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Commissioning of the ACTIVE TARget and Time Projection Chamber (ACTAR TPC)

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Abstract

The ACTIVE TARget and Time Projection Chamber (ACTAR TPC) is a novel gas-filled detector that has recently been constructed at GANIL. This versatile detector is a gaseous thick target that allows the tracking of charged particles in three dimensions and provides a precise reaction energy reconstruction from the vertex position. A commissioning experiment using resonant scattering of a 3.2 MeV/nucleon ^{18}O beam on an isobutane gas (proton) target was performed. The beam and the heavy scattered ions were stopped in the gas volume, while the light recoil left the active volume and were stopped in auxiliary silicon detectors. A dedicated tracking algorithm was applied to determine the angle of emission and the length of the trajectory of the ions, to reconstruct the reaction kinematics used to build the excitation functions of the $^1\text{H}(^{18}\text{O},^{18}\text{O})^1\text{H}$ and $^1\text{H}(^{18}\text{O},^{15}\text{N})^4\text{He}$ reactions. In this article, we describe the design of the detector and the data analysis, that resulted in center of mass reaction energy resolutions of 38(4) keV FWHM and 54(9) keV FWHM for the proton and alpha channels, respectively.

Keywords: Active target, Time projection chamber, MICROMEGAS, Resonant scattering

1. Introduction

The study of nuclear matter far from the valley of stability has led to significant changes in terms of techniques used to study exotic nuclei when compared to studies of stable nuclei. The dramatic decrease in intensity for radioactive ion beams, and the inherent need to work in inverse kinematics (the beam is the heavy particle, as no target can be made with short lived radioactive nuclei), has to be compensated with the use of thicker targets. This, unfortunately, decreases the overall resolution that can be obtained on the determination of the final state parameters, such as the excitation energy. To cope with these challenges, active targets were developed a few decades ago as summarized in a recent review article [1]. These detectors are usually based on the concept of Time Projection Chambers (TPC). Using the detection medium as a target for nuclear reactions, they are used to track charged particles, extract reaction vertices

and thus correct the energy lost by charged particles inside the target. The first active target built for nuclear physics experiments was the IKAR setup at GSI [2], which was constructed to study exotic light-ion matter distributions. Since then, more versatile instruments were developed such as the active target MAYA at GANIL [3] that was used to study transfer reactions on light exotic nuclei [4, 5, 6] and giant resonances in Ni isotopes [7, 8]. At about the same time, the CENBG TPC [9] was developed to investigate exotic radioactivity modes, such as two proton radioactivity [10]. With the advent of new digital electronics developments, such as the General Electronics for TPCs project (GET) [11], next generation active targets and time projection chambers with more precise volume sampling have been constructed or are planned worldwide [1, 13, 12, 14, 15].

The ACTIVE TARget and Time Projection Chamber (ACTAR TPC) is a state-of-the-art detector developed by a collaboration of European laboratories and built at GANIL. It has a charge projection plane segmented in 128×128 square pads of $2 \times 2 \text{ mm}^2$ connected to the GET system. With GET, the signal can be digitized at several user-specified frequencies in 512 time cells per channel, sampling the active volume in 8 Mega voxels. This article presents the performances of ACTAR TPC

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using the ${}^1\text{H}({}^{18}\text{O}, {}^{18}\text{O}){}^1\text{H}$ and ${}^1\text{H}({}^{18}\text{O}, {}^{15}\text{N}){}^4\text{He}$ resonant reactions performed during a 20-hour commissioning experiment at GANIL.

2. Experimental set-up

2.1. Detector description

The ACTAR TPC detector, shown schematically in Figure 1, follows the construction of two 8-times smaller demonstrator [16, 17] using different technologies for the pad wiring. The internal skeleton of ACTAR TPC chamber measures $606\text{ mm} \times 606\text{ mm} \times 335\text{ mm}$. The gas input and output are positioned on opposite corners of the chamber to ensure a good overall homogeneity of the gas or gas mixtures. All flanges around the structure are made with 1.5 cm thick aluminum in order to sustain up to one bar differential pressure with minimum deformation. In order to put the $6\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ thick Mylar beam-entrance window as close as possible to the wire field cage, the front flange is equipped with a cylindrical nose with a diameter of 80 mm. This design reduces the distance from the entrance window to the active volume of the detector to only 60 mm, as shown in Figure 1. The bottom and top flanges are used to mechanically support the drift cage and provide the necessary connections to the pixelated anode, respectively. The side flanges can be used to hold auxiliary detectors, depending on the needs of the particular physics experiments.

The active volume is surrounded by a $295\text{ mm} \times 295\text{ mm} \times 255\text{ mm}$ double-wire field cage that is attached to the cathode and is fed via a 20 kV high voltage feedthrough on the bottom flange. The field cage consists of $20\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ diameter wires with a 1 mm pitch on the inner plane and a 2 mm pitch on the outer plane, connected through $4.7\text{ M}\Omega$ resistors. As explained in Ref. [16], the use of two field degradation planes ensures a good homogeneity of the drift field by preventing the electric field between the drift cage and the auxiliary detectors to leak into the drift region.

