



Gamma-ray Spectroscopy

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Supervisors

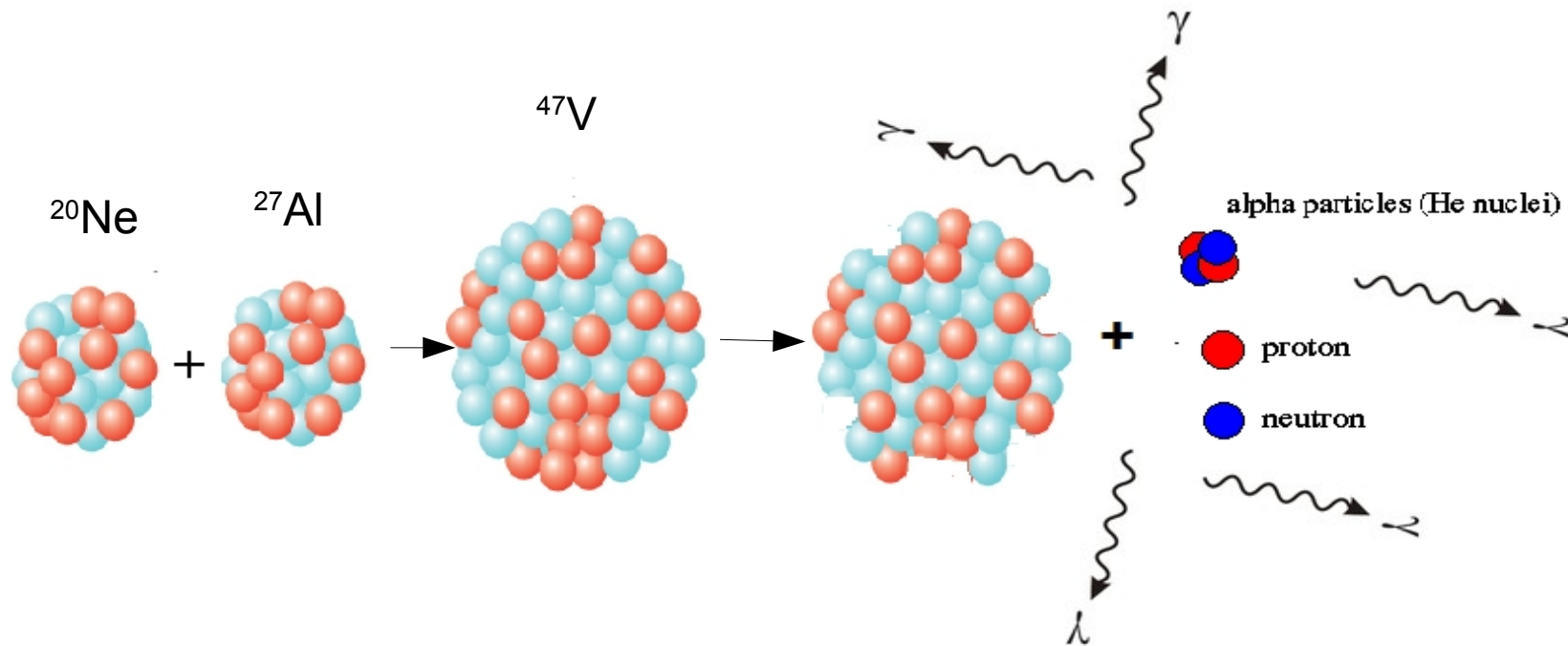
M. Palacz - T. Abraham

Agenda

- Introduction
- Setup
- Target preparation
- Calibration
 - Energy calibration
 - Efficiency calibration
- Data Analysis
 - Identifying nuclei
 - Relative population of different reaction channels
- Summary

Introduction

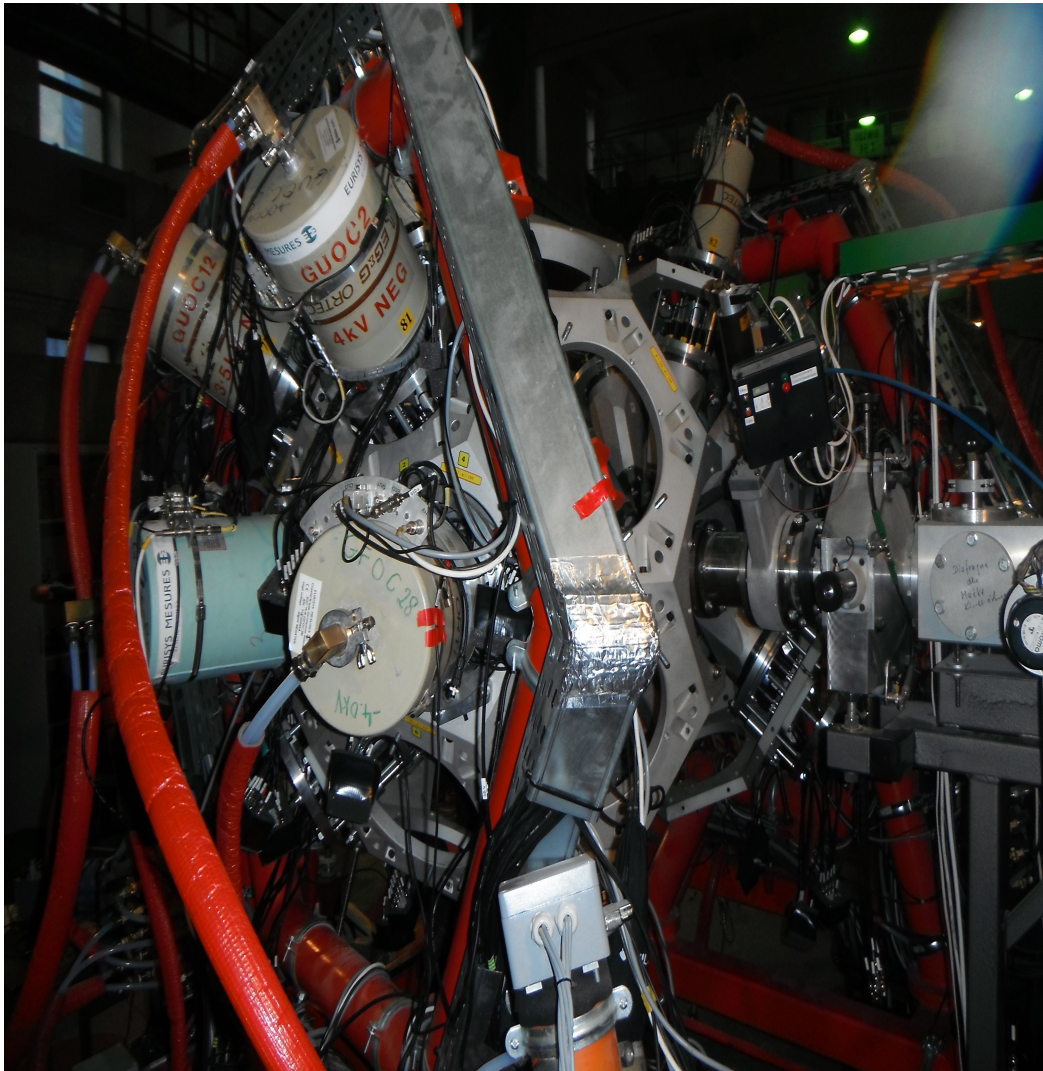
We used a ^{20}Ne beam with an energy of 54 MeV at a target of ^{27}Al to obtain a compound nucleus ^{47}V . Various combinations of particles p, n, and α are emitted from CN leading to different residual nuclei.



