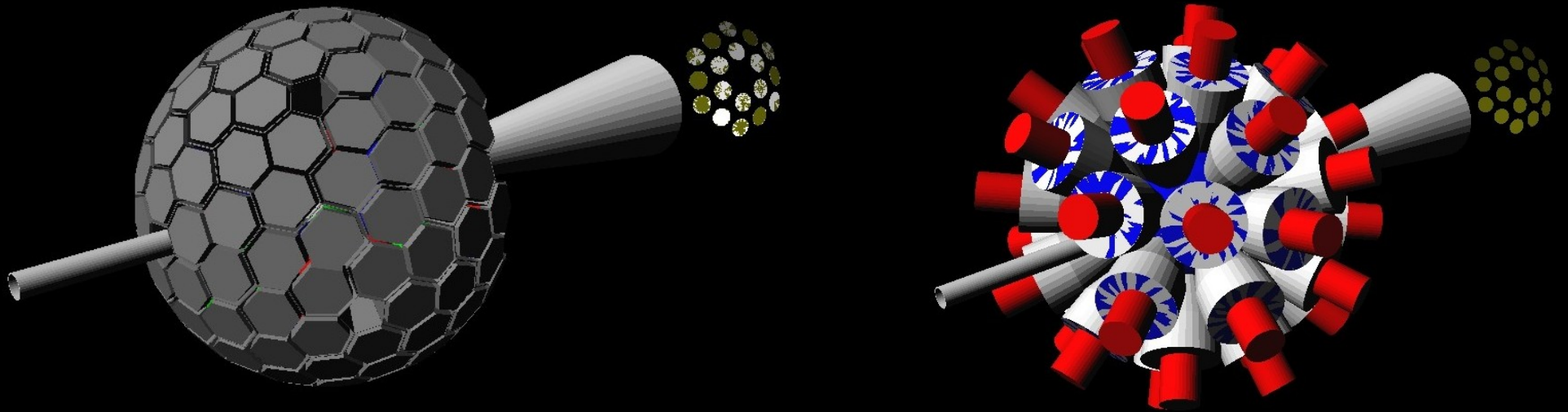
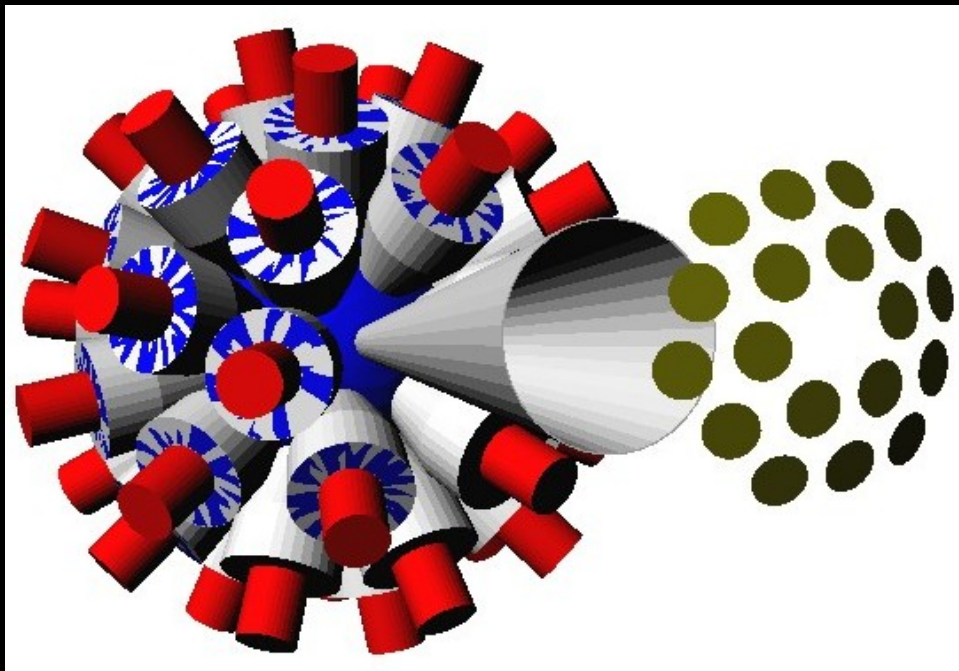
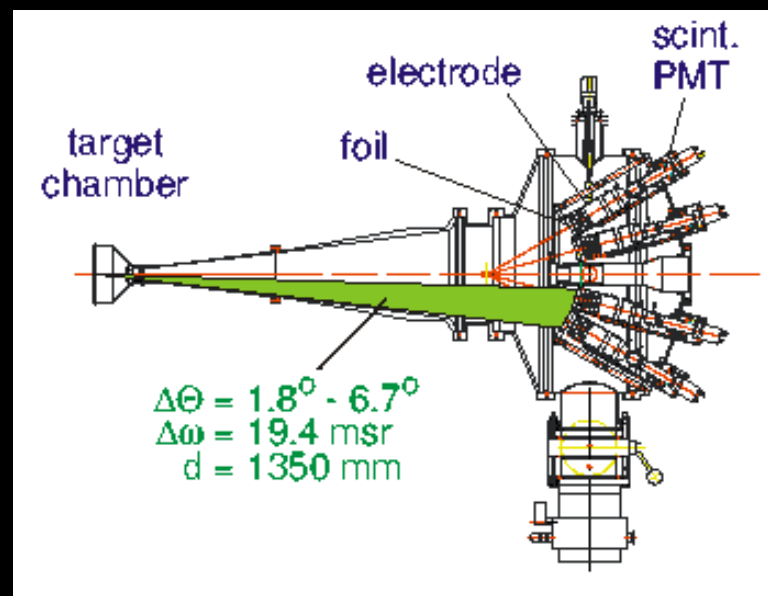


Simulations of lifetime measurements with RFD, AGATA and GASP

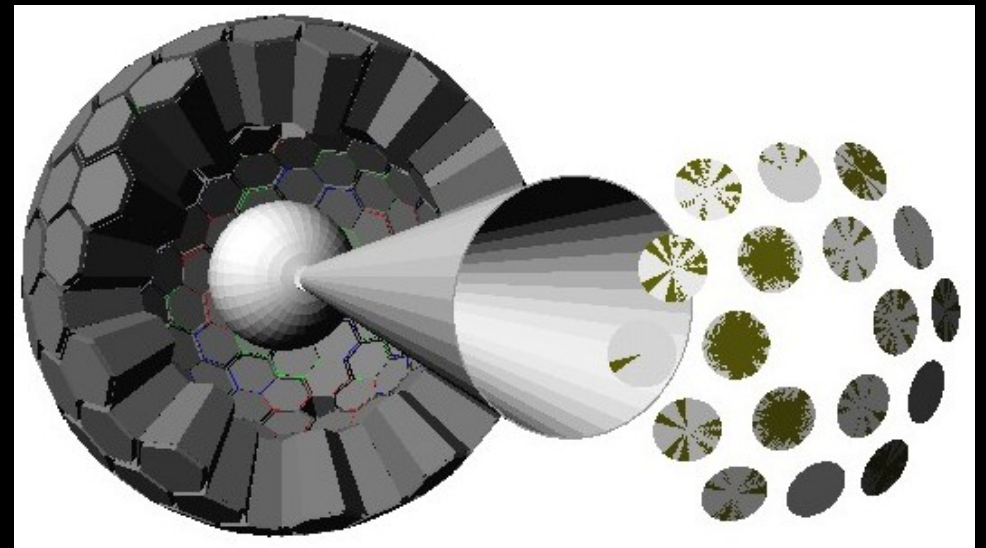


Grzegorz Jaworski – Uppsala 09.07.2008

*Faculty of Physics, Warsaw Univ. of Technology
Heavy Ion Laboratory, University of Warsaw*



GASP in configuration II
 Ge 20 and 24 cm
 from the target



3π AGATA

Reaction of interest:



110MeV, 0.7mg/cm²

$$\sigma_{64\text{Ge}} = 5\text{mb} \quad (0.8\% \sigma_{\text{tot}})$$

P. Bednarczyk et al. GASP+RFD proposal

Motivation:

- deformed rotational bands have never been observed in the closest vicinity of ⁶⁴Ge

Aim of the experiment:

- measuring rotational bands in ⁶⁴Ge
 - measuring level lifetimes

Tools

Fusion-evaporation and recoil transport code

(COMPA and GAMMA) E. Grodner et al., Eur. Phys. Jour. A27, 325 (2006)

by A. A. Pasternak, (J. Mierzejewski)

