

Low-pressure TPC detector for studying photonuclear reactions at astrophysical energies with gamma-ray beams at ELI-NP

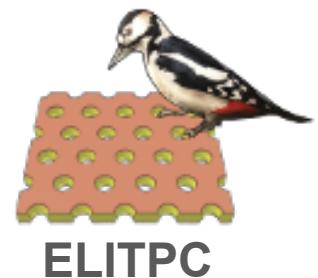


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for **ELITPC** collaboration

(UW, ELI-NP / IFIN-HH, Univ. of Connecticut)



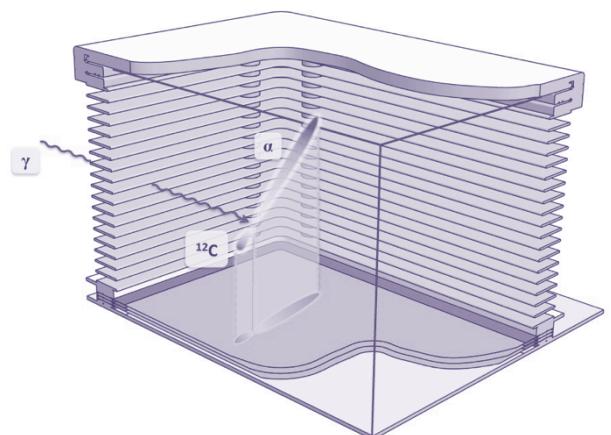
**Workshop on Active Targets and Time Projection Chambers
for High-intensity & Heavy-ion beams in Nuclear Physics**

17-19 January 2018 – Santiago de Compostela, Spain

| GDS |

Outline

1. Nuclear photo-disintegration reactions.
2. ELITPC detector concept:
 - detector structure
 - toy Monte Carlo signal simulations
3. R&D studies:
 - gas gain at low-pressures
 - small scale prototype tests



Motivation

1. Physics goals:

- study (α,γ) and (p,γ) reactions of current astrophysical interest:
 - **burn helium** → regulate C / O ratio in the Universe
 - **burn ^{18}O** → regulate $^{16}O/^{18}O$ ratio in the Universe
- particular effort on $^{12}C(\alpha,\gamma)^{16}O$ reaction at $E_{cm} \sim 1$ MeV

2. Approach:

- capture vs. photo-disintegration reactions
- monochromatic gamma-ray beams @ ELI-NP
- *active-target* Time Projection Chamber for ELI-NP (ELITPC)

Nuclear Astrophysics studies with monochromatic γ -ray beams

- use detailed balance principle for time-reverse reactions
- measure decay products of nuclear photo-dissociation reactions

Time-reverse reaction	Detector type	Target	Astrophysical relevance
$^{16}\text{O}(\gamma,\alpha)^{12}\text{C}$	TPC	CO_2	ratio C/O
$^{19}\text{F}(\gamma,\text{p})^{18}\text{O}$	TPC	CF_4	ratio $^{16}\text{O}/^{18}\text{O}$, CNO-cycle
$^{21}\text{Ne}(\gamma,\alpha)^{17}\text{O}$	TPC	^{21}Ne	role of ^{16}O as neutron poison
$^{22}\text{Ne}(\gamma,\alpha)^{18}\text{O}$	TPC	^{22}Ne	ratio $^{16}\text{O}/^{18}\text{O}$, CNO-cycle synthesis of ^{22}Ne (source of n in s-processes)
$^{24}\text{Mg}(\gamma,\alpha)^{20}\text{Ne}$	SSD	^{24}Mg	Si-burning
$^{96}\text{Ru}(\gamma,\alpha)^{92}\text{Mo}$	SSD	^{96}Ru	synthesis of elements with $A>73$ in p-processes

O.Tesileanu et al., Romanian Rep. in Phys. 68, Supplement (2016) S699

Gamma-ray beam @ ELI-NP

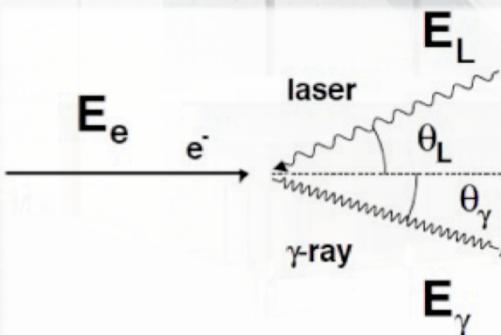
Extreme Light Infrastructure – Nuclear Physics

Bucharest-Magurele, Romania



Compton Back Scattering:

- high-brilliance
- narrow energy bandwidth



First beams expected in 2018

S.Gales et al., Phys. Scr. 91 (2016) 093004

D.Filipescu et al., Eur. Phys. J. A 51 (2015) 185

Gamma energy range	0.2 – 19.5 MeV
Energy bandwidth (rms)	< 0.5 %
Spectral density	> 0.5 10 ³ γ/s/eV
Peak brilliance	10 ²⁰ – 10 ²³ γ/(s mm ² mrad ² 0.1%BW)
Angular divergence (rms)	25 – 200 μrad
Macro-pulse rate	100 Hz
Linear polarization	> 95%

Gamma-ray beam @ ELI-NP

- Gamma Beam System (GBS) has 2 stages:**

- **low** energy ($E_\gamma < 3.5$ MeV)
- **high** energy ($E_\gamma < 19.5$ MeV)

- GBS components:**

- 1. Electron LINAC:**

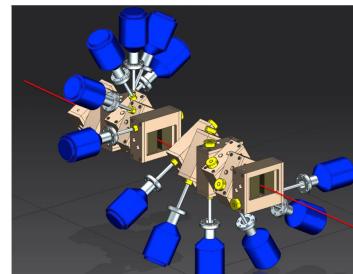
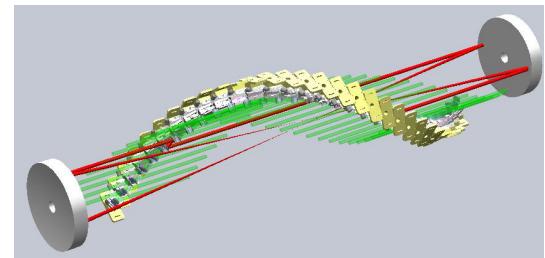
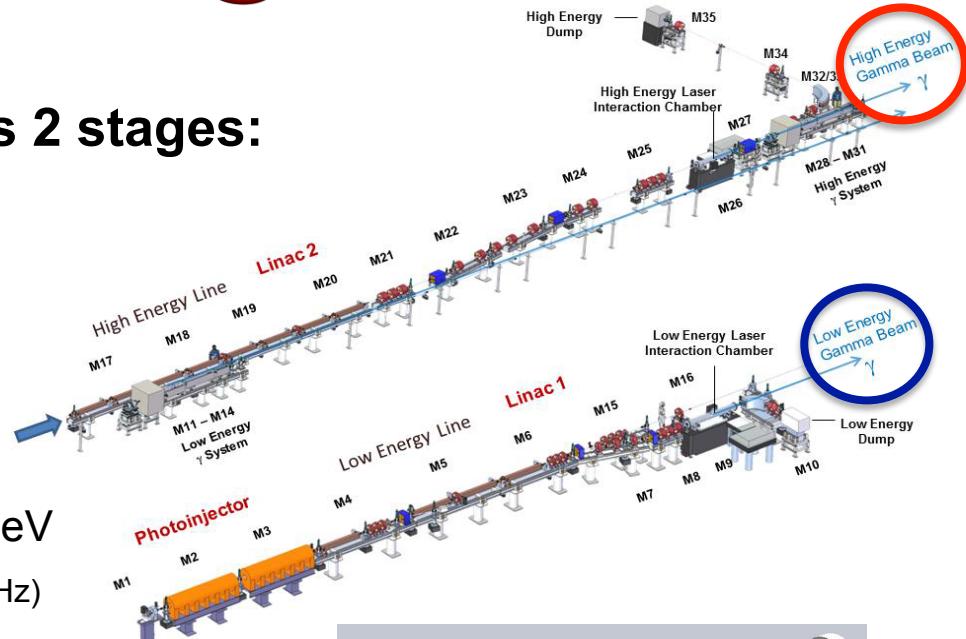
- tunable energy: $E_e = 80 - 720$ MeV
- laser photo-injector (32 pulses, 100 Hz)
- two stages (Linac1, Linac2)
- total length: 90 m

- 2. Laser system:**

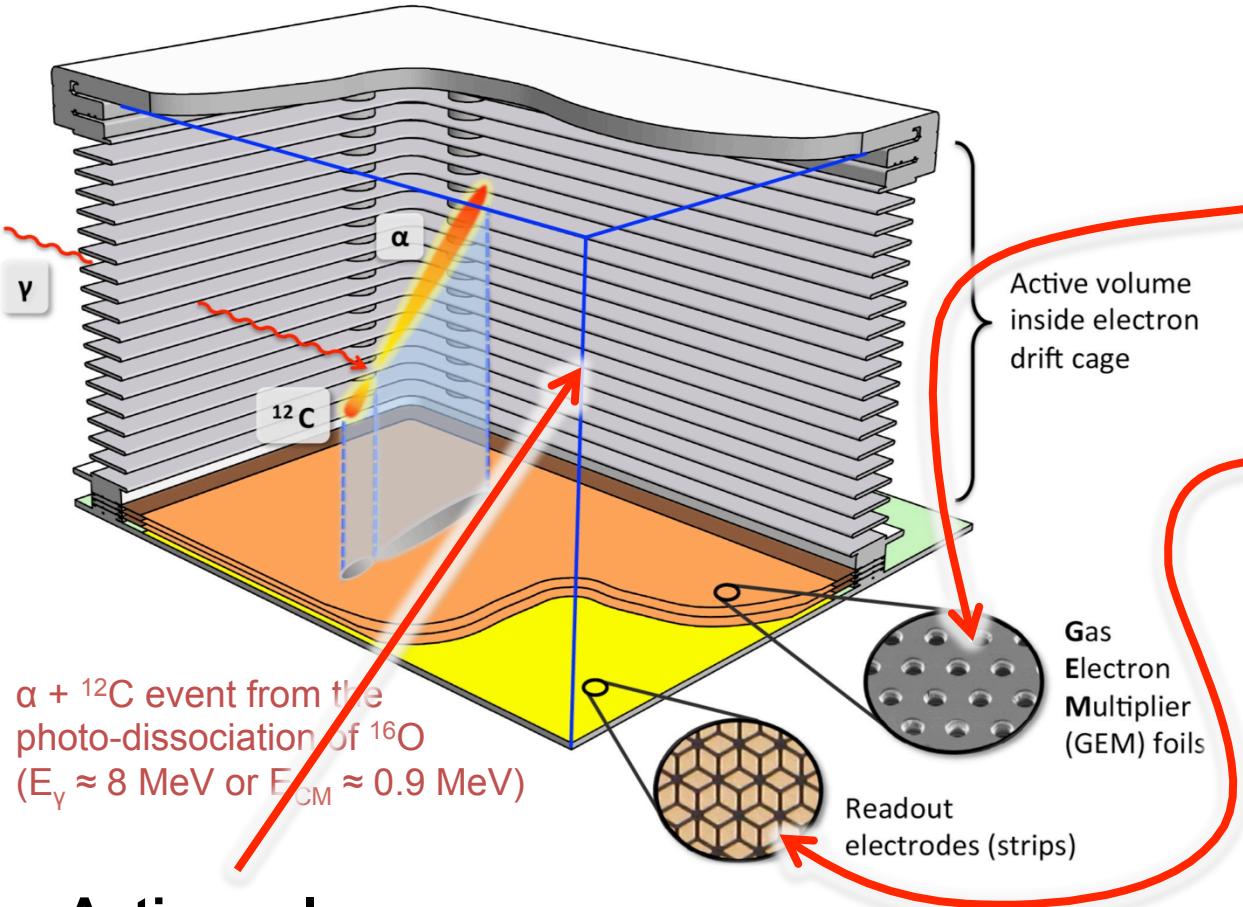
- green light ($E_L=2.4$ eV, $\lambda=515$ nm, 500 mJ / 3.5 ps)
- fixed electron-photon crossing angle ($\theta_\gamma=7.5^\circ$)
- multi-pass laser beam recirculation

- 3. Collimation & diagnostics systems**

O. Adriani et al., arXiv:1407.3669 [physics.acc-ph], July 2014



ELITPC : low-pressure Active-Target TPC



Active volume:

- $33 \times 20 \text{ cm}^2$ (readout) $\times 20 \text{ cm}$ (drift)
- gas pressure $\sim 100 \text{ mbar} \Rightarrow$ increase track lengths

Charge amplification:

- *Gas Electron Multiplier (GEM) structures*

Readout:

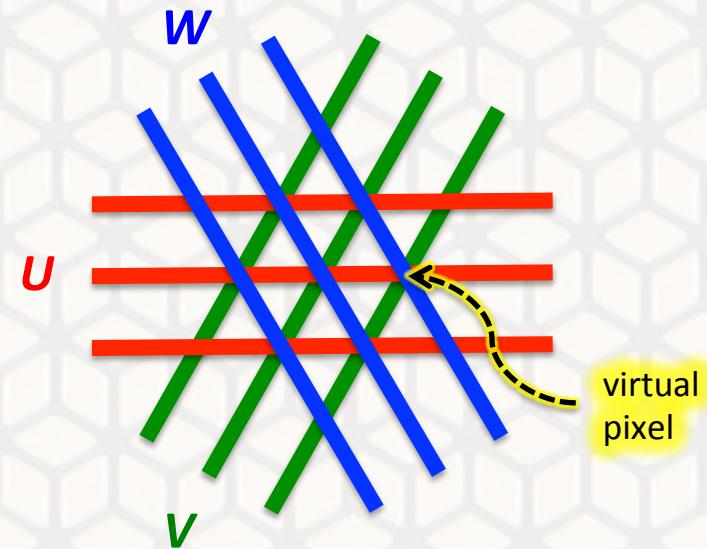
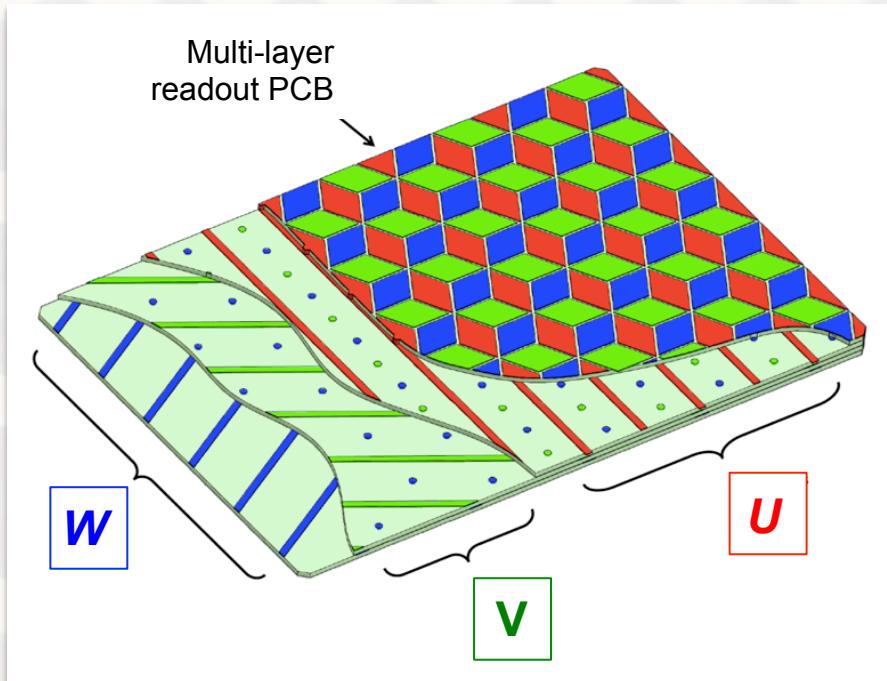
- Planar, 3-coordinate, redundant strip arrays
- about 1000 channels
- *GET* electronics for signal amplification & digitization
- external trigger (100 Hz)

O.Tesileanu et al., Romanian Rep. in Phys. 68, Supplement (2016) S699

ELITPC readout concept

3 grids of strips, crossed at 60° with each other:

- 3-coordinate, planar, redundant readout, strip pitch ~ 1.5 mm
- Simple event topologies \rightarrow only few tracks per event
- Moderate cost \rightarrow only $O(10^3)$ channels of digitized channels
- U - V - W strip arrays on XY plane + Z-coordinate from drift time \rightarrow virtual 3D pixels



- S. Bachmann et al., NIMA 478 (2002) 104
V. Ableev et al., NIMA 535 (2004) 294
M. Ćwiok, Acta Phys. Pol. B 47 (2016) 707
J. Bihałowicz et al., Proc. of SPIE 9290 (2014) 92902C

Monte Carlo event yields

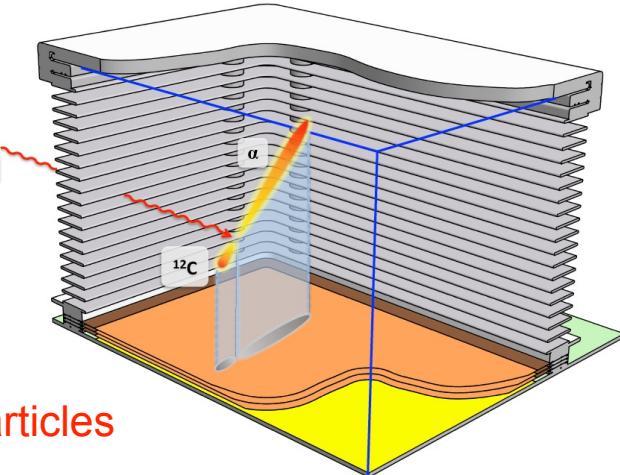
- Reaction case $^{16}\text{O}(\gamma, \alpha)^{12}\text{C}$:

- Method:

- measure energy & angular distributions of charged particles
 - obtain accurate values of E2 / E1 components

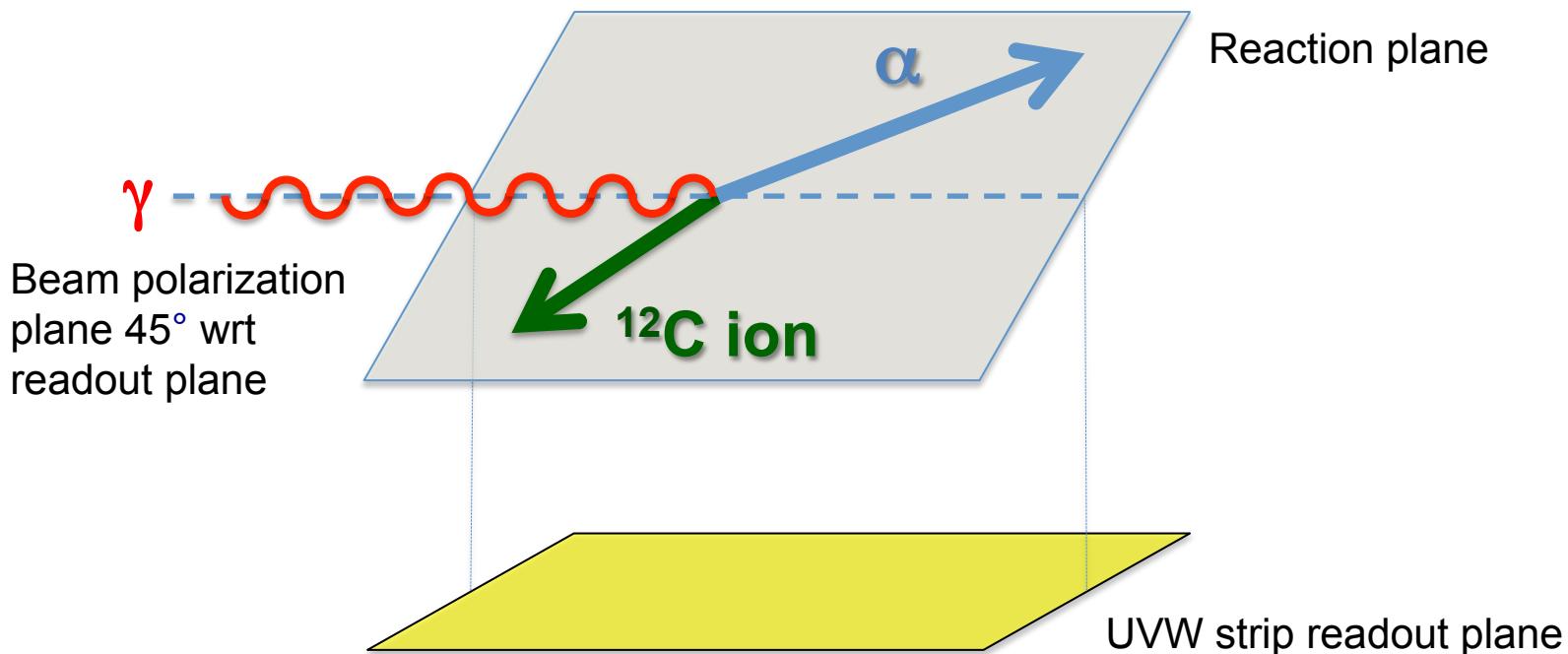
- Efficiency (example for CO₂ @ 100 mbar):

- beam energy: $E_\gamma = 8.26 \text{ MeV} \rightarrow E_{\text{cm}} = 1.1 \text{ MeV}$ [Q=7.162 MeV for $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \gamma)^{16}\text{O}$]
 - beam intensity on target: $2.5 \times 10^4 \text{ } \gamma/\text{s/eV}$, 0.5% bandwidth $\rightarrow 10^9 \text{ } \gamma/\text{s}$
 - **1500 events** to measure angular distributions $\rightarrow 21 \text{ days of beam time}$



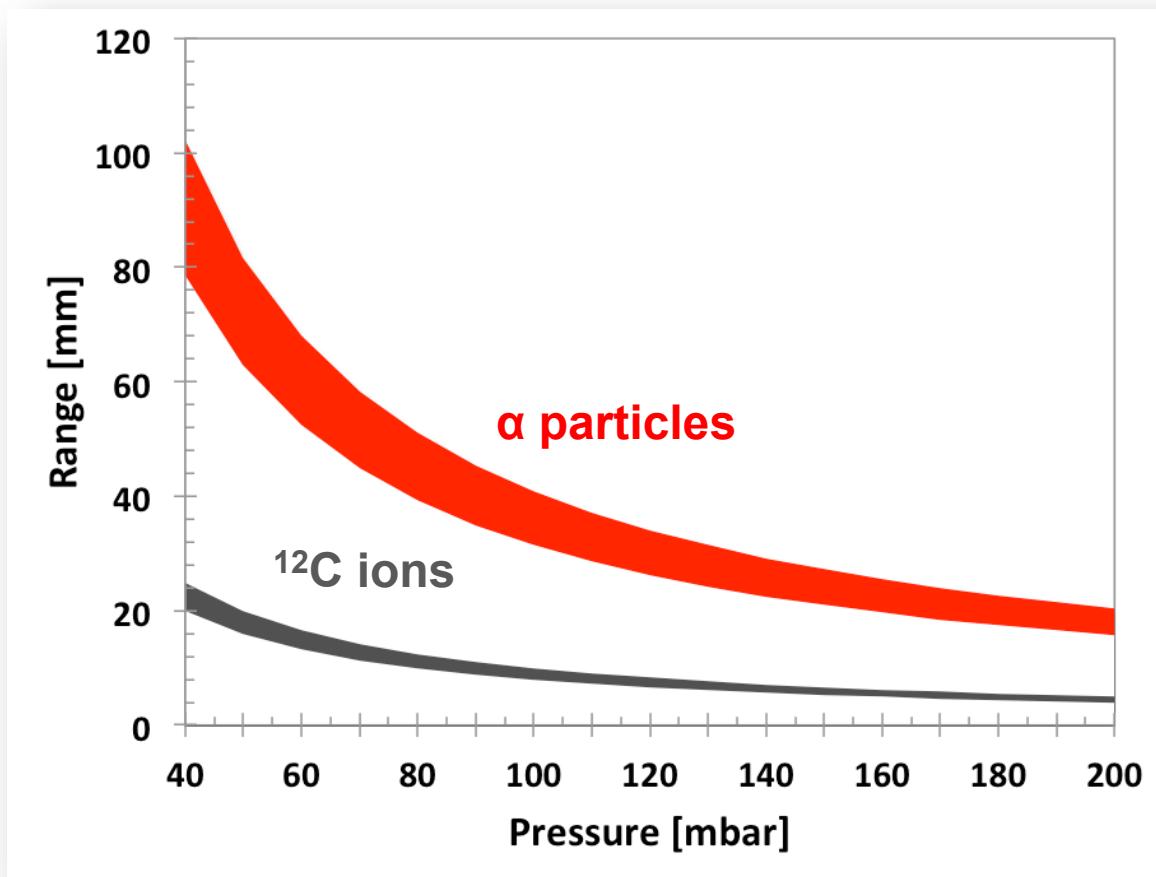
Monte Carlo: signal topology

- Reaction case $^{16}\text{O}(\gamma, \alpha)^{12}\text{C}$:



Monte Carlo: track lengths

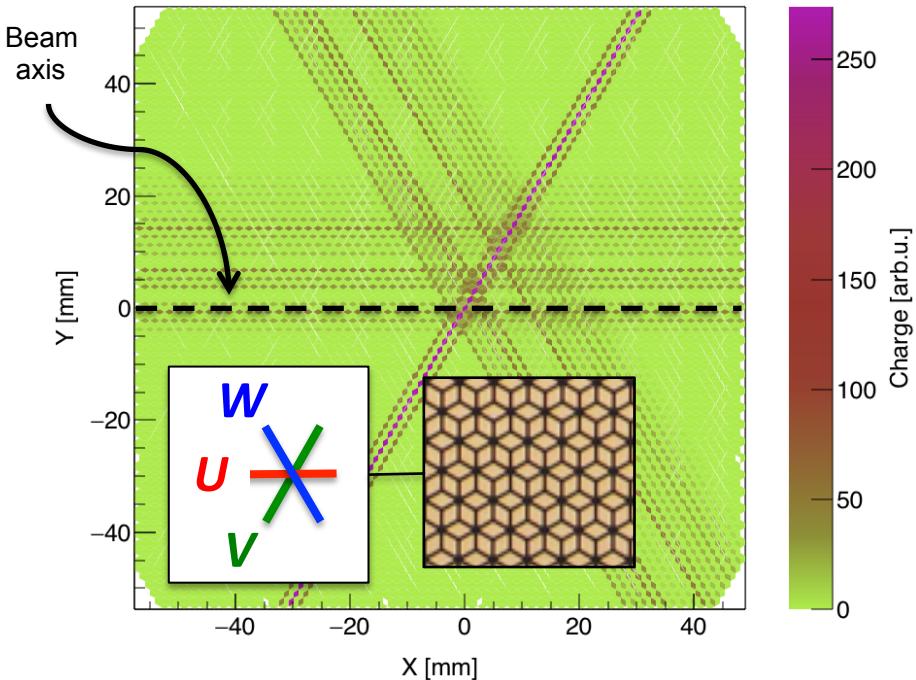
- Reaction case $^{16}\text{O}(\gamma, \alpha)^{12}\text{C}$:



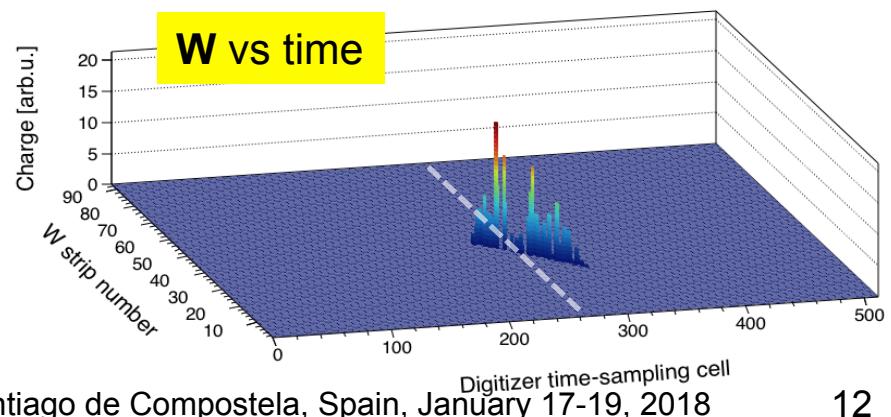
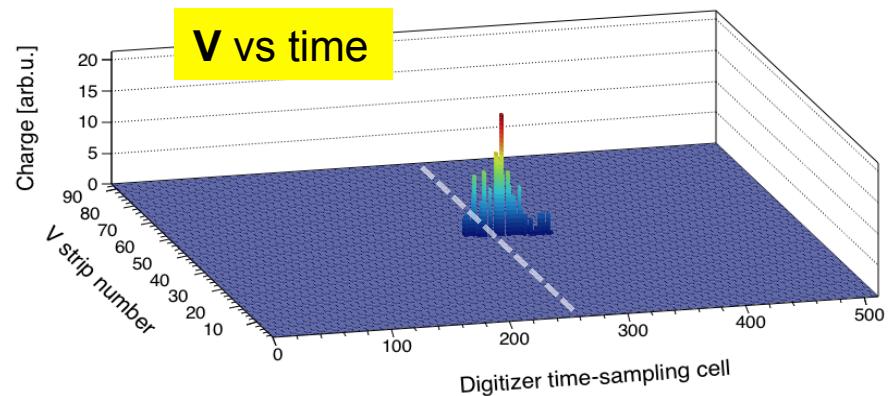
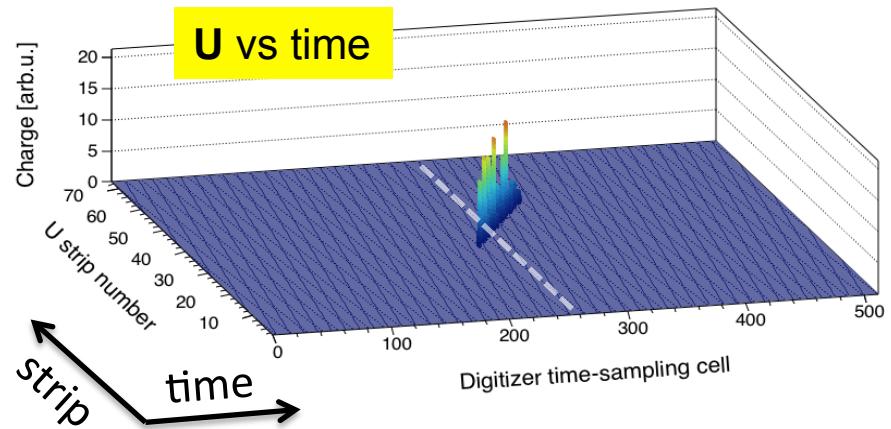
- SRIM-simulated ranges of charged particles vs. CO_2 pressure
 - Bands correspond to:
 - E_γ range: 8.26 - 8.67 MeV
 - 90° emission angles w.r.t. γ -beam axis

Pure signal event

Time-integrated UVW signals

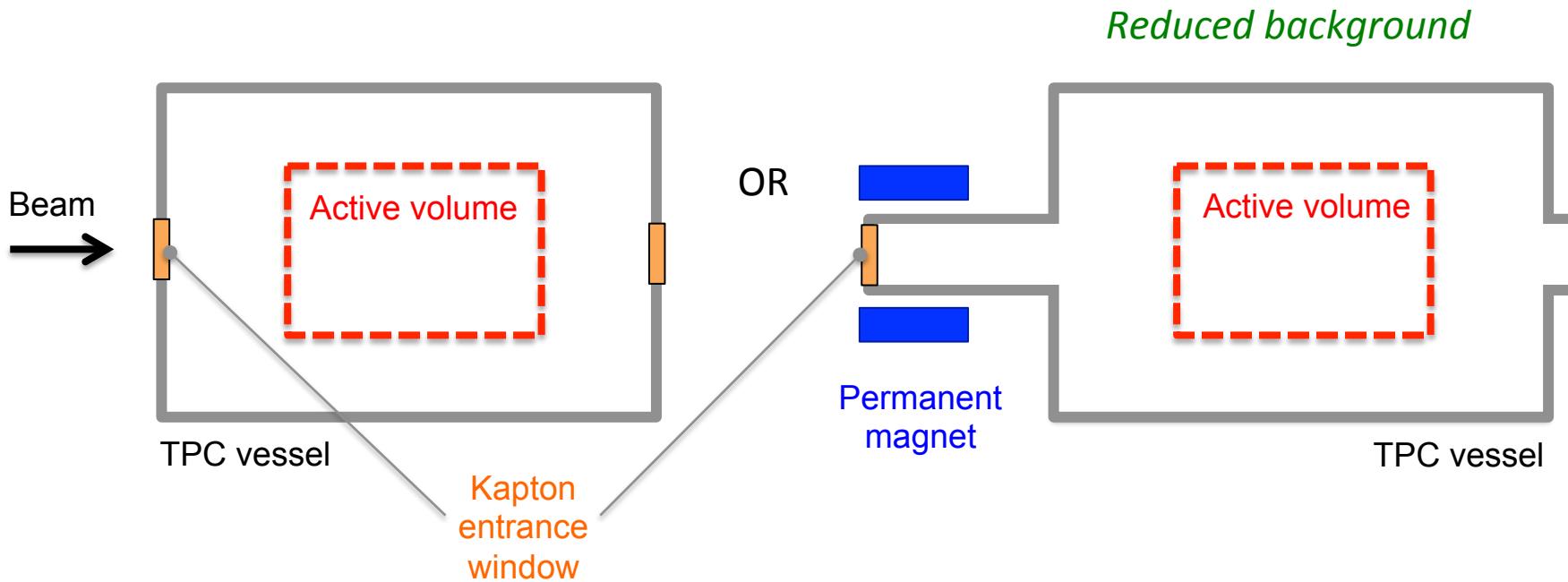


- $E_\gamma = 8.3 \text{ MeV}$ (i.e. $E_{\text{cm}} = 1.1 \text{ MeV}$)
- $E(\alpha) = 0.85 \text{ MeV}$, $E(^{12}\text{C}) = 0.25 \text{ MeV}$
- **100 mbar CO₂** / no diffusion & gas gain
- 10 x 10 cm² area / 1.5 mm strip pitch
- GEANT4

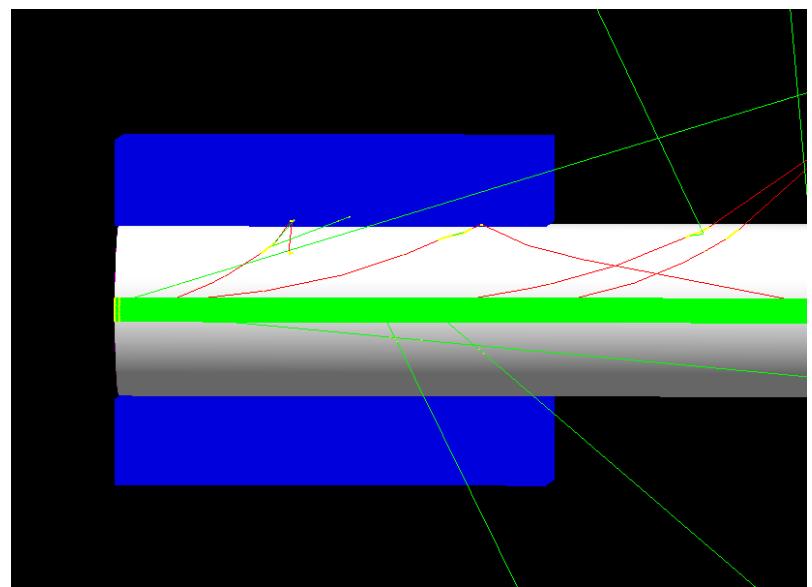
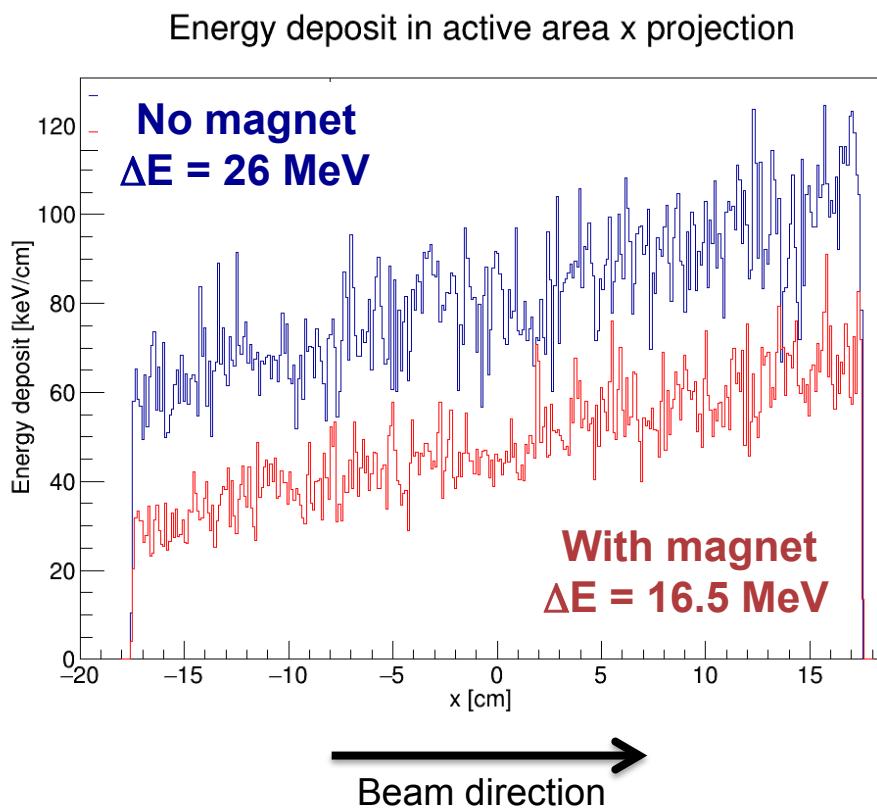


Monte Carlo: background

- Compton electrons, e^+e^- pairs from: Kapton window + gas target
 - Small in comparison with direct (α,γ) reaction experiments
- Single ELI-NP macro-bunch: $\sim 10^7$ photons
- Macro-bunch rate: 100 Hz (10 ms apart)



