



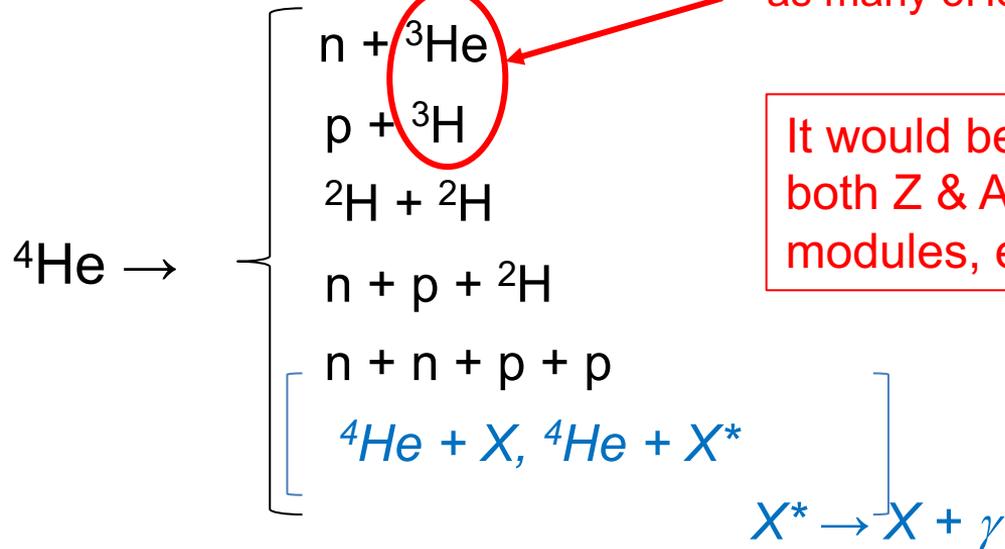
^4He -C Cross Sections and first MC Simulation for HIT2022 data taking

G.B. S.M., INFN-Milano

*FOOT Collaboration Meeting
May 2022*

Available Fragmentation Channels

Using ${}^4\text{He}$ projectiles, the only final state channels (excluding target fragmentation) are:

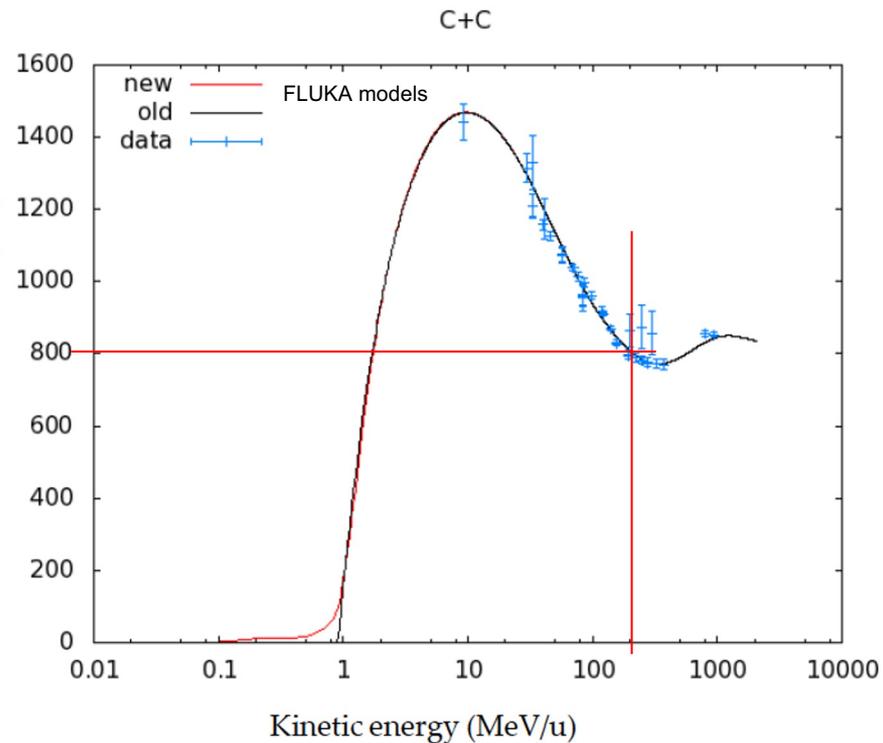
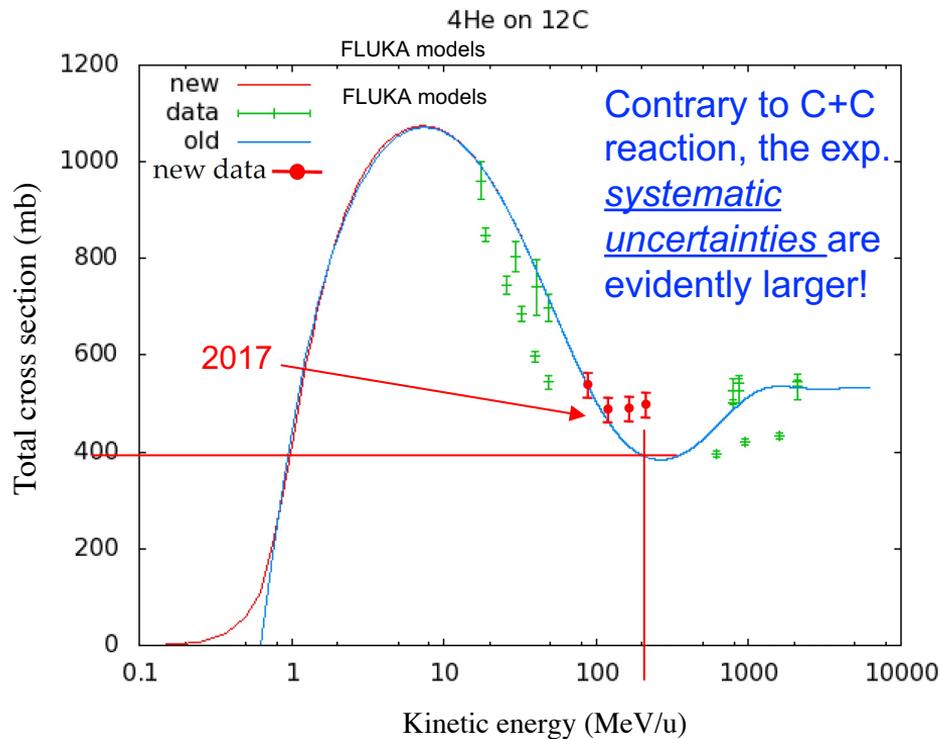


~as many ${}^3\text{He}$ as t are expected

It would be fundamental to aim to both Z & A identification using the BGO modules, even in a limited solid angle

$$E_{\text{sep}}({}^4\text{He} \rightarrow n + {}^3\text{He}) = E_{\text{bind}}({}^4\text{He}) - E_{\text{bind}}({}^3\text{He}) = 28.3 - 7.7 = 20.6 \text{ MeV}$$

$$E_{\text{sep}}({}^4\text{He} \rightarrow {}^2\text{H} + {}^2\text{H}) = E_{\text{bind}}({}^4\text{He}) - E_{\text{bind}}({}^2\text{H}) = 28.3 - 2.23 = 26.07 \text{ MeV}$$



@200 MeV/u we expect a reaction cross section $\sim 1/2$ of what we get using ^{12}C projectiles

PHYSICAL REVIEW C **96**, 024624 (2017)

Measurement of charge- and mass-changing cross sections for $^4\text{He} + ^{12}\text{C}$ collisions in the energy range 80–220 MeV/u for applications in ion beam therapy

Felix Horst*

*Institute of Medical Physics and Radiation Protection (IMPS), THM University of Applied Sciences Giessen, Giessen D-35390, Germany
and GSI Helmholtz Centre for Heavy Ion Research, Darmstadt D-64291, Germany*

Christoph Schuy and Uli Weber

GSI Helmholtz Centre for Heavy Ion Research, Darmstadt D-64291, Germany

Kai-Thomas Brinkmann

II. Physics Institute, Justus Liebig University Giessen, Giessen D-35392, Germany

Klemens Zink

*Institute of Medical Physics and Radiation Protection (IMPS), THM University of Applied Sciences Giessen, Giessen D-35390, Germany;
Department of Radiotherapy and Radiooncology, University Medical Center Giessen-Marburg, Marburg D-35043, Germany
and Frankfurt Institute for Advanced Studies (FIAS), Frankfurt am Main D-60438, Germany*

