



Active Stoppers for Decay Experiments

Valencia, Spain, March 24-26 2025

March 24, 2025



Beta counting systems at the RIBF: Requirements and options

Shunji Nishimura (RIKEN)

Talks by

- V.H. Phong ... RIKEN
- T.T Yeung (Marco) ... U.Tokyo
- Q. Zeng ... IMP

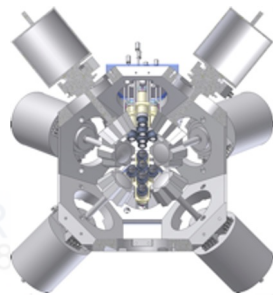
Decay Experiments at RIBF

^{238}U beam
345 MeV/u, 90 pA

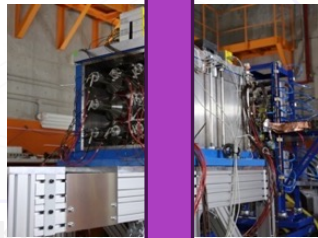
① beta-gamma spectroscopy



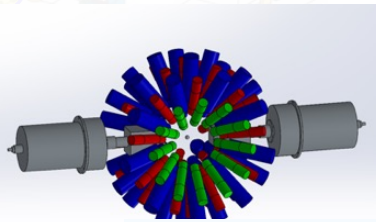
(2018 -)



EURICA (2012 - 2016)

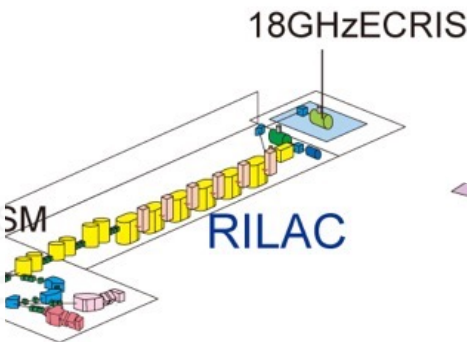


DTAS (2018 -)



IDATEN

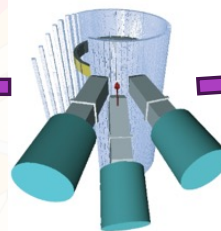
27-28 March 2025
Universe
Europe/Madrid timezone



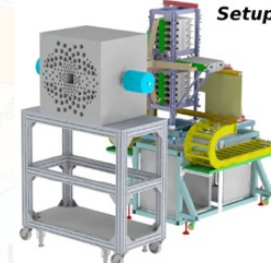
18GHz ECRIS

RILAC

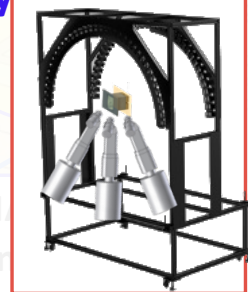
② beta-gamma-neutron spectroscopy



CAITEN
(2010)



BRIKEN
(2017 - 2021)



MuCAITEN
(2024 -)

ZeroDegree Program

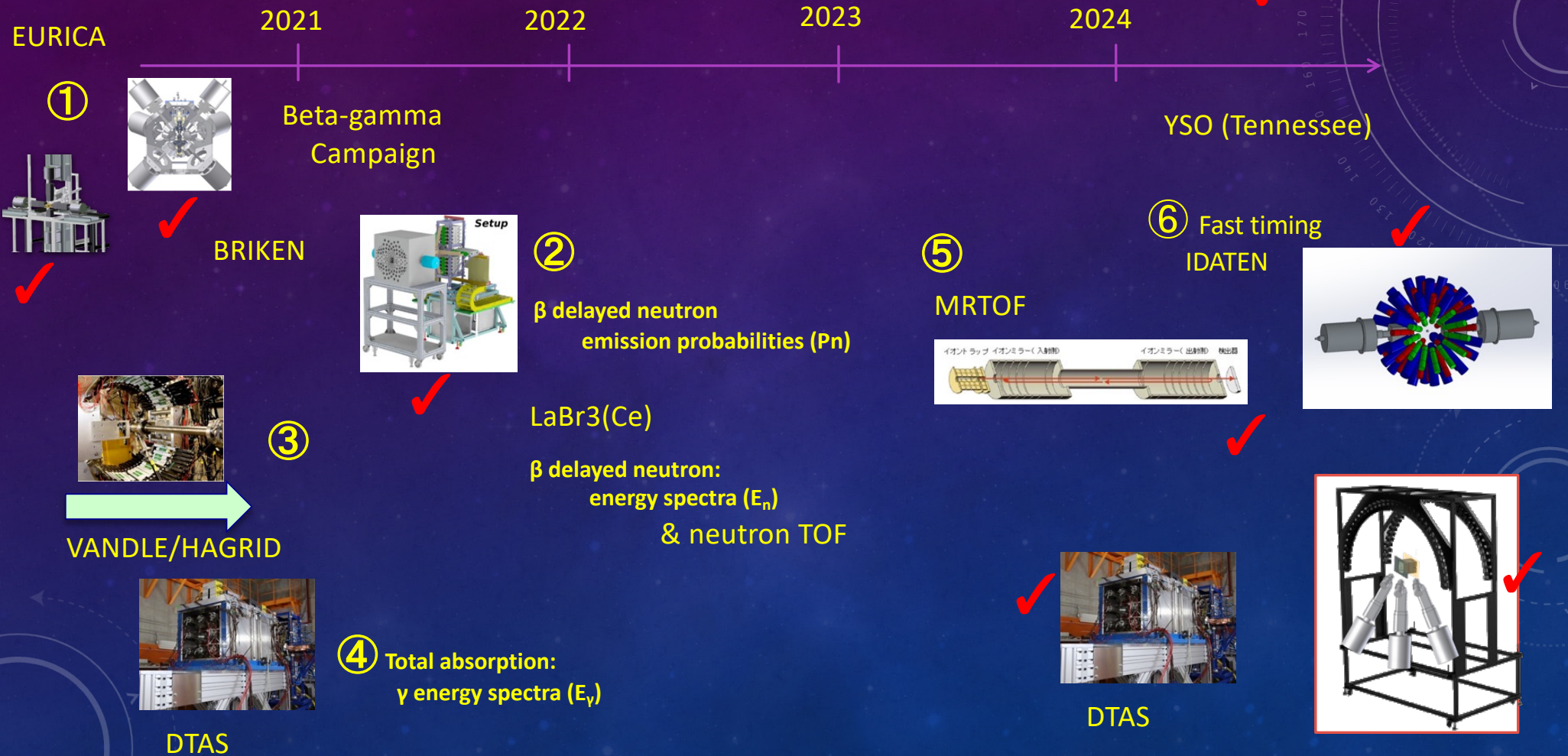
Decay
Mass
In-beam
Interaction cross-section

ZDS

SAMURAI

Decay Spectroscopy at the Radioactive Isotope Beam Factory (RIBF) at RIKEN
27-28 March 2025

Decay Experiment at RIBF Zerodegree Spectrometer



Beta Counting System: Requirements and Options

Requirement	beta, alpha, gamma	Heavy Ion (RI)
Energy threshold	20 keV ~ 50 keV & self-trigger	Beam trigger
Energy resolution	20 ~ 30 keV@1MeV	$\sigma < 0.2 \%$
Position association	Segmentation, size, layers	pixel size, layers
Energy dynamic range	2 ~ 10 MeV ~	0.5 ~ 20 GeV (Z, thickness)
Fast Recovery time	< 500 usec after Implantation	a few μ sec
Timing resolution	100 psec ~ * nsec	30 psec ~
High Rate of RI	Signal / Background	Radiation damage

- Material

High stopping power for beta

Less absorption for gamma-ray

Quenching

- Fast speed DAQ for high statistics / rare events

- Stable operation

- Isomer tagging, conversion electrons

No perfect detectors... Silicon, Plastic, TPC, ...