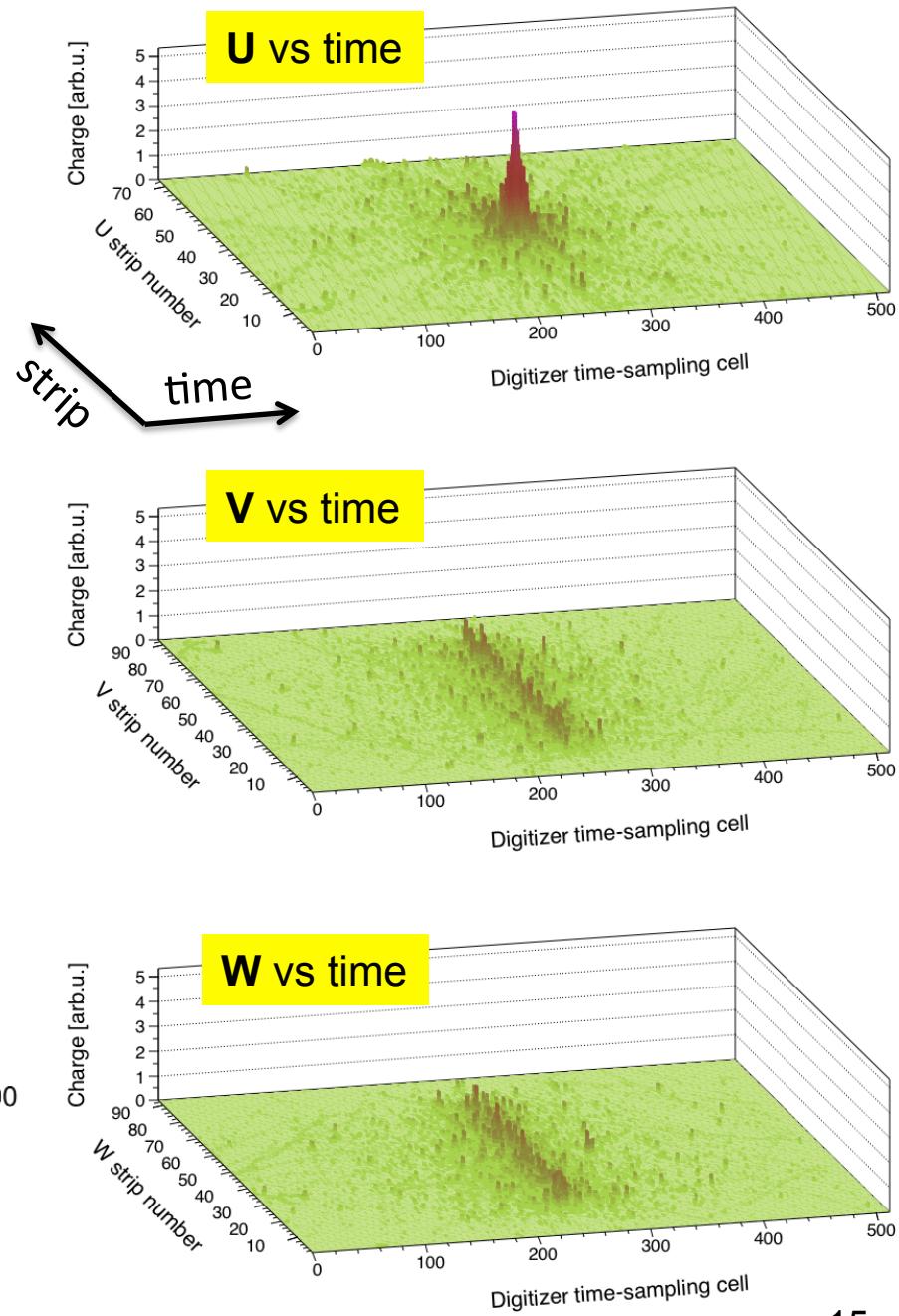
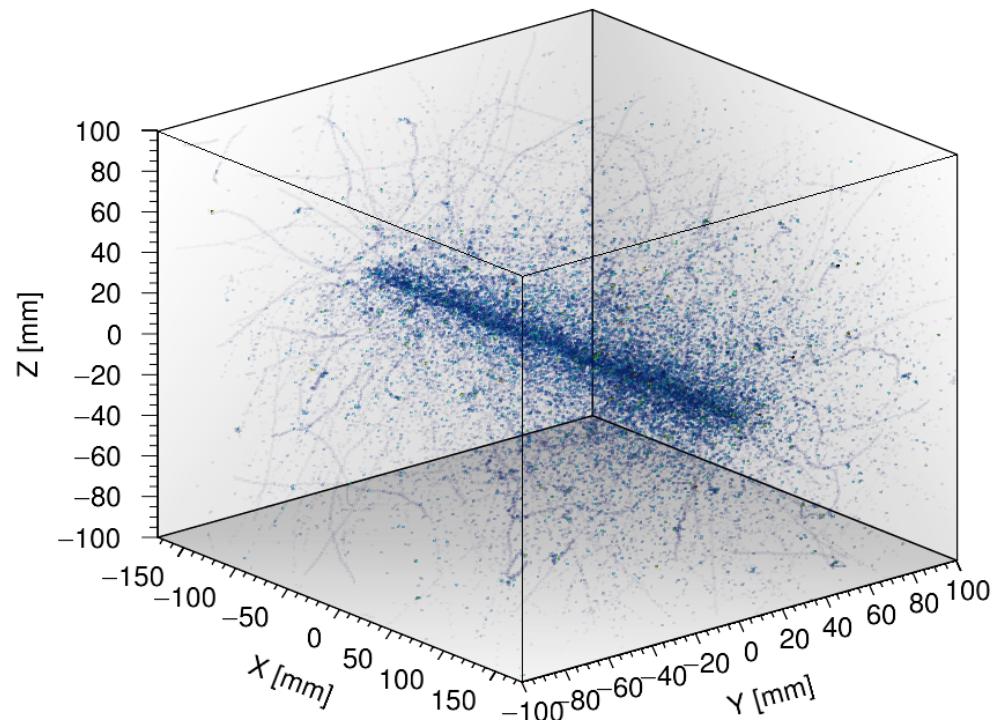
Monte Carlo: background



- $E_\gamma = 8.3 \text{ MeV}$
- 100 mbar CO₂
- 35 x 20 cm² active area, 20 cm drift
- GEANT4 / 10⁷ photons

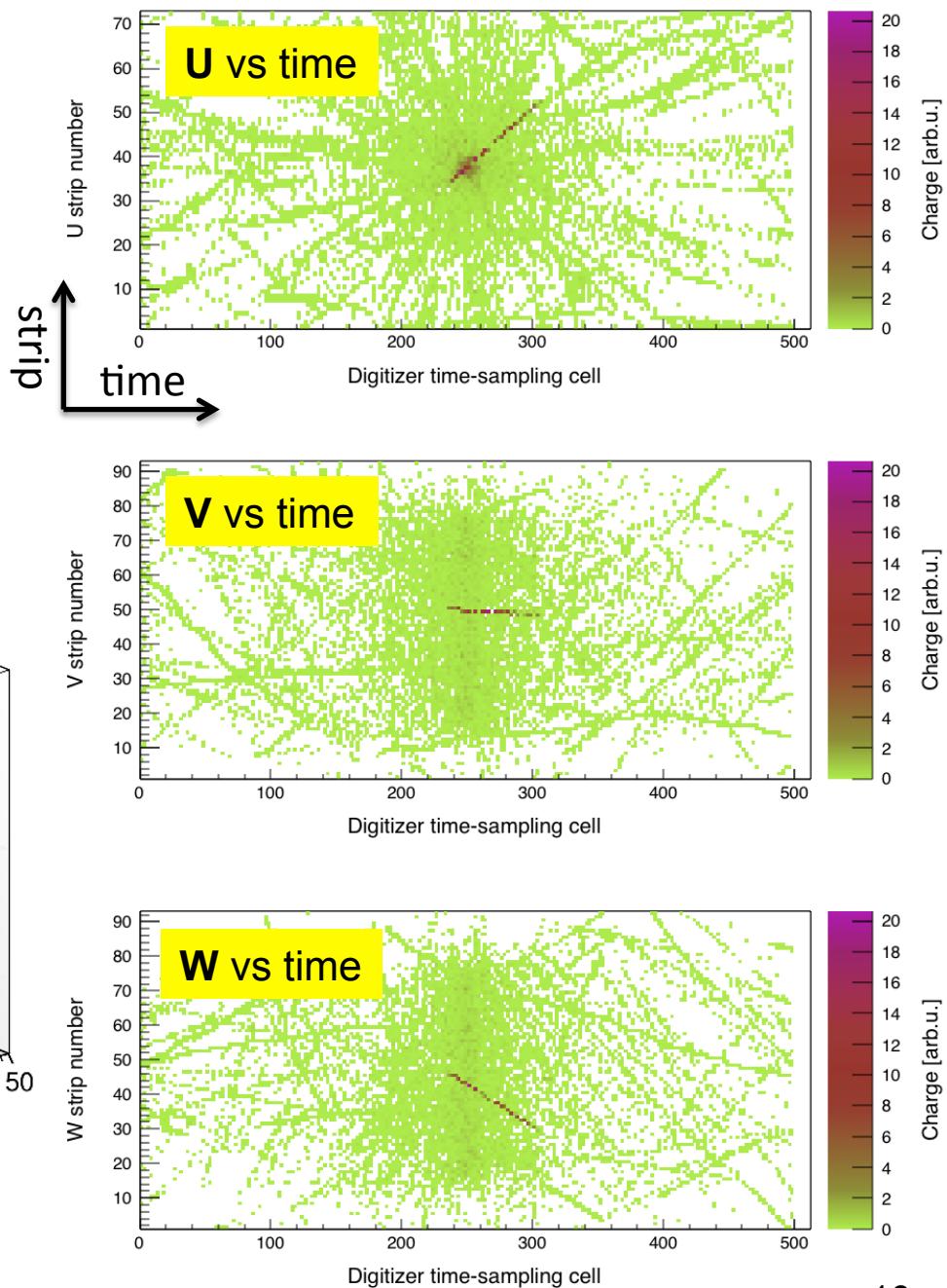
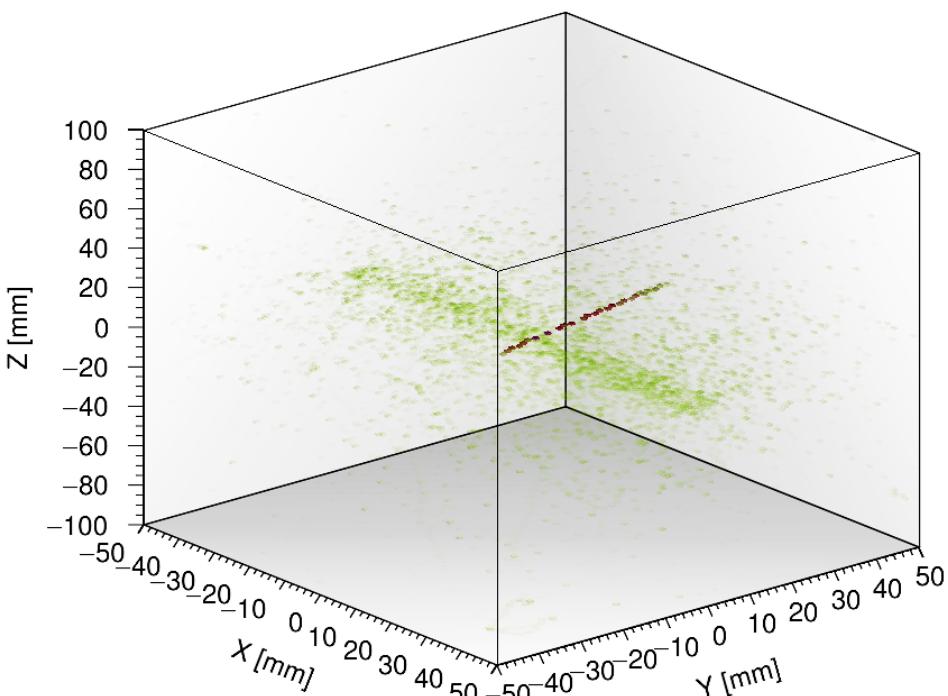
Pure background event

- $E_\gamma = 8.3 \text{ MeV}$
- **100 mbar CO₂** / no diffusion & gas gain
- $10 \times 10 \text{ cm}^2$ area / 1.5 mm strip pitch
- GEANT4 / 10^7 photons

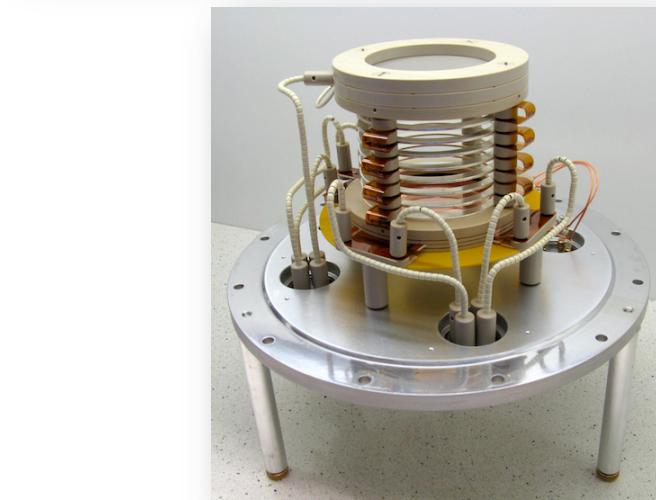


Combined SIG + BKG event

- $E_\gamma = 8.3 \text{ MeV}$
- $E(\alpha) = 0.85 \text{ MeV}, E(^{12}\text{C}) = 0.25 \text{ MeV}$
- **100 mbar CO₂** / no diffusion & gas gain
- $10 \times 10 \text{ cm}^2$ area / 1.5 mm strip pitch
- GEANT4

