

The Versatile Array of Neutron Detectors at Low Energy

S. V. Paulauskas

Collaborators

UTK: M. Al-Shudifat, L. Cartegni, R. Grzywacz,
M. Madurga, D. Miller, S. Padgett

ORAU: J. C. Batchelder (UNIRIB), S. Liu (UNIRIB),
C. Matei, W. A. Peters, I. Spassova

Rutgers: J. A. Cizewski, M. E. Howard, P. D. O'Malley,
B. Manning, A. Ratkiewicz

LSU: J. Blackmon, M. Matos, C. Rasco, E. Zganjar

Mines: S. Ilyushkin, F. Sarazin, F. Raiola, D. Walter

Ohio U.: C. Brune, T. Massey

ORNL: D. W. Bardayan, C. J. Gross, C. Jost, A. J. Mendez II,
K. Miernik, D. Stracener, K. Rykaczewski, M. Wolinska-
Chioca(ORAU)

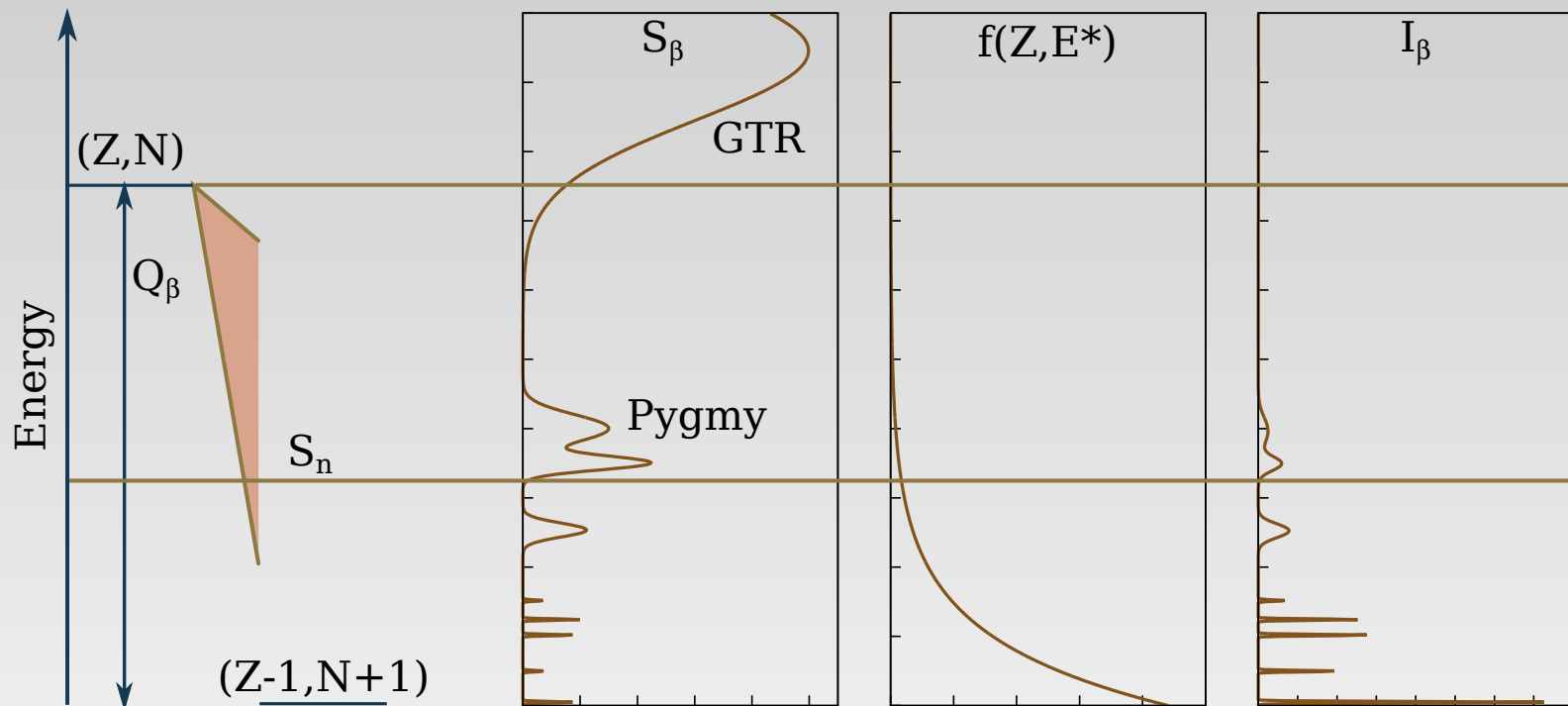
Vanderbilt: N. T. Brewer, E. H. Wang

U. Warsaw: A. Kuzniak

WUL: P. A. Copp

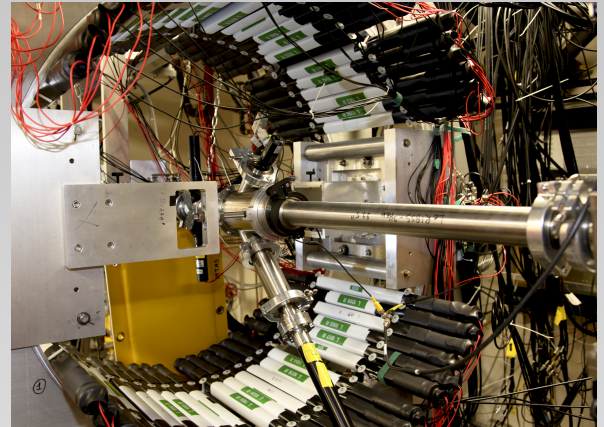
Beta Strength, Nuclear Lifetimes, and Branching Ratios

$$\frac{1}{T_{1/2}} = \sum_{E_i \geq 0}^{E_i \leq Q_\beta} S_\beta(E_i) \times f(Z, Q_\beta - E_i) \quad S_\beta(E_i) = \langle \psi_f | \hat{O} | \psi_i \rangle$$

