

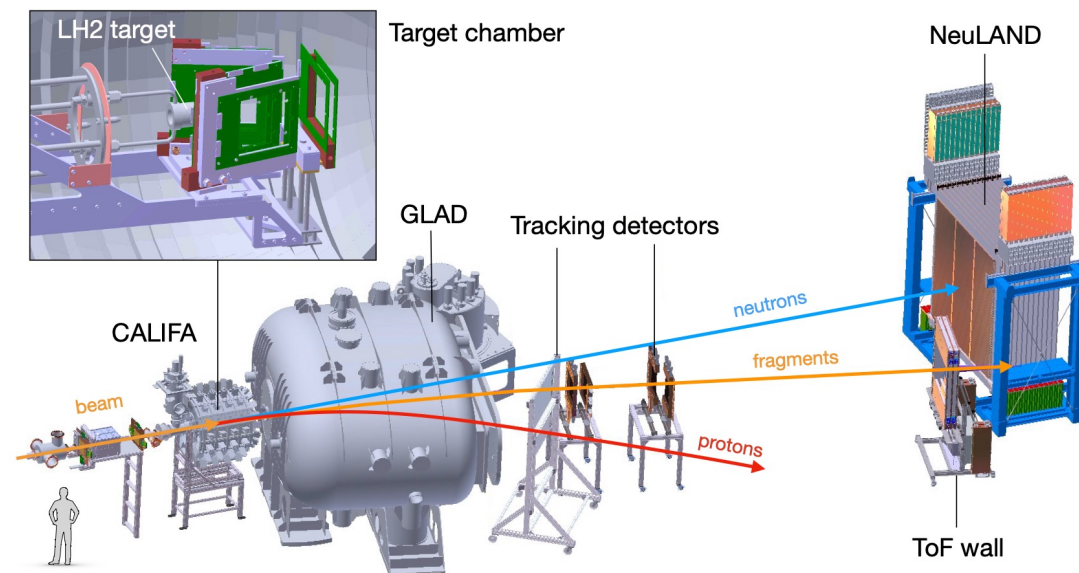


# **TIME PROJECTION CHAMBERS FOR NUCLEAR PHYSICS**

Strategic Gaseous Detector Meeting, GSI/FAIR, 2023  
Alexandre Obertelli, TU Darmstadt

# TPC in GLAD

- TPC provides high resolution tracking for charged particles, not covered by standard R3B detection covering several physics cases: hypernuclei, fission, short-range correlations,...
- R3B Working Group “TPC in GLAD” since 2018
- 14 participants
- Leader & Deputy: A. Obertelli, M. Duer (TUDa)
- Also ACTAF: high pressure TPC for (in)elastic scattering at R3B (Leader: O. Kiselev)



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# Challenges & specifications

## Challenge

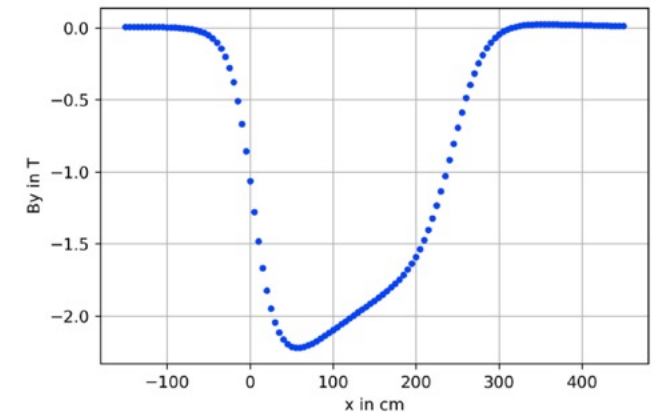
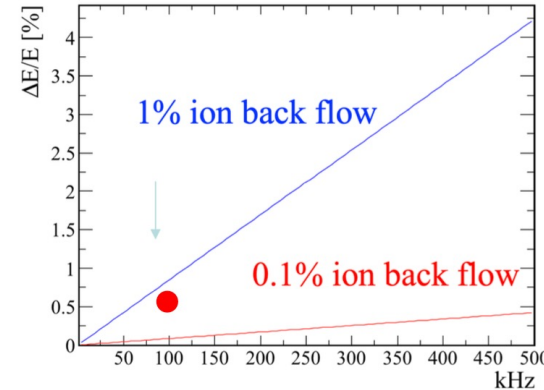
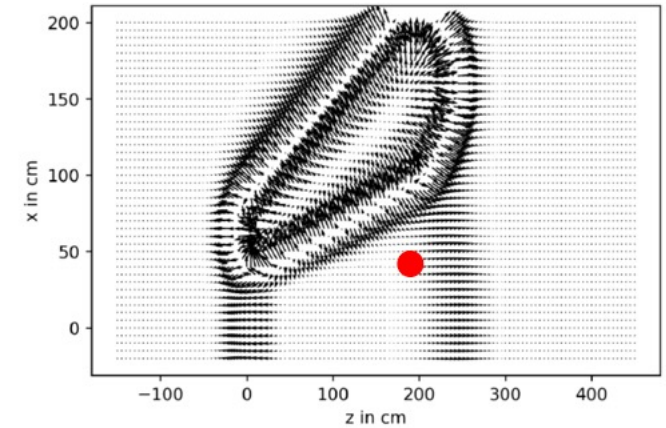
Non homogeneity of B field (mapping / reference laser tracks) – 2 T

