



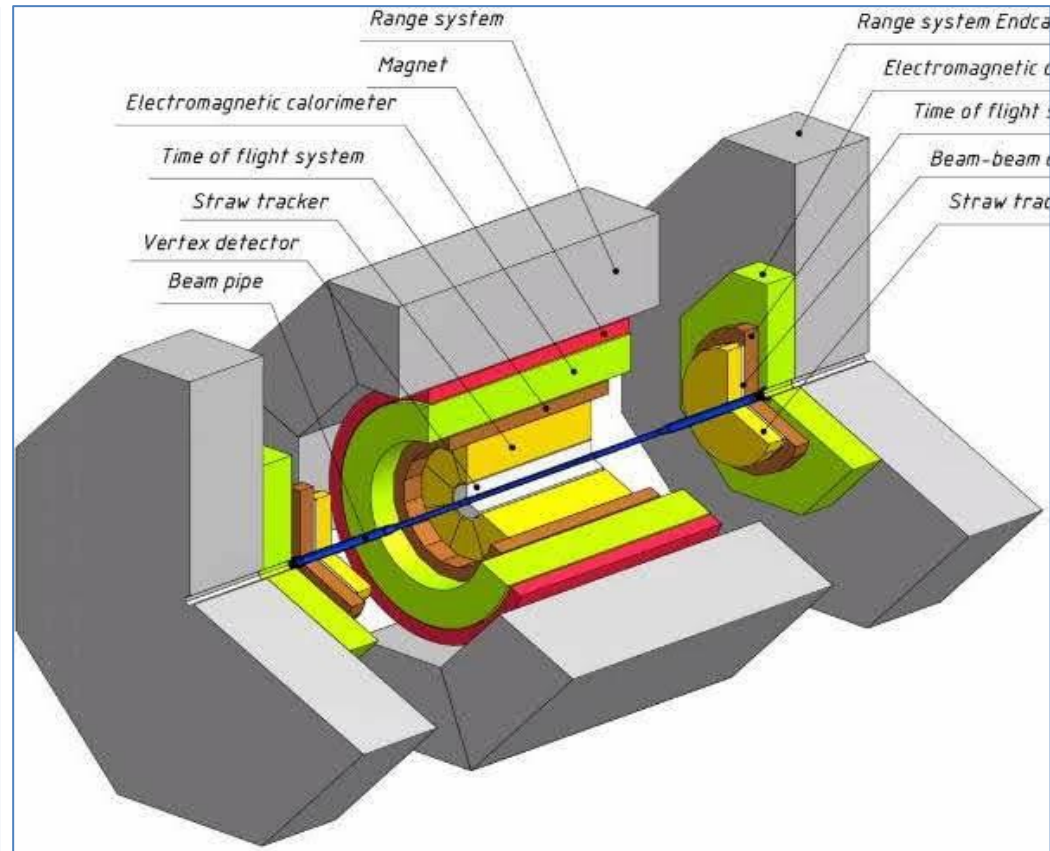
**SPD ECAL Status Report**  
**[IX SPD collaboration meeting](#)**

