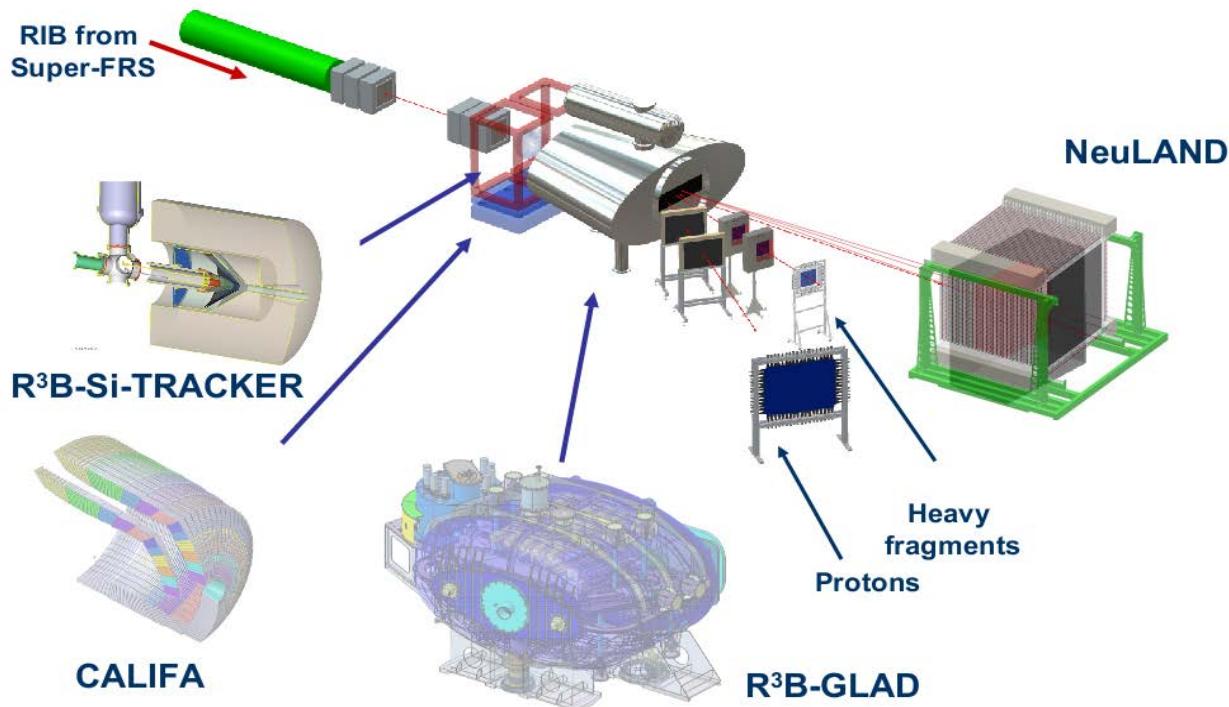




# CALIFA for R3B@FAIR – a status report



R3B Start version 2016



*P.Golubev and J.Cederkäll (CALIFA wg dpty)  
on behalf of the*

## CALIFA Working Group:



USC-IEM-UVigo



GSI-TUM  
EMMI-TUD



Chalmers  
Lund



CFNUL



JINR - NRC

**CAL**orimeter for **In Flight** detection of  $\gamma$ -rays and light charged p**A**rticles

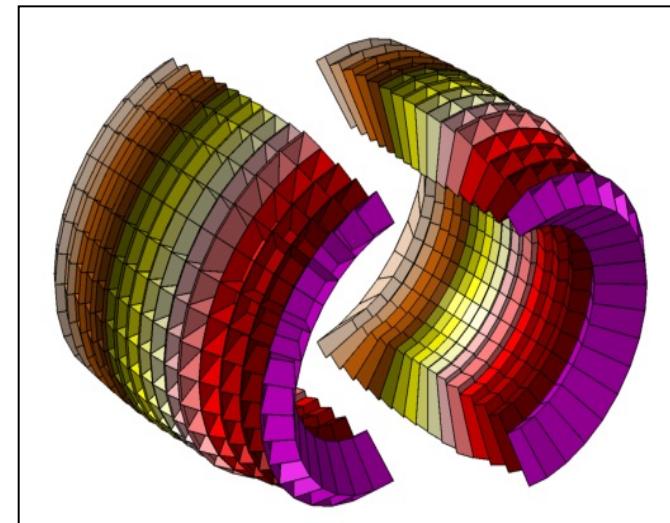
A versatile detector for a multi-purpose experiment

→ Huge dynamic range ( $\gamma$ : 100 keV - 20 MeV and  $p$ : 1-320 MeV)

It surrounds the R3B target. The inner volume of CALIFA is occupied by a very complex Si Tracker system.

R3B has a very broad experimental program:

- Nuclear structure far from stability
- Fission studies
- Reactions of astrophysical interest
- EOS of asymmetric nuclear matter



CALIFA would be a key detector in many of these studies.



# Scientific requirements for CALIFA@FAIR



The required functionality of CALIFA will vary greatly from one case to another.

Calorimeter

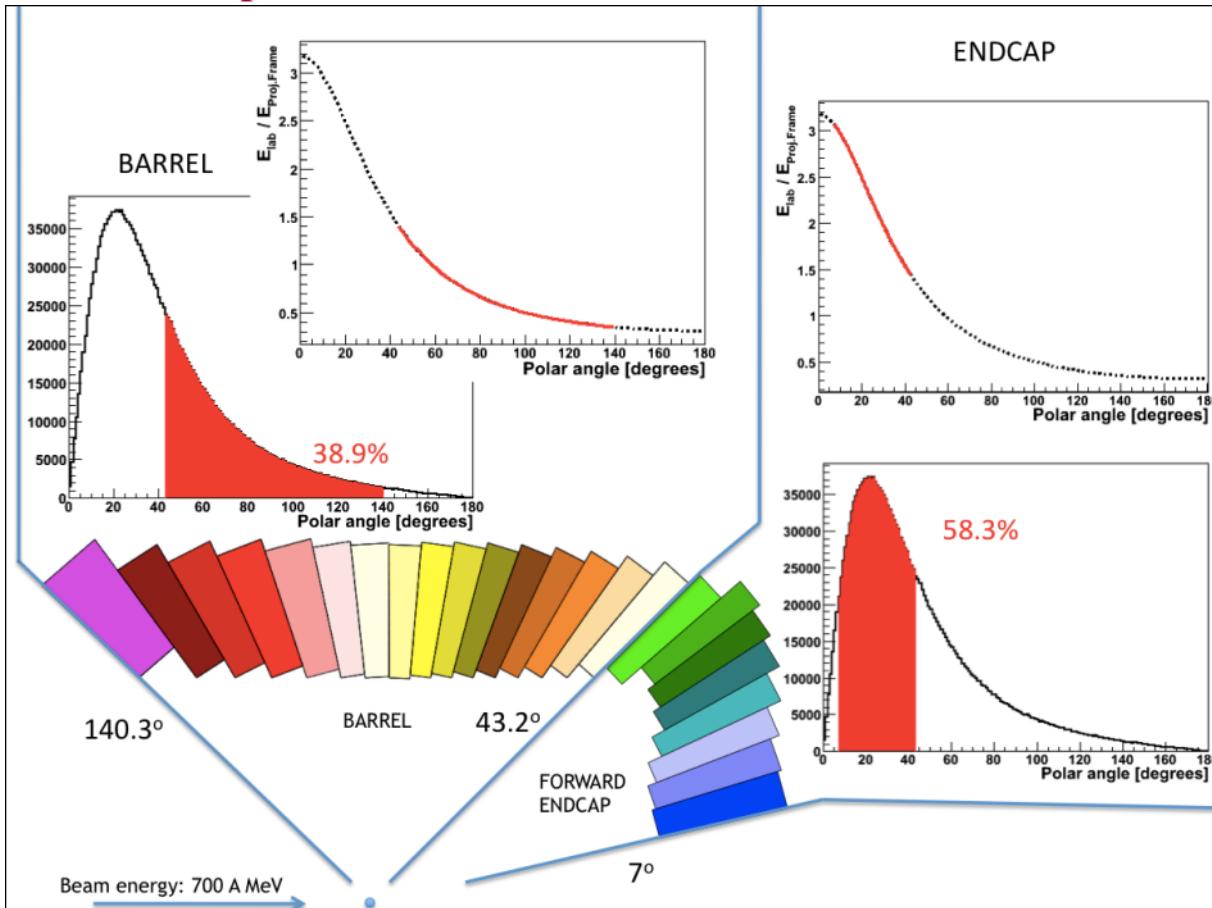
Intrinsic photopeak efficiency	40% (up to $E\gamma=15$ MeV projectile frame)
Gamma sum energy resolution $\Delta(E_\gamma \text{sum})/\langle E_\gamma \text{sum} \rangle$	< 10% for 5 $\gamma$ rays of 3 MeV
Calorimeter for high energy Light charged particles	Up to 320 MeV in lab system
Gamma energy resolution	~5-6% (FWHM at $E\gamma=1$ MeV)
Light charged particles resolution	~2%
Proton- $\gamma$ ray separation	For 1 to 30 MeV

