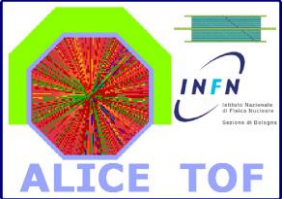


The TOF detector of the ALICE experiment

E. Scapparone, INFN-Bo

for the ALICE-TOF Group,
Seoul, October 9, 2004

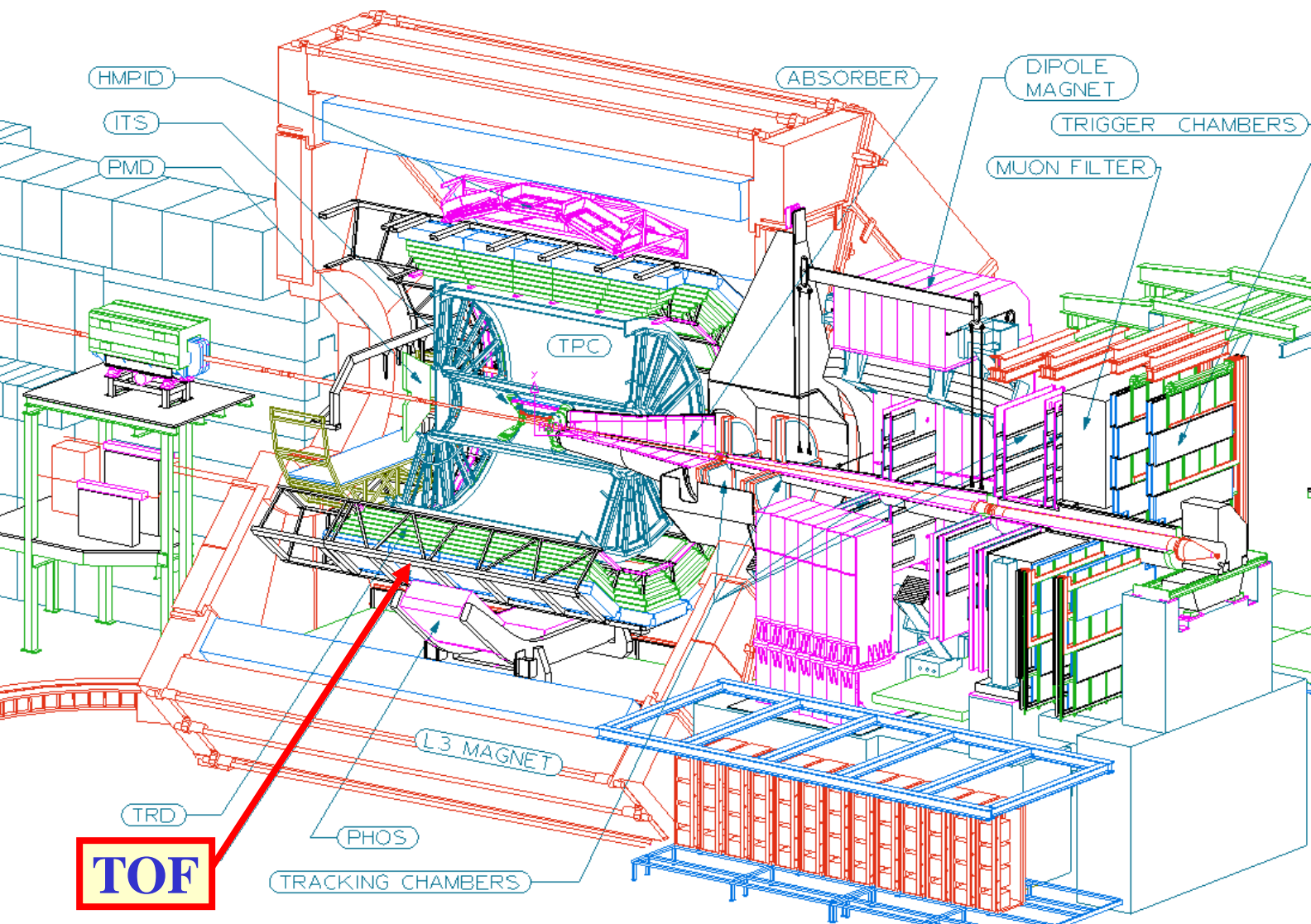
- The role of the TOF in ALICE;
- Detector choice and performance;
- The front end electronics;
- Read out electronics;
- Irradiation results;
- Module “0” construction;
- Starting MRPC massive production



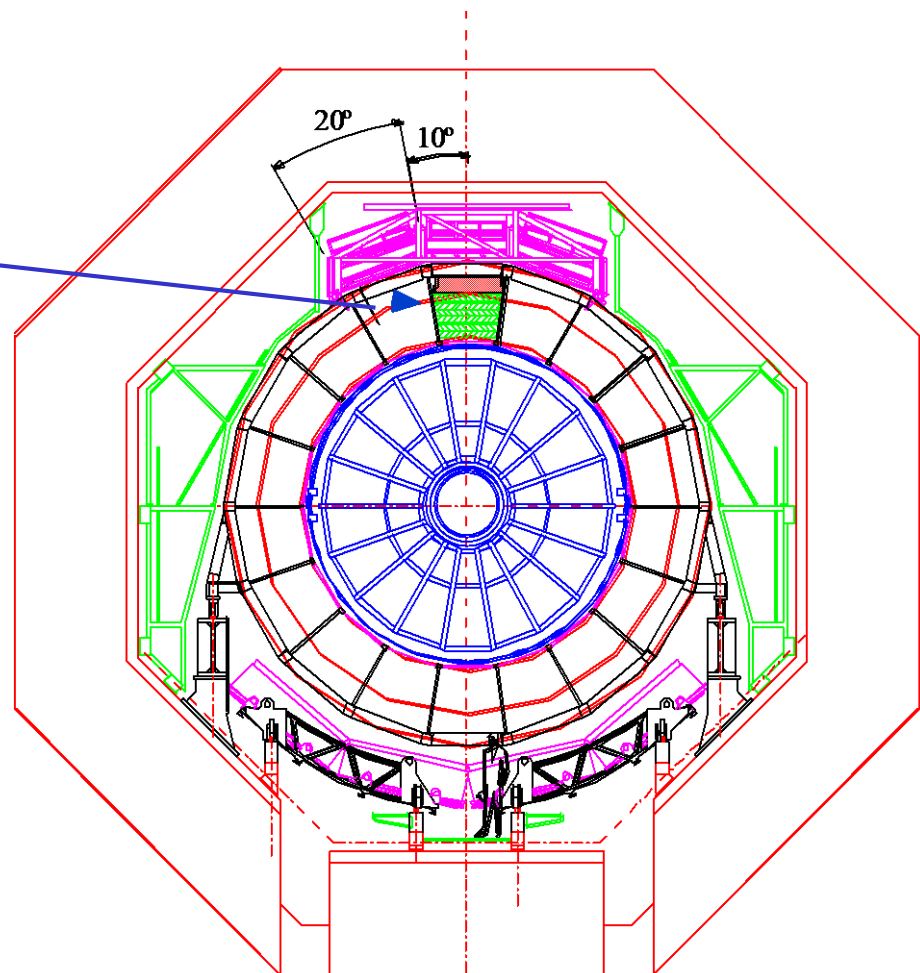
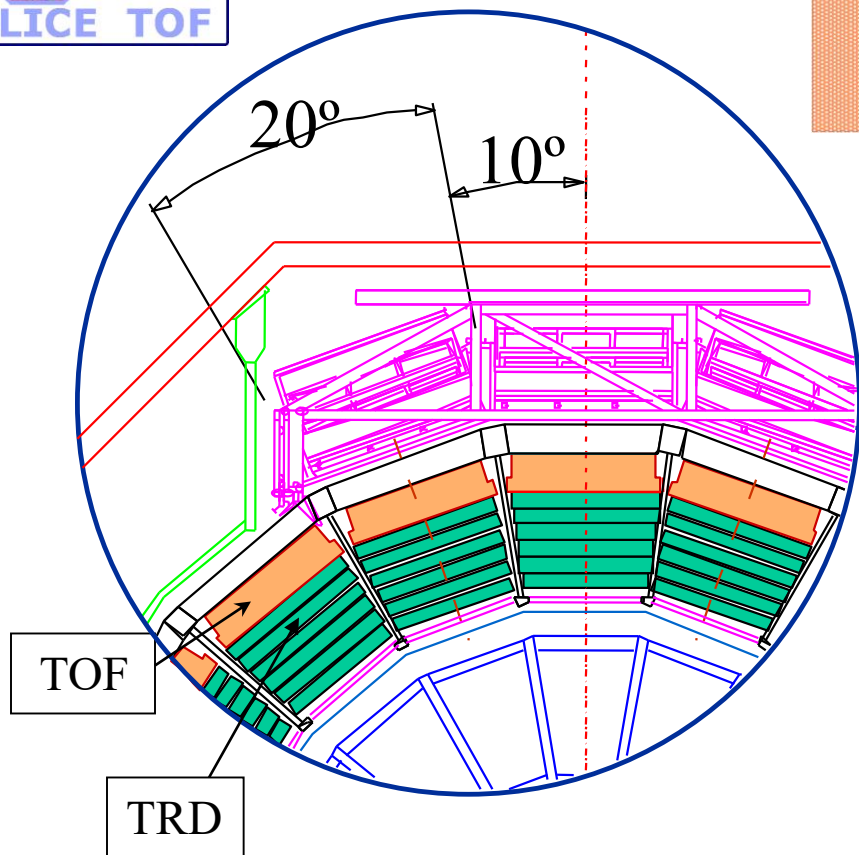
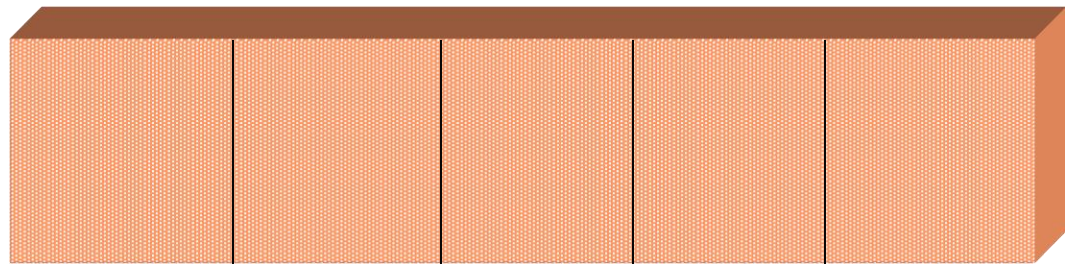
ALICE TOF is a Italian-Russian-Korean collaboration led by A. Zichichi

- University and INFN of Bologna (Italy);
- University and INFN of Salerno (Italy);
- ITEP Moscow (Russia);
- University of Kangnung (South Korea);

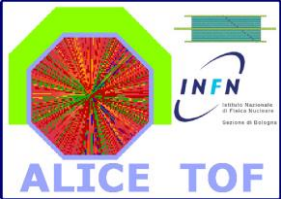
About 50 physicists.



TOF



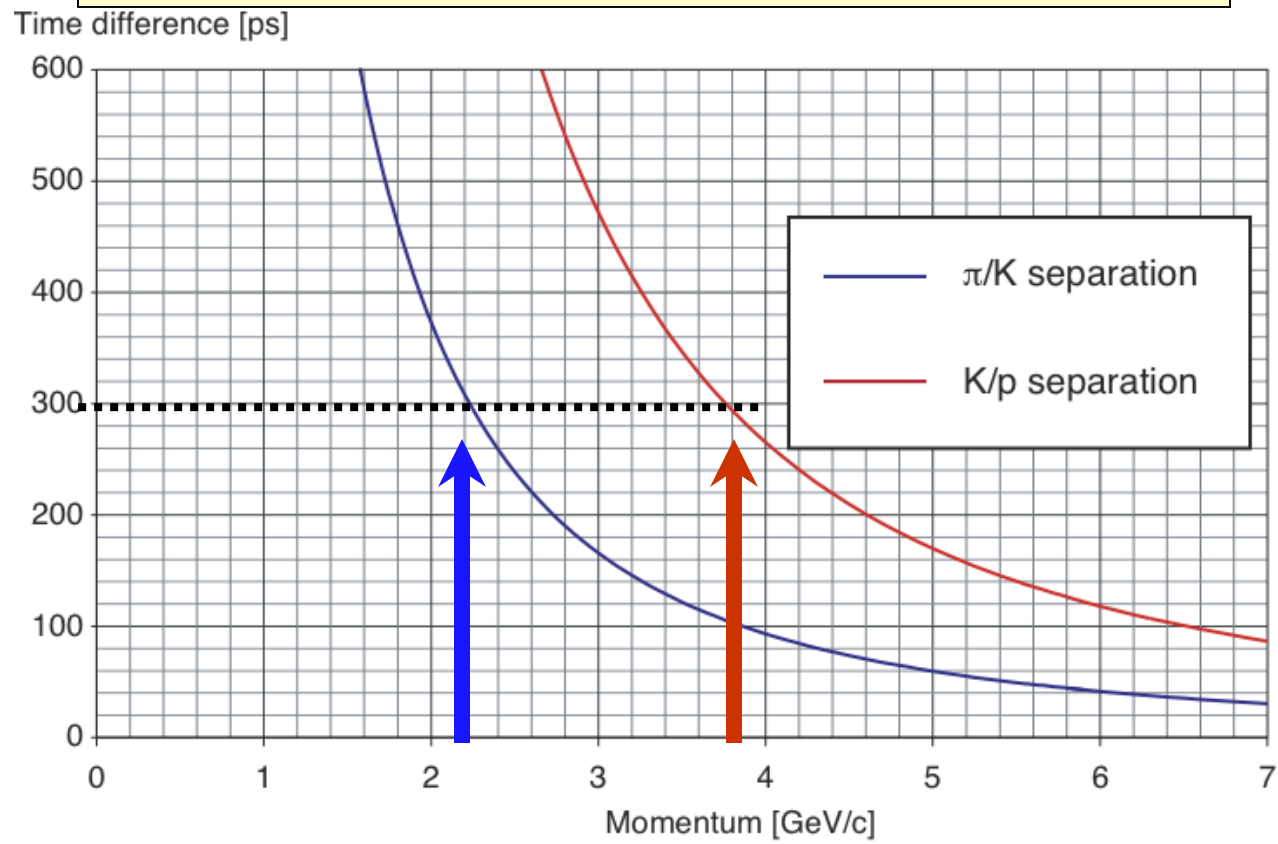
TOF ARRAY arranged as a barrel
with radius of 3.7 m
Divided into 18 sectors



$$\text{Time difference} = f(L, p, m_1, m_2)$$

$$\Delta t_{1-2} = \frac{L}{c} \left(\frac{1}{\beta_1} - \frac{1}{\beta_2} \right) = \frac{L}{c} \left(\sqrt{1 + m_1^2 c^2 / p^2} - \sqrt{1 + m_2^2 c^2 / p^2} \right) \approx \frac{Lc}{2p^2} (m_1^2 - m_2^2)$$

