

# RPC Development for INO-ICAL

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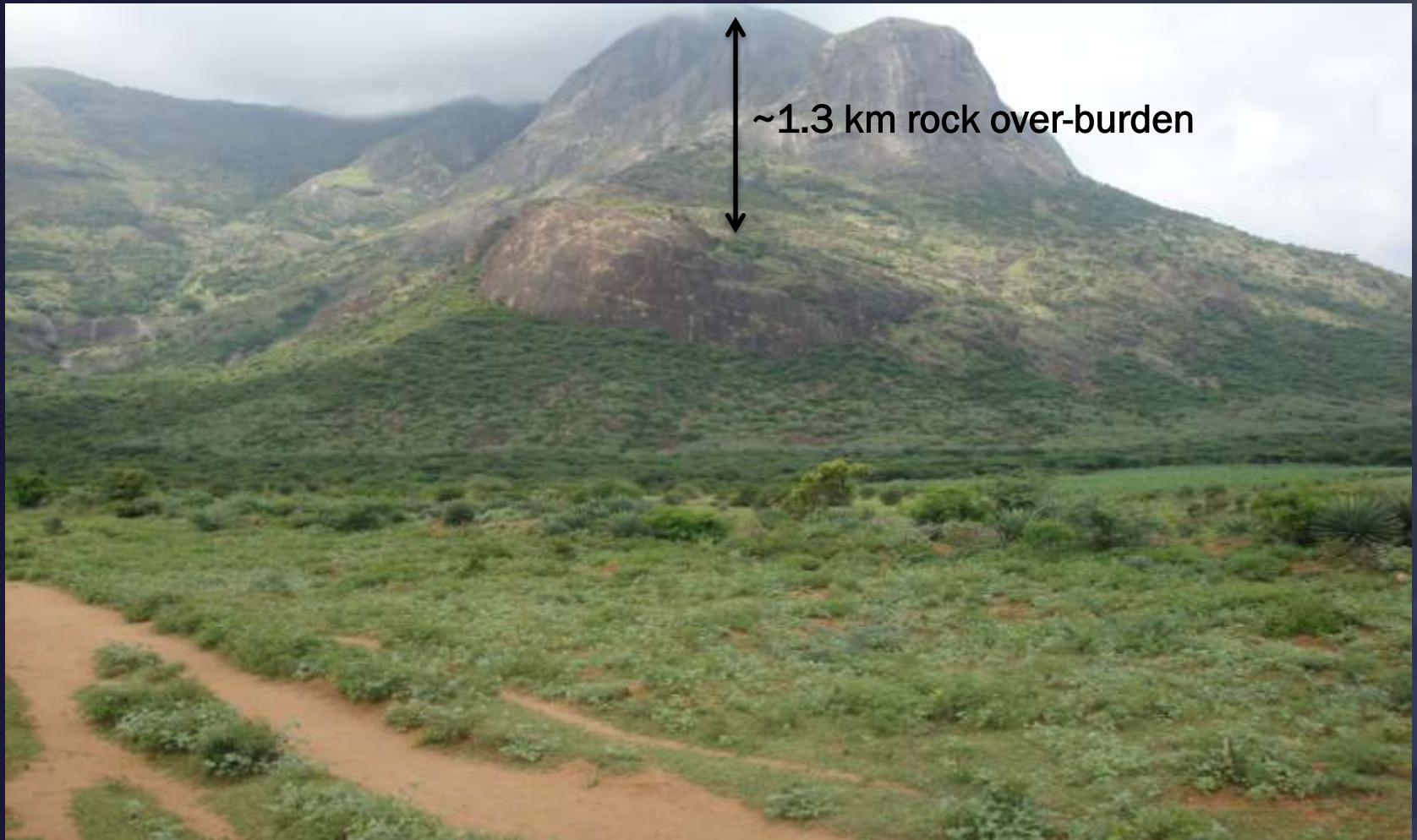
# Overview

- About the India-based Neutrino Observatory
- INO-ICAL Experiment and its Goals
- ICAL detector
- RPC development for ICAL
- Summary

# India-based Neutrino Observatory (INO)

- A mega science project of India (Cost: \$ 300 M) with a national collaboration of over 20 institutions
- Primarily, a research lab for neutrino physics
  - construction of an underground laboratory and associated surface facilities,
  - construction of a Iron Calorimeter (ICAL) detector for neutrinos,
  - setting up of National Centre for High energy Physics (NCHEP)
- Site allotted and mandatory clearances received
- Project expected to be complete in 7 years

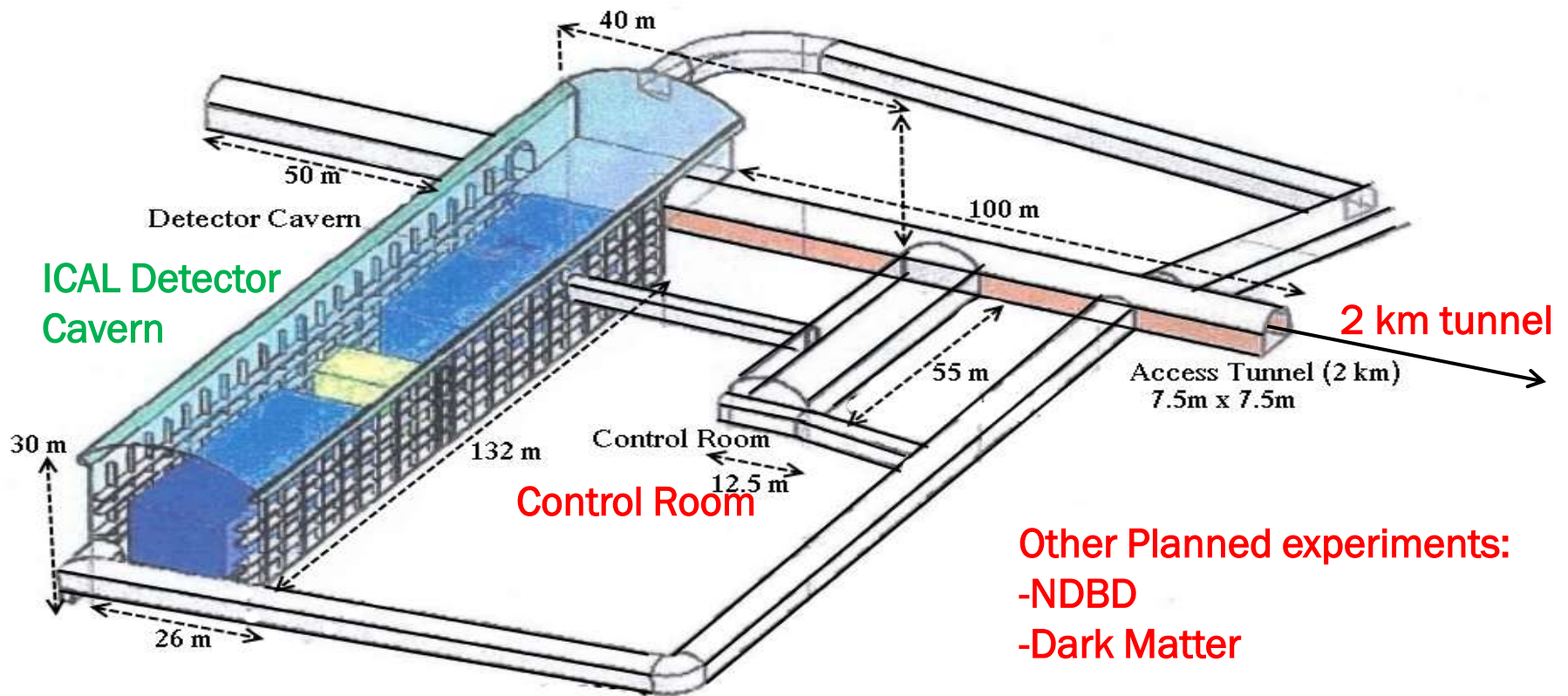
# Site



~1.3 km rock over-burden

Bodi west hills, Theni, Tamilnadu (South India)