→ Flexible configuration for
required physics cases and RI beams

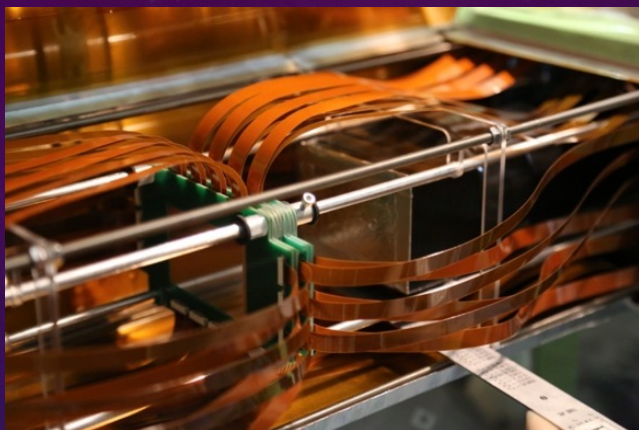


WAS3ABi

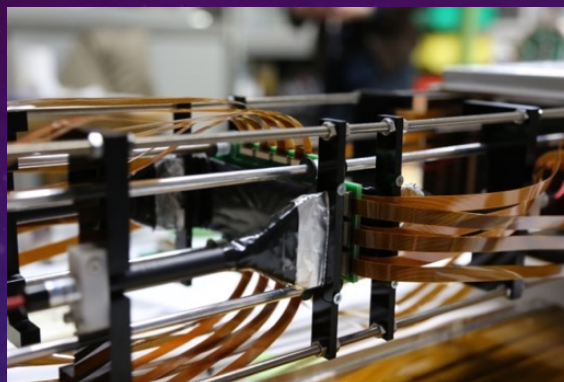
WAS3ABi Configuration for EURICA, BRIKEN, DTAS

Nitrogen air cooling ~ 10 degree.
Air cooling ~ 15 degree

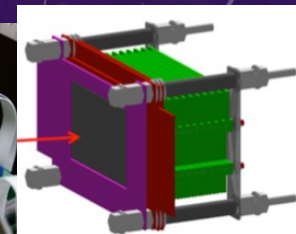
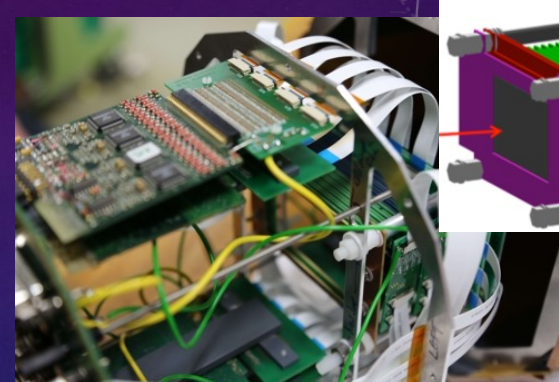
[60x40] x 8 + Plastic scintillator



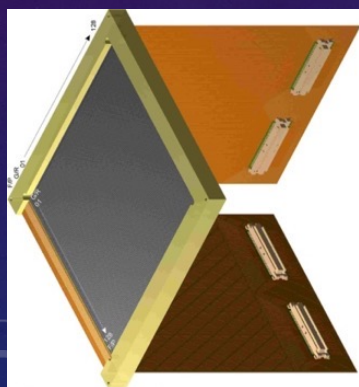
[60x40] x 4 + Plastic scintillator x 2



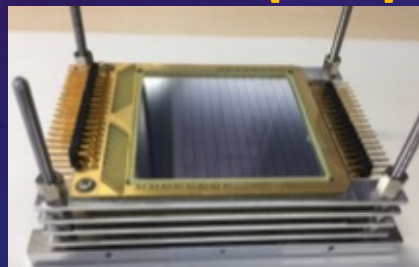
[60x40] x 3 + SSD x 10



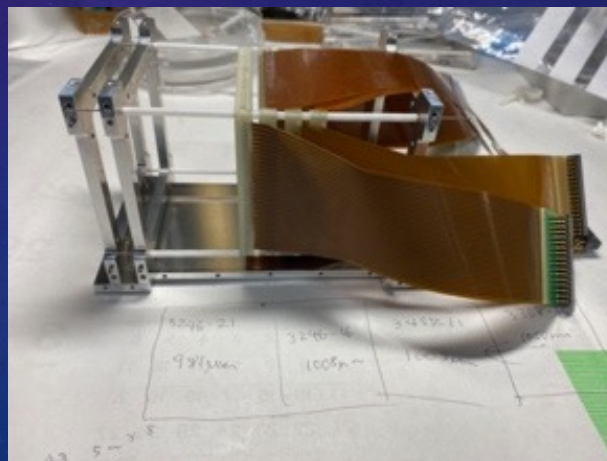
[128x128] (York Univ.)