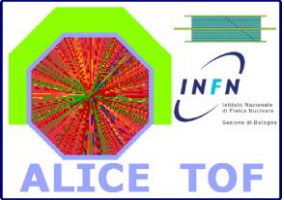
Time difference at 3.7 m



For example if time resolution of TOF is 100 ps
3 σ separation equivalent to 300 ps difference

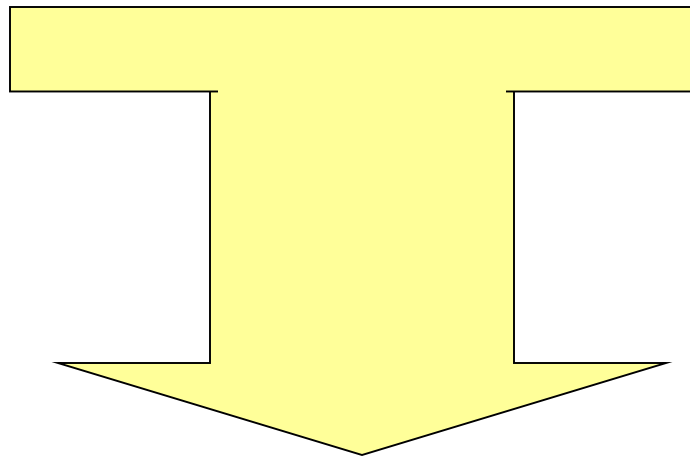
π/K up to 2.2 GeV/c

K/p up to 3.8 GeV/c



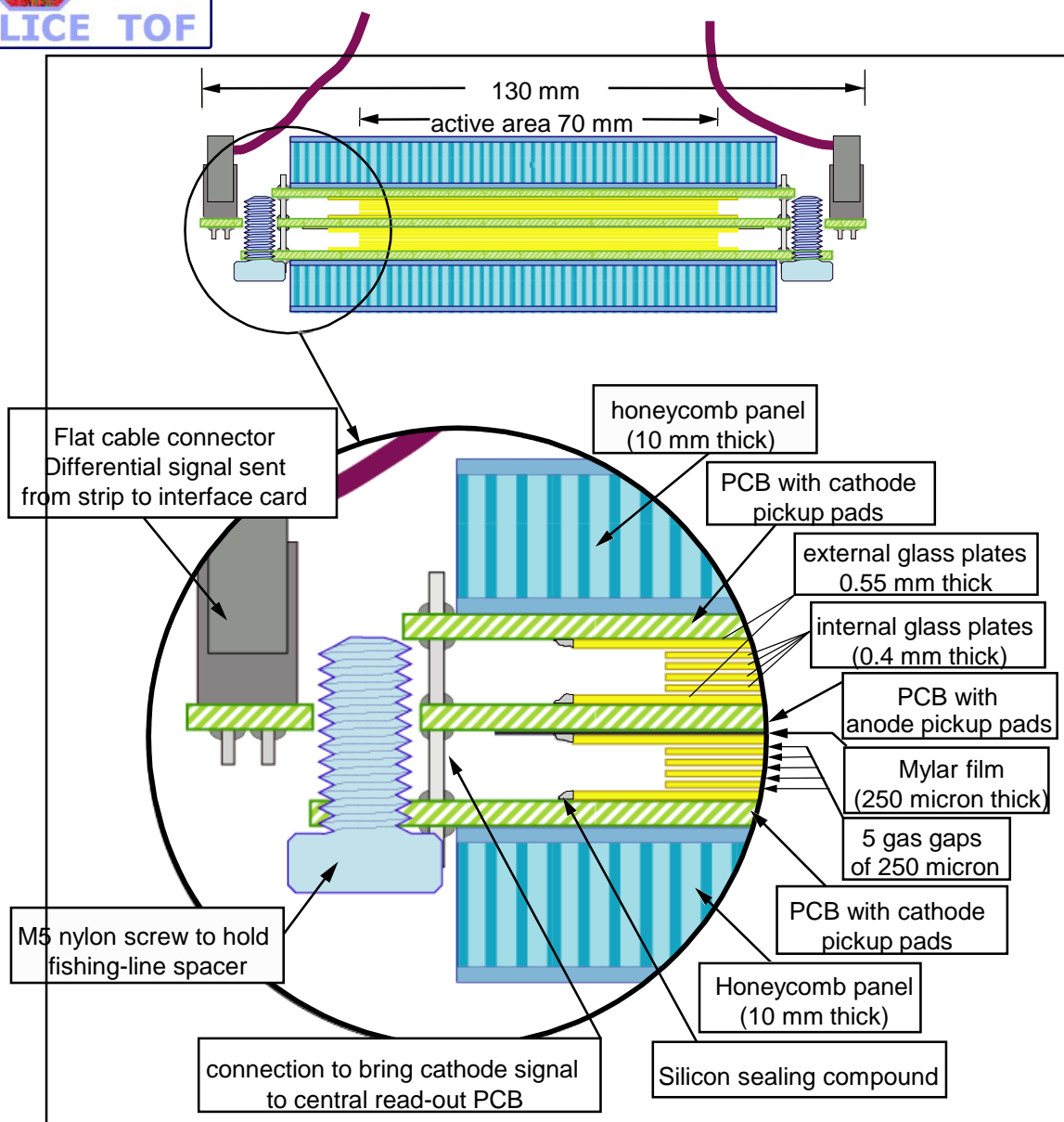
What is needed?

- 100 ps time resolution;
- Large array to cover whole ALICE barrel $\sim 160 \text{ m}^2$;
- Highly segmented - 160,000 channels of size $(2.5 \times 3.5) \text{ cm}^2$.



GASEOUS DETECTOR IS THE ONLY CHOICE

Cross section of double-stack MRPC



Specifications

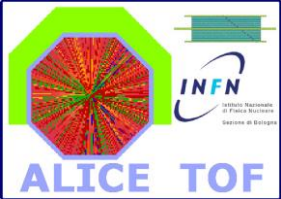
Double stack
- each stack has 5 gaps
(i.e. 10 gaps in total)

250 micron gaps with spacers
made from nylon fishing line

Resistive plates 'off-the-shelf'
soda lime glass

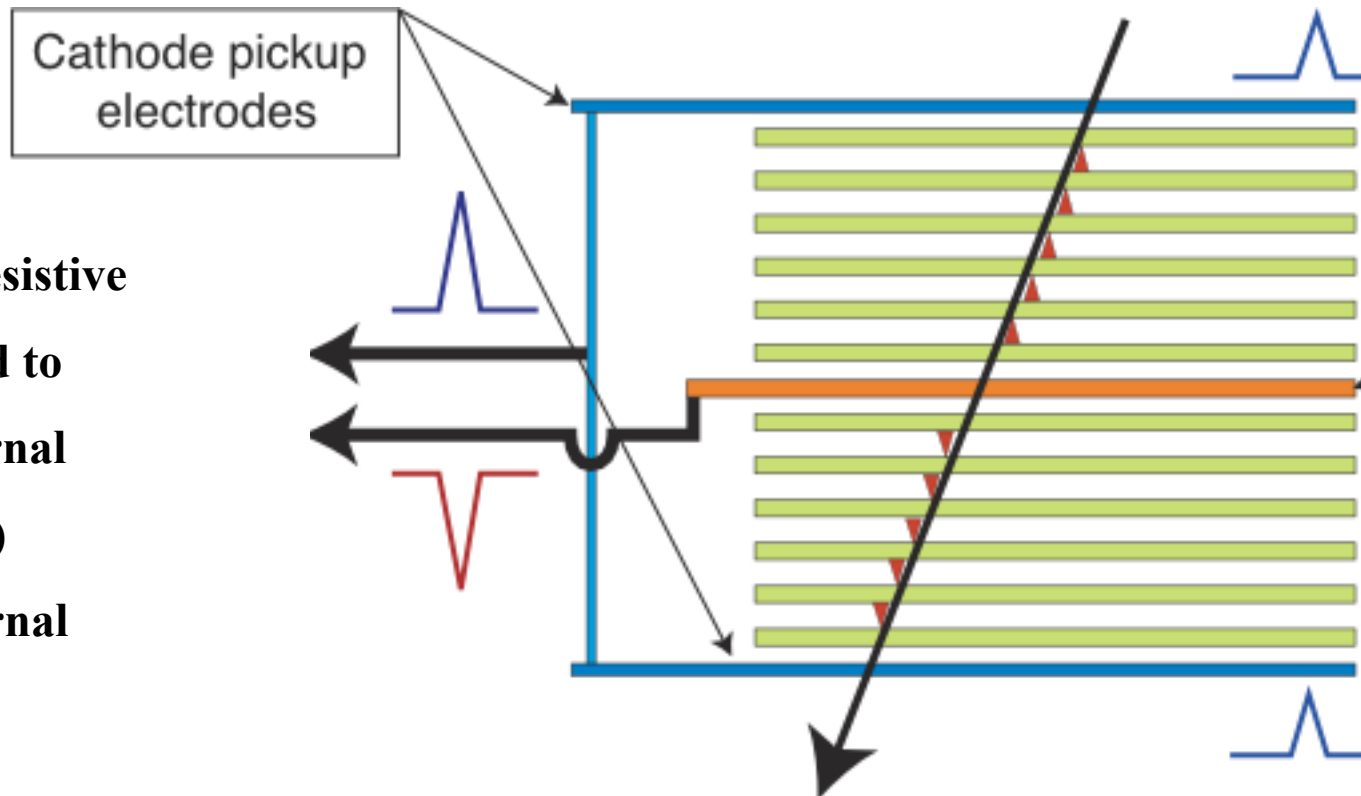
400 micron internal glass
550 micron external glass

Resistive coating
 $5 \text{ M}\Omega/\text{square}$



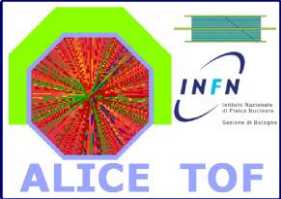
ALICE-TOF MRPC has 10 gas gaps, each of 250 micron width.
Built in the form of strips, each with an active area of $120 \times 7 \text{ cm}^2$
read by 96 pads (each $2.5 \times 3.5 \text{ cm}^2$)

Gas mixture: $\text{C}_2\text{F}_4\text{H}_2(90\%) - \text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}(5\%) + \text{SF}_6(5\%)$

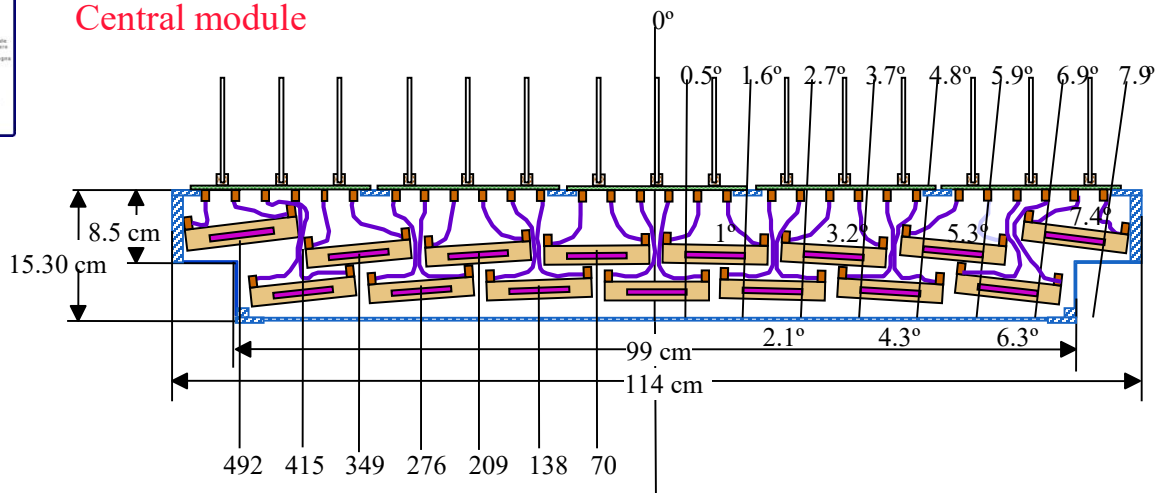


Stack of equally-spaced resistive plates with voltage applied to external surfaces (all internal plates electrically floating)
Pickup electrodes on external surfaces (resistive plates transparent to fast signal)

