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Measurement of γ Strength Function and Level Density of ^{138}La

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Outline

- » Introduction
- » Experimental Setup
- » Preliminary results
- » Conclusions and Outlook

Introduction

The p-nuclei

- Most nuclei heavier than ^{56}Fe are synthesized in stars by s- and r- processes
- However, 35 p-nuclei, including ^{138}La , are shielded from s- and r- processes

The chart displays nuclides from atomic number 54 to 82. The p-nuclei are highlighted with blue circles. The chart includes information on decay modes (EC, β, α, n, p, fission) and half-lives for various isotopes.

- **Photo-disintegration processes** (γ, n), (γ, α) and (γ, p): main source for the heavier p-nuclei

Introduction

^{138}La is a special case

- Photo-disintegration cannot satisfactorily explain the observed abundance of ^{138}La
- More exotic reactions e.g $^{139}\text{La}(\nu, n)^{138}\text{La}$ or $^{138}\text{Ba} + \nu e \rightarrow ^{138}\text{La}$ must be considered

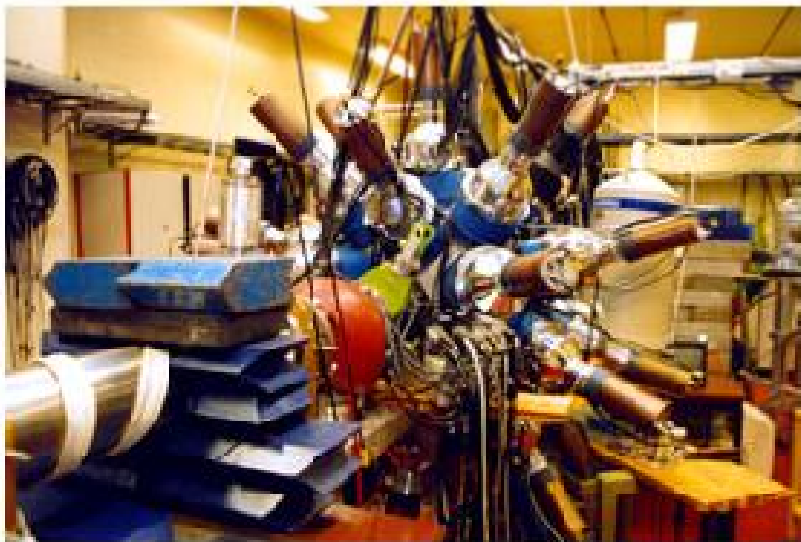
Ce136 0+ 0.19	Ce137 9.0 h 3/2+ EC	Ce138 0+ 0.25	Ce139 137,640 d 3/2+ EC	Ce140 0+ 88.48	Ce141 32,501 d 7/2- β^-
La135 19.5 h 5/2+ EC	La136 9.87 m 1+ EC	La137 68.4 y 7/2+ EC	La138 1.05E+11 y 5+ EC, β^-	La139 7/2+ 99,9998	La140 1.6781 d 3- β^-
Ba134 0+ 2.417	Ba135 3/2+ 6.592	Ba136 0+ 7.854	Ba137 3/2+ 11.23	Ba138 0+ 71.70	Ba139 85.06 m 7/2- β^-

- Should Photo-disintegration processes be ruled out?????????????
- NO!!!!!!!!!!!!!! Due to high errors in their rates predictions
- Which are due to limited knowledge and uncertainties in some of critical input parameters
- nuclear level densities, γ -ray strength function and neutron optical potential

Hence we measured the first two using **Oslo Method**

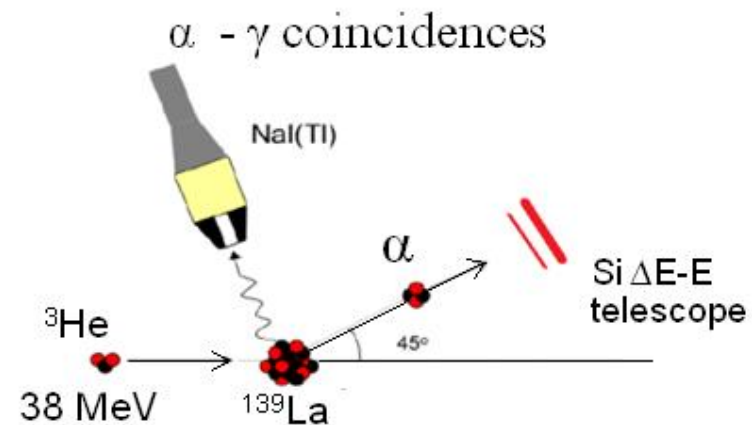
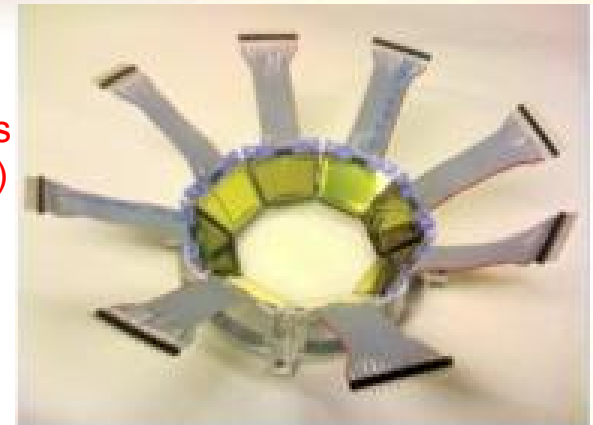
Experimental Setup