# Caverns for experiments



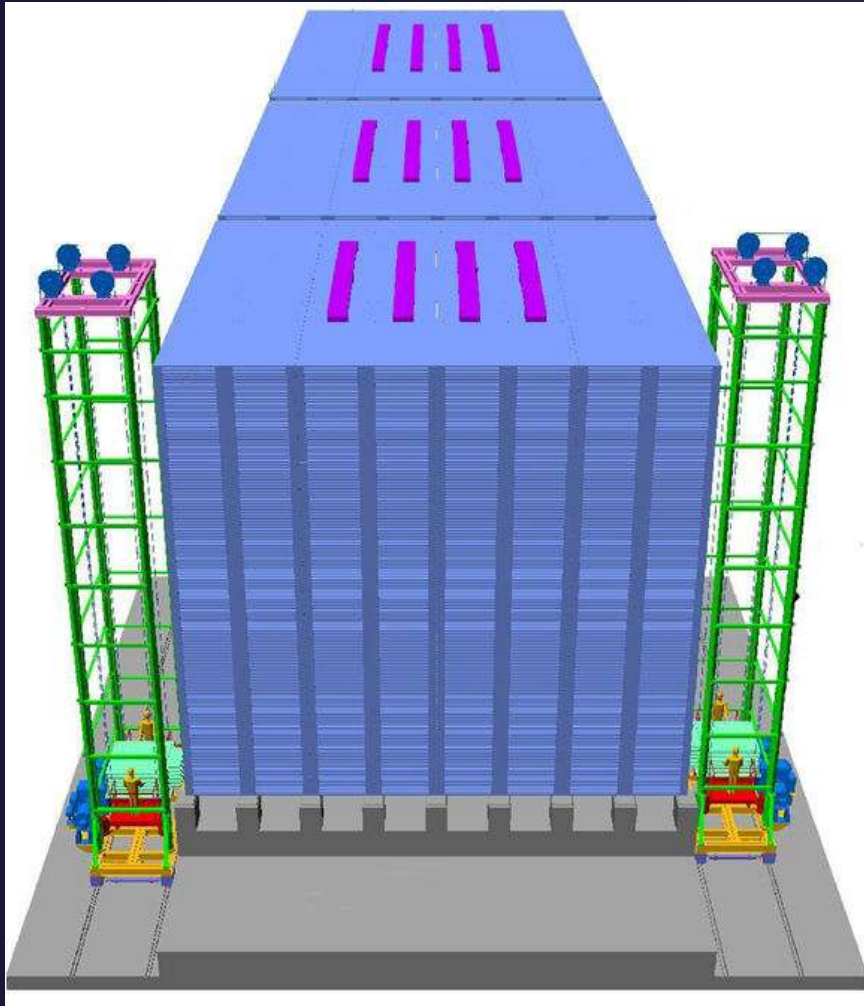
# Main Physics Goals of INO-ICAL

- Reconfirmation with greater statistical significance the first oscillation dip in  $L/E$  of the atmospheric neutrinos, and measure precisely  $|\Delta m_{32}^2|$  and  $\sin^2 2\theta_{23}$
- Determine the sign of  $\Delta m_{32}^2$  and hence the neutrino mass hierarchy
- Distinguish  $\nu_{\mu} \leftrightarrow \nu_{\tau}$  from  $\nu_{\mu} \leftrightarrow \nu_s$  oscillation from muon-less events.
- Search for CPT violation

# Detector Requirements

- Should have large target mass (50-100 kTons)
- Good tracking and energy resolution (tracking calorimeter)
- Good directionality ( $\sim 1$ ns time resolution)
- Charge identification capability (magnetic field)
- Modularity and ease of construction
- Compliment capabilities of existing and proposed detectors
- Cost and time considerations
- Use magnetized iron as target mass and RPC as the active detector medium

# ICAL Detector Parameters



No. of modules: **3**

Module dimensions:  **$16\text{m} \times 16\text{m} \times 14.5\text{m}$**

Detector dimensions:  **$48.4\text{m} \times 16\text{m} \times 14.5\text{m}$**

No. of layers: **150**

Iron plate thickness: **56mm**

Gap for RPC trays : **40mm**

Magnetic field: **1.3 Tesla**

RPC dimensions:  **$1,840\text{mm} \times 1,840\text{mm} \times 24\text{mm}$**

Readout strip pitch: **30mm**

No. of RPCs/Road/Layer: **8**

No. of Roads/Layer/Module: **8**

No. of RPC units/Layer: **192**

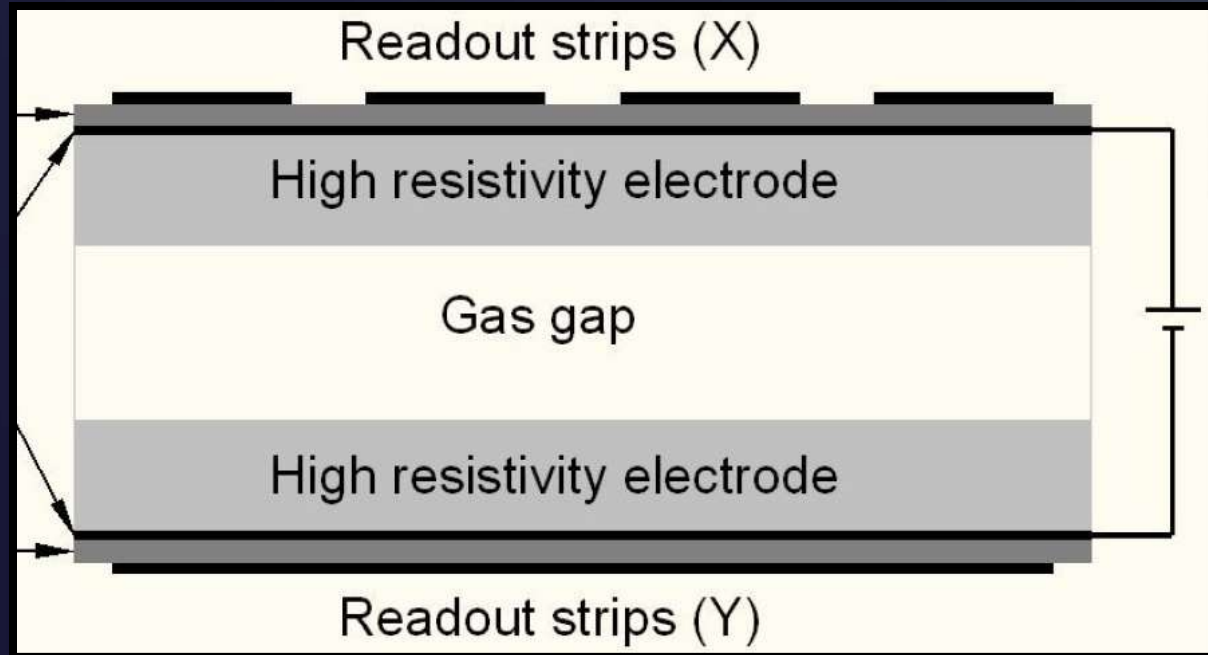
No. of RPC units: **28,800**

No. of readout strips: **3,686,40**

Total Mass: **50 kilo ton**



# Resistive Plate Chambers



- Types of electrode (Glass and Bakelite)
- Modes of operation (Avalanche and Streamer)
- Types of construction (Single, double and multi gap)
- Types of application (Trigger and timing)