With the drift electric field, ionization electrons produced in the active region drift towards the anode that is highly segmented into 128×128 square pads, each with a side edge of 2 mm. The resulting high density of channels (25 channels/cm^2 , 16384 total pads) was therefore a challenge for designing the mechanics and pad connections while ensuring minimal mechanical deformation of the flange when applying up to 1 bar differential pressure. Typical experiments are performed with pressures ranging from a few tens of mbar up to one bar. Our solution was to build the anode from a metal-core printed circuit board (PCB) with a direct connection through the circuit from the pads to a connector with a 2 mm pitch (size of a pad), as described in Ref. [17].

Based on the demonstrator detector design [16], the pad plane for ACTAR TPC was equipped with a $\approx 220\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ gap bulked MICROMEGAS amplification system [18, 19] made by the CERN PCB Workshop. Usually, the amplification gap in MICROMEGAS is about $100\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, which is the optimum gap for atmospheric pressure operation. Here, the large amplification gap was chosen based on the study in Ref. [20] where good amplification was achieved even at low pressures (below 300 mbar).

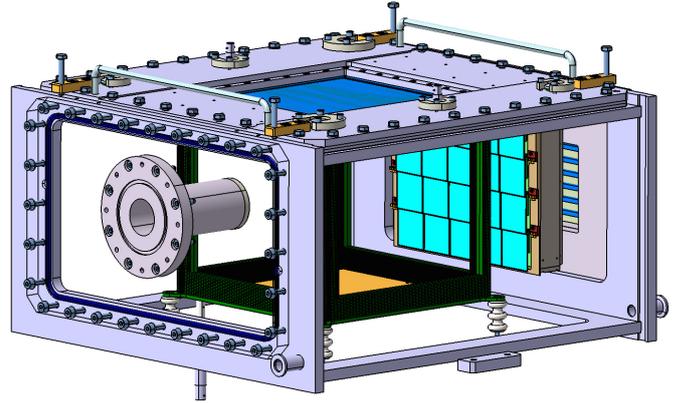


Figure 1: 3D computer-aided drafting (CAD) drawing of ACTAR TPC. See text for details.

The 16384 pads are connected through flex Kapton spark-protection circuits (ZAP) to the 64 ASIC and ADC (AsAd) boards of the GET system. The AsAd are arranged perpendicular to the beam axis in order to minimize the amount of channels per AsAd board hit by the beam, hence reducing the dead time as explained in Ref. [11]. The AsAd boards are connected to 8+8 Concentration Boards (CoBo) cards held in two Micro Telecommunications Computing Architecture (μTCA) crates. Two Multiplicity, Trigger and Time (MuTanT) modules (one master and one slave) are used to distribute the 100 MHz clock to the CoBo boards, and distribute the trigger to GET. The μTCA crates carrier hubs (MCH) are connected through their 10 Gb interface to a PowerEdge R730xd Dell acquisition server equipped with two Intel Xeon E5-2630 v4 central processing units (CPU).

For the present study, as seen in Figure 1, the downstream flange of ACTAR TPC was covered with twenty $5 \times 5\text{ cm}^2$ and $700\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ thick silicon detectors (Si) that were used to detect the scattered protons escaping the active volume. They were each equipped with 10 mV/MeV charge-sensitive preamplifiers that fed CAEN N568 amplifiers with $3\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ shaping time and $\times 32$ gain. The shaped output of the module was connected to GANIL VXI peak-sensing ADCs. The fast output of the amplifiers was discriminated in CAEN N844 modules and used to trigger the GAMER VXI trigger module. The VXI electronics coupling to the GET system was made using the CENTRUM protocol [21] with the GAMER VXI used as master trigger for the whole electronics setup.

2.2. Settings of the commissioning

The ACTAR TPC commissioning experiment was performed at GANIL. The goal was to estimate the capabilities of the detector for performing resonant scattering studies. A low-energy ${}^{18}\text{O}$ beam was chosen to benchmark the resolution of the detector based on the reconstruction of the excitation function of the ${}^1\text{H}({}^{18}\text{O}, {}^{18}\text{O}){}^1\text{H}$ and ${}^1\text{H}({}^{18}\text{O}, {}^{15}\text{N}){}^4\text{He}$ reactions.

