STAR Time Of Flight

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OUTLINE:

- Technique...
- A few physics benefits...
- Technology...
- STAR Prototypes...
- The large-area system...
- New start detector...
- Run-8 performance...
- Summary...
STAR baseline: charged hadron PID using TPC dE/dx:
can identify pions and Kaons up to ~0.7 GeV/c, and protons up to ~1.0 GeV/c
electrons “cut through” the low-momentum charged hadrons...

Roughly **half** of the charged hadrons in any given event thus cannot be directly identified...
(and this “PID-blindness” is in the harder halves of the spectra)
STAR with a Time Of Flight (TOF) completely surrounding its TPC....

\[ p \text{ from TPC tracking} \]
\[ s \text{ from TPC tracking, & STAR geometry} \]
\[ \Delta t = t_{\text{stop}} - t_{\text{start}} \text{ from TOF} \]
\[ s = \beta c \Delta t \text{ and } \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \]
\[ \rightarrow m = \frac{p}{\gamma \beta c} \rightarrow \text{Particle Identification} \]

Then, with the TPC tracking & a \( \Delta t = 100\text{ps} \) TOF system:

- \( \pi/K/p \) direct PID: \( \sim 0.3 \text{ GeV/c} < p < 1.7-1.9 \text{ GeV/c} \)
- \( (\pi+K)/p \) direct PID: \( \sim 0.3 \text{ GeV/c} < p < 2.8-3.0 \text{ GeV/c} \)
Supress Misidentification...

Also suppresses combinatorial backgrounds from all other sources of “incorrect” particles... (see C. Markert’s talk)

Rare particles in single running periods

Is <pT> variance excess from temperature fluctuations? particle species fluctuations? ...
...now a somewhat dated question

The “Ridge” w/ full PID...

Modification of local quantum number conservation due to presence of dense medium...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resonance</th>
<th>Parent PT (GeV/c)</th>
<th>TPC+TOF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K*0</td>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K*0</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>1.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K*0</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>1.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K*0</td>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>1.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φ(1020)</td>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φ(1020)</td>
<td>2-5</td>
<td>3.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Λ(1520)</td>
<td>0-1.6</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D^0 Sensitivity in p_T

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Without TOF</th>
<th>With TOF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All p_T</td>
<td>12M</td>
<td>2.6M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p_T&gt;2.0</td>
<td>59M</td>
<td>23M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&gt;p_T&gt;4.</td>
<td>85M</td>
<td>42M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4&gt;p_T&gt;6.</td>
<td>115M</td>
<td>115M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Critical Point Search (Run-10)

concentrating here in the $K^+/\pi^+$ “Horn” seen at AGS/SPS energies
also of interest: $v_1$ & $v_2$, $v_2$ fluctuations, $<p_T>$ fluctuations

0.5% mis-identification suppresses width by 5%
“signal” is of order ~4%

These assume the (2) benefits of a collider environment but also a nearly complete direct PID
Note 1: internal glass plates electrically floating - take and keep correct voltage by electrostatics and flow of electrons and ions produced in gas avalanches

Note 2: resistive plates transparent to fast signals - induced signals on external electrodes is sum of signals from all gaps (also, equal gain in all gaps...)

- HV differential: ~10-15 kV
- Gas in gaps is typically 90-95% Freon R-134a, rest being isobutane and/or SF6
- Signals are small: R/O requires careful amplification and careful RFI shielding...
Why does it work?

narrow single gaps don’t work well in avalanche mode

wider single gaps?
- enhanced streamer-free range of operating voltage, & bigger signals...
  - but time resolution suffers...
    - primary ionization is a stochastic process
      → timing jitter from location of ionization in RPC
    - avalanches from single primary clusters tend to merge & interact with each other
      → fluctuations in avalanche development dominate

many narrow gaps!
- characteristic distance for primary ionization decreased
  → decreased jitter from primary ionization step
- N-independent avalanches, hence an averaging
  → decreased jitter from avalanche fluctuations

do not optimize the timing performance,
yet leads to signals that are “large enough” to work with...

Interplay between Townsend Coefficient
and room available for avalanches to grow
results in very weak dependence on gap width
(easy to build the detectors!)

M.C.S. Williams, NIM A 525, 168 (2005)
Fig. 6. Tests performed with other detectors featuring different widths of the gas gap suggest that the main contribution to the time jitter is associated to the amplification process in the gas. The timing resolution seems to depend almost linearly on the gap width, with a slope of approximately 40 ps/0.1 mm.
acts just like the conventional technology...
all the usual calibration techniques apply...

Figs. 4, 5. Correlation of raw time difference between MRPC detector and reference counter and MRPC signal amplitude. Time distribution measured with an MRPC with five gaps of 220 μm operated at 12 kV (109 kV/cm). The width of the Gaussian fit is σ = 88 ps.
STAR’s Variant...

all components are more-or-less “off the shelf”
Spacing of inner glass plates is set by monofilament fishing line...  (ALICE, HARP, & STAR)
  • available in a variety of diameters in ~20μm steps around 200μm...
  • gap size very uniform: ±10 μm...
  • very difficult to compress...

