



## **SPES Beam Diagnostics Tools - TAPE station -**

**WP: B1 Scientific support**

**WU: B1.1 – Nuclear Instrumentation**

**J. Bermudez, T. Marchi, M. Poggi, F. Gramegna**

1st T.A.C. report

The beam diagnostic report was presented very rapidly. It is not clear who is in charge of the development and characterization of the diagnostic devices. The diagnostic equipment will be based on a micro-channel plate system for beam profiles, and on Faraday cups for intensity measurements. Tape stations will also be used. The TAC would like to know more technical details on the proposed devices, as well as the results of tests, in a dedicated

Unité mixte de recherche CNRS-IN2P3 - Université Paris-Sud 11

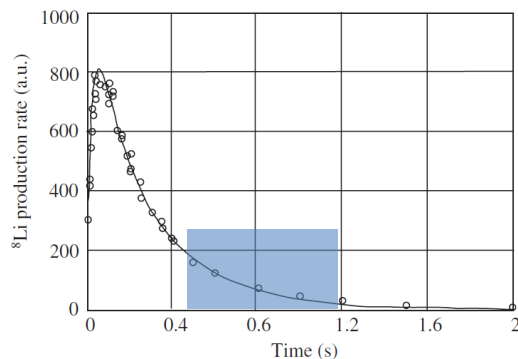
91406 Orsay cedex • Tél.: +33 1 69 15 73 40 • Fax: +33 1 69 15 64 70 • <http://ipnweb.in2p3.fr>

1. The tape station(s) for SPES
2. System overview
3. Placement of the TAPE stations (constraints, shieldings)
4. Mechanics
5. Vacuum System
6. Automation
7. Detectors
8. DAQ
9. Post processing
10. Timeline

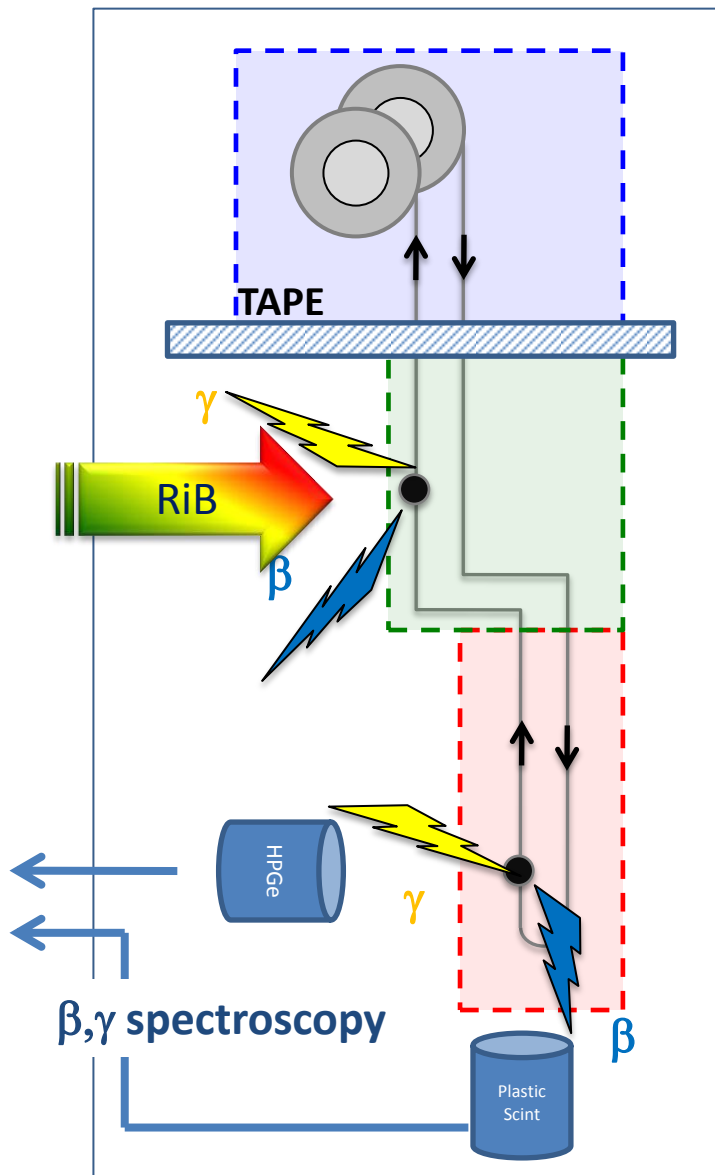
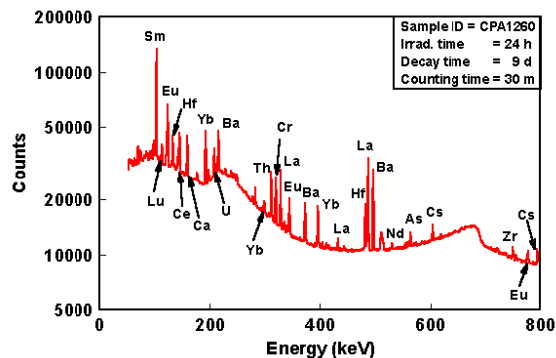
# 1.The tape station(s) for SPES

