



The CASCADE Detector

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a high resolution
³He alternative

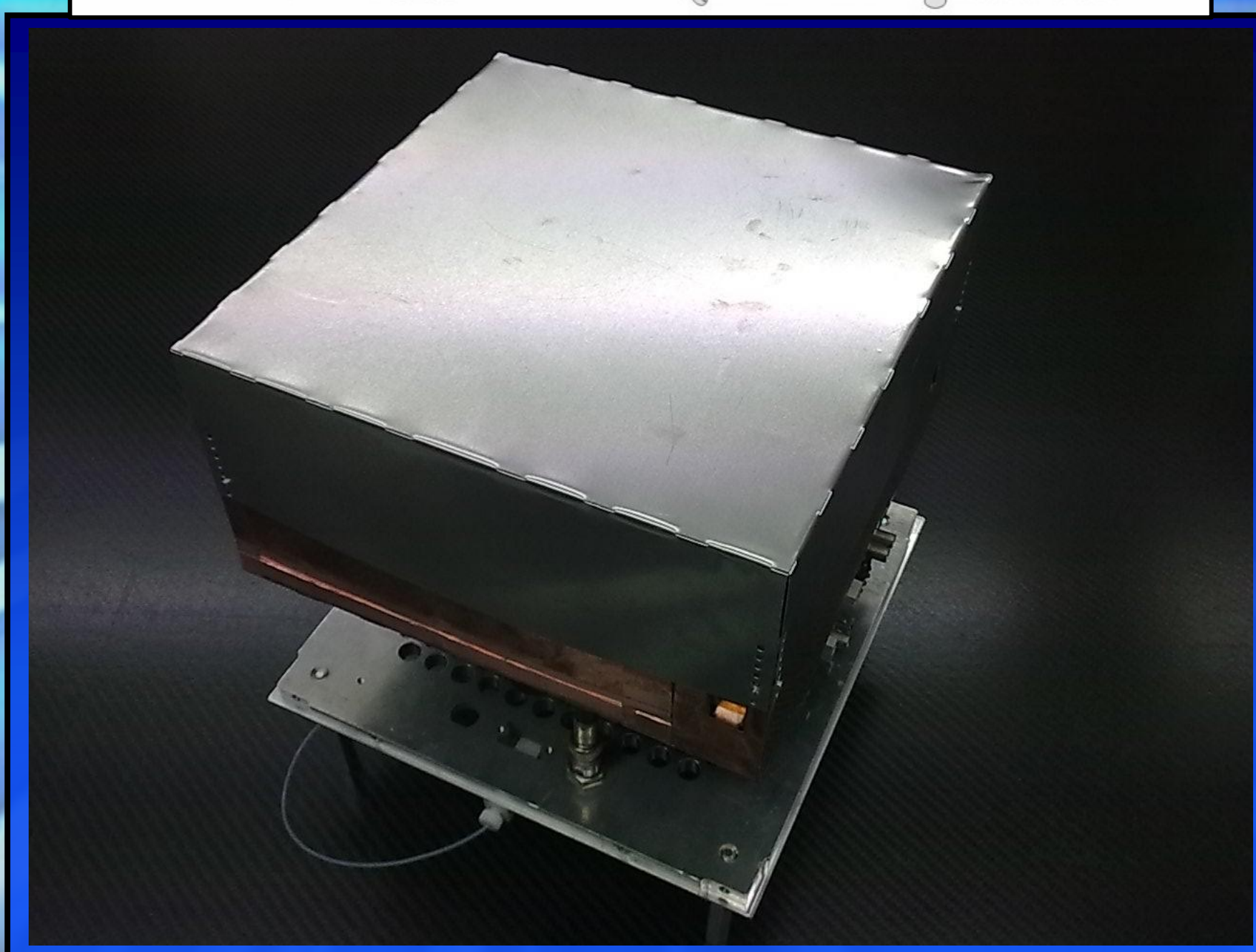
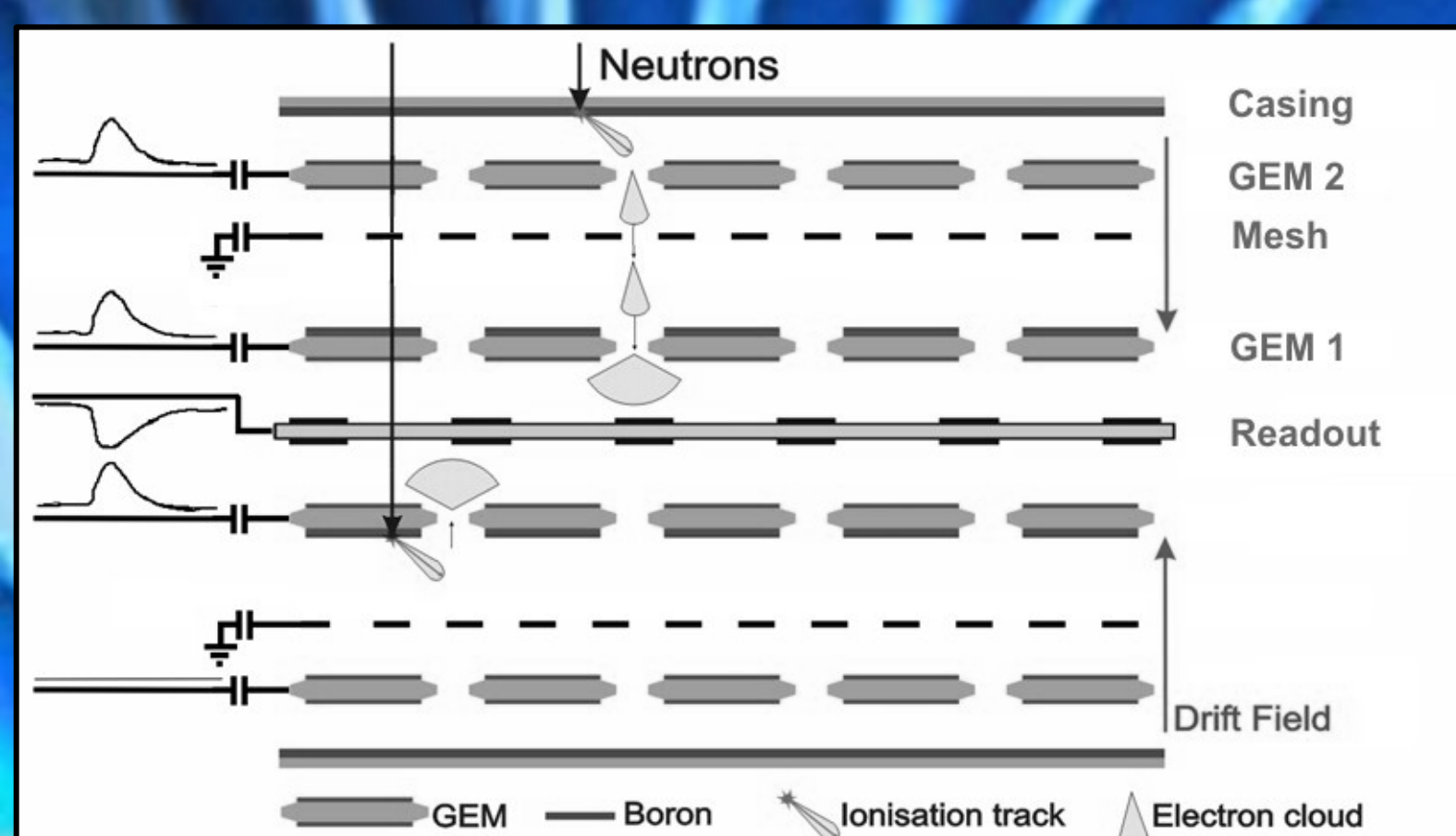
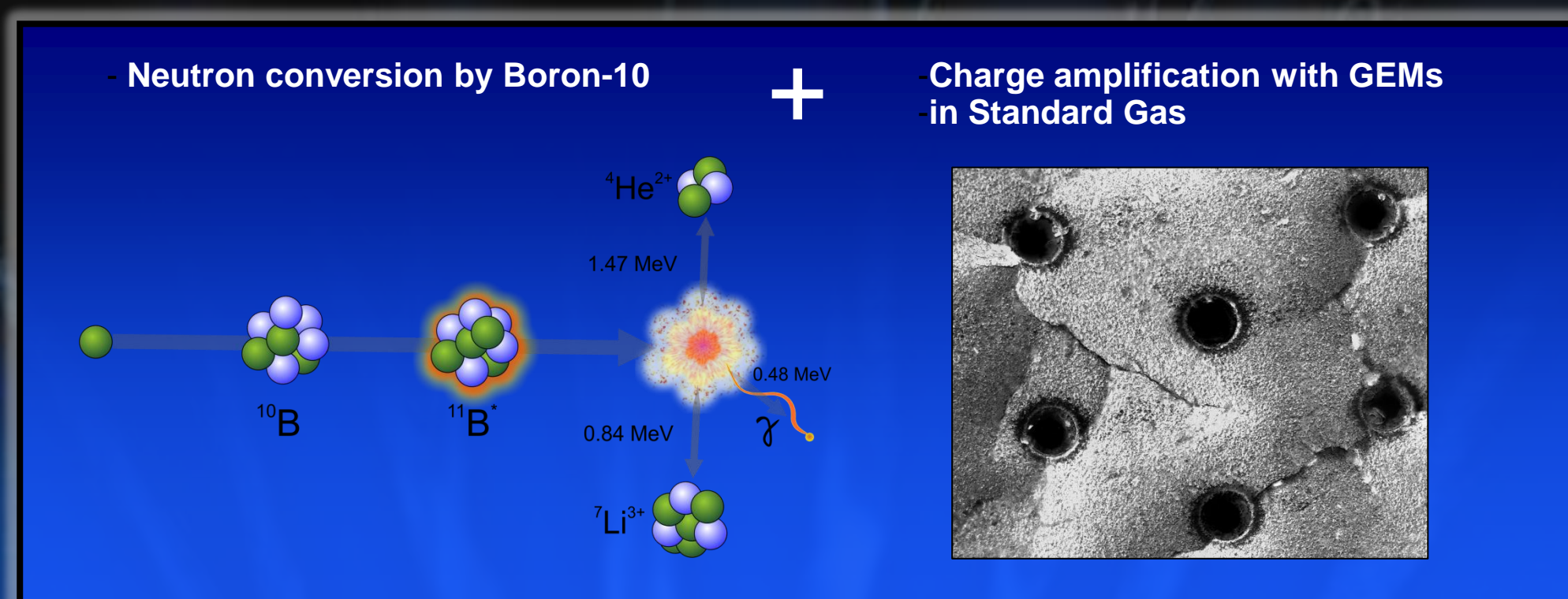
Innovative Neutron Detection

