



THE UNIVERSITY
of LIVERPOOL



AGATA

Advanced Gamma
Tracking Array

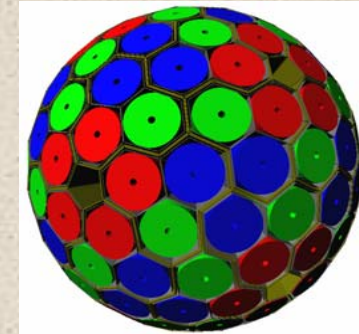
Laura Nelson, The University of Liverpool

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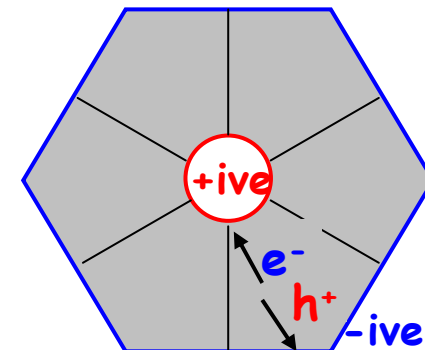
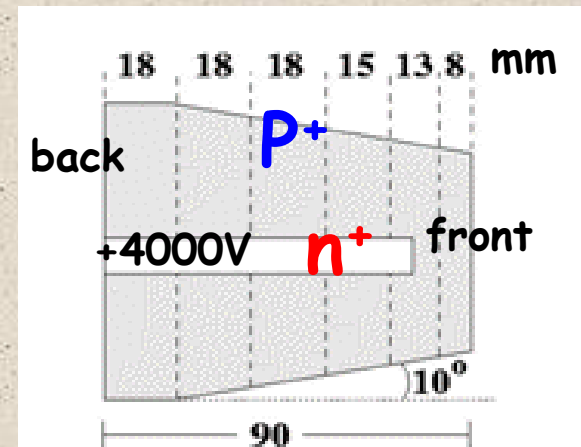


