Construction of large GRPC

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IPN-Lyon

Motivation

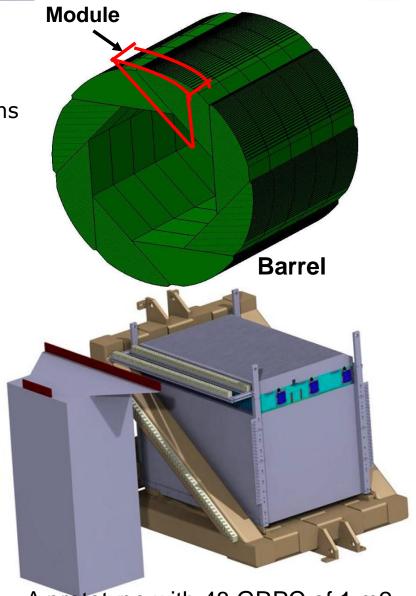
- -The Semi-Digital HCAL is one of two options proposed in the ILD LOI. It uses gaseous detectors as sensitive medium with embedded readout electronics providing 1cm2 lateral segmentation.
- -A genuine mechanical structure is proposed for the SDHCAL.

GRPC was chosen as the baseline:

- -Cost-effective
- -High efficiency
- -Adequate resolution

Challenges

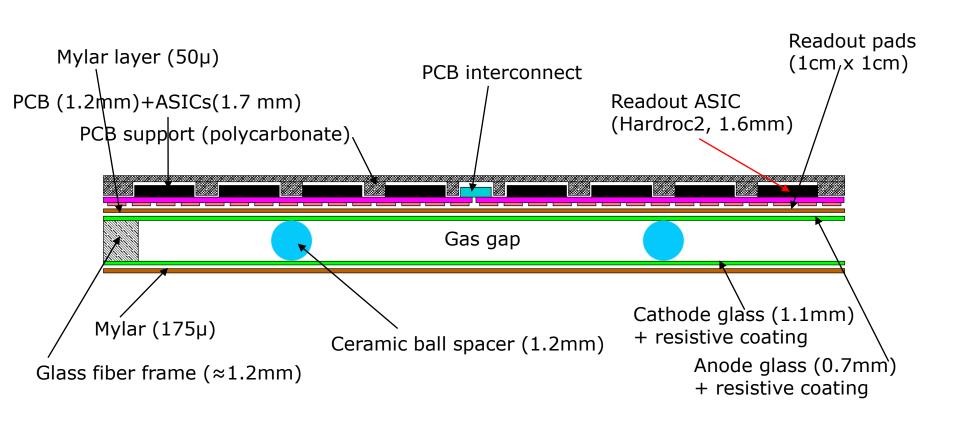
- -homogeneity for large surfaces
- -Thickness of only few mms
- -Services from one side
- -Embedded electronics



A prototype with 48 GRPC of 1 m2 was conceived as a demonstrator

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Cross-section of Lyon 1m² glass RPCs



