

# 4th HIC for FAIR Detector Systems Networking Workshop

Justus-Liebig Universität Gießen



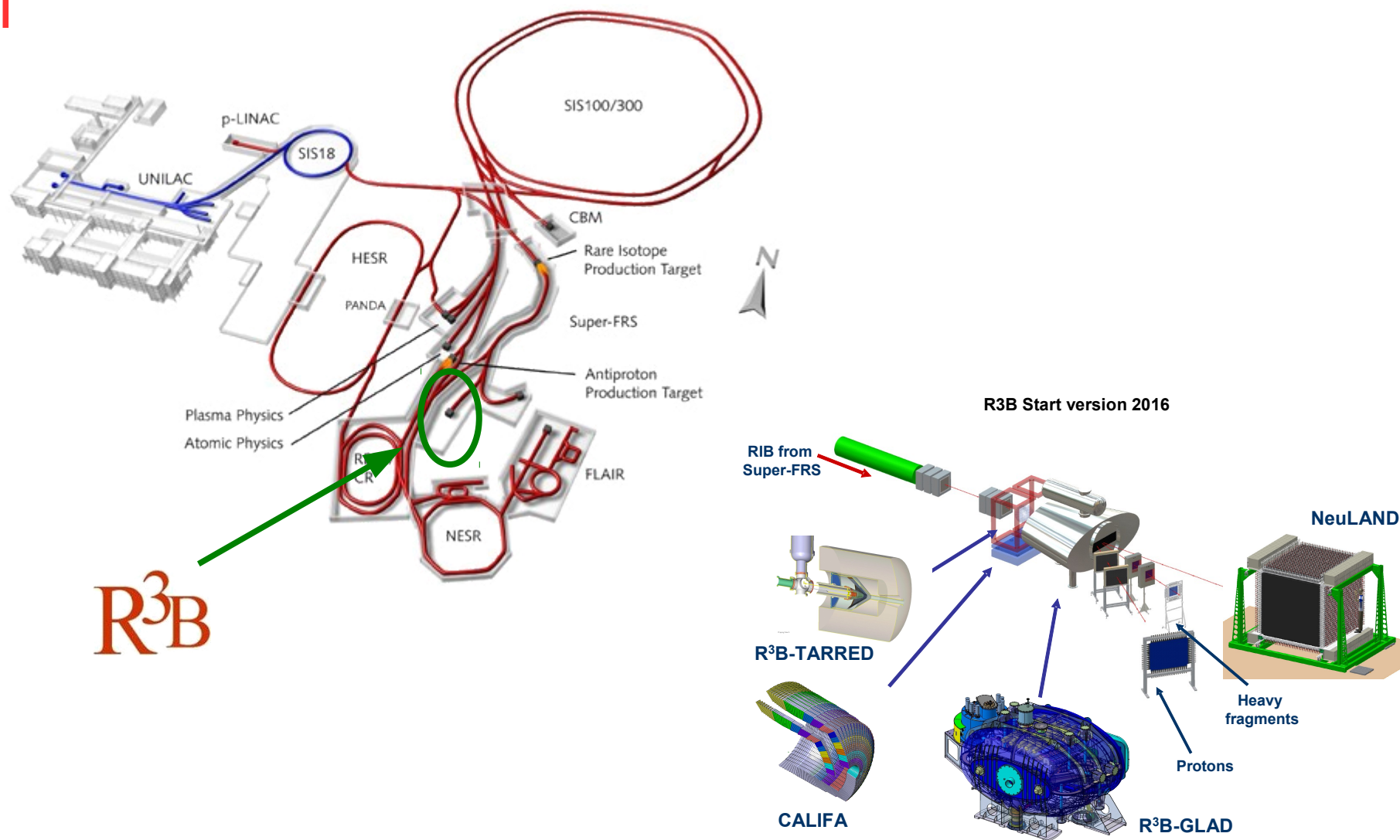
## The NeuLAND neutron detector at R3B



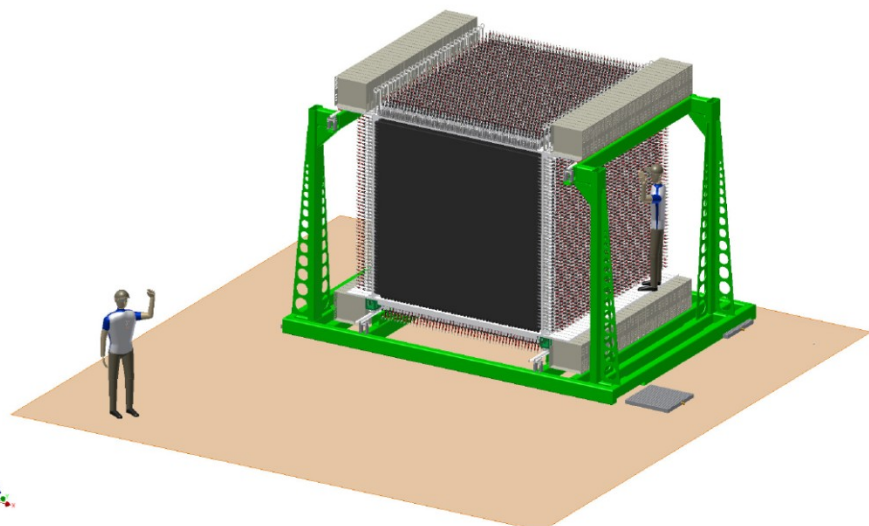
TECHNISCHE  
UNIVERSITÄT  
DARMSTADT



# NeuLAND: The High Resolution Neutron Time-of-Flight Spectrometer for R<sup>3</sup>B



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## NeuLAND detector parameters:

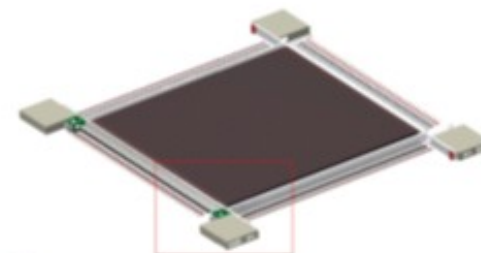
- full active detector using RP/BC408
- face size 250x250 cm<sup>2</sup>
- active depth 300 cm
- 32 tons

## Constituents:

- 3000 scintillator bars
- 6000 PMTs / HV / readout channels
- 30 double-plane frames
- 3 detector frames

## NeuLAND performance goals:

- >90% efficiency for 0.2-1.0 GeV neutrons
- Multi-hit capability for up to 5 neutrons
- **invariant-mass resolution:** NeuLAND-target distance 35 m  
 $\Delta E < 20$  keV at 100 keV above the neutron threshold
- **"tetra-neutron" case:** NeuLAND-target 35 m, 600 AMeV  
 $\Delta E \approx 40$  keV at 100 keV for 4 n's at 60% tot. eff.!

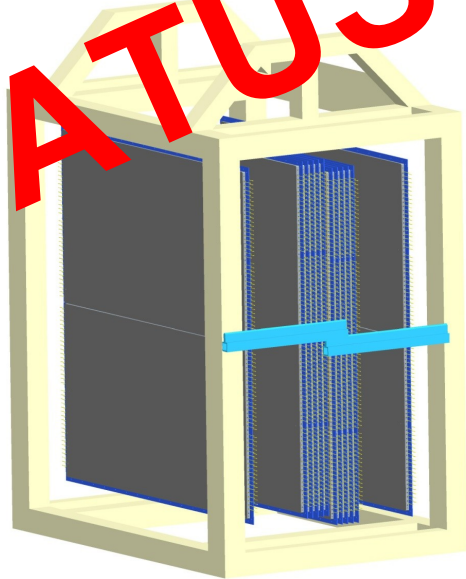


**NeuLAND Technical Design Report has been approved on Jan. 18, 2013 by FAIR.**

## NeuLAND: Reminder from last years workshops

### NeuLAND based on MRPC's:

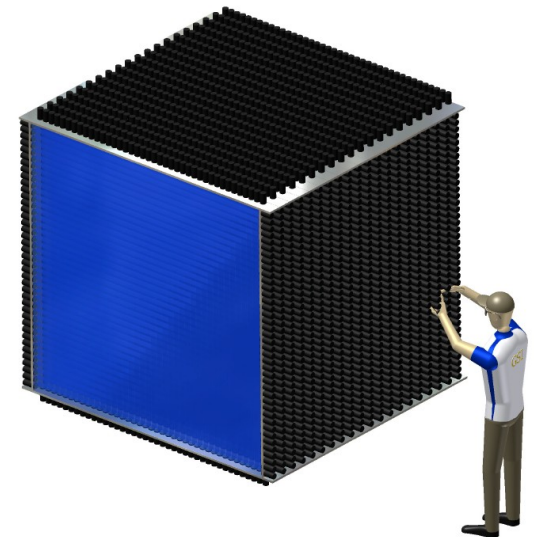
- Alternating layers of passive converter material and Resistive Plate Chambers (RPC) for the detection of secondary particles
- **Detector size  $2*2*\sim 1 \text{ m}^3$**
- $\sim 7.000\text{-}8.000$  channels
- Mass 4 tons