An ${}^{18}\text{O}$ beam was accelerated to 6.6 MeV/nucleon in the CSS1 cyclotron and was sent to the G3 experimental hall where ACTAR TPC was mounted on the beam line. The beam was slowed down using a $63\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ thick aluminum degrader and

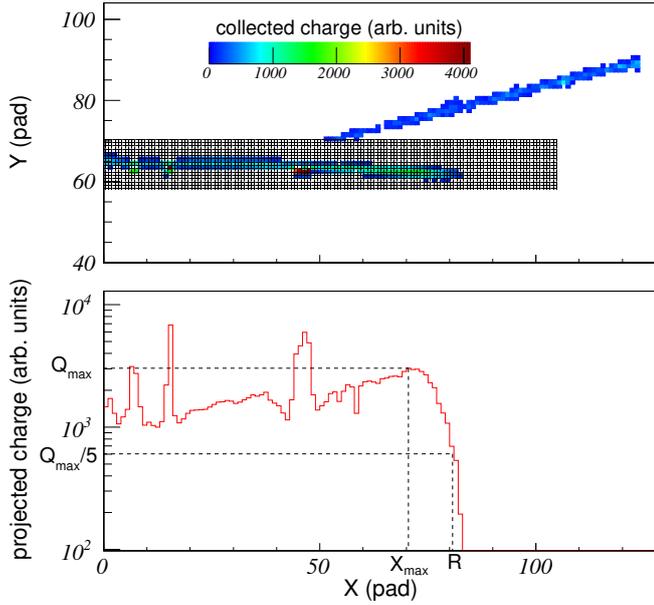


Figure 2: (color online) *Upper panel*, example of an event with the shaded polarization zone below the beam. *Lower panel*, projection of the beam particle along the X axis. The track stopping point R of the beam, plus the scattered heavy particle if there is a reaction as it is the case here, is defined as a fifth of the Bragg curve maximum charge deposit. The polarization could not be applied for some pads, due to connection problems, resulting in a significantly higher charge compared to their neighbours (around $X=10$ pad and $X=50$ pad), which results in the peaks shown in the reconstructed Bragg curve. These pads were discarded in the analysis.

reached the beginning of the active volume with an energy of 3.2 MeV/nucleon. This lower energy allowed states in ^{19}F to be populated between 8 and 11 MeV in excitation energy. The incoming intensity was monitored using a collimated multiwire proportional counter (MWPC) that was placed in front of the entrance window of ACTAR TPC. During the 20 hours of data taking, the average ^{18}O beam intensity was 1.5×10^4 particles per second. The proton target used to study the $^1\text{H}(^{18}\text{O}, ^{18}\text{O})^1\text{H}$ and $^1\text{H}(^{18}\text{O}, ^{15}\text{N})^4\text{He}$ reactions was isobutane (iC_4H_{10}) gas at 100 mbar pressure that filled the ACTAR TPC volume. At this pressure, the ^{18}O beam was stopped inside the active volume, just above column number 98 (out of 128 total) of the pad plane. The maximum energy of the scattered protons was about 12 MeV, at 0° in the laboratory frame. The corresponding energy deposited in the gas was $\frac{dE}{dx} = 1 \text{ keV/mm}$ (2 keV/pad), which is the minimum energy deposit in the experiment. With the MICROMEGAS mesh voltage set to -450 V, the gain was previously measured to be 5000 in Ref. [16]. Hence, all proton tracks can be recorded with a transverse multiplicity of three pads. This is necessary to achieve an optimal angle reconstruction, and a good signal-to-noise ratio using the 120 fC GET preamplifier dynamic range, which corresponds to a gain of 180 mV/MeV Si equivalent. However, the difference in energy deposit between ^{18}O ions stopping in the active volume (about 100 keV/mm) and the recoiling protons was up to a factor 100.

As shown in Ref. [16], a single dynamic range of the GET preamplifiers is not sufficient to record the track of the beam ions and the track of the protons at the same time without satu-

Table 1: Beam and detector settings used during the ACTAR TPC ^{18}O commissioning experiment.

Parameter	Value	Units
Beam energy at active volume entrance	57.6	MeV
Beam emittance	18.56π	mm-mrad
Average beam intensity	1.5×10^4	pps
Cathode potential	-3500	V
Mesh potential	-450	V
Polarized pads potential	-100	V
Drift velocity (measured)	3.8	cm/ μs
Isobutane gas pressure	100	mbar
Proton target density	2.5×10^{19}	protons/ cm^3
Clock frequency	50	MHz
GET dynamic range	120	fC
GET readout threshold	5.3	fC
GET peaking time	1024	ns

rating the electronics. In order to extend the effective dynamic range, the pads located below the beam path were polarized to -100 V, locally reducing the gain of the MICROMEGAS from about 5000 to about 250. This follows the work described in Ref. [22].

With a beam emittance of about $\pi\sigma_x\sigma_\theta = 18.56\pi$ mm-mrad, obtained by tracking the beam upstream from the reaction point, the width of the polarized zone was set to 12 rows of pads (24 mm) and was 100 columns (200 mm) in length, as shown in the upper panel of Figure 2. Due to connection problems, some of the pads from this zone could not be correctly polarized. As a result, the MICROMEGAS has a higher gain above those pads, which produces the peaks on the Bragg profile shown in the lower panel of Figure 2. The GET system was set to partial readout mode, so that only pads with a signal exceeding a certain threshold were read. This readout threshold was set to 5.3 fC, which corresponds to 3.27×10^4 electrons. With the MICROMEGAS gain of 5000, this threshold is about 6.6 ionization electrons, or about 0.2 keV energy deposited per pad.

