

An attempt to build a smart real-time system for heavy element research: approaches, mathematical objects, algorithms, equations.

MMCP-2017
DUBNA, 07.07.2017

Yu.S. Tsyganov

FLNR, JINR +

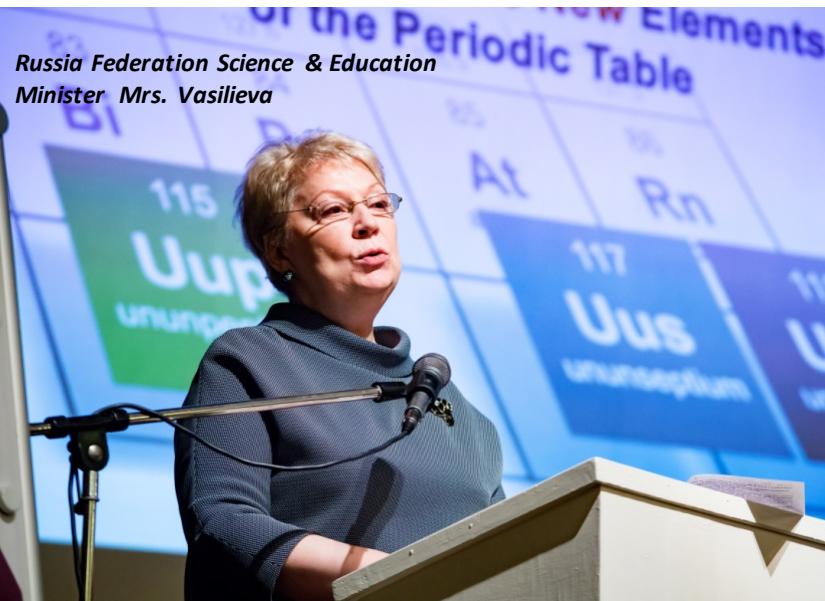
@Collaboration Dubna-Livermore-Oak Ridge (JINR-LLNL-ORNL)

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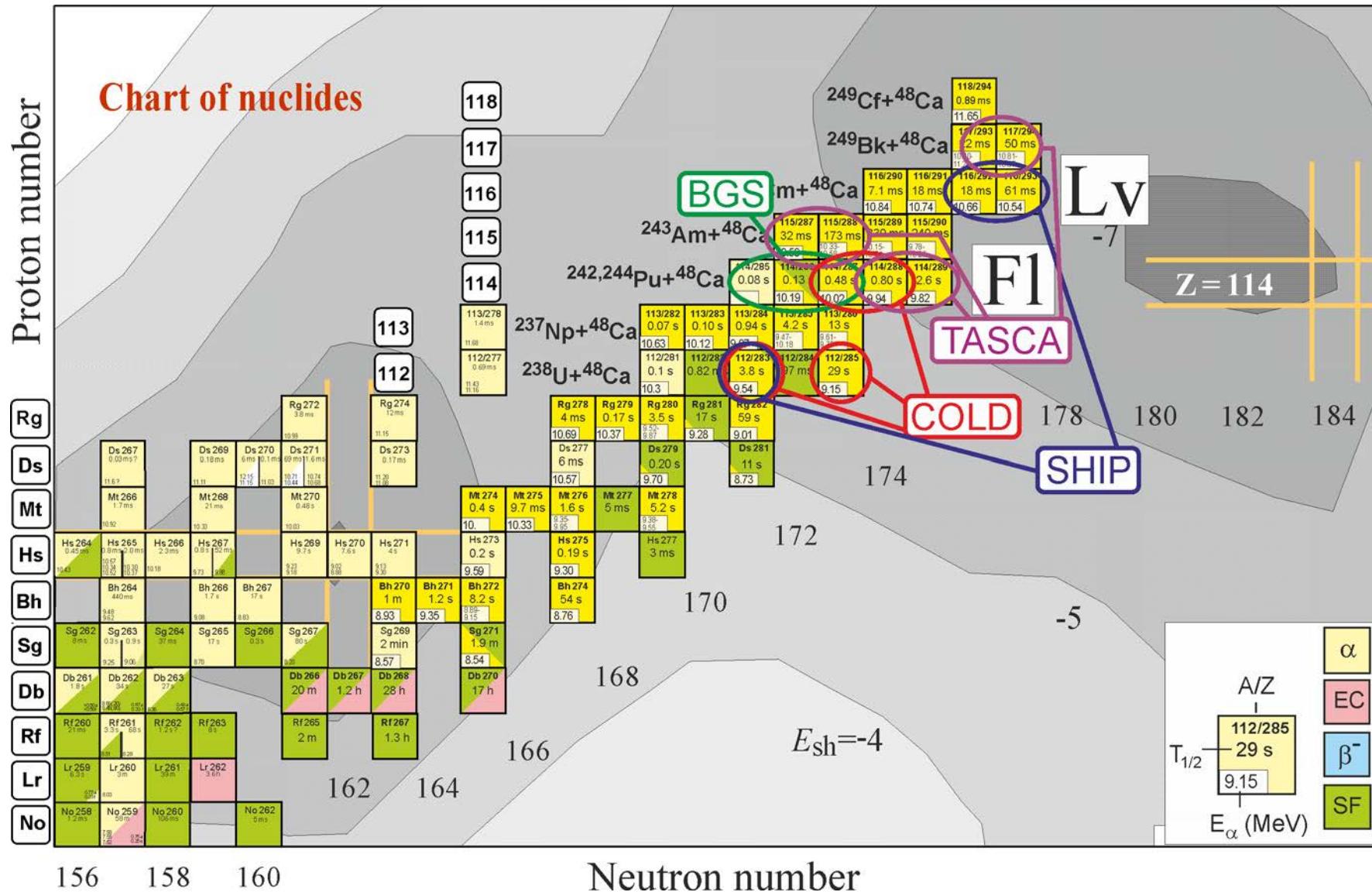
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2. *DGFRS, detection system, real-time algorithm to search for ER- α sequences.*
3. *Experiment $^{240}\text{Pu} + ^{48}\text{Ca} \rightarrow ^{*}\text{Fl}$ + some another examples of method of "active correlations" application*
4. *(nearest future~2018-19) Ultra high beam intensities (specifics)
(JINR, FLNR DC-280 project). ~5-10 p μA ^{48}Ca , ^{50}Ti ..!*
5. *Summary*

Russia Federation Science & Education
Minister Mrs. Vasilieva



SHE synthesis : the DGFRS results



HI experiments data processing (off-line) & Appl. Math.&Software basic

PHD (Pulse Height Defect calculations)

1) EVR registered spectra (normal direction of implantation geometry)

 Сейчас не удается отобразить рисунок.

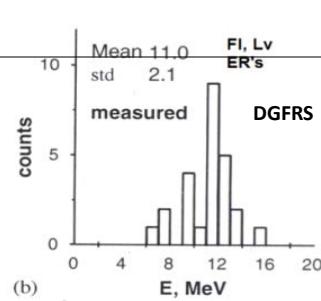
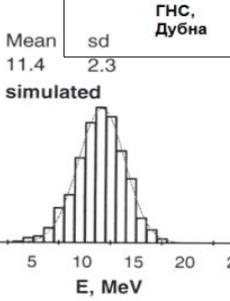
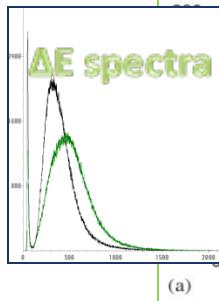
- Wilkins formula for stopping component of **PHD (within LSS)**;
- Haines&Whitehead approach for fluctuations of those component (within **LSS** theory);
- Kushniruk, Kharitonov, Tsyganov "**Surface recombination**" concept for recombination component and its fluctuation (with ~0.5 **form-factor** for **EVR** tracks)
- Seibt, Sundsröm and Tove **SCLC** model for track destruction and for plasma time calculation.

$\lambda = k_F \cdot s \cdot T_p / R$, where: k_F - form factor, T_p - plasma time, R -range, s -surface recombination velocity, λ – relative recombination loss.

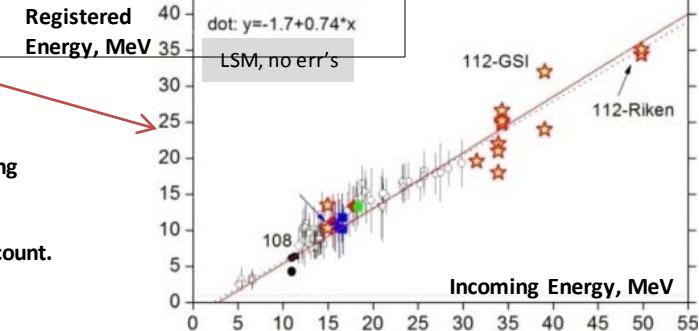
$$T_p = 1.32 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot (E^2/R)^{1/3} \cdot 1/F$$

F [V/cm]-electric field, E - particle energy [eV].

5. On line, or even real-time programs for data acquisition, searching for any correlation sequences , radical background suppression methods, etc...



Losses and broadening in working media ,neutrons evaporation, straggling, and PHD and its fluctuations were taken into account.