## Specifics for hypernuclei studies:

- Momentum resolution (pion) better than 1%
- Space charge (100 kHz charges particles inside TPC): IBF < 1%
- Trigger rate of few  $10^4$  Hz: VMM3 foreseen (F. Garcia, GEM-TPC for S-FRS)
- MIPs

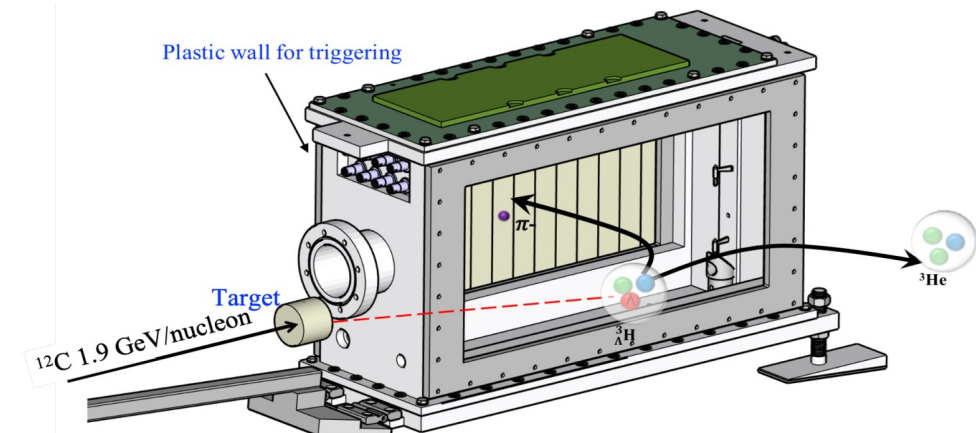
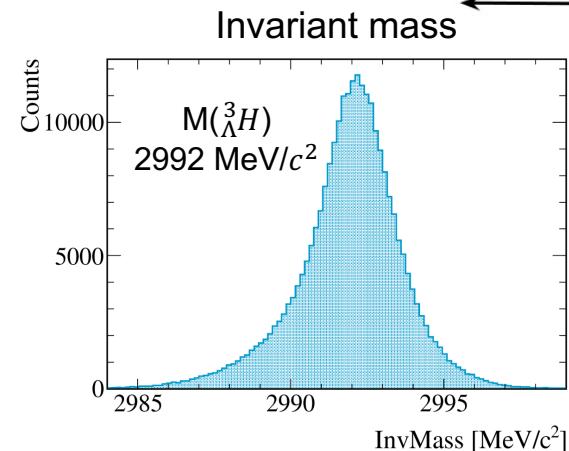
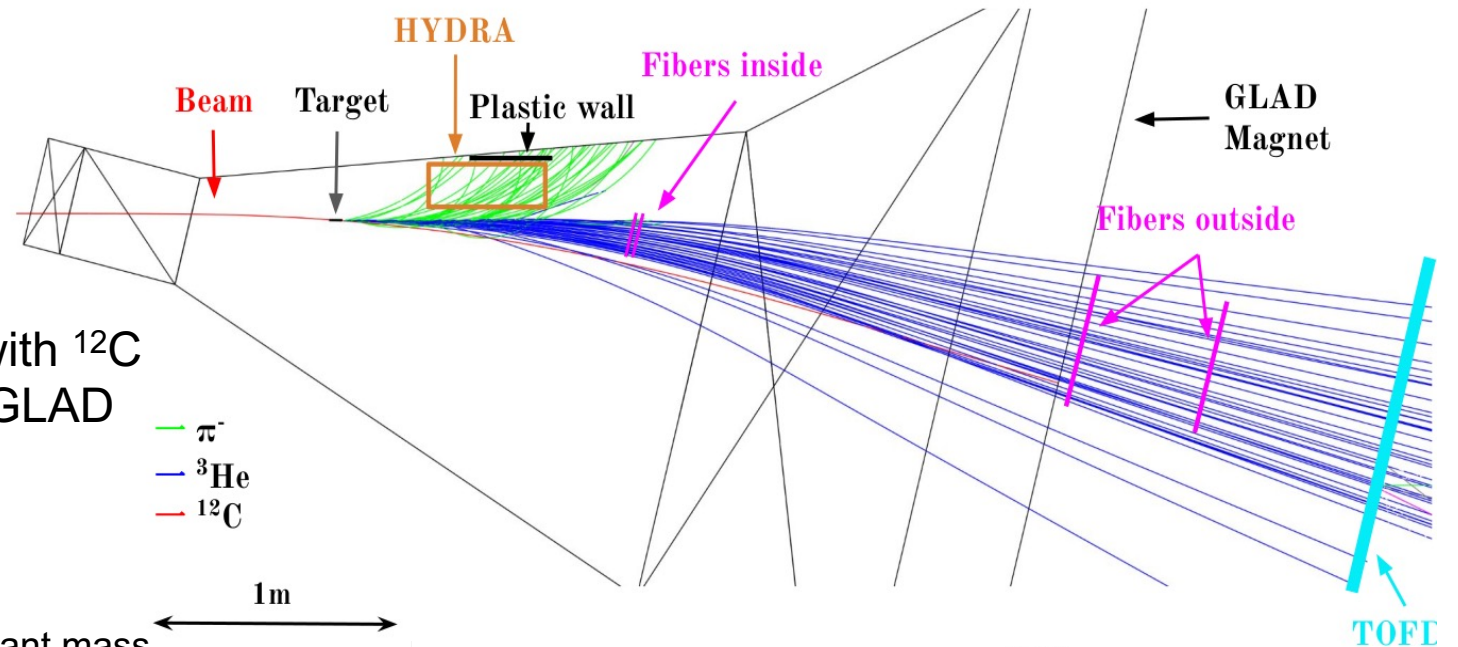
## Potential other uses:

- High resolution spectrometer: < 0.1%
- SRC: large acceptance
- Fission: detection at zero degree with high rates



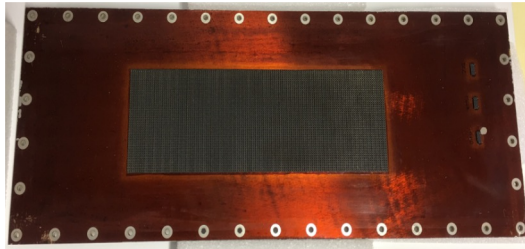
# The experiment S73 (Feb. 2025)

- Interaction cross section of hypertriton with  $^{12}\text{C}$
- HYDRA: dedicated pion ( $\pi^-$ ) tracker in GLAD
- TPC + plastic wall in GLAD

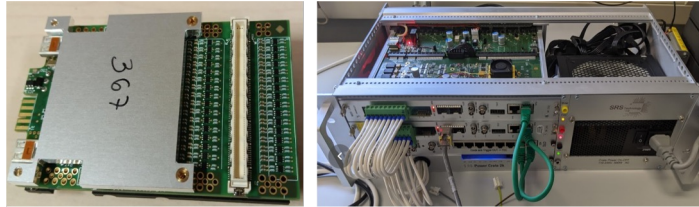




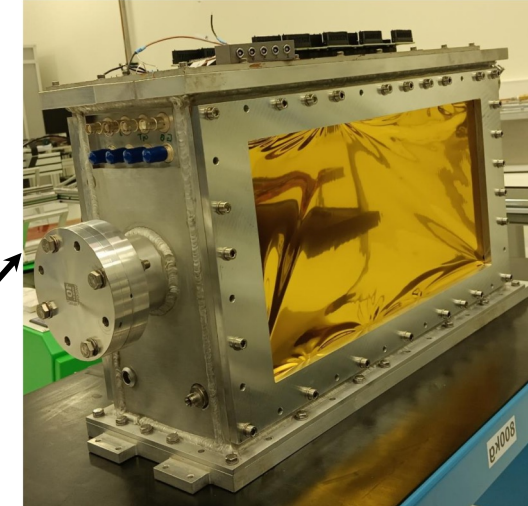
# The TPC prototype



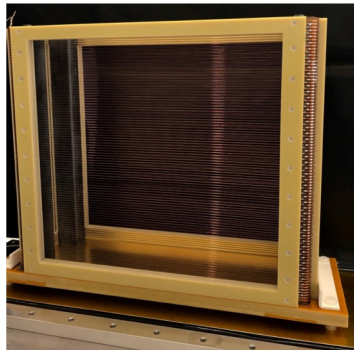
Metal core pad-plane (5632 Ch)  
MicroMegas amplification  
+ GEM to reduce the ion back flow <1%



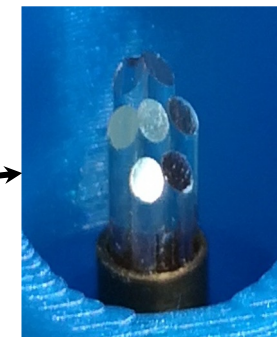
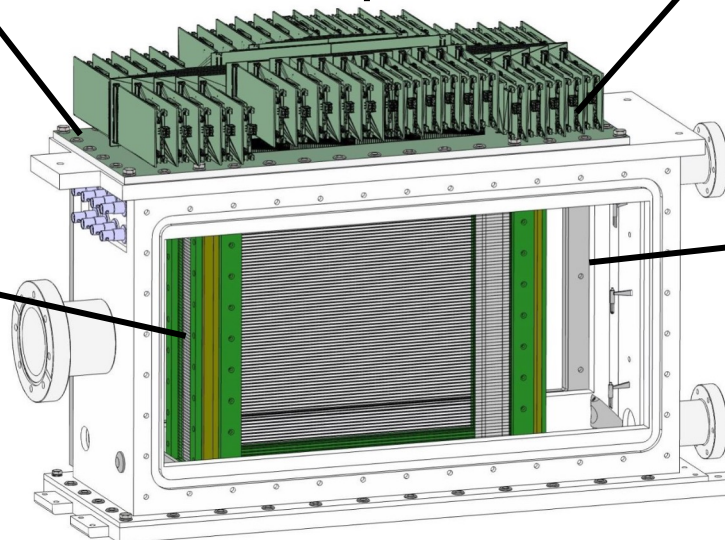
VMM3 front-end card + SRS backend  
Currently (R&D): AGET / ASAD / zCOBO