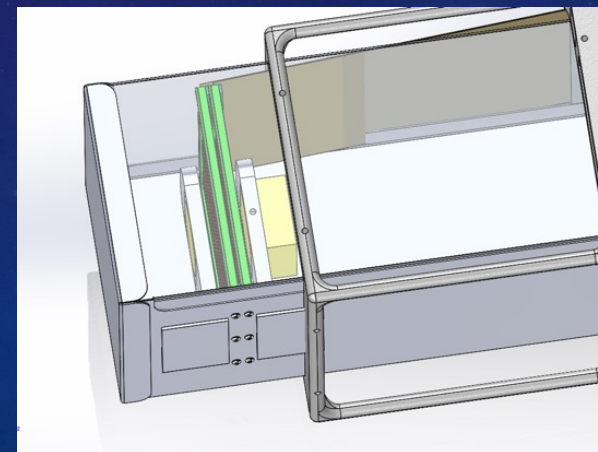
BRIKEN 2017 ... [16x16] x 4



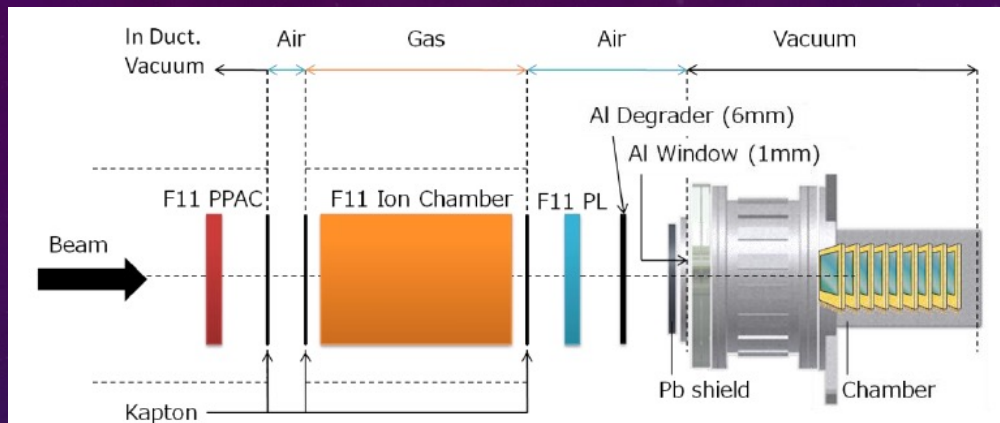
BRIKEN 2021 ... [32x32] x 4



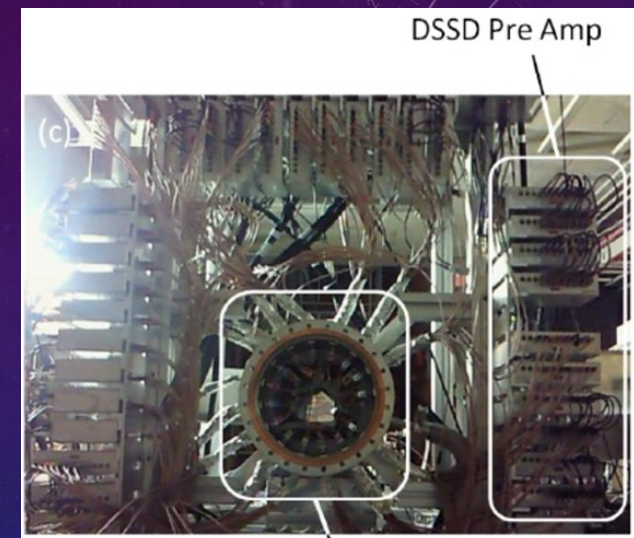
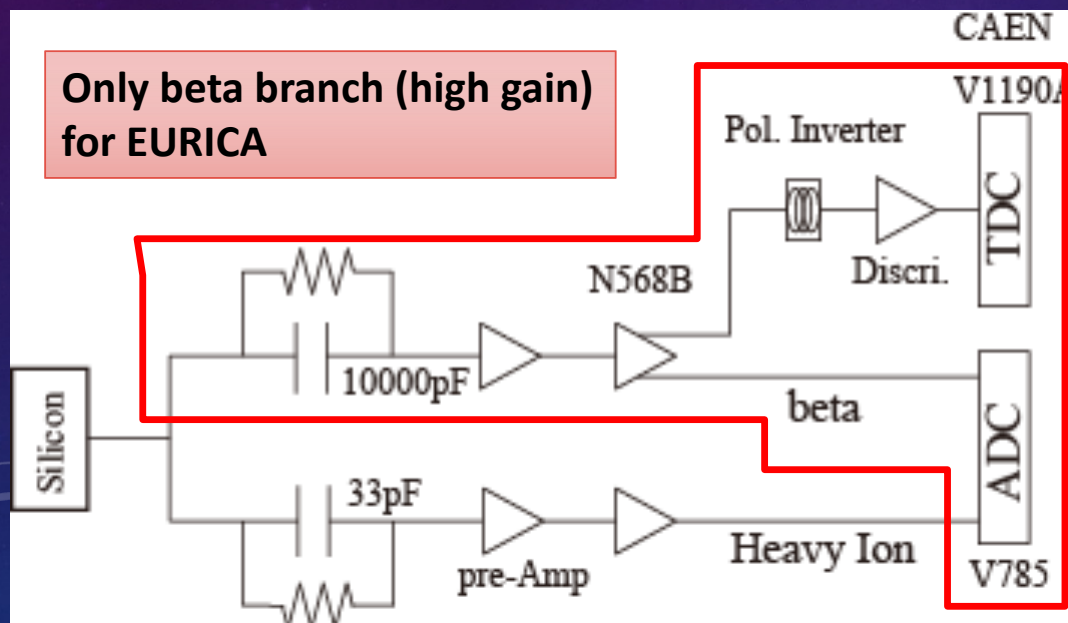
DTAS 2024 ... [64x64] x 2 (IFIC)



Readout system (2009 – 2015)



Only beta branch (high gain)
for EURICA



Dual preamplifier system for low/high gain.
→ High gain only (EURICA)

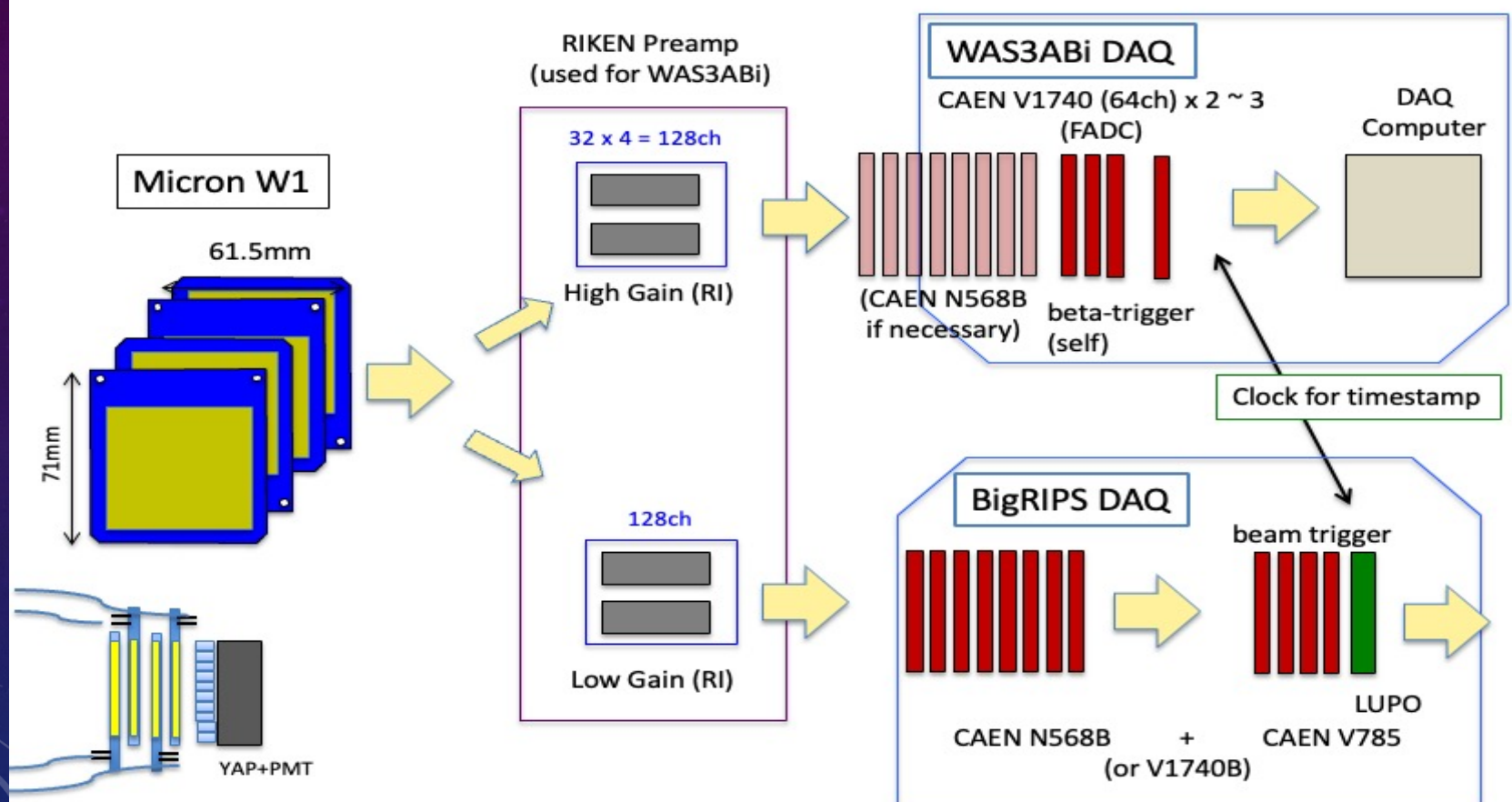
Trigger by leading edge discriminators
after shaping amplifiers (N568B)

