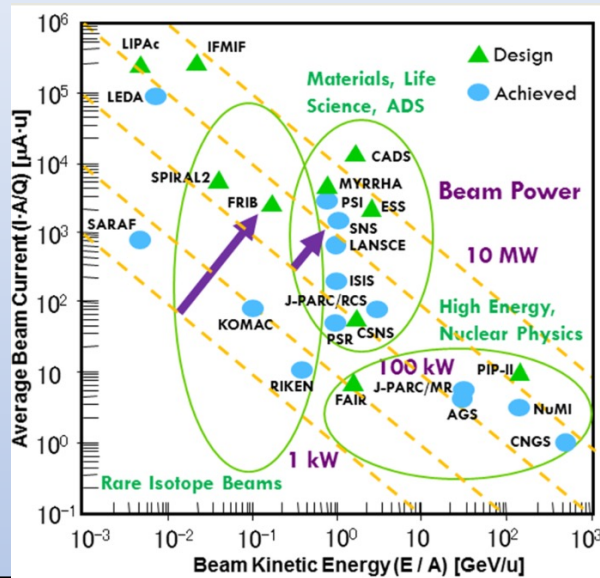


Study of resonant states of astrophysical interest with an active target time projection chamber in FRIB

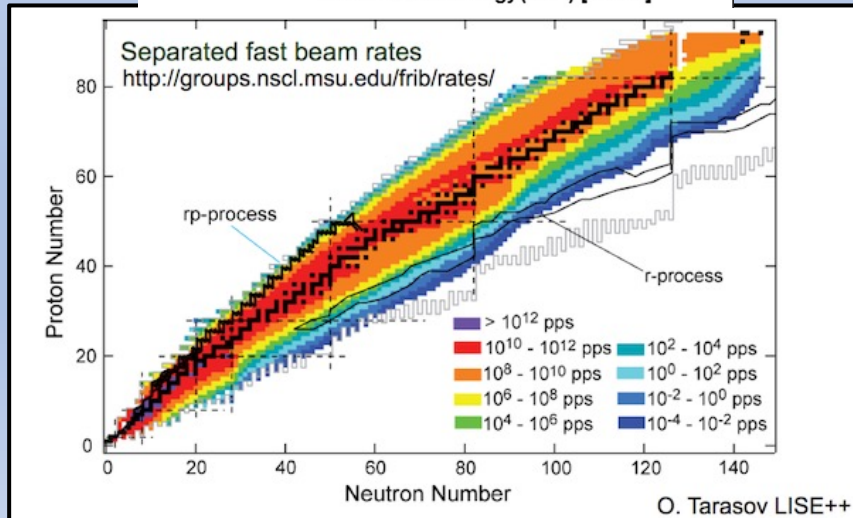
Saul Beceiro-Novo
Universidade da Coruña (UDC)

- Science at the Facility for Rare Isotope Beams (FRIB)
- Solenoidal spectrometers in Active Target mode (AT-TPC)
- Track reconstruction in Active Targets: Hit pattern, clustering, fitting.
- Experimental program.
- Outlook and conclusions.

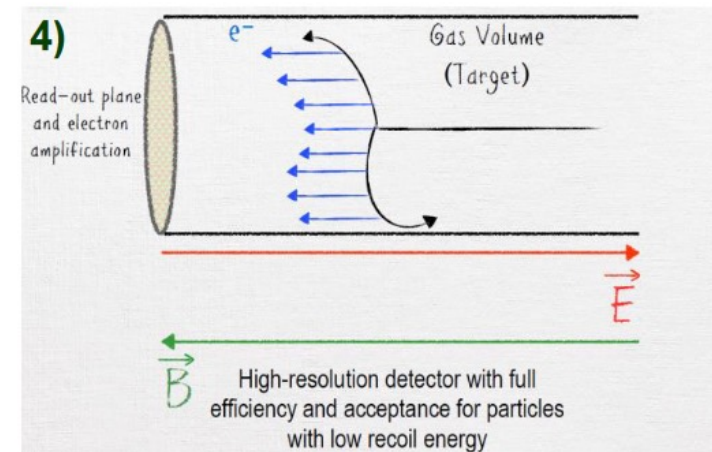
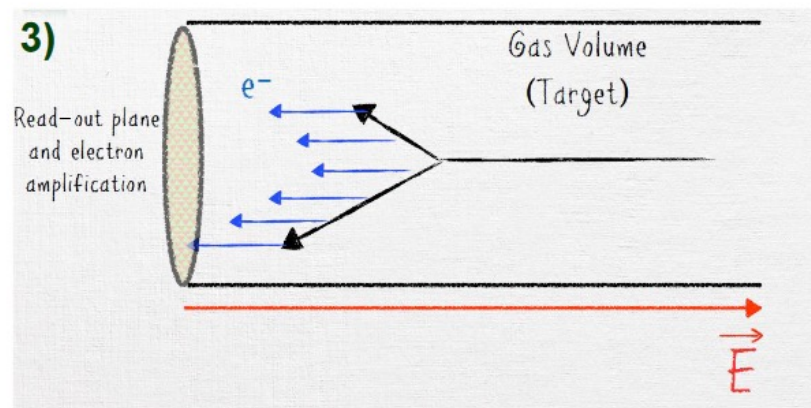
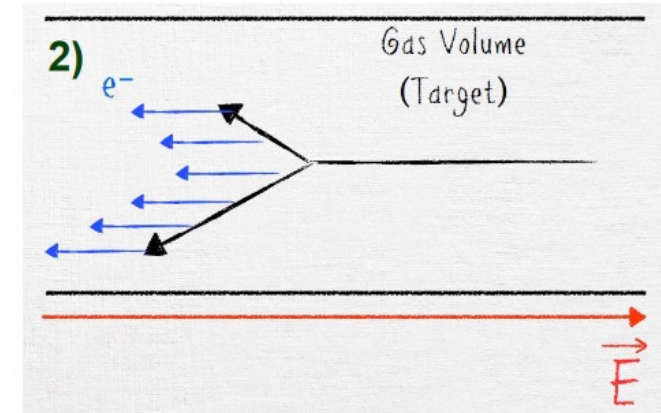
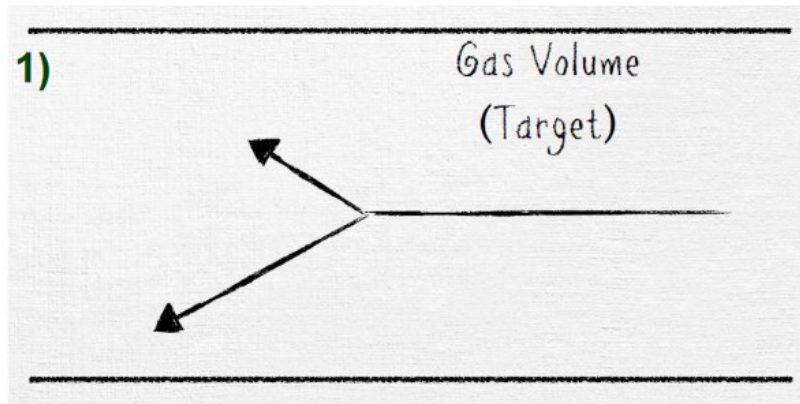
Available beams at the Facility for Rare Isotope Beams (FRIB)



