

Testing and Characterization  
of the

  
**JENSA**

Gas Jet Target

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on behalf of the JENSA Collaboration  
*DNP 2013*

# Motivation

***We need improvements in beams, targets, and detector systems in order to continue to push the frontiers of nuclear science***

- facilities like FAIR, FRIB, KoRIA, RIBF, ISAC-2 and SPIRAL-2, among others, are (or will be) providing major progress in RIB production
- detector systems like superORRUBA, ANASEN, TACTIC, VANDLE, Greta/Gretina, Tigress, Paris, etc, are pushing the boundaries of radiation/particle detection

# Motivation

***We need improvements in beams, targets, and detector systems in order to continue to push the frontiers of nuclear science***

- so what about targets? ...we can accomplish more here!
  - commonly using thin metal foils, implanted targets, small gas cells
  - windowless gas targets and liquid/solid (cryogenic) targets are becoming more widely utilized
  - these types of targets won't work for everything...

# Constraints

- Inverse kinematics
- Exotic beams may be low intensity
- Low cross sections (astrophysical reactions)
- Light targets for hydrogen- or helium-induced reactions
- Reaction products have low energies
- High efficiency, high-solid-angle coverage for particle detection
- Recoil/gamma detection



# A Solution? Gas Jet Targets

Create a jet of light gas (helium or hydrogen) –  
with the correct engineering, a target that is

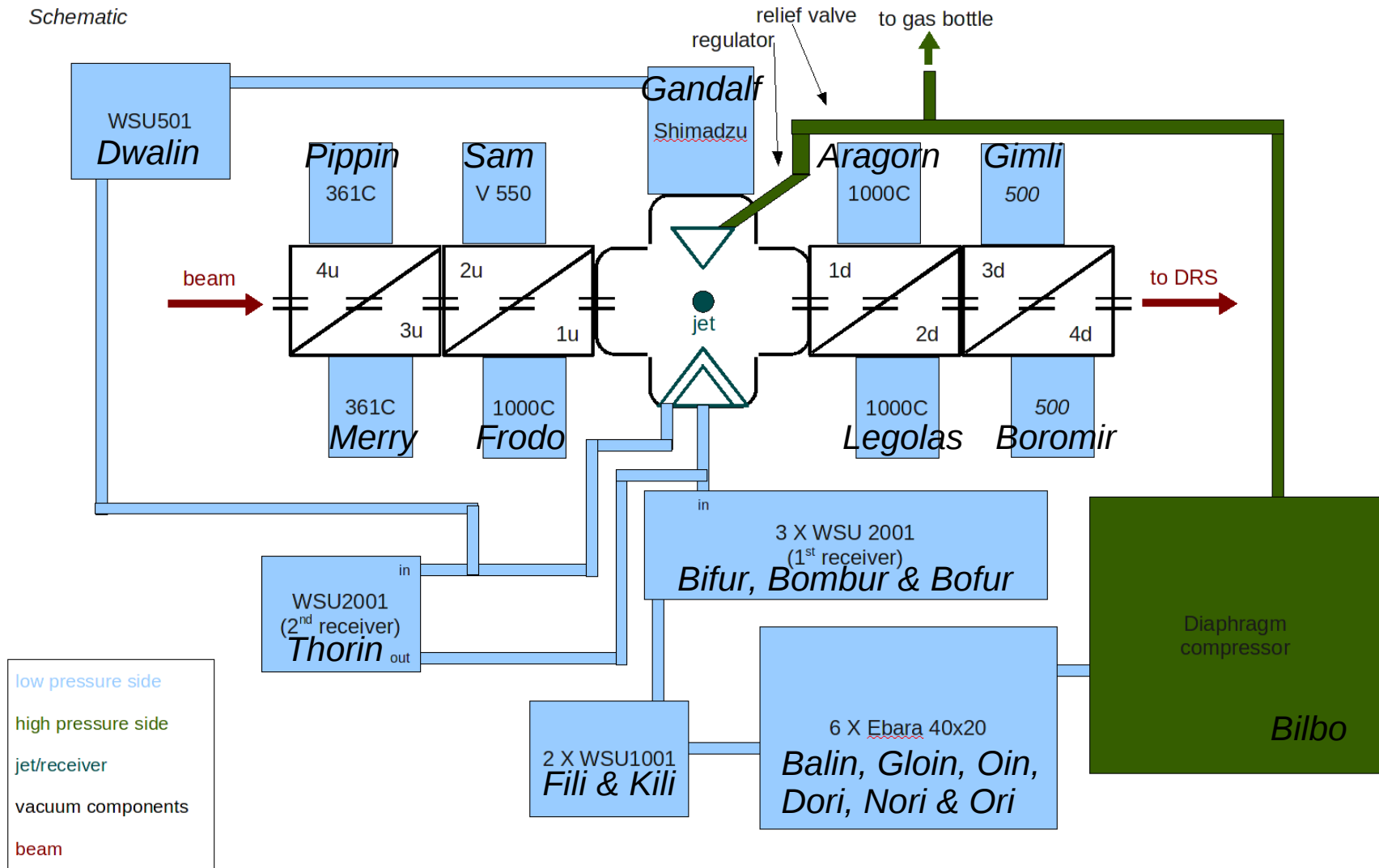
*dense, pure, homogeneous, and localized*

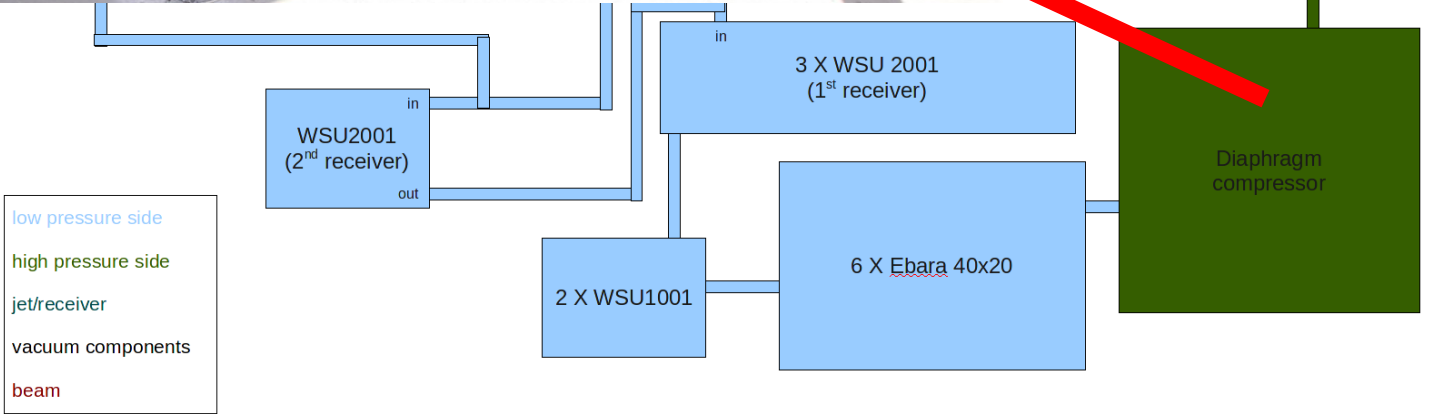
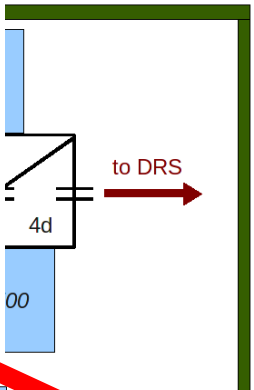
can be produced

(targets of this type, though smaller in scale, have  
existed for decades)

