

Campinas FY Measurements: Status and Plans

[Ernesto Kemp](#), H. Nogima, L. G. dos Santos,
kemp@ifi.unicamp.br

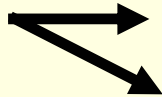
C. O. Escobar, A. C. Fauth



State University at Campinas (UNICAMP)
Cosmic Rays Department

Talk Summary

- Prototype Chamber
 - Apparatus Description and Results
- New Chamber
 - Preliminary Design
- Beams
 - **Radiotherapy Machine**
 - **Sincrotron Light National Laboratory (LNL)**



Chamber characteristics

- **Cylindrical shape stainless-steel chamber**
 - **Black inner surface**
- **25 cm maximum viewable electron path**
 - **Measurements @ 13 cm**
- **2 (fluorescence) +1 (particle monitor) Hamamatsu R1398 PMTs**
- **Adjustable PMT distance from the axis**
 - **Measurements @ 8 cm**
- **Adjustable viewable track length**
 - **Shutter pipes**
- **Mylar windows (beam configuration)**
- **Al collimator (source configuration)**



GEANT4 simulation (H. Nogima)

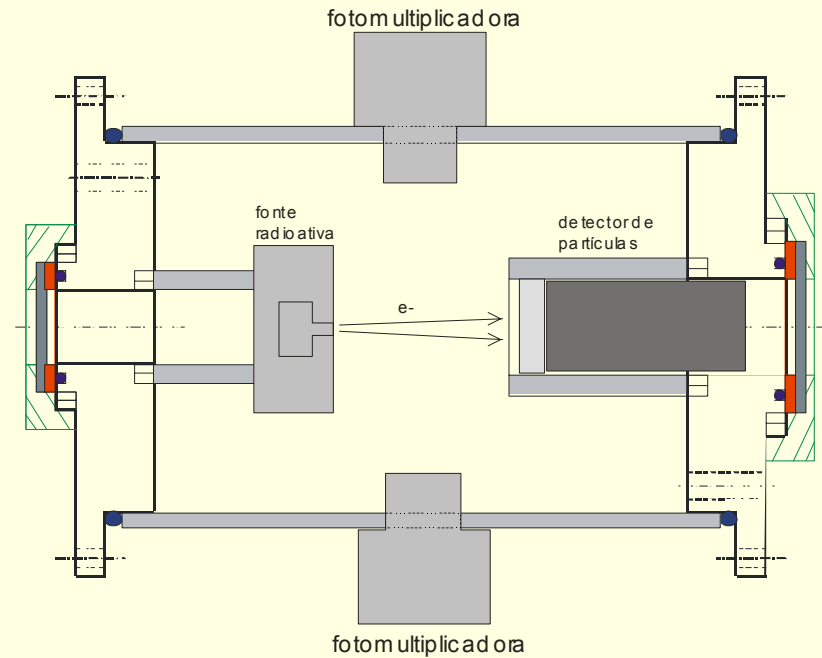
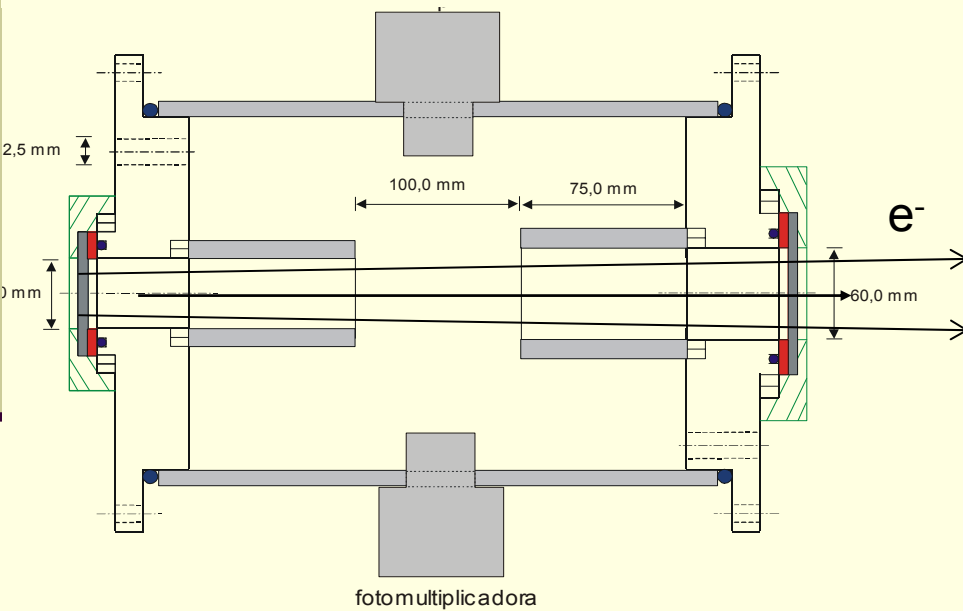
- Design & Project tool
- Background estimation
- ACCEPTANCE !

Includes:

- Full geometry and materials
- Parameterized fluorescence yield:
($\tau = 25\text{ns}$) + spectral shape
- Full surfaces optical interactions:
absorption, reflection, refraction
- PMTs glass and the photocathode efficiency:
manufacturer specifications
- Timing information can be tracked to simulate electronics coincidence.