AGATA

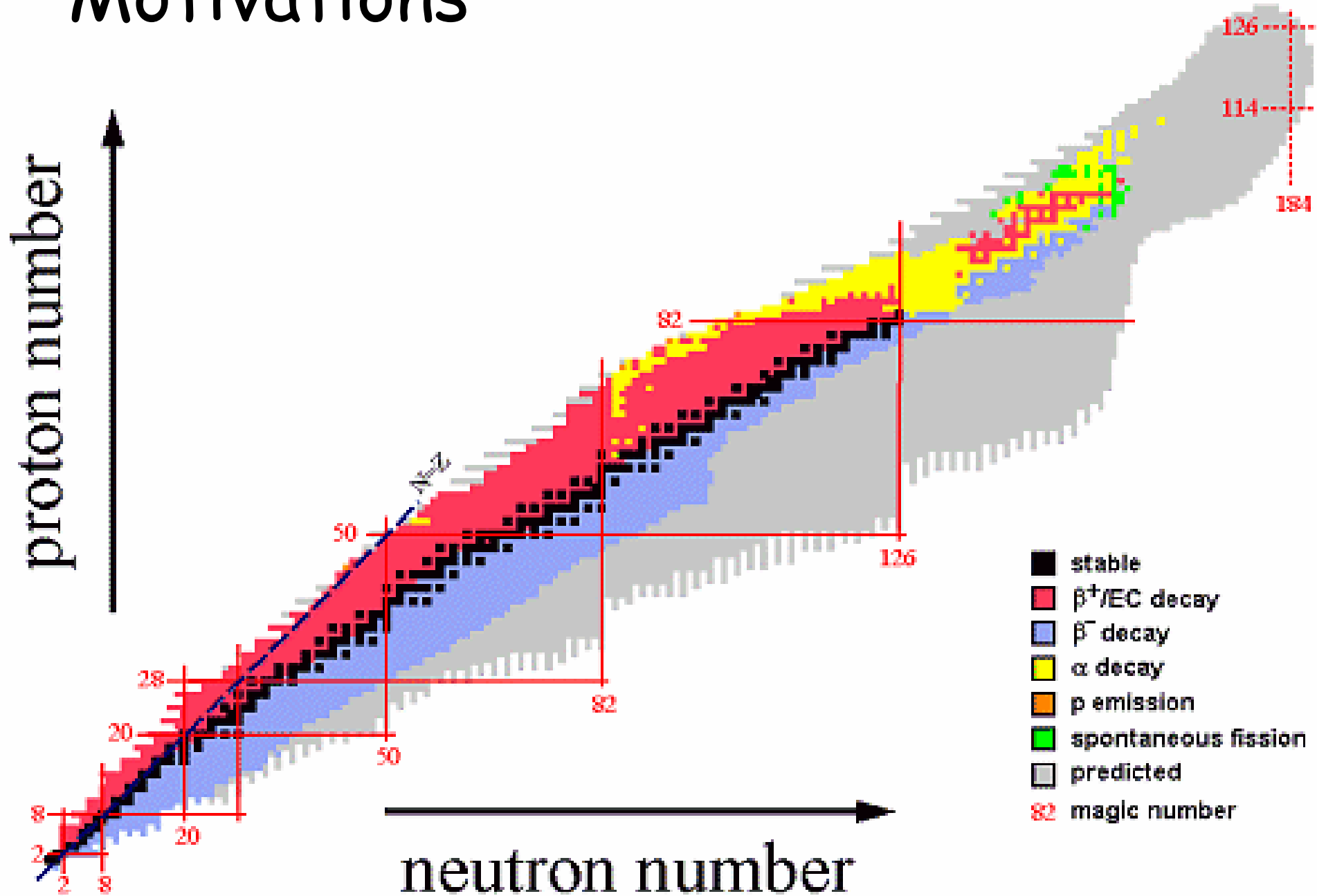
Advanced GAMMA Tracking Array



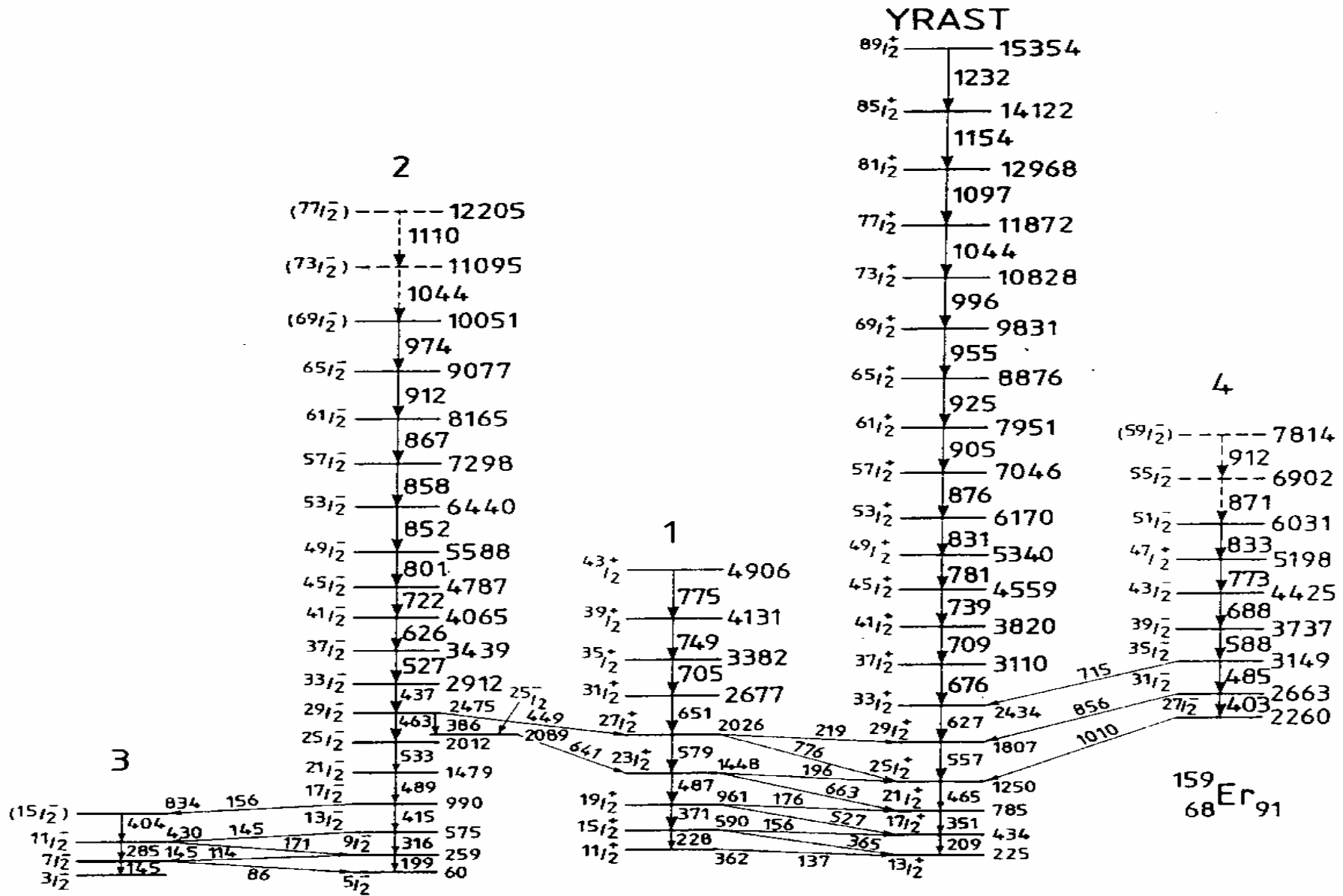
- European project involving at least 10 countries
- Conceptual array consisting of 180 High-Purity Germanium (HPGe) detectors arranged in a 4π geometry
- Detectors are of closed-ended coaxial configuration
- Large volume: approx 9cm long with a 4cm radius
- Each detector segmented 36-fold
=> 6660 channels of data !
- Total cost of project ~50 M € !