- Key feature is 400 kW beam power for all ions ($8 \mu A$ or 5×10^{13} $^{238}\text{U/s}$).
- Separation of isotopes in-flight provides:
 - Fast development time for any isotope
 - Beams of all elements and short half-lives
 - Fast, stopped, and reaccelerated beams
- FRIB will provide more beam power by two-to-three orders of magnitude over existing heavy-ion facilities.

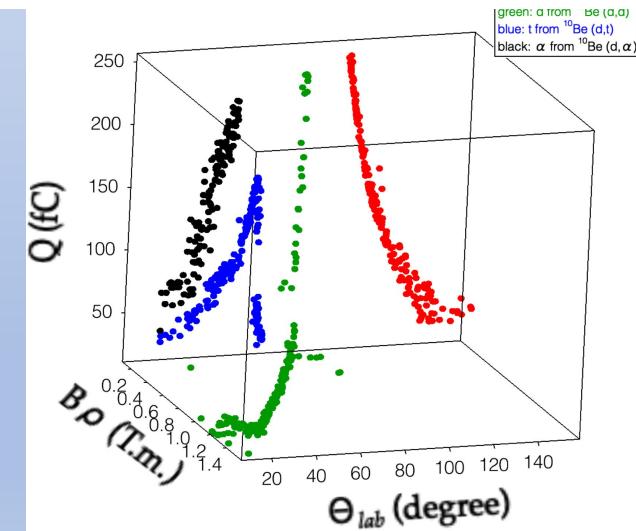
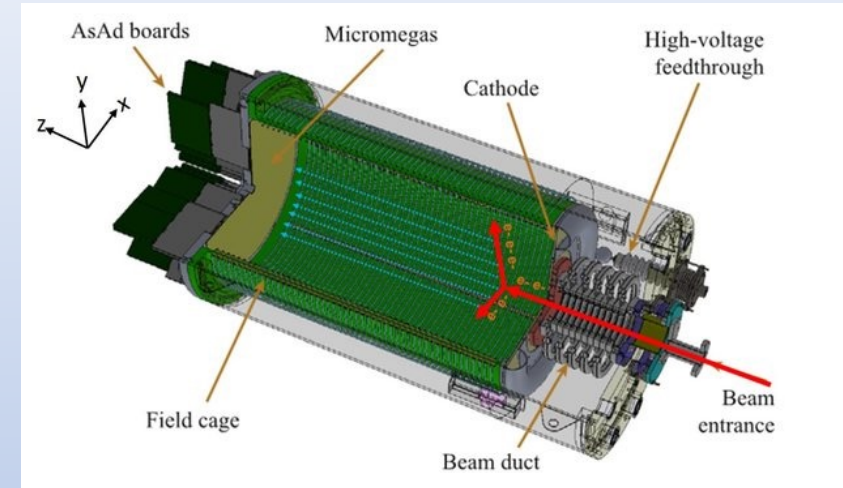


Active Target Time Projection Chambers (AT-TPC)