Surface recombination concept (in brief, for FF simulation PHD)

$$dN = s \cdot n(t) \cdot A(t) dt$$

n- Concentration, A(t) is an effective recombination area

$$\Delta N = \frac{s}{\cos(\Theta)} \cdot \int_0^{T_p} n_L dt \quad n_L - e-h \text{ plasma linear density}$$

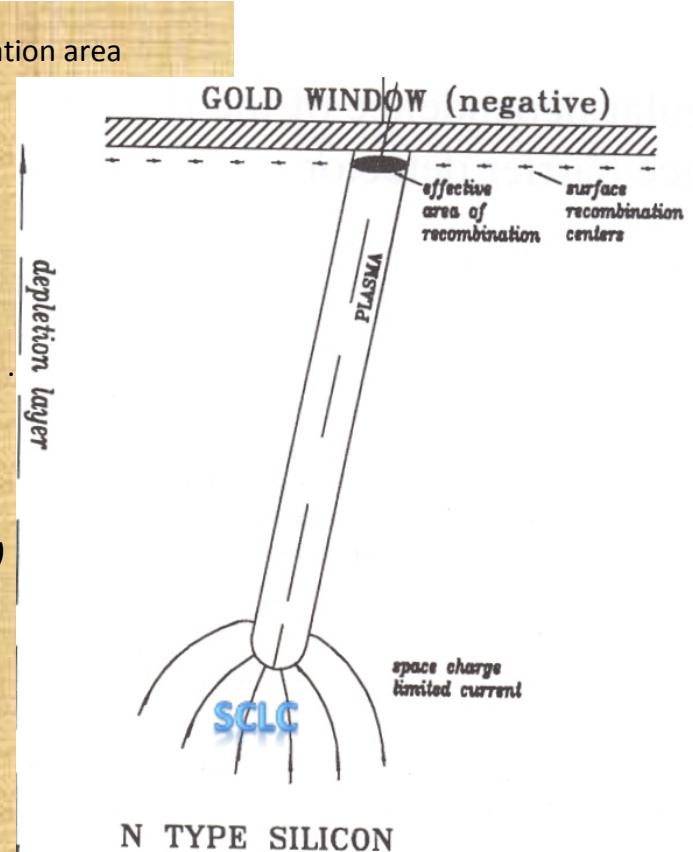
$$\lambda(T_p) = \frac{s}{R \cdot \cos(\Theta)} \cdot \int_0^{T_p} (1 - \lambda(t)) dt \quad \text{It is assumed } T_p(\theta) - \text{very slow dependence.}$$

Yu.S.Tsyganov and A.N.Polyakov NIM A363(1995) 611-613

With upper limit: (**Yu.Tsyganov, Appl. Radiat. & Isotopes, Vol.48, No.9 (1997)1211-1213**)

$$\lambda_{MAX} \approx 2sR \int_0^{T_p} dt \int_0^R n(r,t) dr, \text{ and, after integration: } \lambda_{MAX} \approx \lambda_j \cdot \frac{R}{R_p \sqrt{\pi}}$$

Where $R_p = \sqrt{DT_p}$, D- ambipolar diffusion coefficient fo e-h plasma

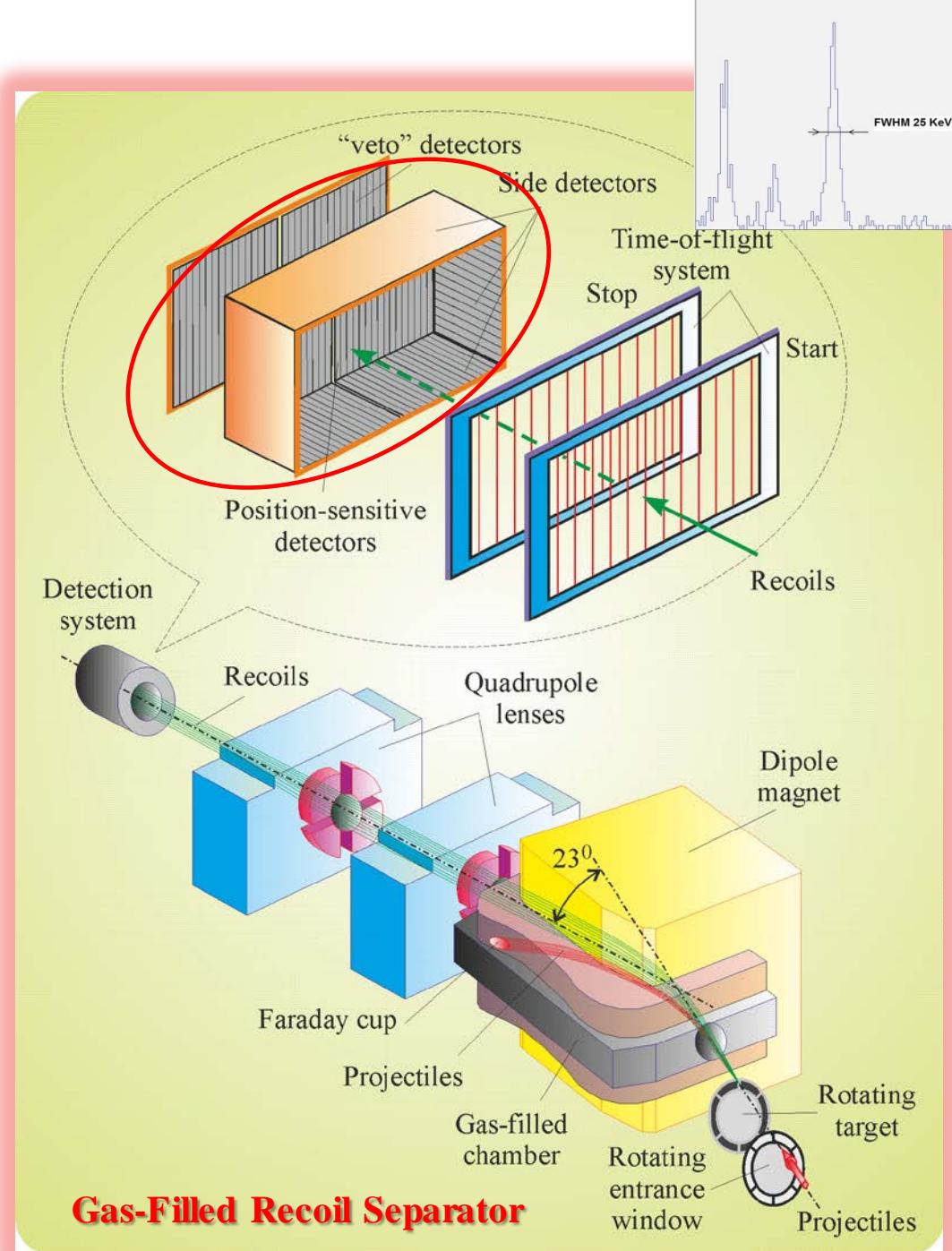
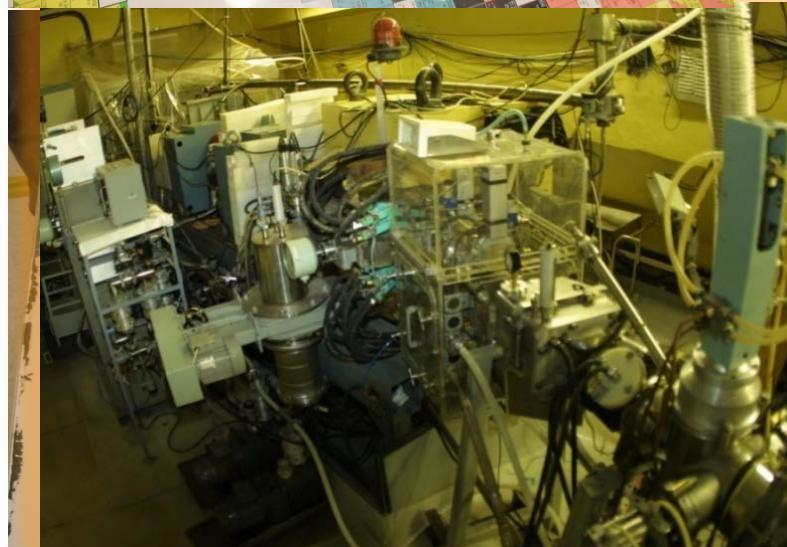


Parameter λ_0 corresponds to normal direction with respect to detector surface

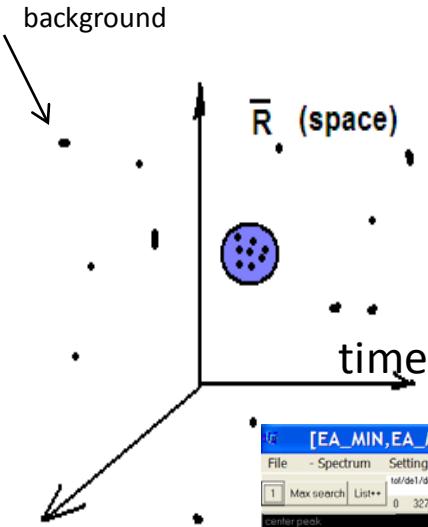
* In fairness : angular dependence is actual for $\rho(n-Si) < 1 \text{ kOhm} \cdot \text{cm}$, if ~ 10 then mean value

New FPD:

48 by 128 strips (48*128 mm²) DSSSD,
6*(48*128 mm²) side detectors + 1 "veto"
And two independent registering
systems



What is correlation?

