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26th International Nuclear Physics Conference (INPC2016), 2016. September 11-16, Adelaide, Australia.

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Physics motivation



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Study the collectivity in spin-isospin channel



(p,n) reaction in inverse kinematics

proton probe





SAMURAI heavy reaction residues

T. Kobayashi et al., NIM B 317 (2013) 294.





WINDS

Low-energy recoil neutrons

K. Yako et al., RIKEN APR 45 (2012) 137

The best tool to study the GTGR in unstable nuclei...













bad result

Background

Contamination (inverse of purity)



Goals of our detector development



• To reduce the trigger rate by removing the large background due to gamma rays



• To fully remove the background



To be able to handle high intensity beam To decrease the size of data to be stored

- Lower systematical and statistical errors
- Good signal-to-noise ratio in both online and offline
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Solution

We need a detector device which provides online particle identification!

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detector material sensitive to differences between particles

system which can handle the particle discrimination real time







Detector material

New EJ-299-34 plastic scintillator with special secondary solvent.



Pulse Shape Discrimination (PSD) capability

N. Zaitseva et al., NIM A 668 (2012) 88.







- Largest existing EJ-299-34 plastic volume is our detector.
- **Optical cement**
- Wrapping: two layer of aluminised mylar + black tape
- **Position sensitive device (time differences)**

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Hamamatsu H7195 photomultipliers coupled to both ends directly (no light guide)





Sensitive signal processing is necessary

Anlog DAQ



Jungle of modules and cables.

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Digital DAQ (DDAQ)



One single board can do the job of several analog modules.

+ programming + programming + programming + programming + programming + programming

Reconfigurable







Benefits of DDAQ

- \bullet
- \bullet
- Multi-parametric analysis: energy, timing and pulse shape on same board

• Reduction in size, cabling, power consumption



High reproducibility of the setup (configuration of electronics) \bullet

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all correlated in the same data flow

In the set of the set



Fully digital acquisition chain



Flexibility: different digital algorithms can be designed and loaded into the same hardware





PSD capability based on charge integration method





Separation

Time-of-Flight (ToF) measurement



Managing triggers in "local" and "global" levels



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Figure of merit (FoM) to evaluate the PSD

P. Blanc et al., NIM A 750, 1 (2014).



Improved FoM with digital system but the large scintillator volume blurs the light collection







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Improved FoM



We improved further the separation using digital system





Study of the performance







First test experiment

Parasitic measurement during SHARAQ10 experiment at RIBF. $p(t,n)^{3}$ He inverse kinematics (*a*) 310MeV/u. Only couple of hours.



coincidence events.

Neutrons coming from the (p,n) reaction were identified

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Light output (keVee)





Summary and outlook









Successful online separation by using a new method.





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Good signal-to-noise ratio in both online and offline in (p,n), (d,n) reaction

A large volume low-energy neutron detector with online particle identification.

Further improvement of FoM, study of effect of wrapping and time parameters.

Testing a new version of DPP-PSD firmware and the COMPAS program with CAEN.





Thank you for your attention!







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Backup



PSD capability based on charge integration method



Two different programable trigger levels. Managing triggers in "local" (couple) or "global" levels in selected relations.









The efficiency of the PSD drastically changing along the bar...

PSD optimisation

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1 detector bar = 2 PMT + Plastic

Price for one detector bar: 492 000 ¥

Name	Price/pcs	
EJ-299-34 plastic scintillator	¥	272.000
Hamamatsu PMT (H7195)	¥	110.000

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Example for the experimental setup.

The frame of samurai17 can be modified and used for this system also.

Right side is shifted with 2.5 deg. compared to Left side

Triggering

CAEN

PSD "NEUTRON" or for all ch available 2 Ch coincidence of PSD "NEUTRON" also

Possibility to propagate a trigger to the TRG-OUT connector and provide it to an external board, while the TRG-IN connector is used to trigger the board from an external trigger source.

It is possible to set the coincidence of two channels and acquire them according to a PSD value. Coincidence and PSD settings can be adjusted via software.

Fig. 2.9: 2D scatter plot of PSD parameter vs Energy in a neutron-gamma application. On the left the 2D plot before the cut, on the right the plot after the cut on PSD

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FoM VS. cont rate

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5" dia., 2" thick liquid scintillator (BC501-A) + Hamamatsu R1250 PMT. @ -1430V.

Highlights

- 14-bit @ 500 MS/s
- Analog inputs on MCX coaxial connectors
- 16/8 channels, 1-unit wide 6U VME64 module
- 0.5 and 2 Vpp selectable input dynamic range with programmable DC offset adjustment
- Algorithms for Digital Pulse Processing
- VME64 (VME64X compliant) and Optical Link communication interfaces
- Multi-board synchronization features
- 16 programmable LVDS I/Os
- Daisy chain capability
- Demo software tools, DPP Control Software, C and LabVIEW . libraries

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CAEN

CAEN

Fig. 1.1: Plot of typical Gamma-Neutron waveforms

Typical Gain Characteristics for 51mm (2") diam. types

Motivation

1. DDAQ

DPP-PSD Control Software	
CAEN DECtronic Instrumentation	
About	
General Channels Oscilloscope Histogram Stats Output Logger	
Channel Settings Channel 0	
General Settings	
Channel Enabled Pulse Polarity: NEGATIVE - Copy Settings	
DC Offset: -40 🗘 Rec. Length: 192 🗘 #S = 384 ns	
DPP Settings	
Threshold: 299 LSB Short Gate: 28 . ns	
Gate Offset: 40 🔹 ns Long Gate: 320 🖨 ns	
Common Settings	
Self-Trigger: ENABLED - BL Mean (#S): 16 - 0 - LSB	
Pre-Trigg 136 ns Trigger HoldOff: 0 ns	
Charge Sens.: 5 🔽 fc/LSB	
PUR Mode: DETECT -	
PUR Gap: 100 🖨 LSB	

Fig. 2.3: Diagram summarizing the DPP-PSD parameters. The trigger fires as soon as the signal crosses the threshold value. Long

Gate, Short Gate, Gate Offset, Pre-Trigger, Trigger Hold-Off, and Record Length are also shown for one acquisition window 26th International Nuclear Physics Conference (INPC2016), 2016. September 11-16, Adelaide, Australia.

¹³⁷Cs source at 5cm from PMT window

First results on PSD

0,532384, 6305,15

To study the efficiency of the PSD

Waveform Ch3

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from the shaped pulse allowed to determine the decay time independent from the pulse amplitude.

Fig. 2. 4 channel pulse shape discrimination module MPD-4.

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Fig. 4. Timing diagram with input pulses (light color) and shaped pulses (dark) for a typical neutron (purple) and gamma (blue) event. All timing signals are shown in green. The integral of the fast component is indicated by the red horizontal line.

The integrated fast component, which is proportional to the

Charge exchange reactions

The (p,n) reaction at intermediate energies is the best probe to investigate the GT and SD strengths distributions in a large excitation energy region.

K. Yako et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 103 (2009) 012503.

M. Sasano et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 107 (2011) 202501.

