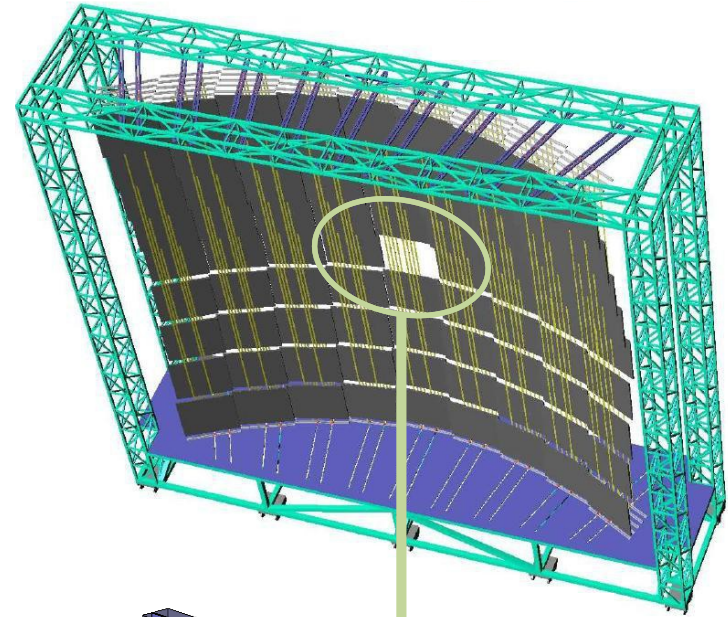
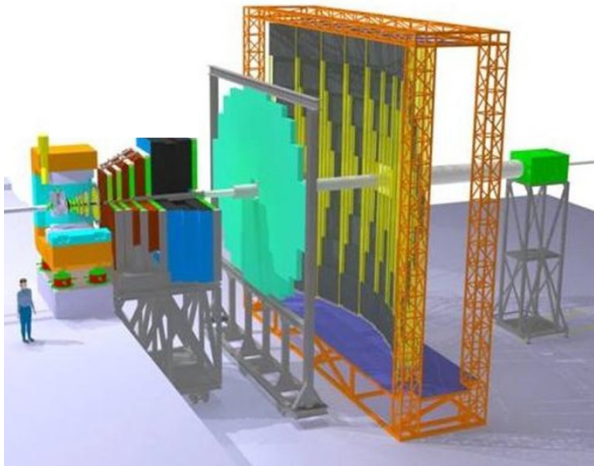


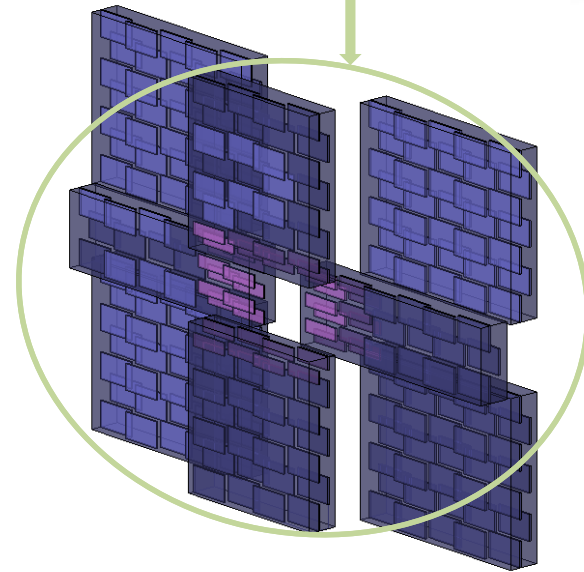
L.RADULESCU, D. BARTOS, GH. CARAGHEORGHEOPOL, M.PETRIS,  
M.PETROVICI, V.SIMION  
"Horia Hulubei" National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering,  
Bucharest-Magurele, Romania

## CBM-TOF Wall Inner Zone

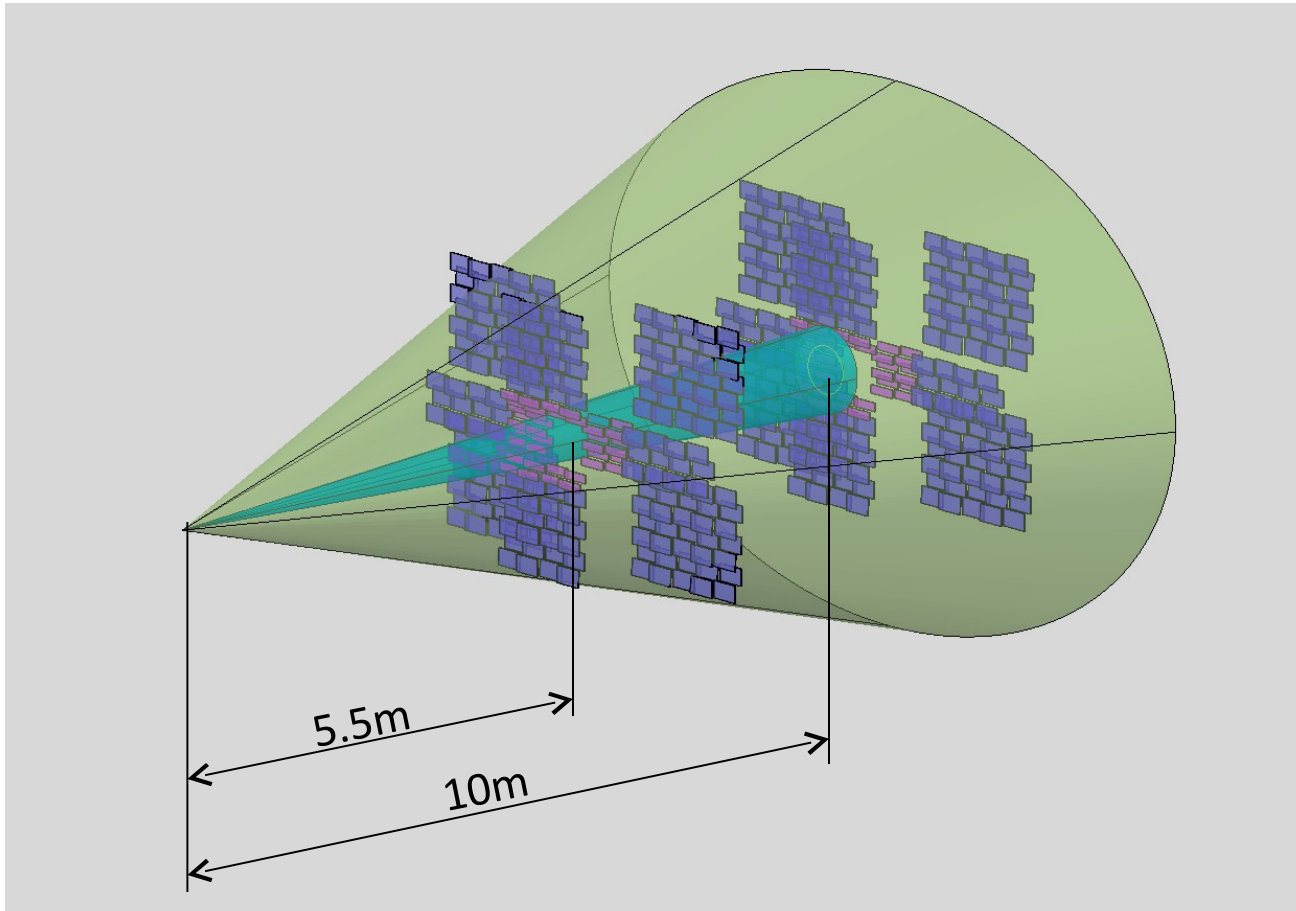


The design of the inner zone is based on multigap RPC cells with signal read out on multistrip electrodes;

The RPC prototype conserves a time resolution  $\sigma_t \leq 80\text{ps}$  and an efficiency  $>95\%$ , up to  $100\text{kHz}/\text{cm}^2$  counting rate;

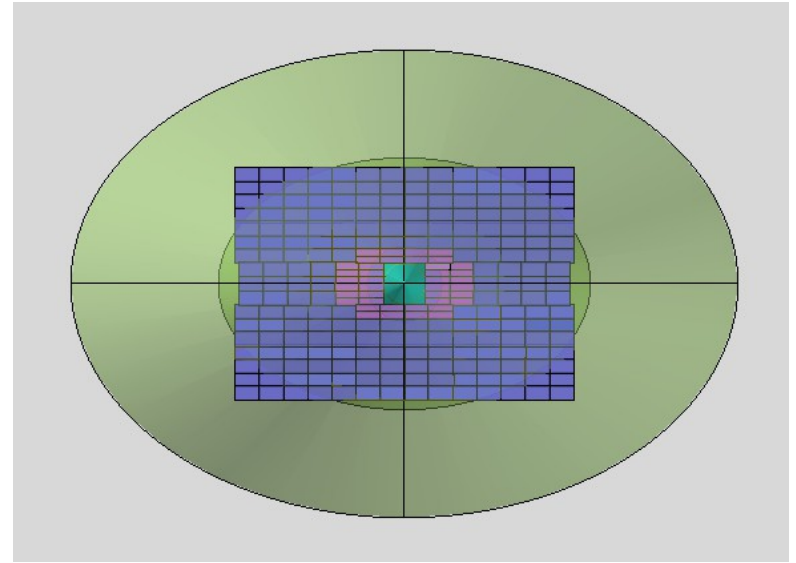
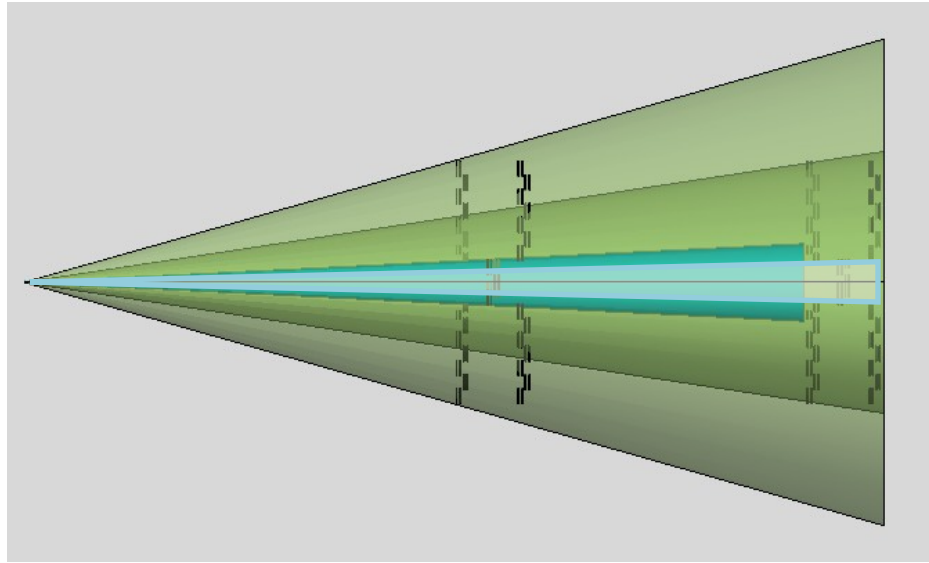


