

Key Experiments and Simulations: Status Report

E. Farnea

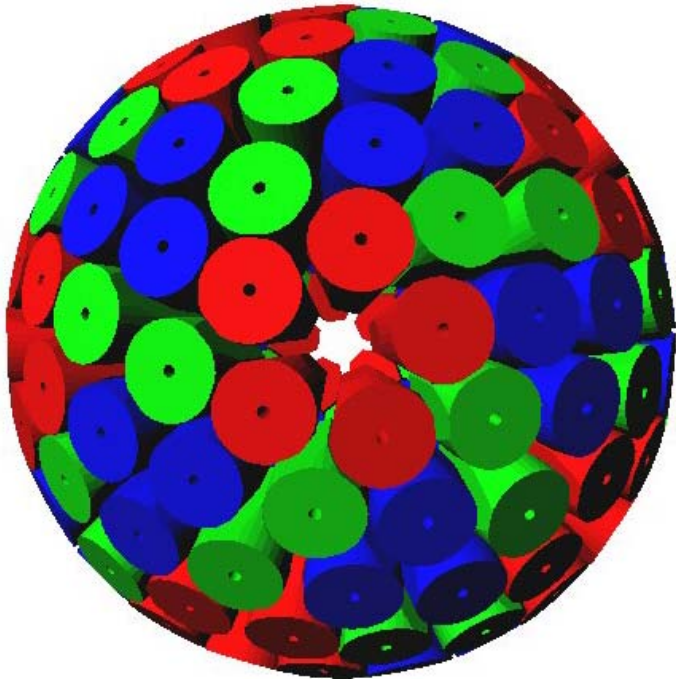
INFN Sezione di Padova

Overview

- Main results from the Monte Carlo simulations
- A few words concerning Key Experiments

Configuration for AGATA

The configuration based on 180 hexagonal crystals has been chosen for AGATA and the crystal shape has been fine tuned to maximize the solid angle coverage and optimize the performance over a range of γ multiplicities.



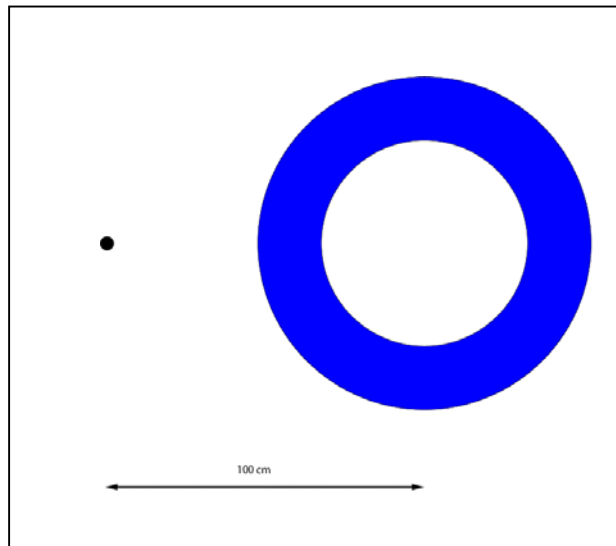
180 hexagonal crystals	3 shapes
60 triple clusters	all equal
Inner radius	24 cm
Amount of germanium	362 kg
Solid angle coverage	82 %
6480 segments	
Efficiency at 1MeV:	43% ($M_\gamma=1$), 28% ($M_\gamma=30$)
Peak/Total:	58% ($M_\gamma=1$), 49% ($M_\gamma=30$)

Background Suppression

The background suppression capabilities of the mgt tracking algorithm are more limited than expected. This means that background suppression does not necessarily come for free, rather it requires some specific optimization of the code.