- high rate capability
- X-Y spatial resolution
- high time-of-flight resolution

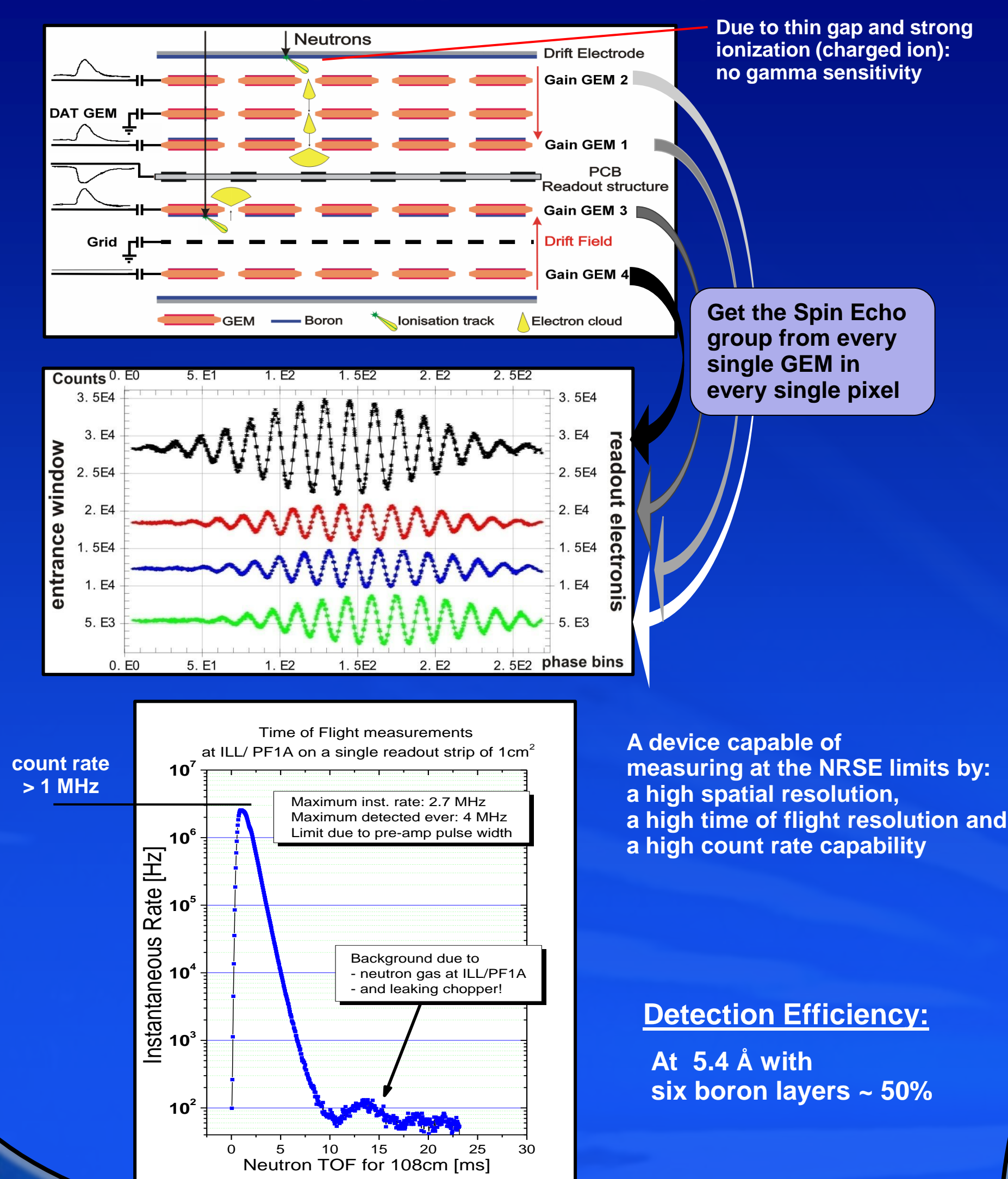
The CASCADE detector is a GEM-based hybrid solid converter gas detector for efficient and position sensitive detection of thermal, cold and ultracold neutrons on medium sized areas. The detector concept is based on using a solid neutron converter layer in a gas detector system, which guarantees sub microsecond absolute time resolution and insensitivity to gamma-radiation. GEM foils are used as gas amplification stages inside the detector. Thus, the track can undistortedly be projected

