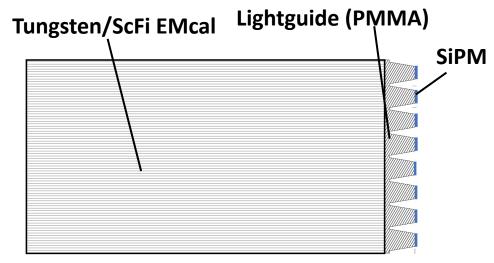
Measurement of characteristics of lightguide for forward EMcal for ePIC detector

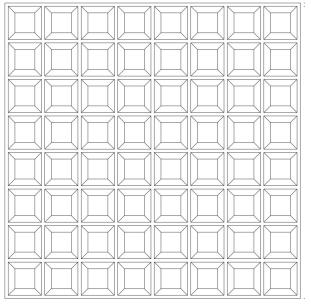
Yunshan Cheng UCLA Thursday, Feb 29, 2024

Ucla

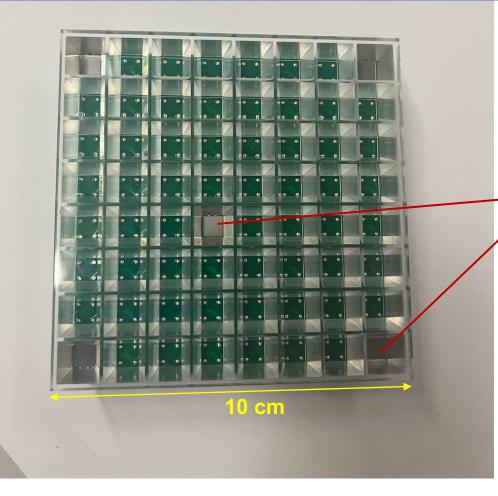
Introduction

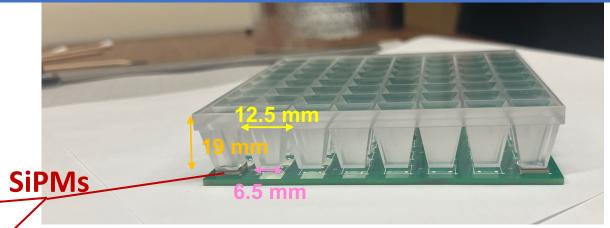
- Design: lightguide (PMMA/acrylic) + SiPM structure
- Purpose: measure
- a) efficiency of light collection
 - We want a good Signal/Noise at low level of light once SiPM becomes noisy after exposure to neutrons.
 - Earlier prototypes of calorimeter tested at FNAL yield
 0.4-0.6 pixel/MeV.
 - ePIC should measure energy from 50 MeV.
 It is desired to increase yield to 1.5 pixels/MeV.
- b) uniformity of light collection
 - At high energy (~100 GeV), resolution is dominated by constant term.
 - Constant resolution depends on non-uniformities in the calorimeter (including non-uniformity of light collection).





Prototype of lightguide for ePIC Forward EMCal





- A single lightguide per W/ScFi installation block. It has 64 pyramids to collect light from 10 x10 cm² area of block to 64 6 x 6 mm² SiPMs.
- Thickness of lightguide is 19 mm, reduction area is 12.5 x 12.5 mm² to 6.5 x 6.5 mm².
- Optical coupling between SiPMs and lightguide is Sylgard 3145 RTV.
- Non-uniformity: light incident to the edges of pyramids has lower efficiency.
- Not enough calibrated SiPMs for now.

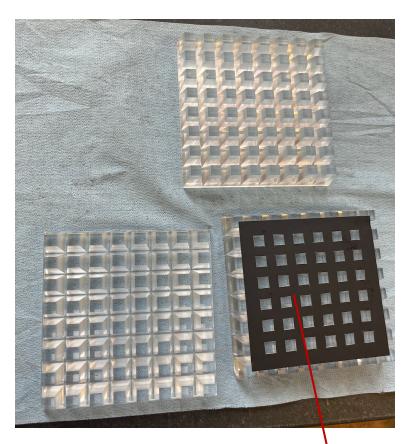
Results: Efficiency

- Efficiency was measured with HPK 6x6 mm² SiPM. Light source is 1mm diameter plastic optical fiber, 35 cm away from SiPM. 2% light is lost in 19 mm Acrylic (PMMA) and Sylgard coupling.
- Two versions of lightguide were tested. One straight after machining, another with additional polishing after machining.

