Calorimetric Low Temperature Detectors for Applications in NUSTAR

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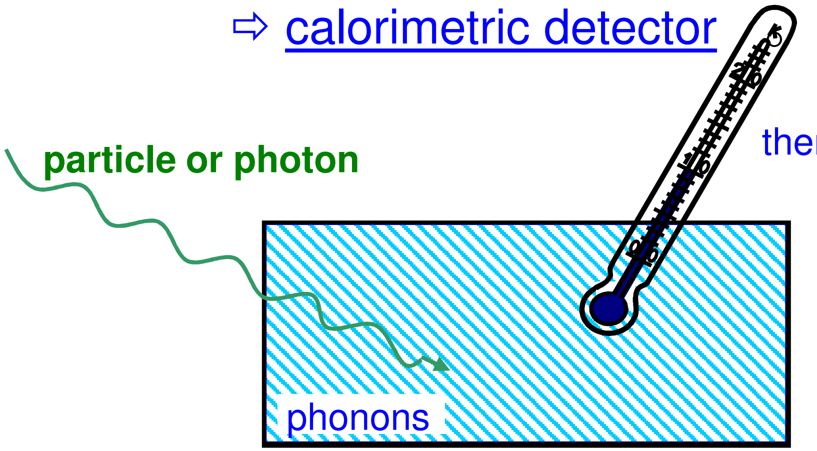
I. Introduction

The <u>success of experimental physics</u> and the <u>quality of the results</u> generally depends on the <u>quality of the available detection systems !</u>

⟹ idea: detection of radiation independent of ionisation processes

⇨ calorimetric detector



interaction of radiation with matter:

primary: ionization, ballistic phonons
(conventional ionisation detectors)

secondary: thermalization:
conversion of energy to heat

⟹ detection of thermal phonons

⟹ calorimetric detectors

potential advantage:

- energy resolution
- energy linearity
- detection threshold
- radiation hardness

⟹ various applications in many fields of physics

Applications of Low Temperature Detectors - an Overview

Astrophysics:

- dark matter
  $\Rightarrow$ low detection threshold
- solar neutrinos
  $\Rightarrow$ low detection threshold
- cosmic x-rays
  $\Rightarrow$ high energy resolution

Particle physics:

- $\beta\beta 0\nu$-decay
  $\Rightarrow$ absorber = source (^{130}Te)
- neutrino mass from β- endpoint determ.
  $\Rightarrow$ absorber = source (^{187}Re)

Atomic and Nuclear physics:

- X-ray detection
  $\Rightarrow$ high energy resolution
- Ion detection
  $\Rightarrow$ high energy resolution
  $\Rightarrow$ good energy linearity

Applied physics:

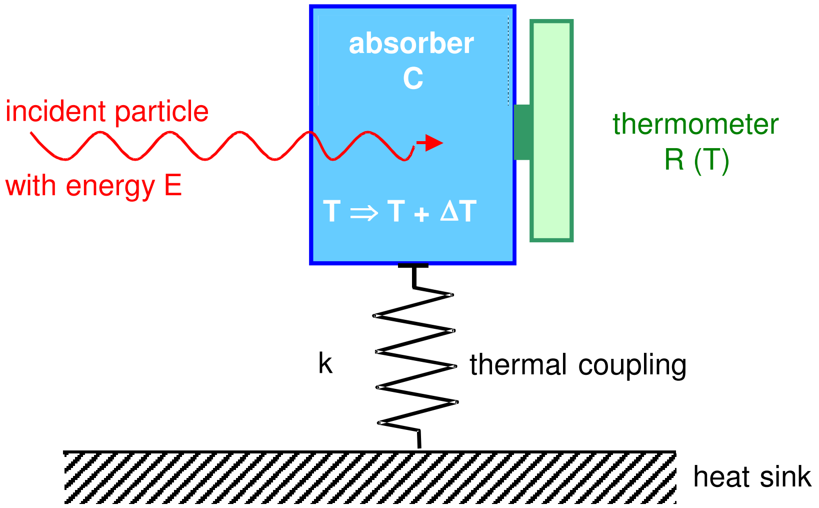
- x-ray material analysis
  $\Rightarrow$ high energy resolution
- life sciences (MALDI)
  $\Rightarrow$ high energy resolution

for more detailed information see:

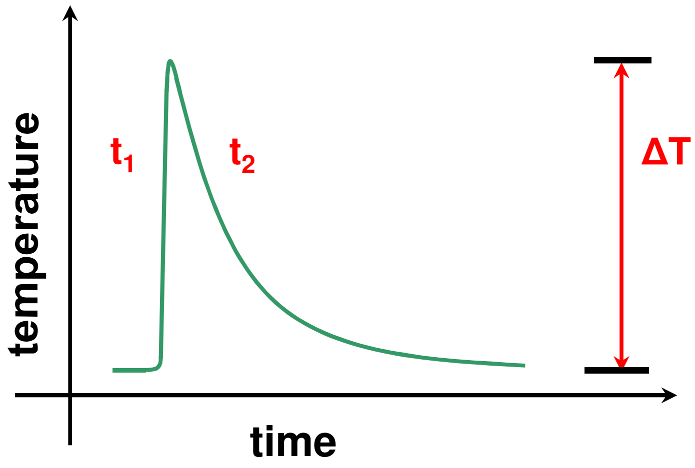
- Cryogenic Particle Detection, Topics in Applied Physics 99 (2005)
- Proceedings 15th Int. Workshop on Low Temperature Detectors, JLTP (2014), 320 participants!

II. Detection Principle and Basic Properties of Calorimetric Low Temperature Detectors (CLTD`s)

detection principle:



thermal signal:



amplitude:	$\Delta T = E/C$	($C = c \bullet m$ = heat capacity)
rise time:	$\tau_1 \geq \tau_{therm}$	(≈ 1 – 10 µsec)
fall time:	$\tau_2 = C/k$	(≈ 100 µsec – 10 msec)

Optimization of the Sensitivity

a) <u>absorber:</u> maximum sensitivity $\Delta T = E/mc$ for

– small absorber mass m

– small specific heat c

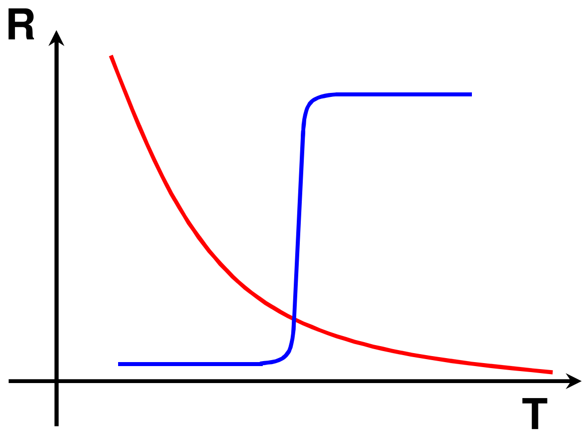
due to: $c = \underbrace{\alpha T}_{\text{electrons}} + \underbrace{\beta (T/\theta_D)^3}_{\text{lattice}}$ (θ_D = Debye-temperature)

$\Rightarrow$ low operating temperature $\Rightarrow$ „<u>low-temperature detector</u>“

(αT dominating for $T \leq 10K \Rightarrow$ insulators ($\alpha = 0$) or superconductors)

b) <u>thermometer:</u> for thermistor (bolometer): $\Delta T \rightarrow \Delta R \rightarrow \Delta U$

$\Rightarrow$ maximum sensitivity for large dR/dT



– semiconductor thermistor

due to appropriate doping $\Rightarrow$ exponential behavior of R(T)

– superconducting phase transition thermometer

Potential Advantage over Conventional Detectors

- small energy gap ω

  ⇒ better statistics of the detected phonons

  semiconductor detector: $\omega \approx 1$ eV

  calorimetric detector: $\omega \leq 10^{-3}$ eV

$$\frac{\Delta E_{calorimeter}}{\Delta E_{semicond.\mathrm{det}.}} = \sqrt{\frac{N_{electr.}}{N_{phon.}}} = \sqrt{\frac{\omega_{phon}}{\omega_{electr.}}} \leq \frac{1}{30}$$

- more complete energy detection ⇒ better linearity and resolution
  energy deposited in phonons and ionisation contributes to the signal
  (for ionisation detectors: losses up to 60-80% due to: - recombination
  - direct phonon production)

- small noise power at low temperatures

- method independent on absorber material

  ⇒ optimize radiation hardness, absorption efficiency, etc.

Theoretical Limit for the Energy Resolution

for ideal calorimetric detector:

- thermodynamic fluctuations (quantum statistics)
- Johnson noise
- amplifier noise

$$\Rightarrow \langle \Delta E \rangle = \xi \bullet \sqrt{k_B T^5 c\ m} \qquad 1 < \xi < 3$$

noise (ξ)   thermodynamic fluctuations ($\sqrt{k_B T^5 c\ m}$)

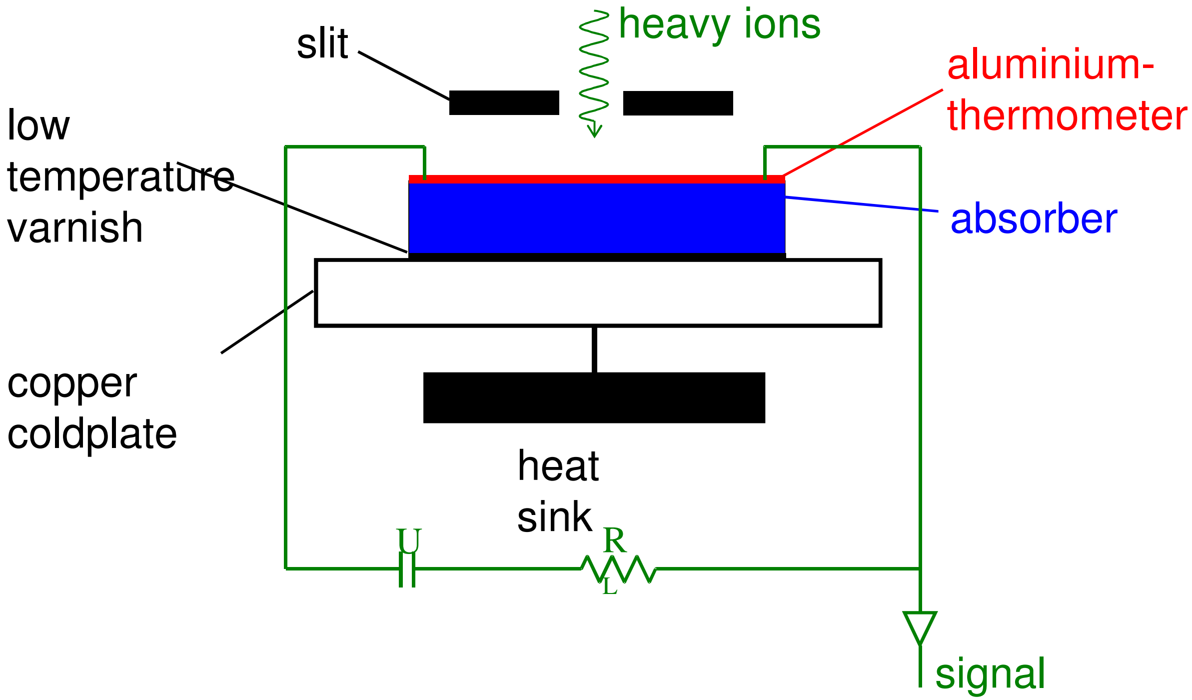
example: 1 MeV particle in a 1 mm^3 sapphire absorber

T	C	ΔT	ΔE_{theor}
300 K	$3 \bullet 10^{-3}$ J/K	$5 \bullet 10^{-11}$ K	1.8 GeV
10 K	$4 \bullet 10^{-7}$ J/K	$4 \bullet 10^{-7}$ K	700 keV
1 K	$4 \bullet 10^{-10}$ J/K	0.4 mK	2.2 keV
100 mK	$4 \bullet 10^{-13}$ J/K	400 mK	7 eV

$\Rightarrow$ for low temperature: microscopic particle affects the properties of a macroscopic absorber

III. CLTD`s for High Resolution Detection of Heavy Ions - Design and Performance

Detector Design and Perfomance:



for an overview see:

P.E. and S. Kraft-Bermuth,

Top. Appl. Phys. 99 (2005) 469

absorber: sapphire-crystal: V= 3 x 3 mm² x 430 µm

thermometer: aluminium-film (d = 10 nm), $T_C \approx 1.5°K$ (in the range of a ^4He-cryostat)
(for impedance matching to the amplifier: ⇒ meander structure)

readout: conventional pulse electronics +Flash-ADC`s +Digital Filtering

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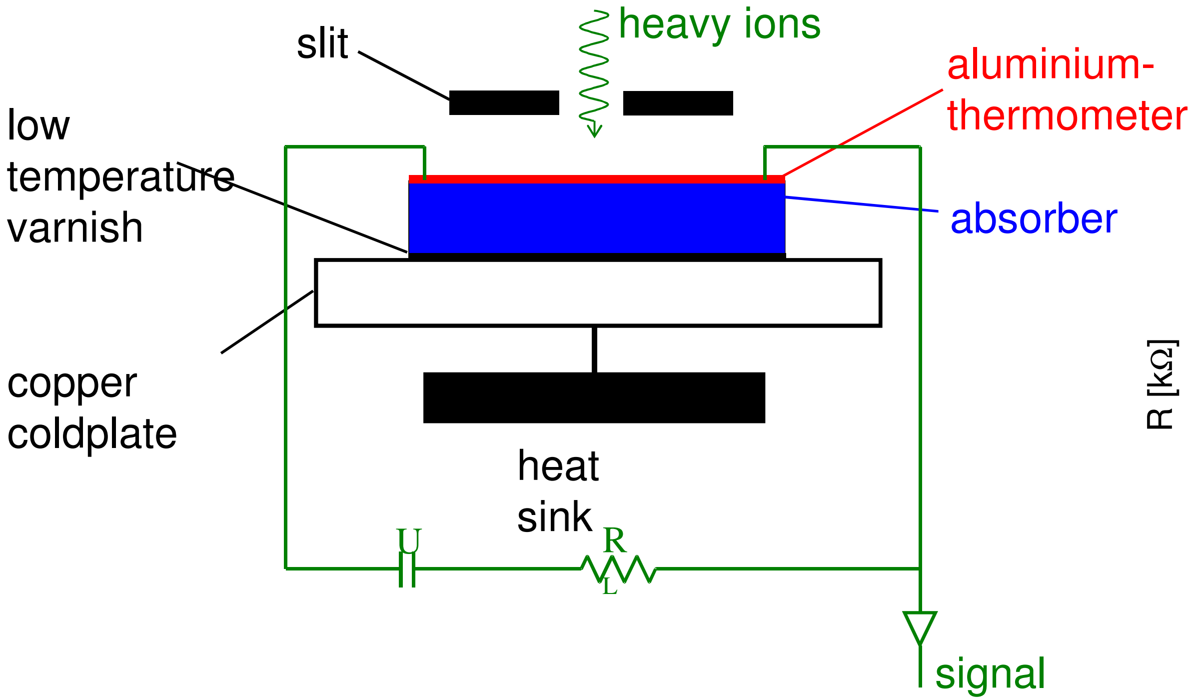