**Erevan, May 13 of 2025**

**Oleg Gavrishuk, Laboratory of High Energy Physics, Dubna**

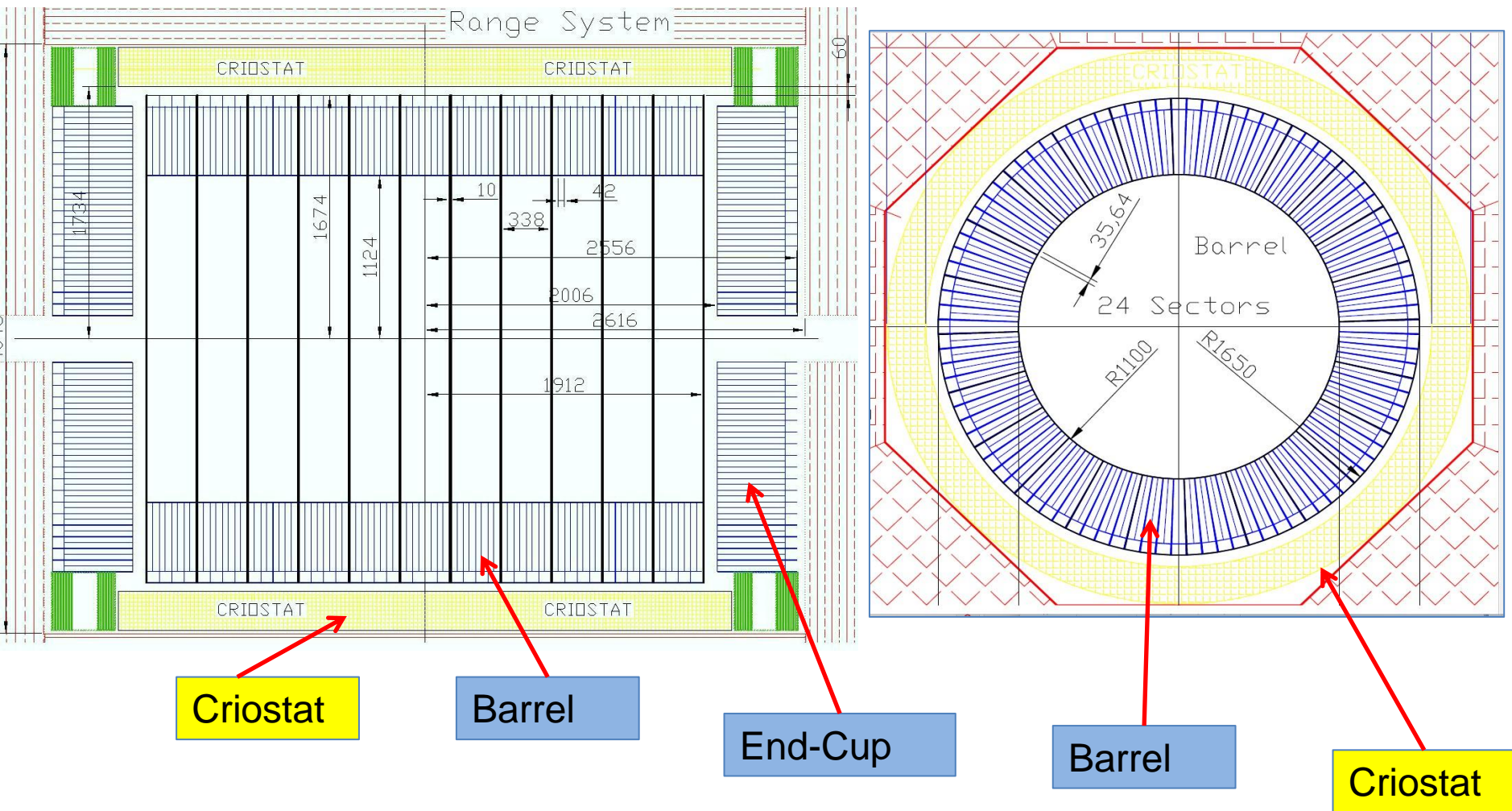
# Overview of the SPD ECAL

1. The calorimeter placed inside of Cryostat (**Red**) and shown in layout **Green** color.
2. The calorimeter is designed for efficient registration of electrons and gamma quanta in the energy range up to 10 GeV.
3. The transverse size of the calorimeter cell should be on the order of the effective Moliere radius of the calorimeter medium: ~58 mm.
4. The cells in the End-Cup part of the calorimeter have a rectangular shape 40x40 mm<sup>2</sup>.
5. The cells in the barrel part of the calorimeter have a trapezoidal shape in the azimuthal direction with vertex angle of the trapezoid equals 1.87 and 40 mm in beam direction.

