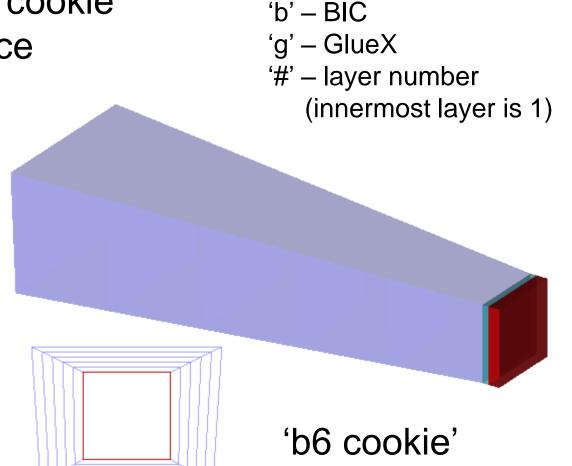
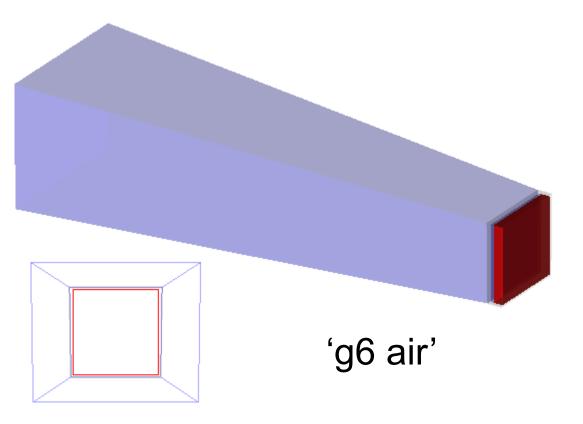
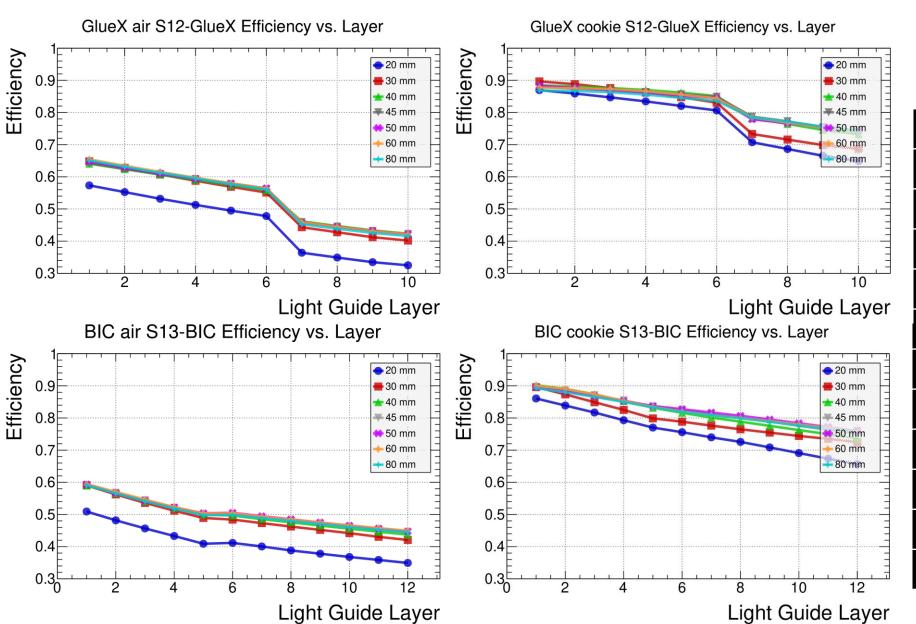
- > Generating optical photons (450 nm) at input face of light guides
  - $\triangleright$  Flat in  $\varphi$ , flat in  $\cos(\theta)$
  - $\triangleright$  Limited to  $\theta = 26.7$  degrees
- > 0.5 mm air gap or 1.0 mm silicone cookie
- Count photons that reach SiPM face