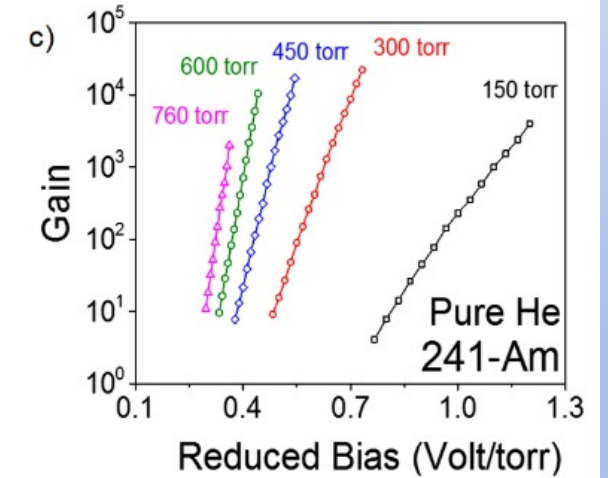
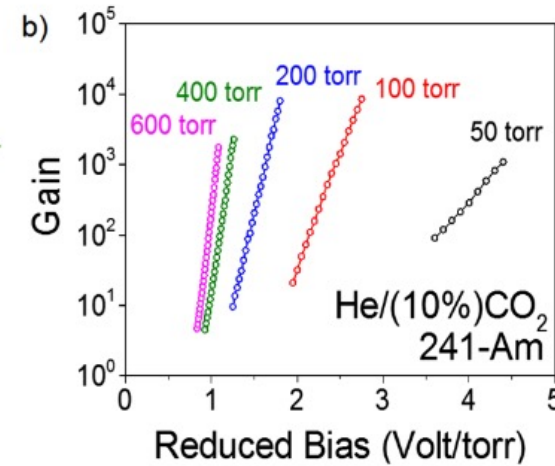
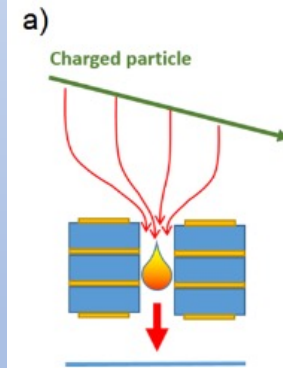
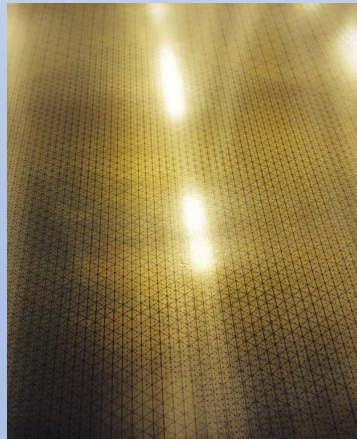
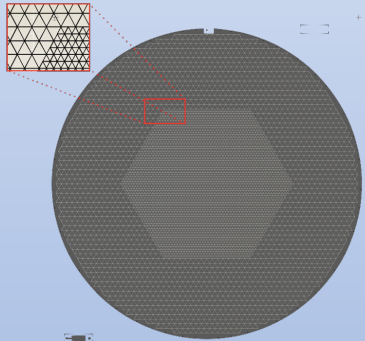
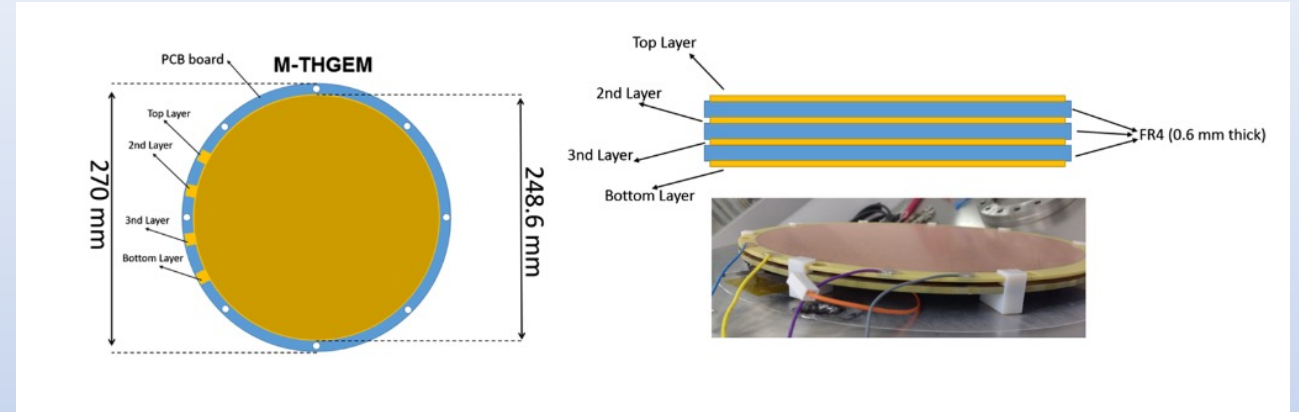
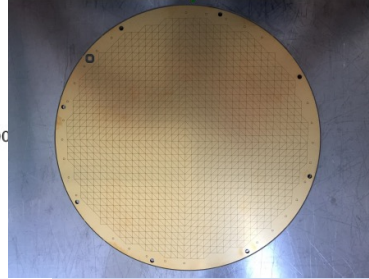
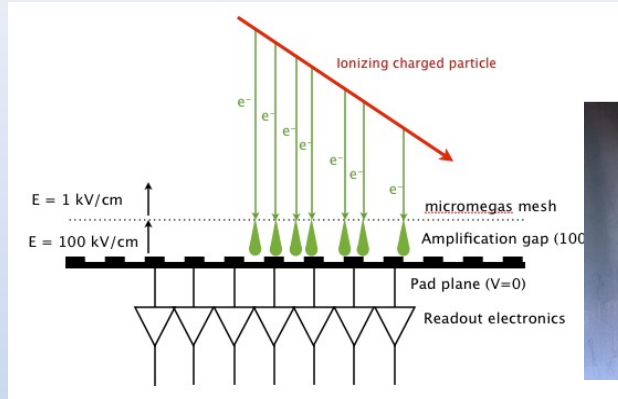


Active Target Time Projection Chambers (AT-TPC)

- High luminosity and large dynamic range.
- High resolution (in principle better than solid state detectors).
- Pure elemental gases.
- Cylindrical configuration: large thickness with moderate cost for electronics.
- Versatile setup for different type of reactions.
- Magnetic field enables rigidity measurement.
- Kinematics reconstruction not trivial...



Novel Micropattern Gas Detectors (MPGD)

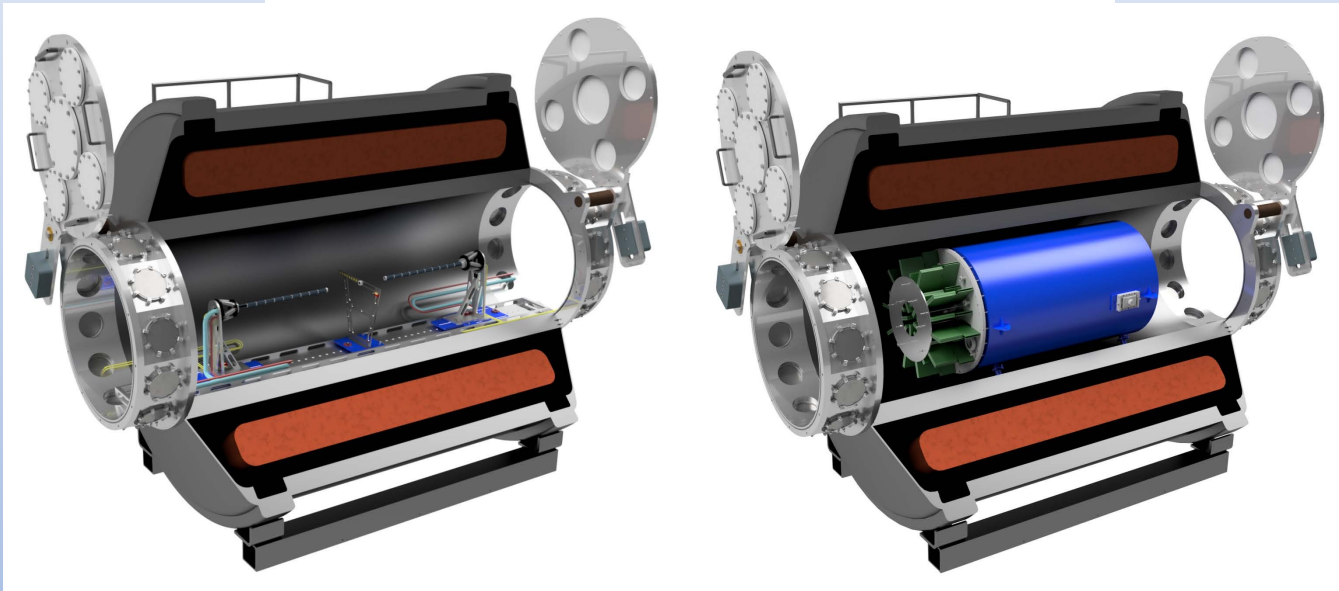


Cortesi et al., Rev. Sci. Ins. 88, 013303 (2017)