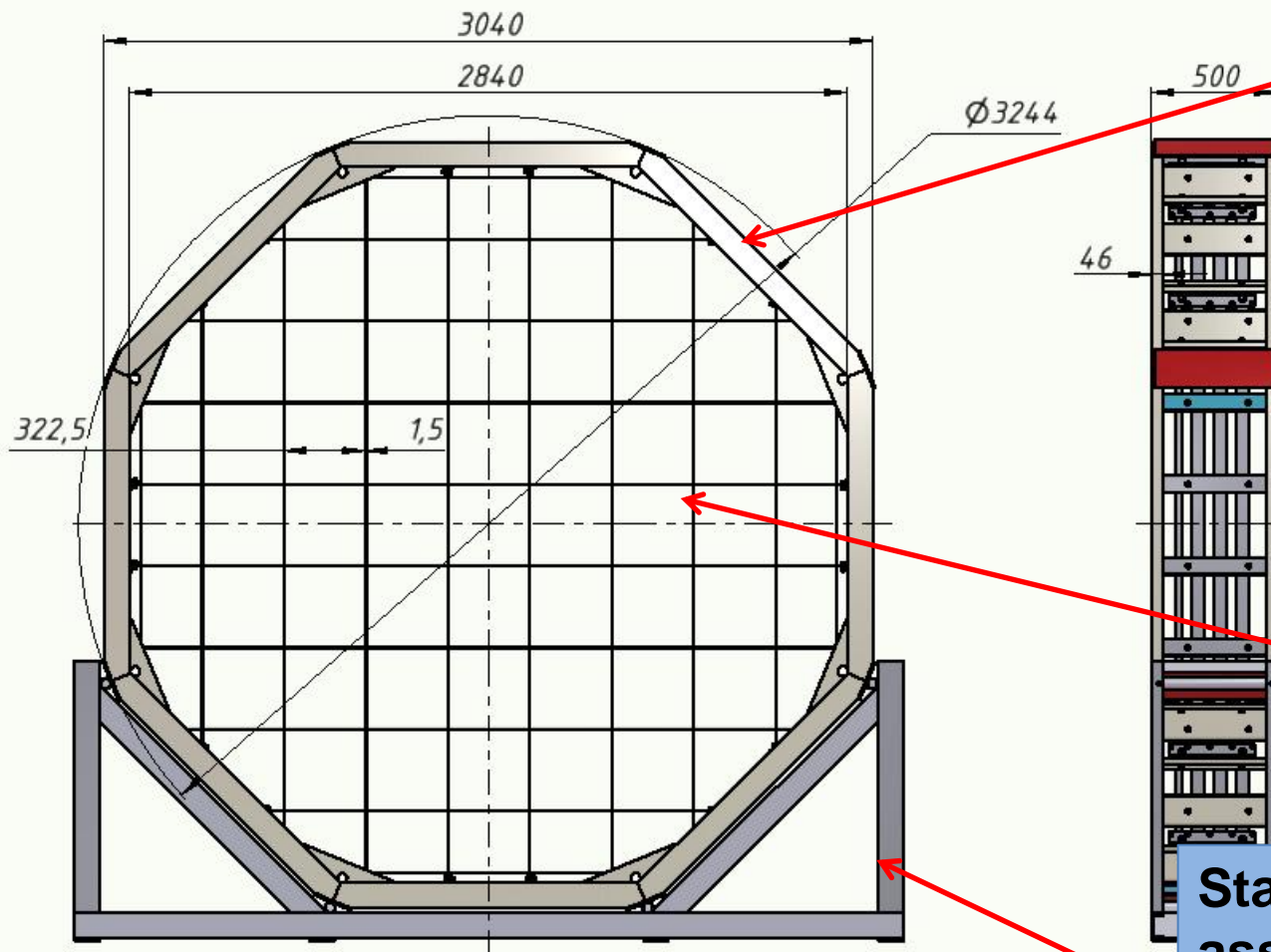




# Schematic view of a calorimeter placed inside of cryostat.



# End-Cup calorimeter support. Frame design – option One



**ECAL frame  
mounted inside of  
Barrel support**

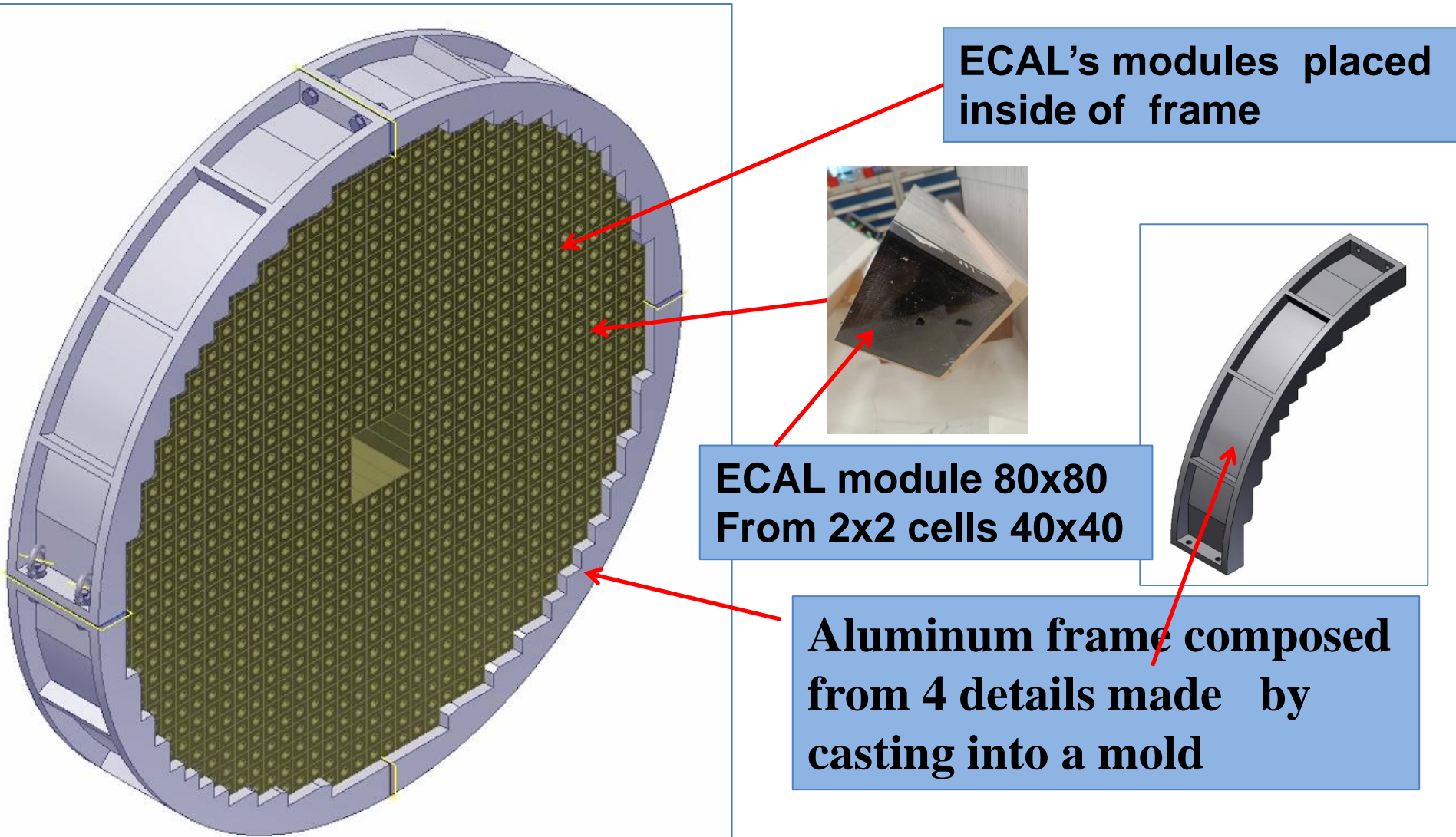
**MPD  
Barrel  
support**

**Stainless strips  
for ECAL support  
1.5 mm thick.**

**Stand for ECAL  
assembling in the  
assembly room**



# End-Cup calorimeter support. Frame design – option Two.





# Calorimeters cell composition

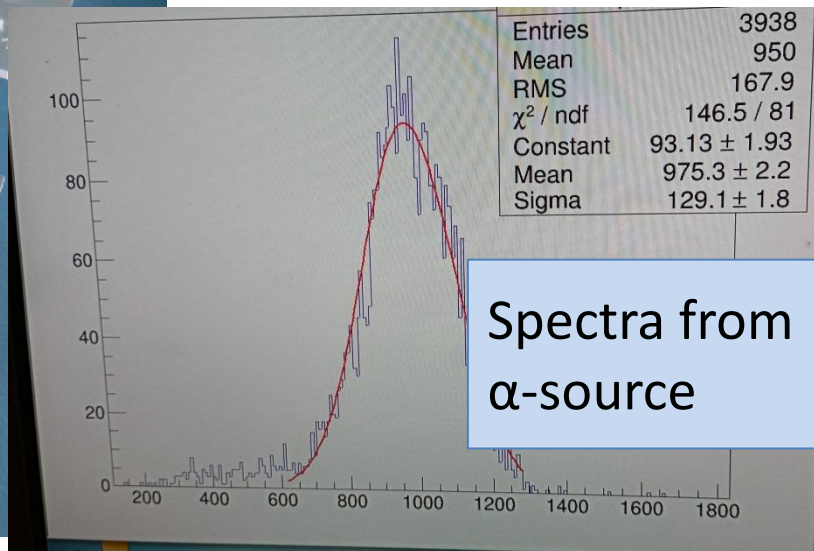
1. **Shashlik** type calorimeter has been selected with the sampling structure of 200 layers of 1.5-mm polystyrene scintillator and 0.5-mm lead, the length of the active part 400 mm, which corresponds to  $\sim 18X_0$ .
2. The Cells in the End-Cup part of the calorimeter have a rectangular shape  $40 \times 40 \text{ mm}^2$ .
3. 4 calorimeter cells are assembled into a Module, where four  $40 \times 40 \text{ mm}$  scintillators cells are joint by a common  $80 \times 80 \text{ mm}$  lead plate.
4. 200 Polystyrene scintillator plates with 1.5% P-terphenyl and 0.05% POPOP is used.
5. 199 Lead plates 0.5 mm: alloy Cca with 0.5% antimony is used as an absorber.
6. 16 WLS fibers (1 mm diam.) collect light onto the SiPm of  $6 \times 6 \text{ mm}^2$  with 15 micron pith size. Its corresponded to 160.000 pixels.
7. SiPm EQR15 11-6060D-S - it is a novel China design of NDL technology. [NDL SiPM employs intrinsic epitaxial layer as the quenching resistors](#)