(Received 28 April 2017; published 29 August 2017)

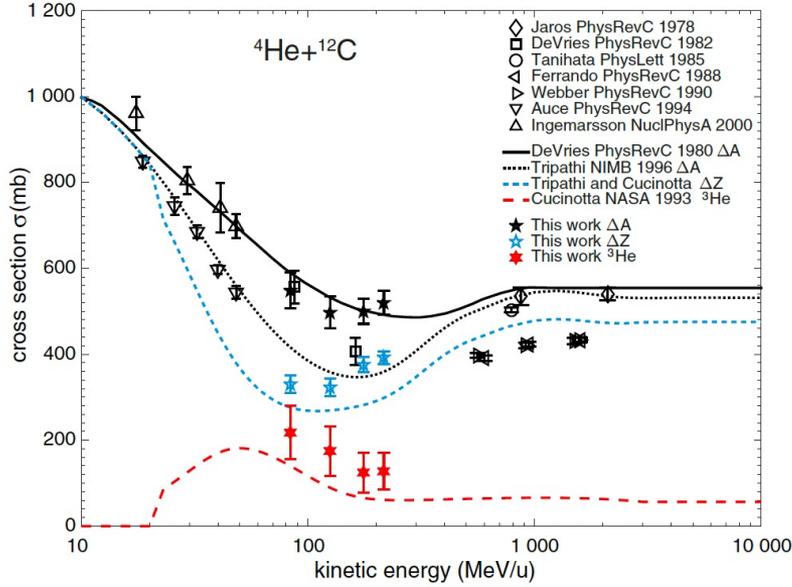
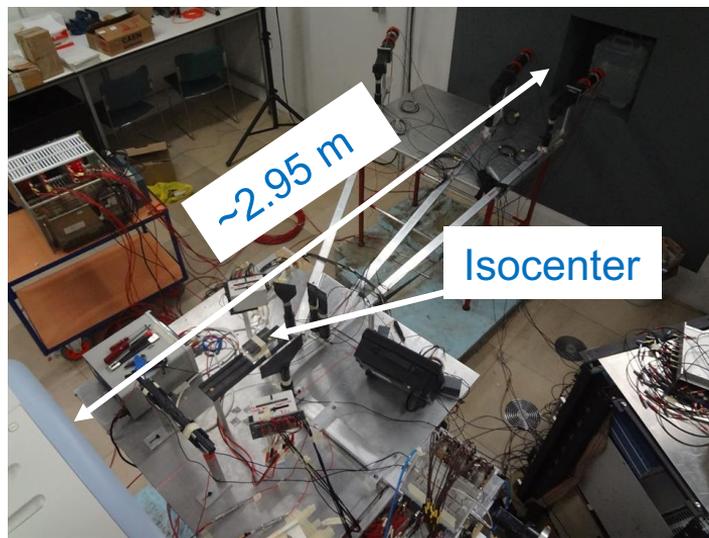
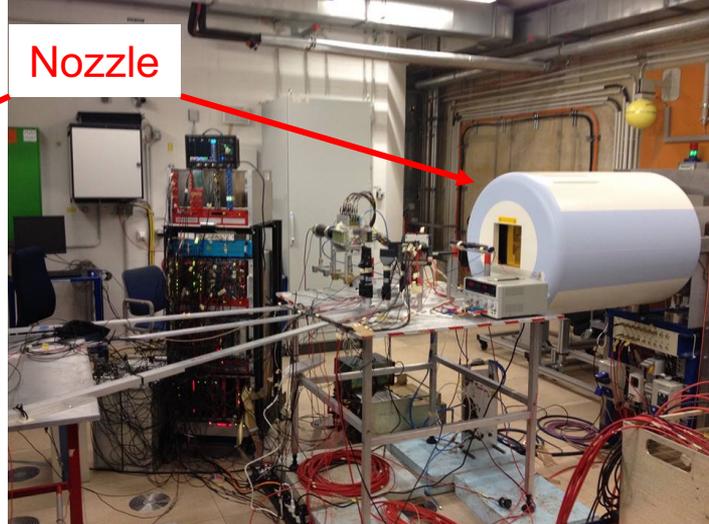
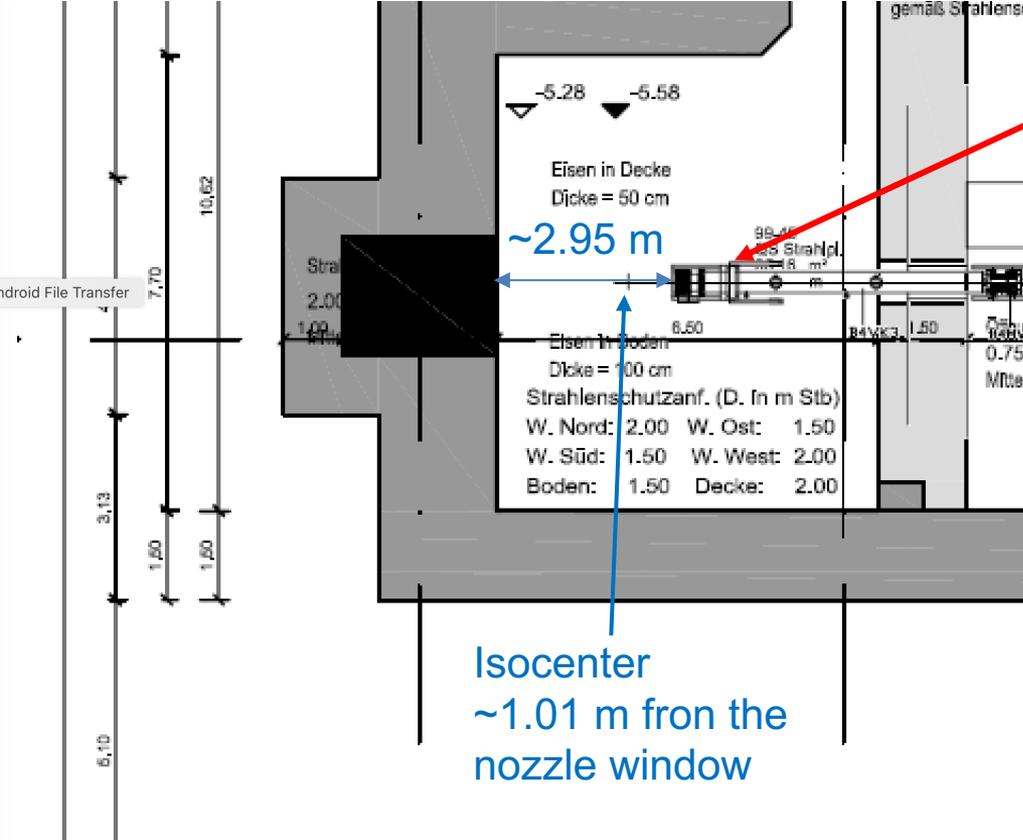


TABLE I. Cross sections for mass-changing, charge-changing and ^3He producing reactions by ^4He ions on ^{12}C targets at four different kinetic energies.