Motivations



Motivations



Existing Configurations

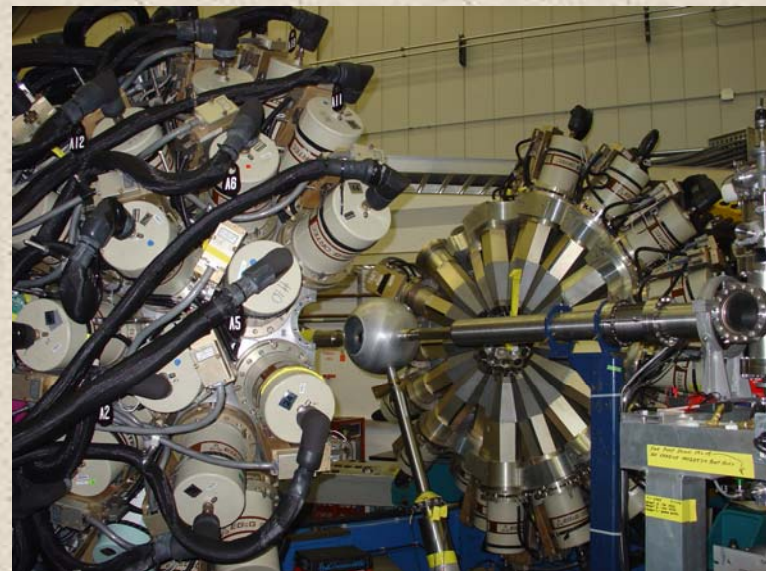
EUROGAM at IReS

MINIBALL at CERN

EXOGRAM at GANIL

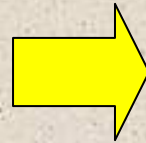
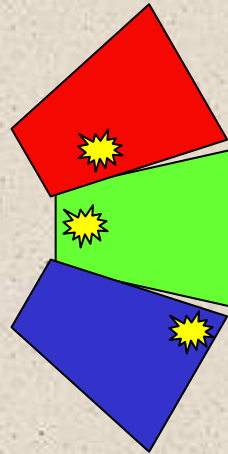
GAMMASPHERE at Argonne National Laboratory, USA

- **110** High-Purity Germanium detectors
- Stable and radioactive beams used to create excited nuclei
- Photopeak **efficiency** for 1.3 MeV γ -rays of **10%**
- Each detector enclosed in a Bismuth-Germanate (**BGO**) **Compton-suppression shield**

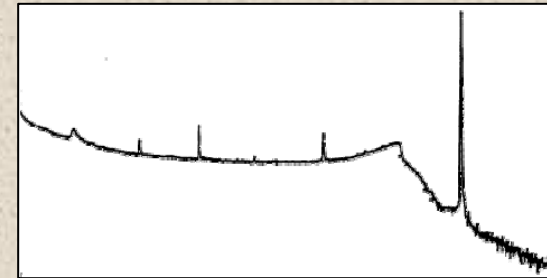


Compton Suppression Shielding

Without
Compton
suppression
shields

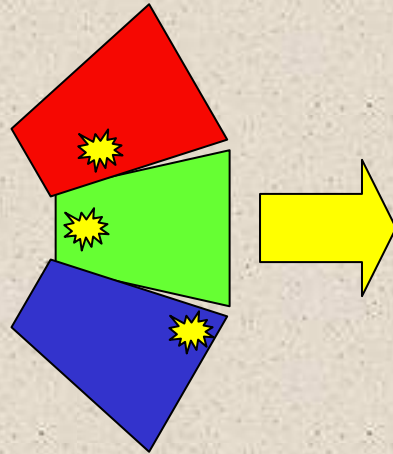


Compton
continuum.
=> Large
peak to
total ratio

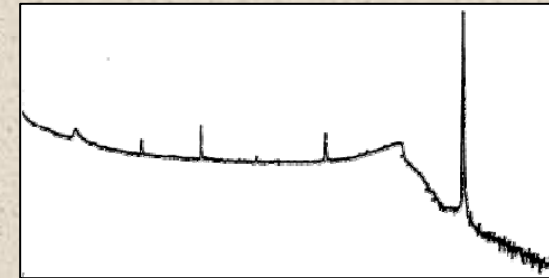


Compton Suppression Shielding

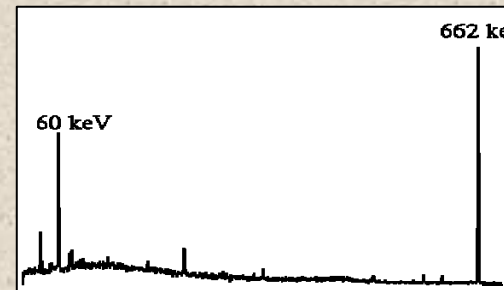
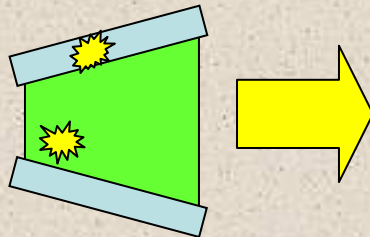
Without Compton suppression shields



