

The Bucharest Tandem accelerator



The Tandem van de Graaff accelerator

- High Voltage (USA) type, 1973 ;
- 9 MV on terminal;
- Beams: from protons to heavy ions (mass ~ 60) ;
- Fundamental (nuclear & atomic physics) and applicative research



Large scale research

Advantages

- Access to LSF's
- Address hot (top) physics issues

Shortcomings

- PAC, 'vogue', waiting time
- Students working on "data"



Small scale research

Shortcomings

- Small, old (often obsolete) facilities
- Address limited physics questions

Advantages

- Beam easily available
- Experiments : cases of special interest, (e.g., symmetries, 'niches' not well investigated); possible ideas of LSF investigations
- **Educational value:** students involved in all stages of an experiment

γ -ray spectroscopy

High-spin γ -ray spectroscopy with heavy-ion fusion-evaporation reactions;

Low spin γ -ray spectroscopy with (p,n γ) reactions

Beta decay studies ("special" cases)

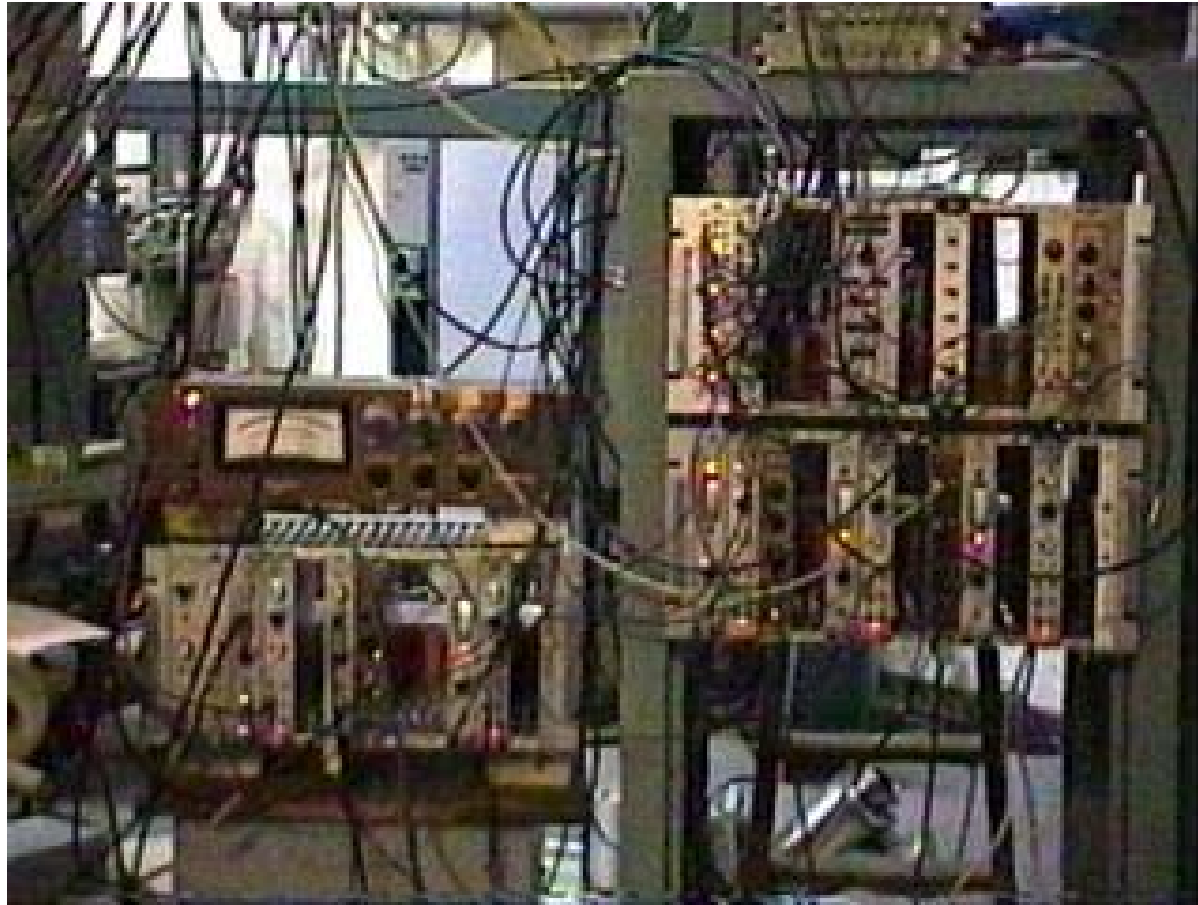


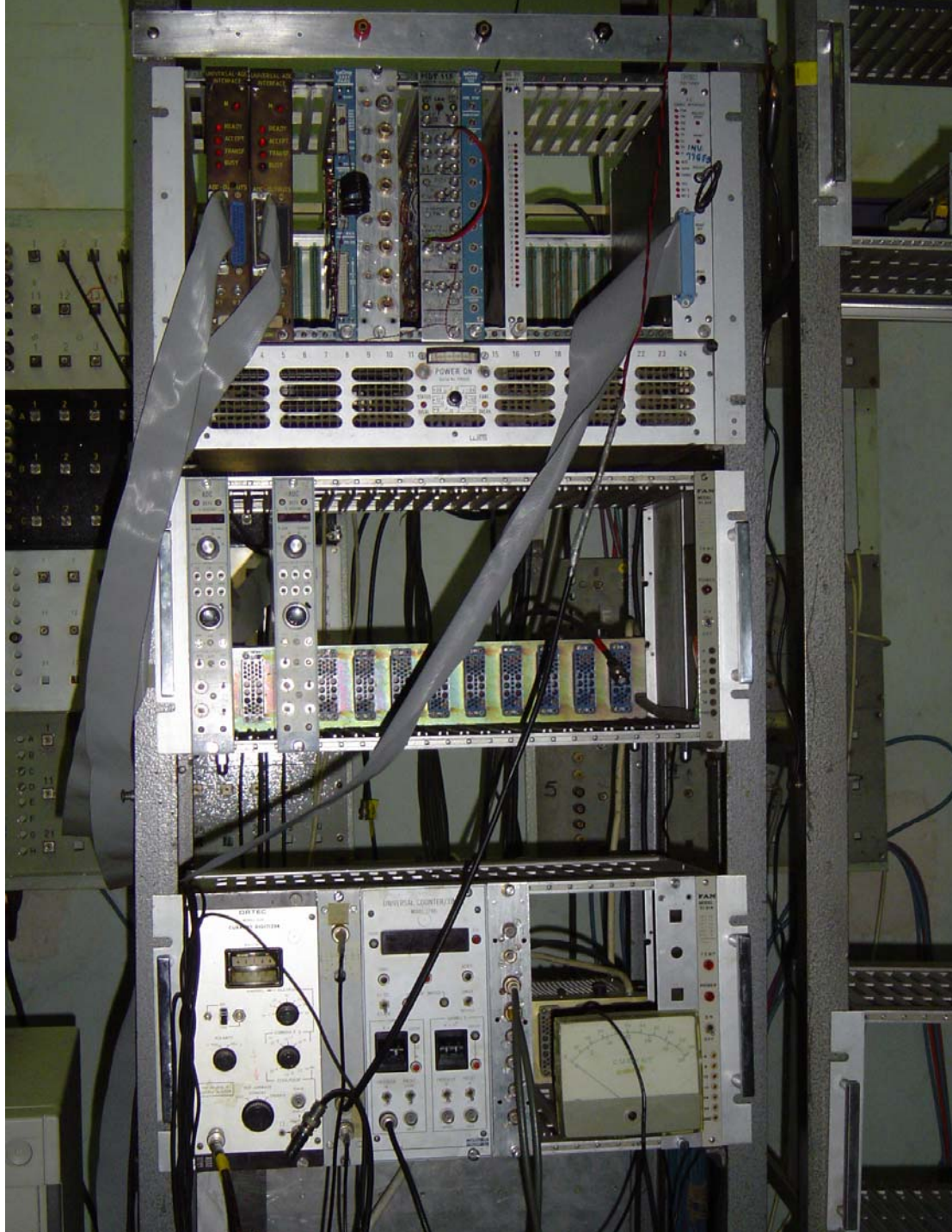
Multi-detector system for γ -ray spectroscopy



4(5) Ge HP detectors; 1(2) Si telescopes;
1- 5 neutron detectors (liquid scintillator)

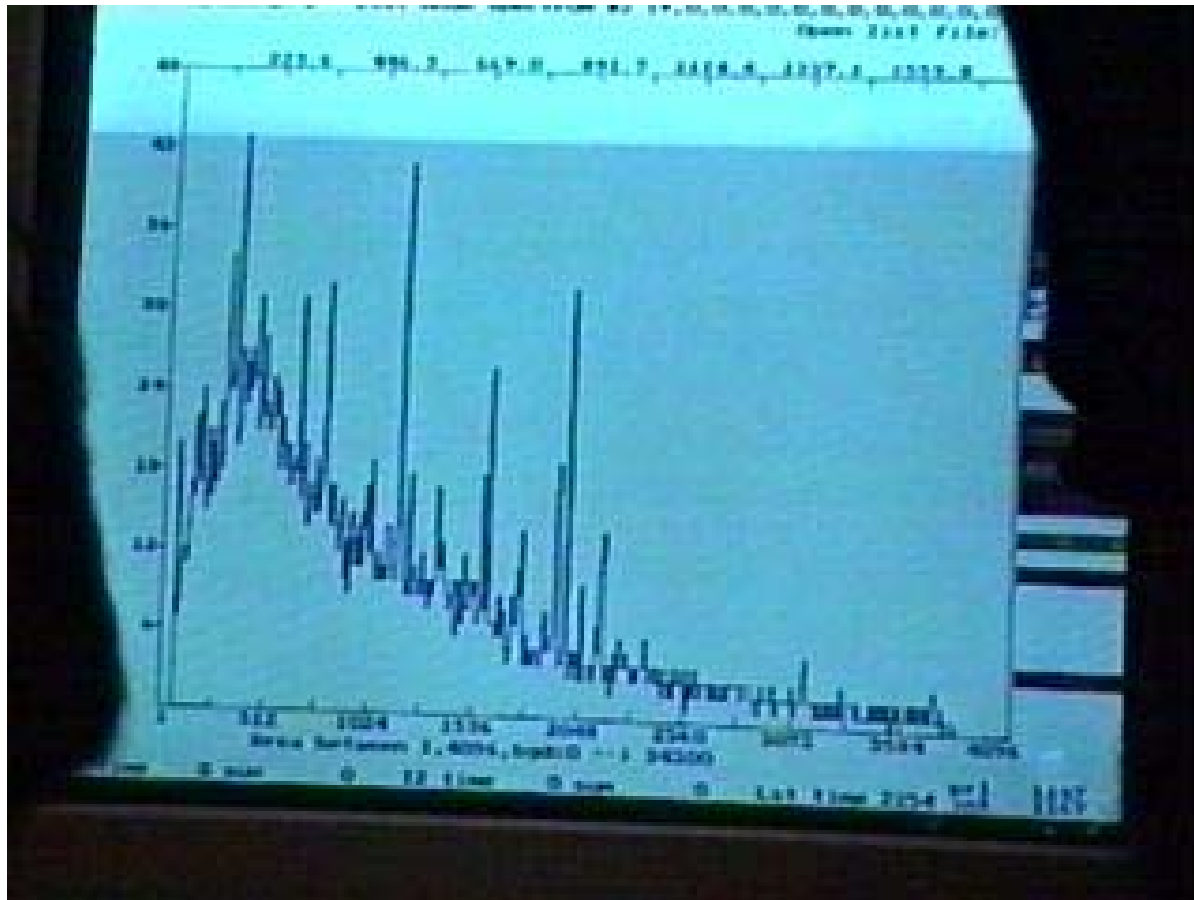
Multi-detector system associated electronics