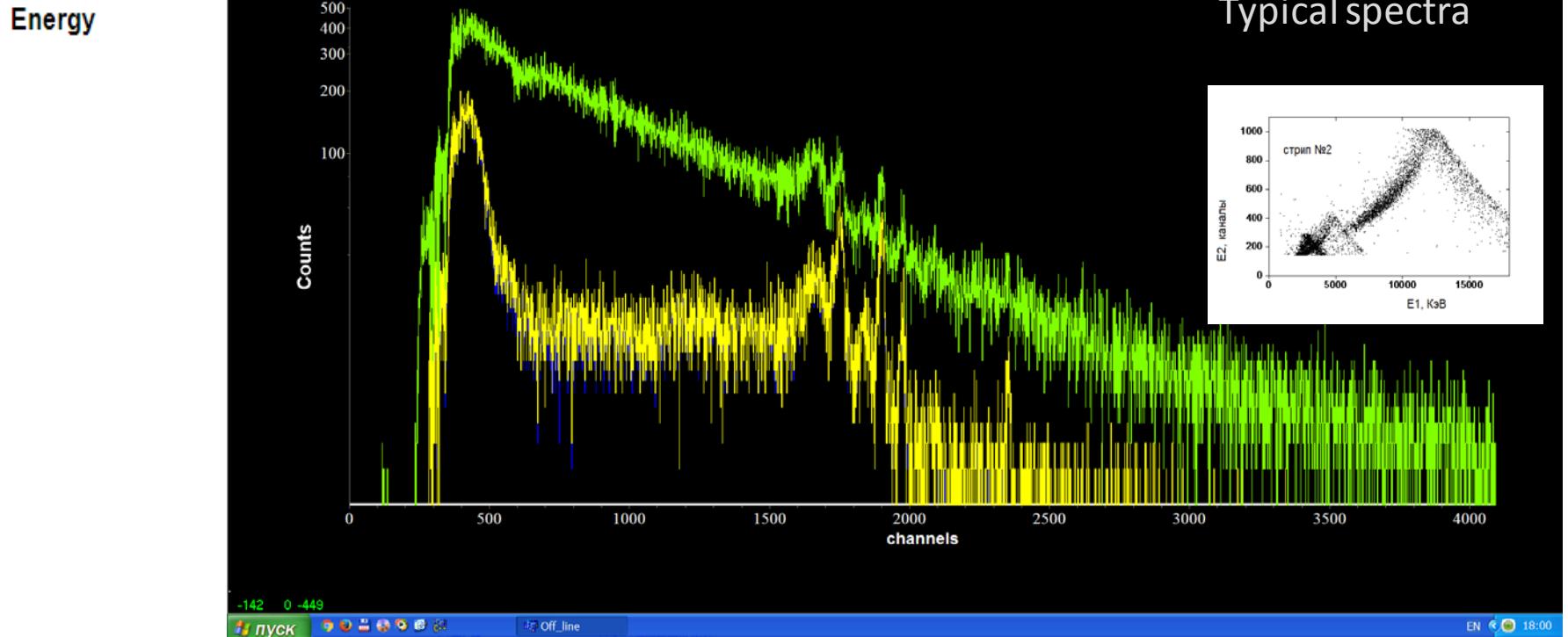


$\rightarrow \{t(i,j)\}$
compression, simplification..etc

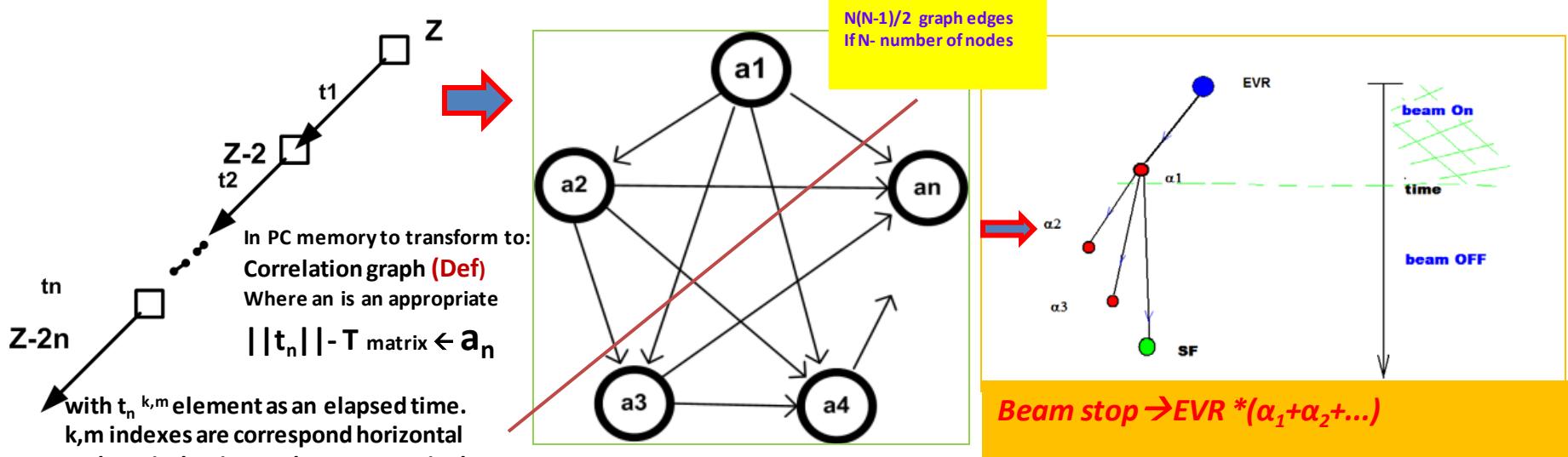
Energy-time-position-TOF- $\Delta E_{\text{START,STOP}}$

EVR - LIKE

$$F(\text{TOF}, \Delta E) = 1: \text{TOF} \in (\text{TOF}_{\text{MIN}}, \text{TOF}_{\text{max}}) \& \Delta E \in (\Delta E_{\text{MIN}}, \Delta E_{\text{MAX}}),$$



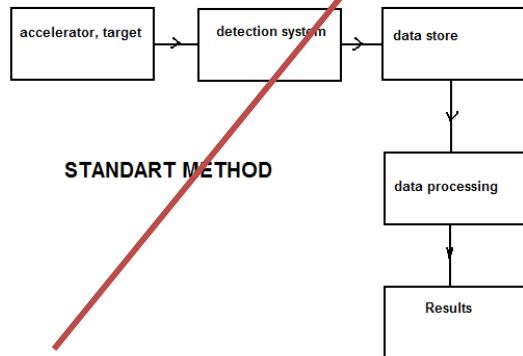
General philosophy of “active correlations” method



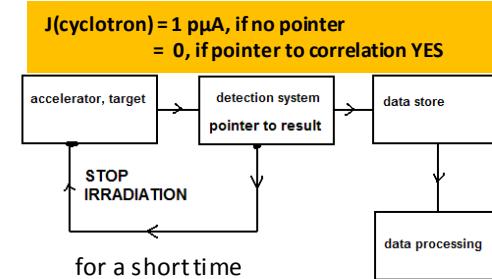
$$\Delta t_{i,j} = t_j - t_i, \quad t_j > t_i \quad t \leftarrow \text{elapsed time from electronics}$$

$\Delta t_{i,j} \leq \varepsilon_{i,j}$ \rightarrow correlation YES!
Required but not sufficient condition

...but, it is not our goal !



except...



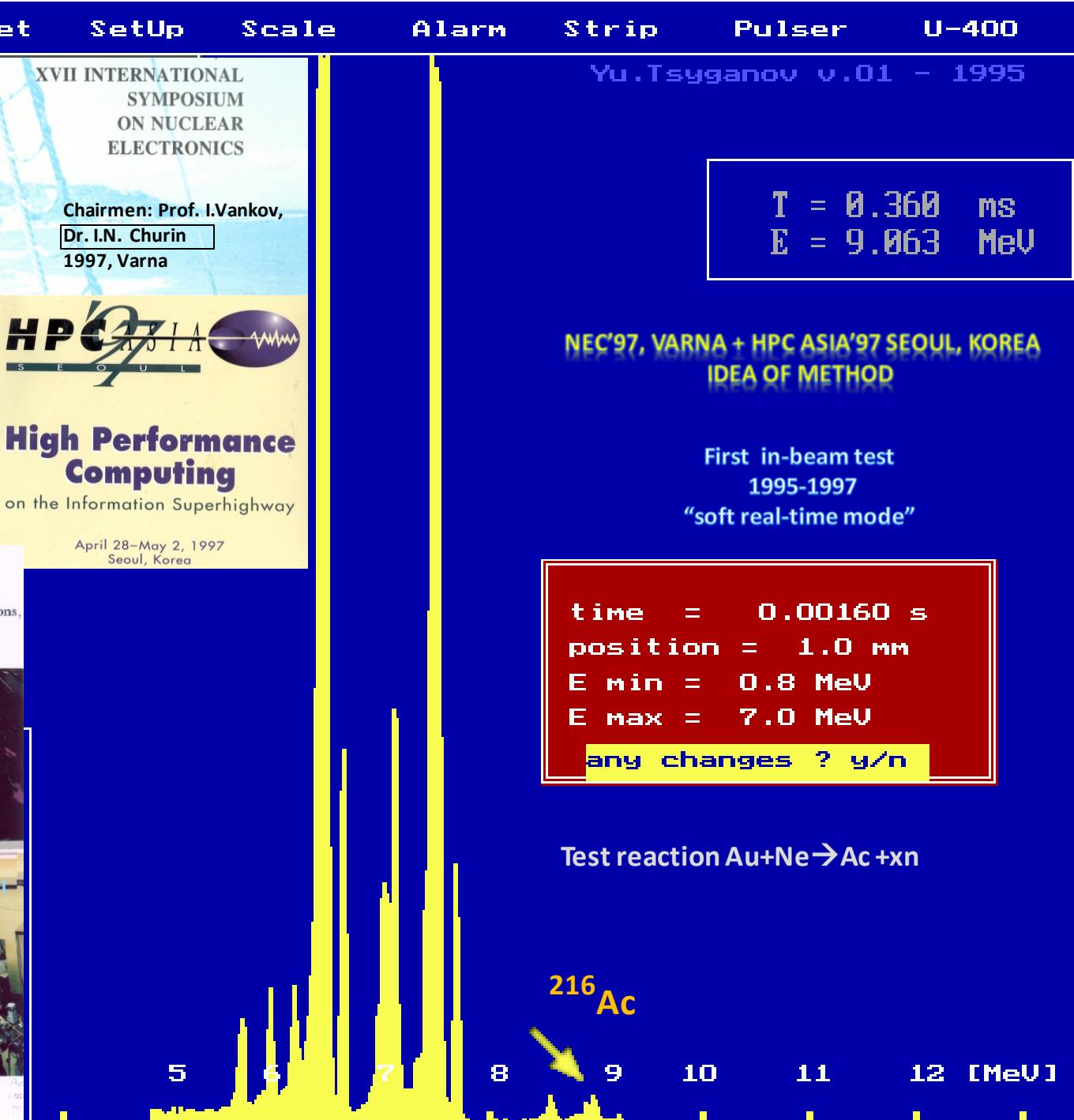
Results in

2) Integrated system should be \rightarrow
DAQ, control system – the same standard
// not necessary, but preferable!