HZDR design

### NeuLAND based on organic scintillator:

- Full active detector
- Bar structure read out from two sides by PMs/APDs
- **Detector size  $2*2*\sim 2\text{-}3 \text{ m}^3$**
- $\sim 3.200\text{-}5.000$  channels



GSI Design

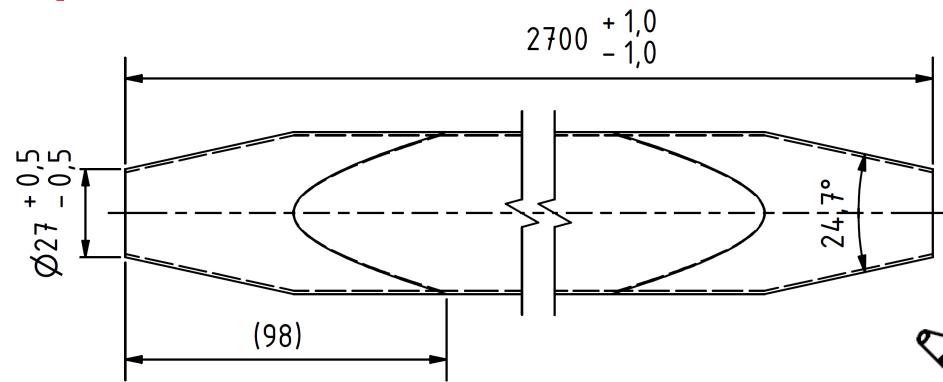
high multi-neutron recognition demands calorimetry  
→ full active detector required!

## Perspectives for 2014 Beam Times at GSI

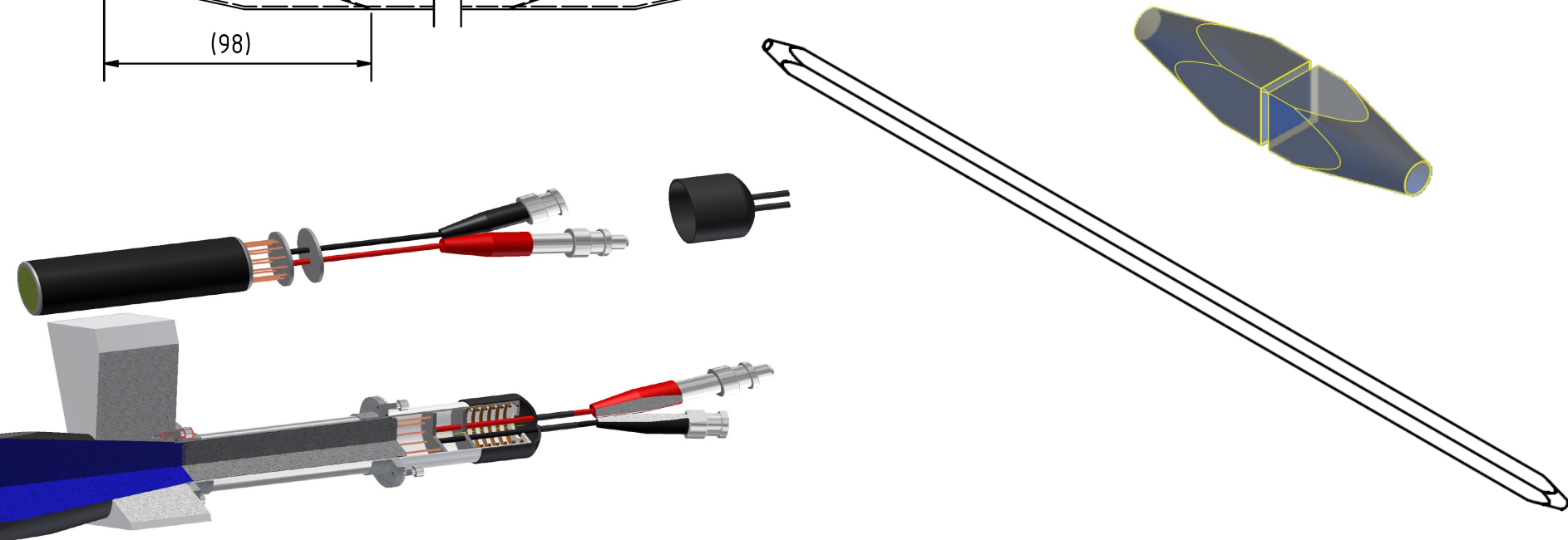
- demonstrator will be assembled (4 d.p.)
- HV distribution from PNPI not in time  
alternatives: 400 ch from LAND
  - > 300 ch borrowed for august (from HADES)
- electronics development at GSI (TAMEX) potentially delayed  
alternatives: TacQuila channels
  - 400 ch. from LAND
  - 400 ch. NeuLAND 2012
- exposure to fast neutrons requires magnetic field



## NeuLAND Submodule: Scintillator Bars



NeuLAND submodule  
from BC408 equivalent,  
250(270 incl. light guides) $\times 5 \times 5$  cm<sup>3</sup>



light readout by one inch PM  
Hamamatsu R8619

- 200 bars existing from 2012 deliveries
- 2013: frame contract with REXON
  - first order in June 2013: 430 bars
  - 100 bars per month envisaged
  - First 100 have been delivered in August 2013
  - delay in delivery due to quality issues
- 2014: balance by now 232 bars
  - negotiations about rectification, quality checks etc.
  - completion of delivery by April 2014

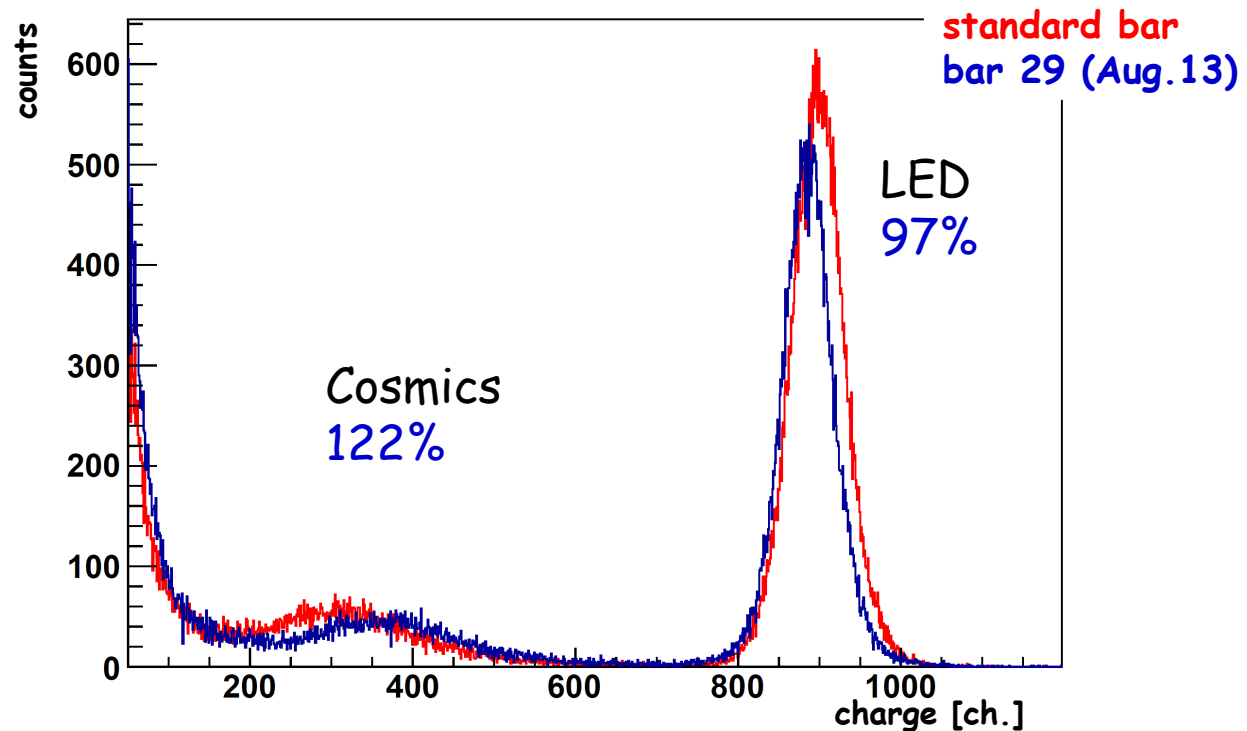
## Scintillator Bars combined LED and Cosmic Test