Kinetic Energy (MeV/u)	Mass-changing cross section	Charge-changing cross section	^3He production cross section
	$\sigma_{\Delta A}$ (mb)	$\sigma_{\Delta Z}$ (mb)	$\sigma_{^3\text{He}}$ (mb)
83.5 ± 6.5	548 ± 47	330 ± 25	218 ± 72
125 ± 5	497 ± 40	323 ± 23	174 ± 63
176 ± 4	500 ± 35	376 ± 23	124 ± 58
216 ± 4	520 ± 32	392 ± 19	128 ± 51



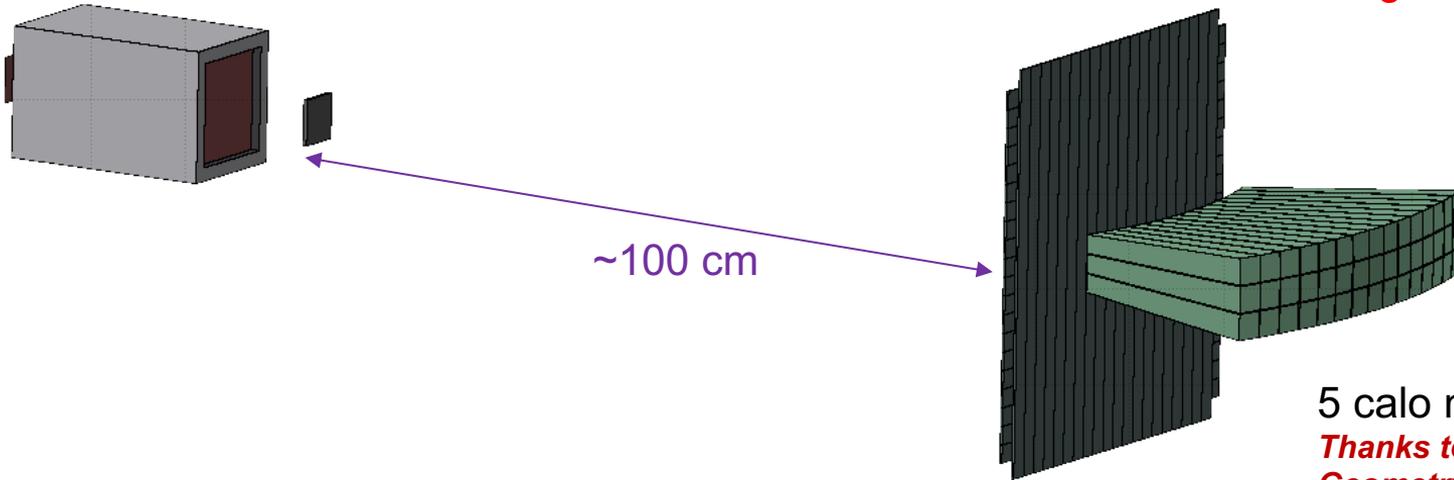
Let us assume the standard FOOT baseline of 100 cm distance between target and TW

Notice: although there are advantages, it's not strictly mandatory for us to place the target exactly in the isocenter

Preliminary MC layout

No MSD version

HIT2022_MC
campaign in the
newgeom branch



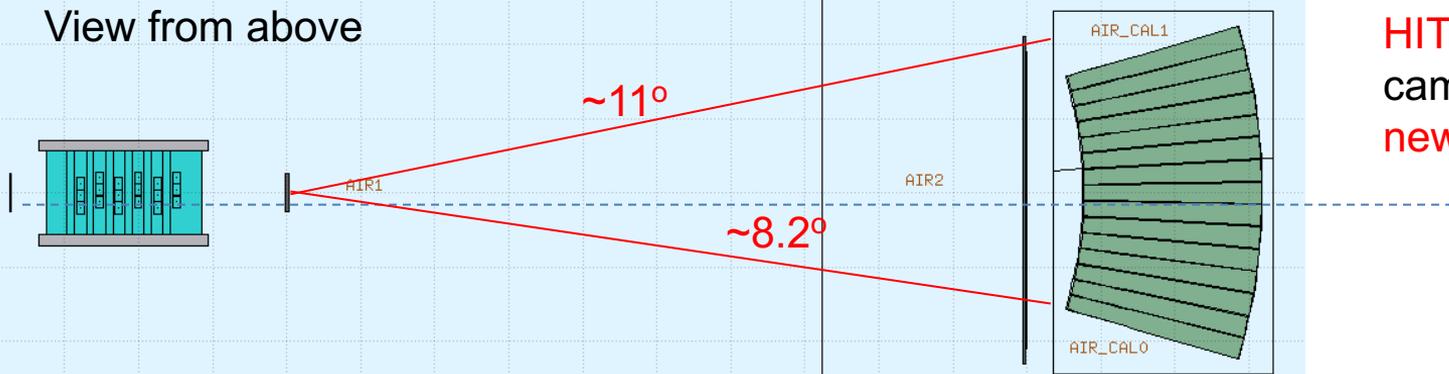
~100 cm

5 calo modules
*Thanks to the new calo
Geometry implemented by L.
Scavarda*

As for GSI2021: at present positioning is just a guess, and a definitive geometry can be established only after detector mounting

Preliminary MC layout

View from above



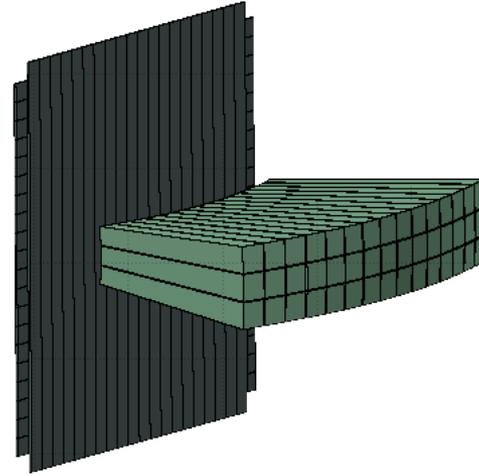
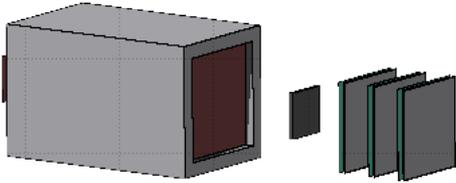
HIT2022_MC
campaign in the
newgeom branch

Lateral View

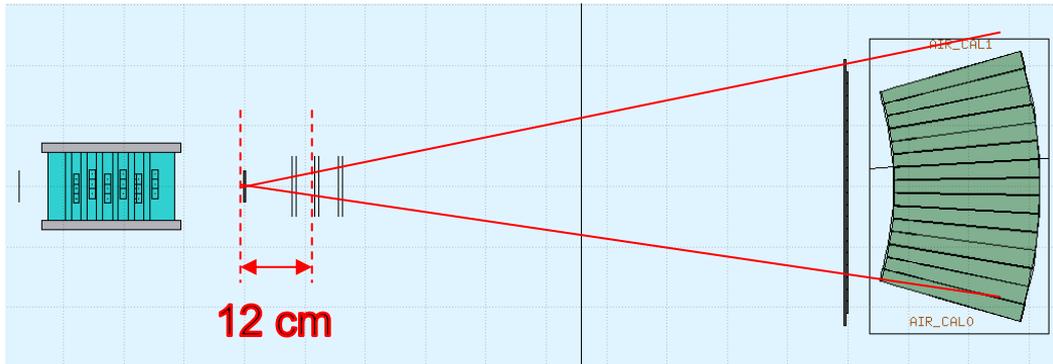


Run 200: C target (0.5 cm)
Run 201: C₂H₄ target (1 cm)

Setup version with MSD



At this time positioning is just a guess!



In this case our suggestion is to have MSD close to target, so to obtain a full angular coverage matched to the TW

One technical detail to remember in SHOE

in `config/HIT2022_MC` a parameter had to be reduced in `TABMdetector.cfg`:

```
//Energy Threshold in GeV on the particle energy release  
EnThresh: 0.00001
```

In previous campaigns with ^{12}C or ^{16}O was set to 0.0001, but since 4He ionization is lower, that prevented tracking in BM.

A part from simulation issues → This reminds us that it will be important to check actual readout thresholds in the case of real data. Maybe at GSI2019 and 2021 they were too high. The same settings used for protons (see test beams in Trento) must be used.

