

# 日本におけるTGC生産

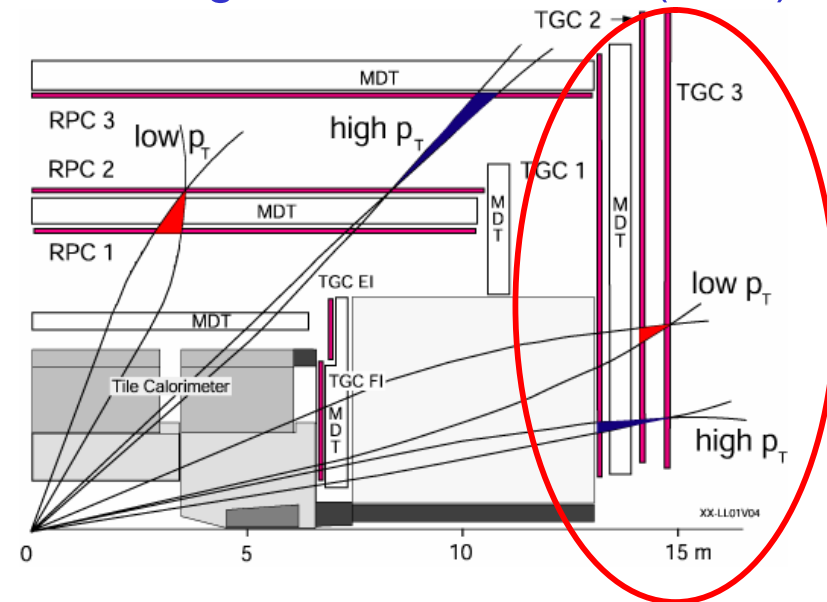
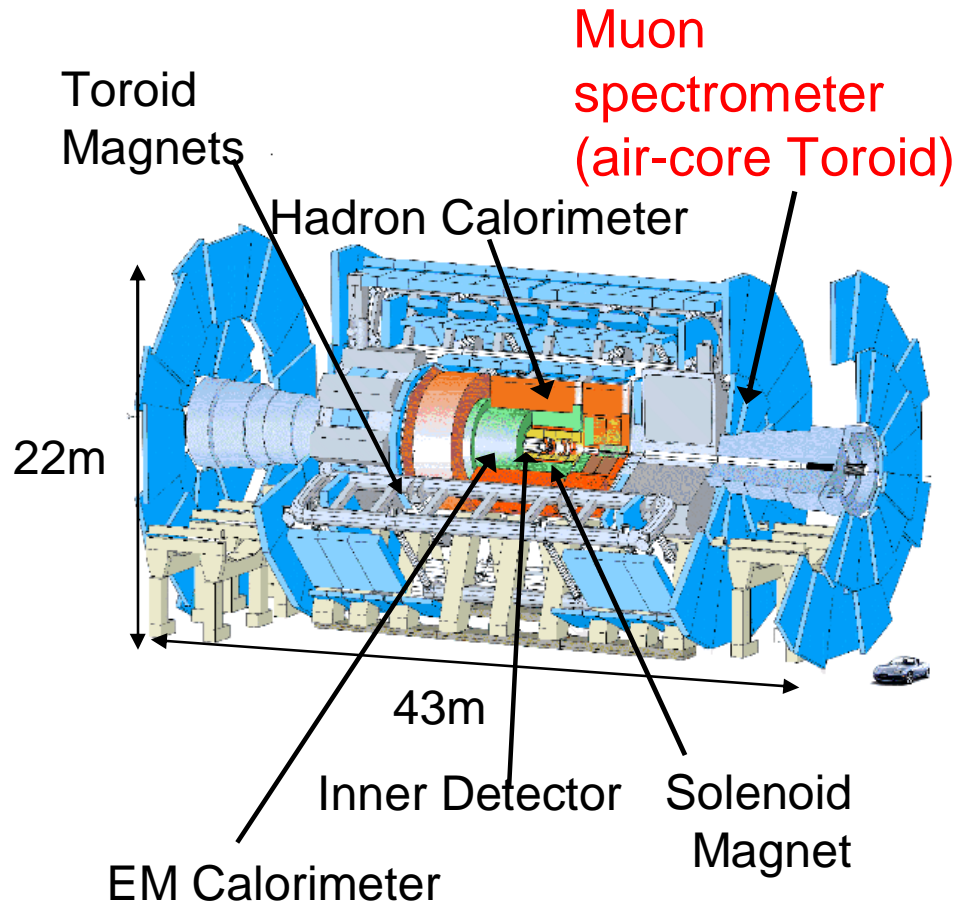
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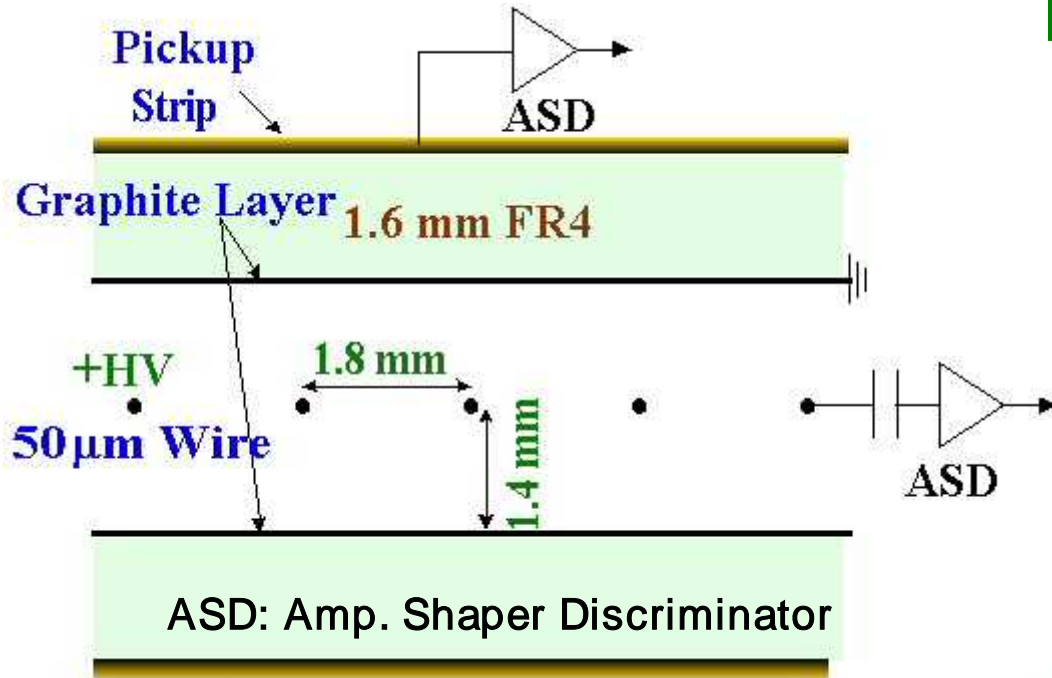
# Introduction

