

# *Transition to eco-friendly RPC detectors for HEP: the experience of the Bari LHCb/SHiP group*

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on behalf of the Bari LHCb/SHiP group

Activities on RPC detectors started for NESSiE and SHiP proposals, at rates  $O(10^2)\text{Hz/cm}^2$

RPC Bari Lab

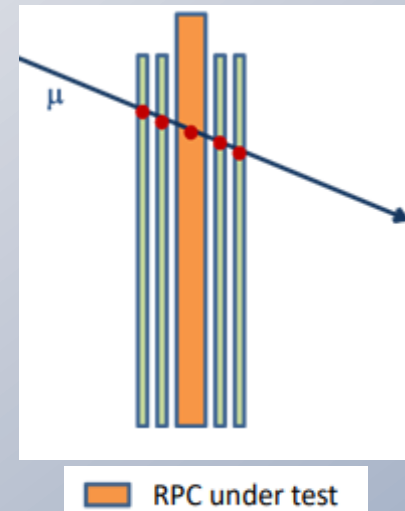


## Cosmic test stand:

- up to 12 chambers ( $\sim 3 \times 1 \text{ m}^2$ ) operated in streamer mode for triggering and tracking
- RPC(s) under test

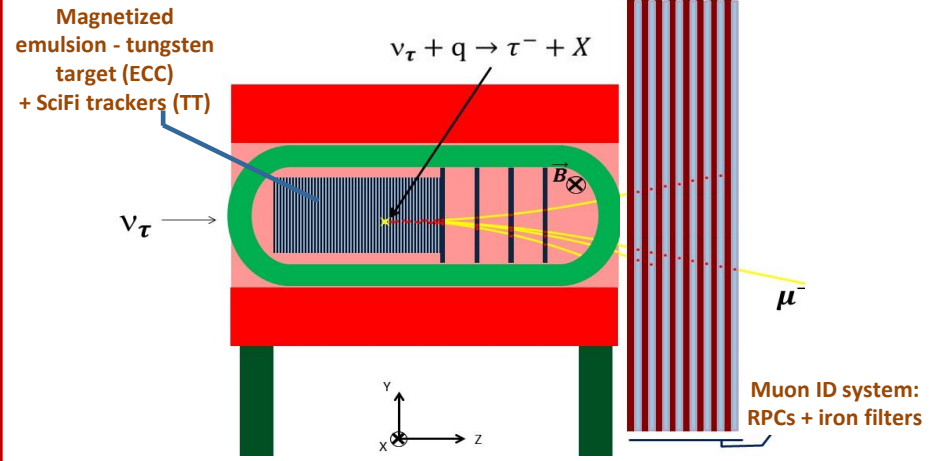
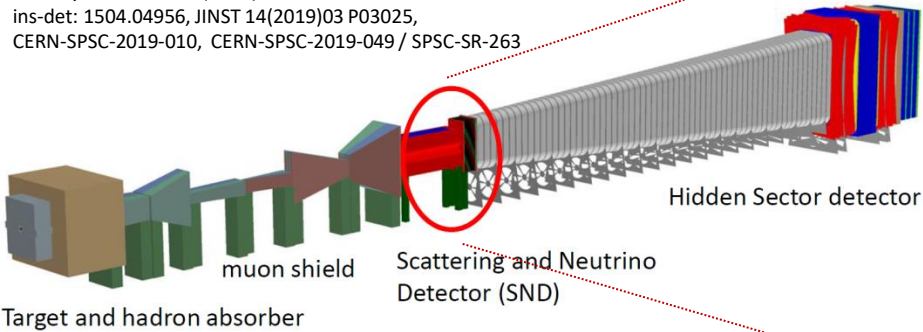
## Gas distribution systems:

- 3 gas distribution systems  
detectors can be operated/tested with different gas mixtures and/or premixed gas



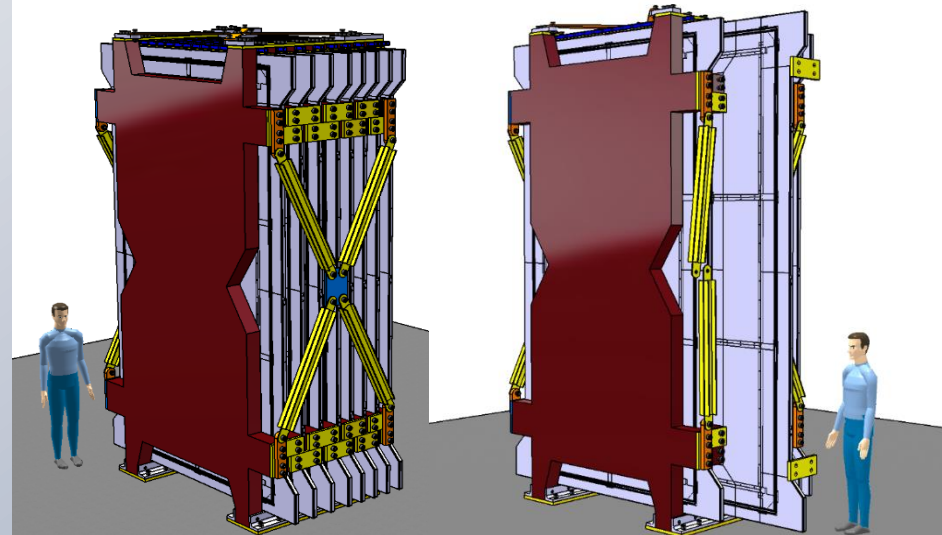
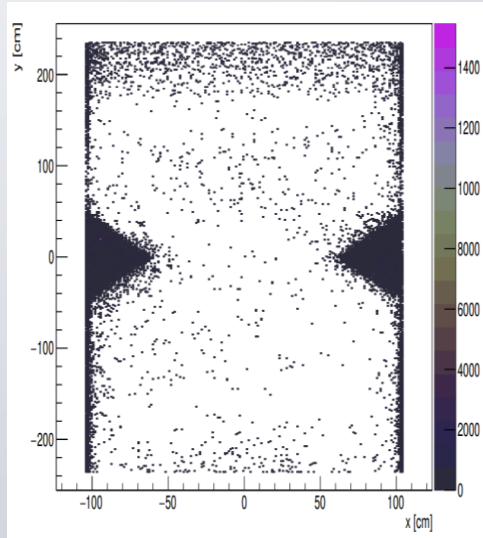
# RPCs for the SHiP-SND project

*Eur. Phys. J. C* **82**, 486 (2022),  
ins-det: 1504.04956, JINST 14(2019)03 P03025,  
CERN-SPSC-2019-010, CERN-SPSC-2019-049 / SPSC-SR-263

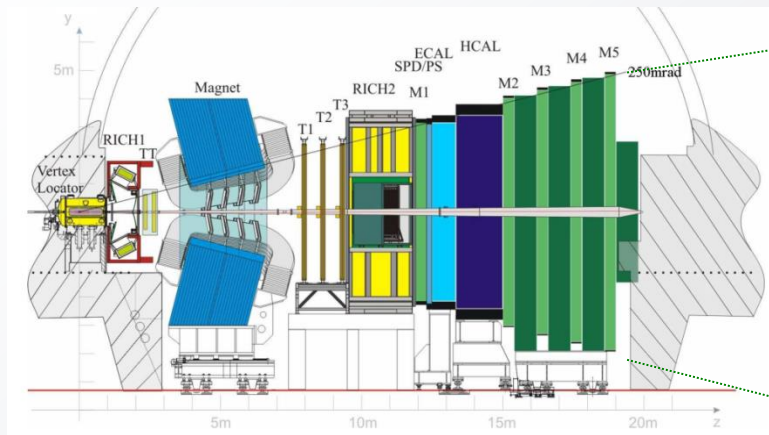


RPC tracking planes sensitive area  $\sim 2 \times 4 \text{ m}^2$

Maximum  
expected charged  
particle rate  
 $\sim 400 \text{ Hz/cm}^2$



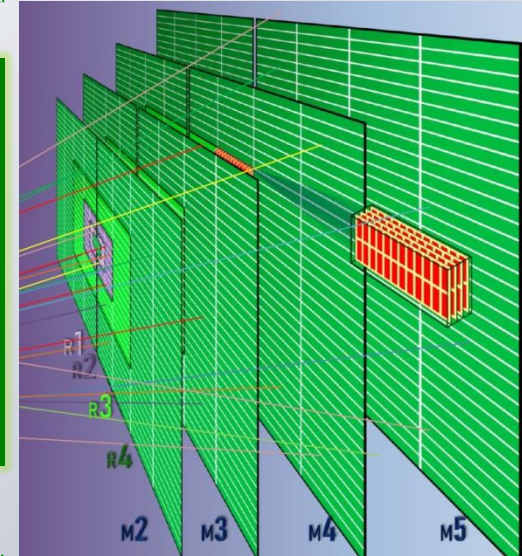
## *RPCs for the LHCb Upgrade II project*