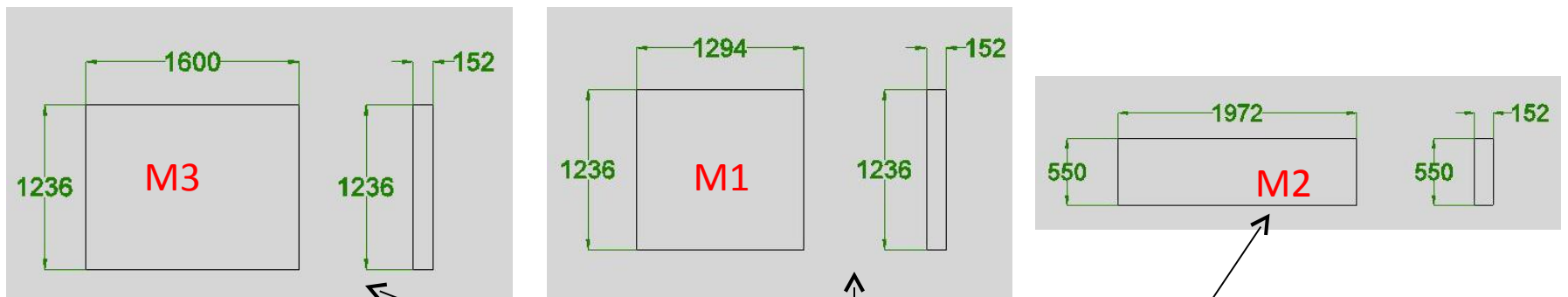
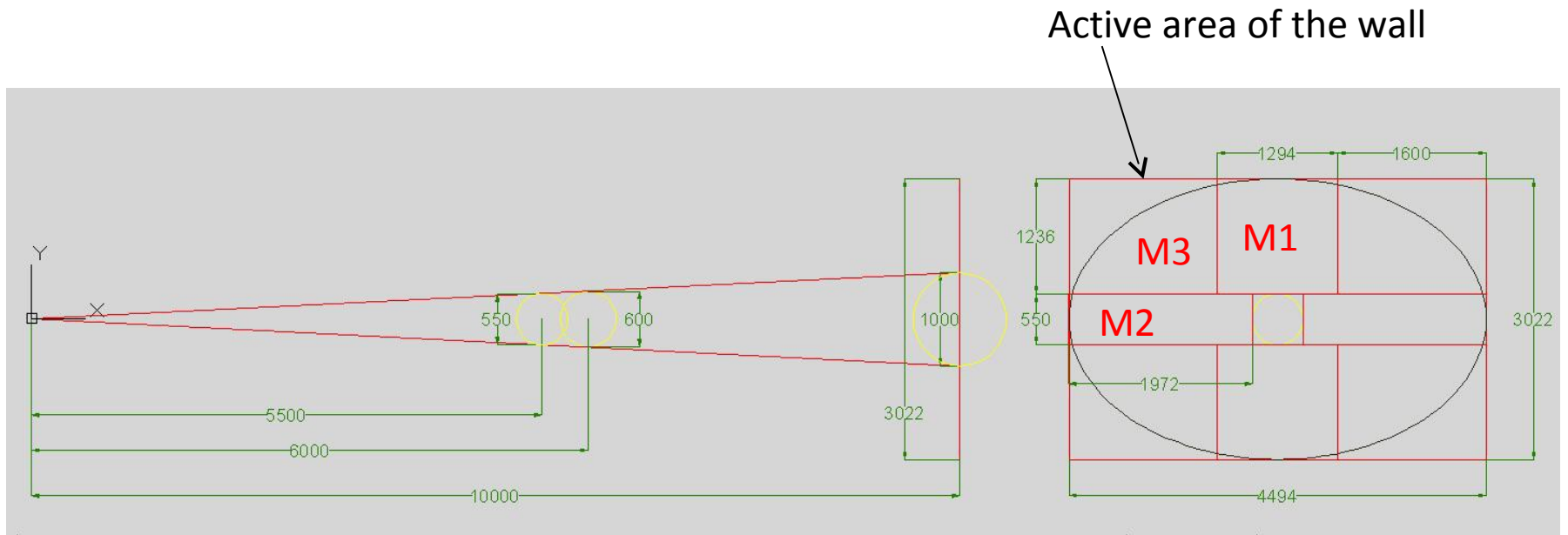
The design of the inner zone of the wall should provide a maximum detection geometric efficiency in both cases (SIS 100 and SIS 300);



The cells overlap should be minimum, in order to reduce the redundant number of readout channels;

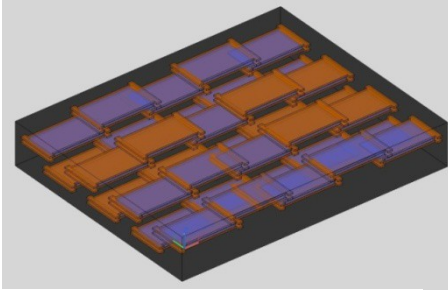
# Side view and front view of the inner zone



