

# Analysis of High-Energy (p,p') data on $^{12}\text{C}$ for the PANDORA Project

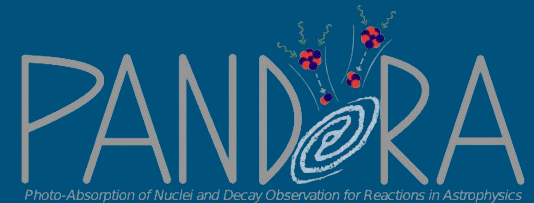


Gavrilescu Andreea  
Gamma Driven Experiments Department



# Overview

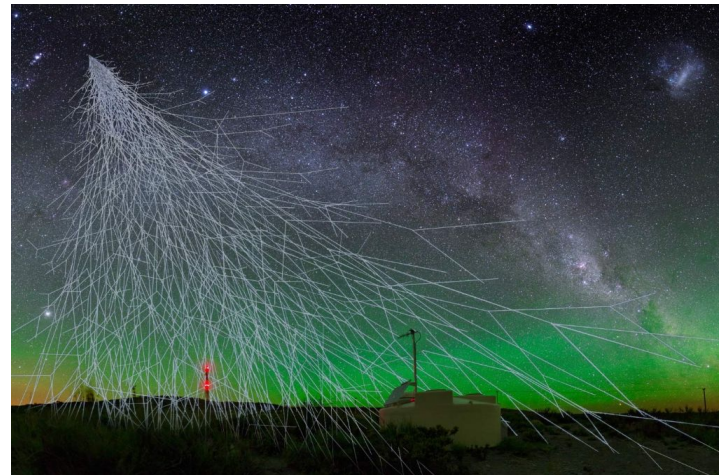
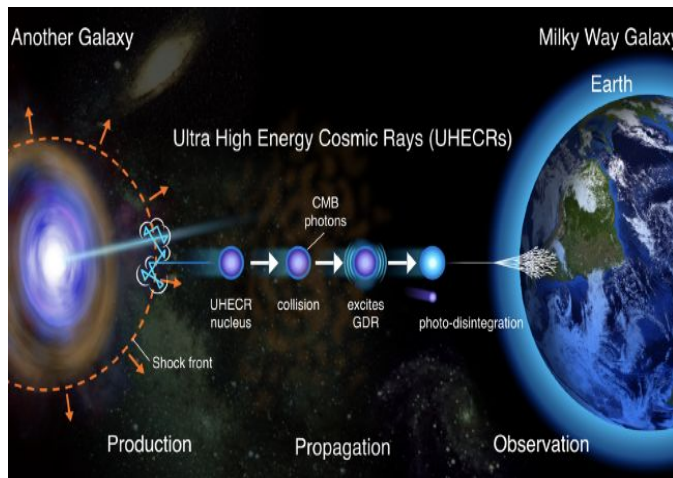
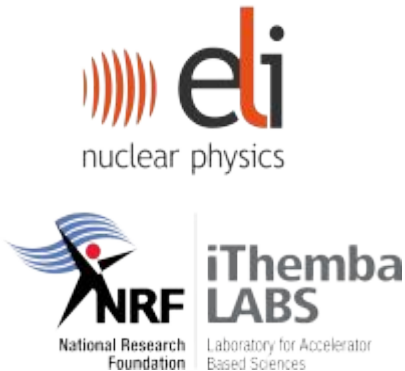
- What is the PANDORA Project?
- Motivation
- Experimental setup
- $^{12}\text{C}(p,p')$  measurements
- Summary
- Future prospects



# What is the PANDORA Project?



The purpose of the PANDORA collaboration lies in investigating the photo-disintegration and energy loss processes of nuclei with mass below  $A=56$ .

