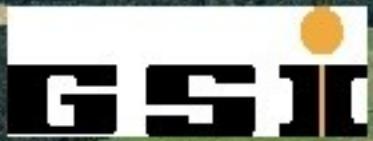


**ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТ R3B  
НА УСКОРИТЕЛЬНОМ КОМПЛЕКСЕ  
FAIR ( DARMSTADT, GERMANY)**

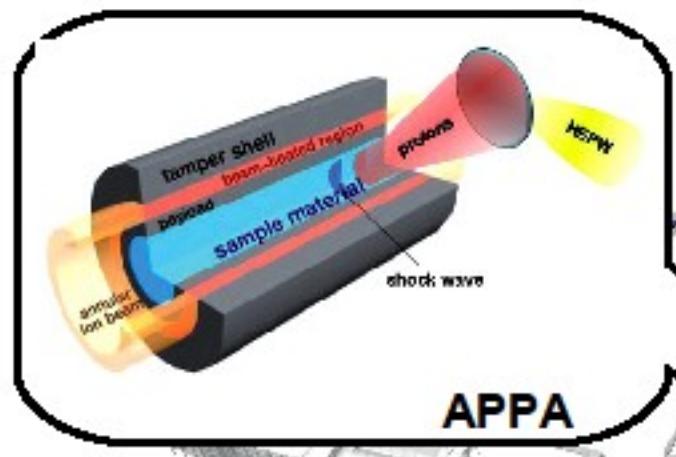


# Статус проекта FAIR

(*Facility for Antiproton and Ion  
Research*)



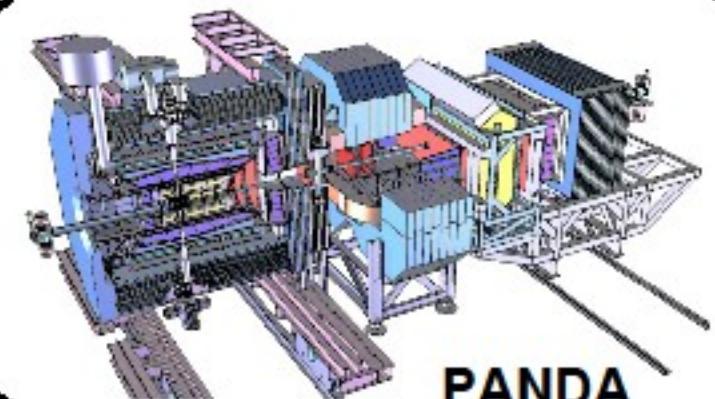
# FAIR Experiments



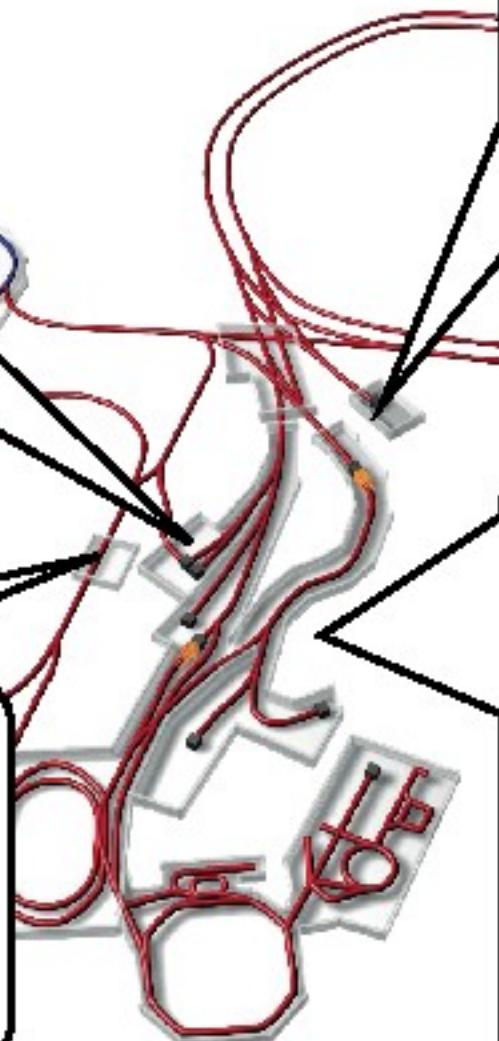
APPA



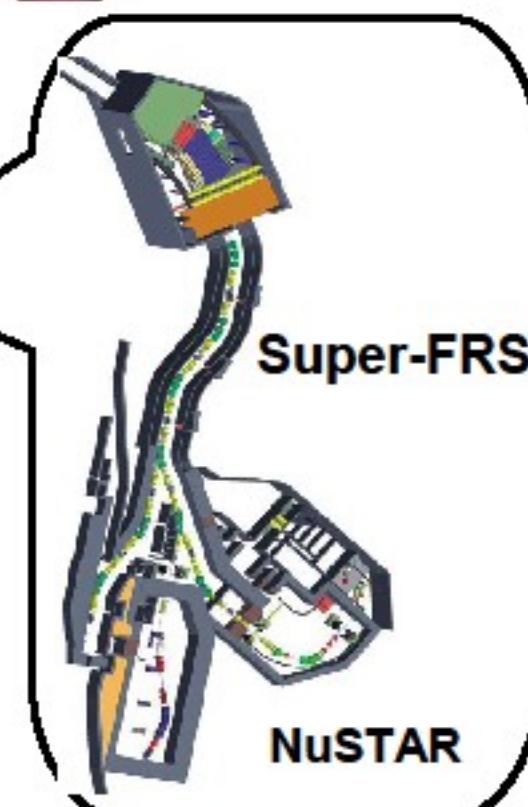
CBM



PANDA



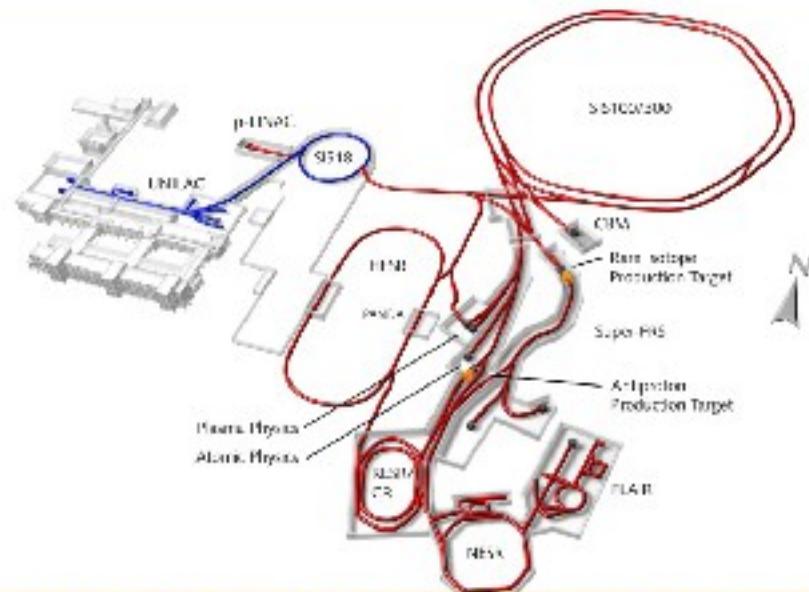
NuSTAR



Super-FRS

**FAIR – Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research** – принятый к осуществлению международный проект в GSI, Дармштадт.

**Страны-участники** – Австрия, Китай, Финляндия, Франция, Германия, Греция, Индия, Италия, Польша, Румыния, Россия, Словения, Словакия, Испания, Швеция, Англия



Существующий ускорительный комплекс GSI, содержащий линейный ускоритель UNILAC, синхротрон тяжелых ионов SIS18, фрагмент-сепаратор HRS и накопительные кольца ESR (показано серым), и новый проект, включающий уран-ионное кольцо синхротрона SIS100/300, высокочастотное накопительное кольцо HI-SR, квантоворонковое кольцо CR, новое накопительное кольцо NI-SR и фрагмент-сепаратор Super-FRS (показано красным).

Научная программа, одобренная международным комитетом в 2006 г., содержит 4 направления (14 экспериментов):

**APPA** – атомная физика и физика плазмы, прикладные исследования в биологии и медицине, материаловедение

**CBM** – физика адронов и кварков в плотной ядерной материи, гиперядерная материя

**NuSTAR** – структура ядер, ядерные реакции, астрофизика, пучки радиоактивных изотопов

**PANDA** – структура и спектроскопия адрона, странная и очарованная физика, гиперядерная физика на антипротонных пучках

### Первичные пучки

- $10^{12}/\text{s}$ , 1.5–2 GeV/u, ионы до  $^{238}\text{U}$
- $2 \times 10^{13}/\text{s}$ , 30 GeV, протоны
- вплоть до 90 GeV, протоны
- $10^{10}/\text{s}$ , 8 - 40 GeV/u, ионы до  $^{200}\text{U}$

### Вторичные пучки

- широкий набор радиоактивных пучков, 1.5–2 GeV/u
- антипротоны, 3–30 GeV

### Накопительные кольца

- радиоактивные пучки
- e-A коллайдер
- $10^{11}/\text{s}$ , накопленные и охлажденные антипротоны, 0.8–14.5 GeV



## Timeline



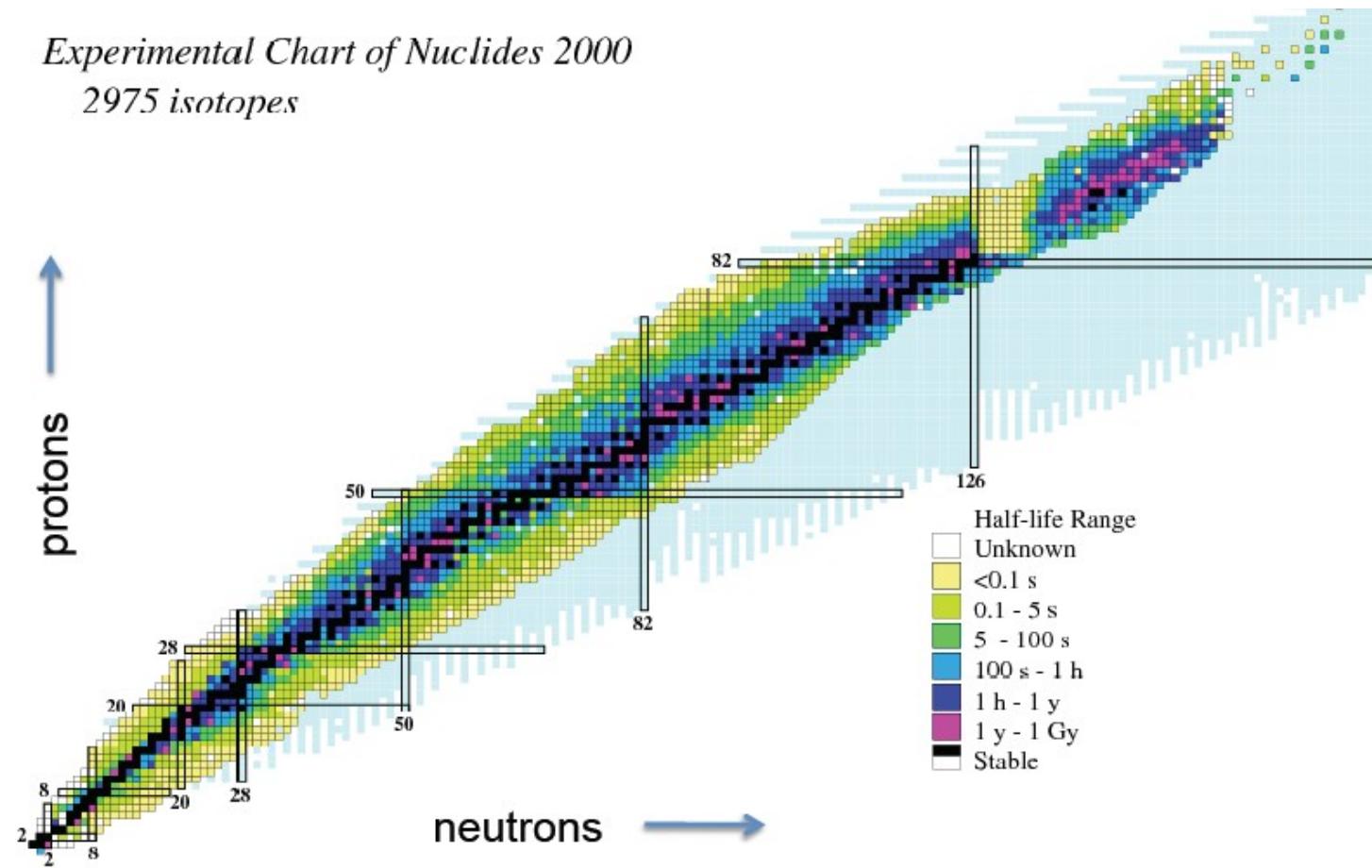
6 7 8 9 10 11 12

- 6 Building permits
- 7 Site preparation
- 8 Civil construction contracts
- 9 Building of accelerator & detector components
- 10 Completion of civil construction work
- 11 Installation & commissioning of accelerators and detectors
- 12 Start Data taking