# Introducing JENSA!

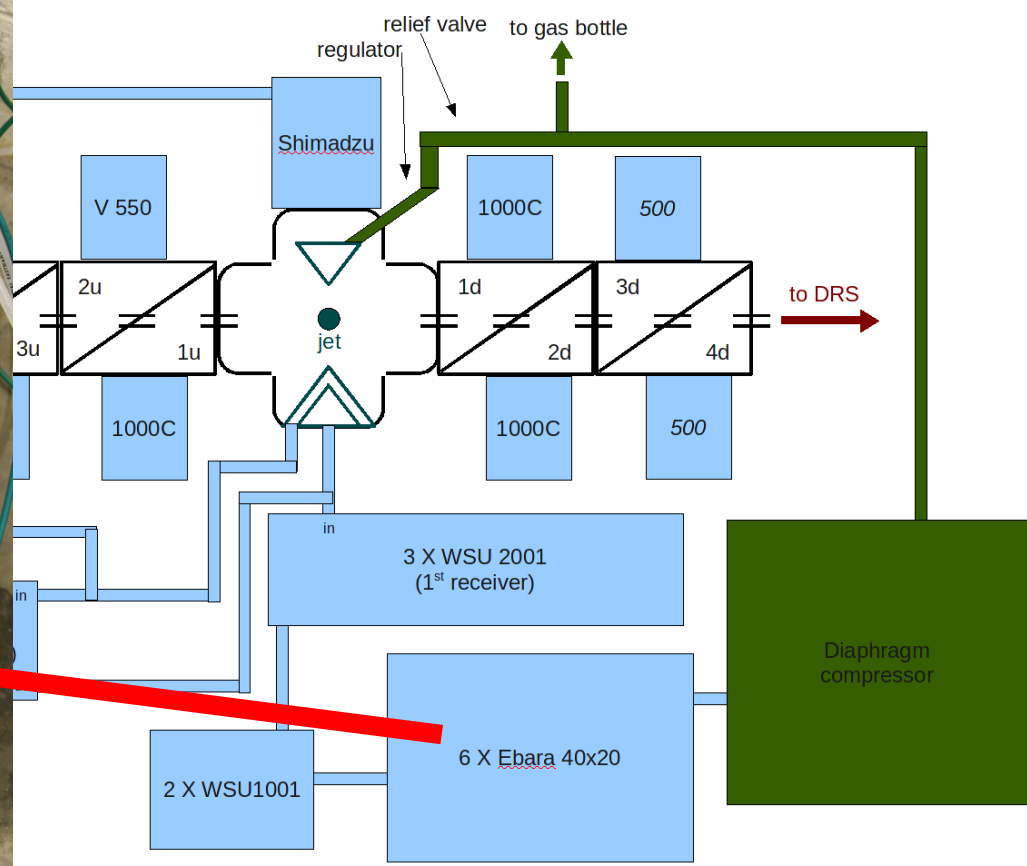
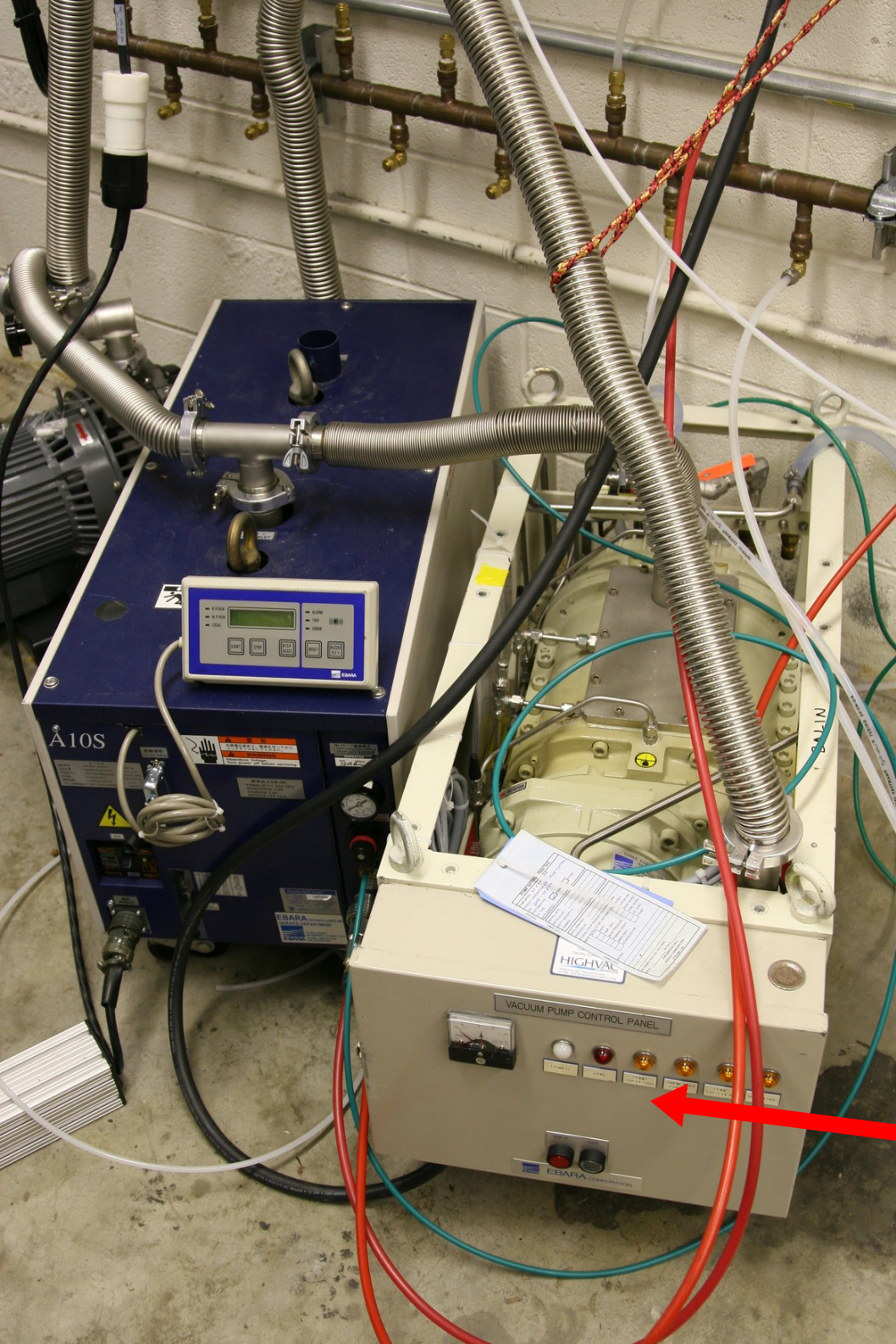
Schematic





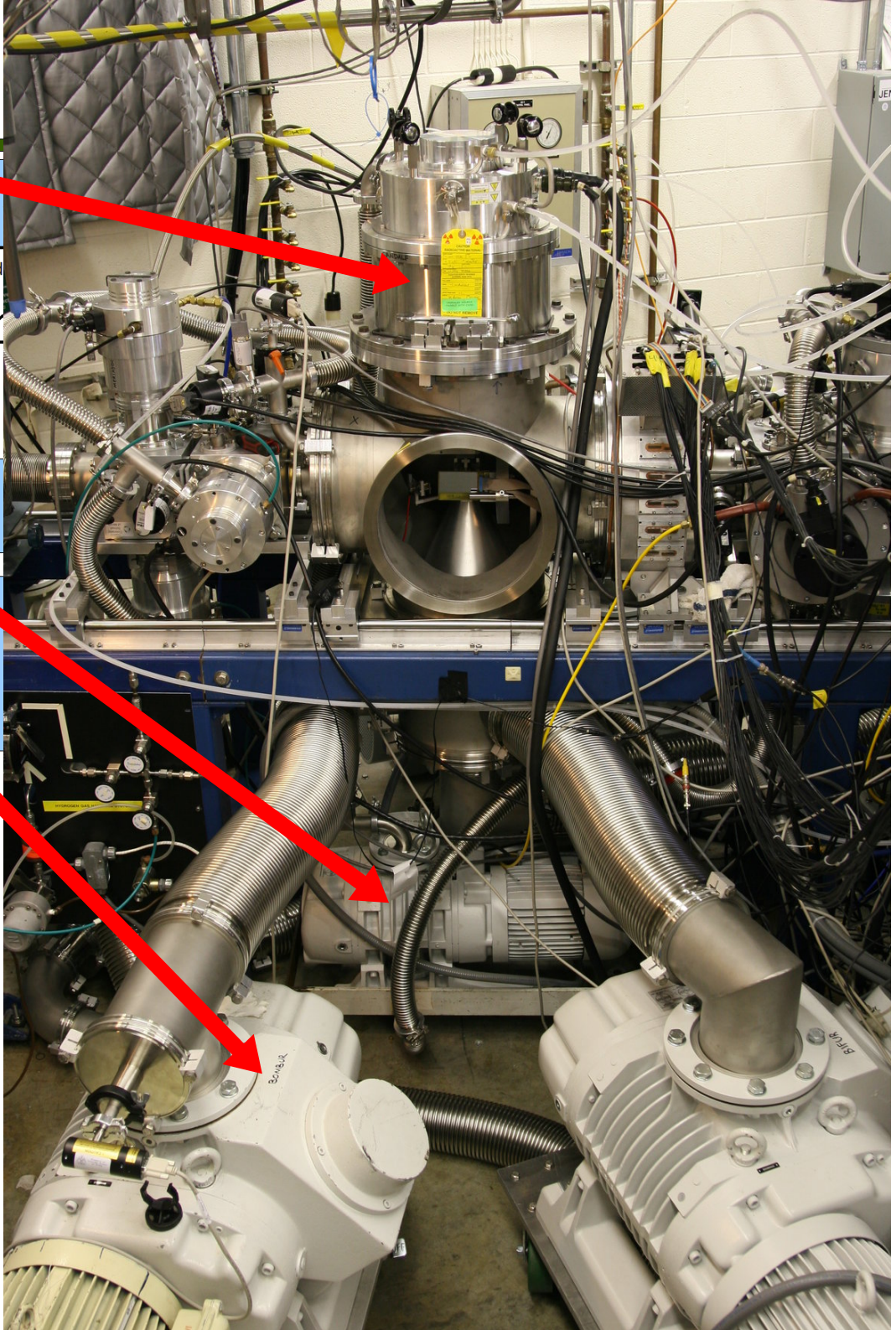
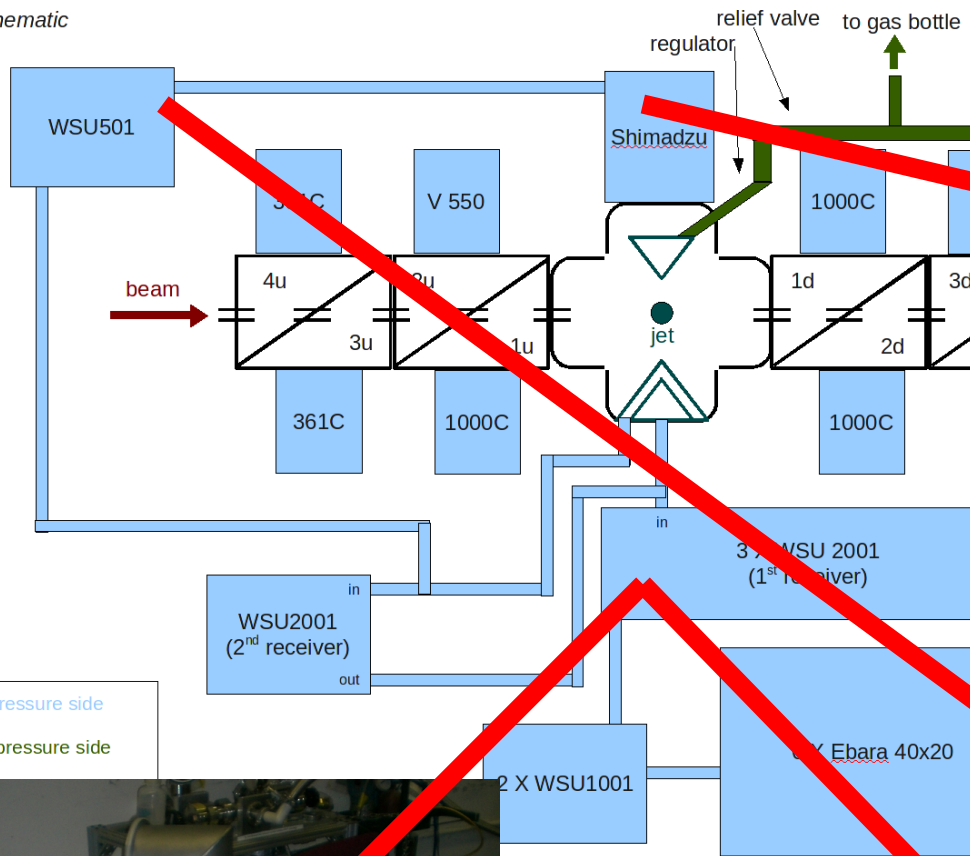
low pressure side  
 high pressure side  
 jet/receiver  
 vacuum components  
 beam





