

Performance and position sensitivity of the first AGATA detectors

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- Uni zu Köln –

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- Uni Liverpool –

A. Goergen, W. Korten, J. Ljungvall, J. Pancin, C. Theisen, C. Veysiére

- CEA Saclay –

A. Pullia – uni Milano, B. Cahan - Ganil, M. Petcu - Bucharest, R. Baumann - Strasbourg

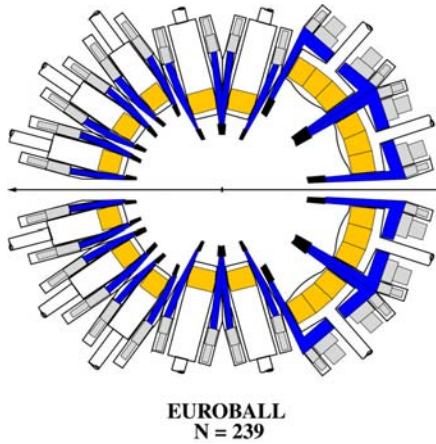
For the AGATA collaboration



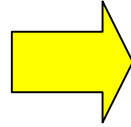
- AGATA introduction
- AGATA detector capsule
- Acceptance test – crosstalk model
- Characterization

The next generation of spectrometers

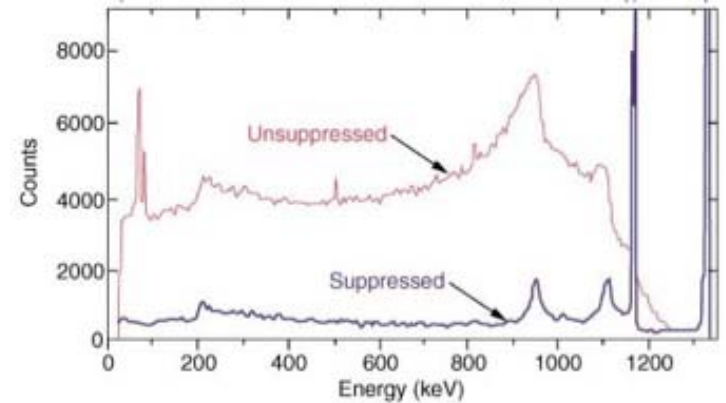
Today's spectrometers



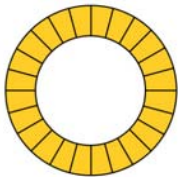
large opening angle means
poor energy resolution at
high recoil velocity



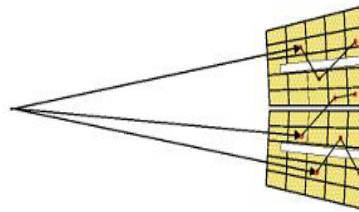
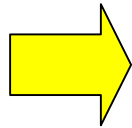
too many detectors
are needed to avoid
summing effects



Tomorrows spectrometers

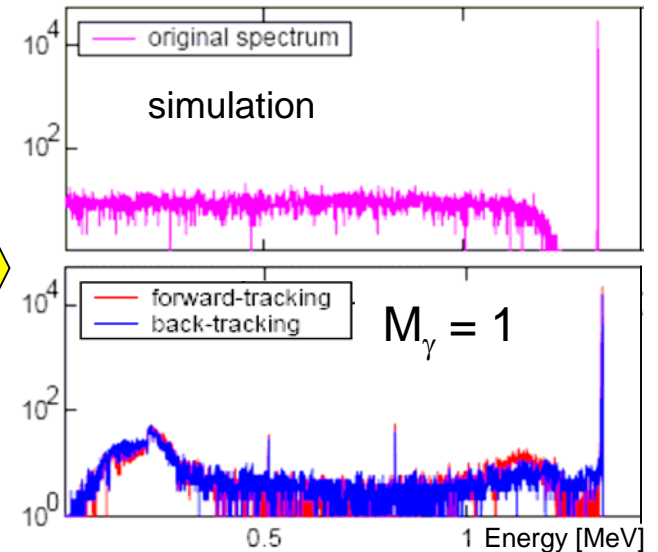
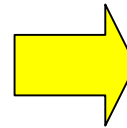


AGATA
N = 180
segmented



Combination of:

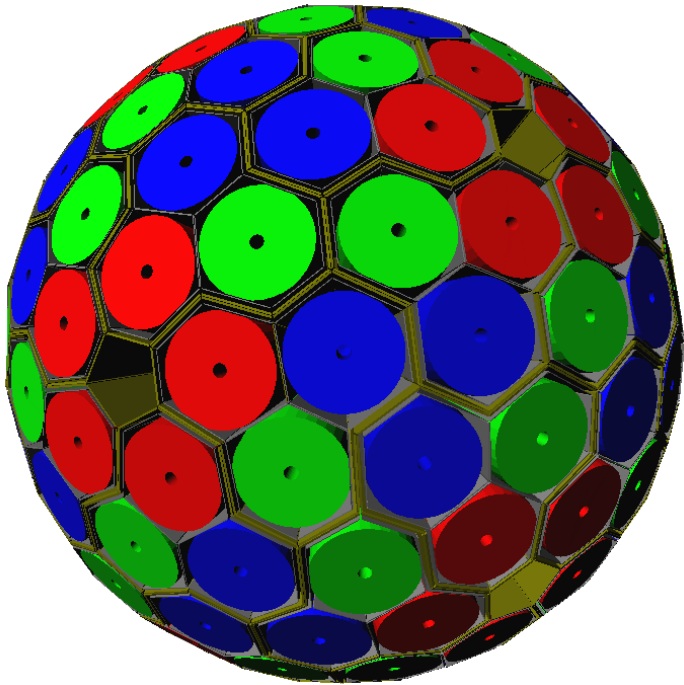
- segmented detectors
- digital electronics
- pulse shape analysis (see talk M. Schlarb)
- tracking the γ -rays



