



*Mass  
measurements with (d,p)  
transfer reactions*



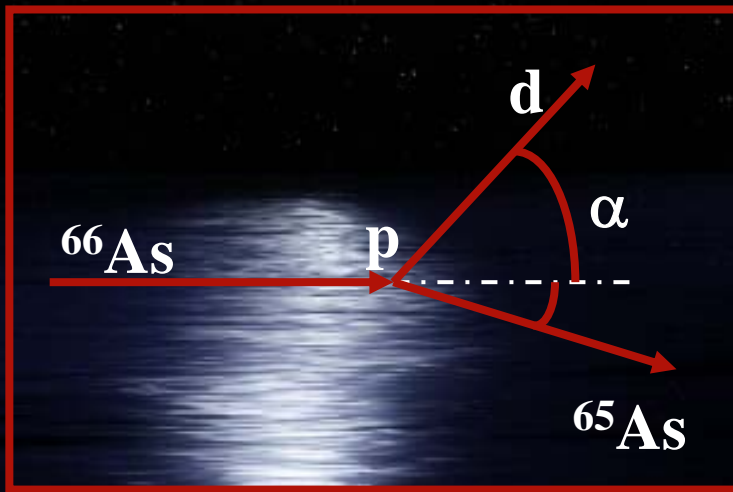
Mark Wallace  
06/10/05



# *Experimental Program*

- ☞ Measure the Mass of  $^{64}\text{Ge}$  and  $^{65}\text{As}$  to calculate the Q-Value of  $^{64}\text{Ge}(p,\gamma)^{65}\text{As}$
- ☞ Use (p,d) Transfer Reactions in Inverse Kinematics
  - ☞ Produce  $^{66}\text{As}$  and  $^{65}\text{Ge}$  Beams.
  - ☞  $\text{CH}_2$  Target for Protons
- ☞ Magnetic Spectrometer to separate reactions products.
- ☞ Measure Deuterons from (p,d) in Charged Particle Array
- ☞ Measure Reaction Angle with Position Sensitive Beam Tracking Detectors

# How Do We Measure These Nuclear Masses?



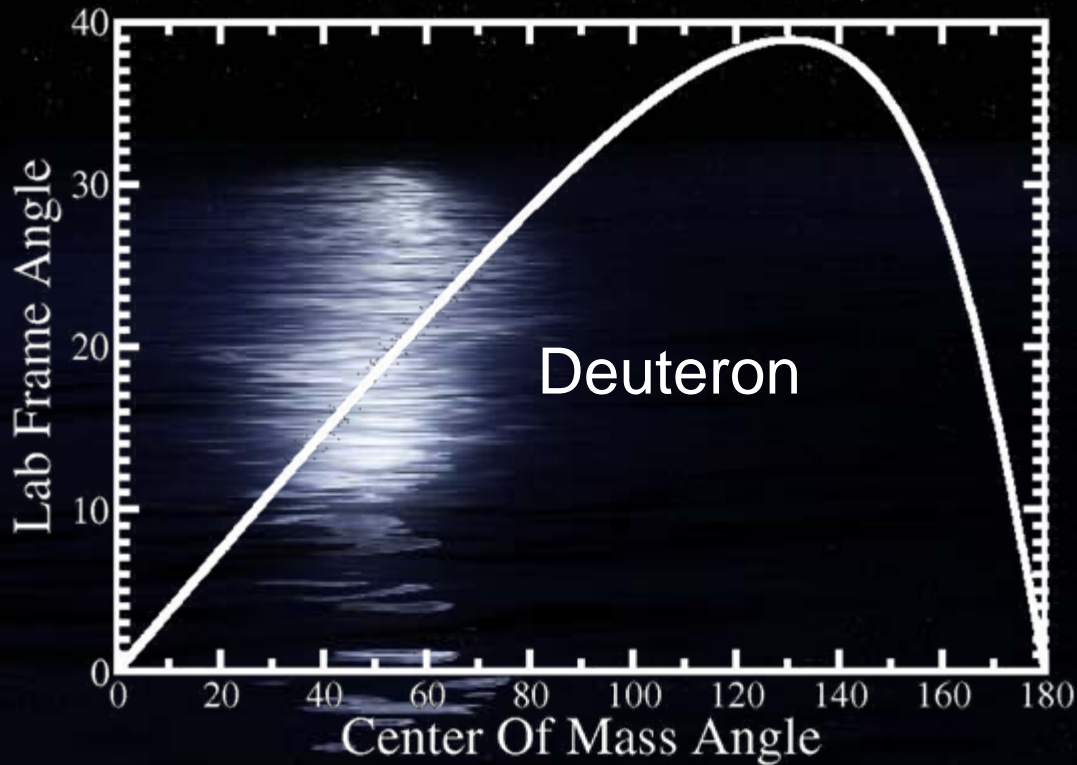
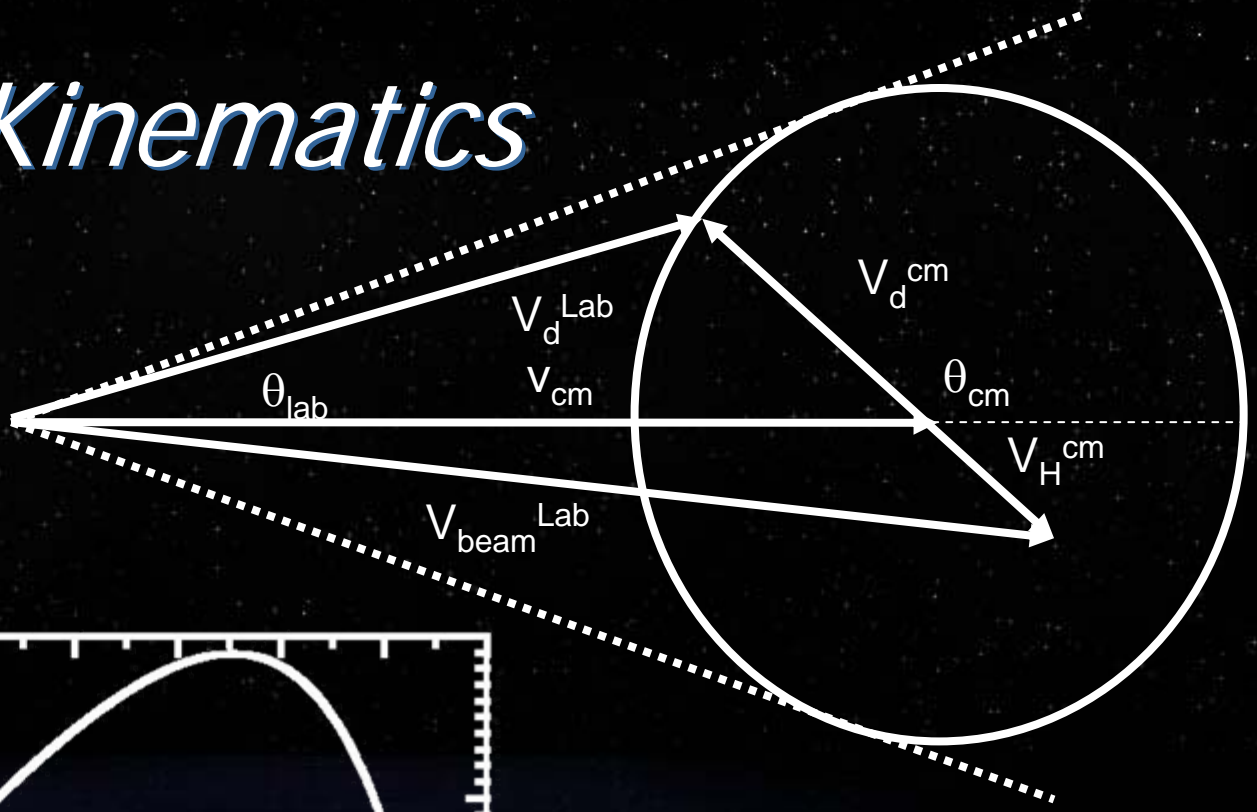
Use Heavy Beam Particle.

Heavy Fragment Which Has An Unknown Mass

The Proton is in a  $\text{CH}_2$  target or a Frozen Hydrogen Target

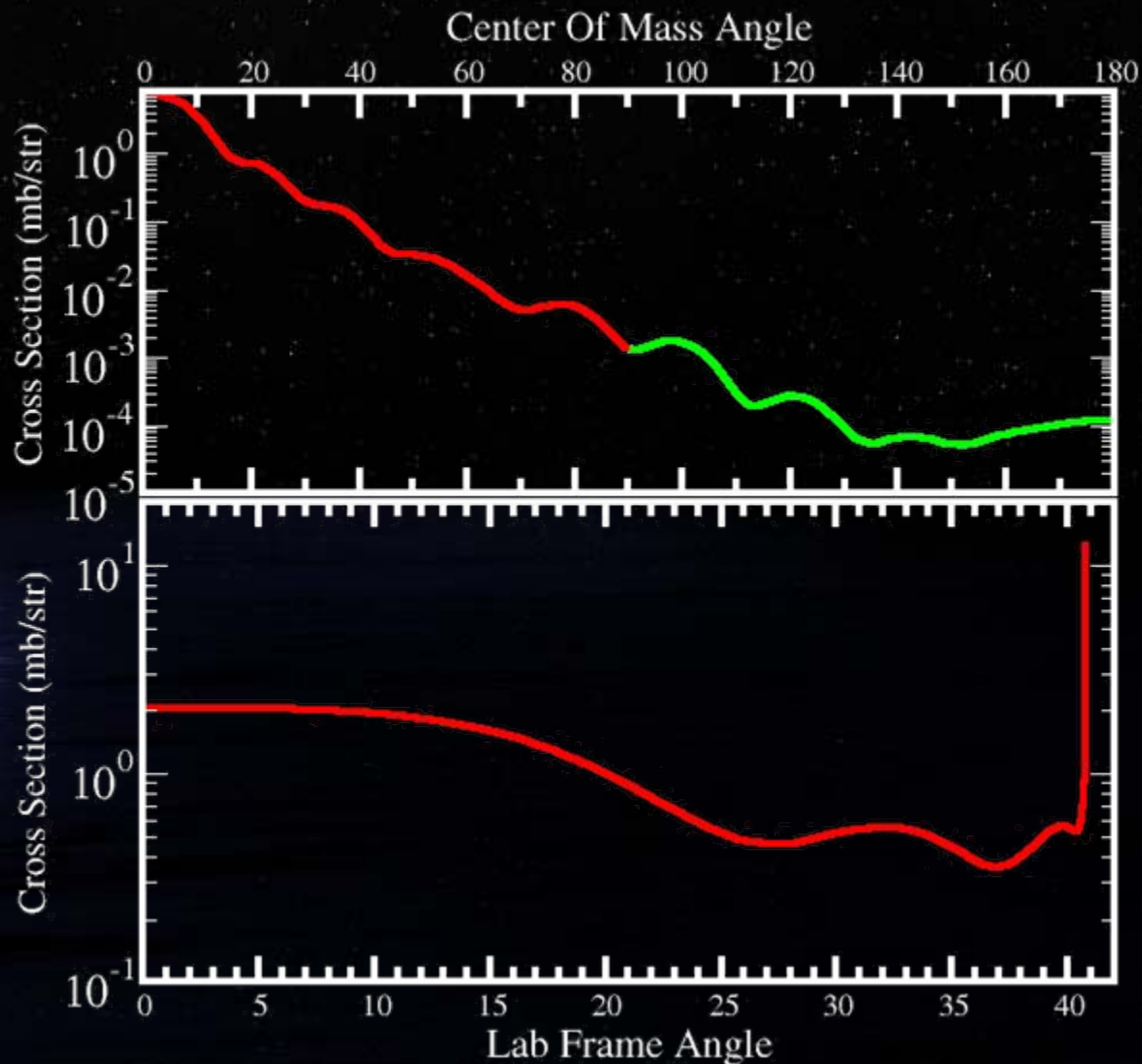
$$M_{65\text{As}}^2 = M_{66\text{As}}^2 + M_p^2 + M_d^2 + 2 \left[ E_{66\text{As}} M_p - E_d M_p - E_{66\text{As}} M_d + \sqrt{E_{66\text{As}}^2 - M_{66\text{As}}^2} \sqrt{E_d^2 - M_d^2} \cos(\alpha) \right]$$