We register the γ rays and in this way we determine properties of the excited states of the residual nuclei.

Setup

EAGLE

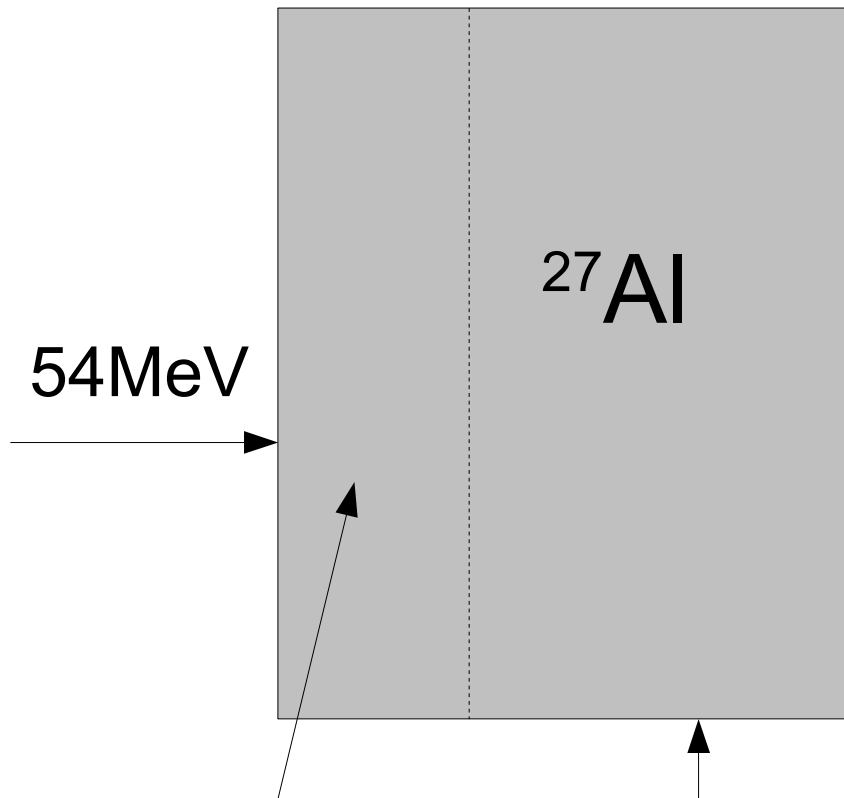


We used 13 compton suppressed Ge detectors

Target

$E_c = 37.2 \text{ MeV}$ (Coulomb barrier)

2.3 mg/cm² 2 mg/cm²



Slowing down to E_c Stopping the residual nuclei

Target thickness including safety margin : 5.4 mg/cm²



Target preparation using rolling method

20 μm

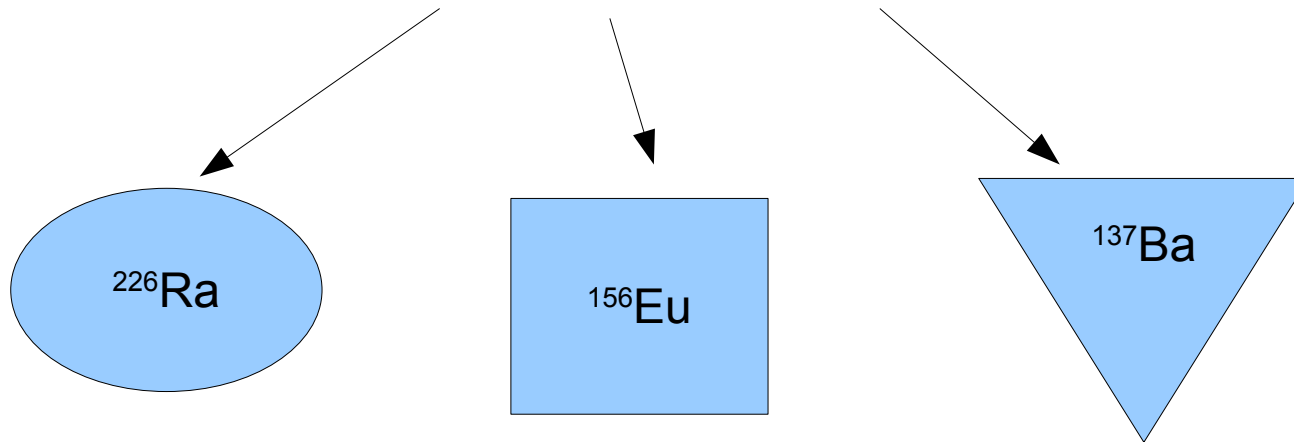
Thanks to Anna Stolarz

Energy Calibration

Energy calibration: translating channel numbers (from ADC) to true energy of gamma rays

