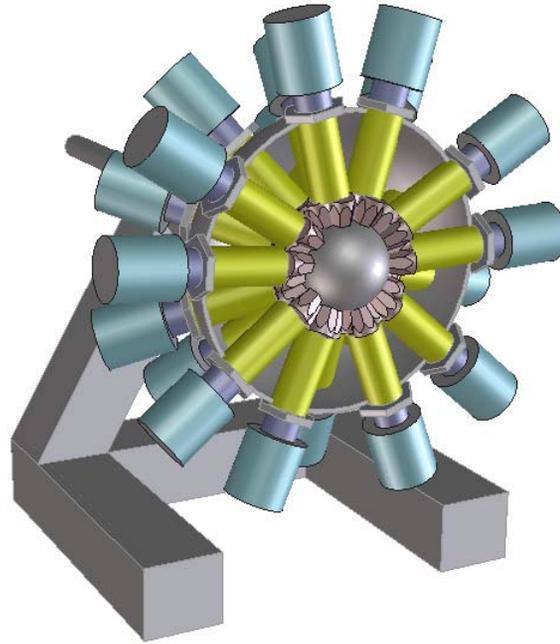


GRETA



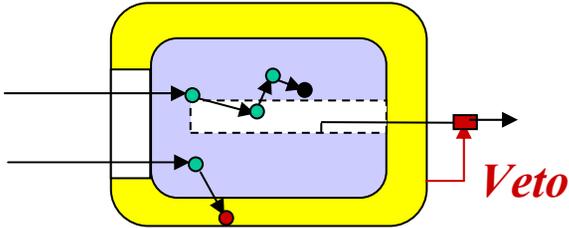
I-Yang Lee

For the GRETA Steering Committee

**Workshop on the Experimental Equipment for RIA
March 18-22, 2003, Oak Ridge, Tennessee**

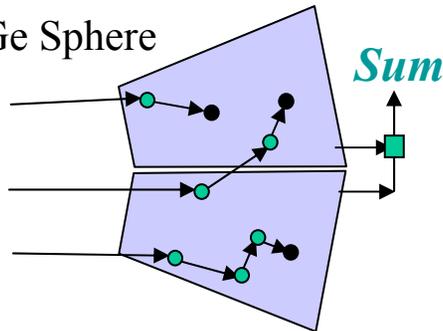
Gamma-ray Tracking Concepts

▶ Compton Suppressed Ge



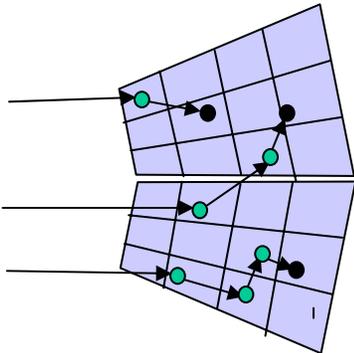
$N_{\text{det}} = 100$
Peak efficiency = 0.1
Efficiency limited

▶ Ge Sphere



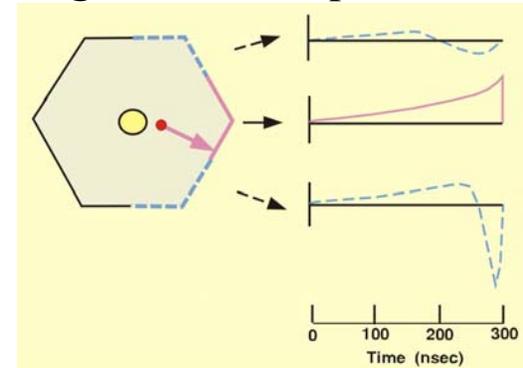
$N_{\text{det}} = 1000$ (summing)
Peak efficiency = 0.6
Too many detectors

▶ Gamma Ray Tracking

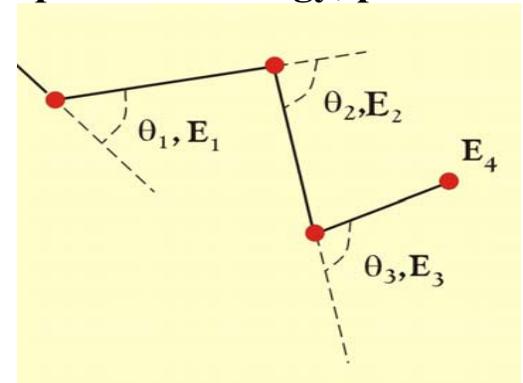


$N_{\text{det}} = 100$
Peak efficiency = 0.6
Segmentation

Pulse shape analysis in segments → 3D position



Tracking of photon interaction points → energy, position



Development of the U.S. gamma-ray tracking effort

- 1994 Conceptual design study
- 1995 Duke Town meeting (1996 LRP) first discussion
- 1997 First prototype received and tested
- 1998 Workshop on GRETA physics (LBNL)
- 1998 Workshop on experimental equipment for RIA (LBNL)
- 1999 GRETA advisory committee formed
- 1999 Second prototype received and tested
- 2000 Workshop on GRETA physics (MSU)
- **2000 Proposal for a GRETA module cluster submitted and reviewed, funded 2002**
- 2001 National Steering Committee formed
- 2001 Santa Fe meeting (2002 LRP) presentation and discussion
- 2001 Workshop on Digital Electronics in Nuclear Physics (ANL)
- 2001 Workshop on Gamma-ray tracking detectors (Lowell)
- **2002 Gamma Ray Tracking Coordination Committee review -*National plan for development of Gamma-ray tracking detectors in nuclear science***

GRETA Steering Committee

Development and construction of a national Gamma-Ray Energy Tracking Array for nuclear science

- Con Beausang, *Yale University*
- Doug Cline, *University of Rochester*
- Thomas Glasmacher, *Michigan State University*
- I-Yang Lee, *Lawrence Berkeley National Lab.*
- C. Kim Lister, *Argonne National Laboratory*
- David Radford, *Oak Ridge National Laboratory*
- Mark Riley, *Florida State University*
- Demetrios Sarantites, *Washington University*