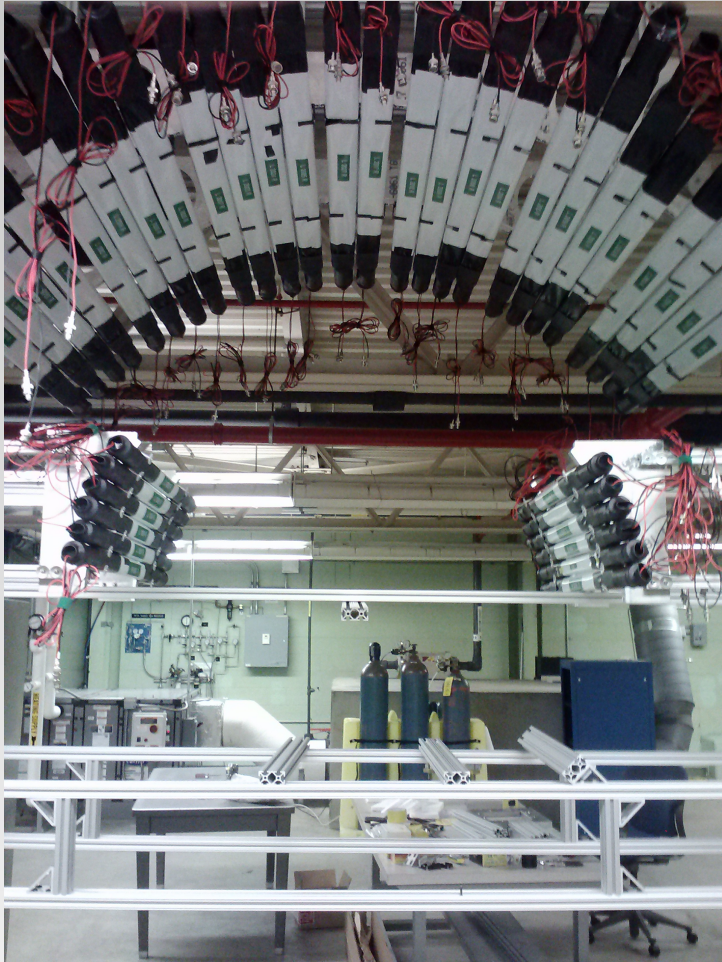


VANDLE

- A highly modular array of plastic scintillators
- Can be used to measure β -delayed neutrons and for reaction studies.
- Bar Sizes:
 - Small : $3 \times 3 \times 60 \text{ cm}^3$
 - Medium : $3 \times 6 \times 120 \text{ cm}^3$
 - Large : $5 \times 5 \times 200 \text{ cm}^3$
- Neutron Energies Covered:
 - Small/Med. : 0.1 - 6 MeV
 - Large : 1 - 20 MeV



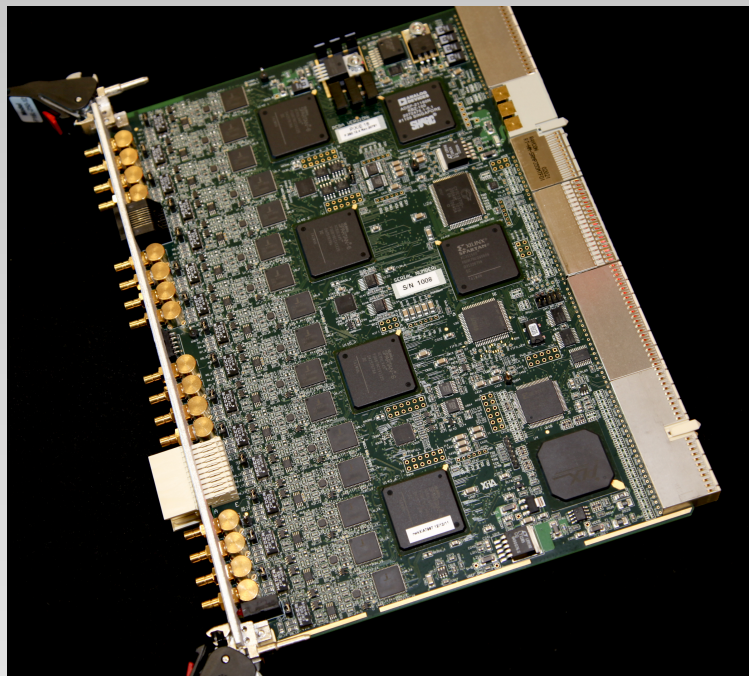
VANDLE at CARIBU - Setup



- Designed by N. T. Brewer
- Clovers mount to the bottom of the frame and do not mask any of the VANDLE modules.
- Using new medium bars - Improves energy res.
- Specially designed frame.
- Footprint : 81 x 61 in²