200 MeV/u + C target (no MSD, no CALO)

Total no. of Processed Events: 5000000

No. of interactions in Air: 134232

No. of interactions in STC: 4015

No. of interactions in BMN: 3767

No. of interactions in TGT: 114296

No. of interactions in VTX: 0

No. of interactions in MSD: 0

No. of interactions in TWL: 84970

No. of primaries interacting before target is 20769

With MSD: ~ 16k/5M ~ 3.2/1000 primary interactions

Target Material = C

A_target = 1.201070e+01 rho_target = 1.830000e+00 thickness = 5.000000e-01

N_prim = 4.979231e+06 Ntg = 4.587792e-05

Selection cuts: E_cut = 0.10 Theta_cut = 11.00

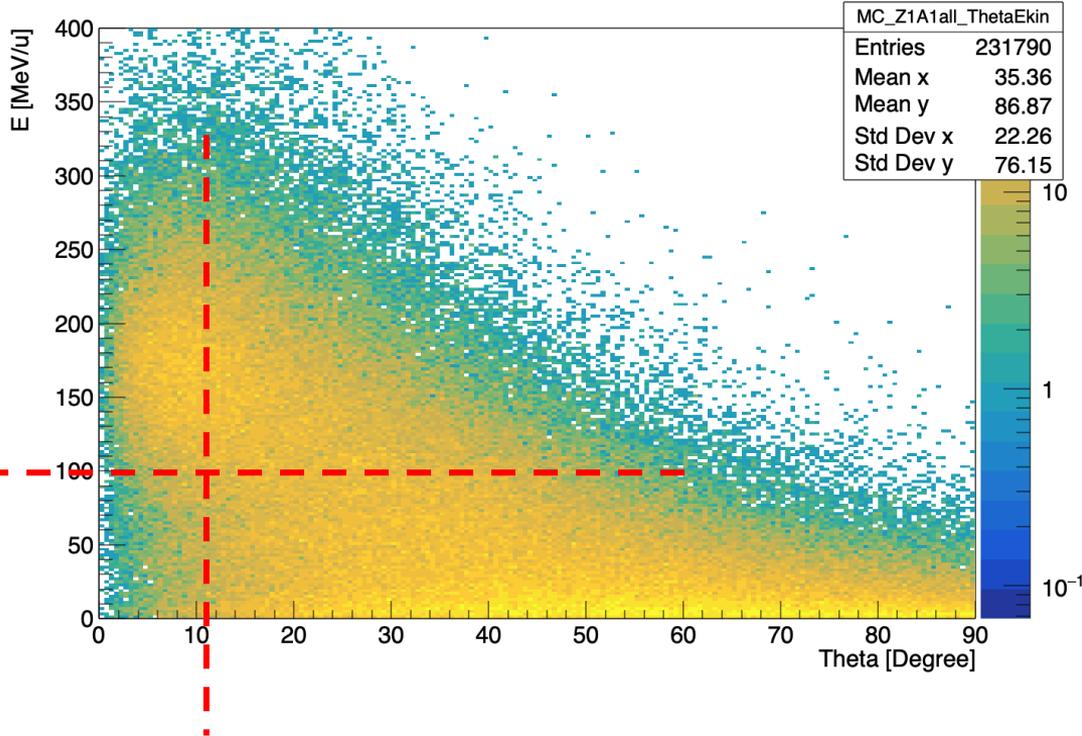
N(Z1) with cuts = 64920.00 sigma(Z1) with cuts = 284.19 +/- 1.12 mb

N(Z2) with cuts = 21160.00 sigma(Z2) with cuts = 92.63 +/- 0.64 mb

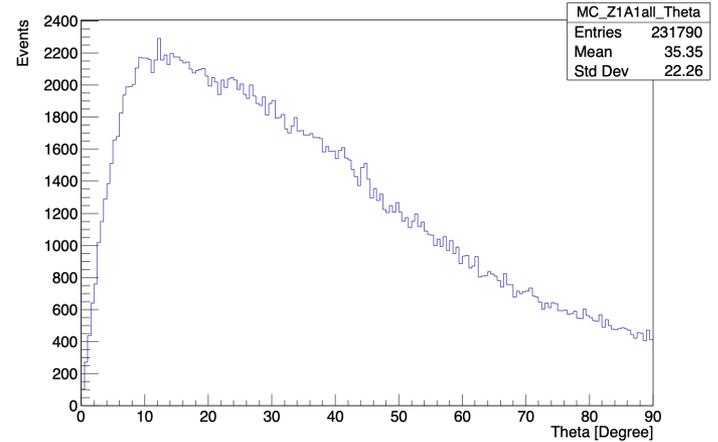
Some results: Energy and Angle of Protons

At production in target

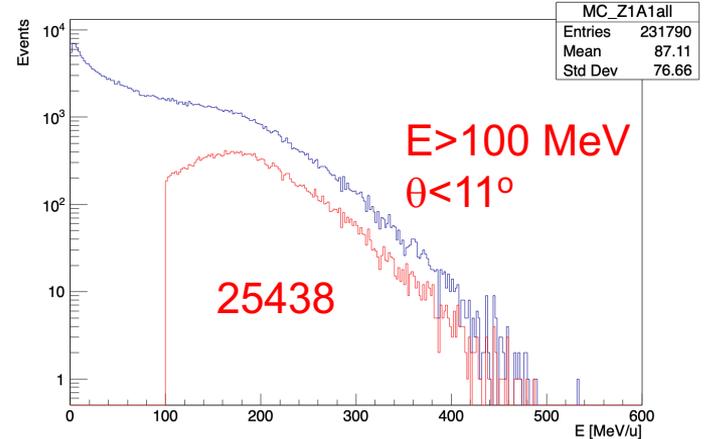
Energy/nucleon VS Theta of Z=1



Theta of Z=1



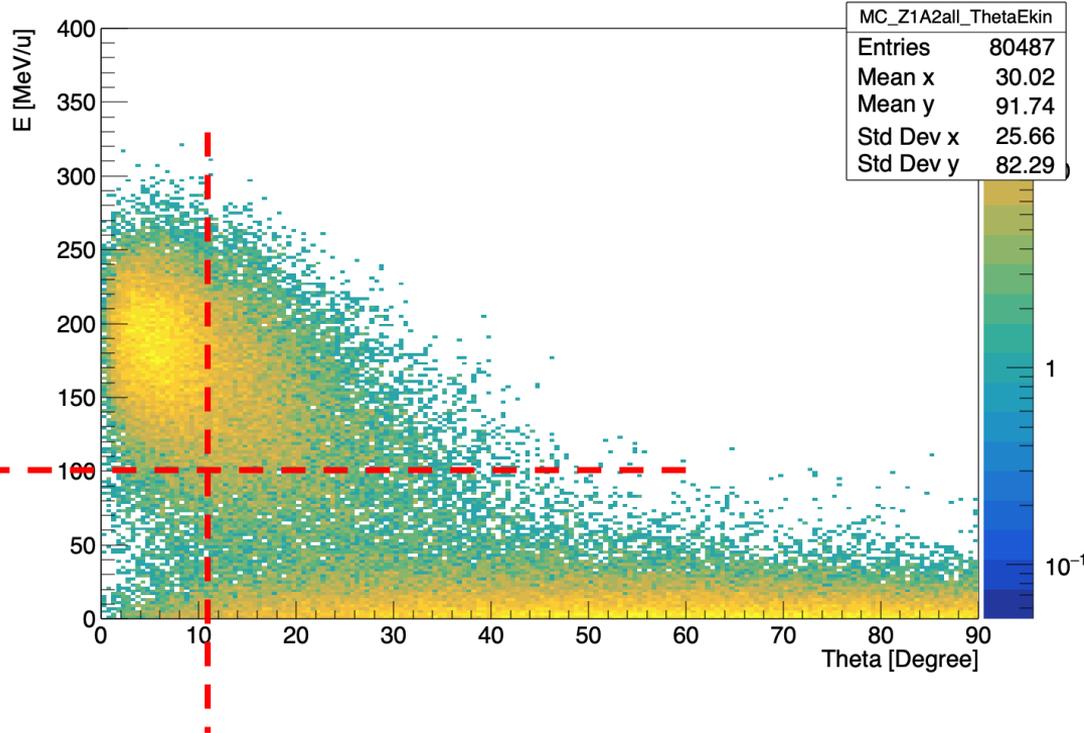
Energy/nucleon of Z=1



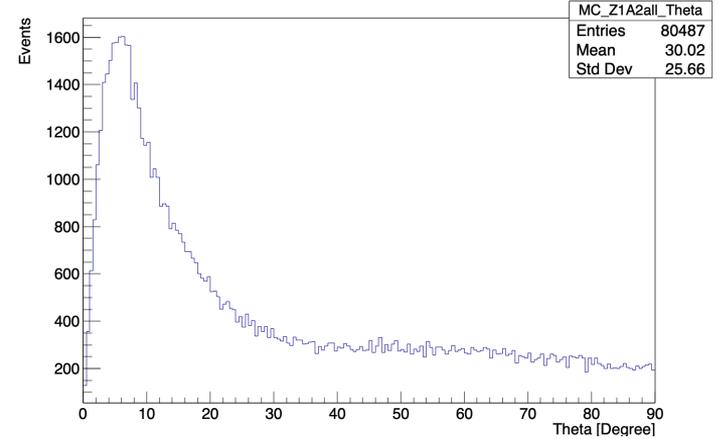
Some results: Energy and Angle of Deuterons