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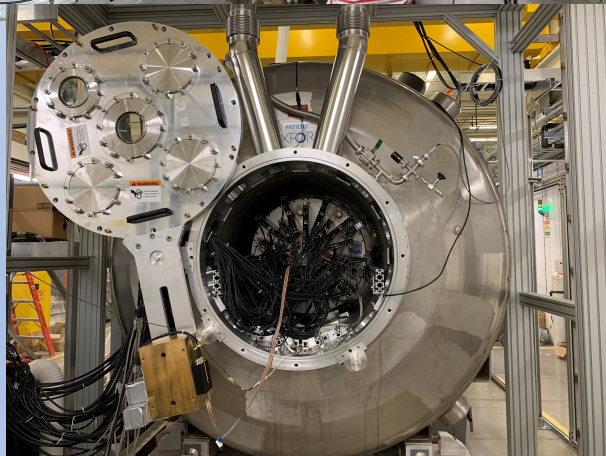
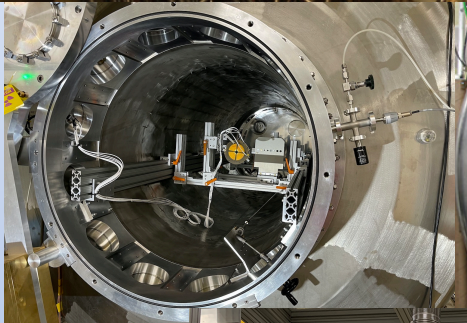
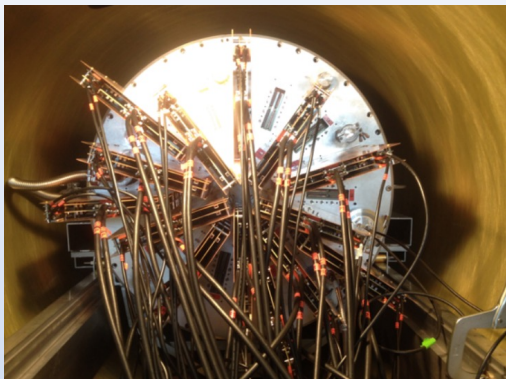
SOLARIS



Facility for Rare Isotope Beams
at Michigan State University

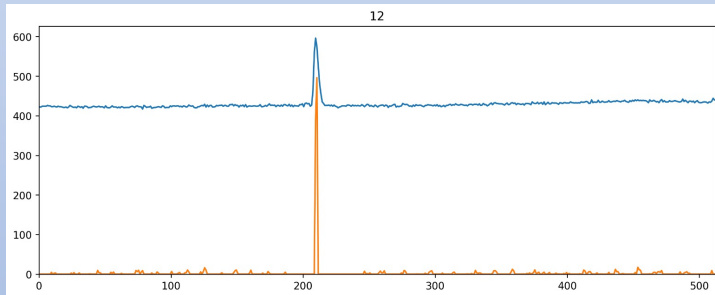
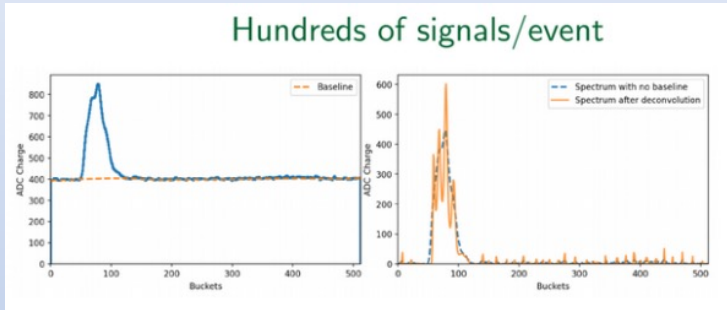


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Pulse Shape Analysis with CNN



Courtesy of J.C. Zamora and G. Fortino.
U Sao Paulo

Track reconstruction I: Hit pattern

Select the proper pulse shape analysis algorithm: centroid or fit.

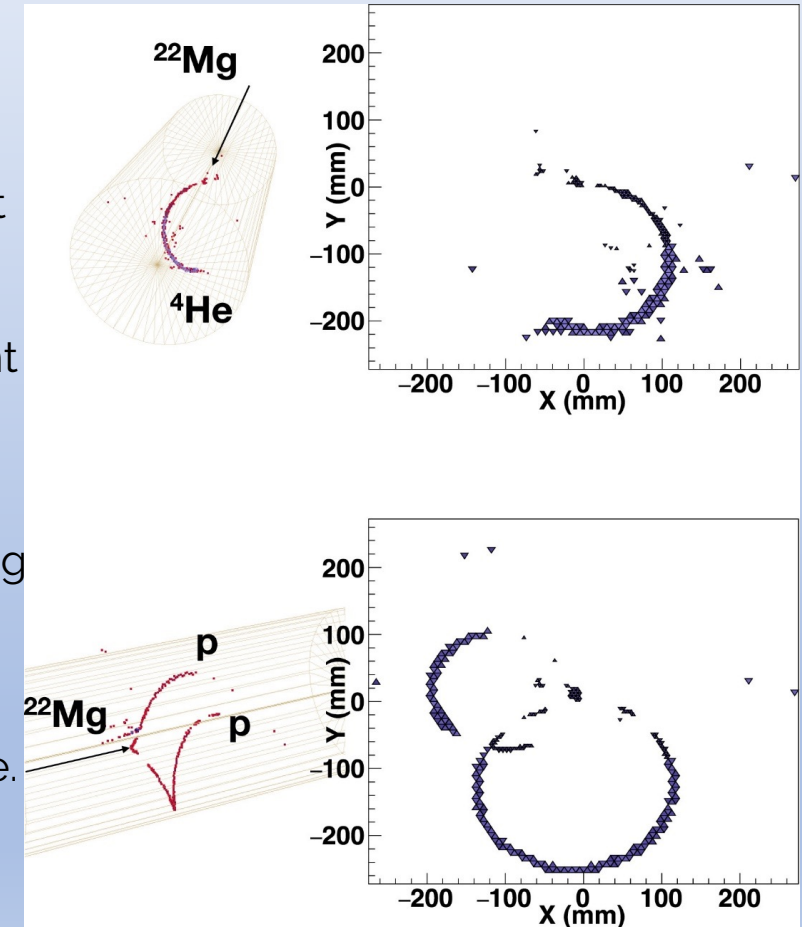
Multiparticle emission requires efficient peak finding algorithms.