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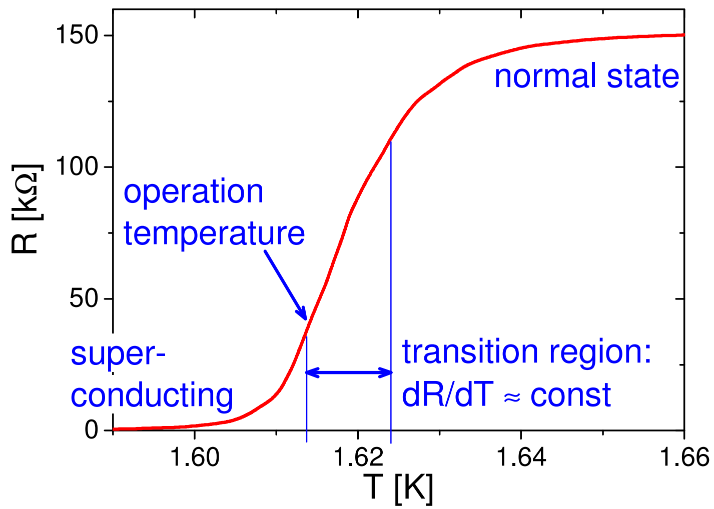

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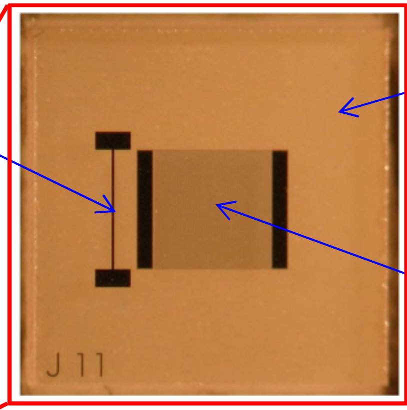
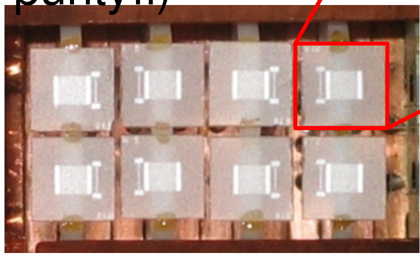
CLTD`s for High Resolution Detection of Heavy Ions - Design and Performance

detector pixel:

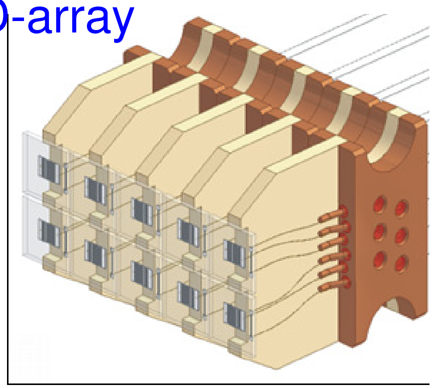
- absorber:
  3 x 3 x 0.43 mm³ sapphire (Al_2O_3)
- thermometer:
  Transition Edge Sensor (TES)
  10 nm thick meander shaped Al-layer
  ⇒ photolithography (high purity!!)
- heating resistor:
  Au/Cr strip
- operation temperature:
  T_c = 1.5 – 1.6 K





cryostat

CLTD-array



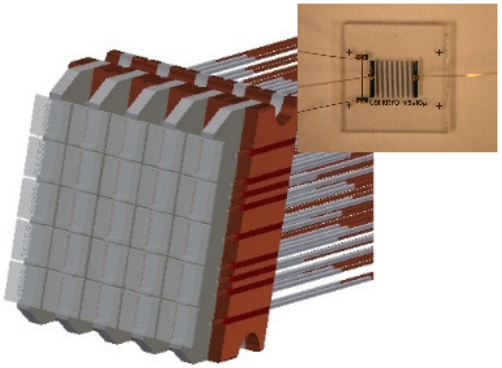
detector array:

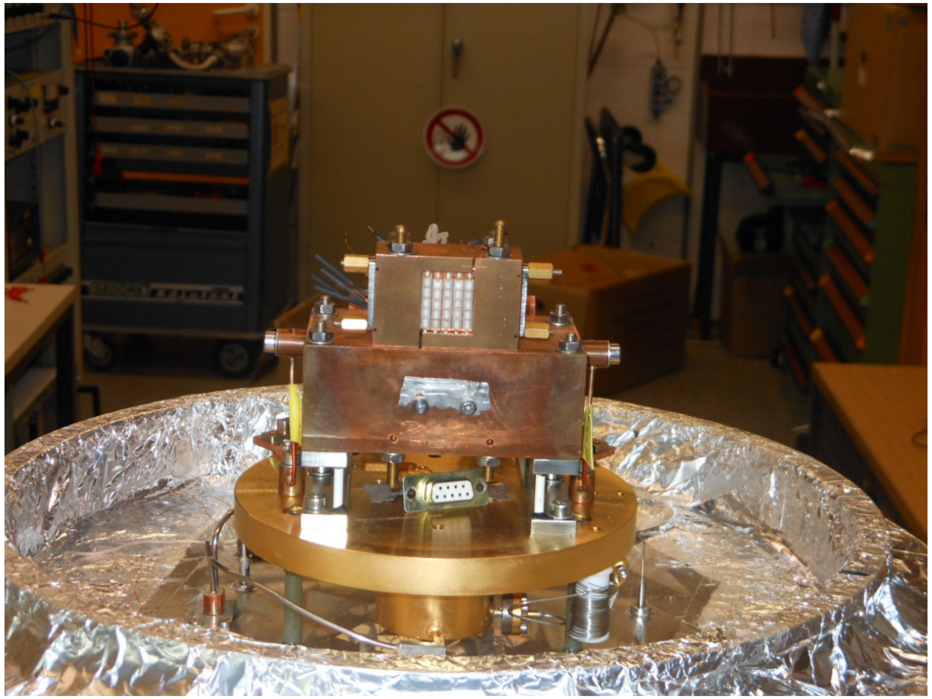
- 8 pixels with individual temperature stabilization in operation
- active area: 12 mm x 6 mm
- windowless coupling of cryostat to beam line

New Large Solid Angle Detector Array

number of pixels: 25

active area: 15 X 15 mm^2





CLTD`s for High Resolution Detection of Heavy Ions - Design and Performance

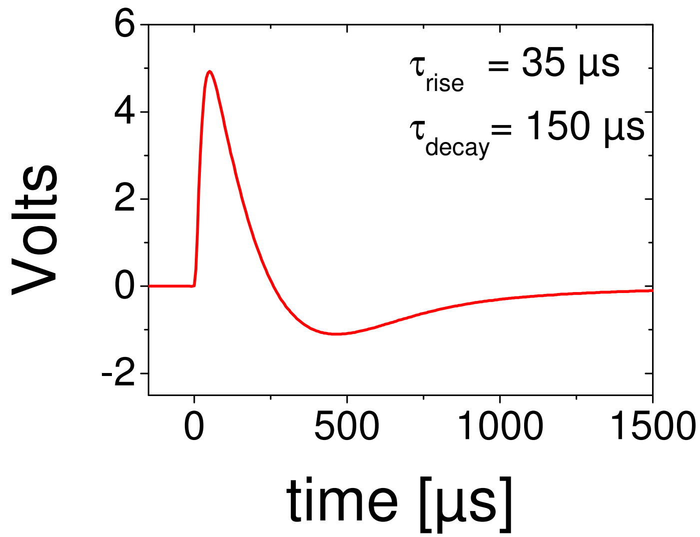
detector performance: response to ^{32}S ions @ 100 MeV

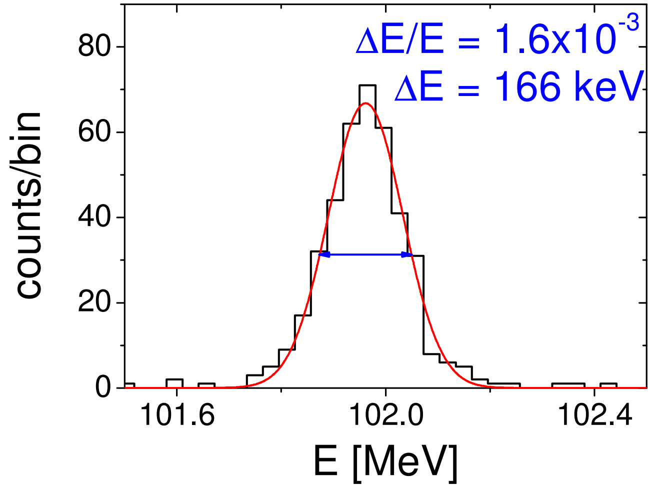
rate capability:

≥ 200 sec^{-1}

resolution:

$\Delta E/E = 1.6 \times 10^{-3}$





systematical investigation of energy resolution:

with UNILAC-beam: for ^{209}Bi, E = 11.6 MeV/u ⇒ $\Delta E/E = 1.8 \times 10^{-3}$

with ESR-beam: for ^{238}U, E = 360 MeV/u ⇒ $\Delta E/E = 1.1 \times 10^{-3}$

with Tandem-beam: for ^{152}Sm, E = 3.6 MeV/u ⇒ $\Delta E/E = 1.6 \times 10^{-3}$

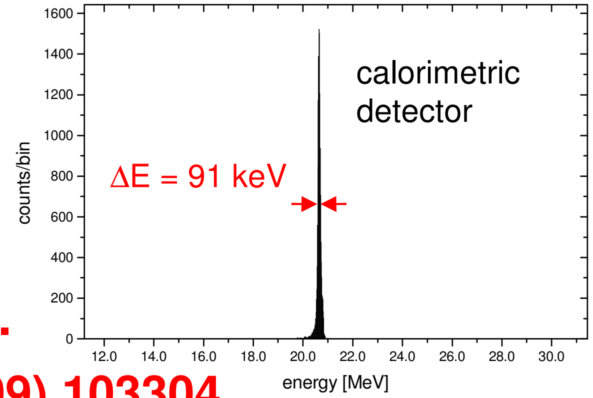
⇒ for heavy ions: ≥ 20 x improvement over conventional Si detectors

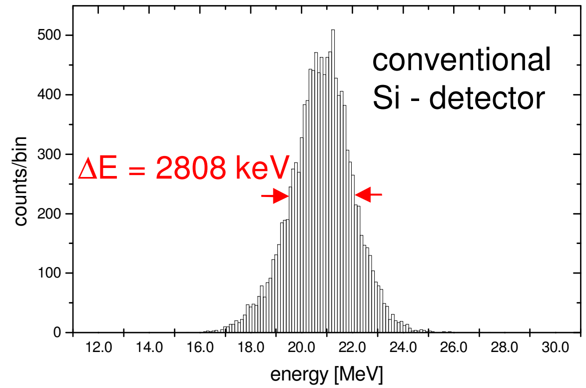
Comparison of Detector Performance: CLTD – Conventional Si Detector

<u>energy resolution:</u>

example:

^{238}U @ 20.7 MeV)





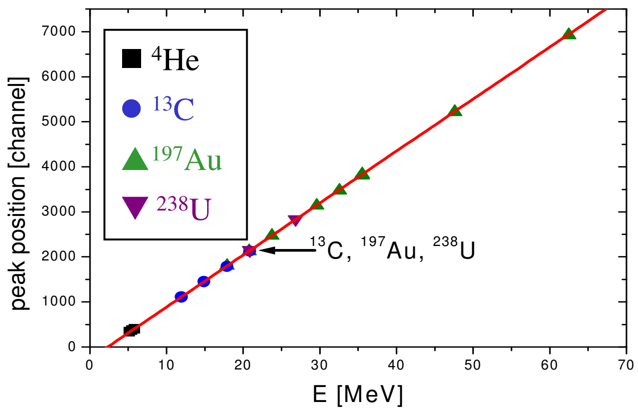
S. Kraft-Bermuth et al.

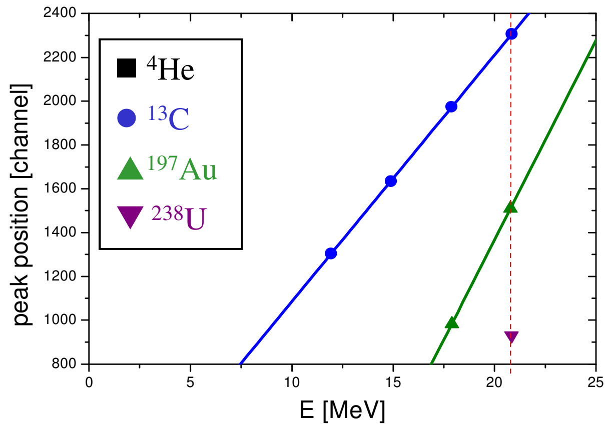
Rev. Sci. Instr. 80 (2009) 103304

<u>energy linearity:</u>

example:

^{13}C, ^{197}Au, ^{238}U





<u>for conventional ionization detector:</u>

high ionization density leads to charge recombination (E- and Z- dependent)

⇒ pronounced pulse height defects ⇒ nonlinear energy response

⇒ fluctuation of energy loss processes ⇒ limited energy resolution

IV. Applications of CLTD`s in Heavy Ion Physics (NUSTAR) – Status and Perspectives

- High Resolution Nuclear Spectroscopy
- Investigation of Stopping Powers of Heavy Ions in Matter
- In-Flight Mass Identification of Heavy Ions
- Investigation of Z-Distribution Yields of Fission Fragments

Applications:
a) High Resolution Nuclear Spectroscopy

nuclear spectroscopy:

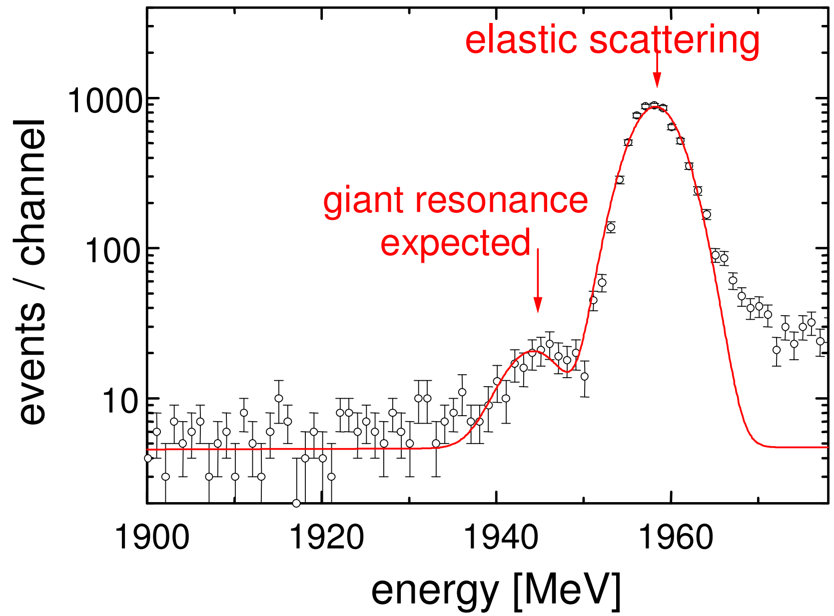
- elastic and inelastic scattering ⇒ separation of inelastic channels
- nuclear reactions ⇒ identification of reaction channels

Example:

investigation of giant resonances
(collective excitation of nuclear matter)

