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# Production of RHIC-STAR TOF MRPC & collaboration with IPNL and LAL

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# STAR Detector and Upgrades

MRPC ToF barrel

MTD

EMC barrel

EMC End Cap

RPSD

FMS

F $\pi^0$ S

PMD

finished

ongoing

HFT: Si-pixels; IST: Si-strips; FGT: GEM-layers  
Integrated Tracking Upgrades

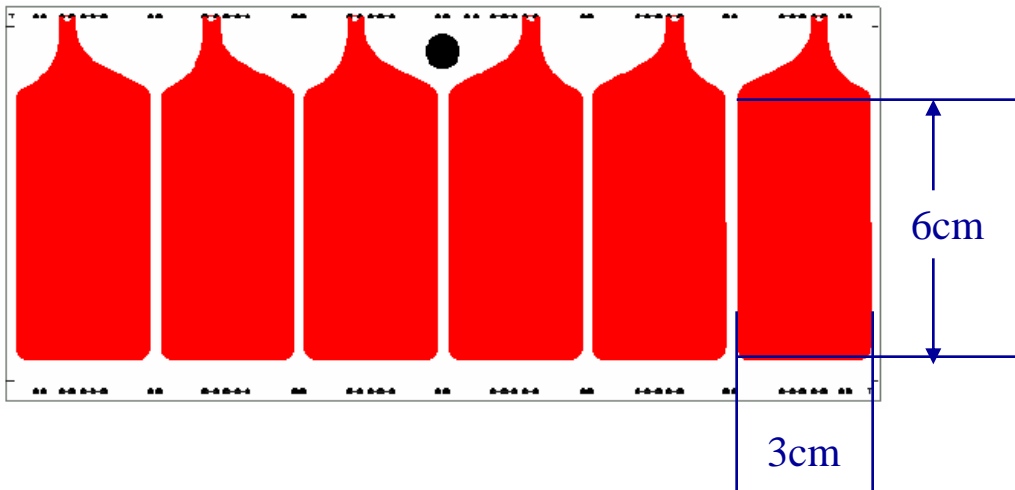
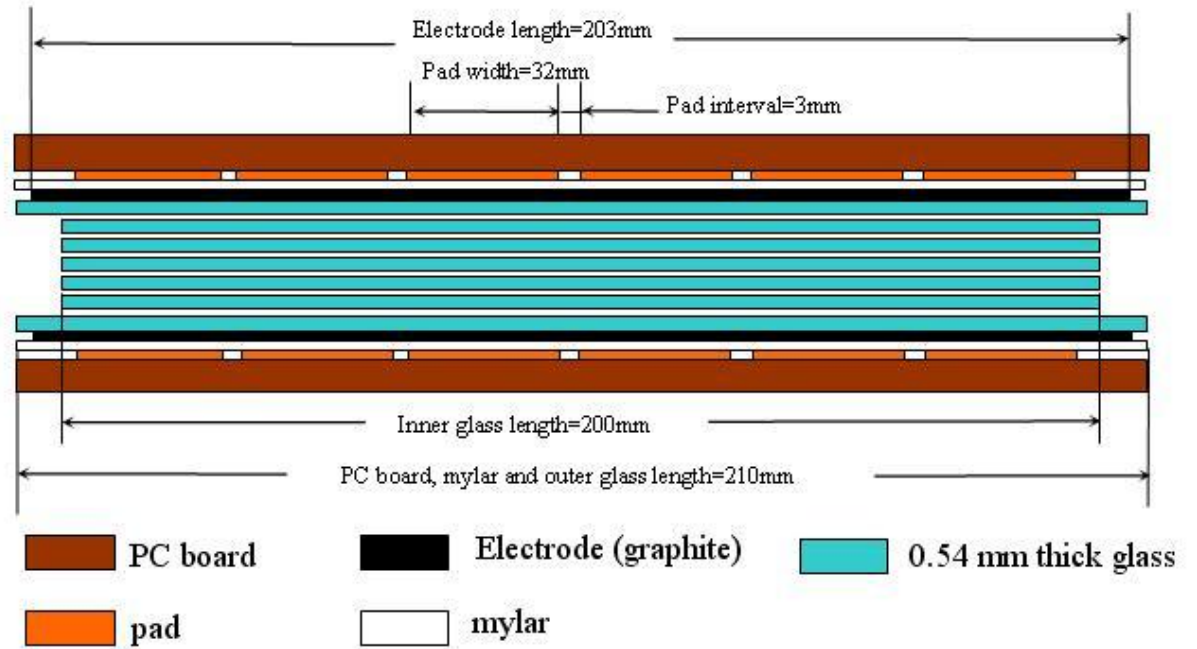
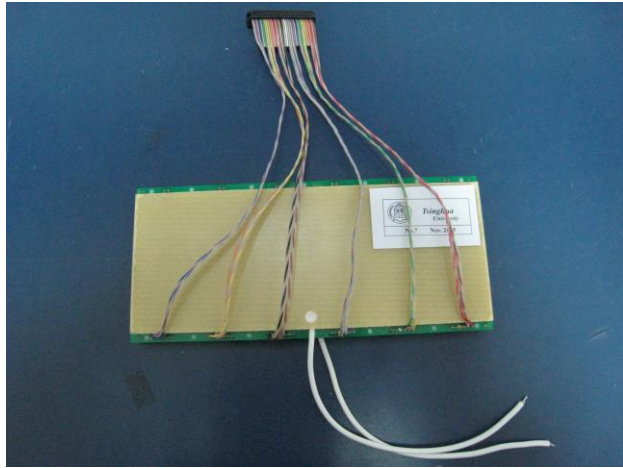
- DAQ1000
- TPC FEE
- MTD
- Soft  $\gamma$





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# MRPC used in STAR barrel TOF