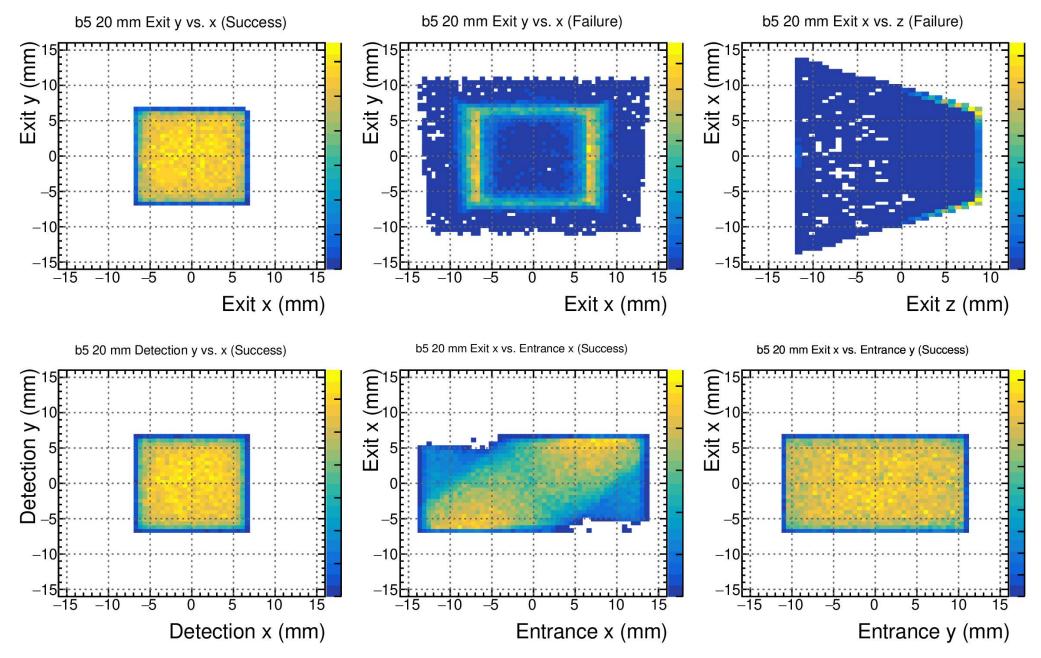


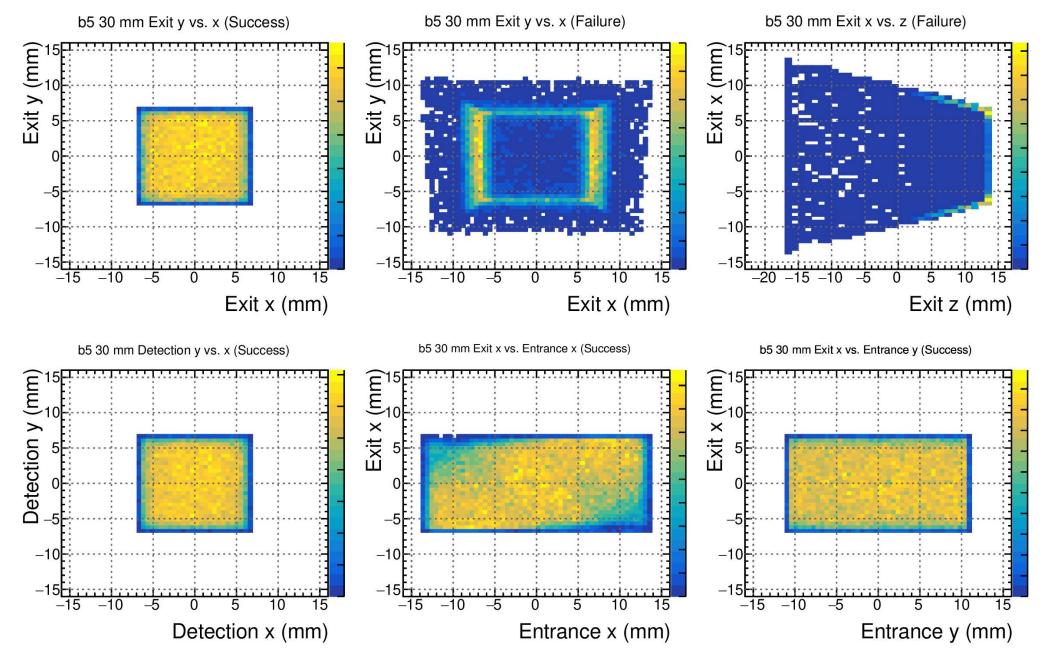
#### **Efficiencies**

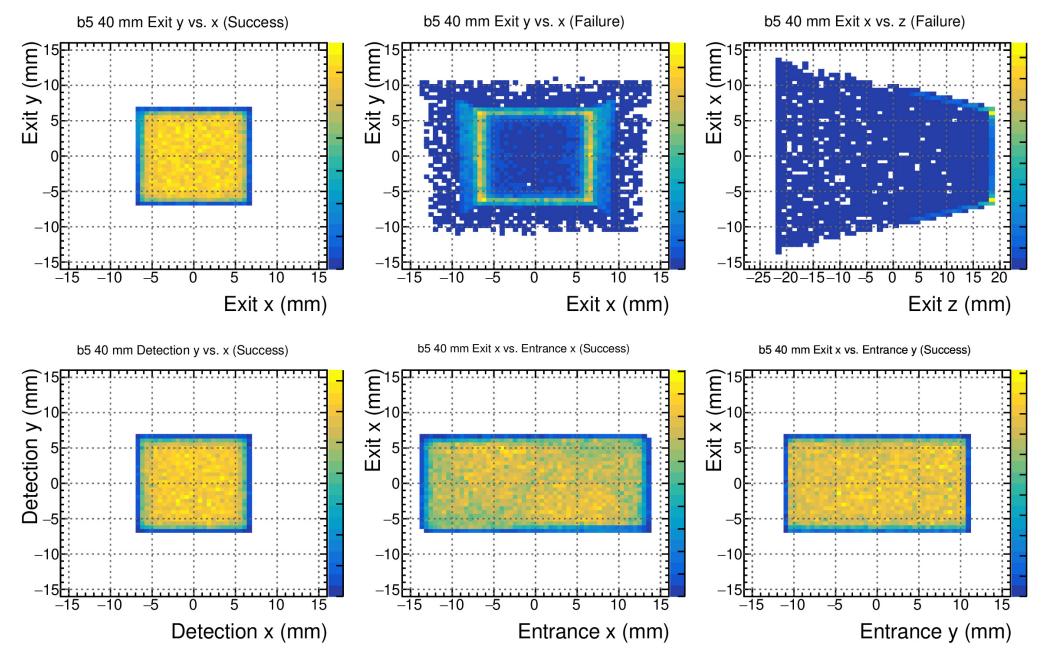
#### 50 mm Efficiencies

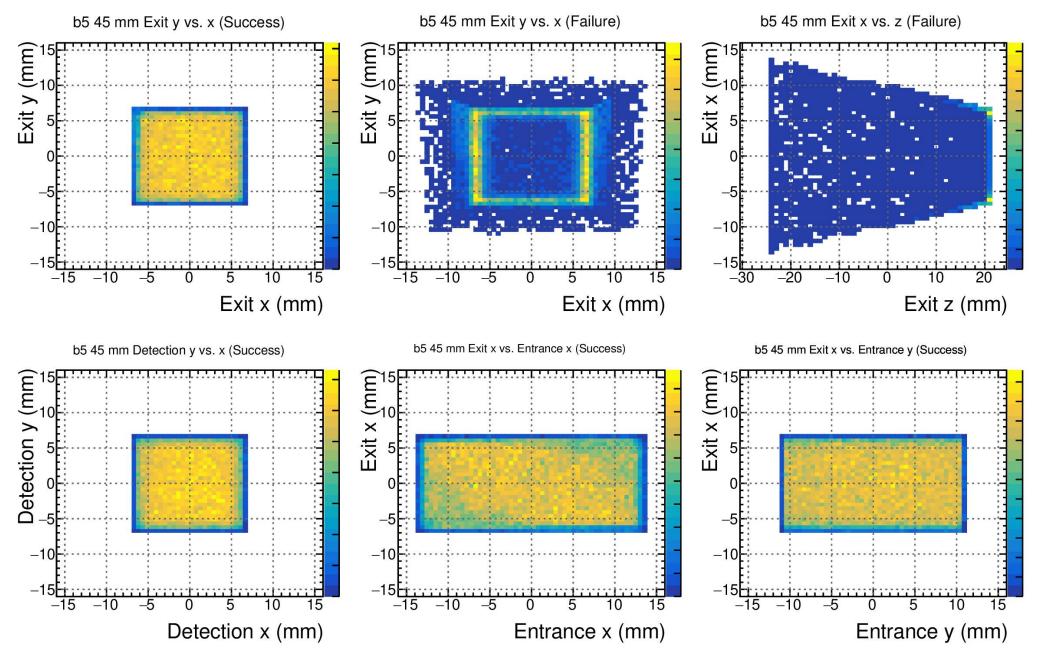


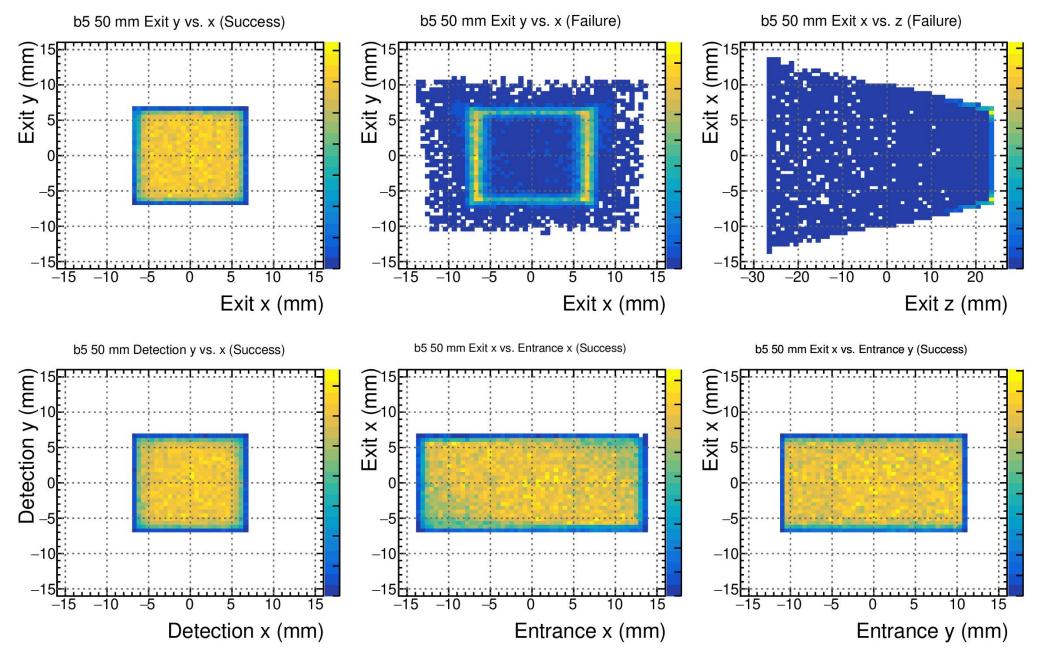
(ayer *	Shexair	Shex Con.	B/Cair	B/C COOKIE
1	0.647	0.883	0.594	0.896
2	0.629	0.877	0.567	0.883
3	0.611	0.868	0.543	0.869
4	0.594	0.861	0.522	0.853
5	0.579	0.852	0.504	0.837
6	0.564	0.845	0.505	0.827
7	0.457	0.779	0.495	0.817
8	0.444	0.767	0.485	0.807
9	0.431	0.753	0.475	0.795
10	0.421	0.742	0.465	0.784
11	-	-	0.456	0.772
12	-	-	0.448	0.760

