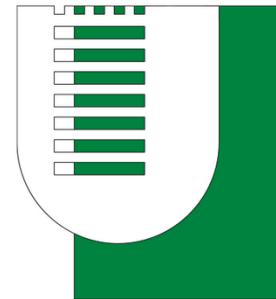




Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare
SEZIONE DI ROMA TOR VERGATA



TOR VERGATA
UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI ROMA



Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare
Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati

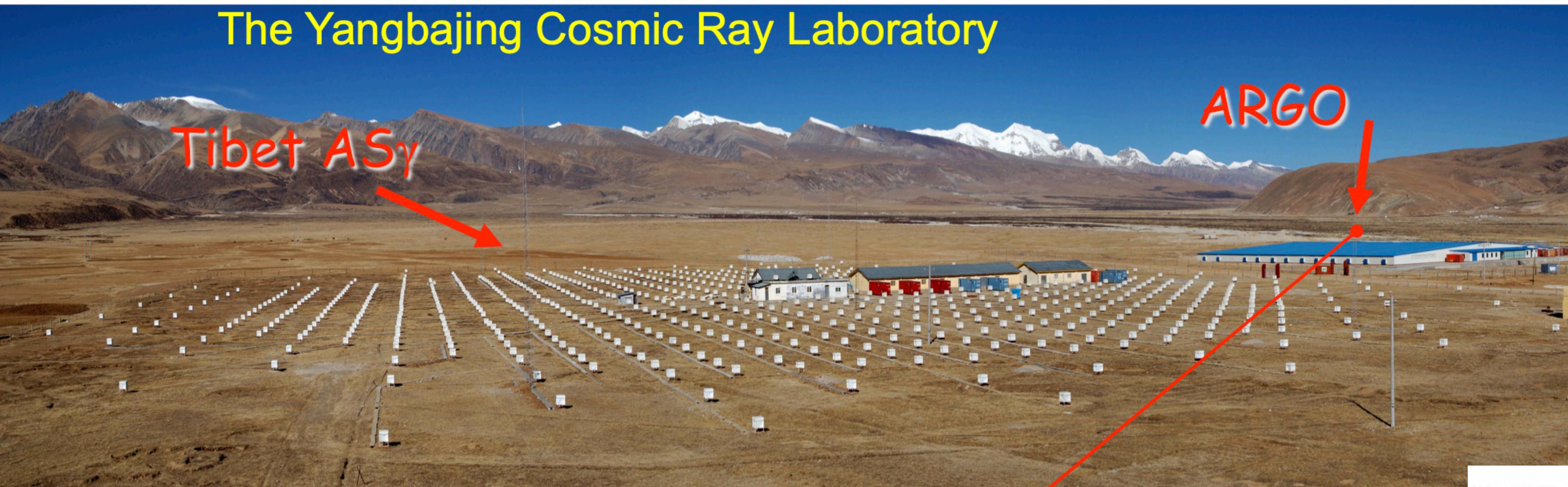


Preliminary studies on RPCs for SWGO

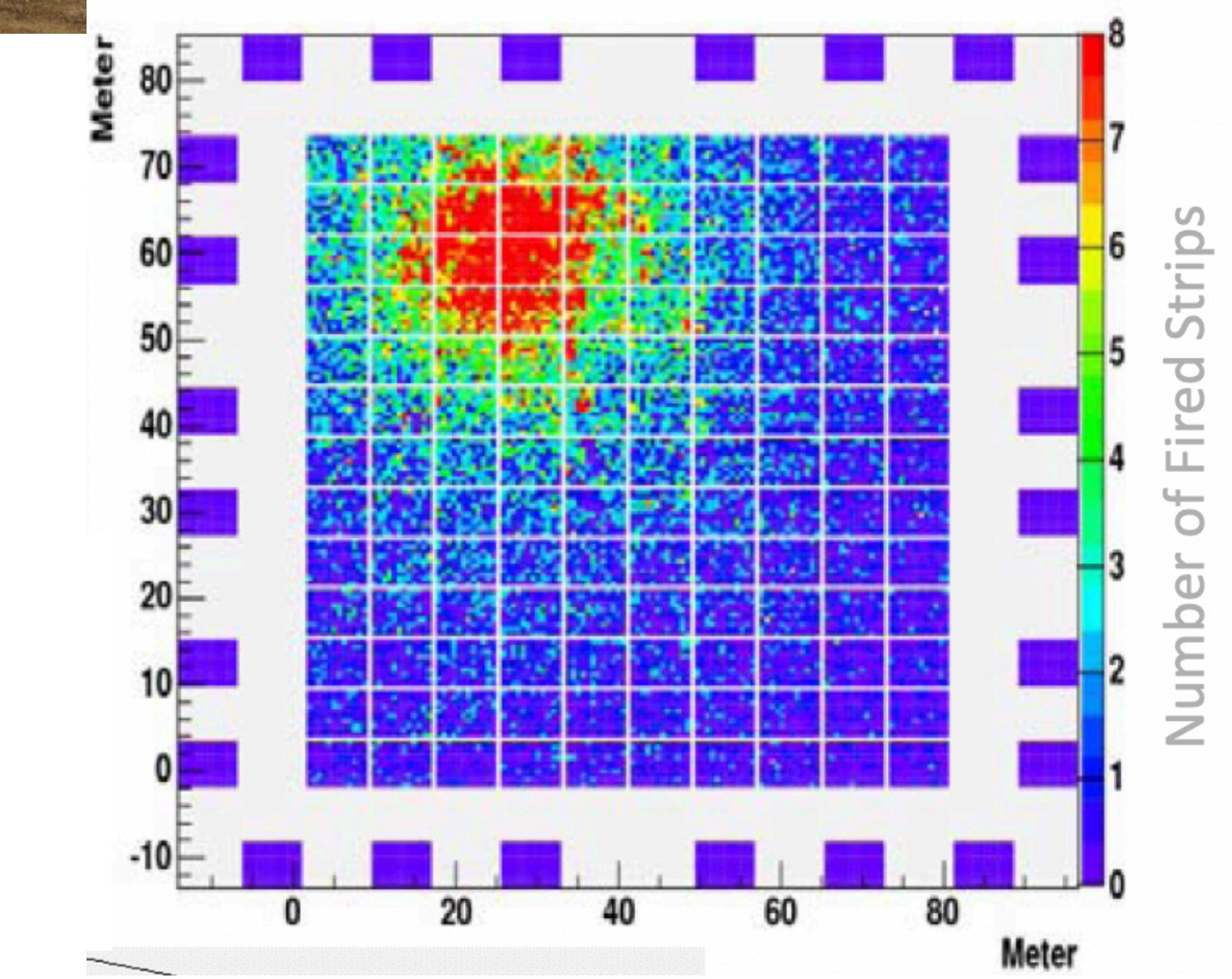
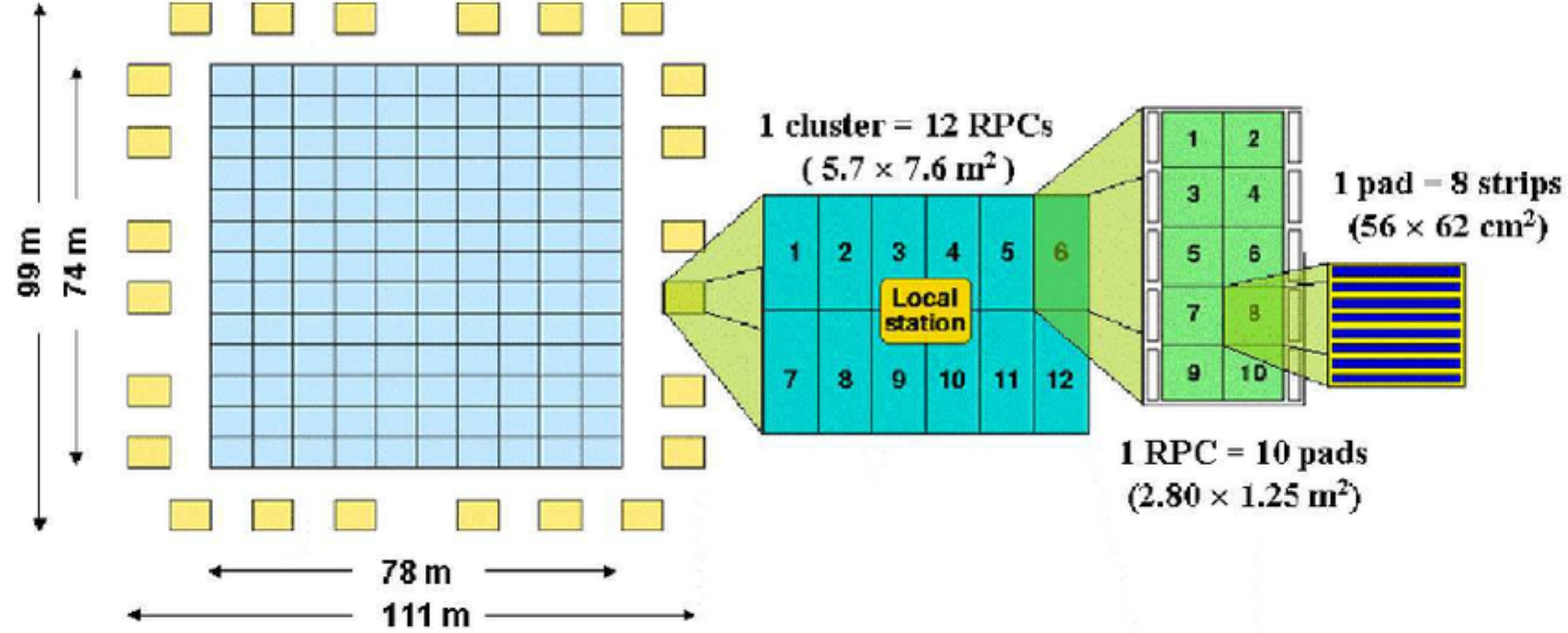
**G. Di Sciascio^A, L. Di Stante^{A,C}, B. Liberti^A,
E.Pastori^A, A. Paoloni^B, D. Piccolo^B, R. Santonico^{A,C}**

- A) INFN Roma Tor Vergata
- B) INFN LNF
- C) Università Tor Vergata

RPCs for Cosmic Ray Physics



Data taking with Very low maintenance:
2007 - 2012
Angular resolution **0.5° at 1 TeV** (shower front projection with time measurement)
Energy Range: **100 GeV - 10 PeV**
5600 m² of active area + **1100 m²** guard ring



R&D for an RPC project for SWGO

In the framework of PNRR CTAPlus, Working Package 1520, INAF

INFN will support the construction and test of an hybrid RPC + Water-Cerenkov of about 100-200 m²

Rome TorVergata group lead the RPC construction project starting from the Argo experience

Timeline for the project:

- Tenders closed by the end of 2023:
 - 1) Front-End Read-Out per RPC production
 - 2) HPL electrodes production for RPC
 - 3) HV, LV e Read Out systems
 - 4) **Full assembled RPCs production-> № 32 RPC total area 73 m²**

Note: 1 Cluster of Argo 50 m² produced physics results (Astroparticle Physics 17 (2002) 151–165)

- Test station preparation before April 2024
- RPC Production and test: main fraction before end of 2024
- Site definition for final test end of 2024
- Installation and operations in 2025
- **Application for SWGO if approved by the Collaboration**

Man Power:

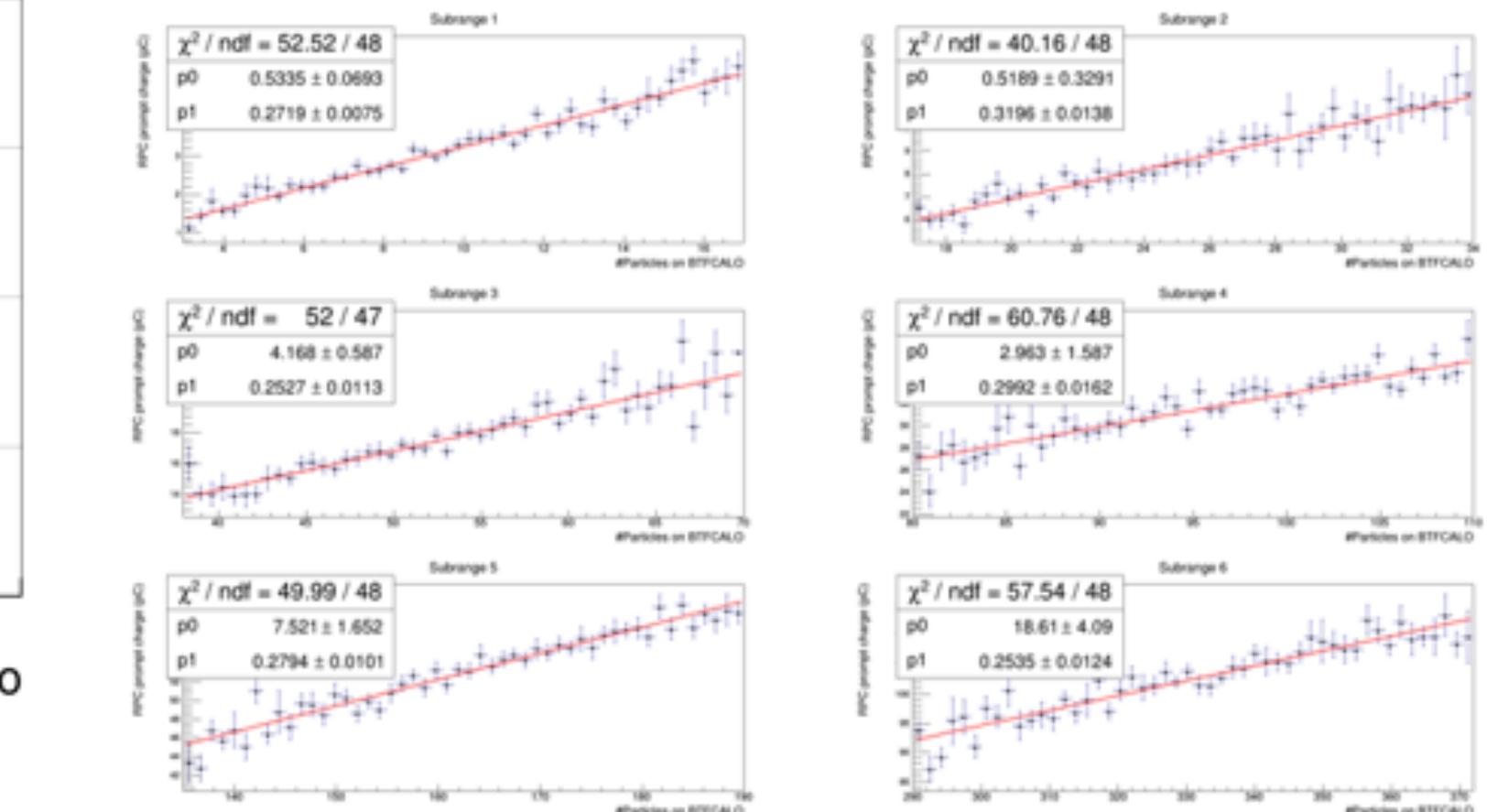
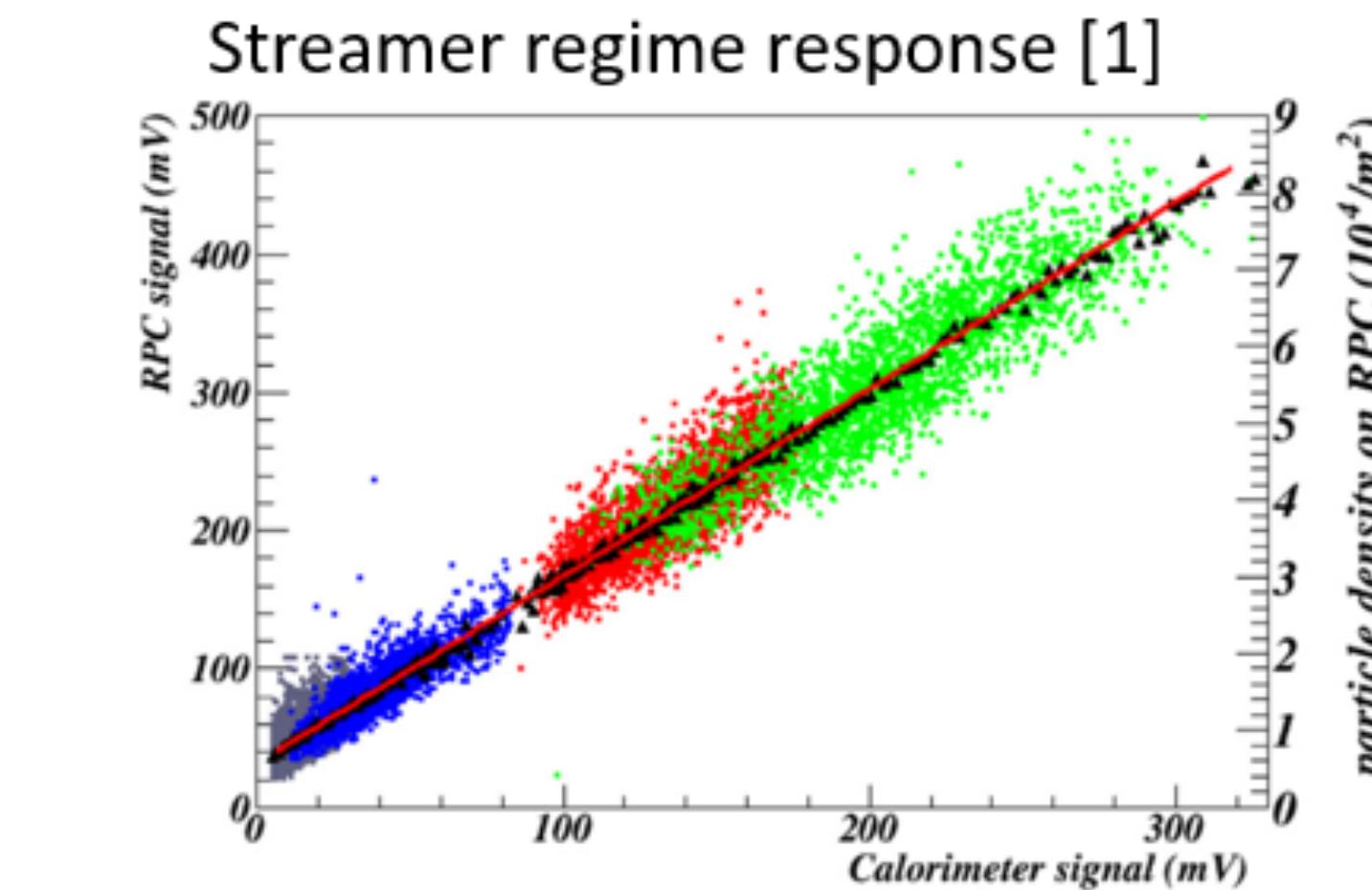
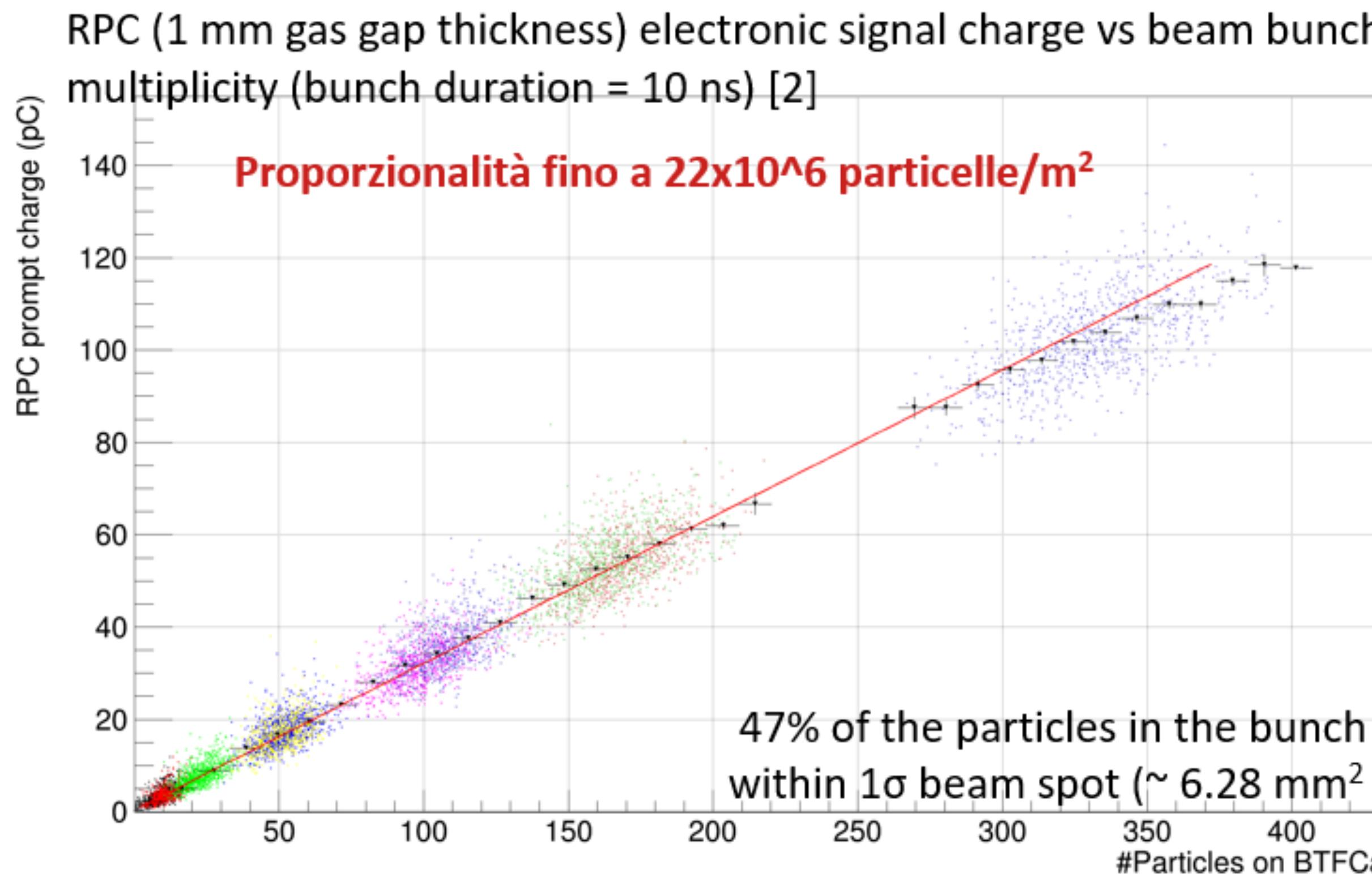
Rome 2 TorVergata INFN: 1.5 FTE for 2024

LNF INFN: interest with the plan to create a small group for middle 2024 (1.5 FTE)

Main differences with Argo:

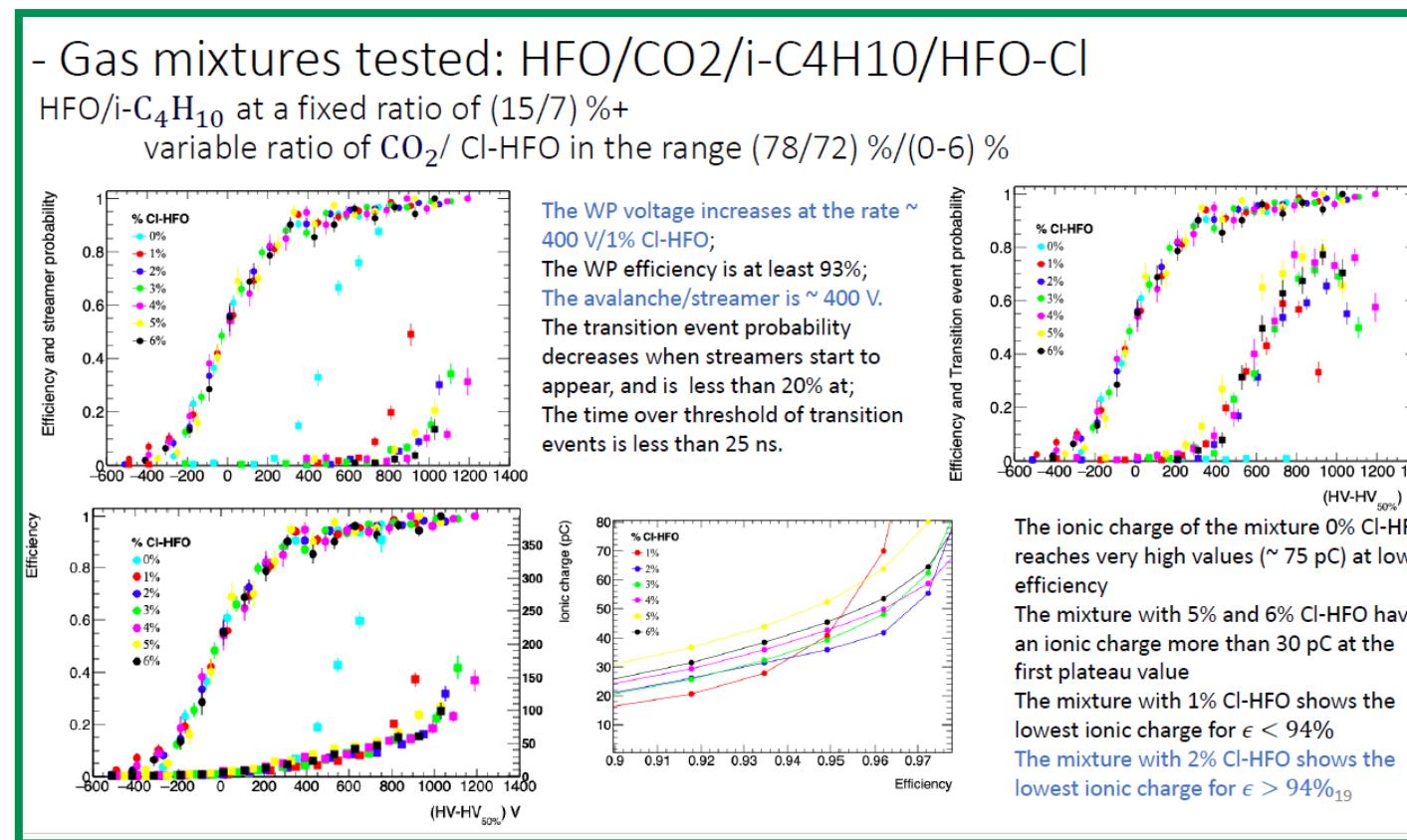
1) RPC operated in avalanche mode -> Advanced Linearity

