

THE ACTIVE TARGET TIME PROJECTION CHAMBER AT NSCL

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Luminosity with slow radioactive beams

- ▶ *Solid targets provide poor luminosity*
 - ▶ *Inverse kinematics reactions in solid targets (probe)*
 - ▶ *Target-like particle has little energy to leave target material*
 - ▶ *Compromise between resolution and number of nuclei in target (resolution goes against luminosity)*

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- ▶ *New approach: active target + time projection chamber*
 - ▶ *Target no longer inert material, but used also to detect particles*
 - ▶ *Gas target ideal for low energies*
 - ▶ *Time Projection Chamber tracks particles from the vertex of the reaction (no lost energy in inert target)*

Active Target Time Projection Chamber

- ▶ *A detector tailored to low energy reactions*
 - ▶ *Active gas target and full 4π angular coverage*
 - ▶ *High luminosity without loss of resolution*
 - ▶ *Beam slowing in gas gives excitation function*

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- ▶ *Requirements and restrictions*
 - ▶ *Target gas has to provide good electron amplification (mixtures)*
 - ▶ *Trigger generation: slowing down beam particle ionize the gas*
 - ▶ *Time projection chamber is slow (rate limitation)*

Active Target Time Projection Chamber

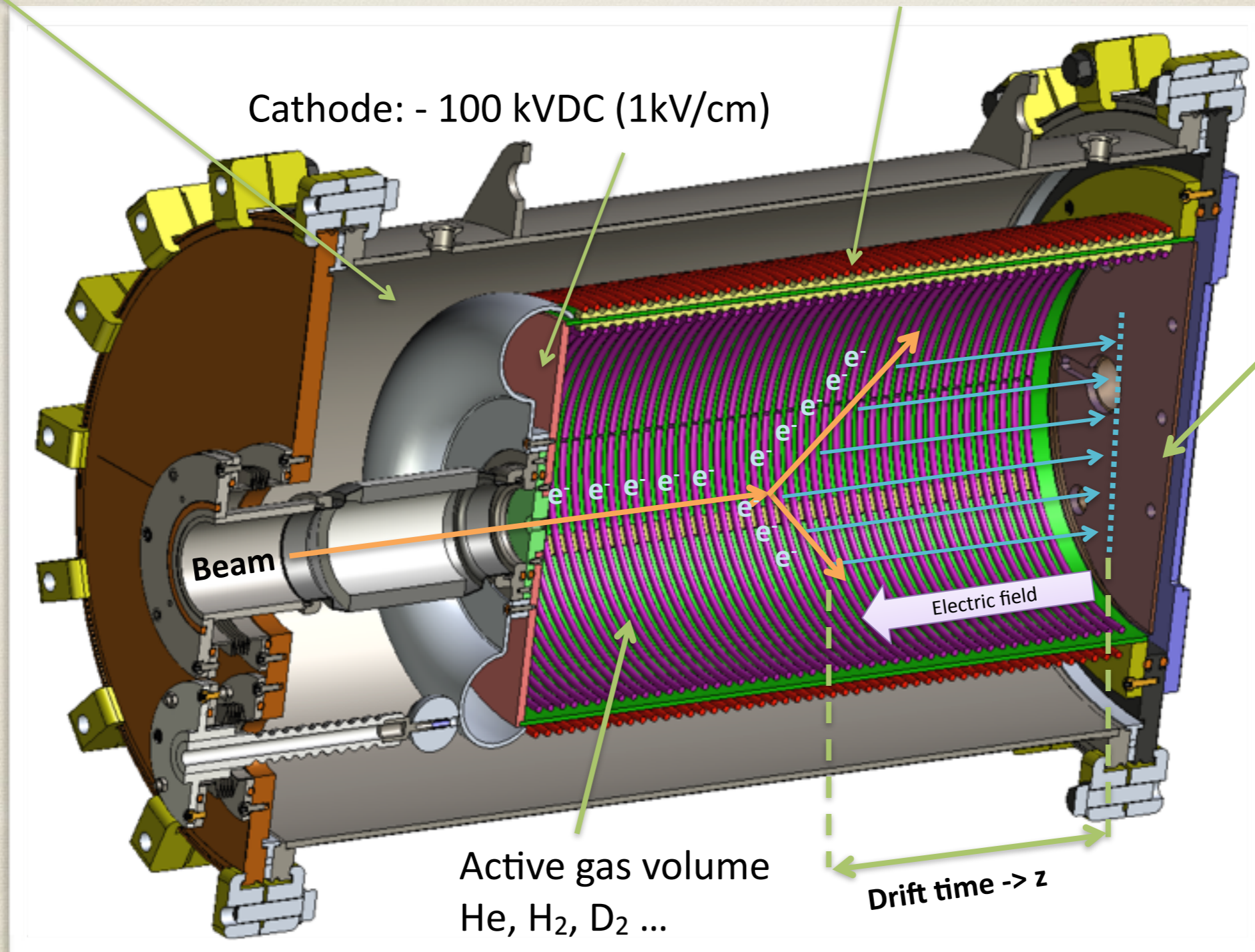
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- ▶ *Very well adapted to rare isotope beams!*

Principle of operation

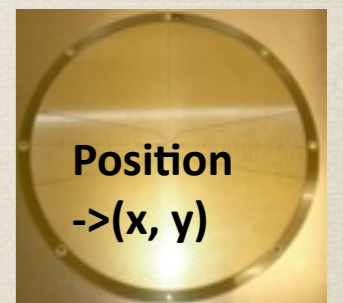
Insulator gas volume (N_2)

Field shaping rings

Cathode: - 100 kVDC (1kV/cm)

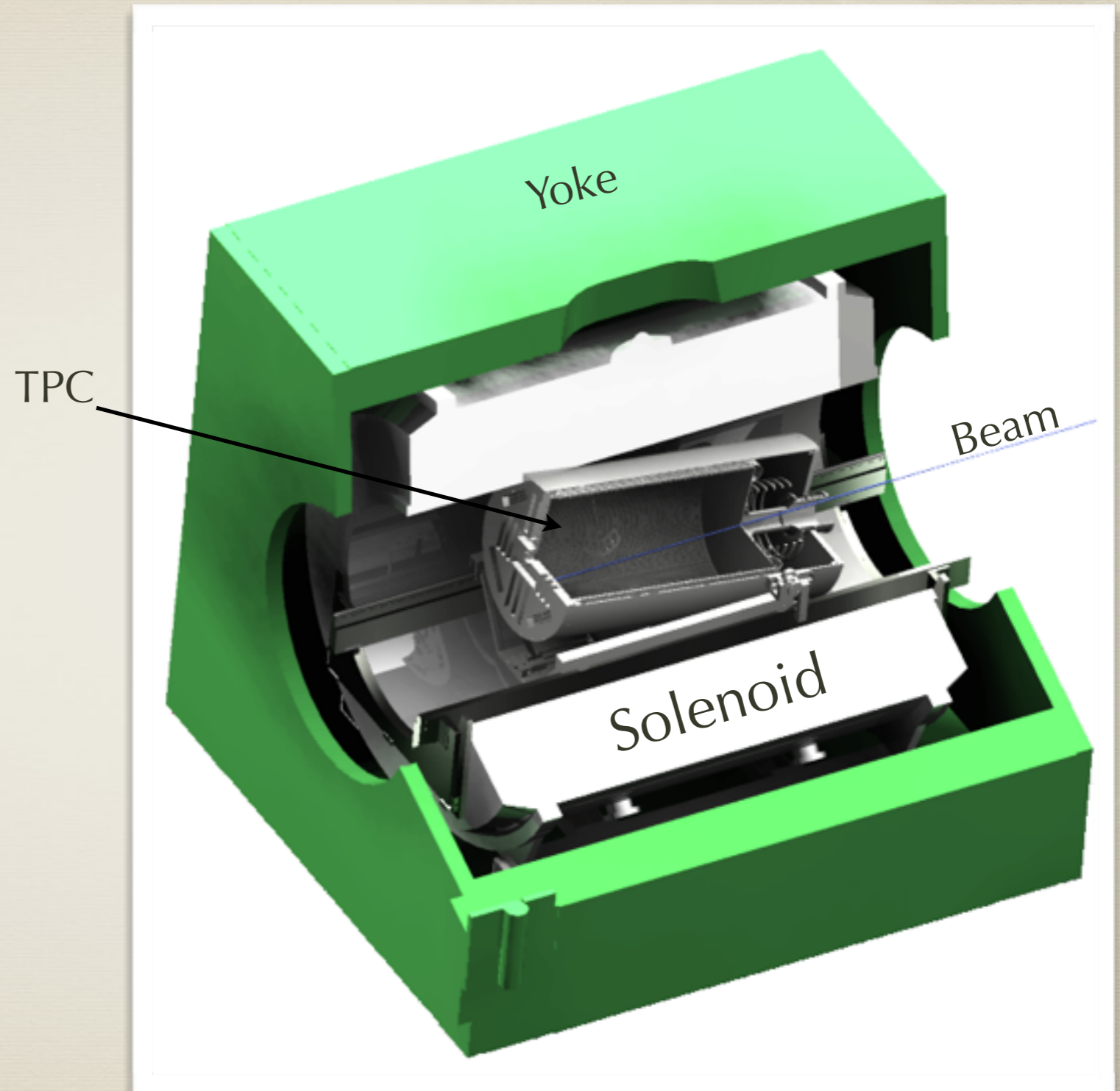


Pad plane and
electron
amplification
device
(Micromegas)



