

ACPA@ELI

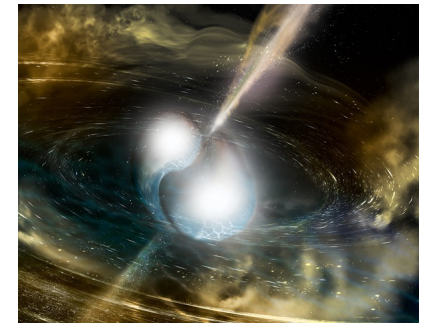
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FROM NUCLEI TO THE COSMOS WITH BRILLIANT GAMMA BEAMS



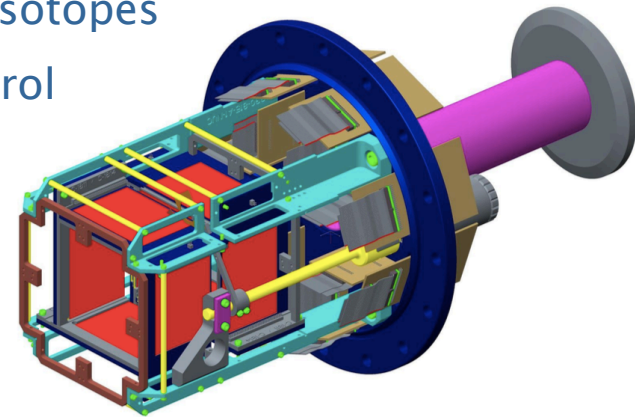
CHRISTIAN AA. DIGET
UNIVERSITY OF YORK

WARWICK MEETING
6-7TH JANUARY 2020



From Nuclei to the Cosmos with Brilliant Gamma Beams

- **How and where were the elements, we are made of, created?**
 - Big Bang Nucleosynthesis – **Flagship experiment for ELI-NP: ${}^7\text{Li}(\gamma, t)\alpha$**
 - The p-process in hot stellar environments (e.g. supernovae)
 - The r-process in neutron-star – neutron-star mergers
- **How does the collective dynamics of nuclei drive reactions?**
 - The dynamics of fission processes
 - Collective shapes in p-process transition metals as well as rare-earth isotopes
 - Clustering in light nuclei
- **And how can we use this understanding to improve our welfare?**
 - Unique opportunities for production of new medical isotopes
 - Improved nuclear data for security and radiation control



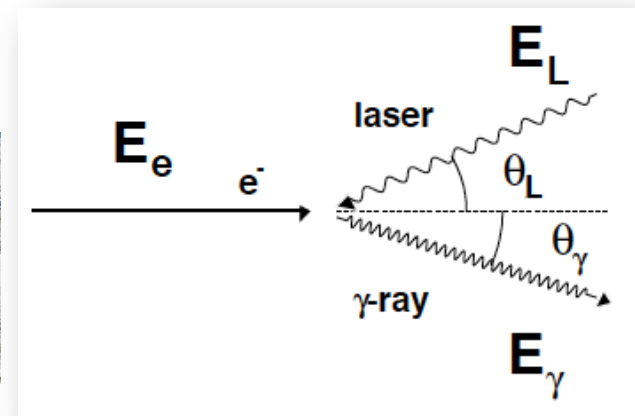
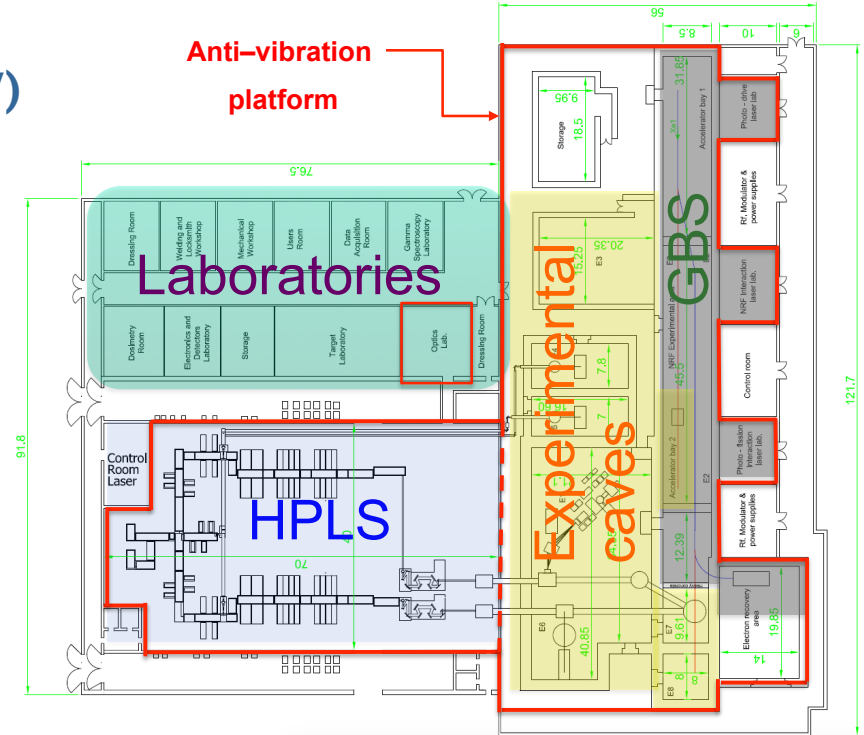
Down-to-Earth Nuclear Physics with Brilliant γ -beams

