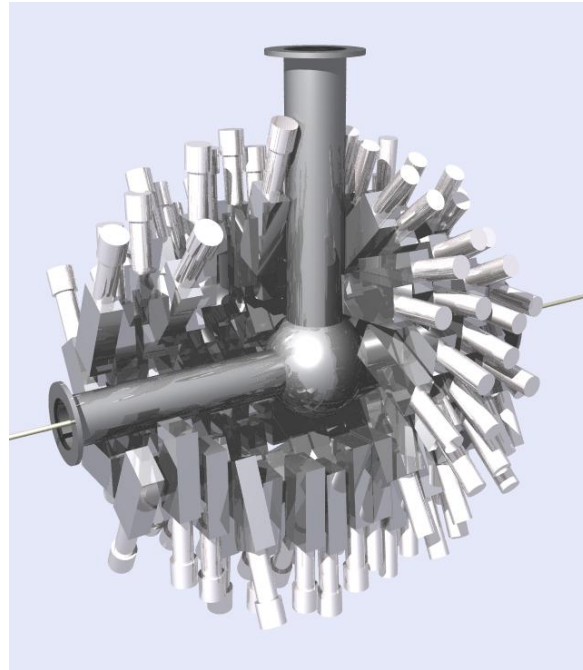


# DALI2

## – Detector Array for Low Intensity radiation 2



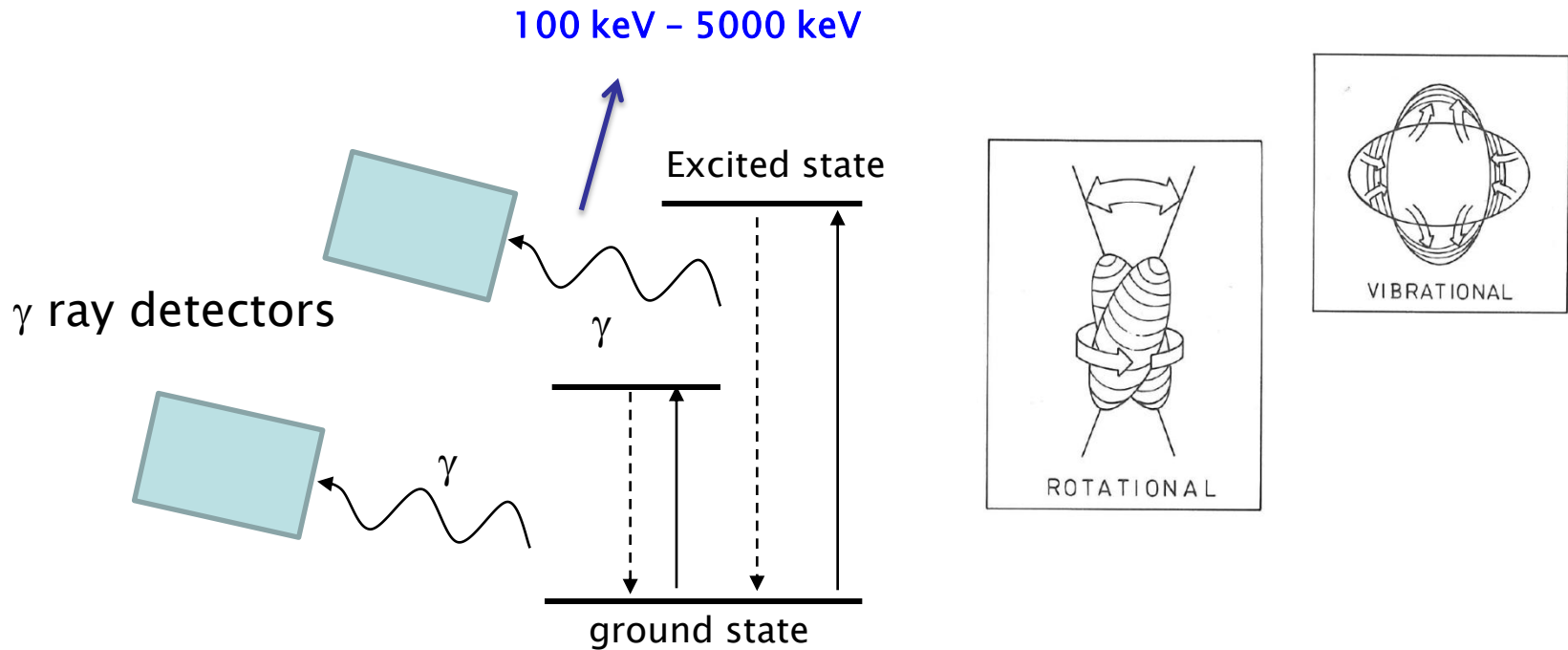
TAKEUCHI Satoshi

RIKEN Nishina Center

In-beam  $\gamma$  group : N.Aoi, H.Scheit, P.Doornenbal, D.Steppenbeck,  
J.Lee, M.Matsushita, W.He,L.Kouang,ST

# In-beam $\gamma$ ray spectroscopy (インビーム $\gamma$ 線核分光)

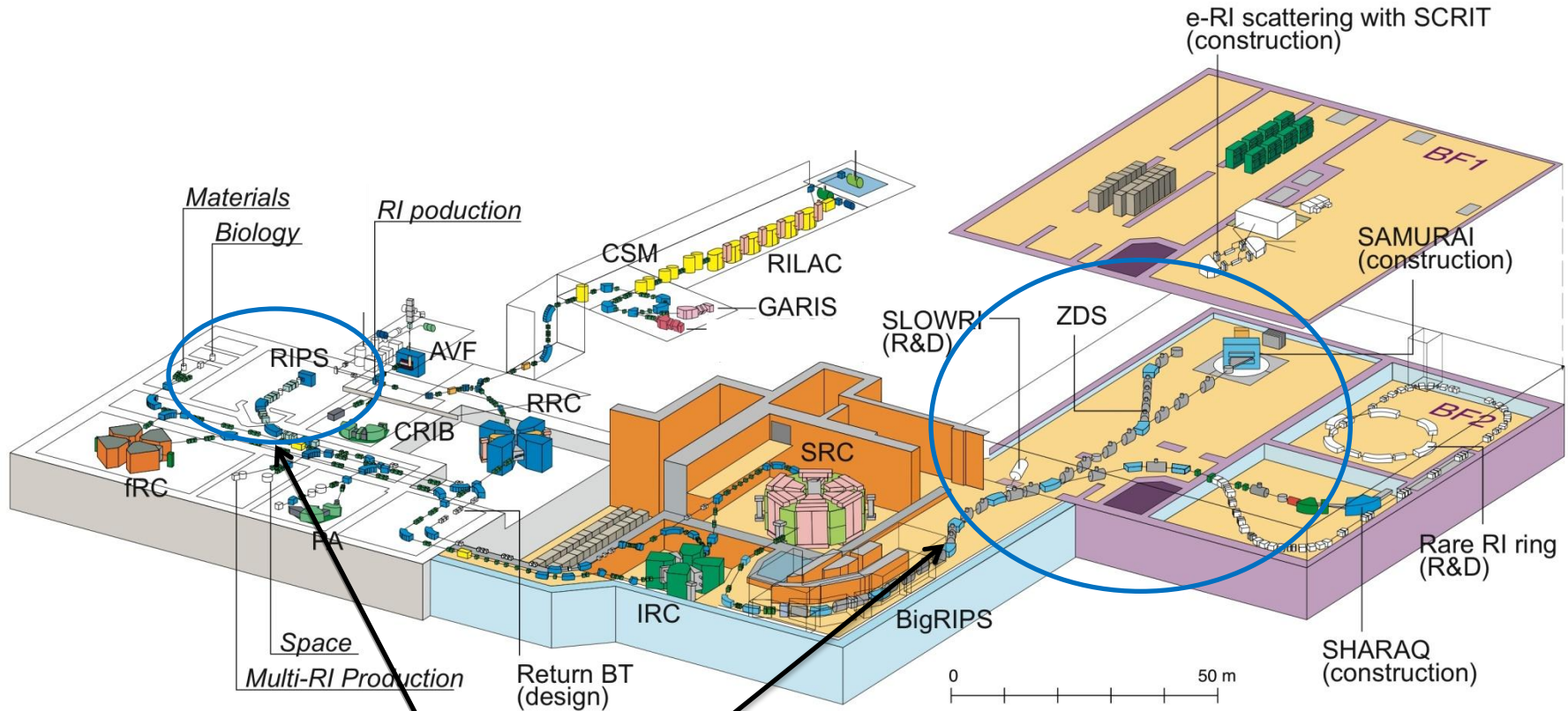
One of useful methods for study of stable or unstable nuclei by measuring de-excitation  $\gamma$  rays.