# Tools Required for RPC Fabrication

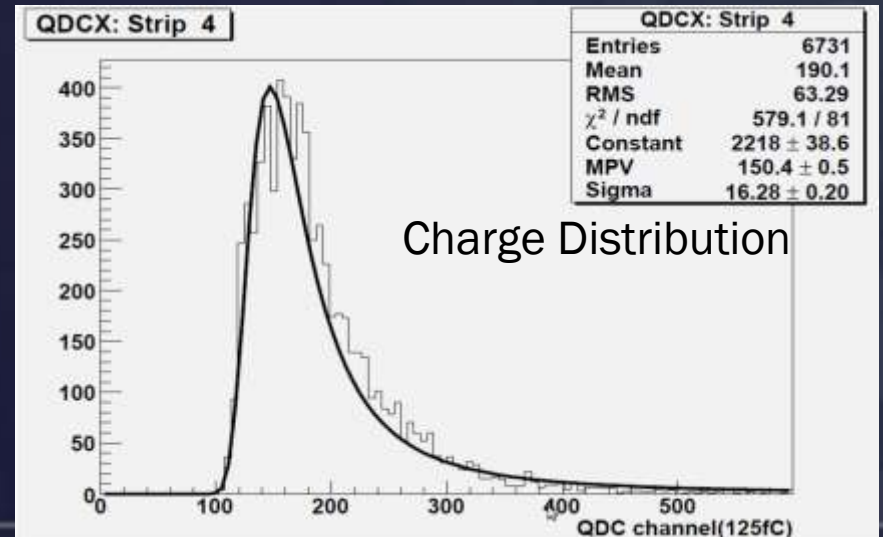
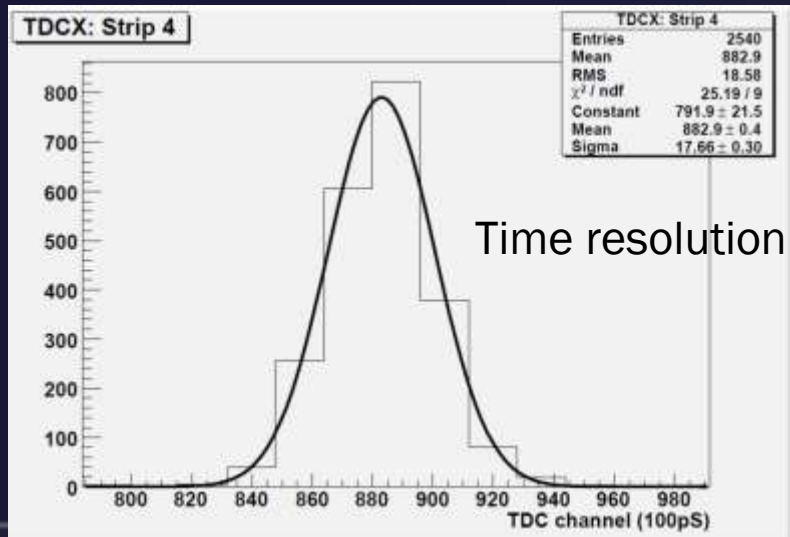
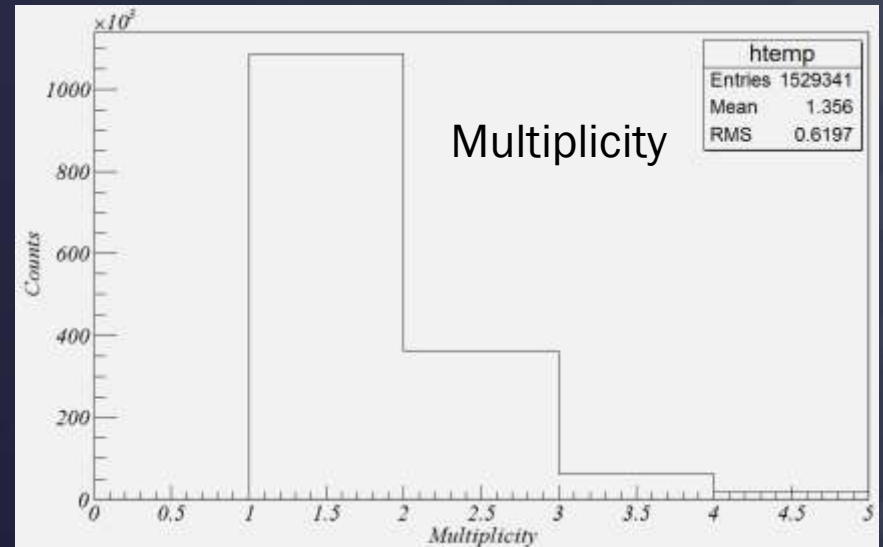
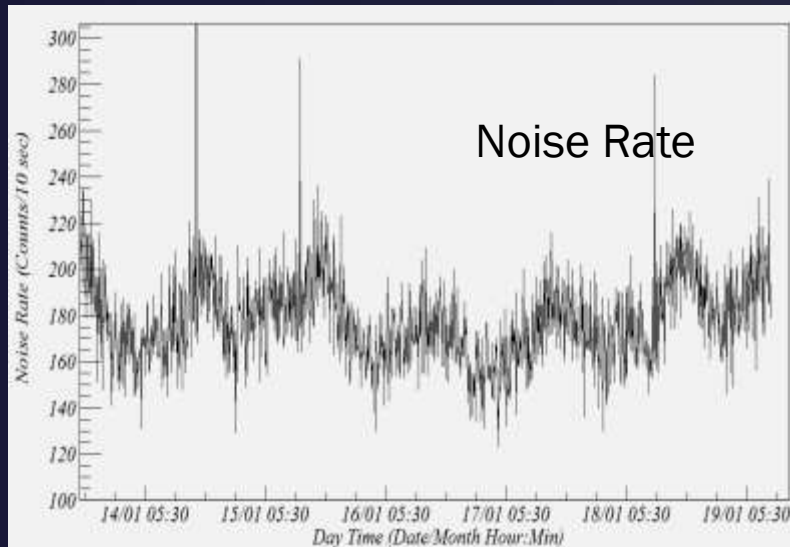


# RPC R&D for INO: Prototype 1 (TIFR)

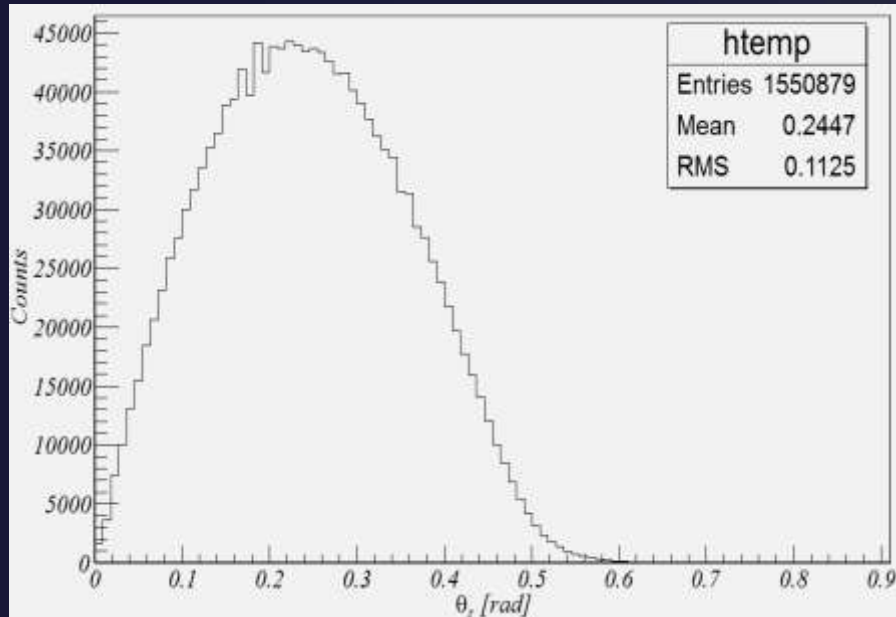


- 12 Glass RPC Layers [1m x 1m]
- 32 Strips per Plane
- 24 x 7 Cosmic Muon Tracking and Noise Rate Monitoring
  
- Device level studies: Stability, Efficiency, Aging
- Electronics development
- Daq Development
- Gas System Development
- Other studies:
  - Zenith angle distribution of muons
  - muon directionality (up/down)
  - Sealed RPC studies

