

Nuclear physics with Time Projection Chambers: $S\pi$ RIT & AT-TPC

NSCL
January 12th, 2018



SπRIT Time Projection Chamber: Probing the EoS with Pions



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Office of Science



文部科学省

MEXT

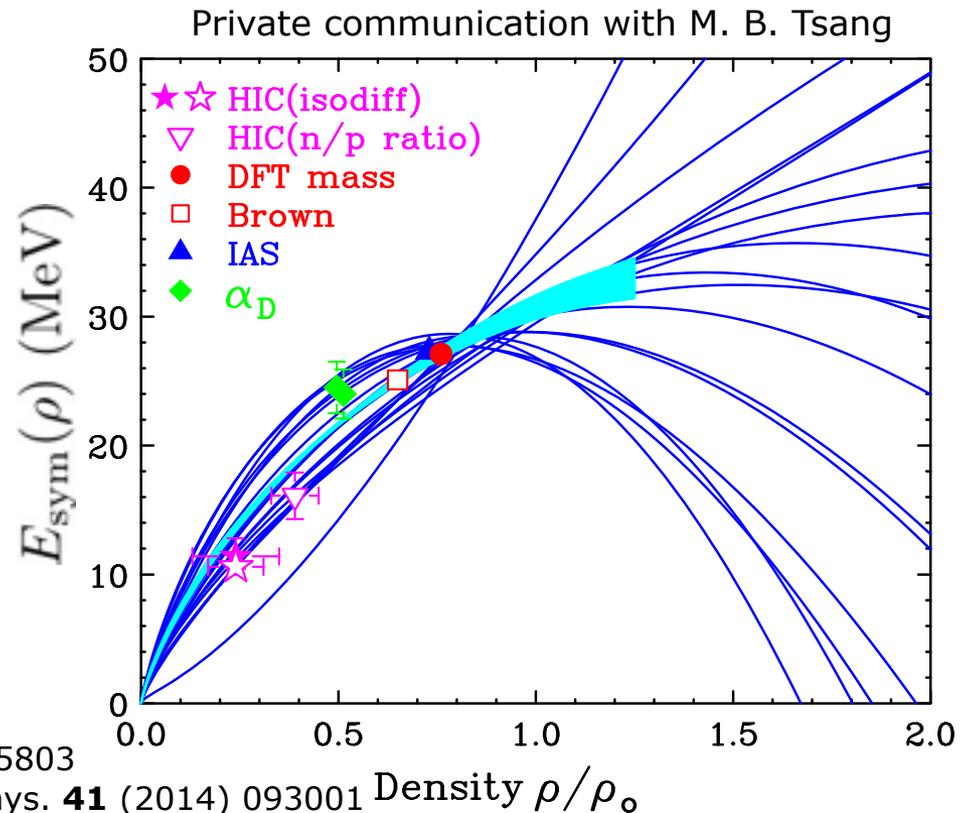
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,
CULTURE, SPORTS,
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (MEXT)

An equation that describes the relations among the pressure, energy, temperature, density and isospin asymmetry of nuclear systems.

$$E(\rho, \delta) = \underbrace{E(\rho, \delta = 0)} + \underbrace{E_{\text{sym}}(\rho)}\delta^2 + O(\delta^4), \quad \delta = \frac{\rho_n - \rho_p}{\rho}$$

Symmetry energy

- Affects the relationship between neutron star radius and mass.
- Very few laboratory constraints
- Experimental constraints emerging at sub-saturation density.



M. B. Tsang *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **86** (2012) 015803

C. J. Horowitz *et al.*, J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. **41** (2014) 093001

- Measurements of the density dependence of the nuclear symmetry energy at supra-saturation densities ($\rho \sim 2\rho_0$).
- Systematic study by changing beams and targets with different Sn isotopes

Primary Beam	Secondary Beam	Secondary Target	δ_{sys}	Goal
^{238}U	^{132}Sn	^{124}Sn	0,22	maximum δ_{sys}
^{238}U	^{124}Sn	^{112}Sn	0,15	intermediate δ_{sys}
^{124}Xe	^{112}Sn	^{124}Sn	0,15	intermediate δ_{sys}
^{124}Xe	^{108}Sn	^{112}Sn	0,09	minimum δ_{sys}
^{238}U	Cocktail Beam Z~1-3	Al Brick	-	dE/dx calibration

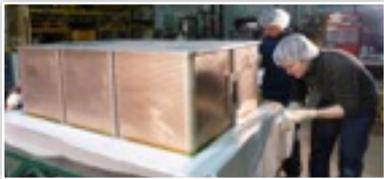
⇒ Need to reconstruct the momentum distributions of pions and light particles with $Z \leq 3$ emitted in central collisions of neutron-rich nuclei.

Front End Electronics

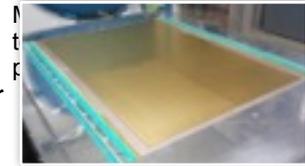


R. Shane, NIM A 784, 513-517 (2015)

Field Cage



Pad Plane



Target mechanism



Wire Planes



Thin-Walled Enclosure



Rails for smooth, safe insertion of TPC into magnet



Rails

Exploded view of sTPC

Oct 2010: DOE Funded (\$1.2 M)
July 2011: Conceptual design



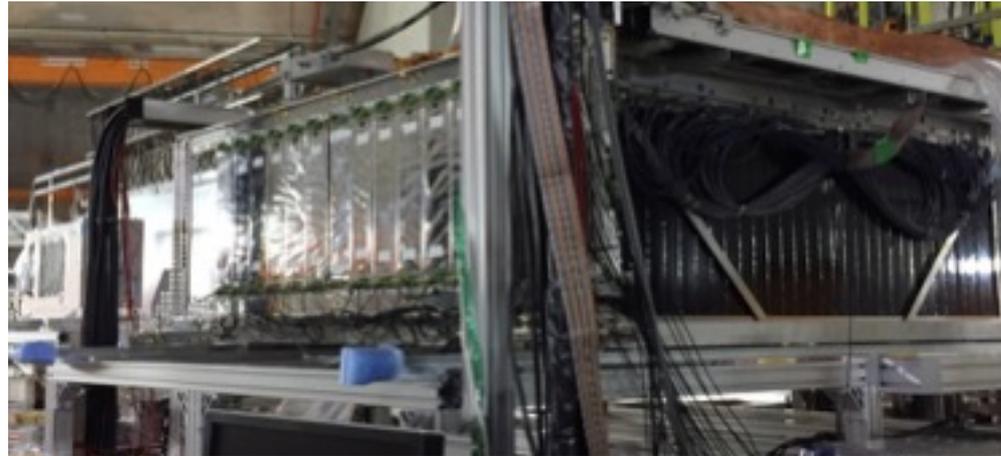
May 2013 (MSU)



Feb 2014: Shipped to RIKEN

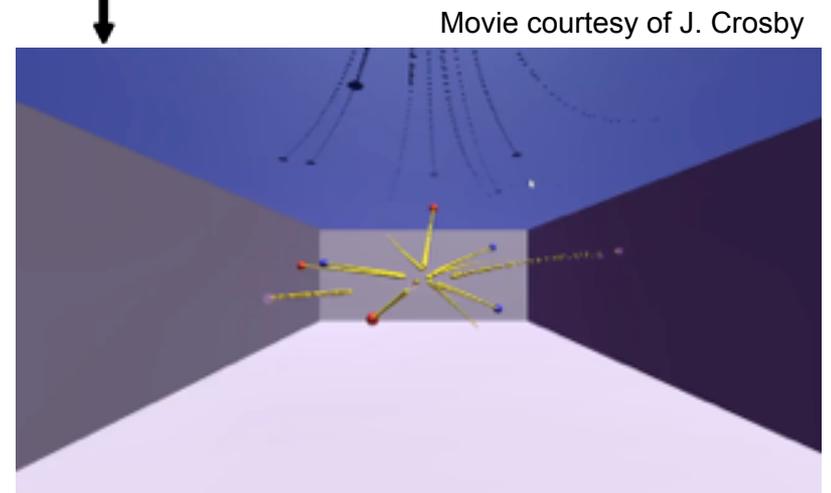
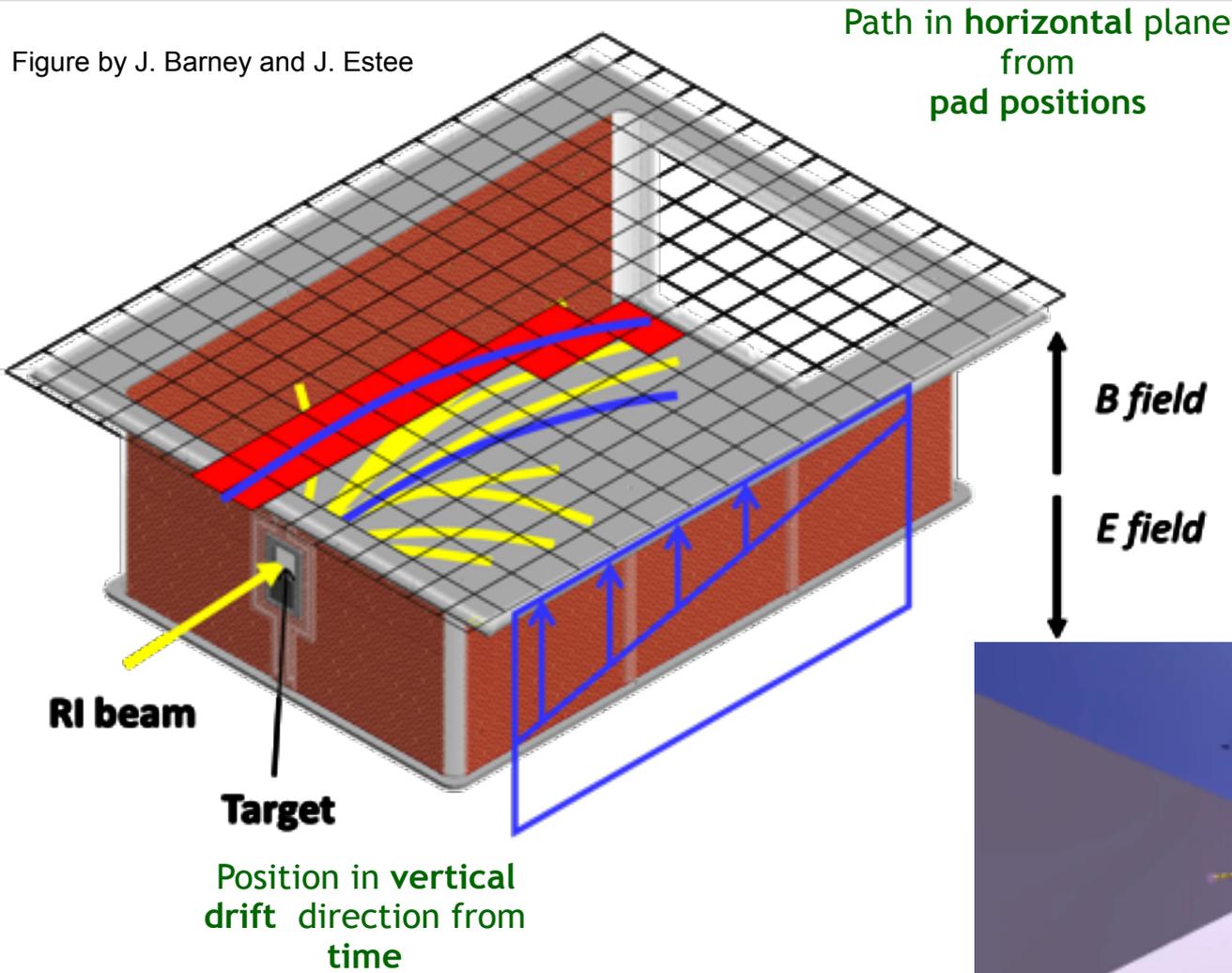


August 2015
GET electronics installed (MEXT)



Oct 2015: Beam test
April 2016: Commission
May 2016: 108Sn+112Sn
May 2016: 132Sn+124Sn

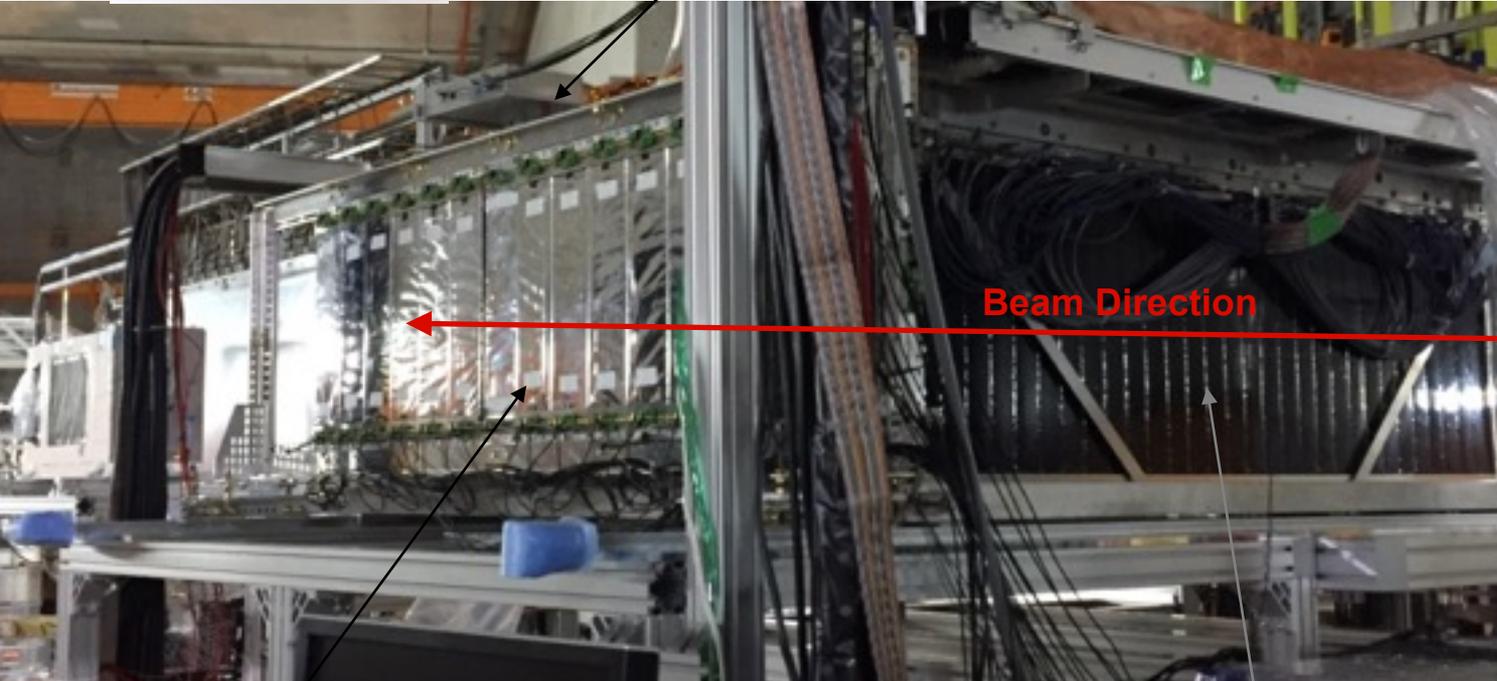
Figure by J. Barney and J. Estee



S π RIT SETUP



Gating Grid Driver (GGD)
NSCL

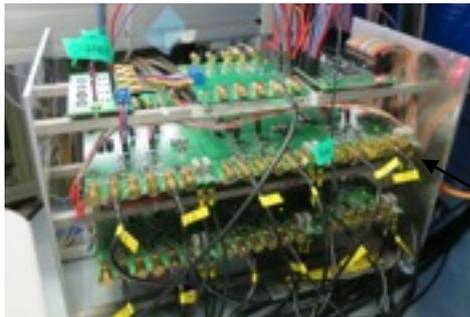


At RIBF facility
Japan

Beam Direction

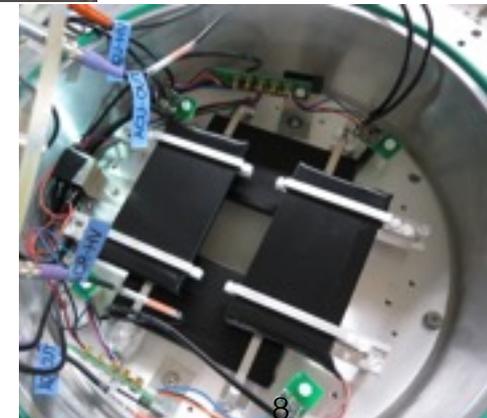
Active Collimator
(Upstream)
Tsinghua University

