

# Lucite Hodoscope

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## A- Cosmic Ray Test (cont'd)

2. TDC spectra
3. Position reconstruction
4. ADC histo.

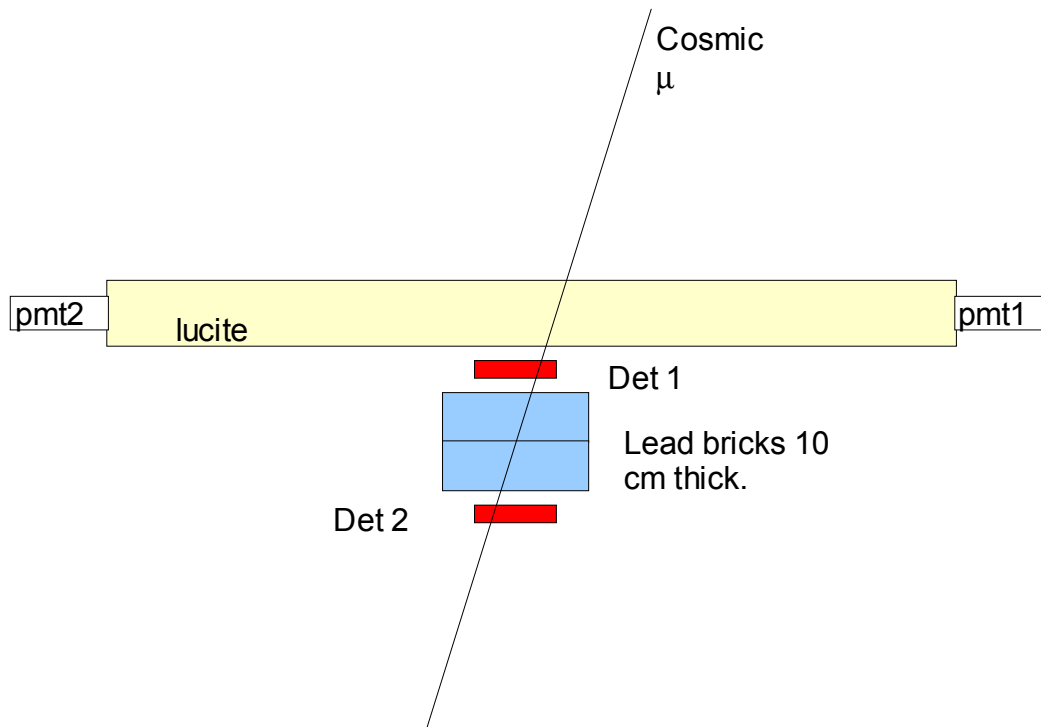
## B- Orders

PMTs

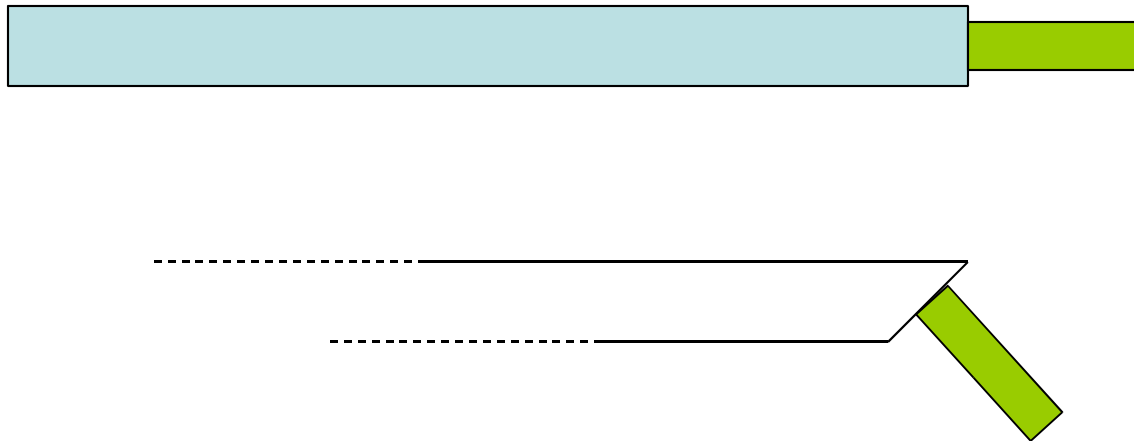
## C- Beam Test Plans

10. Hall test
