



Michael Heiss :: MIXE :: Paul Scherrer Institute

MIXE @ PSI: Measurement System Overview and New Developments

BRIDGE2023, 19.10.2023



Archeological artifacts







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Overview: MIXE Experimental Setup

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- All past MIXE campaigns hosted at $\pi\text{E1.2}$
 - non-permanent installation
 - approx. 3 weeks beam time per year

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- Preliminary beam simulations very promising
- Low momenta require warm-bore magnet
 - represents quite significant investment
 - would introduce new capabilities for studies much closer to surface

Muon Tagging & Beam Port

- Tagging Detector (developed for muX experiment)
 - reduces uncorrelated BKG
 - allows for discrimination of nuclear capture events
 - BC-400 plastic scintillators (Counter and Veto)
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- Beam Port
 - 10 μ m titanium foil window
 - beam extraction to sample in air
 - approx. 10 cm distance
 - system of collimators available for sample spot measurements

The GIANT Setup – Hardware Design

Germanlum Array for Non-destructive Testing

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Min Step 30°

GermanIum Array for Non-destructive Testing

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Top view -45° Continuous 0º - 340º Min Step 35°

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 - 8 freely rotating arms (currently 5)
 - 4 BigMac HPGe per arm
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 - currently ~12 detectors
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 - Sample station twin in control room
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 - Mounting & Alignment "prefab"
 - Roughly 5 min sample change

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 - multiple devices chainable (external clock available)

New Developments: Towards MIXE Tomography

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Momentum (MeV/c)	σ_x (mm)	σ_y (mm)
25	22.06(18)	23.54(18)
33	17.52(3)	18.07(3)
35	16.55(3)	17.24(3)
45	14.45(6)	14.34(6)

Figure 5: Beam spots on target during the MIXE campaign in 2022 May in $\pi E1$ for different momenta: (a) 25 MeV/c, (b) 35 MeV/c and (c) 45 MeV/c.



















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Novel technique: Non-destructive element (isotope) sensitive tomography!



a) Vincent van Gogh's Flower Still Life with Meadow Flowers and Roses, summer 1886 (Kröller–Müller Museum, Otterlo, the Netherlands), rotated for illustration purposes.

b) Hg fluorescence signal of the area in the red box, flowers are visible.

c) Zn fluorescence signal of the same area, hints of a human face visible.

d) Zn fluorescence measured from the back of the painting with less absorption, revealing the human face as part of an overpainted wrestling scene..

M. Alfeld and J. A. C. Broekaert, Spectrochimica Acta Part B 88, 211- 230 (2013)



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- Twin Time-Projection-Chamber
 - GEM stack amplification stage
 - 1D strip readout 1024 in total
 - X position given by cluster on strips
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 - Tested with Ar/CO2 and P10 (Ar/CH4)
- Separate readout system
 - based on SRS DAQ with VMM3a ASICs
 - extreme rate capability (not required for MIXE)
 - continuous readout
 - challenging synchronization with MIXE DAQ





















Drift time calibration – Fiber Detector

- Assembled, tested and mounted new detector
 - precision 3D printed (35um) mounting structure
 - 3 scintillating fibers in exactly 4mm distance
 - high speed SiPM premounted on readout board





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x

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 - precision 3D printed (35um) mounting structure
 - 3 scintillating fibers in exactly 4mm distance
 - high speed SiPM premounted on readout board
- Drift time calibration successful!
 - cut on parallel tracks (constant sum of drift time)
 - drift velocity: (9.30 +/- 0.03) mm/us







Finally: Taking data with tracking @ MIXE!

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 - Stainless: Fe (66%), Cr (18%), Ni (12%)
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- Last night of beamtime! Time for 2 runs:
 - High rate: ~4 hours, approx. 20 kHz
 - Low rate: ~9 hours, approx. 8 kHz

low multiplicity in tracker – simpler analysis







- Beamspot
 - track fitted through both TPCs
 - extrapolated to target position
 - plot shows only hits with matching hit in HPGe





target_y



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Material ID: Lower Right Quadrant



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Material ID: Lower Left Quadrant





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Preliminary analysis results

carget_y



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 - Aluminum thickness not ideal
- Clear boundaries between materials!
 - cutting 2mm around boundary
 - \rightarrow 4 distinct spectra w/o overlap
 - combined resolution ~1.6 mm
 - 5cm ArCO2, 1cm Air, 2mm metal!





Next step: Elemental (isotopic) imaging



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 - Clear ID of involved materials
 - Probabilistic event-by-event material identification
 - Performance as expected from simulations
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- Major step towards element (or even isotope) sensitive 3D tomography
 - first experiment showing this imaging technique/capability
 - momentum scans will provide depth information!
- Multiple scattering in the gas is a strongly limiting factor
 - We need low density mixture, e.g. HeCO₂ (90/10)!
 - Preparations underway to test with this mixture later this year
 - Development in collaboration with RD51/CERN



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- Analysis ongoing!













Thank you for your attention!



Any Questions, Comments or Suggestions?



Additional Materials



Synchronization difficulties

- Two separate DAQs:
 - SRS/VMM3a for Tracker
 - MIDAS/VME/SIS3316 for HPGe
- Multiple signals for synchronization in both DAQs
 - 1 kHz reference from signal generator
 - proton current (semi-regular)
 - entrance detector
- However: multiple issues severely complicate sync!
 - no common clock for ASICS \rightarrow relative clock drift
 - tracker DAQ (readout?) sometimes drops events
 - different chunks missing in both DAQs (when new files start)





Event selection criteria (low rate run)

- Good events require the following:
 - Entrance detector shows muon without veto firing
 - Top and Bottom TPC each show a single cluster each within 10us window
 - HPGe fires within 1us after tagging
- Rate reduction
 - 8 kHz tagging rate (60 MeV/c, slits to minimum)
 - ~0.2 kHz events survive selection criteria
 - solid angle coverage of HPGe $^{\sim}5\%$
 - tracker efficiency ~90% without multiplicity
- Improvements possible
 - require tag or matching hits in tracker with drift time sum
 - allow multiple hits in tracker