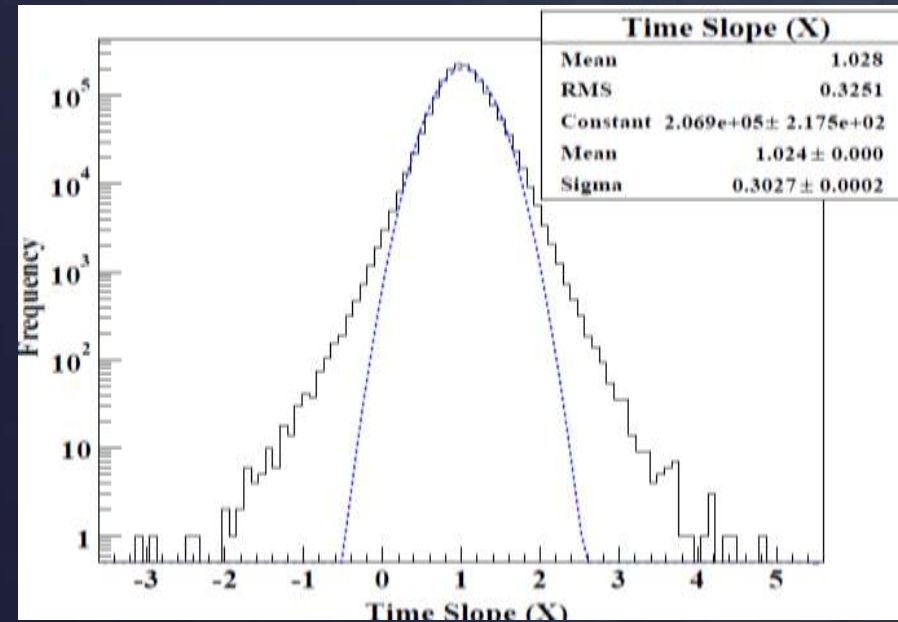
# Basic studies on RPC Parameters



# Other Studies

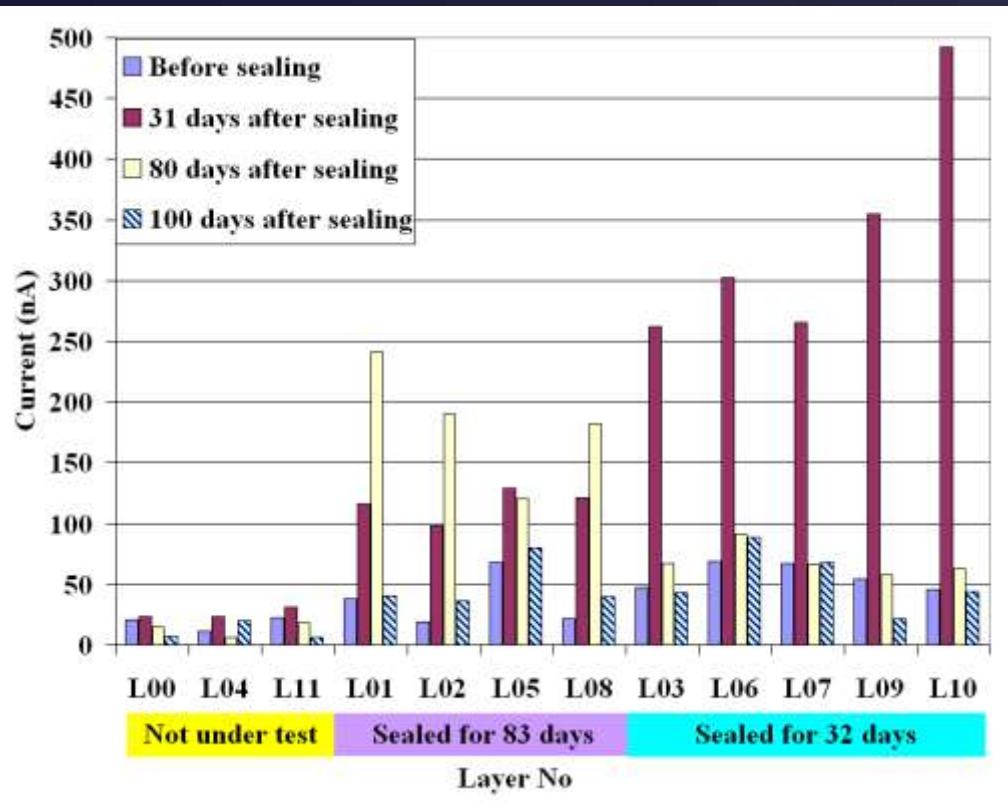


Zenith Angle Distribution



Directionality of muons

# Sealed RPC Studies



- RPCs Gas inlet sealed
- Noise Rate, Current , Efficiency etc., monitored
- Encouraging results:
  - Satisfactory operation for 30 days without gas change
  - RPCs operation return to normalcy after gas change

# RPC: Device Level Simulation

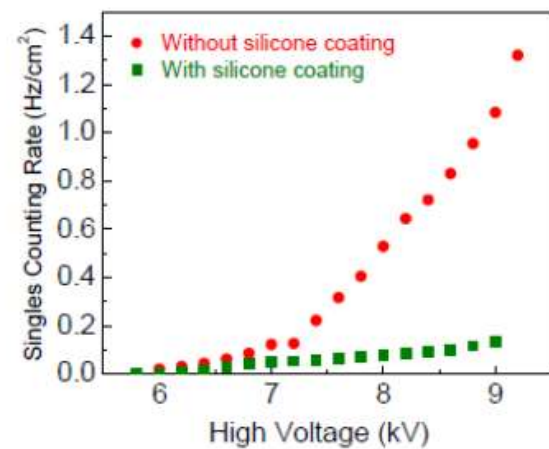
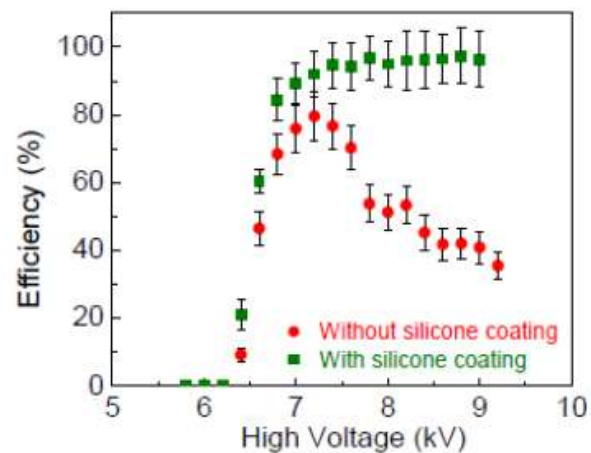
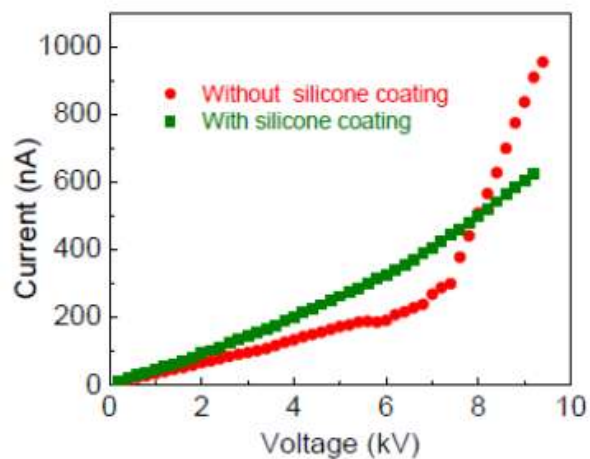
- HEED (Primary interactions in Gas Volume)
- MAGBOLTZ (electron transport)
- neBEM (Weighting Field / Electric Field)
- Ramo's Theorem (induced signal)
- Current study: Comparison of effect of SF6 in signal development with experimental data

# Bakelite RPC Development

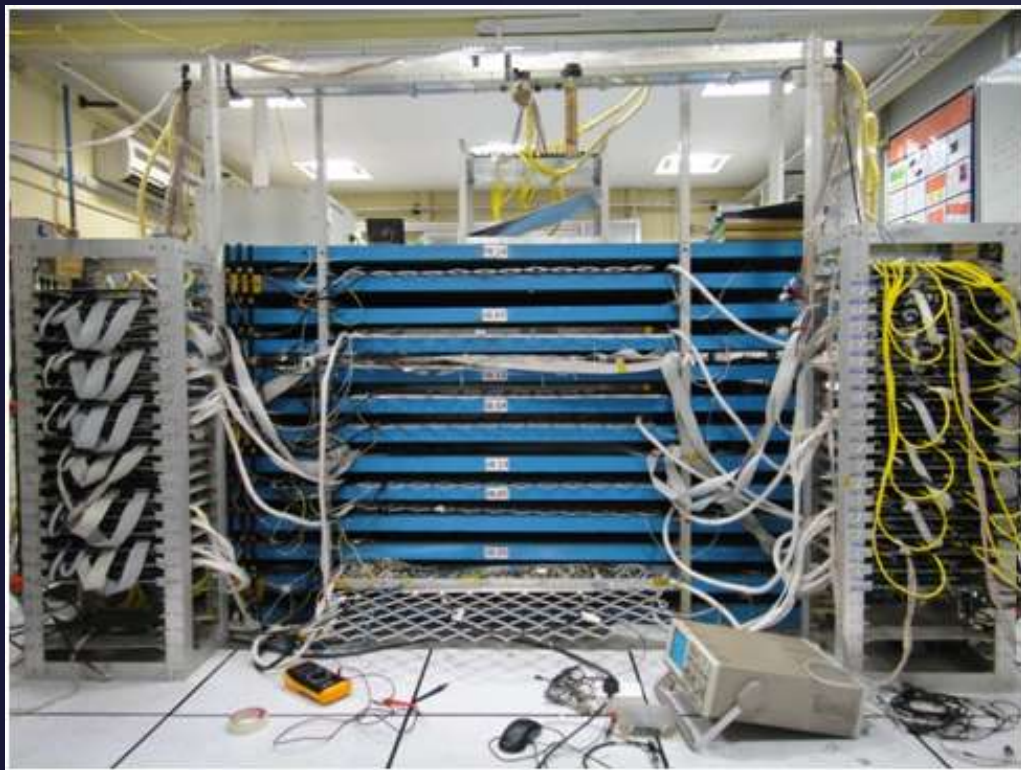
- Groups involved: SINP & VECC
- The inner surfaces of the bakelite are coated with silicocone to make the surface smooth
- Efficiency plateau over 96% obtained with reduced noise rate and long term stability
- INO –ICAL experiment being modular in size, can use both glass as well as bakelite RPCs



