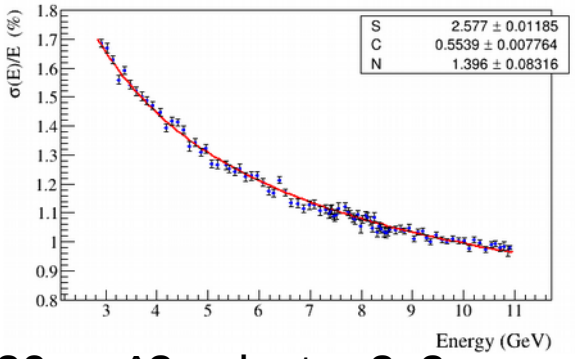
https://inspirehep.net/literature/1896934

Electromagnetic calorimeters based on scintillating lead tungstate crystals for experiments at Jefferson Lab, 2021



2x2x20 cm^3 , cluster 3x3

1.396%/E+2.577%/sqrt(E)+0.5539%

https://inspirehep.net/literature/261664

Performance of a scintillating glass calorimeter for electromagnetic showers, 1988

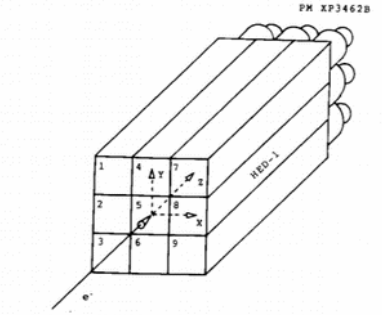


Fig. 3. Layout of the calorimeter setup in the test beam.

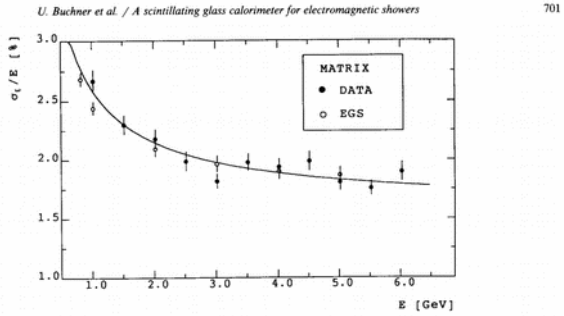


Fig. 12. Energy resolution as a function of the electron energy (black circles) and the EGS prediction (open circles). The line shows the parametrization (4) described in the text.

8x8x66 cm^3

1.46%/E+2.4%/sqrt(E)+1.63%

https://inspirehep.net/files/1299a6aa1e200e01f9d7f208800a81f6

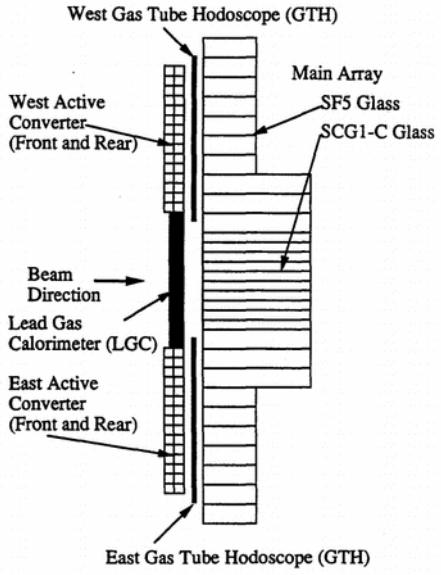


Figure 1. Plan view of the major components of the Experiment 705 calorimeter

	SCG1-C	SF5
Composition (by weight)	BaO 43.4% SiO2 42.5% Li2O 4.0% MgO 3.3% K2O 3.3% Al2O3 2.0% Ce2O3 1.5%	PbO 55% SiO2 38% K2O 5% Na2O 1%
Density	3.36 g/cm3	4.08 g/cm3
Radiation Length	4.25 cm	2.47 cm
Absorption Length (30-200GeV/c² pions)	45.6 cm	42.0 cm

Table 1. Properties of SCG1-C Scintillating and SF5 Lead Glass

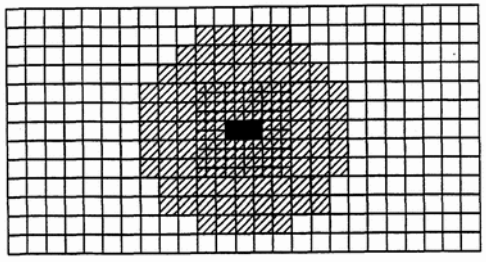


Figure 2. Beam view of the Main Array (SCG1-C scintillating glass is cross-hatched)

The Experiment 705 Electromagnetic Shower Calorimeter, 1993

15.x15.x89 cm^3
7.5x7.5x89 cm^3

Rad. Length 20.9 X0

0.99%+4.58%/sqrt(E)