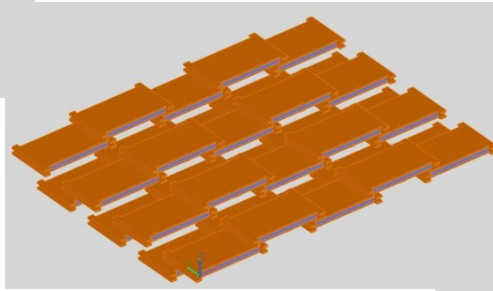


Estimated size of the active area of each module

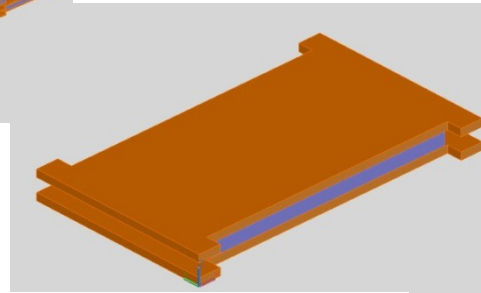
# The Supermodule



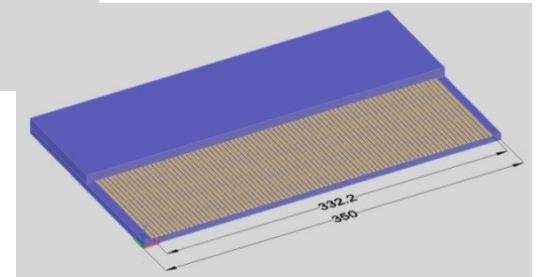
The cells arrangement



The cell



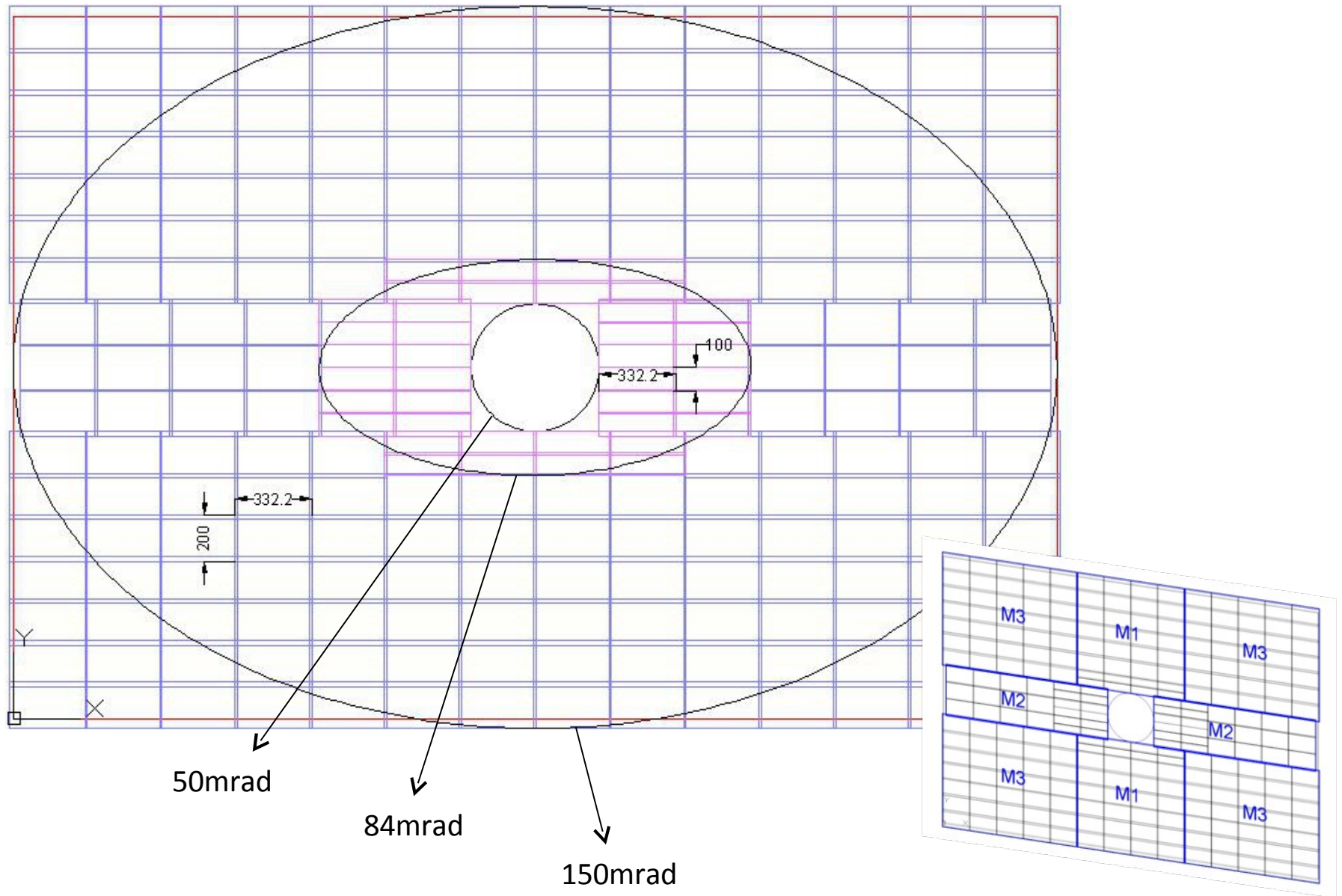
The glass electrodes



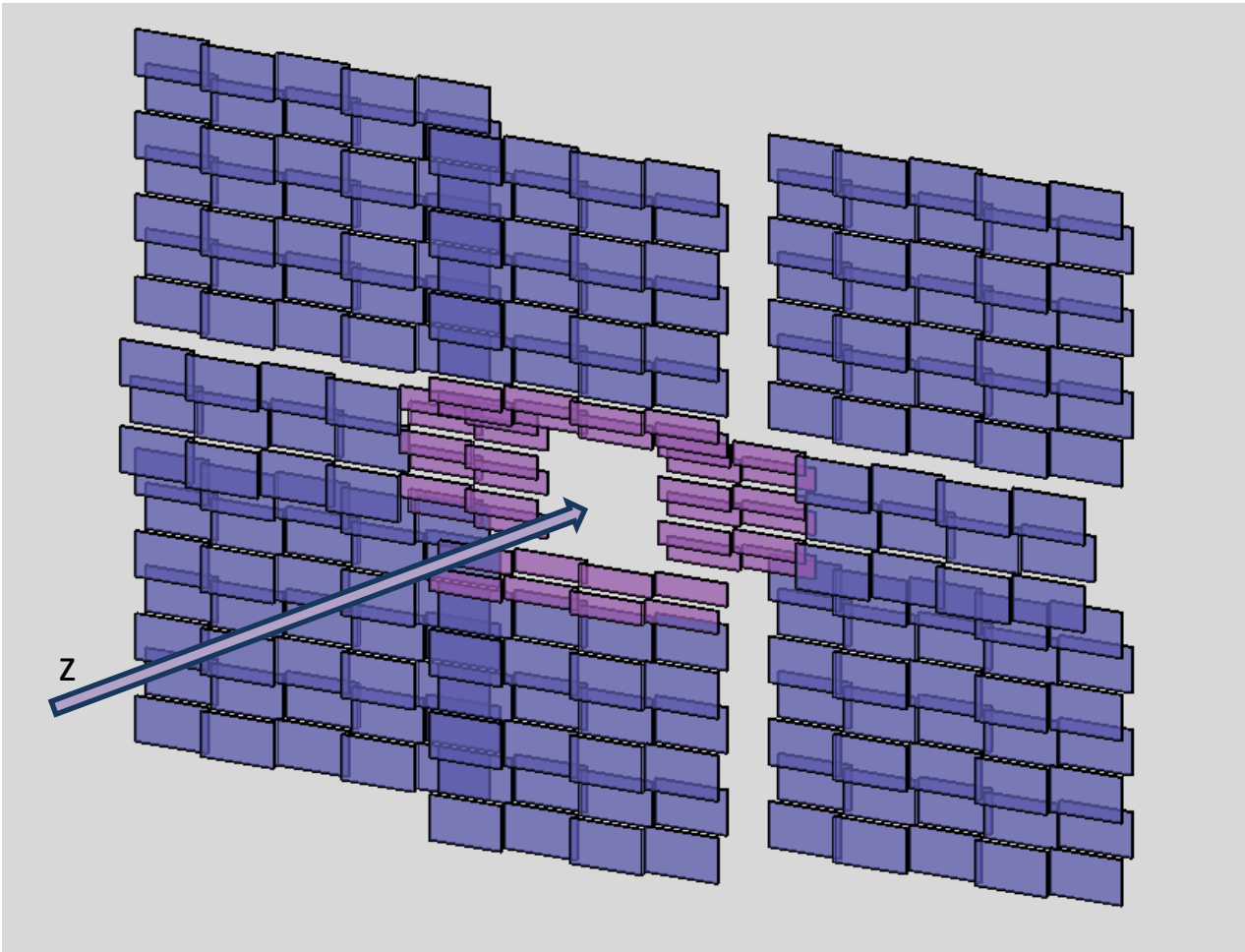
- Length: 350 mm; Active area length: 332.2 mm (between side strips)
- Width: 100 mm (between 50mrad and 84mrad)  
200 mm (between 84mrad and 150mrad)
- Thickness: 1 mm

strip pitch:  $2.159(w)+2.032(g) \rightarrow 4.191$  mm (100 Ohm strip impedance)

# Front view of the inner zone of CBM-TOF based on the available size of glass electrodes

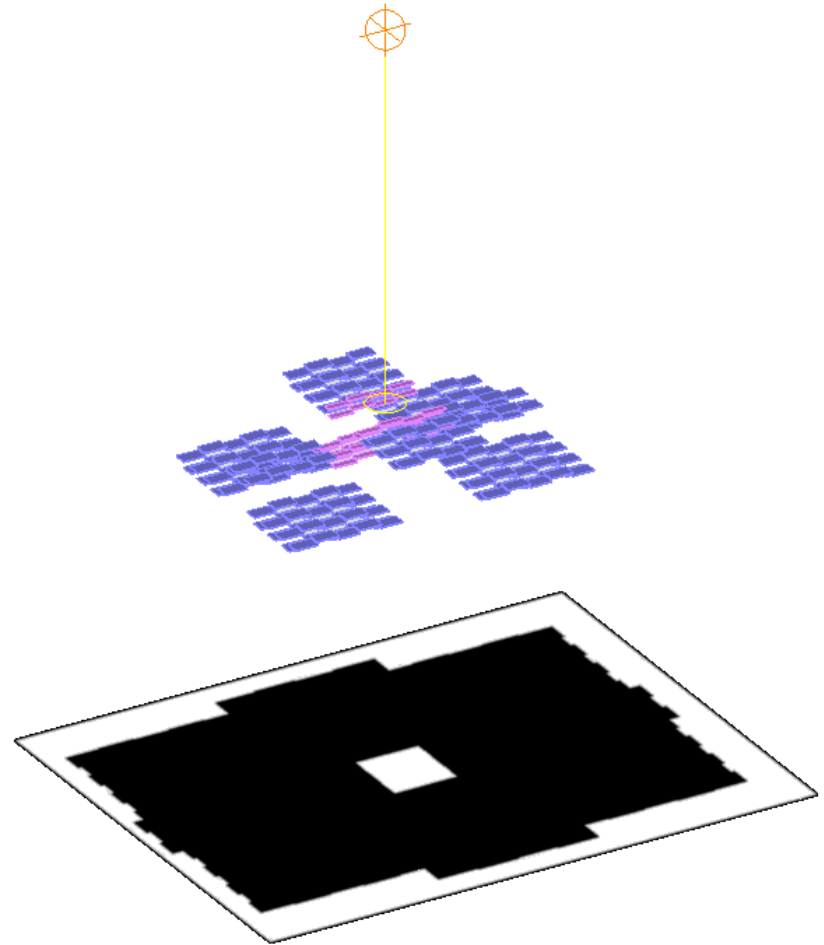
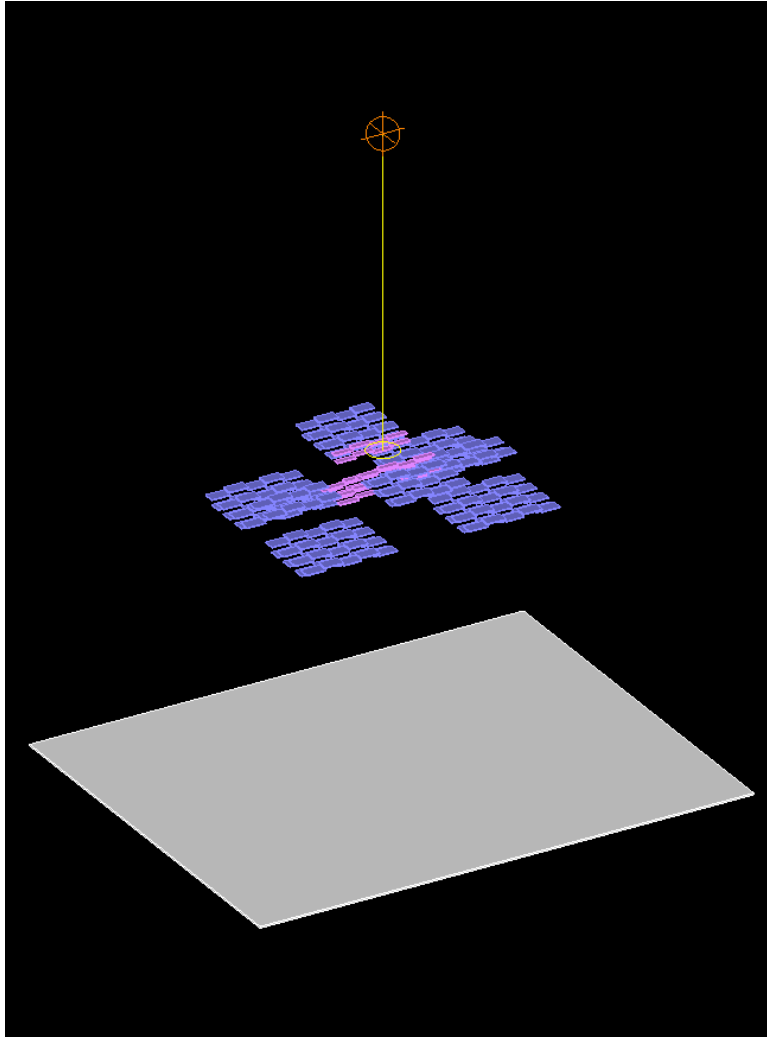


