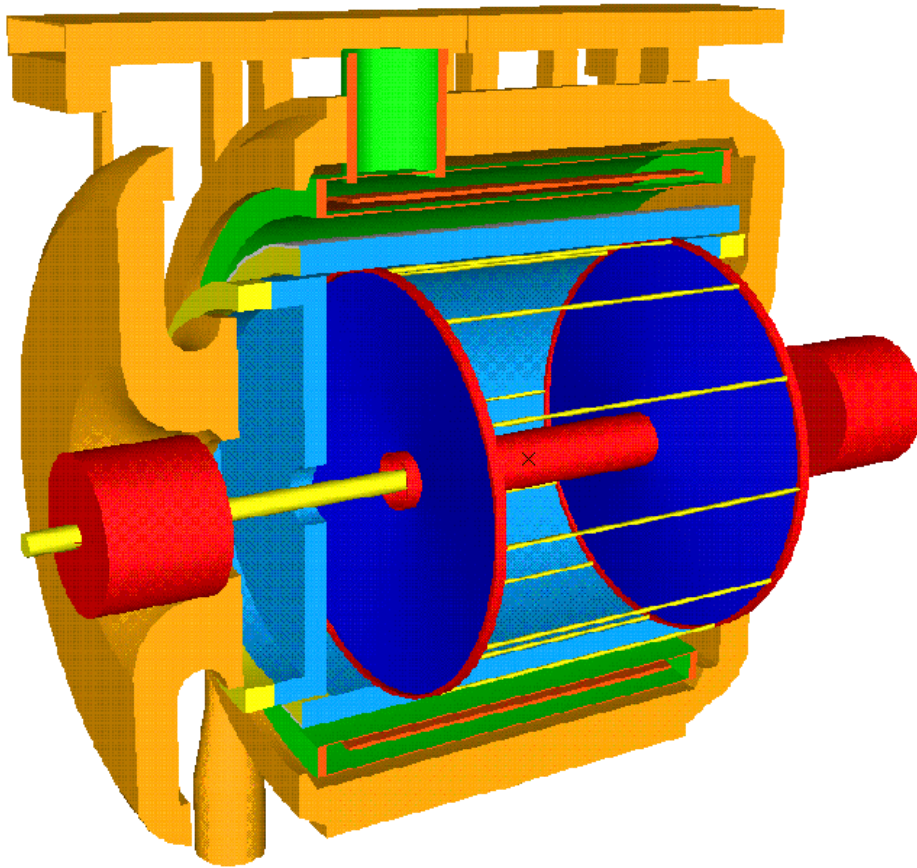

Recycling KLOE: an ecofriendly possibility

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The KLOE experiment



Be beam pipe (0.5 mm thick)
Instrumented permanent magnet quadrupoles (32 PMT' s)

Drift chamber (4 m \varnothing \times 3.3 m)
90% helium 10% isobutane
12582/52140 sense/total wires