## LHCb detector@ Run 1 and Run 2 of LHC

## Muon Detector:

- 400 m<sup>2</sup> of sensitive area
- M2-M5 MWPC 4-gaps
- $\epsilon_{\mu\text{ID}} > 95\%$  in 25 ns window  
 $> 99\%$  in a single station
- $\approx 4$  orders of magnitude flux-variability across the sensitive area





# RPCs for the LHCb Upgrade II project

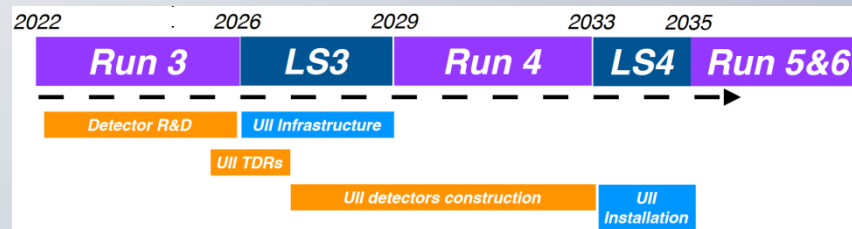
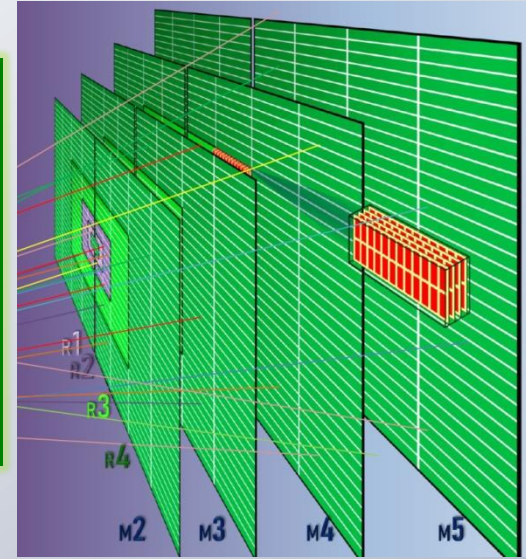
*expected @ U2*

region		max rate (kHz/cm <sup>2</sup> )	MWPC
M2	R1	998	replace
	R2	98	
	R3	13	replace/reuse
	R4	10	
M3	R1	575	replace
	R2	72	
	R3	8	replace/reuse
	R4	3	
M4	R1	211	replace
	R2	30	
	R3	5	replace/reuse
	R4	2	
M5	R1	179	replace
	R2	20	
	R3	4	replace/reuse
	R4	2	

LHCb detector@ Run 1 and Run 2 of LHC

## Muon Detector:

- 400 m<sup>2</sup> of sensitive area
- M2-M5 MWPC 4-gaps
- $\epsilon_{\mu ID} > 95\%$  in 25 ns window  
>99% in a single station
- $\approx 4$  orders of magnitude flux-variability across the sensitive area



new detector technologies

- R1-R2 option (exp. rate  $O(\text{MHz/cm}^2)$ ):  $\mu\text{RWELL}$
- R4 options (exp. rate *several* kHz/cm<sup>2</sup>): **RPCs** or SCI-Tiles

# Ongoing R&D activities

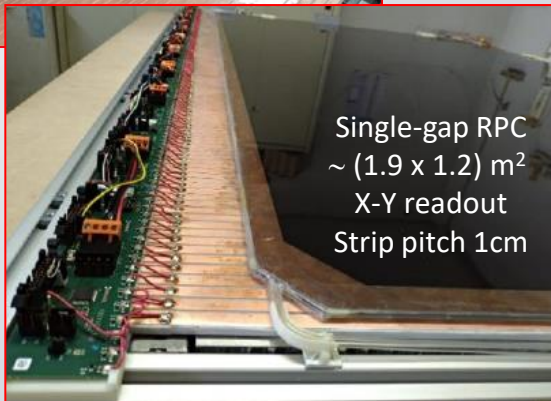
## Current studies

R&D on avalanche RPCs (**2mm** and **1.6 mm**-thick gas gaps):

- flushed with **Freon-based** and **Freon-free** gas mixtures
- in **Bari** (large area RPCs)
- at **CERN GIF++** (smaller area RPC, within the **RPC EcoGas@GIF++ Collaboration** and **AIDAINNOVA**)

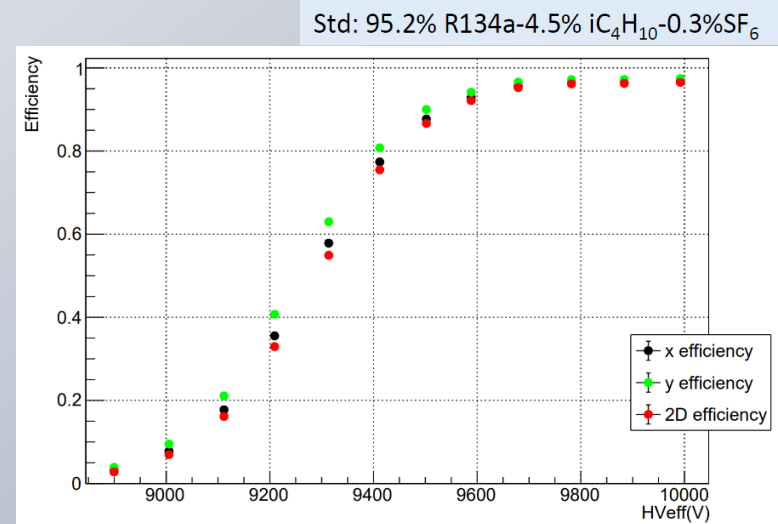
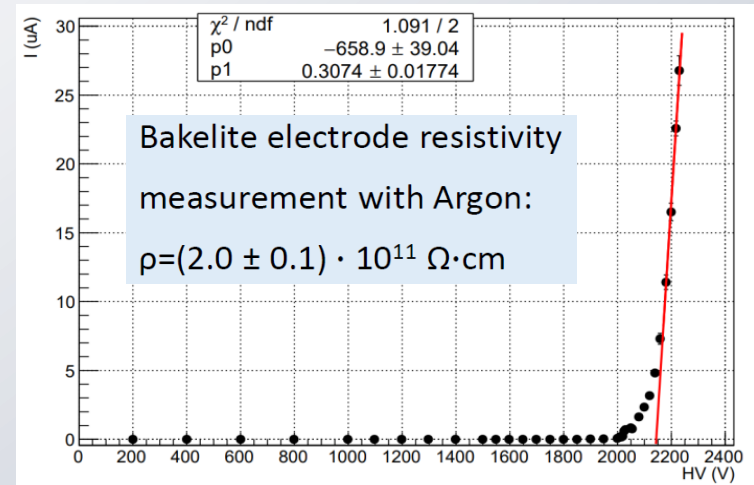
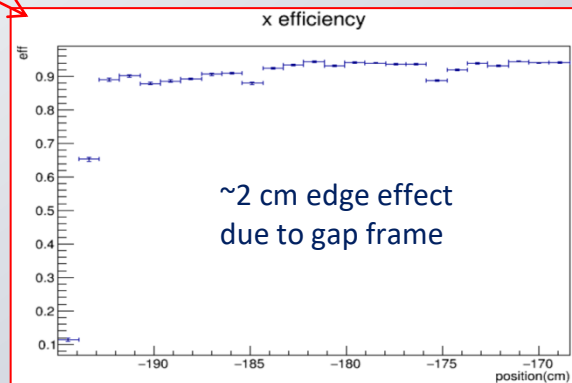
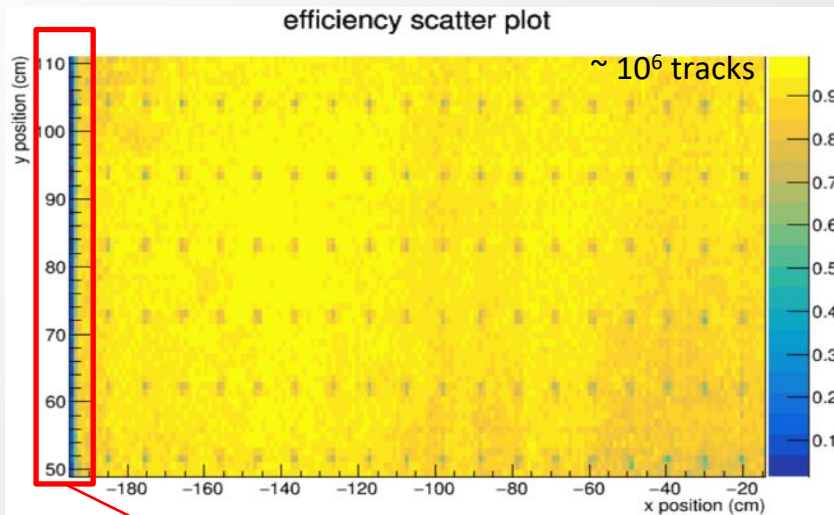
## Experimental set-up in Bari