Compton continuum.
=> Large peak to total ratio



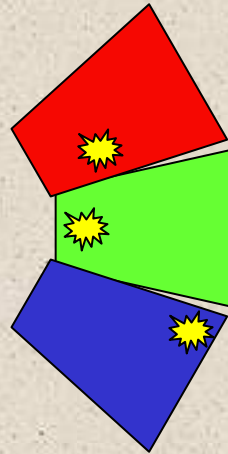
With BGO shielding



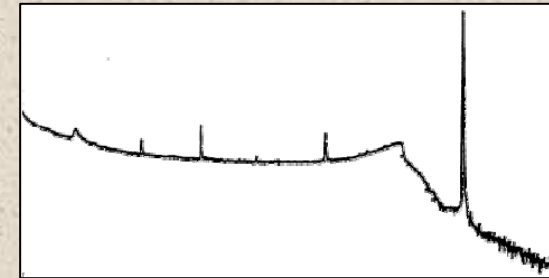
Less solid angle coverage
=> Big drop in efficiency

Compton Suppression Shielding

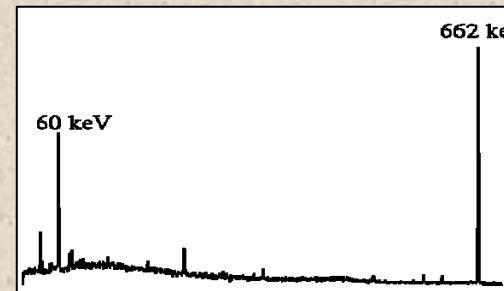
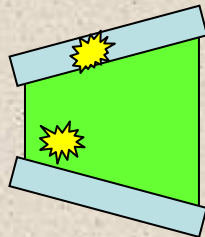
Without Compton suppression shields



Compton continuum.
=> Large peak to total ratio

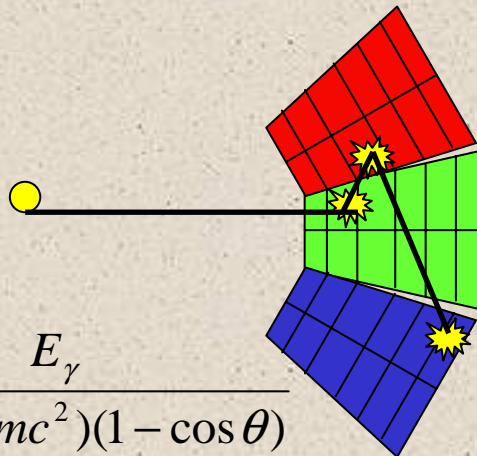


With BGO shielding



Less solid angle coverage
=> Big drop in efficiency

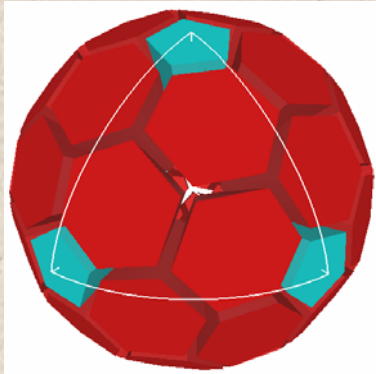
With highly segmented detectors



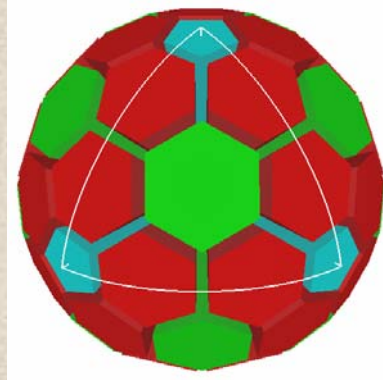
Path of γ -ray reconstructed to form full energy event
=> Compton continuum greatly reduced
=> As well as excellent efficiency
~50% for 1MeV γ -rays!
=> Greatly improved **angular resolution** ($\sim 1^\circ$) to reduce **Doppler** effects