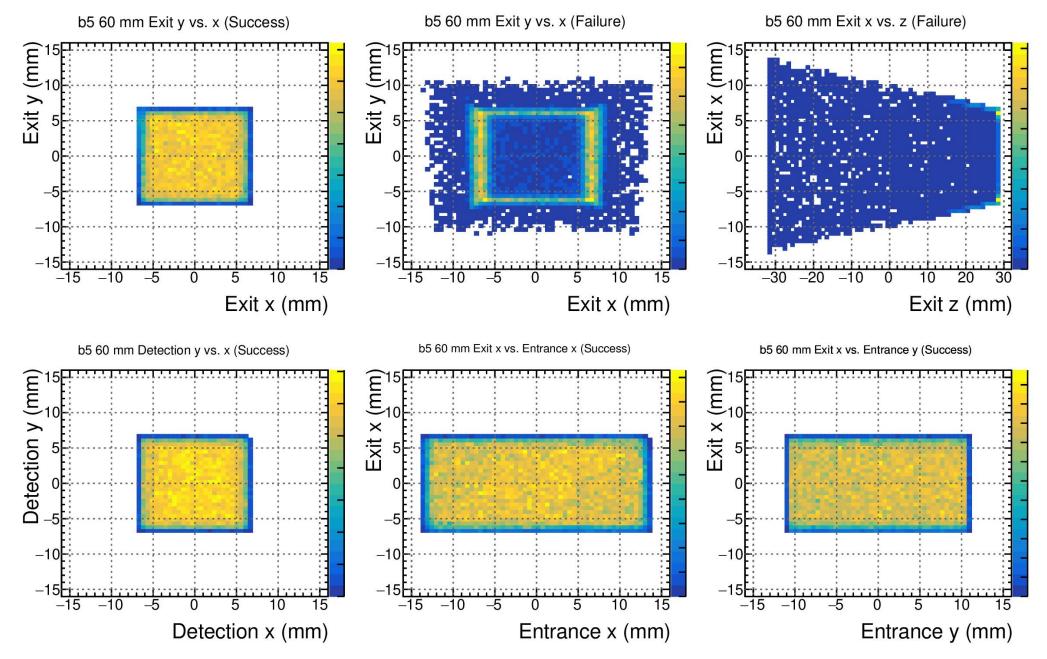


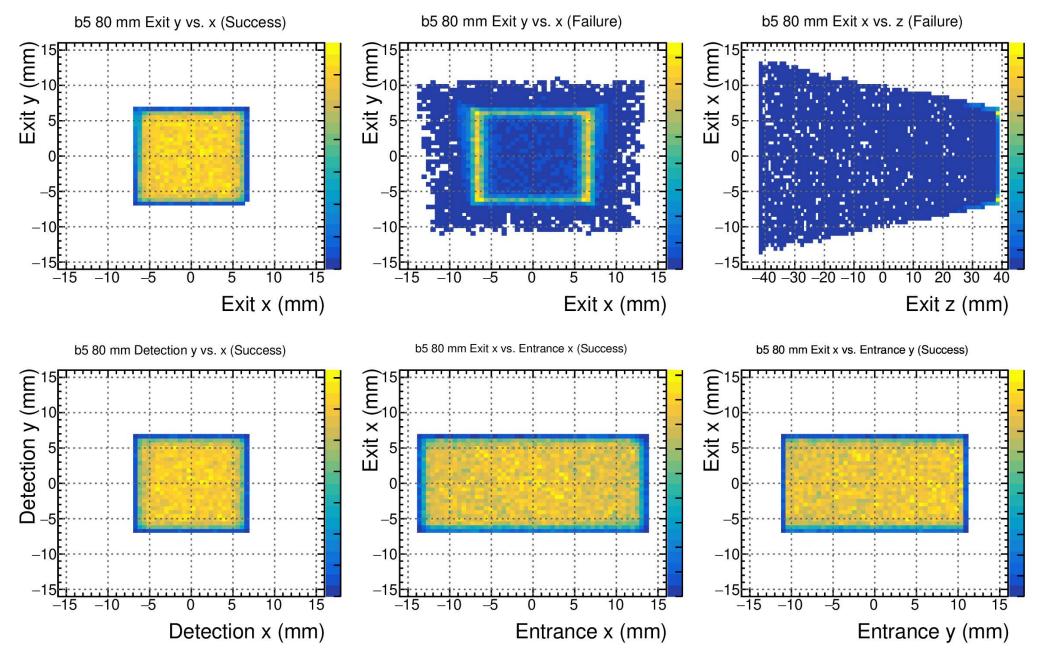


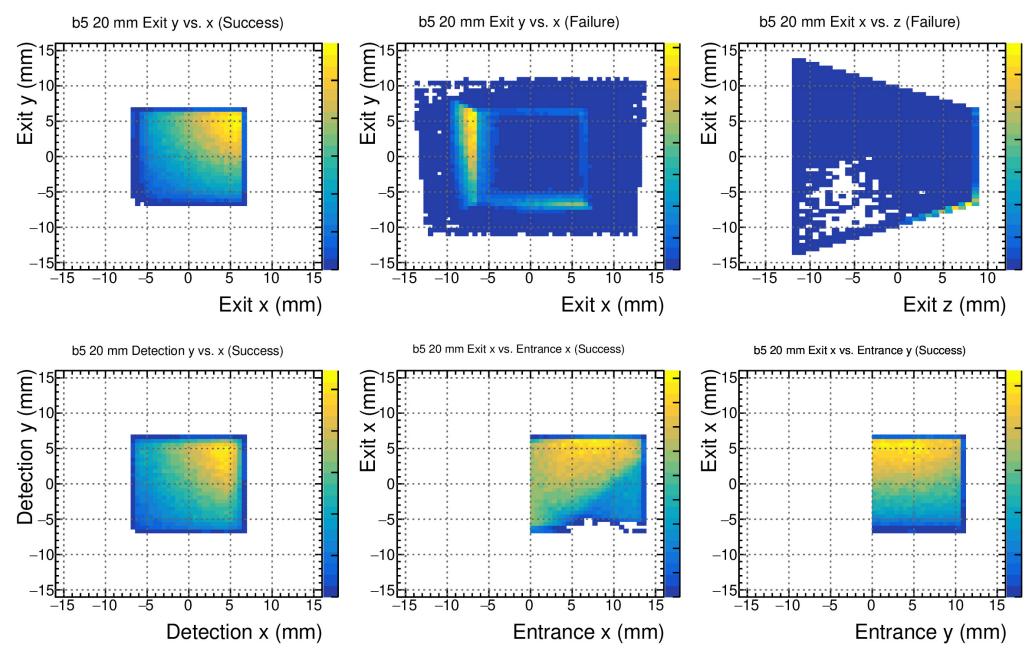


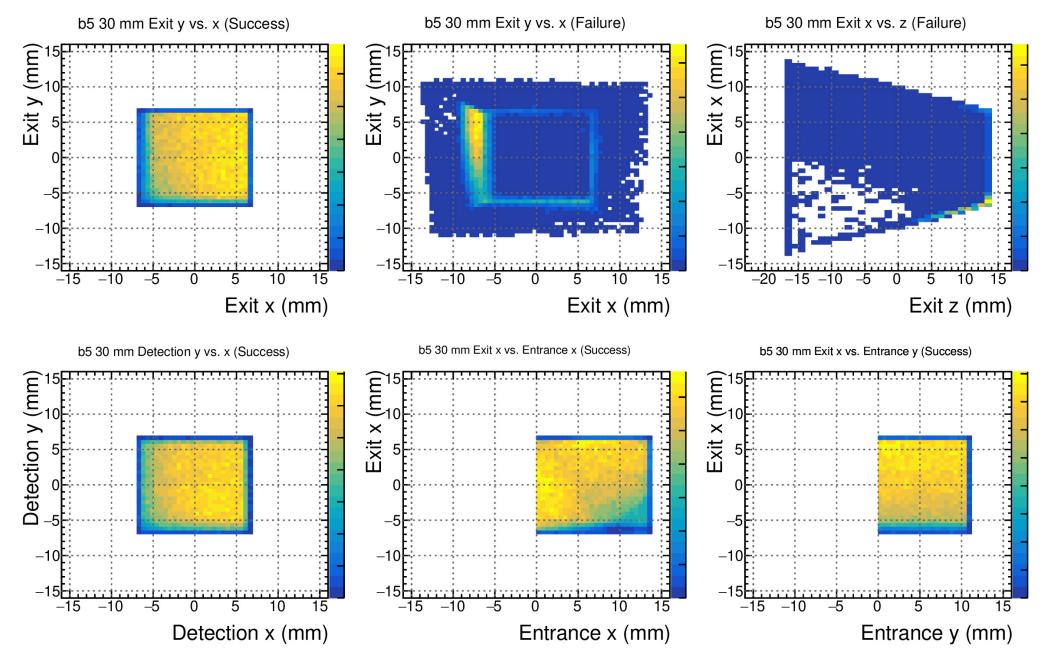


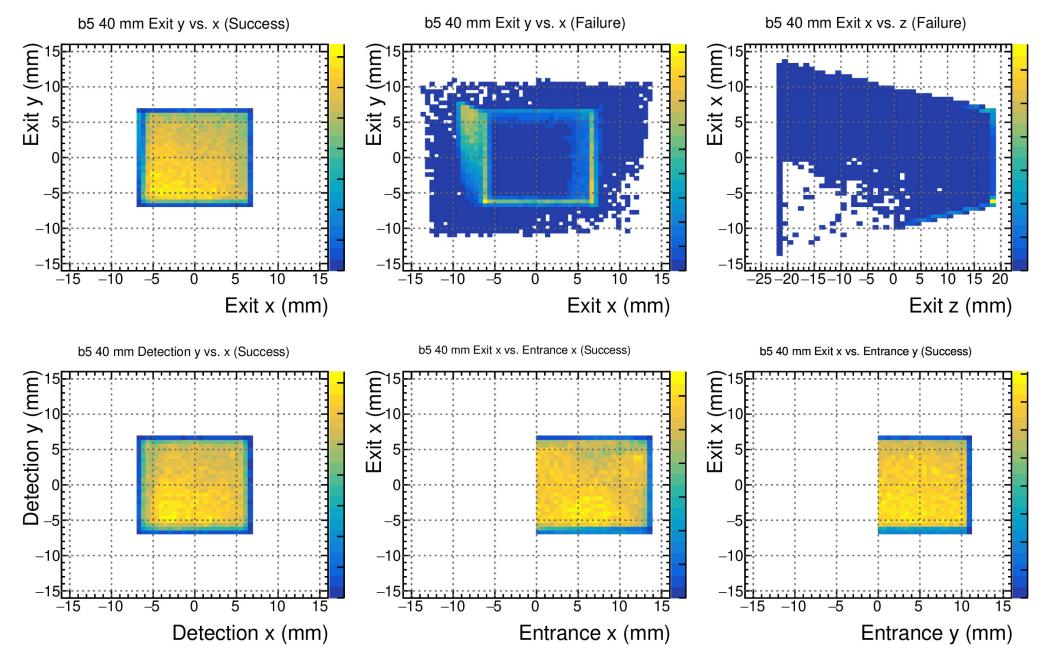


