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Objective

Construction of a spectrometer for the tracking and measurement of the energy of light charged particles and study of the ^8Be decay.

The spectrometer will be composed of:

- Timepix3 (TPX3) [1]
- Multi-Wire Proportional Chamber (MWPC) [2]
- Time Projection Chamber (TPC) [3]

Setup under construction at the IEAP's Van de Graaff accelerator facility.

^8Be decay

- a) Hadronic ($\approx 100\%$)
- b) Electromagnetic ($\approx 1.5 \times 10^{-5}$)
- c) Internal Pair Creation ($\approx 5.5 \times 10^{-8}$)

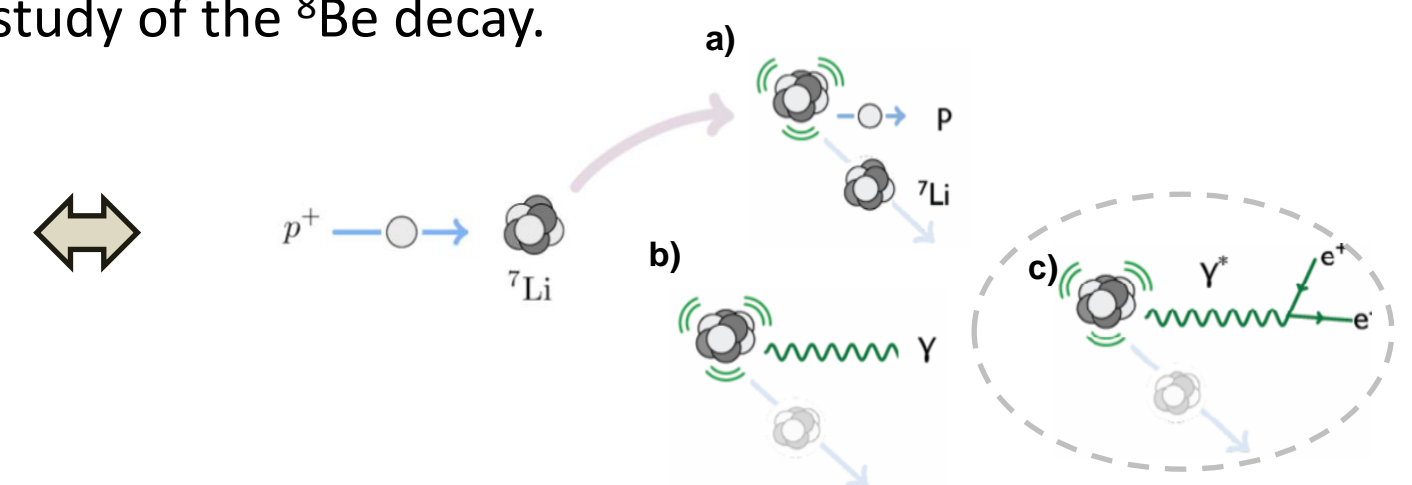


Figure 1: ^8Be decay reaction.

ATOMKI: Observed anomalies in e+e- emission from ^8Be and ^4He

ATOMKI Institute, in Debrecen, Hungary, measured a 6.8σ anomaly in the opening angle of e+e- pairs produced in ^8Be M1 transition to the ground state [4,5].

Possible explanations:

- Unidentified nuclear reactions;
- Experimental effects;
- Production of a new boson [6].

Independent measurements of such anomaly are crucial.