AGATA

(Advanced GAMMA Tracking Array)

array for Nuclear Physics Experiments at European accelerators
providing radioactive and high-intensity stable beams



Main features of AGATA

Efficiency: 43% ($M_\gamma=1$) 28% ($M_\gamma=30$)
today's arrays ~10% (gain ~4) 5% (gain ~1000)

Peak/Total: 58% ($M_\gamma=1$) 49% ($M_\gamma=30$)
today ~55% 40%

Angular Resolution: $\sim 1^\circ \rightarrow$
FWHM (1 MeV, $v/c=50\%$) ~ 6 keV !!!
today ~ 40 keV

Rates: 3 MHz ($M_\gamma=1$) 300 kHz ($M_\gamma=30$)
today 1 MHz 20 kHz

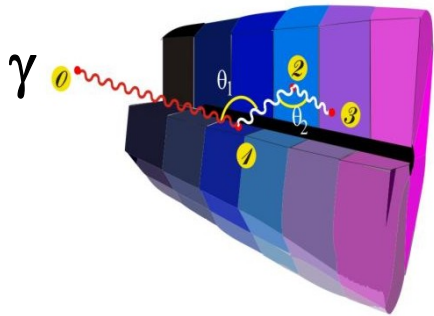
- 180 large volume 36-fold segmented Ge crystals in 60 triple-clusters
- Ultimate spectrometer for: FAIR / GSI , Spiral II / Ganil



Ingredients of γ -Tracking

1

Highly segmented
HPGe detectors



2

Digital electronics
to record and
process segment
signals

Identified
interaction points

$$(x, y, z, E, t)_i$$

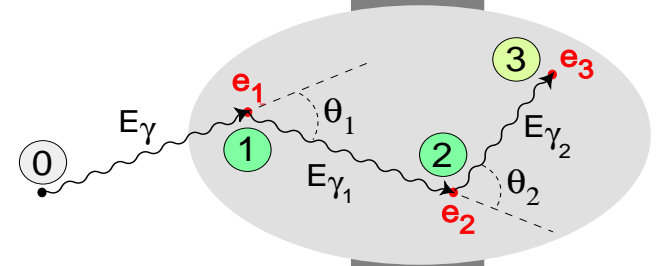
Pulse Shape Analysis
to decompose
recorded waves

3



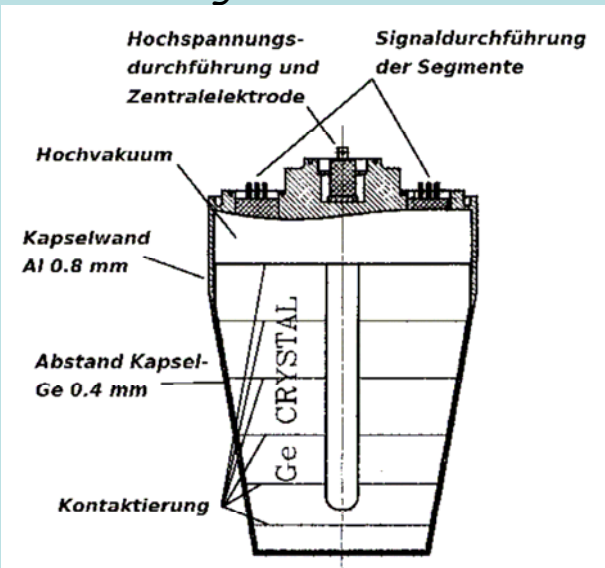
4

Reconstruction of tracks
e.g. by evaluation of
permutations
of interaction points