$E = f(x)$ x -channel number

Used sources

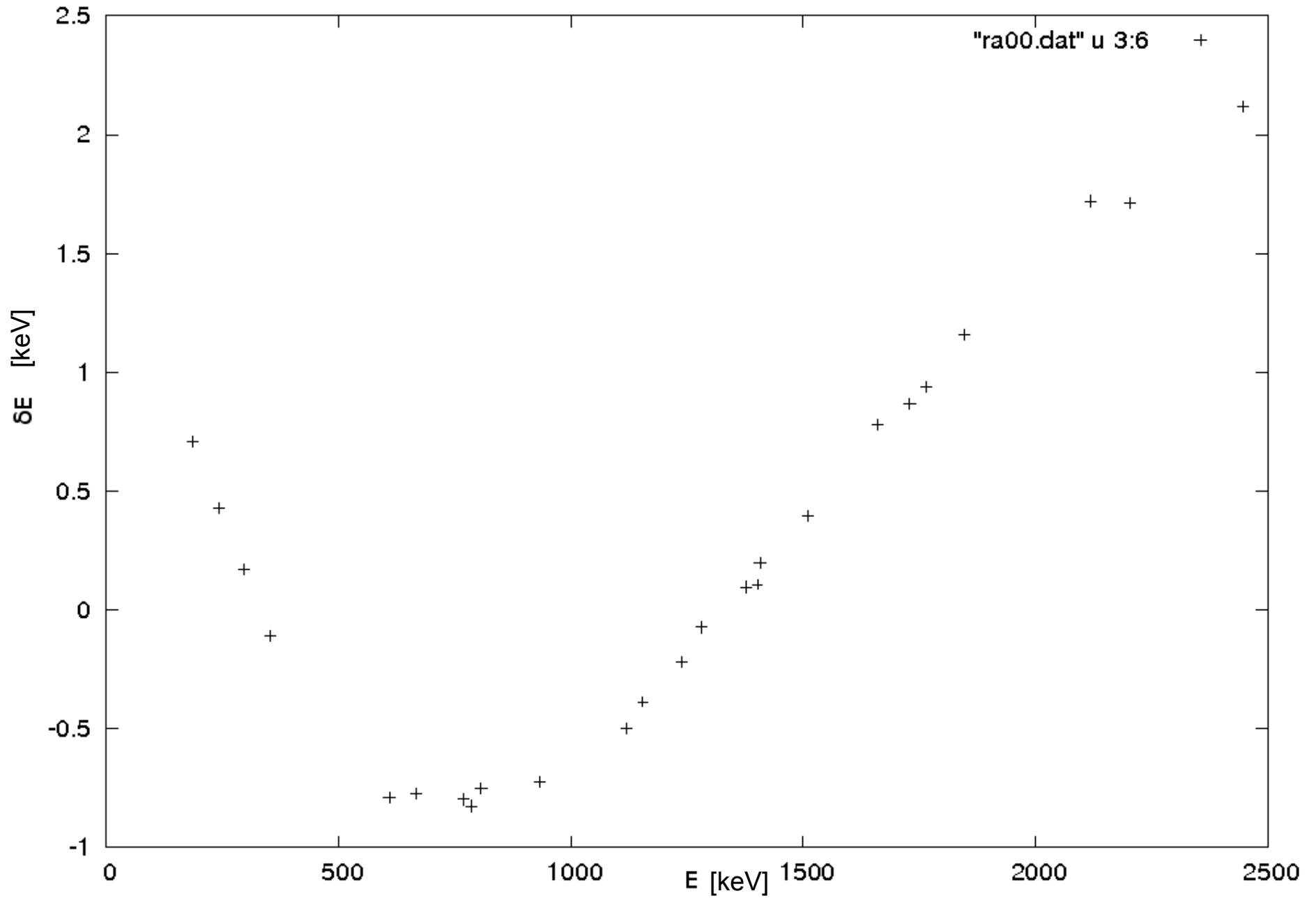


- Positions X_i of peaks corresponding to known γ -ray energies E_i are determined
- A function $E = f(x)$ is fitted to (E_i, X_i) points

