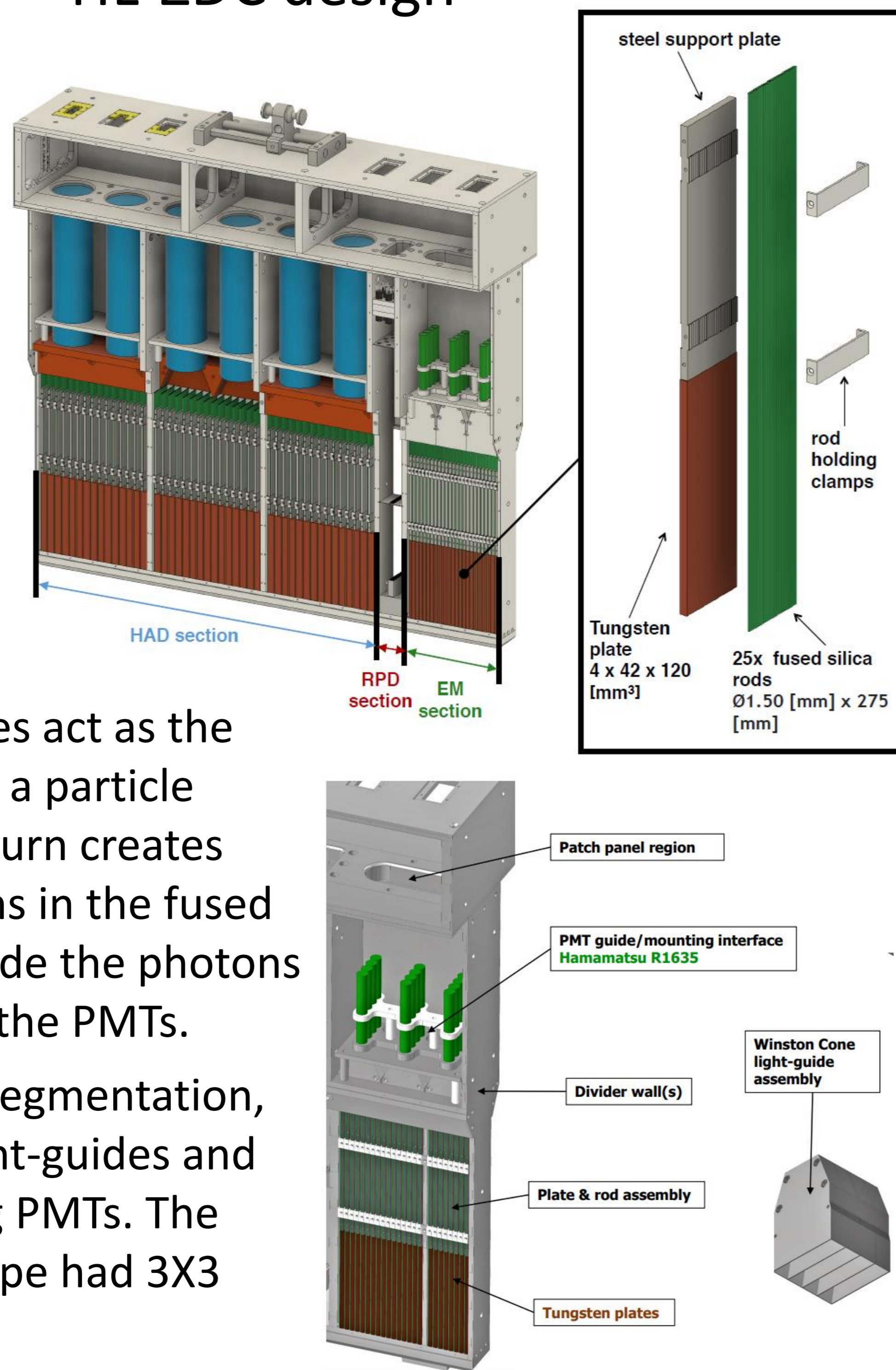


The Zero Degree Calorimeter (ZDC) at the LHC is a far-forward hadronic calorimeter used to measure spectator neutrons from heavy-ion collisions at the LHC. In addition to spectator neutrons, an electromagnetic module (EM) within the ZDC may be used to measure far-forward neutral particles like photons and neutral pions. The Joint Zero-degree Calorimeter Project (JZCaP) is a collaboration between ATLAS and CMS groups working on R&D towards an upgraded ZDC for the High-Luminosity (HL) LHC, usually referred to as the HL-ZDC. As a part of this upgrade, the EM module is being redesigned to increase the discrimination power between forward photons and spectator neutrons.