## Beam characterization:

### - Release Curve



### - Beam Composition and Isotopic Yields



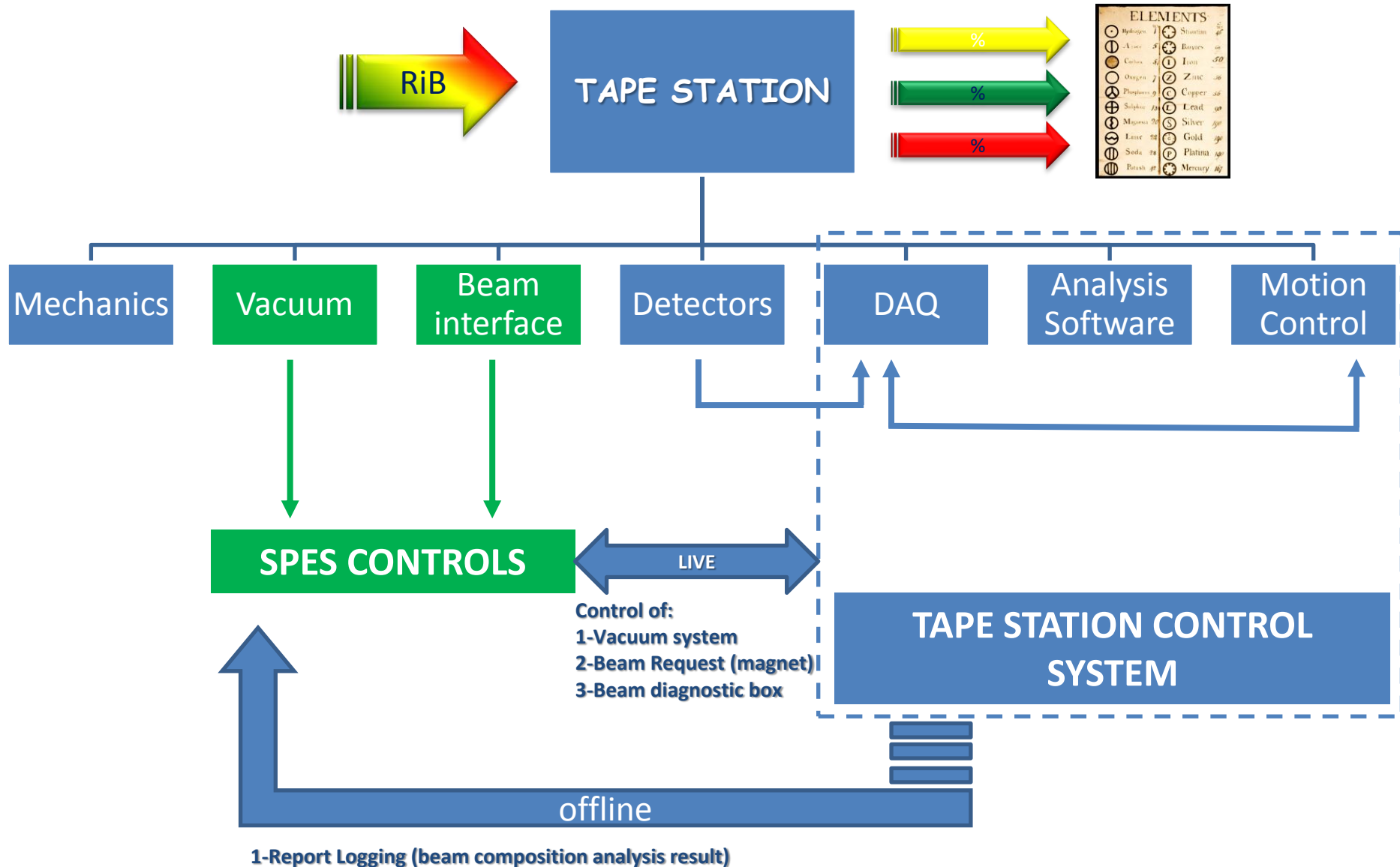
The tape station is the "eyes and ears" of an ISOL facility.

Tim Giles, seminar on ISOLDE diagnostic tools, LNL May 2014

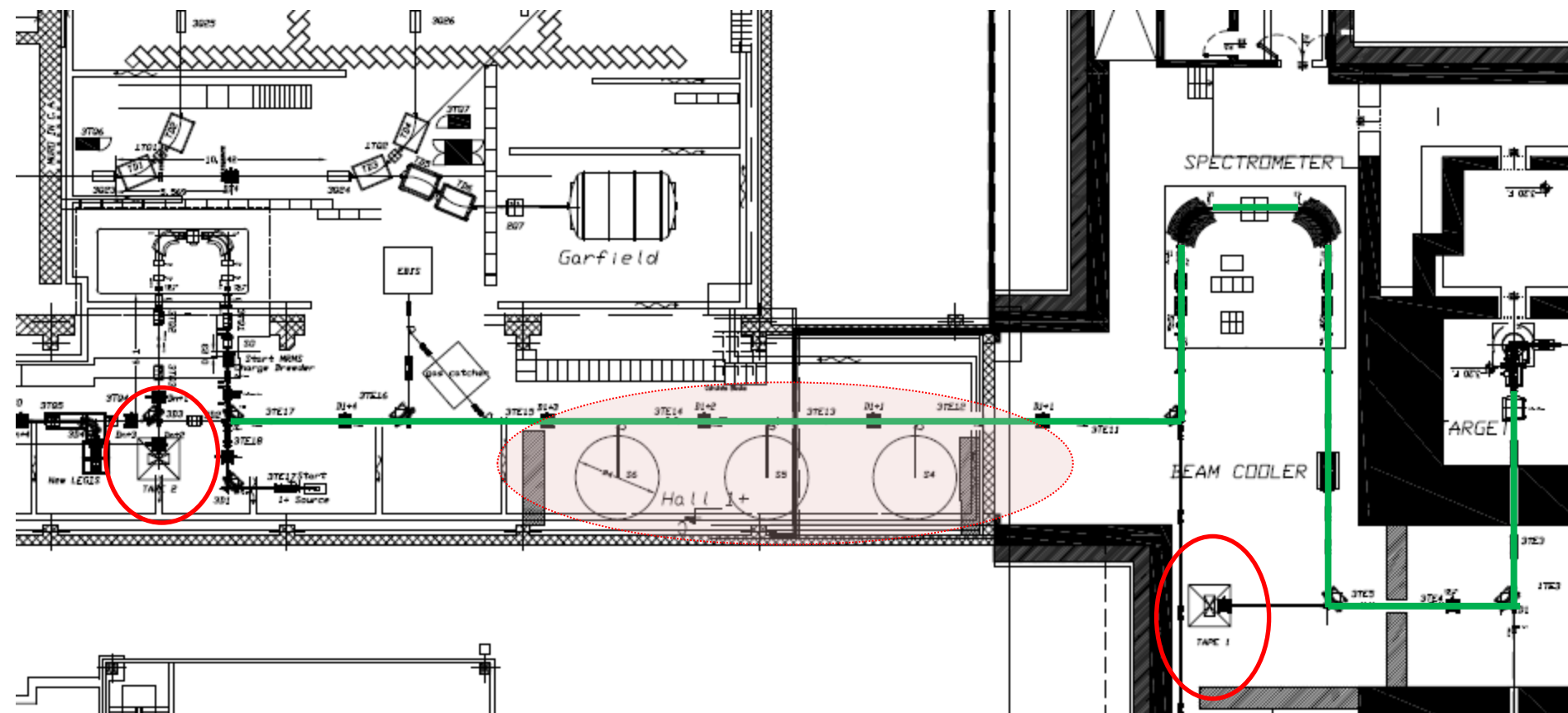
**Requirements:**  
 1-Reliability  
 2-Lasting operability  
 3-Ease of use

Moving the tape, the residual activity due to the long lived isotopes is minimized.