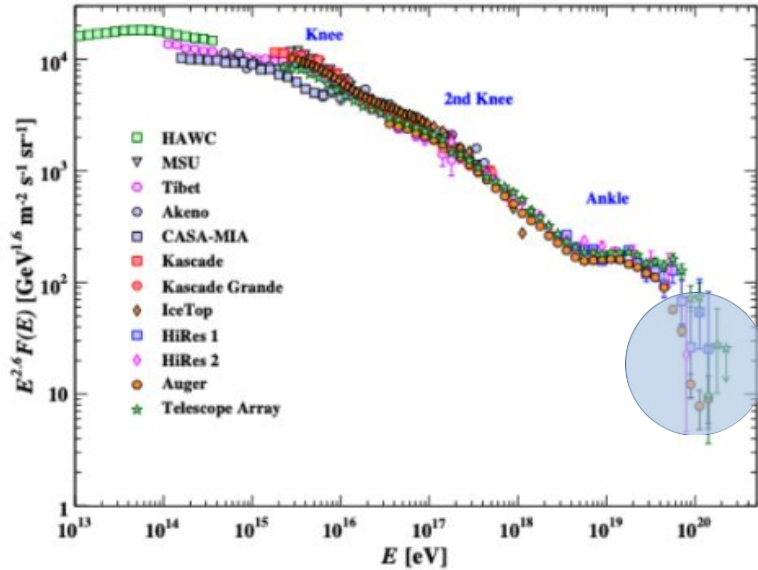


Pierre Auger Observatory  
Telescope Array



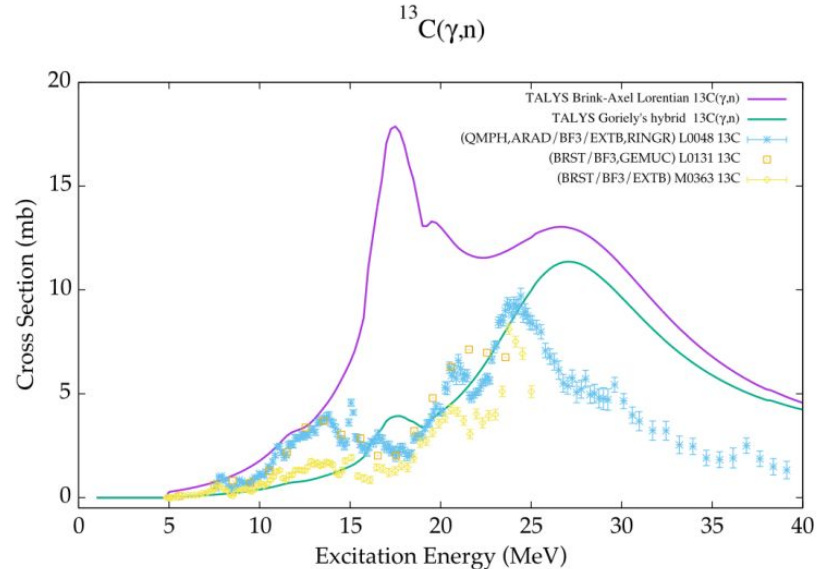
# Motivation

- We don't have enough data.
- And the data we do have is inconsistent, incomplete.



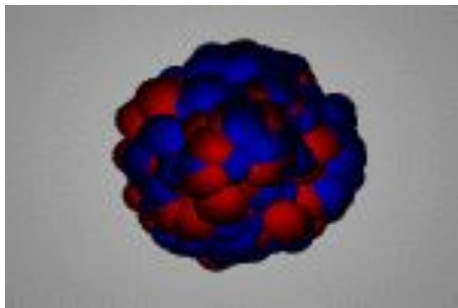
\* PAea Zyla, R.M. Barnett, J. Beringer, O. Dahl, D.A. Dwyer, D.E. Groom, C-J Lin, K.S. Lugovsky, E. Pianori, et al., Review of particle physics. Progress of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, 8(2020)

- Origin?
- How these energetic particles get accelerated?
- Started collecting data about their composition



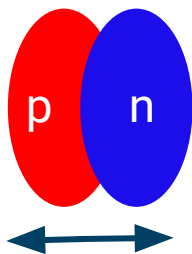
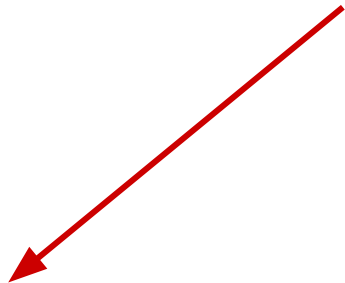
\*Otuka, N., et al. "Towards a more complete and accurate experimental nuclear reaction data library (EXFOR) (2014): 272-276.

