

# HPGe cryostat design, build and operation *(The BEGe for JYFL)*

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UNIVERSITY OF  
**LIVERPOOL**



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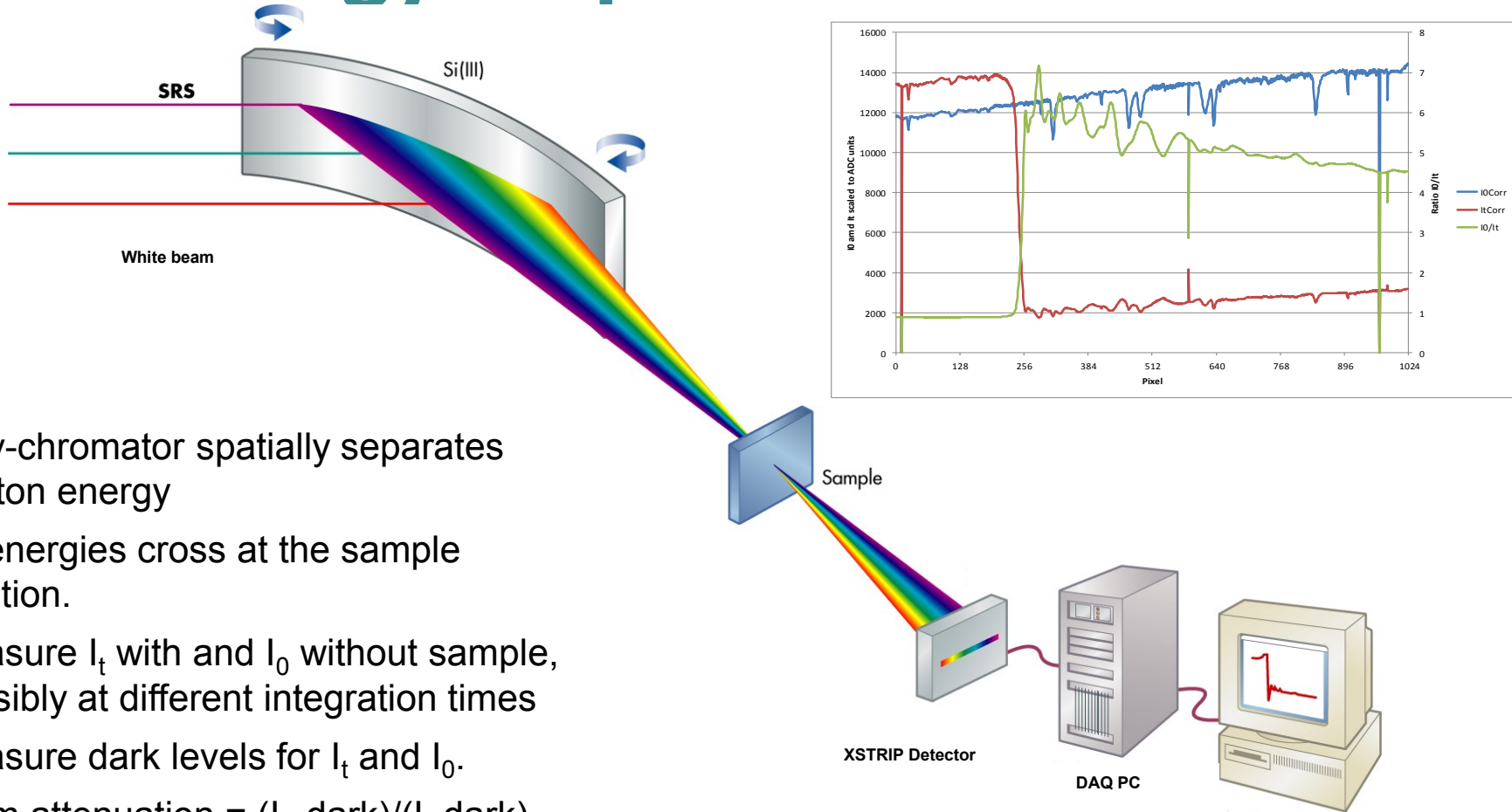
**MIRION**  
TECHNOLOGIES

# Overview

- Cryostats designed and built at Daresbury
  - XH/XSTRIP
  - ProSPECTus
- GREAT BEGe for Jyvaskyla
  - Why upgrade to a BEGe?
  - Why design our own cryostat?
  - Results



# Energy Dispersive EXAFS



Poly-chromator spatially separates photon energy

All energies cross at the sample position.

Measure  $I_t$  with and  $I_0$  without sample, possibly at different integration times

Measure dark levels for  $I_t$  and  $I_0$ .

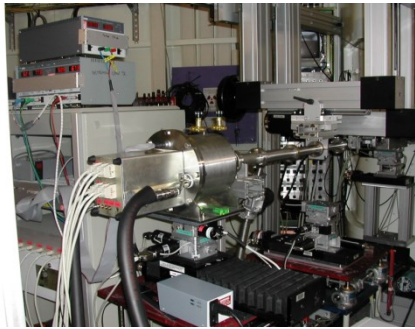
Form attenuation =  $(I_0 - \text{dark}) / (I_t - \text{dark})$

Average many scans to improve noise.

Looking at direct beam.

