

Abstract

User-friendly data analysis software has been developed for the Active-Target Time Projection Chamber (AT-TPC) experiment at the National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory at Michigan State University. The AT-TPC, commissioned in 2014, is a gas-filled detector that acts as both the detector and target for high-efficiency detection of low-intensity, exotic nuclear reactions. The pytpc framework is a Python package for analyzing AT-TPC data. The package was developed for the analysis of $^{46}\text{Ar}(\text{p}, \text{p})$ data. The existing software was used to analyze data produced by the $^{40}\text{Ar}(\text{p}, \text{p})$ experiment that ran in August, 2015. Usage of the package was documented in an analysis manual both to improve analysis steps and aid in the work of future AT-TPC users. Software features and analysis methods in the pytpc framework will be presented along with the ^{40}Ar results.

Motivation

WHY DO WE STUDY RARE ISOTOPES. Rare isotope beams typically have low intensity, leading to fewer reactions and events, thus requiring a detector with high efficiency. The AT-TPC was designed and built for improved data acquisition in rare isotope experiments. **We are interested in studying the structure of rare isotopes and do so by calculating excitation functions or differential cross sections. This detector allows us to measure excitation functions over a large energy range, as the gas target allows reactions to occur anywhere in the chamber.**

This project involved creating an analysis manual and framework documentation to streamline the analysis process for users and increase the accessibility of the software as well as analyzing data from the $^{40}\text{Ar}(\text{p}, \text{p})$ reaction.

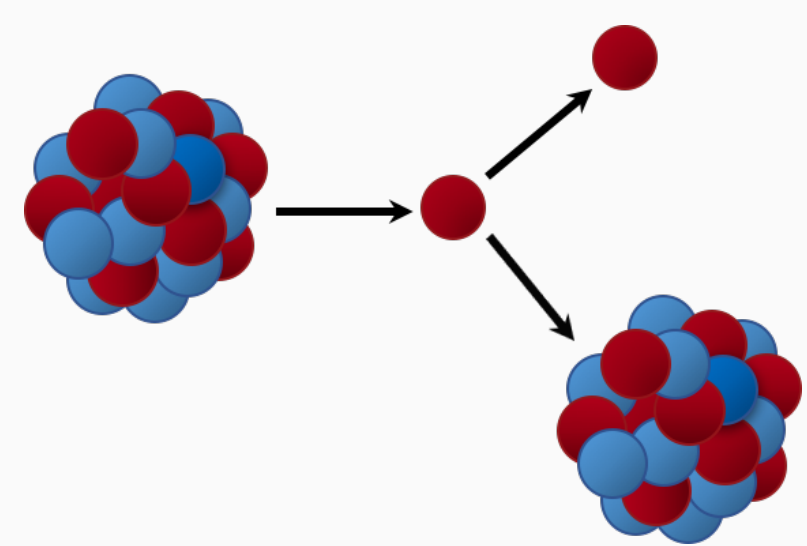


Fig. 1. Elastic proton scattering of a ^{40}Ar nucleus.

The pytpc Framework

The pytpc framework is a Python package for analyzing AT-TPC data. The package provides functions for reconstructing, cleaning, and fitting particle tracks produced in the AT-TPC. Analysis of AT-TPC data is a multi-step process:

1. Baseline Correction for Electronics Signals
2. Track Reconstruction
3. Noise Removal
4. Modeling and Fitting Tracks with a Monte Carlo Optimizer