11. Parasitic test (SOS or HMS) (E05-017)

# A- Cosmic Ray Test (cont'd)



# Edge cuts



Use light guides ? → next step

## Specs:

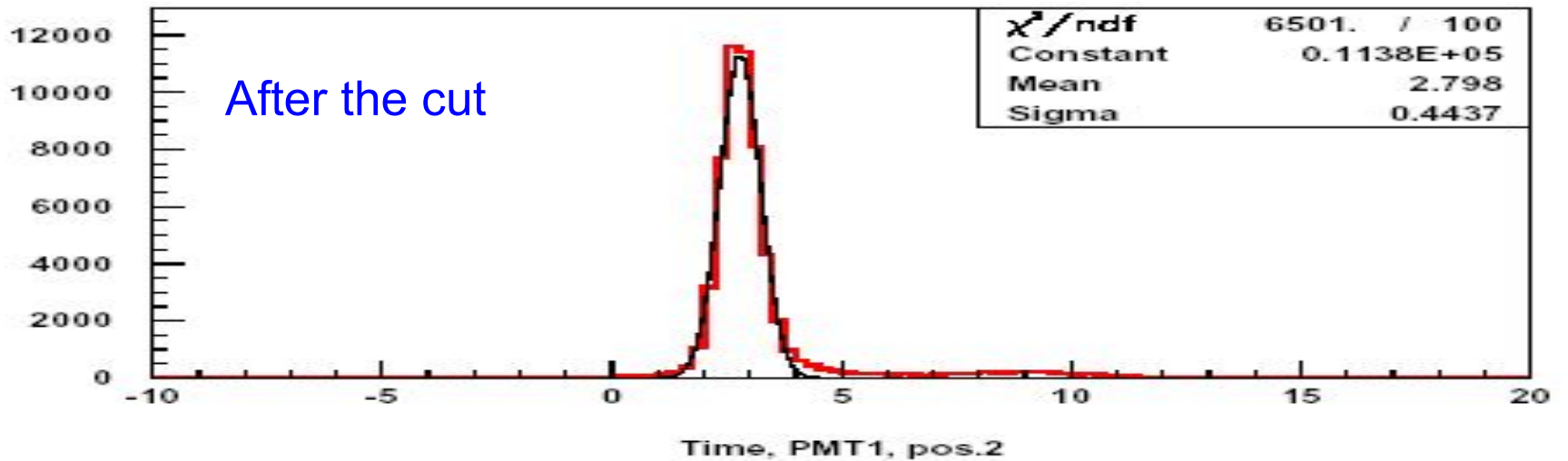
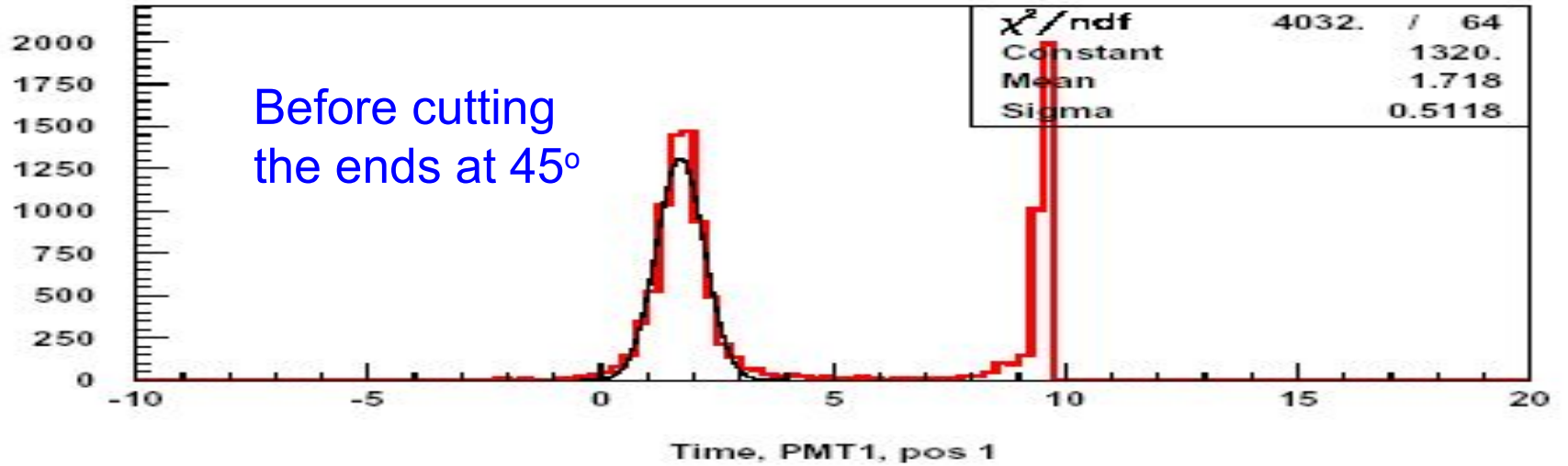
Lucite bar:  $3.1 \times 6 \times 80 \text{ cm}^3$