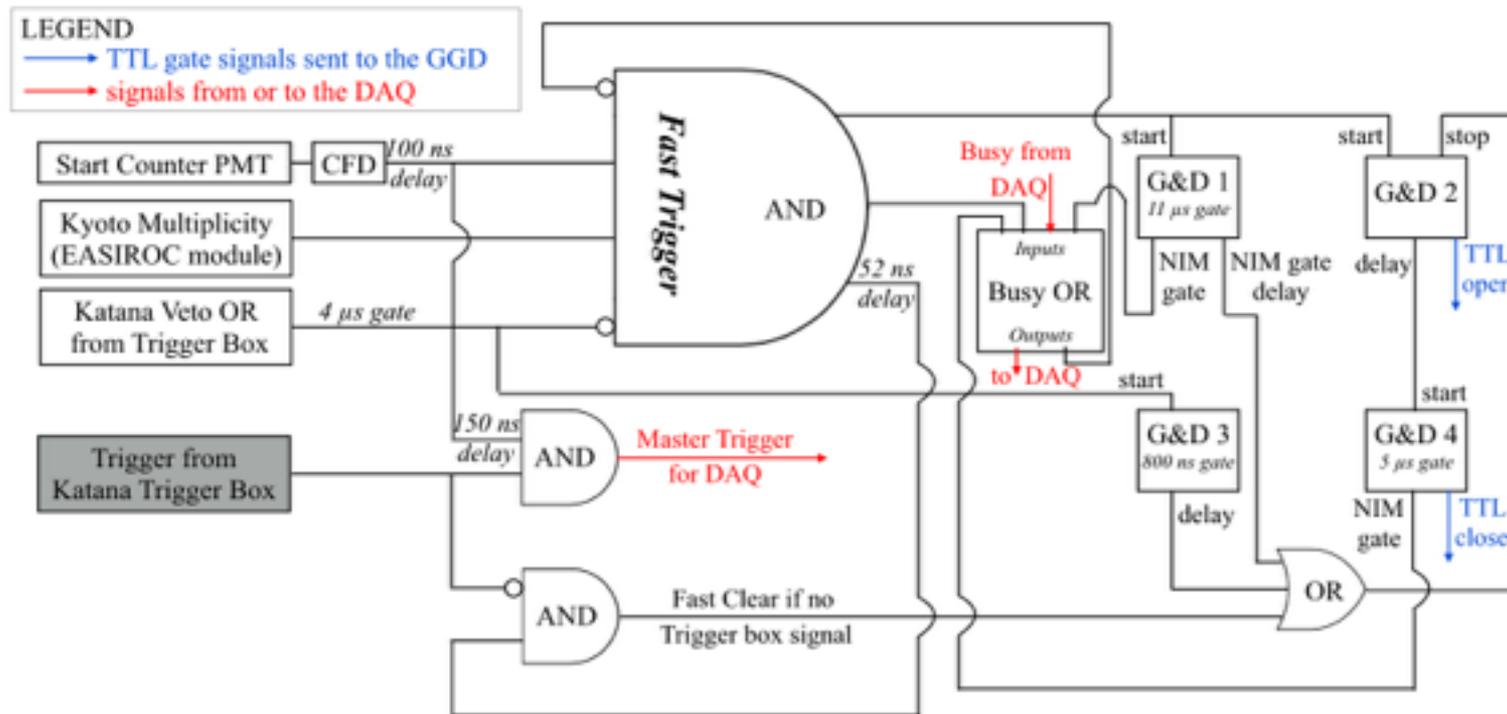
KATANA
(12 + 3 scintillators)
IFJ Poland



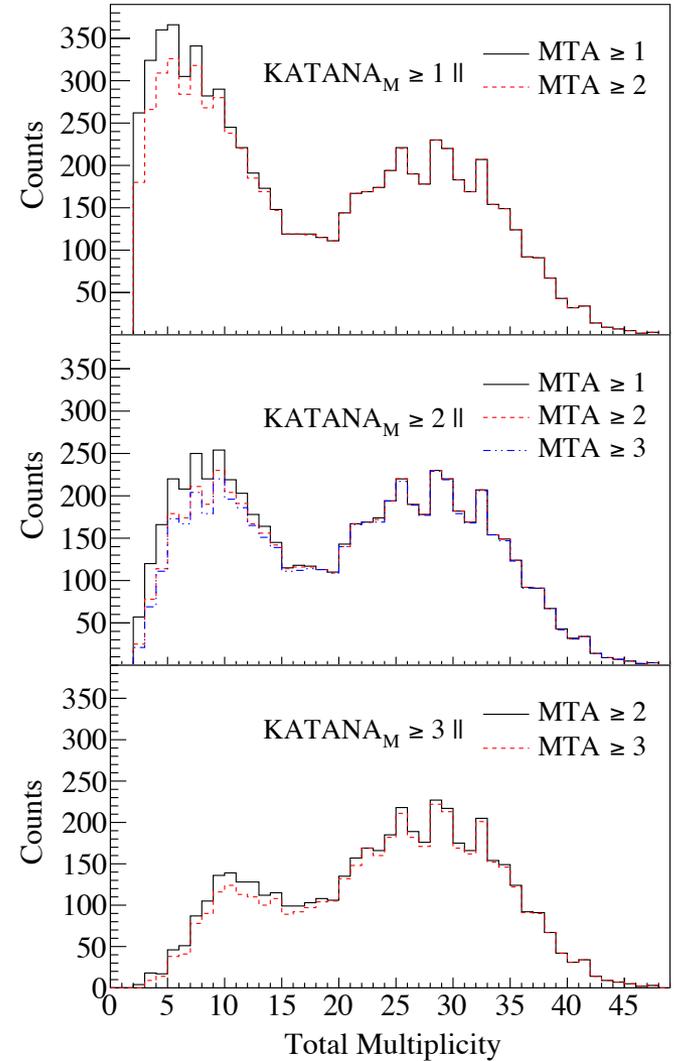
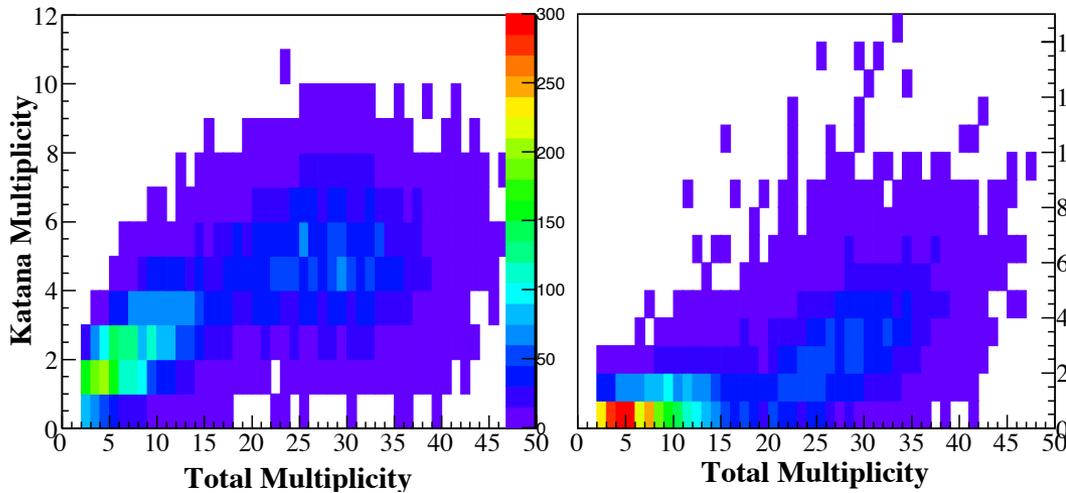
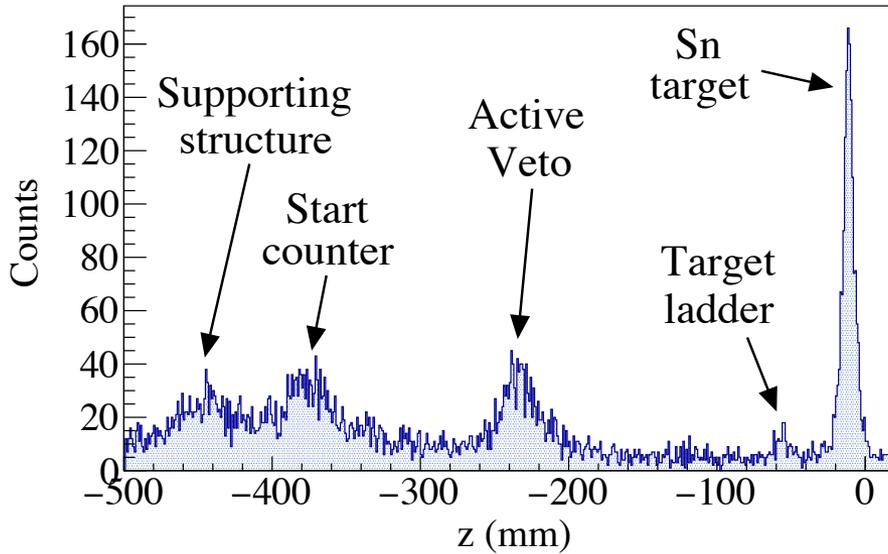
Kyoto array
(30x2 scintillators)
Kyoto University

Trigger Box
IFJ Poland



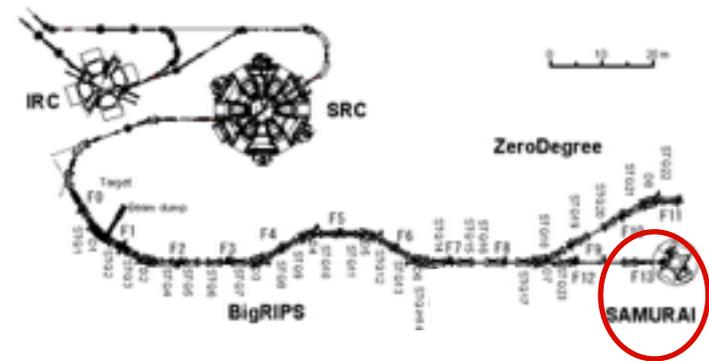
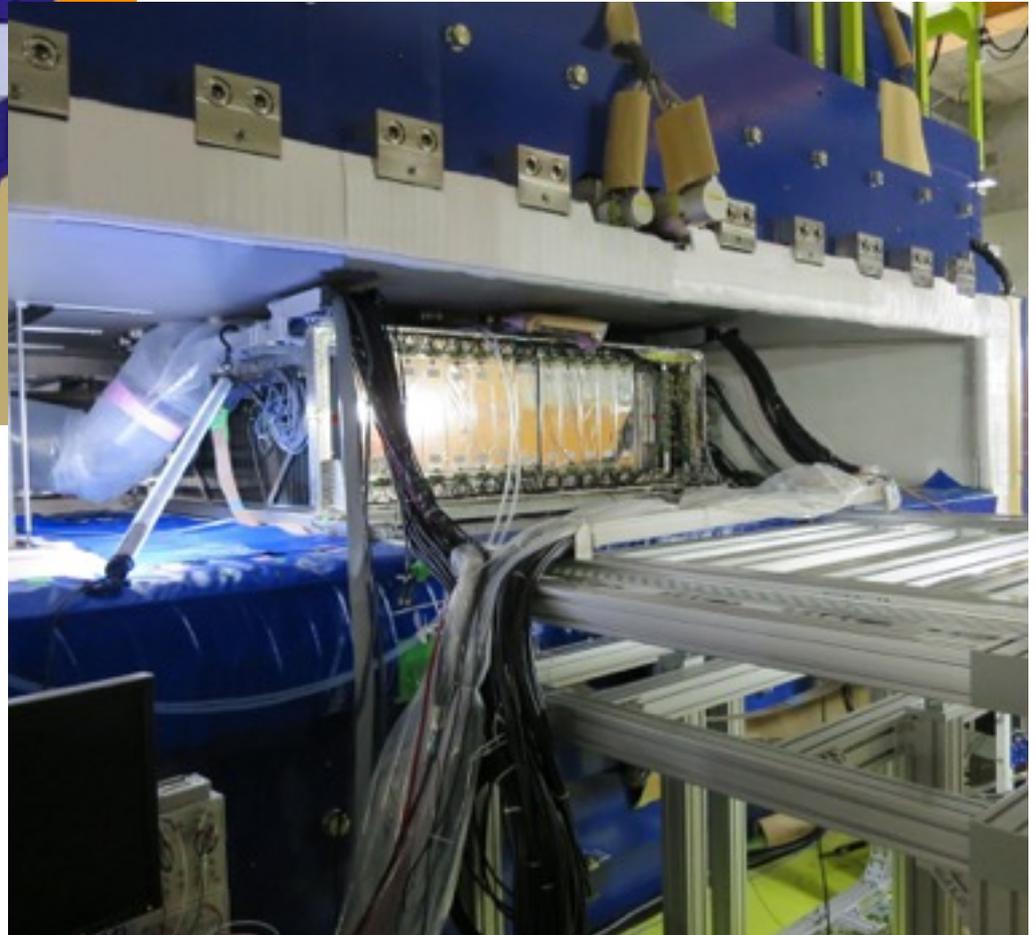
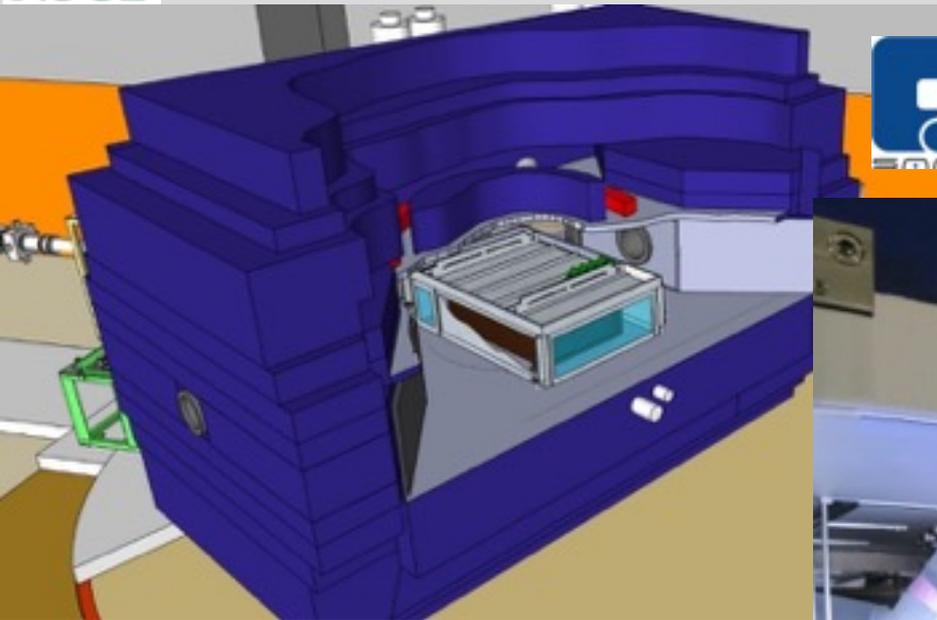