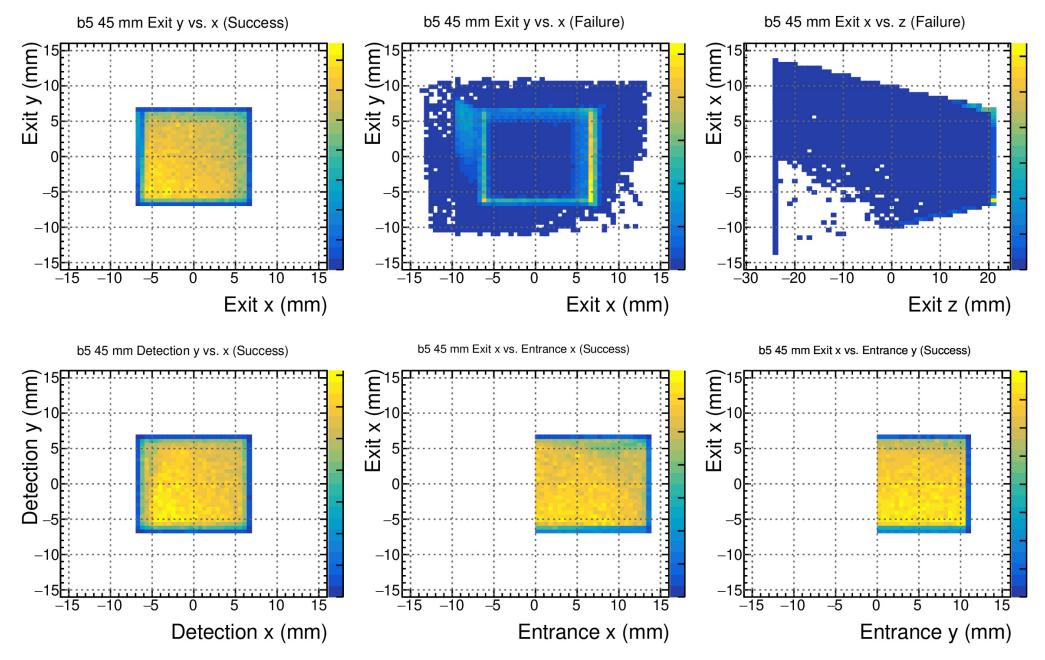


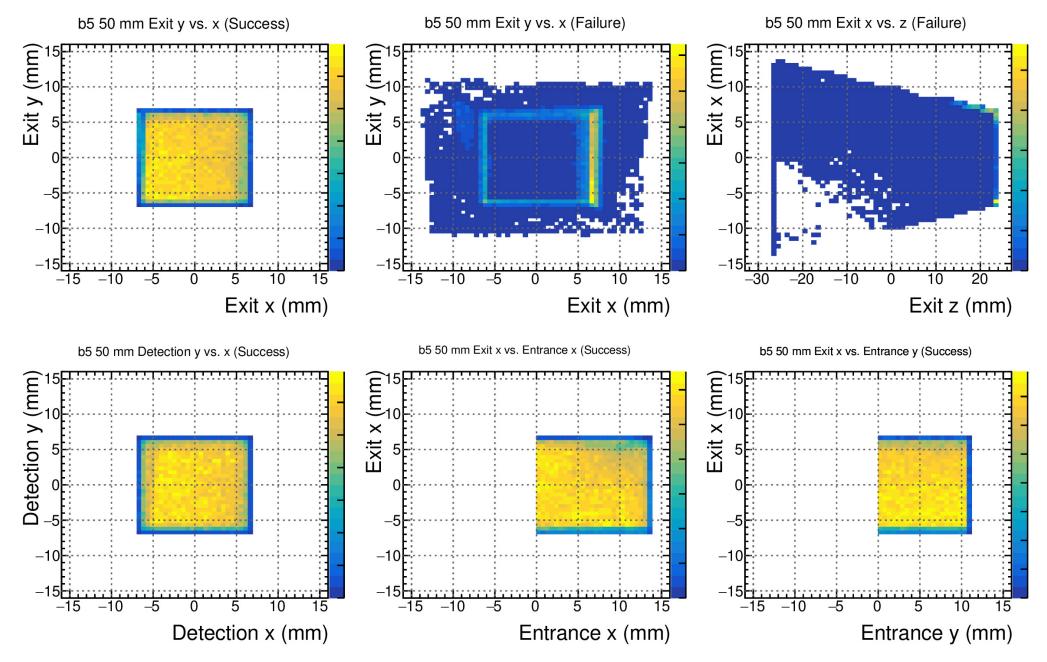


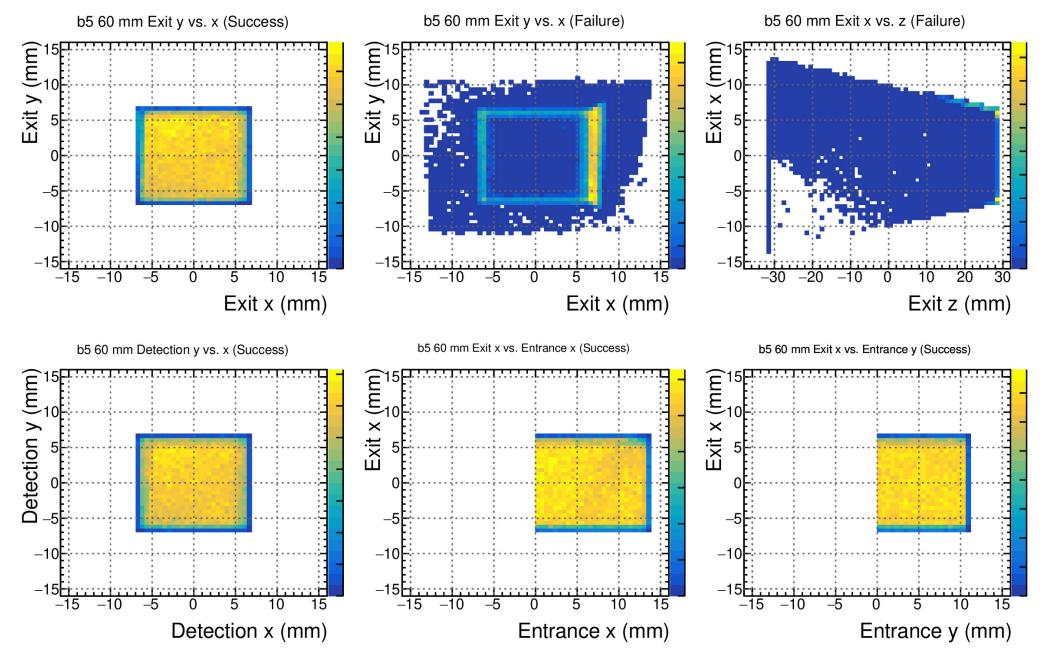


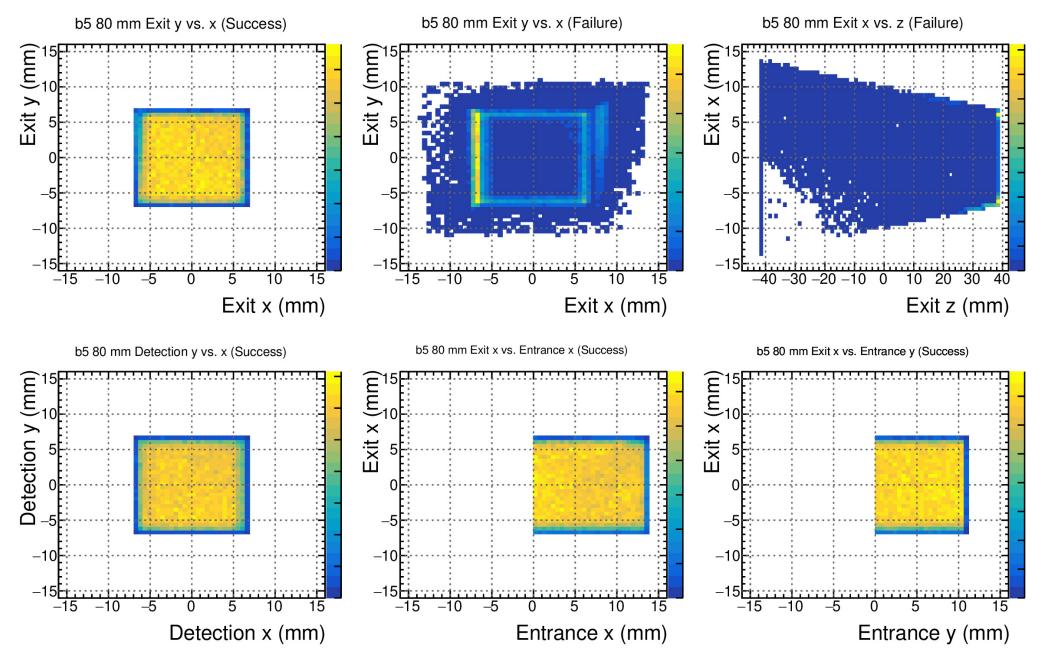




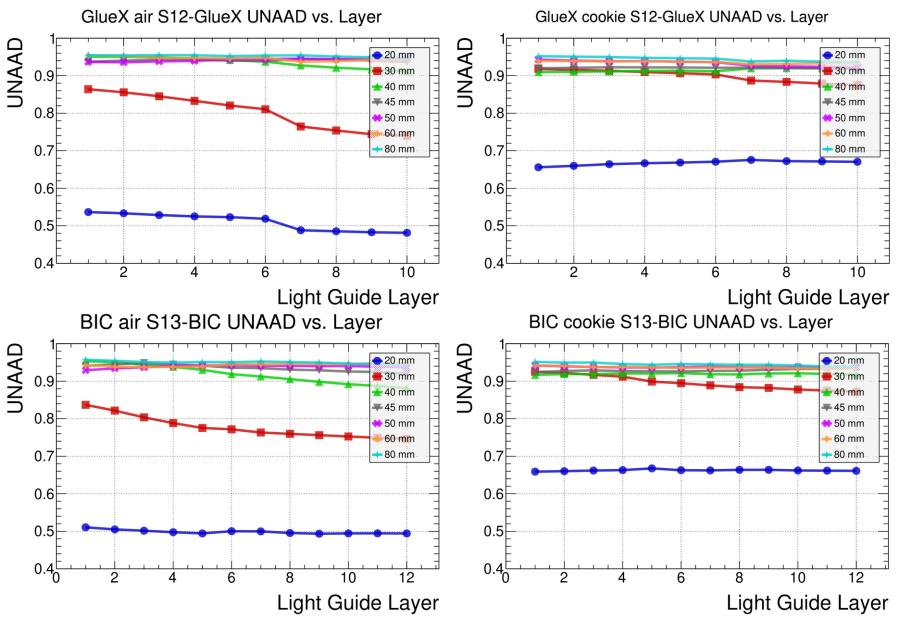






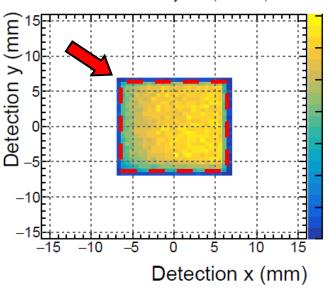


# **Light Mixing – UNAAD (single-quadrant source)**



- Normalized Absolute Average Deviation
- Metric for flatness of inner SiPM pixels

b5 30 mm Detection y vs. x (Success)



$$1 - rac{1}{N \cdot \overline{Y}} \sum_{i=1}^N ig| Y_i - \overline{Y} ig|$$

#### **Conclusions**

- > ~30% more efficient with silicone cookie than with air gap
- > Efficiency begins to drop off at 40 mm length for outer layers
- Spatial correlations between input and detected photons are strong below 40 mm length
- > 45 50 mm appears reasonable for efficiency and light mixing so far
- Ongoing simulations looking at using 6x6 SiPMs and smaller light guides rather than the 13x13 arrays