# *Inverse Kinematics*

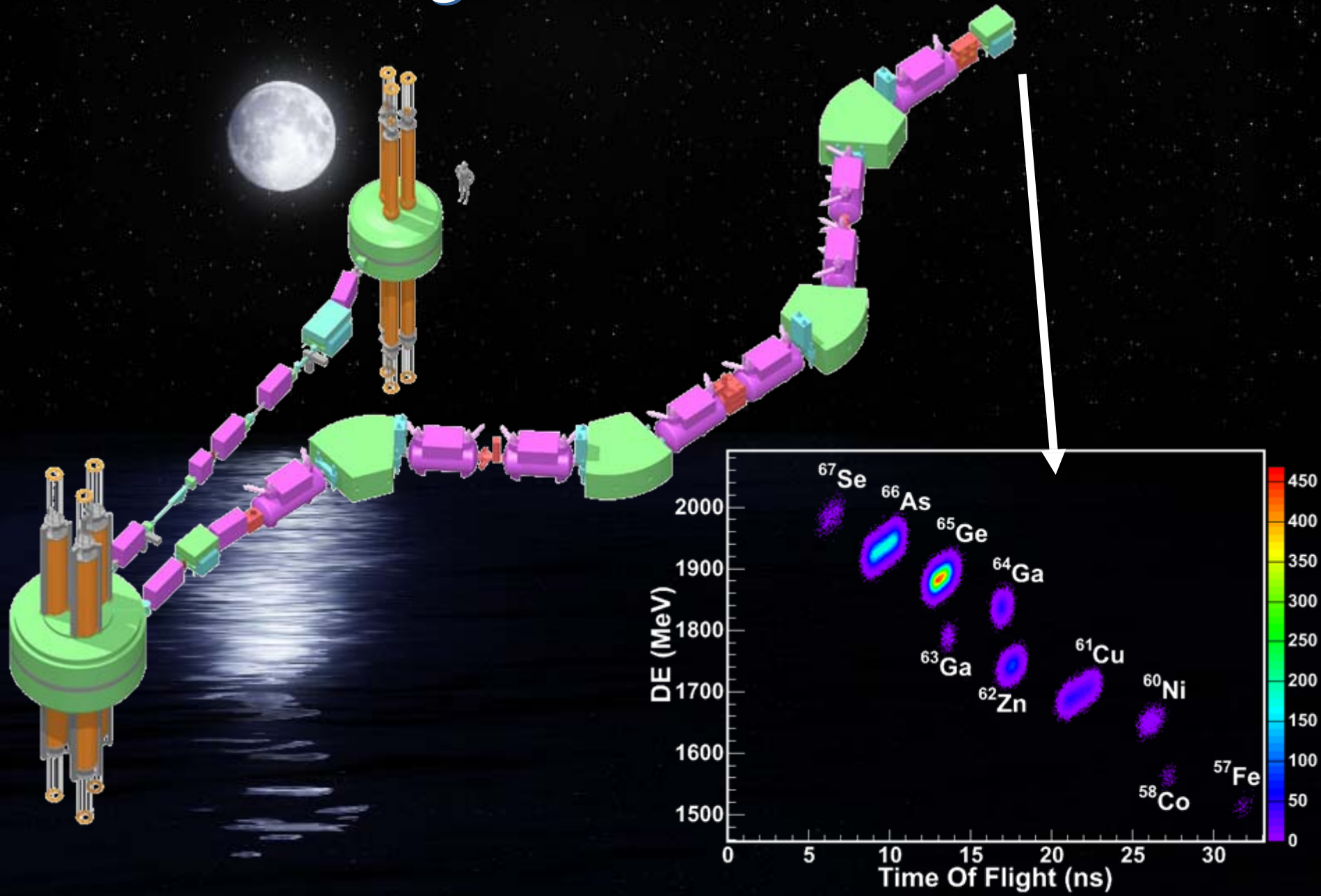


# Cross Section in Inverse Kinematics

$^{65}\text{Ge}(p,d)^{64}\text{Ge}$   
At 60 MeV/u



# *Generating the Radioactive Beam*



# *The S800 Spectrograph*

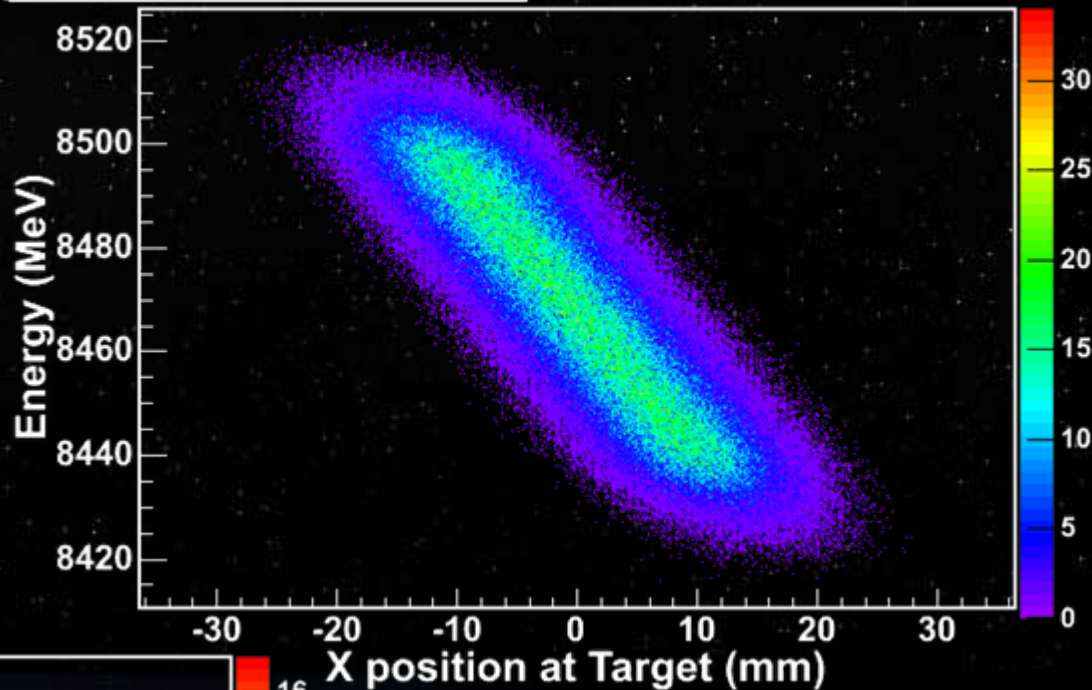


# *Dispersion*

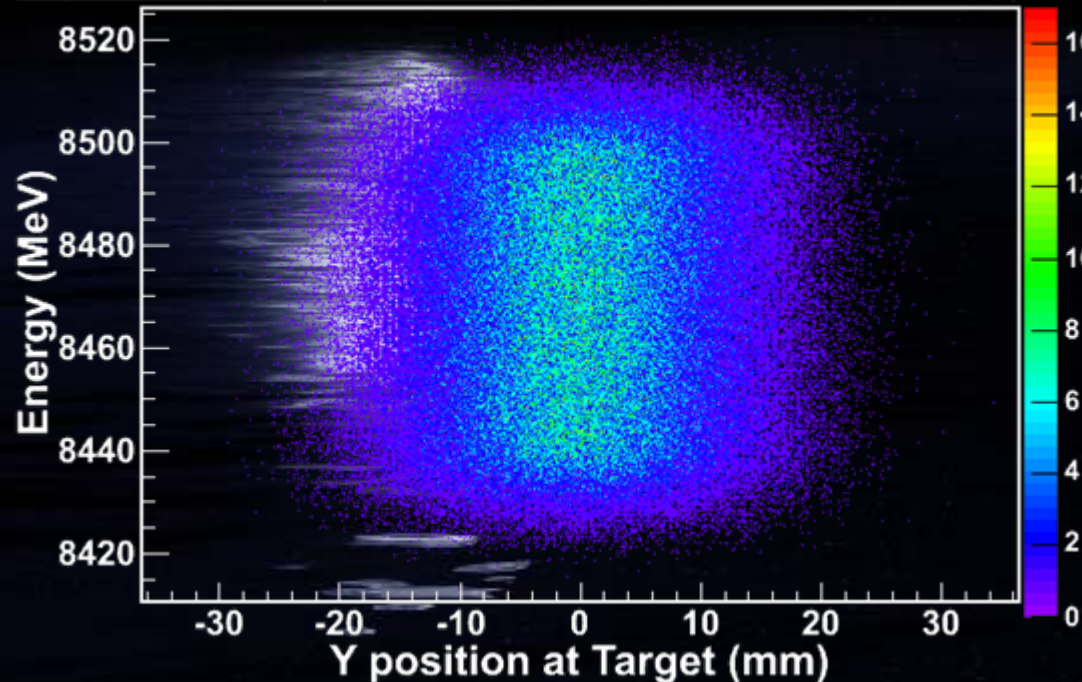


# *Matching*

Beam Energy Vs. X on Target



Beam Energy Vs. Y on Target



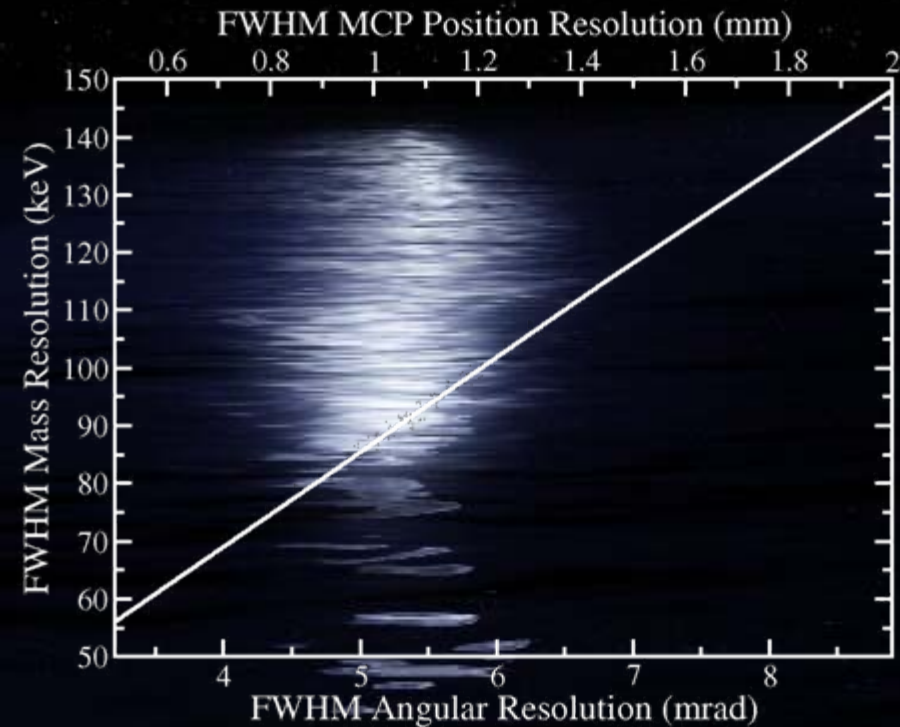
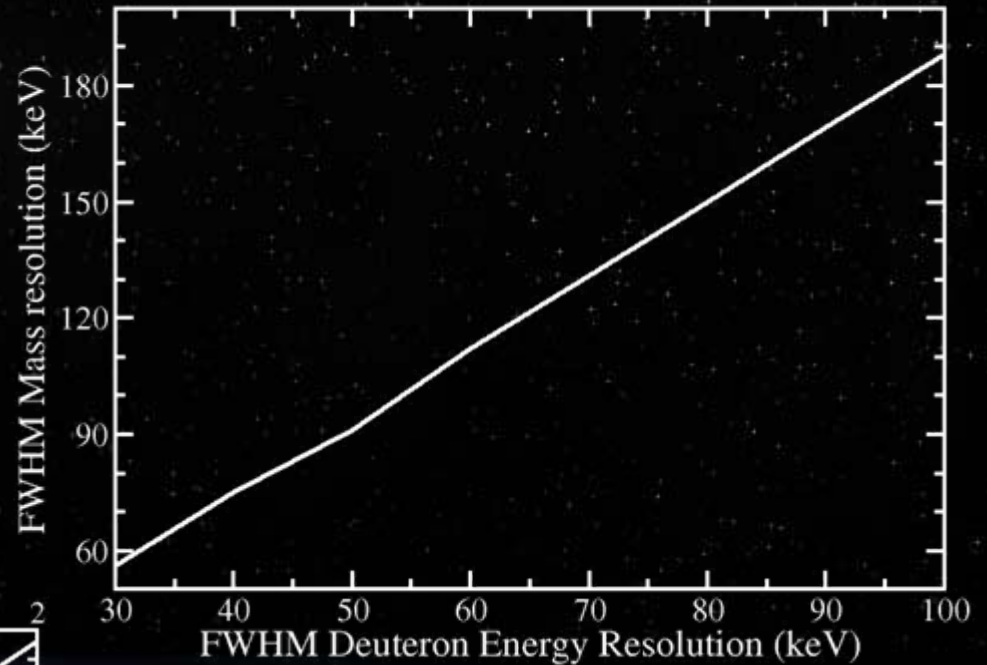
Only **3 keV/mm**  
Effect From  
Beam Energy  
using Dispersion  
Matching in S800