fusion-evaporation events generated and properly placed in the target

transport of recoils in the target

emission of single 1.3 MeV gammas with $e^{-\lambda t}$ distribution

ASC

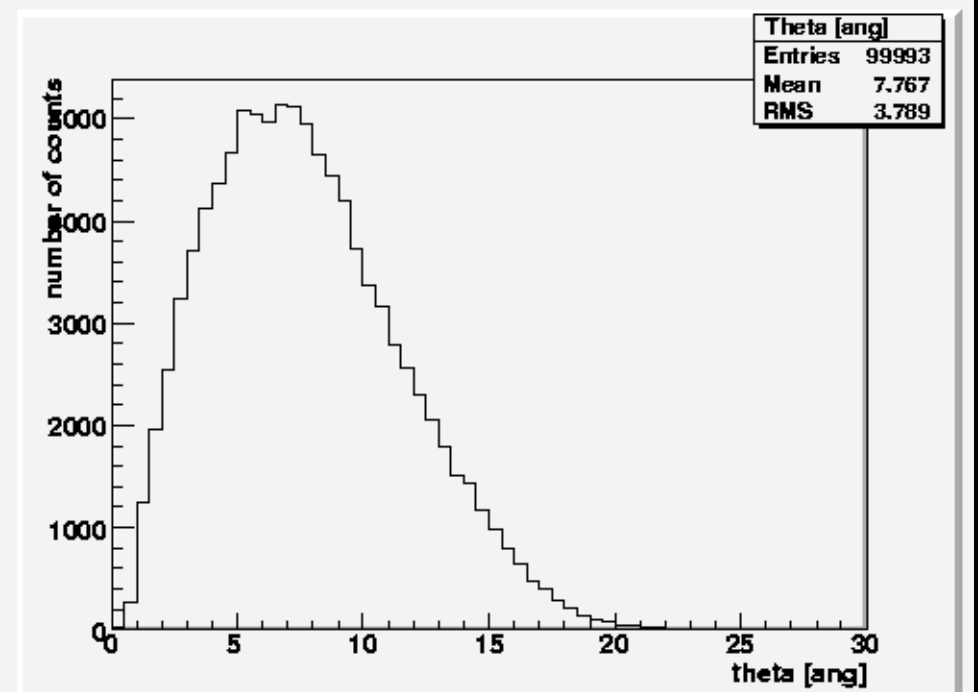
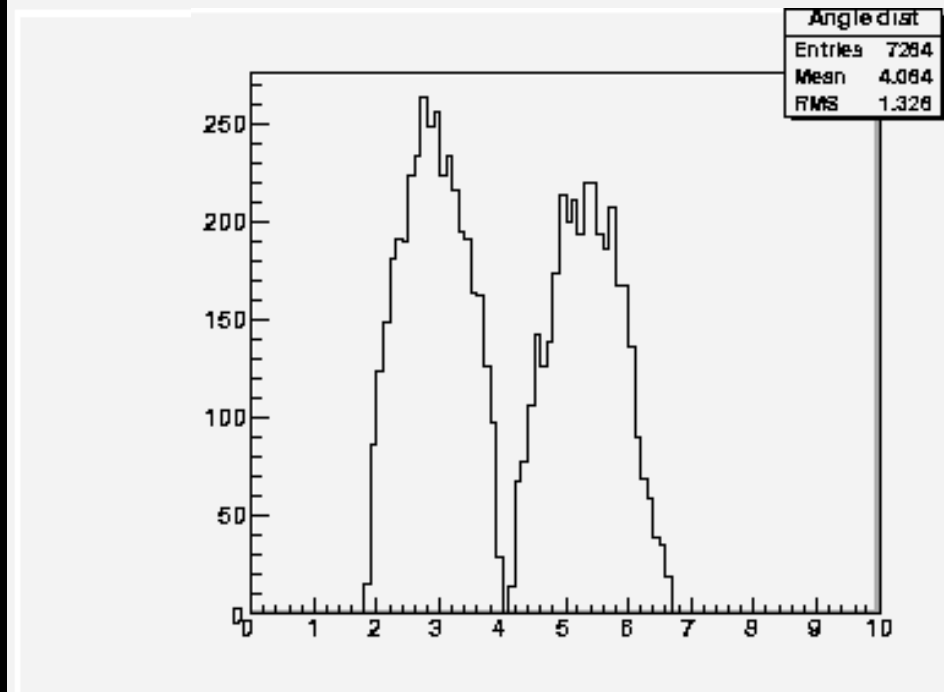
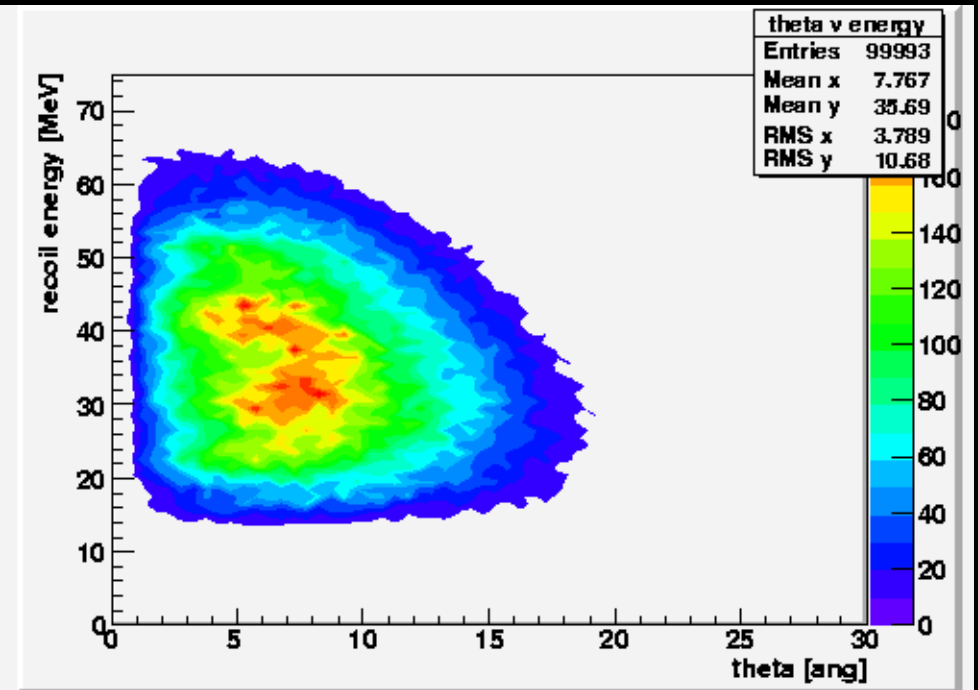
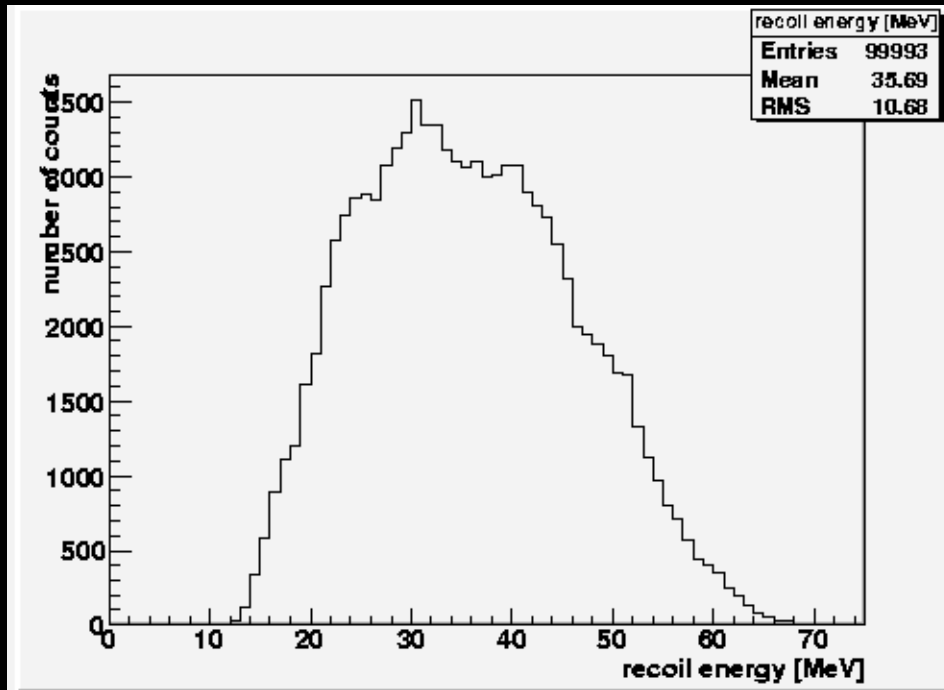
E. Farnea

exactly the same tool to simulate AGATA+RFD, GASP+RFD measurements

AGATA – tracking (A. Lopez-Martens)

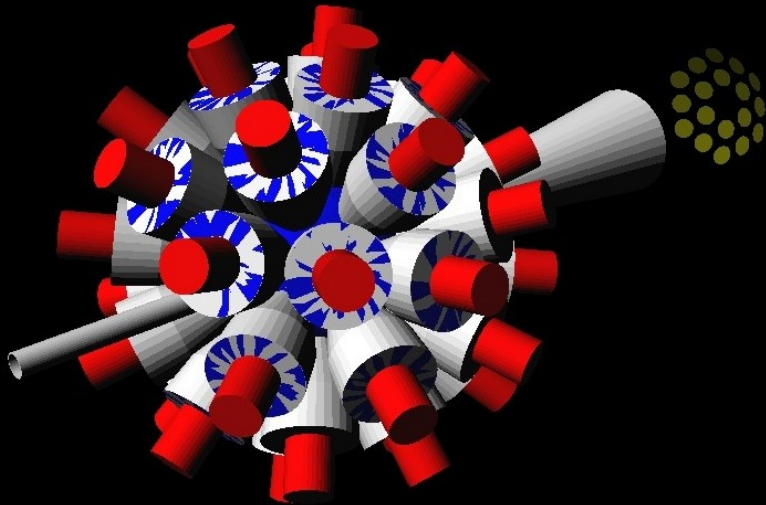
RFD data used to Doppler correct AGATA and GASP

^{64}Ge energy and angular distribution



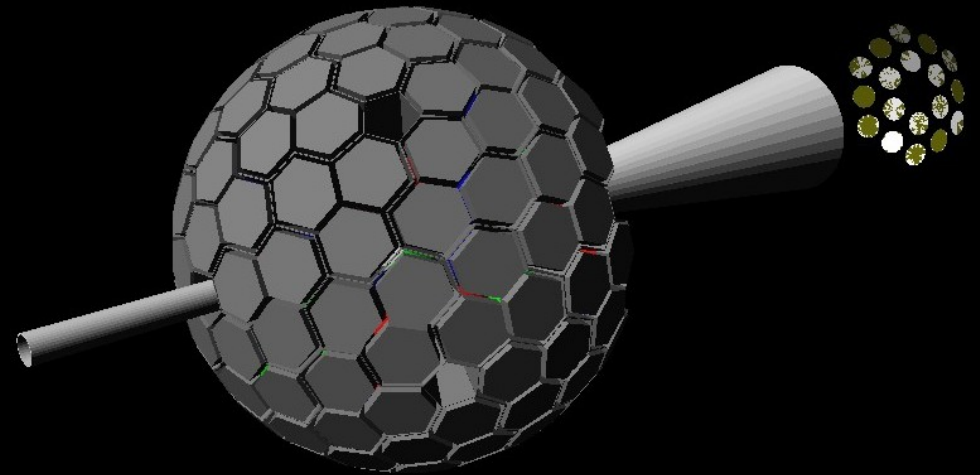
Efficiency:

$$\epsilon_{\text{RFD}} = 24\%$$



$$\epsilon_{\text{GASP}} = 5.0\%$$

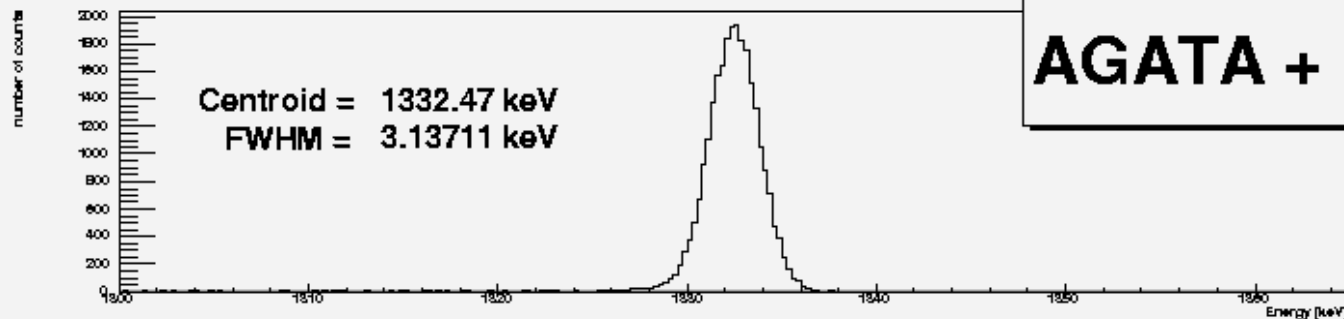
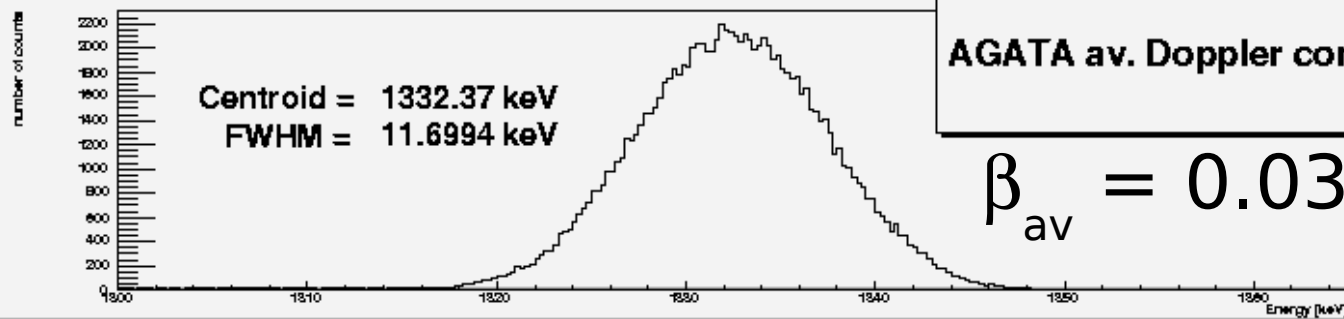
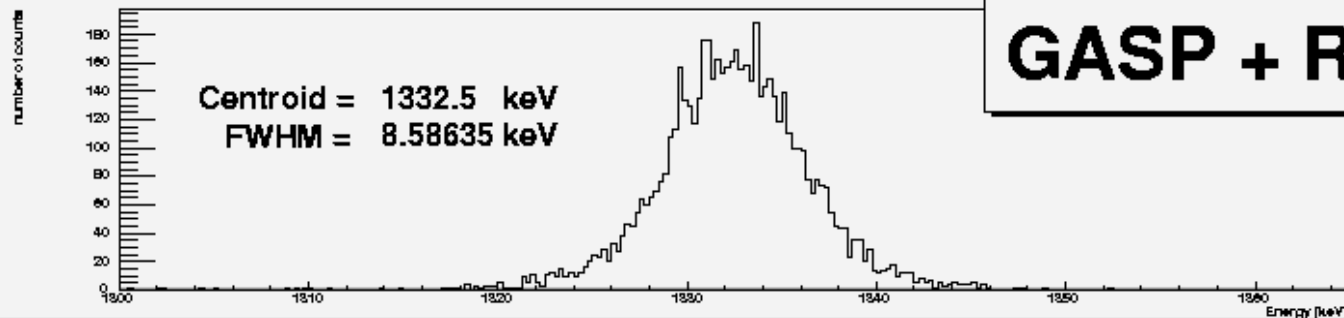
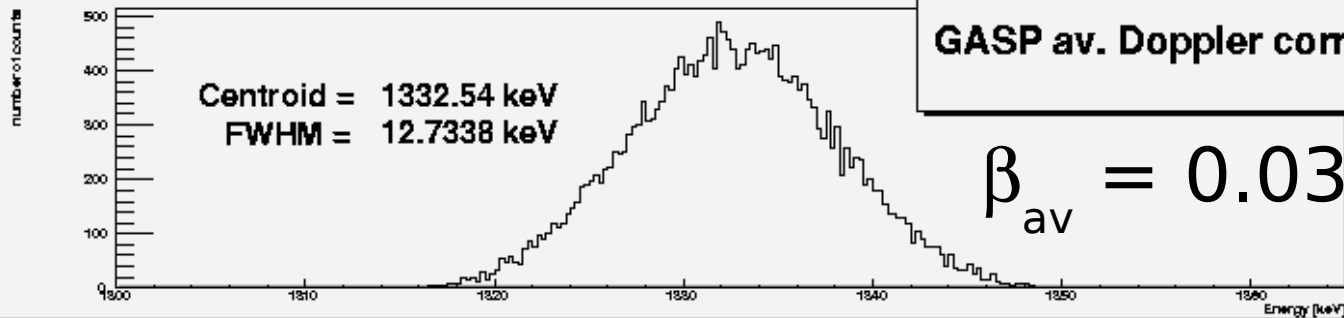
$$P/T = 0.71$$