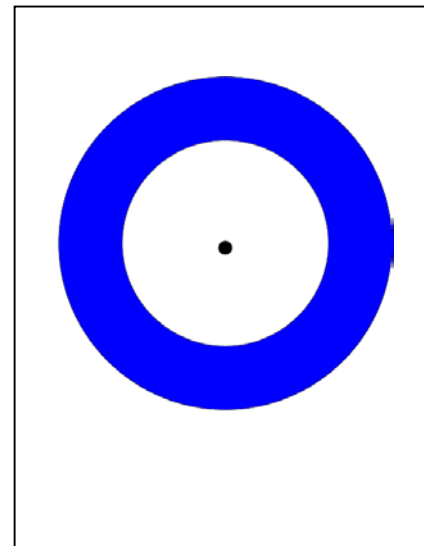
Simulation: ideal Ge shell (16-25cm)
100000 photons (1MeV energy)
Tracking code: mgt

Off-centre source,
direction of
gammas limited to
hit the shell always
(tracking
performed as if in
the centre)



Peak area:
60350

Source in the
geometrical centre
of the shell

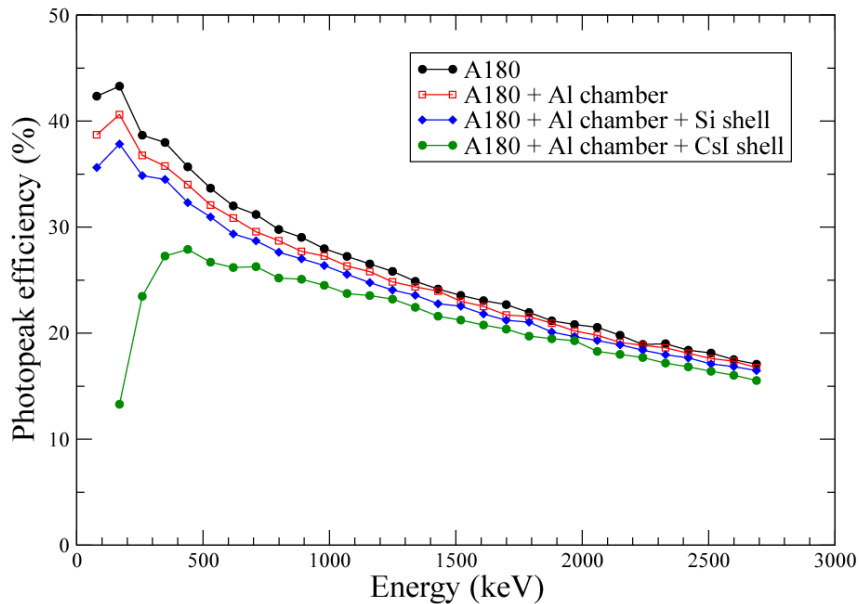


Peak area:
69900

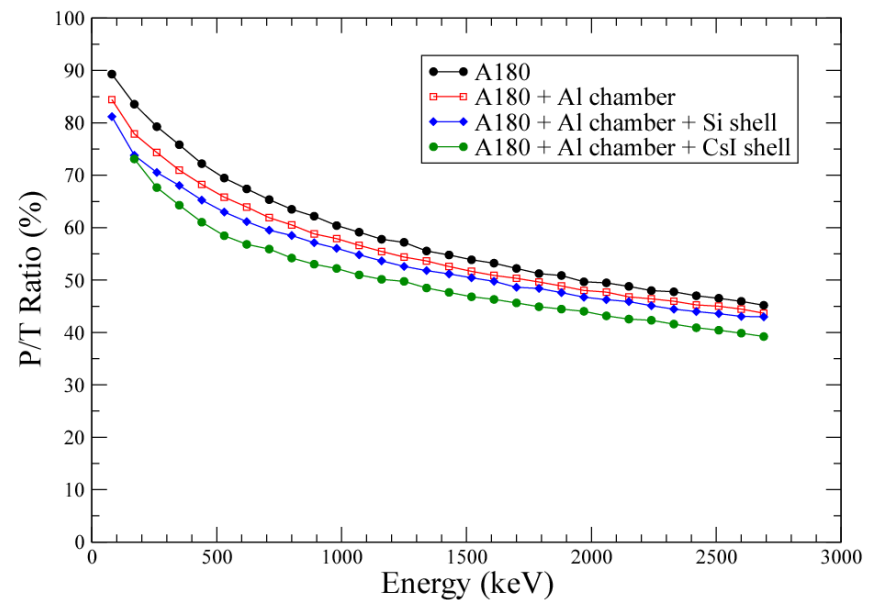
Effect of ancillary devices

Ancillary devices have an impact comparable to the case of conventional arrays

Absolute photopeak efficiency (tracking included)

