

AGATA - Advanced Gamma Tracking Array

Basics of γ -ray tracking [1, 2]

Point like interactions of γ -rays in Germanium

Compton scattering (0.18 - 8 MeV)

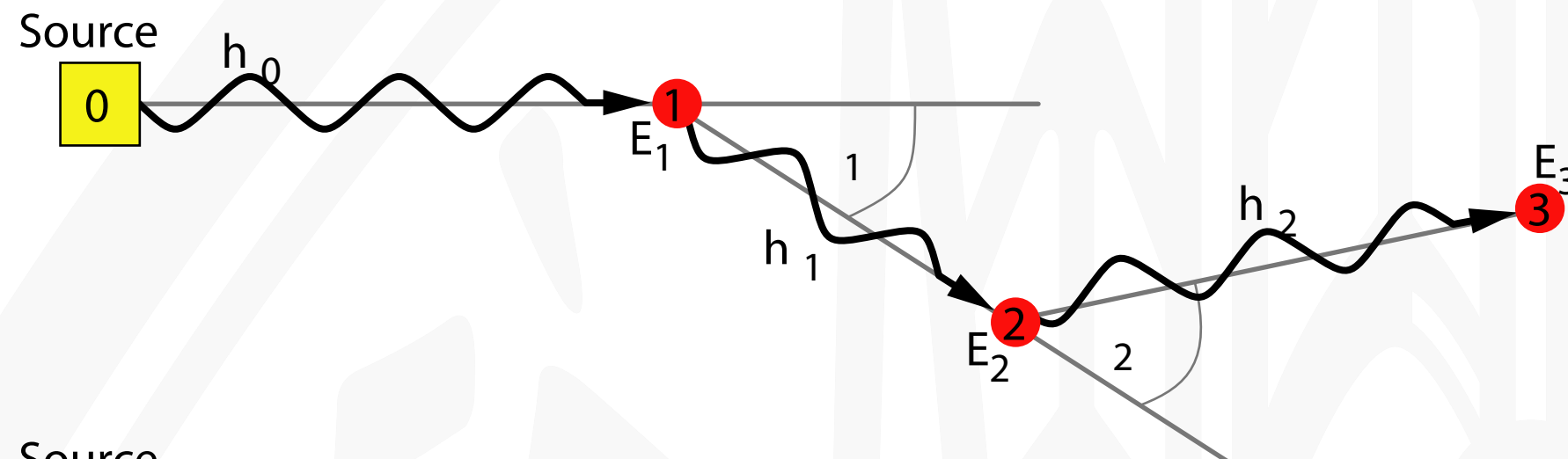
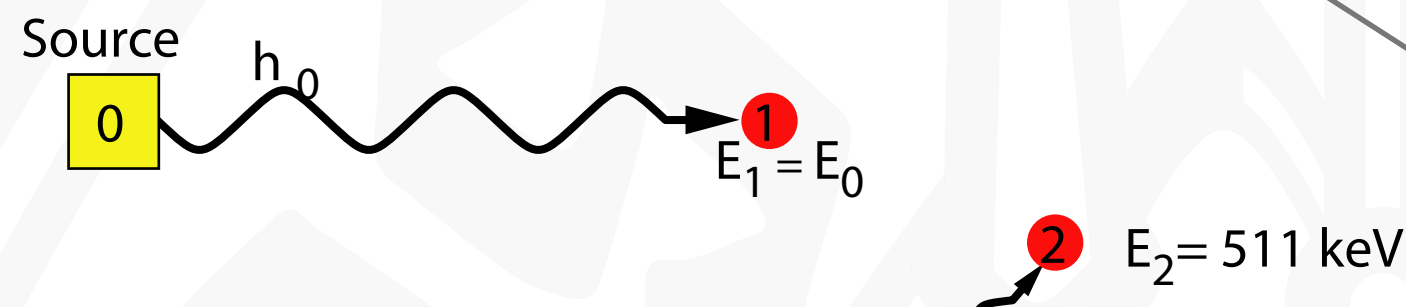
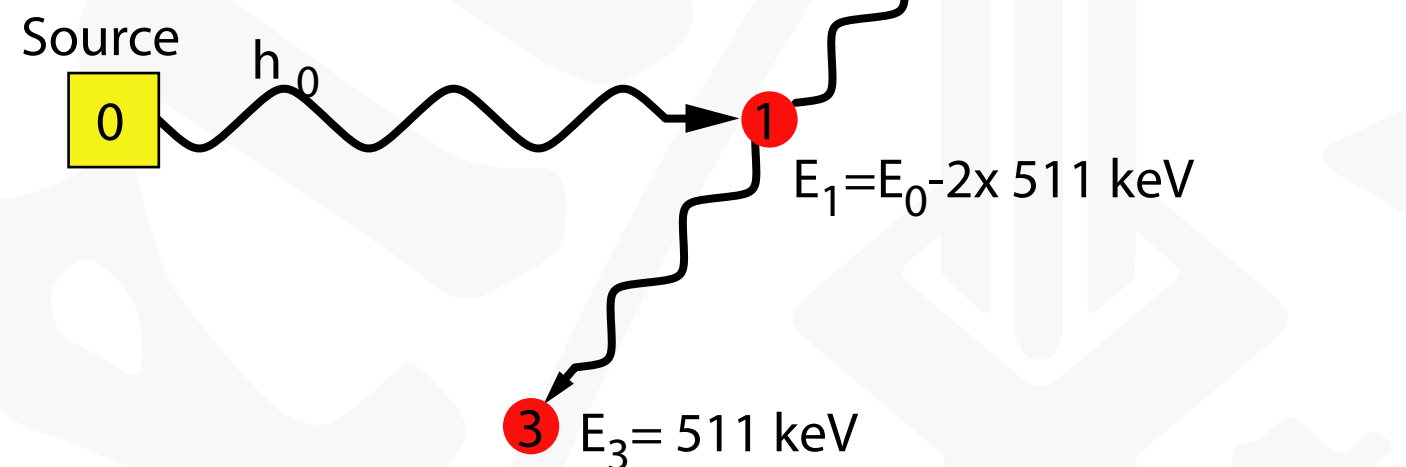


