

A Timing RPC with low resistive ceramic electrodes



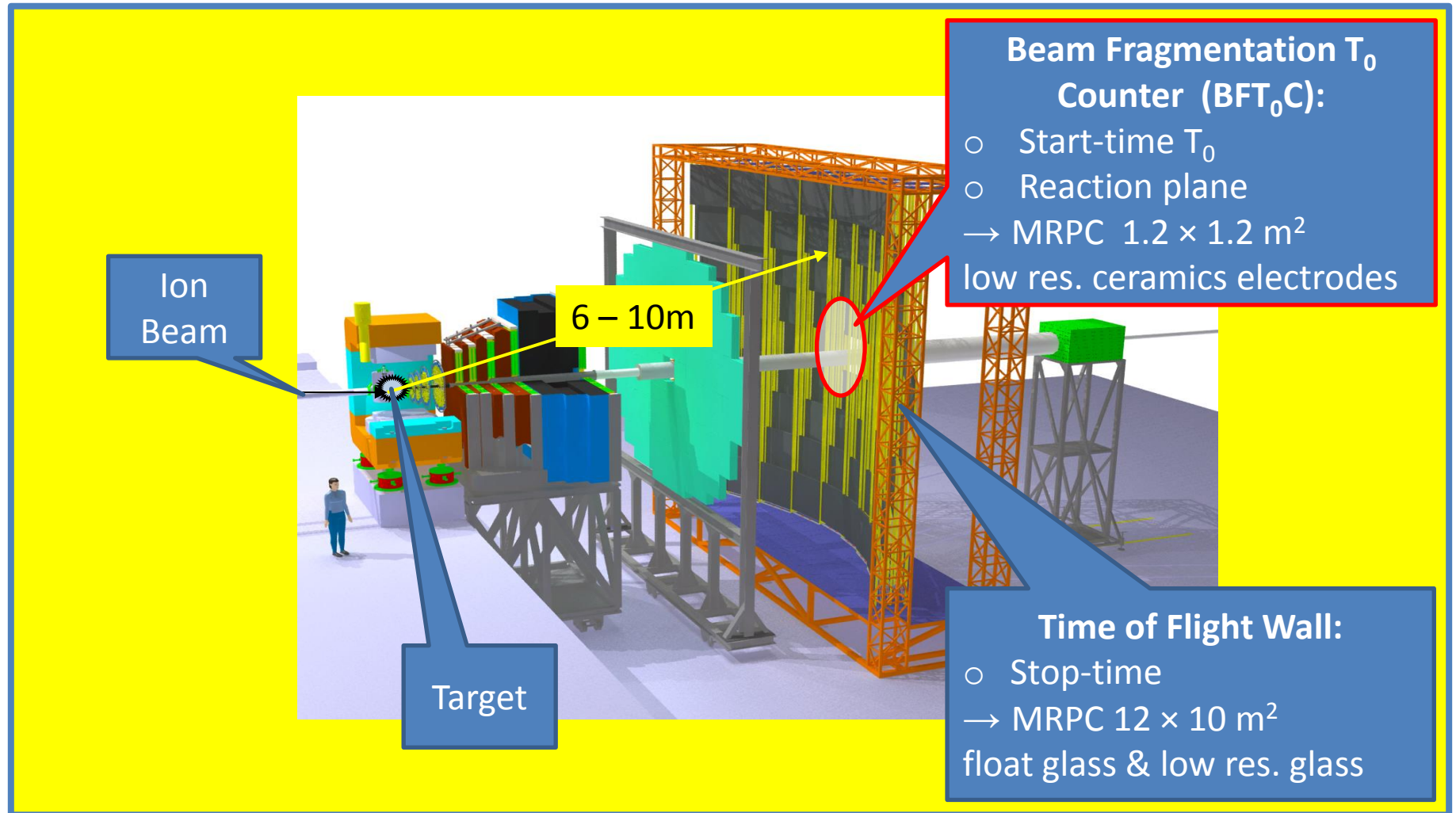
hzdr

**HELMHOLTZ
ZENTRUM DRESDEN
ROSSENDORF**

Introduction

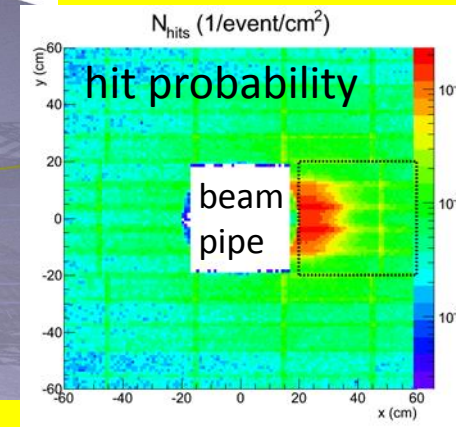
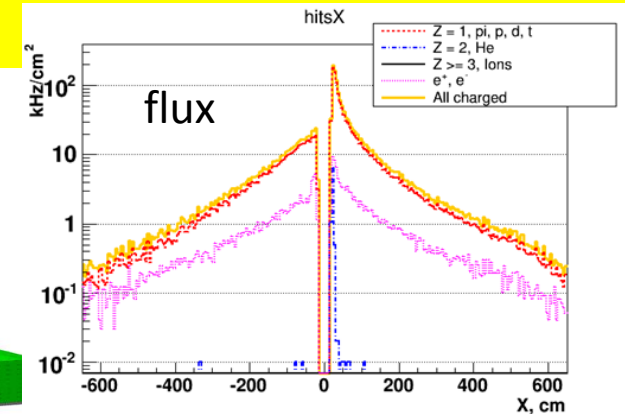
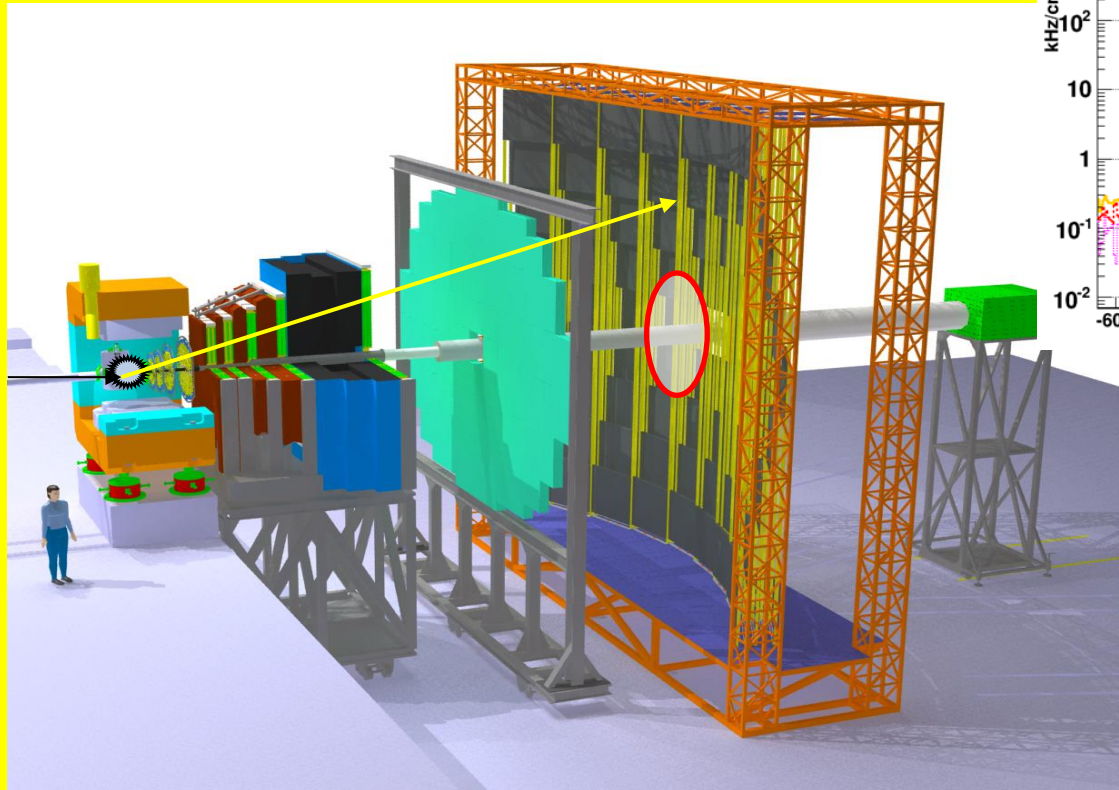
- Important scopes of High Energy Heavy Ion experiments are the start-time and the reaction-plane determination.
- For CBM/FAIR the use of RPC for the Beam Fragmentation and Start Time Counter (BFT₀C) with low resistive radiation hard ceramics electrodes and small chess-board like single cells is under consideration.
- Latest tests with 8 prototypes have been provided with high flux electrons @ ELBE accelerator