# Physical motivation



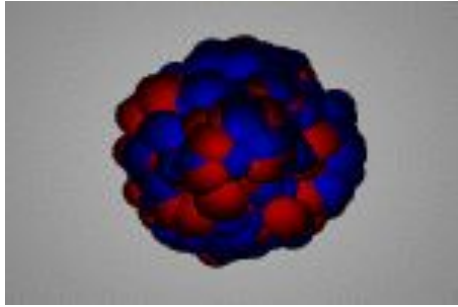
What is it?

- IsoVector Giant Dipole Resonance (IVGDR)

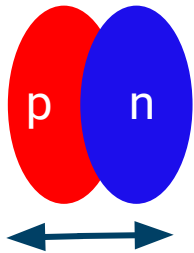


1. Reduces transition probability  $B(E1)$
2. Dipole polarisability
3. Gamma strength function

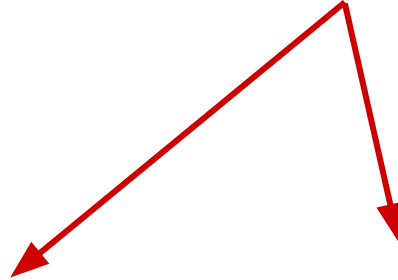
# Physical motivation



What is it?



- IsoVector Giant Dipole Resonance (IVGDR)

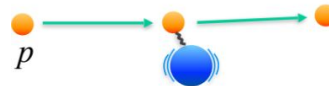


What methods do excite it?

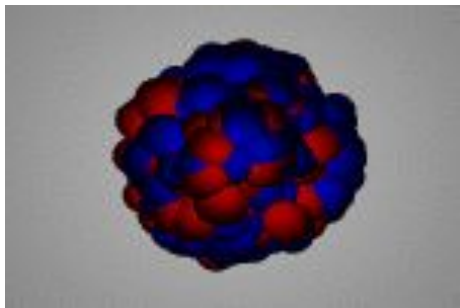
1. Real photons



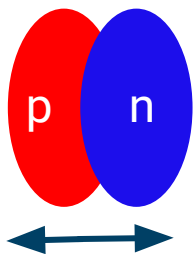
2. Virtual photons



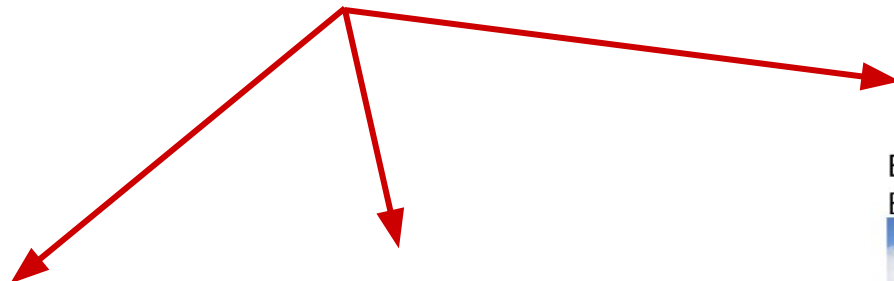
# Physical motivation



What is it?



- IsoVector Giant Dipole Resonance (IVGDR)



Where?

ELI-NP  
Bucharest



RCNP  
Osaka



iThemba LABS  
Cape Town



What methods do excite it?

