

STATUS REPORT ON PART C

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FGD

The movable stage was assembled for the first time in Turin two months ago. Although the safety tests were satisfactory, some distortions were noticed under full load. The decision was taken to increase its stiffness by the addition of a second supporting screw.

After the modification, the platform was delivered at CERN last week.

After lengthy bargaining, an agreement was reached with the Forward Cerenkov team and the FGD will be installed at 38 m from M1 instead of 31 m as in the proposal. With the present size of the M2 gap, the loss of acceptance is small and a "patch" counter to recover 100% would be easy to construct if deemed necessary.

The finger counter hodoscopes which constitute the vertex locator for the showers are being shipped these very days from Padua and their assembly in the final frame will be done in the next two weeks on the experimental floor.

At the same time the lead glass blocks will be wrapped and mounted into final position. Unexpected delays are encountered in the delivery of the 5" photomultipliers from RCA, promised for last February. About 1/3 of the photomultipliers have been delivered, but apparently the production of the model we chose has been interrupted for some time and there have been difficulties in achieving the quality standards upon resumption of production.

Signals and HV cables for FGD will also be prepared and installed during the next two weeks.

IGD

Safety tests of the IGD movable platform under full load have already been carried out at Protvino last month with full satisfaction.

Assembly of the counters, wiring of the photomultipliers bases and cabling inside the detector box is well under way and the delivery to CERN is expected to take place in early September according to schedule.

Monitoring

The Nitrogen laser, which will be used as primary flash source, is already installed in the North Area and systematic measurement of its performance has been under way for a month.

The power delivered has been found fully adequate and the jitter reasonable ($\sim 10\%$), but the average output instability was found to be larger than expected (10-20% variations within a few hours of operation). This fact stresses the importance of control methods and particularly the use of photocells, on which we have been working for several months. The results are so good that it is only as a safety measure that we intend to also have a reference source of intrinsic stability (relativistic muons signals on a plexiglass bar, scintillation for Am doped NaI crystals).

The choice of the fibre system to distribute the flashes to the counters has finally been made for FGD (uniformity $\pm 3.5\%$) and will be done shortly for IGD, for which larger bundles are required which are now being tested.

Software

Development of on-line software has been going on using the few ADC modules already delivered by Le Croy and the DATEP HV prototype unit. At the present stage a preliminary version of the complete system is available and further work is under way on the software to control the movable stage.