G.Jhang *et al.*, J. of the Korean Phys. Soc. **69**, 144 (2016)



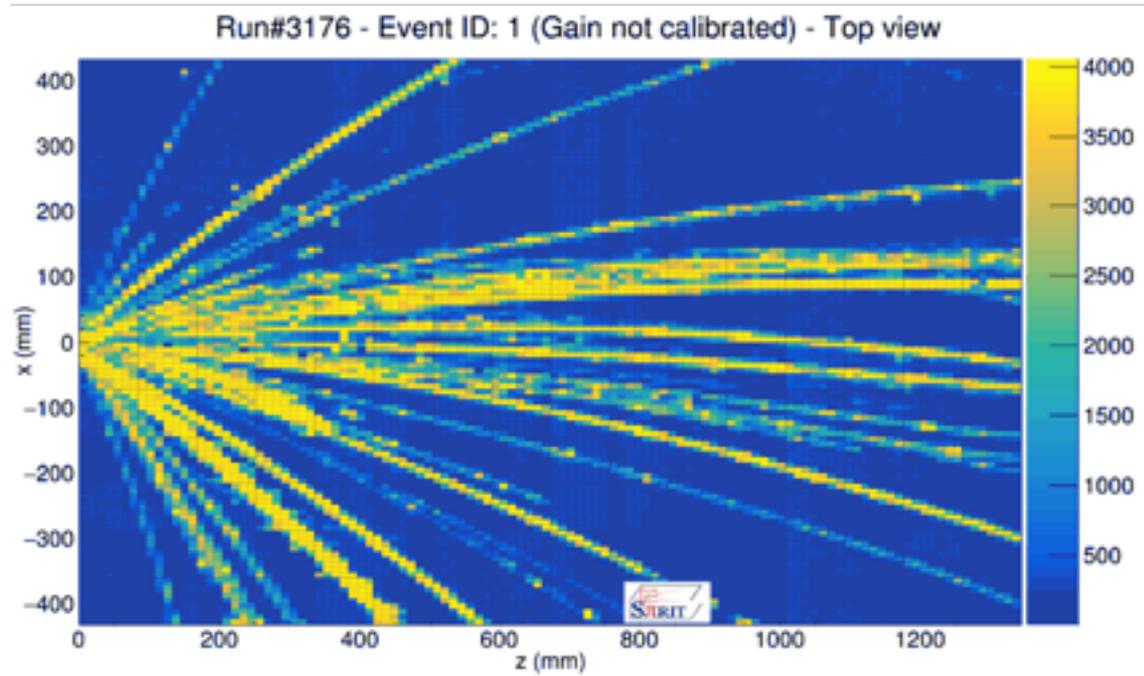


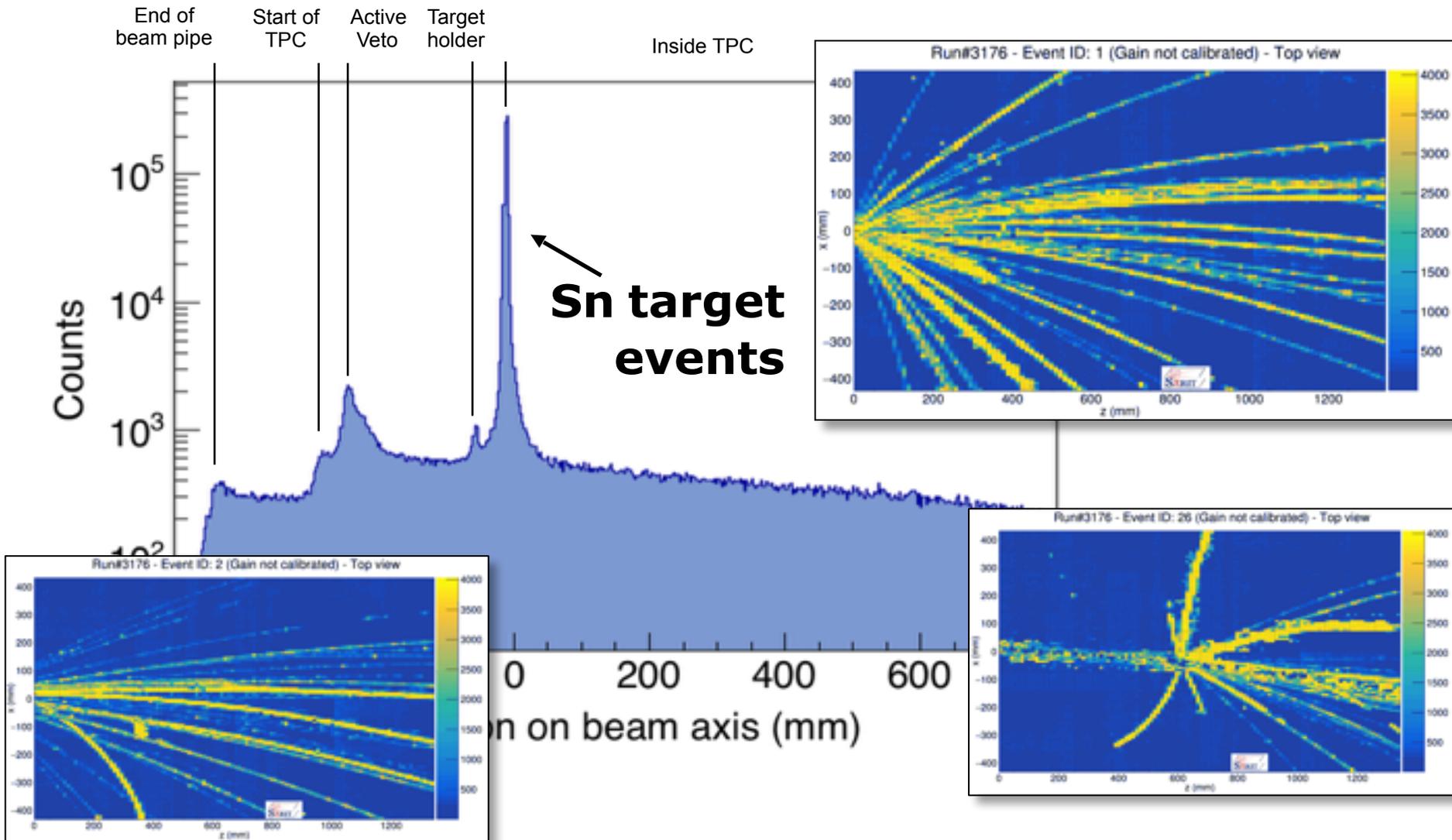
At RIBF facility
Japan



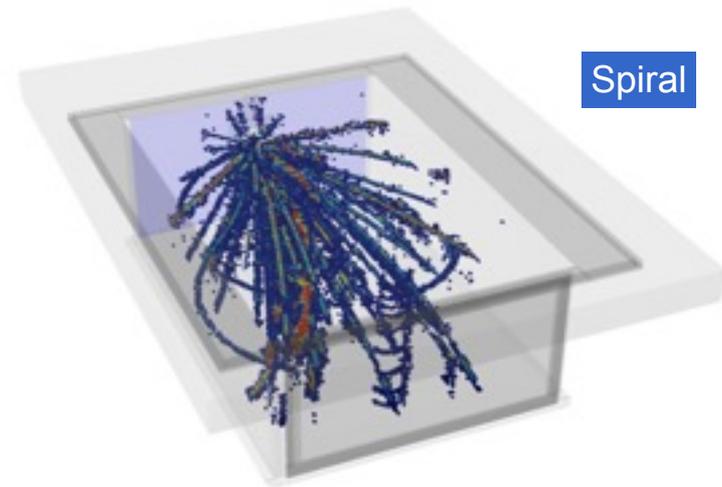
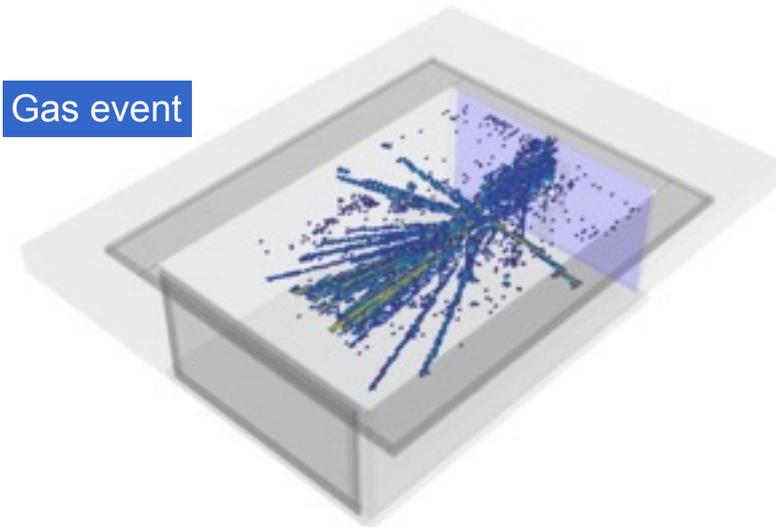
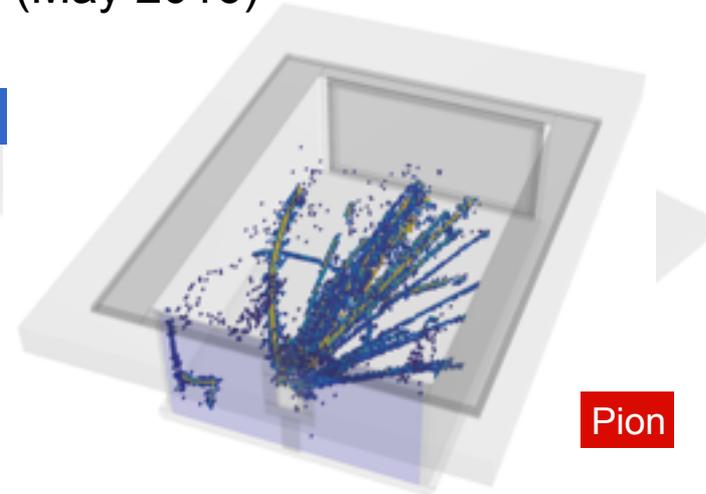
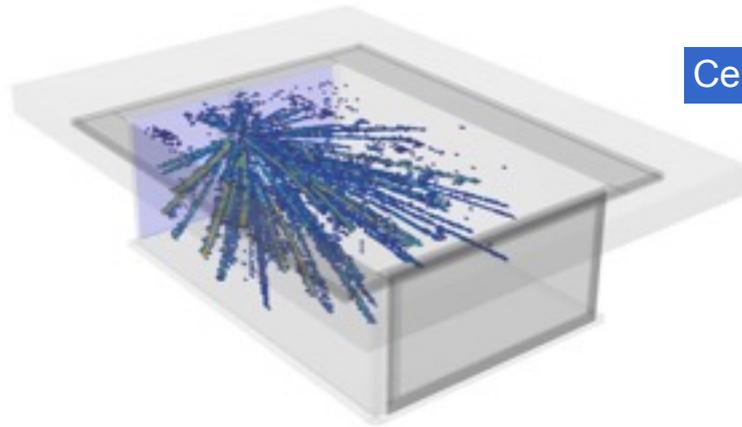
$^{132}\text{Sn}+^{124}\text{Sn}$ E/A=300 MeV (May 2016)

- The experiment was finished on 6/1/2016.
- Monitoring plots were generated right after the start of data acquisition is started using our analysis software, SpiRITROOT.
- Positively charged particles bends towards $-x$ direction and vice versa.