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \Delta t_i \ll T_{\text{experiment}}$$

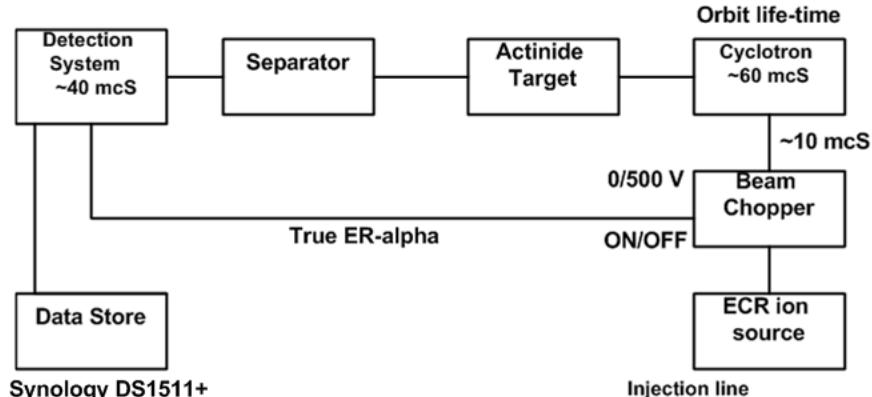
!!!

1997, Varna



METHOD OF "ACTIVE CORRELATIONS"

//New – 17 mcS (fifo internal memory 8X2.5 μ s)



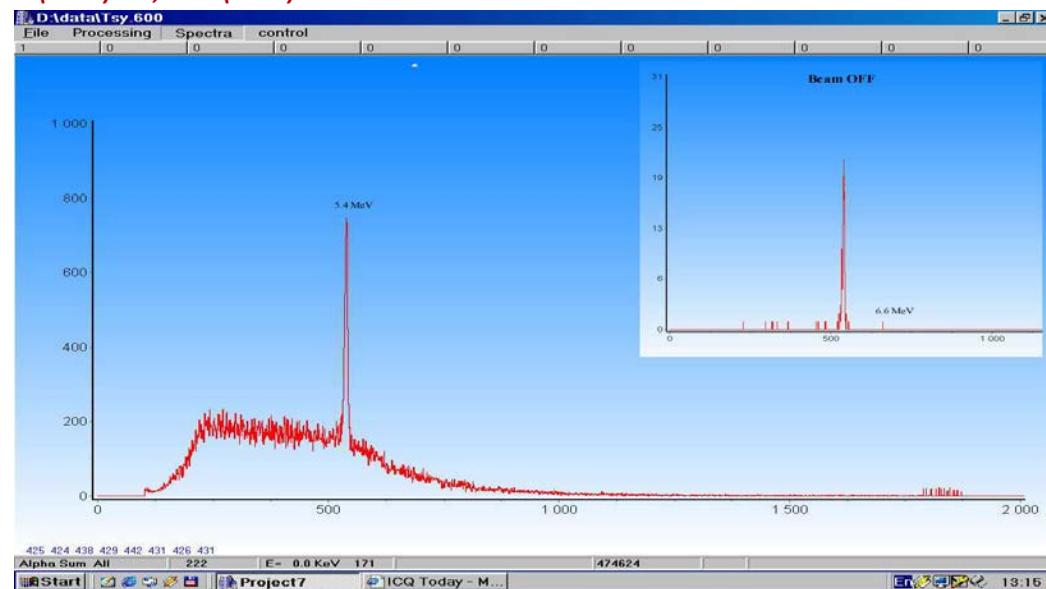
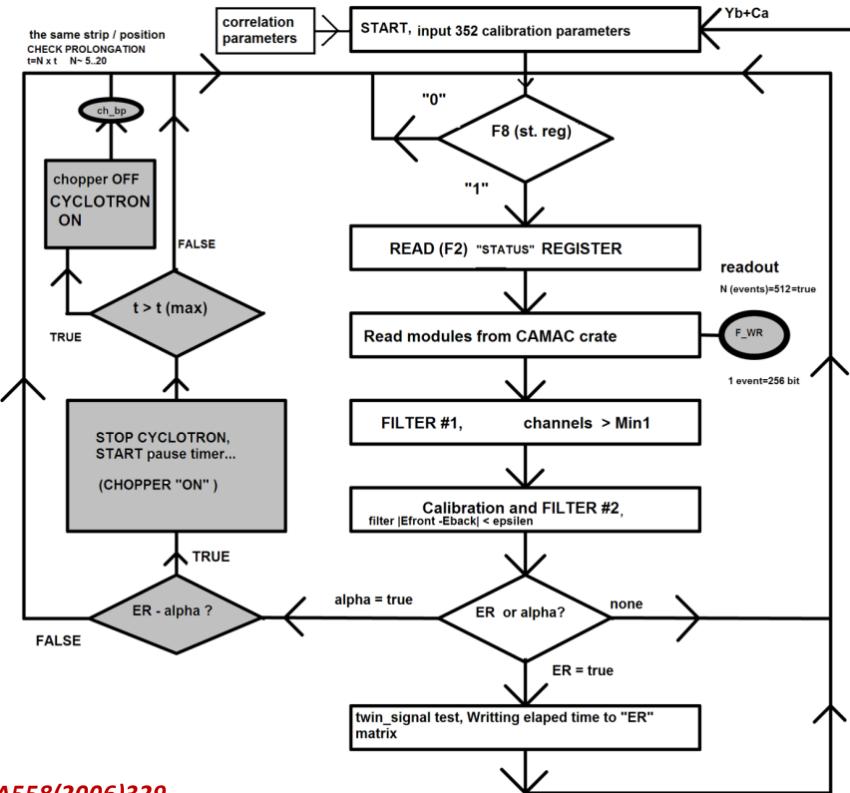
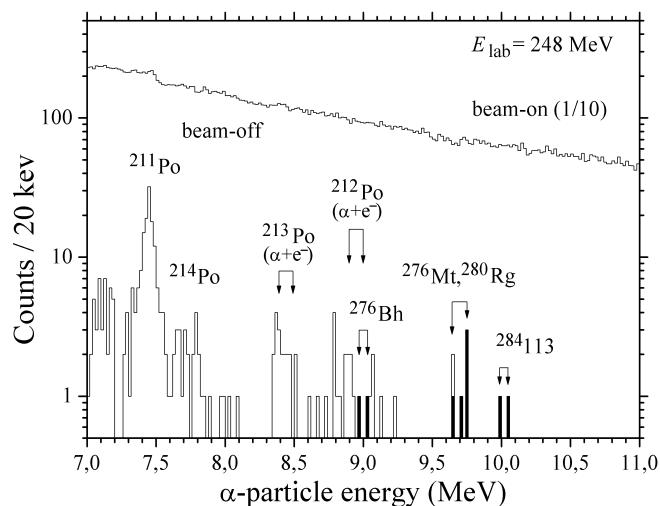
Time-energy-position correlation ER-alpha detected in a real-time mode

Provides beam stop for a short time. In the case of detecting next alpha decay signal in the same position “beam-off” interval is prolonged for a few times. Beam interrupting is performed at the position of injection line (~ 18 kV)

Yu.S.Tsyganov // J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. 25(1999) 937-940

Yu.Tsyganov & A.Polyakov// Appl. Rad. & Isotopes v.47 No.4(1996)451-454

Moreover modern versions are: Yu.Tsyganov et al. NIM A525(2004)213; A513(2003)413; A558(2006)329

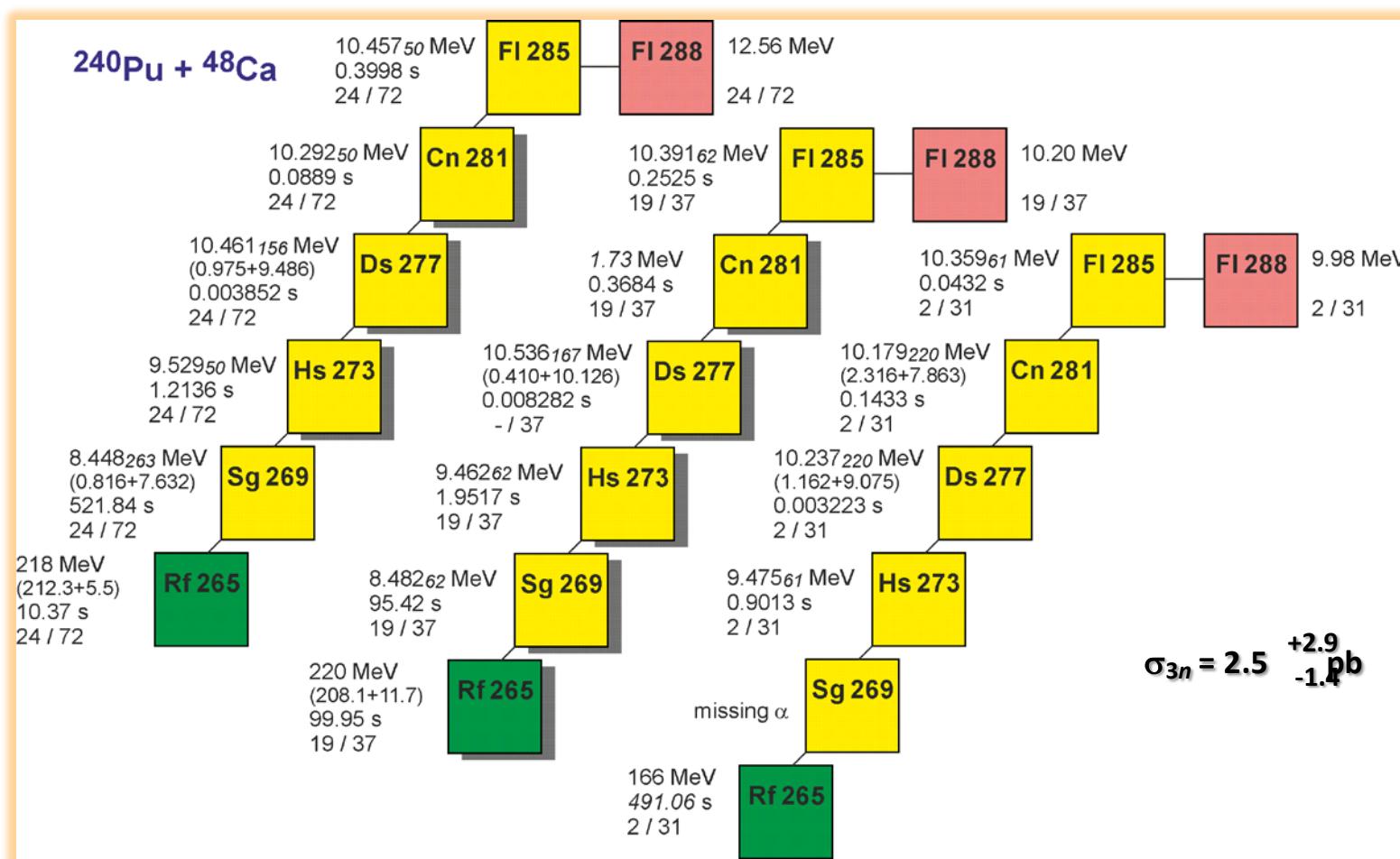


Example #1
2016-2017

Synthesis of neutron-deficient isotopes

$^{240}\text{Pu} + ^{48}\text{Ca}$ reaction

Target **0.49 mg/cm²**
Energy of ^{48}Ca **245 MeV**
Excitation energy **36.5 – 41.1 MeV**
Beam dose **4.0×10^{18}**