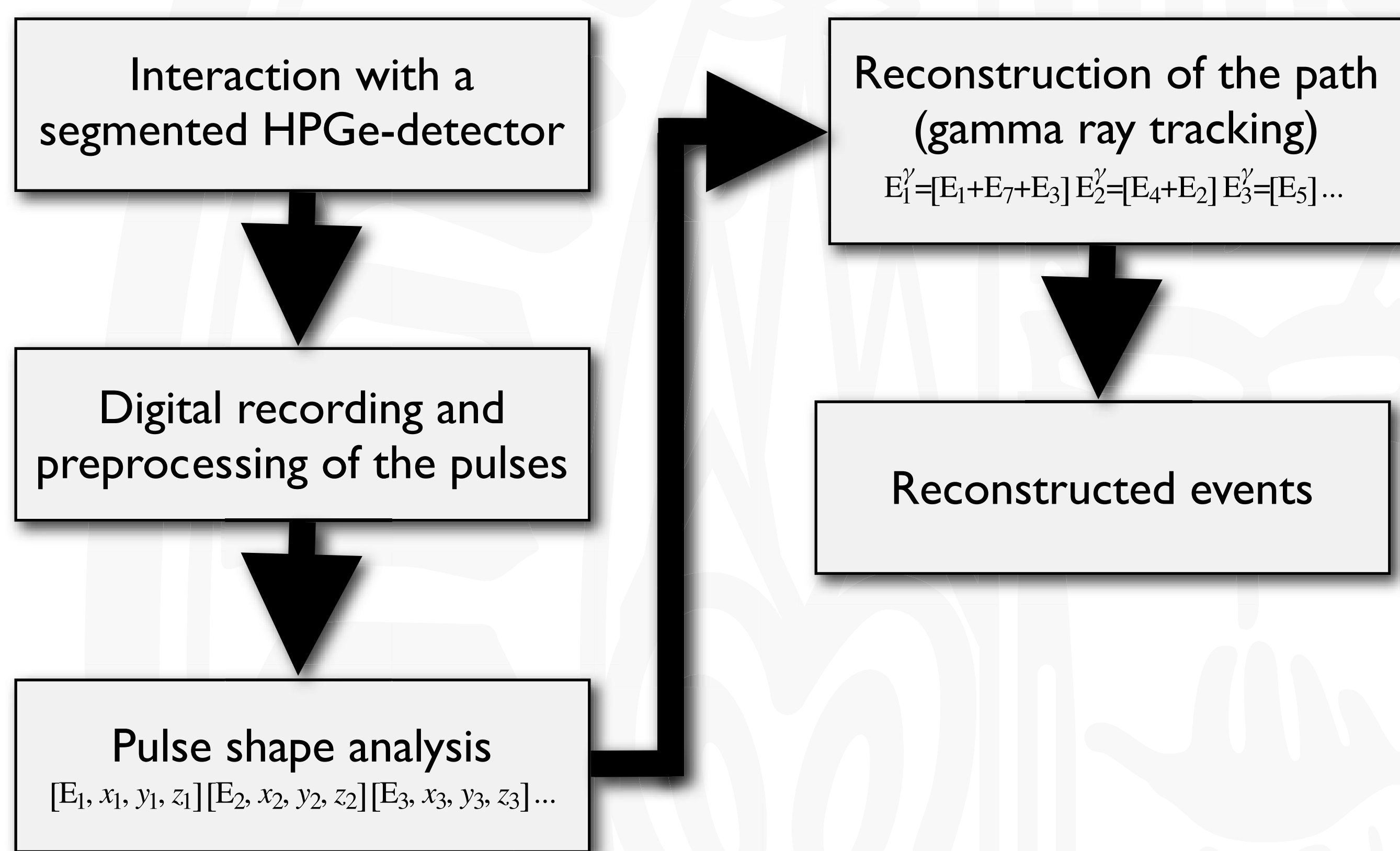
Photo effect (< 0.18 MeV)