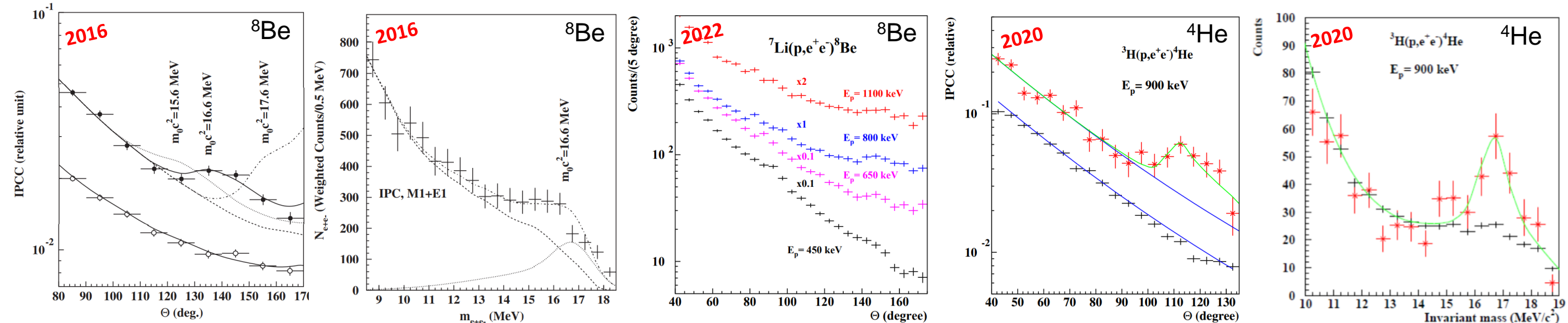


Figure 2: ATOMKI results show peaks in angular correlation and invariant mass where a monotonic behaviour is predicted by theory for both ^8Be (Left) and ^4He (Right).

IEAP Spectrometer – Optimization Studies

Timepix3 (TPX3)

- Event-driven pixelated detector (fast response);
- 256x256 55- μm pixels (high granularity);
- 1.6-ns time resolution;
- 14x14 mm² (fits inside the vacuum tube).

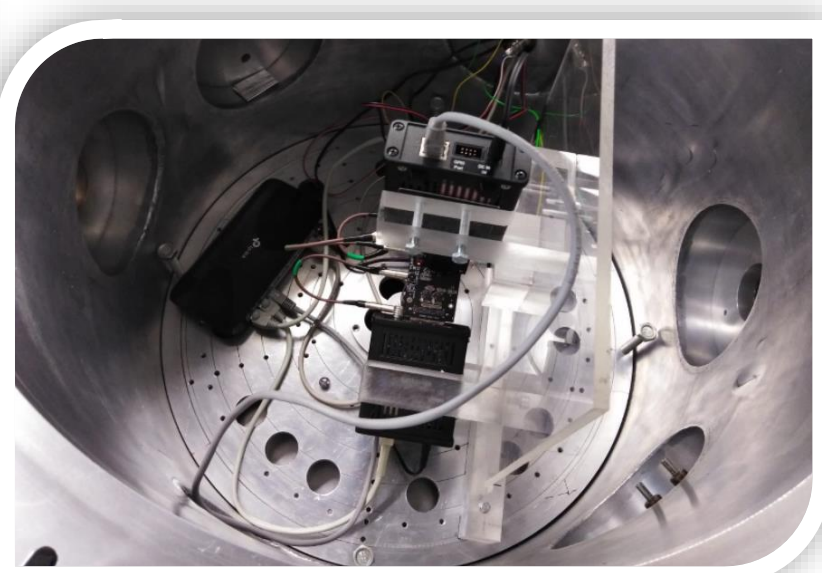
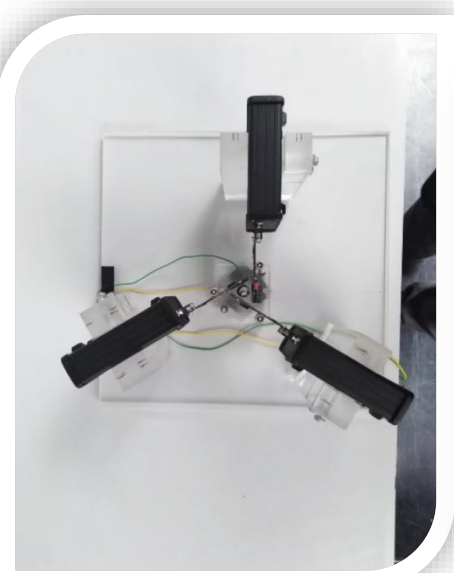


Figure 3: TPX3 triangle pilot experiment at Van de Graaff (Left and Centre). Data monitoring of the experiment (fluoride-containing compounds used as target – LiF/CeF₃) (Right).