At production in target

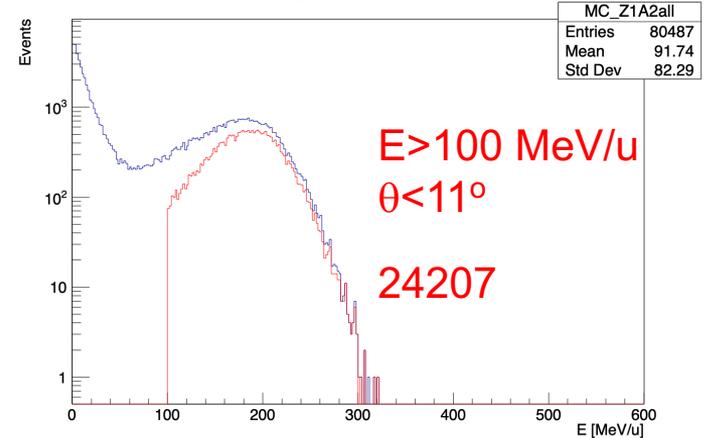
Energy/nucleon VS Theta of Z=1



Theta of Z=1



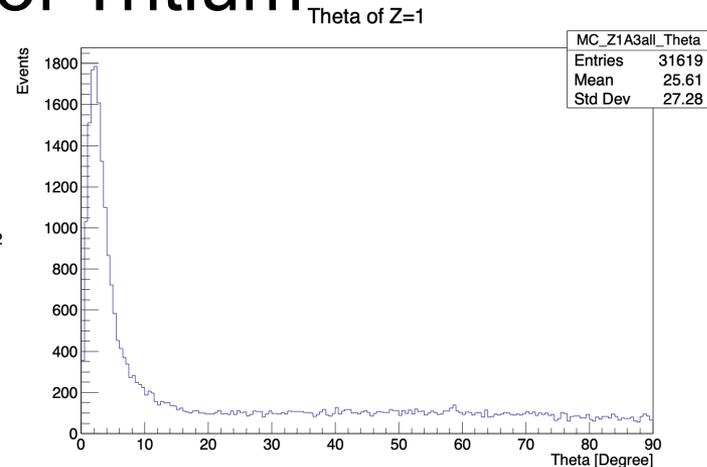
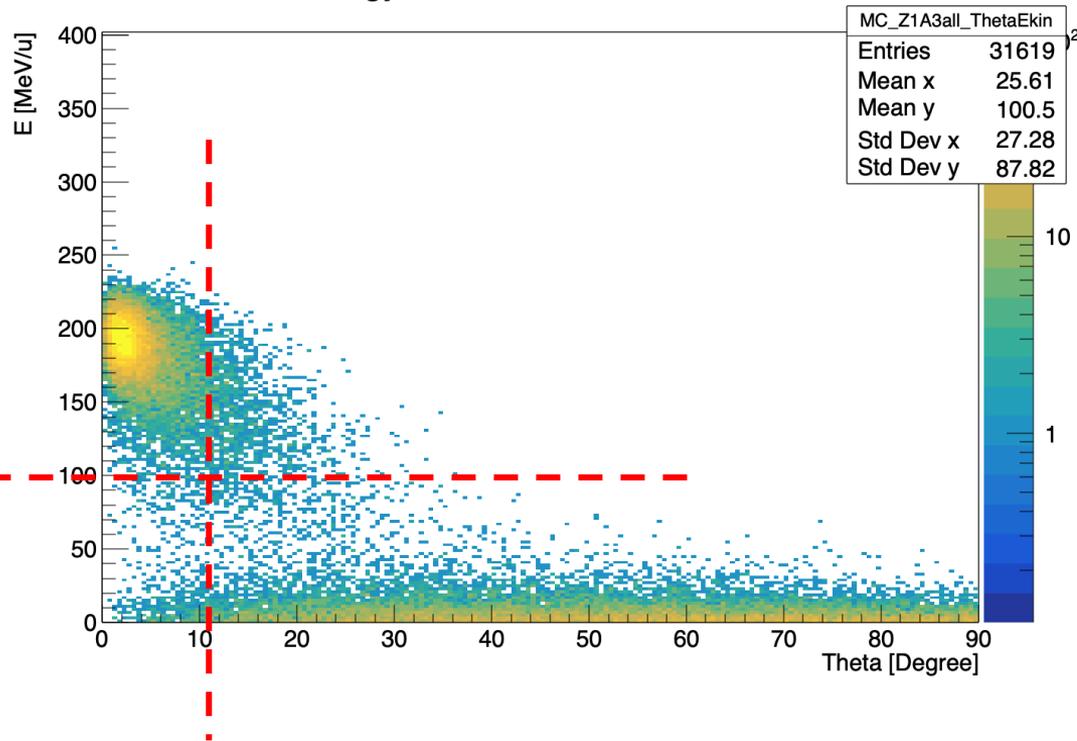
Energy/nucleon of Z=1



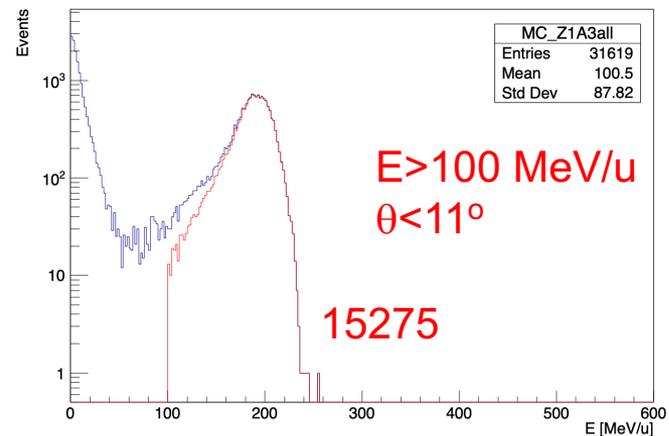
Some results: Energy and Angle of Tritium