# Resolution



# Effects



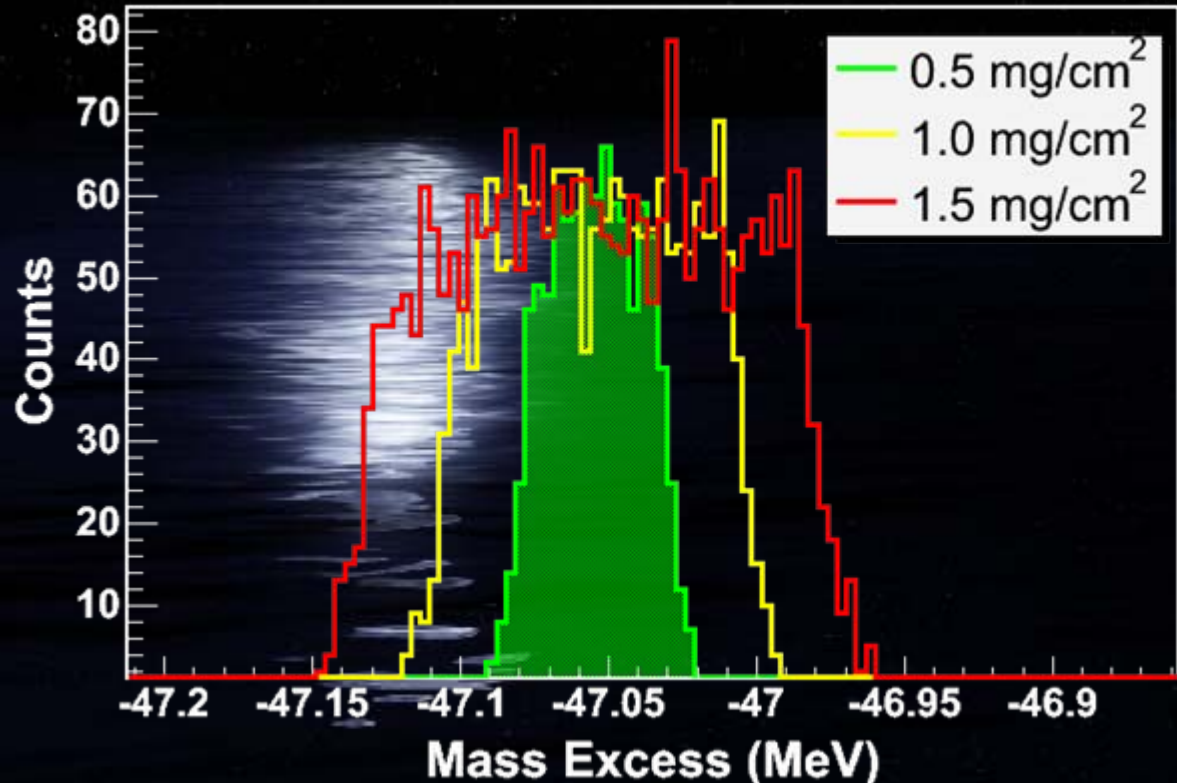
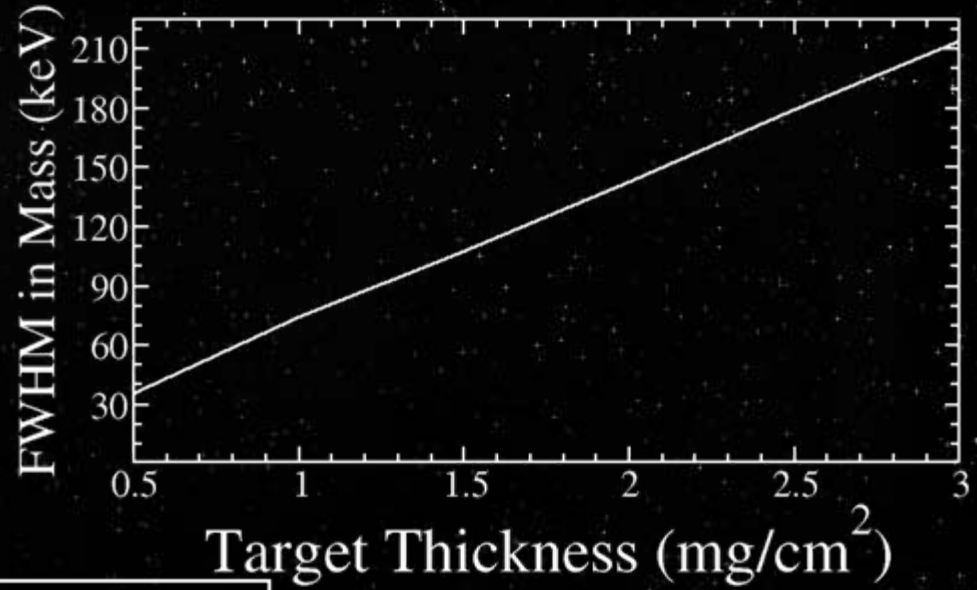
Slope of these lines

1.8 keV<sub>mass</sub>/keV<sub>deu</sub>

61 keV/mm or

16 keV/mrad

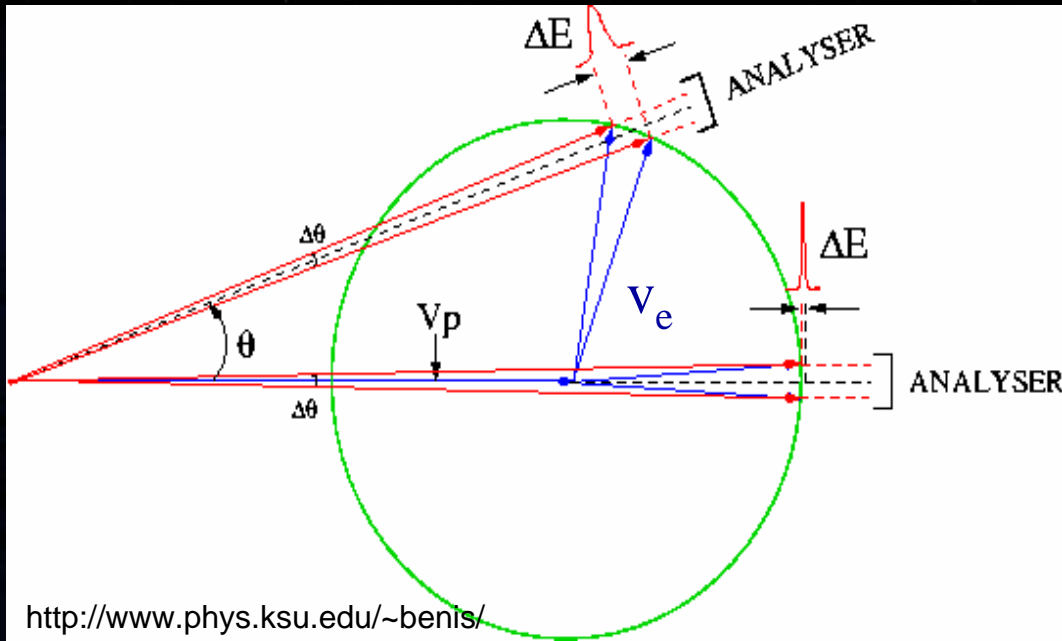
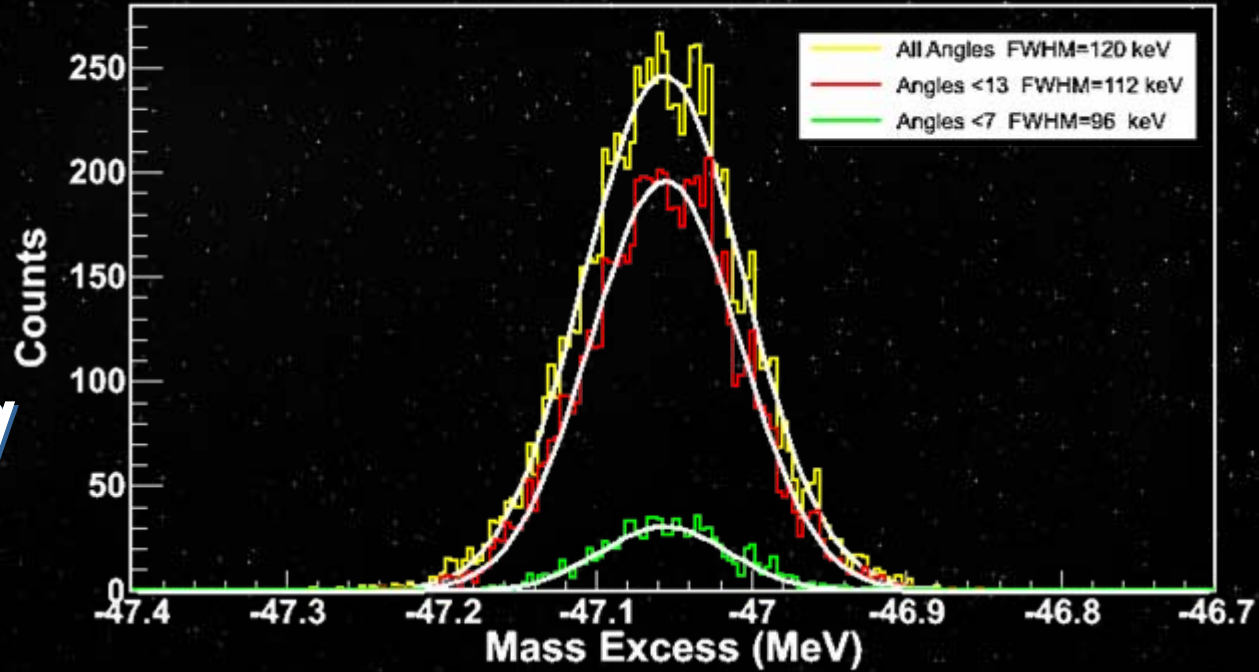
# Target Effect



