

# Construction of active target TPC at CENS

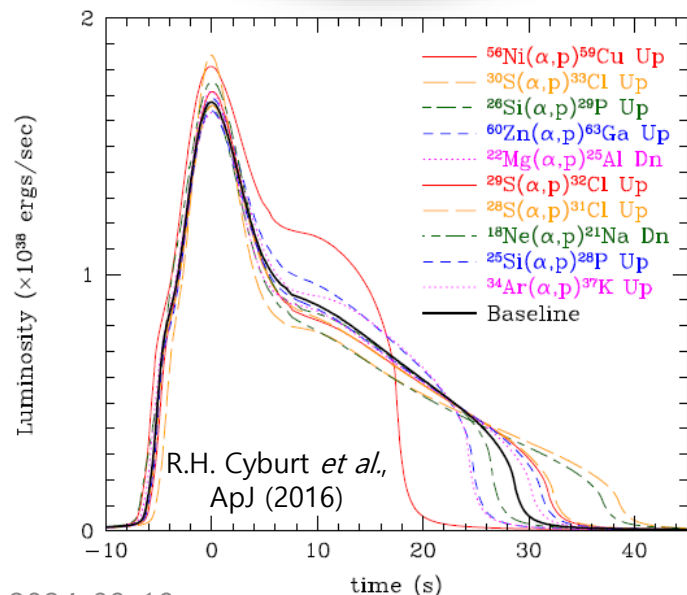
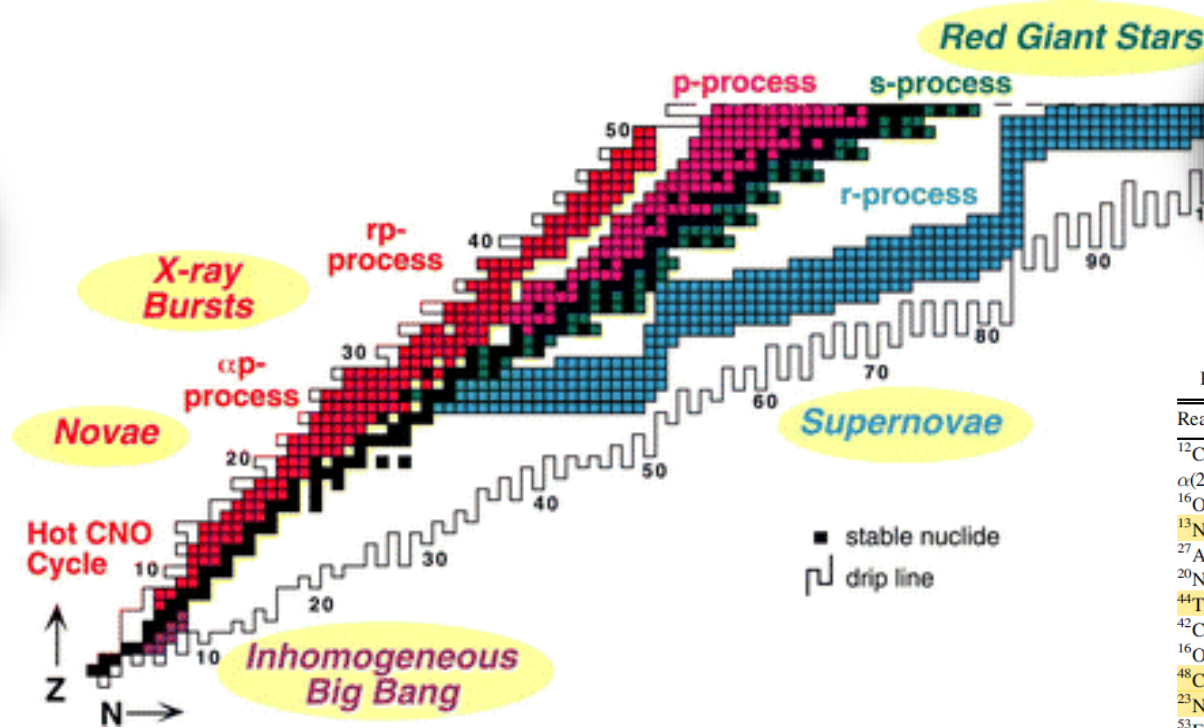
**Soomi Cha (車修美)**

**Center for Exotic Nuclear Studies, Institute for Basic Science  
on behalf of AToM-X collaboration**

Background Image:  
Courtesy of Terry Robison

# Importance of $(\alpha,p)$ reactions for astrophysics

- $(\alpha,p)$  reaction rates play an important role in understanding:
  - ✓ Light curve of the X-ray burst
  - ✓ Nucleosynthesis in the core-collapse supernovae



**Very small reaction cross sections  
→ Challenging !**

Reaction Rate Variations that Affect Three or More Isotopes of Interest

| Reaction  | Number of Isotopes Affected |
|---|-----------------------------|
| $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha,\gamma)^{16}\text{O}$         | 8                           |
| $\alpha(2\alpha,\gamma)^{12}\text{C}$               | 8                           |
| $^{16}\text{O}(^{12}\text{C},p)^{27}\text{Al}$      | 8                           |
| $^{13}\text{N}(\alpha,p)^{16}\text{O}$              | 7                           |
| $^{27}\text{Al}(\alpha,n)^{30}\text{P}$             | 6                           |
| $^{20}\text{Ne}(\alpha,\gamma)^{24}\text{Mg}$       | 6                           |
| $^{44}\text{Ti}(\alpha,p)^{47}\text{V}$             | 5                           |
| $^{42}\text{Ca}(\alpha,\gamma)^{46}\text{Ti}$       | 5                           |
| $^{16}\text{O}(^{12}\text{C},\alpha)^{24}\text{Mg}$ | 5                           |
| $^{48}\text{Cr}(\alpha,p)^{51}\text{Mn}$            | 4                           |
| $^{23}\text{Na}(\alpha,p)^{26}\text{Mg}$            | 4                           |
| $^{53}\text{Fe}(n,p)^{53}\text{Mn}$                 | 3                           |
| $^{52}\text{Fe}(\alpha,p)^{55}\text{Co}$            | 3                           |
| $^{33}\text{S}(n,\alpha)^{30}\text{Si}$             | 3                           |
| $^{30}\text{Si}(p,\gamma)^{31}\text{P}$             | 3                           |
| $^{28}\text{Si}(n,\gamma)^{29}\text{Si}$            | 3                           |
| $^{28}\text{Al}(p,\alpha)^{25}\text{Mg}$            | 3                           |
| $^{27}\text{Si}(n,^{12}\text{C})^{16}\text{O}$      | 3                           |
| $^{27}\text{Al}(\alpha,p)^{30}\text{Si}$            | 3                           |
| $^{26}\text{Mg}(\alpha,n)^{29}\text{Si}$            | 3                           |
| $^{25}\text{Mg}(p,\gamma)^{26}\text{Al}$            | 3                           |
| $^{25}\text{Mg}(n,\gamma)^{26}\text{Mg}$            | 3                           |
| $^{25}\text{Mg}(\alpha,n)^{28}\text{Si}$            | 3                           |

K. Hermansen *et al.*,  
ApJ (2020)

# Why Active Target Time Projection Chamber?

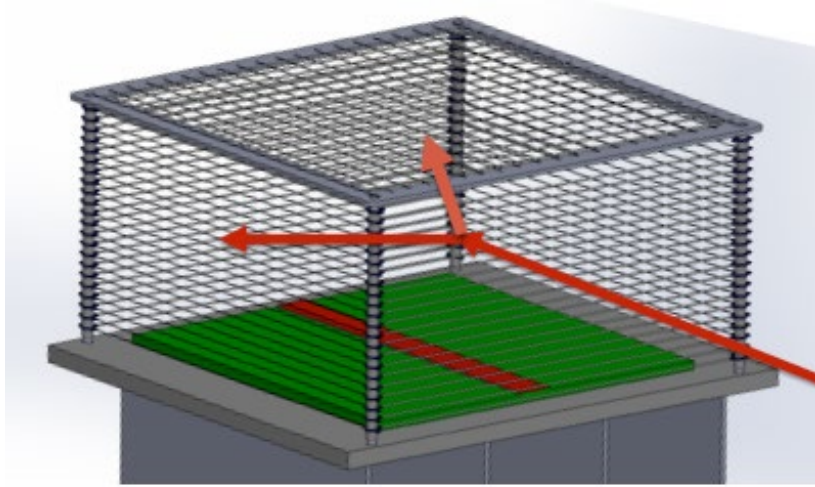
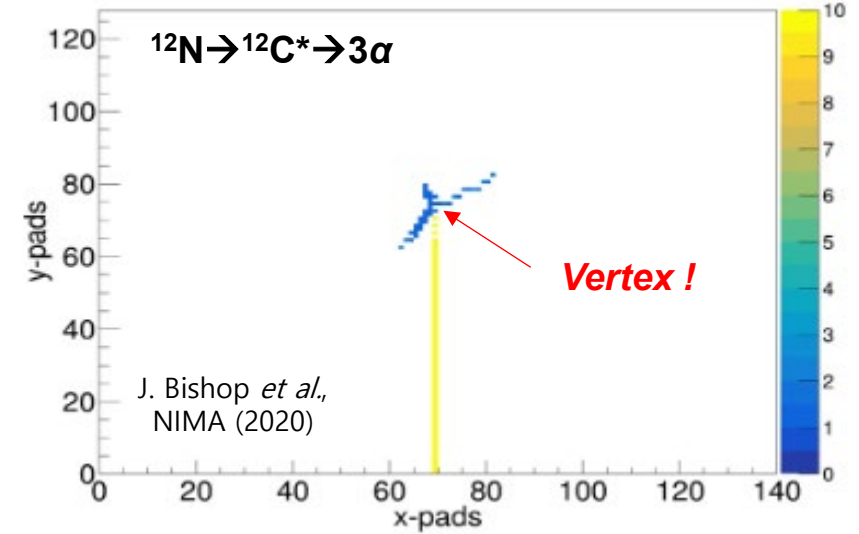
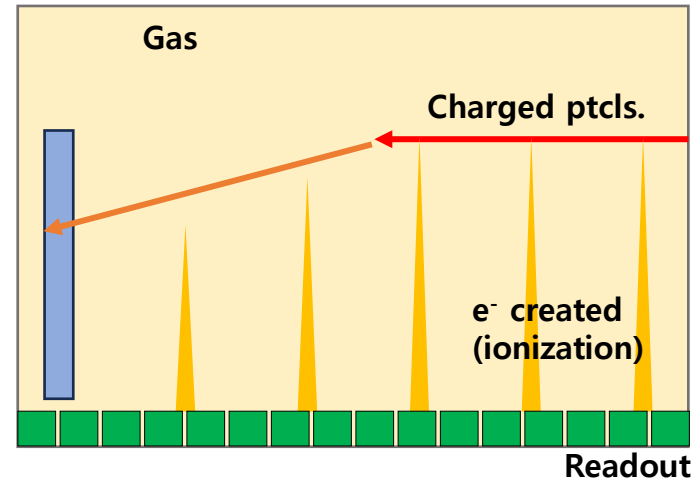
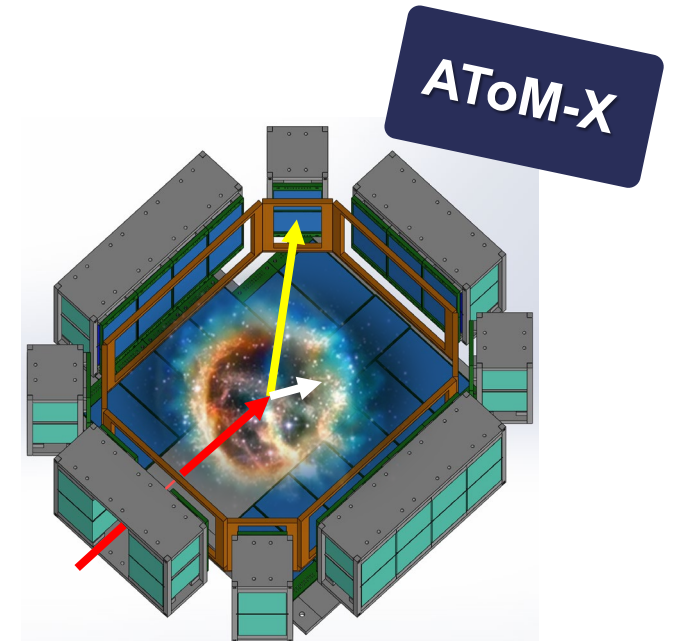


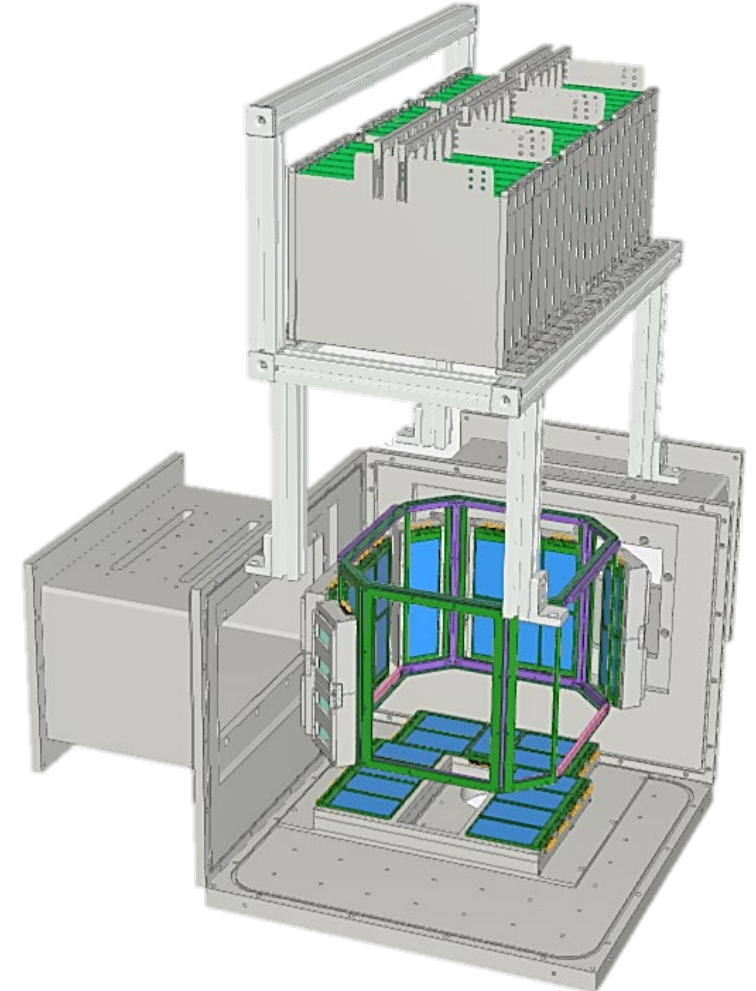
Figure from G.V. Rogachev



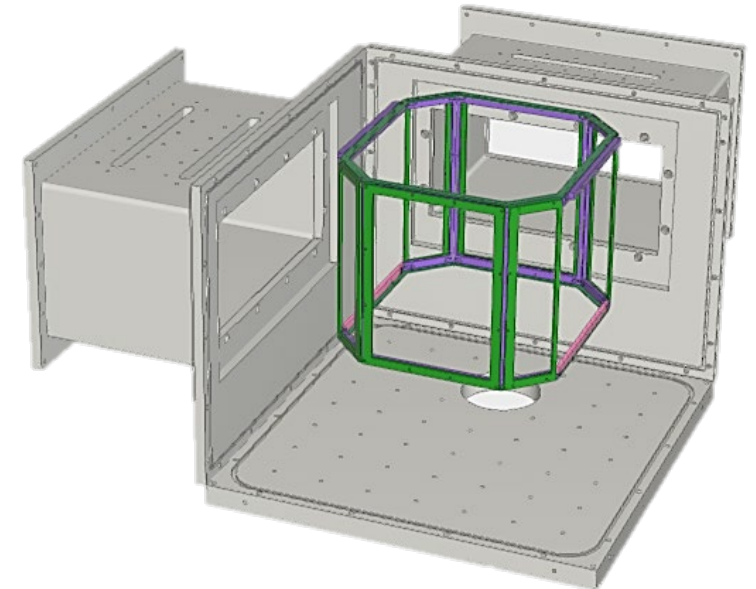
- **Active target TPC**
  - ✓ Detection gas plays as a reaction target
  - ✓ 3D tracking of charged particles  $\rightarrow$  reaction vertex measurement!
- **Challenges for the direct ( $\alpha, p$ ) measurements**
  - ✓ High detection efficiency
  - ✓ High beam rate endurable ( $\sim 10^5$  pps)
  - ✓ Good enough position and energy resolution



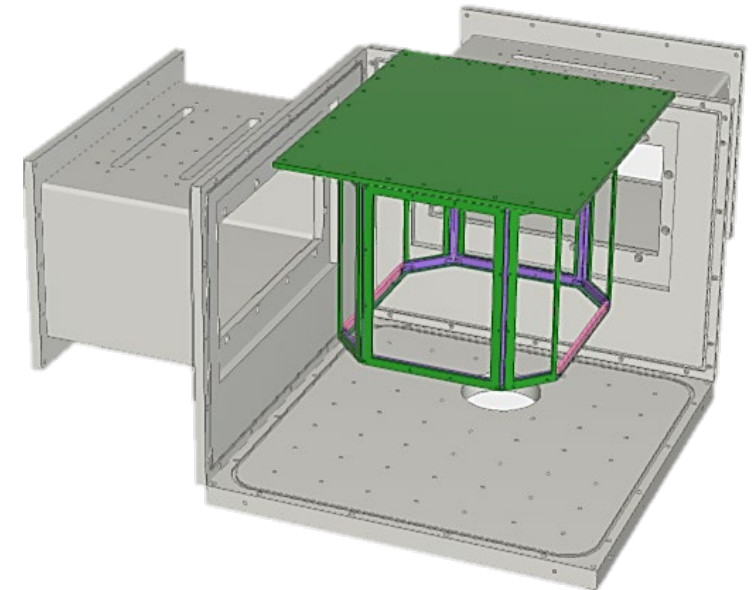
- **Purpose?**
  - ✓ Direct measurement of astrophysically important reactions :  $(\alpha,p)$ ,  $(\alpha,n)$ , ...
  - ✓ Elastic/Inelastic scatterings, fusion reactions, transfer reactions, charged particle decay, ...
- **Target gas: He+CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, CD<sub>4</sub>, Ar, ...**
- **Components:**
  - ✓ **Field cage** (*Track measurement*)
  - ✓ **Micromegas**
  - ✓ **Silicon and CsI detectors** (*Energy, position measurement*)
  - ✓ **Chamber, frames, Electronics(GET), DAQ, Softwares, ....**
  - ✓ **5658 electronic channels in total** (*4608 from Micromegas & 1050 from aux. detectors*)