TPC chamber



Double wire field cage  
(support from J. Hehner, GSI)

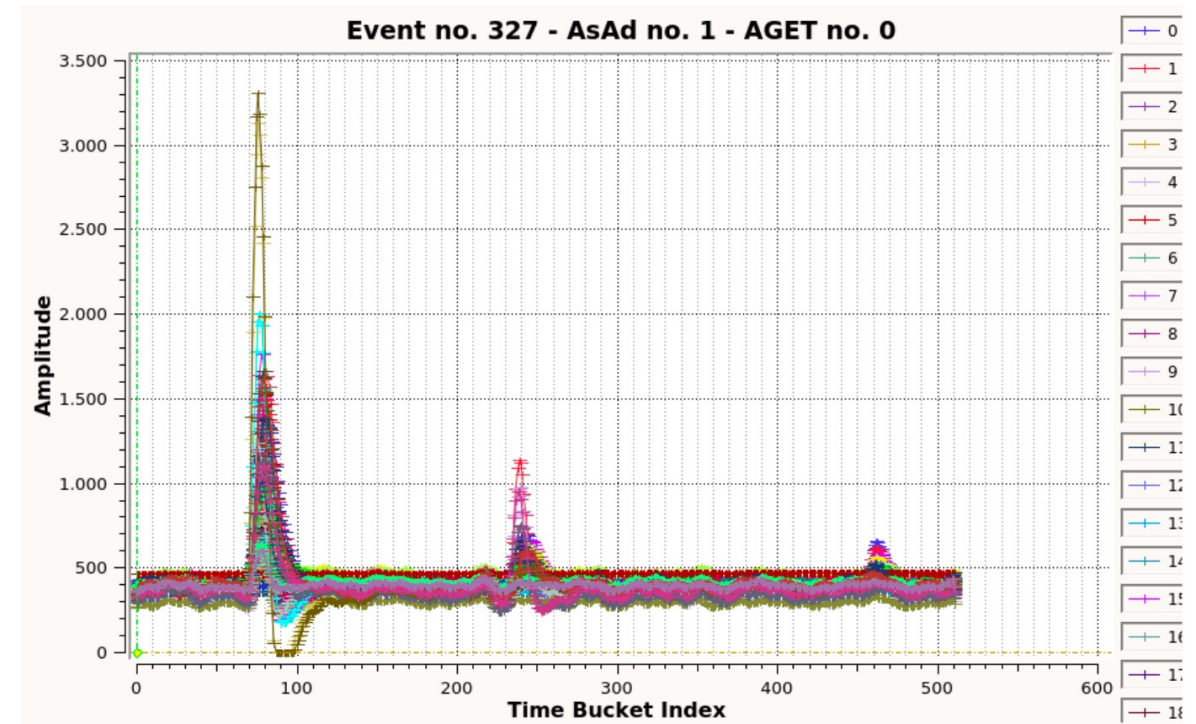
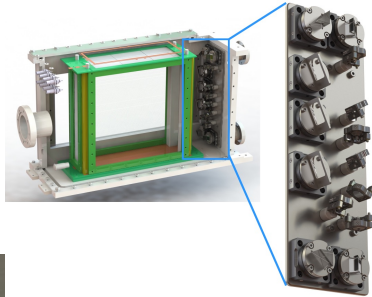
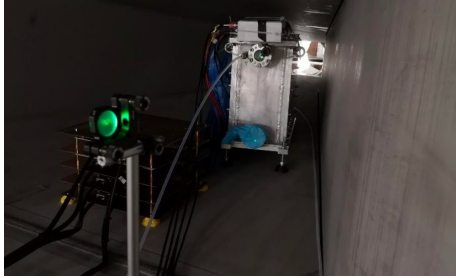


Micro-mirror bundle for UV 266 nm  
laser

+ plastic wall: **built, validated**

Support from P. Gasik, GSI

# Laser test in GLAD, Nov. 2023



ArCO<sub>2</sub>: 90-10  
GET electronics (4 Asads)