# Effect of Silicone Coating:



# RPC R&D for INO: Prototype 2 (VECC)



12 1m x 1m RPCs

- 4-Bakelite

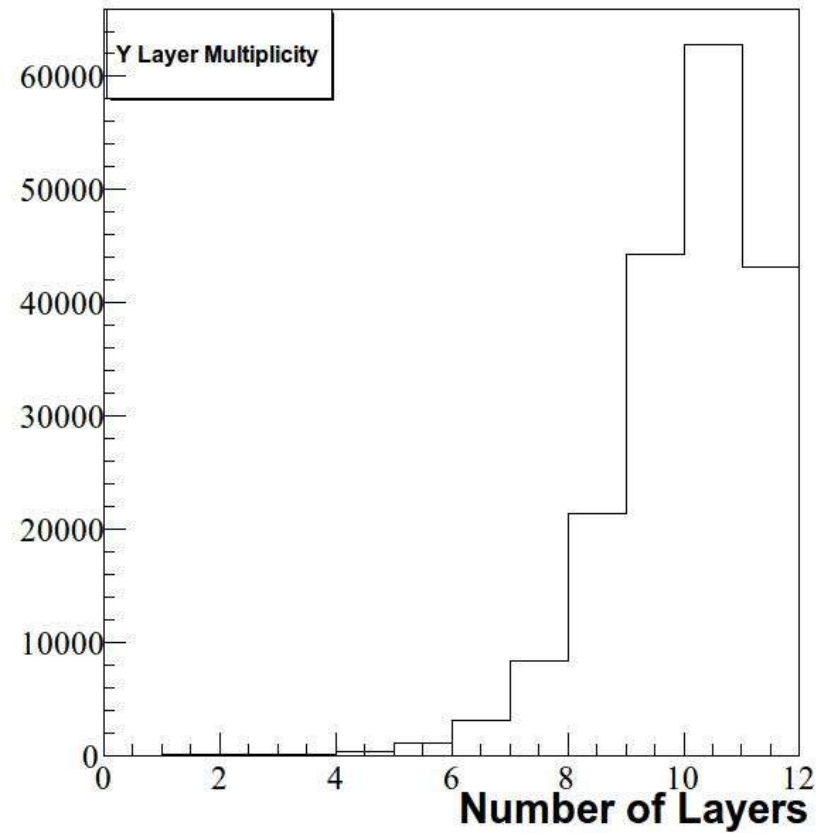
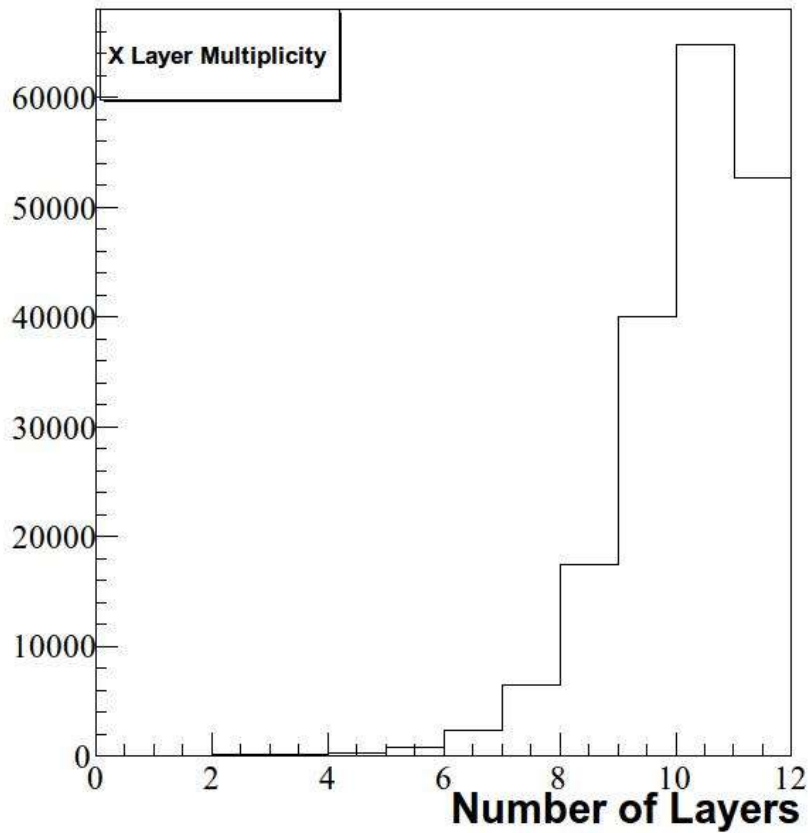
13 Iron Plates

- ~ 5 cm Thickness

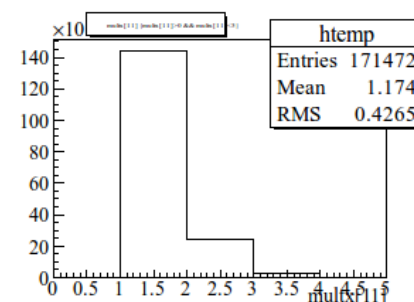
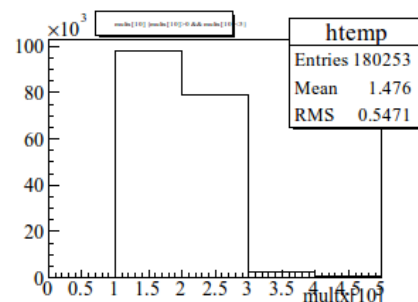
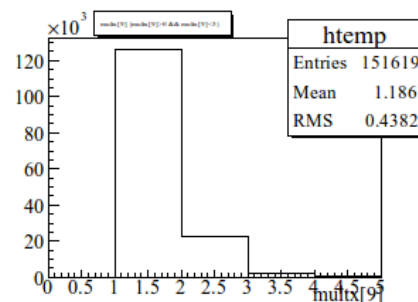
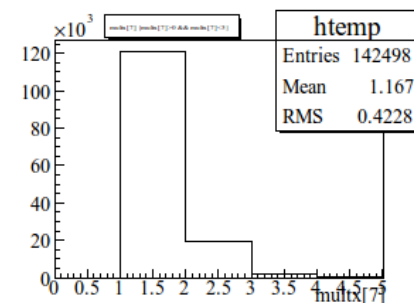
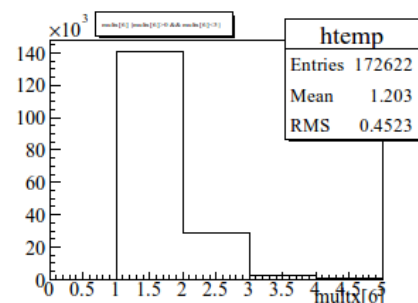
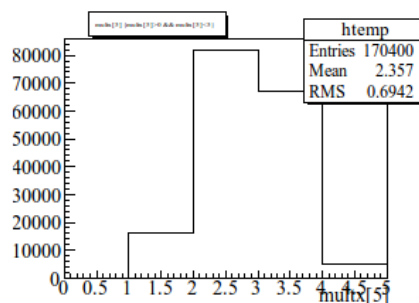
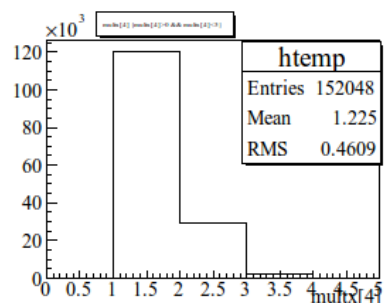
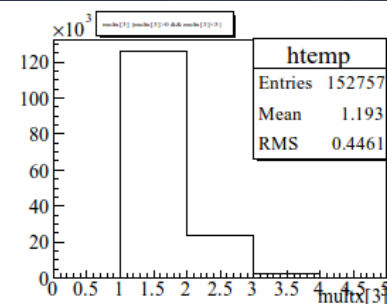
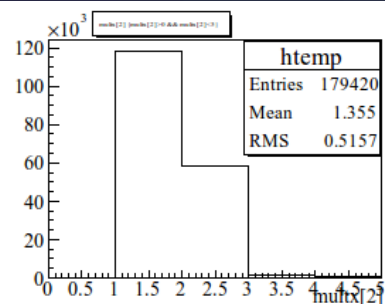
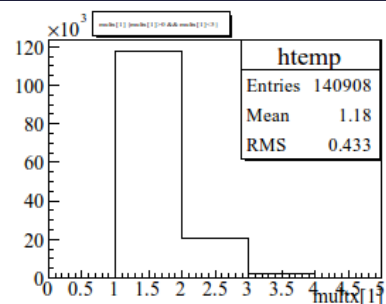
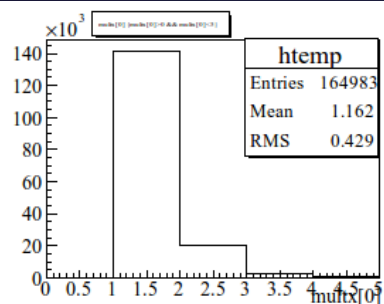
4 Coils, 5 turns each

