

A Streamlined Python Framework for AT-TPC Data Analysis

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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 $^{46}\text{Ar}(p, p)$ data. The existing software was used to analyze data produced by the $^{40}\text{Ar}(p, p)$ 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

We study rare isotopes to expand our understanding of the shell structure of nuclei. By performing elastic scattering experiments, we can look for unbound states of isotopes by calculating excitation functions. The AT-TPC was designed and built for improved data acquisition in rare isotope experiments. Rare isotope beams typically have low intensity, leading to fewer reactions and events, thus requiring a detector with high efficiency. In the AT-TPC, the gas that fills the chamber acts as both the detector and target, making the detector highly efficient and allowing measurement of reactions occurring at many energies.

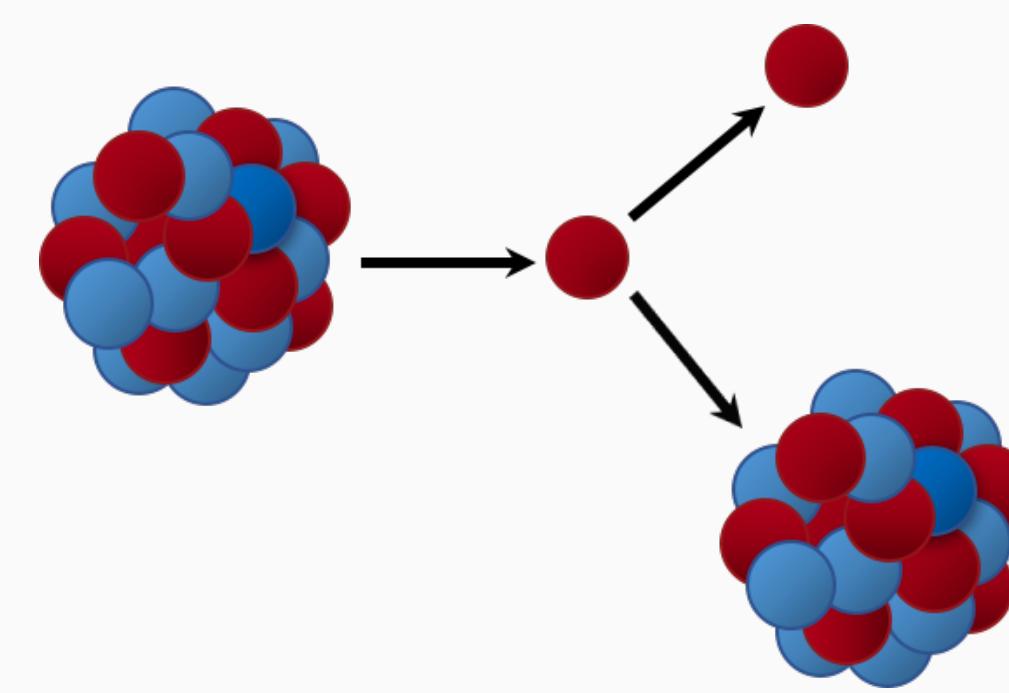


Fig. 1. Elastic proton scattering of a ^{40}Ar nucleus.

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 $^{40}\text{Ar}(p,p)$ reaction.

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. Fitting Tracks with a Monte Carlo Optimizer