$$\epsilon_{3\Pi} = 22\%$$

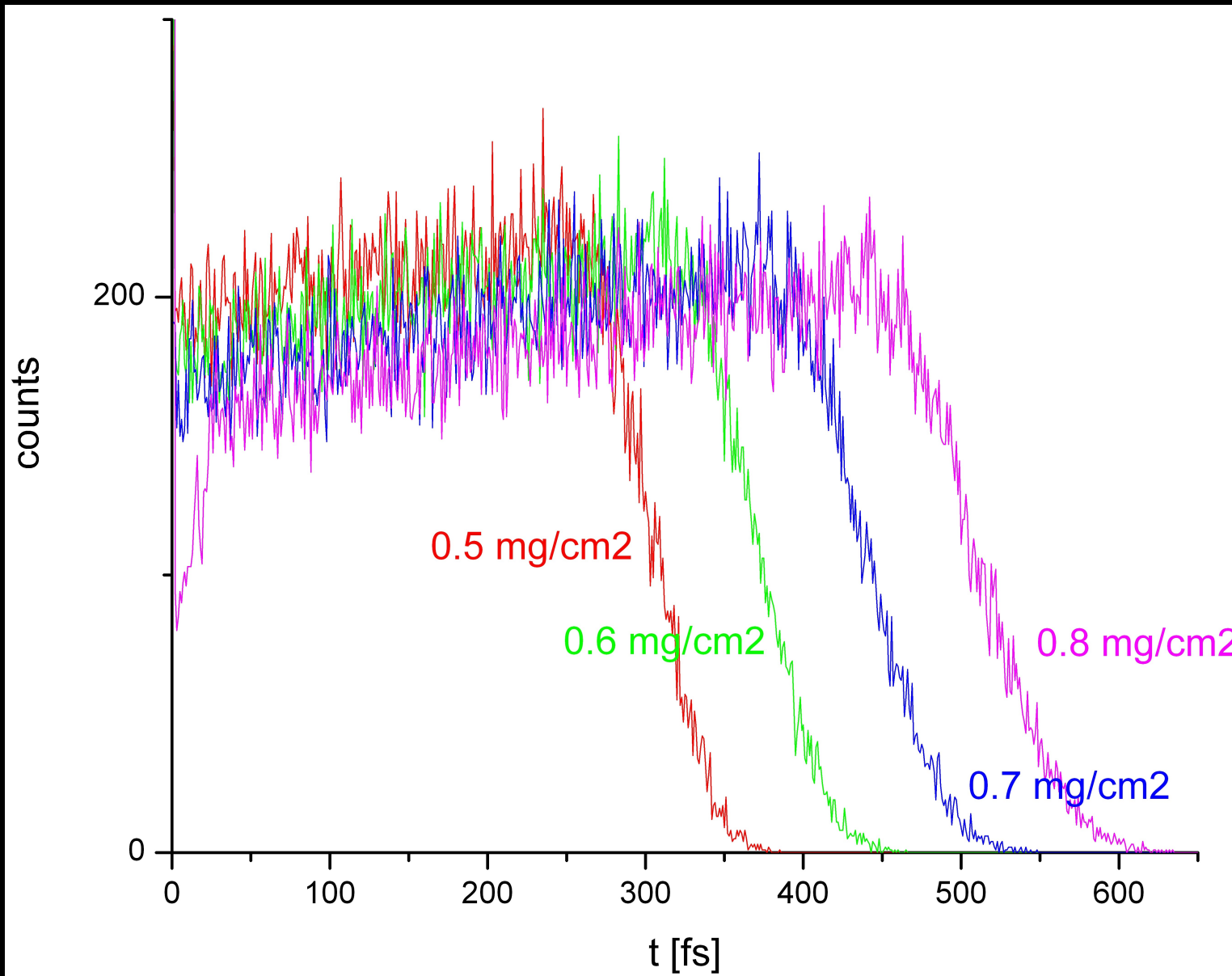
$$P/T = 0.67$$

FWHM = 2.4 keV @ 1.3 MeV

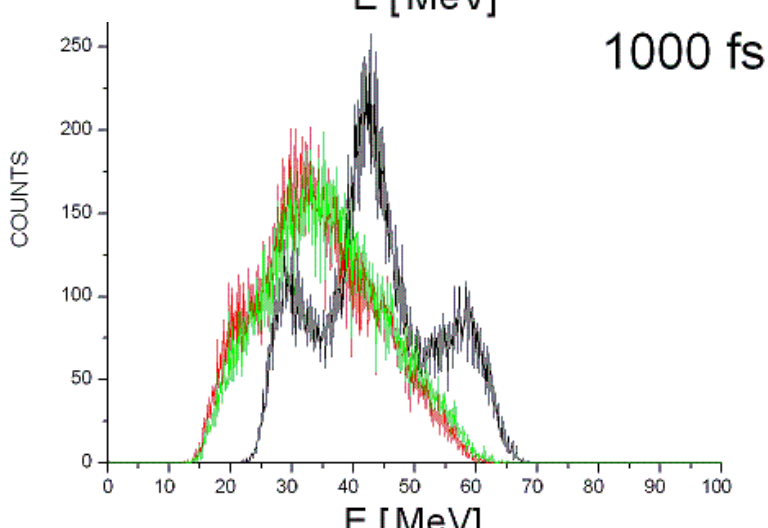
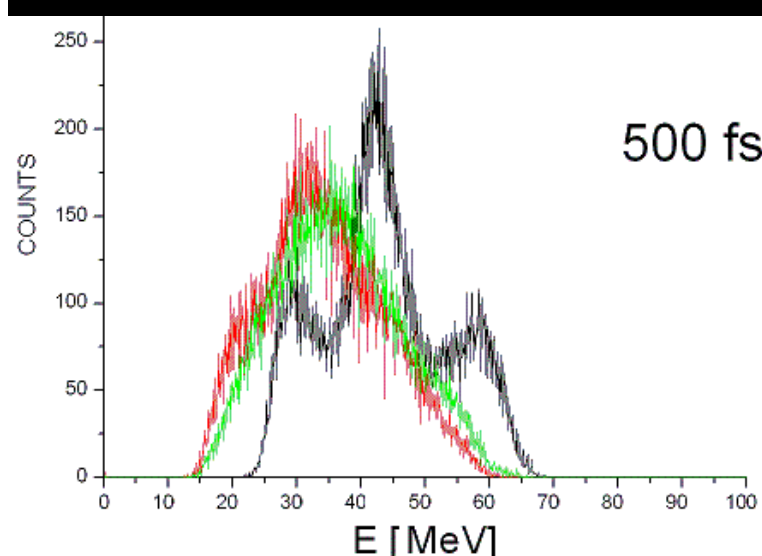
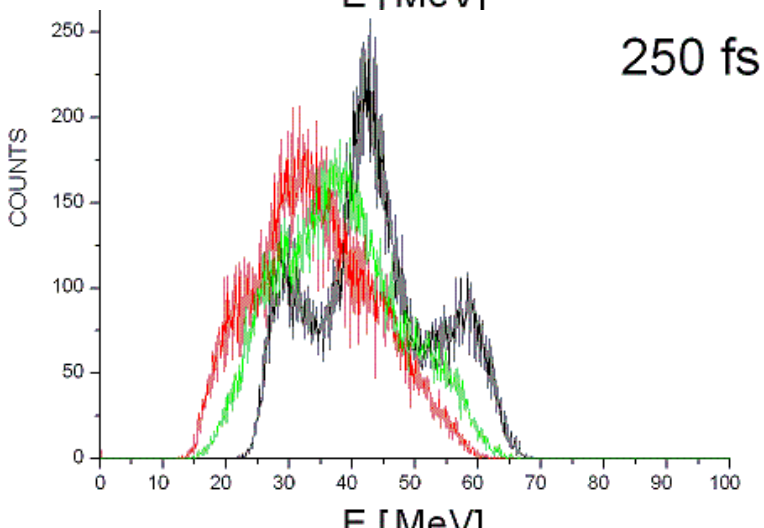
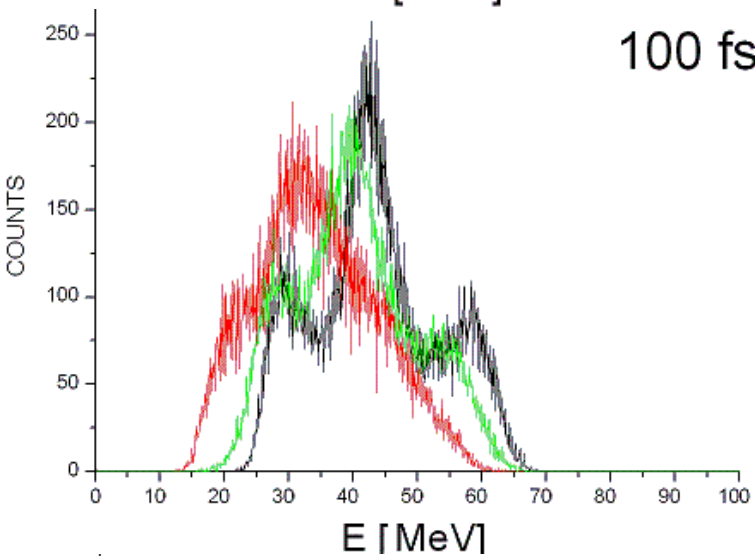
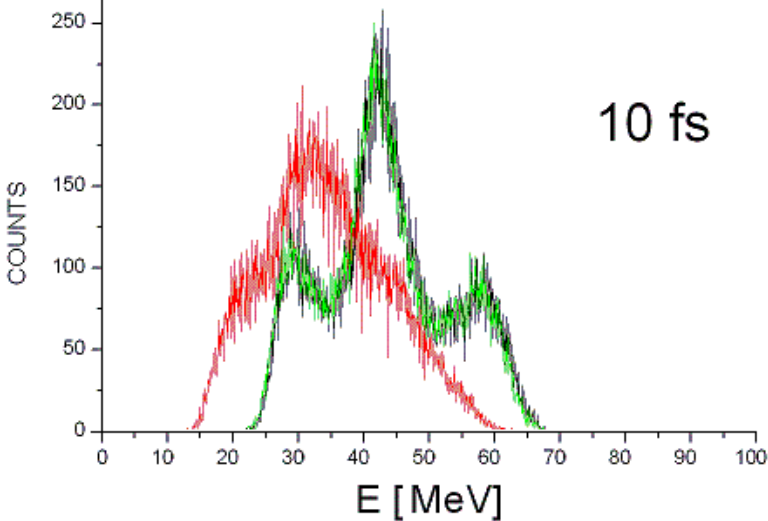