The cathode voltage was set to -3500 V, so that the drift velocity of the ionization electrons was about 3.6 cm/ μs . The total time window required to observe the full height of the active volume was therefore 6.7 μs . The sampling frequency of the GET system was set to 50 MHz, which provided a time window of 10.24 μs over 512 samples for detecting the ionization electrons. Following the definition of Ref. [23], the samples will be later referred to as *time cells*. The test experimental conditions are summarized in Table 1.

For later discussions on the analysis, we introduce the following terms:

- *Electronic events* are defined as the full window of 512 time cells over the whole pad plane.
- *Physical events* are defined as the grouping of tracks correlated in time/space.
- *Beam events* are defined as unreacted events, forming physical events only consisting of a beam track.
- *Pileup events* are defined when there are several physical events in an electronic event.

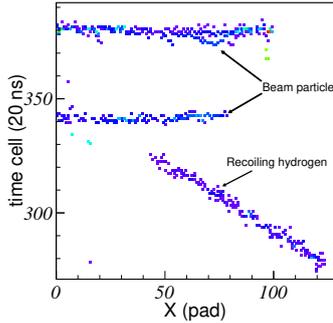


Figure 3: (color online) Example of pileup event observed in ACTAR TPC, two beam tracks are seen and only one recoil, corresponding to a reaction. The beam tracks that reacted has a shorter track. The beam track above corresponds to a beam event happening at a later time than the physical event below. The color scale indicates the charge deposit.

3. Data analysis

3.1. Particle tracking

To extract the voxel information (the charge collected and the electron arrival time on each pad), the signal baseline was first treated using the methods described in Ref. [23]. After baseline treatment, the physical pulse was fit with a generic pulse shape as described in [24]. The timing information was translated into a vertical position using the electron drift velocity in the gas. By correlating the Si detector hit with the recoil nuclei tracked, the impact matrix on each Si detector can be reconstructed. The drift velocity is adjusted to match the reconstructed vertical size of the Si detector to 5 cm. The determined value of $3.8 \text{ cm}/\mu\text{s}$ is in agreement with the MAGBOLTZ [25] calculated velocity of $3.6 \text{ cm}/\mu\text{s}$.

A typical event contains the beam track and the track of the heavy scattered ion that stops in the active volume. Given that the maximum scattering angle of the heavy ion does not exceed 15° for (p,α) reactions at the lowest measured reaction energy, the tracks directions are very close and are almost always confined to the polarized (low gain) region of the pad plane. For this reason, we consider in the analysis and define in the following that *beam tracks* are continuous tracks in the polarized beam region (Figure 2), meaning unreacted beam or the incoming beam plus the scattered heavy-ion, without distinction. Scattering events also contain the track of the light recoil particle that is observed in the unpolarized (high gain) zone. As seen in the upper panel of Figure 2, the pad plane can thus be separated into two areas: the polarized zone, that contains the tracks of the heavy ions, and the unpolarized zone that contains the tracks of the light recoils. Following this division, the tracking analysis is performed in each area independently. The track fitting procedure is adapted from the orthogonal distance regression presented in Ref. [26].

Due to the high beam intensity, the probability to record two incident beam particles in the same acquisition window of $10.24 \mu\text{s}$ is significant. A pileup separation technique was therefore developed and applied to the polarized zone. Pileup events arrive at different times and are thus separated into different time cells, as shown in the example of Figure 3, which displays

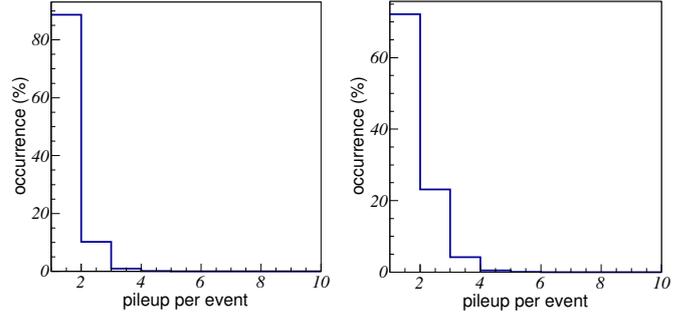


Figure 4: Occurrence of pileup events. A total of 12% of the events at 10^4 pps were piled up in ACTAR TPC (left). When the beam intensity was doubled this increased to 27% (right). Most of these events were recovered in the analysis by correlating the timing between the light recoil to one of the incident beam tracks (see text).