# 160000 scintillator Cells $40 \times 40 \times 1.5 \text{ mm}^3$ produced in Vladimir at February 2024



4 scintillators plates  
after injection  
molding machine



Spectra from  
 $\alpha$ -source



Setup for  
scintillators test

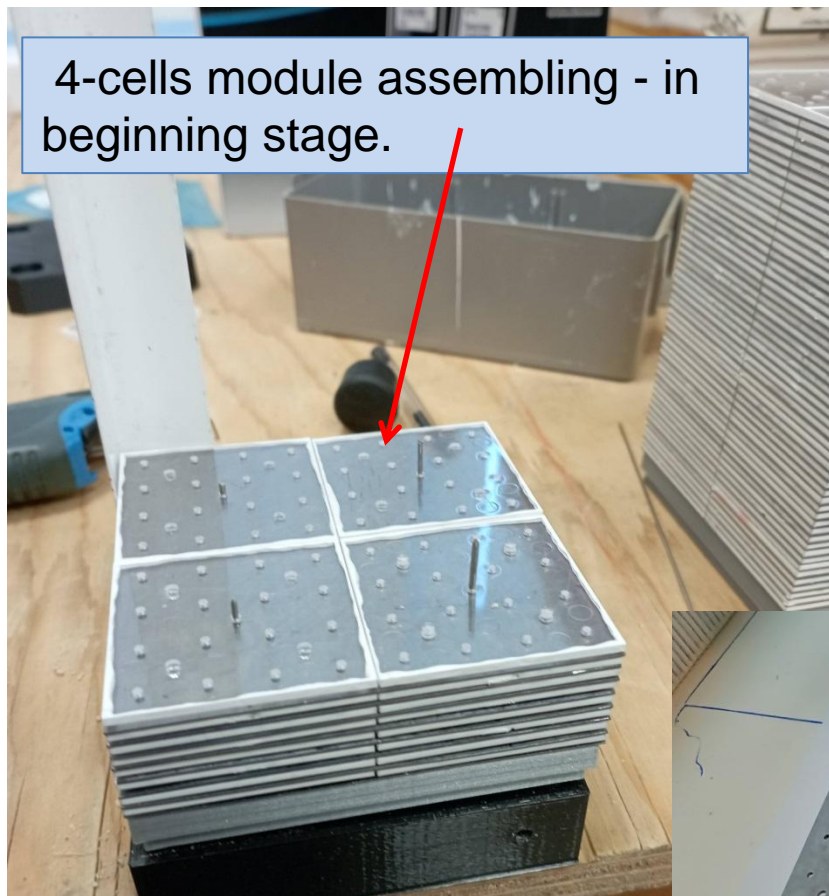


Scintillator plate:  
 $40 \times 40 \text{ mm}^2$ ,  $t=1.5 \text{ mm}$   
WLS and PM

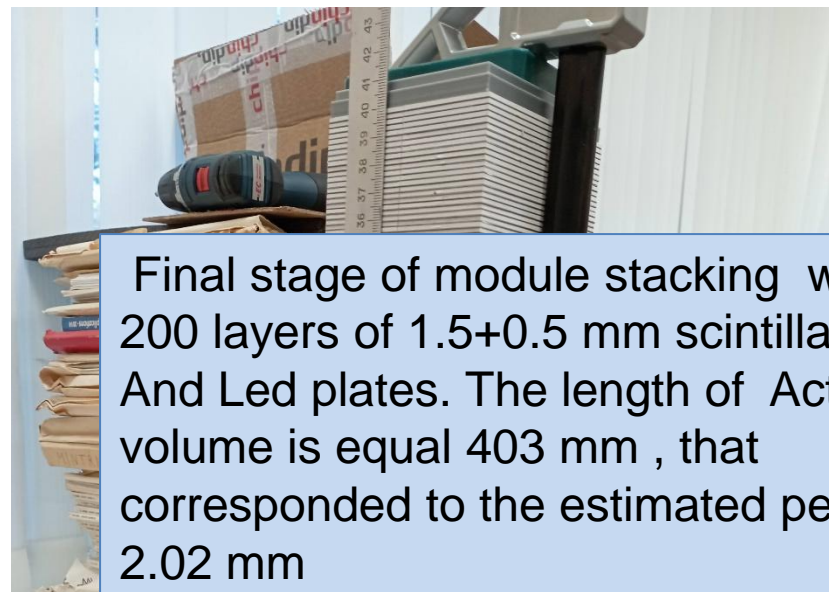


# Module assembling – first setup

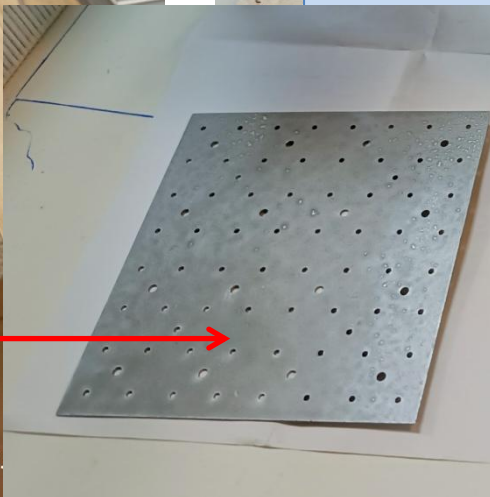
4-cells module assembling - in beginning stage.



Final stage of module stacking with 200 layers of 1.5+0.5 mm scintillators And Led plates. The length of Active volume is equal 403 mm , that corresponded to the estimated period 2.02 mm



Led plate 80x80 mm<sup>2</sup> to joint 4 Scintillator plates 40x40 mm<sup>2</sup>.