ELI-NP (Romania), Electron Linac Compton Back-scatter (0.2–20 MeV)

- Intense γ -beams at ELI-NP:
 - Pure, fully polarised, EM-probe
 - Narrow-bandwidth selectivity
 - γ -induced breakup/emission/fission
 - Time-reverse capture



As part of the
flagship
Extreme Light
Infrastructure



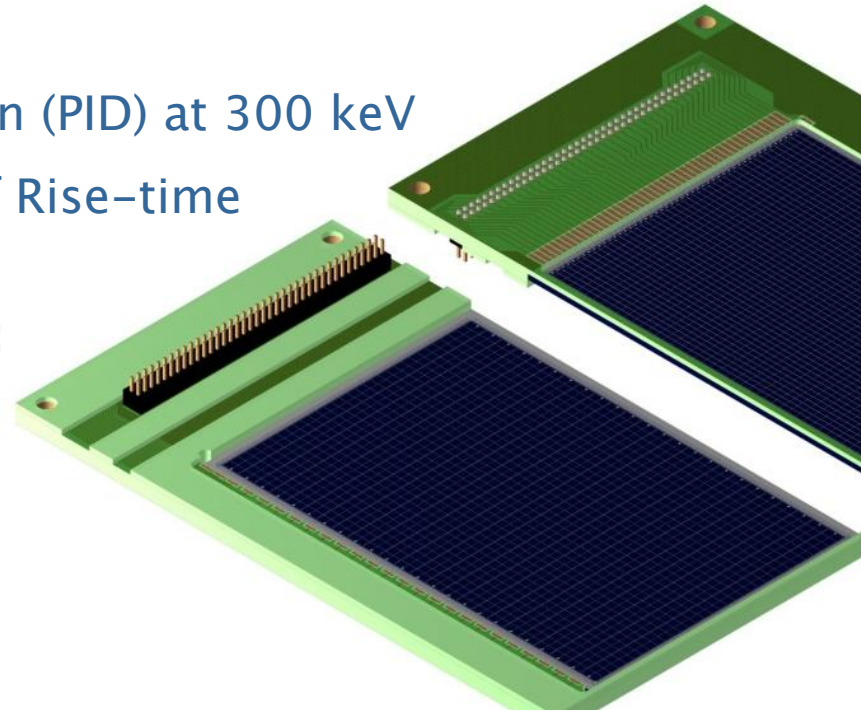
The ELI-NP Gamma Beam Facility — Plans and Status