AT-TPC concept

- ▶ *Straight and tilted (7°) configurations*
- ▶ *Tilt relative to beam axis to increase accuracy for small angles*
- ▶ *Placed inside 2 Tesla solenoid (increase range and measure $B\rho$)*
- ▶ *250 liters (1 m by 55 cm) active volume*

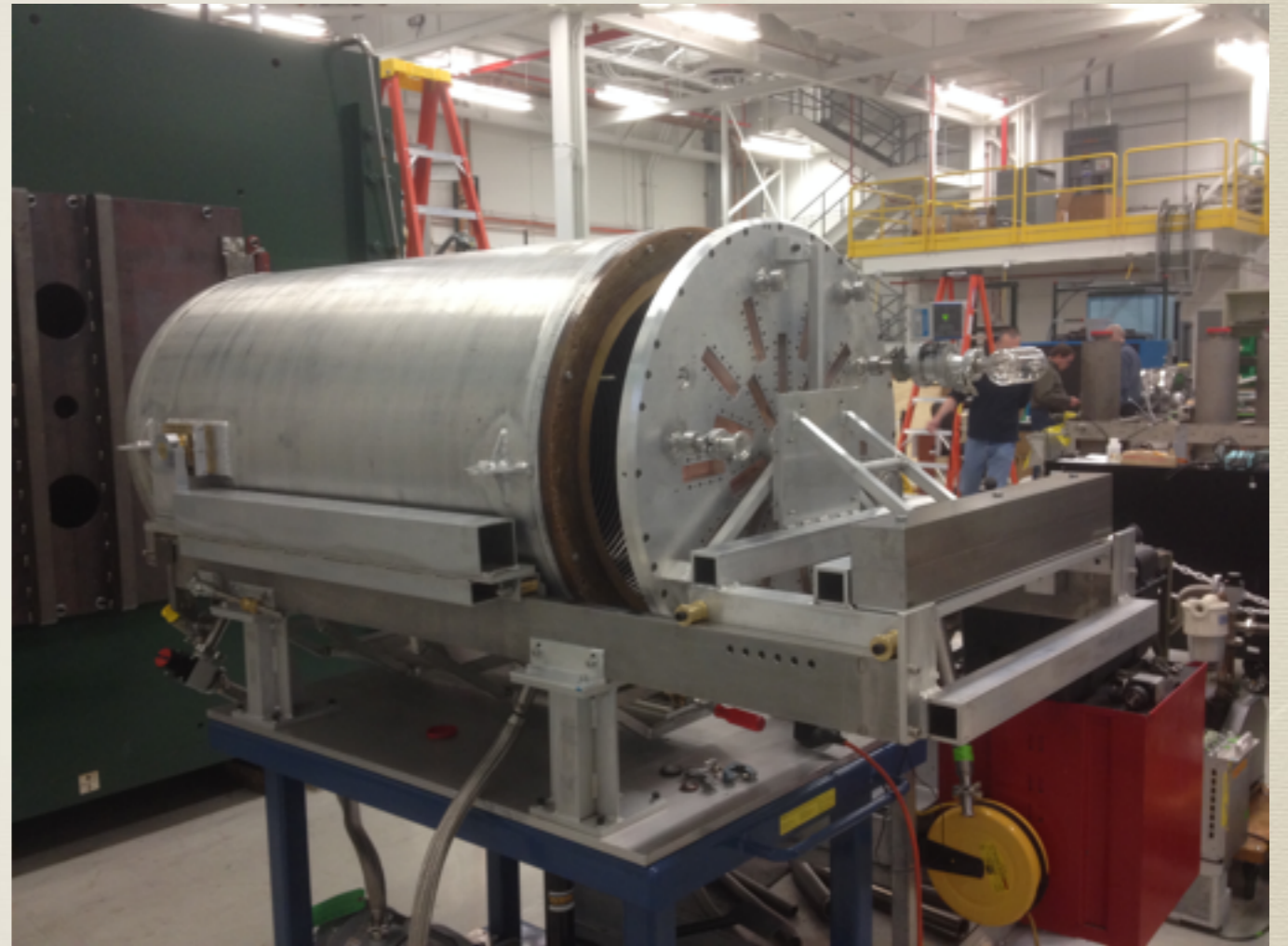


Detector details

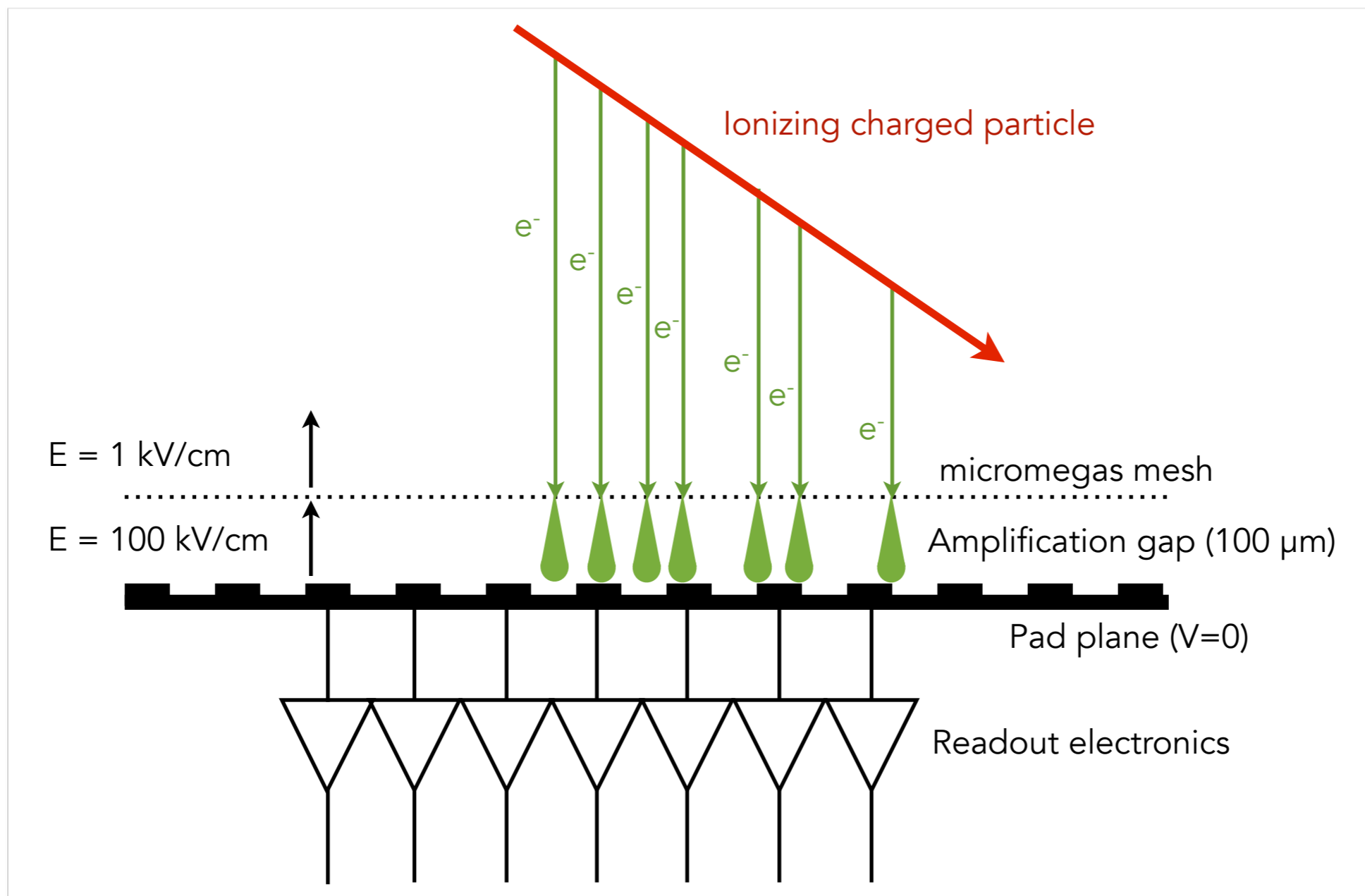
- ▶ *Based on prototype design with few improvements*