Compressed Baryonic Matter Spectrometer @ FAIR



Beam Fragmentation T_0 Counter

SHIELD-Simulation : $\text{Au}(10 \text{ AGeV}) + \text{Au} \rightarrow X$



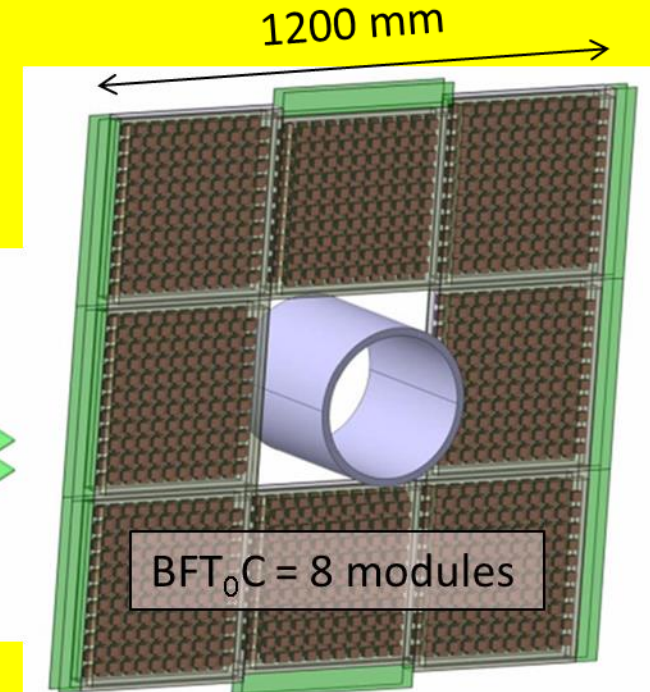
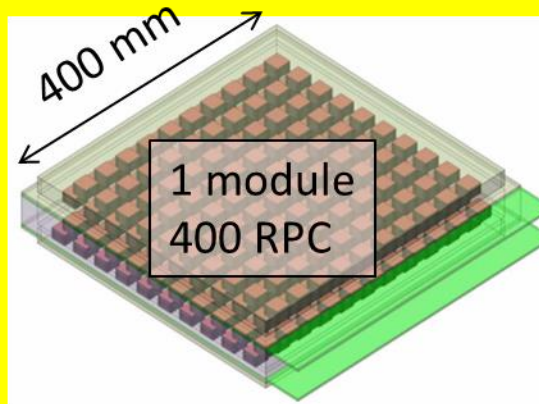
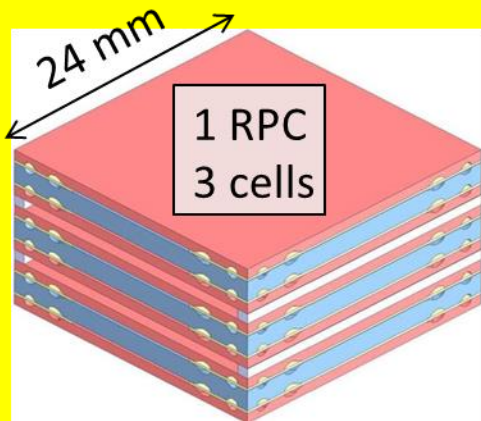
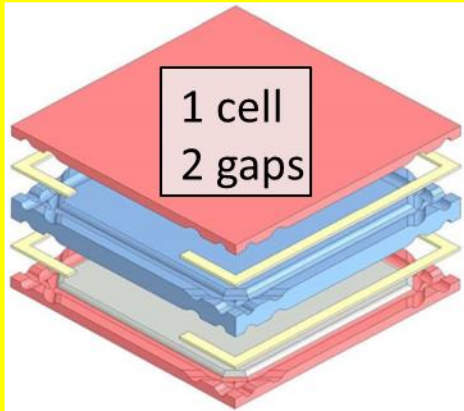
Beam Fragmentation T_0 Counter

Challenges of the BFT_0C region:

- High-rate capability up to $\geq 2 \times 10^5 \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$
→ one floating electrode per double gap cell
- Timing resolution: $\sigma \leq 60 \text{ ps}$
- Efficiency: $\geq 98 \%$
- Double-hit suppression: $\leq 2 \%$
→ active cell size $20 \times 20 \text{ mm}^2$
- Cross-talk suppression: $\leq 1 - 2 \%$
→ RPC with low resistive ceramics electrodes and chess-board like single RPC design are under consideration

Beam Fragmentation T_0 Counter

BFT₀C design



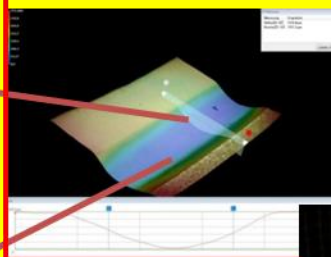
9600 cells
3200 read out channels

Prototyp of Ceramic RPC

$\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4/\text{SiC}$ low resistive electrode