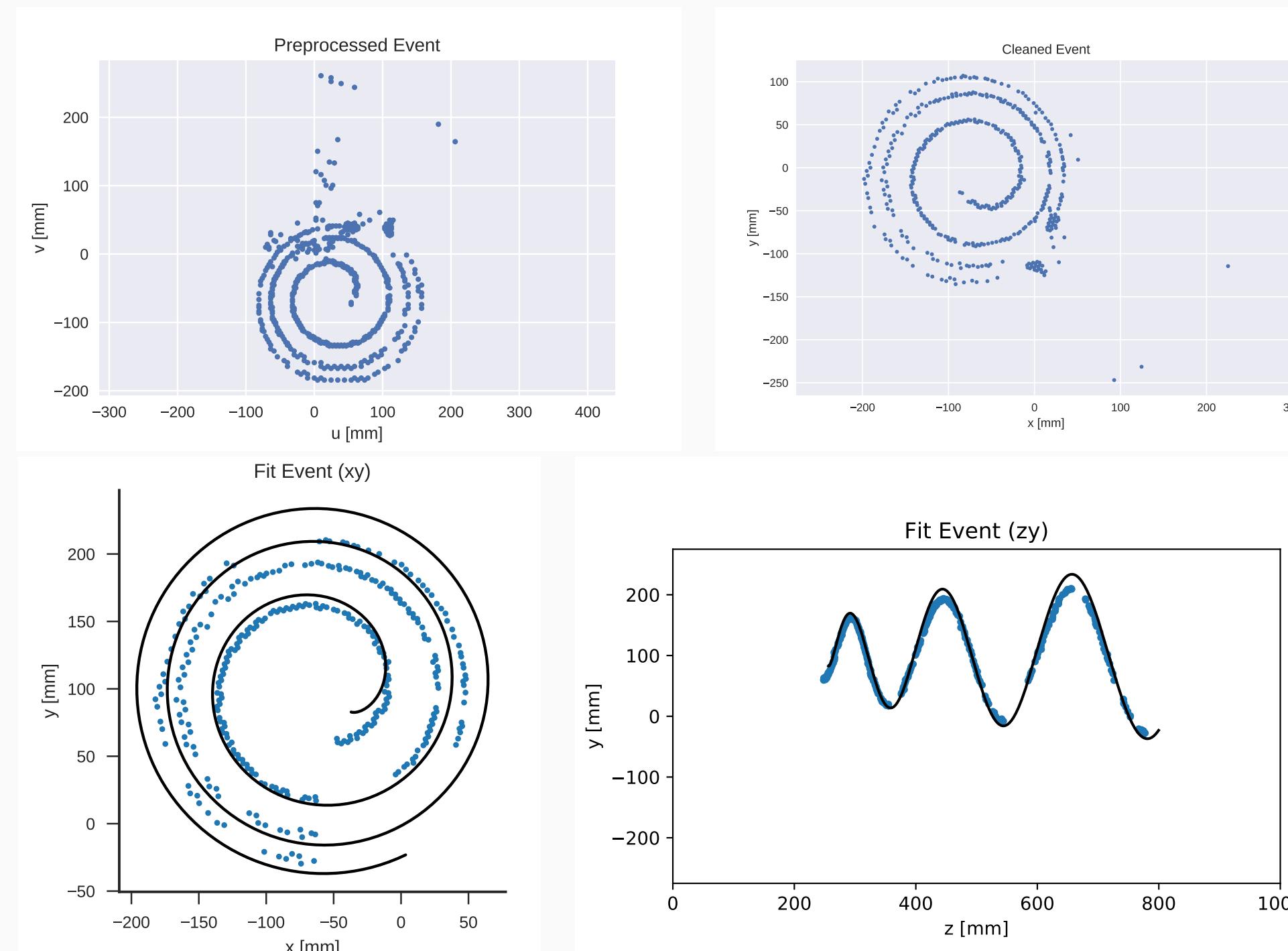


Fig. 4. A preprocessed event in uv (top left), a cleaned event in xy (top right), a fit event in xy (bottom left), and a fit event in zy (bottom right).

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 of raw data per event.