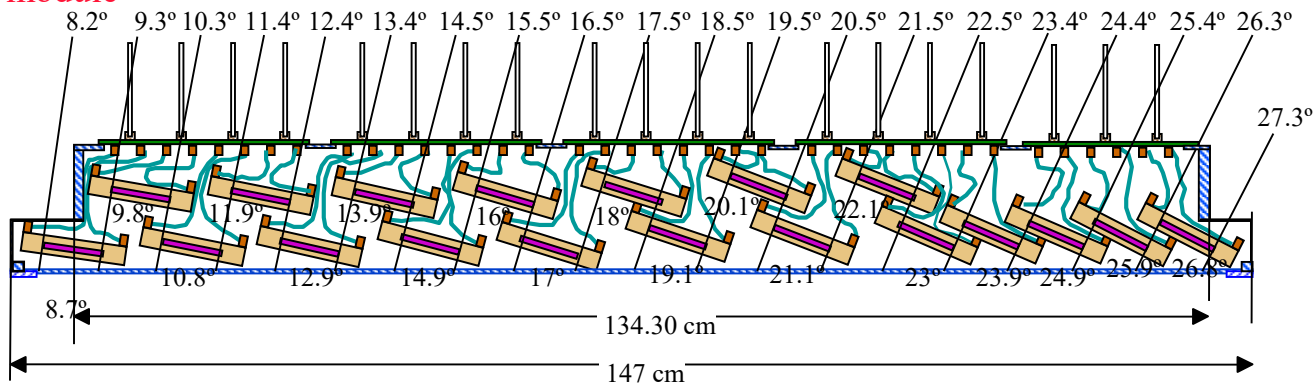
Timing depends on individual gap; Efficiency depends on total gas gap ($10 \times 250 \mu\text{m}$)



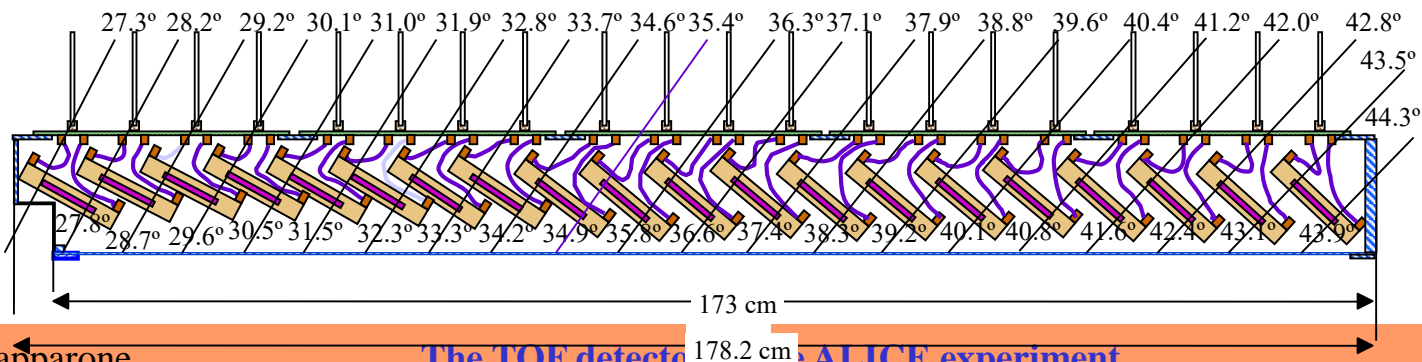
Central module

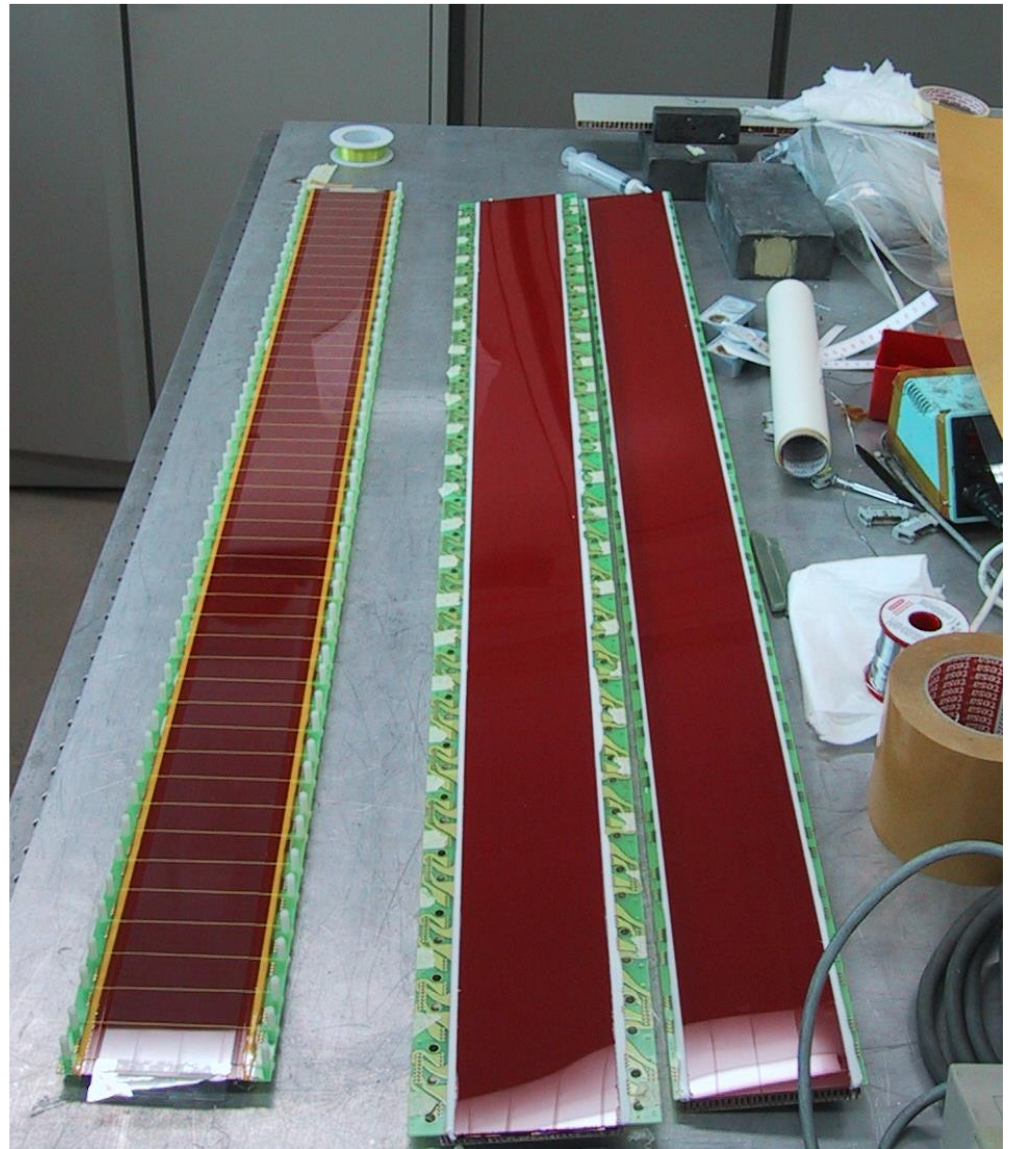
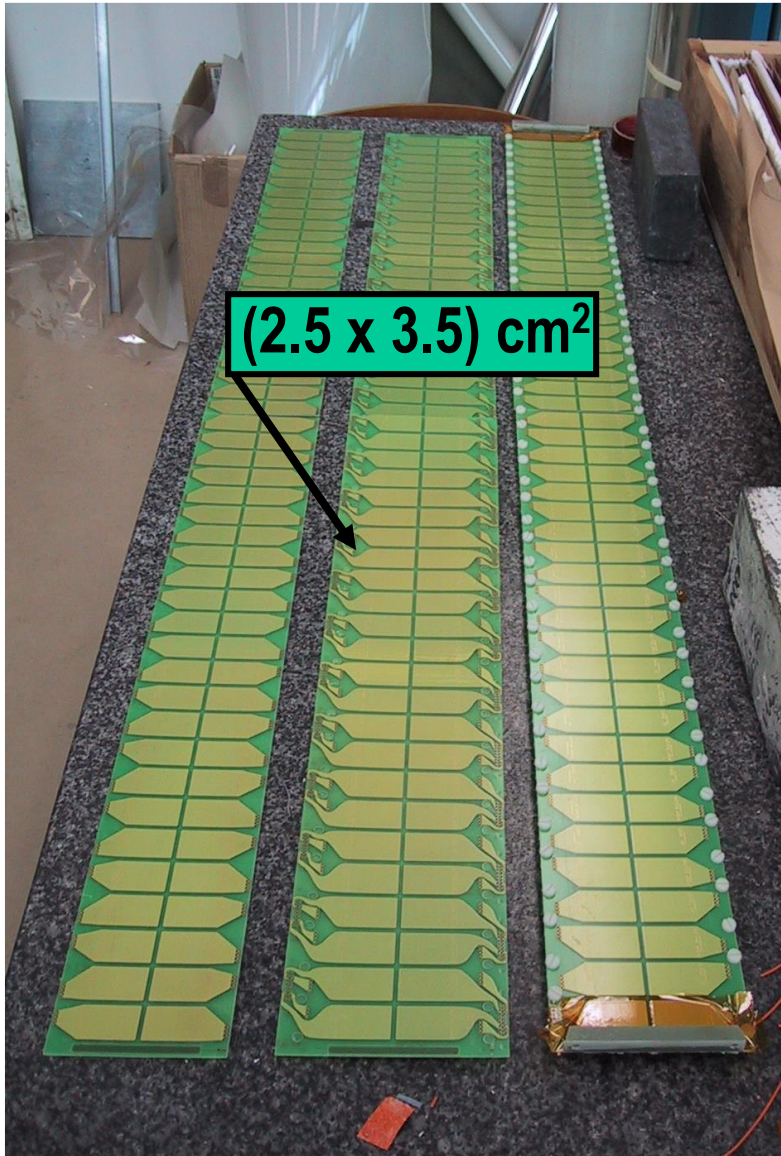


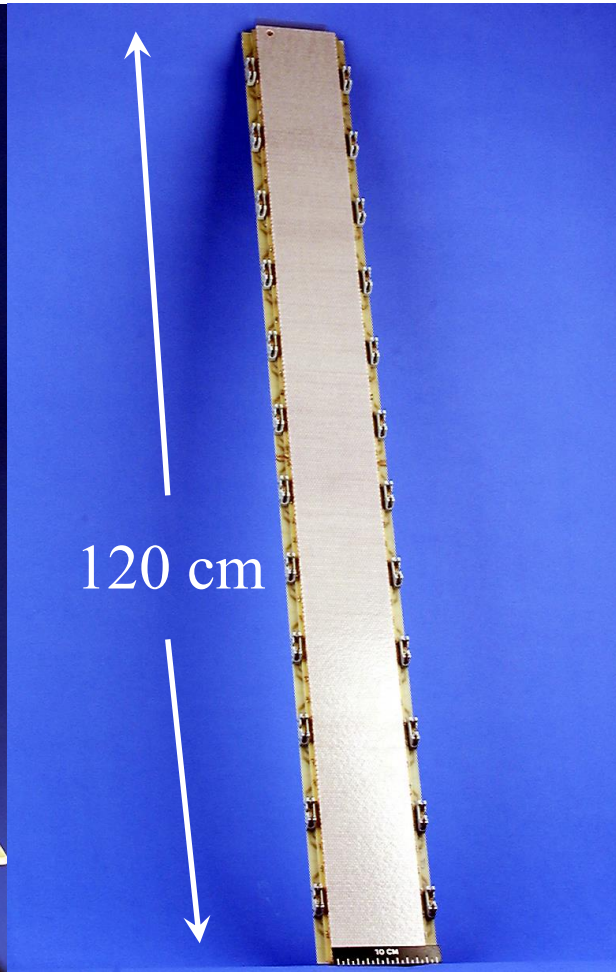
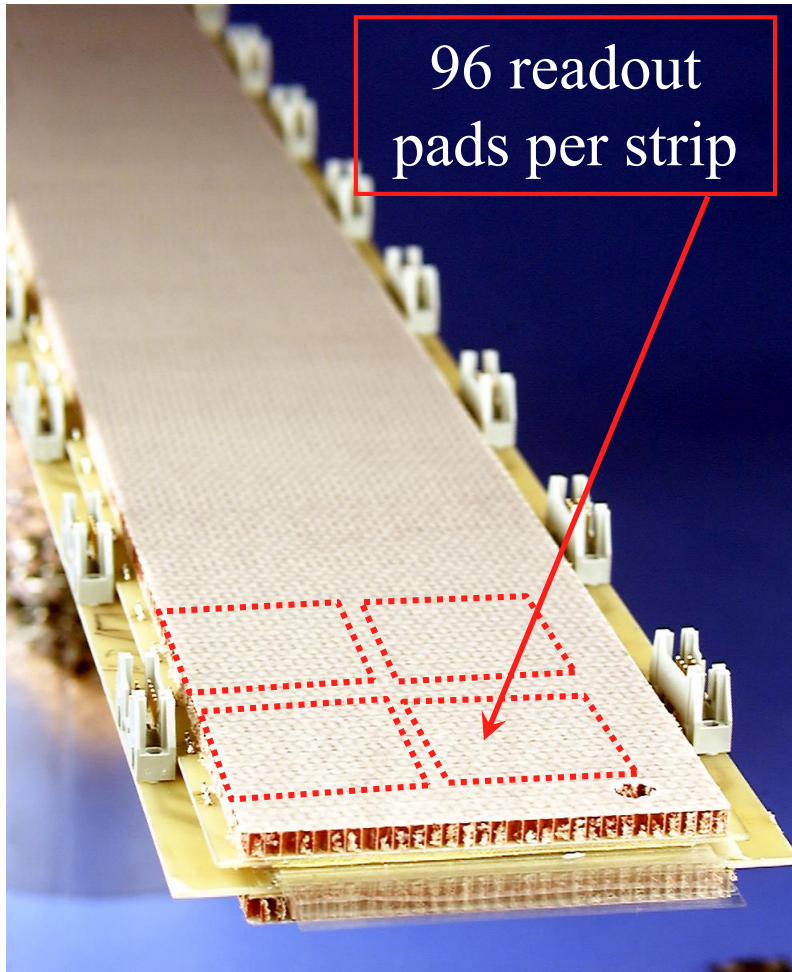
Intermediate module