**Glass:  $10^{12}$ - $10^{13}$   $\Omega$ .cm**

**Carbon tape: 100k  $\Omega$ /□**

**Gas gap:  $6 \times 0.22$ mm**

**Working gas: 95% F134a+5% iso-butane**

**Time resolution: 80 ps**

**Efficiency >90%**

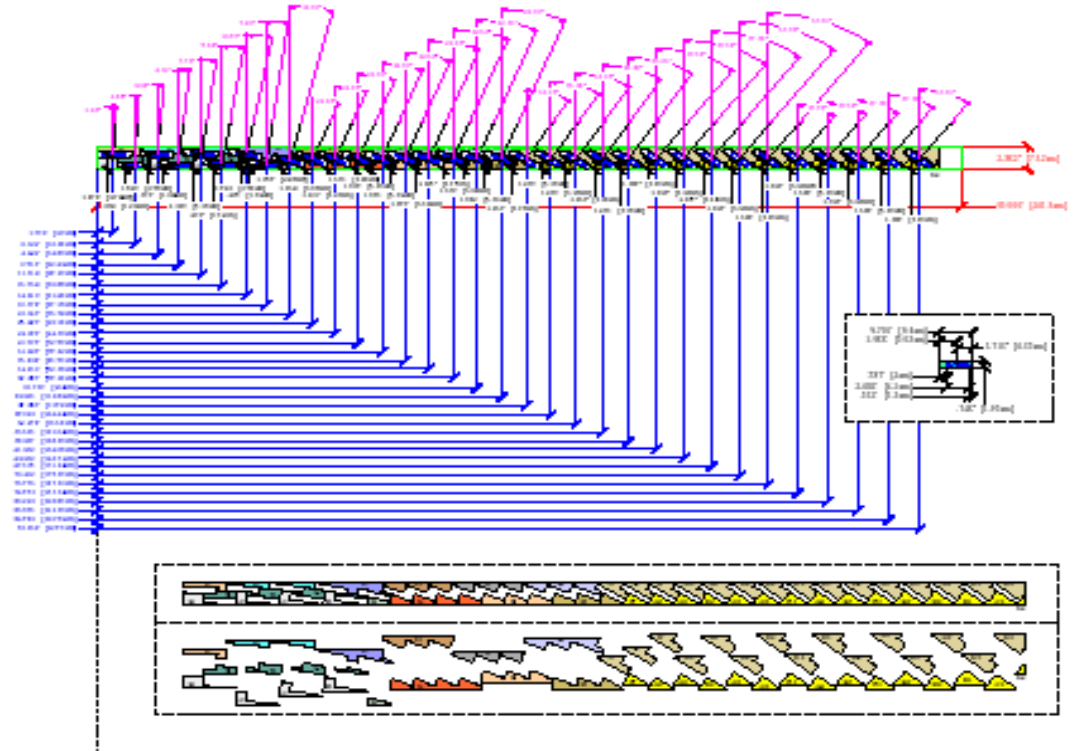
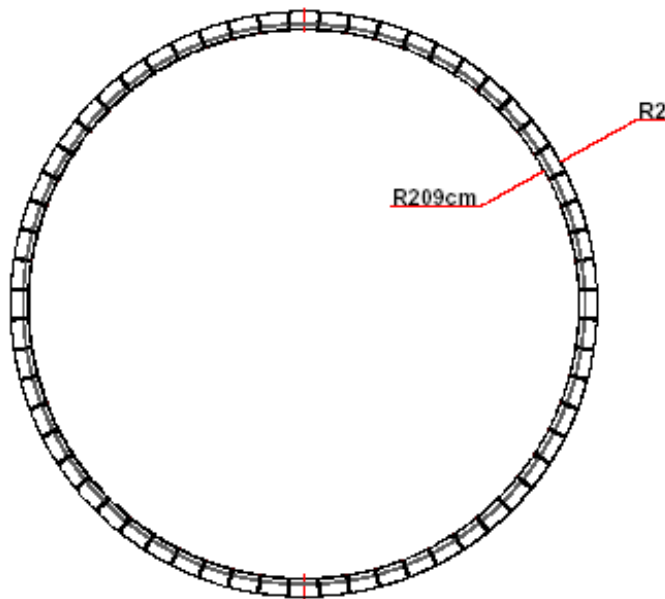
**Rates capability: <1kHz/cm<sup>2</sup>!**





# Layout of STAR barrel TOF

STAR-TOF<sub>r</sub> 在 $\phi$ 方向有 120 个 Tray (其中正负各 60 个), 每个 Tray 所张的 $\phi$ 角为 60 度。



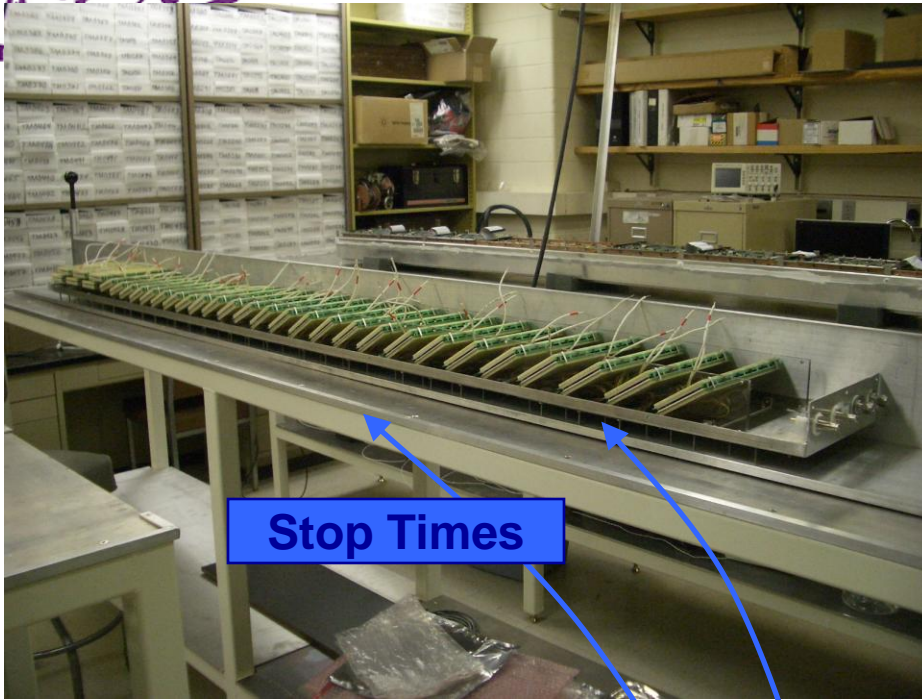
Each tray consists of 32 MRPCs, total number of MRPCs of 126 trays is about 4032.





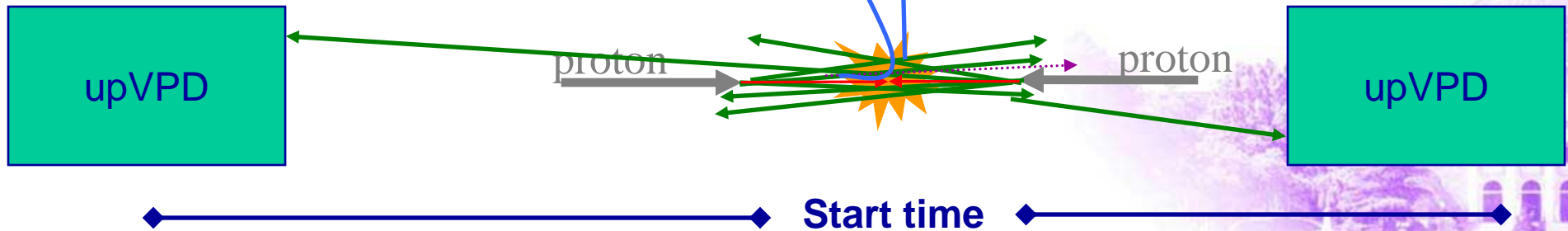
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Tsiri