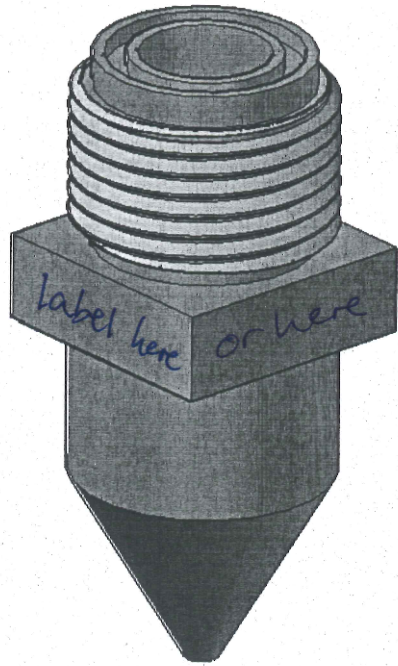


Schematic

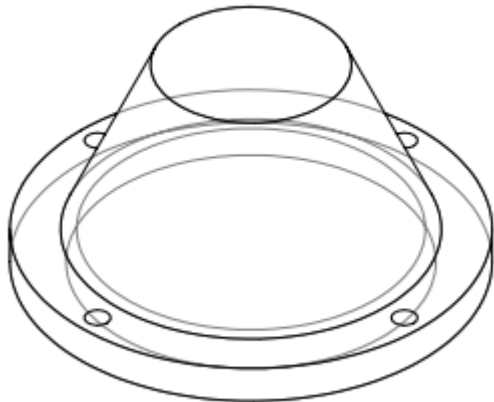




# Nozzle Specs



ISOMETRIC

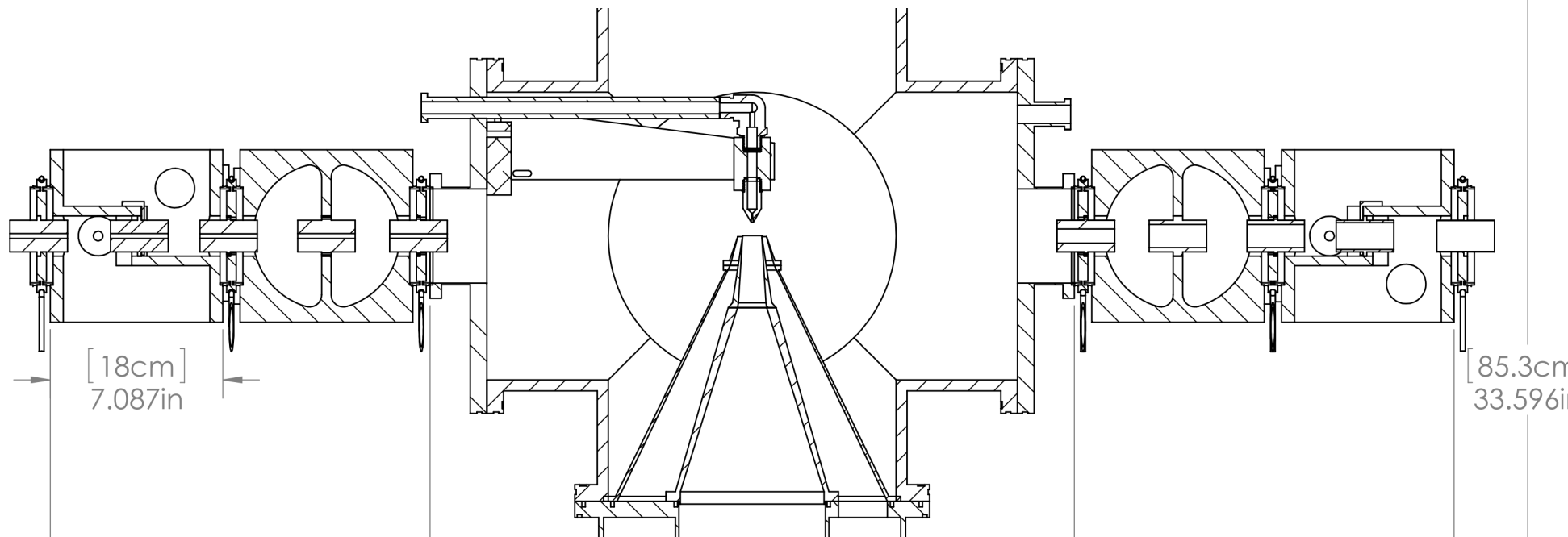
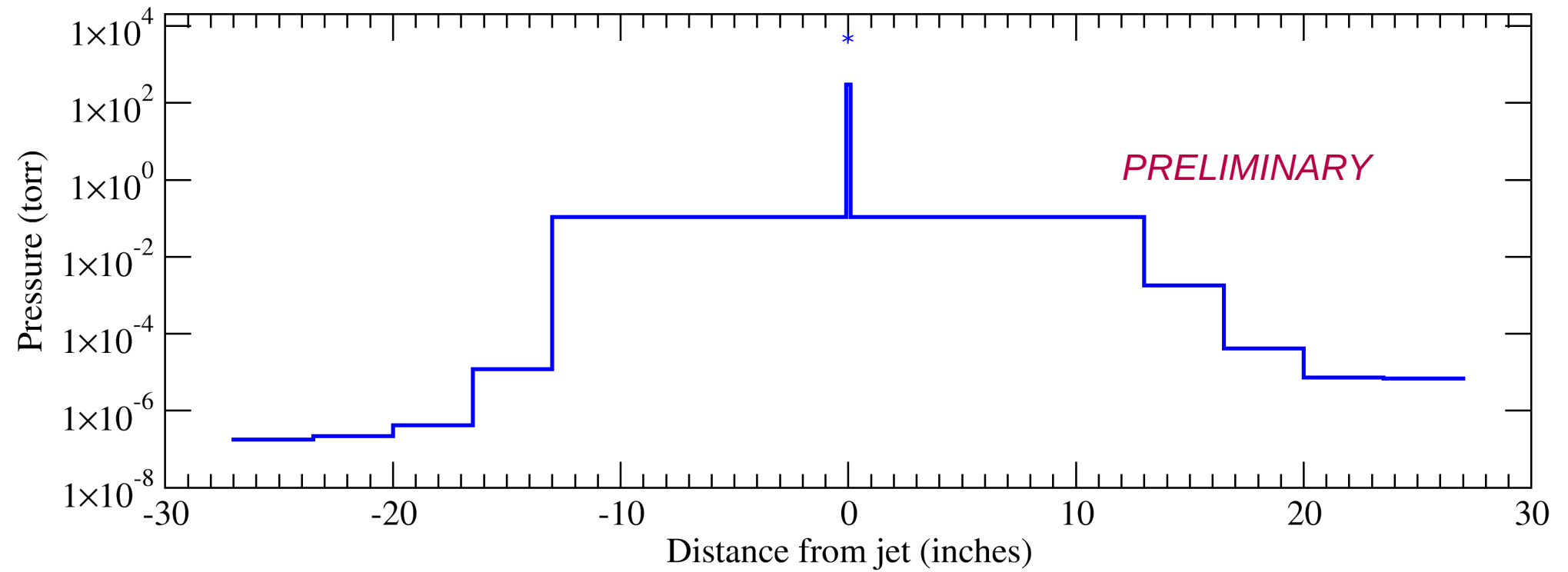