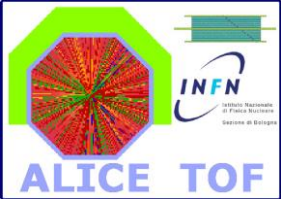


Outer module









Front end Electronics

Good results obtained with a FEC made of discrete components (Ampli Maxim 3760, Comparator Maxim 9691) :

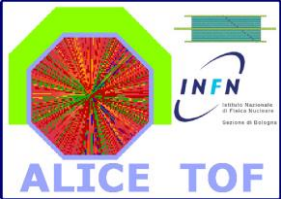
Test beam October 2002, 152 pads analyzed:

$$\langle \varepsilon \rangle = (99.60 \pm 0.05)$$

$$\langle \sigma_t \rangle = (63 \pm 1) \text{ ps}$$

Maxim based FEC lacks:

- Dissipated power: 400 mW/ch;
- Mounting on the FECs of an high number of components;
- Non ideal choice: (non differential input signal, input capacitance not fully matched, etc.)

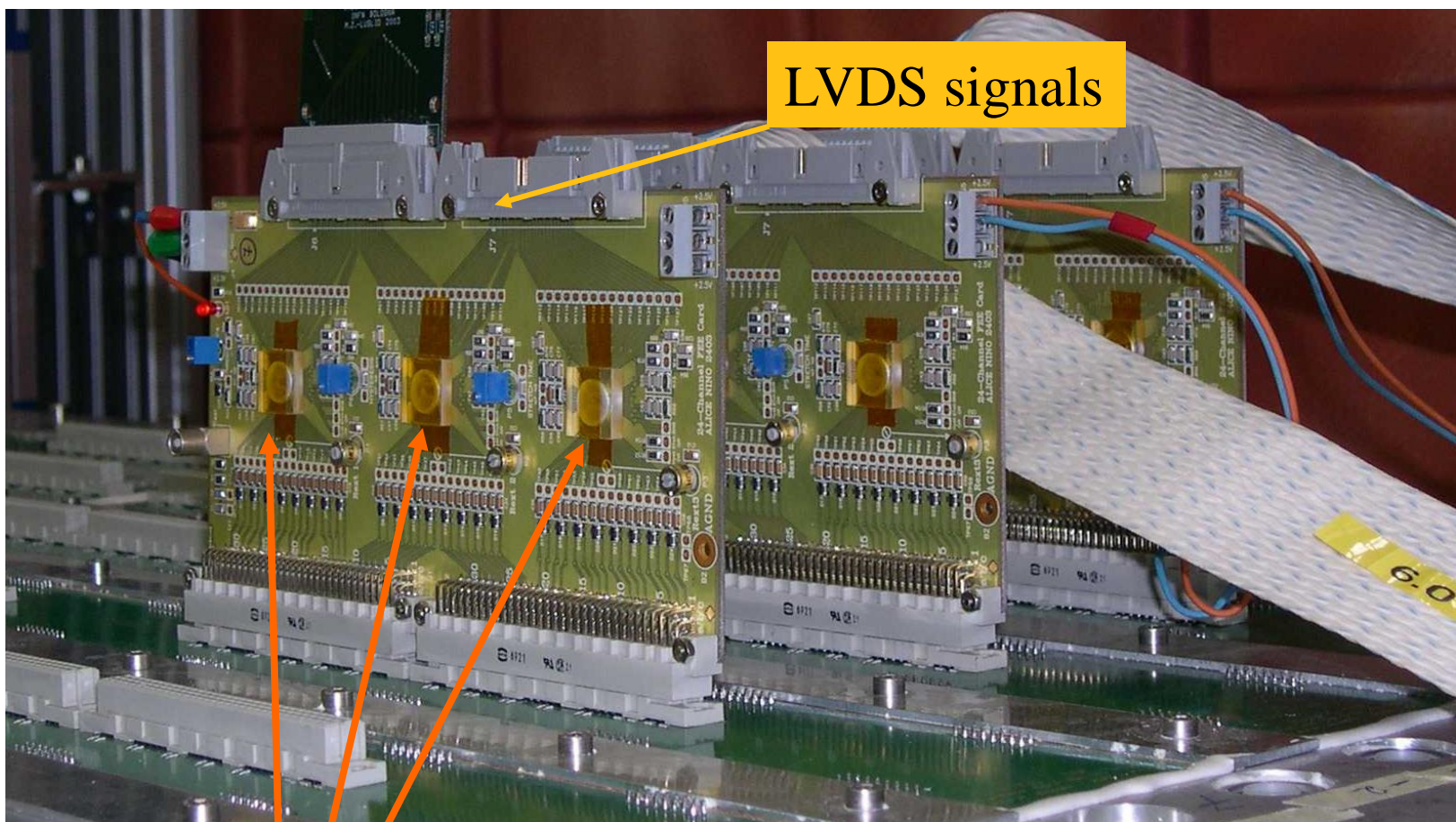


ASIC Front End Card

New Front End Card ASIC based (0.25 μm CMOS)

Main advantages

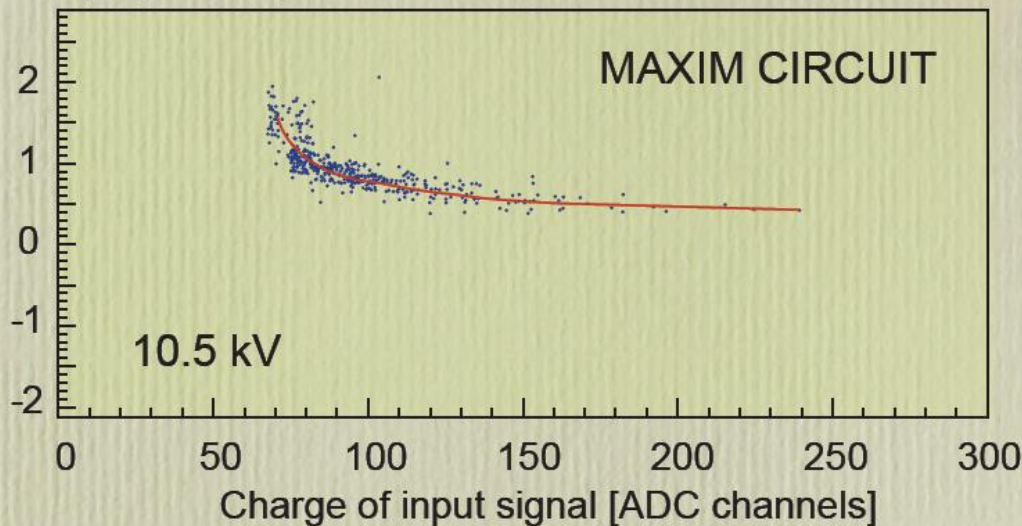
- Input stage (and following) fully differential;
- Adjustable input resistance (30 Ω – 100 Ω);
- Power: 40 mW/channels (to be compared with 400 mW/channels of the Maxim based FEC);
- Nice matching with detector capacitance (30 pF);
- LVDS Output signal, compatible with HPTDC input (no ECL-LVDS conversion required).



LVDS signals

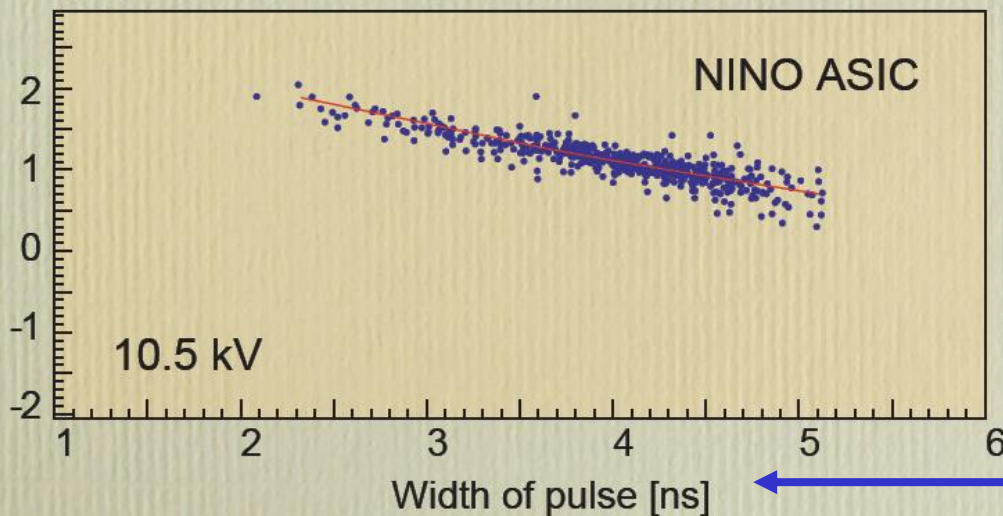
ASIC chips (8 channels/chip)

Time [ns] arbitrary zero



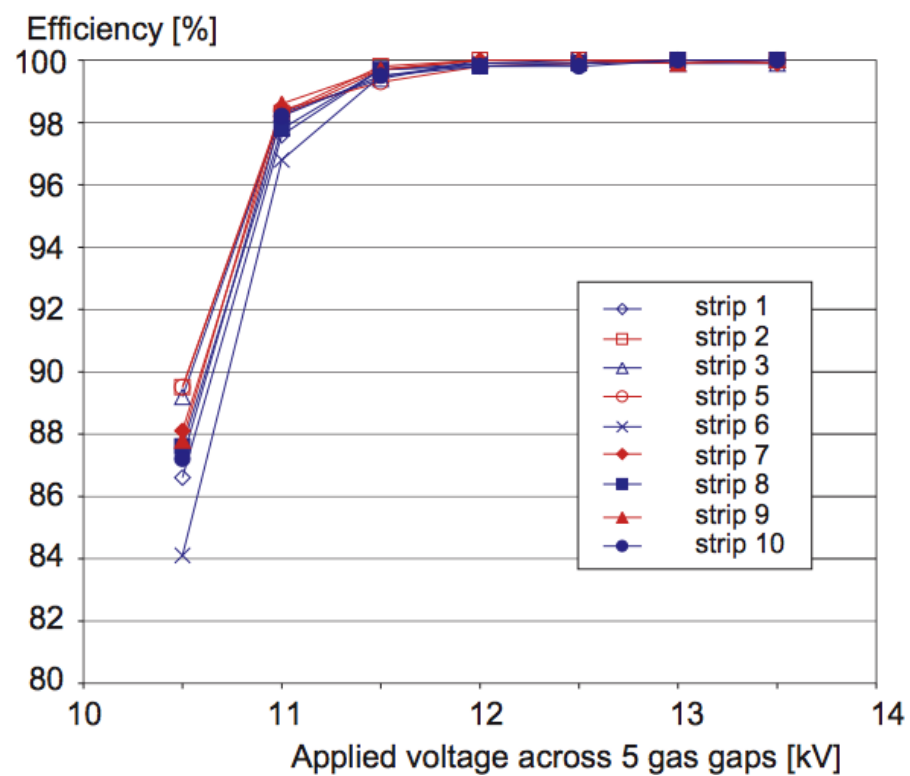
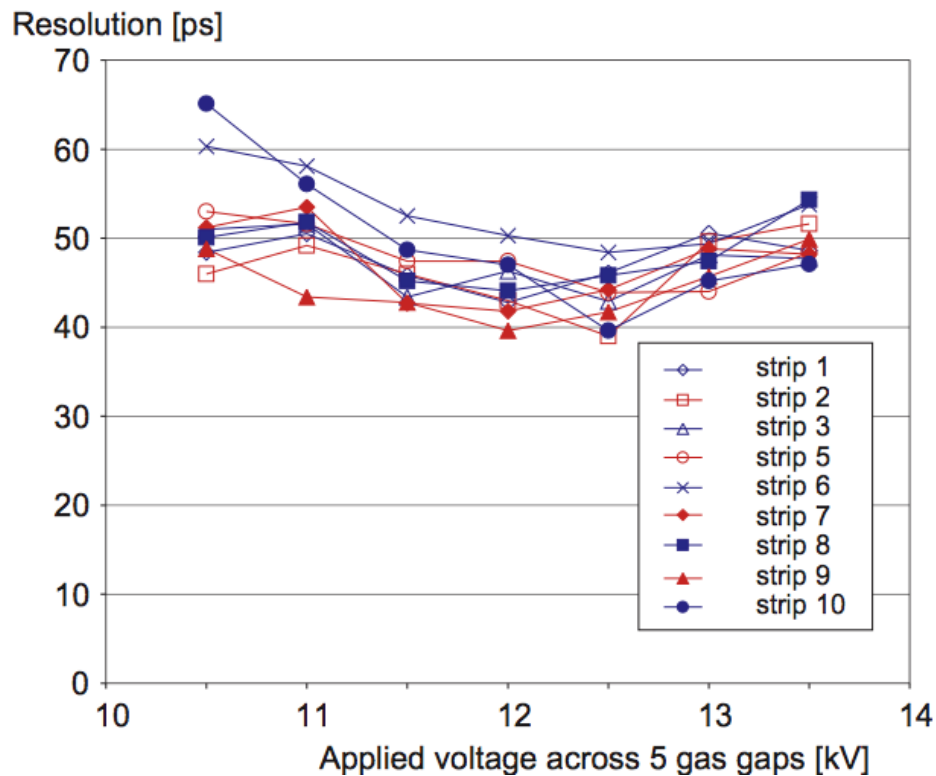
ASIC: Timing improved
in the low pulse region
(short duration);
time-slewing correction
easier