Glass plates are just common float glass...
Readout Pads

region of pads above thin glass indicated by dashed box
hole to pass HV through to graphite layer
pins for signal output

active area of each pad is 3.1 cm (along phi) by 6.5 cm (along eta)
June 2001:
“final” cern test results...

focus then shifted to a
full-sized prototype
system for STAR:

“TOF\textsubscript{r}”

a “tray”

$-1<\eta<0$

$\Delta \phi \sim 1/60\textsuperscript{th} \text{ of } 2\pi$

with \sim 30 MRPCs
STAR full-sized prototypes (2002-2005)

- Optimize the mechanical design, simplify fabrication, improve tolerances
- Develop and optimize the electronics

TOFr (Run-3)
- Box built by hand
- Gaskets + wrong sealant
- Two layers of electronics
  - Long cables
  - CAMAC DAQ
- Imprecise MRPC positioning

TOFr’ (Run-4)
- “Shoebox” built out-of-house
- Correct sealant
- One layer of electronics
  - Long cables
  - CAMAC DAQ
- Precise MRPC positioning

TOFr5 (Run-5)
- “Shoebox” built out-of-house
- Correct sealant
- Two layers of electronics
  - Local digitization (CERN HPTDC)
  - “Integrated” water cooling
- Precise MRPC positioning

Each prototype completely new “from the ground up”
- A few MRPCs used in all three prototypes to look for aging effects...
TOF$r+pVPD$ in RHIC Run-3 ($d+Au$)

First physics result from an MRPC-based TOF System on hadron Pt-distributions & the Cronin Effect in RHIC $p+p$ & $d+Au$ collisions

start resolution $\sim 85$ps
stop (MRPC) resn $\sim 85$ps
total $\sim 120$ps

$\rightarrow \pi/K/p$ to $\sim 1.6$ GeV/c, and $(\pi+K)/p$ to $\sim 2.8$ GeV/c

TOF in combination with TPC dE/dx also allows effective *electron PID...* complementary to calorimetric measurements from BEMC/BSMD....

STAR has officially adopted MRPCs for its large-area system...

- cover entire cylindrical surface of TPC \( \Delta \phi = 2\pi, -1 < \eta < 1 \)
- \( \sim 50 \text{ m}^2 \) total area
  - 120 trays
  - 32 MRPCs/tray
  - 6 channels/MRPC \( \rightarrow \) 23,040 chs
- 3840+ MRPCs contributed by China
- Tray fabrication & testing in Texas
- Digitization on-board
- US Cost: 4.7 M$  
  Chinese contribution: 2.3 M$ (US$ equiv.)

Construction now underway!
Status of the Tray Assembly......

MRPCs from USTC and Tsinghua, China
Tray design and fabrication at Rice
TDIG and TCPU fab at Blue Sky, Houston

Cosmics testing stand...

Leak testing and storage....

38 trays fabricated and in various stages of test.... assembly rate is 2 trays/week...
deliver 24 trays to BNL in June, 36 more in September, and 25 more in November
...pushing for 90 trays (3/4 of total system) installed for Run-9...
Run-8 Installation
d+Au and p+p at full energy, plus a very short low-energy Au+Au engineering run

Upgraded Start-detector (upVPD)...
Five “final” trays installed on the East side of STAR... (same sector as DAQ-1000 prototype)

STAR Level-0 trigger on hits on the start- and stop-sides to improve statistics in the p+p phase
Upgraded Start Detector

3 chs/side “pVPD” → 19 chs/side “upVPD” improves efficiency per event, and resolution due to averaging effect

improves efficiency per event for a start-time in p+p from ~10% to ~35%

improves start-time resolution in Au+Au by a factor of sqrt(6)

provides inputs to STAR triggers to select primary vertex positions near the center of STAR

main input to STAR min. bias triggers in Run-7, 76M events collected with mb-vpd trigger

showed a ~60% efficiency per event in the Run-8 low-energy engineering run!!
Start Detector Performance in Run-8 (d+Au and p+p)

- Single-detector resolution \( \sigma_o \approx 120\text{ps} \)
- Mean multiplicity of lit PMTs
  - East \( \sim 10 \)
  - West \( \sim 2 \)
- Start-time needed by TOF is
  \[ T_{\text{start}} = \frac{\langle T_{\text{east}} \rangle + \langle T_{\text{west}} \rangle}{2} \]
  \[ T_{\text{side}} \approx \frac{\sigma_o}{\sqrt{N_{\text{det}}}} \]
- Start-time resolution can be improved at loss of efficiency

Au-side in d+Au sees onset of multi-particle timing....
Statistics Starved (Stop-side channels grouped together, 24 chs/group)
TPC uncalibrated
Yet indicates pure-stop resolution around 85-90ps (final trays “work”)....
The era of Scintillator+PMTs TOF systems is over... The conventional technology is now obsolete. From INFN (Crispin Williams) to Rice & China (~1998-2001) now we have: STAR TOF (MRPCs from China, mechanics from Rice, electronics from Rice, Blue Sky, and UT) STAR MTD (MRPCs from China, mechanics and electronics from Rice) PHENIX prototype and TOFw (electronics from Rice, consultant on MRPCs and mechanics) STAR “ringTOF” for Run-10? ...MRPCs are becoming a popular technology! very inexpensive, components readily available, manufacturing tolerances are “loose”...

STAR-specific prototypes tested under “battle conditions” throughout several RHIC runs... performed to expectations... pure stop resolution of ~80-95ps achieved in all of the different phases of Runs 3, 4, 5, & 8

Final design now DOE-funded and under construction....

Start-detector for TOF upgraded.... increased channel count → increased efficiency/event and improved Tstart and Zvtx resn...

Increases STAR’s charged hadron PID acceptance by factor ~2, at <5% of STAR’s total cost.... 90 trays for Run-9.... (3/4 of the full system) system complete for Run-10 (the low energy scan)....