Detector installation & servicing

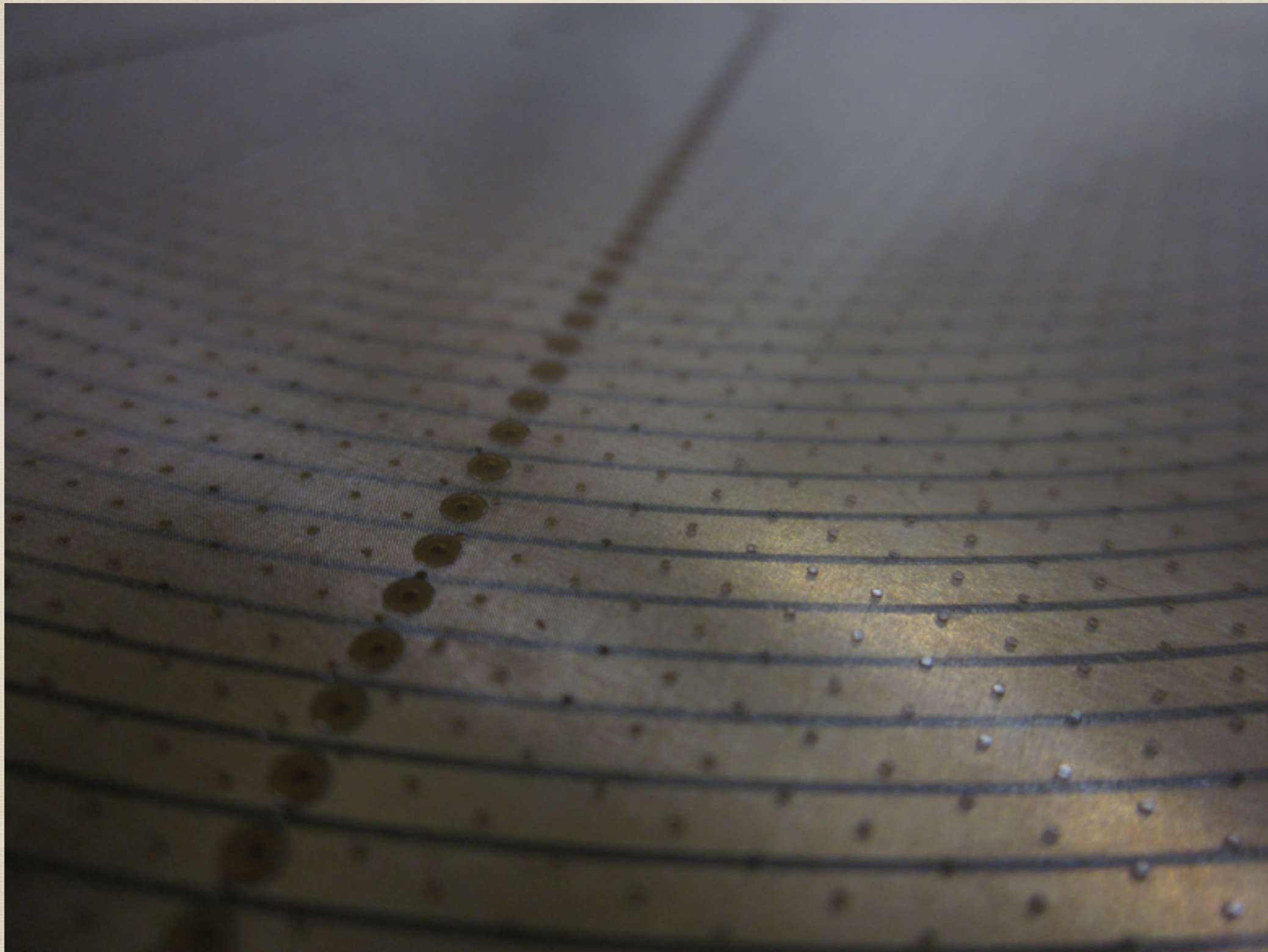


Electron amplifier: Micromegas



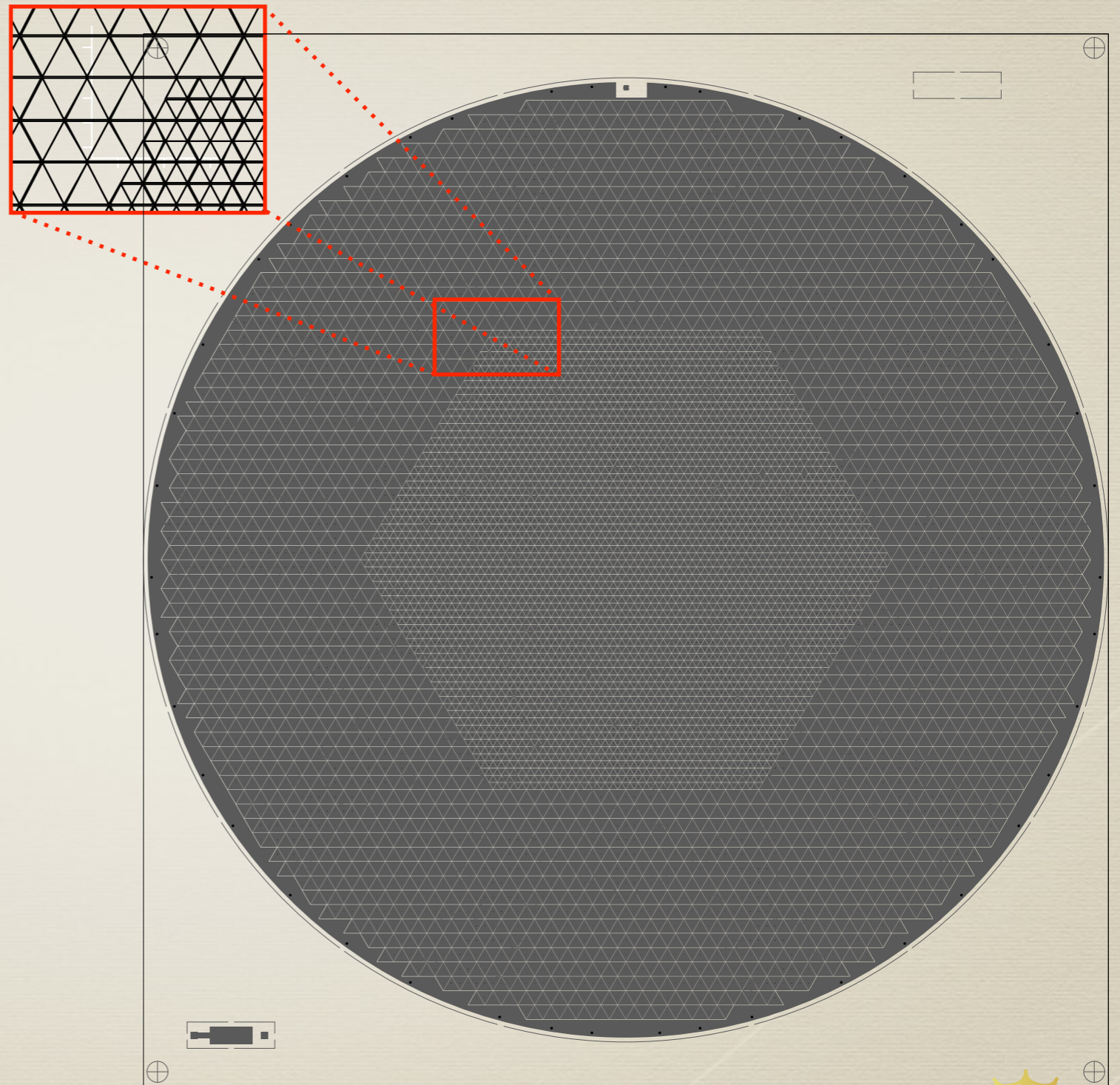
- ▶ Negligible charge spread, sharp images
- ▶ Very robust against sparking
- ▶ Can operate in different conditions (gases, pressures)