Energy Calibration

-Deviation from linearity

^{226}Ra source

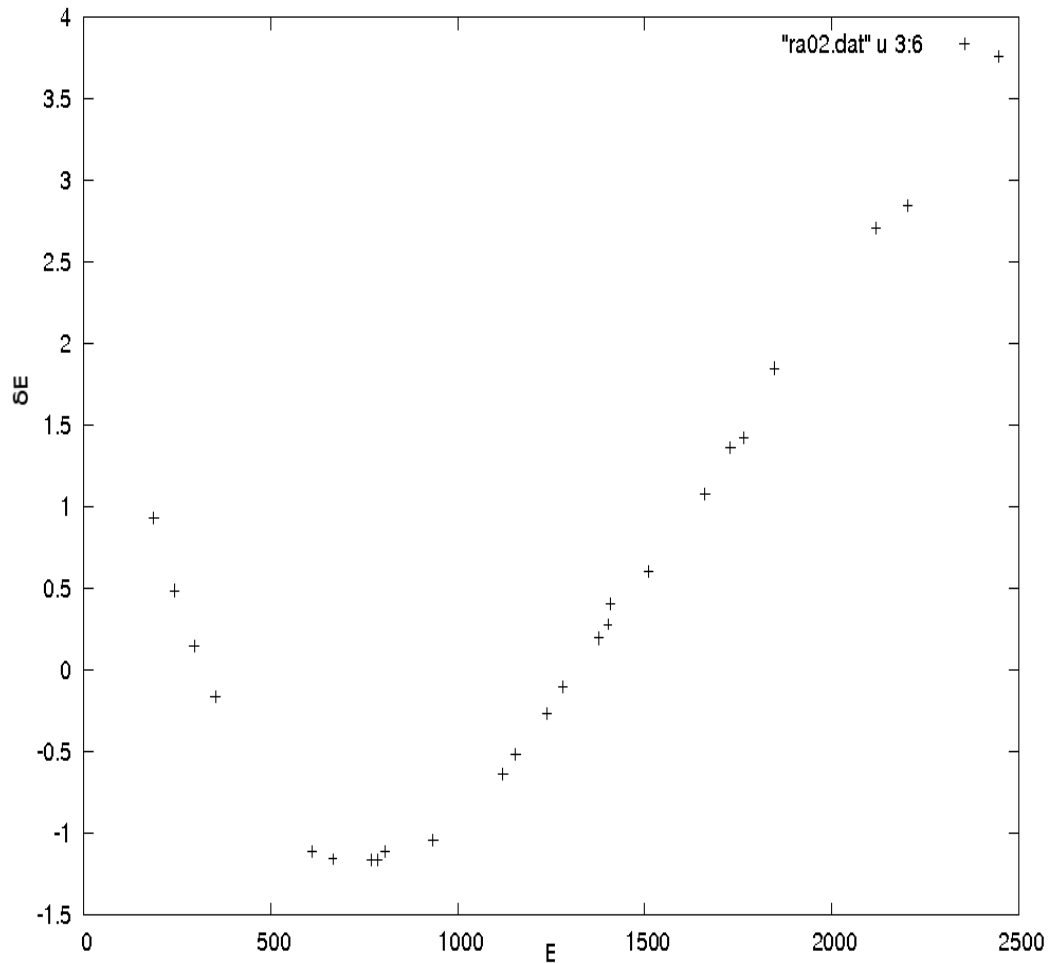


Energy calibration-deviation from linear

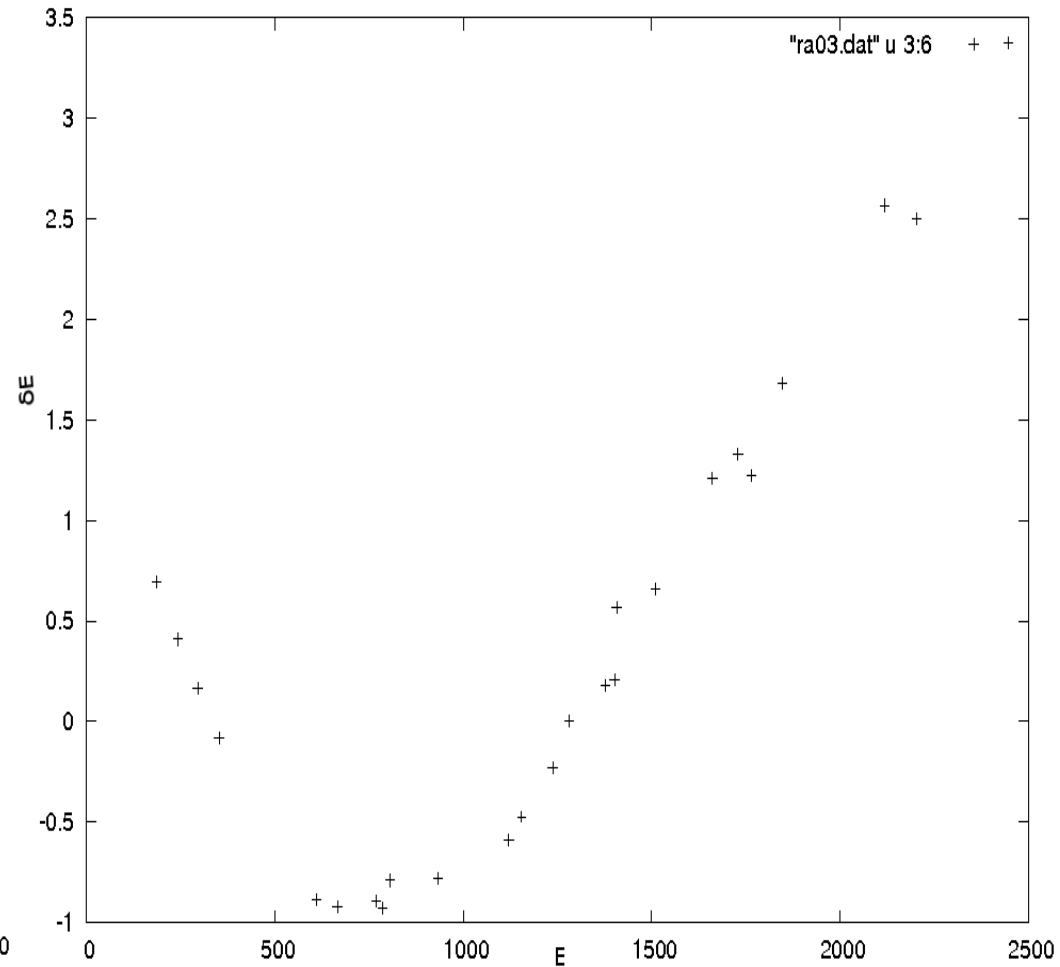
-All detectors have similar nonlinearity