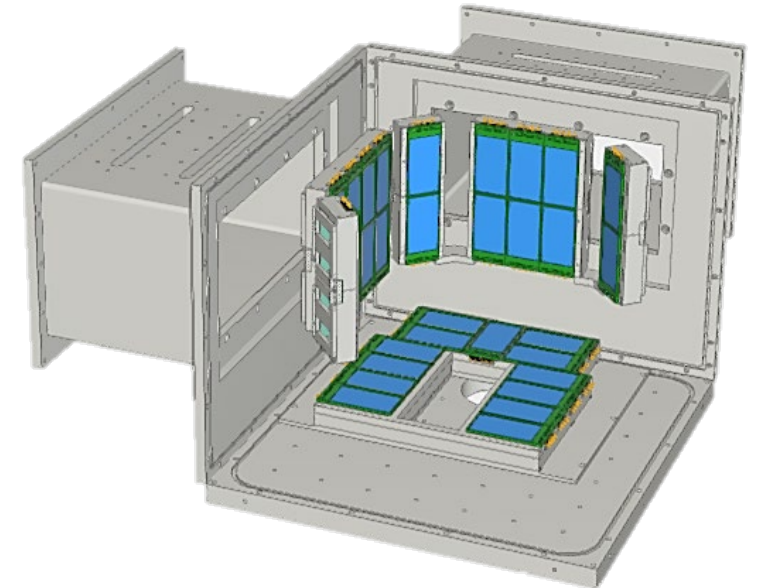
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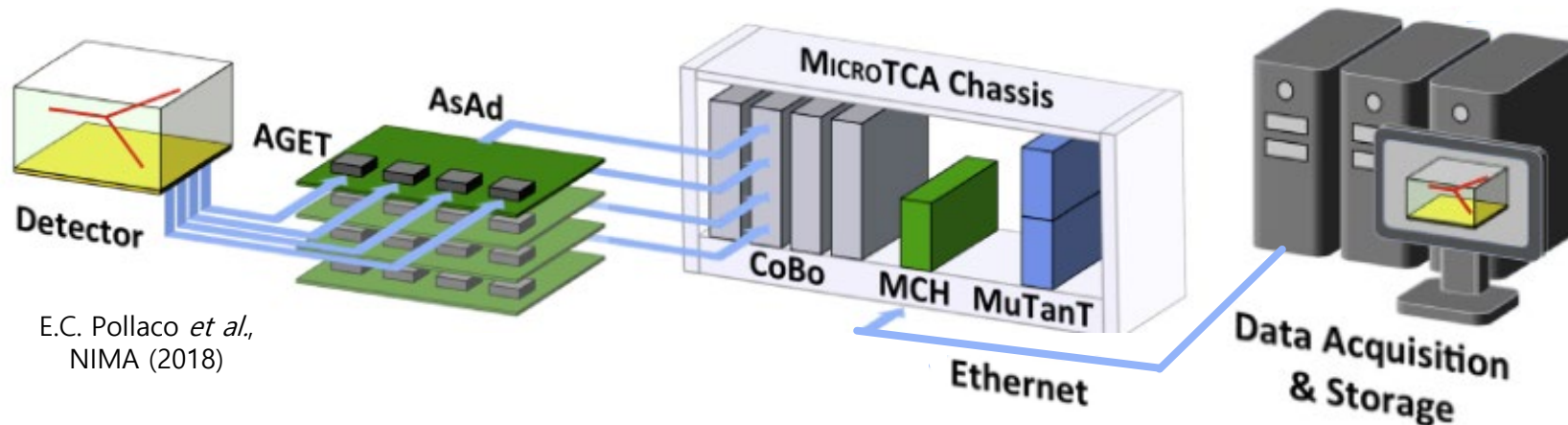


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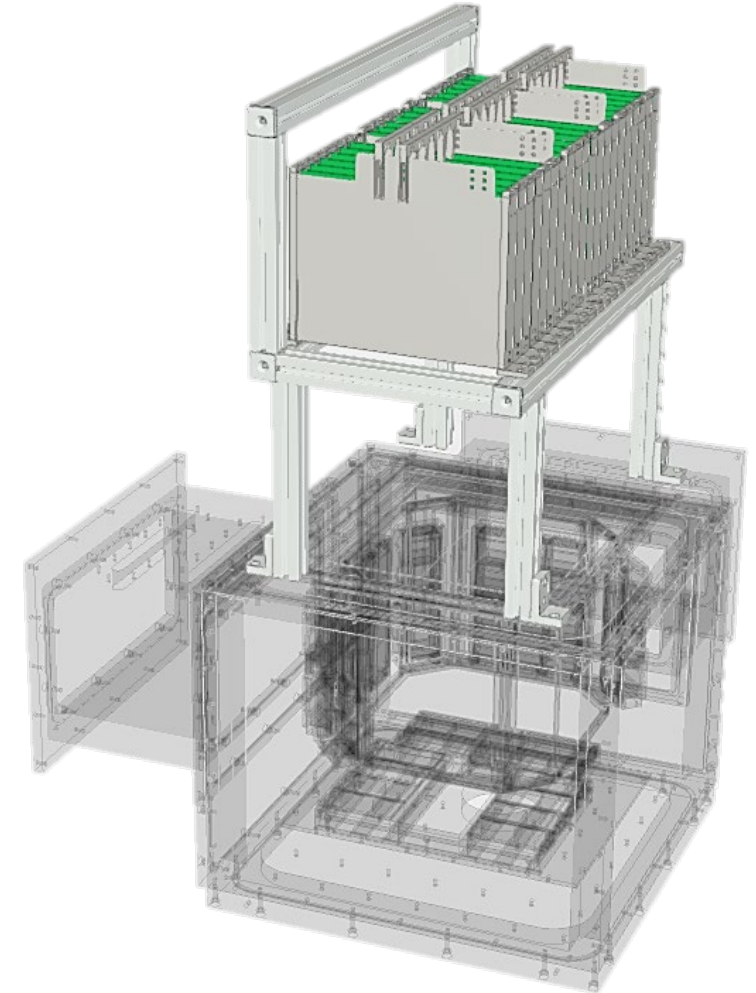


# AToM-X : Active target TPC for Multiple nuclear eXperiment

- Purpose?
  - ✓ Direct measurement of astrophysically important reactions :  $(\alpha,p)$ ,  $(\alpha,n)$ , ...
  - ✓ Elastic/Inelastic scatterings, fusion reactions, transfer reactions, charged particle decay, ...
- Target gas: He+CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, CD<sub>4</sub>, Ar, ...
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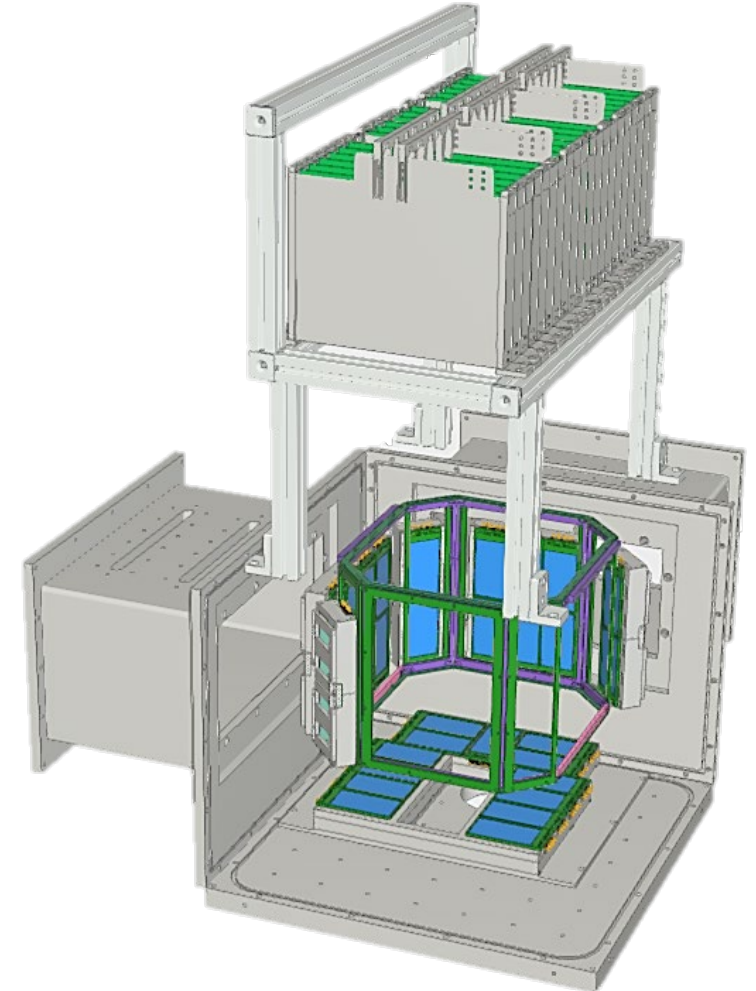


E.C. Pollaco *et al.*,  
NIMA (2018)

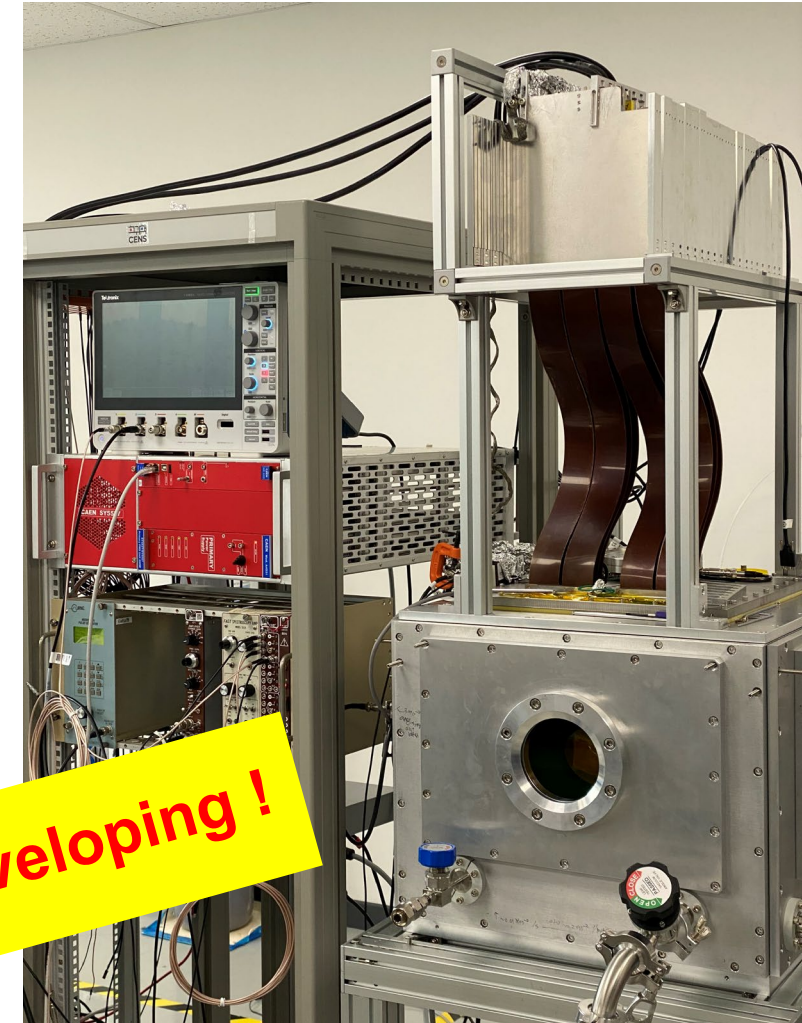




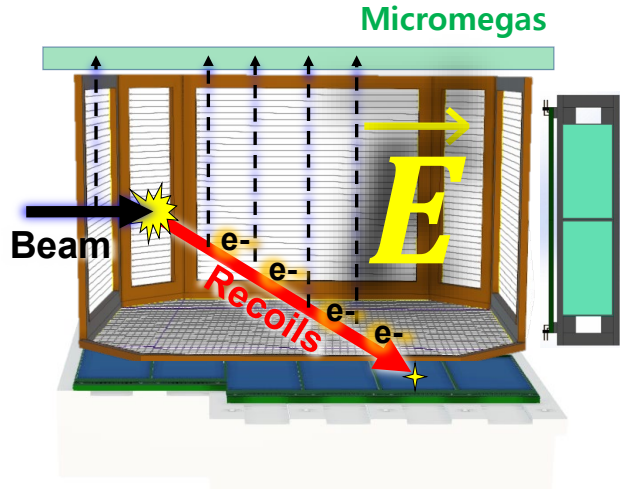
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  - ✓ Field cage (Track measurement)
  - ✓ Micromegas
  - ✓ Silicon and CsI detectors (Energy, position measurement)
  - ✓ Chamber, frames, Electronics(GET), DAQ, Softwares, ....
  - ✓ 5658 electronic channels in total (4608 from Micromegas & 1050 from aux. detectors)
- Dimensions :
  - ✓ Chamber : 504(X) x 417(Y) x 504(Z) mm<sup>3</sup>
  - ✓ Wings for signal (ZAP) feed through : 236(X) x 270(Y) x 390(Z) mm<sup>3</sup>
  - ✓ Assembly type→portable!



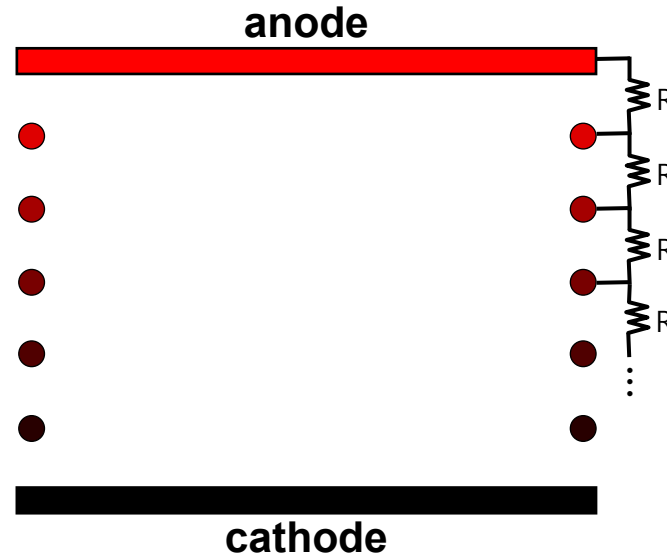
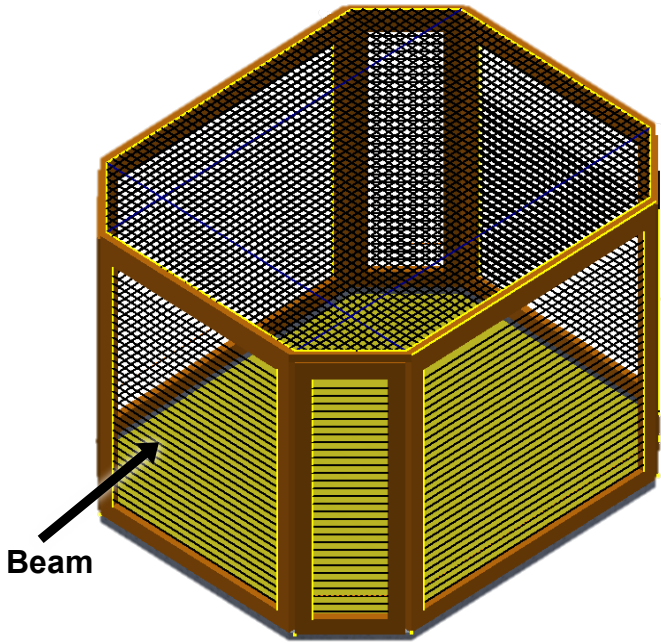
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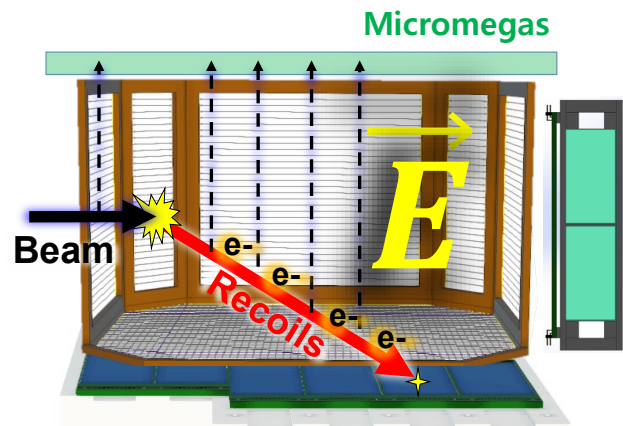
**Now Developing !**



- Providing uniform electric field in the active volume
- PCB boards + Polycarbonate frame
- cathode + anode + side planes



guide wires at side planes  
Stepping down the voltage for uniform  $\vec{E}$

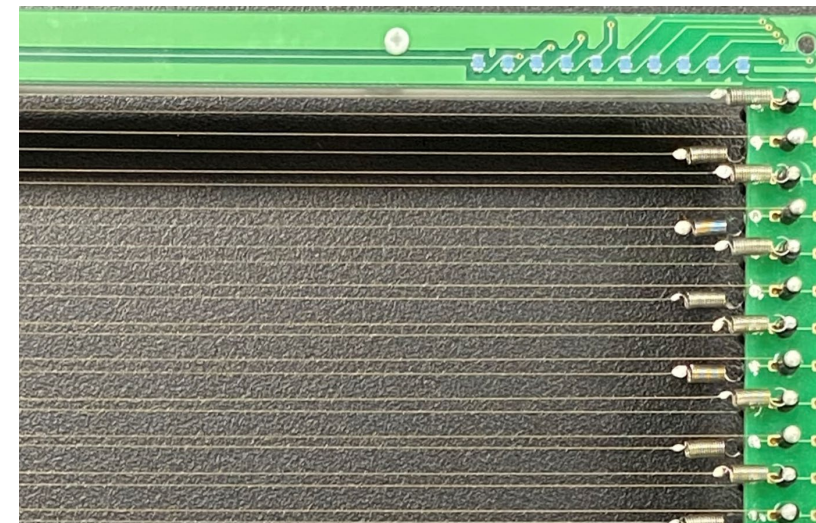
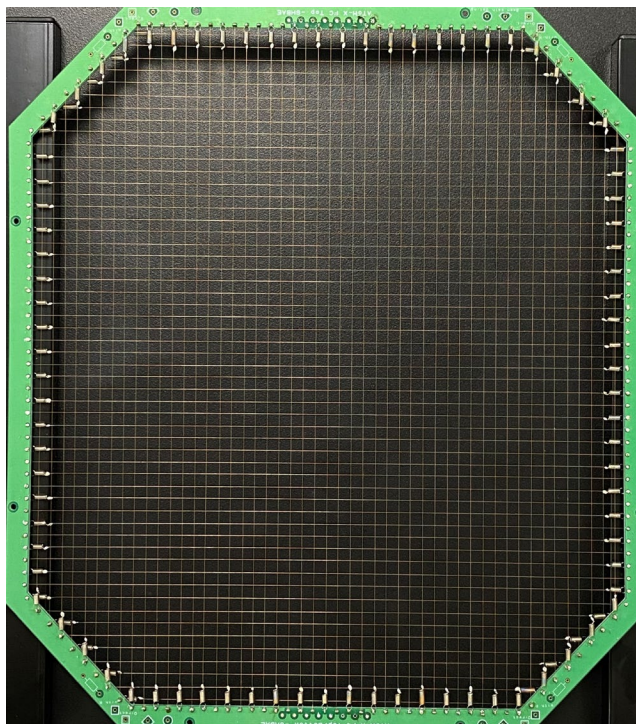


- Providing uniform electric field in the active volume
- PCB boards + Polycarbonate frame
- cathode + anode + side planes
- Type-1 : Au-plated tungsten wires on PCB → Transparent !  
ex)  $^{34}\text{Ar}(\alpha,p)^{37}\text{K}$ ,  $^{18}\text{Ne}(\alpha,p)^{21}\text{Na}$ ,  $^{17}\text{F}(\alpha,p)^{20}\text{Ne}$ , ...

