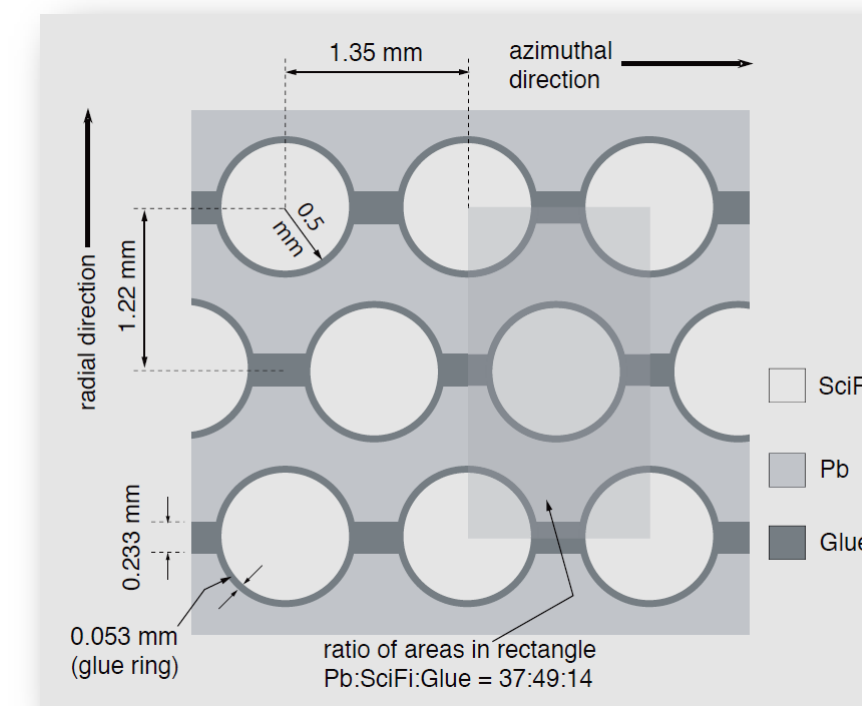


A 390 cm long Electromagnetic Barrel Calorimeter (BCAL) is inserted into the solenoid which generates a 2.2 Tesla magnetic field to detect particles in large angles. It measures *energy deposition* between 50 MeV to 5 GeV and provides *timing* and *position* information.