^{226}Ra source

Detector 3



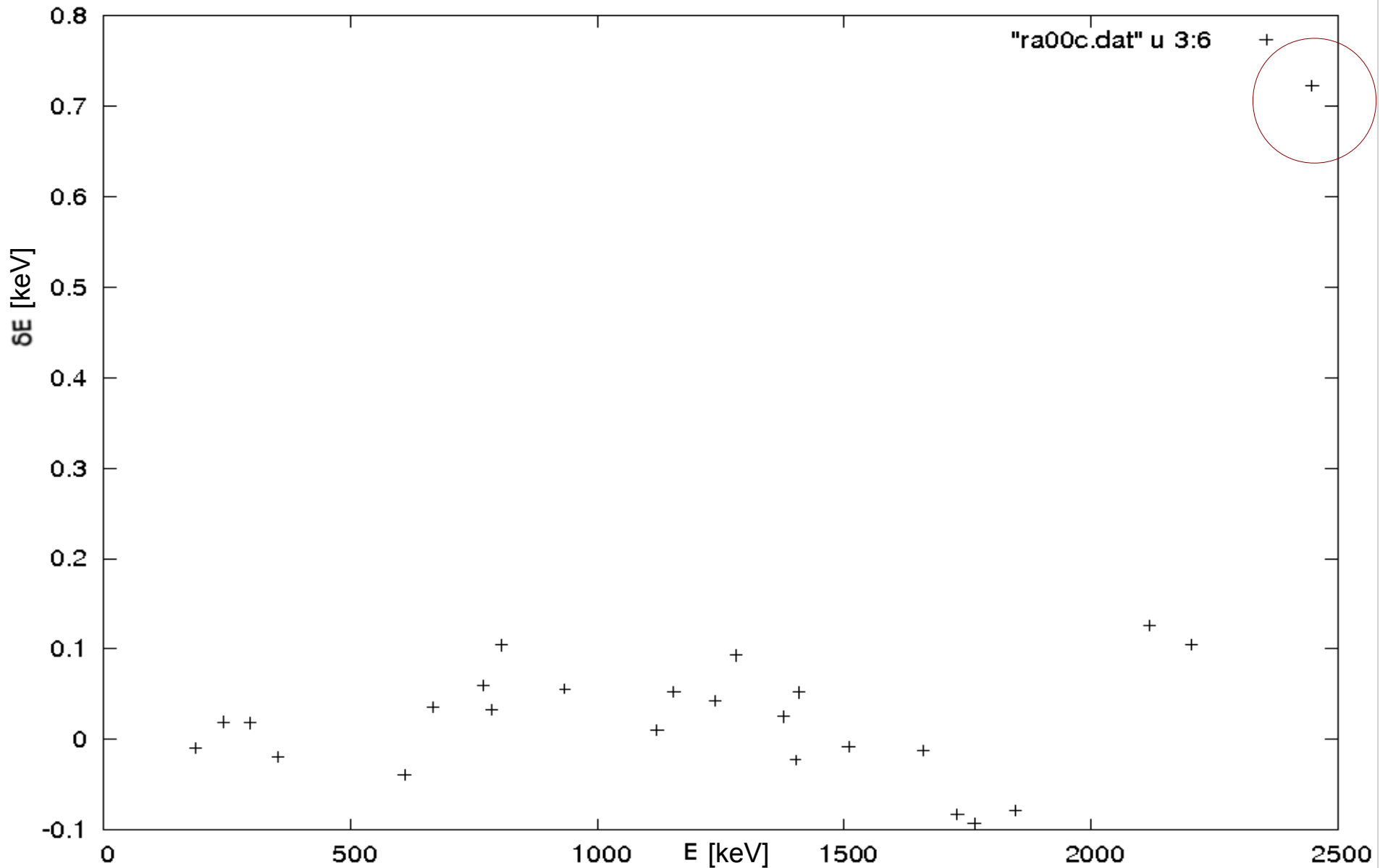
Detector 4



Energy Calibration

-Deviation from third order polynomial fit

^{226}Ra source



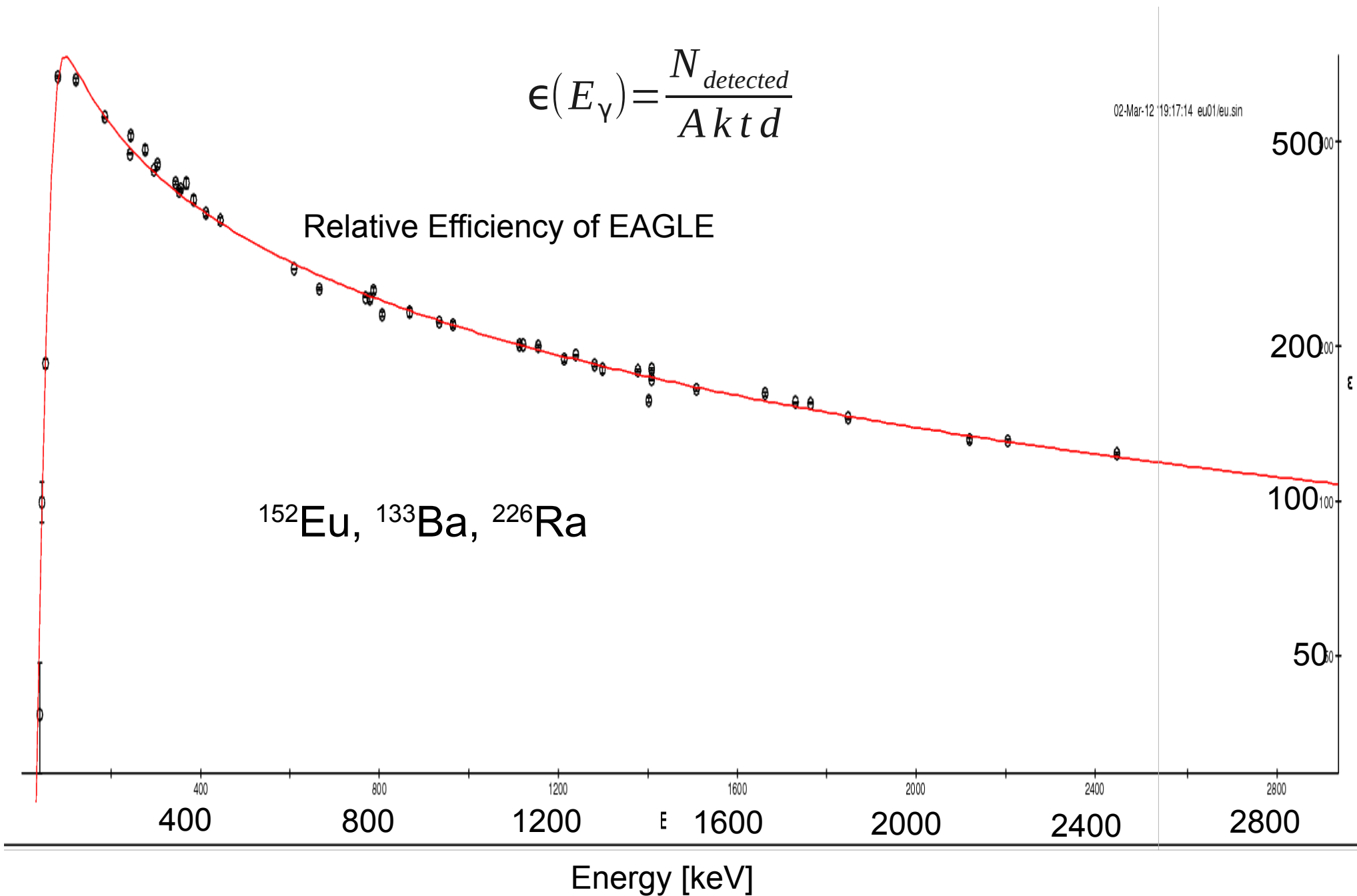
Efficiency calibration

$$\epsilon(E_\gamma) = \frac{N_{detected}}{A k t d}$$