- FE boards equipped with 2 FEERIC chips (ALICE exp., *JINST 9 (2014) C09013*)
- Custom FPGA-based readout boards and trigger supervisor
- Trigger provided by 4 chambers (streamer RPCs)
- Tracking



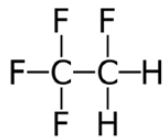
# Performance of 2mm large area gaps

- Dimension:  $\sim(1.9 \times 1.2) \text{ m}^2$  ;
- Gap width: 2 mm;
- Readout by 2 panels of orthogonal strips  $\sim 1 \text{ cm}$  pitch;
- Bakelite electrodes thickness: 2 mm



# Towards new-generation RPCs

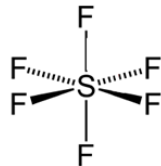
Future applications (e.g. HL-LHC) require significant progress in detector rate capability and longevity, together with **eco-compatibility of the gas mixture**



R134a

(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>F<sub>4</sub>)

**GWP 1300**

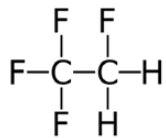


SF<sub>6</sub>

**GWP 23900**

F-gases with high Global Warming Potential in avalanche RPCs standard mixture

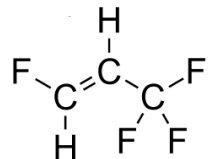
First approach: R134a replacement with HFO-1234ze



R134a

(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>F<sub>4</sub>)

**GWP 1300**



HFO-1234ze

(C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>2</sub>F<sub>4</sub>)

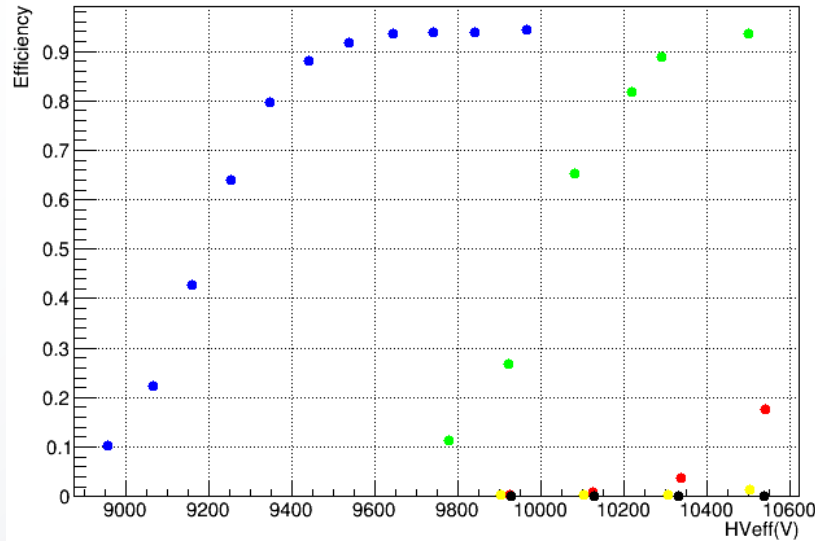
**GWP 6**

- **84.5% R134a** - 10.0% HFO - 5% iC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub> - **0.5% SF<sub>6</sub>** (-10%)
- **74.5% R134a** - 20.0% HFO - 5% iC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub> - **0.5% SF<sub>6</sub>** (-20%)
- **69.5% R134a** - 25.0% HFO - 5% iC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub> - **0.5% SF<sub>6</sub>** (-24%)
- **0.0% R134a** - 94.5% HFO - 5% iC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub> - **0.5% SF<sub>6</sub>** (-90%)

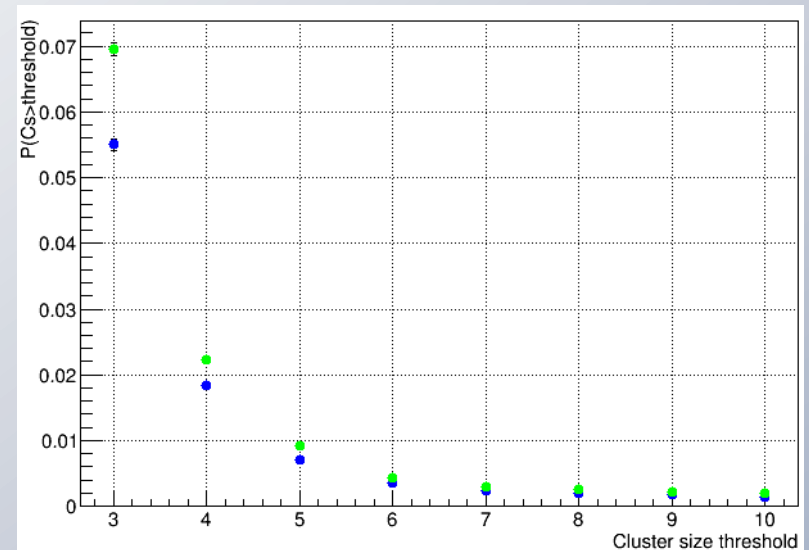
Reduction of the impact on the environment wrt STD mix



# Investigating the 'HFO' option

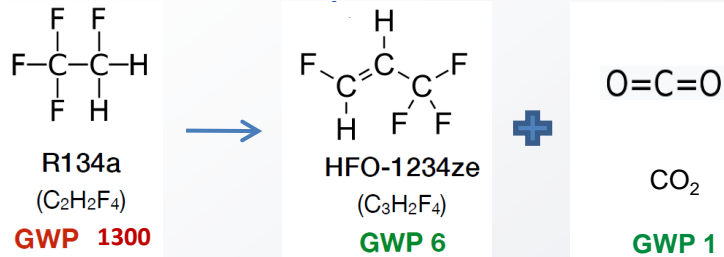


Probability cluster size > Threshold (horizontal strips)



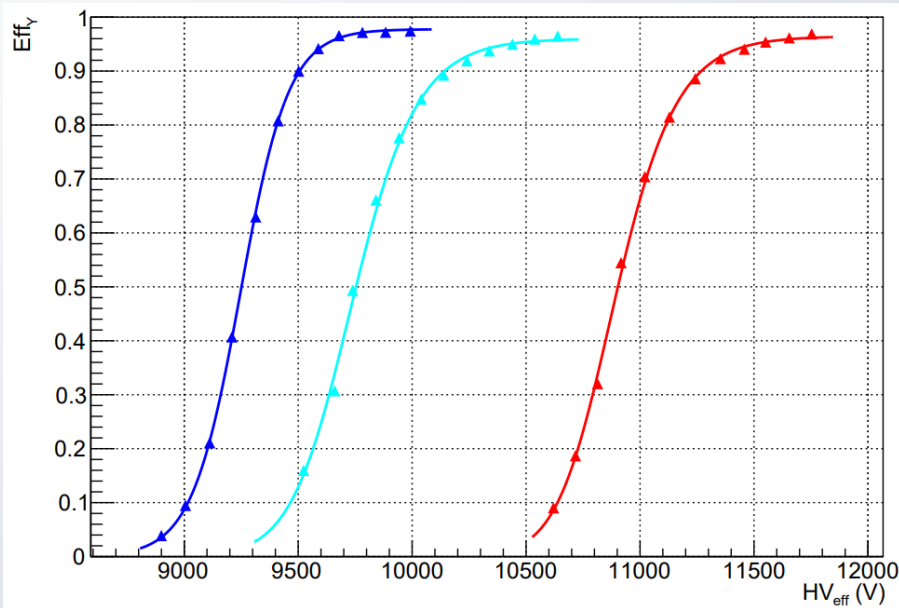
The replacement of R134a with HFO results in a significant increase of the operating voltage  
 $\Rightarrow$  addition of  $\text{CO}_2$