currently installed nozzle: Laval  
(convergent-divergent) with 0.8mm  
neck

additional nozzle: 1.1mm neck  
receiver nozzles: 15mm inner and  
25mm outer

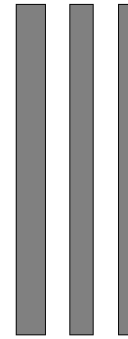
additional receivers: 10 and 20mm  
inner; 20 and 30mm outer  
1.4cm nozzle-receiver distance  
(free jet region)

# Pressure Profiles



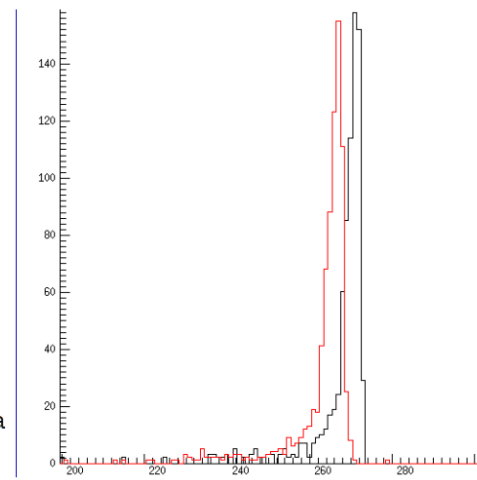
# Test Setup

aluminum strips of known widths (5,4,3mm) were put in the jet location prior to gas to precisely determine the projection "factor"

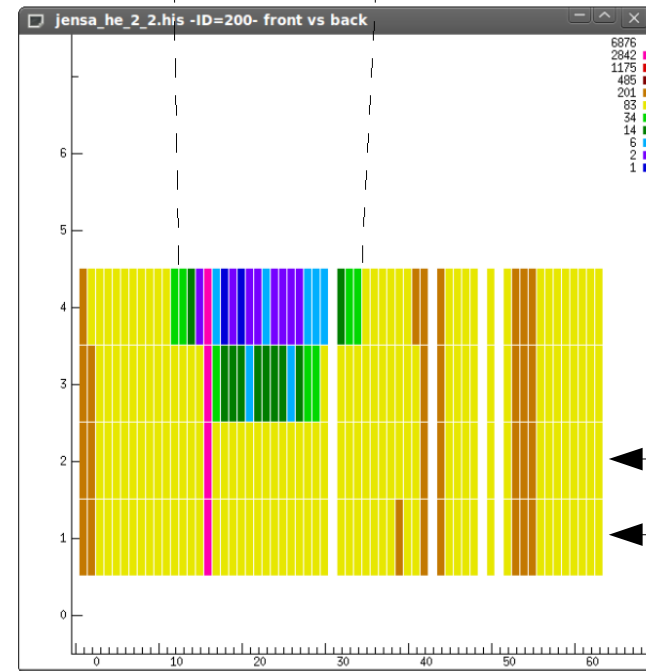
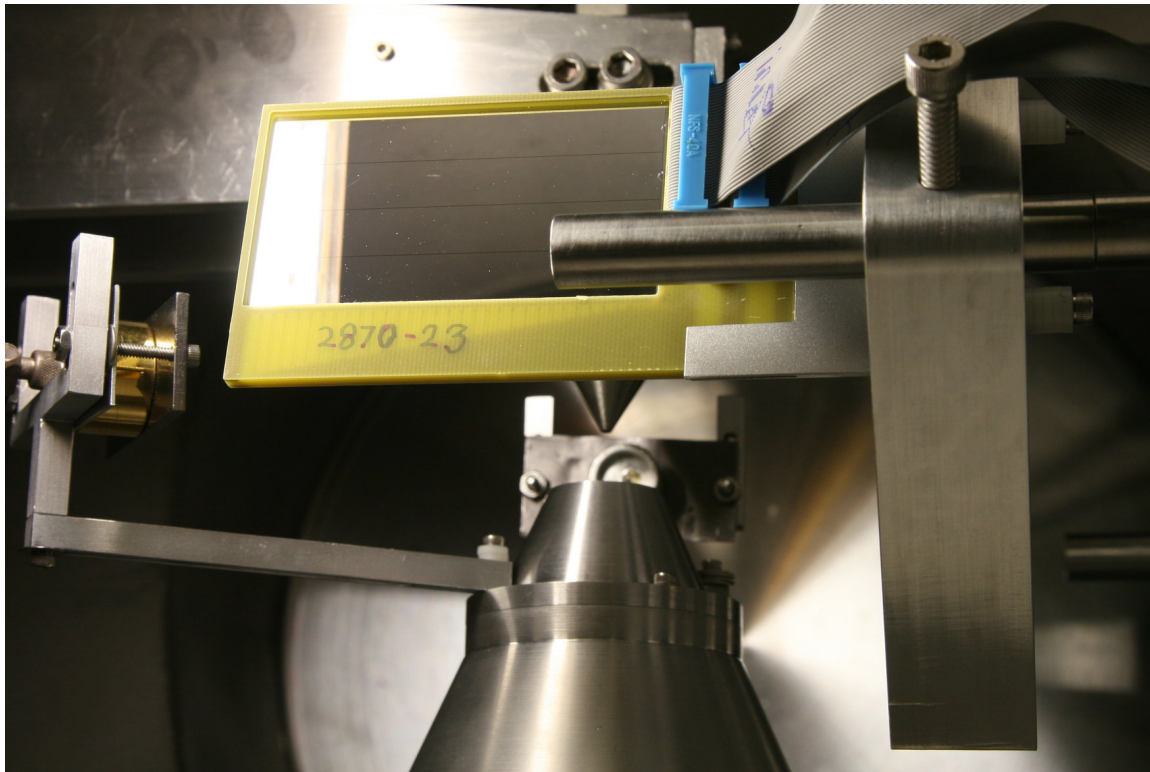


244Cm alpha source

jet



alpha peak for: gas out (black), gas in (red)

