Proceedings of the Calorimeter Workshop

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Editor M. Atac



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PREFACE

Calorimetry has played an increasingly important role in recent years as higher energy accelerators have become available. About thirty per cent of the electronic detector experiments at Fermilab have utilized calorimeters.

A workshop on calorimetry was held at Fermilab on May 9 and 10 to disseminate the experience gained by experimental groups working at this Laboratory, as well as groups working at other laboratories. It provided individuals planning to construct calorimeters with a chance to gain information and exchange ideas. The workshop was sponsored by the Research Services Department, Research Division, Fermilab, and was organized by M. Atac, M. Awschalom, B. Brown, D. Buchholz, and P. Limon. Over 82 scientists, representing 26 institutions, attended the workshop. Some new methods and techniques resulting from recent experiments and Monte Carlo calculation results were discussed during the conference. Good progress has been made in calorimetry, although some physical and technical problems are not clearly understood as yet. Among the most important problems are physics limitations on calorimetry and radial dependence of the hadronic and electromagnetic cascade distributions. It appears that the Monte Carlo calculations have followed the experimental results quite closely up to 50 GeV/c. Development work on hadron calorimeters with good energy resolution has recently produced some exciting results. Among them are liquid-argon calorimeters using uranium plates (W. J. Willis) and high density thin plate-liquid scintillator calorimeters (H. Hilscher).

To speed up the distribution of this book, it includes invited papers and contributed papers in their original forms. We apologize for any error which may have escaped the author's and/or our attention.

> M. Atac July 1, 1975

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