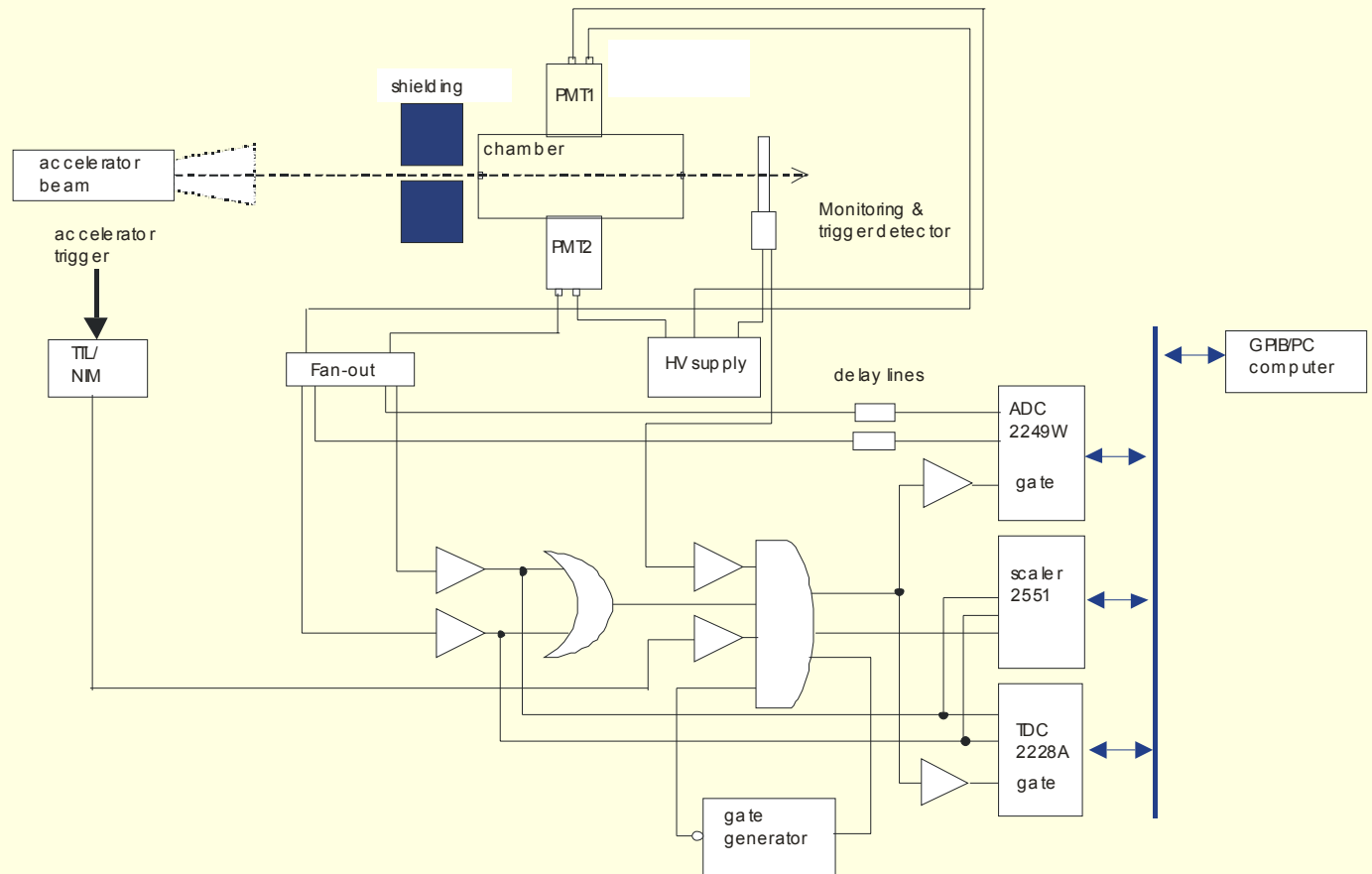
Chamber Configurations

- Particle Beam

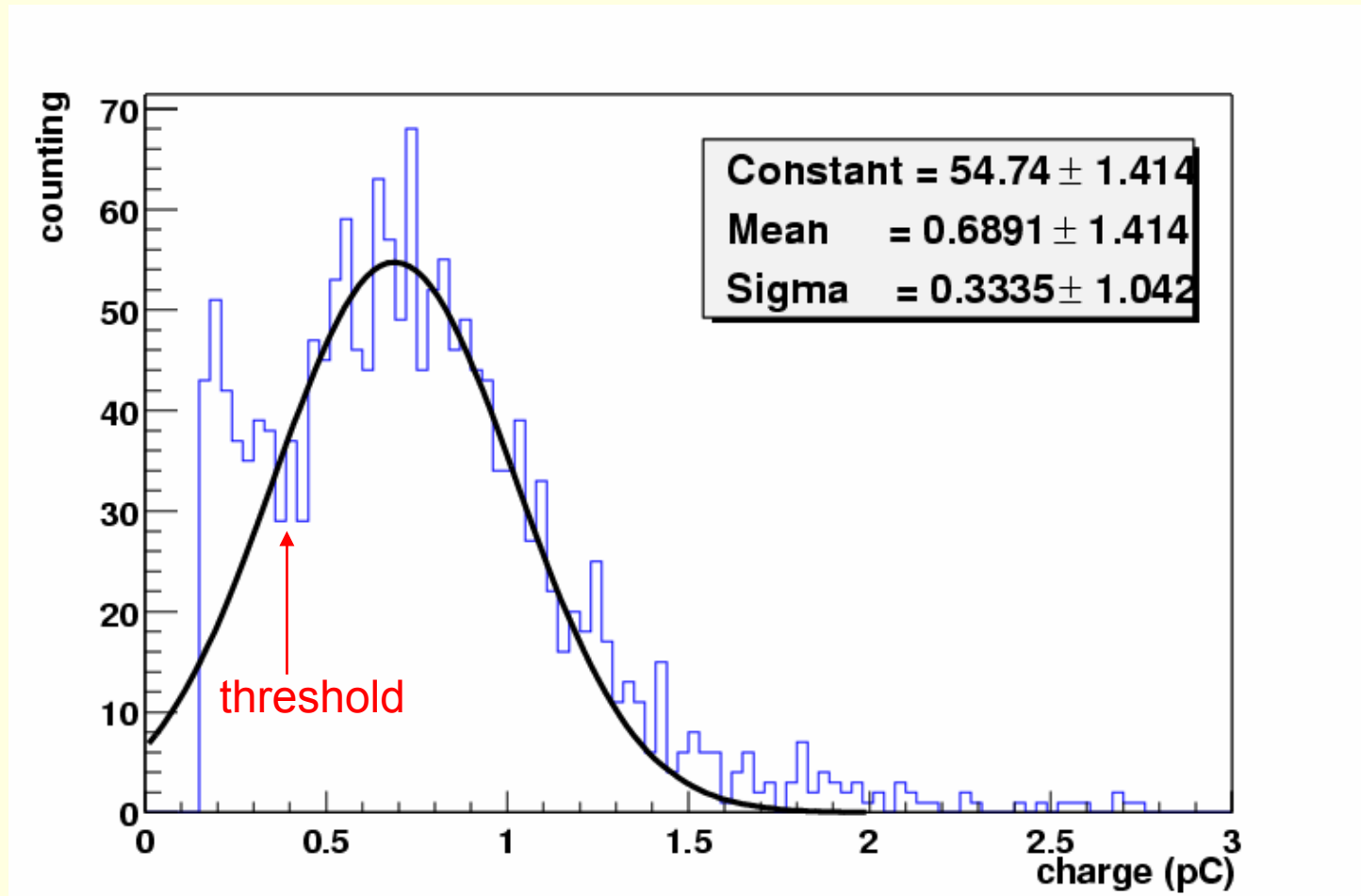


- Radioactive Source

DAQ diagram