Multiparametric data acquisition system

- 2 8K ADC's
- 1 multi-ADC (8 x 4K)
- 1 multi-TDC (8 ways)



Software for acquisition and data processing
(compatible with GASPWARE)



High spin γ -ray spectroscopy with heavy-ion fusion-evaporation reactions

- γ – ray excitation functions
- neutron - γ and charged particle – γ coincidences
(*channel assignment*)
- γ – γ coincidences
(*level & γ -decay scheme*)
- angular distributions, DCO ratios
(*spin (parity) assignments*)
- DSAM, RDM
(*lifetime measurements*)



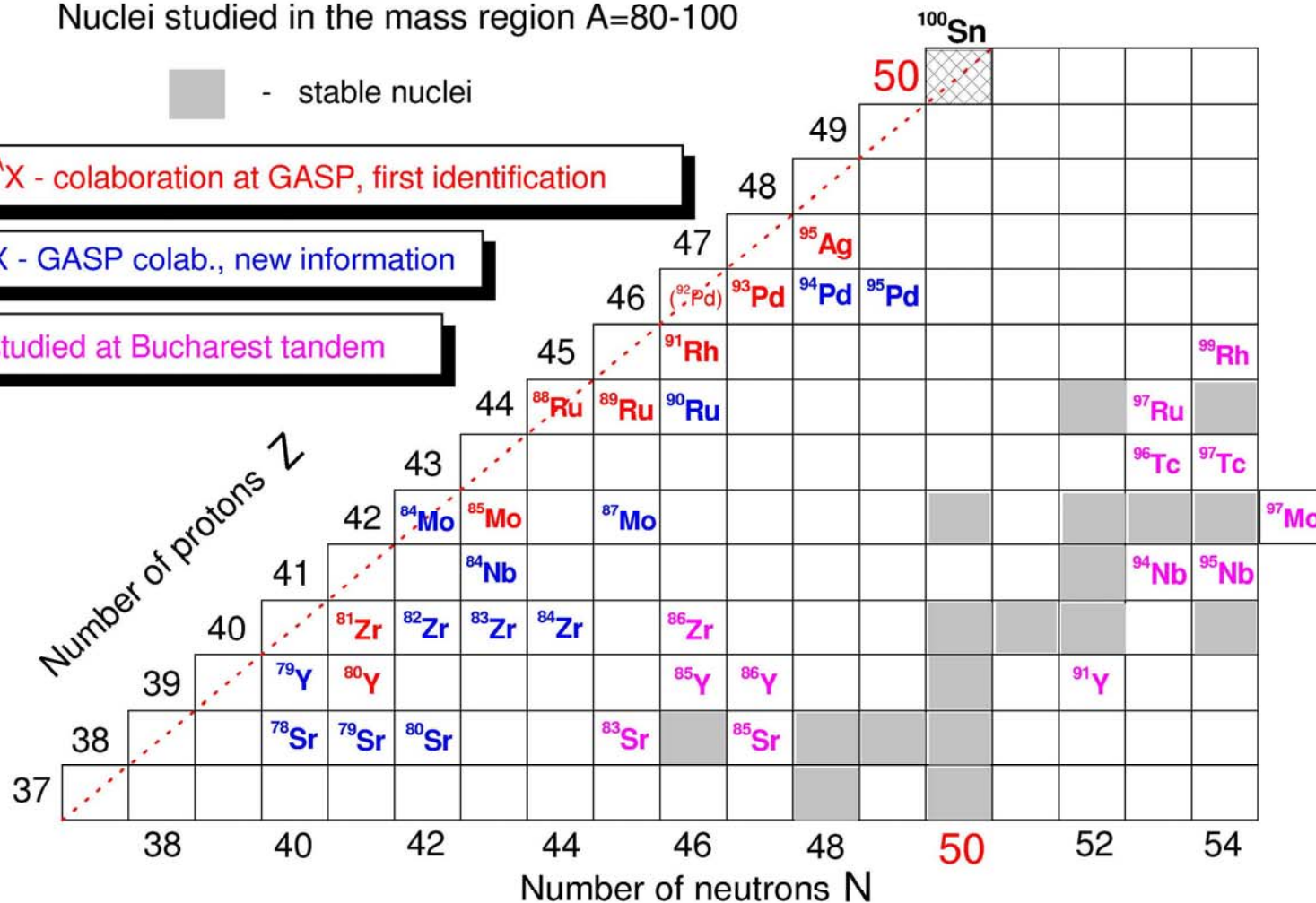
Nuclei studied in the mass region A=80-100

