

TIMING RESISTIVE PLATE CHAMBERS WITH CERAMIC ELECTRODES

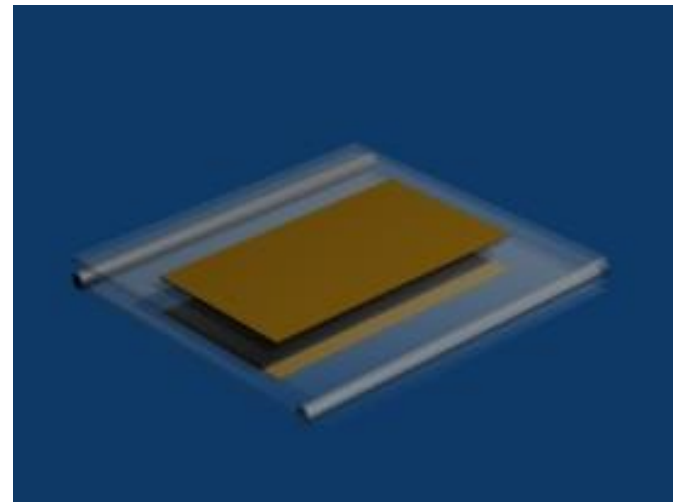
ALEJANDRO LASO GARCIA

Matter and Technologies Kick-Off Meeting –
Hamburg, 18.02.2015



OVERVIEW

- Brief introduction to RPC operation
- Ceramic characterisation
- Prototypes description
- Beamtests
- Conclusion



APPLICATION OF RPC DETECTORS: HIGH ENERGY PARTICLE AND NUCLEAR PHYSICS



ALICE Time-of-Flight Barrel

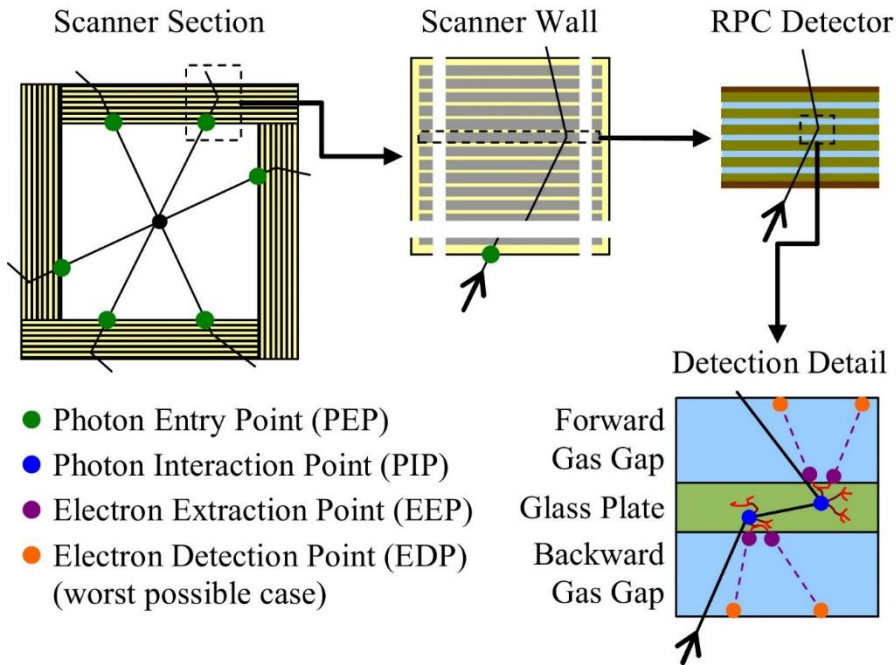
- $A \sim 150 \text{ m}^2$
- $\sigma < 100 \text{ ps}$
- $\Phi_{\text{MAX}} \sim 50 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$



HADES Time-of-Flight Wall

- $A \sim 8 \text{ m}^2$
- $\sigma < 100 \text{ ps}$
- $\Phi_{\text{MAX}} \sim 10^3 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

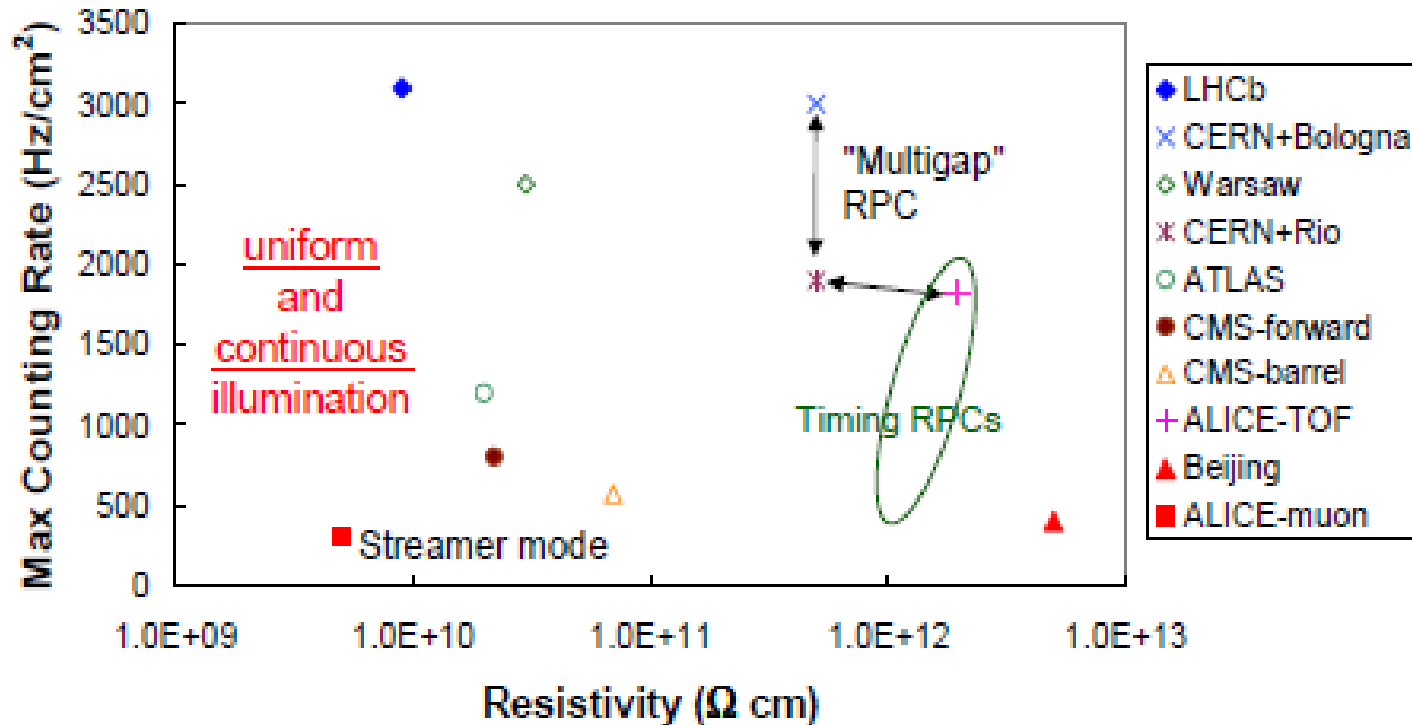
APPLICATION OF RPC DETECTORS: POSITRON EMISSION TOMOGRAPHY



D. Domenici, International Symposium
Detector Development, SLAC 2006

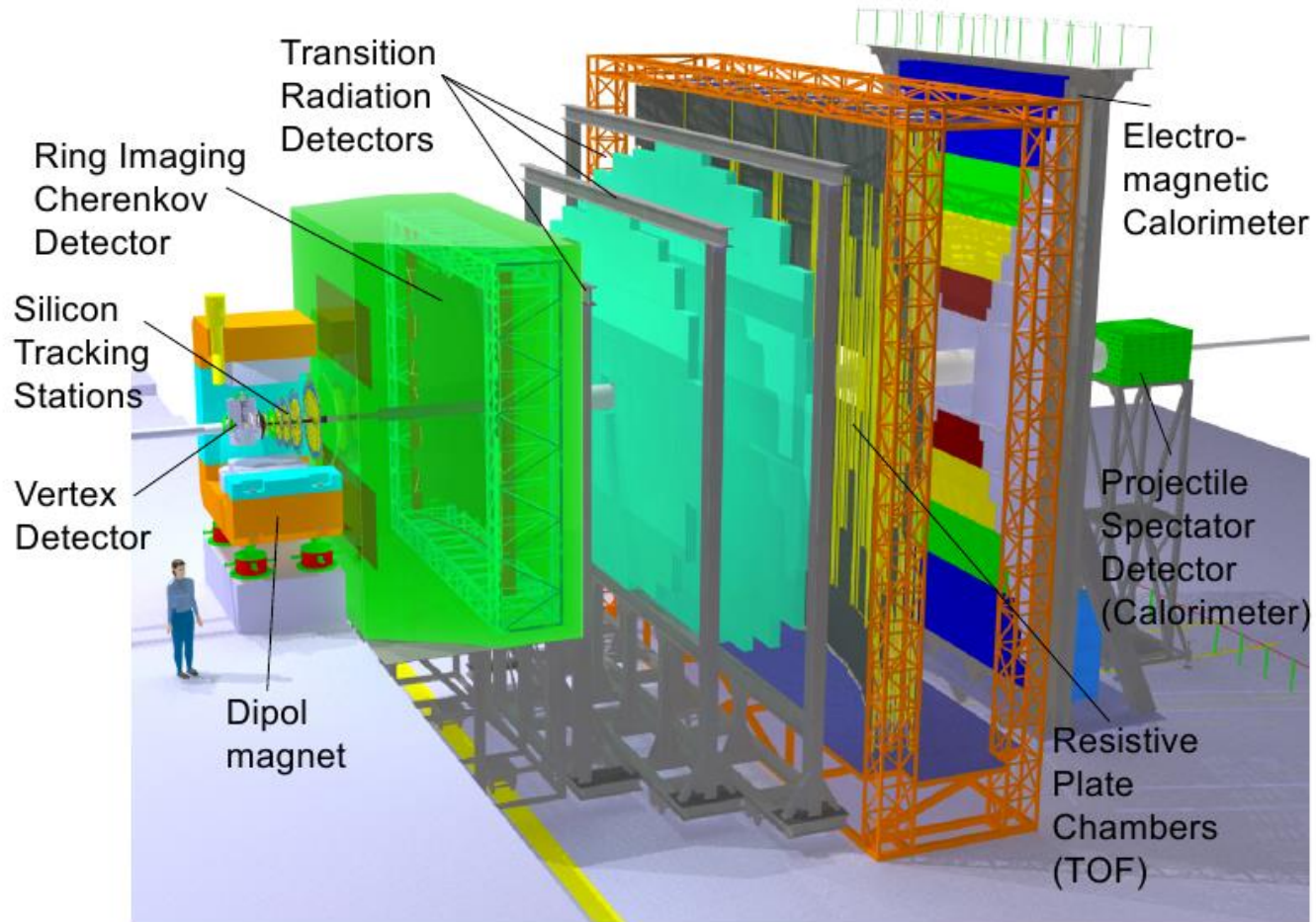
M. Röder et al., JINST 7 (2012) 11, P11030