- $\gamma$  ray energy  $\rightarrow$  Excitation energy
- $\gamma$  ray yield  $\rightarrow$  Transition strength  $\rightarrow$  Nuclear structure or shape
- $\gamma$  ray distribution  $\rightarrow$  Angular momentum

Nuclei which we investigate are unstable...

# RI Beam Factory



Experiments by means of in-beam  $\gamma$  ray spectroscopy.

# Unstable nuclei (不安定原子核)

- Decays to stable nuclei by  $\beta$  decay with a certain lifetime.
- Provided as fast secondary beams.

## -Low beam intensity

- nuclei far from stability line  $\rightarrow$   $\sim 1$  cps
- Energy :  $\sim 200A$  MeV

## -Low event rate ( $\gamma$ ray emission)

- with 2–3 g/cm<sup>2</sup> target : Pb, C, Be, CH<sub>2</sub>, ...  
(size :  $\sim 30$ mm $\phi$ )
- Typically,  $\Delta\beta/\beta$  is around 10%

# $\gamma$ rays which we measure.

- Energy range                      100 keV – 5000 keV in moving frame  
   **50 keV – 10000 keV in lab. Frame**
- Low intensity  
    $\rightarrow$  High detection efficiency
- Doppler shifted

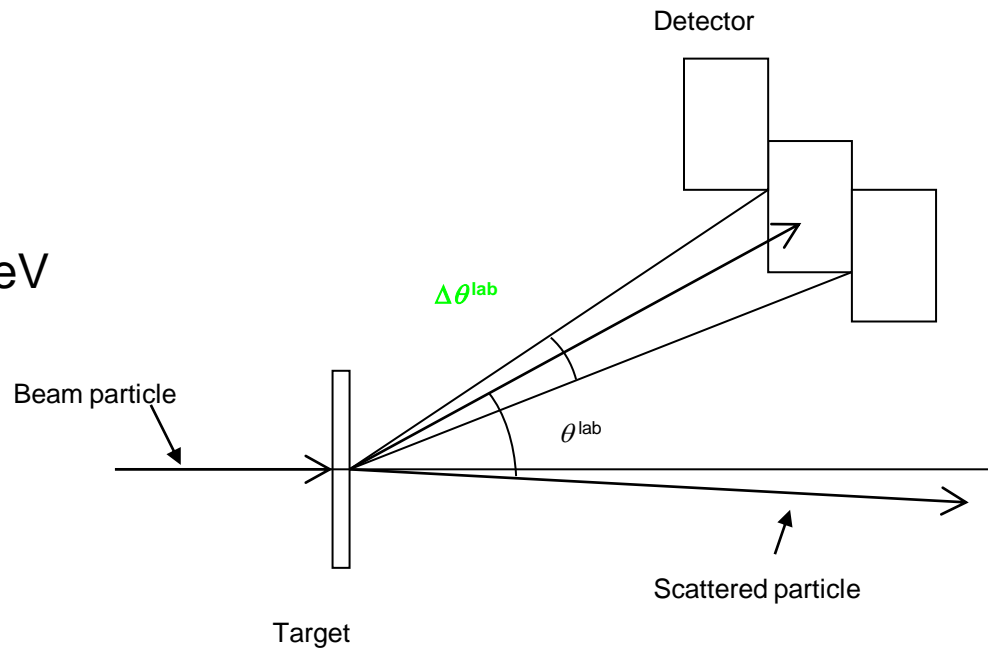
# Corrections of Doppler shift effects

Doppler shift [ $\beta = v/c \sim 0.3$  (RARF) and  $\beta \sim 0.6$  (RIBF)]

→  $\gamma$  ray energy depends on the emission angle.

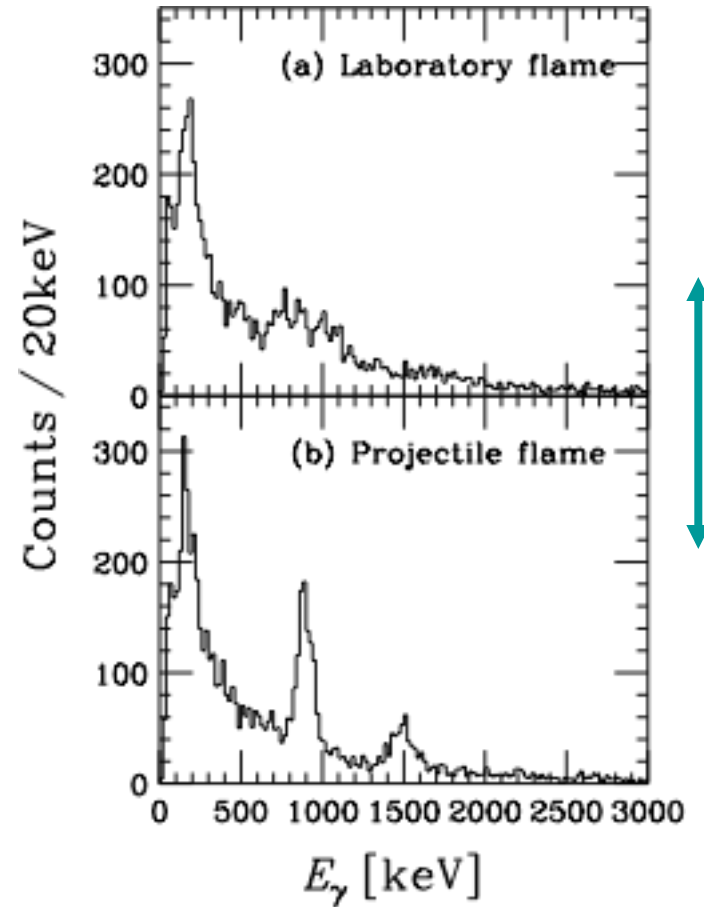
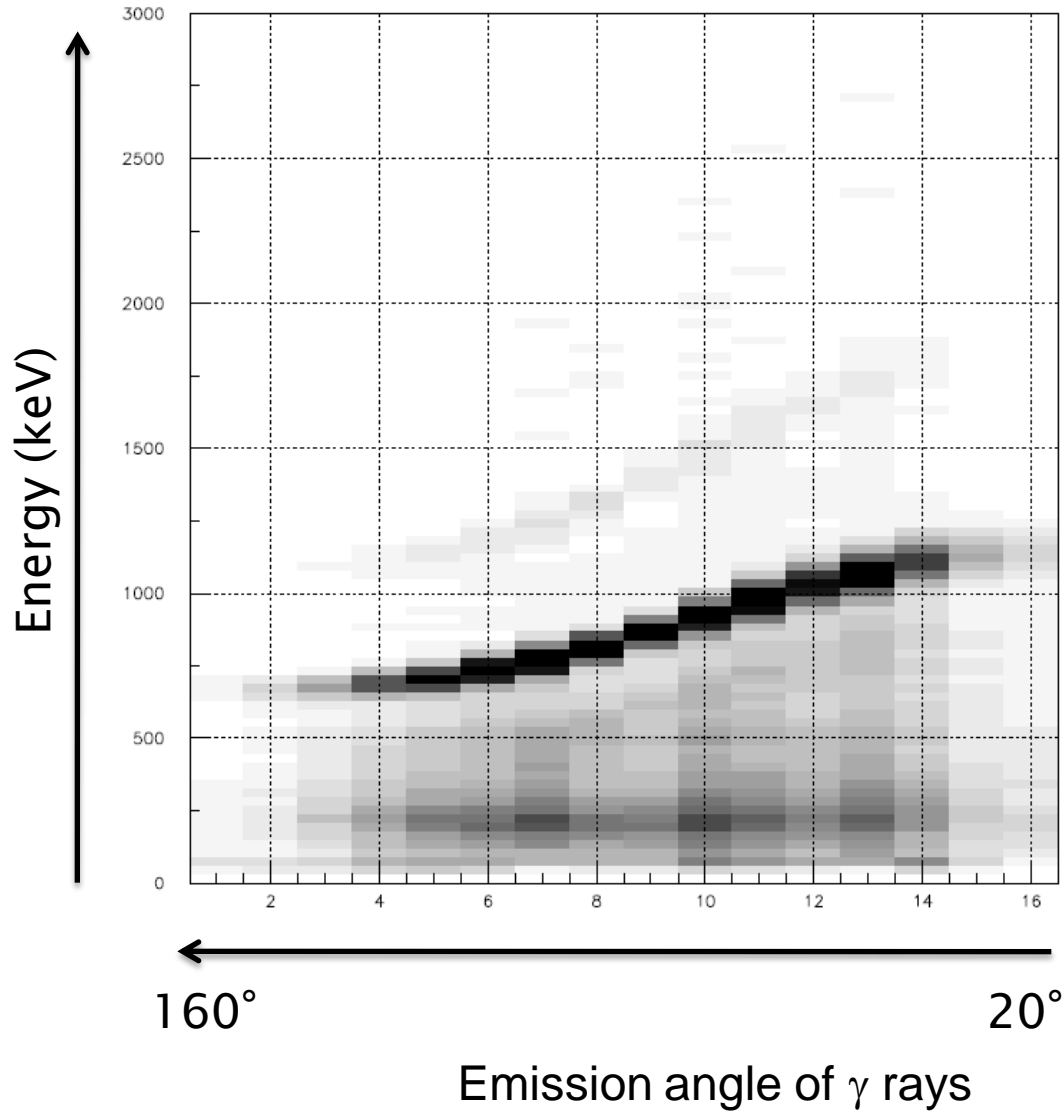
→ High angular resolution