Spectrometer

- Performant scintillator materials and photosensors ( CsI(Tl) + LAAPD )
- Granular detector: Few thousands of finger-like crystals
- Minimum dead volume: compact arrangement + carbon fiber alveoli support
- The geometrical design is governed by the kinematics of particles emitted by relativistic sources
- The detector is split into a Barrel (backward angles) and a Forward Endcap (forward angles)

- Design dominated by the kinematics of particles emitted by relativistic sources
- The detection of low energy g-rays together with high energy charged-particles
- huge dynamic range

Detector splits in two sections : BARREL and ENDCAP

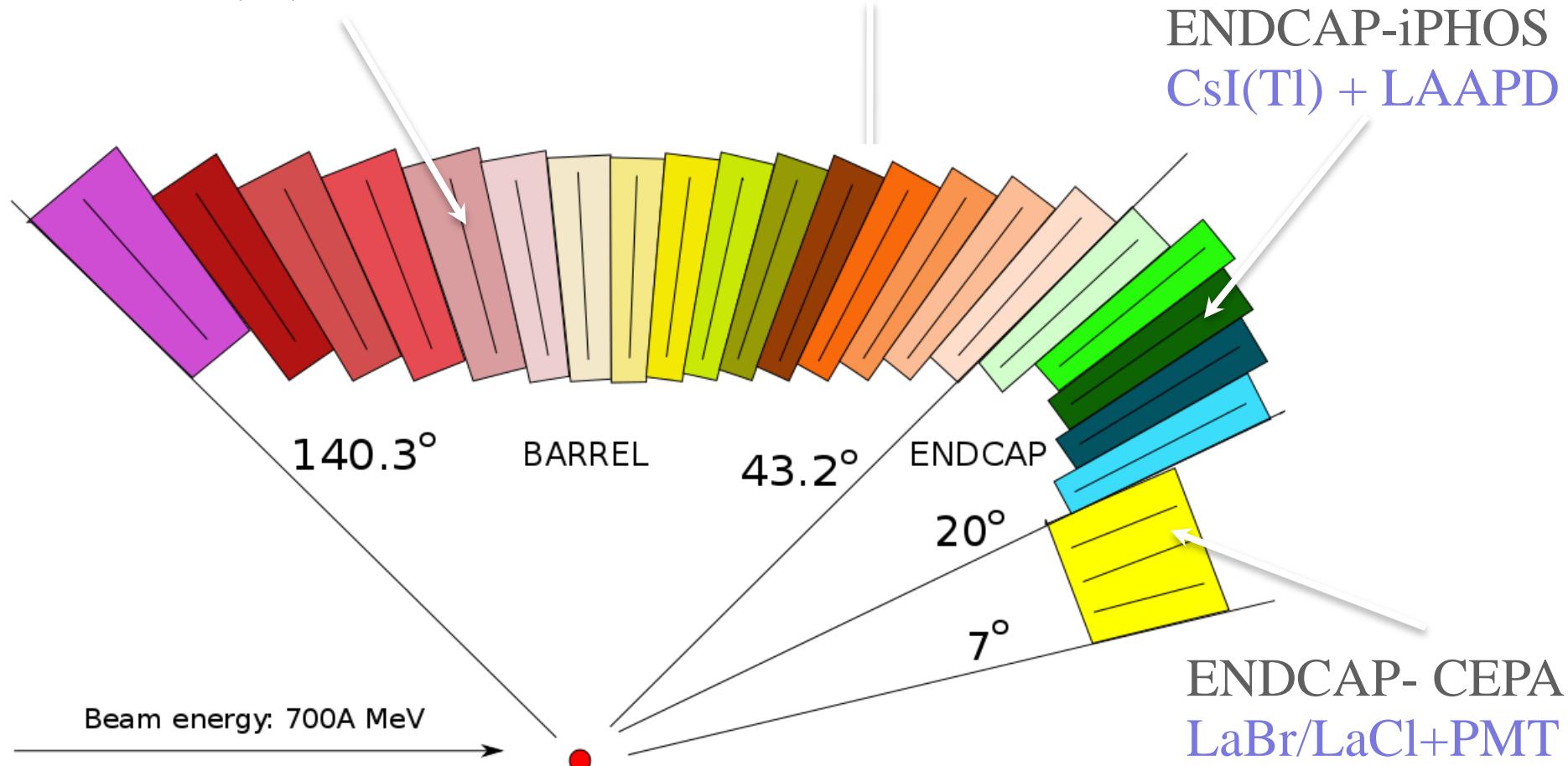


## ➤ Technical challenges

- Performant scintillator materials (CsI(Tl), phsw LaBr/LaCl) and photosensors adapted to the different needs over the angular range
- Granular detector: few thousands of finger-like crystals
- Minimum dead volume: compact arrangement + carbon fiber alveoli support