the charge projection of three particle tracks in the X-Z plane (X is the axis of propagation of the beam and Z the vertical axis along which the electrons drift). Comparing the recoiling particle timing (the track going down in Figure 3) and timing of the two separate beam tracks (horizontal tracks) in a single electronic event, the recoil and one beam track can be regrouped in a correlated physical event. In Figure 4, the amount of pileup per electronic event is plotted as a function of the beam intensity. For example, at a beam intensity of 10^4 particle per second (pps, left panel of Figure 4), only 12% of the electronic events recorded more than one beam track. When the beam intensity was doubled to 2×10^4 pps (right pane of Figure 4), 27% of the events were piled up. This is consistent with the expected Poisson time distribution of the beam. Using the pileup separation technique, close to 100% of these pileup events were recovered in the analysis. The separation limit is given by the time difference between two beam tracks compared to the beam track time width, due to the longitudinal straggling of the electrons as they drift toward the MICROMEGAS. In this commissioning, this width was consistent with the MAGBOLTZ calculation, that depends on the gas used and the magnitude of the drift electric field applied.

3.2. Particle identification

After tracking particles in the TPC, the second step of the analysis consisted in identifying the light recoil. This identification was performed by correlating the energy recorded in the silicon detectors E_{Si} with the energy loss in the gas per millimeter, averaged over the last 15 columns of pads. However, the measurement of the energy deposition in the gas is affected by attachment due to O_2 molecules. Indeed, during the experiment, a small air leak on the pad plane flange was detected. In order to estimate the proportion of air in the detector, several short runs were taken using the MWPC in front of ACTAR TPC as trigger, allowing the selection of unreacted beam events by looking at events without energy deposit in the Si. The range of the beam particles was compared to LISE++ calculations [27] using the energy loss tables of Ref. [28]. A 2% air pollution was deduced and was found to be constant over the 20-hour experiment. Drift electron attachment to the O_2 molecules caused the charge recorded over the pad plane to depend exponentially on the position (height above the anode) in which the ionization

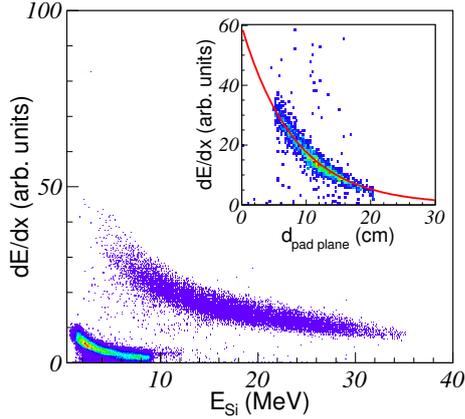


Figure 5: (color online) Particle identification using the energy deposit over the pad plane versus the energy lost in the silicon detectors after correction of the height dependence. The energy deposit is averaged over the last 15 columns of pads. The identification lines observed correspond to hydrogen and helium. In the inset, the correlation of the energy deposit over the pad plane with respect to the distance between the pad plane and the hit position on the Si detector extracted from the track fit is plotted for $E_{\text{Si}} = 25 \pm 1$ MeV. The solid red line corresponds to the applied correction function.

electrons were produced. The information on the energy deposited had to be corrected for this effect by applying a factor that varied exponentially with the drift distance. With the silicon trigger, the number of time cell can be directly transformed into a drift distance for the triggering event. Then, the exponential correction parameters were determined from the correlation between the energy loss measured over the pad plane of 25 MeV α particles recorded in the silicon detectors, and the known mean drift distance of their tracks. α particles are identified by the fact that the proton punch-through is at 10 MeV and only negligible amount of other particles are expected to reach the silicon detectors. The correlation is shown in the inset of Figure 5, with the exponential fit (correction factor) drawn through the data points. The attachment parameter extracted from a fit of this 2D plot reaches $\lambda_a = 0.126 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, about a factor 10 above the value deduced with MAGBOLTZ. After applying this correction, the identification plot presented in Figure 5 was obtained. Without the correction factor, the identification lines width in $\frac{dE}{dx}$ would spread about four times more.

3.3. Reaction channel selection

In the present experiment, four reaction channels are open. Two of them have a proton and an ^{18}O in the final state: the elastic channel and the inelastic channel to the first excited state of ^{18}O in the highest energy part of the excitation function. Two other reactions have an α in the final state together with a ^{15}N either in its ground state or in its first excited state. If the particle identification can be achieved with the classic thick solid target in inverse kinematics method [29, 30], active targets offer a unique possibility to select the excitation energy in the final state. This is achieved through the tracking of the heavy particle, or more precisely, by the determination of the total path of the beam plus scattered heavy particle after reaction in the active volume R . This can be extracted by projecting the