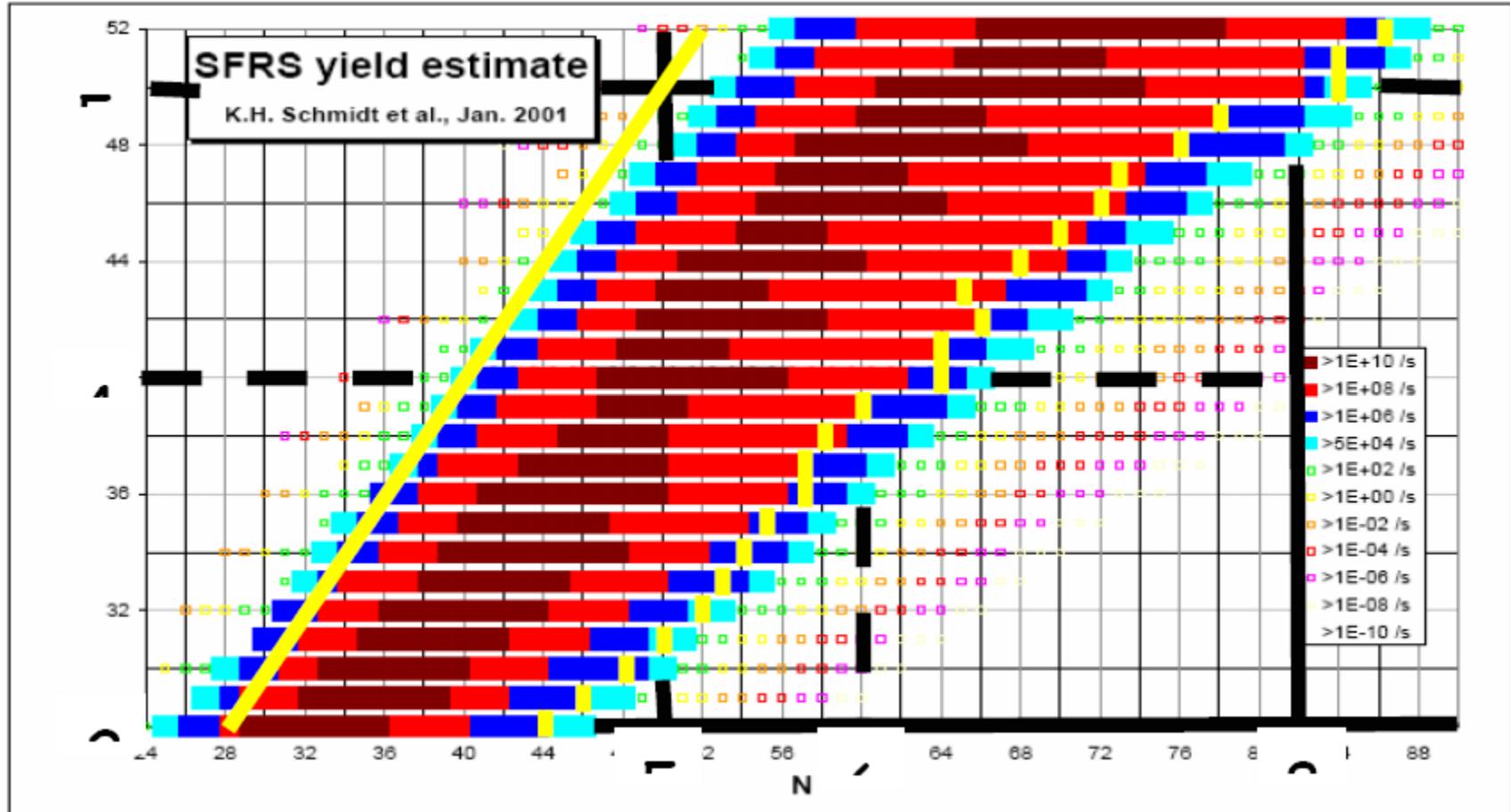
*Experimental Chart of Nuclides 2000*

2975 isotopes



**GSI FAIR**

# RIB production Rates at FAIR



# R3B

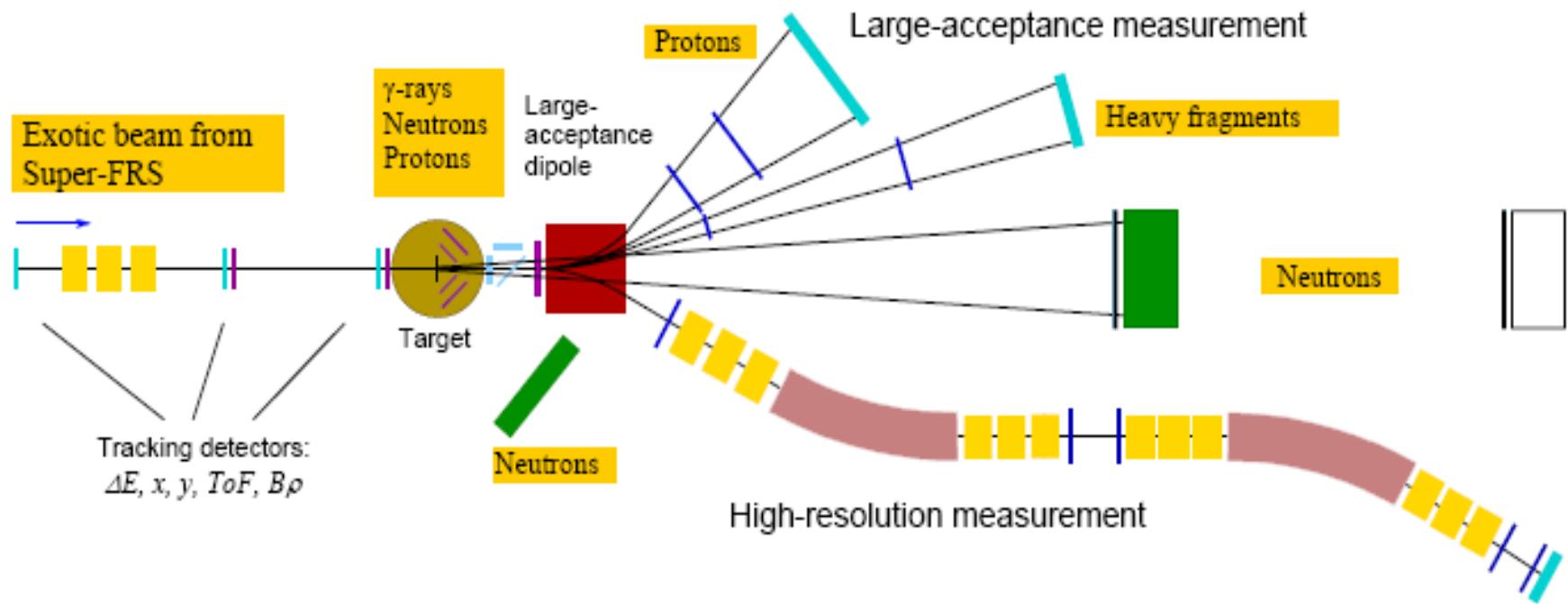
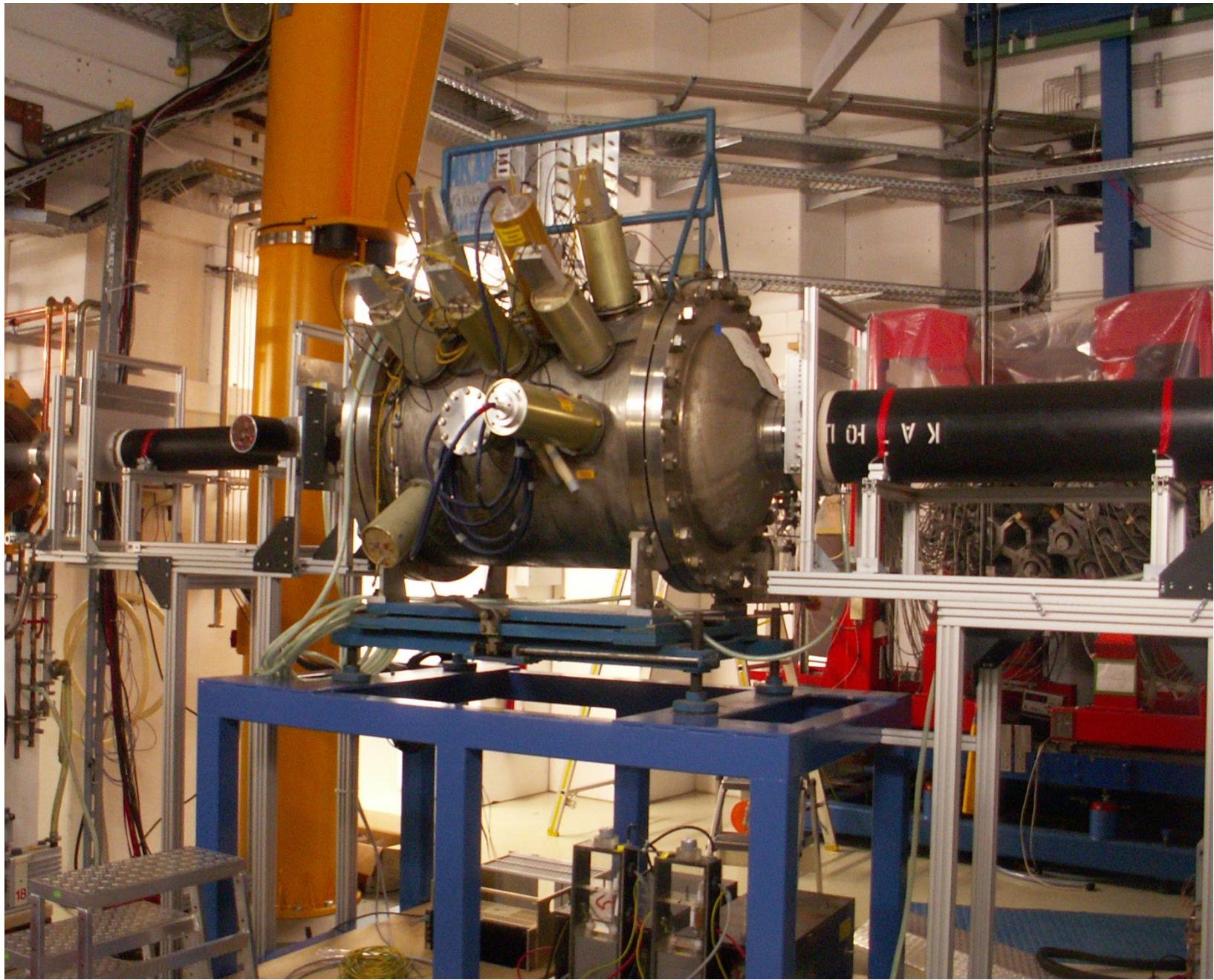


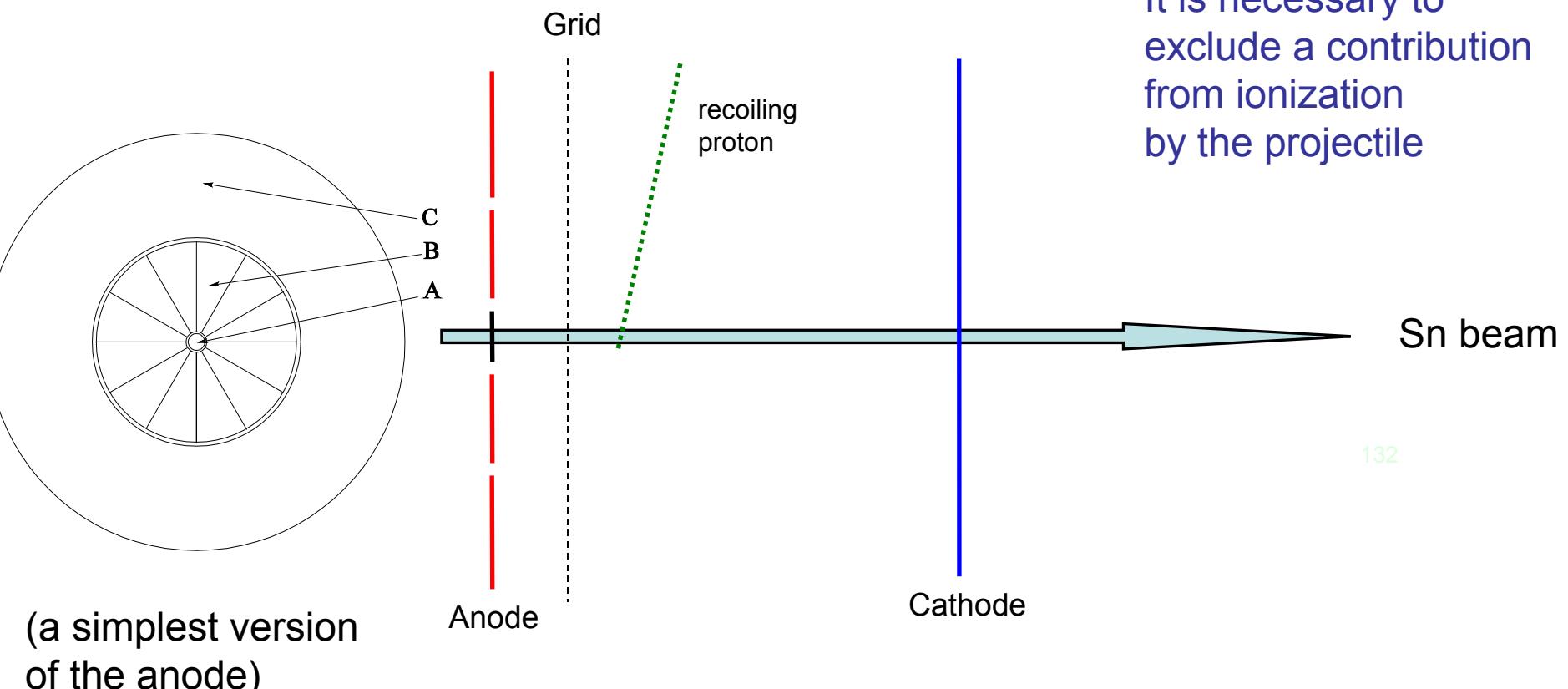
Figure 1: Schematic drawing of the experimental setup comprising  $\gamma$ -ray and target recoil detection, a large-acceptance dipole magnet, a high-resolution magnetic spectrometer, neutron and light-charged particle detectors, and a variety of heavy-ion detectors.

## Russian participation:

Neutron detector, gamma spectrometer, active target.



## New IKAR chamber



It is necessary to exclude a contribution from ionization by the projectile

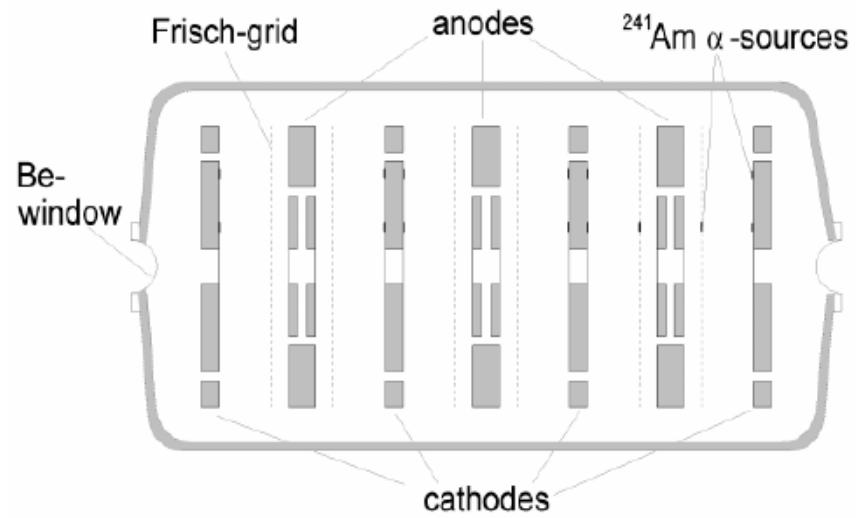
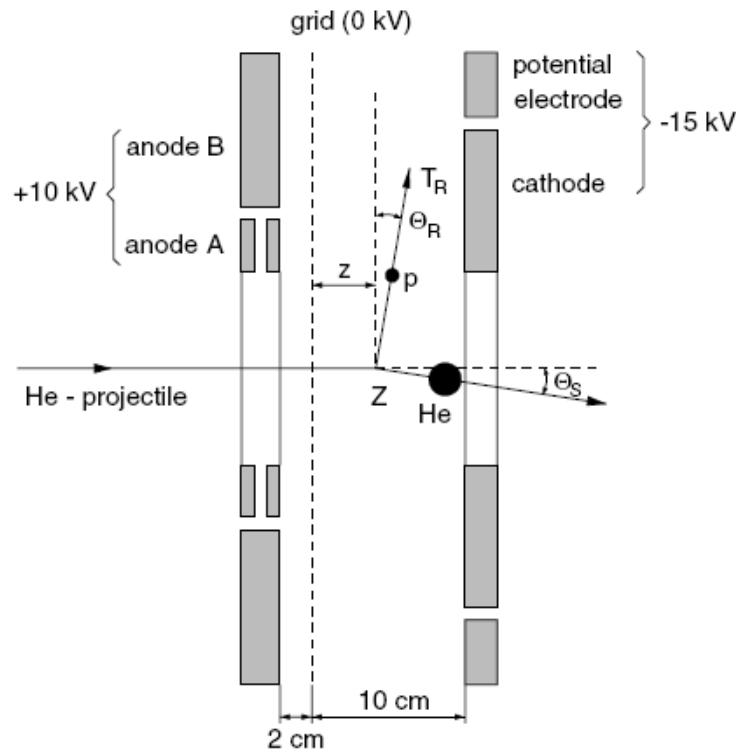
Sn beam

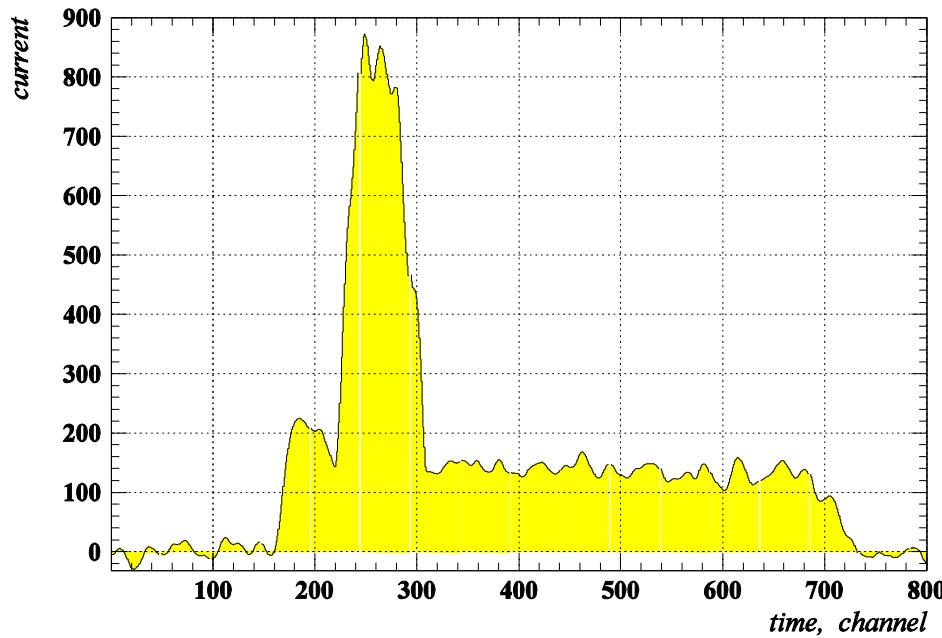
132

A correction on the energy lost in the central dead region

IKAR has been already used to study pHe, pLi, pBe, pB and pC elastic scattering

new IKAR can be used at FAIR for studies of small angular  
p-A and He-A elastic and inelastic scattering for heavier A  
(studies at small momentum transfers)



