

ECOGAS (RPC 6) pad test

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ECOGAS@GIF++ COLLABORATION

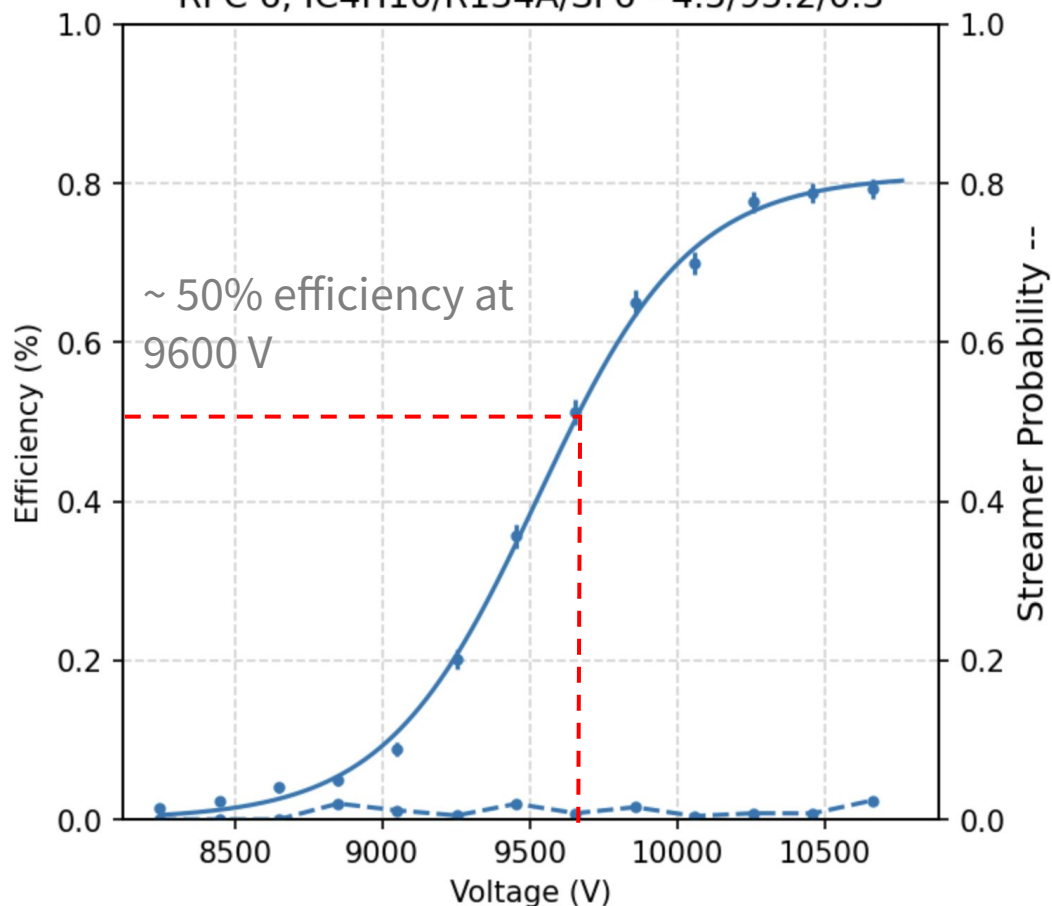


EP-DT
Detector Technologies

Detectors status

• RPC 6, Eff: 80.99 %, SP: 0.76 %, WP: 10435 V

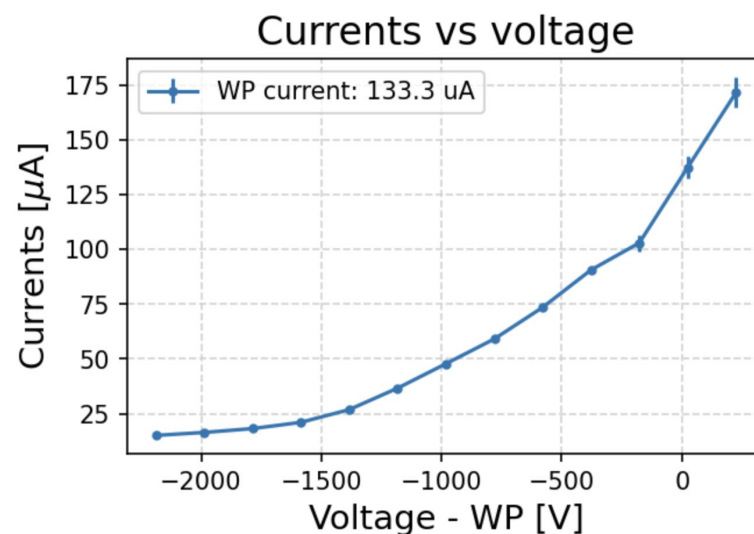
RPC 6, IC4H10/R134A/SF6 - 4.5/95.2/0.3



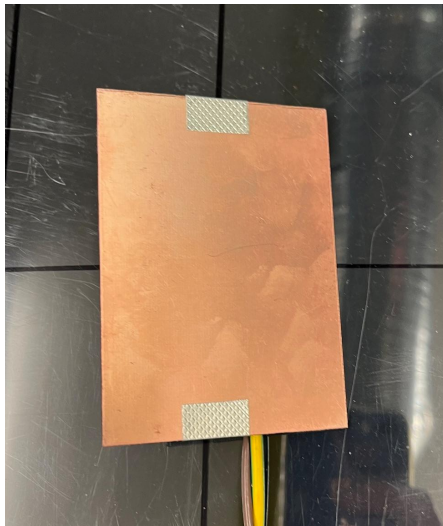
Integrated a total of 300 mC/cm²