WORLDWIDE RPC MAP: STATUS OF 2004

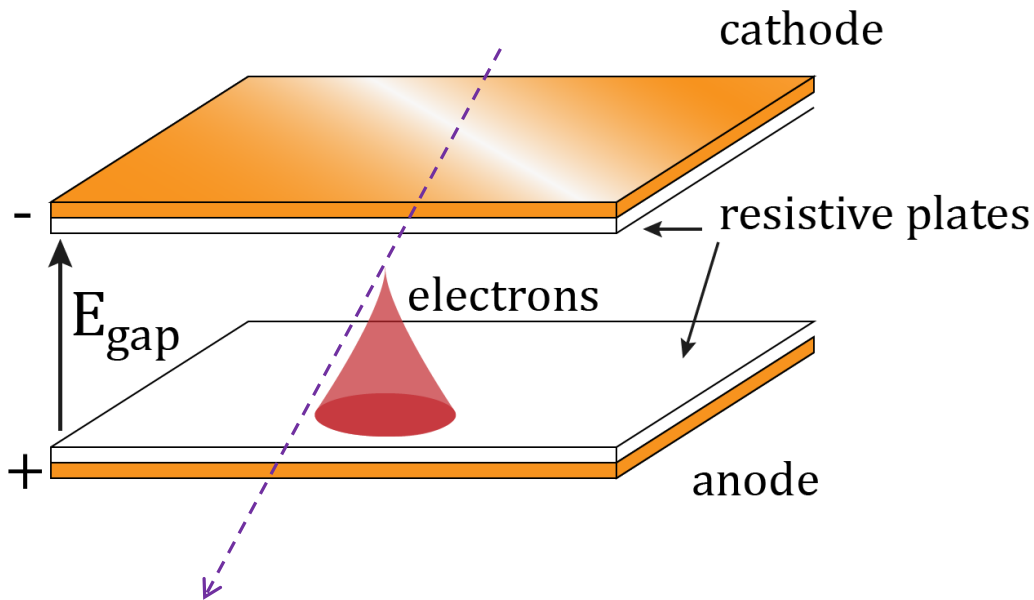


P. Fonte, CBM Collaboration Meeting 2004

NEXT GENERATION APPLICATIONS: COMPRESSED BARYONIC MATTER EXPERIMENT

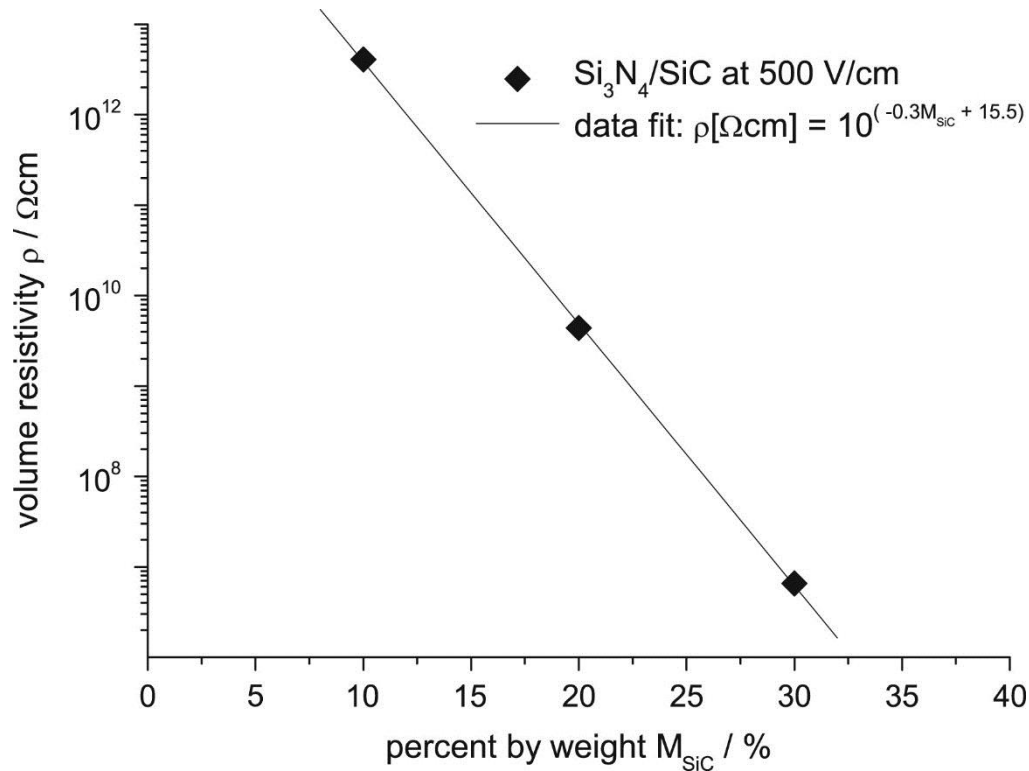


OPERATION OF RESISTIVE PLATE CHAMBERS (RPCs)



- Ionization of gas molecules.
- Avalanche formation due to high electric field strength.
- Signal collection in pick-up electrodes.
- Discharge confined due to high resistivity of materials.

MATERIAL RESEARCH: Si₃N₄/SiC COMPOSITES

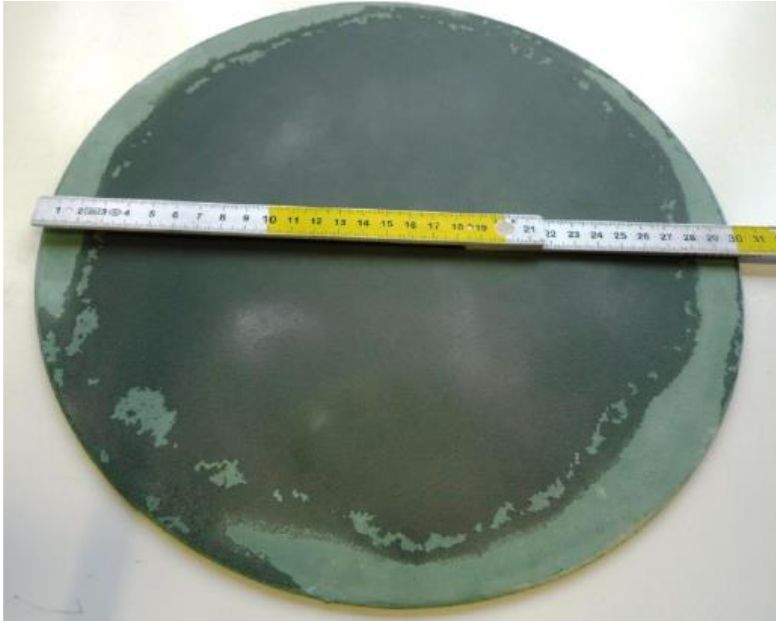


- Si₃N₄/SiC composites
- Bulk resistivity tunable:
 $\rho \sim 10^7 - 10^{13} \Omega \text{ cm}$
- Radiation hard material

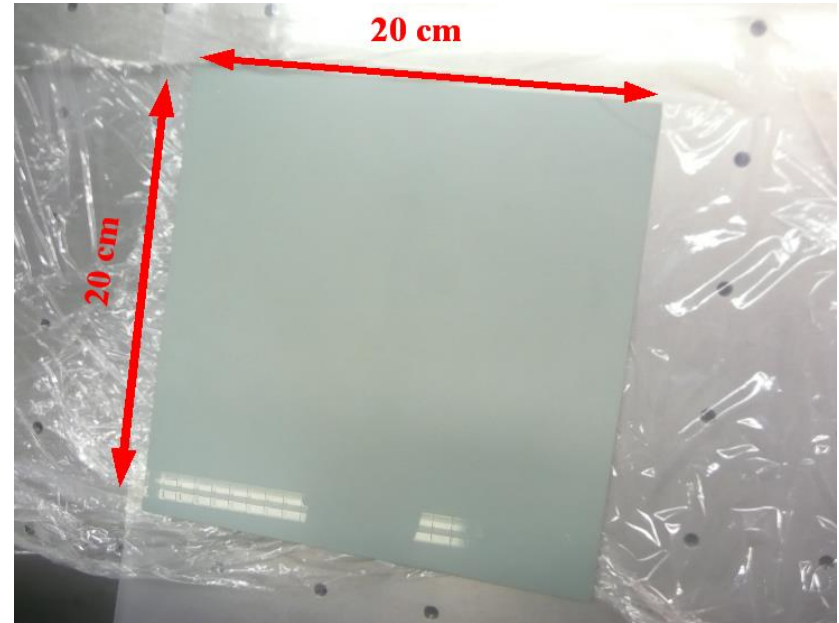
Developed in collaboration
with
Fraunhofer Institute for
Ceramic Technologies, Dresden

L. Naumann et al., NIM A 628 (2011) 138

MATERIAL RESEARCH: $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4/\text{SiC}$ COMPOSITES

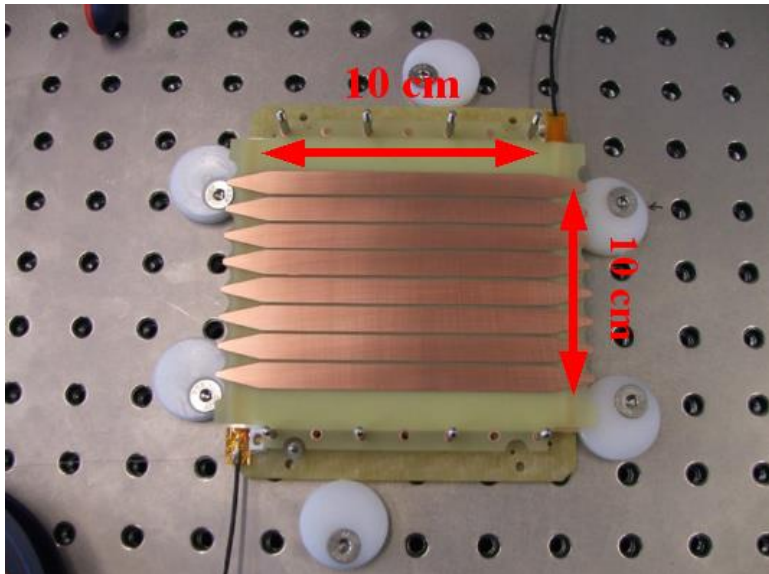
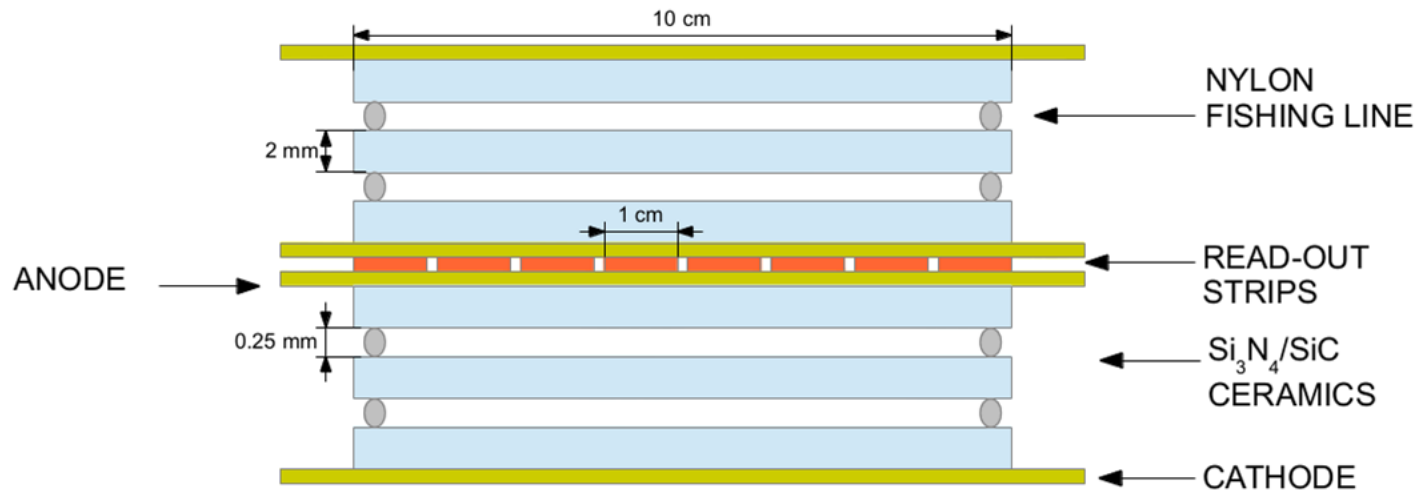


From wafer...



... to RPC electrode

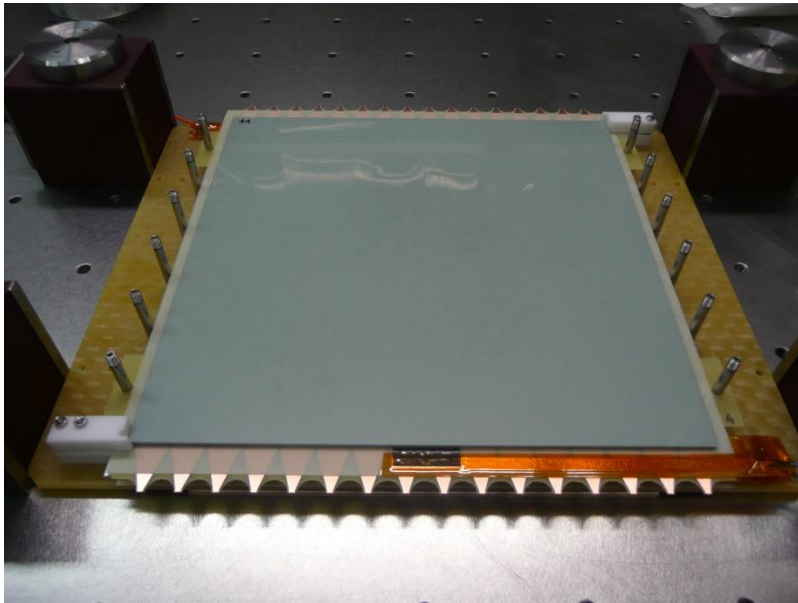
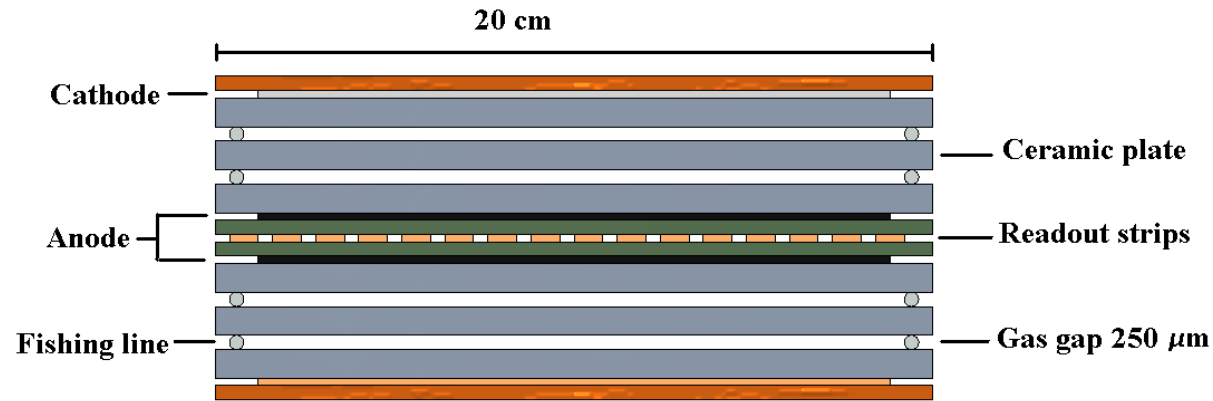
CERAMIC RPC: 10x10 cm² PROTOTYPE