PMTs: Photonis xp2020 and Photonis xp2268

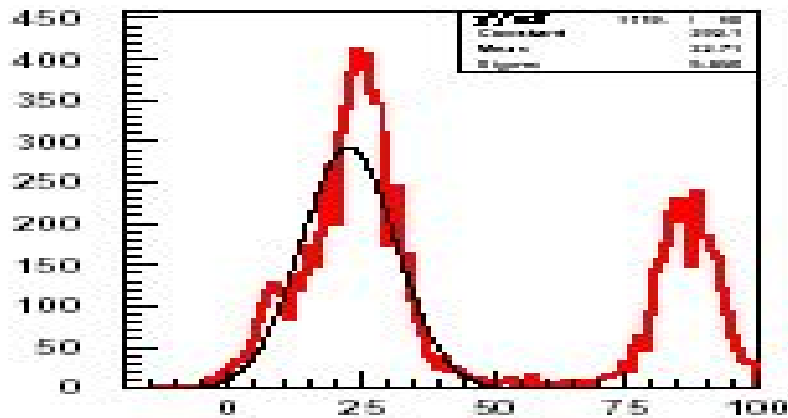
Det1 and Det2:  $10 \times 10 \times 1 \text{ cm}^3$

Lead bricks:  $T > 168 \text{ MeV}$