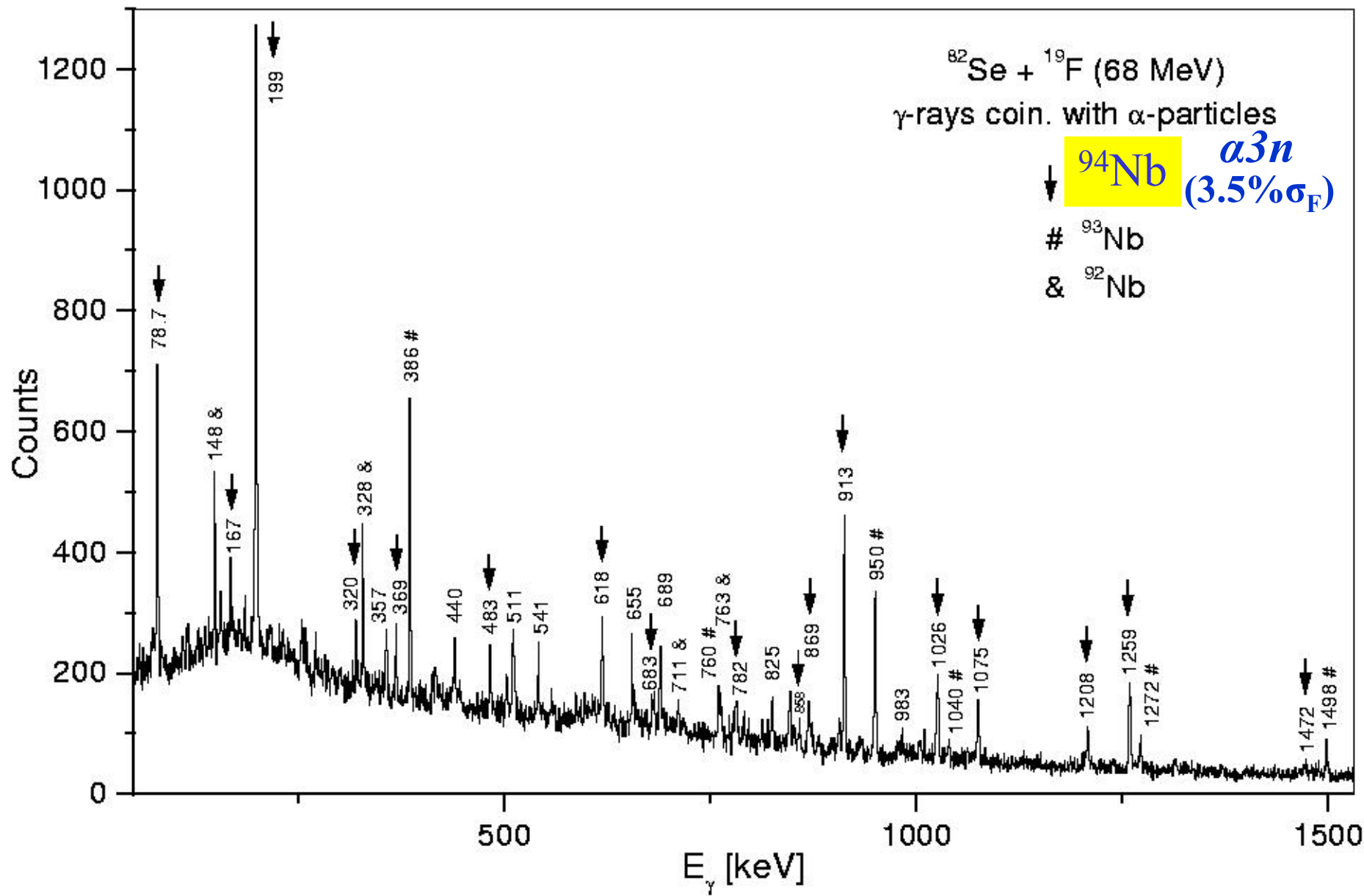
■ - stable nuclei

^AX - colabration at GASP, first identification

^AX - GASP colab., new information