Pair production (> 8 MeV)



Data processing of AGATA for γ -ray tracking



[1] The Official AGATA homepage, <http://www-w2k.gsi.de/agata>

[2] Eberth, Simpson, From Ge(Li) detectors to gamma-ray tracking arrays - 50 years of gamma spectroscopy with Germanium detectors, Progress in Particle and Nuclear Physics 60 (2008), 283-337

Pulse shape analysis (PSA)

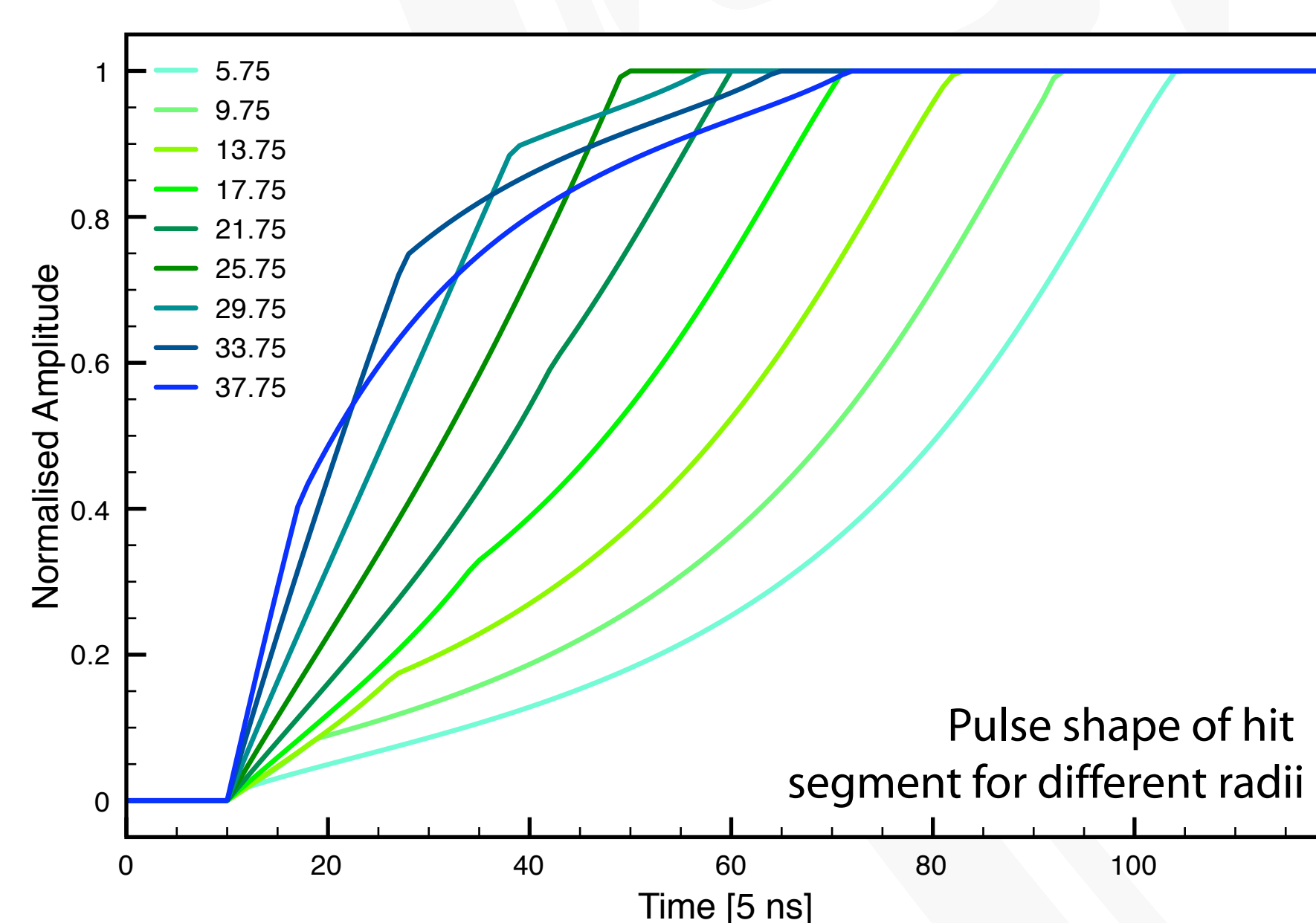
Parameters forming the pulse shape

Crystal

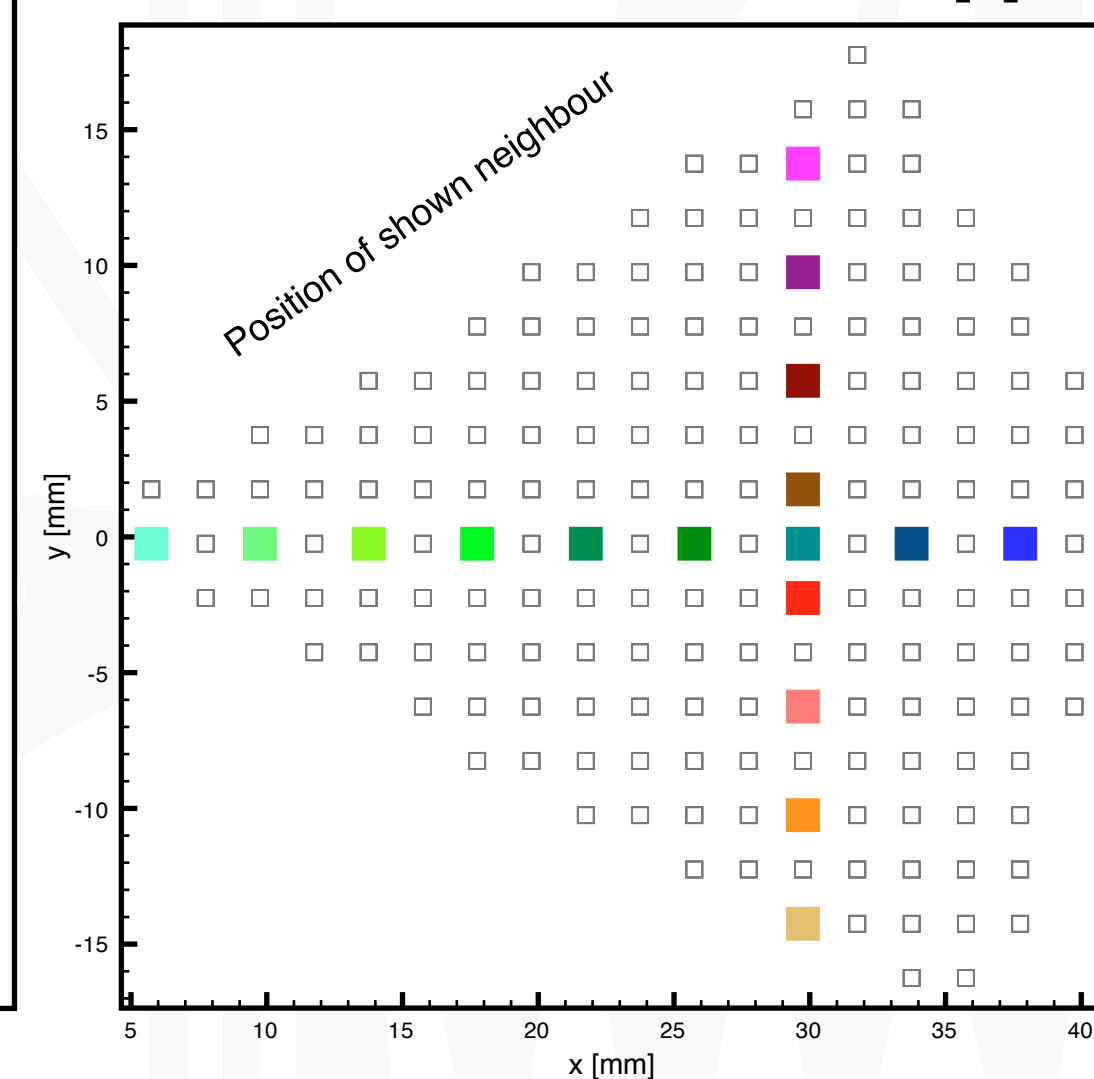
- Electron and hole drift velocities
- Geometry of the detector
- Orientation of the crystal axis
- Impurity concentration

Detector and Electronics

- Crosstalk
- Response functions



PSA basis created with ADL [6]