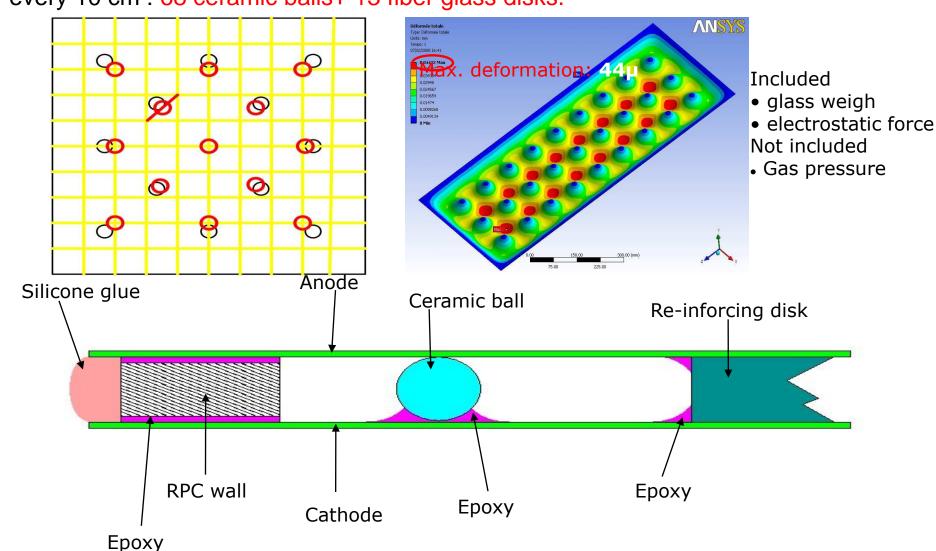
Total thickness: 6.0mm

The choice of ceramic balls rather than fishing lines aims at reducing both dead zones and noise.

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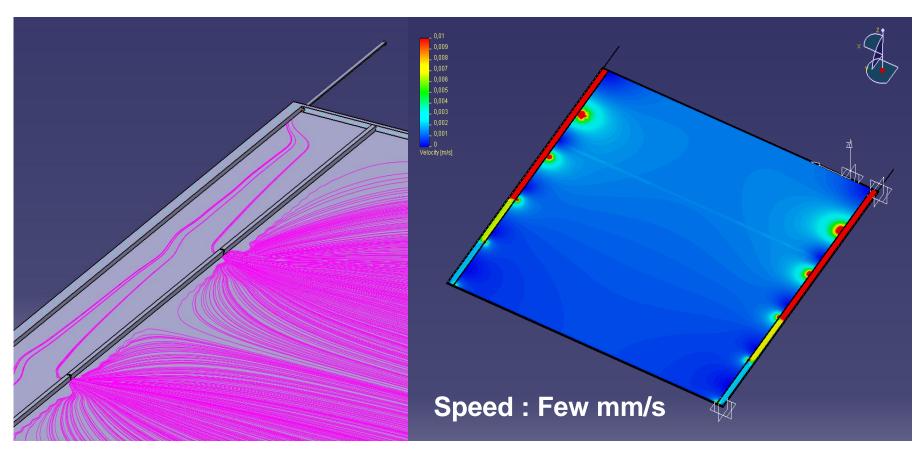
Homogeneity study

To maintain the same distance between the two glass plates, spacer are used every 10 cm: 68 ceramic balls+ 13 fiber glass disks.



Gas distribution system

The services being on one side of the detector, a new gas distribution design is used. It allows to distribute the gas uniformly in the large chamber.



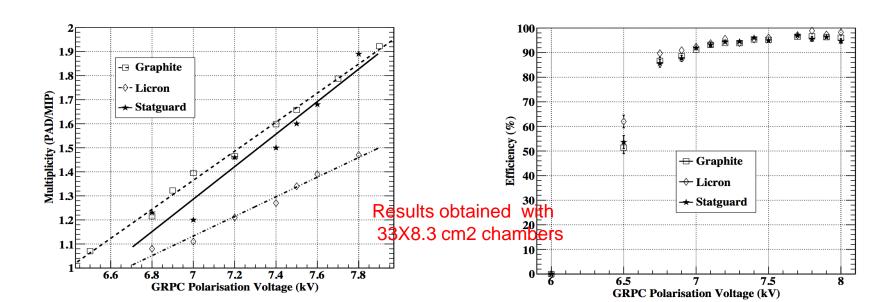
When diffusion is included → Homogeneity is expected to be even better
A test using Kr83m radioactive gas is scheduled to monitor online the gas distribution

Resistive coating study

The resistive coating is needed to apply the HV on the two glass plates (electrodes). The resistivity value of this coating plays an important rôle of the pad multiplicity. The higher the resistivity the lower the multiplicity

Three kinds of coatings were tested:

	Licron	Statguard	Colloidal	Colloidal
			Graphite type I	Graphite type II
Surface resistivity $(M\Omega/\Box)$	~20	1-10	~0.5	Depends on mix ratio; choose ~ 0.7
Best application method	Spray	Brush	Silk screen printing	Silk screen printing