## Section View of BCAL

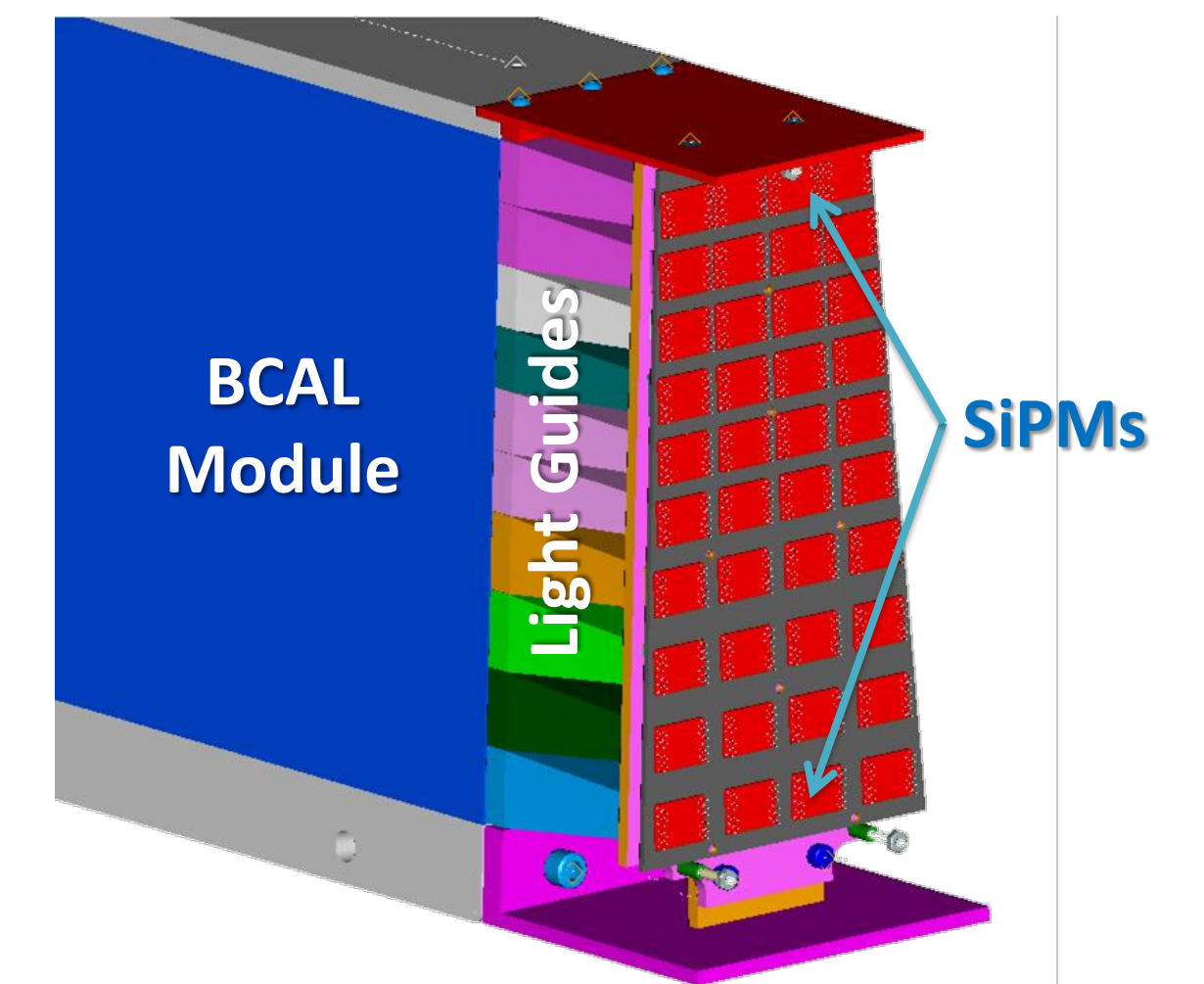


BCAL uses a Pb/SiPM matrix design to have both a compact size and a very good energy resolution.

