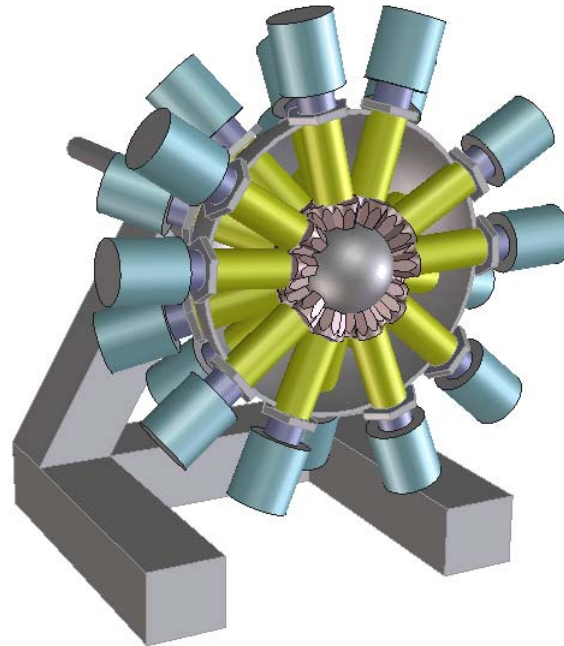


GRETA Readiness



I-Yang Lee

For the GRETA Steering Committee

NSAC Subcommittee on Categorizing Facilities

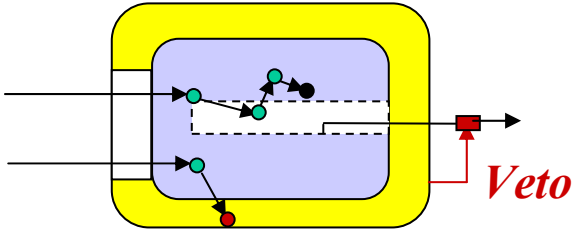
February 15, 2003, Rutgers University

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***

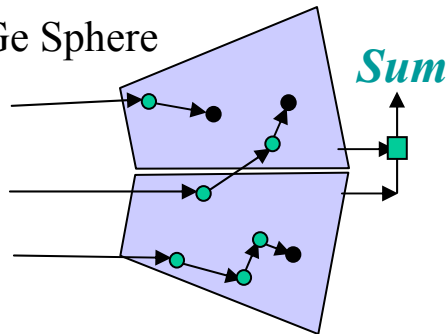
Gamma-ray Tracking Concepts

▶ Compton Suppressed Ge



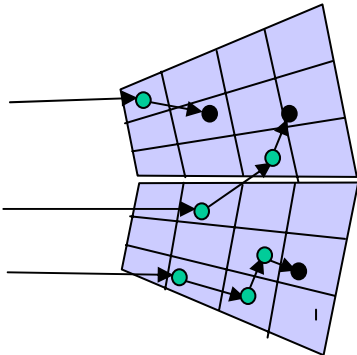
$N_{\text{det}} = 100$
Peak efficiency = 0.1
Efficiency limited

▶ Ge Sphere



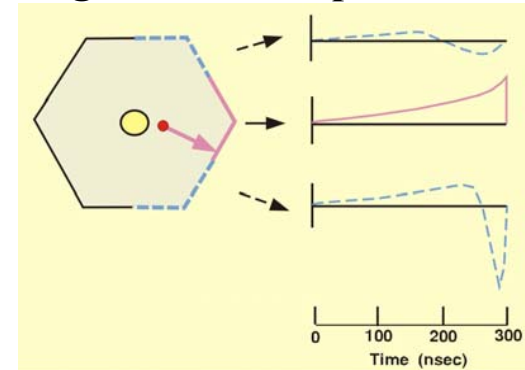
$N_{\text{det}} = 1000$ (summing)
Peak efficiency = 0.6
Too many detectors