- Thin Gap Chambers (TGCs) are used for the muon trigger system in the end-cap regions of the ATLAS detector at Large Hadron Collider(LHC).



- TGC at ATLAS detector
  - Total 3600 chambers
  - 320,000 read-out channels
  - Total area  $\sim 2,000\text{m}^2$

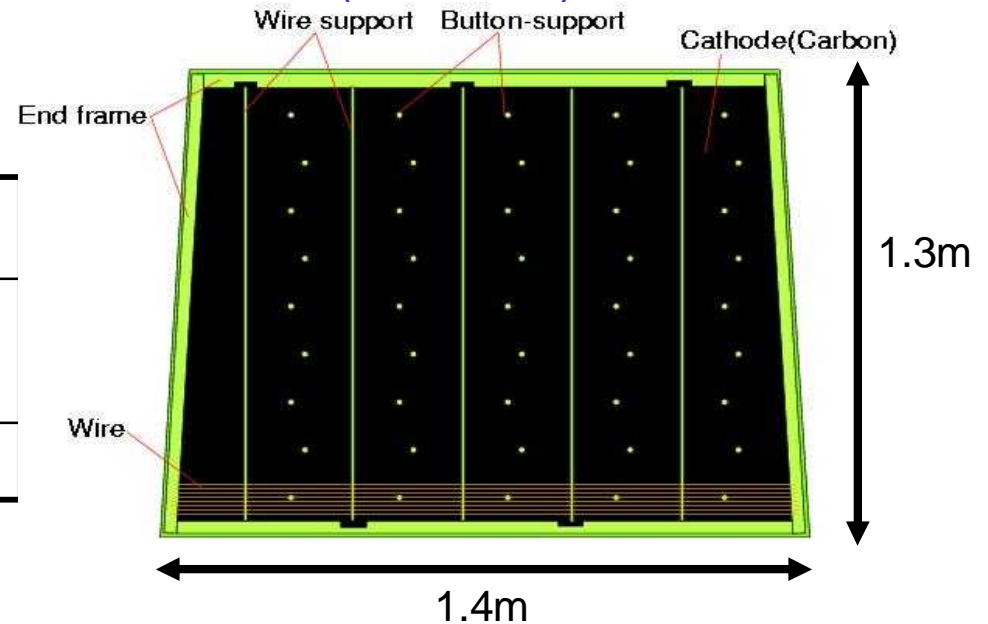
# Thin Gap Chamber



Wire potential	3.0 kV
Gas mixture	CO <sub>2</sub> + n-pentane (55%) (45%)
Wire diameter	50 μm

## Requirements on ATLAS:

- Fast signal response (<25ns)
- High efficiency (>98 %)
- Radiation-proof (~0.6C/cm)
- Rate capability (~kHz/cm<sup>2</sup>)