Rogowski shape



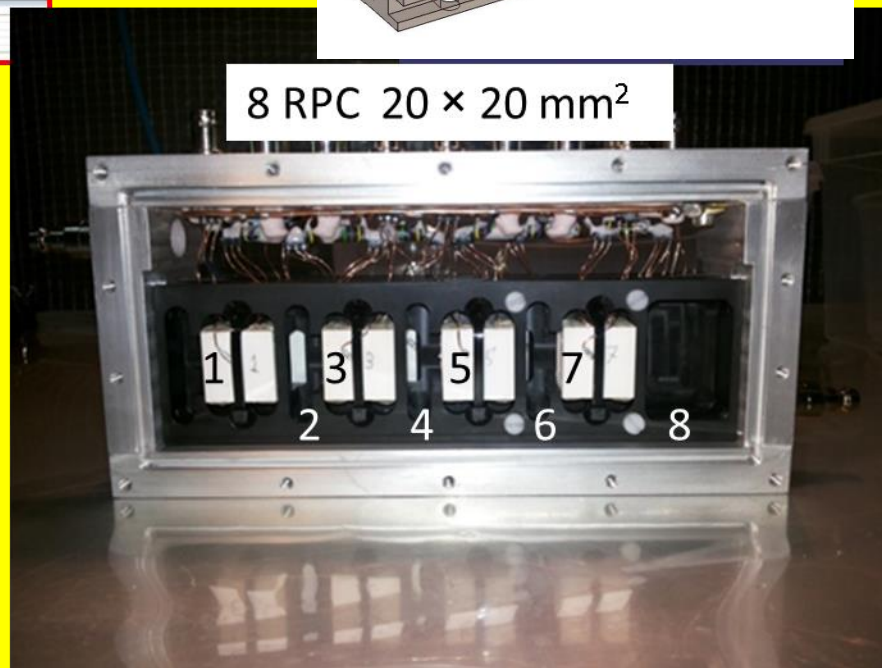
Al_2O_3 evaporated with Cu/Cr



Al_2O_3 250 μm spacers

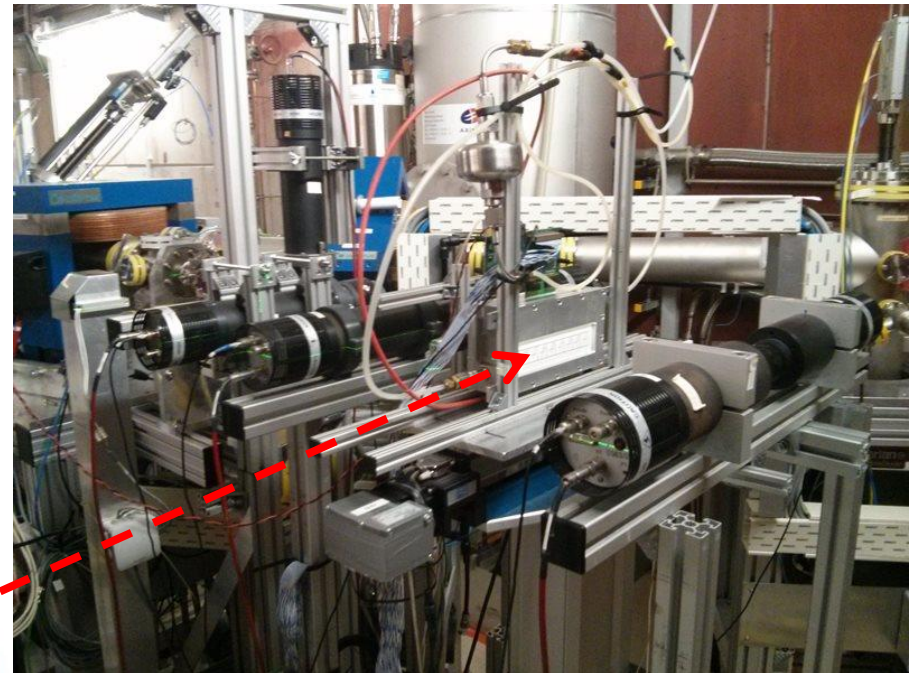
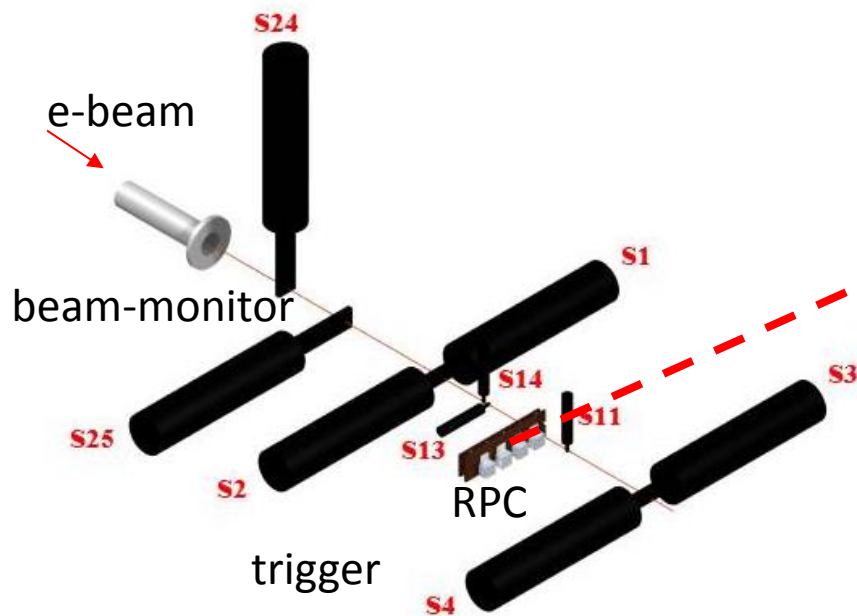


8 RPC $20 \times 20 \text{ mm}^2$



Prototype test @ ELBE (electrons)

monoenergetic , single electrons
energy 30 MeV
pulse duration 5 ps
flux $\leq 500 \text{ kHz/cm}^2$



Gas:
90% Freon + 10%SF₆
RPC: 8 channels
Trigger scint. size:
5x5 to 20x20 mm²



RPC

Prototype upgrade

2015/16:

- Inside the RPC box
 - HV supply: 8 single channels for 8 RPC
 - Signal: direct passive HF-filter connection to Lemo feedthrough
- Outside the RPC box:
 - Signal amplifier: MAXIM 3760 (analog and timing)
 - DAQ: TDC and QDC → TIME and AMPLITUDE

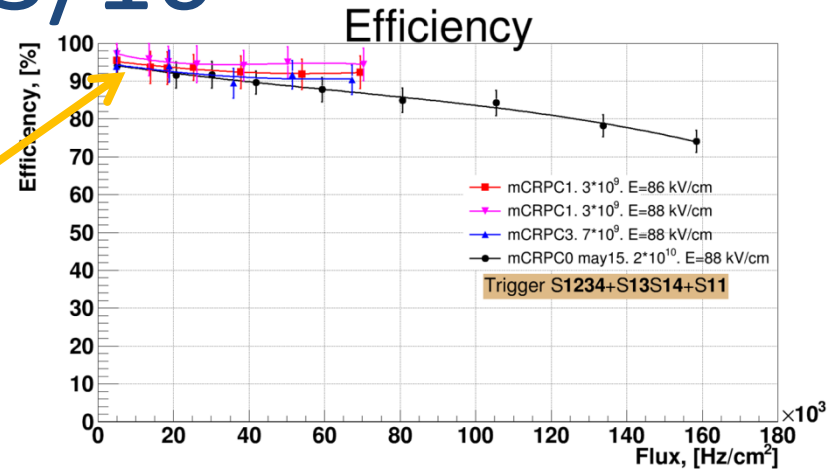
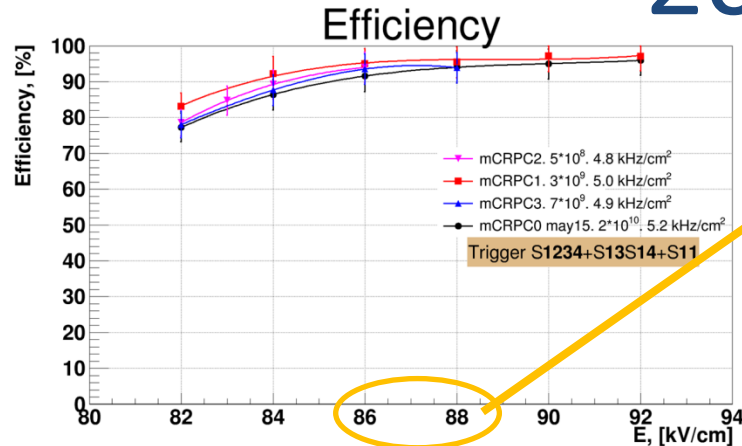
2017:

- Inside the RPC box: HV-distribution and Readout board
 - One HV supply for all 8 RPCs
 - Signal shaper: no overshoot, 5 ns
 - Signal amplifier: $\times 2$ and $100\ \Omega$ diff. output
- Outside the RPC box:
 - Signal amplifier: PADI X
 - DAQ: VFTX → TIME and TOT

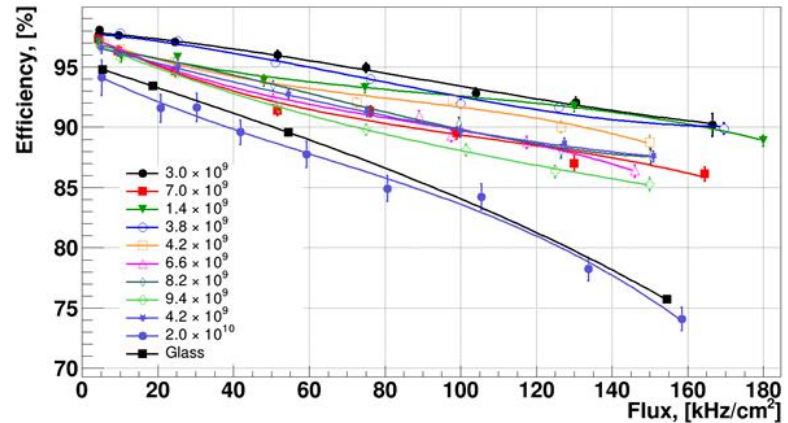


Working curve: Resistivity selection

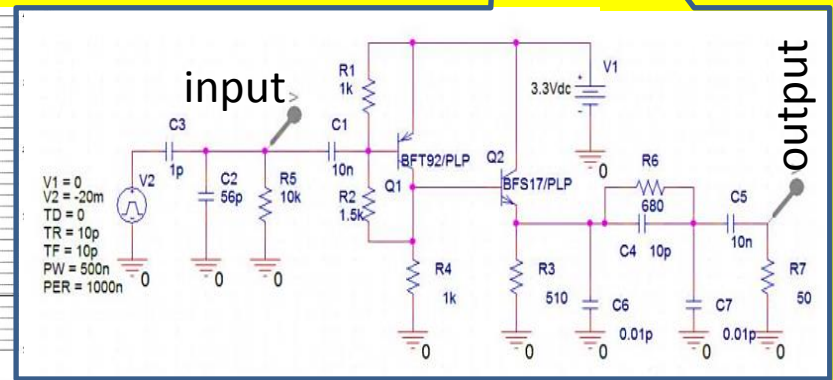
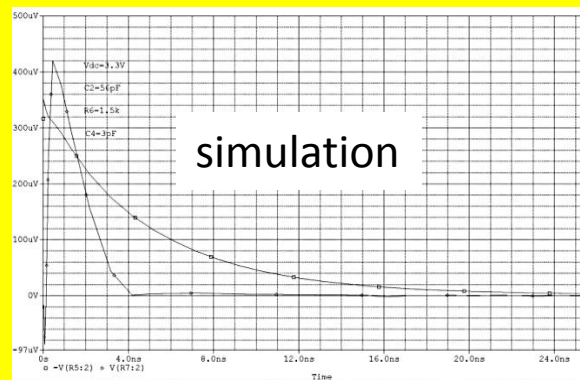
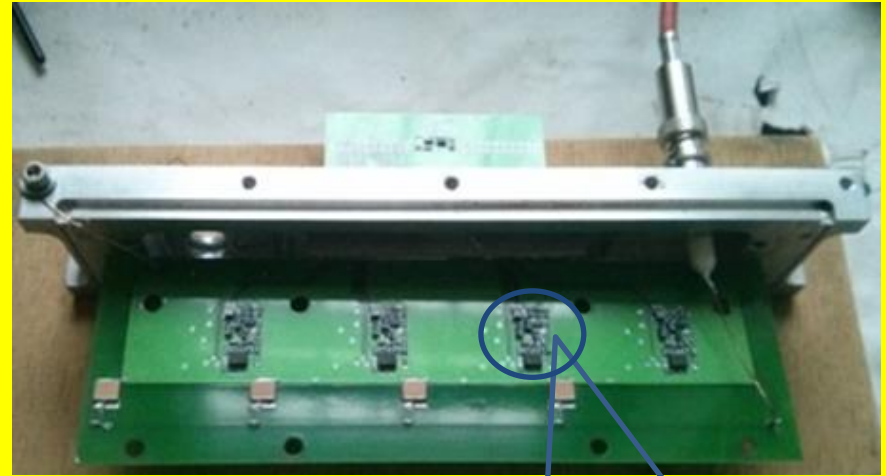
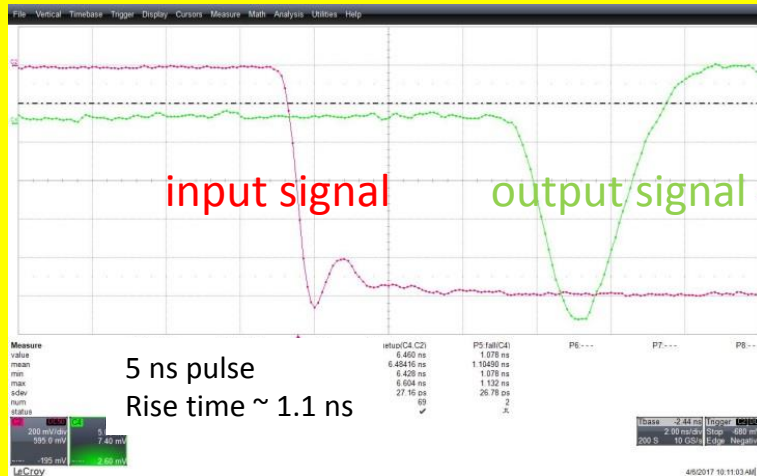
2015/16



- $2 \cdot 10^{10} \Omega\text{cm}$: ϵ fast decrease with flux
- $5 \cdot 10^8 \Omega\text{cm}$: ϵ is not capable to get on the efficiency plateau: unstable work and lots of streamers starting from 87-88 kV/cm
- $10^9 \Omega\text{cm}$: most suitable resistivity order for our aims