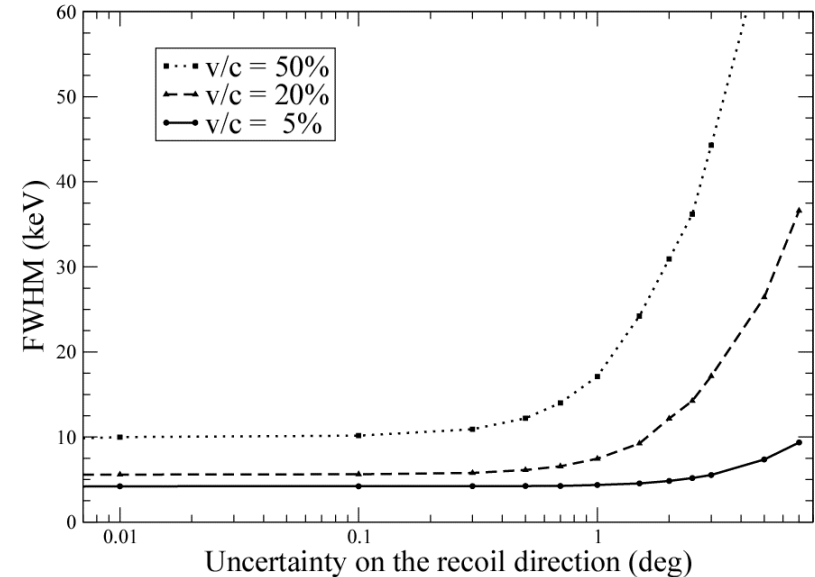
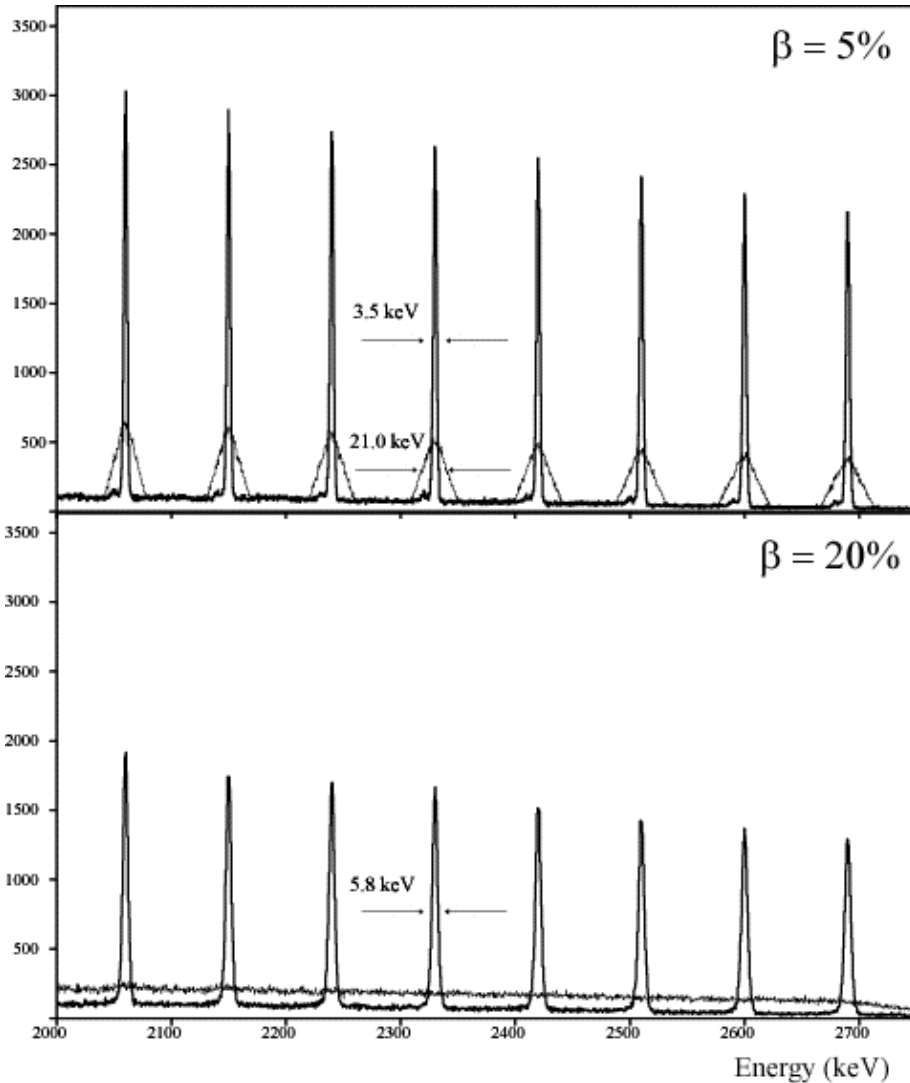