## BARREL

CsI(Tl) + LAAPD



Beam energy: 700A MeV

## The solution: C<sup>3</sup> (CALIFA Combined Concept)

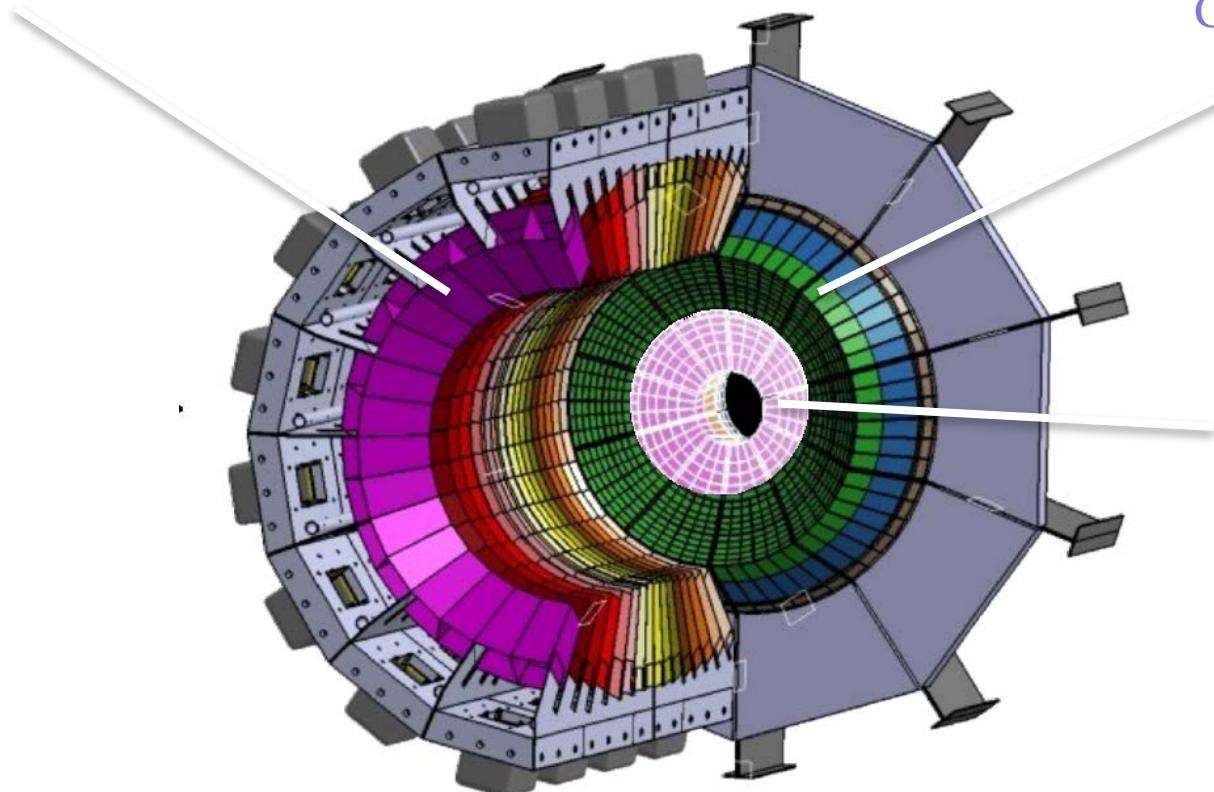
BARREL

CsI(Tl) + LAAPD

BARREL TDR aproved by  
FAIR management January 2013

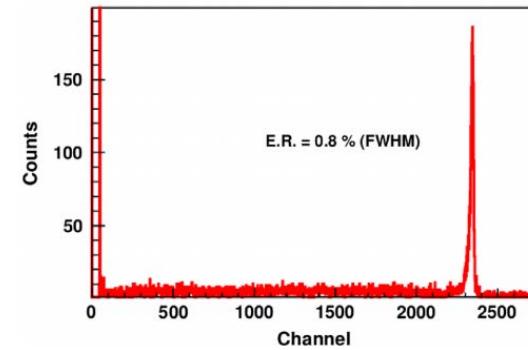
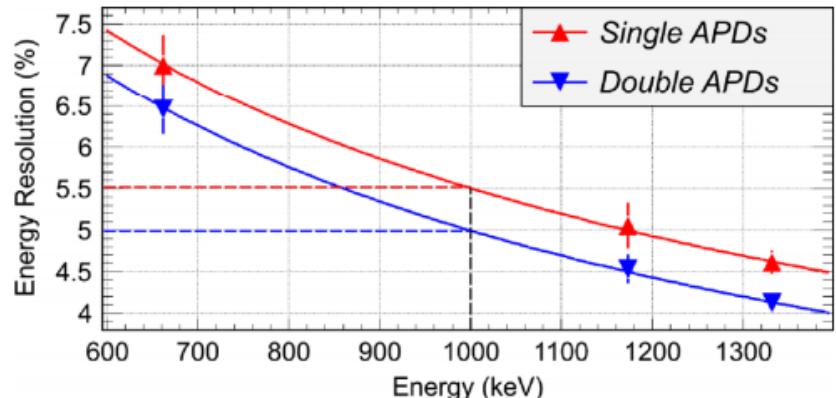
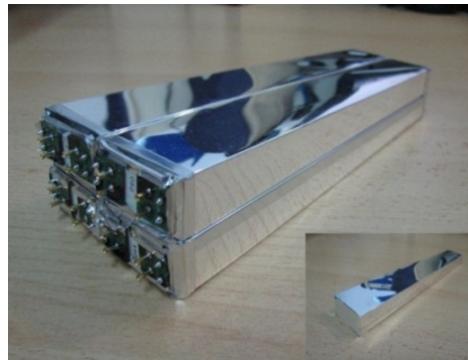
ENDCAP-iPHOS  
CsI(Tl) + LAAPD

ENDCAP- CEPA  
LaBr/LaCl+PMT



ENDCAP TDR expected end of 2014

- Long CsI(Tl) (up to 22cm long) readout with LAAPD (10x20 mm)
- Energy resolutions for this geometry ( $\sim 5\%$  at 1 MeV  $\gamma$ )
- Good resolutions for fully stop protons (up to 320 MeV)



- R&D period: 2005-2011
- TDR approved January 2013
- Construction starts in 2013  
DEMONSTRATOR Phase (20%  
of the Final detector)

## Institutions

**USC (Spain)**

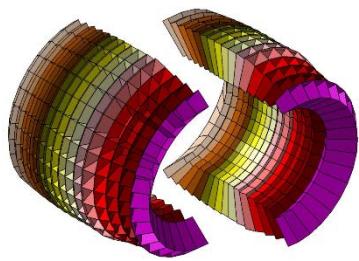
**IEM (Spain)**

**Uvigo (Spain)**

**ULund (Sweden)**

**TU Darmstadt (Germany)**

**TU Munich (Germany)**



Inner radius	30cm
N of crystals	1952
Crystal geometries	11
Crystal volume/weight	285000cm <sup>3</sup> / 1300kg

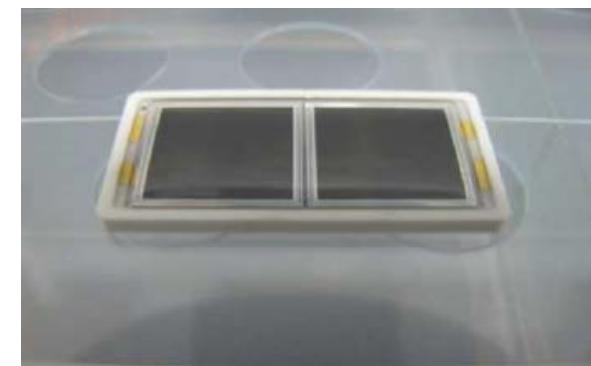
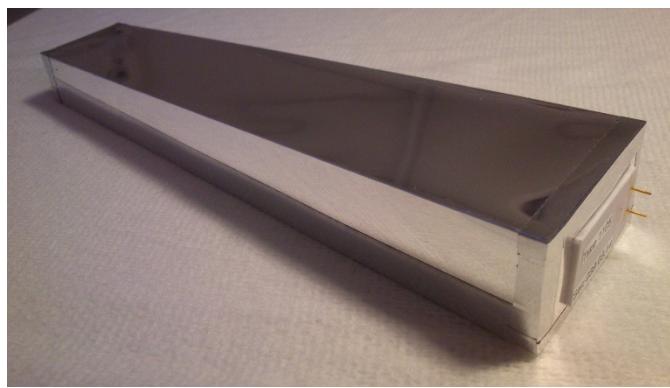
Technical specifications fixed

Purchase of the elements to built the CALIFA first stage initiated in 2013. Construction in progress(DEMONSTRATOR)