Time [ns] arbitrary zero

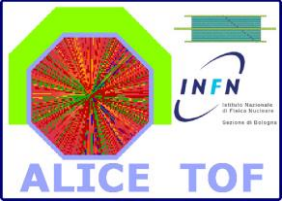


Pulse width appropriate
for T-S correction

October 2003 test beam with NINO ASIC



Time resolution: 40 - 50 ps between **11.5 and 13 kV**



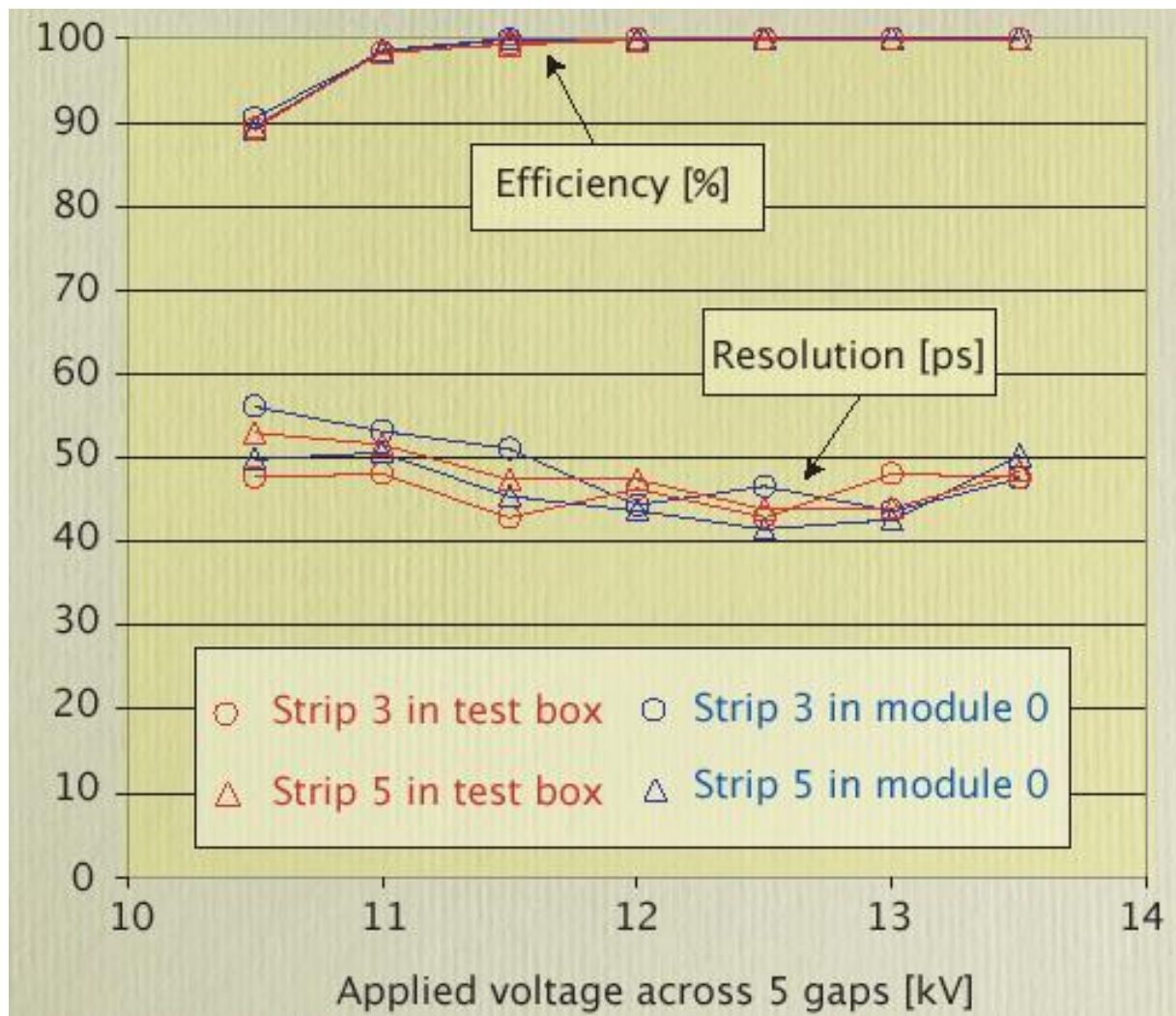
MODULE "0" CONSTRUCTION..



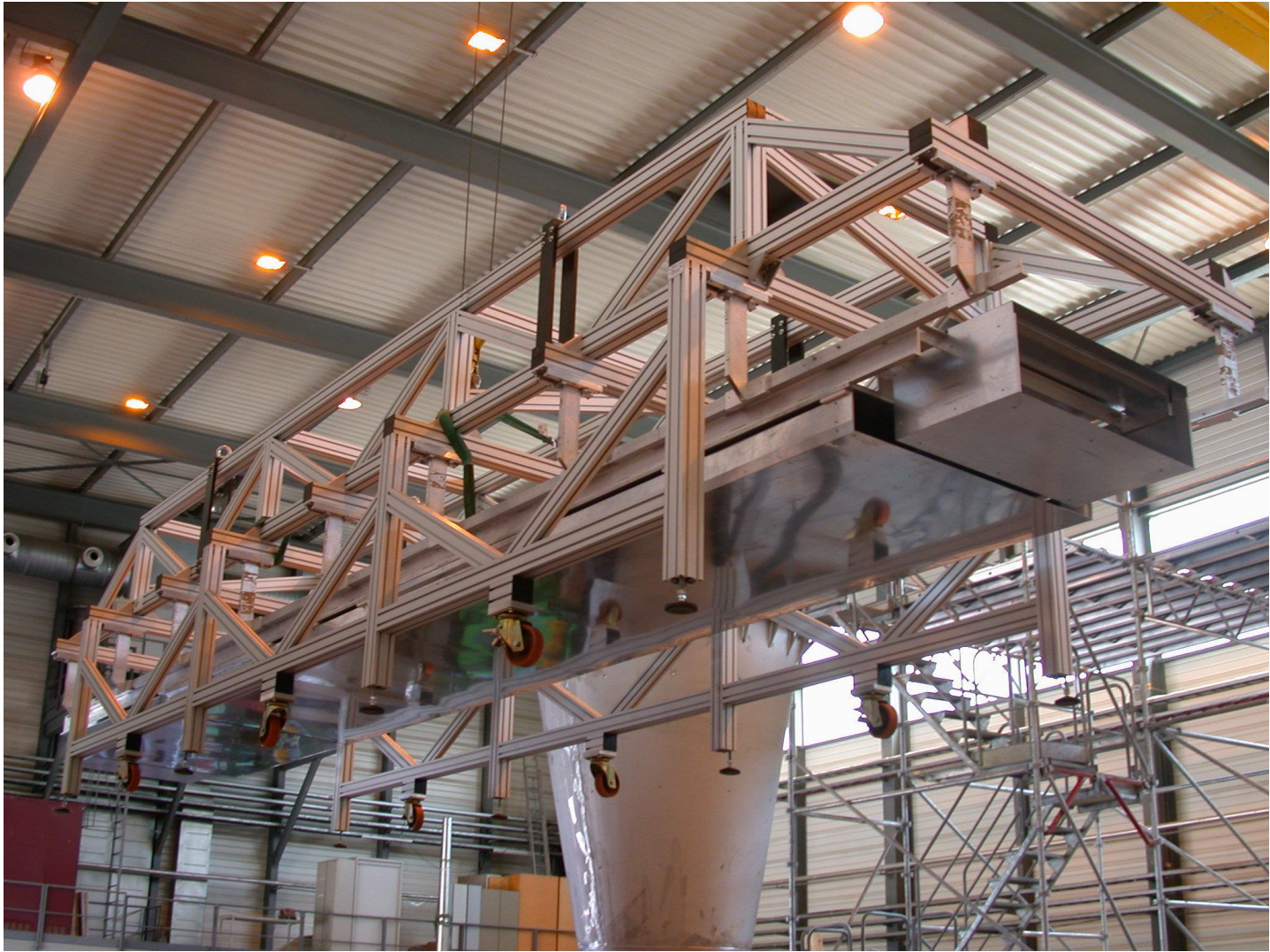
Test beam, (October 2003)



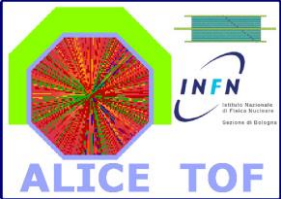
No difference in performance observed when strips inserted in module 0



MECHANICS: MODULES MOUNTING



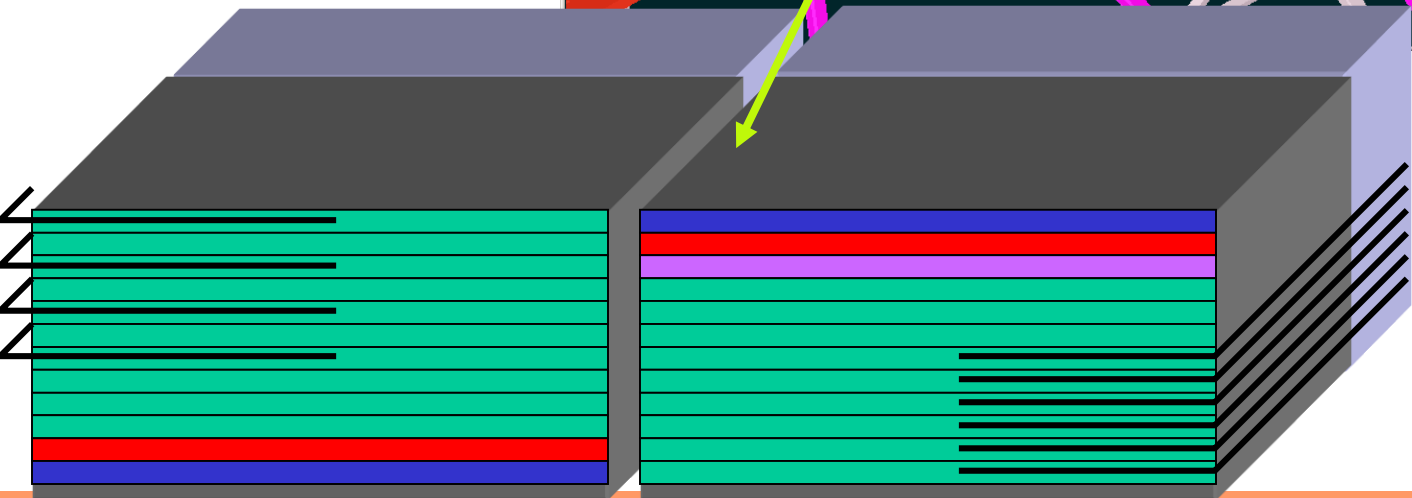


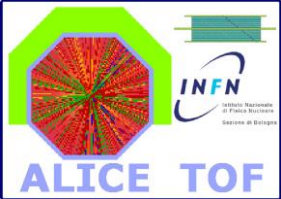


TOF CRATES



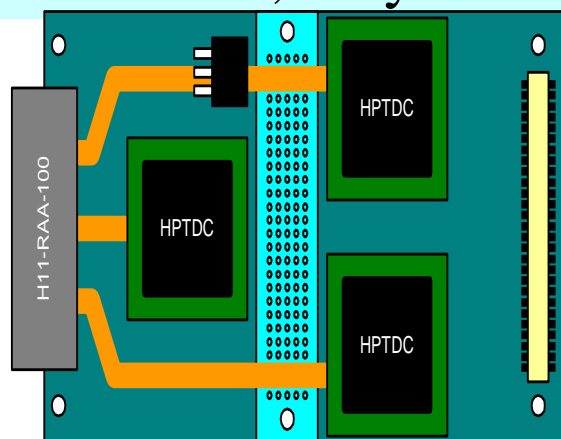
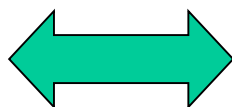
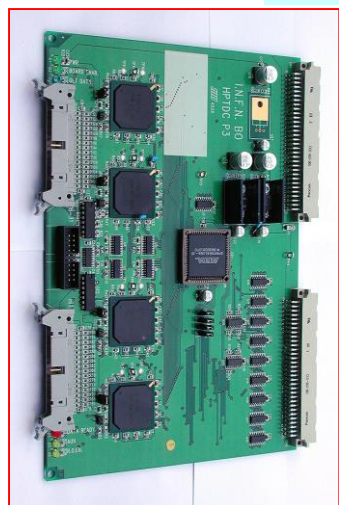
- 19 TRM**
(TDC readout module)
- 2 DRM**
(Data Readout Manager)
- 2 LTM**
(Local Trigger and Module)
- 1 CPM Clock and Pulser Module**