through the GEM onto a common readout structure. The detector works with ordinary counting gases at normal pressure. Equally large area detectors can be constructed. The use of GEM foils provides a high dynamic range from single neutron counting up to high count rates of 10^6 n/cm²s. It has successfully been used in a variety of Neutron (Resonance) Spin Echo experiments at RESEDA and MIRA at the FRM II.

The Detection Concept



ToF-Measurement



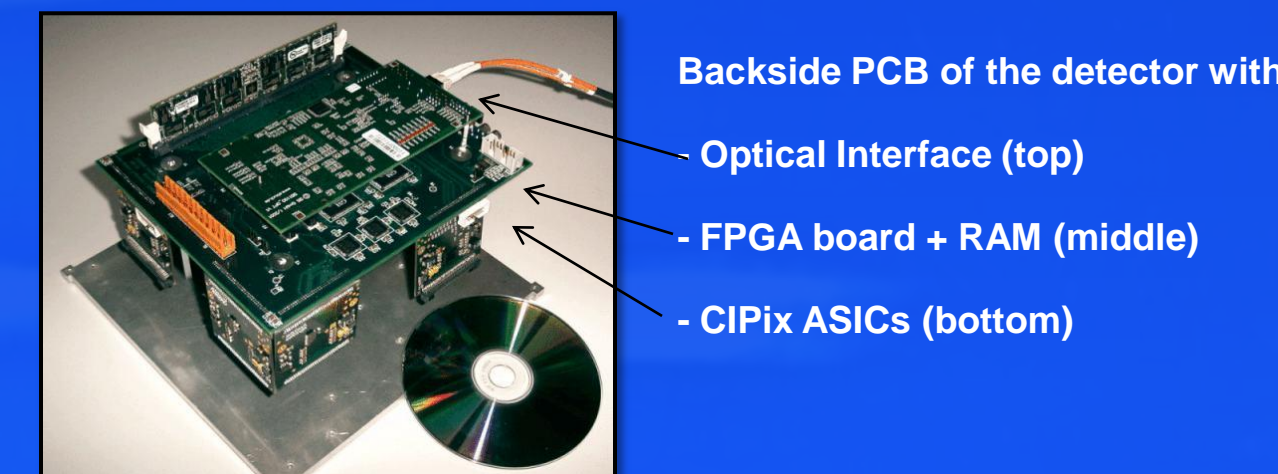
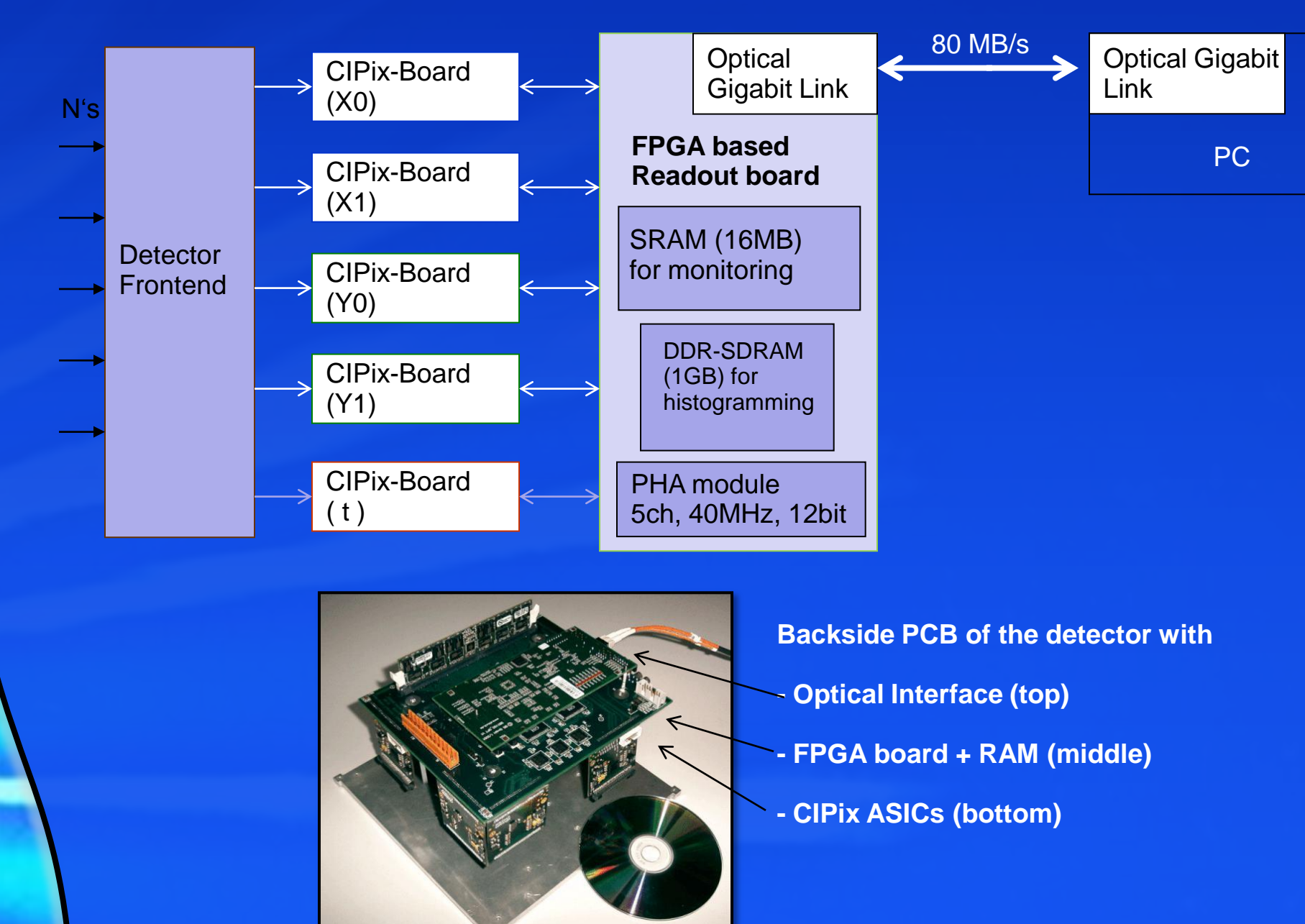
Detection Efficiency:

At 5.4 Å with six boron layers ~ 50%

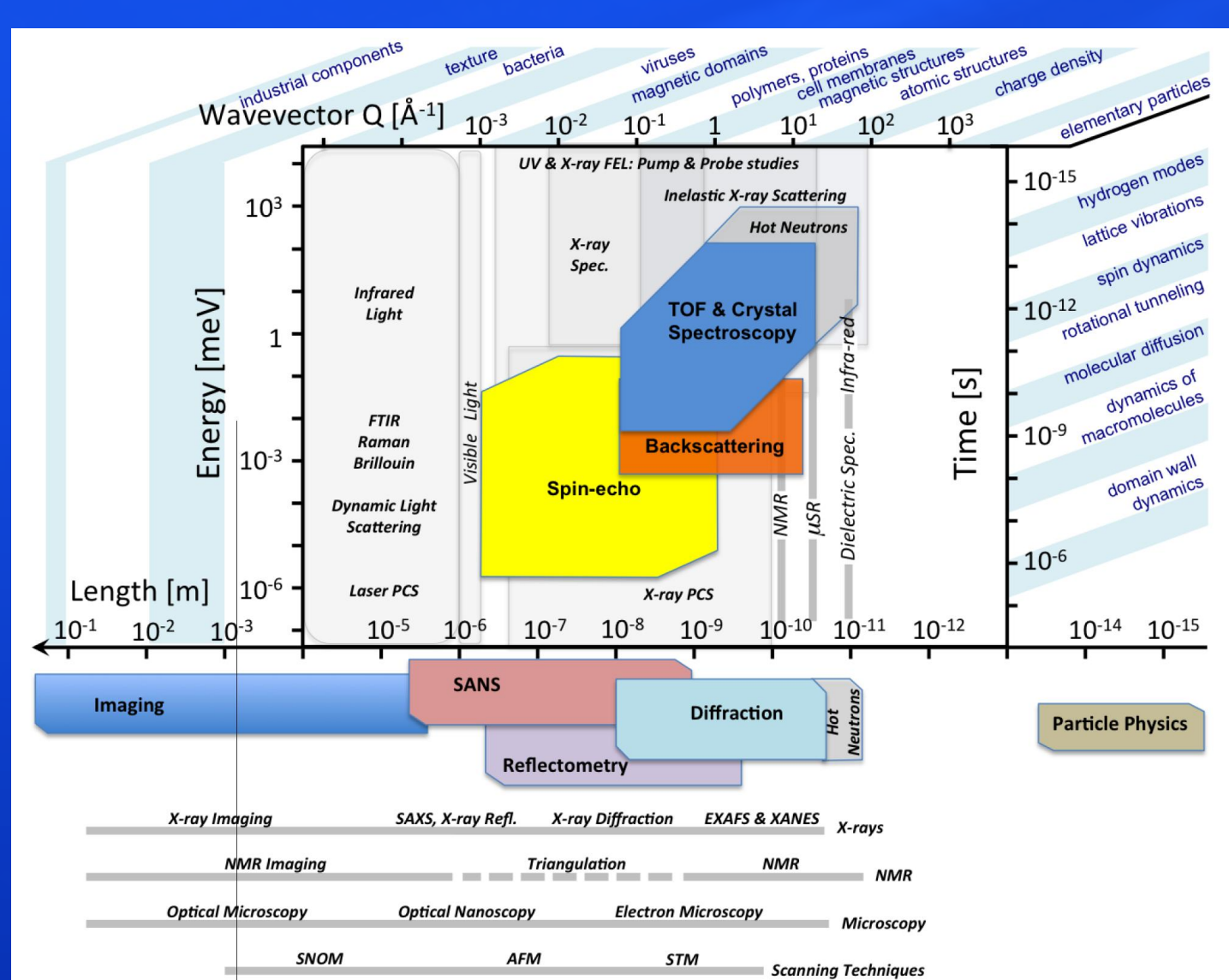
Readout

- 4 CIPix ASIC (Application-Specific Integrated Circuit) reading
- 128x128 channels at 10 MHz
- FPGA based data acquisition: control of CIPix, data-preprocessing and compression into on board RAM for up to 256 Mio. Counters (32 bit), giving:
 - 16 k pixels with
 - 16 k time bins each
- Fast On-Line Monitoring:
 - 1 Mio. counters (32 bit) freely configurable; e.g.
 - 16 k pixels time integrated
 - 16 k pixels each realizing TOF in a window from e.g. 10ms to 11ms
- Programmable Pulse Height Analysis (PHA) on selected channels
- Fiber optical link (1GBit/sec) decouples the system galvanically from host computer

