

Production and identification of RIB at relativistic energies

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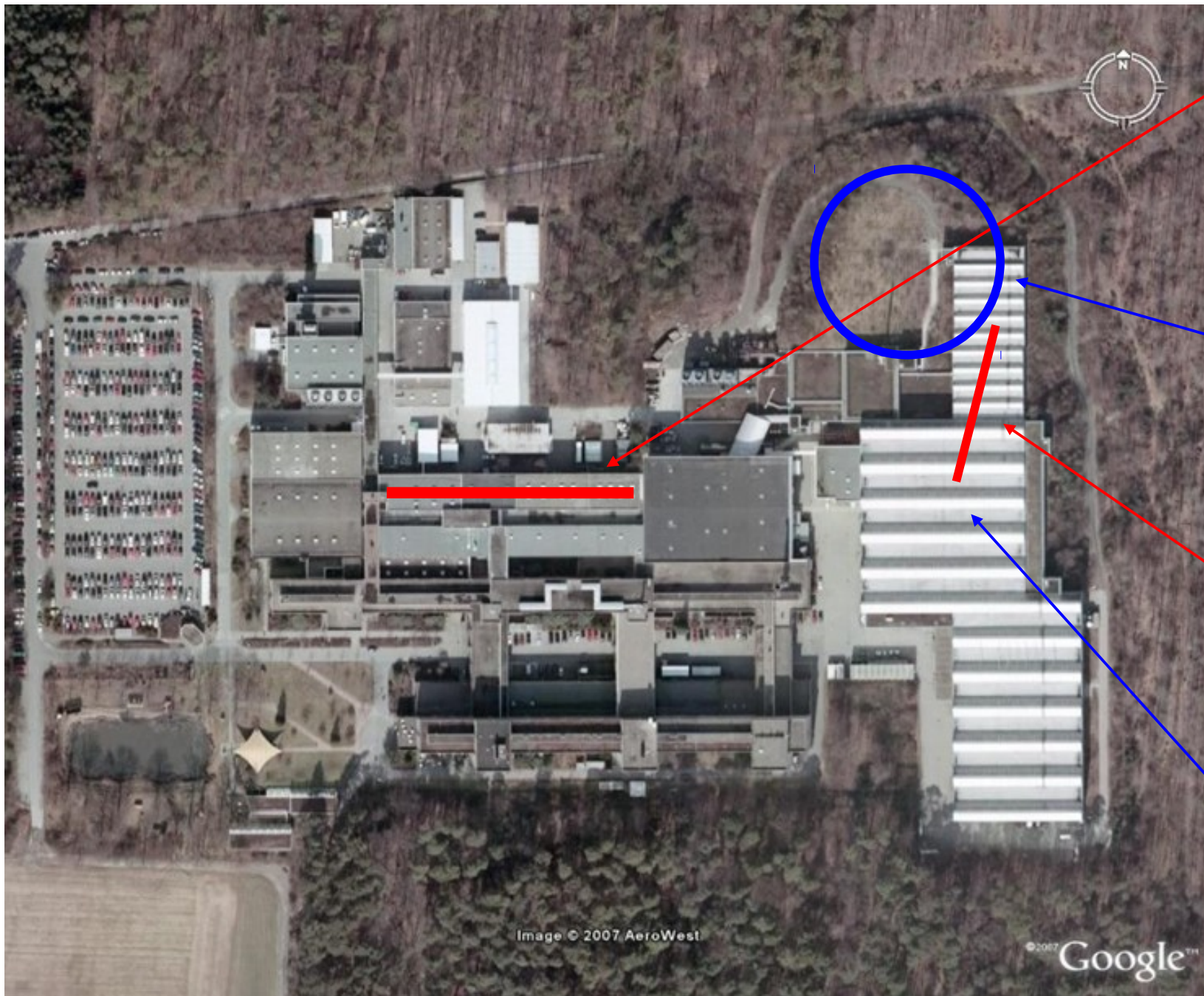
Production of radiative beams

UNILAC
 $E < 11.5 \text{ MeV/u}$

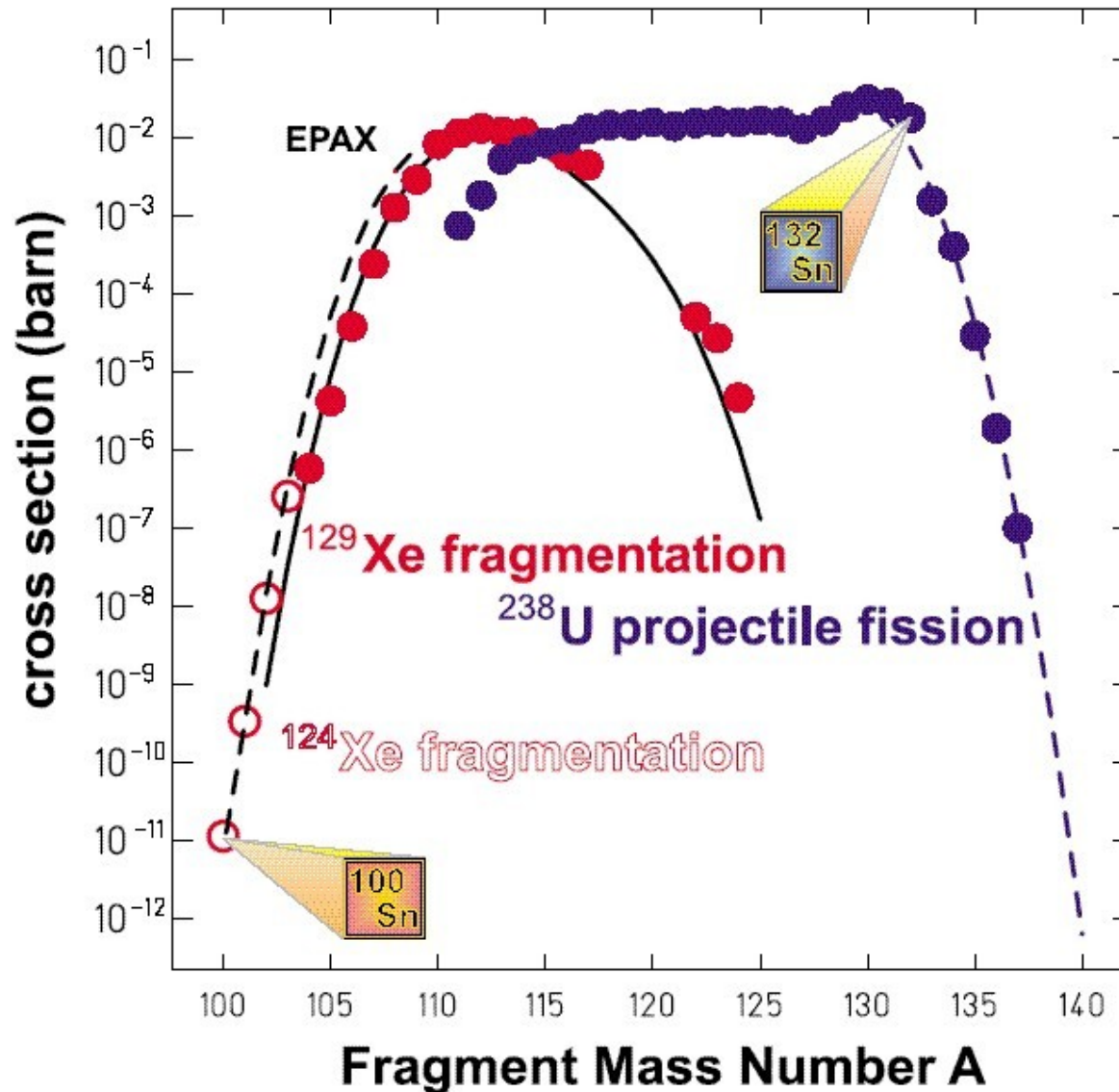
SIS 18
 $^{238}\text{U} \text{ } 1 \text{ GeV/u}$
 $> 10^8 \text{ pps}$

FRagment Separator

PreSPEC



Production of RIB, fragmentation vs. fission.