# 2.System overview

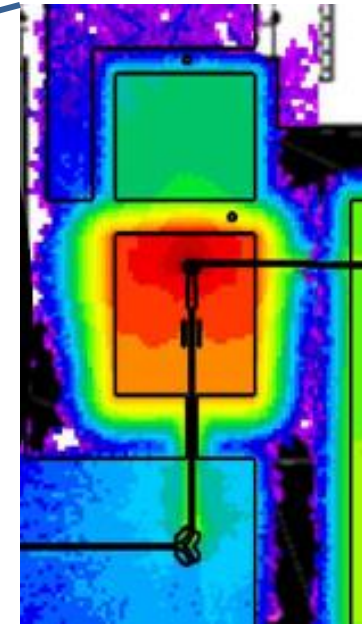
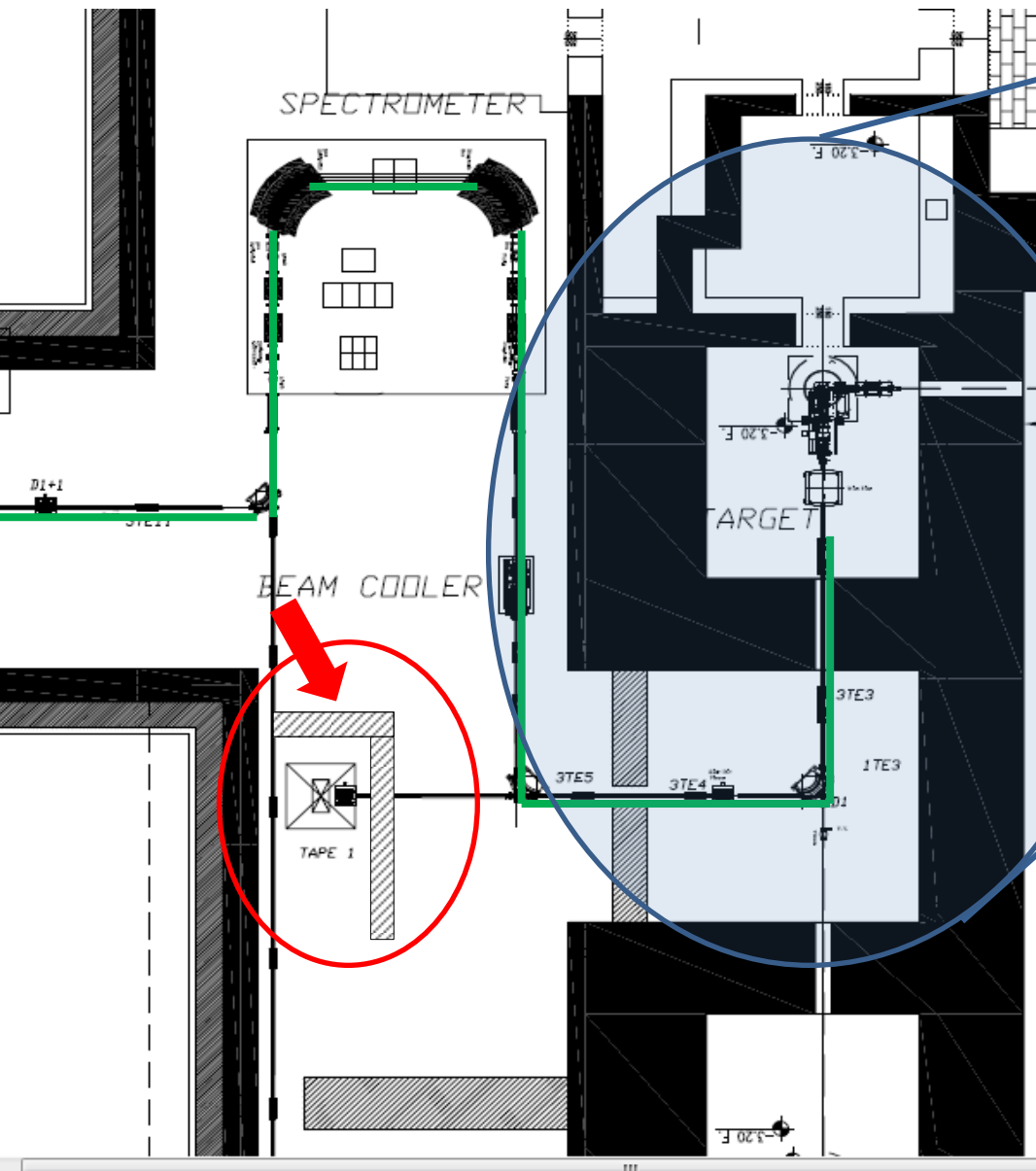