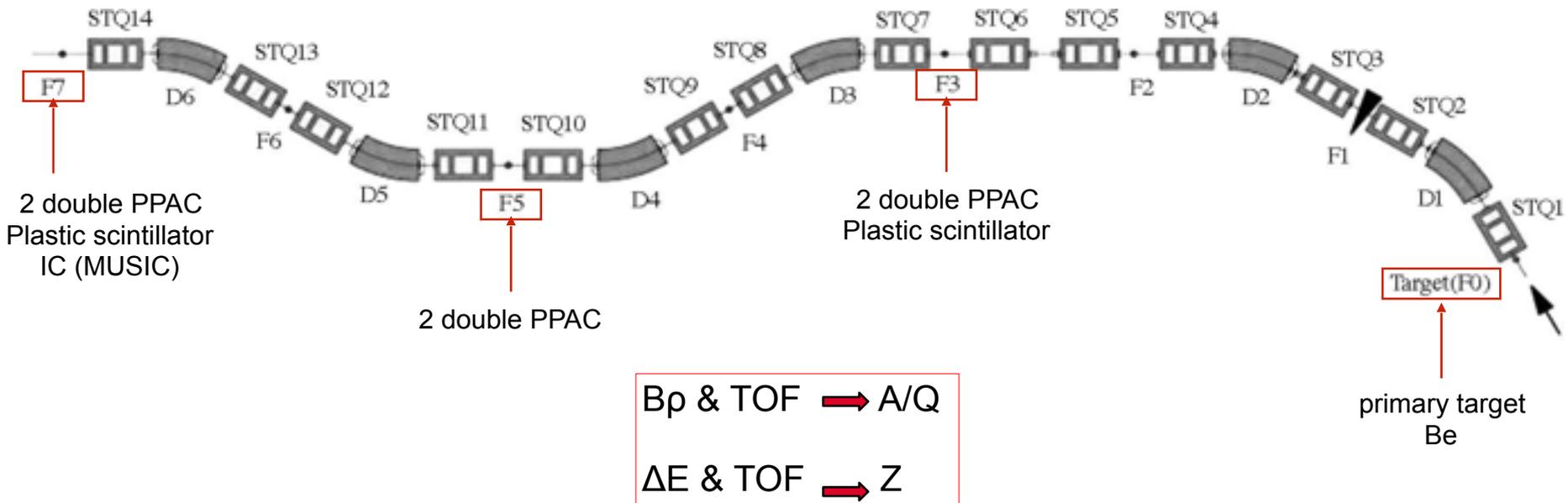




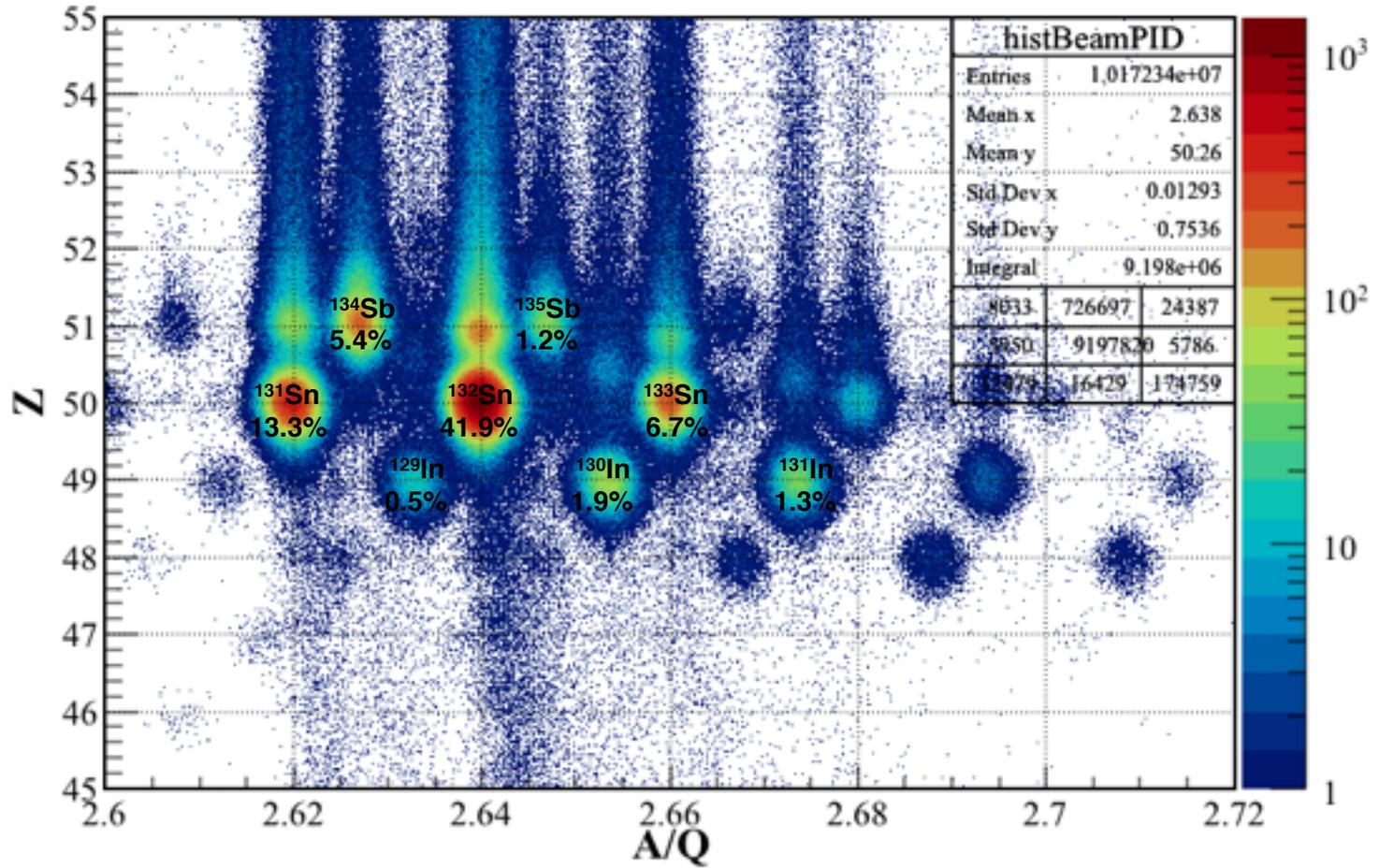
$^{132}\text{Sn}+^{124}\text{Sn}$ E/A=300 MeV (May 2016)

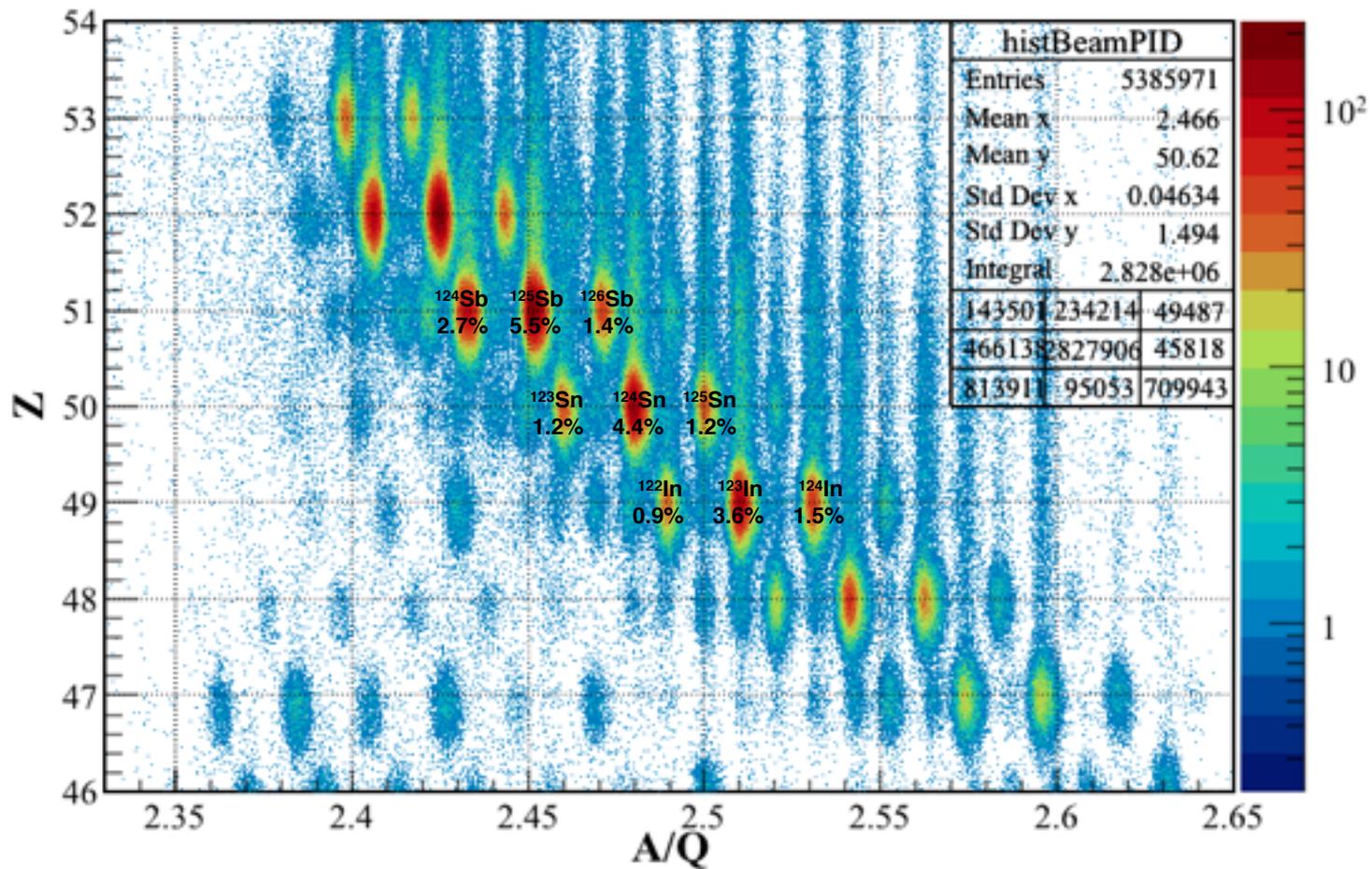


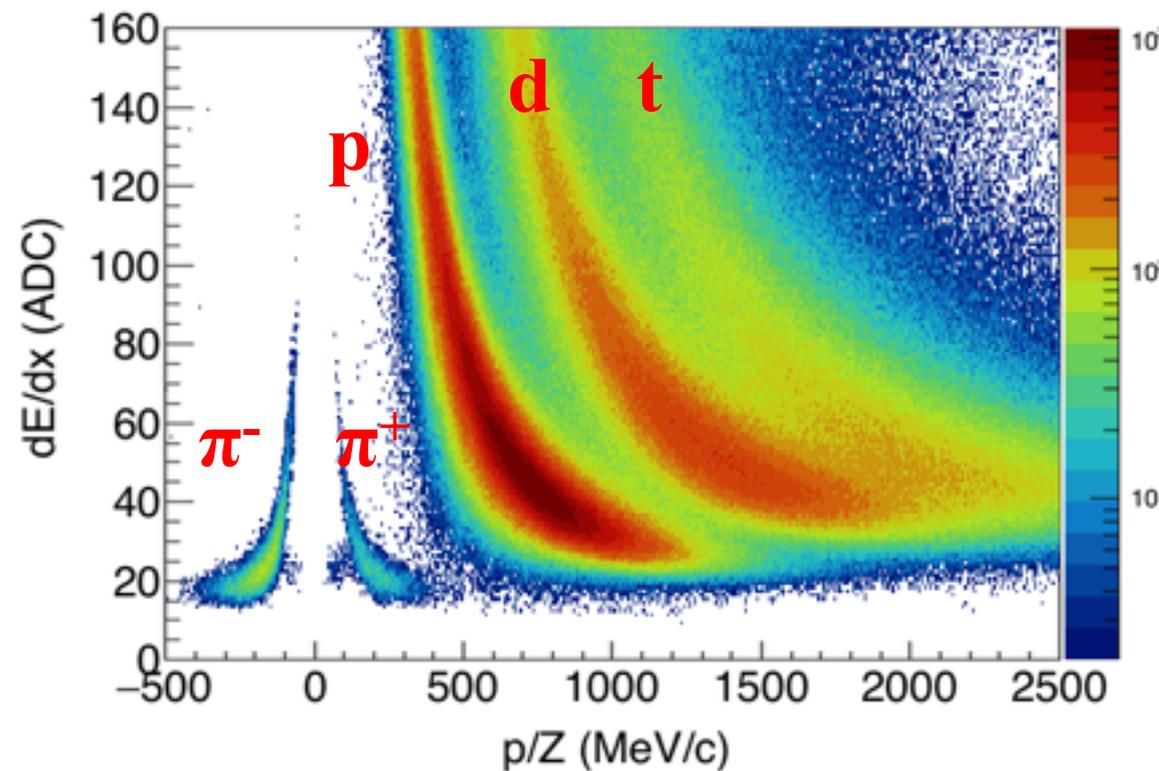
Identification event-by-event with the $B\rho - \Delta E - \text{TOF}$ method:
 $B\rho$: position in dispersive plane (PPAC)
 ΔE : energy loss in ionization chamber (MUSIC)
 TOF: Time Of Flight in the line with plastic scintillators



N. Fukuda *et al.*, NIM B **317** (2013) 323

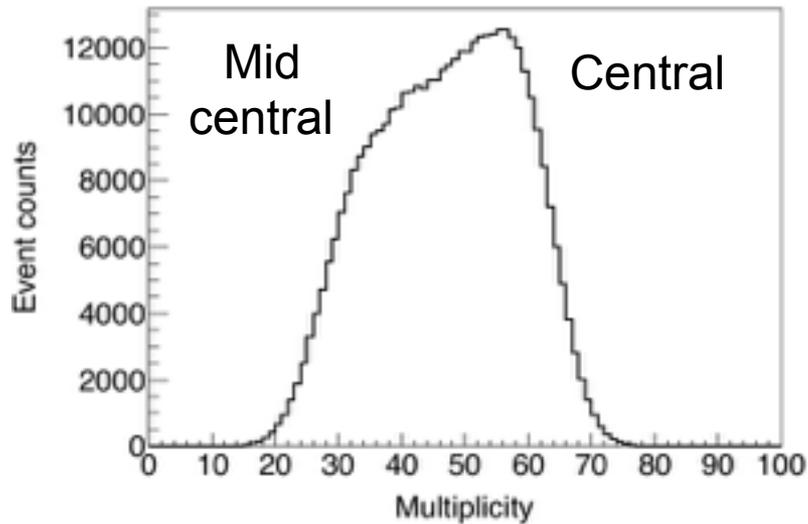




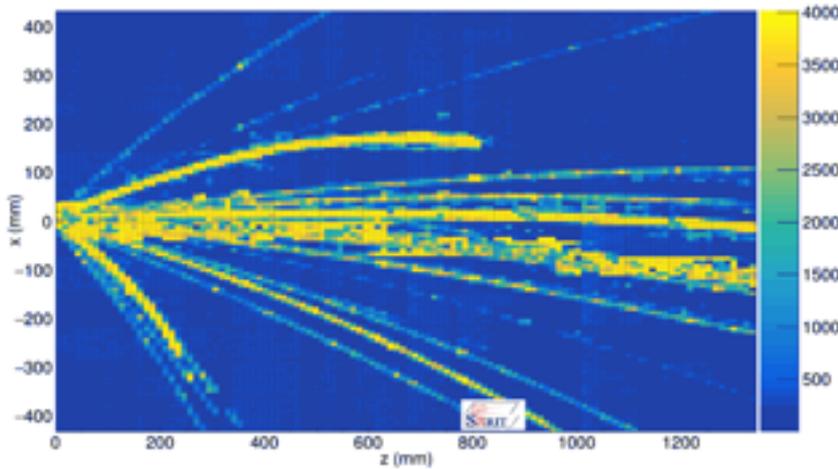


- Software team is focused on extracting pions and protons for now.
- We observed pions, protons, deuterons and tritons.
- π^- are generated more than π^+ .
- $E_{\text{beam}}/A=270$ MeV