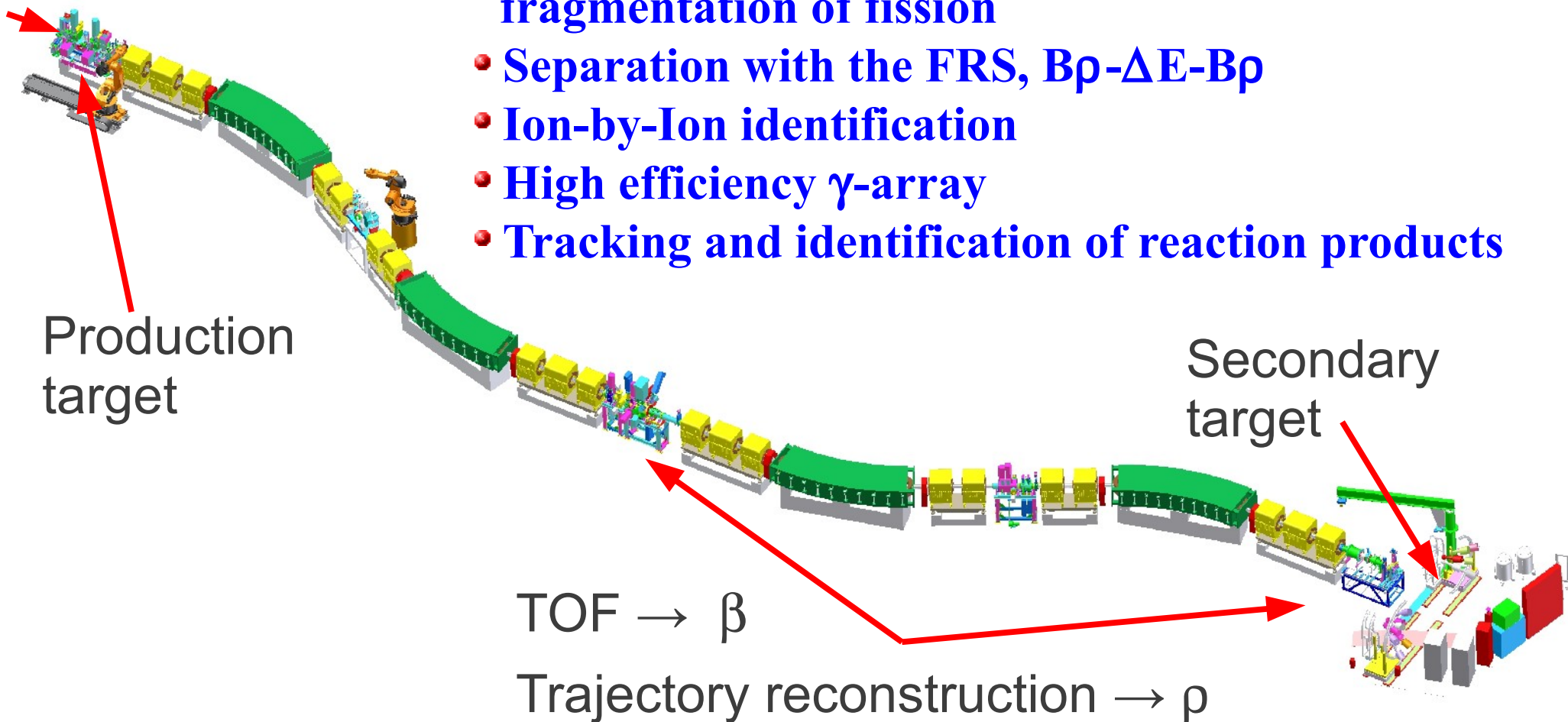


γ -spectroscopy at GSI

TOF through FRS $\sim 300\text{ns}$

- Intense stable beams delivered from UNILAC-SIS
- Production of radioactive beams through fragmentation of fission
- Separation with the FRS, $B\rho\text{-}\Delta E\text{-}B\rho$
- Ion-by-Ion identification
- High efficiency γ -array
- Tracking and identification of reaction products

Beam



History

1998

2000

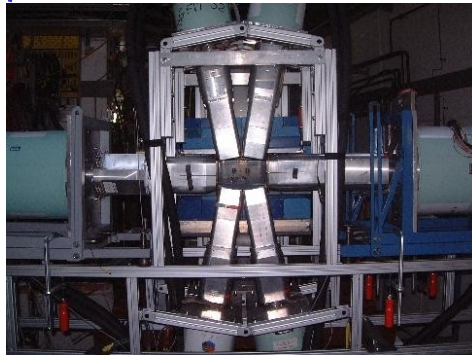
2002

2004

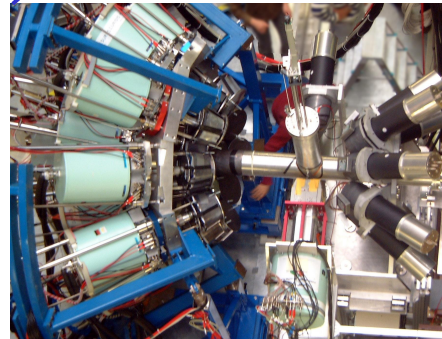
2006

2008

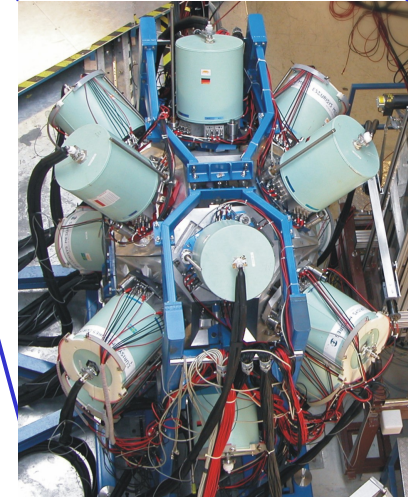
VEGA
Isomer campaign



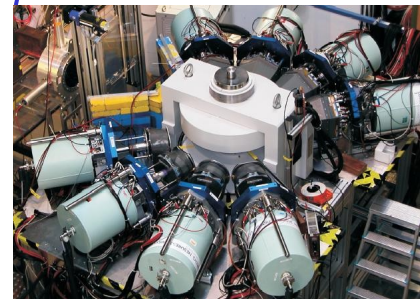
RISING
Fast campaign



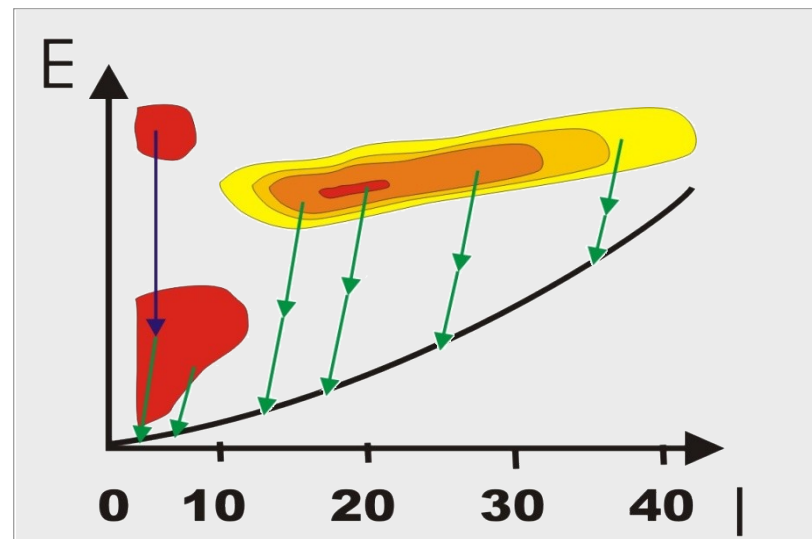
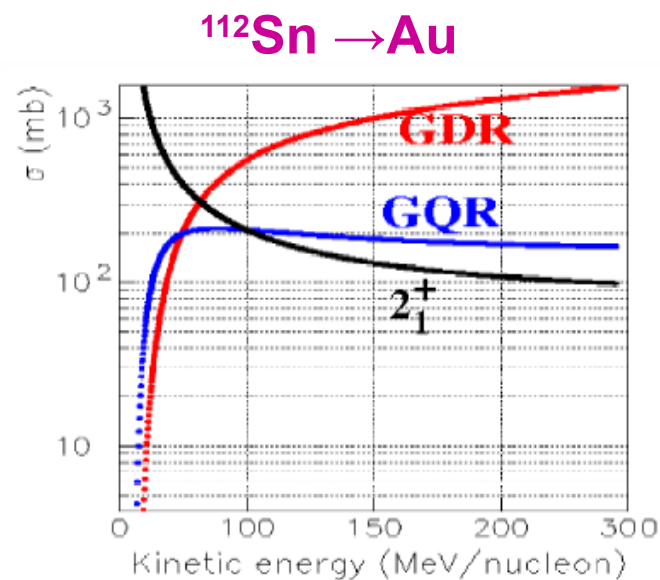
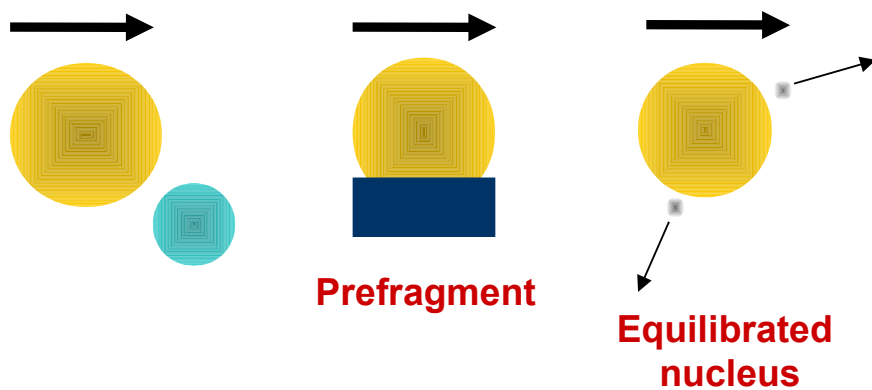
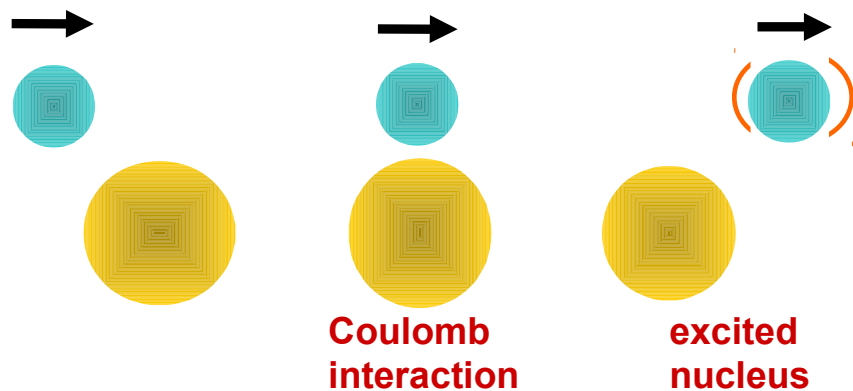
RISING
Stopped campaign