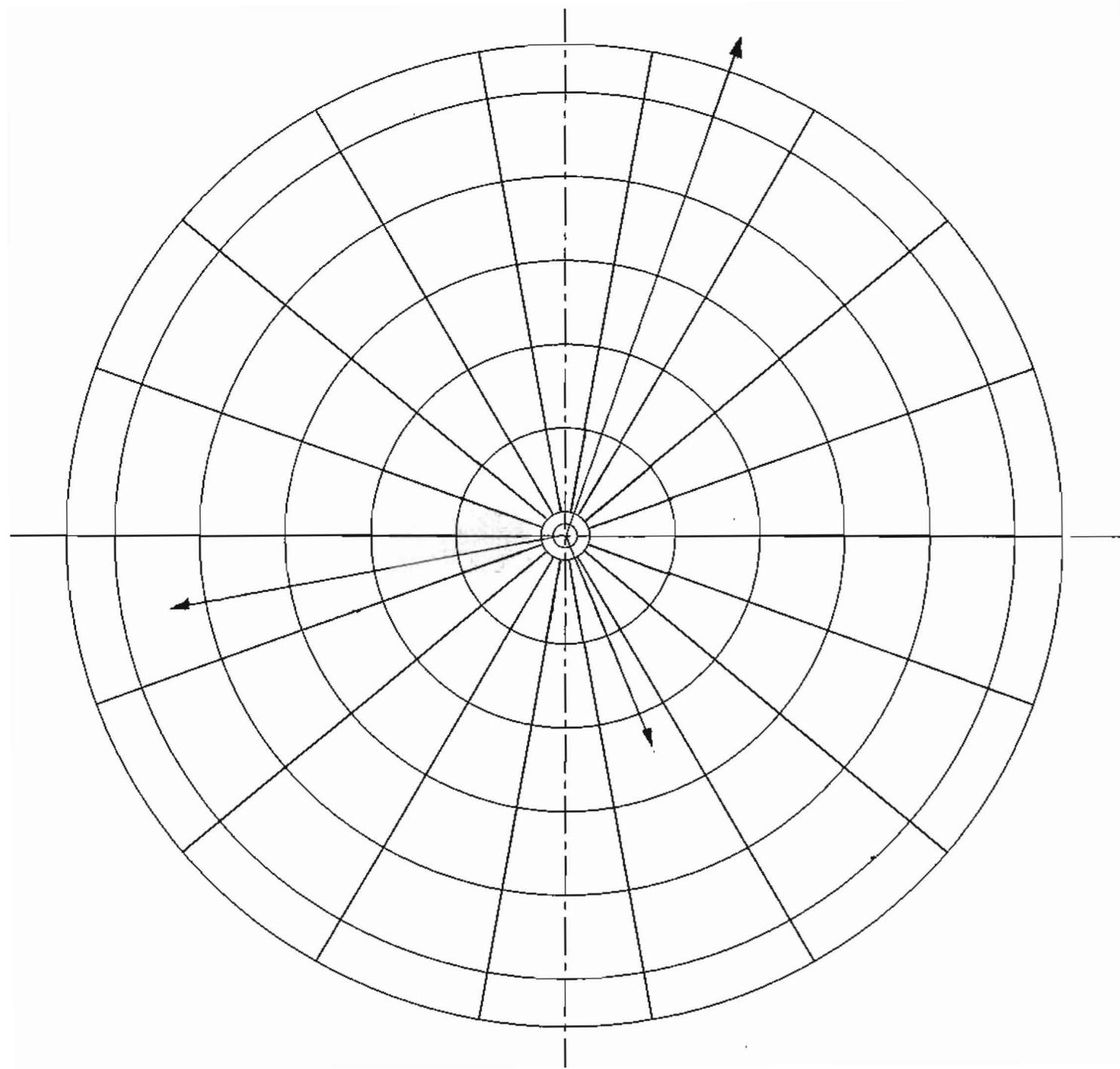


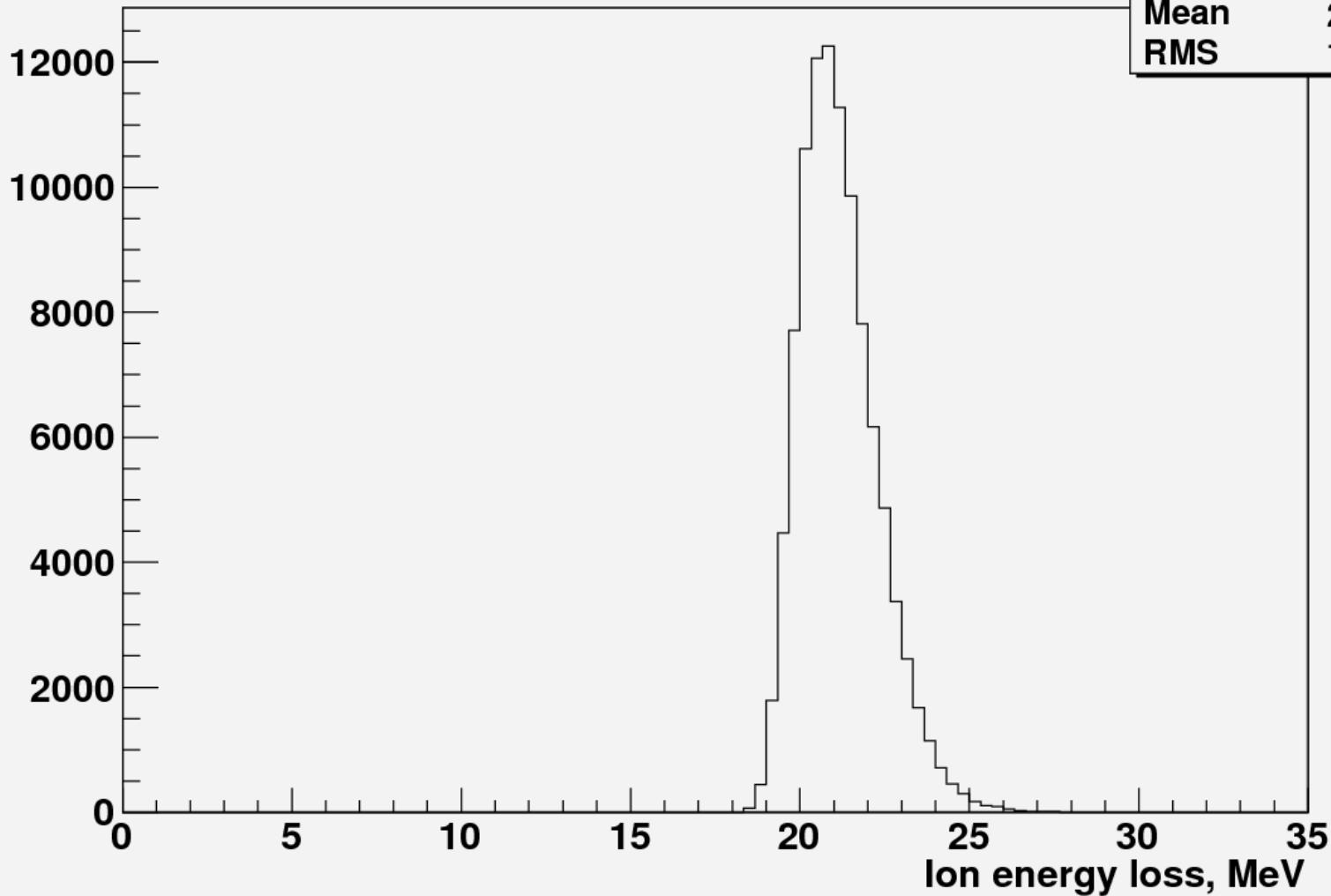
**Signal from the recoil proton and the pedestal  
signal from the projectile nucleus 17C.**

# Farouk Aksouh

	Be 500 um	H2 50 cm	H2 1 m	P (bar)	
$\Delta E$	3.59	0.45	0.89	1	$\Delta E$ [MeV/u]
$\delta E$	0.1270	0.1338	0.14		$\delta E$ [MeV/u]
$\delta \vartheta$	0.4328	0.4439	0.4547		$\delta \theta$ [mrad] - cumulative
$\Delta E$	3.59	4.43	8.85	10	
$\delta E$	0.1270	0.1834	0.2258		
$\delta \vartheta$	0.4328	0.5339	0.6195		
$\Delta E$	3.59	8.85	17.7	20	
$\delta E$	0.1270	0.2259	0.2925		
$\delta \vartheta$	0.4328	0.6195	0.7646		