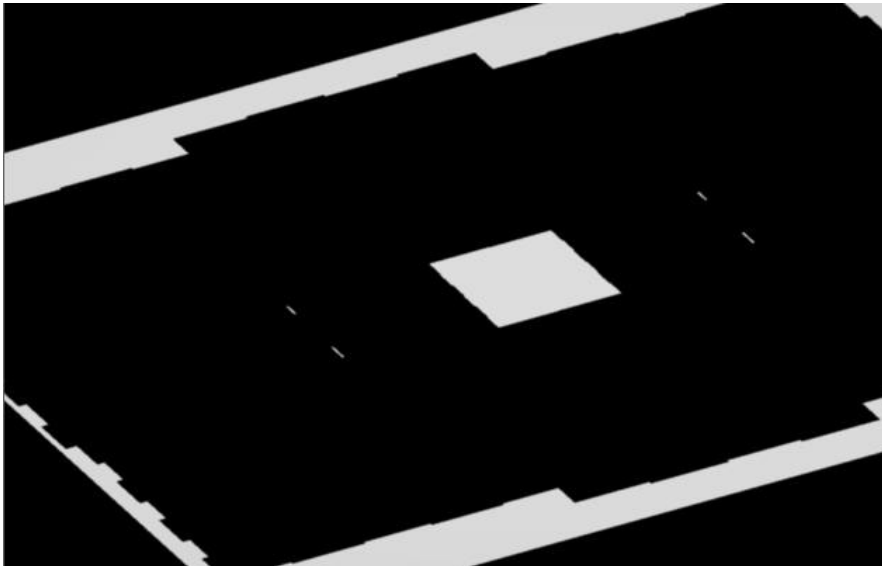
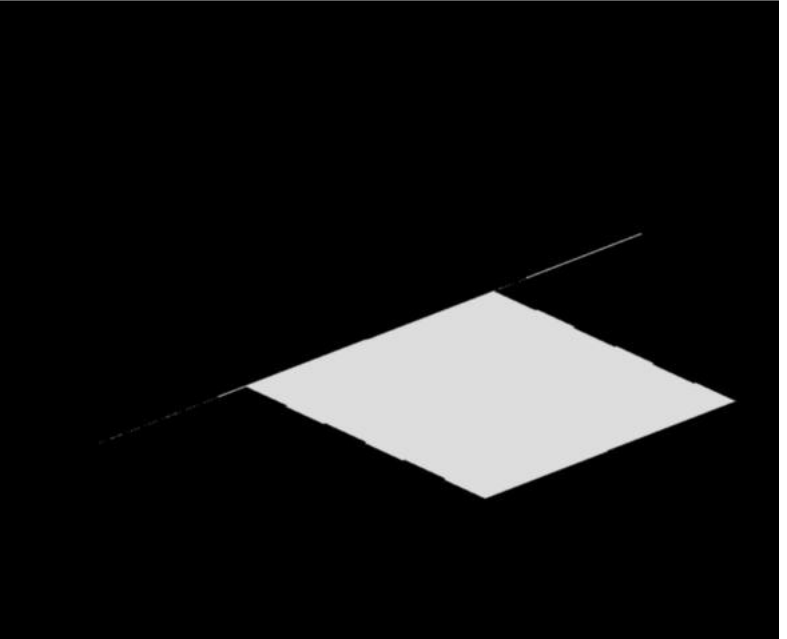
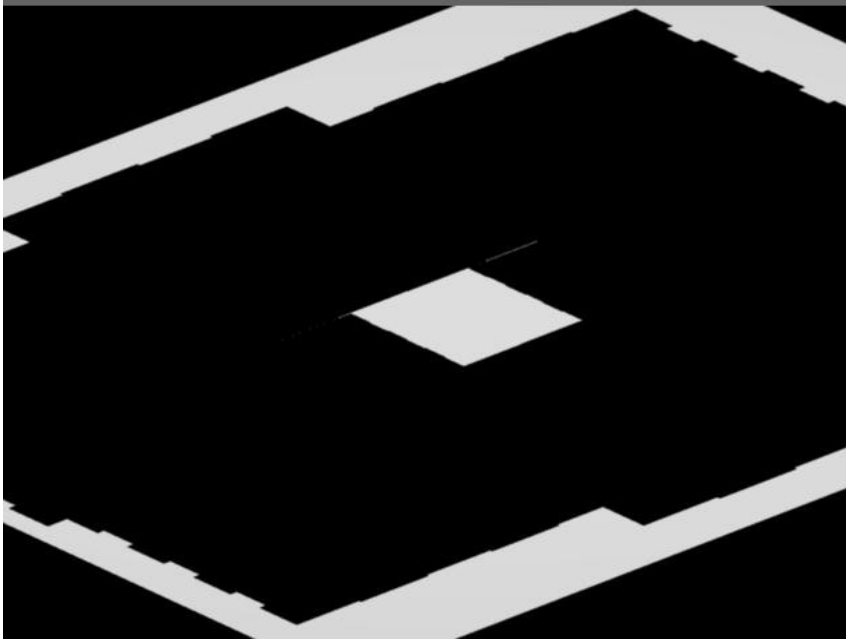
# The 3D inner zone (detection volume)





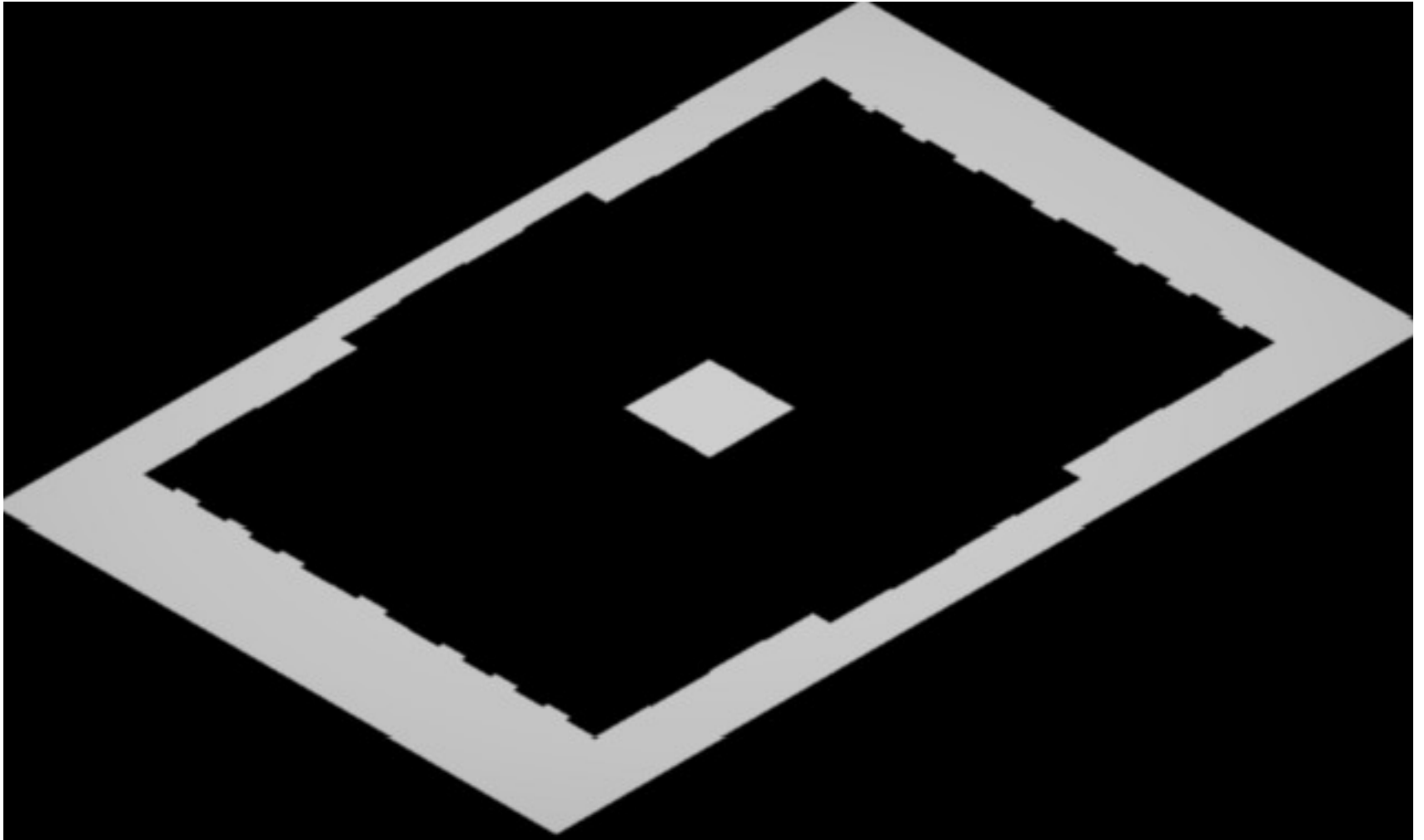
# Optimized coverage using a light source at 5.5m from the wall