1. Real photons



2. Virtual photons

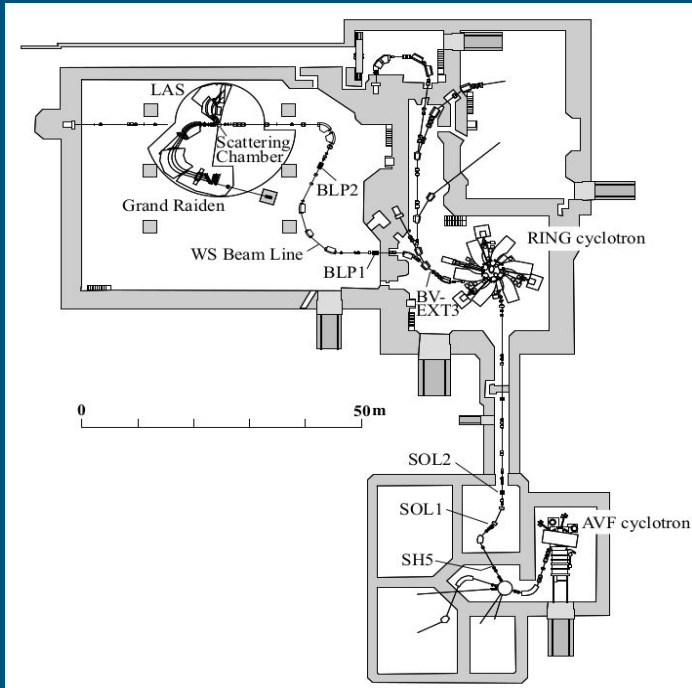


# Experimental setup

---



# Overview of the RCNP facility



- \* proton beam at 392 MeV
- \* WS-course, GRAF beam-line
- \* Grand Raiden at 4.5 deg
- \* Silicon detector array (SAKRA)
- \* Targets:  $^{12}_2\text{C}$  (1 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>),  $^{13}_2\text{C}$  (1.6 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>), blank-frame

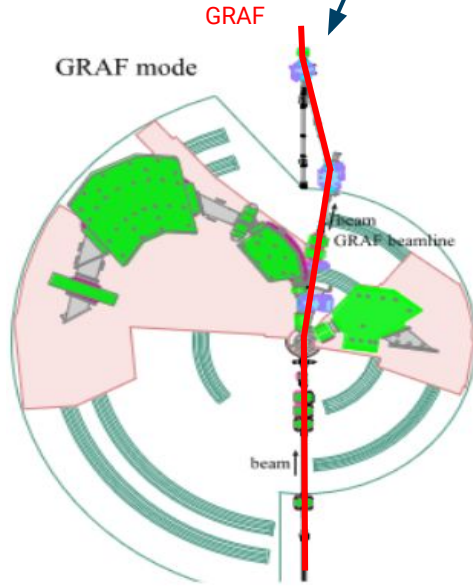


First experiments within the PANDORA Project

# The Grand-Raiden Spectrometer (GR)

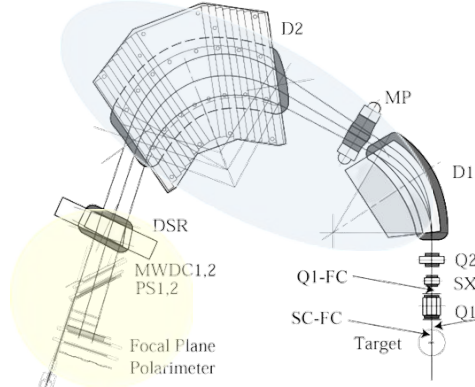
Downstream

Beam dump

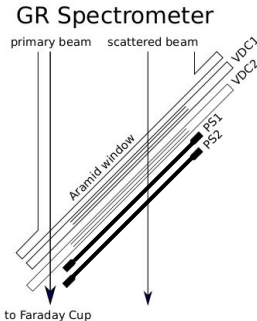


Upstream

p beam ;  
392 MeV;  
~1nA;



Equipped with several magnets  
(dipole, quadrupole and sextupole  
magnet) for scattered proton  
deflection