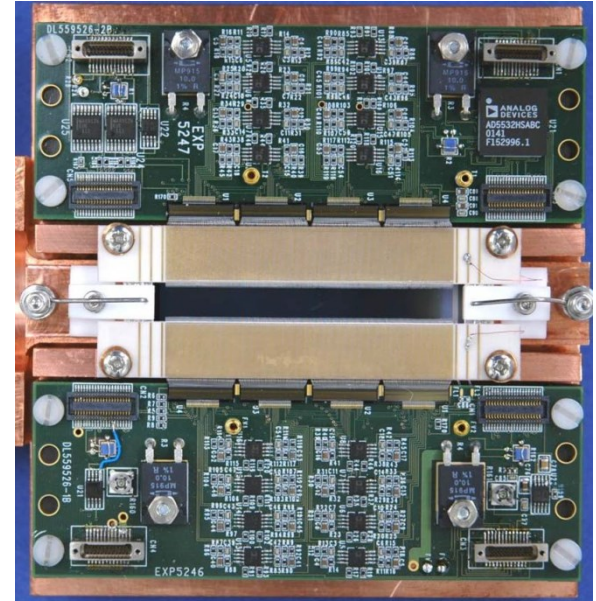


# XH and XSTRIP



## XSTRIP

- Si 1024ch
- 25um pitch
- 500um thick (max 15keV)
- Water cooled



## XH

- Ge 1024ch
- 50um pitch
- 1mm thick (max 40keV)
- LN2 cooled
- LBNL

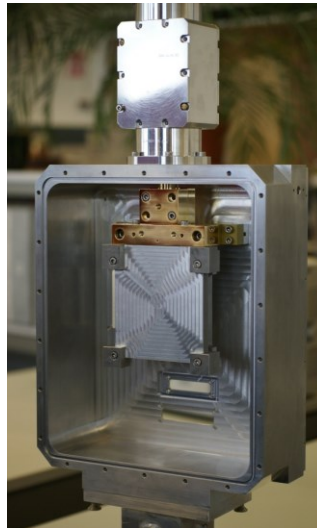
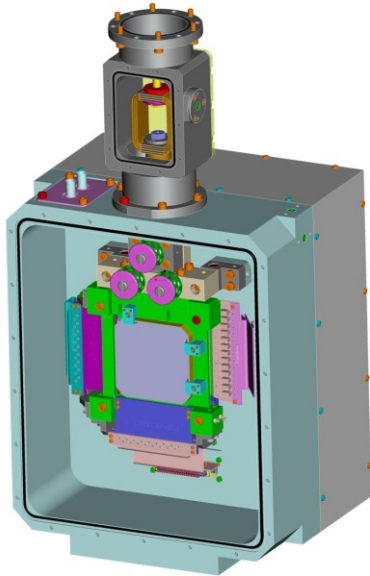
**Energy Dispersive  
EXAFS**



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# ProSPECTus

- Compton Camera for SPECT imaging
- SiLi scatterer (60 x 60 x 9) mm double sided with 4mm strips
- Ge Absorber(60 x 60 x 20) mm double sided with 5mm strips
- Detectors need to be close so best to put them in 1 cryostat.



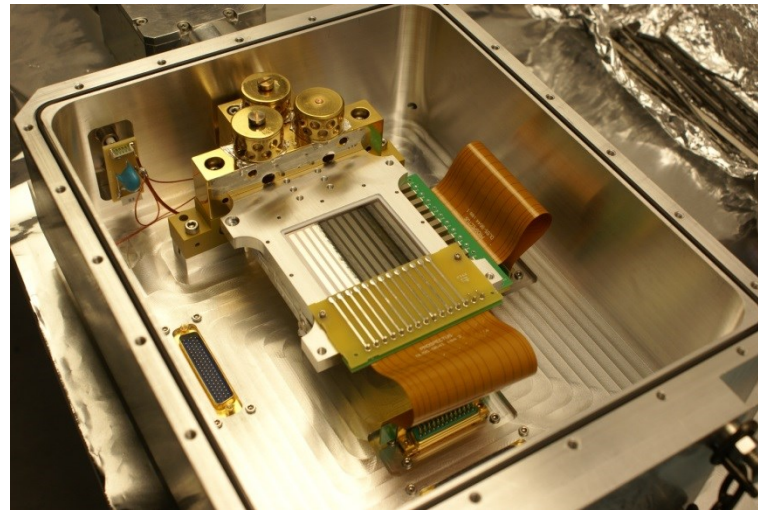


# ProSPECTus

Cryostat and preamp board

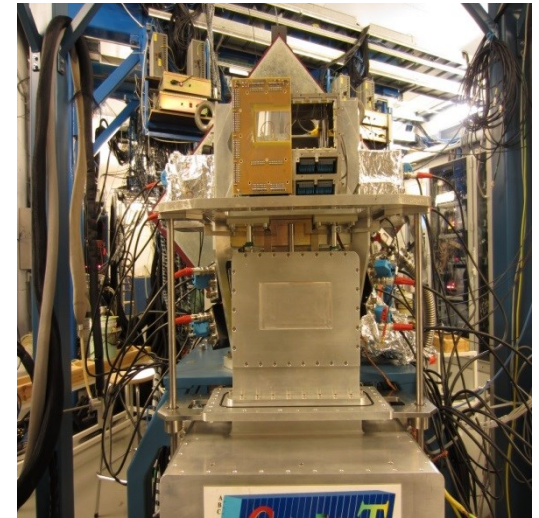


Ge Sensor with Flexi Circuits



# GREAT BEGe Science Case: X-rays

- BEGe detector has
  - Great Energy Resolution
  - Large area coverage
  - Excellent efficiency between 15 and 250 keV
  - Replaces existing GREAT Planar detector