Regions of the pad plane need different treatment: beam vs "scattered".

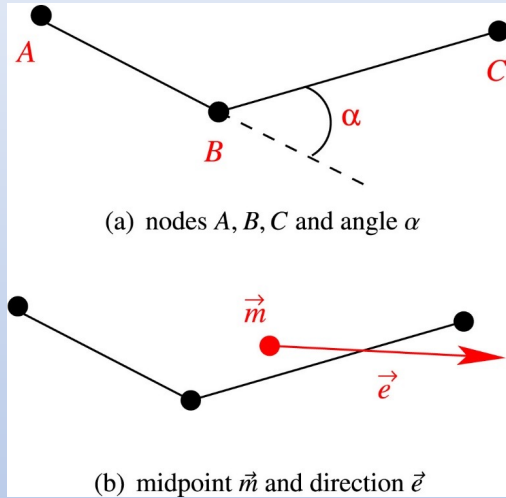
This also causes a difficult threshold adjustment for noise reduction (i.e. using Fourier transform).

Charge clustering along the particle trajectory is needed for the fitting stage.

$^{22}\text{Mg} + ^4\text{He}$ at 5A MeV

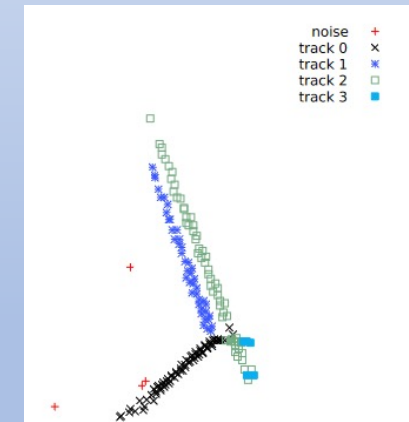
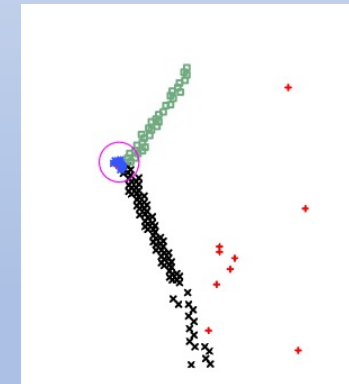
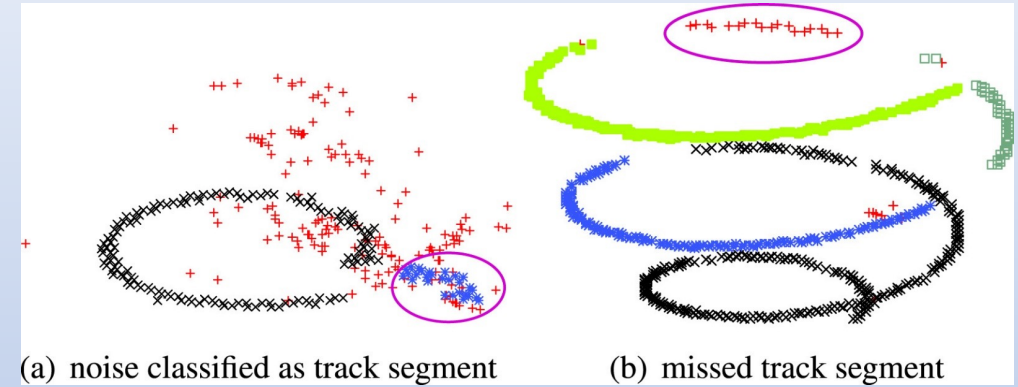


Track reconstruction II: Clustering



$$\cos(\alpha) = \frac{\langle \overline{AB}, \overline{BC} \rangle}{\|\overline{AB}\| \cdot \|\overline{BC}\|} = \frac{\langle \vec{q}_j - \vec{q}_i, \vec{q}_k - \vec{q}_j \rangle}{\|\vec{q}_j - \vec{q}_i\| \cdot \|\vec{q}_k - \vec{q}_j\|}$$

$$\vec{m} = \frac{1}{3} (\vec{q}_i + \vec{q}_j + \vec{q}_k) \quad \text{and} \quad \vec{e} = \frac{\vec{q}_k - \vec{q}_i}{\|\vec{q}_k - \vec{q}_i\|}$$



Track reconstruction III: Fitting

Parameters from pattern recognition are used as initial fitting parameters.

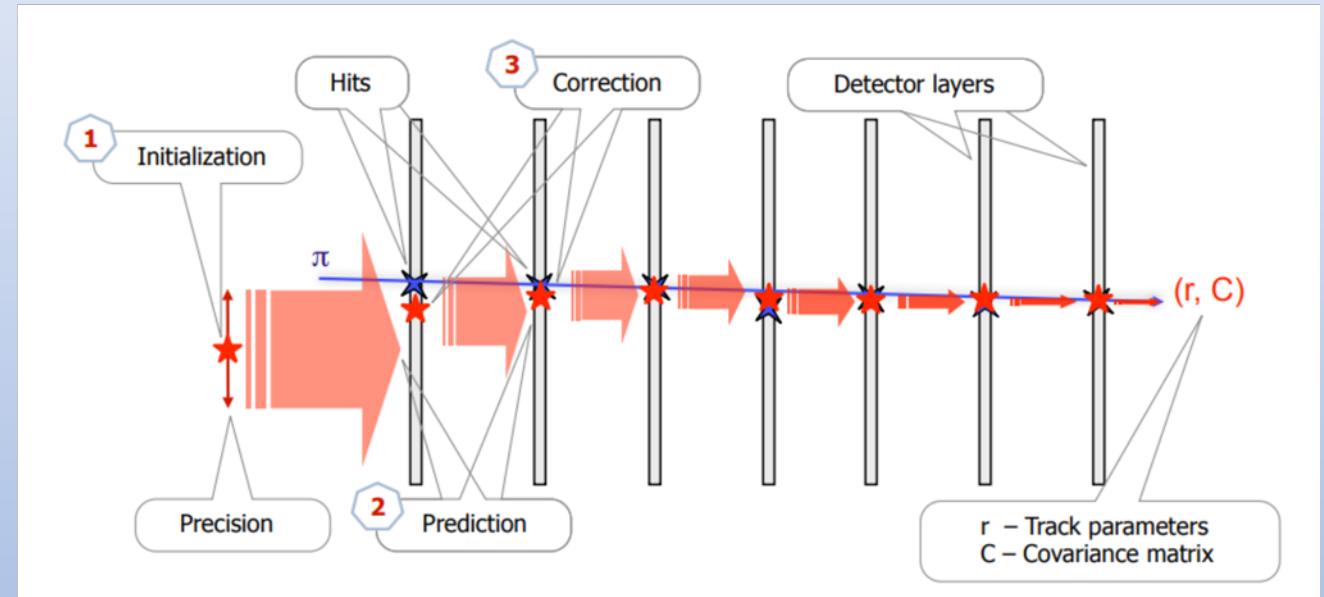
Using a Kalman Filter adapted to the AT-TPC. Widely used in HEP. Very fast!