Detector dismantled and tested in the lab with cosmic muons

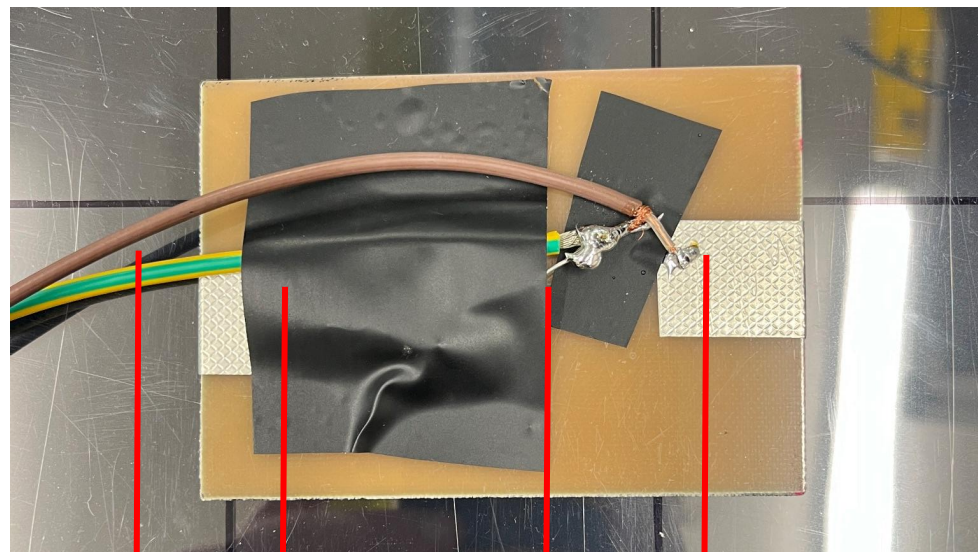
Data taken with STD gas mixture in April 2023



Set up



- RPC divided into 9x10 square
- Used digitizer 1730 Desktop for the acquisition

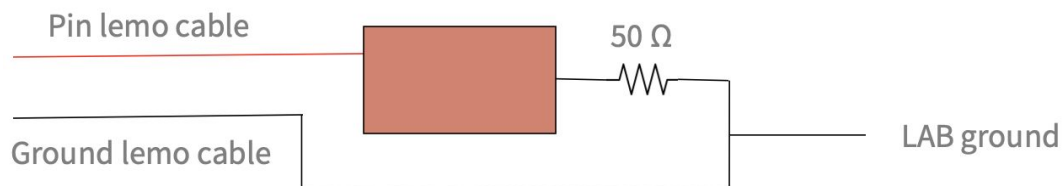


Lemo cable

Signal

Building ground

50 Ω Resistance



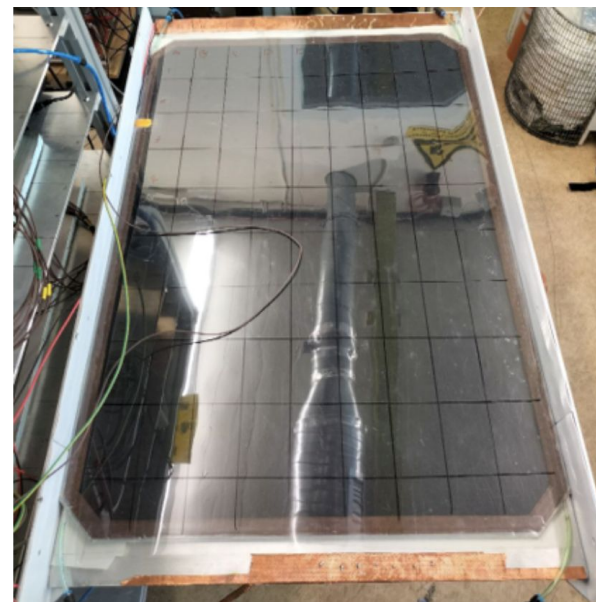
Set up

9 columns (A, B, ..., I)