reconstructed γ -rays

**• Encapsulated Ge crystal:
36 fold segmented**



**• Fusion with "cold " PCB
connection with cold FET**

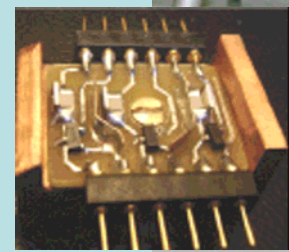
• Test cryostat in open condition

Warm part of preamp

Vacuum feed-throughs

Cold FET's of preamp

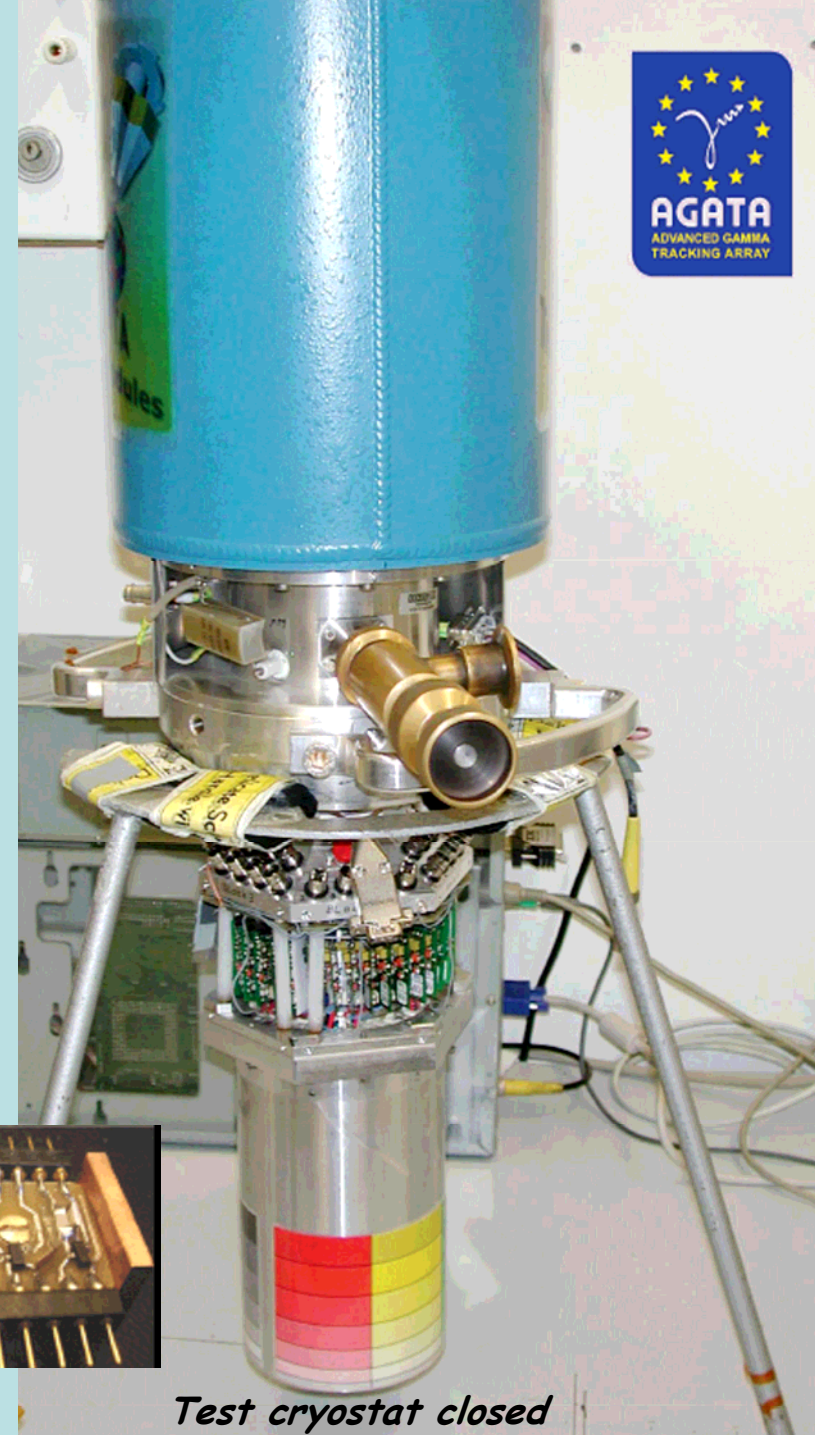
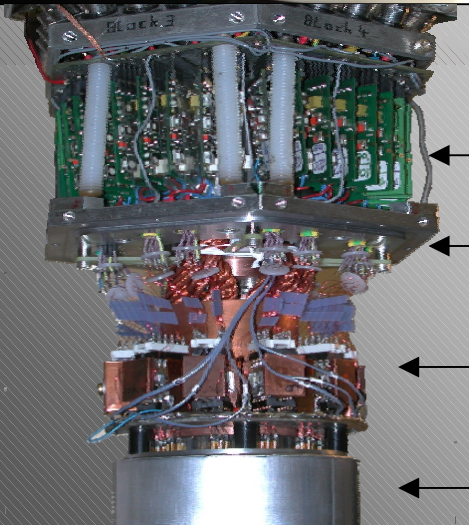
Encapsulated detector



Test cryostat closed



CANBERRA EURISYS
LINGOLSHEIM

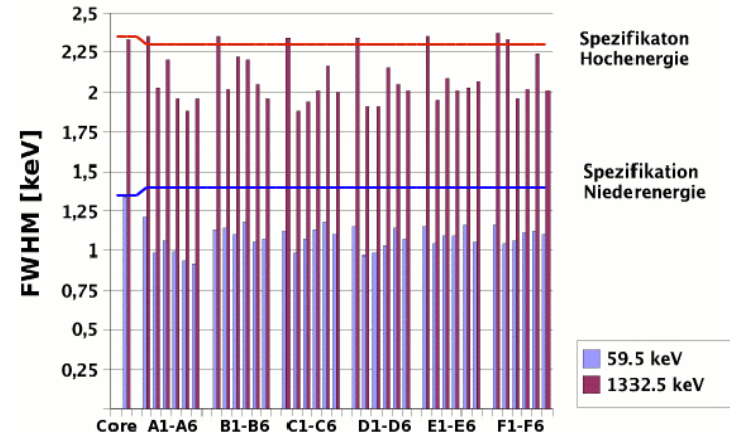


4 asymmetric AGATA detectors accepted (11/05 - 11/06)