$$E'_\gamma = \frac{E_\gamma}{1 + (E_\gamma / mc^2)(1 - \cos \theta)}$$

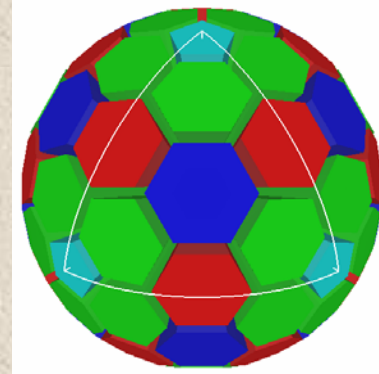
AGATA Design



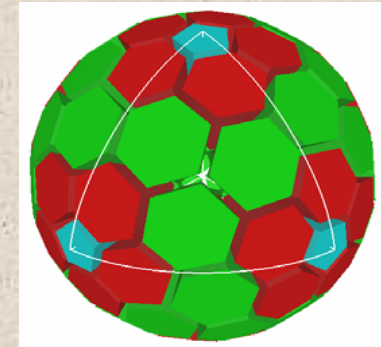
60



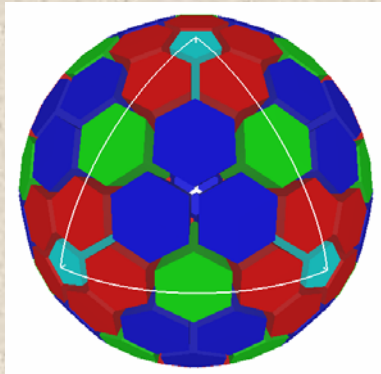
80



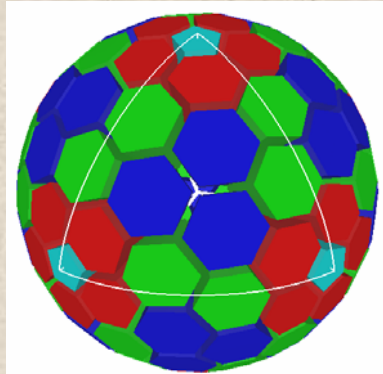
110



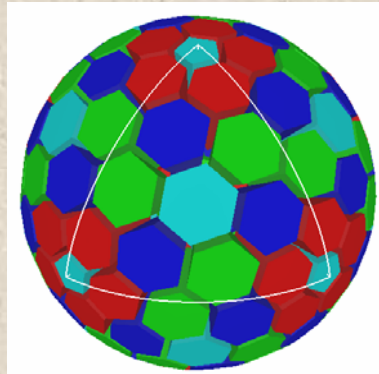
120



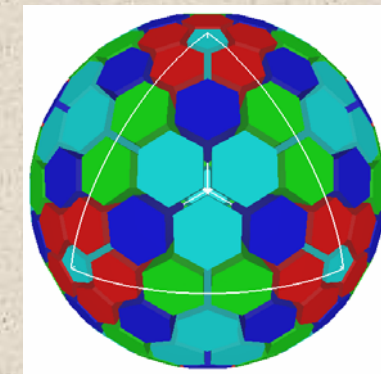
150



180



200

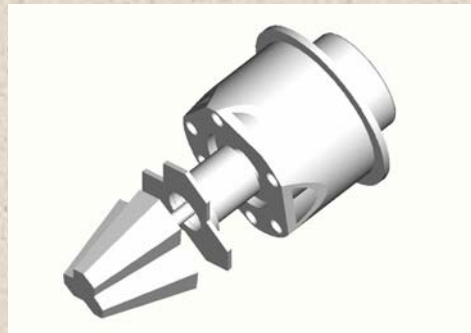


240

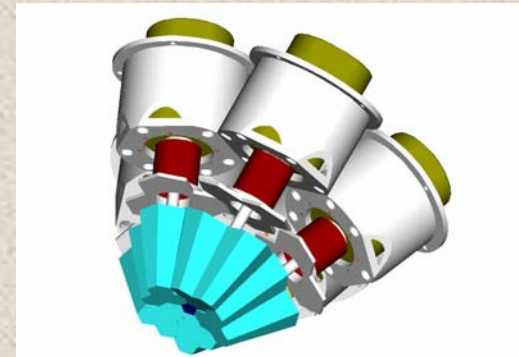
AGATA Design



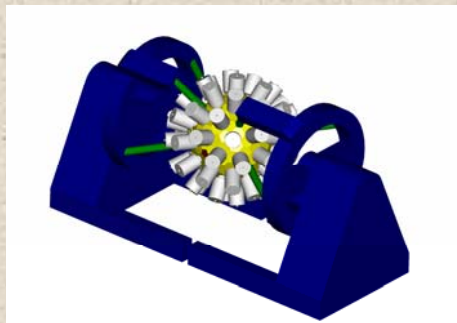
3 different asymmetric hexagonal shapes are used



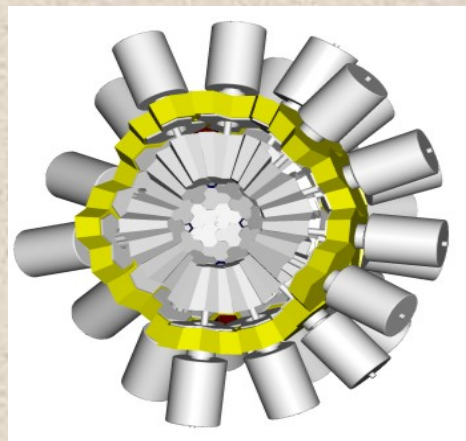
Triple cluster modular units in a single cryostat