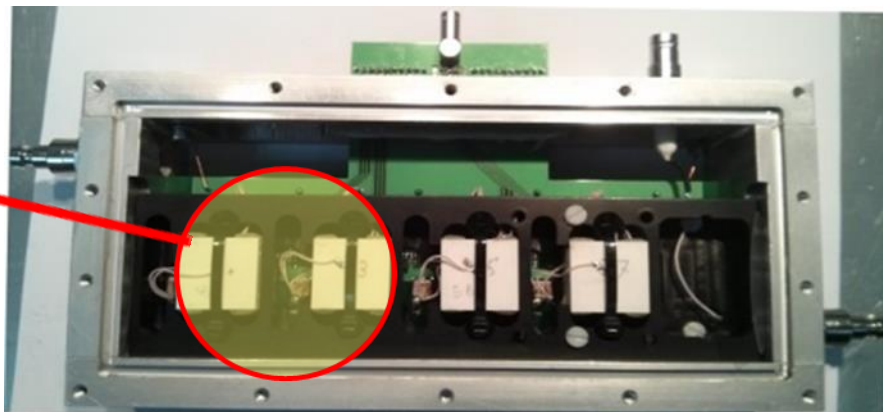
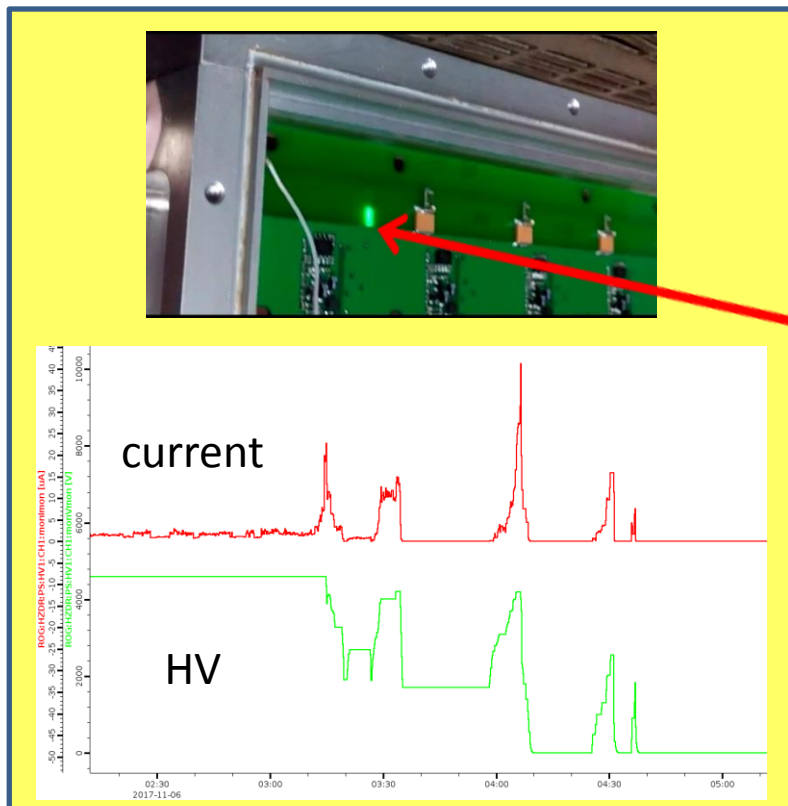
Readout board



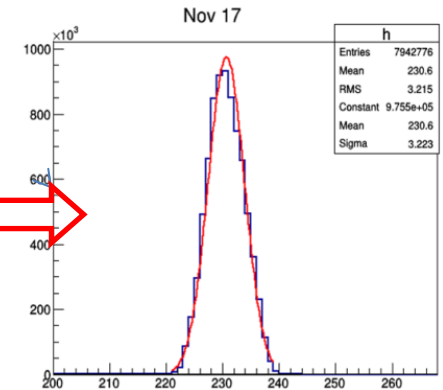
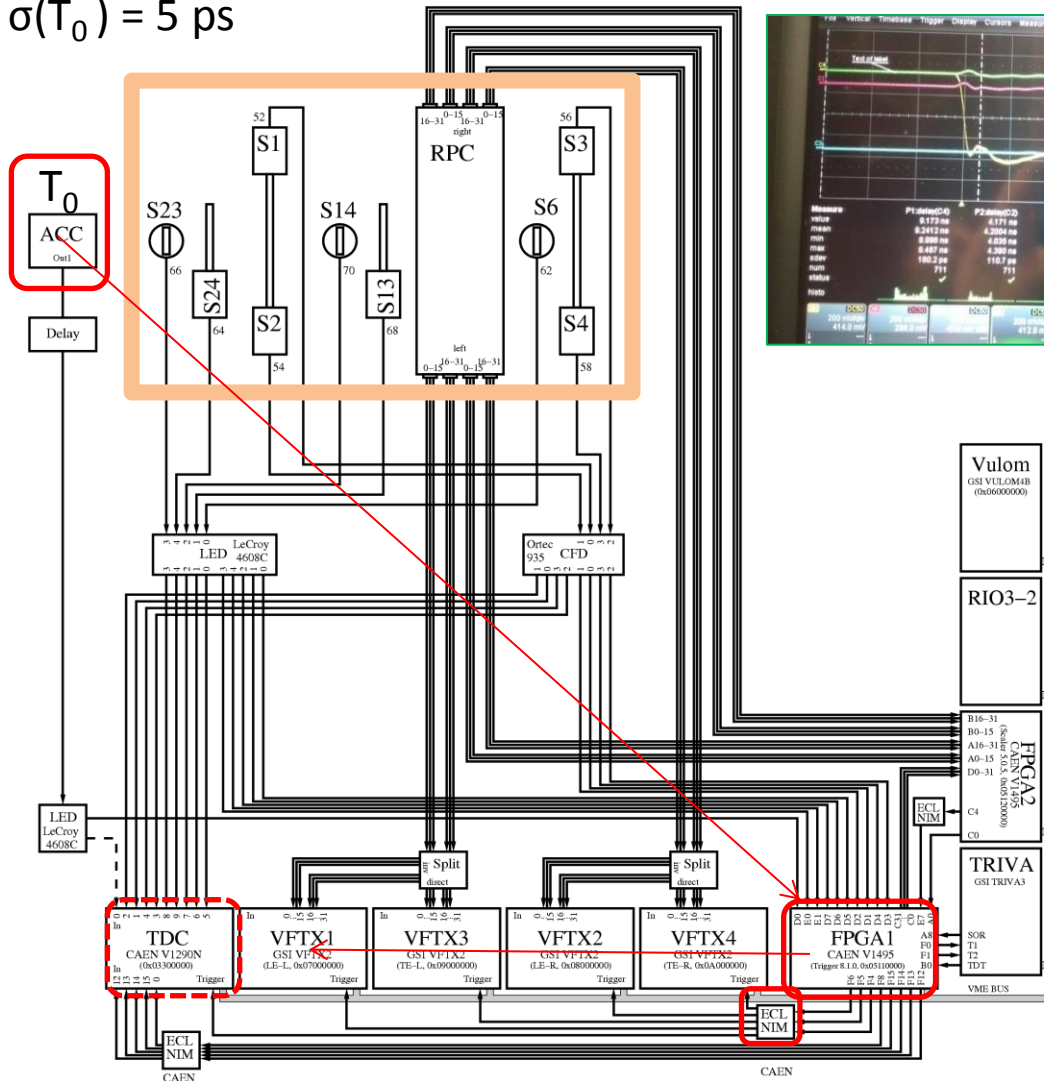
Readout board: HV problem

HV **break through** in channel 2

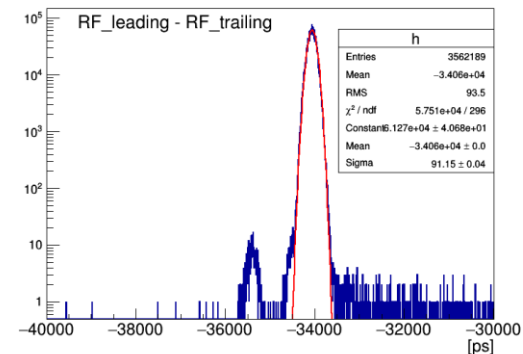
after 5 days of operation under high load (electrons, gammas)



→ PCB failure !