Active area: 100 x 100 mm²
Bulk resistivity: $\rho \sim 10^9 \Omega \text{ cm}$
Gas gaps: 2 x 2 gaps, 250 or 300 $\mu\text{m/gap}$
Gas mixture: 85%Freon / 10%i-Butane / 5% SF6

Read-out electronics GSI (FOPI)

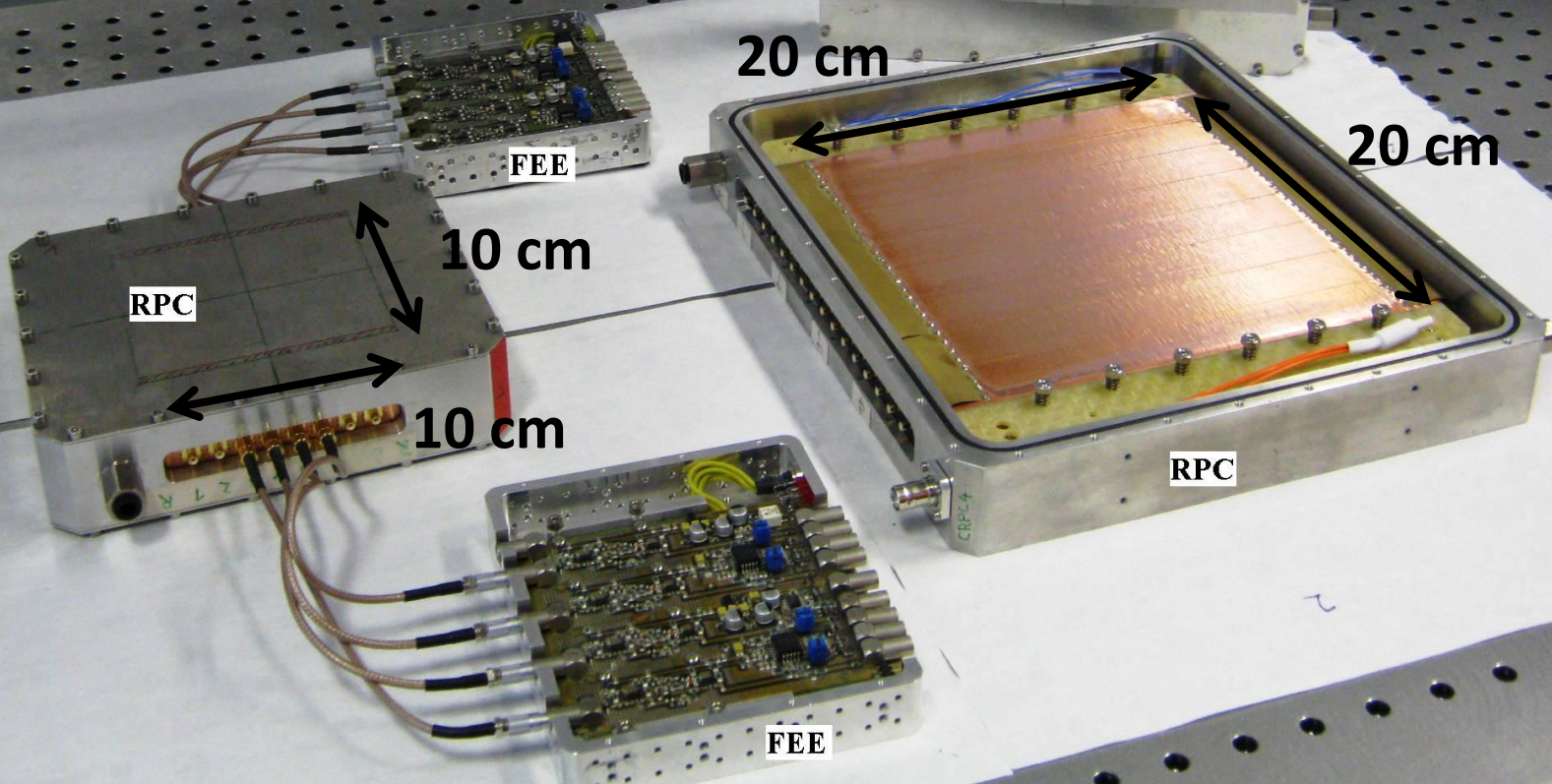
CERAMIC RPC: 20x20 cm² PROTOTYPE



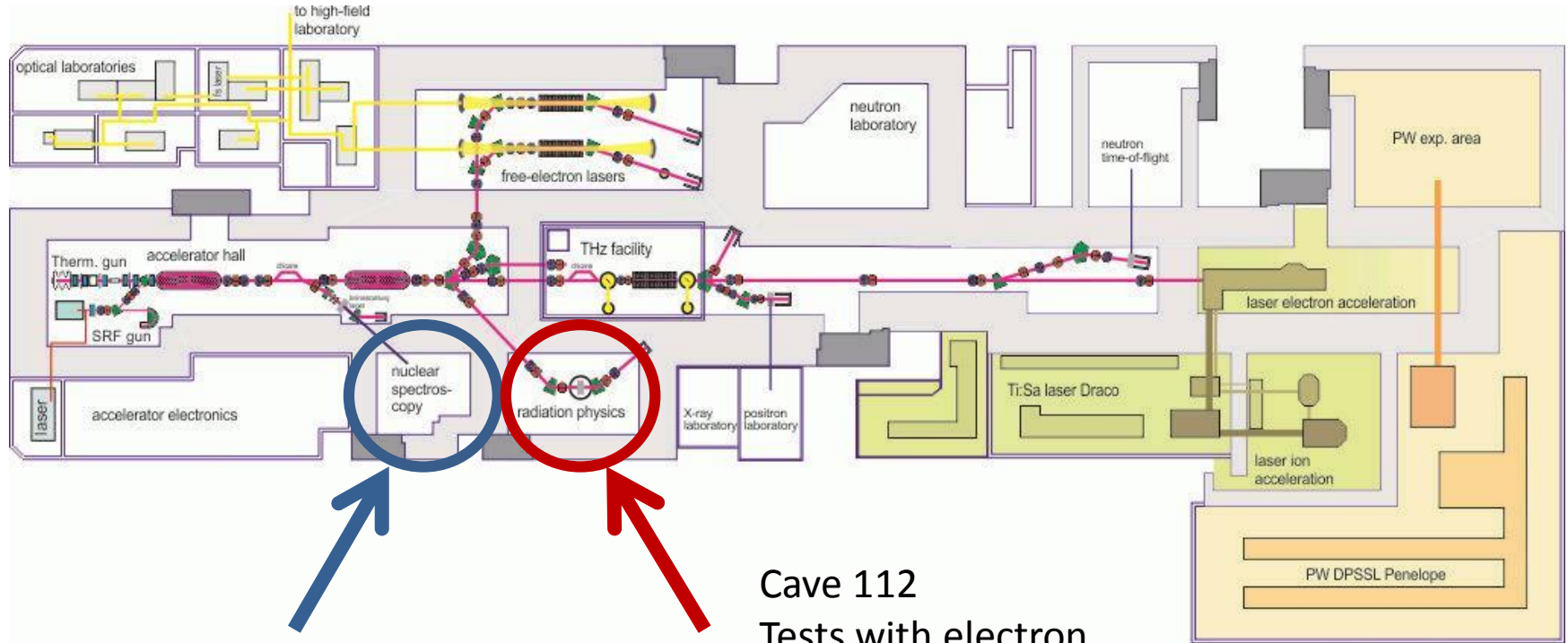
Active area: 200 x 200 mm²
Bulk resistivity: $\rho \sim 10^{10} \Omega \text{ cm}$
Gas gaps: 2 x 2 gaps, 250 μm/gap
Gas mixture: 85%Freon / 10%i-Butane / 5% SF6

Read-out electronics GSI (FOPI)

RATE CAPABILITIES WORLD RECORD RPCS



ELBE LAYOUT

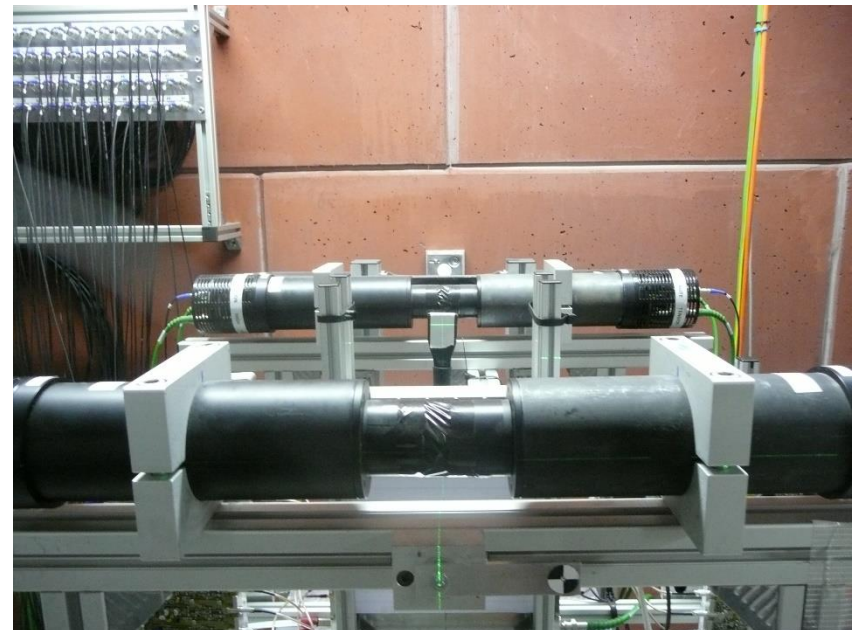
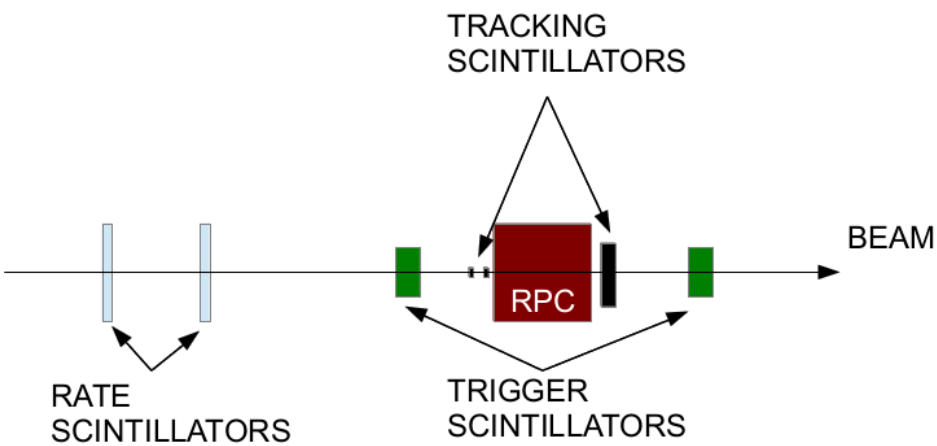
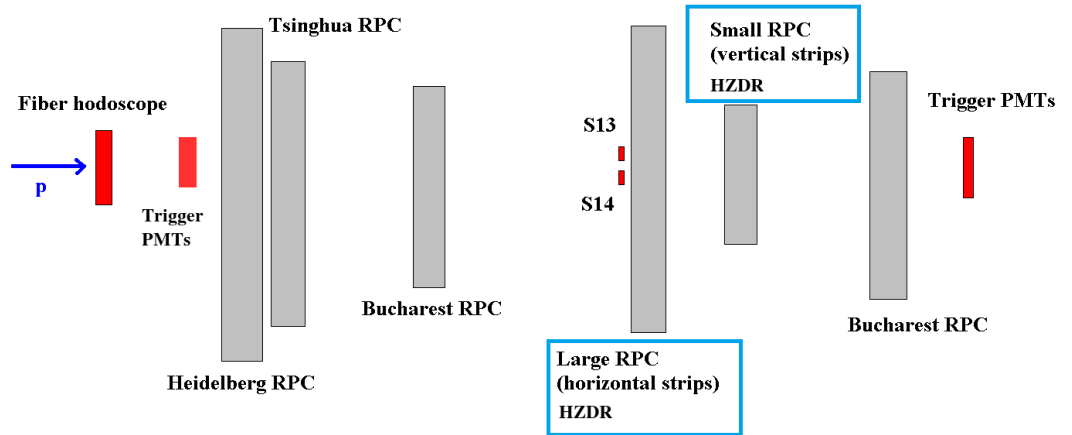
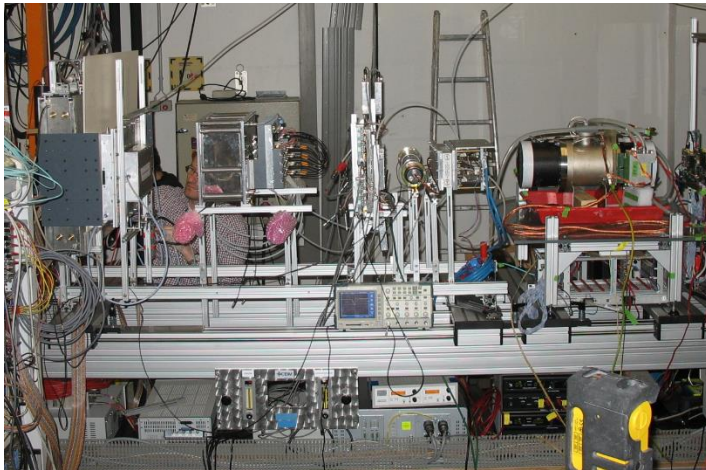