- 1.5 T Max
- Field along Y

# Cosmic Muon Studies with VECC Prototype



# Cosmic Muon Studies with VECC Prototype

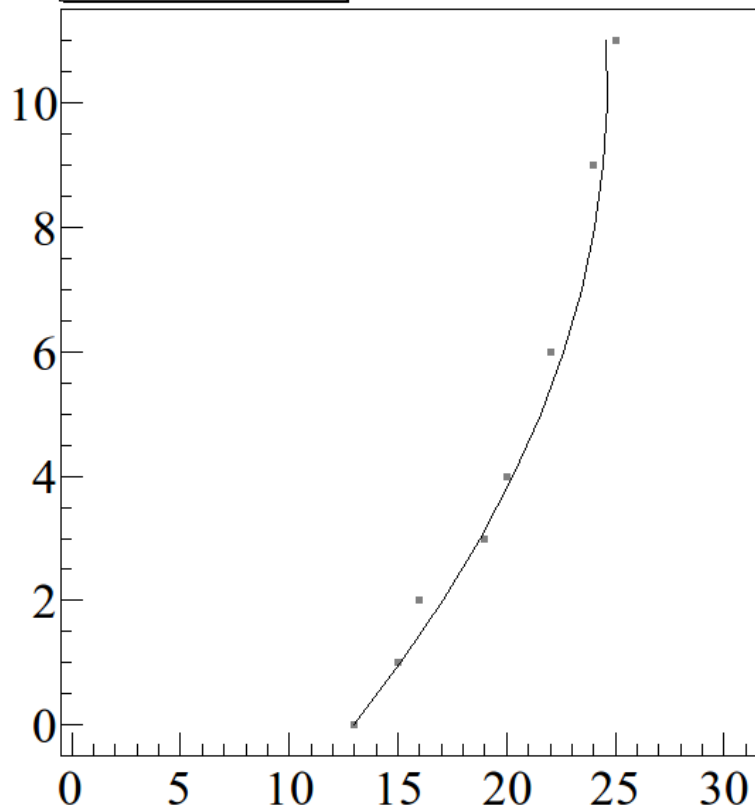


# Data Analysis with VECC Prototype Data

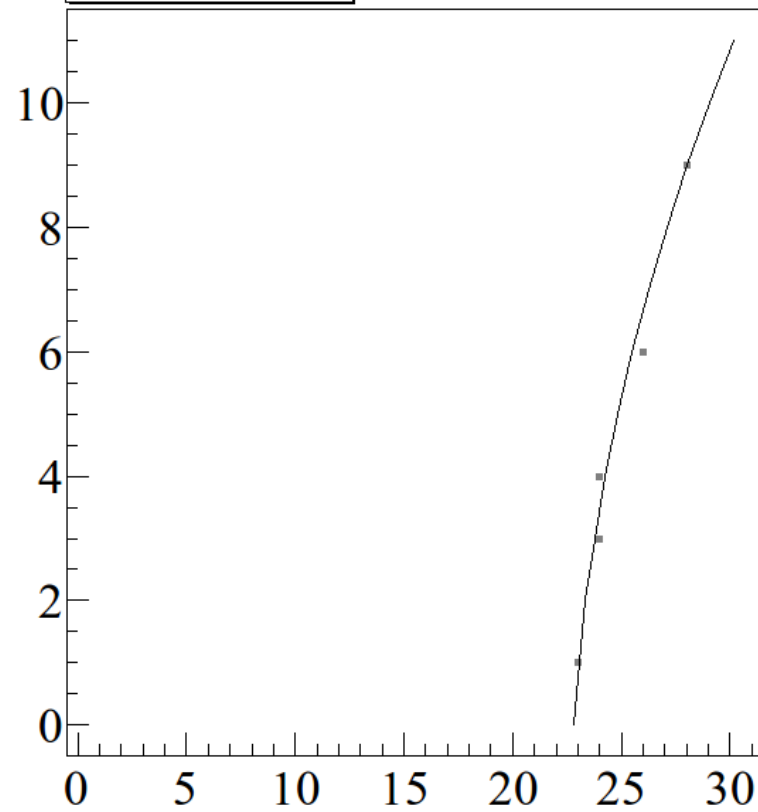
- 2011: proper data taking for almost 3 months
- Magnet Testing, Stabilizations
- Data taken with magnetic field could not be analyzed:
  - No ready made track fitting code available
  - Only noise rate and simple analysis was possible
- First Step:
  - Fitting with a second order polynomial:
  - $A+Bx+Cx^2$

