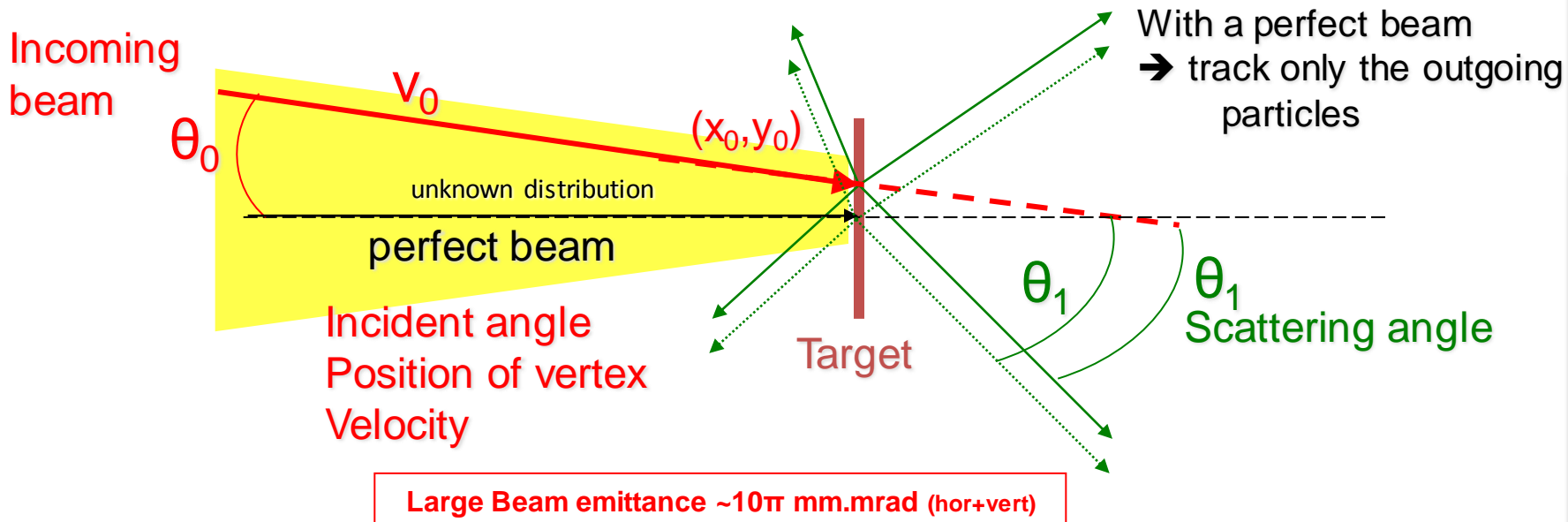


Tracking of low energy heavy ions

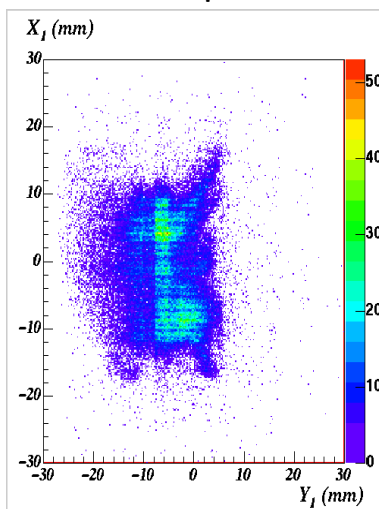
Two applications in nuclear physics

- Upstream beam tracking at medium energy ($>10\text{MeV/u}$)
- Downstream reaction product tracking at low energy ($<1\text{MeV/u}$)
- Event by event detection