- Superheavy elements have the highest electronic binding energies:

$$E_K > 150 \text{ keV}$$

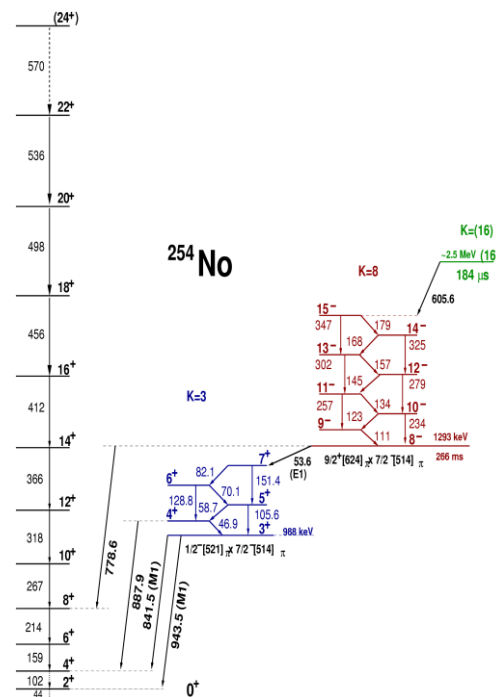
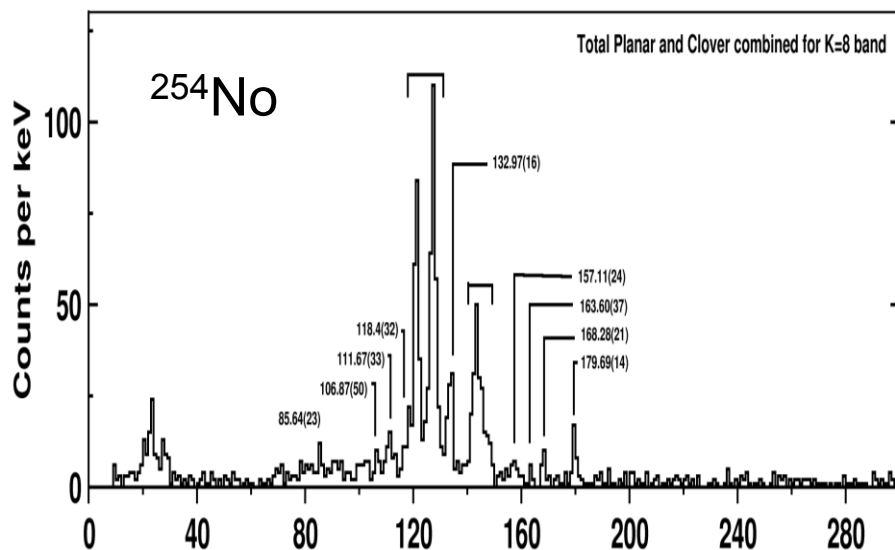
$$E_L > 30 \text{ keV}$$

Thus X-ray energies lie in the most sensitive range of the BEGe.



# Low-energy gamma rays

The heaviest nuclei around  $^{254}\text{No}$  are very well deformed and have a number of low-lying gamma transitions: e.g. Isomer spectroscopy:



Data: JYFL + GSI

C. Gray-Jones  
PhD thesis 2008  
B. Sulignano,  
PhD thesis 2007

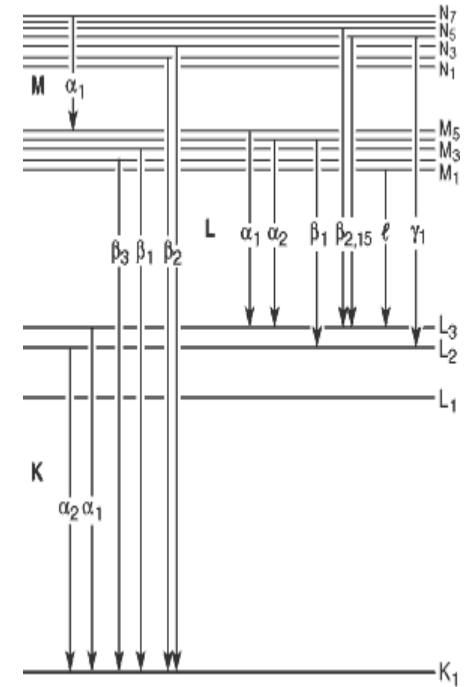
See: Herzberg et al, Nature 442, (2006) 896