The **AGATA demonstrator**: 5 triple clusters, 540 segments. Scheduled for completion 2008



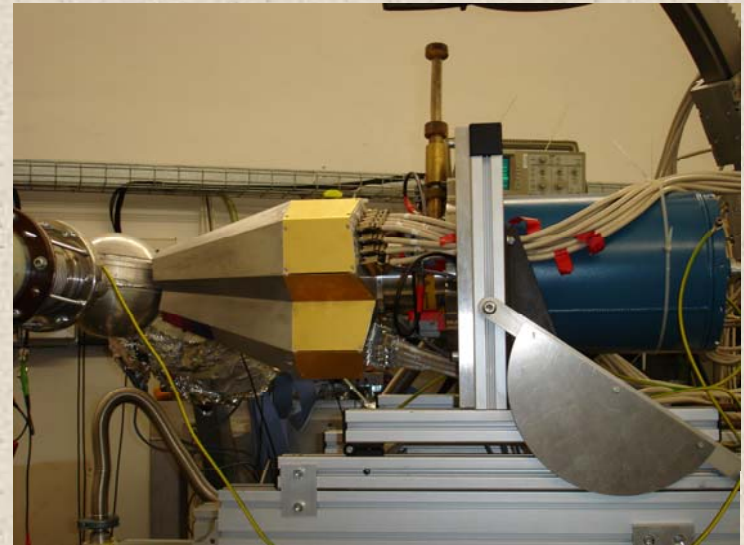
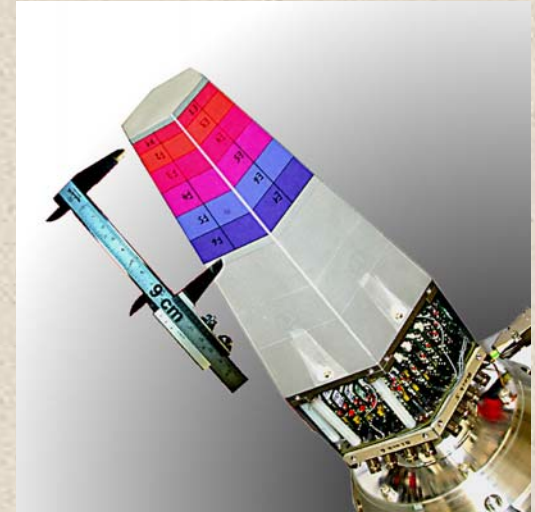
Completed array (6480 segments) with support structure



2π of completed array

AGATA Prototypes

- 3 symmetric prototype detectors have been constructed and tested
- All preamps contain cold FETs for minimal noise
- Typical resolutions;
~1keV for 60keV γ rays
~2keV for 1.3MeV γ rays
- Symmetric triple cluster has been formed and has recently been tested *in-beam* at Cologne.
Reaction; $d(48\text{Ti}, 49\text{Ti})p$
- First asymmetric detectors are currently under construction

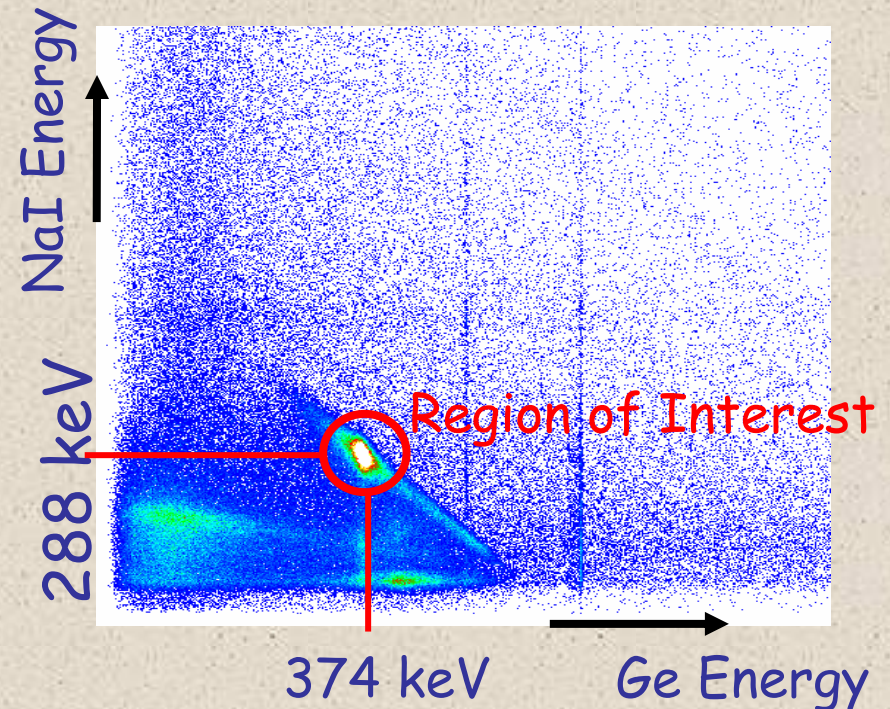


Experimental Set Up at Liverpool

11.1MBq ^{137}Cs (662keV) source scanned across front face of detector through 2mm injection collimator