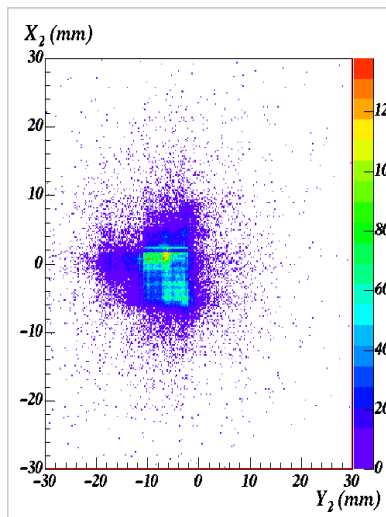
Application : Upstream Tracking



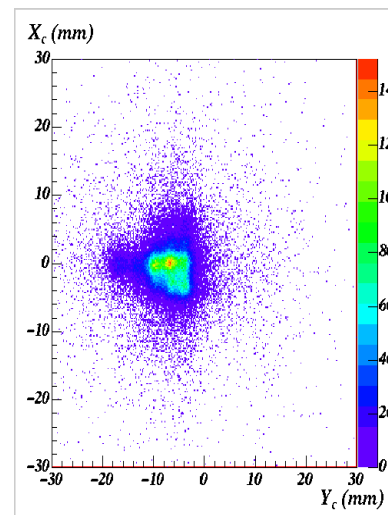
1.5m upstream



0.5m upstream



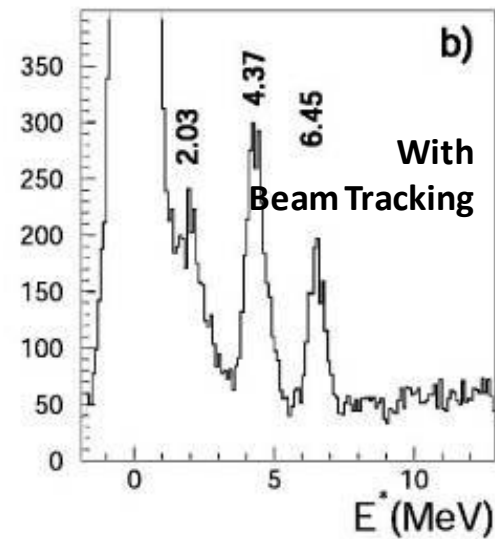
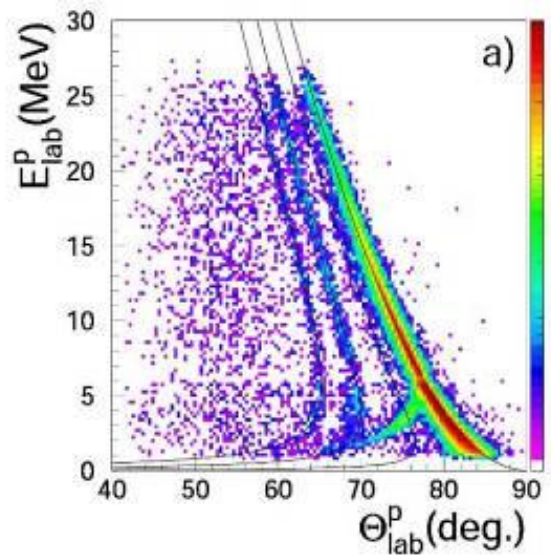
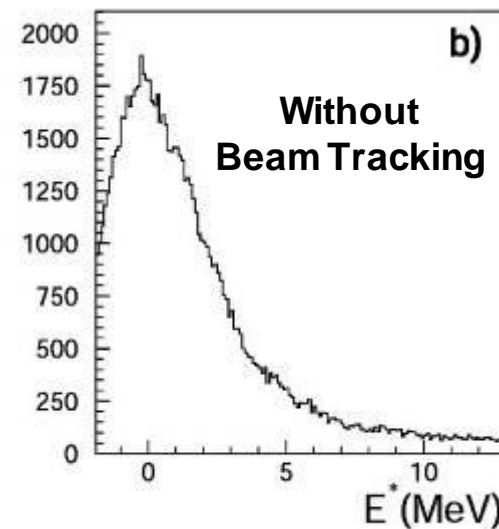
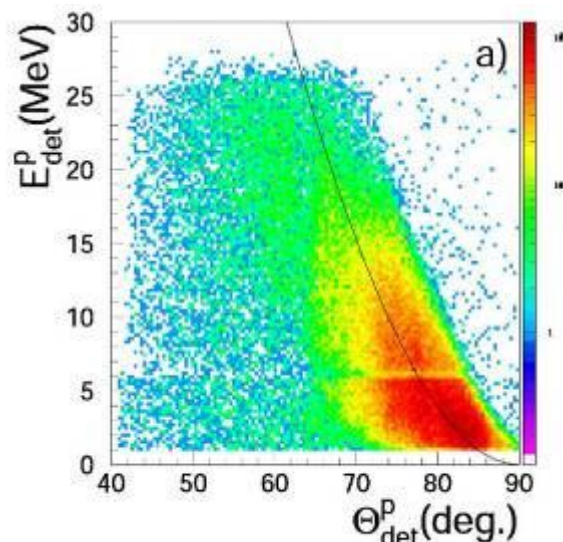
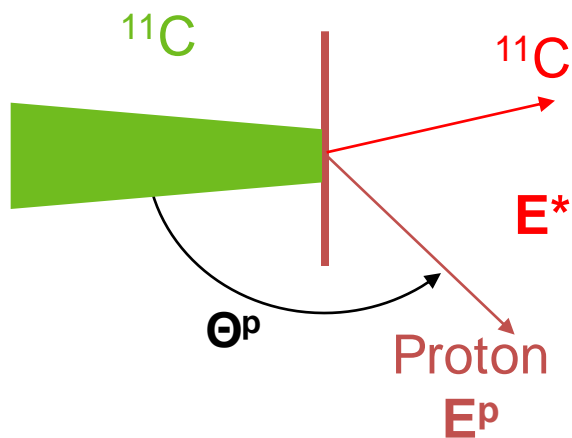
On target