- Beam time: first half of February 2013



- CATUS array, 26 NaI γ -ray detectors

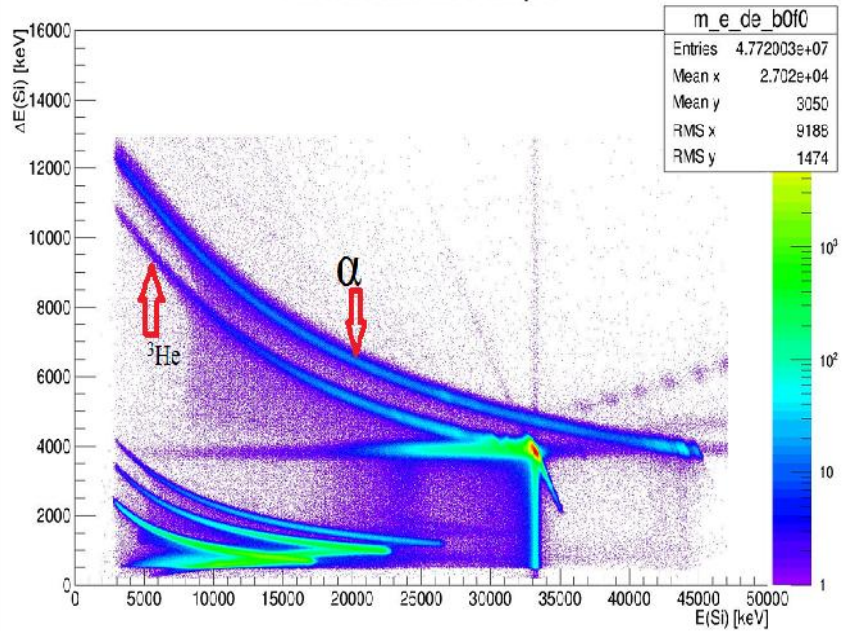
- SIRI array, 64 Si telescope detectors (particle identification)