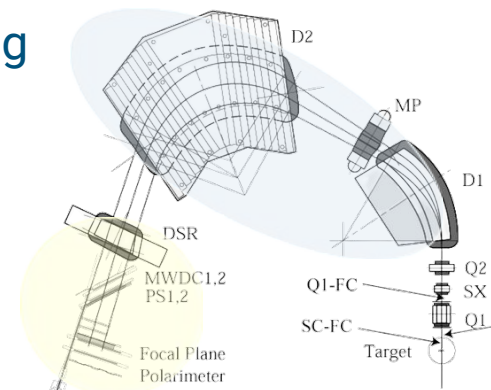
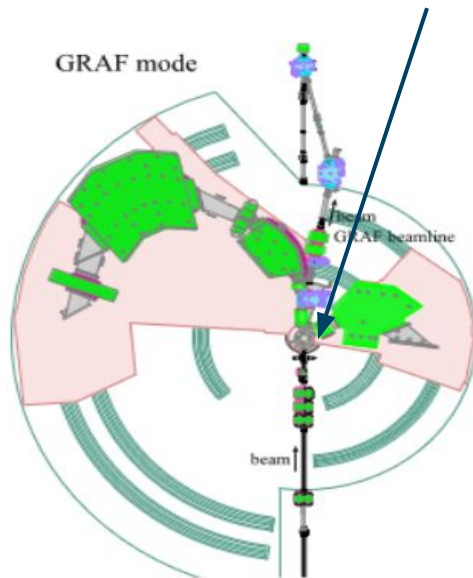
The focal plane (FP) detector  
consists of two multi-wire drift  
chambers (VDCs) and two  
10mm-thick plastic scintillators



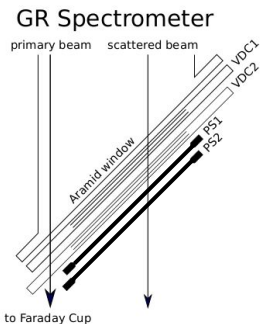
# The Grand-Raiden Spectrometer (GR)

Downstream

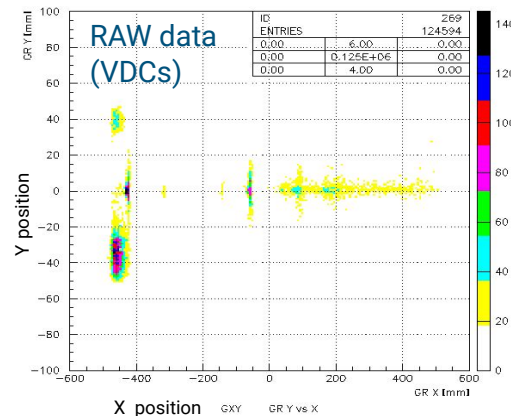
Scattering chamber



Equipped with several magnets (dipole, quadrupole and sextupole magnet) for scattered proton deflection



The focal plane (FP) detector consists of two multi-wire drift chambers (VDCs) and two 10mm-thick plastic scintillators

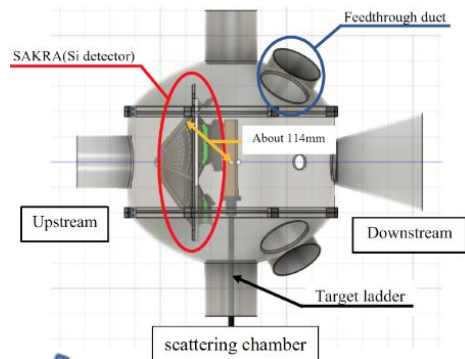


P. von Neumann-Cosel, A. Tamii, Eur. Phys. J. A 55, 110 (2019)

Upstream

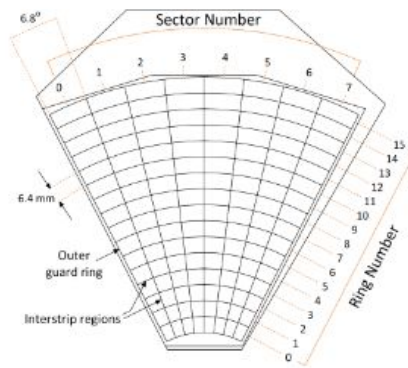


# SAKRA Array



In the text experiment we only used 3 sets but in the final configuration for the real experiment there will be 5 sets in a lamp shade configuration

Silicon detector array (SAKRA), 6 sets of DSSSDs (500 $\mu$ m-MMM) placed at a backward angle arranged in 3 telescopes