### Light-Production Measurement

- detect transversing cosmic rays
- read-out at one or two sides
- check on scintillation quality

### Light-Output Measurement

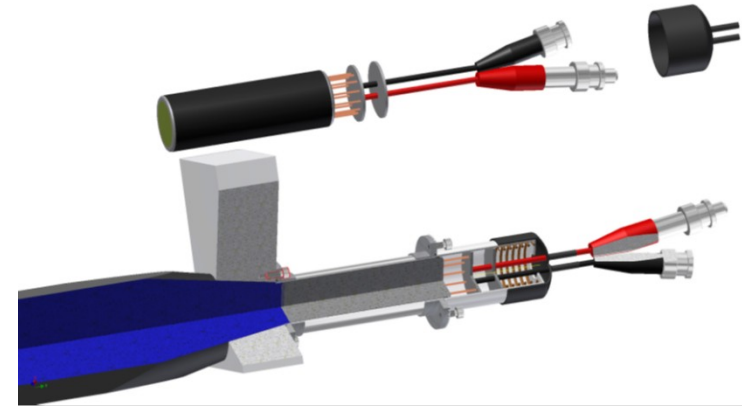
- LED light from one side of bar
- read-out at far side
- check surface quality





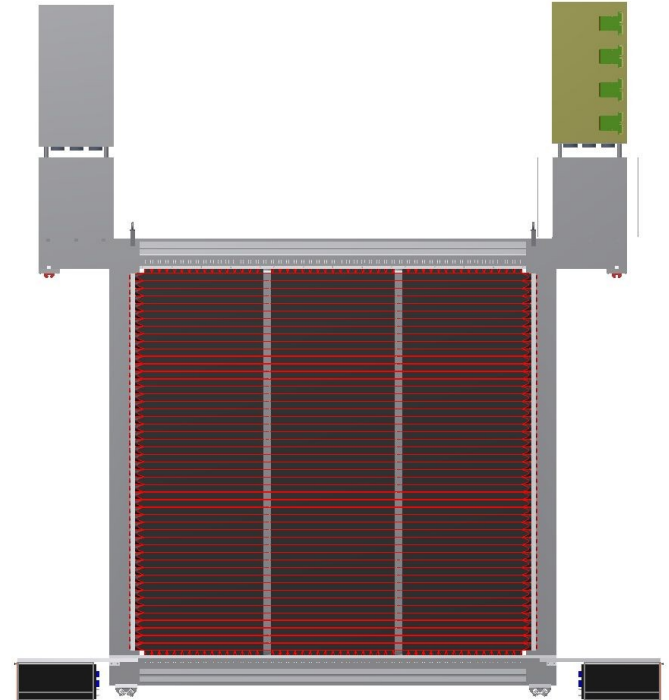
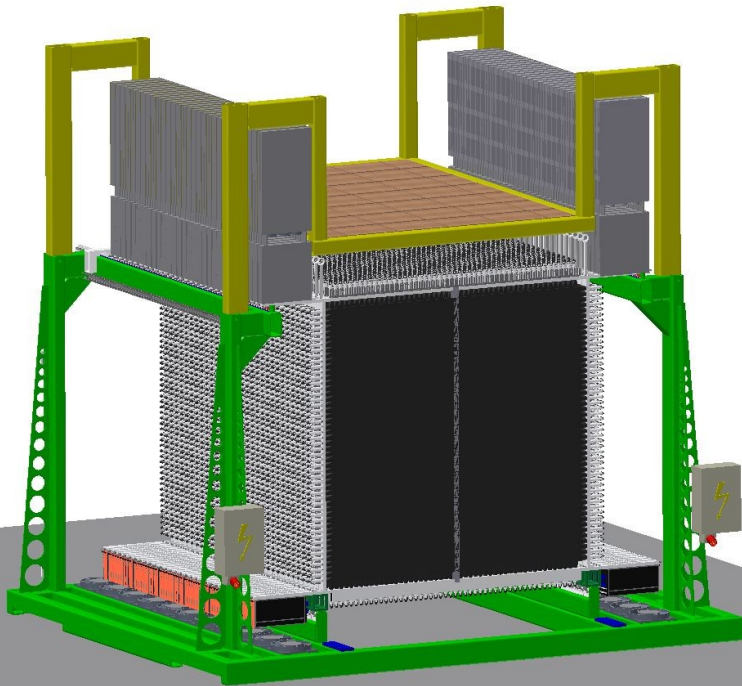
## frame contract with Hamamatsu

- fixed price in Yen for four years  
(30.135 Yen / 223 Euro Nov. 2013)
- low-cost version: no connectors
- H8619 with new active voltage divider  
(current down to  $10\ \mu\text{A}$ )
- first order in July 13 : 950 PMTs (250 PMTs/month)
- All PMTs have been delivered



