

Particle identification at BigRIPS and its optimization in the off-line analysis

N. Fukuda et al., Nucl. Instr. Meth. B 317 (2013) 323

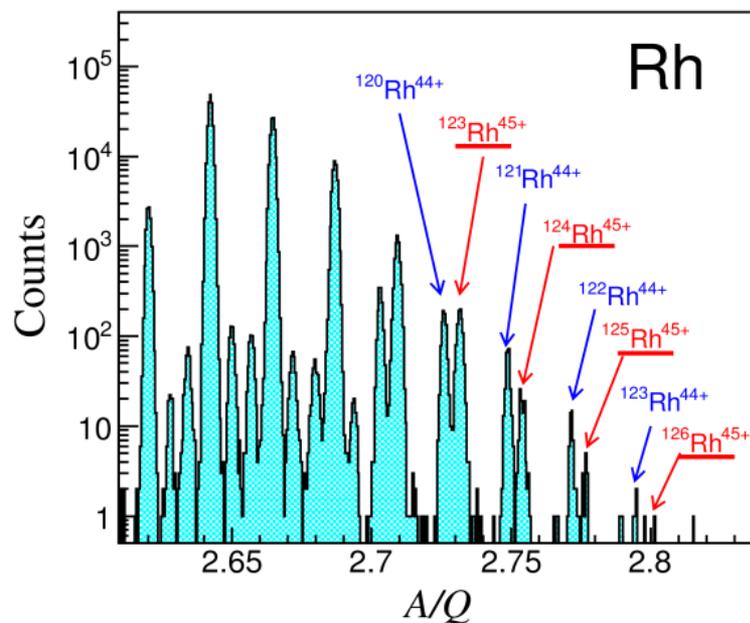
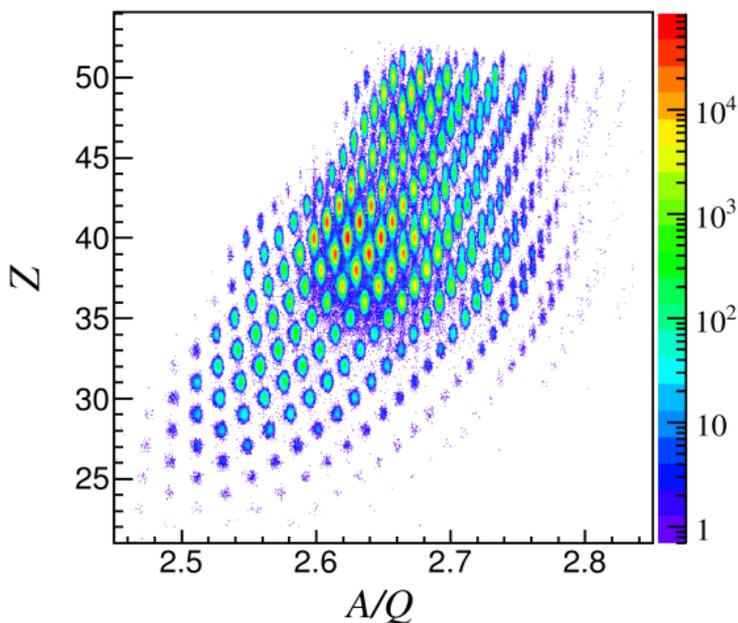
- TOF- $B\rho$ - ΔE method
- Trajectory reconstruction for $B\rho$ determination
- Background removal (*Please see the above paper.*)
 - How to identify and remove the events whose charge state changes at F5

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Particle identification (PID) resolving power