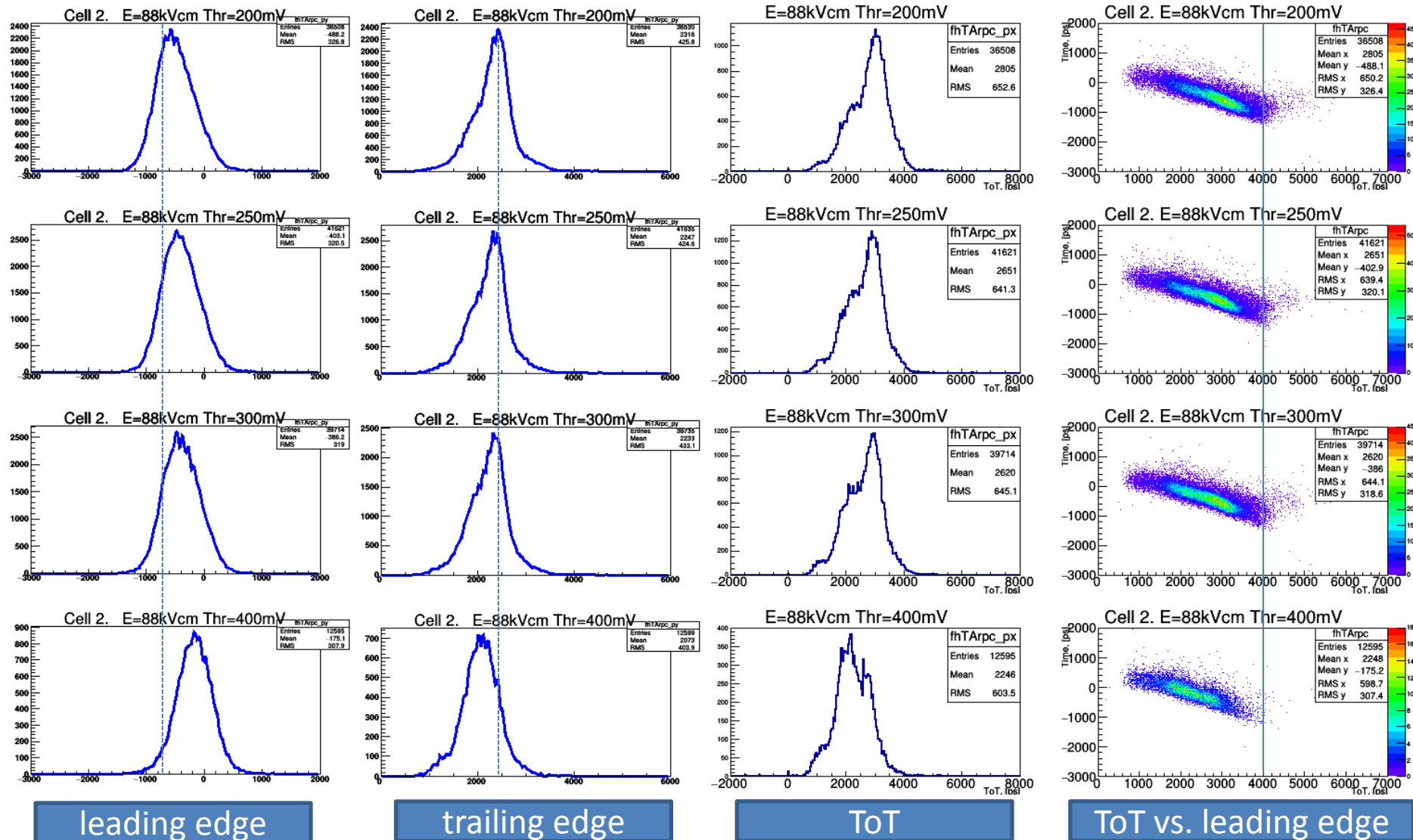
$$\sigma(T_0) = 5 \text{ ps}$$


FPGA 1 ($\sigma_{T_0} \approx 80\text{ps}$)

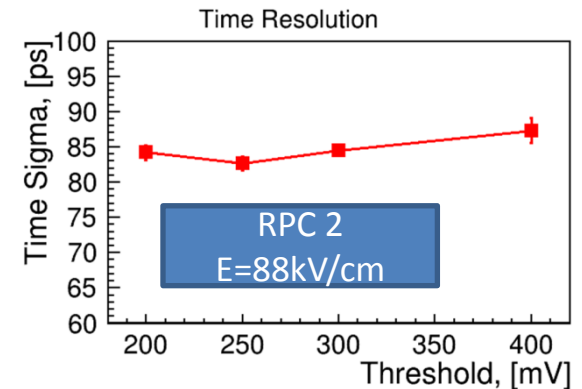
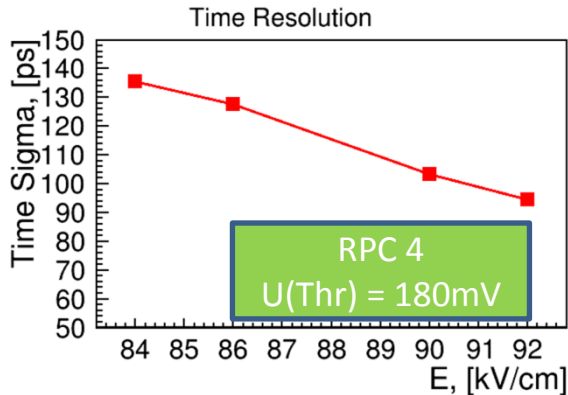
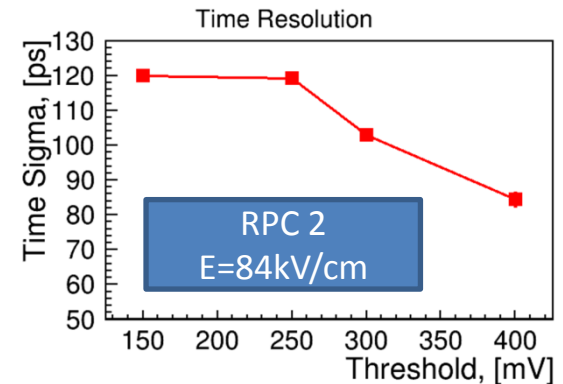
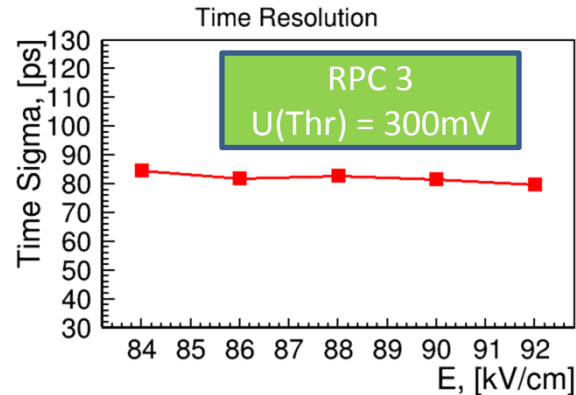
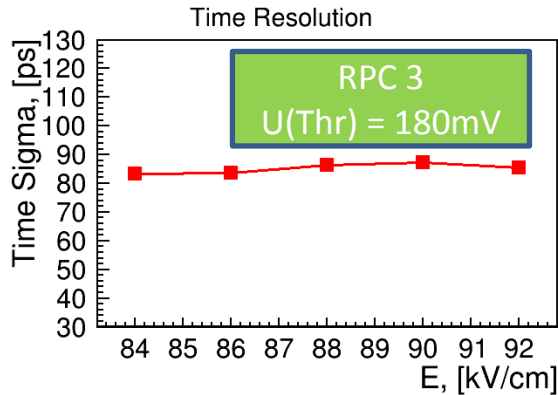