Energy loss and straggling for a **Sn132** beam at 700 MeV/u

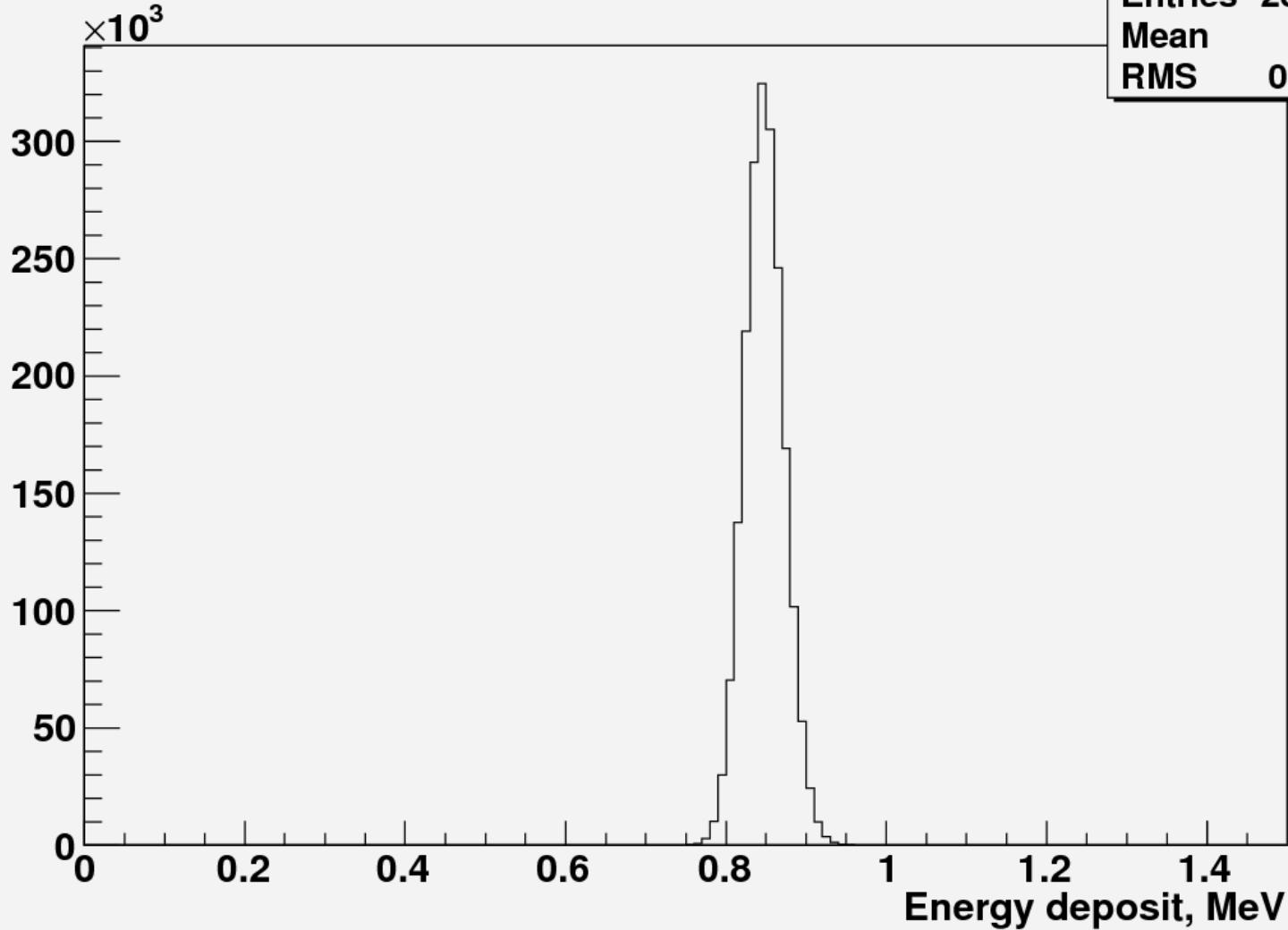


**Events**

## Hits. Ring #1

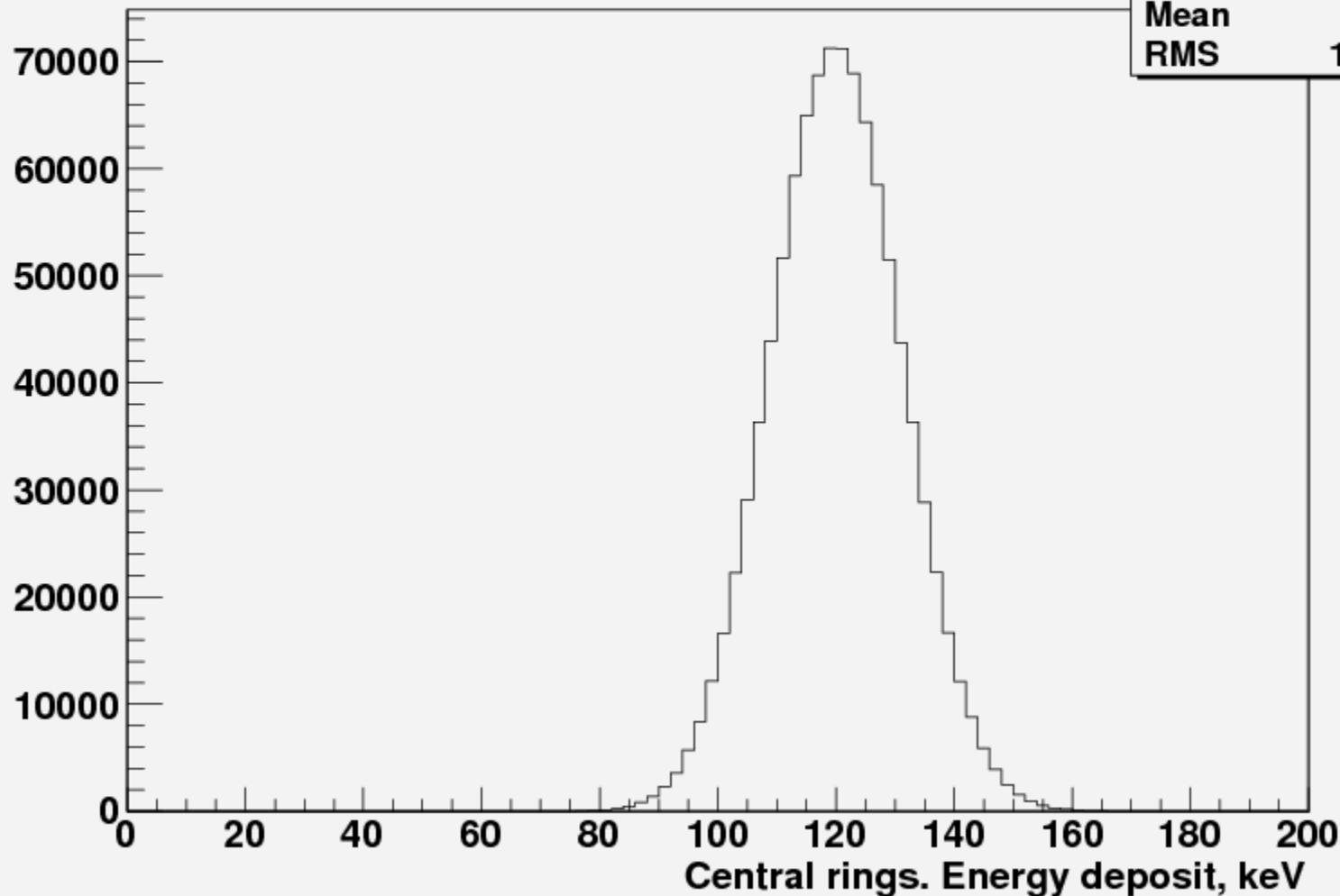
A1.01.09

Entries 2000000  
Mean 0.8479  
RMS 0.02449



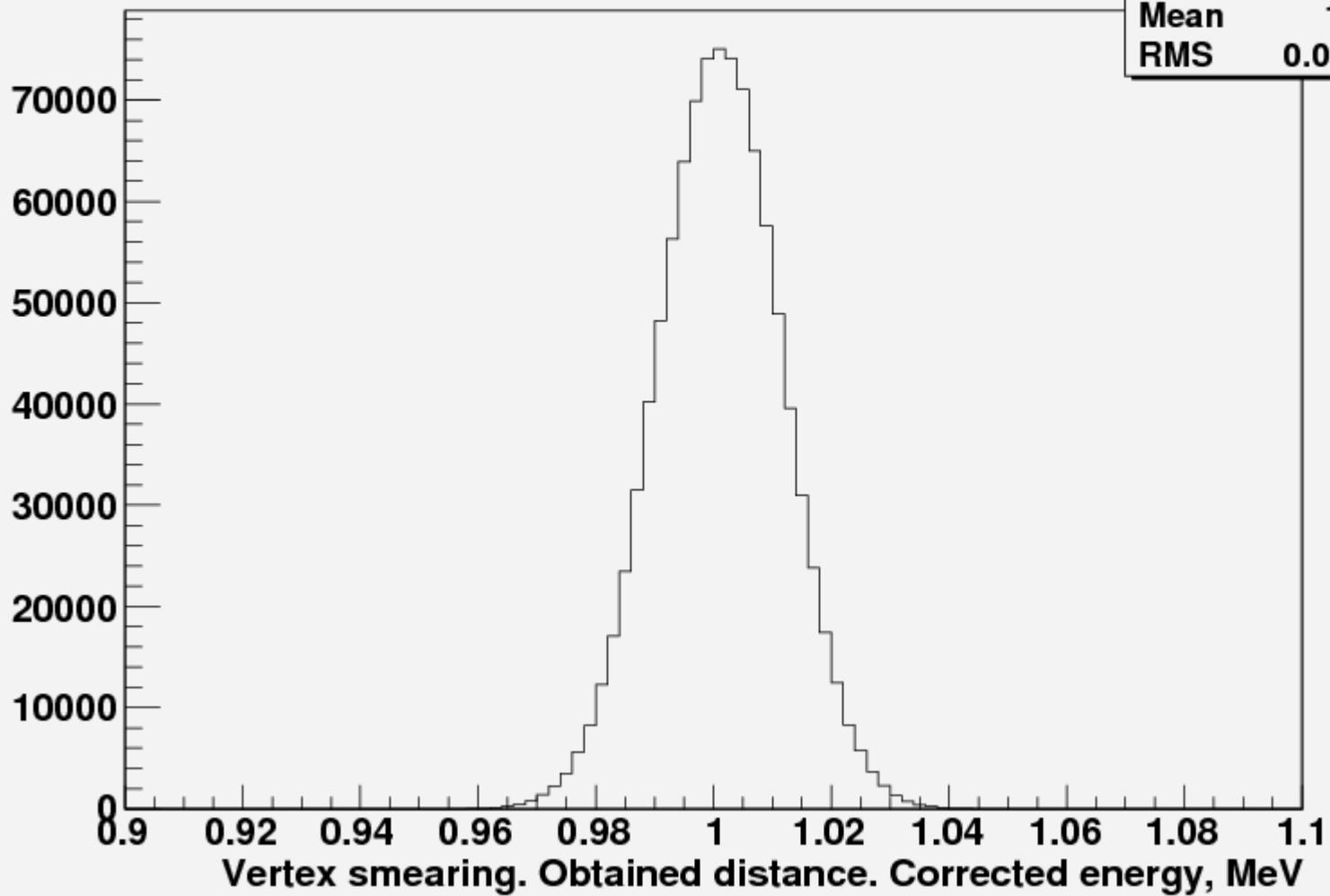
## Middle layer events

C1.01.06
Entries 998944
Mean 120
RMS 11.13



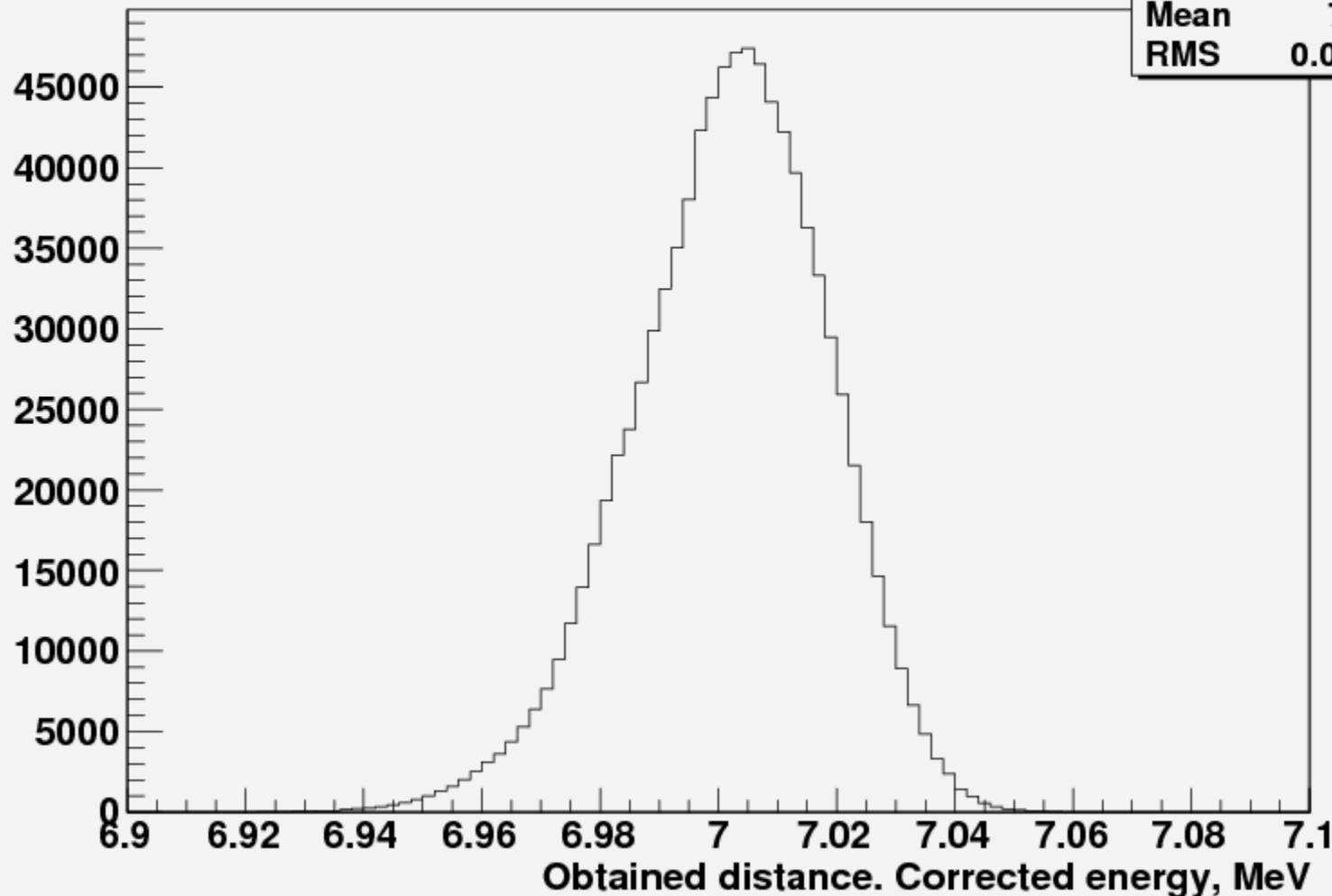
**1 atm, 1 MeV. Middle layer events**

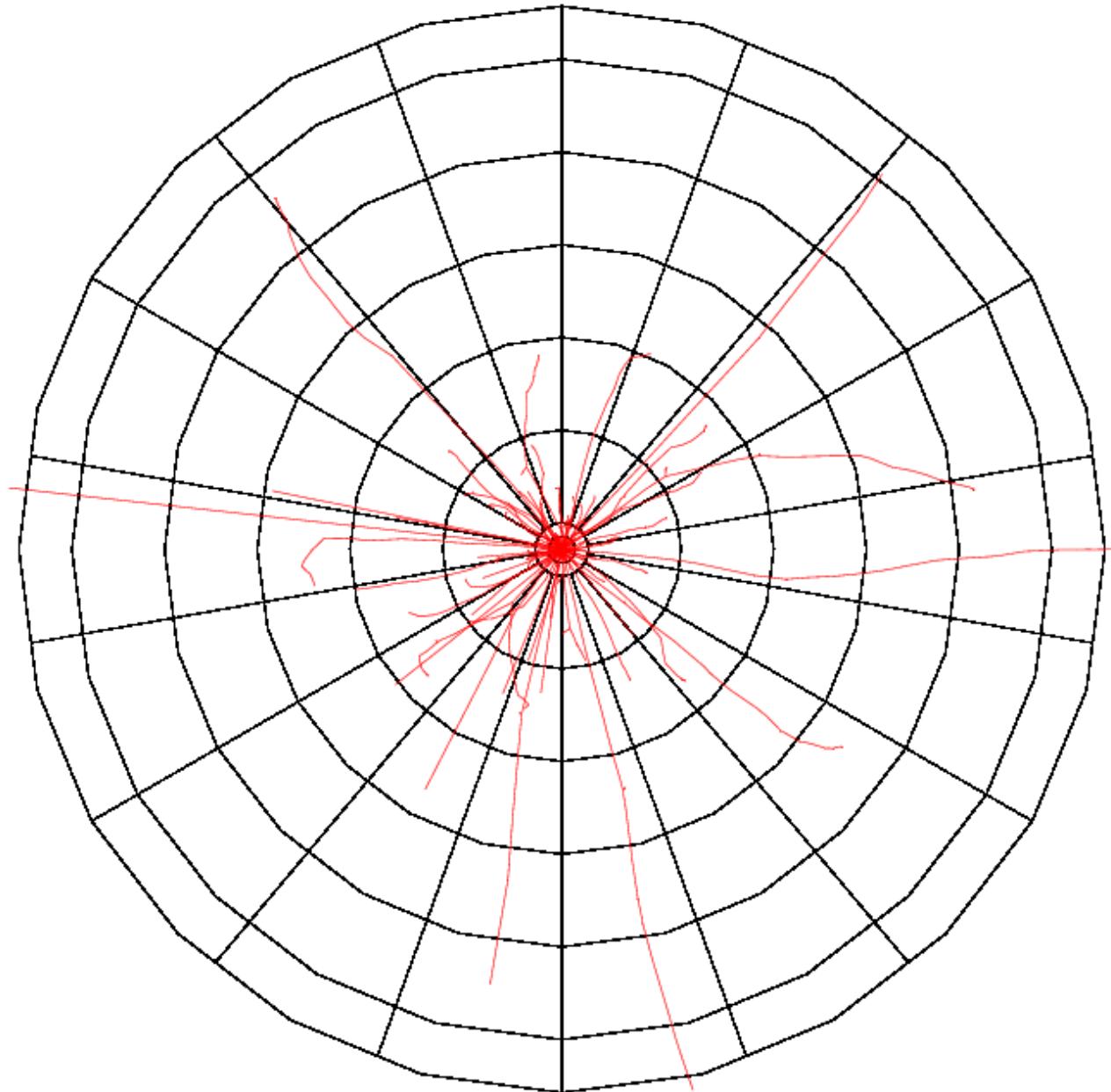
**Hist.02.03**  
Entries 999001  
Mean 1.001  
RMS 0.01053



**10 atm, 7 MeV. Middle layer events**

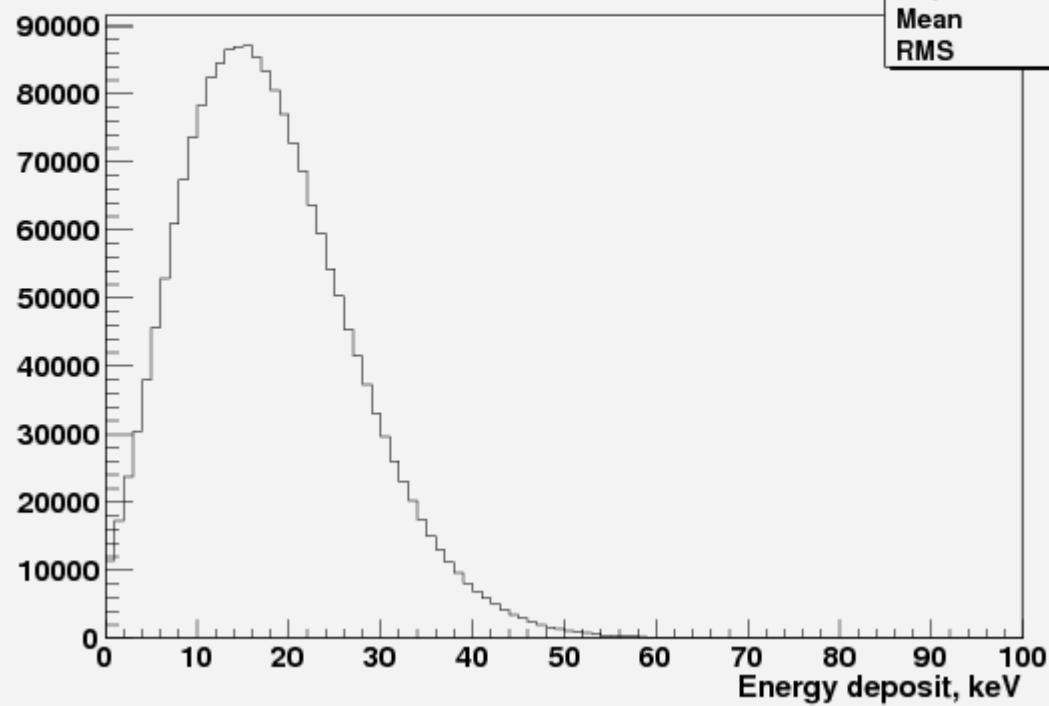
Hist.08.01
Entries 941906
Mean 7.002
RMS 0.01657