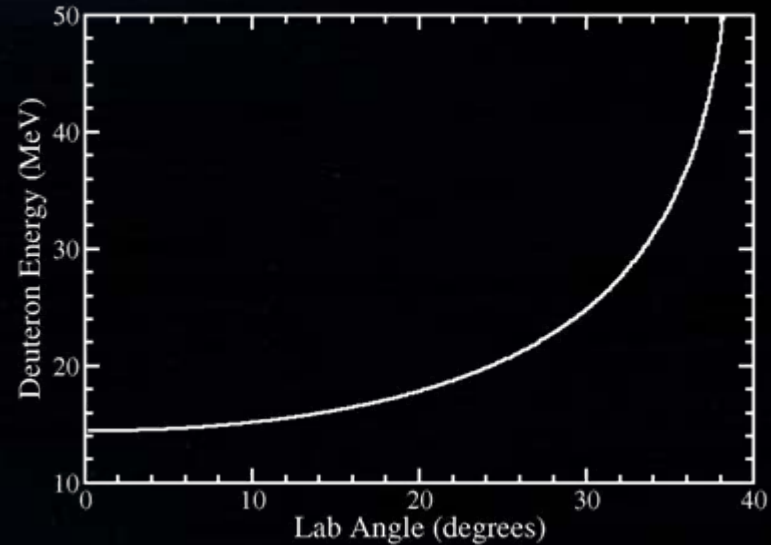
Slope

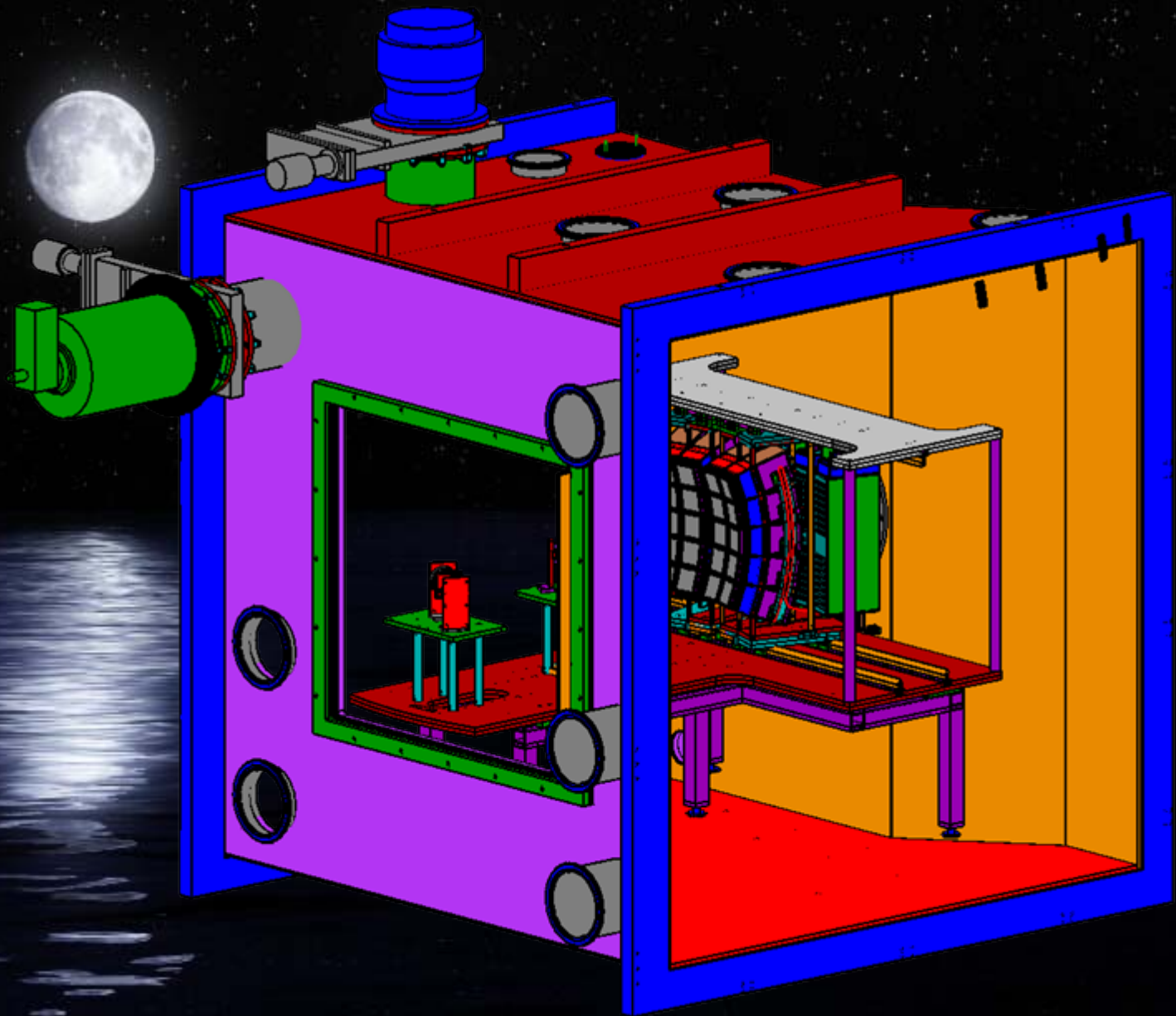
71 keV/mg/cm<sup>2</sup>

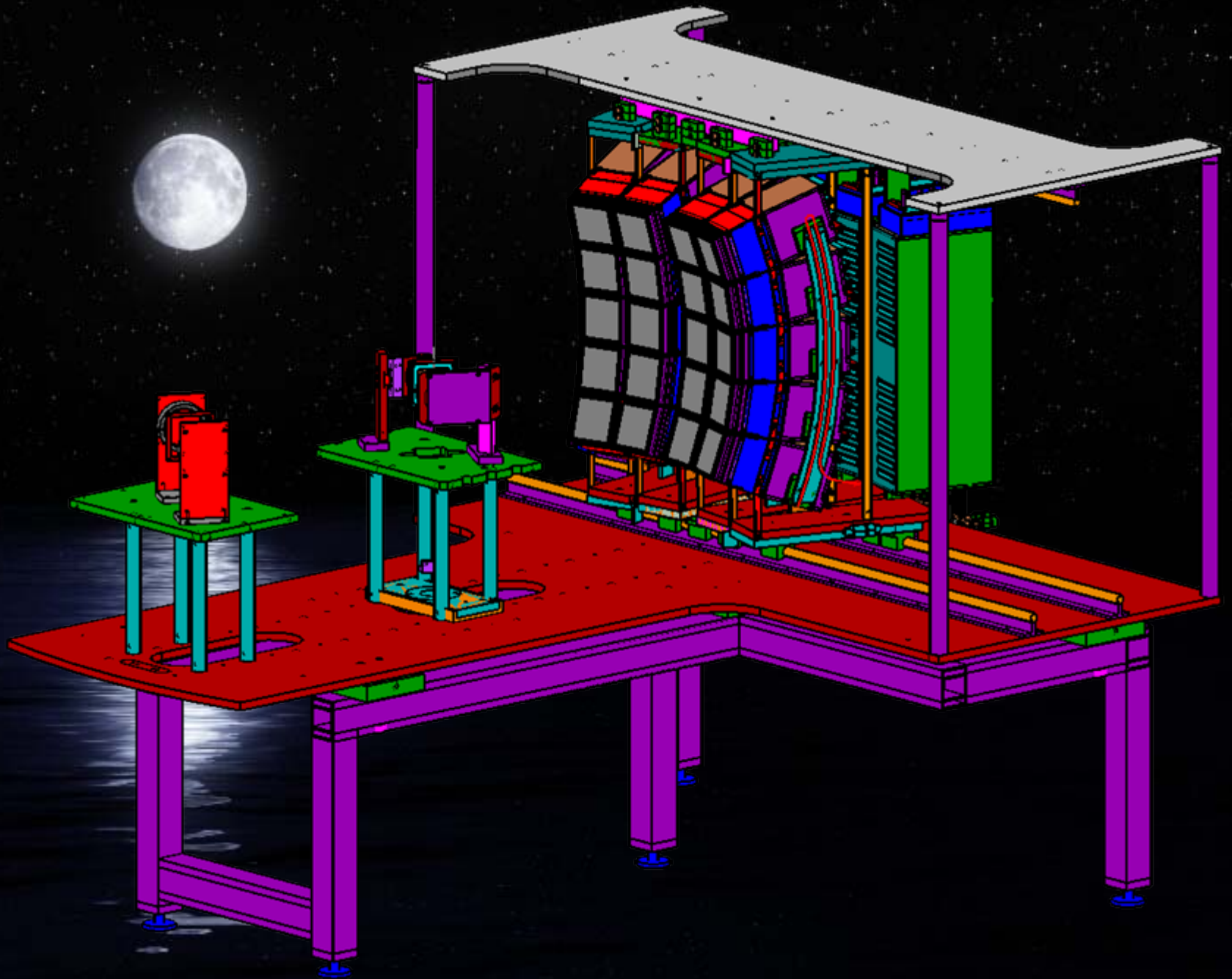
# *Kinematic Broadening*



<http://www.phys.ksu.edu/~benis/>







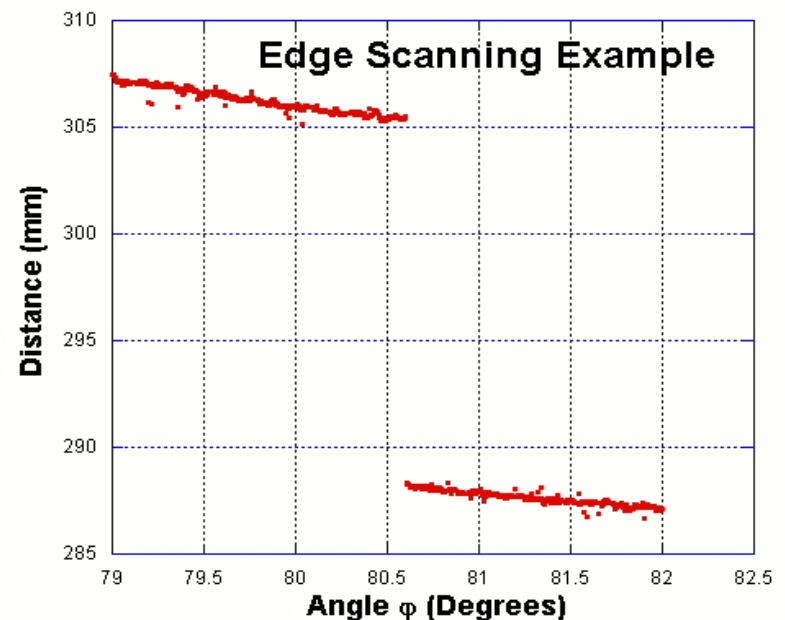
# *Laser Based Alignment System*



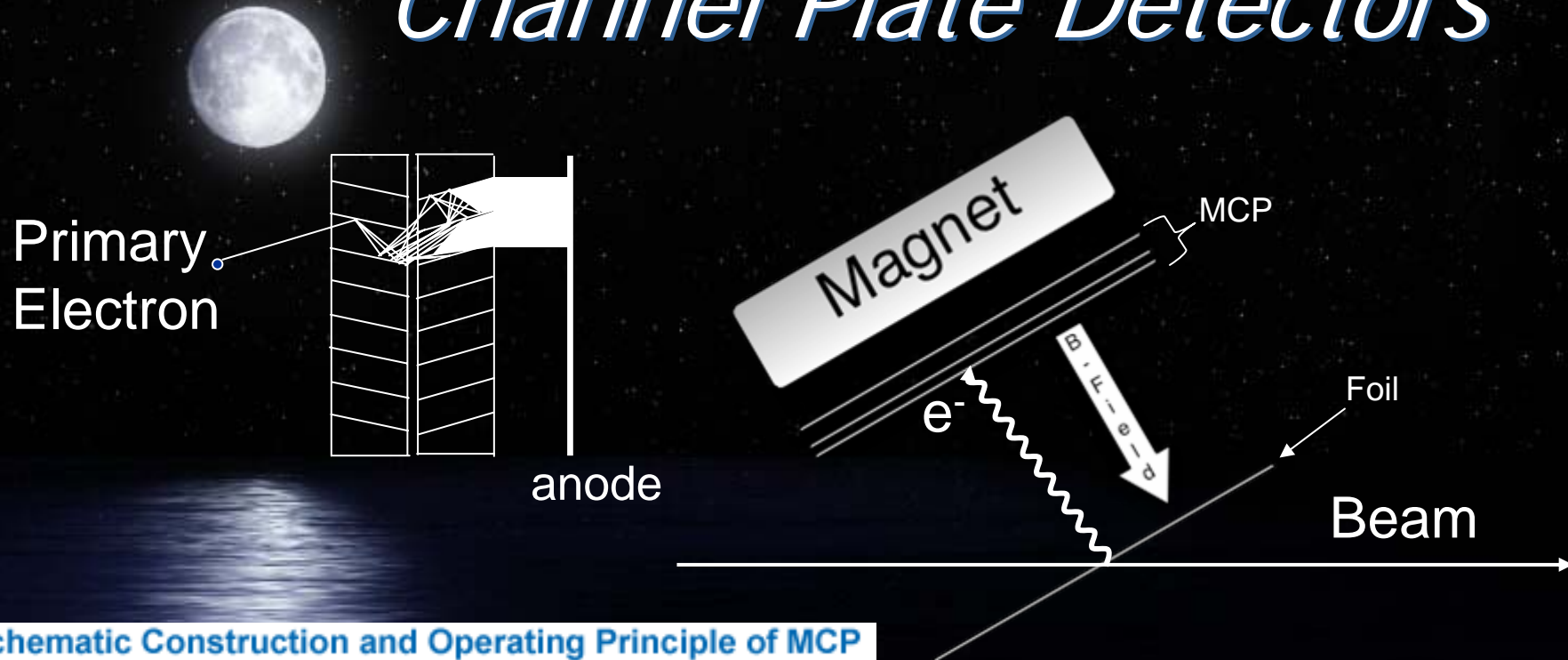
- Designed for precision measurement of detector positions relative to target.
- Adaptable to various configurations and other devices.
- Computer controlled.

## •Resolution:

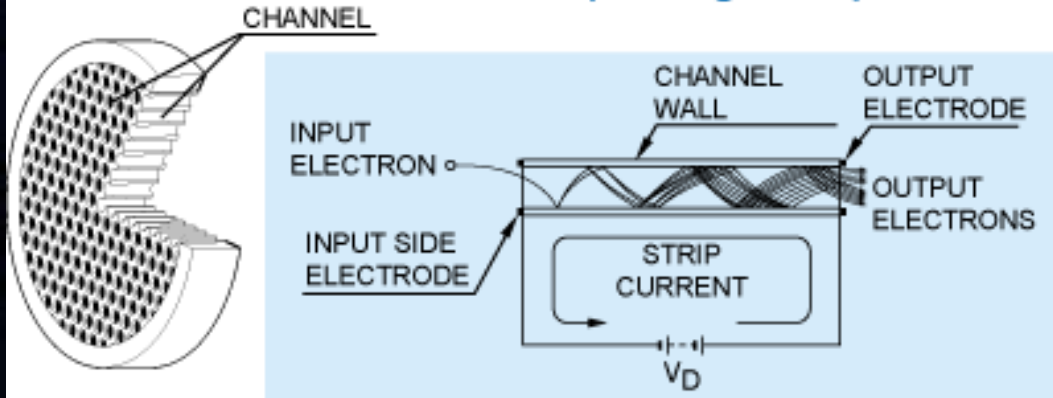
- $\pm 0.005^\circ$  for angular stages.
- 100 microns for distance.