Dead time ... 0.2 msec for beta
... 0.5 – 0.7 msec for ion

Upgrade of readout system with Flash ADCs (2017 – Present)

Compact WAS3ABi for BRIKEN2017b

V.H. Phong



Energy Threshold

Silicon detector WAS3ABi ... 20 keV $\sim$ 40 keV depend on adjustment

- ✓ Silicon detector: Micron (BRIKEN, DTAS), Camberra (EURICA)
 - ✓ Trigger after shaping amplifier (shaping time : 0.2 – 3 μ sec)
 - Not sensitive to high frequency noise
 - Slow time response
- Position of RI using timing information

Scintillation detector CAITEN, GARi, MACi ... $\sim$ 20 keV

- ✓ Scintillator (EJ228, EJ200) & Flat-panel PMT (H8500, H12700A)
- ✓ Trigger after fast amplifier of dynode signal

Energy threshold, resolution, and calibration

EURICA

Bench test

E_γ from ^{60}Co

DSSSD

Ge

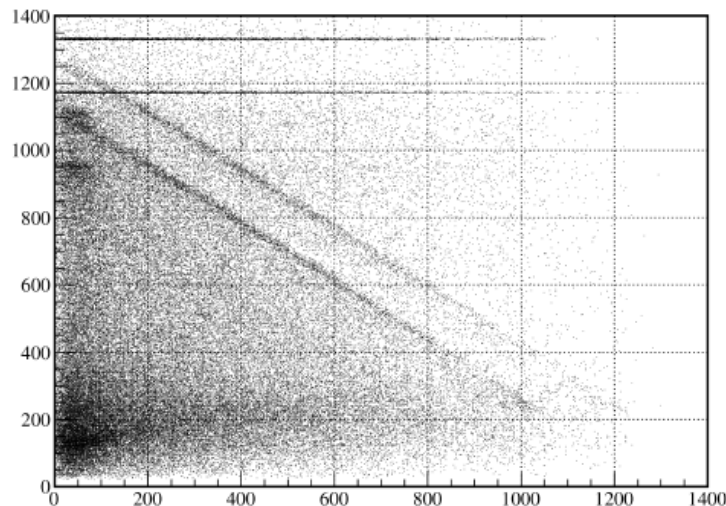
E1

E2

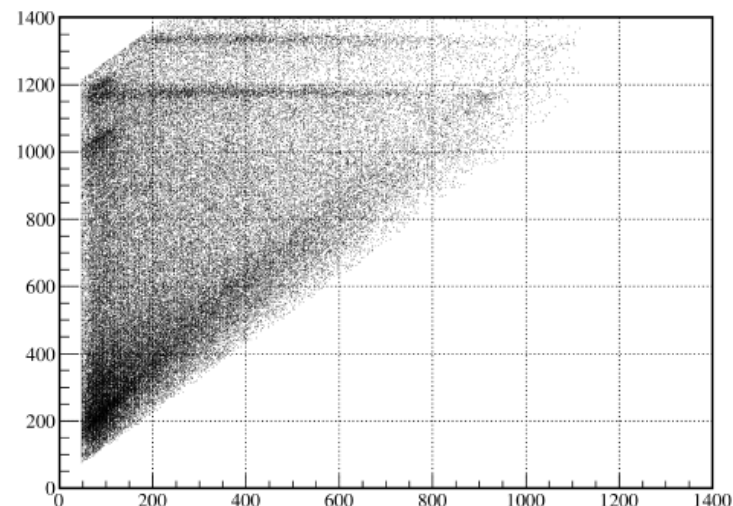
Compton scattering is used for energy calibration of DSSSD

$$E_\gamma = E1 + E2$$

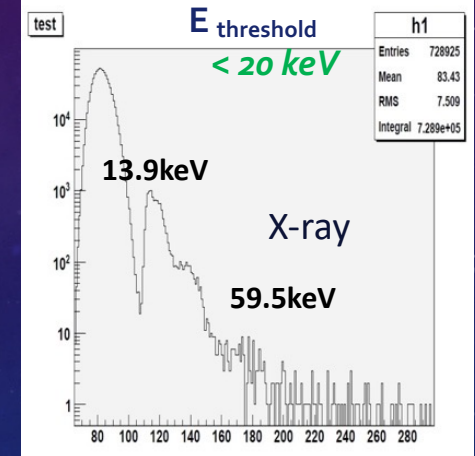
DSSSD E (E1) vs Ge E (E2)



DSSSD E (E1) + Ge E (E2)



Resolution: average 40 keV around 1 MeV

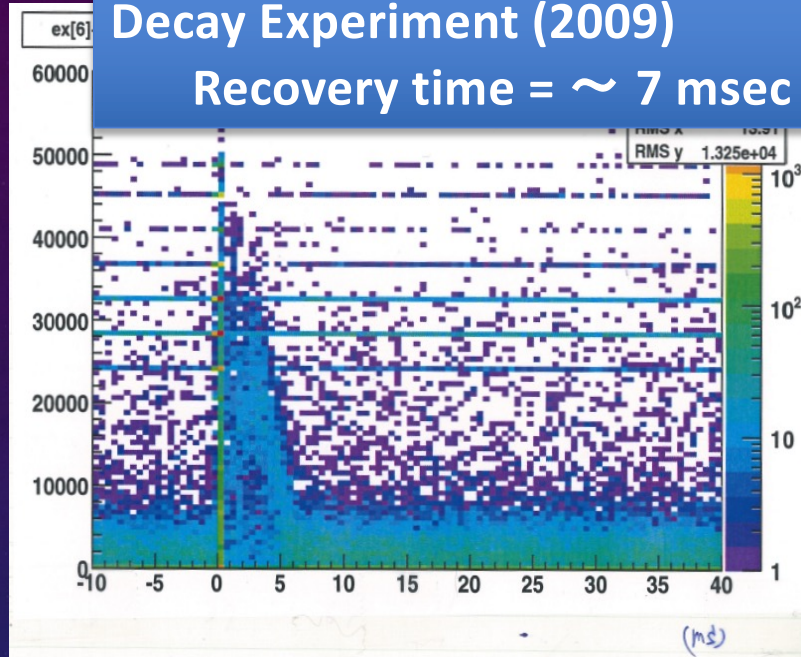


Recovery Time after Implantation

Critical for short-lived isotopes (exotic)

Decay Experiment (2009)

Recovery time = ~ 7 msec



Decay Experiment (2012 – Present)

Recovery time ~ 0.5 msec with
small feedback resistance 1 M Ω .