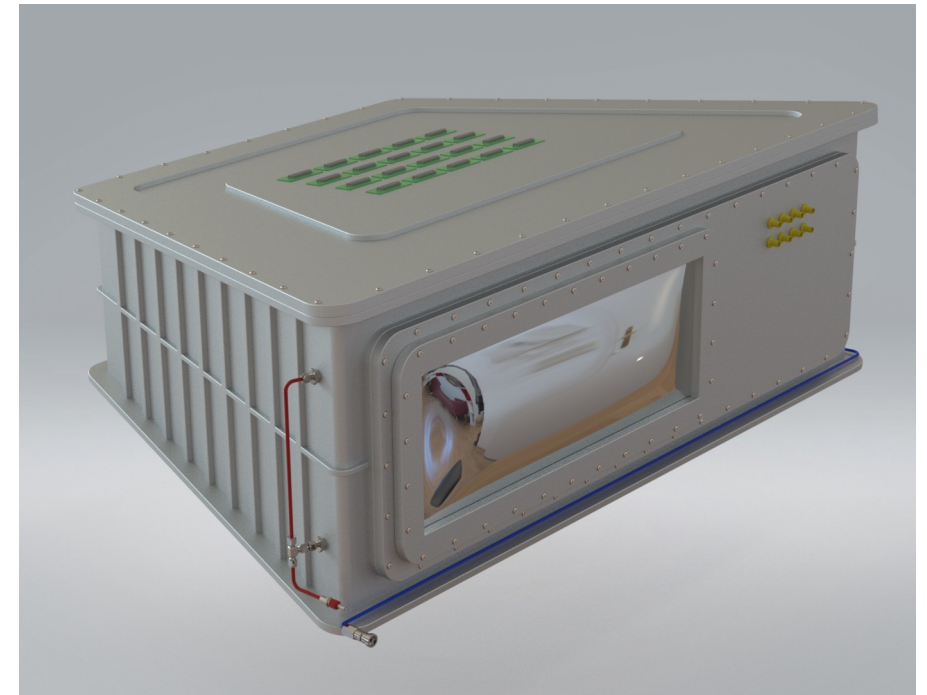
# HYDRA: concept, agenda

## HYDRA concept

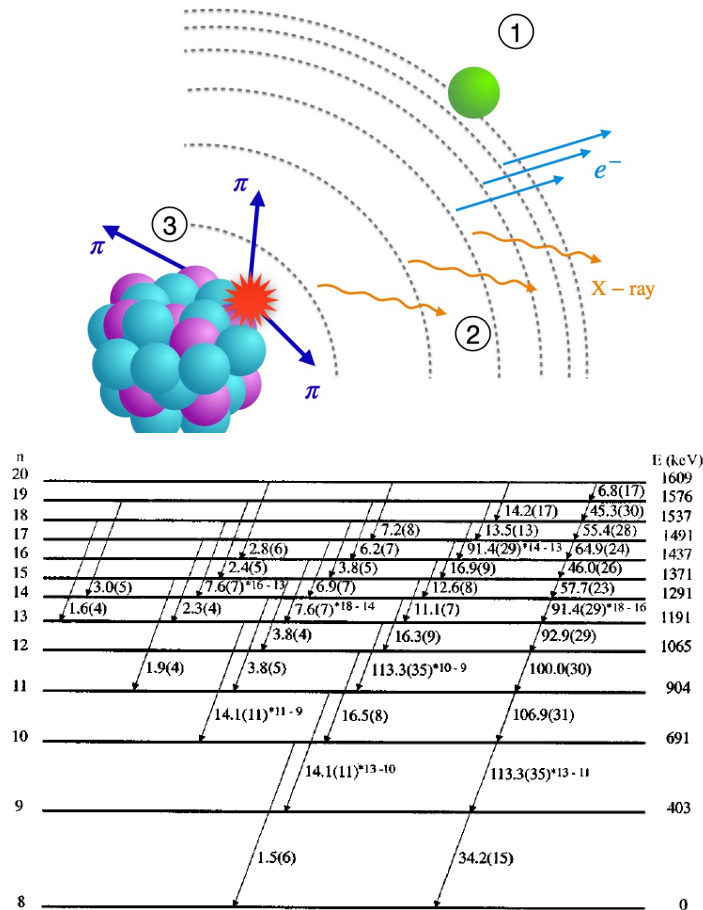
entire GLAD gap / multiple purpose / modular pad-plane

## Tentative agenda

- Feb. 2024: In-GLAD in-beam test
- June 2024: finalization of prototype (with VMM3)
- Summer 2024: in-beam test at IFIN-HH (1 week, accepted)
- Feb. 2025: S073 experiment
- 2024-2026: simulations, R&D, physics program
- 2025: TDR
- 2026-2028: Construction and tests (when funded)
- 2029-: first experiments in R3B high-energy cave