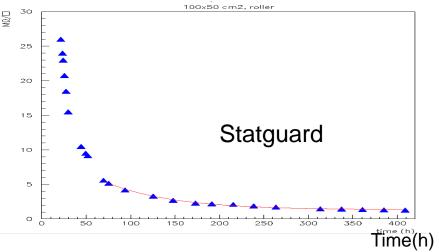
Resistive coating study

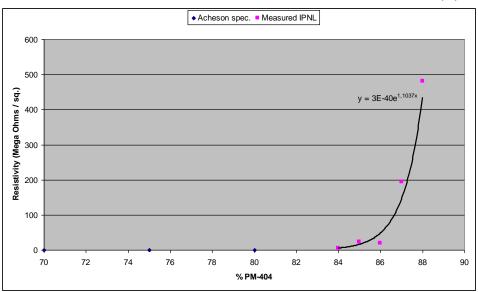
Licron and Statguard are more appropriate for low pad multiplicity. However:

Licron: Loss of HV connection over time (1-2 months)

Statguard: long time constant for stable resistivity (2 weeks), poor homogeneity

The colloidal graphite of type II is less expensive and allows to choose the needed resistivity even if this is a delicate operation





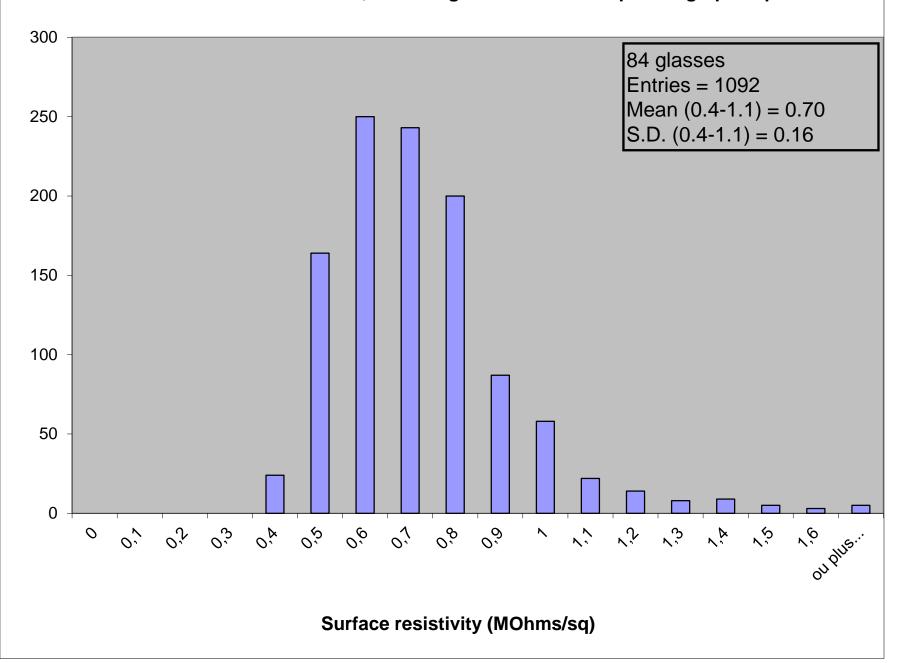
Measured resistivity as a function of the mix ratio

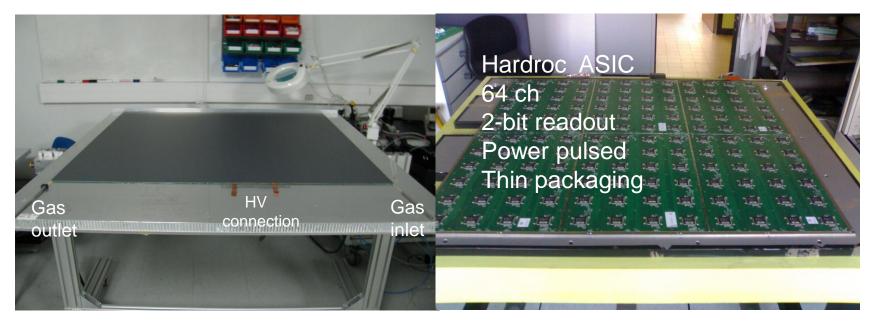




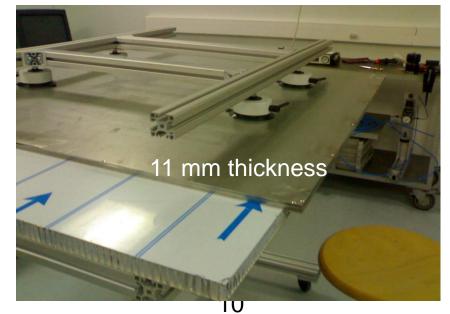
Silk-screen print method provides very good uniformity