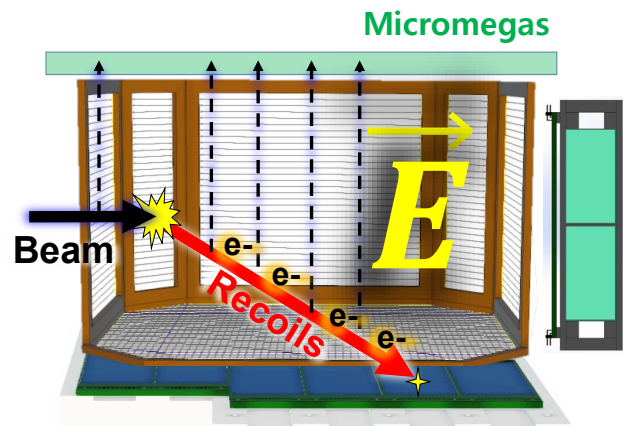


**Now on fabrication !**

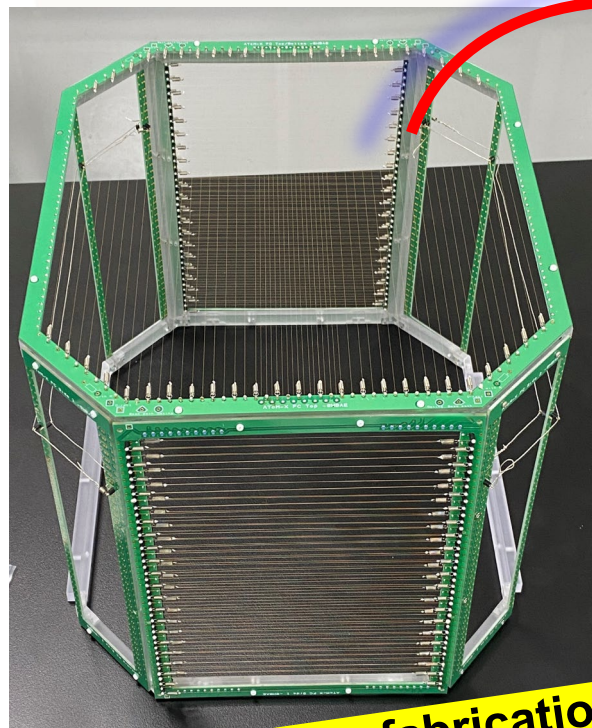
cathode



A part of side planes

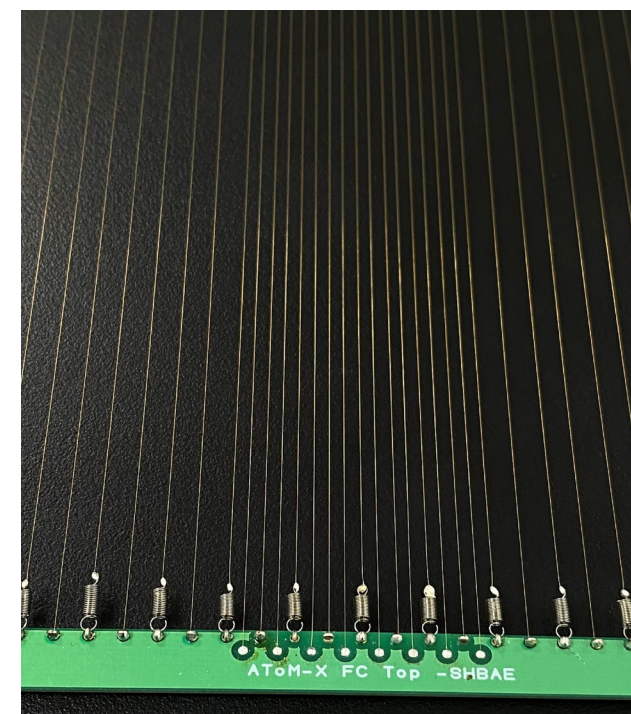
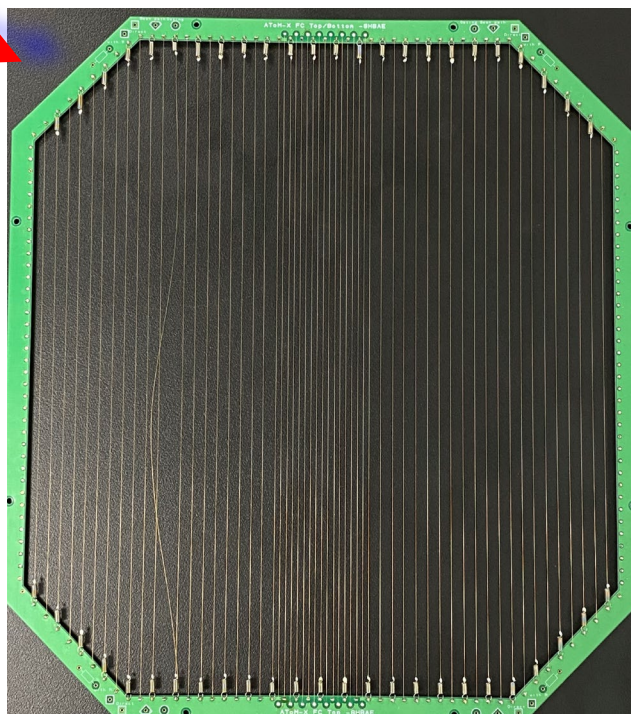


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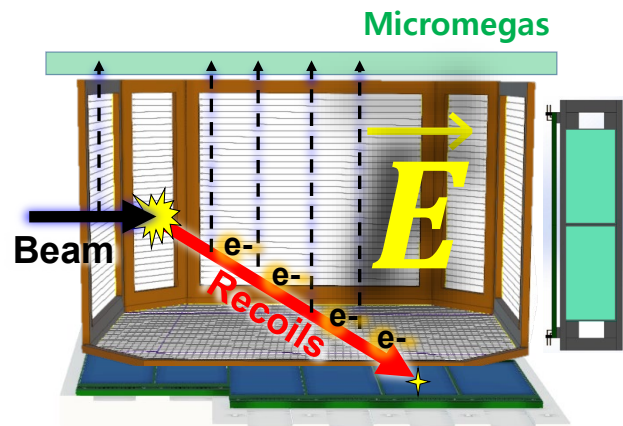


anode

Now on fabrication !



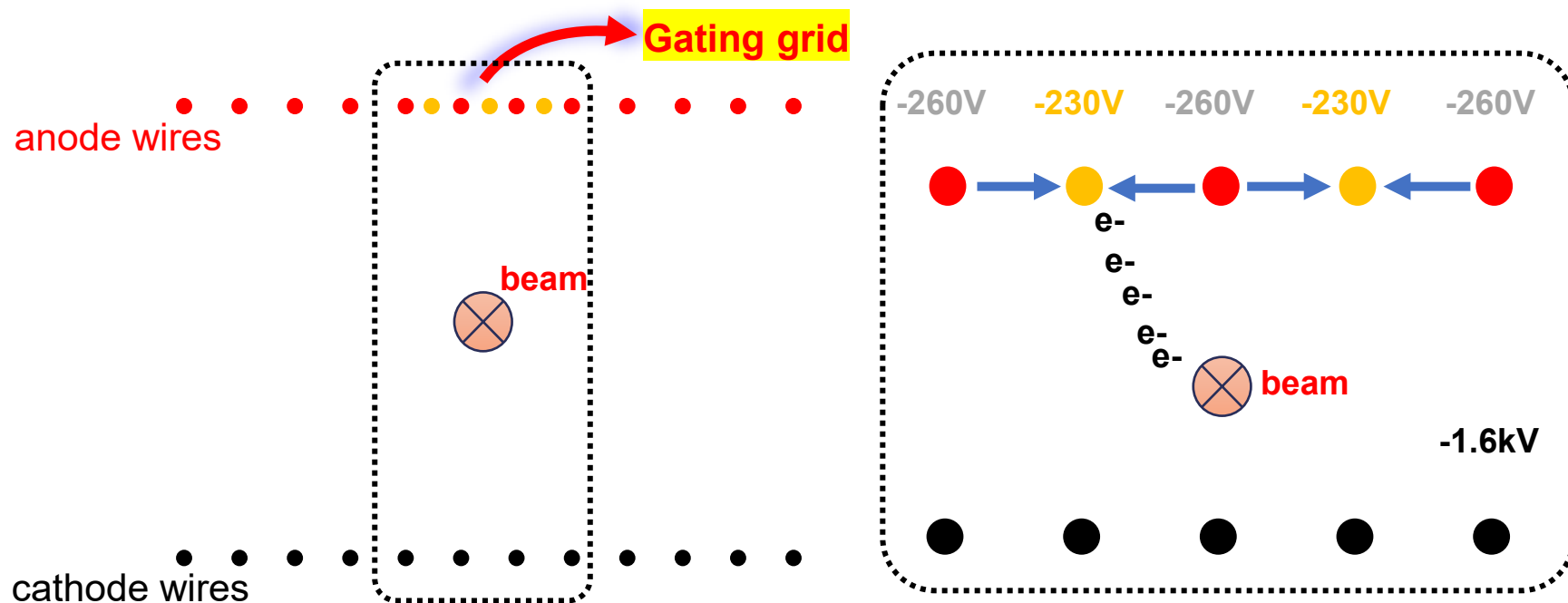
↔ Narrow wire gaps!



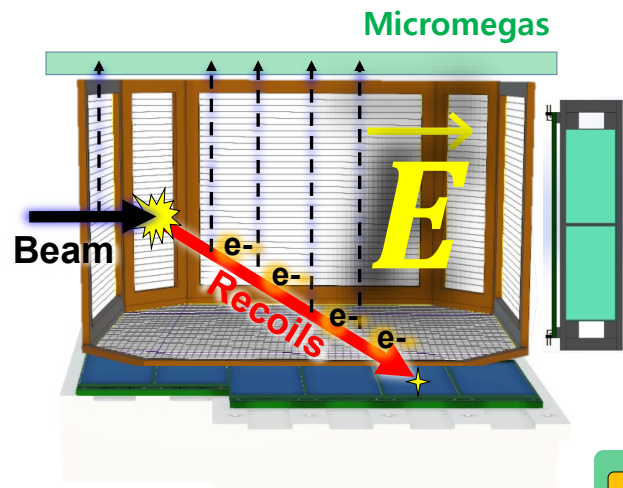
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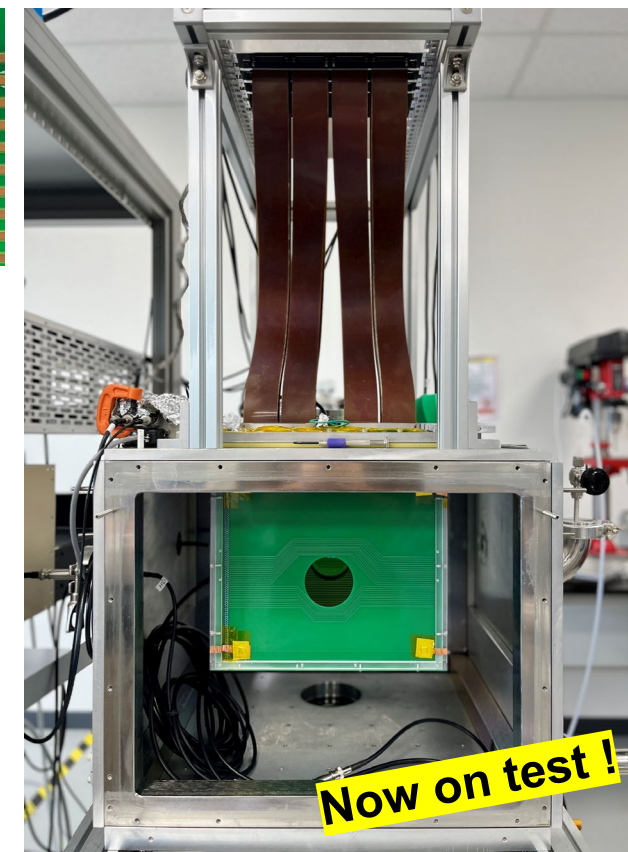
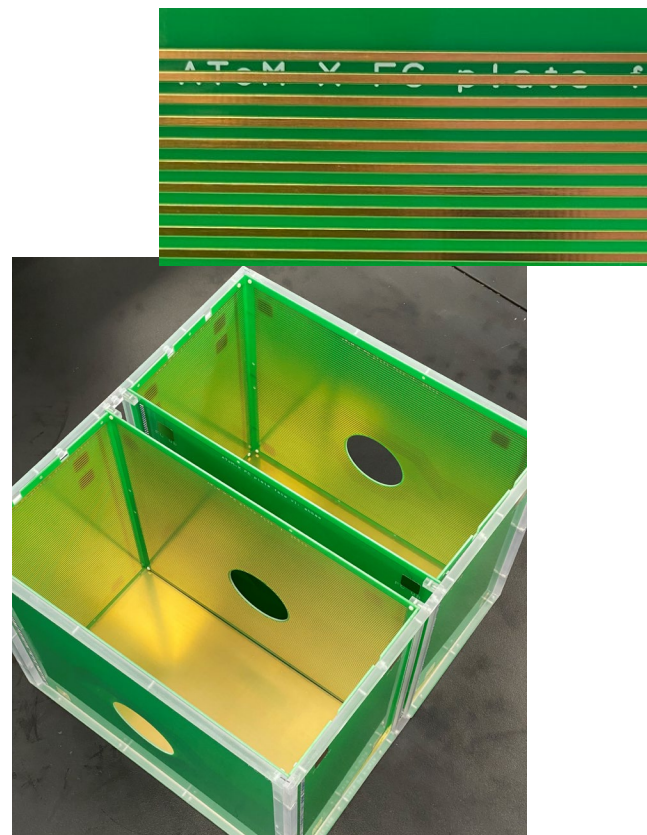
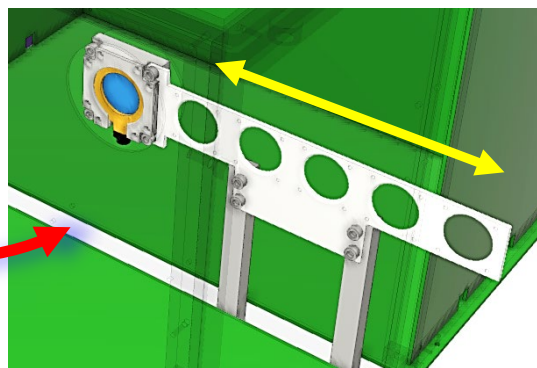
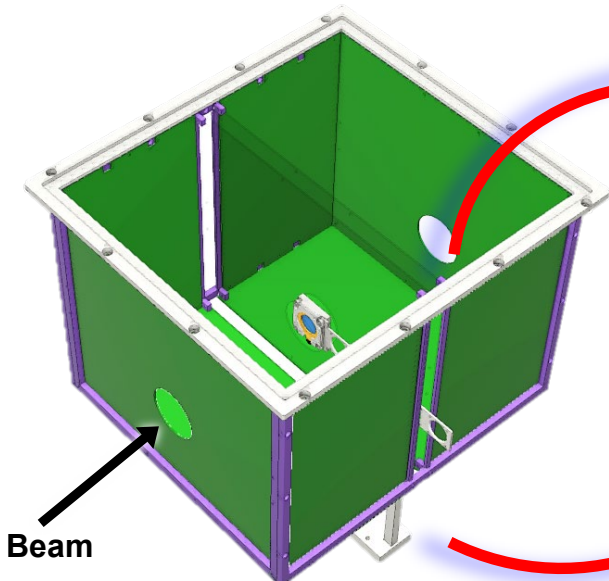
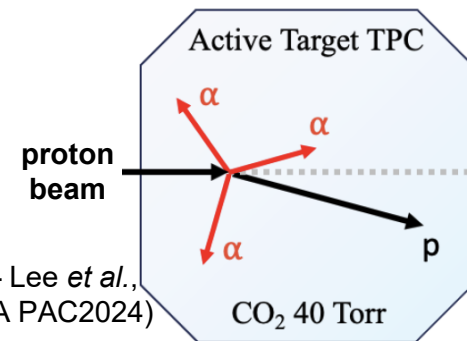
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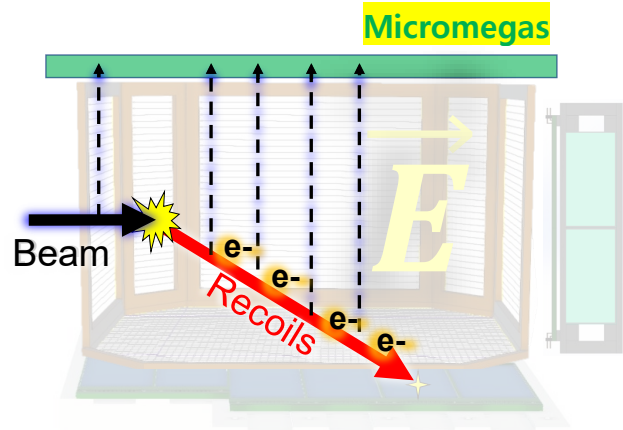