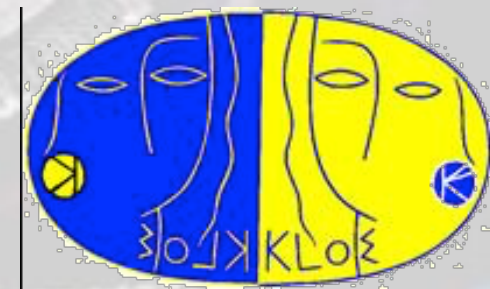
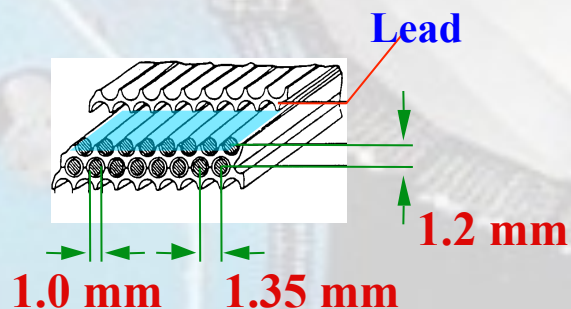
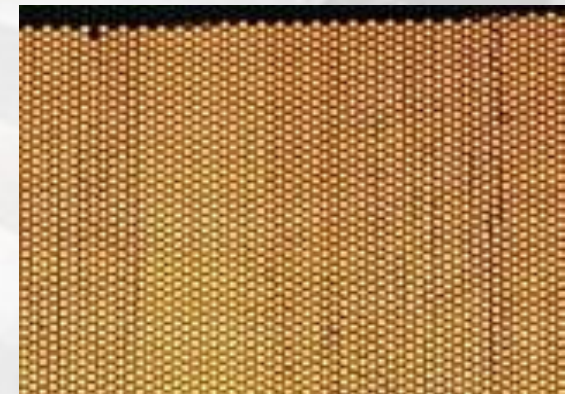
Electromagnetic calorimeter
Lead/scintillating fibers
4880 PMT' s

Superconducting coil (5 m bore)
 $B = 0.6$ T ($\int B dl = 2.2$ T·m)

The KLOE calorimeter

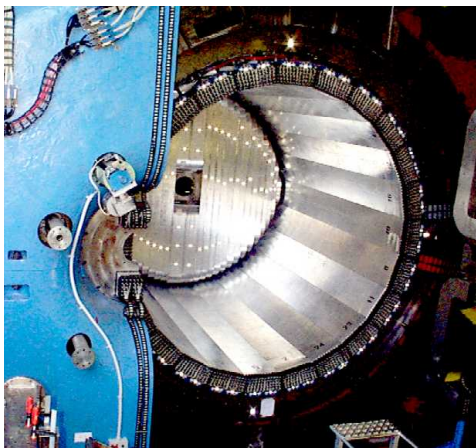
Pb - scintillating fiber sampling calorimeter of the KLOE experiment at DAΦNE (LNF):

- **1 mm diameter sci.-fi. (Kuraray SCSF-81 and Pol.Hi.Tech 0046)**
 - Core: polystyrene, $\rho = 1.050 \text{ g/cm}^3$, $n=1.6$, $\lambda_{\text{peak}} \sim 460 \text{ nm}$
- **0.5 mm grooved lead foils**
- **Lead:Fiber:Glue volume ratio = 42:48:10**
- **$X_0 = 1.6 \text{ cm}$ $\rho=5.3 \text{ g/cm}^3$**
- **Calorimeter thickness = 23 cm**
- **Total scintillator thickness $\sim 10 \text{ cm}$**