▶ Gamma Ray Tracking

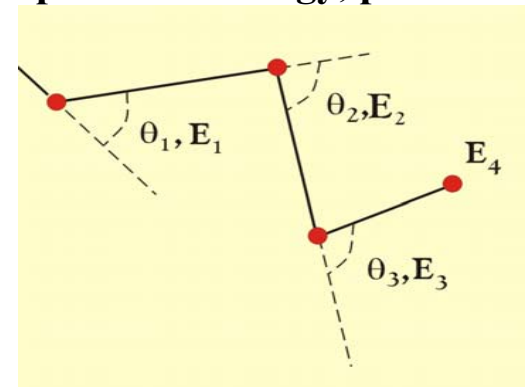


$N_{\text{det}} = 100$
Peak efficiency = 0.6
Segmentation

Pulse shape analysis in segments → 3D position



Tracking of photon interaction points → energy, position



GRETA R&D Efforts

Integrated Efforts Since 1994 \cong \$5 M

	Effort (FTE-yr)
• Detector	4
• Preamp	1
• Signal analysis	4
• Tracking	3
• Signal digitizer	4
• Data acquisition	1
Total	17

	Hardware cost
• Prototype I (12 seg.)	\$ 172k
• Prototype II (36 seg.)	\$ 100k (modify prototype I)
• Module cluster (3 x 36 seg.)	\$ 781k
• Electronics	\$ 500 k
Total	\$1,553 k

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

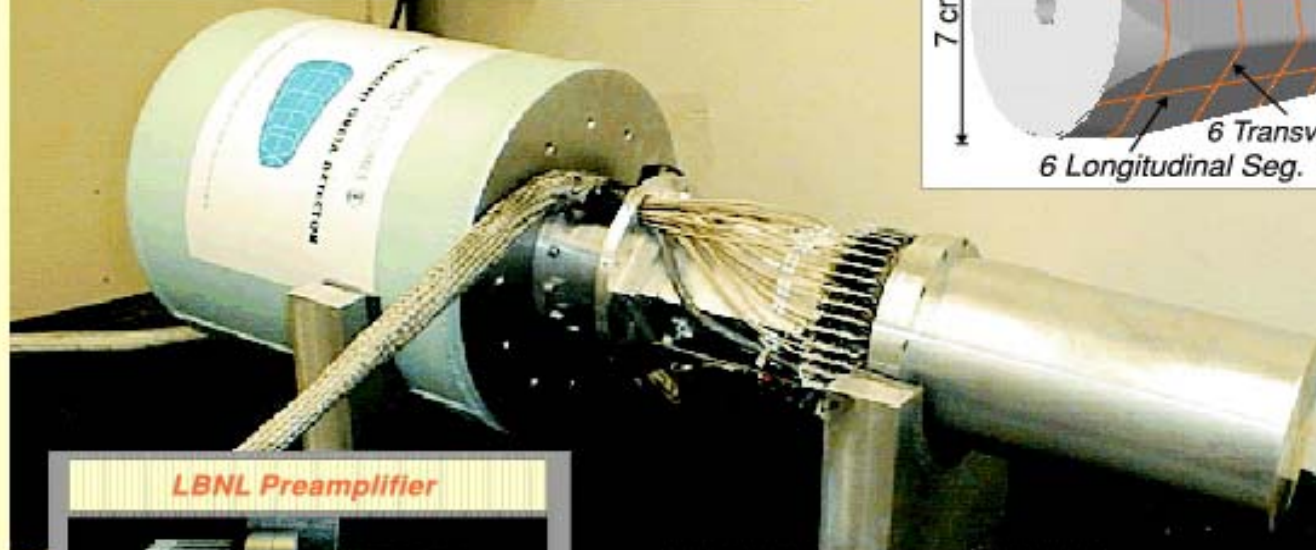
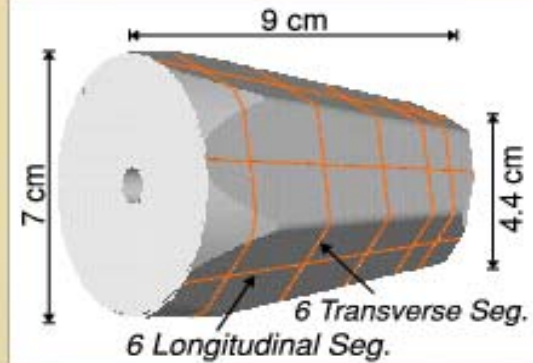
■ **Tracking algorithms**