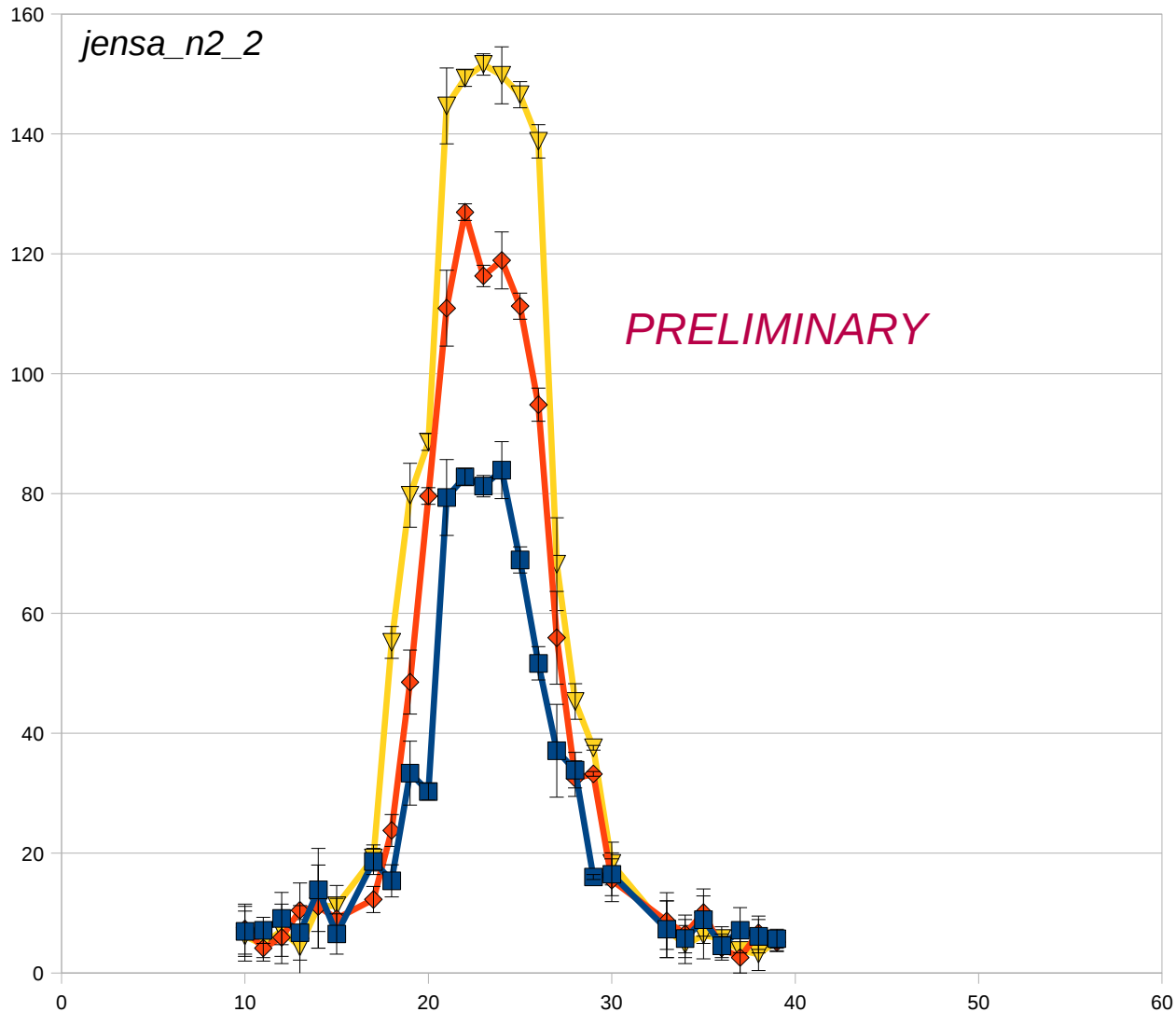


hit pattern on superORRUBA pixels

superORRUBA detector  
(64 1.2mm vertical strips facing source;  
4 1cm horizontal strips on back)



# Energy Loss → Jet Density

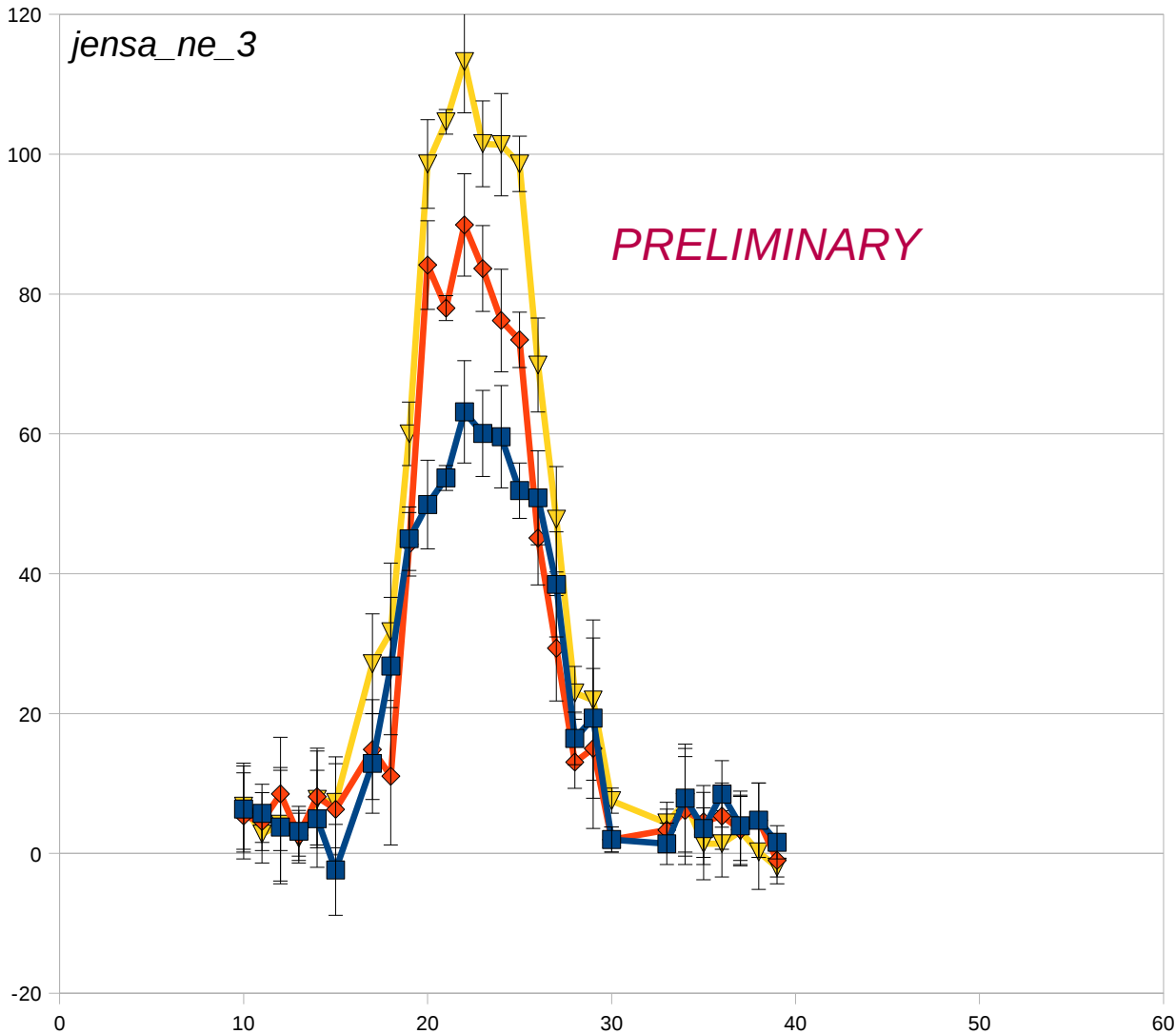


Recirculating N<sub>2</sub> jet  
at 200, 300, and 400 psi  
with 0.8 mm nozzle

■ 200psi  
◆ 300psi  
▼ 400psi

400 psi jet is 4 mm diameter  
with an average areal density  
of  $(7.6 \pm 2.4) \times 10^{18}$  atoms/cm<sup>2</sup>

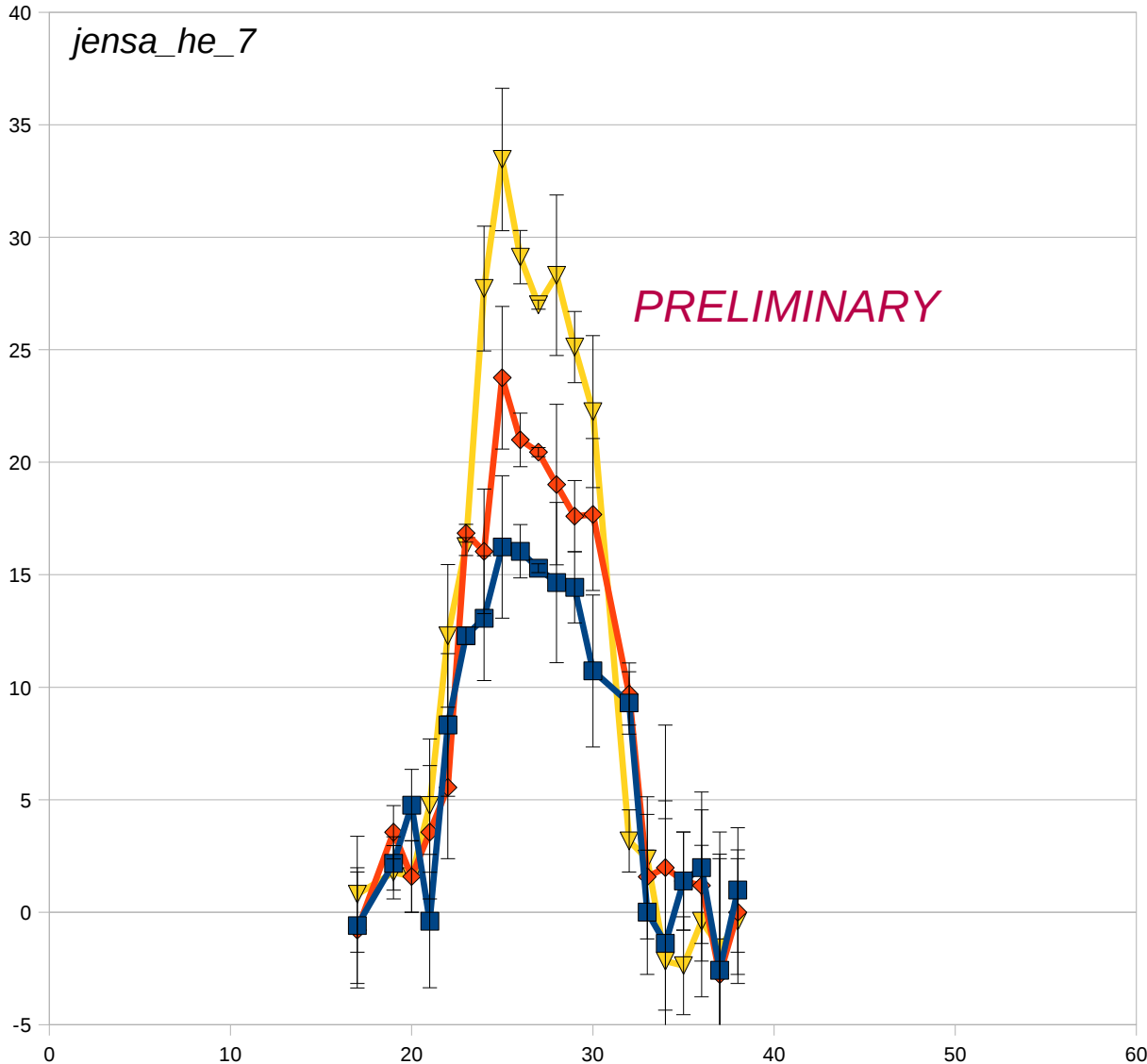
# Energy Loss → Jet Density



Recirculating Ne jet  
at 200, 300, and 400 psi  
with 0.8 mm nozzle

400 psi jet is 4 mm diameter  
with an average areal density  
of  $(4.4 \pm 2.8) \times 10^{18}$  atoms/cm<sup>2</sup>