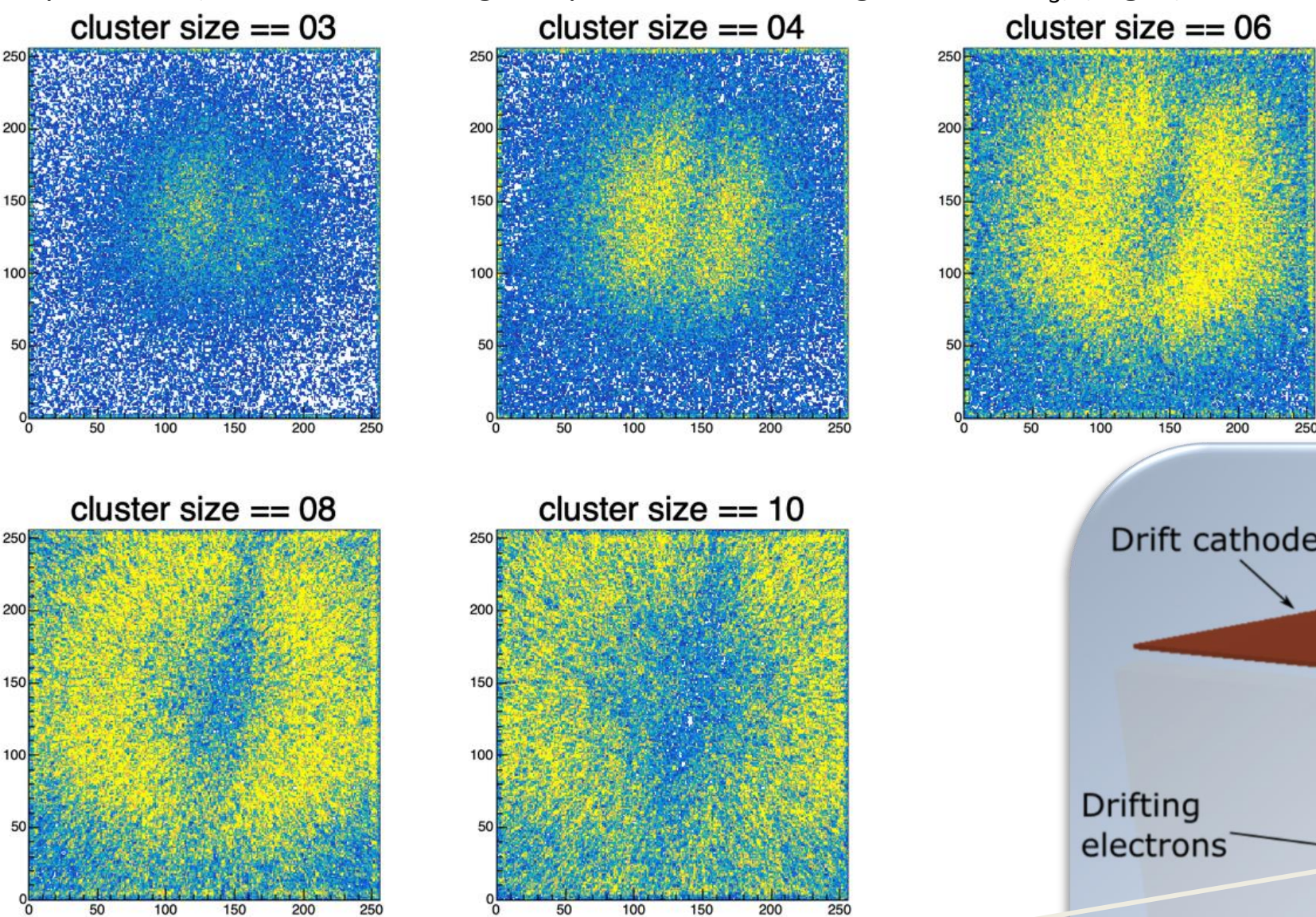


Figure 4: Projection of the e+e- tracks in one of the detectors.