NIM to LVDS converter adds additional jitter to RF signal
VFTX 1- 4 ($\sigma_{\text{VFTX}} \approx 90\text{ps}$)

ToT and T vs. $U_{\text{threshold}}$ (RPC2)



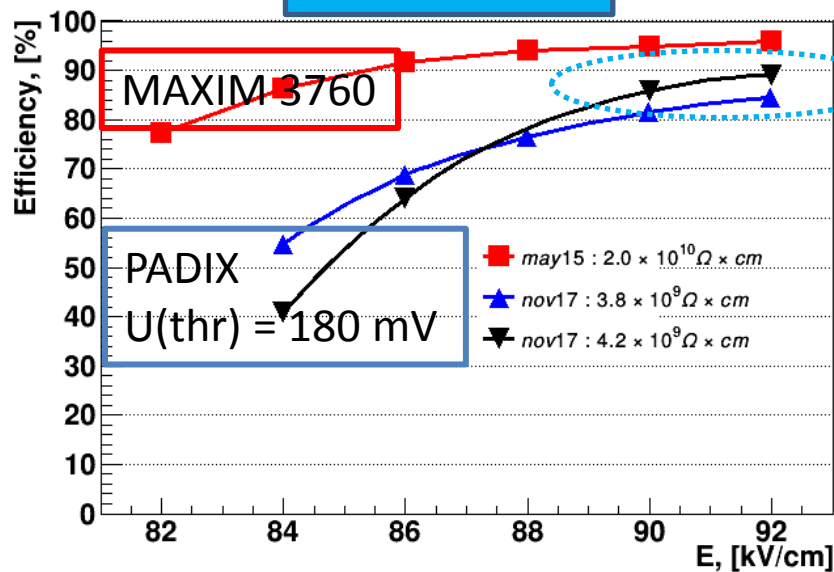
Time resolution



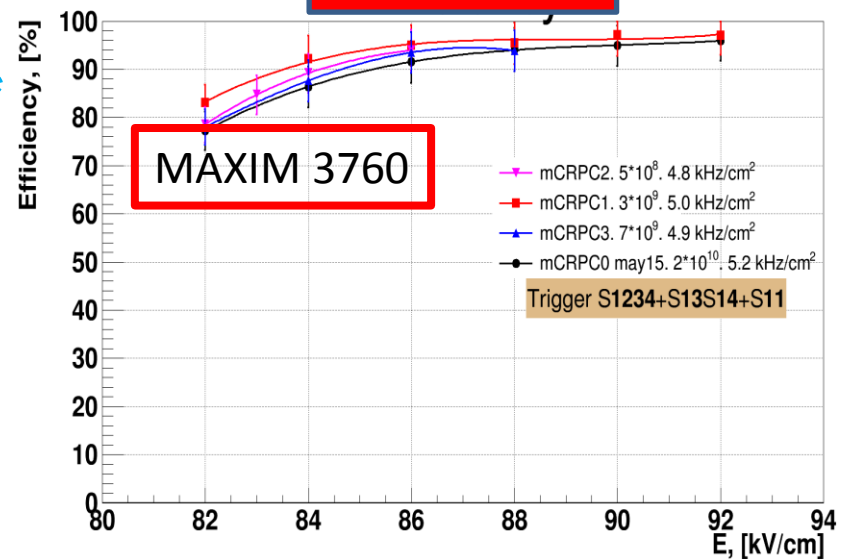
Time resolution $\sigma \geq 80$ ps
after subtraction of the start time resolution ($\sigma_{\text{To}} \approx 80\text{ps}$) and
the jitter of the RF signal at VFTX ($\sigma_{\text{VFTX}} \approx 90\text{ps}$)