# 3.TAPES location within the SPES layout – to be confirmed





# 3. In this scenario TS1 might need additional shielding



L. Sarchiapone D. Zafropoulos  
T.A.C. meeting LNL 23/1/2014

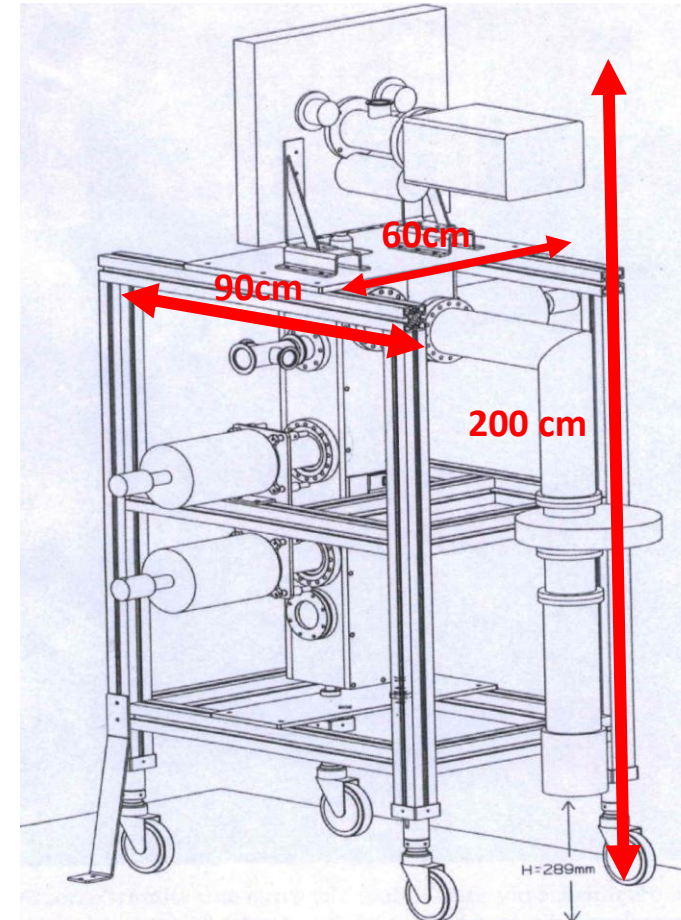
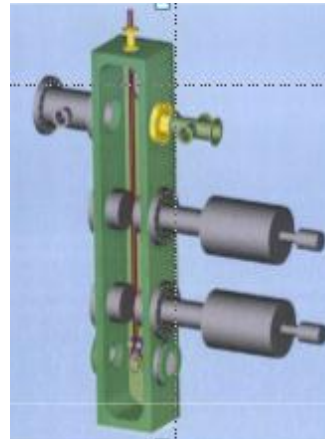
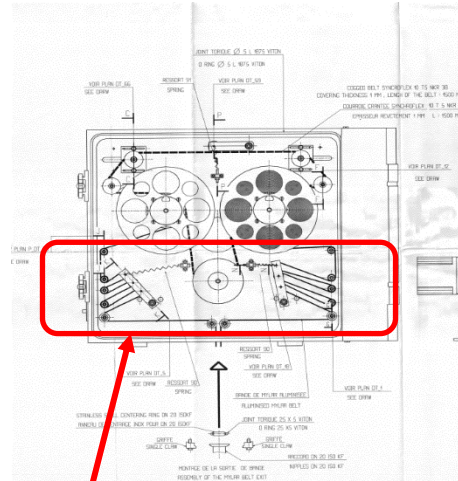
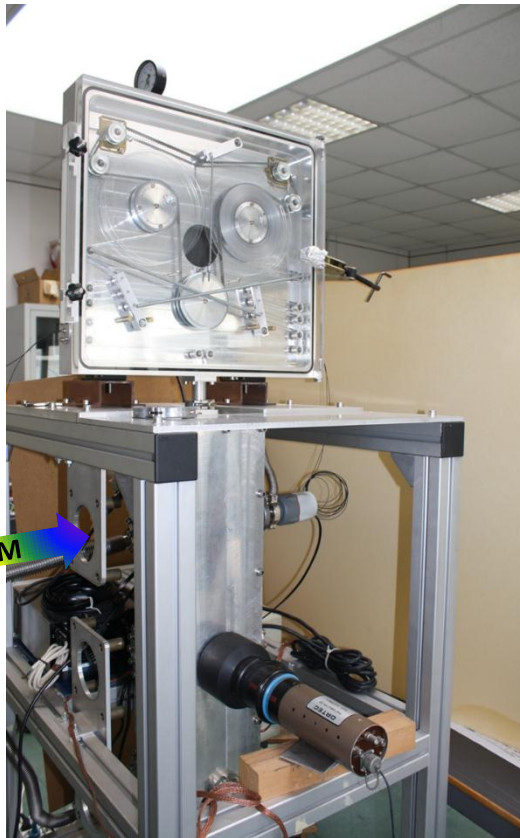
- 1-Final layout under evaluation
- 2-Neutron and gamma Fluxes under evaluation for some typical cases
- 3-Need to access the tape



**Final placement**  
**Proper Shielding design**  
**Beam Interface design**



# 4.Mechanics – available now at LNL



## Criticalities:

- 1-Very delicate damping system
- 2-Only one motor (newer systems use three motors)
- 3-No spare parts available, need to build one copy starting from non complete documentation
- 4-FAST (and radiation safe) tape replacement impossible



# 4. Mechanics: proposed solution

## Collaboration with ALTO – IPN ORSAY (ref. D. Verney) [within LEA-COLLIGA]:

- 1-One working system available at ALTO (to be copied)
- 2-Need to build complete documentation from both sides (ITA and FR)
- 3-Need to build more than one new tape from both sides (ITA and FR)
- 4-Need to test the new devices (ITA and FR)

## (IN)formal agreement on:

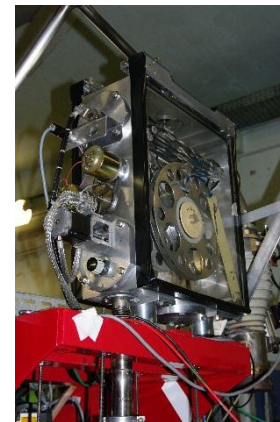
- 1-Sharing the efforts in building new documentation (dismounting the existing tape and measuring each part) [ITA supplies 2 weeks/man of mechanic experts]
- 2-Optimizing the new layout
- 3-Optimizing the machinery expenses (reduce cost/piece ordering/working several parts) [ITA supplies mechanical workshop support]
- 4-Commissioning the device and performing one test at ORSAY