# X-ray energies from Atomic theory

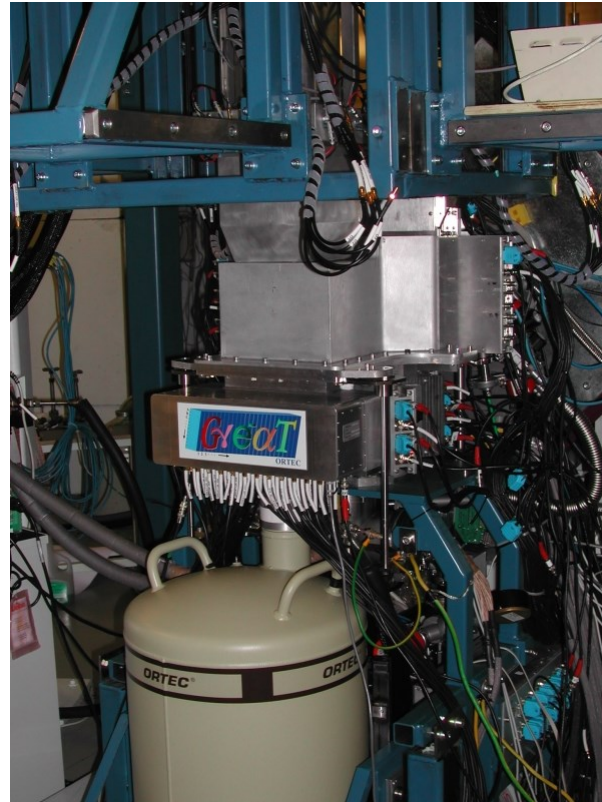
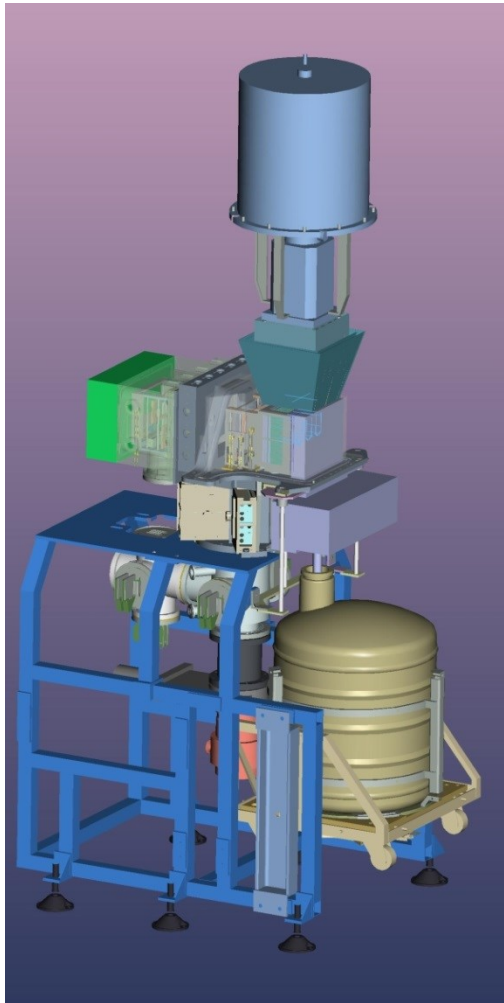
- Measurements exist up to Cm (Z=96)
- Calculations precise to eV levels
- Contribution to Binding energy from Vacuum polarisation, self-energy and Breit energy is now more than 1% in the heaviest elements
- Precision measurements of X-ray energies in elements with Z=100 to 104 will be done at the RITU Separator in Jyvaskyla
- Needs excellent energy resolution!



*Image: Xdb.lbl.gov*



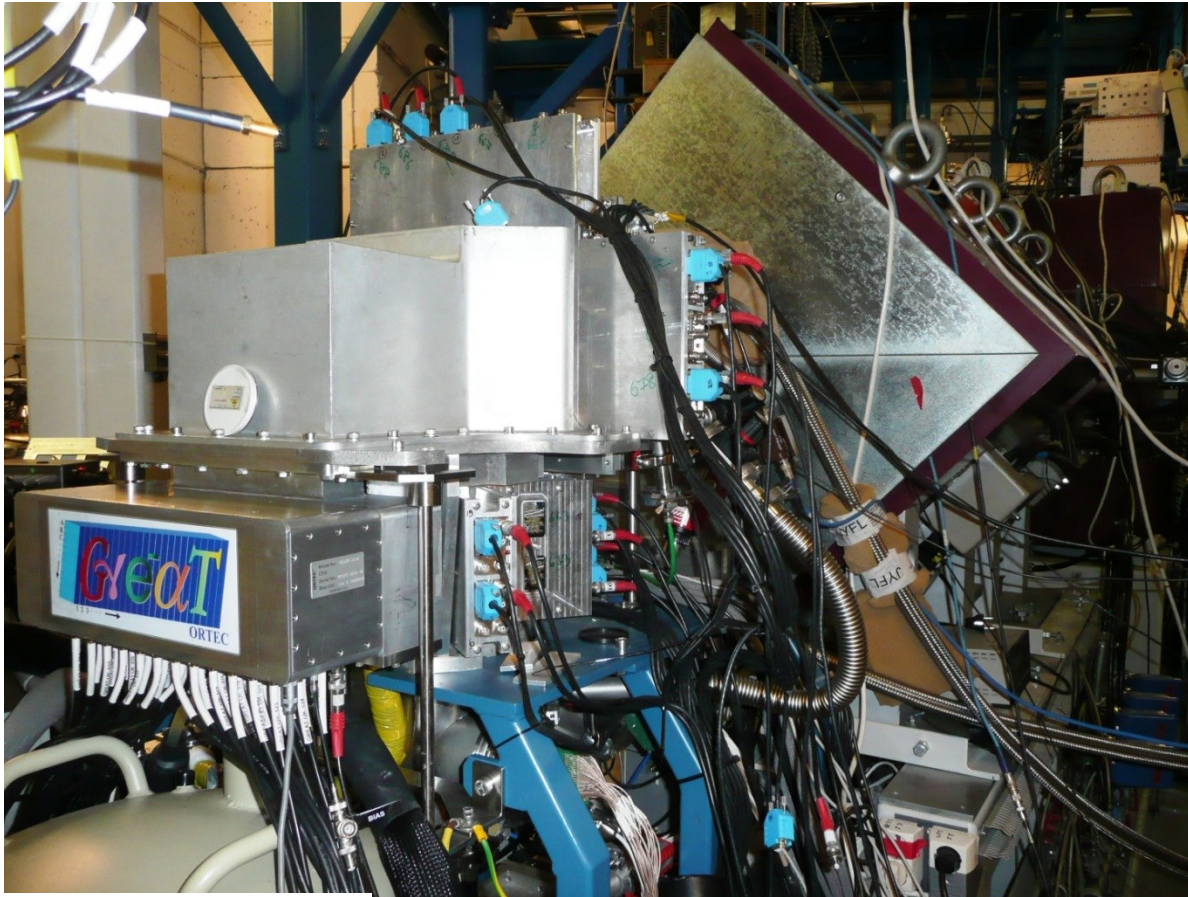
# Why design our own cryostat?