**Reducing a huge amount of space charge from the high intensity beam !**

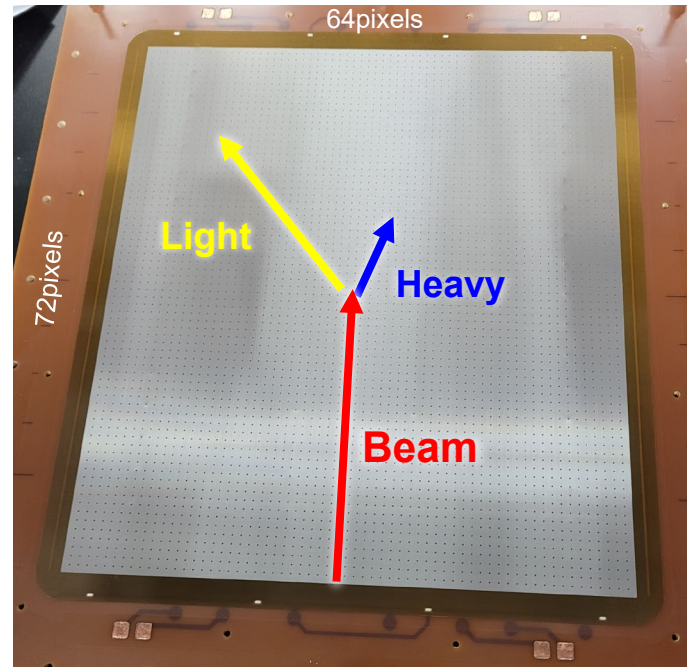
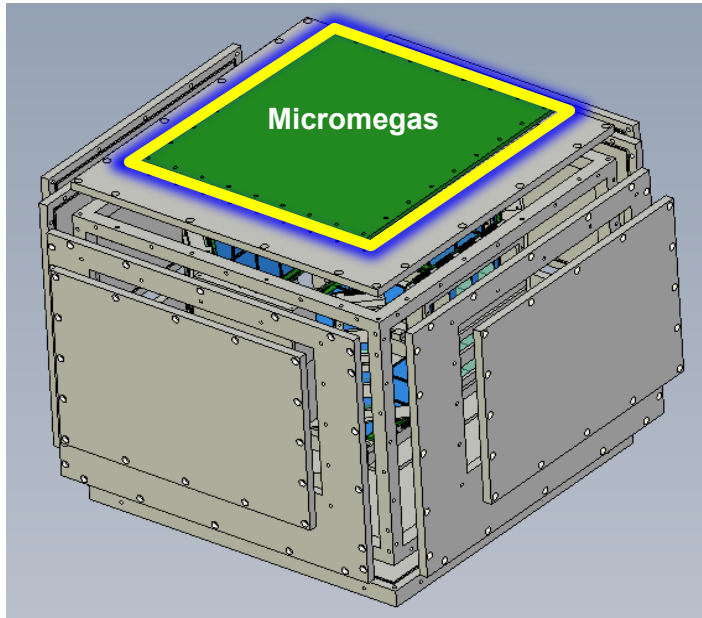


- Providing uniform electric field in the active volume
- PCB boards + Polycarbonate frame
- cathode + anode + side planes
- Type-2 : Segmented copper plates on PCB  
ex)  $^{12}\text{C}(p,p')^{12}\text{C}$ ,  $^3\text{He}+^{208}\text{Pb}$ , ...

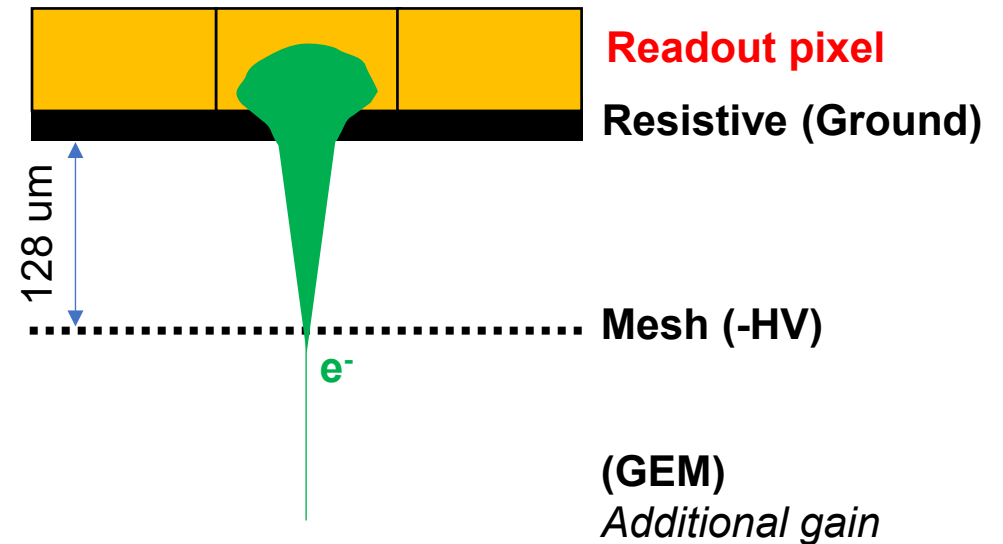




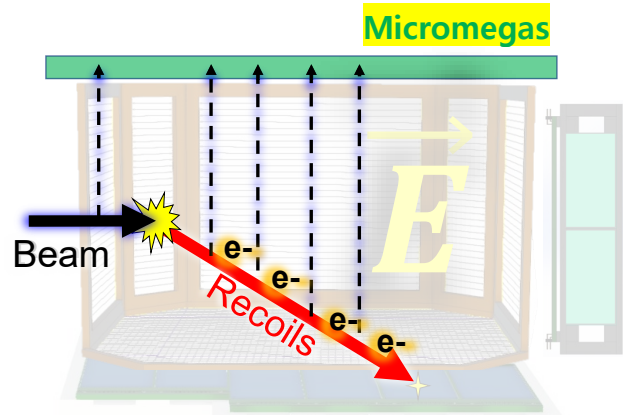
- Tracking charged particles with readout pixels (*beam, recoils, ...*)
- Micromegas as a chamber flange
- Drift electrons from the ionization are amplified b/w mesh & readout.
- pixel size : 4 x 4 mm<sup>2</sup>
  - ✓ Type-1 : Resistive
  - ✓ Type-2 : Resistive + Capacitive sharing (*for better position resolution*)



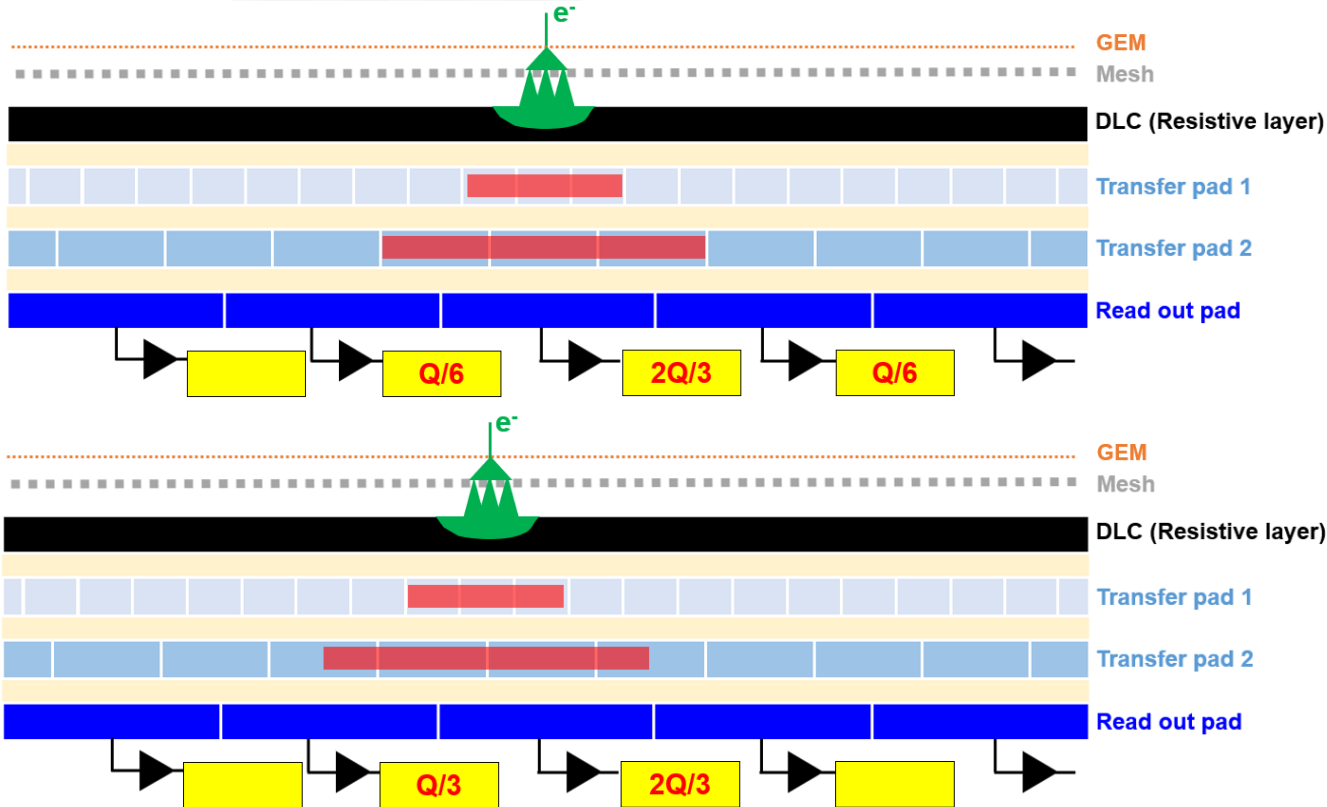
Micromegas (front-inside chamber)







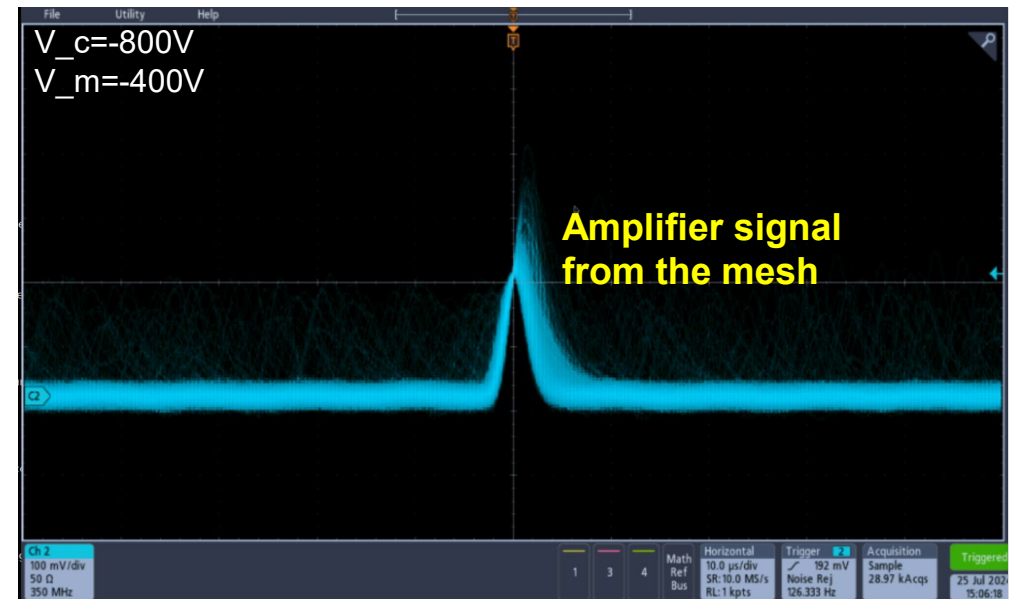
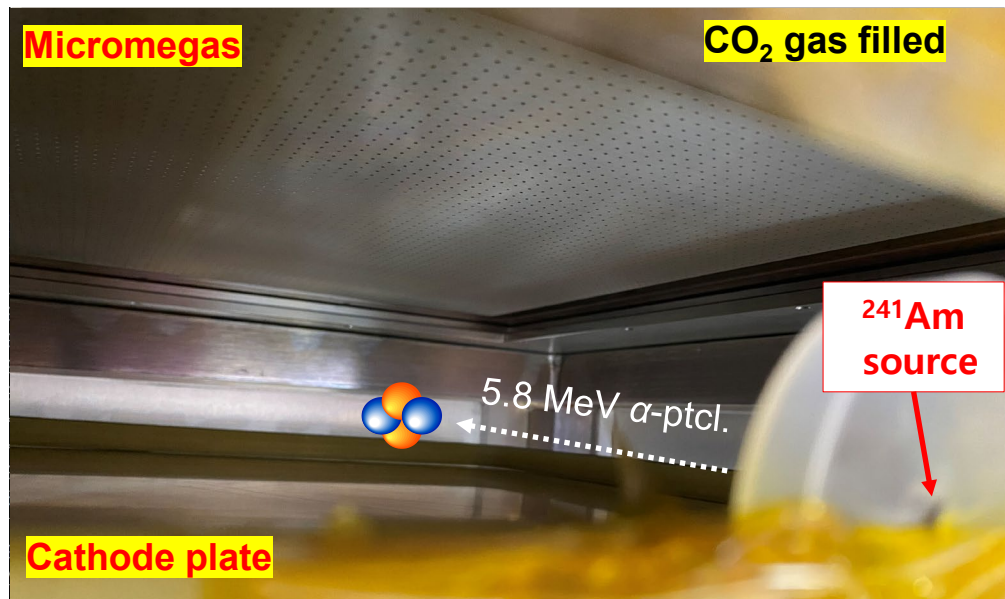
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- ✓ Hit information can be obtained by the different signal heights in multiple pads
- ✓ Reconstruction algorithm under development
- ✓ Expected position resolution  $< 1\text{mm}$

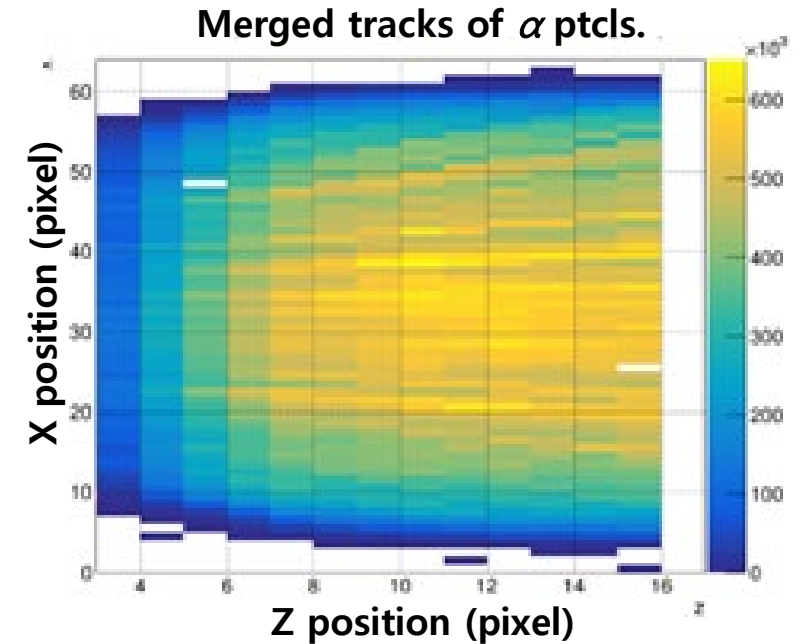
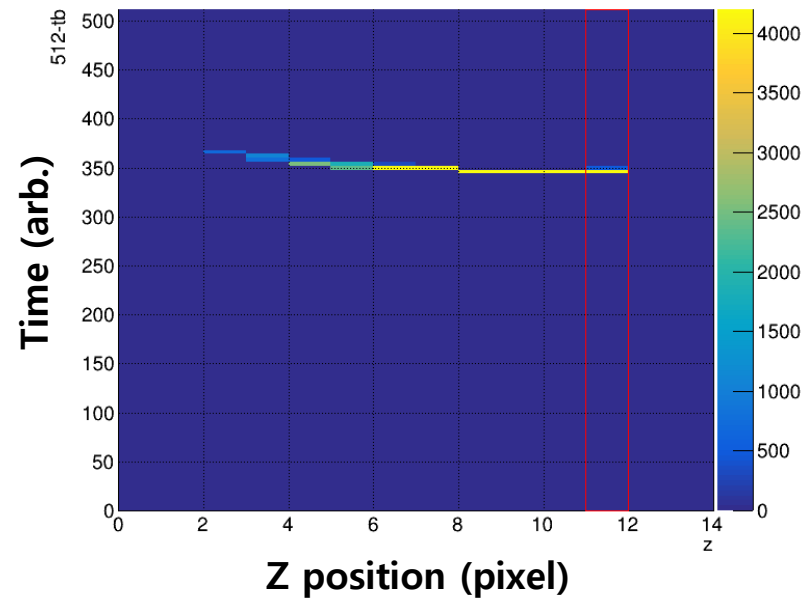
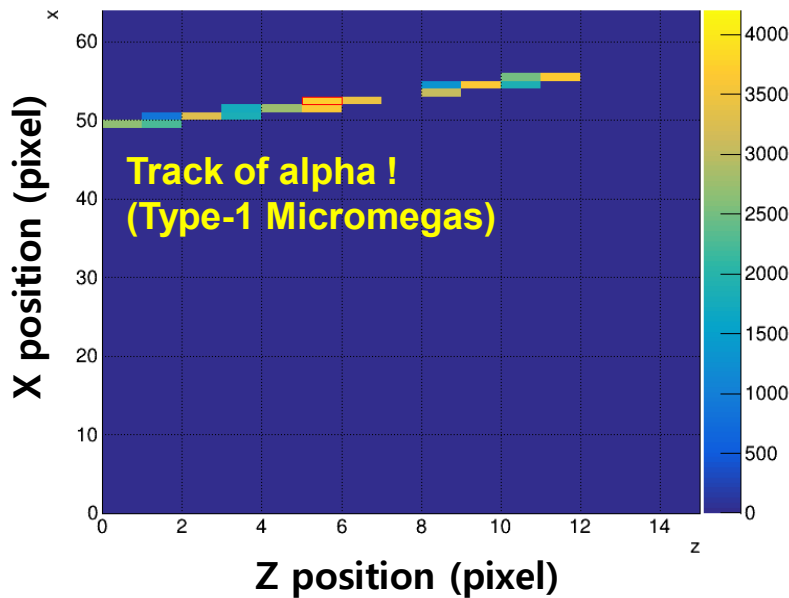
- Test status

- ✓ Pulser on mesh, checked wave forms at various pixels using GET + DAQ
- ✓ Checked analog signals on the mesh using a  $^{241}\text{Am}$   $\alpha$  source and a cathode plate
- ✓ Obtained the track of  $\alpha$  particles on the readout pad using GET + DAQ
- ✓ Now trying to obtain the track using our newly-made field cage!