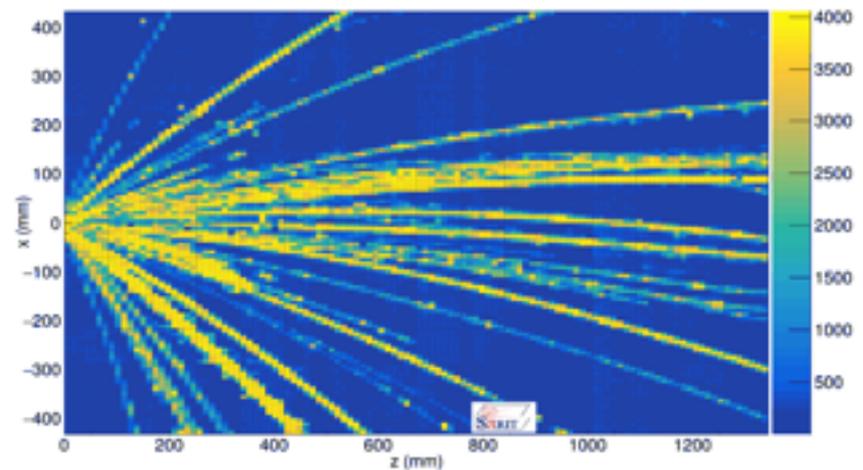
System	(N-Z)/A	#events
$^{132}\text{Sn}+^{124}\text{Sn}$	0.22	O(10 ⁸)
$^{108}\text{Sn}+^{112}\text{Sn}$	0.09	
$^{112}\text{Sn}+^{124}\text{Sn}$	0.15	
$^{124}\text{Sn}+^{112}\text{Sn}$	0.15	



Multiplicity distribution of the collisions with ^{132}Sn target shows more events in high multiplicity as we expected.



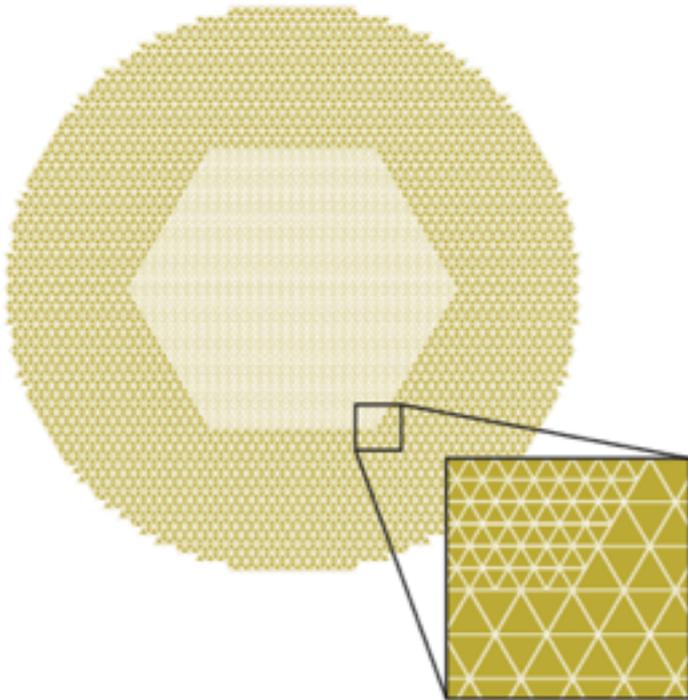
Mid-central event



Central event



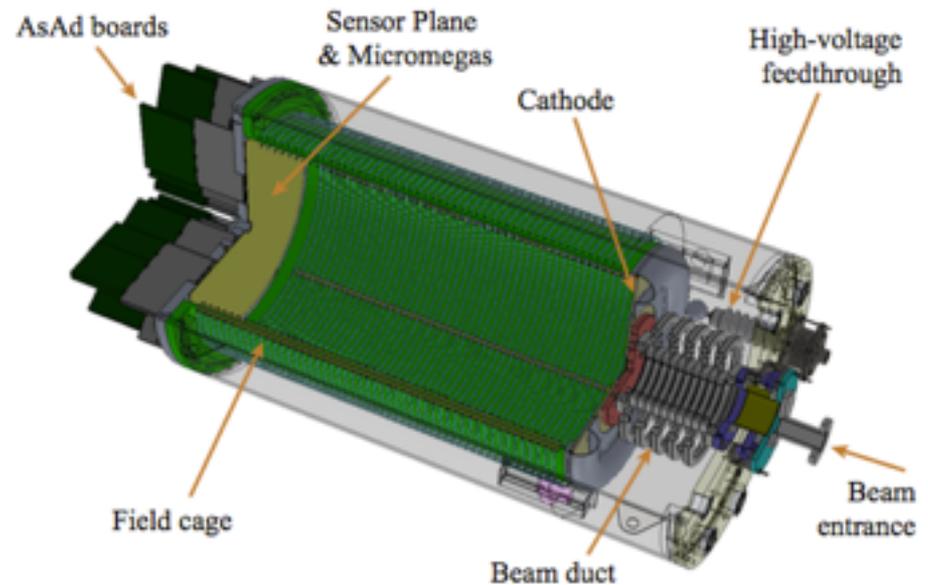
AT-TPC: A versatile active target for nuclear structure



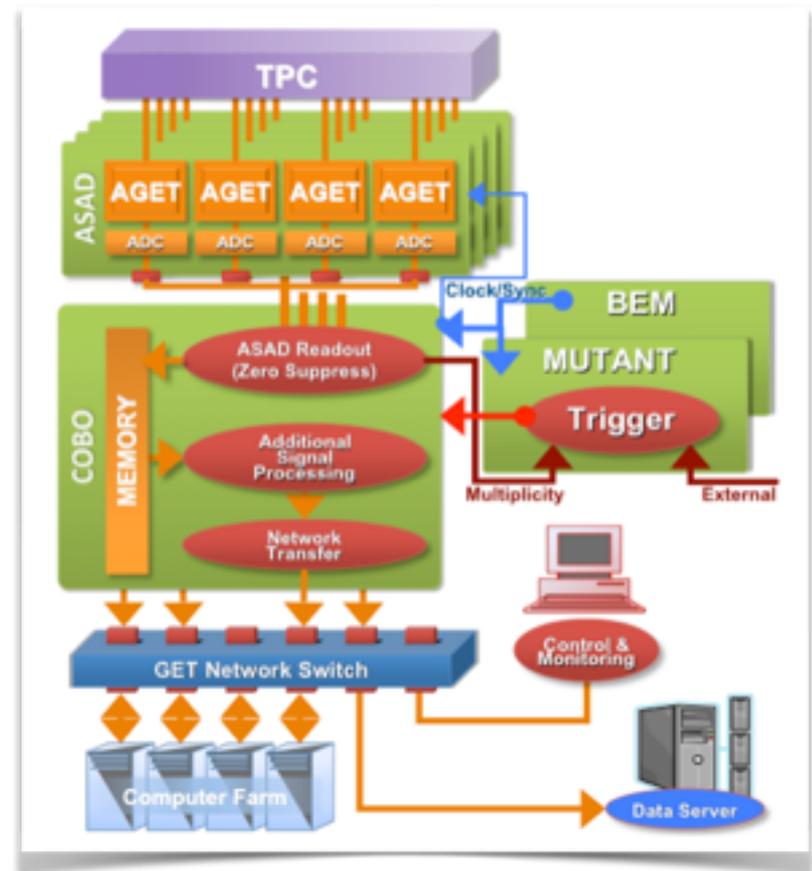
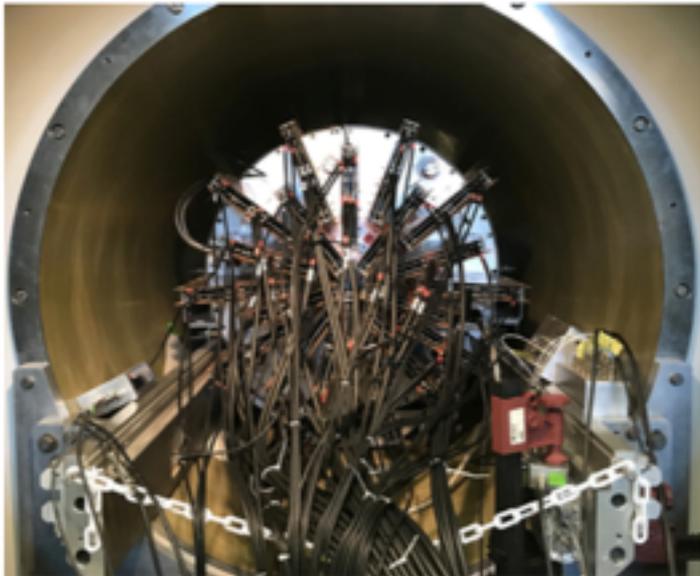
- Active Target of 1 m length, 55 cm diameter
- ➔ Thick target, good resolution, 4π detection
- MicroMegas detection pad plane
- 10,240 pads, equilateral triangles
- GET electronics with internal trigger
- Coupling with magnetic field

Resolution capabilities

- Scattering angle = 1° for (α, α')
- Energy resolution of 30-40 keV/u in c.m. despite phasing issues

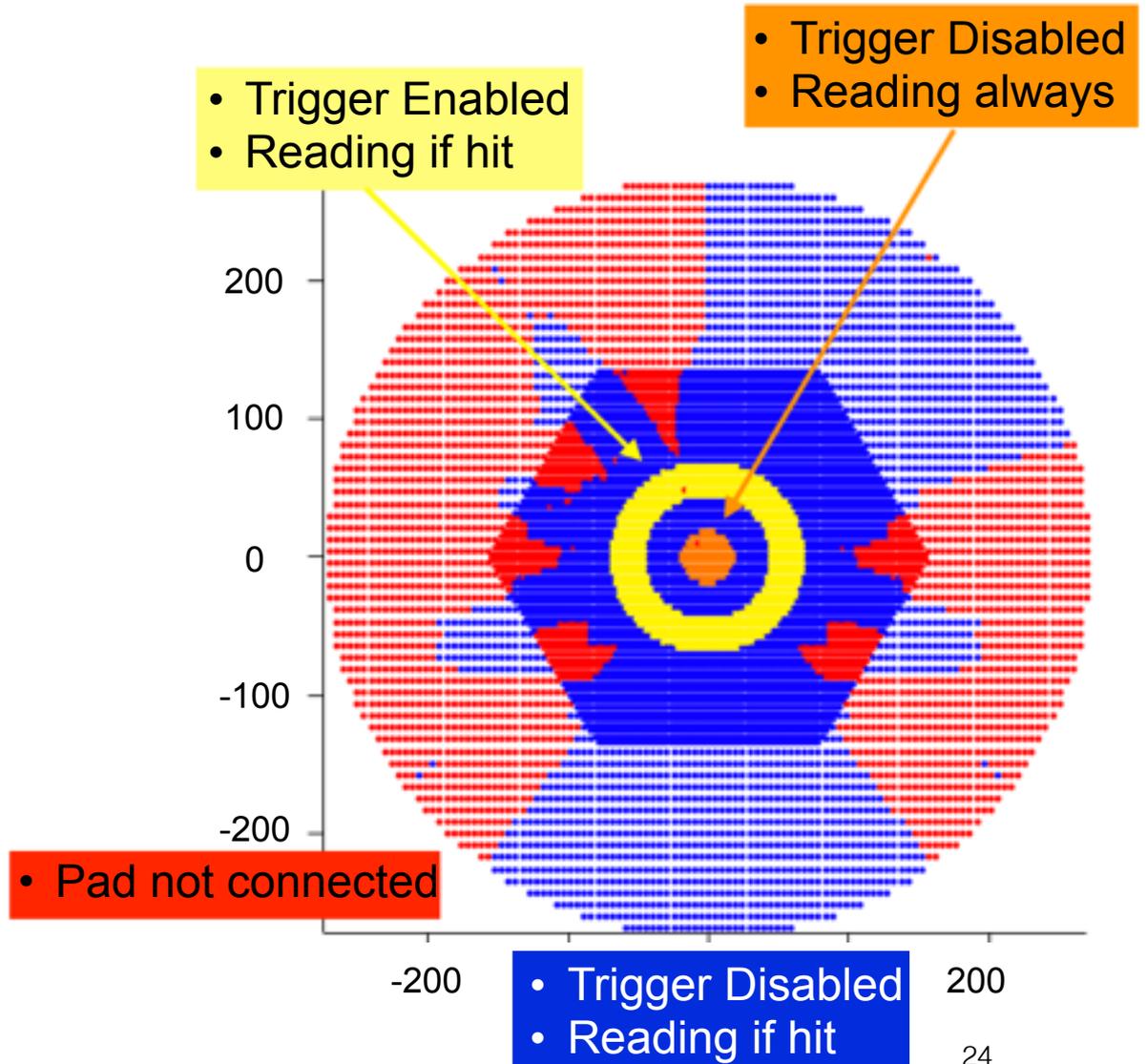


- ★ Trigger needs to filter out unreacted beam events
 - GET electronics provides discriminators on each pad
 - Running multiplicities of each AsAd routed to MuTanT through CoBos
 - Trigger configuration can be programmed



- ★ AGET front-end chips provide various gains and shaping times
- ★ GET: CEA-Saclay, CENBG- Bordeaux, GANIL-Caen, NSCL

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



NSCL

Stable beam commissioning of the AT-TPC (D. Bazin): $\alpha + \alpha$ scattering

Commissioning of the AT-TPC with radioactive beam (D. Bazin): ^{46}Ar experiment

Capture cross sections and fusion barrier measurements with the AT-TPC (S. Beceiro-Novo)

Fusion with neutron-rich rare isotope beams (S. Beceiro-Novo)

Measurement of the fission barriers for heavy exotic nuclei (Z. Chajecki)

Direct measurement of a key reaction for the rp-process with the AT-TPC (Y. Ayyad)

Spectroscopy of chlorine isotopes at the proton-drip line (R. Kanungo)

Death of first stars. Measurement of ANC of $^{12}\text{N}(p,g)^{13}\text{O}$ relevant for the rp process (J. Pereira)

Notre Dame (pAT-TPC)

$^{10}\text{Be} + \alpha$ (D. Suzuki) + higher energy (3-body analysis)

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

A. Fritsch *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **93**, 014321 (2016)

$^{10}\text{Be} + ^{40}\text{Ar}$ fusion barrier (J. Kolata)

F.D. Bechetti *et al.*, NIM B **376**, 397 (2016)

^{12}C Hoyle state decay

$^{10}\text{C} + \alpha$, mirror of ^{10}Be

TRIUMF (pAT-TPC)

Investigation of nuclear forces, nucleon correlation and resonances in ^8He (R. Kanungo) $^8\text{He} + \alpha$

Search for cluster structures in ^{16}C through resonant alpha scattering (Y. Ayyad, W. Mittig) $^{12}\text{Be} + \alpha$

LBNL (pAT-TPC) => Campaign in Spring 2018 ?