Recent NSAC Review

Report of NSAC facilities review subcommittee
3/3/03 (C. Glashauser, chair), ranked GRETA :

– **Science**

category 1 : *Absolutely central*

– **Readiness**

category 1 : *Ready to initiate construction*

R&D Accomplishments

Proof of principle: No show stoppers

■ **Segmented detectors**

- Energy resolution: 1.2 keV at 60 keV and 1.9 keV at 1332 keV
- Total integrated noise: < 5 keV (bandwidth 35 MHz)
- 3-D position sensitivity: < 1 mm at 374 keV (single interaction)

■ **Signal analysis**

- Adaptive grid search: 1-2 mm
- Least square: 1-2 mm
- Genetic algorithm: 2 mm
- Wavelet transformation: 5-6 mm

■ **Tracking algorithms**

- Compton tracking ($150 \text{ keV} < E_\gamma < 5 \text{ MeV}$) : eff = 50%, for m= 25.
- Pair tracking ($E_\gamma > 5 \text{ MeV}$) : eff = 50%

- M. A. Deleplanque et al., Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. A430, 292(1999).
- G. J. Schmid et al., Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. A430, 69 (1999).
- K. Vetter et al., Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. A452, 105 (2000).
- K. Vetter et al., Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. A452, 223 (2000).

GRETA Resolving Power

Realistic : $\Omega=0.8$, $\Delta x=2$ mm

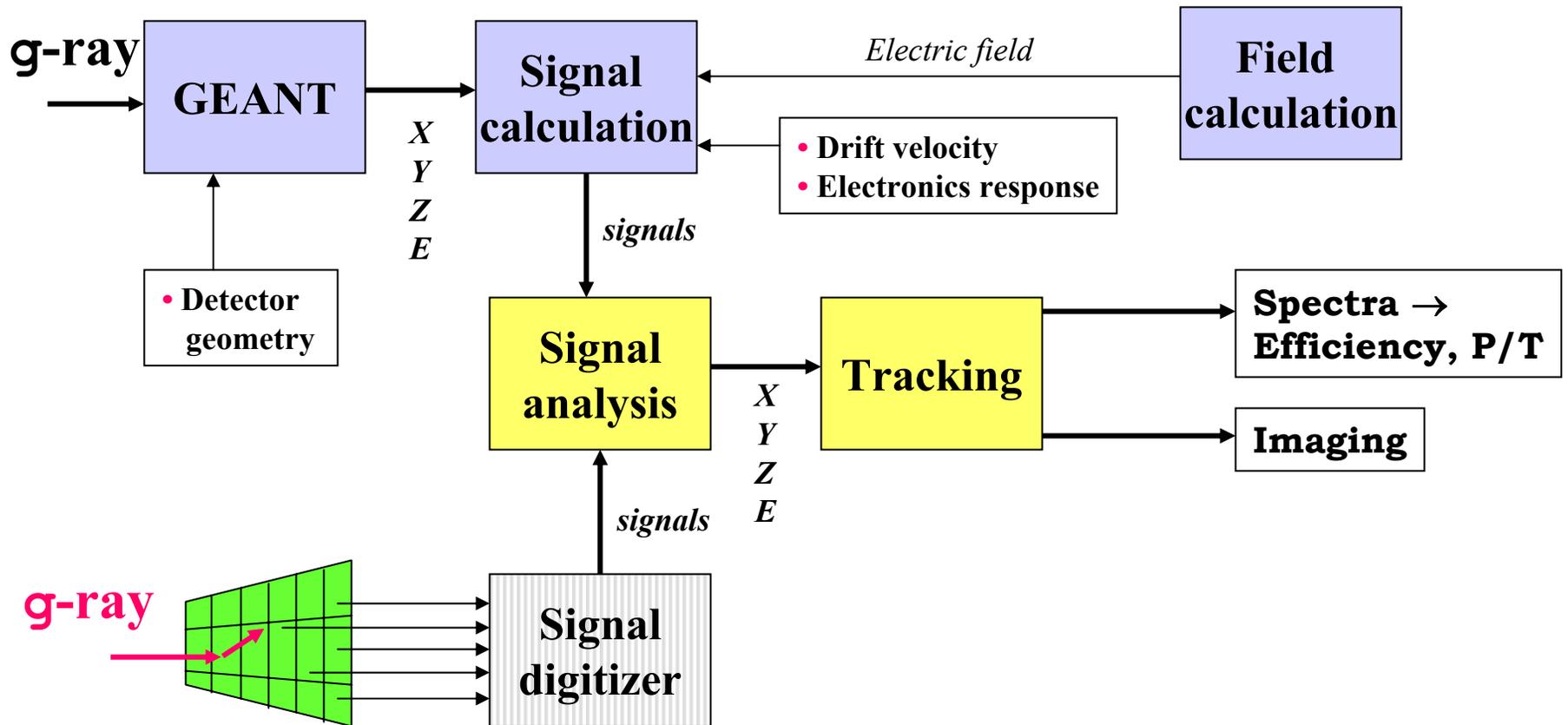
| Reaction | $\langle E_\gamma \rangle$ (MeV) | β | M_γ | Resolving Power | \times Gammasphere |
|------------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Stopped | 5.0 | 0.0 | 4 | 2.1×10^7 | 270 |
| High spin | | | | | |
| normal kine. | 1.0 | 0.04 | 20 | 3.3×10^6 | 100 |
| inverse kine. | 1.0 | 0.07 | 20 | 3.0×10^6 | 230 |
| Coulex/transfer | 1.5 | 0.1 | 15 | 4.5×10^6 | 1000 |
| Fragmentation | | | | | |
| in beam | 1.5 | 0.5 | 6 | 6.3×10^6 | 29000 |
| Coulex | 5.0 | 0.5 | 2 | 2.7×10^3 | 213 |