$E_{in} \sim 200A$  MeV



2-3 g/cm<sup>2</sup> at RIBF

$^{32}\text{Mg}(p,p') \beta \sim 0.3$



H.Hasegawa, Master's thesis, Rikkyo Univ., 2003

Jan. 11, 2011

# $\gamma$ rays which we measure.

- Energy range                      100 keV – 5000 keV in moving frame  
  **50 keV – 10000 keV in lab. Frame**
- Low intensity (low event rate)  
    → High detection efficiency
- Doppler shifted  
    → Angular resolution
- Emission angle                      Forward peak (Lorentz boost)  
    → Detector arrangement
- Background  
    → Timing resolution (to eliminate by time info.)



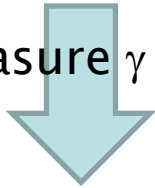
# The policy of the design

Efficiency (高効率)  
Granularity (細分化)  
Flexibility (融通がきく)



High detection efficiency and high angular resolution array

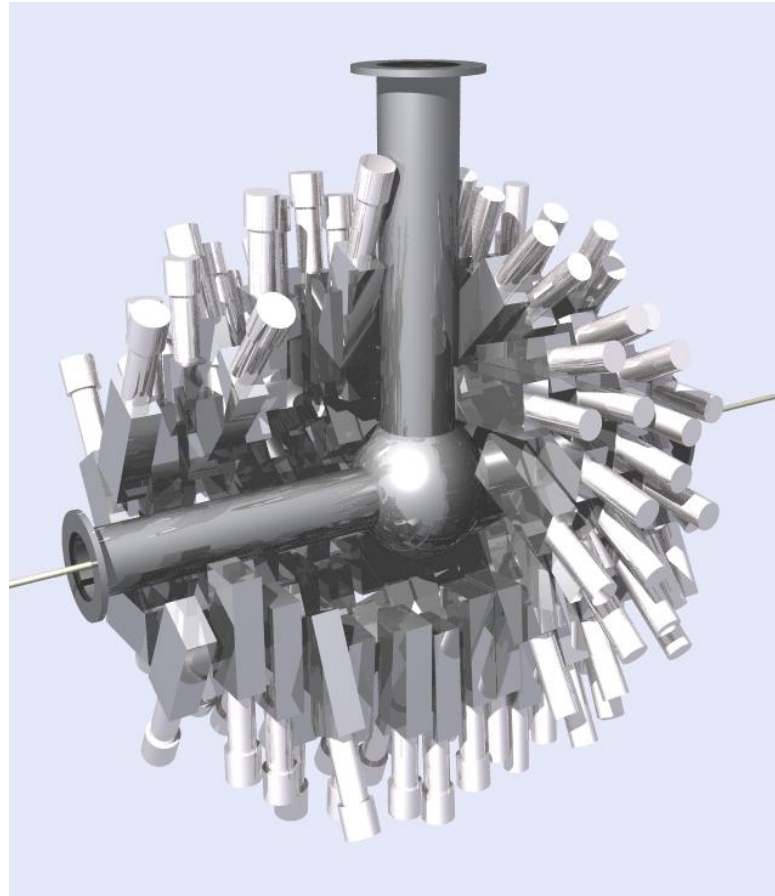
Measure  $\gamma$  rays



160 – 180 NaI(Tl) detectors

$\gamma$ ray energy	→	Excitation energy	
$\gamma$ ray yield	→	Transition strength	→ Nuclear structure or shape
$\gamma$ ray distribution	→	Angular momentum	

# DALI2 (Detector array for Low Intensity radiation 2)



Collaboration : RIKEN Nishina Center & Rikkyo University

# Specification

## DALI-2 detectors

- SAINT-GOBAIN x 90 detectors

45 x 80 x 160 (mm)

About 8%@662keV ( $^{137}\text{Cs}$ )

- SCIONIX x 84 detectors

40 x 80 x 160 (mm)

About 9%@662keV( $^{137}\text{Cs}$ )

## DALI-1 detectors

- BICRON x ~50 detectors

60 x 60 x 120 (mm)

About 8%@662keV( $^{137}\text{Cs}$ )