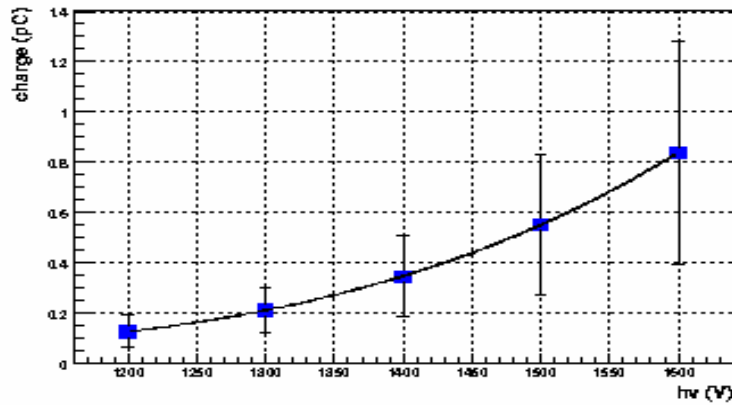


PMT Hamamatsu R1398 SPE spectrum

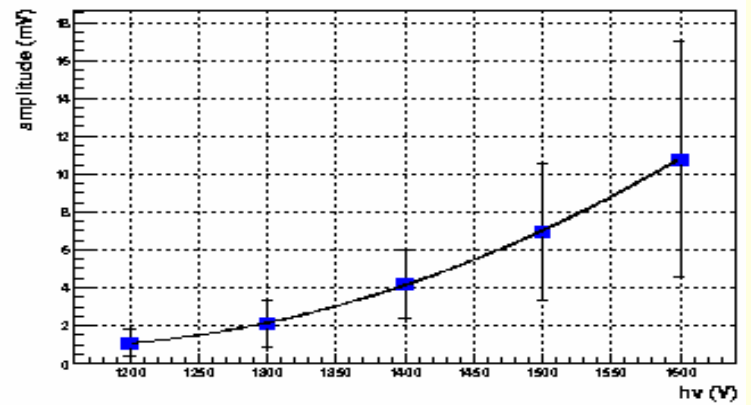


PMTs Gain vs. HV (from SPE spectra)

