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E789 experiment and FAZIA Calibration

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- Introduce of experiment E789
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Experiment E789

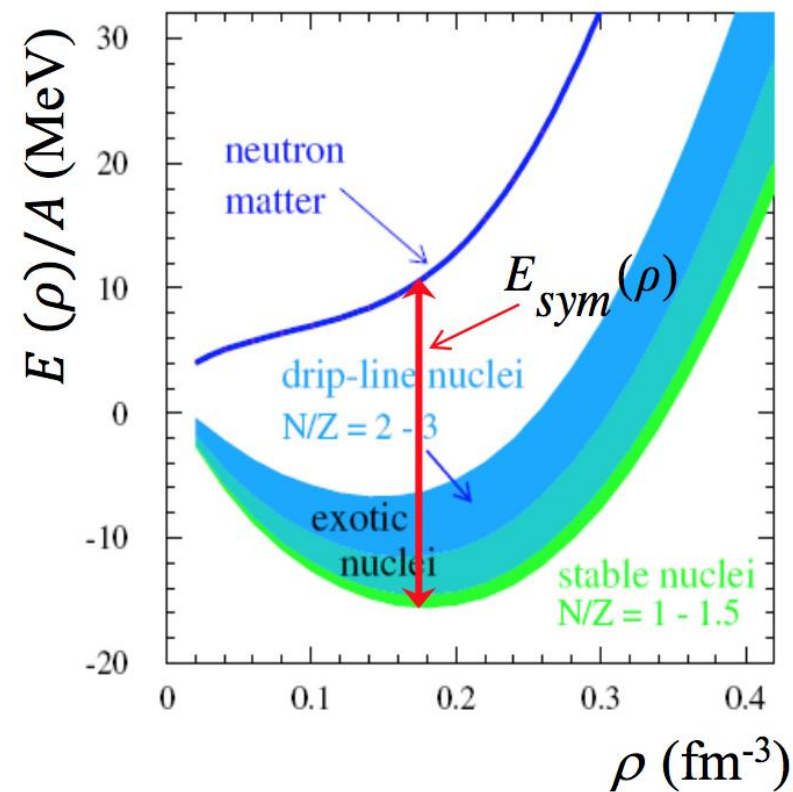
Physical Background : Nuclear Symmetry Energy

$$E(\rho, \delta)/A = \underbrace{E(\rho_n = \rho_p)}_{\text{Isoscalar}} + \underbrace{E_{sym}(\rho)\delta^2}_{\text{Isovector}}$$

with $\rho = \rho_n + \rho_p$, $\delta = (\rho_n - \rho_p)/\rho$

$$E_{is}(\rho) = E_{sat} + \frac{K_{sat}}{18} \left(\frac{\rho - \rho_0}{\rho_0} \right)^2 \dots$$

$$E_{iv}(\rho) = E_{sym} + \frac{L_{sym}}{3} \left(\frac{\rho - \rho_0}{\rho_0} \right) + \frac{K_{sym}}{18} \left(\frac{\rho - \rho_0}{\rho_0} \right)^2 \dots$$



$$E_{sym}(\rho) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial \delta^2} \approx E(\rho)_{nm} - E(\rho)_{sm}$$

- The **isoscalar** part of EOS is well established from both experimental and theoretical study.
- The **isovector** part is less well known.

$$\rho_0 = 0.155 \pm 0.005 \text{ fm}^{-3}$$

$$E_0 = -15.8 \pm 0.3 \text{ MeV}$$

$$K_0 = 9\rho_0^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 E_0}{\partial \rho^2} \right) \Big|_{\rho=\rho_0} = 240 \pm 20 \text{ MeV}$$

$$S = E_{sym}(\rho_0) = 32.7 \pm 1.5 \text{ MeV}$$

$$L_{sym} = 3\rho_0 \left. \frac{\partial E_{sym}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right|_{\rho=\rho_0} = 40 \sim 70 \text{ MeV}$$

$$K_{sym} = 9\rho_0^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 E_{sym}}{\partial \rho^2} \right) \Big|_{\rho=\rho_0} = -100 \pm 100 \text{ MeV}$$

	~1%	~10%	~30%		???					
P_α	E_{sat} MeV	E_{sym} MeV	ρ_0 fm^{-3}	L_{sym} MeV	K_{sat} MeV	K_{sym} MeV	Q_{sat} MeV	Q_{sym} MeV	Z_{sat} MeV	Z_{sym} MeV
$\langle P_\alpha \rangle$	-15.8	32	0.155	60	230	-100	300	0	-500	-500
σ_{P_α}	± 0.3	± 2	± 0.005	± 15	± 20	± 100	± 400	± 400	± 1000	± 1000

- Last year April to May, experiment E789 was done at GANIL.
- $^{58,64}_{28}\text{Ni} + ^{58,64}_{28}\text{Ni}$ target-beam(32,52A MeV) system was used in E789.
- In this experiment, we can study symmetry energy using isospin diffusion, isospin migration and collective flow.
- Direct and elliptic flow are my PhD subject.