Effects on kinematics reconstruction

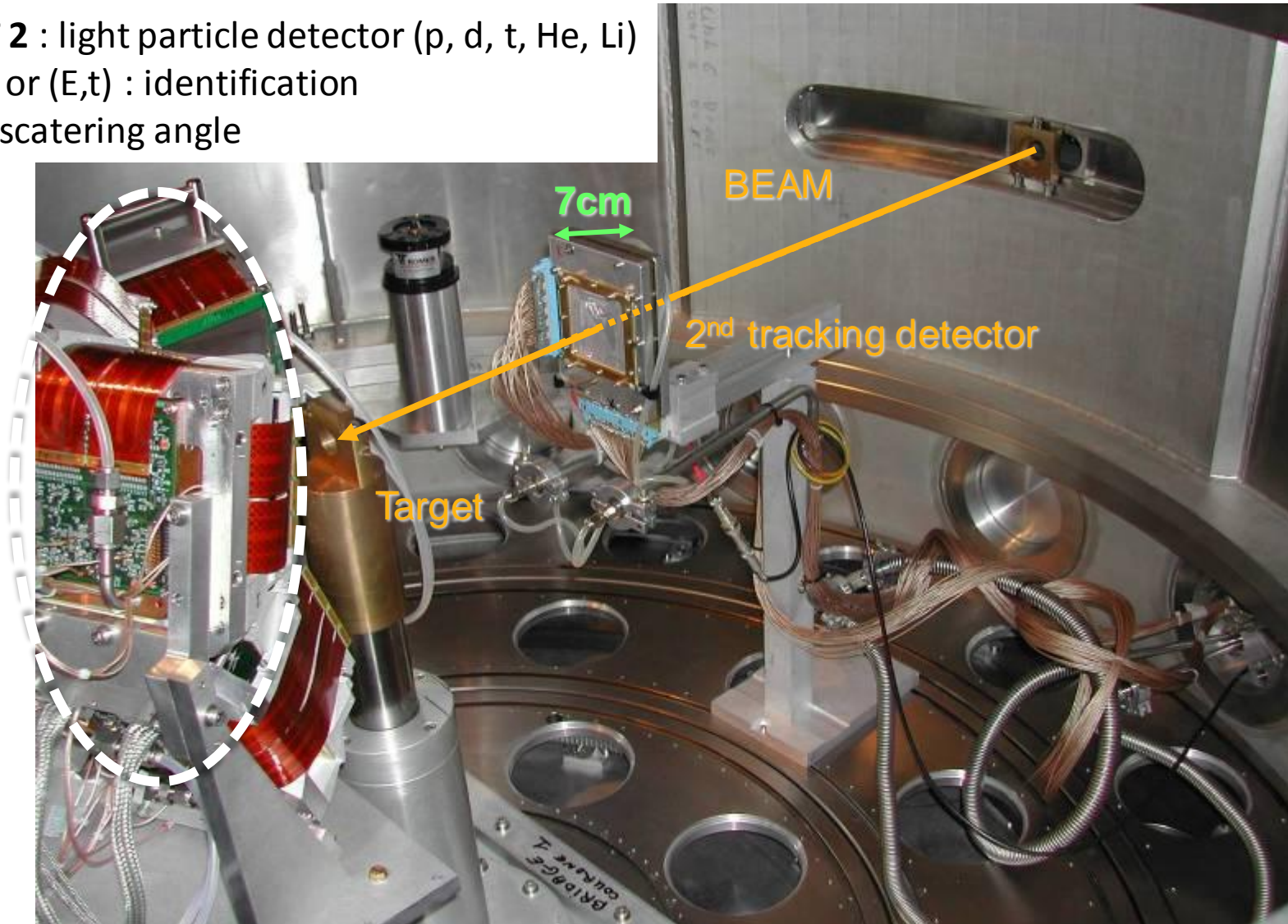


C. JOUANNE
 (SPHN) PHD 2002



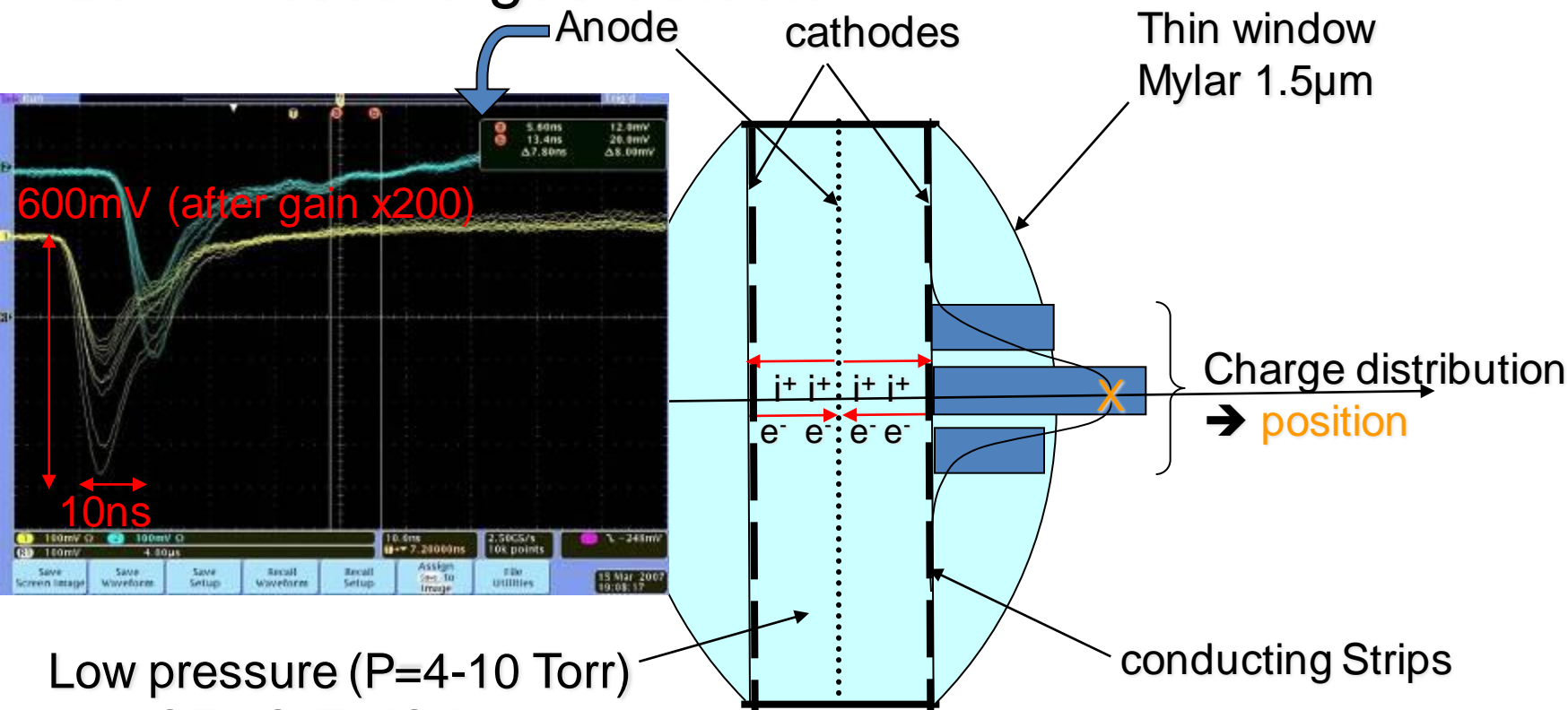
Experimental set-up: CATS + MUST2

MUST 2 : light particle detector (p, d, t, He, Li)
($\Delta E, E$) or (E,t) : identification
(x,y) : scattering angle

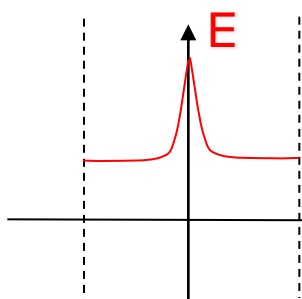


The CATS Beam Tracking Detectors

Low Pressure gas detector

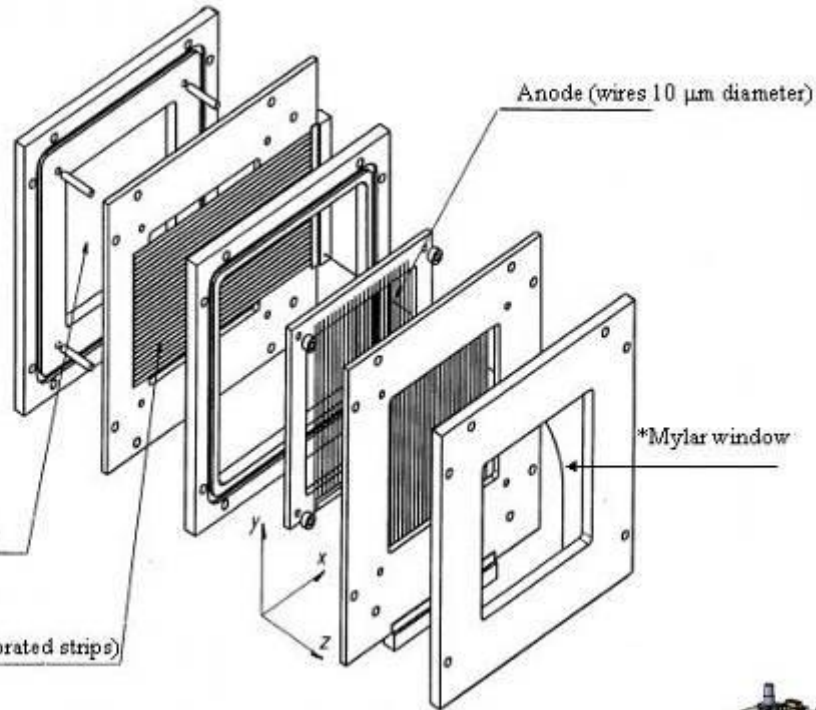