# Energy Loss → Jet Density

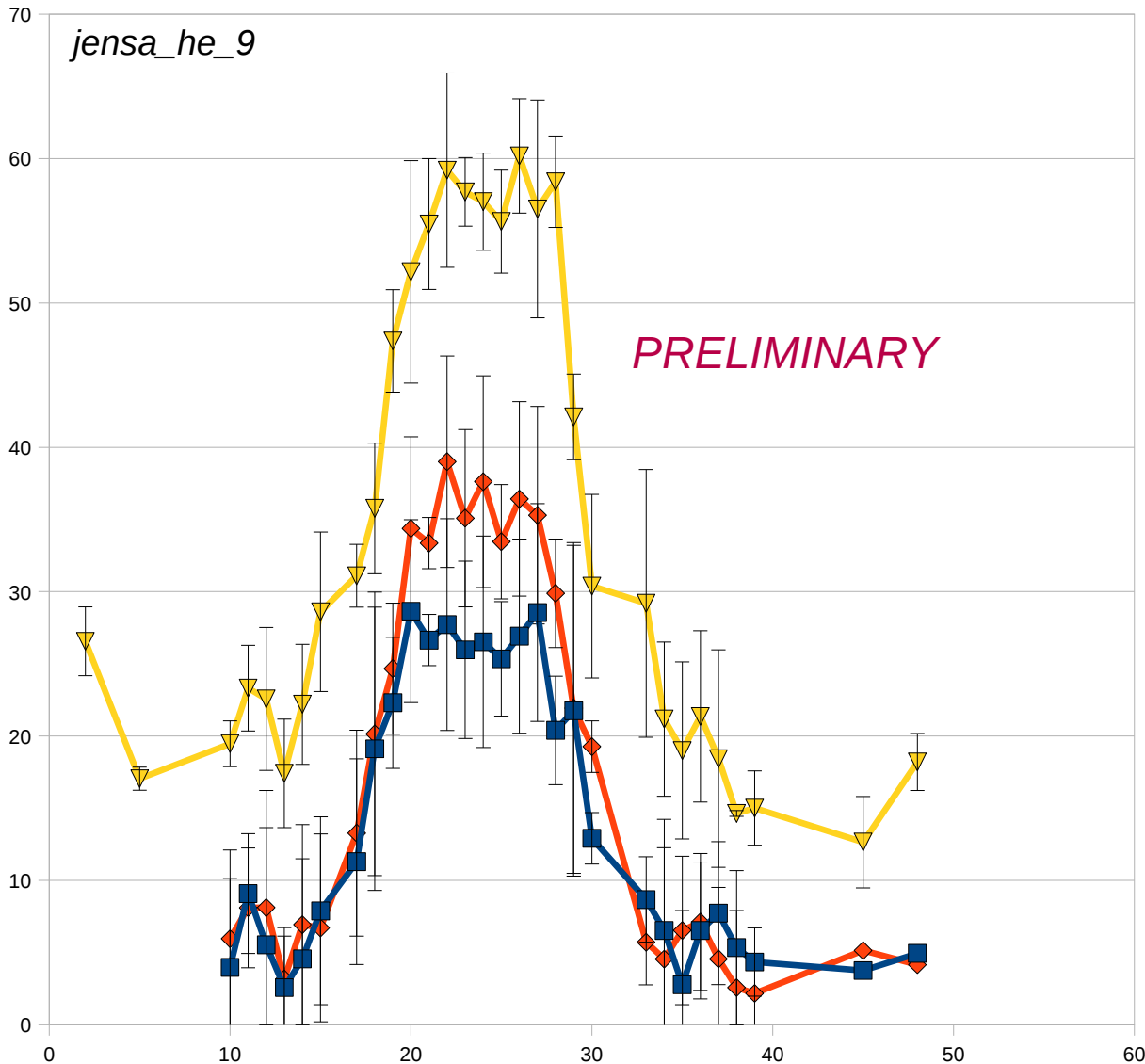


Recirculating He jet  
at 200, 300, and 400 psi  
with 0.8 mm nozzle

■ 200psi  
◆ 300psi  
▼ 400psi

400 psi jet is 4 mm diameter  
with an average areal density  
of  $(4.7 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{18}$  atoms/cm<sup>2</sup>  
(*twice our DOE benchmark*)

# Energy Loss → Jet Density

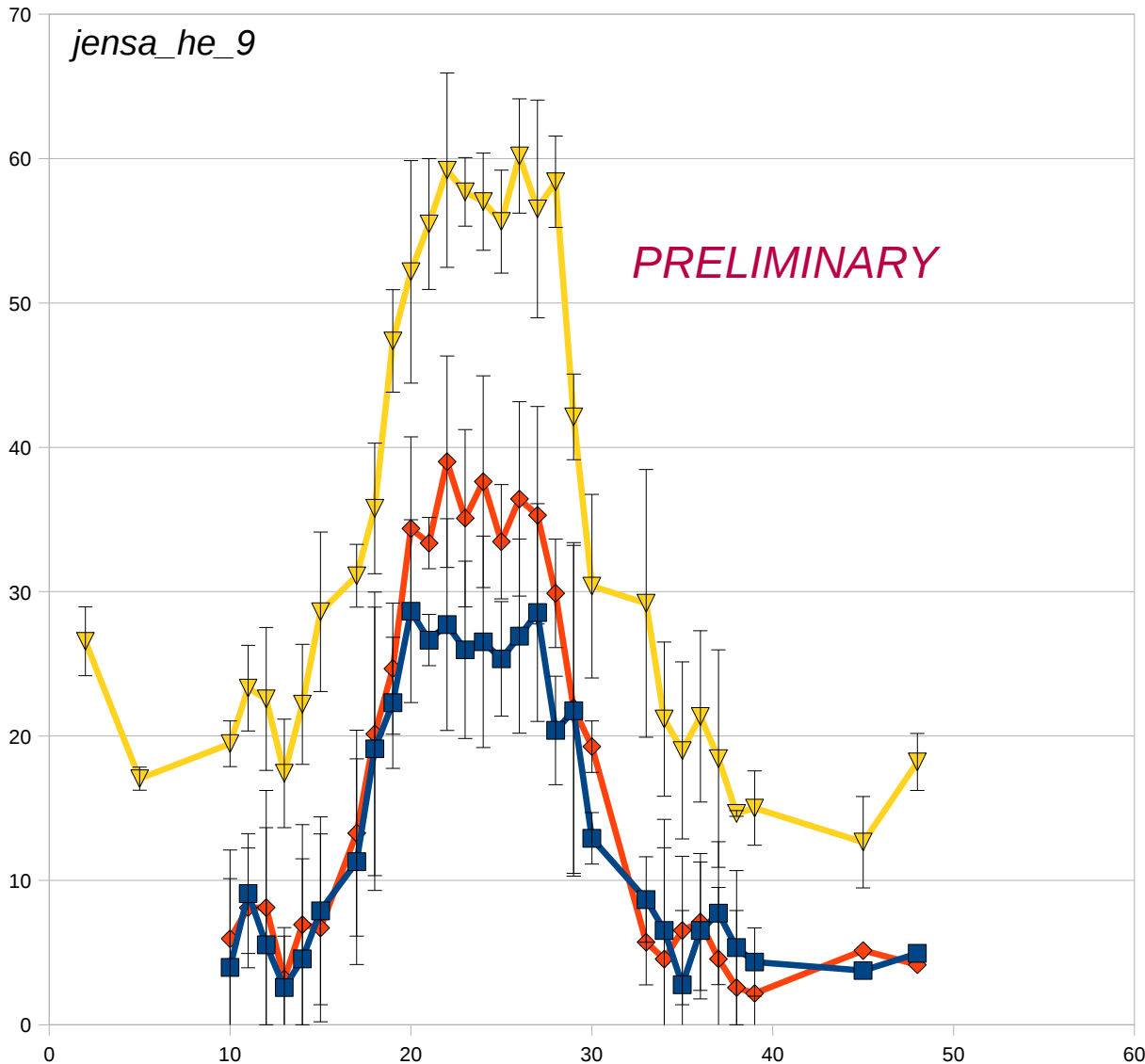


Recirculating He jet  
at 200, 300, and 400 psi  
with 1.1 mm nozzle

■ 200psi  
◆ 300psi  
▼ 400psi

400 psi jet is 5 mm diameter  
with an average areal density  
of  $(9.3 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{18}$  atoms/cm<sup>2</sup>

