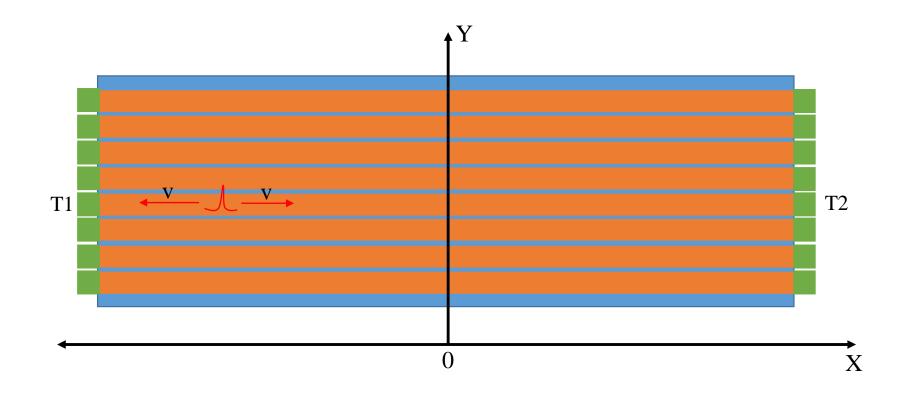


#### **R&D on Double-end Readout RPC for ATLAS Phase-II Upgrade**

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2020.02.11

#### General Idea



Reconstruct the hit position:

Y: The strip which propagates the signal(pulse)

X: (T1-T2)\*v/2

v is the transmission speed that need to be calculated.

#### Introduction of detector components

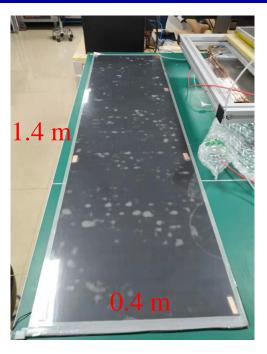
- ➢ Glass RPC produced locally @USTC.
  - Surface: 140cm \* 40cm
  - Glued by epoxy adhesive
- ➢ Honeycomb readout panel.
  - ~3.5 mm thickness totally
  - Honeycomb paper as medium
  - Characteristic impedance(assembled): **19.5 ohm**
- ➢ USTC front-end board.
  - Working voltage: 2.7V~3.3V
  - Gain: 60(maximum)
  - 2 stages amplifier
  - Both analog(waveform) and digital(with discriminator) output
  - Only analog waveform output is tested now.

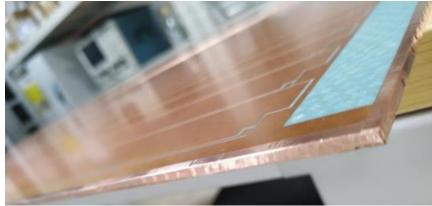
1 mm thickness glass with  $1 \sim 3 \times 10^{12}$  ohm.cm

1 mm thickness spacer and gas gap

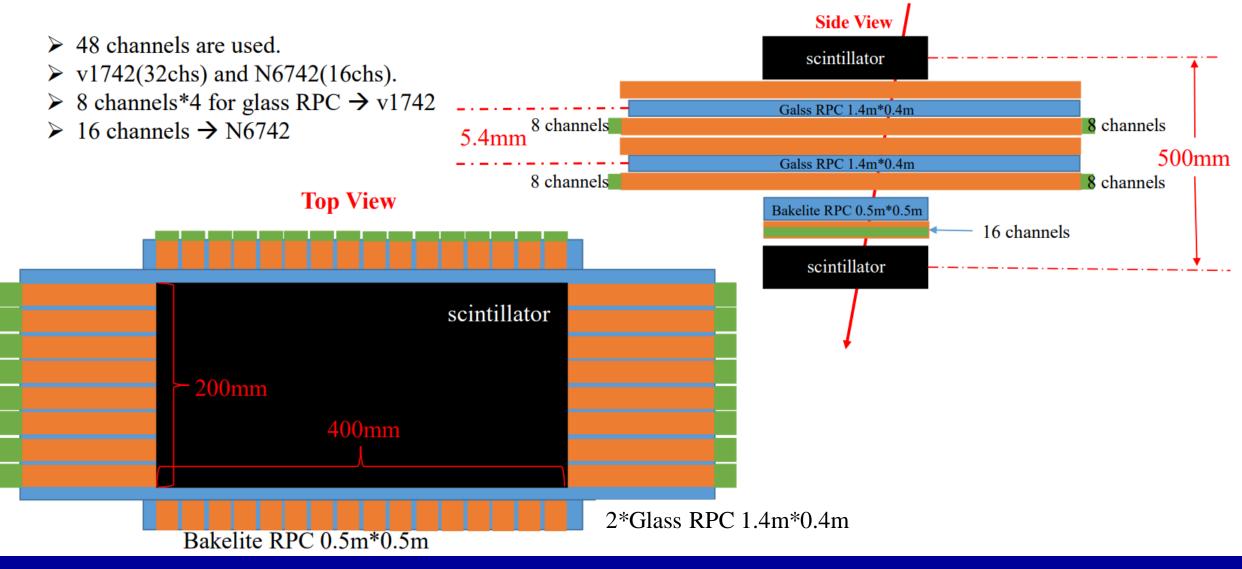
1 mm thickness glass with  $1 \sim 3 \times 10^{12}$  ohm.cm







