



# Gamma calorimeters for experimental studies relevant to explosive nucleosynthesis

Sotirios V. Harissopoulos

LIBRA / Tandem Accelerator Laboratory, NCSR “Demokritos”, Athens, GR

[sharisop@inp.demokritos.gr](mailto:sharisop@inp.demokritos.gr)



**Tandem Accelerator Lab., NCSR “Demokritos”- Athens**

**P. Demetriou, A. Lagoyannis, M. Axiotis , A. Spyrou, S. Galanopoulos, P. Tsagari,  
V. Foteinou, G. Provatas and T. Konstantinopoulos**

**EP3-Bochum**

**H.W. Becker, C. Rolfs**

**IfS-Stuttgart**

**M. Fey, R. Kunz, J.W. Hammer**

**IKP-Köln**

**A. Zilges, A. Dewald, K.O. Zell, P. von Brentano and the MINIBALL Collaboration**

**GANIL :**

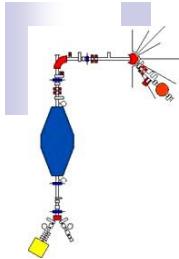
**F. de Oliveira and P. Ujic**

**JYFL-Jyväskylä**

**R. Julin. P. Jones, T. Sajavara, H. Koivisto**

**IAA-ULB**

**S. Goriely**



nuclear parameters relevant to astrophysics

**Ground state  
properties  
(masses, ...)**

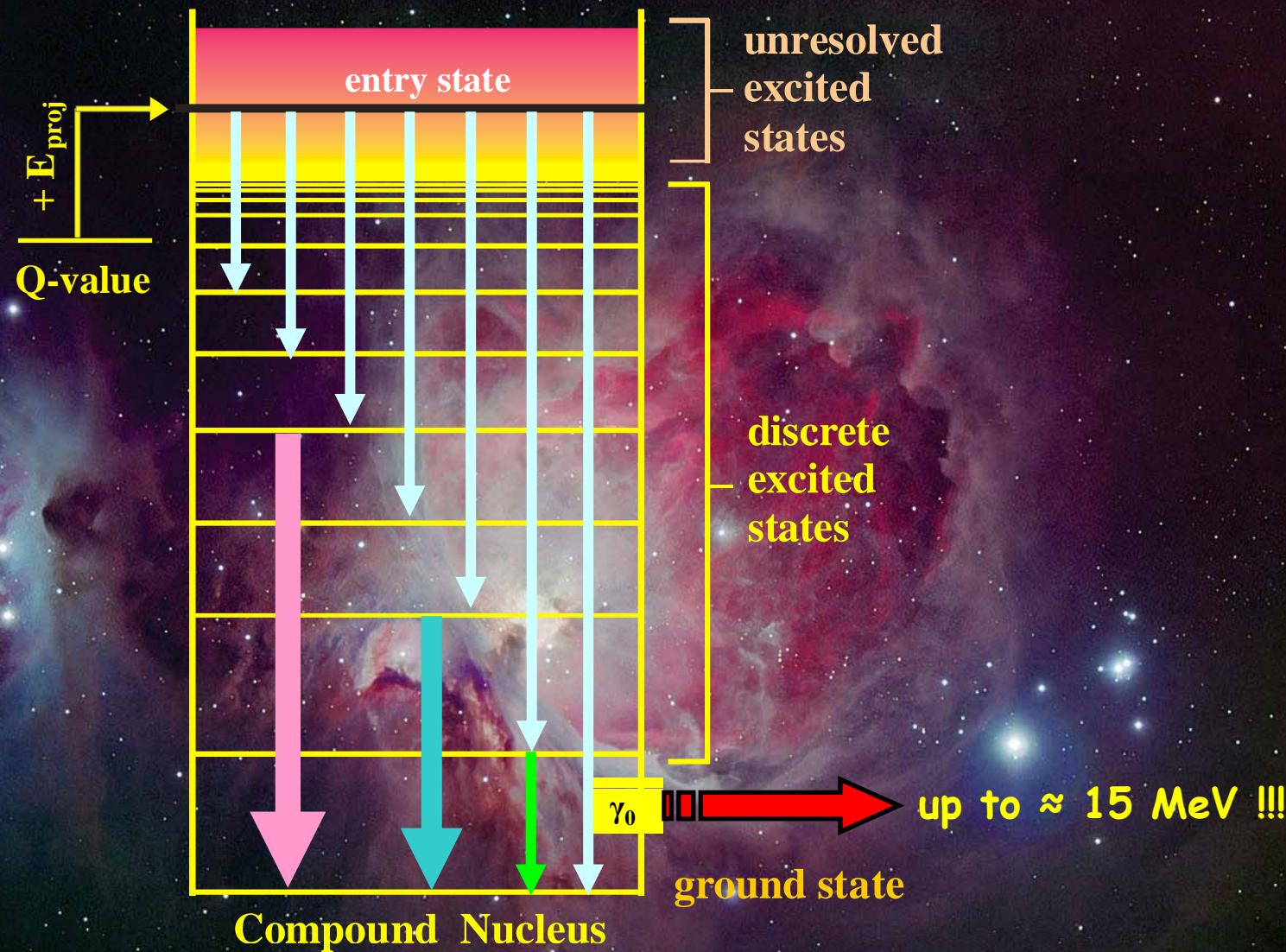
**nuclear structure  
parameters**  
(NLD, branchings,  
lifetimes, ...)

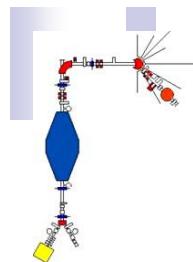
**cross  
sections  
resonance  
parameters**

Capture reactions  
Photodisintegrations  
 $(x,n) - (x,p) - (x,\alpha)$  [x=p,α,d]  
Fusion: C+C, O+O,C+O  
Fission



## $\gamma$ – decay pattern of a compound nucleus

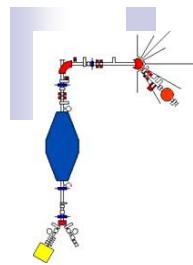




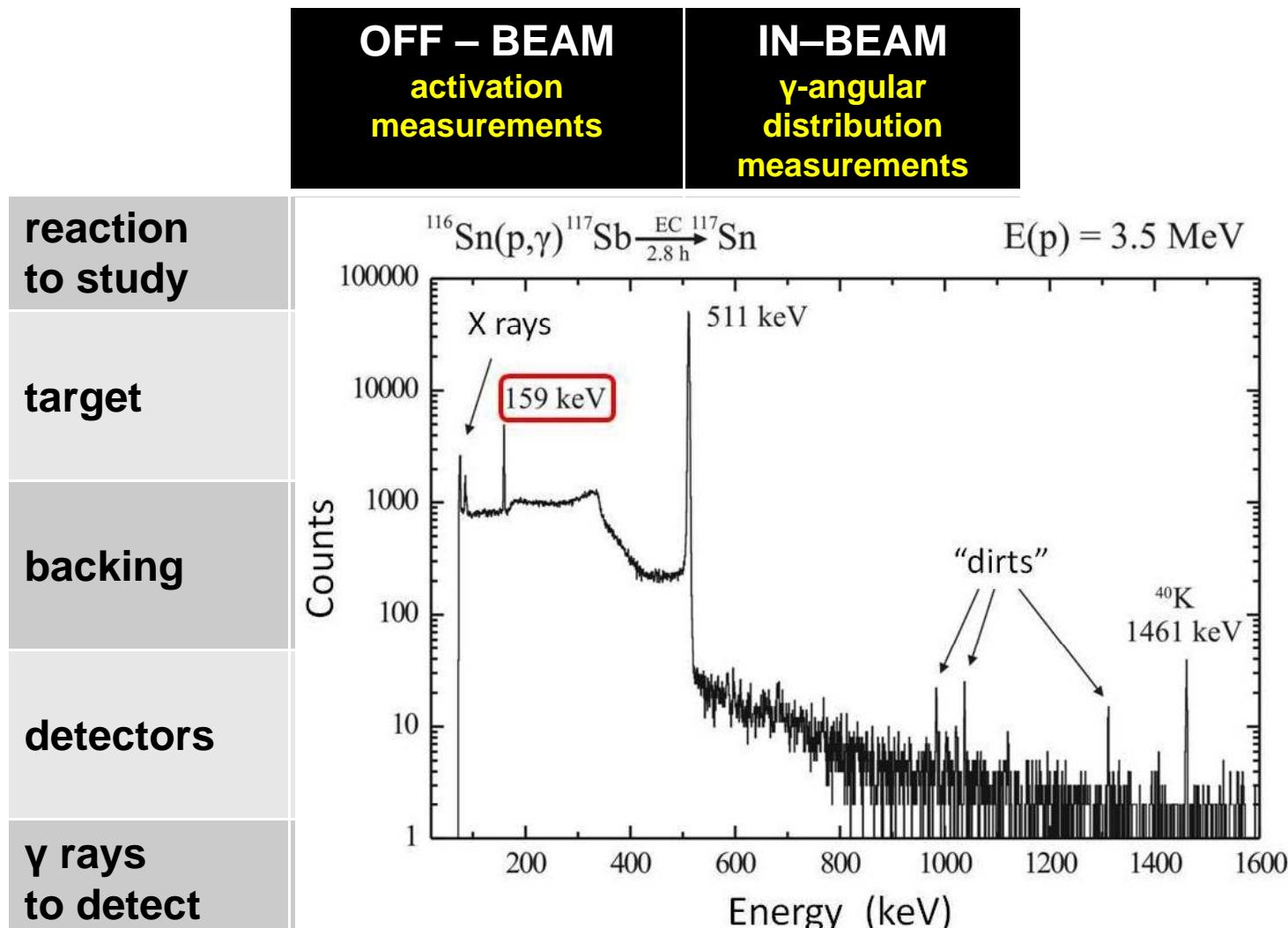
## Capture-reaction cross-section measurements: Direct methods