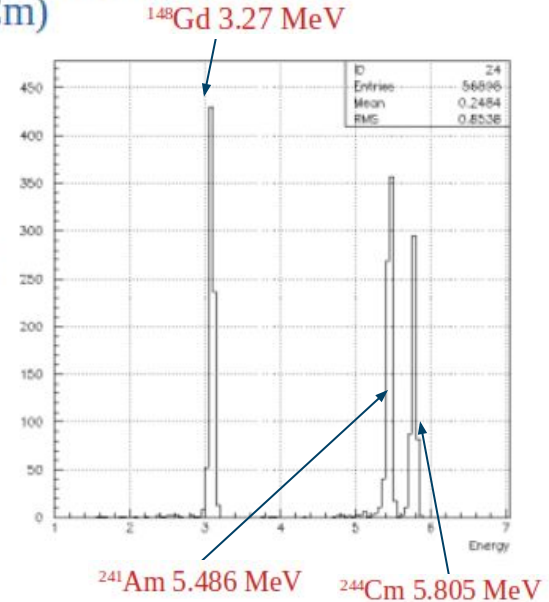
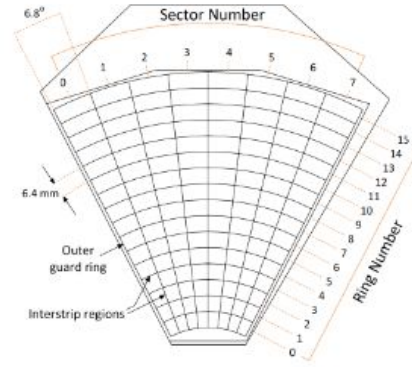
2 layers of silicon detectors are used for  $\Delta E$ -E measurements for PID

# SAKRA Array

\*Source data: mixed 3-alpha sources  
( $^{148}\text{Gd}$ ,  $^{241}\text{Am}$ ,  $^{244}\text{Cm}$ )

In the text experiment we only used 3 sets but in the final configuration for the real experiment there will be 5 sets in a lamp shade configuration

Silicon detector array (SAKRA), 6 sets of DSSDs (500 $\mu\text{m}$ -MMM) placed at a backward angle arranged in 3 telescopes



2 layers of silicon detectors are used for  $\Delta E$ -E measurements for PID

# The GR analysis

---

# Data obtained in the GR focal plane



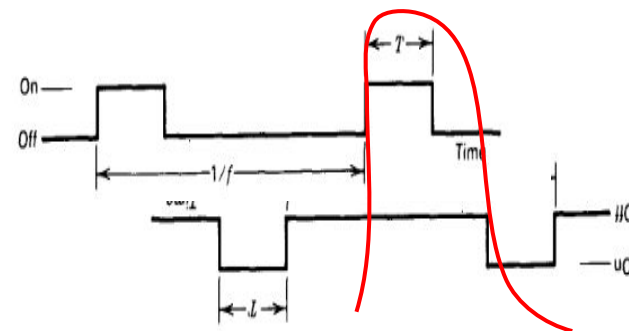
- We want to select events that have done 0 deg elastic scattering and that are properly reconstructed in the trajectory of the spectrometer
- We know that the events of interest are located from -10 to 10 mm in the vertical position
- In this  $\theta$  vs X position we need a  $\theta$  correction depending on the angle

X position (mm)