Recent Developments and future plans

- Full analysis of source measurements
- Design detector configuration
- Order three-crystal detector modules
- Design preamplifier
- Develop digital electronics
- Studied staged construction approach
- In-beam measurements
- Improve signal analysis algorithm
- Improve tracking algorithm

Full analysis of simulated and experimental data

Detector Prototype II

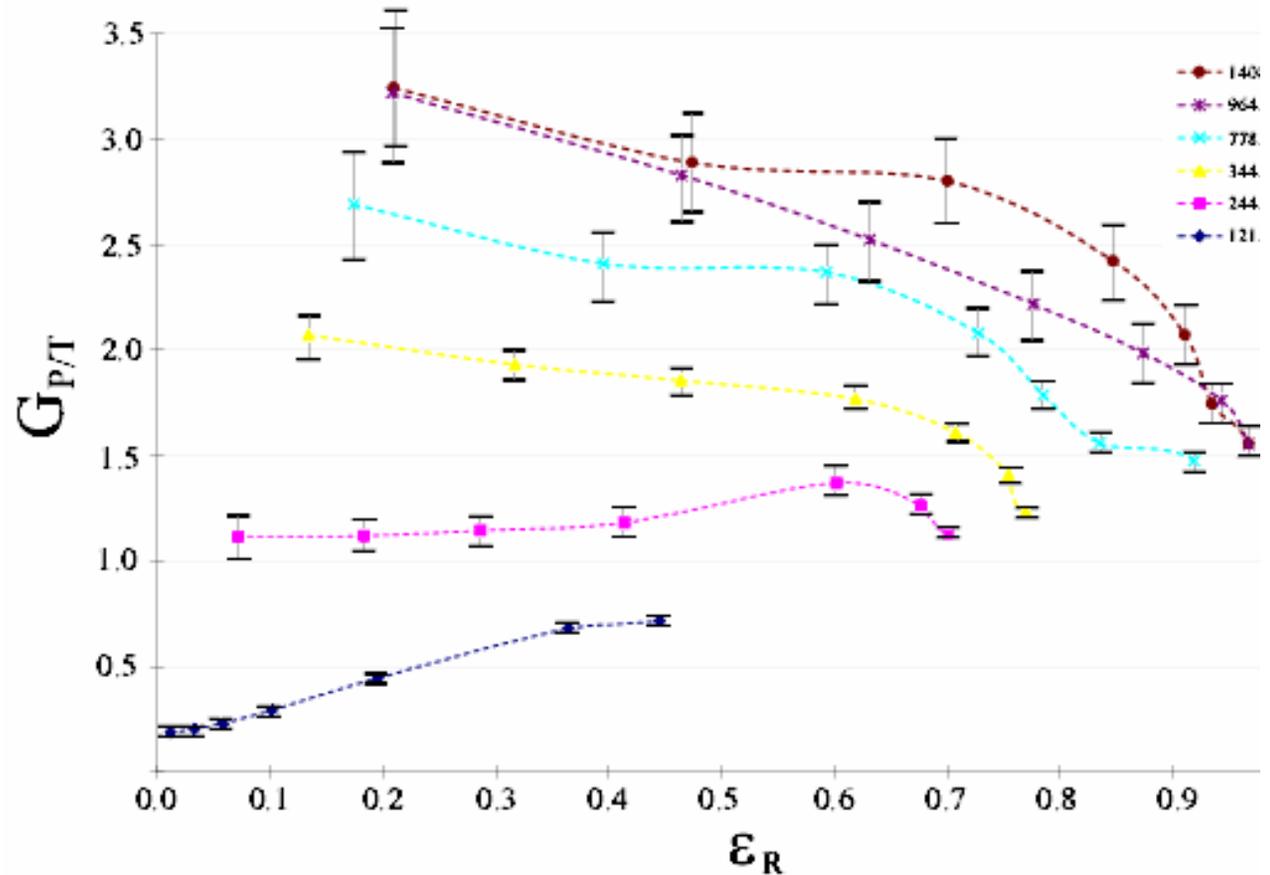
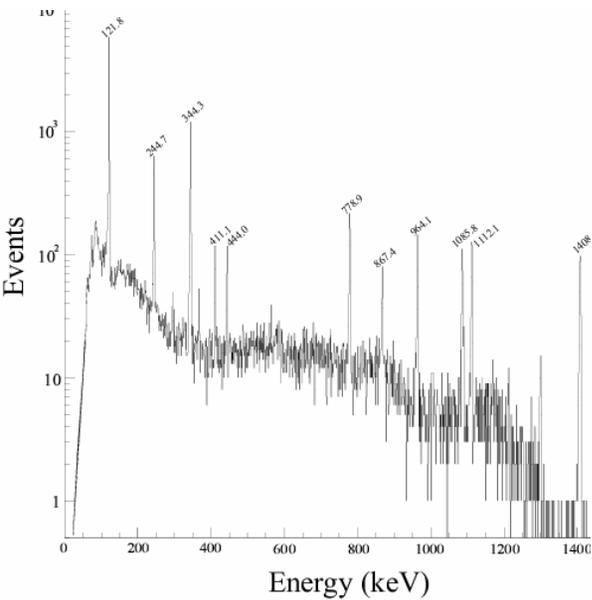


Full analysis

- ^{137}Cs , ^{60}Co and ^{152}Eu , source distance= 12 cm
- Signal analysis (least square method)
 - up to 4 segments and 2 interactions per segment (98% of all events)
- For single interaction per segment
 - position resolution <1 mm, success rate=85%
- For two interactions per segment
 - position resolution =1 mm, success rate=70%
 - minimum separation =2 mm
- Compared Simulation with Data

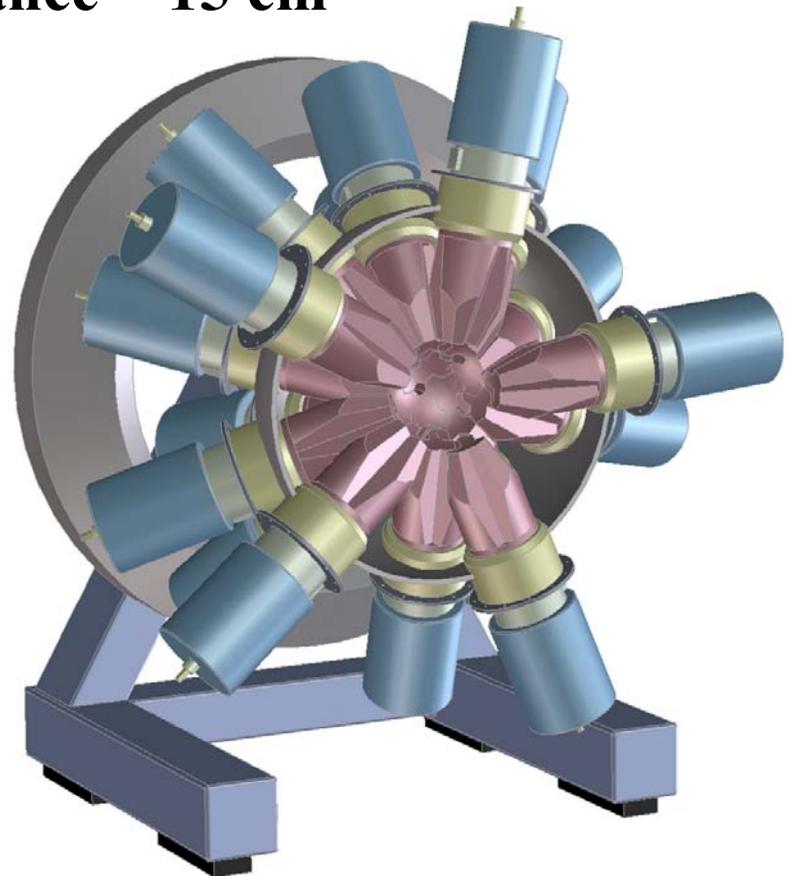
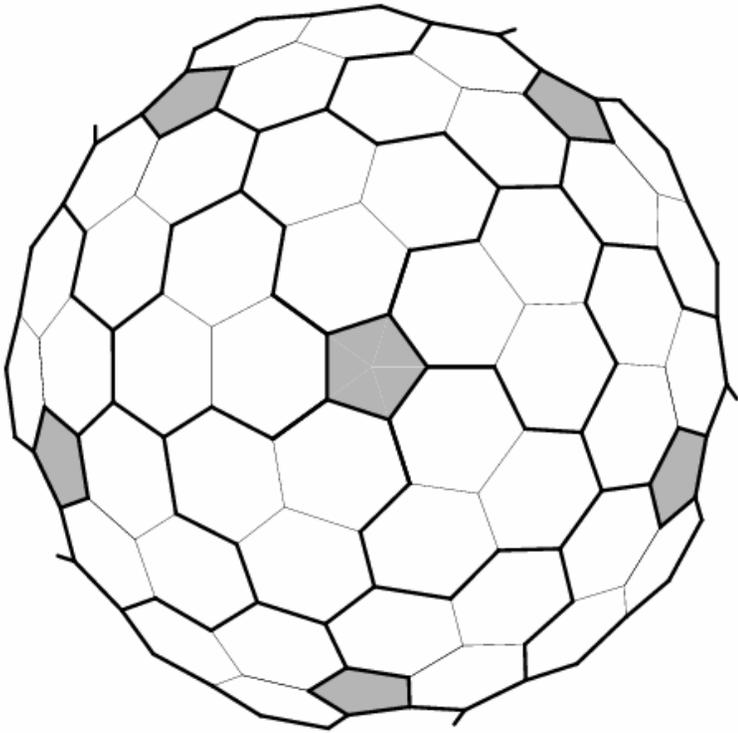
^{152}Eu full analysis

Gain in peak/total vs. efficiency



GRETA Detector Configuration

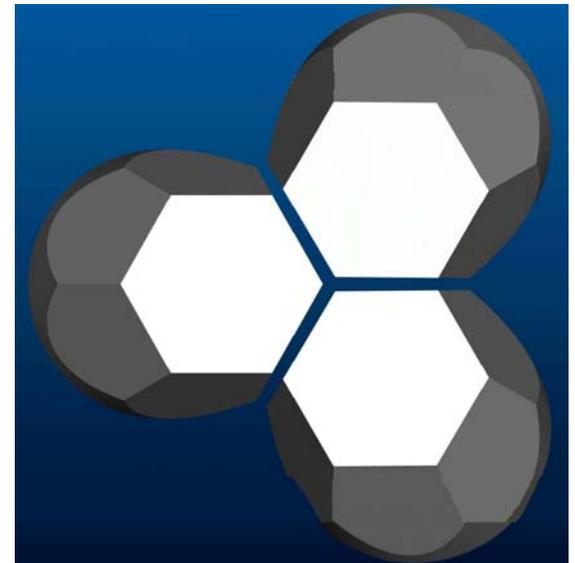
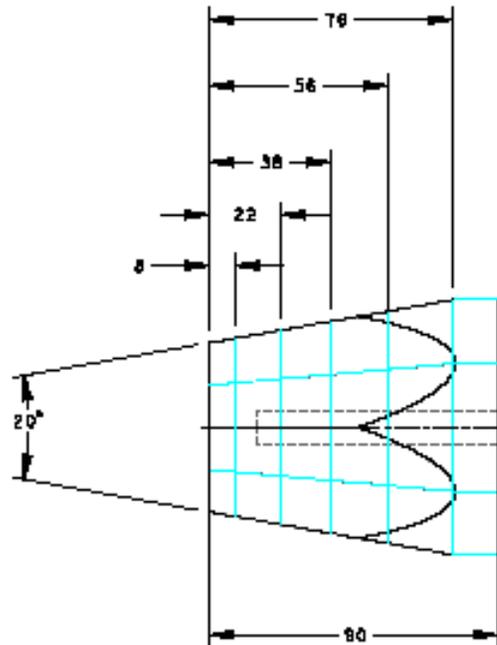
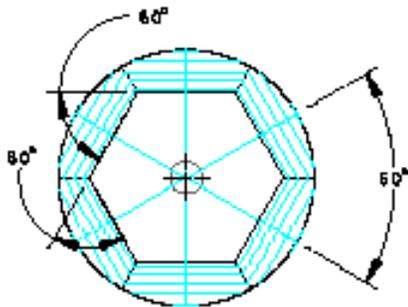
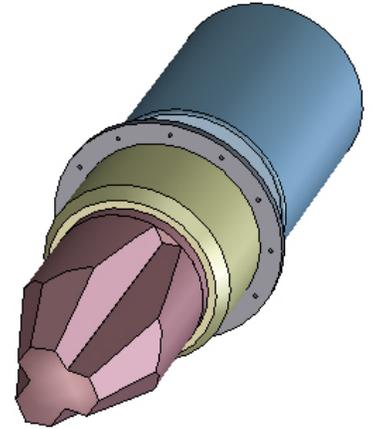
- **Two types of irregular hexagon, 60 each**
- **Pack three crystals per cryostat → 40 modules**
- **Detector – target distance = 15 cm**