γ emission
after
passing
through
the target

Time of recoils in the target



Energy of recoils when emitting γ



AGATA

120-180°

lifetime determination:
P.Bednarczyk et al.
EPJA 20(2004)45

prompt γ emission

$\tau = 0.01$ ps

$\tau = 0.05$ ps

$\tau = 0.1$ ps

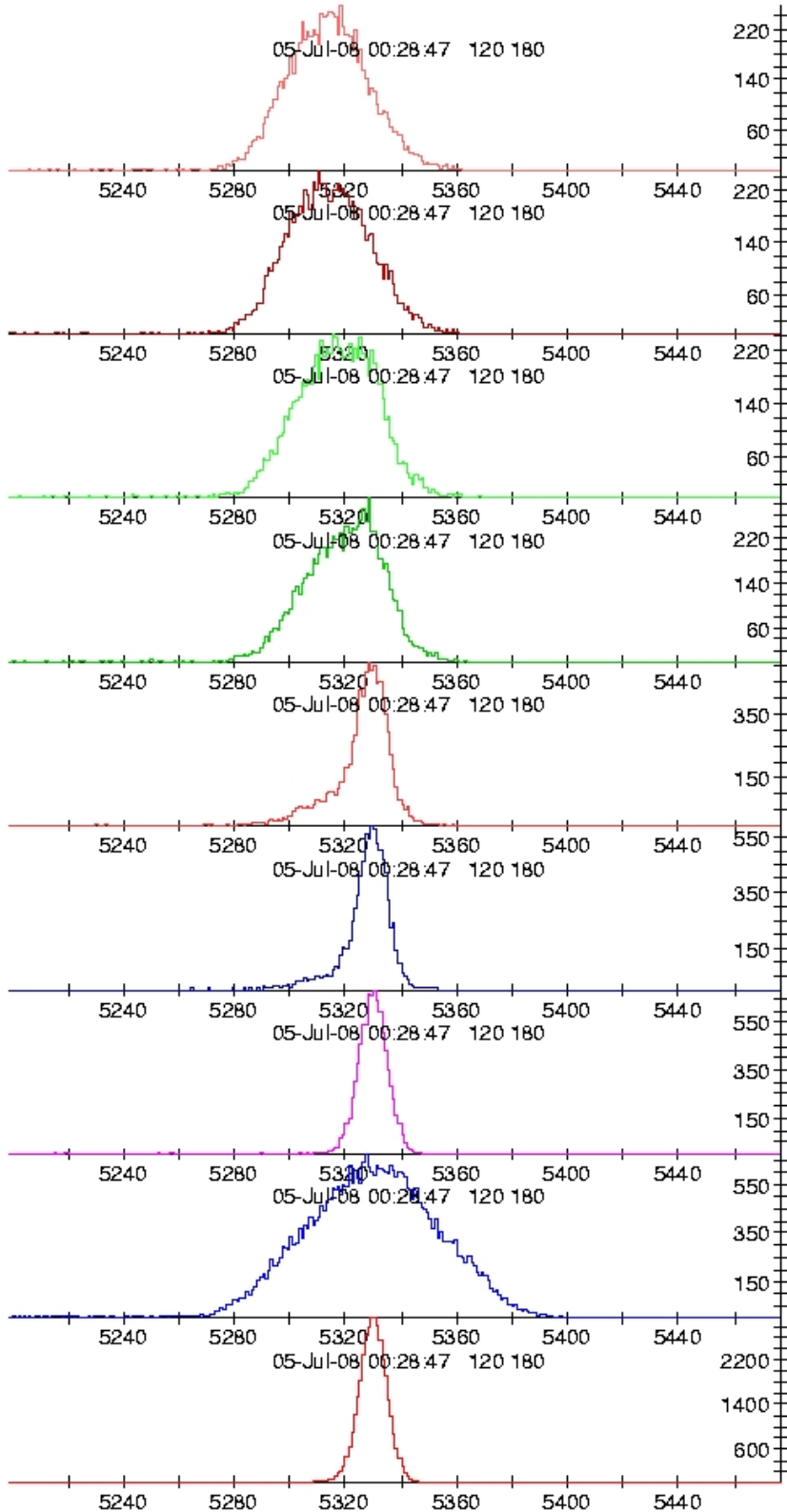
$\tau = 0.5$ ps

$\tau = 1.0$ ps

γ emission outside the target

average Doppler correction

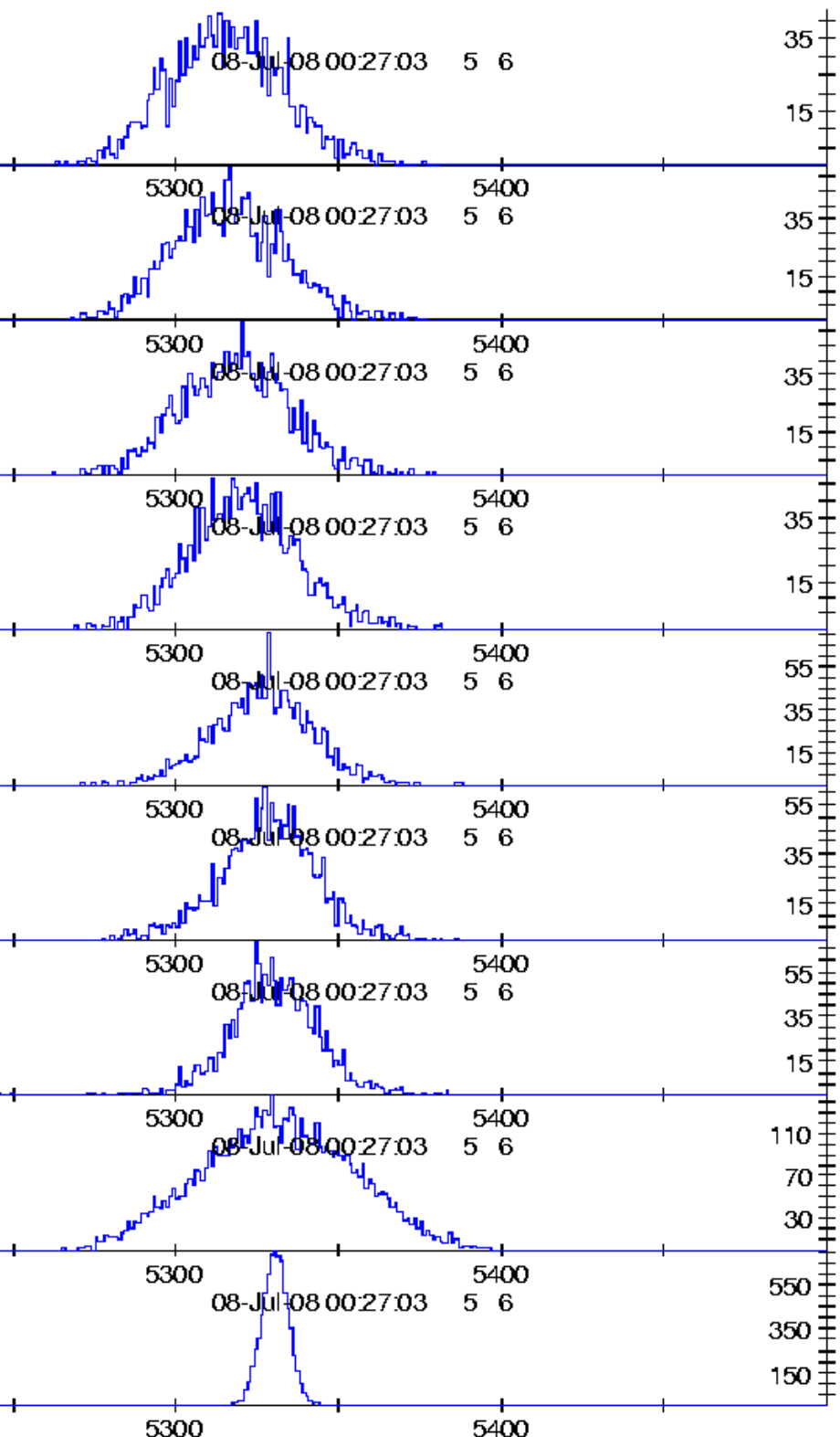
stopped source



GASP

prompt γ emission

$120^\circ, 145^\circ$



$\tau = 0.01$ ps

$\tau = 0.05$ ps

$\tau = 0.1$ ps

$\tau = 0.5$ ps

$\tau = 1.0$ ps

γ emission outside the target

average Doppler correction

stopped source

GASP

prompt γ emission

$\tau = 0.01$ ps

$\tau = 0.05$ ps

$\tau = 0.1$ ps

$\tau = 0.5$ ps

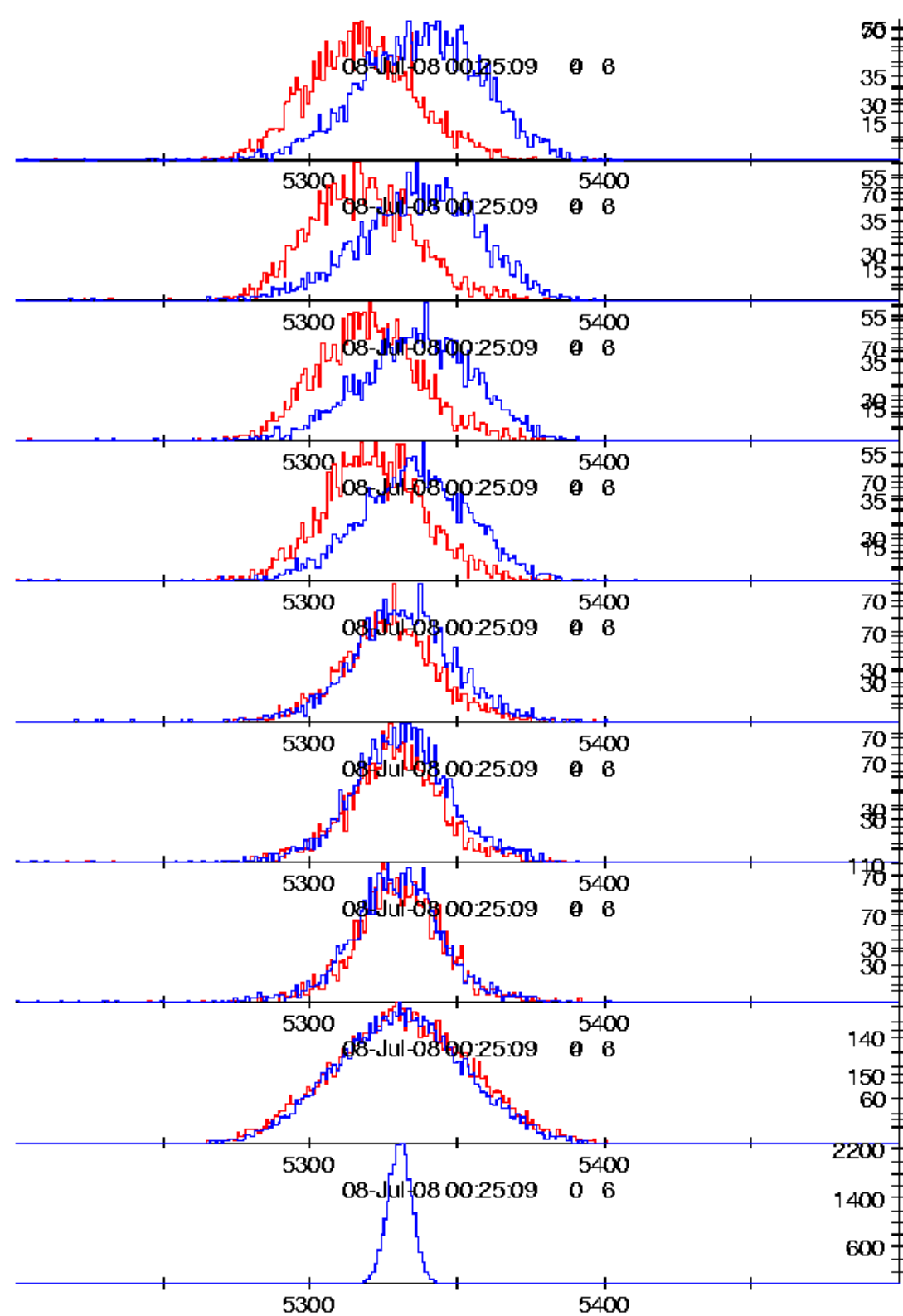
$\tau = 1.0$ ps

γ emission outside the target

average Doppler correction

stopped source

backward
/forward



Conclusions:

- complete simulations of GASP+RFD & AGATA+RFD performed
- AGATA+RFD setup sensitive to lifetimes in the range 0.01-1.00ps
- recoil velocity vector necessary
- GASP+RFD measurement possible but more difficult