J. Meier et al.
Nucl. Phys. A 626 (1997) 451c

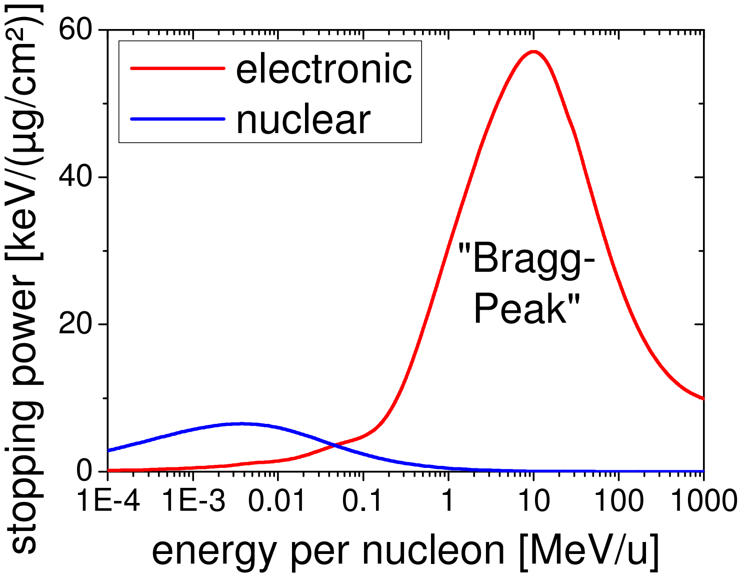
^{Nat}Pb (^{20}Ne, $^{20}Ne'$), E = 100 MeV/u
(CLTD adjusted to range of Ne ions)



potential applications:
⇒ investigation of multi phonon giant resonances
⇒ reactions at low energies (LEB at FAIR)

Applications:
b) Investigation of Stopping Powers of Heavy Ions in Matter

motivation:



example: stopping power of ^{238}U-ions in gold (SRIM-prediction)

energy loss processes:

- electronic stopping power
  = ionization of target atoms
- nuclear stopping power
  = elastic scattering on target nuclei

important: theoretical understanding

- basic science:
  - interaction of energetic particles with matter
- applied science:
  - material science
  - investigation of radiation damage
  - medicine → tumor therapy
  - …

problem:

accuracy of theoretical models unsatisfactory

⇒ predictions by semi-empirical computer codes

- use best fits on experimental data (example: SRIM)

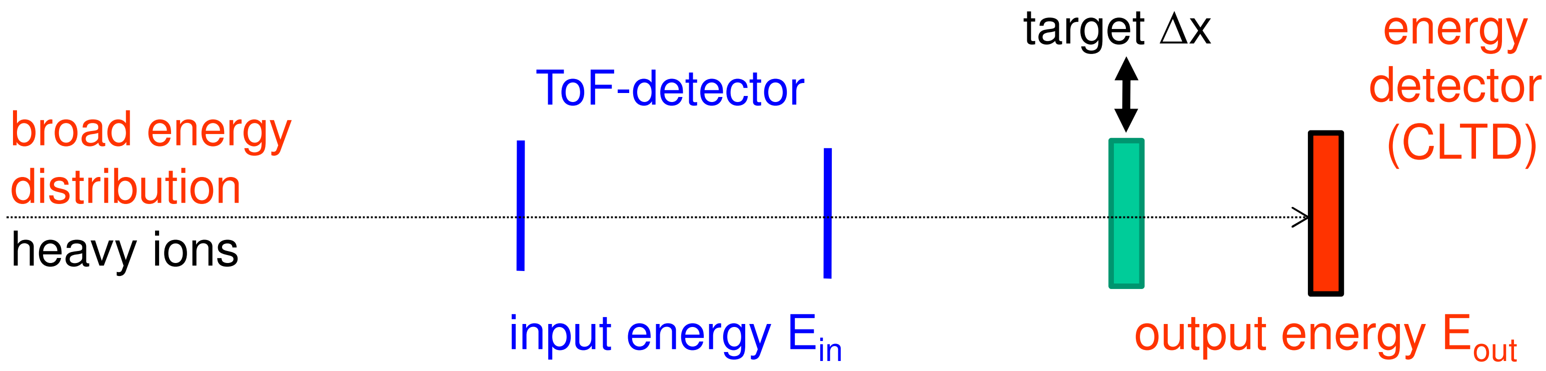
⇒ many data needed for different kind of

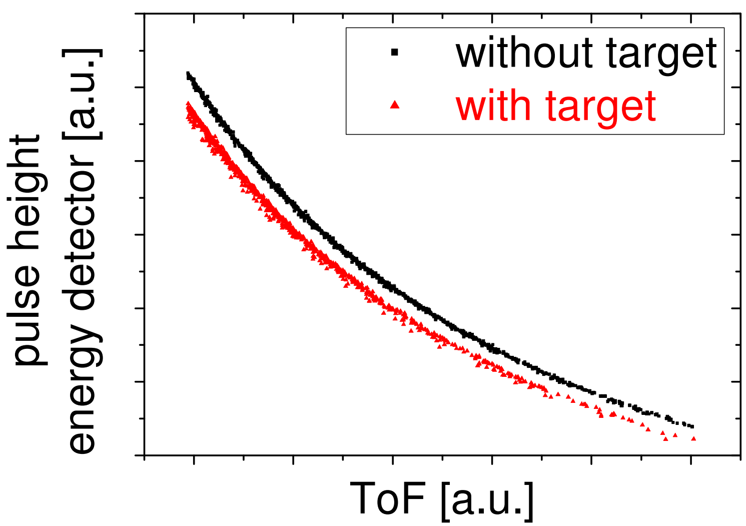
- targets, projectiles, energies

in particular:

data for very slow and very heavy ions are still scarce

The TOF – CLTD Spectrometer
- A New Experimental Method for dE/dx Measurements





as compared to previous measurements with conventional energy detector (for example: Trzaska et al., Zhang et al.):

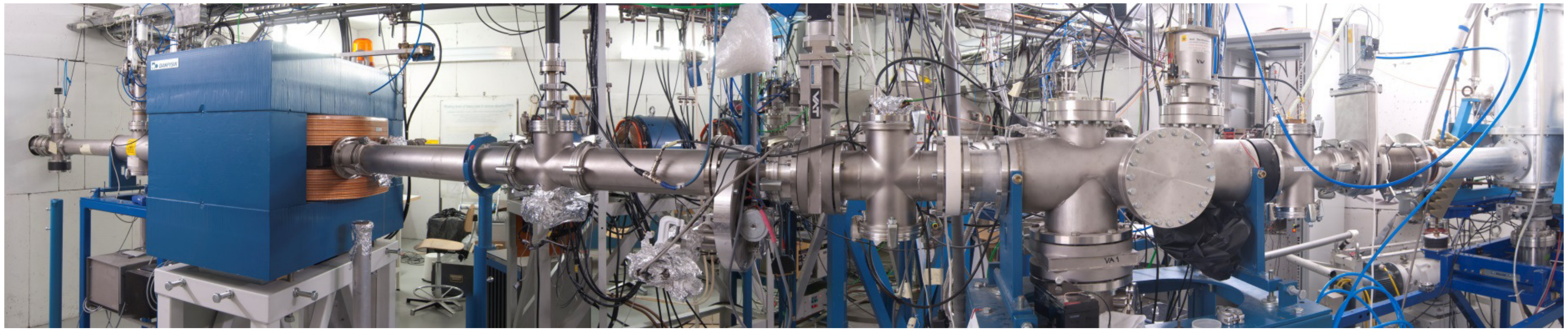
$\Rightarrow$ by use of CLTD's as energy detector:

- improved energy resolution
  $\rightarrow$ higher sensitivity
- improved energy linearity (no pulse height defect)
  $\rightarrow$ reduced energy calibration errors

Stopping Power Measurements at GSI and JYFL

UNILAC accelerator (GSI, Darmstadt)
0.1 – 1.4 MeV/u ^{238}U ions in C- und Au-targets

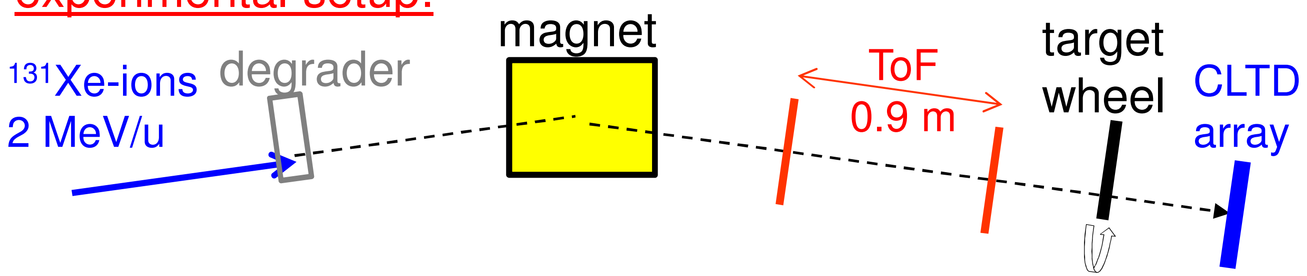
K-130 cyclotron (JYFL, Jyväskylä)
0.05 – 1 MeV/u ^{131}Xe ions in C-, Ni- und Au-targets



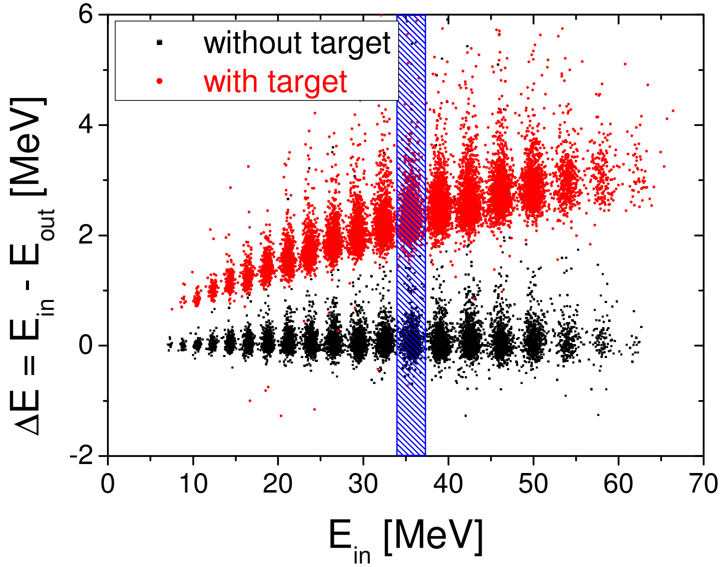
Results on Stopping Powers for ^{131}Xe-Ions in C, Ni and Au

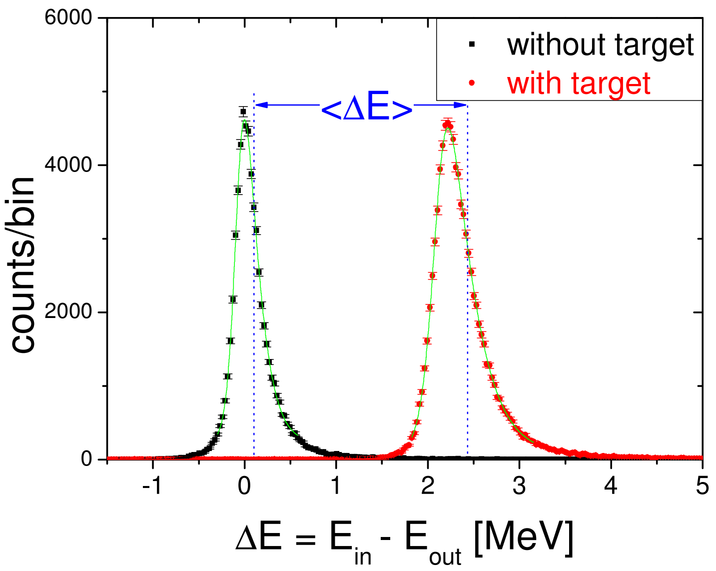
measurements JYFL Jyväskylä in cooperation with H. Kettunen, W. Trazka et al.

experimental setup:



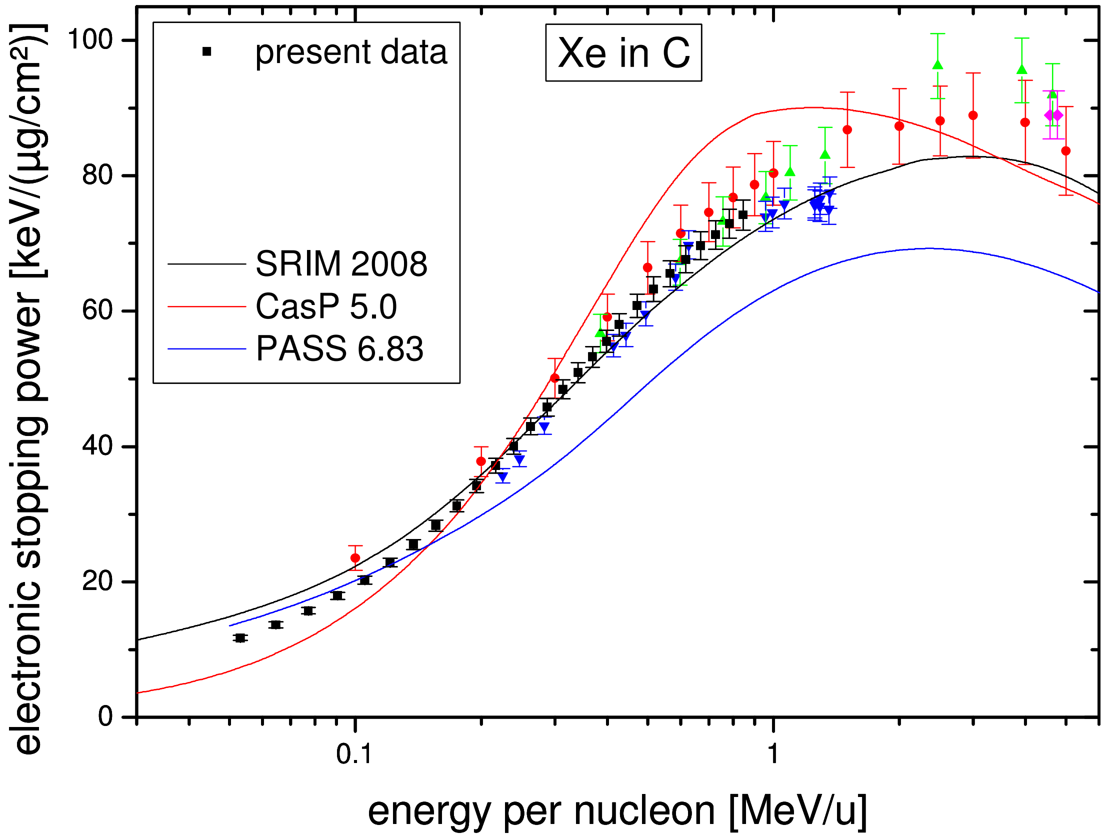
target thickness Δx determined by weighting + energy loss of α-particles
→ high accuracy





example: ^{131}Xe in 53 μg/cm² carbon

Results on Stopping Powers: 0.05 – 1.0 MeV/u ^{131}Xe-Ions in C



reference data taken from online database of H. Paul:
http://www.exphys.jku.at/stopping/

A. Echler, PHD thesis 2013

and A. Echler et al. J. Low Temp. Phys. 176 (2014) 1033

- substantial deviations from SRIM-predictions (semiempirical calculations)

experimental uncertainties:

- detector-cal.: <1 %
- target foils: 3 %
- statistics: <0.5 %
  (lowest energies: <2 %)
- **total: 3 – 4 %**

(improvement of factor 2-3)

- agreement with Geissel et al.
- deviations from data from Trzaska et al. and Pape et al.