Electronics

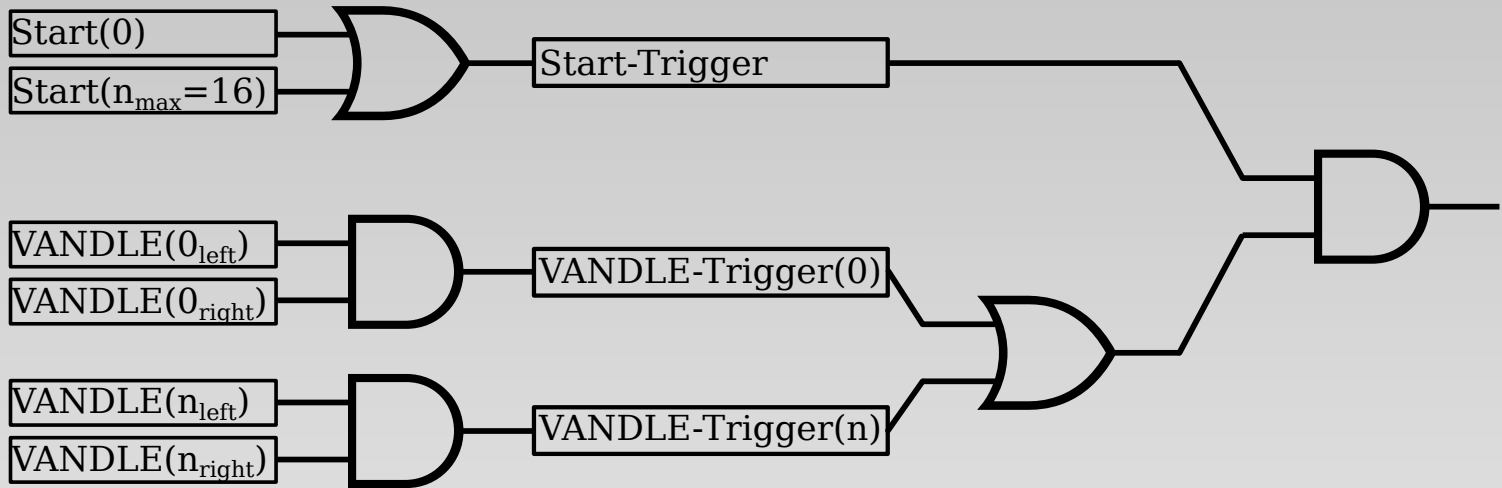
- XIAs Pixie-16-250 digitizers;
Designed for VANDLE
- Time stamps each event
- Records digitized signals
- Low trigger threshold
- Custom Trigger Scheme



Coupled with VANDLE yields a **unique** system,
using "slow" digitizers with fast scintillators

See S. V. Paulauskas et al. NIM A Volume 737 (2014), Pages 22–28

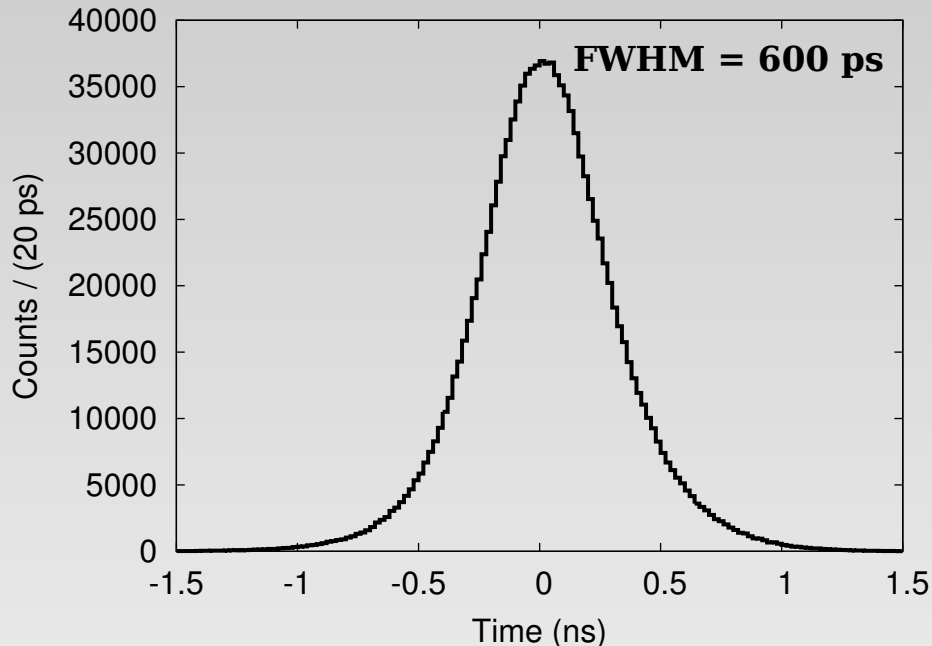
Custom Triggering



- Handles upto 16 starts and n VANDLE modules
- Reduces count rates
- Allows for acquisition in PMT noise
- System allows for 99.9% live time.