C002-73951



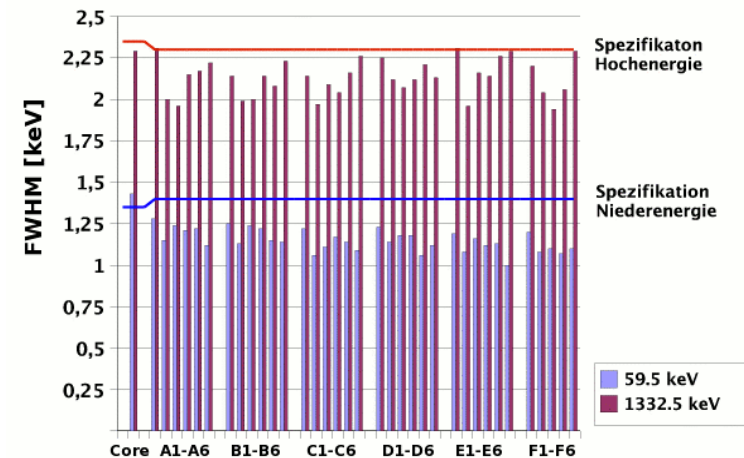
A001-73952



B002-73979



C001-73899



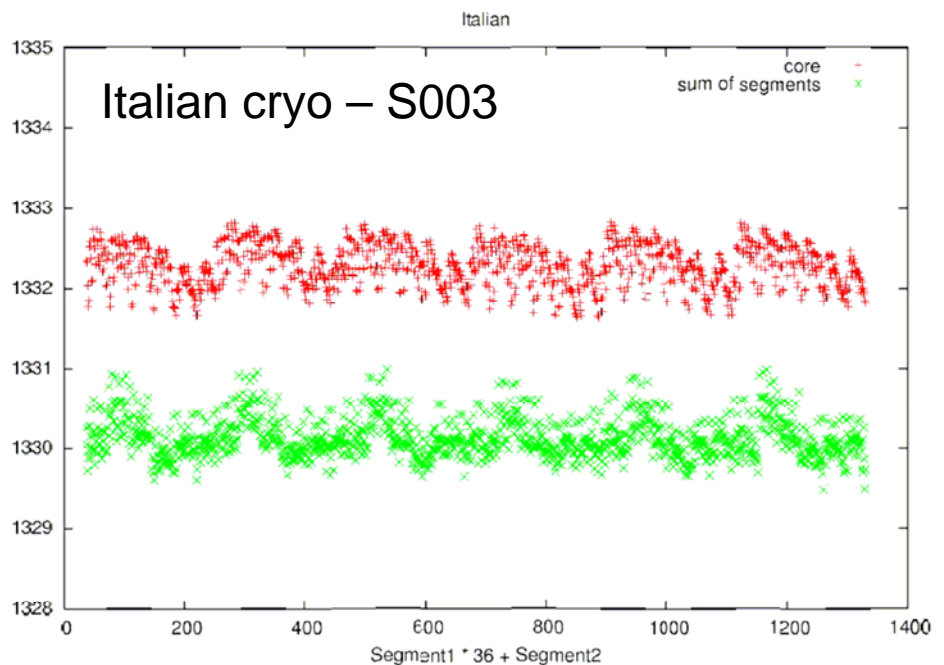
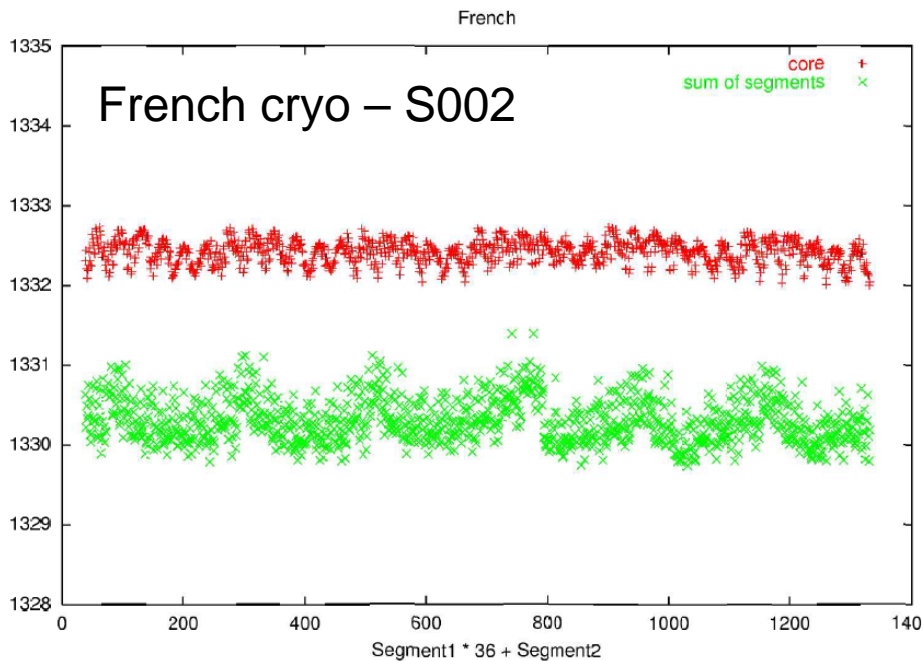
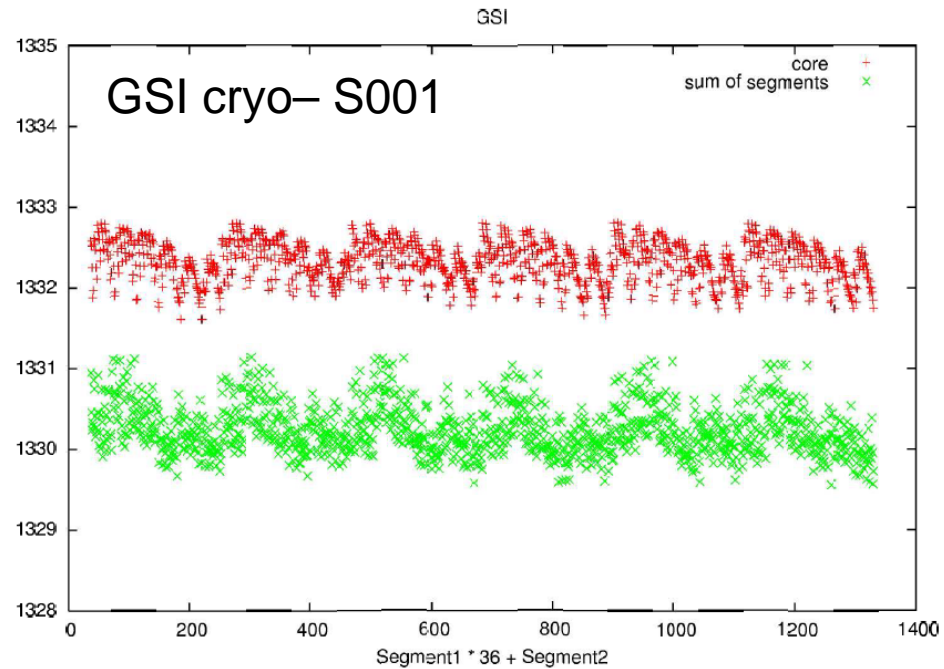
Further specification: **Crosstalk $\leq 1\%$**