# Glimpses of curved tracks

X Event: 514

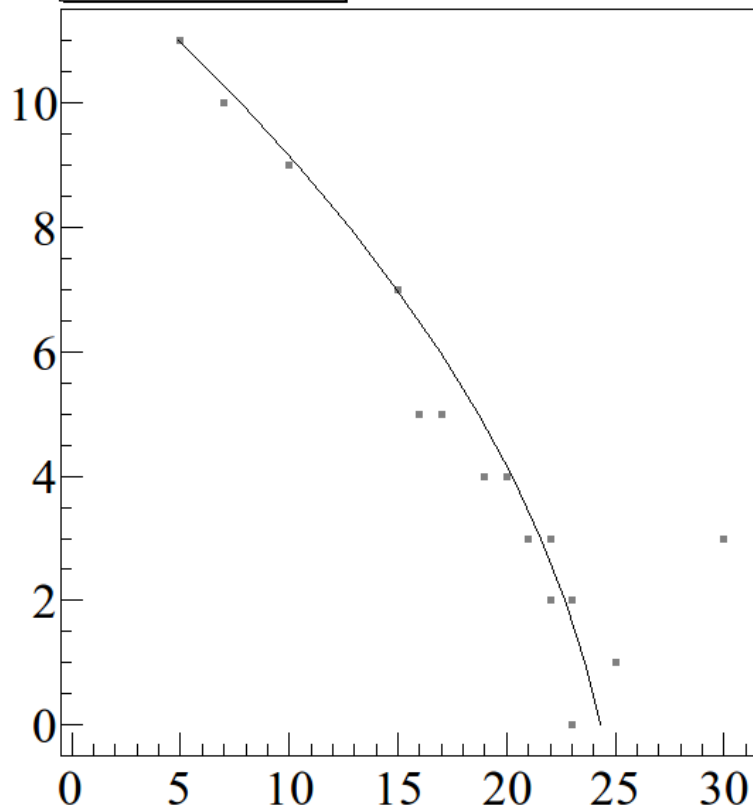


Y Event: 514

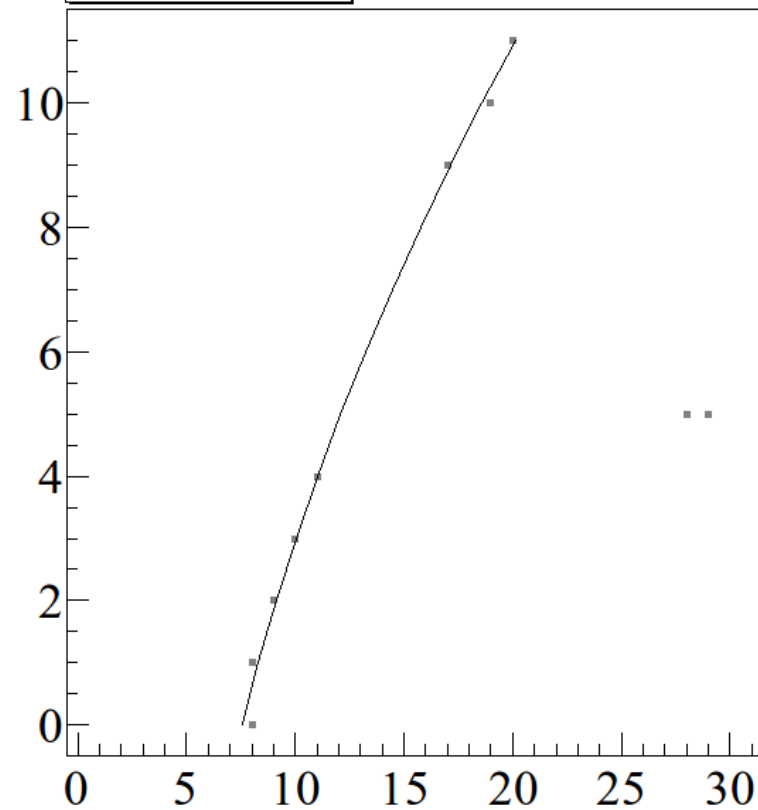


# Glimpses of curved tracks

X Event: 4819

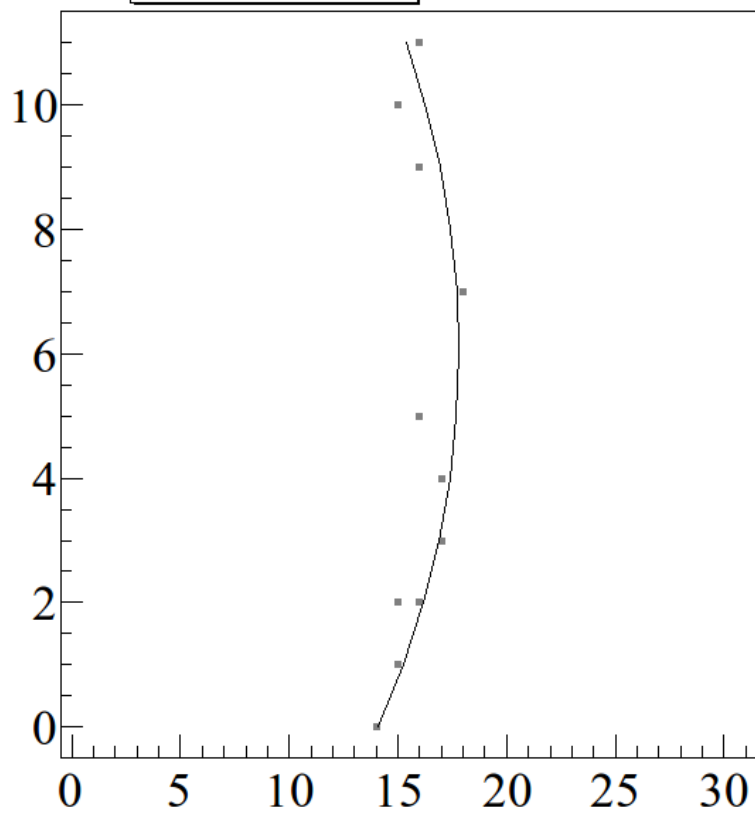


Y Event: 4819

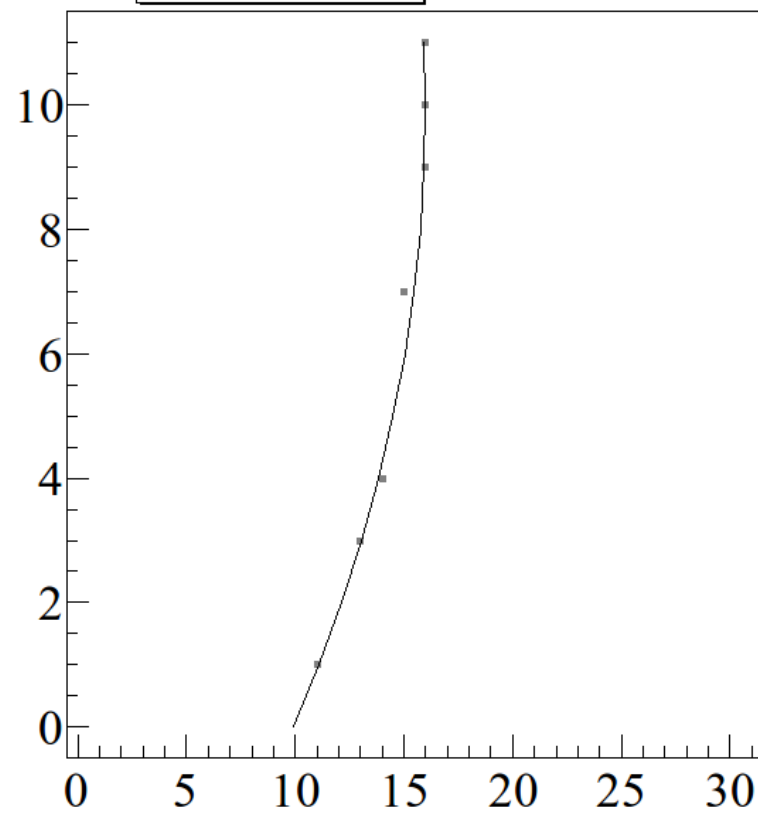


# Glimpses of curved tracks

X Event: 5108



Y Event: 5108





# The 2m x 2m prototype at TIFR

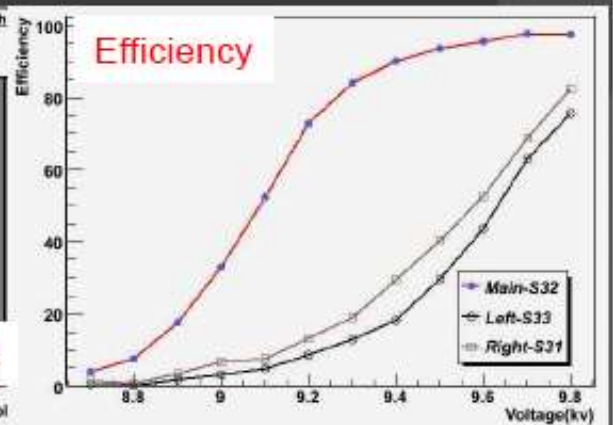
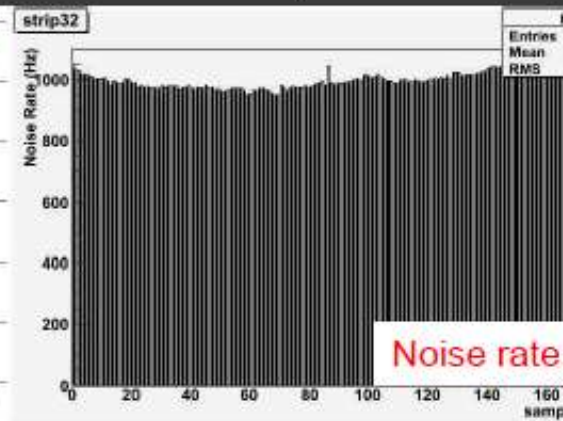
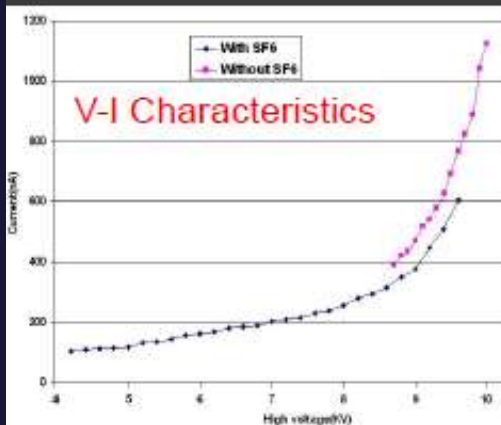


- 5 Glass RPC Layers [2m x 2m]
- 64 Strips per Plane
- 24 x 7 Cosmic Muon Tracking and Noise Rate Monitoring

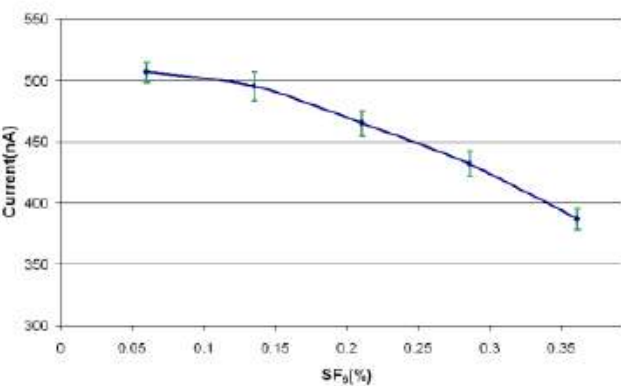
# 2m x 2m prototype: R&D and Studies



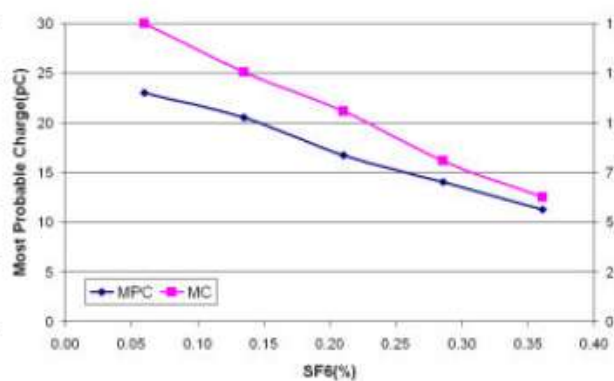
## Basic characterisation of 2m x 2m RPCs



