Channel Selections in Heavy Ion Reactions

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Introduction

The study of nuclei with very exotic proton to neutron ratios compared with β-stable isotopes has been a subject of long standing nuclear physics interest [1]. Heavy ion reactions have proved to be an invaluable tool in the study of high spin yrast and near-yrast nuclear states. Experimentally, for increasing nuclear masses, it becomes progressively more difficult to investigate N~Z nuclei with stable beam/target combinations. Fusion-evaporation reactions provide the standard mechanism to populate states with high angular momentum in neutron deficient nuclei. Neutron-rich nuclei with mass A<150 can be studied in spontaneous and induced fission. Projectile fragmentation has proven to be an efficient method of populating nuclei far from the valley of stability. However, in the case of heavy nuclei this method is still limited to species with isomeric states. Deep-inelastic reactions are another reaction mechanism which can be used to study neutron –rich nuclei and are able to populate relatively high-spin states.

In order to study rare reaction channels, some method of channel selection must be employed in coincidence with the detection of gamma-rays. This usually takes one of three forms (a) an array of charged particle and neutron detectors ; (b) a mass separator to detect the recoiling nuclei and measuring their atomic mass number; and (c) an inner BGO ball which is acting as a multiplicity filter and a total-energy spectrometer.

The first two ones are usually used for fusion-evaporation reactions, and the third one for deep-inelastic reactions. The first one has the disadvantage that for very weak channels, target contaminants can dominate the gamma spectra. The second one can in principle give spectra with lower background and insensitivity to states below isomers, but is restricted by the transmission efficiency for recoiling nuclei of the mass separator. For the last case, the multiplicity of gamma rays is very important.

Experiments

For the comparison of the different channel selections, some data from three different heavy ion reactions in different labs are used which we will explain in some details.

Experiment A

For this experiment we used the reaction ^{19}Ne + ^{40}Ca with beam energy of 70 MeV. The radioactive ^{19}Ne beam was produced at Louvain-la-Neuve accelerator laboratory in a two stage process using the isotope separator on line (ISOL) method, which uses two cyclotrons. The first one produced 30 MeV protons which bombards a thick Lithium Fluoride target to produce the radioactive atoms via the ^{19}F (p,n) ^{19}Ne reaction. The radioactive ^{19}Ne atoms as well as a large number of stable ^{19}F isobaric contaminants were then injected into a second cyclotron, which was tuned as a mass spectrometer so that the intensity of the ^{19}F contaminants was reduced far below the radioactive beam intensity after acceleration. Finally the beam was incident on a thick, 1.6 mgcm^{-2}, ^{40}Ca target.

Gamma rays were identified from residual nuclei using an array of 8 TESSA [2] (Total Energy Suppression Shield Array) germanium detectors. Charge particles evaporated in the reaction were detected by an array of 128 silicon strip segments with thickness 300 μm arranged in an octagonal shape and placed in the forward direction. The arrangement of the silicon array in the forward hemisphere and the gamma detectors in the backward hemisphere was convenient experimentally.

Experiment B

In this experiment, the fusion-evaporation reaction ^{24}Mg + ^{40}Ca with a beam energy of 65 MeV provided by ATLAS accelerator was performed at Argonne National Laboratory. Gamma rays were detected using the AYEBALL detector array, consisting of 18 germanium detectors of both 20% efficient TESSA type detectors and 70% efficient EUROGAM [3, 4] detectors.

Isobaric identification of subsequent decay gamma rays was achieved by detecting the recoiling nuclei through the Argonne fragment mass analyzer (FMA). For a given charge state, the FMA disperses the residual nuclei according to their mass over charge (A/Q) ratio in the X direction at the focal plane, where they are detected by a position sensitive parallel grid avalanche counter (PGAC) .Some results of this experiment about the production of nuclei were published before.

Experiment C

In order to obtain information on the ground state bands of neutron rich nuclei around A~190, we used the ^{82}Se + ^{192}Os deep ۲ inelastic reaction at 460 MeV bombarding beam energy to populate the nuclei around ^{192}Os. A Thick ^{192}Os target (>50 mg/cm^2) with 0.2 mm Ta backing was used to stop all of the recoils in the target, minimizing the broadening of the lines due to Doppler shift. The bombarding energy was obtained from the ALPI linear accelerator and was chosen to be 20% above the Coulomb barrier of the colliding nuclei. Gamma rays were detected using Gamma ray spectrometer (GASP) array at Legnaro, Italy, which consist of 40 Compton suppressed hyper pure high efficiency n-type germanium detectors and a 4π calorimeter composed of 80 BGO crystals.

The geometry of the GASP array is based on a polyhedron with 122 faces. 40 faces are used by the germanium detectors and the remaining 80 to the inner BGO ball.

The BGO detector thickness (65 mm) is sufficient to absorb 95% of gamma rays of 1 MeV. The resulting total efficiency is 70%. In the case of high multiplicity events, like in standard fusion reactions, the total inner ball efficiency is very close to 100%. The read-out of the crystal is made with standard PMT `s and the electronic treatment of the signals are such that the energy and time information of each individual BGO detector can be recorded. The BGO ball adds a background reduction factor that is reaction dependent, but can be conservatively estimated to be about 2. Two and three dimensional gamma ray matrices were used to construct level schemes of the nuclei of interest.

Results and Conclusions

As it can be seen from the figures of experiment A, charged particle detection proved to be a very useful on-line tool for identifying fusion-evaporation gamma rays. An ideal detector would be compact, but the

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Thus by using a large number of gamma ray detectors together with other detectors like recoil separators, charge particle detectors and ion chambers , unambiguous channel selections will be possible for both neutron deficient and neutron rich regions.

References

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