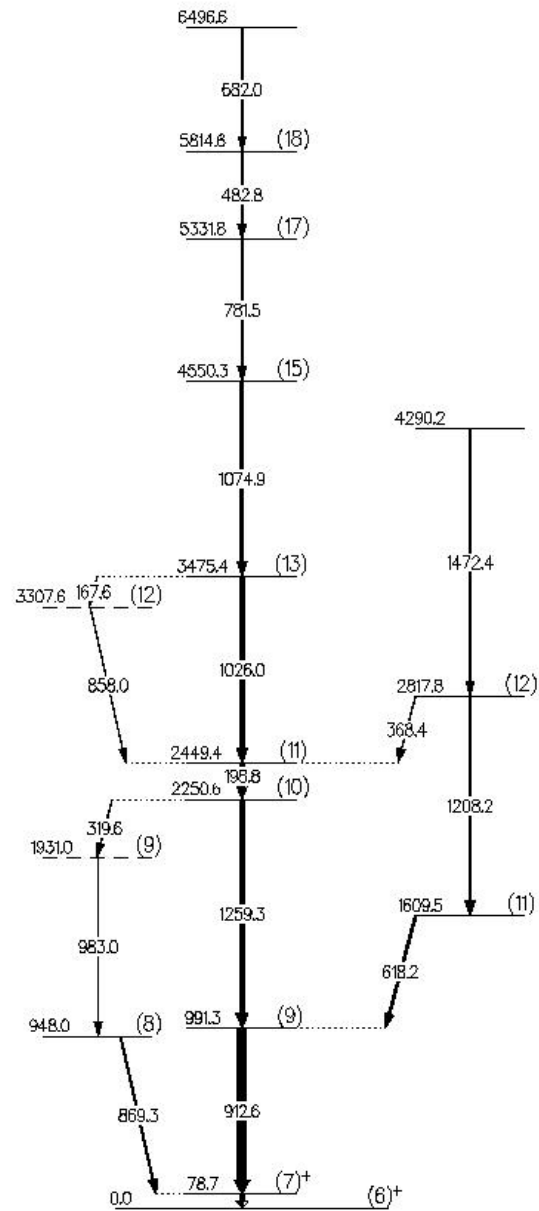
^AX - studied at Bucharest tandem



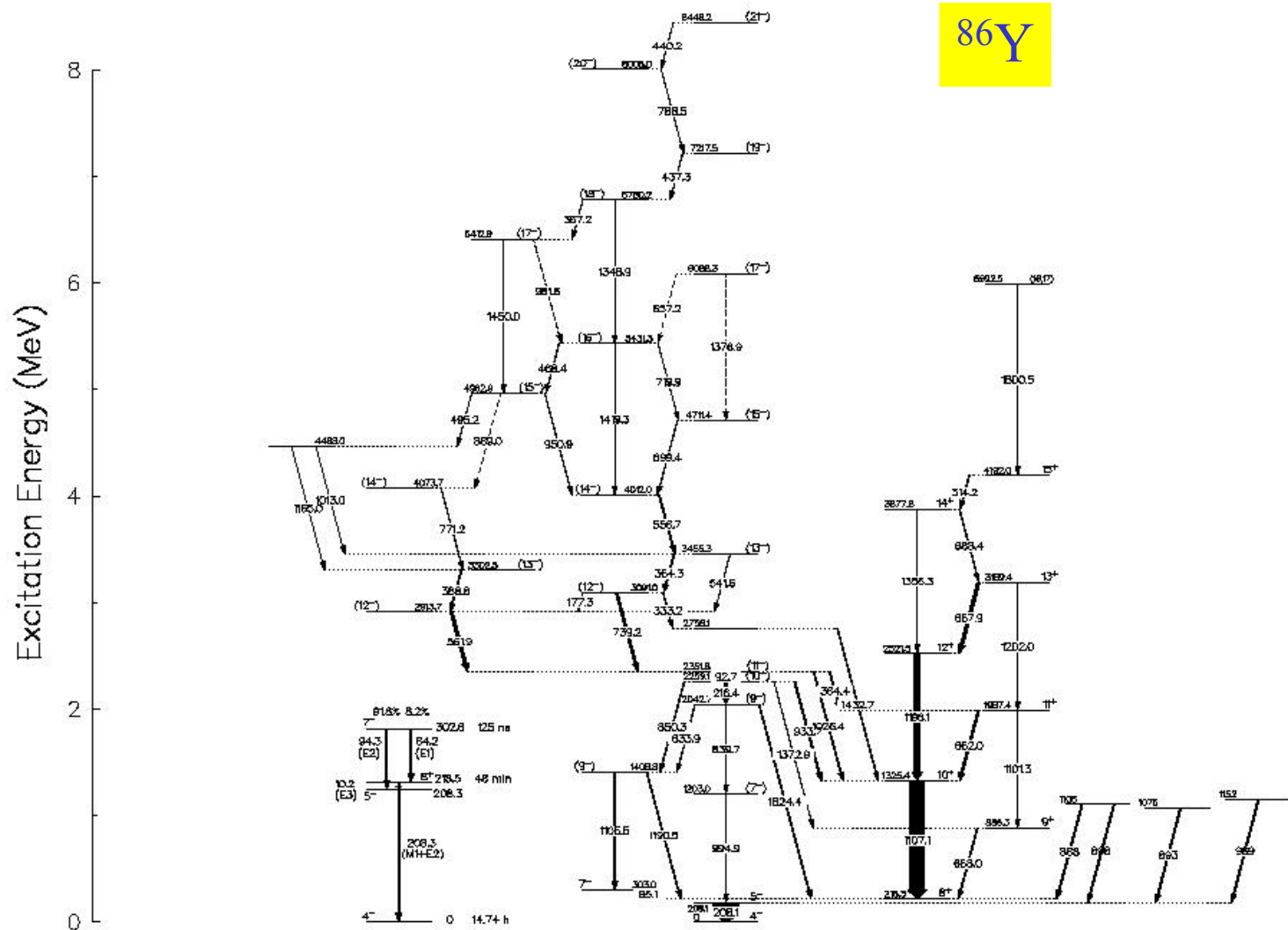


^{94}Nb

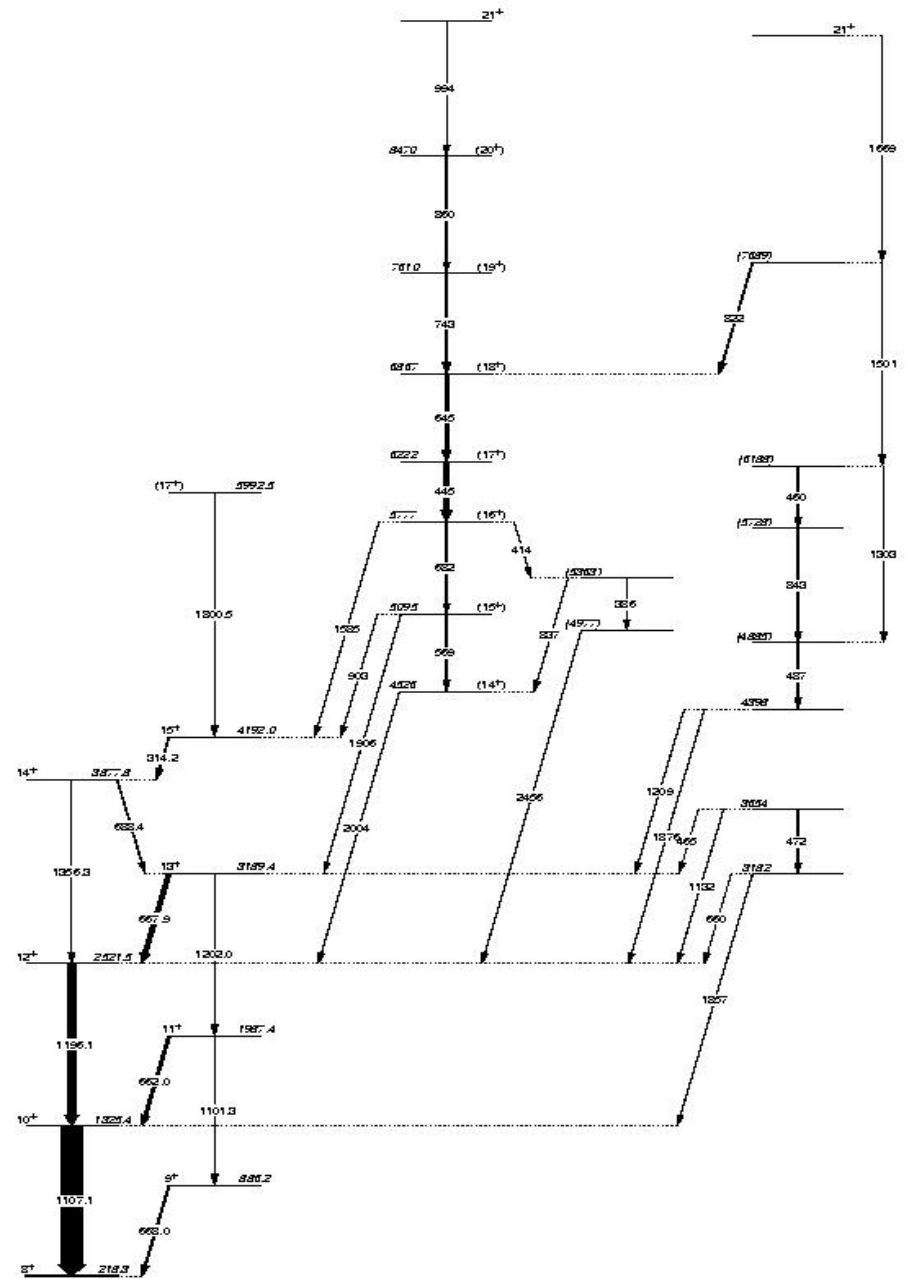
