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On the Road to FAIR: 1st Operation of AGATA in PreSPEC at GSI

N. Pietralla\textsuperscript{1}, M. Reese\textsuperscript{1, a}, M.L. Cortes\textsuperscript{1,2}, F. Ameil\textsuperscript{2}, D. Bazzacco\textsuperscript{3}, M.A. Bentley\textsuperscript{4}, P. Boutachkov\textsuperscript{1}, C. Domingo-Pardo\textsuperscript{5}, A. Gadea\textsuperscript{5, 3}, J. Gerl\textsuperscript{2}, N. Goeß\textsuperscript{2}, P. Golubev\textsuperscript{6}, M. Görsk\textsuperscript{2}, G. Guastalla\textsuperscript{1,2}, T. Habermann\textsuperscript{2,7}, I. Kojouharov\textsuperscript{2}, W. Korten\textsuperscript{8}, E. Merchán\textsuperscript{1,2}, S. Pietri\textsuperscript{2}, D. Ralet\textsuperscript{1,2}, P. Reiter\textsuperscript{9}, D. Rudolph\textsuperscript{6}, H. Schaffner\textsuperscript{2}, P.P. Singh\textsuperscript{1, 2}, O. Wieland\textsuperscript{10}, and H.J. Wollersheim\textsuperscript{2} for PreSPEC-AGATA

\textsuperscript{1} Institut für Kernphysik, Technische Universität Darmstadt, D-64289 Darmstadt, Germany
\textsuperscript{2} GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung GmbH, D-64291 Darmstadt, Germany
\textsuperscript{3} INFN, Sezione di Padova, IT-35131 Padova, Italy
\textsuperscript{4} Department of Physics, University of York, York YO10 5DD, UK
\textsuperscript{5} IFIC, CSIC-Universitat de Valencia, E-46980 Paterna, Spain
\textsuperscript{6} Department of Physics, Lund University, SE-22100 Lund, Sweden
\textsuperscript{7} Institut für Theoretische Physik, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt, D-60438 Frankfurt, Germany
\textsuperscript{8} CEA, Centre de Saclay, IRFU, F-91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, France
\textsuperscript{9} INFN Sezione di Milano, IT-20133 Milano, Italy

Abstract. The Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research (FAIR), under construction at Darmstadt will provide intense relativistic beams of exotic nuclei at its Superconducting-FRagment Separator. High-resolution in-beam $\gamma$-ray spectroscopy will be performed in the HISPEC experiment, using the European Advanced GAmma-ray Tracking Array (AGATA). The PreSPEC-AGATA campaign is the predecessor of HISPEC and runs from 2012 to 2014 at GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung GmbH. Up to 19 AGATA modules were used at GSI’s FRagment Separator in 2012. We report on the status of the experiment including preliminary results from performance commissioning.

1 Introduction

The Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research (FAIR) is under construction next to the campus of the GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung GmbH. As one of the major nuclear research facilities in the world, it will provide exotic ion beams of unprecedented quality and intensity for a rich variety of new and unique experiments for fundamental research. One of the four experimental pillars of FAIR, making use of radioactive ion beams from Super-FRS, is called NUSTAR: NUclear S’Tructure, Astrophysics and Reactions. Spectroscopic nuclear structure investigations will be done at the Low Energy Branch (LEB) of the Super-FRS. The HISPEC experiment is dedicated to high-resolution in-beam $\gamma$-ray spectroscopy with exotic, relativistic ion beams. Similar experiments were already performed at GSI during the RISING [1] fast-beam campaign, later-on continued in the early PreSPEC campaign during 2010 and 2011 (see, e.g., Ref. [2]), and are ongoing as the PreSPEC-AGATA campaign with AGATA [3] detectors until 2014.

\textsuperscript{a} e-mail: reese@ikp.tu-darmstadt.de

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In-beam \(\gamma\)-ray spectroscopy with exotic beams faces a number of challenges. First, the incoming particle species must be selected and identified. After reaction on the secondary target, the outgoing particle must be identified and the scattering angle determined. Due to the relativistic velocities of the particles, the emitted radiation is heavily Doppler shifted. To correct the shift properly, information on the velocity of the outgoing particle and on the angle at which radiation is emitted is needed.

The schematic view of the experimental setup at GSI is shown in Fig. 1: A high energy primary beam from the SIS18 synchrotron impinges on a primary production target, producing a cocktail beam of fragments. The particle selection and identification of the incoming ions is done with the FRS [5], which is based on the \(B_\rho - \Delta E - B_\rho\) technique and identifies them event-by-event by measuring the trajectory, energy-loss and velocity. Selected ions interact with a secondary target, inducing the nuclear reaction of interest. The calorimeter telescope LYCCA [6] tracks and identifies the charge and mass of the outgoing fragments. Double sided silicon strip detectors (DSSSD) are used as tracking and energy loss detectors. One is located at the target position, mainly for tracking, and 16 are at the Wall position in front of 144 CsI(Tl) detectors. Wall DSSSD and CsI(Tl) detectors form a large \(\Delta E - E\) telescope that is used for ejectile charge identification. Ejectile masses are determined by the LYCCA time-of-flight system using fast scintillators [7].