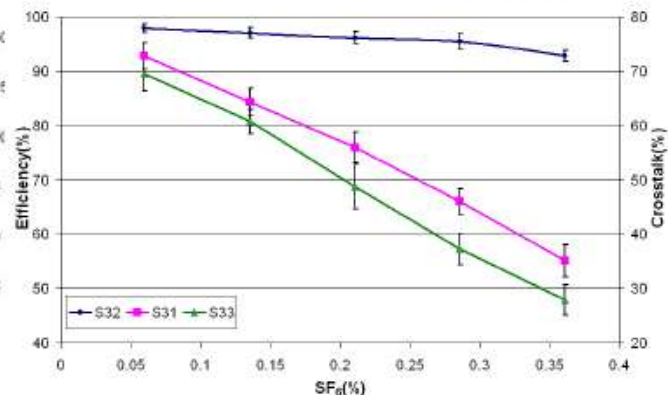
# SF6 studies on RPC parameters



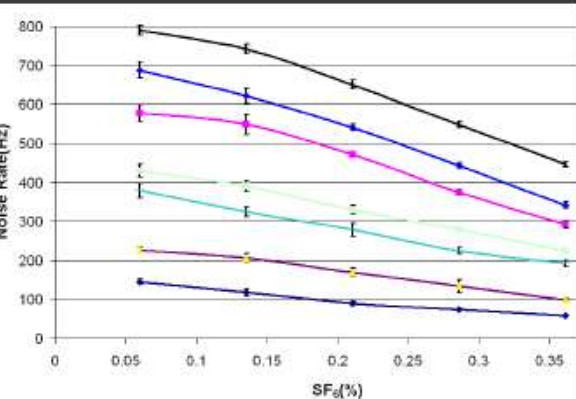
Chamber current



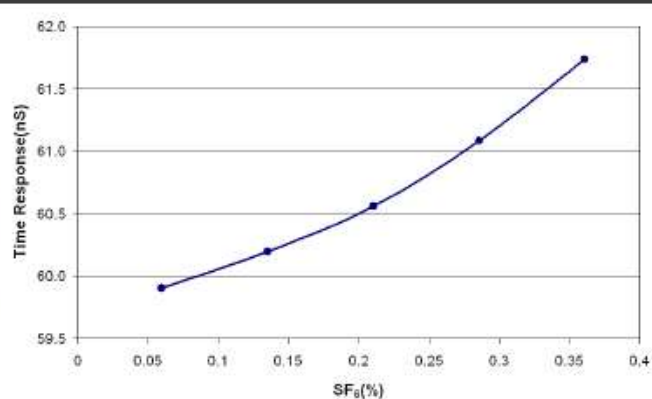
Signal charge



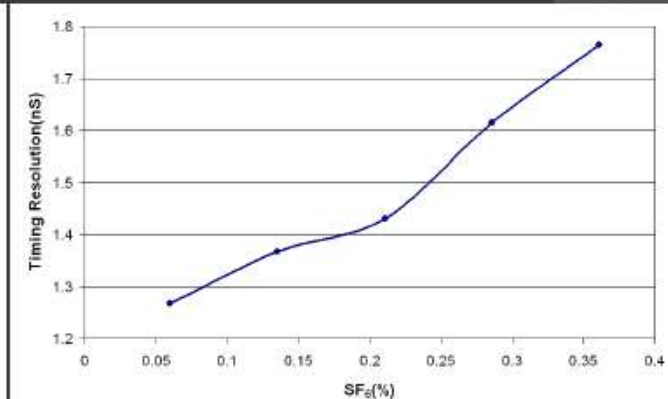
Efficiency



Noise rate



Time response

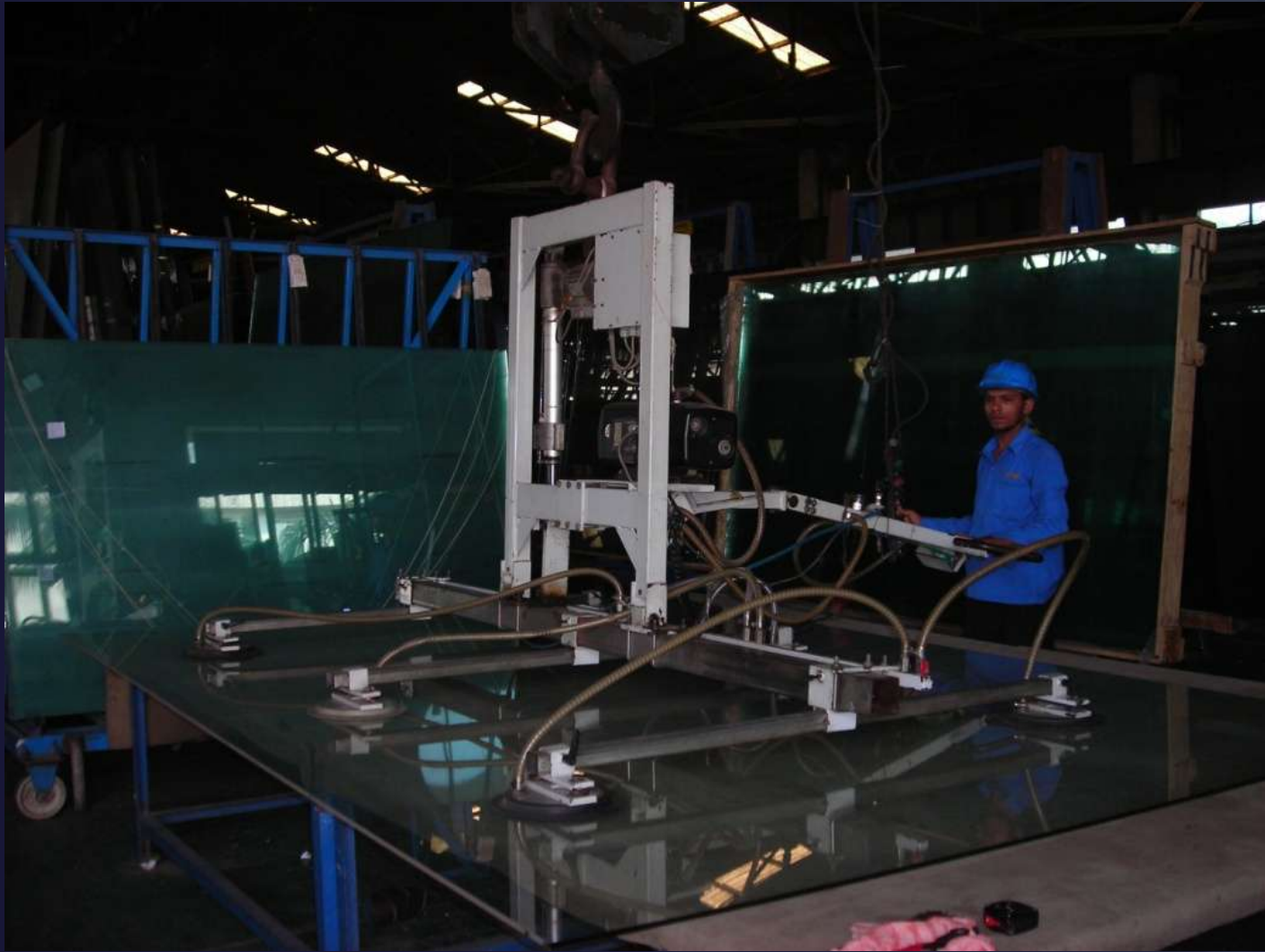


Time resolution

# Industrialization: Glass Factory



# Industrialization: Glass handling



# Industrialization: Glass Storage



# Industrialization: Glass Movement Trolley



# Industrialization: Glass Vacuum Lifter





# SCREEN PRINTING MACHINE



**Name:** Fully Automatic Glass Screen Printing Machine

**Description:** Working process: glass automatic pre-orientation conveying precise orientation printing detection and glass unloading conveying dryer (connective and fully automatic). Special orientation system is very suitable for complex shapes of printing substrates such as the front and rear sector glass of automobiles. And the orientation precision is about  $\pm 0.5\text{mm}$ .

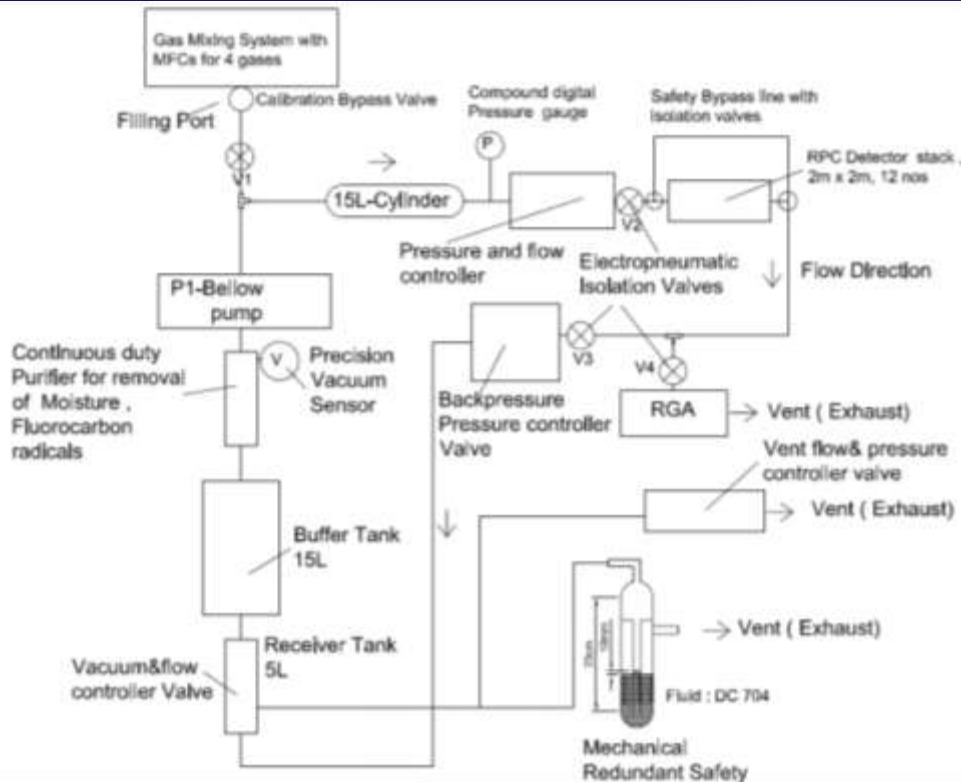
Due to easy scratched features of some printing substrates, we take the special treatment for the working table to prevent the printing substrates from scratching and make the table resistant to abrasion.

Machine is equipped with Japan MITSUBISHI PLC working system, friendly touch-on control panel, position adjusting system with high precision display function, error alarming system and photo electric protection device.

# Industrialization: Robot for Button placing and Gluing



# Gas Recirculation System



- 4 channel gas mixing module (filling/top-up of Iso-butane, Freon R134A, Argon and SF6)
- Pressure balance system to maintain and control pressure within safe limits
- Total Capacity: 140 l
- Continuous duty gas purification system to remove moisture, and other radicals
- Contamination removal upto 2ppm.
- Dynamic pressure loss: Not more than 80 mbar

# Summary

- Successful fabrication and characterization of large area RPCs required for INO's ICAL experiment
- Detector R&D almost completed
- Consultancy with industries in progress
- Industries are to convert lab scale work done so far to industrial scale
- Pilot production orders have been placed already and executed successfully
- Considering the amount of work to be done at least 6-8 industries have to be approached so that the work is shared and spread out.