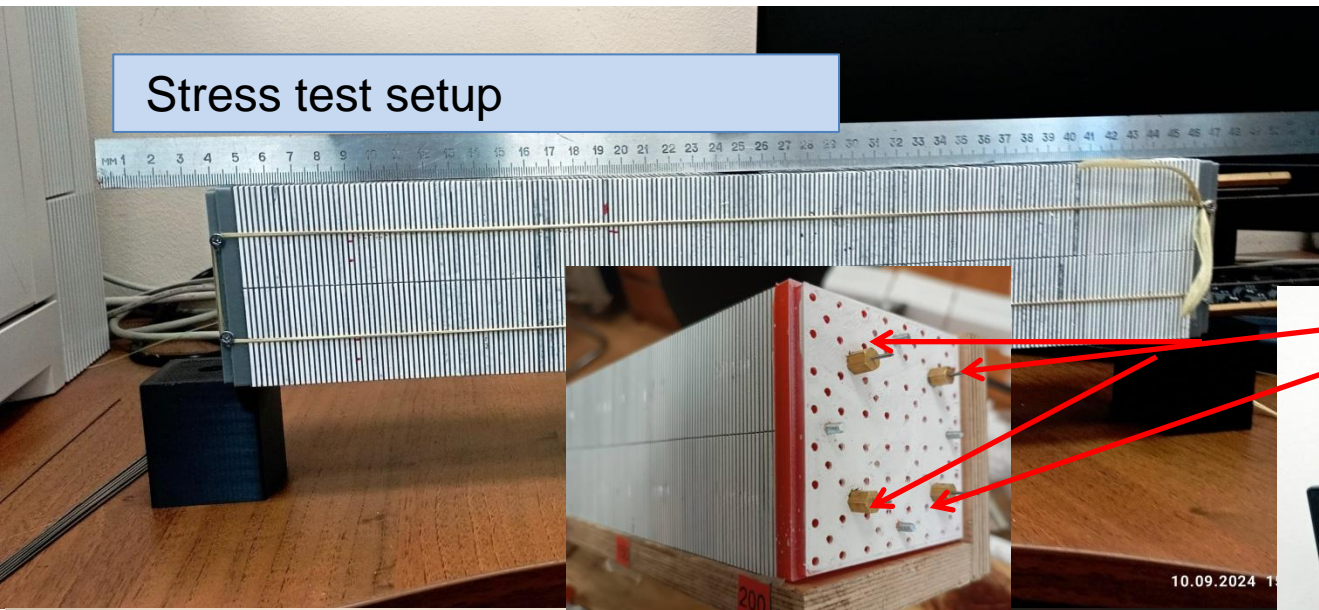


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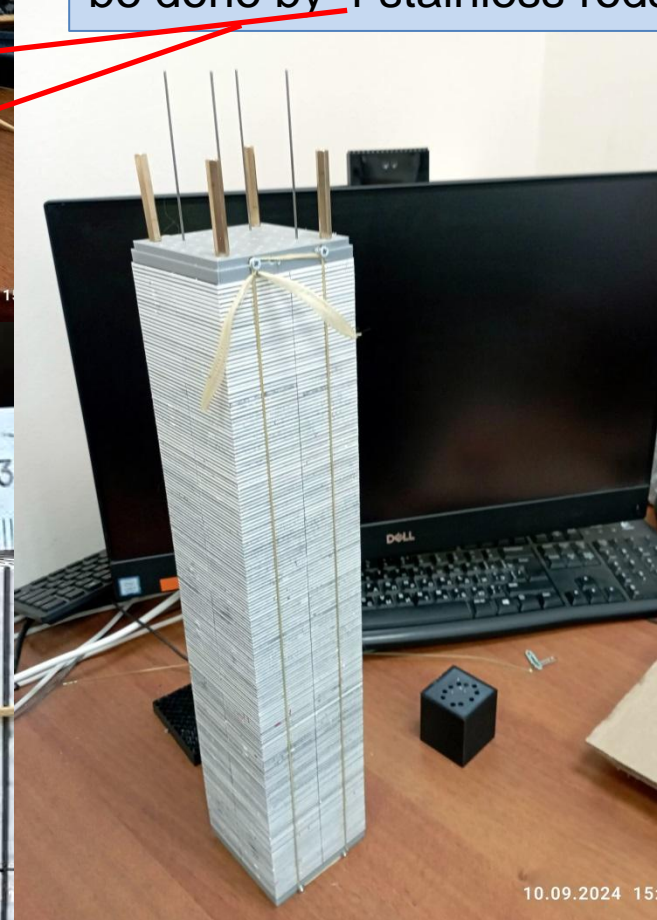
# Module assembling and stress test setup