Analysis

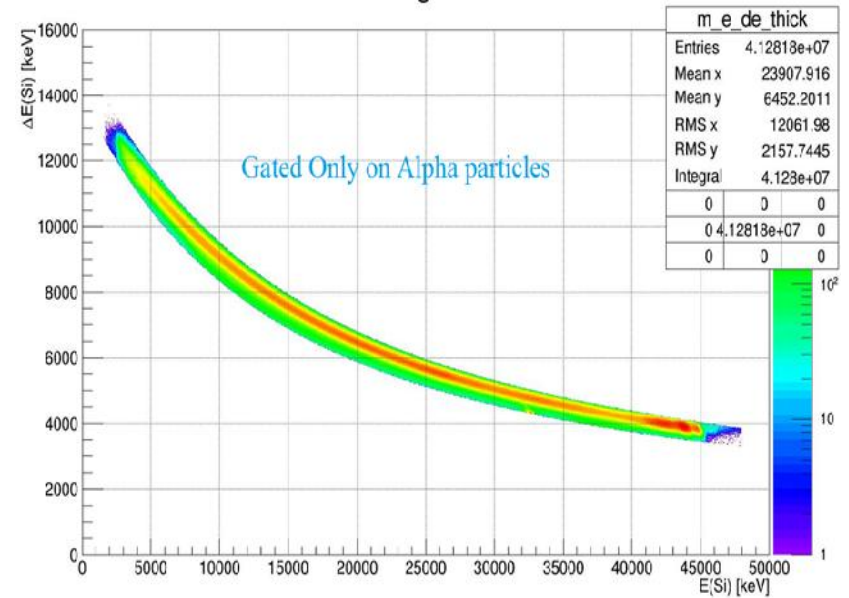
Ungated ΔE vs E

ΔE : E detector 0 strip 0



Gated ΔE vs E

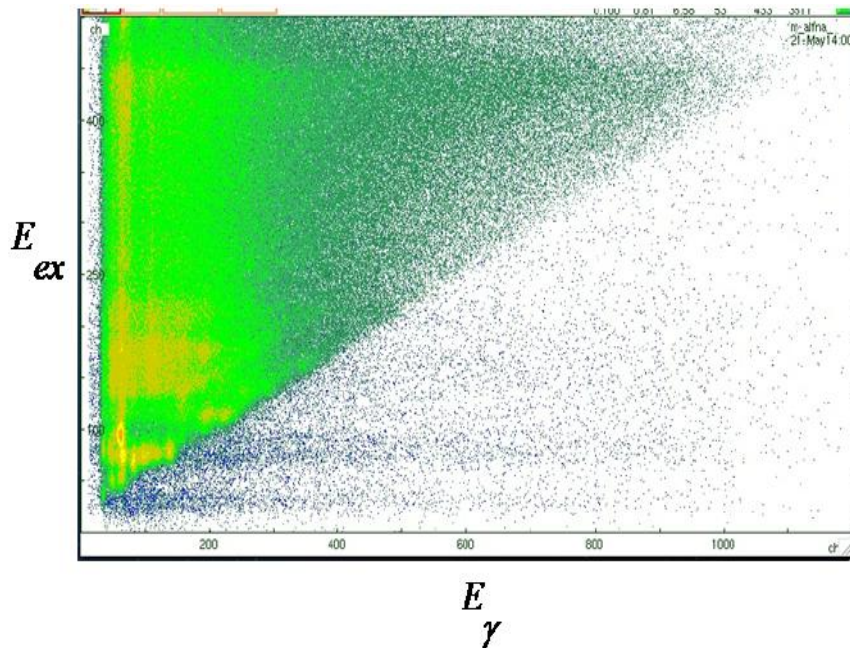
ΔE : E for all detectors together



Analysis

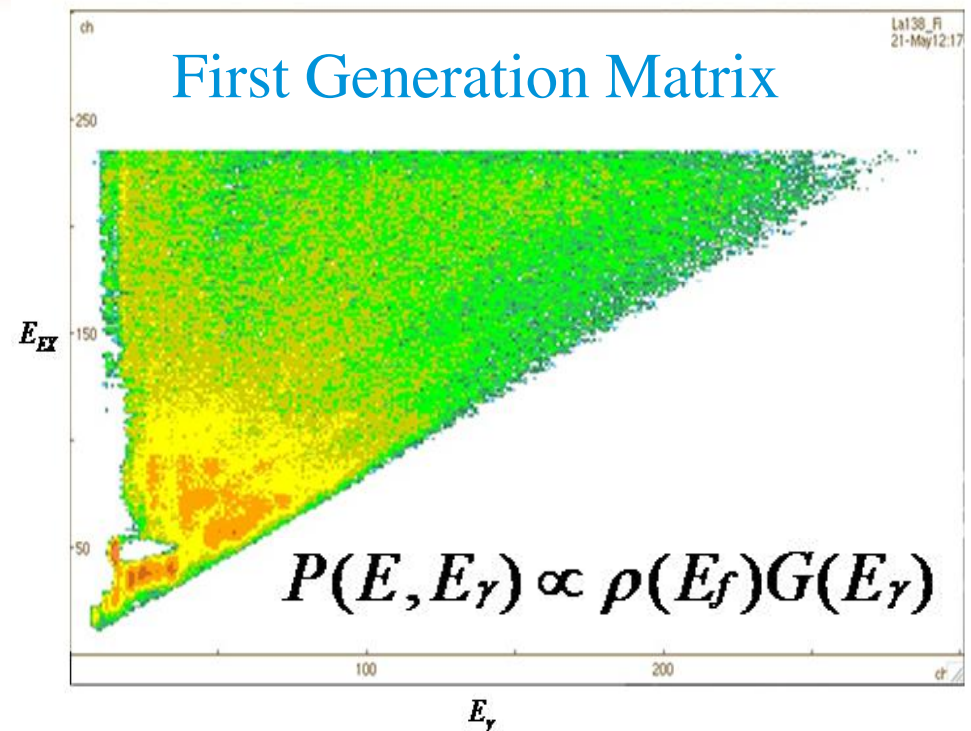
Extraction of Primary γ -rays

Particle – γ coincidence matrix



- Gammas in coincidence with α - particles
- From Q-value and kinematics of reaction

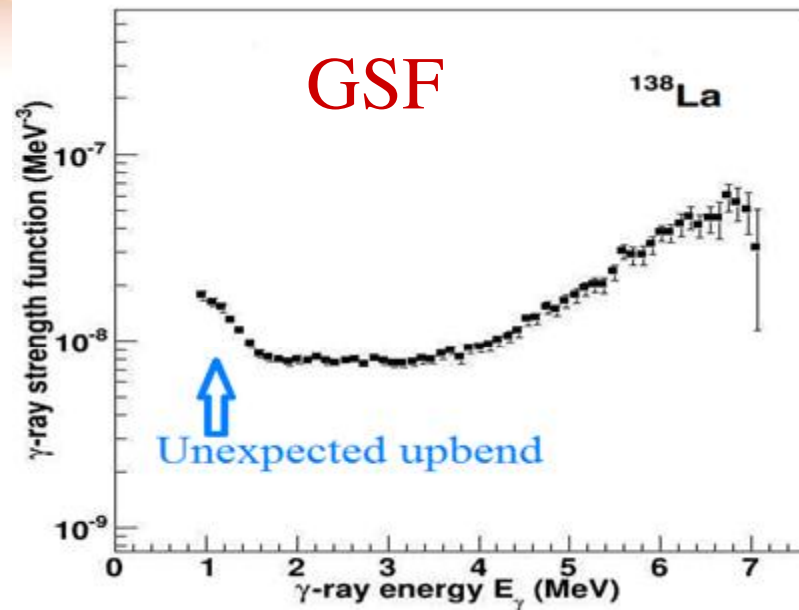
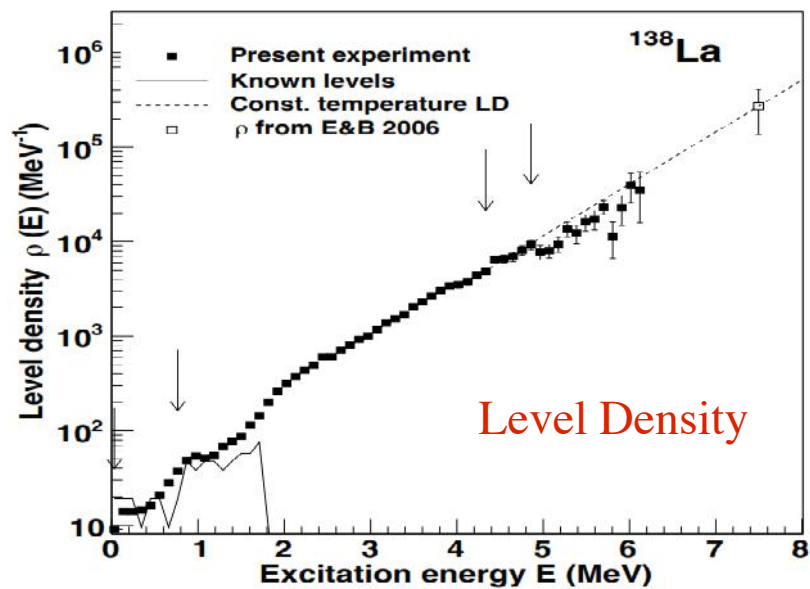
First Generation Matrix



Oslo Method:

- Unfolding
- Extraction of primary gammas

Preliminary Results



- $\rho(S_n)$ calculated using BSGF model:


$$\rho(S_n) = \frac{\exp[2\sqrt{a(S_n - E_1)}]}{12\sqrt{2}\sigma * a^{1/2}(S_n - E_1)^{5/4}}$$

$$\sigma^2 = 0.0146A^{5/3} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + 4a(U - E_1)}}{2a}$$

- Pronounced low energy enhancement

- **First observation of the low-energy enhancement above mass $A \sim 106$!!!!!!**

Conclusions and outlook

- More precise ^{138}La production rates have to be determined: PSF and LD
- A $^{139}\text{La}(^3\text{He}, \alpha)^{138}\text{La}$ experiment has been successful at 
Oslo Cyclotron Laboratory
- Preliminary results on PSF and LD have been extracted
 - an unexpected low energy enhancement in the PSF
 - first time in nuclei heavier than **$A\sim 106!!!$**
- Next steps:
 - comparison with more experimental data and models
 - PSF and LD for ^{139}La via the $(^3\text{He}, ^3\text{He}\gamma)$ reaction: **Analysis in progress!!**
 - Plans to extract PSF via TSC analysis.

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Thank You All