HL-ZDC design



The tungsten plates act as the absorber, creating a particle shower, which in turn creates Cherenkov photons in the fused silica rods that guide the photons upwards towards the PMTs.

EM module: 4X3 segmentation, defined by the light-guides and the corresponding PMTs. The beam test prototype had 3X3 segmentation.

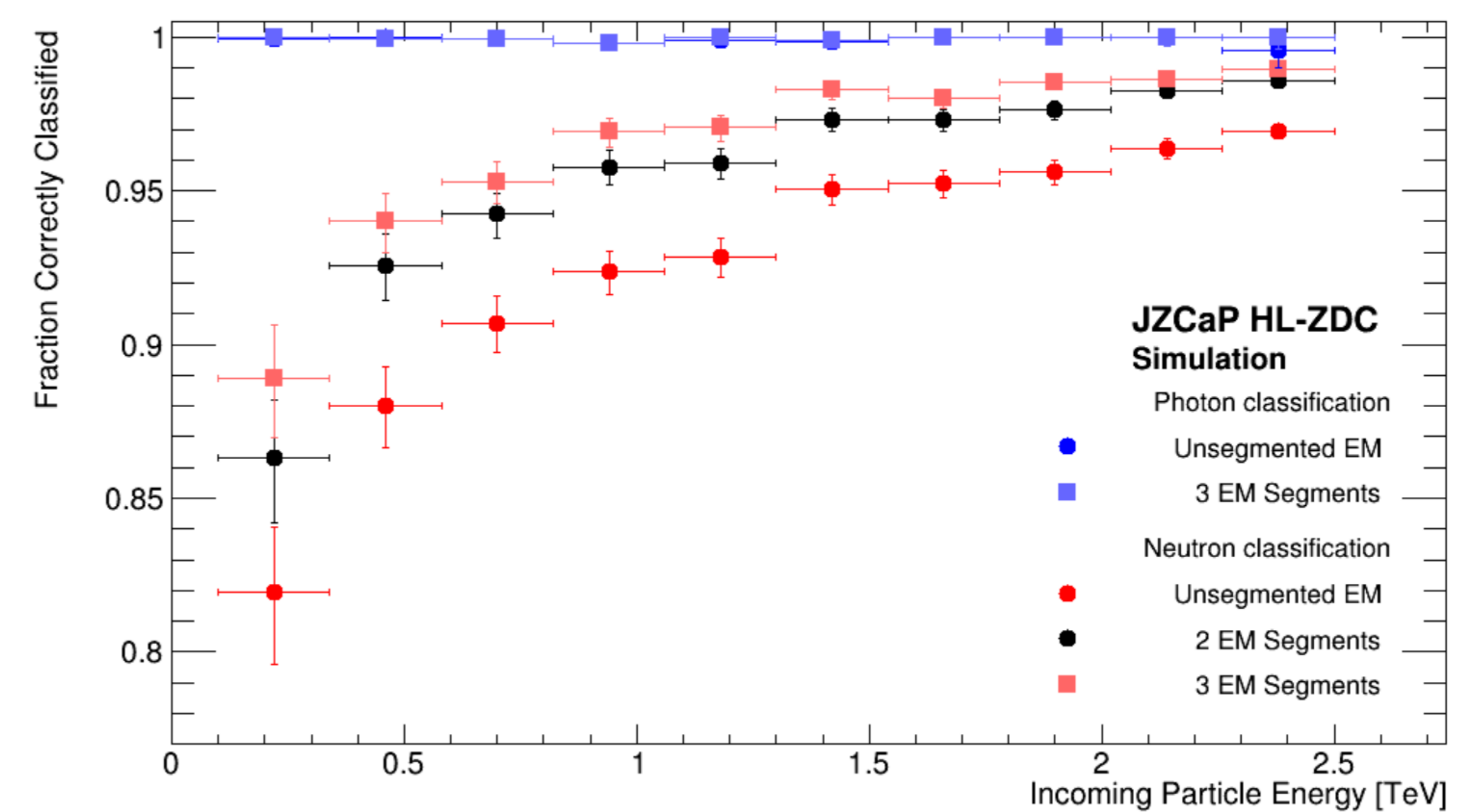
EM Photon-Neutron discrimination

We can exploit shower shape differences to discriminate between photons and neutrons. Dedicated studies were carried out simulating the detector response in Geant4:

$$LF_i = \frac{N_i^{Ch}}{\sum_{j>i} N_j^{Ch}}, \quad N_i^{Ch} - \text{detector response in segment } i$$

$$SQ^{Y,n} = \sum_i^{segments} (LF_i - \langle LF \rangle_i^{Y,n})^2$$

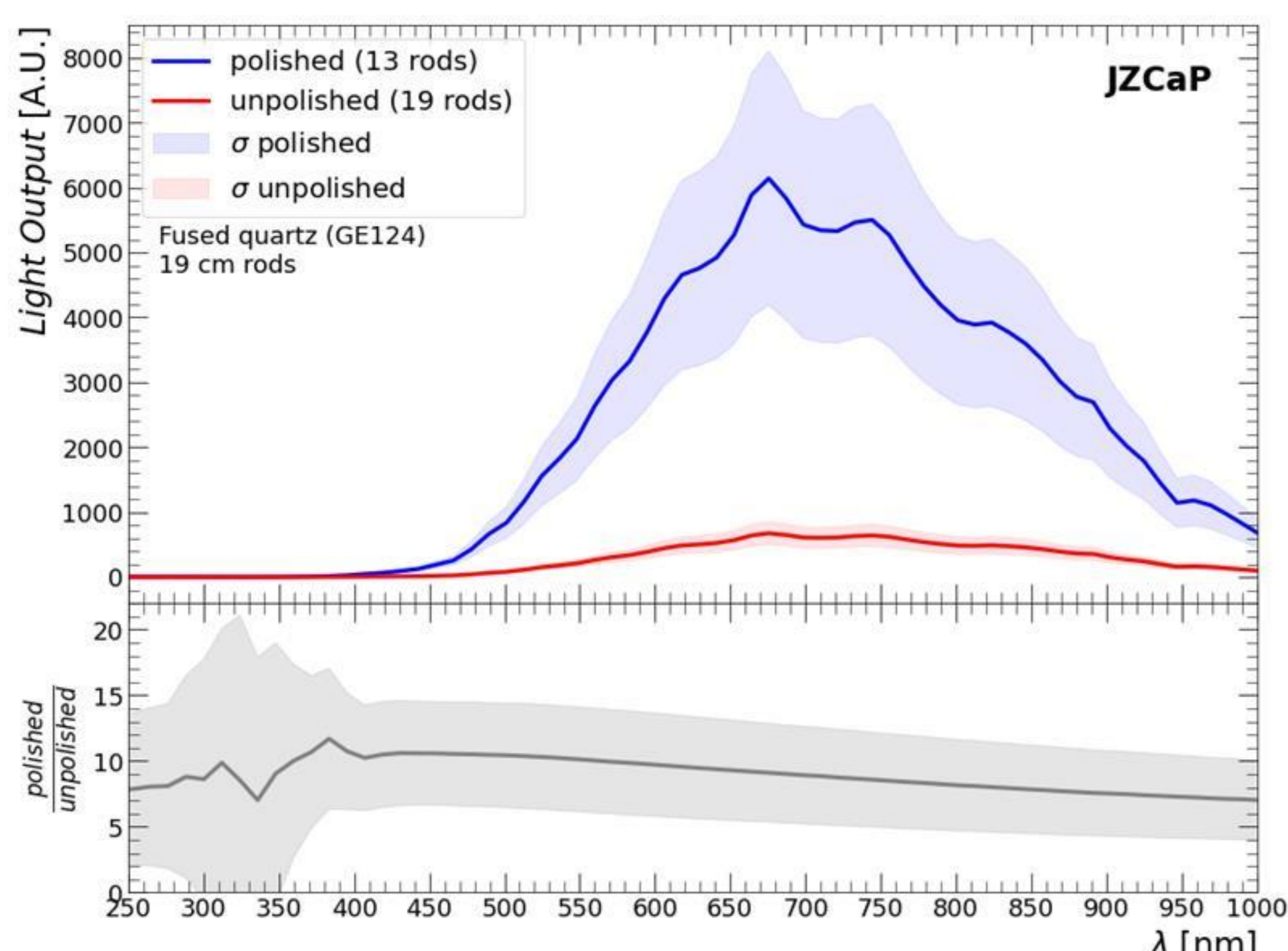