All batches, excluding batch 2: two-component graphite paint



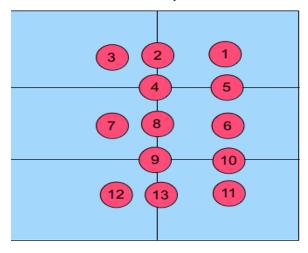






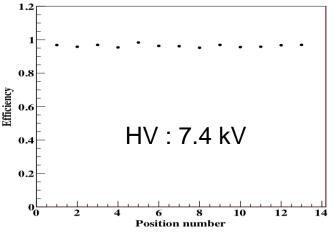


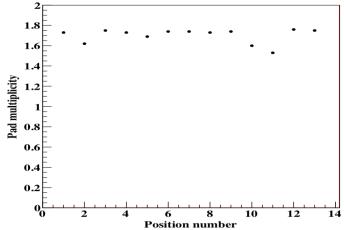
A full cassette was successfully tested at T9-PS May 2010 and H4-SPS in September 2010



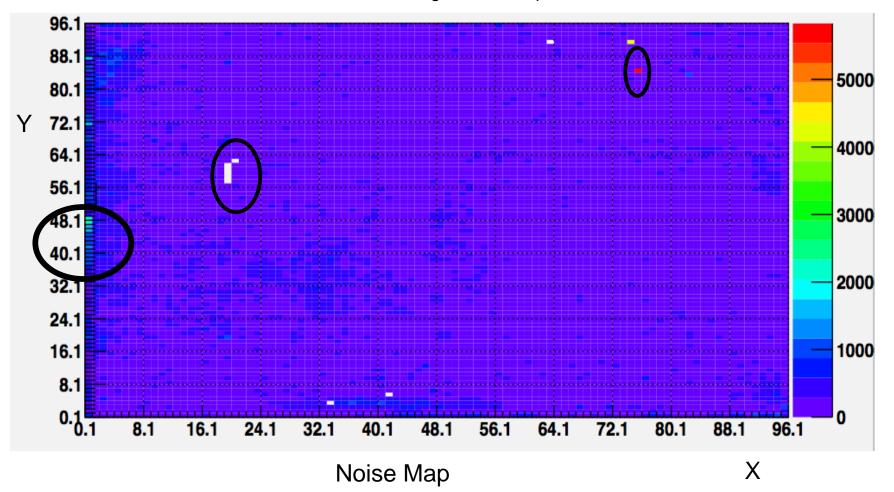


Gas mixture TFE:94.5 % Isobutane: 5 % SF6:0.5 %

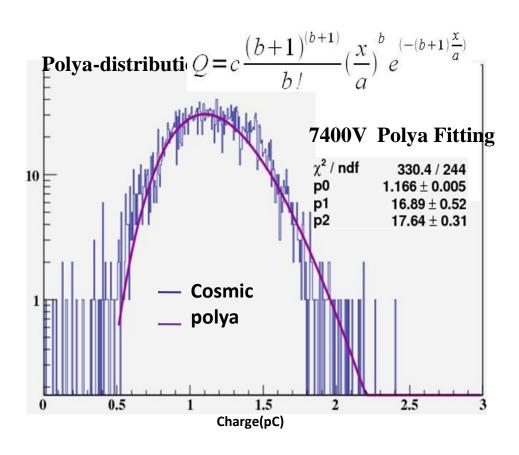




Noise was measured and found to be < 1 Hz/cm2 outside the channeling tubes and HV connection zones. Some chambers have however noise on the edges but this problem is well identified