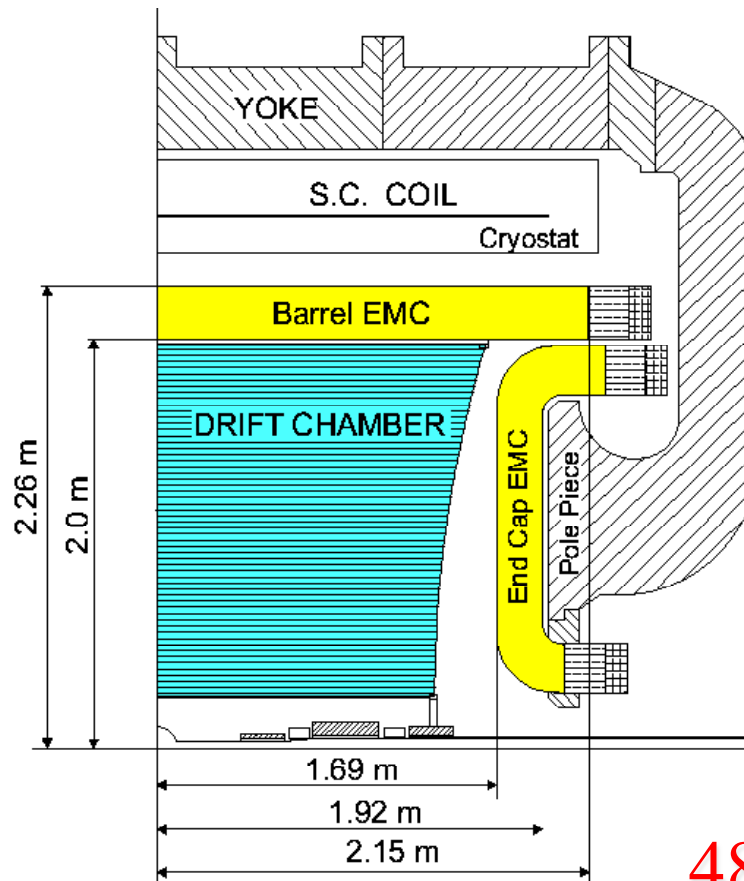
Electromagnetic calorimeter

24 barrel modules
60 cells (5 layers)
4.3m length



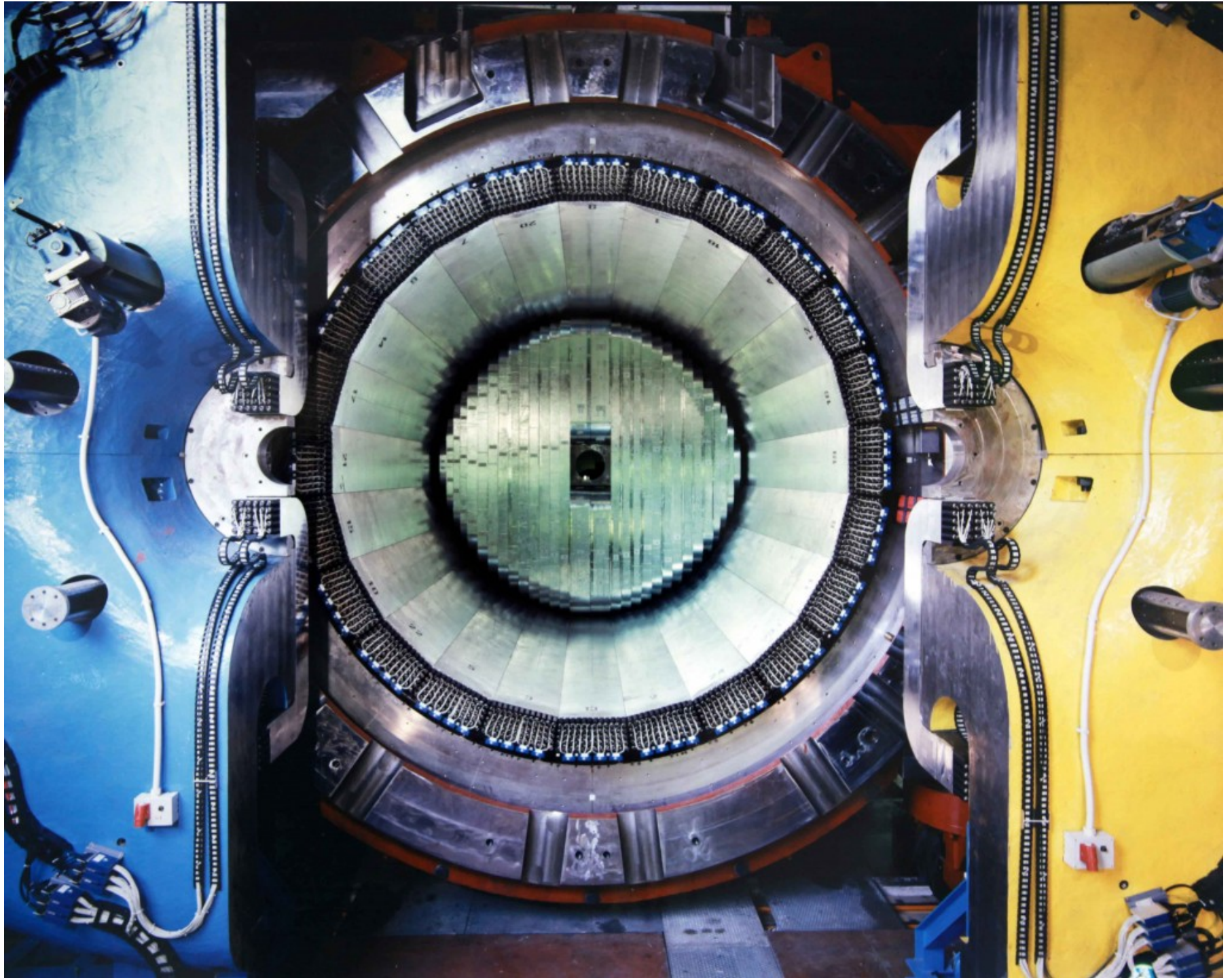
2440 cells total

2 × 32 endcap
modules
10/15/30 cells



4880 channels