Gas input

10 rows (1, 2, ..., 10)

Gas output

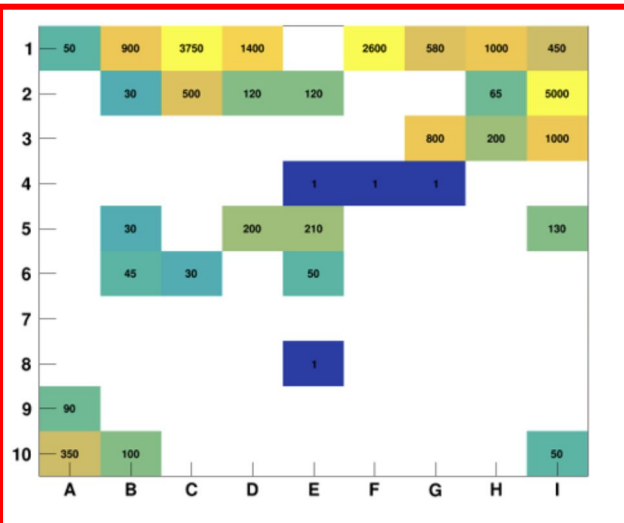


[Plot available here](#)

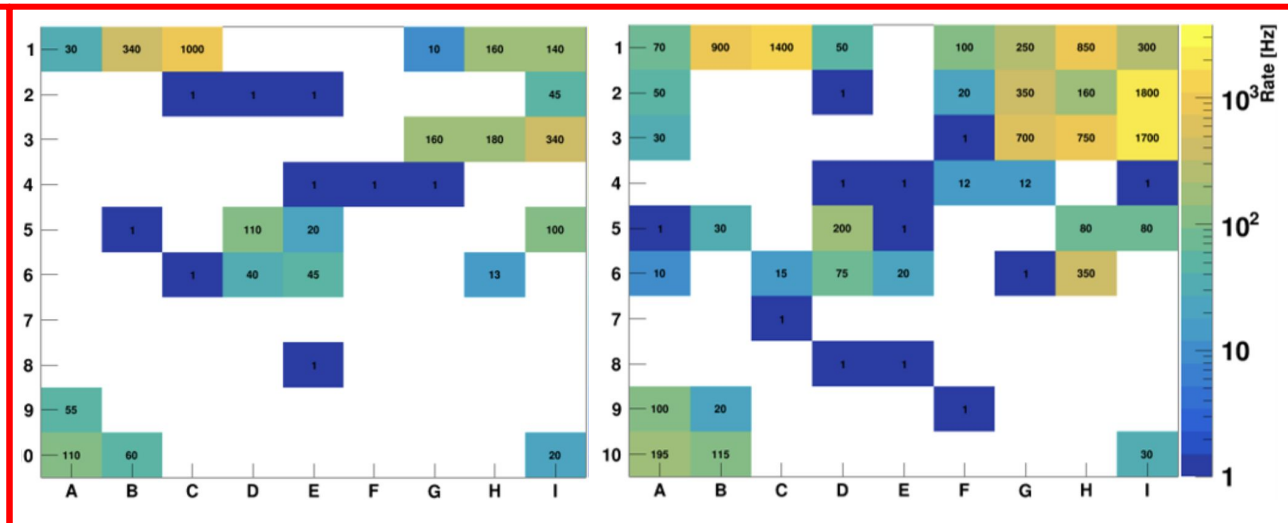
Data taking: Oscilloscope

- Oscilloscope:
some spot where tested using only the oscilloscope.
-> see single signal
-> selection of the threshold
-> rate from this data used to confirm the one from the digitizer

7.2 mv



15.2 mv



Data taken by hand. Blue spot (= 1 Hz) are the one that sometimes shows some counting..