## Long CsI(Tl) crystals + Large Area Avalanche Photodiodes (LAAPD)

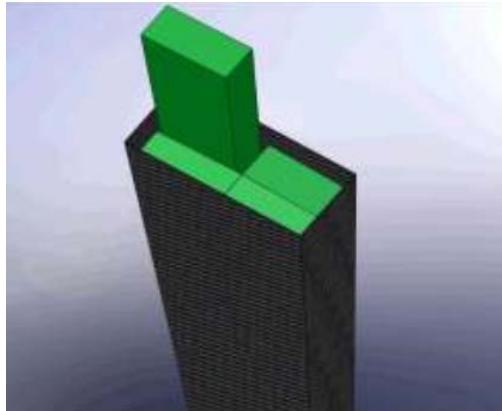


**AMCRY'S**

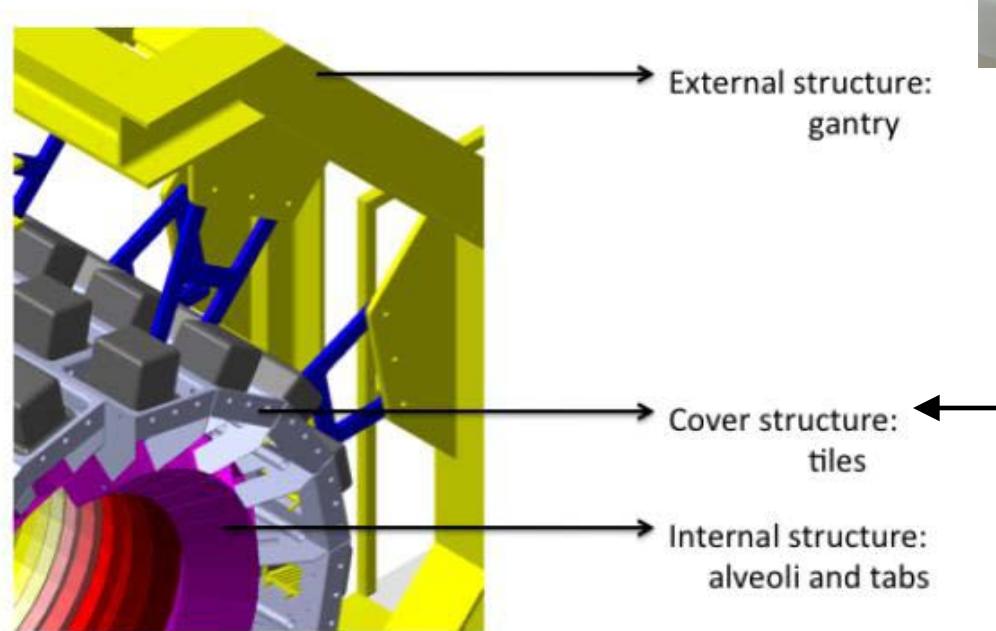
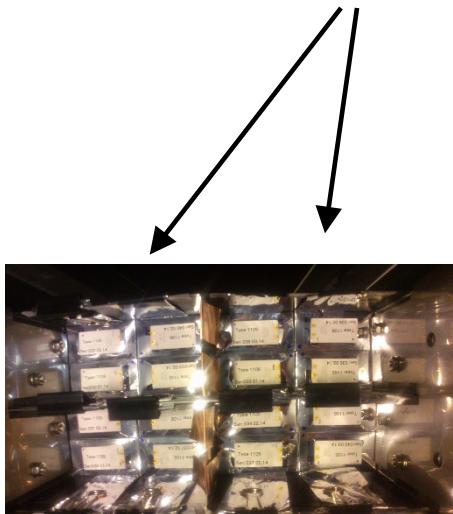


HAMAMATSU  
S8664-1010-2CH

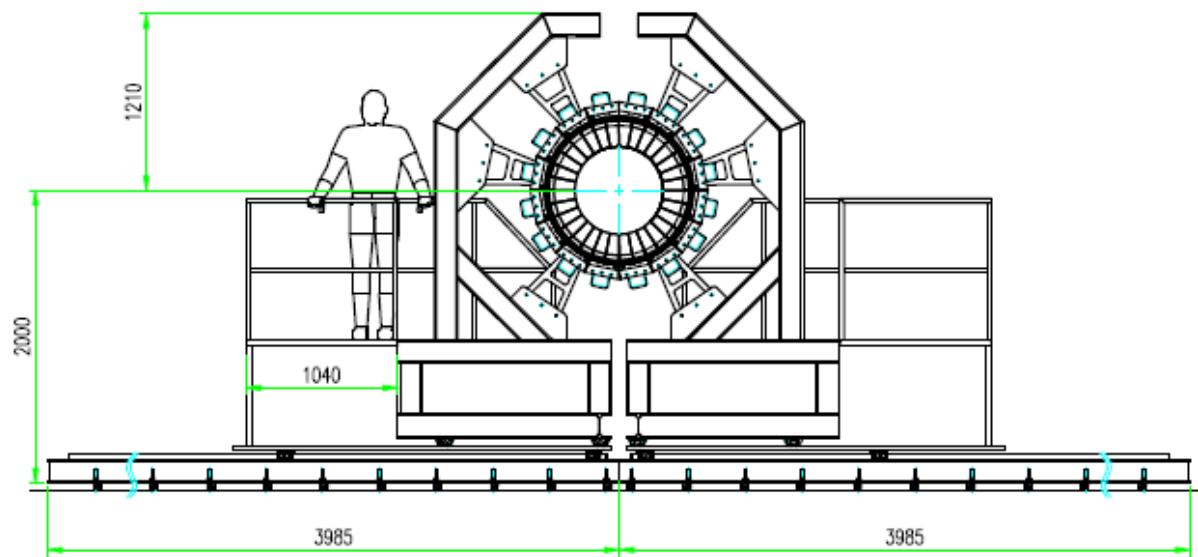
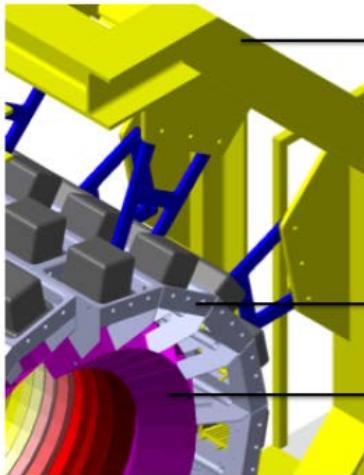
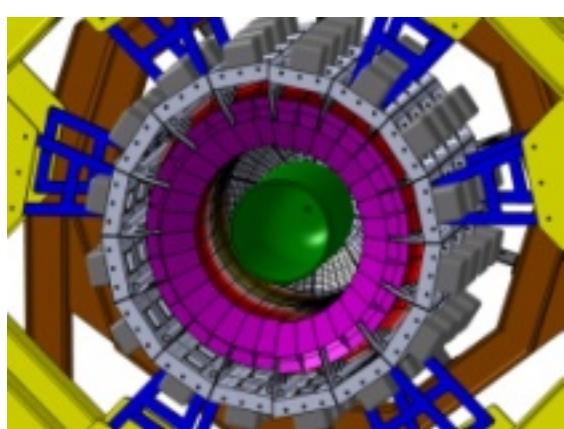
Individual crystals grouped by 4 in the Carbon Fiber based mechanical structure 'alveolus' 300um thickness



Alveolis grouped by 8 to share one cover 'tile', which serves as interface



## Implementation in three layers



Based on 3 independent layers combining analogue and digital solutions

- ✓ **Preamplification** : mounted directly at the detector (optimized for low noise and low power consumption and simple mechanical access)
- ✓ **Digitizers** modules located on the movable support of the detector. They perform full signal processing and provide buffer memory for an asynchronous data collection.
- ✓ **DAQ** electronics based on MBS and GOSIP protocol.