Analog calorimetry with RPC
operated in saturated avalanche regime



Main differences with Argo:

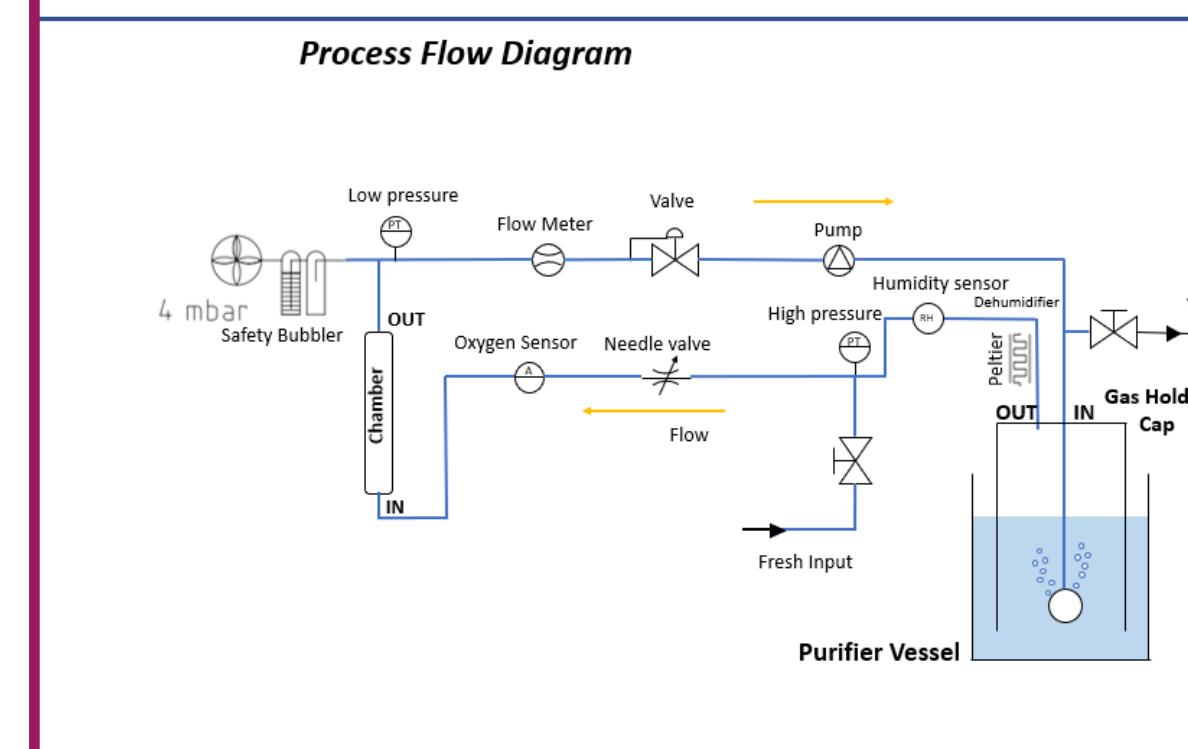
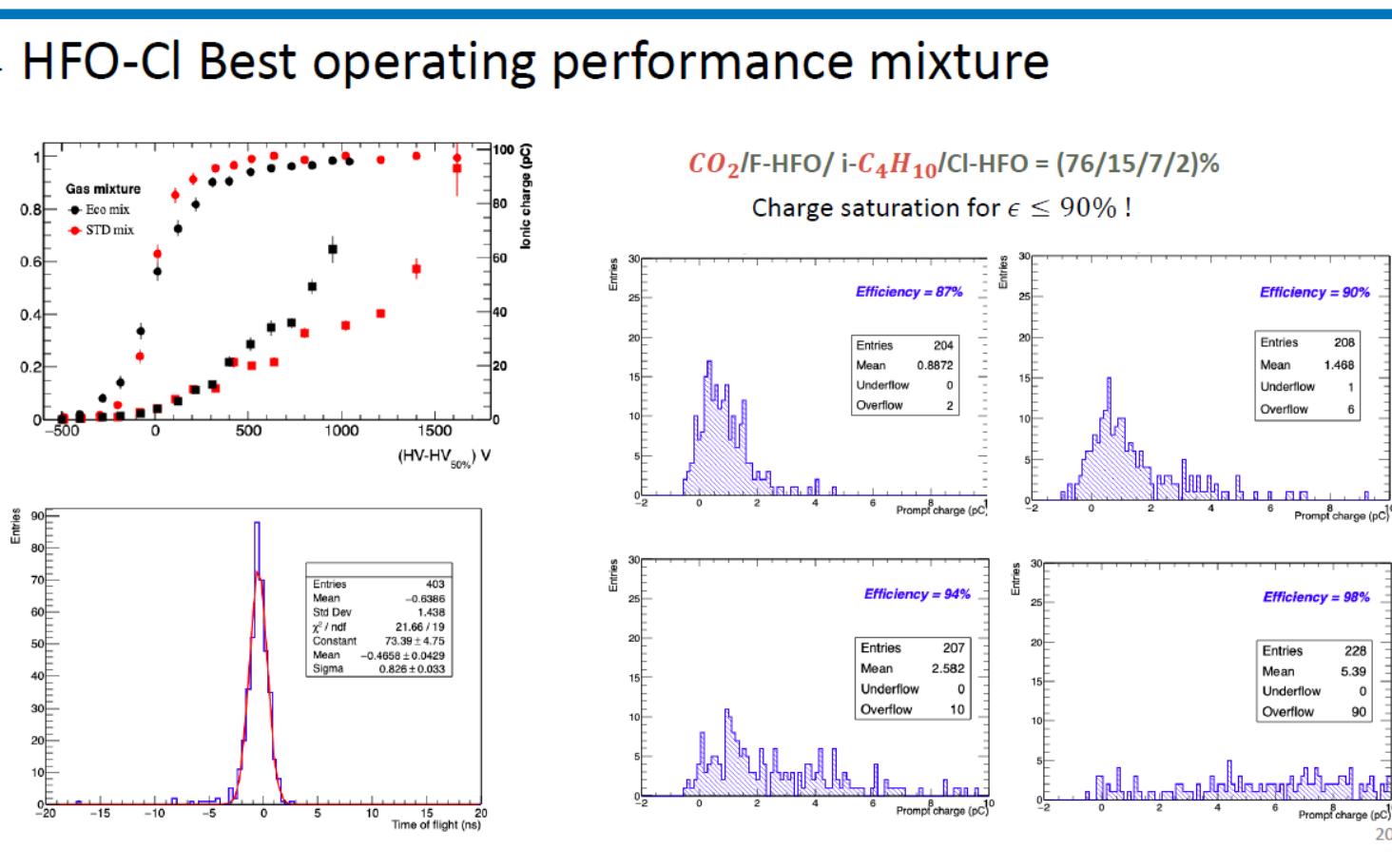
2) Gas in closed loop → Ecogas Mixture and Eco Compatibility



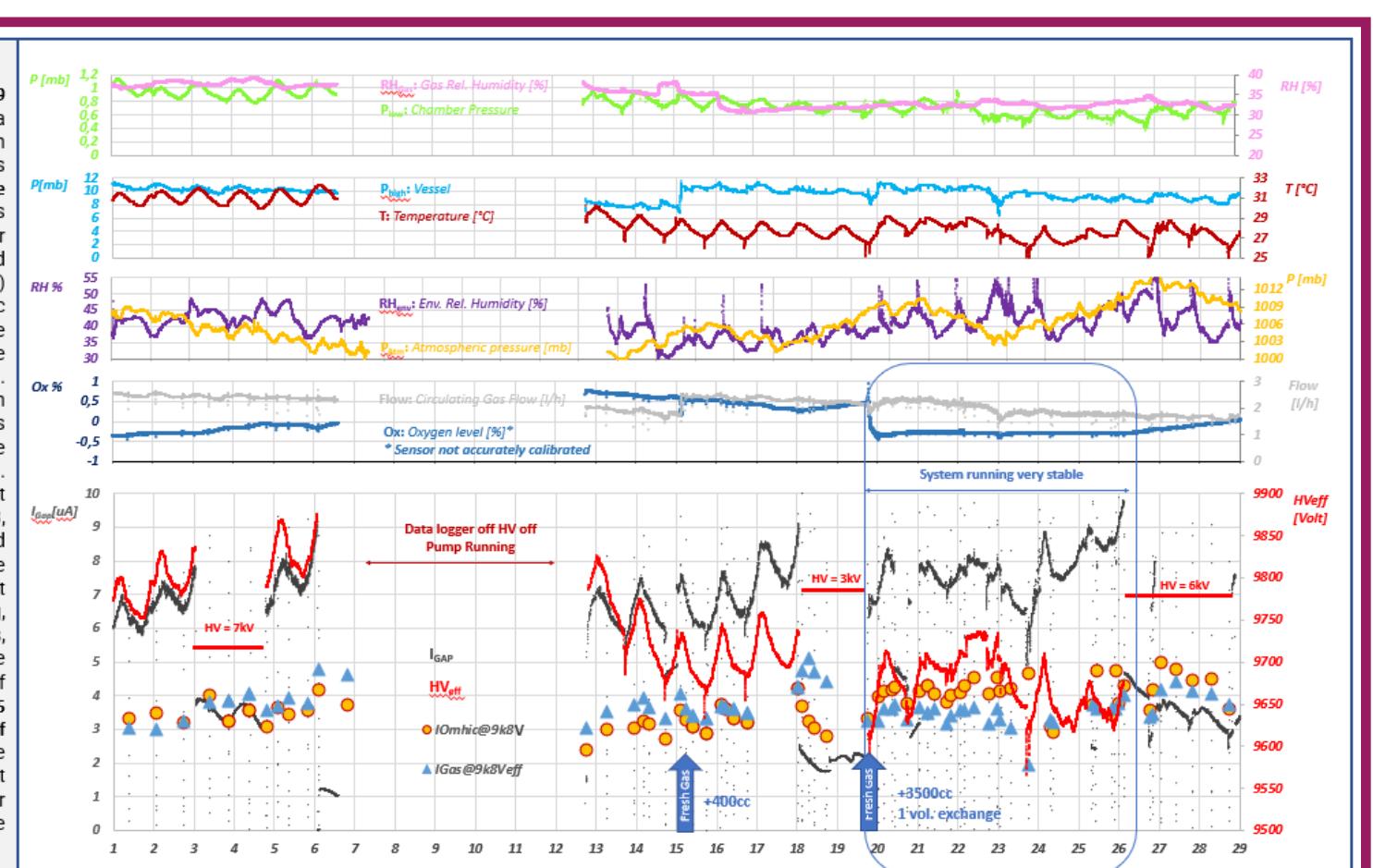
Search for EcoGas Mixture started in 2014, HFO and CO₂ based mixtures

Search for SF₆ substitute, HFCl and other possible candidates

Low cost Closed Loop/ Recirculation System under study



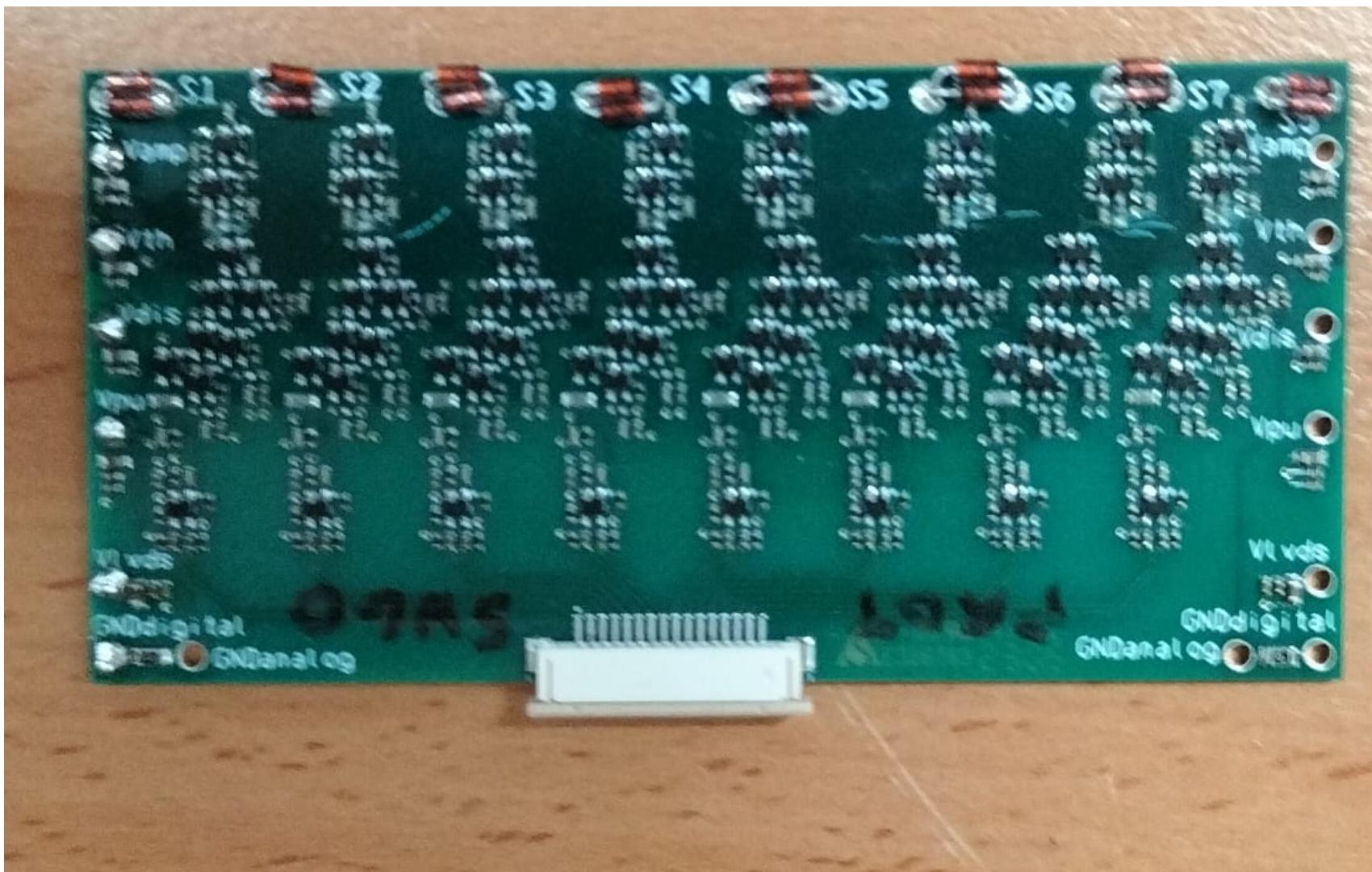
Test Result
The system was kept working and monitored for 29 consecutive days. In the four drawings above the data recorded of the principal environmental and system parameters are shown. In particular, the first plot shows in Green the Chamber Pressure that was always kept by the system between 0.5 and 1.1 mb and in Pink the Gas Relative Humidity kept constant by the Peltier dehumidifier. The plot below shows the monitored Chamber parameters: the effective voltage applied (Red) and the total Gap current (Black). In addition, the ohmic extrapolated current at 9800 V (Orange) and the exponential Gas Current contribution at an effective applied voltage of 9800 V (Blue) are superimposed. These two parameters have been extracted from complete Voltage Current Scans carried out three times a day. After 6 days of stable working, the applied voltage has been reduced because of the fast current rising. Unfortunately, from day 7 to 12, the data logger shut down while the pump kept working properly until day 13, when the system was fully recovered. On day 15 an add of 400 cc of fresh gas was needed, to recover the intrinsic leak rate of the system. At day 18 the current rise again, probably due to the Oxygen level increasing, and the voltage was lowered again. After 2 days, surprisingly the chamber recovered, but since the oxygen level in the mixture was too high, one volume of fresh gas was exchanged. From day 20 for more than 5 days the system run very stable with a very low level of oxygen. We suspect that the previous oxygen increase was due to a water residual dissolved air. The last Oxygen increasing trend from day 26 must be further investigated, but it is probably due to a break in the system.



Main differences with Argo:

3) Improved electronics with lower threshold

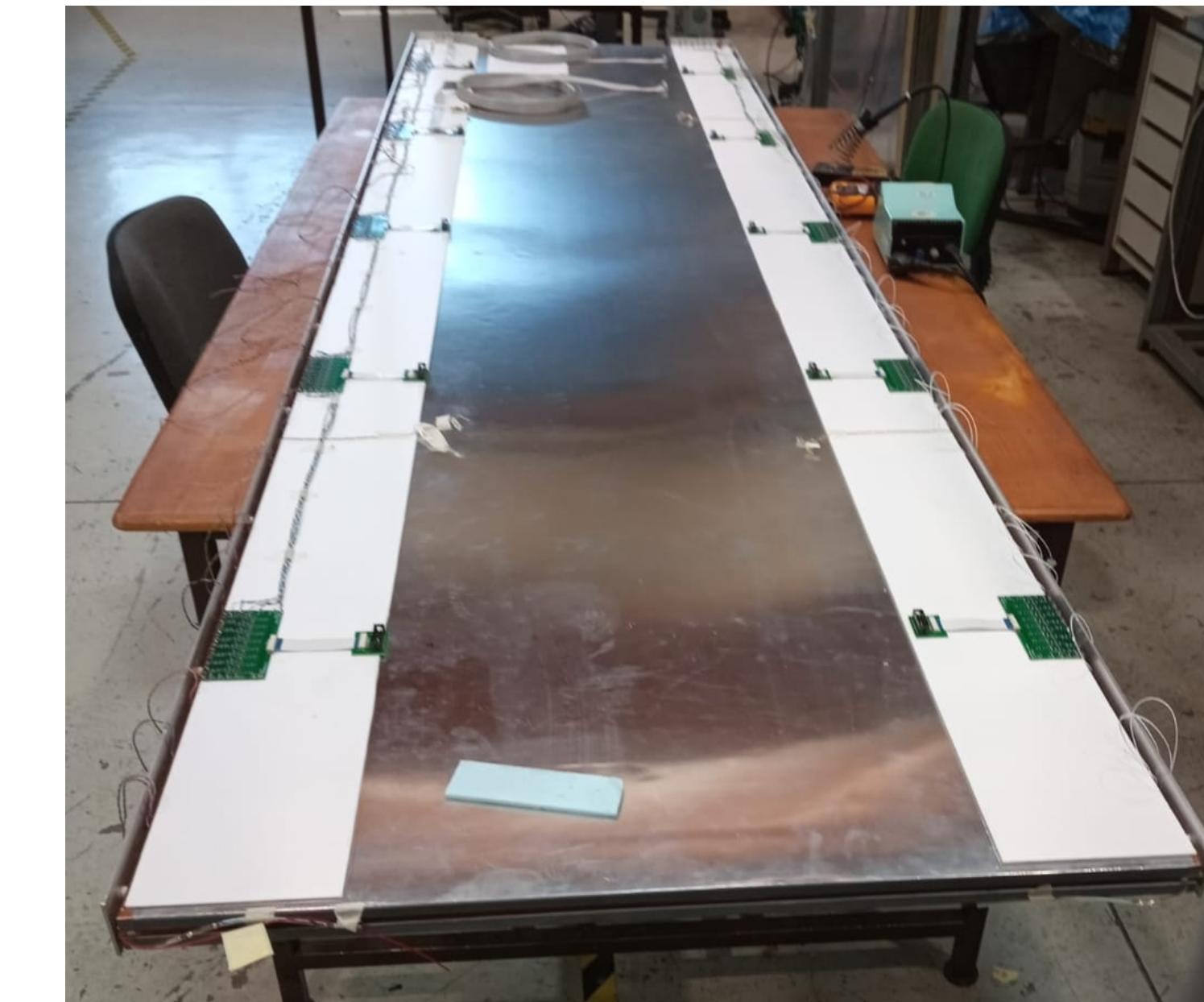
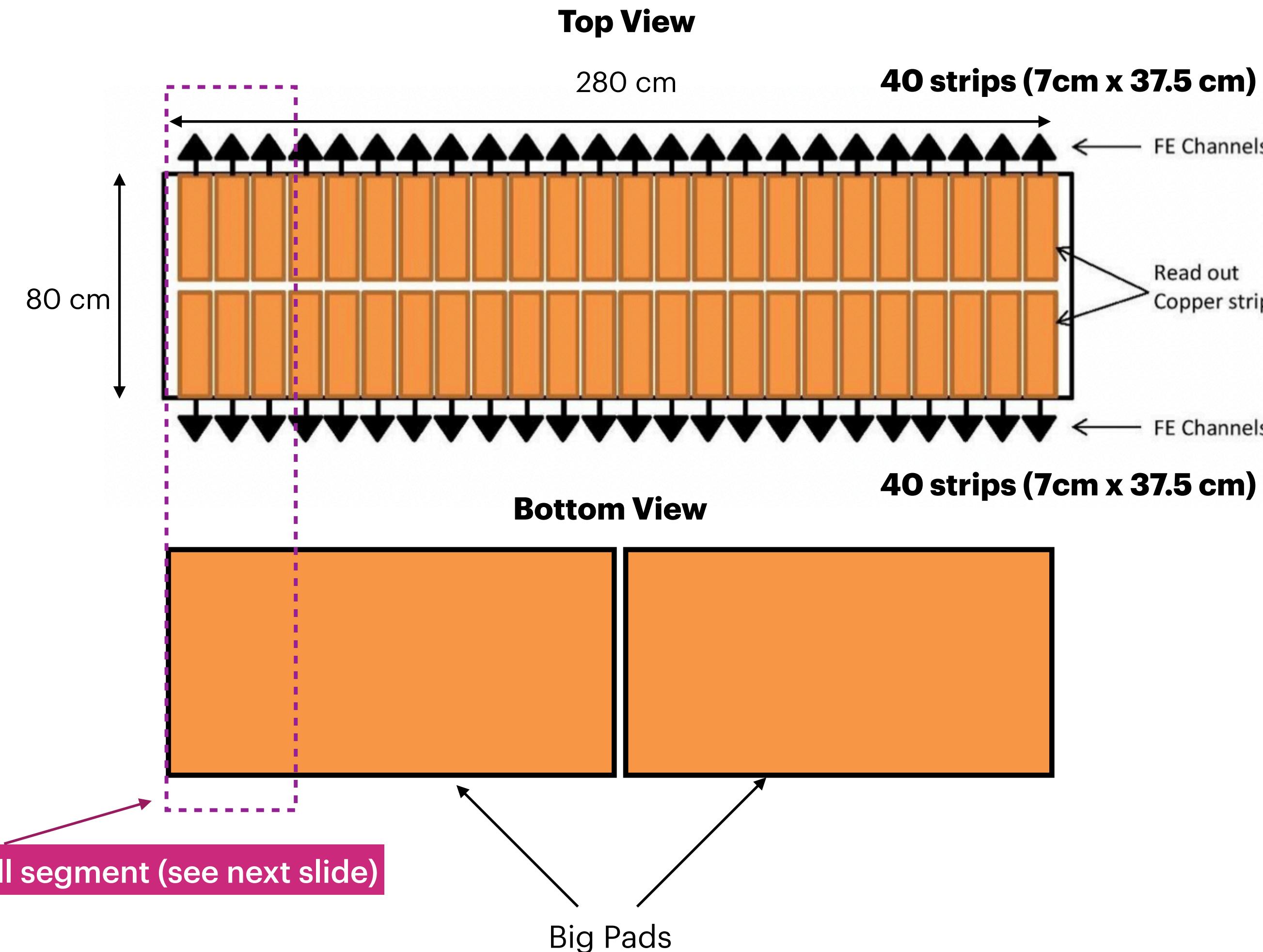
- New Front-End adequate to avalanche-mode
- Discrete components version of a Full Custom circuit (dedicated to ATLAS activity)
- 1 Board 8 channels, LVDS Outputs