AGATA [3] is an array of 36-fold segmented HPGe-detectors. It provides the highest possible energy resolution and sensitivity together with a high spatial resolution of incident \(\gamma\)-rays, by means of the novel technique of pulse shape analysis (PSA) and \(\gamma\)-ray tracking. The spatial resolution of AGATA is a major improvement over the Euroball array, because the large solid angle of the Euroball clusters was one of the limiting factors to the energy resolution of the Doppler corrected \(\gamma\) spectra. In consequence, AGATA detectors can be placed much closer to the target where their efficiency is increased. HECTOR+ [8], an array of large volume BaF2 and LaBr3(Ce) fast scintillators can be used for spectroscopy in addition to AGATA.

3 Commissioning Experiments and Performance of the Setup

The technical commissioning of the setup, i.e. detector elements, front-end electronics, data acquisition and analysis software, has been done with parasitic beams of \(^{54}\text{Ti}, ^{136}\text{Xe}\) and \(^{238}\text{U}\) ions. X-rays of \(^{136}\text{Xe}\) and \(^{238}\text{U}\) could be used to show quickly that particle tracking and identification with LYCCA is working, and that the Doppler correction algorithms for \(\gamma\) rays is correct (Fig. 2). In order to determine the efficiency and resolution of the setup, a performance commissioning run was conducted using a primary beam of \(^{80}\text{Kr}\) ions at energies of around 150 MeV per nucleon at the secondary target. A 1 mg/cm\(^2\) thick beryllium target was used to induce fragmentation reactions of the \(^{80}\text{Kr}\) ion beam and a 400 mg/cm\(^2\) thick gold target generated Coulomb excitation reactions. Data analysis is still ongoing, while preliminary results are presented here. Fig. 3 shows the charge identification obtained with...
Figure 2. X-ray energy spectra emitted from a gold foil when bombarded by a beam of uranium ions at kinetic energy of 183 MeV per nucleon. Left: Photon energy detected by AGATA vs the cosine of the emission angle, showing the unique feature of continuous distribution in the polar angle. X rays, emitted by the U projectile moving at \(v/c \approx 0.5\), show a clear dependence on the observation angle when being detected in the laboratory frame because of the Doppler shift. X rays from the Au target are emitted in the laboratory frame and show no Doppler shift. Right: Projected energy spectrum before (black) and after (blue) Doppler correction.

LYCCA for the case of the \(^{80}\)Kr beam impinging on the beryllium target. The primary beam as well as different isotopes of various chemical elements can be distinguished. A resolution of \(\Delta Z = 0.37\) for the charge and \(\Delta A = 0.8\) for the masses could be obtained already. Finally, Coulomb excitation of the \(^{80}\)Kr beam induced by the gold target was studied to demonstrate the performance of AGATA at relativistic beam energies and to optimize the pulse shape analysis and tracking conditions. \(^{80}\)Kr was chosen because of its large \(B(E2; 0^+_1 \rightarrow 2^+_1)\) value of 37.3 W.u. and the half-life of \(T_{1/2} = 8.3\) ps of the first excited \(2^+_1\) state. The expected cross section for Coulomb excitation is \(\sigma_{\text{clx}} = 550\) mb. Fig. 4 shows the resulting spectrum after 8 hours of beam. The beam intensity was on average 35000 particles per spill, one spill being 10 s long. The total number of \(^{80}\)Kr particles on target was \(9.2 \times 10^7\).

4 Summary and Outlook to the Physics Campaign

The successful commissioning of the PreSPEC-AGATA setup at GSI showed a LYCCA mass resolution of \(\Delta A/A \approx 1\%\) as well as a charge resolution of \(\Delta Z/Z \approx 1\%\). The preliminary results for the
energy resolution of the AGATA array after Doppler correction is \( \approx 1.7\% \) at 616 keV and the efficiency with 14 crystals was estimated to be \( \approx 0.8\% \). This is still below the expectations. Due to the complexity of the overall system, these values are likely to be improved because there is much room for optimization. In particular for data from the AGATA detectors, the results depend on complex software algorithms for PSA and \( \gamma \)-ray tracking that have to be further adapted and improved.

After commissioning, several experiments were conducted in 2012 as part of the first PreSPEC-AGATA physics campaign, using relativistic secondary beams of unstable neutron-rich nuclei or isomers produced either by target-induced fission of a relativistic uranium beam or in primary fragmentation reactions. These experiments combine the development of dedicated FAIR-relevant tools and techniques for high-resolution in-beam spectroscopy of relativistic radioactive ion beams with timely questions of nuclear structure research, such as Coulomb-excitation of a band-terminating isomer of \(^{52}\)Fe, low-lying \( E1 \) modes of neutron-rich \(^{64}\)Fe, evolution of the nuclear shapes of heavy Zr isotopes, or the collectivity of neutron-rich isotopes near \(^{208}\)Pb.

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