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Cluster Sizes (=CIS) in RPC (1gap/2gap)



Monte Carlo I



- Three pads (58mm width)
- The charge that is induced on the center pad is taken from real charge spectra (thanks to Gerardo)
- HV = 9.25kV, 9.5kV,
 9.75kV, 10.0kV, 10.25kV,
 10.5kV
- Tails up to 8pC





Monte Carlo II



- Random perpendicular tracks (Testbeam)
- Use Weighting Field (WF) to calculate direct X-talk on neighbor pads
- Add capacitive X-talk: 0% ... 10% (pulse height ratio)
- Qind(x) = Qind(x=0) WF(x) / WF(x=0)
- ◆ WF in RPCs: CERN-OPEN-2001-004 or CERN-EP-2001-074





1 Gap; 10kV; Efficiency







1 Gap; 10kV; Cluster Size





Very small difference
 Thr = 100fC IP Eff = 97-98%; CIS = 1.1 ... 1.75

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1 Gap; 10.25kV



Thr = 100fC IP Eff = 99%; CIS = 1.1 ... 2.4





1 Gap; 10.5kV



Thr = 100fC IP Eff = 99.5%; CIS = 1.1 2.8





2 Gaps







2 Gaps; 9.75kV



Thr = 100fC IP Eff = 99.5%; CIS = 1.05 ... 1.35



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2 Gaps; 10kV



▶ Thr = 100fC I Eff = 100%; CIS = 1.1 ... 2.1



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2 Gaps; 10.25kV



Thr = 100fC IP Eff = 100%; CIS = 1.1 ... 2.8





2 Gaps; 10.5kV



► Thr = 100fC I Eff = 100%; CIS = 1.15 ... 3.0





Summary/Conclusions



- CIS and Efficiency are similar for the two orientations of the avalanche
- CIS is influenced largely by capacitive X-talk
- 1 Gap; Threshold 100fC; 2% (4%) capacitive X-talk: 99.5% Efficiency at 10.5kV with CIS 1.2 (1.5)
- 2 Gaps; Threshold 100fC; 2% (4%) capacitive X-talk: 99.5% Efficiency at 9.75kV with CIS 1.1 (1.2)