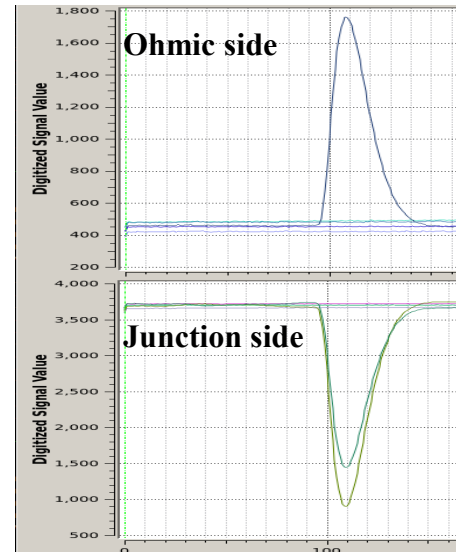
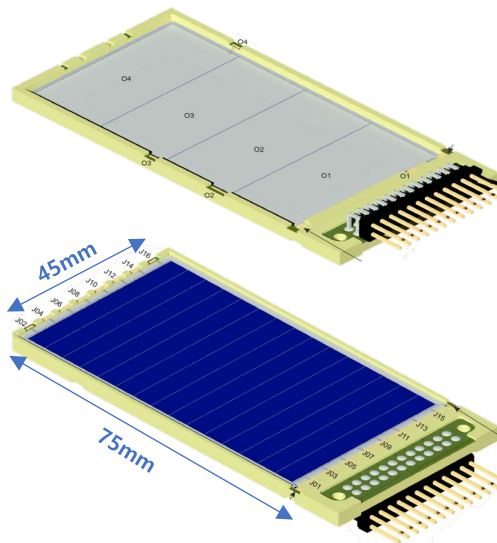
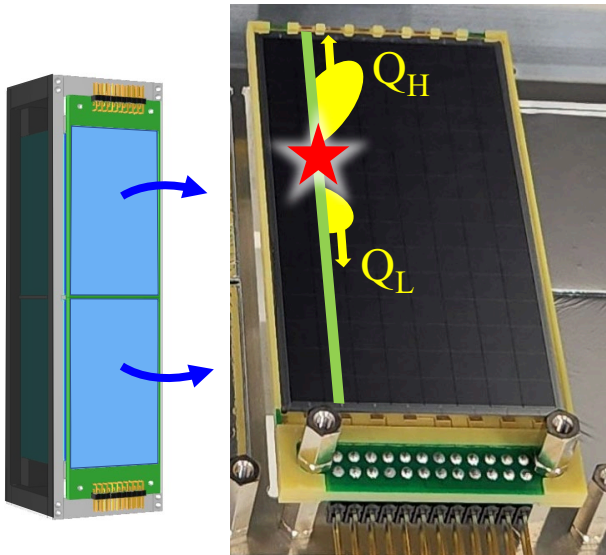
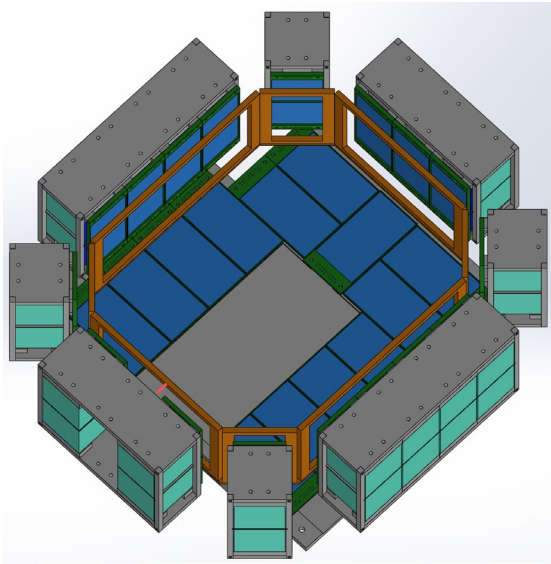
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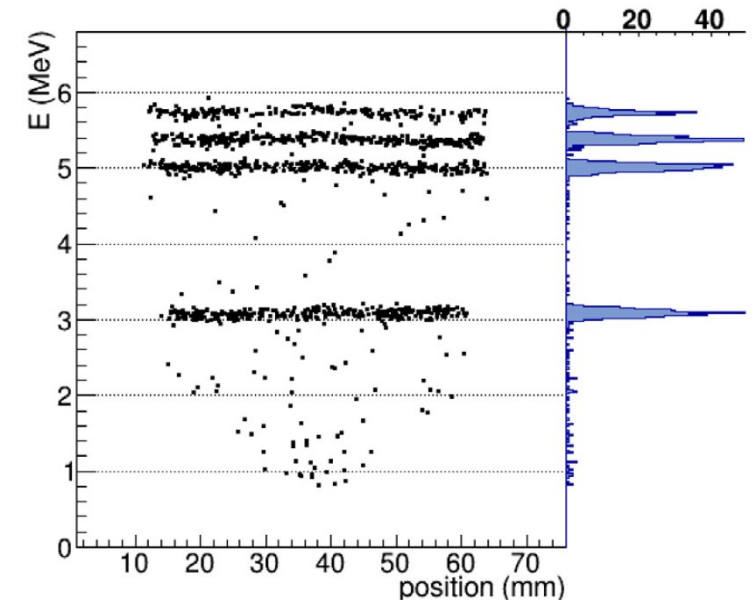


- Measuring energy and position of charged particles or  $\gamma$ -rays
- Silicon detectors
  - ✓ X6 model using the resistive technique (1000- $\mu\text{m}$ -thick) (Micron Semiconductor Co.)
  - ✓ 8 Junction strips (resistive), 4 Ohmic strips (normal)
  - ✓ Position :  $(Q_H - Q_L) / (Q_H + Q_L)$ ,  $\sim 1\text{mm}$  (FWHM)
  - ✓ Energy :  $Q_H + Q_L$ ,  $\sim 50\text{ keV}$  (FWHM) using 4-peak  $\alpha$  emitting source

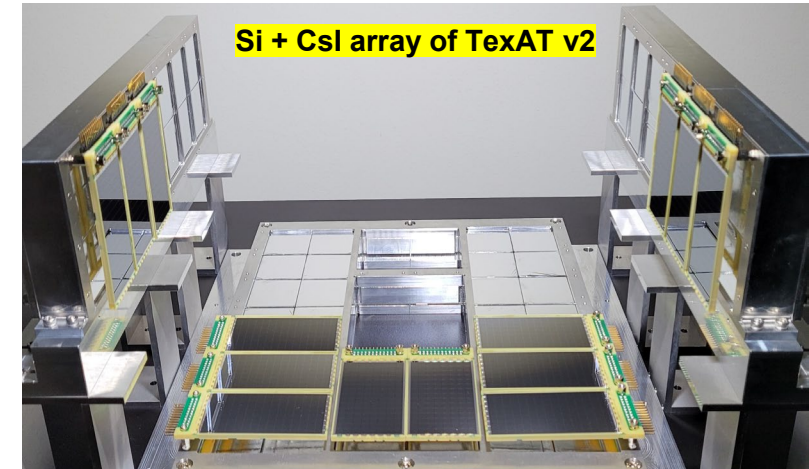
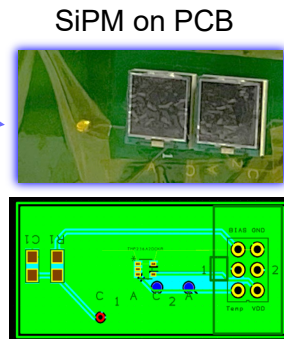
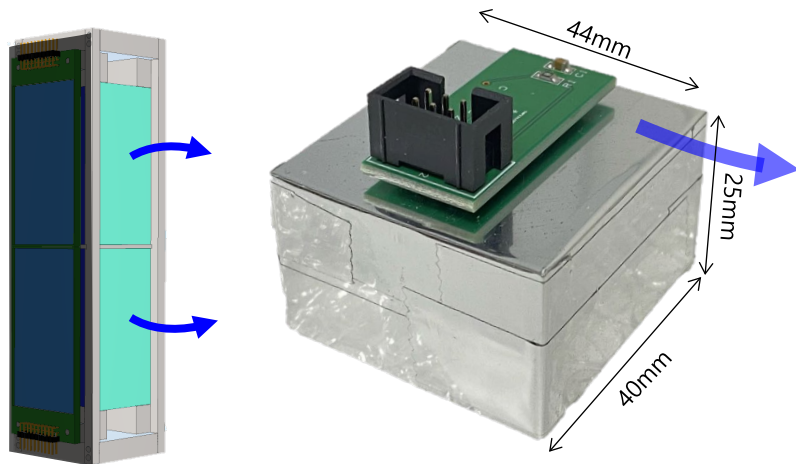
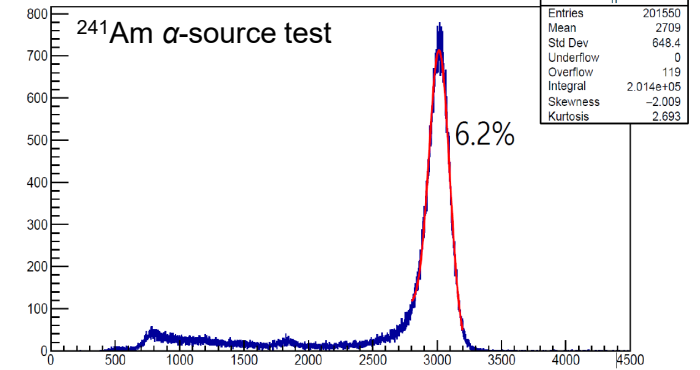
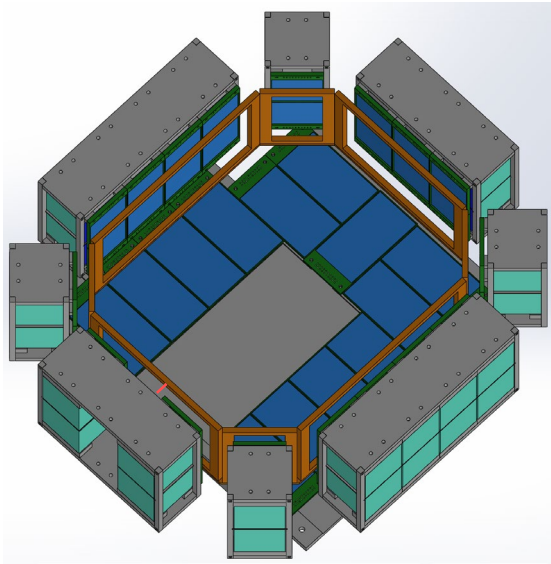
X. Pereira-Lopez *et al.*, NIMB (2023)  
D. Kim *et al.*, NIMB (2022)



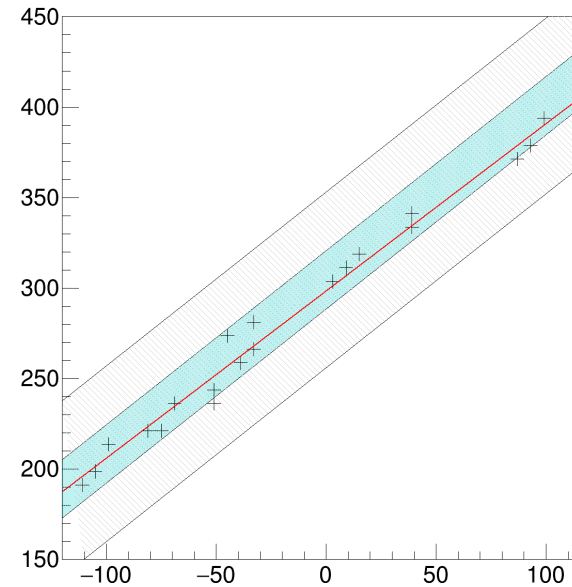
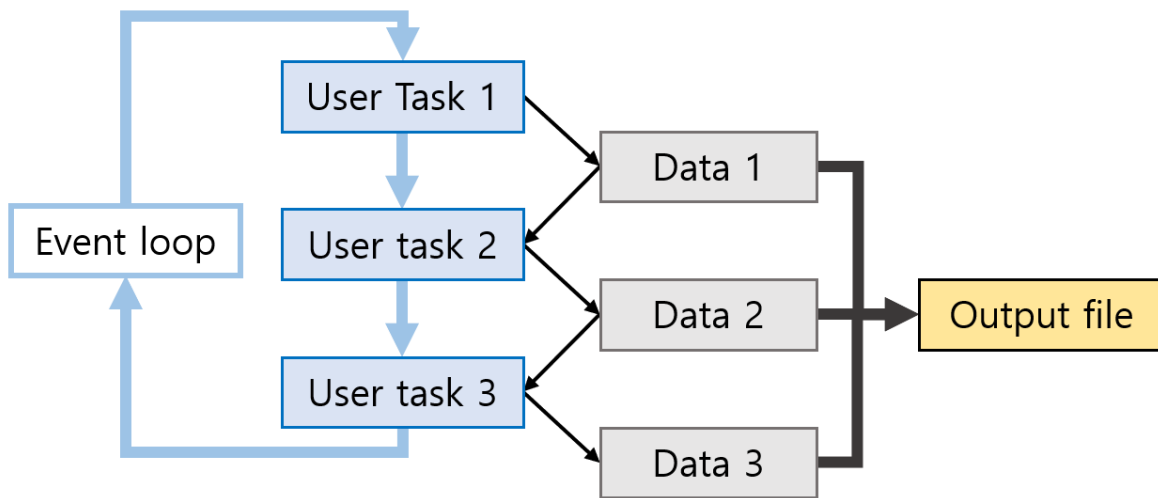
X6 signals obtained by GET electronics



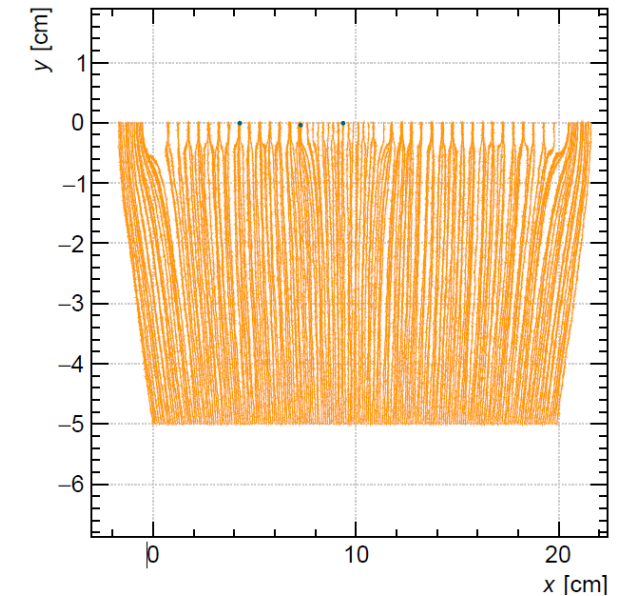
- Measuring energy and position of charged particles or  $\gamma$ -rays
- CsI(Tl) + SiPM detectors S. Bae et al., NIMB (2023)
  - ✓ short rise time ( $\sim 0.5\mu\text{s}$ )
  - ✓ large signal height  $\rightarrow$  no preamp for GET
  - ✓ off-line test results :
    - $^{137}\text{Cs}$   $\gamma$ -ray source  $\sim 12\%$  (FWHM)
    - $^{241}\text{Am}$   $\alpha$ -source after thin air  $\sim 6\%$  (FWHM)



- Analysis software package : **LILAK** (**L**ow and **I**ntermediate energy nuc**L**ear experime**A**nalysis tool**K**it)
  - ✓ task-based analysis toolkit
  - ✓ contains general classes for MC simulation, reconstruction (pulse shape analysis, Hough transform, RANSAC, ...), and so on.
- Garfield++ simulation for electric field (2D & 3D), electron drift, ...
- GEANT4 & NP tool simulation for kinematics, geometry, detection efficiency, ...



Example of the track reconstruction using Hough transform



Garfield simulation for electron drifts with gating grid on the field cage

- **Direct measurement of astrophysically important reactions**

- ✓  $^{34}\text{Ar}(\alpha, p)^{37}\text{K}$  at CRIB in RIKEN A. Kim *et al.*, (RIBF NP-PAC-24, **accepted**)
- ✓  $^{18}\text{Ne}(\alpha, p)^{21}\text{Na}$ ,  $^{17}\text{F}(\alpha, p)^{20}\text{Ne}$ , ...