Provides estimates of some unknown variables given the measurements observed over time.

Linear dynamical systems: Motion of charged particle in a magnetic field (4th order Runge-Kutta).

In the case of particle detectors, the trajectory is described by a state vector and a covariant matrix.

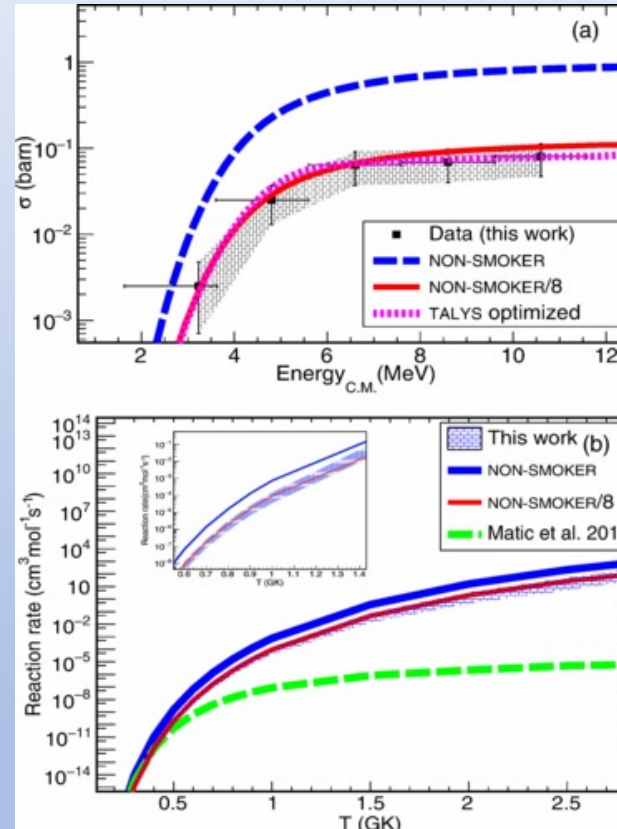
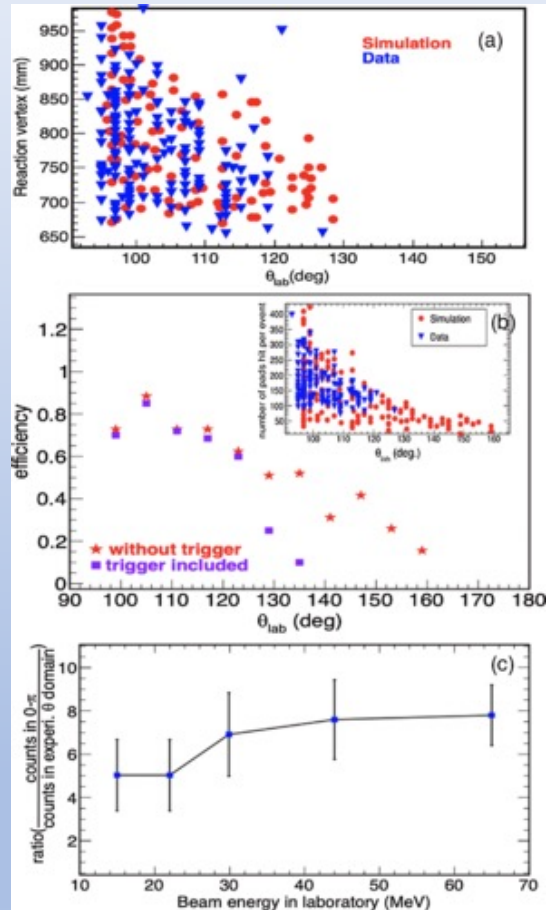
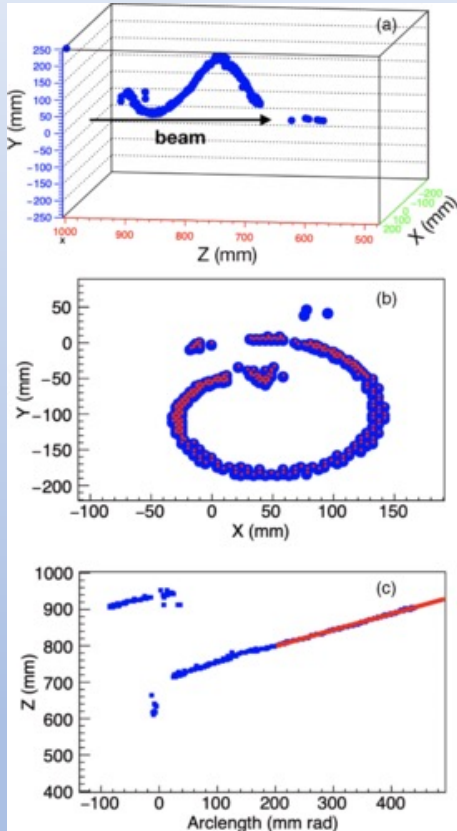
For the AT-TPC: detailed treatment of energy loss (low energy) and straggling effects are needed.