- **New ELI-NP VEGA Gamma-Beam System:**
 - New GBF contract signed (4th Oct 2019, VEGA System, USA)
 - ELI-NP VEGA GBF commissioning: 2022–2023, with high-priority ACPA physics
 - The VEGA system is practice a continuous beam (30MHz structure), such that the instantaneous rate is down by 4 orders of magnitude compared to previous GBS.
- Comparison of ELI-NP GBF and HIγS (USA) γ-beam specifications, where **Sensitivity scales with Spectral Density**, offering unique opportunities:
 - **Investigation of weak structures** or low-cross section (astrophysical) reactions
 - Gamma-ray induced reactions on thin targets opening up for studies of extremely rare elements, including **long-lived radioactive isotopes**

Parameter [units]	ELI-NP	HIγS
Photon energy [MeV]	0.2-20	2.0-100
Bandwidth [relative]	< 0.5%	5%
photons/sec (FWHM bandwidth)	2.0-8.0*10 ⁸	0.1-2.0*10 ⁸
Spectral density [ph/s/eV]	> 10 ⁴	> 10 ²
Linear polarization	> 95 %	(circular)

Charged-particle detector array ACPA at ELI-NP

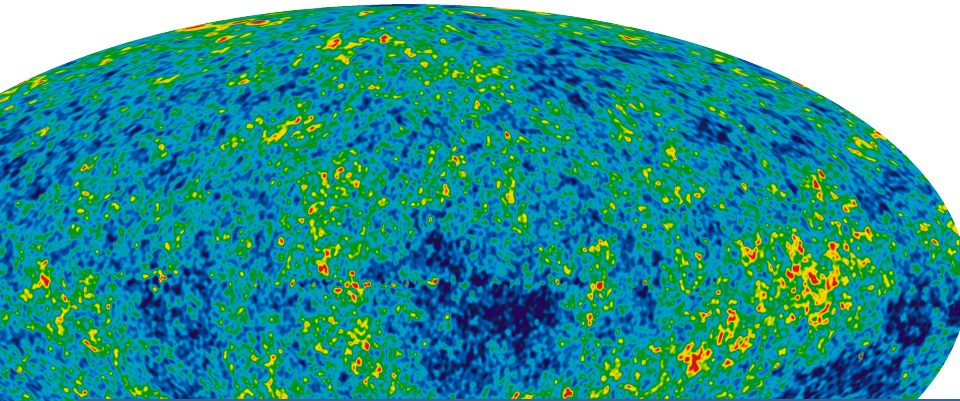
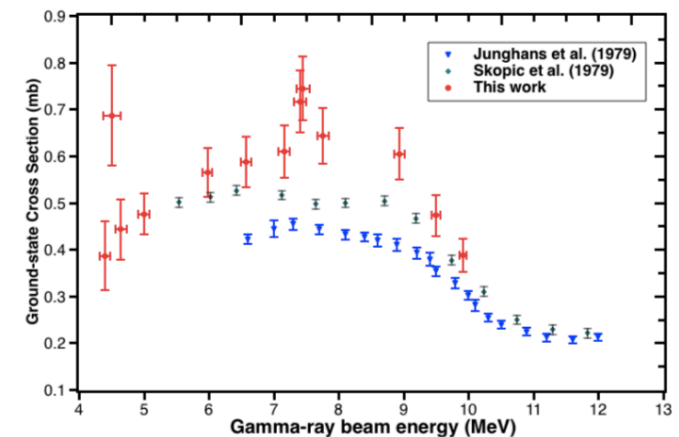
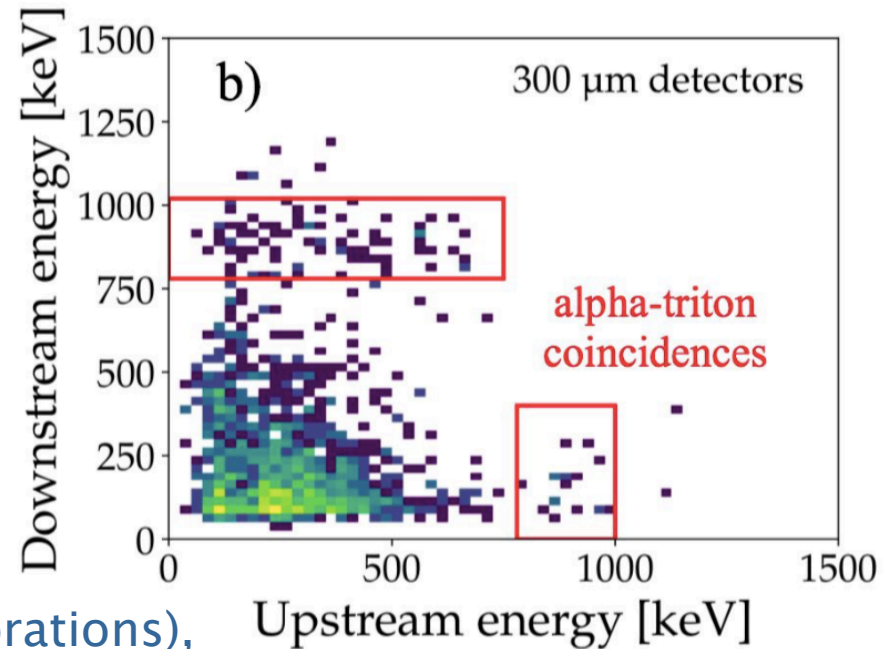
- **Dual-layer Silicon dE-E telescope array**
 - Low-threshold silicon: 100 μ m double-sided readout silicon
 - Maximal-absorption silicon layer: 1500 μ m double-sided Si
 - Known technology: 3-inch wafer nTD silicon technology
- **ACPA@ELI electron vs light-ion discrimination:**
 - e⁻ signals are distributed, i.e. punch-through equivalent (existing electron response simulations)
 - Aiming for p vs e⁻ Particle Identification (PID) at 300 keV
 - Implementation and bench-marking of Rise-time and max-current based algorithms
- **Coupling to external detector arrays:**
 - External γ -ray and neutron scintillator arrays (**ELIGANT-GN**)
 - External HPGe γ -ray array (**ELIADE**).