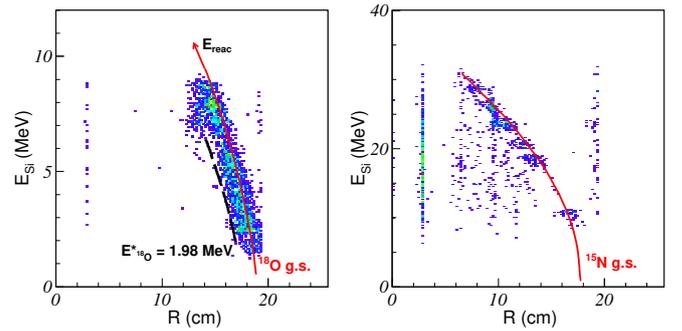


Figure 6: (color online) Identification of the kinematic line corresponding to the ground state of the beam like particle, at $\theta_{\text{cm}} = 160 \pm 5^\circ$. The total energy left in the Si detector E_{Si} is plotted as a function of the total path R (Figure 2).

charge collected on the pad plane polarized area along the X-axis (Figure 2). The beam energy-loss profile along the X-axis is constructed and the beam-like particle stopping point is determined. As defined in the lower panel of Figure 2, it corresponds to the point where the charge value has decreased to a fifth of the Bragg peak maximum charge, which corresponded best to the SRIM energy loss tables [31].

As explained in [32, 33], if the center-of-mass angle of the reaction is fixed, there is a unique relationship between E_{Si} and R to the reaction energy and the excitation energy in the final state. Correlation plots for $^1\text{H}(^{18}\text{O}, ^{18}\text{O})^1\text{H}$ and $^1\text{H}(^{18}\text{O}, ^{15}\text{N})^4\text{He}$ are presented in Figure 6 for $160 \pm 5^\circ$ center-of-mass, selected with the proton or α -particle laboratory angle. This angle was chosen for comparison with the measurements of Ref. [34]. The zero of the abscissa corresponds to the start of the pad plane. The events corresponding to the population of the ground state of ^{18}O and ^{15}N can be identified on the figure. Though energetically allowed, no events corresponding to the population of the first excited state of ^{18}O and ^{15}N were observed. This is consistent with the measurement of Ref. [34]. The vertical lines observed in Figure 6 come from pileup events when $R \approx 20$ cm. Below 20 cm, they come from the information lost due to the unpolarized pads described previously and shown in Figure 2. On the right of Figure 6, points can also be observed below the ^{15}N ground state line. Most of these correspond to fusion reactions with ^{12}C in the iC_4H_{10} gas and evaporation of an α -particle. They can be partially identified because the Bragg peak maximum of ^{26}Mg is about 80% larger than ^{15}N . This identification can be tentatively performed for reactions before pad 50. Beyond that point, the reaction energies are below 20 MeV. At the center-of-mass angles used in the analysis, this corresponds to ^{26}Mg with an energy below 2.5 MeV, beyond the Bragg peak. The energy deposited by ^{26}Mg is then indistinguishable from ^{15}N . In this case, identification of the heavy particle before pad 50 is not performed because of the unpolarized pads in the beam area (Figure 2). As fusion-evaporation is not kinematically allowed above the $^1\text{H}(^{18}\text{O}, ^{15}\text{N})^4\text{He}$ ground state kinematic line, these reactions provide a source of background that can be largely suppressed by selecting the ^{15}N ground-state line.

3.4. Construction of the excitation function

After selecting the reaction channel, the reaction energy was reconstructed using an iterative procedure. The reaction kinematics was used to calculate the reaction energies. Having the energy deposited in the Si detectors E_{Si} and the track angle θ_{lab} fitted from the TPC voxels, the reaction energy E_{reac} was determined using the formula:

$$E_{\text{reac},i} = \frac{m_{^{18}\text{O}}(m_{\text{H}}/m_{^{18}\text{O}} + 1)^2 E_{\text{H},i}}{4m_{\text{H}} \cos^2(\theta_{\text{lab}})} \quad (1)$$

for the case of the (p,p) channel, with i the iteration number. m_{H} and $m_{^{18}\text{O}}$ are the proton and ^{18}O atomic masses, respectively. E_{H} is the total energy of the recoiling proton. At the first iteration, $E_{\text{H},0} = E_{\text{Si}}$. With the calculated $E_{\text{reac},0}$, and assuming the known initial beam energy E_{beam} , the vertex position was calculated using energy-loss tables [31]. From the measured vertex position, it is possible to determine the energy lost by the light particle in the gas, dE_0 , before it arrives at the silicon detector. $E_{\text{reac},1}$ is calculated using $E_{\text{H},1} = E_{\text{Si}} + dE_0$ and θ_{lab} , leading to another vertex position. The recoil energy is corrected again: $E_{\text{H},i+1} = E_{\text{Si}} + dE_i$. This procedure is repeated until $|dE_i - dE_{i-1}| < 1$ keV. The entire procedure takes between 2 and 4 iterations. The same procedure was performed for the (p, α) channel with the corresponding kinematic formula. The excitation functions at $\theta_{\text{cm}} = (160 \pm 5)^\circ$ for both (p,p) and (p, α) channels are presented in Figure 7. The absolute normalization of the data used the MWPC counter after correcting the data by the detection efficiency of the ACTAR TPC. The latter was determined using a Monte Carlo simulation that includes the geometry of the pad plane and the position of the silicon detectors. At $\theta_{\text{cm}} = 160^\circ$, the efficiency was found to vary between 90 % and 100 % depending on the center-of-mass energy.