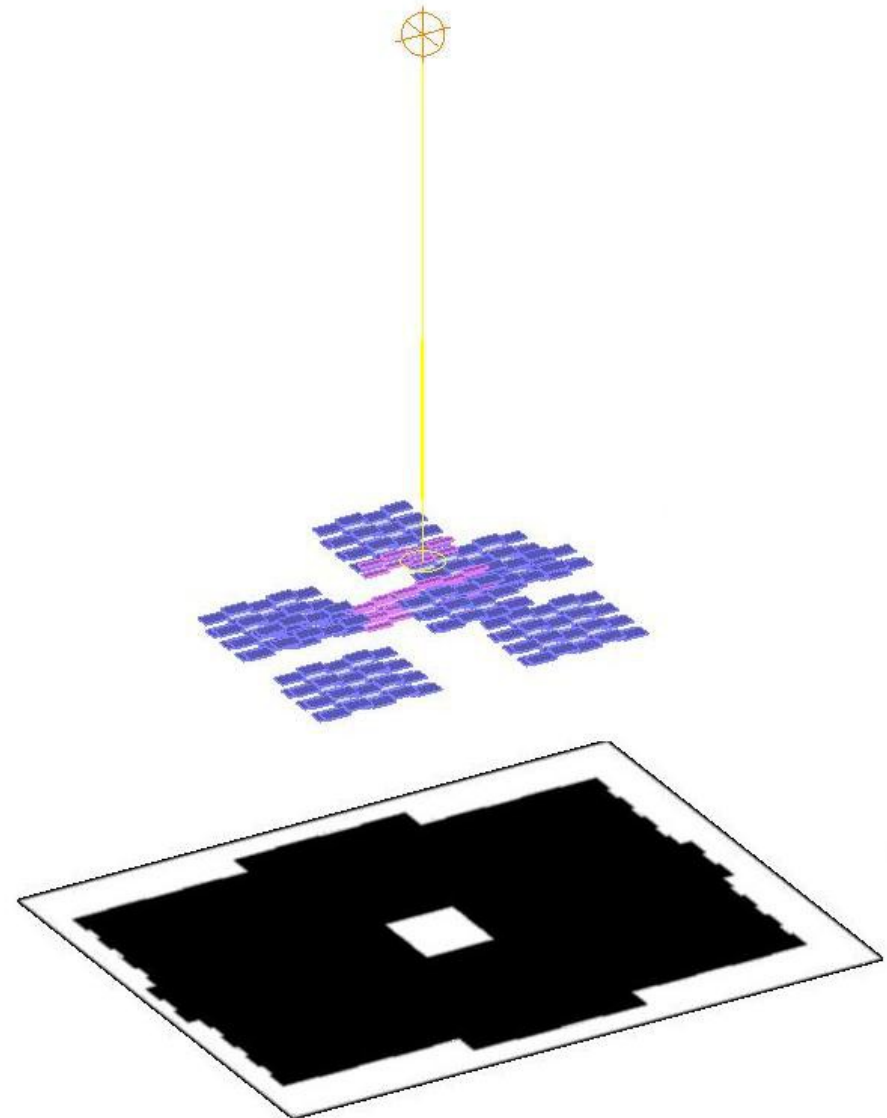
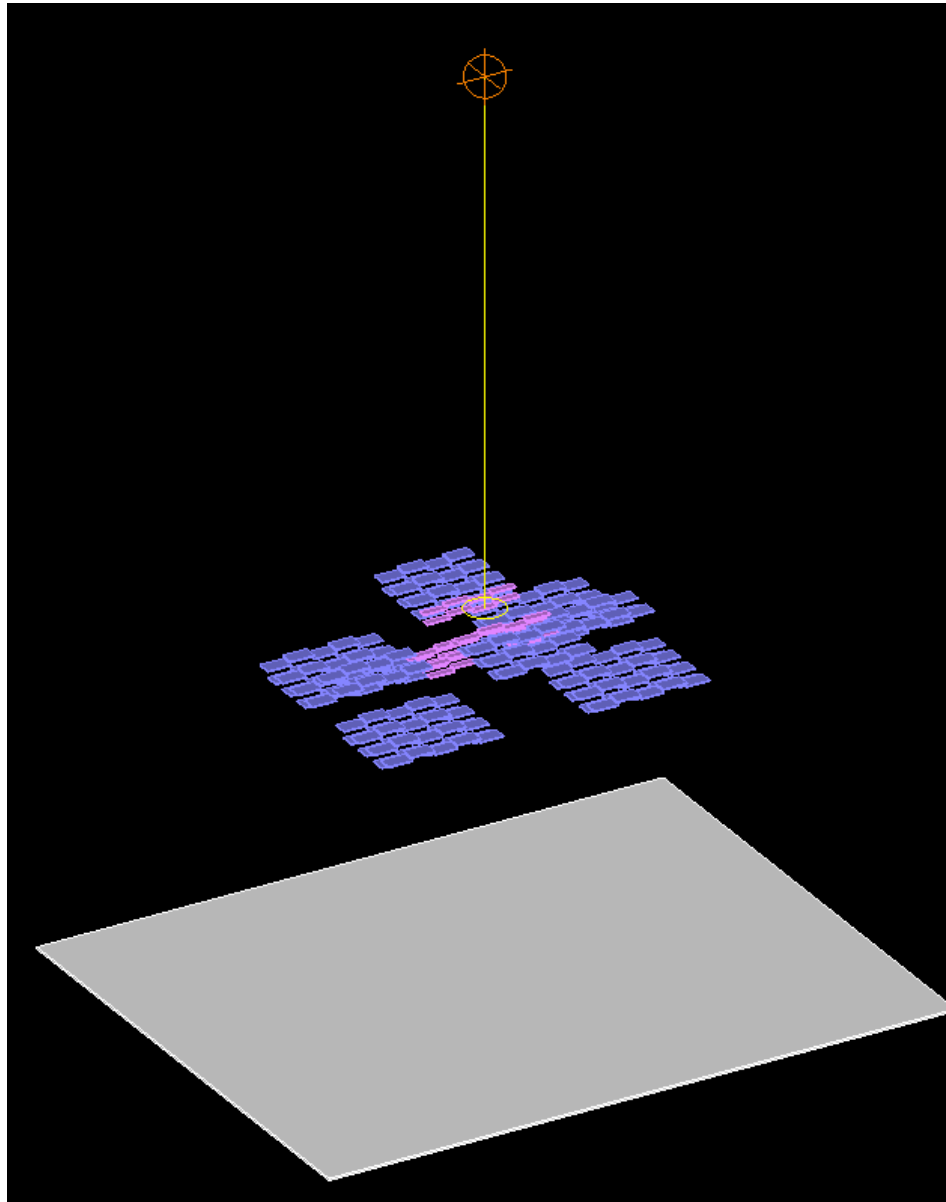


The shadow with holes  
(coverage discontinuity)

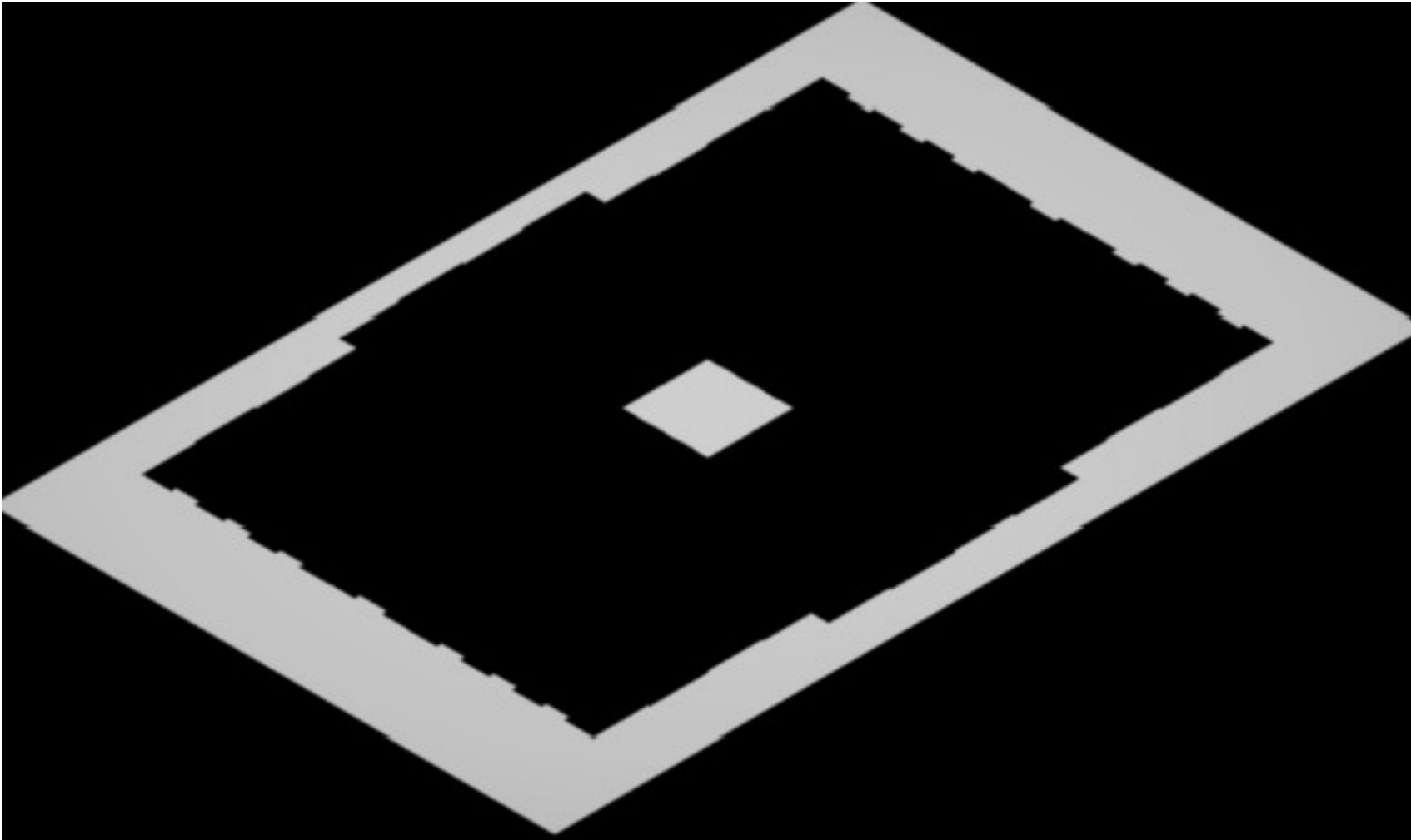
The shadow without holes (properly coverage)