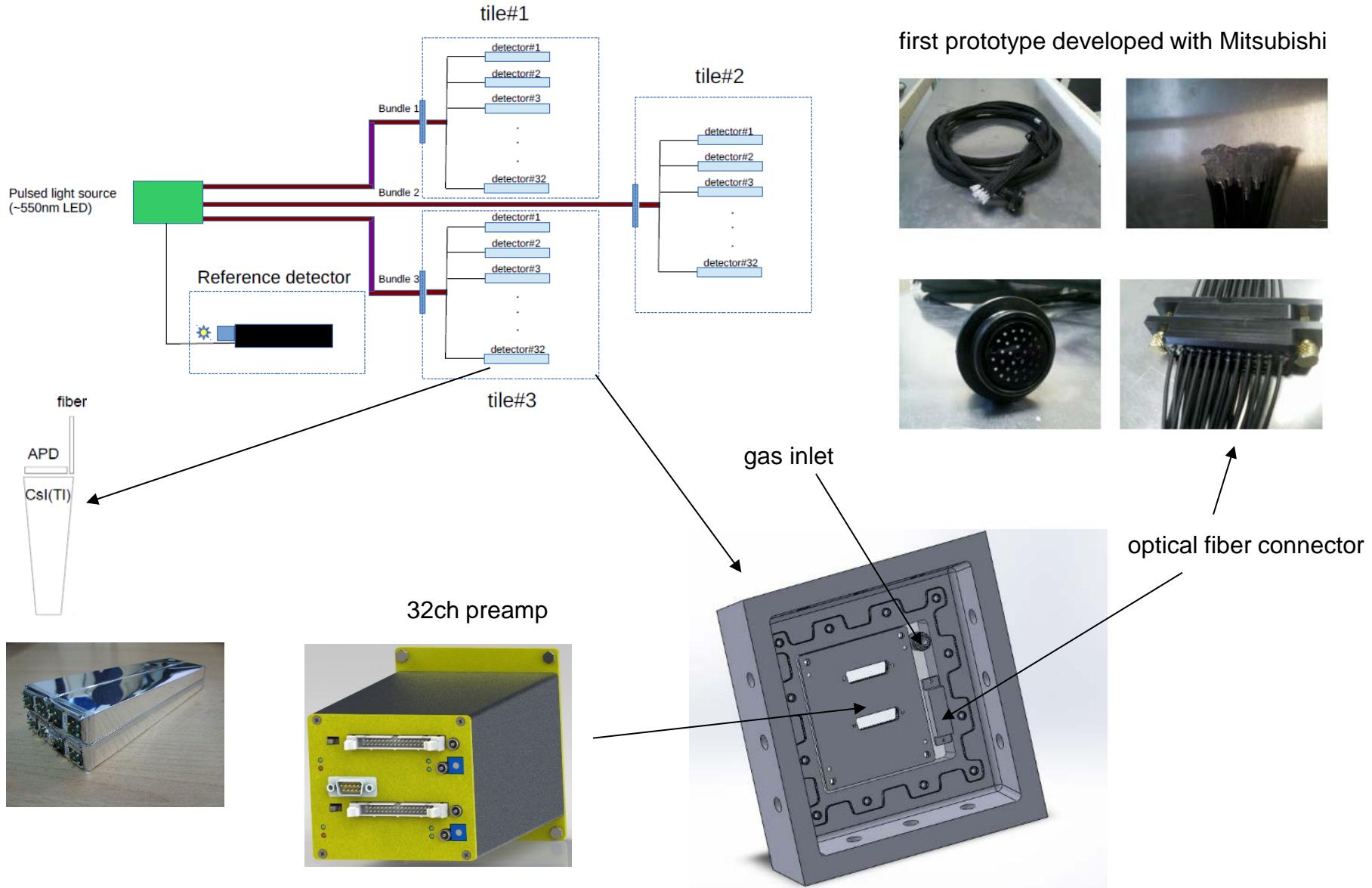
Mesytec MPRB-32

- 2x 16 channel charge-sensitive preamp (dual range 3/30 pC)
- Individual voltages up to 600V
- Gain stabilization
- Remote control



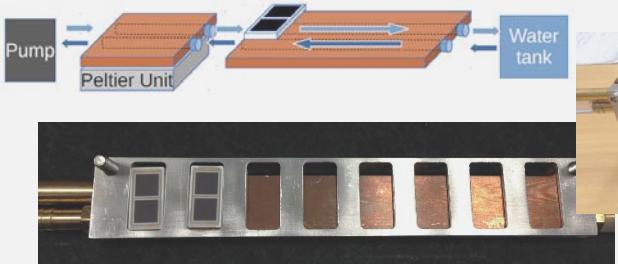
FEBEX3

- 16 channel pipeline ADC Front End Board with optical link EXtension.
- ADC sampling rate 65 Ms/s, resolution is 12 bit.
- Trigger logic, time stamp logic and external clock input to high precision PLL synthesizer.

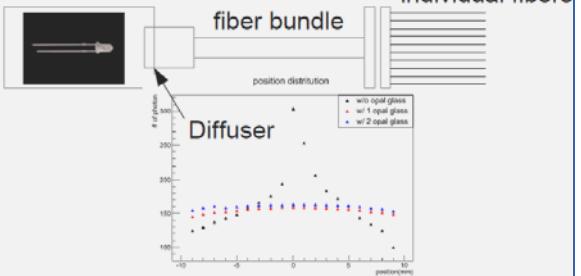




## APD test stand for temperature controlled measurements



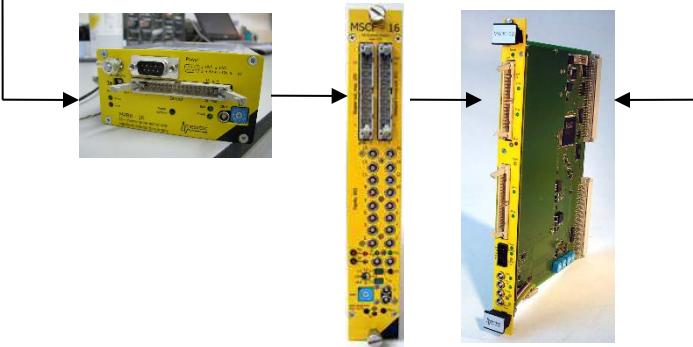
## LED light source with diffuser



- Nichia green LED (525nm)
- Diffusing glass
- 2 fibers per double APD

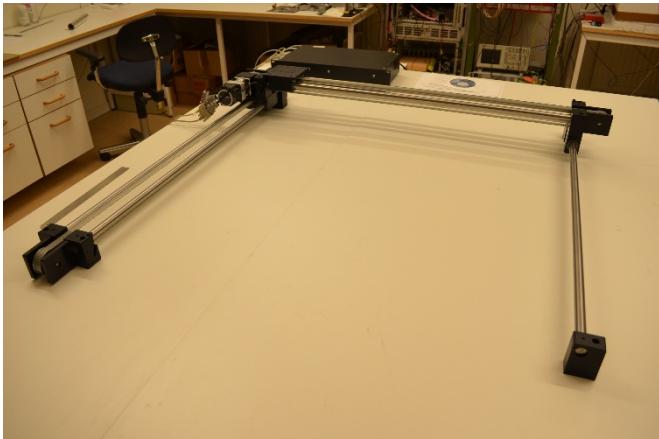
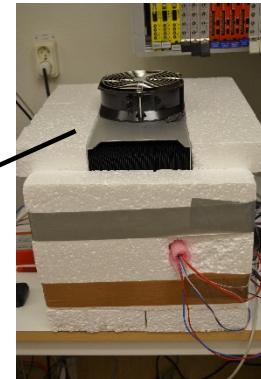
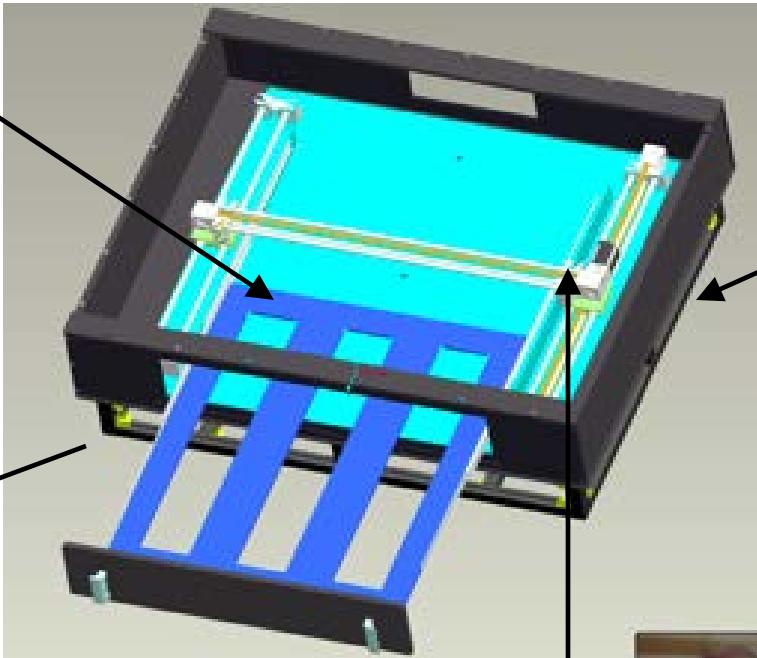
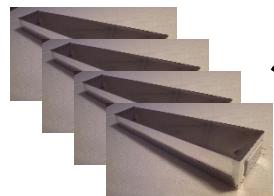
## Analogue readout