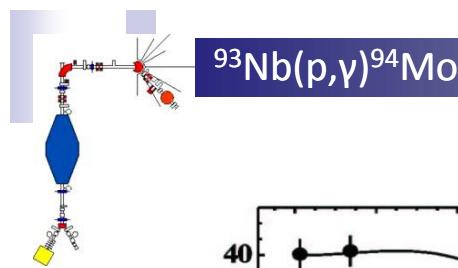
	OFF – BEAM activation measurements	IN-BEAM $\gamma$ -angular distribution measurements
<b>reaction to study</b>	<b>final nucleus must be unstable</b>	any
<b>target</b>	<b>enriched or natural</b>	enriched
<b>backing</b>	<b>If, then low-Z (C, Al, ...)</b>	<b>If, then high-Z (Ta, Au, ...)</b>
<b>detectors</b>	<b>normal size HPGe (<math>\epsilon \approx 30\%</math>)</b>	<b>large-volume HPGe (arrays) (<math>\epsilon \geq 70\%</math>)</b>
<b><math>\gamma</math> rays to detect</b>	<b>in most cases <math>E_\gamma \leq 2</math> MeV</b>	<b>up to <math>E_\gamma \approx 15</math> MeV</b>



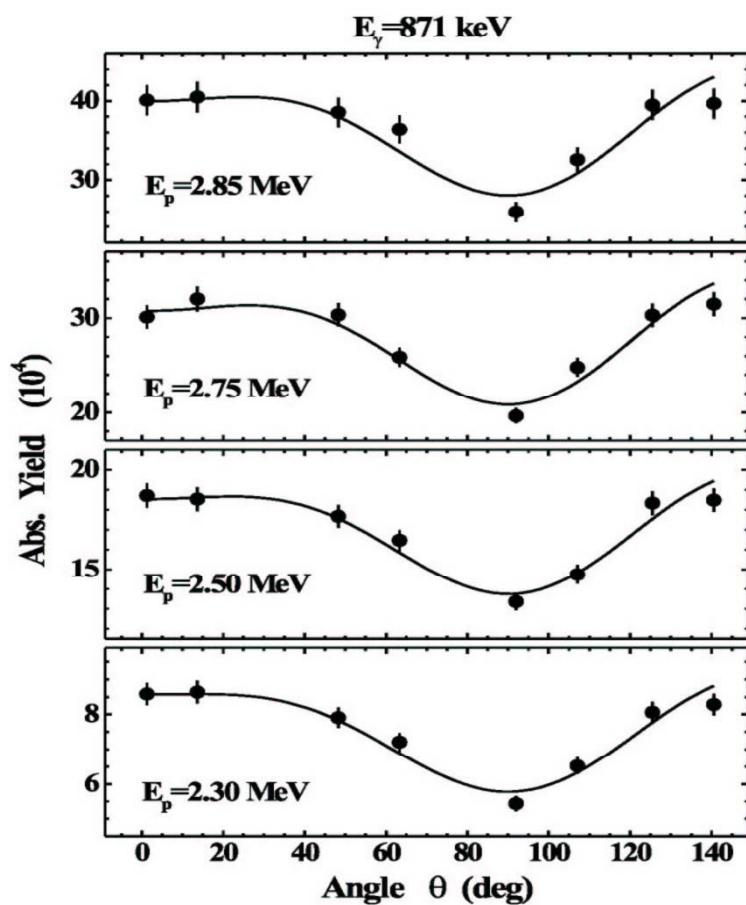


## Capture-reaction cross-section measurements: Direct methods





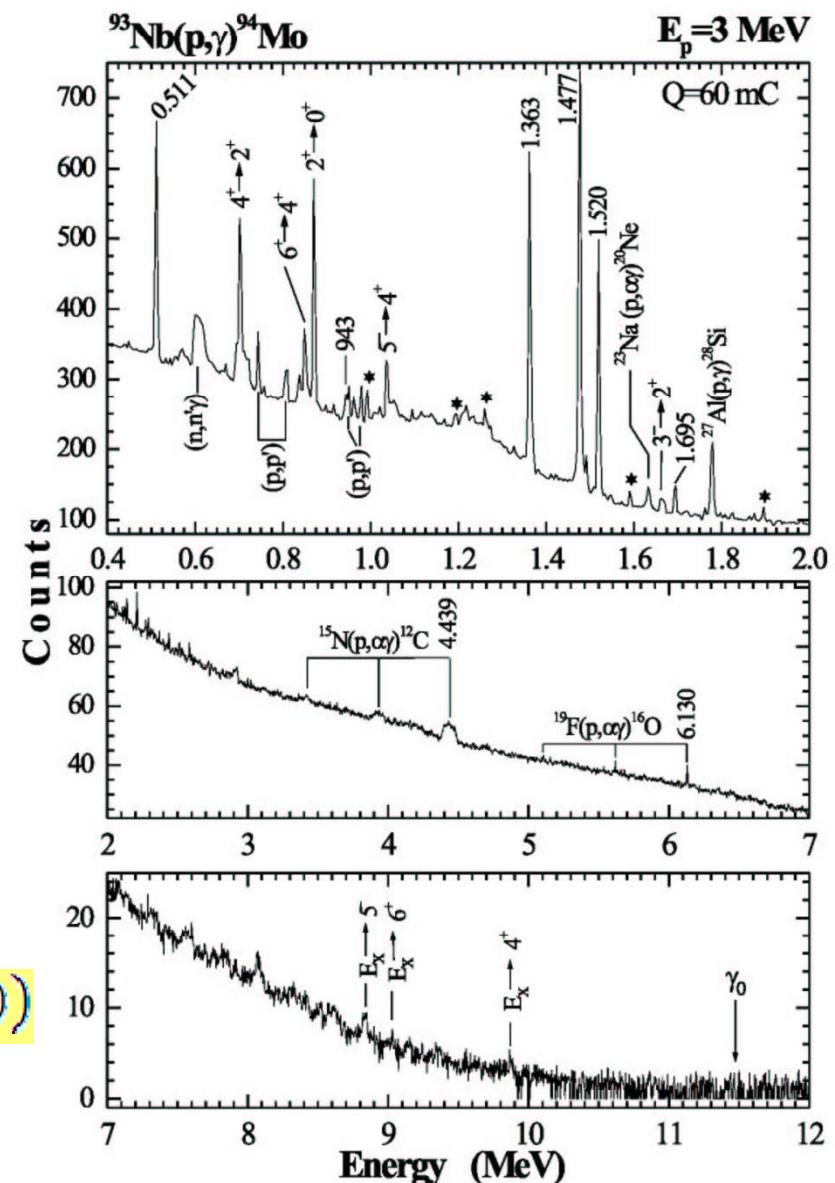
$^{93}\text{Nb}(\text{p},\gamma)^{94}\text{Mo}$

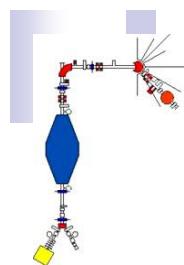


$$W(\vartheta) = A_0 (1 + a_2 P_2(\cos \vartheta) + a_4 P_4(\cos \vartheta))$$

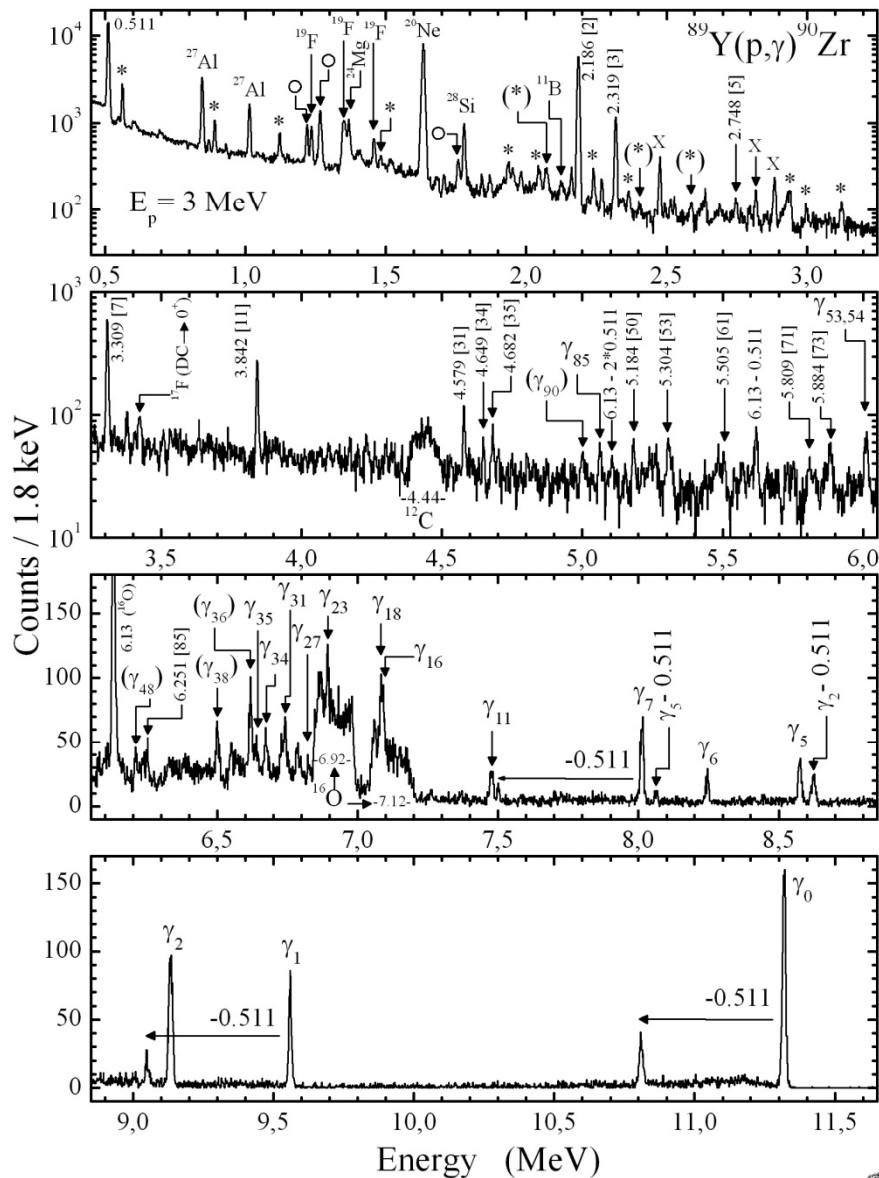
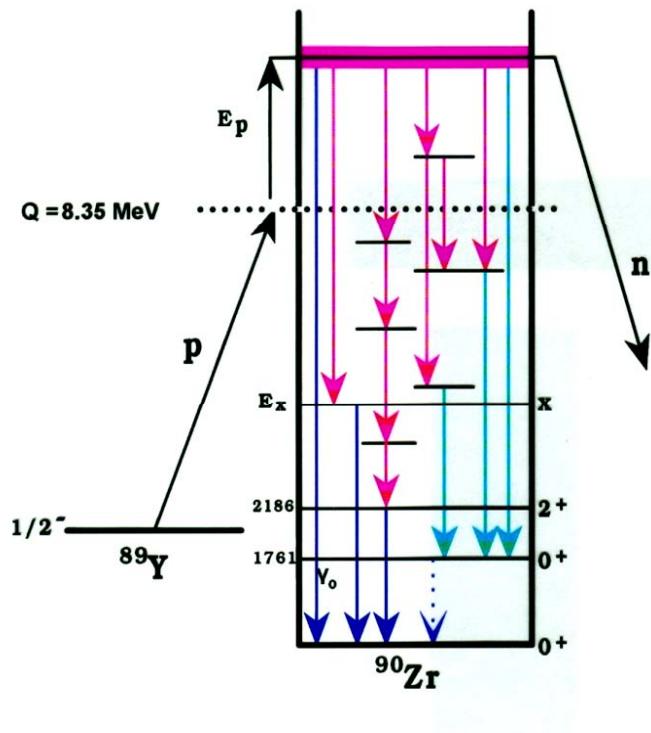