Timing with PMTs

- A small $1 \times 1 \times 0.5 \text{ in}^3$ EJ-200 chip between 2 PMTs
- ^{60}Co provides gammas



The resolution is consistent with PMT specifications.
Resolution contribution of electronics negligible

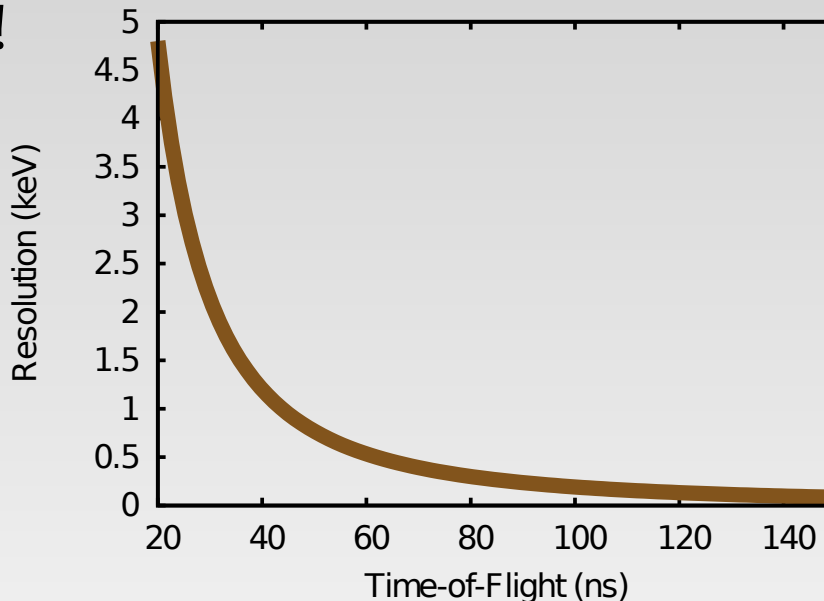
Energy Resolution

- Resolution given by

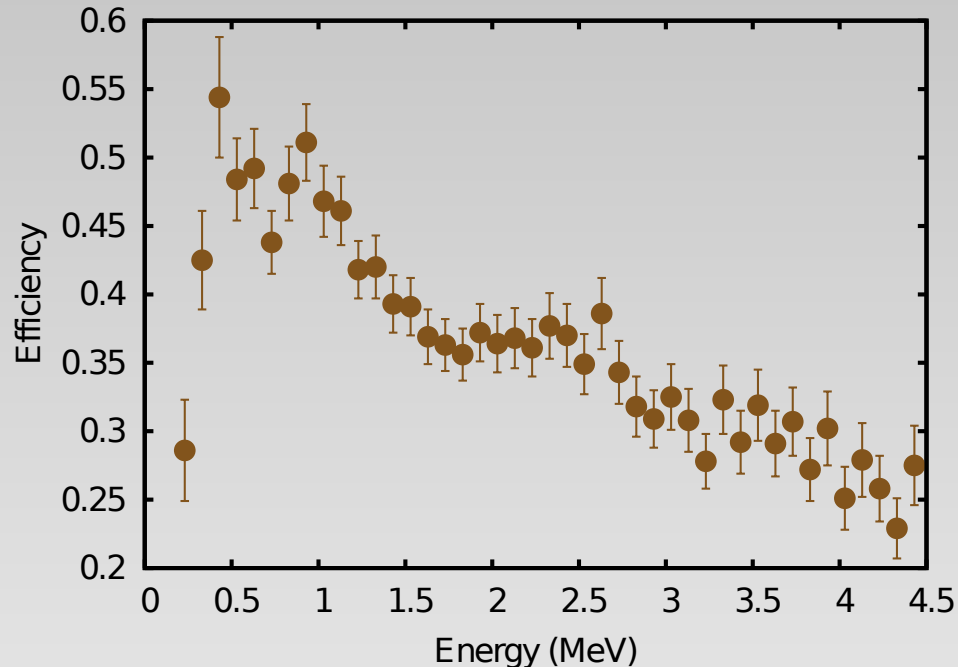
$$\left(\frac{dE}{E}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{2dt}{t}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2dL}{L}\right)^2$$

Kornilov et al. NIMA, 599 (2009) 226-233

- $dL = 3$ cm, $L = 60$ cm, $dt = 700$ ns
- Energy Resolution critically dependent on time resolution!