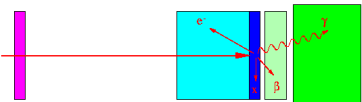
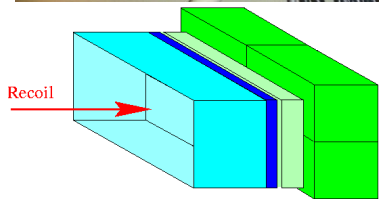
Space already fixed-  
“Letterbox”



# The GREAT Spectrometer



- 2 x 60mm x 40mm DSSD (4800 pixels)
- 28 x 28mm x 28mm PIN Diodes
- 12cm x 6cm Segmented Planar Ge **or new BEGe**
- Compton-Suppressed Segmented Ge Clover
- Position-Sensitive MWPC





# The BEGe as delivered



Canberra 5020  
delivered to  
Liverpool  
9/2012



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# Baseline Energy Resolution Measurements

A comparison was made of the energy resolution between those taken at Liverpool and results obtained at DL in the original Canberra cryostat. Spectroscopic performance was measured using  $^{241}\text{Am}$  and  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  sources.

## Liverpool

@ 60 keV: FWHM = 0.74 keV,  
FWTM = 1.58 keV  
@ 662 keV: FWHM = 1.30 keV,  
FWTM = 2.44 keV

Measured using an Ortec 671 spec amp with  $6\mu\text{s}$  shaping time and an Ortec 927 MCA using the Maestro software. The baseline noise directly out of the pre amp is approximately 5mV peak-to-peak.

## Daresbury

@ 59.54 keV: FWHM = 0.75 keV,  
FWTM = 1.58 keV  
@ 662 keV: FWHM = 1.40 keV,  
FWTM = 2.49 keV

Measured using an Ortec 570 spec amp with  $6\mu\text{s}$  shaping time and a USB EasyMCA using the Maestro software.  
The baseline noise directly out of the pre amp is approximately 2mV peak-to-peak.

**Good performance!**





# DL measurements with temporary cryostat



Concern that 3mm gap between crystal and outer can would cause noise issues.  
Cryostat test head designed

Operating temperature 102K (top of cold finger)

End 2014

@ 59.54 keV: FWHM = 0.72 keV,  
FWTM = 1.31 keV  
@ 662 keV: FWHM = 1.36 keV,  
FWTM = 2.44 keV

Measured using an Ortec 570 spec amp with 6 $\mu$ s shaping time and a USB EasyMCA using the Maestro software. The baseline noise directly out of the pre amp was again approximately 2mV peak-to-peak.

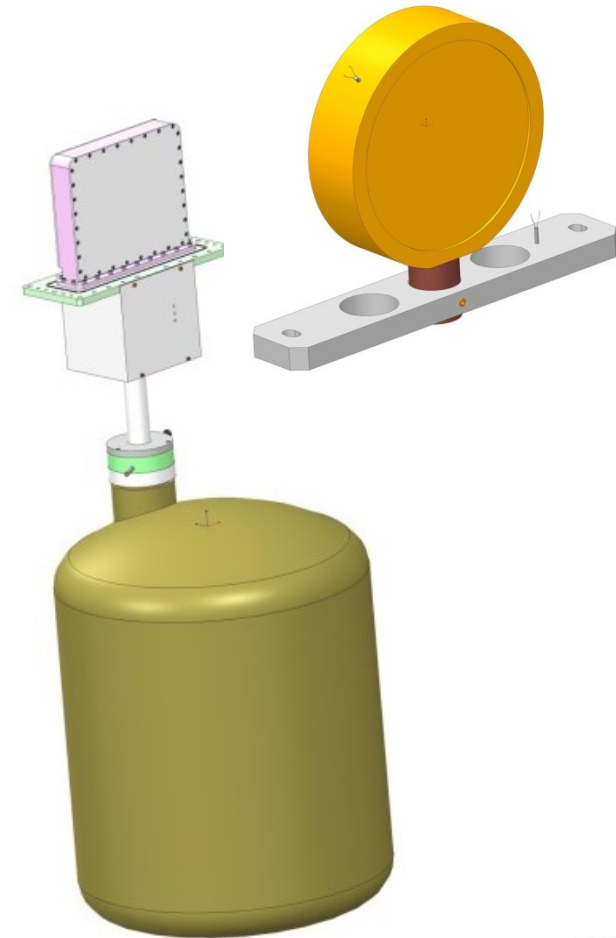
**Still get good performance!**



# Tasks: Design, Construction and testing

## Tasks: Design, Construction and testing

- Stripping down of original detector.
- Designing and manufacture new holding structure (GREAT compatible)
- Design of new cryostat
- Thermal modelling
- Design of electrical connections
- Assembly of detectors in new cryostat
- Thin window, Al and carbon fibre.
- Testing (Detector Assembly Laboratory Daresbury)
  