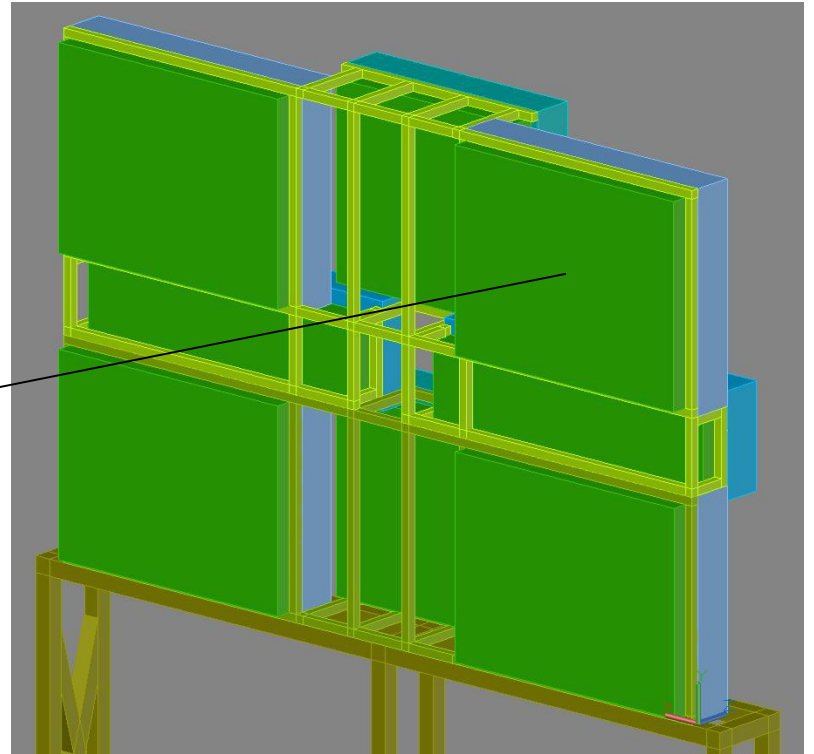
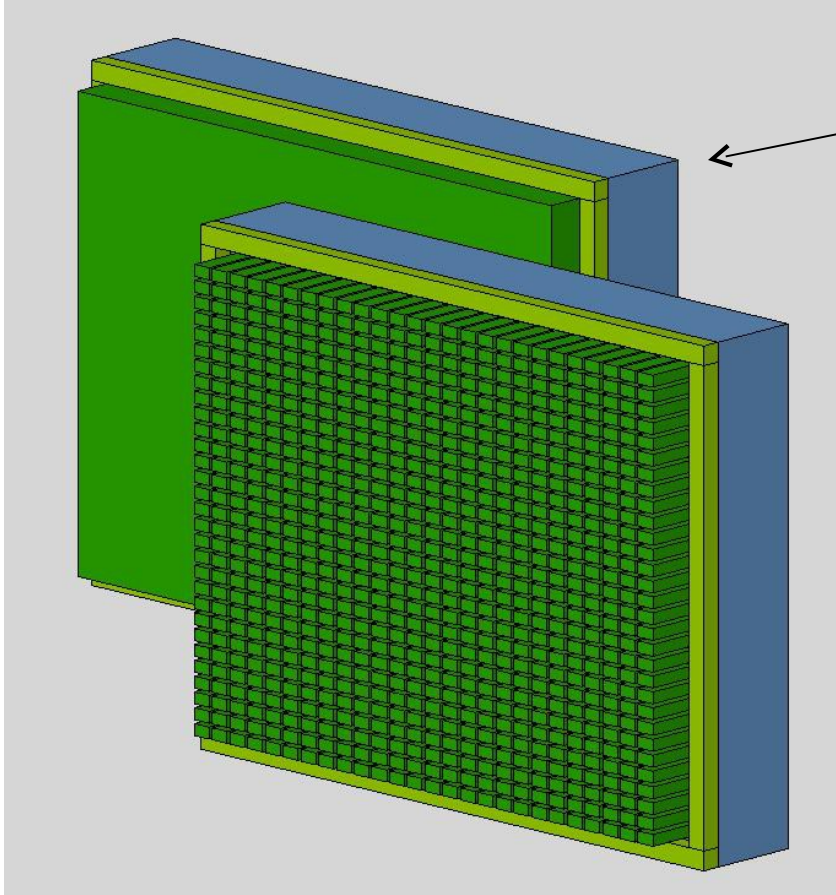
Coverage continuity, check with light source at 10m from the wall



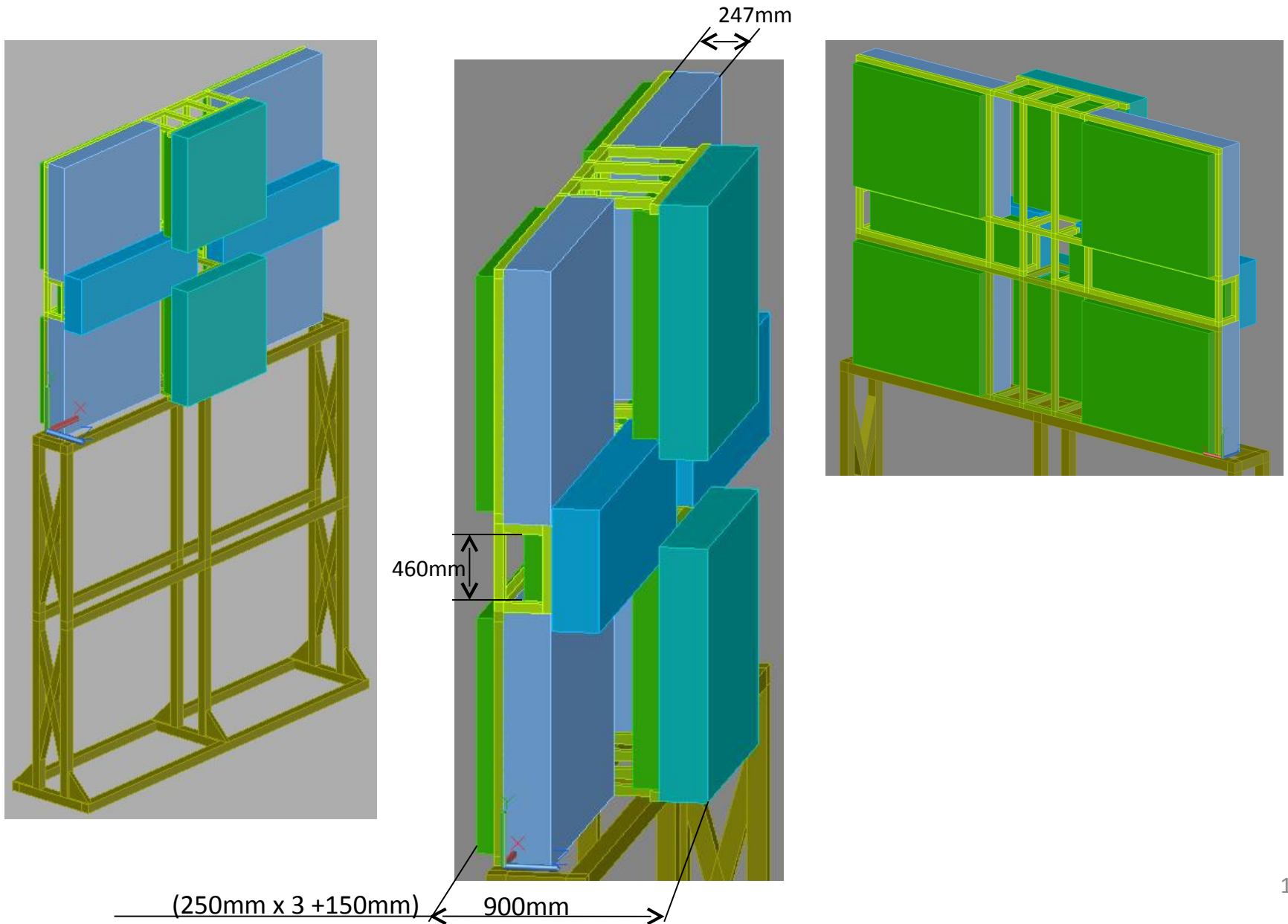
The shadow without holes (properly coverage)



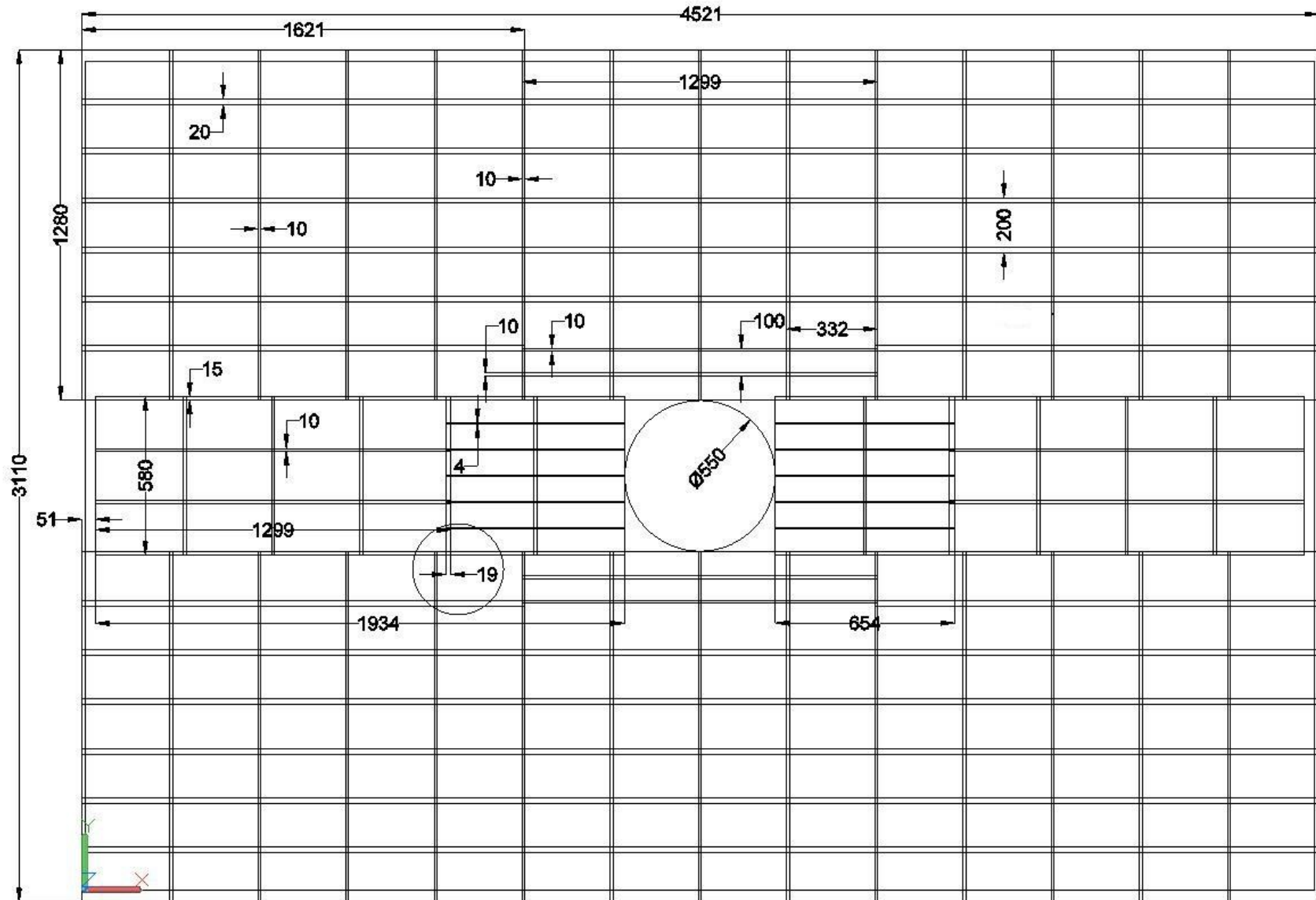
For super modules positioning should be taken into consideration the size of the electronics