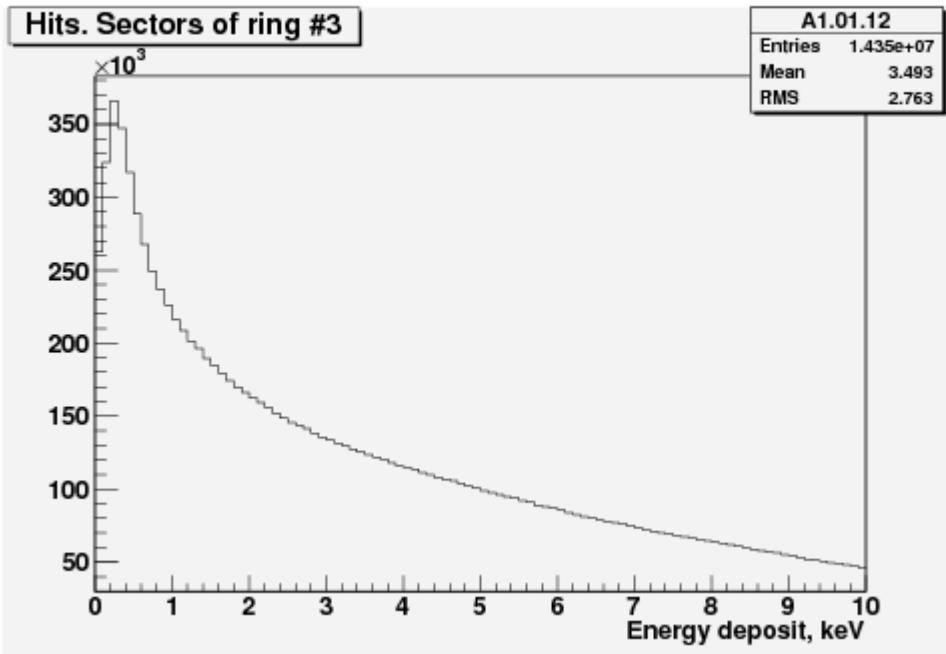




**Hits. Ring #2**

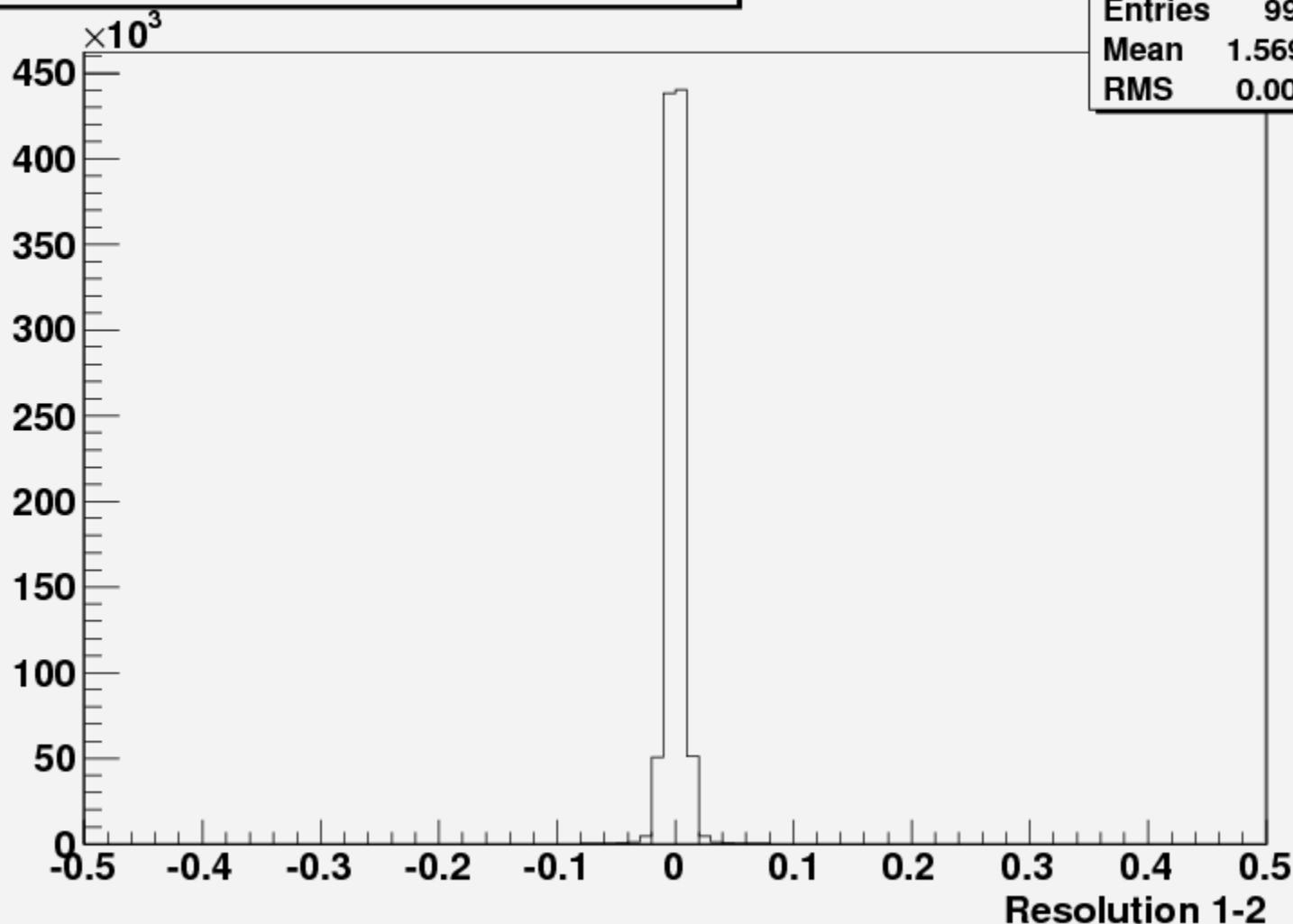
A1.01.10
Entries 1995273
Mean 17.9
RMS 9.38





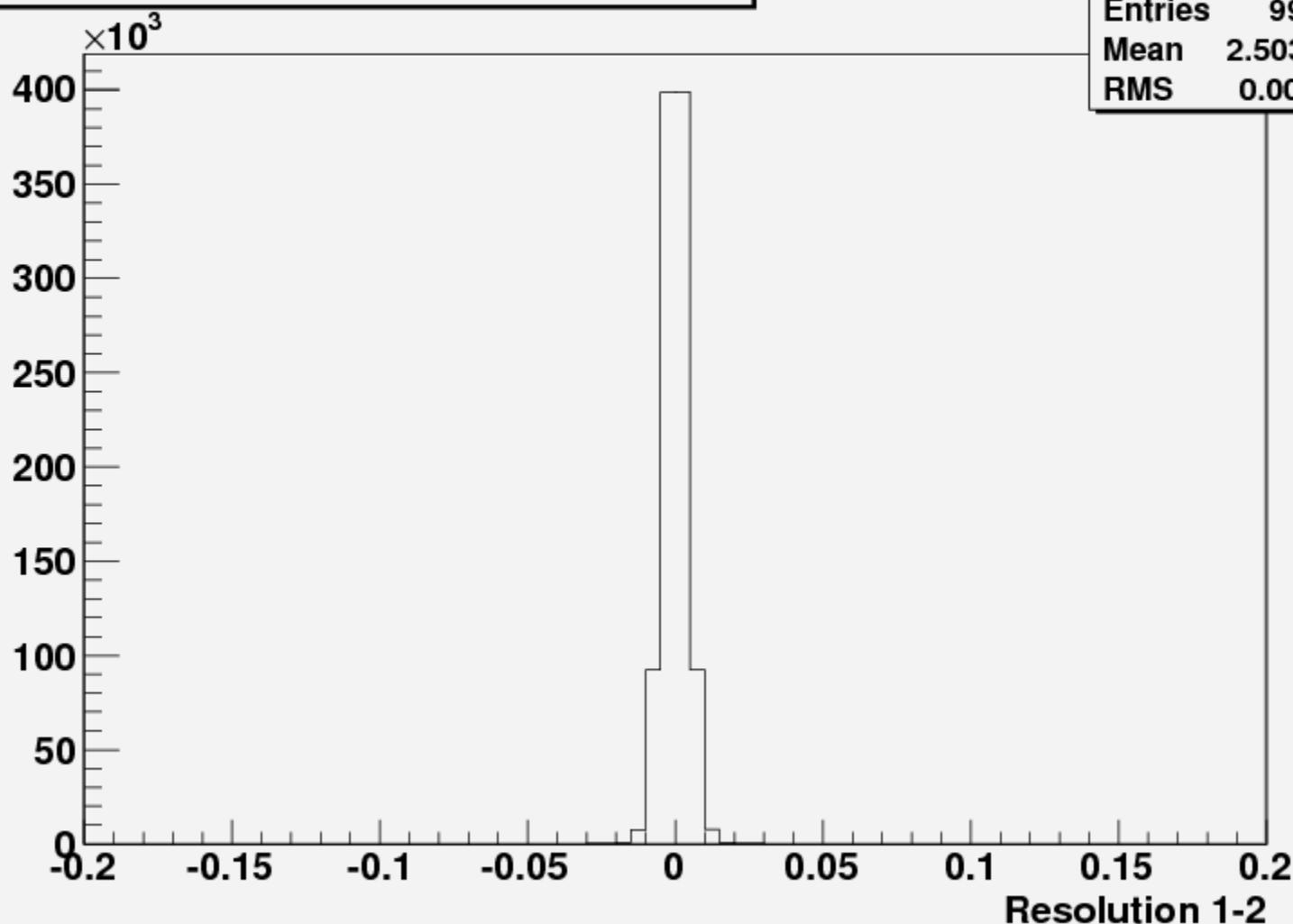
**1 atm, 1 MeV. Events. Last ring #2.**

Hist.02.01
Entries 993596
Mean 1.569e-05
RMS 0.007513



**10 atm, 7 MeV. Events. Last ring #5**

<b>Hist.08.01</b>
Entries 999861
Mean 2.503e-06
RMS 0.004082



# (He,He') inelastic scattering

Active target from PSI muon capture experiment (MuCap).

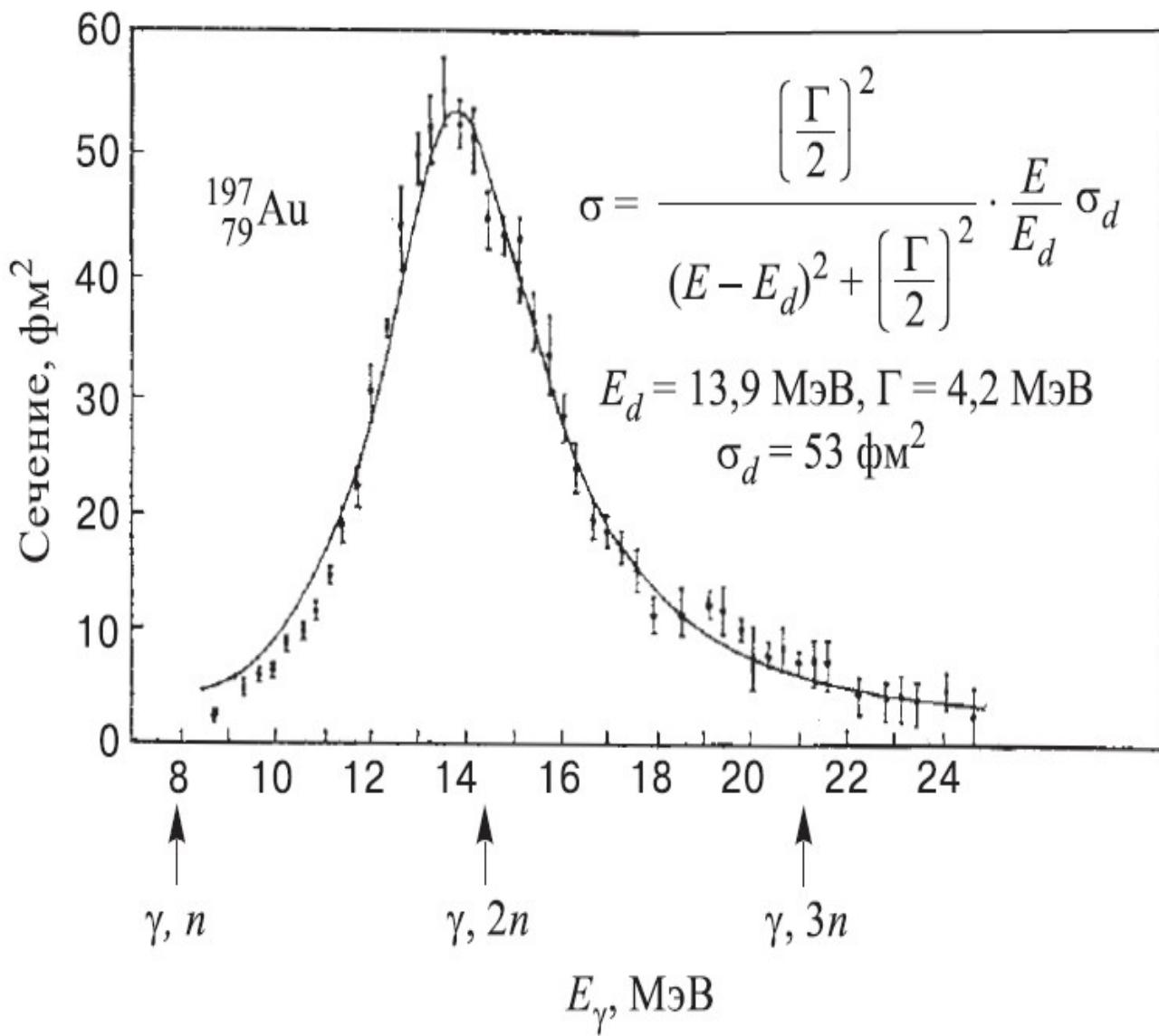
PNPI TPC in coincidence with Gamma spectrometer (CALIFA).

# GIANT RESONANCE

- Collective oscillations of all protons and all neutrons in nucleus in phase (isoscalar) or out of phase (isovector).
- Characterized by multipolarity, spin and isospin.

	$\Delta S=0, \Delta T=0$	$\Delta S=0, \Delta T=1$	$\Delta S=0, \Delta T=1$	$\Delta S=1, \Delta T=1$	$\Delta S=1, \Delta T=1$
L=0: Monopole	ISGMR $r^2 Y_0$	IAS $\tau Y_0$	IVGMR $\tau r^2 Y_0$	GTR $\tau \sigma Y_0$	IVSGMR $\tau \sigma r^2 Y_0$
L=1: Dipole	ISGDR $r^3 Y_1$		IVGDR $\tau r Y_1$		IVSGDR $\tau \sigma r Y_1$
L=2: Quadrupole	ISGQR $r^2 Y_2$		IVGQR $\tau r^2 Y_2$		IVSGQR $\tau \sigma r^2 Y_2$

гии связи,  $M$  — масса нуклона.



# Why ISGDR (ISGMR) and how?

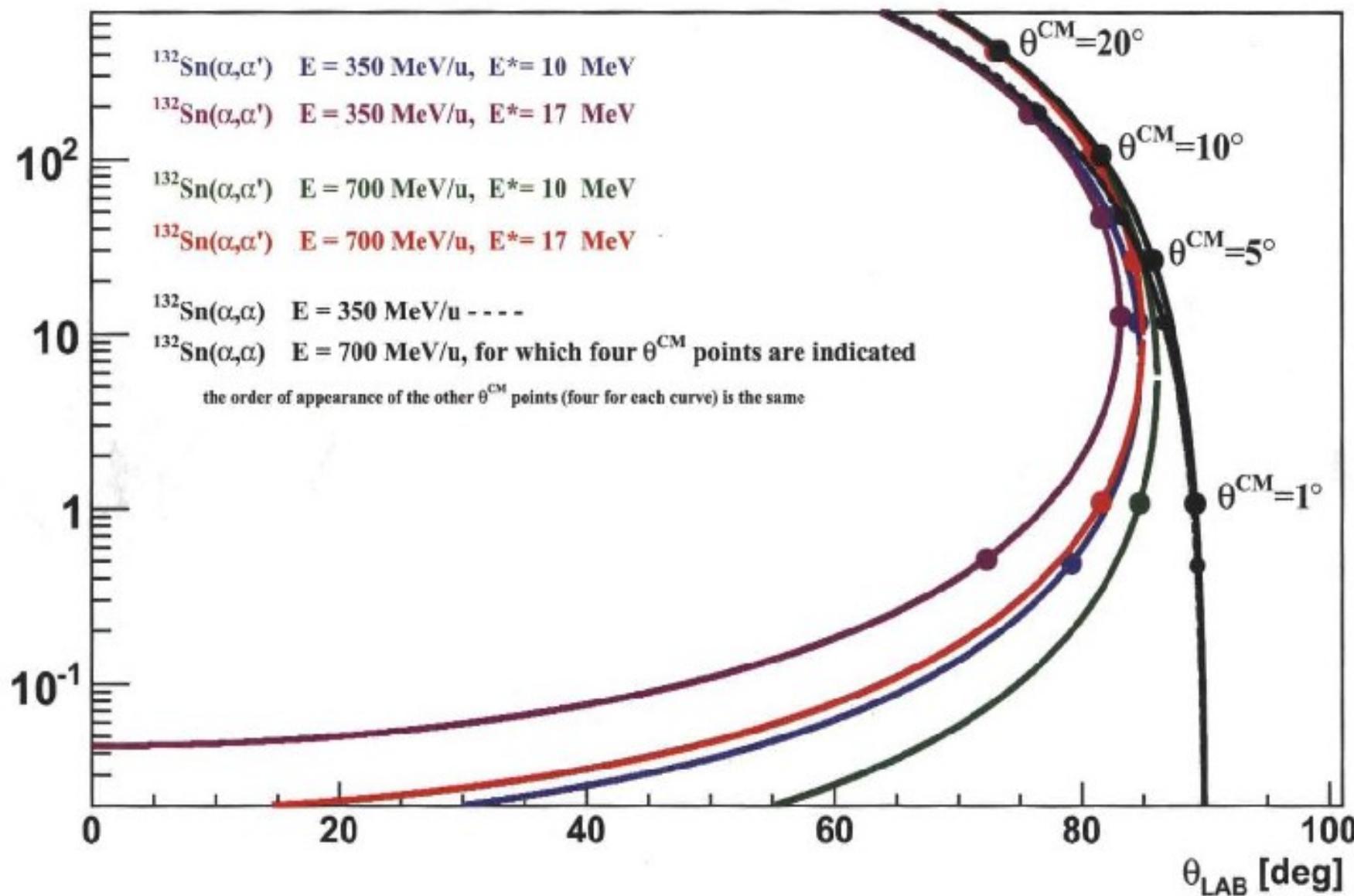
- Provides to determine experimentally the nucleus incompressibility.