Low pressure ($P=4-10$ Torr)
 gas: CF_4 , C_3F_8 , iC_4H_{10}

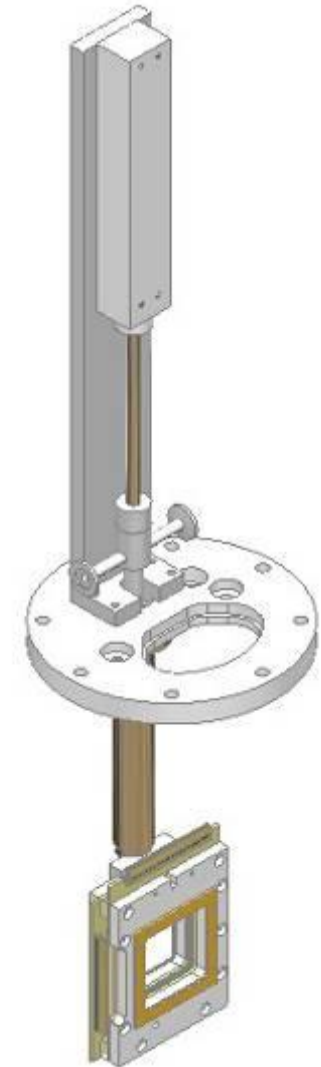
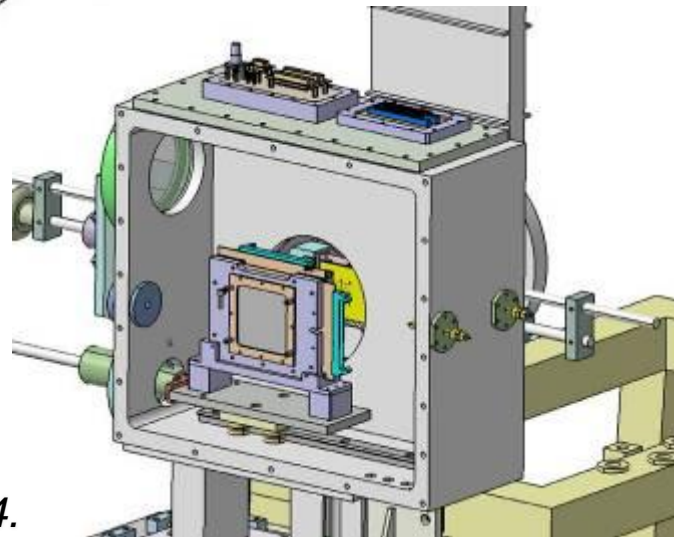


If E/P high enough \rightarrow avalanche
 ($>100V/cm/Torr$) \rightarrow amplification

charge movement \rightarrow induced signal
 electrons are rapid \rightarrow fast signal



Active area: 7x7cm²
iC₄H₁₀ @ 6Torr
2x28 strips on cathodes
1 fast anode signal



Ottini & al., NIM A, 431(1999) p. 476-484.