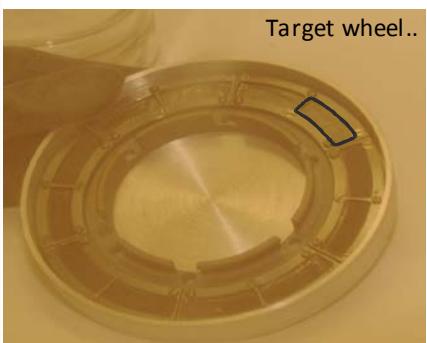
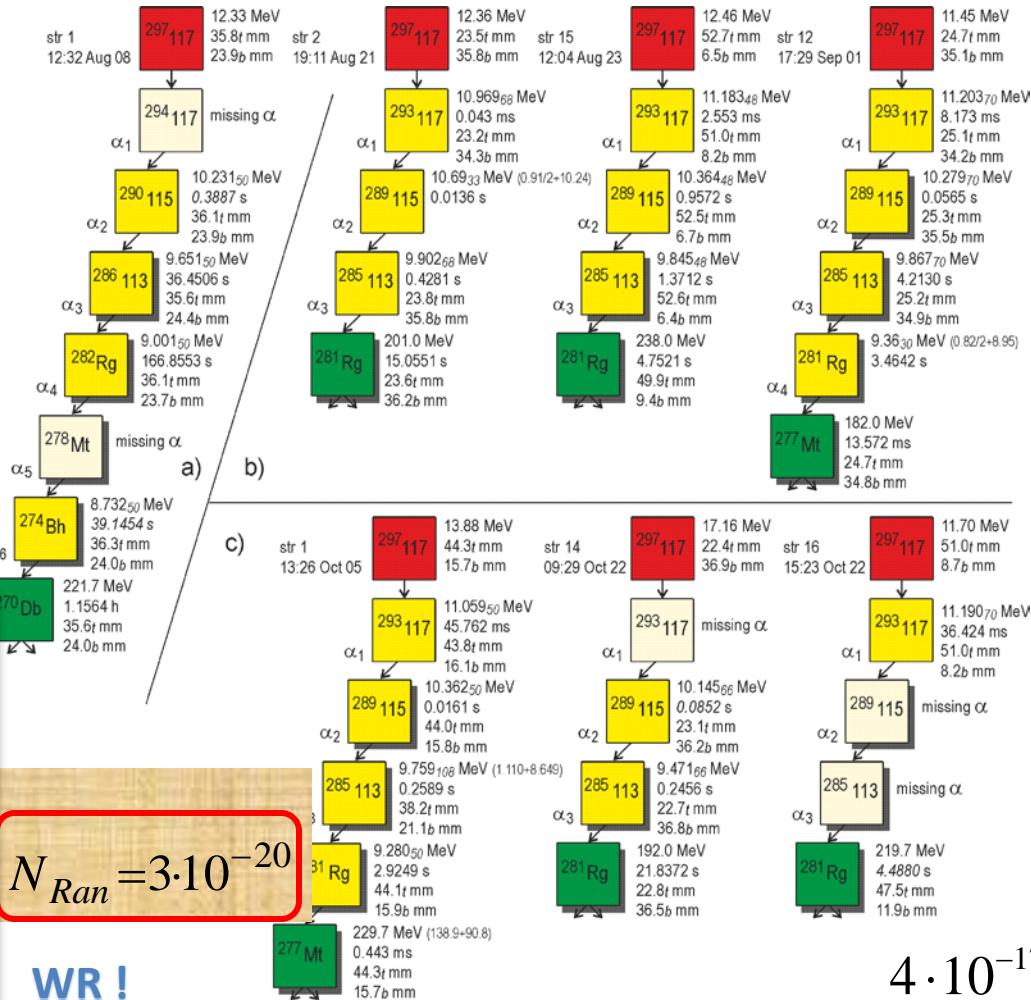
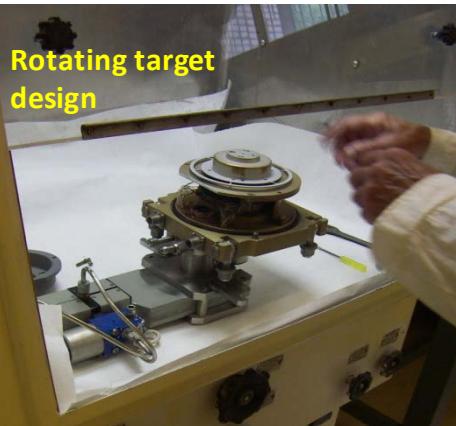
Example #2



Isotopes ^{249}Bk and ^{249}Cf were produced in ORNL (USA)

By 250 days irradiation of targets Cm and Am

With thermal neutrons flow $2.5 \times 10^{15} \text{ n/cm}^2\cdot\text{c}$ of HFIR reactor



Yu.Oganessian et al.
PRC 87, 054621(2013)

$$4 \cdot 10^{-17}$$

SHE-factory: High-current cyclotron DC280



High voltage injection system
(2 platforms)

DC280 (expected) $E=4\div8 \text{ MeV/A}$		
Ion	Injection energy [MeV/A]	Output intensity
^7Li	4	1×10^{14}
^{18}O	8	1×10^{14}
^{40}Ar	5	6×10^{13}
^{48}Ca	5	$0,6\text{-}1,2\times10^{14}$
^{54}Cr	5	2×10^{13}
^{58}Fe	5	1×10^{13}
^{124}Sn	5	2×10^{12}
^{136}Xe	5	1×10^{14}
^{238}U	7	5×10^{10}

$^{48}\text{Ca}, ^{50}\text{Ti} \sim 5\text{-}10 \mu\text{A}$

Main setups:
DGFRS (synthesis), GIS (chemistry), SHELS

Main tasks:

- *Synthesis of SHE.*
- *Properties and Spectroscopy of SHE;*
- *Chemistry of SHE;*
- *Searching for new reactions leading to SHE*

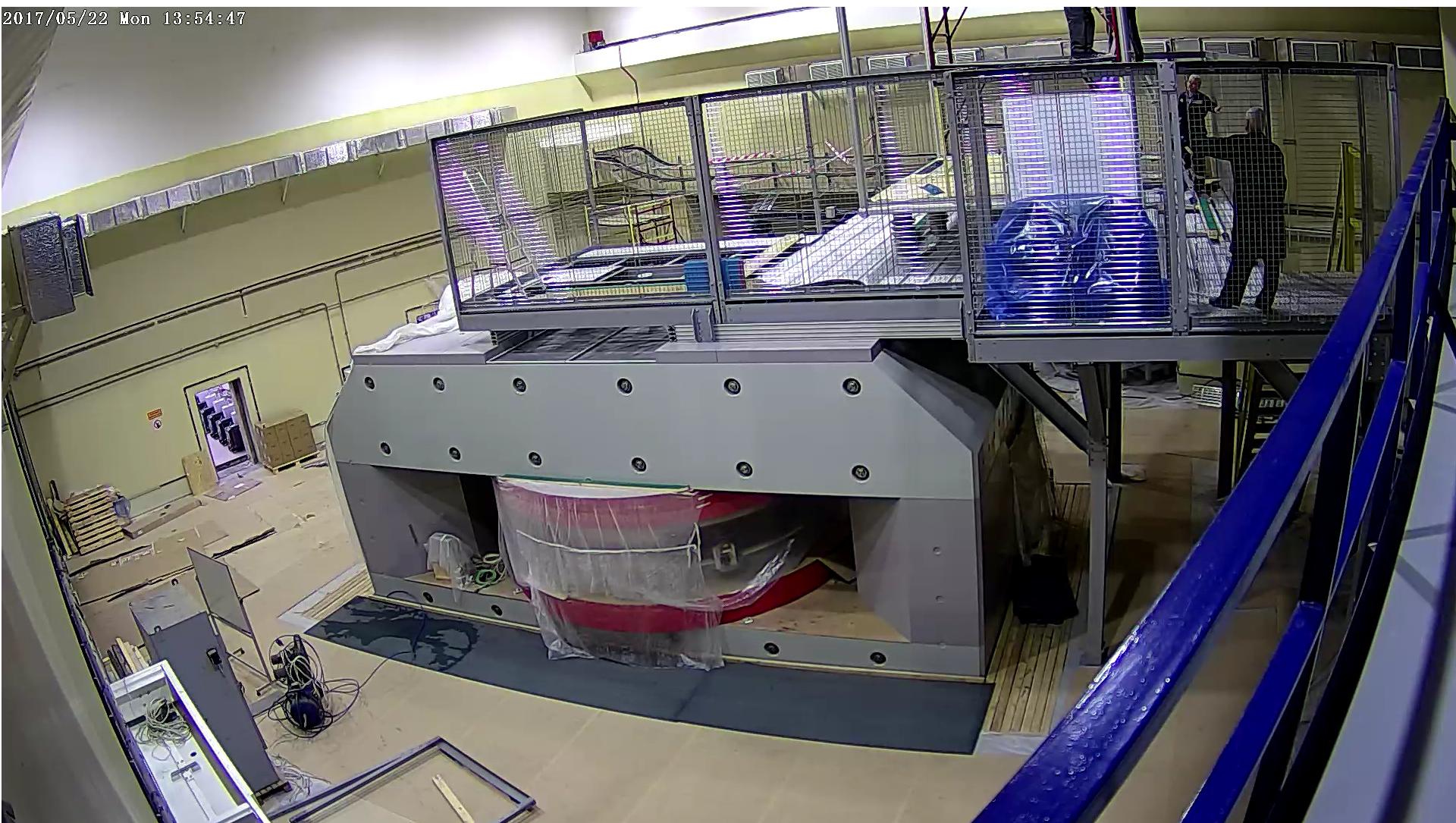
The main building of the SHE-Factory (May 2017)