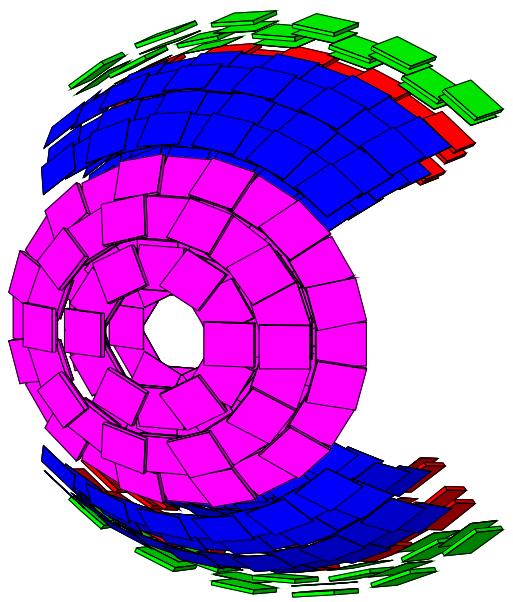
$$E_{ISGMR} = \hbar \sqrt{\frac{K_A}{m \langle r^2 \rangle}}$$

$$E_{ISGDR} = \hbar \sqrt{\frac{7 K_A + \frac{27}{25} \varepsilon_F}{3 m \langle r^2 \rangle}}$$

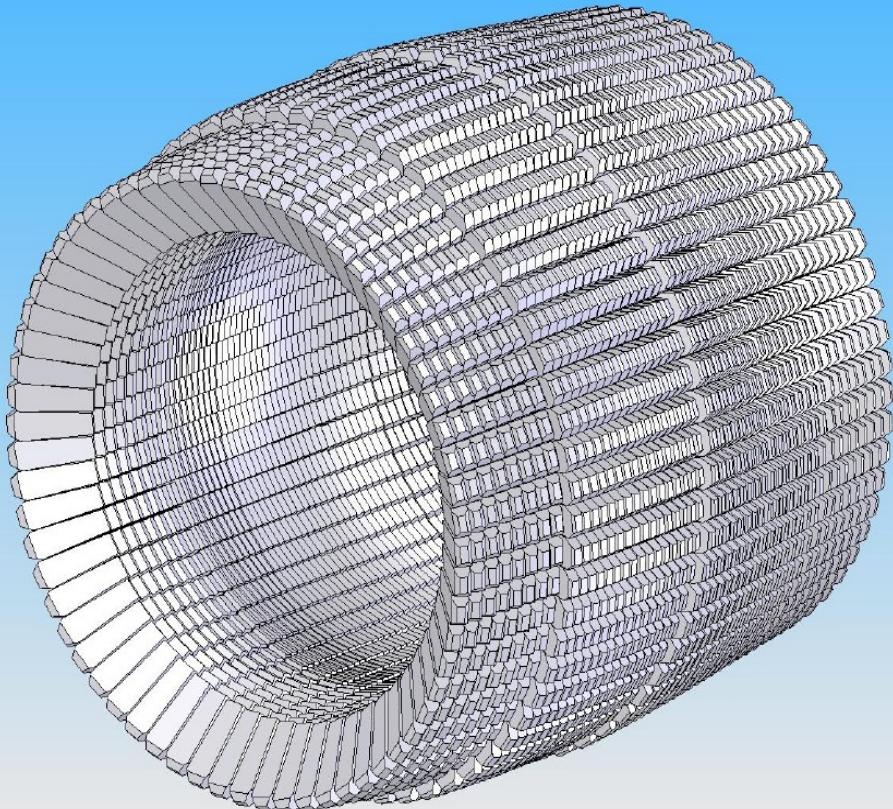
- The EoS of nuclear matter governs the supernovae explosions and formation of neutron

$E_{\text{recoil}}$  [MeV]

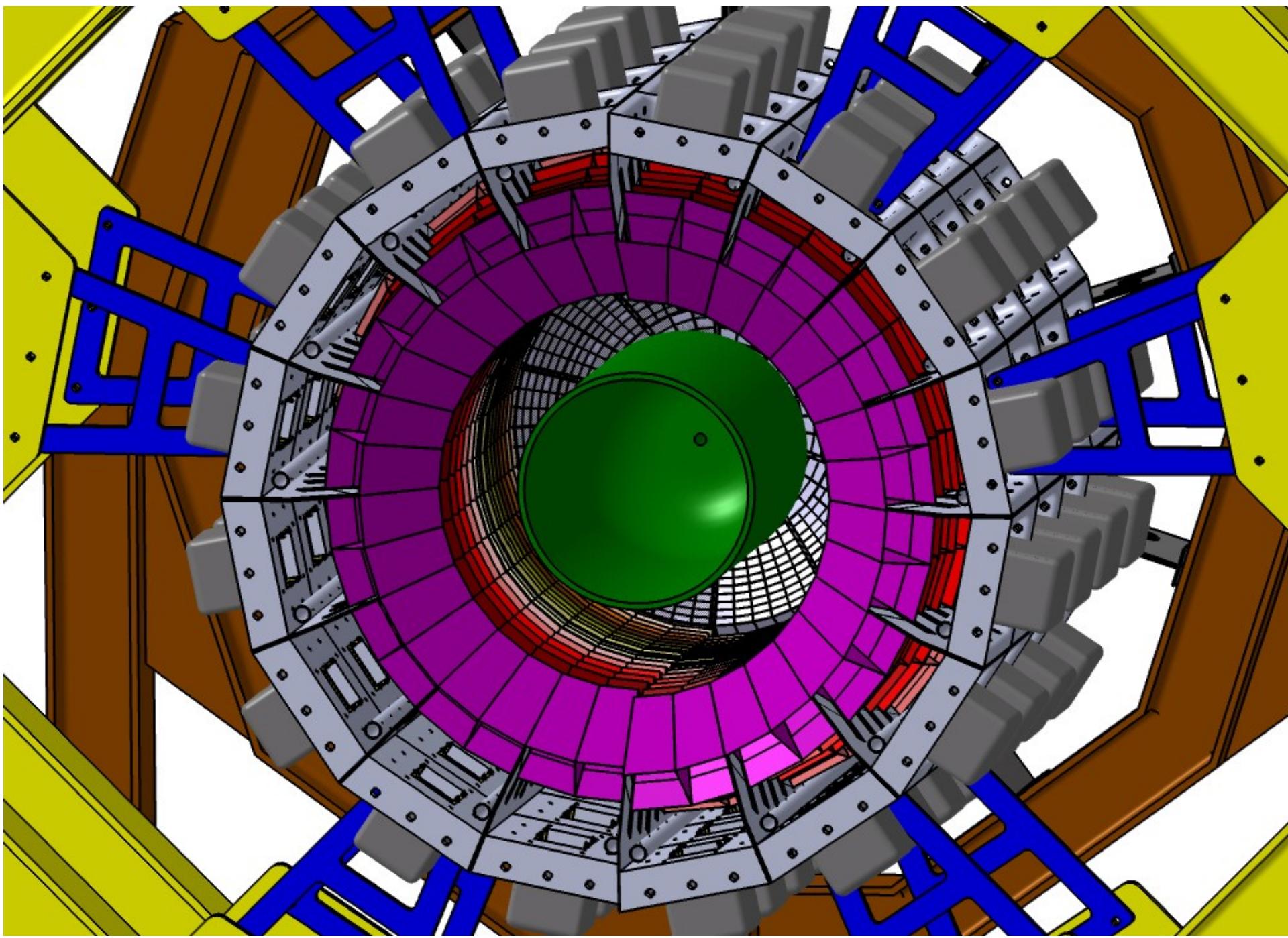


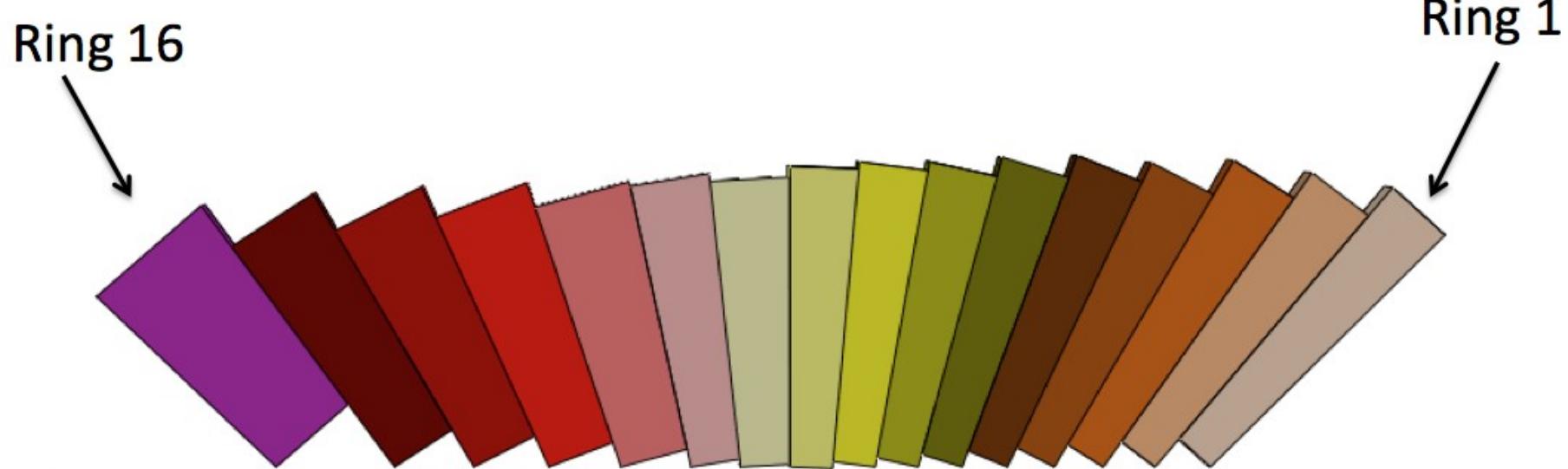


**Particle-recoil  
semiconductor detector**



**Gamma-detector**





250 mm



Beam direction

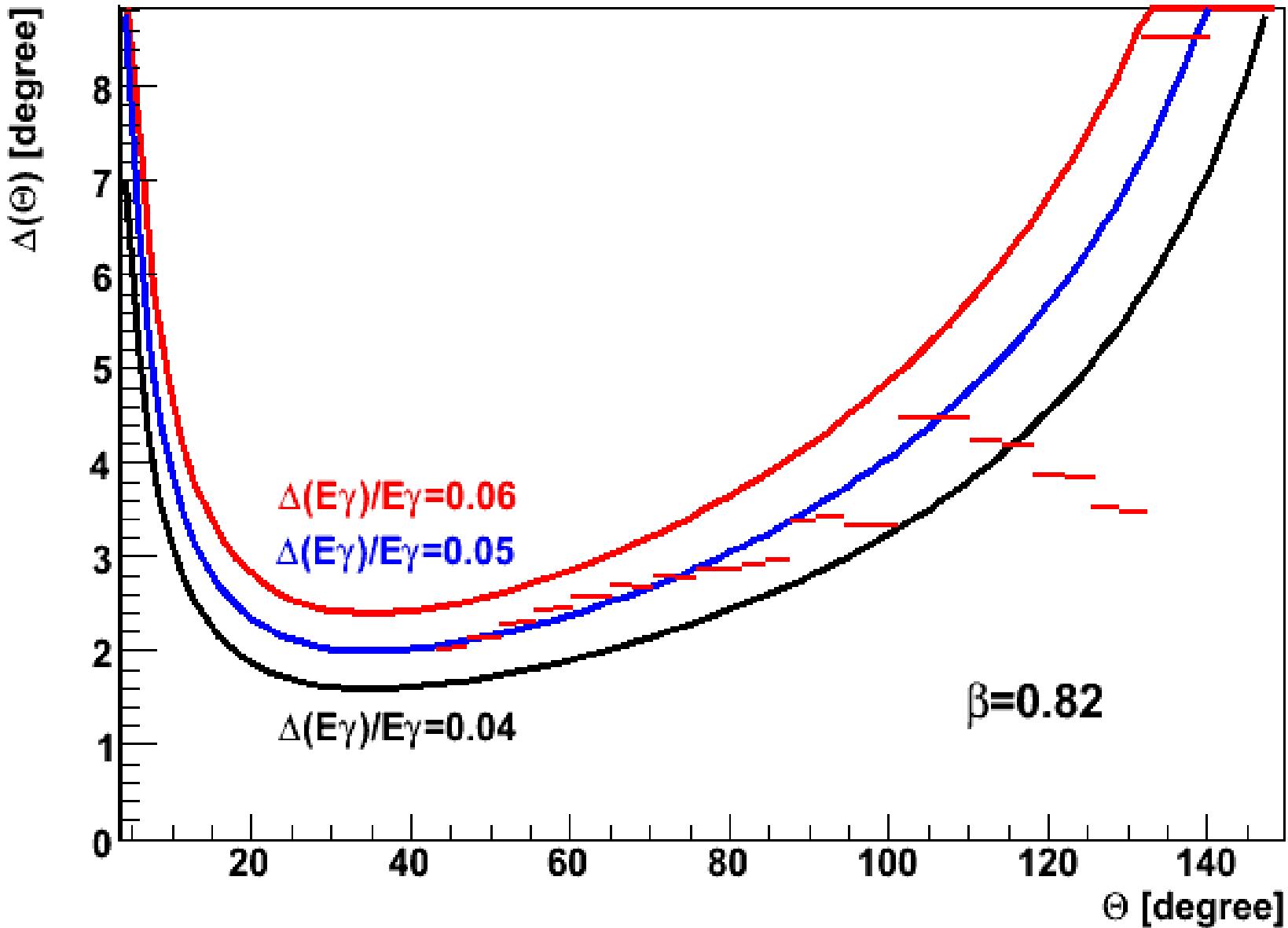
target



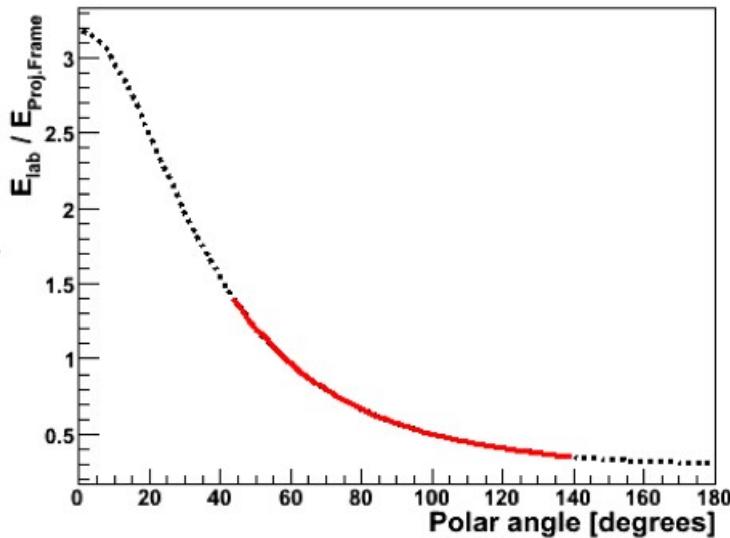
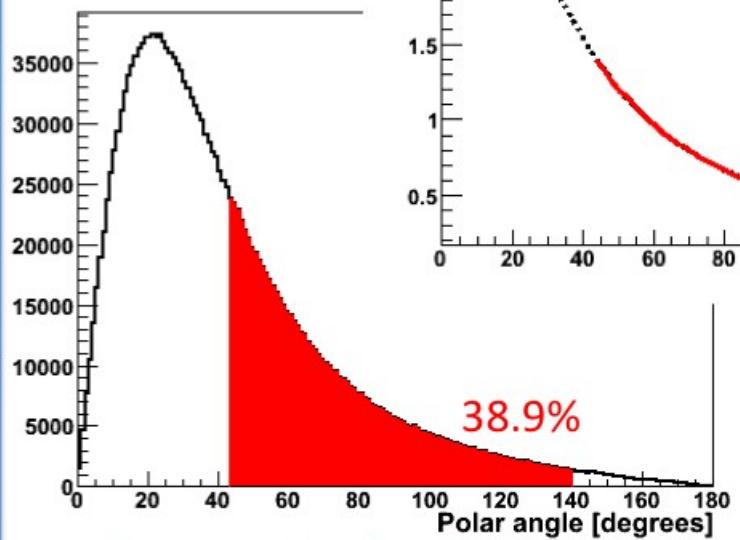
500 mm