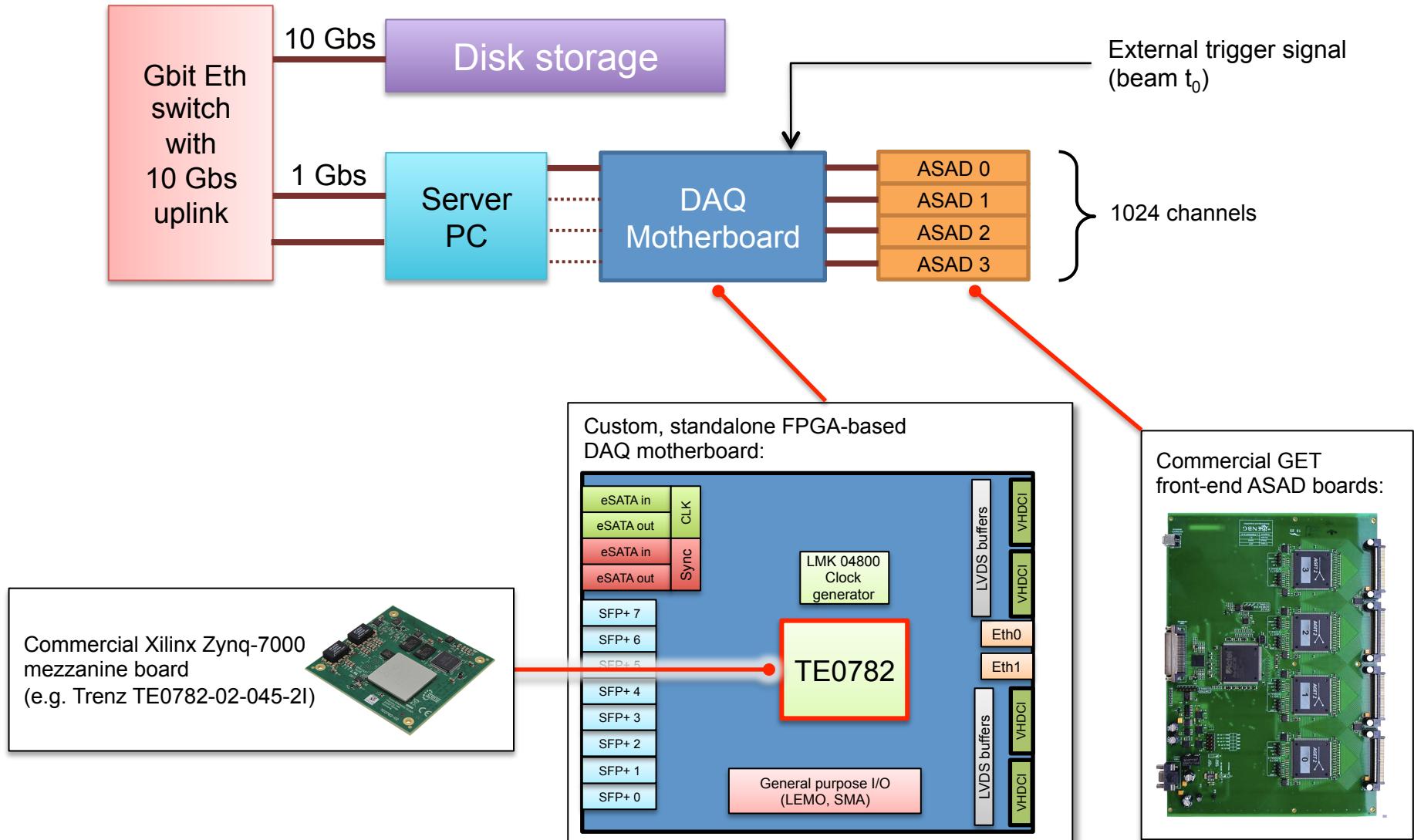


ELITPC – R&D status



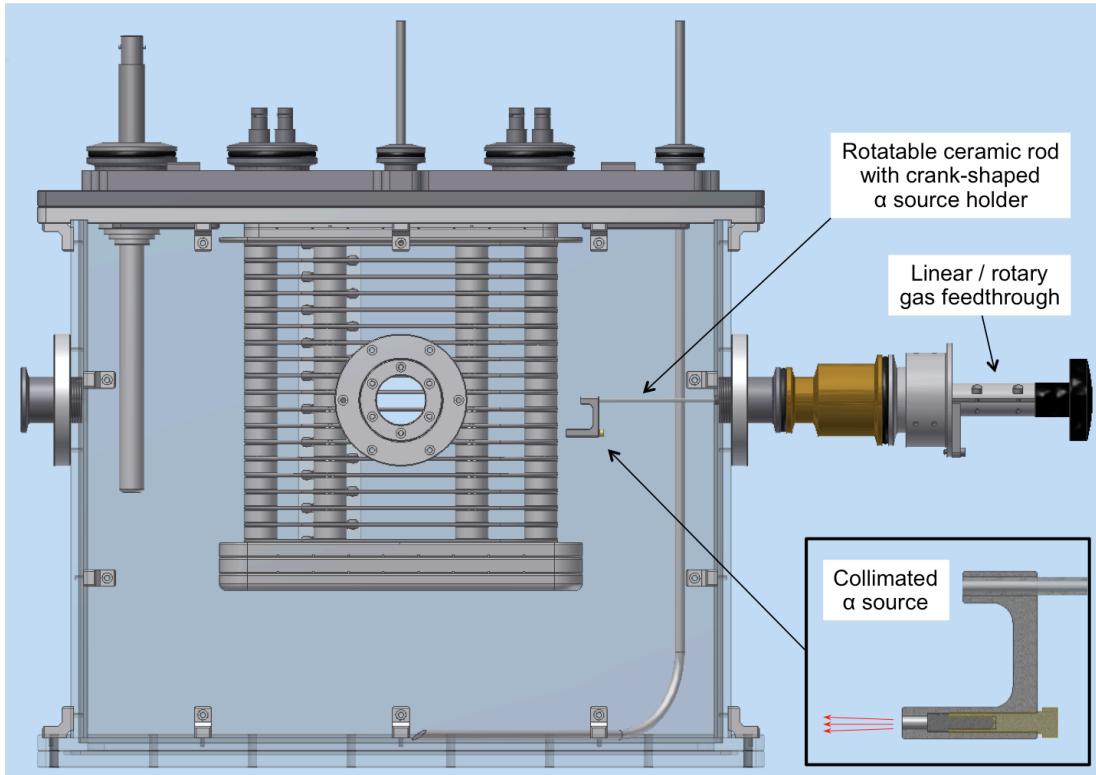
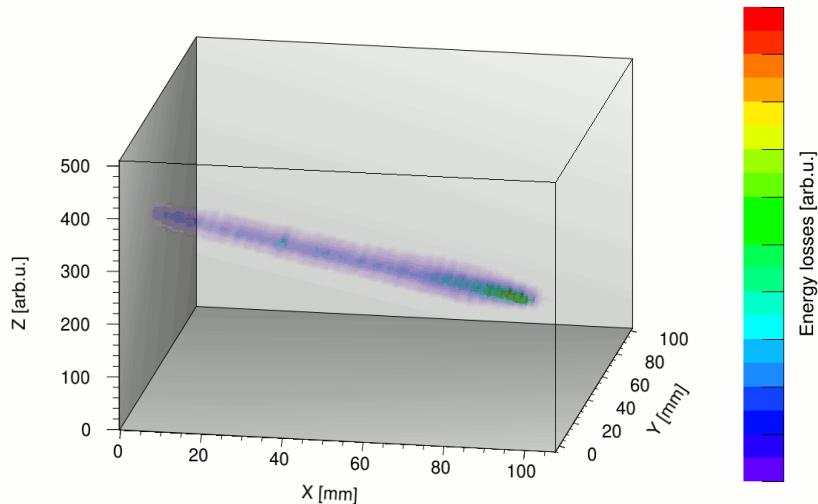
- **Customized FPGA-based DAQ:**
 - using GET front-end boards
- **Proof of principle studies:**
 - demonstrator detector: 10 x10 cm² area, 20 cm drift @ 1 atm
 - tested with charged particles
- **Optimization studies:**
 - test bench for low-pressure gas-gain studies with X-rays
 - amplification structures, He+CO₂ gas mixtures, etc...

ELITPC – DAQ system



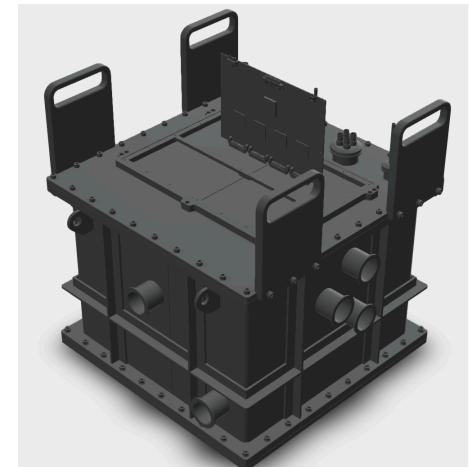
Demonstrator detector

- Readout area: **10 × 10 cm²**, drift: **20 cm**
- GET electronics: **256 channels**
- **He+CO₂** gas mixtures @ 1 atm
- Tested with α -particles (rad. src, beam)

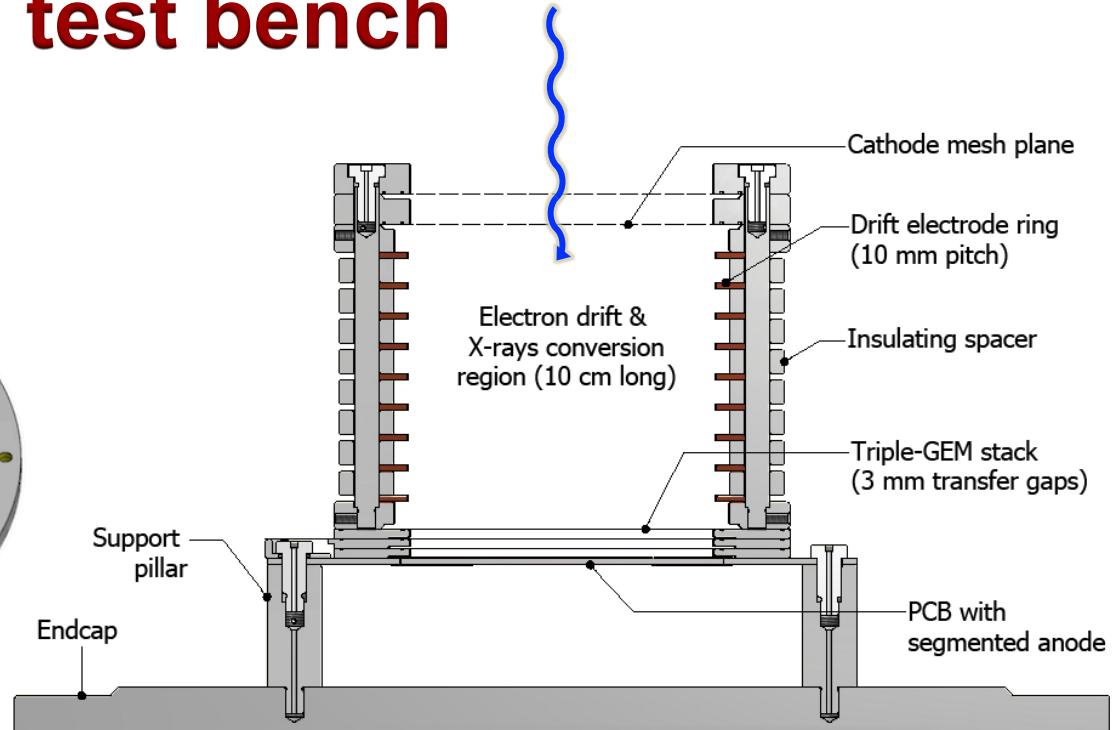
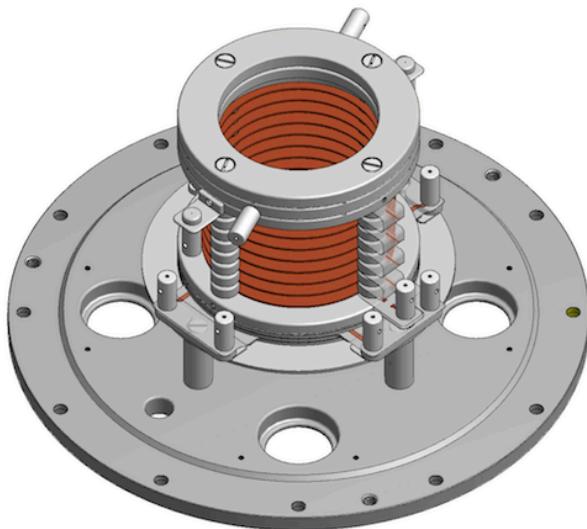