Close-up on Micromegas



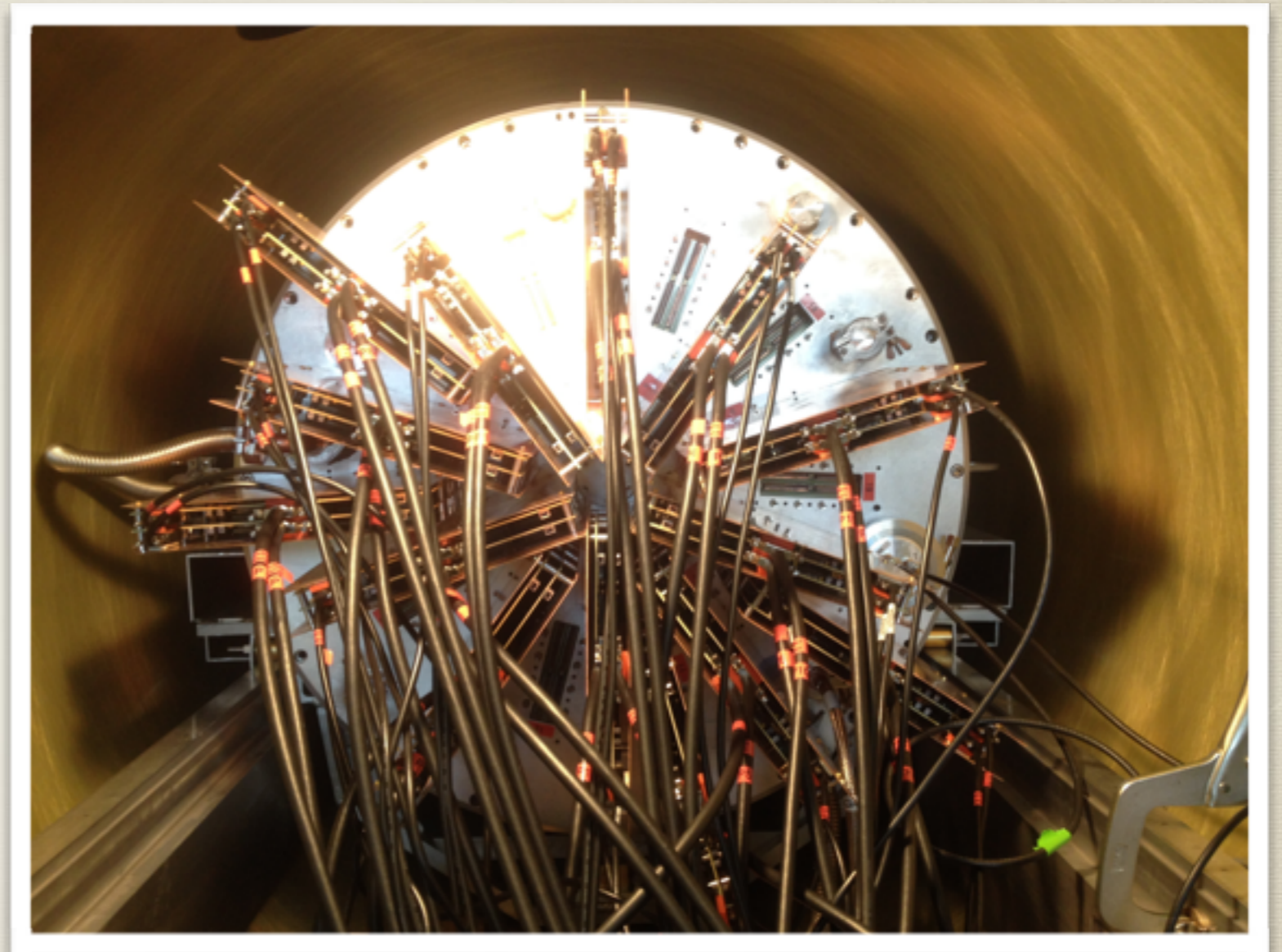
10,240 pad plane geometry

- ▶ Optimized for detector inclinations from 0° to 7° relative to beam axis
- ▶ 4 small triangles in a large one
- ▶ Small triangle side = 4.67 mm
- ▶ 55 cm diameter disk



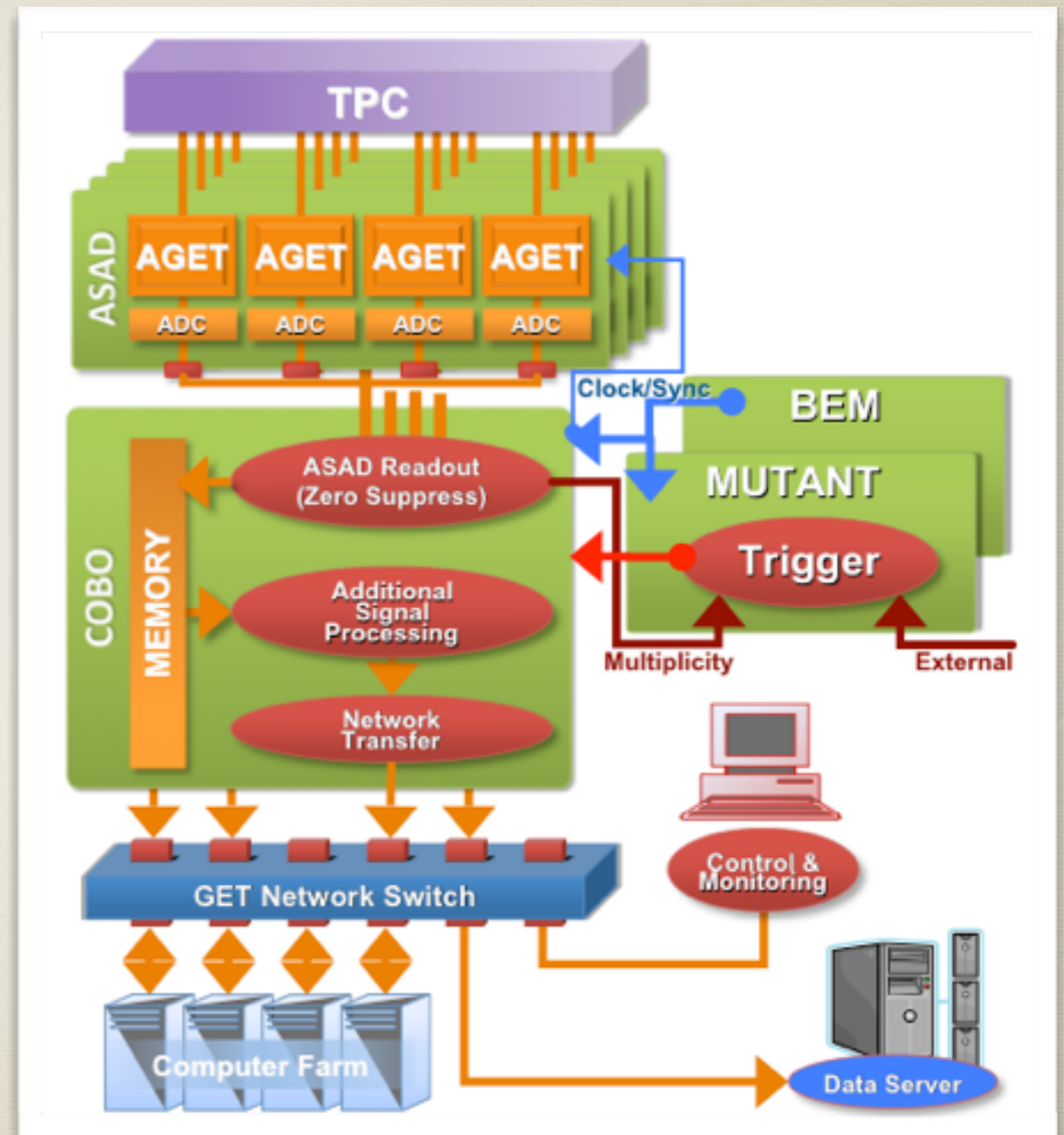
Digital Readout Electronics

- ▶ Accommodate electronics for the 10,240 pads without cable connections
- ▶ 40 front-end cards fit in pentagonal pattern
- ▶ Shielding covers electronics cards by pairs
- ▶ Only 7,000 channels instrumented (3 receiver cards on loan in France)



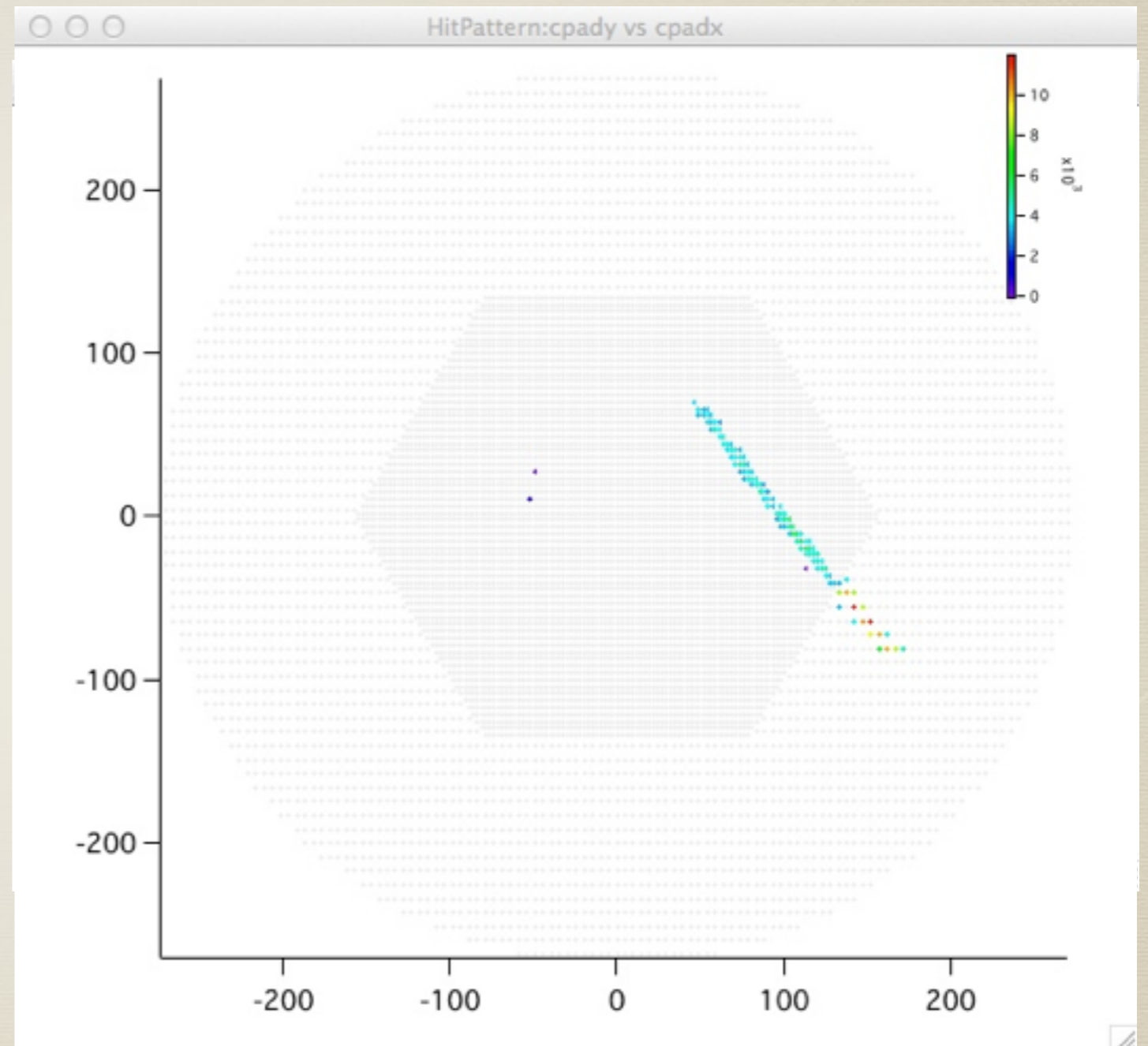
GET (General Electronics for TPCs)