11.09.2015

The hall of DC-280 of the SHE-Factory

2017/05/22 Mon 13:54:47



ADP-16 1M unit ("TekhInvest", free economy zone "Dubna")

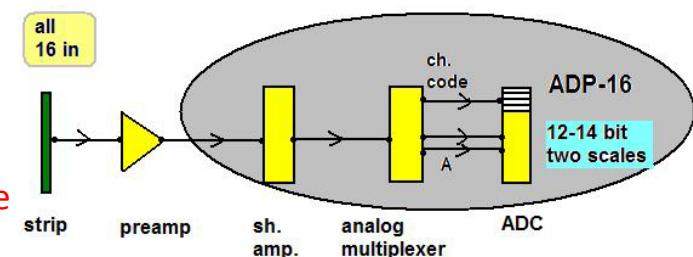
Basic improvements in a nearest future

1) "TekhInvest" ADP-16 1M CAMAC+ high integration unit

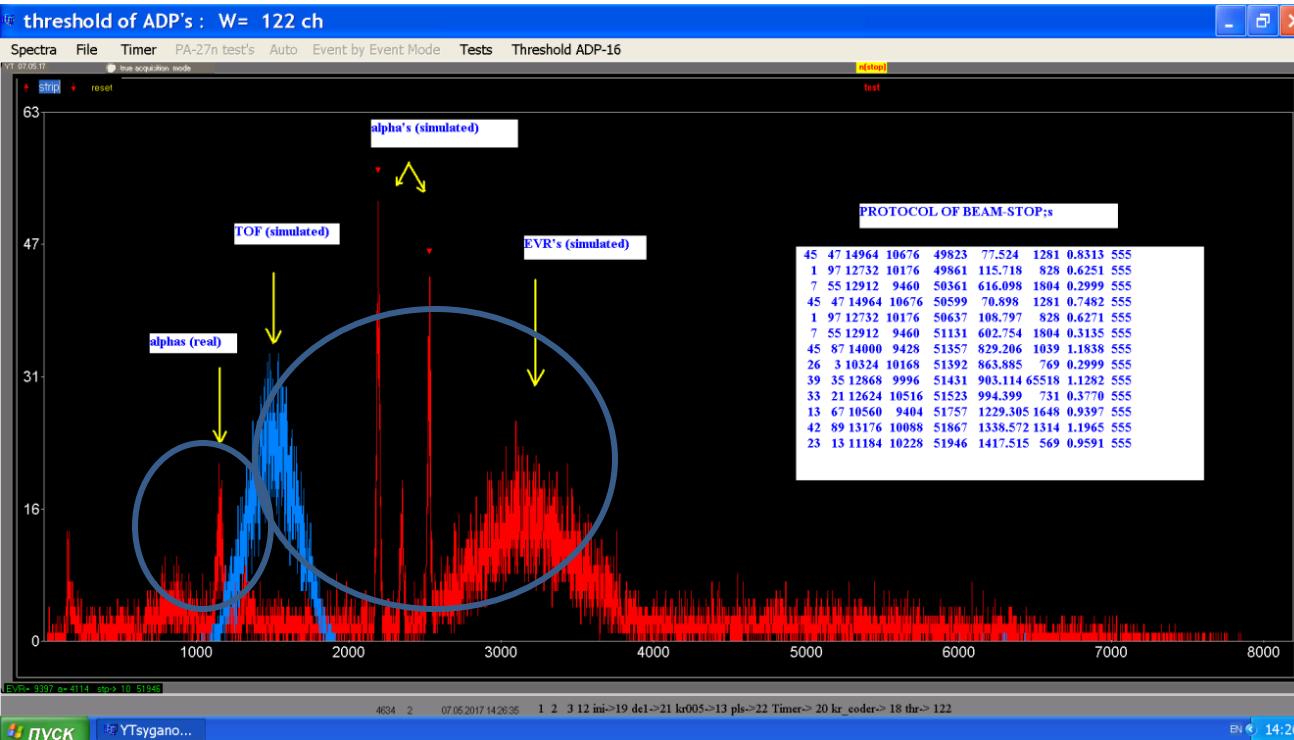
- 16 in from 16 out preamp
- two scales (alpha + FF)
- 8 x 2.5 μ s hash internal memory (with time stamps),
i.e. sequence like 2.5-2.5-2.5-2.5-2.5-2.5-2.5-2.5 μ s is detectable
(~15-17 μ s regular dead time)

2) More extended RT algorithms

3) First test at alpha particle source in 2017 April – June...



$$48(\text{fr}) + 128(\text{bc}) + 48(\text{s}) = 224 \text{ div } 16 = 14 \text{ units}$$



DSSD Micron Semiconductors (UK) –ORNL (USA, TN) application

Main advantage – lower area of “elementary” cell (~1/10 83% cases !) and
 (significantly for the method of “AC”) – practically ready ER matrix for use.

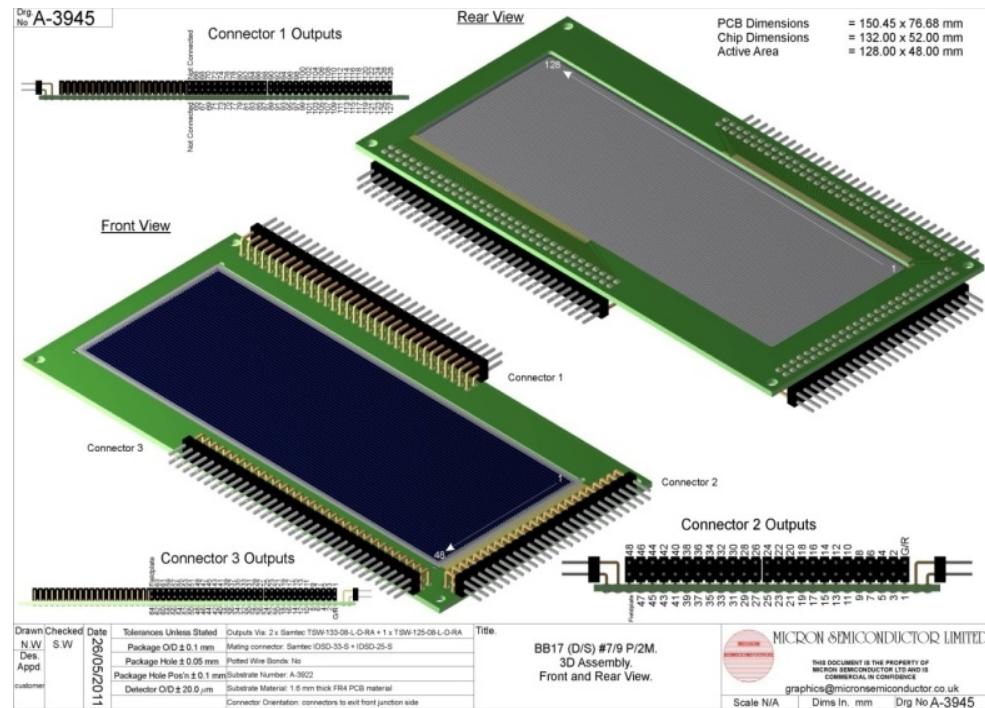
But... from p-n junction side (back) → edge effects between the neighbor strips

~10% (α 5.5 MeV, close to 2π geometry) 128 strips.

(as to ohmic contact side) edge effect is suppressed due to → **P+** separation guard layer

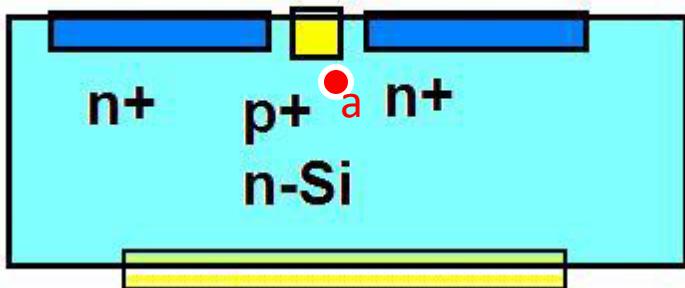
(Dr. Susanne Welsh, Micron Scd's, UK//2014. private comm. // ~ 0.1% ORNL
 Front side.