# Investigating the 'HFO-CO<sub>2</sub>' option



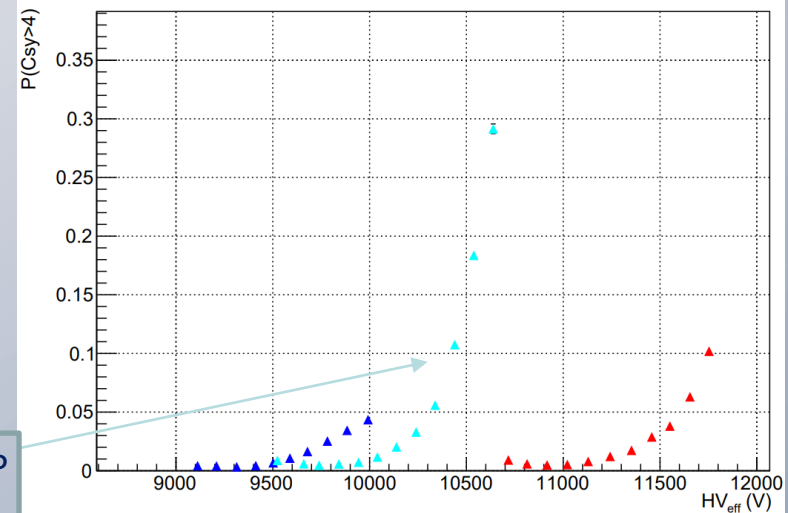
Reduction of the impact on the environment wrt STD mix (70÷90)%

- 25%HFO -20% R134a -49.5% CO<sub>2</sub>-5.0% iC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>- 0.5% SF<sub>6</sub>
- 25%HFO - 0% R134a -69.5% CO<sub>2</sub>-5.0% iC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>- 0.5% SF<sub>6</sub>
- 35%HFO - 0% R134a -60.0% CO<sub>2</sub>-4.5% iC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>- 0.5% SF<sub>6</sub>
- 35%HFO - 0% R134a -60.0% CO<sub>2</sub>- 4.0% iC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>-1.0% SF<sub>6</sub>

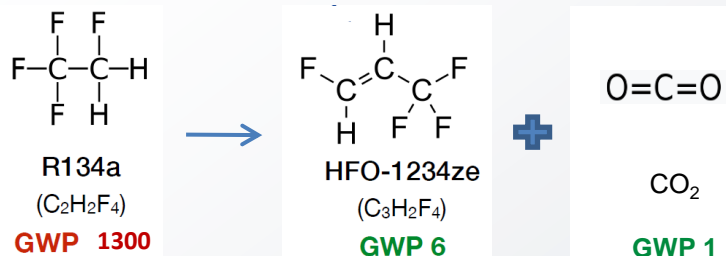


- ▲ 95.2% R134a/ 4.5% iC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub> / 0.3% SF<sub>6</sub> (standard)
- ▲ 60% CO<sub>2</sub>/ 35% HFO/ 4.5% iC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub> / 0.5% SF<sub>6</sub>
- ▲ 69.5% CO<sub>2</sub>/ 25% HFO/ 5% iC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub> / 0.5 % SF<sub>6</sub>

▲ Fraction of events with *large charge content* > 10% at the WP increasing very rapidly with applied HV

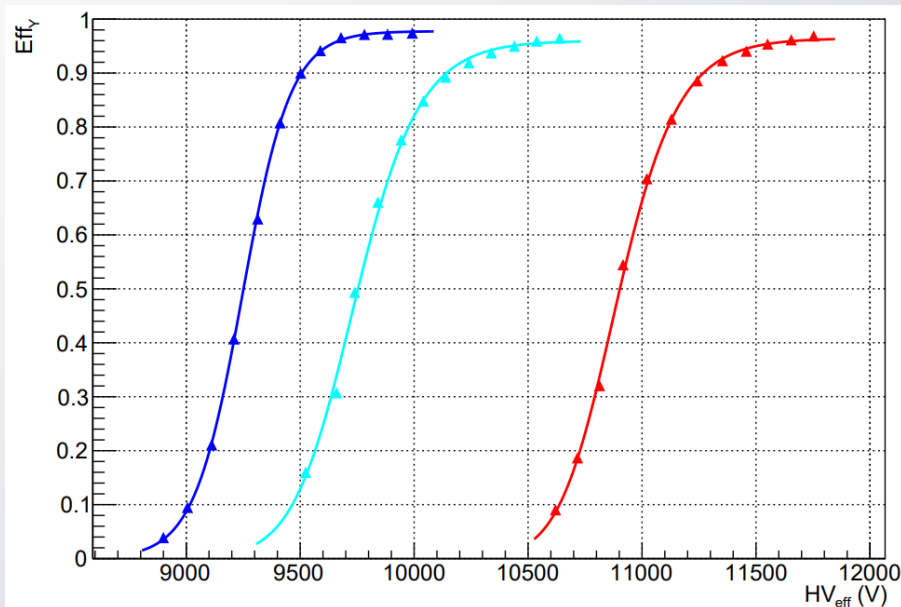


# Investigating the 'HFO-CO<sub>2</sub>' option

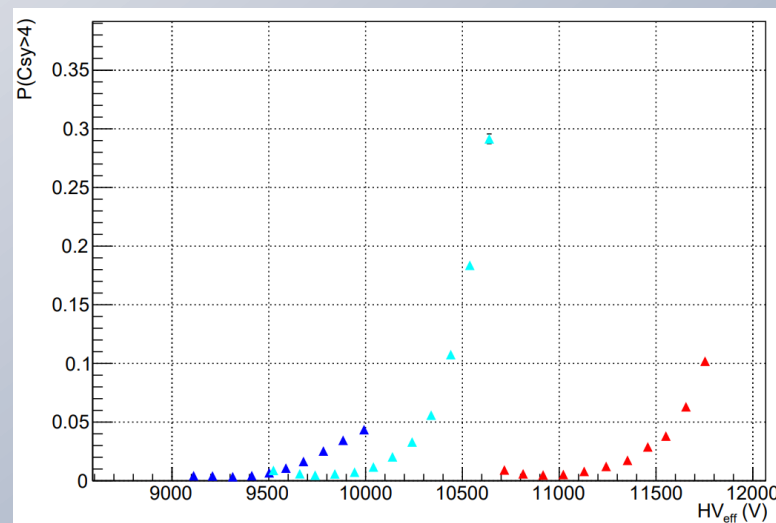


Reduction of the impact on the environment wrt STD mix (70÷90)%

- 25%HFO -20% R134a -49.5% CO<sub>2</sub>-5.0% iC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>- 0.5% SF<sub>6</sub>
- 25%HFO - 0% R134a -69.5% CO<sub>2</sub>-5.0% iC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>- 0.5% SF<sub>6</sub>
- 35%HFO - 0% R134a -60.0% CO<sub>2</sub>-4.5% iC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>- 0.5% SF<sub>6</sub>
- 35%HFO - 0% R134a -60.0% CO<sub>2</sub>- 4.0% iC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>-1.0% SF<sub>6</sub>



- ▲ 95.2% R134a/ 4.5% iC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub> / 0.3% SF<sub>6</sub> (standard)
- ▲ 60% CO<sub>2</sub>/ 35% HFO/ 4.5% iC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub> / 0.5% SF<sub>6</sub>
- ▲ 69.5% CO<sub>2</sub>/ 25% HFO/ 5% iC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub> / 0.5 % SF<sub>6</sub>