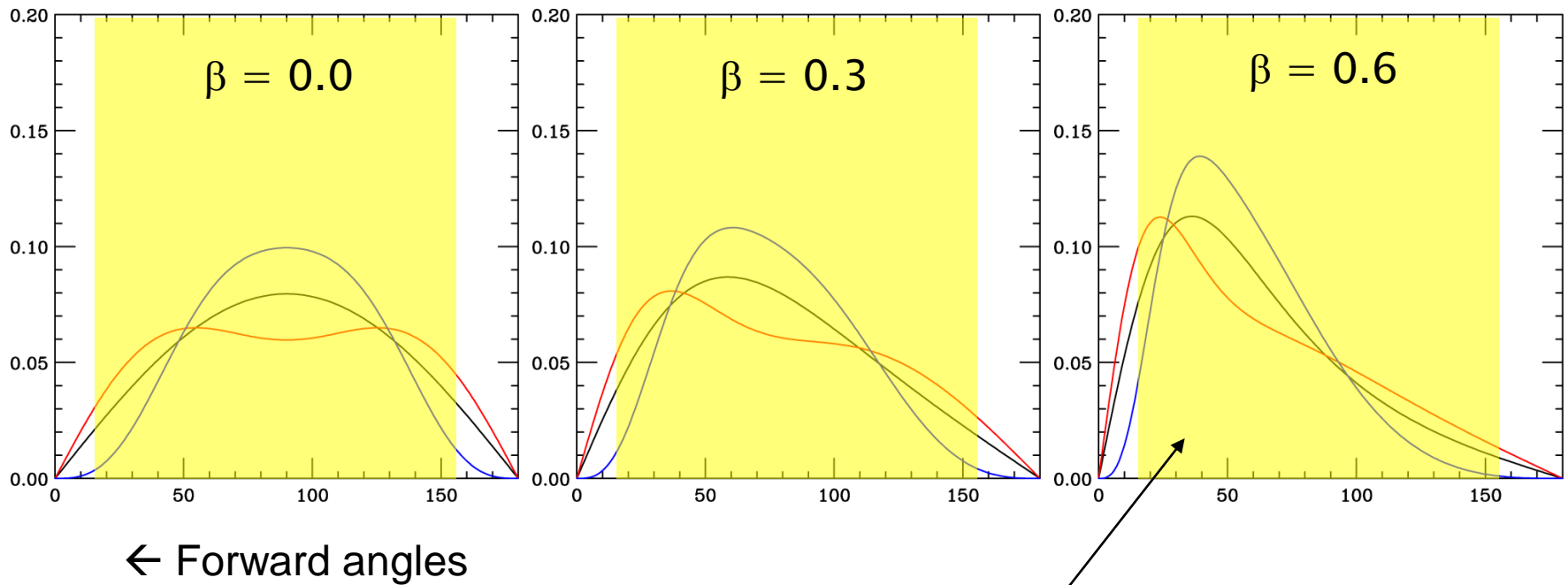


PMT : HAMAMATSU R580

# Detector configuration

Angular distribution of  $\gamma$  rays

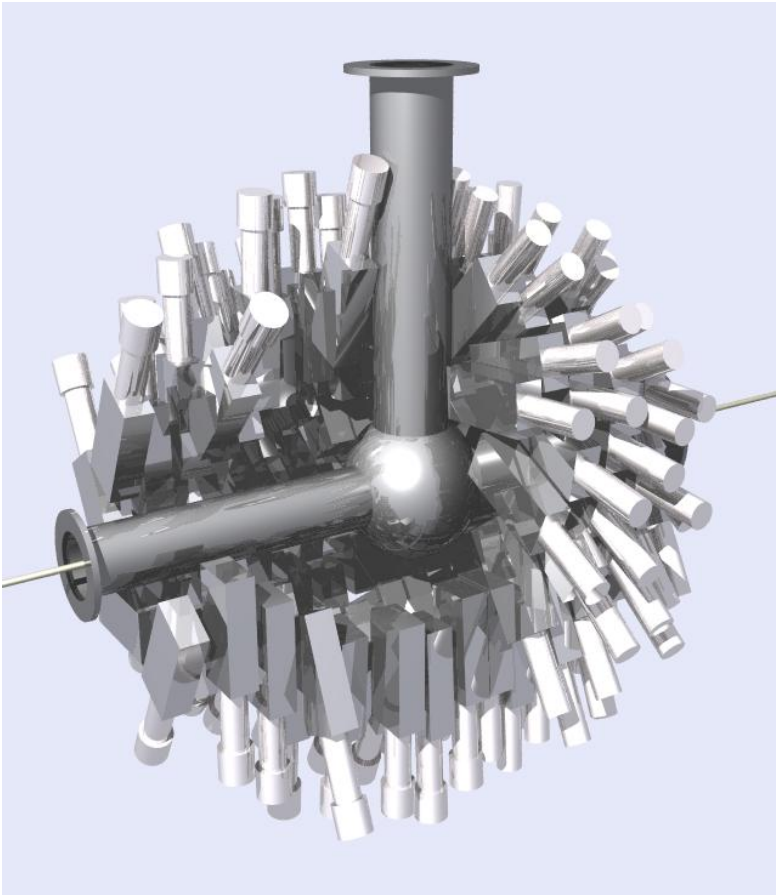
Black :  $\Delta L = 0$   
Red :  $\Delta L = 1$   
Blue :  $\Delta L = 2$



← Forward angles

Coverage of DALI2

# - DALI2 - for RIBF exp.



## DALI2 specification

Arrangement	Hedgehog like
Detector Size (cm <sup>3</sup> )	4.5 x 8 x 16
# of Detectors	160-180
Volume	~ 100 liter
# of Layers	~16
Angular resolution	~ 8 degree
Energy resolution ( $\beta \sim 0.6$ )	10% @ 1 MeV
Efficiency ( $\beta \sim 0.6$ )	20% @ 1 MeV
Timing resolution	~ 3ns (FWHM)

$\gamma$ -ray energy  
Emission angle of  $\gamma$  ray  
→ For Doppler-shift corrections