# Beam Tracking Using Micro Channel Plate Detectors



Schematic Construction and Operating Principle of MCP



# *Resolution of MCP Tracking System*

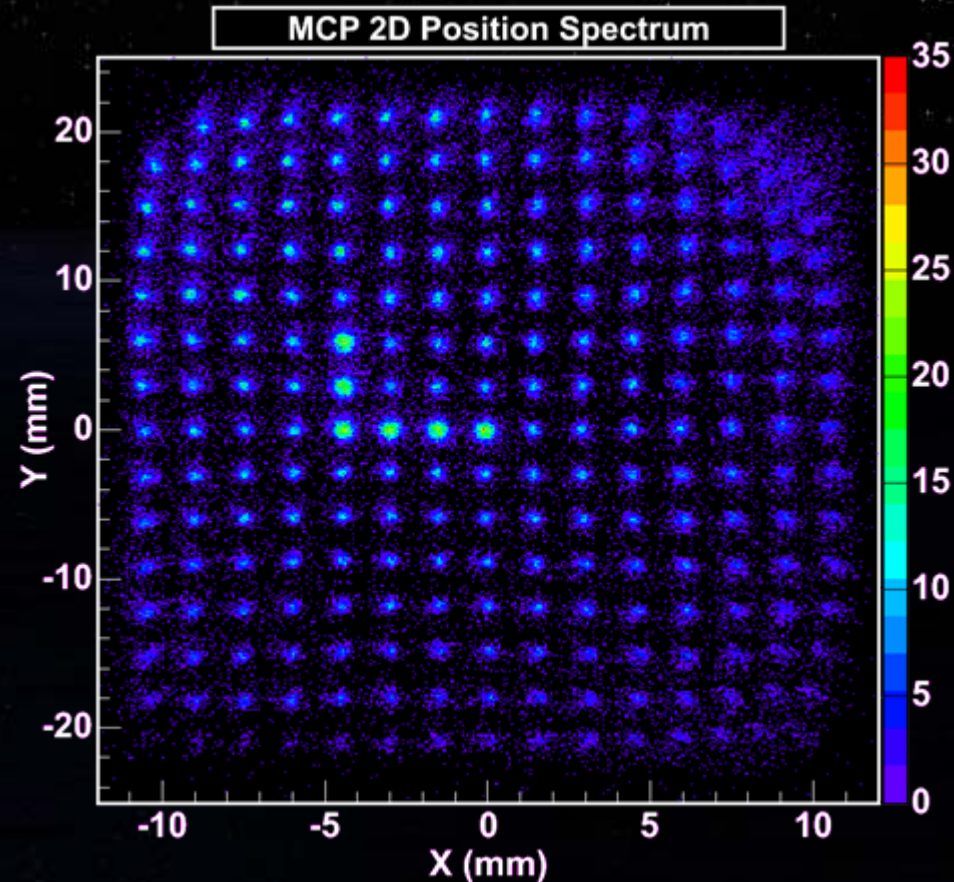
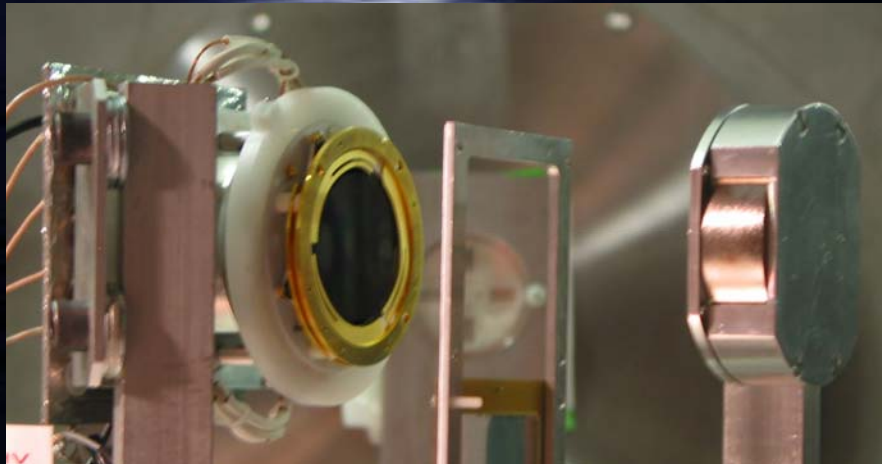


Position: X  $\sim$  0.35 mm FWHM - Y  $\sim$  0.74 mm FWHM

Time:  $\sim$  600 ps FWHM

Beam Rates up to 1 MHz

Efficiency  $\sim$  90 % at 1 MHz

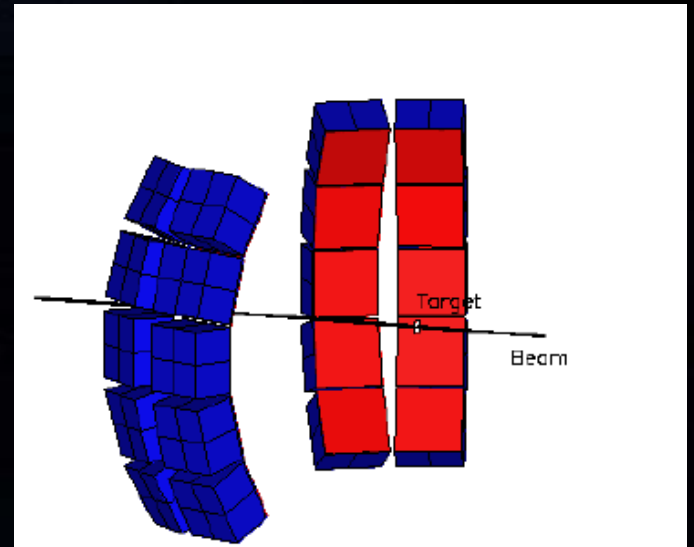
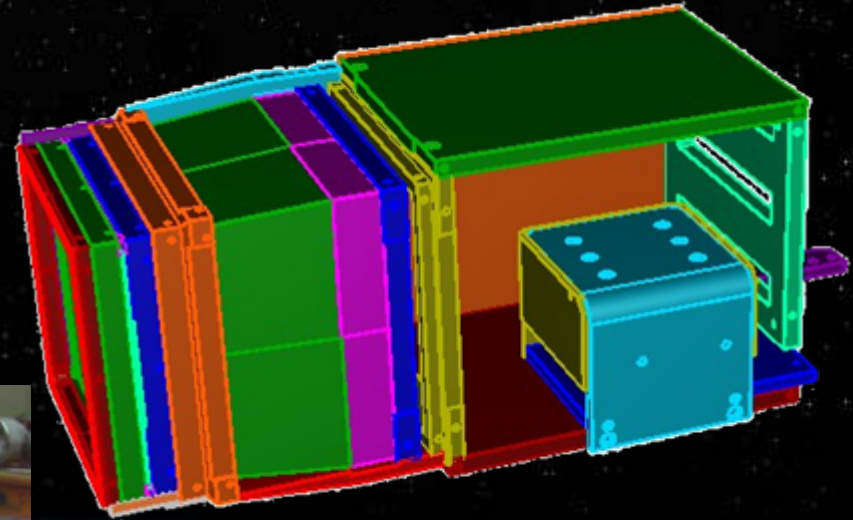




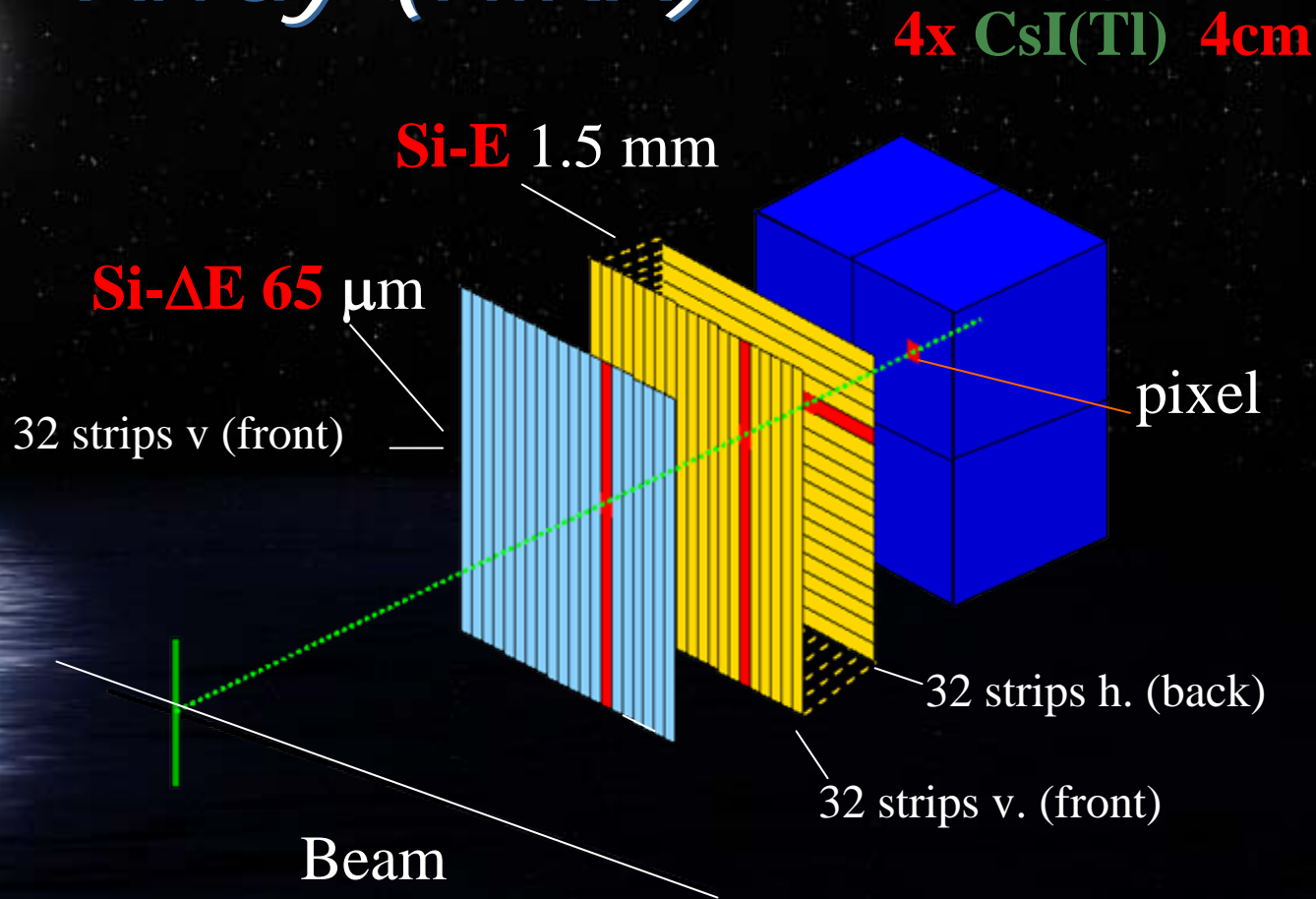
# *The High Resolution Array (HiRA)*



- 20 Independent Telescopes



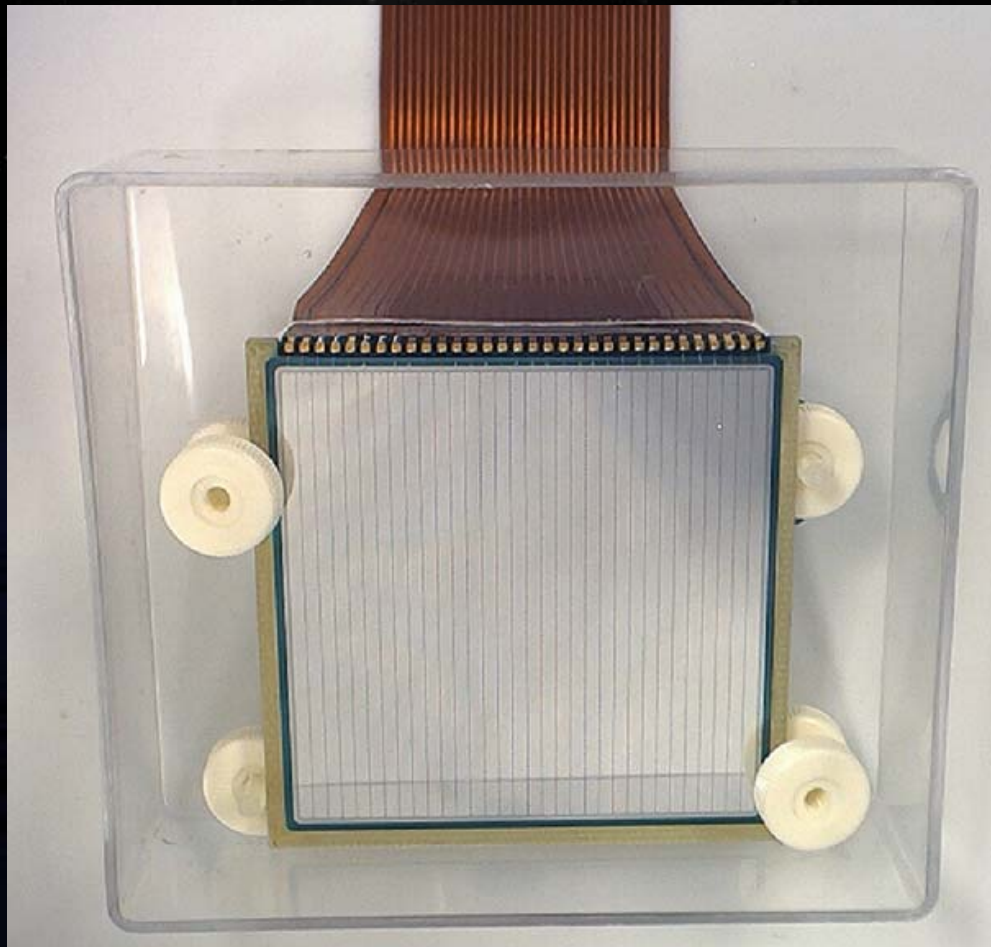
# *The High Resolution Array (HiRA)*



# *Silicon Detectors*



- 62.3 x 62.3 mm<sup>2</sup> Active Area
- Pitch 1.95 mm
- 1024 Pixels per telescope



