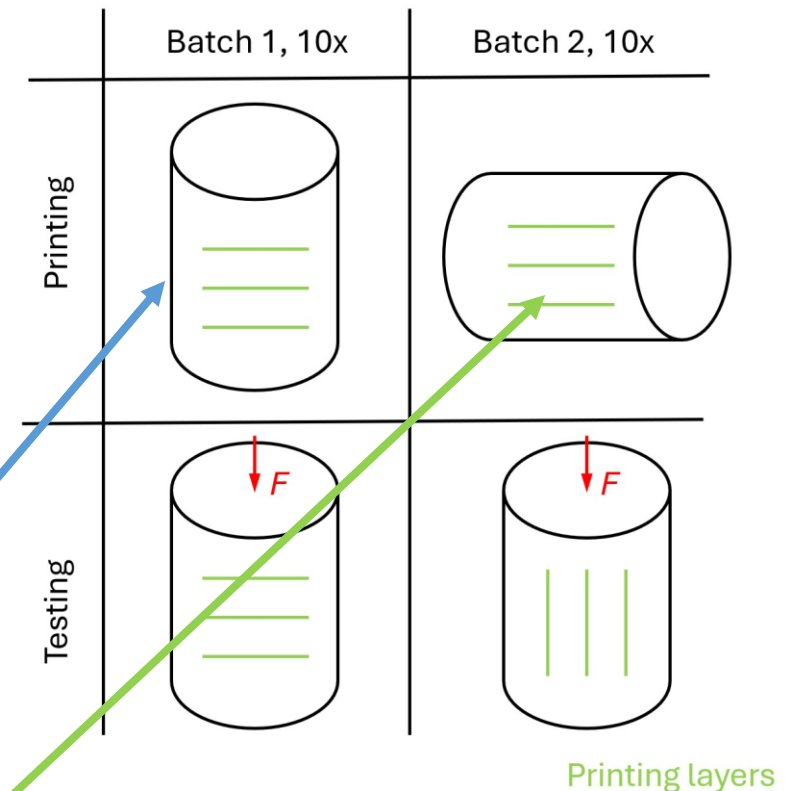
✓ Printing the cylinders with diameter of 10 mm and length of 20 mm.

✓ 10 pieces of compression test sample in standing build up orientation, using finest definition possible (**aim for 0.5mm wall thickness**)

✓ 10 pieces of compression test samples in lying build up orientation, using finest definition possible (**aim for 0.5mm wall thickness**)

❖ Candidate technology:

- ✓ FDM
- ✓ SLS
- ✓ SLA
- ✓ ...



❖ Aim:

- ✓ Get the pressure-strain curve
- ✓ Yang's modulus

**Important!!!**



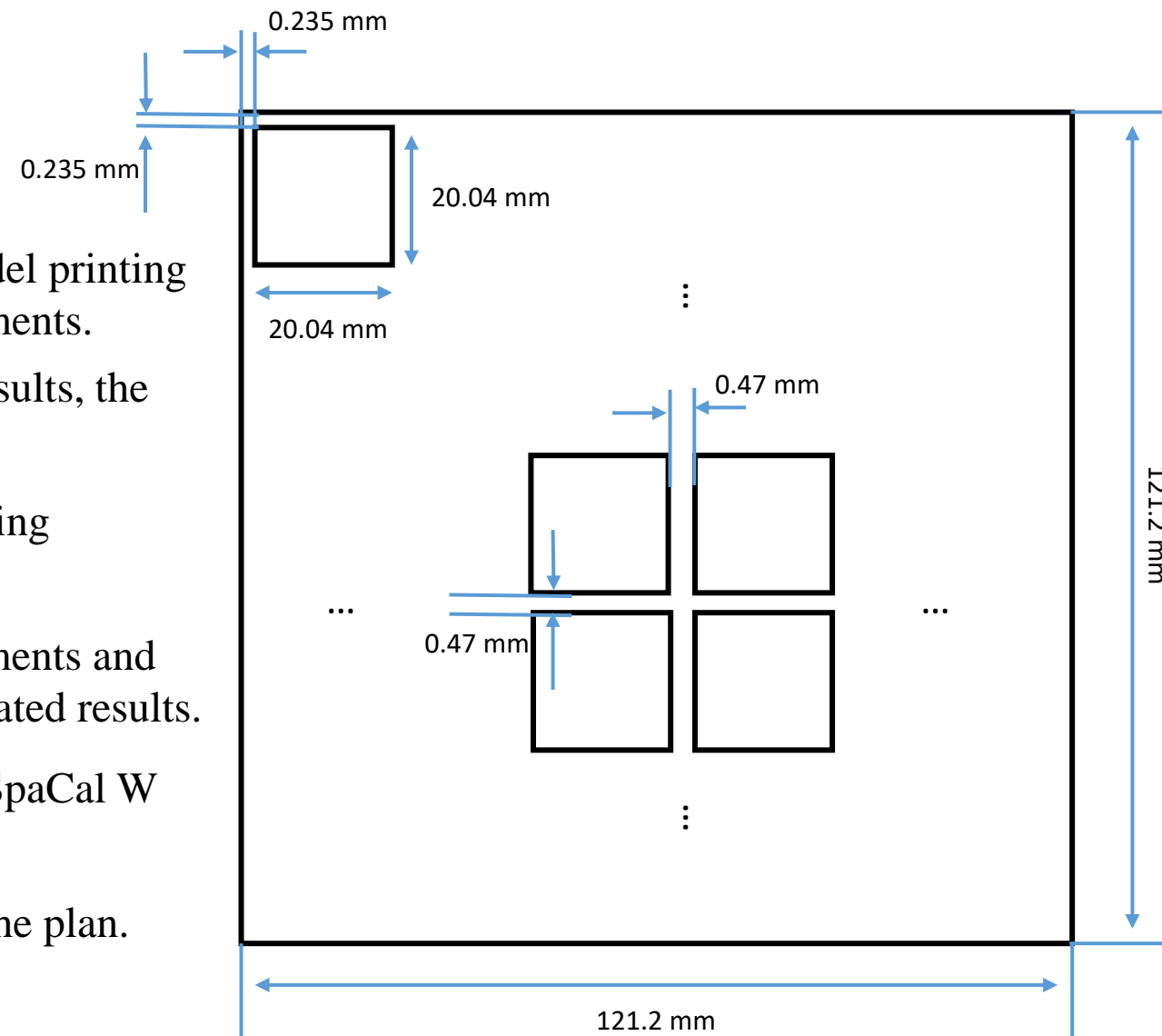


## 03

# Outlook and Next steps

- † Refine the simulation framework.
- † Setup the laboratory.
- † Perform pressure testing on plastic materials.
- † Time information.

- ❖ Setup the laboratory as soon as possible.
  - ✓ Build the framework required for light guide testing.
  - ✓ Complete a series of processes, from light guide model printing and ESR reflector processing to laboratory measurements.
  - ✓ Collecting the experimental data and calculate the results, the respond map.
- ❖ Complete the light guide simulation from the full-ray tracing simulation to hybrid-MC simulation.
- ❖ Calculate the time information in the laboratory measurements and optimize the time resolution to bring it closer to the simulated results.
- ❖ Prepare a full-size ( $6 \times 6$  cells) mirror with a pattern for SpaCal W absorber.
- ❖ Following mechanical testing of the plastic according to the plan.







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THANK YOU!