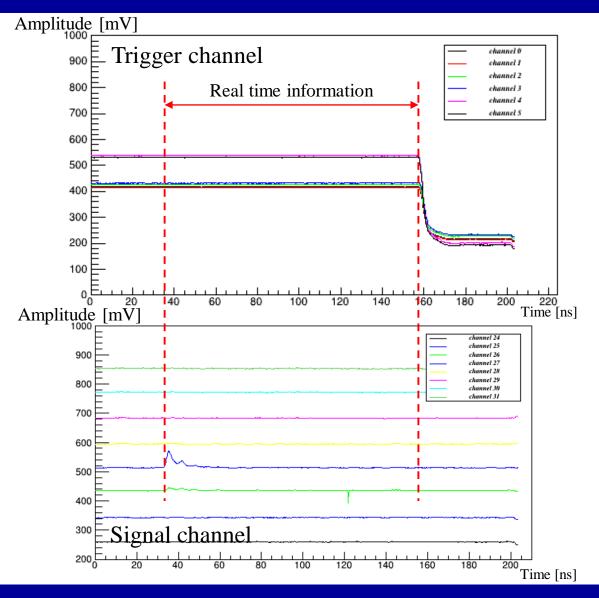
### Setup of System



### Waveform analysis

> Analysis method:

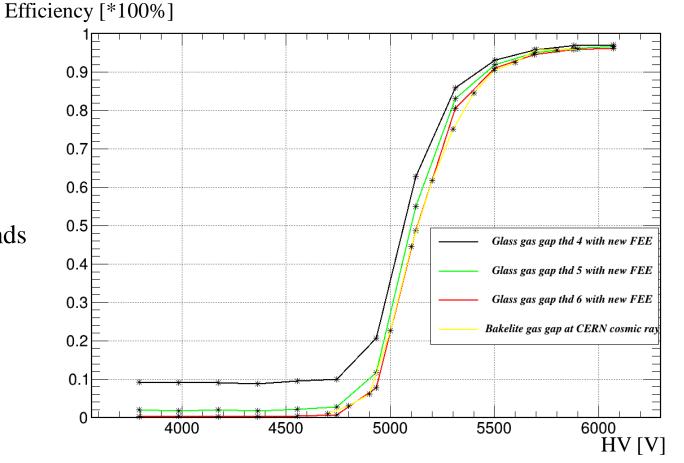
- 10<sup>th</sup> bin to 125<sup>th</sup> bin to calculate RMS and mean value
- 125<sup>th</sup> bin to 400<sup>th</sup> bin as signal region
- Threshold of trigger: 100 mV
- Threshold of reference RPC: 6 \* rms
- Threshold of test RPC: 4, 5, 6 \* rms
- Width of signal > 0.8 ns
- > Time of signal:
- Baseline of trigger channel are calculated channel by channel.
- Real time information are calculated based on time of trigger channel



### Efficiency

Efficiency calculation:

- Trigger: coincidence of 2 scintillators and reference bakelite RPC
- Number of trigger as denominator
- Signal: coincidence of 2 signals from both ends of fired strip
- Number of signal as numerator
- $\blacktriangleright$  Different threshold are tested: 4, 5, 6 rms
- High voltage is corrected by pressure

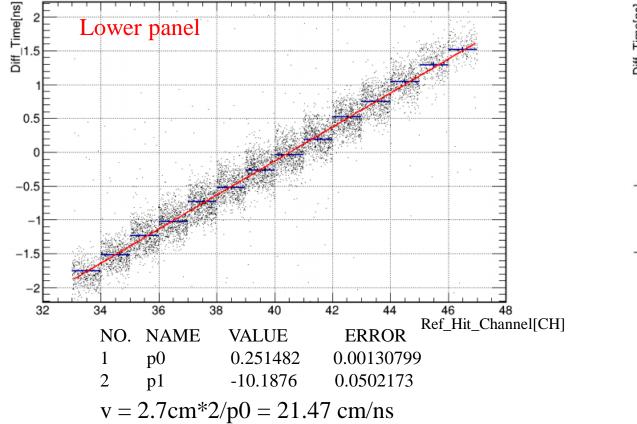


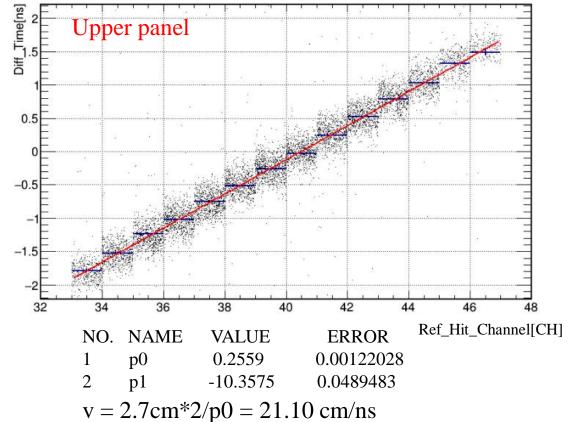
Result with 6\*rms is almost same as the CERN BB5 cosmic ray result.

### Transmission Speed

Hit position reconstructed by glass RPC vs Hit position reconstructed by bakelite RPC

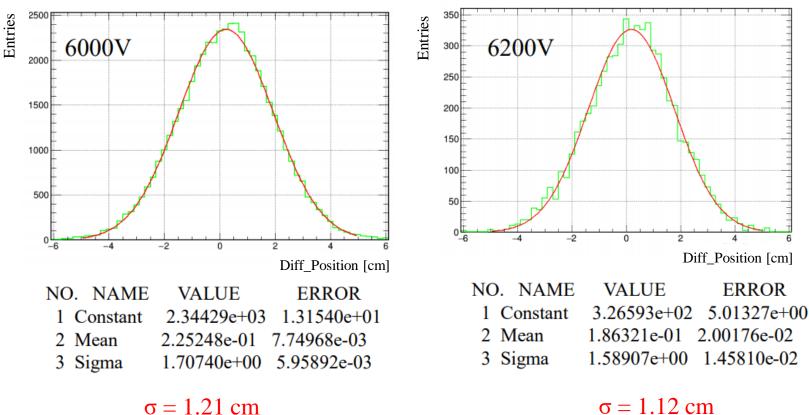
- ➤ Ref\_Hit\_Channel: The hit position found by the bakelite RPC.
- ➤ Diff\_Time: Time difference between 2 ends of every readout panel from glass RPC.



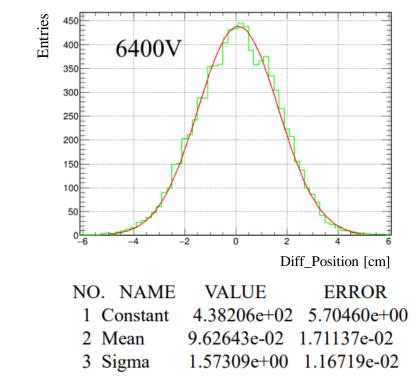


### Spatial Resolution(Constant Fraction Discrimination)

- $\succ$  According to the efficiency plateau, 6\*rms is used..
- > Time of 0.5 of the peak value is used.
- $\blacktriangleright$  According to the transmission speed, the 2 panels are almost same.