First Direct Measurement of $^{22}\text{Mg}(\alpha, p)^{25}\text{Al}$ near the Gamow Window (2018)

J. S. Randhawa et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 125 (2020)

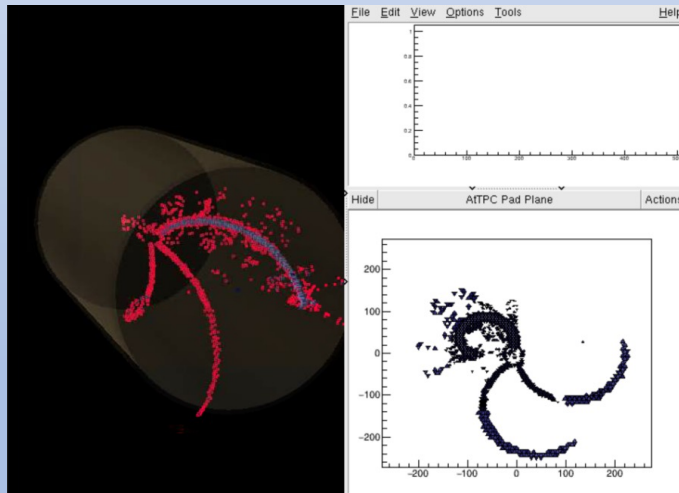
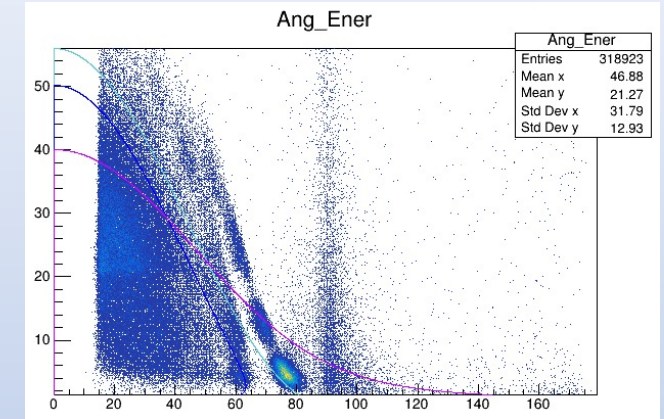
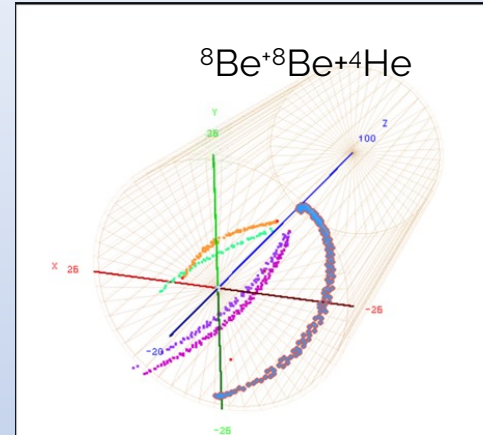


- ^{22}Mg at 5A MeV 900 pps! (ReA3).
- Target: He+CO₂ 600 torr.
- Continuous measurement of the excitation function with a single beam energy (just counted protons)
- Study of many reactions channels simultaneously.
- Large constraint to X Ray Burst Models and neutron stars compactness.

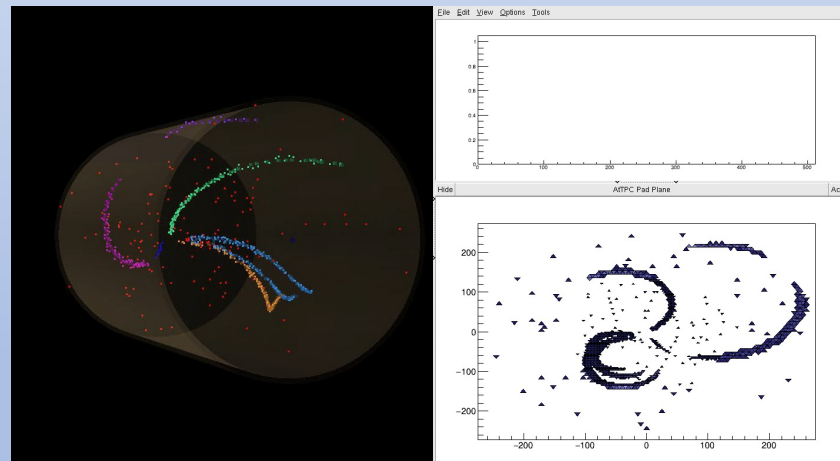


SOLARIS commissioning $^{16}\text{O}+^4\text{He}$ ReA6 (2021)

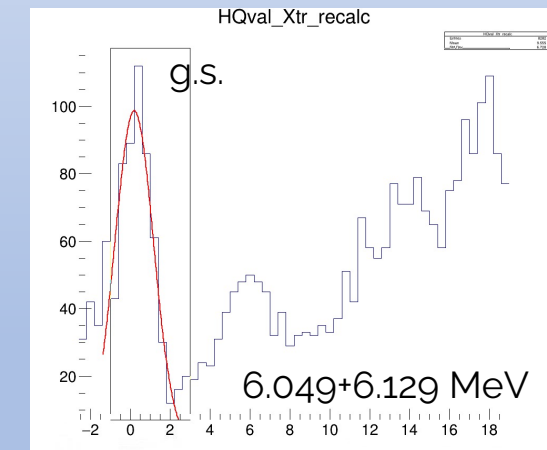
- Search for alpha-condensate states in ^{16}O
- A Bose-Einstein condensate in nuclei near alpha-emisión threshold.