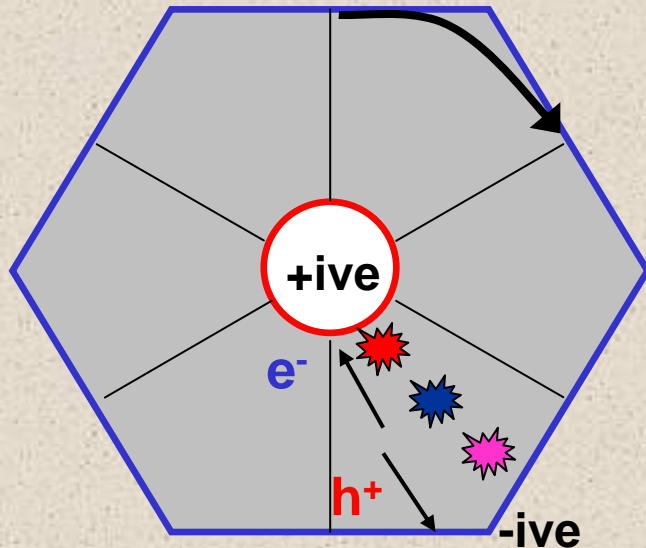


NaI AND Ge detector in coincidence to ascertain 3-D position information
Ensures that only γ -rays scattering through an angle of 90° are recorded
=> accurate 3D position



$$E'_\gamma = \frac{E_\gamma}{1 + (E_\gamma / mc^2)(1 - \cos \theta)}$$
$$= \frac{0.662}{1 + (0.662 / 0.511)(1 - 0)} = 0.288 \text{ MeV}$$

Pulse Shape Analysis (PSA)



- Granularity achieved by the segmentation is not precise enough for γ -ray tracking algorithms
- PSA performed to achieve greater spatial resolution

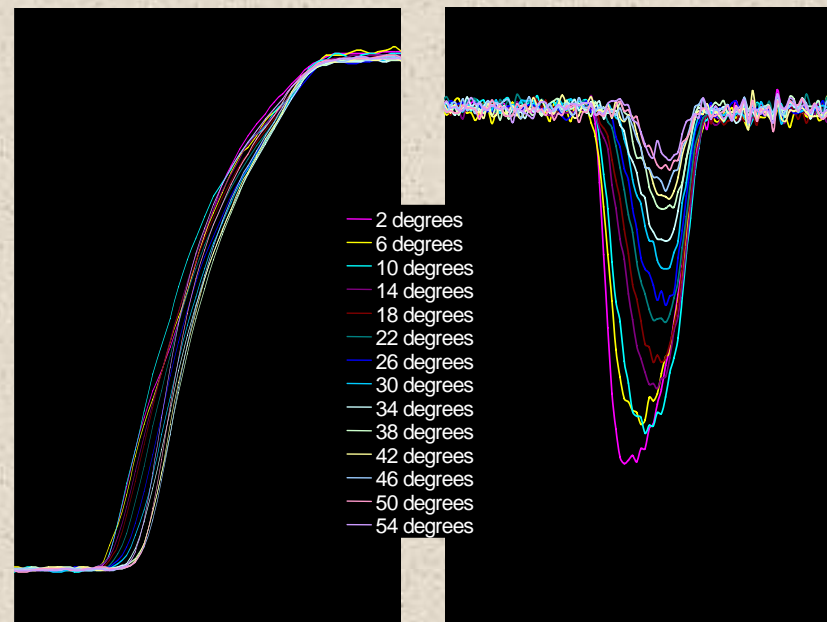
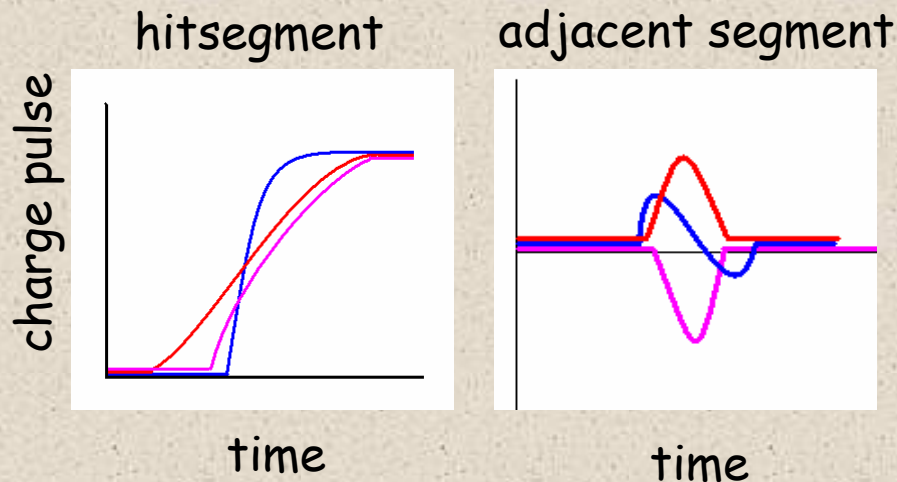
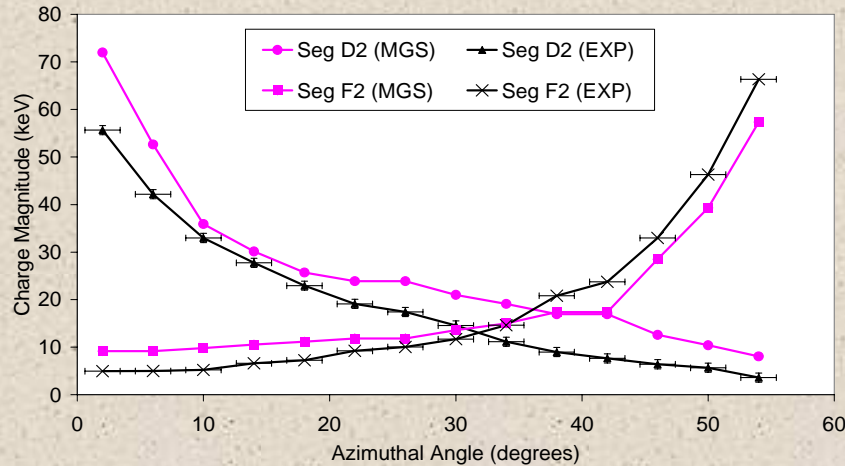