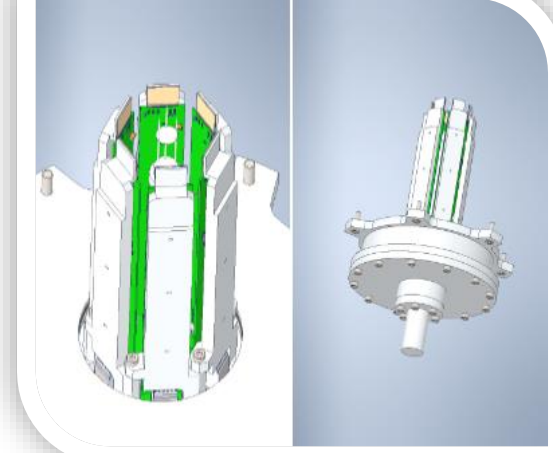
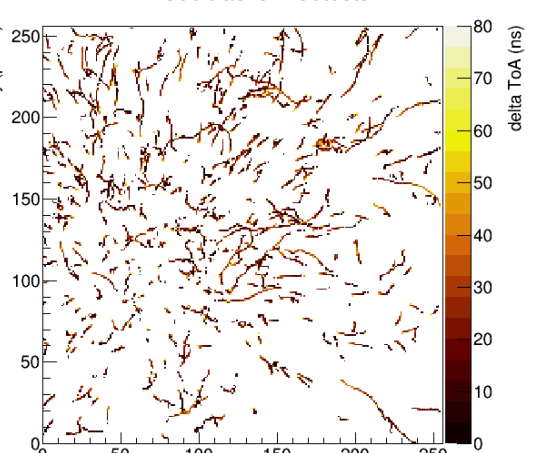


Figure 5: Tracks recorded with TPX3 (Left). TPX3 Hexagon under construction at the FEE UWB, Pilsen (Czech Republic) (Right).