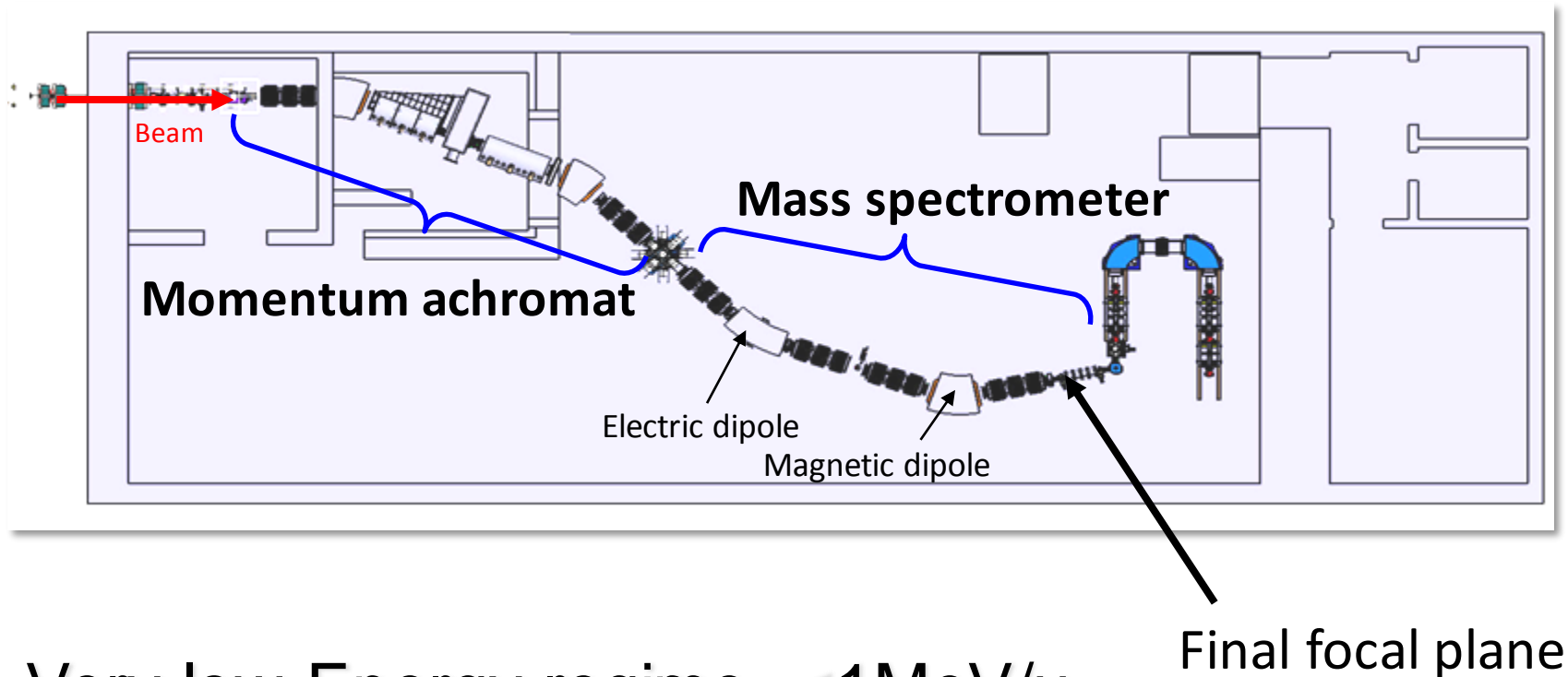
- fast signal → good time resolution $\sigma = 100\text{ps}$
- good position resolution $\sigma = 100\mu\text{m}$
- high detection efficiency ($\sim 100\%$)
- large size available ($> 100\text{cm}^2$)
- cheap and can be repaired
- Thin : $\sim 5\mu\text{m}$ of Mylar (from windows and cathodes)



- vulnerable to discharge : rate $< 10^6\text{pps}$
- $1.5\mu\text{m}$ windows required → $E_{\text{ion}} > 10\text{MeV/u}$
- fragile and delicate to use