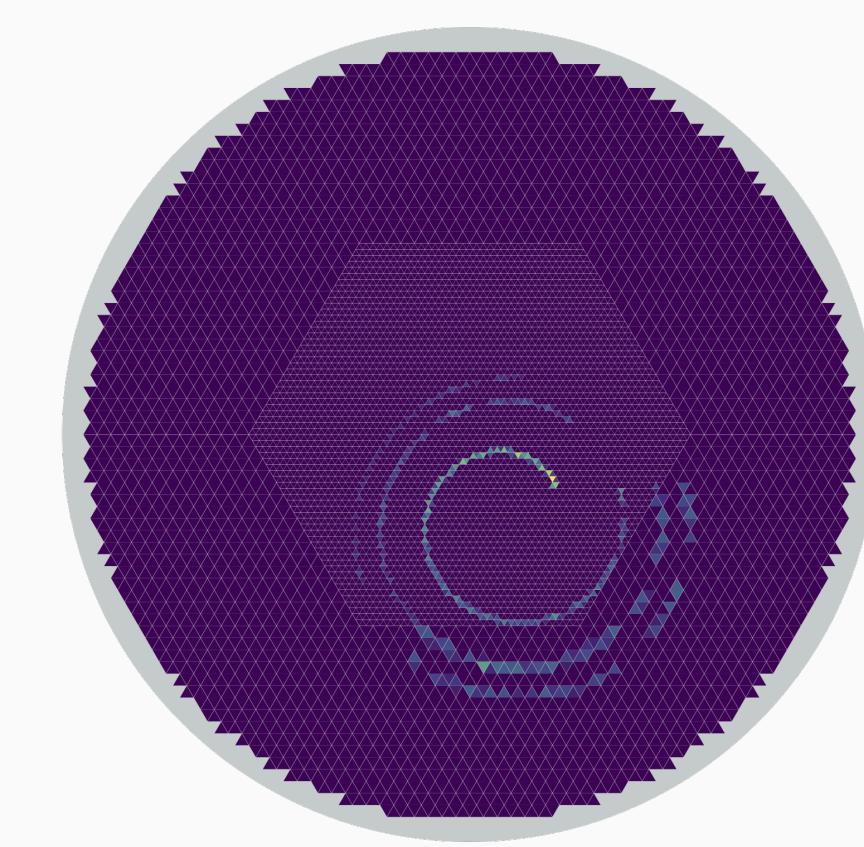
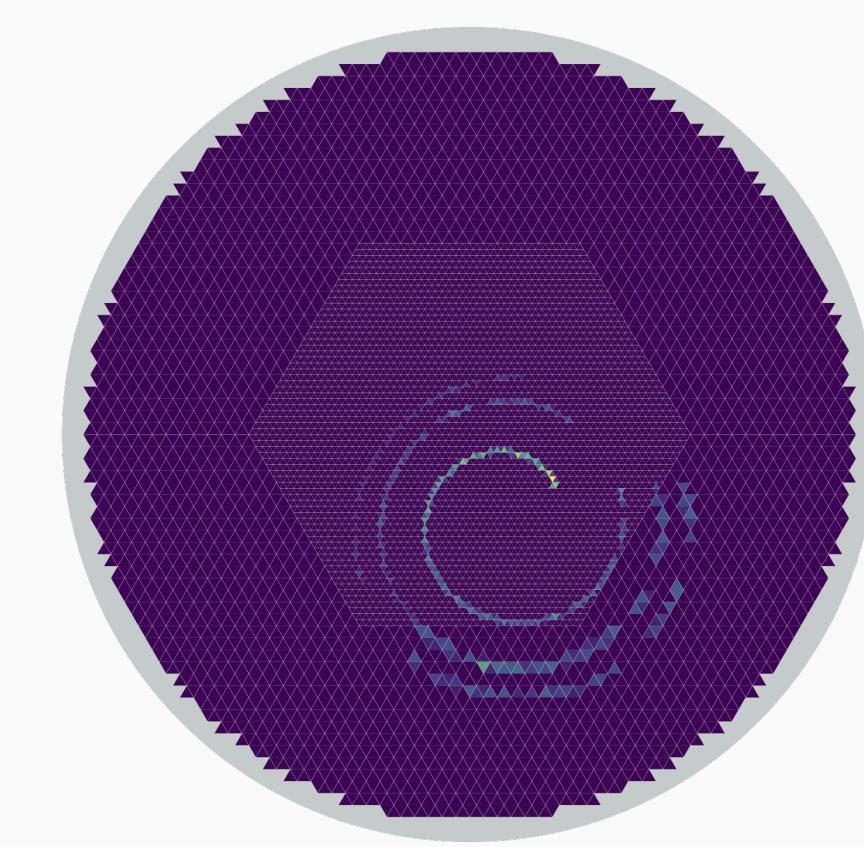