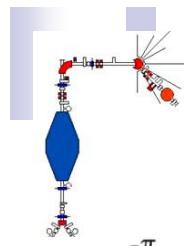
$$\sigma = \frac{A}{N_A N_p \xi} \sum_j (A_0)_j$$



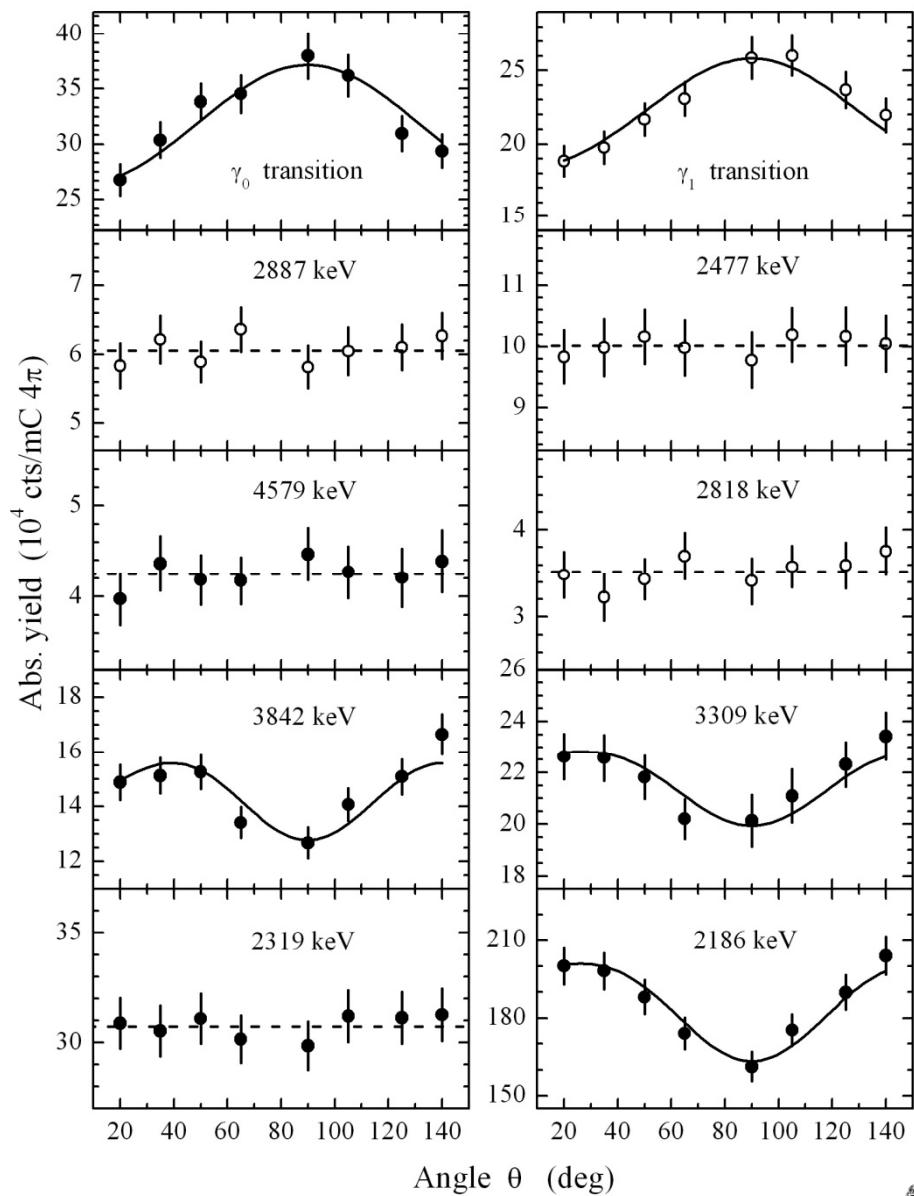
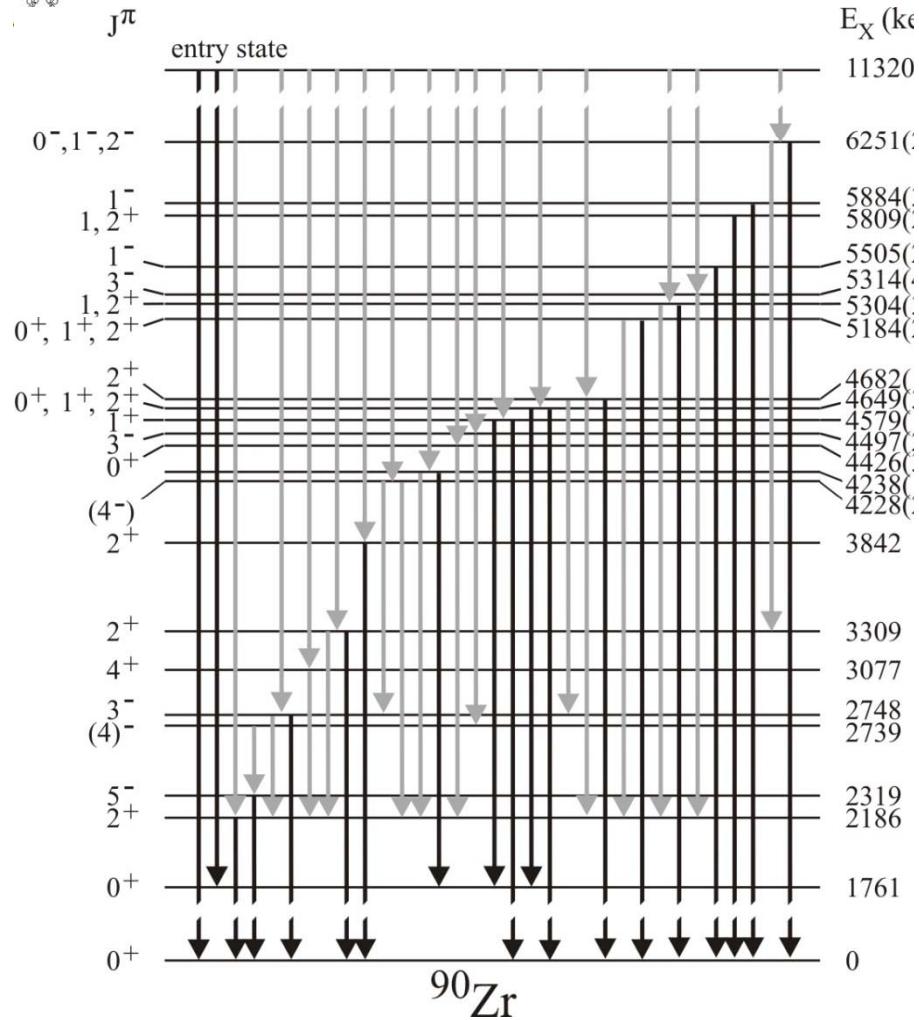


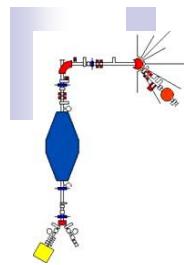
## $^{89}\text{Y}(\text{p},\gamma)^{90}\text{Zr}$ : $\gamma$ – angular distribution measurements