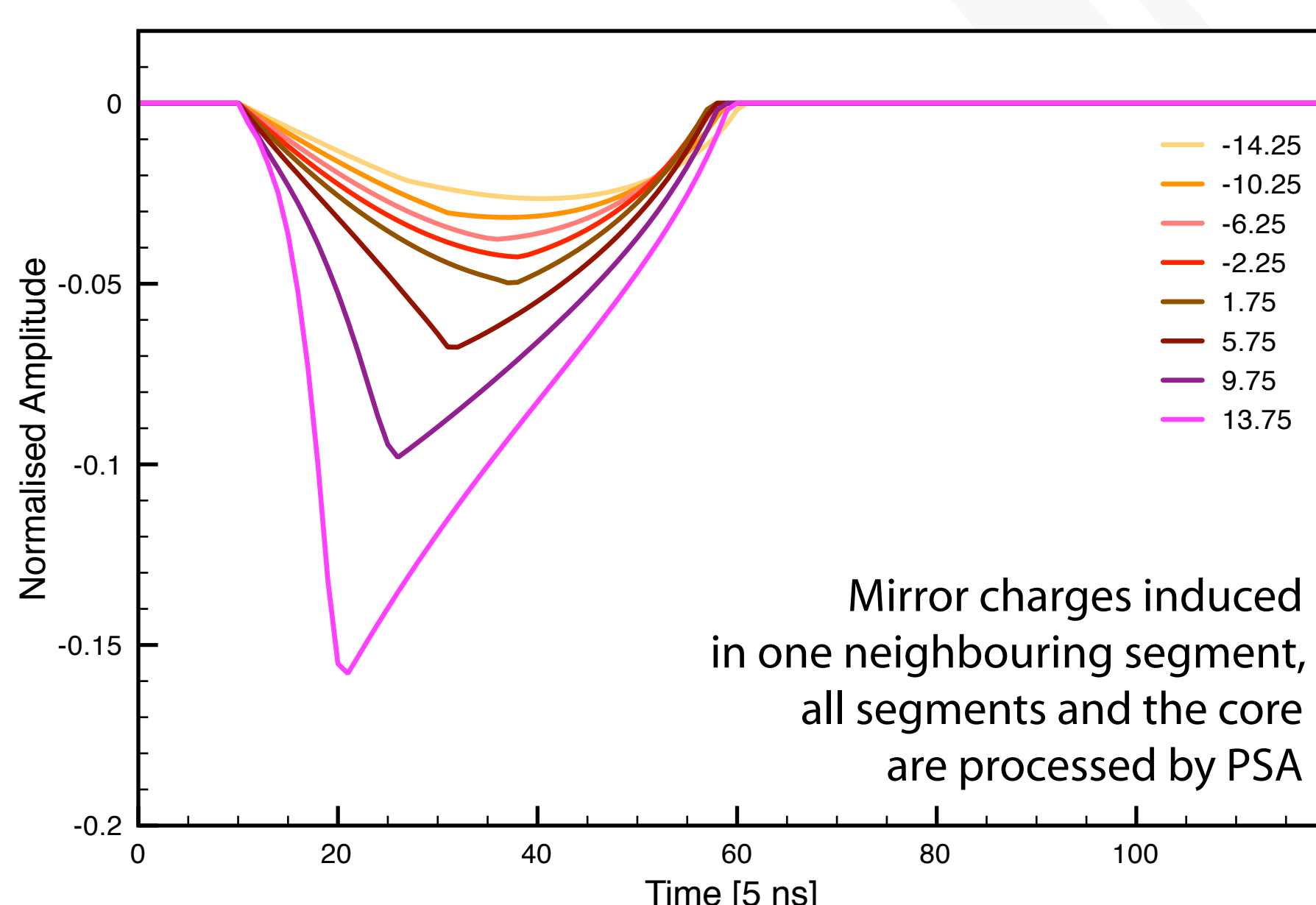


[3] Bruyneel, et al., Characterization of large volume HPGe detectors. Part II: Experimental Results. NIM A (2006), 569, 764-773

[4] Wiens, et al., The AGATA triple cluster detector. NIM A (2010), 618, 223-233

[5] Bruyneel, et al., Crosstalk properties of 36-fold segmented symmetric hexagonal HPGe detectors, NIM A (2009), 569, 764-773

[6] AGATA Detector Library, <http://www.ikp.uni-koeln.de/agata>



Mirror charges induced in one neighbouring segment, all segments and the core are processed by PSA