# TGC production facility in Japan

1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004



Test production



T7 type production

672 chambers



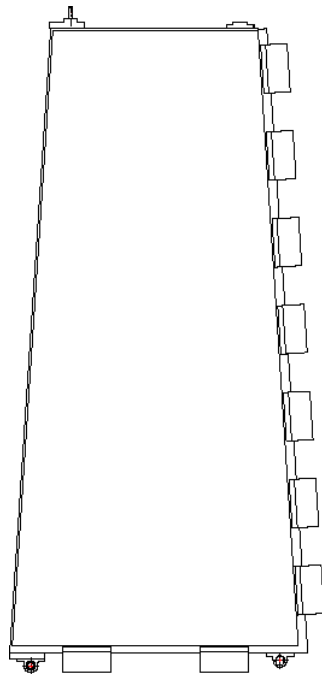
T4

192



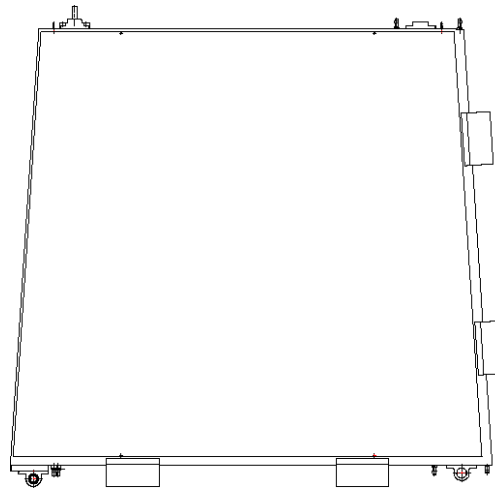
T5

192



T4/T5

1.9m

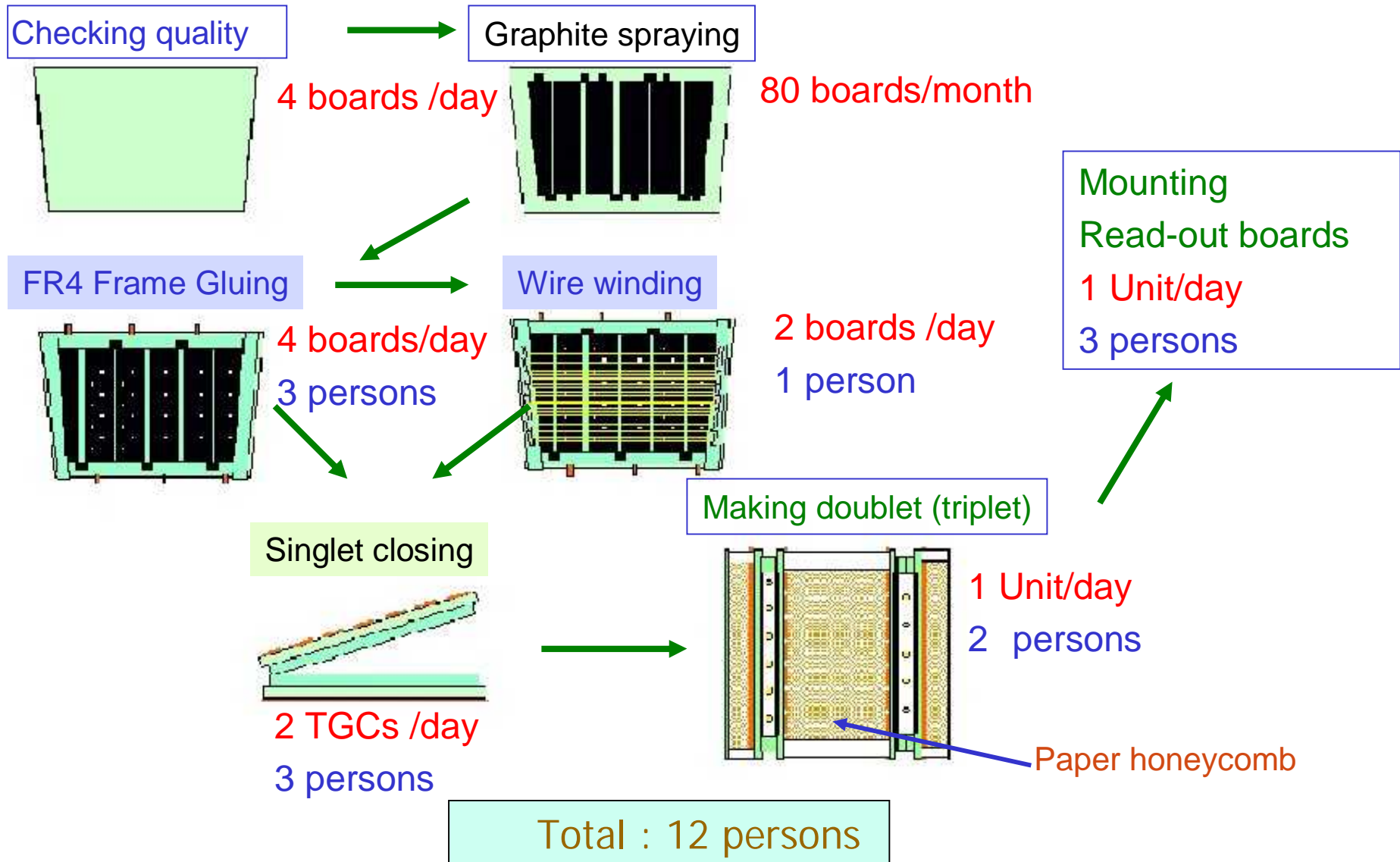


T7

- TGC modules in JAPAN
- Doublets: 384
- Triplets: 96
- Total 1056 TGCs

2 TGCs /day should be produced !

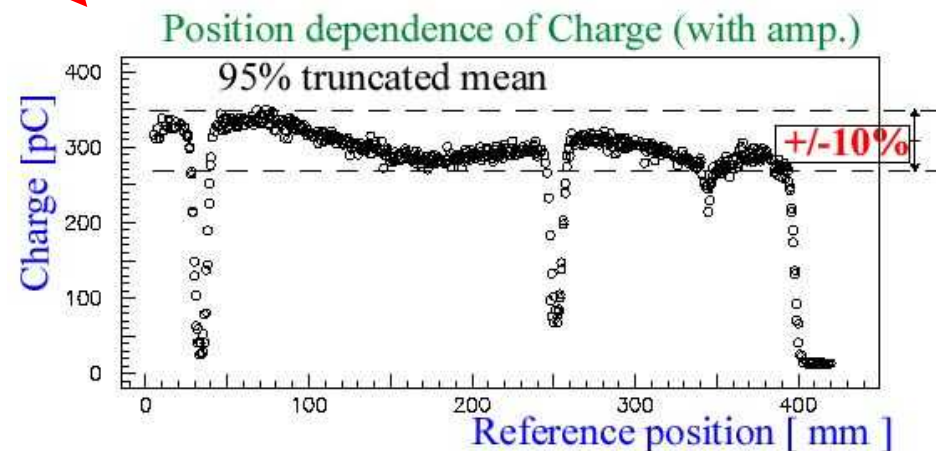
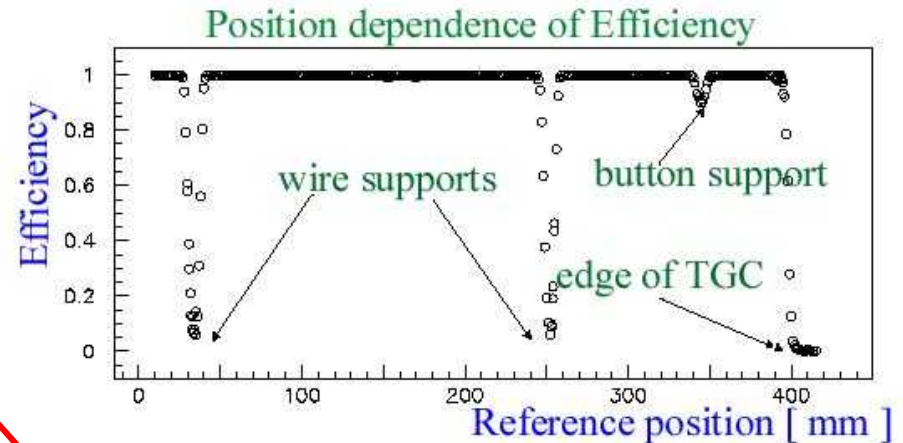