Stress test setup



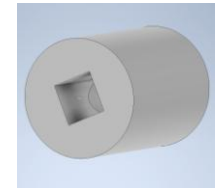
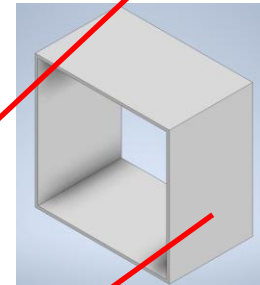
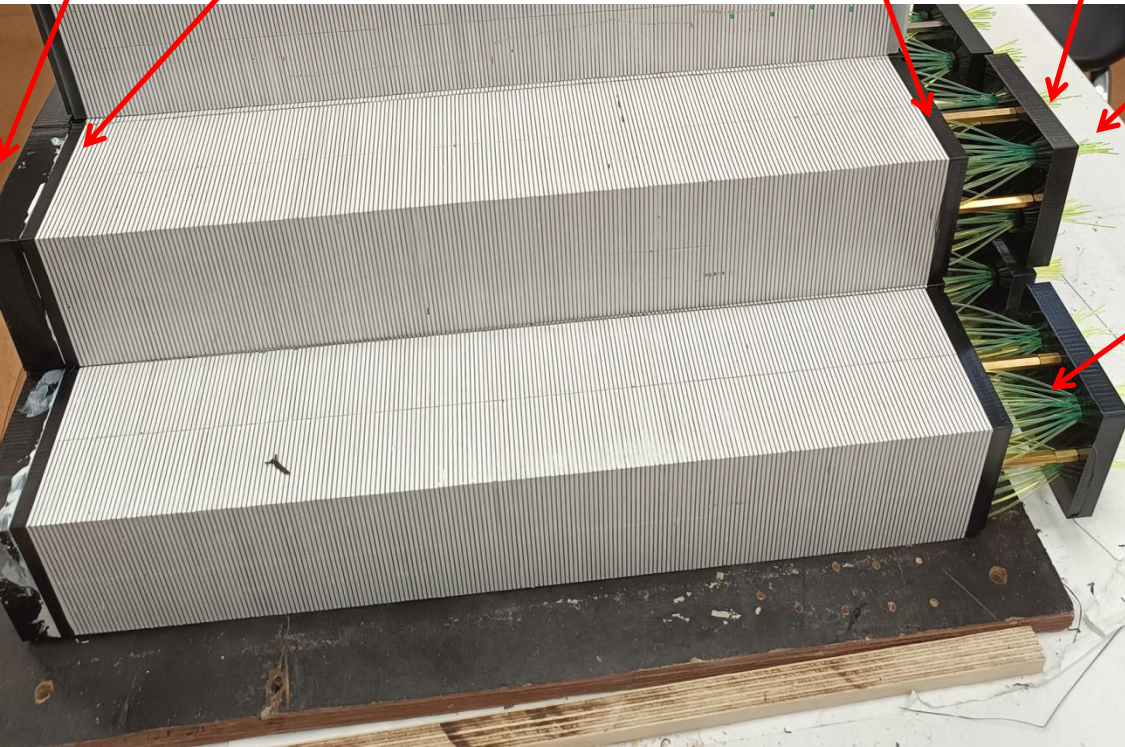
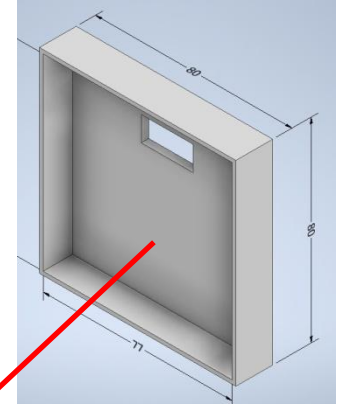
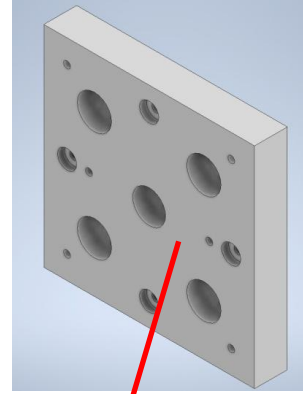
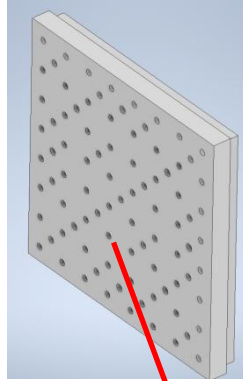
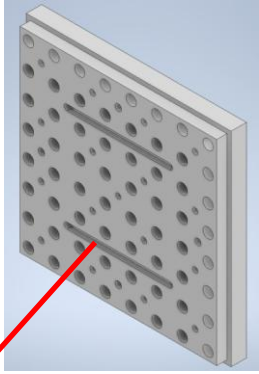
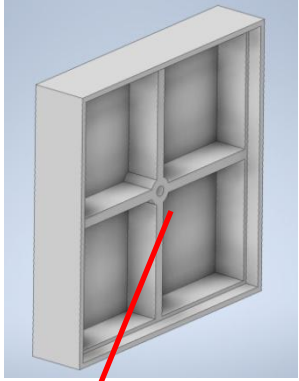
4-cells module assembled and tied with a Kevlar rope. It was first example to fix 200 layers stack. The next stack fixation will be done by 4 stainless rods

Center part Zoom



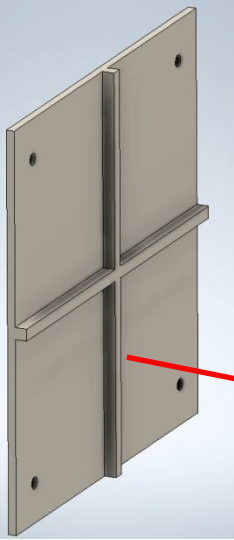


# Assembling Details

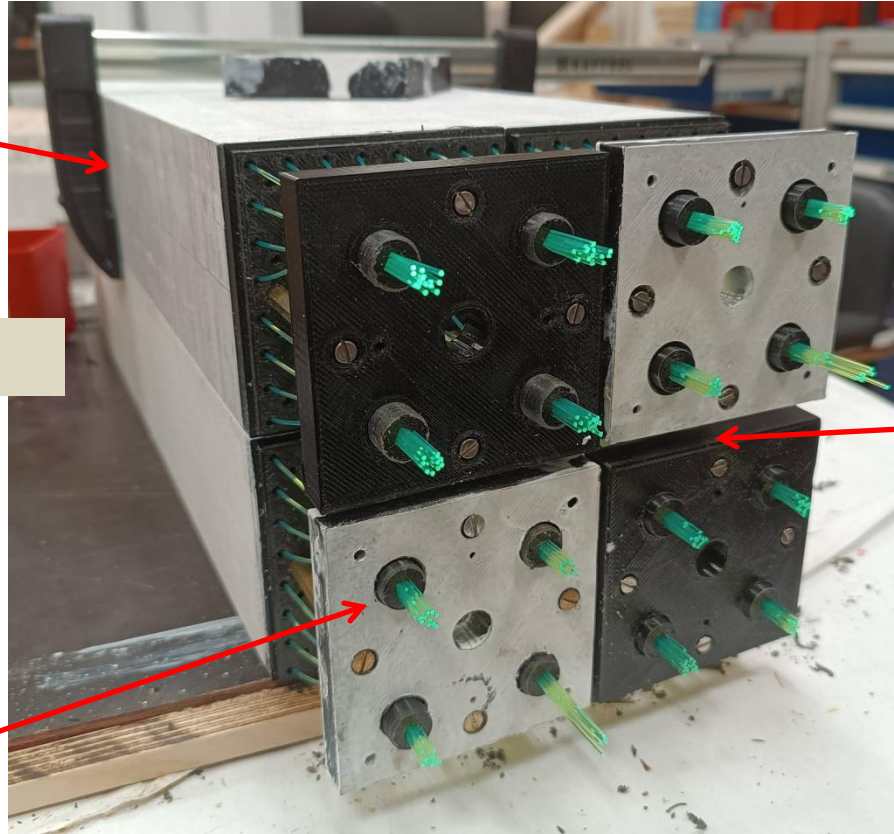




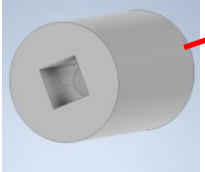
## Cluster of 4 Modules (16 cells 40x40) design