MPRB preamp + MSCF shaping amp + MADC



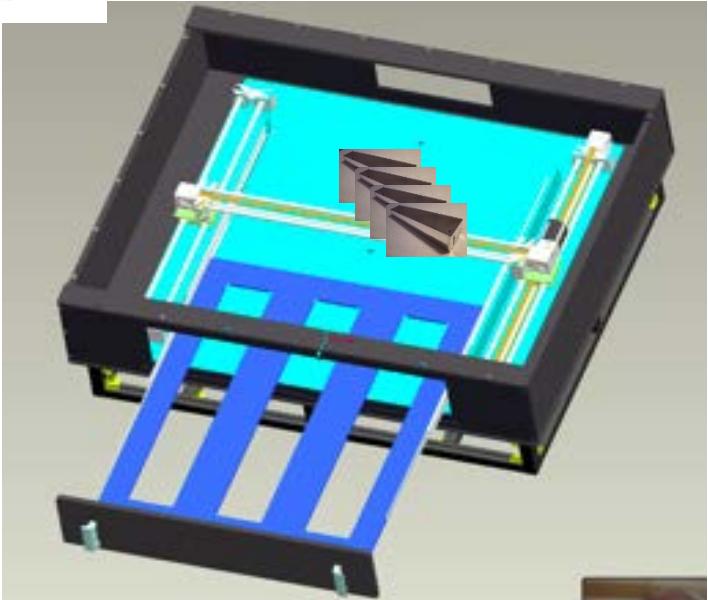
NTC thermistor  
interface





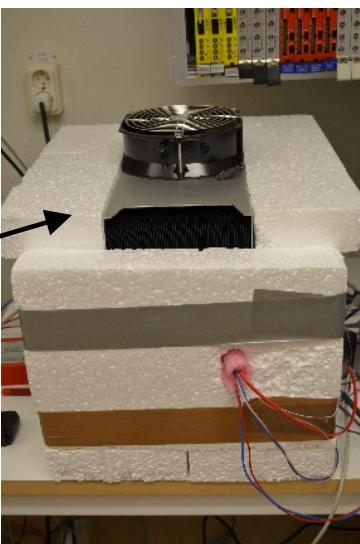
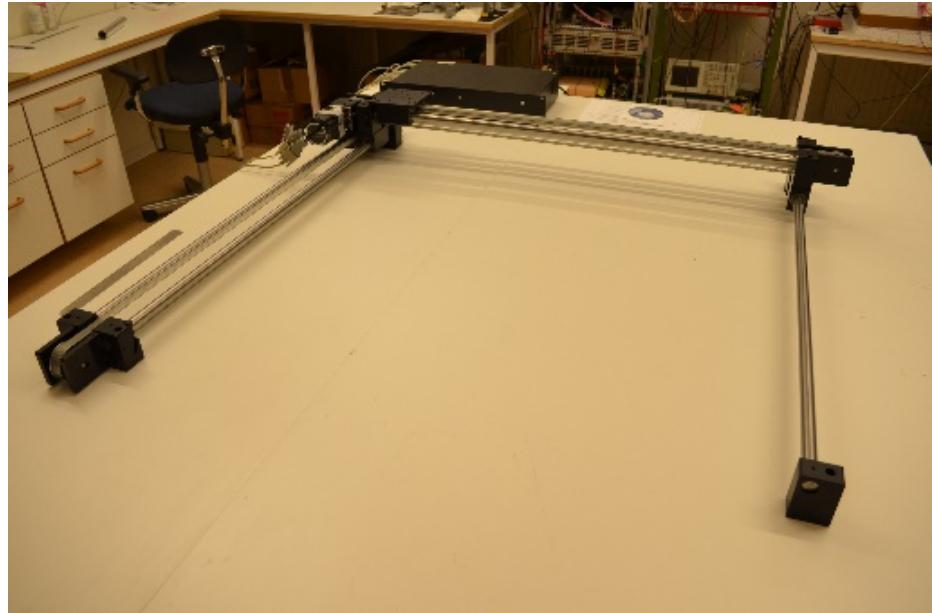
DAQ, MBS

- Desiccator Cabinets
- Climate control
- Humidity control, RH  
~ 4-5%
- UV protected
- $P_2O_5$  desiccant  
(phosphorus pentoxide)



## Climate chamber with XY table

- Up to 32 CsI can be mounted
- Integrated standard CALIFA preamp
- All types of CALIFA CsI
- Thermo isolated
- Temperature controlled by Peltier element
- Thermo stabilization prototype tested, acc. 0.1°C, PID controller
- Temperature response scanning
- Thermo ramp up/down for stability testing (glue, optical contact)

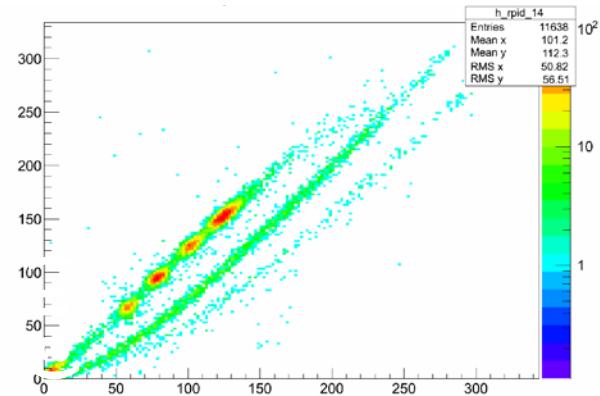


## Linear Positioner: XY table

- Provides great stiffness and repeatability
- Can hold few collimated  $\gamma$ -sources for faster scanning
- ASCII code controllable, integrated into DAQ
- Low power motors → compatible with climate chamber
- Tested (master student project)

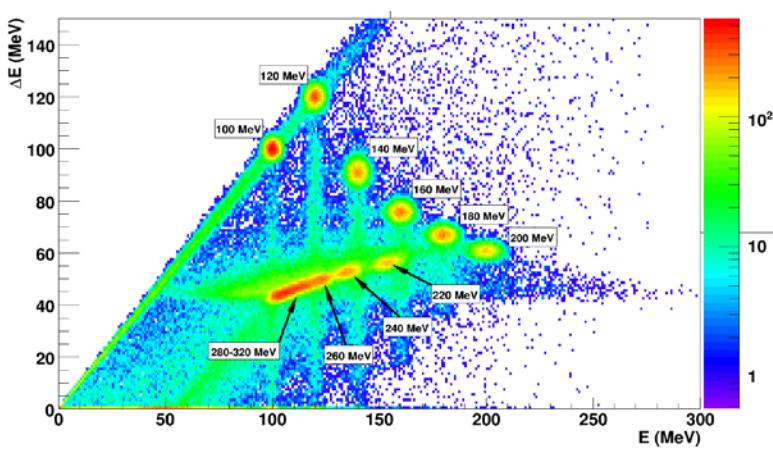
## iPhos

- ✓ CsI(Tl) (18-20 cm long) readout with LAAPD
- ✓ Two time decay constants ( $\sim 600$  ns and  $3.5 \mu\text{s}$ )  
→ the related scintillation amplitudes can be used for particle identification.
- ✓ p Energy determination up to 700 MeV ( $\Delta E/E \sim 5\%$ )