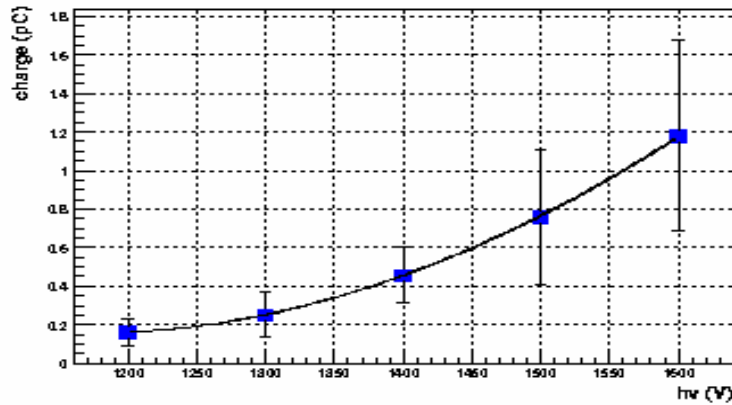
PMT1 charge x HV



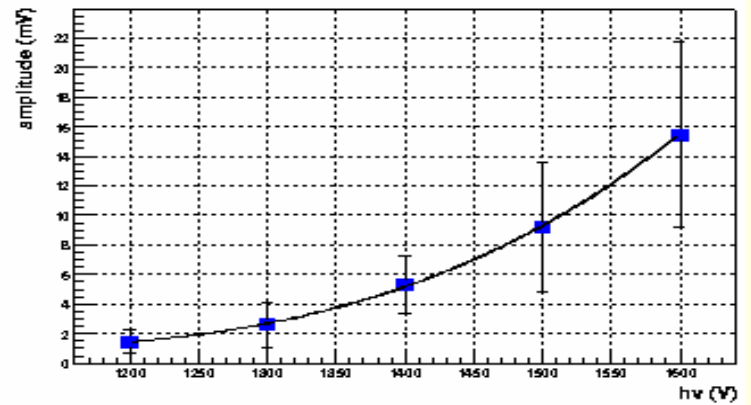
PMT1 height x HV



PMT2 Charge x HV



PMT2 height x HV

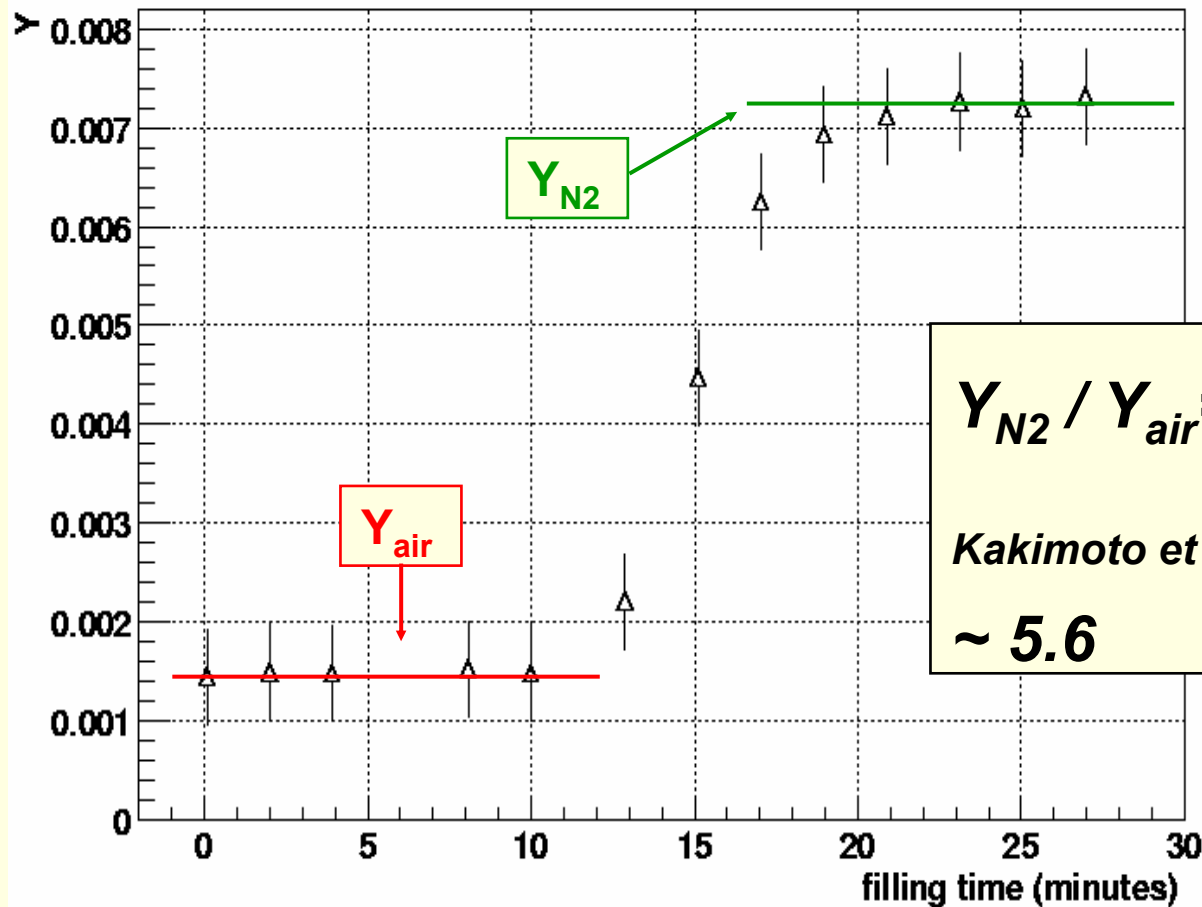


Relative Efficiency

Gas Filling: Dry Air \rightarrow N₂

$$Y_i = N_E / N_P$$

- N_E : coincidence excesses