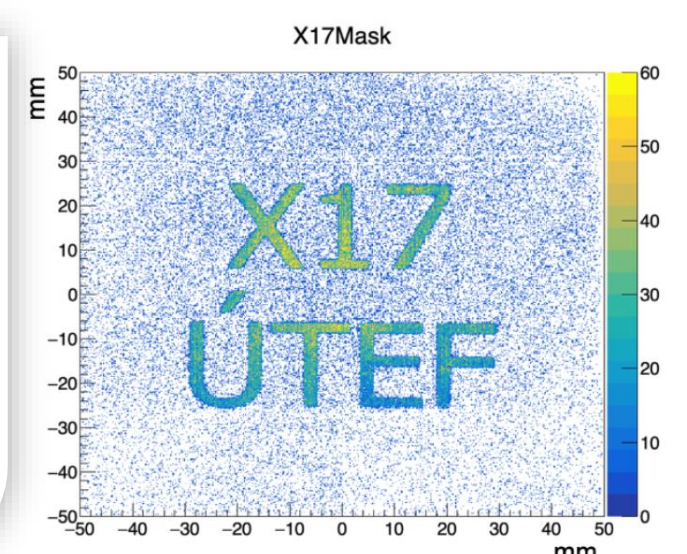
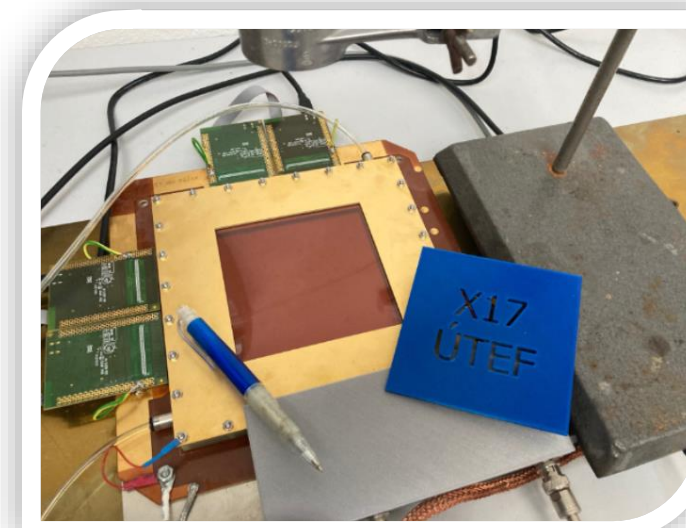
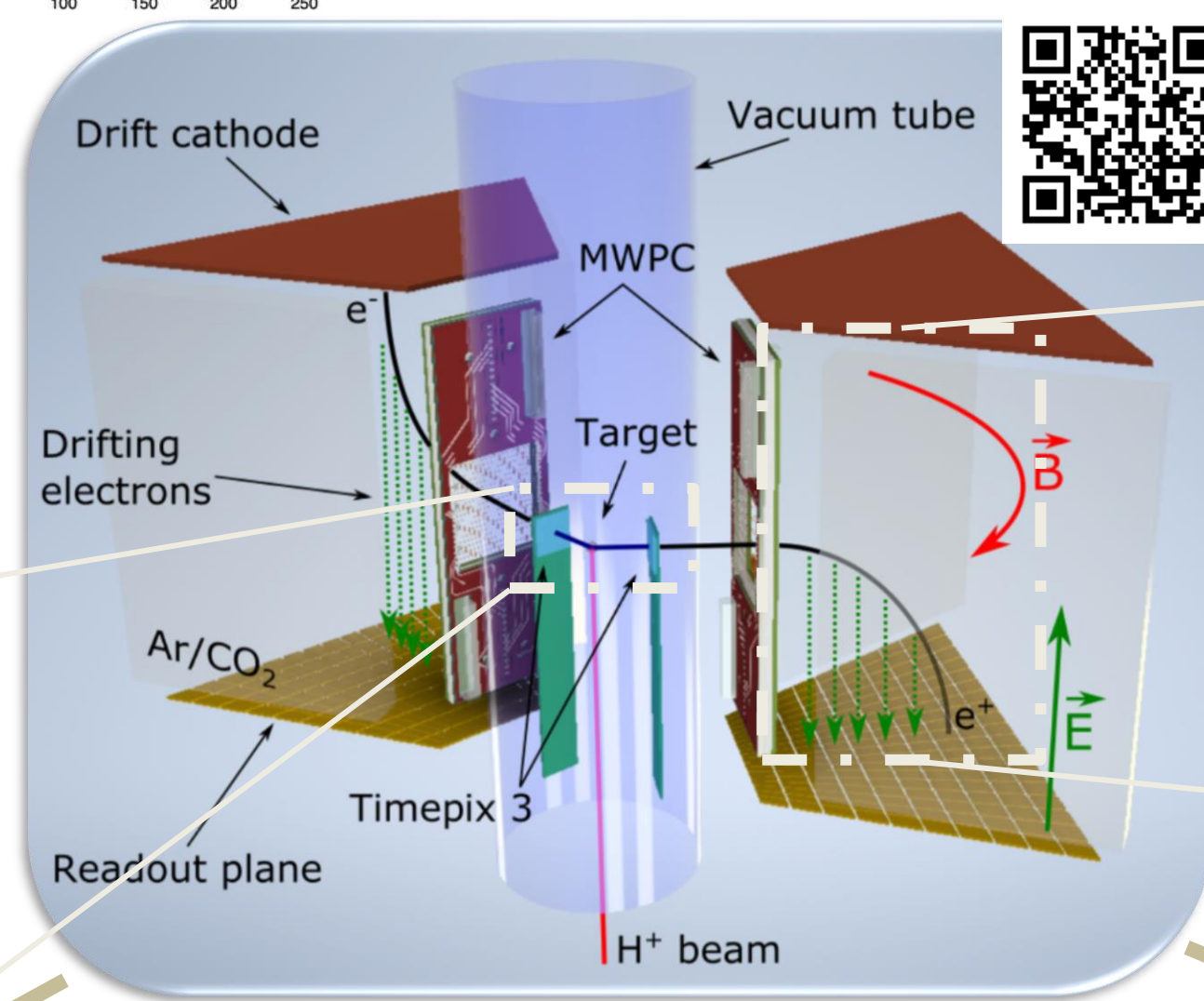


Figure 6: 1st prototype of the triple-GEM readout with APV25 (Left). X-ray image of the X17 mask acquired with the prototype (Right).