Working curve

Nov 2017



Nov 2015

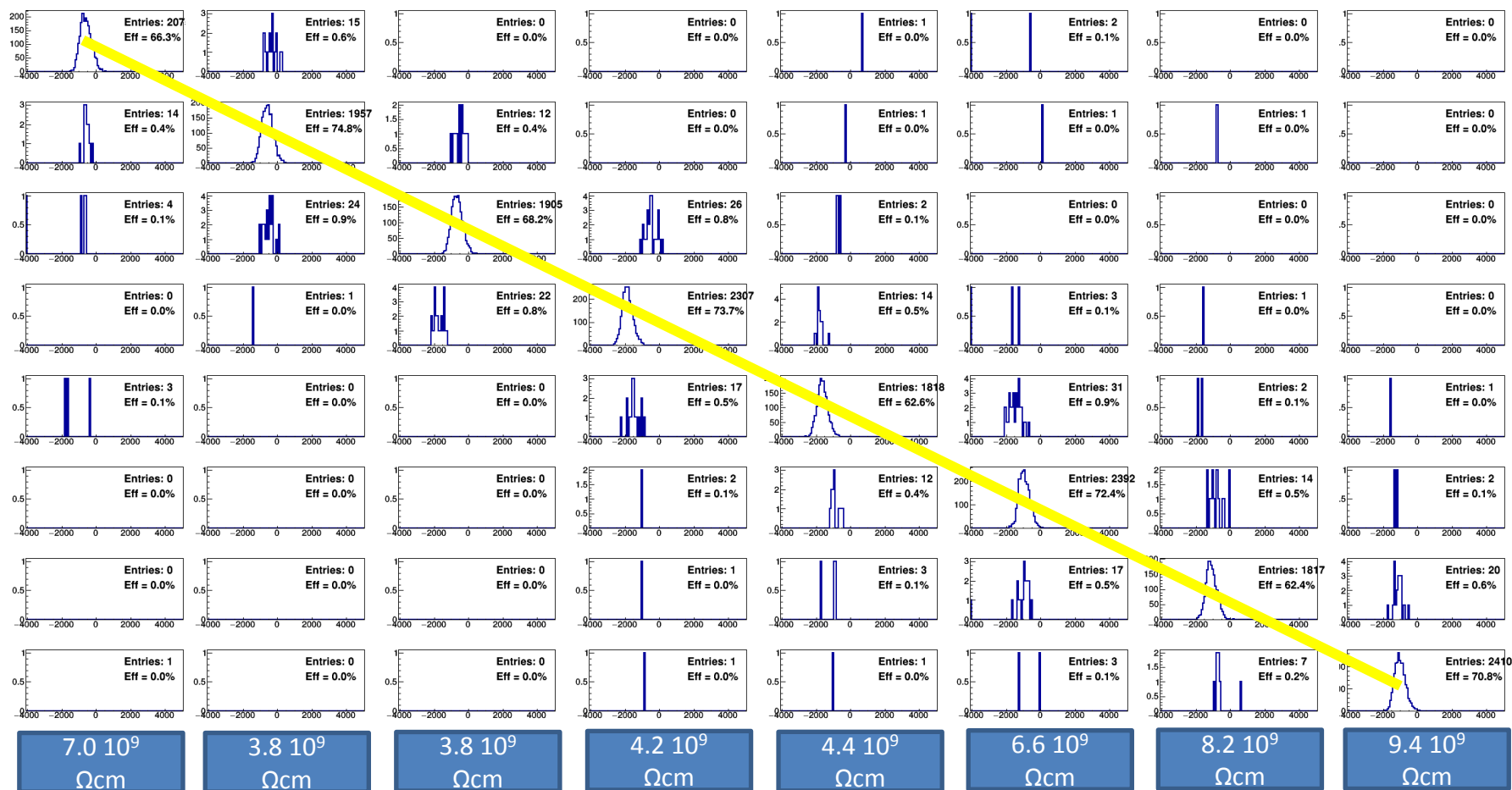


No efficiency plateau due to pulse duration and shape

Efficiency plateau has been reached

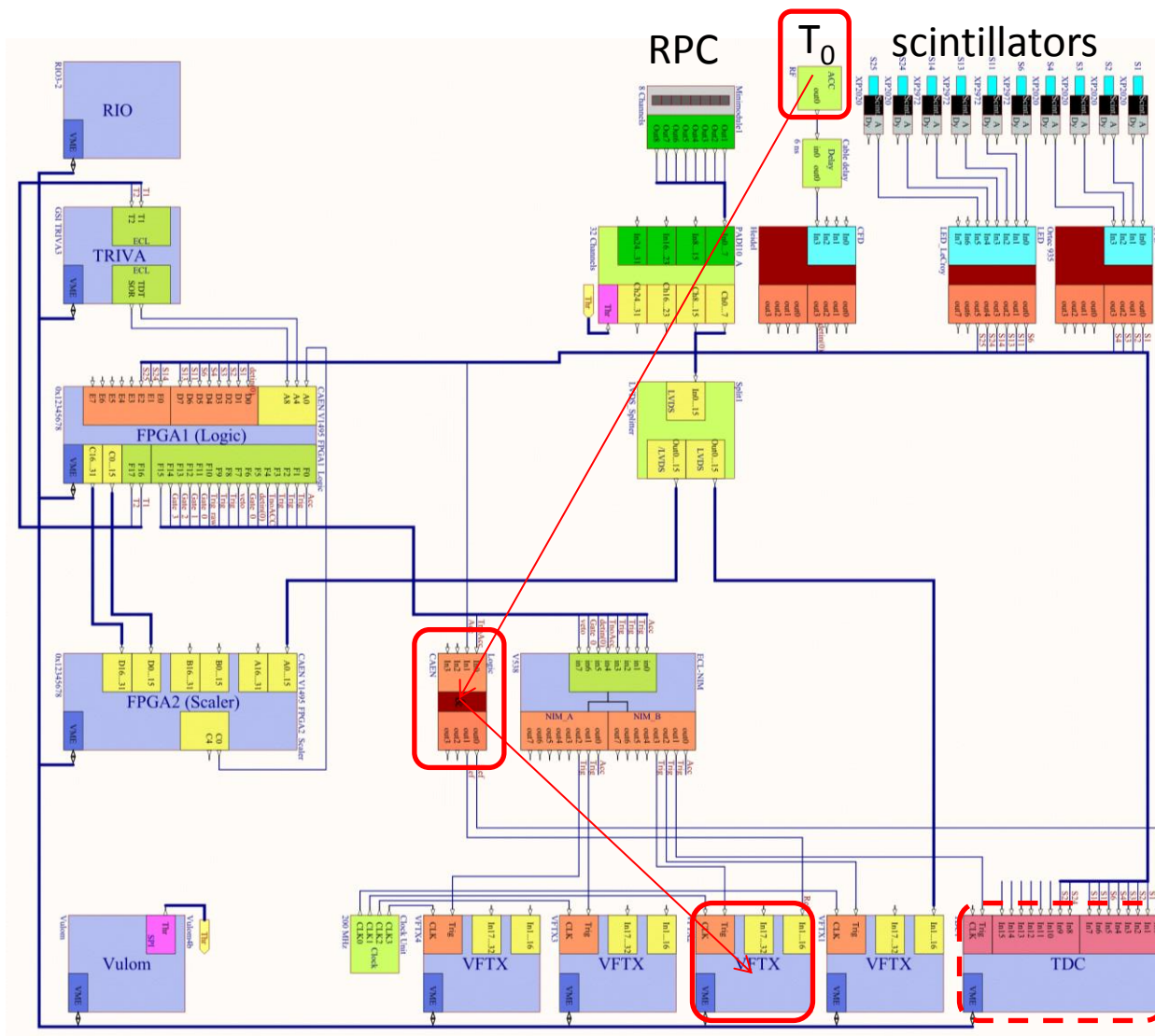
Crosstalk

$E=88\text{kV/cm}$; $U_{\text{thr}}=180\text{mV}$



ToT cross-talk probability in all 8 RPCs $\leq 1.2\%$

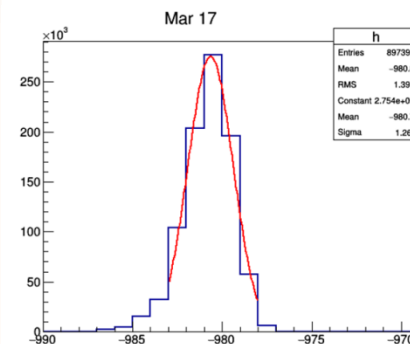
DAQ: time jitter problem solved



Accelerator
 $\sigma(T_0) = 5 \text{ ps}$

Constant Fraction
 Discriminator (NIM)

Logic Module (NIM)



VFTX = VME FPGA TDC X
 $\sigma(T_0) \geq 30 \text{ ps}$

Summary

- Small quadratic Ceramic RPC detectors are under consideration for the Beam Fragmentation and Start Time Counter for CBM/FAIR.
- Floating electrodes of low resistive $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4/\text{SiC}$ ceramics composite with a bulk resistivity of $(3.8 - 9.4) \times 10^9 \Omega \text{ cm}$ have been successfully tested.
- The outer electrodes are Cr-plated pads on the Al_2O_3 sheets.
- Rogowski gives guaranty a low dark rate of 0.5 Hz/cm^2 .
- The RPCs have been probed with relativistic electron and pion beam fluxes of up to $2 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
- PADIX FEE has been used and compared to the MAXIM-type amplifier
- Cross talks probability in the current design is better than 1.2%
- Efficiency improvement for RPC with PADIX FEE needs an extension of the signal length
- We understand the reason for insufficient time resolution. The high jitter of the FPGA has been corrected.



Outlook

- Improvement of the Readout electronics to obtain the efficiency and timing behavior
- Radiation hardness test of powered RPC cells with fast neutrons
- Start of efficient $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4/\text{SiC}$ ceramics composite production of 10 m^2 for all BFT₀C-modules
- Assembling of a $20 \times 20 \text{ cm}^2$ BFT₀C prototype with 100 RPCs for mCBM experiment.

ITEP – HZDR BFTC-collaboration

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