- Difficulties
  - Cooling
  - Vacuum
  - Details of cryogenic and electrical connections
  
- Close working relationship under NDA with Mirion (Canberra)
  
- Many techniques and methods learned
- Skills acquired
  
- From FDR to delivery took approximately 12 months

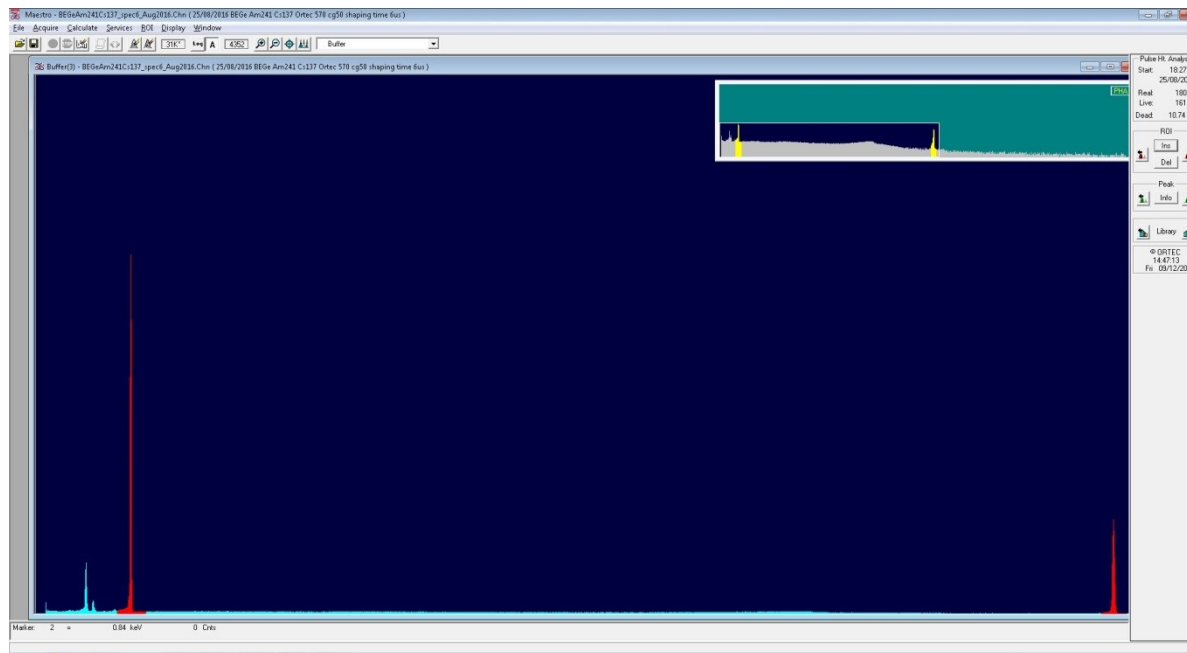


# Test results- 1.00mm Aluminium Window

Baseline Energy Resolution Measurements in the new cryostat.

Spectroscopic performance was measured using  $^{241}\text{Am}$  and  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  sources.

Energy	FWHM	FWTM
$^{241}\text{Am}$ @ 60 keV	0.70 keV	1.33 keV
$^{137}\text{Cs}$ @ 662 keV	1.36 keV	2.58 keV