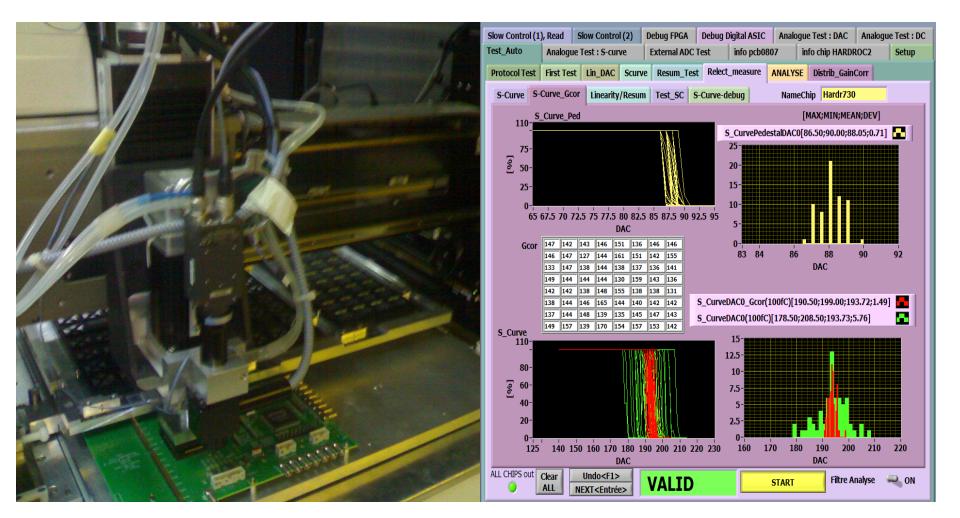


Charge spectrum of our detector was carefully studied and understood. Polya distribution is successfully used to describe the data

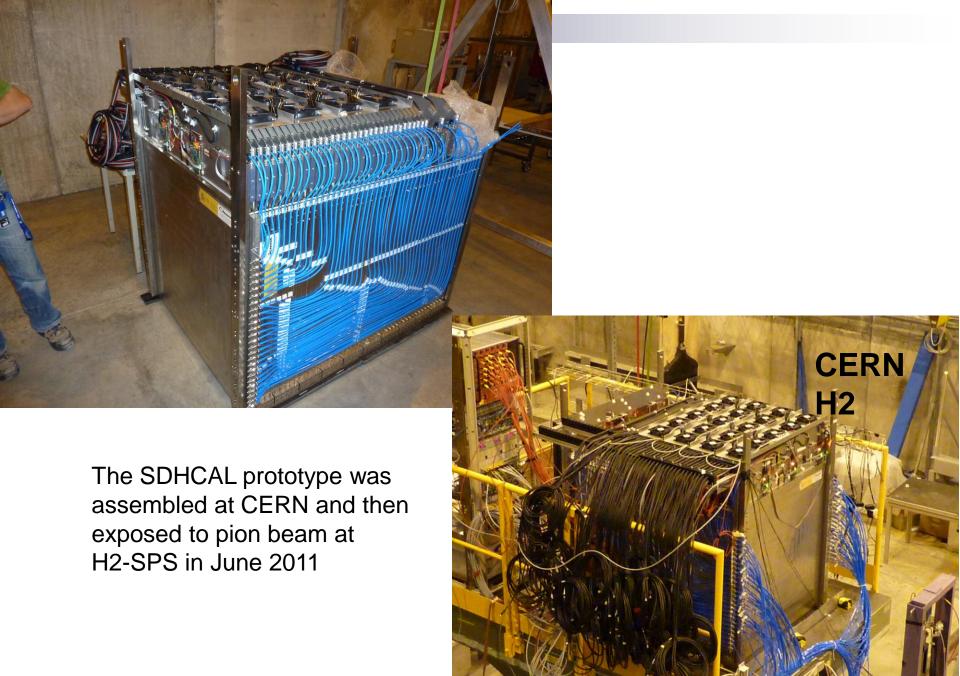


Electonics: ASICs stand test

A robot was used to test the 10500 ASICs
The procedure allows to select the good ASICs and calibrate them
Yield 93%