Relative Efficiency of EAGLE

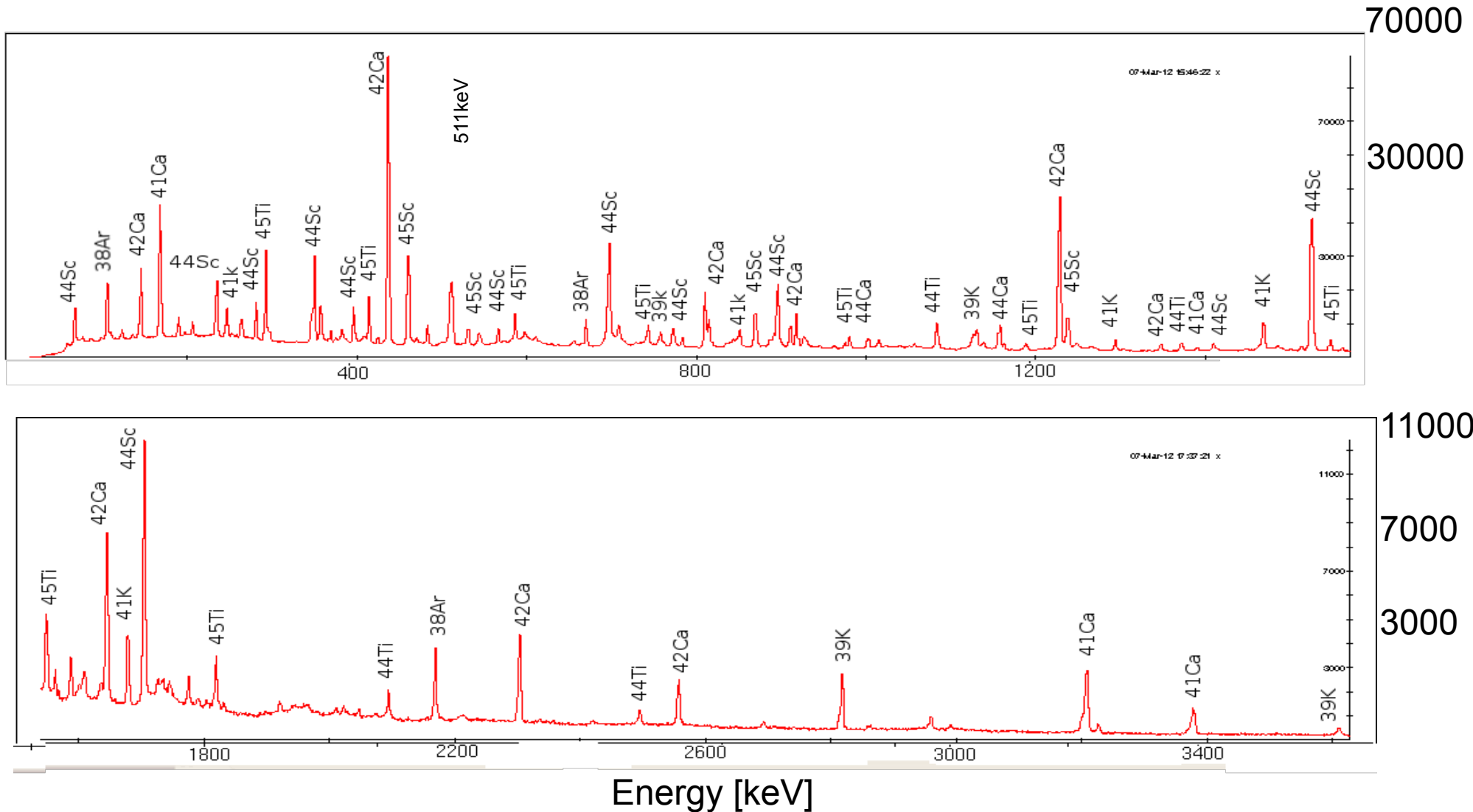
^{152}Eu , ^{133}Ba , ^{226}Ra

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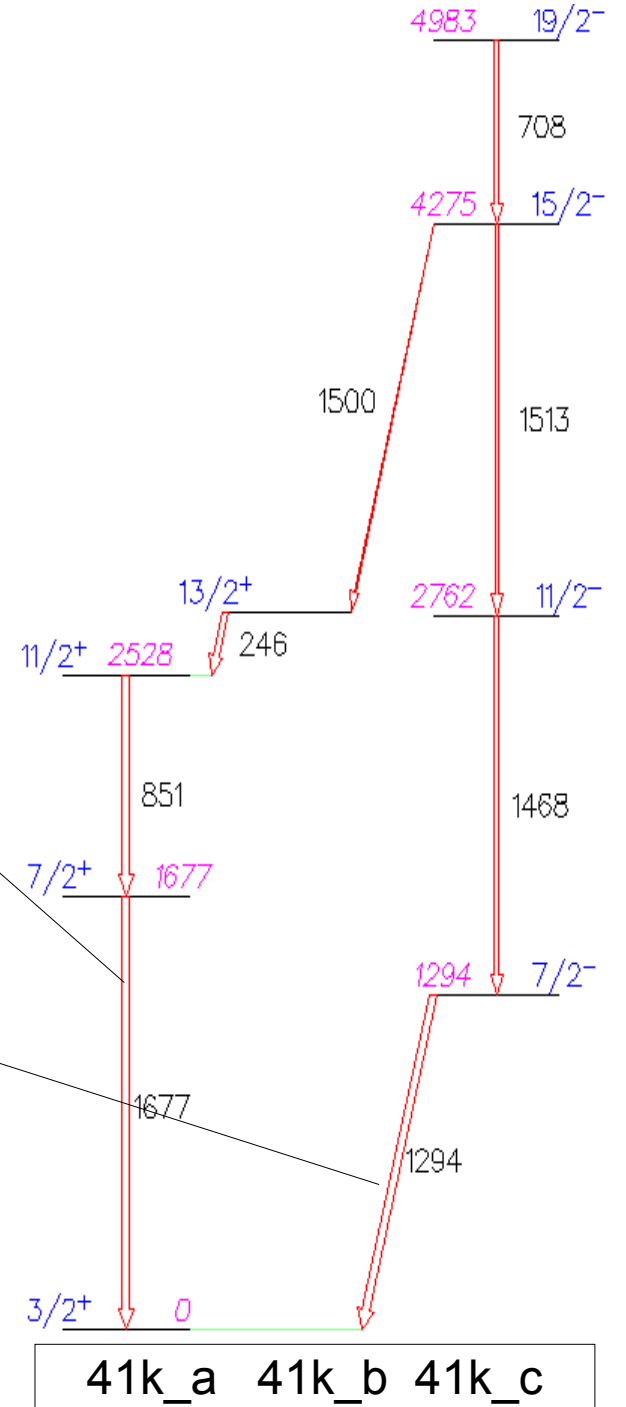
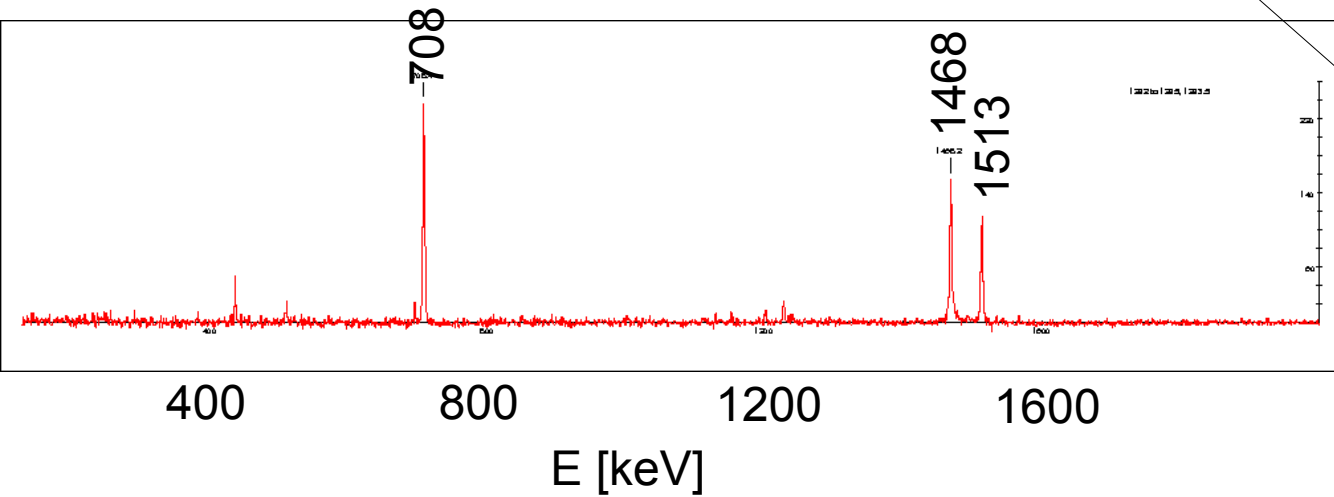
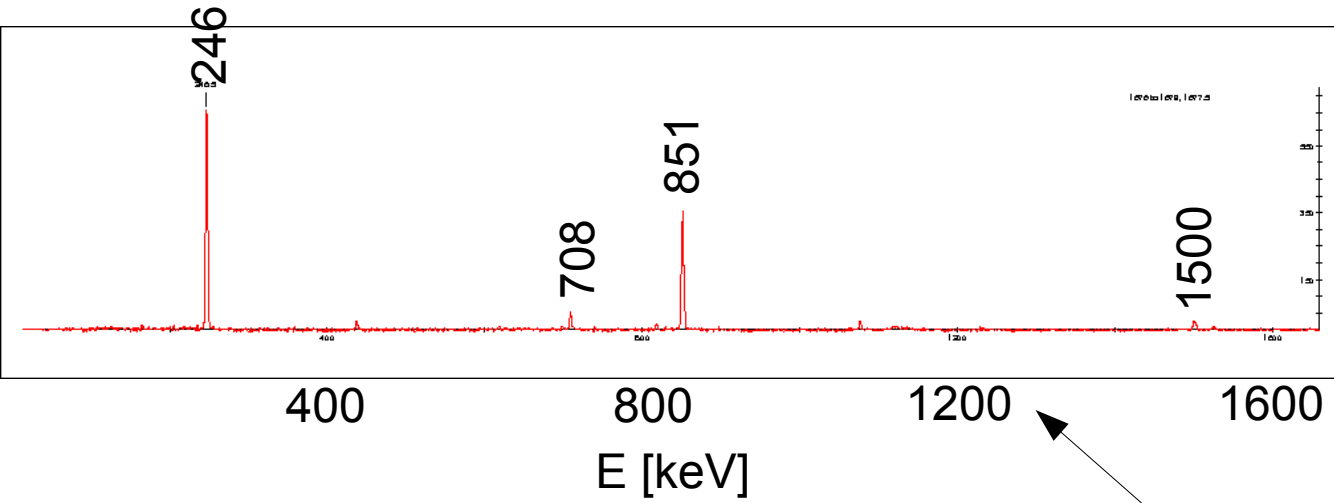