## From Submodules to Full Detector

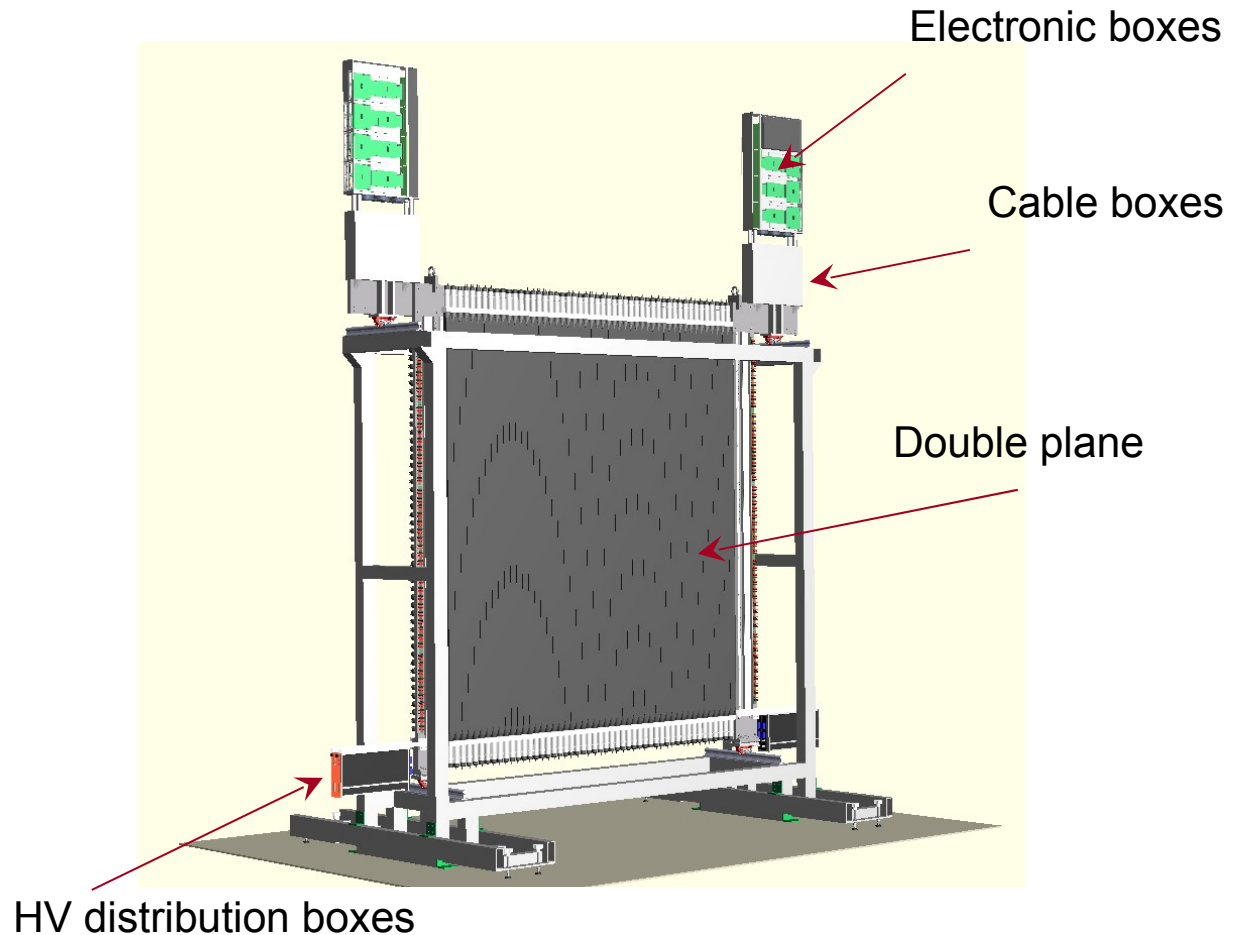
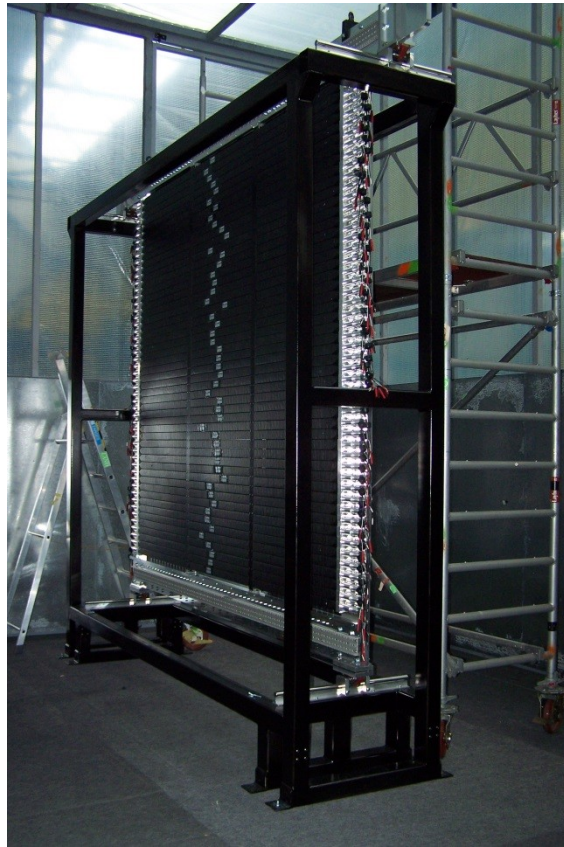
100 submodules  
build one double-plane with  
alternating horizontal and  
vertical orientation



30 double-planes build up NeuLAND  
face size  $250 \times 250 \text{ cm}^2$   
active depth 300 cm

## From Submodules to Full Detector

- Mounting rack to be used for the assembly of double planes has been built. It can also serve as a mid-term frame for the 20% NeuLAND demonstrator.





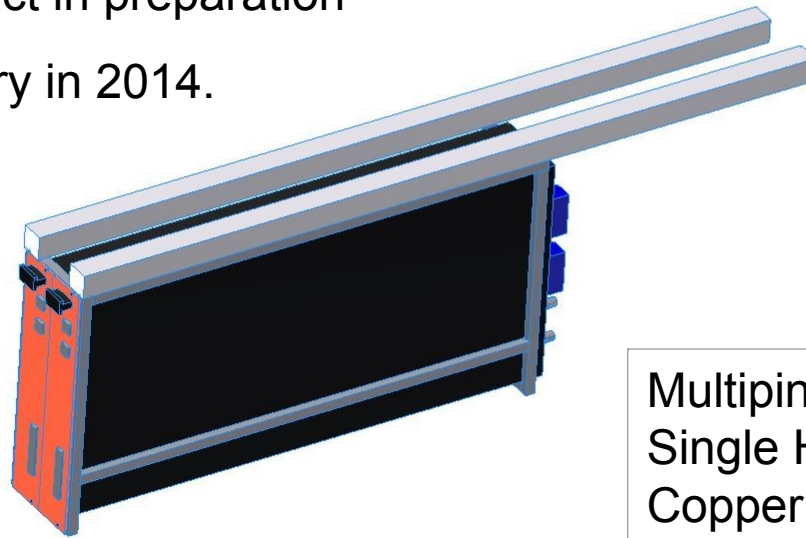
## Assembly of Double-Plane 3



personnel for assembly is coming from the funding institutes (Univ. DA, FFM, Cologne, FAIR@GSI)

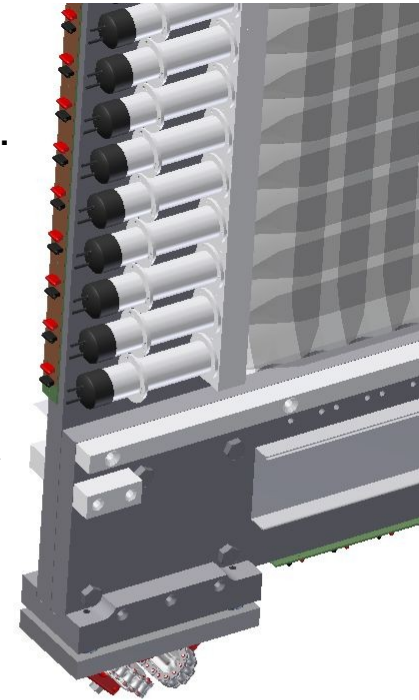
## NeuLAND HV system – Started production

- For the full size detector 6000 HV channels are needed.  
HV system is based on 2kV main supply with controllable dividers.
- Solution proposed by PNPI (Russia) was accepted by the FAIR council as in-kind contribution.
- Technical Specifications ready
- Collaboration Contract in preparation
- Demonstrator delivery in 2014.



Two boards each 100 ch.