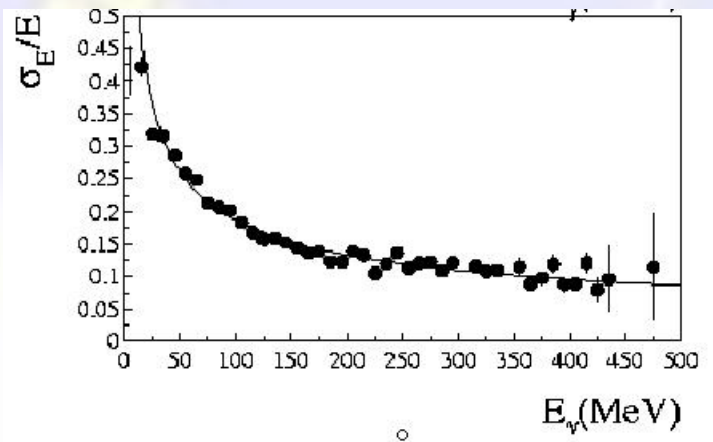


The KLOE calorimeter

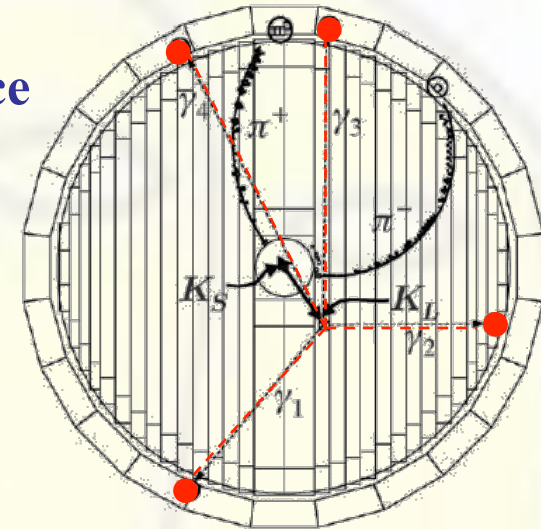
- Operated from 1999 to now with good performance and high efficiency for electron and photon detection, and also good capability of $\pi/\mu/e$ separation

Energy resolution:

$$\sigma_E/E = 5.7\%/\sqrt{E(\text{GeV})}$$



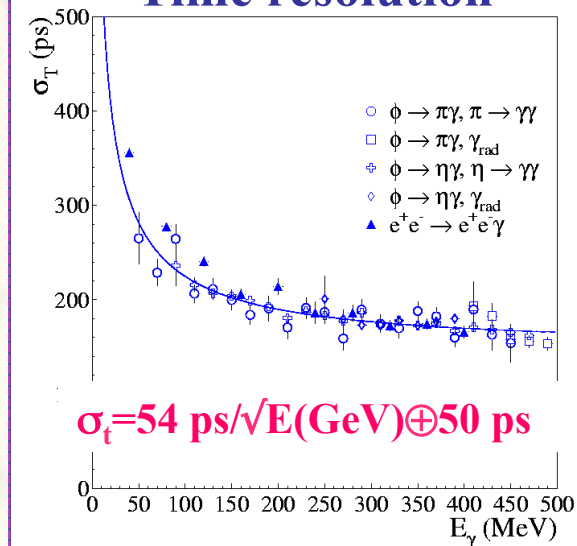
(see KLOE Collaboration, NIM A482 (2002),364)



$(\phi \rightarrow K_S K_L; K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-; K_L \rightarrow 2\pi^0)$

4γ

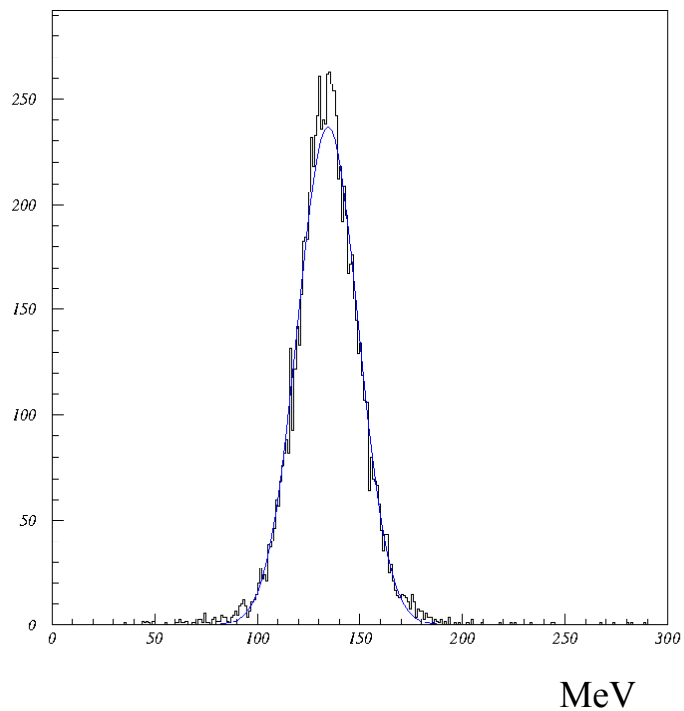
Time resolution



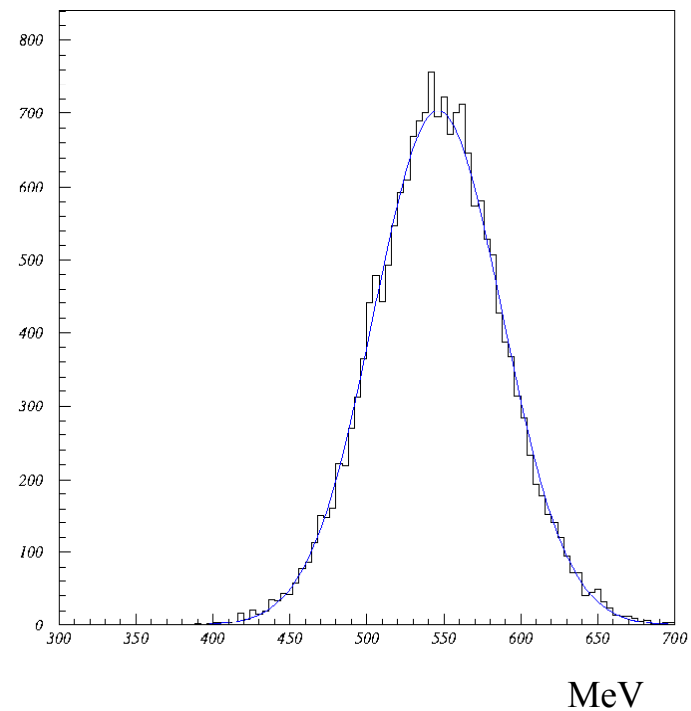
$$\sigma_t = 54 \text{ ps}/\sqrt{E(\text{GeV})} \oplus 50 \text{ ps}$$