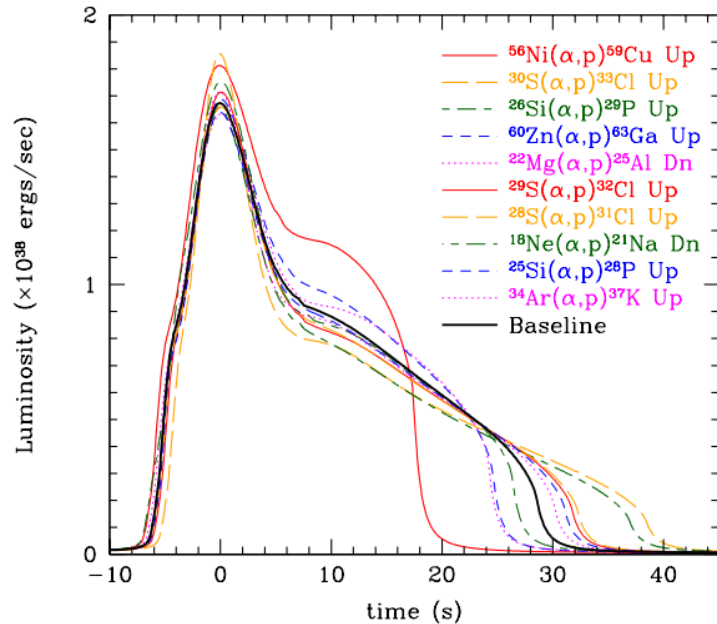
- **Elastic/Inelastic scattering**

- ✓  $^{12}\text{C}(p, p')^3\alpha$  reaction for triple- $\alpha$  process J.W- Lee *et al.*, (JAEA PAC2024, **accepted**)

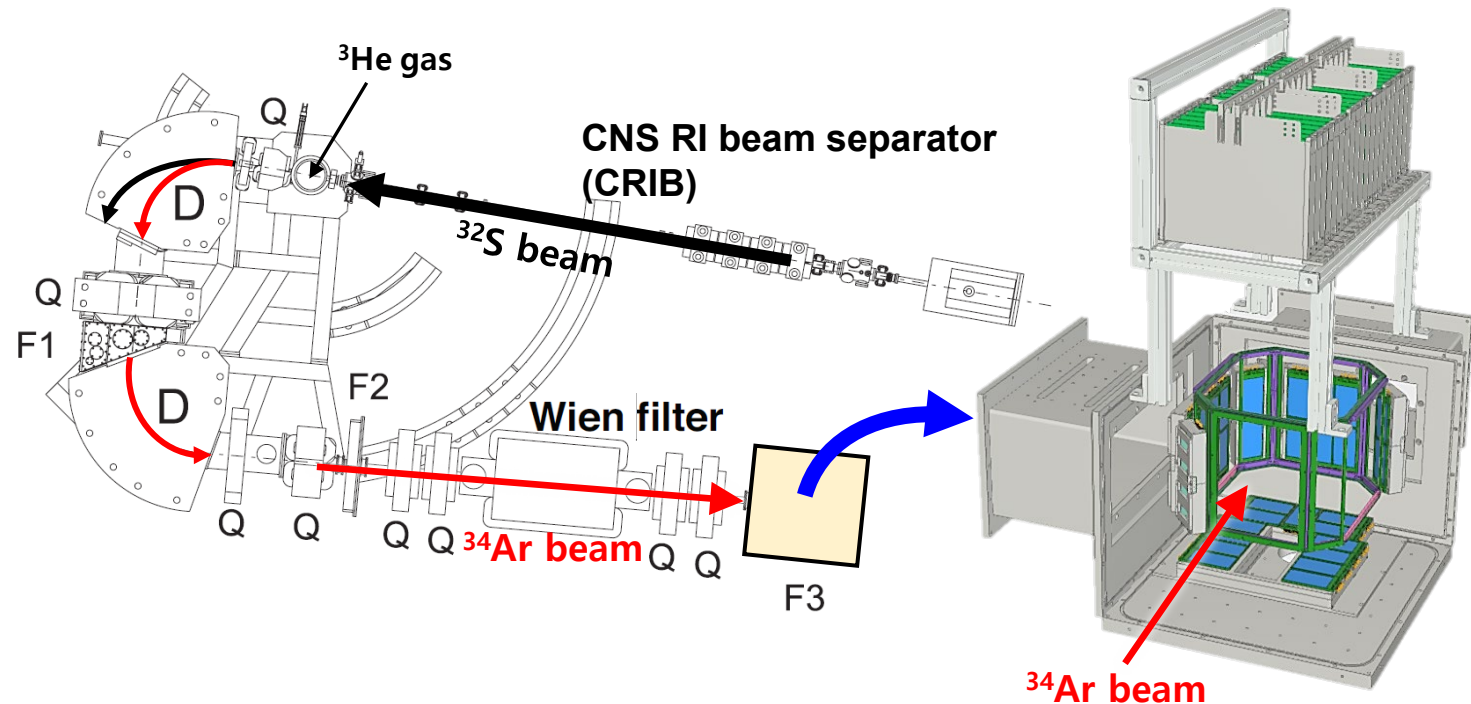
- **Direct measurement of nuclear fusion reaction of exotic nuclei**

- ✓  $^6,^8\text{He} + ^{40}\text{Ar}$  fusion, ...

R.H. Cyburt *et al.*, ApJ (2016)



| Rank | Reaction                                      |
|------|---|
| 1    | $^{56}\text{Ni}(\alpha, p)^{59}\text{Cu}$     |
| 2    | $^{59}\text{Cu}(p, \gamma)^{60}\text{Zn}$     |
| 3    | $^{15}\text{O}(\alpha, \gamma)^{19}\text{Ne}$ |
| 4    | $^{30}\text{S}(\alpha, p)^{33}\text{Cl}$      |
| 5    | $^{26}\text{Si}(\alpha, p)^{29}\text{P}$      |
| 6    | $^{61}\text{Ga}(p, \gamma)^{62}\text{Ge}$     |
| 7    | $^{23}\text{Al}(p, \gamma)^{24}\text{Si}$     |
| 8    | $^{27}\text{P}(p, \gamma)^{28}\text{S}$       |
| 9    | $^{63}\text{Ga}(p, \gamma)^{64}\text{Ge}$     |
| 10   | $^{60}\text{Zn}(\alpha, p)^{63}\text{Ga}$     |
| 11   | $^{22}\text{Mg}(\alpha, p)^{25}\text{Al}$     |
| 12   | $^{56}\text{Ni}(p, \gamma)^{57}\text{Cu}$     |
| 13   | $^{29}\text{S}(\alpha, p)^{32}\text{Cl}$      |
| 14   | $^{28}\text{S}(\alpha, p)^{31}\text{Cl}$      |
| 15   | $^{31}\text{Cl}(p, \gamma)^{32}\text{Ar}$     |
| 16   | $^{35}\text{K}(p, \gamma)^{36}\text{Ca}$      |
| 17   | $^{18}\text{Ne}(\alpha, p)^{21}\text{Na}$     |
| 18   | $^{25}\text{Si}(\alpha, p)^{28}\text{P}$      |
| 19   | $^{57}\text{Cu}(p, \gamma)^{58}\text{Zn}$     |
| 20   | $^{34}\text{Ar}(\alpha, p)^{37}\text{K}$      |
| 21   | $^{24}\text{Si}(\alpha, p)^{27}\text{P}$      |
| 22   | $^{22}\text{Mg}(p, \gamma)^{23}\text{Al}$     |
| 23   | $^{65}\text{As}(p, \gamma)^{66}\text{Se}$     |
| 24   | $^{14}\text{O}(\alpha, p)^{17}\text{F}$       |
| 25   | $^{40}\text{Sc}(p, \gamma)^{41}\text{Ti}$     |



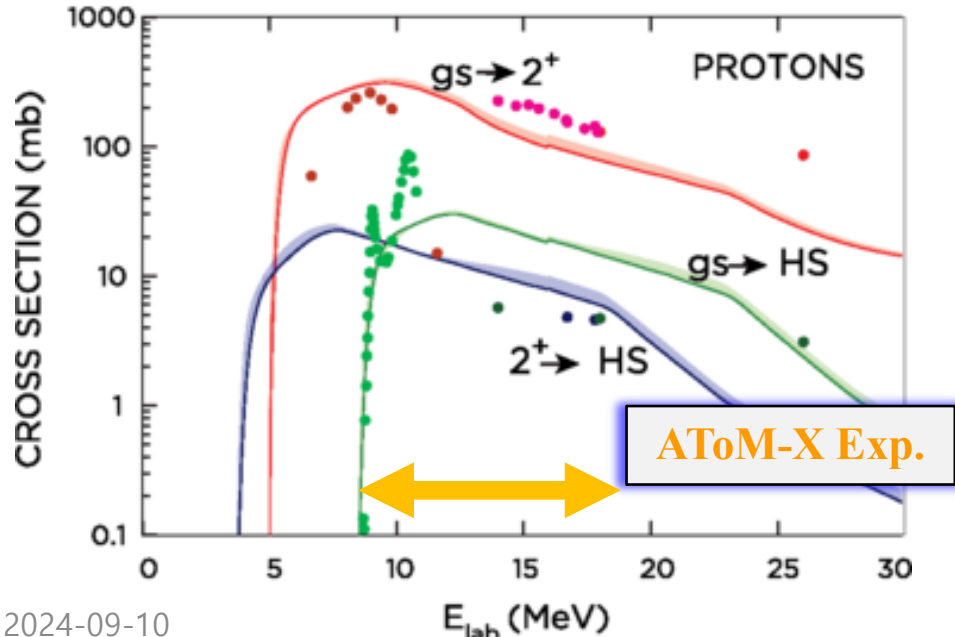
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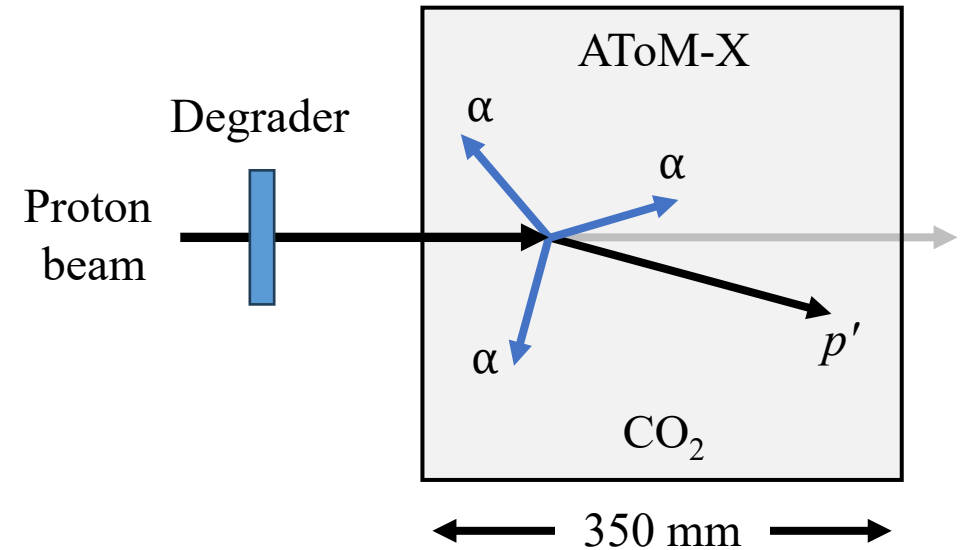
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## Hauser-Feshbach

*\*Mary Beard et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 119 (2017) 112701*



JAEA Tandem facility





# Welcome to join our collaboration !



Background Image:  
Courtesy of Paul Montague  
"Neighbors"  
Astronomy photographer of the year 2023

# We would like to meet you here again!



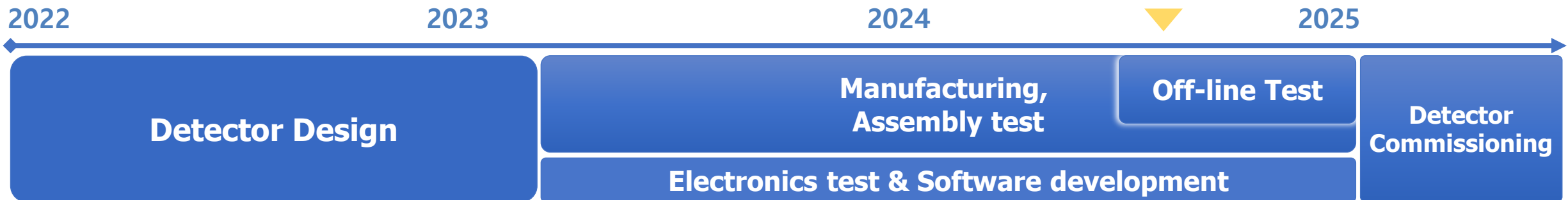
<https://inpc2025.org>

**INPC**  
**2025**

The 29<sup>th</sup>  
International  
Nuclear Physics  
Conference

May 25-30, 2025  
Daejeon, Korea

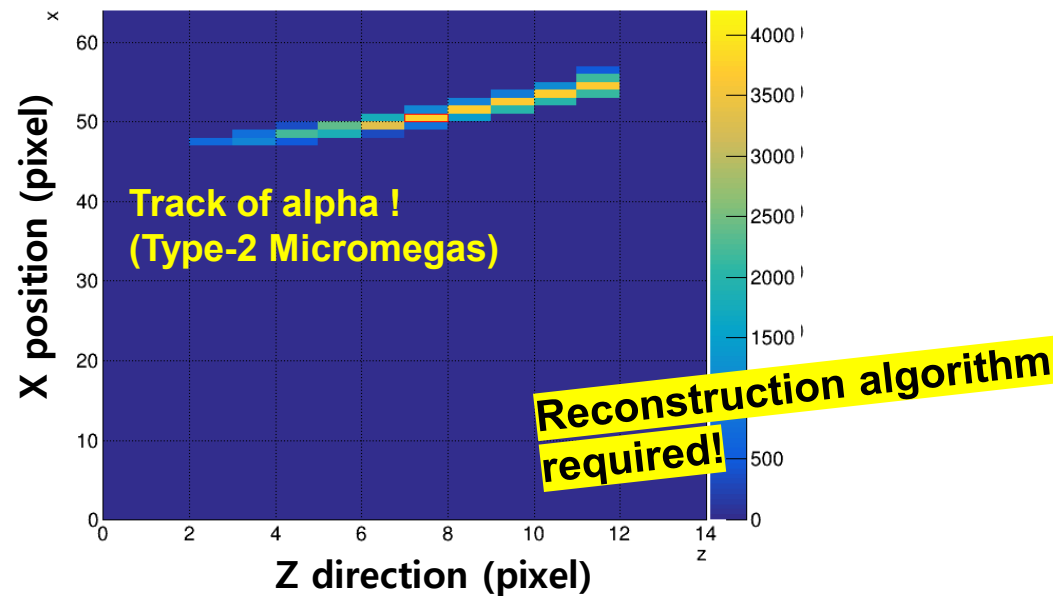
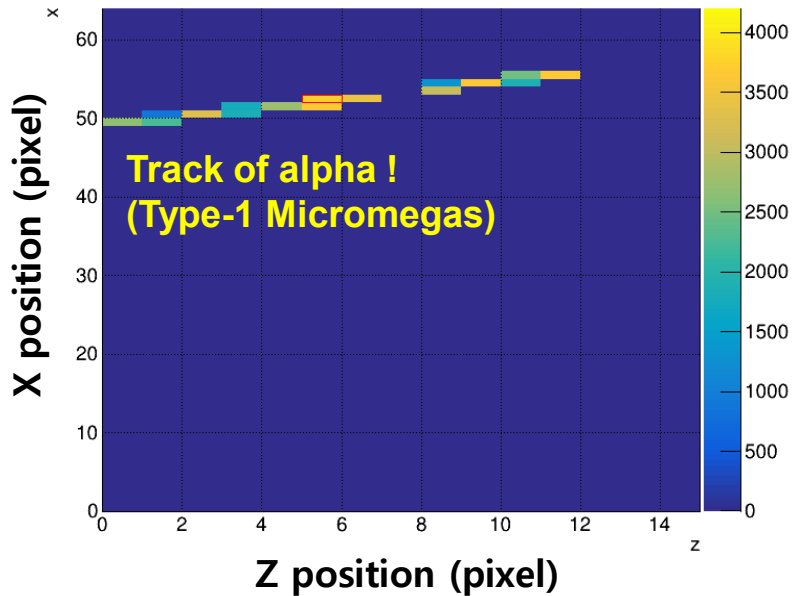
- **Active Target Time Projection Chamber (AT-TPC) allows a precise measurement of nuclear reactions using rare isotope beams at the present and future nuclear physics facilities.**
- **Active Target TPC for Multiple nuclear physics eXperiments (AToM-X) is under development.**
- **AToM-X consists of a highly segmented Time Projection Chamber (TPC) using a Micromegas, a field cage, and solid state detectors.**
- **AToM-X enables the high resolution measurement of the 3-dimensional particle tracks, energy, and position with the high detection efficiency.**
- **Softwares for AToM-X including analysis toolkit (lilak) and simulations are under the development.**
- **In-house test is processing, and interesting experiments will be performed next year !**