Time Projection Chamber (TPC)
Readout Optimization

1st Prototype

- 10x10 cm² sensitive area;
- 3 mm drift volume;
- Standard triple-GEM;
- Strip readout (256 X, 256 Y);
- DAQ based on CERN's SRS with APV25 ASIC.

2nd Prototype

Implementation of the SAMPA chip [7] with SRS (RD51/CERN).

- 10x10 cm² sensitive area;
- 8 cm drift volume;
- Standard triple-GEM;
- 120 pad readout;
- SAMPA integration in SRS DAQ.

Check the QR code for more details.

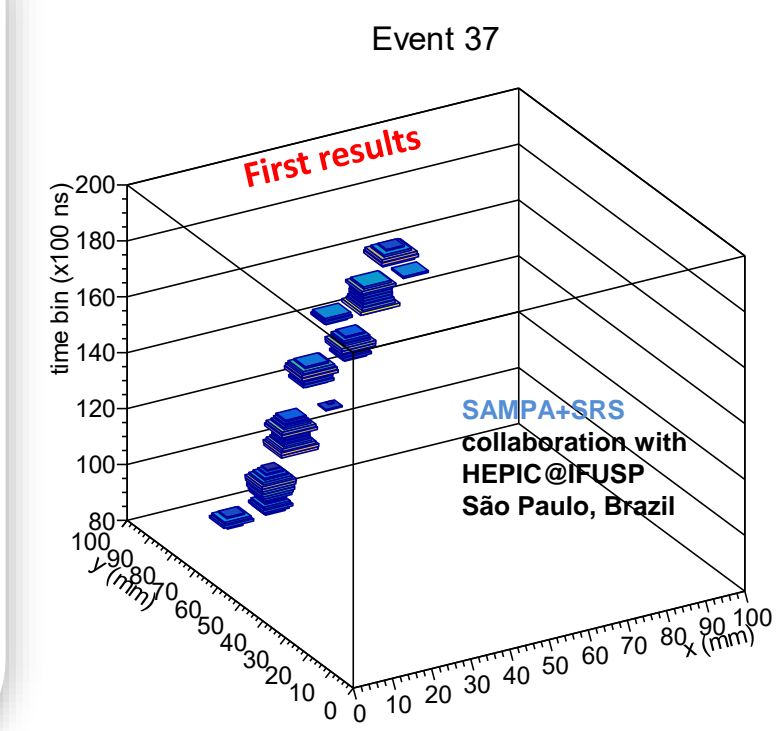


Figure 7: Upgraded prototype with SAMPA [7] (Left). Cosmic muon track recorded with the TPC prototype. See Poster "Operation of the SRS using the SAMPA chip: first results" from the Front-End, Trigger, DAQ Session (Right).