- ▶ Trigger needs to filter out unreacted beam events
 - ▶ GET electronics provides discriminators on each pad
 - ▶ Running multiplicities of each AsAd routed to MuTanT through CoBos
 - ▶ Trigger configuration can be programmed
- ▶ AGET front-end chips provide various gains and shaping times
- ▶ GET: CEA-Saclay, CENBG-Bordeaux, GANIL-Caen, NSCL



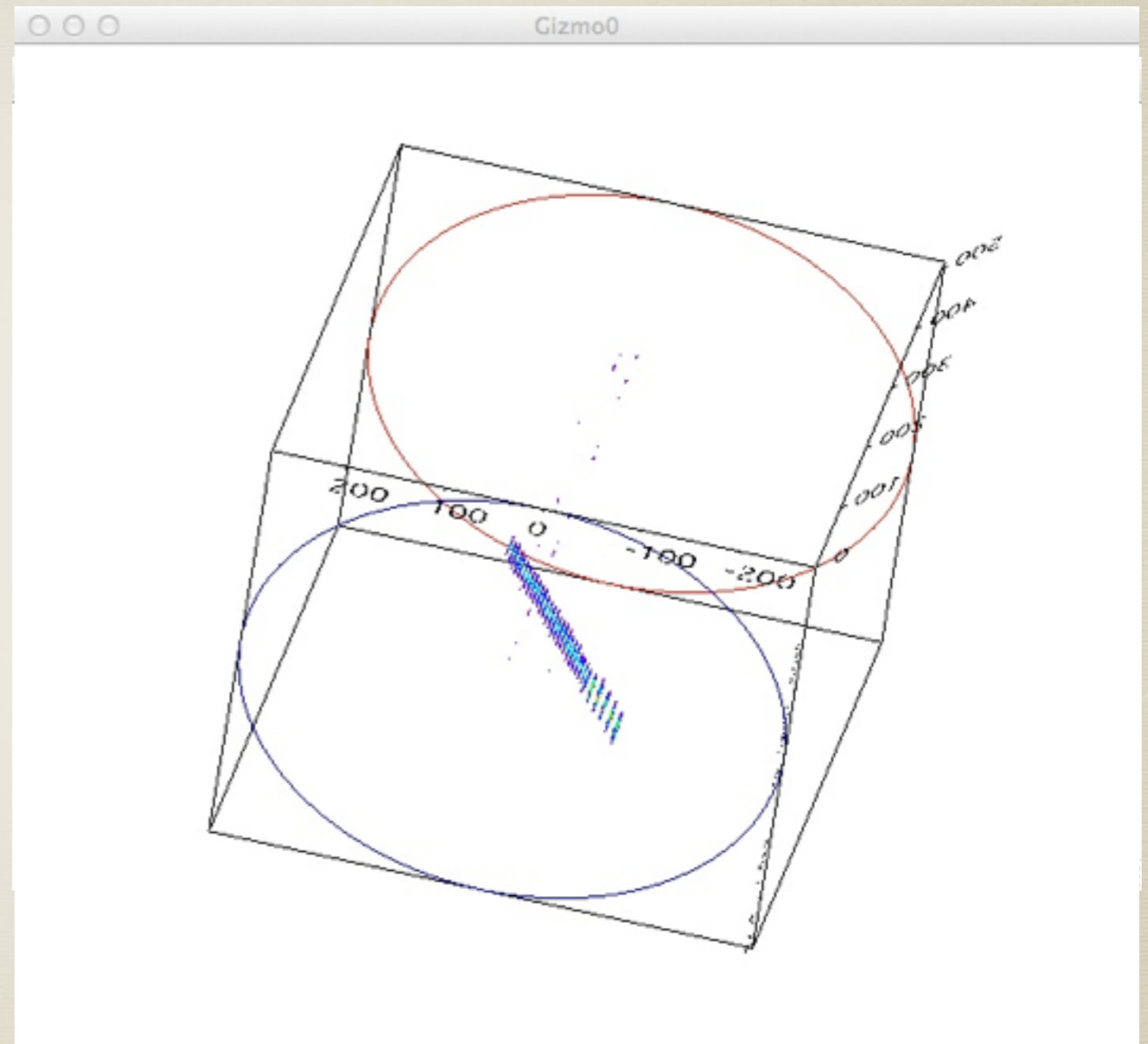
Example of reconstructed event

- ▶ *Track from alpha source placed inside the active volume*



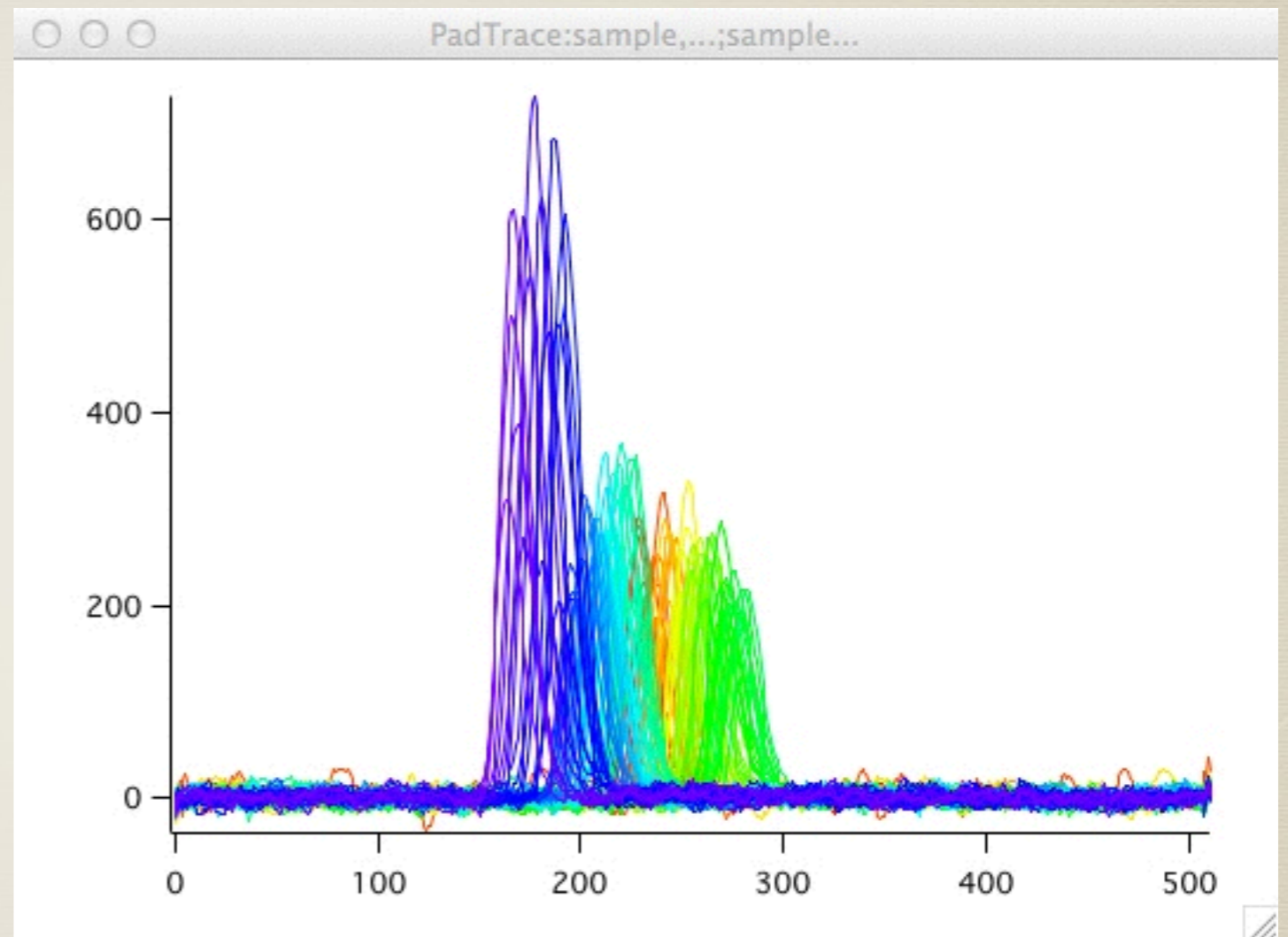
Example of reconstructed event

- ▶ *Track from alpha source placed inside the active volume*
- ▶ *3D plot clearly show time correlation*



Example of reconstructed event

- ▶ *Track from alpha source placed inside the active volume*
- ▶ *3D plot clearly show time correlation*
- ▶ *Individual traces show difference in amplitude between small and large pads*

