



Performance of the strip readout MRPC prototypes for the inner zone of CBM-TOF wall

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- Motivation CBM-TOF inner wall
- High counting rate, high granularity MSMGRPC
- Performance in the in-beam tests in close to real conditions
- Conclusions and Outlook



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Mapping the phase diagram with CBM





Investigation of:

- phase transitions,
- their type,
- possible critical point predicted by QCD

⁽K. Fukushima, T. Hatsuda, Rept.Prog.Phys.74:014001,2011)



CBM experiment



CBM: is a high rate experiment!

- → Opens up new possibilities!
- Electromagnetic observables, charm production
- High statistics and good systematics on hadronic observables: multi-strange baryons, flow, fluctuations
- New (exotic) observables: kaonic clusters, hypernuclei



CBM Collaboration, Eur. Phys. J. A (2017) 53:60

CBM experimental set-up



CBM

Tracking acceptance:
 2° < θ_{lab} < 25°

FAIR

Free streaming DAQ

R_{int} = 10 MHz (Au+Au)

Novel readout system

- no hardware trigger on events, free streaming trigger-less data
- detector hits with time stamps
- full online 4-D track and event reconstruction

PID with CBM setup



- Hadron id: TOF (+TRD)
- Lepton id: RICH+TRD or MUCH
- γ, π⁰: EMC (or RICH)



 $\langle TRD dE/dx \rangle$ (keV·cm²/g)

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FAIR



CBM – TOF requirements



Time-of-Flight (ToF) subsystem provides charged hadron identification



CBM-ToF Requirements

- > Full system time resolution $\sigma_T \sim 80$ ps
- Efficiency > 95 %
- ➢ Rate capability ≤ 30 kHz/cm²
- Polar angular range 2.5° 25°
- Active area of 120 m²
- > Occupancy < 5 %</p>
- Low power electronics
 - (~120.000 channels)
- Free streaming data acquisition

Active area = 15 m² Highest counting rate Highest occupancy Our R&D activity addresses this part of the CBM-TOF wall



Incident particle flux on CBM-TOF wall





URQMD simulated charged particle flux from Au + Au events for an interaction rate of 10 MHz

- Flux ranging from 0.1 to >30 kHz/cm²
- Detectors with different rate capabilities are needed as a function of polar angle

CBM – TOF Technical Desing Report, October 2014, GSI Darmsadt

Double stack, strip readout, multigap, timing RPC concept - MSMGRPC



- ✓ Symmetric two stack structure
- ✓ Gas gap thickness: 140 µm
- ✓ Readout electrodes: anode + cathodes with narrow strip structure
- ✓ Differential readout, $100 \Omega / 50 \Omega$ signal transmission line impedance
- ✓ High Voltage electrodes → strip structure also → defines the granularity!
- ✓ Low resistivity Chinese glass (~10¹⁰ Ωcm) electrodes → high counting rate performance!

Performance of high granularity MSMGRPC prototypes

PS – CERN, pion beam, 6 GeV/c momentum



Basic architecture for MSMGRPC implementation in the inner zone of the CBM-TOF wall





Staggered configuration on both x and y directions with an overlaps of the strips along and across the strip direction

Focused proton beam, 2.5 GeV/c @ COSY Jülich

100_E 90 80 Resolution (ps 70 Efficiency(%) 60E 50 Efficiency Time 30 Time resolution str7 20 Time resolution str8 10 10 05 10^{2} 10 Counting Rate (kHz/cm²)

M. Petris et al., Journal of Phys: Conf. Series 533 (2014) 012009

Ni beam 1.9A GeV on Pb target, GSI Darmstadt, exposure of whole active area



M. Petris et al., Journal of Phys: Conf. Series 724 (2016) 012037

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In-beam tests in close to real conditions

Goal: - to approach the experimental conditions to the future real ones in CBM



Walk, Velocity spread & Position dependence corrections





Position corrections across the strips

Position corrections along the strips



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Efficiency, Cluster Size & Time Resolution



M.Petris et al. Journal of Instrumentation, Vol. 11 C09009, 2016

Hit multiplicity



CERN – SPS beam-time February 2015

• Ar beam of 13A GeV on a Pb target





Average counting rate = 5 kHz/cm²

Individual contribution of the two RPCs is not necessarily the same.