Overflow of shaping amplifier (N568B)



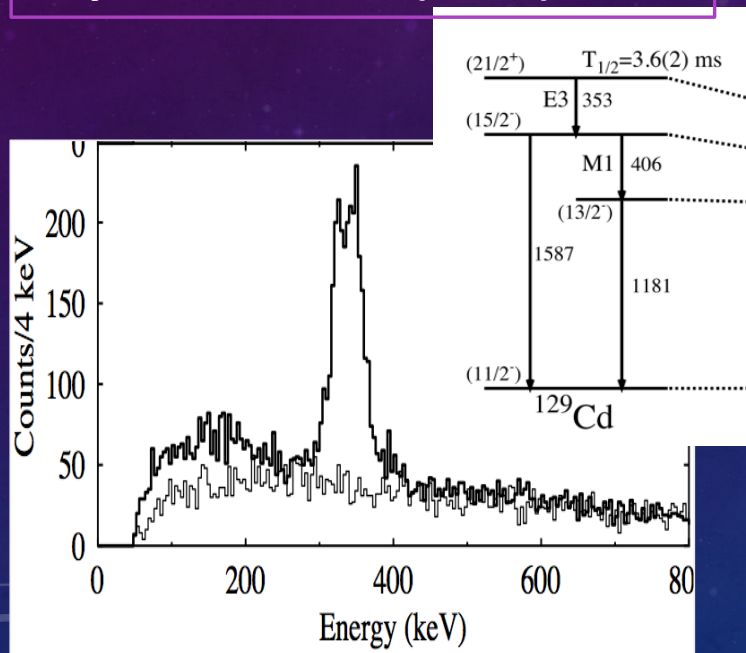
Several options of faster recovery
below 0.1 msec (to be tested)

- pole-zero adjustment
- Reduction of gain
- Thinner DSSD (0.6 mm)
- Mesytec logarithmic amp

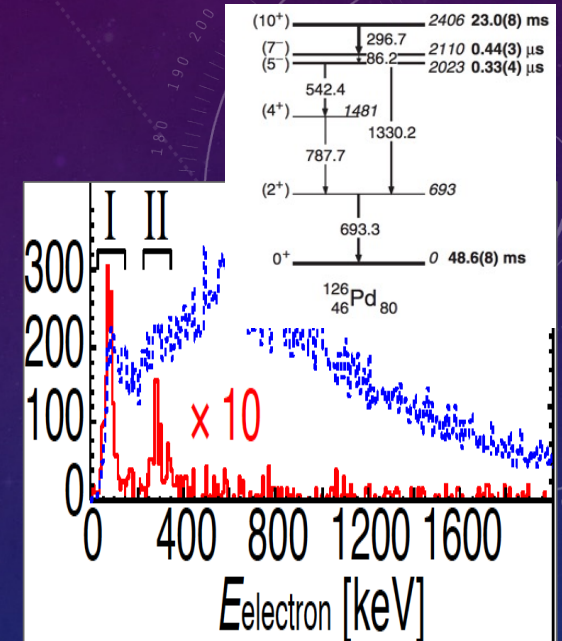
Energy Resolution & Recovery Time

⇒ Identification of Conversion Electrons

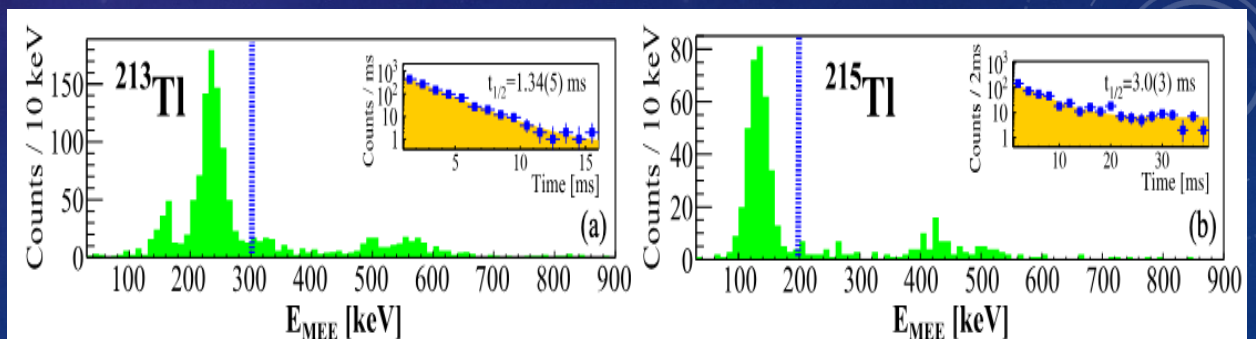
J.Taprogge, A.Jungclaus et al.
Phys. Lett. B 738 (2014) 223.



H.Watanabe et al.
Phys. Rev. Lett. 113
042502 (2014)



T.T. Yeung, A.I. Morales et al.,
PRL 133, 072501 (2024) (BRIKEN 2021)

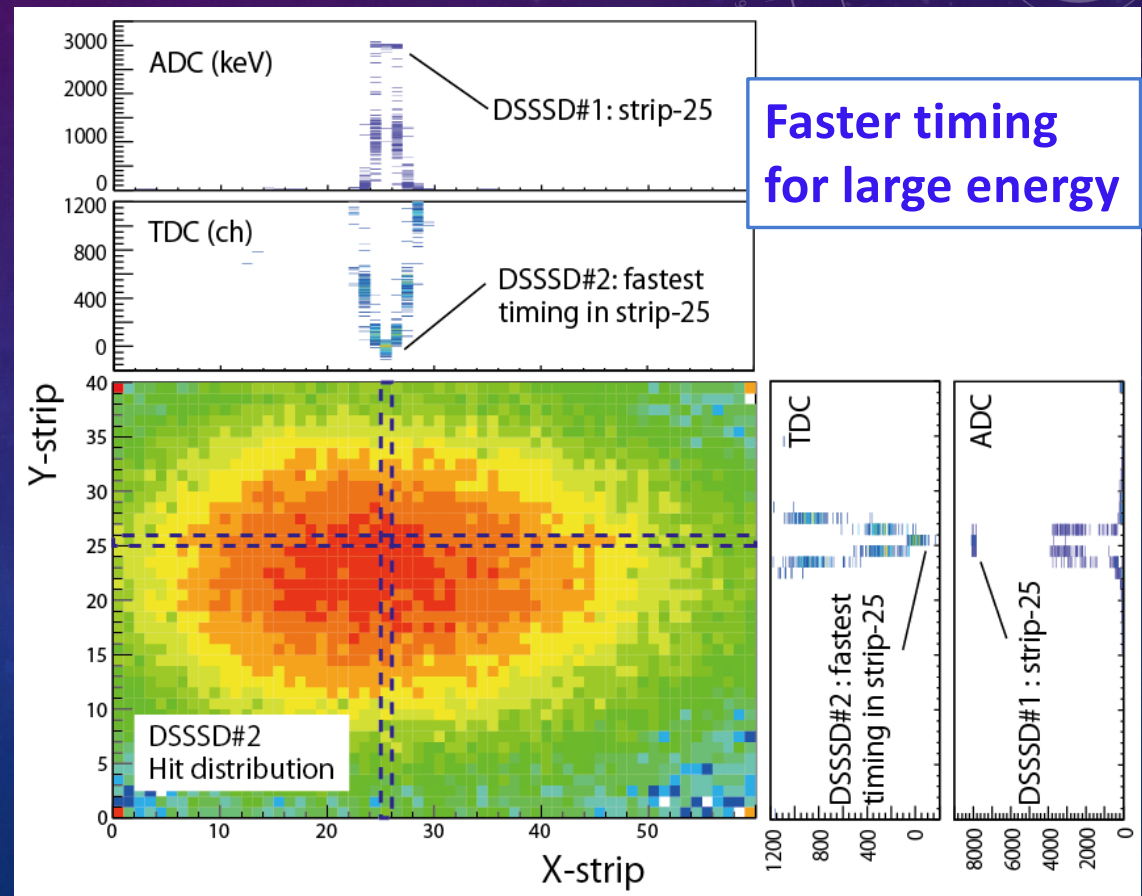
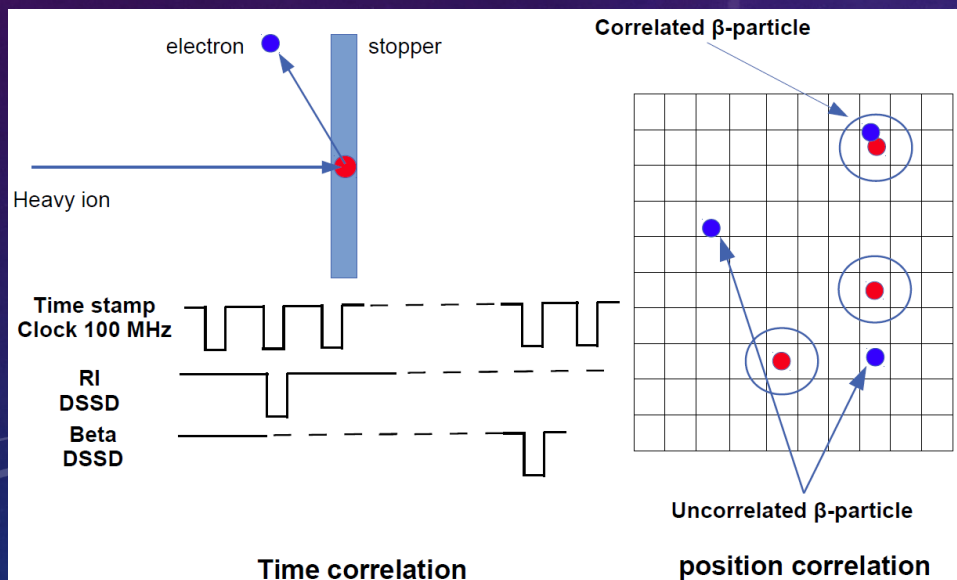
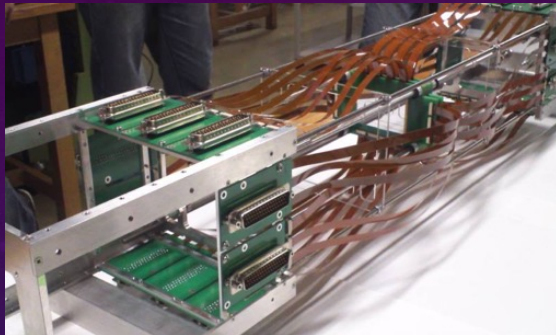