TOF- $B\rho\Delta E$ method with trajectory reconstruction

A/Q resolution: High enough to identify charge states of fragments



$^{238}\text{U}(345 \text{ MeV/u}) + \text{Be } 2.9 \text{ mm}$
 $B\rho 01 = 7.990 \text{ Tm}, \text{F1 deg Al } 2.18\text{mm}$

r.m.s. A/Q resolution: 0.034 %

6.1 σ separation

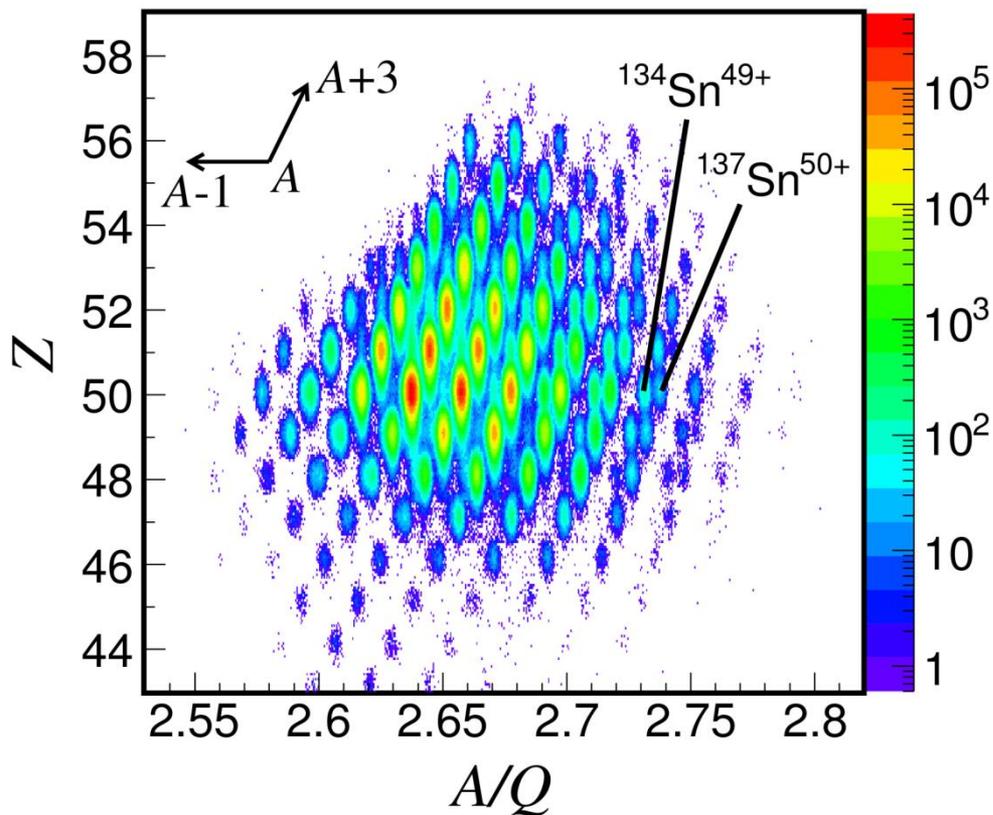
*Identification of 45 New Neutron-Rich Isotopes
 by In-Flight fission of a ^{238}U Beam at 345 MeV/nucleon
 T. Ohnishi et al., J. Phys. Soc. Jpn **79** (2010) 073201*

Example:

PID for fission fragments produced by in-flight fission of ^{238}U beam

^{238}U 345 MeV/u + Pb 0.95 mm (+Al 0.3 mm)

$B\rho = 7.706$ Tm, F1 deg. Al 2.56 mm, F5 deg. Al 1.8 mm



*Identification of 45 New Neutron-Rich Isotopes
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Trajectory reconstruction for $B\rho$ determination

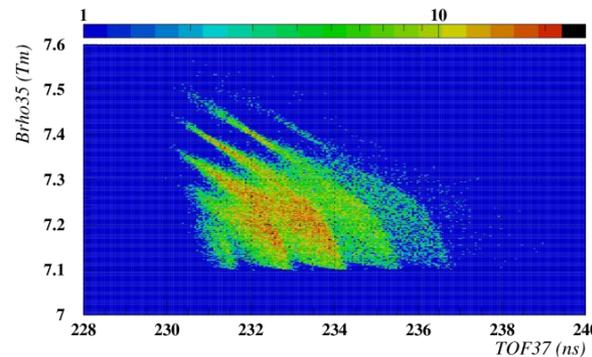
by using the position and angle measured at the focuses (such as F5x, F5a, F3x) and the experimentally determined transfer matrices as follows:

$$F5x = (x|x)F3x + (x|a)F3a + (x|\delta)\delta$$

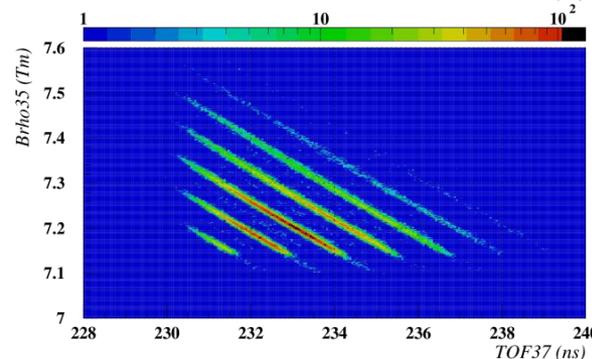
$$F5a = (a|x)F3x + (a|a)F3a + (a|\delta)\delta$$

$$B\rho = B\rho_0(1 + \delta)$$

Measured F5x, F5a, F3x
 \rightarrow deduce δ , F3a



Without track reconstruction
 (from the position at dispersive focus)



With track reconstruction

For $Z = 50$ isotopes produced by in-flight fission of a ^{238}U beam at 345 MeV/u.

F3—F5 case

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
 \underline{x_5 = (x|x)x_3 + (x|a)a_3 + (x|\delta)\delta_{35}} \quad \text{First-order matrix elements} \\
 + (x|xx)x_3^2 + (x|xa)x_3a_3 + (x|x\delta)x_3\delta_{35} + (x|aa)a_3^2 + (x|a\delta)a_3\delta_{35} \\
 + (x|\delta\delta)\delta_{35}^2 + (x|yy)y_3^2 + (x|yb)y_3b_3 + (x|bb)b_3^2 \\
 \underline{a_5 = (a|x)x_3 + (a|a)a_3 + (a|\delta)\delta_{35}} \quad \text{First-order matrix elements} \\
 + (a|xx)x_3^2 + (a|xa)x_3a_3 + (a|x\delta)x_3\delta_{35} + (a|aa)a_3^2 + (a|a\delta)a_3\delta_{35} \\
 + (a|\delta\delta)\delta_{35}^2 + (a|yy)y_3^2 + (a|yb)y_3b_3 + (a|bb)b_3^2
 \end{array} \right.$$

$$B\rho = B\rho_0(1 + \delta)$$

$B\rho_0$: Central $B\rho$ value

Magnetic field measured by NMR probes

The central trajectory radii deduced from the magnetic field-map data.

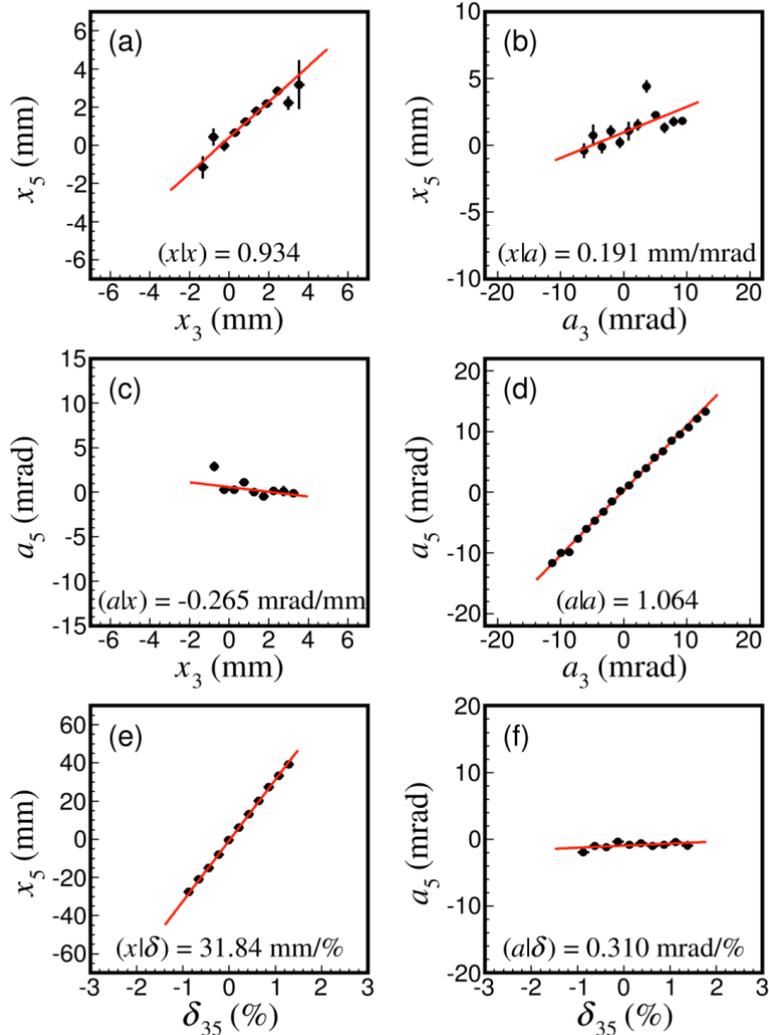
- ◆ First-order matrix elements: Derived directly from the measurement
- ◆ Higher-order matrix elements: Determined by the empirical method