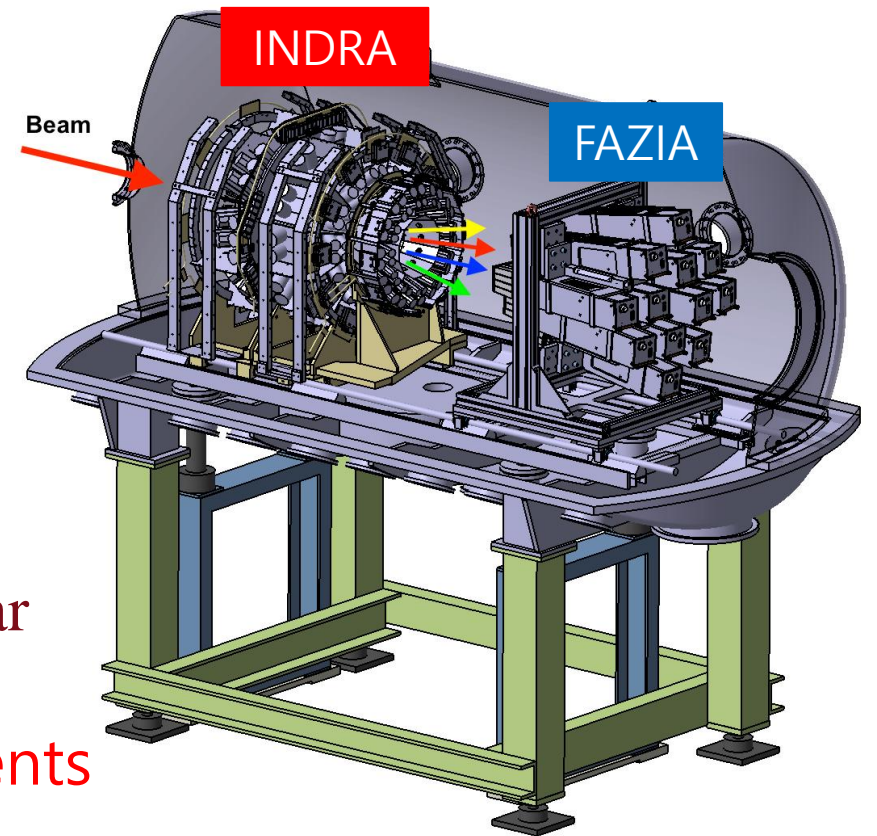
Up: E789
detector setting

Down : GANIL

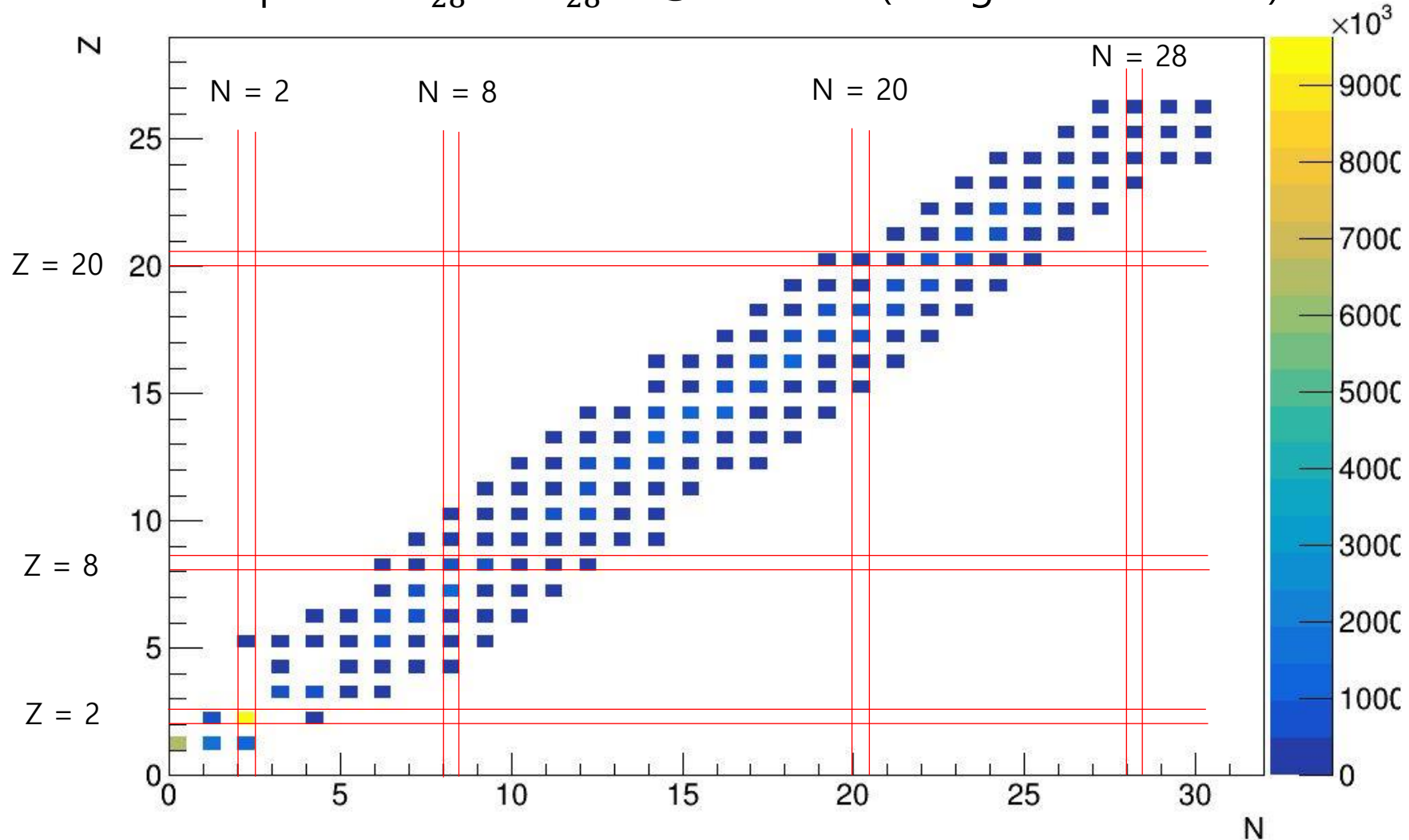


Detector and System

- INDRA-FAZIA system cover 4π sr angle.
- $^{58,64}_{28}\text{Ni} + ^{58,64}_{28}\text{Ni}$ beam-target (32,52 AMeV)
-> 8 separated beam time(about 30 hours /system)
- Beam intensity : $1.9 \cdot 10^8$ pps
- Pressure inside of chamber : $1.2 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mbar