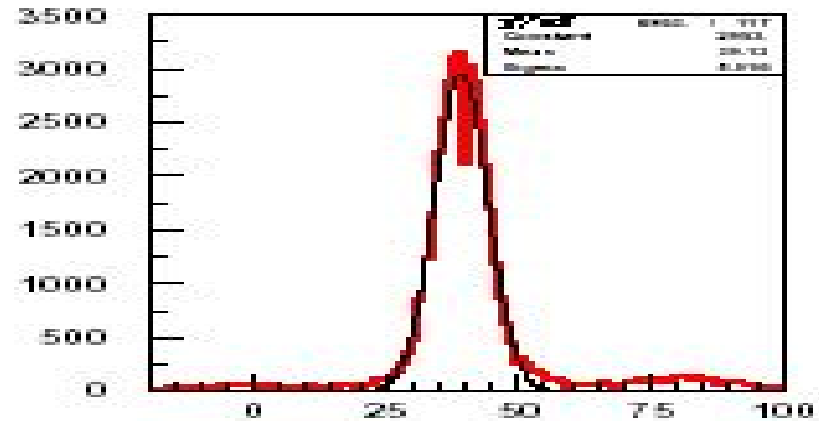
# TDCs



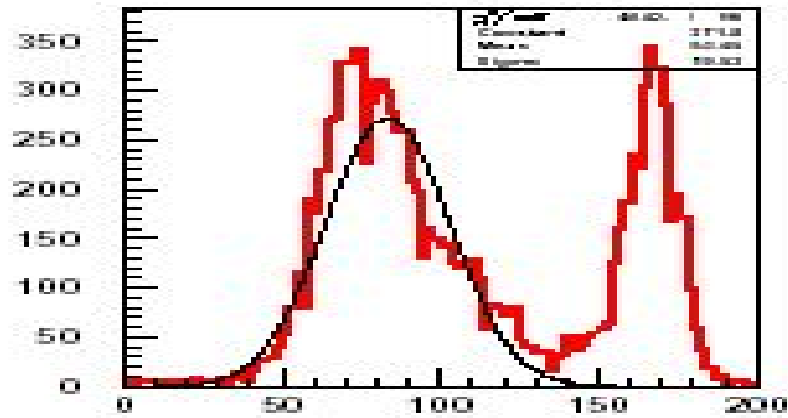
# Coordinate reconstruction



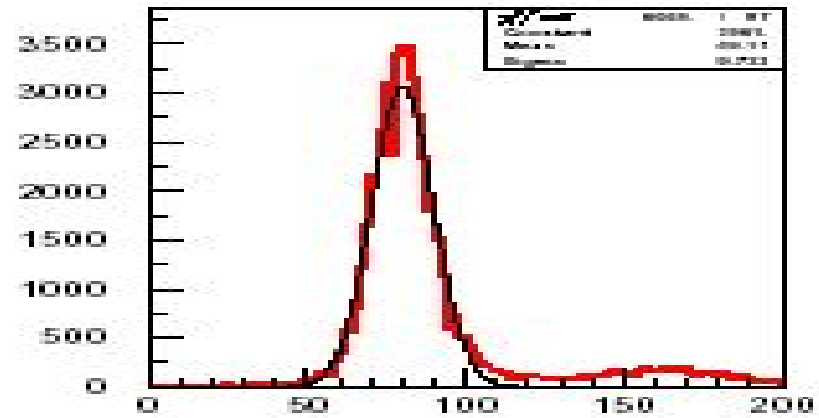
