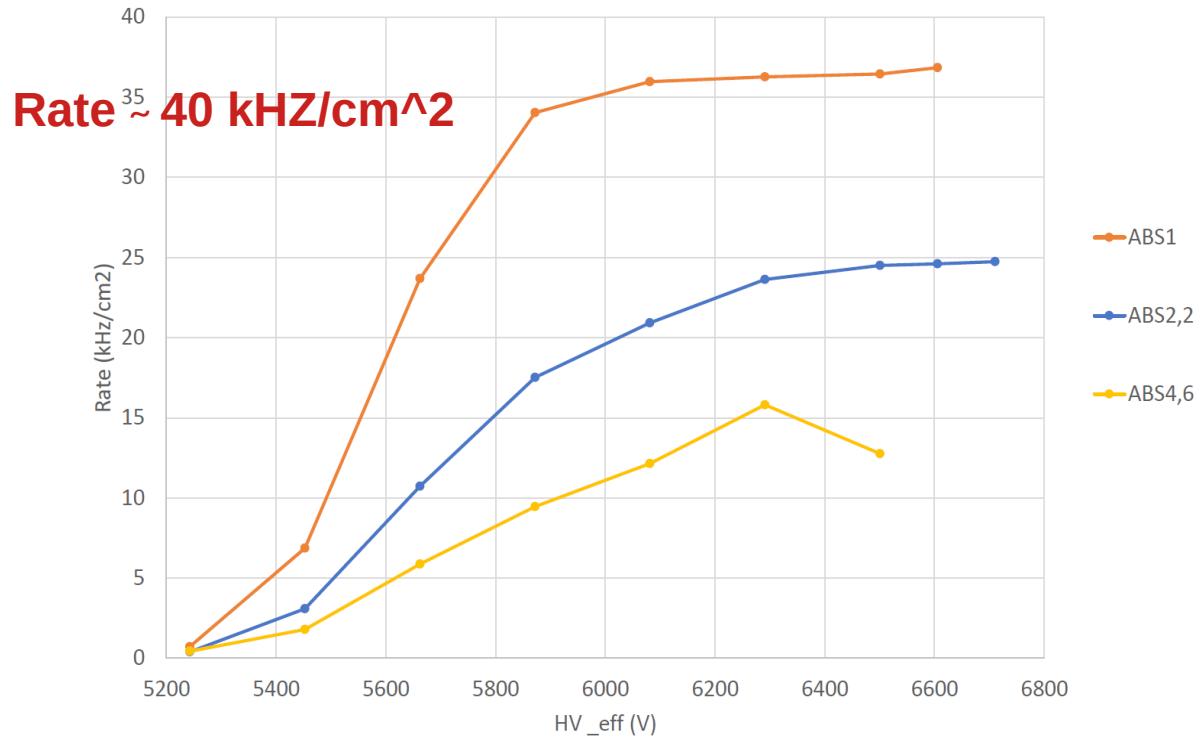


RPC R&D Gruppo ATLAS Roma Tor Vergata

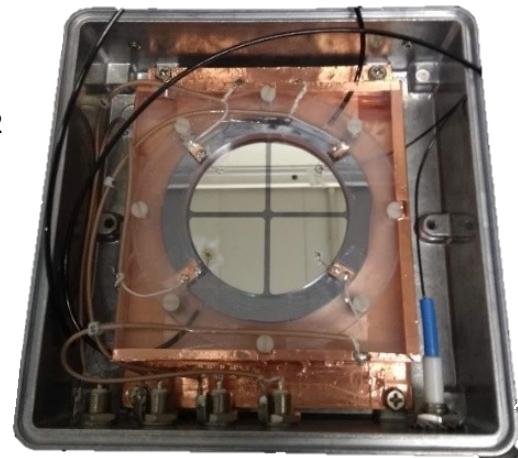
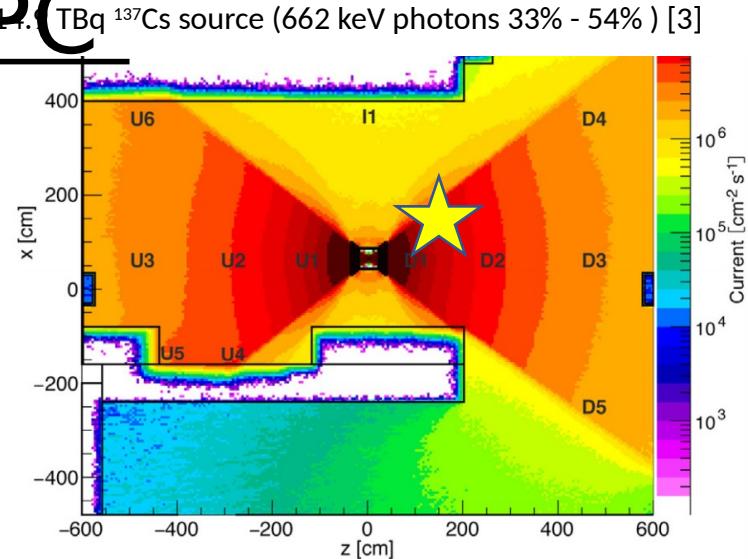
- Upgrade di FaseI BIS78 e FaseII BI per il Muon Spectrometer ATLAS (RM2, Bo, Cosenza)
 - con nuova Elettronica di FrontEnd,
con elettrodi sottili su gap 1 mm, si garantisce alta efficienza, alta risoluzione temporale 0.5 ns fino a
Rate di 10 kHz/cm²
 - 3 gap (con lettura di entrambe le coordinate eta e phi) in 5 cm di spessore complessivi
- R&D RPC
 - 1) Nuova Elettronica Front-End → FE in SiGe → fattore 5 sulla Rate Capability a parità di invecchiamento e sul range di linearità
 - 2) Nuovi materiali, elettrodi sottili (coll. INFN Atlas Bologna)
 - 3) Nuovi sistemi di lettura Segnale Ionico
- New Detector RCC Resistive Cylindric Chamber

Rate capability performance of RPC with Si-GaAs electrodes

- **Hz/cm² in uniform high energy photons field**
- Equivalent discrimination threshold about 5 fC
- No photon converter on the electrode surface
->RPC photon efficiency ~ -> maximum photons counting rate ~/cm²