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

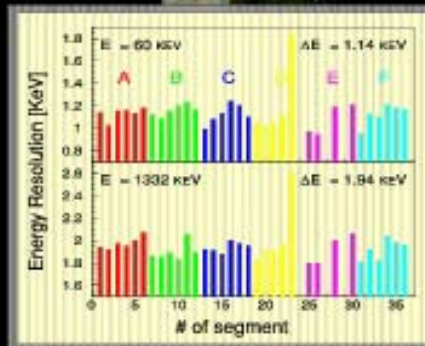
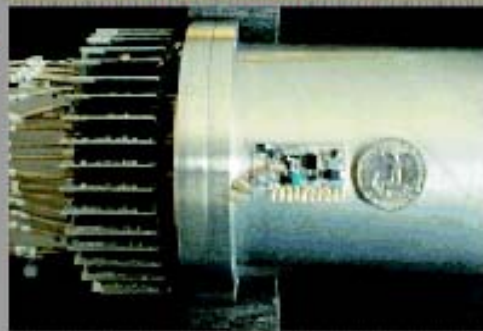
- M. A. Deleplanque et al., Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. A430, 292(1999).
- G. J. Schmid et al., Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. A430, 69 (1999).
- K. Vetter et al., Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. A452, 105 (2000).
- K. Vetter et al., Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. A452, 223 (2000).