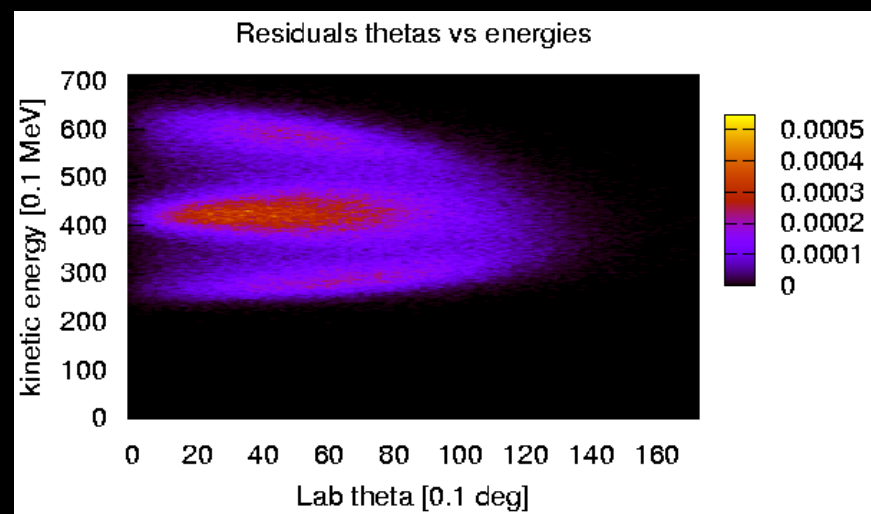
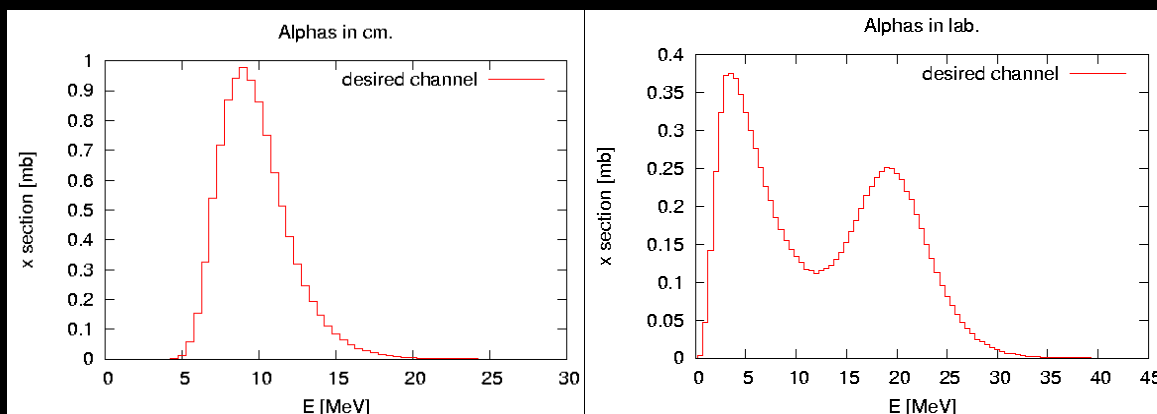
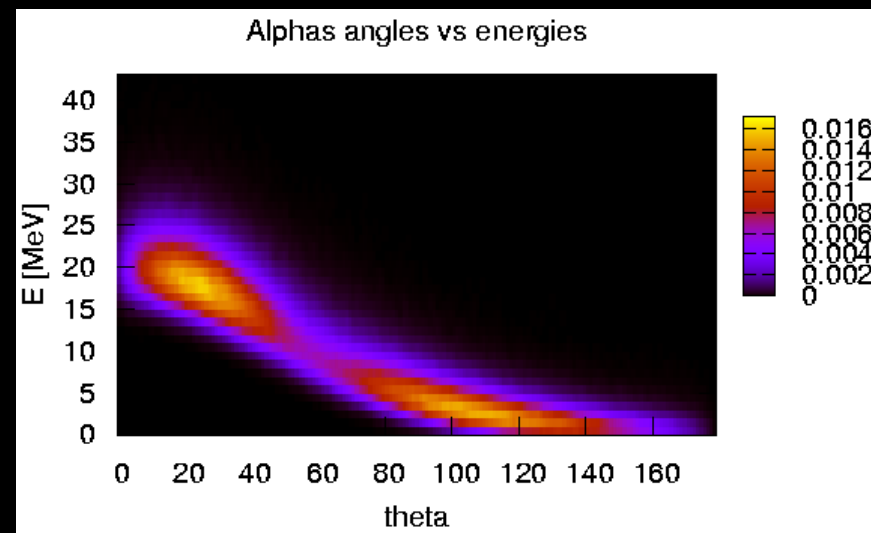
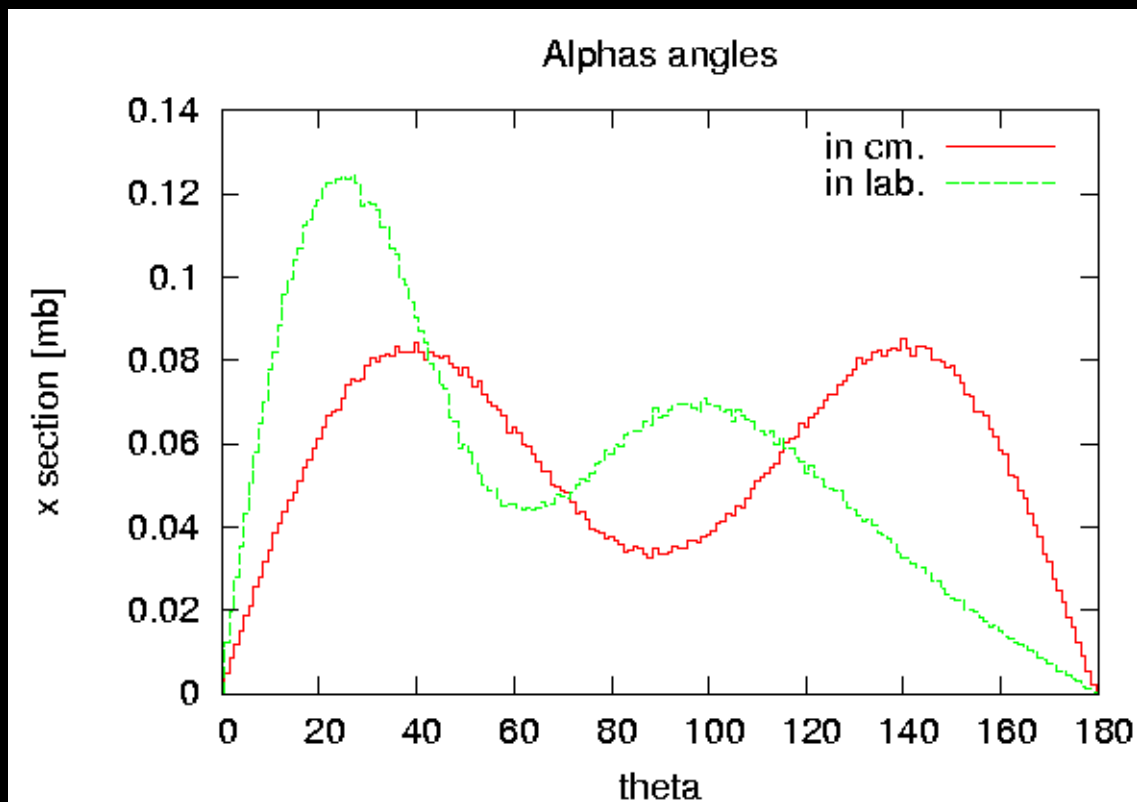
Collaborators:

Piotr Bednarczyk
Enrico Farnea
Jan Mierzejewski
Witold Męczyński
Marcin Palacz
Aleksander Pasternak

Thanks for your attention!

Angular and energy distribution of α particles and recoils

J. Mierzejewski



J Mierzejewski:

Angular distribution of particles

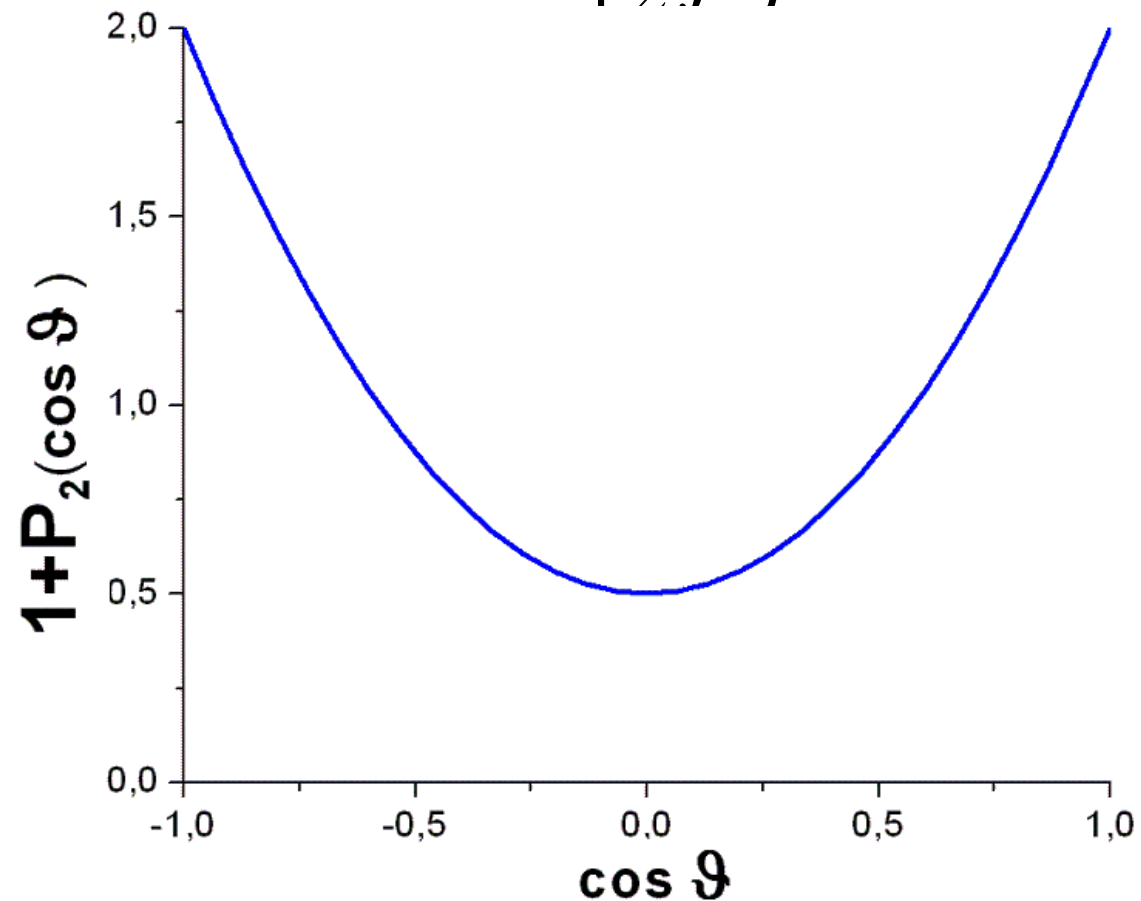
$$\frac{\partial^2 \sigma_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial \epsilon_\beta \partial \Omega_\beta} \approx \frac{d \sigma_{\alpha\beta}}{d \epsilon_\beta} \frac{1}{4 \pi} (1 + A_2 P_2(\cos \theta))$$