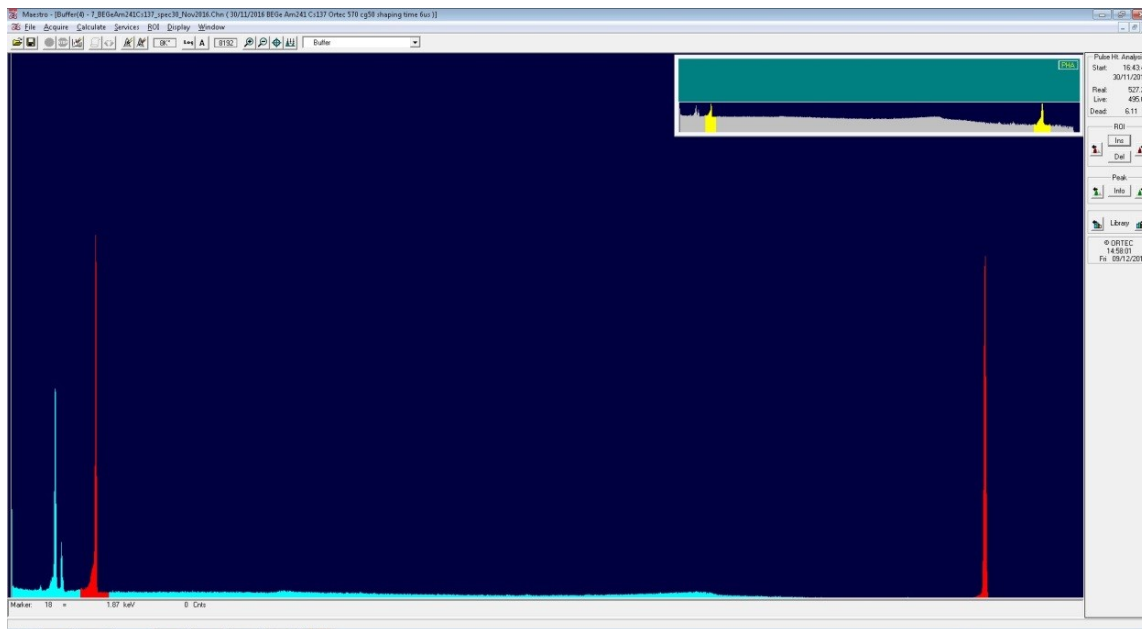


# Test results 0.6mm Carbon Window

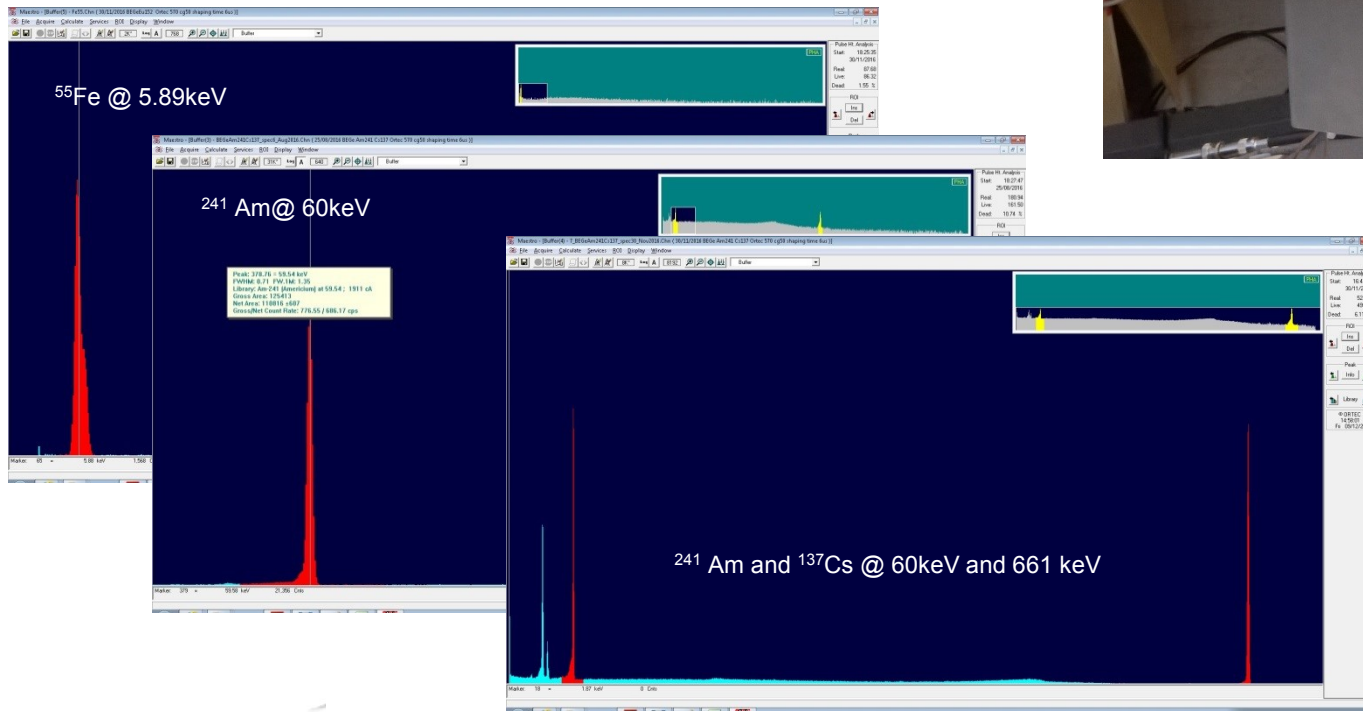
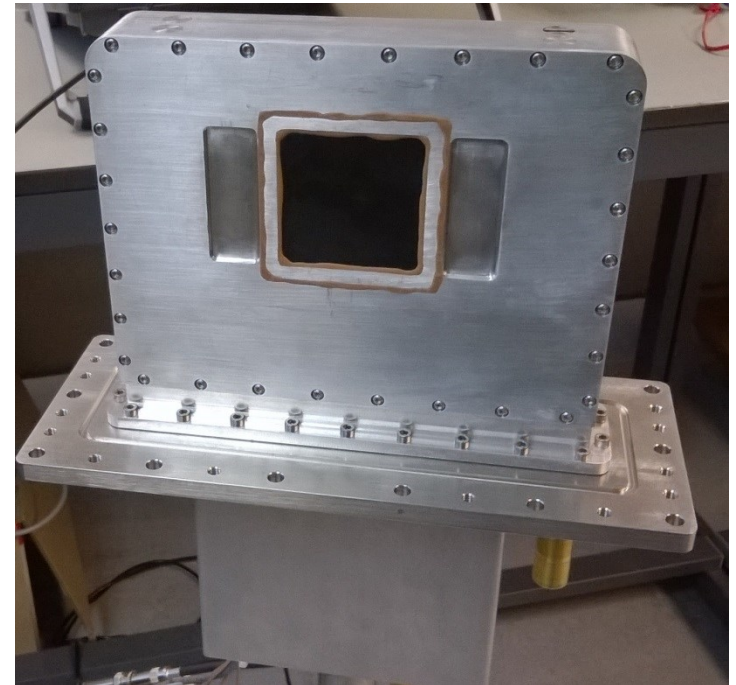
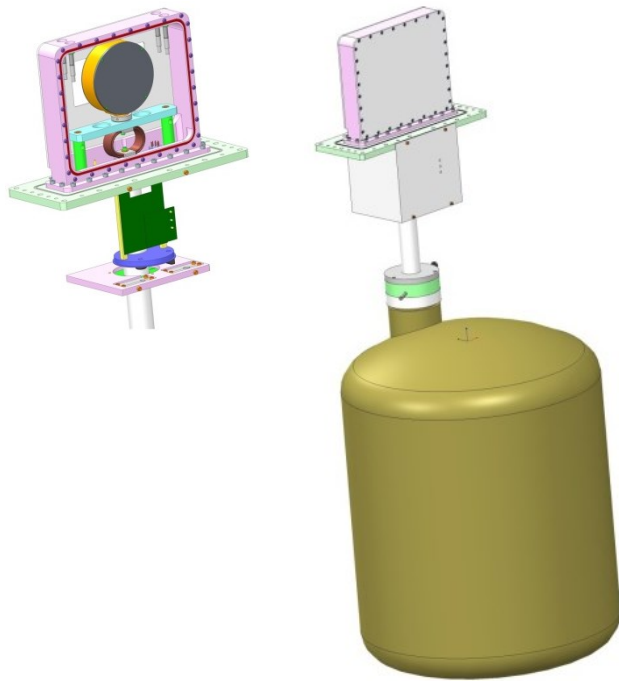
Spectroscopic performance was measured using  $^{241}\text{Am}$  and  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  sources.