Ref. S.Takeuchi et al., RIKEN Accel. Prog. Rep. 36(2003)148

# Circuit

## For Timing

SAMP : N568B fast out

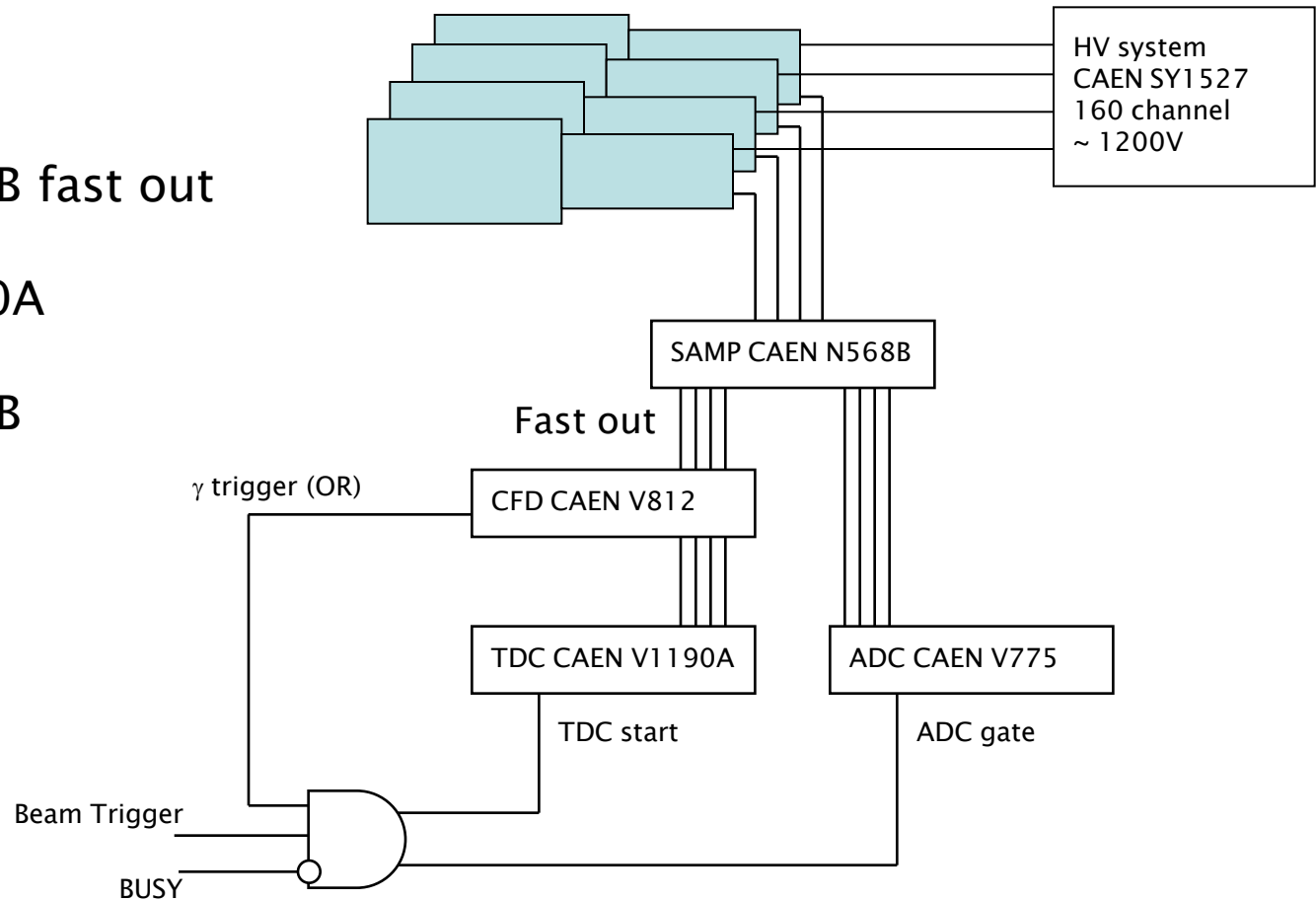
CFD : V812

TDC : V1190A

## For Energy

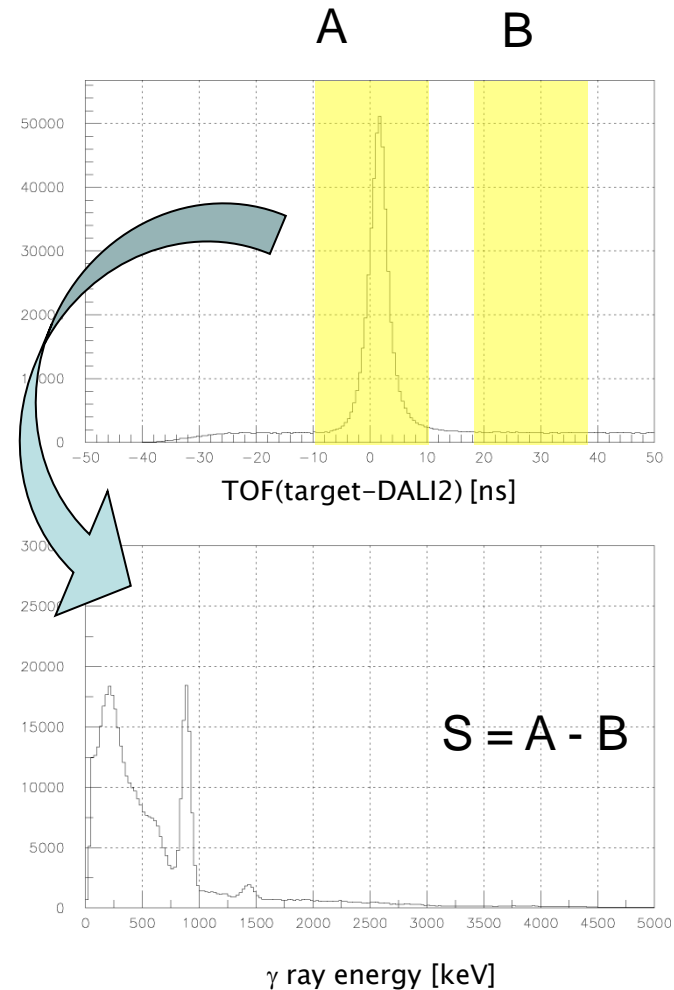
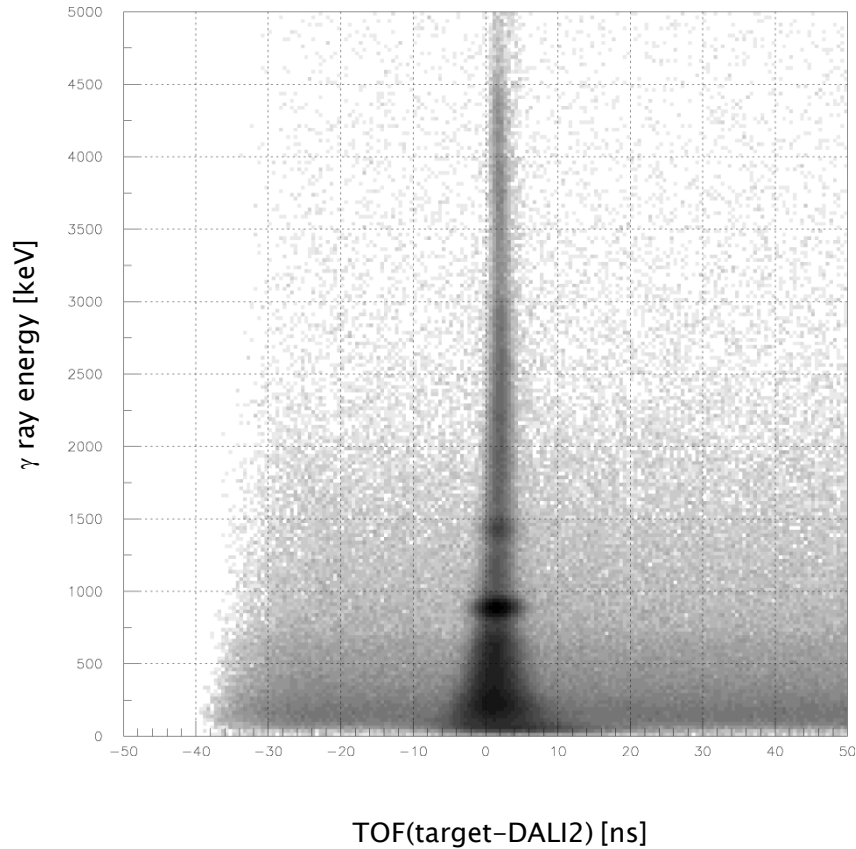
SAMP : N568B

ADC : V785



$\gamma$ trigger rate	:	1 kcps to 200 kcps
Beam trigger rate	:	~1 cps to 500 kcps
Coincidence rate	:	~1 cps to 2-3 kcps

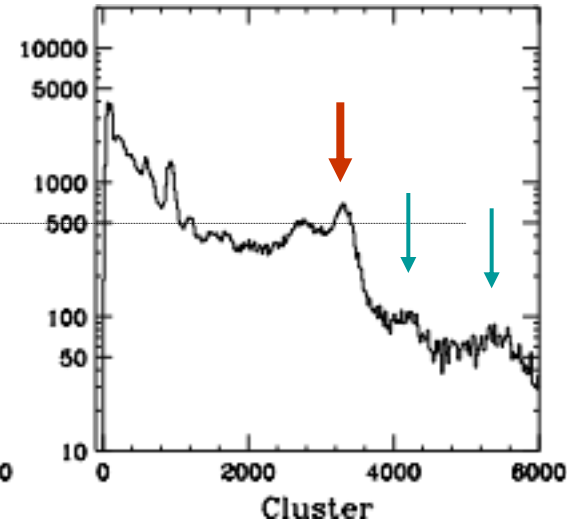
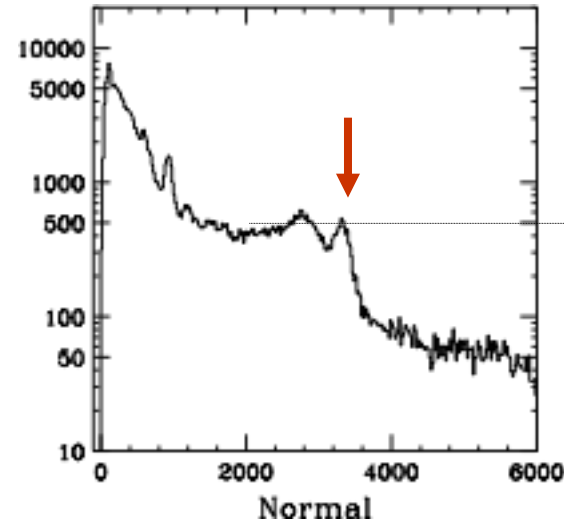
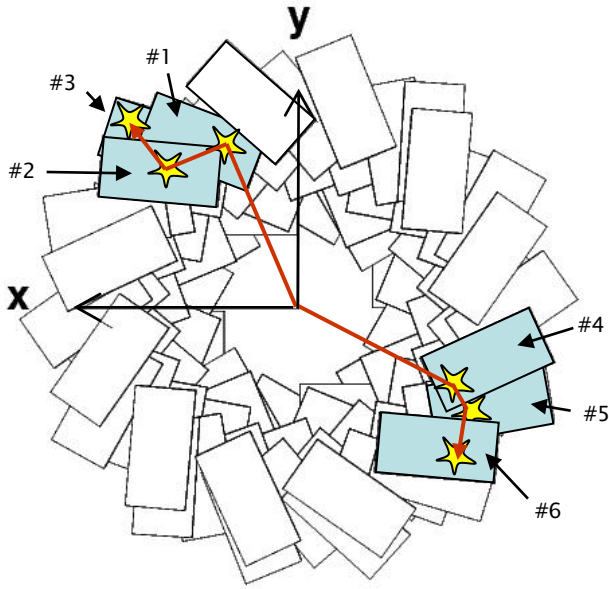
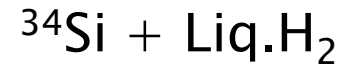
# $\gamma$ ray spectra of in-beam $\gamma$ ray spectroscopy