EMC mass reconstruction

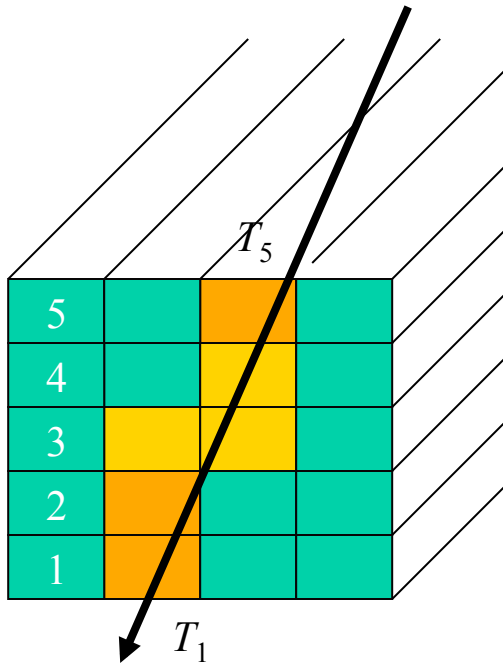
$$\phi \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$$
$$M(\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) \quad M = 134.5 \text{ MeV}$$
$$\sigma_M = 14.7 \text{ MeV}$$



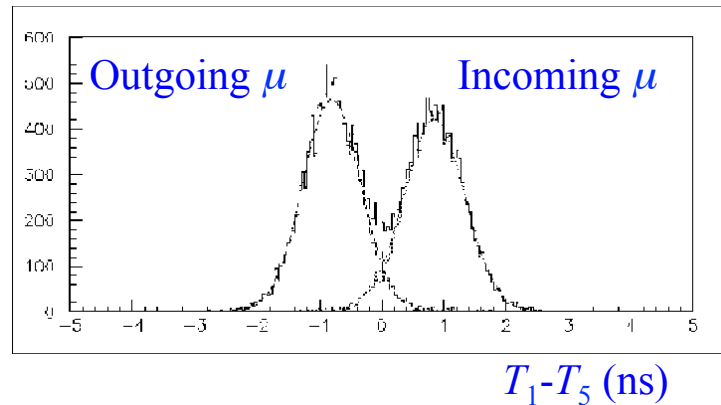
$$\phi \rightarrow \eta\gamma$$
$$M(\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) \quad M = 546.3 \text{ MeV}$$
$$\sigma_M = 41.8 \text{ MeV}$$



EMC time-of-flight measurement



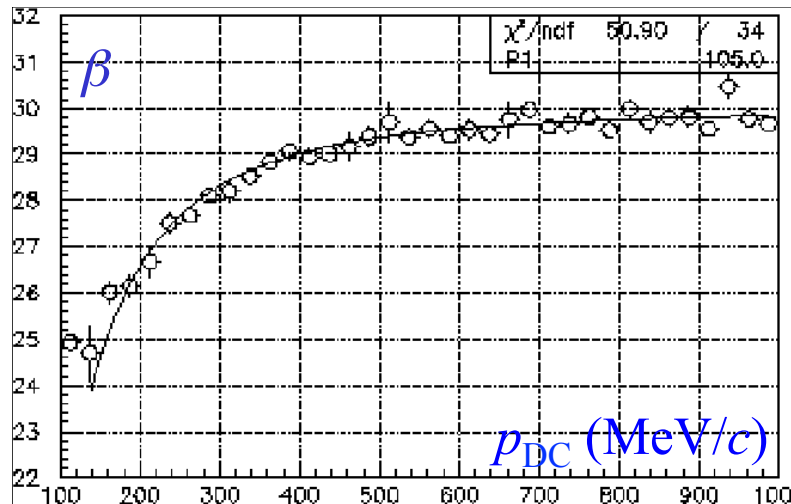
T_1-T_5 distribution
can distinguish
incoming/outgoing
 μ 's