Prototype data acquisition

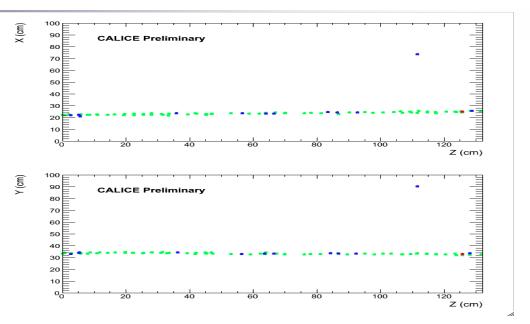
Muons are used to study the GRPCs behaviour during the TB

HV: 6.9 kV

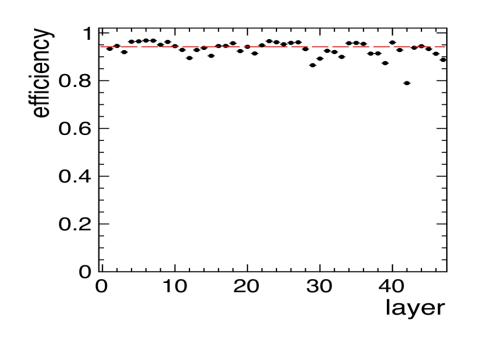
Gas flow: 2 l/h

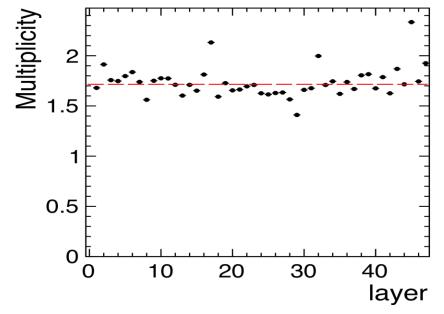
Gas mixture:

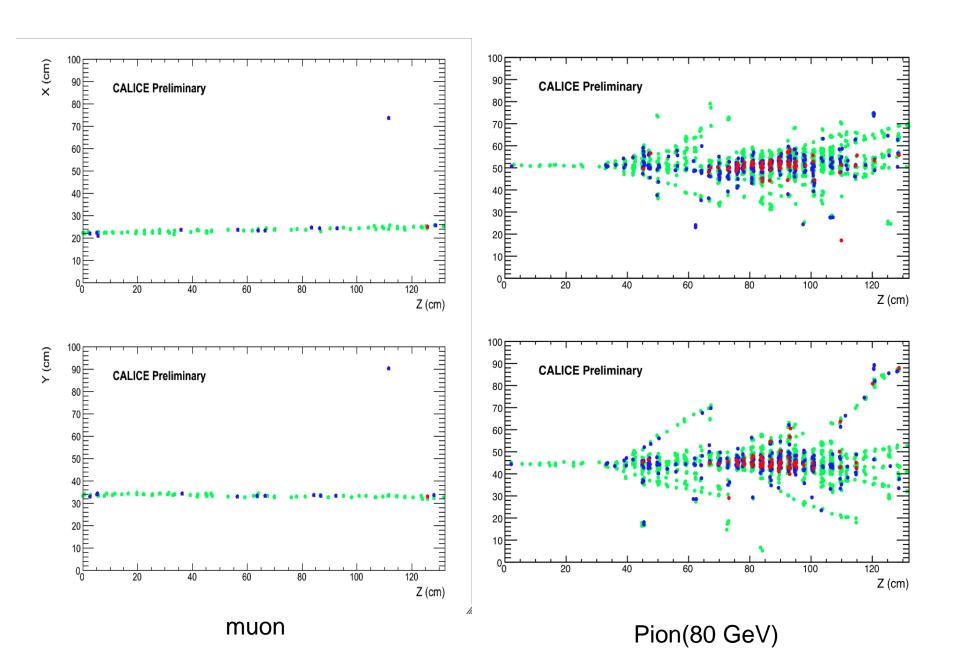
93% R134A, 5% CO_{2.} 2% SF₆



Colours correspond to the three thresholds: Green (100 fC), Blue (5 pC), Red (15 pC)







BACKUP

A GRPC (33X50 cm2) was tested using the same readout electronics in a 3-Tesla magnet in the H2-SPS beam line. No effect was found.