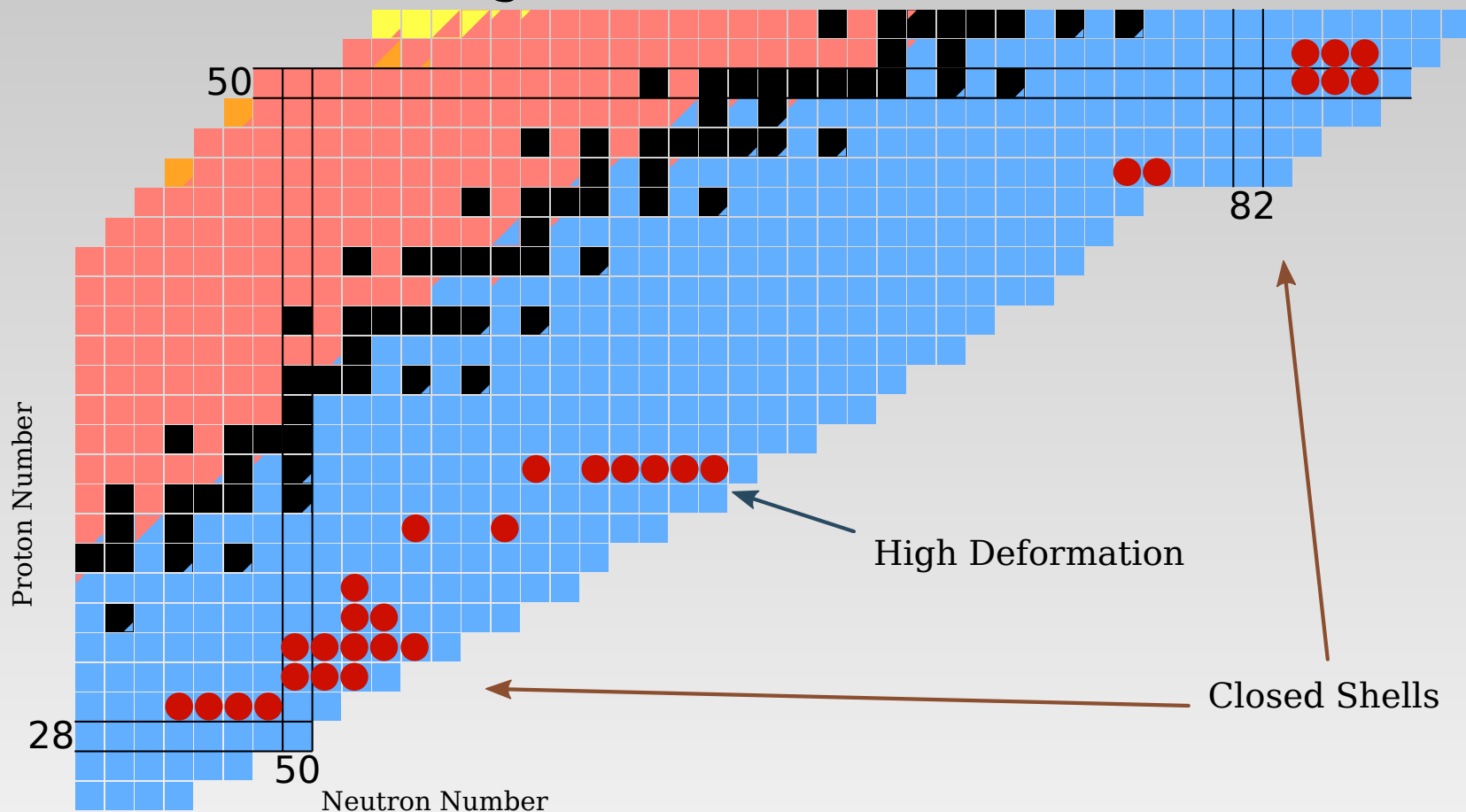
Intrinsic Module Efficiency



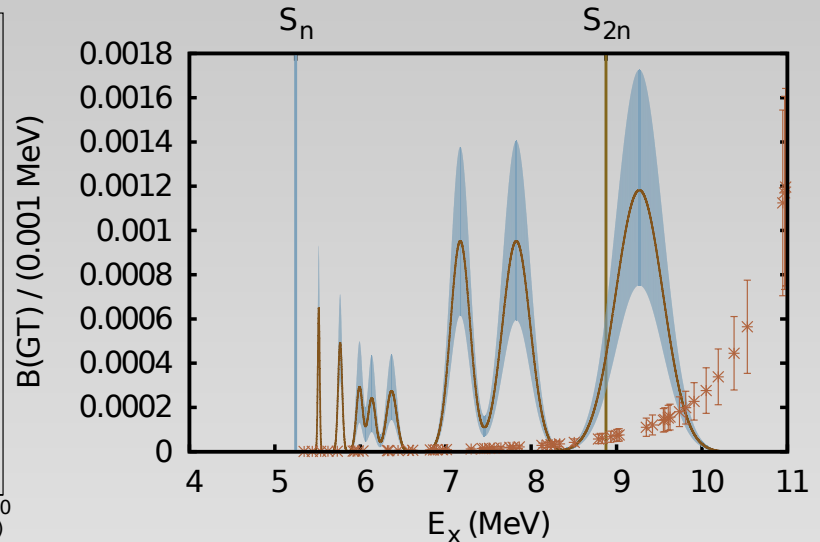
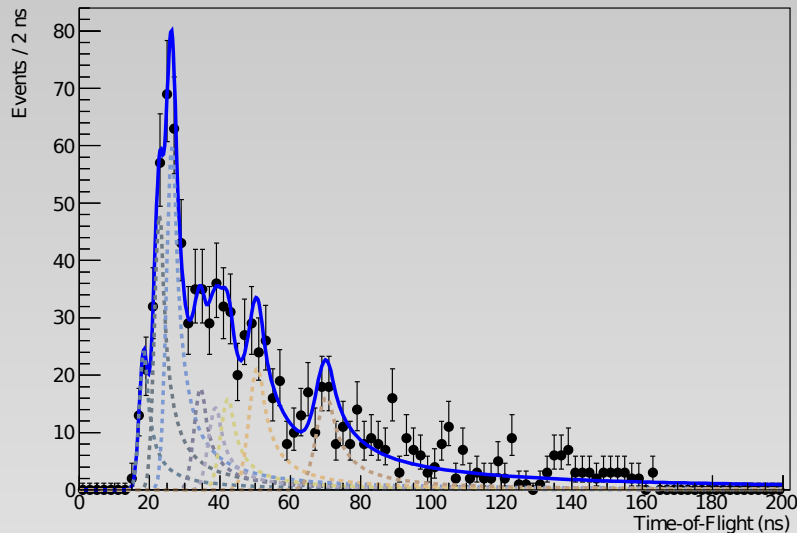
- Measurement performed at Ohio University using neutrons from the $^{27}\text{Al}(d,n)$ reaction
- High efficiency due to combination of electronics and PMTs.

Measurement at HRIBF

These are regions accessible with CARIBU



Resonant Behavior of ^{84}Ga



- Above the $N = 50$ shell gap
- Large P_n (74%) and large Q-value (13.9 MeV)
- Strong resonant behavior for high energy neutrons.
- Still working to interpret these data

Summary

- VANDLE is a highly efficient array
- Modular design and several detector sizes provide an adaptable detection system
- Fully digital data acquisition system provides high resolution timing and coincidence triggering.
- Has been successfully used for both reaction and decay studies.