Cave 112
Tests with electron
beams

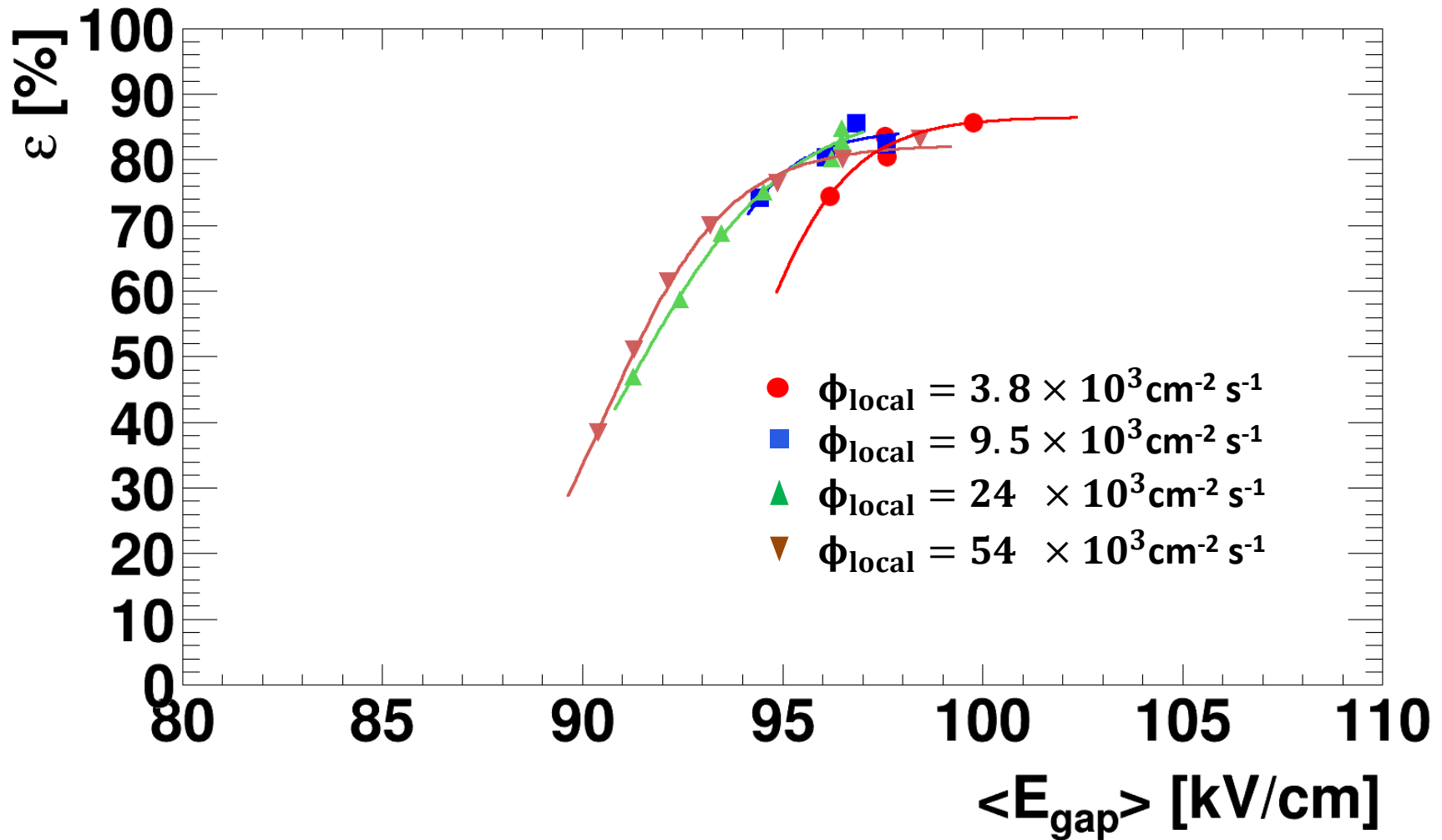
Cave 109
Tests with MeV photons



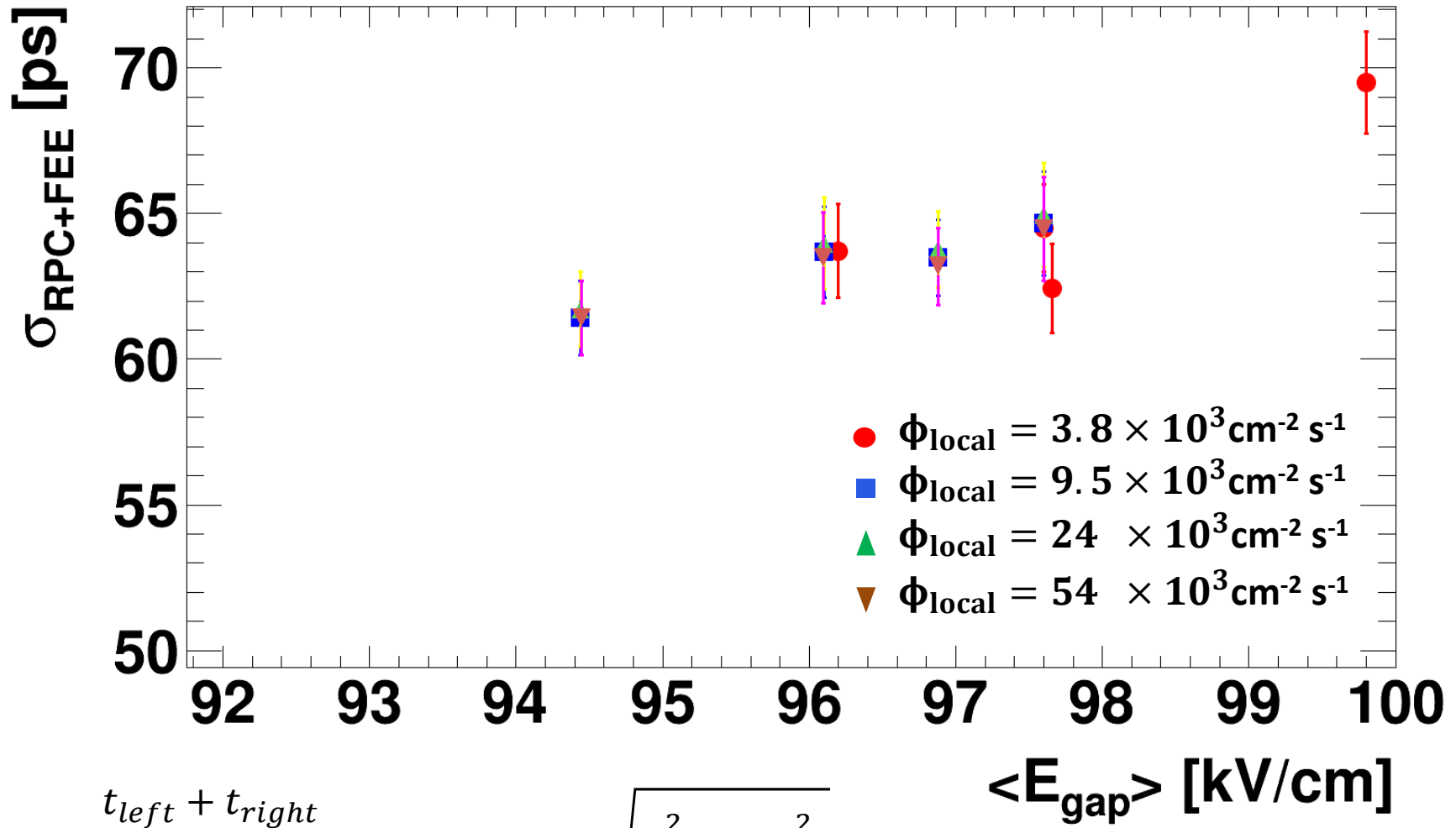
ELECTRON AND PROTON IRRADIATION SET-UP



ELECTRON CRPC RESPONSE (20x20 cm²)



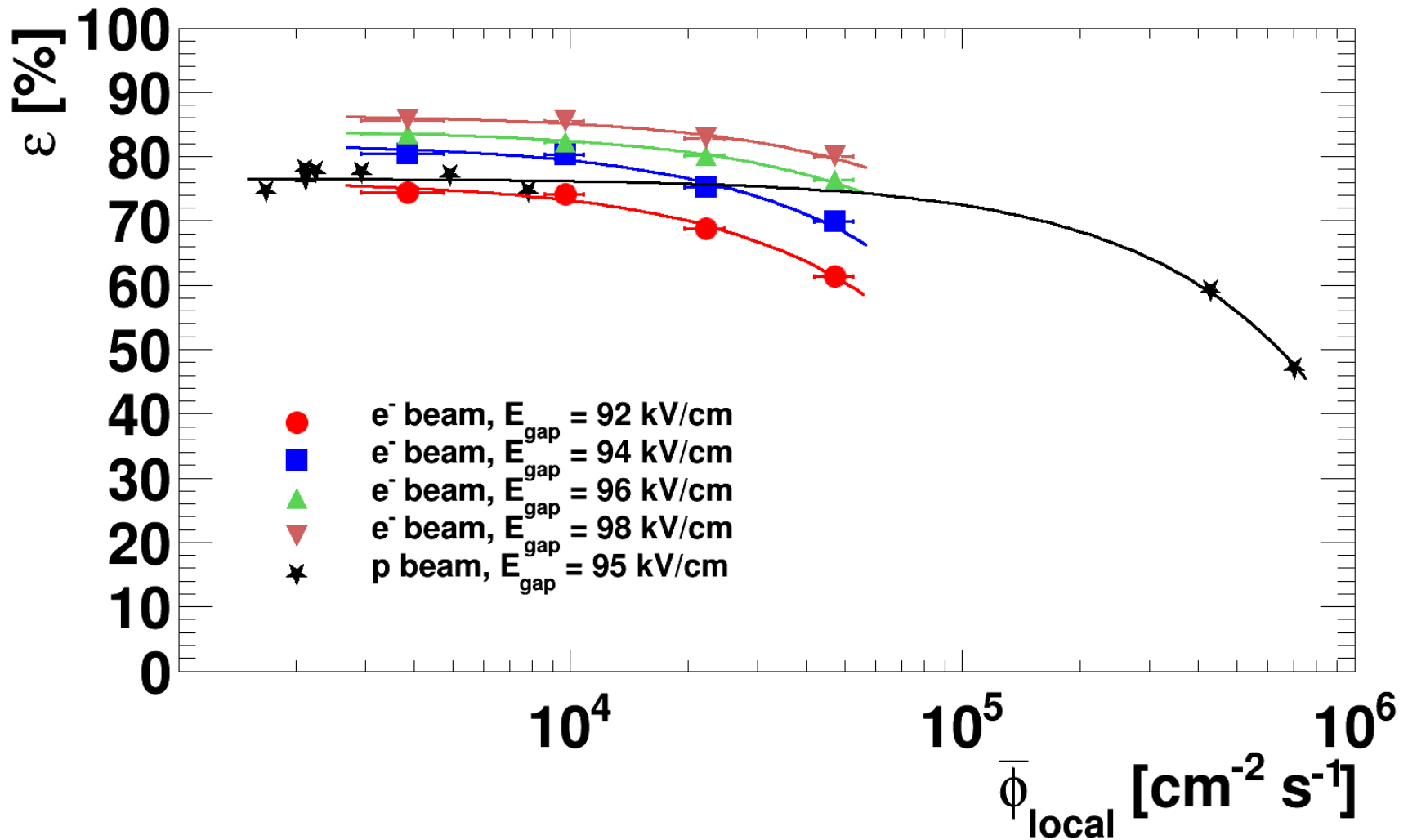
ELECTRON CRPC RESPONSE (20x20 cm²)