The Super Separator Spectrometer S³

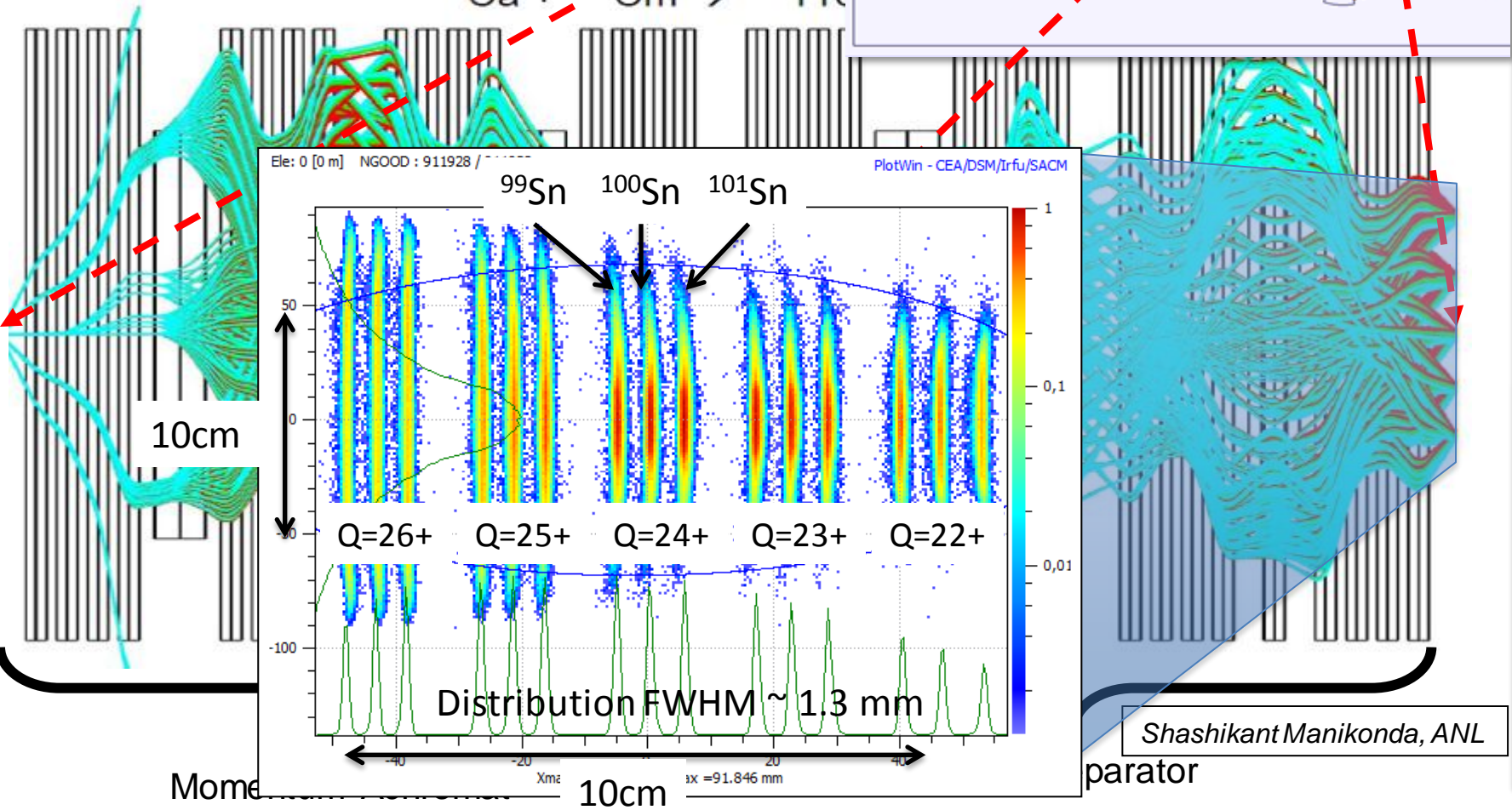
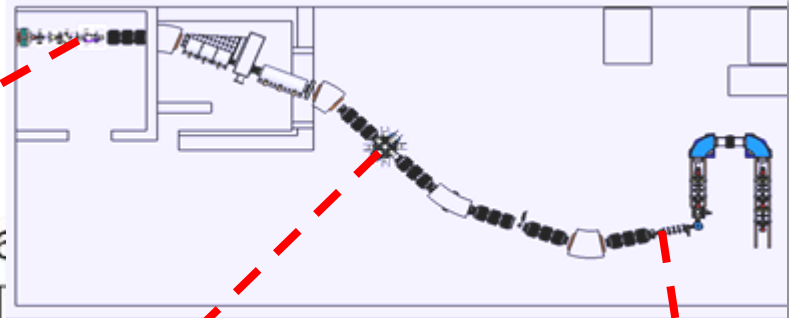
- Selection and transmission
of low energy fusion-evaporation residues
→ In flight mass measurement



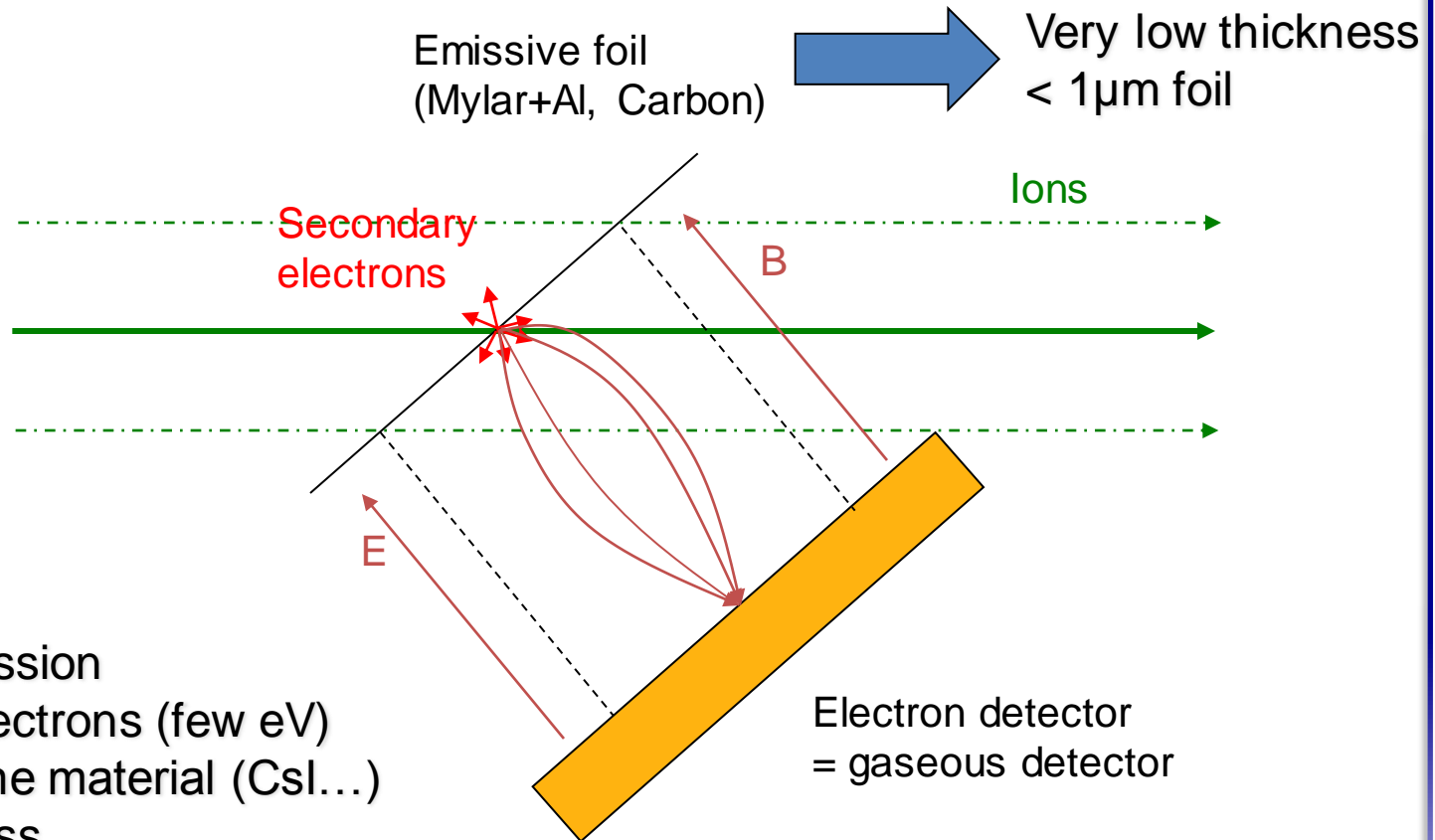
Very low Energy regime $< 1 \text{ MeV/u}$