Timing resolution :  $\sim 3$ ns (FWHM) for 1MeV

# Add-back analysis

$${}^{34}\text{Si}^* E_x(2^+) = 3326 \text{ keV}$$



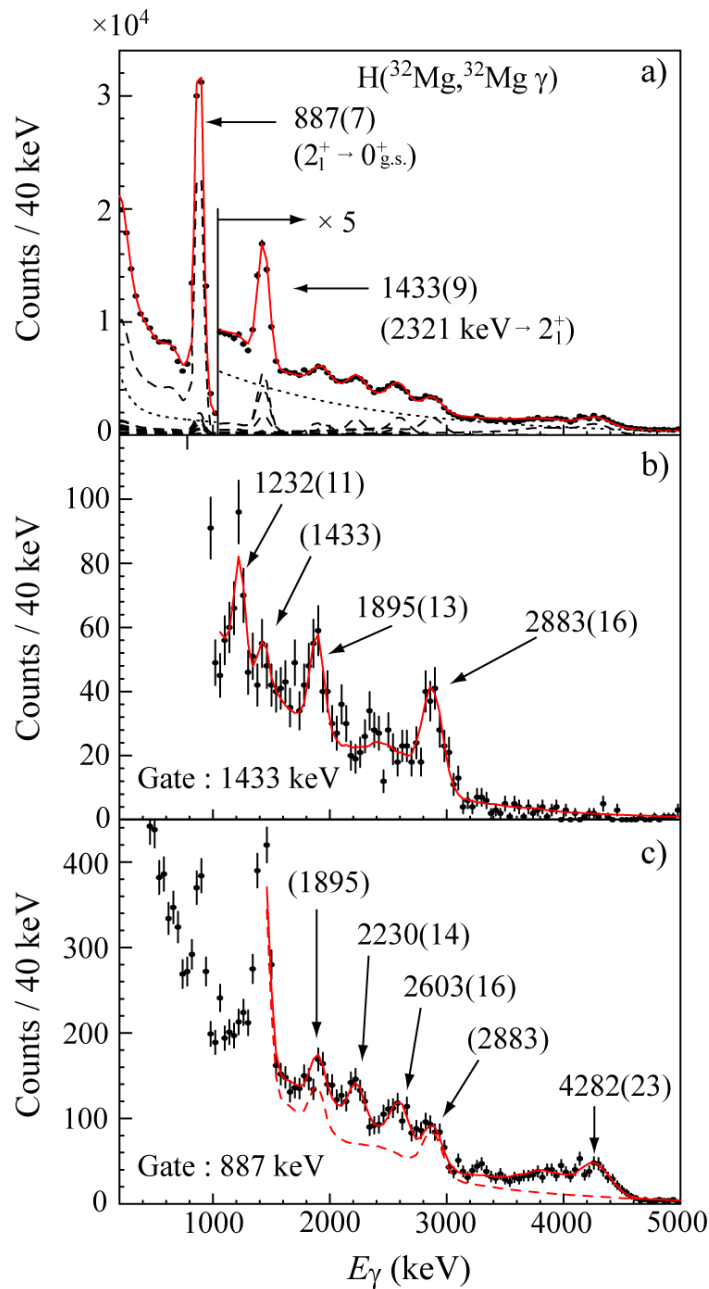
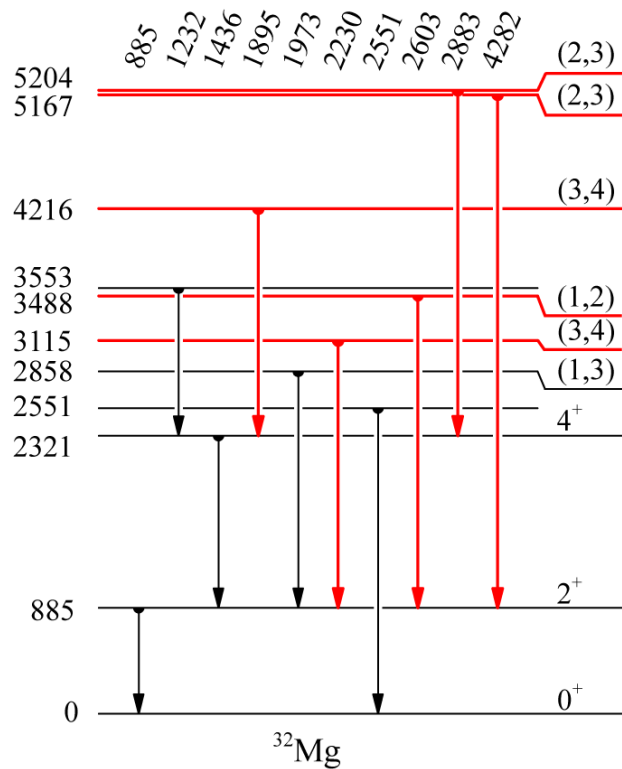
Cluster#1 = Det.#1 + Det.#2 + Det.#3

Cluster#2 = Det.#4 + Det.#5 + Det.#6

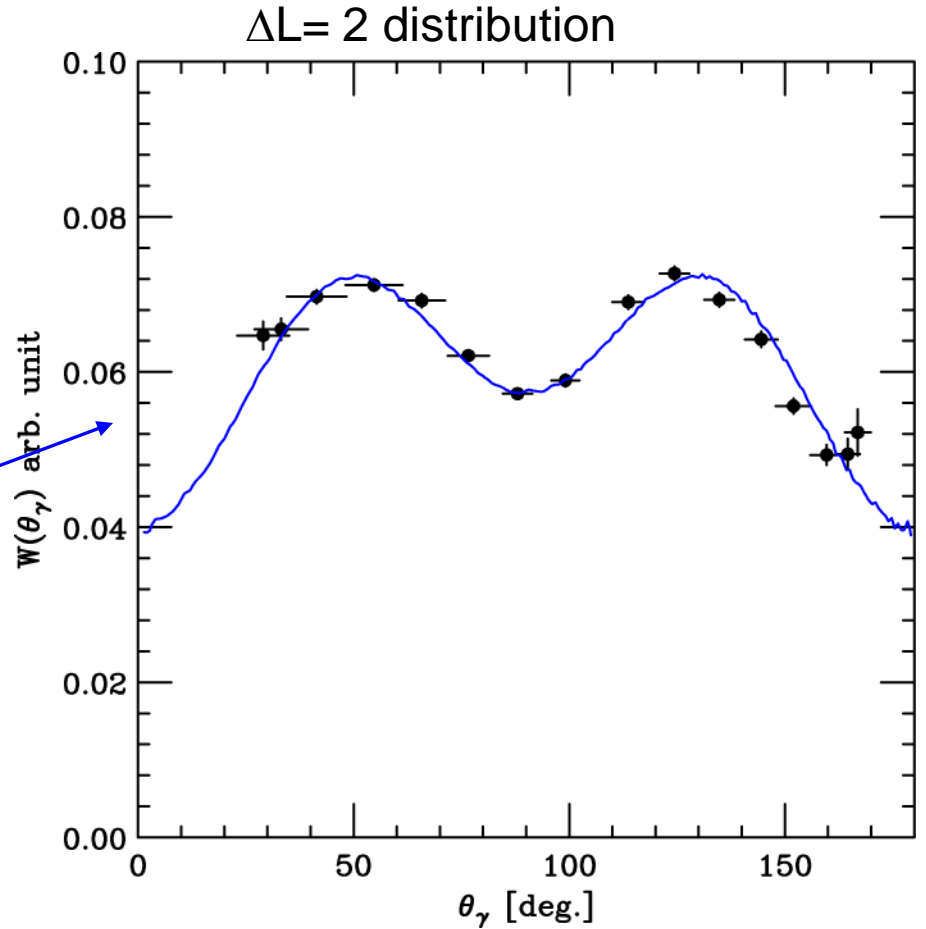
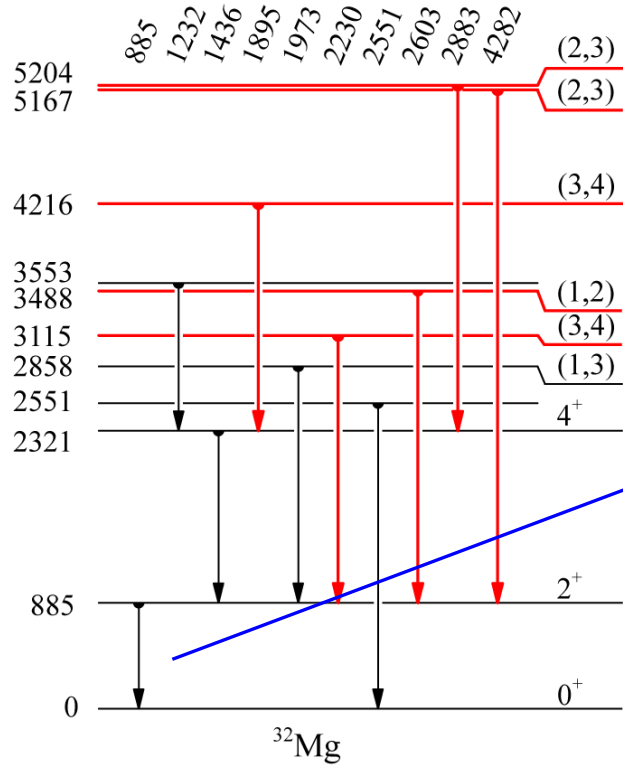
peak / B.G. improved