32 modules / tray

This kind of alignment for better efficiency





# MRPC Production Milestones

	2006						2007						2008			
	1/2	3/4	5/6	7/8	9/10	11/12	1/2	3/4	5/6	7/8	9/10	11/12	1/2	3/4	5/6	7/8
<b>Prod Start</b>																
<b>132 MRPCs</b>		→														
<b>768 MRPCs</b>		→														
<b>1856 MRPCs</b>		→														
<b>2944 MRPCs</b>		→														
<b>4032 MRPCs</b>		→														

**Beijing, Tsinghua University: 70% of total 4032 modules.  
Hefei, USTC: the other 30% modules.**





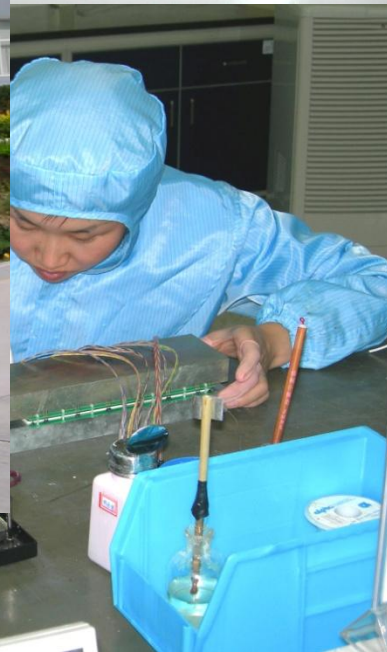
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# STAR MRPC workshop

Outer scene of the workshop



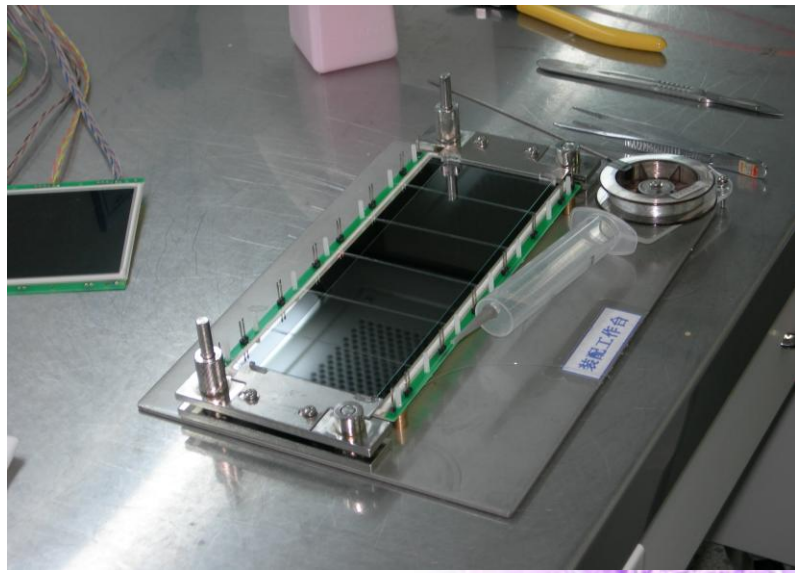
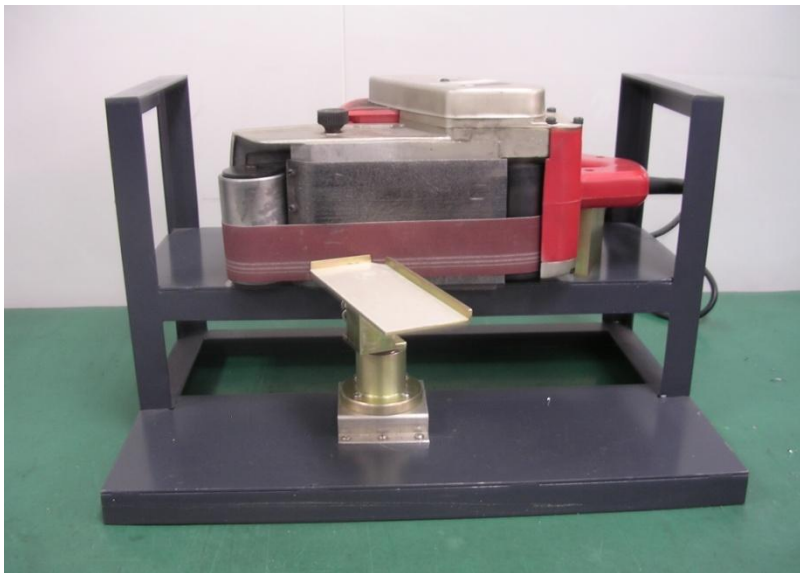
2003 9 11





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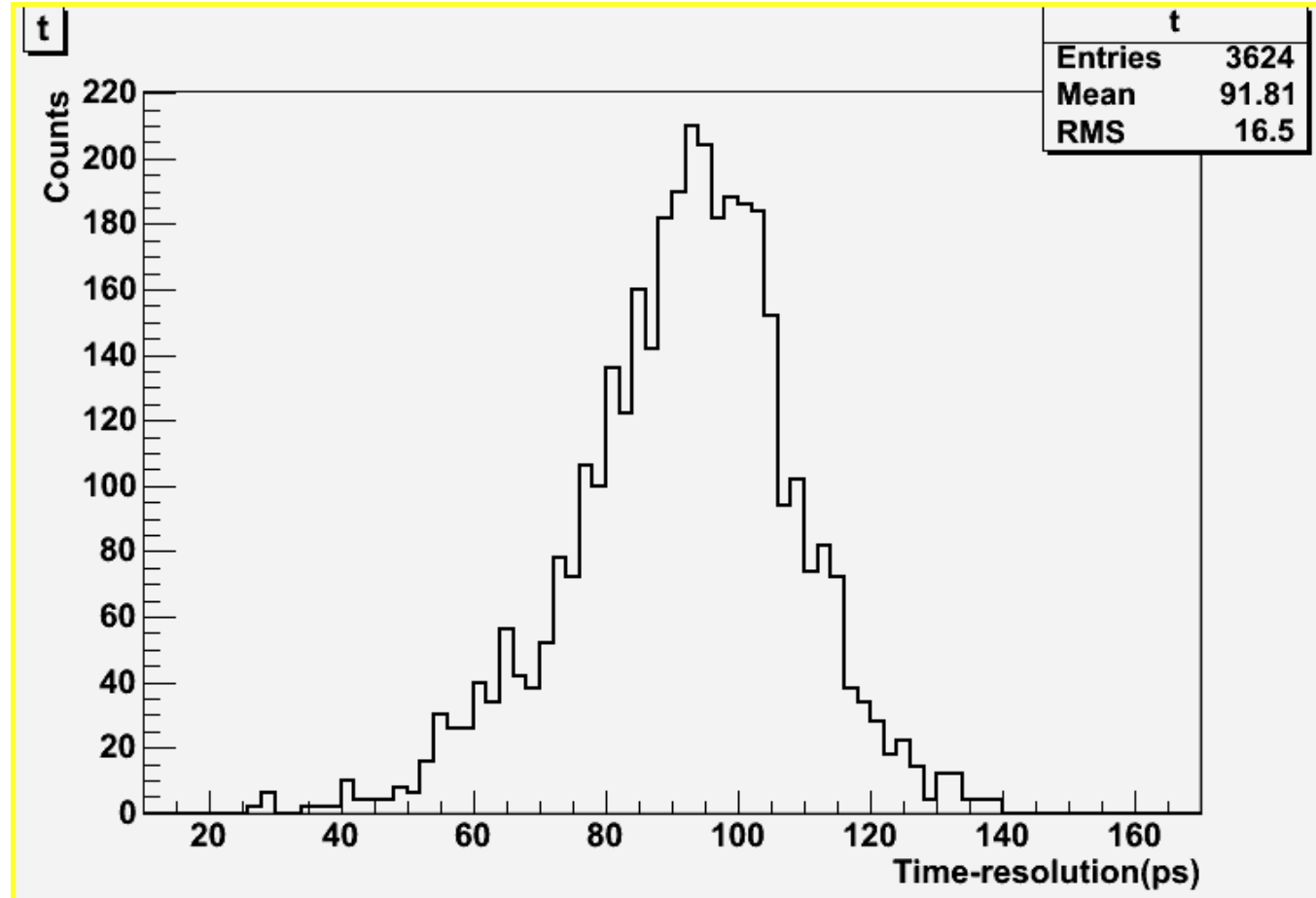
# Production tools