Peak-to-total ratio (response function)



Effect of the recoil velocity

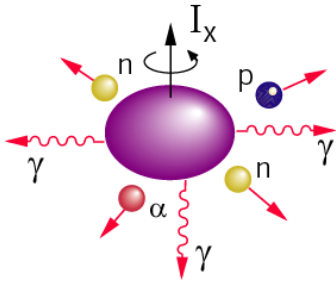
The comparison between spectra obtained knowing or **not knowing** the event-by-event velocity vector shows that additional information (ancillary detectors!) will be essential to fully exploit the concept of tracking



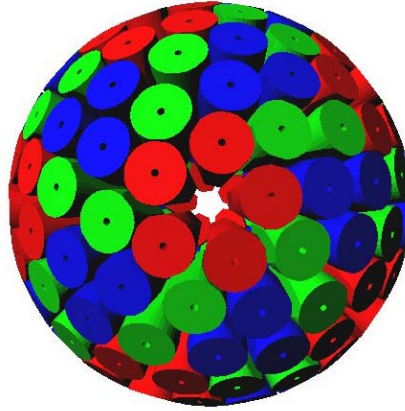
Status of the Monte Carlo Simulations

- A Geant4-based code is available
- Active or passive ancillaries can be considered in the simulation
- "Realistic" events can be decoded from formatted input files
- On-line documentation at <http://agata.pd.infn.it/info.html>