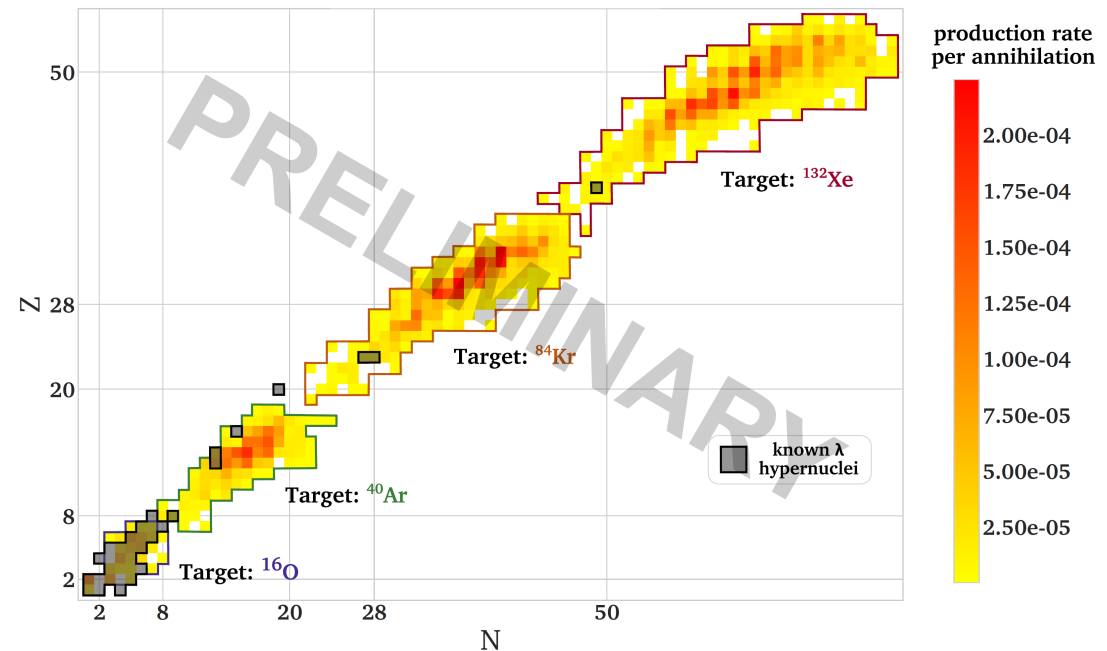
# Hypernuclei from antiprotons



Schmidt et al., PRC (1998)  
LEAR experiments, CERN

A new method to produce hypernuclei:

- 3% of annihilations lead to  $K\bar{K}$  pairs at the nuclear surface
  - $K^- (\bar{u}s) + n(udd) \rightarrow \Lambda + \pi^-$
  - Up to 10-30% lead to the formation of a hypernucleus
- At ELENA,  $10^3$  hypernuclei / 2-minute cycle



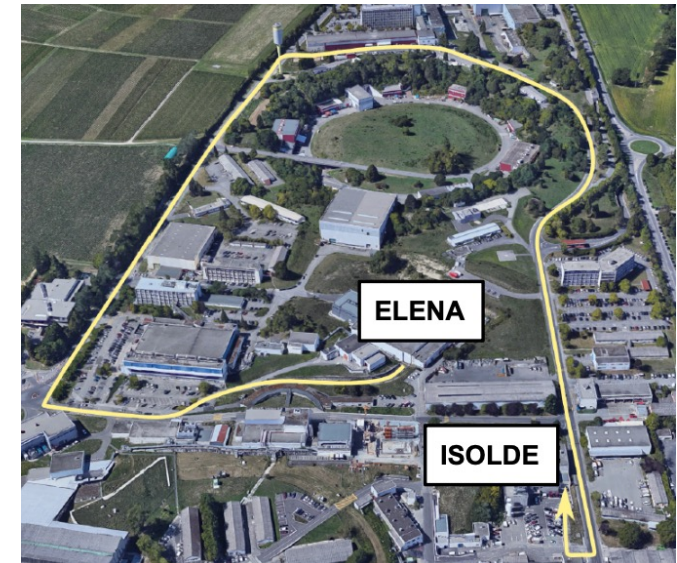
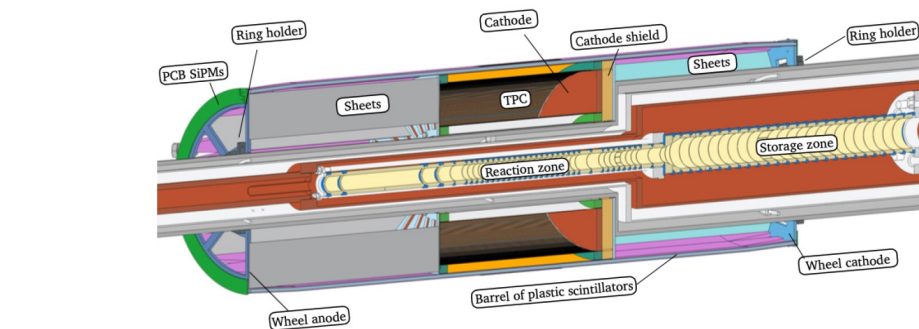
Schmidt et al., submitted (2023)