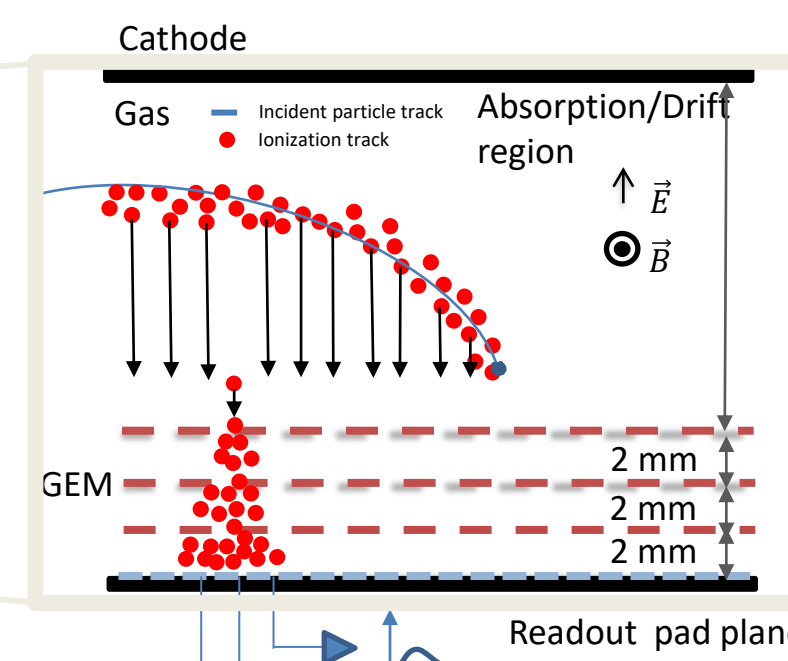


Figure 8: Working principle of the TPC prototype (with a triple-GEM readout).

- XY position given by the readout plane;
- Z coordinate given by the charge drift time;
- 3D tracking (event topology);
- Particle ID;
- Background rejection.

Multi-Wire Proportional Chamber (MWPC)

- Delay line position encoding;
- 0.5 mm spatial resolution ($\approx 0.5^\circ$).

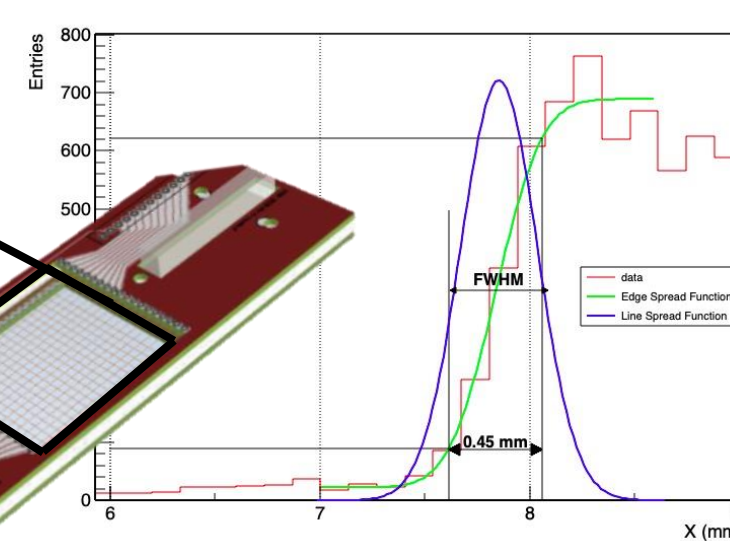
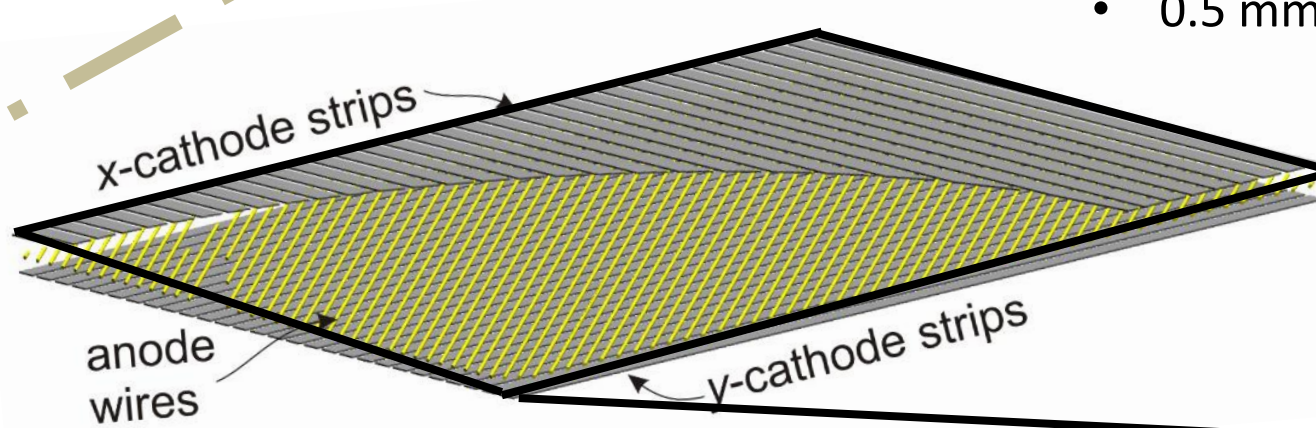


Figure 9: MWPC spatial resolution.