# Super modules positioning without extraspace for electronics

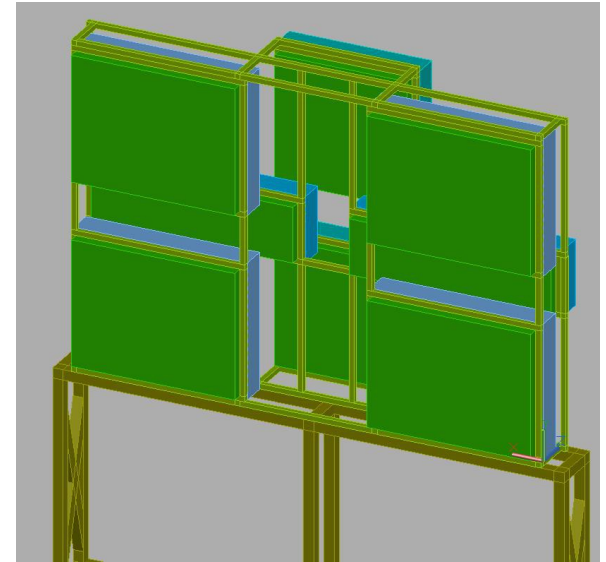
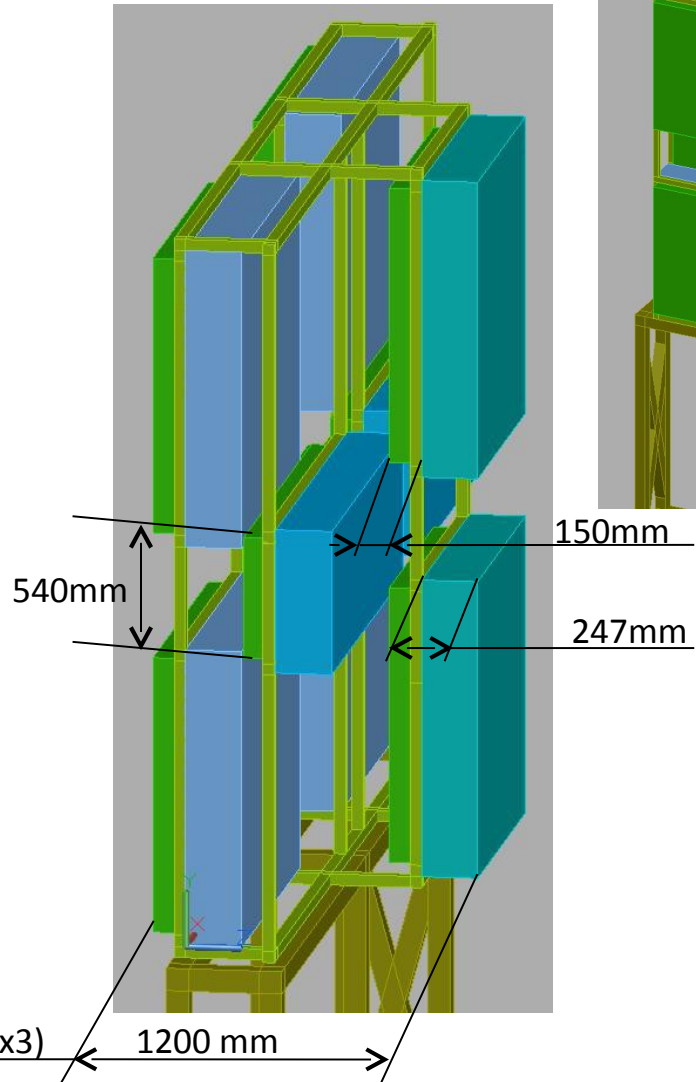
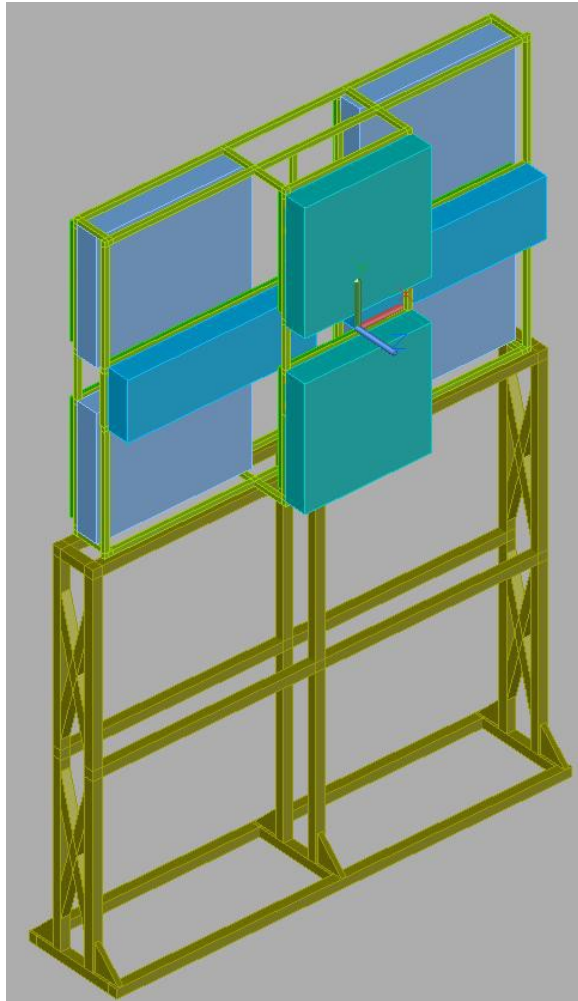


# The required size of the overlap for version without space for electronics





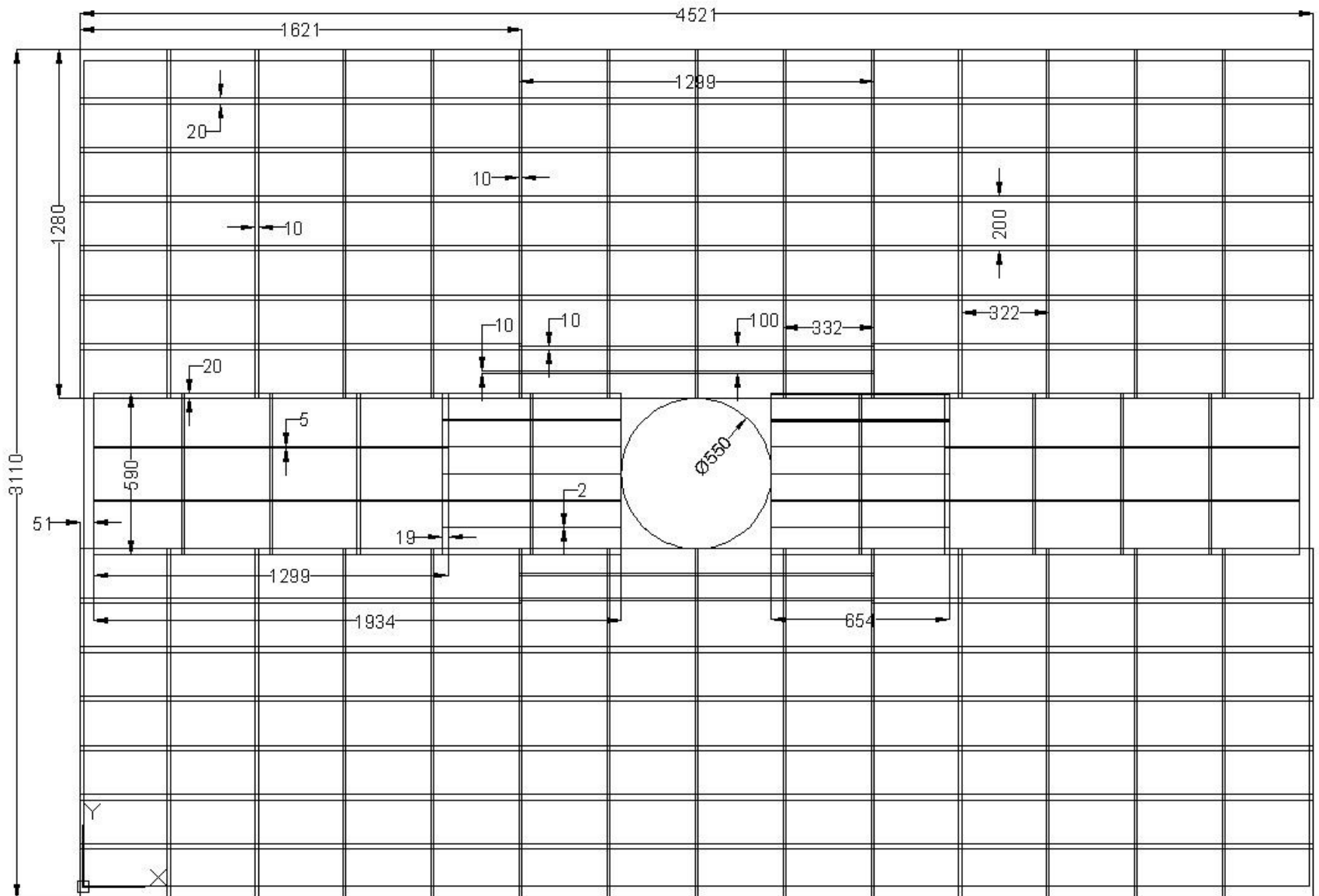
# Super modules positioning with extraspace for electronics