Next

Determination of first-order transfer matrix elements

143|53+ selected



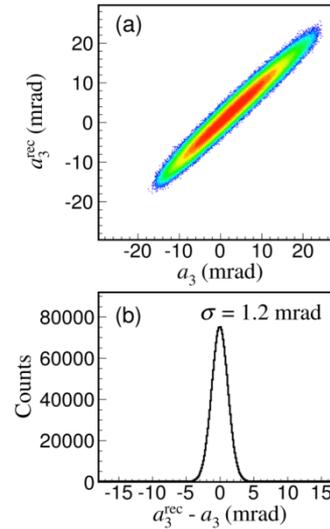
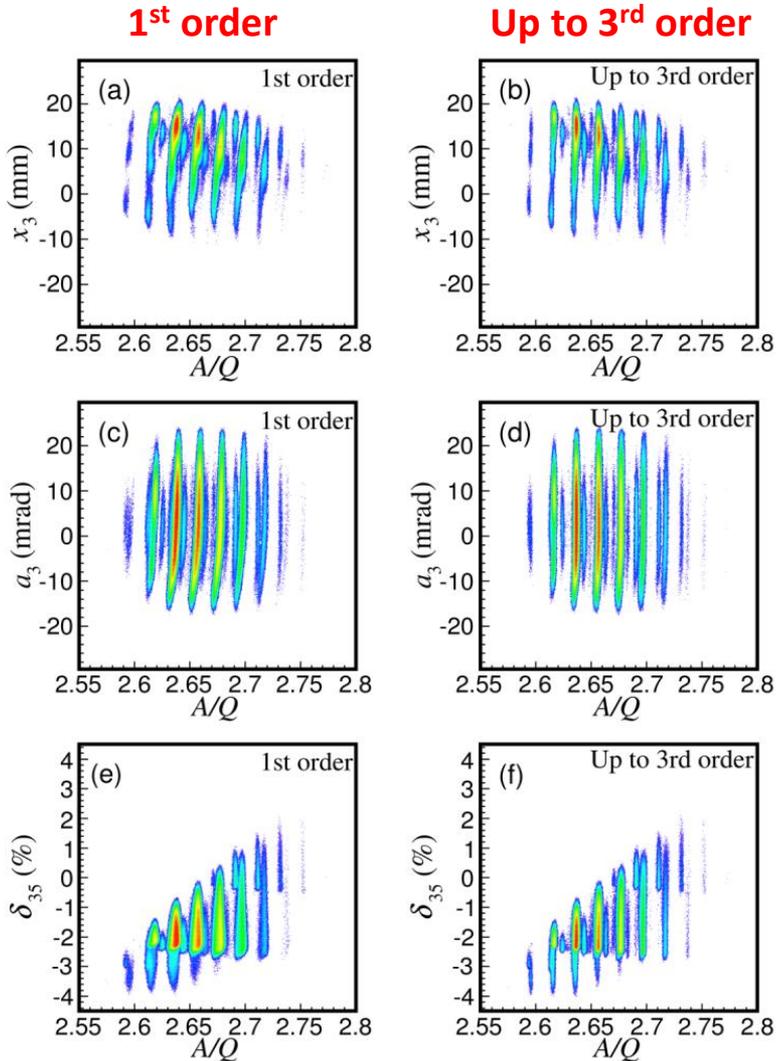
$$\begin{cases} x_5 = (x|x)x_3 + (x|a)a_3 + (x|\delta)\delta_{35} \\ a_5 = (a|x)x_3 + (a|a)a_3 + (a|\delta)\delta_{35} \end{cases}$$

