



ECOgas weekly meeting Time resolution studies with the ALICE RPC

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Overview

- Data set for time resolution studies
- Mixtures tested and setup
- Results
- Possible studies of trigger jitter (preliminary)

Dataset

- Time resolution studies
 - Only data at source OFF (explained why in the next slide)
 - STD gas mixture + all HFO/CO2 mixtures studied (from 0 up to 40% HFO)
 - Used the DT5742 CAEN digitizer

- PMT jitter
 - Only at source OFF
 - Same digitizer as for time resolution

Time resolution

Setup for the measurements - 1

Digitizer has a fixed number of samples per trigger (1024) but different sampling frequencies (1, 2.5 and 5 Gs/s)
 → According to the sampling frequency, the length of the acquisition

window changes

- To maximize precision I used 5 Gs/s
 → Time window of ~ 204 ns (1 sample every 200 ps)
- If the coincidence of internal + external scintillators is used
 → Delay between trigger and RPC signal > 500 ns, so not possible to
 use the 5 Gs/s mode
- To solve this problem

 → Only the coincidence of the internal scintillators is used
 → This works only with source OFF

Setup for the measurements - 2

• 7 strips from the ALICE RPC readout with the digitizer



- Trigger provided by the coincidence of PMT1 and PMT2
- Fed to the fast trigger (low latency) input of the digitizer
 → Sampling frequency of this input is 117 MHz
 - \rightarrow Jitter of ~8.5 ns
 - → Important: fast trigger signal is digitized as well

Measurement strategy - 1

• Acquire timestamp of the trigger



- I get the mean value of the **baseline** (before the trigger) and its **minimum**
- I find the value at 50% of the difference mimimum baseline (threshold)
- I interpolate the two points closest to it (one sample before and one sample after) and find the **interesection with the threshold**
- Acquire timestamp of the signal
 - \rightarrow I define a threshold for the analysis (to discriminate if a strip is efficient) as 5*RMS of the signal in the noise window \rightarrow Same interpolation technique as for the trigger for the signal
 - \rightarrow For now: time resolution calculation only if cluster size == 1

Measurement strategy - 2

- Event-by-event subtraction between signal timestamp and trigger timestamp → Residual distribution
- Gaussian fit to this distribution to extract the σ \rightarrow Upper limit to the RPC time
 - \rightarrow Opper limit to the RPC time resolution
- Example with STD gas mixture at WP
- Plotted as a function of the HV in the next slide





- These mixtures have HFO concentration < 20%
- MIX0 has 0% HFO (95% CO2, 4% i-C4H10 and 1% SF6)
- Not worse than STD \rightarrow Interesting result
- All values ~ 2 ns
- Upper limit since jitter of the PMTs is not considered here

- MIX3 = ECO3
- MIX5 = ECO2
- Also values slightly lower wrt STD gas mxture
- This is an upper limit since it is not corrected for PMT jitter
- Not worse than STD \rightarrow Interesting result
- Interesting to see what would happen if events with CS > 1 were included in the measurement



Possible study of PMT jitter



- Internal scintillators coincidence used as trigger
- Internal coincidence to input channel 0
- PMT1 to input channel 1
- PMT2 to input channel 2
- 20k triggers for the measurement







PMT1 (trolley 1) time distribution