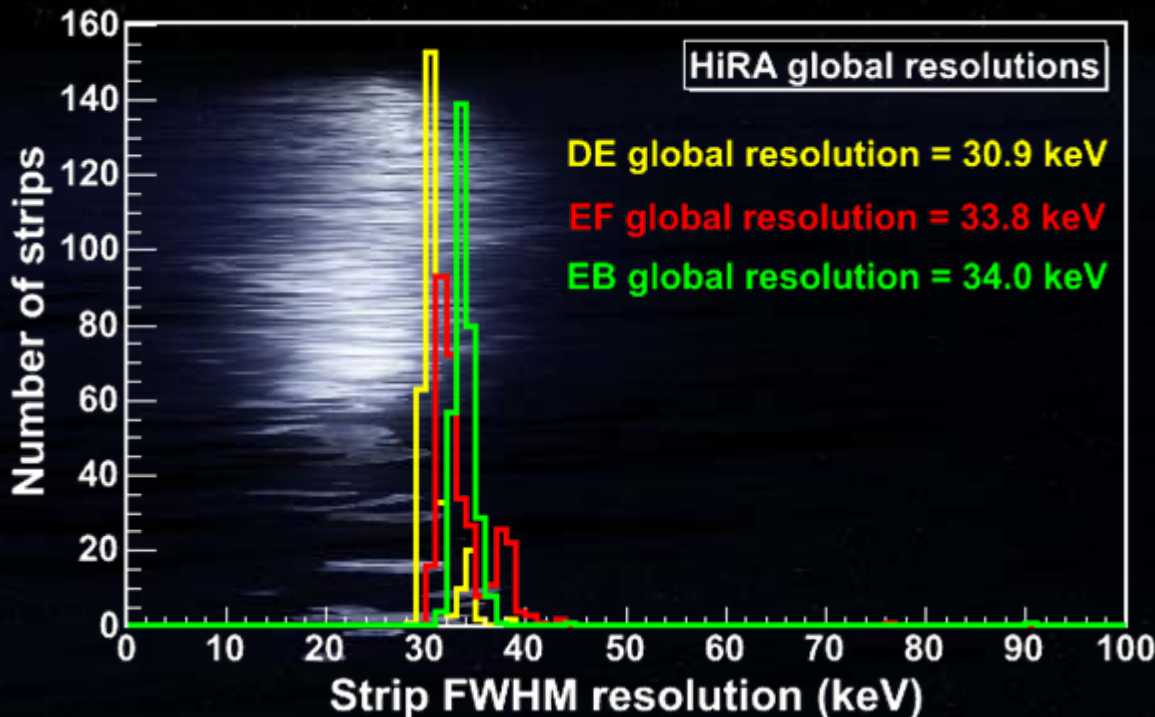
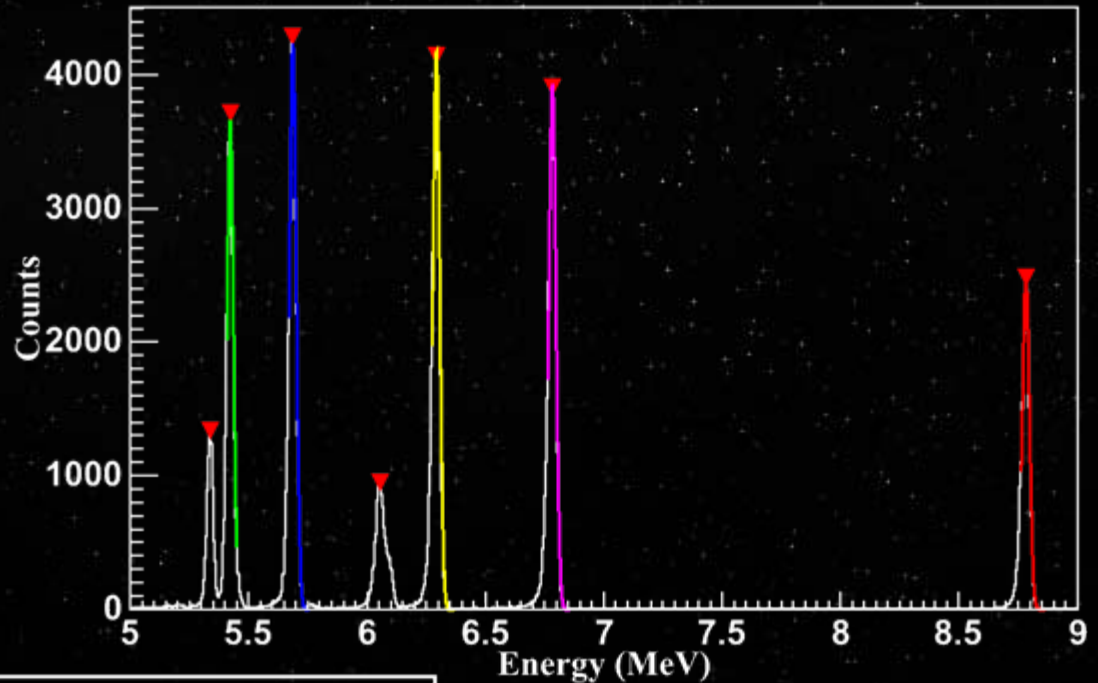
- Bulk material is n type
- Interstrip on junction side is 25  $\mu\text{m}$
- Interstrip on ohmic side is 40  $\mu\text{m}$ 
  - P+ implant for better interstrip isolation
- Depletion voltage for 1.5 mm detector < 500 V
- 10 guard ring structure on periphery (2mm dead area region)

*Silicon*  
*Energy*



*Resolution*

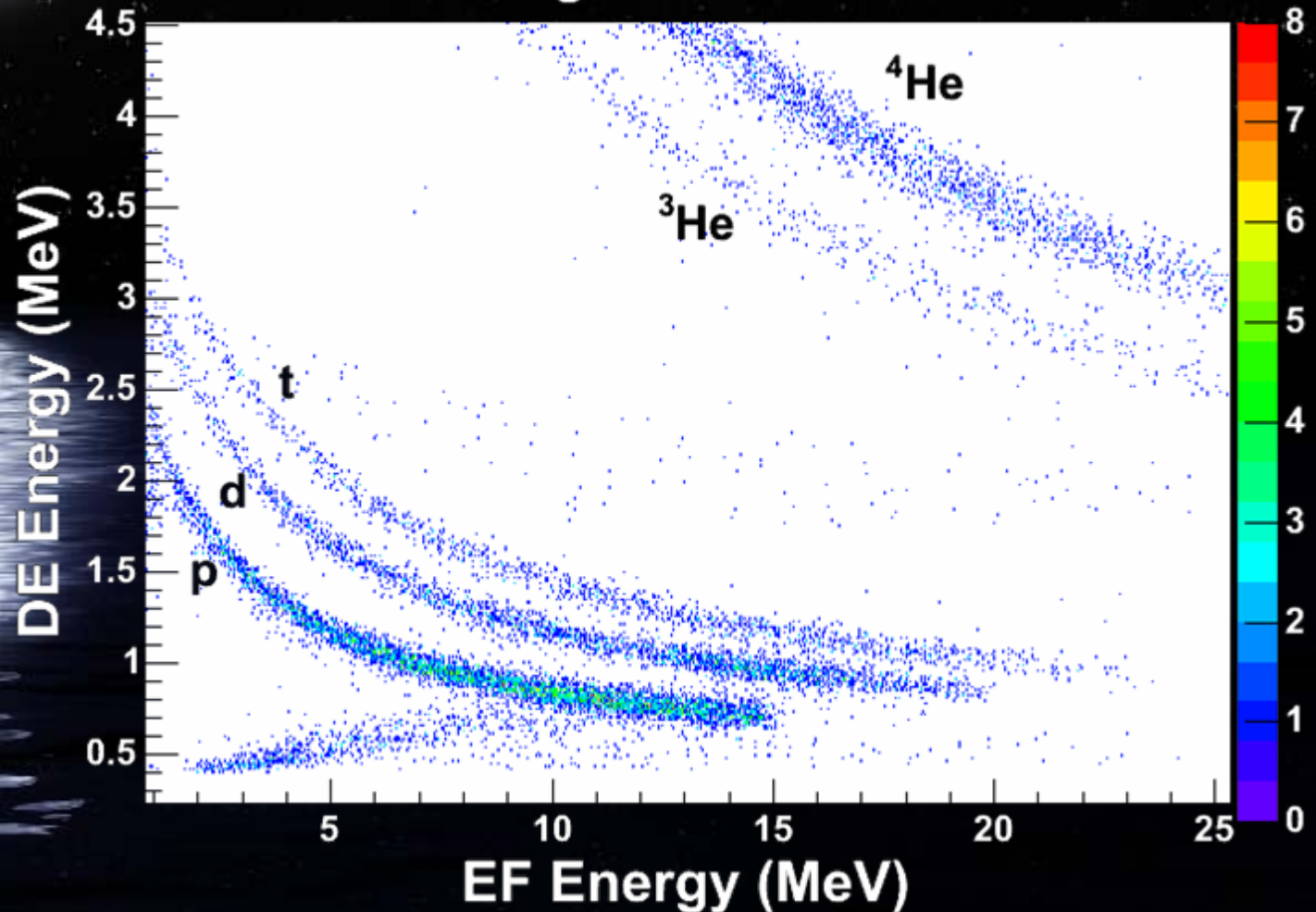
EF Strip #22



# Particle Identification



Particle ID using EF vs DE



# Electronic Readout

developed at Washington University (St. Louis)

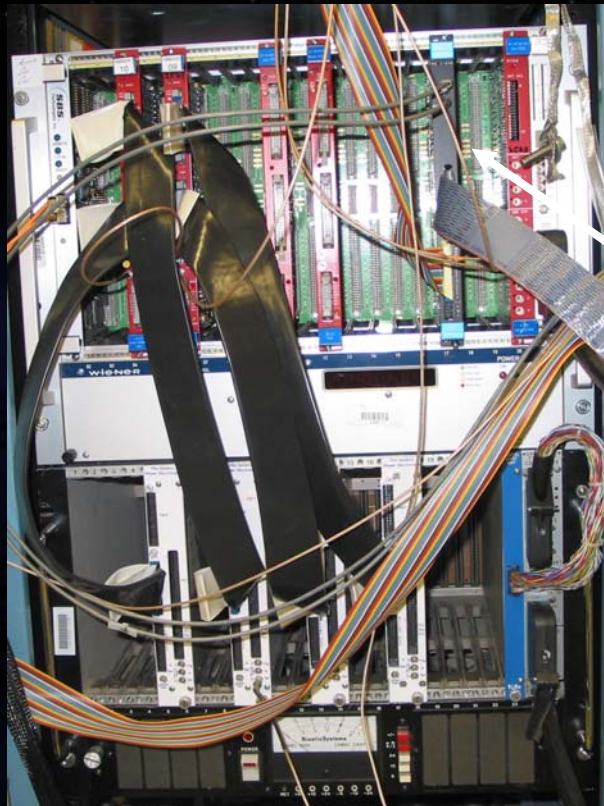
With 2000 channels to readout, cost of “traditional” readout is prohibitive.