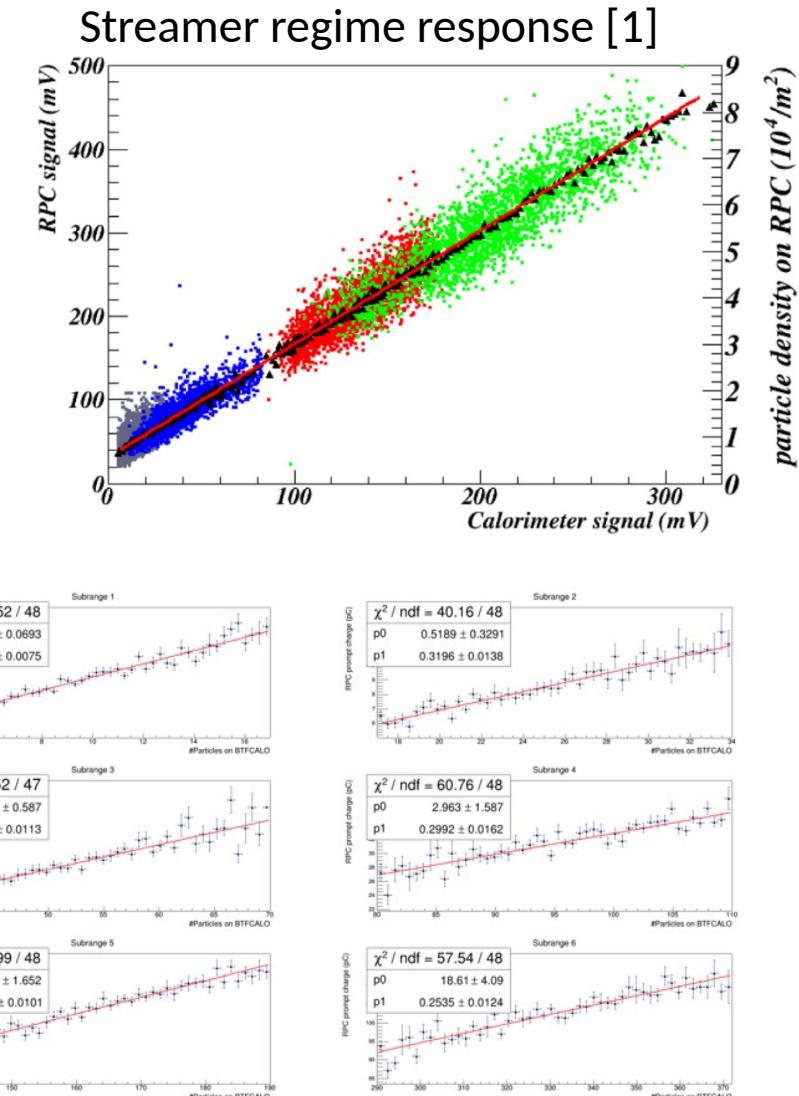
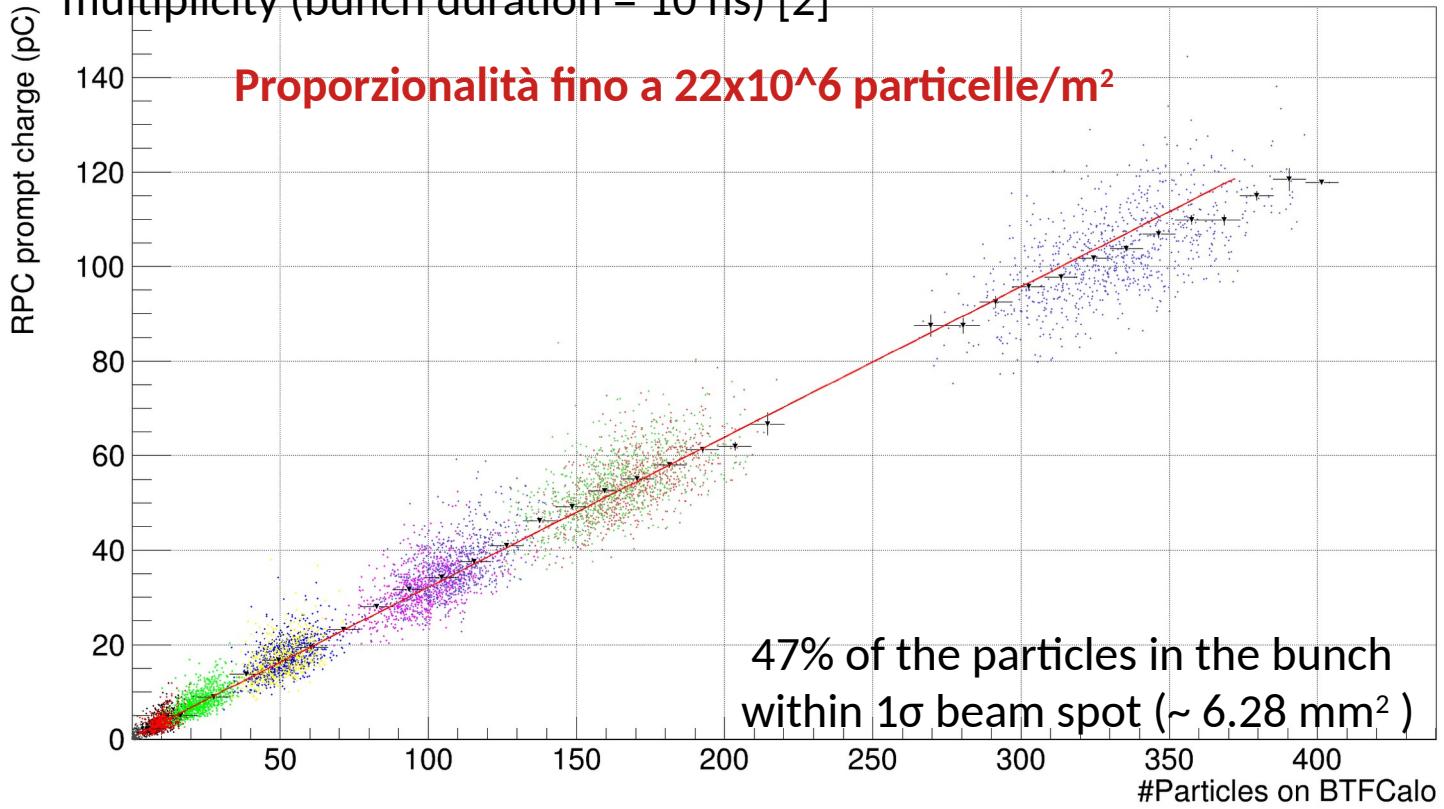
- Gas gap thickness 1 mm
- Semi Insulating GaAs electrodes
Thickness 0.6 mm
Resistivity $1.4 \times 10^8 \Omega\text{cm}$
- Active area 6.25 cm^2
- Four readout pads