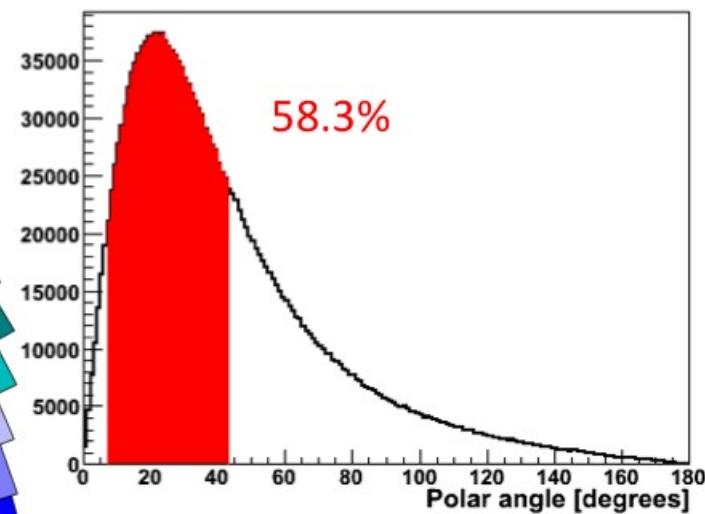
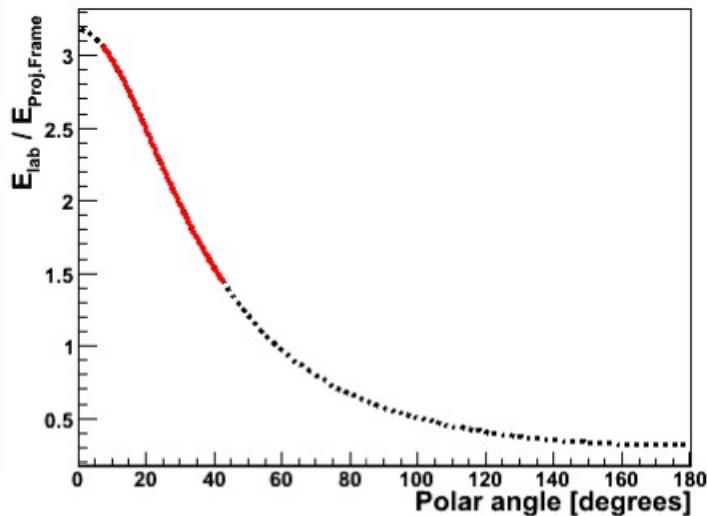
400 mm



BARREL



ENDCAP



140.3°

BARREL

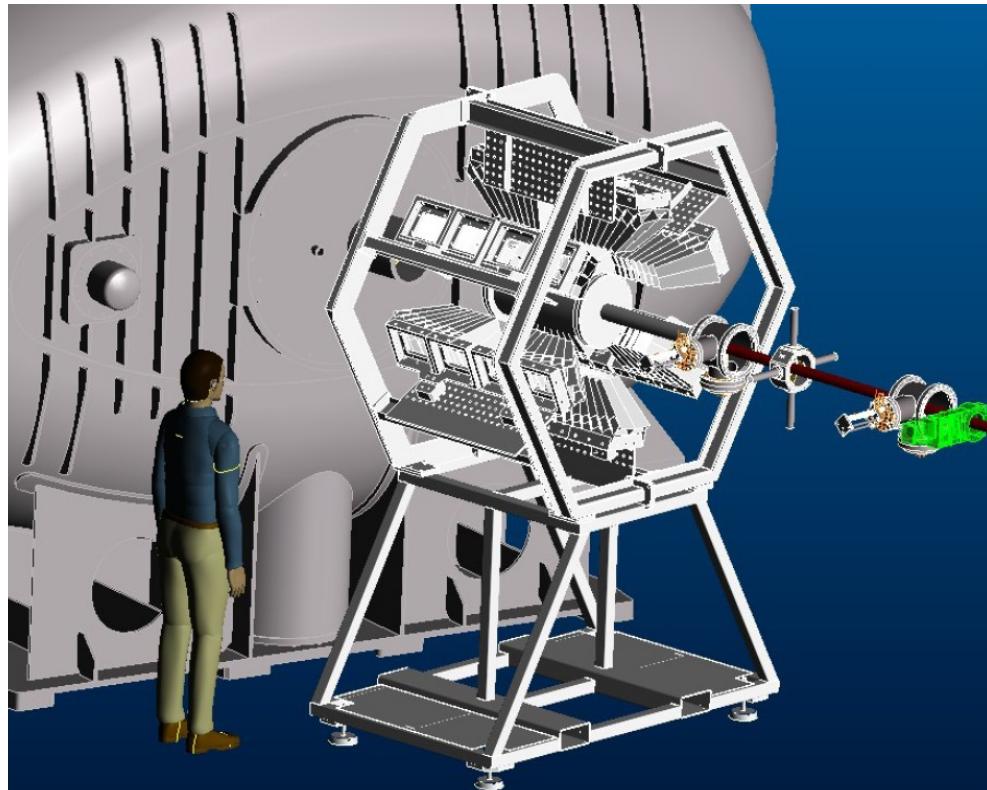
43.2°

FORWARD  
ENDCAP

7°

Beam energy: 700 A MeV

## Small Active Target inside calorimeter

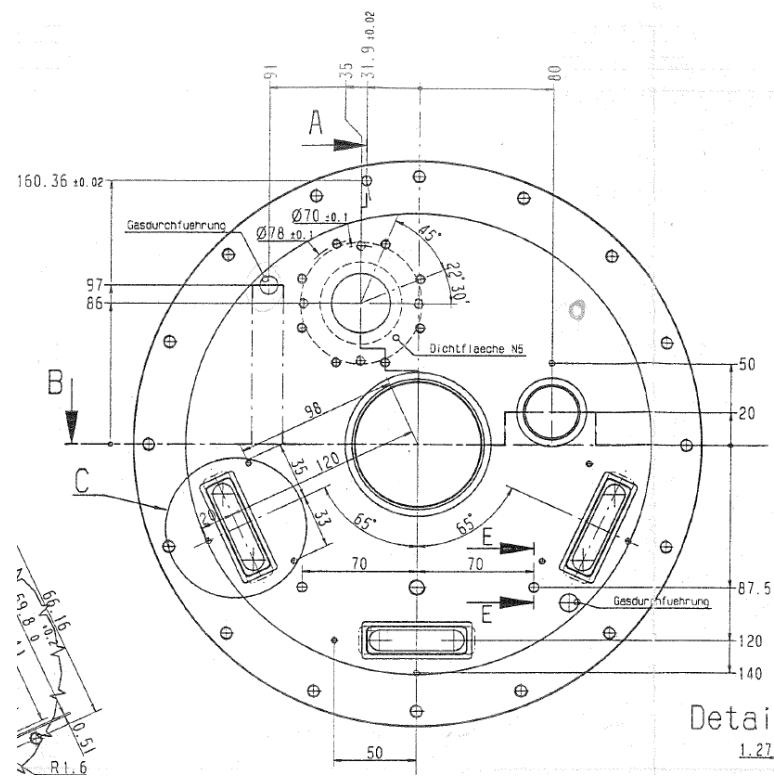
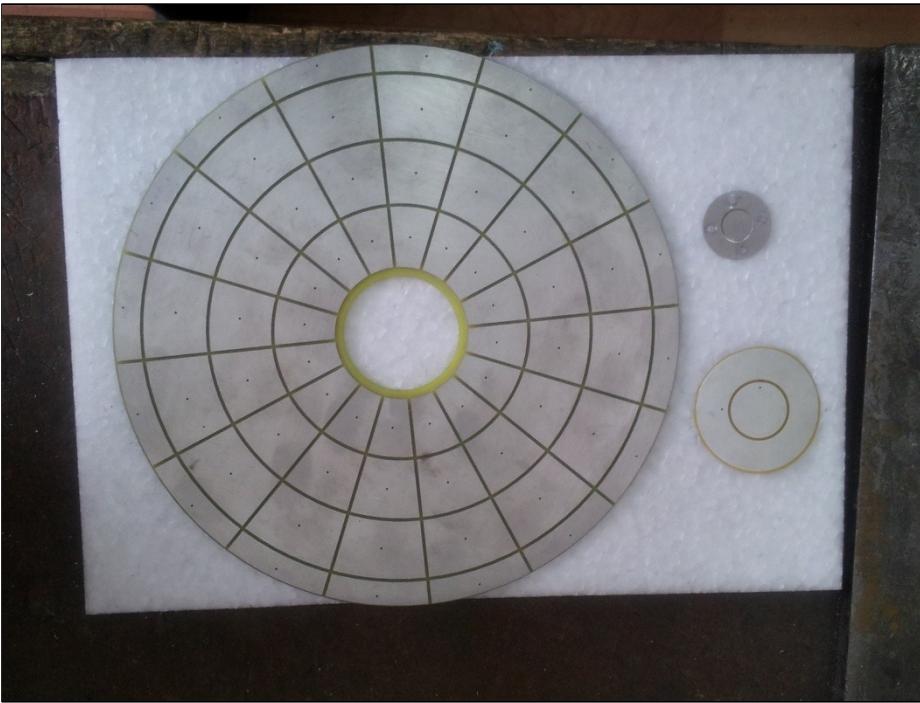


Possible arrangement of the active target inside a gamma calorimeter



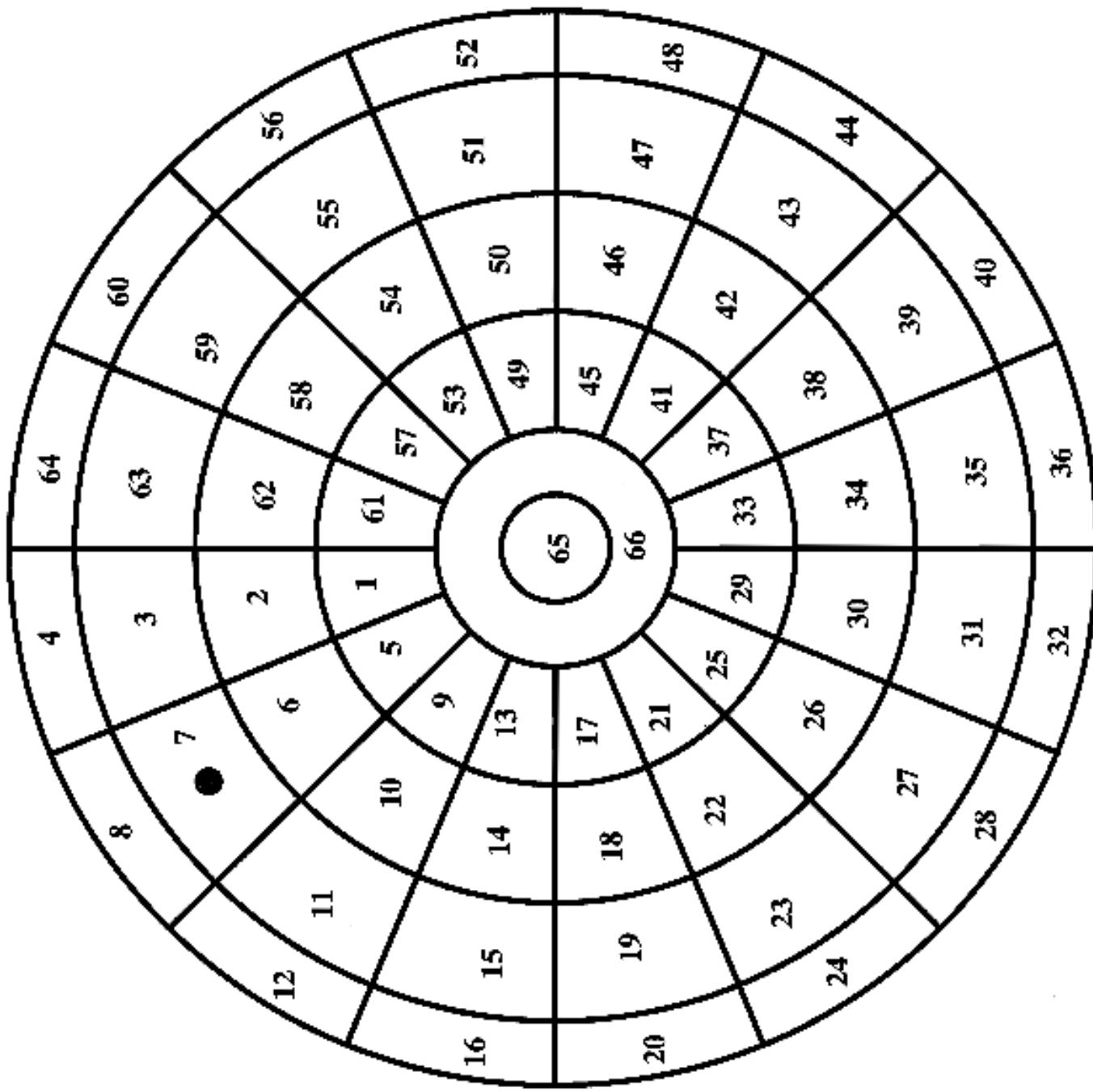
Existing cylinder of ionization chamber and vacuum parts at PSI, Switzerland  
Mechanical parts will be used  
Transported to GSI in May 2012