Total gamma-ray spectrum

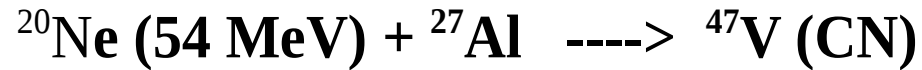
- about 3 hours of data taking



Gamma-gamma coincidences



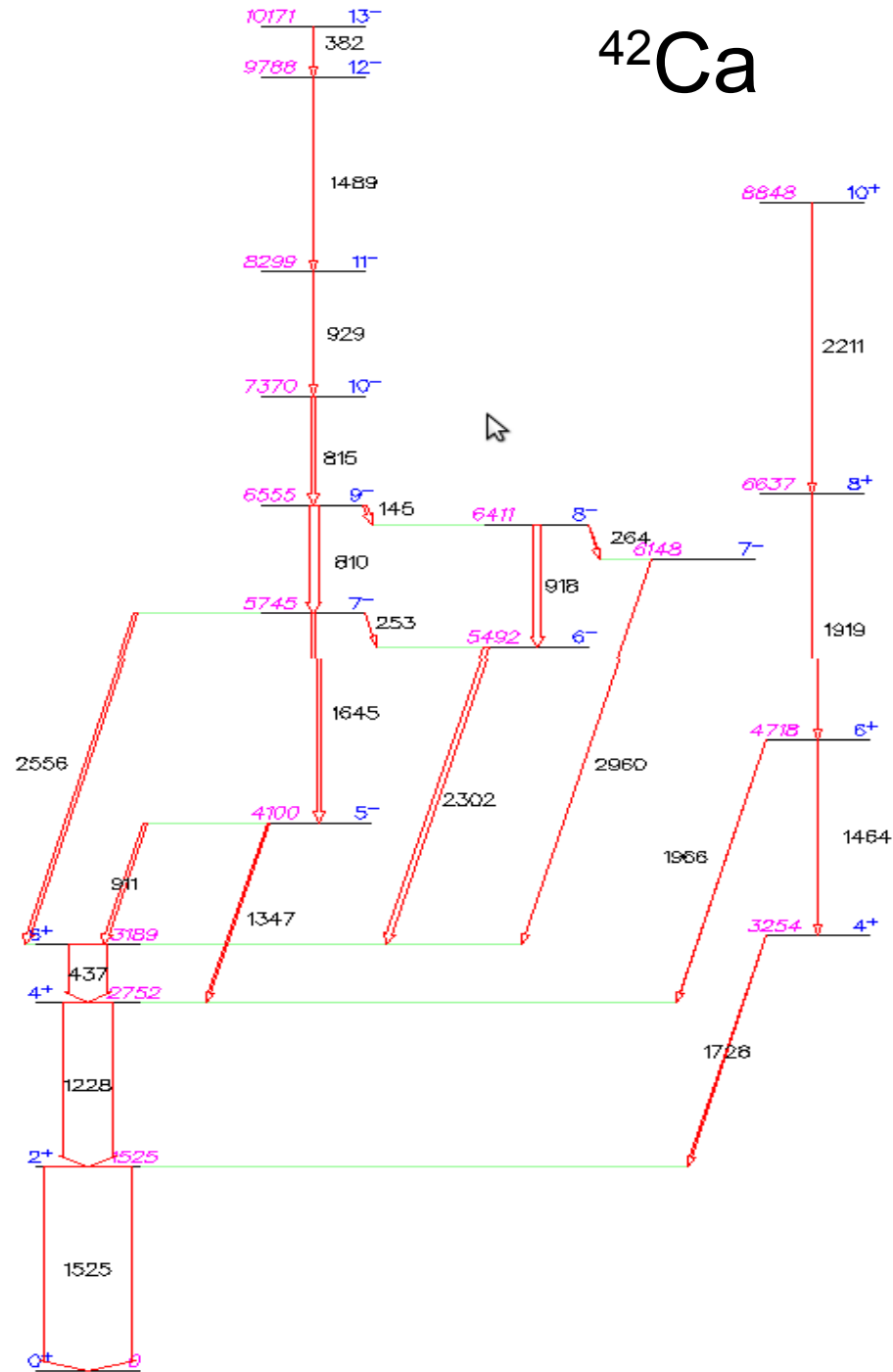
Reaction products - relative yields



19	20	21	22	23	24	N/Z
^{42}V	^{43}V	^{44}V	^{45}V	^{46}V	^{47}V CN	23
^{41}Ti	^{42}Ti	^{43}Ti	^{44}Ti 4.3% p2n	^{45}Ti 11.6% pn	^{46}Ti	22
^{40}Sc	^{41}Sc	^{42}Sc 1.2% $\alpha\text{n}/3\text{n}2\text{p}$	^{43}Sc	^{44}Sc 23.3% 2pn	^{45}Sc 10.2% 2p	21
^{39}Ca	^{40}Ca	^{41}Ca 7.8% $\alpha\text{pn}/3\text{p}3\text{n}$	^{42}Ca 29.1% $\alpha\text{p}/3\text{p}2\text{n}$	^{43}Ca	^{44}Ca 0.7% 3p	20
^{38}K	^{39}K 4.6% 2 α /4p4n	^{40}K	^{41}K 4.0% α 2p/4p2n	^{42}K	^{43}K	19
^{37}Ar	^{38}Ar 3.2% 2 α p/5p4n	^{39}Ar	^{40}Ar	^{41}Ar	^{42}Ar	18