RCNP (AT-TPC)

^{17}C (d,p) (B. Fernandez Dominguez)

- ★ Two analysis frameworks developed in parallel:
 - ATTPCROOT (C++, ROOT, and FairROOT)
 - pyTPC (Python)
- ★ Provides tools for analysis & simulation in the same framework:
 - Merger of raw data taken by GET electronics (hdf5 or ROOT files)
 - Pulse Shape Analysis of signals on pads + calibration (time, charge)
 - Transforms (Hough, RANSAC...) to distinguish tracks & get starting points for the fitting procedure
 - Fitter (MC fitting) to get final parameters for the tracks
- ★ Development of cross-platform libraries INDEPENDENT of framework
- ★ Maintenance of those libraries by the AT-TPC group, with the availability to use the 2 frameworks (no maintenance for them)

FairSoft

- ★ All the necessary packages collected to run FairRoot
- ★ Designed to be installed on both Linux and OS X
- ★ Included packages:
- ★ gtest, gsl, boost, Pythia6, Pythia8, HepMC, [GEANT3](#), [GEANT4](#), XRootD, Pluto, [ROOT](#), VGM, [VMC](#), Millepede, ZeroMQ, Protocol Buffers, nanomsg
- ★ RAVE, CLHEP, and GENFIT2 packages added for $S\pi$ RITROOT

FairRoot

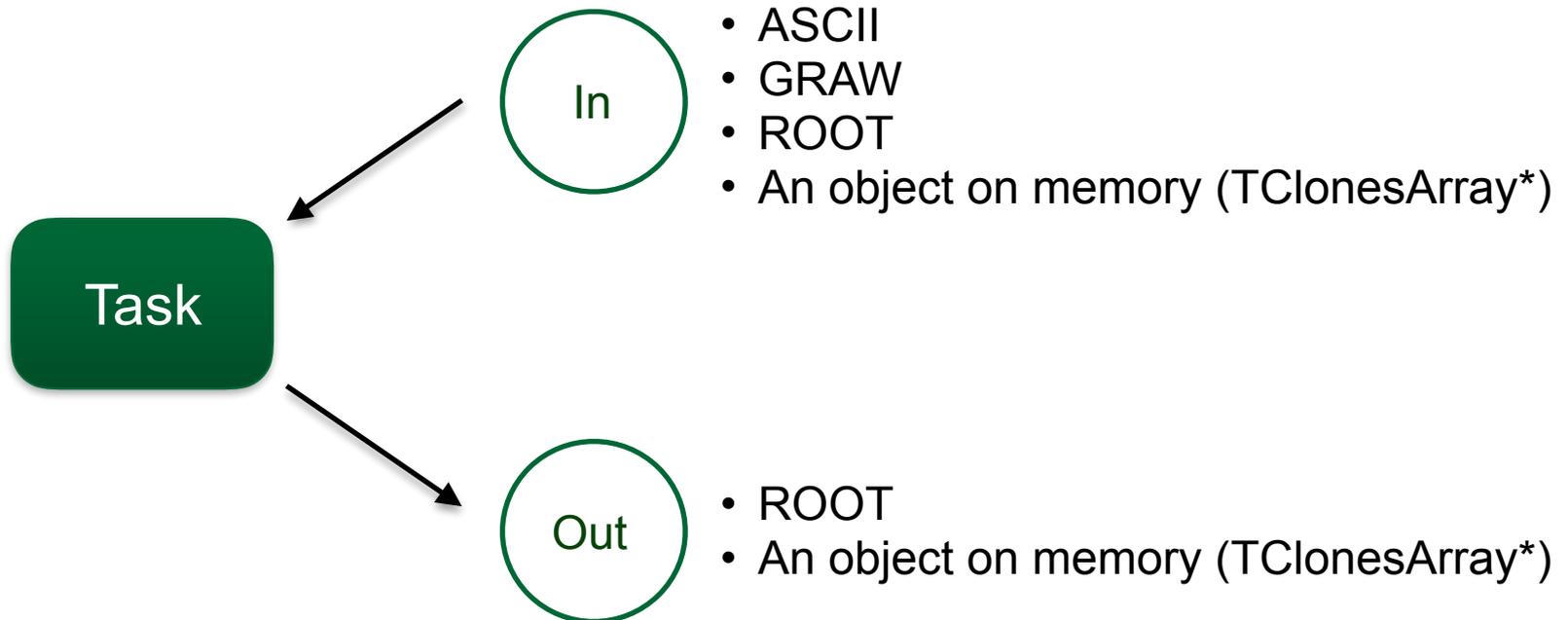
- ★ A framework containing base classes for running simulation, reconstruction and analysis

ATTPCROOT

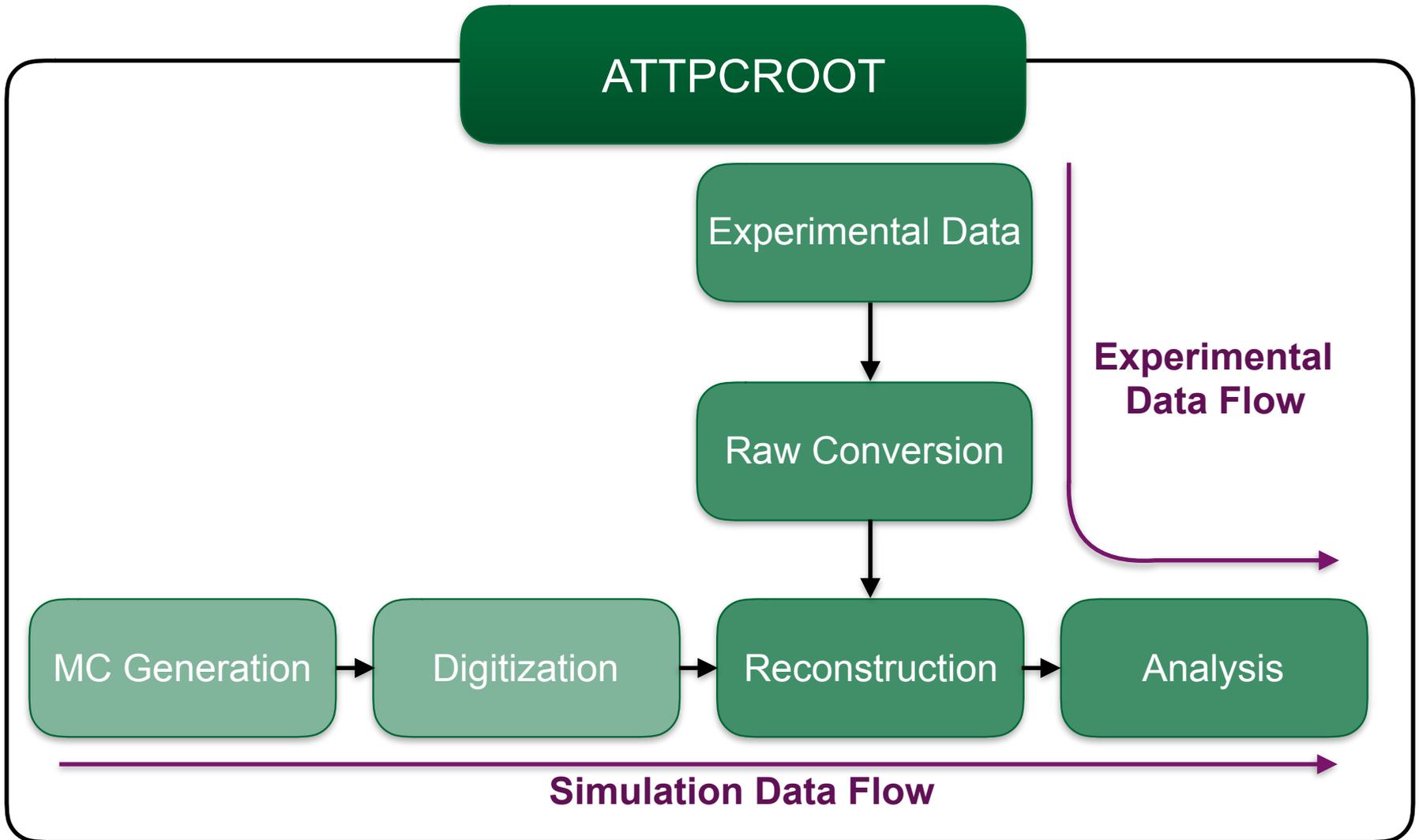
- ★ Based on the $S\pi$ RIT analysis framework SpiRITROOT
- ★ A framework containing specific modules for AT-TPC experiment on top of FairRoot
- ★ Composed of task-based modules, TGeo geometry and steering macro
- ★ Written by following the structure of FOPIROOT

M. Ball et al., Technical Design Study for the PANDA Time Projection Chamber, <http://arxiv.org/abs/1207.0013>

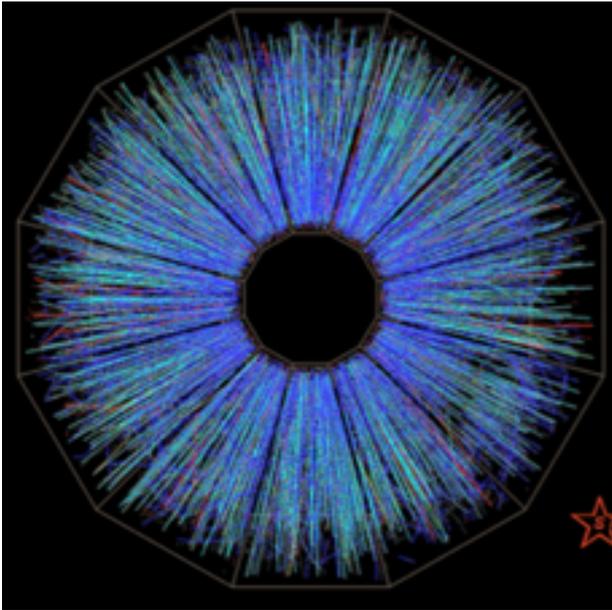
- ★ Easy to turn on and off
- ★ Analysis separated in steps
- ★ Easy to debug and maintain



*TClonesArray is a container class provided in ROOT which can be stored in ROOT file.

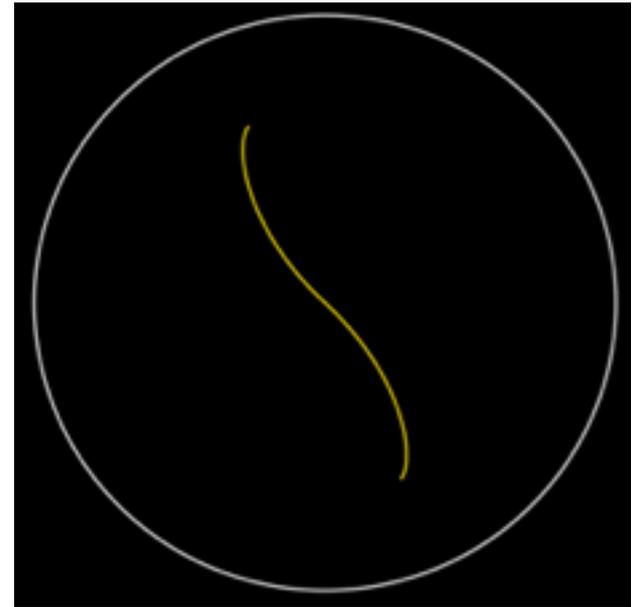


High Energy Physics



- Many tracks
- Tracks leave volume
- Constant curvature

AT-TPC



- Few tracks
- Tracks stop in volume
- Changing curvature
- Tracking protons to fission products
- With & without B field

Initial fit of tracks

- Hough transform for lines (without B field) and for circles (with B field)
- RANSAC= RANdom SAmple Consensus algorithm for line detection
- Hierarchical clustering
- 3D Hough Transform (from Dalitz)
- Neural network envisioned