$^{12}\text{C}+^4\text{He}+^4\text{He}$



$^{12}\text{C}^* \text{ (Hoyle-state)}+^4\text{He}+^4\text{He}$



Accesible by Multiple Decomposition Analysis

Conclusions and outlook

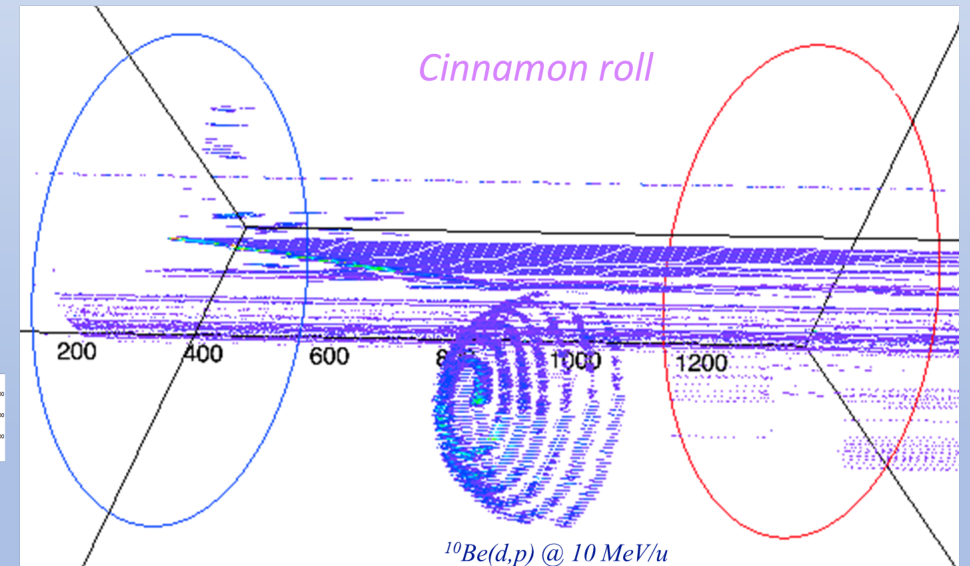
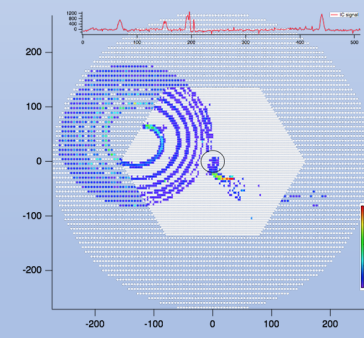
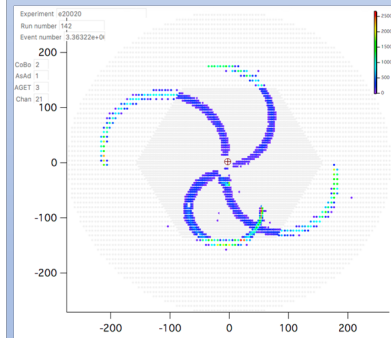
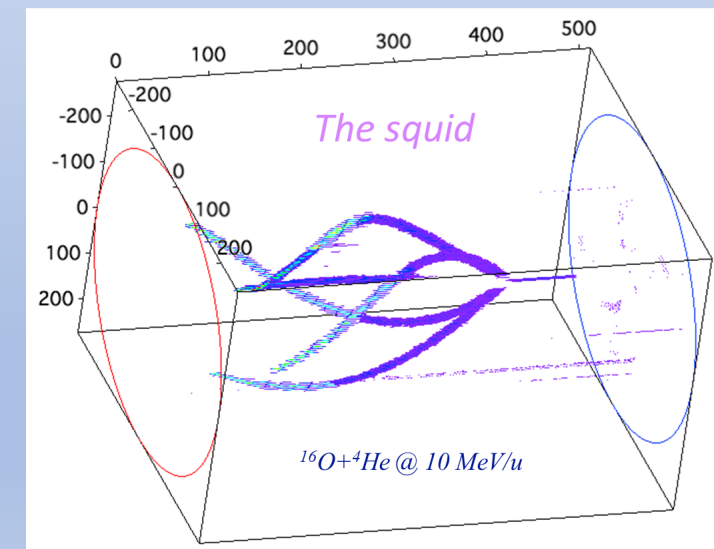
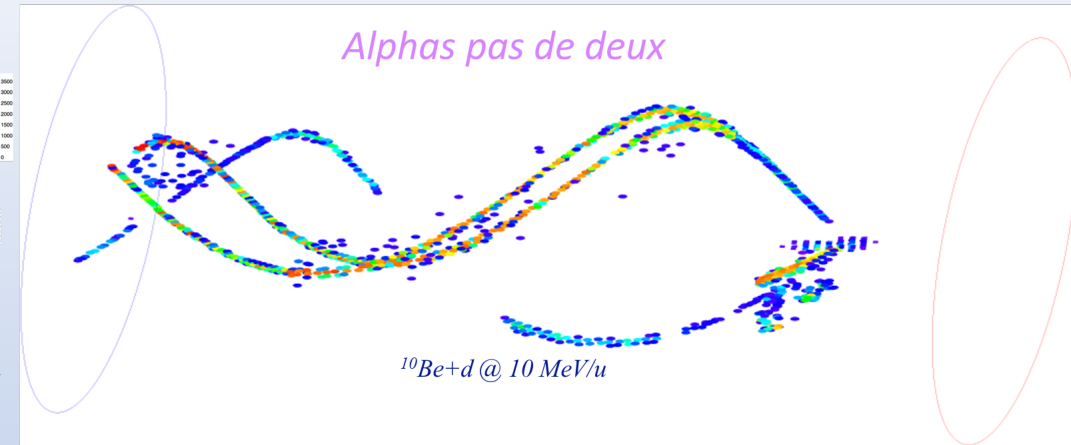
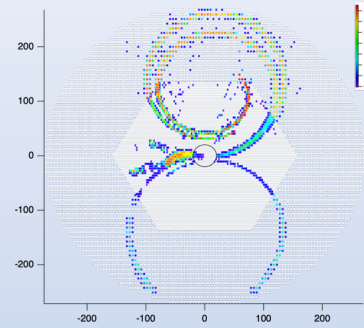
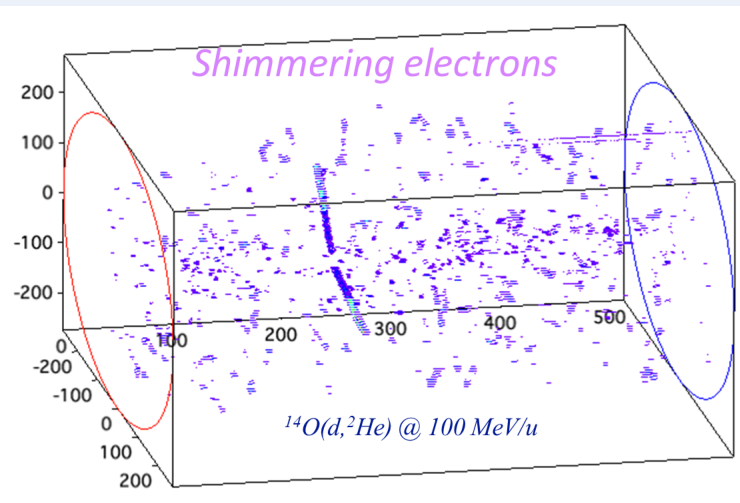
- Solenoidal spectrometers in Active Target mode are powerful and unique devices for exotic nuclei spectroscopy.
- Experiment with very low intensity beams (1000 pps) and pure targets are only possible with such devices.
- These detectors are ideal to probe direct reaction at astrophysical energies.



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AT-TPC Collaboration



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(The ^{10}Be sample was provided by the Paul Scherrer Institute)



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