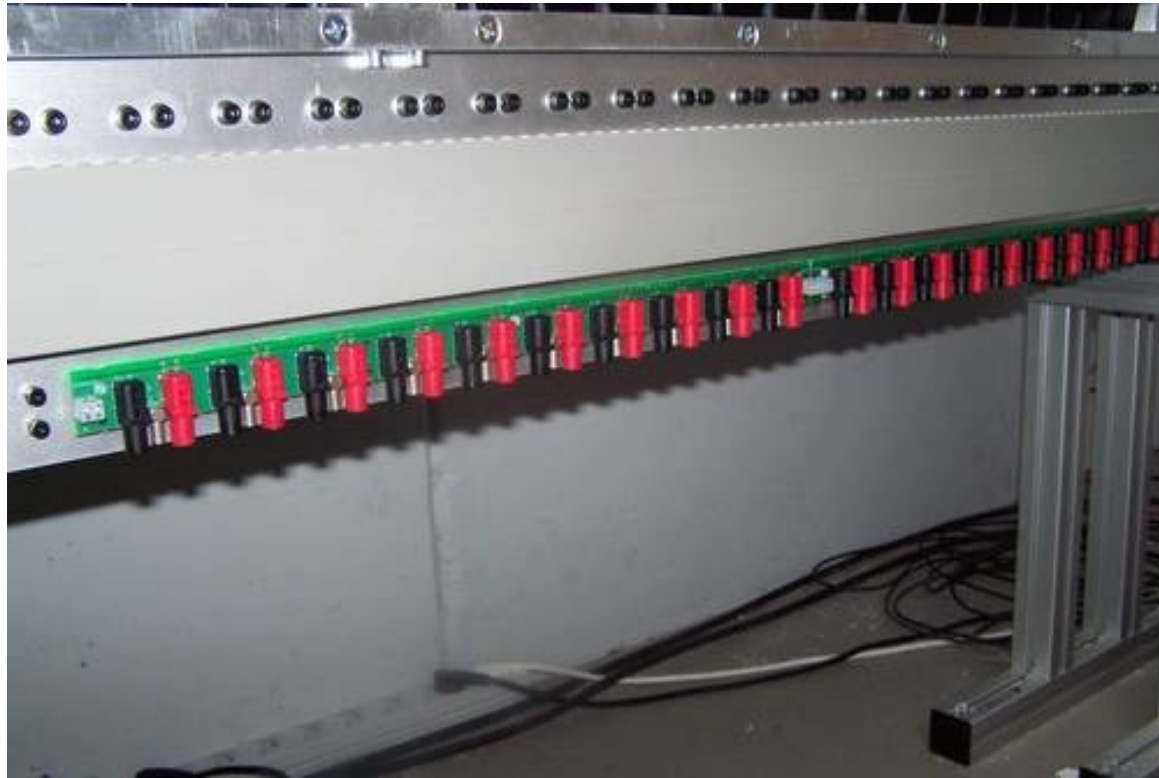
HV connected  
via pcb+ connectors



Multipin connector:  
Single HV wires  
Copper screen on detector

## NeuLAND HV system – Completed production

- The high voltage distribution boards have arrived at GSI in Oct 2013. The boards will allow to distribute the HV to each PM and collect the signal cables at the same time. The connectors will allow an easy substitute of photomultipliers.

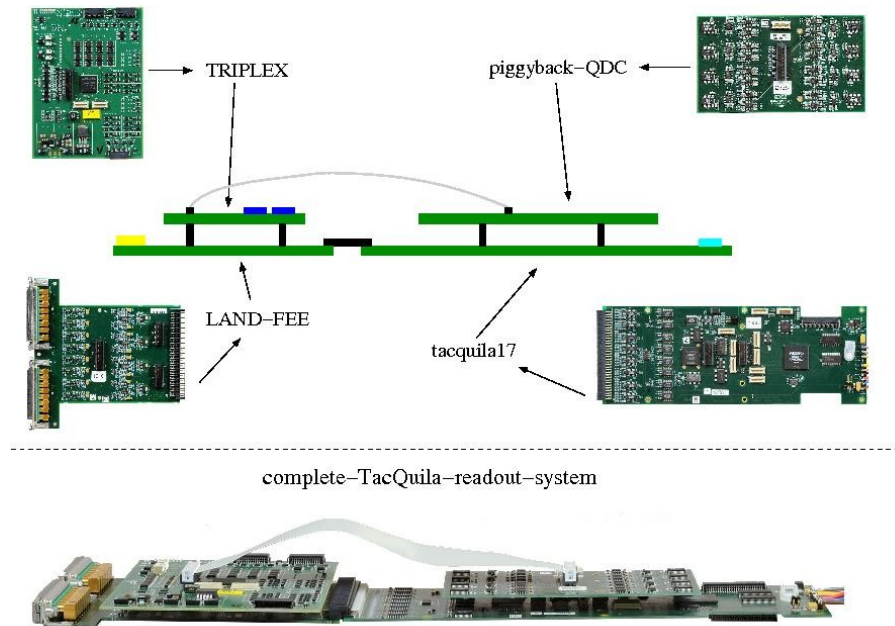


- boards have been installed and are fully functional since this week.



## NeuLAND electronics – Started production

- In-house solution from the GSI CSEE group. Based on the Tacquila system which has been tested during S406 experiment in Oct 2012:



Fully Integrated System: Precision timing, energy, trigger, monitor.

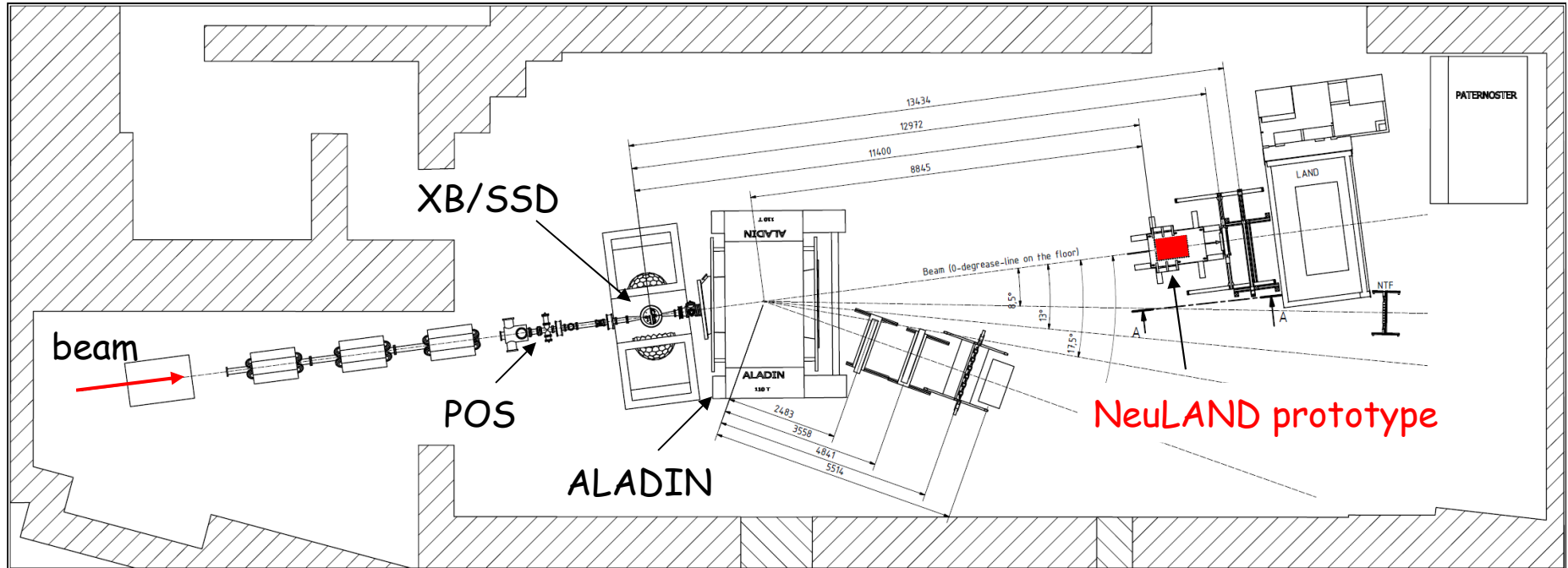
- Ongoing improvements: a new multichannel front-end electronic card TAMEX for high-resolution time and charge measurements has been designed by the GSI CSEE group and ordered. The card is a combination of the existing LAND TACQUILA FEE and a FPGA TDC from the VFTX module. .

## Pictures of the NeuLAND test setup designed of exp. S406 (Nov. 2012)



- goals
  - test NeuLAND prototype
  - time resolution, efficiency, data pattern
  - (determination of present LAND properties)
- d beam at different energies on  $\text{CH}_2$  target  
(C target for background)
- neutrons from quasifree scattering (p,2p) reaction with defined energy and angle