- N_P : particle detector counting
- i : gas type



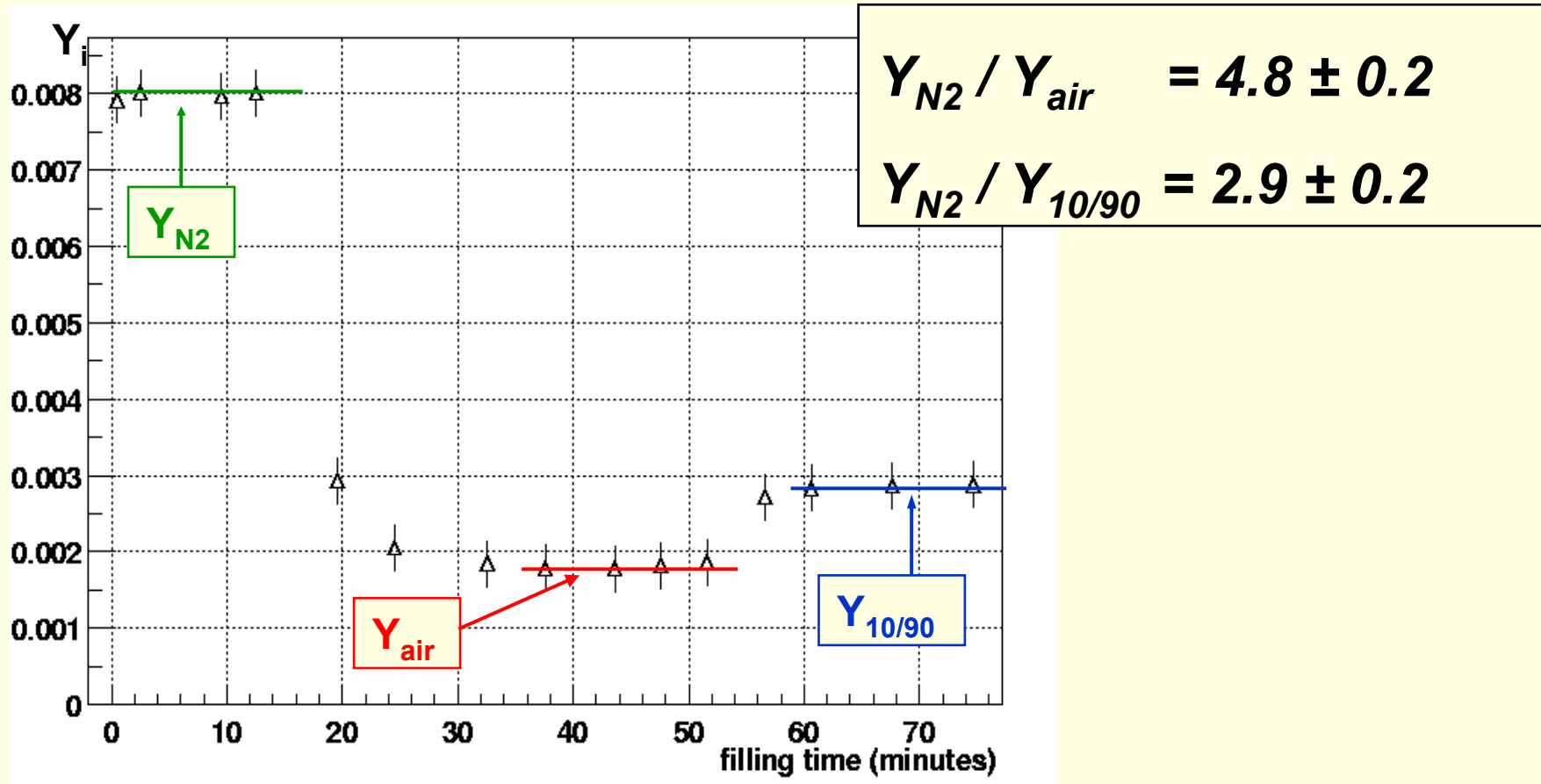
$$Y_{N_2} / Y_{air} = 5.1 \pm 0.3$$

Kakimoto et al. , NIM 372A, 527 (1996)

~ 5.6

Relative Efficiency

Gas Filling: N₂ → Dry Air → 10/90



Fluorescence Yield

- Global acceptance (from simulation):