- data extended to lower energies

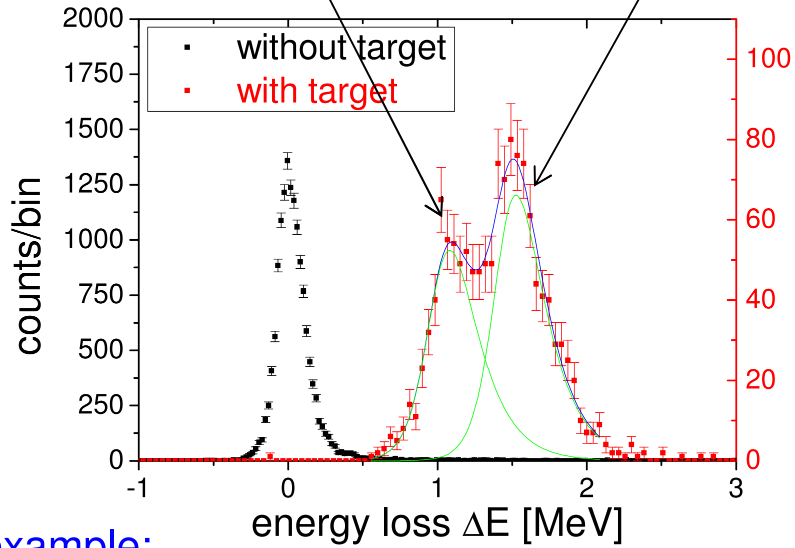
Stopping Power Measurements – Effect of Channeling: Xe in Au

for thin Ni- and Au-targets:
→ double-peak structure in measured energy loss

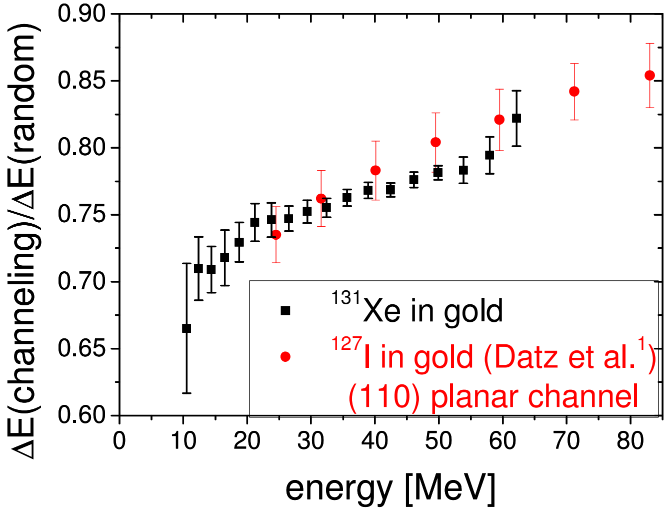
A. Echler, PHD thesis 2013
and
A. Echler et al., Nucl. Phys. B (2016) to be published

explanation:

"channeling energy loss" "random energy loss"



example:
Xe (13 – 15 MeV) in Au (363 µg/cm²)

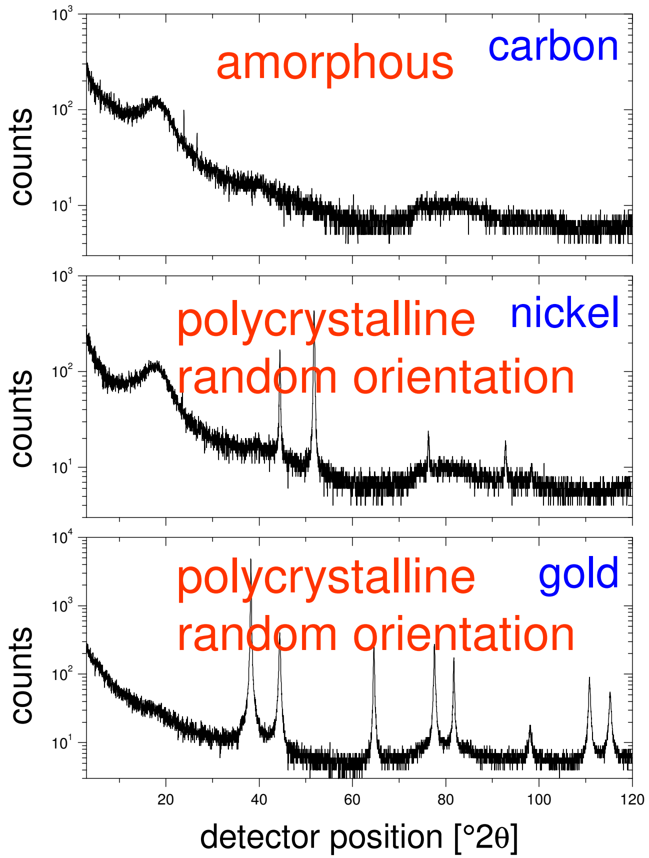


[1] Datz et al., Nucl. Inst. Meth., 38 (1965) 221

⇒ new data on channeling energy loss obtained
⇒ source of systematic error identified and eliminated

X-Ray Diffraction Analysis of the Absorber Foils

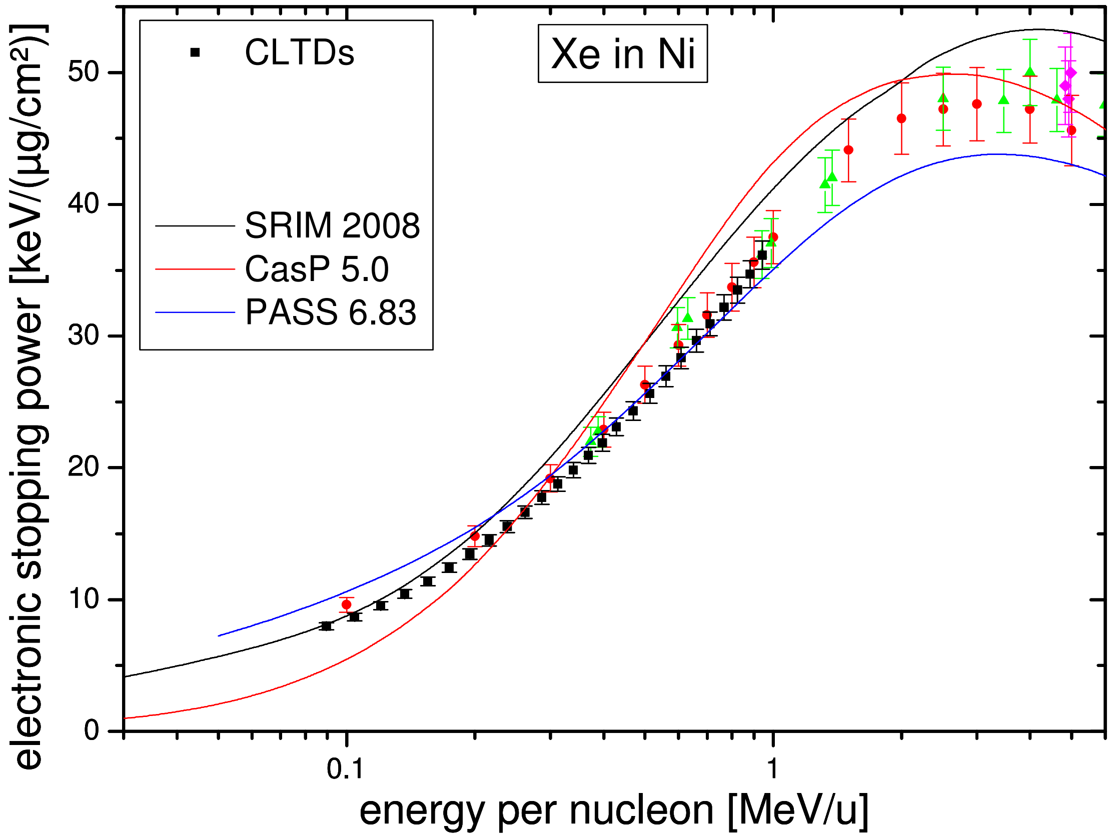
Is the interpretation of the data correct? channeling appears only in crystalline absorbers!
problem: targets not grown as single crystals



the X-ray analysis confirms polycrystalline structure in Ni and Au foils

the channeling effect is enhanced due to much stronger multiple scattering for random energy loss

Results on Stopping Powers: 0.09 – 1.0 MeV/u ^{131}Xe-Ions in Ni (only Random Energy Loss)



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- total: 3 – 4 %

➢ substantial deviations from SRIM-predictions

➢ agreement with Geissel et al.

➢ deviations from data of Trzaska et al. for low energies

reference data taken from online database of H. Paul:
http://www.exphys.jku.at/stopping/

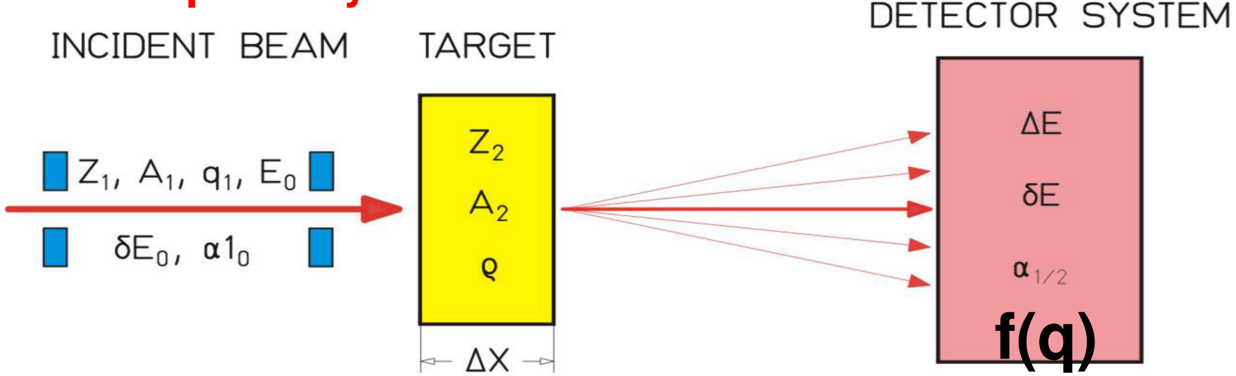
Perspectives for further Applications

- Investigation of Heavy Ion Channeling in Single Crystals (A. Bräuning- Demian et al., C. Trautmann et al.)

- Investigation of Charge Exchange Energy Straggling (proposed by H. Geissel et al.)

Role of Charge Exchange Energy Straggling in Solids
S. Purushothaman, P. Egelhof. H. Geissel et al.

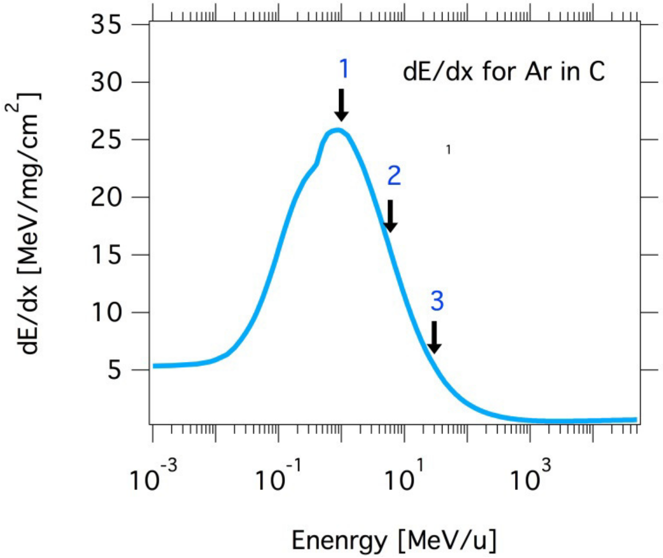
transparency from H. Geissel

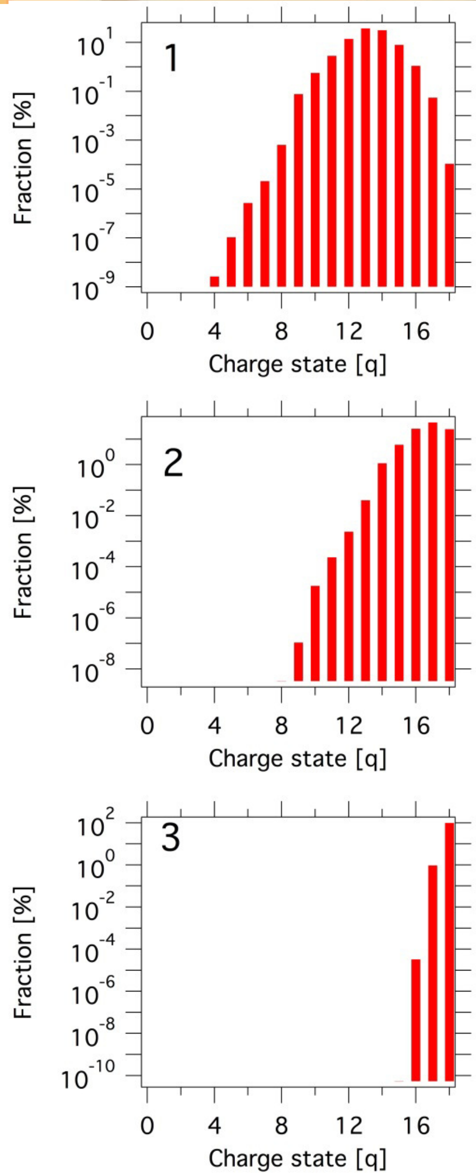


1. Measure energy-loss distribution at different energy domains in solids (broad f(q) up to q=Z1)

2. Target homogeneity better than 10^{-3}

3. Energy measurements better than 10^{-3} independent on the quality of the incident beam.





•Cryogenic Calorimeter,
•Dispersion-Matched Spectrometer

$$(\delta E)^2 = (\delta E)^2_{coll} + (\delta E)^2_{charge}$$

Applications:
c) In-Flight Mass Identification of Heavy Ions

important for many applications: isotope mass identification

standard method:

$B \bullet \rho \Rightarrow p$

$TOF \Rightarrow v$

$$m = \frac{p}{v}$$

disadvantage:

- needs big magnet spectrometer
- small solid angle
- charge state ambiguity because of $B \bullet \rho = p/Q$ (especially for slow heavy ions!)
- small dynamic range

alternative method:

energy $\Rightarrow E$

$TOF \Rightarrow v$

$$m = \frac{2E}{v^2}$$

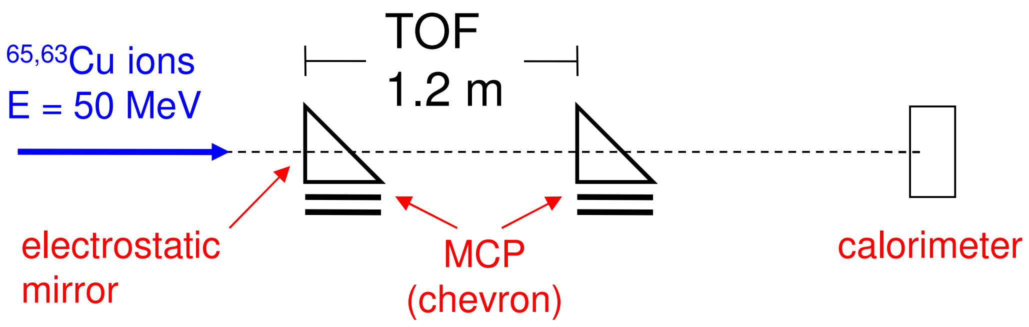
$$\left(\frac{\Delta m}{m}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\Delta E}{E}\right)^2 + \left(2\frac{\Delta t}{t}\right)^2$$

for conventional setups: mass resolution is limited by energy resolution!