Used to reject
cosmic rays

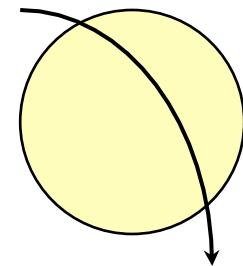
μ mass from TOF
Fit to β vs p_{DC} gives

$$m_{\mu} = 105 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$



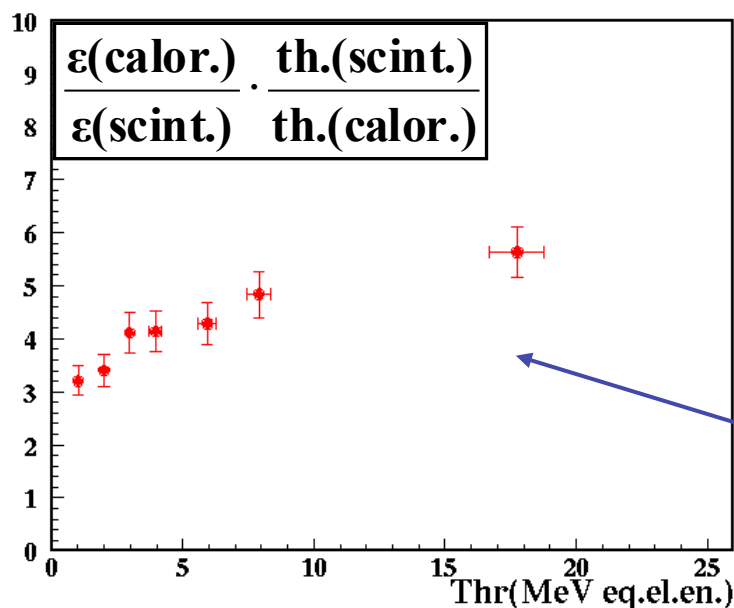
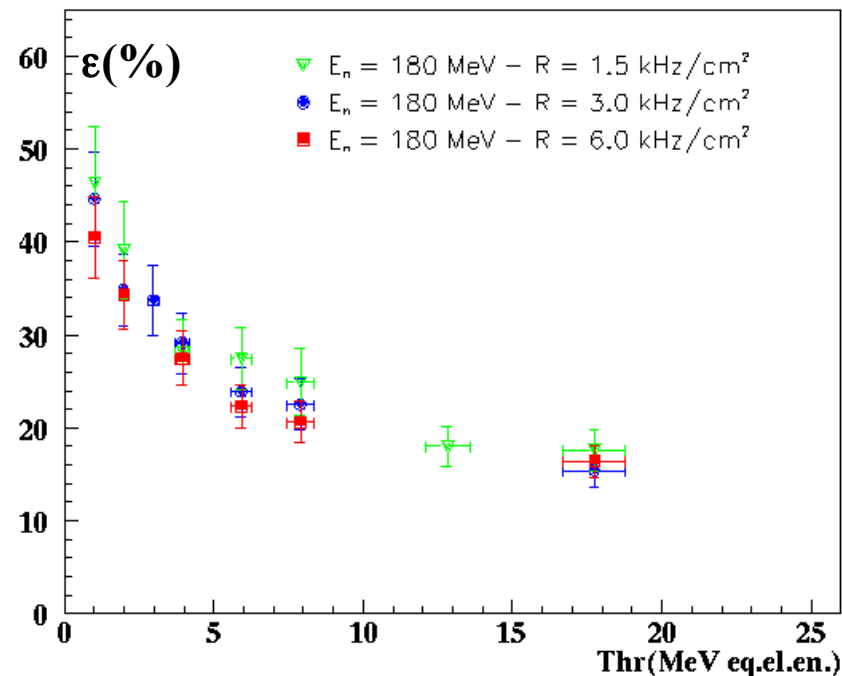
$$\beta = L/\Delta T$$