Energy	FWHM	FWTM
$^{241}\text{Am}$ @ 60 keV	0.71 keV	1.44 keV
$^{137}\text{Cs}$ @ 662 keV	1.29 keV	2.45 keV
$^{152}\text{Eu}$ @ 1408 keV	1.74 keV	3.37 keV

Measured using an Ortec 570 spec amp with  $6\mu\text{s}$  shaping time and a USB EasyMCA using the Maestro software.

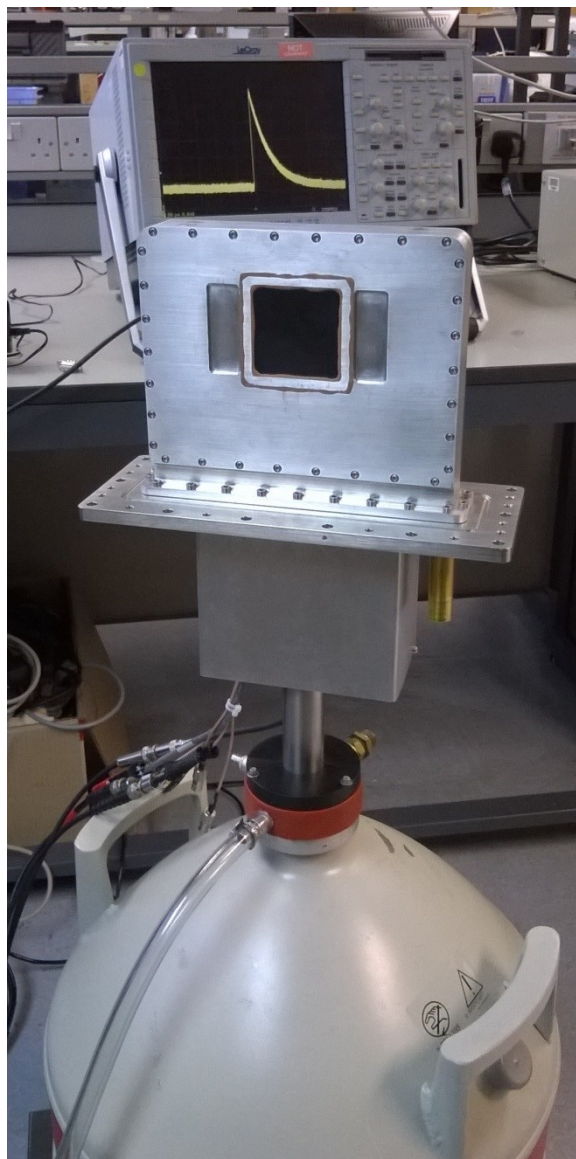


# BEGe delivered Dec 2016





# Post-delivery tests at Liverpool



	FWHM	FWTM
$^{137}\text{Cs}$	1.22	2.25
$^{241}\text{Am}$	0.64	1.18

Detector survived 20km journey

Next step is 3000km to Jyvaskyla!





# THANKS

Nuclear Physics Groups at Daresbury and  
University of Liverpool

Detector Systems Group Daresbury

Projects and Mechanical Engineering Group Daresbury

*Janet Groves*

*Ian Burrows*

*Nick Clague,*

*Jon Headspith*

*Liam McNicholl*

*Paul Morrall*

*John Simpson*

*Andy Boston*

*Helen Boston*

*Laura Harkness-Brennan*

*Dan Judson*

*Paul Nolan*

*Carl Unsworth*

*Mirion advice*