4. Results and Discussion

In order to estimate the resolution of ACTAR TPC on the center-of-mass energy reconstruction, the data were fit with a theoretical model convoluted with a Gaussian function to represent the experimental energy resolution. In the case of the (p,p) channel, the theoretical model is an R-matrix calculation performed with the AZURE2 code [35]. All resonance energies and widths that are available on ENSDF [36] were considered in the calculation. For the case of the (p, α) channel, the lack of data on ENSDF led us to use a different approach. The data obtained in a previous study [34] were used as the theoretical model. The uncertainty on the center-of-mass energy in Ref. [34] are much smaller than in our experiment, hence the model was considered as having perfect resolution. The result of the fits are presented in Figure 7. The resonances available on ENSDF or Ref. [34] are indicated by the arrows on the plot. Resolution on the center-of-mass energy for the (p,p) and (p, α) channels were found to be 38(4) keV FWHM and 54(9) keV FWHM, respectively.

In order to better understand where this resolution was coming from, the uncertainties on the different experimental parameters were propagated to the center-of-mass energy determina-

Table 2: Propagation of the parameter resolution to the excitation function. All values are given in FWHM. θ_{lab} has the largest contribution to the resolution. Details on the parameter resolutions are given in the text.

Parameter	Resolution	Propagation to E_{cm} (keV)	
		(p,p) channel	(p, α) channel
E_{beam}	1.5 MeV	8.5	17.4
E_{Si}	60 keV	16.5	21.1
θ_{lab}	2°	22.3	34.8
Total simulation		29	45
Experimental		38(4)	54(9)

tion by a Monte-Carlo calculation. From section 3.4, the parameters used to reconstruct the excitation function are:

- the beam energy at the entrance of ACTAR TPC E_{beam} ;
- the energy deposited by the light recoil in the silicon detectors E_{Si} ;
- the light recoil diffusion angle θ_{lab} .

The resolution on E_{beam} primarily comes from the energy straggling produced by the $63 \mu\text{m}$ thick aluminum degrader and the $6 \mu\text{m}$ Mylar entrance window. This was estimated using unreacted beam events triggered by the MWPC as explained previously. The distribution of the beam reconstructed stopping point position had a lateral spread of $\sigma = 6$ mm that was translated using SRIM tables into an energy spread of 1.5 MeV FWHM. The resolution on E_{Si} was determined using a $^{239}\text{Pu} + ^{241}\text{Am} + ^{244}\text{Cm}$ mixed alpha-particle source. It was assumed to vary linearly with the energy. The resolution on E_{Si} was found to be 60 keV FWHM at 5.5 MeV. The resolution on θ_{lab} was measured using the shape reconstruction of the central Si detectors. This was achieved by tracking particles that hit the central silicon detector, and extrapolating the track to the plane of the silicon detector. The θ_{lab} resolution had a maximum value of 2° FWHM. The measured resolution was estimated to be mostly due to the straggling of the recoils in the gas. For comparison, protons recorded with an energy of 3 MeV in the Si detectors travelled at least through 175 mm of gas based on the reaction kinematics. When calculated with LISE++, the associated angular straggling is 1.8° FWHM for the proton. This is in reasonable agreement with the measured angular resolution. From the LISE++ calculations, the recoiling α should have a better angular resolution of 0.84° FWHM for a 25 MeV recorded α traveling 284 mm of gas. The statistics on α particles was too small to measure the angular resolution in the same way. Since this factor has the greatest influence on the center-of-mass resolution, it was taken as 2° for the (p, α) channel as well so as to not underestimate its effect. A summary of the parameter resolutions and the propagation on the final simulated resolutions are given in Table 2. The propagated uncertainties are consistent with the experimental result.