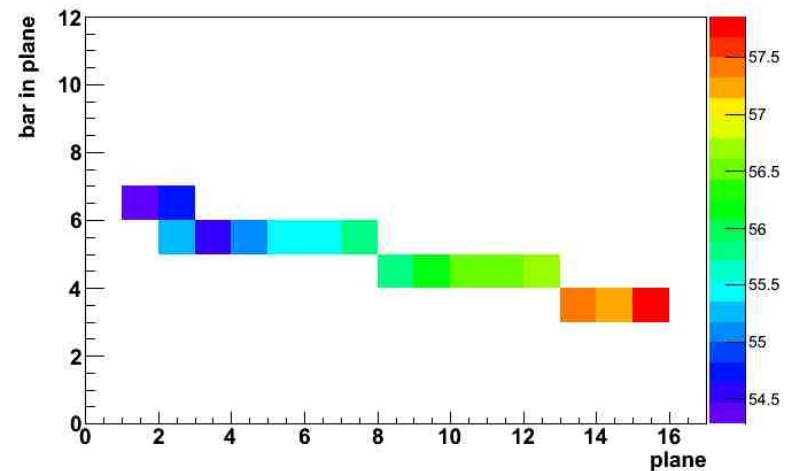
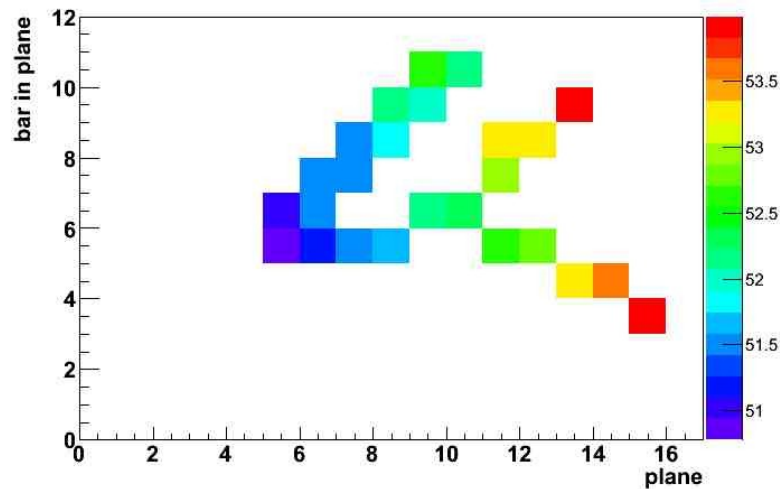
# Experimental Setup



- detectors
  - NeuLAND prototype
  - POS - start detector
  - XB/SSD - Crystal Ball and Silicon Strip Detector
  - ALADIN magnet
- NeuLAND at 5 m
  - 200, 300, 500, 800, 1500 AMeV
- NeuLAND at 10 m
  - 1000, 1500 AMeV

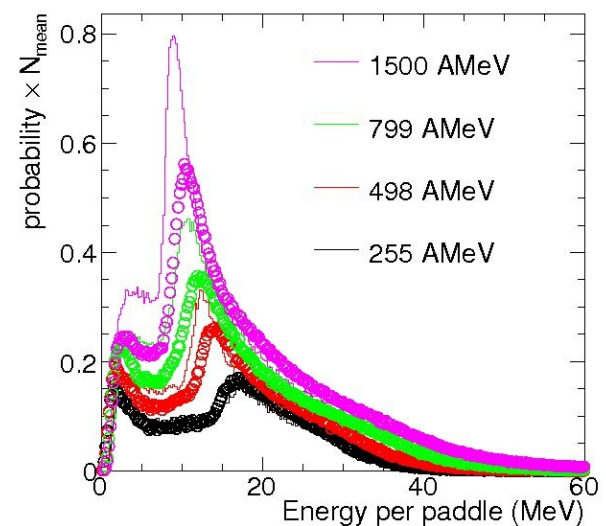
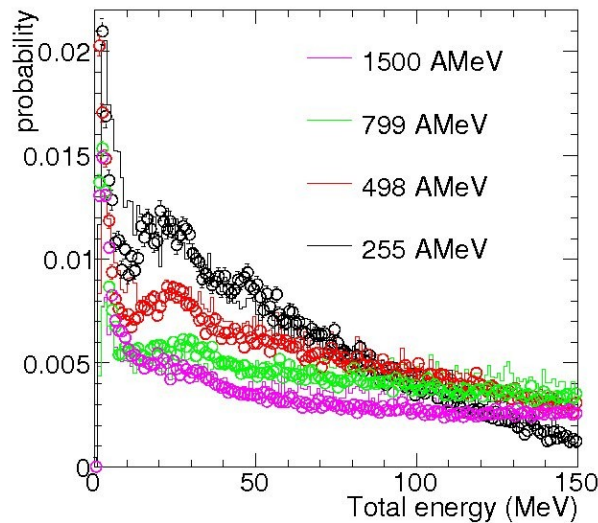
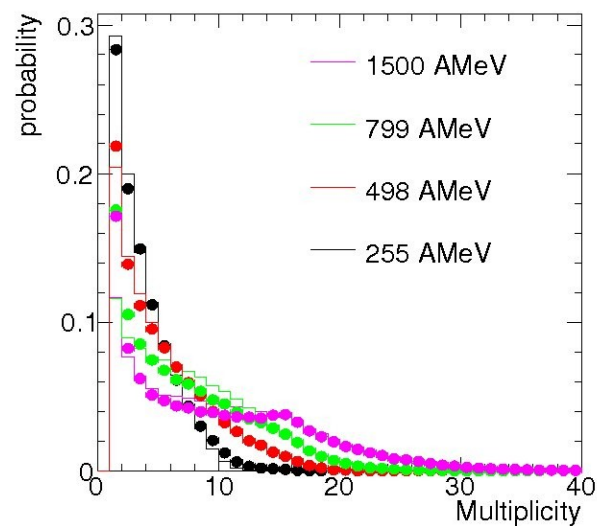
# Neutron tracks in NeuLAND test array

- neutrons knock out charged particles
- propagation in time
- clustering algorithm will be applied (already in simulations)



## NeuLAND simulations

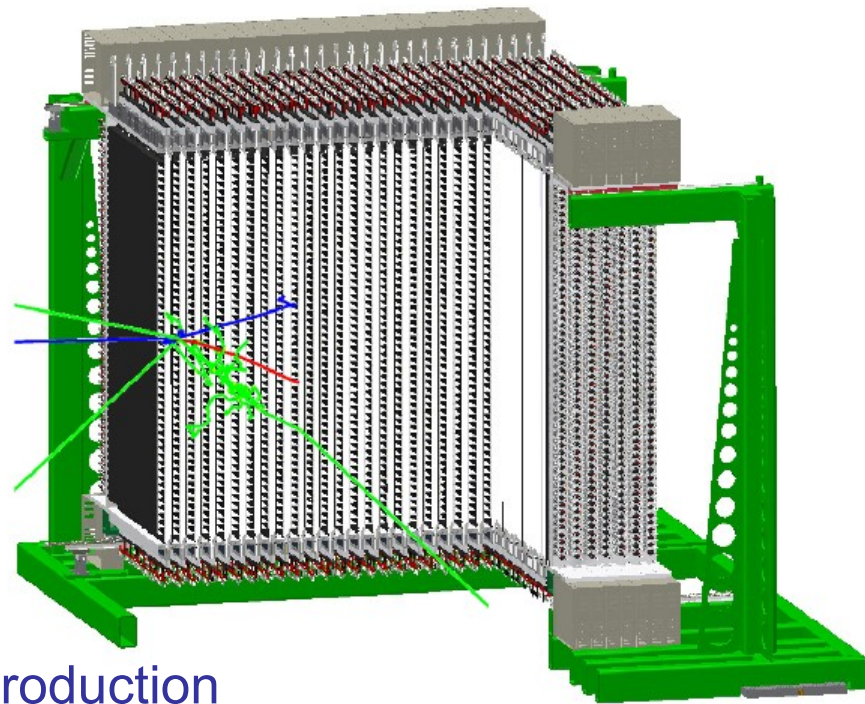
- Simulations have been performed using FairRoot simulation package.
- Excellent agreement between simulation and experimental data measured during the S406 experiment has been obtained.