## Activity planned in Dec 2014.

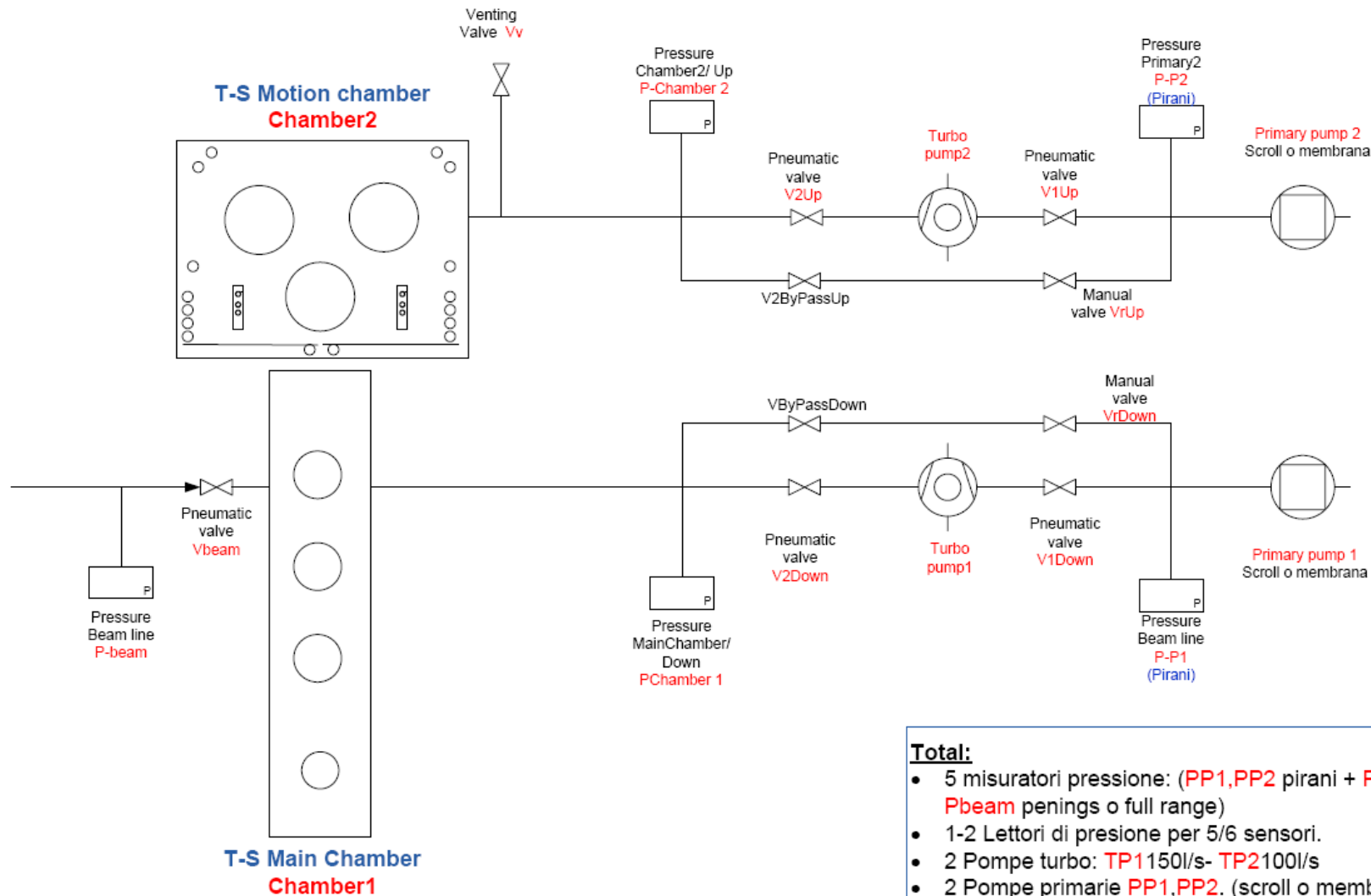
In standby because the last experiments with the existing tape at ALTO have been postponed to the next year.

We are waiting for new info from Orsay





# 5. Vacuum system - original layout



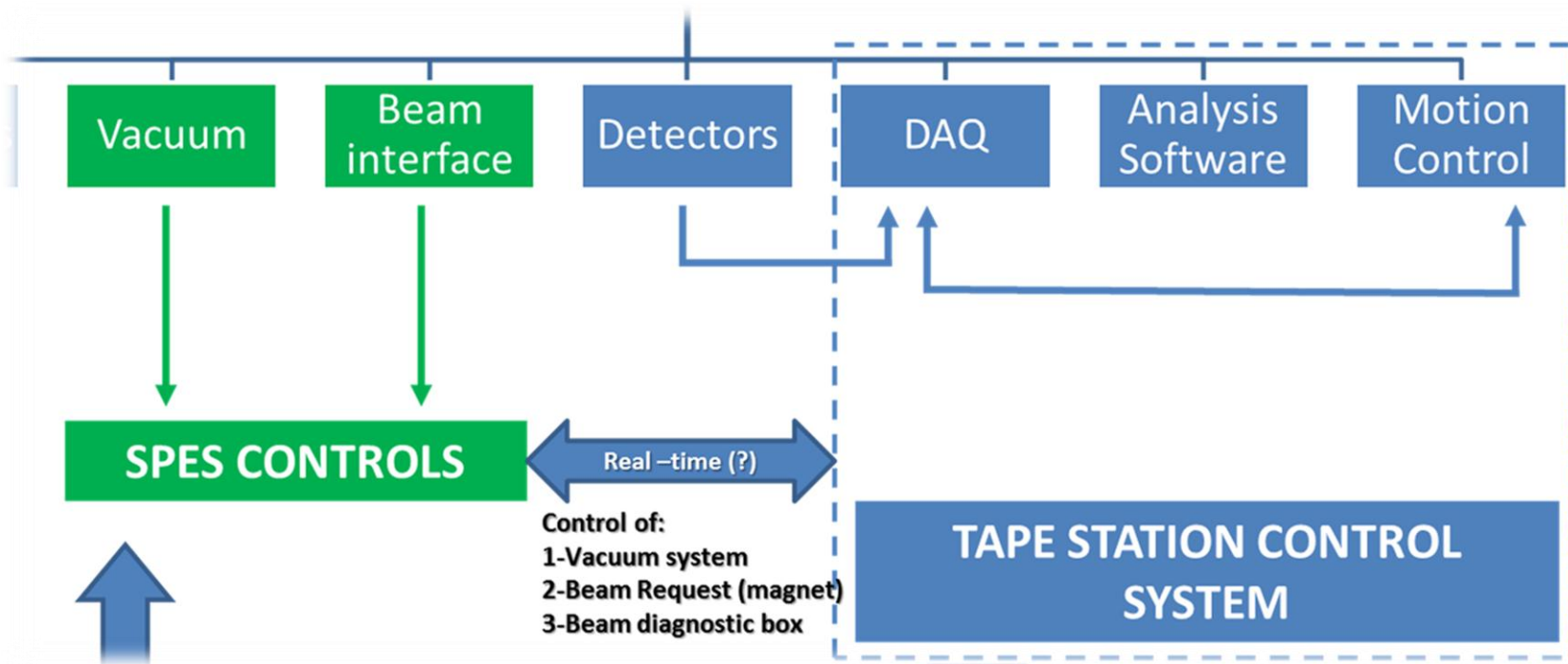
## Total:

- 5 misuratori pressione: (PP1, PP2 pirani + PC1, PC2, Pbeam penings o full range)
- 1-2 Lettori di pressione per 5/6 sensori.
- 2 Pompe turbo: TP1 150l/s- TP2 100l/s
- 2 Pompe primarie PP1, PP2. (scroll o membrana)
- 7 valvole pneumatiche (normalmente chiuse)



# 6. Vacuum system - new layout

- ✓ SPES-standard pumping systems will be employed.
- ✓ The exact placement of the pumps will be defined according to the final mechanical layout
- ✓ Also in the new layout two separate pumping systems are foreseen: one for the beam area and one for the tape housing area.
- ✓ The operation will be possible through a proper interface with the general SPES control system.



# 7. Detectors

Detector equipment for each tape station:

- 1 (2) HPGe detectors
- Anti-Compton shielding (under discussion – efficiency issues)
- Plastic scintillators ( $\beta, \gamma$  coincidence)

The main cost is in the HPGe part and the connected cooling.

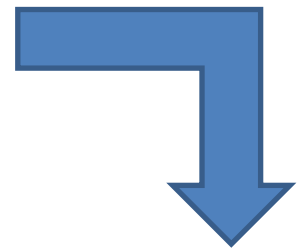
Building dedicated LN lines for one detector is costly.

The use of LN dewars is impossible due to radiation in the TS1 area

Two competitors have been considered: CANBERRA and ORTEC.



|          | Detector type | cost  | With Electronics | Comments                        |
|----------|---------------|-------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Canberra | n + cooling   | 49200 | 68100            | 15% discount buying 2 systems   |
| Ortec    | n+ cooling    | 54700 | 78140            | A new system recently developed |



Almost ready  
for critical  
decision and  
ordering

# 8.DAQ

Each detector supplier offers the related electronics.

These systems are difficult to integrate if several channels are needed (i.e. Plastic-HPGe coincidence).

The cost is averagely higher than “standard” Nuclear Physics Electronics

The full commercial solutions are reliable, easy to use and do not require a huge work to be ready to operate



**Critical decision needed**

[also connected to the post processing software]