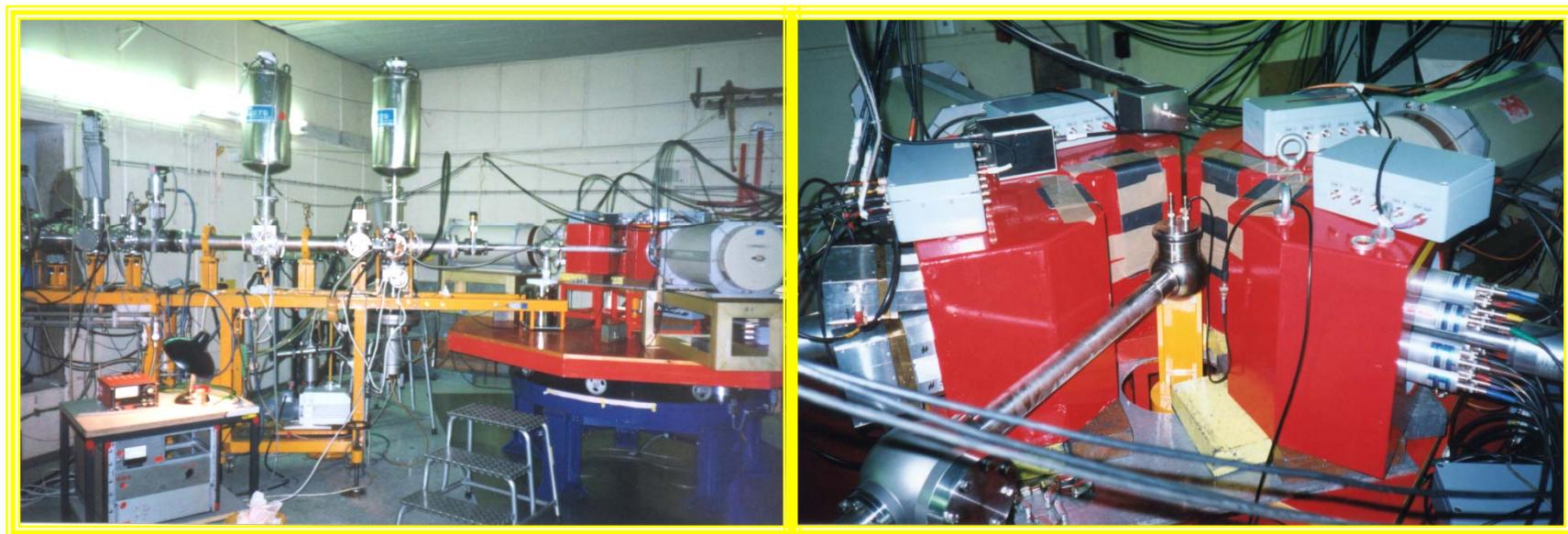
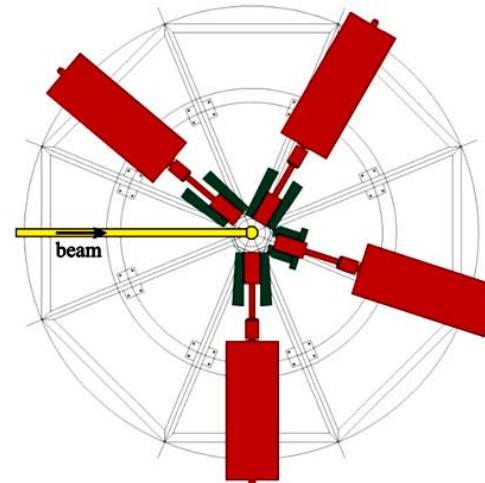
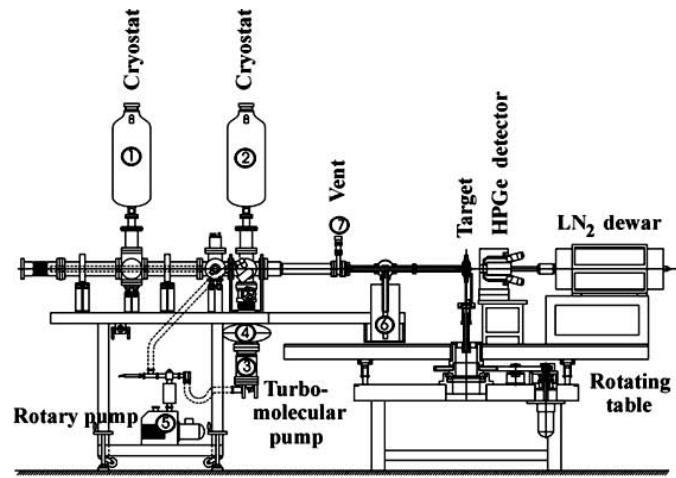


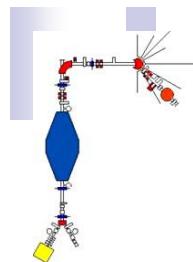
## $^{89}\text{Y}(\text{p},\gamma)^{90}\text{Zr}$ : $\gamma$ – angular distribution measurements





## $\gamma$ – angular distribution measurements @ IfS Stuttgart

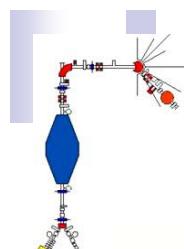




## Capture-reaction cross-section measurements: Direct methods

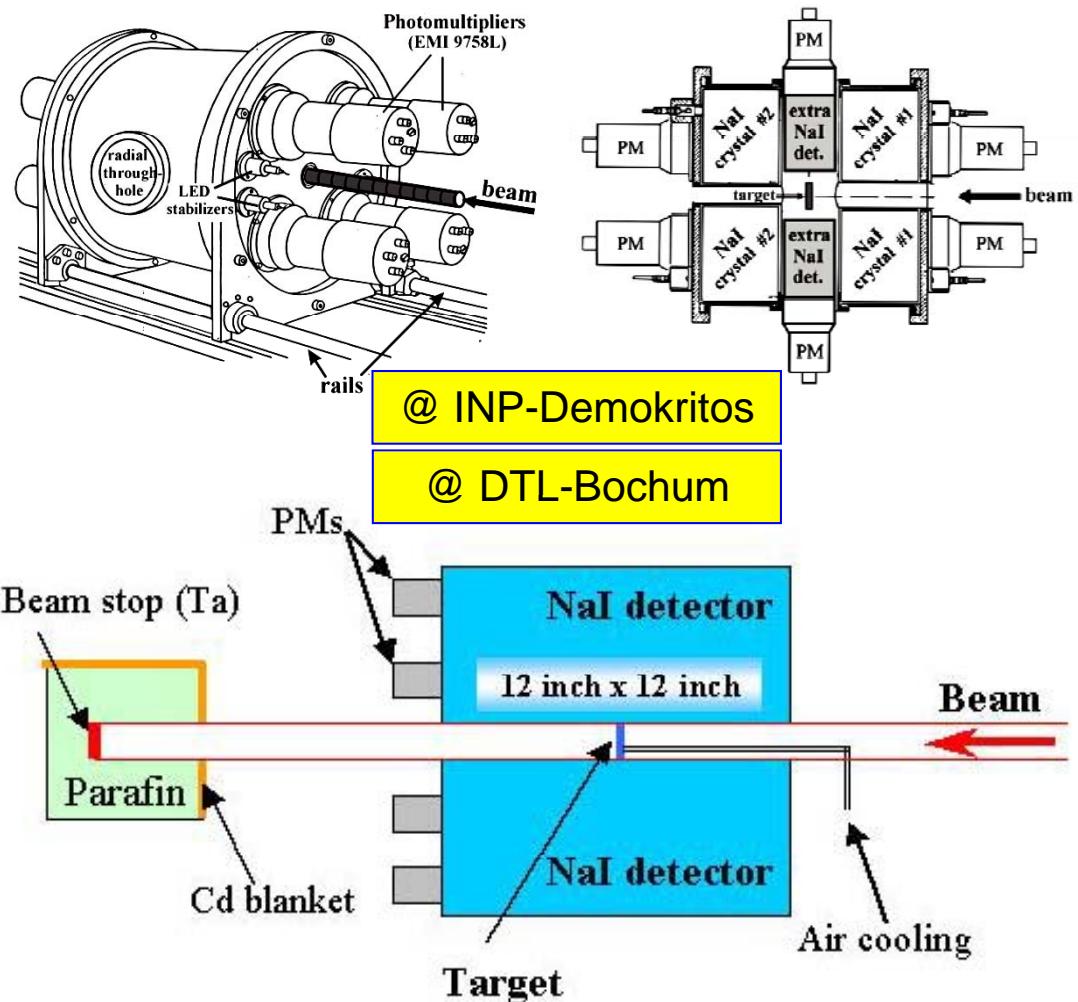
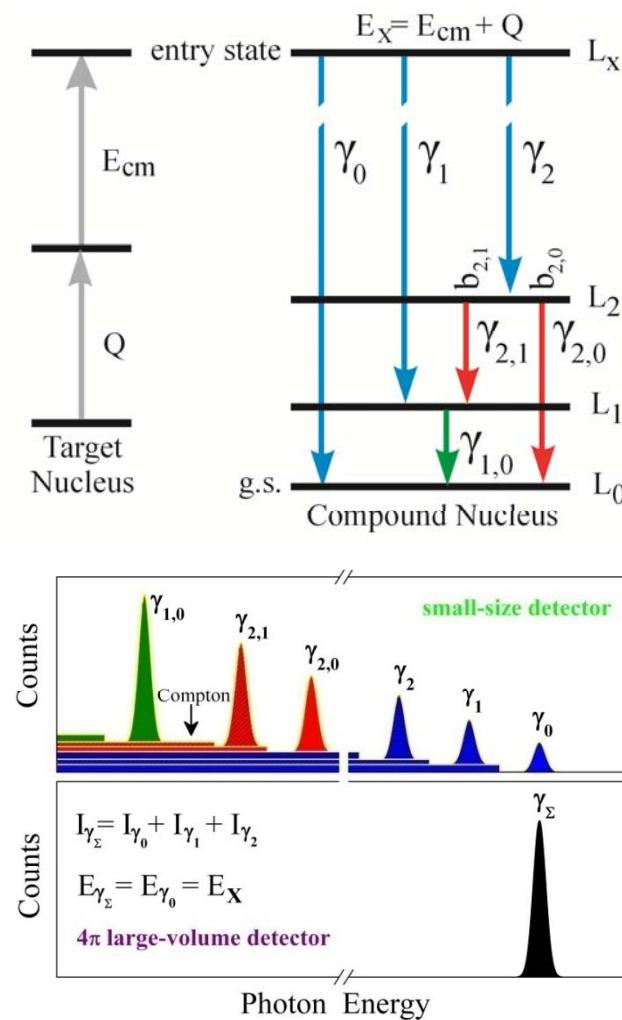
	OFF – BEAM activation measurements	IN-BEAM $\gamma$ -angular distribution measurements	IN-BEAM angle-integrated measurements
<b>reaction to study</b>	<b>final nucleus must be unstable</b>	any	any
<b>target</b>	<b>enriched or natural</b>	enriched	enriched
<b>backing</b>	<b>If, then low-Z (C, Al, ...)</b>	<b>If, then high-Z (Ta, Au, ...)</b>	<b>If, then depends on the Q-value !</b>
<b>detectors</b>	<b>normal size HPGe (<math>\epsilon \approx 30\%</math>)</b>	<b>large-volume HPGe (arrays) (<math>\epsilon \geq 70\%</math>)</b>	<b><math>4\pi</math> calorimeters [ large NaI(Tl) ] (<math>\epsilon \approx 100\%</math>)</b>
<b><math>\gamma</math> rays to detect</b>	<b>in most cases <math>E_\gamma \leq 2</math> MeV</b>	<b>up to <math>E_\gamma \approx 15</math> MeV</b>	<b>up to <math>E_\gamma \approx 25</math> MeV</b>