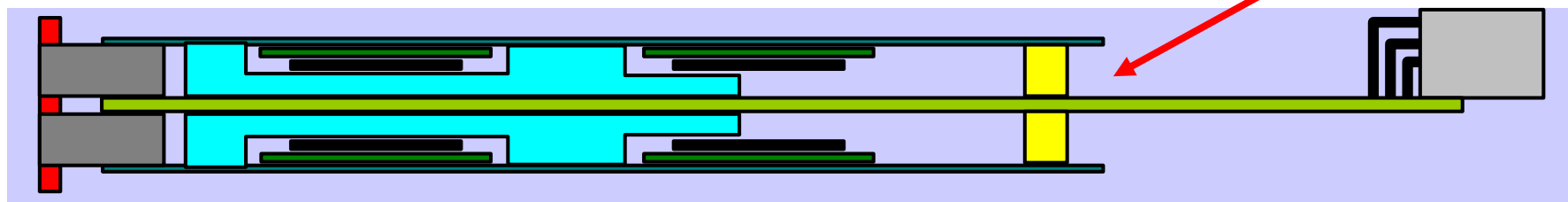


Final TRM layout

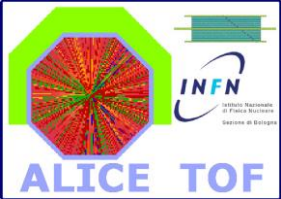
- 19 TRM cards housed in two crates at the side of the sector;
- Each TRM made of 1 central PCB for the FPGAs, SRAM and FIFO (master).
- 5 “piggyback” cards(slaves) per side, each with 3 HPTDC chips (match with FEA, easy mounting) .



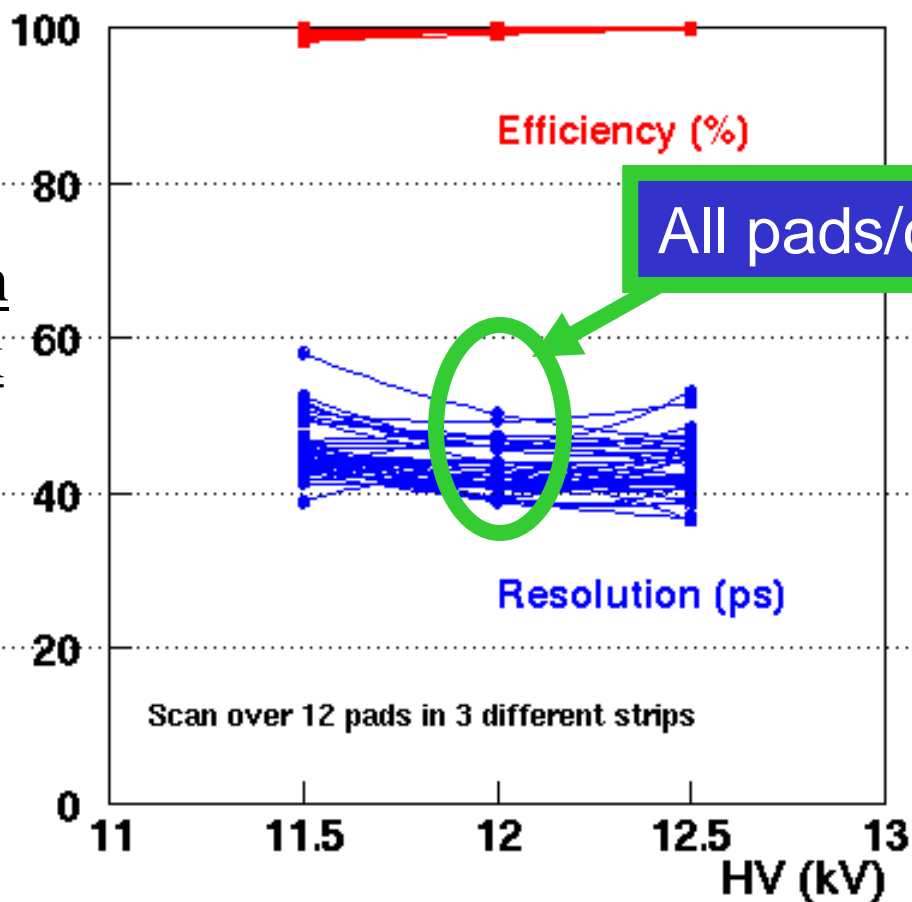
10 cards



central aluminium bar for heat dissipation



Full chain MRPC+FEA+HPTDC test



36,000 calibration constants @ work

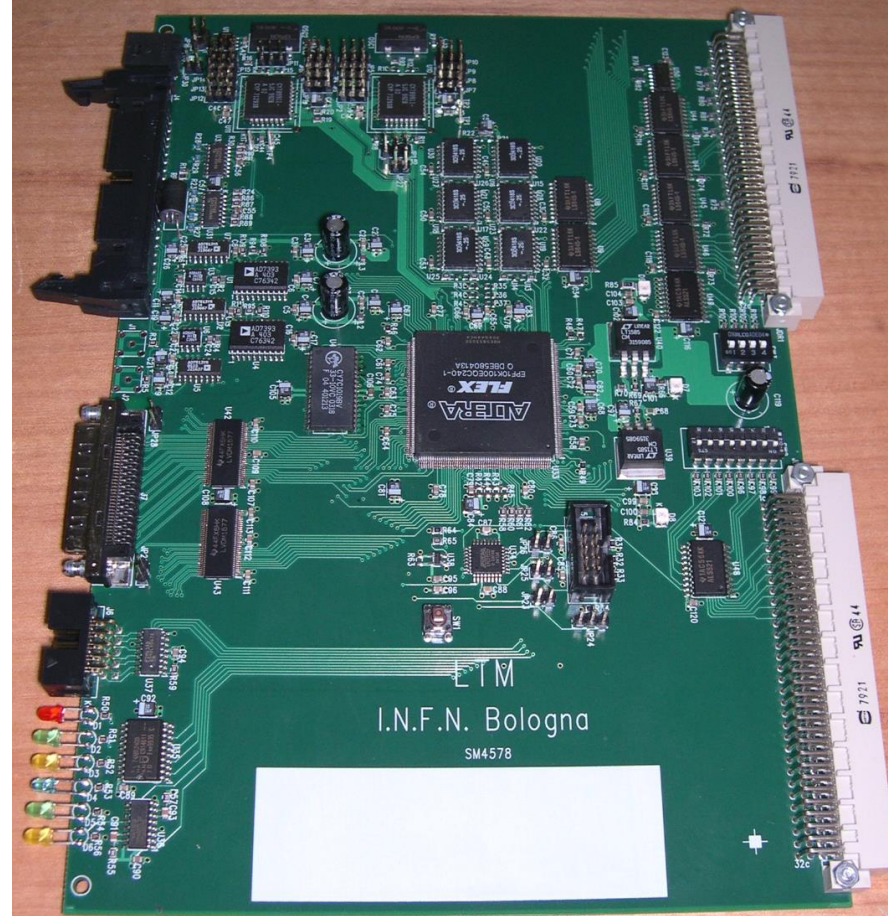
All pads/channels in 10 ps!

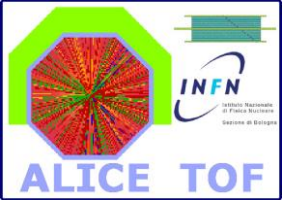
36 pads/ASIC channels/HPTDC channels tested

First LTM prototype,
6 channels version, tested
at T10 on July 2004.

-Preparation of the trigger signal
(latch of FEA Or signals) .

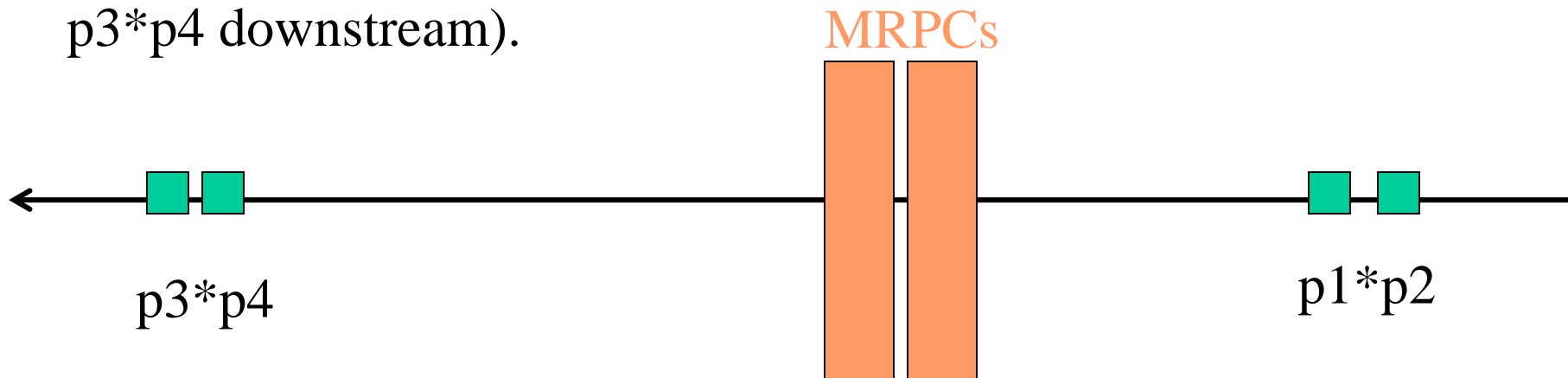
- Slow controls;
- FEA Low Voltage Monitor;
- Temperature on the Module;
- Thresholds to the FEA.



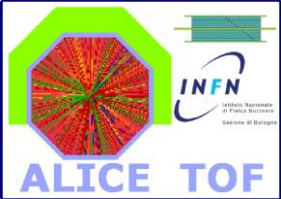


LTM TRIGGER TEST

ORs signals are made ORing 24 pads = 210 cm² area.
At PS-T10, scintillators p1*p2*p3*p4 select a 1 cm² area,
fully contained within the 210 cm² area (p1*p2 upstream ,
p3*p4 downstream).



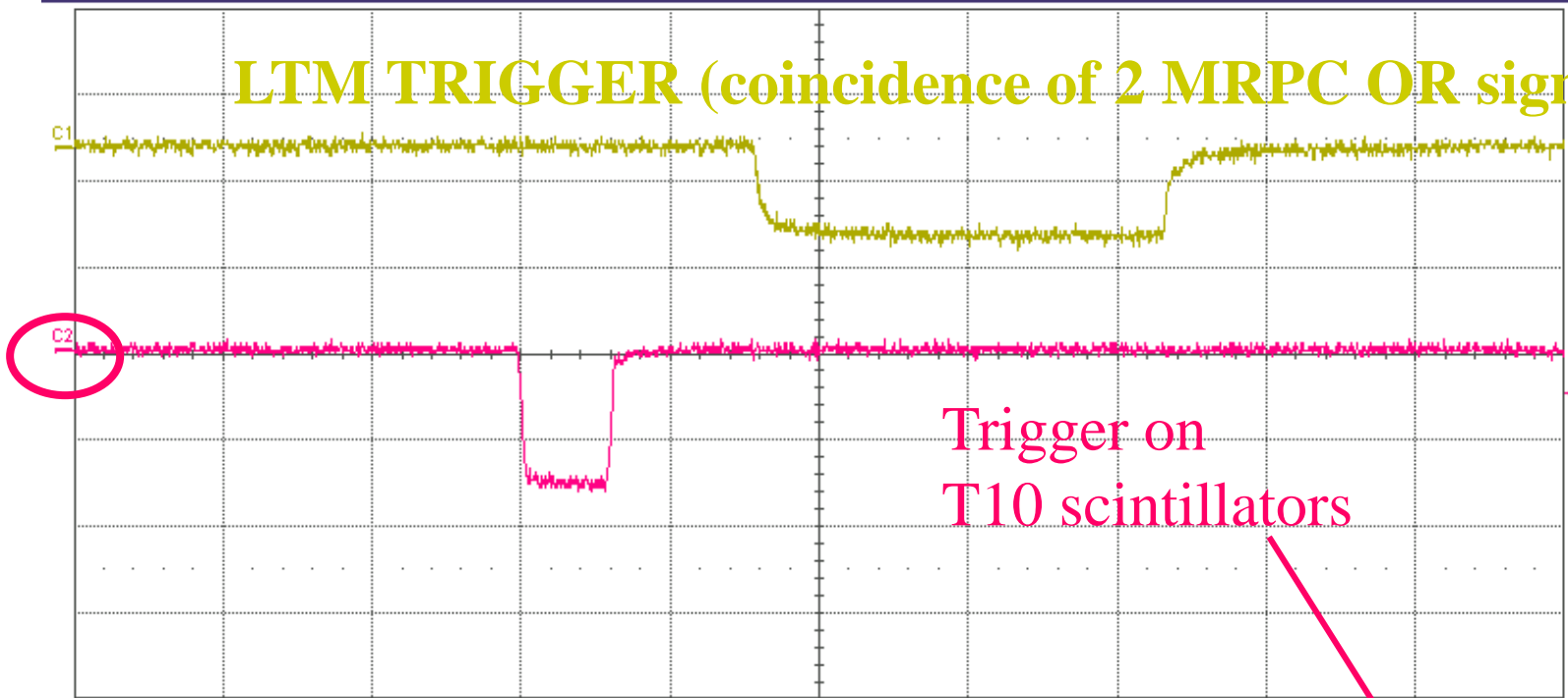
We expect at any p1,p2,p3,p4 coincidence trigger,
a LTM trigger too.