Work in progress

R&D for an RPC project for SWGO

- **RPC chamber design**

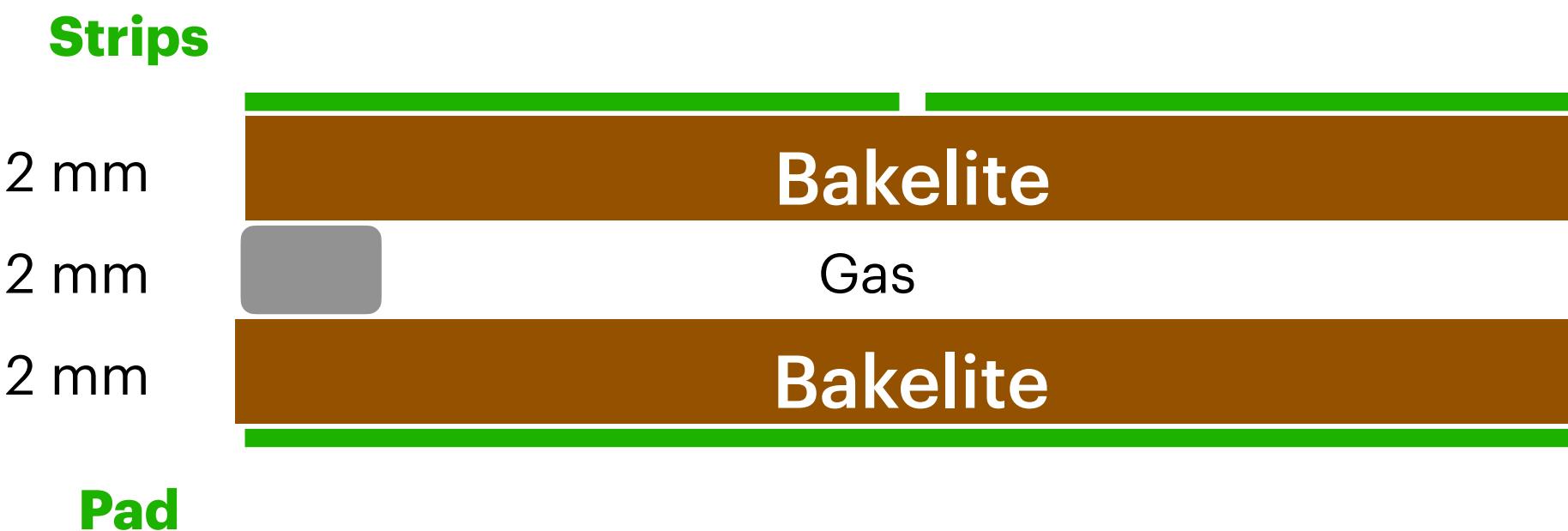


Goal of R&D

- Evaluate performance (efficiency and time resolution) with large strips
- Optimization of Front-end readout
- Mechanical layout evaluation

Tor Vergata test: small segment (6 strips) RPC layout

2 mm gap RPC Not in scale



Detector:

Single Gap RPC: 2 mm gas gap

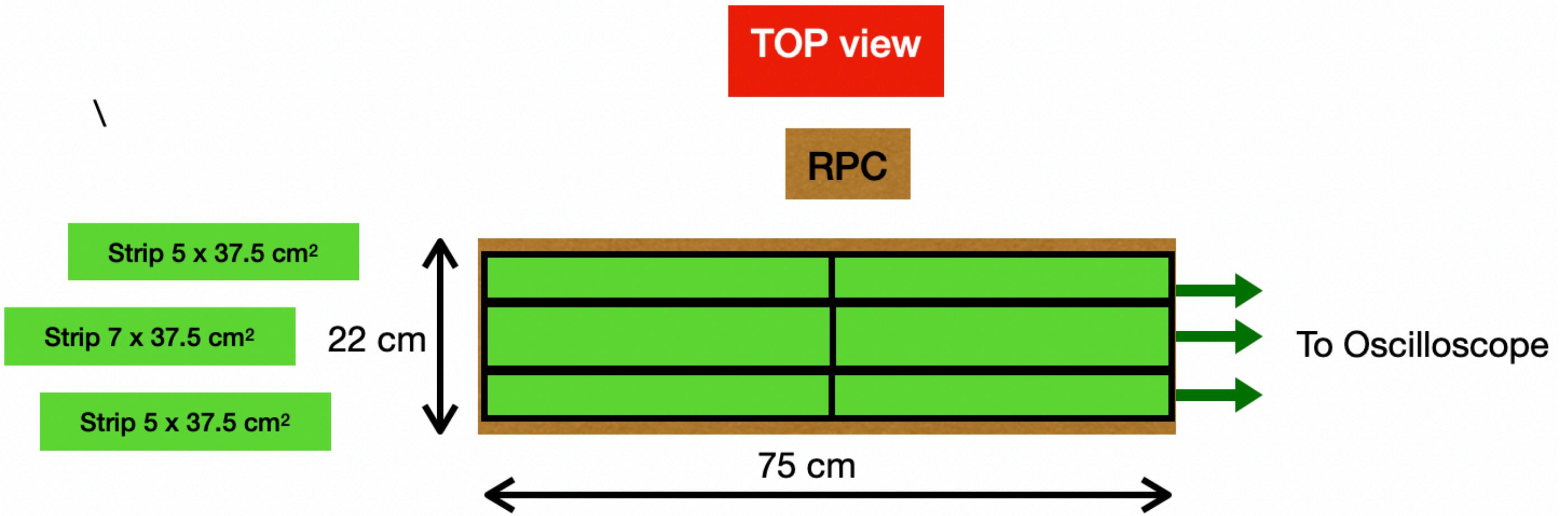
Gas mixture: $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{F}_4 - \text{C}_4\text{H}_{10} - \text{SF}_6$ (95.2% - 4.5% - 0.3%)

Readout:

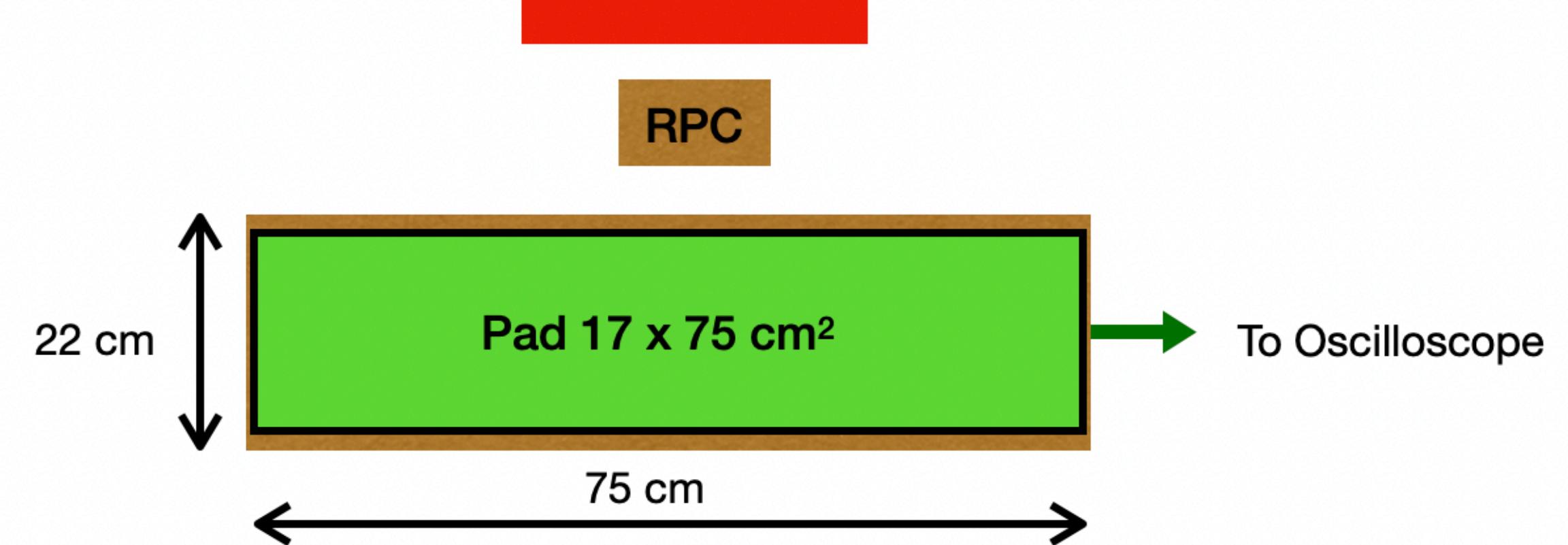
3 strips to oscilloscope from one side

3 strips to front end electronic from the other side (still not used)

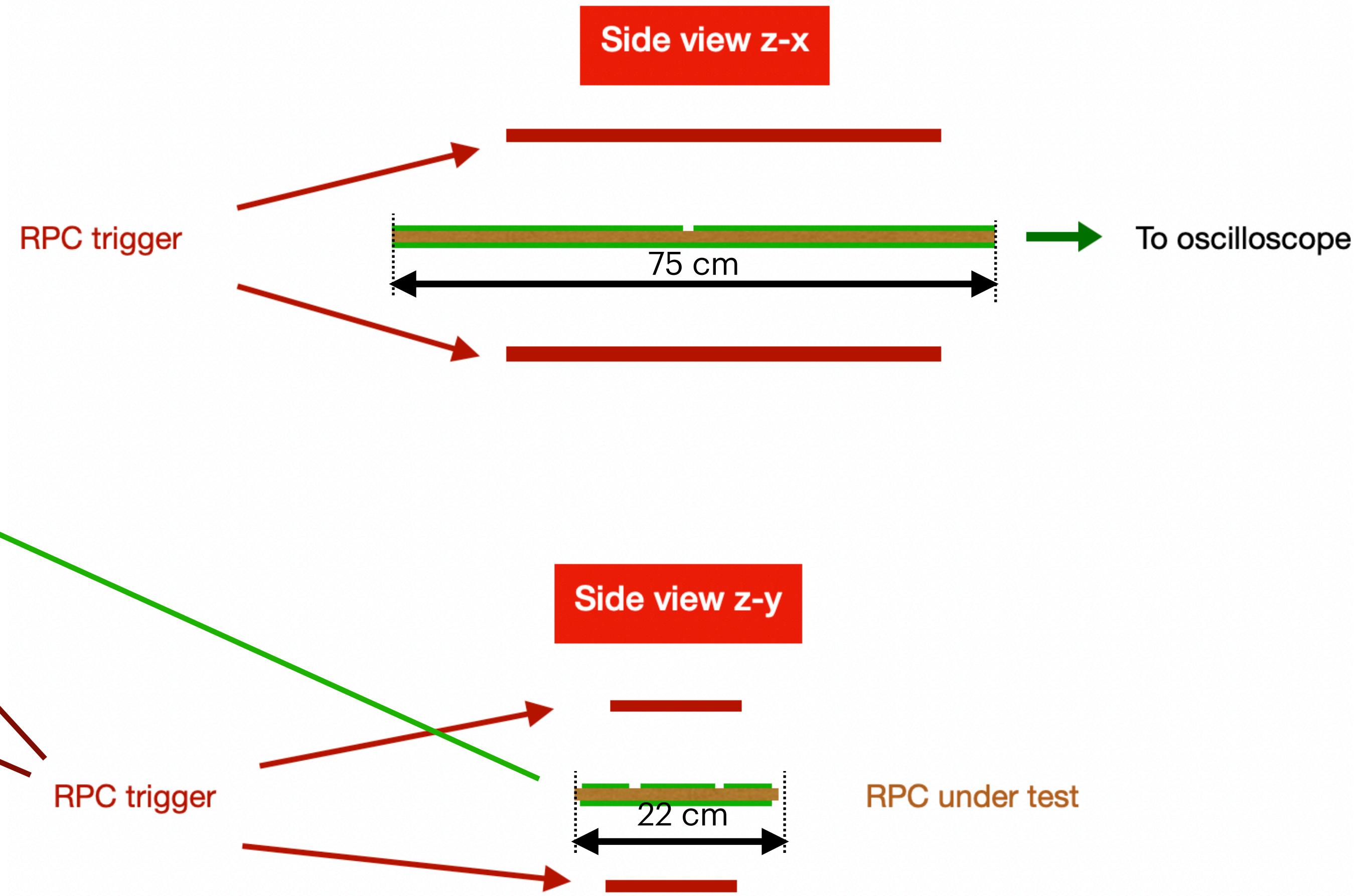
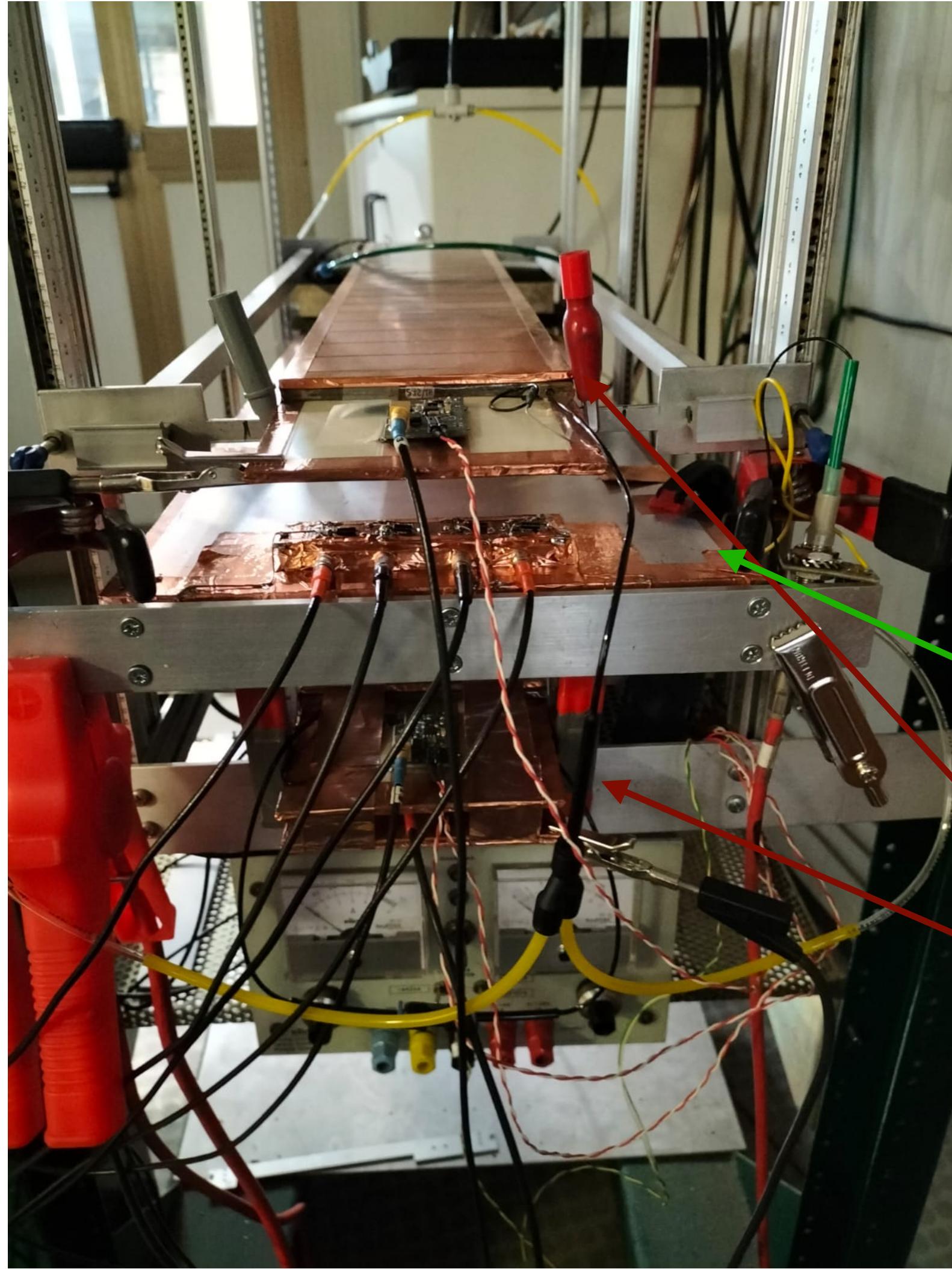
1 bigger pad to oscilloscope



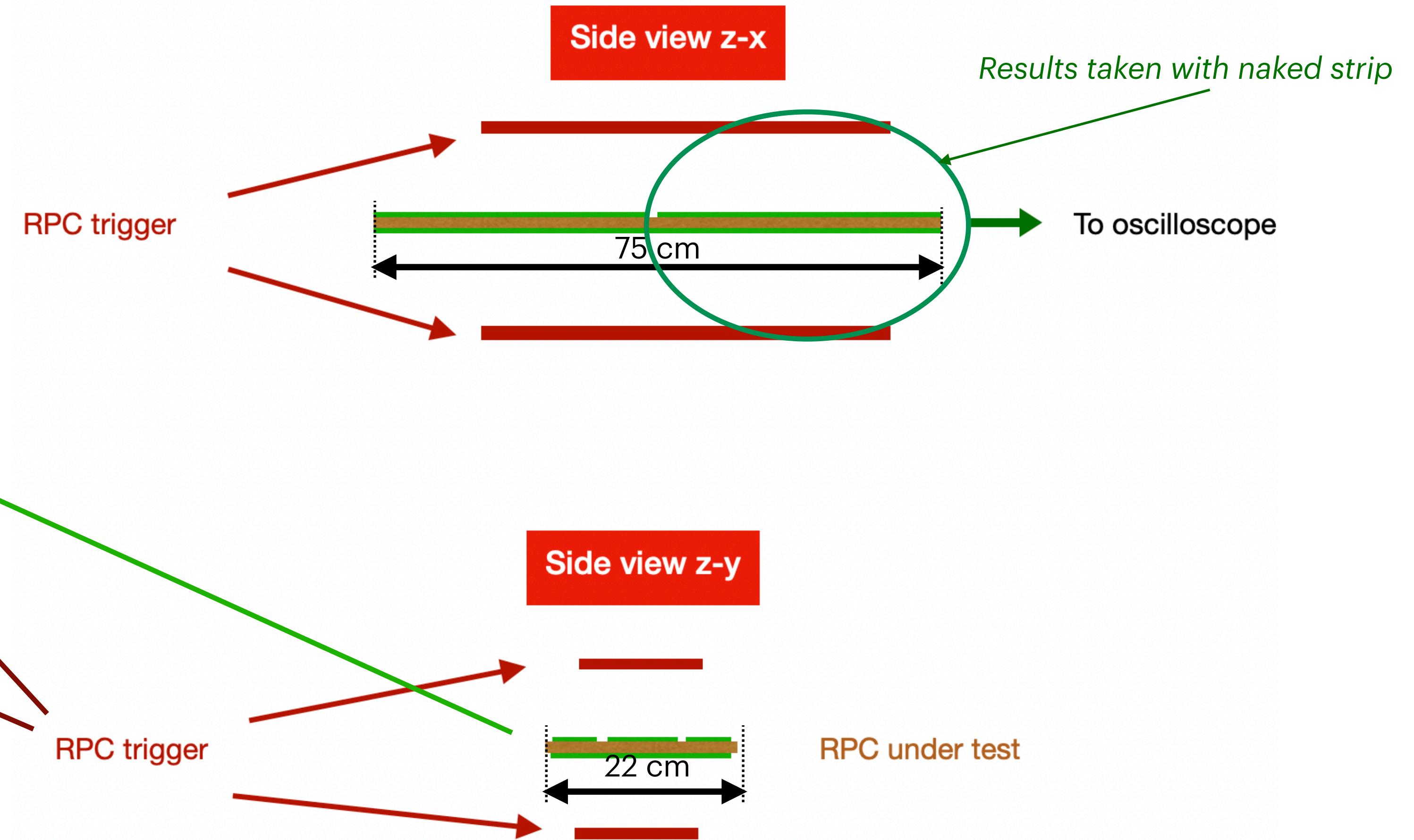
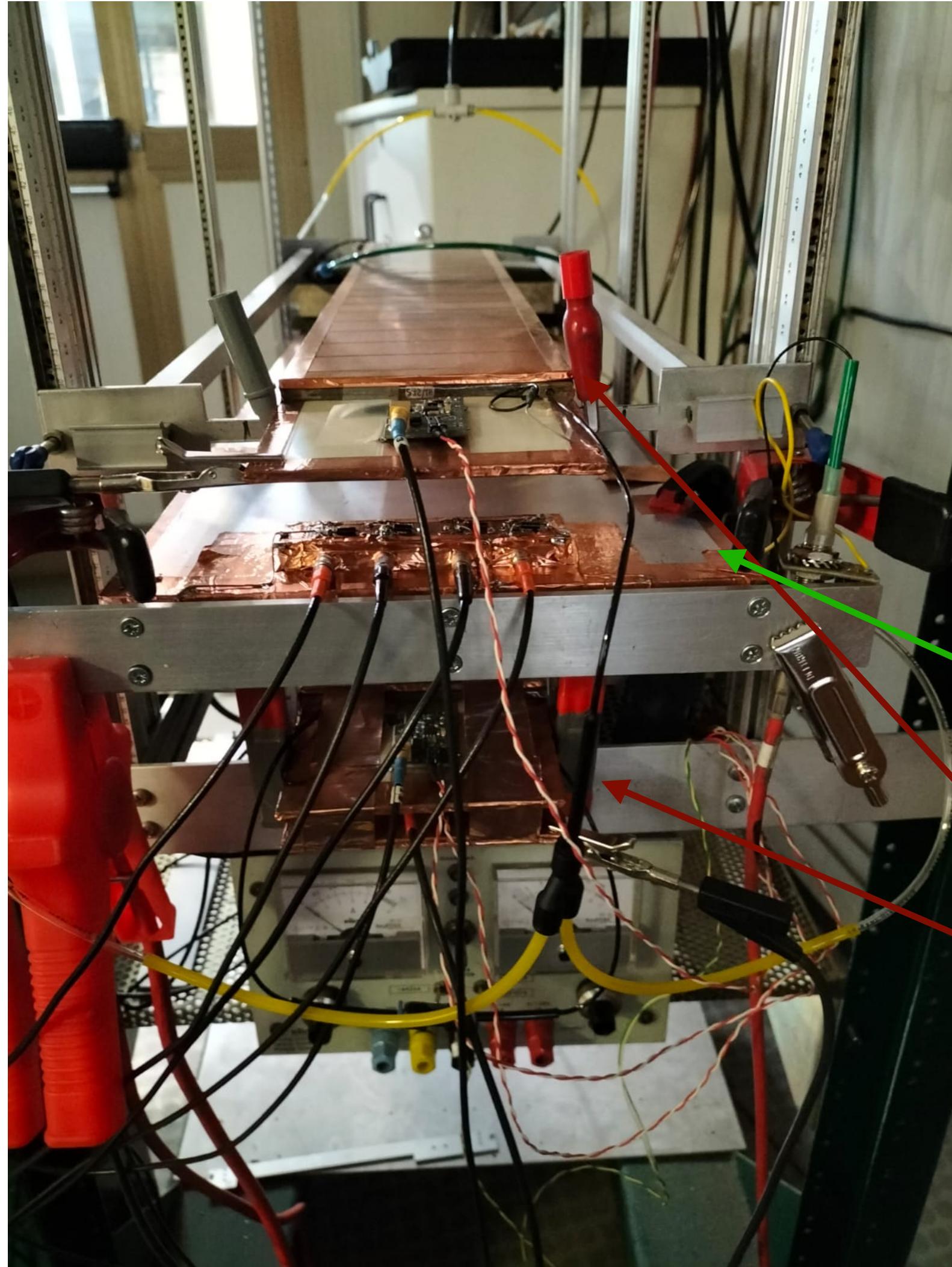
Bottom view