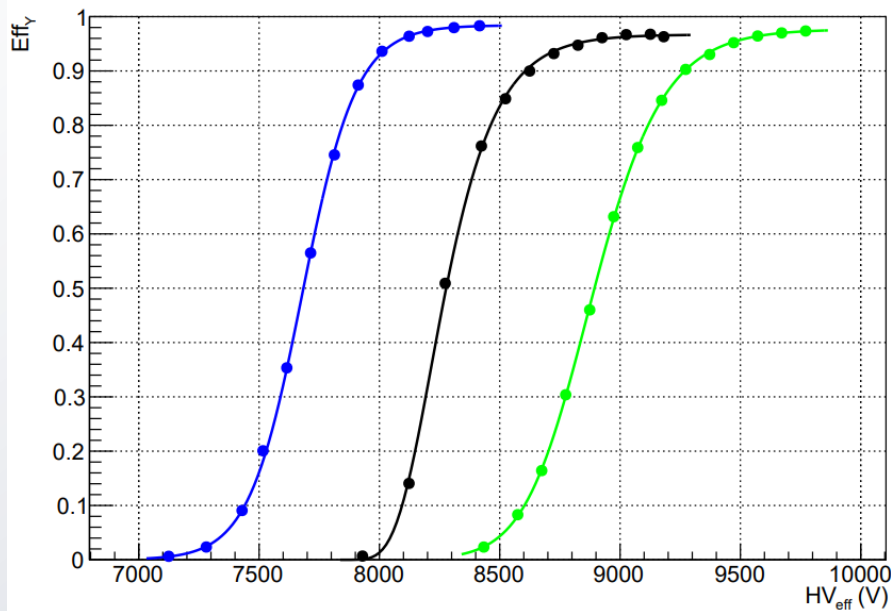


▲ Performance comparable with standard mixture WP still above 11 kV

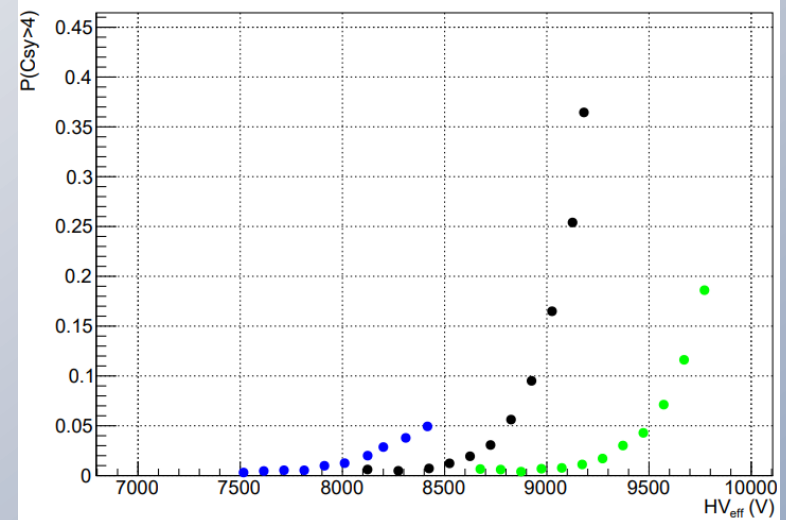
# Investigating the 'HFO-CO<sub>2</sub>' option with thinner gaps

@Bari

Similar gas mixtures were tested using a 1.6 mm thick gap, comparable performance, WP shifted towards lower values



- 95.2% R134a/ 4.5% iC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub> / 0.3% SF<sub>6</sub> (standard)
- 60% CO<sub>2</sub>/ 35% HFO/ 4% iC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub> / 1% SF<sub>6</sub> (eco2)
- 69% CO<sub>2</sub>/ 25% HFO/ 5% iC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub> / 1% SF<sub>6</sub> (eco3)



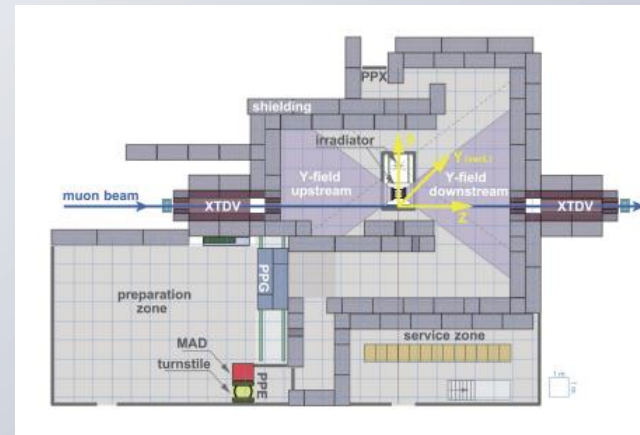
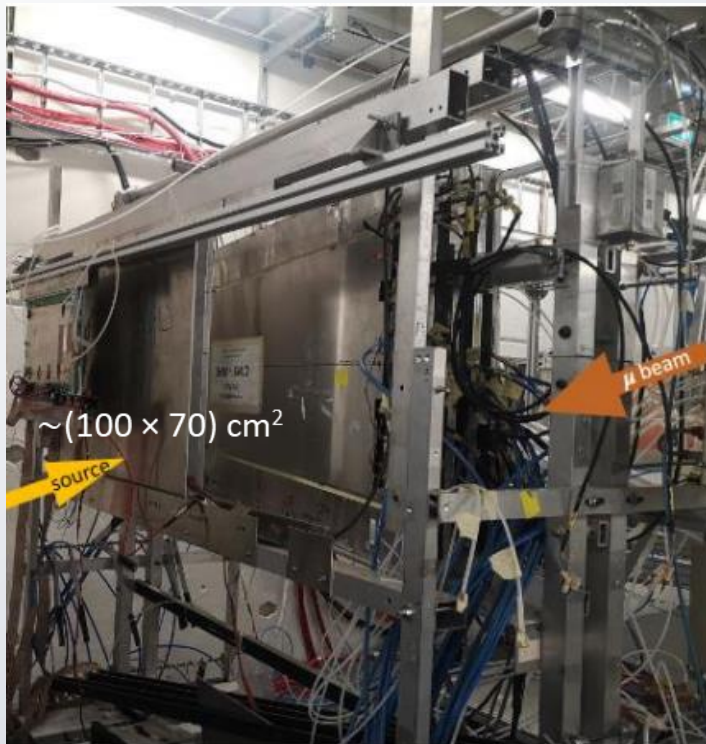


# Studies within the RPC EcoGas@GIF++ Collaboration



Parallel studies ongoing at the CERN Gamma Irradiation Facility with a *small* chamber (1.6 mm thick gap and electrodes)

## GIF++



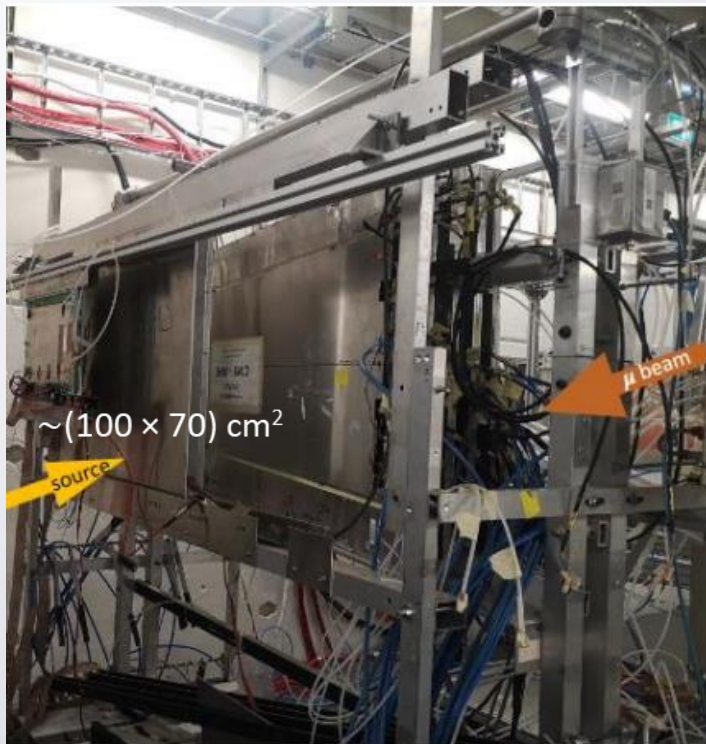
- $^{137}\text{Cs}$  source, activity 14 TBq
- System of filters providing different attenuation factors (ABS)
- Muon beam, energy 100 GeV