41

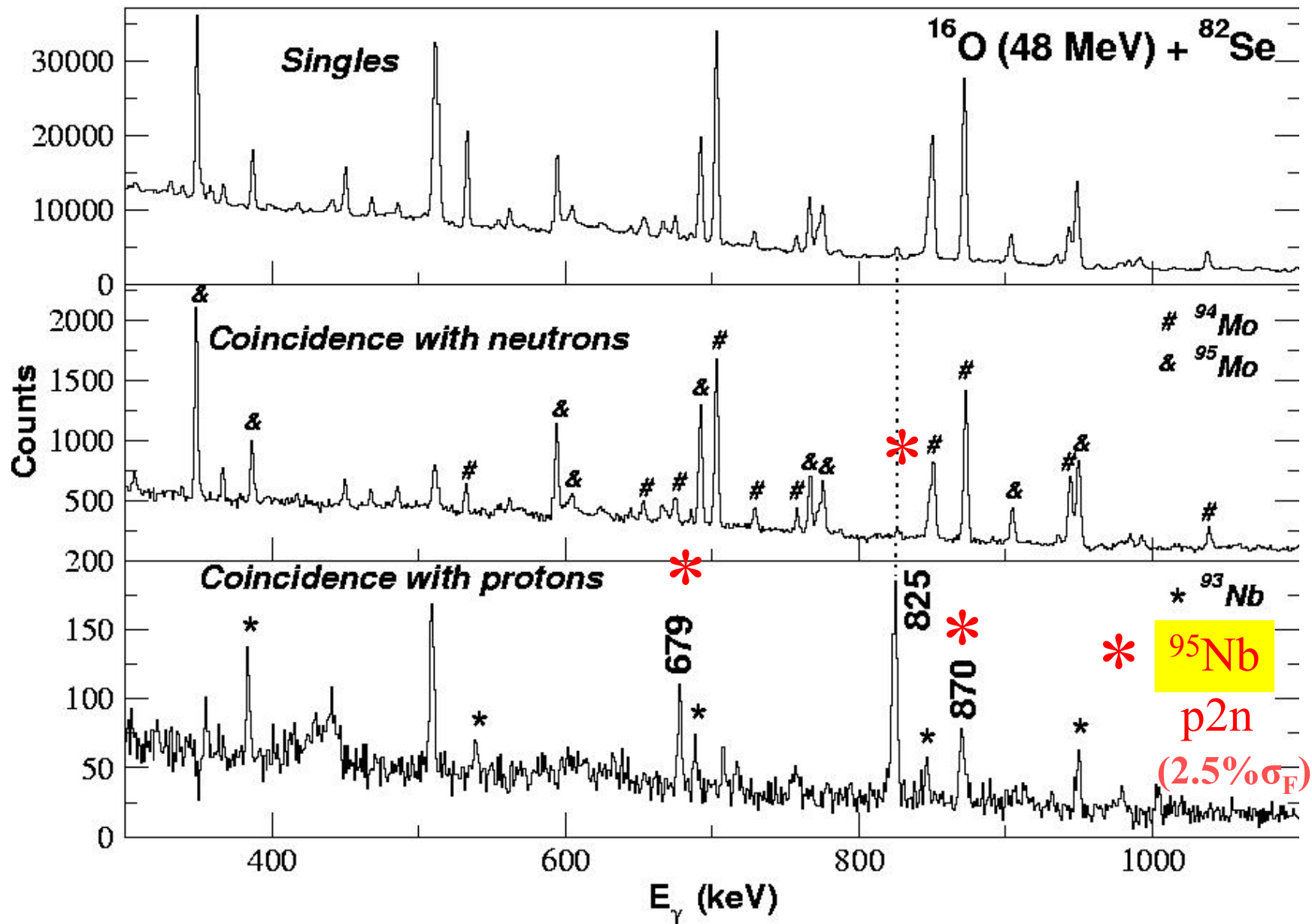


$^{73}\text{Ge}(^{16}\text{O},p2n) 60 \text{ MeV}; ^{76}\text{Ge}(^{14}\text{N},4n) 52 \text{ MeV}$