Next Generation: Replace CIPix by VMM3

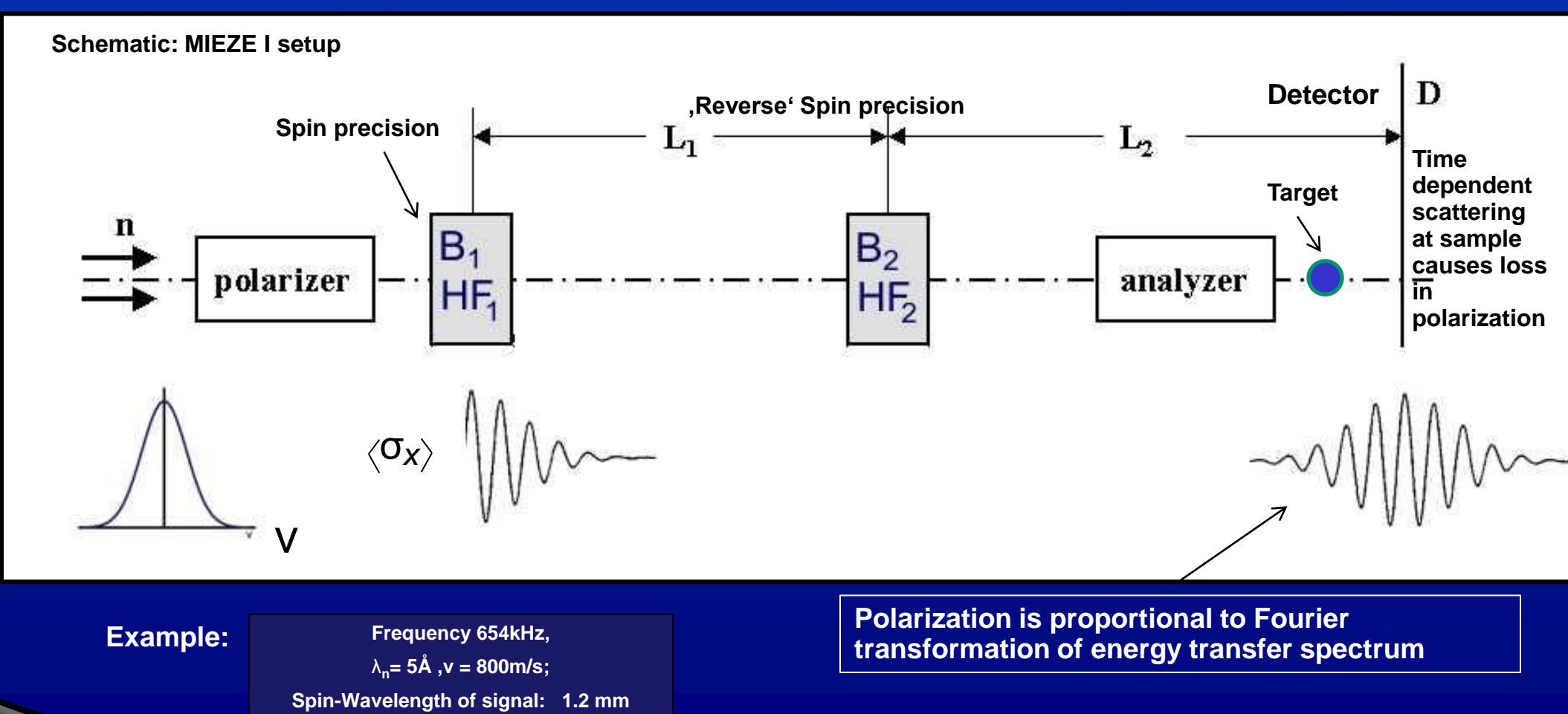


Neutron (Resonance) Spin Echo



In order to cover high q ranges and large interaction times a fast detector is needed for the MIEZE technique

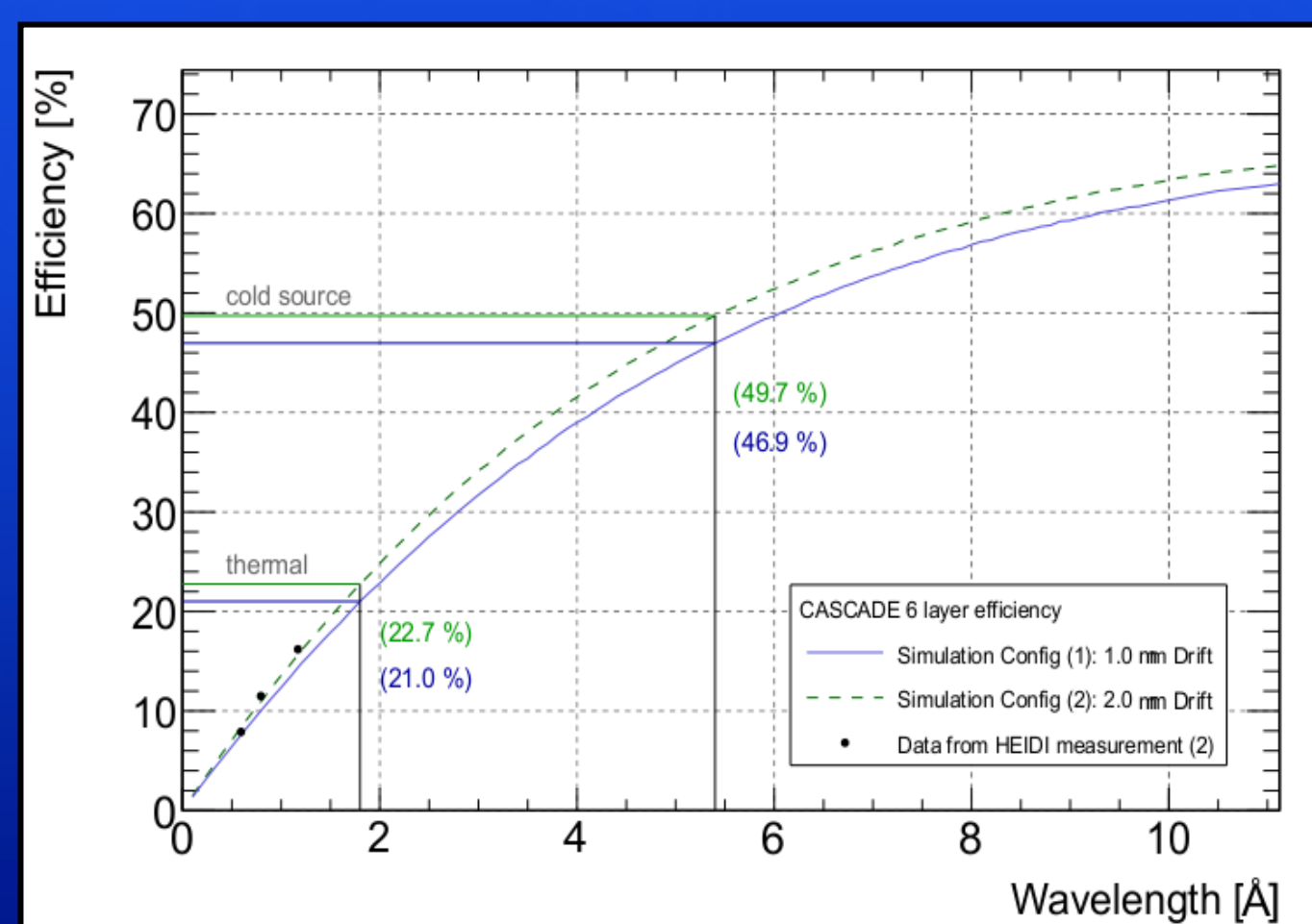
The measurement principle:



Example: Frequency 654kHz, $\lambda_n = 5\text{Å}$, $v = 800\text{m/s}$, Spin-Wavelength of signal: 1.2 nm

Polarization is proportional to Fourier transformation of energy transfer spectrum

Efficiency

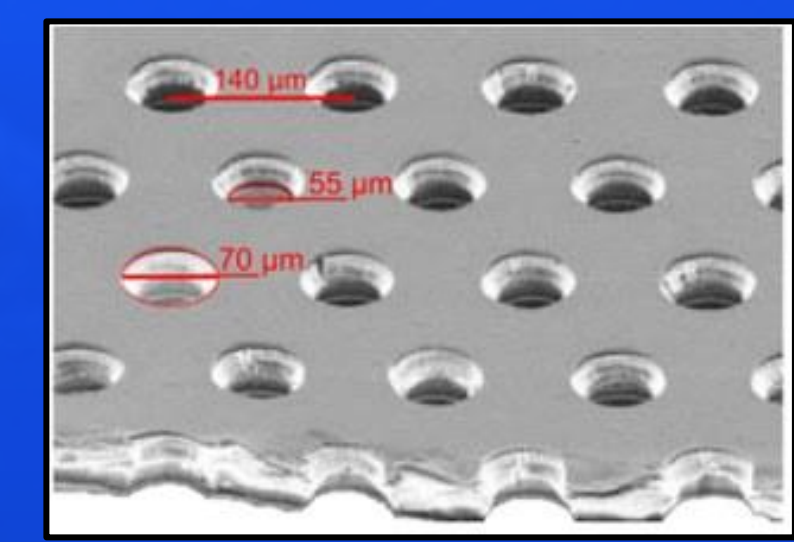


→ 21% for thermal neutrons 47% for cold source at 6 layers

Gas Electron Multiplier

Principle:

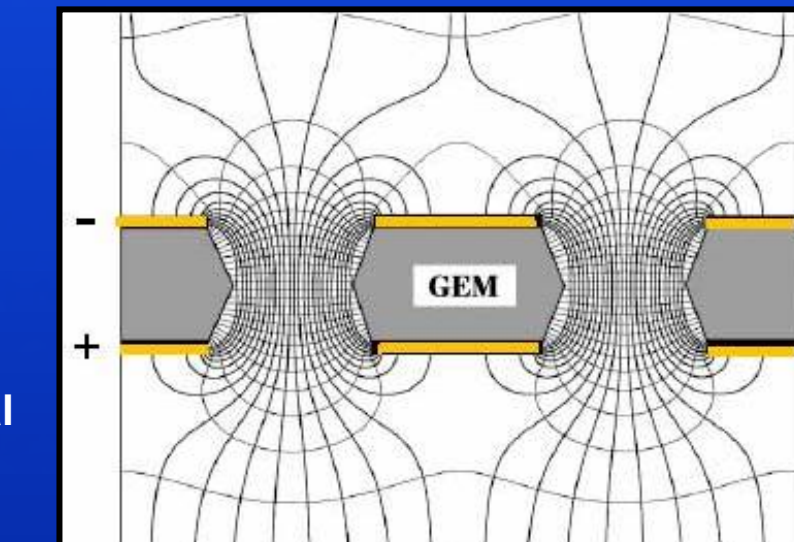
Charge amplification by strong electric fields in holes



microscopic image of a GEM [1]

Design:

- 50 μm thick foil made of Kapton (insulator) coated with copper
- conical etched holes with 55 μm diameter

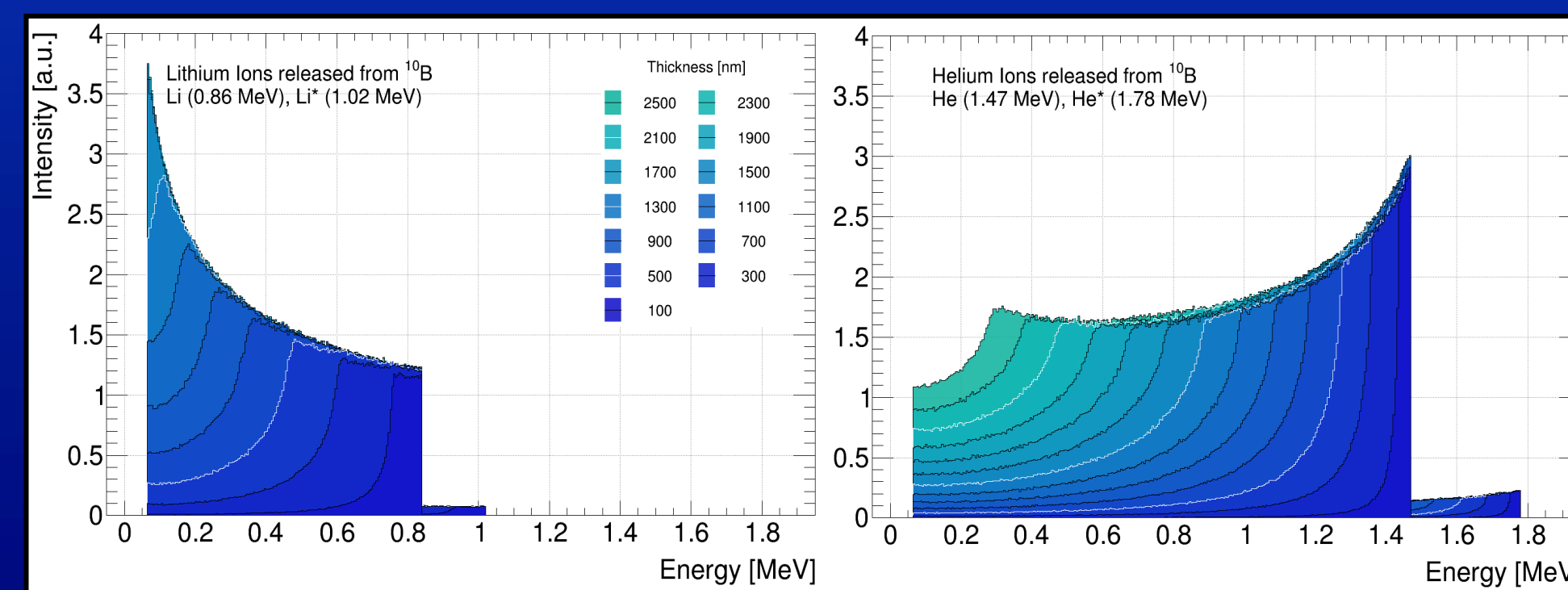


field lines in the holes of a GEM [1]