# Production Procedure





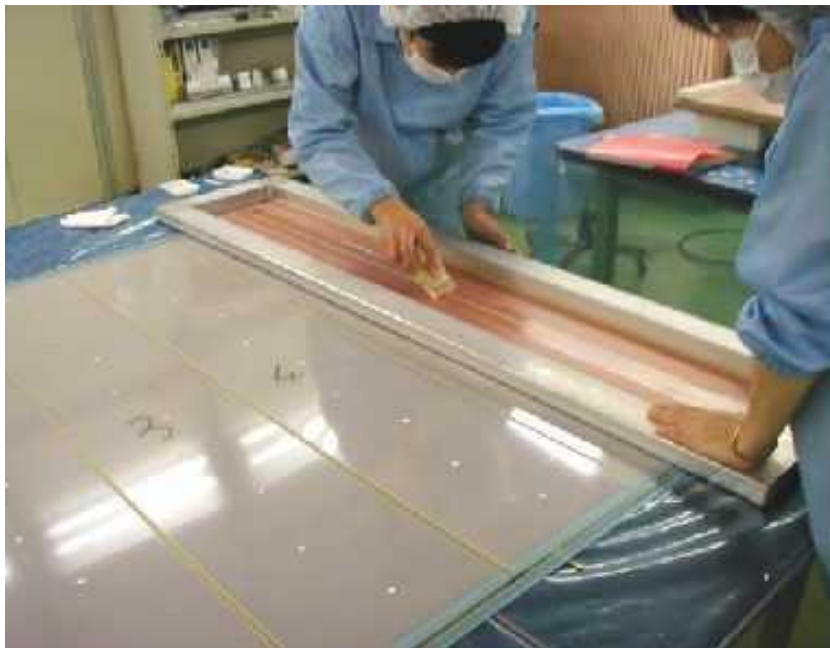
# Quality Control

- TGC is fabricated by the gluing processes  
(we can no longer reopen it after closing TGC).
- We have to control the surface distortion less than  $200\ \mu\text{m}$
- We apply following tests:
  - ✓ Measurement of the surface resistance of cathode after the graphite spraying,
  - ✓ High voltage test before and after closing singlet TGC,
  - ✓ Pulse test after mounting adapter board and
  - ✓ High voltage test after mounting adapter board.
  - ✓ Pulse response check by  $\beta$ -ray radioactive source
  - ✓ Cosmic ray test at KOBE Univ.



# Graphite spraying and FR4 frame Gluing

- Graphite spraying by automatic sprayer
  - two-dimensional linear actuator
  - spray gun by the pneumatic control



AT FR4 Frame gluing :  
To control the quality of epoxy adhesive.

Screen painting method for parts and  
Auto dispenser for button supports  
are adopted.