# 9.Processing SW

## SPES TAPE Control System

DAQ

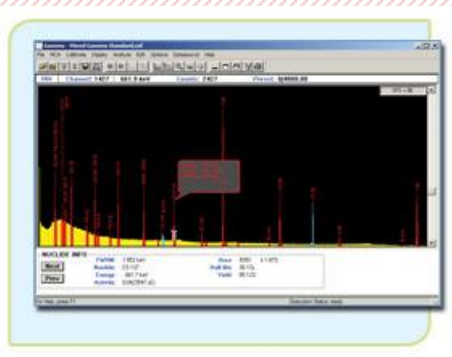
Motion Control

Custom Processing  
SW

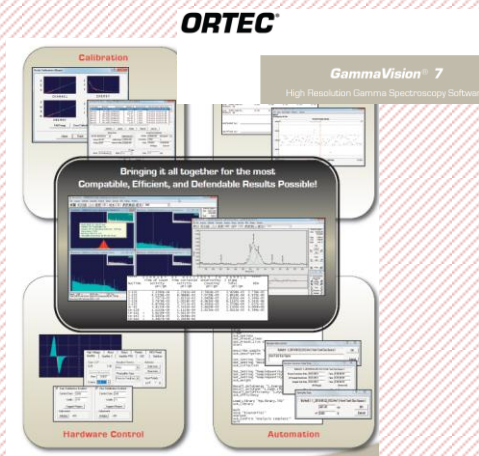
API

Commercial Processing SW

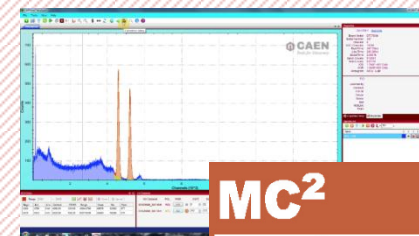
### Certified gamma spectroscopy tools



Canberra: GENIE 2000



ORTEC: GammaVision



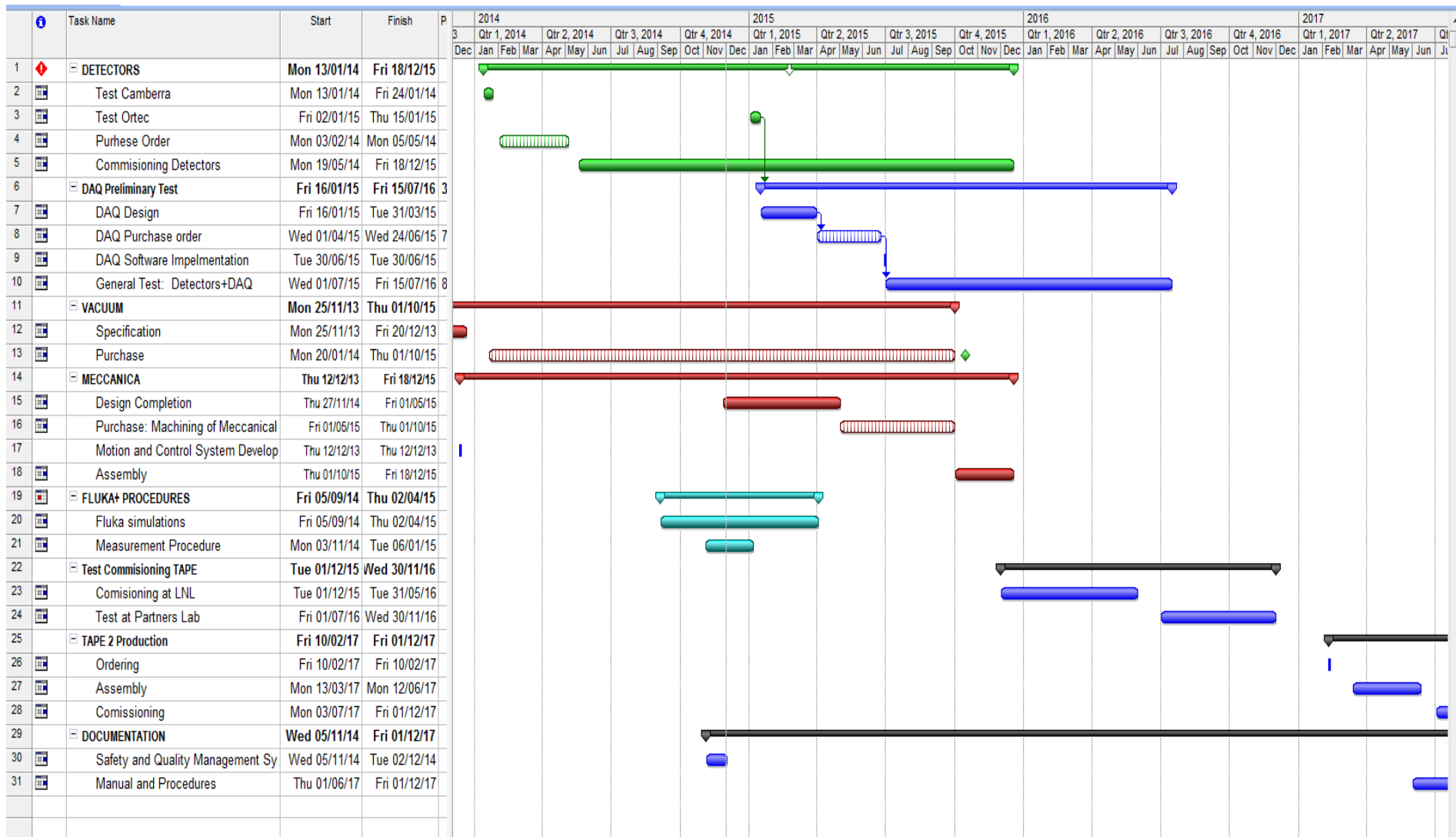
MC<sup>2</sup>  
Analyzer

CAEN: MC2







# 10. Timeline

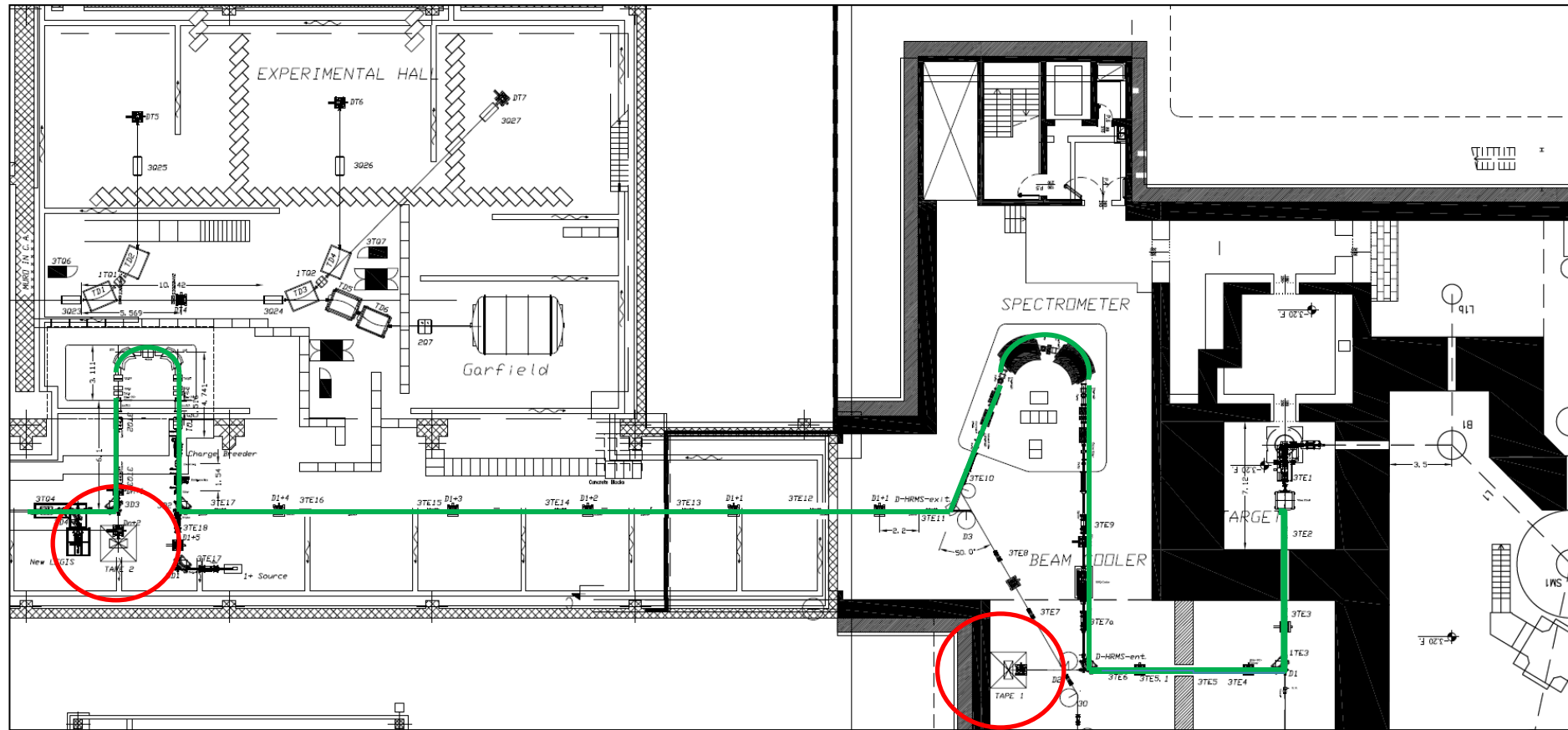


1. SPES ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ) will be equipped with two TAPE stations for the RIB characterization
2. The system will allow to probe the RIB composition prior, during and at the end of the experiment
3. The system will not allow on-line monitoring of the beam composition
4. The same system will also allow to measure the release properties of the ISOL target (useful for target development)
5. Design guidelines:
  1. Simple, Reliable, User friendly, Long-lasting tool
  2. Maximum integration with the SPES control system
  3. Exploit the know-how gained in partner laboratories (GANIL, ALTO, CERN, HRIBF)
6. Prototype TEST at partner laboratory by the end of 2016