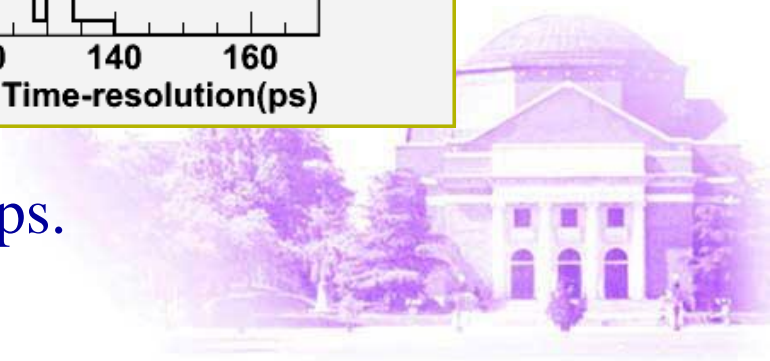




# Time resolution of 604 modules

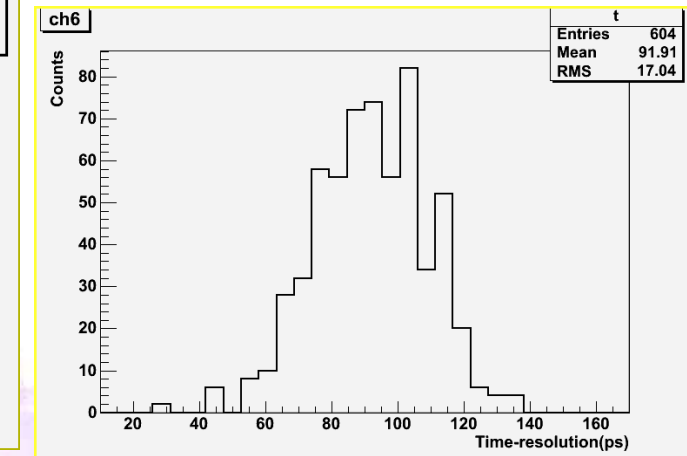
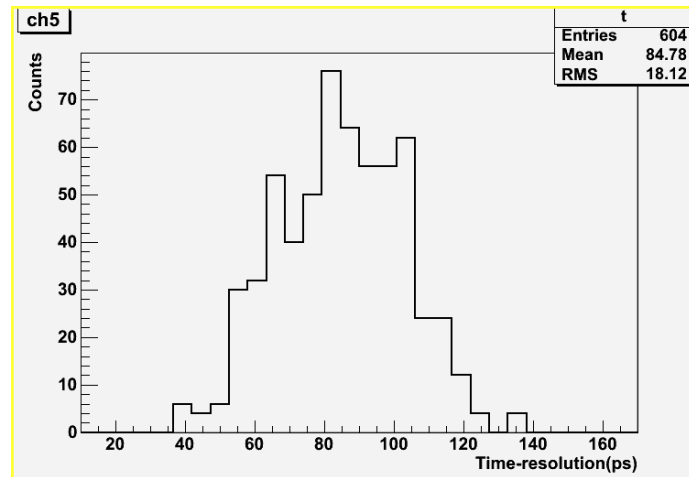
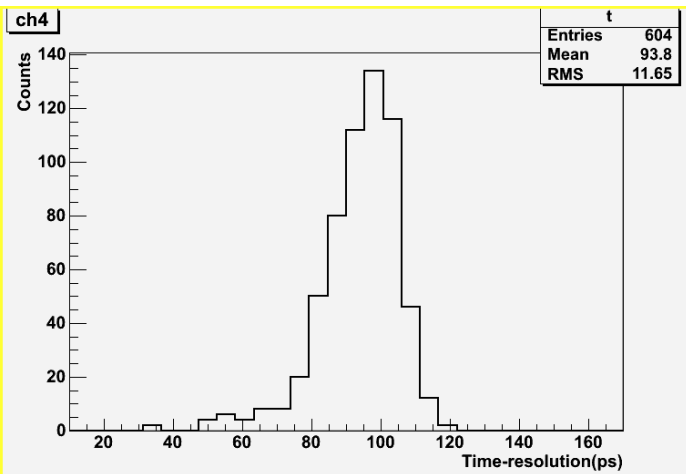
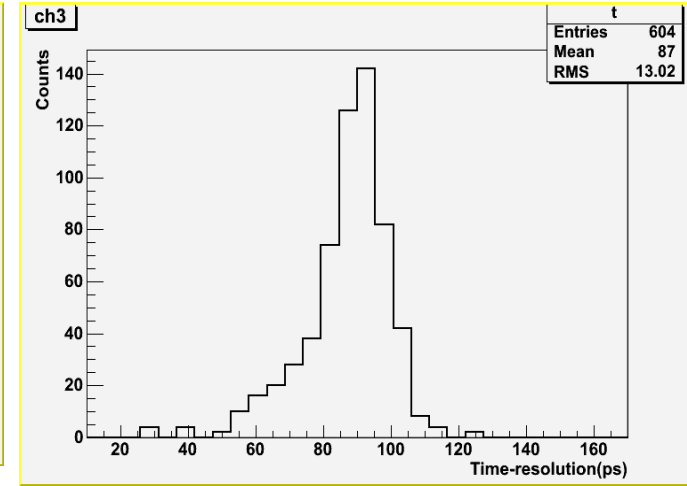
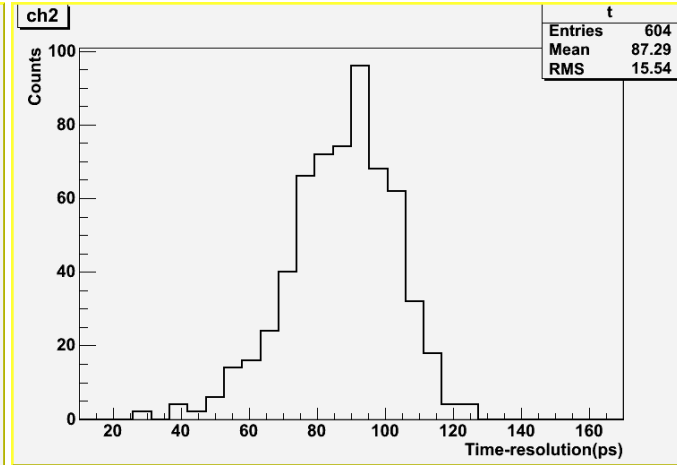
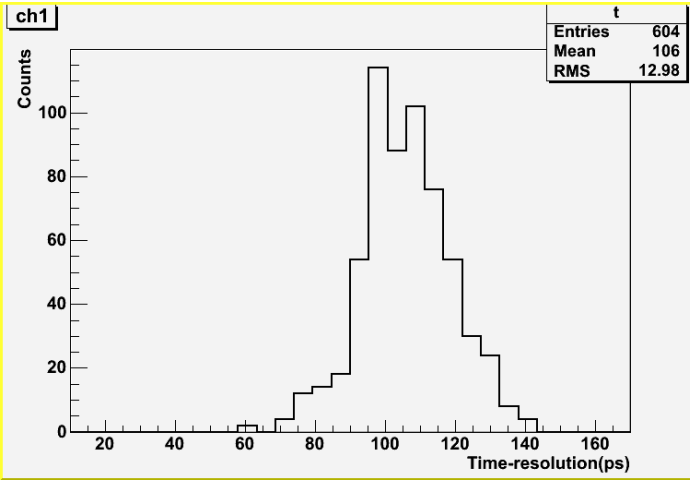