- Each collision system statistics $\sim 30 \cdot 10^6$ events
-> Total $\sim 240 \cdot 10^6$ events



Isotope from ${}^{58}_{28}\text{Ni} + {}^{58}_{28}\text{Ni}$ @ 32AMeV (using FAZIA Si1-Si2)



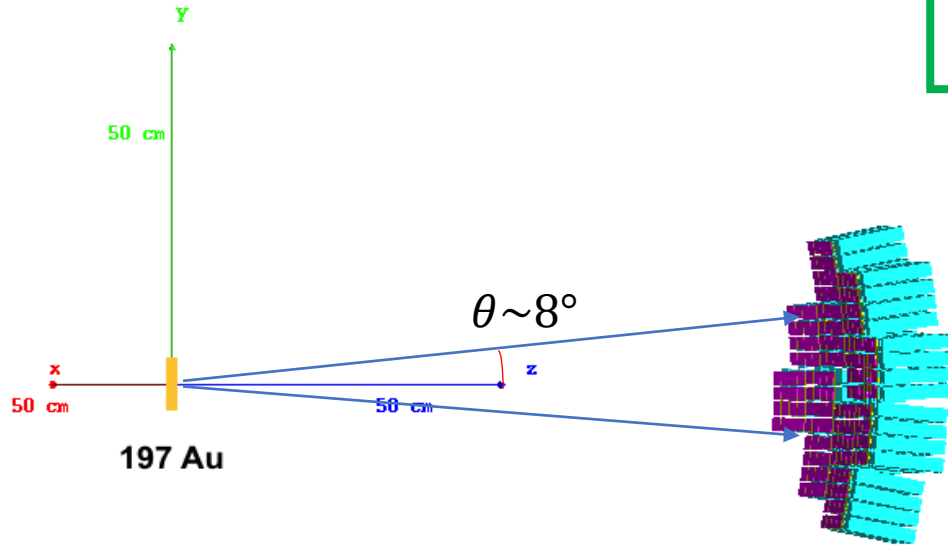
Isotope separation
ability of two
detectors

FAZIA : Z=92
A=Z~20-25

INDRA : Z=92
A=8($\theta < 45^\circ$)
A=5($\theta > 45^\circ$)

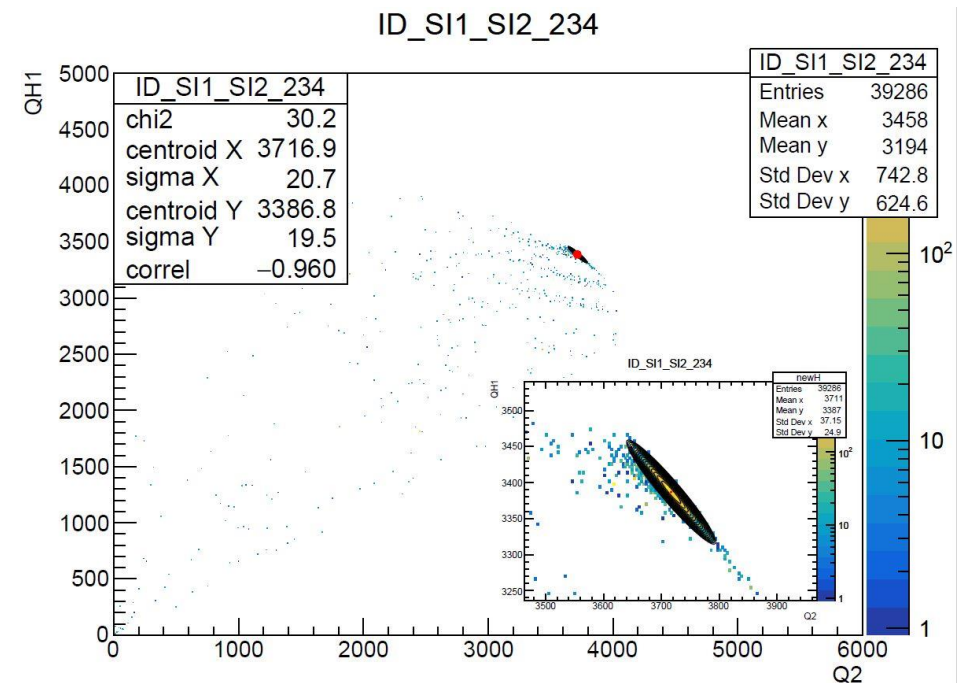
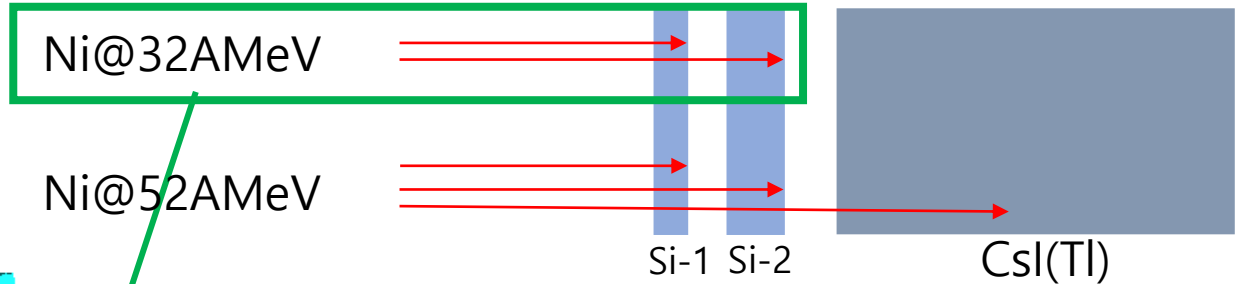
Current status (FAZIA Calibration)