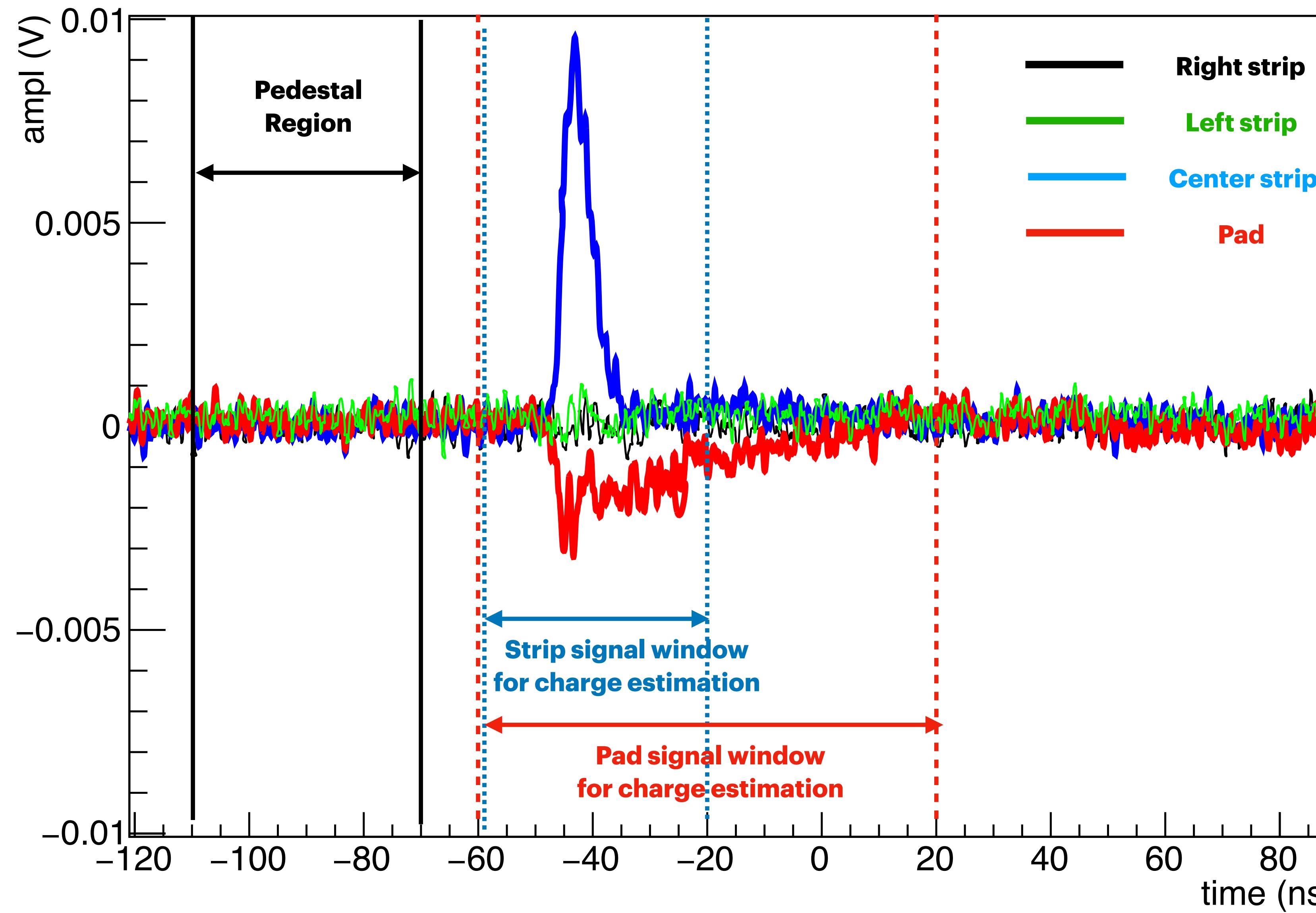
System layout



System layout

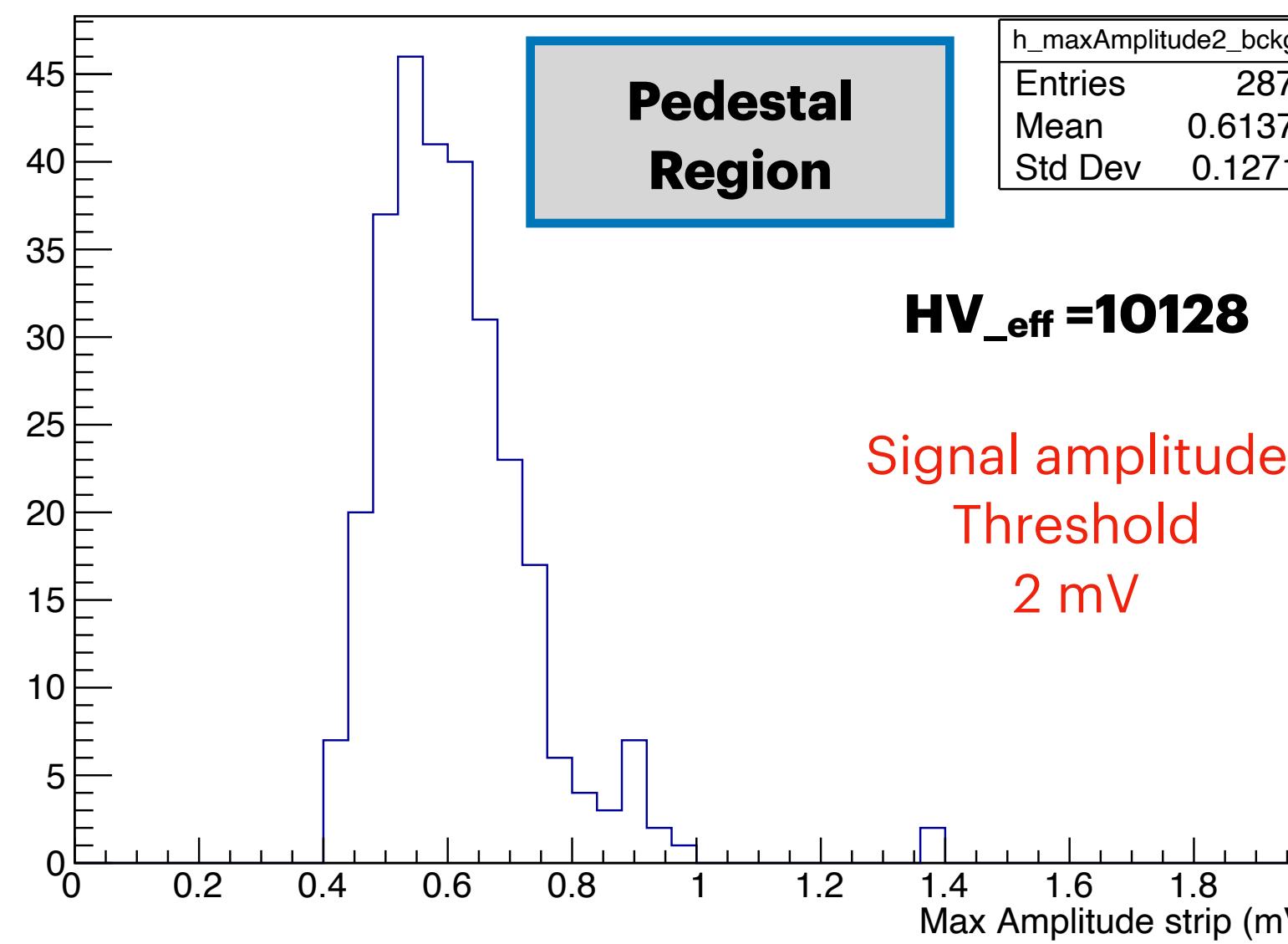


Typical signal waveform

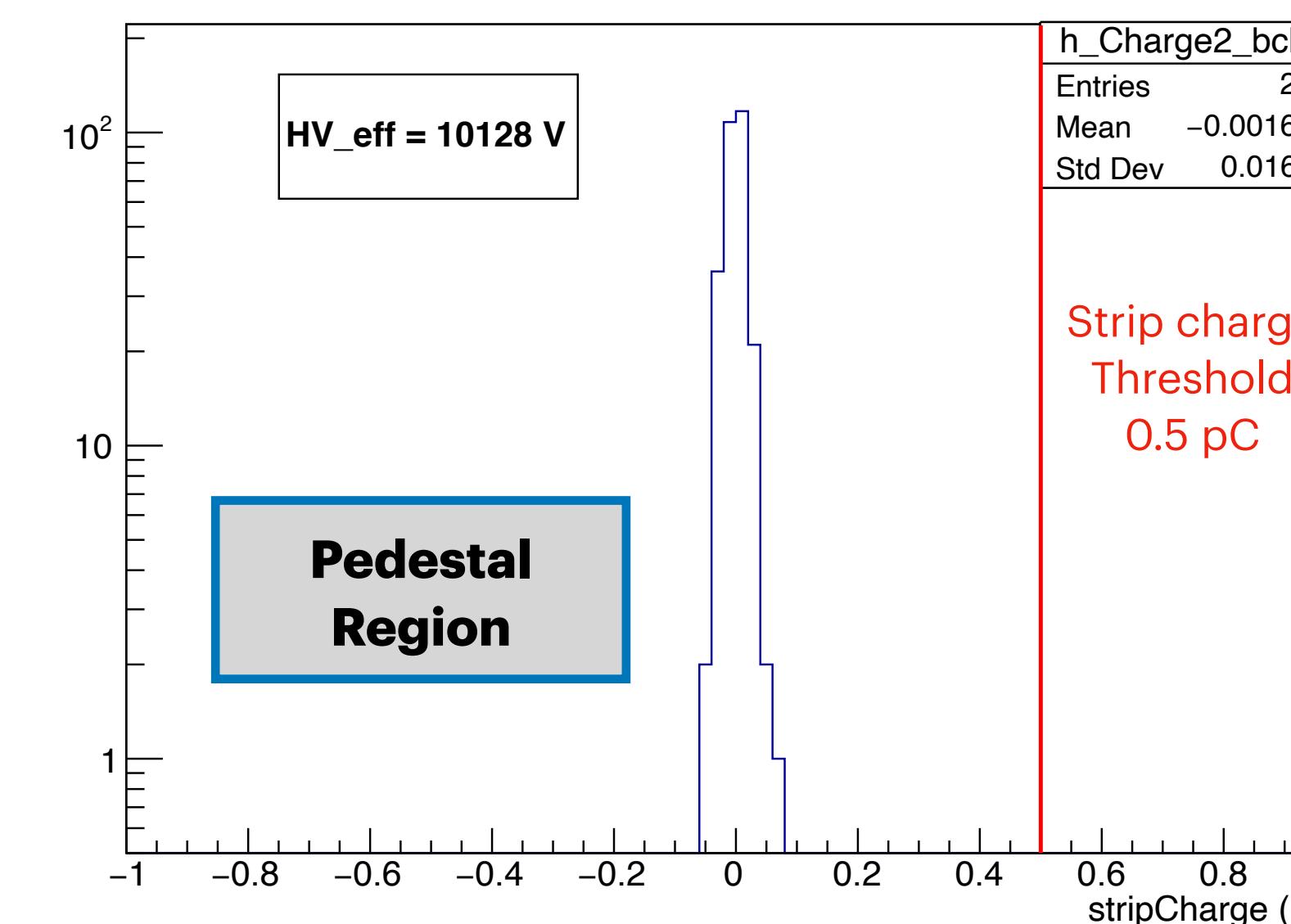


Efficient Event selection

Max amplitude middle strip in background region (ch2)



Integrated Charge middle strip in background region (ch2)

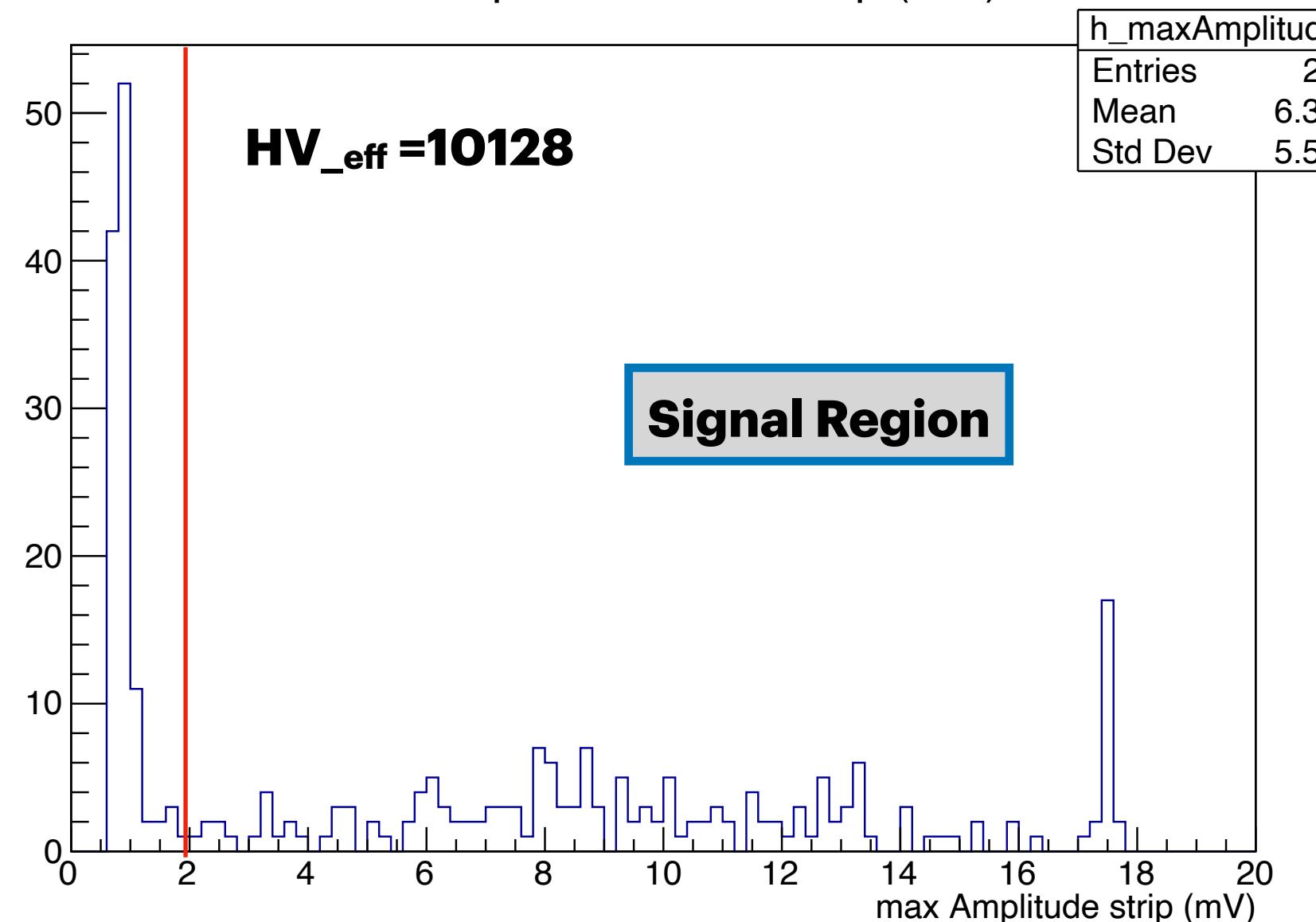


RPC efficient if:

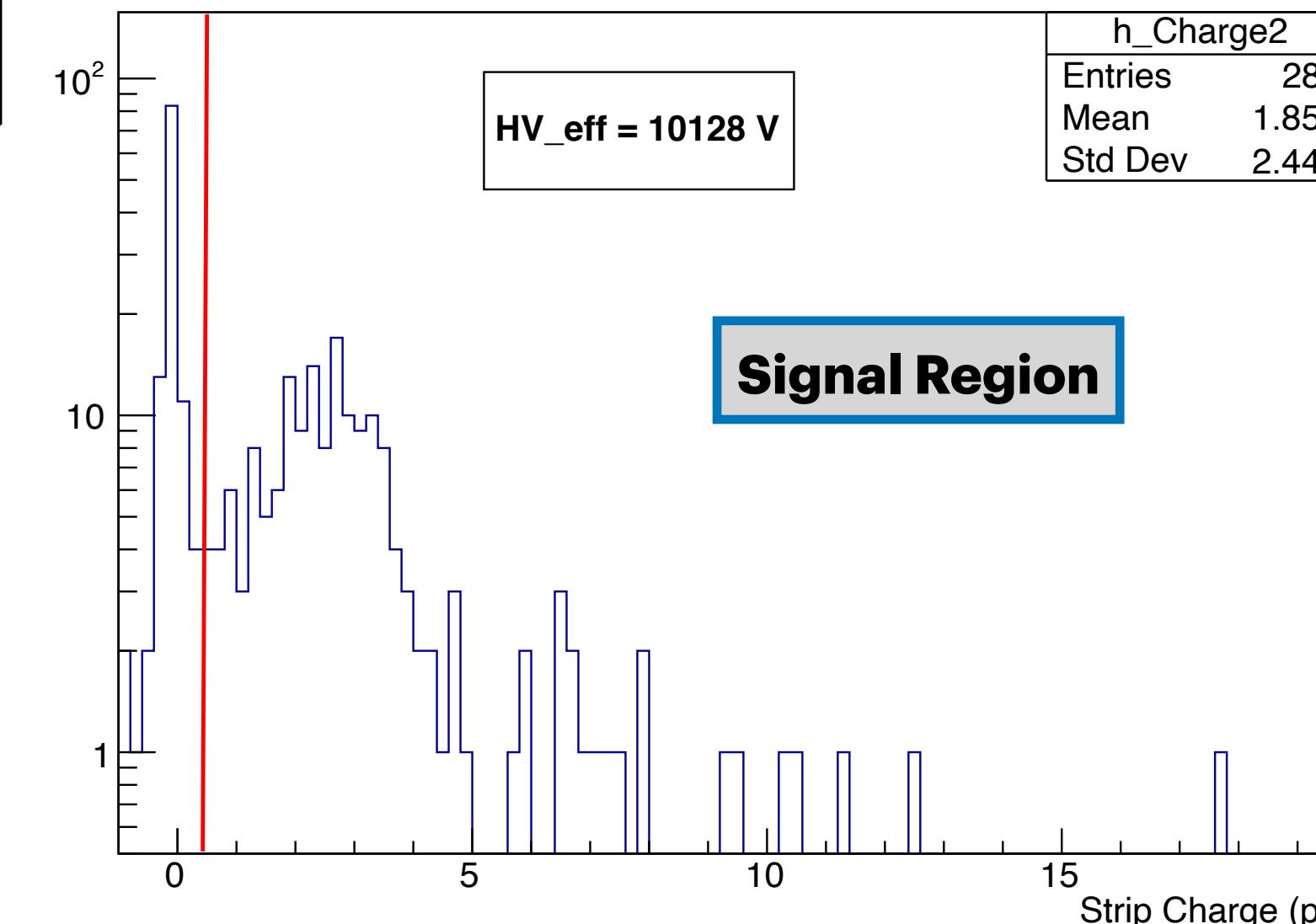
Peak amplitude middle strip > 2 mV
Middle strip integrated charge > 0.5 pC

Pedestal Region

Max amplitude middle strip (ch2)



Integrated Charge middle strip (ch2)