Matrix elements	Experimentally derived	Calculated using COSY INFINITY
$(x x)$	0.934 ± 0.094	0.927
$(a x)$	-0.265 ± 0.138	-0.020
$(x a)$	0.191 ± 0.039	-0.005
$(a a)$	1.064 ± 0.009	1.079
$(x \delta)$	31.84 ± 0.090	31.67
$(a \delta)$	0.310 ± 0.209	0.015
Determinant	1.044 ± 0.01	1

0.12% shift in δ_{35} for $a_3 = 20 \text{ mrad}$

Determination of the first-order matrix is carried out in the ONLINE analysis.

Determination of higher-order transfer matrix elements (Advanced)

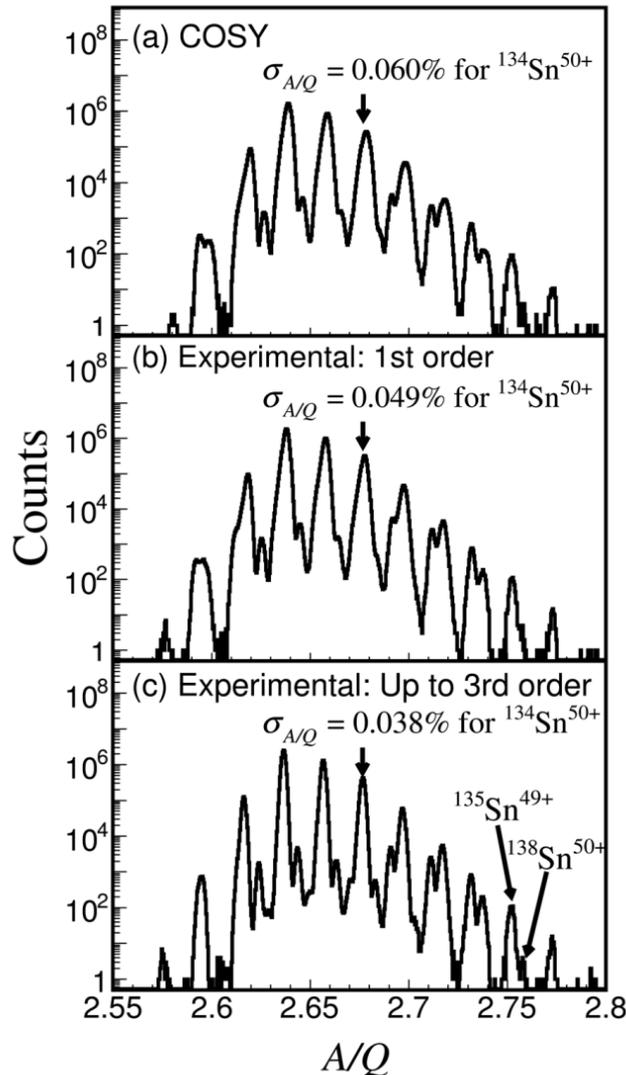


Verification
of trajectory reconstruction

Matrix elements	Empirically derived
$(x xa)$	0.008
$(x x\delta)$	-0.065
$(x a\delta)$	-0.051
$(x bb)$	0.003
$(x aaa)$	0.00009
$(a xa)$	0.0027
$(a x\delta)$	-0.011
$(a aa)$	-0.0058
$(a a\delta)$	0.0065
$(a aa\delta)$	-0.0018