# Studies within the RPC EcoGas@GIF++ Collaboration

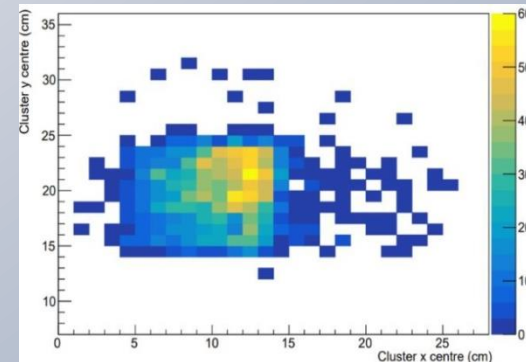


Parallel studies ongoing at the CERN Gamma Irradiation Facility  
with a *small* chamber (1.6 mm thick gap and electrodes)

## GIF++

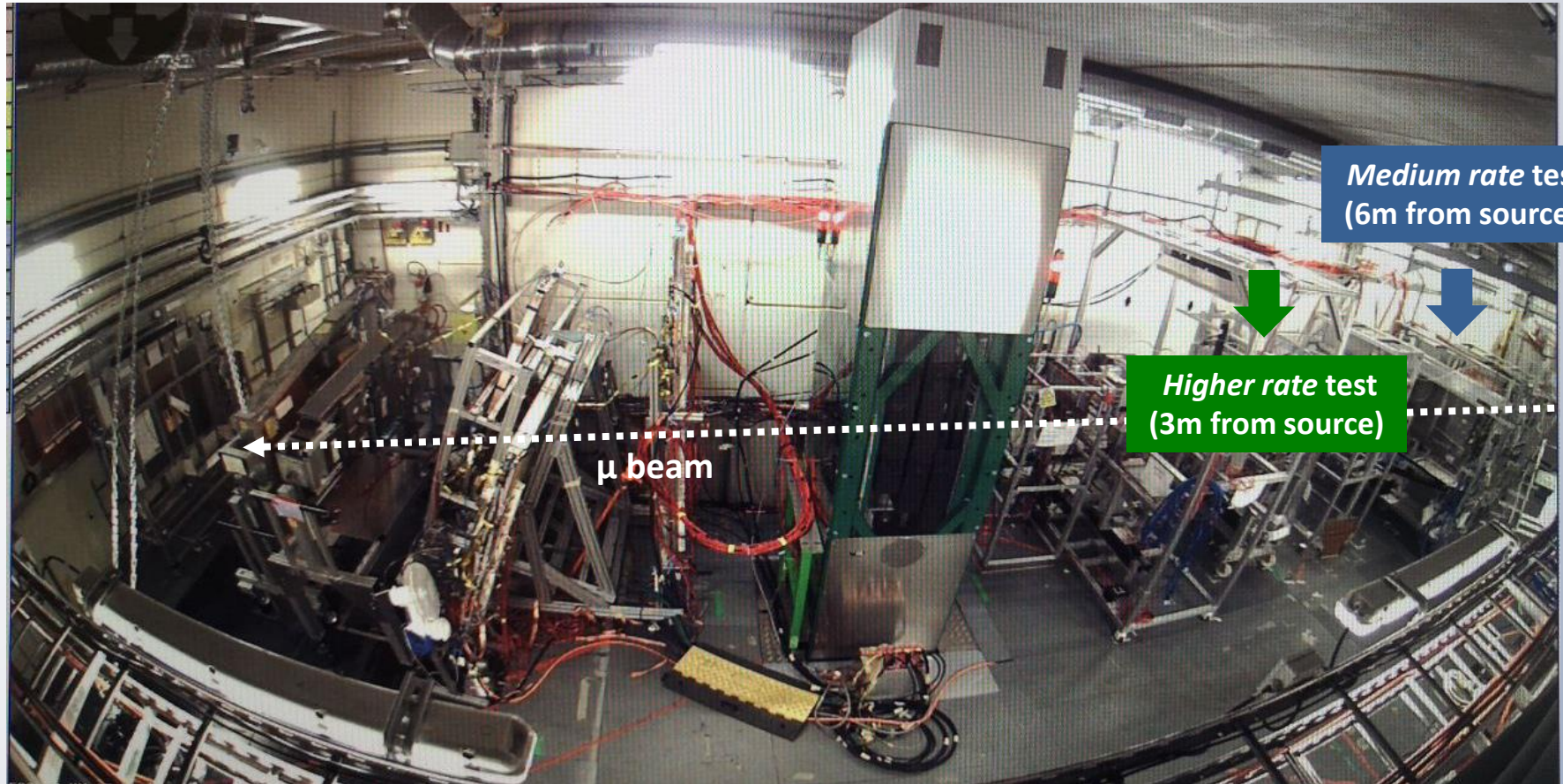


- TDC readout
- Trigger: two beam scintillators + two additional scintillators, effective area  $\sim (10 \times 10) \text{ cm}^2$
- No tracking





# Studies within the RPC EcoGas@GIF++ Collaboration



Three mixture tested with several ABS:

Std: 95.2% R134a/4.5% iso/0.3% SF<sub>6</sub>

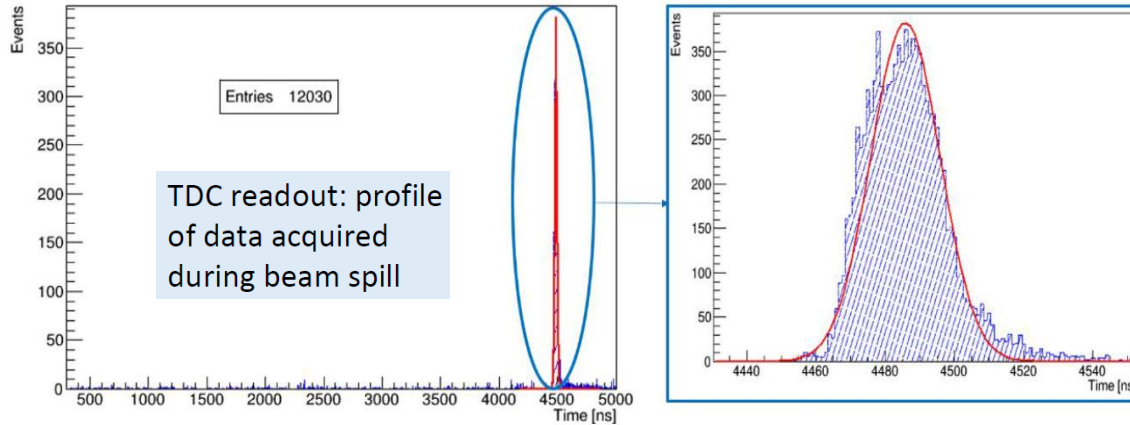
Eco2: 60%CO<sub>2</sub>/35%HFO/4%iso/1%SF<sub>6</sub>

Eco3: 69%CO<sub>2</sub>/25%HFO/5%iso/1%SF<sub>6</sub>

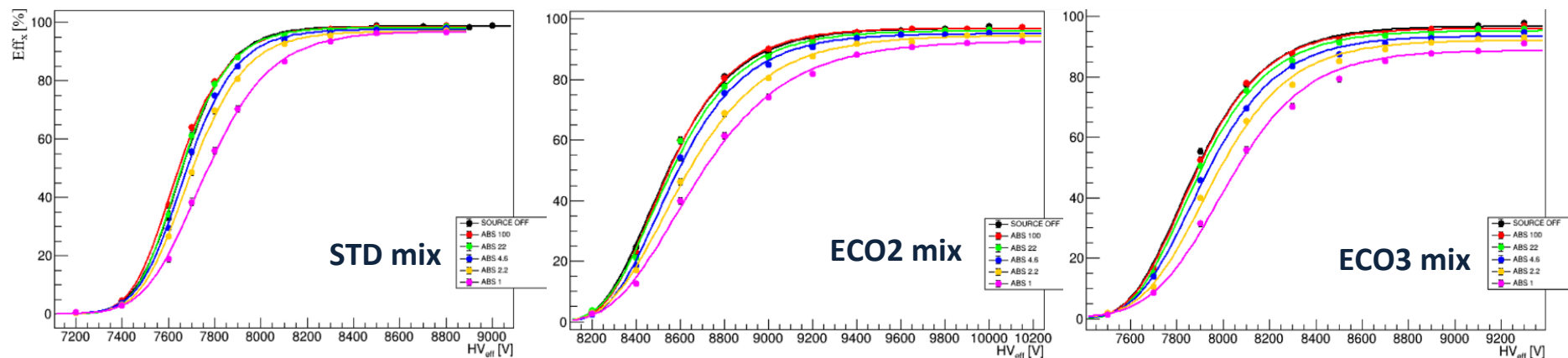
# Results at CERN GIF++ @6m from the source