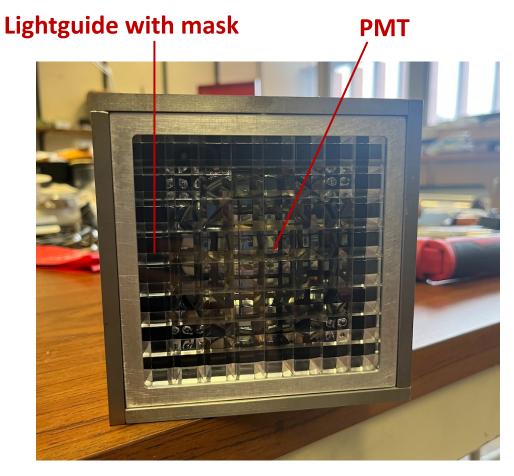
Type of Light Guide	Lightguide Efficiency			Total Light Collection Efficiency
Machined	84%	98%	85.2%	70%
Machined + Polished	95%			80%

- FNAL test run measures light yield ~ 400 pixels/GeV with efficiency at ~ 21%. Scaling this for ePIC gives about 1600 pixels/GeV light yield for forward EMCal.
- This will be verified in another test run at FNAL.

PMT + lightguide for uniformity test



Mask edges between grids

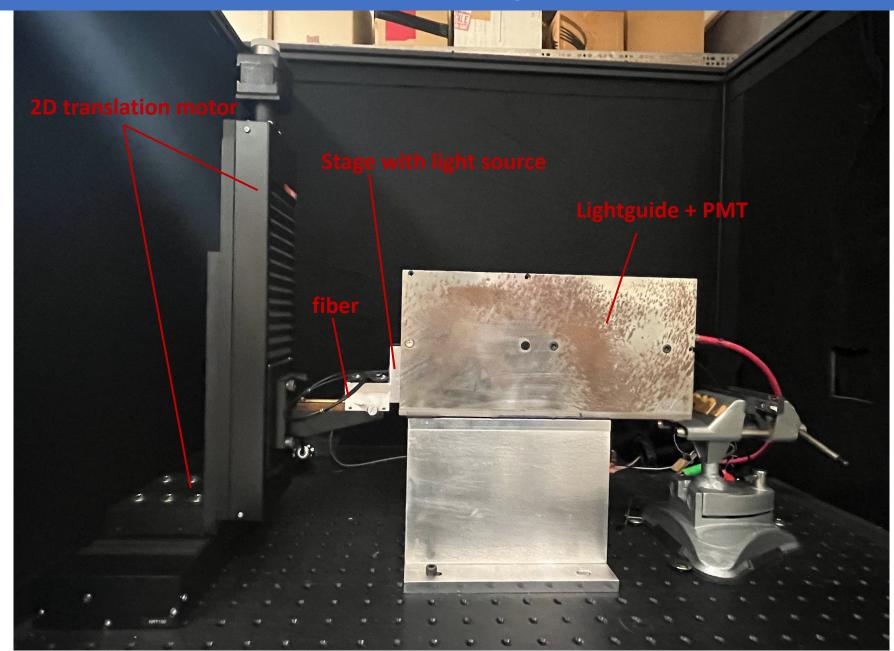


• PMT + Masked lightguide to mimic the SiPM detection

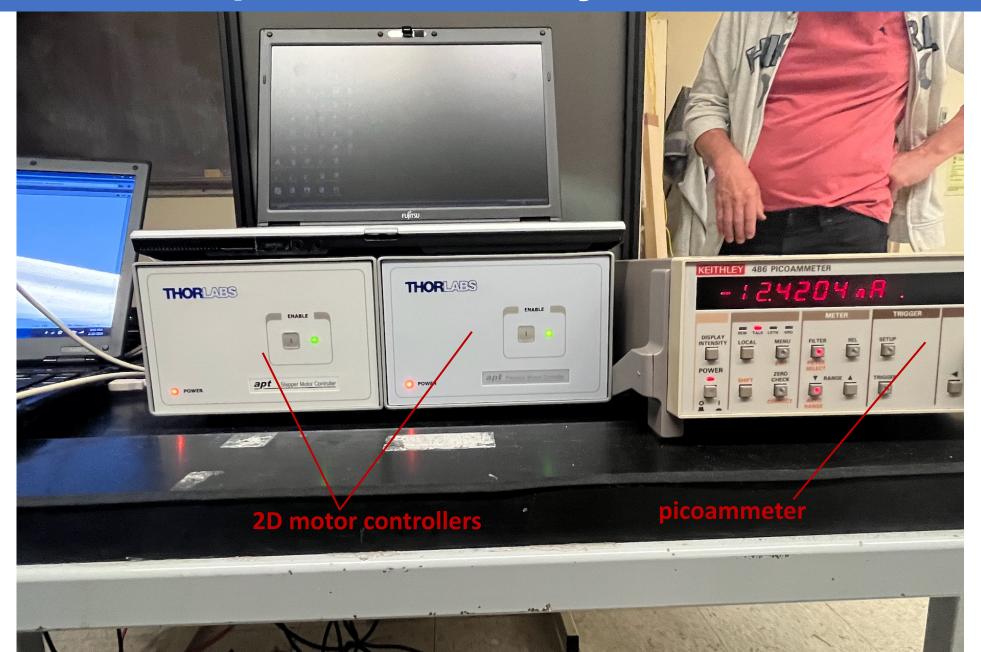
Incident light that hits the edge (black masked area) won't be detected by PMT. Similar to SiPM detection.

• Lightguide and PMT are glued to ensure optical contact.