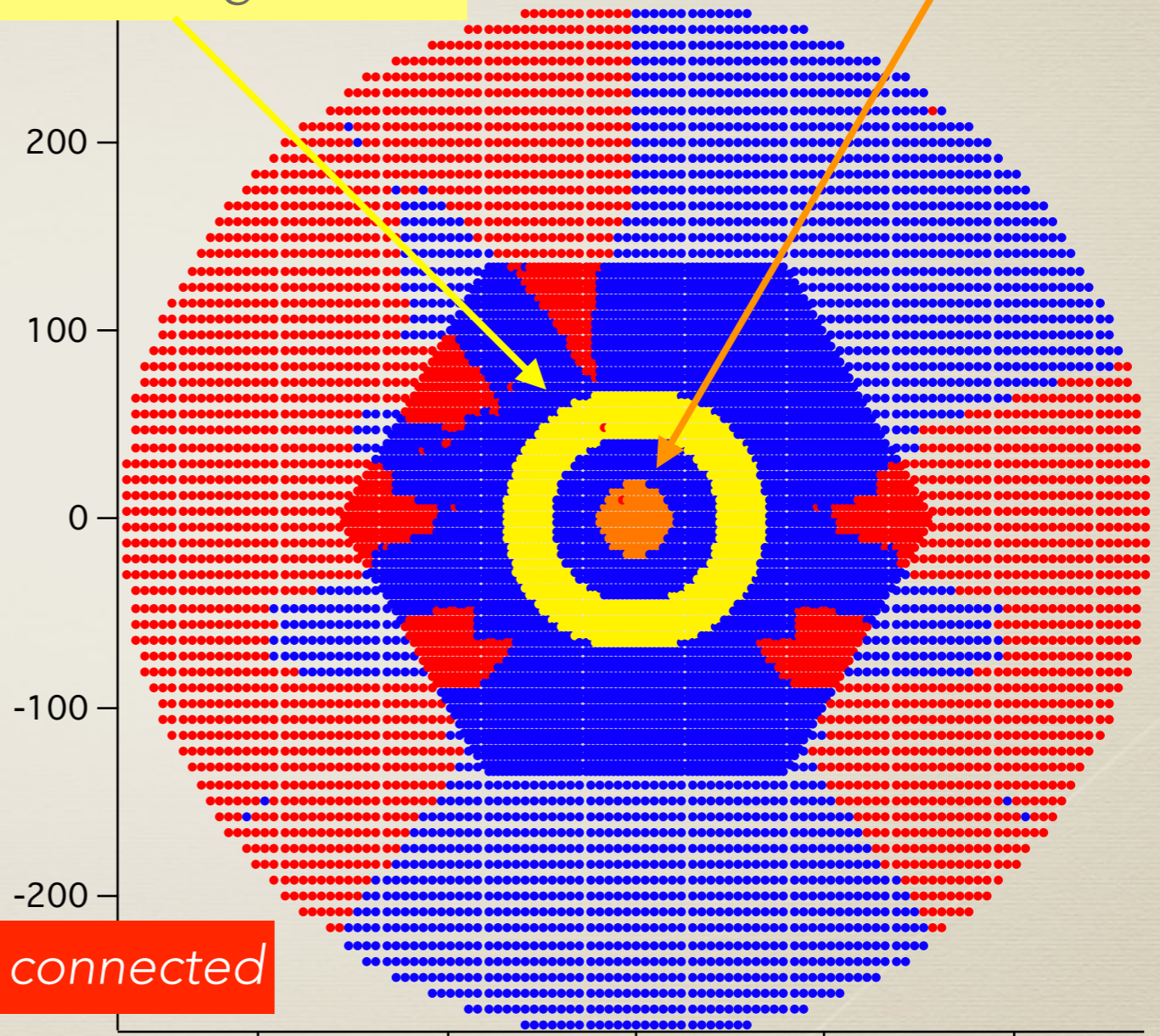


Trigger generation

- ▶ Define pad regions with different trigger attributes
- ▶ Example shows configuration for elastic scattering
- ▶ More complex pattern triggering configuration can be programmed