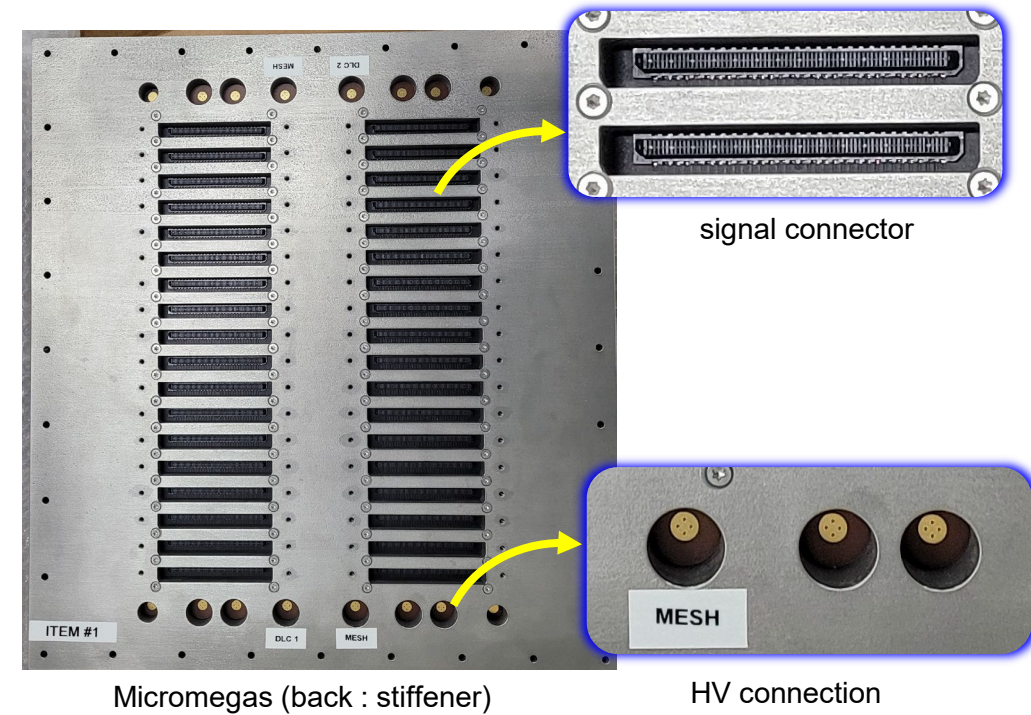
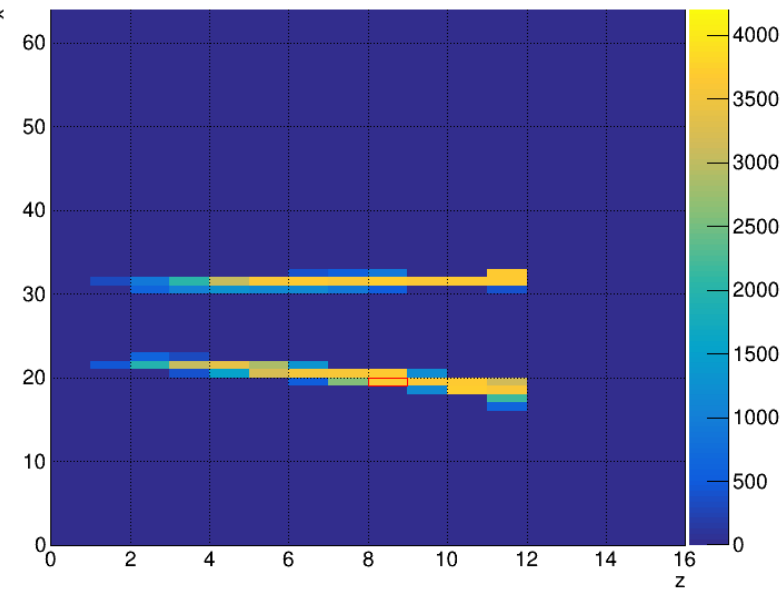
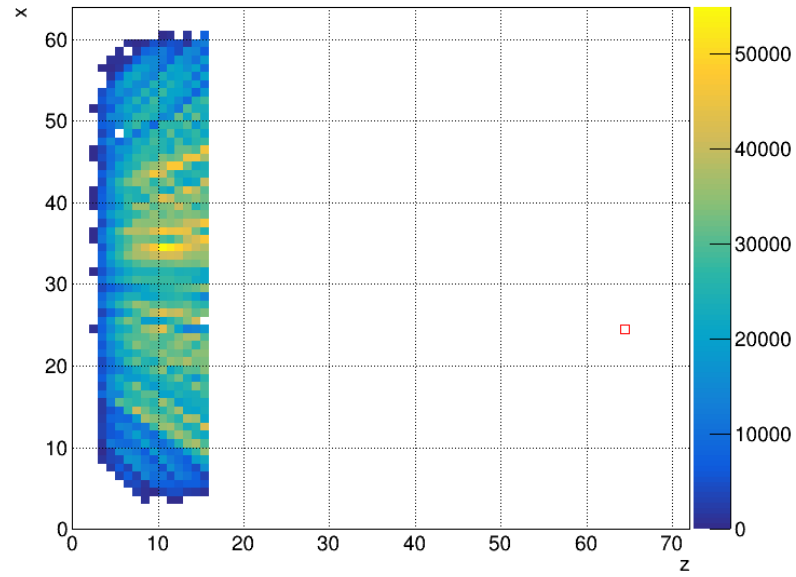


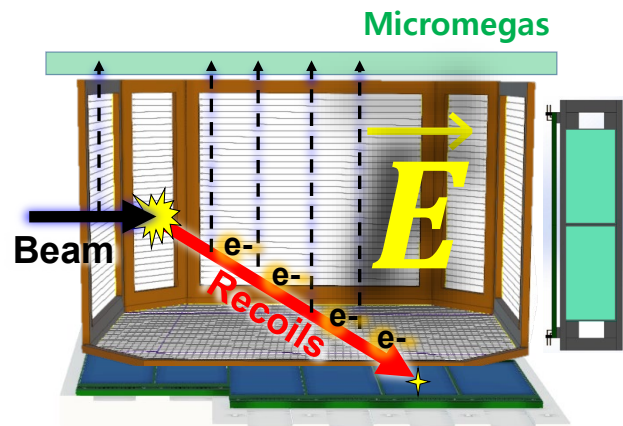


- Test status

- ✓ Pulser on mesh, checked wave forms at various pixels using GET + DAQ
- ✓ Checked analog signals on the mesh using a  $^{241}\text{Am}$   $\alpha$  source and a cathode plate
- ✓ Obtained the track of  $\alpha$  particles on the readout pad using GET + DAQ
- ✓ Now trying to obtain the track using our newly-made field cage!



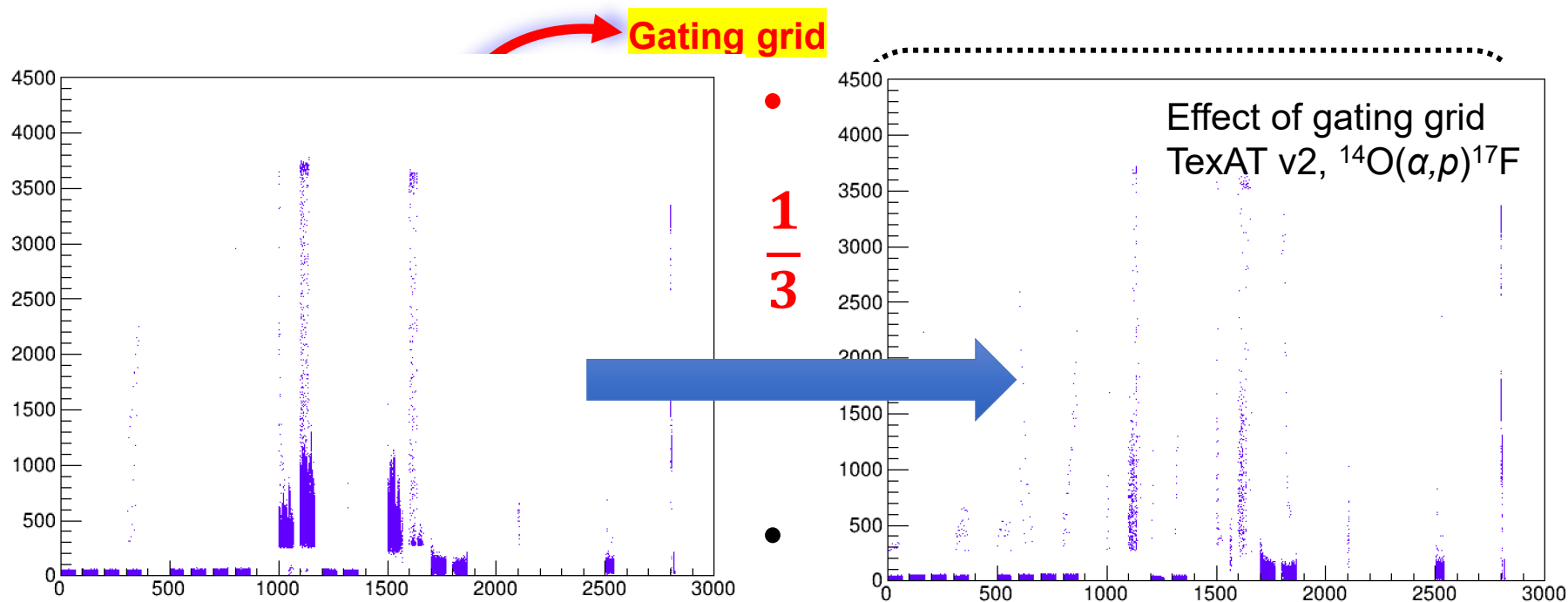




- Providing uniform electric field in the active volume
- PCB boards + Polycarbonate frame
- cathode + anode + side planes
- Type-1 : Au-plated tungsten wires on PCB → Transparent !  
ex)  $^{34}\text{Ar}(\alpha,p)^{37}\text{K}$ ,  $^{18}\text{Ne}(\alpha,p)^{21}\text{Na}$ ,  $^{17}\text{F}(\alpha,p)^{20}\text{Ne}$ , ...



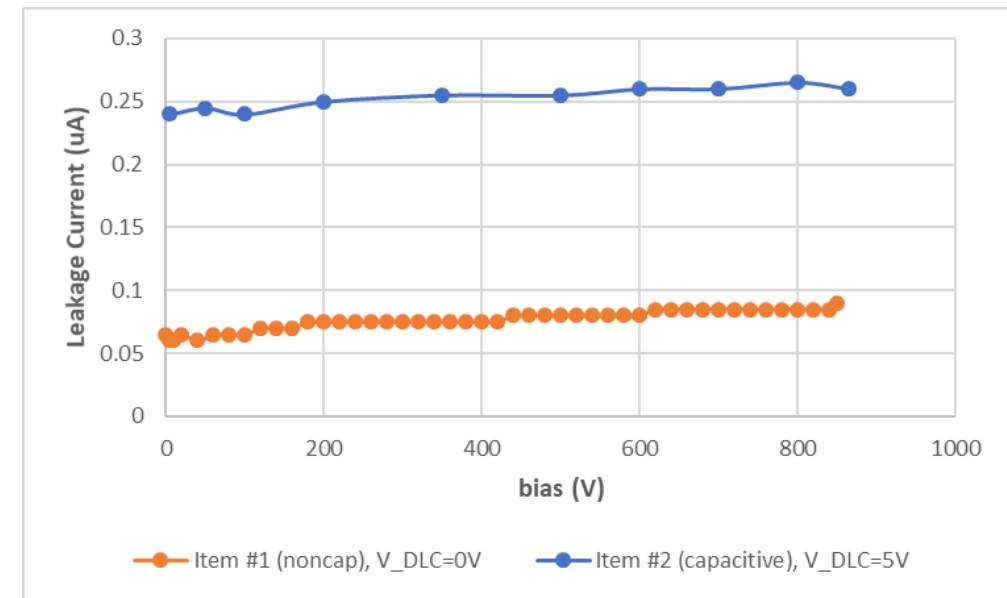
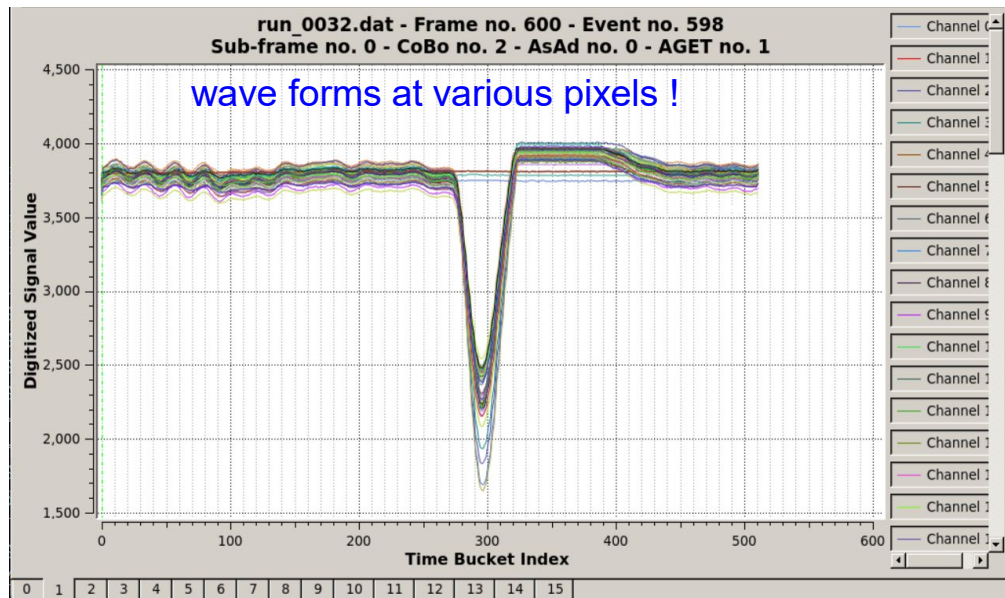
**Now on fabrication !**



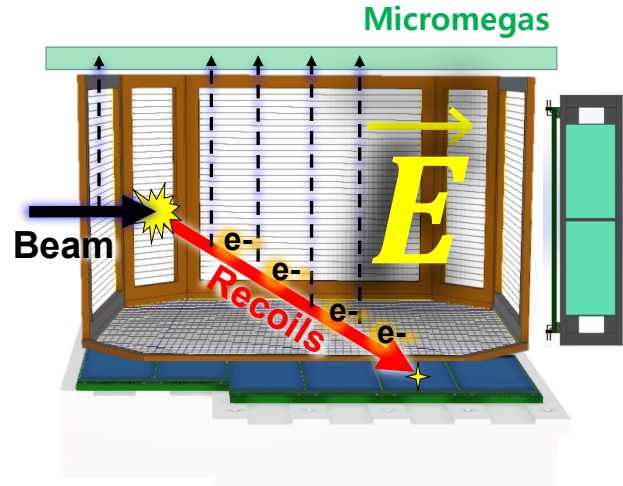
**Reducing a huge amount of space charge from the high intensity beam !**

- Test status

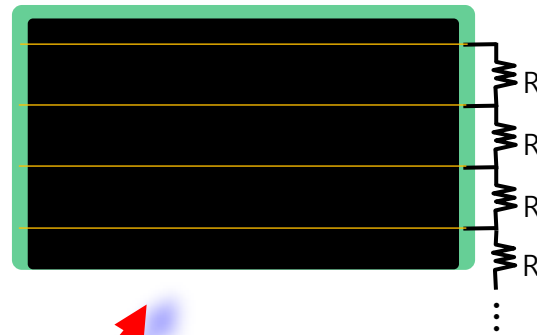
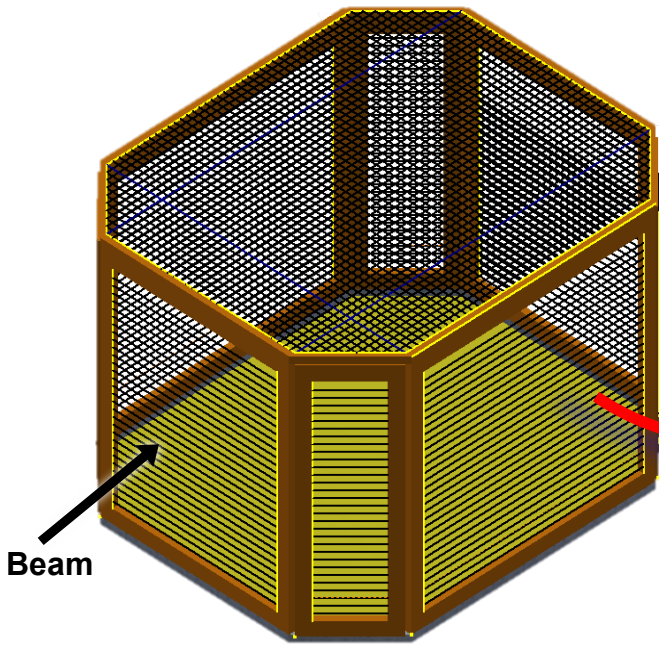
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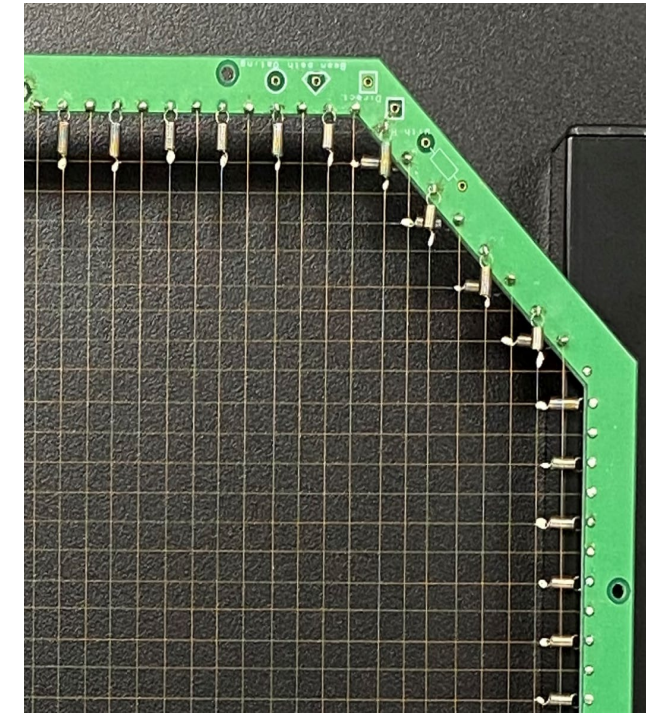
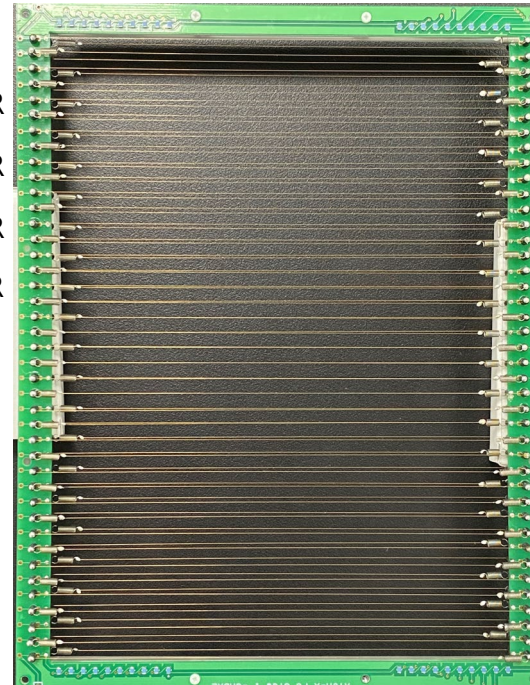