- No GSI beam times
- up to four d.pl. are foreseen to be brought to RIKEN for further „in-beam tests.“  
(in conjunction with NEBULA @ SAMURAI)
- Production of further planes will continue at GSI



# NeuLAND a versatile instrument to detect multiple high energy neutrons with high resolution



- transition from exploratory phase to production
- 20% detector envisaged for Q2/2014
- NeuLAND production “independent” of FAIR timelines
- relevance of beam times for detector development!
- exploratory experiments foreseen at Cave C:
  - neutron calibration with NeuLAND double-planes
  - (physics experiments including fast neutrons)

# The $R^3B$ Collaboration



A next generation experimental setup for studies of  
**R**eactions with **R**elativistic **R**adioactive **B**eams

spokesperson: Tom Aumann

>50 institutes

20 countries

>220 participants

embedded in NUSTAR





# The **R<sup>3</sup>B** Collaboration

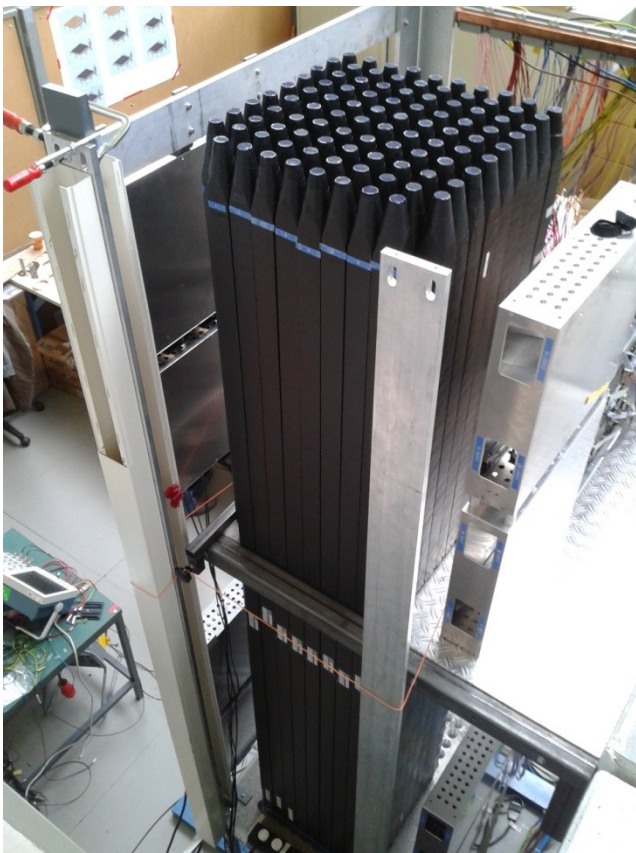
*T. Adachi<sup>1</sup>, Y. Aksyutina<sup>2,15</sup>, J. Alcantara<sup>3</sup>, S. Altstadt<sup>4</sup>, H. Alvarez-Pol<sup>3</sup>, N. Ashwood<sup>5</sup>, T. Aumann<sup>6,2</sup>, M. Barr<sup>5</sup>, S. Beceiro<sup>3</sup>, D. Bemmerer<sup>7</sup>, J. Benlliure<sup>3</sup>, K. Boretzky<sup>2</sup>, G. Burgunder<sup>8</sup>, M. Caamano<sup>3</sup>, C. Caesar<sup>6</sup>, E. Casarejos<sup>3</sup>, W. Catford<sup>9</sup>, S. Chakraborty<sup>10</sup>, M. Chartier<sup>11</sup>, D. Cortina-Gil<sup>3</sup>, U. Datta Pramanik<sup>10</sup>, P. Diaz<sup>3</sup>, I. Dillmann<sup>2</sup>, J. Enders<sup>6</sup>, O. Ershova<sup>4</sup>, A. Estrade<sup>2</sup>, F. Farinon<sup>2</sup>, L.M. Fraile<sup>12</sup>, M. Freer<sup>5</sup>, M. Freudenberger<sup>6</sup>, D. Galaviz Redondo<sup>13</sup>, D. Gonzalez Diaz<sup>6</sup>, J. Hagdahl<sup>8</sup>, T. Heftrich<sup>4</sup>, M. Heil<sup>2</sup>, M. Heine<sup>6</sup>, A. Henriques<sup>13</sup>, M. Holl<sup>6</sup>, A. Ignatov<sup>6</sup>, H. Johansson<sup>8</sup>, B. Jonson<sup>8</sup>, N. Kalantar<sup>1</sup>, R. Knöbe<sup>2</sup>, T. Kroell<sup>6</sup>, R. Krücken<sup>14</sup>, J. Kurcewicz<sup>2</sup>, M. Labiche<sup>7</sup>, C. Langer<sup>4</sup>, T. LeBlais<sup>14</sup>, R. Lemmon<sup>7</sup>, J. Machado<sup>13</sup>, J. Marganec<sup>15</sup>, A. Movsesyan<sup>6</sup>, A. Najafi<sup>1</sup>, T. Nilsson<sup>8</sup>, C. Nociforo<sup>2</sup>, V. Panin<sup>6</sup>, S. Pietri<sup>2</sup>, R. Plag<sup>4</sup>, A. Prochazka<sup>2</sup>, A. Rahaman<sup>10</sup>, G. Rastrepina<sup>2</sup>, R. Reifarth<sup>4</sup>, G. Ribeiro<sup>9</sup>, M.V. Ricciardi<sup>2</sup>, C. Rigollet<sup>1</sup>, K. Riisager<sup>1</sup>, M. Röder<sup>16</sup>, D. Rossi<sup>2</sup>, J. Sanchez del Rio<sup>12</sup>, D. Savran<sup>15,17</sup>, H. Scheit<sup>18</sup>, H. Simon<sup>2</sup>, O. Sorlin<sup>8</sup>, B. Streicher<sup>1</sup>, J. Taylor<sup>11</sup>, O. Tengblad<sup>12</sup>, S. Terashima<sup>2</sup>, R. Thies<sup>8</sup>, T. Yasuhiro<sup>18</sup>, E. Uberseder<sup>19</sup>, J. Van de Walle<sup>1</sup>, P. Velho<sup>13</sup>, V. Volkov<sup>6</sup>, A. Wagner<sup>7</sup>, F. Wamers<sup>6</sup>, H. Weick<sup>2</sup>, M. Weigand<sup>4</sup>, C. Wheldon<sup>5</sup>, G. Wilson<sup>9</sup>, C. Wimmer<sup>4</sup>, J. Winfield<sup>2</sup>, P. Woods<sup>20</sup>, D. Yakorev<sup>7</sup>, M. Zoric<sup>2</sup>, and K. Zuber<sup>16</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>KVI Groningen, Netherlands; <sup>2</sup>GSI Darmstadt, Germany; <sup>3</sup>University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain; <sup>4</sup>University of Frankfurt, Germany; <sup>5</sup>Birmingham University, United Kingdom; <sup>6</sup>TU Darmstadt, Germany; <sup>7</sup>HZDR Dresden-Rossendorf, Germany; <sup>8</sup>GANIL, Caen, France; <sup>9</sup>University of Surrey, United Kingdom; <sup>10</sup>SINP Kolkata, India; <sup>11</sup>University of Liverpool, United Kingdom; <sup>12</sup>Universidad Complutense of Madrid, Spain; <sup>13</sup>University of Lisbon, Portugal; <sup>14</sup>TU Munich, Germany; <sup>15</sup>ExtreMe Matter Institute EMMI and Research Division, GSI Darmstadt, Germany; <sup>16</sup>TU Dresden, Germany; <sup>17</sup>Frankfurt Institut for Advanced Studies FIAS, Frankfurt, Germany; <sup>18</sup>RIKEN, Japan; <sup>19</sup>University of Notre Dame, United States; <sup>20</sup>University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom



## NeuLAND scintillator bars – Completed production

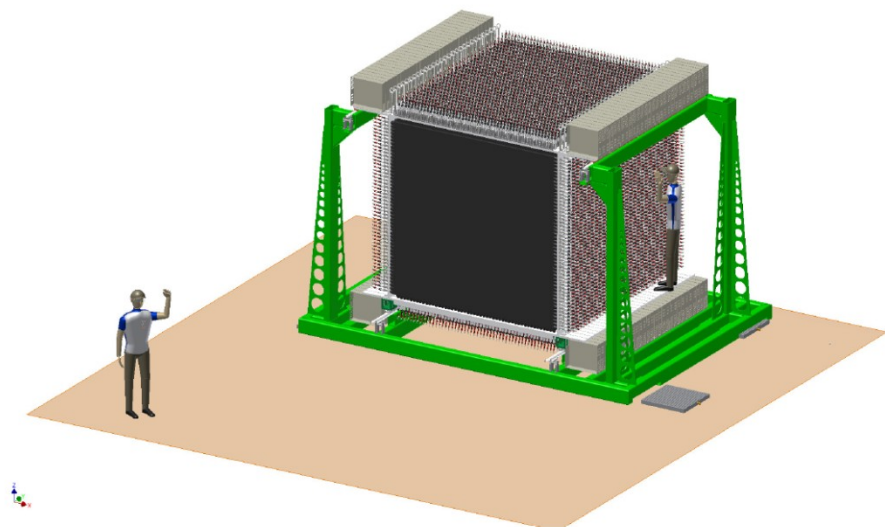
- Full detector contains 3000 scintillator bars arranged in 30 double planes.
- 150 bars tested with fast neutrons in Nov. 2012 during S406 experiment at GSI.
- In July 2013 the first double-plane has been built. In Nov 2013 2nd and 3rd double planes have also been built. Buildup of the 4th plane started (Dec 2013).