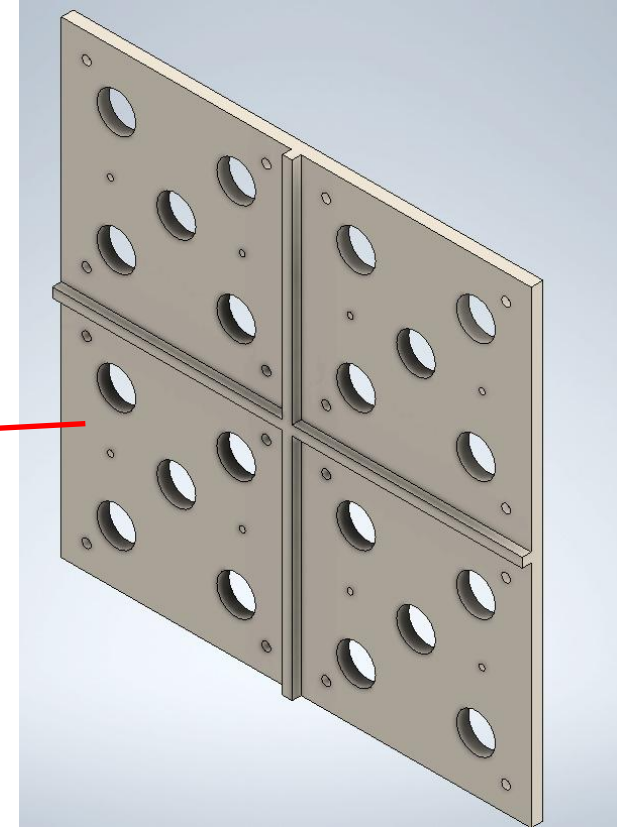
Joint Front Plate



Sleeve for  
16 fibers

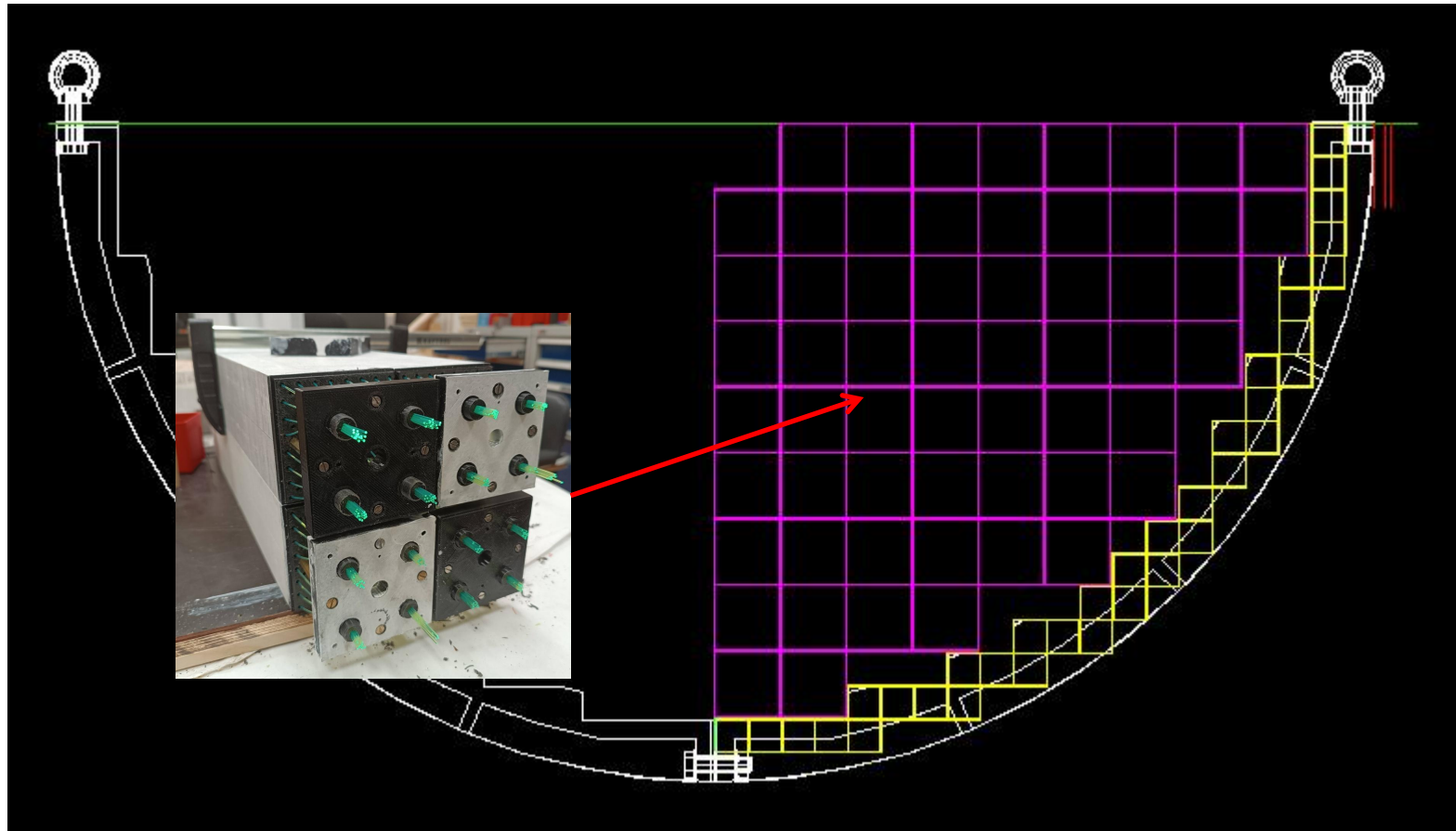


Cluster = 4 Modules Setup of 16-ch



Joint Back Plate

# End Cup and 16-ch Clusters design:



End Cup Quarters consist from 58 Clusters composing from **232** Modules as 2x2 Cells.