g-RISING



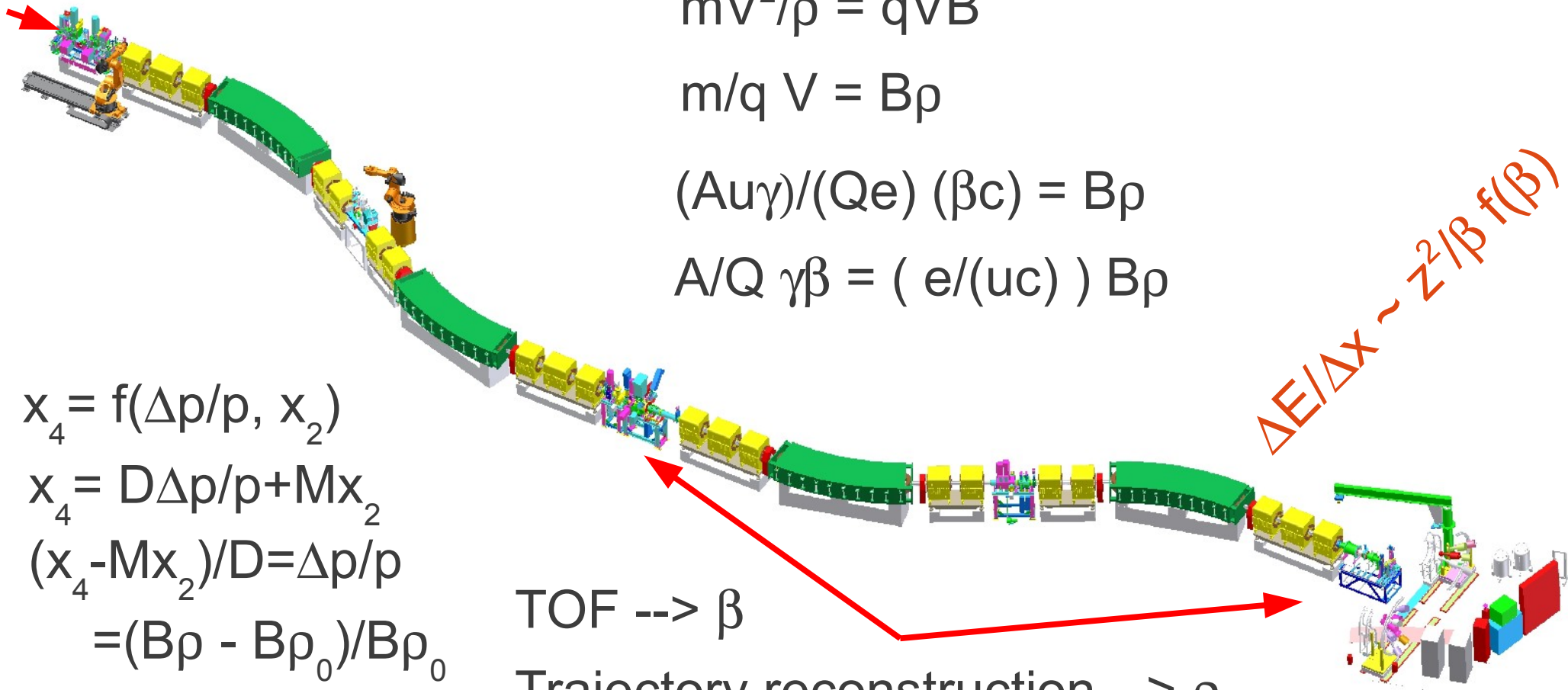
γ -spectroscopy at relativistic energies



GSI projectile FRagment Separator (FRS)

TOF through FRS ~ 300ns
L~70m

RIB @ 0.6-0.7 GeV/u



$$mV^2/\rho = qVB$$

$$m/q V = B\rho$$

$$(Au\gamma)/(Qe) (\beta c) = B\rho$$

$$A/Q \gamma\beta = (e/(uc)) B\rho$$

$$\Delta E/\Delta x \sim z^2/\beta f(\beta)$$

$$x_4 = f(\Delta p/p, x_2)$$

$$x_4 = D\Delta p/p + Mx_2$$

$$(x_4 - Mx_2)/D = \Delta p/p$$

$$= (B\rho - B\rho_0)/B\rho_0$$

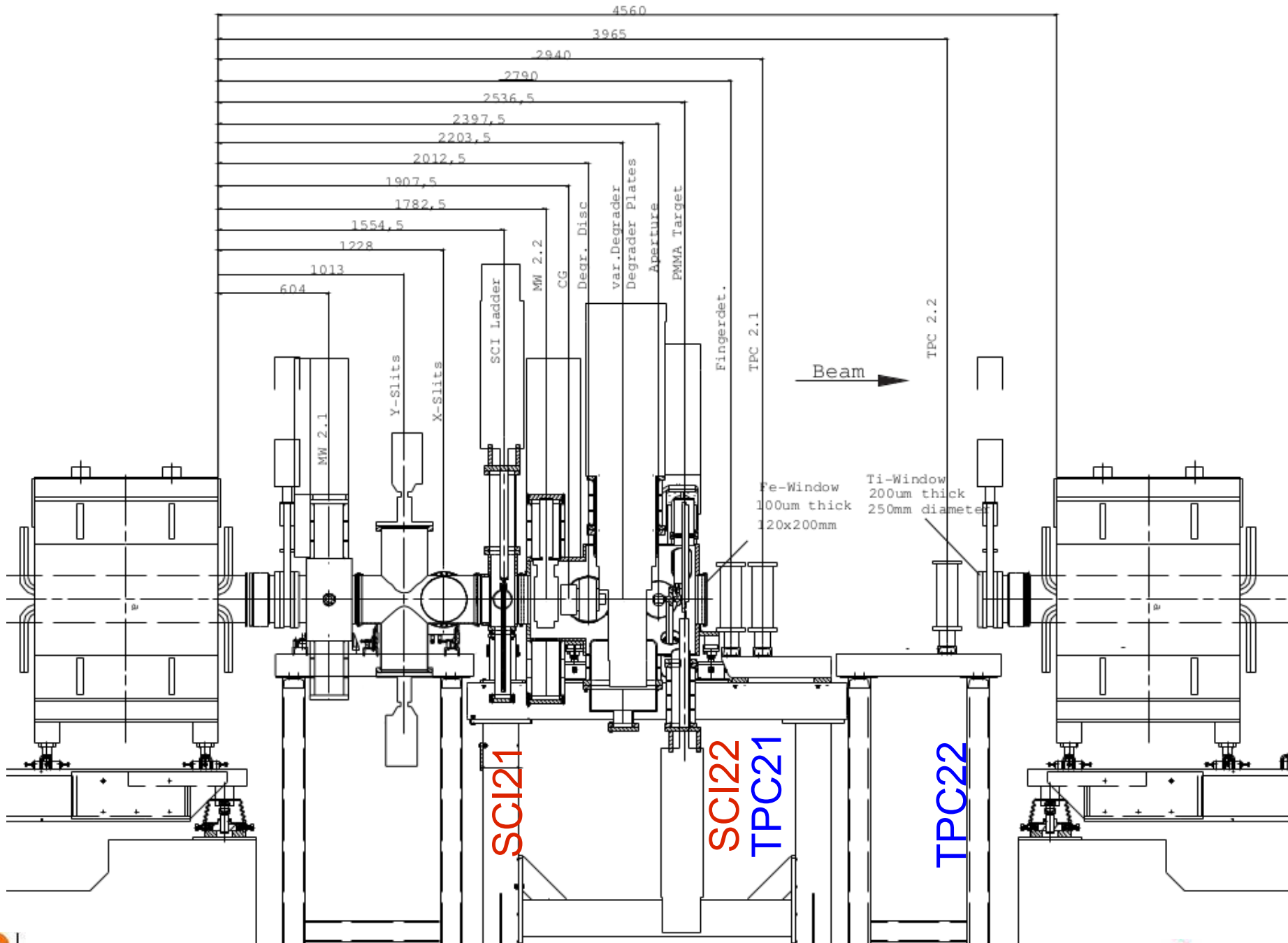
TOF --> β

Trajectory reconstruction --> ρ

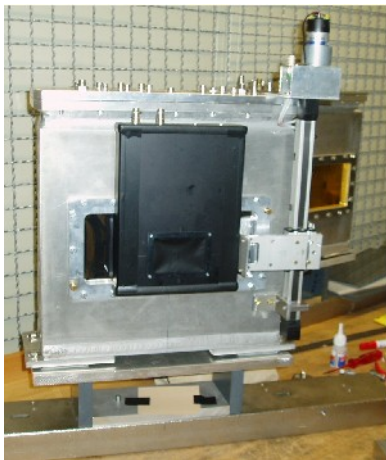
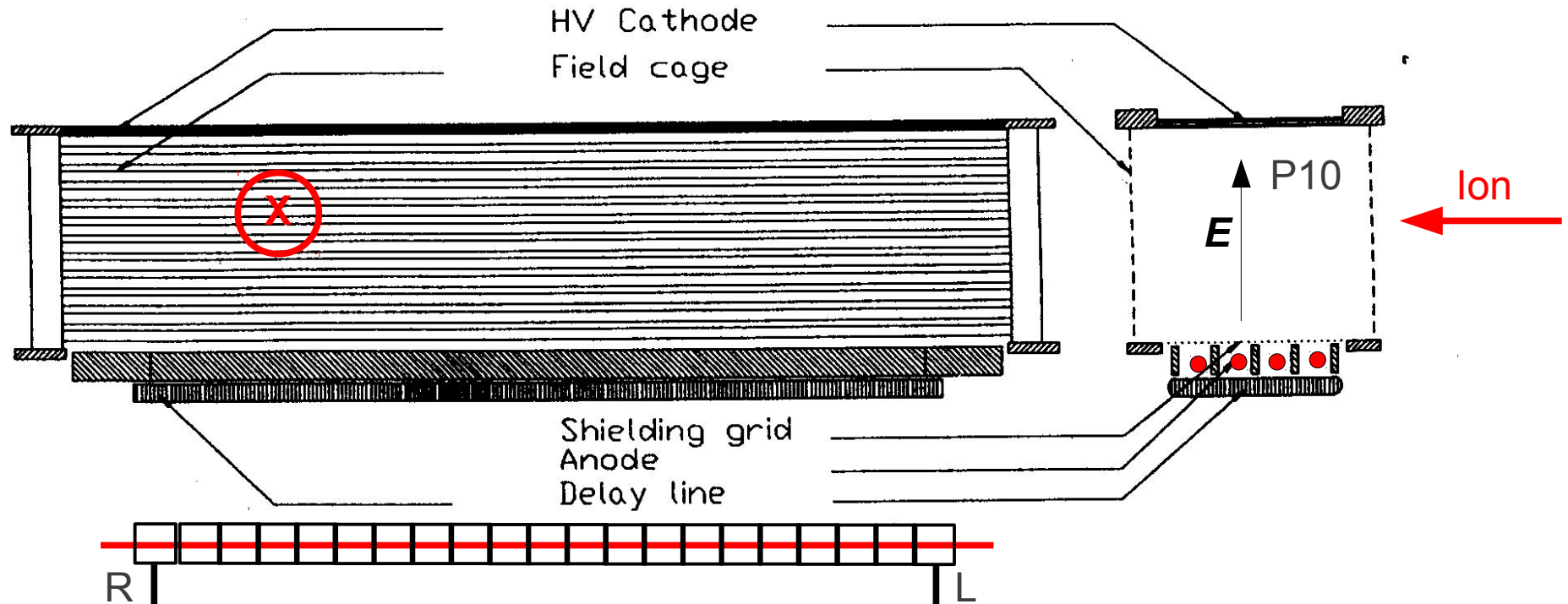
S2-detectors