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November 2015 CERN - SPS in-beam tests

Pb beam of 30A GeV on a Pb target



High counting rate experimental set-up $- \sim 3.^{\circ}$ relative to the beam line

- RPC Tsinghua University 3 pad MRPCs
- RPC2015 Bucharest 2 new strip MRPCs
 - SS. 10.1 mm strip pitch (see next slide) 28 operated strips out of 28/RPC 100% active area
 - **DS. 7.2 mm strip pitch** (see next slide) 32 operated strips out of 40/RPC 80% active area
- RPC2012 Bucharest 4 strip MRPCs 32 operated strips/RPC out of 40/RPC 80% active area
- RPCRef 1 strip MRPC 64 operated strips out of 72/RPC 89% active area

November 2015 CERN - SPS in-beam tests Spatial overlap of the Bucharest RPCs



Bucharest prototypes within SPS in-beam tests

Counter architecture:

Electrodes: 0.7 mm low resistivity Chinese glass Gap size: 140 µm thickness DS: Symmetric two stack structure: 2 x 5 gas gaps SS: Single stack structure: 1 x 8 gas gaps

DS: 7.2 mm strip pitch = 5.9 mm width + 1.3 mm gap SS: 10.1 mm strip pitch = 8.6 mm width + 1.5 mm gap Differential readout, 100 Ω impedance Active area: 96 x 300 mm²



FEE for all RPCs = PADI Readout FPGA TDC + TRB3

7.4 mm strip pitch = 5.6 mm width + 1.8 mm gap Differential readout, 50 Ω impedance Active area: 96 x 300 mm²



2.54 mm strip pitch = 1.1 mm width + 1.44 mm gap Differential readout, 100 Ω impedance Active area: 46 x 180 mm²



RPC2015DS prototype - strip impedance tuned through the readout strip width



Readout electrode: 7.2 mm pitch= 1.3 mm width + 5.9 mm gap High Voltage electrode: 7.2 mm pitch= 5.6 mm width + 1.6 mm gap

- ✓ Symmetric two stack structure: 2 x 5 gaps
- ✓ Active area 96 x 300 mm²
- ✓ Gas gap thickness: 140 µm thickness
- ✓ Readout electrode = 40 strips
- ✓ Differential readout = 100 Ohm impedance
- ✓ Resistive electrodes: low resistivity glass

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RPC2015DS performance in Nov15 beam test

DUT = Buc2015DS, Ref = Buc2015SS, Sel2 = BucRef



RPC2015SS performance in Nov15 beam test

DUT = Buc2015SS, Ref = Buc2015DS, Sel2 = BucRef



Single counter time resolution

DUT = Buc2015DS, Ref = Buc2015SS, Sel2 = BucRef

System time resolution = 61 ps



RPC2012 performance in Nov15 beam test

DUT = Buc2012, Ref = Buc2015DS, Sel2 = BucRef



Long term operation studies

Conditioning effect - first part of the beam time ~8 hours operation with constant settings



DUT = Buc2015DS, Ref = Buc2015SS HV Buc2015SS = 157 kV/cm, Th = 205 mV HV Buc2015DS = 157 kV/cm, Th = 205 mV

Long term operation studies Second part of the beam time ~40 hours operation with constant settings



DUT = Buc2015DS, Ref = Buc2015SS HV Buc2015SS = 178 kV/cm, Th = 205 mV HV Buc2015DS = 157 kV/cm, Th = 205 mV

Long term operation studies Second part of the beam time ~15 hours operation with constant settings



DUT = Buc2012_701, Ref = Buc2015DS HV Buc2012 = 157 kV/cm, Th = 205 mV HV Buc2015DS = 157 kV/cm, Th = 205 mV

Inner wall design based on RPC2015DS prototype





L. Radulescu et al., IBWAP, Constanta, Romania, July, 2017

Fall 2016 CERN - SPS in-beam tests Pb beam of 13/30/150 AGeV on a Pb target

irst operation of a free streaming trigger-less DA

in a CBM-TOF in-beam test

GEM /MU

Ko

VECC

We readout ~ 500 Channels with our new "CLOSE TO FINAL" readout-chain: PADI / GET4 / AFCK / FLIB => DAQ was running stable. Data analysis is in progress. Results are promising.

Outlook of the next activities

Second half of 2018 – construction of the first module for CBM-TOF inner zone

CBM-TOF inner zone

- ~15 m² active area
- ~470 MGMSRPC counters
- ~ 37 600 readout channels

HPD main infrastructure: <10 000 part/ft³ clean room for construction

- dedicated RPC test laboratory





mCBM@SIS18

a CBM full system test 2018 – 2021 in high-rate nucleus-nucleus collisions at Entrance Cave-C **GSI/FAIR mTOF** HTD **mTRD mMUCH mSTS** mMVD mCBM test-setup will focus on the test of final detector prototypes free streaming data transport to a computer farm online reconstruction and event selection offline data analysis 2.5m

Conclusions & Outlook

- Performance of the developed prototypes, in terms of time resolution and efficiency, was demonstrated
- The data analysis of the last 2016 in-beam test campaign free streaming DAQ is on-going work
- > A prototype of a module will be constructed
- > We are going to operate it in the mCBM setup

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Thank you for your attention!