Blocks at core position (0,1,2,3)

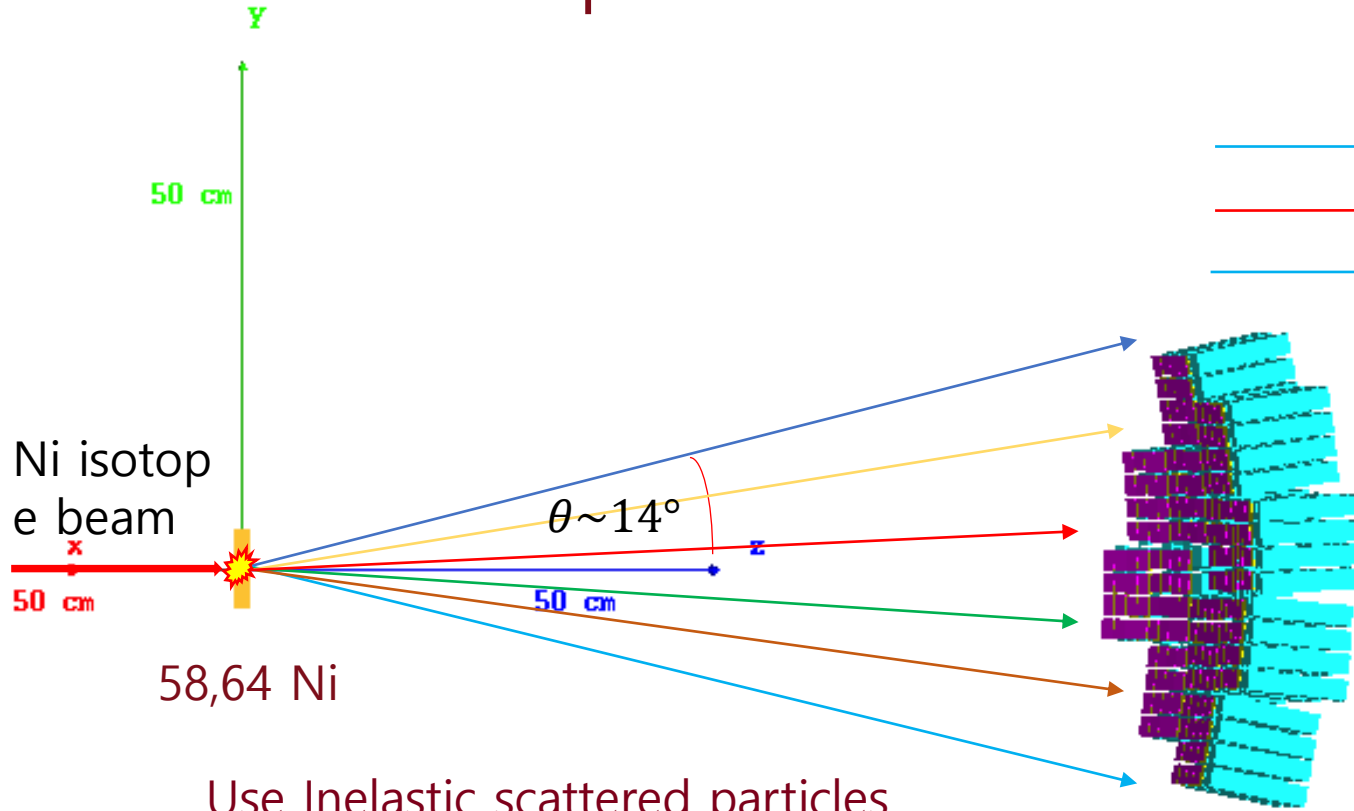


Use Rutherford scattering of Ni isotope

Deposit energy inside each Silicon crystal is calculated by GANIL data analysis tool called KaliVeda.