Improvement in A/Q resolution

Sn isotopes



^{238}U 345 MeV/u + Pb 0.95 mm (+Al 0.3 mm)

$B\rho = 7.706$ Tm, F1 deg. Al 2.56 mm, F5 deg. Al 1.8 mm

COSY

$\sigma = 0.060\%$

Experimental: 1st order

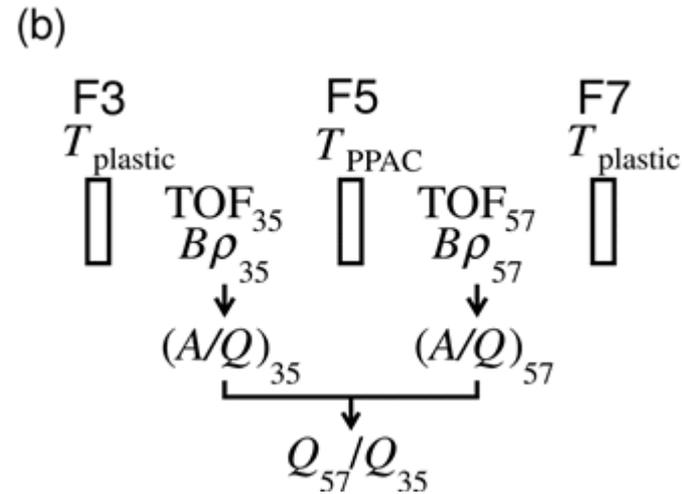
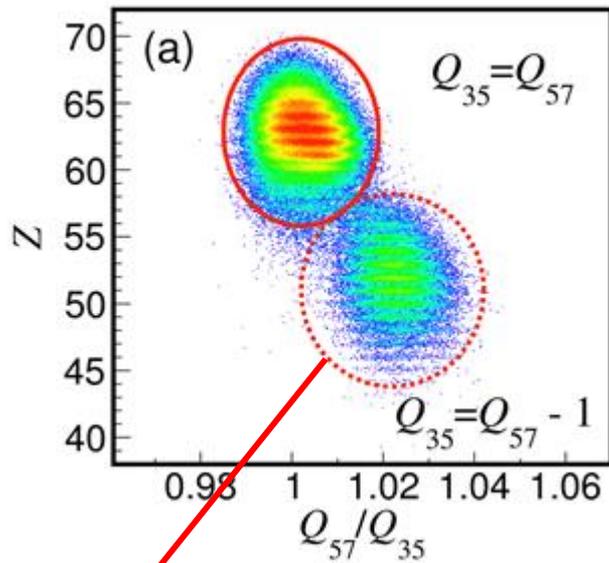
$\sigma = 0.049\%$

Experimental: 3rd order

$\sigma = 0.038\%$ Excellent tail separation

Identification of charge-state change at F5: Method-I

^{238}U 345 MeV/u + Be 4.9 mm
Tuned for ^{168}Gd

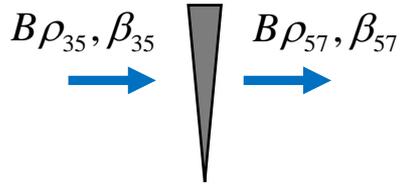


*Timing resolution of PPAC is about 900 ps(σ)

These isotopes lose one electron at F5

Identification of charge-state change at F5: Method-II

ΔE_{F5deg} : F5 degrader の energy loss If A and Q do not change



$$\Delta E_{deg} = (\gamma_{35} - 1)Am_u - (\gamma_{57} - 1)Am_u$$

$$= cQ \left(\frac{B\rho_{35}}{\beta_{35}} - \frac{B\rho_{57}}{\beta_{57}} \right),$$