# Data obtained in the Plastic Scintillators

## RAW ToF uncorrected      Ungated events

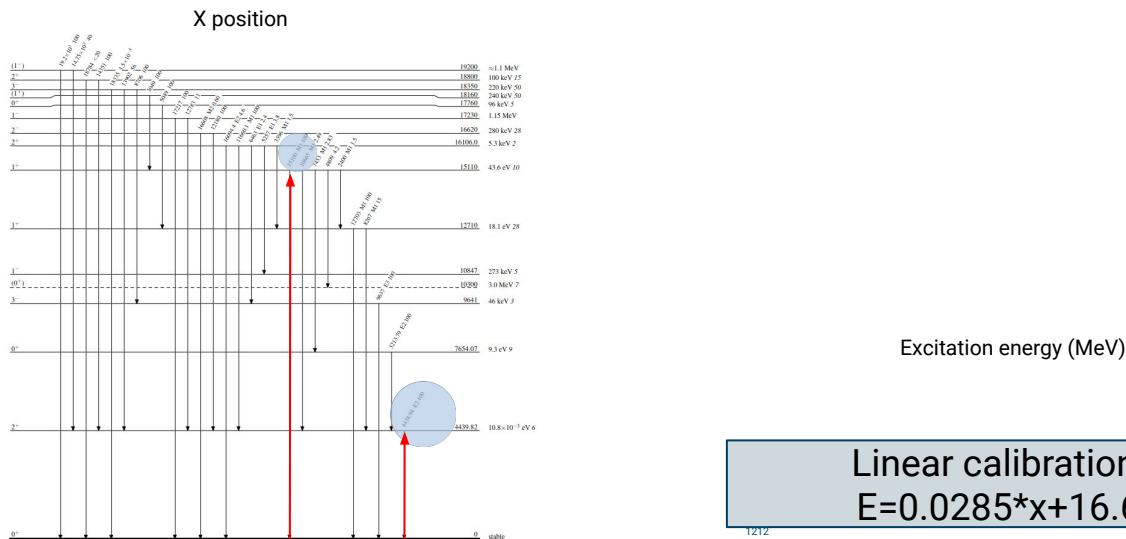
- If we gate the two structures we see in ToF vs energy loss in PS1 in the FP where the effect of the Y gate can be seen we have good events left





# X position energy calibration

The Grand Raiden spectrometer was calibrated using known peaks from  $^{12}\text{C}$  in the x focal plane.



Linear calibration:  
 $E=0.0285 \cdot x + 16.6$

# SAKRA Analysis

---

# Effects of the gate in GR

Without GR conditions

With PID and Y gate

We can correlate the events and can use the  
GR to select the good events in SAKRA

## $\Delta E$ – E measurements for particle identification



TOF  
measurements  
between  
SAKRA and RF  
signal

Low energy particles stop in the  $\Delta E$  detector



# Conclusions:

1. The test experiment was a successful and this opened the way of the first PANDORA experiment
2. In this test experiment we assessed the TOF and  $\Delta E - E$  were used for particle experiments and the results are conclusive
3. We read and understand the data from all the experimental detectors : GR, focal plane detectors, ToF detectors, Multi-wire trackers and SAKRA.
4. Full Pandora Experiment on  $^{10}\text{B}$ ,  $^{11}\text{B}$ ,  $^{12}\text{C}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$  and  $^{27}\text{Al}$  was performed in October 2023.
5. We want to propose for another experiment at the RCNP to analyze other nuclei



AT et al, NIMA605, 326 (2009) published

# Thank you!

## *PANDORA Project for the study of photonuclear reactions below $A=56$*

A. Tamii, L. Pellegrì, P.-A. Söderström, D. Allard, S. Goriely, T. Inakura, E. Khan, E. Kido, M. Kimura, E. Litvinova, S. Nagataki, P. von Neumann-Cosel, N. Pietralla, N. Shimizu, N. Tsoneva, Y. Utsuno, S. Adachi, P. Adsley, A. Bahini, D. Balabanski, B. Baret, J. A. C. Bekker, S. D. Binda, E. Boicu, A. Bracco, I. Brandherm, M. Brezianu, J. W. Brummer, F. Camera, F. C. L. Crespi, R. Dalal, L. M. Donaldson, Y. Fujikawa, T. Furuno, H. Haoning, R. Higuchi, Y. Honda, A. Gavrilescu, A. Inoue, J. Isaak, H. Jivan, P. Jones, S. Jongile, O. Just, T. Kawabata, T. Khumalo, J. Kiener, J. Kleemann, N. Kobayashi, Y. Koshio, A. Kuşoğlu, K. C. W. Li, K. L. Malatji, R. E. Molaeng, H. Motoki, M. Murata, A. A. Netshiyi, R. Neveling, R. Niina, S. Okamoto, S. Ota, O. Papst, E. Parizot, T. Petruse, M. S. Reen, P. Ring, K. Sakanashi, E. Sideras-Haddad, S. Siem, M. Spall, T. Suda, T. Sudo, Y. Taniguchi, V. Tatischeff, H. Utsunomiya, H. Wang, V. Werner, H. Wibowo, M. Wiedeking, O. Wieland, Y. Xu, and Z. H. Yang