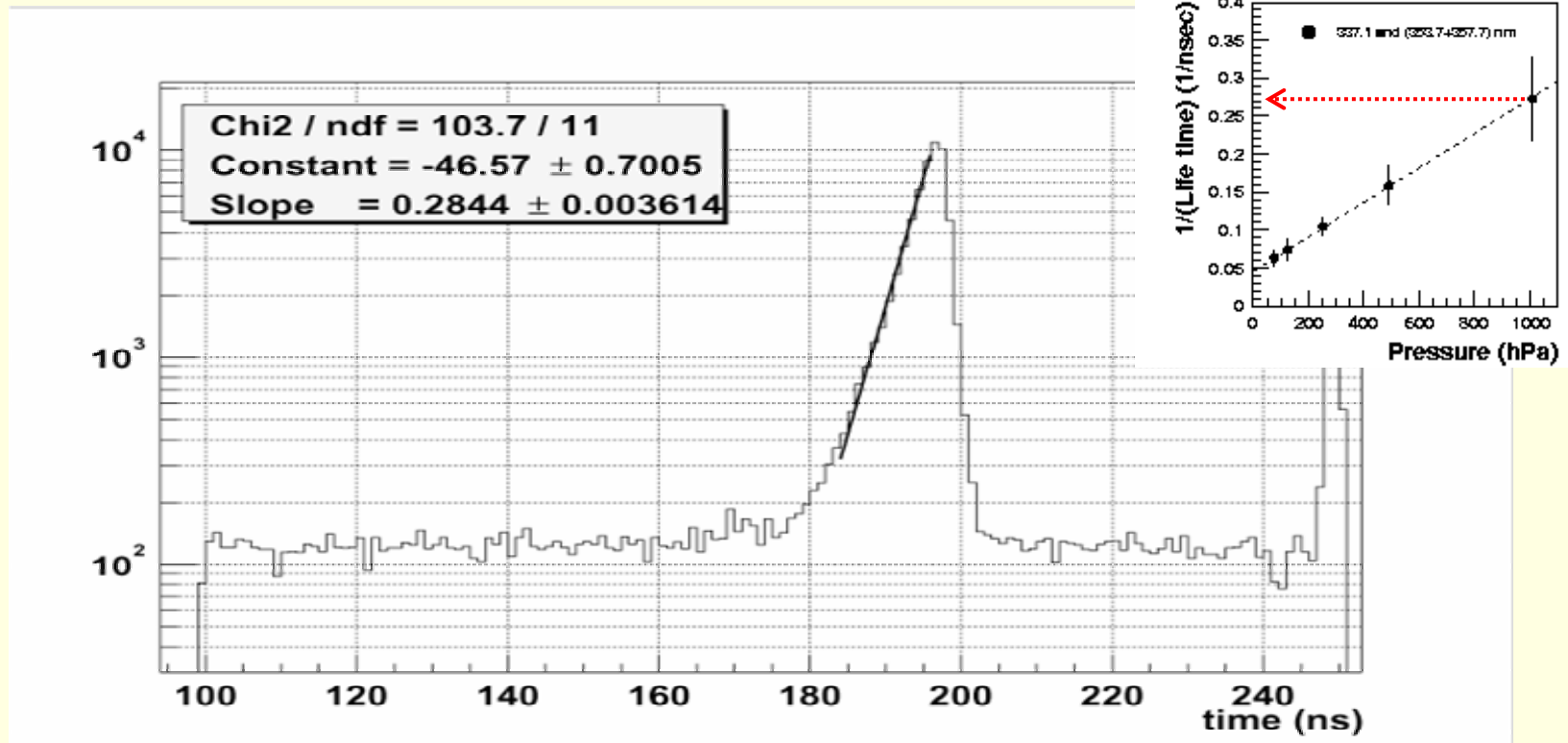
$$A_{\Omega} = 0.003176$$

Includes geometry and PMTs overall efficiencies

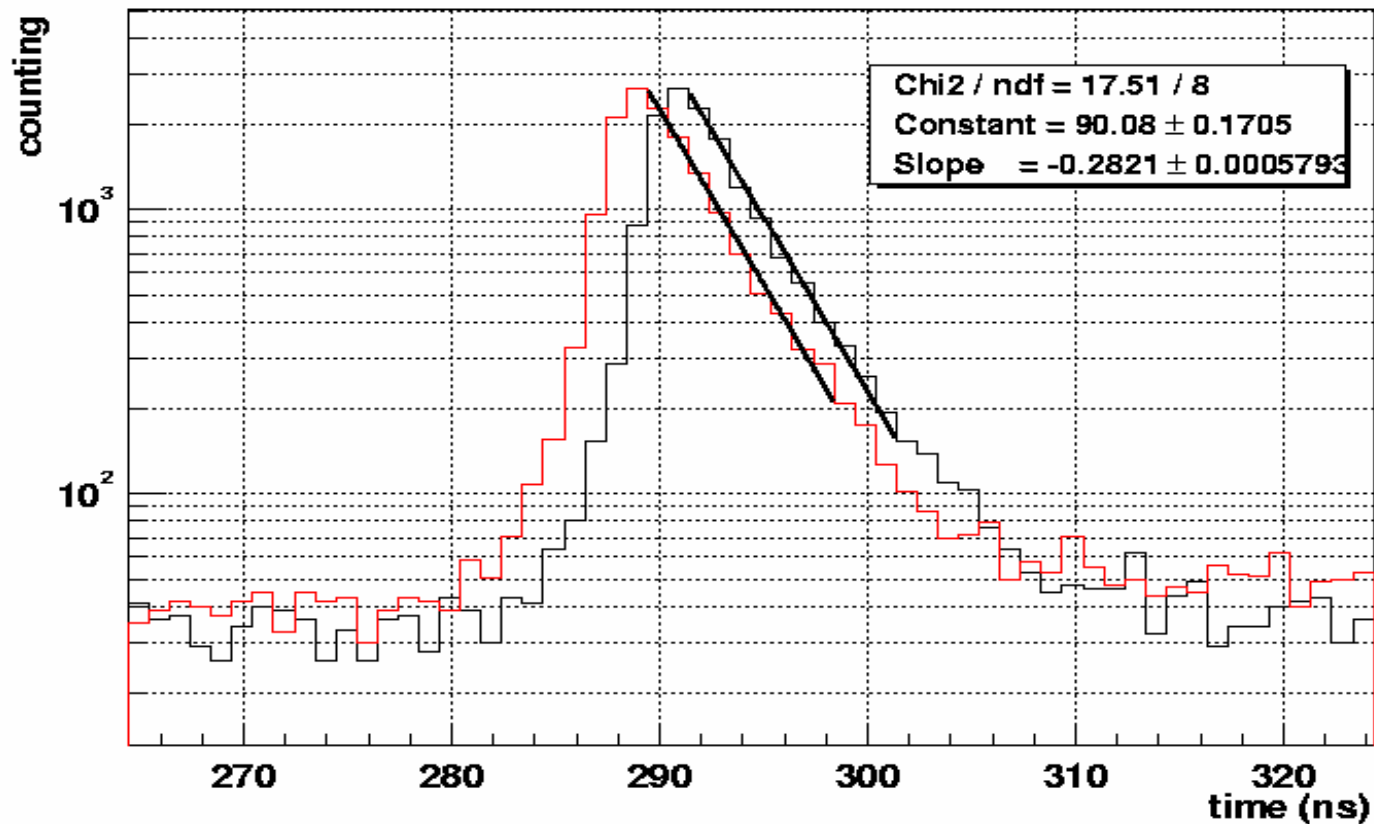
$$Y_{\text{all } \lambda} = 3.9 \pm 0.2$$

Decay Time Constant (in N₂)