- Position is reconstructed by the time difference of 2 ends from the same panel. → (T1-T2)\*v/2
- Difference of position from 2 different panel is used to fit the sigma.



Feb. 11, 2020

Quanyin Li(USTC)

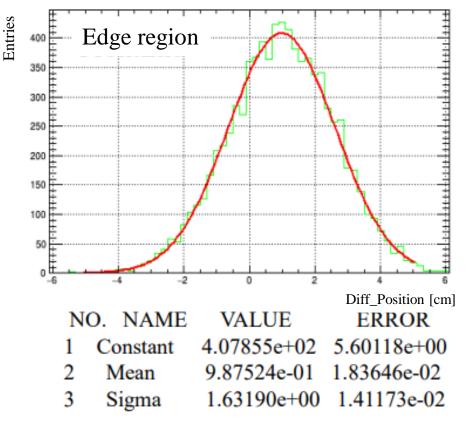
## Spatial Resolution(channel by channel)

- $\succ$  6\*rms and 6400V is used.
- $\succ$  Time of 0.5 of the peak value is used.
- ➤ According to the transmission speed, the 2 panels are almost same.
- Channel 0 and channel 7 are discarded.

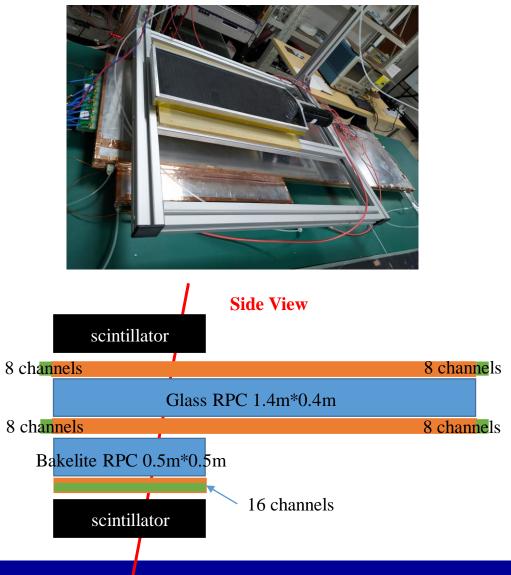
	ch1	ch2	Ch3	ch4	ch5	ch6
Constant	64.98	98.01	94.70	98.02	64.27	27.58
Mean	-0.10	-0.12	-0.11	0.71	0.25	-0.51
Sigma	1.49	1.48	1.55	1.49	1.58	1.55
Spatial Resolution	1.05 cm	1.04 cm	1.10 cm	1.05 cm	1.12 cm	1.10 cm

# Spatial Resolution(EdgeRegion)

- $\succ$  Test the performance at the edge region of detector.
- > Time of leading edge(0.5 of peak) is used.
- $\succ$  6400V and 6\*rms is used.