560 MeV/u

250 MeV/u



Time Projection Chambers (TPC)



delay line read-out
 2 x-position measurements
 4 y-position measurements

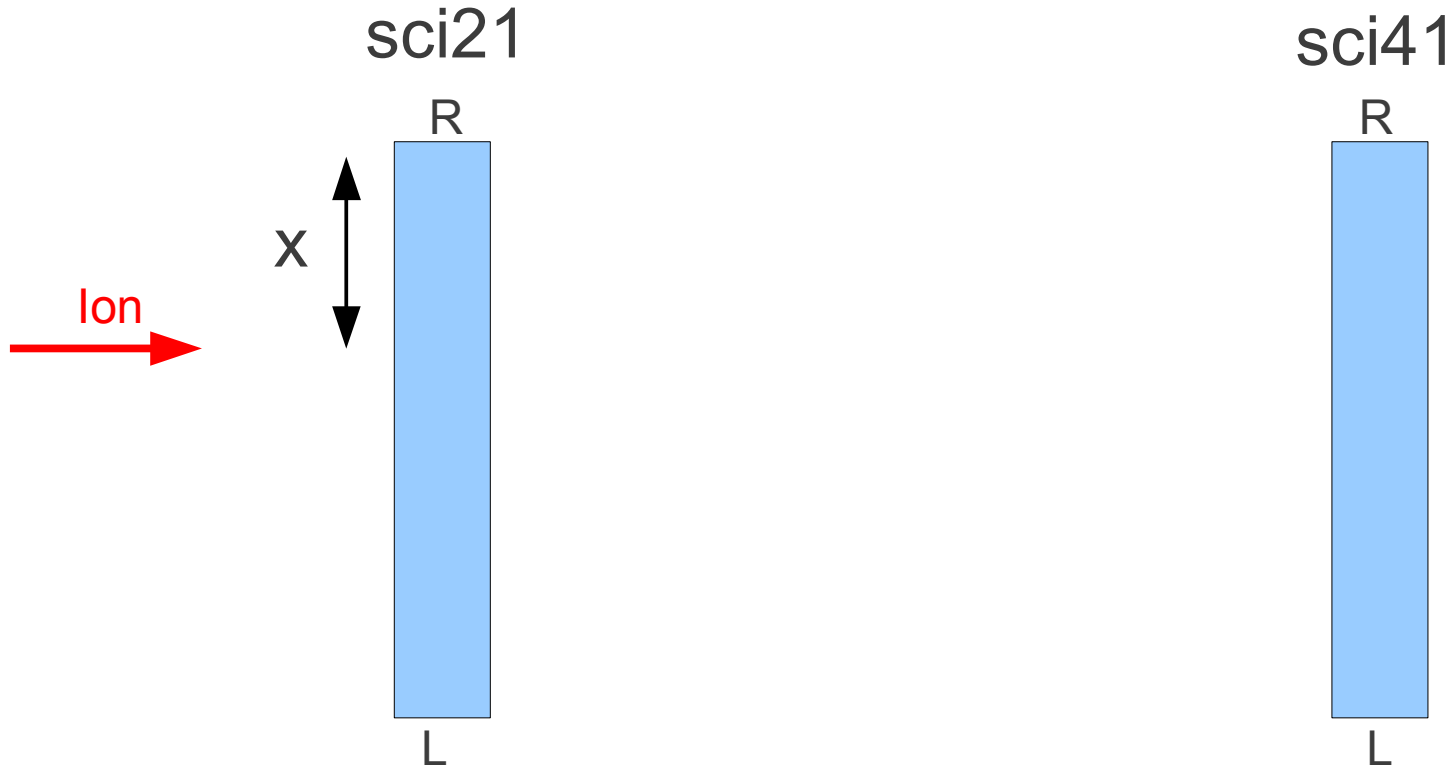
Check sum:

$$T_L = t_Y + t_L; T_R = t_Y + t_R;$$

$$T_L + T_R - 2t_Y = \text{const}$$

<http://www-wnt.gsi.de/frs/index.asp>

Scintillators



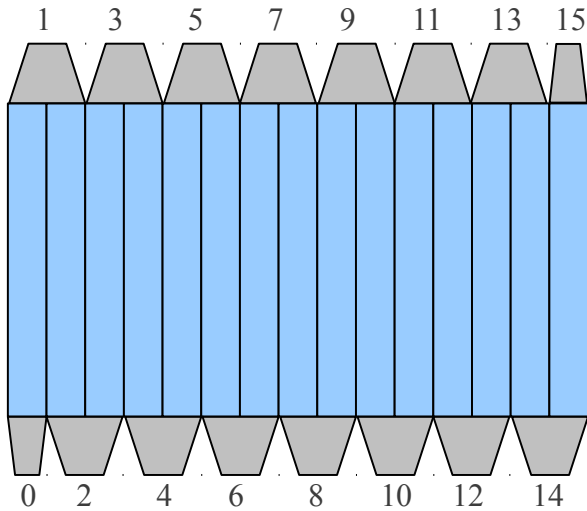
$$\Delta T = x/v_0 - (L-x)/v_0 = 2x/v_0$$

$$\Delta T(\text{SCI21L-SCI41L}) + \Delta T(\text{SCI21R-SCI41R})$$

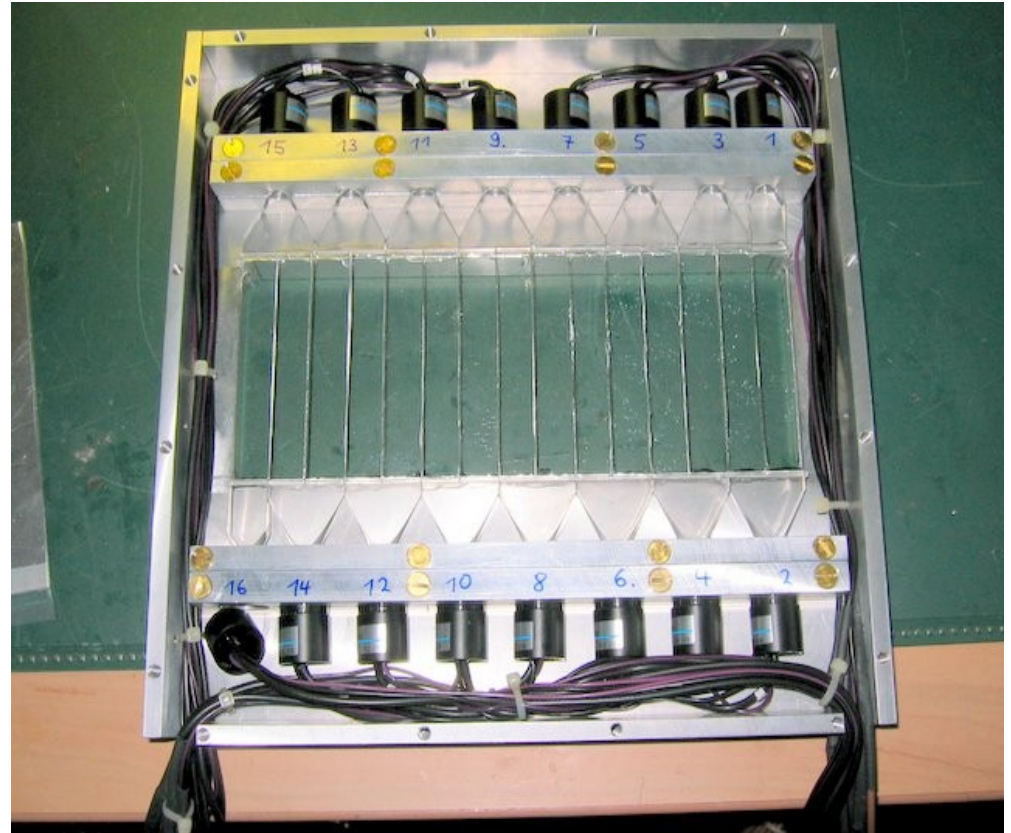
$$= x/v_0 + \text{TOF}(\text{S2-S4}) + \dots + (L-x)/v_0 + \text{TOF}(\text{S2-S4}) \dots$$

$$\sim \text{TOF}(\text{S2-S4})$$

Finger detector



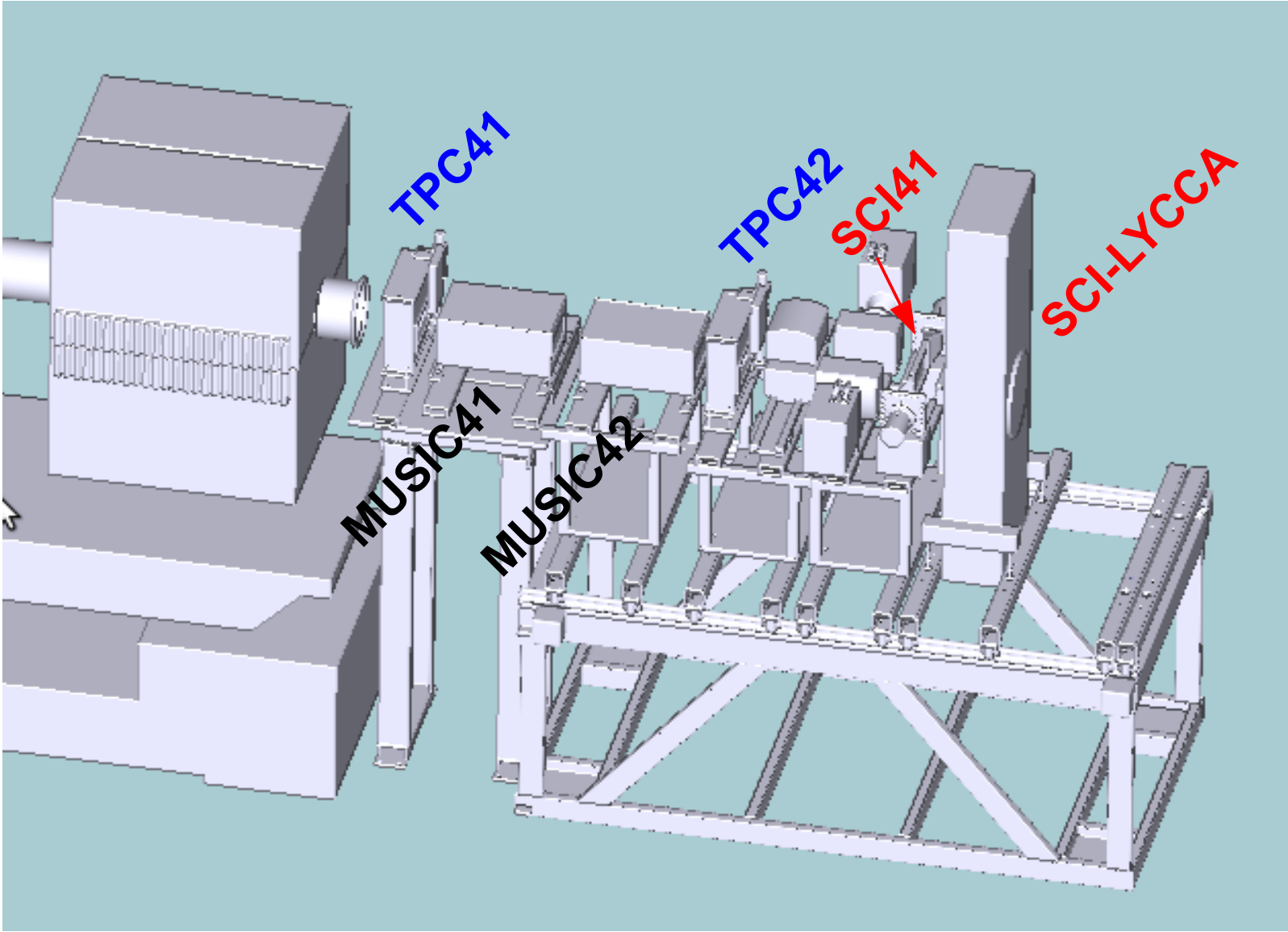
- Time alignment
- Amplitude cut using QDC data
- Selecting the “proper hit” from the multi-hit TDC data