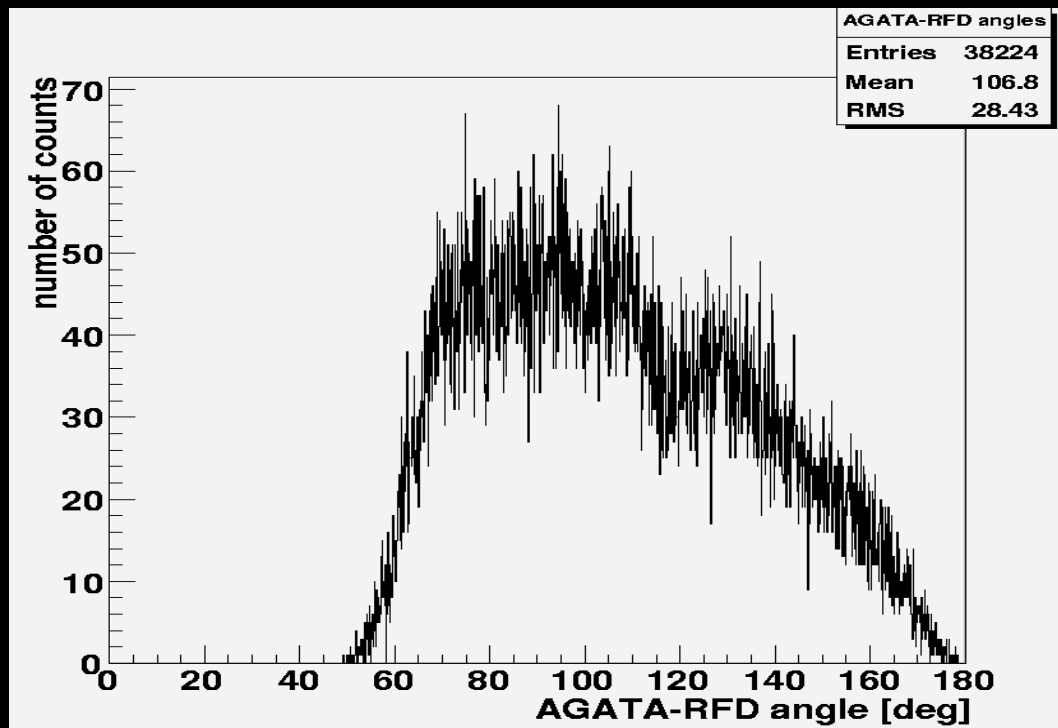
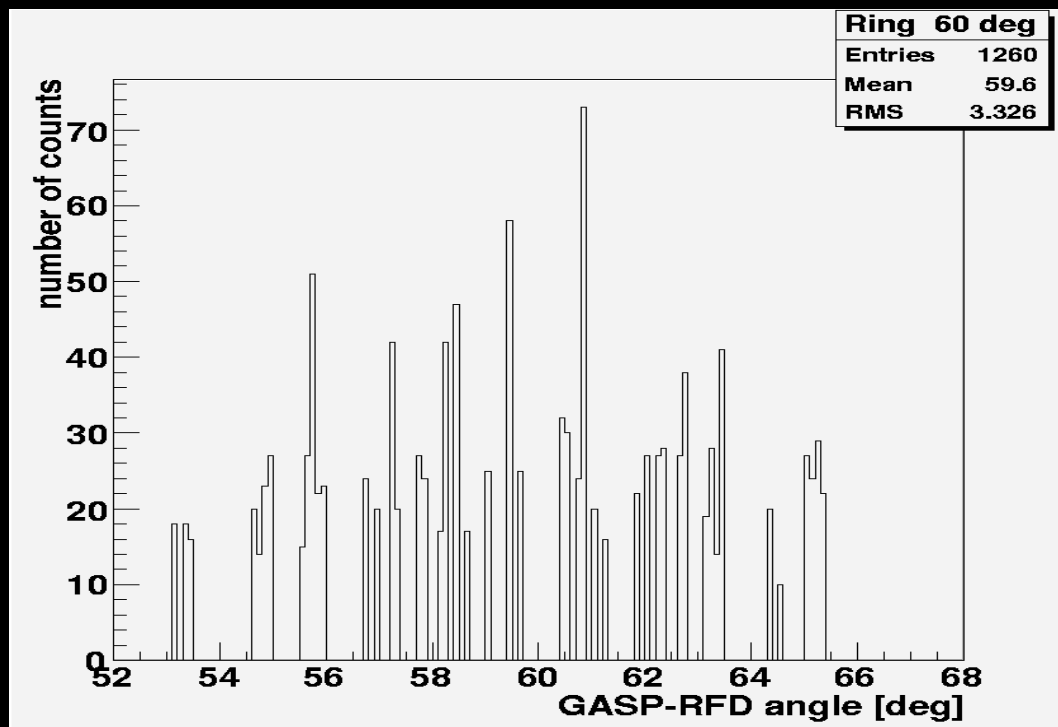
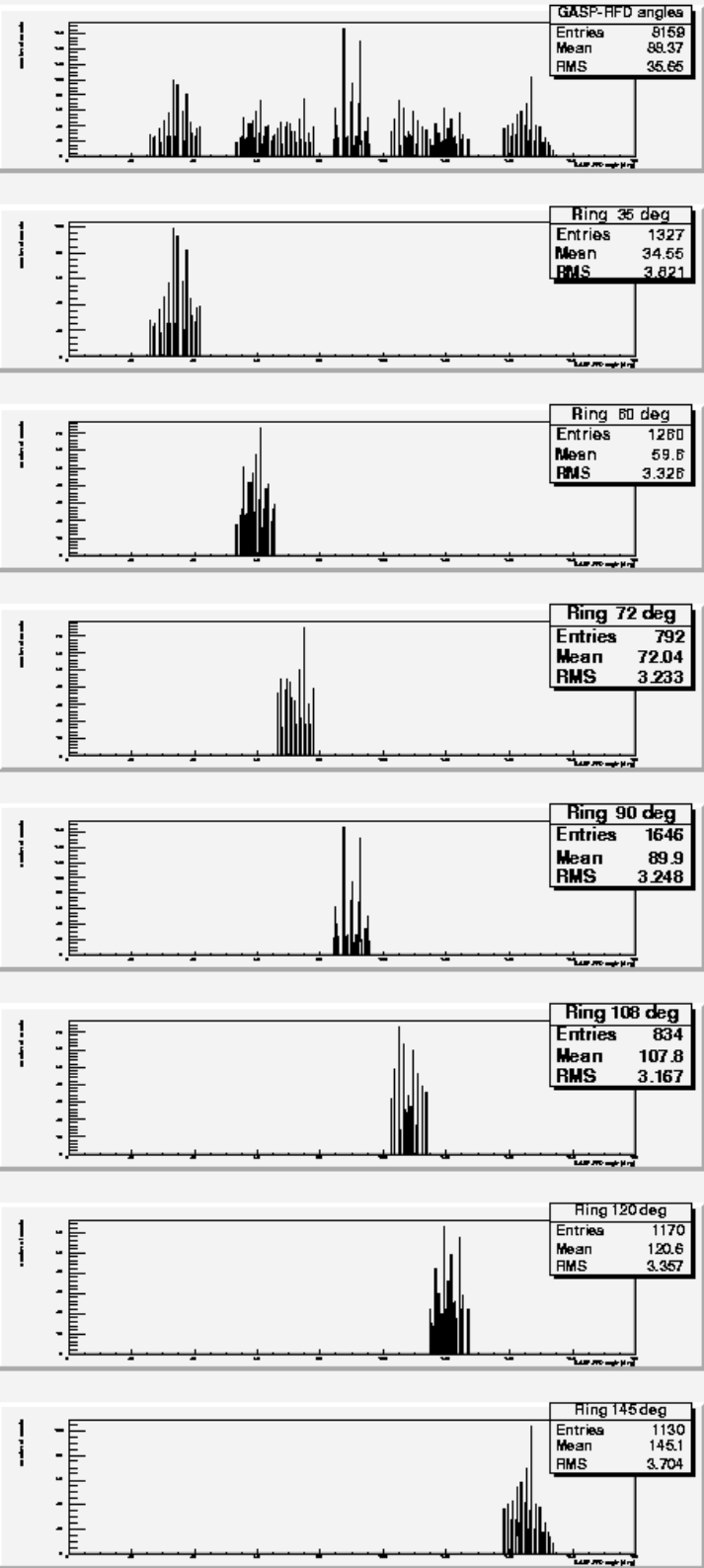
$$A_2 = \frac{L_p(L_p + 1)L_n(L_n + 1)}{12 J^2 T^2}$$