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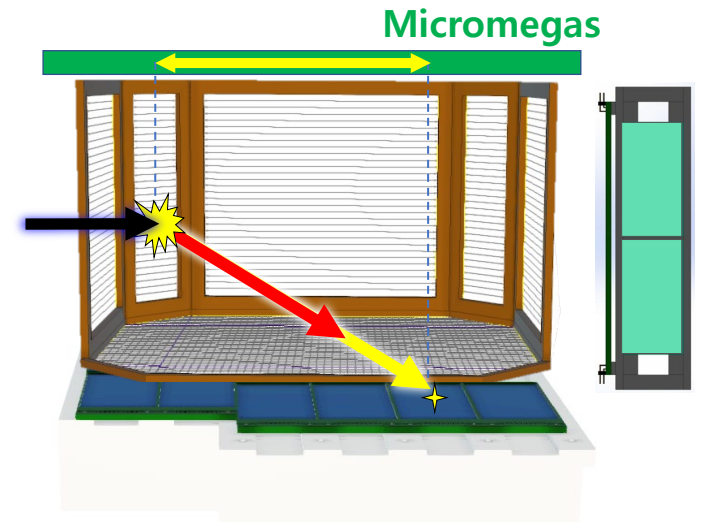
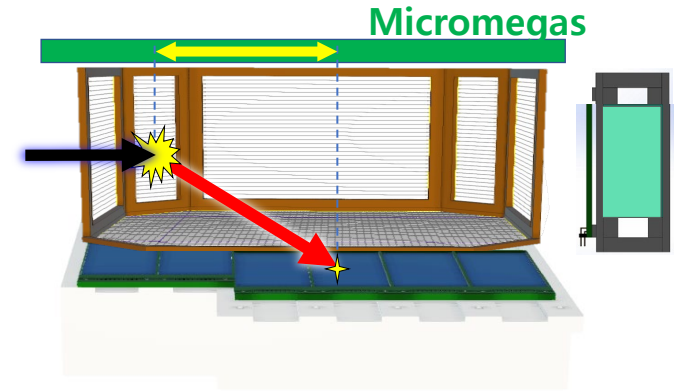
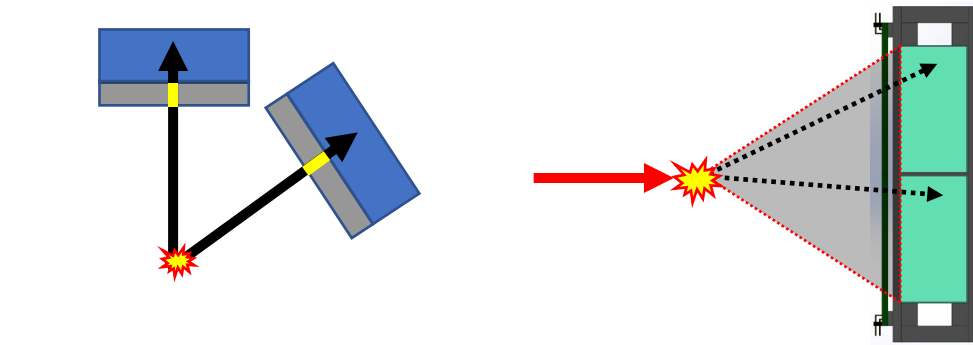
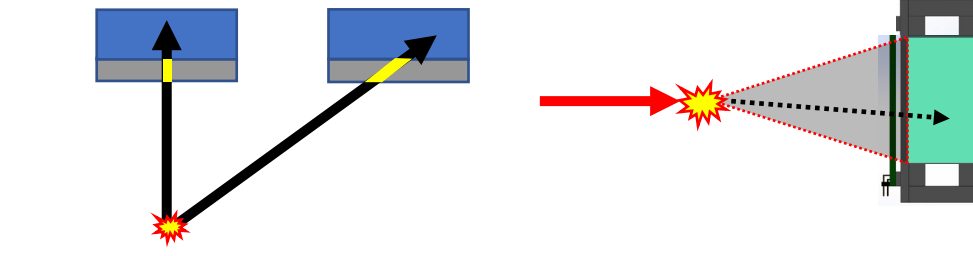
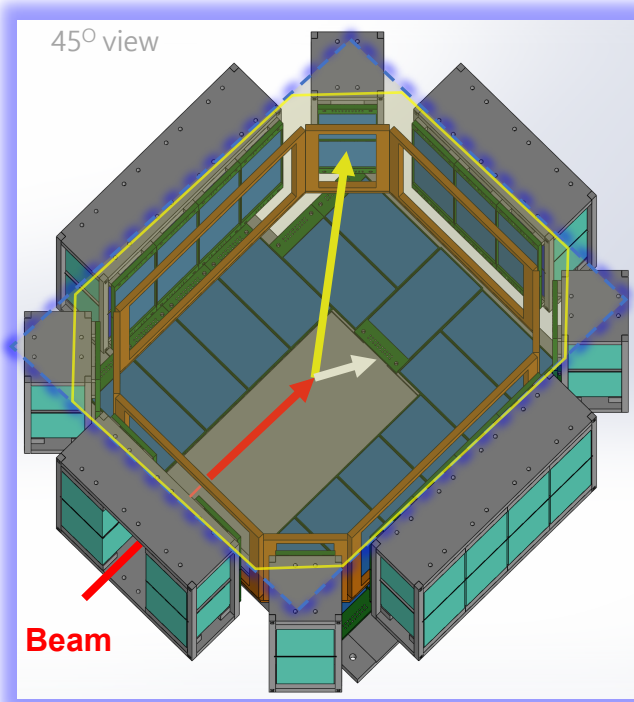
side planes



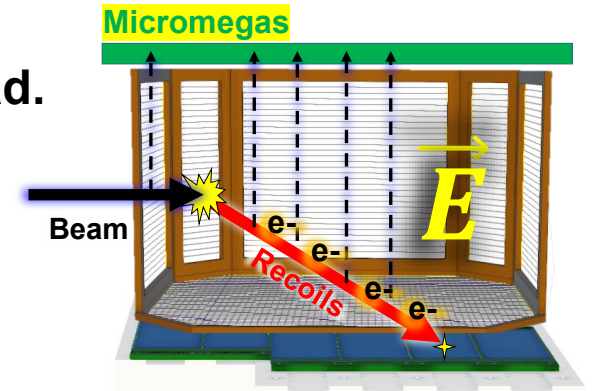
wires both X&Y direction

# Major changes?

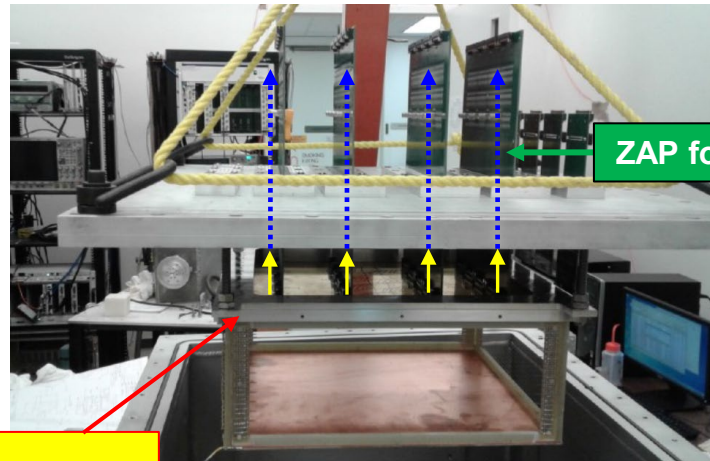
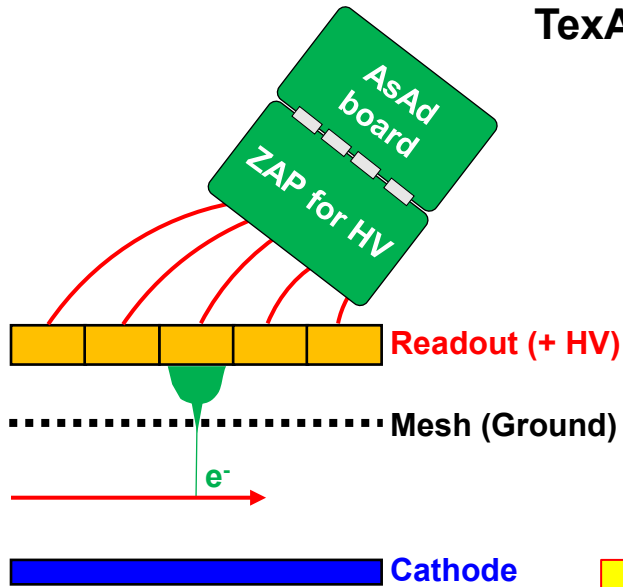
- Octagonal shape → reduced the dead-layer effect of silicon detectors
- Double layer of aux. detectors → better angular coverage
- Extended FC → longer track can be measured.
- External Micromegas as a chamber flange w/ new technique



- Tracking charged particles (*beam, recoils, ...*)
- Drift electrons from the ionization are amplified b/w GEM & mesh & readout pad.
  - ✓ Type-1 : Resistive (*for AsAd board protection*)
  - ✓ Type-2 : Resistive + Capacitive sharing (*for better position resolution*)
- No ZAP board required (No bias on the readout pad)
- Micromegas as a chamber flange

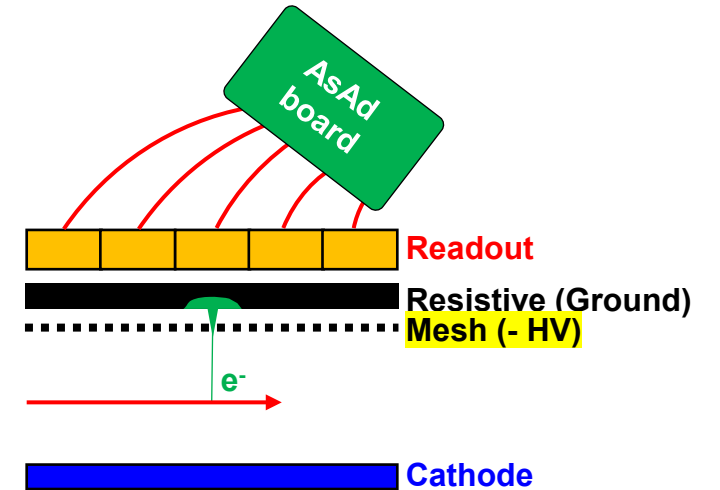


TexAT Micromegas

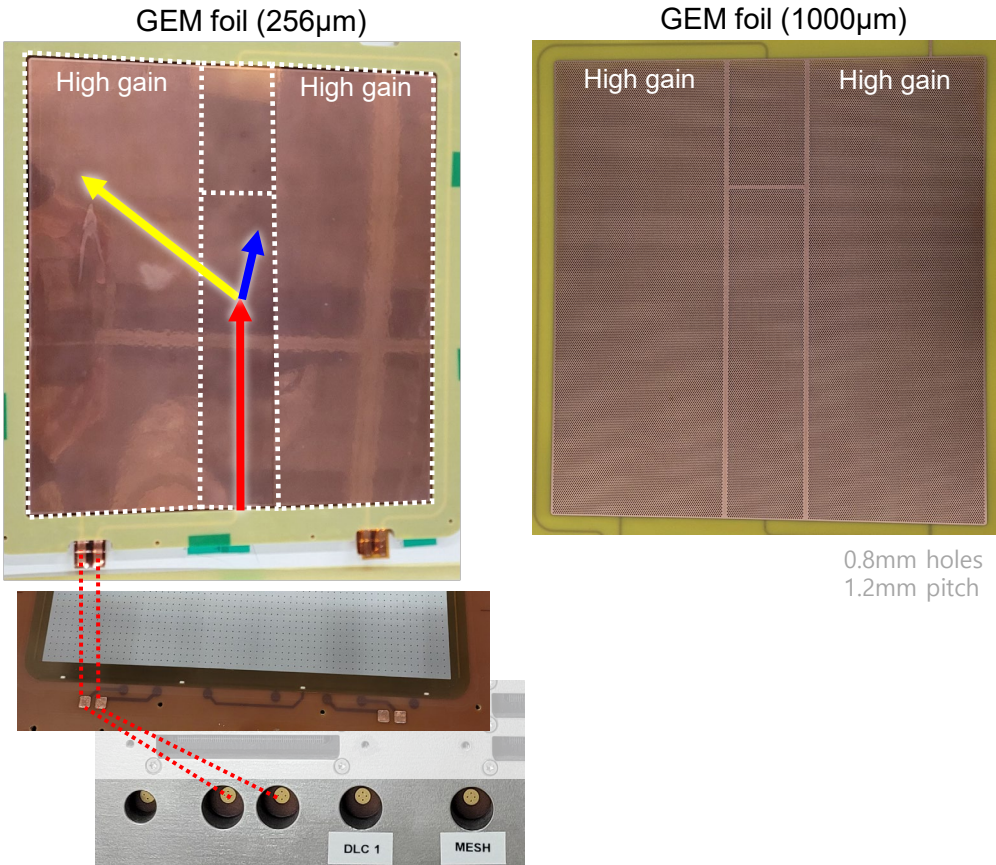
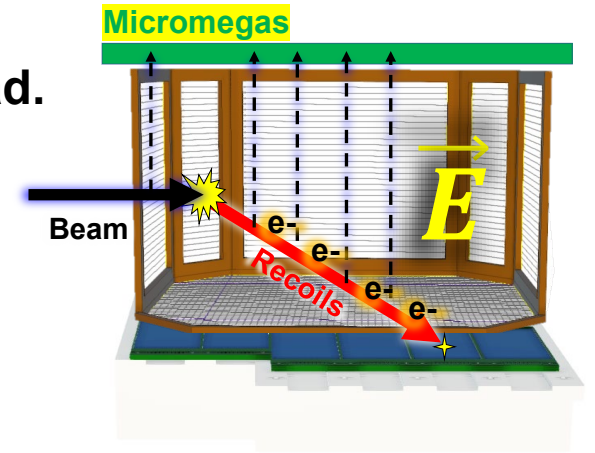


Micromegas

Resistive Micromegas for AToM-X

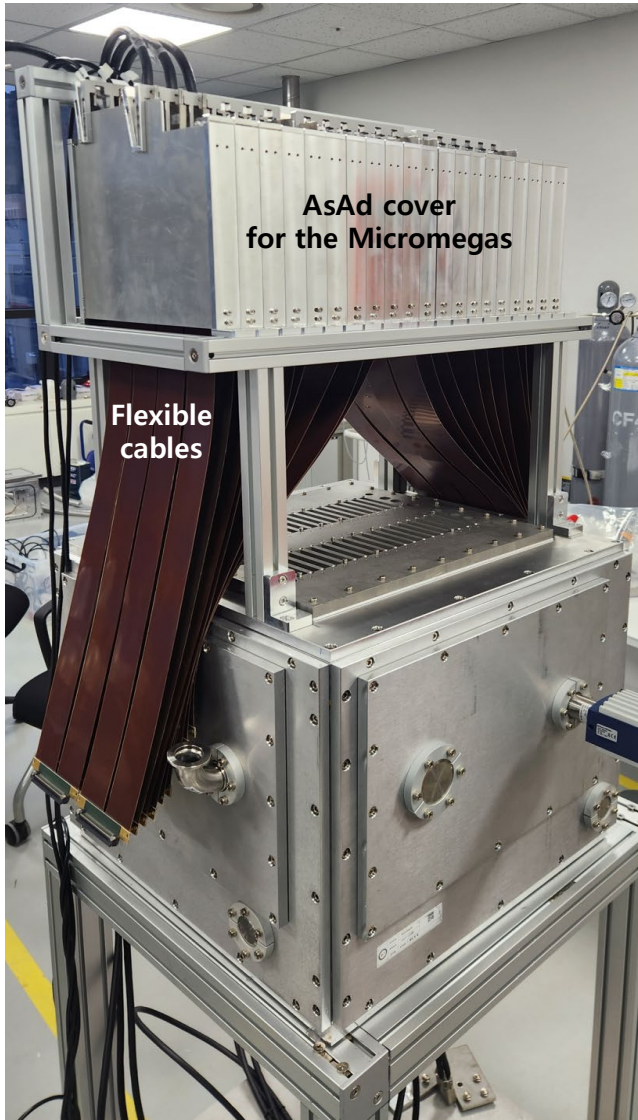


- Tracking charged particles (*beam, recoils, ...*)
- Drift electrons from the ionization are amplified b/w GEM & mesh & readout pad.
  - ✓ Type-1 : Resistive (*for AsAd board protection*)
  - ✓ Type-2 : Resistive + Capacitive sharing (*for better position resolution*)
- **GEM foils for proper gains**



- ✓ Three different GEM foils
  - Thick GEM (1000µm)
  - Thin GEM (256µm)
  - Thin GEM (256µm, different holes) HG : 140/70/50  
LG : 160/110/90
- ✓ Proper gains for each section by adjusting HVs  
(low gain for beam and heavy recoils / high gain for light ptcls)
- ✓ HV connections from Micromegas
- ✓ Gain calibration required

# Chamber and Data acquisition system



- **Assembly type chamber** (1/2"-thick aluminum)
- **General Electronics for TPCs (GET) system based on ASIC** E.C. Pollaco *et al.*, NIMA (2018)
  - ✓ handling large number of channels w/ high data transfer rate
  - ✓ **5650 electronic channels in total** (4600 from Micromegas & 1050 from aux. detectors)
- **Signal merging PCB & ZAP board (bias and signal processing) for aux. detectors**