$\Delta X = 13 \text{ mm}$

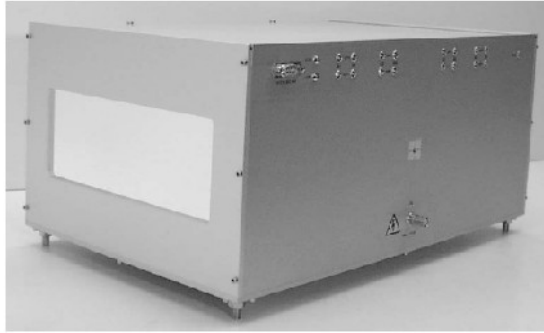
S4-detectors

250 MeV/u



170MeV/u

MUSIC

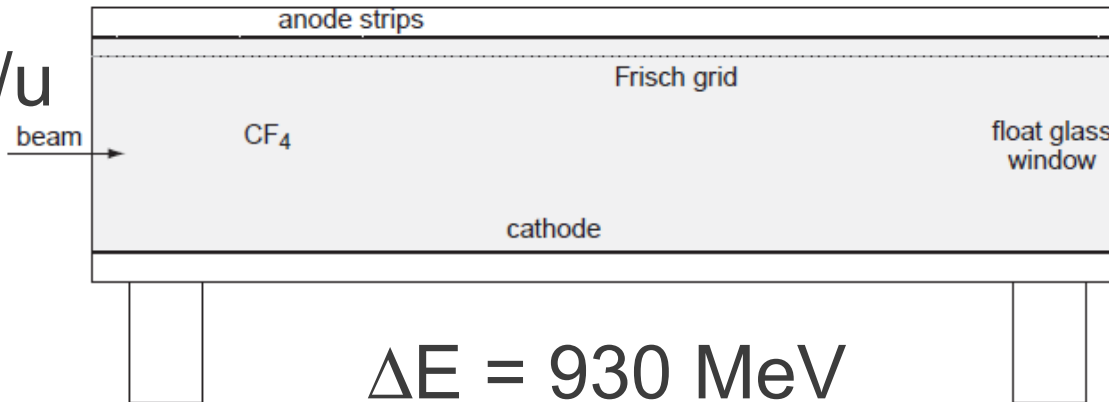


$$\Delta E/\Delta x \sim z^2/\beta f(\beta)$$

measure ΔE 8 times

$$E = 396 \text{ MeV/u}$$

$$\beta = 0.71$$



$$E = 382 \text{ MeV/u}$$

$$\beta = 0.705$$

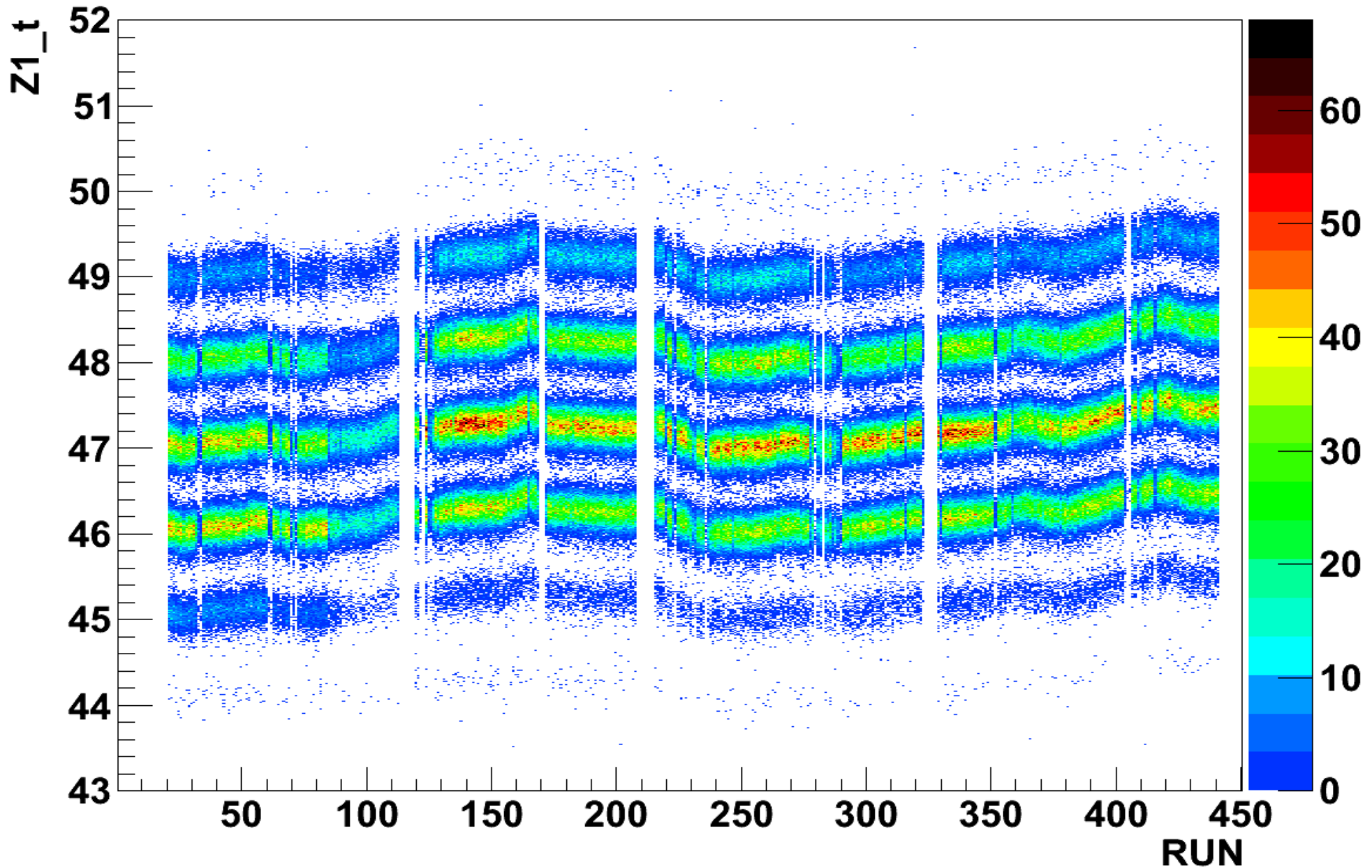
$$= 115.3 + 115.4 + 115.6 + 115.8 +$$

$$115.9 + 116.1 + 116.2 + 116.4 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Delta E_{i+1} = p \Delta E_i \quad \delta E = (\prod \Delta E_i)^{1/8} \sim z^2$$

