



# Alpha Clustering with Nuclear Emulsions

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#### Outline

- Previous Alpha Clustering Measurements with Emulsion Cloud Chambers (ECCs)
- Structure of FOOT ECCs
- Available datasets
  - $\circ$  200 MeV/n <sup>16</sup>O on C<sub>12</sub> (GSI1, 19375 primaries)
  - $\circ$  200 MeV/n <sup>16</sup>O on C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> (GSI2, 20000 primaries)
- Multiplicity of Z=2 tracks per event
- Opening angle distributions among Z=2 tracks from the same event
   Background estimation
- Future Steps

## Previous Alpha Clustering Measurement with ECC (1)

- The previous alpha clustering measurement by our group was performed in 2011
- The ECC consisted of 73 units containing three emulsions interleaved with lexan plates
  - Two different thermal treatments were applied (R1, R2)
- The detector was exposed to 400 MeV/n Carbon ions with an estimated flux of 1.000 ions/cm<sup>2</sup>
- A total of 2394 carbon interactions were reconstructed
- These interactions were used to measure the chargechanging cross section ( $\Delta z = 1$  up to  $\Delta z = 4$ )
- The <sup>8</sup>Be production cross section was also measured







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#### Measurement of the fragmentation of Carbon nuclei used in hadron-therapy

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## Previous Alpha Clustering Measurement with ECC (2)

- The study of the opening angles between pairs of Helium tracks enabled to find a correlation peak below 20 mrad ٠
- By subtracting the background estimated with the opening angle distribution of H-Helium pairs, an excess of ٠  $25 \pm 5$  events was recorded



## Structure of the FOOT Emulsion Cloud Chambers

- Each ECC is composed of three sections, designed for three purposes: vertexing, charge identification and momentum measurement
- The following analysis focuses on the first two sections (i.e. vertexing + charge identification)
- Tracking is performed separately for each section and in order to form a track at least two segments must be found
- In order to measure the charge of a track, it must reach the second section
- Minimum track length: 1 layer of passive material + 2 emulsion films in Section 1 + 2 emulsion films in Section 2
  - $\circ~$  At 50 MeV the CSDA range of an alpha particle in graphite is  $\sim$  1 mm



## Expected Energy Distribution from MC

- Cut on Reconstructed MC: at least two segments in Section 1
- The intrinsic energy threshold in the tracking procedure eliminates most of the lower energy fragments
- This means that the expected contamination of target fragments in our sample is not significant



## Multiplicity of Z=2 tracks per event

- The plots show the number of tracks identified as Z=2 (no info on mass or energy) per reconstructed event
- Estimated efficiency (reconstructed MC without disalignment)
  - $\circ$  67% for GSI1 and 69% for GSI2 for events with 3 Z=2 tracks
  - $\circ~$  54% for GSI1 and 36% for GSI2 for events with 4 Z=2 tracks



#### Opening angle distributions (Reconstructed MC)

- The plots show the difference between the angles of couples of Z=2 tracks per reconstructed event with at least 2 Z=2 tracks
- The background is estimated with the comparison of the angular differences between Z=1 and Z=2 tracks



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## Opening angle distributions (DATA)

- The plots show the difference between the angles of couples of Z=2 tracks per reconstructed event with at least 2 Z=2 tracks
- The background is estimated with the comparison of the angular differences between Z=1 and Z=2 tracks



## **Preliminary Results**

- Are these results statistically significant?
- If we consider the region below 30 mrad we find:
  - GSI1: 98  $\pm$  10 signal events with respect to 31  $\pm$  6 estimated background events -> 67  $\pm$  16 events
  - GSI2: 76  $\pm$  9 signal events with respect to 19  $\pm$  4 estimated background events -> 57  $\pm$  13 events
- The two estimated signals are compatible with each other within the margin of error



DATA Angular Difference [200 MeV/n <sup>16</sup>O on C<sub>12</sub>]

DATA Angular Difference [200 MeV/n <sup>16</sup>O on C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> ]

#### Conclusions

- Performed first analysis concerning alpha clustering with FOOT emulsion data
- A correlation peak can be found for the exposures at 200 MeV/n <sup>16</sup>O beams on both carbon and polyethylene targets
  - A more in-depth statistical analysis should be performed to reach a final result
- No statistically significant difference was recorded between the two datasets
- Can the statistics be improved?
  - Only about 5% of Z=2 tracks produced in Section 1 are expected to not reach Section 2 (Reconstructed MC)
- Future analysis
  - 400 MeV/n <sup>16</sup>O on carbon and polyethylene targets (GSI3, GSI4 from 2019)
  - CNAO 2023 data: 200 MeV/n <sup>12</sup>C on carbon and polyethylene targets
  - Momentum measurement

#### Back Up

#### Distribution of Angular Differences (GSI1)

- The plots show the difference between the angles of couples of Z=2 tracks per reconstructed event with at least 2 Z=2 tracks
- The background is estimated with the comparison of the angular differences between Z=1 and Z=2 tracks



#### Distribution of Angular Differences (GSI2)

- The plots show the difference between the angles of couples of Z=2 tracks per reconstructed event with at least 2 Z=2 tracks
- The background is estimated with the comparison of the angular differences between Z=1 and Z=2 tracks