Crosstalk of segmented HPGe detectors

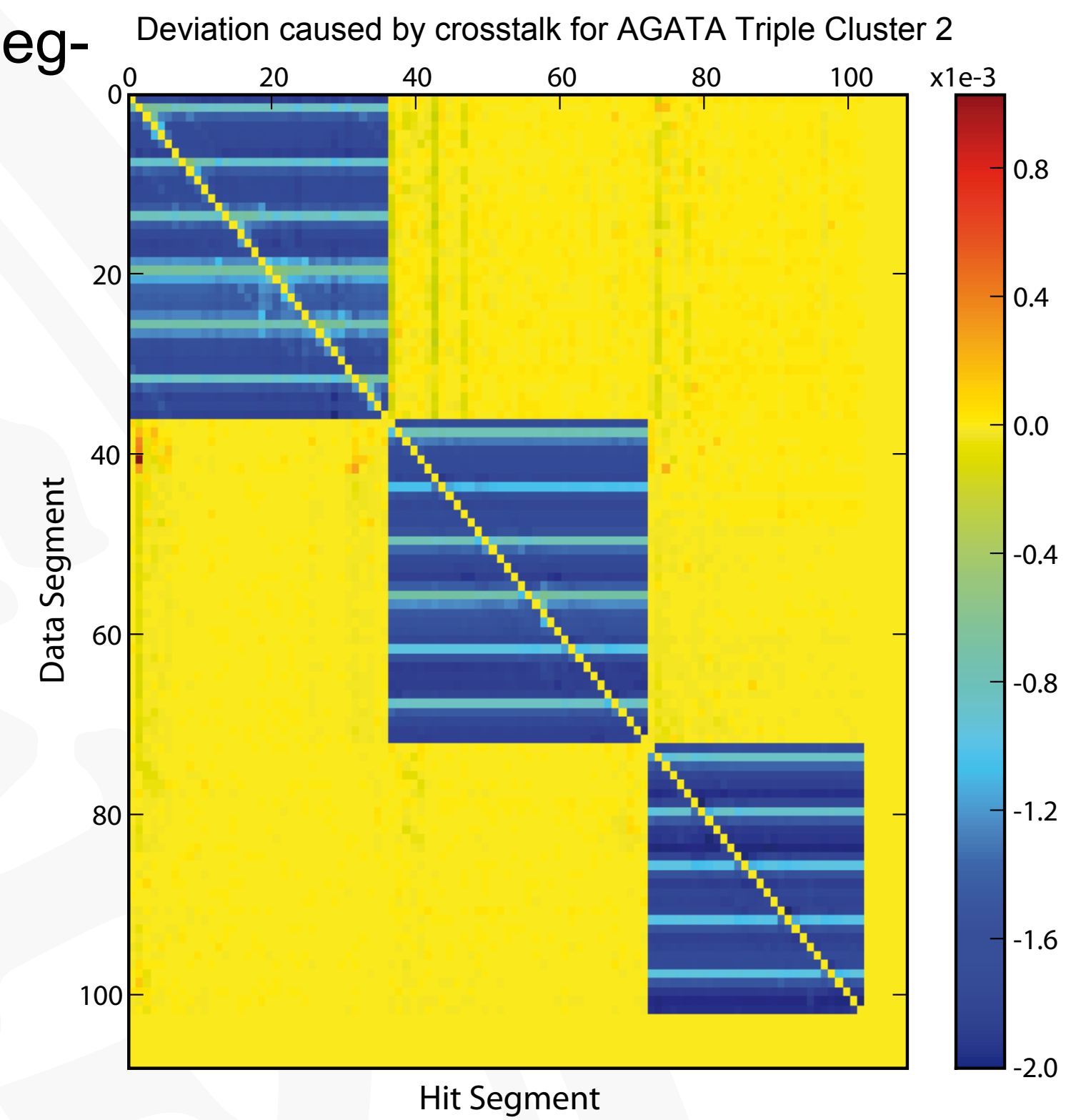
- Crosstalk caused by coupling of segments and core on 10^{-3} level
- Parameters measured with high accuracy
- Online correction of crosstalk implemented [7]

Ideal detector

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_{core} \\ E_{seg1} \\ E_{seg2} \\ \vdots \\ E_{seg_n} \end{pmatrix}_{meas} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} E_{seg1} \\ E_{seg2} \\ \vdots \\ E_{seg_n} \end{pmatrix}_{true}$$

Realistic detector

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_{core} \\ E_{seg1} \\ E_{seg2} \\ \vdots \\ E_{seg_n} \end{pmatrix}_{meas} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \delta_{01} & 1 + \delta_{02} & \dots & 1 + \delta_{0n} \\ 1 & \delta_{12} & \dots & \delta_{1n} \\ \delta_{21} & 1 & \dots & \delta_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \delta_{n1} & \delta_{n2} & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} E_{seg1} \\ E_{seg2} \\ \vdots \\ E_{seg_n} \end{pmatrix}_{true}$$