# Energy Loss → Jet Density



Recirculating He jet  
at 200, 300, and 400 psi  
with 1.1 mm nozzle

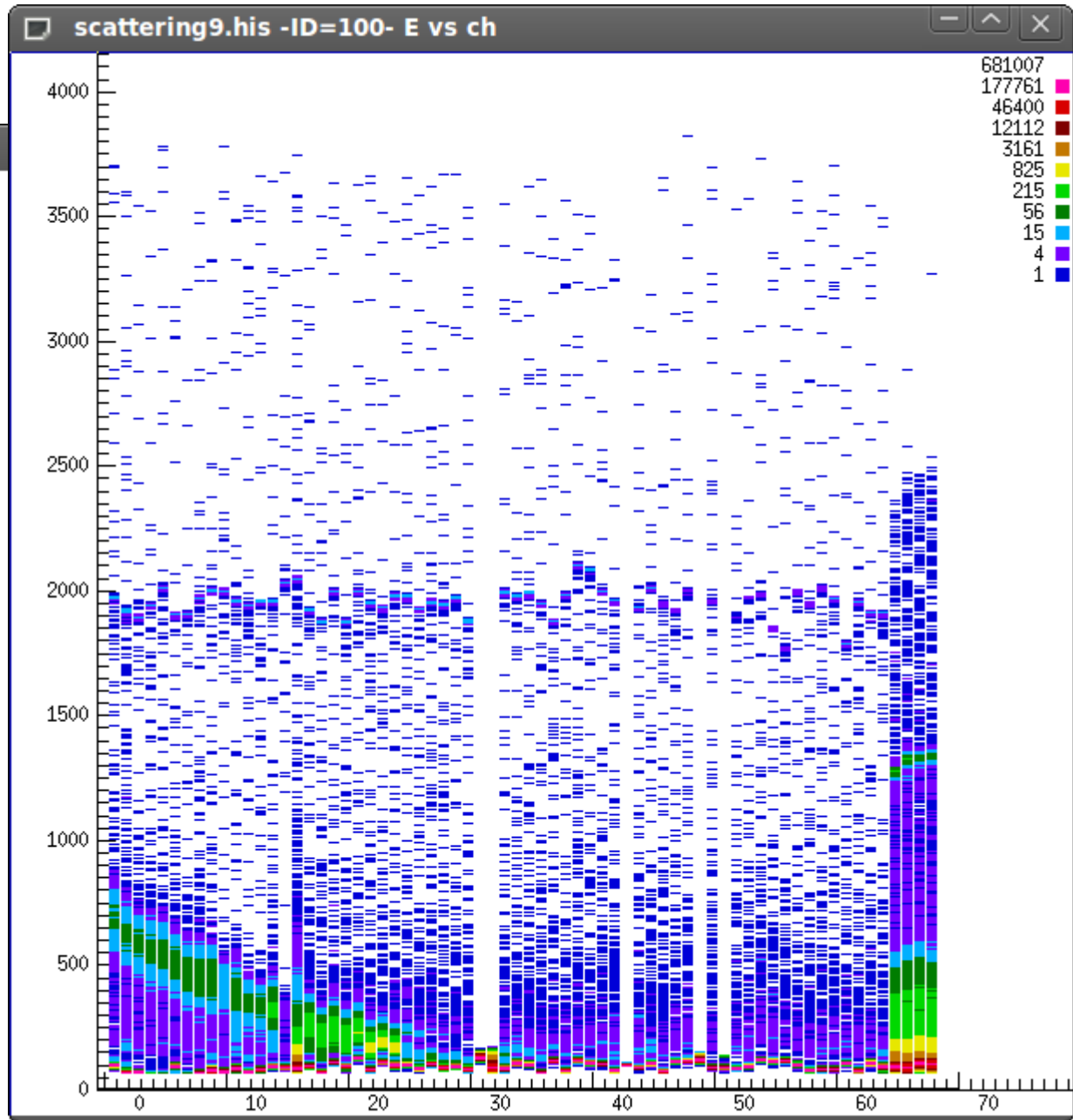
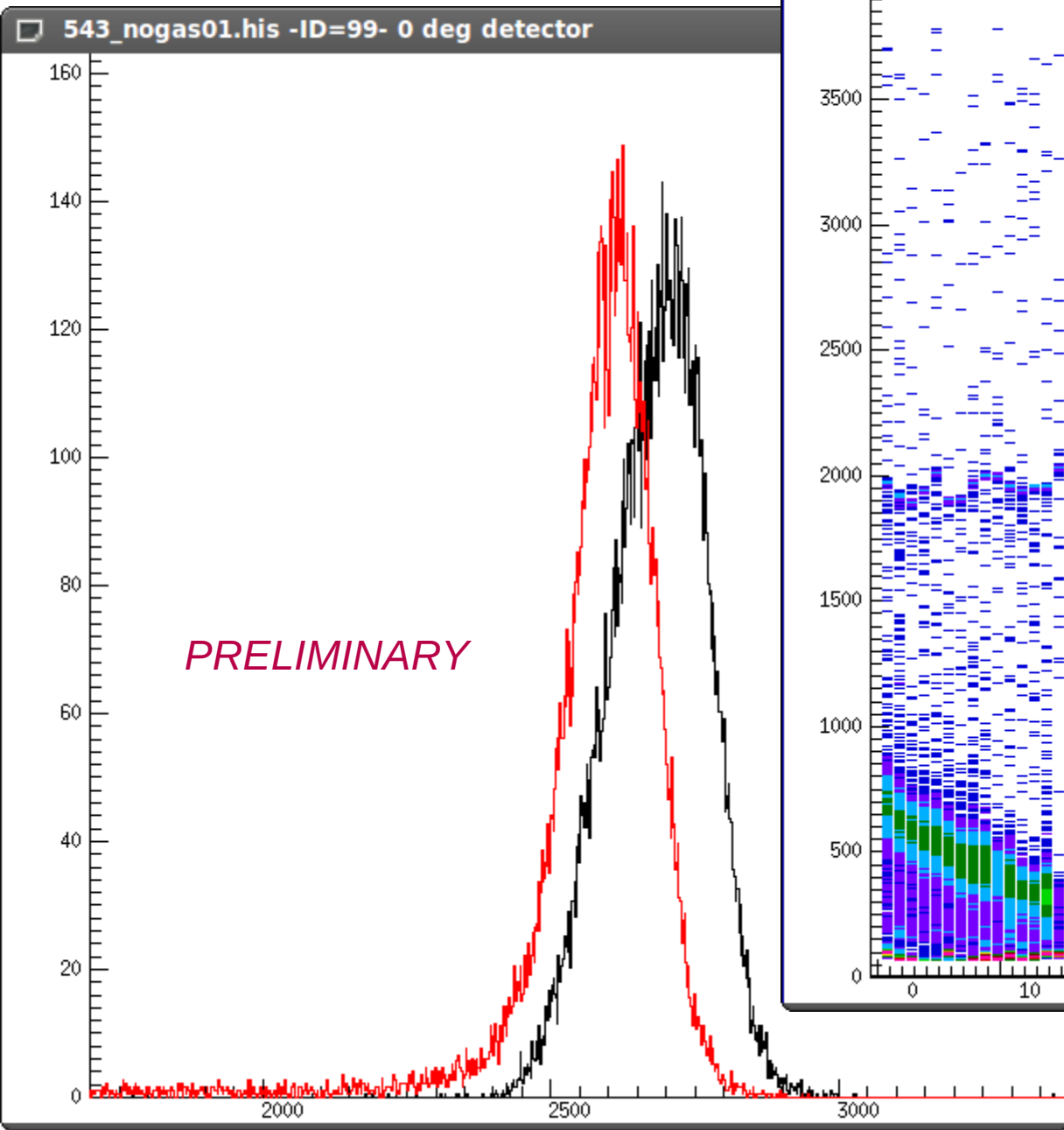
■ 200psi  
◆ 300psi  
▼ 400psi

400 psi jet is 5 mm diameter  
with an average areal density  
of  $(9.3 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{18}$  atoms/cm<sup>2</sup>

...and a peak areal density  
(over a 3mm beam spot) of  
 $(10.1 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{18}$  atoms/cm<sup>2</sup> !