$$z = z_0 (\delta E / \delta E_0 (a_0 + a_1 \beta + a_2 \beta^2))^{1/2}$$

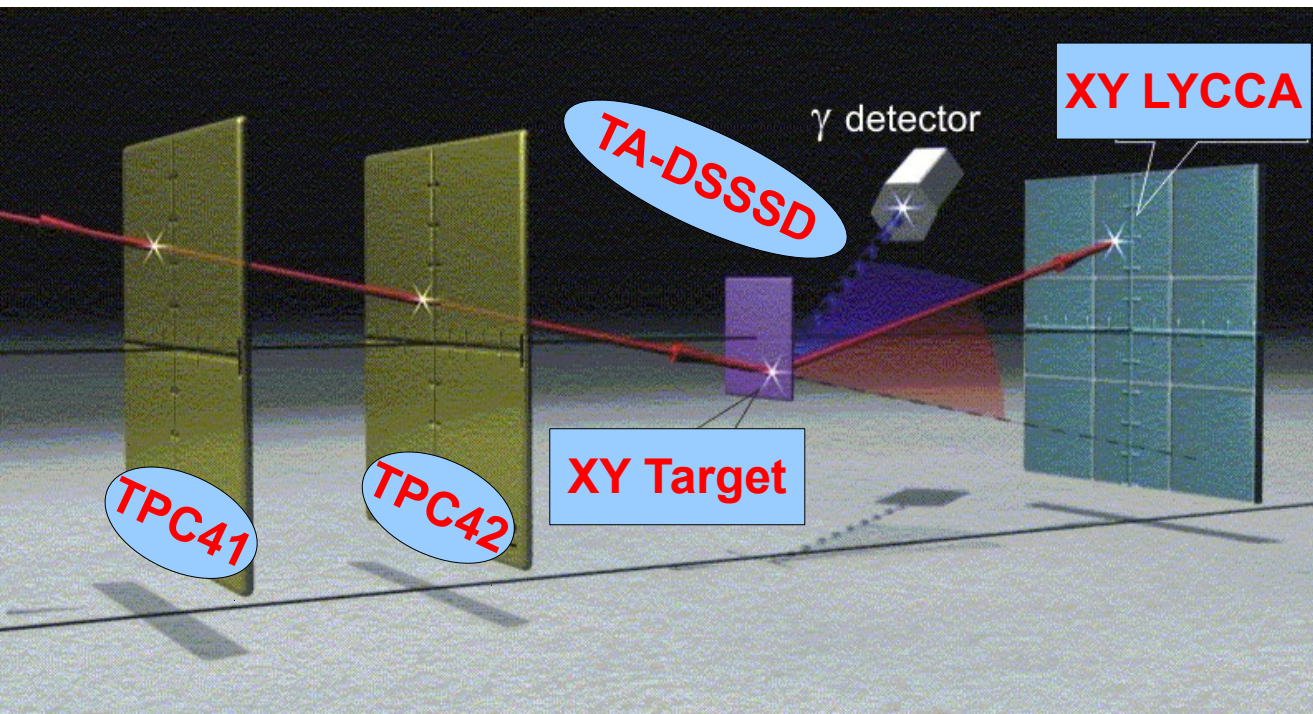
Z-drift



Pressure correction: $P \sim \Delta E / \Delta x$

Dec 2012

Scattering experiment at 150 MeV/u



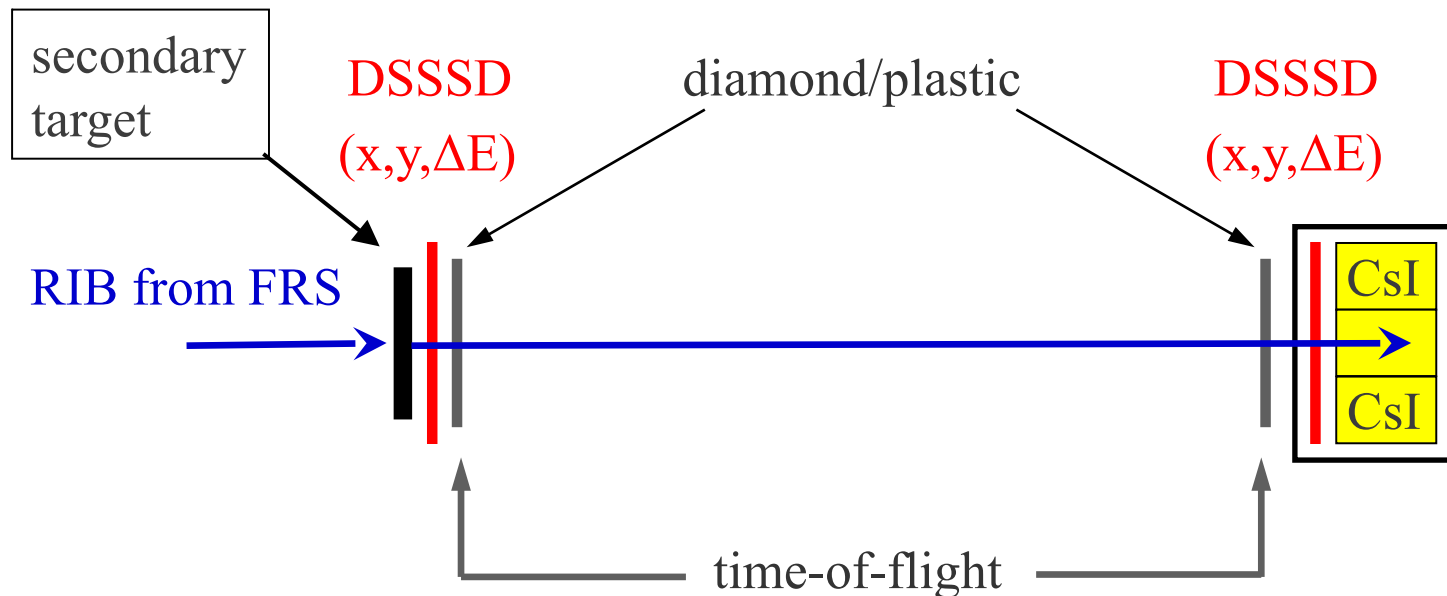
Secondary
fragmentation:

$$\Delta E - E \rightarrow Z$$

$$TOF_{LYCCA} \rightarrow Mass$$

Coulomb excitation:

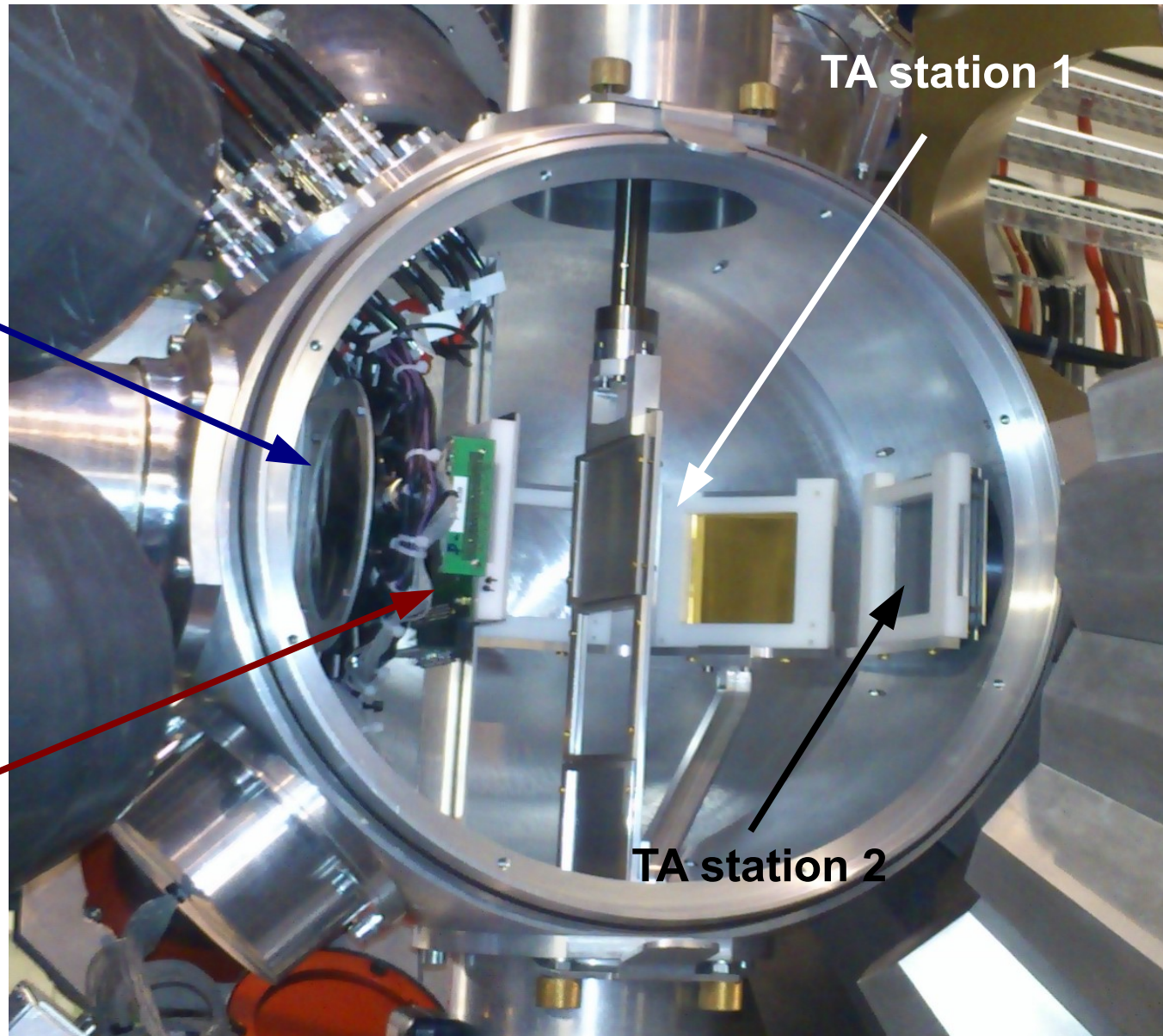
$$\vartheta_1^{lab} < \vartheta_{grazing}$$



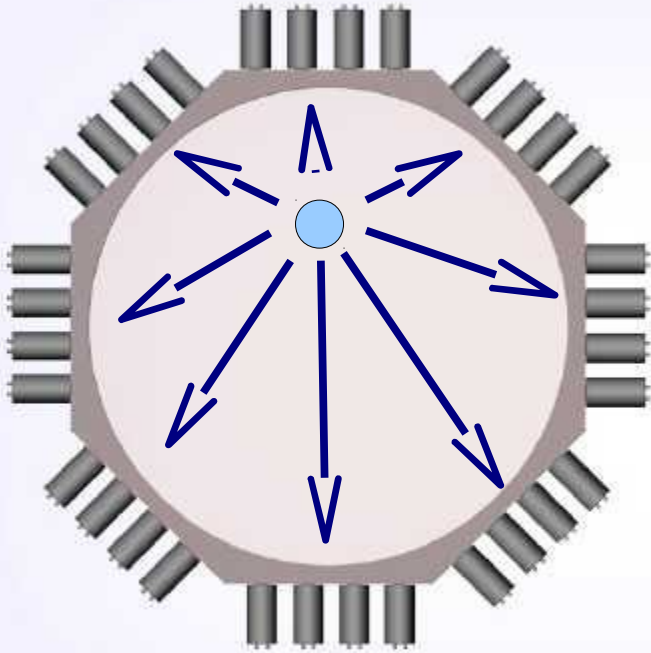
Scattering chamber

TA-TOF-START
0.5 mm BC 420
12 PMT

TA-XY
DSSSD
58 x 58 mm²
32 x 32 strips



Fast timing



The diagram shows a circular detector cross-section with a central blue circle. Eight blue arrows radiate from the center to the outer edge, representing particle paths. The outer edge is surrounded by 32 grey cylindrical PMTs. To the right of the diagram, a white box contains the text 'More PMTs ->' and 'Better time resolution' in red. Below this, another white box contains 'TOF start and stop' in blue, '32 PMTs on BC-420' in black, and 'CFDs+TDC' in black. At the bottom right, the text 'Needs: Very good position info (tracking) for correction' is displayed in black.