# Wire winding

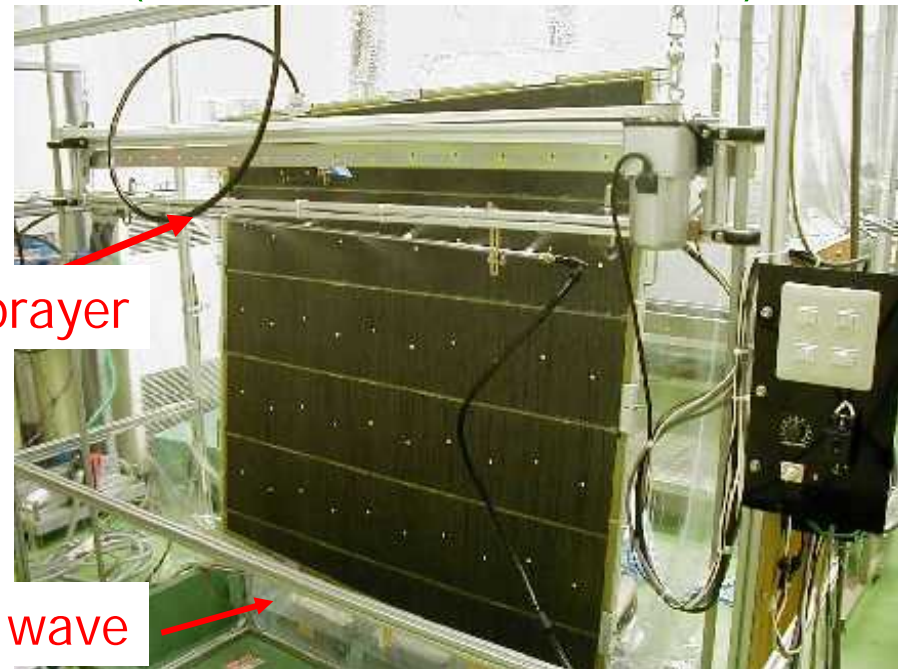


## Wire winding machine

- ✓ Consists of a linear actuator and a rotating table.
- ✓ Total ~ 800,000 wires
  - Anode Wire: Gold plated Tungsten (A.L.M.T. co. Ltd.)
  - Solder: Sn(80)+Zn(20)
- Flux: Water soluble flux

## Washing machine:

- to remove some dusts on the cathode plane by mist.
- Washing away the solder flux with ultrasonic cleaning
- (water-soluble flux is used)