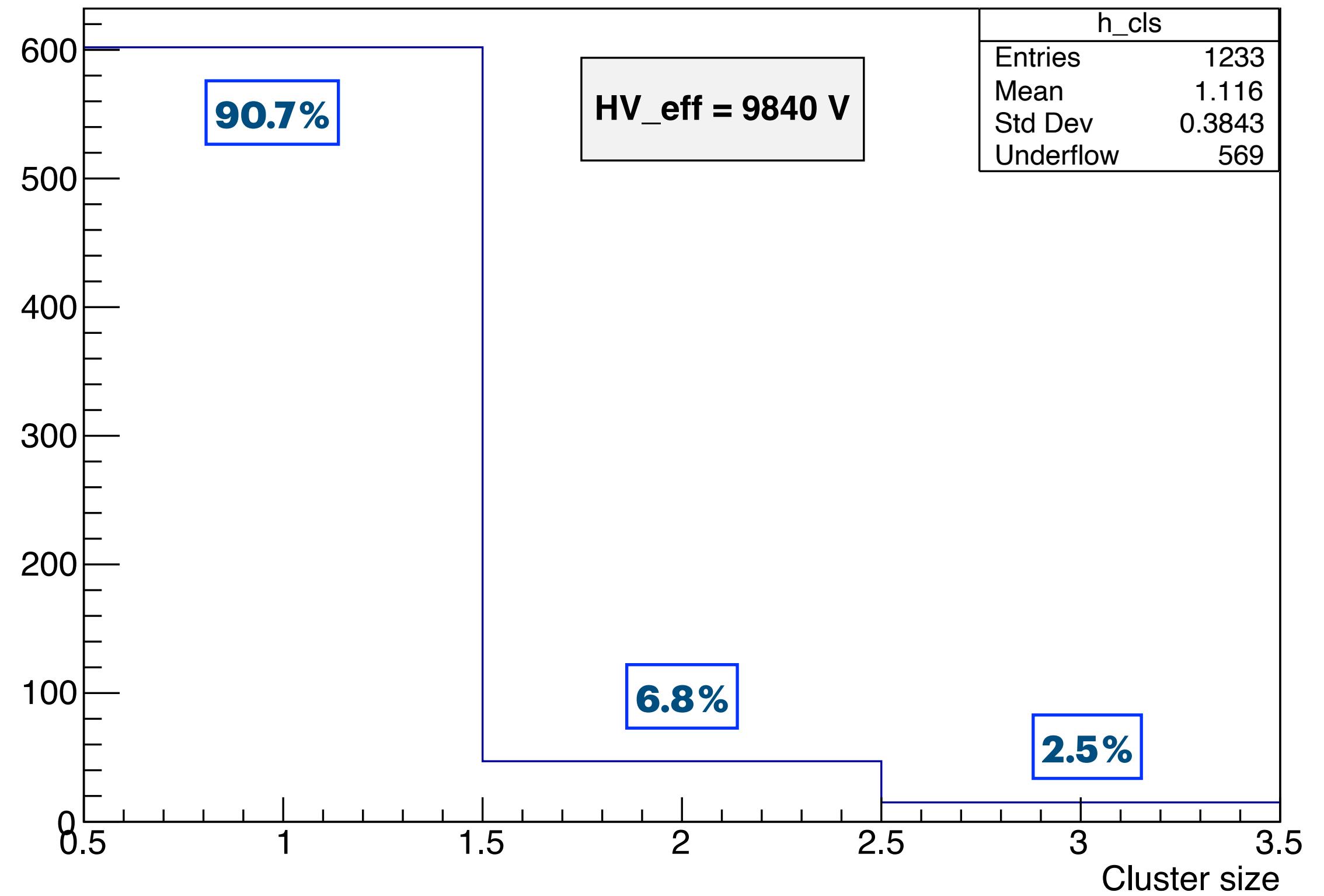


HV normalized at
 $P_0 = 1010 \text{ mbar}$
 $T_0 = 20^\circ$

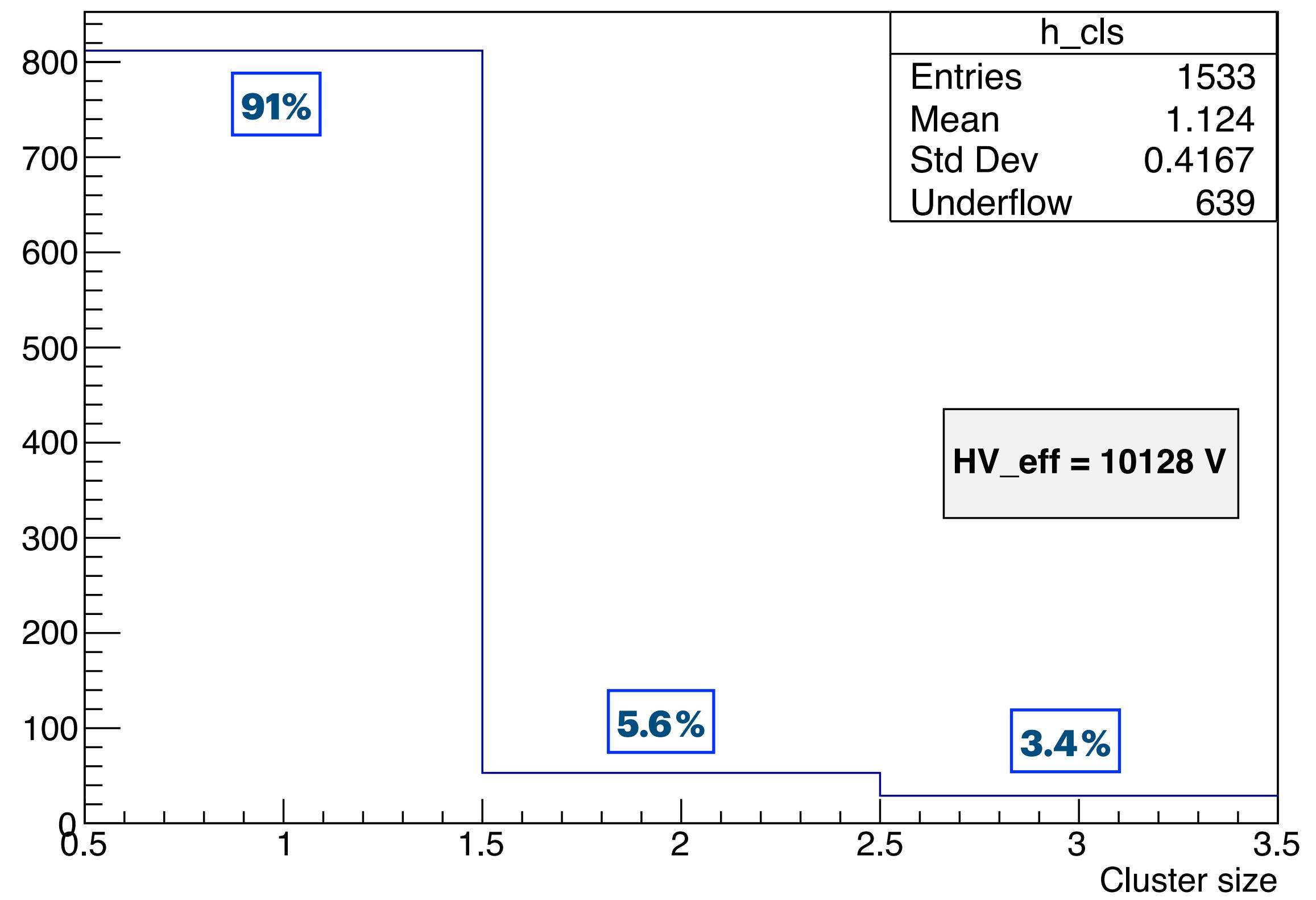
Signal Region

Cluster size

Cluster size



Cluster size



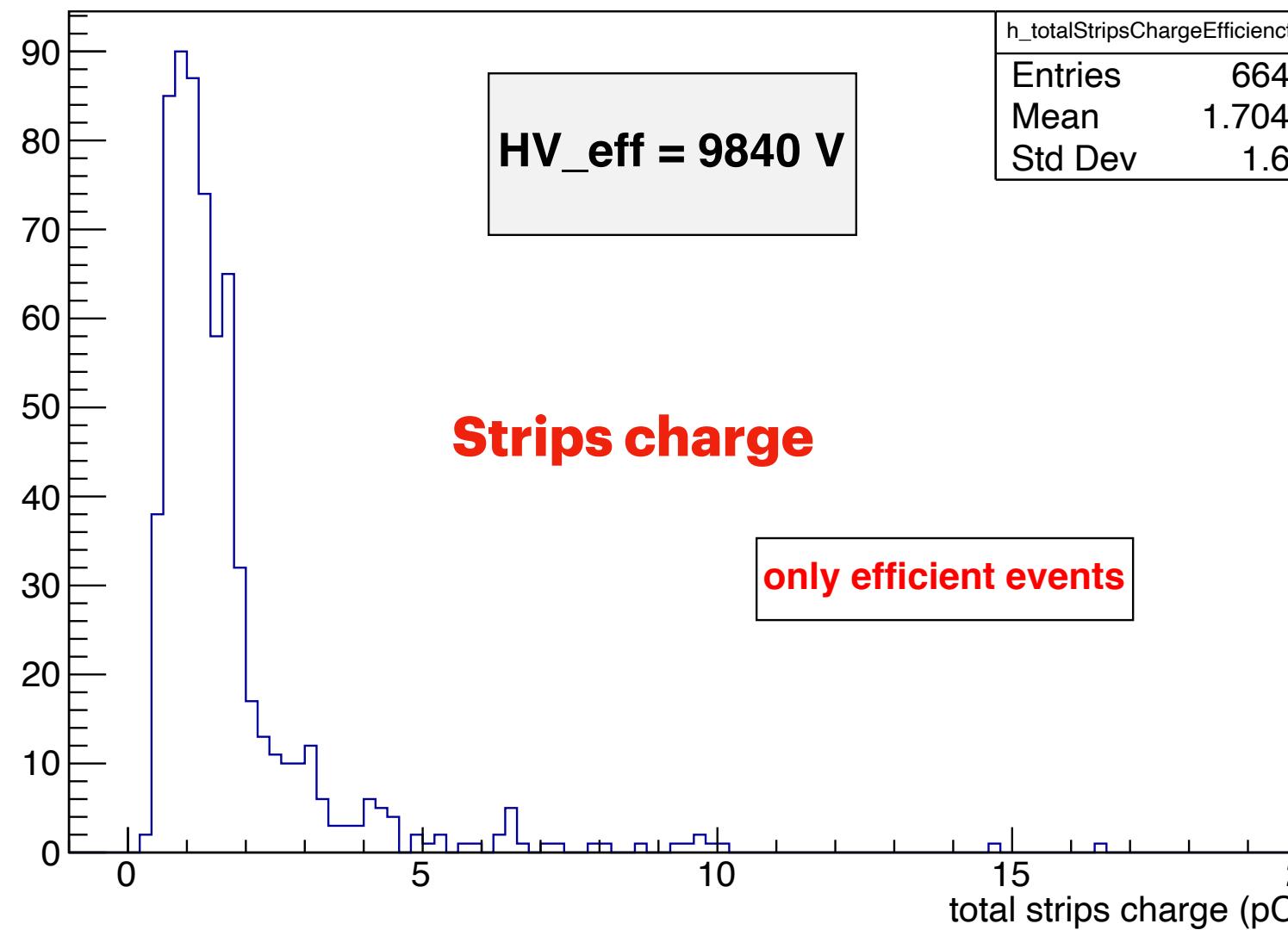
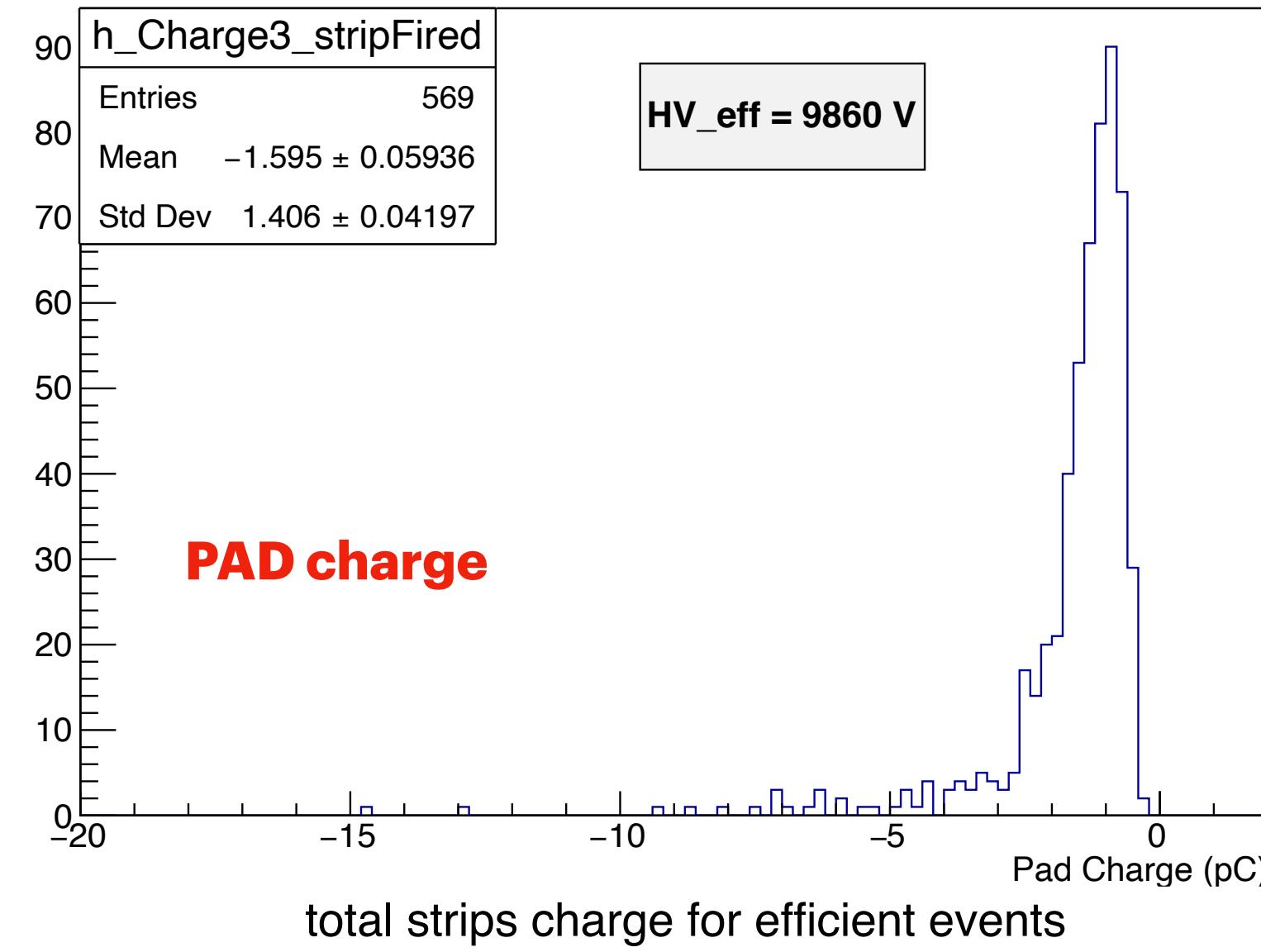
HV normalized at
 $P_0 = 1010 \text{ mbar}$
 $T_0 = 20^\circ$

HV normalized at
 $P_0 = 1010 \text{ mbar}$
 $T_0 = 20^\circ$

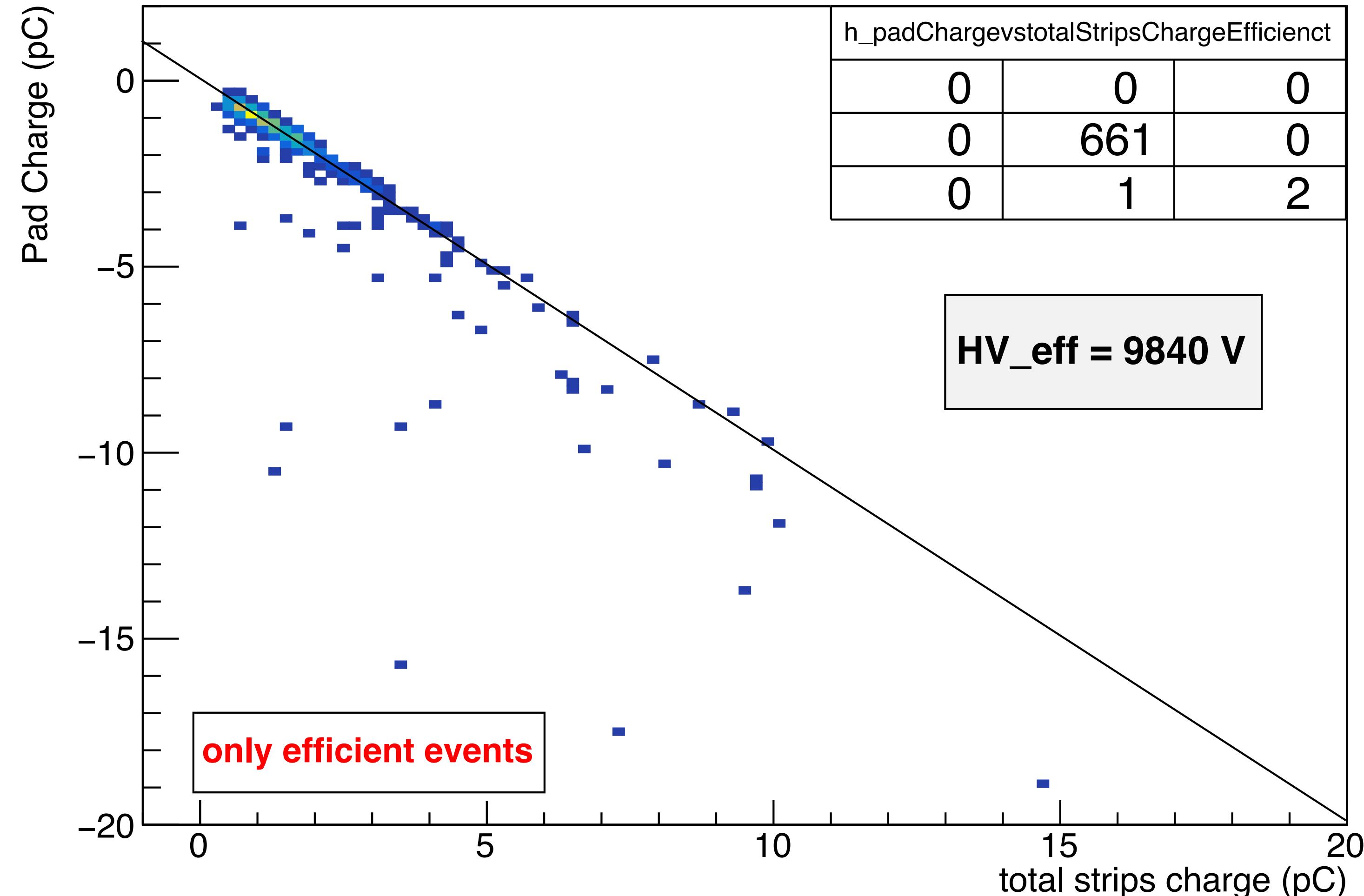
Integrated charge HV_{eff} = 9860 V

Strip fired

Integrated Charge pad (ch3) strip Fired



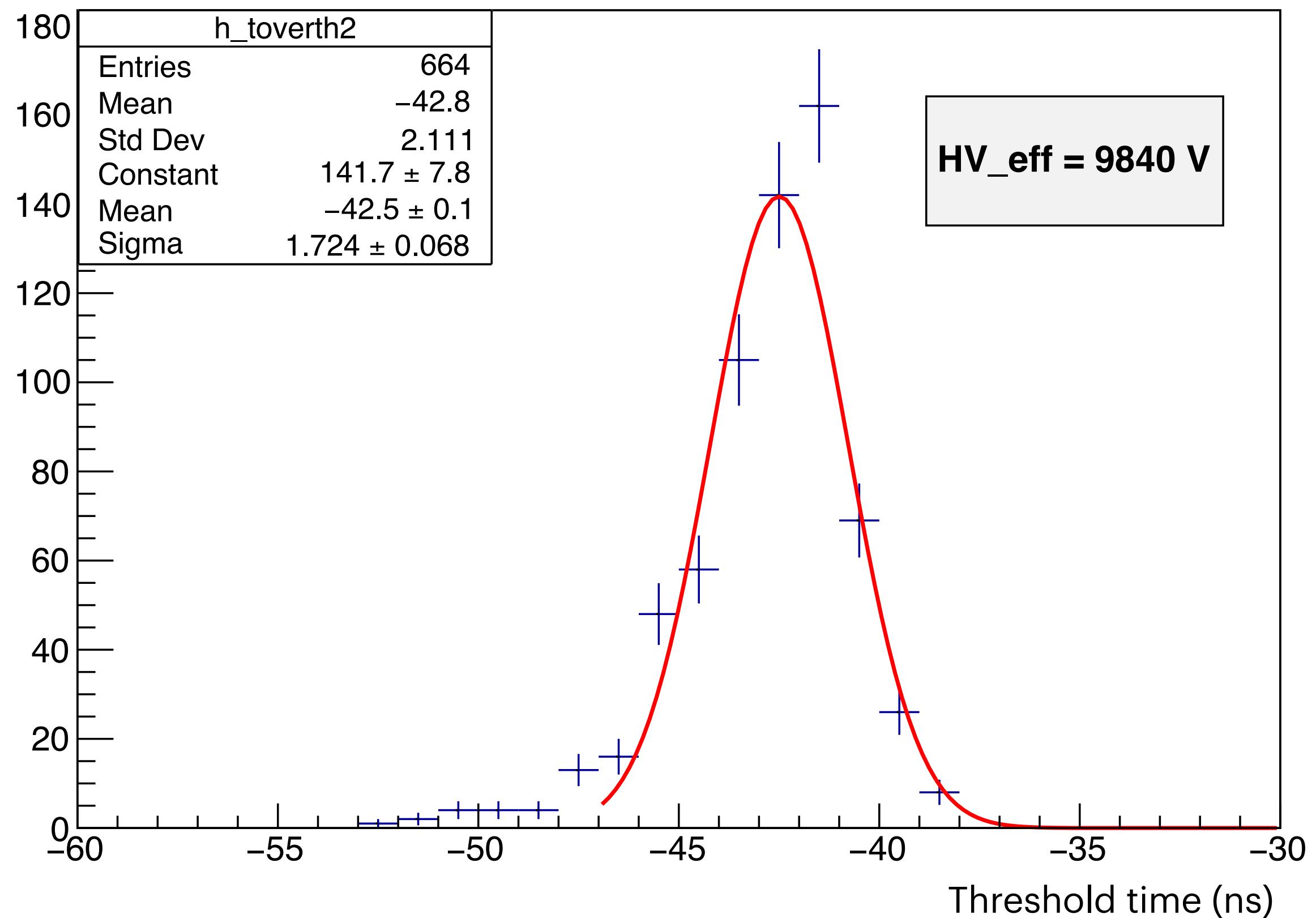
Integrated Charge pad (ch3) vs total strips (ch2+ch1+ch4)