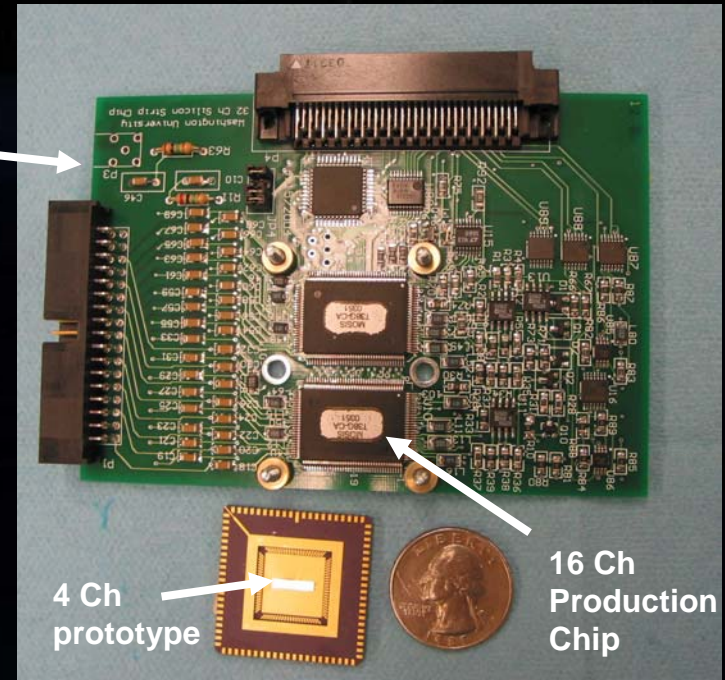
Application Specific Integrated Circuit

## Design Includes:

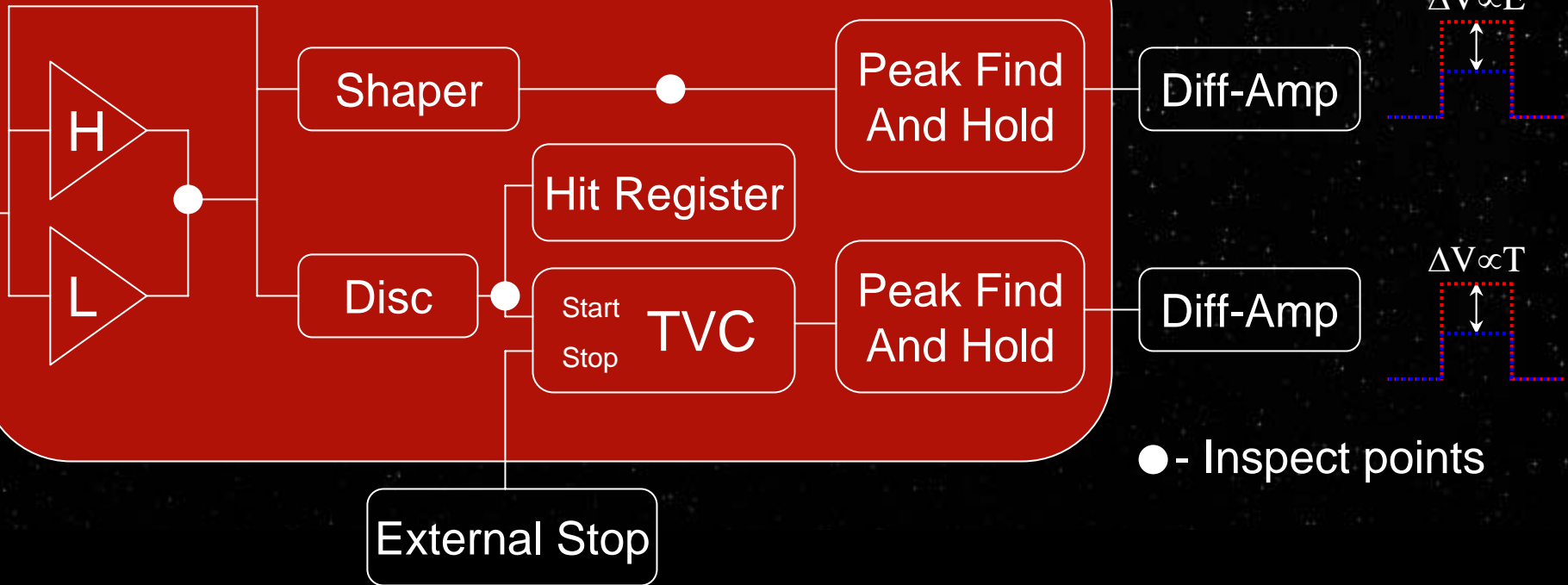
- Multiple Preamps
- Shapers
- Discriminator
- Time to amplitude converters



This chip board + one VME module replaces 32 pre-amp's, 32 Shapers, 32 TDCs and 32 ADCs



# ASIC x 16



● - Inspect points

✓ 2 different gain internal Charge Sensitive Amplifiers (CSA)

✓ 100 MeV & 500 MeV dynamic range

✓ Bypass internal CSA for use with higher gain external CSA

✓ Pseudo CFD - Leading edge trigger zero cross discriminator

✓ Computer controlled threshold for each strip

✓ Positive and negative signals

✓ On off for each channel

✓ TVC 150 ns & 1  $\mu$ s

✓ Unity gain Shaper with 1  $\mu$ s shaping time for both positive and negative signals

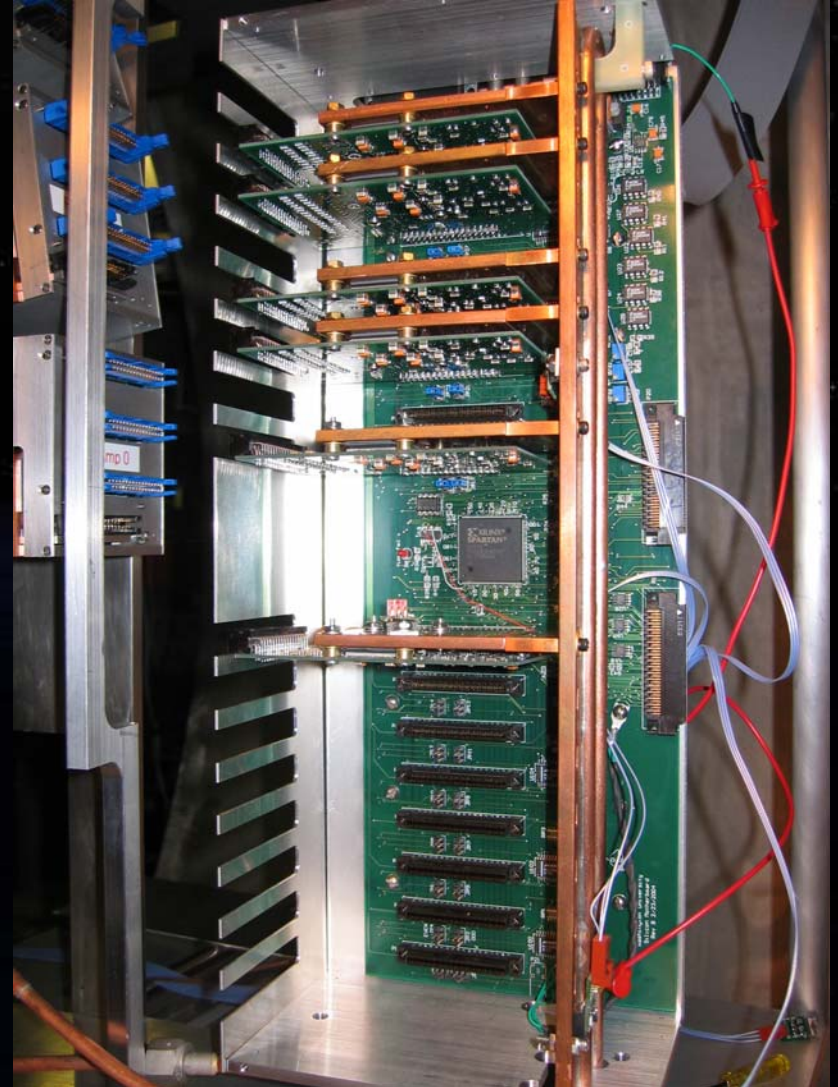
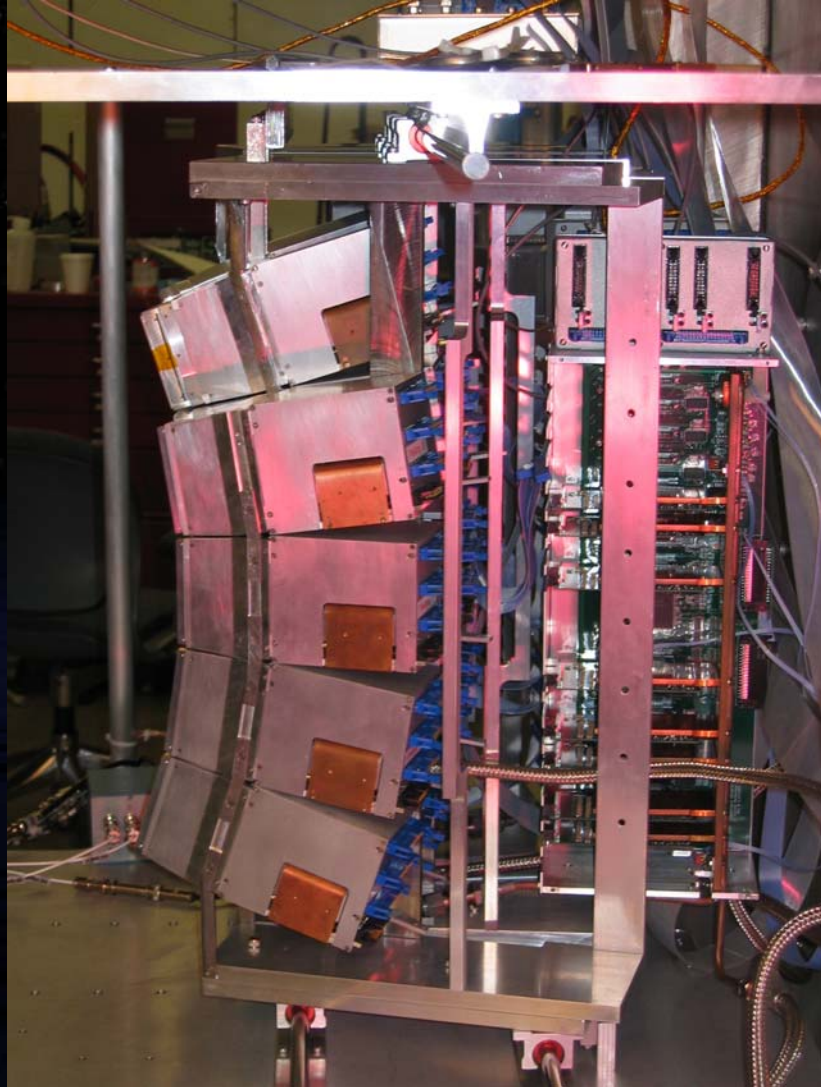
✓ 3 computer controlled Inspection points, shown with red dot

✓ Multiplexed output of E & T signals through differential Amp into LVDS flash ADC.