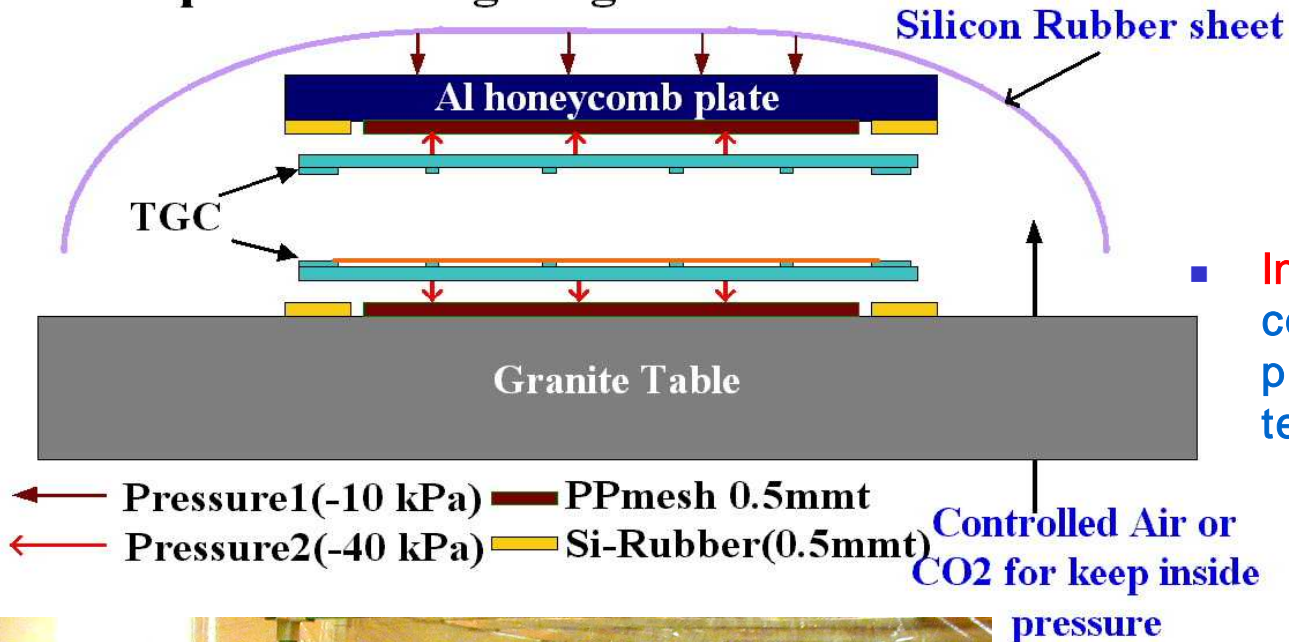


Mist sprayer

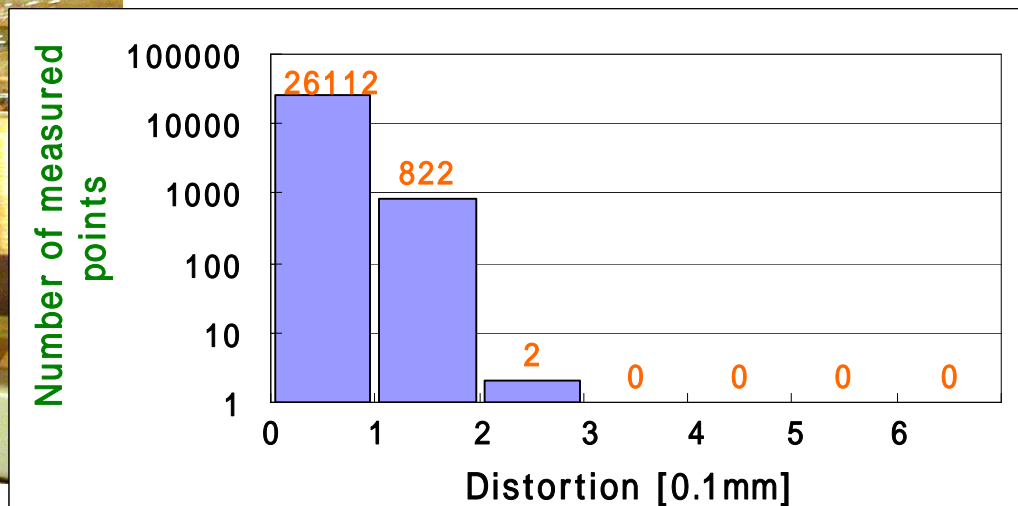
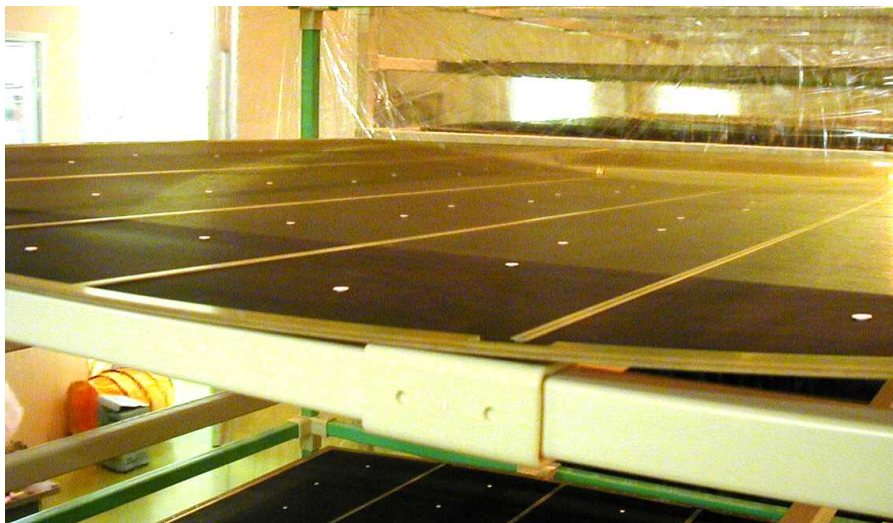
Ultrasonic wave

# TGC closing

## Setup for Closing Singlet TGC



- In order to make flat plane, the combination of the vacuum-press and the suction plate technique have been adapted.