Z coordinate, pos.1, cm



Z coordinate, pos.2p, cm

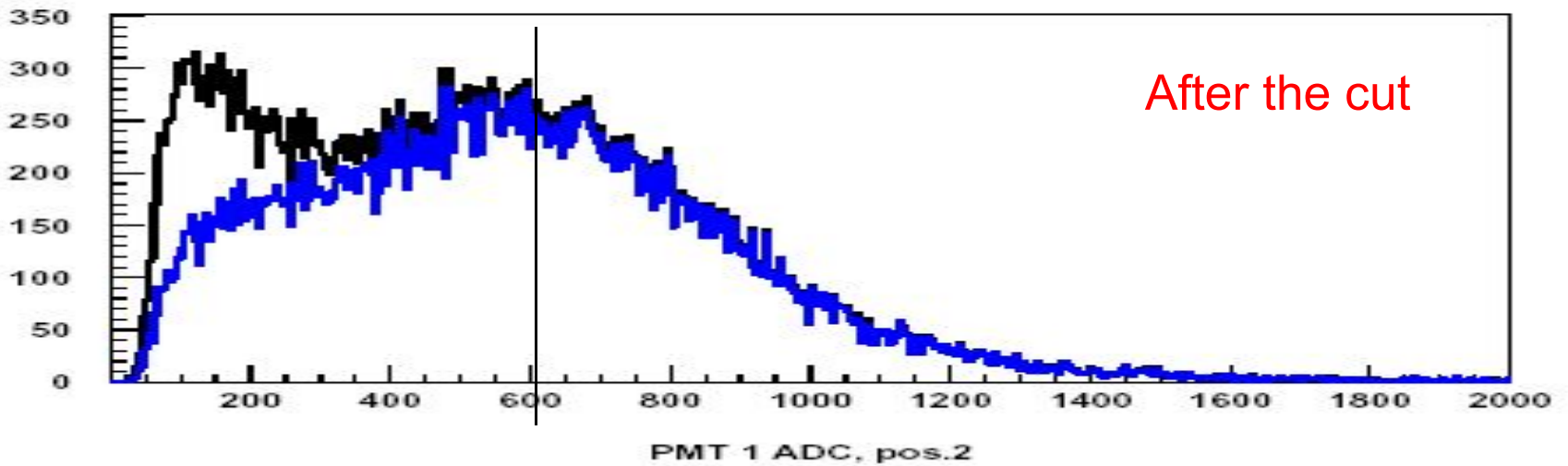
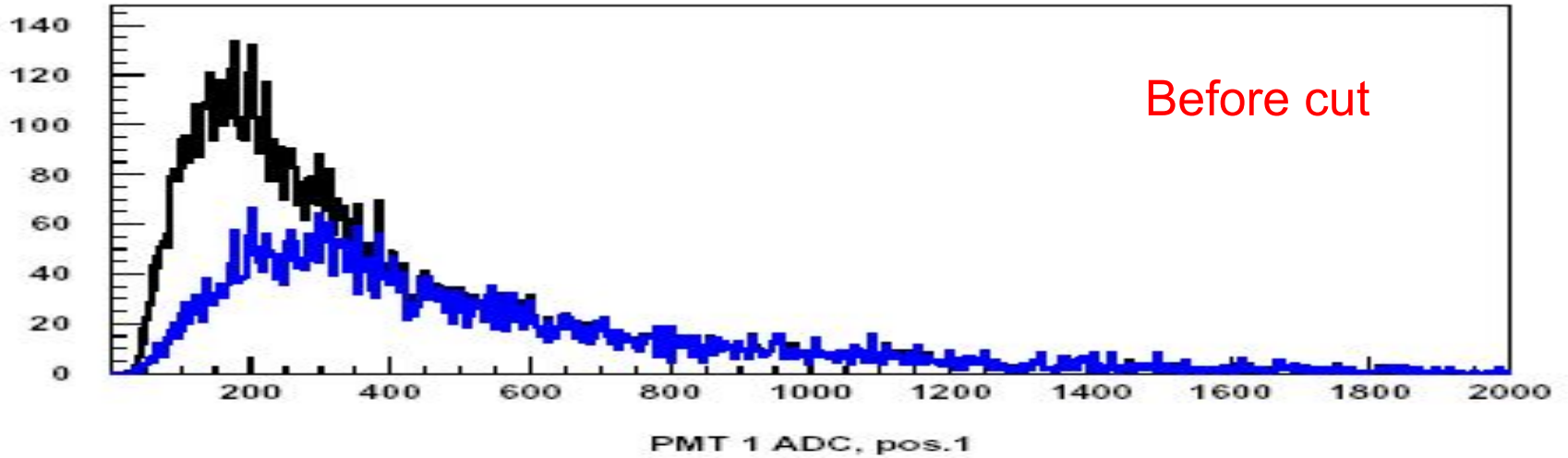