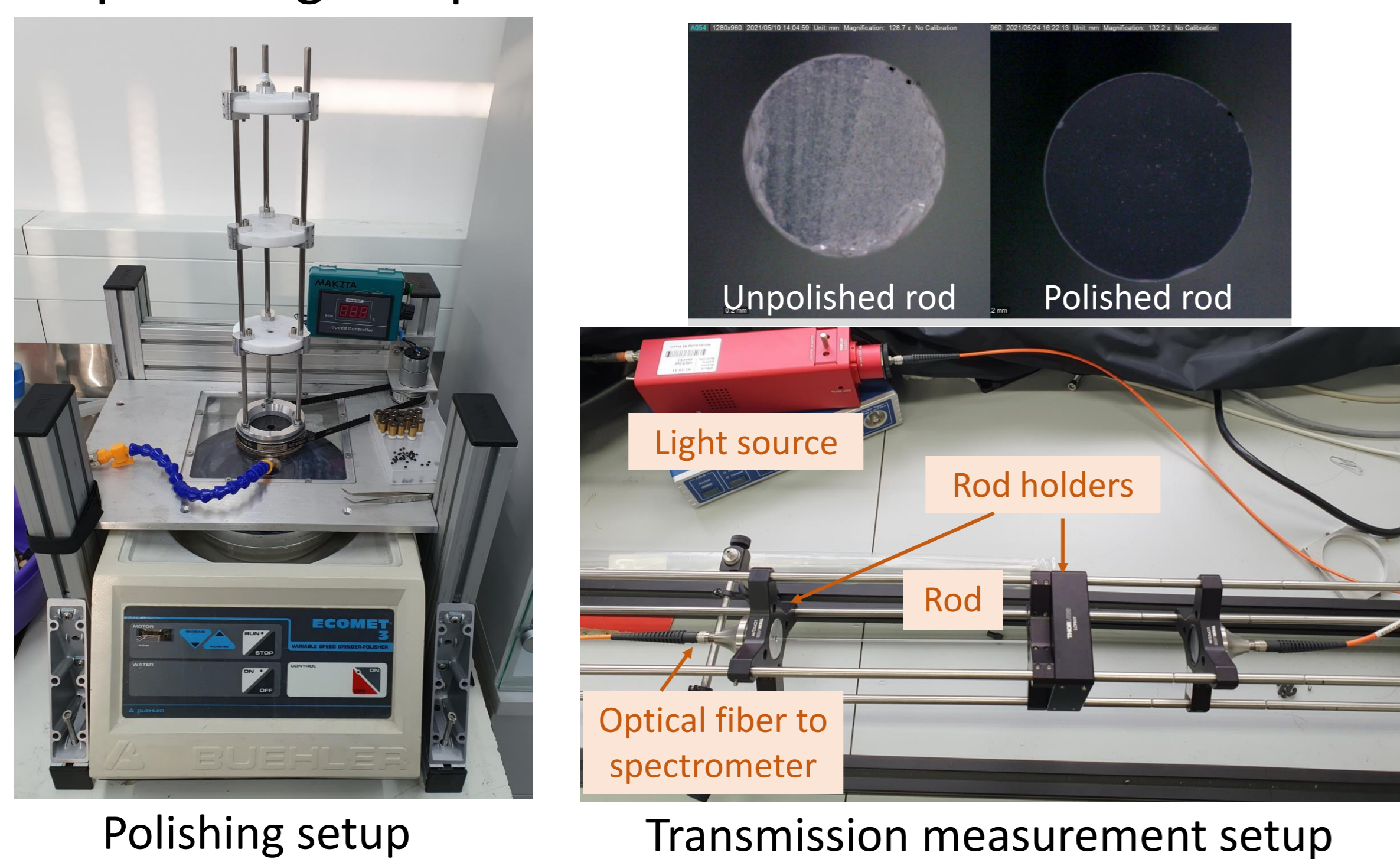
If: $SQ^Y < SQ^n \rightarrow$ photon
 $SQ^Y > SQ^n \rightarrow$ neutron



The highest level of photon-neutron discrimination is observed for 3 longitudinal segments.