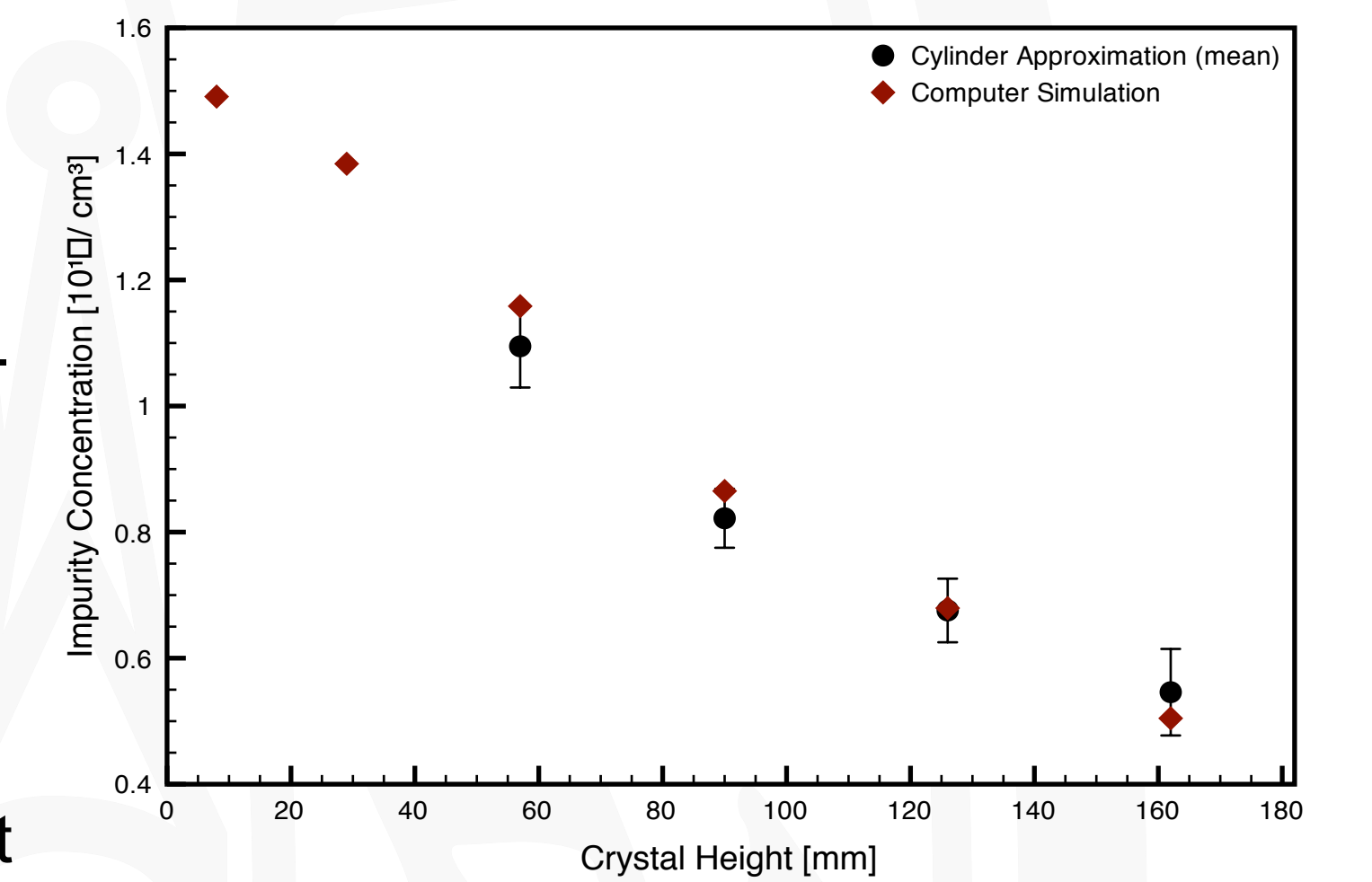


[7] Bruyneel et al., Crosstalk corrections for improved energy resolution with highly segmented HPGe-detectors, NIM A (2009), 99-106

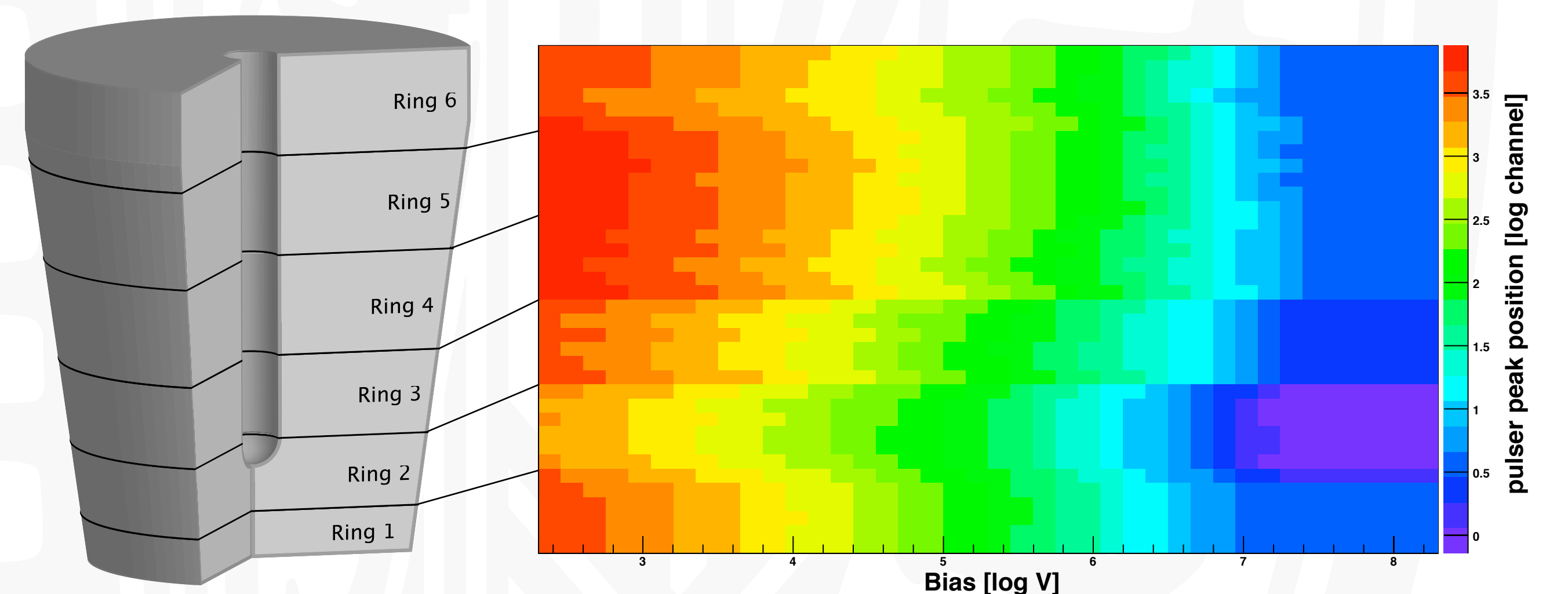
Impurity concentration of AGATA detectors