M.Nagano et al., ICRC 2001



Consistence between Fluorescence PMTs

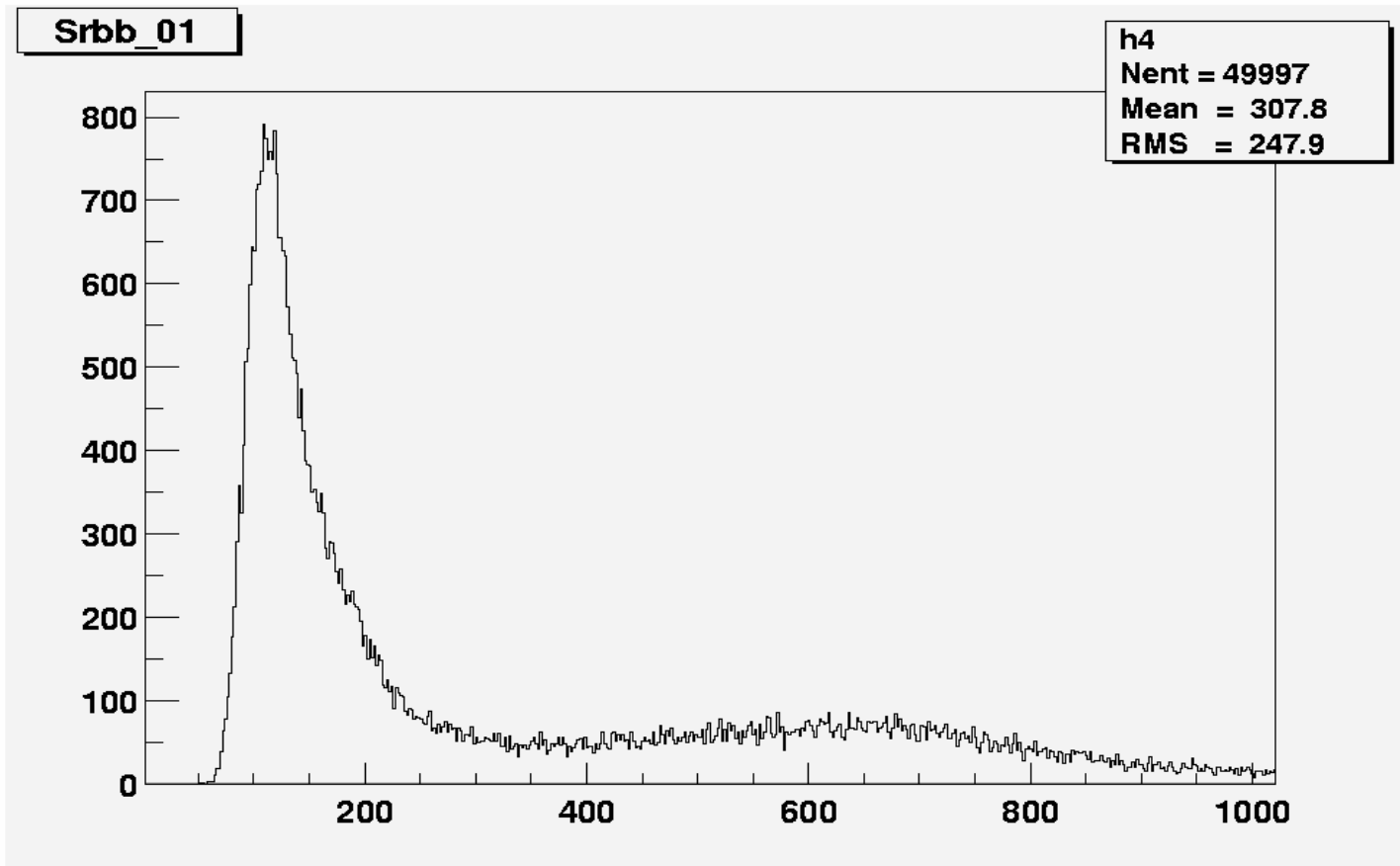


Dry Air and 10/90 Decay Times

■ $\tau_{\text{air}} \sim \tau_{90/10} \sim 1.5 \text{ ns}$

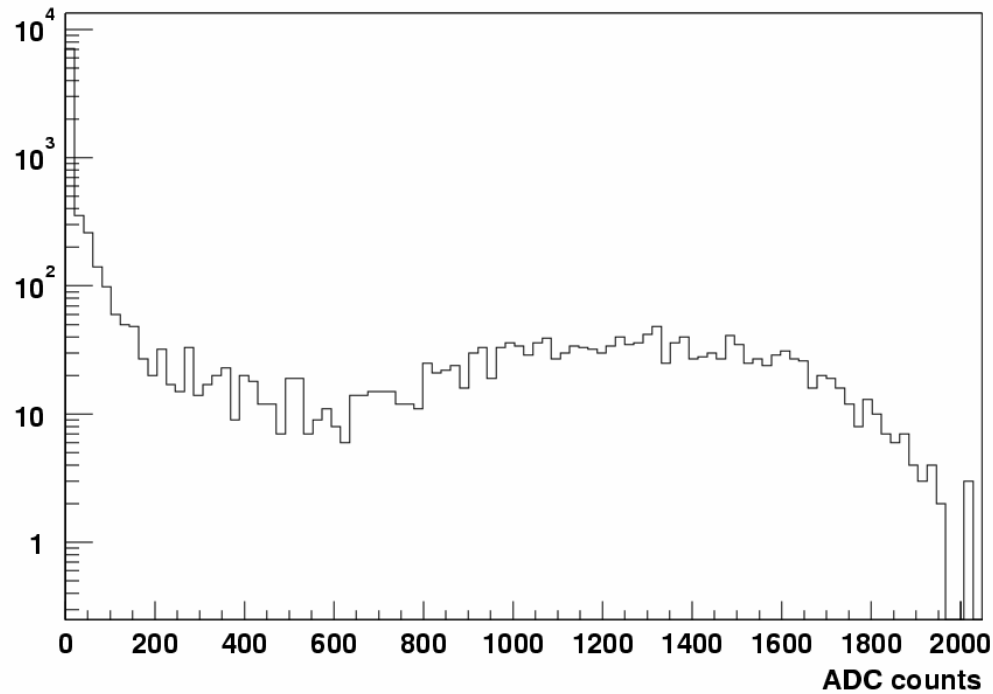
**** Out of our time resolution ! ****

^{90}Sr spectrum in test-box



But, inside the chamber...