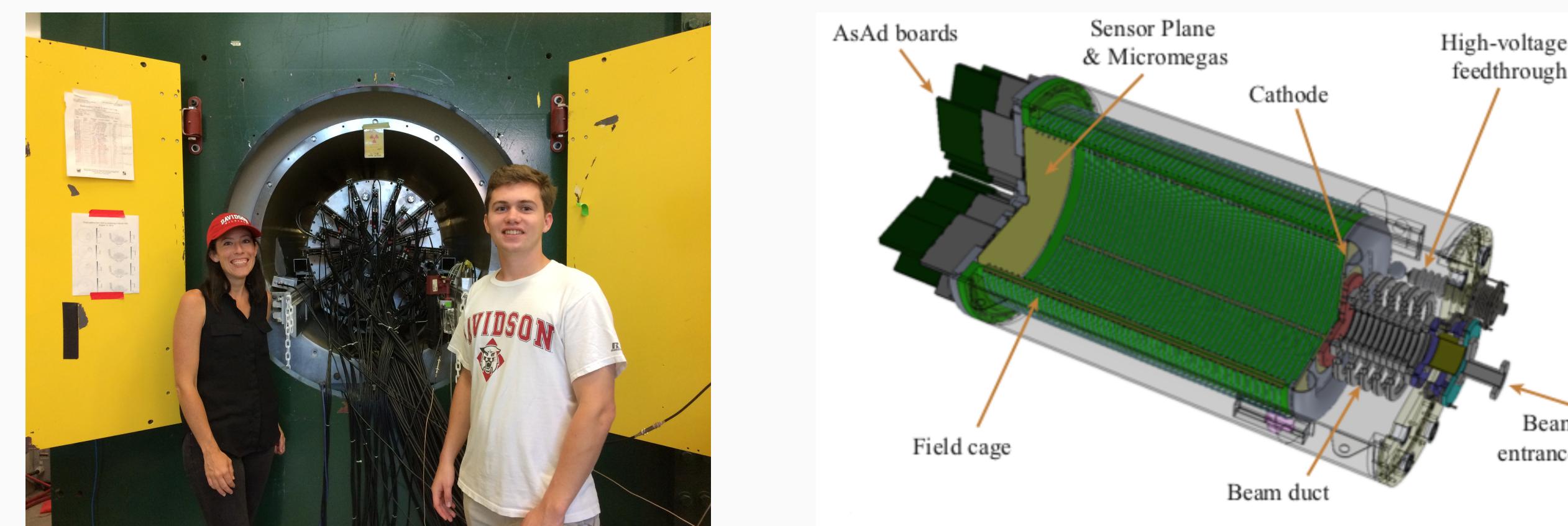