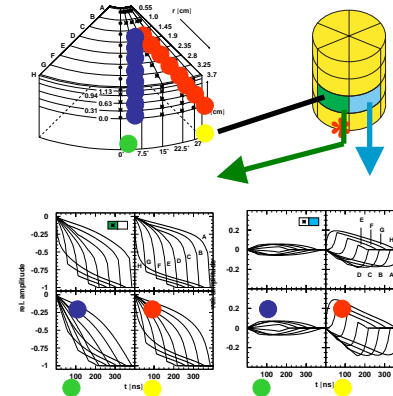
Event generation



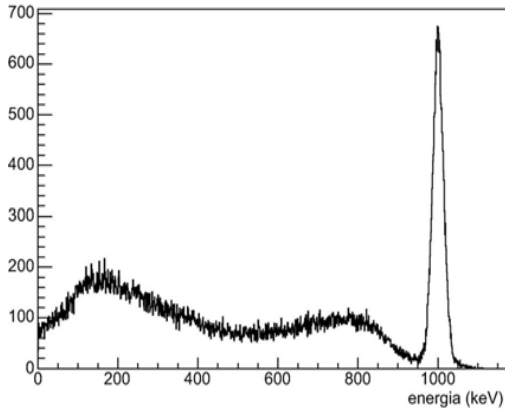
Detector response



Pulse shape generation

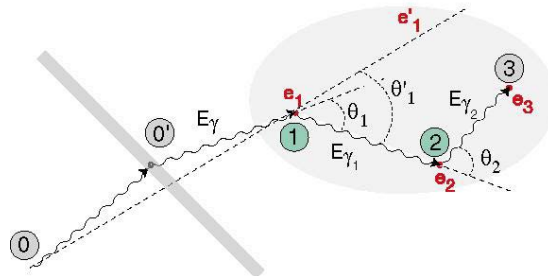


Data Analysis



Packing and smearing of simulated data

γ -ray tracking

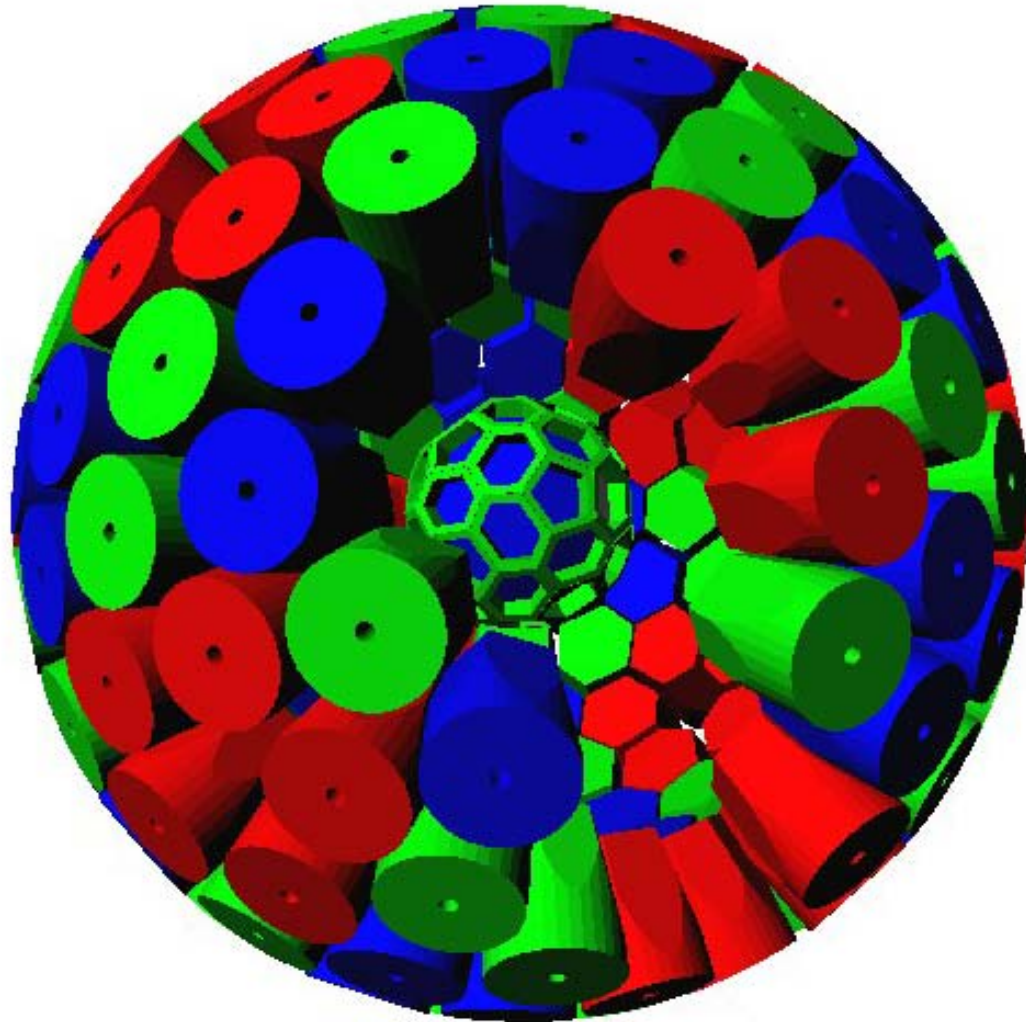


Electronics Response Function



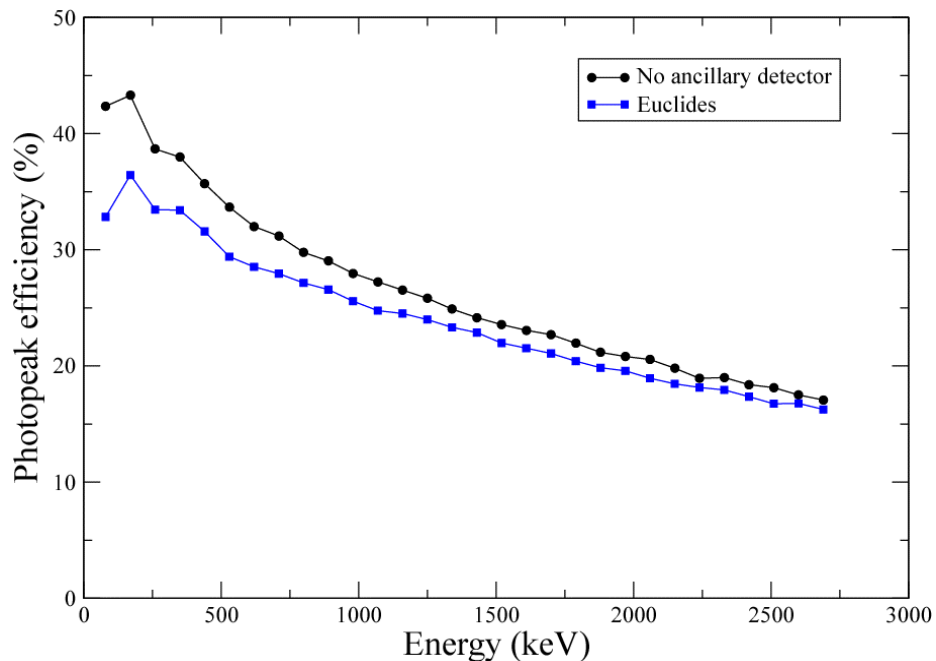
Pulse Shape Analysis to decompose recorded waves