Mass Dispersive Focal plane

2nd order plots for full system



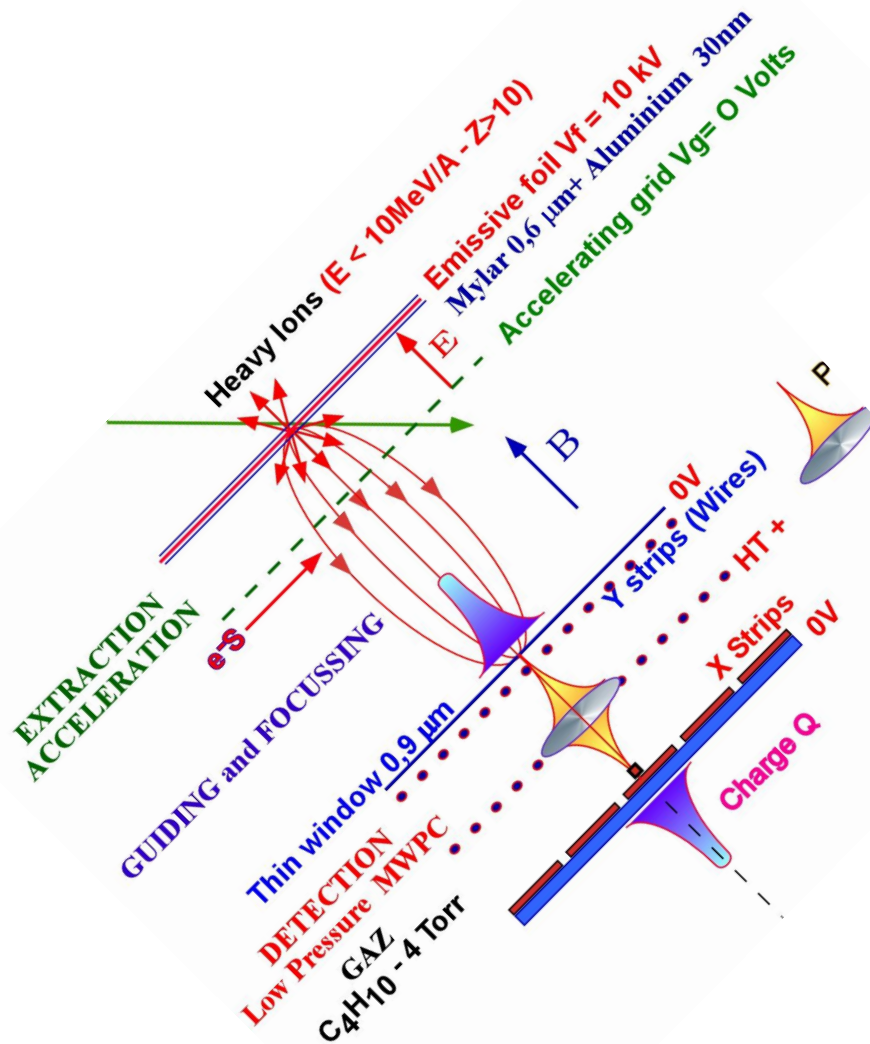
Shashikant Manikonda, ANL



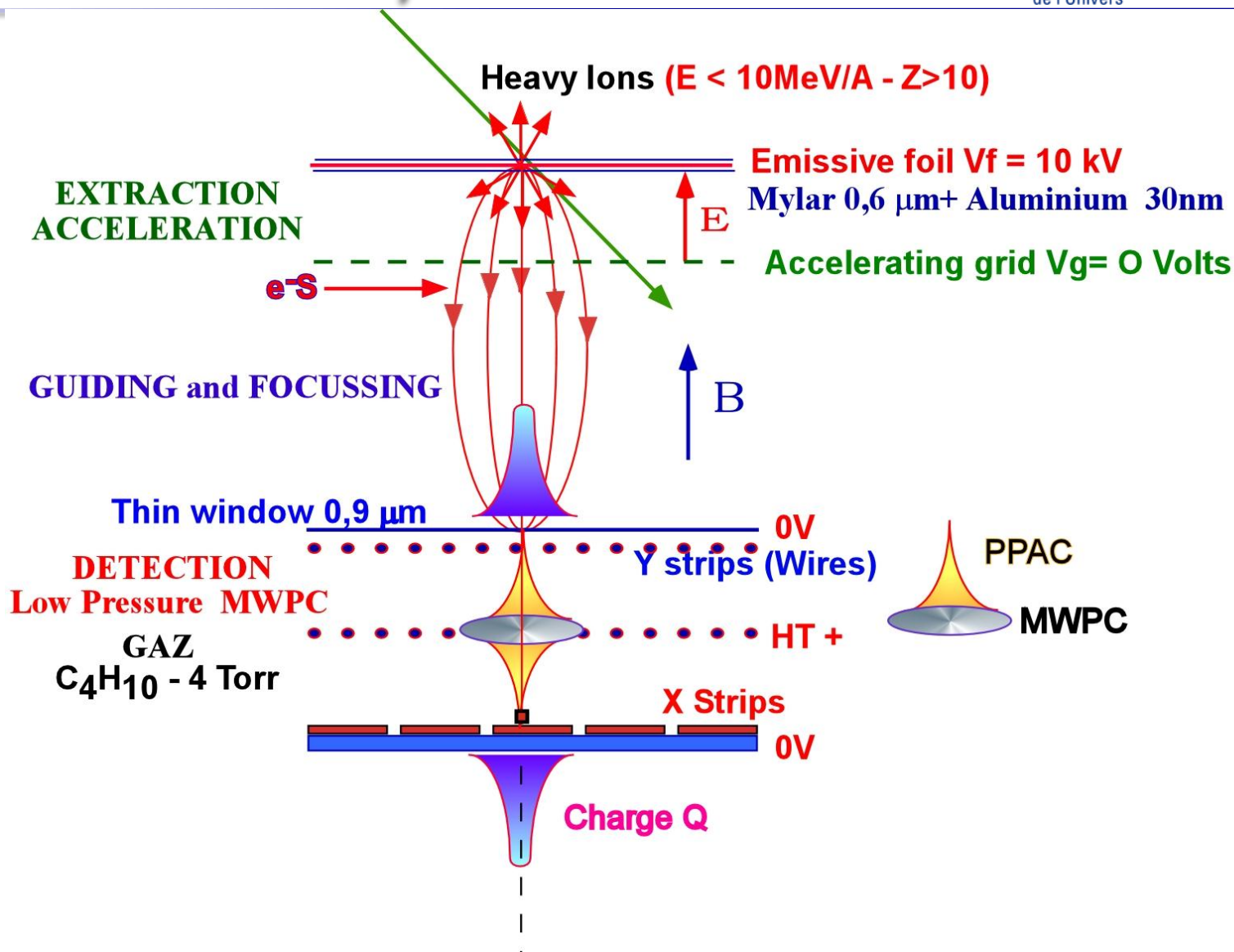
Secondary emission

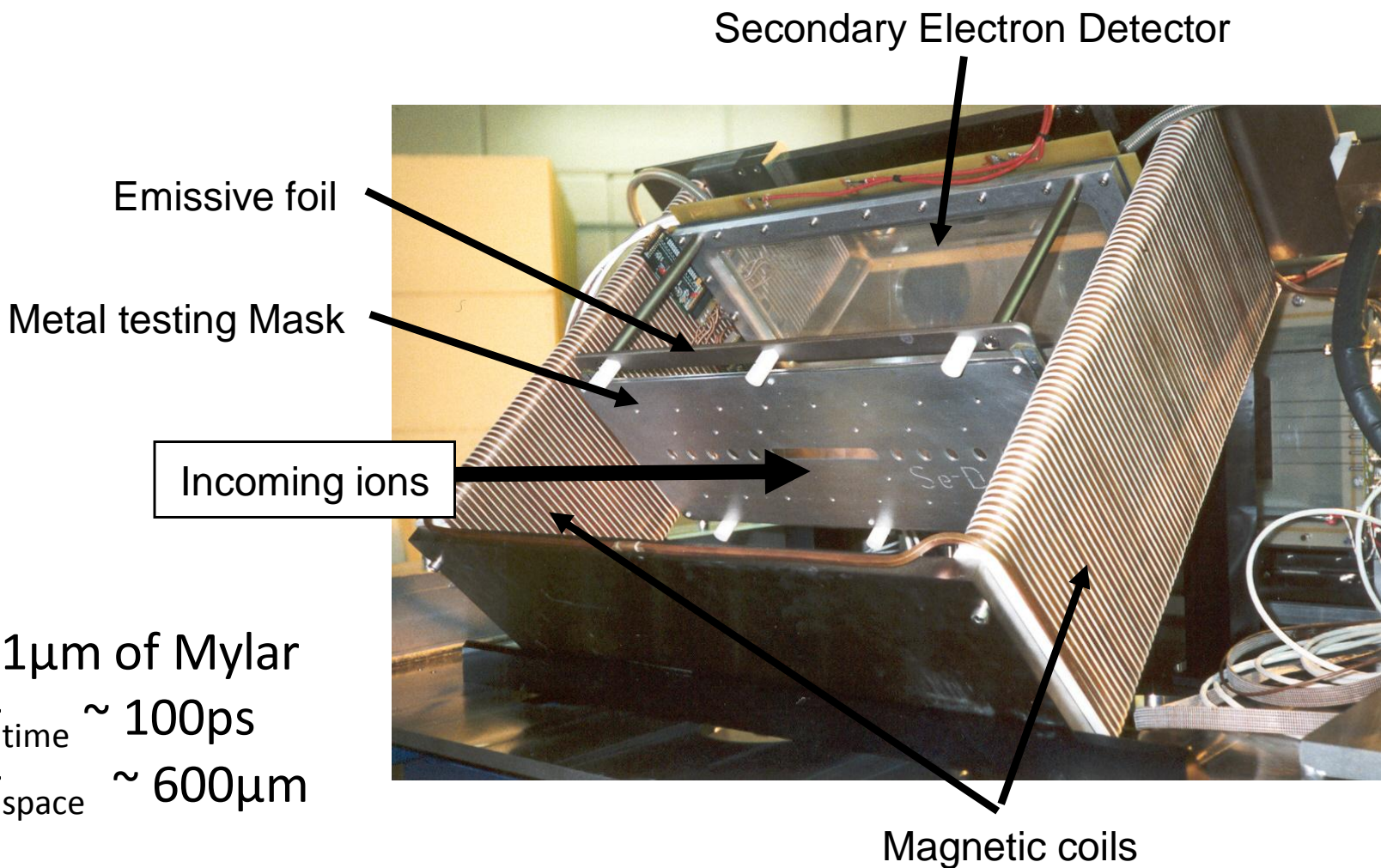
- low energy electrons (few eV)
- depends on the material (CsI...)
- surface process
- proportional to dE/dx