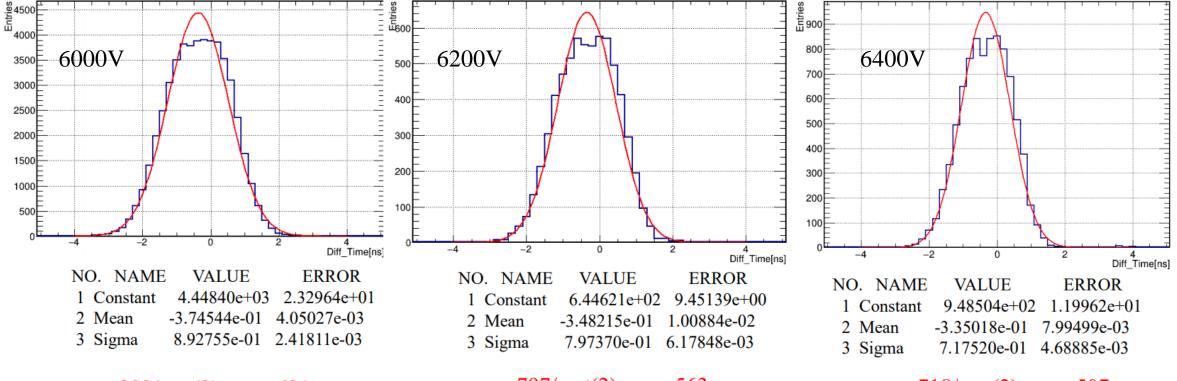


 $\sigma = 1.15$  cm



### Time Resolution(Constant Fraction Discrimination)

- $\succ$  According to the efficiency plateau, 6\*rms is used..
- > Time of 0.5 of the peak value is used.
- $\blacktriangleright$  According to the transmission speed, the 2 panels are almost same.
- Time information from 1 end of strips.



 $\sigma = 893/sqrt(2) cm = 631 ps$ 

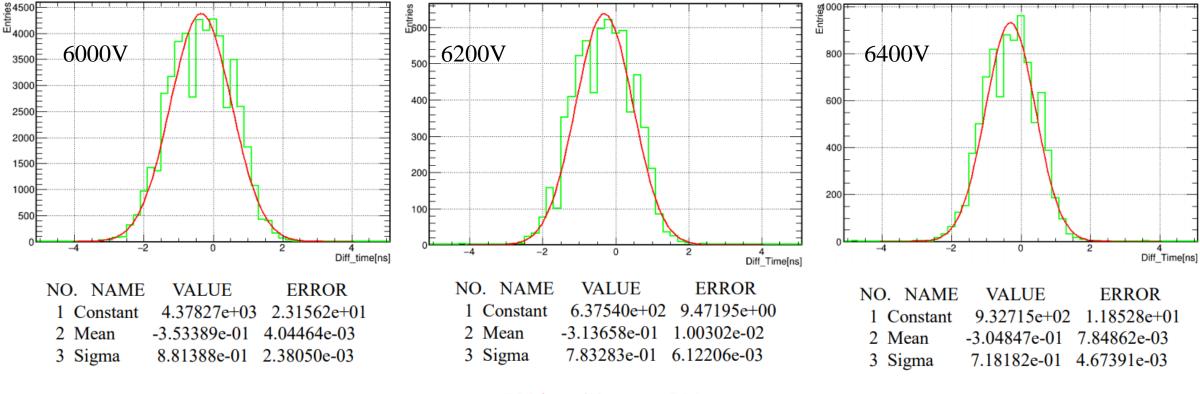
 $\sigma = 797/sqrt(2) cm = 563 ps$ 

 $<sup>\</sup>sigma = 718/sqrt(2) cm = 507 ps$ 

## Time Resolution(Double-ends improvement)

- $\succ$  According to the efficiency plateau, 6\*rms is used..
- > Time of 0.5 of the peak value is used.
- ➤ According to the transmission speed, the 2 panels are almost same.
- > Averaged time of leading edge from 2 ends of a single panel are used.