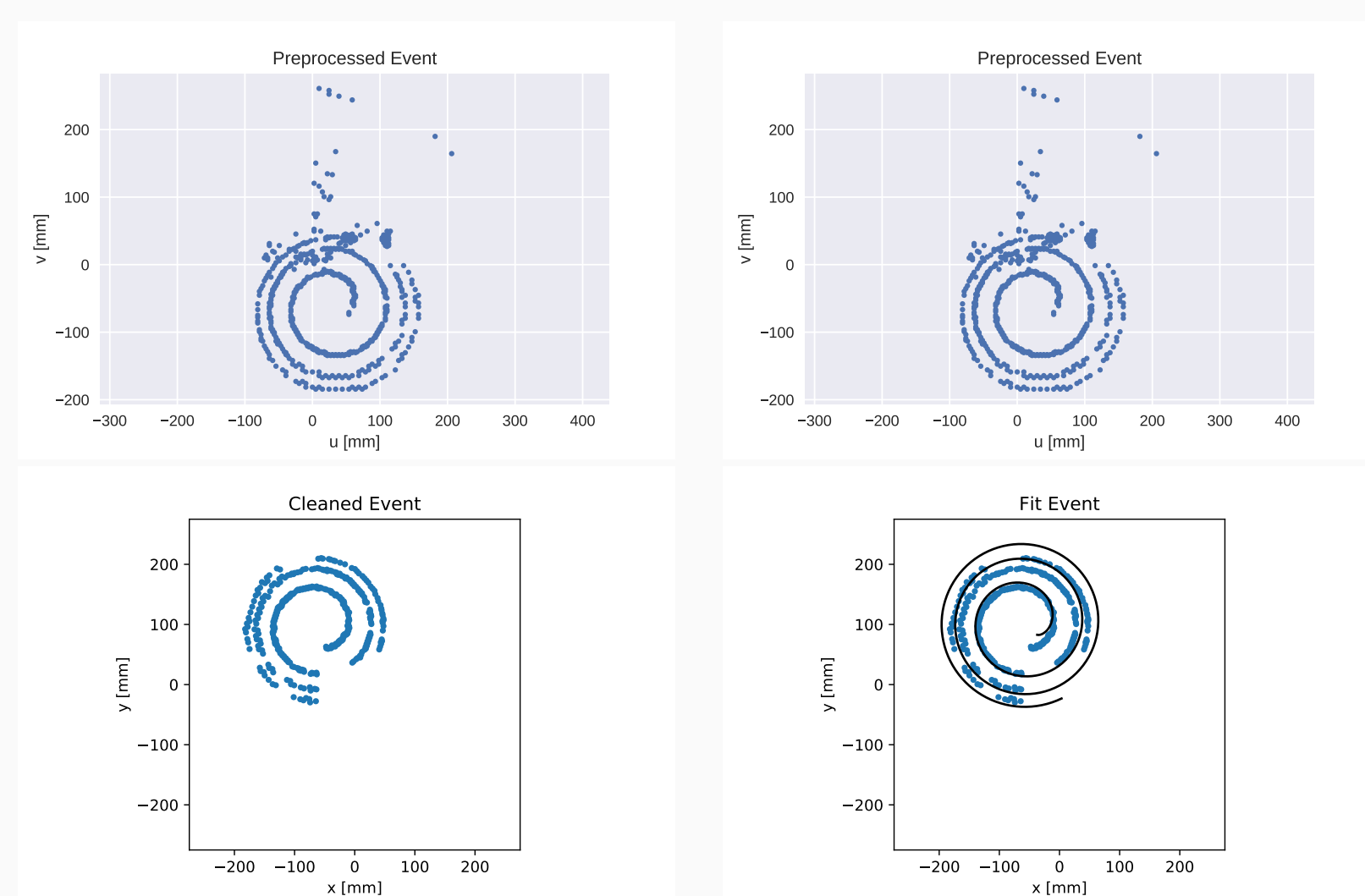


Fig 4. A preprocessed event (top), an event after the Hough Transform cleaning (bottom left), and a Monte Carlo fit event (bottom right).

References

- [1] J. Bradt et. al. Commissioning of the active-target time projection chamber. *NIMA*, 875:65–79, 2017.
- [2] J. Bradt. *Measurement of Isobaric Analogue Resonances of ^{47}Ar with AT-TPC*. PhD thesis, MSU, 2017.

The Active-Target Time Projection Chamber

The AT-TPC is a gas-filled detector that acts as both the detector and target for high-efficiency detection of low-intensity, exotic nuclear reactions. Because the gas target also acts as the detector, the AT-TPC is highly efficient, providing nearly 4π angular coverage. The AT-TPC operates inside a nearly 2 Tesla solenoidal magnetic field. Reactions can be measured over a wide range of energies as the beam loses energy in the gas [1]. In order to obtain this 4π coverage with high resolution, a highly segmented pad plane captures the detector signal. There are 10240 pads in the pad plane which produces on the order of 10MB raw of data per event.