Three-crystal detector module

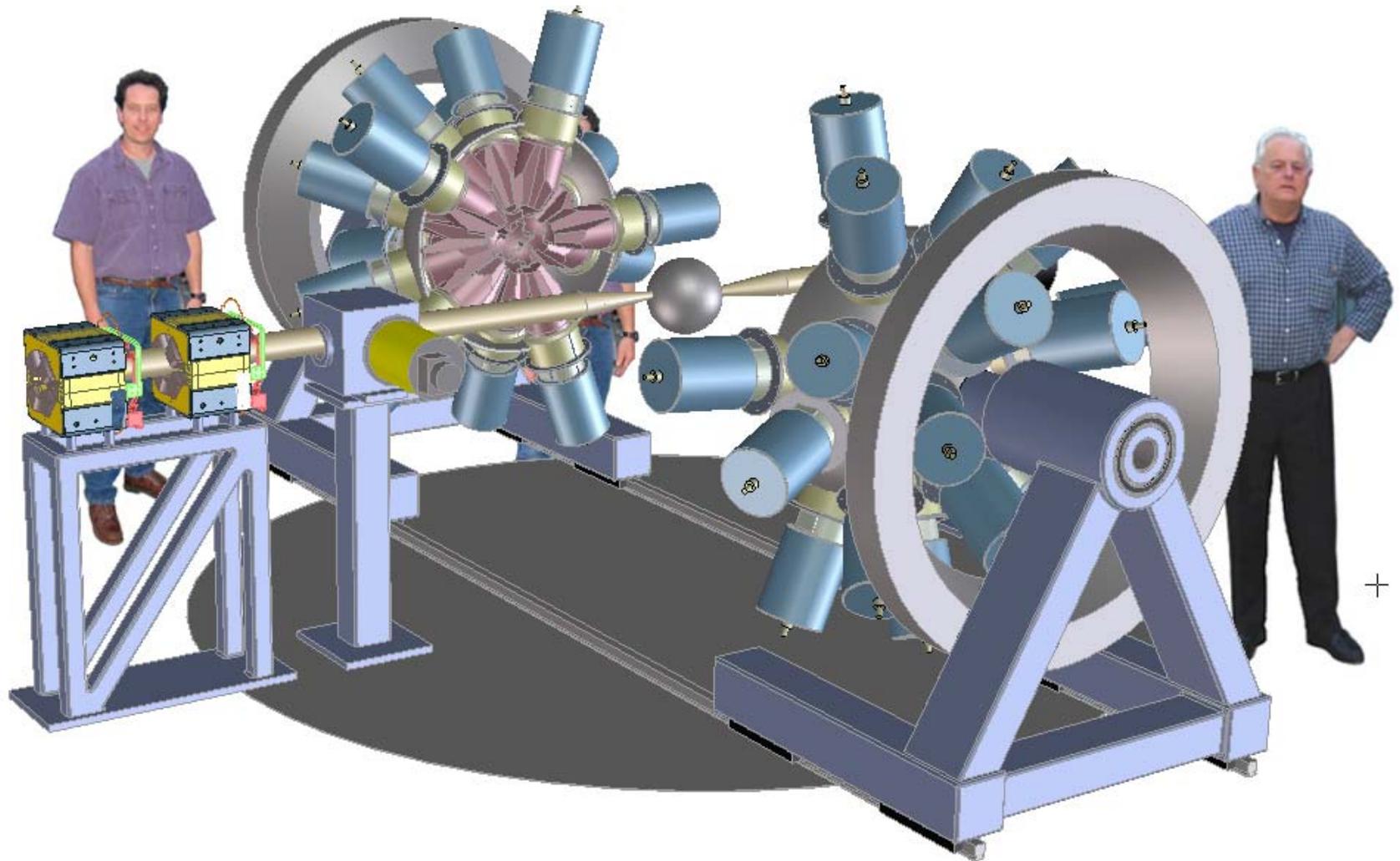
Building Block of GRETA

- Tapered regular hexagon shape.
- DIA= 8 cm, L= 9 cm, 36 segments.
- Close packing of crystals with gap= 3.5 mm.
- On order and expecting delivery in Oct. 2003.
- Cost = \$750 k (\$450k for 40 units)



GRETA Structure

Jim Comins and Robin Lafever



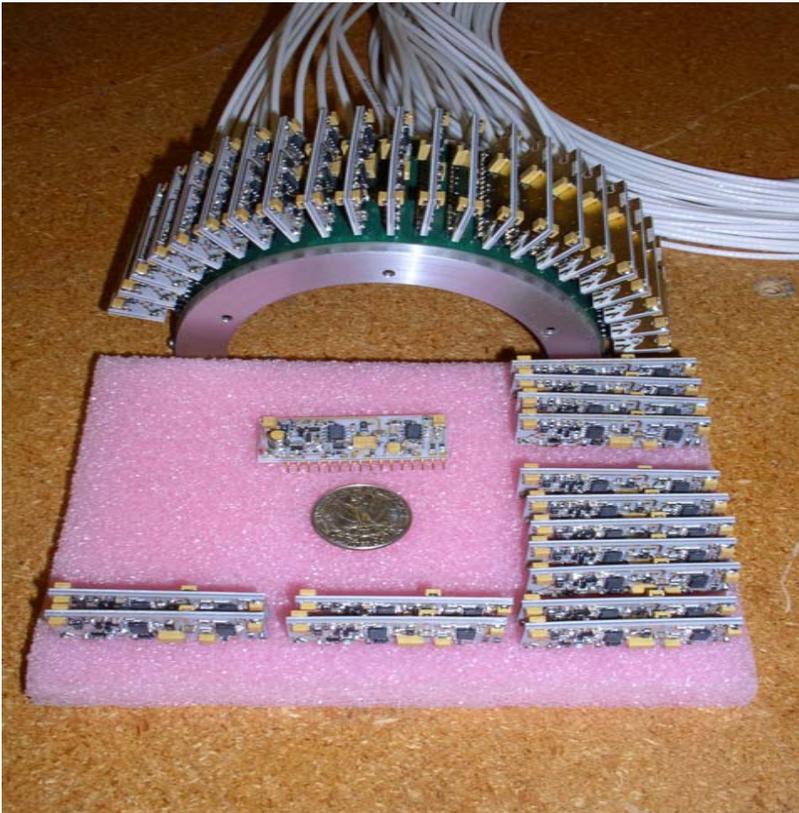
+

Electronics Production

Vincent Riot, Harold Yaver and Bob Minor

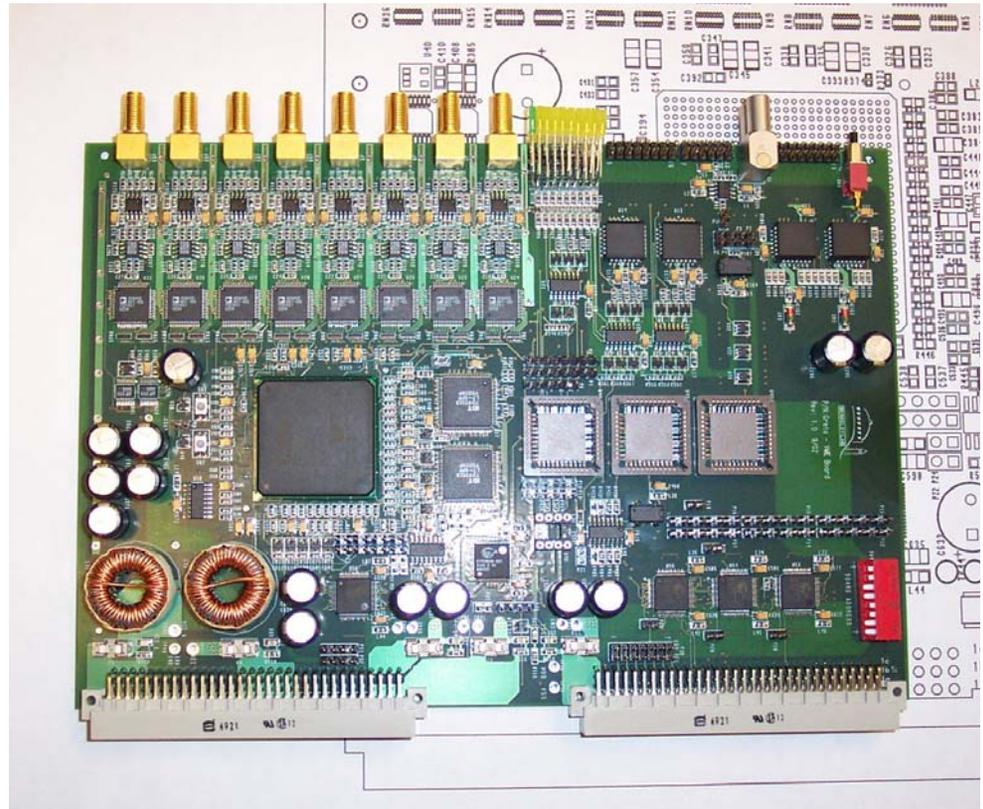
Preamplifier

- Low noise
- high band width
- \$100/channel



Signal Digitizer

- Sampling rate = 100 MHz
- Resolution = 12 bits
- \$500/channel



Signal Digitizer

Prototype specifications determined at ANL workshop

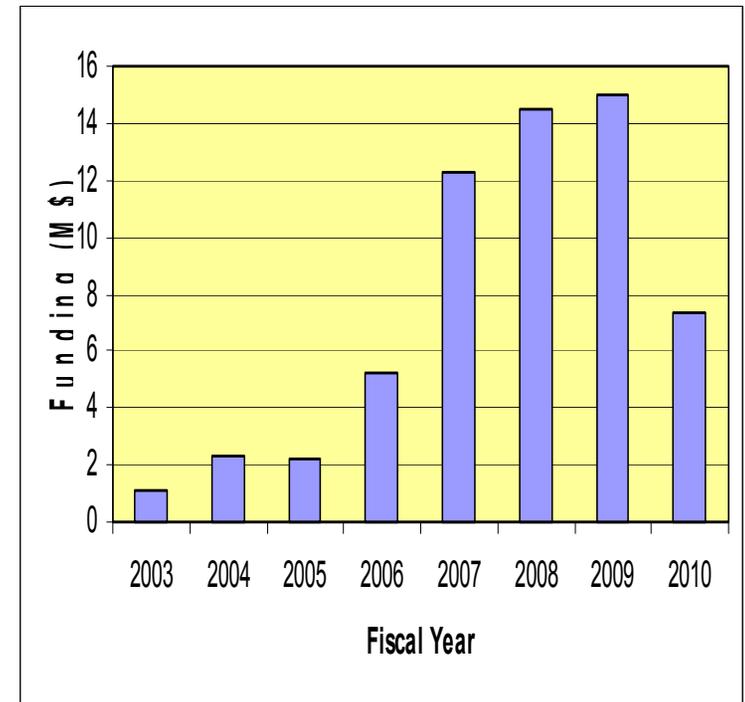
- **Variable gain control**
- **Digitization at 100MHz, 12 bits**
- **Flexible triggering (internal, external, validation)**
- **Data processing**
 - **Digital Leading Edge discriminator with programmable parameters**
 - **Digital Constant Fraction with programmable parameters**
 - **Digital Trapezoidal Shaping with programmable parameters**