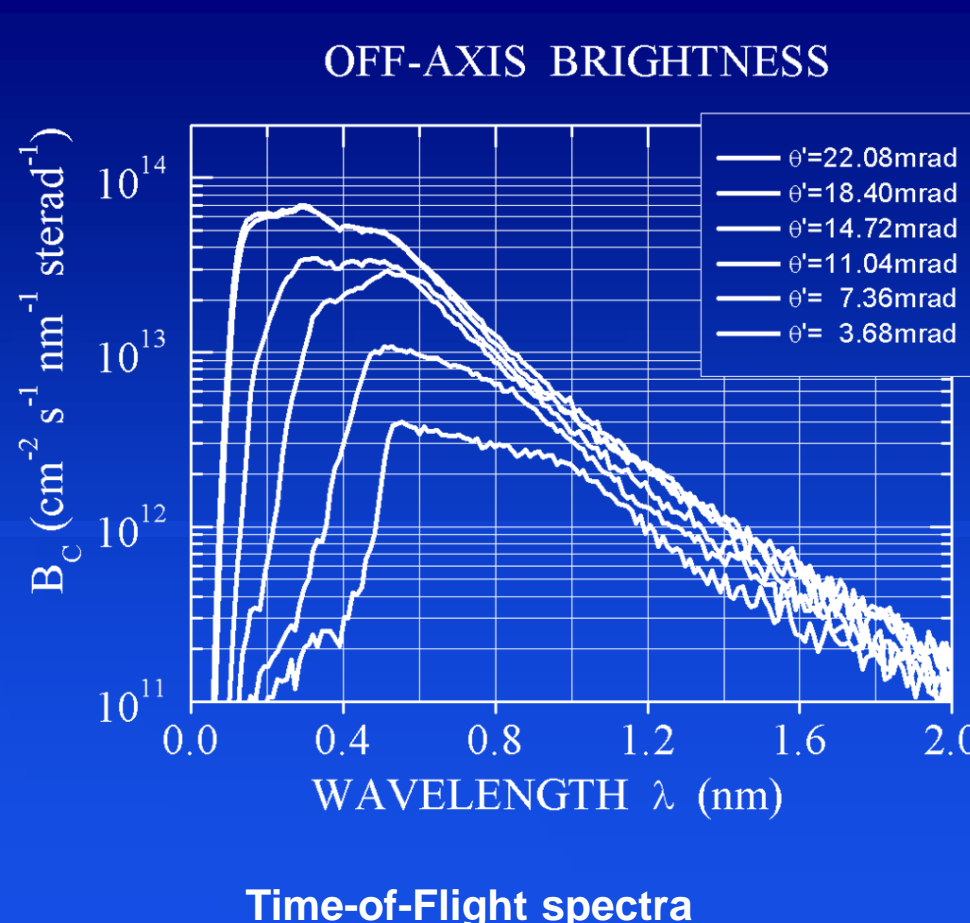
Features:

- gas amplification at (60-80) kV/cm
- gas gain O(100)
- positive ion backdrift to drift volume minimal

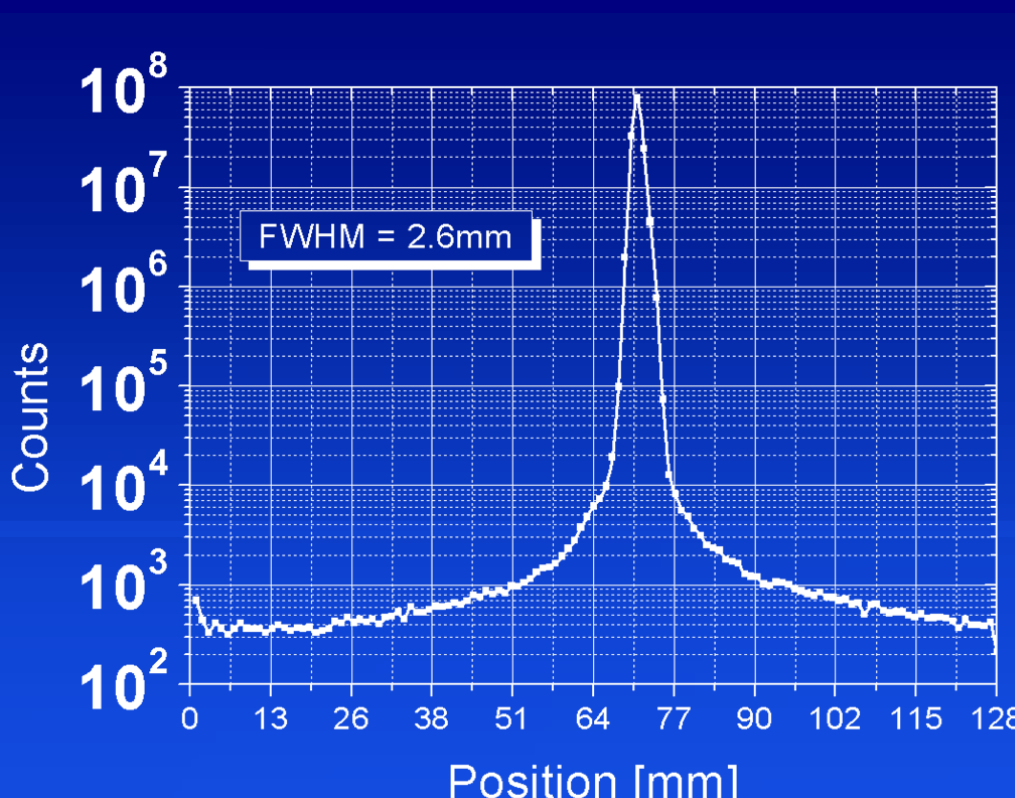
Coating with ¹⁰B:



Spectra of conversion products, Lithium and Helium, for different coating thicknesses