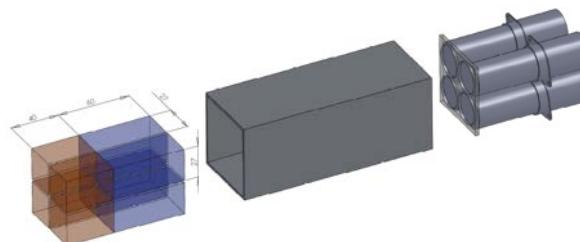
## CEPA

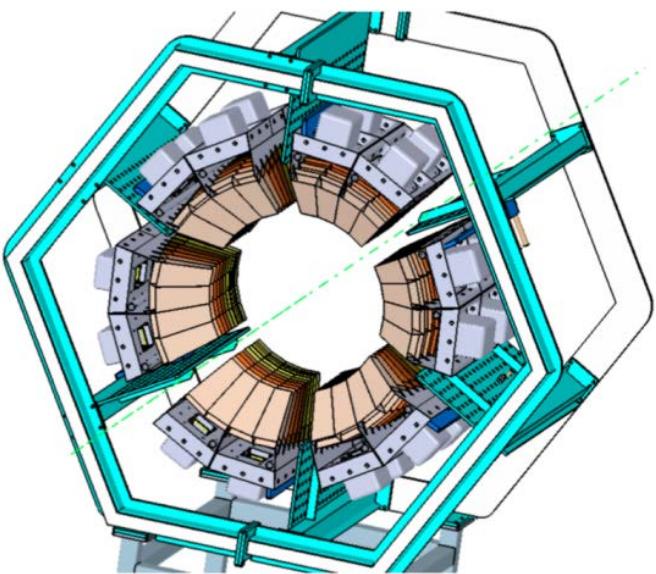
- ✓ Phoswich of 4cm LaBr + 6cm LaCl
- ✓ 1MeV  $\gamma$   $\Delta E/E \sim 3\%$ , punch trough p  $\sim 5\%$
- ✓ Good timing



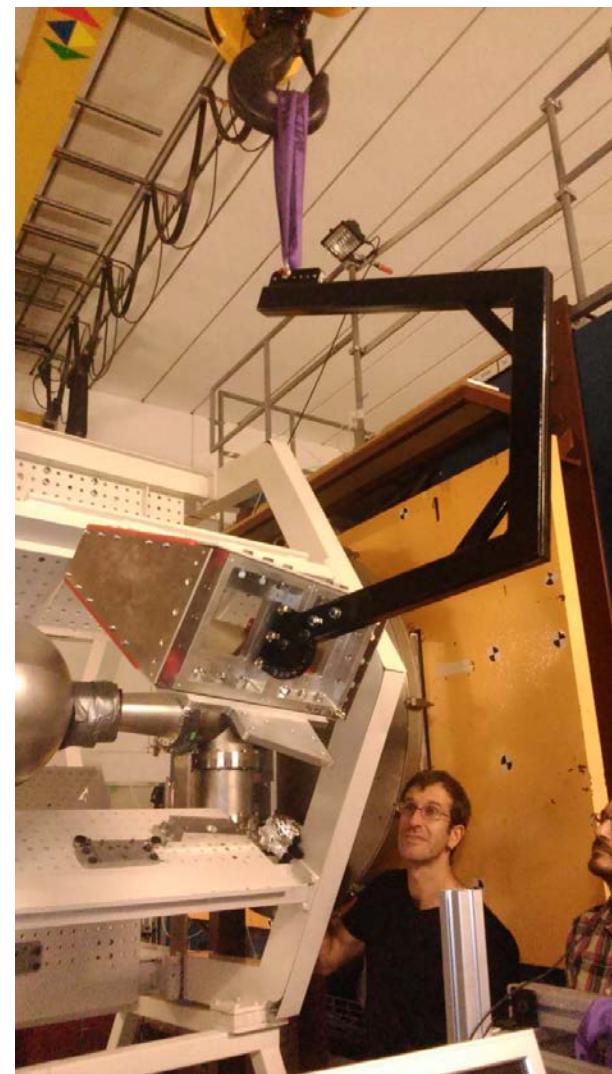
Institution	Funds
Chalmers (Sweden)	475 k€
Germany	request 2014
Spain	request 2015

- R&D period 2005-2014
- TDR t.b. submitted Nov. 2014

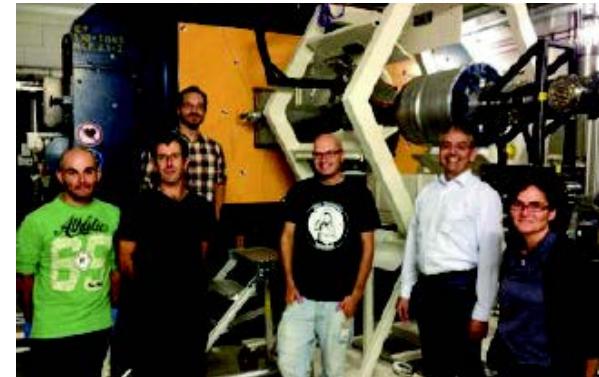
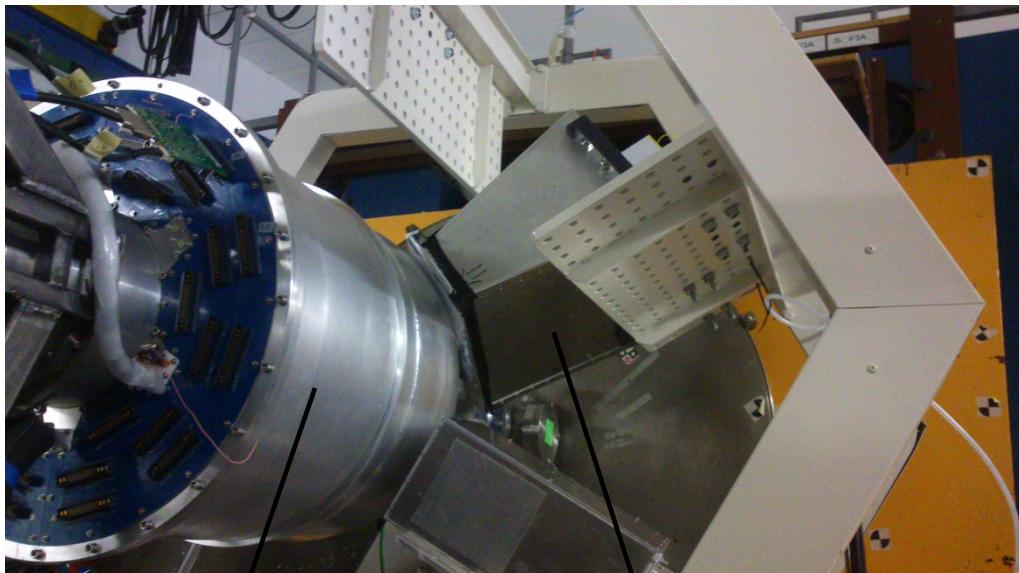