NEXT STEPS:

- migrate to a vacuum vessel
- tests with CO₂ and He+CO₂ at 100-200 mbar



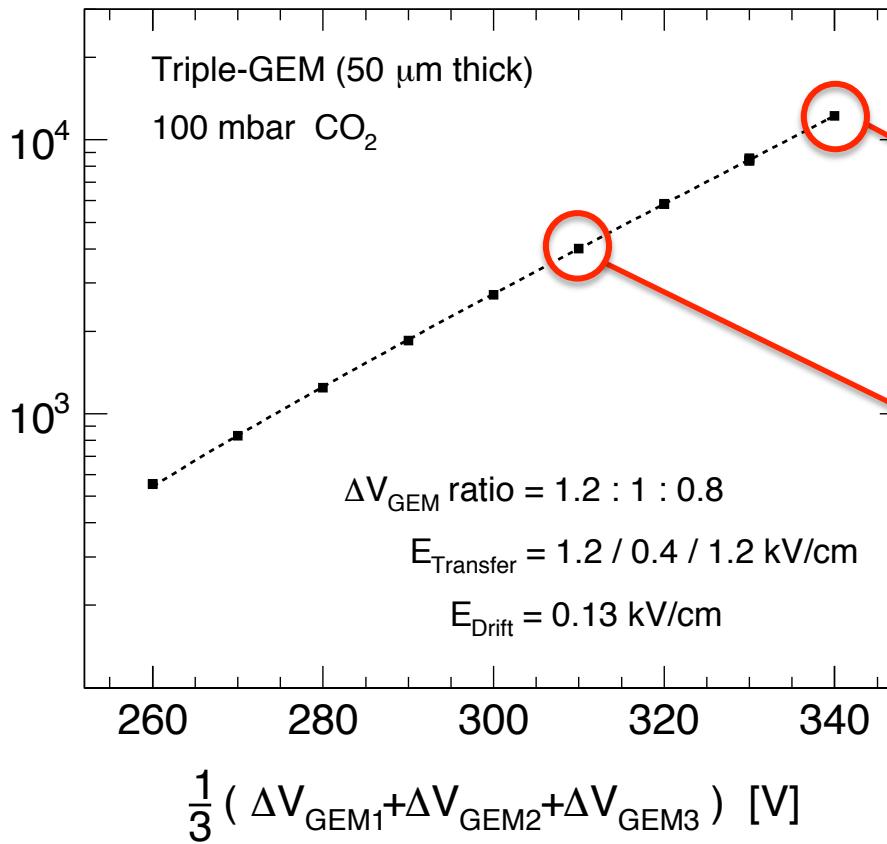
Low-pressure test bench



- **Gas gain & energy resolution** measured by soft X-rays conversion
- X-rays from Ag lamp filtered through: Ti + Kapton foils
 - quasi-monochromatic input energy spectrum: peak @ 5 keV, FWHM 9% from SiDet
- Pure CO₂ and different He+CO₂ gas mixtures (50-200 mbar total pressure)
- Standard 50-μm GEMs made by CERN / RD51

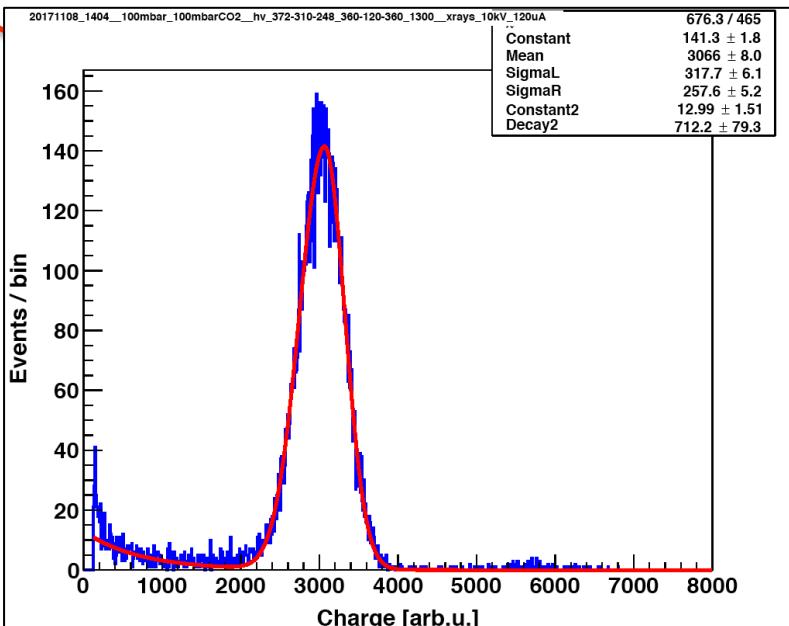
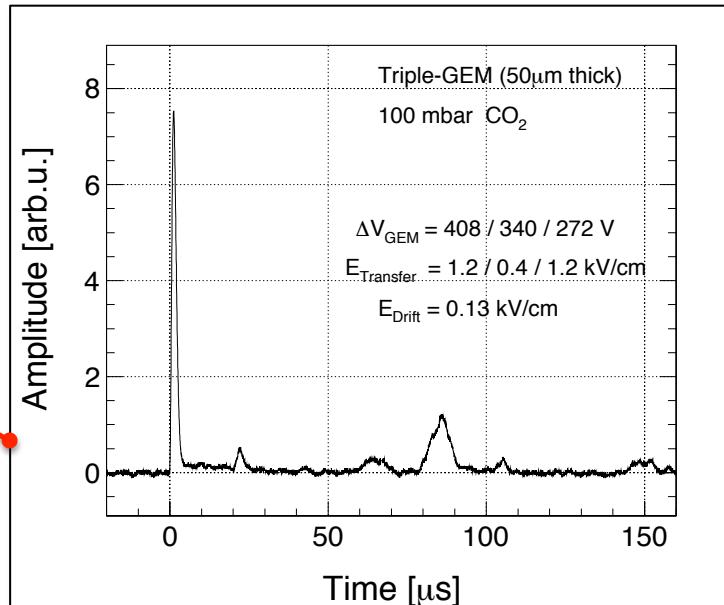
Pure CO₂ @ 100 mbar

Effective Gain



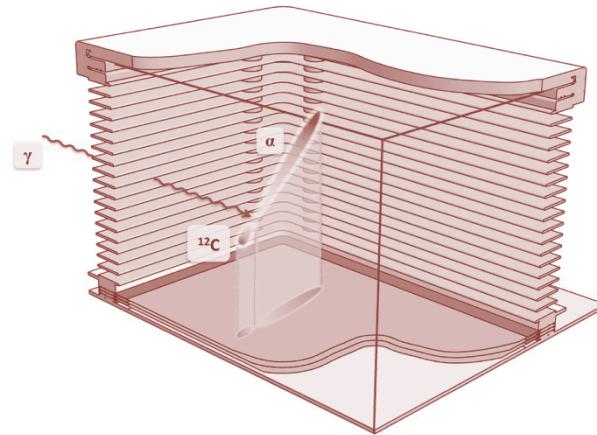
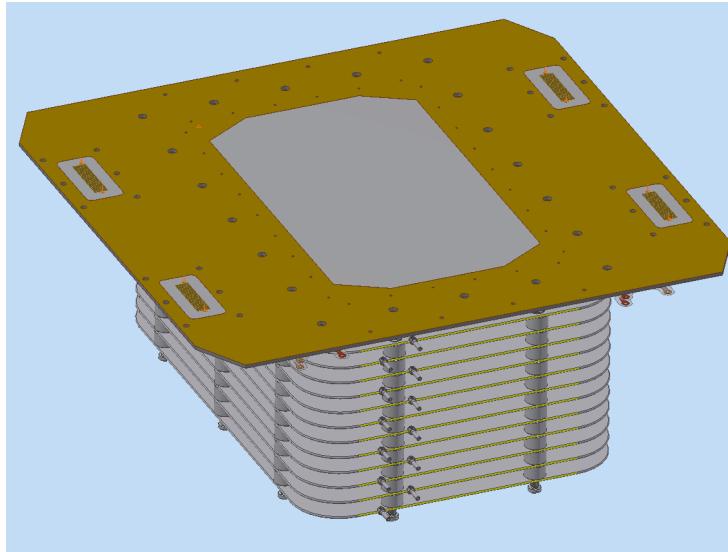
- Max gain $\sim 10^4$: limited by positive ion feedback!
- Gain $\sim 5 \cdot 10^3$: feedback OK, FWHM $\sim 25\%$ @ 5 keV

NEXT STEPS: measure diffusion, test 125- μm GEMs...



Summary & outlooks

- MC techniques used to optimize ELITPC detector structure.
- Low-pressure studies will be continued with 256-ch demonstrator detector for various He+CO₂ pressures.
- Mechanical design and strip segmentation – to be fixed by Mar 2018.
- 1024-ch customized GET electronics – to be ready by Oct 2018.



Thank you for your attention !!!

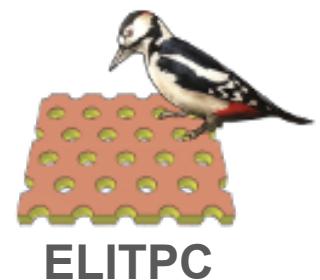
The ELITPC collaboration:

M. Bieda¹, J.S. Bihałowicz¹, M. Ćwiok¹, W. Dominik¹, A. Fijałkowska¹, Z. Janas¹, Ł. Janiak¹,
A. Korgul¹, J. Mańczak¹, T. Matulewicz¹, C. Mazzocchi¹, M. Pfützner¹, P. Podlaski¹,
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¹⁾ Univ. of Warsaw, Poland

²⁾ IFIN-HH / ELI-NP, Romania

³⁾ Univ. of Connecticut, USA



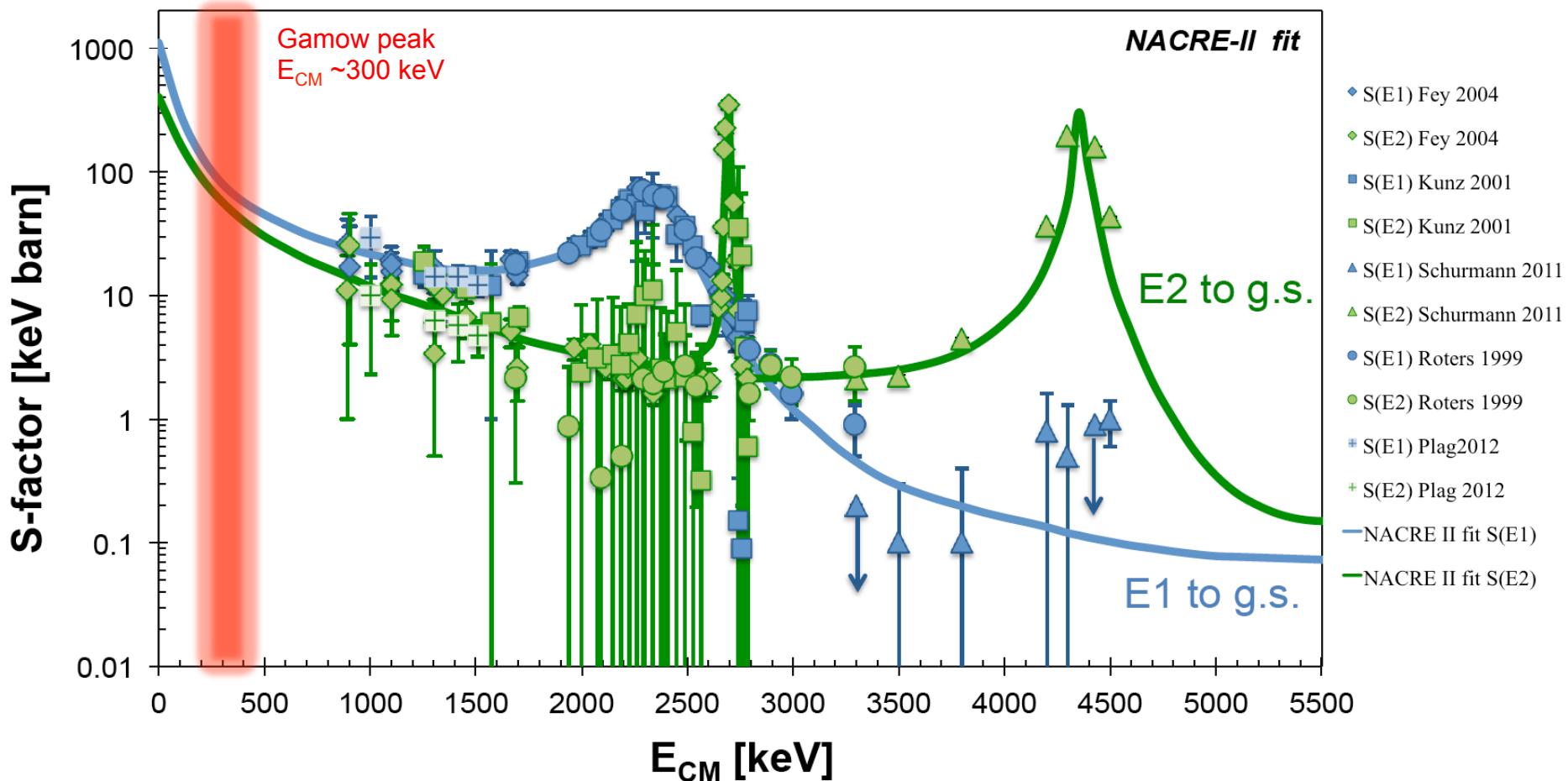
Acknowledgements:

Work supported by the Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education from the funds for years 2017-2018 dedicated to implement the international co-funded project no. 3687/ELI-NP/2017/0 and by ELI-NP/IFIN-HH under the Collaborative R&D Project Agreement no. 88/25.10.2016.

