# Compilation of information about BSO option 

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## Characteristics of BSO scintillator

- Heavier; more compact shower.
$-\rho=6.8 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}, X_{0}=1.15 \mathrm{~cm}, R_{M}=2.4(?) \mathrm{cm}$
- Ref., Csl, $\rho=4.5 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}, X_{0}=1.85 \mathrm{~cm}, R_{M}=3.5 \mathrm{~cm}$
- Wavelength( $\lambda \sim 480 \mathrm{~nm})$ match well all the photocathode and solid-state sensors.
- PureCsl, $\lambda \sim 330 \mathrm{~nm}$.


## BSO crystal production technology

- Crystal mass production technology basically established by FutekFurnace co.(FFK).
- Oxide co., getting technology transfer from FFK, already has VB furnaces corresponding to $1 / 8$ ~ $1 / 4$ of mass production (by ordering needed pots).
- Target price is $\sim 0.35$ Myen/piece
- ~3000 or 4000 pieces result in similar (or x1.3 at most) total price of pure Csl.


## Oxide co.'s facility



- On April 28th, I visited Oxide company in Yamanashi prefecture.
(http://www.opt-oxide.com/)
- They already have 9 VB furnaces capable to produce $65 \mathrm{~mm} \phi$ BSO ingot.


## $2 \times 2 \times 20 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ sample crystals

- Supplemental budget allocated for 4 pieces, 3M yen.
- Oxide co. started test production.
- Delivery; mid. Oct.,
- Preliminary tests to be reported at Nov. Belle-II meeting.
- One borrowed 2.2X2.2X18cm ${ }^{3}$ reference crystal (from Prof. H.Shimizu, Tohoku) is now in Nara, to be tested in detail soon.


## BSO:Pro and needed checks

- Smaller moriele radius;
- Better recon. for high momentum $\pi^{0}$
- Need check with (even simple) GEANT simulation.
- Similar L.O. to pure CsI, $\lambda \sim 480 \mathrm{~nm}$
- Looks to hold by Tomoko's study with PMT.
- Test with APD planned next month.


## Further comments

- Radiation hardness.
- Impact to mechanical support structure;
- shorter crystal length(more space behind crystals)
- stress concentration because of higher density?
- Crystal geometry for final cutting and polishing.
- Being different from PureCsl with CZ furnace, ingot can be cut and polished afterward.
- Smaller cross section( $\sim 4 \times 4 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ ) compensate a little longer decay time( $\sim 100 \mathrm{~ns}$ ) in terms of pile up suppression.


## Cost estimation

| Item | Cost/unit | number | OkuYen |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Crystal | 0.35 MYen | $\sim 3500$ | ${ }^{*} 12$ |
| APD | 56 kYen | $\sim 3500$ | ${ }^{*} 2$ |
| Preamp | $\sim 10 \mathrm{kYen}$ | $\sim 3500$ | ${ }^{*} 0.35$ |
| Elec. |  |  | ${ }^{* *} 1.35$ |
| Mech. Str. |  |  | ${ }^{* *} 0.5$ |
| Test bench |  |  | ${ }^{* *} 0.1$ |
| Assemble |  |  | ${ }^{* *} 0.3$ |
| Total |  |  | 16.6 |

* depends on crystal final geometry, ** taken or scaled from Alex estimation for PureCsI+PP option.