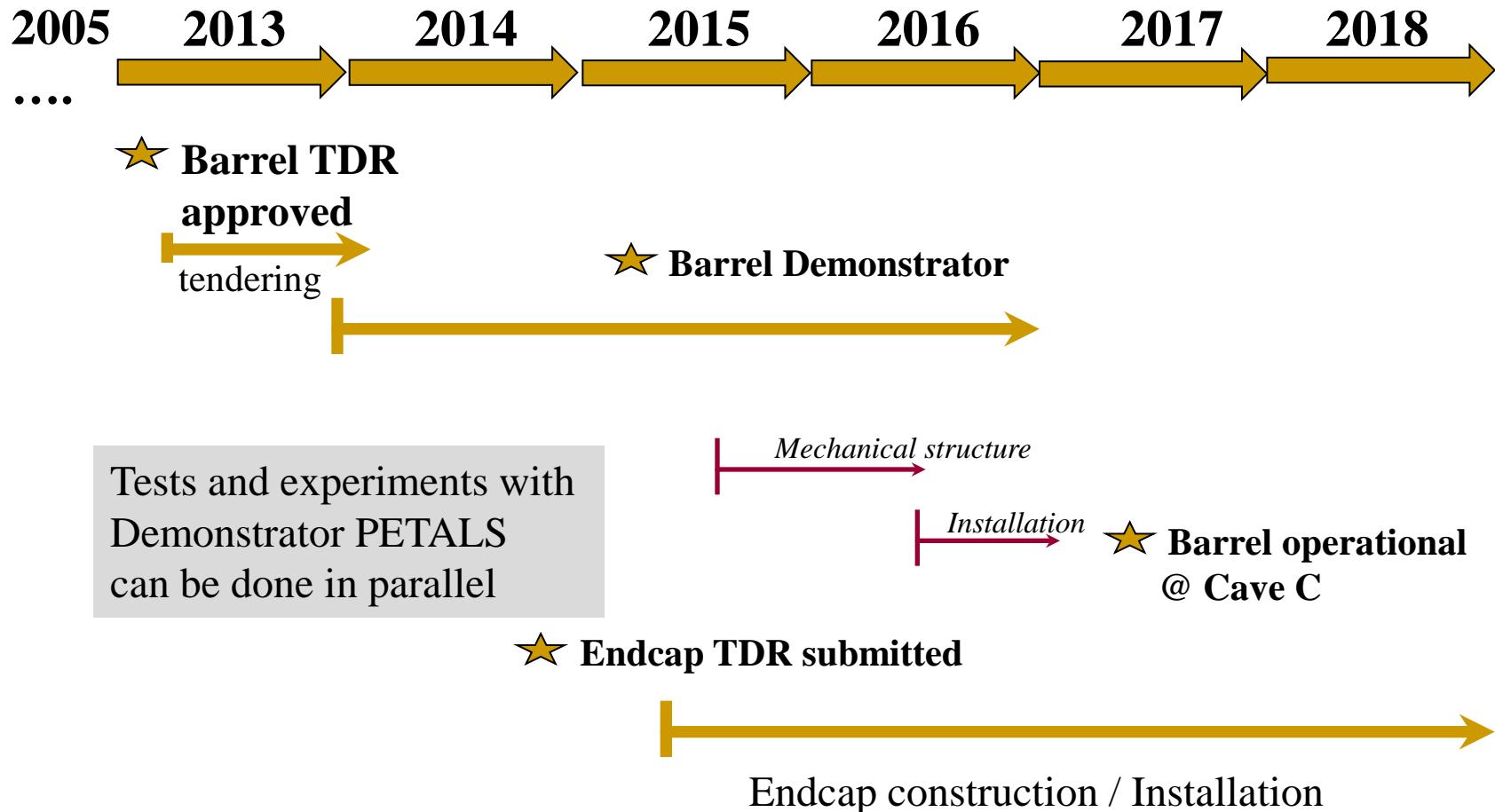
- Dedicated structure
- Up to 12 Petals
- Petal = (8x2 carbon fiber alveoli= 16x4 = 64 detection units CsI(Tl) / APD + FEE )
- Funded by Spain, Sweden and Germany



1-8 October 2014 at Cave C. First coupling test for Si-Tracker, CALIFA +NeuLAND



- $^{48}\text{Ca} + \text{PE} \rightarrow (\text{p},2\text{p})$  reaction test of the Hybrid mode  
 $\gamma$  spectroscopy and p calorimetry
- $^{48}\text{Ca} + \text{C} \rightarrow$  neutron knockout  
 $\gamma$  spectroscopy of  $^{47}\text{Ca}$
- $^{48}\text{Ca} + \text{Pb} \rightarrow$  PDR excitations  
 $\gamma$  cascade ( $\gamma$  calorimetry)



		Costs [k€]	Inst.	FAIR/ext	-2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>1.2.1</b>	<b>LEB Super-FRS</b>	<b>2,800</b>							
<b>1.2.2</b>	<b>HISPEC/DESPEC</b>	<b>1,000</b>							
<b>1.2.2.2.2</b>	<b>HISPEC/DESPEC Beamline (2nd share)</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>Lund</b>	<b>FAIR</b>				<b>20.0</b>	
<b>1.2.2.2.9</b>	<b>HISPEC/DESPEC Beamline (9th share)</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>Lund</b>	<b>ext</b>				<b>20.0</b>	
<b>1.2.2.10.2</b>	<b>LYCCA (2nd share)</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>Lund</b>	<b>FAIR</b>	<b>150.0</b>				
<b>1.2.2.10.4</b>	<b>LYCCA (4th share)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Lund</b>	<b>ext</b>	<b>100.0</b>				
<b>1.2.2.14.8</b>	<b>DESPEC high-res. g-detector (8th share)</b>	<b>400.0</b>	<b>KTH</b>	<b>FAIR</b>				<b>400.0</b>	
<b>1.2.2.14.10</b>	<b>DESPEC high-res. g-detector (10th share)</b>	<b>250.0</b>	<b>KTH</b>	<b>ext</b>				<b>250.0</b>	
<b>1.2.2.16.3.1</b>	<b>NEDA (1st share)</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>Uppsala</b>	<b>FAIR</b>		<b>30.0</b>			
<b>1.2.2.16.3.2</b>	<b>NEDA (2nd share)</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>Uppsala</b>	<b>ext</b>		<b>30.0</b>			
<b>1.2.5</b>	<b>R3B</b>	<b>1,800</b>							
<b>1.2.5.1.1.1.1</b>	<b>Quadrupole triplet (1st share)</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>VR-RFI</b>	<b>FAIR</b>			<b>75.0</b>		
<b>1.2.5.1.1.1.3</b>	<b>Quadrupole triplet (3rd share)</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>VR-RFI</b>	<b>ext</b>			<b>75.0</b>		
<b>1.2.5.1.2.3.1.1</b>	<b>CALIFA barrel stage 1 (5th share)</b>	<b>399.2</b>	<b>Lund</b>	<b>FAIR</b>	<b>399.2</b>				
<b>1.2.5.1.2.3.2.6</b>	<b>CALIFA forward endcap (1st share)</b>	<b>251.0</b>	<b>Chalmers</b>	<b>FAIR</b>			<b>250.8</b>		
<b>1.2.5.1.2.3.2.3</b>	<b>CALIFA forward endcap (3rd share)</b>	<b>600.0</b>	<b>Chalmers</b>	<b>ext</b>			<b>600.0</b>		
<b>1.2.5.1.3.3</b>	<b>Vacuum systems (3rd share)</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>Lund</b>	<b>FAIR</b>			<b>20.0</b>		
<b>1.2.5.1.3.4</b>	<b>Vacuum systems (4th share)</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>Lund</b>	<b>ext</b>			<b>20.0</b>		
<b>1.2.5.1.4.2</b>	<b>DAQ electronics (2nd share)</b>	<b>140.0</b>	<b>Chalmers</b>	<b>FAIR</b>				<b>140.0</b>	
<b>1.2.5.1.4.4</b>	<b>DAQ electronics (4th share)</b>	<b>110.0</b>	<b>Lund</b>	<b>ext</b>				<b>110.0</b>	
<b>1.2.5.1.5.2</b>	<b>Gas supplies for detectors</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>Lund</b>	<b>FAIR</b>				<b>20.0</b>	
<b>1.2.5.1.5.3</b>	<b>rack cooling system</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>Lund</b>	<b>FAIR</b>				<b>20.0</b>	
<b>1.2.5.1.5.4</b>	<b>fire safety for electronic racks</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>Lund</b>	<b>ext</b>				<b>20.0</b>	
<b>1.2.5.1.5.5</b>	<b>long cables and trays</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>Chalmers</b>	<b>FAIR</b>				<b>50.0</b>	
<b>Total NUSTAR</b>					<b>649.2</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1001</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>290</b>

<b>Sum FAIR in-kind</b>	<b>1,575</b>
<b>Sum external</b>	<b>1,225</b>
<b>LEB Building</b>	<b>350</b>
<b>SUM NUSTAR</b>	<b>3,150</b>