Reconstruction of RI (Position)

Energy loss of RI in 1mm Si: $\sim 1\text{GeV} \sim 20\text{ GeV}$

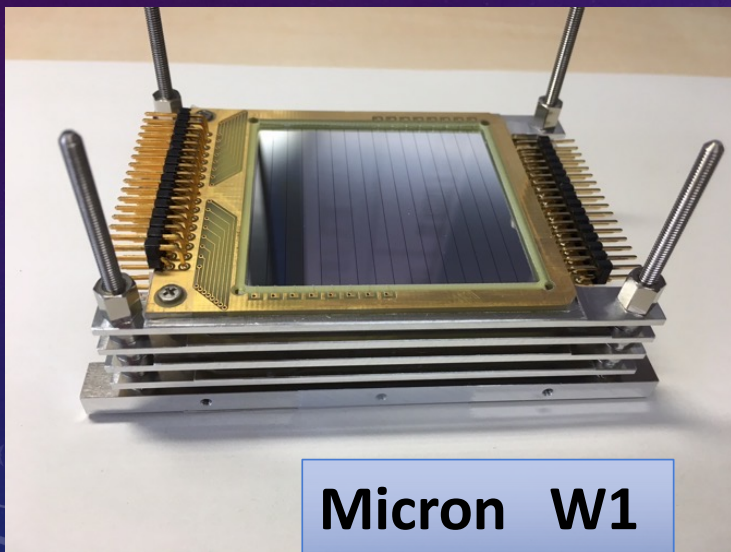
Leading edge discriminator
for beta trigger

Timing information is used for reconstruction
of RI position. (Time walk eff.)



Reconstruction of RI (Energy)