Level Scheme

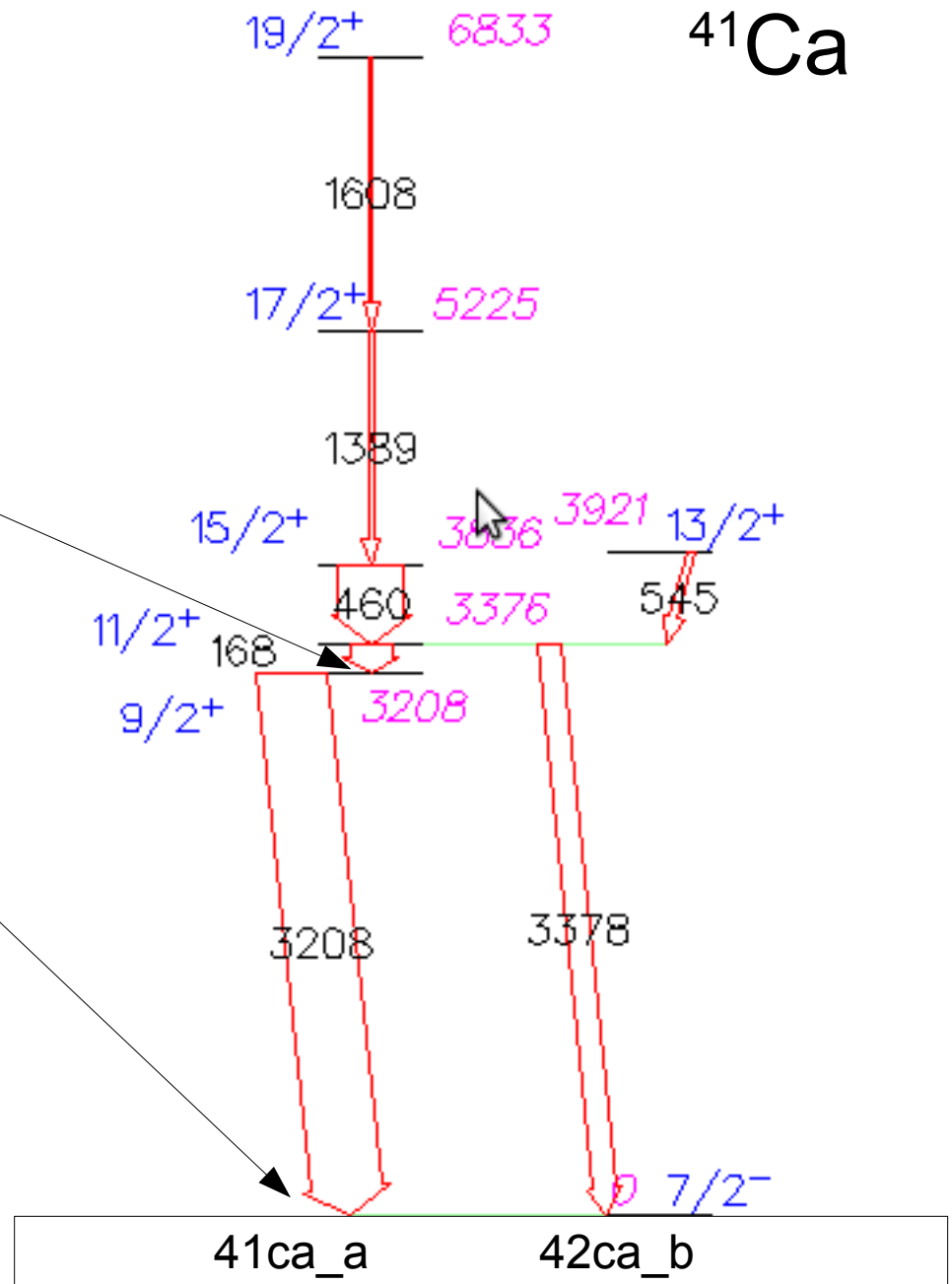
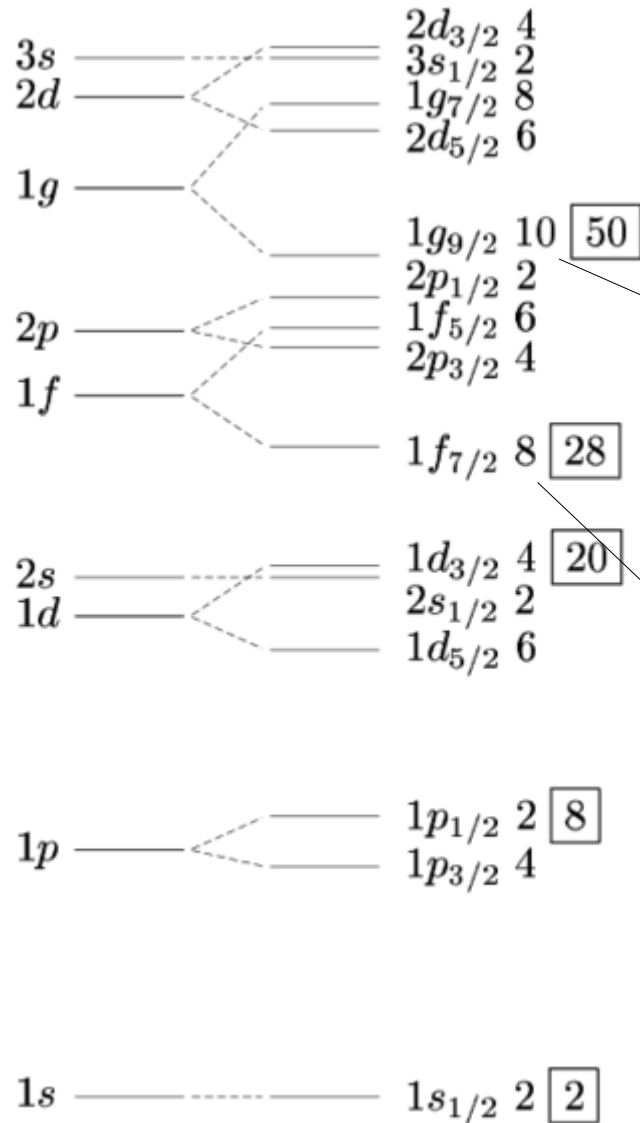
^{42}Ca



42ca_a 42ca_b 42ca_c 42ca_d 42ca_e

Level Scheme

Shell Model orbitals



Summary

- We used EAGLE setup to study
 $^{20}\text{Ne} + ^{27}\text{Al} \rightarrow ^{47}\text{V} \text{ (CN)}$
- Target preparation
- Energy and efficiency calibration
- Identified 11 different reaction products
- Relative yields determined

Thank You for your
attention!