(250mmx3 and 150mmx3)

1200 mm

# The required size of the overlap for version with space for electronics



## Inner zone by numbers

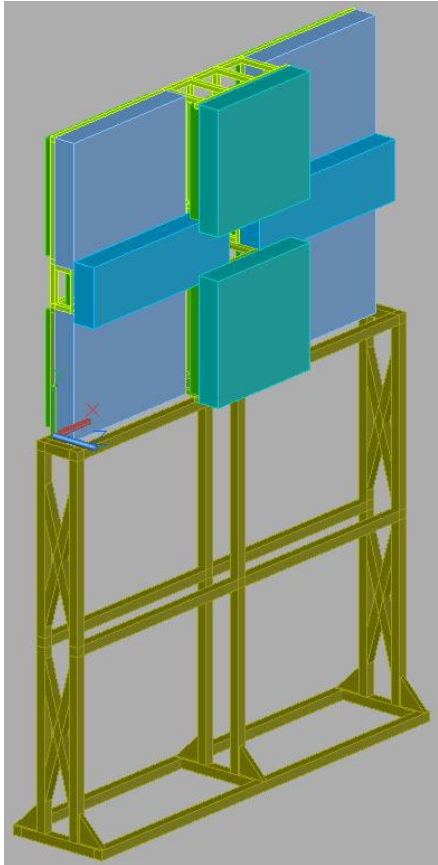
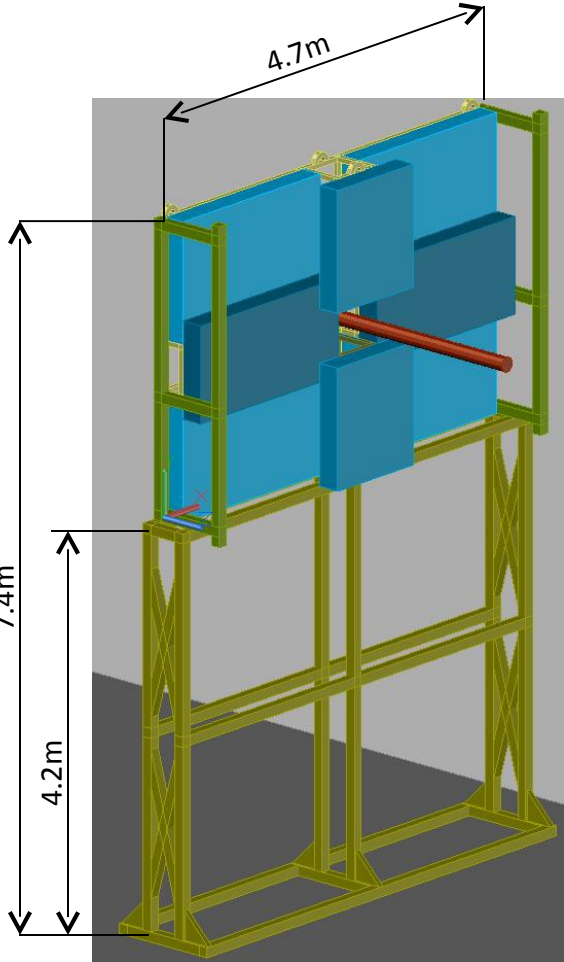
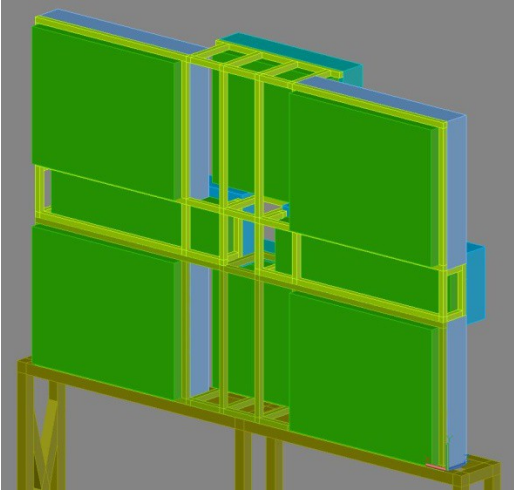
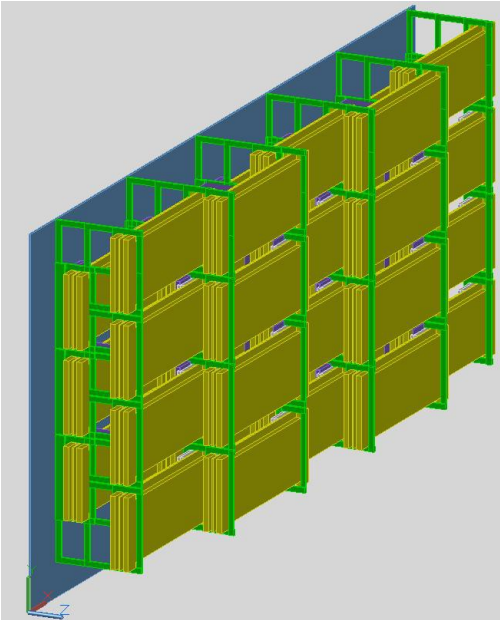
### First version for super modules positioning (without extraspace for electronics)

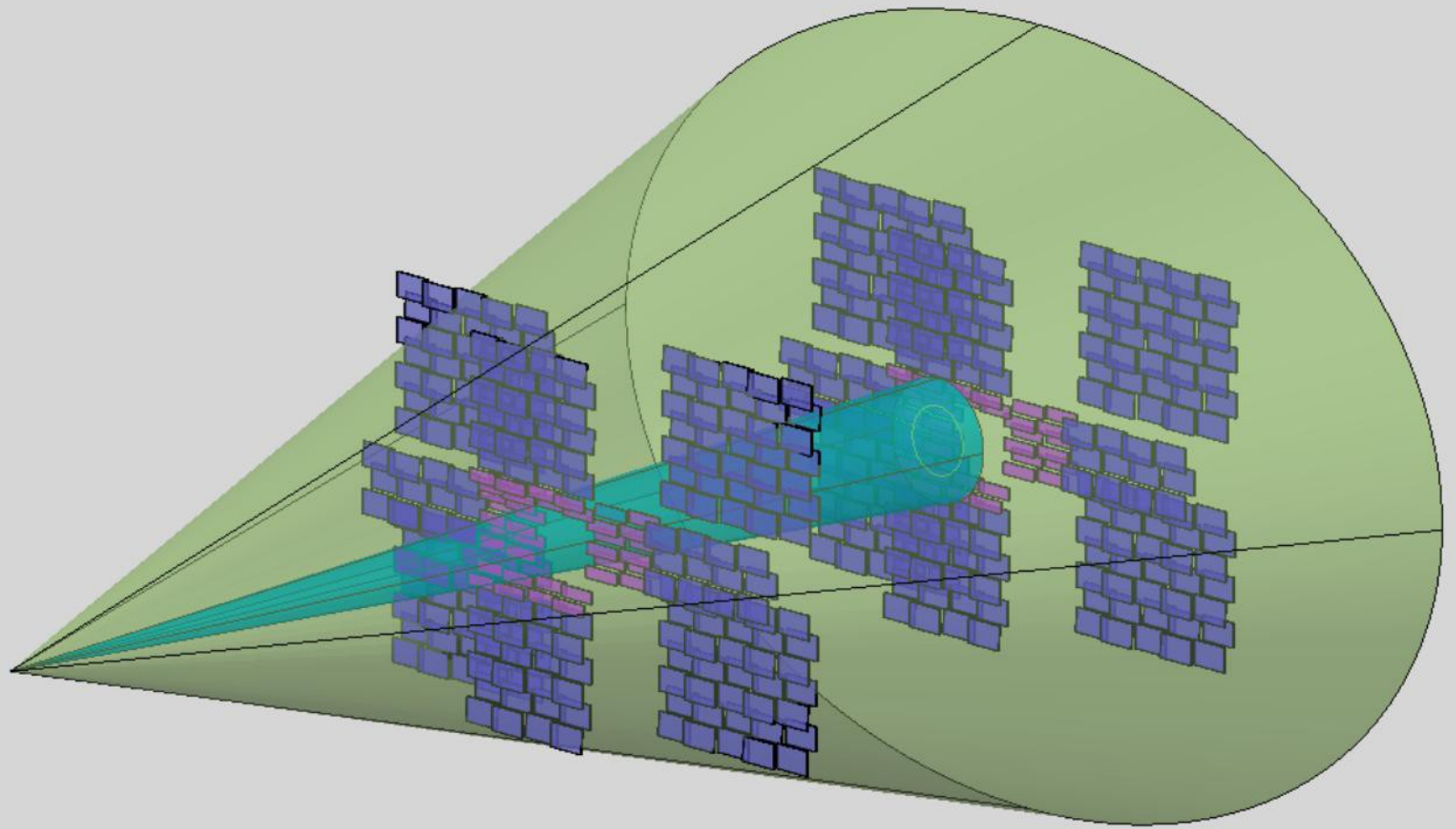
No. of cells: 350x200	212	Wall area (A1)	13.70 m <sup>2</sup>
No. of cells: 350x100	40	Total cells area (A2)	15.41 m <sup>2</sup>
Total cells	252	Overlap on Y	1.28 m <sup>2</sup>
No. of strips / cell	80	Overlap on X	0.40 m <sup>2</sup>
No. of signals	40320	Total overlap	1.68 m <sup>2</sup>
		Overlap percentage for A1	12.30 %
		Overlap percentage for A2	10.93 %

### Second version for super modules positioning (with extraspace for electronics)

No. of cells: 350x200	212	Wall area (A1)	13.70 m <sup>2</sup>
No. of cells: 350x100	40	Total cells area (A2)	15.41 m <sup>2</sup>
Total cells	252	Overlap on Y	1.28 m <sup>2</sup>
No. of strips / cells	80	Overlap on X	0.40 m <sup>2</sup>
No. of signals	40320	Total overlap	1.68 m <sup>2</sup>
		Overlap percentage for A1	12.31 %
		Overlap percentage for A2	10.94 %

# Proposal for the mechanical support





**Thank you!**