Average time resolution is about 92ps.



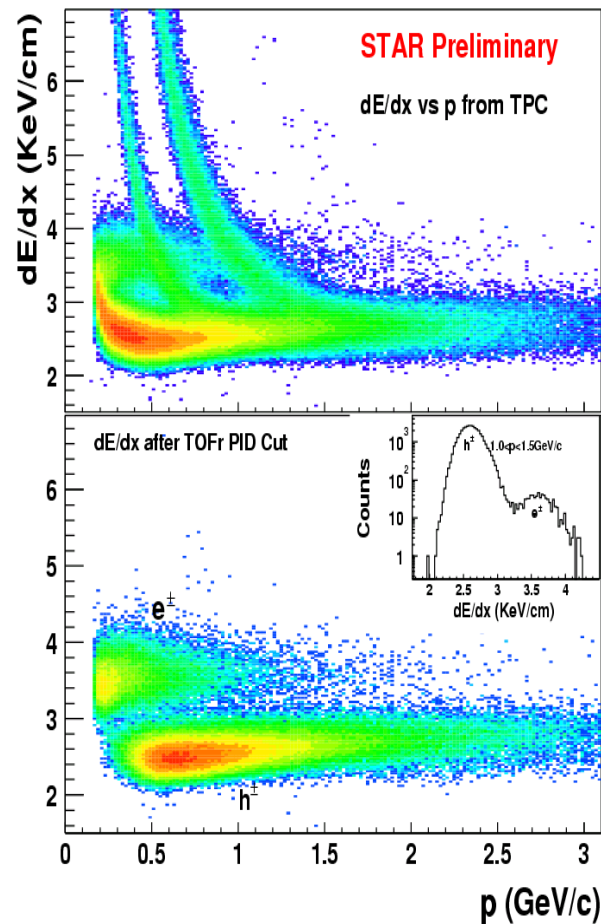
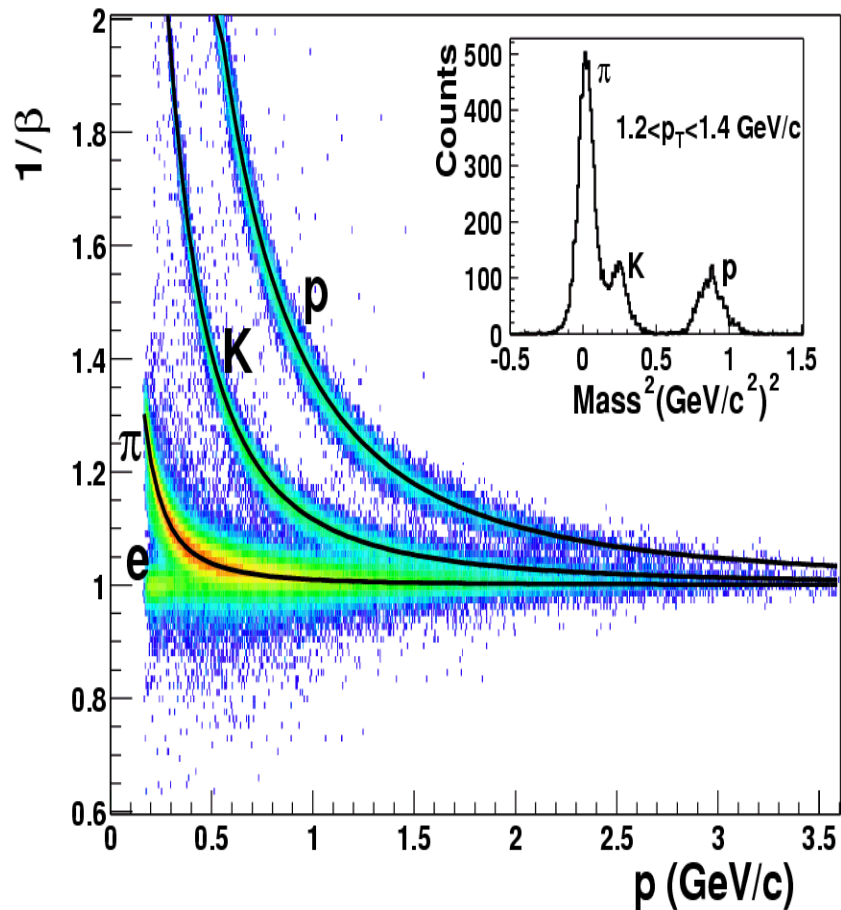


# Time resolution of each channel





# STAR-TOF PID



PID:

$\pi/K/p$ : 1.7 GeV/c

$p$ .vs. $(\pi+K)$ : 3 GeV/c

Clean electron PID can be obtained up to  $P_T < 3 \text{ GeV}/c$ .  $\rightarrow$  This is used to measure the semileptonic decay of open charm.