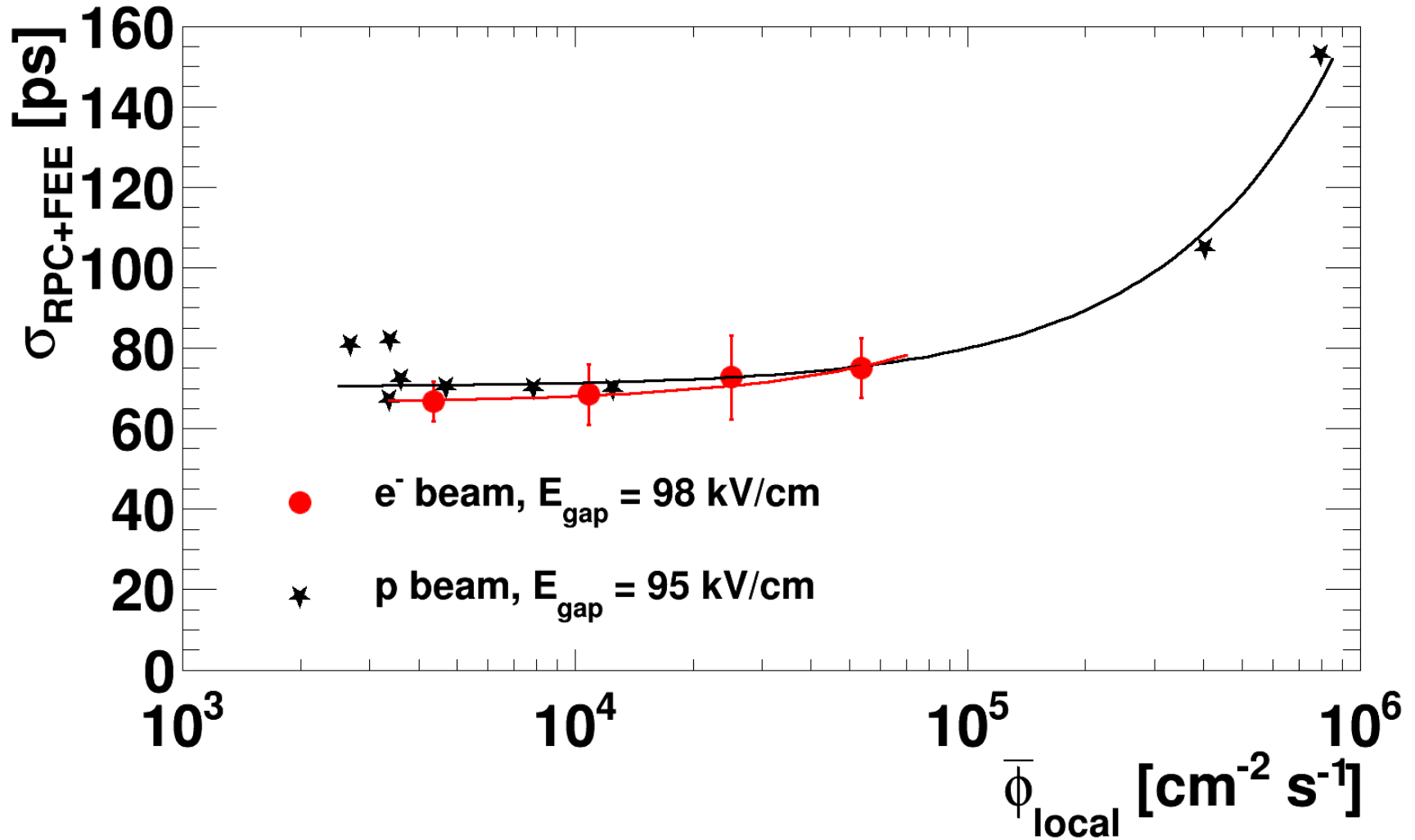
$$t_{ToF} = \frac{t_{left} + t_{right}}{2}$$

$$\sigma_{RPC+FEE} = \sqrt{\sigma_{ToF}^2 - \sigma_{RF}^2}$$

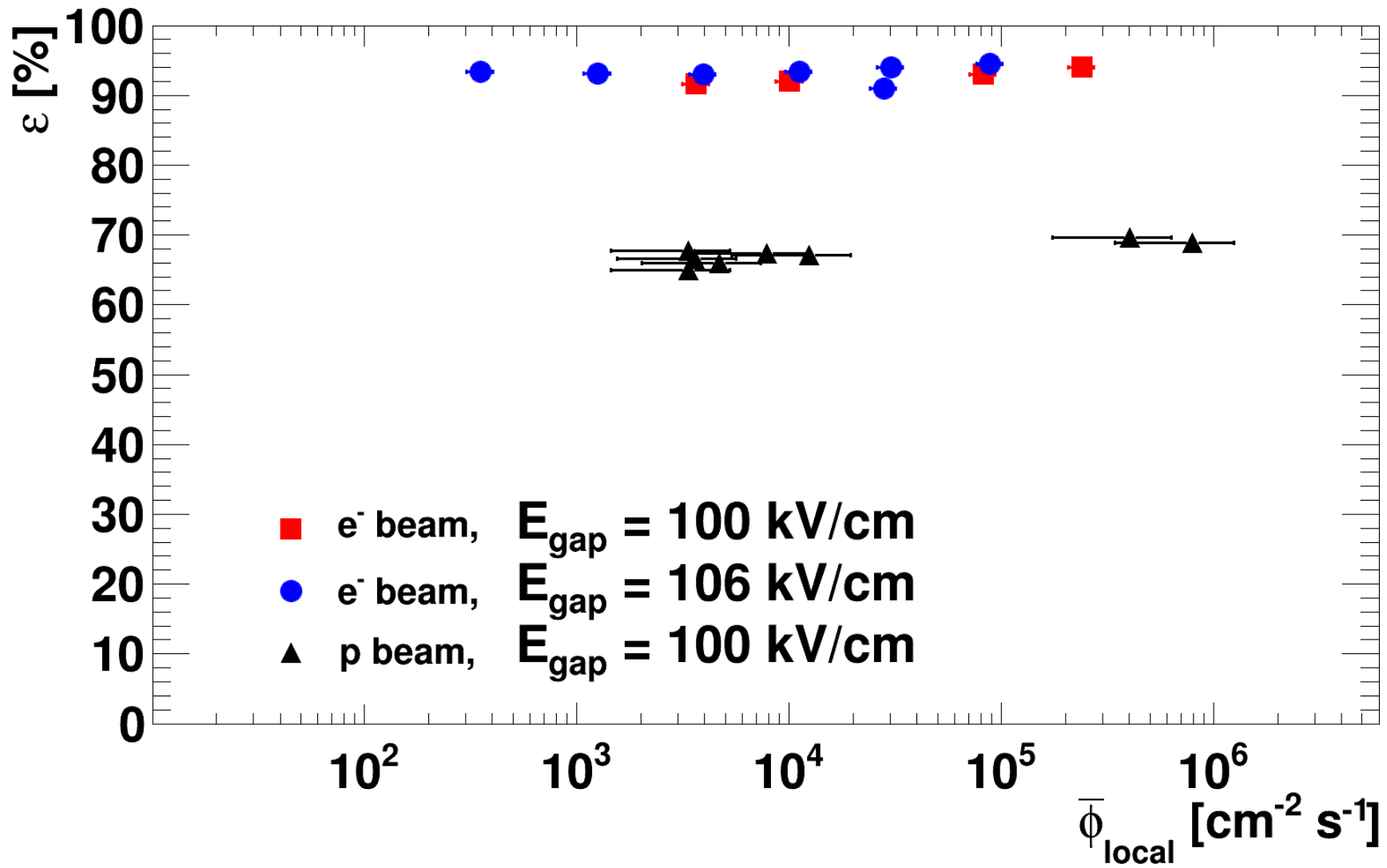
ELECTRON AND HADRON CRPC RESPONSE (20x20 cm²)



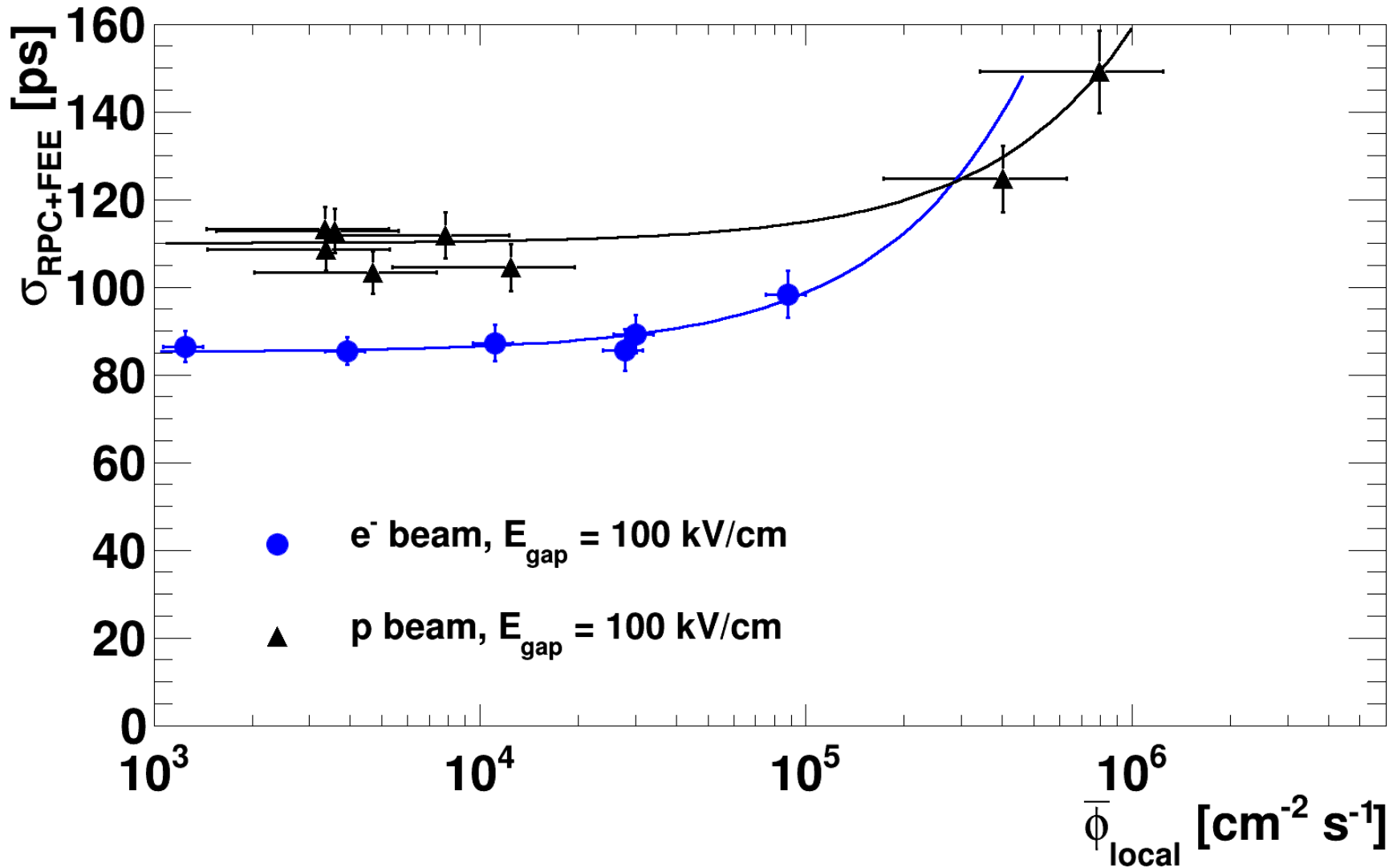
ELECTRON AND HADRON CRPC RESPONSE (20x20 cm²)