2D scan setup for uniformity test

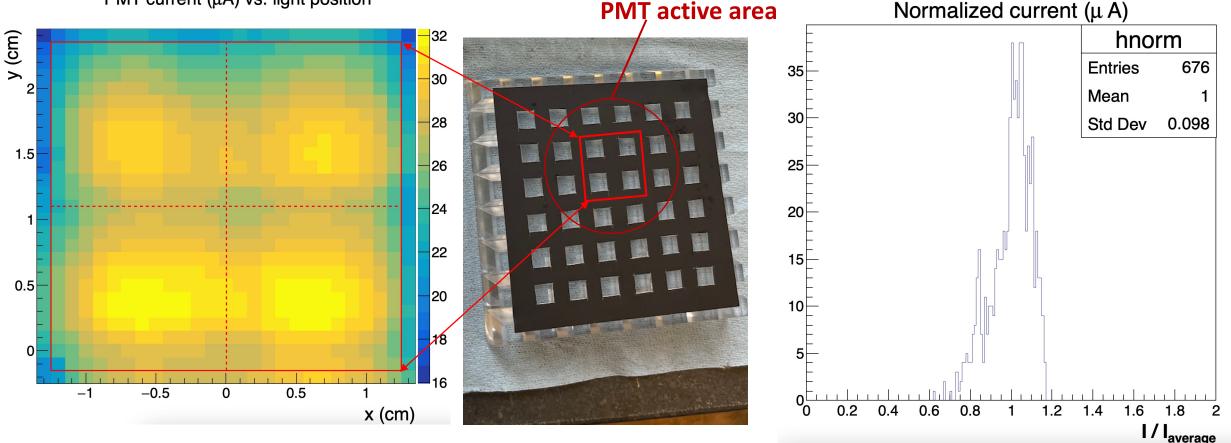


2D scan setup for uniformity test



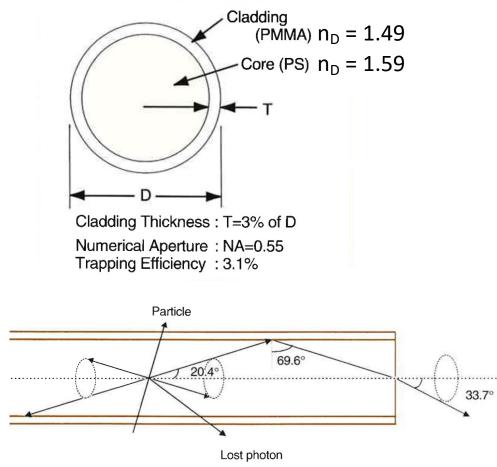
Results: Uniformity

PMT current (µA) vs. light position

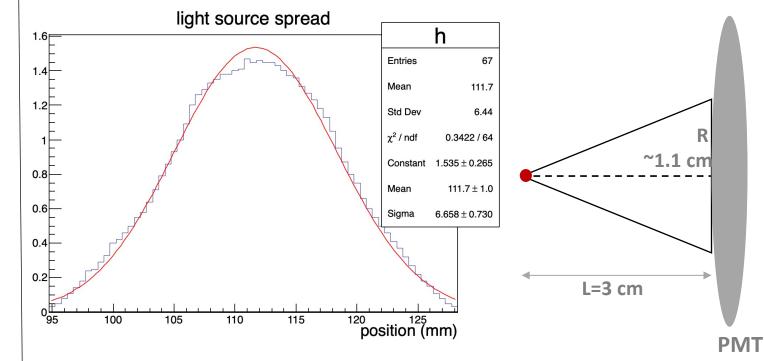


- Light source is close to lightguide, so it is regarded as point-like without transverse dispersion.
- Grid structure is observed.
- PMT efficiency drops at the bottom region. Limited active area (diameter ~65 mm).
 So we focus on top 4 grids in the test.

Future: Angular dispersion of light source



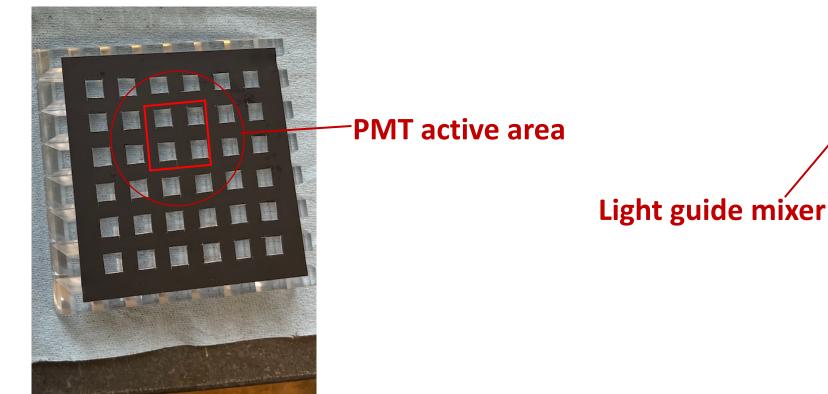
- SCSF-78 single cladding fibers
- The light source's fiber has same indexs of refraction with fiber in EM Tower.



- When light source is 3 cm away from PMT, 90% light is contained within R ~ 1.1 cm.
- Moliere radius R_m = 2.3 cm.
- Future measurements: Prior going to FNAL, we can do measurements of uniformity of light collection with light source mimicking EM shower. Tune L to spread light to mimic R_m.

Future: Improve uniformity of PMT

- What was observed:
- a) A fast falloff in signal due to limited (65 mm diameter) active area of PMT.
- b) It seems photocathode uniformity and efficiency of PMT depend on HV settings.
- For future measurements, setup will be improved with adding lightguide mixer between lightguide for ePIC and PMT.





Conclusions

- Light collection efficiency is ~80% with polished lightguide. ePIC expects ~1600 pixels/GeV light yield.
- Non-uniformity of lightguide's grid structure is observed with point light source. Test design needs improvement to fix PMT's efficiency drop.

Outlook

- We will measure uniformity of light collection with light source mimicking EM shower.
- We will apply light guide mixer to eliminate the position-dependent efficiency of PMT.
- In Geant simulation of EM Cal, lightguide will be considered.
- Beam test of this prototype will happen in May at Fermilab.