July 04 test beam: 100 % LTM trigger efficiency compared to T10 scintillator coincidence

File Vertical Timebase Trigger Display Cursors Measure Math Analysis Utilities Help P1: Setup...

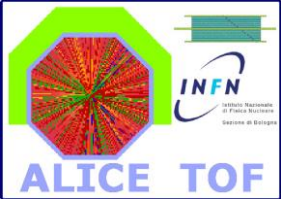
LTM TRIGGER (coincidence of 2 MRPC OR signal)



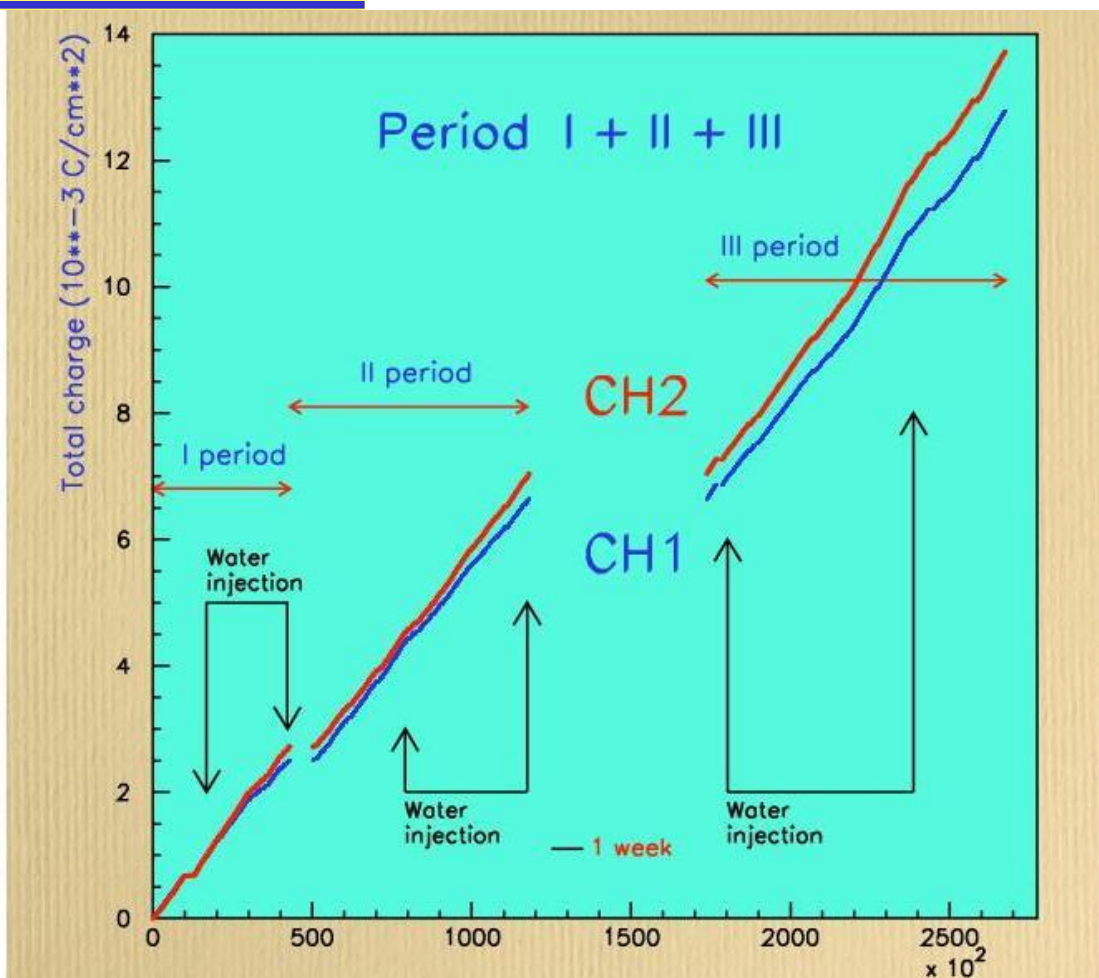
Trigger on T10 scintillators

Measure	P1:sdev(C1)	P2:max(C1)	P3: V@x(C1)	P4:---	P5:---	P6:---
value	453 mV	173 mV				
mean	444.06 mV	161.2 mV				
min	43 mV	129 mV				
max	474 mV	262 mV				
sdev	57.33 mV	21.8 mV				
num	1.016e+3	1.016e+3				
status						

C1 <input type="checkbox"/> DC50	C2 <input type="checkbox"/> DC50	Timebase -100 ns	Trigger <input type="checkbox"/> 32
1.00 V/div	1.00 V/div	50.0 ns/div	Stop -500 mV
2.391 V offset	40 mV offset	2.50 kS	Edge Negative
LeCroy		7/18/2004 6:10:43 PM	



GIF results: two MRPC strips irradiated

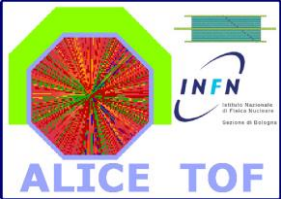


Total charge = 14 mC/cm^2

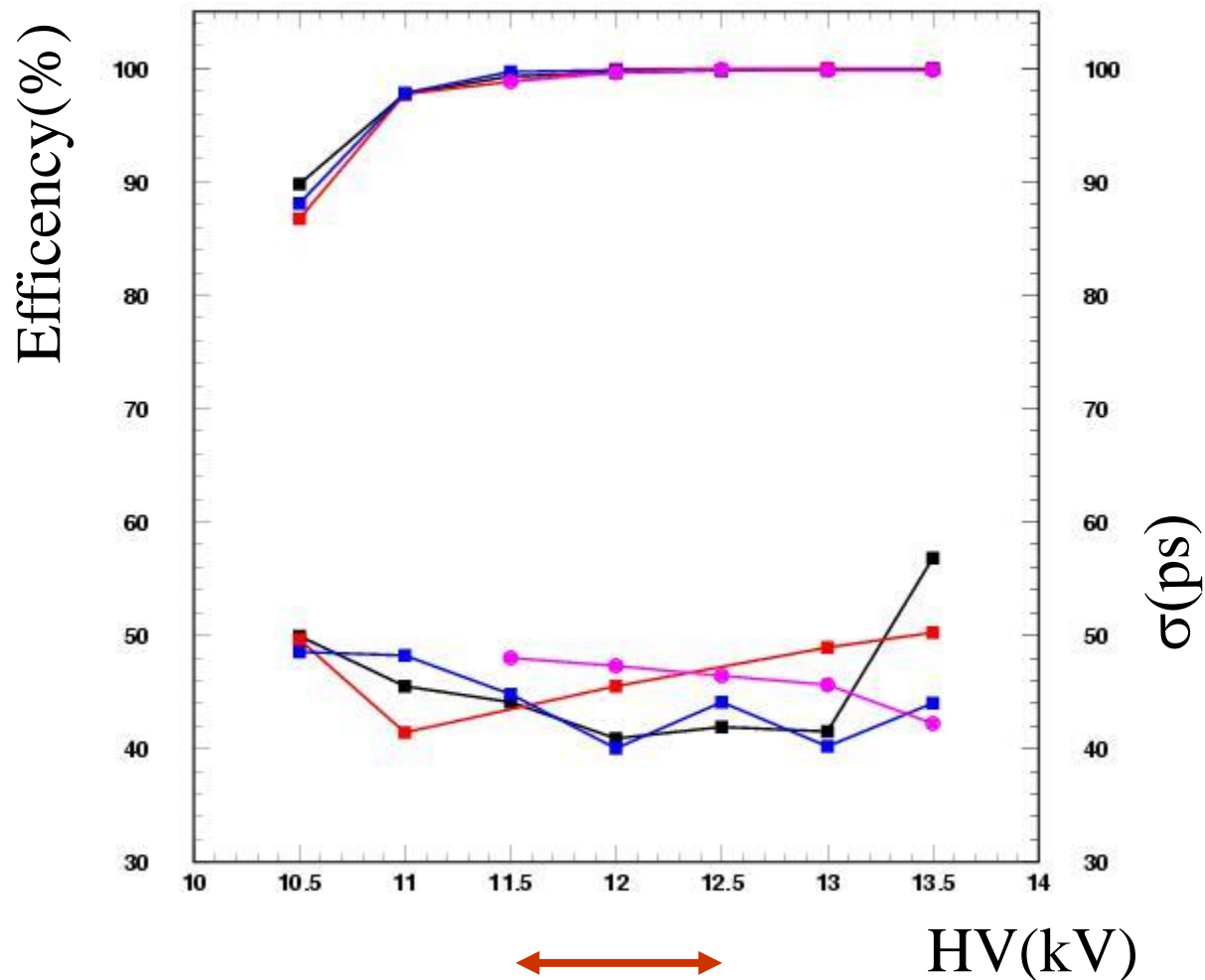
Charge/event = 2 pC

Time(min)

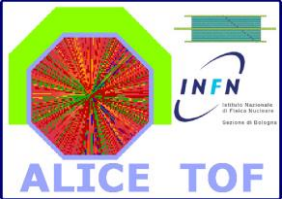
$7 \cdot 10^9 \text{ events/cm}^2 @ 50 \text{ Hz/cm}^2$
 $T = 1.4 \cdot 10^8 \text{ sec} = 1620 \text{ days}$



Strips previously exposed at GIF were analyzed at PS-T10 in October.

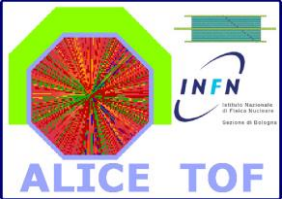


Time resolution 40-50 ps, Efficiency >99.5 %



Chemical analysis (Chromatography) of the **outgoing gas** from **both** MRPCs (CH1, CH2) by CERN EST/SM-CP :
measured concentration of Fluorine under the limit of detection (0.02 **ppm**), i.e. no trace of HF in the samples

- Active detector volume is 2% of the total volume of the gas box;
 - Diffusion for the gas exchange between strip and the surrounding gas.
-
- No sign of degradation;
 - No increase of dark current;
 - No degradation in efficiency;
 - No degradation in time resolution;



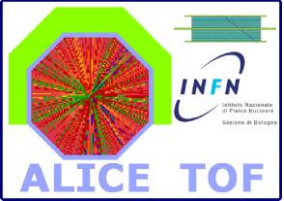
Detector construction optimization

- Massive production: ~ 2000 strips.