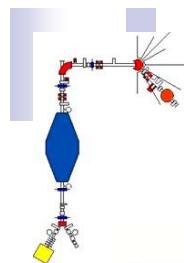




## The $4\pi \gamma$ – summing method

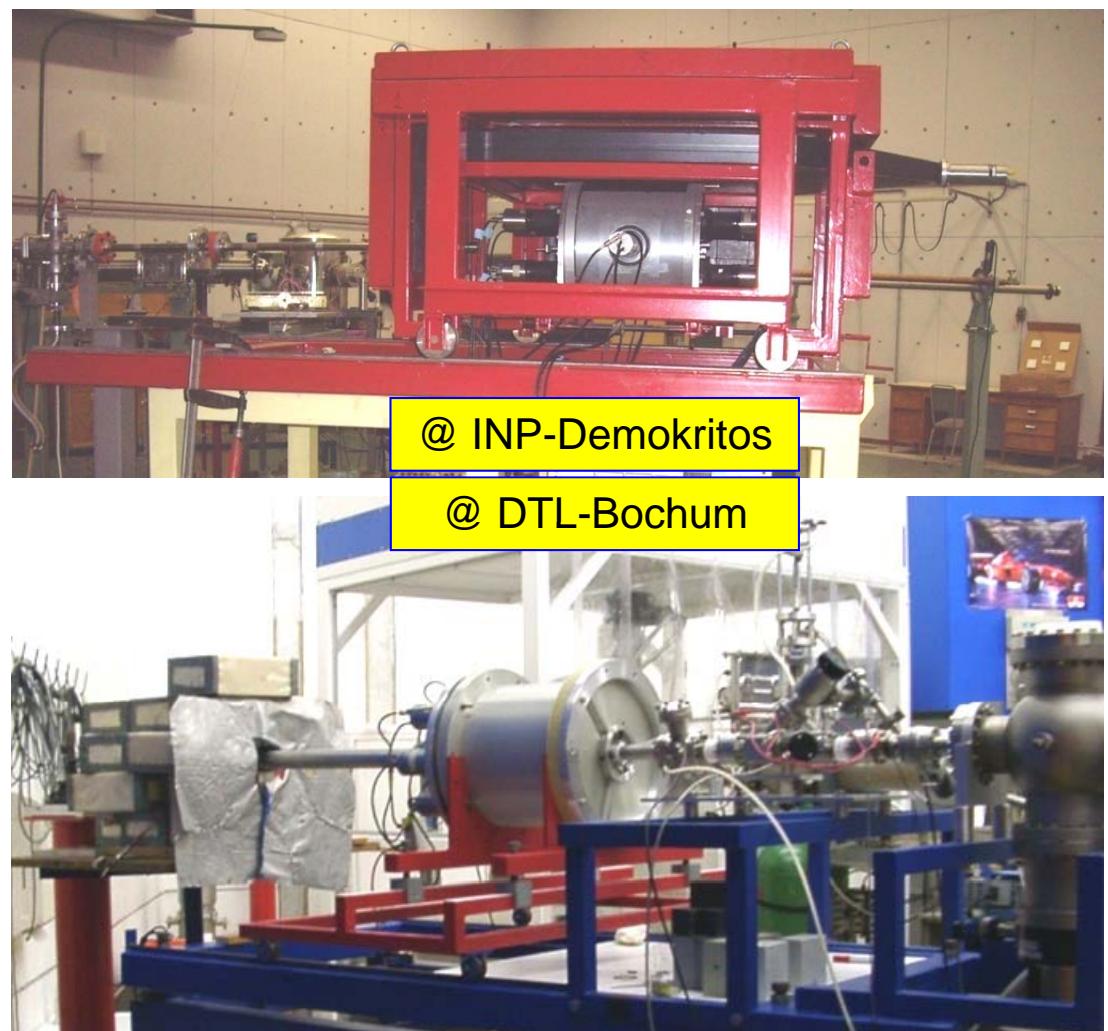
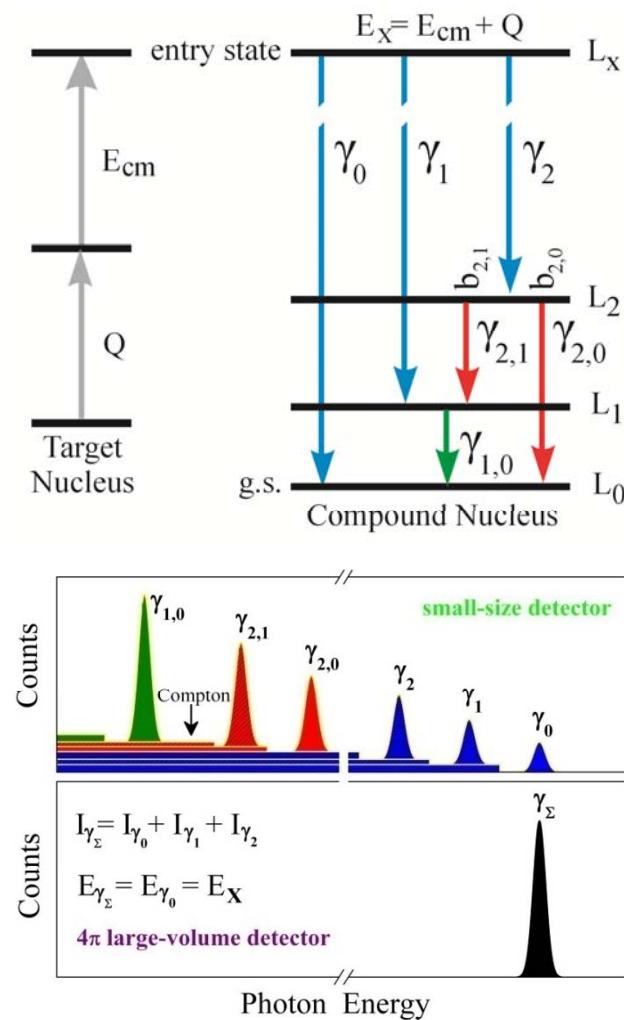
A. Spyrou *et al.*, PRC 76, 015802 (2007)

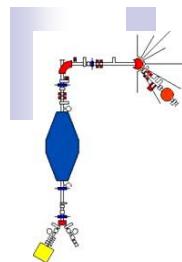




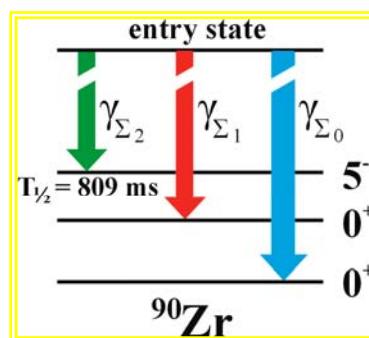
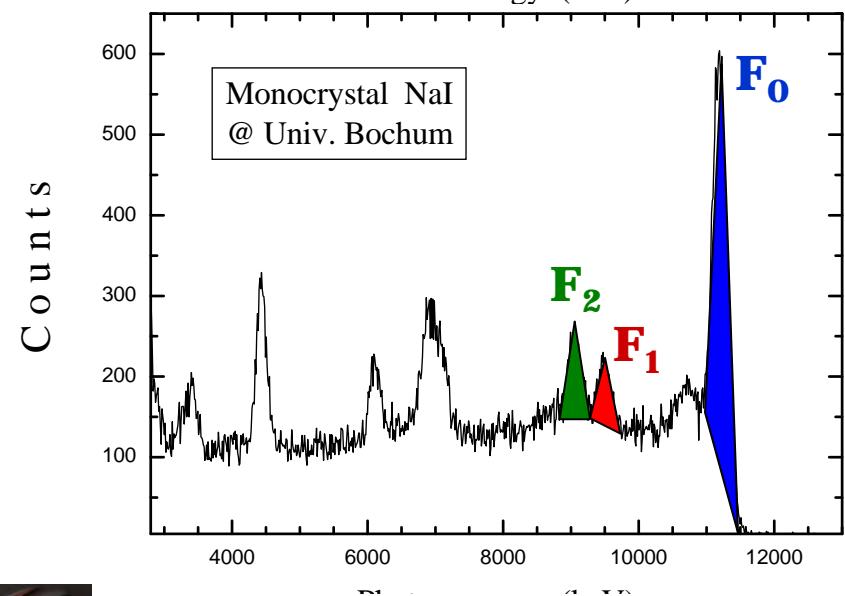
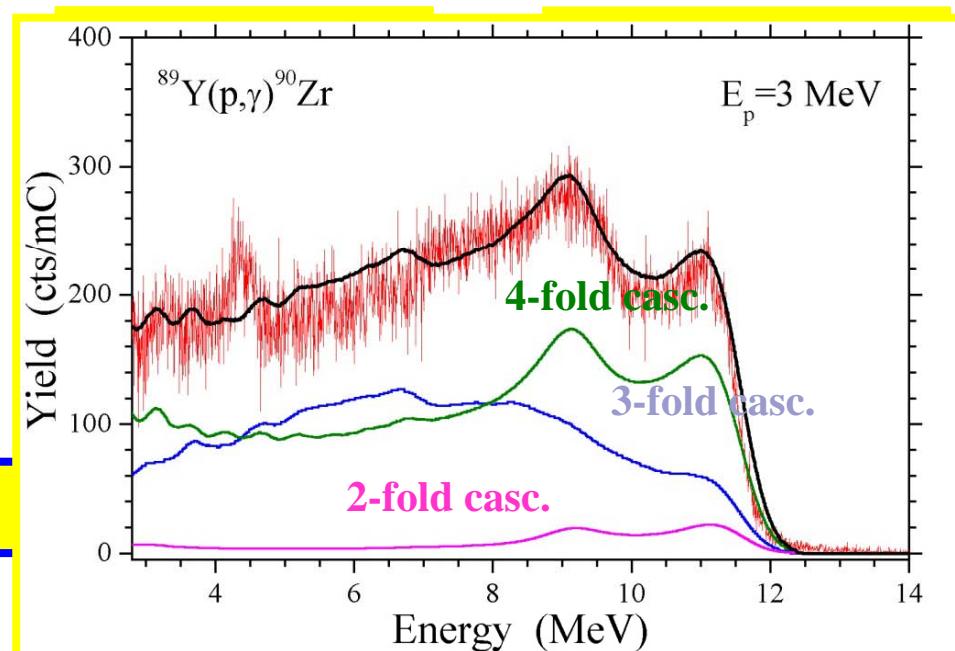
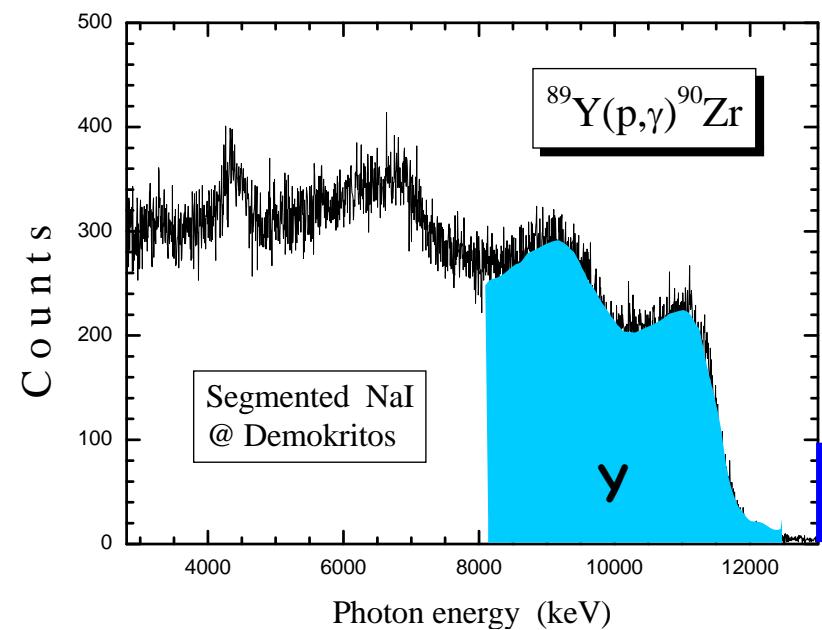
## The $4\pi \gamma$ – summing method