# New electrodes

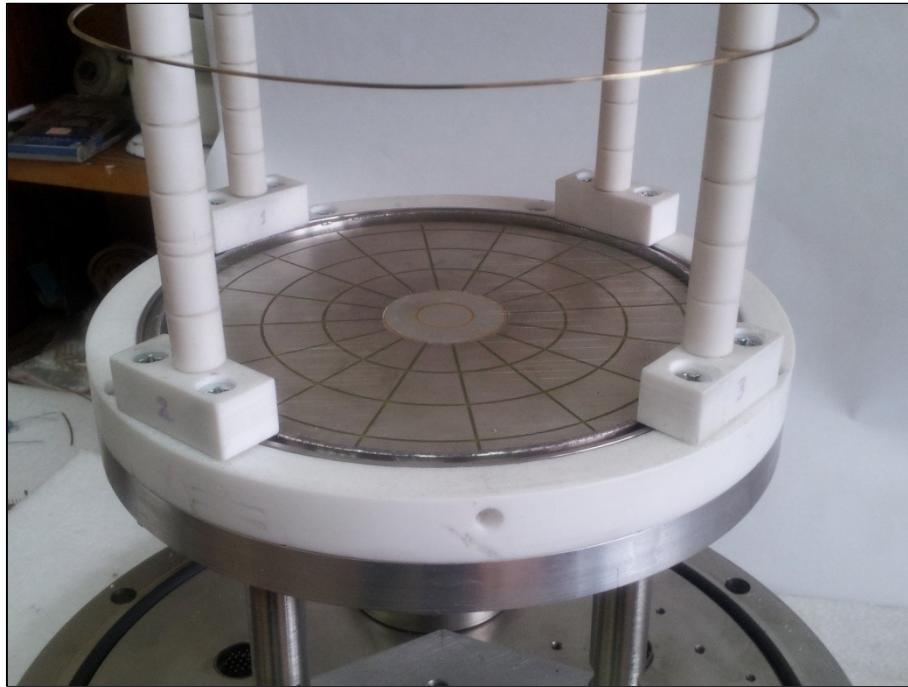


- ▶ Each pad will be connected to the feedthrough (available) and amplifier channel

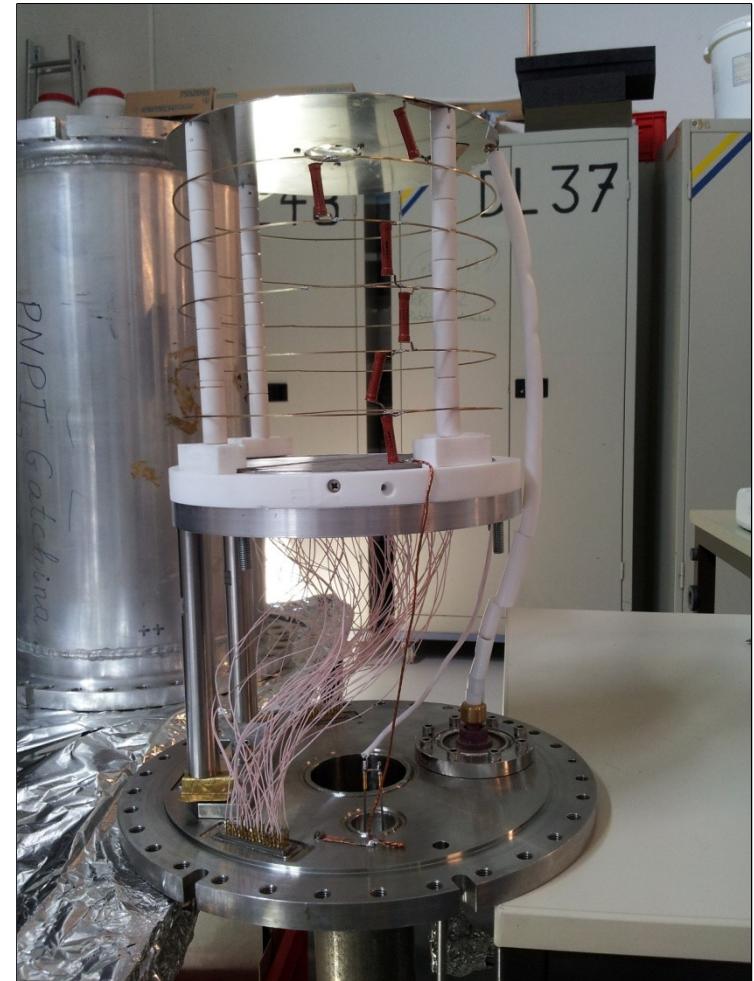




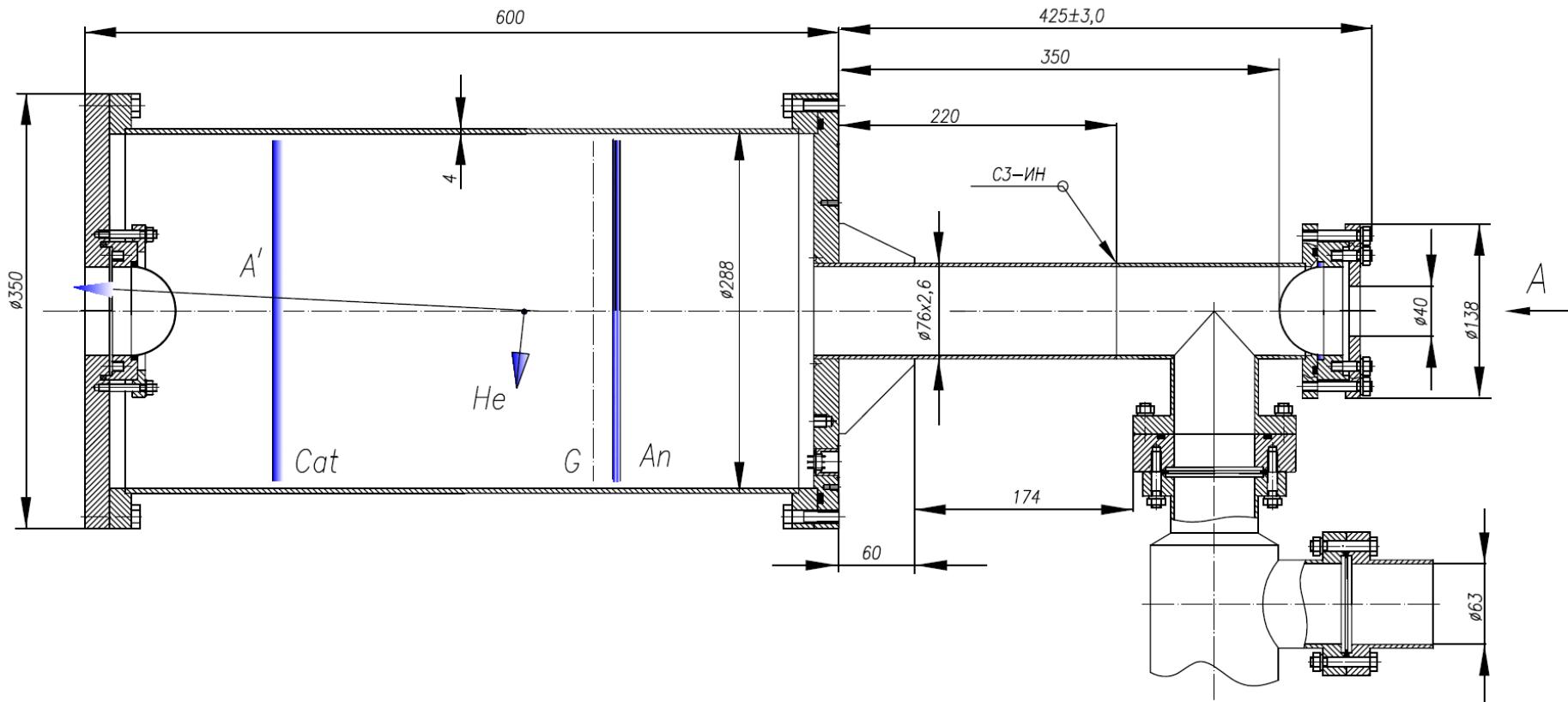
## New electrodes of the small Active Target



New electrodes made at PNPI  
In the middle – electrodes for beam  
shielding  
Field cage with voltage dividers  
Assembled at GSI detector lab

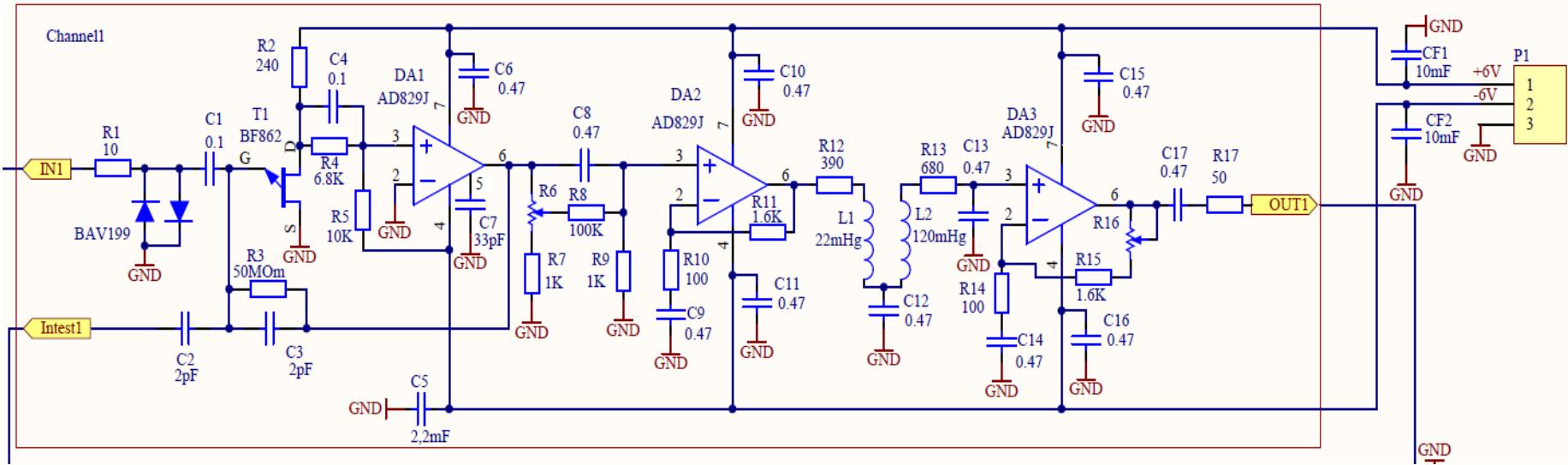


# Vacuum system, support



- ▶ Design of the vacuum system and support is available
- ▶ Entrance and exit windows – Be, 0.5 mm

# New amplifiers for Active Target



- ✓ 16 independent channels
- ✓ Preamplifier based on N-channel JFET transistor
- ✓ Amplifier used one of the best low-noise operational amplifier
- ✓ Changeable gain
- ✓ Diode protection against sparks
- ✓ Energy resolution 20 keV @ realistic input capacity 30 pF – 2 times better than IKAR amplifiers
- ✓ First board is available, four more are expected in April 2014

*PNPI contribution*

## New digitizers for new Active Target

FADC SIS3316 from Struck GmbH

16 independent channels, 14-bit resolution

Up to 250 MS/s per channel

64 MSamples memory/channel

Two programmable input ranges

Offset DACs

125 MHz analog bandwidth

Internal/External clock

Multi event mode

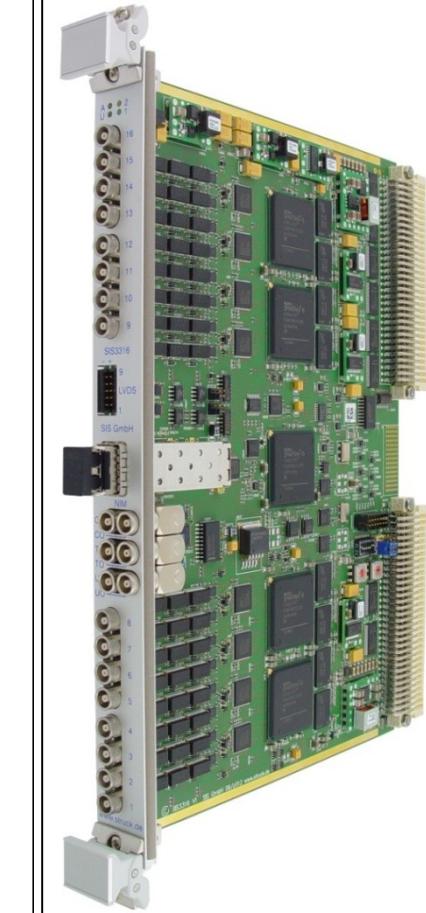
Readout in parallel to acquisition

Pre/Post trigger capability

Trigger OR output (16 individual thresholds)

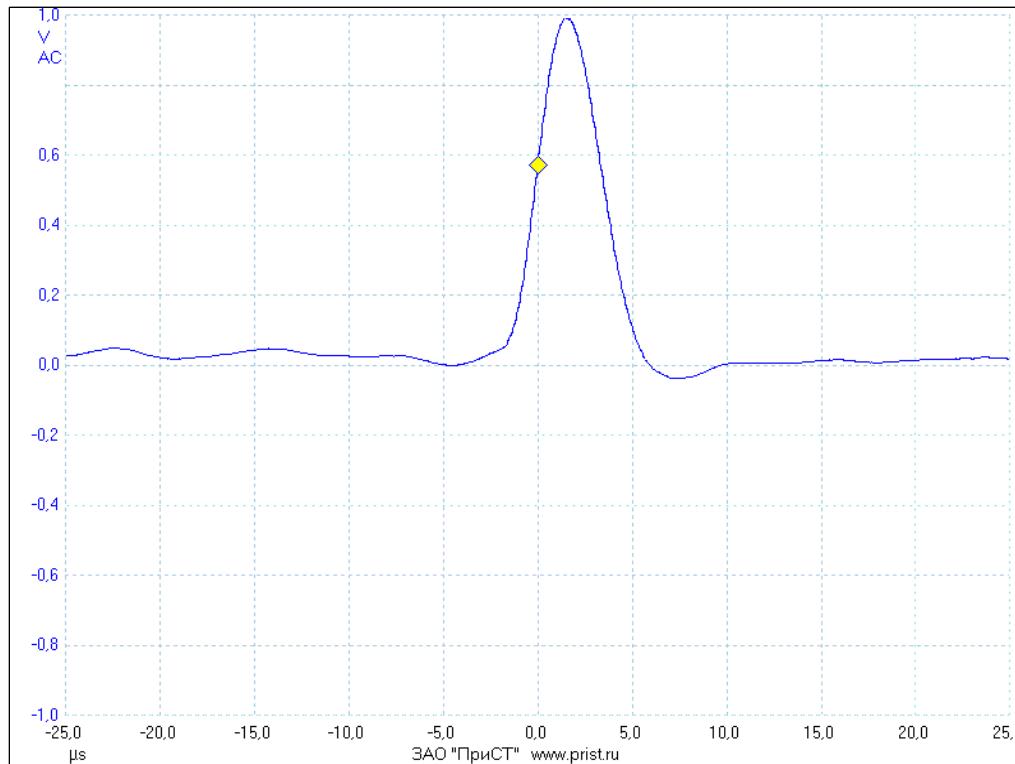
Gigabit Ethernet and Multi-Gigabit optical link

***Modules for smaller and larger chambers are available  
(240 channels)***



*GSI contribution*

## First signals from the new Active Target



- ✓ New electrode structure inside test chamber at PNPI
- ✓ Gas – Ar at 1 bar, N<sub>2</sub> - 10 bar, H<sub>2</sub>-10 bar, He+10%(H<sub>2</sub>)- 1,5,10 bar.
- ✓ 241Am source on cathode (22 cm drift path)
- ✓ Signals digitized with 14-bit FADC
- ✓ Very low noise

## **СТАТУС И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТА**

- 1. Изготовлены новые электроды(анодная плоскость и сетка).**
- 2. Спроектированы и изготовлены 160 новых усилителей.**
- 3. Закуплены 240 каналов FADC (14 бит, 250 МГц).**
- 4. Спроектирована и изготовлена система откачки.**
- 5. Закуплены турбомолекулярный и фор. насосы.**
- 6. Спроектирована и изготавливается подставка.**
- 7. Изготавливается система перемещения всей установки.**
- 8. Собрана новая ионизационная камера (ИК).**
- 9. Закуплены высоковольтные источники.**
- 10. Проведена высоковакуумная тренировка ИК с нагревом до 100 градусов ( 120 часов).**
- 11. Проведены испытания ИК на давление ( 11 атм) и получено разрешение на работу с газами от TUF.**
- 12. Проведены методические исследования работы ИК с помощью альфа источника(Am241) в Ar, N<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>, He +(10%H<sub>2</sub>).**
- 13. Протестирована система чтения и записи данных с FADC.**
- 14.Выделено время на пучке в GSI (Ni58) в апреле 2014 (5дней).**