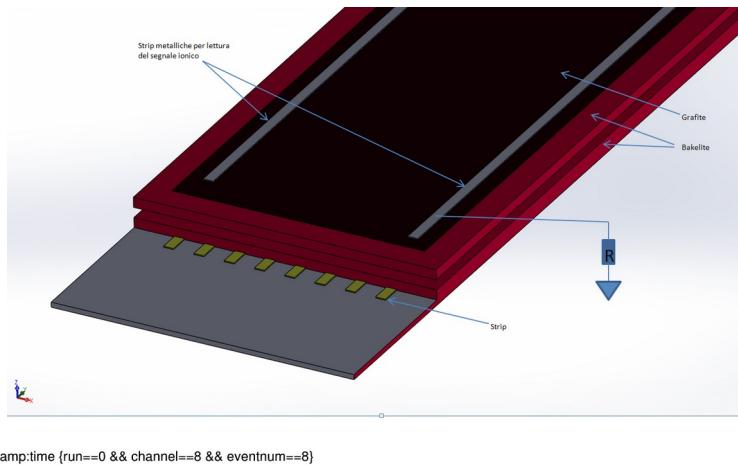
D. Pfeiffer et al, The radiation field in the Gamma Irradiation Facility GIF++ at CERN

Analog calorimetry with RPC operated in saturated avalanche regime

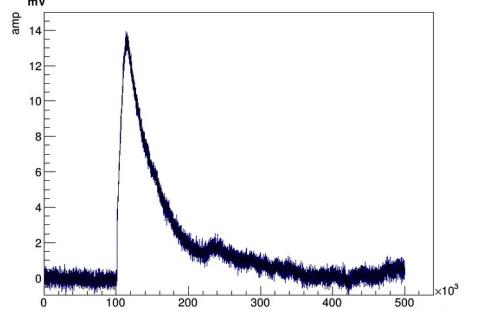
RPC (1 mm gas gap thickness) electronic signal charge vs beam bunch multiplicity (bunch duration = 10 ns) [2]



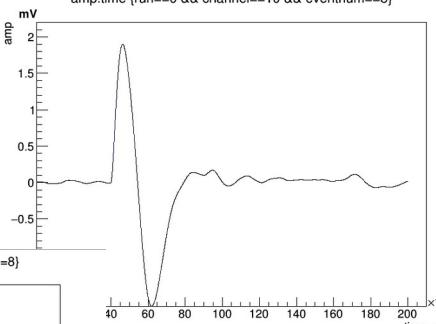
RPC - Spatial Resolution with Induced ionic signal