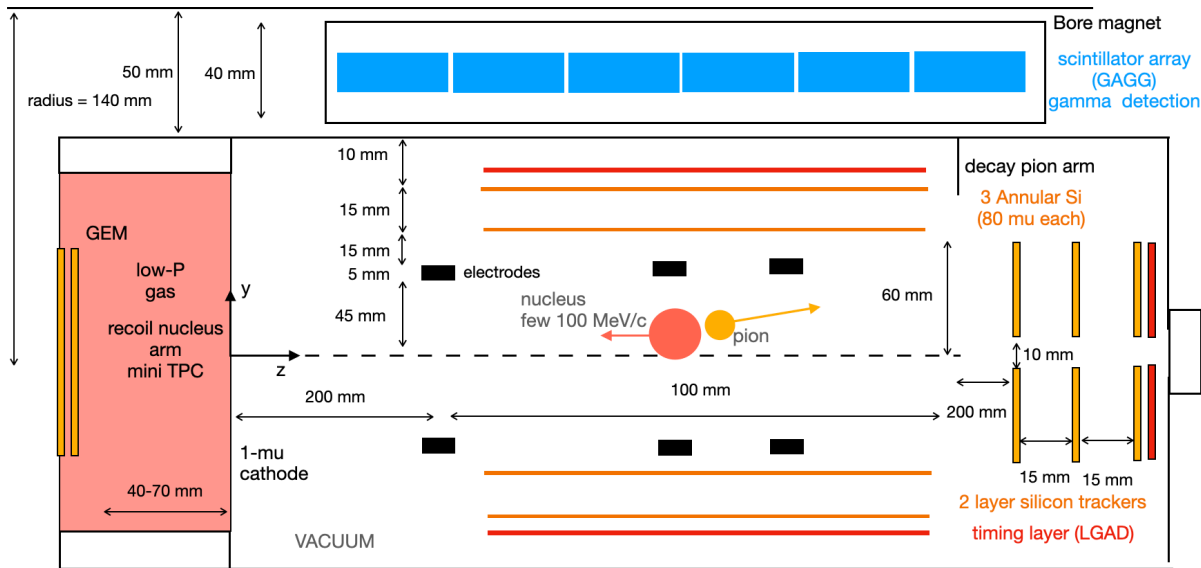
# HYPER-PUMA: context

PUMA aims at studying nuclear structure from low-energy interaction of antiprotons with stable / RI

- Accepted as a new CERN experiment (AD-9) in 2021, now under finalisation
- World-unique low-energy antiproton ELENA facility (routine operation since 2021) and ISOLDE
- TU Darmstadt spokesperson, 6 institutes (TUDa, CERN, CNRS, TRIUMF), > 40 collaborators
- Pion tracker: Time Projection Chamber
- Physics with radioactive isotopes starting from 2025



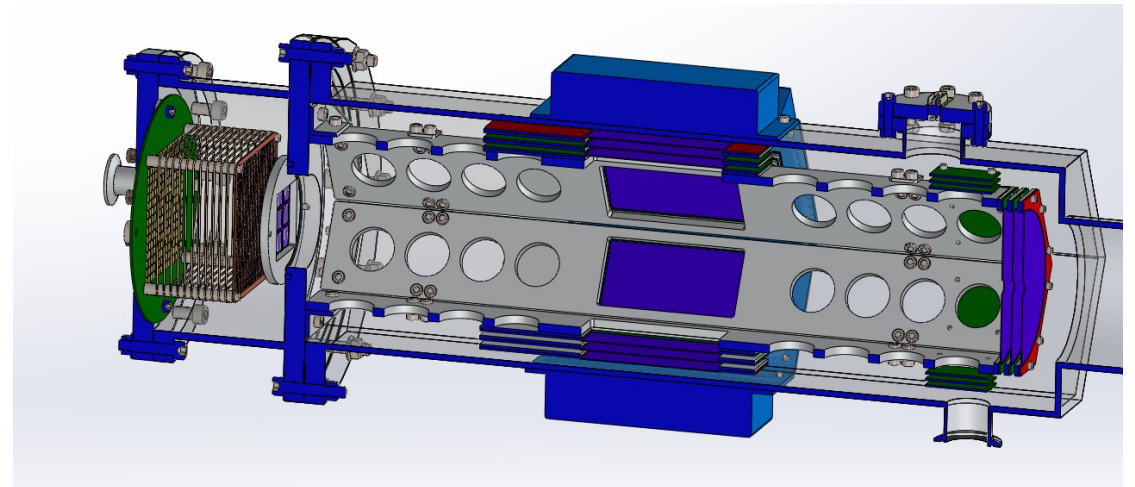
# HYPER-PUMA: concept



- antiproton trapping in low pressure ( $10^{-6}$  mbar) gas;
- $10^4$  annihilations / s
- Spatial and time selection of strangeness production and weak decays ( $\sigma_r < 1$  mm,  $\sigma_t \sim 40$  ps)
- PID of low-energy recoil (0.5 – 3 MeV) with **low pressure TPC (10 mbar)**
- Gamma spectroscopy (5% resolution)

Considered options (R&D to be performed):