L from DC



Calorimeter efficiency for neutrons

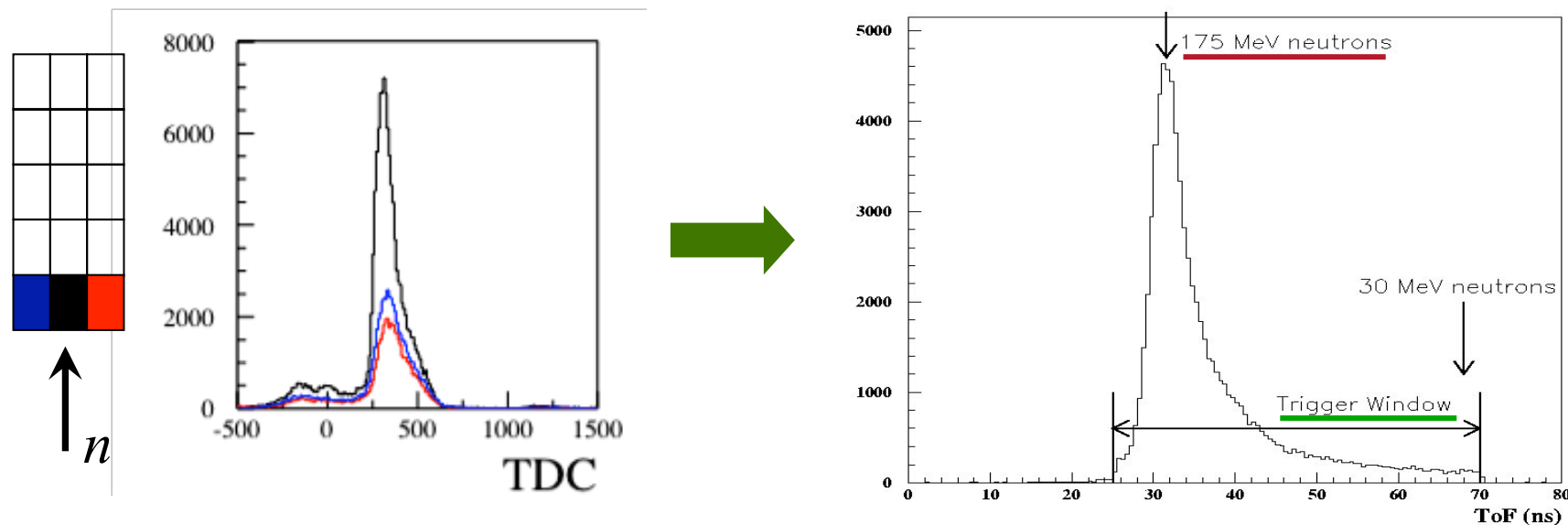
- $E_{\text{peak}} = 180 \text{ MeV}$
- Stable for different run conditions
- **Very high efficiency w.r.t. the naive expectation**
($\sim 10\%$ @ 2 MeV thr.)



Comparison with our scintillator normalized to the same active material thickness

Energy spectrum from TOF

- Energy spectrum can be reconstructed from TOF



- Rephasing is needed, since the trigger is phase locked with the RF (45 ns period)
- From TOF \Rightarrow β spectrum of the neutrons
- Assuming the neutron mass \Rightarrow kinetic energy spectrum

In summary

Italy has decided to contribute to the ND

- We are starting getting into the picture, by joining the ND working groups and digesting all the excellent work done so far
 - We will study the possibility to recycle the components of KLOE (solenoid, em calorimeter)
 - We underline the fact that KLOE has a large (13 m³) empty magnetized volume, which can host the new detectors needed for the ND task.
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