$\Rightarrow$ calorimetric detectors

In-Flight Mass Identification

measured at Tandem accelerator at MPI in Heidelberg

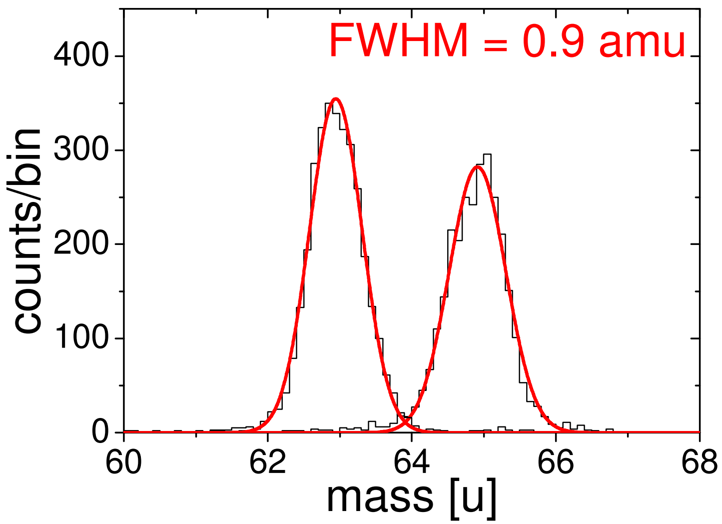


energy $\Rightarrow E$
TOF $\Rightarrow v$

$$m = \frac{2E}{v^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{\Delta m}{m}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\Delta E}{E}\right)^2 + \left(2\frac{\Delta t}{t}\right)^2$$

$^{63,65}Cu$ ions @ 50 MeV



Δt = 680 ps

ΔE = 330 keV

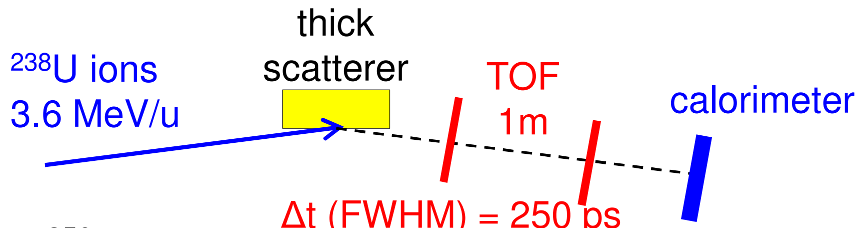
limitation in this experiment:
TOF measurement !

A. Echler

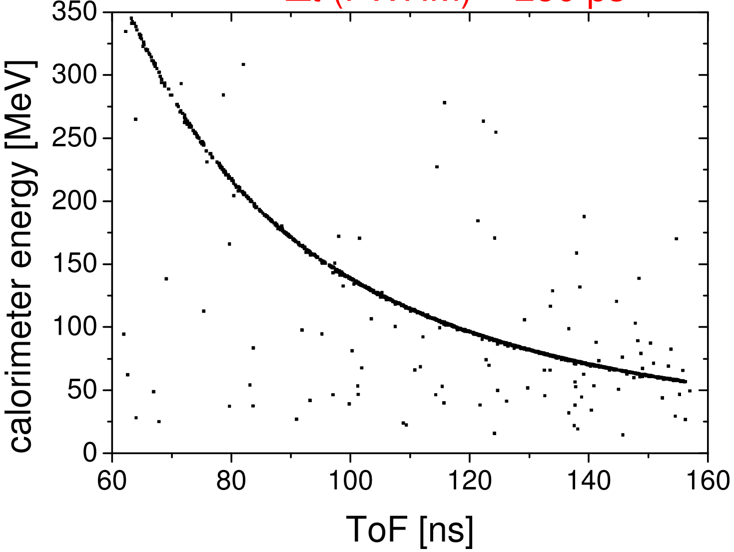
PHD Thesis 2013

In-Flight Mass Identification: Results for ^{238}U-Ions

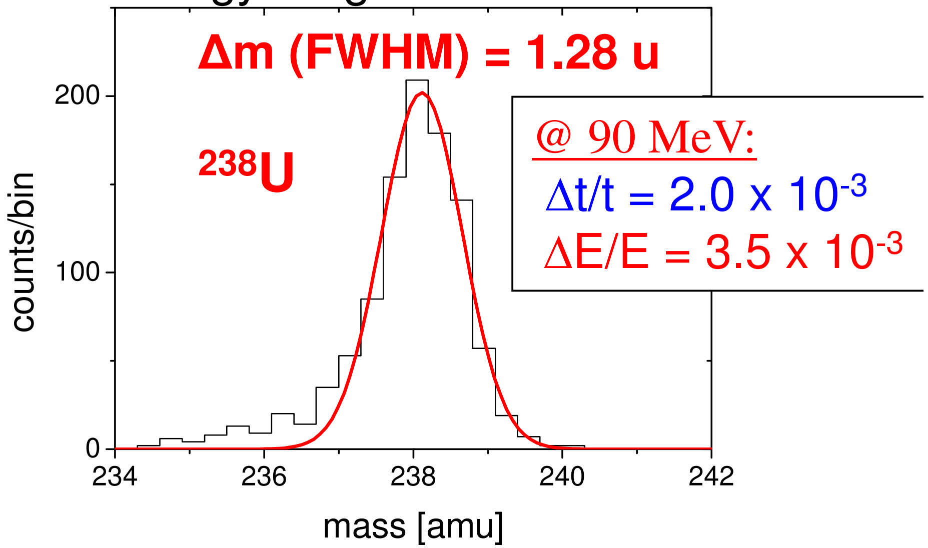
<u>experimental setup:</u> low energetic ^{238}U ions @ UNILAC accelerator at GSI



→ broad energy distribution (0 - 3.6 MeV/u)



energy range: 65 - 150 MeV



- ➢ not reachable with conventional E-ToF system
- ➢ advantage to Bρ-ToF method:
  - ▪ high dynamic range
  - ▪ not affected by charge state ambiguities

A. Echler, PHD Thesis 2013

Perspectives for Applications

In-Flight Mass Identification for:

- identification of reaction products from reactions with radioactive beams

(for slow heavy ions: no charge state ambiguities, high dynamic range)

⇒ potential application at NUSTAR@FAIR: LEB

⇒ investigation of deep inelastic transfer reactions (proposed by S. Heinz)

- identification of isotopes after in-flight gamma spectroscopy

⇒ potential application at NUSTAR@FAIR: HISPEC (LYCCA)

- identification of superheavy elements (for $Z \geq 113$: decay chain does not feed a known α-chain): $\Delta m \leq 1$ for $m = 300$ reachable

- identification of rare isotopes in accelerator mass spectrometry

⇒ high sensitivity

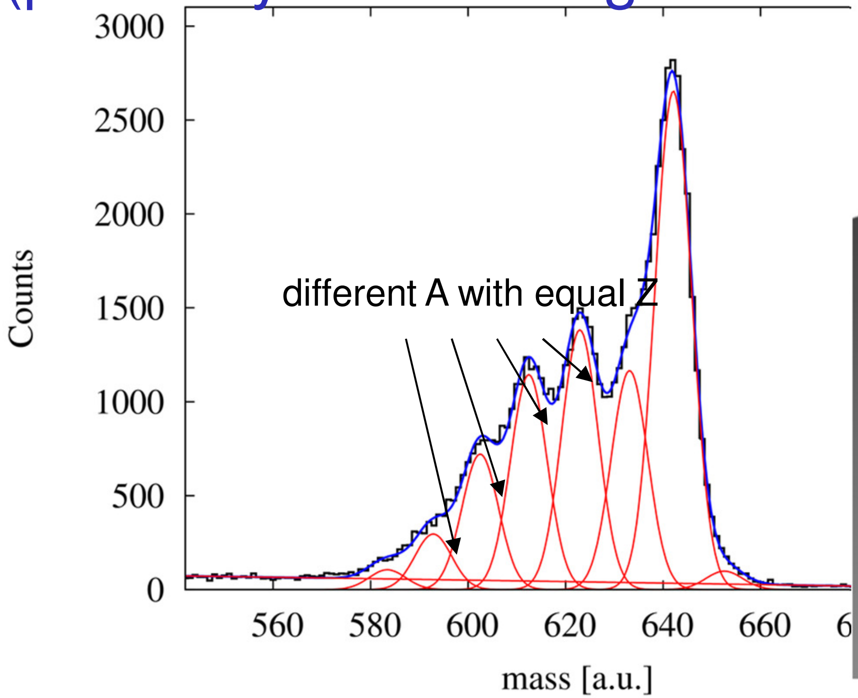
first experiment performed: trace analysis of 236U at the VERA facility at Vienna:

S. Kraft-Bermuth et al. Rev. Sci. Instr. 80 (2009) 103304

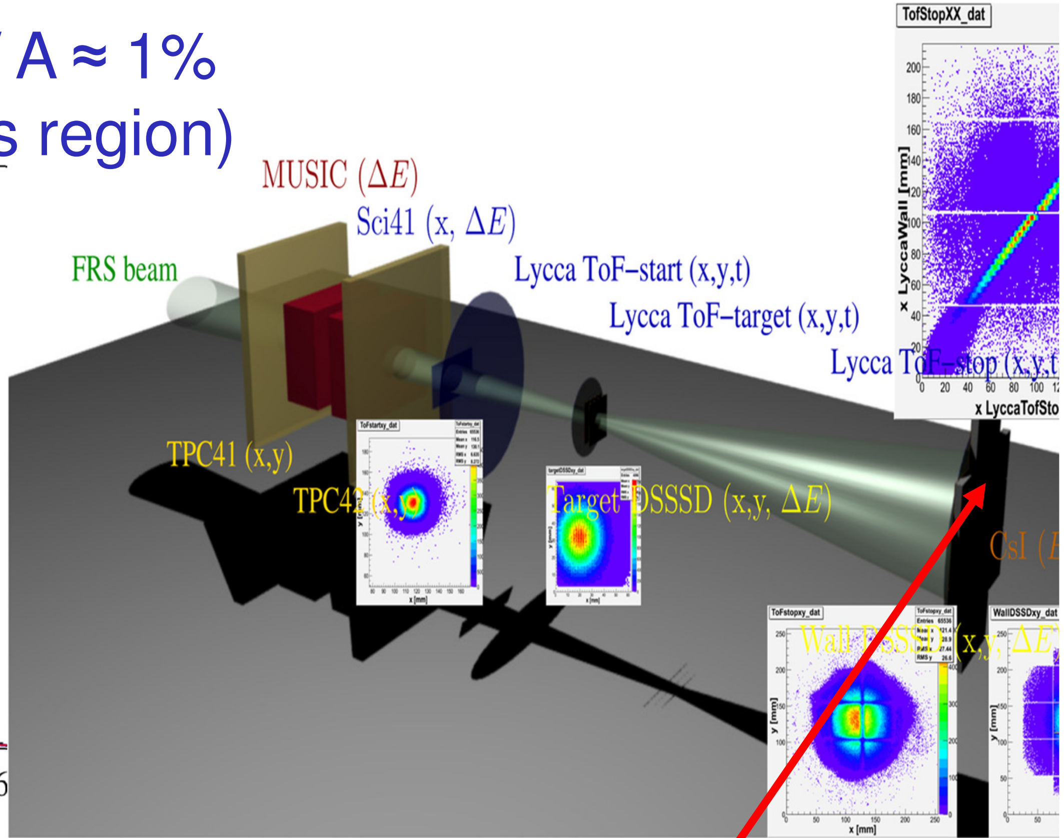
LYCCA Performance

transparency from J. Gerl

E-Tof mass identification: ΔA / A ≈ 1%
(presently limited to light mass region)



mass 56 - mass 66



Idea:

replace CsI energy detector by a CLTD

Perspectives for Applications

In-Flight Mass Identification for:

- identification of reaction products from reactions with radioactive beams

(for slow heavy ions: no charge state ambiguities, high dynamic range)

$\Rightarrow$ potential application at NUSTAR@FAIR: LEB

$\Rightarrow$ investigation of deep inelastic transfer reactions (proposed by S. Heinz)

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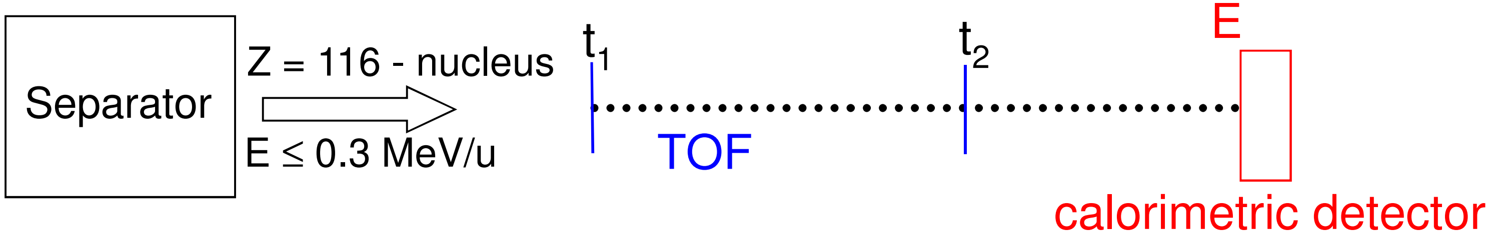
S. Kraft-Bermuth et al. Rev. Sci. Instr. 80 (2009) 103304

Application for Identification of Superheavy Elements

for Z ≥ 112: decay chains do not feed a known α-chain

⇒ mass identification of the superheavy nucleus required



$$\left(\frac{\Delta m}{m}\right)^2 = 2\left(\frac{\Delta v}{v}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta E}{E}\right)^2$$

ultrathin ^{12}C-foils + channelplates

$$\frac{\Delta v}{v} \le 1 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

(energy straggling in ^{12}C-foils negligible!)

calorimetric detector:

$$\frac{\Delta E}{E} \approx 2-3 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

(semiconductor detector: $\Delta E/E \geq 5 \cdot 10^{-2}$)

$$\frac{\Delta m}{m} \le 3 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

for m = 300 ⇒ Δm ≤ 1 amu

Perspectives for Applications

In-Flight Mass Identification for:

- identification of reaction products from reactions with radioactive beams

(for slow heavy ions: no charge state ambiguities, high dynamic range)

$\Rightarrow$ potential application at NUSTAR@FAIR: LEB

$\Rightarrow$ investigation of deep inelastic transfer reactions (proposed by S. Heinz)

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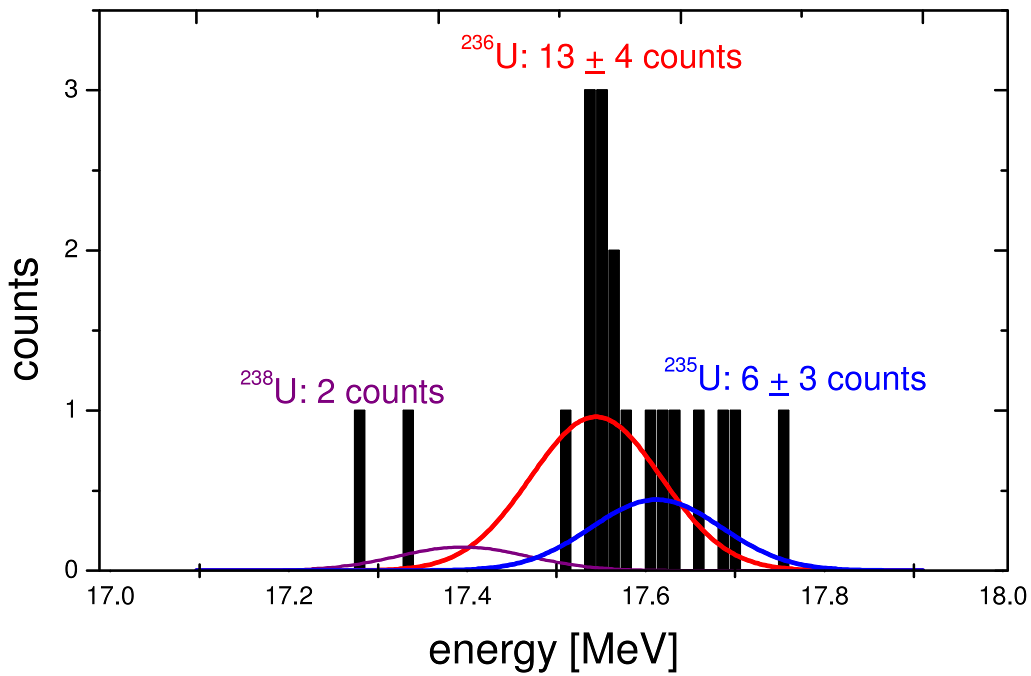
first experiment performed: trace analysis of 236U at the VERA facility at Vienna:

S. Kraft-Bermuth et al. Rev. Sci. Instr. 80 (2009) 103304

Application of CLTD`s in Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS)

application for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry:
(in collaboration with: R. Golser, W. Kutschera et al., VERA facility, Vienna)

aim: determination of very small isotope ratios $^{236}U/^{238}U$ in natural uranium samples
⇒ ^{236}U known as monitor for flux of thermal neutrons
(for example: investigation of Natural Reactors in Uranium Mines)



results:
substantial improvement in background discrimination and detection efficiency

⇒ level of sensitivity improved by one order of magnitude:

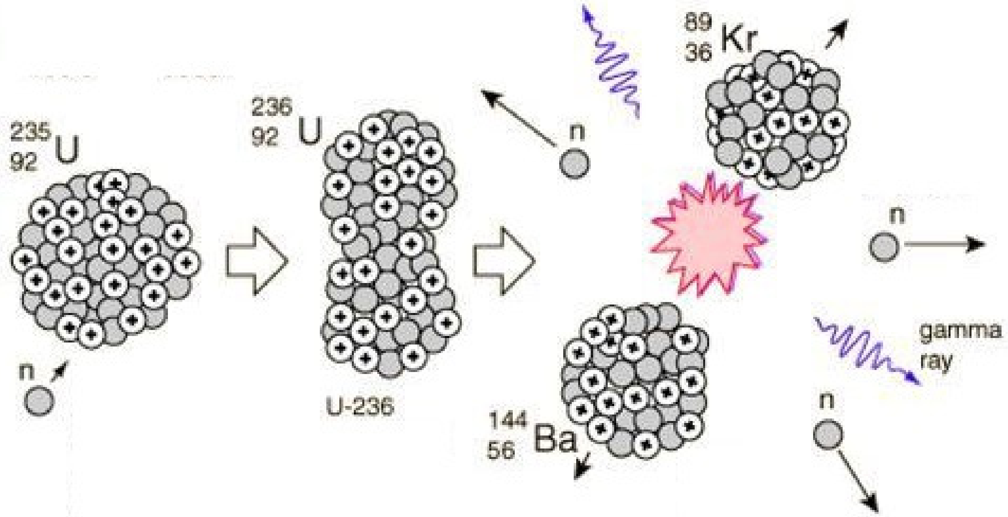
$$^{236}U/^{238}U = 7 \times 10^{-12}$$

S. Kraft-Bermuth et al.

Rev. Sci. Instr. 80 (2009) 103304

Applications:
d) Investigation of Z-Distribution Yields of Fission Fragments

- fission of ^{235}U induced by thermal neutrons:
  - ⇒ capture of a thermal neutron
  - ⇒ binary scission
  - ⇒ about 85% (~170 MeV) of the energy released is transferred to the kinetic energy of the fragments



- motivation for studying properties of fission fragments:
  - ⇒ better understanding of the nuclear fission process
  - ⇒ test of theoretical predictions
  - ⇒ information about nuclear structure (shell effects, excited states, ...)
  - ⇒ data relevant for reactor physics (for example for Fukushima – Accident)

Idea of the Experiment: Investigation of Z (nuclear charge) Distributions of Fission Fragments

- produce fission fragments by n $\rightarrow$ ^{235}U
  at the high flux research reactor of the ILL Grenoble

- select mass and energy in the LOHENGRIN mass seperator

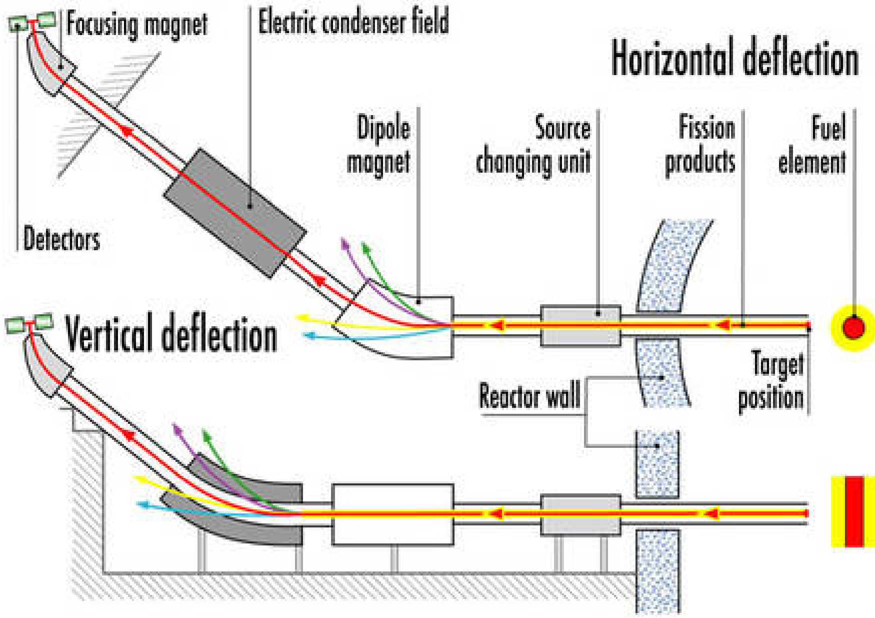
- identify Z by using the Z-dependent energy loss in an energy degrader
  (absorber method, see also U. Quade et al., NIM A164 (1979) 436
  U. Quade et al., Nucl. Phys. A487 (1988),1

- measure E_{rest} in a high resolving CLTD
  (instead of conventional ionization chamber)

Idea of the Experiment: Investigation of Z (nuclear charge) Distributions of Fission Fragments

The LOHENGRIN Mass Separator

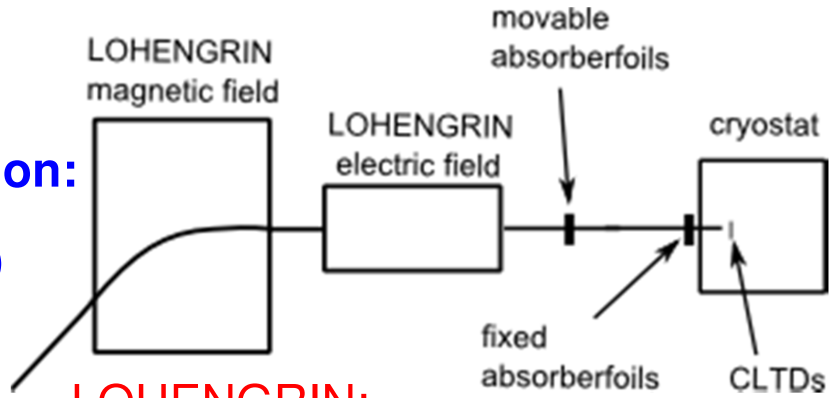
- production of fission products by n → ^{235}U
- separation according to A/Q (magnetic field) and E/Q (electric field)
- but no Z –selectivity!!



Z - Identification via the Absorber Method

Quality of Z – Separation depends on:

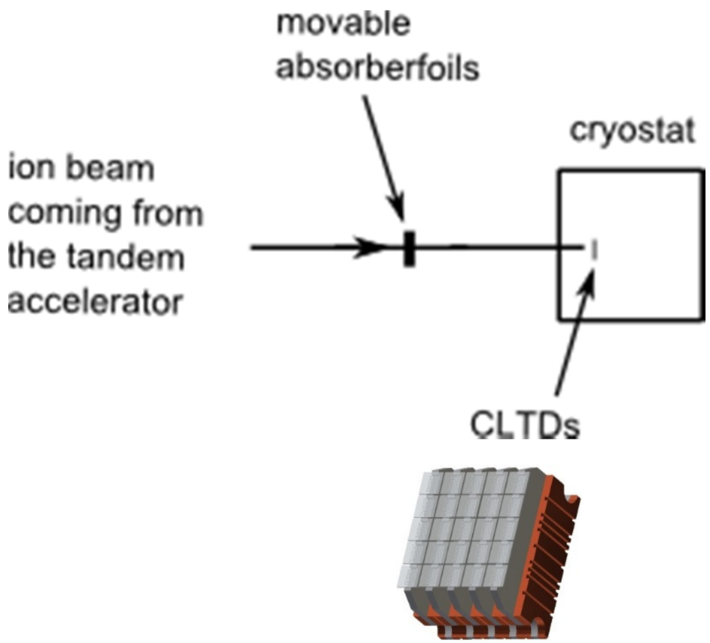
- proper choice of ΔE (absorber foil)
- homogenity of absorber foil
- energy resolution of CLTD`s



Feasibility Studies at the Munich Tandem Accelerator

- from the Tandem Accelerator:

  ⇒ stable beams of ^{109}Ag (E = 80 MeV)
  and ^{127}I (E = 68.7 MeV)
  (at same velocity)



- aim of the experiment:

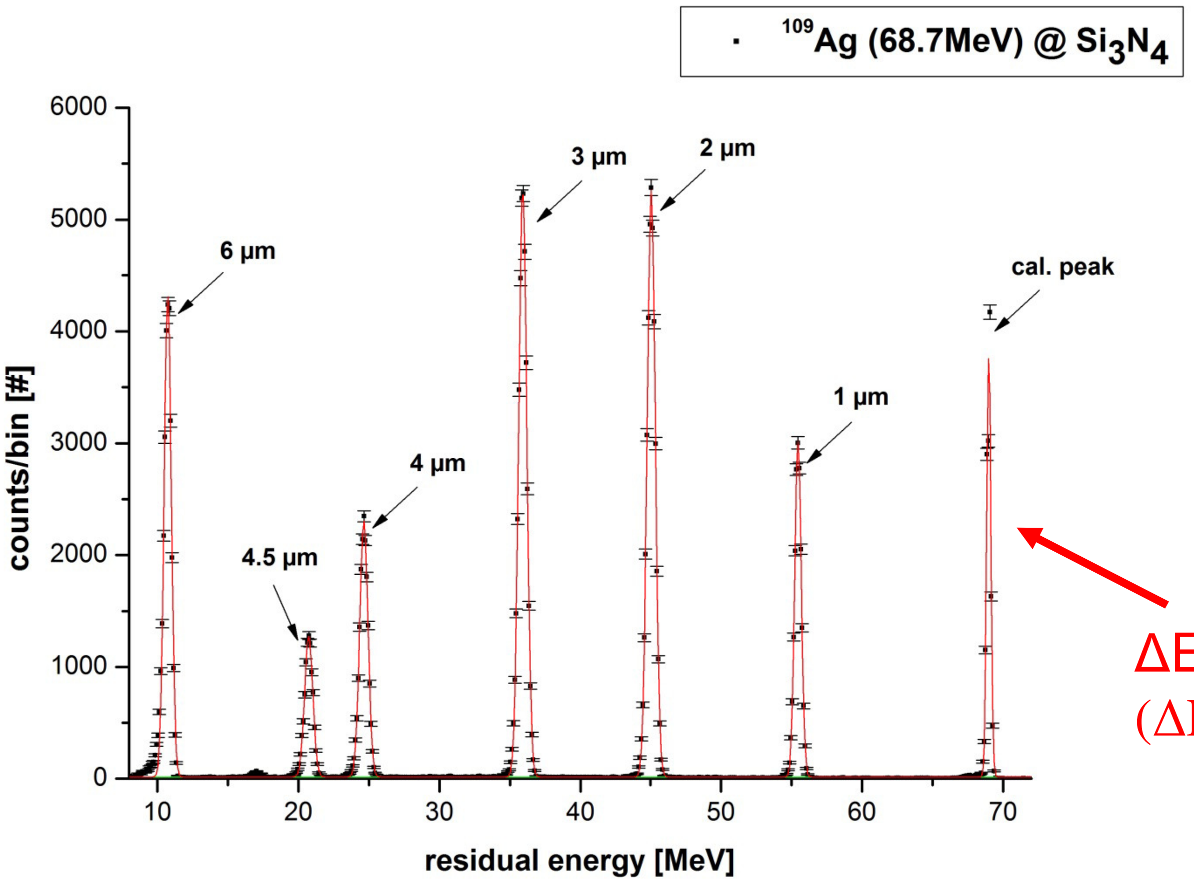
  ⇒ first test of the new 25 pixel array

  ⇒ check of quality of Z – separation dependent on:

  - type of absorber foil
  - thickness of absorber foil
  - homogenity of absorber foil
  - amount of energy straggling

- **25 pixel CLTD array**
- **individual temperature stabilization**
- **active area ~ (15x15)mm²**

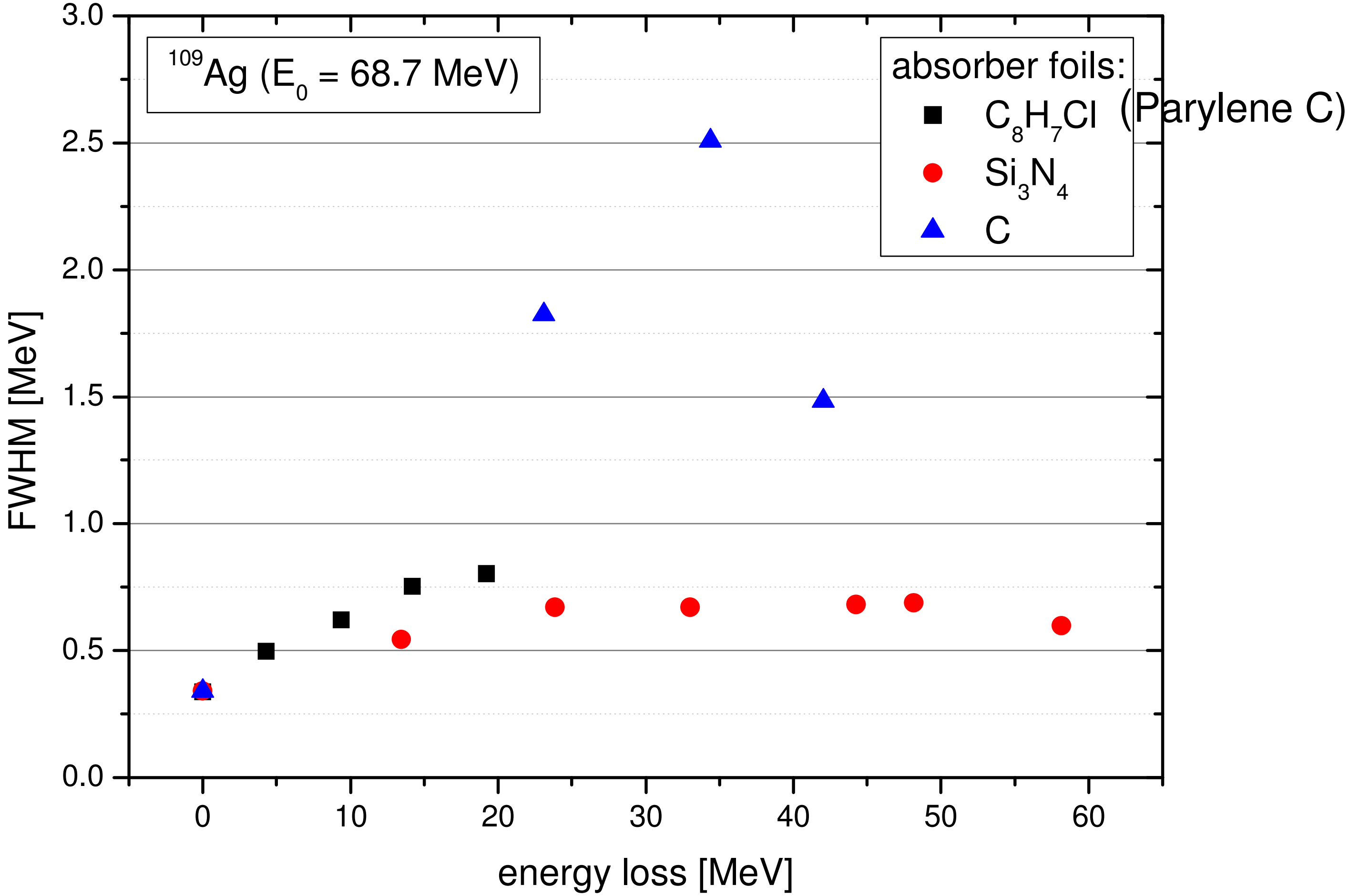
Energy Loss of ^{109}Ag in Si_3N_4 for different Thickness of the Absorber Foil