A. Spyrou *et al.*, PRC 76, 015802 (2007)



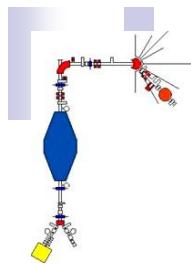


## $^{89}\text{Y}(\text{p},\gamma)^{90}\text{Zr}$ cross sections using the $4\pi \gamma$ – summing method

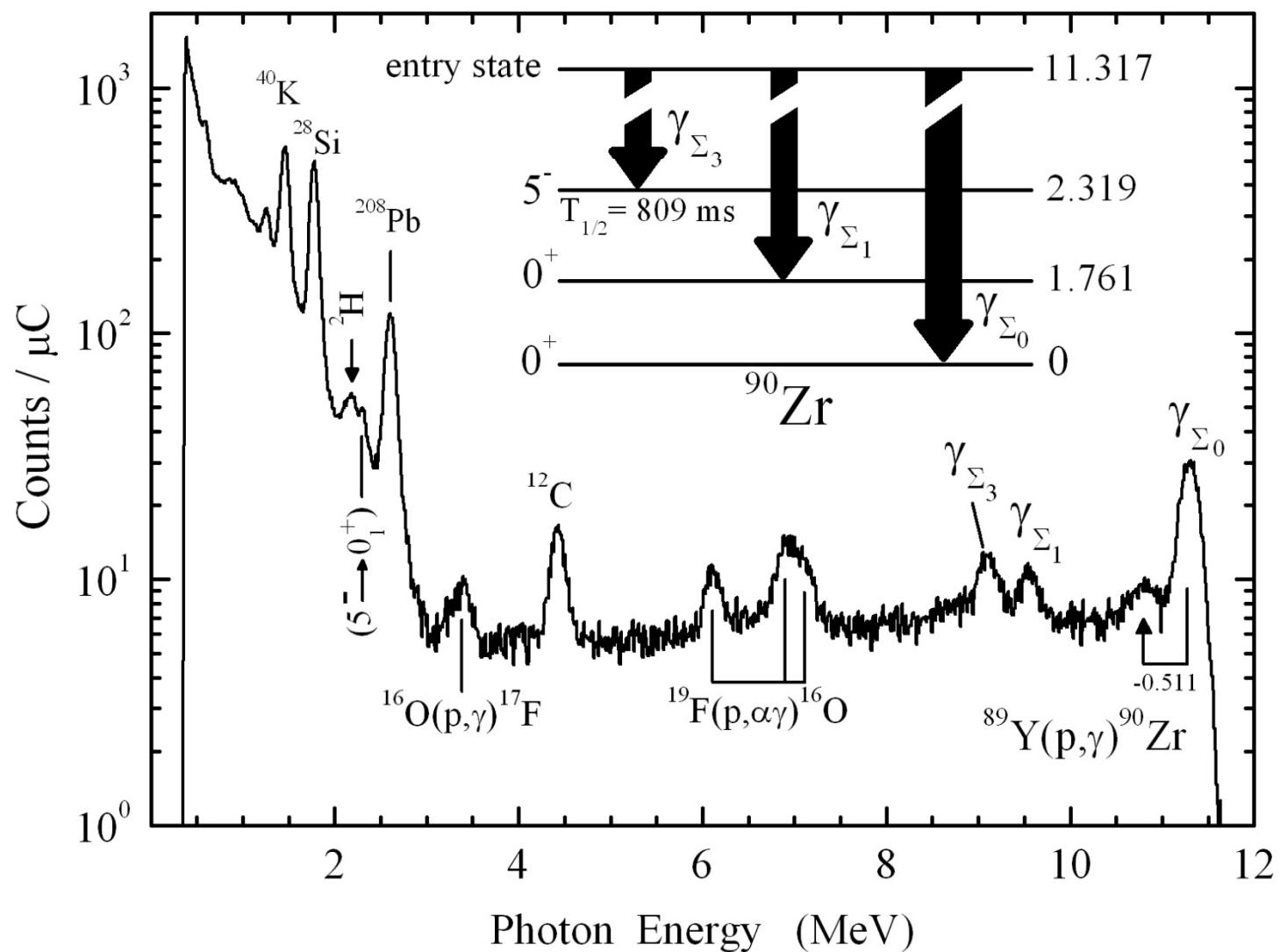


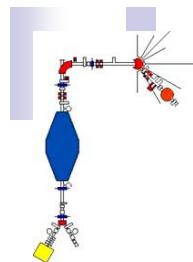
$$\sigma_{\text{TOT}} = (A/N_A) (Y_{\text{TOT}} / \xi)$$



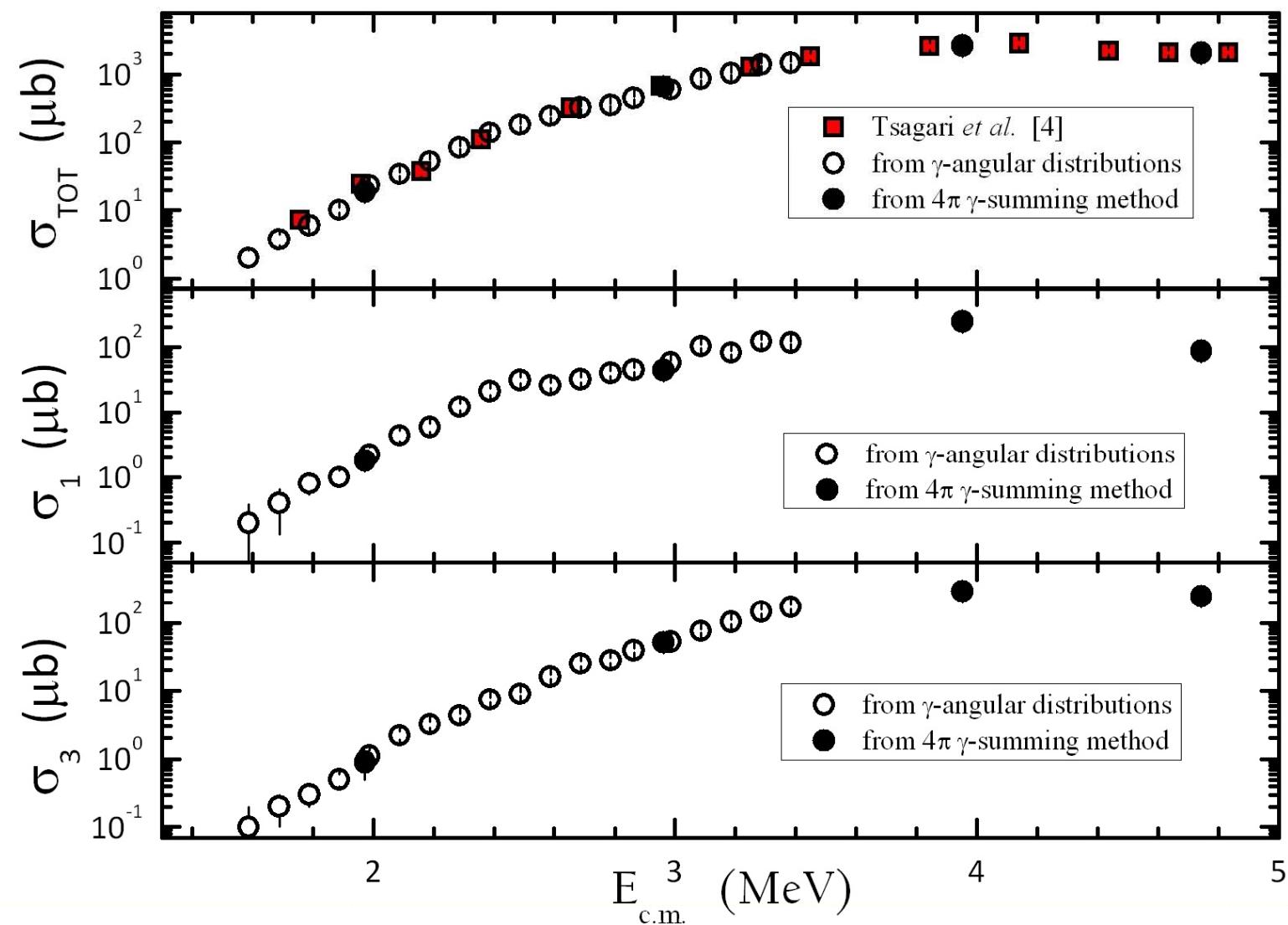


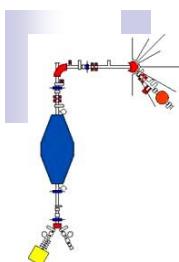
## $\gamma$ -angular distributions vs. angle-integrated measurements