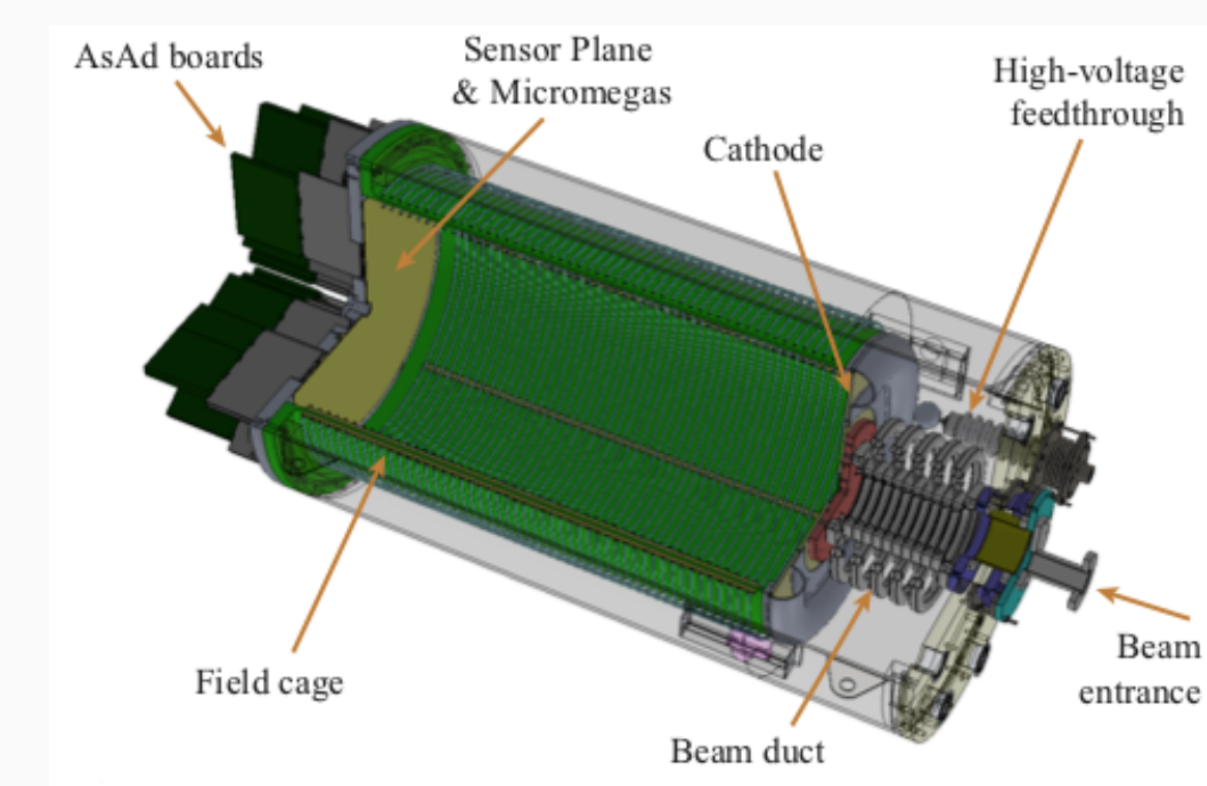
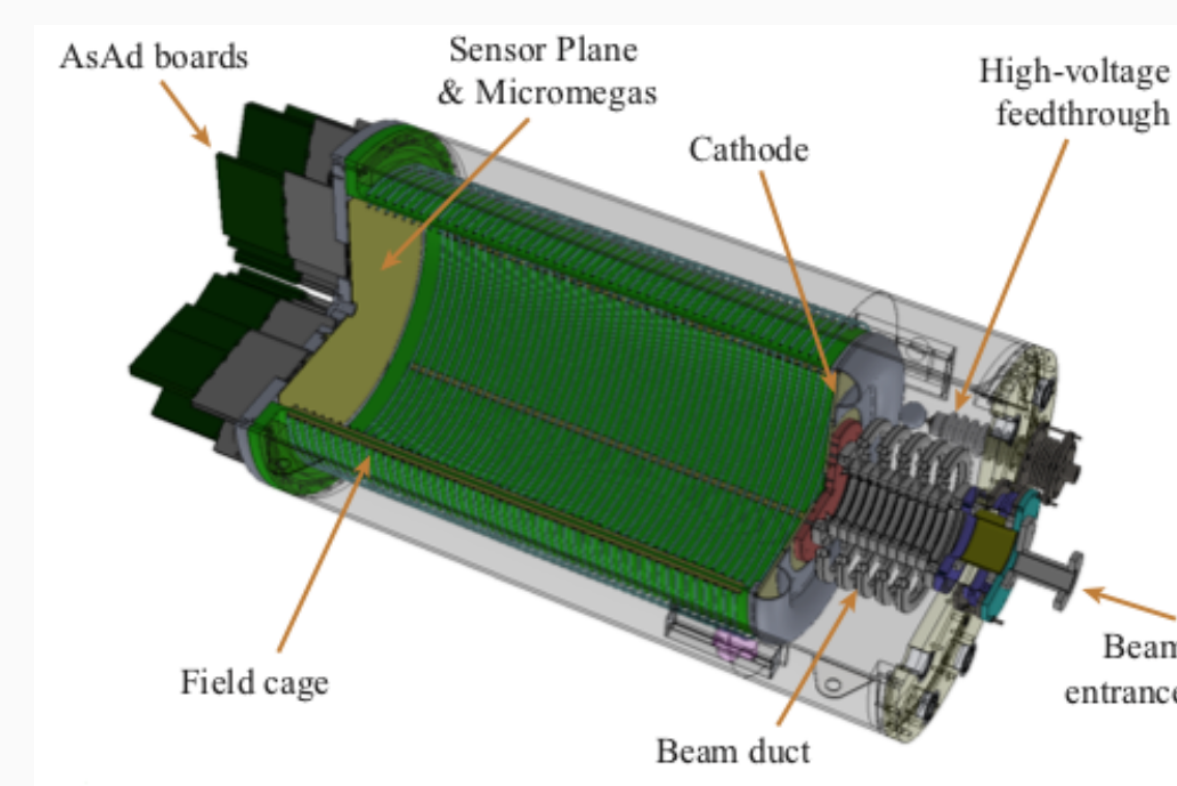