# TOF Time Resolution Summary

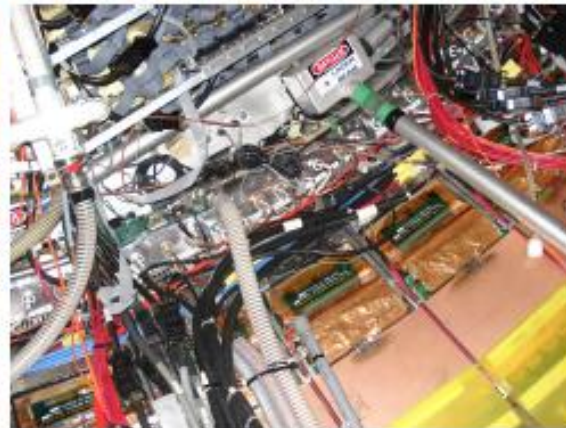
## Run-III to run-V

Operation conditions		Time Resolution (ps)			
		pVPD	TOFr (overall)	TOFr (stop)	
Run III	200GeV d+Au	~ 85	~ 120	~ 85	
	200GeV p+p	~ 140	~ 160	~ 80	
Run IV	62GeV (Au+Au)	~ 55	~ 105	~ 89	
	200GeV (Au+Au)	FF/RFF	~ 27	~ 86	~ 82
		HF	~ 20	~ 82	~ 80
Run V	200GeV Cu+Cu (ToT)	~ 50	~ 92	~ 75	
	62GeV Cu+Cu (ToT)	~ 82	~ 125	~ 94	



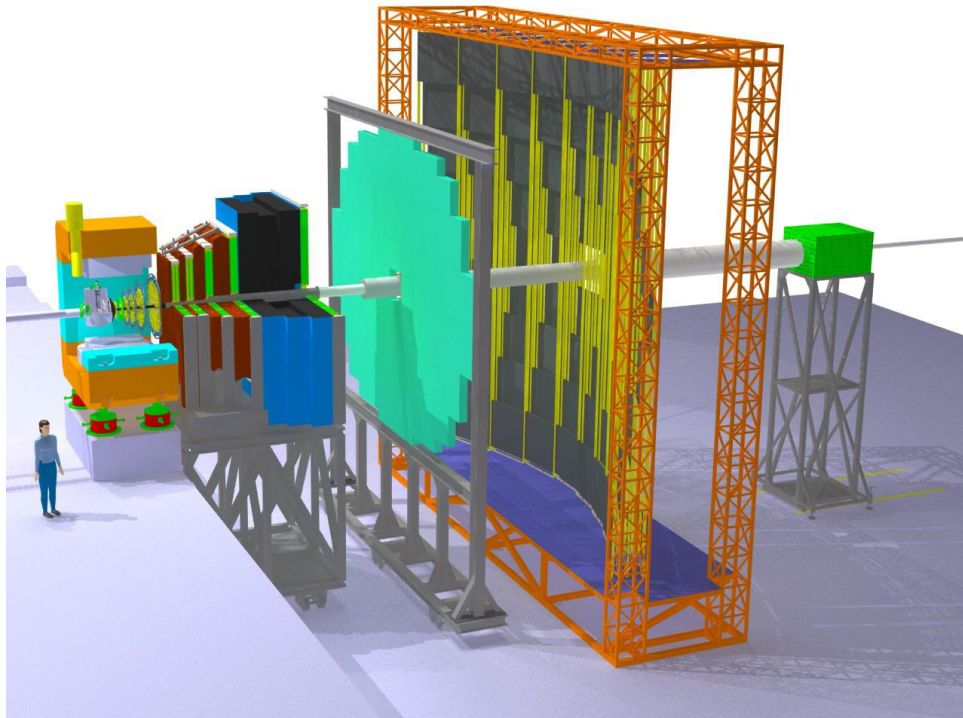


# STAR ToF Installation (Fall 2008)





# Compressed Baryonic Matter @ FAIR



- **Challenges:**

- high rate  $\approx 20 \text{ kHz/cm}^2$
- good time resolution  $< 100 \text{ ps}$
- economic (price!)

- **Possible solution:**

- low resistivity glass  $< 10^{10} \Omega\text{cm}$

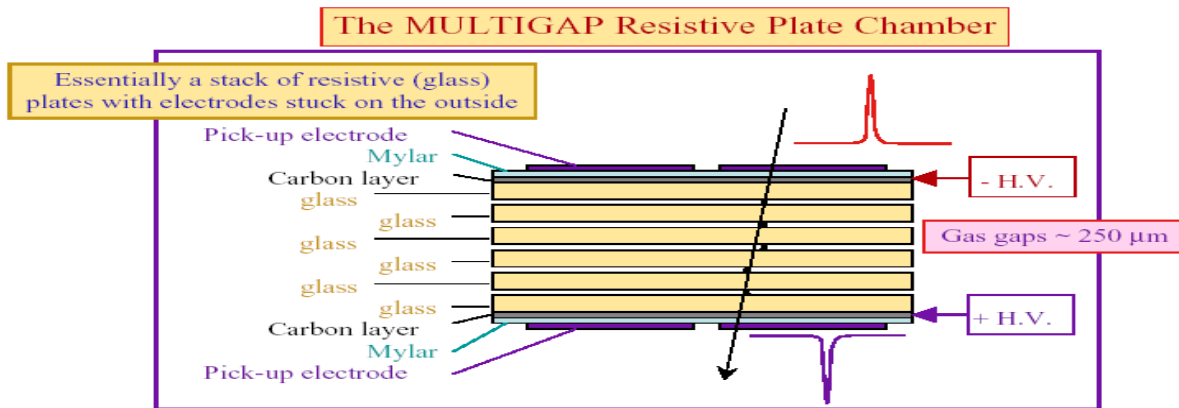
- **Problems:**

- large quantity of glass needed, detector area  $\approx 170\text{m}^2$
- constant resistivity over whole plate
- surface quality like float glass needed

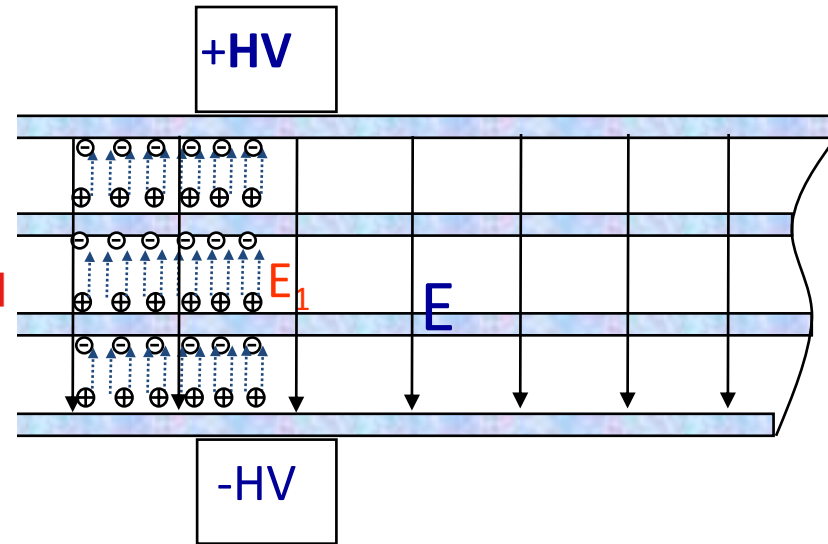




# Bulk resistivity of electrodes determine the rate capability of MRPC



Note 1: internal glass plates electrically floating - take and keep correct voltage by electrostatics and flow of electrons and ions produced in gas avalanches  
 Note 2: resistive plates transparent to fast signals - induced signals on external electrodes is sum of signals from all gaps