ΔE = 330 keV

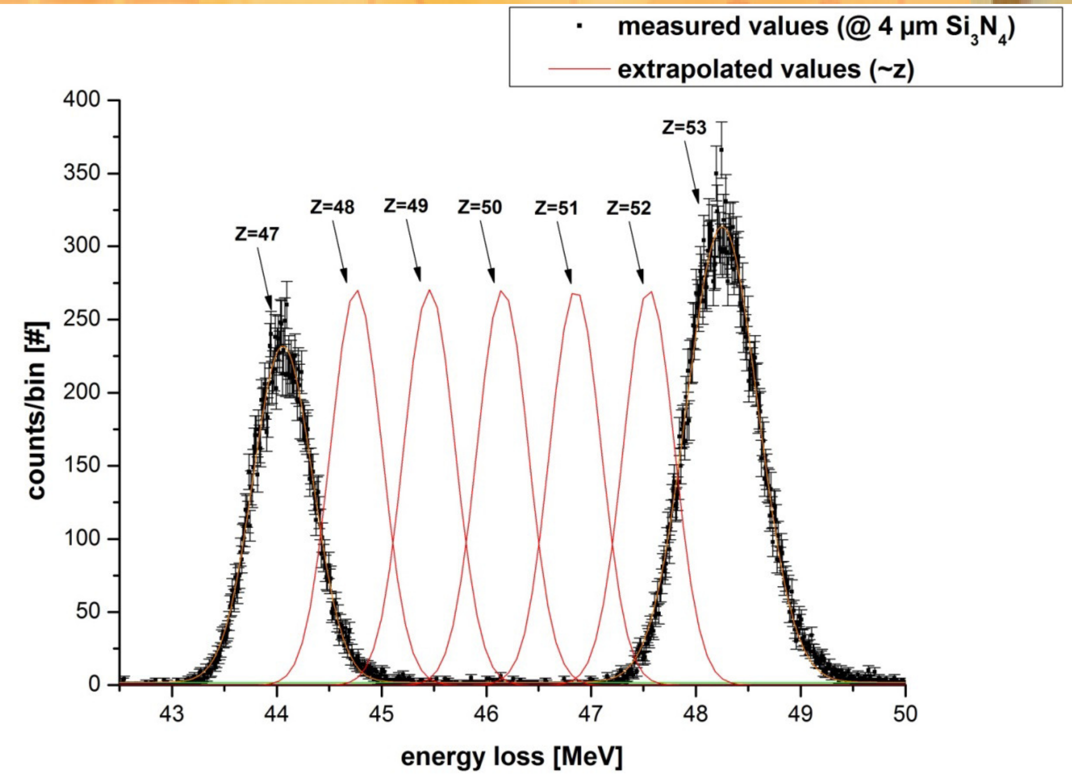
($\Delta E/E = 0.5\ \%$)

FWHM for different Types of Absorber Foils



best performance found for Si_3N_4
as compared to previously used Parylene C

Expected Z - Separation



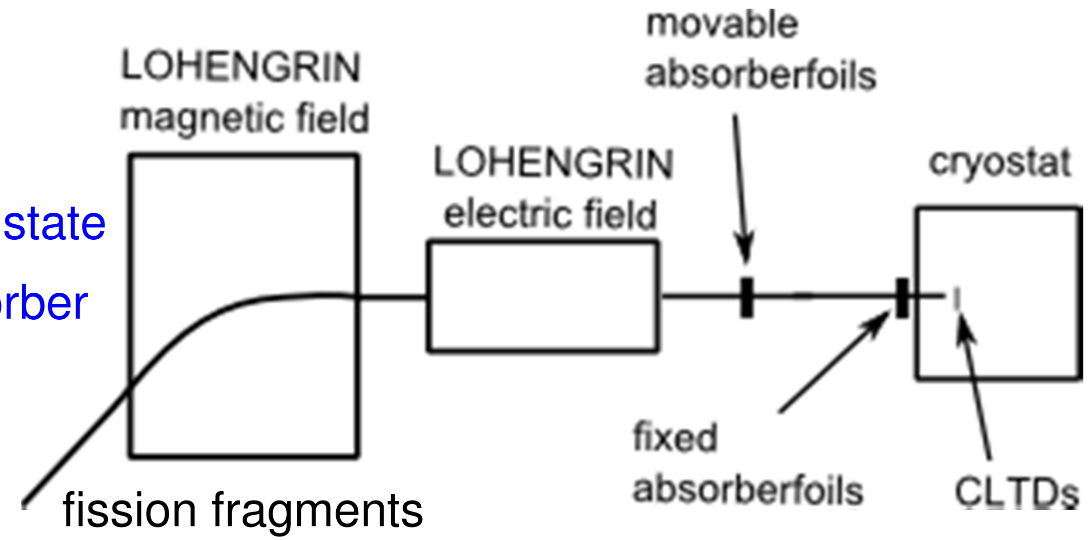
results:

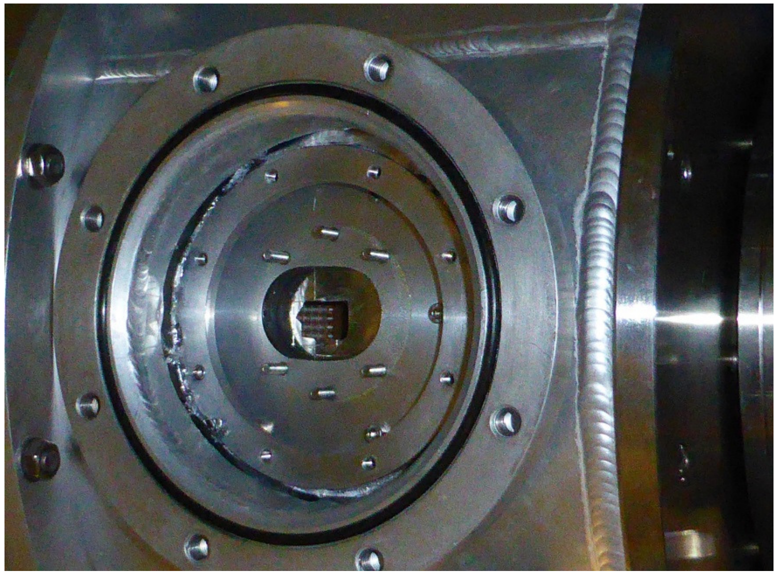
- new 25 pixel array works well
- Si3N4 is the best choice for absorber foil
- expected separation sufficient for d ≥ 4 µm

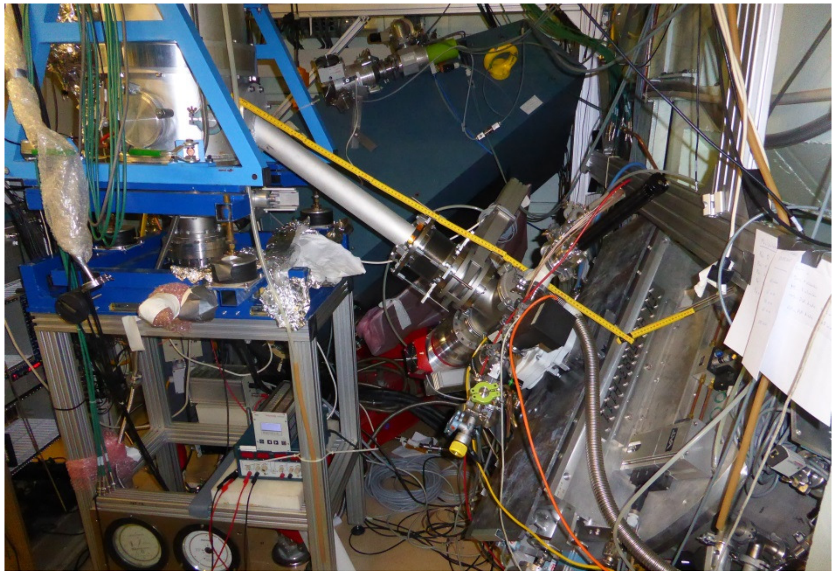
Investigation of Fission Fragments at the Research Reactor of ILL Grenoble

Experimental Setup:

- after LOHENGRIN:
  well defined mass, energy, charge state
- Z – dependent energy loss in absorber







Results: Mass 92

Motivation:

PHYSICAL REVIEW C **91**, 011301(R) (2015)

Nuclear structure insights into reactor antineutrino spectra

A. A. Sonzogni, T. D. Johnson, and E. A. McCutchan

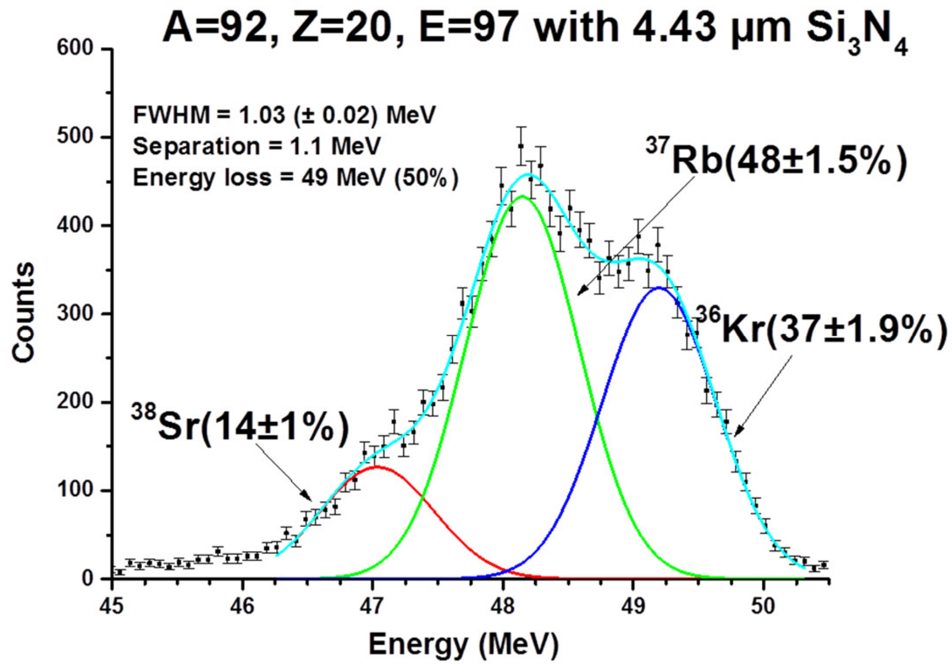
National Nuclear Data Center, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York 11973-5000, USA

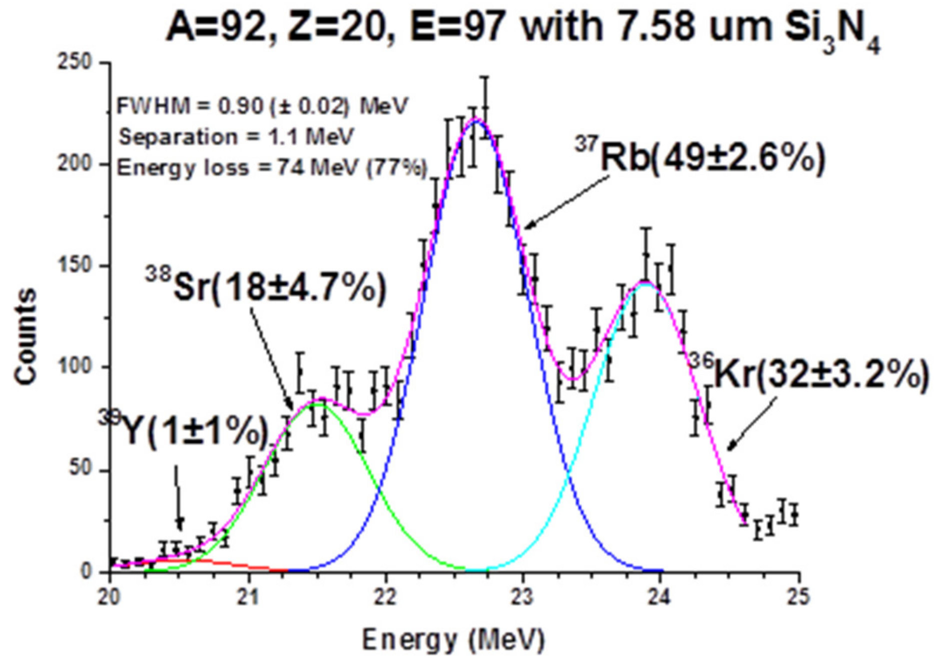
(Received 8 August 2014; revised manuscript received 25 November 2014; published 8 January 2015)

Antineutrino spectra following the neutron induced fission of ^{235}U, ^{238}U, ^{239}Pu, and ^{241}Pu are calculated using the summation approach. While each system involves the decay of more than 800 fission products, the energy region of the spectra most relevant to neutrino oscillations and the reactor antineutrino anomaly is dominated by fewer than 20 nuclei, for which we provide a priority list to drive new measurements. The very-high-energy portion of the spectrum is mainly due to the decay of just two nuclides, ^{92}Rb and ^{96}Y. The integral of the signal measured by antineutrino experiments is found to have a dependence on the mass and proton numbers of the fissioning system. In addition, we observe that ~70% of the signal originates from the light fission fragment group and about 50% from the decay of odd-Z, odd-N nuclides.