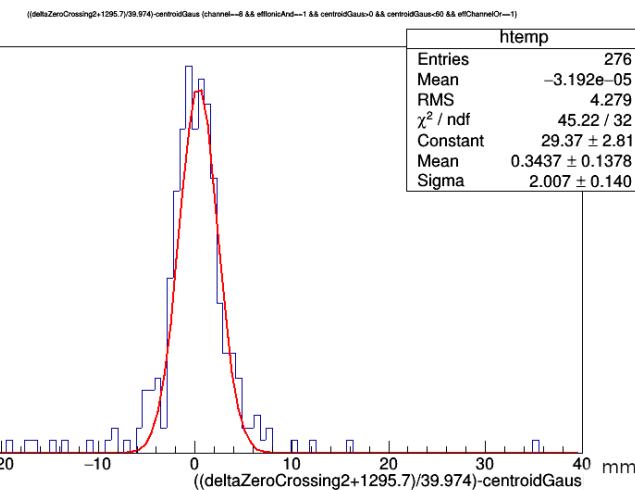
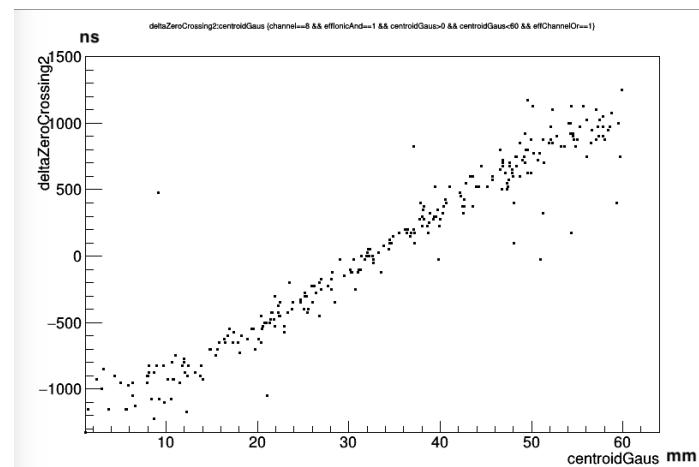
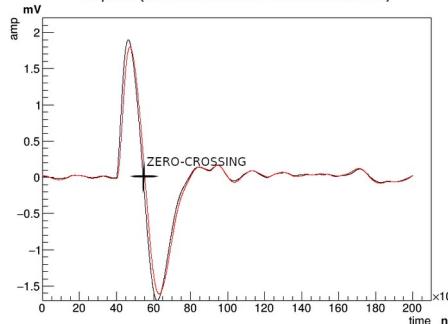
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amp:time {run==0 & channel==10 & eventnum==8}



amp:time {run==0 & channel==10 & eventnum==8}



- Spatial resolution Real Time < 1mm
(con 10 ch / m² RealTime)
- Digital FE (TDC interno) bassissimo consumo
- Maximum Rate 100 Hz/cm²
- Detector con risoluzioni temporali tipiche RPCs e risoluzione spaziale

R. Cardarelli et Al. **Track resolution in the RPC chamber** NIM A572, vol. 1 170-172 (2007).

Tesi di Dottorato Dott. E. Alunno Camelia **Development of new read-out technique for Resistive Plate Chamber**

Resistive Cylindrical Chambers

- A cylindrical geometry consisting of two concentric pipes spaced by a gas gap allows to determine a very different evolution of the gas discharge development depending on the ratio of the facing surfaces radii
- The cylindrical geometry is resistant to the gas over-pressures. It can be argued that a gap working at a higher pressure is equivalent to a thicker gap, solving the lack of efficiency observed in the uniform field single thin gaps.
- In over pressure mode, new eco gases would be suitable for saturated working mode

