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## Photomultiplier and Dynode Techniques for rad-hard in-situ Calorimeter Sensors

This note concentrates on calorimetry which will survive, with energy-flow, rate, and timing, in the forward region of future colliders, high intensity experiments, and orbiting systems. It uses PMT as direct calorimeter sensors to detect shower particles via Cerenkov light in the PMT window, and/or by direct secondary emission from shower particles traversing the dynodes. The secondary emission proportional to  $dE/dx$  provides compensating information.

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