$R_{in} = 65 \text{ cm}$

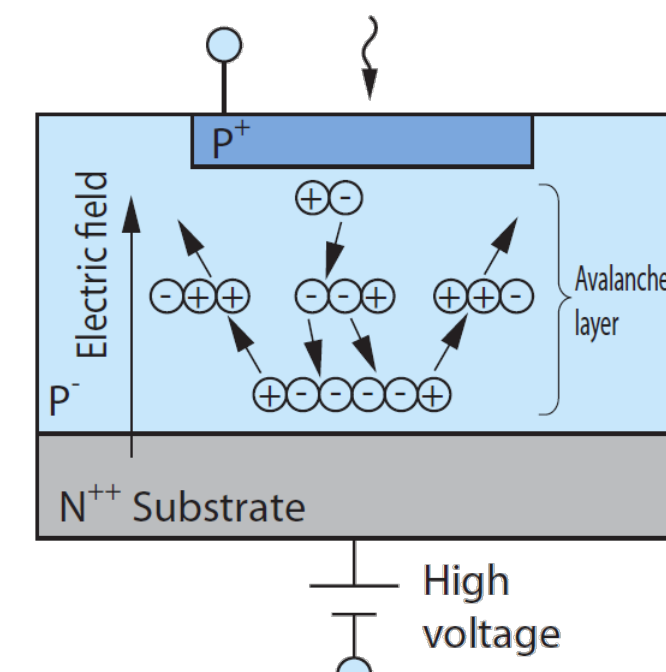


## Light Collection of