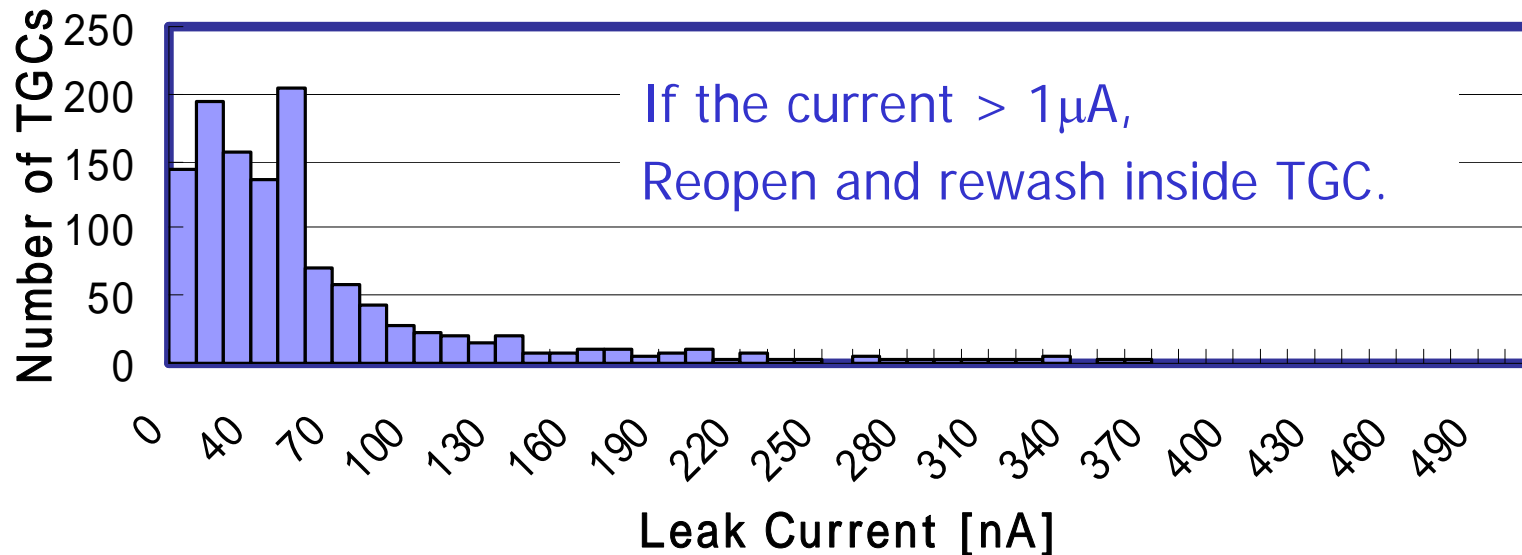


# HV test

- Before closing TGC, HV test is performed to verify following performance
    - ✓ Discharge by some dust or impurities.
    - ✓ Electrical instability at operation point
- HV=2.9 kV with CO<sub>2</sub> flow

HV check is applied at  
Before closing TGC  
After closing TGC  
After making modules  
@ Kobe Univ. and @ CERN

Leak Current Distribution before Closing TGC



# Summary

- 1200 TGCs have been produced in Japan from 2001 to 2005 Feb.
  - We created the required environment to make 2 TGCs/day.
- We have to make uniform quality
  - Controlling the TGC's surface distortion < 200  $\mu\text{m}$ 
    - We have developed some tools (screen painting method or air control at gluing)

TGC type	TGC Wheel	Units Need for ATLAS	# of TGCs		# of Module		Total Yield rate
			Units	Process Yield	Units	Process Yield	
T7	M1	96	356	98.9%	113	95.2%	94.2%
	M2	96	218	98.9%	106	97.2%	96.1%
	M3	96	221	100.0%	108	97.7%	97.7%
T4	M2	96	215	99.5%	107	99.5%	99.1%
T5	M3	96	214	98.8%	107	100.0%	98.8%
SUM		480	1224		541		