Fig 2. Left, a photograph of the pad plane end of the AT-TPC, shown mounted in the solenoid magnet.

Fig 3. Center, a schematic of the AT-TPC with the outer shielding made transparent. The rare isotope beam enters the the detector on the right-hand side and moves left towards the pad plane [2].

Fig 4. Right, PAD PLANE a plot of the pad plane resolution with a segmented proton event.

Analysis of the ^{40}Ar Beam Experiment Data

The analysis code, originally written for a ^{46}Ar data, was applied to data from the $^{40}\text{Ar}(\text{p}, \text{p})$ experiment that ran at the NSCL in August, 2015. The Monte Carlo fit results provide the vertex position of a reaction in the detector chamber. The energy of the beam particle at this location can be found by calculating the energy lost by the particle to the gas target that fills the chamber.

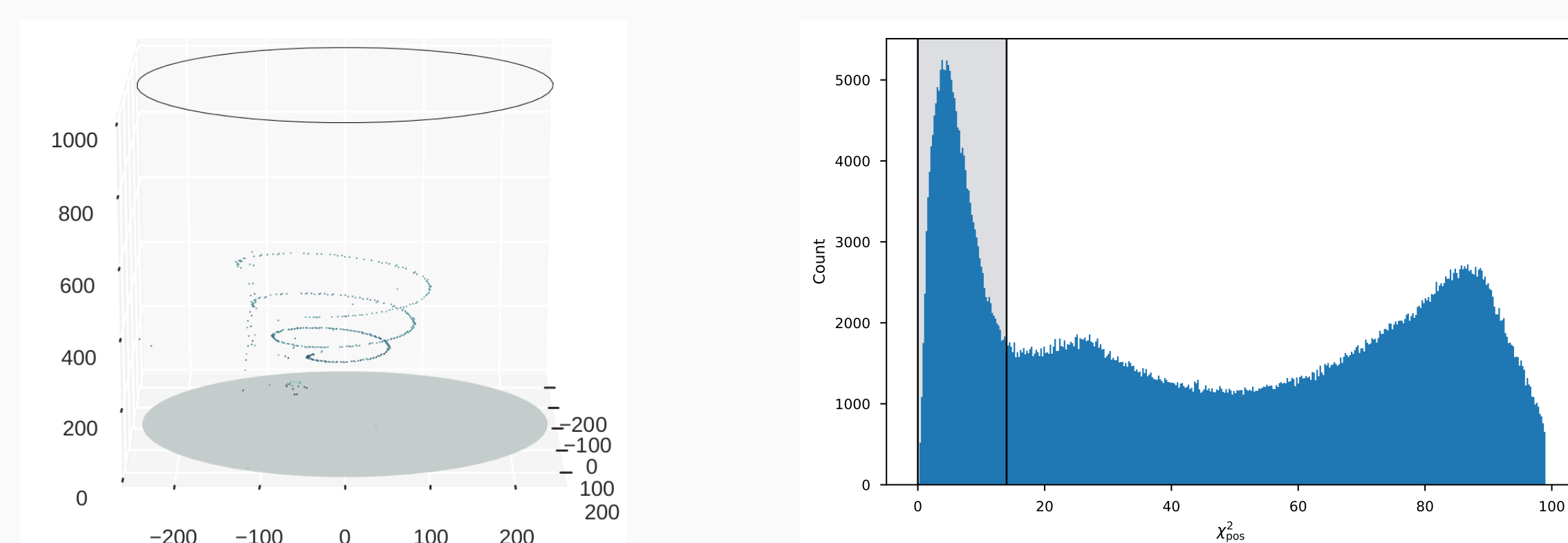