Prototype detector II at LBNL

**GRETA : 36-fold Segmented
Prototype Detector**



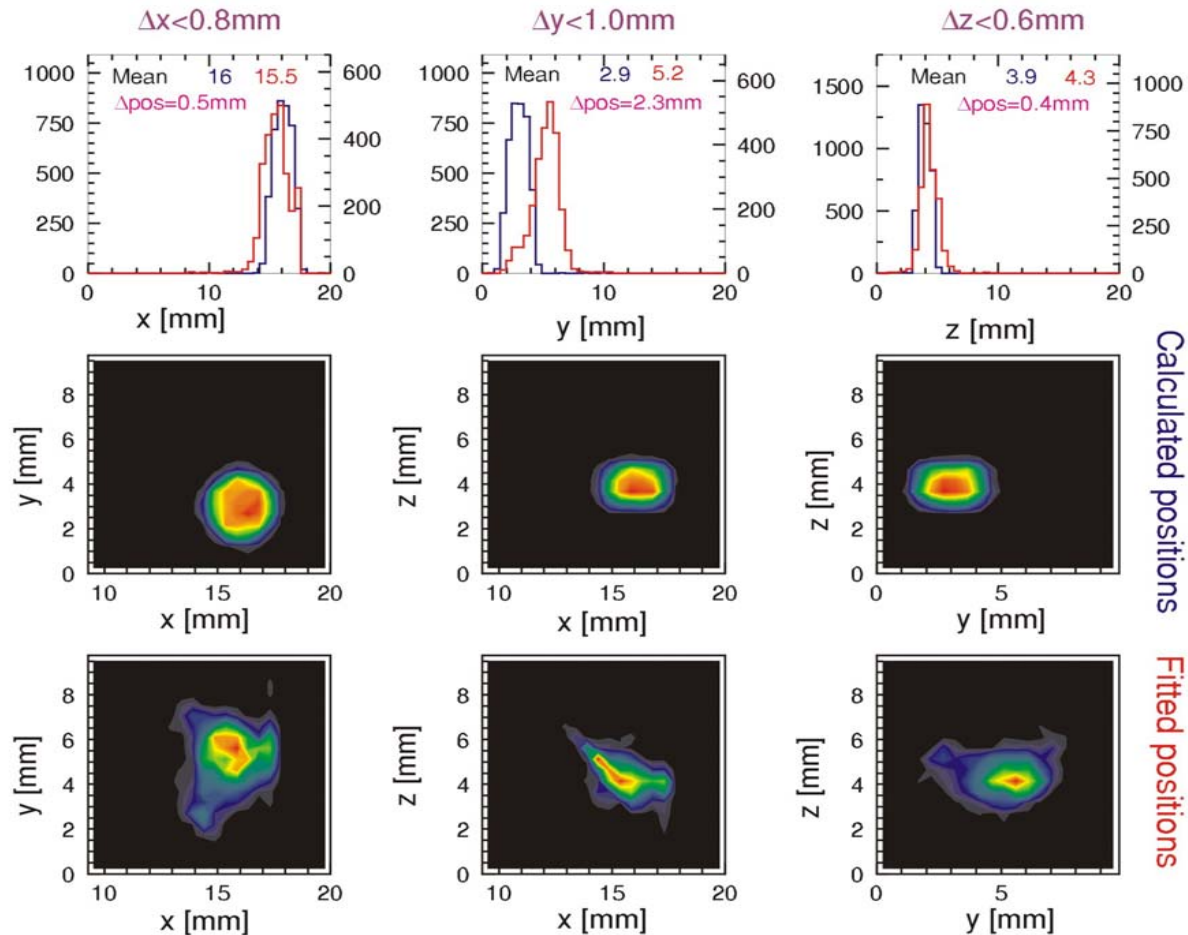
LBNL Preamplifier



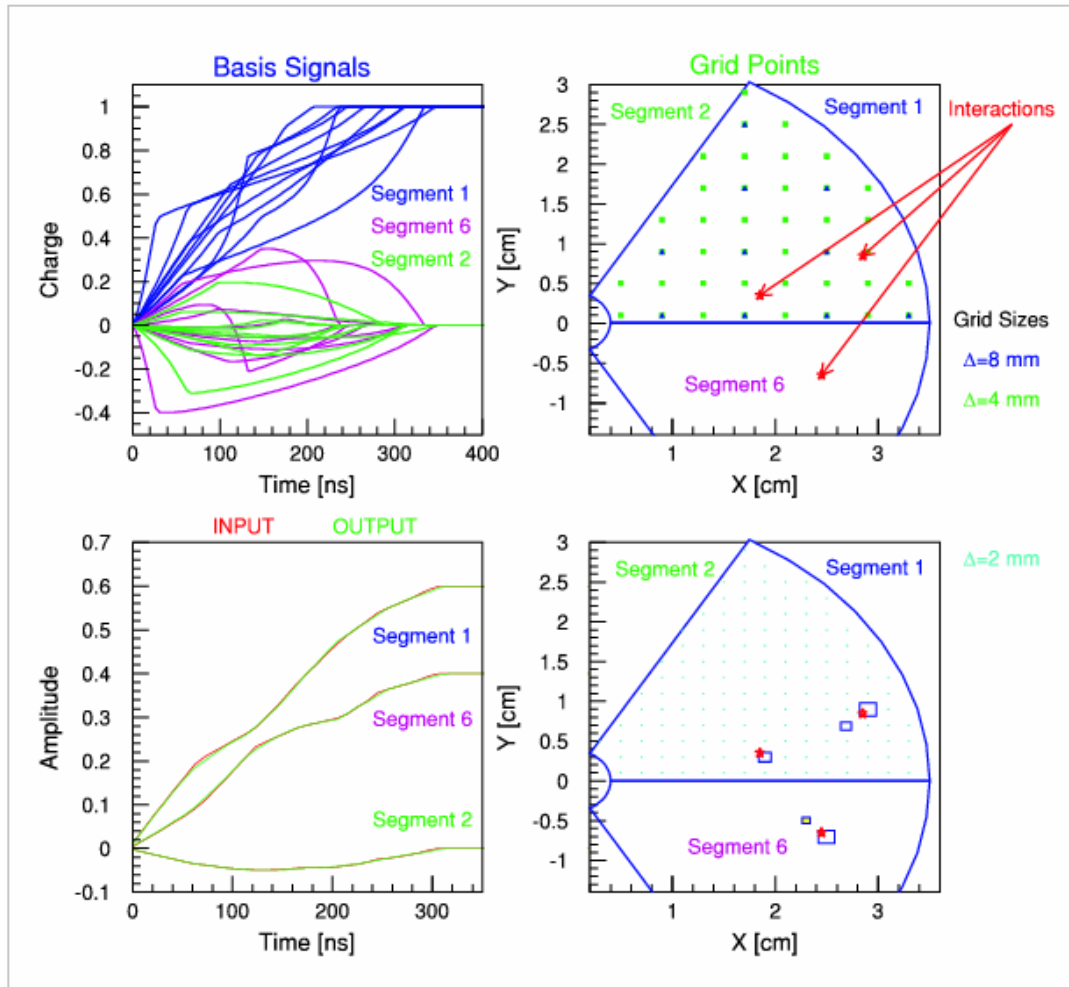
Position determination for a single interaction