Yu.Tsyganov Lett. to ECHAYA 2015. v.12, no.1(192) 128-135, v.12 no.4 (195), pp.885-894
 & Cybernetics and Physics 2014. No.3 . Pp.85-90



Ohmic front contacts

(el. Field) $F_a < F_b$

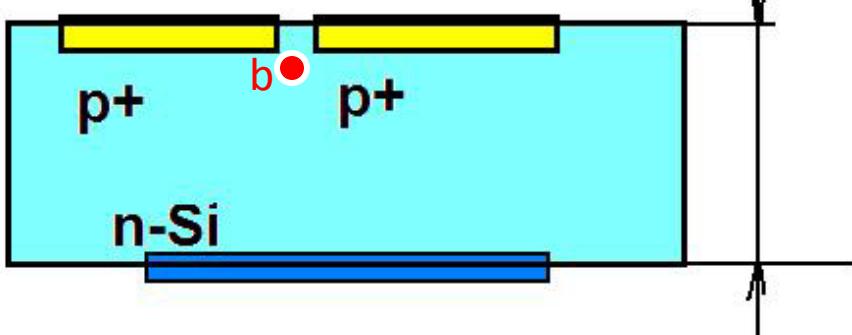


~0.1% sharing

←As a result →

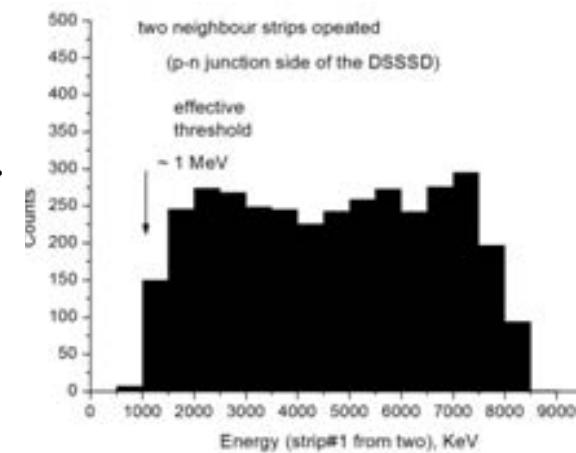
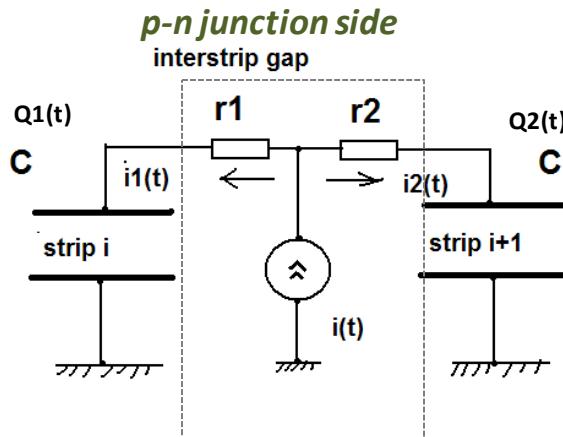
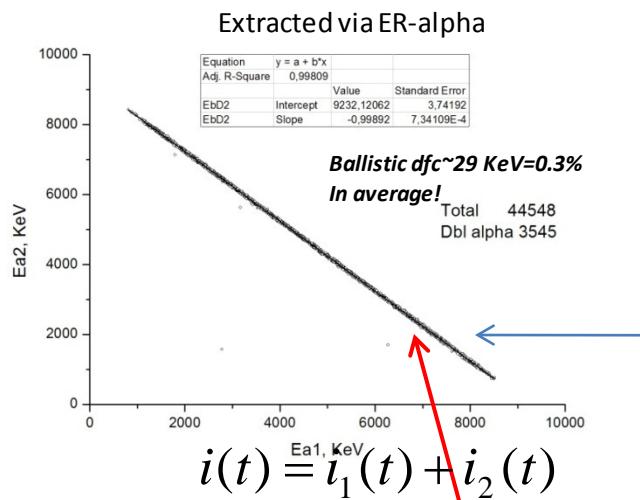
back side contacts

~300
mcM



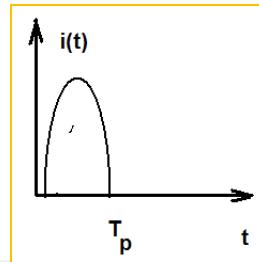
~10% α -source 5.5 MeV ; close to 2π geometry

Neighbor strips edge effect (from p-n side)

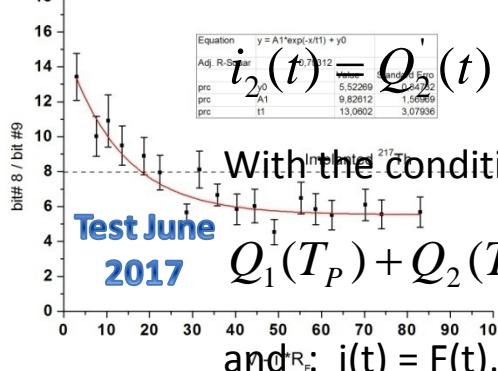


! Of course: $r_{1,2} = f(V)$

$$\frac{Q_1(t)}{C} + i_1(t) \cdot r_1 = \frac{Q_2(t)}{C} + i_2(t) \cdot r_2$$



% of double signals $i_1(t) = Q_1(t)$
From p-n side

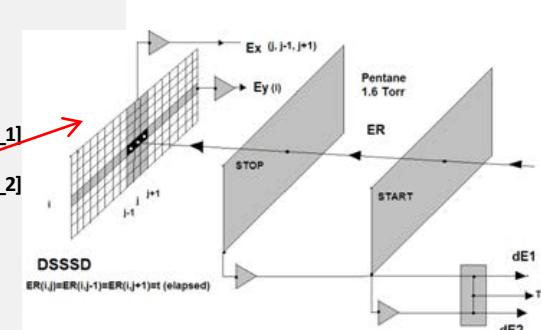


State register (positional code, test) powers of 2 – single signal

```

if(strip>=0 && strip< 48) energy = (aa[strip]*float(wa) +bb[strip];
if(strip_1 >=0 && strip_1 < 128) enb1=EAB1[strip_1]*float(wab)+EAB0[strip_1]
if(strip_2 >=0 && strip_2 < 128) enb2=EAB1[strip_2]*float(wab)+EAB0[strip_2]
enb = enb1+enb2+ballistic_dfc;

// ----- начинаем фильтровать begin filtering -----
EVR=false; ALFA=false;
if(tof > TOF_MIN && tof < TOF_MAX && energy > ER_MIN && energy <= ER_MAX ) EVR = true;
if(tof==0 && energy > MINALFA && energy < EA_MAX) ALFA=true;
if(fabs(energy-enb) > D_ENERGY) ALFA=false;
  
```



Test for distance alpha source

C++ program fragment

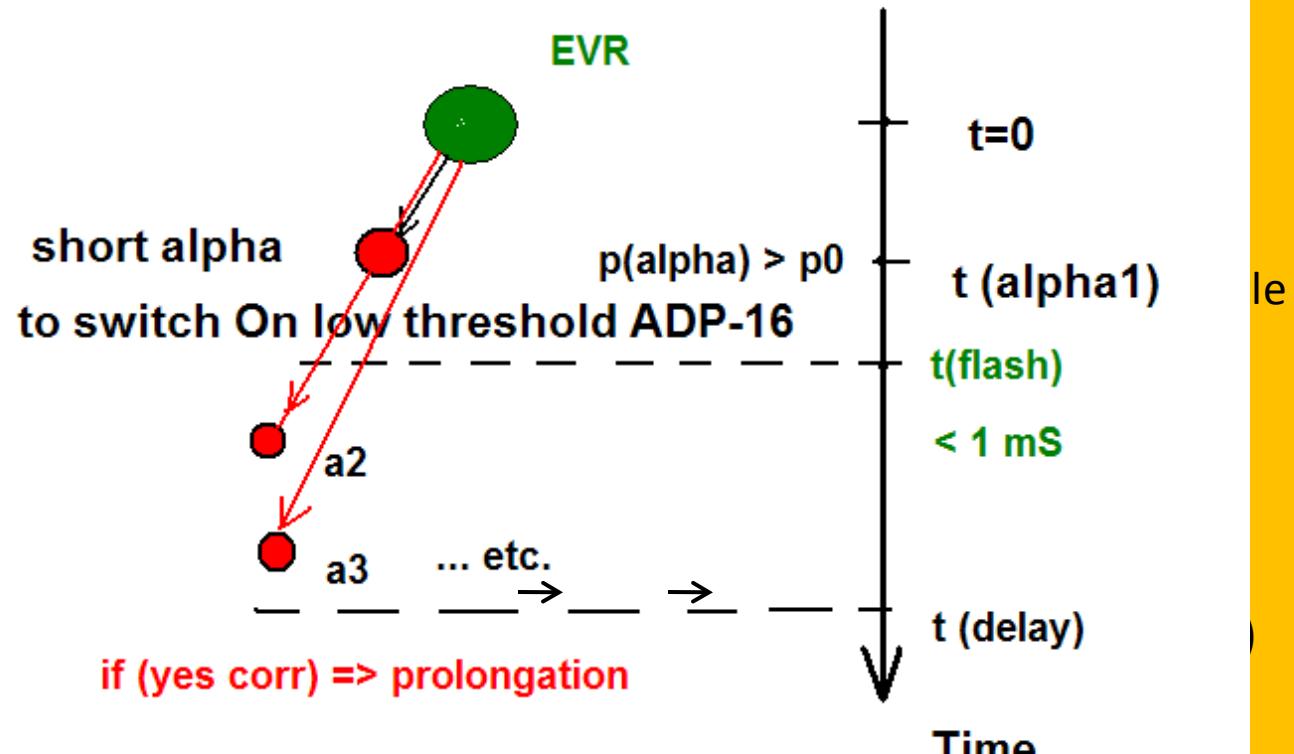
Another

If very short time (roughly 1 ms)
As a first step single EVR
Then, if in the same position
prorogated up to a few milliseconds
is detected in the same position

! (significant) for the time
milliseconds..