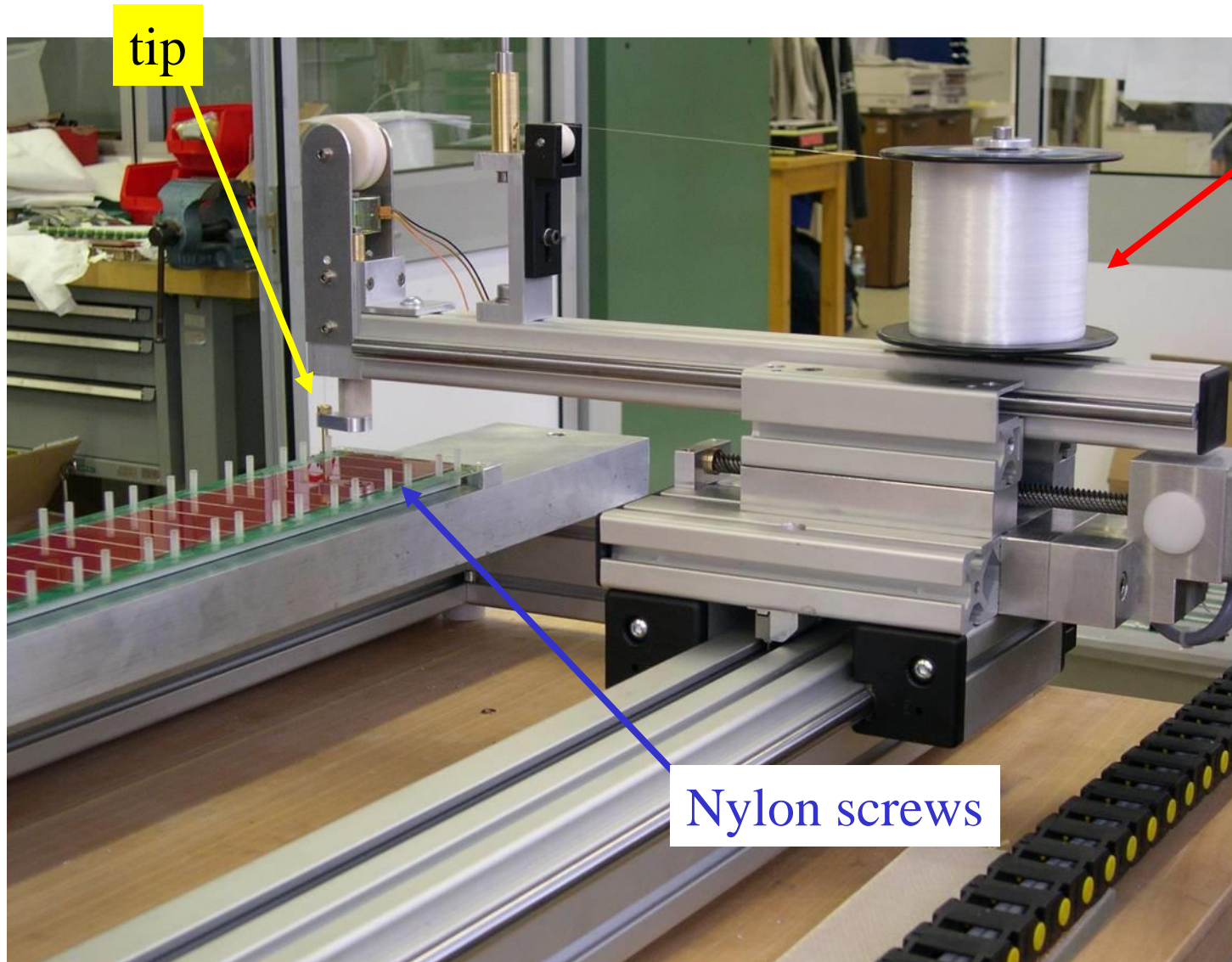
Development of methods to automate as much as possible the strip production (construction speed, human error reduction, quality controls);

Quality tests:

- Glass resistivity checks;
- Gaps uniformity with microscope + CCD;
- HV test in air;
- Pulser test;
- HV test in gas;
- Cosmic ray tests;



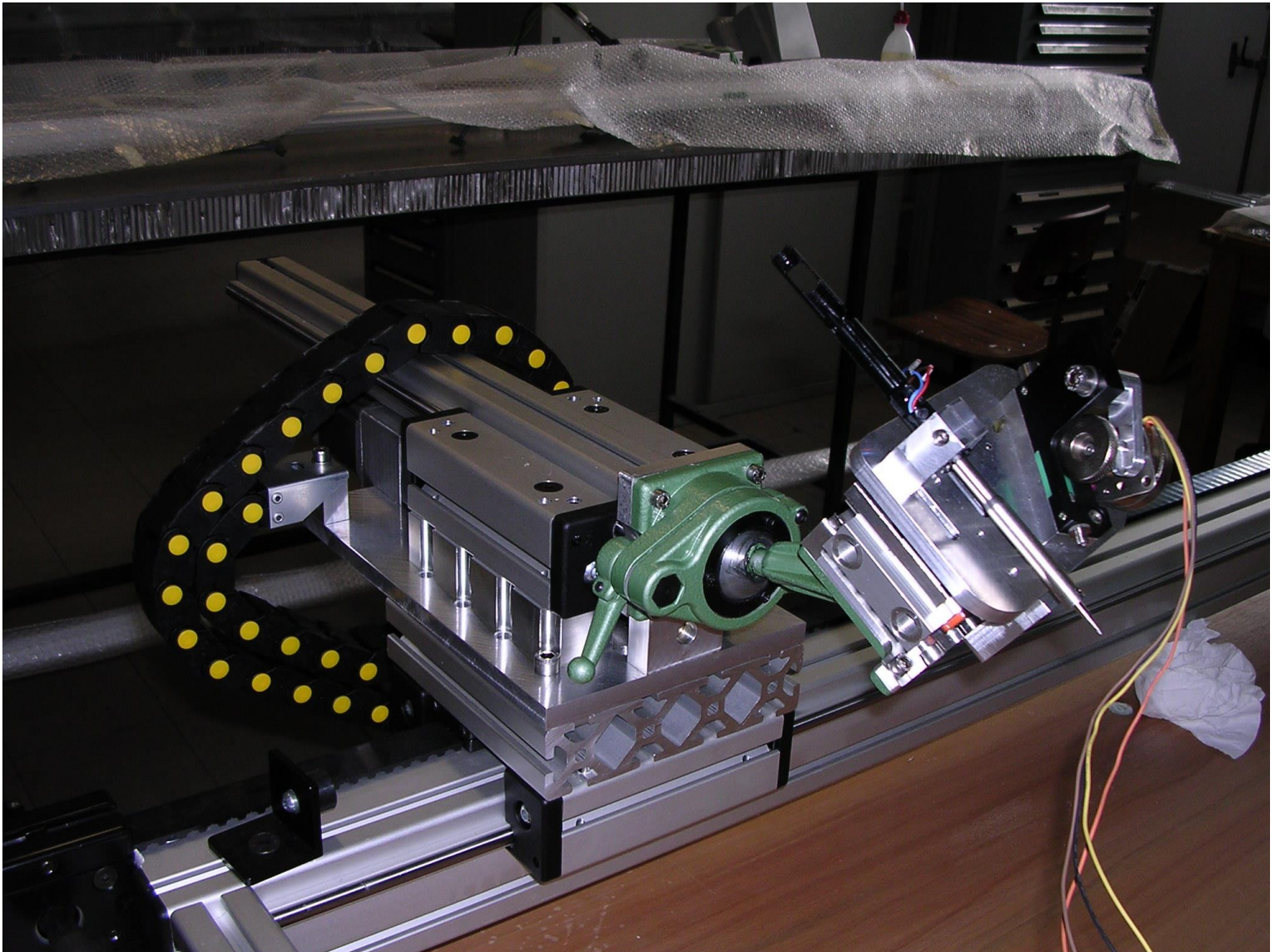
About 30 m fishing line/strip.
Wiring machine, PC controlled.

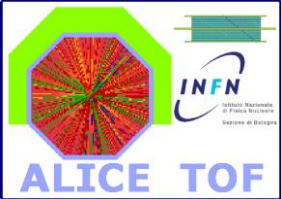


Fishing line
reel

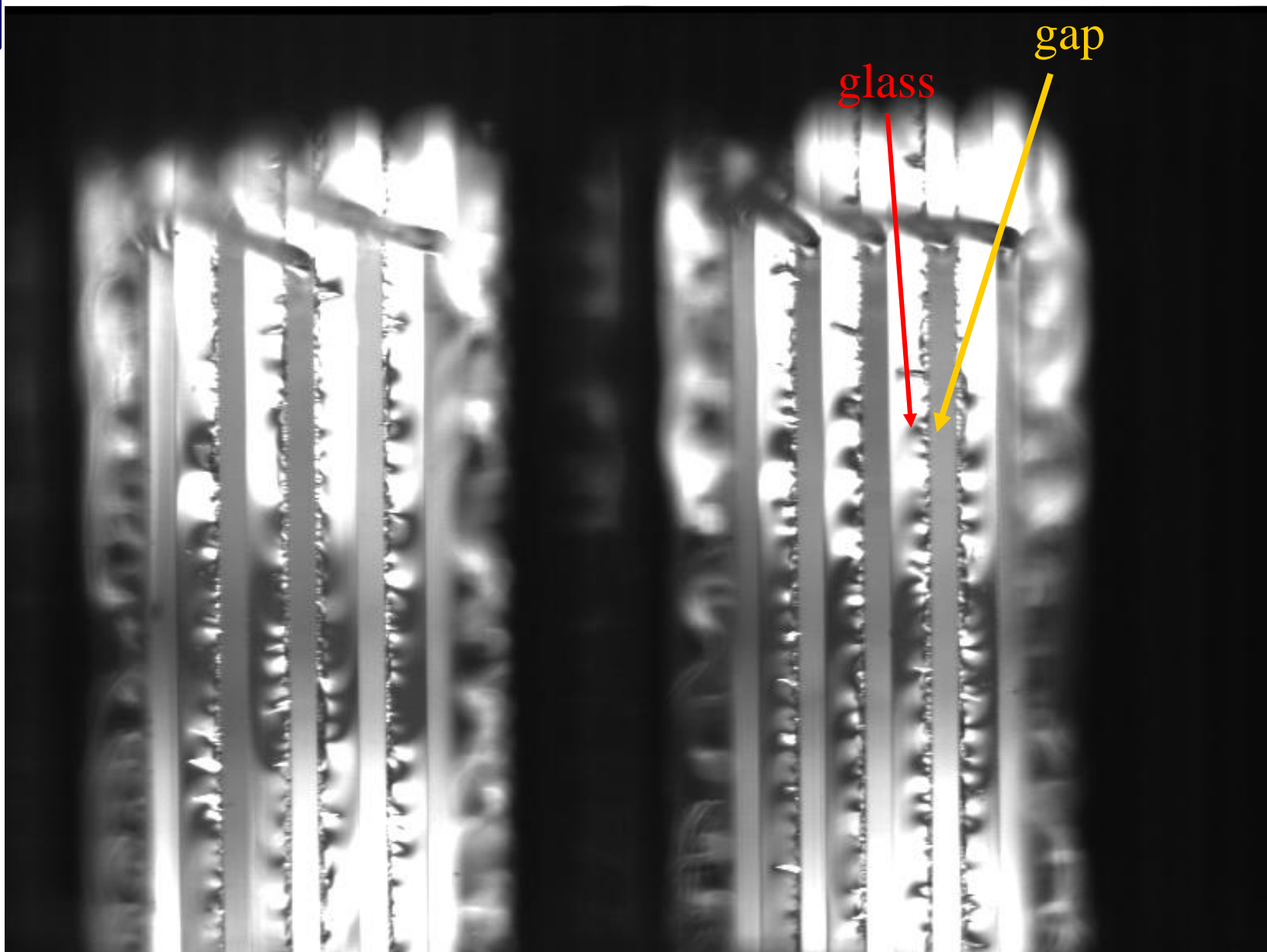
Nylon screws

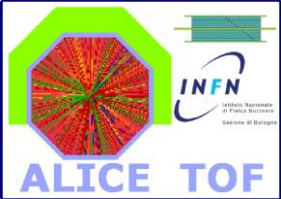
About 1600 soldering/strip



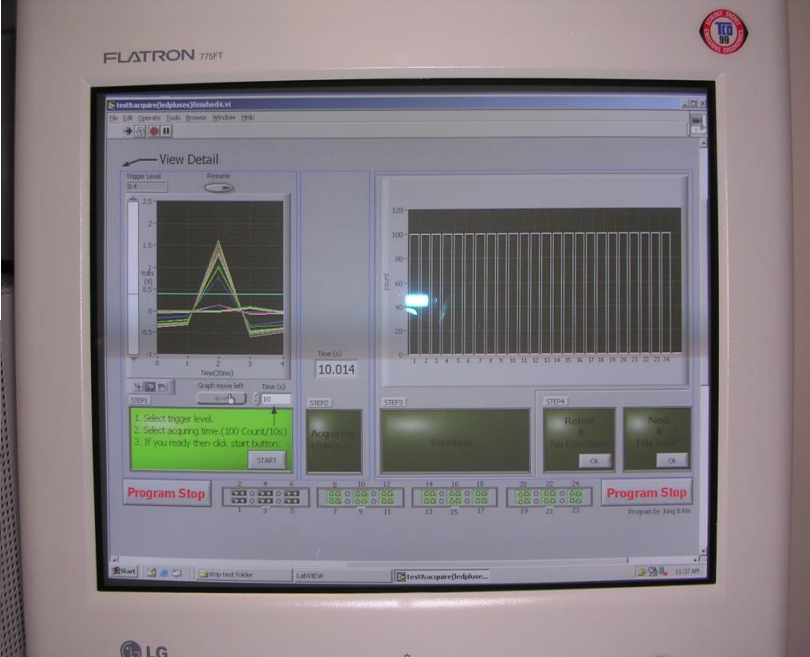


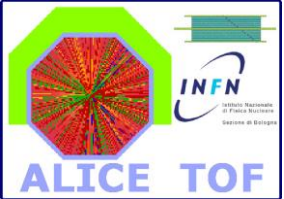
c) Microscope + CCD to check gap width uniformity





PULSER TEST





CONCLUSIONS

- After many years of R&D, the MRPC reached a time resolution better than 50 ps, efficiency $> 99.9\%$;
- Asic Front End Card improved the time resolution and decreased the power consumption;
- Read out electronics in well advanced state;
- No sign of degradation after irradiation;
- Module “0” successfully constructed and tested;
- MRPC massive production just started.