Final fit of the tracks

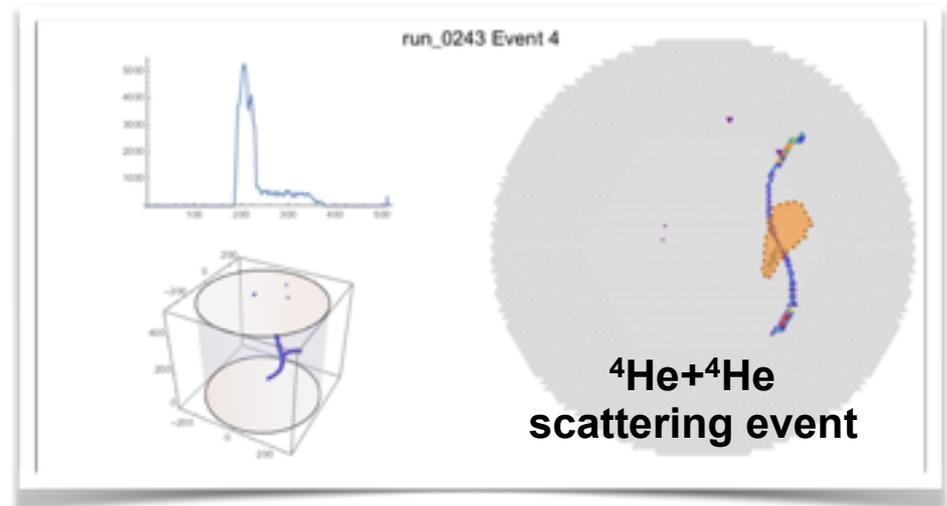
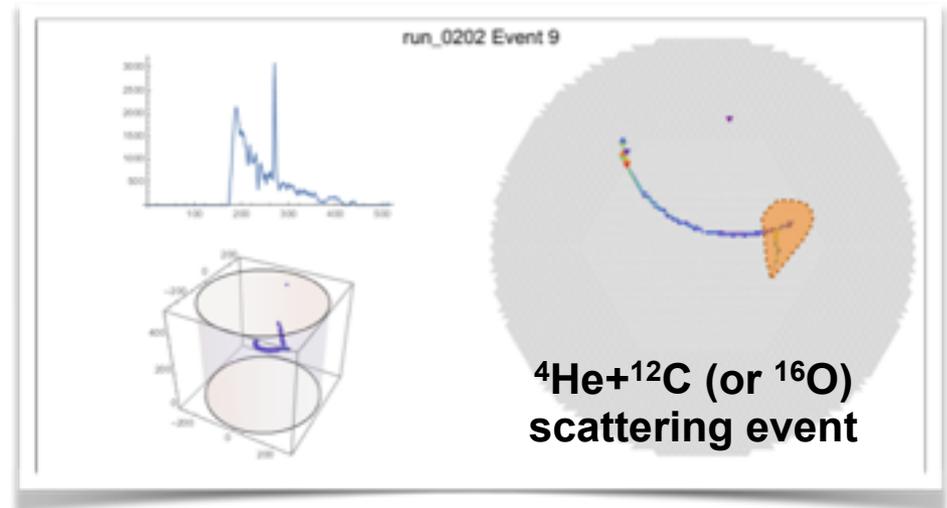
- Monte Carlo iterative procedure to correctly fit the tracks
- Starting point of the parameters from the initial fit

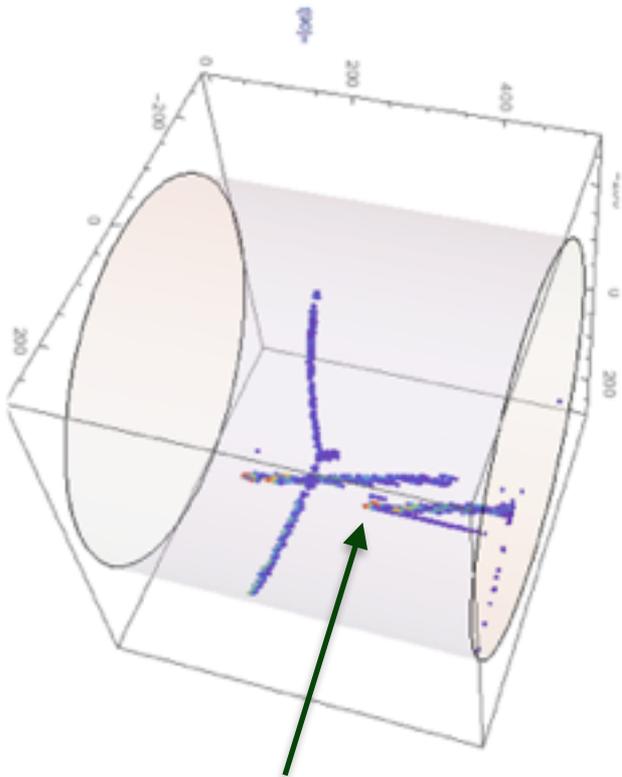
★ Commissioning in December 2014

- Beam: 4He at 3 MeV/u
- Target: $\text{He}(90\%) + \text{CO}_2(10\%)$
@ 100 torr
- Magnetic field: 1 Tesla

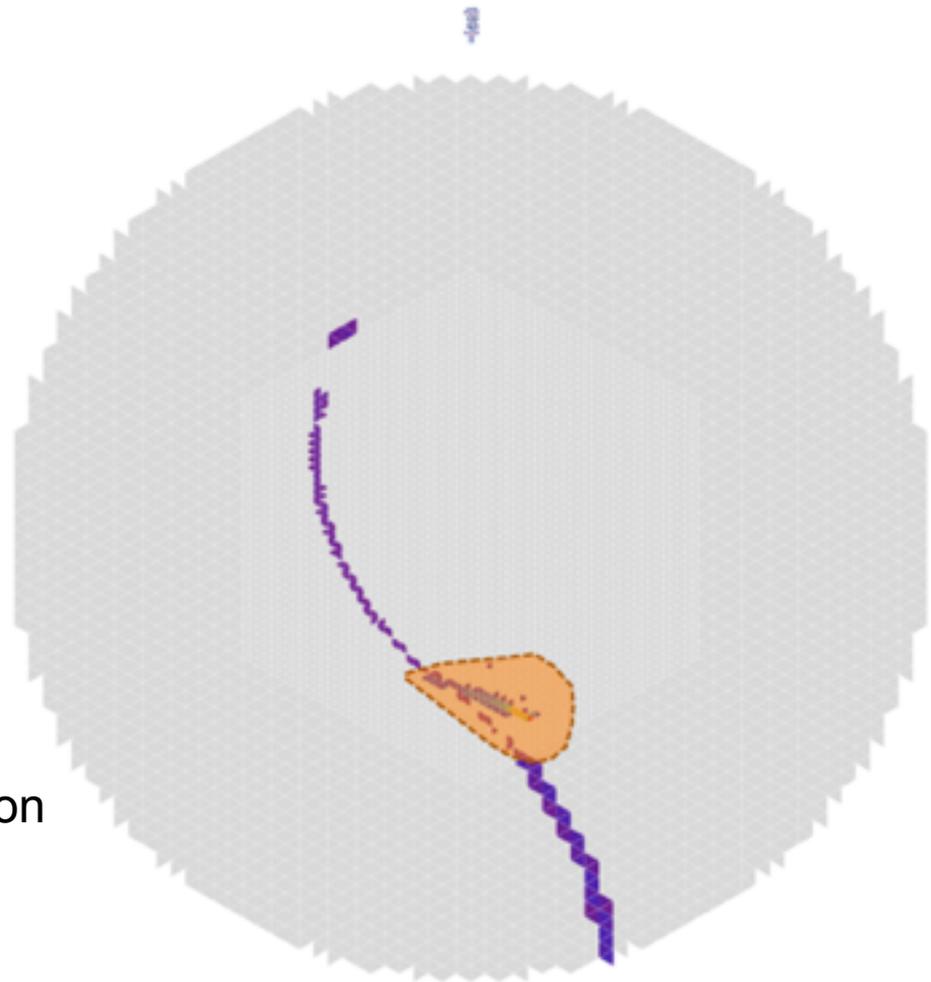
★ Event displays

- Right: hit pattern on pad plane, **orange region** is trigger exclusion zone
- Top Left: integrated time projection
- Bottom Left: 3D reconstruction of the event



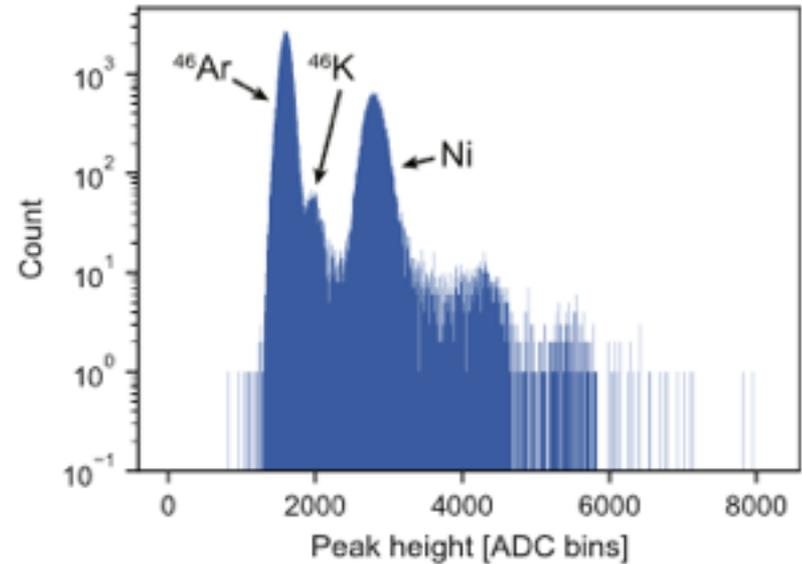


7° tilt angle creates time-position correlation for the beam



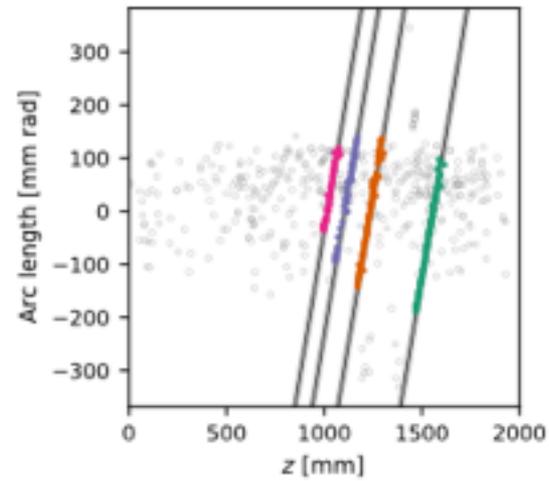
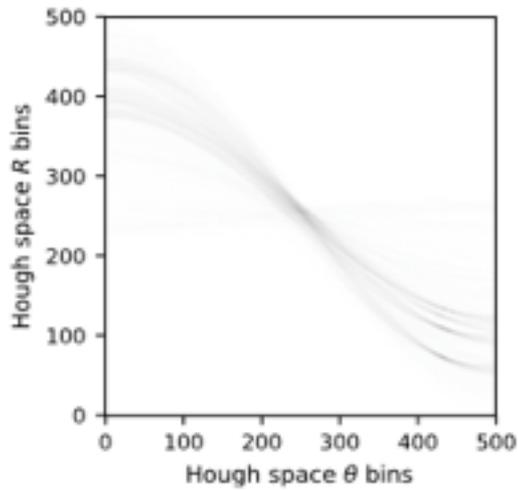
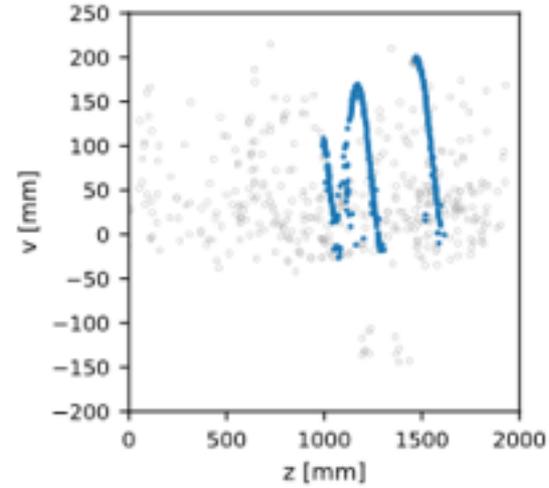
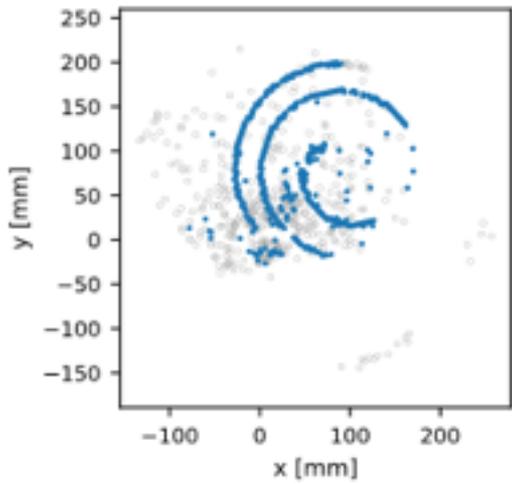
Track reconstruction more complex as B and E field not aligned

- ★ Resonant proton scattering in inverse kinematics: ^{46}Ar (p,p')
- ★ Validation of reaction for TPCs
- ★ Commissioning of the AT-TPC with radioactive beam

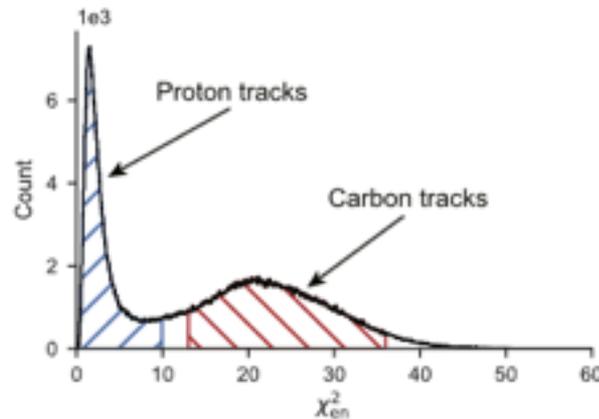
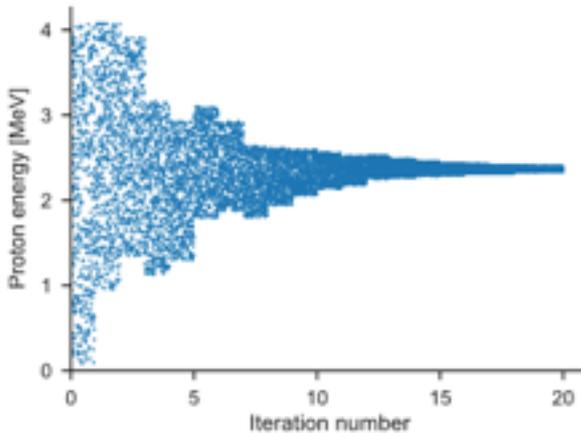
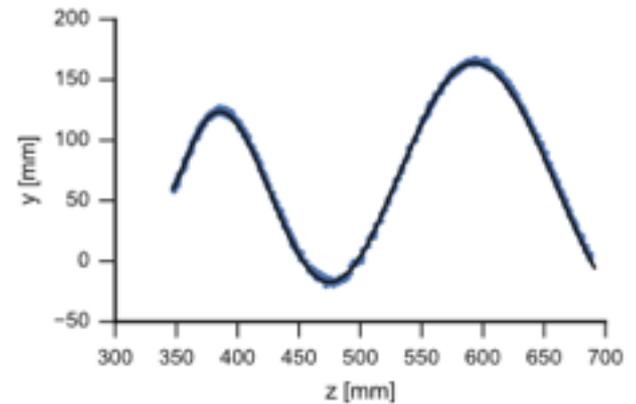
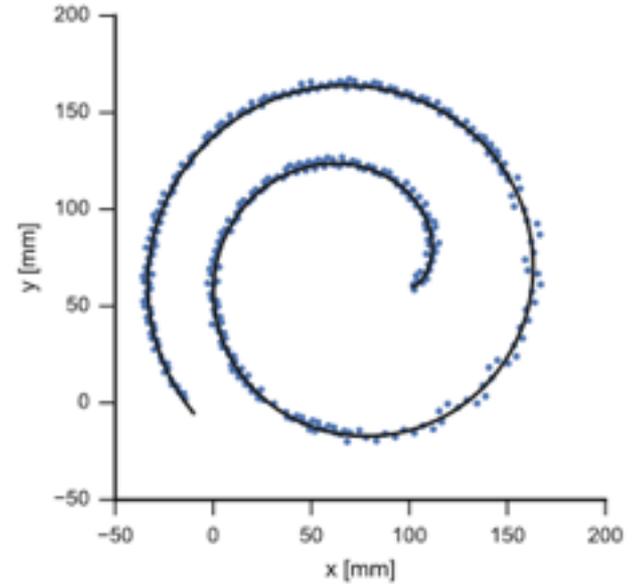