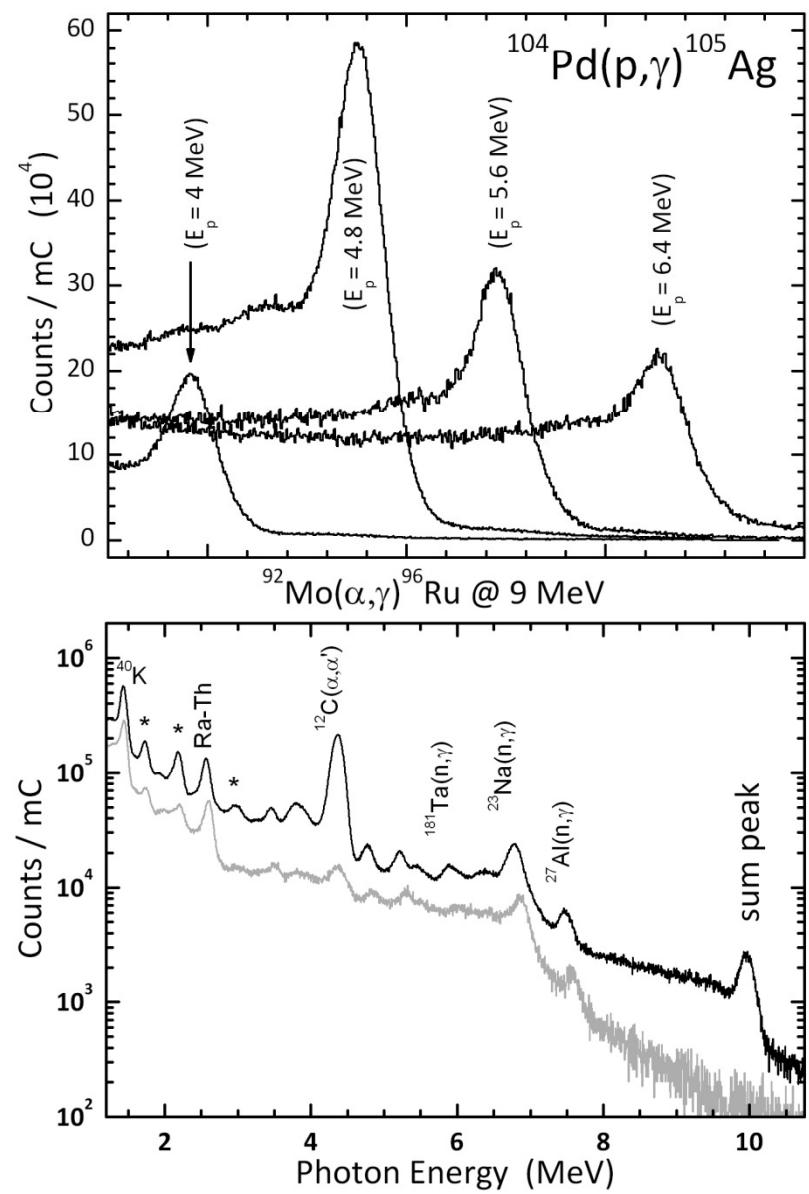
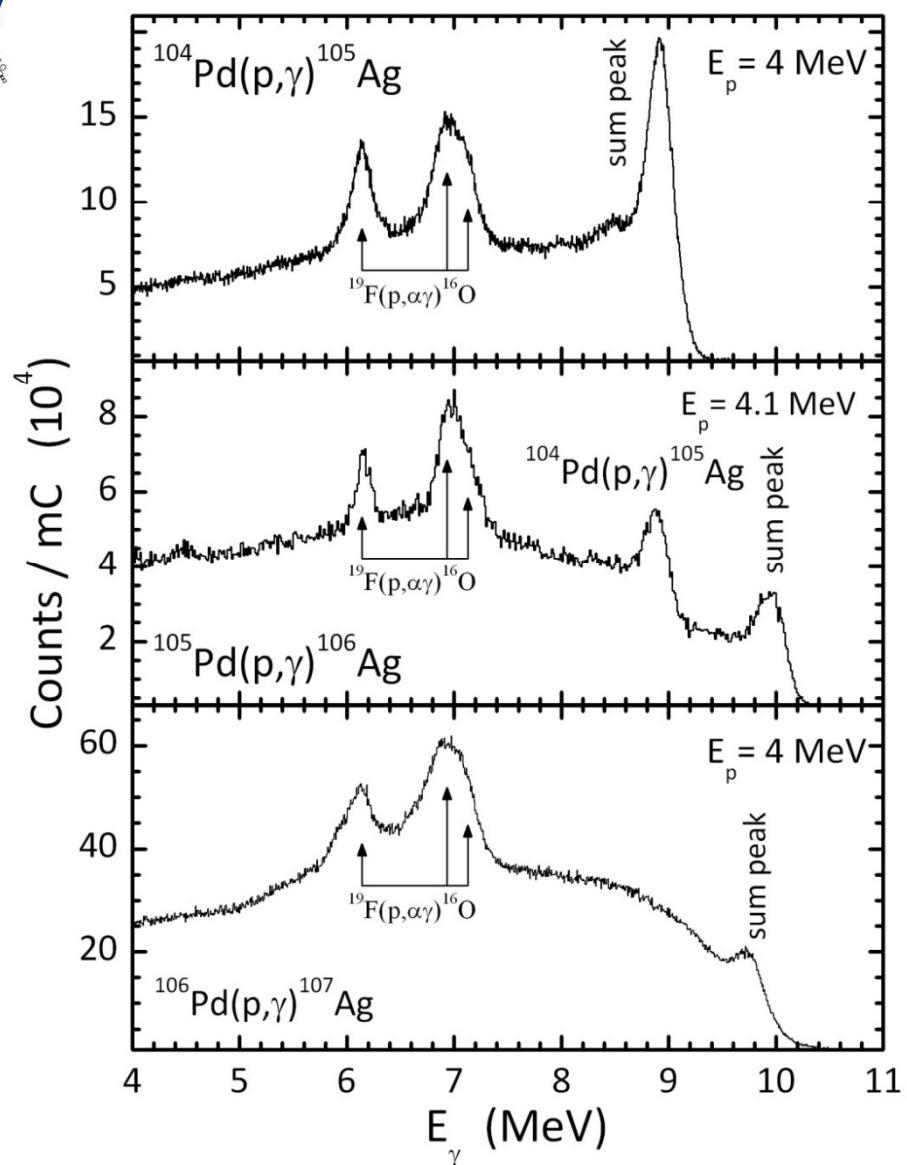


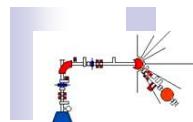
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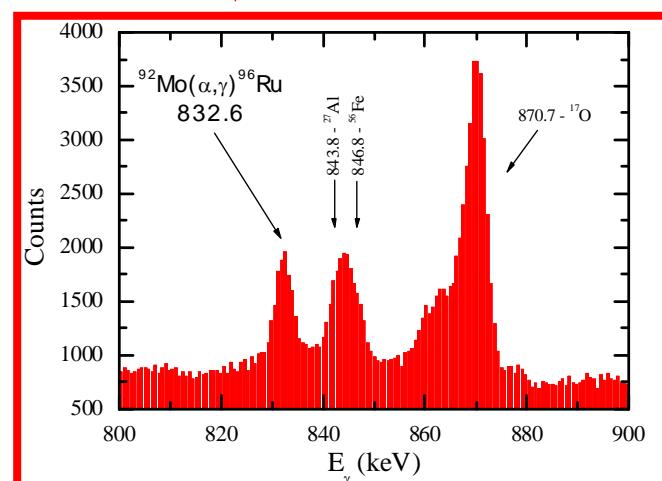
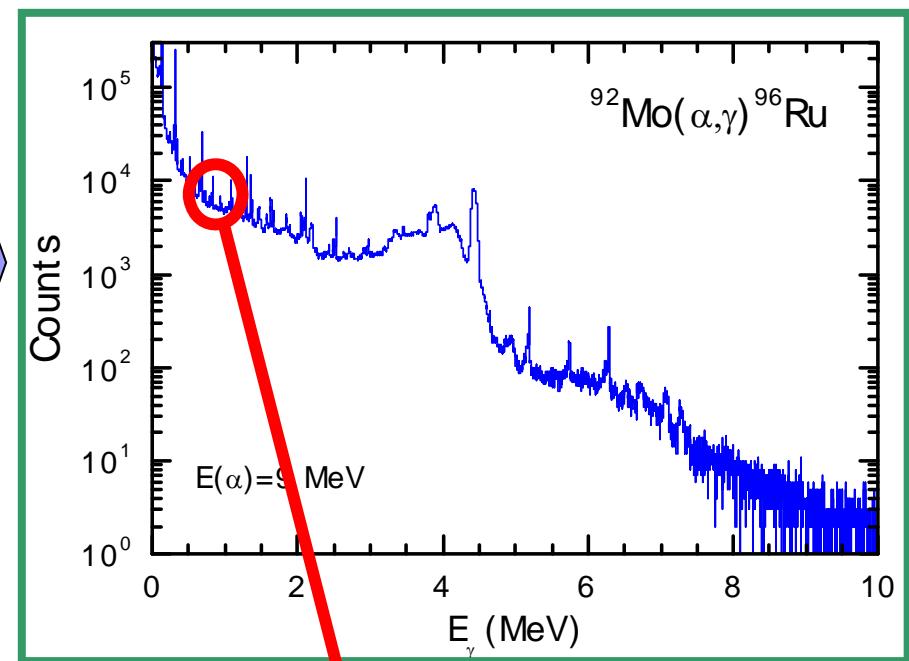
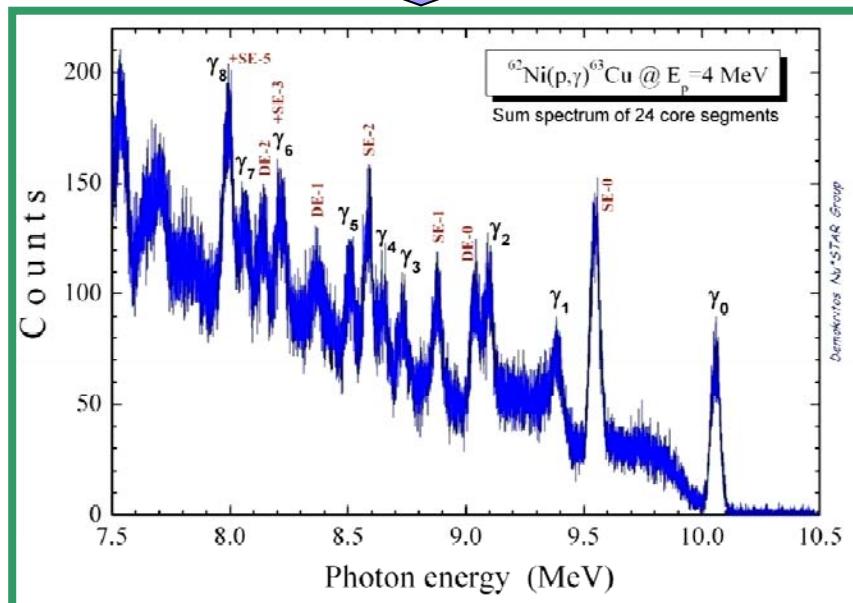