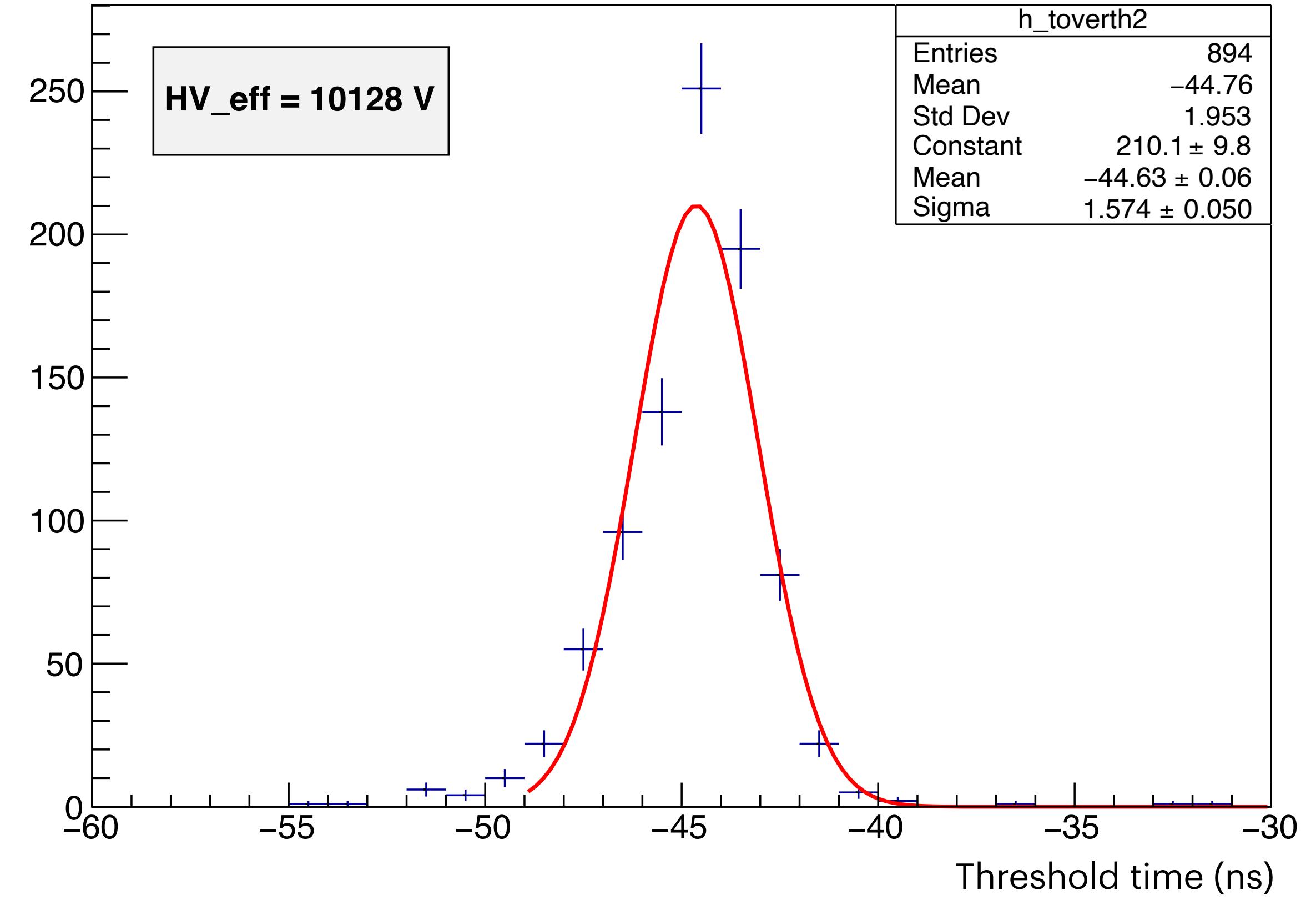
Total strip charge left+middle+right

Time resolution

Threshold time middle strip



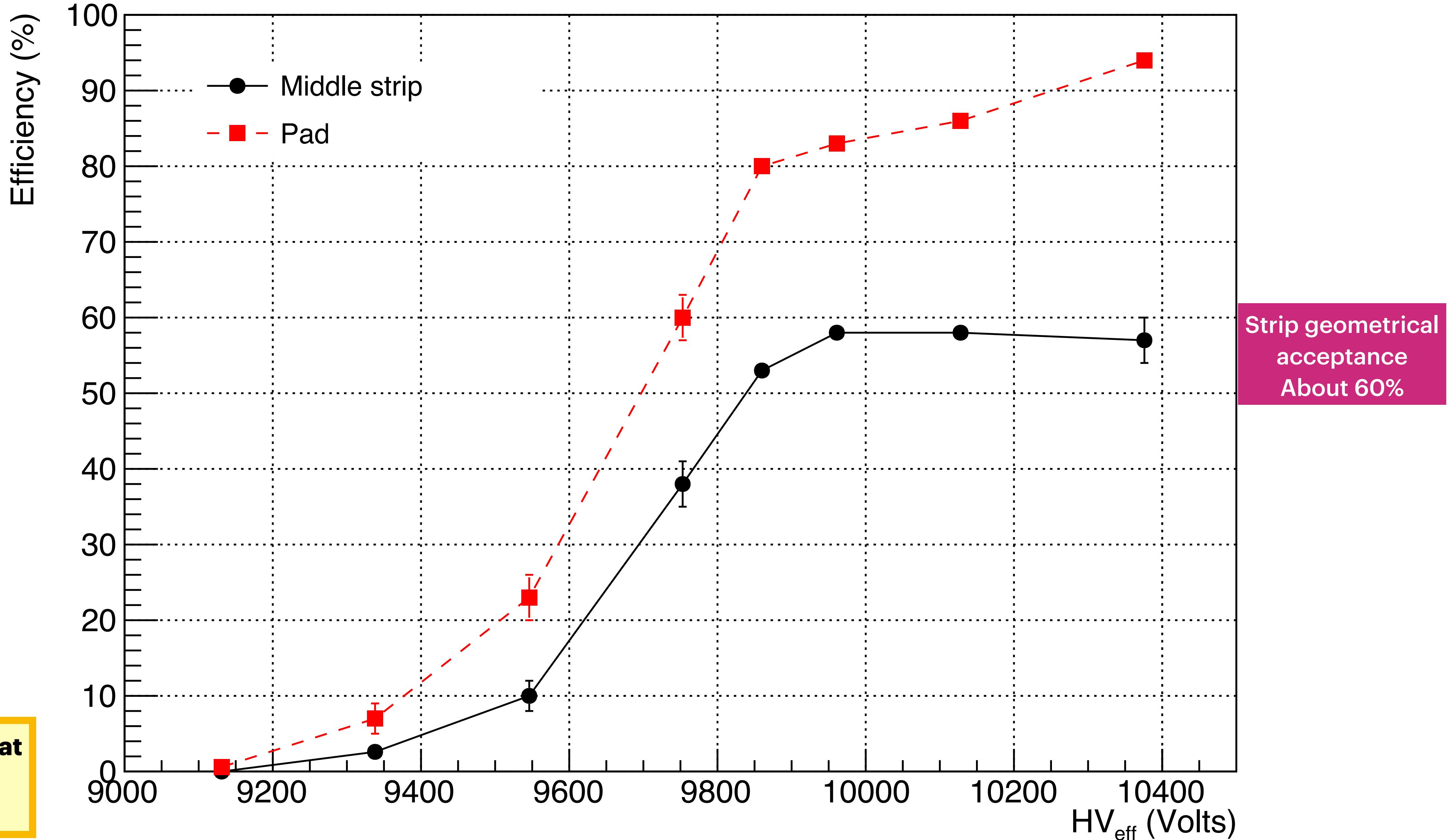
Threshold time middle strip



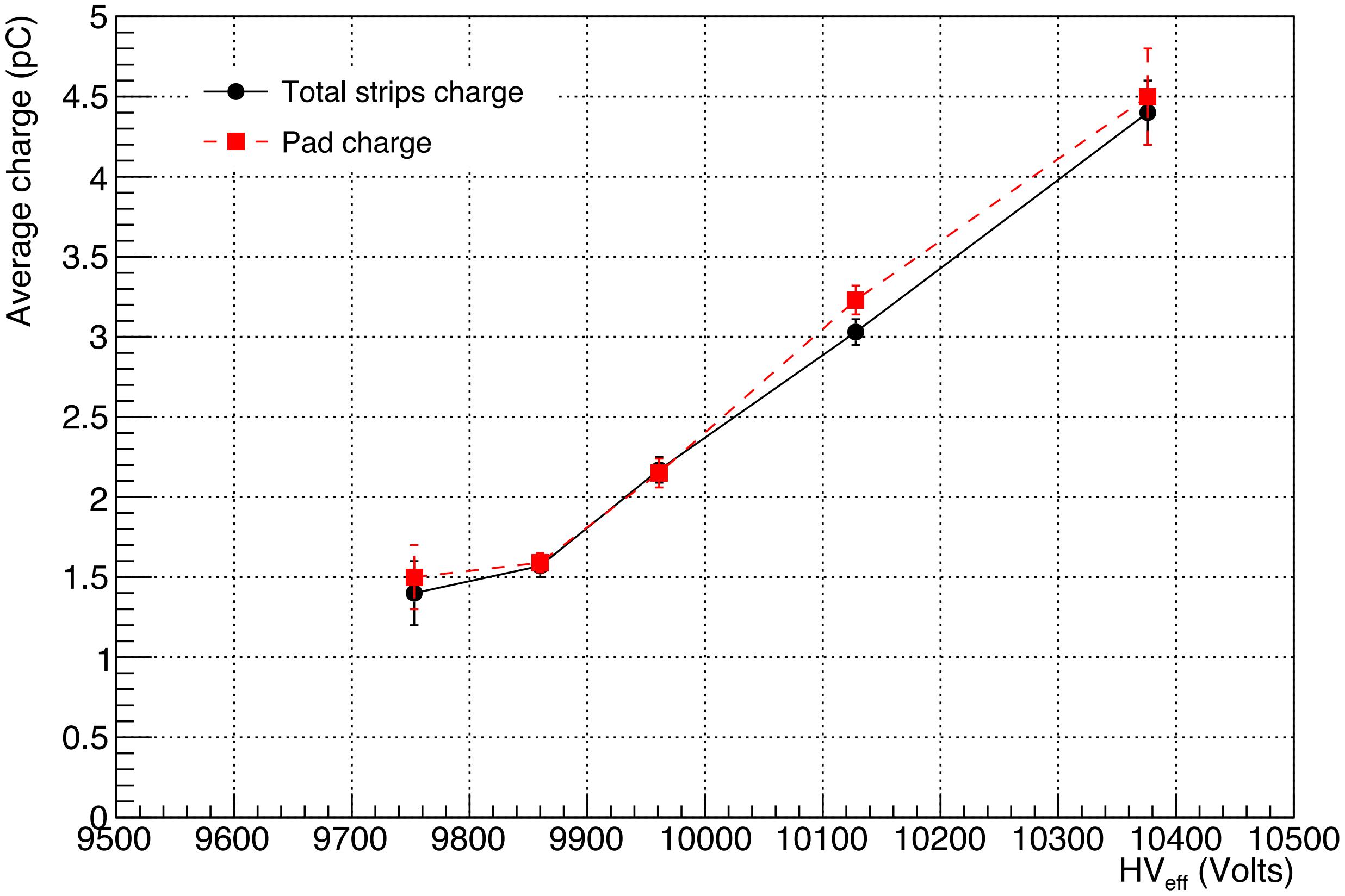
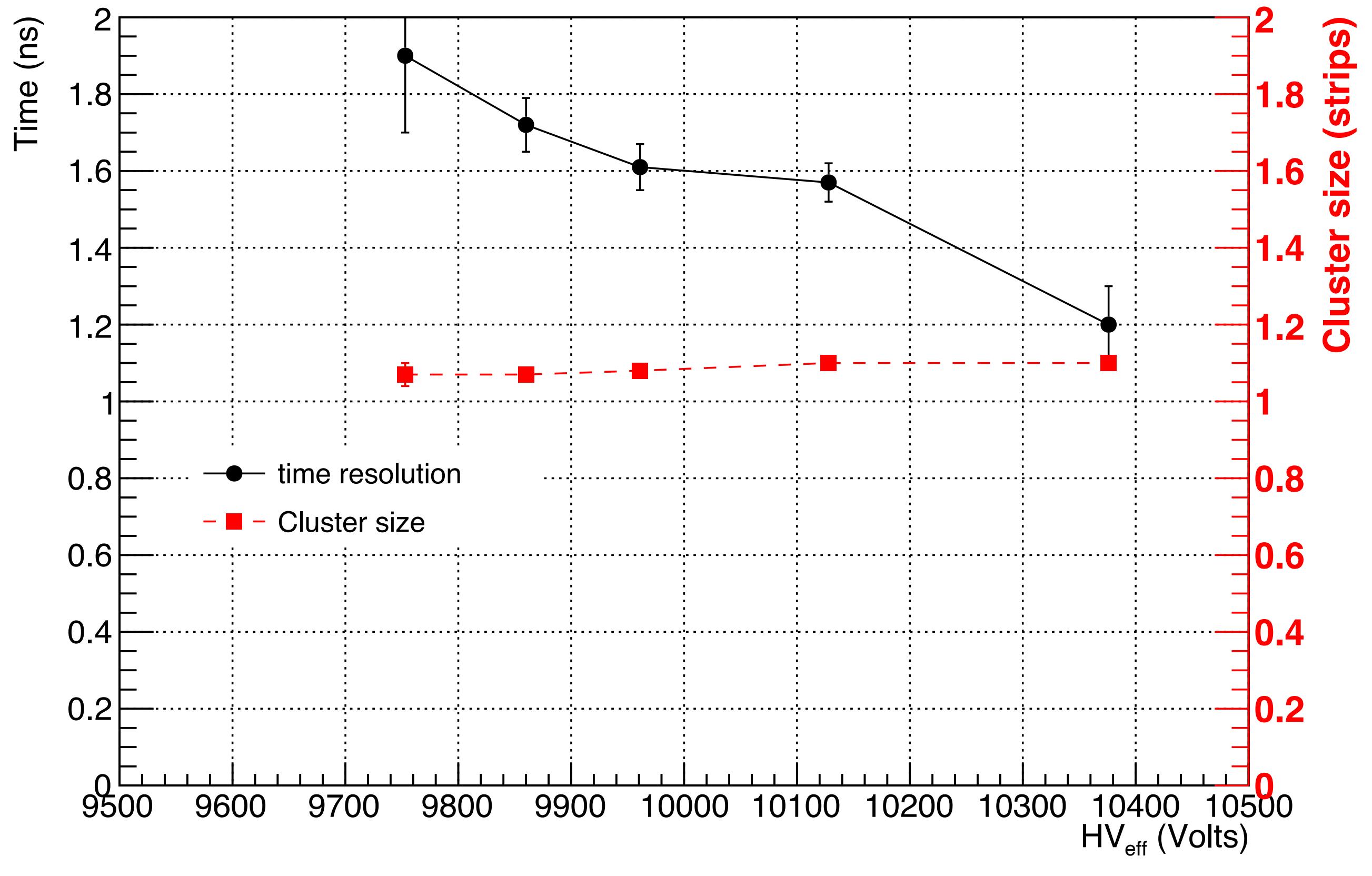
Contribution of trigger not subtracted **but negligible**

HV normalized at
 $P_0 = 1010 \text{ mbar}$
 $T_0 = 20^\circ$

Efficiency scan

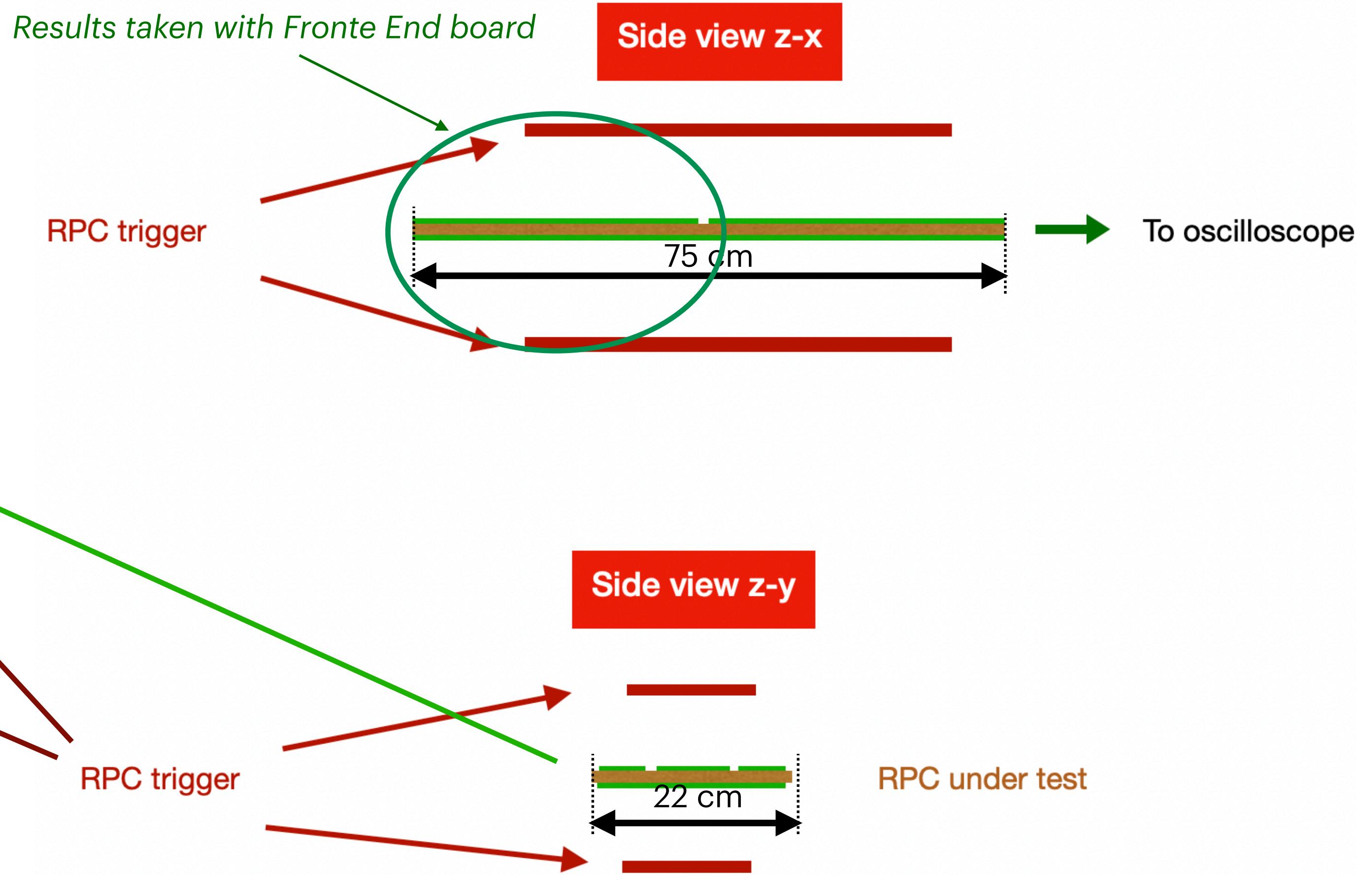
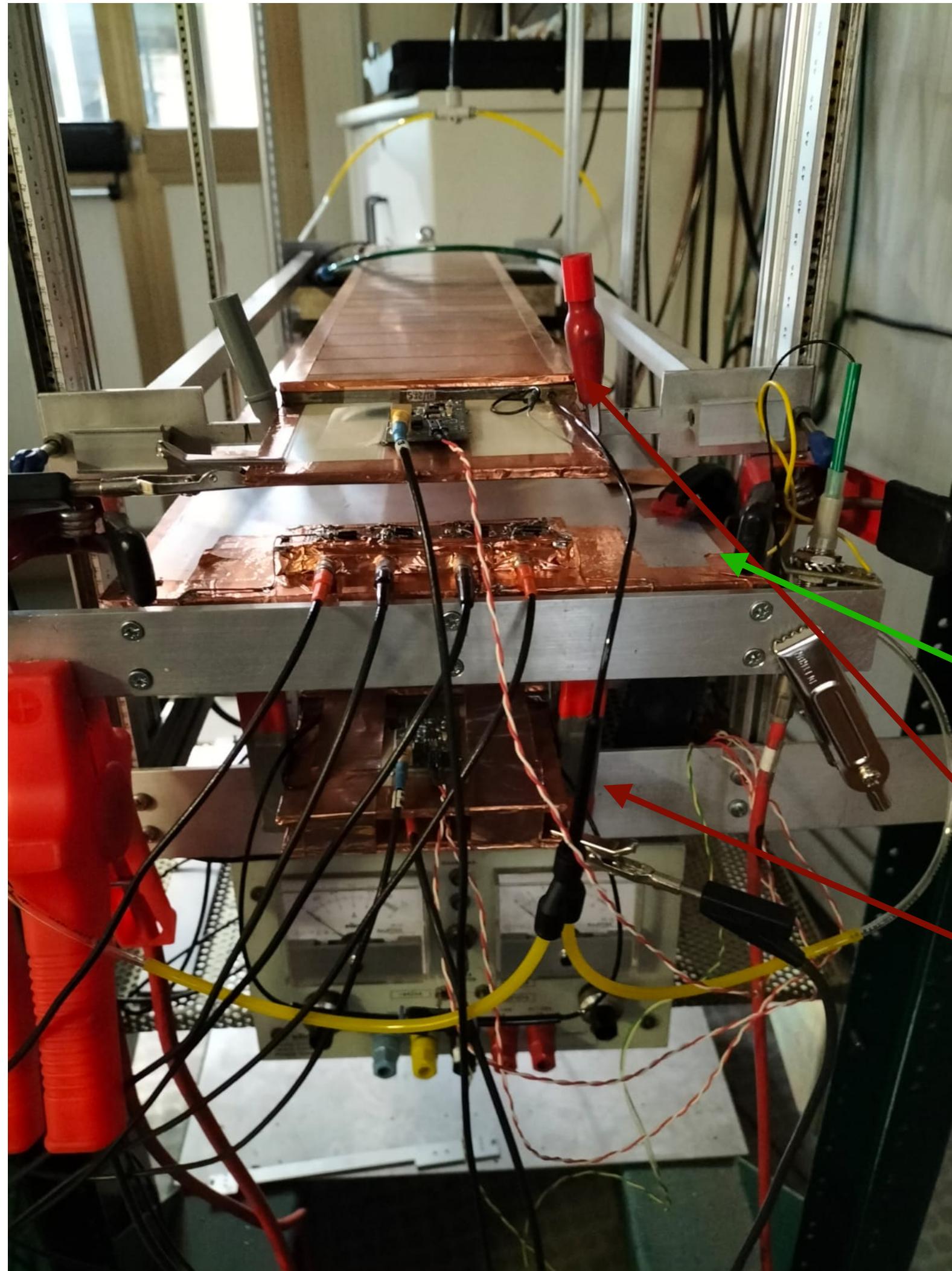


Time resolution, cls, charge scan



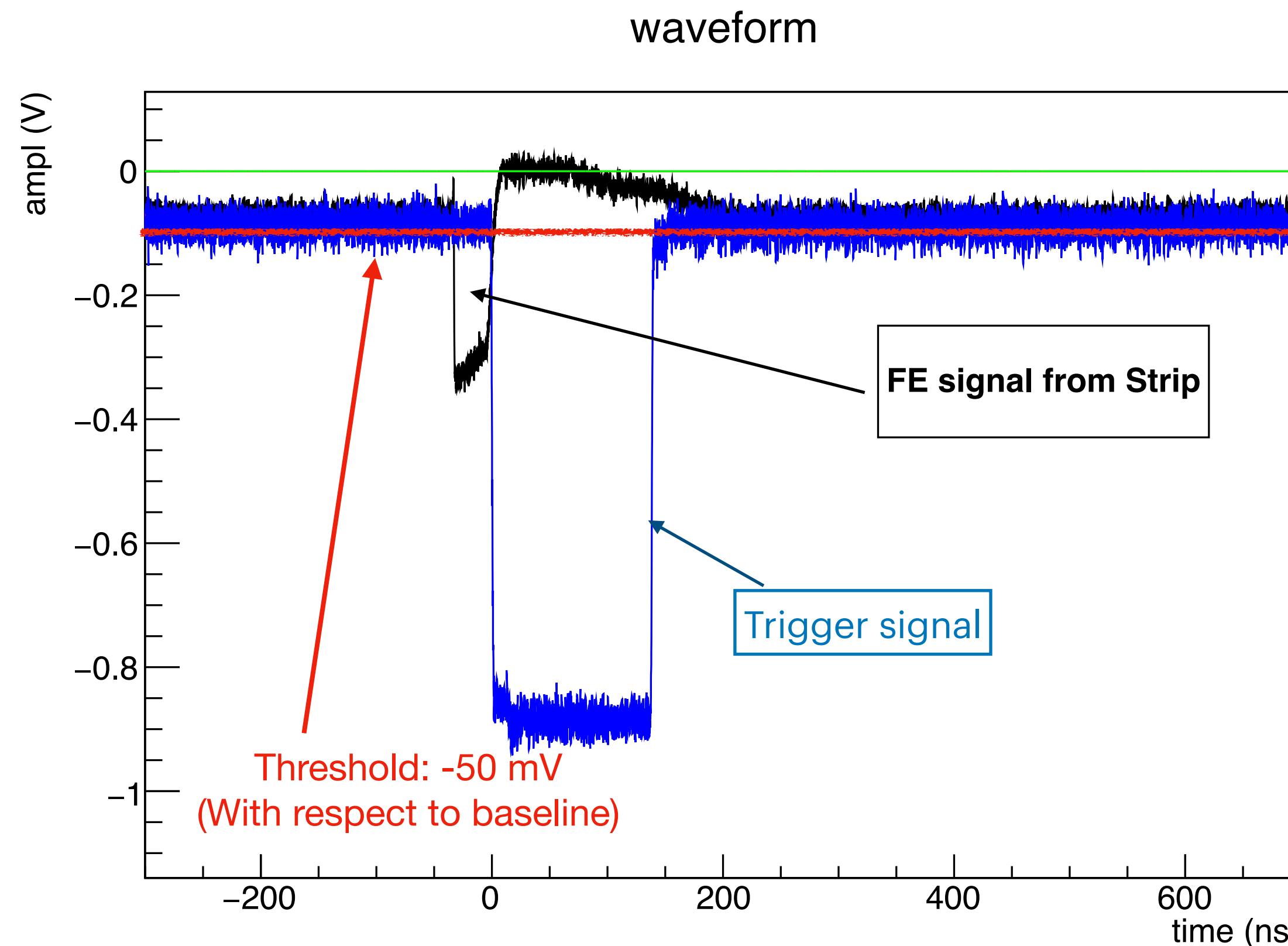
HV normalized at
 $P_0 = 1010$ mbar
 $T_0 = 20^\circ$

System layout for Front end studies



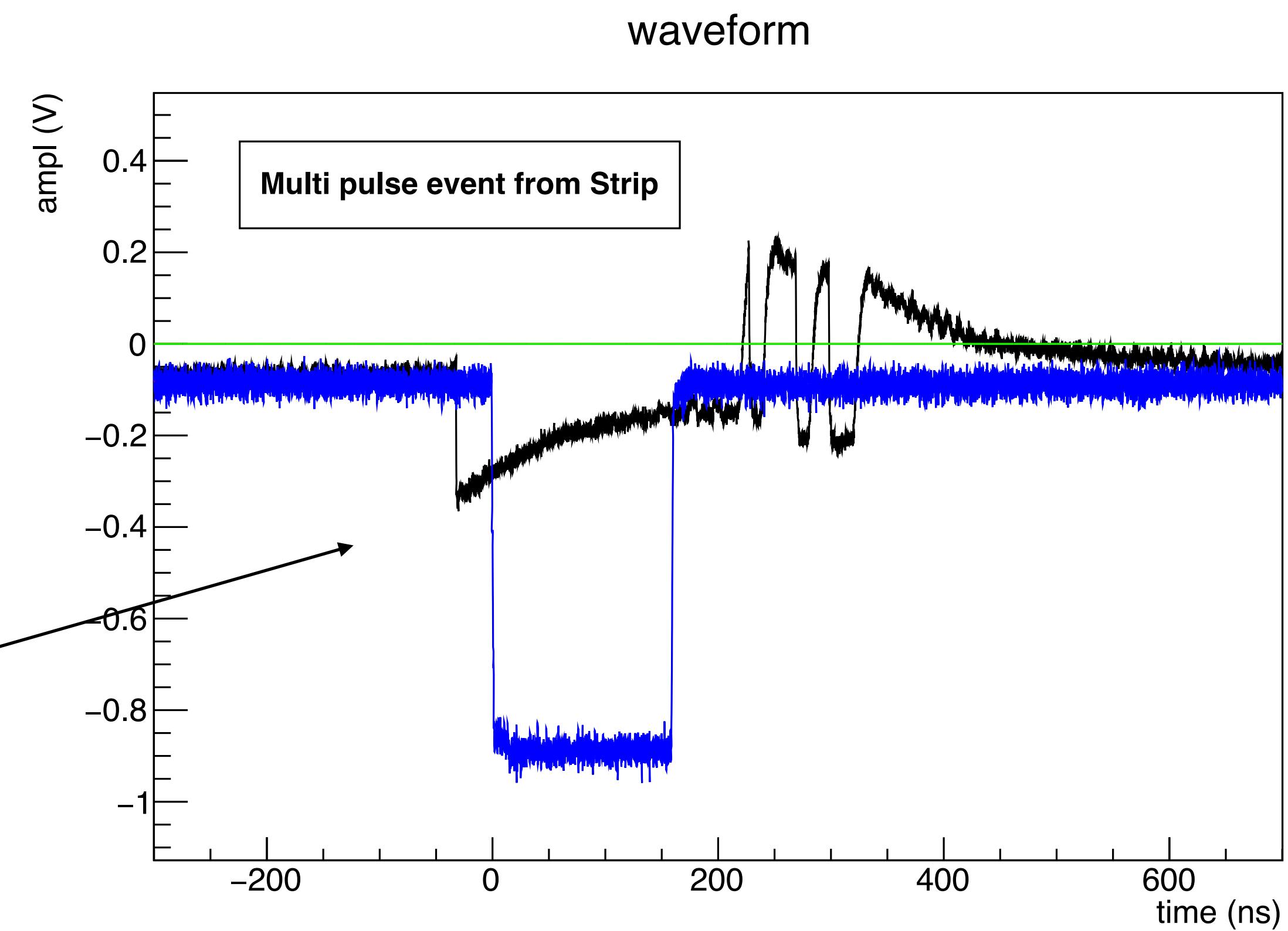
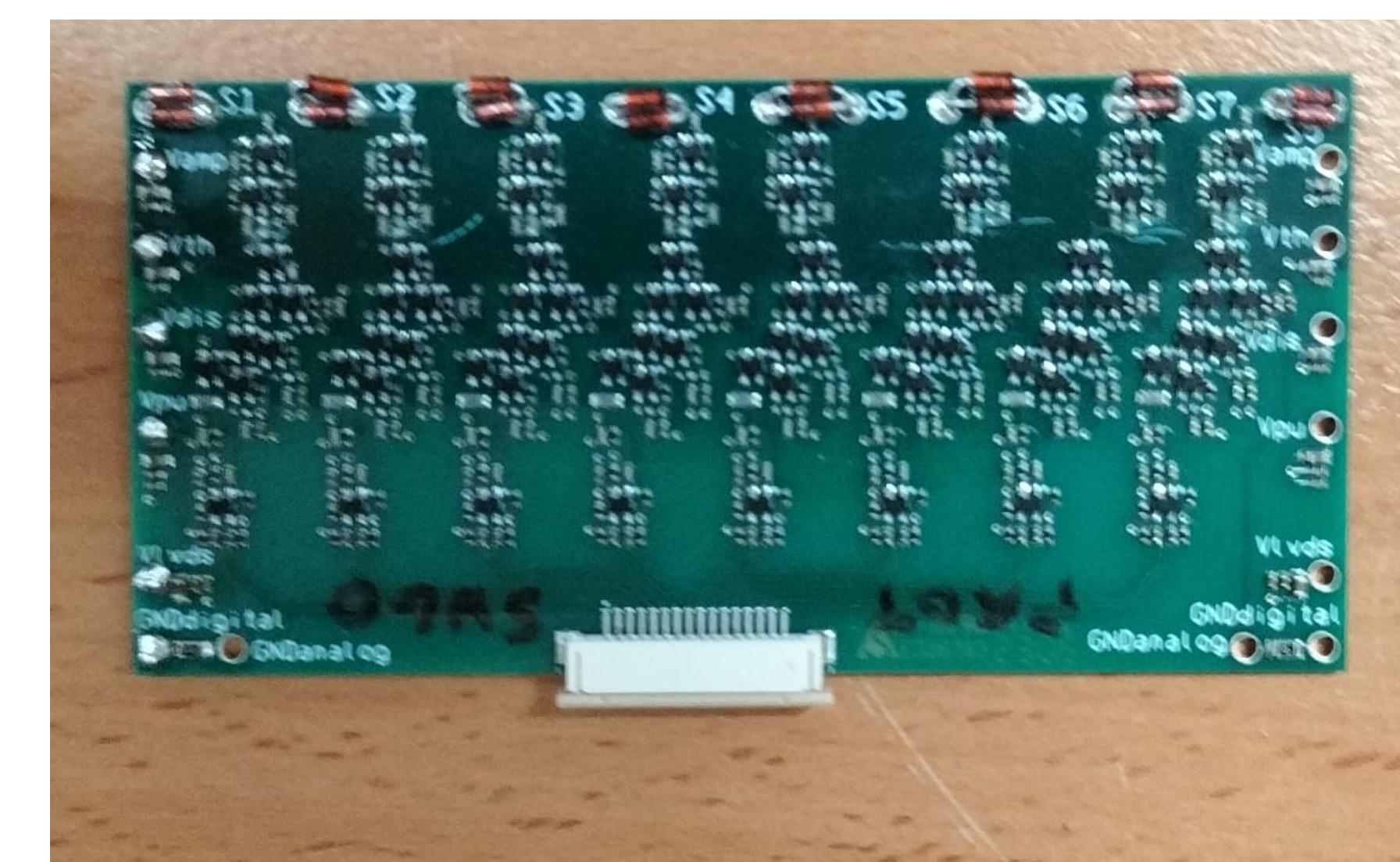
Test of Front End Board

Developed by R. Cardarelli (TorVergata)

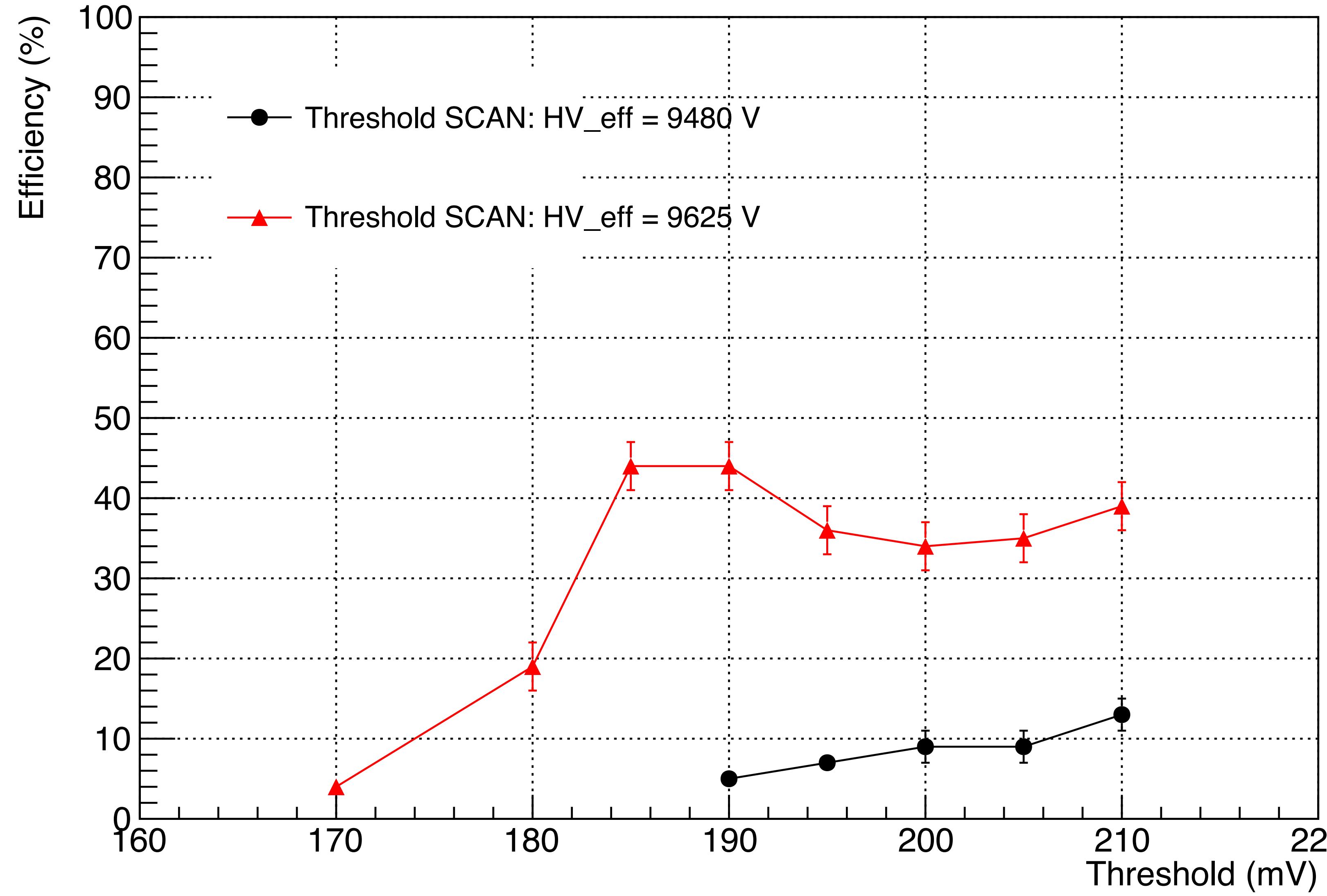


Measurements done:

- Efficiencies
- Fraction of multi pulses
- Threshold (- 50 mV) time distribution



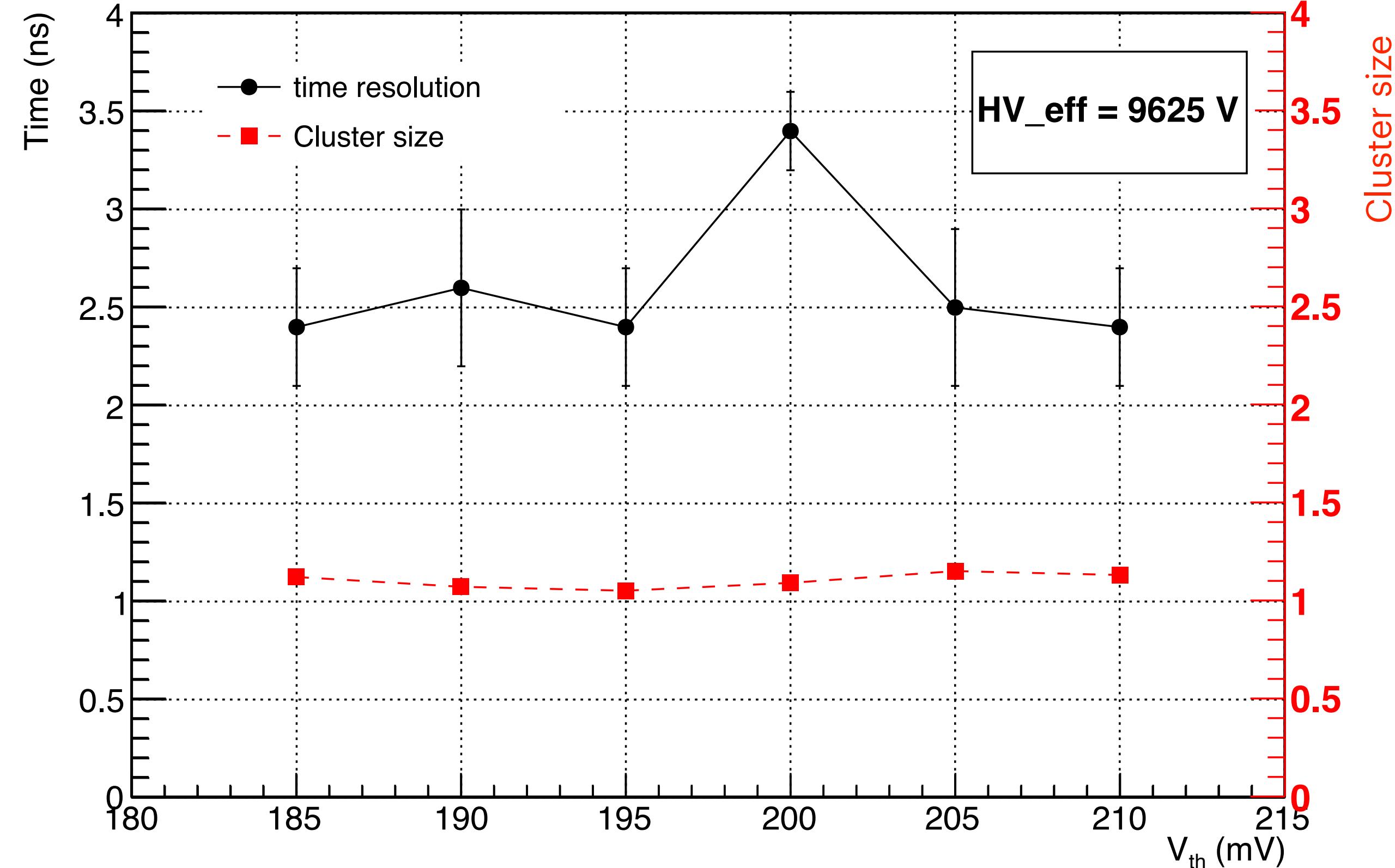
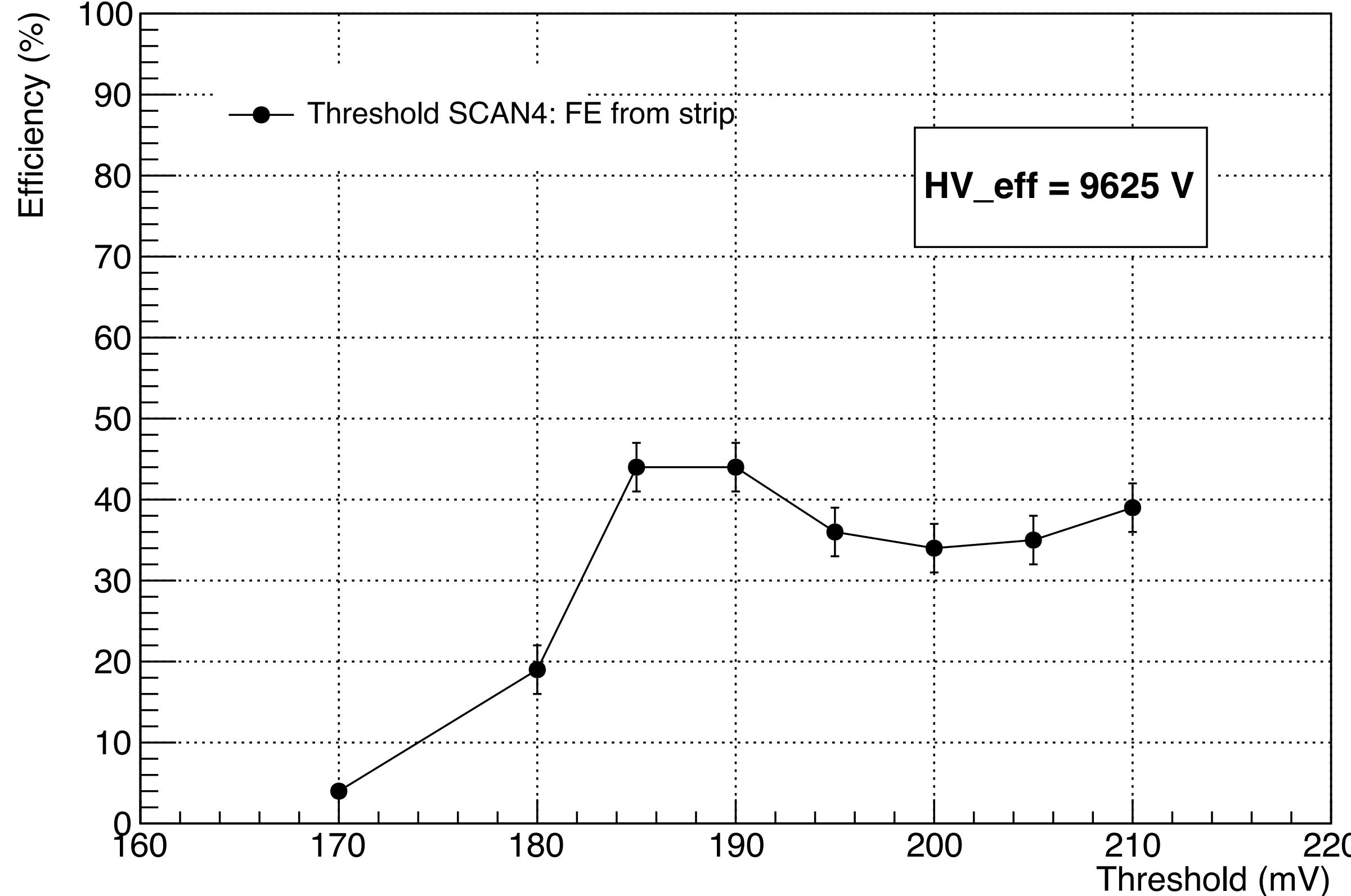
Threshold scan @9300 kV (9480 effective) vs 9500 kV (9625 effective)



Characterization of front end board started

- Noise under control (1%-2% of noisy events)
- Threshold studies ongoing

Threshold scan @ HV = 9500 kV (9625 effective)



Characterization of front end board started

- Efficiency stable after 185 mV
- Cluster size and time resolution almost stable

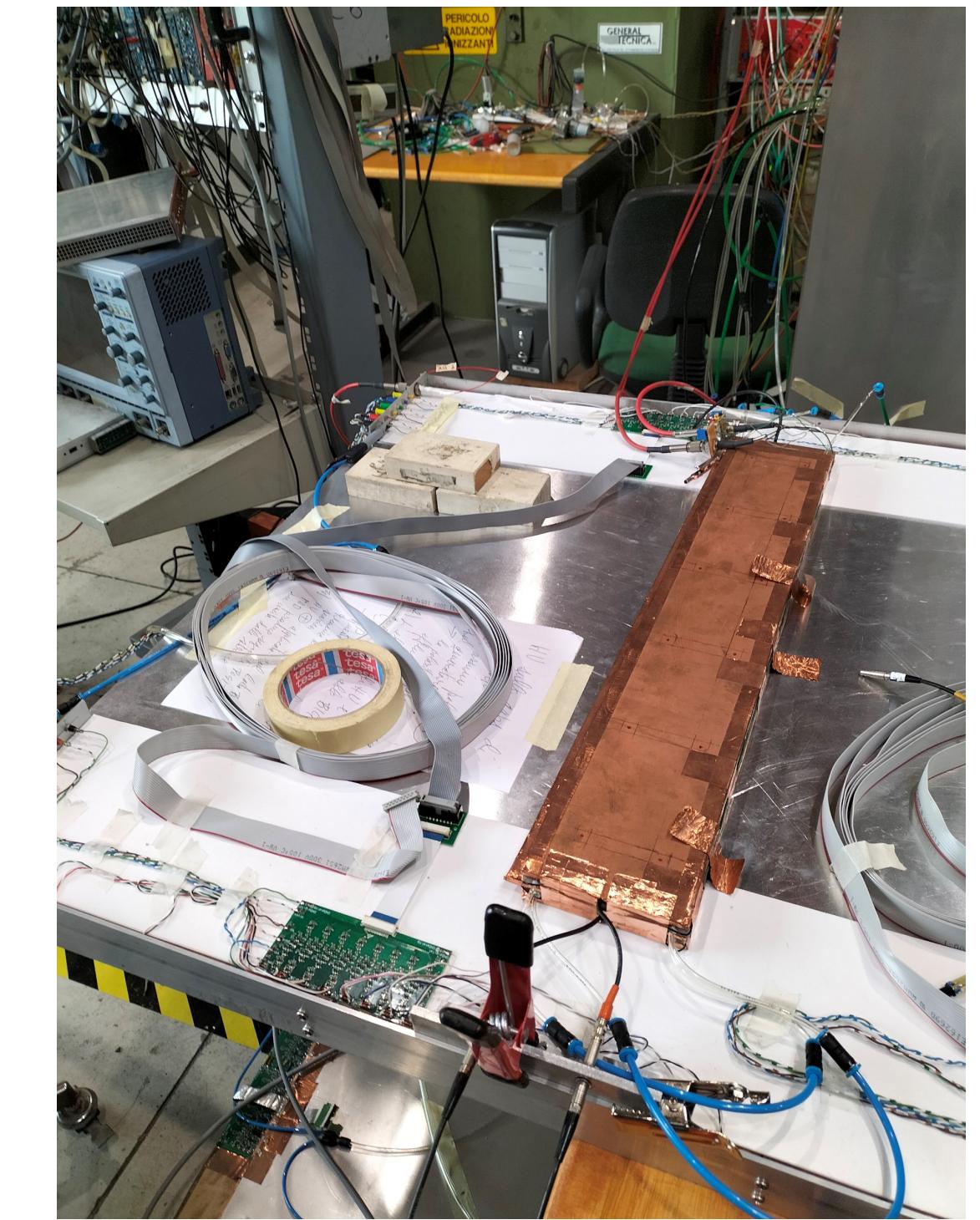
NOTE:
Chamber operated at lower efficiency

Tor Vergata test Real Size Prototype (RP):

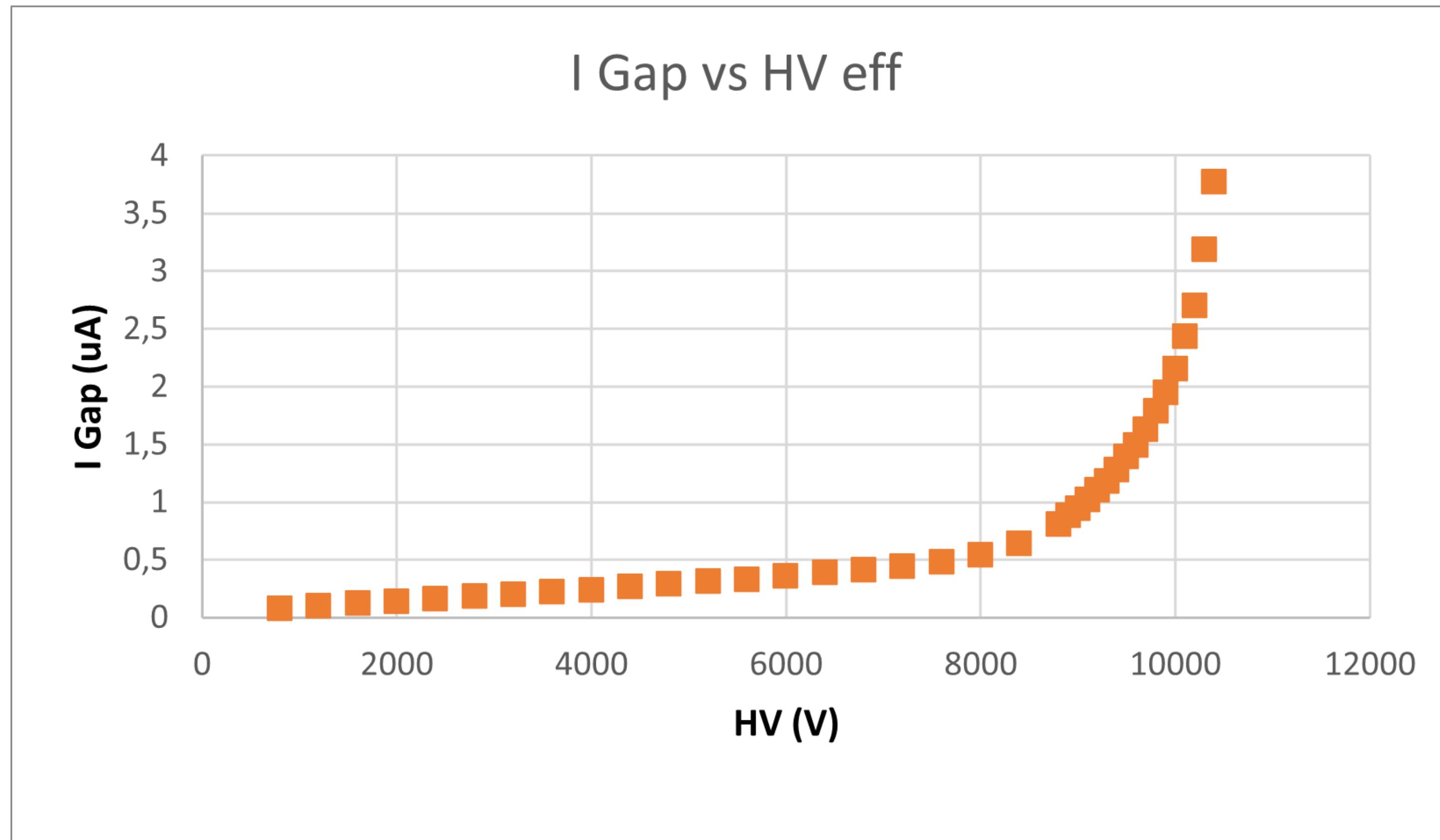


Just Arrived....

We are working!!!



Current-Voltage Characterization

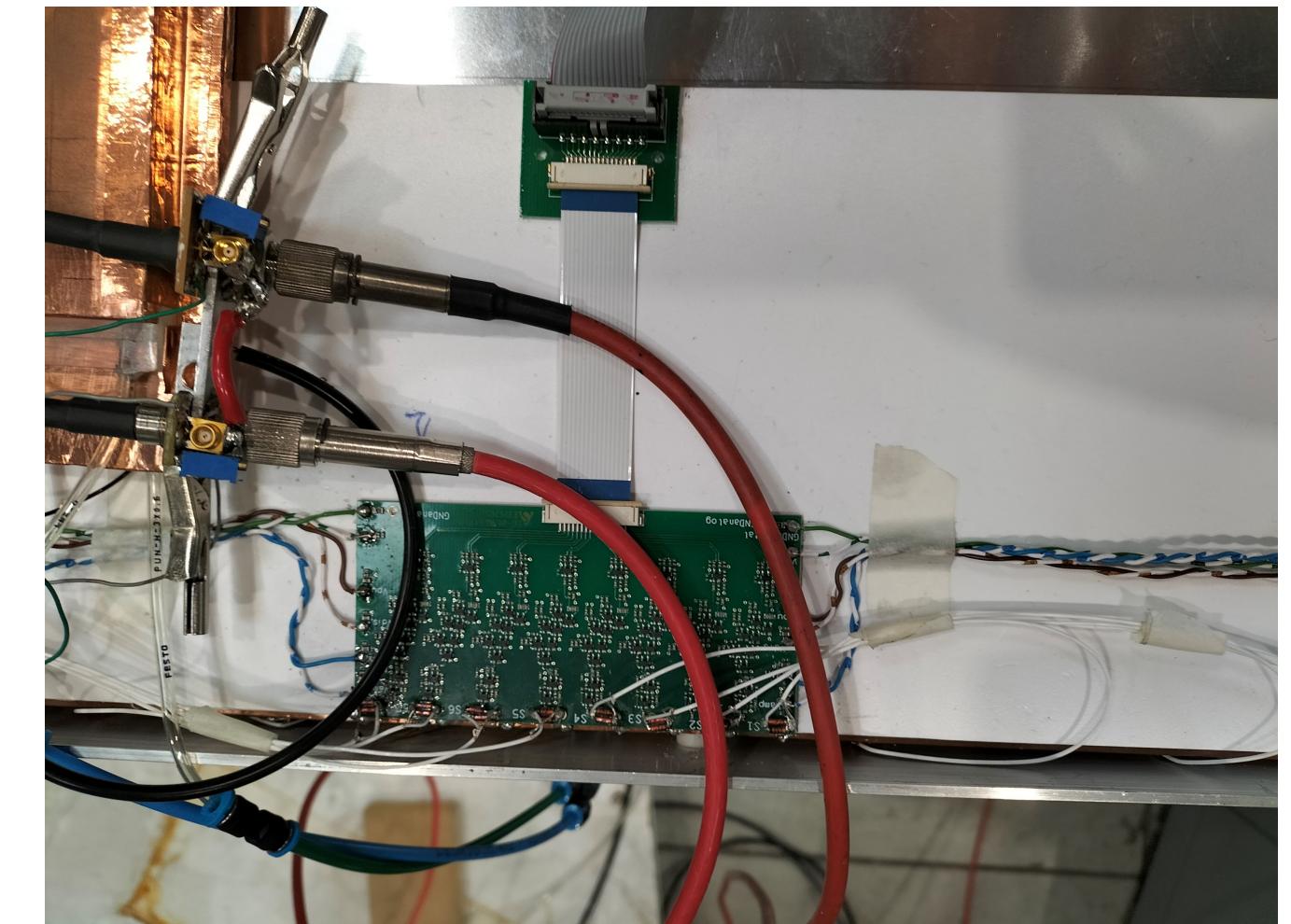
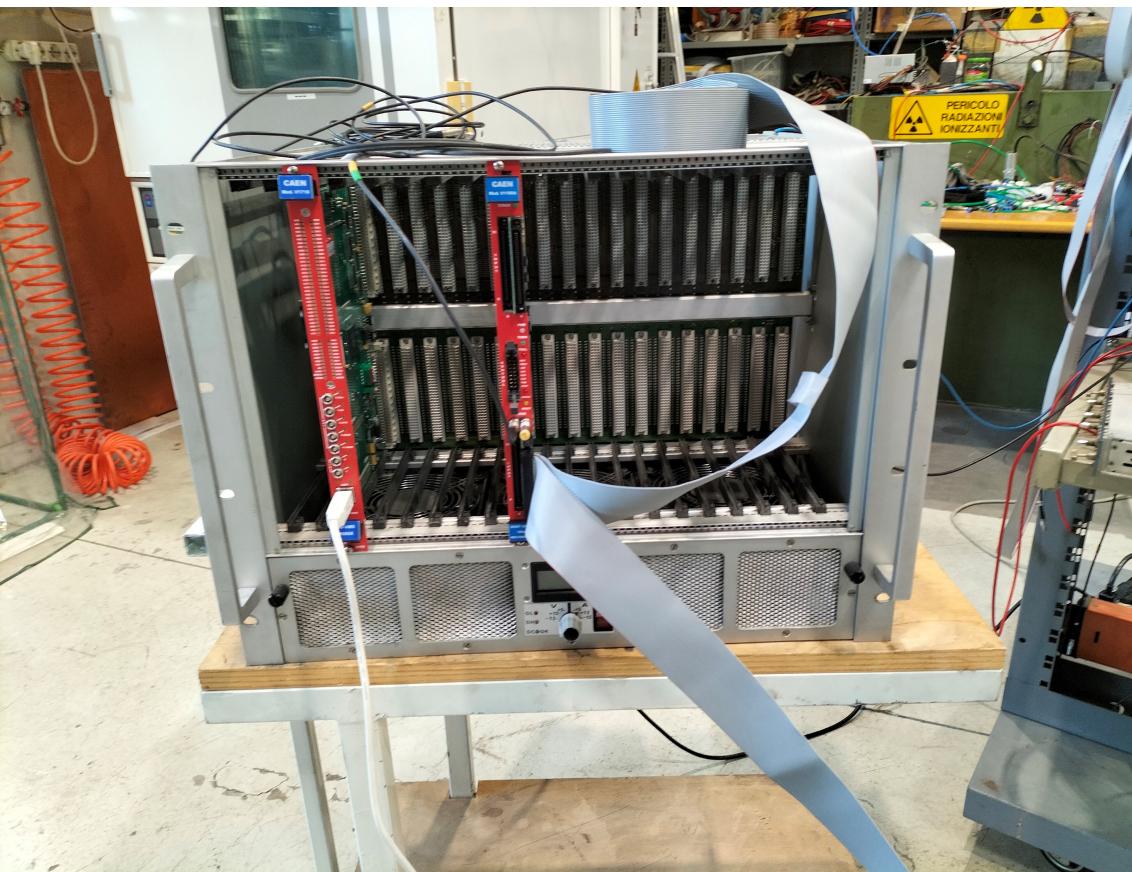
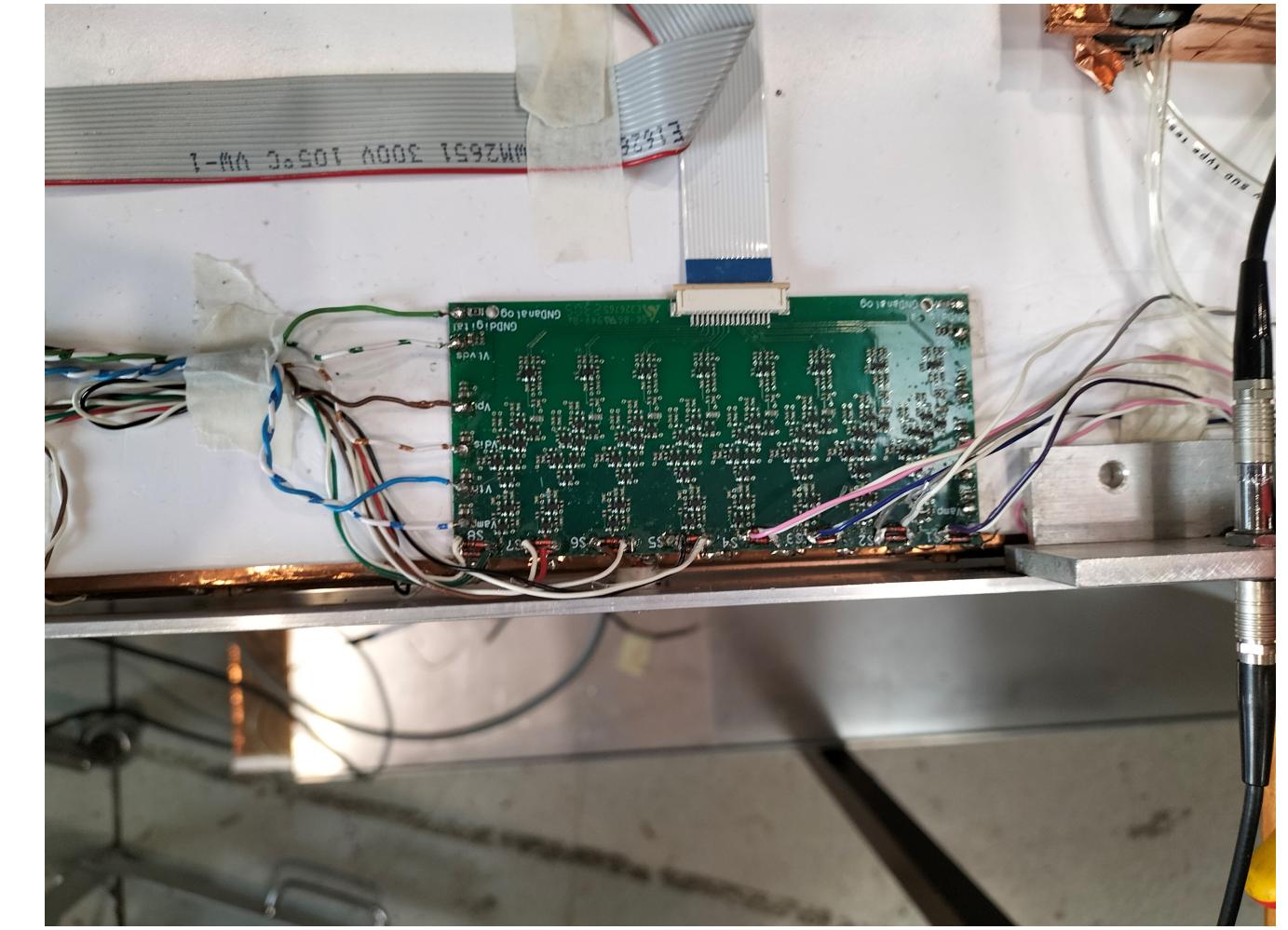


- The Gap current is first QC for the gap
- @ WP (10,0 kV) $I_{\text{gap}}=2\text{ }\mu\text{A}$
Current density = $0,009\text{ }\mu\text{A}/\text{m}^2$

Tor Vergata test Real Size Prototype (RP):

- 1) Two different cabling, for matching strip size with FE pitch
- 2) Two RPC (One strip equivalent active area) Trigger
- 3) VME-TDC based acquisition of LVDS signal

First Results before the end of the year

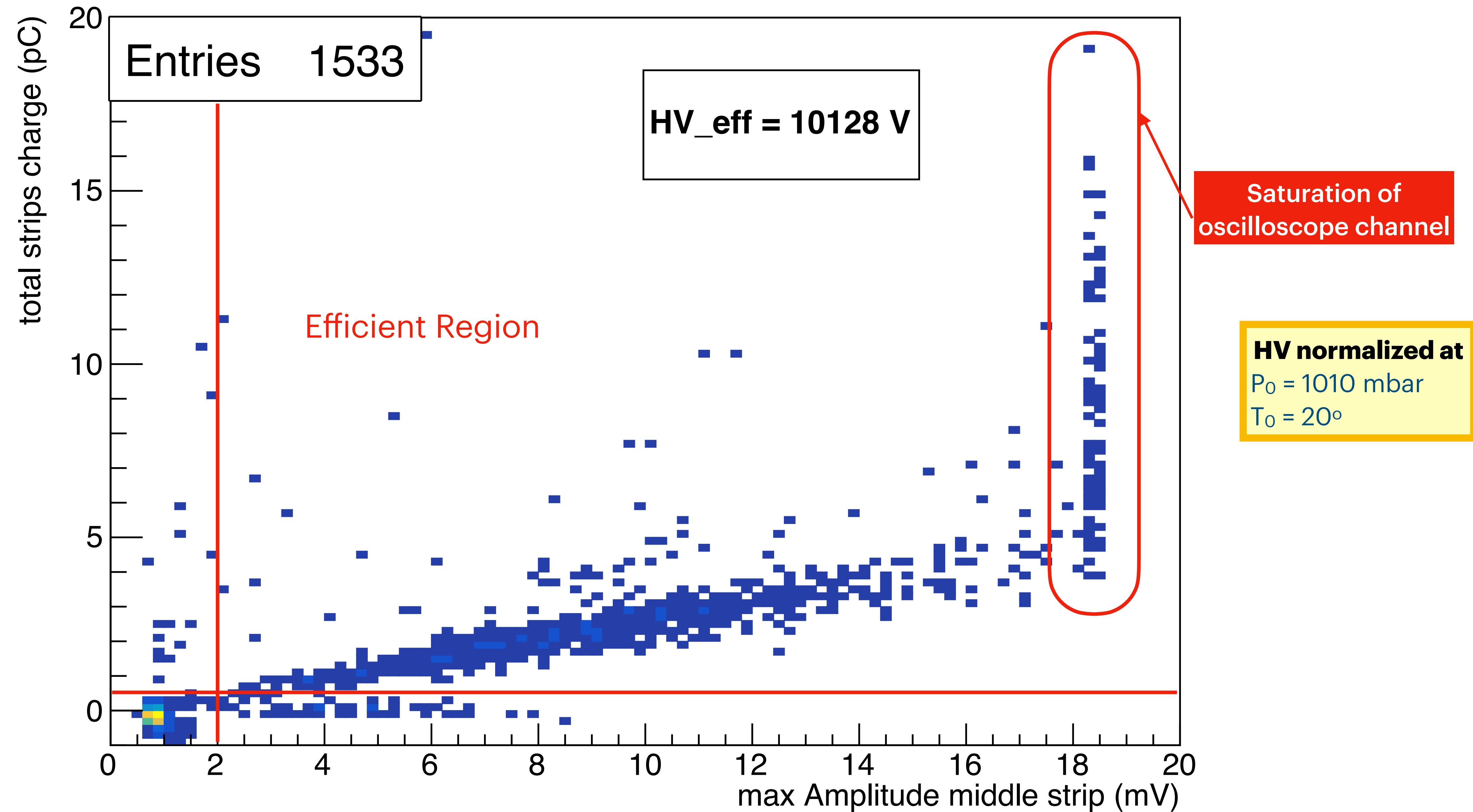


Conclusions

- **First tests with small RPC segment in the SWGO configuration started few months ago**
 - Single gap 2 mm
 - Strip size 7 cm
 - Pad readout
- **Performance verified and in agreement with expected results with standard gas mixture**
 - Efficiency (driven from geometrical acceptance)
 - Strip charge (between 2 and 3 pC @ WP)
 - cluster size (average value = 1.1)
 - time resolution (better than 1.6 ns @ WP)
- **Performance of front end board started**
- **Study of cabling and layout for real size chamber operations**
- **Next steps:**
 - Characterization of Front End Board
 - Start measurements on real size chamber

Backup

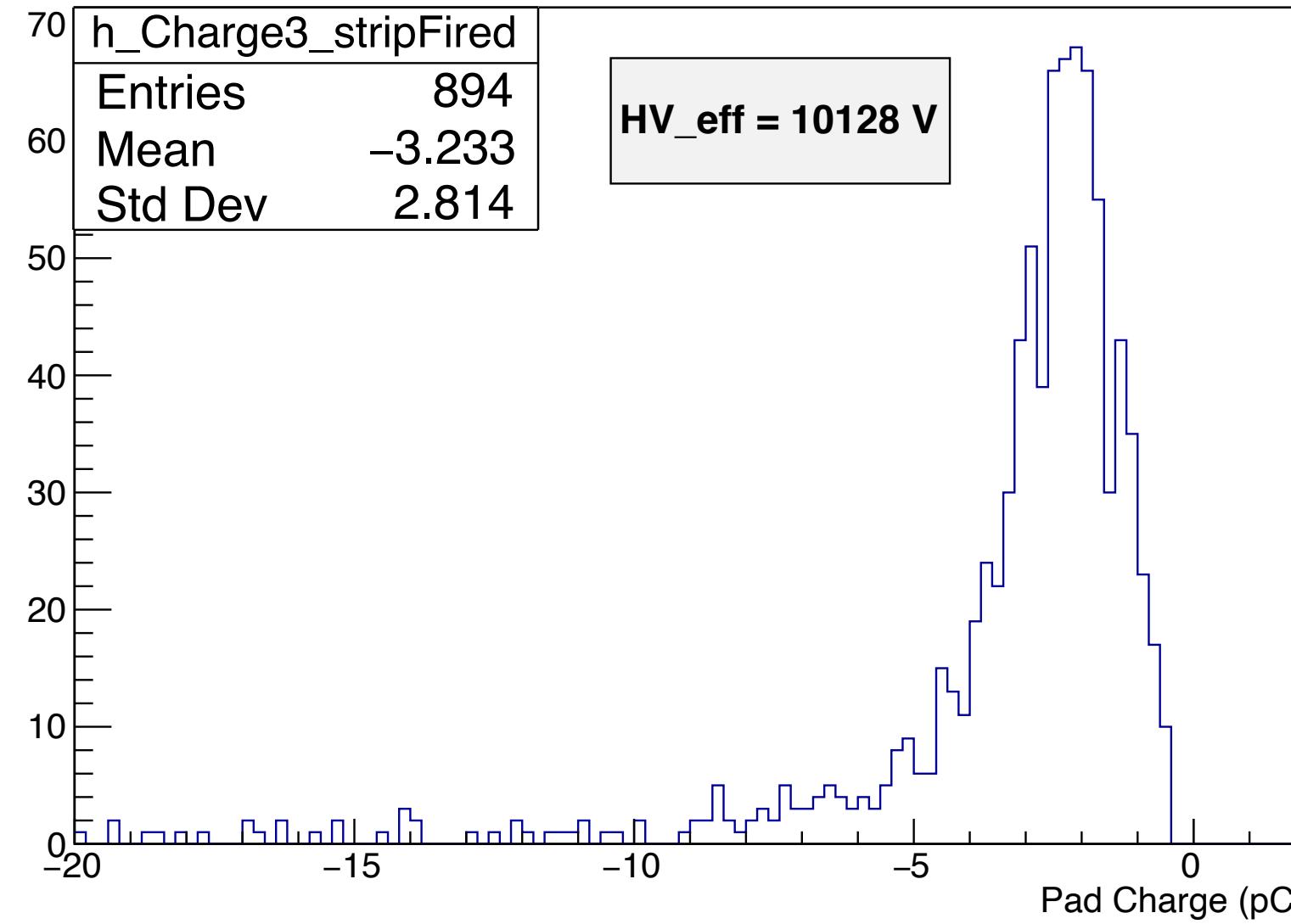
total strips Charge vs max amplitude middle strip



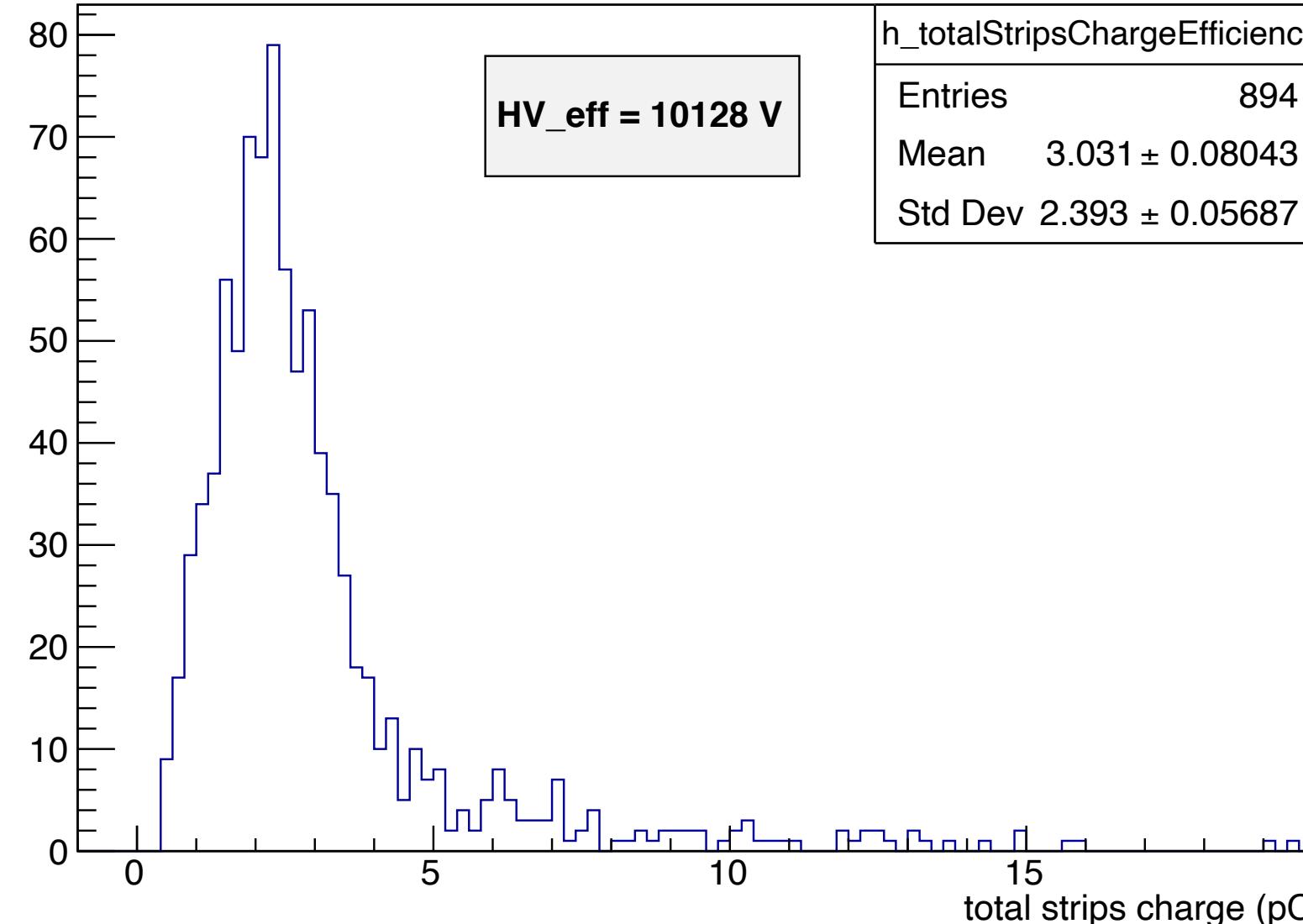
HV normalized at
 $P_0 = 1010 \text{ mbar}$
 $T_0 = 20^\circ$

Integrated charge $\text{HV}_{\text{eff}} = 10128 \text{ V}$

Integrated Charge pad (ch3) strip Fired

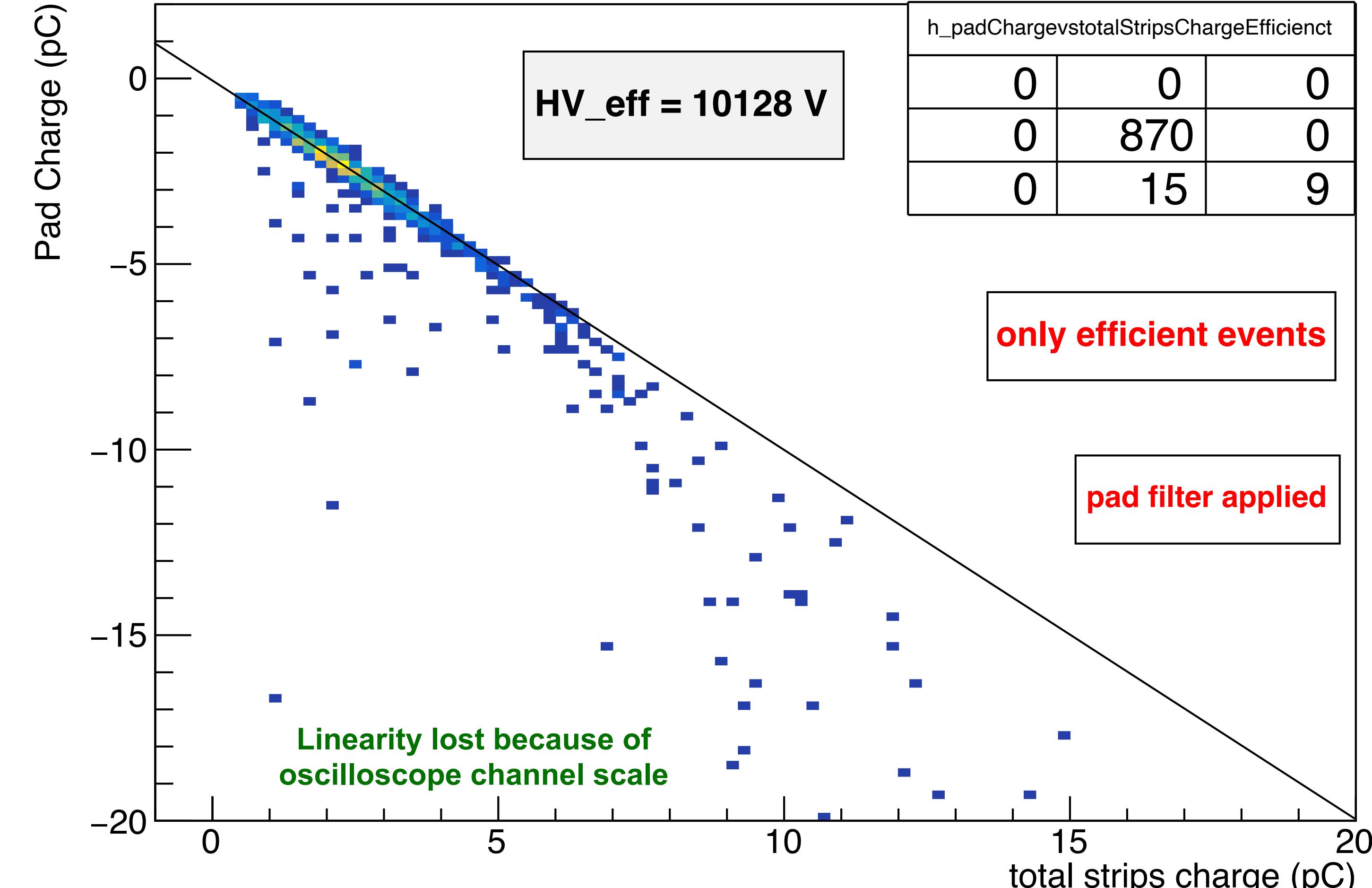


total strips charge for efficient events



Strip fired

Integrated Charge pad (ch3) vs total strips (ch2+ch1+ch4)



Total strip charge left+middle+right