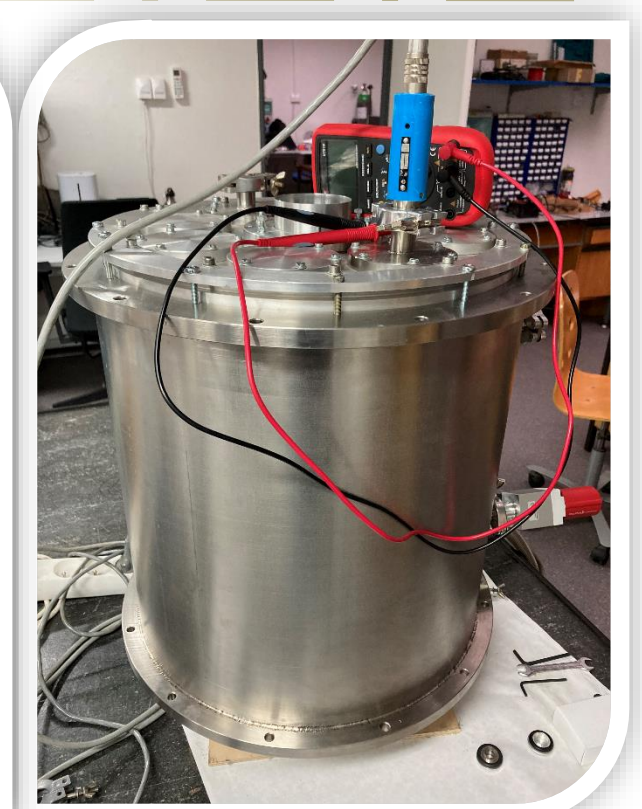
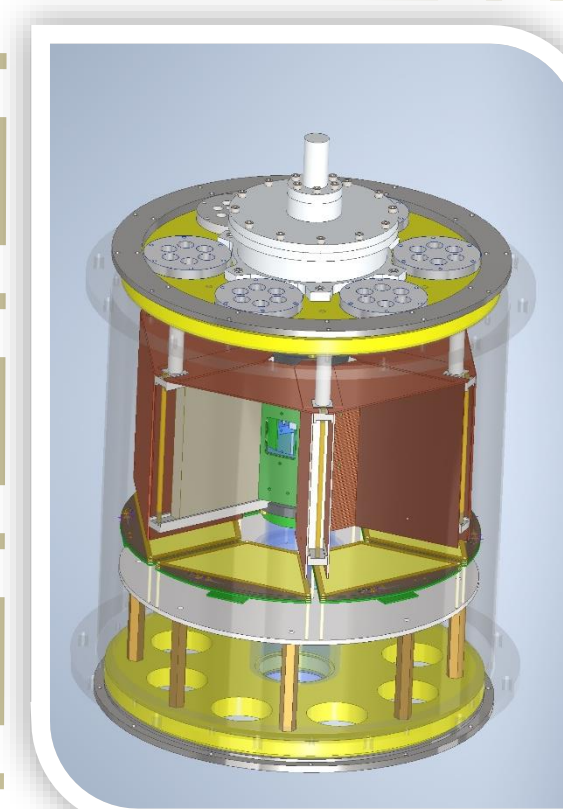


Figure 10: CAD and picture of the spectrometer currently under construction at the IEAP's Van de Graaff facility.

References

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- [6] J.L. Feng et al., Phys. Rev. D **95** (2017) 035017
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