IHEP RPC Bakelite Resistivity *in-Situ* Test Results and Strip Plane Considerations

W. Sands, C. Lu and K. McDonald Princeton University





1

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Why we need to know the resistivity of Bakelite electrode?

Bakelite resistivity is one of the most important parameter: it affects the rate capability, the leakage current. During the mass production this is one of the parameter needs to be controlled.

If we satisfy the performance of the prototype we have to record its Bakelite resistivity for mass production QC.

To measure the resistivity in situ, we deploy the following method:

Flow pure Ar gas through RPC chamber, purge all previous streamer gas, then apply HV step by step, record the dark current. Plot I_{dark} vs. HV, we'll see a straight line after HV pass ~2000V. Calculate the slop of this line we'll be able to derive the resistivity.





2

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Setup and test result



Total area: $S = 2(RPCs)*2m*1m = 4m^2$,

Total thickness: d = 2(electrodes)*0.2cm = 0.4cm,

HV below 2000V, dark current is very small, above 2000V Ar gas starts discharge, we can see the gap as being shorted, the measured leakage current is the DC current through the Bakelite electrodes. Slop = $0.0397 \ \mu A/V$, \Rightarrow resistance R = $(1/0.0397)^*10^6\Omega$, $\rho = R^*S/d = 2.52 \cdot 10^{12}\Omega$ cm. Compare to Belle glass RPC, $\rho = 5 \cdot 10^{12}$ Ω cm. Italian Bakelite resistivity is about one order of magnitude less than this.



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Strip plane consideration





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March 27, 2007





March 27, 2007





March 27, 2007

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Strip plane – B. Sands



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