# $^{32}\text{Mg}$ (Z=12, N=20)



# Angular distribution of $\gamma$ rays



# Monte Carlo simulation by GEANT code

## INPUT

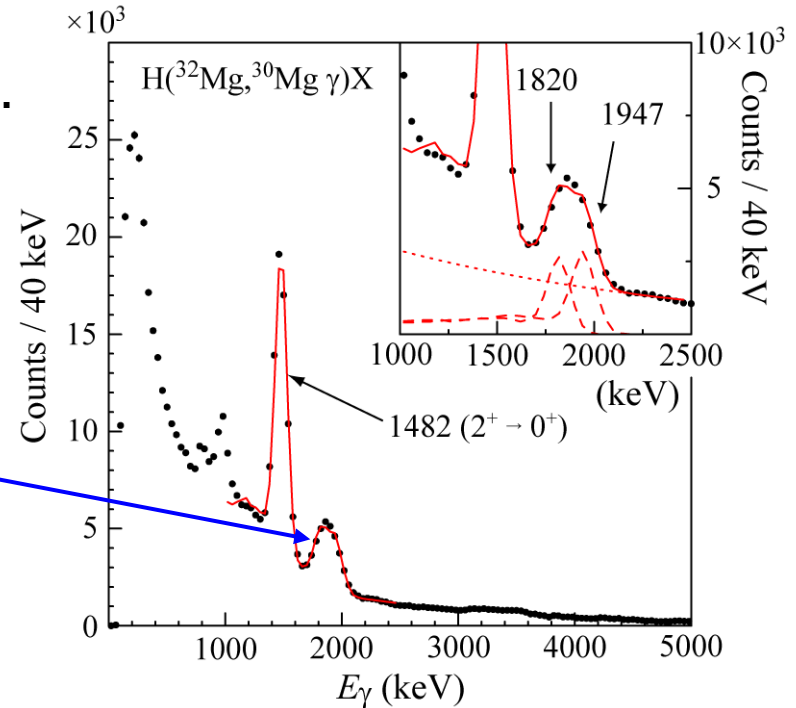
- Geometry
- Energy resolution for each detector
- $\gamma$  ray energy
- Velocity of nuclei

## OUTPUT

Response of the detector system for  $\gamma$  rays.

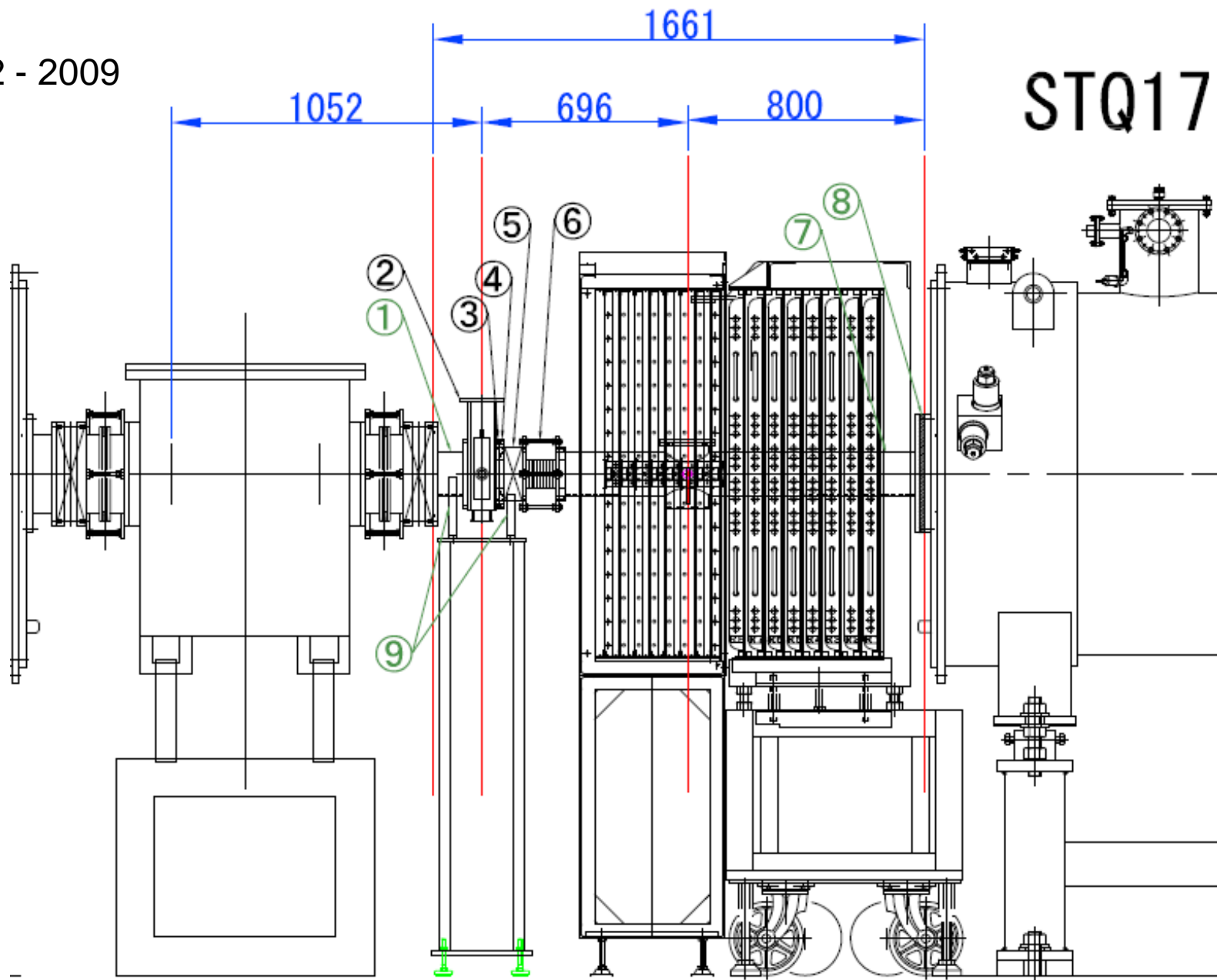
→ level scheme, transition strength, new  $\gamma$  lines, etc...

This line consists of two or more  $\gamma$  rays.  
(Width of this peak is wide.)