# In-Beam Test

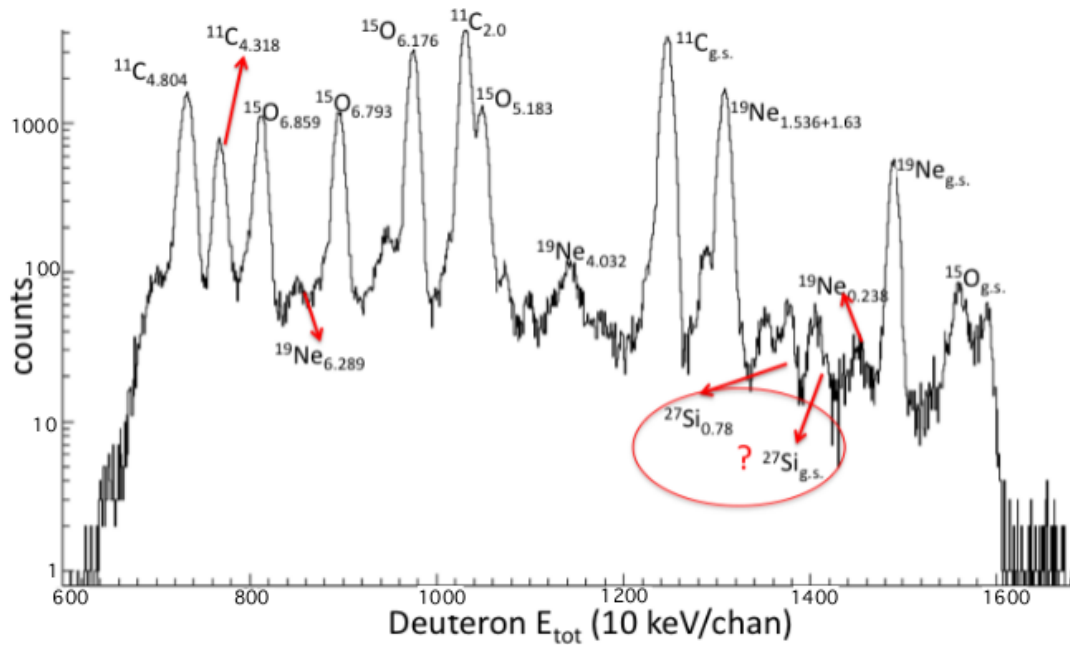
40 MeV  $^{120}\text{Sn}$  +  $\text{N}_2$  gas



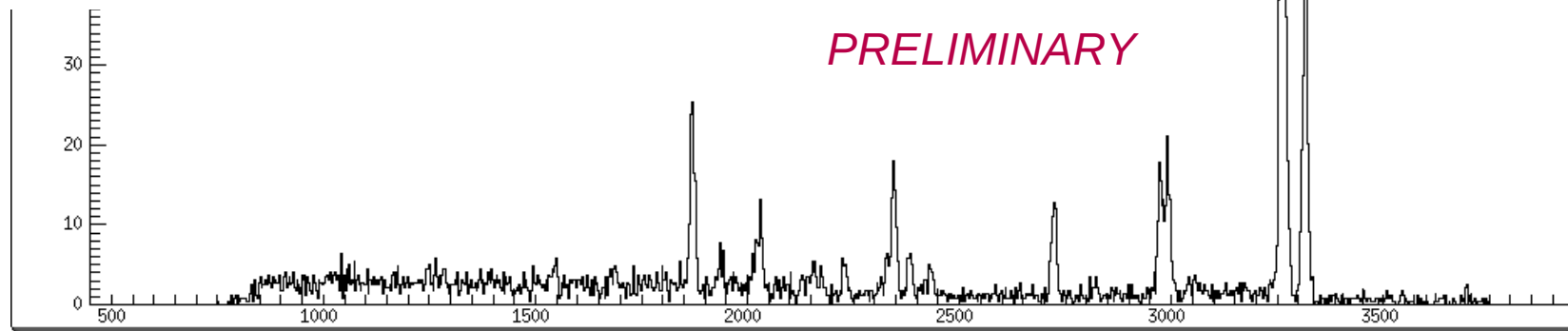
see Allison Sachs' poster!

# Time at ORNL

- Maybe a little... science?



p05



# Experimental Campaign

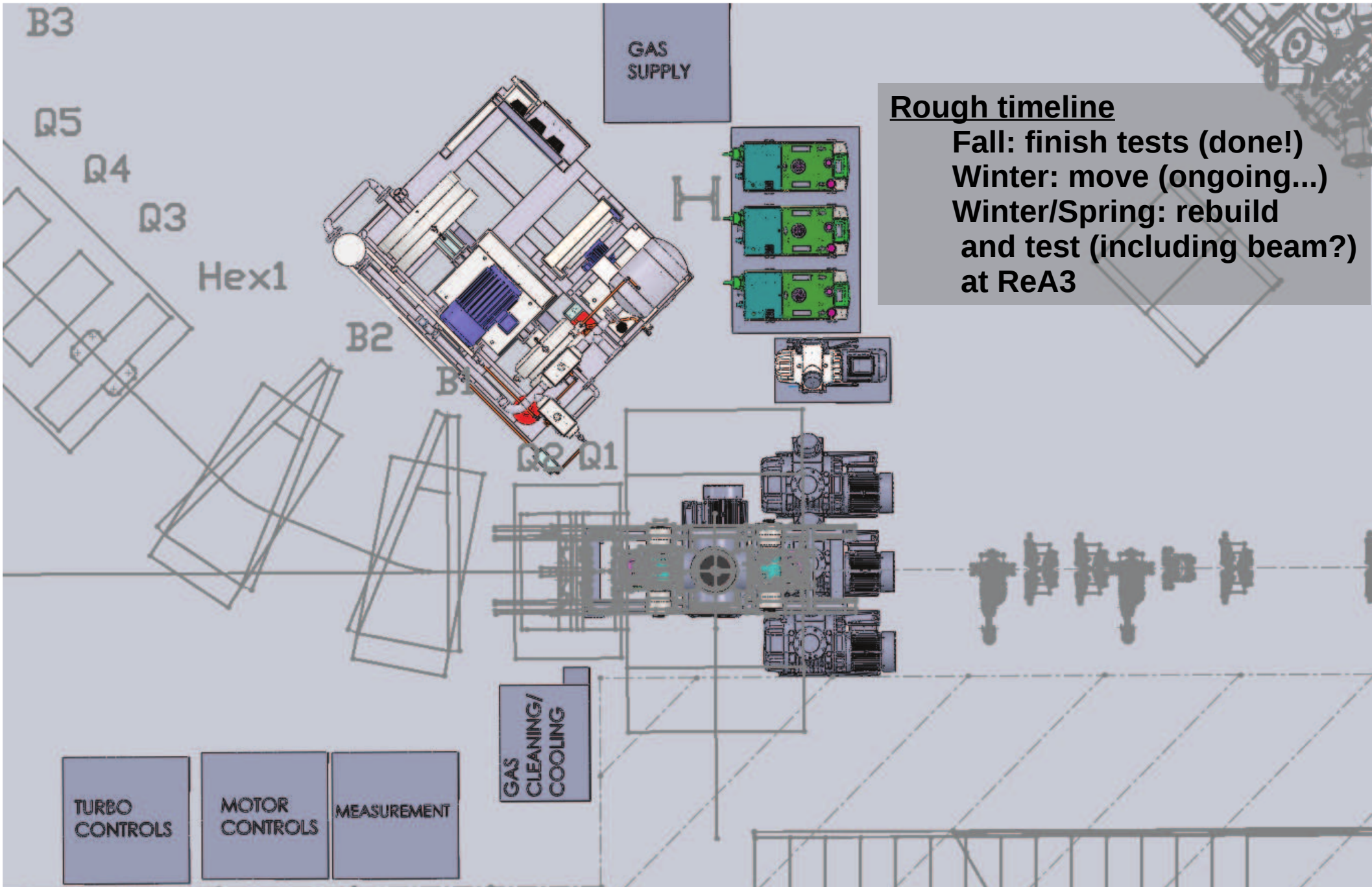
- ( $^3\text{He},d$ ) proton transfer
  - constraint of proton capture reactions too weak to measure directly (proton scattering to locate resonances)
  - important to novae and x-ray bursts:  $^{25}\text{Al}$ ,  $^{29}\text{P}$ ,  $^{30}\text{P}$ ,  $^{33}\text{Cl}$ ,  $^{34}\text{Cl}$ ,  $^{35}\text{Ar}$ ,  $^{37}\text{Ar}$ ,  $^{37}\text{K}$ ,  $^{38}\text{K}$ ,  $^{45}\text{V}$
- direct ( $\alpha,p$ )
  - $^{14}\text{O}$ ,  $^{18}\text{Ne}$ ,  $^{22}\text{Mg}$ ,  $^{26}\text{Si}$ ,  $^{30}\text{S}$  in x-ray bursts
  - alpha scattering to locate resonances



# Experimental Campaign

- (d,p) transfer reactions
  - constrain (n, $\gamma$ )
  - progress in reaction formalism
  - can also constrain (p, $\gamma$ ) with mirror arguments
- plenty more
  - two-proton emission ( $^{17}\text{Ne}$ ,  $^{20}\text{Mg}$ )
  - alpha capture, proton capture
  - coupling with SECAR to expand possibilities

# Move to ReA3



Rough timeline  
Fall: finish tests (done!)  
Winter: move (ongoing...)  
Winter/Spring: rebuild and test (including beam?) at ReA3

# Thanks/Collaborators

- B. Arend (Michigan State University/National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory)
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  - D. Robertson (University of Notre Dame)
  - A. Sachs (University of Tennessee Knoxville)
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