Cross talk results Symmetric detectors

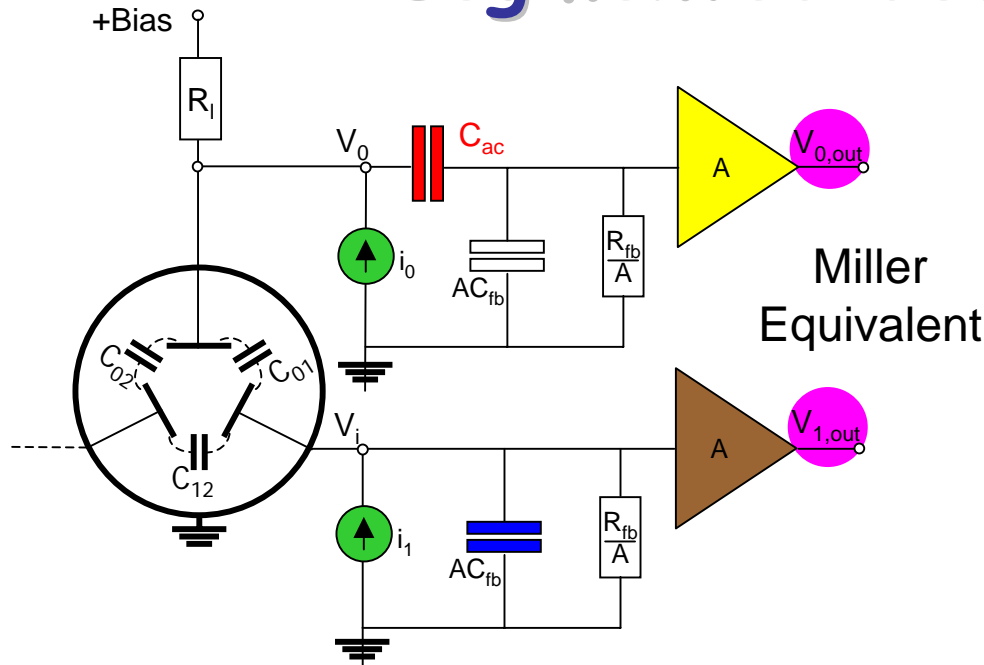
Used to look at 2-folds vs hitpattern:

36 x 36 combinations

Observable : shift in segment sum and
core energy relative to calibration



A model to describe crosstalk in segmented detectors



AGATA:

$C_{ac} = 1000\text{pF}$

$C_{fb} = 1.2\text{pF}$

$A (\text{Core}) = 80000$

$A (\text{Seg}) = 10000$

$C_{xy} = \sim 1\text{pF}$

Measured quantities

$$\vec{V}_{out} \approx \frac{1}{sC_{fb}} \begin{pmatrix} \text{Core-to-Seg} & \text{Segment-to-Core} \\ \text{Core-to-Seg} & \text{Segment-to-Segment} \end{pmatrix} \vec{i}$$

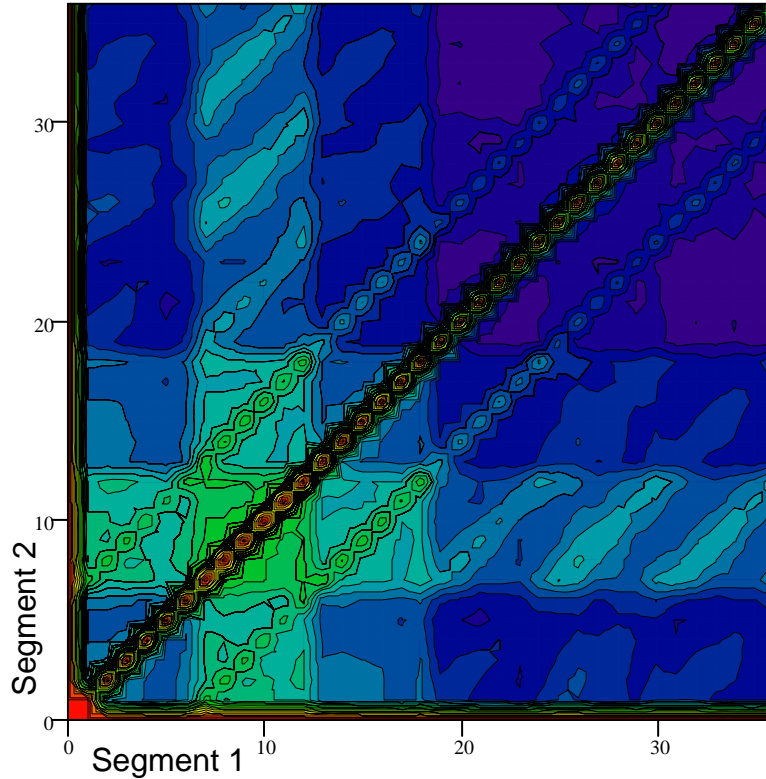
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -C_{01}/C_{ac} \\ -C_{02}/C_{ac} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} -C_{01}/AC_{fb} & -C_{02}/AC_{fb} \\ 1 & -C_{12}/AC_{fb} \\ -C_{12}/AC_{fb} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
Core-to-Seg $\sim 1\text{pF}/1000\text{pF}$	Segment-to-Segment $\sim 1\text{pF}/(10000 \cdot 1\text{pF})$

Crosstalk is intrinsic property of segmented detectors !