- New method to determine impurity concentration
- Based on capacitance voltage analysis
- Pulser of AGATA preamplifier used to measure capacitance of core and segments
- Fast reliable method
- Feasible with standard configuration
- Agreement with computer simulations in cylindrical segments
- Simulations needed for hexagonal part

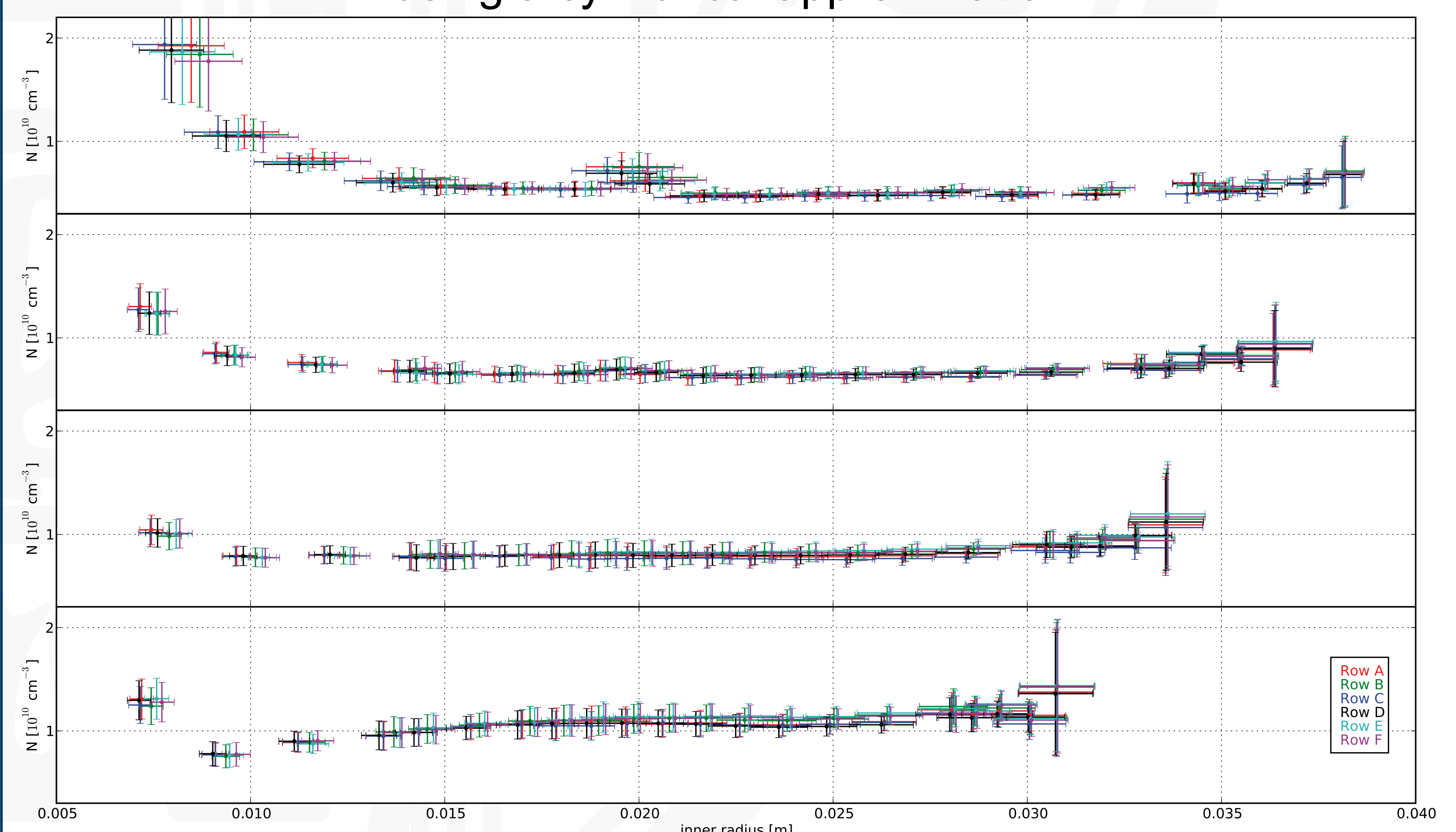
Comparison of mean impurity concentration of AGATA detector S002



Pulser peak position for different voltages of detector C006



Impurity concentration of last four rings of AGATA detector S002 using a cylindrical approximation



Computer simulations using AGATA Detector Library [6]