★ Figure: Ion chamber spectrum





- ★ Right: Sample event from ^{46}Ar run, result of the MC fit with line, proton energy reconstructed at 2.081 MeV with a scattering angle of 63.5° (lab frame)
- ★ Bottom Left: Monte Carlo fitted energy for proton track with respect to iteration
- ★ Bottom Center: χ^2 energy fit, we can distinguish proton from carbon scattering



J. Bradt, NIM A **875**, 65-79 (2017)

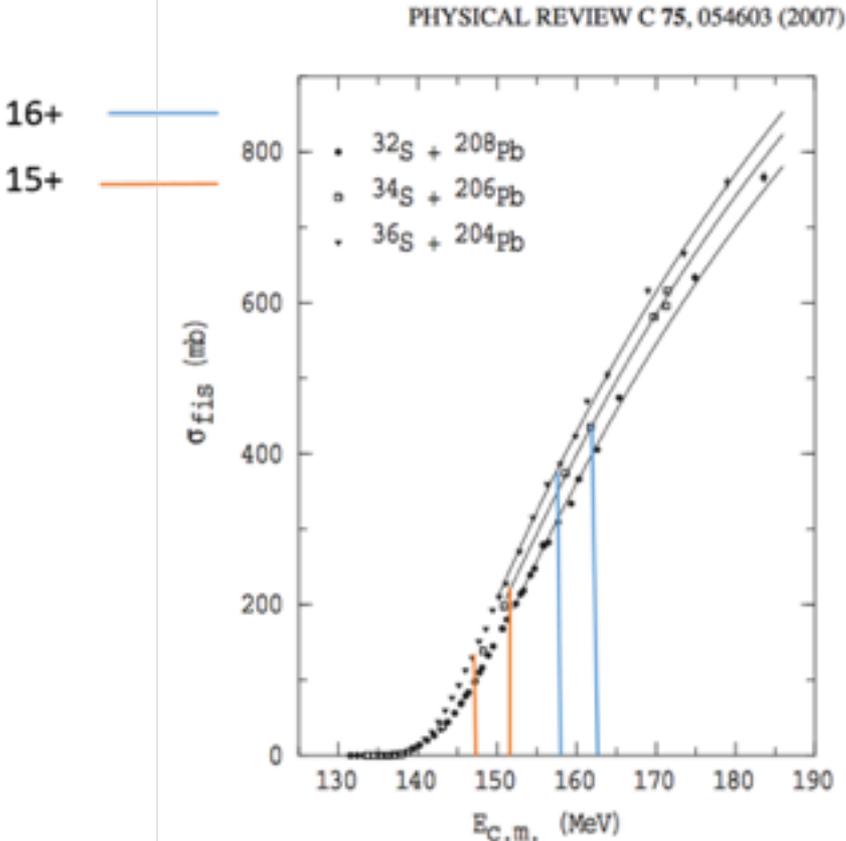
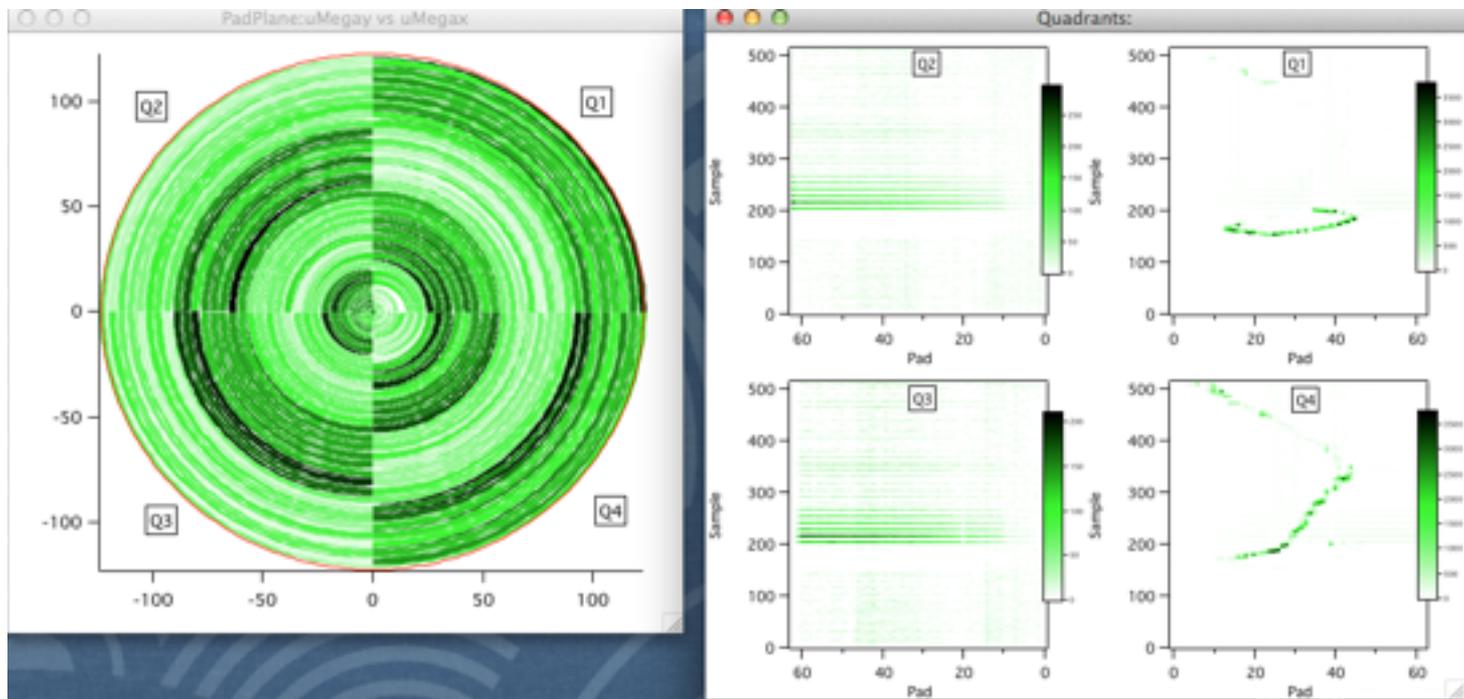
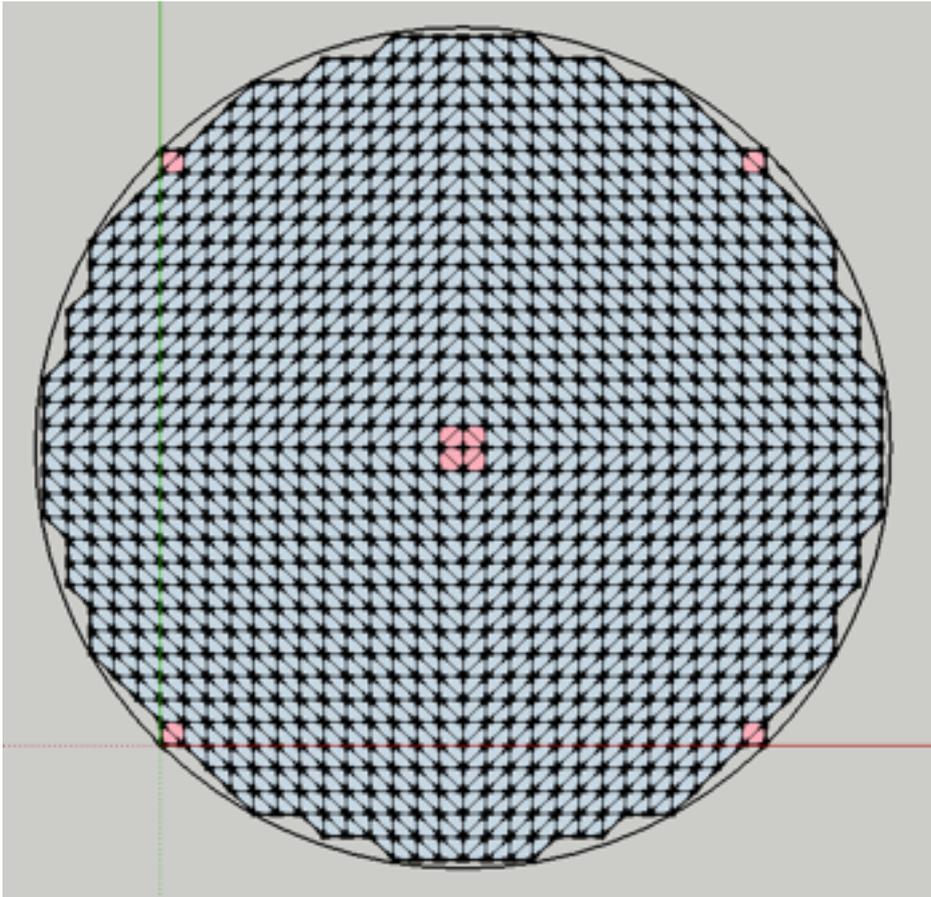


FIG. 2. Fission excitation functions for the three reactions measured in this work. The curves show the best-fitting barrier passing model fusion calculations for each reaction over the energy regions fitted.

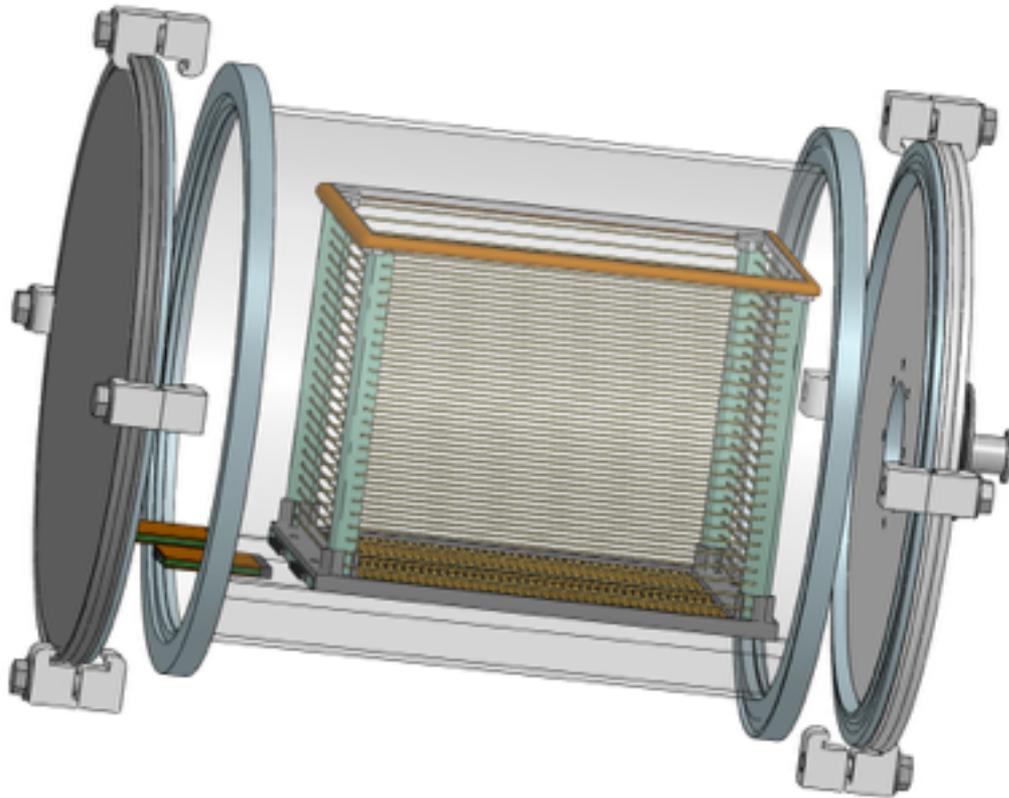
- ★ Pb target at the beginning of the TPC
- ★ Focus of fusion-fission reactions with beams
- ★ Only see one fission product
- ★ Energy at fission barrier = max for ReA3 line
- ★ Stable beam test with ^{32}S
- ★ Experiment with $^{38}\text{S} \Rightarrow ^{46}\text{K}$
- ★ Fission products ID ?
- ★ Statistical challenge



- ★ Single electron detection (delayed decay such as $2p$ disintegration)
- ★ Dual gain on pads to measure light particles and heavier nuclei
- ★ MicroMegas Th-GEM detector for higher gains
- ★ H_2 gas, CD_4 gas in future TPC experiments



- ★ new pad plane
- ★ ~2000 pads
- ★ triangular pads
- ★ better granularity
- ★ smaller radius than AT-TPC
- ➔ coupling to other detectors



- ★ smaller TPC (200 mm diameter)
- ★ smaller drift time
- ➔ Higher count rates

- ★ Exit window possible in the design for higher beam energies

- ★ Different pad plane orientation for beam tracking
- ★ Coupling with gamma detection & neutron detection
- ★ example: (d,n) reactions

S π RIT

- ★ S π RIT commissioning in October 2015: full test of DAQ & trigger conditions
- ★ S π RIT experiment in April-May 2016: $^{132}\text{Sn}+^{124}\text{Sn}$ & $^{108}\text{Sn}+^{112}\text{Sn}$
- ★ Analysis
 - Software development in parallel of analysis with dedicated group
 - Analysis for $^{132}\text{Sn} + ^{124}\text{Sn}$ at NSCL, other by Japanese collaborators
 - TPC efficiency needed

AT-TPC

- ★ ATTPCROOT in development using SpiRITROOT as basis
- ★ Commissioning experiment in 2015 (^{46}Ar)
- ★ Future exciting campaigns at LBNL, NSCL, RCNP
- ★ Upgrade of the pAT-TPC
- ★ New TPC design for the future