Lower resistivity accelerates the neutralisation of charge on the glass, so it speed up the recovery of electric field in gas gap.

$$k = k_0 / \rho d$$

$\rho$ -resistivity

$d$ -glass thickness





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# Semiconductive glass



Semiconductive glass

300mm\*85mm\*0.7mm

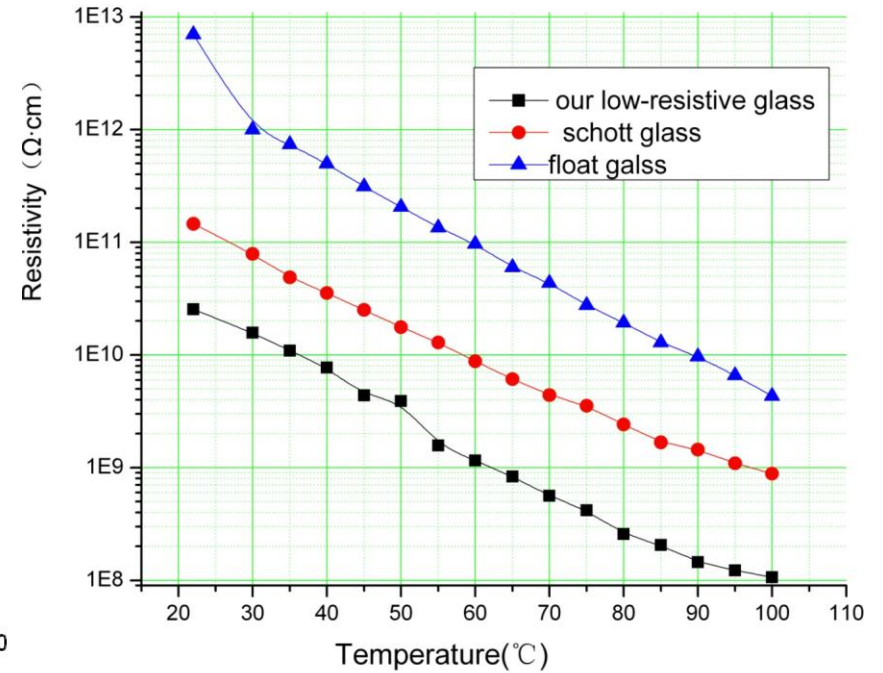
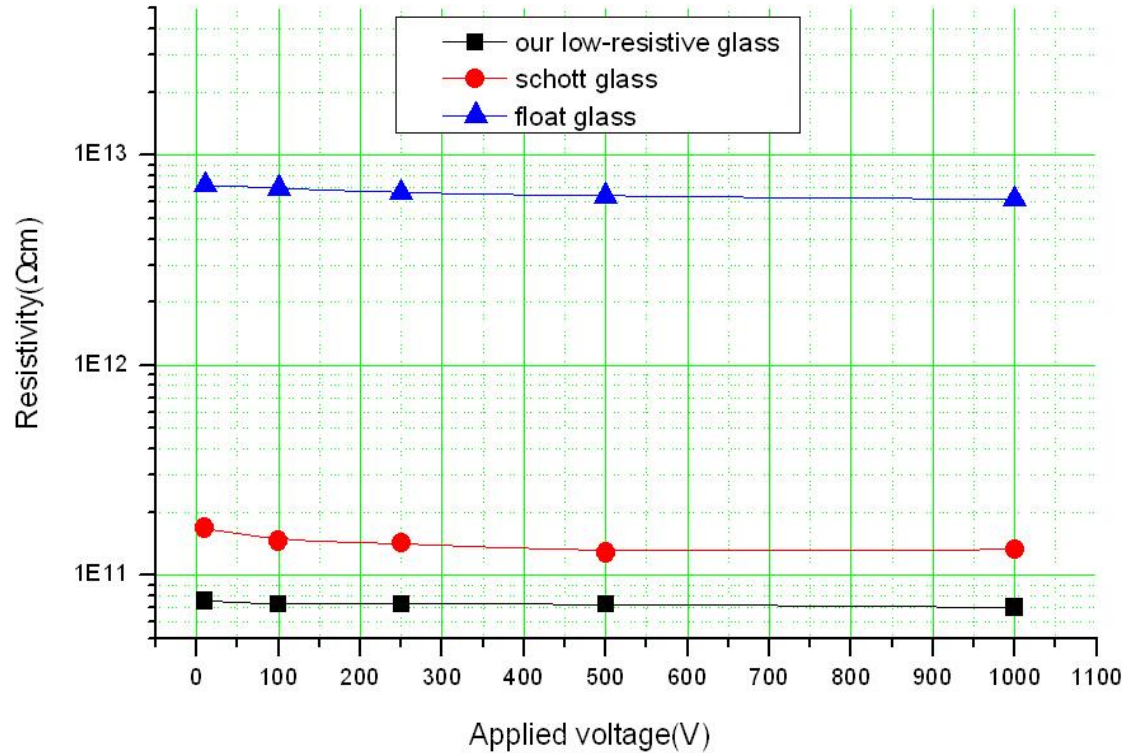
Bulk resistivity:  $\sim 10^{10}\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$