At production in target

Energy/nucleon VS Theta of Z=1



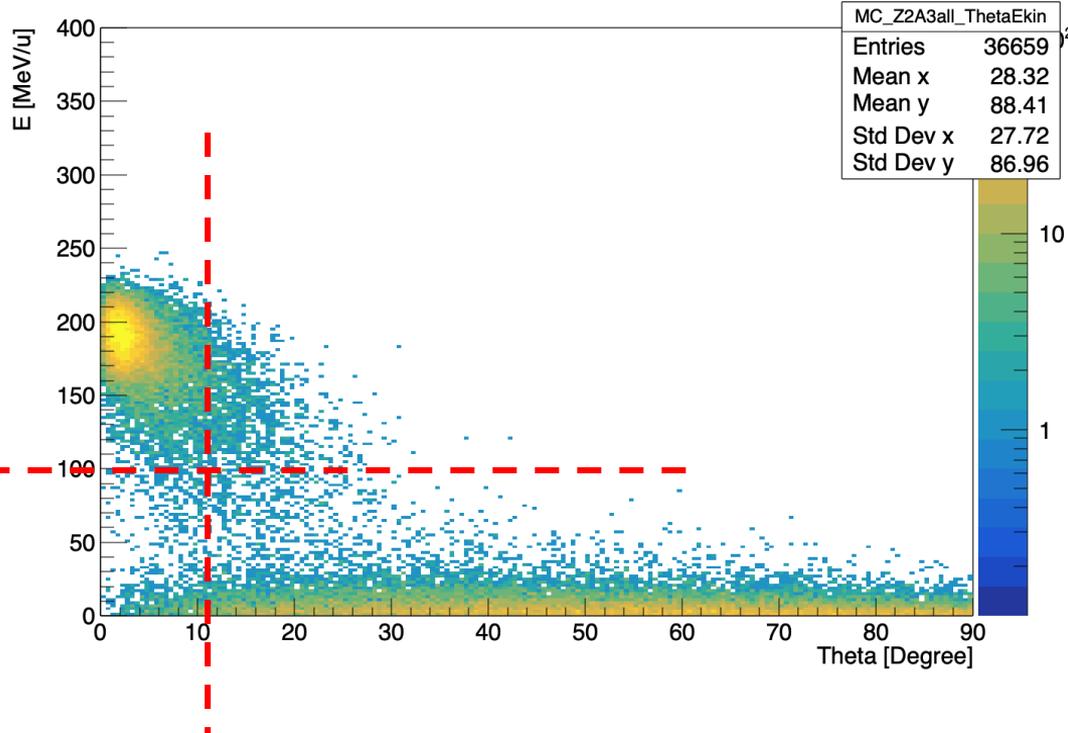
Energy/nucleon of Z=1



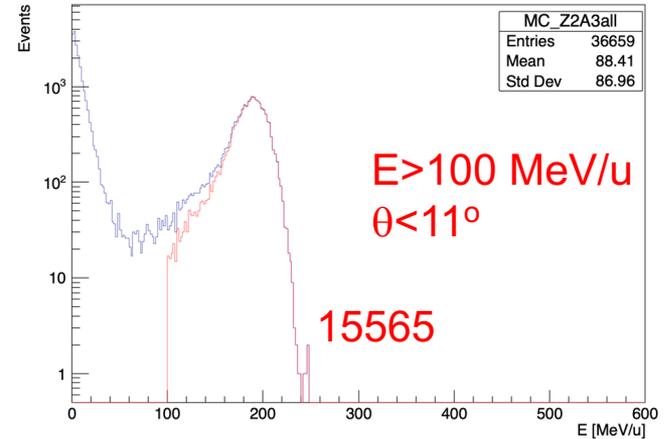
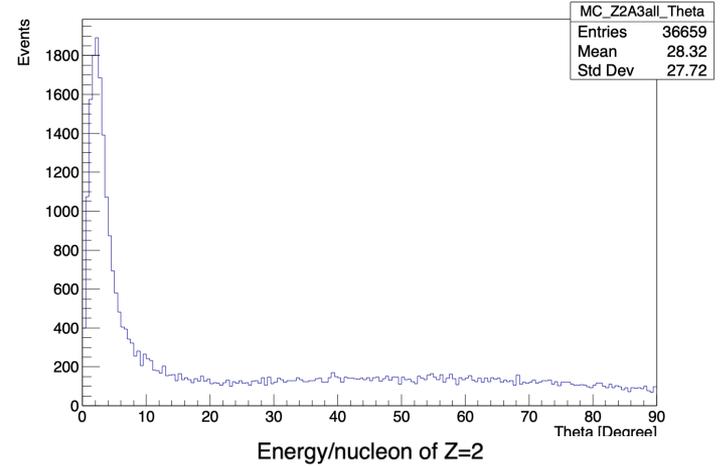
Some results: Energy and Angle of ^3He

At production in target

Energy/nucleon VS Theta of Z=2



Theta of Z=2



200 MeV/u + C₂H₄ target (no MSD no CALO)

Total no. of Processed Events: 5000000

No. of interactions in Air: 133833

No. of interactions in STC: 3884

No. of interactions in BMN: 3858

No. of interactions in TGT: 144465

No. of interactions in VTX: 0

No. of interactions in MSD: 0

No. of interactions in TWL: 84701

No. of primaries interacting before target is 21029

Target Material = Polyethy

A_target = 2.805340e+01 rho_target = 9.400000e-01 thickness = 1.000000e+00

N_prim = 4.978971e+06 Ntg = 2.017870e-05

Selection cuts: E_cut = 0.10 Theta_cut = 11.00

N(Z1) with cuts = 64920.00 sigma(Z1) with cuts = 768.78 +/- 2.77 mb → σ_H(Z1) ~ 50.1 +/- 0.9 mb

N(Z2) with cuts = 21160.00 sigma(Z2) with cuts = 335.84 +/- 1.83 mb → σ_H(Z2) ~ 37.7 +/- 0.6 mb

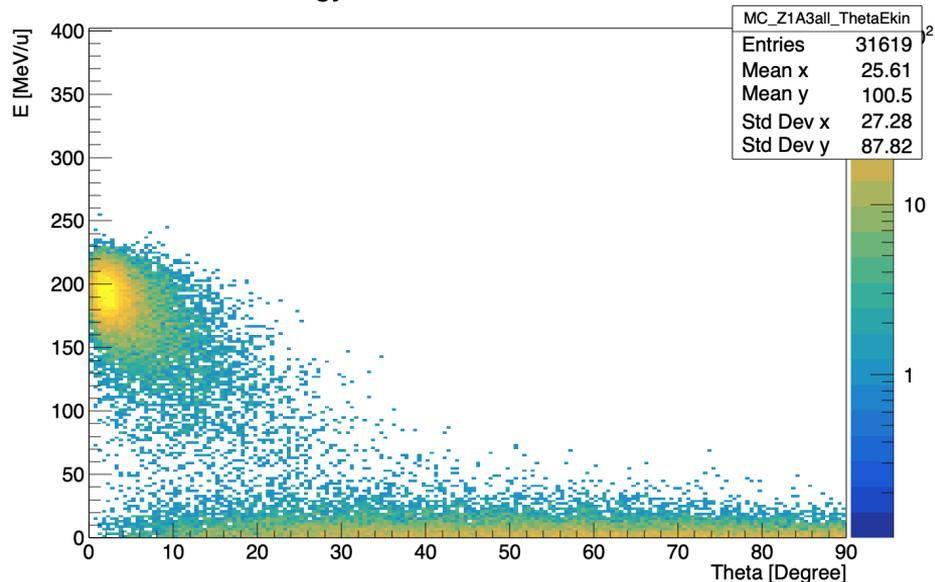
$$\sigma(H) = \frac{1}{4} (\sigma(C_2H_4) - 2\sigma(C)) \quad \Delta\sigma(H) = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\Delta\sigma(C_2H_4)^2 + 4 \Delta\sigma(C)^2}$$

Some difference expected between the two targets

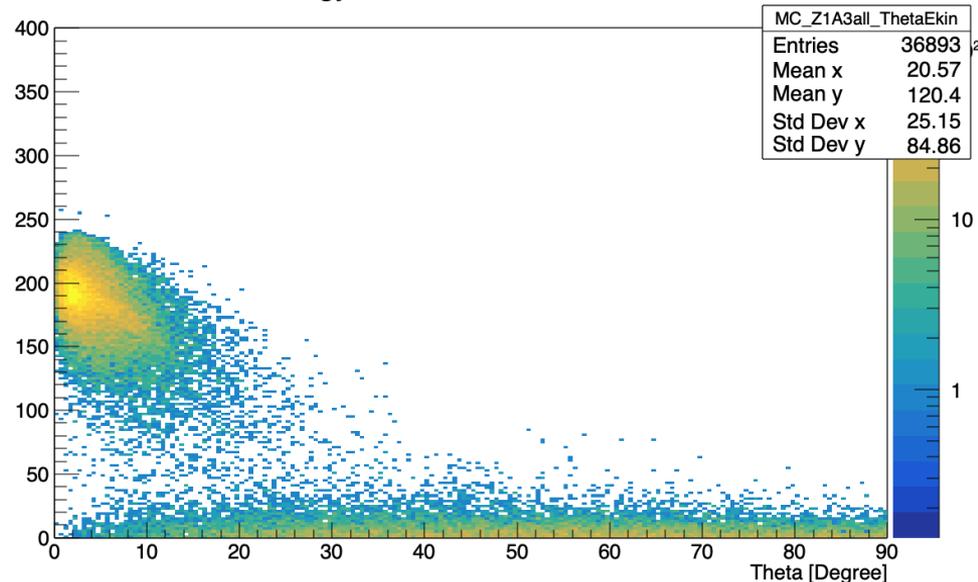
At production in target

Example: the ^2H case

Energy/nucleon VS Theta of Z=1



Energy/nucleon VS Theta of Z=1

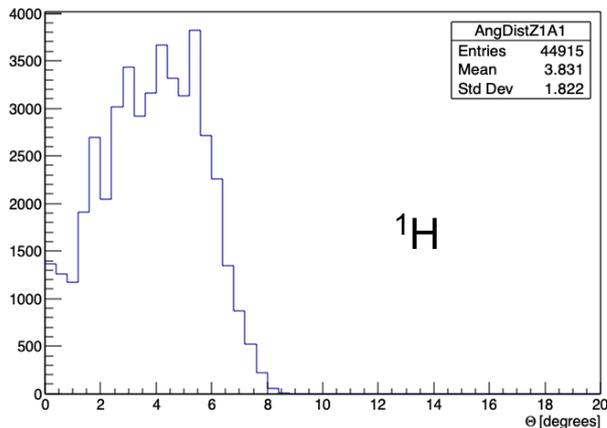


Using the TW points + A-id from Calo (ToF+E_{kin})