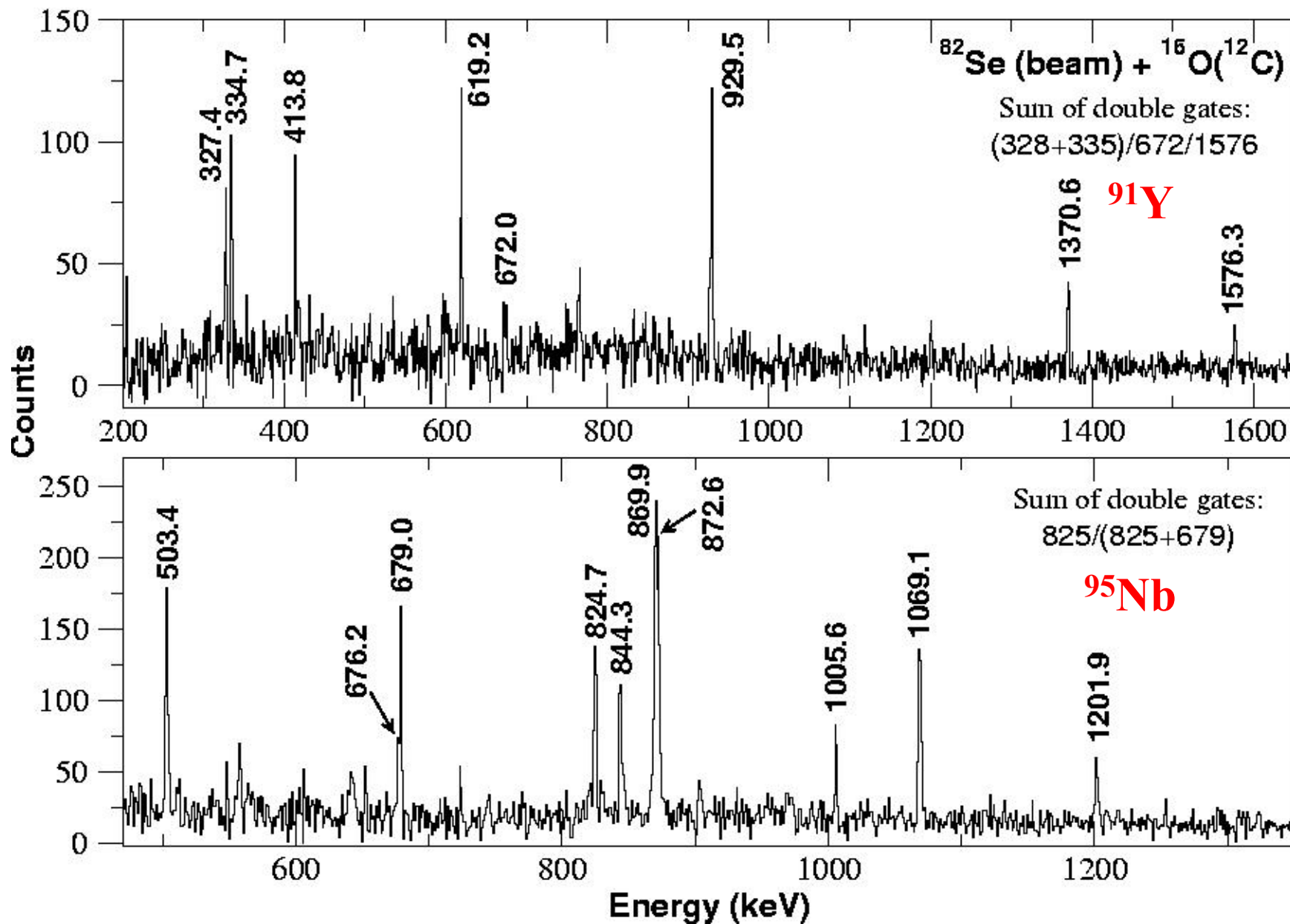


$^{63}\text{Cu}(^{28}\text{Si}, 4\text{pn})$ 130 MeV (GASP)