More PMTs ->

Better time resolution

TOF start and stop

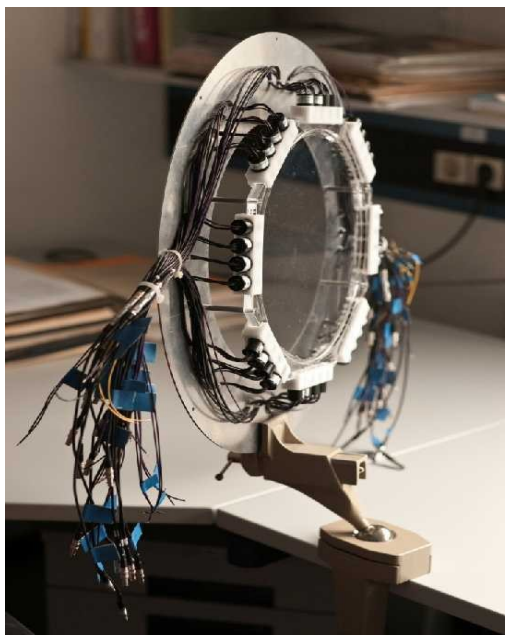
32 PMTs on BC-420

CFDs+TDC

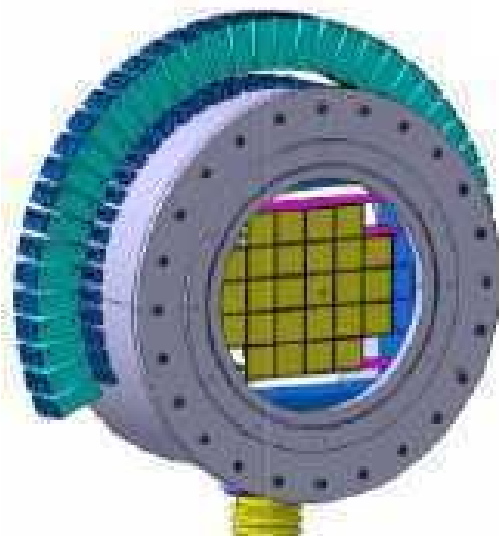
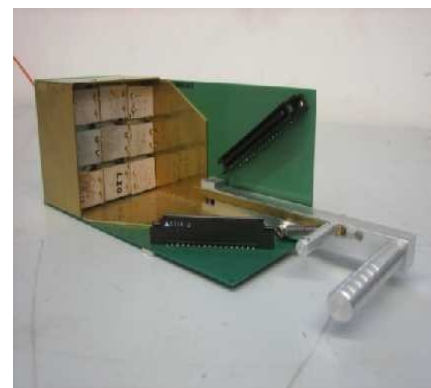
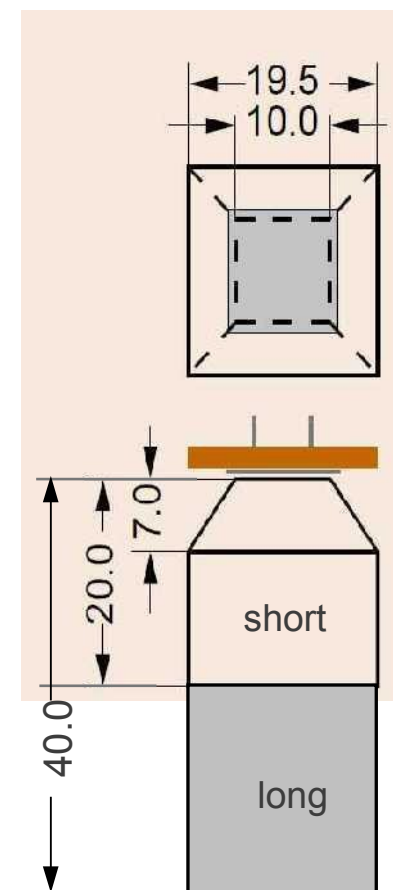
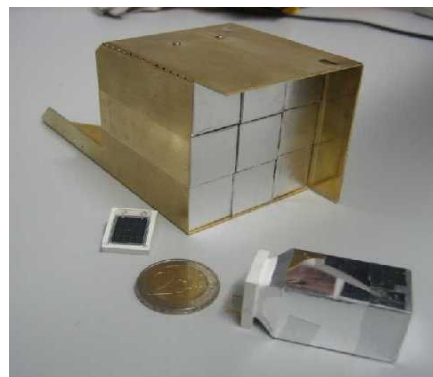
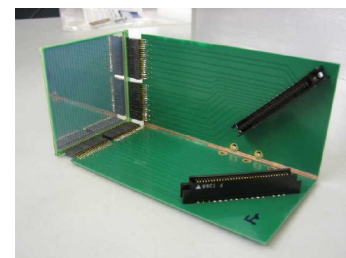
Needs:

Very good position info (tracking) for correction

Lund York Cologne CALorimeter



- 32 x 32 strips
- Active area 58 x 58 mm²
- Interstrip distance : 75 μ m
- thickness: 300 μ m

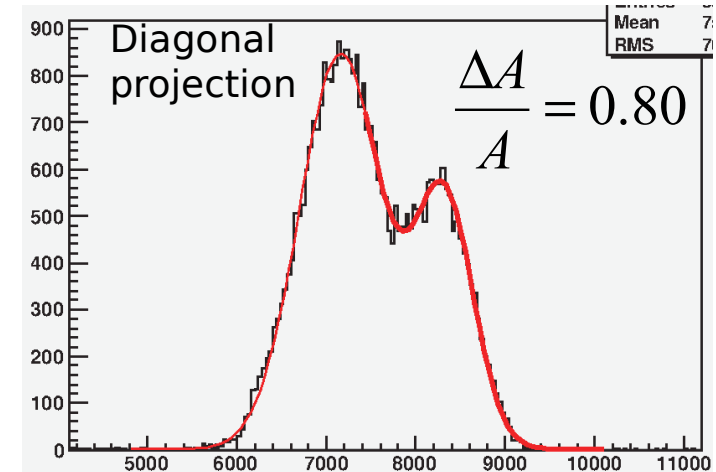
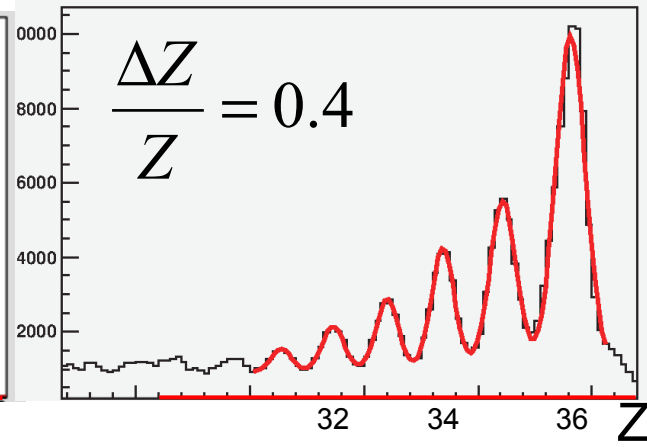
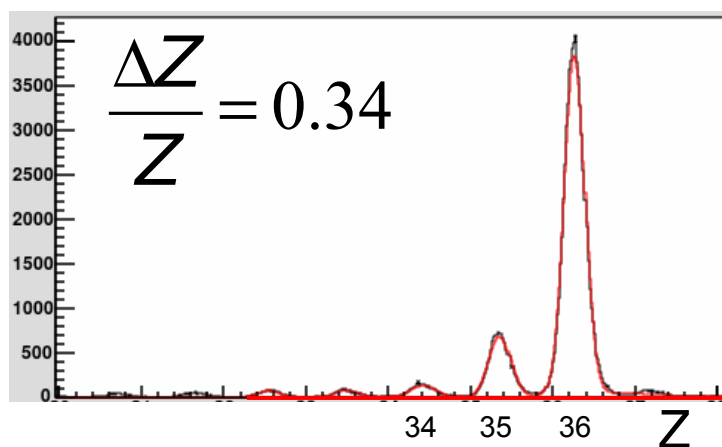
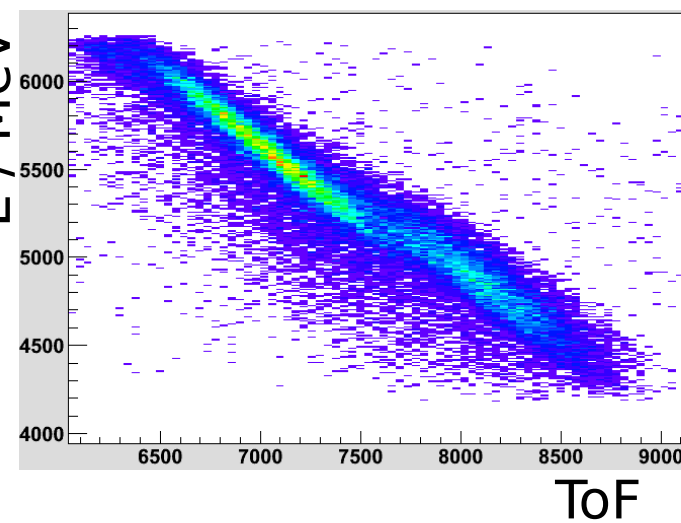
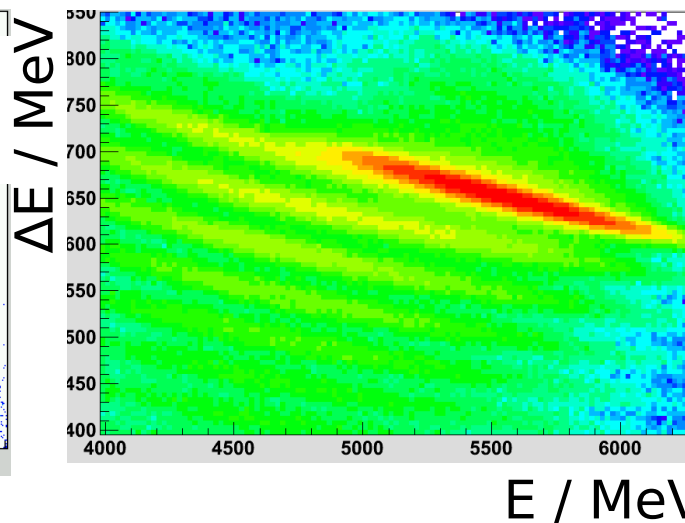
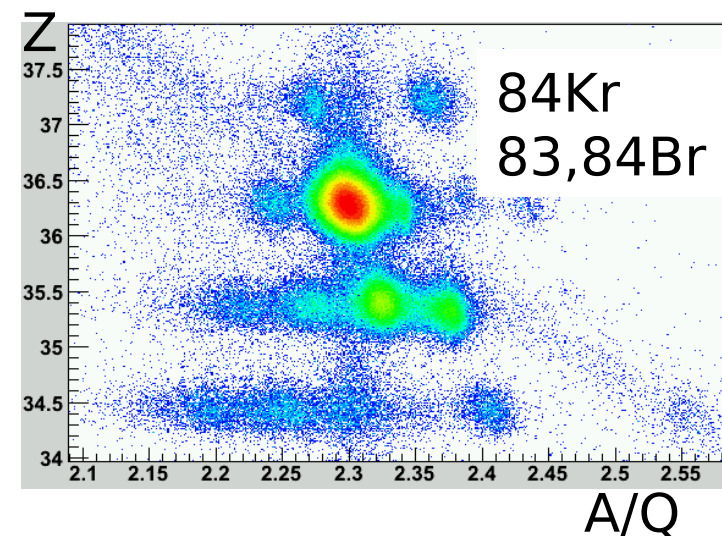