The Se-D : Secondary electron Detector



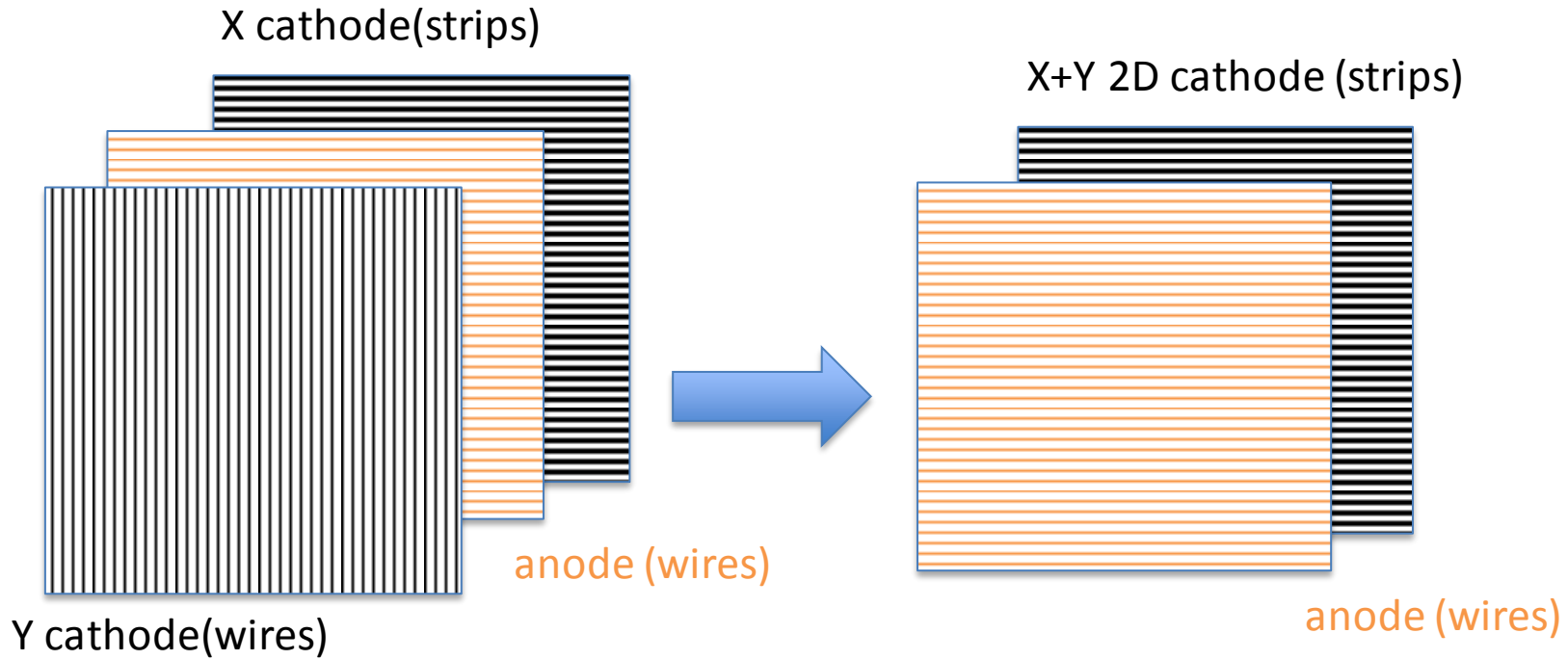
The Se-D : Secondary electron Detector





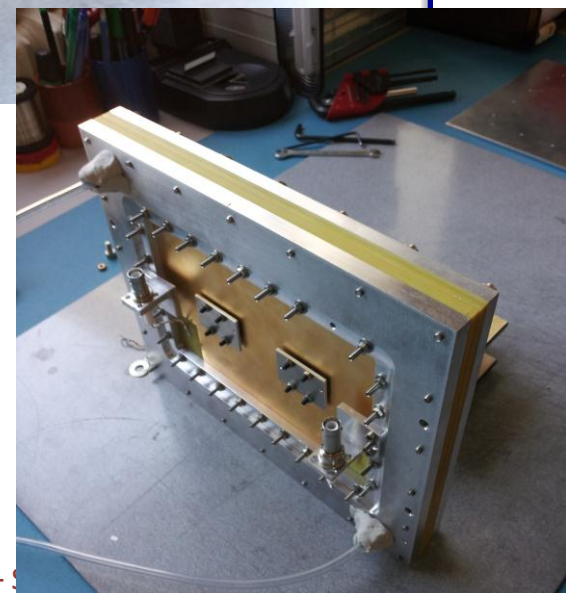
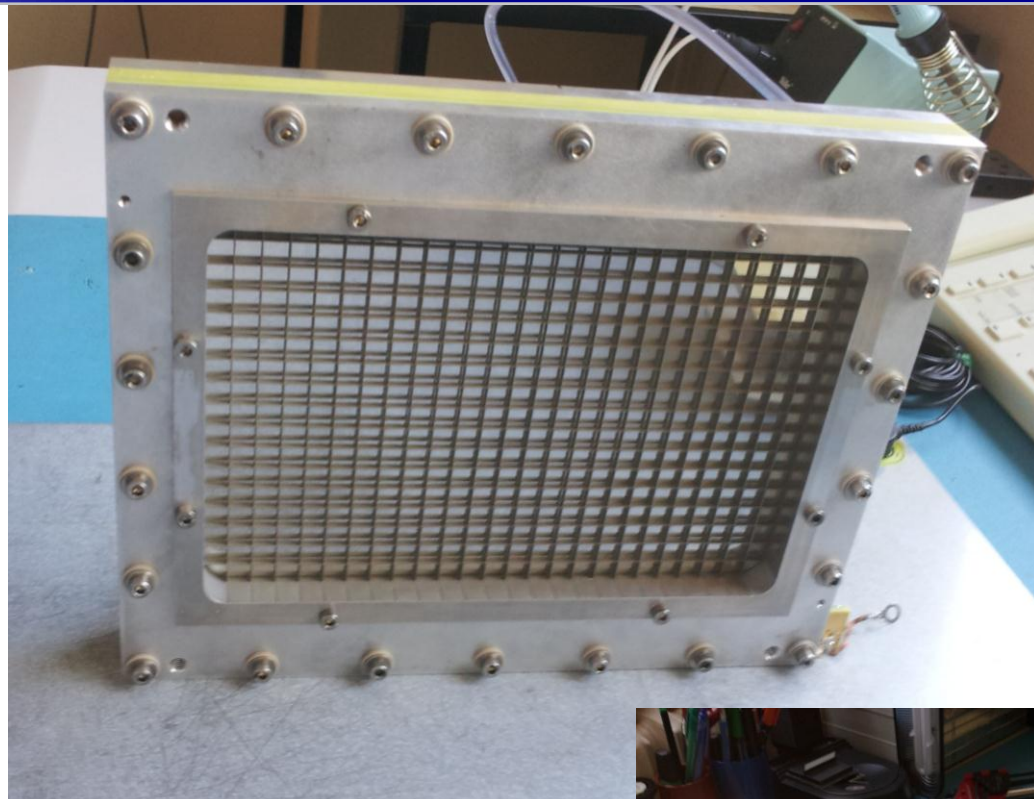
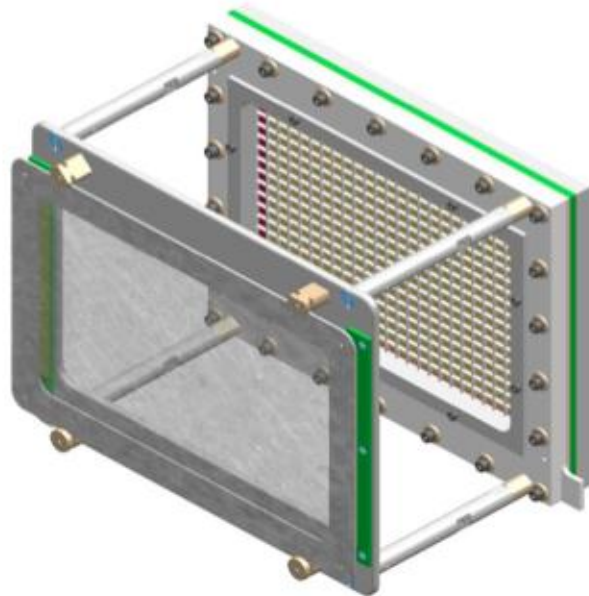
- $<1\mu\text{m}$ of Mylar
- $\sigma_{\text{time}} \sim 100\text{ps}$
- $\sigma_{\text{space}} \sim 600\mu\text{m}$

VAMOS Spectrometer Focal plane size : $10 \times 40 \text{ cm}^2$



- similar time resolution $\sigma_{\text{time}} \sim 100\text{ps}$
- more robust
- higher counting rate : up to $2 \cdot 10^6\text{pps}$

New Prototype for S³



SED2D sym. chamber of 201x138 mm² or 68x47 1D strips

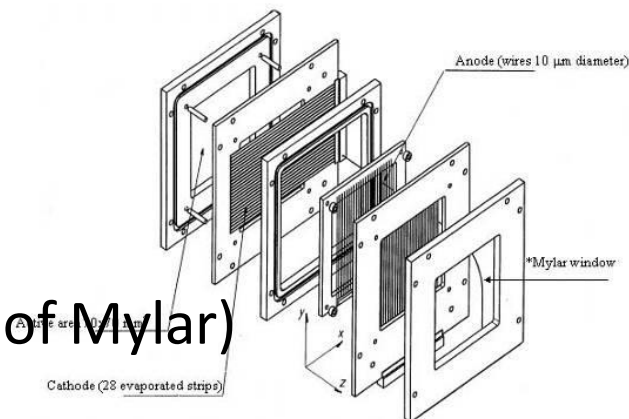
- Mounted since sept 2011, time resolution on-going
- AFTER-SED ASIC to connect
- Spatial resolution to be done

Upstream Beam Detectors: MWPC

good time and position resolution

BUT

Limited counting rate + not so thin (5 μm of Mylar)



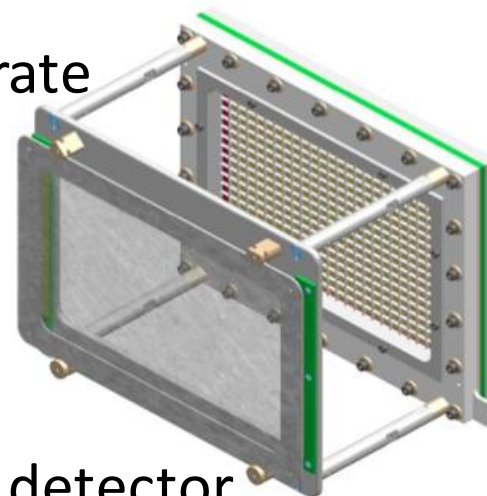
Downstream reaction product detectors: emissive foil

MWPC as 1st generation → 2D cathode plane

good time resolution, very thin, high counting rate

BUT

poor position resolution $\sigma_{\text{space}} \sim 600\mu\text{m}$



To come

- improve position resolution of emissive foil detector
 - test of other secondary electron detector : Micromegas
- use emissive foil detectors for upstream applications

People involved at CNA, GANIL and CEA/IRFU

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Scientific coordinator: M. Alvarez (CNA), H. Savajols, E. Clement, F. Farget (GANIL), A. Drouart, D. Doré, T. Materna (IRFU)

Technical coordinator and analysis: B. Fernandez (CNA), J. Pancin (GANIL), T. Papaevangleou (IRFU)
And the others

**Thank you
for your
Attention**