The ^{92}Rb cumulative fission yield following the thermal fission of ^{235}U definitely merits a new measurement. While

Results: Mass 92





Results: Mass 92

for an accurate determination of the ^{92}Rb yield:

⇒ take into account dependence on energy and charge state

⇒ many systematic measurements needed

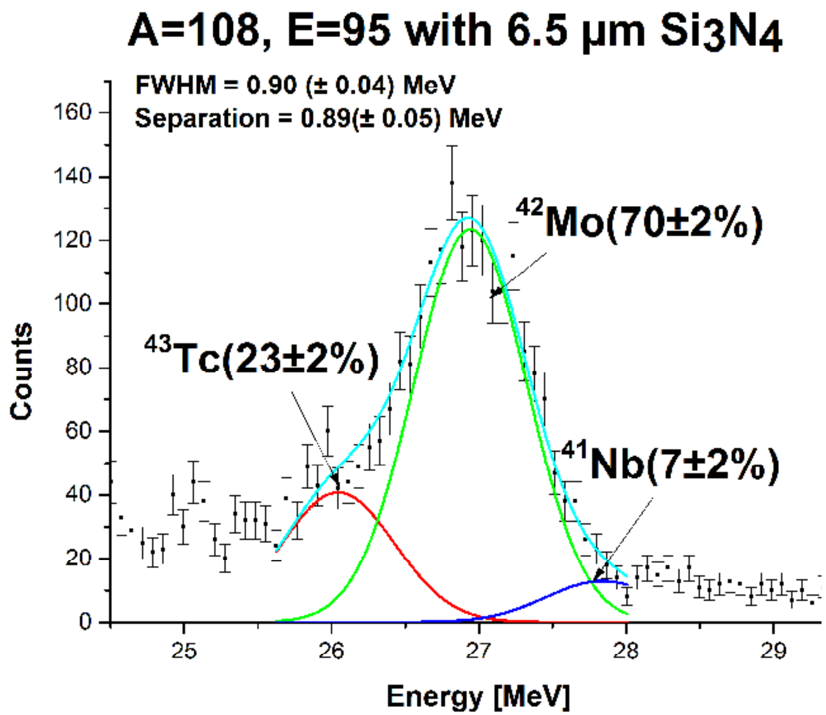
Charge State, Q

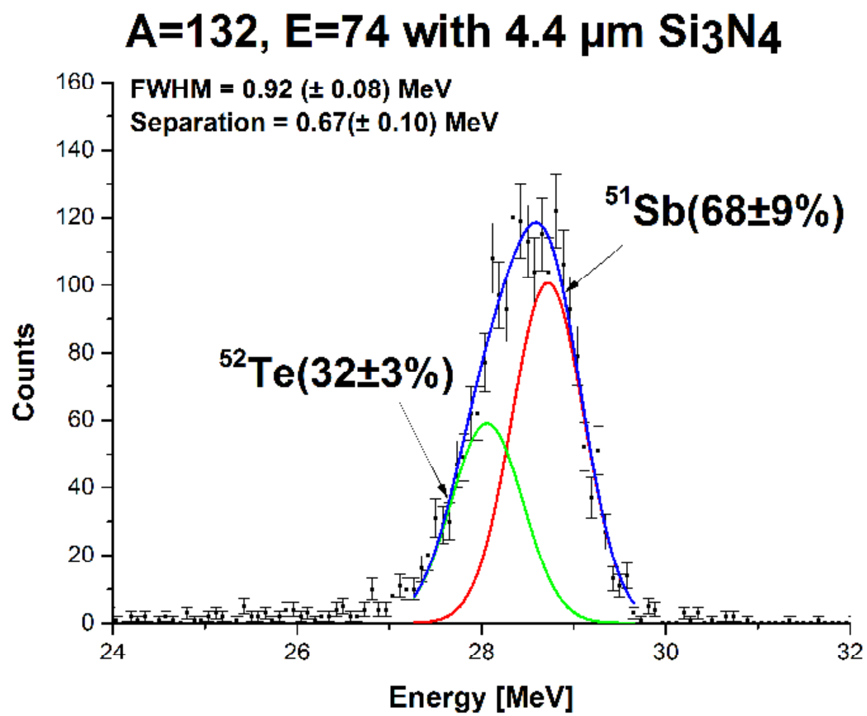
Energy, E (MeV)

Q→ E↓	17	19	20	21	25
77	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
84	✓		✓	✓	
92	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
97	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
102		✓	✓	✓	✓

data analysis in progress

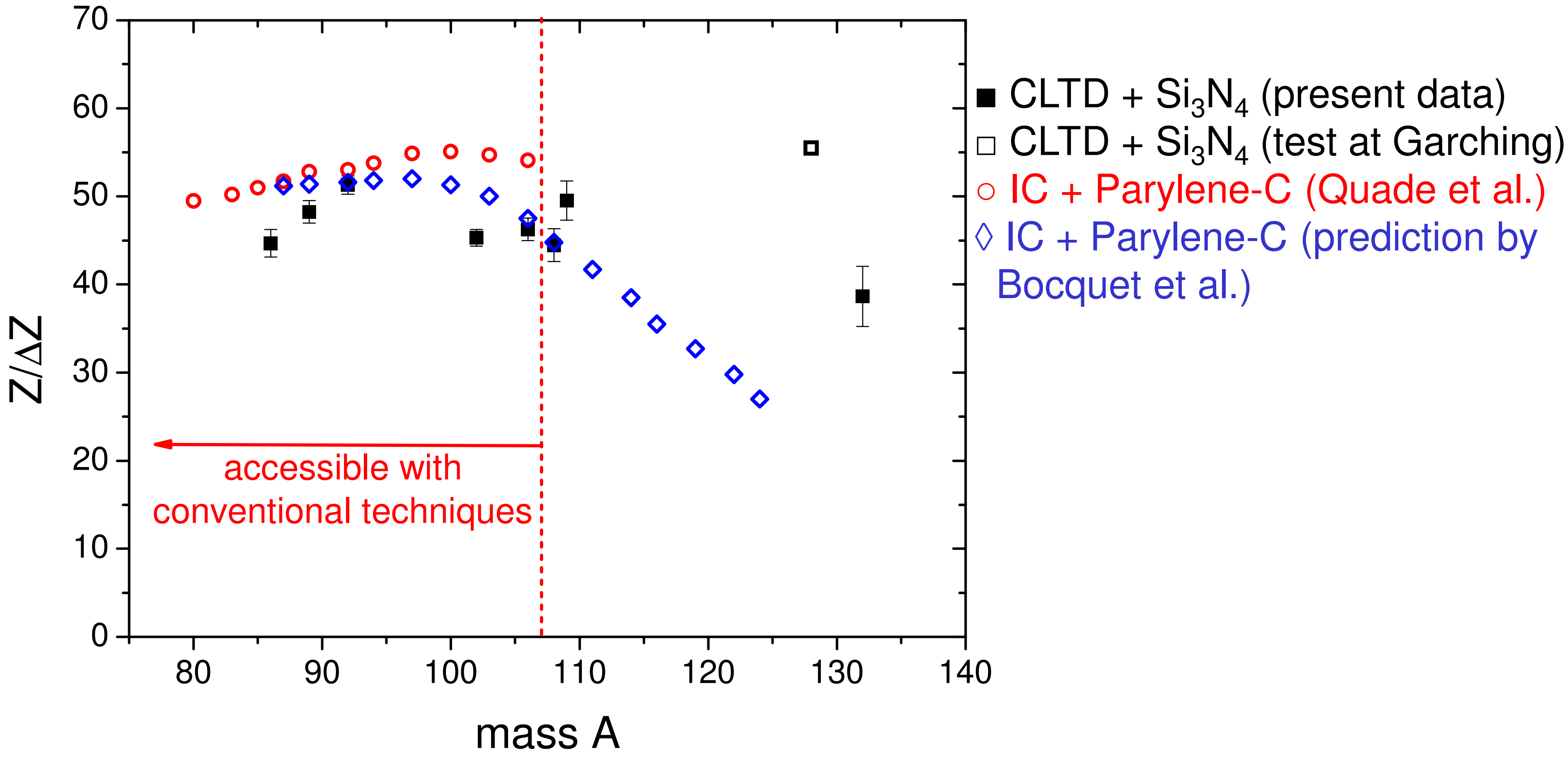
Results: Heavier Mass Region





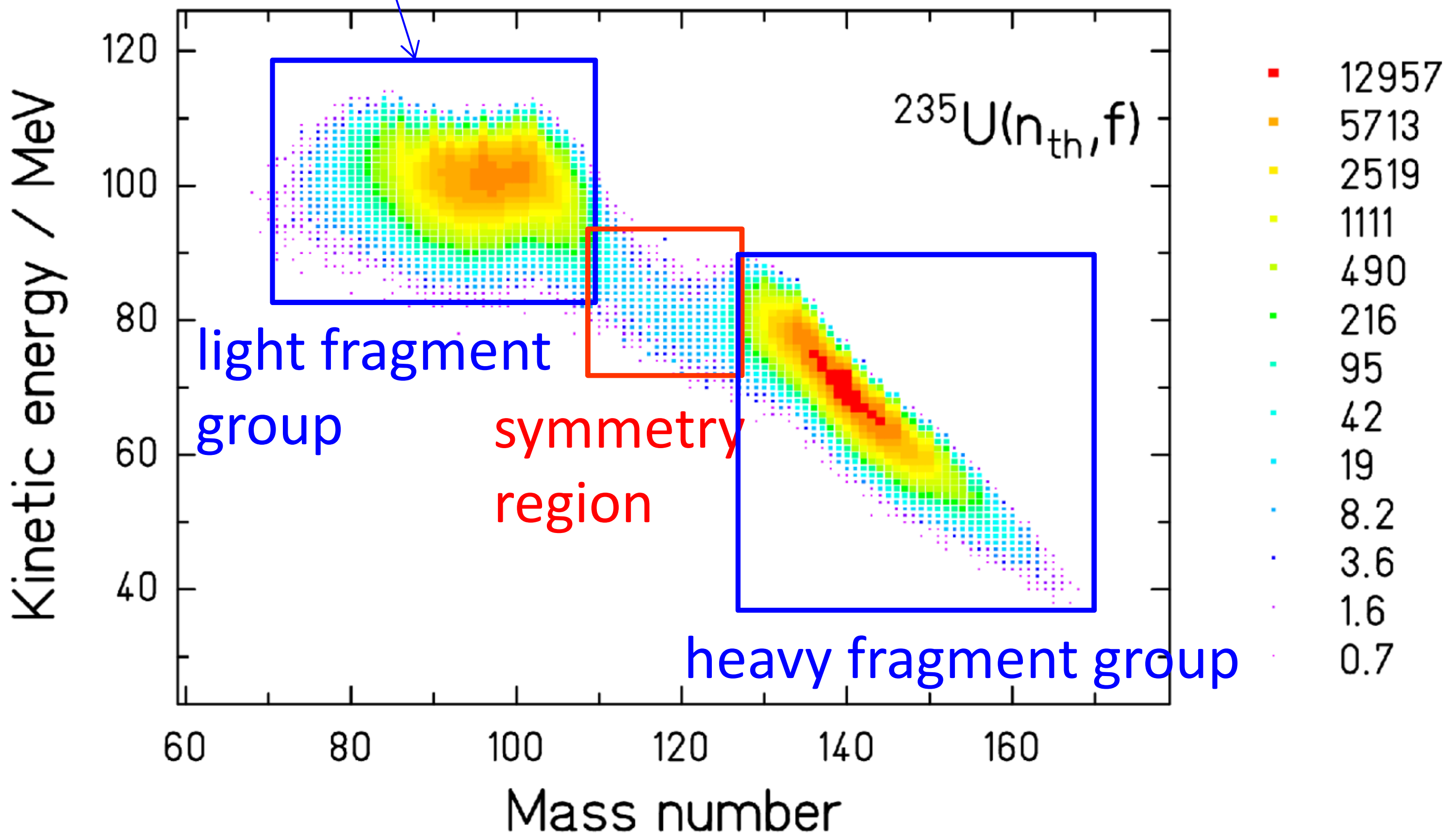
Quality of Z-Separation dependent on Nuclear Mass

quality of separation ~ Z/ΔZ with $\Delta Z := \frac{\delta E(Z) - \delta E(Z-1)}{FWHM}$



Intensity Distribution of Fission Fragments

investigated with previously used technique



K.H. Schmidt et al., JEFF Report 24 (2014)

Results: Heavier Mass Region towards the Symmetry

mass, A (u)

Energy, E (MeV)

A→ E↓	89	91	95	99	100	102	106	107	108	109
75		✓								
89								✓	✓	✓
92			✓	✓						
95							✓	✓	✓	
97	✓					✓			✓	
100					✓					

of particular interest: odd-even staggering in the region towards symmetry

⇒ needed for a better understanding of the fission process

data analysis is in progress

Results: Heavier Mass Region

mass, u

Energy, E (MeV)

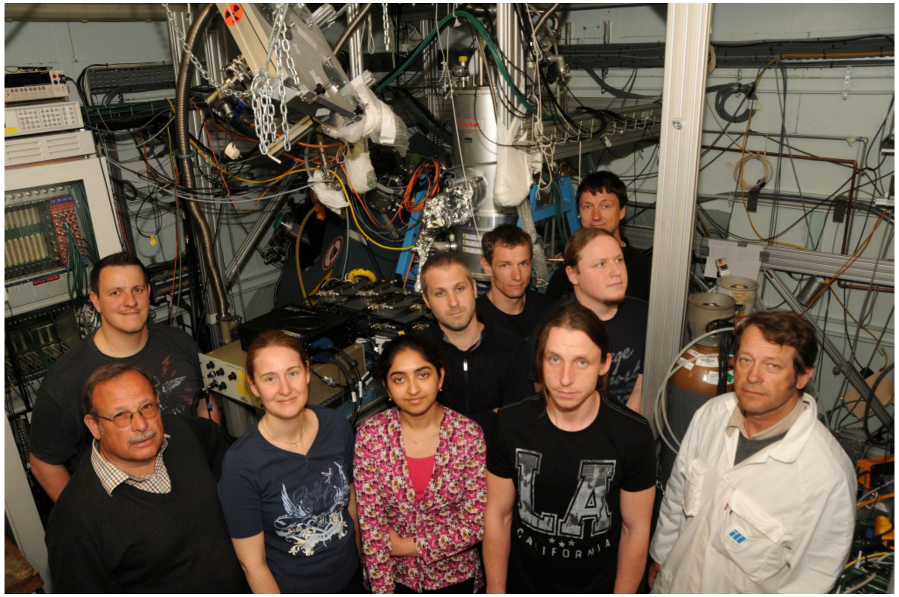
A→ E↓	132	134	136
64	✓	✓	
66	✓		
70			✓
74	✓		
80	✓		

up to date unexplored region (data analysis in progress)

Perspectives for Future Investigations

- improve the detection efficiency (absorber foils directly in front of the CLTD`s, inside the cryostat)
- improve flexibility (moveable absorber foils of different thickness)
- investigate the (low intensity) symmetry region of fission fragments which is of high interest (odd-even effect provides sensitive test of fission models)
- investigate yields for ^{96}Y (important for the understanding of antineutrino spectra), proposal of H. O. Denschlag et al.

Collaboration



- Patrick Grabitz[1,2], Victor Andrianov[3] Shawn Bishop[4], Aurelin Blanc[6], Santwana Dubey[1,2], Artur Echler[1,2,3], Peter Egelhof[1,2], Herbert Faust[6] , Friedrich Gönnenwein[5], Jose Gomez[4], Ulli Köster[6], Saskia Kraft-Bermuth[3], Manfred Mutterer[5], Pascal Scholz[3], S. Stolte[2]

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- [2]Johannes Gutenberg Universität, Mainz, Germany
- [3]Justus-Liebig-Universität, Gießen, Germany
- [4]Technische Universität München, Germany
- [5]Universität Tübingen, Germany
- [6]Institut Laue-Langevin, Grenoble, France

V. Conclusions

- CLTD`s have substantial advantage over conventional detection systems concerning resolution, linearity, etc.
- CLTD`s for Heavy Ion Physics have been designed and used successfully for experiments
- the results on Z-distributions of fission fragments are expected to provide important information for nuclear structure-, reactor- and neutrino physics
- CLTD`s were also applied successfully in AMS, stopping power measurements, in-flight mass determination and Lambshift measurements, and have the potential for many further applications,
  as for example for SHE research