K. Vetter *et al*, Nucl. Instr. Meth. A 452 (2000) 223

Position resolution



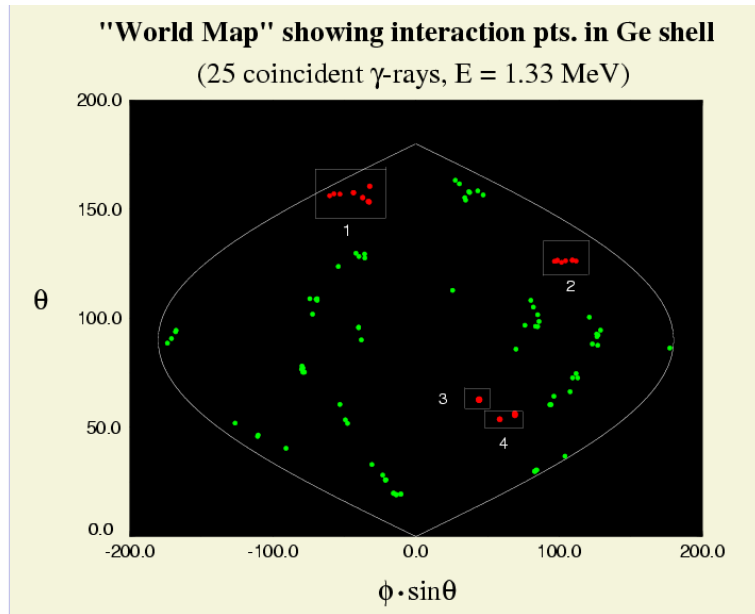
Signal decomposition of multiple interactions in one segment



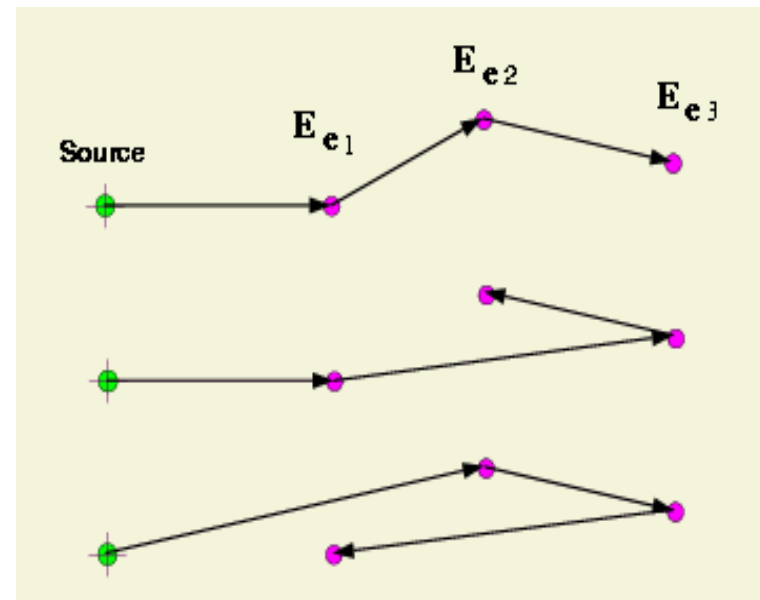
- Calculate signal in each segment for interactions on a grid
→ base signals
- Decompose the composite signal into a linear combination of base signals
- Interpolate to improve position resolution