- Thick GEMS
- GridPix based on Timepix
- Optical TPC



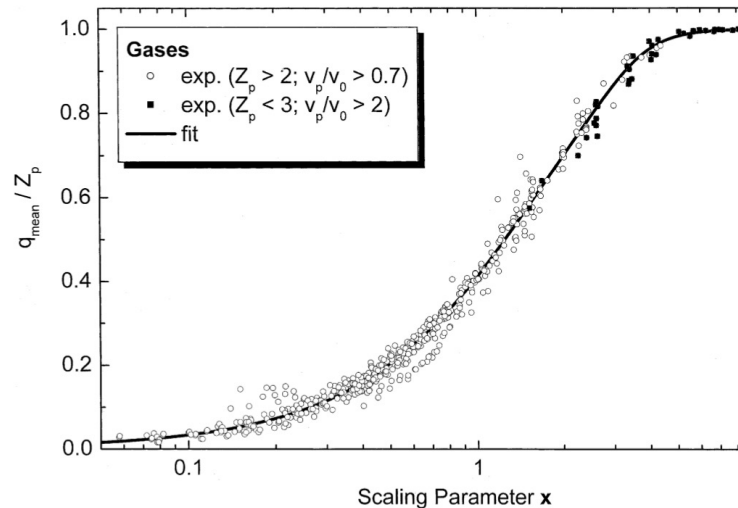
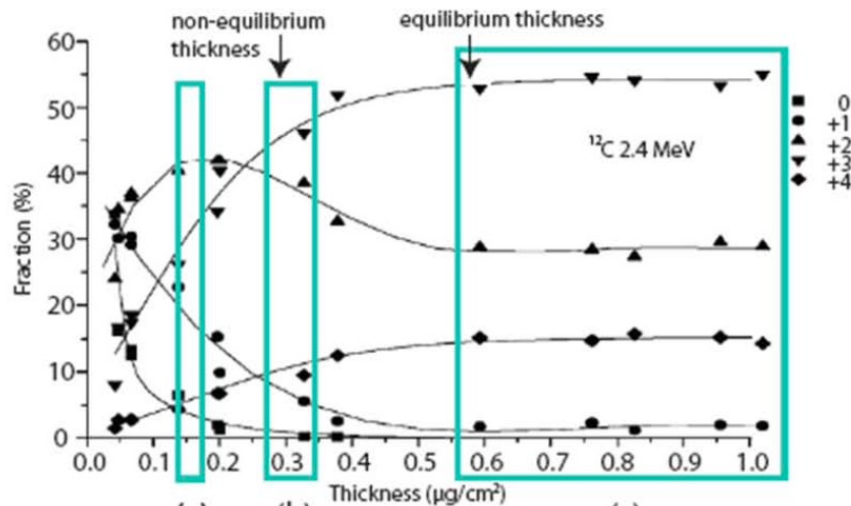
# HYPER-PUMA: specifications

**Challenge:** charge changing of low-energy ions in gas

30 nm  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  (TPC cathode membrane) = 4 micrograms /  $\text{cm}^2$   $\Rightarrow$  equilibrium is reached

Typical capture / stripping electron cross sections:  $2 \cdot 10^{-15} \text{ cm}^2$

In 1 mbar gas  $\Rightarrow$  100 charge changes / cm vs. 300 ionizations / cm



Schiwietz, Grande, NIMB (2001)

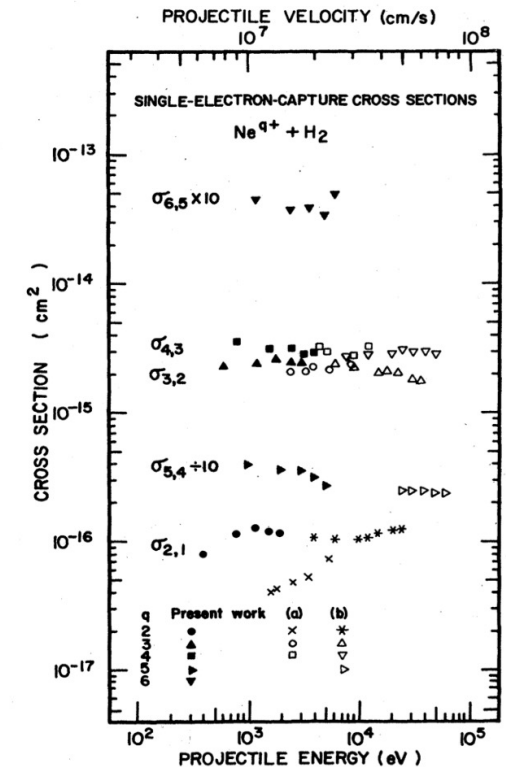


FIG. 8. Energy dependences of the single-electron-capture cross sections for  $\text{Ne}^q + \text{H}_2$ ,  $q=2-6$ . Other results (a) and (b) are from Refs. 5 and 6, respectively.

# Summary

**TPC in GLAD:** design and R&D in 2024-2026, construction 2026-2028, physics from 2029

- Non-homogeneous magnetic field: laser reference tracks
- Spatial resolution  $< 400$  microns
- Space charge: ion back flow  $< 1\%$
- High-trigger rate (25 kHz): continuous readout (VMM3) and implementation into DAQ

**Hypernuclei from antiprotons** at ELENA: first design in 2024-2025, R&D in 2024-2027, PoC from 2027

- Low-energy recoils ( $< 2$  MeV kinetic energy) from light to medium mass ( $A < 30$ )
- Charge exchange cross section competing with ionization cross section: new analysis method
- Low pressure (few mbar): amplification concept to find
- *Dream*: position resolution to achieve separation of individual clusters

**PUMA:** now – 203x

- Nuclear physics program with antiprotons (FAIR)
- Wish to involve GSI/FAIR (TPC, control command of trap electrodes, tracking, neutron skins)