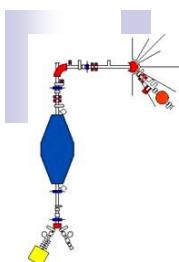
## typical angle-integrated spectra



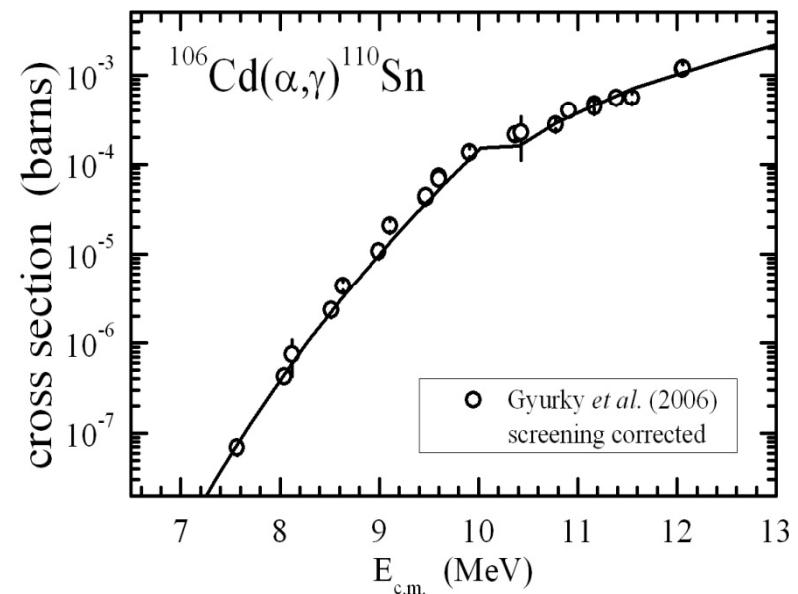
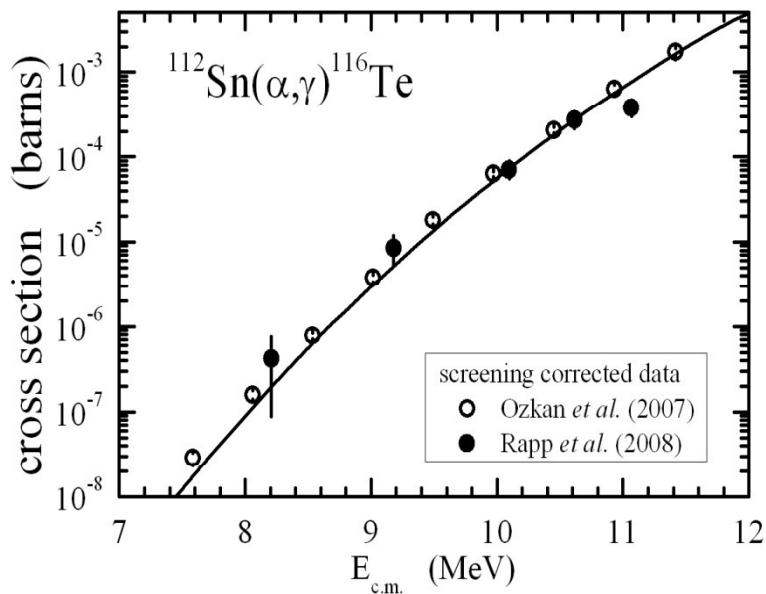


## MINIBALL: typical ( $p,\gamma$ ) and ( $\alpha,\gamma$ ) singles spectra





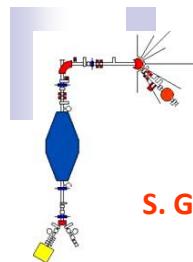
## ( $\alpha, \gamma$ ) reactions : comparison with HF predictions



Solid line : cross sections predicted by the DG<sup>2</sup> alpha-OMP-III

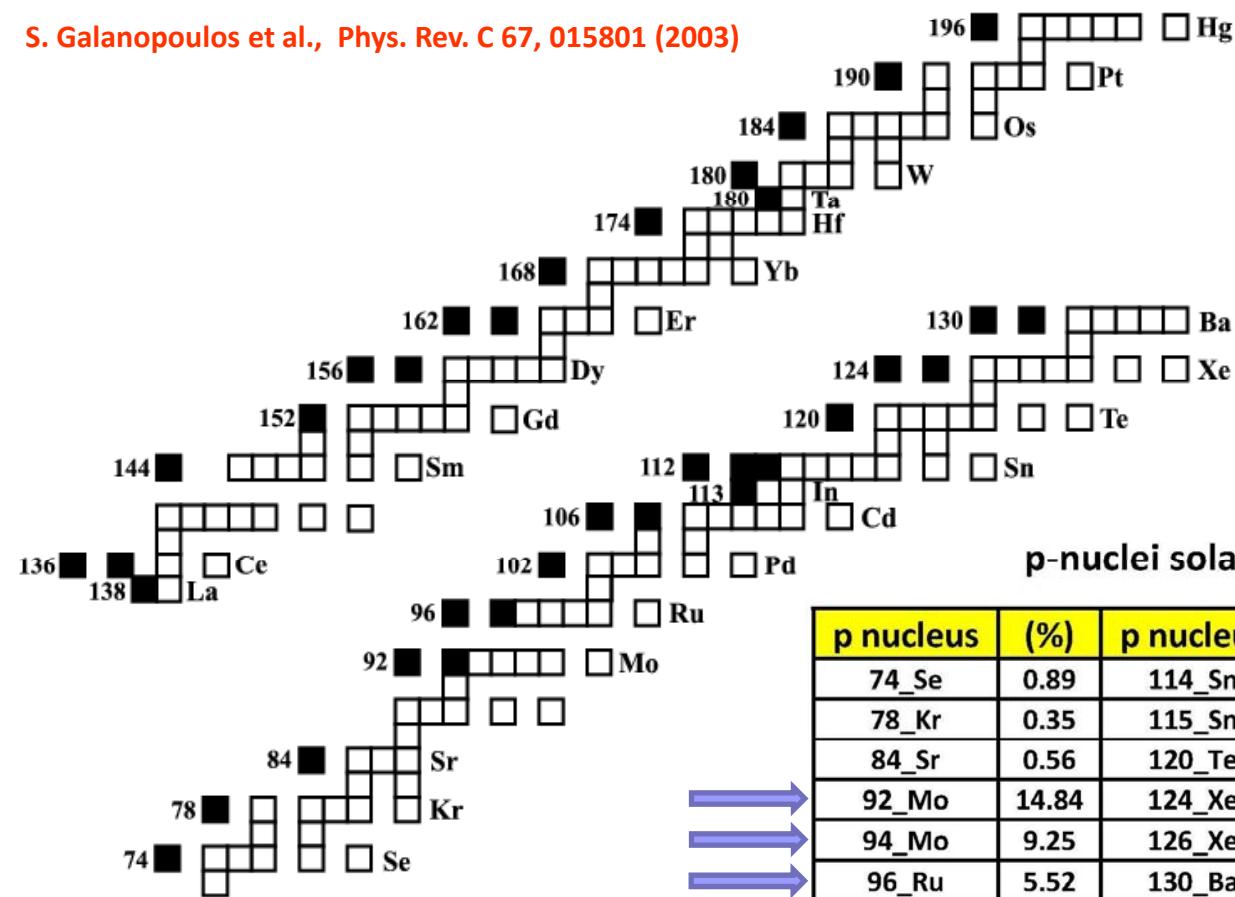
by P. Demetriou, C. Gramma, and S. Goriely, Nucl. Phys. A 707, 253, 2002





## p-nuclei solar abundances

S. Galanopoulos et al., Phys. Rev. C 67, 015801 (2003)



## p-nuclei solar abundances

p nucleus	(%)	p nucleus	(%)	p nucleus	(%)
74_Se	0.89	114_Sn	0.65	156_Dy	0.06
78_Kr	0.35	115_Sn	0.34	158_Dy	0.10
84_Sr	0.56	120_Te	0.096	162_Er	0.14
92_Mo	14.84	124_Xe	0.10	164_Er	1.61
94_Mo	9.25	126_Xe	0.09	168_Yb	0.13
96_Ru	5.52	130_Ba	0.106	174_Hf	0.162
98_Ru	1.88	132_Ba	0.101	180_Ta	0.012
102_Pd	1.02	138_La	0.09	180_W	0.13
106_Pd	1.25	136_Ce	0.19	184_Os	0.02
108_Cd	0.89	138_Ce	0.25	190_Pt	0.01
112_In	4.3	144_Sm	3.1	196_Hg	0.15
113_In	0.97	152_Gd	0.20		