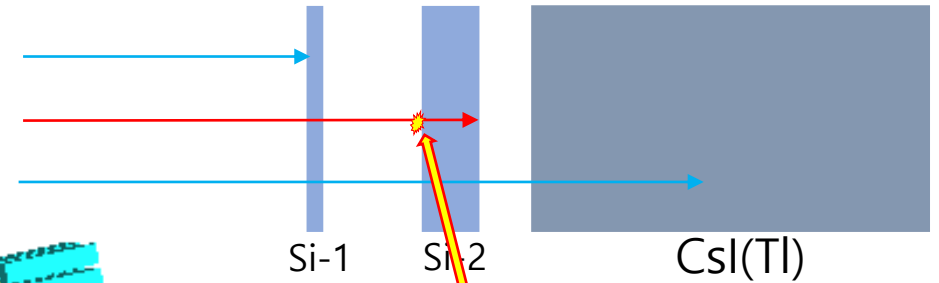


Blocks of all position

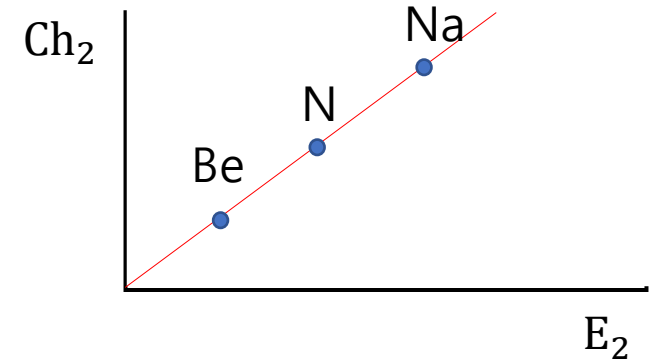


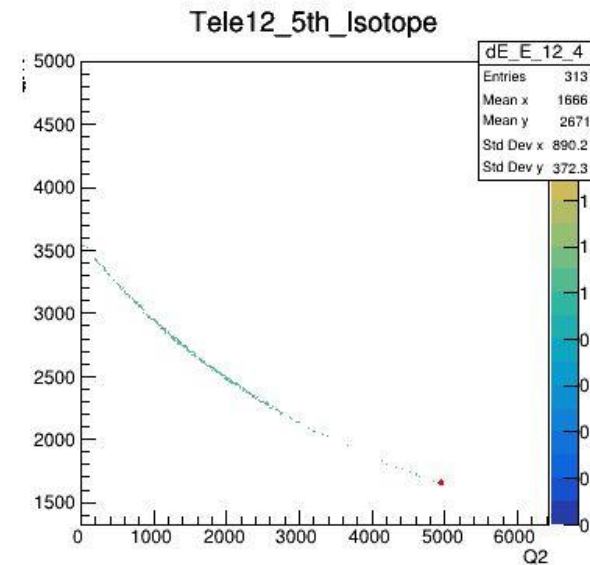
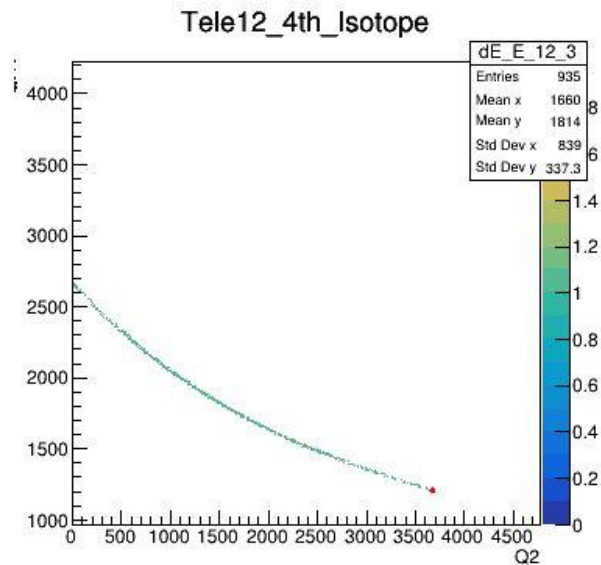
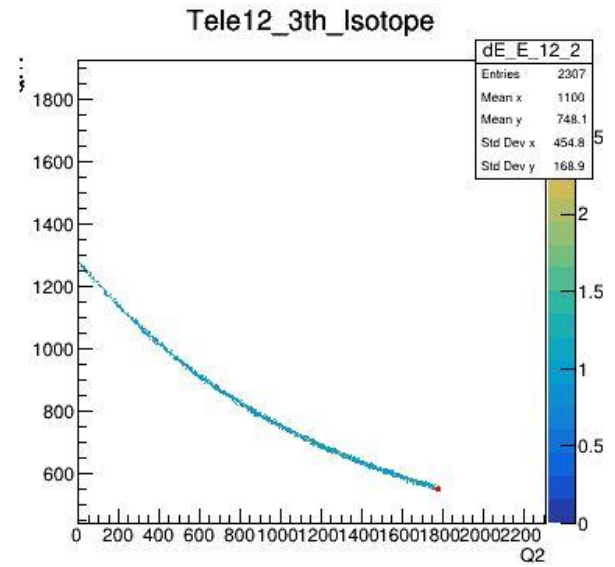
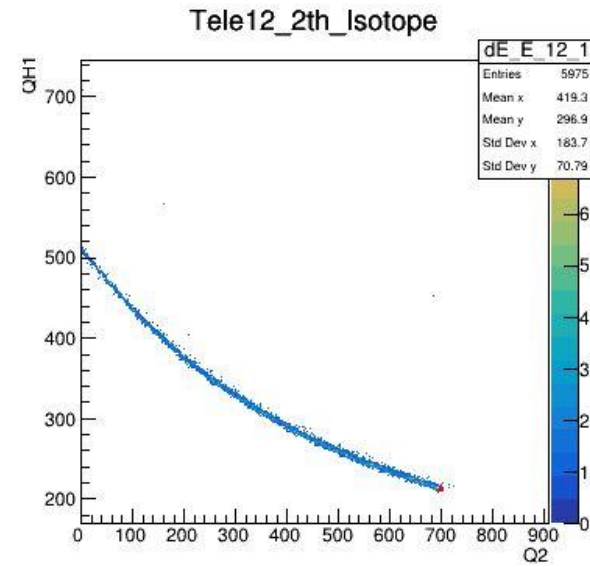
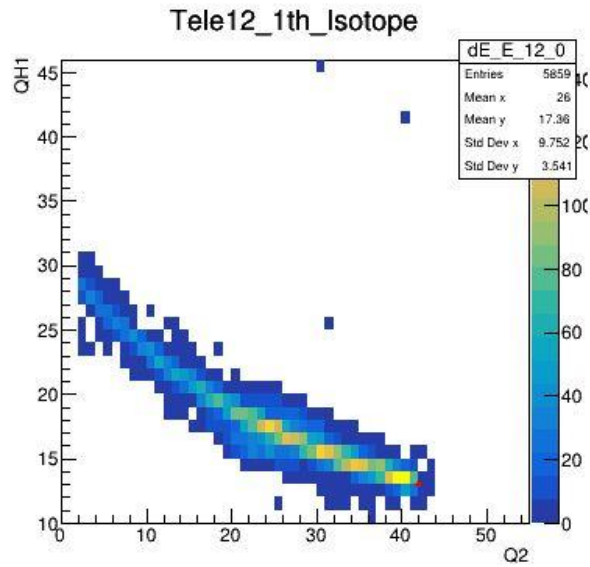
Use Inelastic scattered particles
Calculate penetration threshold energy using KaliVeda.