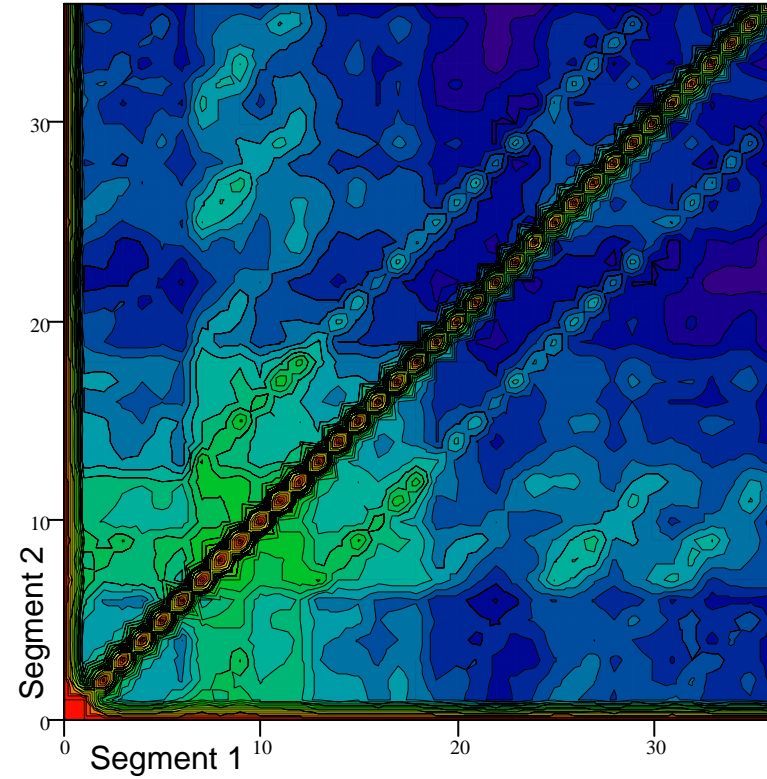
B. Bruyneel et al. in preparation

Core to segment crosstalk in 2folds

Simulation

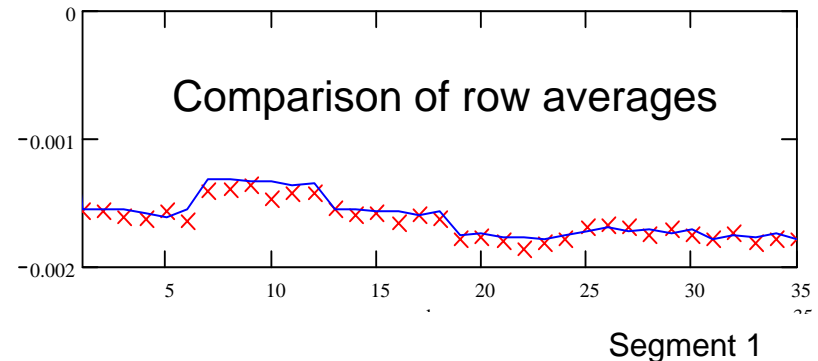


Measured (S001)