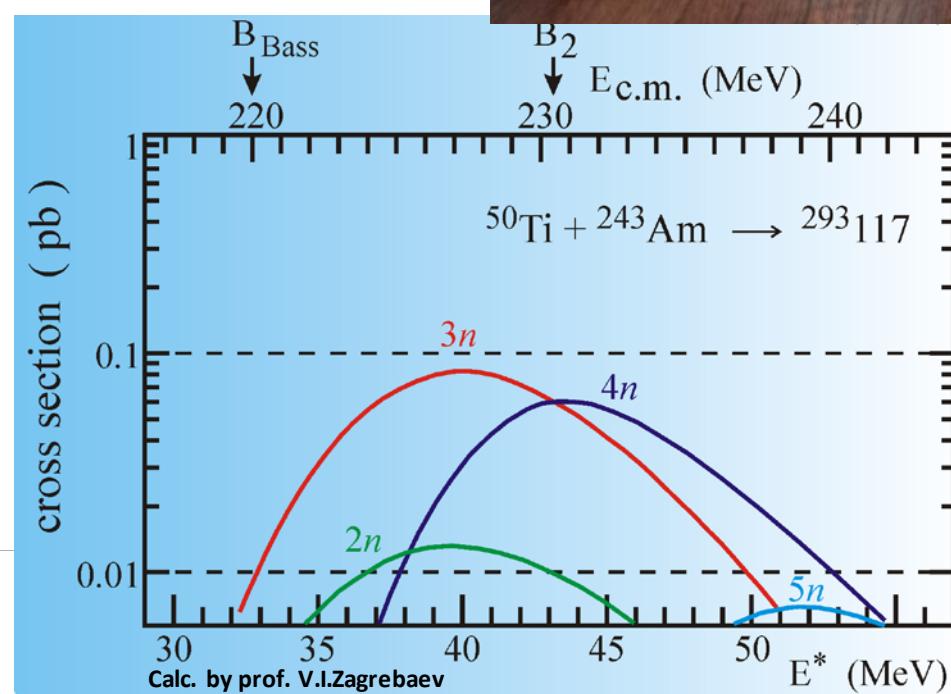
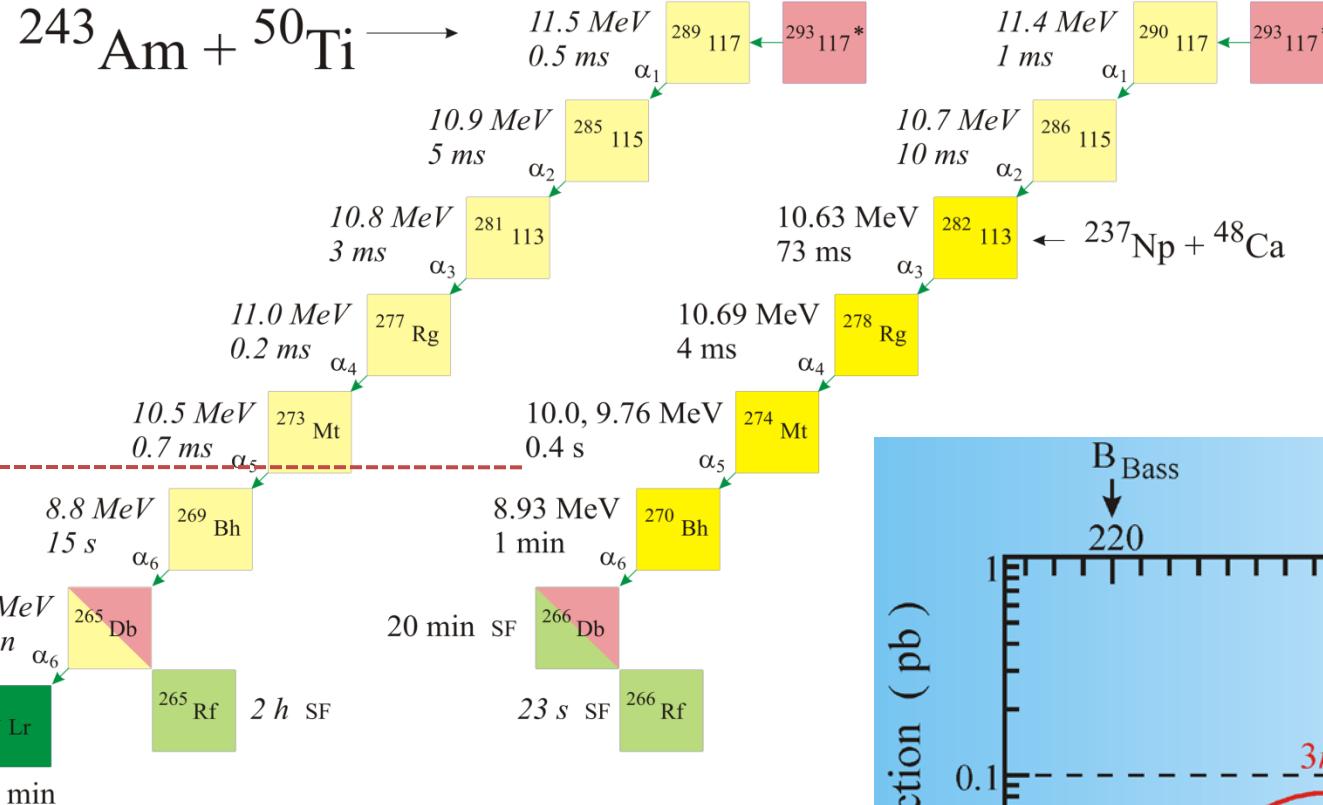
Using specific feature
Class tim

```
{  
public:  
float t_evr; // recoil elapsed time  
float t_a1;  
float t_a2;  
};  
tim event_matrix [48][128] ;
```



Example : α_1 and α_2 both shot time (calculation/prediction)

Estimated by V.K.Utyonkov



To apply more flexible scenario, except for piecewise smooth assignment for Δt_{corr}

So, if we have any correlation sequence: it should be $p_{ERR} (this\ sequence) < \epsilon, 1/s$

Eg.: $EVR - \alpha_1 - \alpha_2$ as a triggering sequence to switch a beam off.

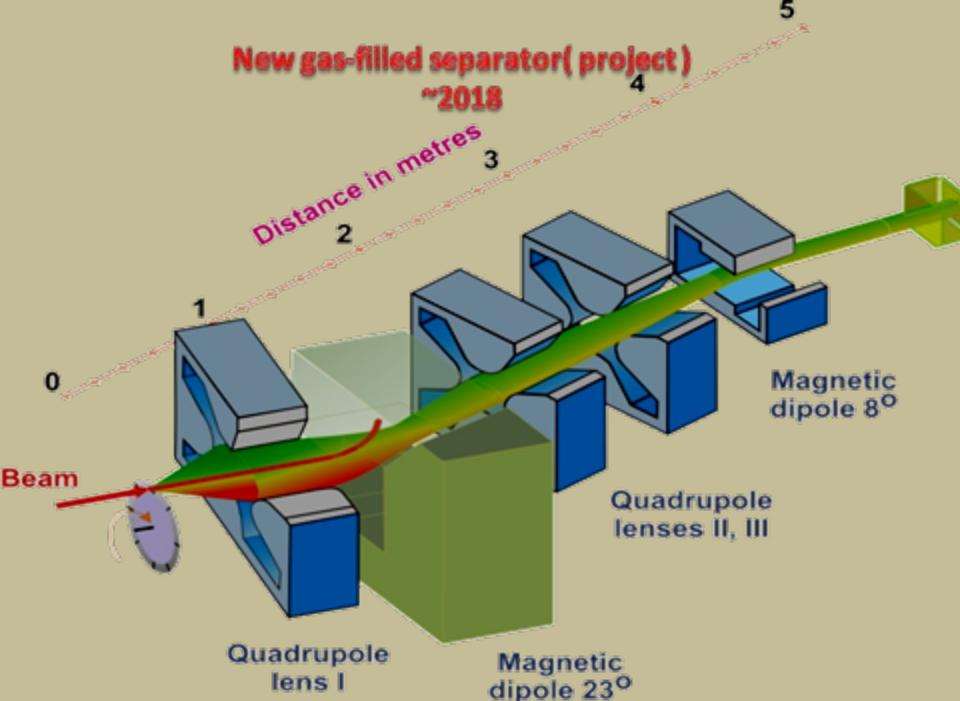
For instance: **K-H. Schmidt LDSC** simplified formula ($n=3$) ref. **Z. Phys. A 316 (1984) 25. // formula (21)**:

$$P_{ERR} \approx T \cdot \lambda_{EVR} \cdot \lambda_{\alpha 1} \cdot \lambda_{\alpha 2} \cdot \Delta t_{EVR,1} \cdot \Delta t_{EVR,2} \quad p_{ERR} \approx \lambda_{EVR} \cdot \lambda_{\alpha 1} \cdot \lambda_{\alpha 2} \cdot \Delta t_{EVR,1} \cdot \Delta t_{EVR,2} \cdot s^{-1}$$

Parameter ϵ can be chosen according to acceptable value of the whole experiment efficiency losses not only for a given "pixel", but for all DSSSD.

Usually : units of percents

(another): V.B.Zlokazov's BSC method can be used..



SUMMARY:

MMCP'2017, LIT, Dubna

- 1) Since beginning of the millennium six new superheavy elements and more than 50 new isotopes of the heaviest elements were synthesized for the first time at our Laboratory employing one and only experimental setup -- the Dubna Gas-filled Recoil Separator.
- 2) It was namely method of active correlations which allowed to detect decays of superheavy nuclei in fact in background free mode
- 3) "AC" method is extended for DSSSD. First experiment $^{240}\text{Pu} + ^{48}\text{Ca} \rightarrow *^{\text{Fl}}$ is successfully finished.
- 4) Prototype of new GFS (DC-280 project) smart detection system (incl. software) is designed and successfully tested at U-400 main FLNR cyclotron HI beam and alpha particle source
- 5) New FLNR DC-280 ultra intense cyclotron will put into operation in 2018 and requirement for a new RT algorithm for backgrounds suppression development will be very actual



THANK YOU
FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!

Nearest future plans ~ 1st December 2017 : $^{244}\text{Pu} + ^{50}\text{Ti} \rightarrow \text{Lv}^*$

→ if it will be 1 event or even more(!)

in month or two → then Cf+Ti → 120* for a few months..

If null effect → till new separator will put into operation at DC-280 super

FLNR cyclotron...Taking into account: -TASCA - cross sections -rot. target

=

It is not a problem "how to obtain"

(high intensity beam, but, it is the problem " how to apply"!)

→ step by step as a reasonable scenario.

Flerov Laboratory of Nuclear Reactions, JINR, Dubna