 - **Raw data sample storage of charge collection**
- **VME (readout/control)**

GRETA Total Cost and Cost Profile

FY02 Dollar, with overhead

| Item | Purchase (M\$) | Effort (FTE-yr) | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| • Mechanical | 0.9 | 5 | |
| • LN | 0.5 | 4 | |
| • Detector | 18.0 | 7 | |
| • Electronics | 3.4 | 10 | |
| • Computer | 1.1 | 13 | |
| • Installation | 0.0 | 6 | |
| • Management | 0.0 | 15 | |
| • Safety | 0.0 | 3 | |
| | | 63 | |
| TOTAL (M\$) | 23.9 | 12.6 | 36.5 |
| + escalation | | | 42.9 |
| + contingency (27%) | | | 54.5 (TEC) |
| + R/D, pre-operation etc. | | | 60.1 (TPC) |

**By: Jay Marx, Bill Edwards,
Bob Minor et al.**



Staged approach of GRETA

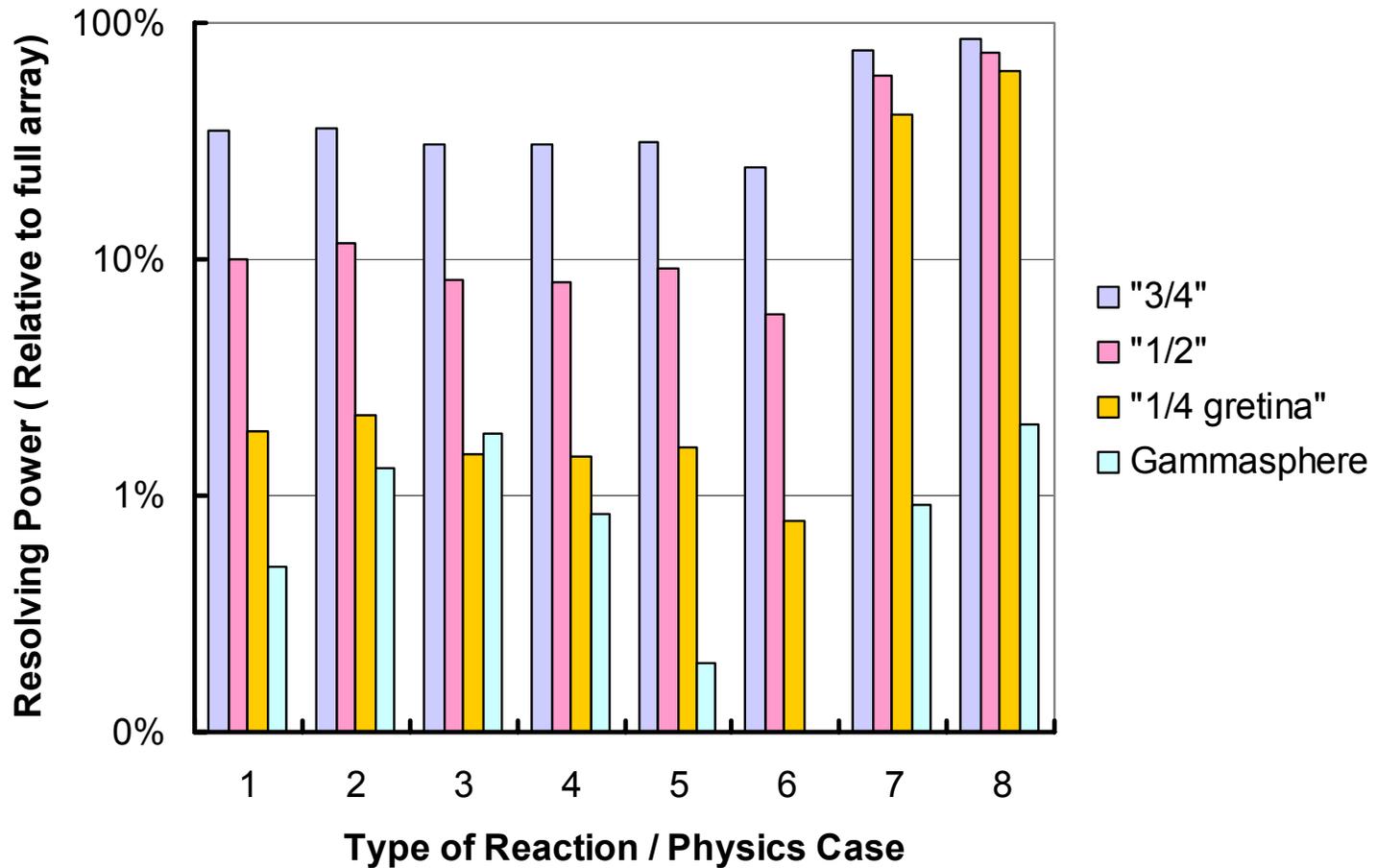
In 4 stages, each with increment of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the detector