Fig. 2. Left, a photograph of the pad plane end of the AT-TPC, shown mounted in the solenoid magnet.

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, a plot of the pad plane resolution with a real 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 $^{40}\text{Ar}(p, p)$ 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.

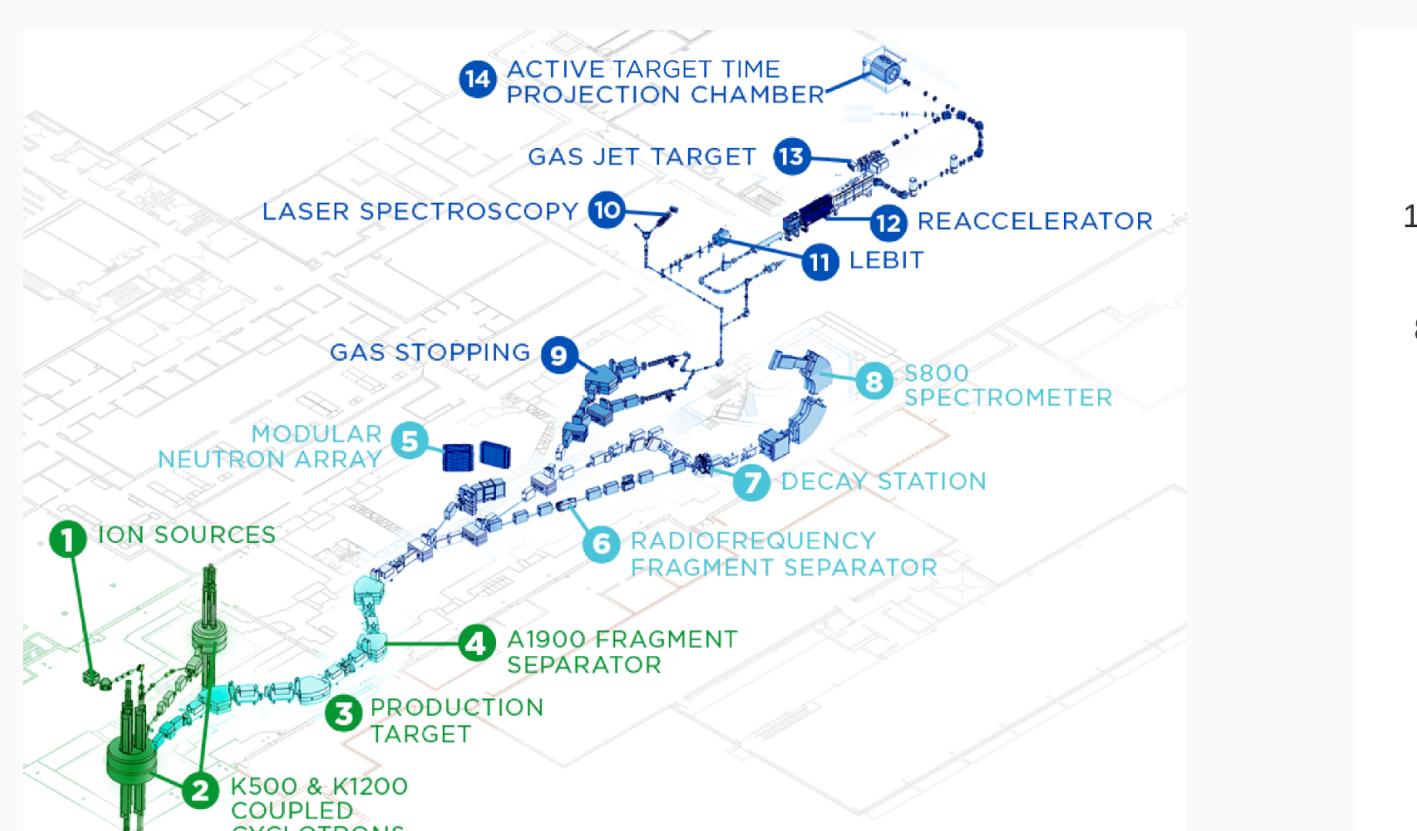


Fig. 5. Left, the NSCL beamline with labels. Regions 1-4, 9, and 14 (the AT-TPC) are used in our experiments.