Source Off



$$Eff = \frac{\text{num. events with at least one hit in } \Delta t}{\text{num triggers}}$$



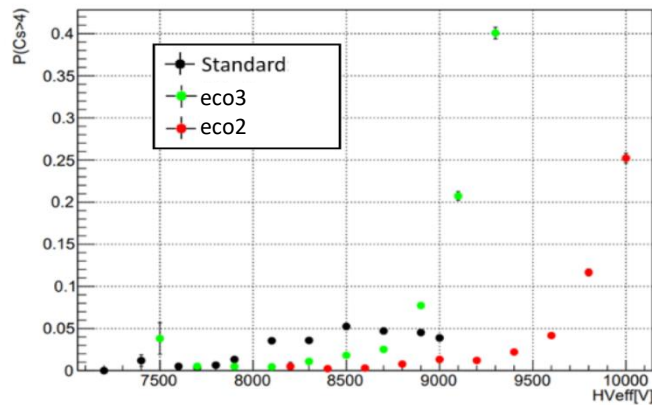
→ At WP, comparable efficiency (>95%) for all mixtures at Source Off or low irradiation

→ efficiency plateau drop at maximum level of irradiation (ABS1) :  $\varepsilon_{STD} \sim 2\%$ ,  $\varepsilon_{ECO2} < 5\%$ ,  $\varepsilon_{ECO3} \sim 8\%$

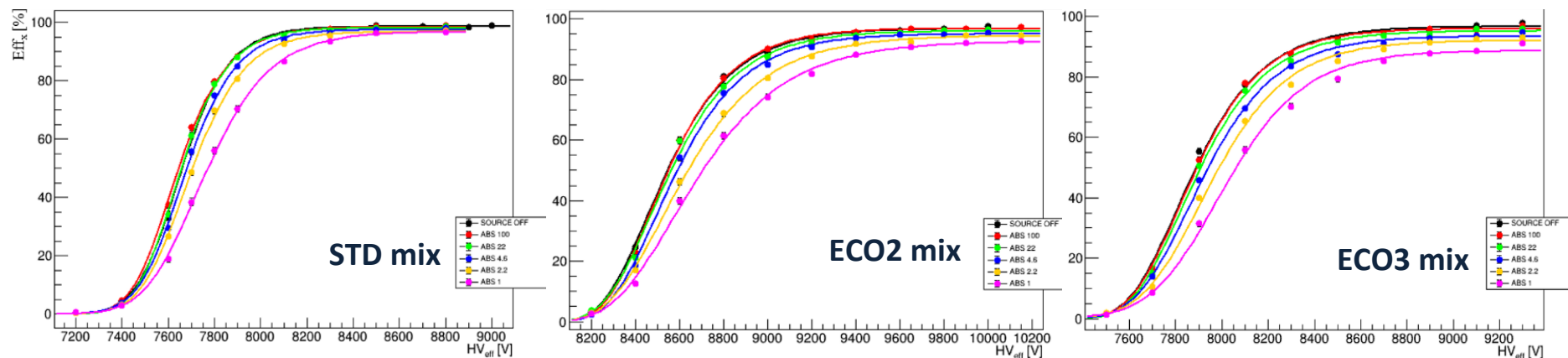


# Results at CERN GIF++ @6m from the source

Fraction of clusters with cluster size > 4 at source OFF



- $P(Cs>4)$  at WP comparable for the 3 mixtures
- at (WP+200V), below 5% for std mix and eco2, increased to 8% for eco3



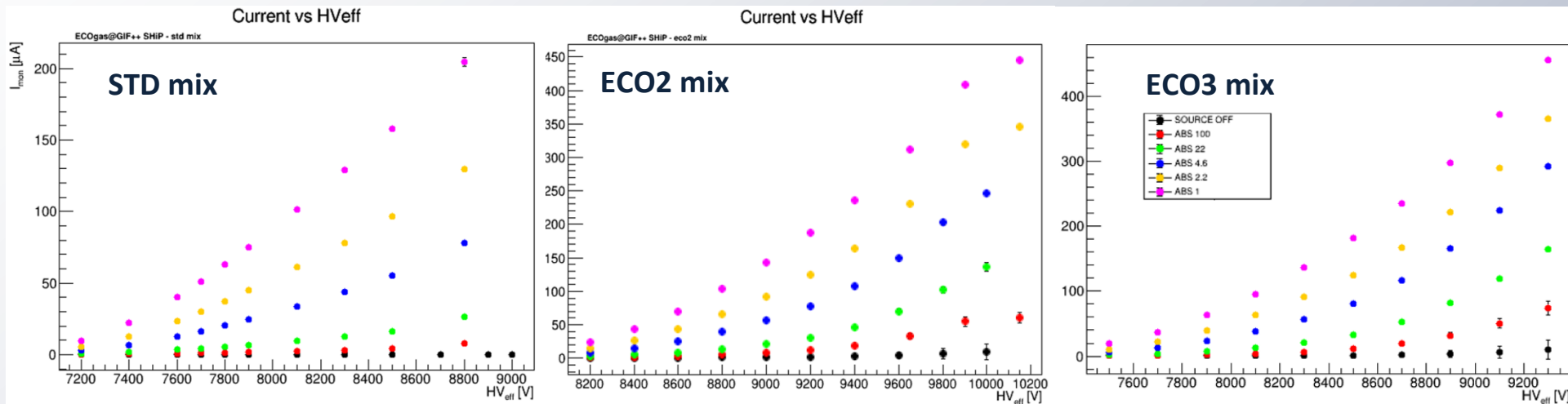
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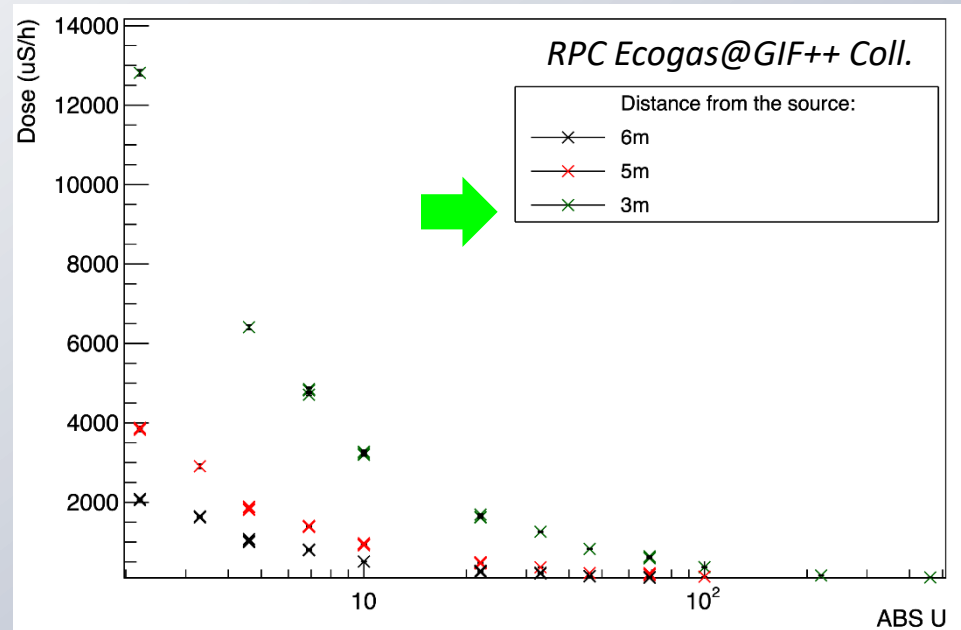
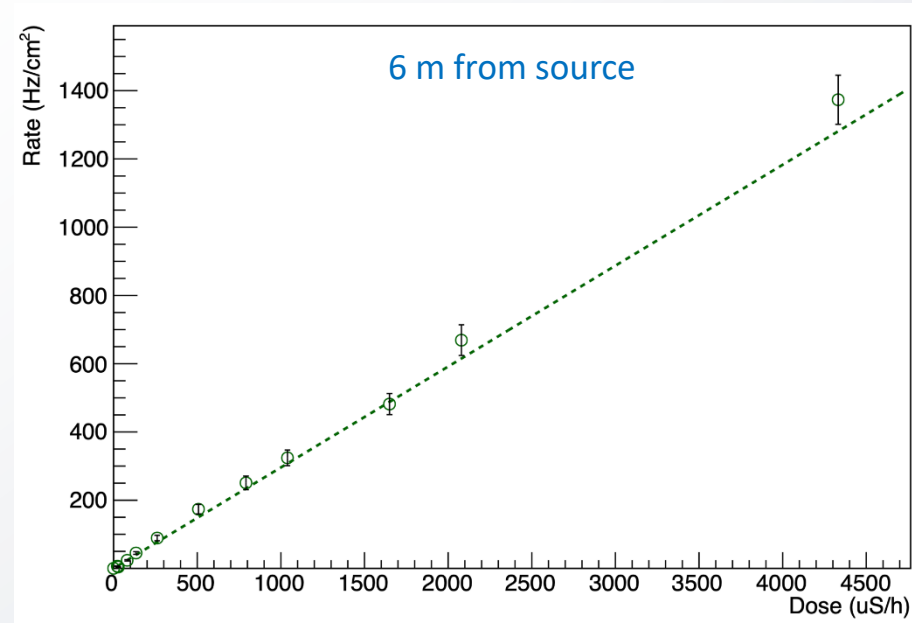