First ACPA–collaboration experiment at HIγS: ${}^7\text{Li}(\gamma,t)\alpha$

High Intensity γ -ray Source facility:

- **Unique selectivity full kinematics coincidence measurements**
- Addressing the “Lithium problem” in Big-Bang Nucleosynthesis
- Segmented silicon array (SIDAR) for first measurement of ${}^7\text{Li}(\gamma,t)\alpha$
- Electron background assessment, light ion PID from kinematics
- ELI-NP (ELISSA and ACPA@ELI collaborations), York, Aarhus (Denmark), HIγS and ORNL (USA)



Unique opportunities with ACPA@ELI

- Charged-particle detector-array with **low-energy sensitivity** through an **eDAQ** implementation of **Pulse-Shape Discrimination** between light-ions and electrons.
- **Creation of elements:**
 - HlyS (2017) demonstration of ${}^7\text{Li}(\gamma, t)\alpha$ measurement [BBN]; ${}^{12}\text{C}(\gamma, \alpha)\alpha\alpha$ and ${}^9\text{Be}(\gamma, n)\alpha\alpha$ [α -fusion reactions]
- **Collective dynamics in reactions:**
 - The dynamics of fission processes
 - (γ, p) and (γ, α) on transition metals [p-process] and rare-earth elements
- **Societal Impact:**
 - Fission delayed-beta capability and coupling to external arrays (ELIGANT and ELIADE)
 - Radio-isotope production based on γ -ray induced reactions, in particular fission