BCAL

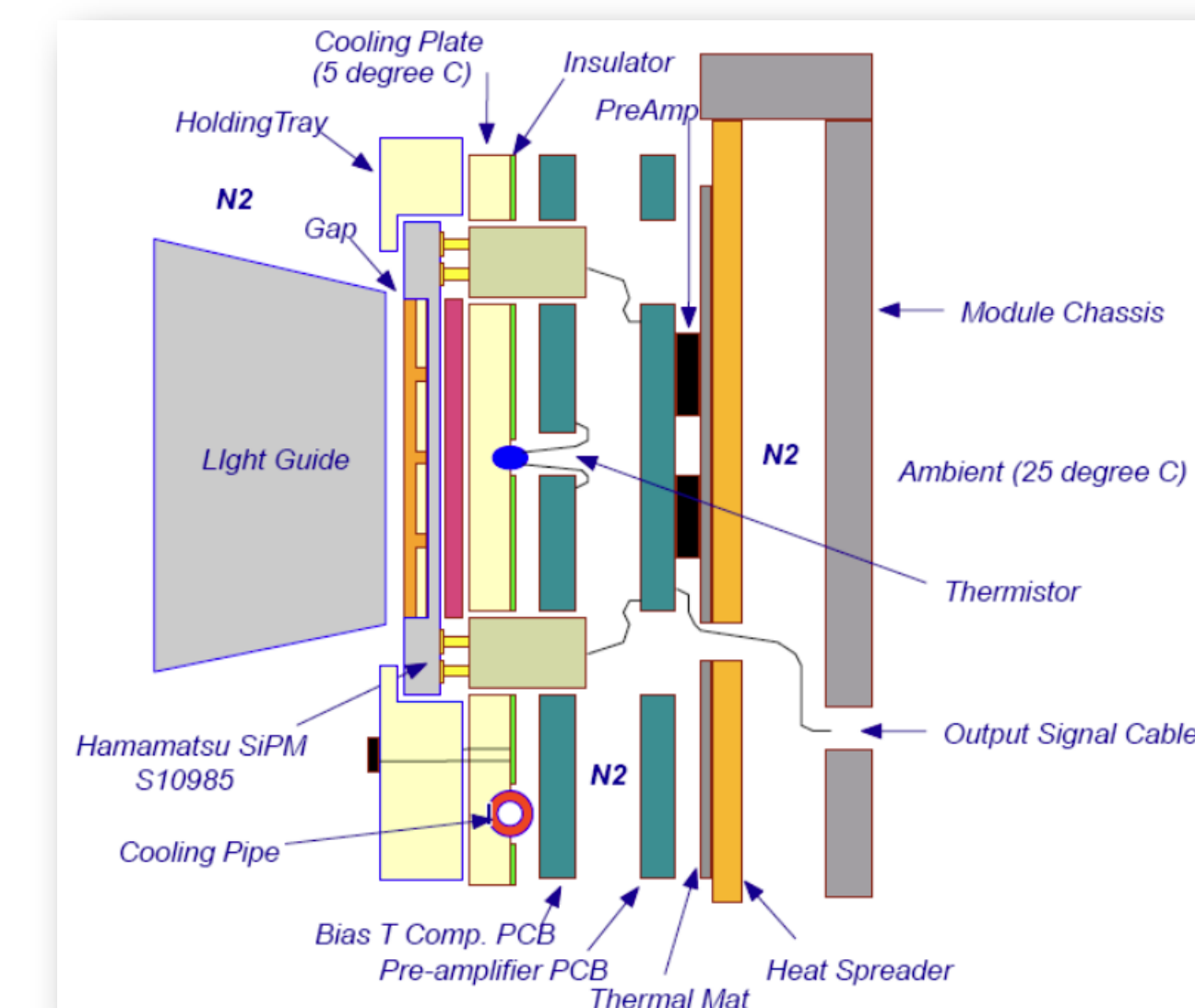
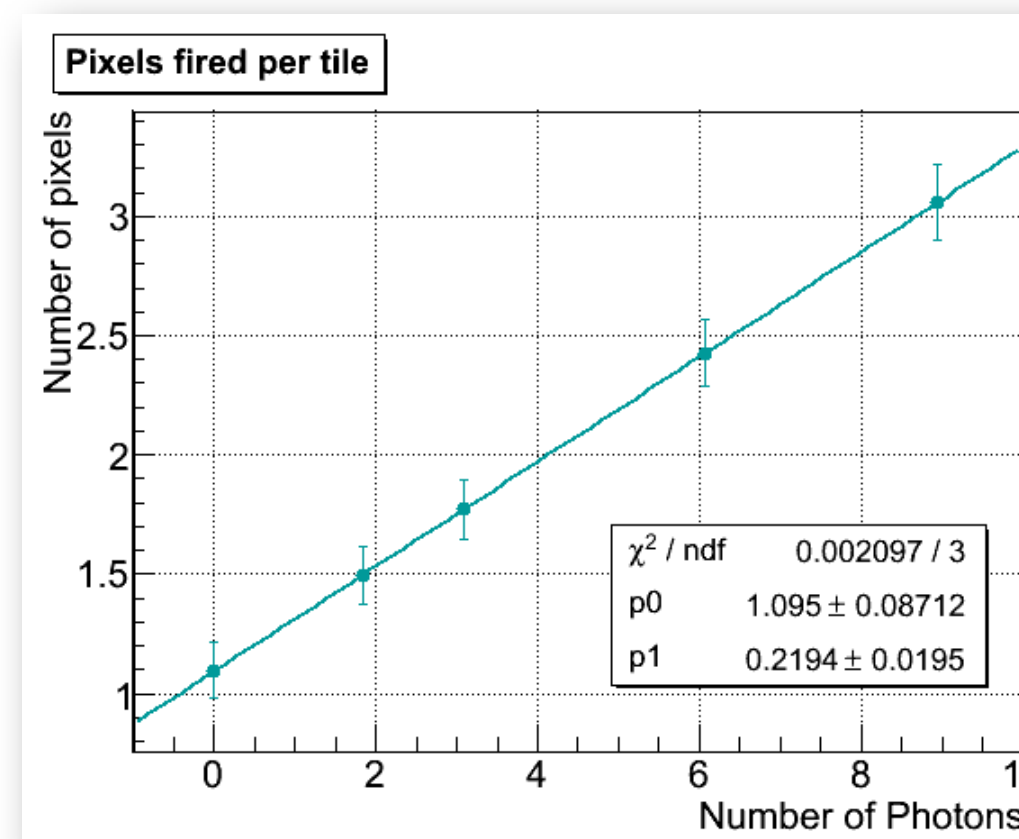