Transmission improvement - polishing

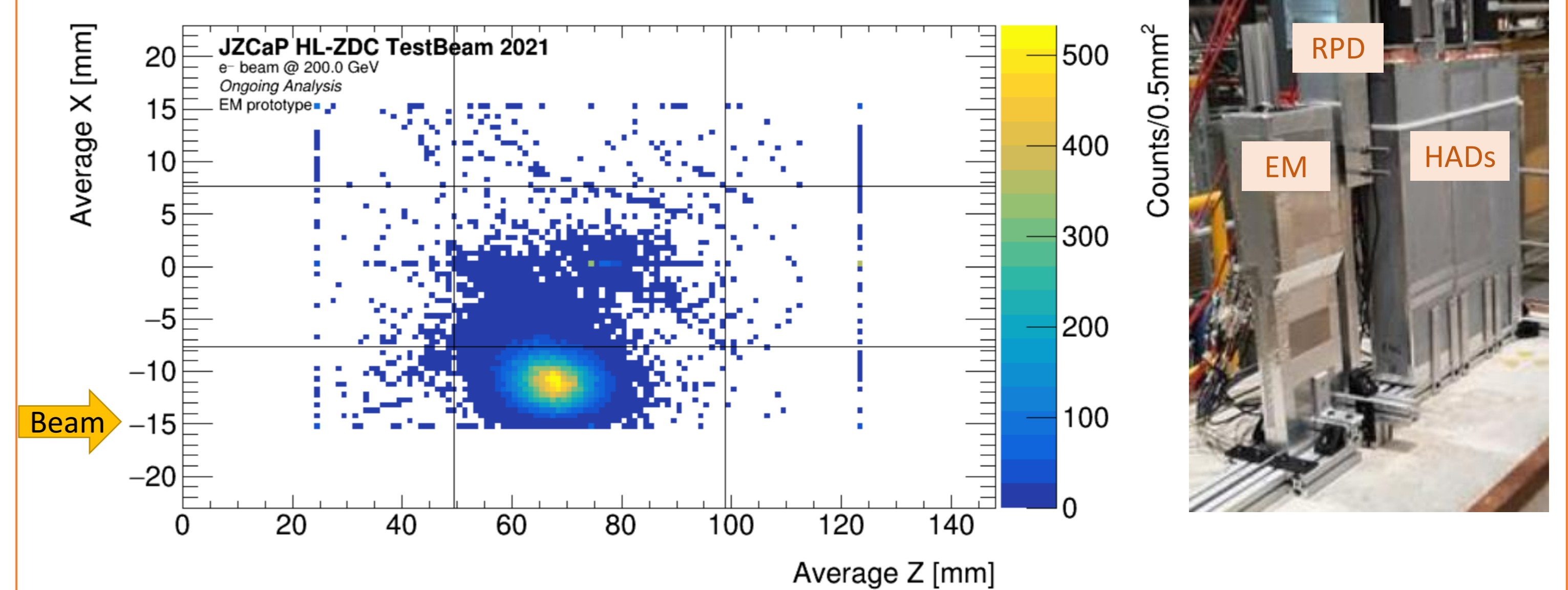
To maximize light transmission from the rods to the light-guide, we polish the corresponding face of the rods. To accomplish this step, a custom polishing setup was constructed.



Polishing significantly improves the light transmission over a broad wavelength range.

Test beam EM analysis

The test beam took place in CERN SPS H2&H4 beam lines, using different energy e^- beams & p beam.



Reconstruction of the center of mass in the x-z plane using the EM signals. A clear correlation between the x position of the beam and the center of mass is observed.