Total length of the bar, pos.1, cm

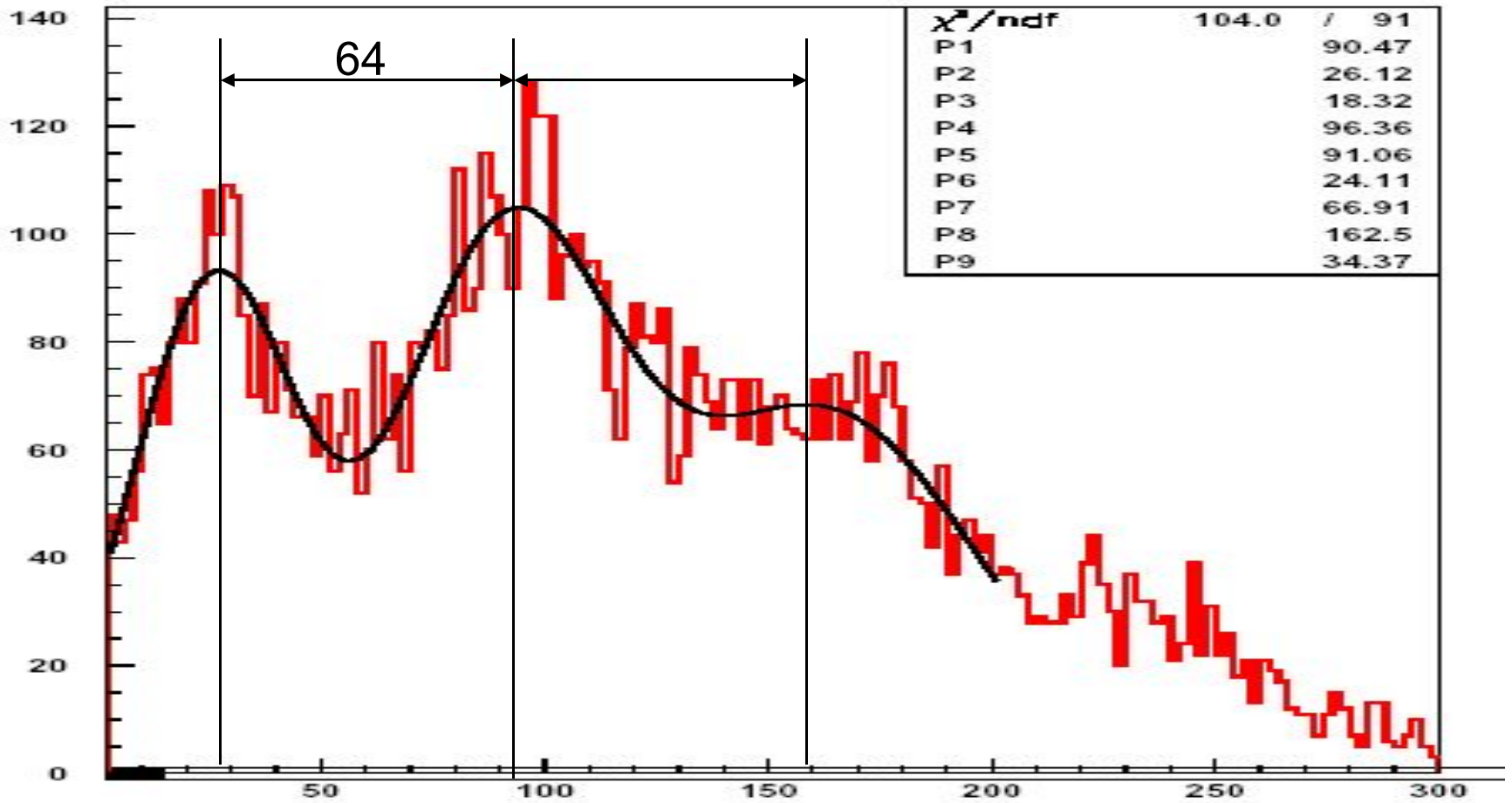


Total length of the bar, pos.2, cm

# ADC spectra



# ADC spectra





# Results

- Number of photoelectrons =  $\sim 10$
- Coordinate resolution 0.75 – better 1.6 cm  
vs. 1.5 – 3.3 cm

## Orders...

- 32 PMTs Photonis xp2020
- Access to a large number of SOS photonis xp2268 PMTs
- Order the bars after beam test
- Start assembly by summer 2007

To investigate:

- Use of light guides
- Curving the bars

# Beam Test Plans

## Test 1:

Set up the prototype in hall C

Two narrow scintillators at 40 deg.

1. Study the background conditions
2. Coordinate resolution
3. Detector efficiency at high rates

## Test 2: Parasitic run with E05-017

Set up the detector behind the SOS chambers or in front of the HMS calorimeter.

6. Measure the detector efficiency
7. Measure the coordinate resolution
8. Dependence on:
  - momentum
  - angle of incidence
  - position