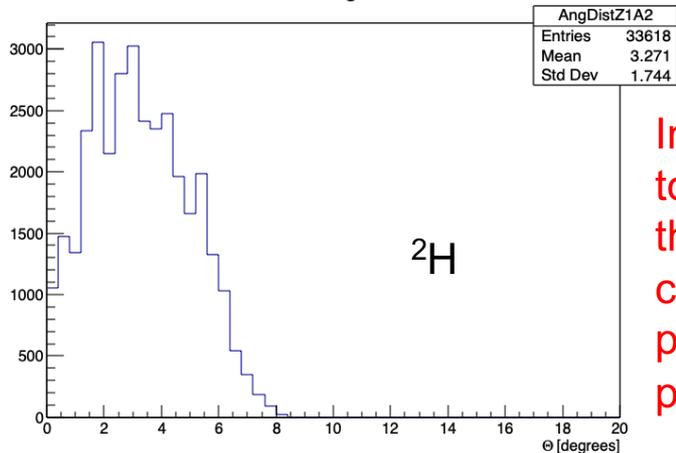
Only tracks produced in target

dN/dθ

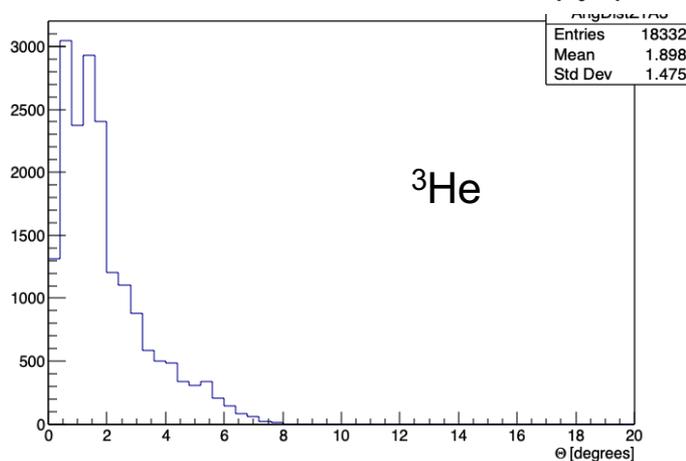
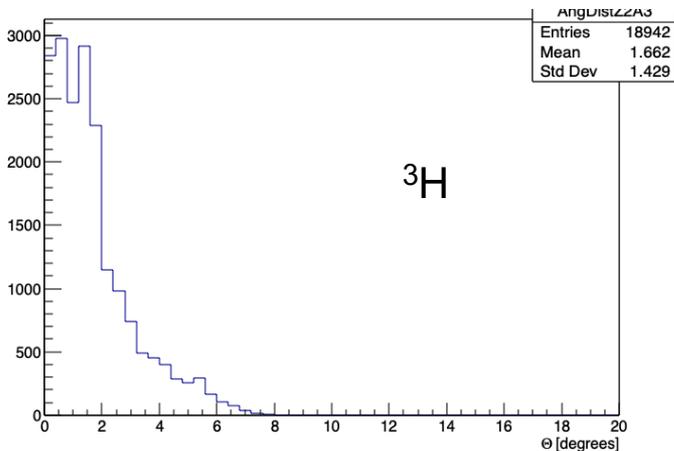
Z1 A1 Fragments



Z1 A2 Fragments



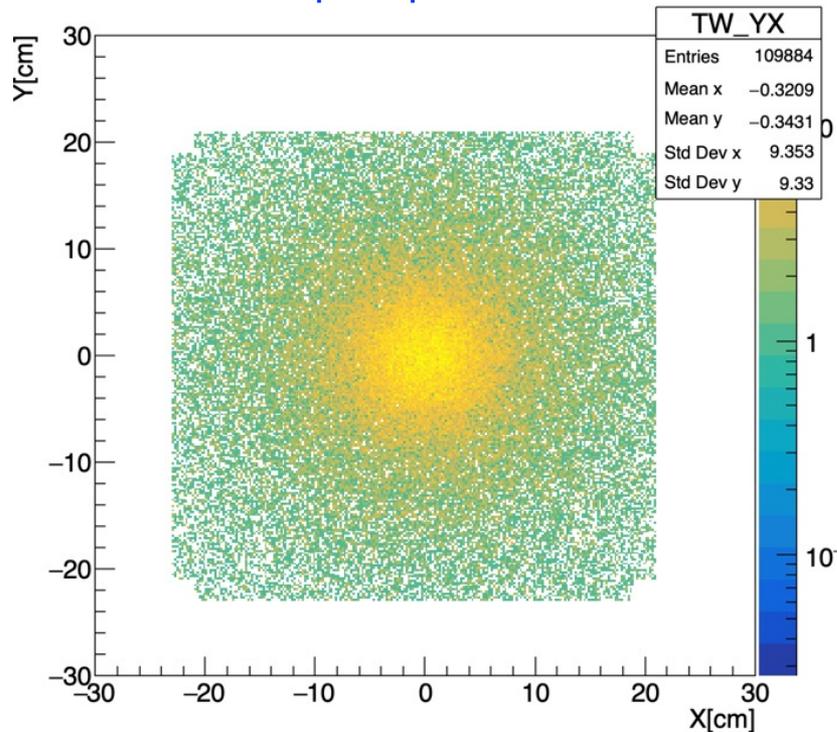
In principle we could aim to have $d\sigma(Z,A)/d\Omega$ in the acceptance of calorimeter, and just the position resolution of TW point