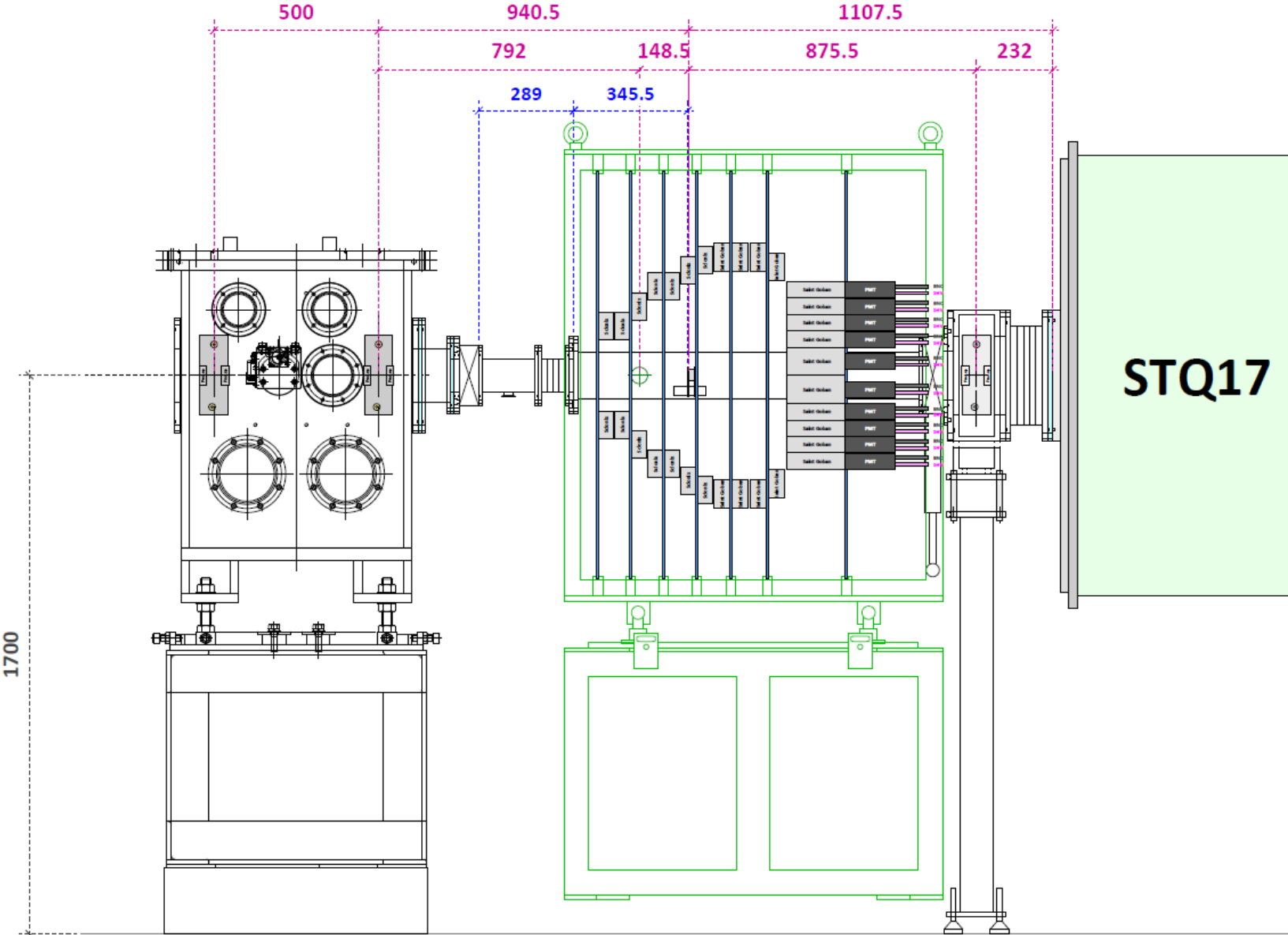


DALI2 - 2009

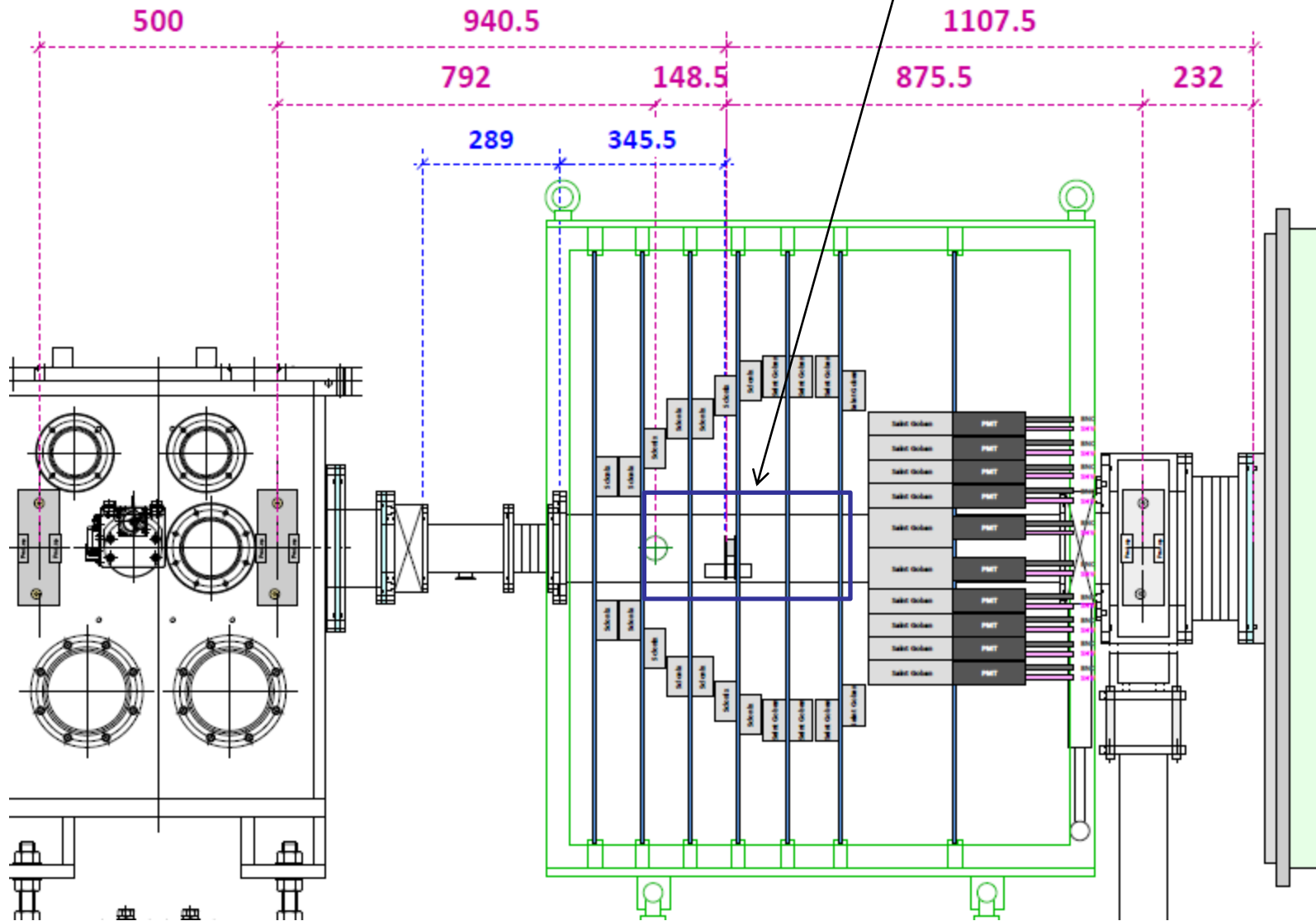
STQ17



# DALI2 - 2010



Liq.H2 for MINOS?



## Past experiments with DALI2 (present-2002)

$^{32}\text{Mg}$ Coulex and inelastic scattering for reaction study	RIKEN	BigRIPS
A=130 region Coulex and nucleon removals for reaction study	RIKEN	BigRIPS
$^{32}\text{Ne}$ inelastic scattering	RIKEN	BigRIPS
$^{20}\text{C}(p,p')$ , $^{20}\text{C}$ Coulex	ATOMKI, RIKEN	RIPS
$^{30}\text{Ne}(p,p')$ , $^{36}\text{Mg}(p,p')$	RIKEN	RIPS
$^{34}\text{Si}(p,p')^{34}\text{Si}^*$	RIKEN	RIPS
$^{32}\text{Mg}(p,p')^{32}\text{Mg}^*$	RIKEN	RIPS
$^{60,62}\text{Cr}(p,p')$	Rikkyo, RIKEN	RIPS
$^{22}\text{O}(d,p)^{23}\text{O}$	ATOMKI, RIKEN	RIPS
$^{16,17,18}\text{C}(p,p')$	Tokyo, RIKEN	RIPS
$^8\text{B}$ breakup with H, He, Pb	RIKEN	RIPS
$^{19}\text{C}(p,p')^{19}\text{C}^*$	ATOMKI, RIKEN	RIPS
$^{78-82}\text{Ge}$ Coulex	Tokyo, RIKEN	RIPS
$^{26}\text{Ne}$ Coulex, Coulomb Breakup	Orsay, TITech, RIKEN	RIPS
$^4\text{He}(^{22}\text{O}, ^{23}\text{F}^*)$	CNS, RIKEN	RIPS
$^{16}\text{C}(p,p')^{16}\text{C}^*$	ATOMKI, Tokyo, RIKEN	RIPS
$^{27}\text{F}(p,p')^{27}\text{F}^*$	ATOMKI, Tokyo, RIKEN	RIPS
$^{54}\text{Ni}, ^{50}\text{Fe}, ^{46}\text{Cr}$ . Coulex	Rikkyo, RIKEN	RIPS
$^{12}\text{Be}(\alpha,\alpha')^{12}\text{Be}^*$ , $^{12}\text{Be}(\alpha,t)^{13}\text{B}^*$	CNS, Rikkyo, RIKEN	RIPS