An example: AGATA + Euclides

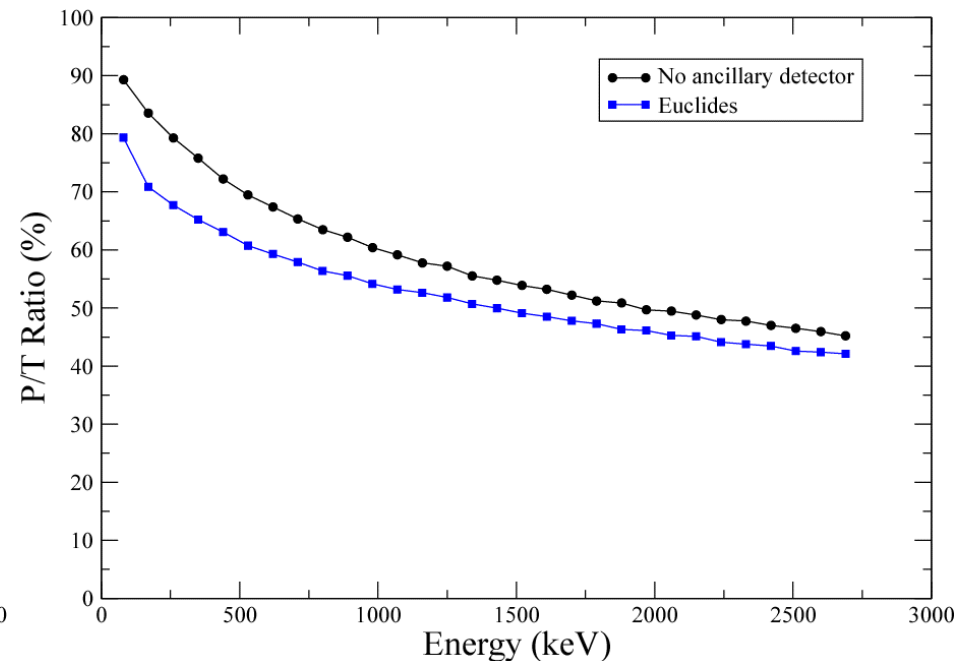


AGATA + Euclides

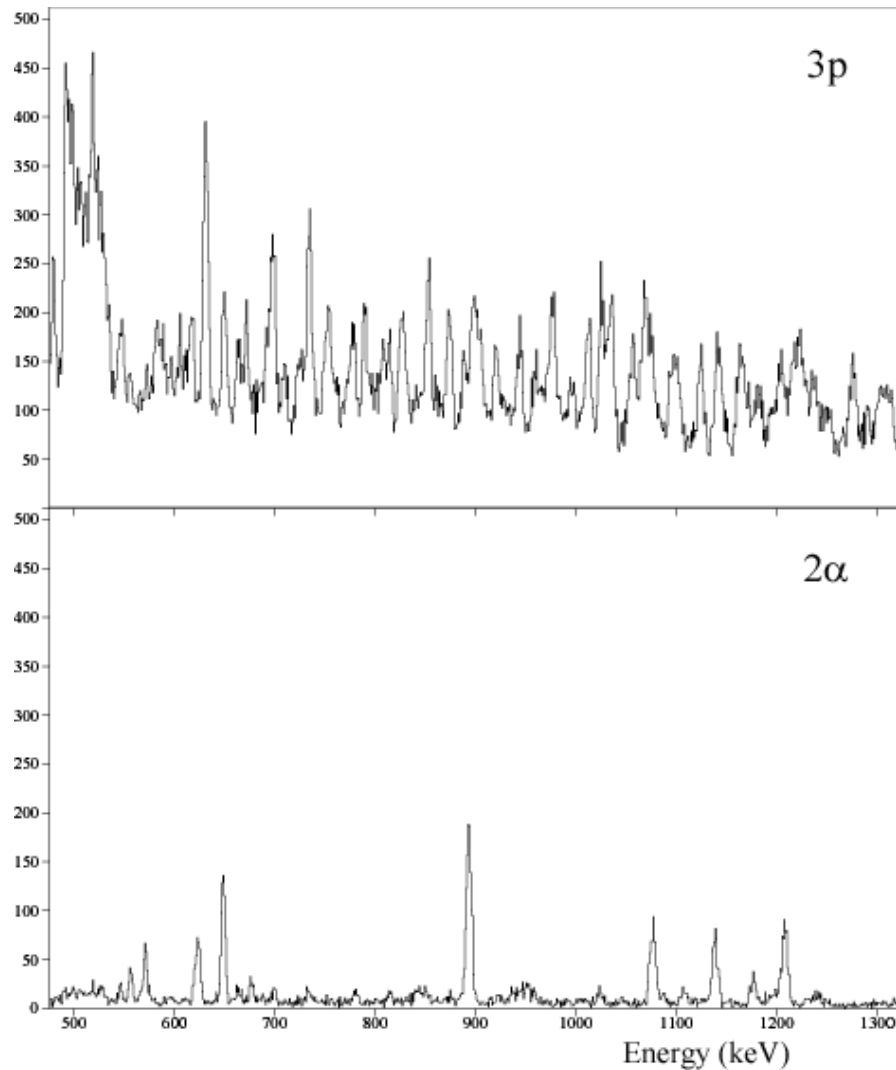
Absolute photopeak efficiency (tracking included)



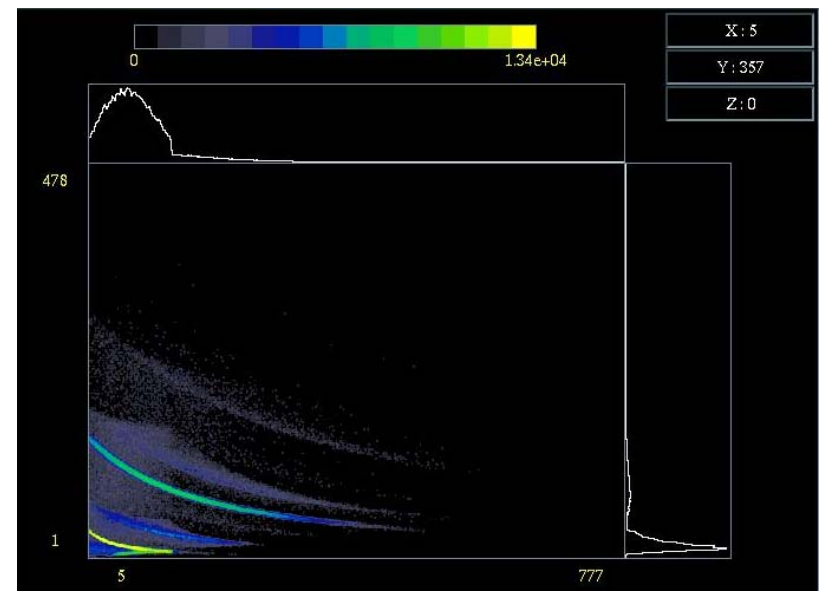
Peak-to-total ratio (response function)



AGATA + Euclides



Preliminary results (F. Recchia):
 $^{32}\text{S}(125\text{MeV}) + ^{40}\text{Ca}$
Particle-gamma coincidences after
tracking (using the detector
position as gamma direction)



Things to do

- Improve the generation of realistic events
- Include more ancillary detectors in the simulation code
- Define an interface with the Pulse Shape Calculations

Key Experiments

- A Web discussion was started recently
- Messages available on-line at <http://agata.pd.infn.it/info.html>
- Team Meeting later this afternoon!

Summary

- The Geant4-based code for Agata has been extensively used to define the final geometry of the array and to understand specific features
- Preliminary results with more physically meaningful events are available
- As usual, **there is still plenty of things to do!!!**