5. Conclusion

We have characterized the performance of a novel active target and detection system that does not rely on a magnetic spectrometer. The next generation active target ACTAR TPC was

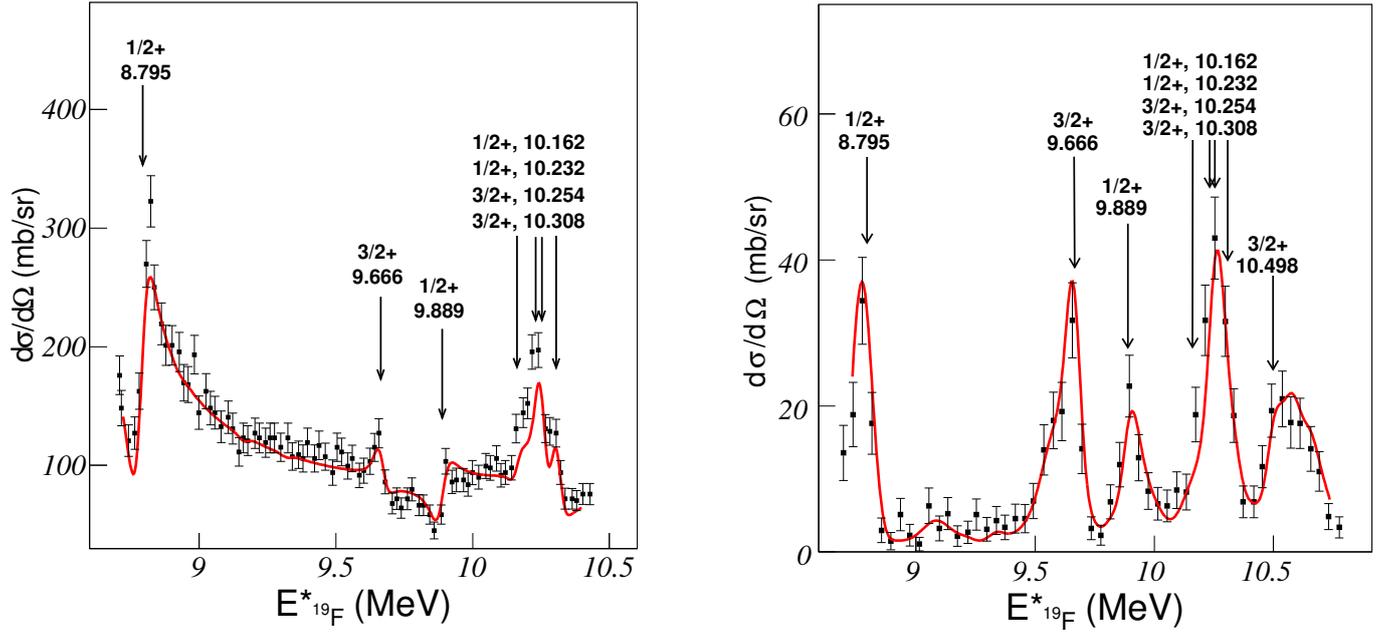


Figure 7: Excitation energy of ^{19}F from the (p,p) channel on the left and from the (p, α) channel on the right projected for $\theta_{\text{cm}} = (160 \pm 5)^\circ$. The black dots with statistical uncertainties are the experimental points and the red curve is the result of the R-matrix calculation convoluted with a Gaussian function that was fit the data (see text for details). Resolutions were found to be 38(4) keV FWHM and 54(9) keV FWHM, respectively.

commissioned at the GANIL facility with a 3.2 MeV/nucleon ^{18}O beam with an average beam intensity of 1.5×10^4 pps on isobutane gas. The challenge of the energy loss discrepancy by a factor 100 between the stopping heavy-ions and the light recoils was met with the polarization of the pads below the beam. It was successful in producing two gain regions with an incident beam intensity of 20 kHz without degrading the charge measurement. The $^1\text{H}(^{18}\text{O},^{18}\text{O})^1\text{H}$ and $^1\text{H}(^{18}\text{O},^{15}\text{N})^4\text{He}$ channels were open and could be distinguished with the scattered heavy-ion identified as being in its ground state. The excitation functions in both channels were reconstructed and fit to obtain the center-of-mass energy resolutions. Resolutions of 38(4) keV FWHM for the (p,p) channel and 54(9) keV FWHM for the (p, α) channel were achieved. According to simulations, the resolution is dominated by the angular resolution, which itself is dominated by the straggling of the ions in the gas. The latter could be decreased by replacing the isobutane gas target by pure hydrogen. The present resolution is comparable to the 45 keV center-of-mass energy resolution achieved with the Active-Target Time Projection Chamber (AT-TPC) from Michigan State University that was measured for the $^1\text{H}(^{46}\text{Ar},^{46}\text{Ar})^1\text{H}$ reaction [13, 37]. This resolution was obtained with a factor 10 less beam intensity for center-of-mass angles between 30° and 65° , and with a direct measurement of the reaction point in the active target. Using the reaction kinematics, as performed in the present work, the AT-TPC has an expected resolution of 84 keV derived from simulations of the $^1\text{H}(^{46}\text{Ar},^{46}\text{Ar})^1\text{H}$ [13]. Unfortunately, no experimental measurement was made with the AT-TPC to confirm this result due to challenges associated with the experimental data obtained in Ref. [13].

The new technological developments for active targets have

opened up new possibilities to perform challenging reactions for nuclear structure and astrophysical studies. The results of the present study show that ACTAR TPC holds considerable promise in this respect.

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