- First stage: GRETINA = $\frac{1}{4}$ of GRETA
 - 30 crystals (10 modules)
 - Complete computer software development
- Cost of \$16.7 M
- Construction period from 2004 – 2007
- Proposal is being developed

GRETA Staged Performance

| Type of Reaction | $\langle E_\gamma \rangle$ (MeV) | v/c | M_γ | Resolving Power | Staging Relative Factor (Relative to Gammasphere) | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|------------|-------------------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| | | | | | $\Delta x = 2 \text{ mm}$ $\Omega = 80\%$ | 1/4 | 1/2 | 3/4 | | |
| 1) Stopped | 5.0 | 0.0 | 4 | 2.1×10^7 | .02 | 4 | .10 | 20 | .35 | 70 |
| 2) | 1.5 | 0.0 | 4 | 4.4×10^7 | .02 | 1.5 | .11 | 9 | .34 | 28 |
| 3) High-spin Normal Kinematics | 1.0 | 0.04 | 20 | 2.4×10^6 | .015 | 0.8 | .08 | 4.5 | .31 | 17 |
| 4) High-spin Inverse Kinematics | 1.0 | 0.07 | 20 | 2.2×10^6 | .015 | 1.8 | .08 | 10 | .30 | 36 |
| 5) Coulex/transfer | 1.5 | 0.1 | 15 | 3.7×10^6 | .015 | 8 | .09 | 47 | .31 | 160 |
| 6) Fragmentation | 1.5 | 0.5 | 6 | 5.9×10^6 | .008 | 100 | .06 | 730 | .25 | 3080 |
| 7) In beam Coulex | 5.0 | 0.5 | 2 | 2.7×10^3 | .41 | 45 | .60 | 66 | .77 | 85 |
| 8) | 1.5 | 0.5 | 2 | 4.1×10^3 | .62 | 30 | .75 | 38 | .85 | 43 |

GRETA Staged Performance



Important Performance features of GRETINA

- Better position Resolution – 2 mm vs. 20 mm
 - High recoil velocity experiments
- Higher efficiency for high energy gamma rays
 - Giant resonances studies
- Compactness – $\frac{1}{4}$ GRETINA is comparable or better than Gammasphere
 - Use with auxiliary detectors, BGS, new CHICO, etc.

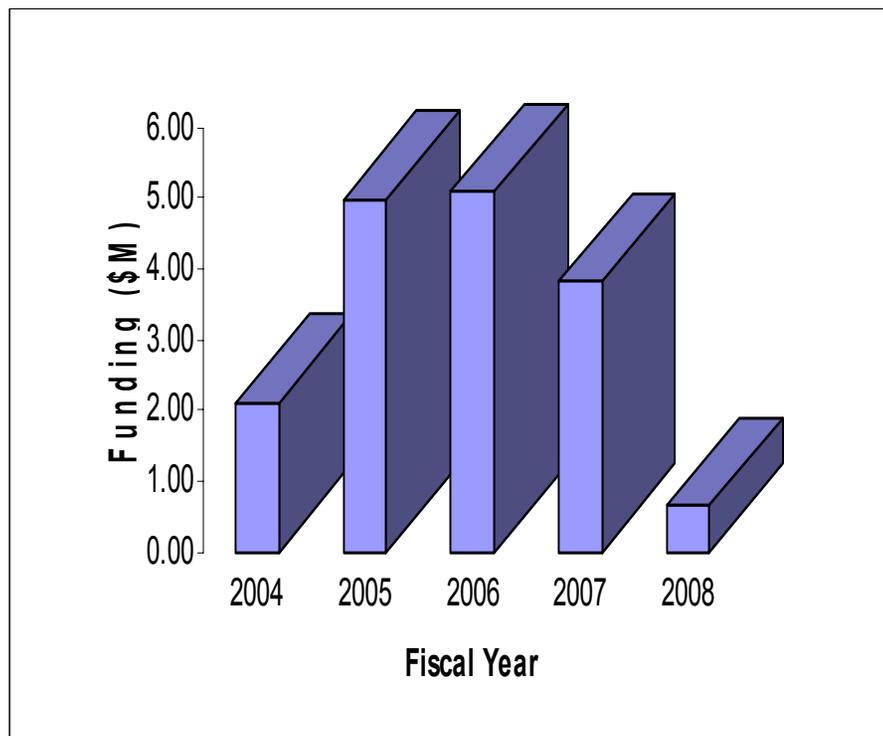
Nuclear structure studies with fast exotic beams

| GRETA | Fraction of γ-rays detected at 100 MeV/A (NSCL) | Fraction of γ-rays detected at 250 MeV/A (RIA) |
|--------------|--|---|
| Stage 1 1/4 | 46% | 59% |
| Stage 2 1/2 | 72% | 81% |
| Stage 3 3/4 | 89% | 93% |
| Stage 4 full | 100% | 100% |

GRETINA Total Cost and Cost Profile

FY02 Dollar, with overhead, contingency and escalation

| Item | Cost (M\$) |
|----------------|-------------------|
| • Mechanical | 1.56 |
| • LN | 0.62 |
| • Detector | 6.39 |
| • Electronics | 2.95 |
| • Computer | 4.05 |
| • Installation | 0.26 |
| • Management | 0.52 |
| • Safety | 0.32 |
| Total | 16.68 |



Conclusion

- ➡ R&D efforts achieved “*proof of principle*”.
- ➡ Engineering design started on critical items.
- ➡ Exciting physics case has been identified for **gretina.**
- ➡ National effort involving steering committee and working groups.
- ➡ **gretina /GRETA** ready to initiate construction