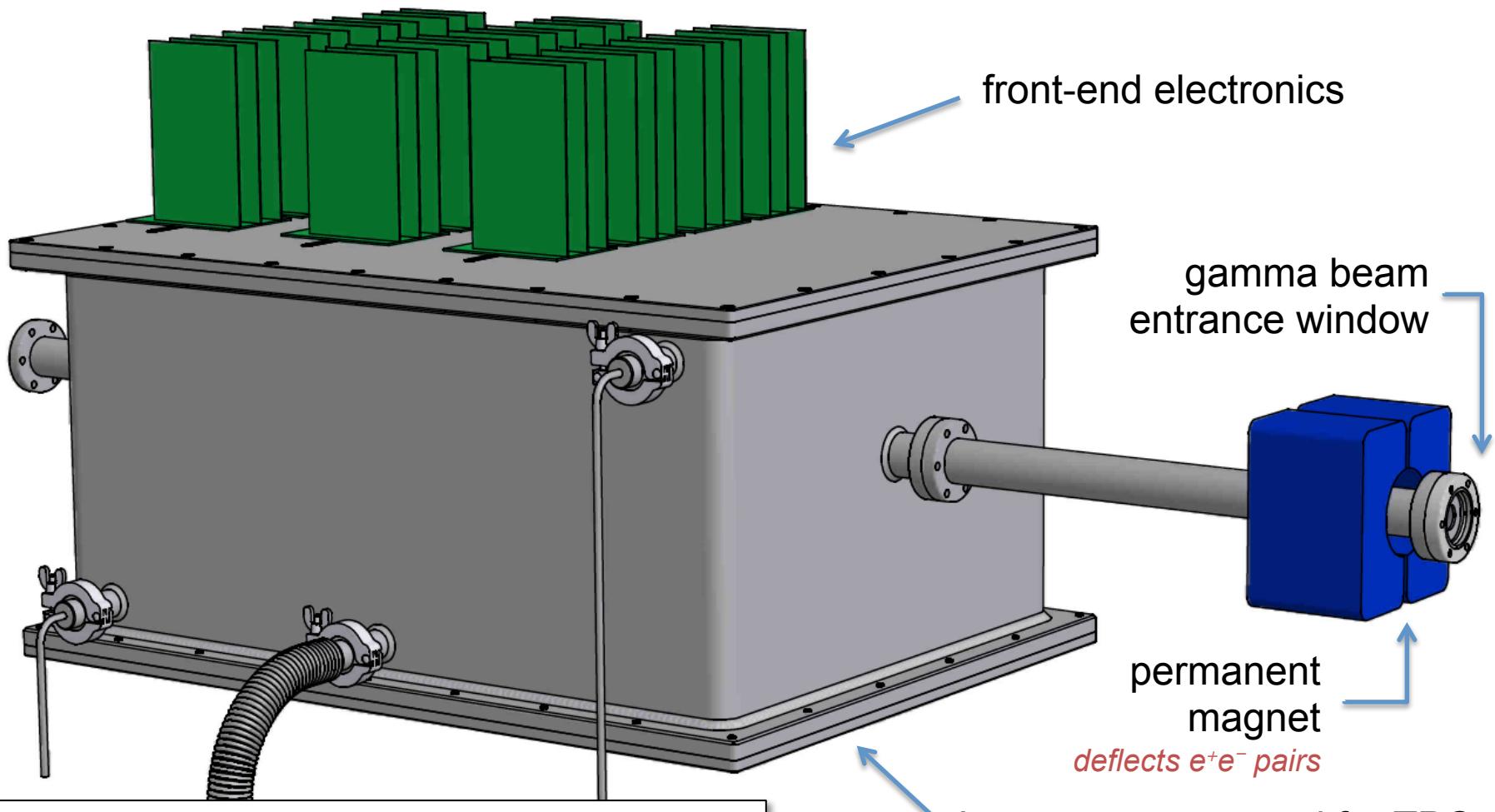
BACKUP SLIDES

Experimental data on $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha,\gamma)^{16}\text{O}$

- Extrapolated p-wave (E1) & d-wave (E2) astrophysical S-factors to the Gamow peak in red giants: **40 – 80% uncertainty**



ELITPC detector concept (2)



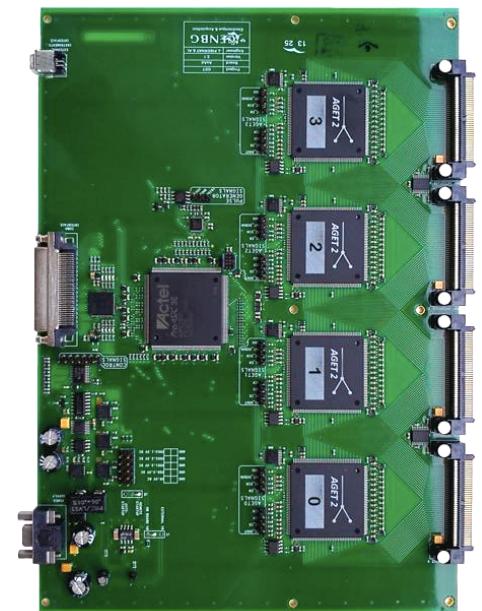
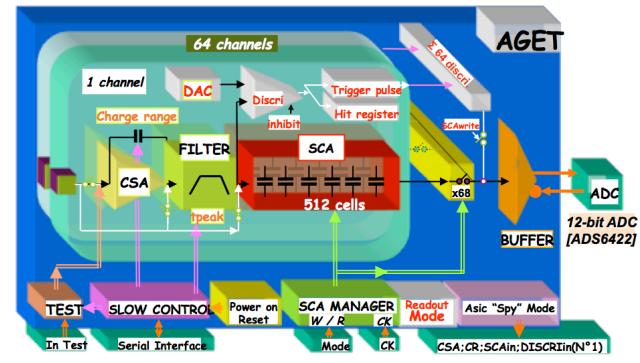
Location: E8 experimental vault
Beam footprint: $\phi < 2 \text{ mm}$

Low-pressure vessel for TPC

O.Tesileanu et al., Romanian Rep.
in Phys. 68, Supplement (2016) S699

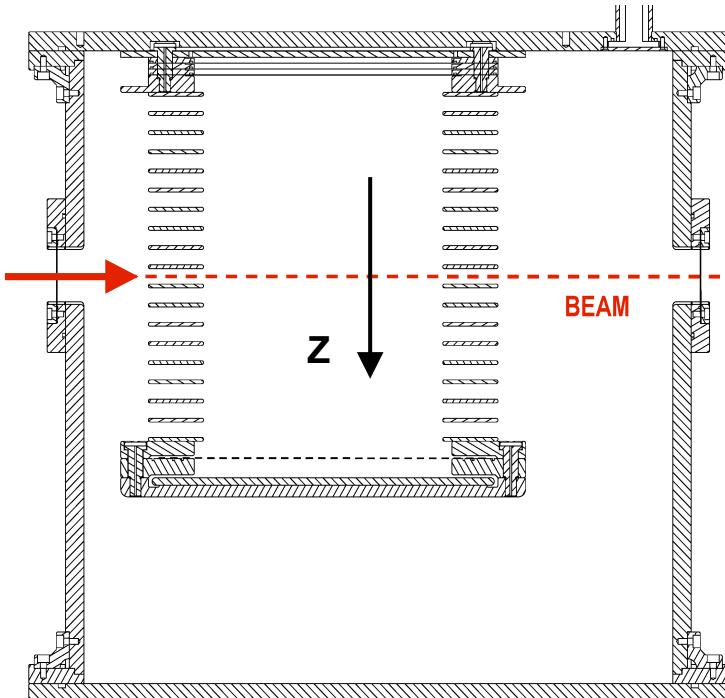
Generic Electronics for TPCs

- Developed by: CEA/IRFU, CENBG, GANIL, MSU/NSCL
- 64-ch ASIC chip (*AGET* = *ASIC for GET*):
 - flexible sampling frequency: 1-100 MHz
 - 512 time-cells per channel, analog SCA memory
 - adjustable gain & filtering per channel
- 1024-ch front-end board (*AsAd* = *ASIC & ADC*):
 - hosts 4 AGET chips
 - 12-bit ADC, one channel per AGET chip
- Data concentration, timing & trigger boards:
 - big systems: **uTCA** crate, **CoBo** boards, **MuTant** boards (up to 32,000 channels)
 - small systems: standalone FPGA boards (usually 256 channels)

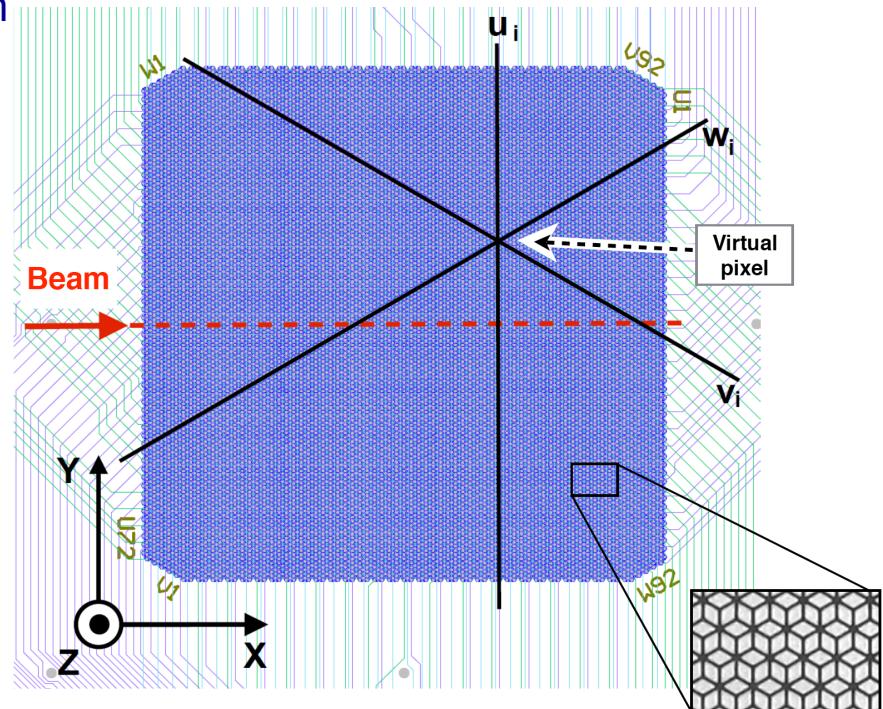


Demonstrator detector (1)

- Tests @ 9 MV Tandem (IFIN-HH, Romania)
with **15 MeV α -particle beam** in April 2016
 - gas mixture: He+CO₂ (70:30) @1 atm
 - entrance window: 3 μ m Mylar



SIDE view - XZ plane along beam axis



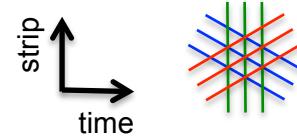
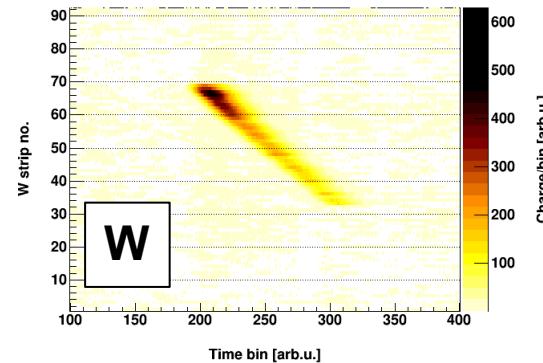
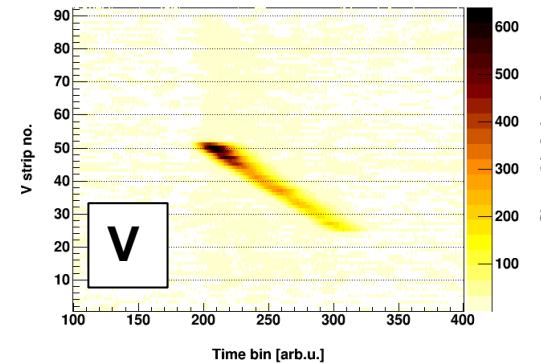
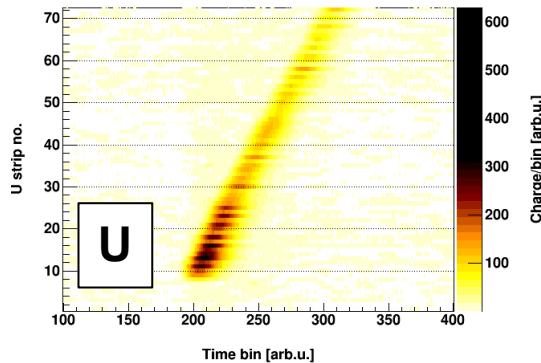
of channels: U=72, V=92, W=92