average of the current values sampled every second both during beam spill and interspill



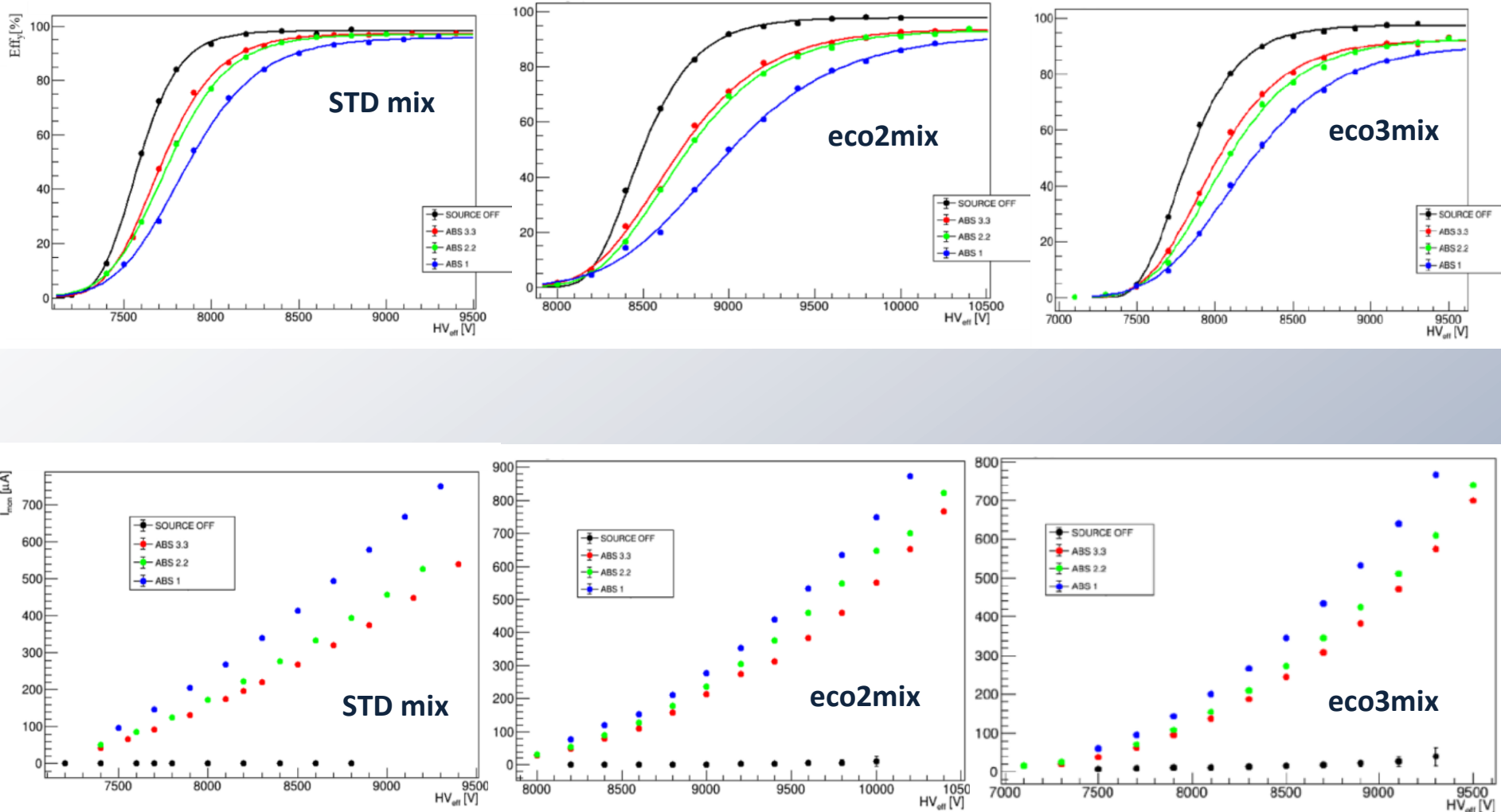
Currents for ABS 1 at WP with eco-friendly gas mixtures doubled w.r.t. std

# Results at CERN GIF++ @6m from the source



Moving towards the source (6 m → 3 m)

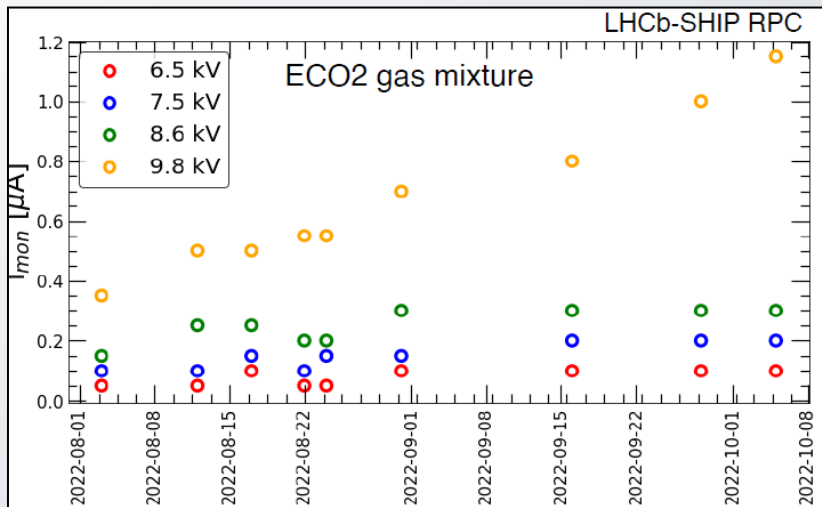
# Results at CERN GIF++ @3m from the source





Irradiation campaign of RPCs to accumulate an equivalent charge of the HL-LHC Phase  
Fundamental for the validation of new eco-friendly gas mixtures

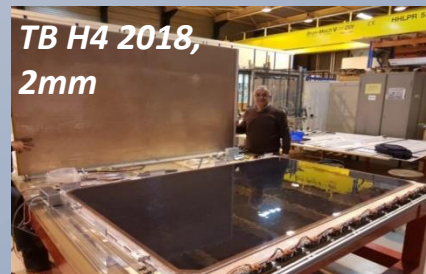
*RPC EcoGas@GIF++ Coll.*



Started in August, with ECO2 mixture  
within the RPC Ecogas@GIF++ Collaboration  
currently on-going

# Conclusions and Outlooks

- R&D on eco-friendly RPC detectors for medium and high rate HEP applications on-going, both at Bari RPC Lab and at CERN GIF++ within the RPC Ecogas@GIF++ Collaboration and AIDAInnova project
- Different HFO1234ze-based gas mixtures tested with cosmic rays, muon beam and gamma background
- Long term performance studies in presence of strong irradiation and HFO-CO<sub>2</sub> based mixture are currently on-going at CERN GIF++ within the RPC Ecogas@GIF++ Collaboration



*Thank you for your attention*