Fig 5. Left, an example of a proton event rendered in the pytpc framework.

Fig 6. Center, the distribution of χ_{pos}^2 values. Events falling above the threshold of 14 were discarded.

Fig 7. Right, NEW FIGURE

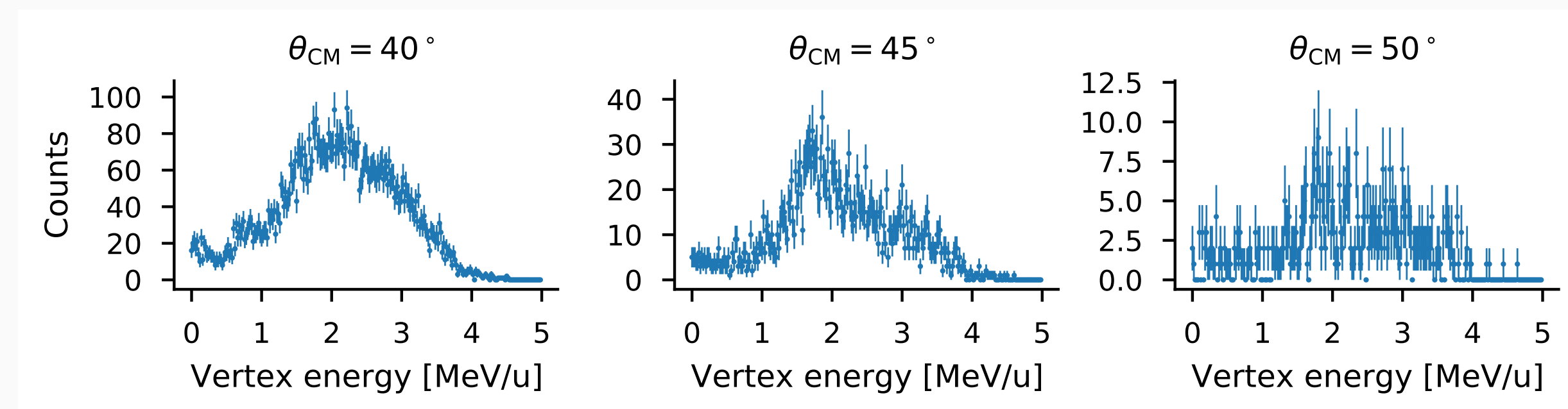


Fig 8. Unnormalized excitation functions as a function of the ^{40}Ar vertex energy in the laboratory frame shown for multiple center-of-mass scattering angles (θ_{cm}).

Conclusion and Future Work

By analyzing the data from the ^{40}Ar experiment I tested the adaptability of the software and examined previously unanalyzed experimental data. The analysis manual for the pytpc framework is now being used by the AT-TPC's many external users. Currently, I am applying machine learning methods to the issue of event classification for AT-TPC data. Ideally, this will increase statistics and reduce both error and computational time.

Acknowledgements

kjklfjsldljkdgskl;sdglkmdlkmdsagkldgslak