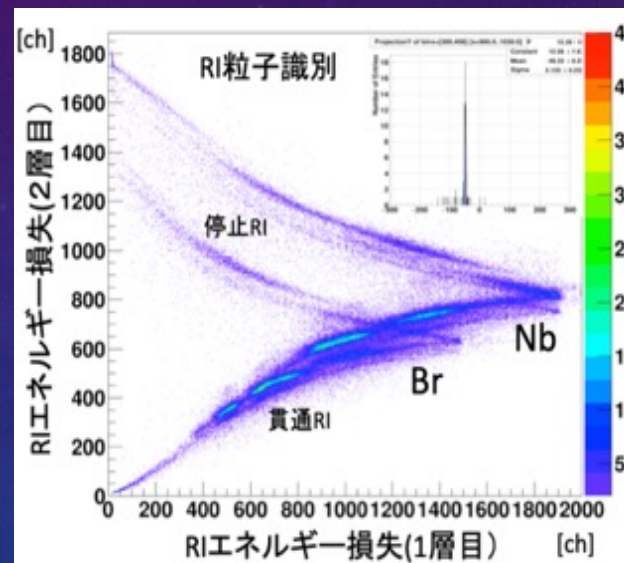
Dynamic Range: ~ 5 GeV



Micron W1

Size: 50 x 50mm², 1mm thickness

Heavy Ion



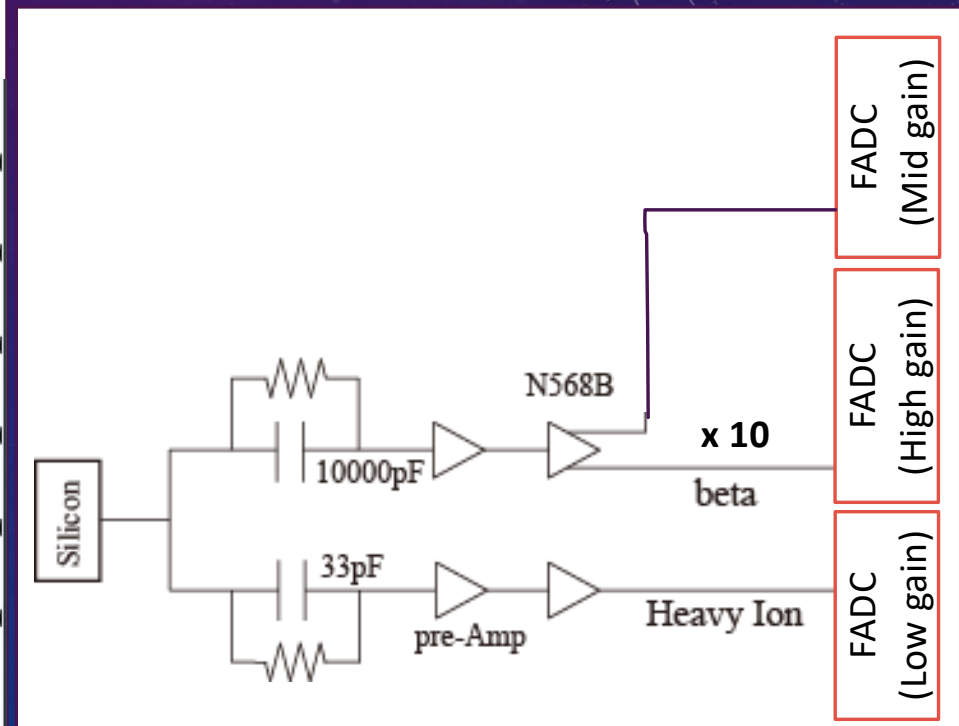
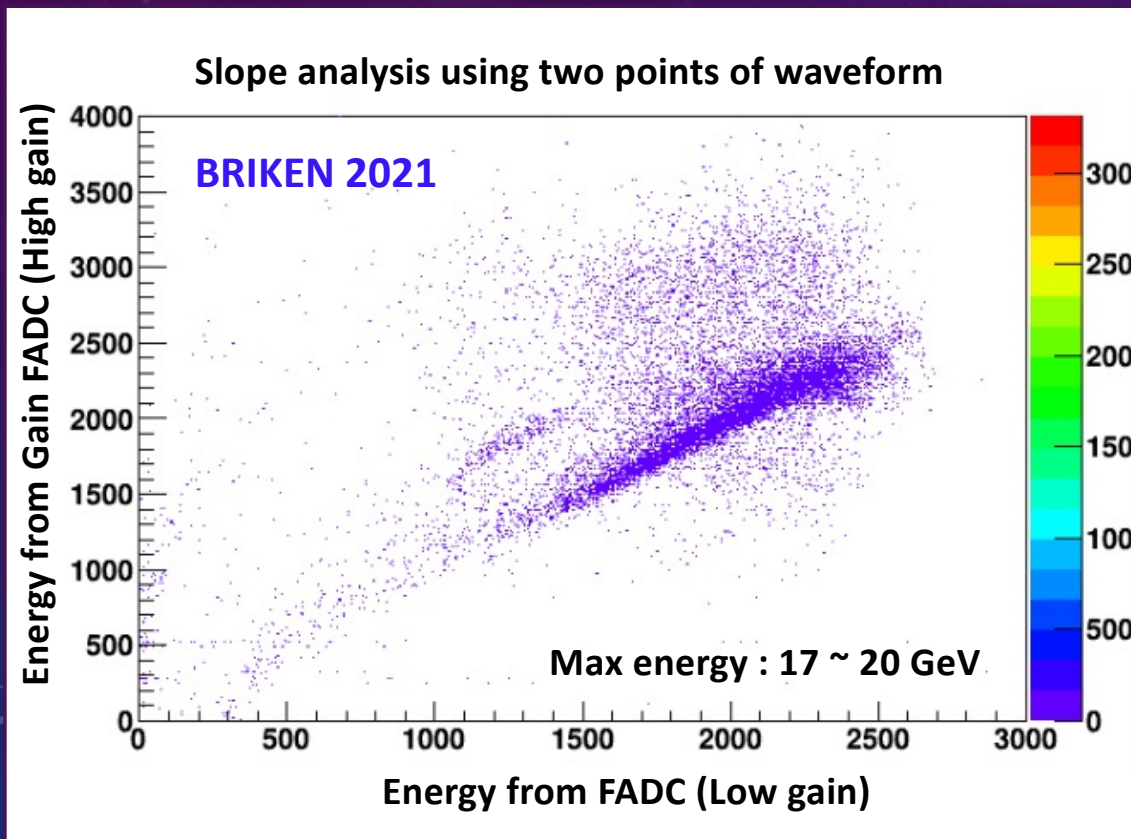
$$(16 + 16) \times 4 = 128 \text{ ch}$$

Energy resolution: $\sigma = 0.21 \%$

Demonstration of energy reconstruction for all the strips and layers (BRIKEN 2017)

Reconstruction of RI (Energy)

Demonstration: Reconstruction of Implantation Energy using waveform of high-gain beta branch

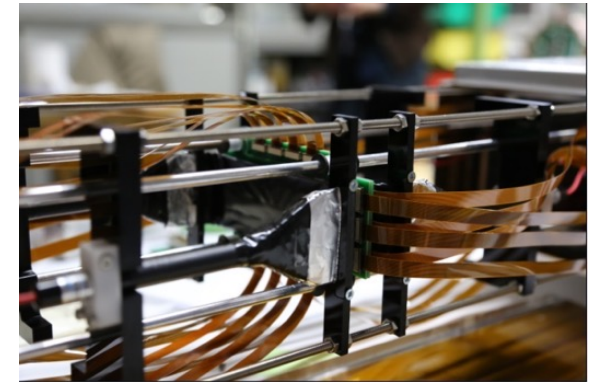
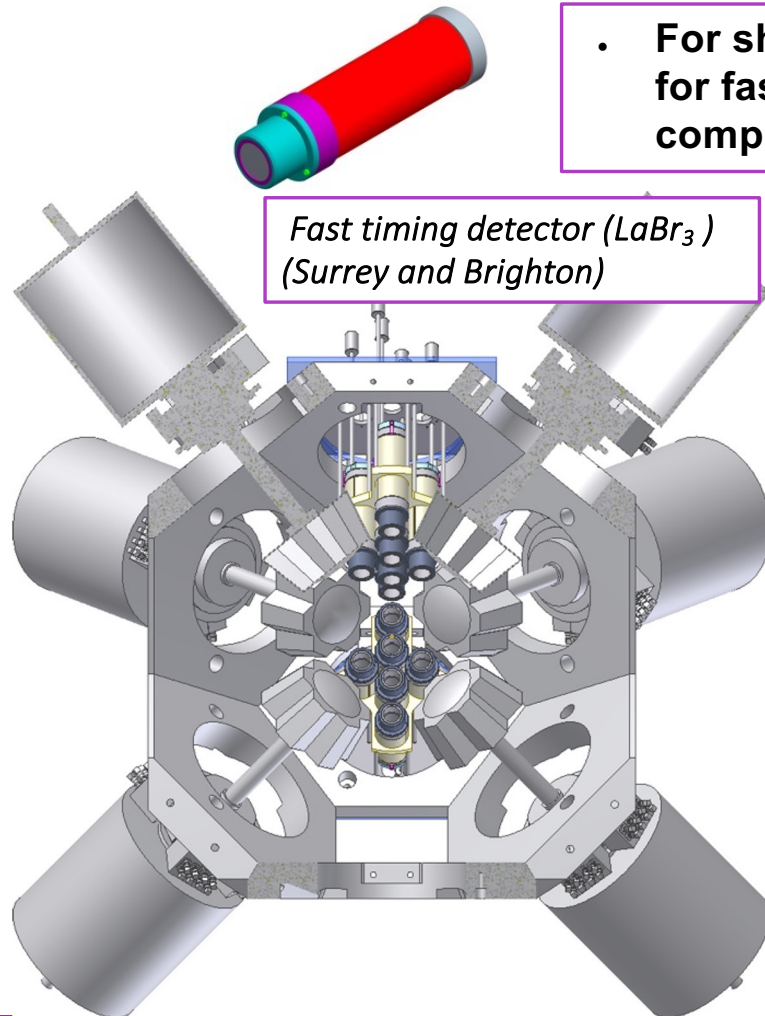


T.T. Yeung's talk

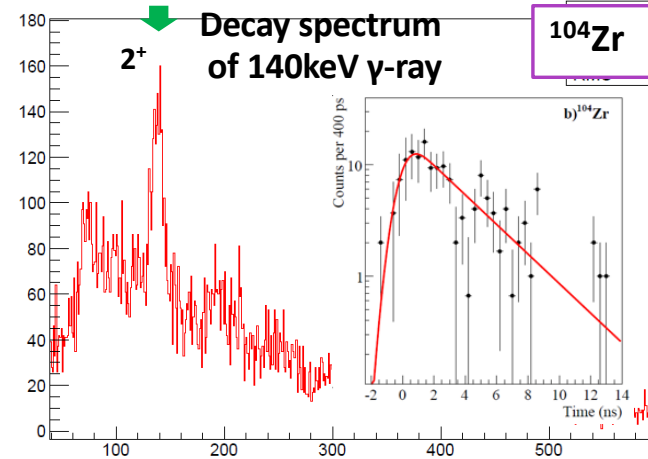
EURICA with LaBr₃(Ce) detectors: WAS3ABi + Plastic Scintillators

- For short life-times a LaBr₃ array for fast timing has been installed to complement the HPGe detectors

Fast timing detector (LaBr₃)
(Surrey and Brighton)



¹⁰⁴Y beta-decay is used as start.