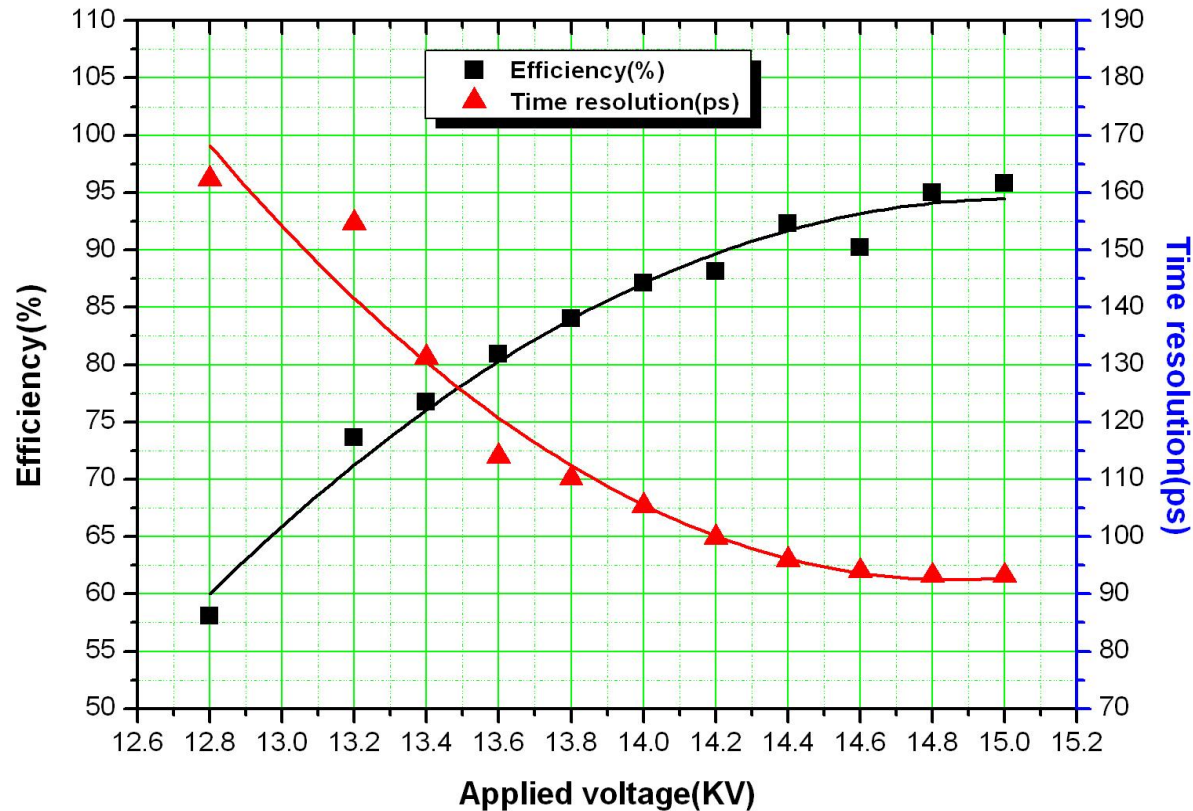


# Resistivity changes with temperature



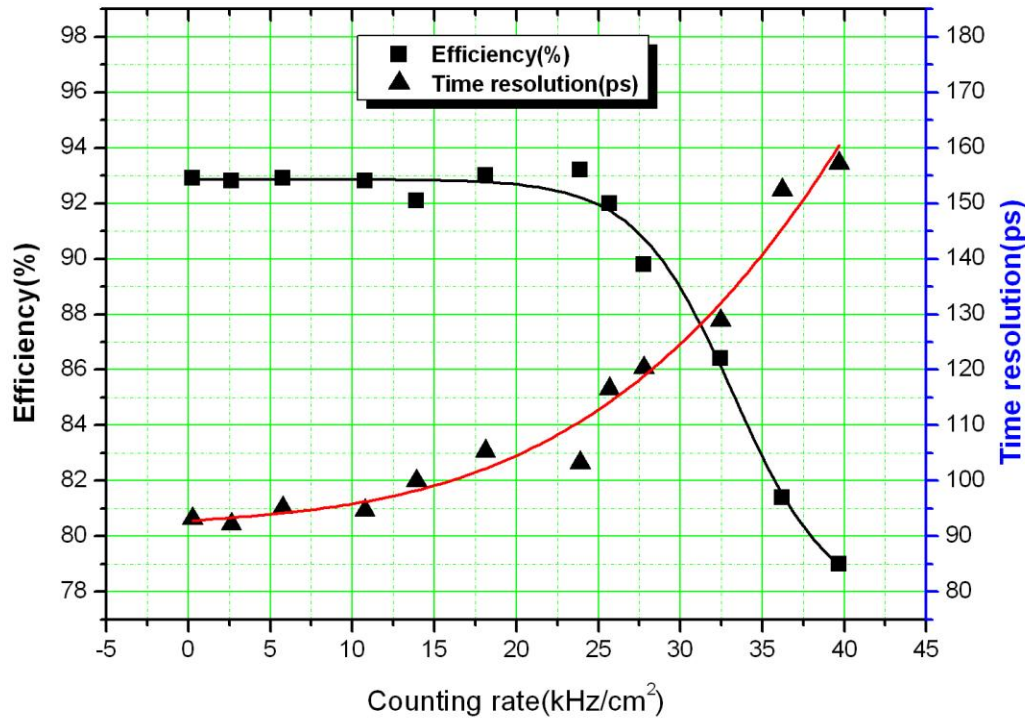


# Efficiency and time resolution as a function of the applied voltage





# Efficiency and time resolution of MRPC



The rate capability can reach up to 28kHz/cm<sup>2</sup>, while keeping an efficiency larger than 90% and a time resolution below 120ps.





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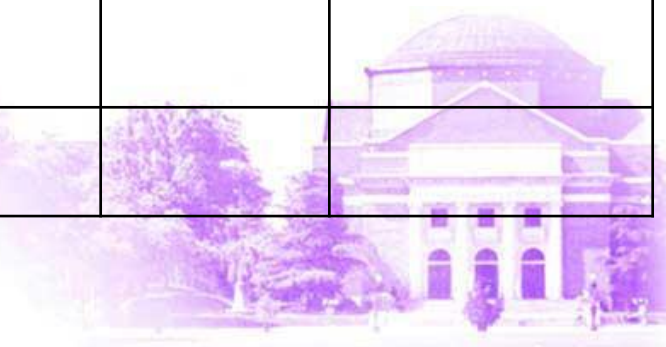
## **HDCAL collaboration**

- **Development of high rate digital hadronic calorimeter**
- **Tsinghua' s work:**
  - Study and production of semiconductive glass
  - Development of detector
  - Beam test and data analysis
  - electronics board designing
- **This kind of development is very important since it enables the GRPC to be an ideal detector for both the barrel and end-cap regions of the future HCA L**





ID: Title	<b>ILC-TSU-IPNL-CALICE: Development of high rate digital hadronic calorimeter</b>					
<b>Members</b>	<b>French Group</b>			<b>Chinese Group</b>		
	<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>
	<u>Leader:</u> Imad Laktineh	Prof.	IPNL/IN2P3	<u>Leader:</u> Yi Wang	Prof.	Tsinghua U
	Muriel Vander Knockt	Dr	IPNL/IN2P3	Qian Yue	Prof.	Tsinghua U
	Robert Kieffer	student	IPNL/IN2P3	Zhi Deng	Lecture	Tsinghua U
	Nick Lumb	Eng.	IPNL/IN2P3			
	Christope de la Taille	Eng.	LAL/IN2P3	Jin Ye	student	Tsinghua U
	Hervé Mathez	Eng	IPNL/IN2P3	Jingbo Wang	student	Tsinghua U





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### Funding from France

Description	Euro/unit	Nb of units	Total (euros)	Requested to:
Student stay in France	1000/month	6 months	6000	IN2P3
Visit to China	150/day	36 days	5400	
Travels	1000	6 travel	6000	
Total			17400	

### Funding from China

Description	Yuan/Unit	Nb of units	Total (Yuan)	Requested to:
Travel cost (Yi Wang, Qian Yue, Zhi Deng)	10000	5 travel	50000	Tsinghua
Stay cost (Yi Wang, Qian Yue, Zhi Deng )	1200/day	5*7days	42000	Tsinghua
Total			92000	





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*Thank you !!*