$$E_2 = \alpha Ch_2 + (\beta \rightarrow 0)$$



?? Particle of ?? A MeV
right this position!!

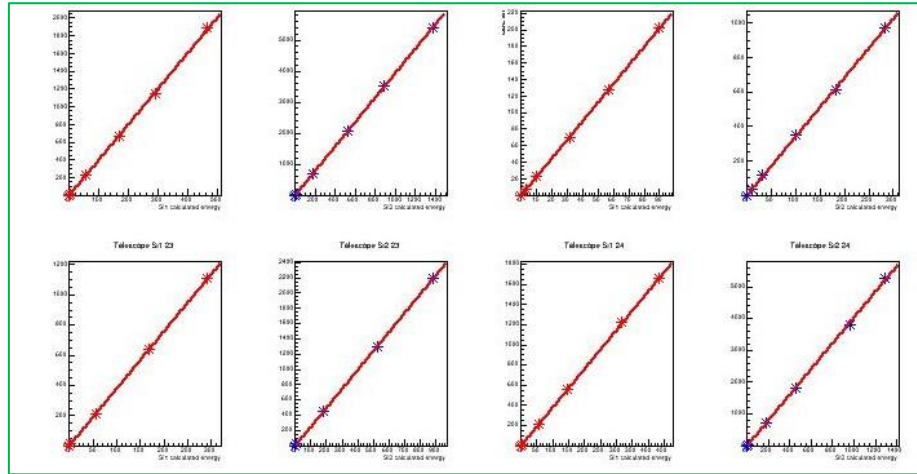




I got Maximum Q2 and Minimum QH1 values of 5 different isotopes from almost of all telescopes

Si1

Si2



Telescope 13,23,14,24

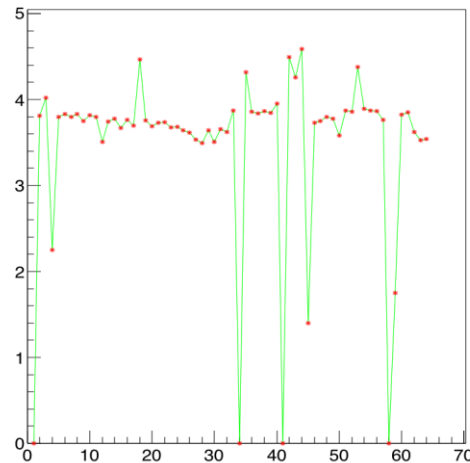
Red Point : Si1, BluePoint : Si2

X-axis : calculated energy

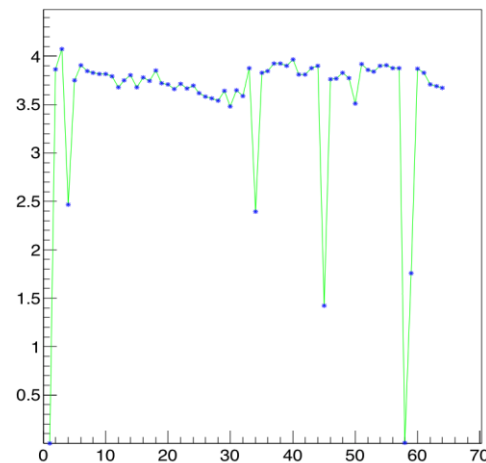
Y-axis : QDC values

Calibration values of core block
Si1(below right), Si2(below left)