### Advantage: averaged time is not correlated with hit position.



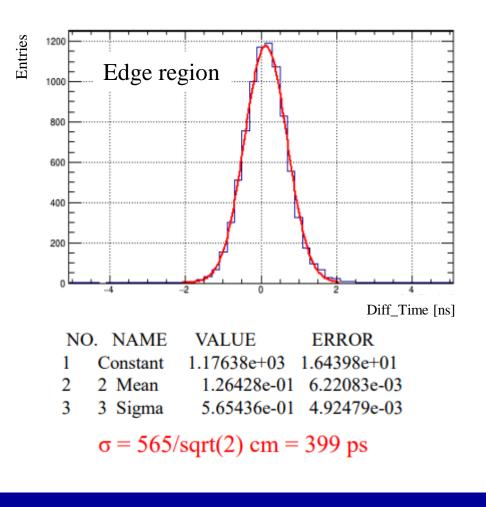
 $\sigma = 881/sqrt(2) cm = 623 ps$ 

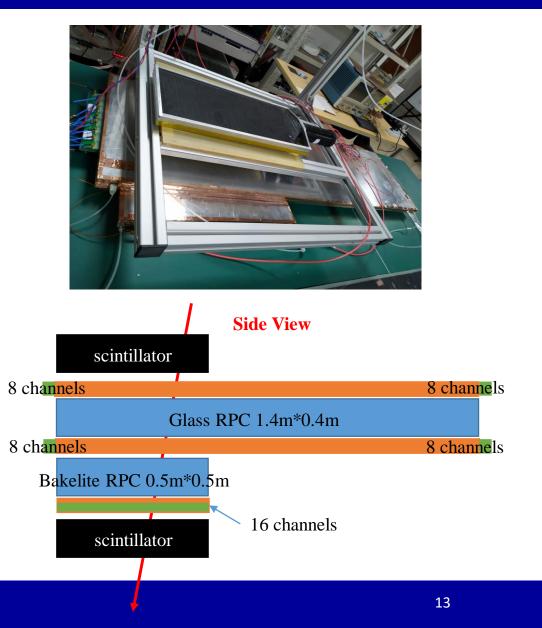
 $\sigma = 783/sqrt(2) cm = 554 ps$ 

 $\sigma = 718/sqrt(2) cm = 507 ps$ 

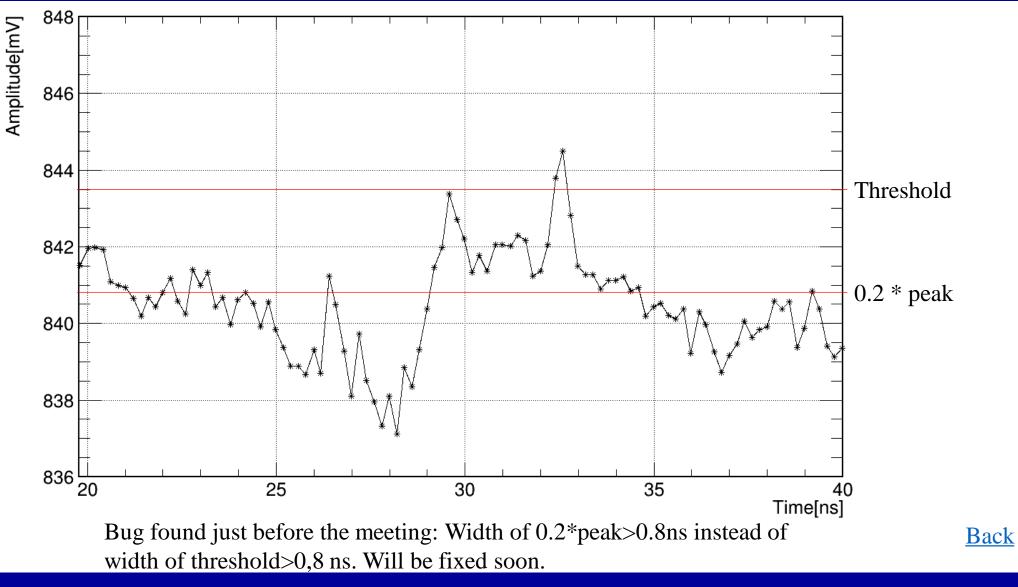
## Time Resolution(EdgeRegion)

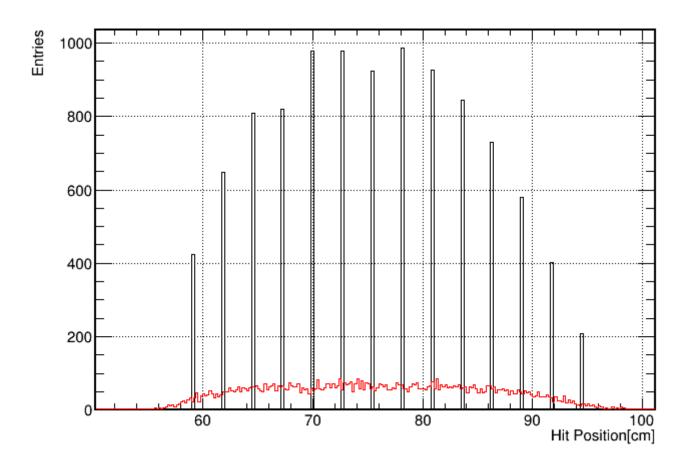
- $\succ$  Test the performance at the edge region of detector.
- > Time of leading edge(0.5 of peak) is used.