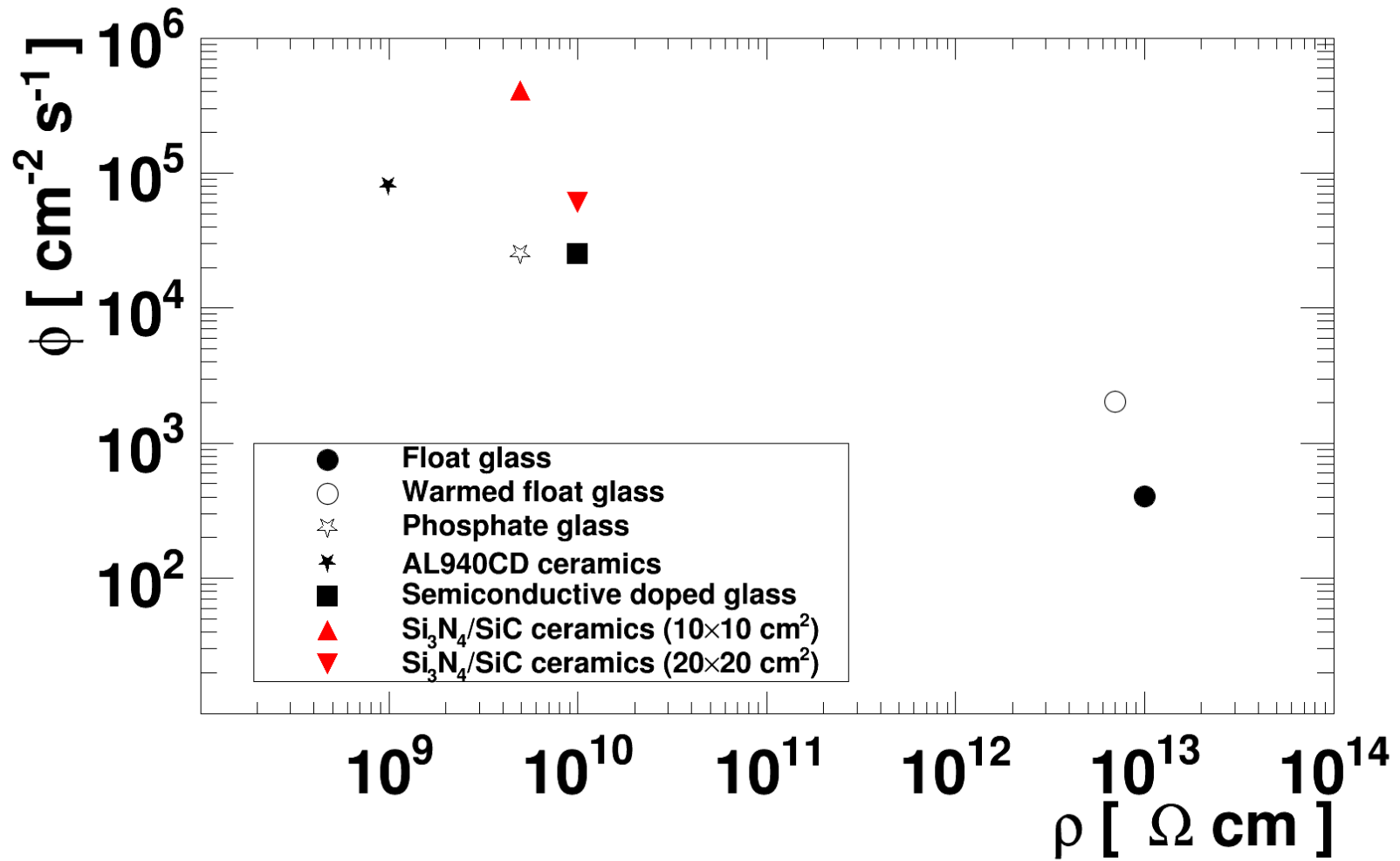
ELECTRON AND HADRON CRPC RESPONSE ($10 \times 10 \text{ cm}^2$)



ELECTRON AND HADRON CRPC RESPONSE (10x10 cm²)



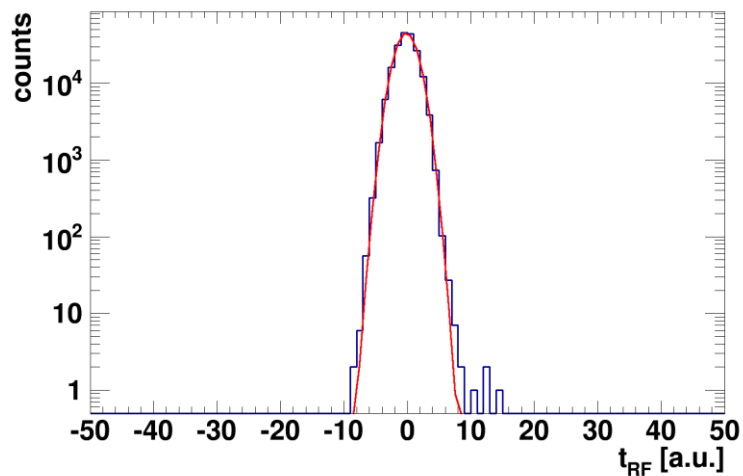
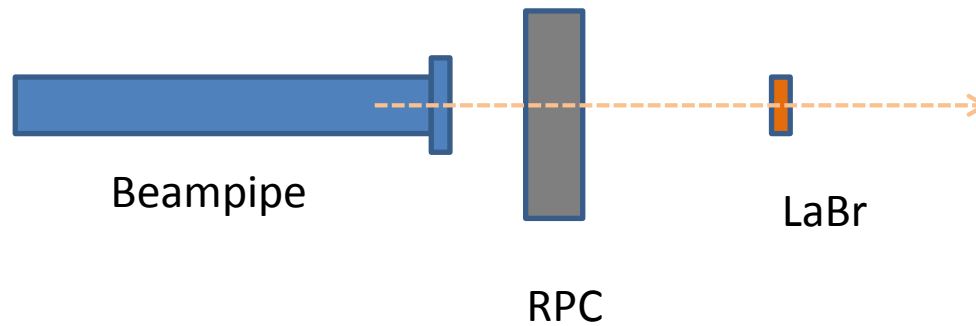
WORLDWIDE RPC MAP: STATUS OF 2014



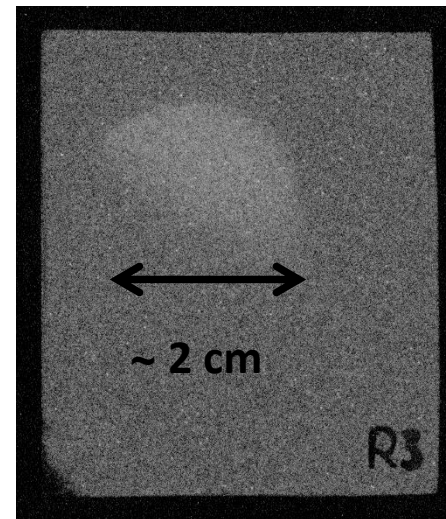
PHOTON IRRADIATION SET-UP

$E_\gamma < 12.5 \text{ MeV}$

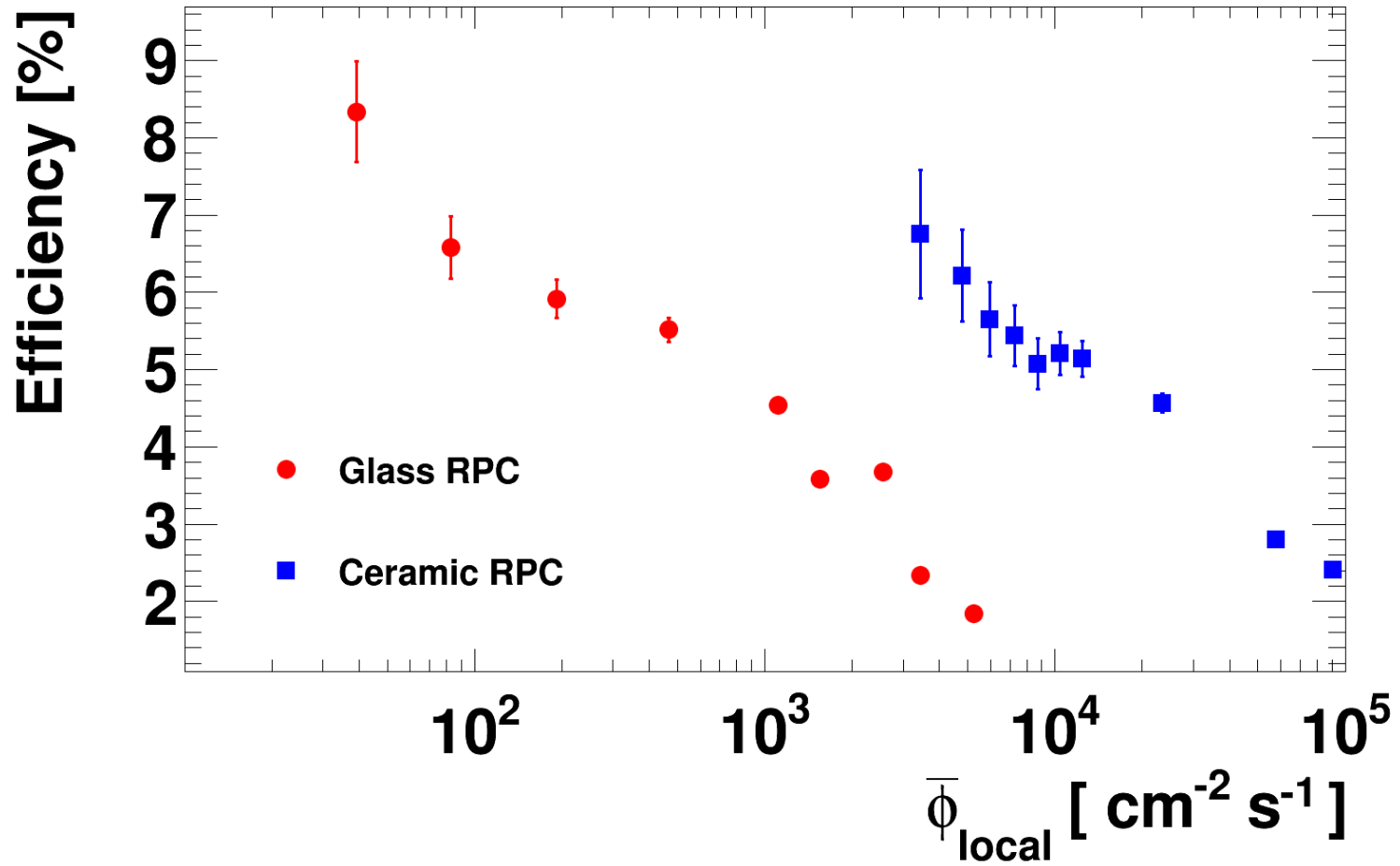
Trigger: RPC_{OR} & RF
Reference timing: RF



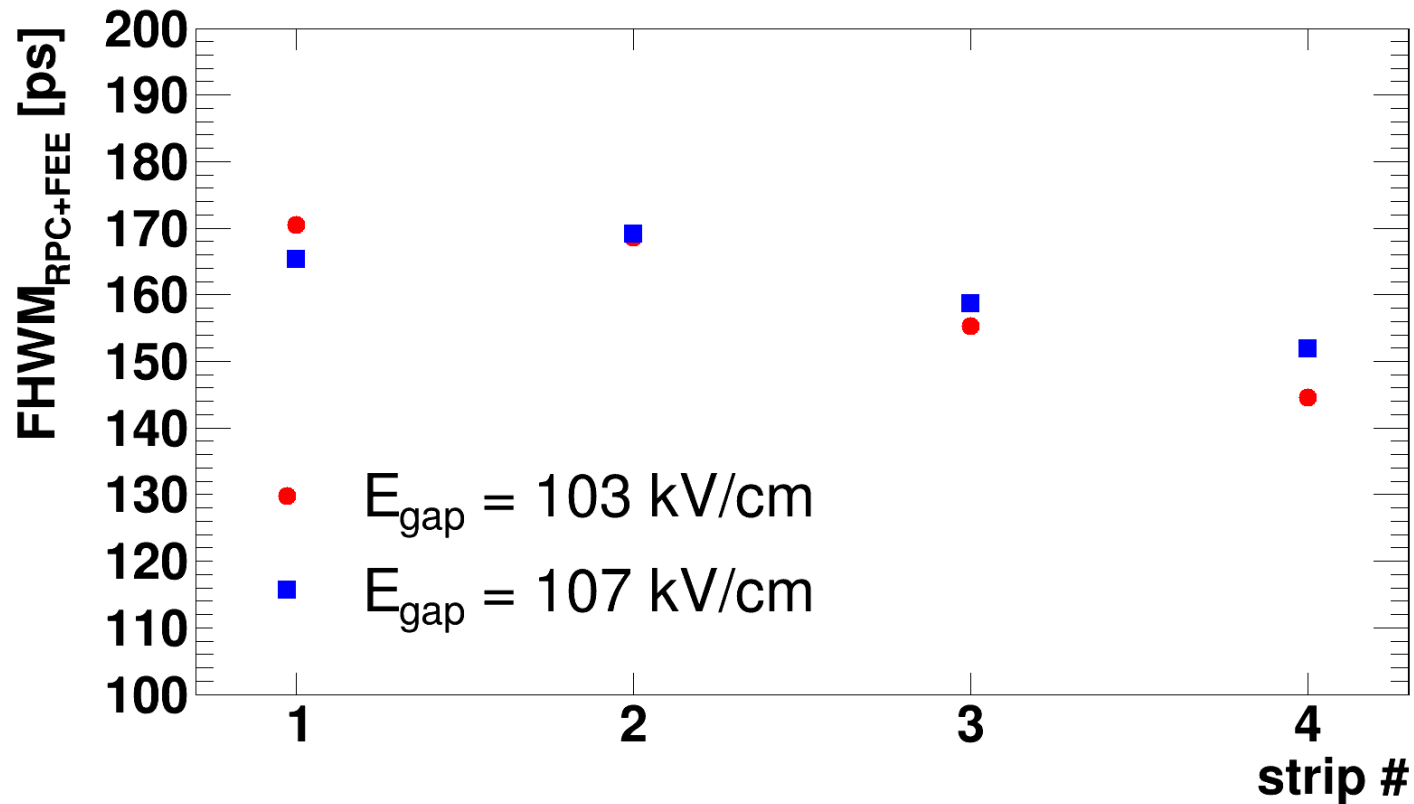
$\text{FWHM}_{\text{RF}} = 94 \text{ ps}$