TOP view – XY readout plane

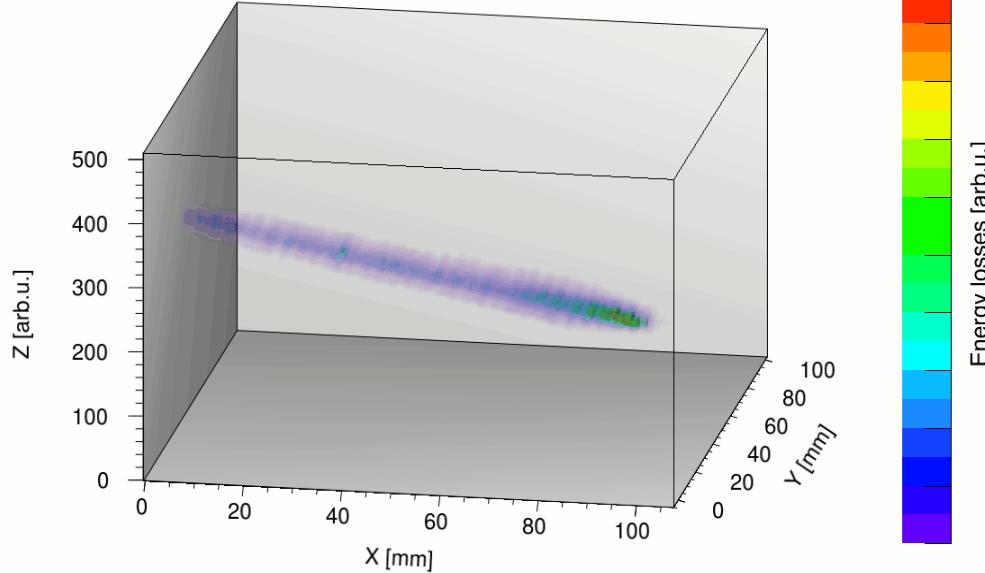
Demonstrator detector (2)

- Example #1: Single track from α -particle beam:
 - Gas mixture: He+CO₂ (70:30) @1 atm

Raw data

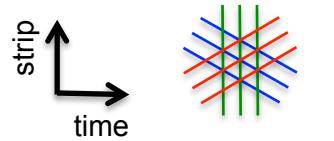


Reconstructed
 α -particle track
in 3D

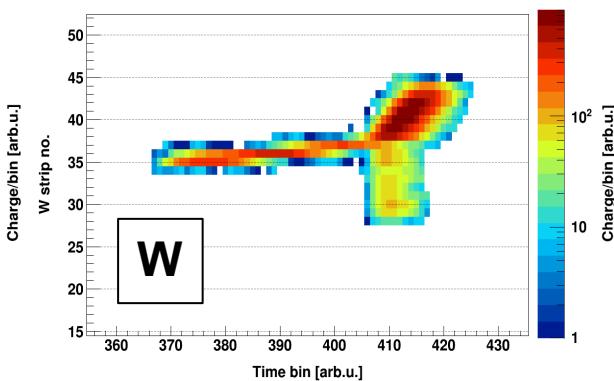
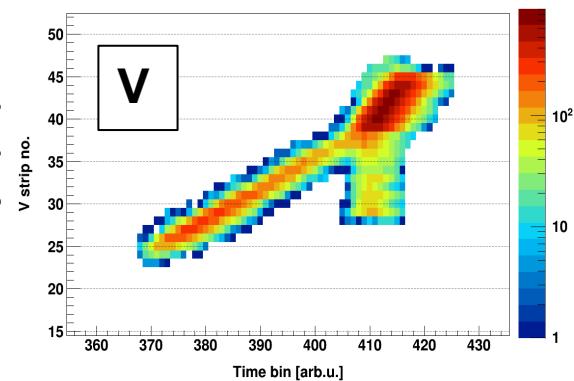
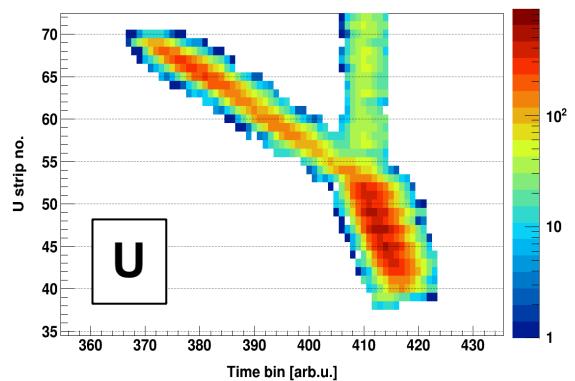


Demonstrator detector (3)

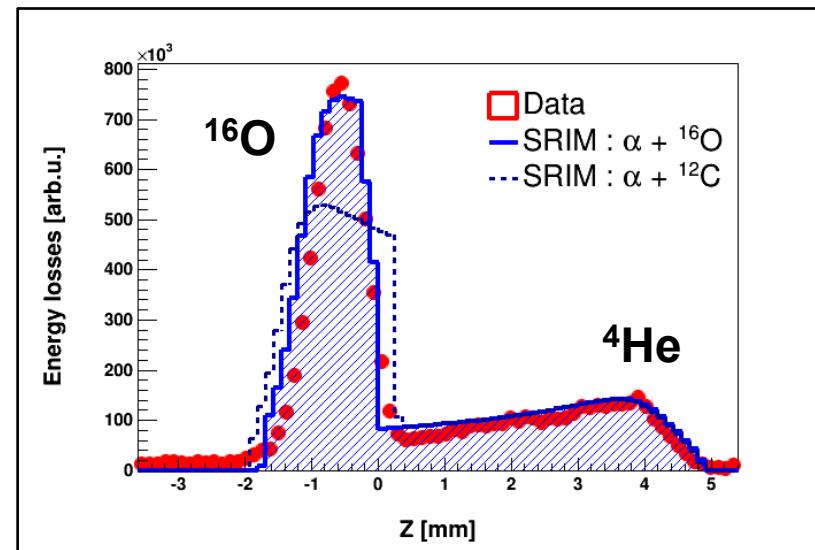
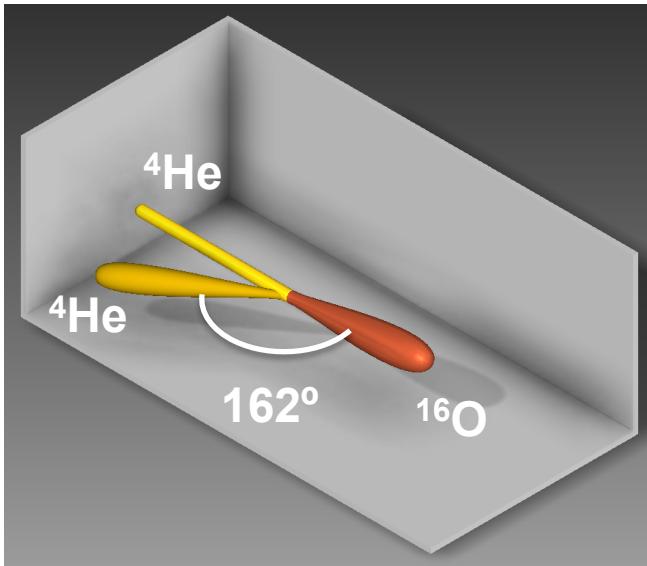
- Example #2: event with 3 tracks from ${}^4\text{He} + {}^{16}\text{O}$ scattering:
 - Gas mixture: He+CO₂ (70:30) @1 atm



Raw data



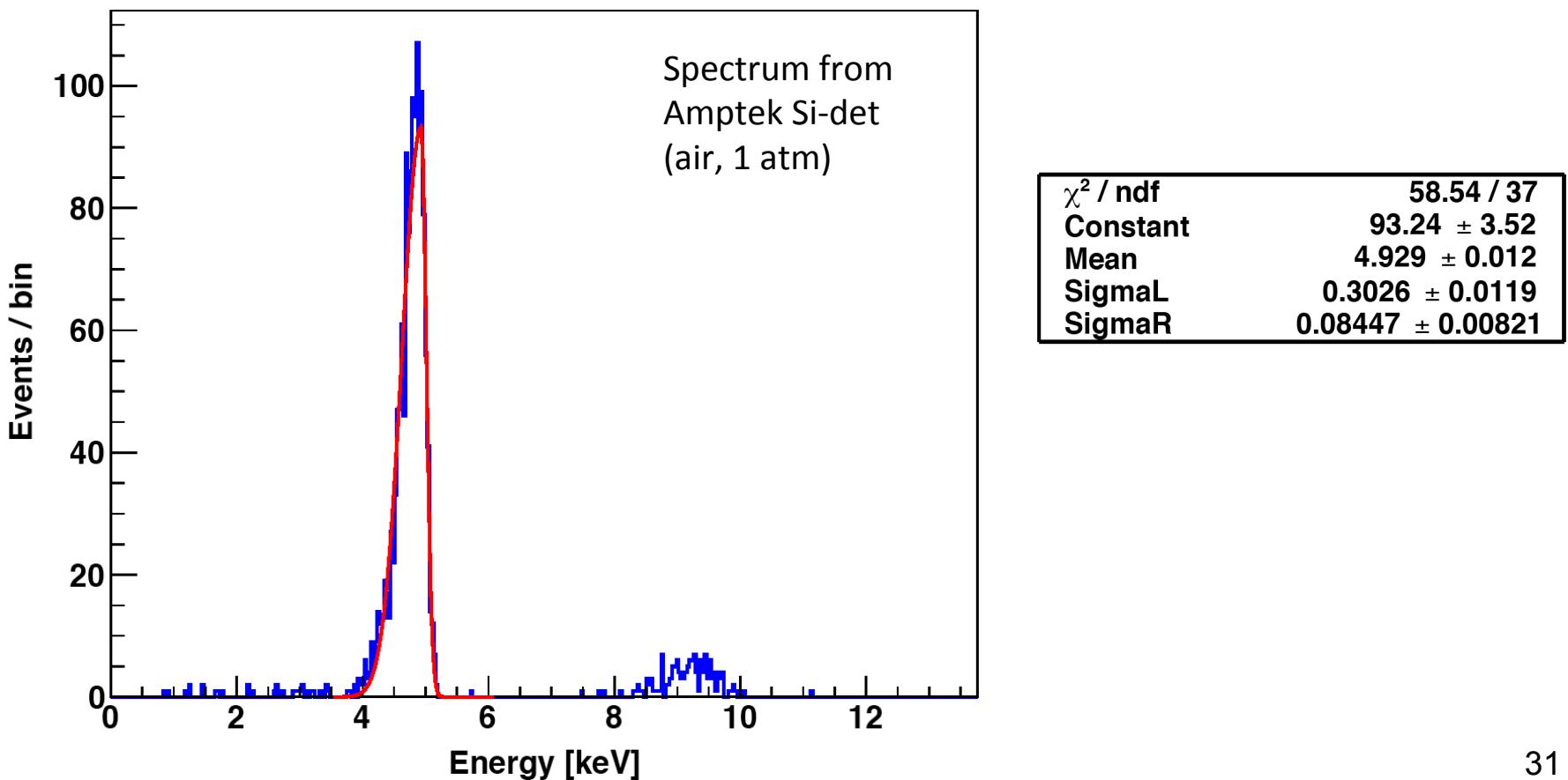
Reconstruction



Low-pressure test bench: X-rays

✓ Source of radiation:

- Amptek MiniX generator : Ag target, Be window, $U_{\text{XRAY}}=10 \text{ kV}$
- XRF fluorescence filters : 110 um Ti + 50 um Kapton
- Quasi-monochromatic X-ray spectrum : peak @ 4.9 keV (9% FWHM)
- Conversion rate @ 100 mbar CO₂ : 12–70 Hz for $I_{\text{XRAY}} = 40 - 200 \mu\text{A}$



Monte Carlo: background

- $E_\gamma = 8.3 \text{ MeV}$
- **100 mbar CO₂**
- 35 x 20 cm² active area, 20 cm drift
- 10⁷ photons → single macro-bunch
- simplified gamma-beam model