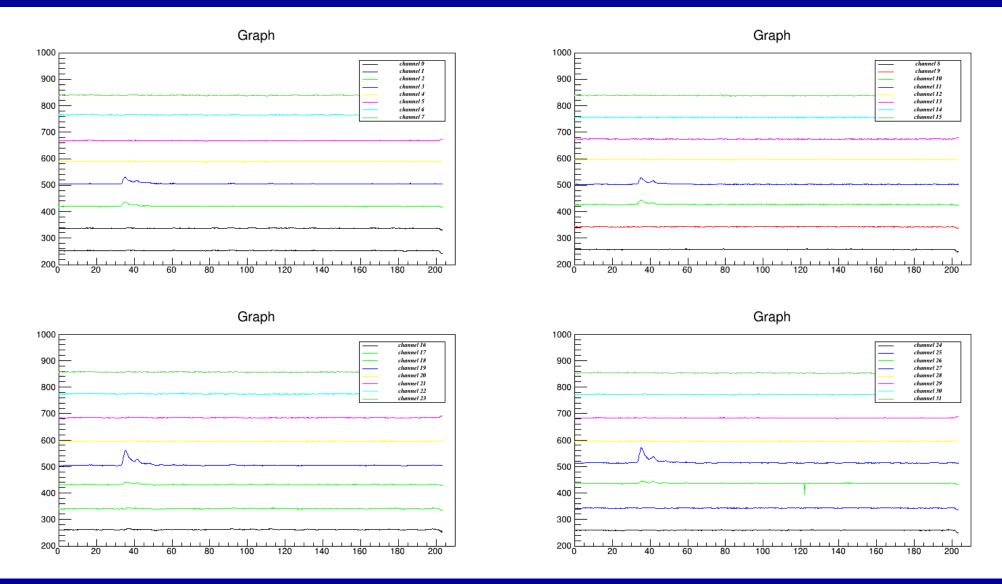


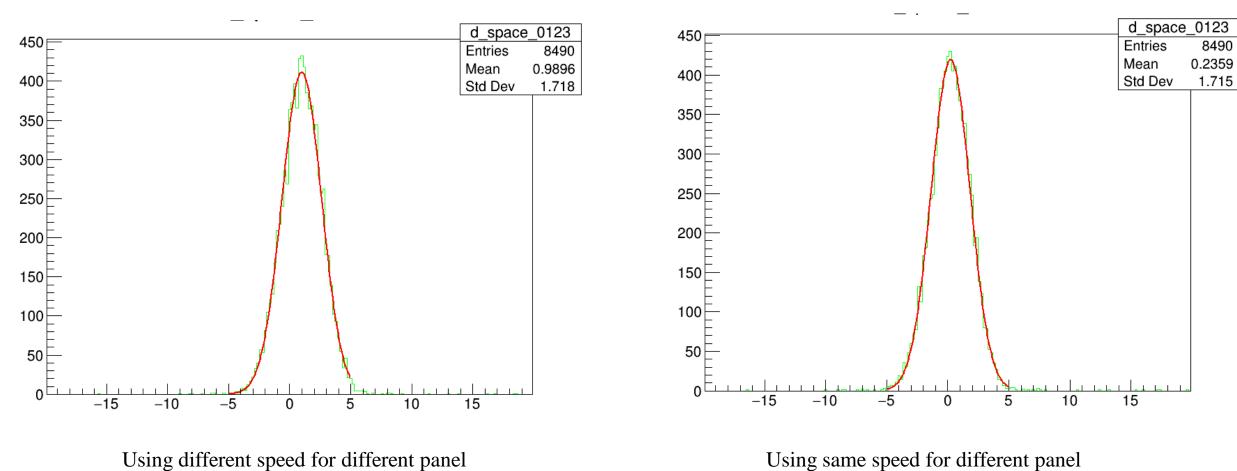
- $\succ$  Double-ends readout method works well in long strips.
- $\succ$  ~1.04 cm spatial resolution at the best case(channel by channel).
- ➤ Overall ~1.15 cm @ edge region.
- > 400 ps ~ 500 ps time resolution as expected.





Black: Hit position strip by strip Red: Hit position reconstructed by double-ends method





Using same speed for different panel

### Photo of System