Tracking of Compton Scattering

First step – cluster finding



Second step – Identify sequence satisfying Compton condition



Assume:

γ -ray from the source

$$E_{\gamma} = E_{e1} + E_{e2} + E_{e3}$$

Sequence with best fit

→ correct scattering sequence

→ rejects Compton and wrong direction

Tracking Results

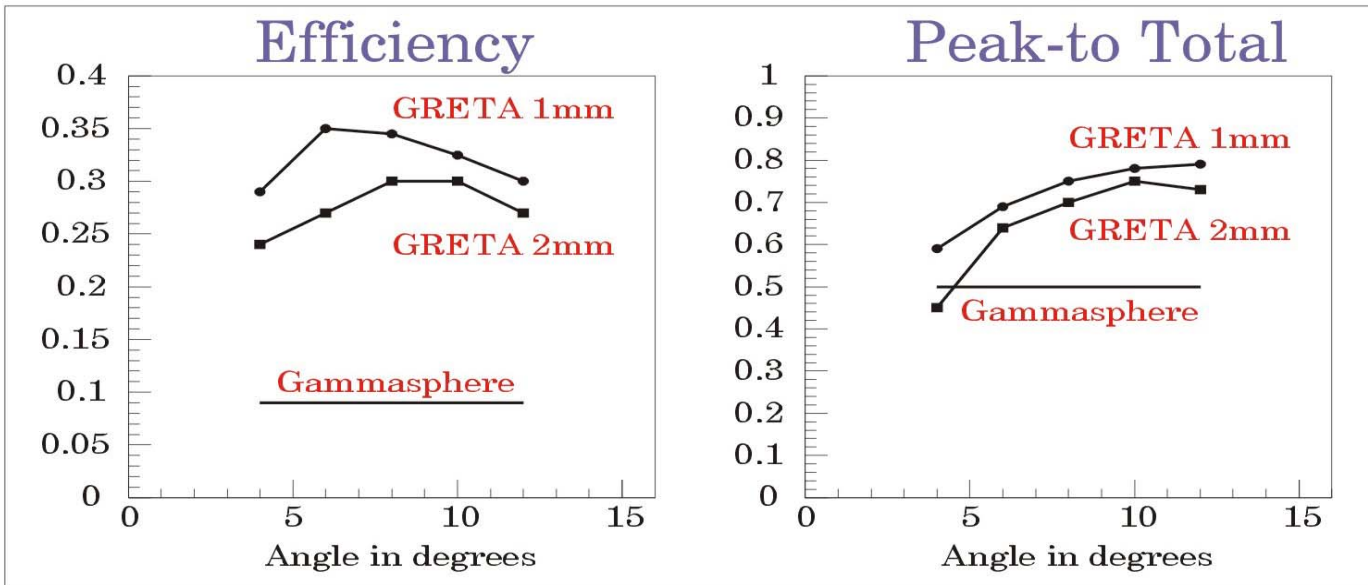
Compton Tracking

G.J. Schmid *et al*, Nucl. Instr. Meth A 430 (1999) 69

$0.1 \text{ MeV} < E_\gamma < 5 \text{ MeV}$: Compton Effect dominant

Example: 25 gamma rays of 1.33 MeV

Cluster generation → Tracking → Split/Add/Split-add



→ Tracking efficiency about 50%

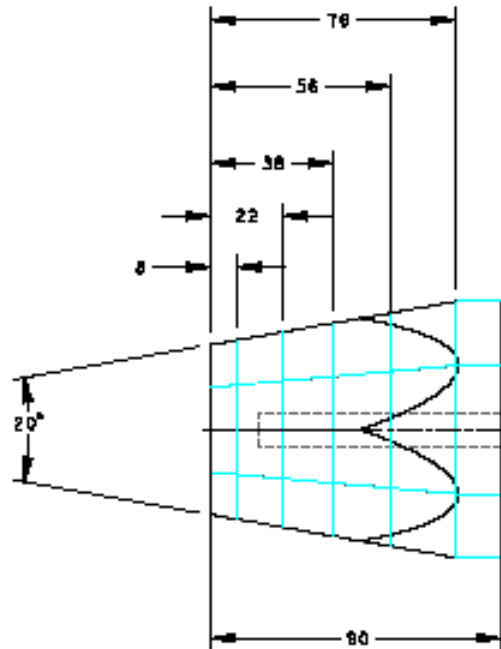
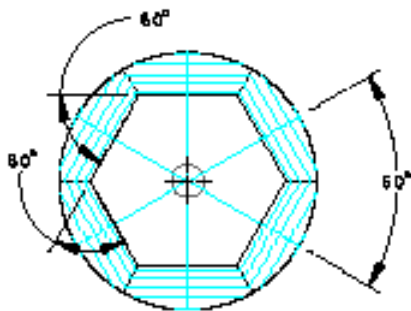
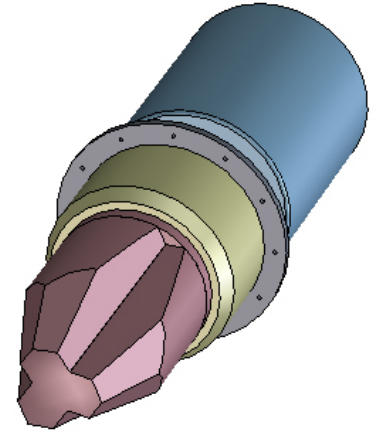
GRETA R/D plan (FY03 – FY05)

- Measurements with prototype II
- Obtain three-crystal detector modules
- Develop digital electronics
- Improve signal analysis algorithm
- Improve tracking algorithm

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)