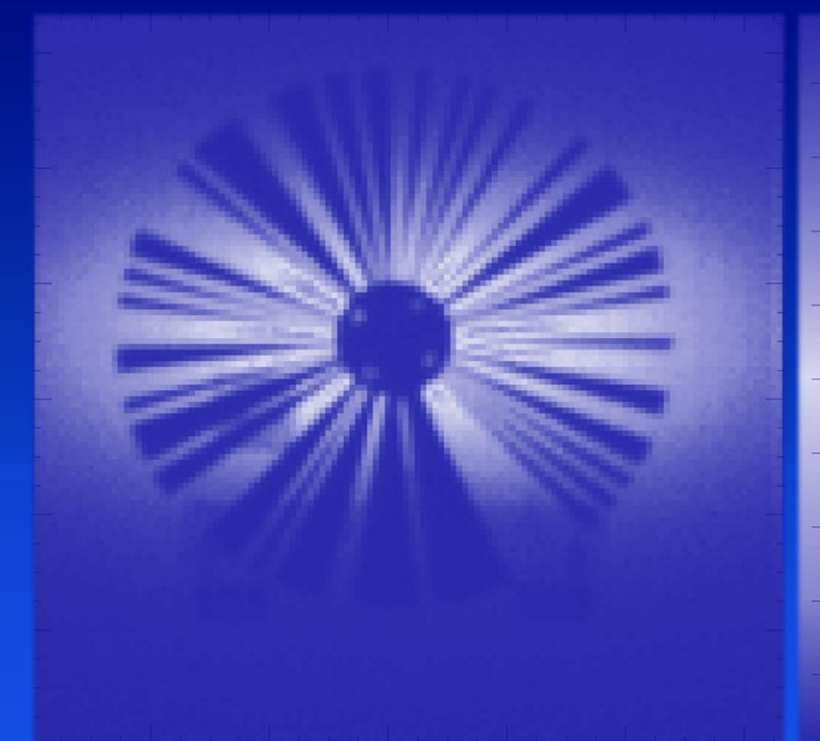
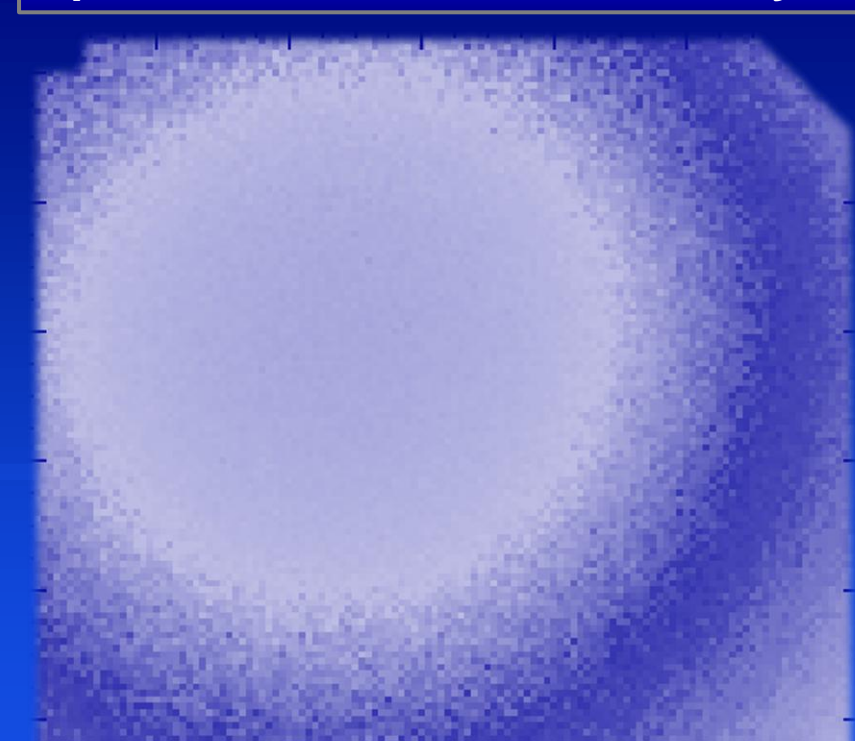


Time-of-Flight spectra



point spread function of 0.57 mm beam

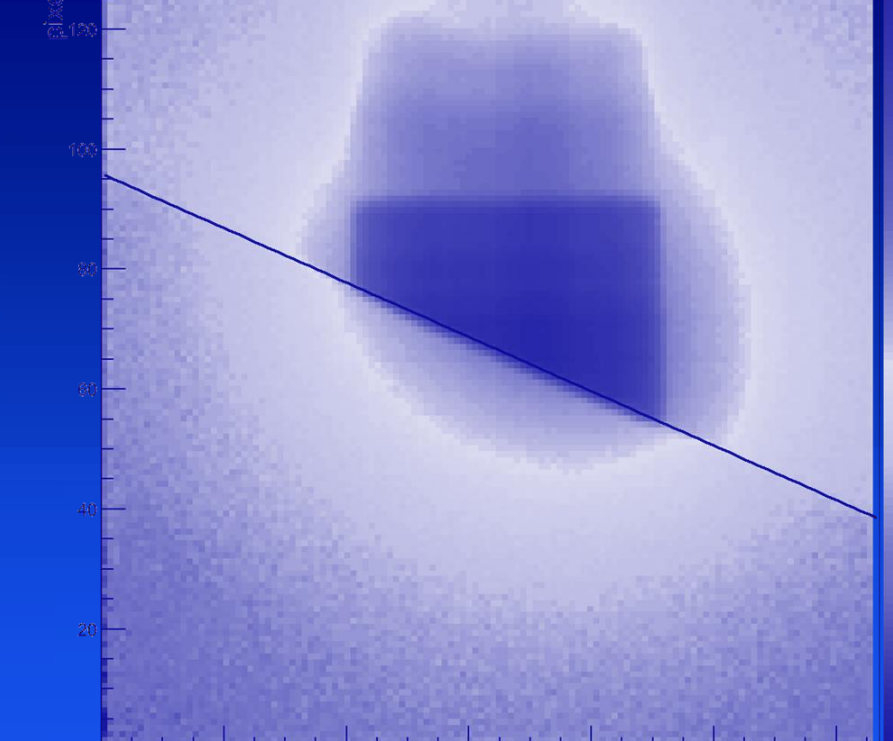
Spin Echo Phase Front in one layer



radiography of a pseudo random chopper



radiography of a cordless screwdriver



cadmium aperture in front of a thermal beam

Data Taking Showcase

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Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung

[1] Skut, F.; Sharma, A.; Micropattern Gaseous Detectors. In Annual Review of Nuclear and Particle Science 49 (1999)

[2] Peggs, S. et al.; European Spallation Source Technical Design Report. Lund: ESS (2013)