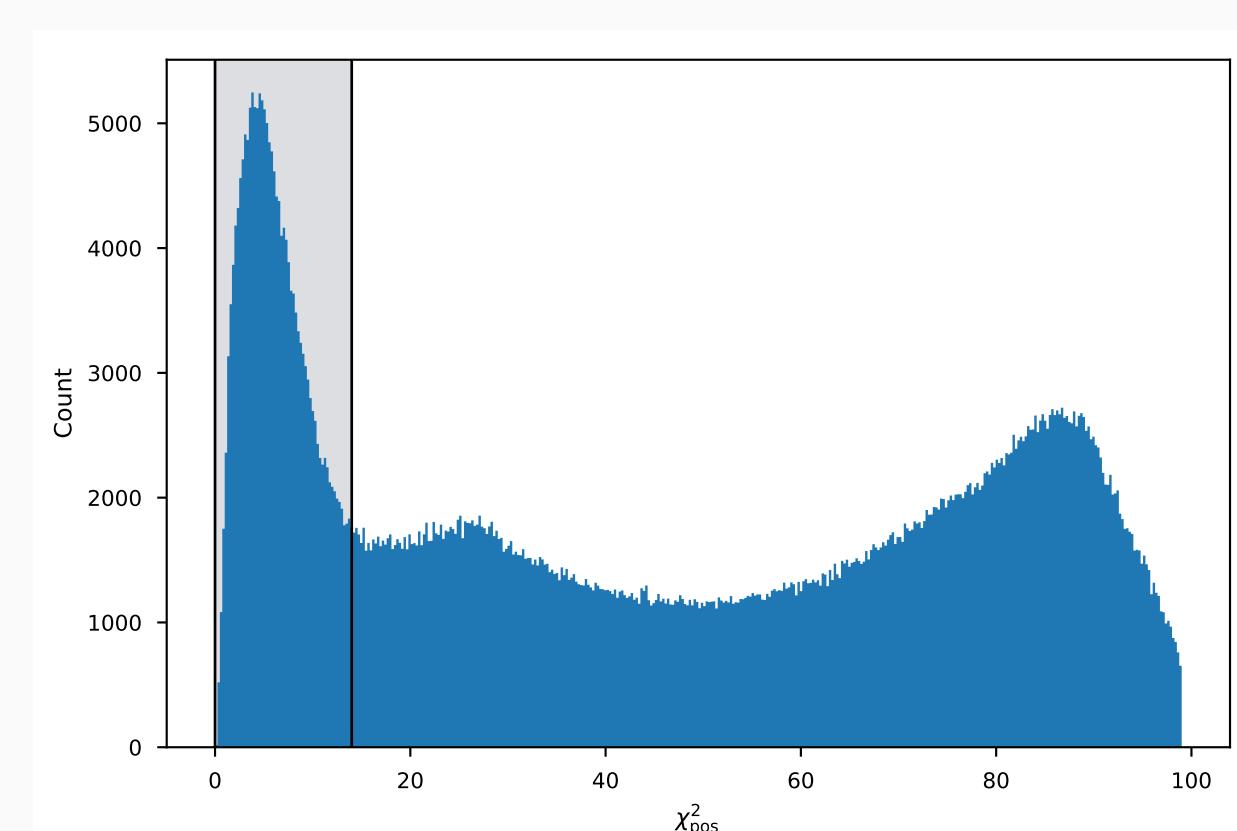
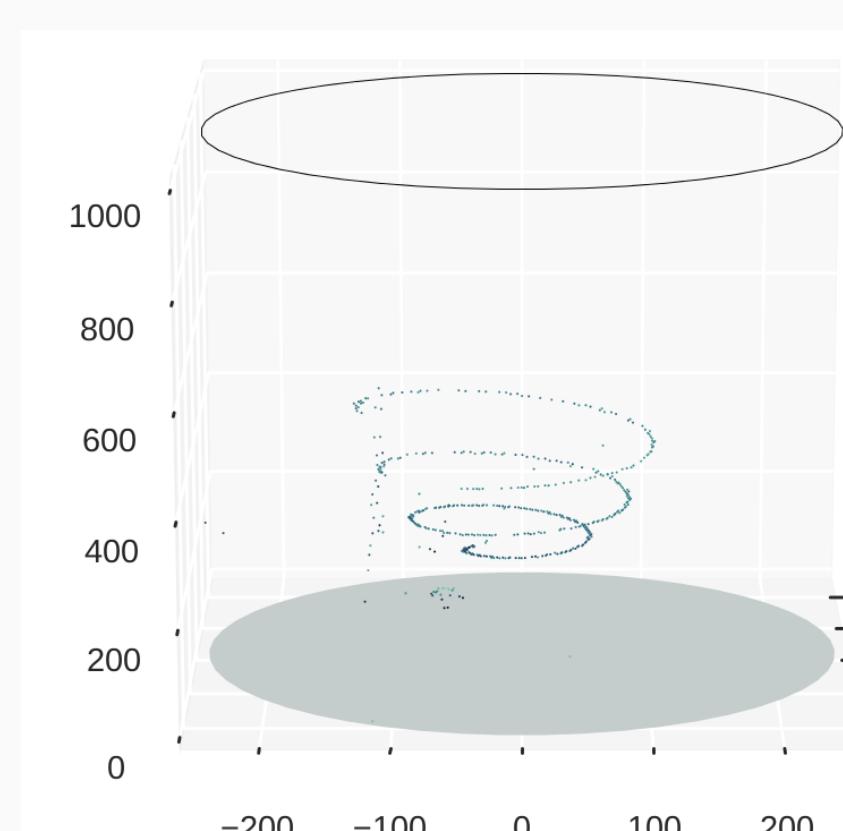