Proposed GRETA Schedule

Preliminary 1/03

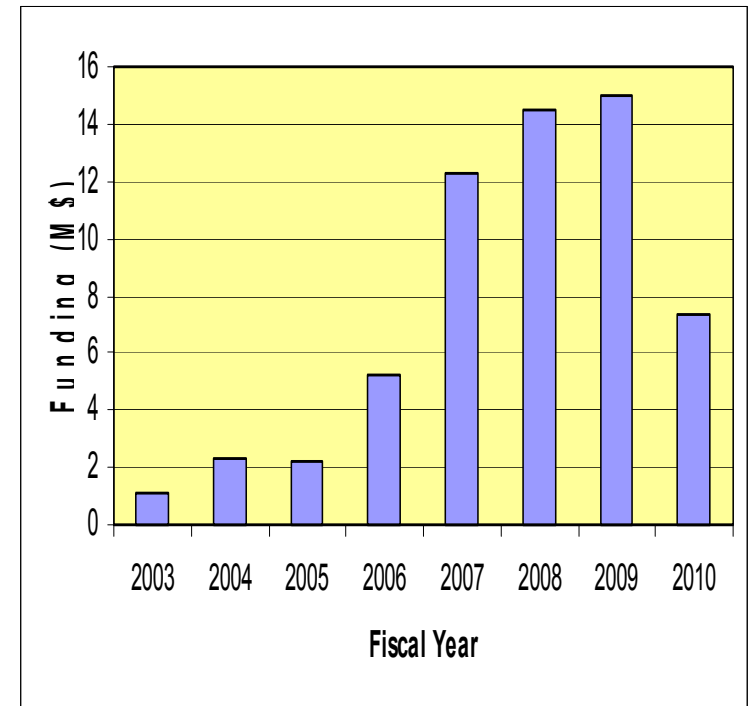
Fiscal year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
R/D								
3-crystal module	#1	#2, 3						
Signal digitizer electronics								
Data acquisition								
Signal processing software								
CD0 (Mission need)								
Conceptual design study								
CD1 (Baseline cost range)								
Preliminary design								
Long lead time purchasing								
CD2 (Performance baseline)								
Final design								
CD3 (Approve construction)								
Construction								
Number of detector module		1	3		7	17	27	40

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.**



Conclusion

- **R&D efforts have achieved the proof of principle.**
- **National effort involving Steering Committee and working groups.**
- **Cost and contingency estimates are made based on vendor price and engineering design.**
- **GRETA is ready to proceed as planned – next step is CD0.**