7. WG description document in preparation (technical documents will follow)
8. Ready for system integration analysis

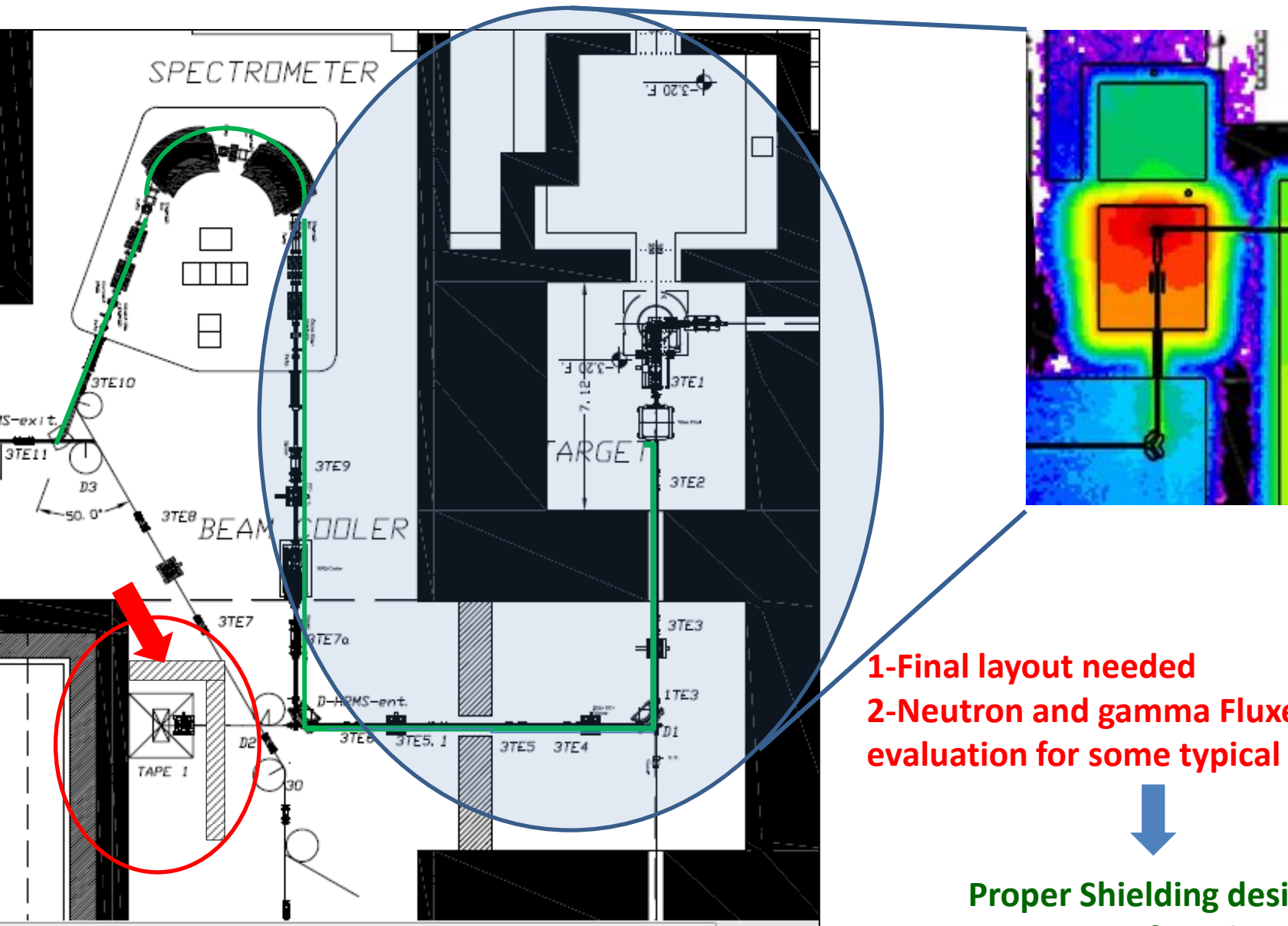
|  |              |  |                        |
|--|--------------|--|------------------------|
|  Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare<br>Laboratori Nazionali di Legnaro |              |  SPES<br>exotic beams for science |                        |
| <b>SPES SAFETY AND QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM</b>   |              |  |                        |
| Codice doc.  | DOC_000000xx | Spes Tape Station for Isotopes Identification  | Rev. 00<br>Pag. 1 di 1 |
| <b>Document contents</b>   |              |  |                        |
| Description of the Tape Station for radioisotopes identification of <u>Spes</u> Project.   |              |  |                        |

**Backup**

# 3.TAPES location within the SPES layout – to be confirmed



# 3. In this scenario TS1 might need additional shielding



L. Sarchiapone D. Zafropoulos  
T.A.C. meeting LNL 23/1/2014

1-Final layout needed  
2-Neutron and gamma Fluxes under  
evaluation for some typical cases



Proper Shielding design  
Beam Interface design