✓ Sparse readout based on hit register, or forced readout of all channels

✓ pulser inputs, even or odd channels

# *HiRA Electronics Setup Behind Detectors in Vacuum Chamber*



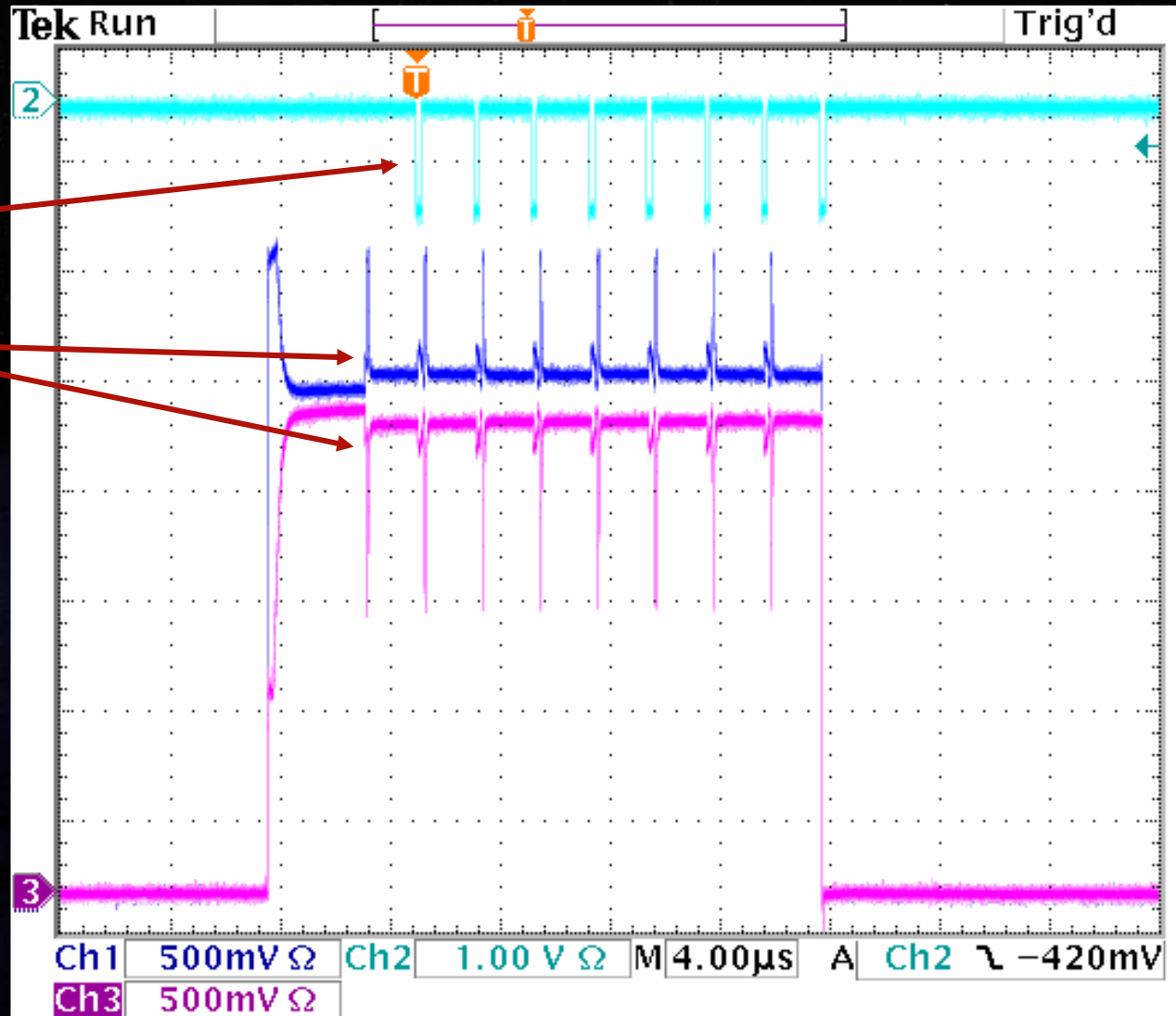


# Signal Traces from Differential Amplifier to ADC

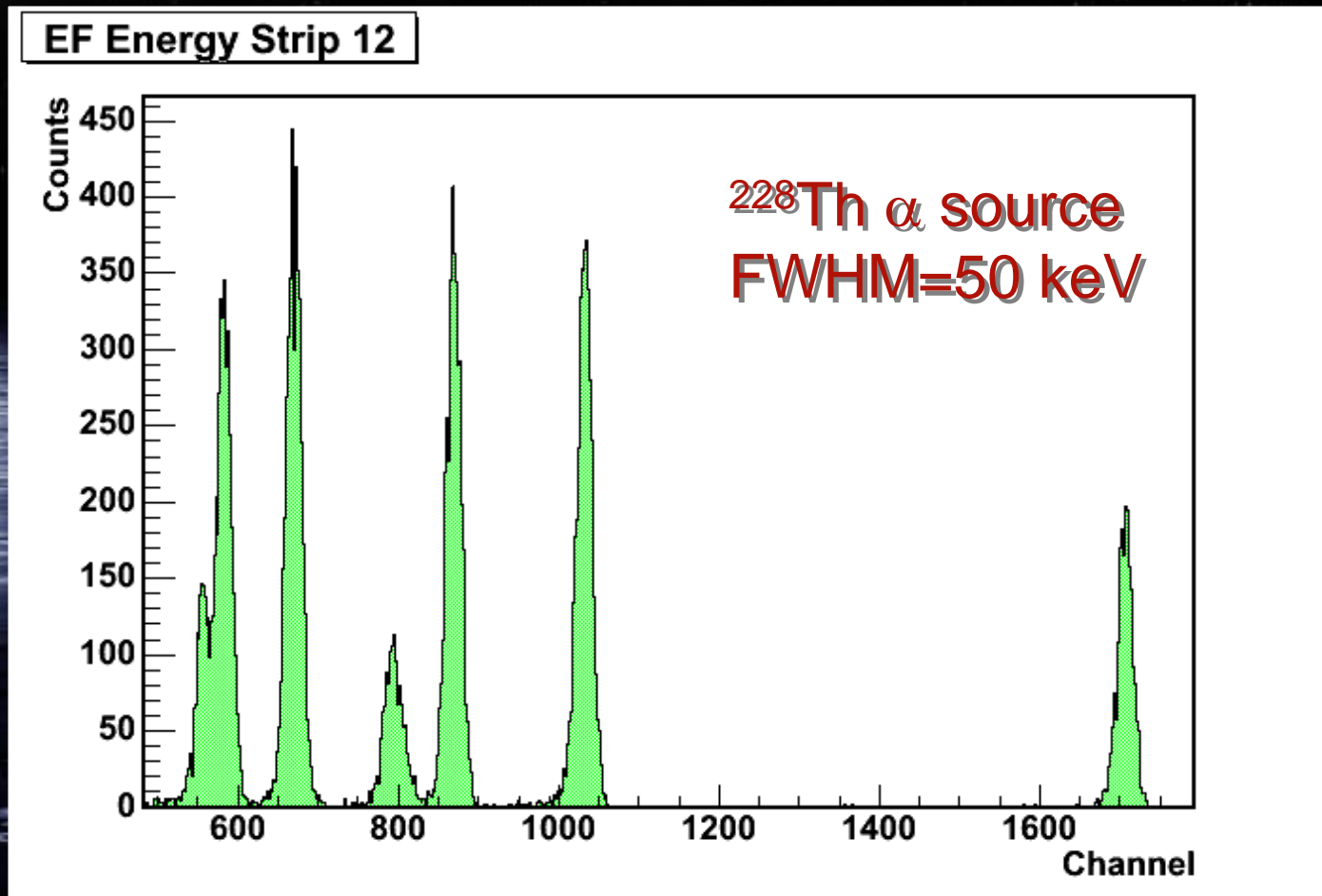


Sample time

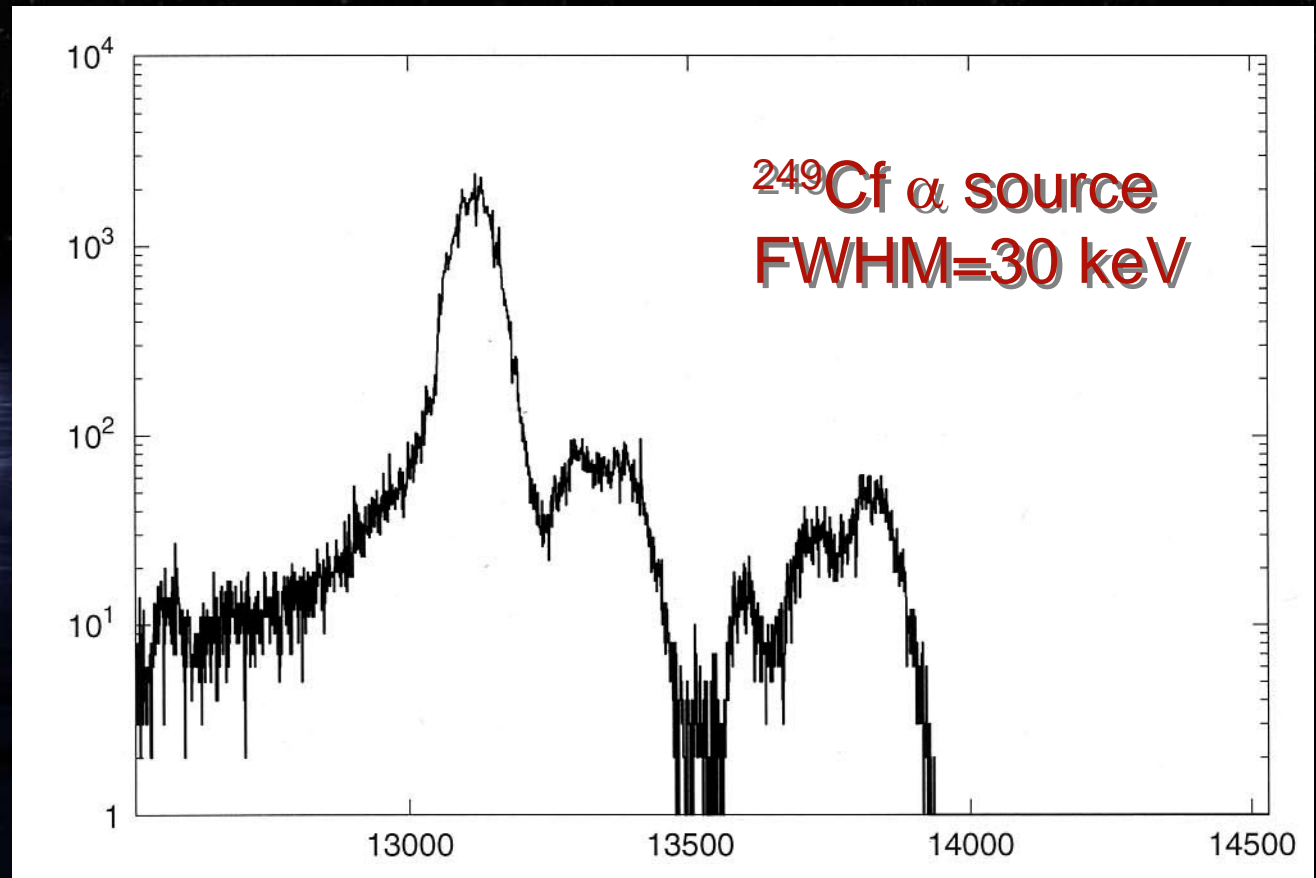
Differential Signals



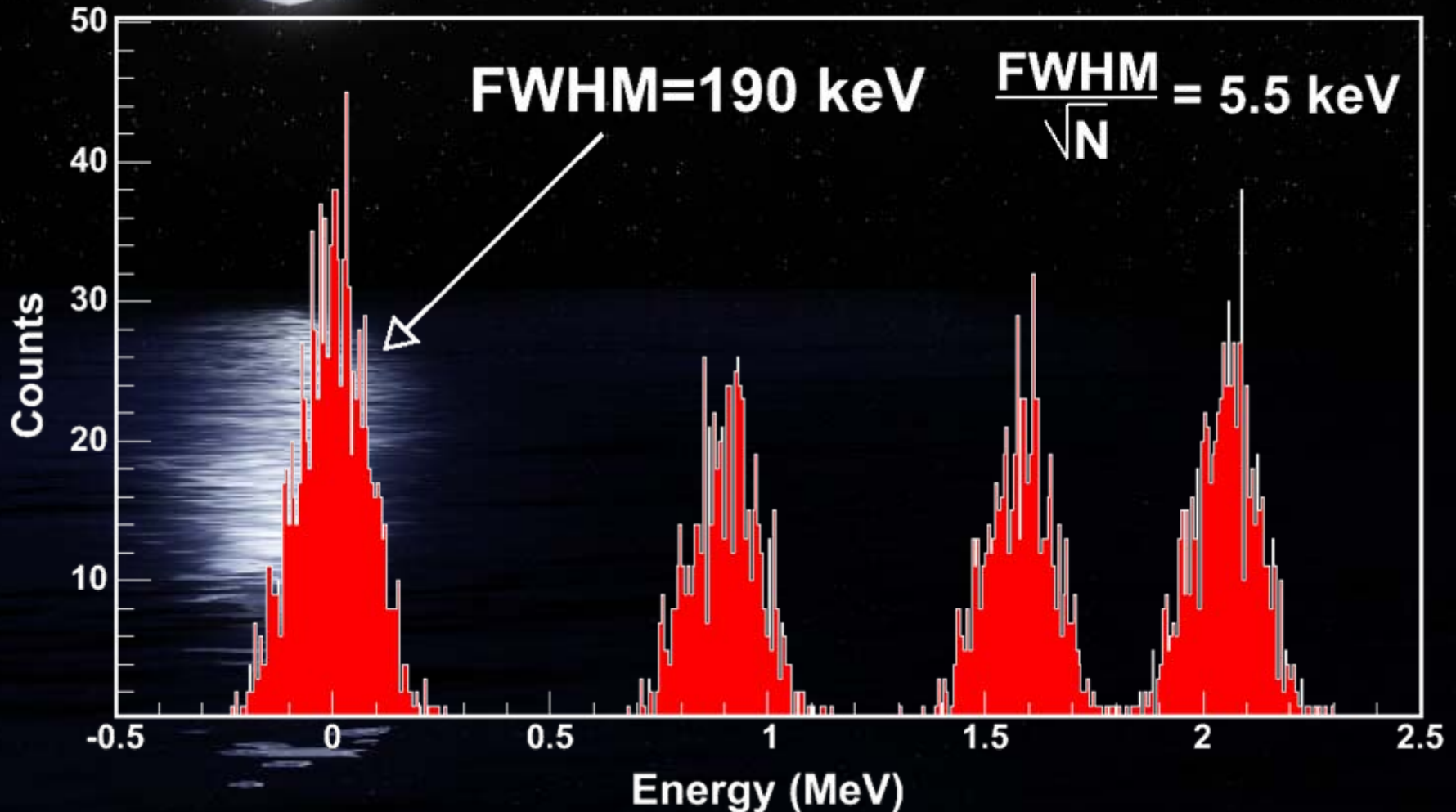
# Chip High Gain Pre-Amplifier



# *External 60 mV/MeV Pre-Amplifier + ASIC Chip*



# *Simulated $^{64}\text{Ge}$ mass spectrum from $^{65}\text{Ge}(p,d)^{64}\text{Ge}$*



A full moon is visible in the upper left quadrant of the slide, set against a dark, starry background. Below the moon, a body of water reflects the moon's light, creating a shimmering path that extends towards the bottom center of the slide. The overall scene is serene and atmospheric.

# *Status and Outlook*

- Final Test of Entire system  
July 10th
- Initial Test of (p,d)  
experiment July 18th
- Measurement of  $^{65}\text{As}$  and  
 $^{64}\text{Ge}$  August
- Breakup Measurement of  
 $^{69}\text{Br}$
- Measurements of  $^{72}\text{Kr}$ ,  
 $^{73}\text{Rb}$  in the future



# *Collaborators*

## **MSU / NSCL**

- W.G. Lynch
- M.B.Tsang
- G.Verde
- M-J. van Goethem
- M.Famiano
- F.Delaunay
- A.Rogers
- M.Mocko

## **IU / IUCF**

- RT.de Souza
- A.L.Caraley
- B.P.Davin
- R.Alfaro-Molina
- S.Hudan
- A.Ryder
- R.Yanez

## **INFN Milano**

- A.Moroni

## **ORNL**

- D.Shapira

## **Rutgers**

- K.Grzywacz-Jones

## **Washington University of St.Louis**

- L. Sobotka
- R.Charity
- J.M.Elson

## **Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville**

- G.L Engel