Image Charge Analysis and Comparison to Theoretical Data

Image charge magnitudes



Theoretical data set produced by MGS Electric Field Simulation software

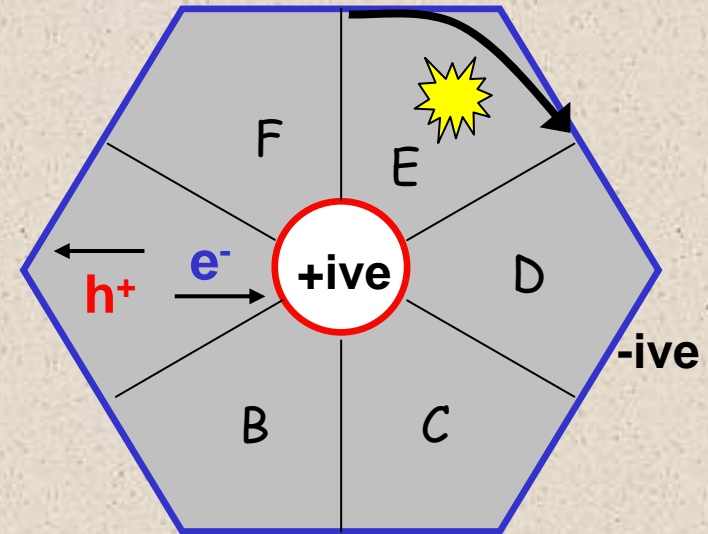


Image charge asymmetry

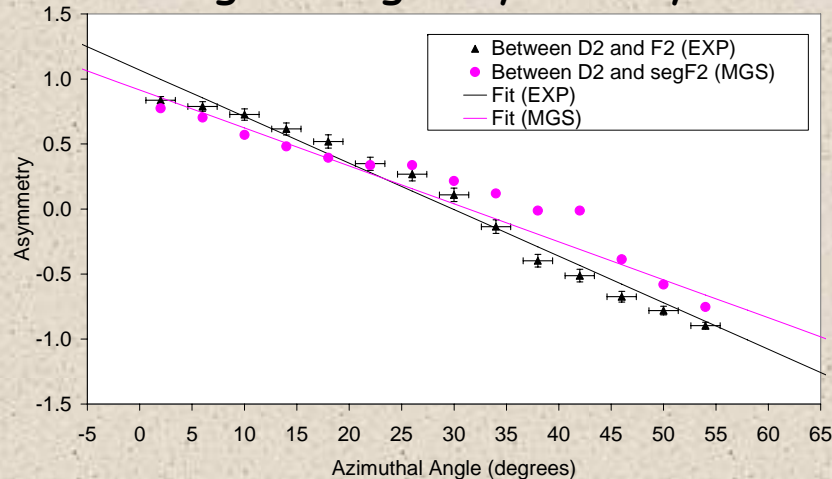


Image charge asymmetry:

$$ICA = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{M_1 + M_2}$$

Summary

- Preliminary analysis shows **good agreement** between experimental and theoretical results in the **truly coaxial** regions of the AGATA prototype detector.
- The simulated data fits the experimental least well in the front ring of the detector.
- Confidence gained in the ability of **Electric Field Simulation Software** to generate a basis data set for **GRT**
- **Analysis is ongoing !**

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