- Trigger enabled
- Reading if hit

- Trigger disabled
- Reading always

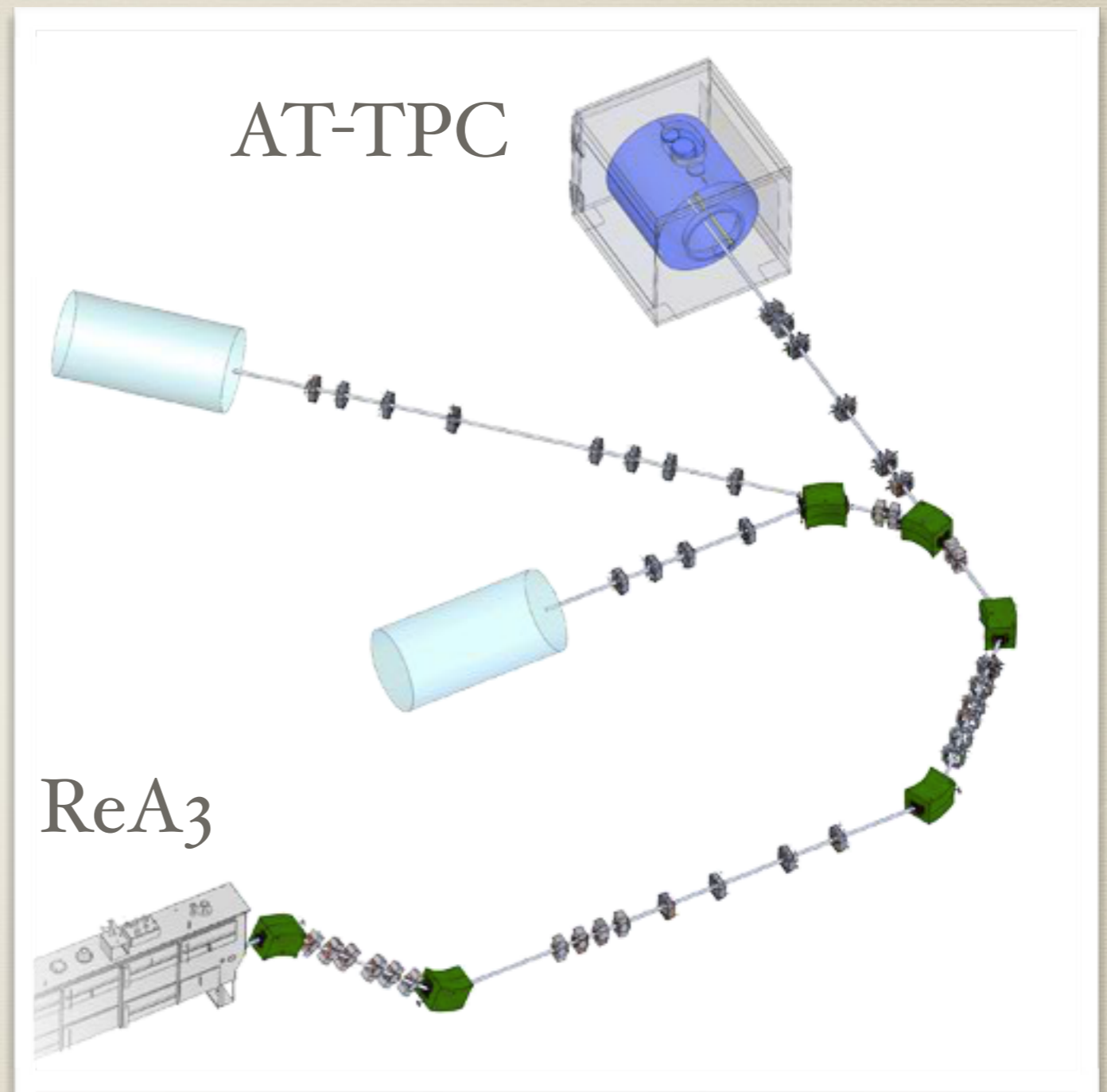


- Pad not connected

- Trigger disabled
- Reading if hit

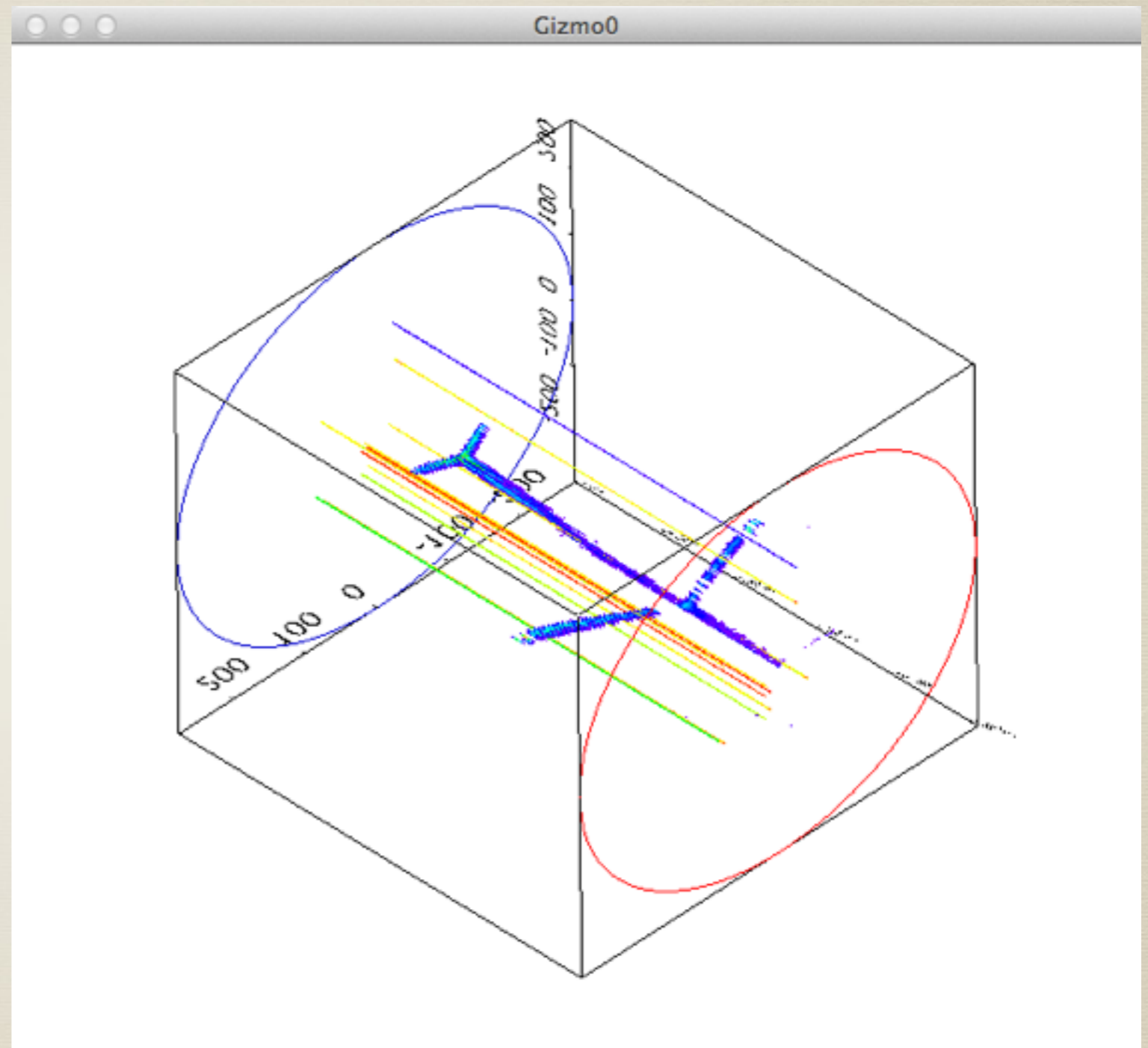
Commissioning on ReA3 linac

- ▶ Beam provided: ^4He
@ 6 MeV
- ▶ Gas target: He (90%)
 CO_2 (10%) 100 Torr
- ▶ No magnetic field
- ▶ Measure excitation
function of ($^4\text{He}, ^4\text{He}$)
elastic scattering



Online event display

- ▶ *Atypical event shows two scattering events in one shot*
- ▶ *Maximum drift time of $40 \mu\text{s}$*
- ▶ *instantaneous beam rate of $\sim 3\text{kHz}$ (600 Hz @ 20% duty cycle)*



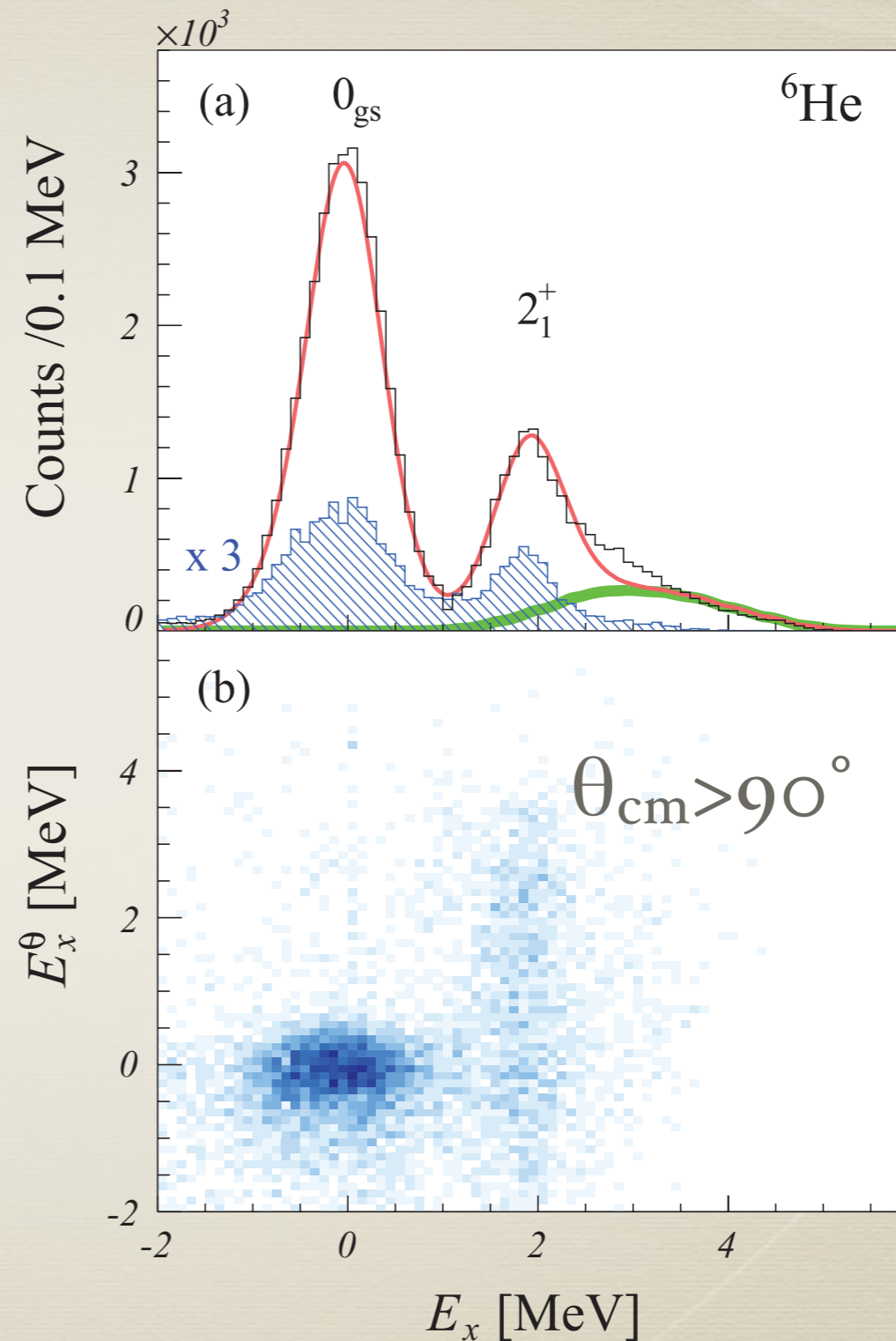
Experimental program with PAT-TPC

- ▶ *Alpha cluster structure of neutron-rich nuclei*
 - ▶ Resonant scattering: ${}^6\text{He}+{}^4\text{He}$, ${}^{10}\text{Be}+{}^4\text{He}$, ${}^8\text{He}+{}^4\text{He}$ (not yet): TWINSOL @ U. of Notre-Dame, ISAC @ TRIUMF (not yet)
- ▶ *Fusion cross section studies*
 - ▶ ${}^6\text{He}+{}^{40}\text{Ar}$ sub-barrier fusion cross sections: TWINSOL @ U. of Notre-Dame
- ▶ *Isobaric analog proton scattering*
 - ▶ Test on ${}^{124}\text{Sn}+p$, experiment on ${}^{132}\text{Sn}+p$ (not yet): ATLAS @ Argonne National Laboratory
- ▶ *3α decay mode of Hoyle state in ${}^{12}\text{C}$*
 - ▶ β -decay of ${}^{12}\text{B}$ implanted in PAT-TPC: TWINSOL @ U. of Notre-Dame

D. Suzuki et al., Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research A **691** (2012) 39–54

${}^6\text{He} + {}^4\text{He}$ scattering

- ▶ Missing mass reconstruction
- ▶ E_x from TKE, scattering angle of ${}^4\text{He}$ and energy of ${}^6\text{He}$
- ▶ Energy of ${}^6\text{He}$ before reaction known from vertex determination
- ▶ E_x^θ from angles only
- ▶ 2^+ scatter in E_x^θ from ${}^6\text{He}({}^4\text{He}, 2n){}^8\text{Be}$ channel