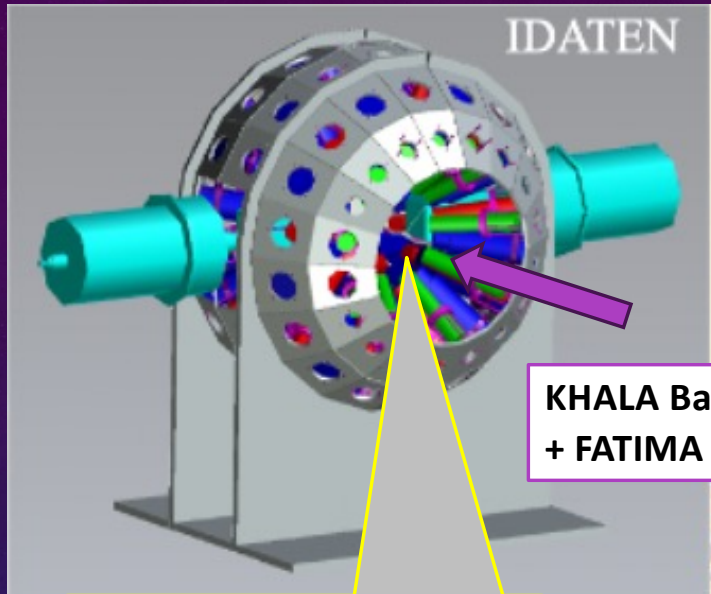


F.Browne

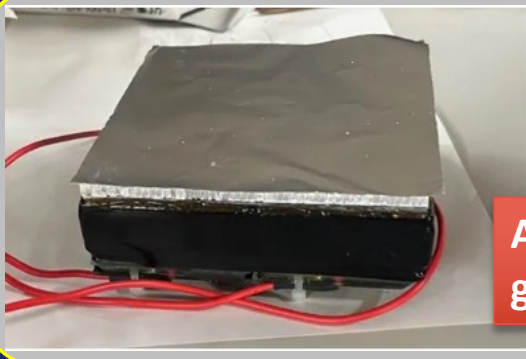


Scintillation Base Detectors for Fast-timing Beta Counter

Simplified Version of CAITEN : No Rotation / Compact



KHALA Ball (Korea)
+ FATIMA (UK)



Absorption of
gamma-rays in the PMTs..

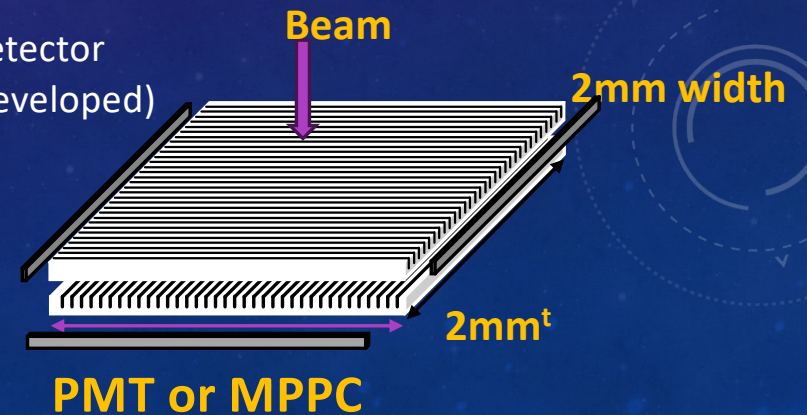
PMTs & Charge-divider used for CAITEN (H8500B)

Passive stopper



KHALA Ball (Korea)
+ LBC/LaBr3 (RIKEN)

MACi Detector
(to be developed)



Isomeric Ratio Reconstructed in WAS3ABi

Eur. Phys. J. A (2020) 56:159
https://doi.org/10.1140/epja/s10050-020-00171-3

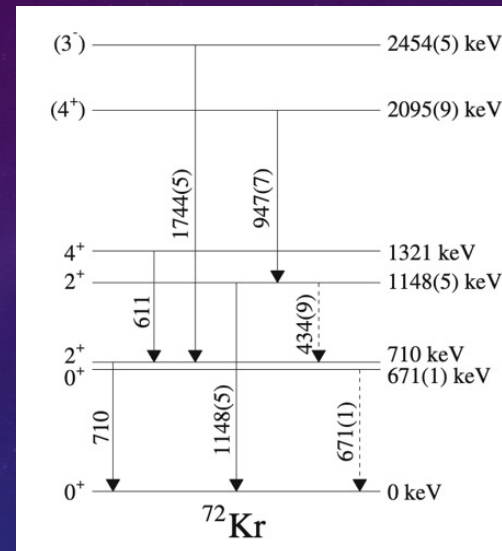
THE EUROPEAN
PHYSICAL JOURNAL A



Regular Article - Experimental Physics

Shape coexistence revealed in the $N = Z$ isotope ^{72}Kr through inelastic scattering

K. Wimmer^{1,2,3,a}, T. Arici^{4,5}, W. Korten⁶, P. Doornenbal², J.-P. Delaroche⁷, M. Girod⁷, J. Libert⁷, T. R. Rodríguez⁸, P. Aguilera⁹, A. Algorta^{10,11}, T. Ando¹, H. Baba², B. Blank¹², A. Boso¹³, S. Chen², A. Corsi⁶, P. Davies¹⁴, G. de Angelis¹⁵, G. de France¹⁶, D. T. Doherty⁶, J. Gerl¹⁴, R. Gernhäuser¹⁷, T. Goigoux¹², D. Jenkins¹⁴, G. Kiss^{2,11}, S. Koyama¹, T. Motobayashi², S. Nagamine¹, M. Niikura¹, S. Nishimura², A. Obertelli⁶, D. Lubos¹⁷, V. H. Phong², B. Rubio¹⁰, E. Sahin¹⁸, T. Y. Saito¹, H. Sakurai^{1,2}, L. Sinclair¹⁴, D. Steppenbeck², R. Taniuchi¹, V. Vaquero³, R. Wadsworth¹⁴, J. Wu², M. Zielinska⁶



^{72}Kr has a low-lying isomeric 0^+ state at 671 keV with a lifetime $\tau = 38$ ns.

Check next Layer of DSSD

K. Wimmer

the isomeric ratio was measured in a separate setting, where the beam was implanted into the WAS3ABi silicon detector array at the final focal plane of the ZeroDegree spectrometer [24]. The isomeric ratio was determined from the number of ^{72}Kr nuclei implanted in the first layer of WAS3ABi and the number of 0^+ decays which were obtained by comparing the energy spectrum of the second layer with GEANT4 [25] simulations. The isomeric ratio obtained this way amounted to 4(1)% comparable to the isomeric ratio of 5.5(19)% in an experiment at lower energies at GANIL [26].

Summary

There is no perfect beta counter.

- Material
 - High stopping power for beta
 - Less absorption for gamma-ray
 - Quenching
- Fast speed DAQ for high statistics / rare events
- Stable operation
- Isomer tagging, conversion electrons

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