Fig. 6. Center, an example of a proton event rendered in the pytpc framework.

Fig. 7. Right, the distribution of χ^2_{pos} values. Events falling above the threshold of 14 were discarded.

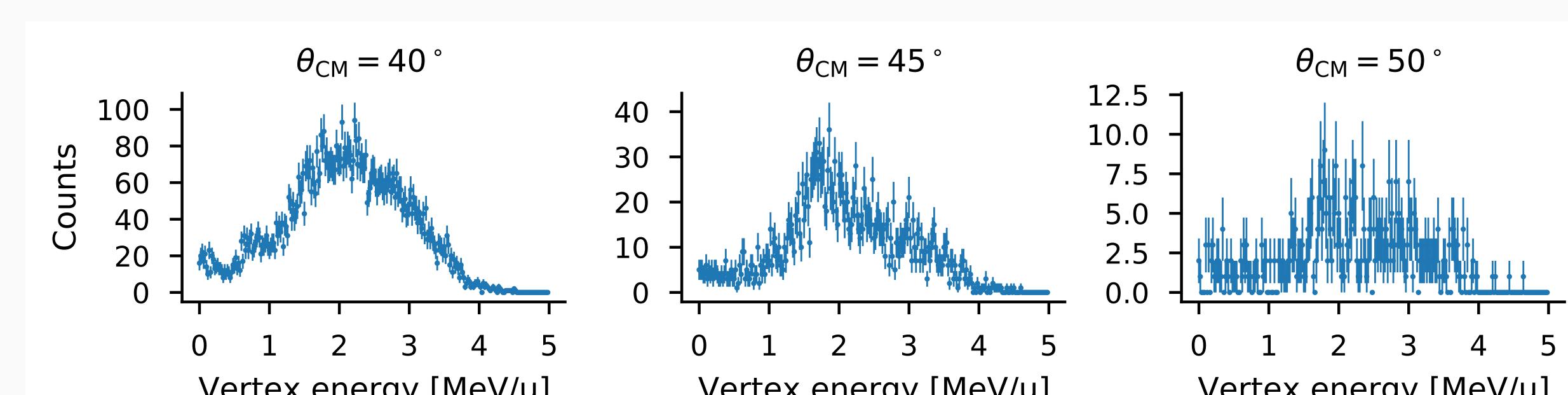


Fig. 8. Unnormalized excitation functions as a function of the ^{40}Ar vertex energy in the laboratory frame shown for multiple center-of-mass scattering angles (θ_{cm}).

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

This work was supported by NSF grant no. 10049216. Conference travel was funded by a Society of Physics Students Travel Award.