Test setup used during S406 experiment.

**First NeuLAND double plane built at GSI.**

# Constituents of NeuLAND



## NeuLAND detector parameters:

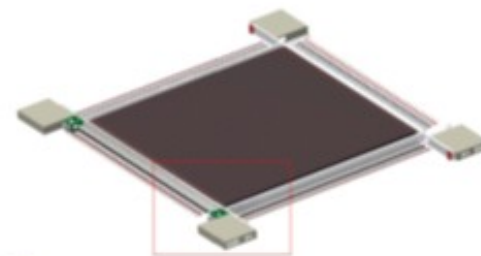
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- **"tetra-neutron" case:** NeuLAND-target 35 m, 600 AMeV  
 $\Delta E \approx 40 \text{ keV}$  at 100 keV for 4 n's at 60% tot. eff.!





- May 2011: decision on final design fully active scintillator concept
- Nov. 2011: submission of Technical Design Report (TDR)
- 2012:
  - purchase of 150 submodules
  - development of quality control
  - assembly of NeuLAND test array
  - exposure to fast neutrons in GSI exp. S406
- Jan. 2013: approval of NeuLAND TDR by FAIR
- ongoing:
  - purchase of about 20% of NeuLAND modules
  - finalization of mounting structures
  - selection of HV distribution system

# NeuLAND: The High Resolution Neutron Time-of-Flight Spectrometer for R<sup>3</sup>B

## Performance goals:

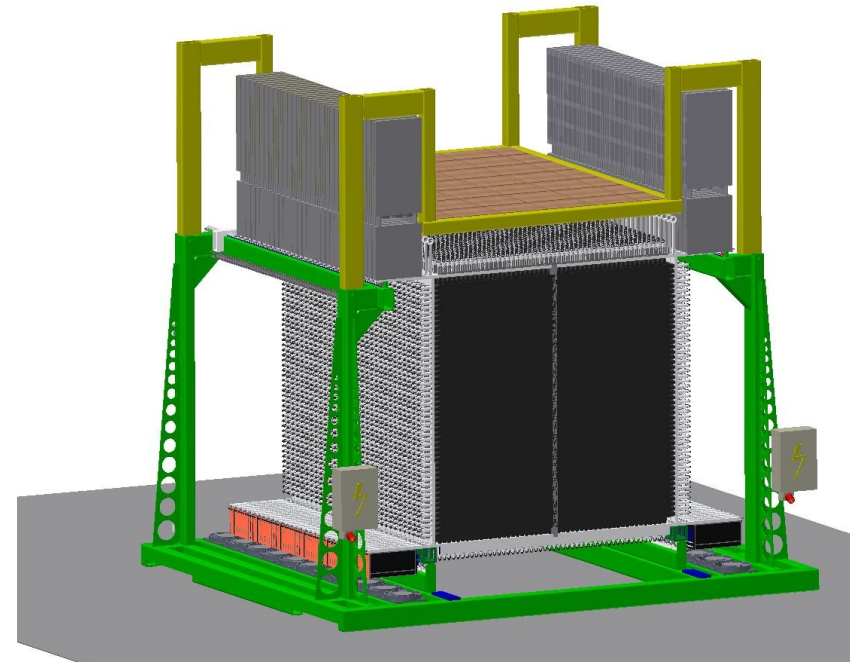
- >90% efficiency for 0.2-1 GeV neutrons
- Multi-hit capability for up to 5 neutrons
- <150 ps time resolution
- 20 keV excitation-energy resolution at 100 keV above neutron threshold.

## Detector parameters:

- Full active detector using organic scintillator
- Face size 250x250 cm<sup>2</sup>, active depth 300 cm
- 3000 scintillator bars
- 6000 photomultiplier and readout channels
- Modular design.

## Detector financing:

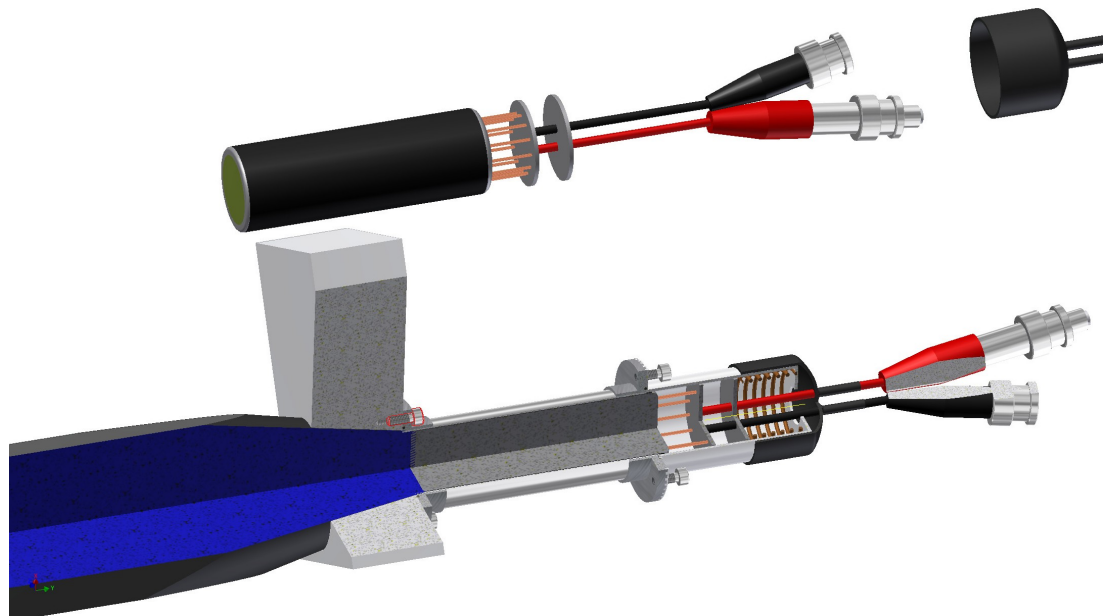
- 20% demonstrator (1020 k€) already financed by BMBF and PMA; demonstrator ready by Q1/2014
- Upgrade to 45% detector (1180 k€) will be financed by secured funds of BMBF and PMA plus proposed in-kind contribution by PNPI, Russia (3.6.2013); 45 % detector ready by Q4/2015
- High Voltage system (527k Euro) proposed as in-kind contribution by PNPI, Russia (3.6.2013)
- NeuLAND mechanics and infrastructure (248k Euro) financed through PMA.



**NeuLAND Technical Design Report has been approved on Jan. 18, 2013 by FAIR.**

## NeuLAND planes – Completed and started procurement

- **Scintillator bars**: Call for tender for the remaining scintillator bars closed, frame contract signed with REXON. First charge has been delivered in Aug 2013, 2nd charge in Nov 2013.
- **Photomultipliers**: For the full-size detector 6000 PMs are needed. Frame contract signed with HAMAMTSU. First charge of PMs has been delivered to GSI in Sept 2013. Second charge arrived in Dec 2013.



- Goal for 2014 – to purchase and assemble in total 6 double planes.

## Performance Examples

high multi-neutron recognition:

		600 MeV generated				
	%	1n	2n	3n	4n	5n
detected	1n	<b>93</b>	21	2	0	0
	2n	3	<b>72</b>	31	5	1
	3n	0	6	<b>55</b>	32	8
	4n	0	0	10	<b>60</b>	51
	5n	0	1	1	3	<b>35</b>
	6n	0	0	0	0	5

high efficiency for low neutron energies:

$E_n$ [MeV]	Eff. [%]
50	79
100	94
150	95
200	91

high resolution at the particle threshold:

