ProToV @GIF++

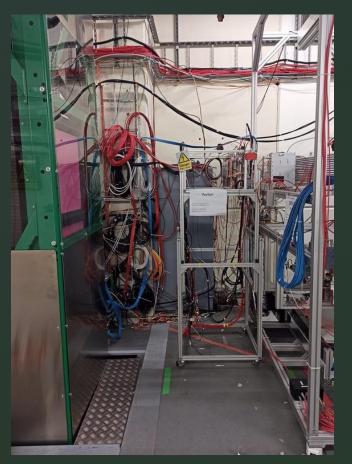
Alessandro Rocchi, Barbara Liberti, Roberto Cardarelli, Luigi Di Stante

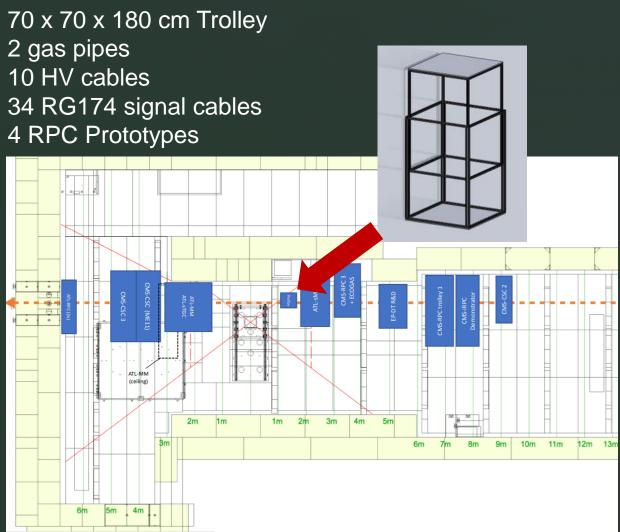
16/11/2021 GIF++ Annual User Meeting





ProToV @GIF2021



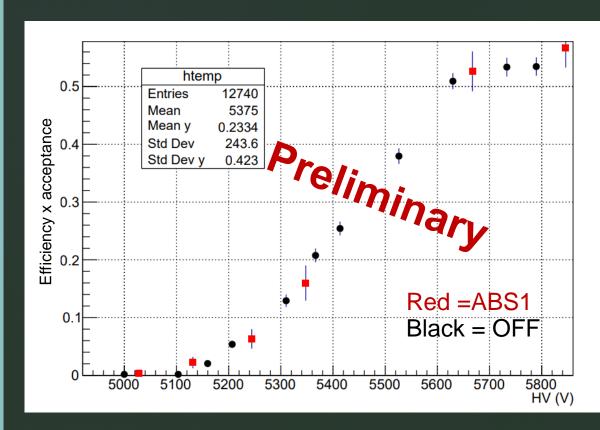


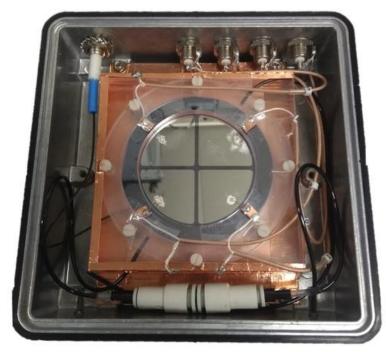
Gallium Arsenide RPC $\rho = 10^8 \Omega/cm$

Counting Rate ~ 35 kHz/cm²

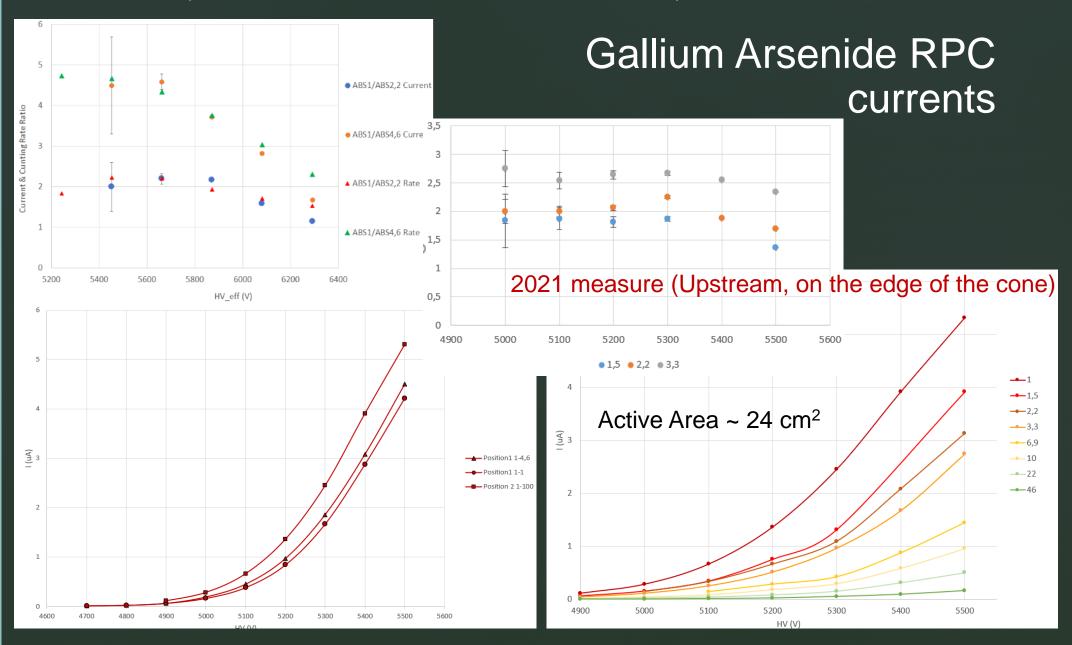
Threshold ~ 5 fC No dark counts !!

No dark counts !!! ——— will it still be true after aging?

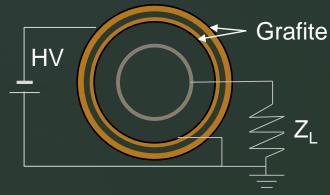




2019 measure (Downstream, almost at the center of the cone)



Resistive Cylindrical Chamber RCC

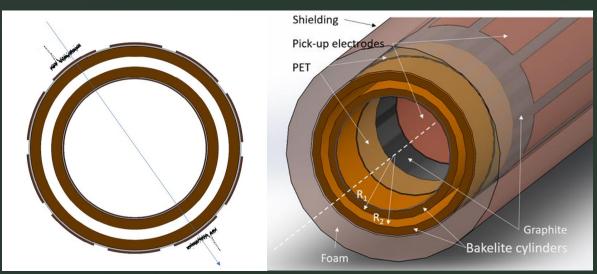


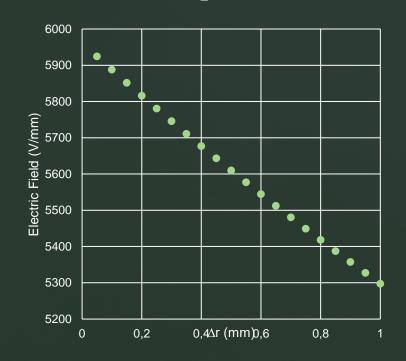
Electric field inside the gas gap with ΔV =+5600 V

$$D_1 = 16 \text{ mm}$$

 $D_2 = 18 \text{ mm}$
 $Gap = 1 \text{mm}$

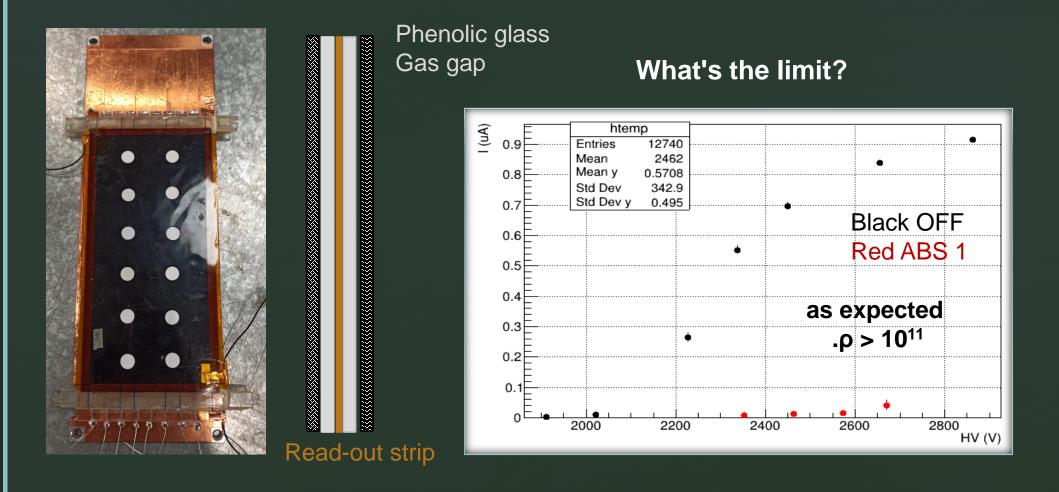
$$E(r) = -\frac{V}{r \log \frac{R_1}{R_2}}$$





RPC with thin electrode and thin gap

- 1 RPC with 0.5 mm thick gas gap and 0.5 mm thick electrodes
- 1 RPC chamber with two gas gap 0.2 mm thick and 0.5 mm thick electrodes



Plan for the future

Many tasks:

- RPC rate capability measurement with electrodes of various materials;
- analysis of the response of cylindrical geometry, study of the geometrical quenching (asymmetric rate capability?!)
- Study of the electrodes aging
- resistivity measurements of the material used for the construction of the prototypes

In general we would like to measure the rate capability of the detectors as a function of the constructive parameters, such as gap thickness, electrode thickness, electrode resistivity and geometric quenching factor. We would like to exploit the background radiation to carry out resistivity measurements of irradiated semiconductive material used for the construction of the prototypes.

In what position?

Conclusions

In the last months of 2021 we managed to install the infrastructure, many aspects remain to be defined:

- the position inside the bunker
- the gas patch panels.

We propose to establish some possible positions and move the setup in accordance with the needs of the test but above all with those of other users.