^{90}Sr spectrum in the chamber



Prototype Chamber Overview

■ Consistent Results (^{90}Sr source)

✓ τ in N_2 @1k hPa

✓ Relative Efficiency - Y_i/Y_j : N_2 , $0.1 \text{ O}_2 + 0.9 \text{ N}_2$, Dry Air

✓ Integrated Yield

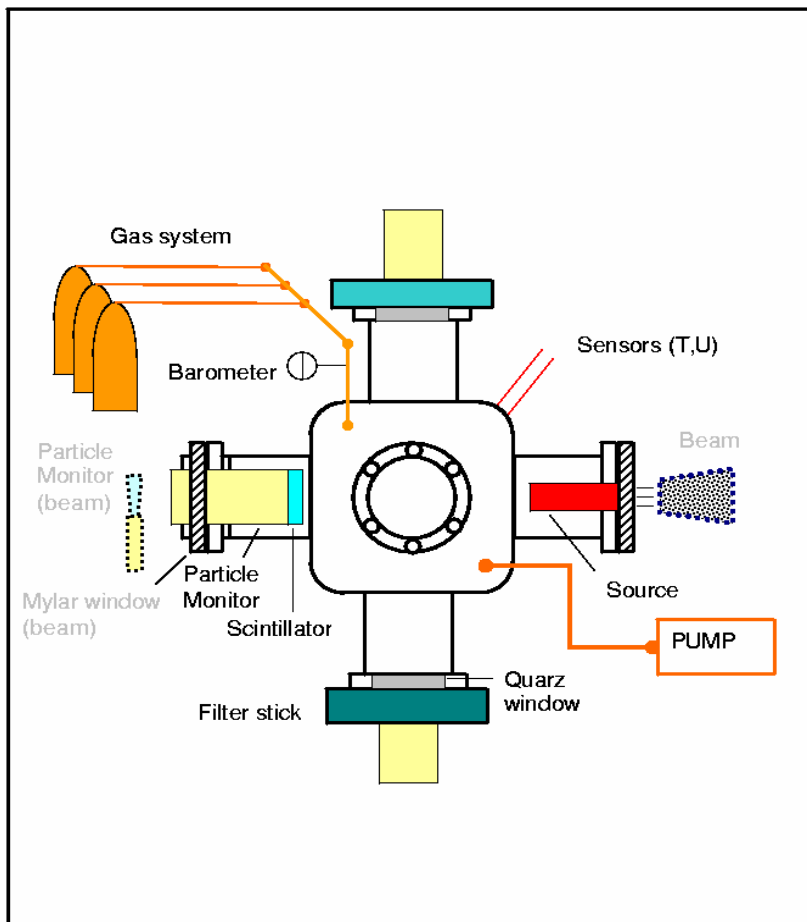
■ To do

→ Energy calibration
(on the way...)

→ Go ahead with ^{137}Cs measurements

→ Improve the Background Control

New Chamber



Available new parts (already in lab):

- 6-way Cross (from LNLS)
- Pump
- PMTs
- Gas system
- Mylar windows

To develop and/or implement and/or buy..

- Quartz windows
- Filters and related system
- New detection systems (?)

Beams:

a) The medical accelerator

- Old Machine: Extremely High RF noise
- New machine: has been recently installed
 - Obs.: Not yet available for the radiotherapy group.
Perfect time to perform preliminary tests

- Main Parameters
 - Available Energies: 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 MeV
 - 1 ms repetition
 - 10^{12} e-/pulse

Beams:

b) LNLS (sincrotron light ring)



Laboratório Nacional de Luz Síncrotron

Operado pela ABTLuS para o Ministério da Ciência e Tecnologia / CNPq

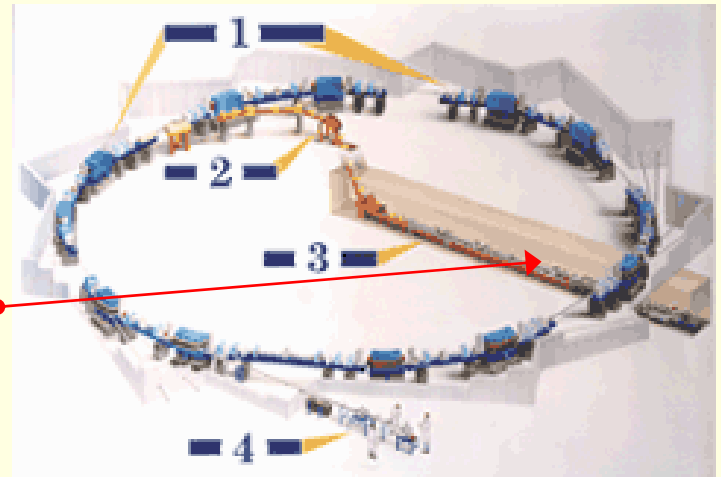


LNLS Injector Main Parameters

Operation Energy (nominal)	1.37 GeV
Injection Energy	500 MeV
Beam Current (max)	250 mA

Status

- LNLS does not have a beam extractor
- Tests might be done only during maintenance of the injection line
- LNLS Direction had an enthusiastic response 😊 for a project submission



Conclusions

- Go back home and work...