Core to segment
crosstalk understood
⇓
Correction possible

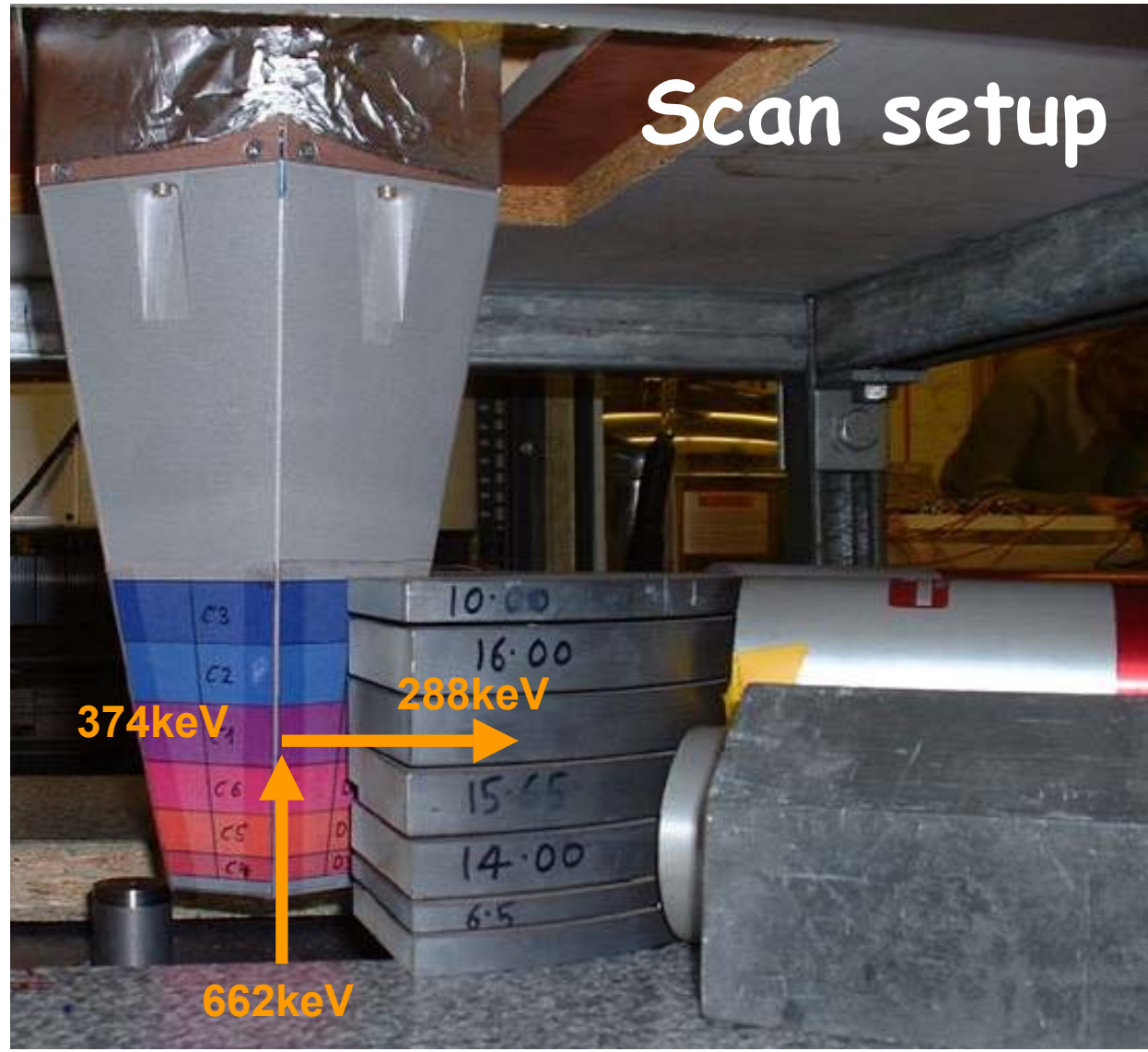
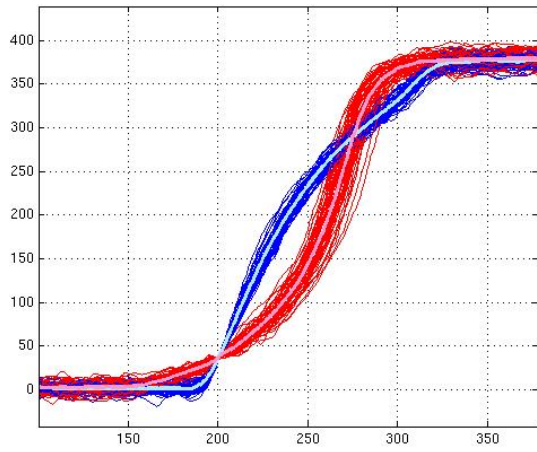
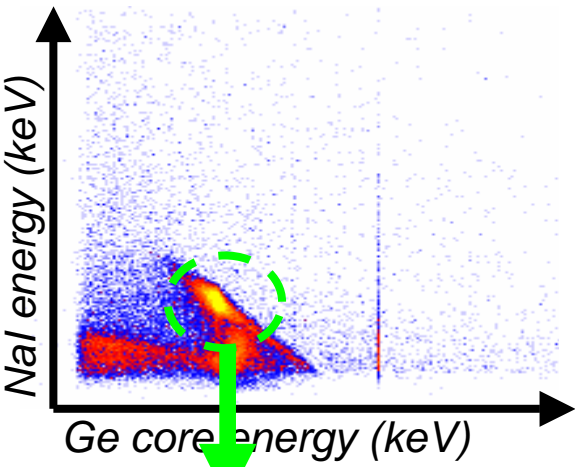
Meas. xxx
Theory —