PHOTON DETECTION PERFORMANCE



GLASS RPC TIMING

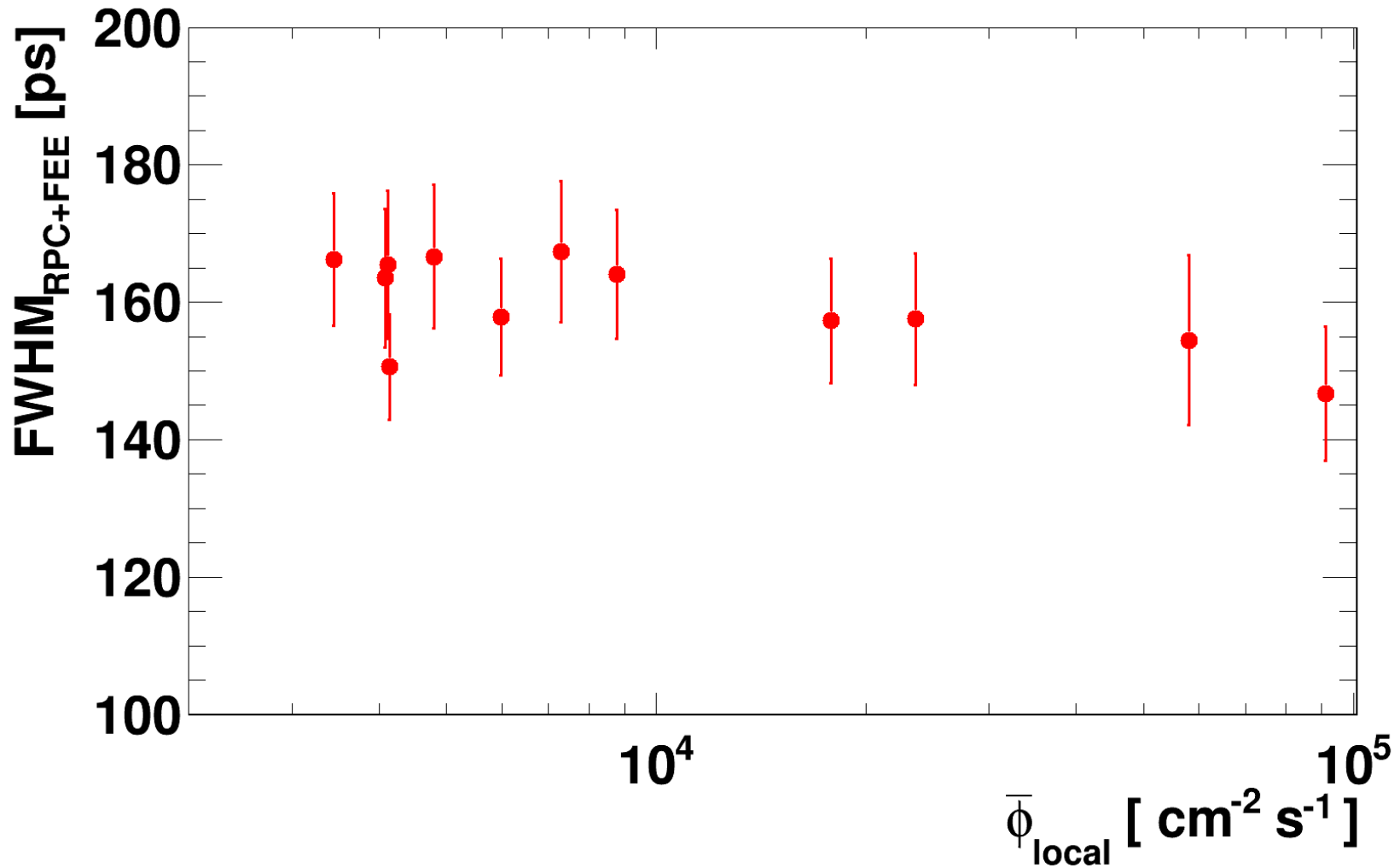


Average over the whole detector:

$$E = 103 \text{ kV/cm} \quad \overline{FWHM}_{\text{RPC+FEE}} = 160 \text{ ps}$$

$$E = 107 \text{ kV/cm} \quad \overline{FWHM}_{\text{RPC+FEE}} = 161 \text{ ps}$$

CERAMIC RPC TIMING



CONCLUSIONS AND OUTLOOK

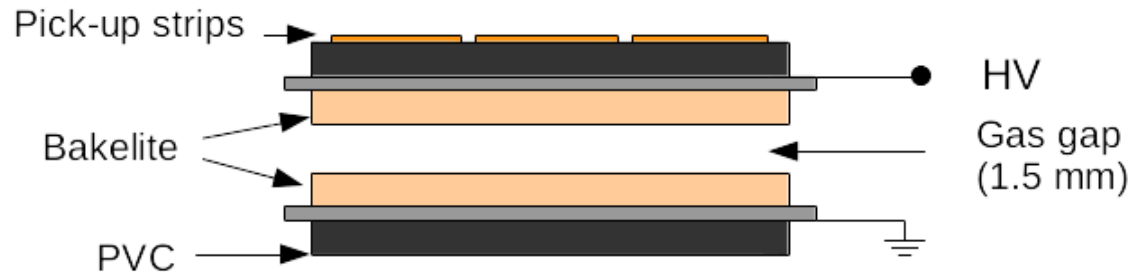
- $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4/\text{SiC}$ suitable material for high-rate RPCs.
- Material characterisation and QA establishment.
- Planning and execution of tests: in lab, at ELBE (HZDR), at COSY (FZJ), at SIS-18 (GSI).
- Efficiencies of CRPCs up to 95% and time resolution $\sigma < 100\text{ps}$ for MIPs
- CRPCs developed represent as of today the highest rate-capable RPCs in the world with $\Phi \sim 2.5 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$.
- Studies for medical applications (prompt gamma imaging ongoing).

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**

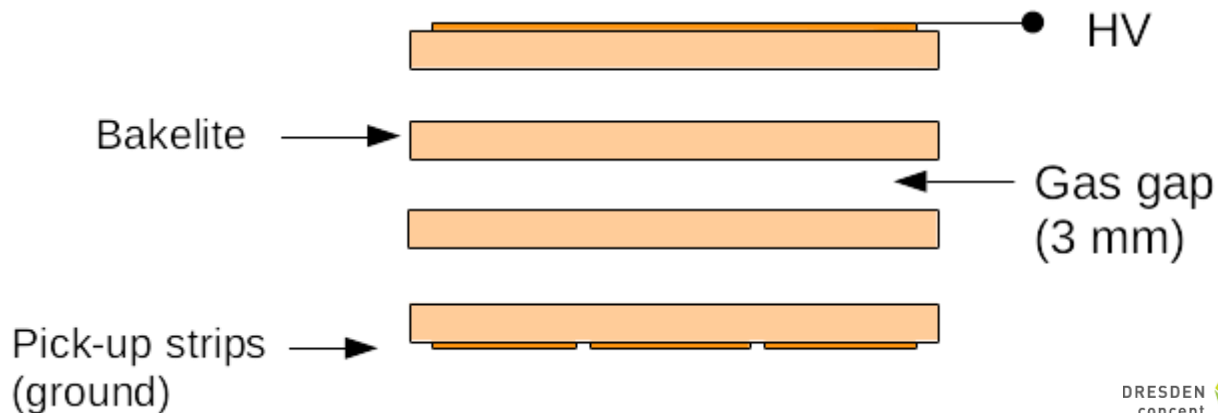
EXTRA MATERIAL

EVOLUTION OF RPCS

- First developed by Santonico and Cardarelli and introduced in 1981 in Nucl. Instr. Meth. 187 (1981) 377.

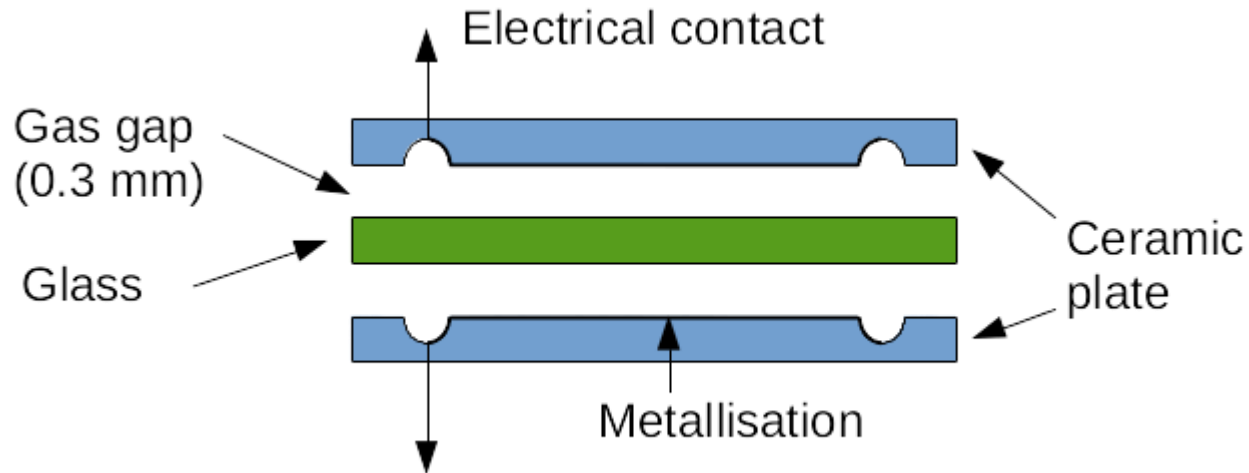


- Multi-gap structure introduced in 1996 by Cerron Zeballos et al. in Nucl. Instr. Meth. A 374 (1996) 132.