$$\Delta E_{deg} \propto Z^2 / \beta_{35}^2 d$$

Bethe-Bloch formula

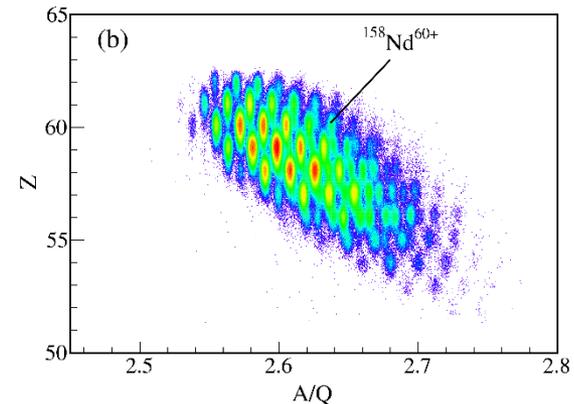
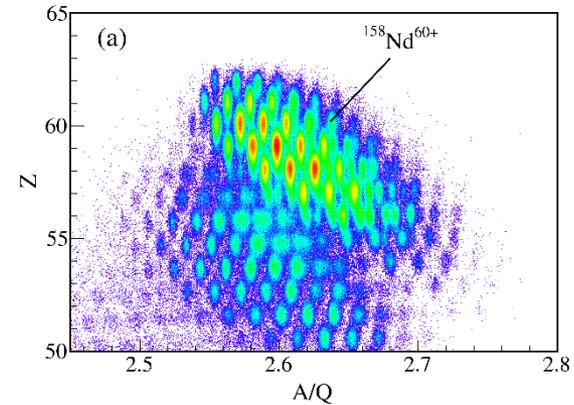
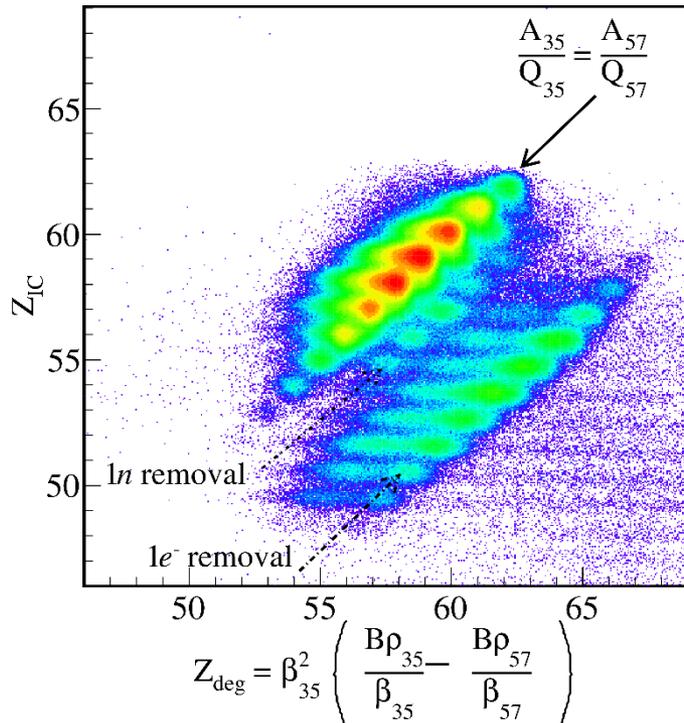
d: degrader thickness

→

$Z \propto \beta_{35}^2 \left(\frac{B\rho_{35}}{\beta_{35}} - \frac{B\rho_{57}}{\beta_{57}} \right) \frac{1}{d}$

$Q_{35} = Q_{57} = Z,$

²³⁸U 345 MeV/u + Be 5 mm
Tuned for ¹⁵⁸Nd



Summary

- Trajectory reconstruction (COSY 1st-order matrix) + No slew correction
→ $\sigma_{A/Q} \sim 0.06\text{--}0.08\%$



- Trajectory reconstruction (Experimental 1st-order matrix) + No slew correction
→ $\sigma_{A/Q} \sim 0.05\%$



— Sufficient for most cases —

- Trajectory reconstruction (Experimental 3rd-order matrix) + No slew correction
→ $\sigma_{A/Q} \sim 0.04\%$



- Trajectory reconstruction (Experimental 3rd-order matrix) + slew correction
→ $\sigma_{A/Q} \sim 0.035\%$

Trajectory reconstruction with the experimental 1st-order transfer matrix

+

Removal the events whose charge state changes at F5