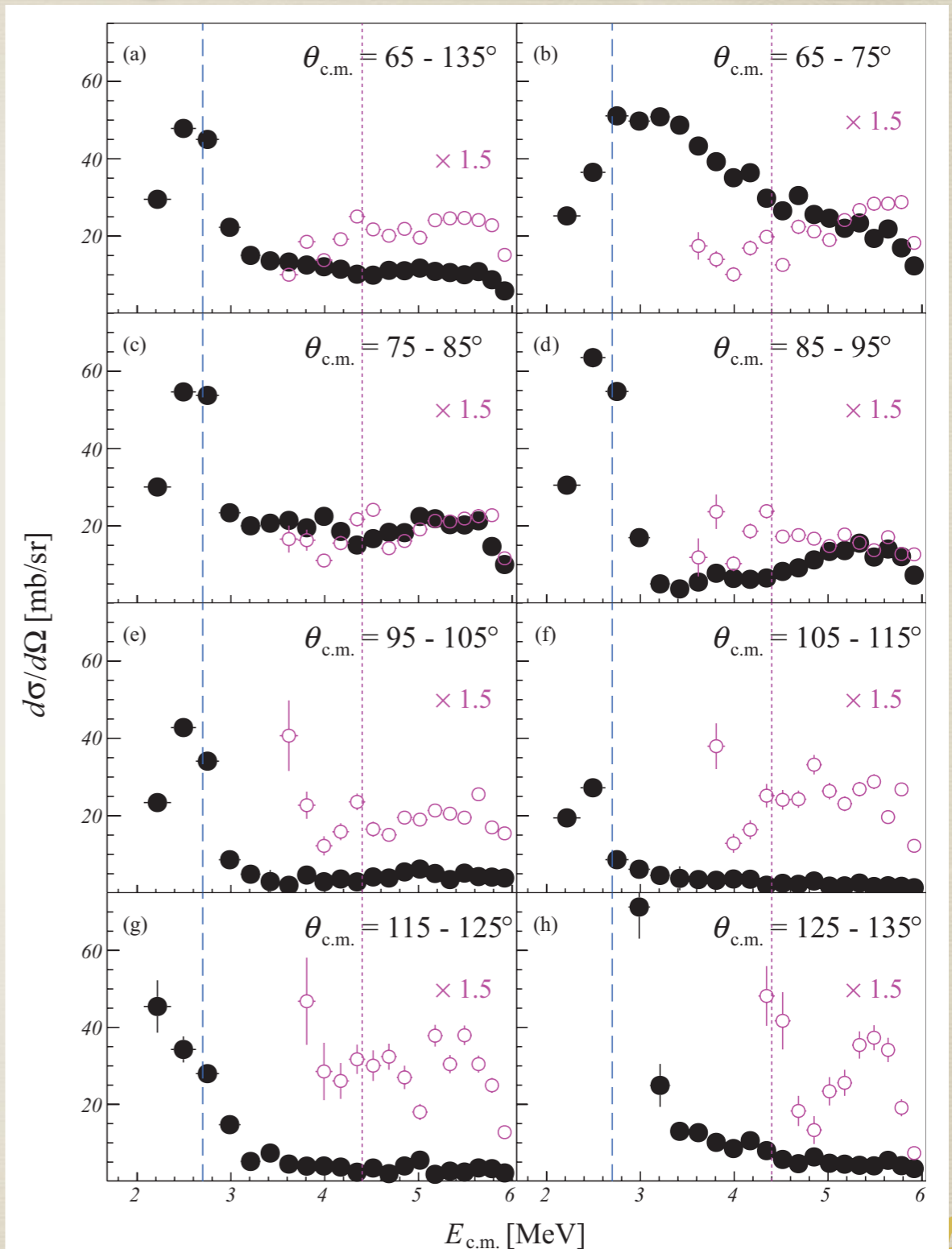


D. Suzuki et al., Phys. Rev. C **87**, 054301 (2013)

Excitation functions & Angular distributions

- ▶ Elastic and inelastic scattering measured between 2 and 6 MeV
- ▶ Angular distributions measured between 40° and 130°
- ▶ Peak at 2.56 MeV corresponds to 9.98(15) MeV resonance in ^{10}Be , identified as 4^+
- ▶ Deduced partial width Γ_α/Γ of 0.49(5) indicate highly developed α structure

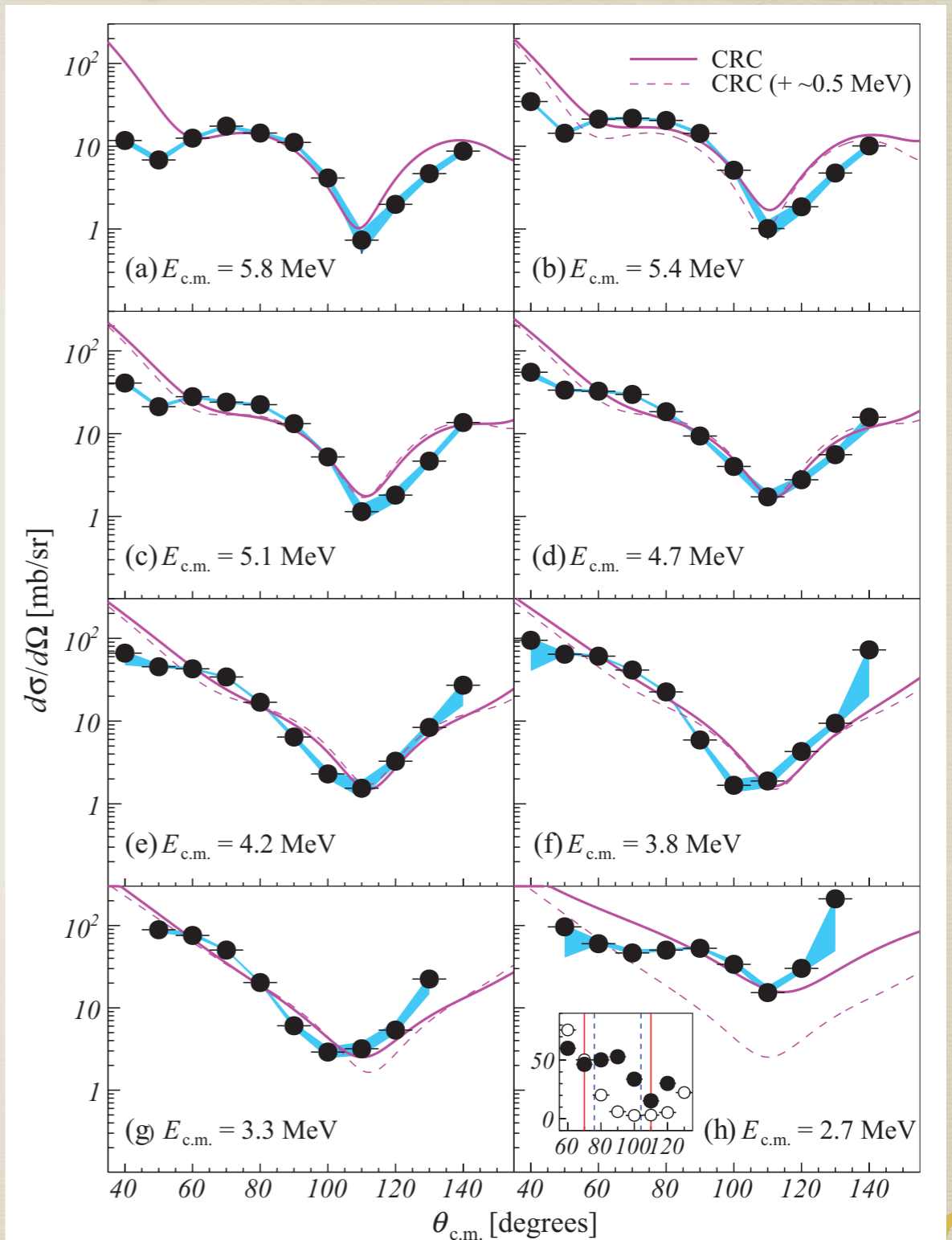
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Original AT-TPC scientific program

- ▶ *National Science Foundation funding of \$688k*
- ▶ *Exciting physics program planned and to develop!*

Table 1: Overview of the AT-TPC scientific program.

Measurement	Physics	Beam Examples	Beam Energy (A MeV)	Min Beam (pps)	Scientific Leader
Transfer & Resonant Reactions	Nuclear Structure	$^{32}\text{Mg}(d,p)^{33}\text{Mg}$ $^{26}\text{Ne}(p,p)^{26}\text{Ne}$ $^{66,\dots,70}\text{Ni}(p,p)$	3	100	Kanungo
Astrophysical Reactions	Nucleosynthesis	$^{25}\text{Al}(^3\text{He},d)^{26}\text{Si}$	3	100	Famiano, Montes
Fusion and Breakup	Nuclear Structure	$^8\text{B}+^{40}\text{Ar}$	3	1000	Kolata
Transfer	Pairing	$^{56}\text{Ni}+^3\text{He}$	5-19	1000	Macchiavelli
Fission Barriers	Nuclear Structure	$^{199}\text{Tl}, ^{192}\text{Pt}$	20 - 60	10,000	Phair
Giant Resonances	Nuclear EOS, Nuclear Astro.	$^{54}\text{Ni}-^{70}\text{Ni},$ $^{106}\text{Sn}-^{127}\text{Sn}$	50 - 200	50,000	Garg
Heavy Ion Reactions	Nuclear EOS	$^{106}\text{Sn} - ^{126}\text{Sn},$ $^{37}\text{Ca} - ^{49}\text{Ca}$	50 - 200	50,000	Lynch

AT-TPC team and collaboration

- ▶ *NSCL team of 10 people*
 - ▶ *Faculty: D. Bazin, W. Mittig, B. Lynch*
 - ▶ *Engineers: N. Usher, F. Abu-Nimeh*
 - ▶ *Post-docs: D. Suzuki (until 2012), T. Ahn, S. Beceiro-Novo*
 - ▶ *Ph.D. students: A. Fritsch, J. Bradt*
- ▶ *Outside collaborators*
 - ▶ *J. Kolata, U. Garg (U. of Notre-Dame)*
 - ▶ *F. Bechetti (U. of Michigan)*
 - ▶ *R. Kanungo (Saint Mary's U.)*
 - ▶ *M. Heffner (LLNL)*
 - ▶ *I-Yang Lee, L. Phair (LBL)*