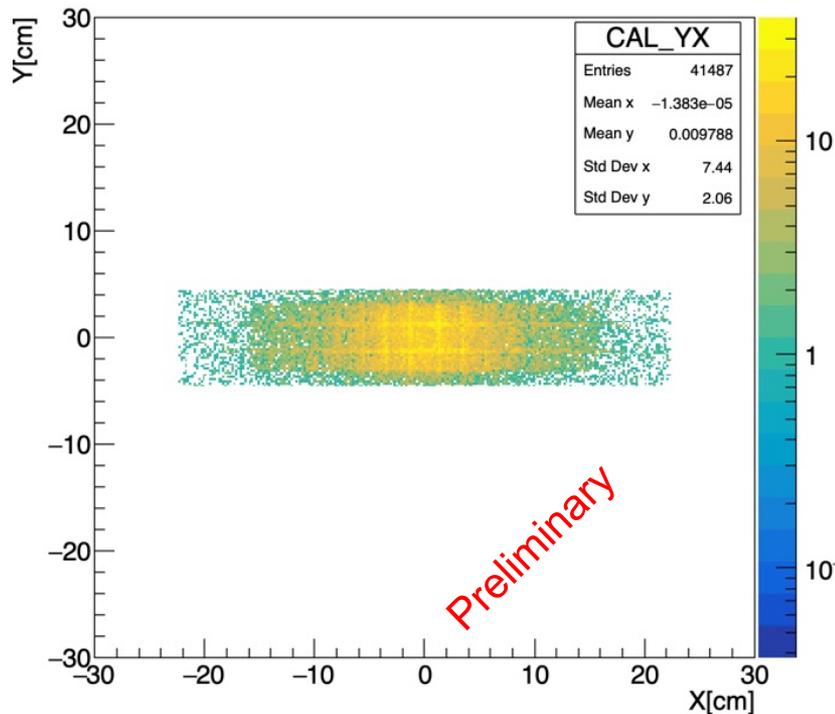
Acceptance of the Calorimeter

Only tracks produced in target

XY impact point in TW



XY impact point in CAL

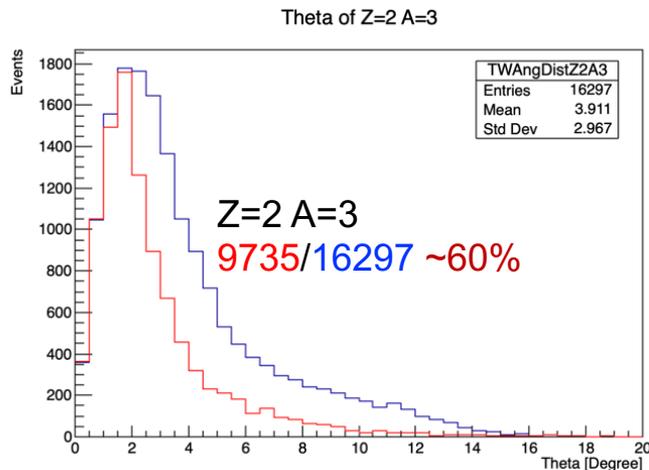
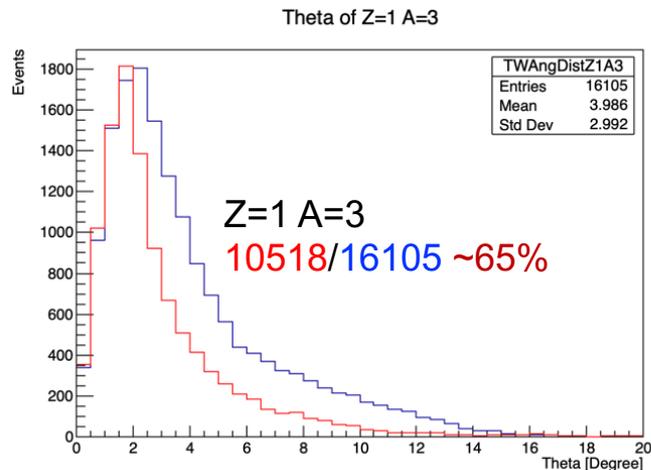
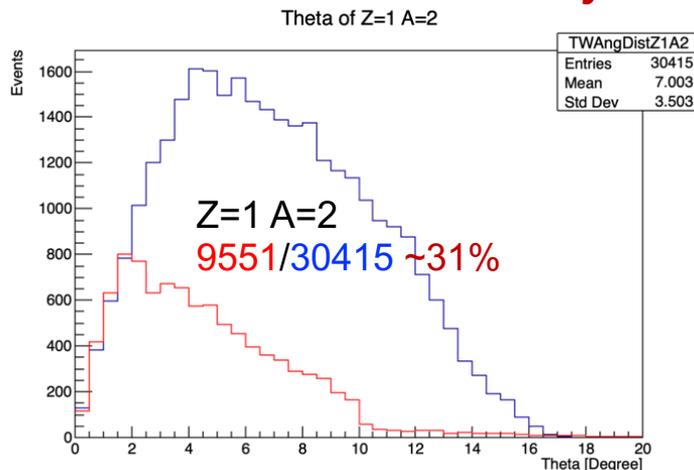
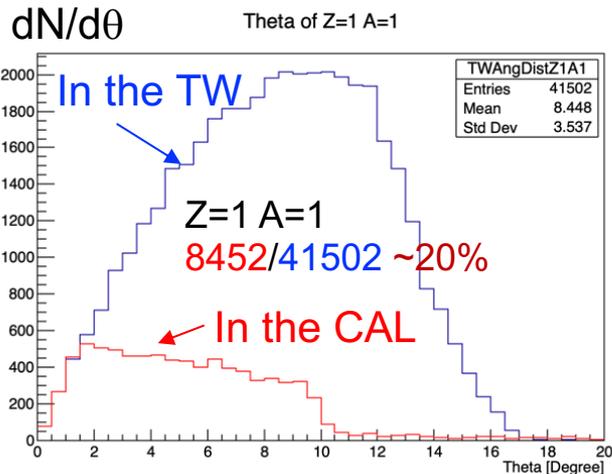


Preliminary

Acceptance of the Calorimeter

Only tracks produced in target

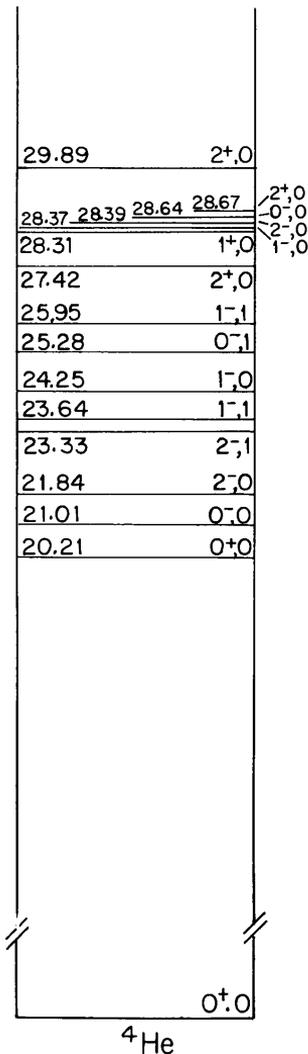
Preliminary



Conclusions

- Measurements with He beam in the range 100-200 MeV/u are useful and interesting, because there are still systematic uncertainties in the existing data
- The reaction cross section is $\sim 1/2$ of that for C+C at the same energy/nucleon: for the same statistical significance this means that we need a no. of primaries at least a factor of 2 larger
- It would be nice to go beyond the charge-changing cross sections: $\sigma(Z,A)$ and $d\sigma(Z,A)/d\Omega$
- The use of calorimeter to get A-id would be a fundamental step (*further reduction of statistics*)
- A new MC campaign (HIT2022_MC) has been prepared and ready to be used. **Please: let us agree on an initial layout and positioning before the installation**
- In the best possible world (= all the time you want) it would be nice to explore more than 1 energy and 1 target (*10 days ago it seemed better to have energy change instead of target change... Now not so sure*)
- Not sure about using MSD for the physics run... (*in case: extreme care in alignment and positioning is necessary*)
- **Question: which configuration has to be chosen to produce simulated data now?**

Appendix: The ${}^4\text{He}$ nucleus



E_x (MeV)	J^π	T	Γ_p (MeV)	Γ_n (MeV)	Γ_d (MeV)	Γ (MeV)	Decay
g.s.	0^+	0					
20.21	0^+	0	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	p
21.01	0^-	0	0.64	0.20	0.00	0.84	p, n
21.84	2^-	0	1.26	0.75	0.00	2.01	p, n
23.33	2^-	1	2.64	2.37	0.00	5.01	p, n
23.64	1^-	1	3.44 ^a	2.76 ^a	0.00	6.20	p, n, (γ)
24.25	1^-	0	3.08 ^a	2.87 ^a	0.15	6.10	p, n, d
25.28	0^-	1	4.12	3.85	0.00	7.97	p, n
25.95	1^-	1	6.52 ^b	6.14 ^b	0.00	12.66	p, n, γ
27.42	2^+	0	0.25	0.23	8.21 ^c	8.69	p, n, d
28.31	1^+	0	4.72	4.66	0.51	9.89	p, n, d
28.37	1^-	0	0.07	0.08	3.77	3.92	(p, n), d
28.39	2^-	0	0.02	0.02	8.71	8.75	(p, n), d
28.64	0^-	0	0.00	0.00	4.89	4.89	d
28.67	2^+	0	0.00	0.00	3.78 ^d	3.78	d, γ
29.89	2^+	0	0.04	0.04	9.64 ^e	9.72	(p, n), d

$$E_{\text{bind}}({}^4\text{He}) = 28.3 \text{ MeV}$$

The excited levels are very high. All of them above the separation energy to take away 1 proton and get tritium: ${}^4\text{He} \rightarrow \text{p} + {}^3\text{H}$

$$E_{\text{sep}}({}^4\text{He} \rightarrow \text{p} + {}^3\text{H}) = E_{\text{bind}}({}^4\text{He}) - E_{\text{bind}}({}^3\text{H}) = 28.3 - 8.5 = 19.8 \text{ MeV}$$

No states close to the 0^+ ground state with different J^π assignment:
no γ de-excitation

Appendix: Some kinematics

T_{proj} (MeV/u)	β	$T_{\text{c.m.}}$ (MeV) in ${}^4\text{He}+{}^{12}\text{C}$ collisions	$T_{\text{c.m.}}$ (MeV) in ${}^4\text{He}+\text{H}$ collisions	ToF in 1 m for $T = T_{\text{proj}}$ (ns)
100	0.4295	277	80	7.77
150	0.5080	423	119	6.57
200	0.5676	568	158	5.88