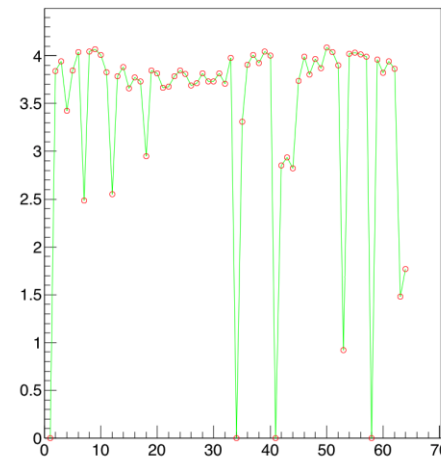
Ela Si1



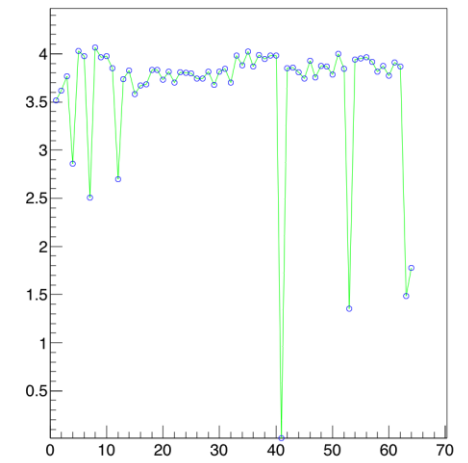
In Si1



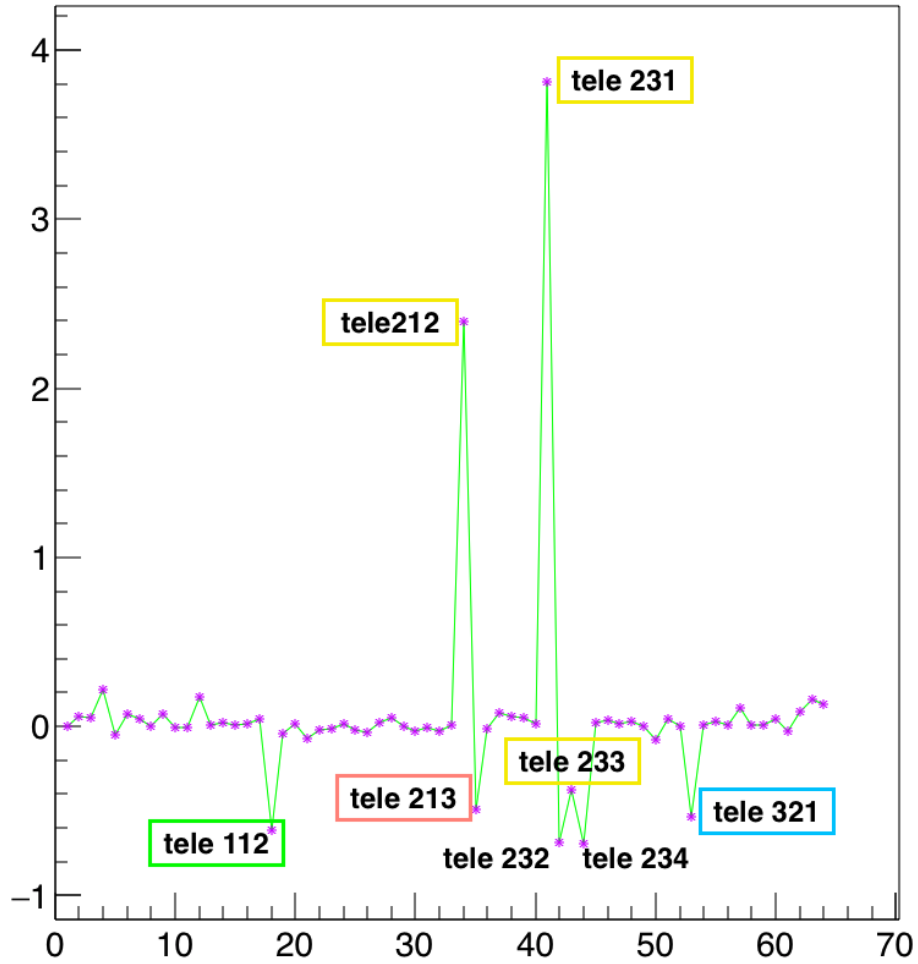
Ela Si2



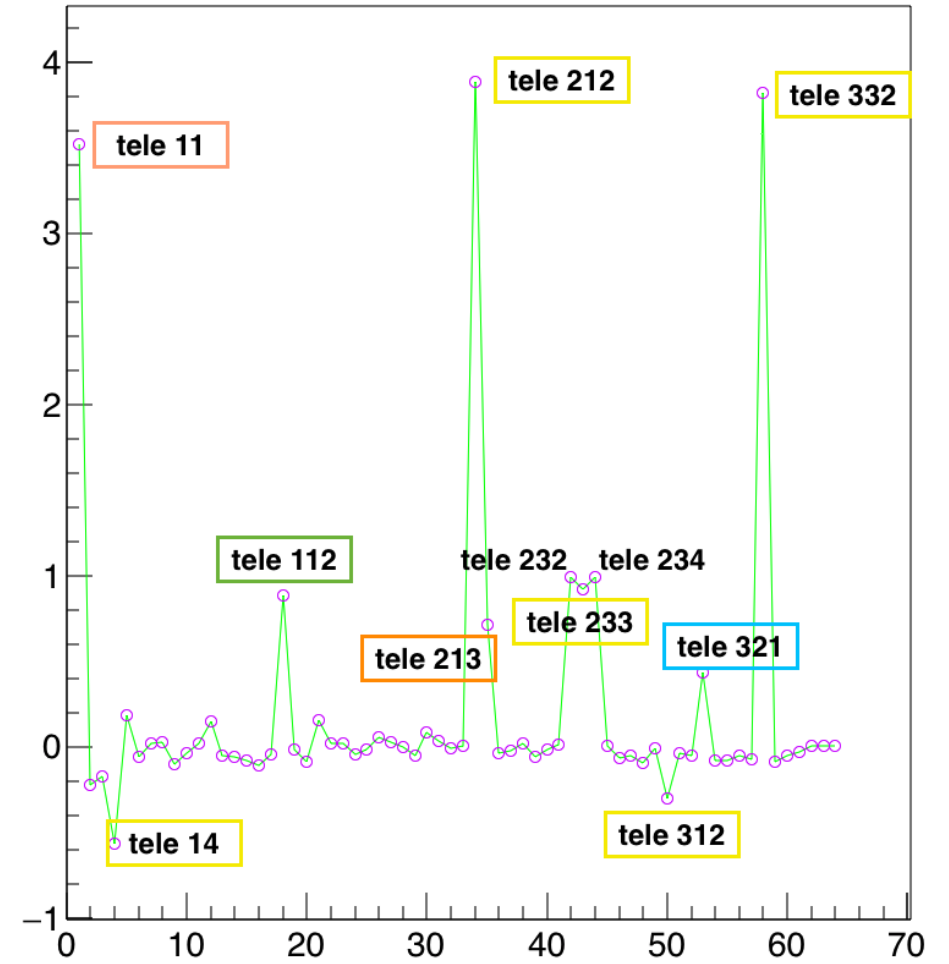
In Si2



Si1 diff



Si2 diff





Future Plans

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- Crosscheck of all FAZIA Block Si1, Si2 calibration values.
- CsI(Tl) data PId task assist.
- CsI(Tl) Crystal calibration.
- Start analysis after data organization finished

Summary

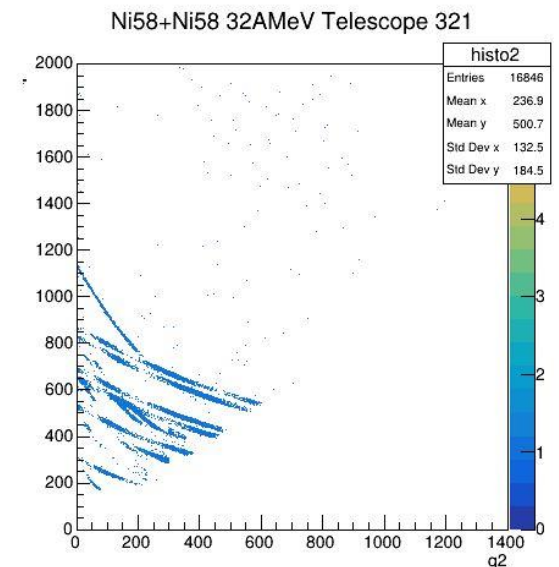
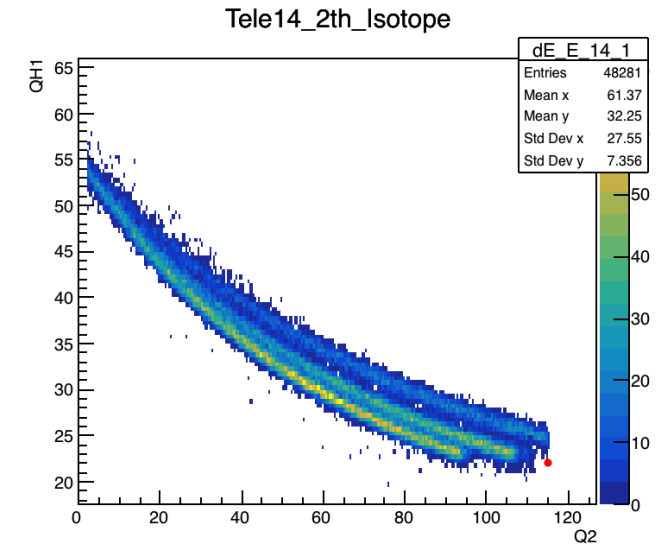
- For study symmetry energy at few ten MeV/u region, last year FAZIA collaborator did e789(Ni isotope collision) experiment.
- Data organization job (Calibration and PId) is currently doing and PId is done by analysis tool and calibration is done by two different mechanisms.
- Some telescopes has problem in PId task, So these are must be re organized before calibration.
- Assist Csl(Tl) PId task will be started after collabo meeting.



Problems in telescopes

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grids not made Because of bad detection quality	33	11
	34	231
	112	332 (Si1 dead ?)
	213	421
	231	--512 (grid finally made, not always working)
	342	-513
	421	521
	423	--542 (grid finally made, not always working)
	513	723
	532	731 (doesn't exist)
	533	732 (doesn't exist)
	543	912
	622	923 (si2 almost dead, id en Z possible ?)
	634	1024 (si2 almost dead, id en Z possible ?)
	723 (doesn't exist)	1033 (si2 almost dead, id en Z possible ?)
	731	1143 (si1 almost dead, no id possible)
	831	
923		
931		
1014		
1024		
1033		
grids not made Because of 2 working modes	233	14
	332	22
	534	212
	612	231
	732	233
	811 (done for the working mode)	241
	924	312
	943	342 (one mode could be used)
		344 (one mode could be used)
		--533 (2 barely different modes, look at bore and carbon, both can be used)
grids with huge punch through	624	
	-913	
	--932 (one mode could be used)	
	112	
	612	
	622	
	634	
641		
642		
643		
grids not made Because of bad id quality or Z only	+1014 (but grid made however)	
	233	
	321	
	343	
	423	
	623	
831 (bad Si2 resolution ?)		
912 (bad quality AND 2 modes)		





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