Total End Cup consist from **928** Modules or **3712** cells of 40x40 mm<sup>2</sup>.  
16 Ch cluster selected to have associate with Front End card and ADC board.



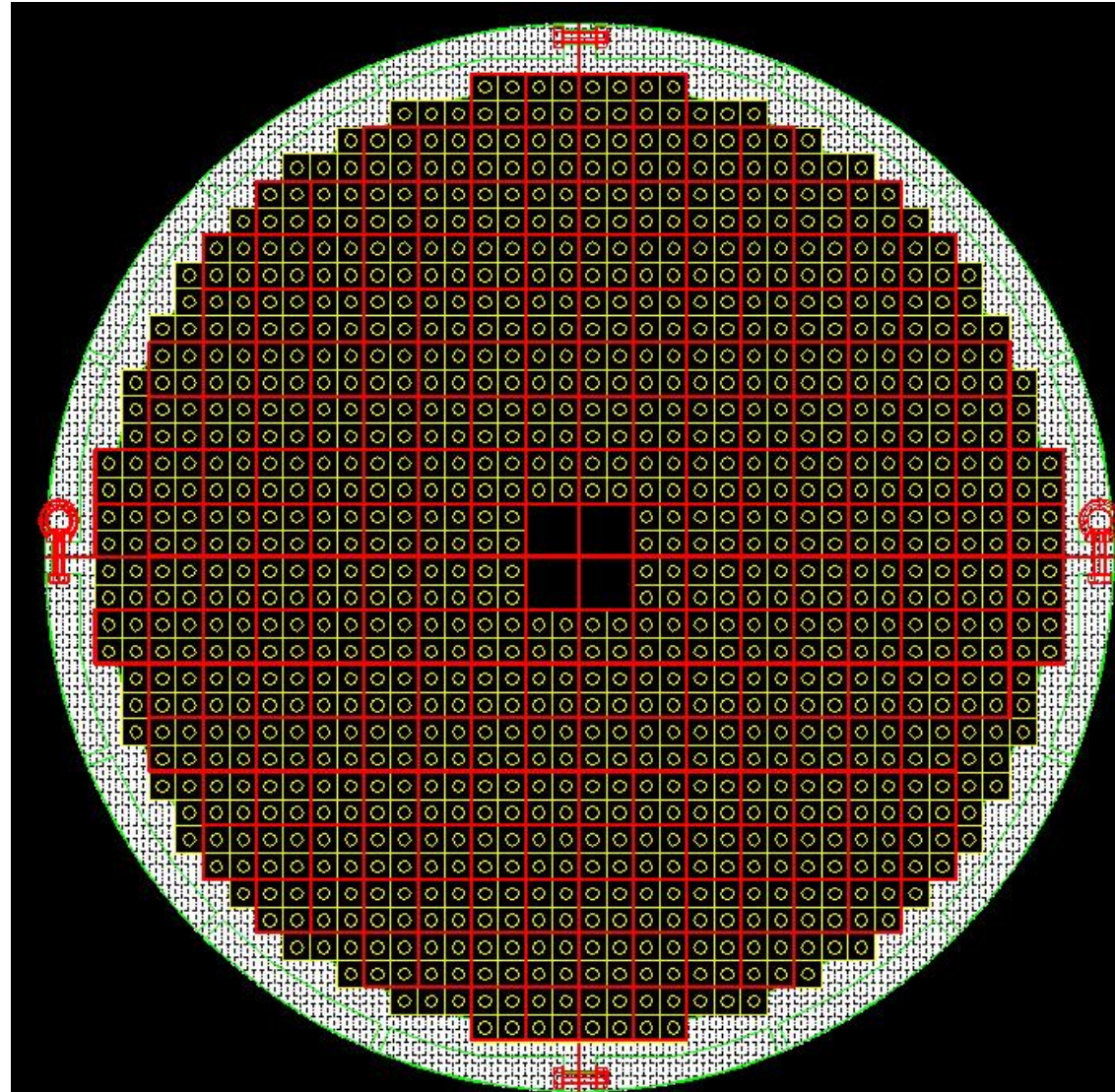
# End-Cup calorimeter in support frame

This End-Cup support for 928 Modules (3712 cells  $40 \times 40 \text{ mm}^2$ ) – proposed by Valey Shvetcov.

Frame composed from 4 tiles – manufacturing from molded Aluminum.

The frame with ECAL modules should be inserted in Barrel support after their assembling.

Total End-Cup weight is equal ~10 tons.



## **Was done up to Now in 2025:**

- 1. Scintillator tiles production in Vladimir (Uniplast) started since 2024.**
- 2. Plan: plates  $40 \times 40 \times 0.5 \text{ mm}^3$  for one End-Cup , ~1000 modules, ~4000 cells:**
  - 1. Ready for 200 Modules - 160.000 plates – in 2025**
  - 2. In progress for 500 Modules - 400.000 plates – should be ready in 2026**
- 3. Lead absorber plates  $80 \times 80 \times 0.5 \text{ mm}^3$  :**
  - 1. Ready for 200 Modules - 40.000 plates – 2 tons Lead in 2025**
  - 2. In progress for 500 100.00 plates – 5 tons Lead – plan for 2025-2026**
  - 3. Lead plate blanks ( $85 \times 168 \text{ mm}^2$ ) are produced in JINR and their stamping is done in Vladimir to obtain size  $80 \times 80 \text{ mm}^2$  with 64 holes for WLS.**
- 4. Modules assembling:**
  - 1. 200 – JINR VBLHE – 2025 – assembling procedure in progress.**
  - 2. 500 – Vladimir (Uniplast) – assembling will started in 2025 will ready in 2026.**
  - 3. Modules assembling in Vladimir should be made complete with WLS .**
- 5. WLS test was done in LNP – Results and report: Baranov V. - Kuraray-OSL8-BC**
  - 1. MC – Zimin Iliya report – WLS att. length influence on E-resolution.**
- 6. WLS Fiber preparation – Not solved – polishing – painted – Used Loop option.**
- 7. ADC and Frontend – status approximately is defined – Anfimov N. , Kreslo I.**



# End of Report

Thanks for attention to All