Coincidence measurement = Position selection

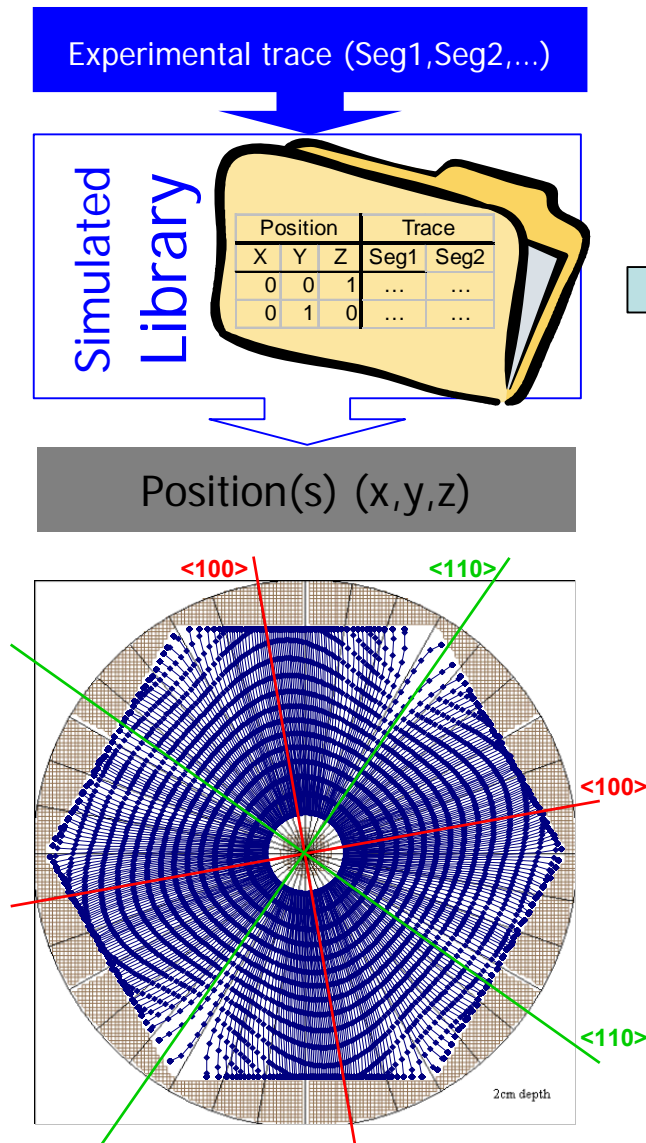


THE UNIVERSITY
of LIVERPOOL



Unfortunately very slow... → Characterization validated simulation

Realistic detector simulations



Quality simulation needs:

Detector properties:

- Fields and potentials
 - Space charge
- Crystal orientation
- Anisotropic Mobility:
 - Electron mobility
 - Hole mobility

[B. Bruyneel NIMA 569 \(2006\) 764-773](#)

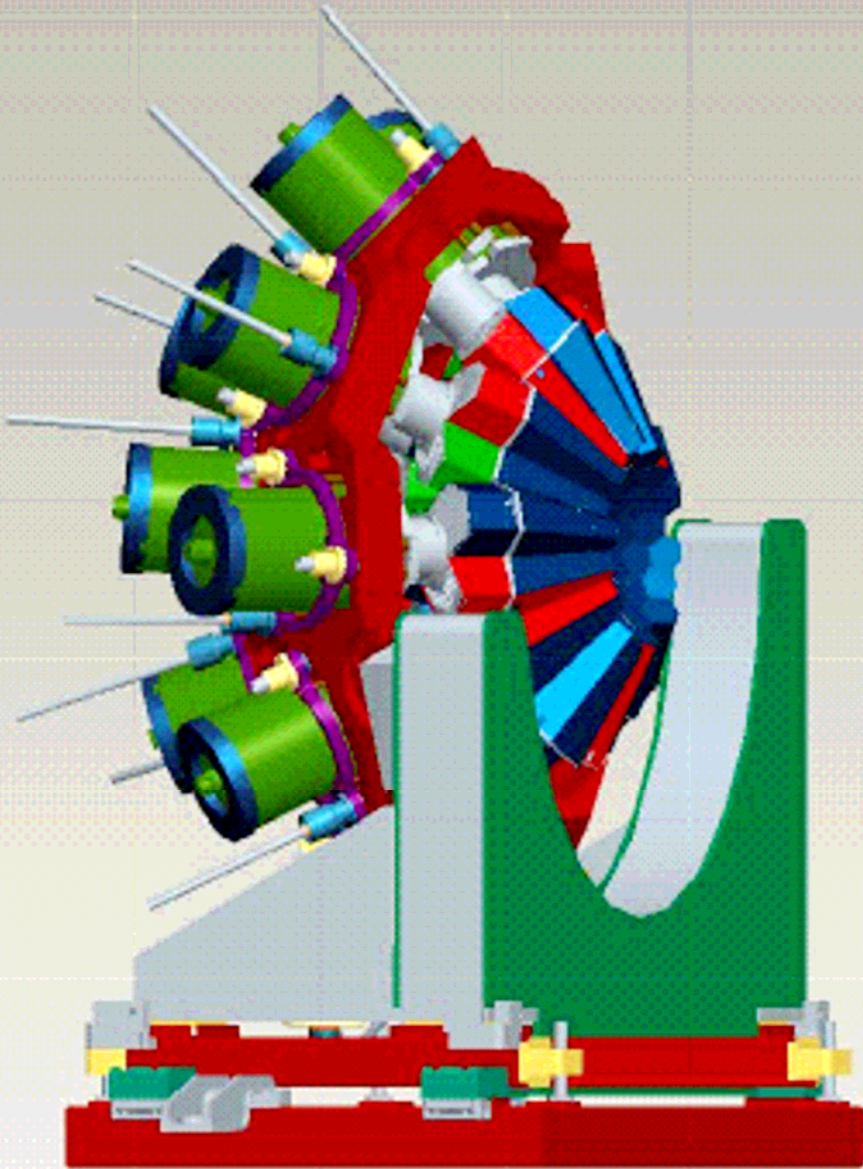
Electronics properties:

- Response functions
- Crosstalk

[B. Bruyneel NIMA 569 \(2006\) 774-789](#)

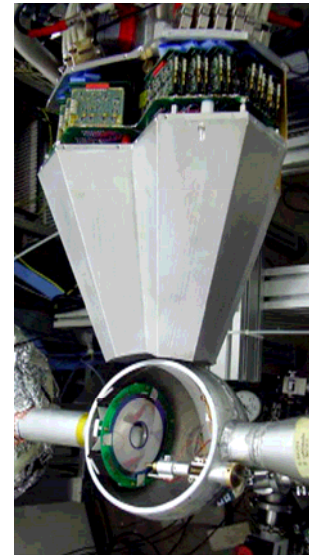
see also (next) talk by A. Linnemann

Status and outlook



AGATA triple cluster detectors (TC)

- In beam test experiment at Köln tandem with symmetric TC. Position sensitivity < 5mm ... see (next) talk A. Linnemann
- Scanning asymmetric detectors
- First asymmetric TC



- Demonstrator (= 5 TC)...
... First AGATA-like operation
- 1π configuration

<http://www-win.gsi.de/agata/>