L_p, L_n – particle and nucleus angular momentum [hbar],

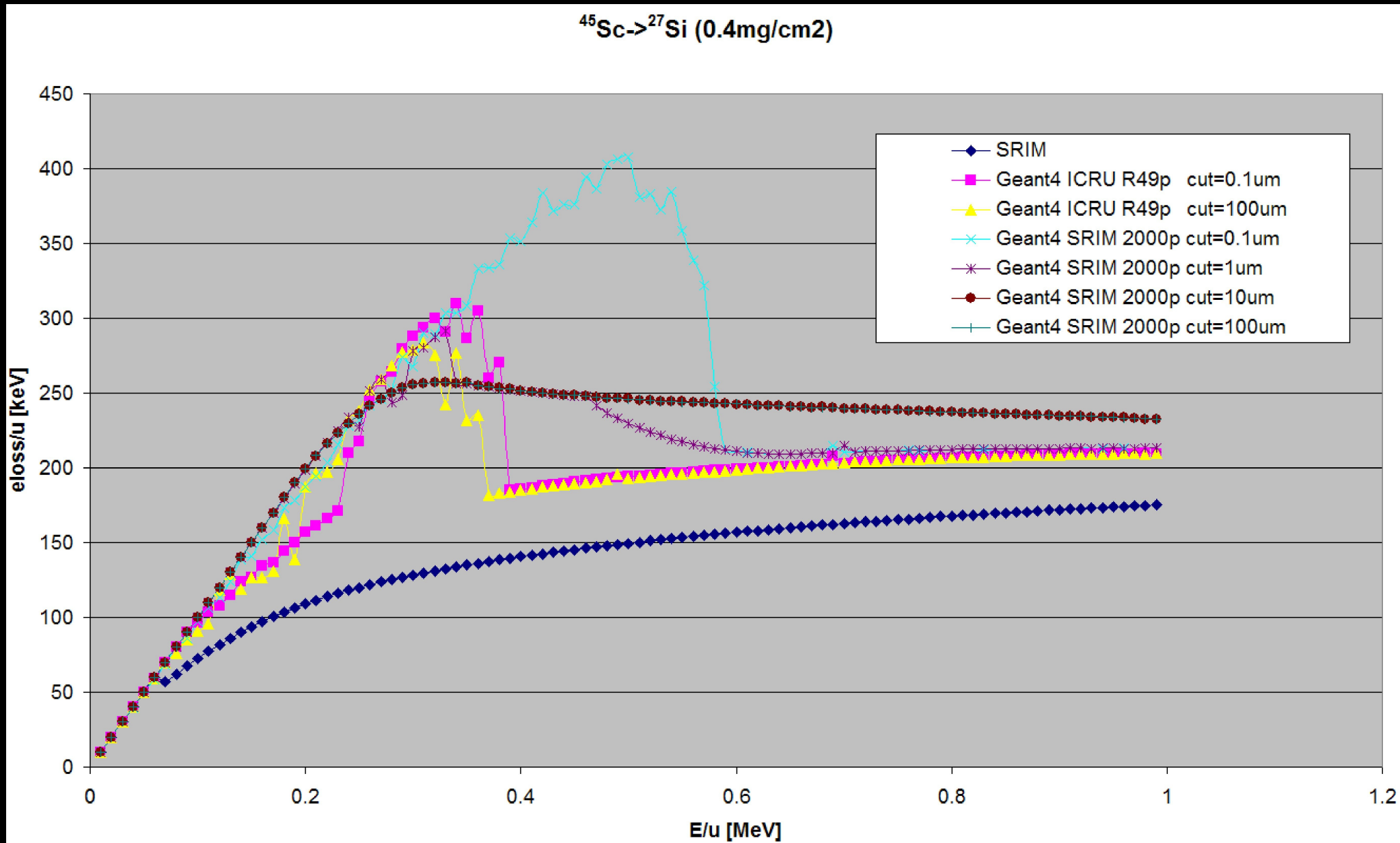
J – moment of inertia of the nucleus [in units of J_0], where J_0 is a moment of inertia of the spherical nucleus.

T – nucleus temperature [MeV].

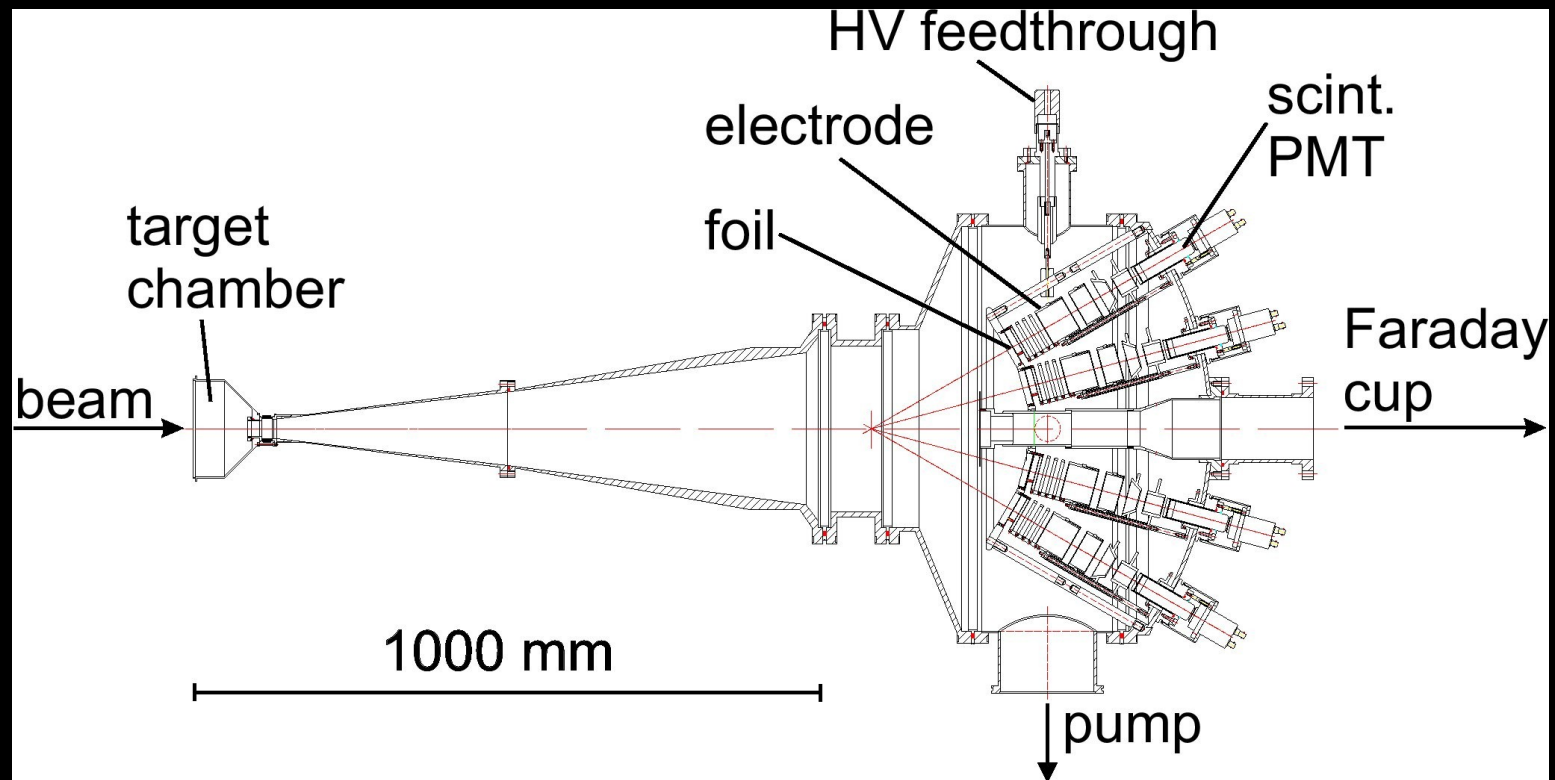




Problems with Geant4 stopping powers calculations

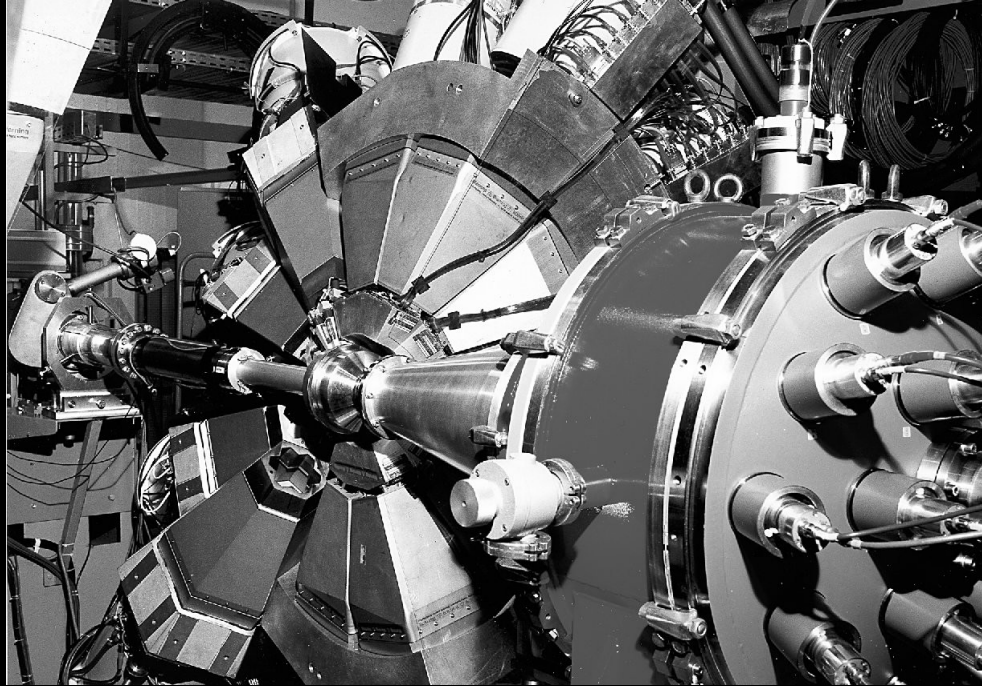


The RFD detector

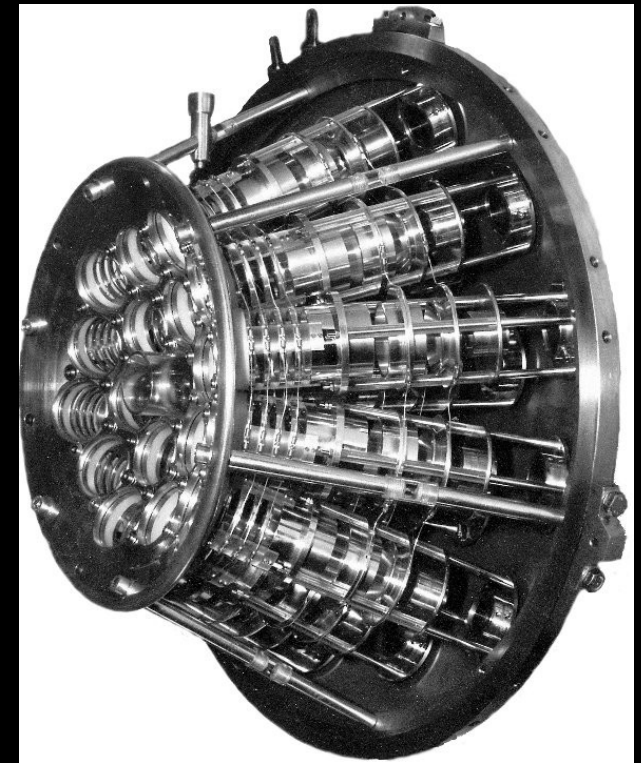


W. Męczyński et al. - NIM A580, 1310(2007)

The RFD detector



W.Męczyński et al. - NIM A580, 1310(2007)



W.Męczyński et al.
NIM A580, 1310(2007)