The BCAL modules are coupled on both ends to arrays of Silicon Photon Multipliers (SiPM) with light guides.

**SiPM (Silicon Photo Multiplier)** is a new type of photon-counting device made up of multiple APD (Avalanche PhotoDiode) pixels operating in Geiger mode. Each APD pixel outputs a pulse signal when it detects one photon, and the output of the SiPM is the total sum of all the pixels.

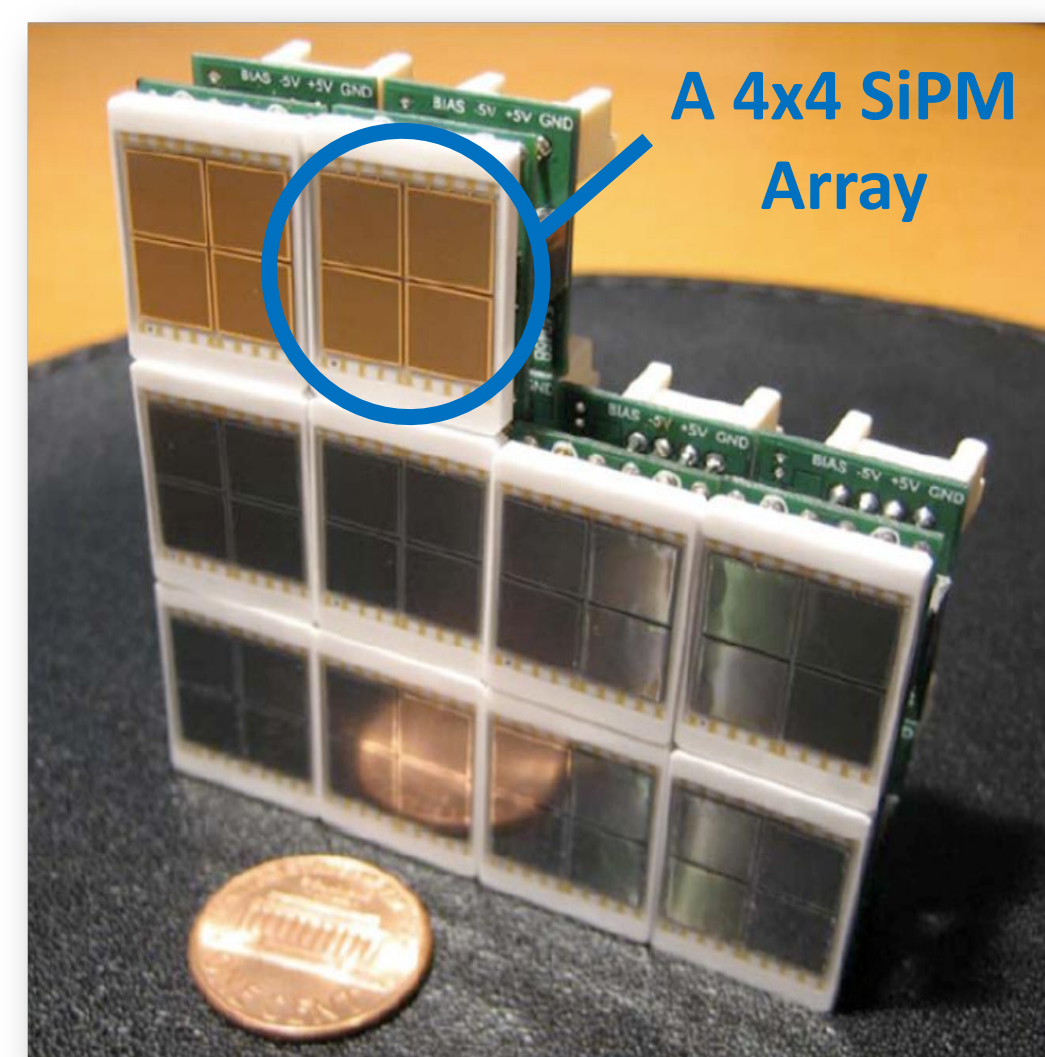


## Linearity of SiPM



## Cool the SiPMs

The SiPMs will be cooled to 5°C to reduce the dark noise. Passive bias voltage compensation circuit will be used as well to further stabilize the gain.



## 4x4 SiPM Arrays for BCAL

- Geometry** 4x4 array of 3x3mm SiPM tiles
- Pixel size** 50  $\mu\text{m}$ , 57600 pixels per array
- Detection Efficiency** > 20%
- Gain**  $\sim 10^6$
- Not** sensitive to strong magnetic field
- Noise**  $\sim 20 \text{ MHz}$  for full array
- Total Number of SiPMs** 3840

SiPM shows an excellent photon-counting capability and the pixels fired has a very linear dependence on the input light intensity.

Individual photon peaks can also be clearly identified.

## Pulse Shape and ADC Spectrum of a 3x3 mm SiPM Tile