Data taking: Digitizer

2. Digitizer:

We selected a low threshold: 7.2 mV

We selected two different HV: 9000 V and 9600 V

-> the acquisition is taken in autotrigger with the threshold set in the wavedump config file

-> we set 10000 events for each position

-> for very low rate, the acquisition had been stopped before

Analysis:

- Computation of the rate

Comparison between 2 acquisitions

Threshold: 7.2 mV

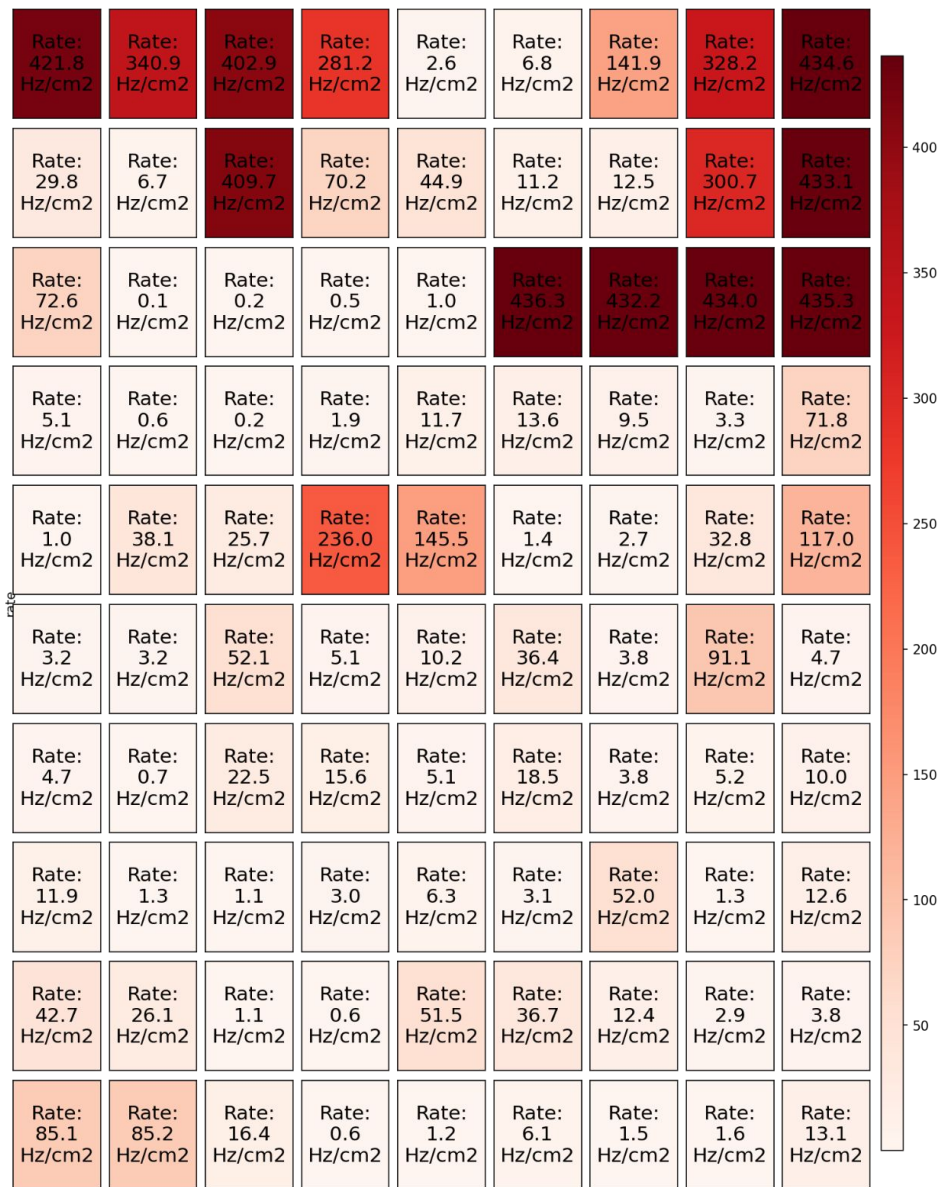
High voltage: 9000 V and 9600 V

Rate gradient



9000 V

Rate gradient



9600 V

Results

The analysis shows that the top part of the detector has higher local rate.

- > This method could allow to find problematic gap spot, but it doesn't allow to fully understand the issue
- > it can be useful to test the detector before the first irradiation, and then periodically

It is also needed a comparison with a working RPC.

Future tests

1. Can Ar help?

Let the detector 'on' with Ar for some weeks, then re-take the measurements

Once the detector will be opened:

1. Analyze different region where the rate was different
2. See if high rate correspond to some irregularities of the gap
3. See the position of the spacer