2 mm BC 420 32 PMT

LYCCA identification for mass $A \approx 80$

FRS identification

LYCCA identification



- **Z separation** similar for LYCCA and FRS detectors
- **Mass separation** achieved with LYCCA for $A \approx 80-100$ (depending on target & degrader thickness etc.)
- LYCCA **identification efficiency** currently 50-60%

Doppler correction

$$E_{\gamma}^{\text{cm}} = \gamma E_{\gamma}^{\text{lb}} (1 - \beta \cos \theta^{\text{lb}})$$

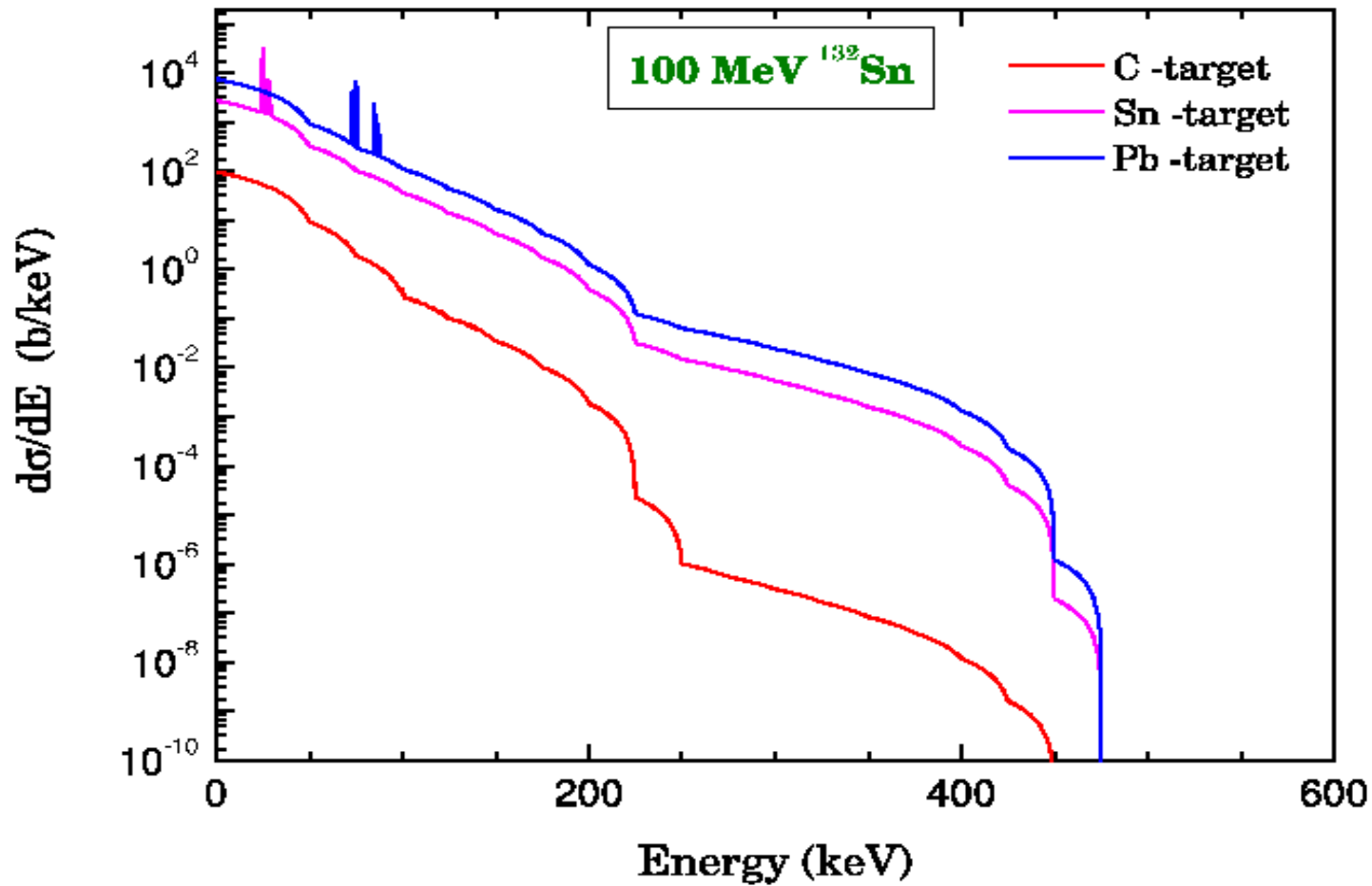
XY-Target, XY-LYCCA DSSSD Wall, $E_{\gamma}^{\text{lb}}(X,Y,Z)$ -AGATA $\rightarrow \theta^{\text{lb}}$

LYCCA TOF $\rightarrow \beta$



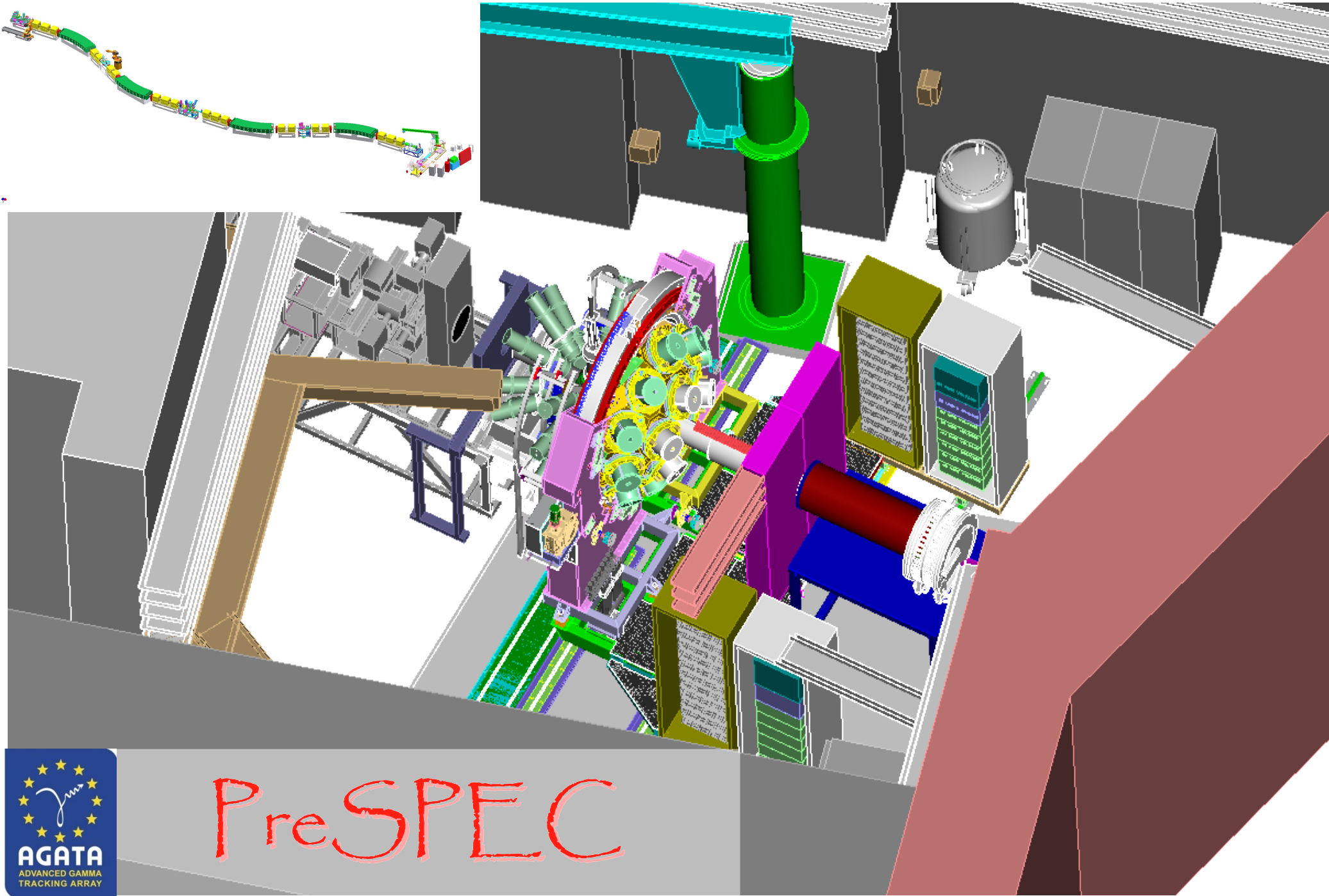
First order: $\beta_{\text{FRS}} = \beta + \text{const}$

Atomic background



Suppression with gate on ($T_{\text{particle}} - T_{\gamma}$)

PreSPEC-AGATA fast beam setup



Operation rates of tracking detectors

Detector	Max. Rate [pps]
X,Y: Multi-wire chambers	$<10^4$
X,Y: Current grids	$>10^8$
X,Y: TPC	$<10^6$
dE: MUSIC detectors	$<2 \times 10^5$
TOF: Scintillators	$<10^6$
Finger Scintillator	a few 10^6
DSSSD	a few 10^4