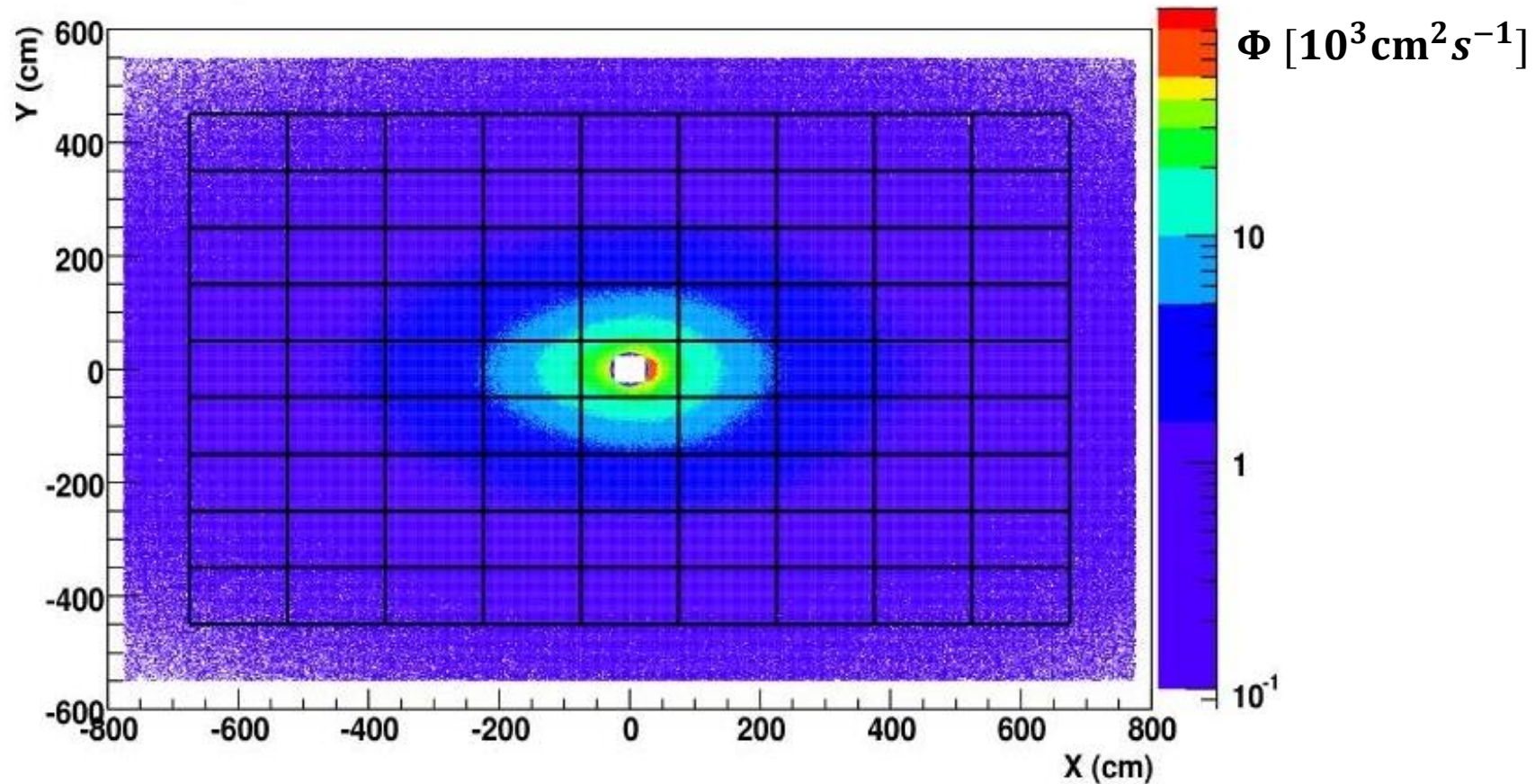
EVOLUTION OF RPCS

- Timing RPCs introduced by Fonte et al. in 2000
Nucl. Instr. Meth. A 443 (2000) 451.

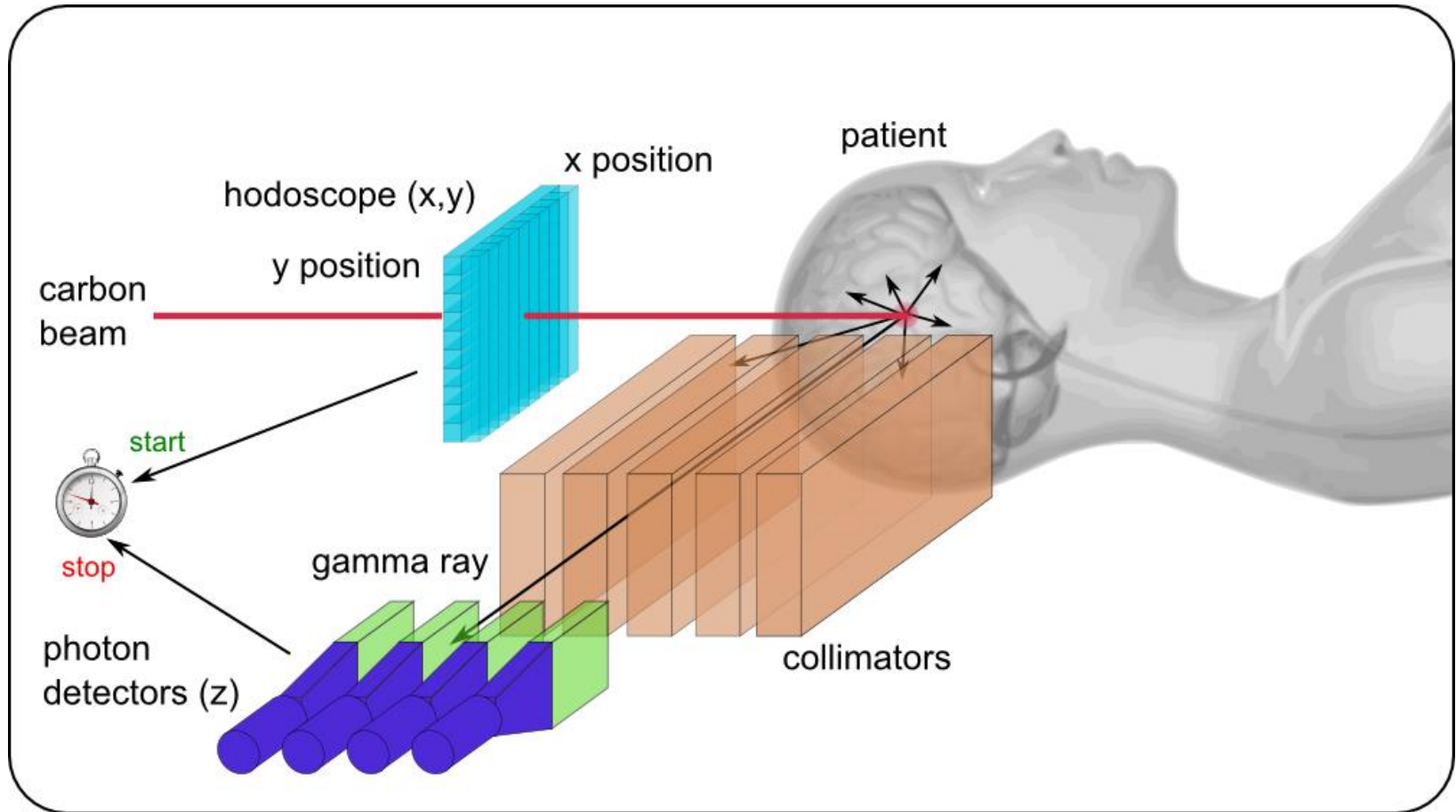


- Time resolution $\sigma \sim 100$ ps.
- New way towards Time-of-Flight applications.

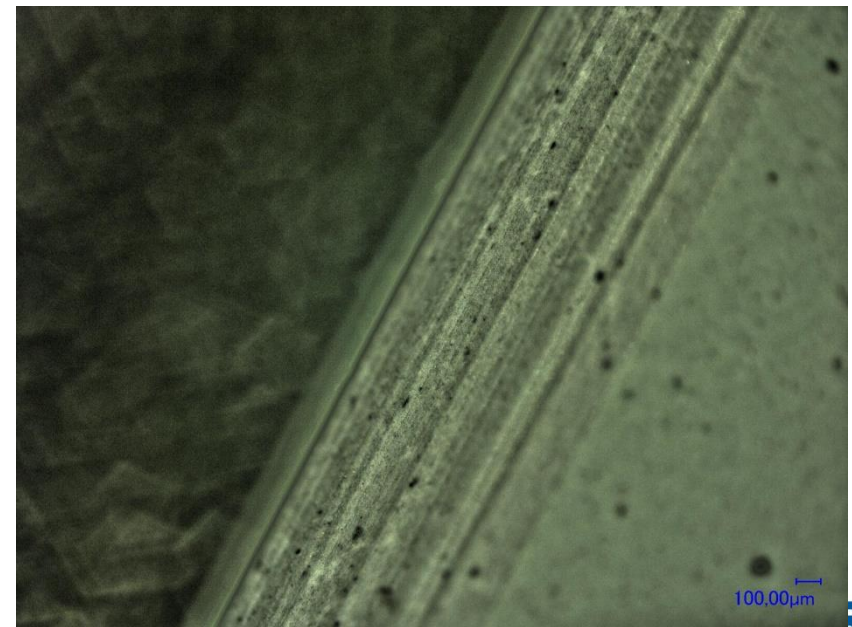
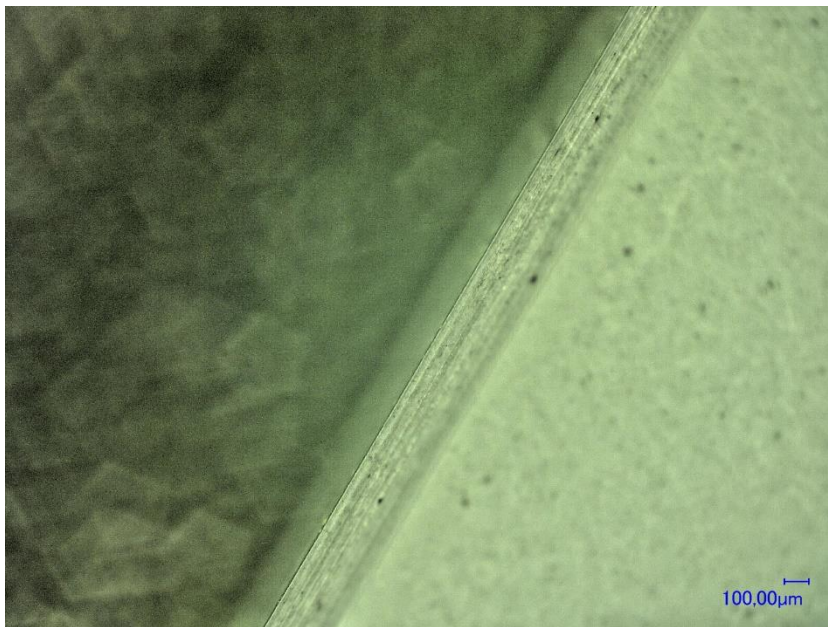
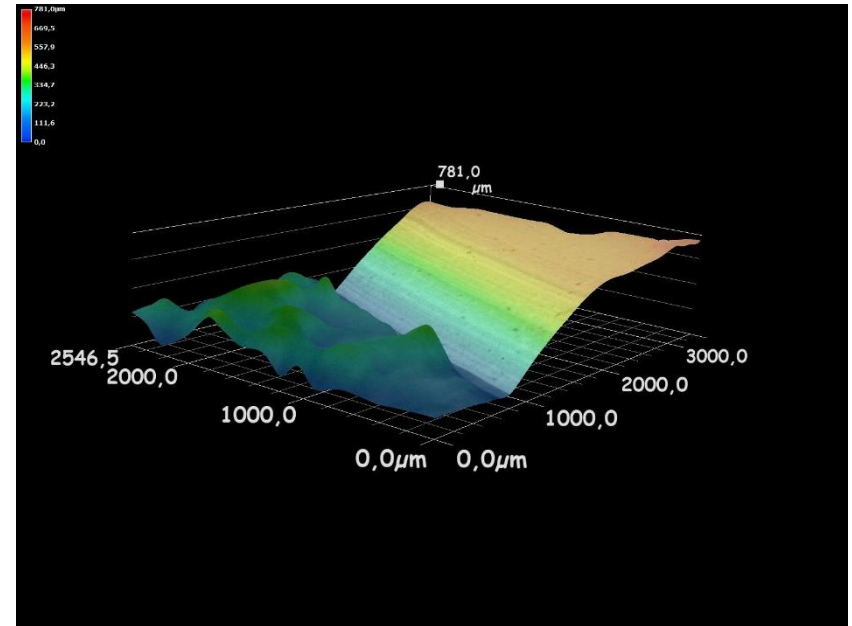
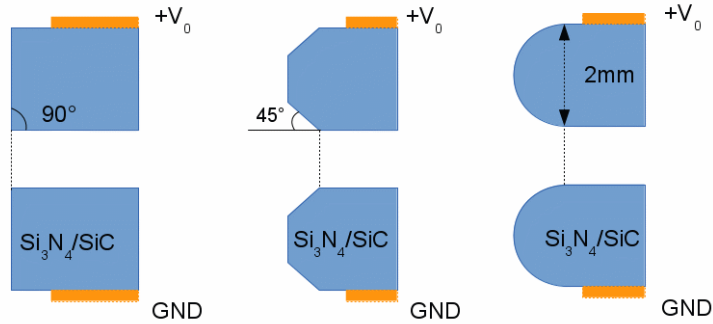
NEXT GENERATION APPLICATIONS: COMPRESSED BARYONIC MATTER EXPERIMENT



NEXT GENERATION APPLICATIONS: PROMPT GAMMA DETECTION IN HADRON THERAPY



DETECTOR OPTIMIZATION



THE PATH TO HIGH-RATE RPCS

- Voltage drop due to resistive material:

$$V_{gap} = V_0 - 2 \times \Delta V = V_0 - 2 \times IR$$

- Charge in the avalanche:

$$IR = \Phi \times q_{aval}(V_{gap}) \times \rho(V_{gap}) \times d$$