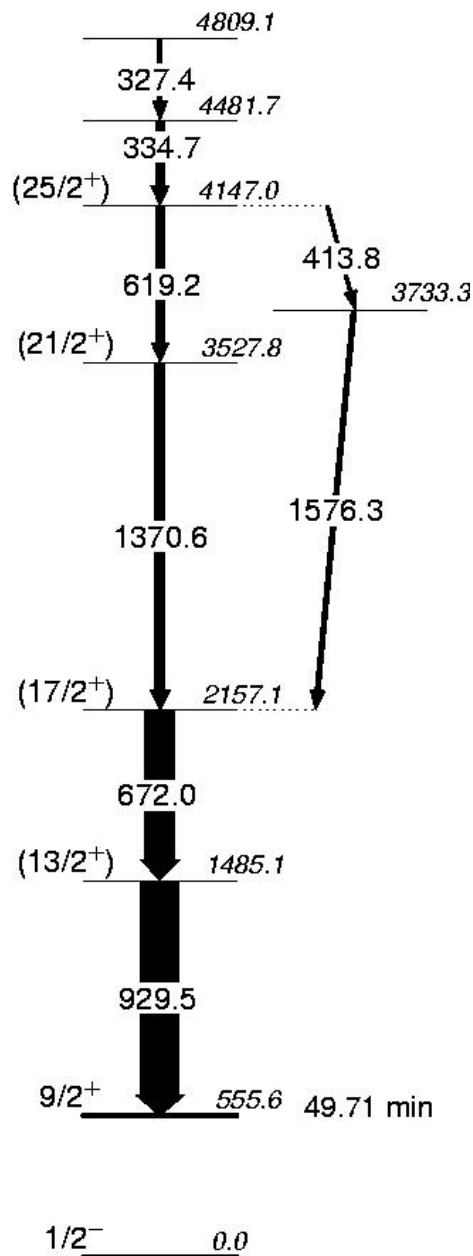




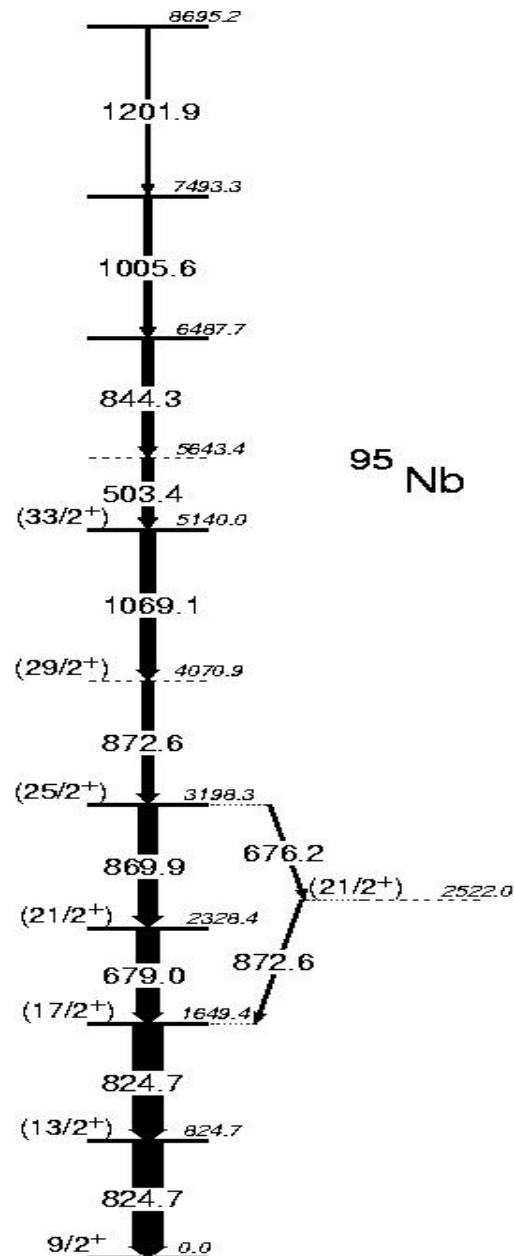
^{82}Se beam + Oxygen contamin. of Os target, GASP exp.



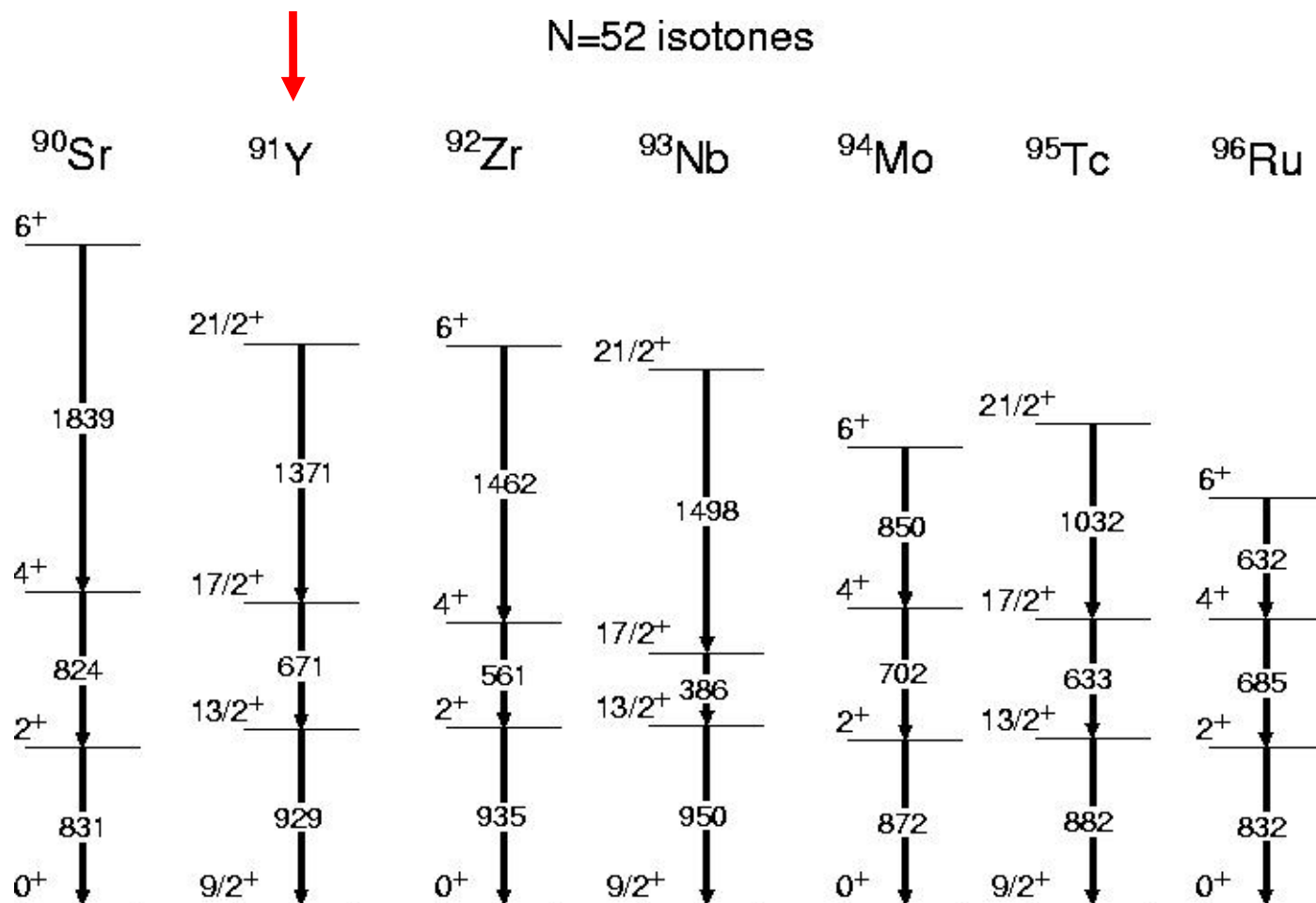
^{91}Y



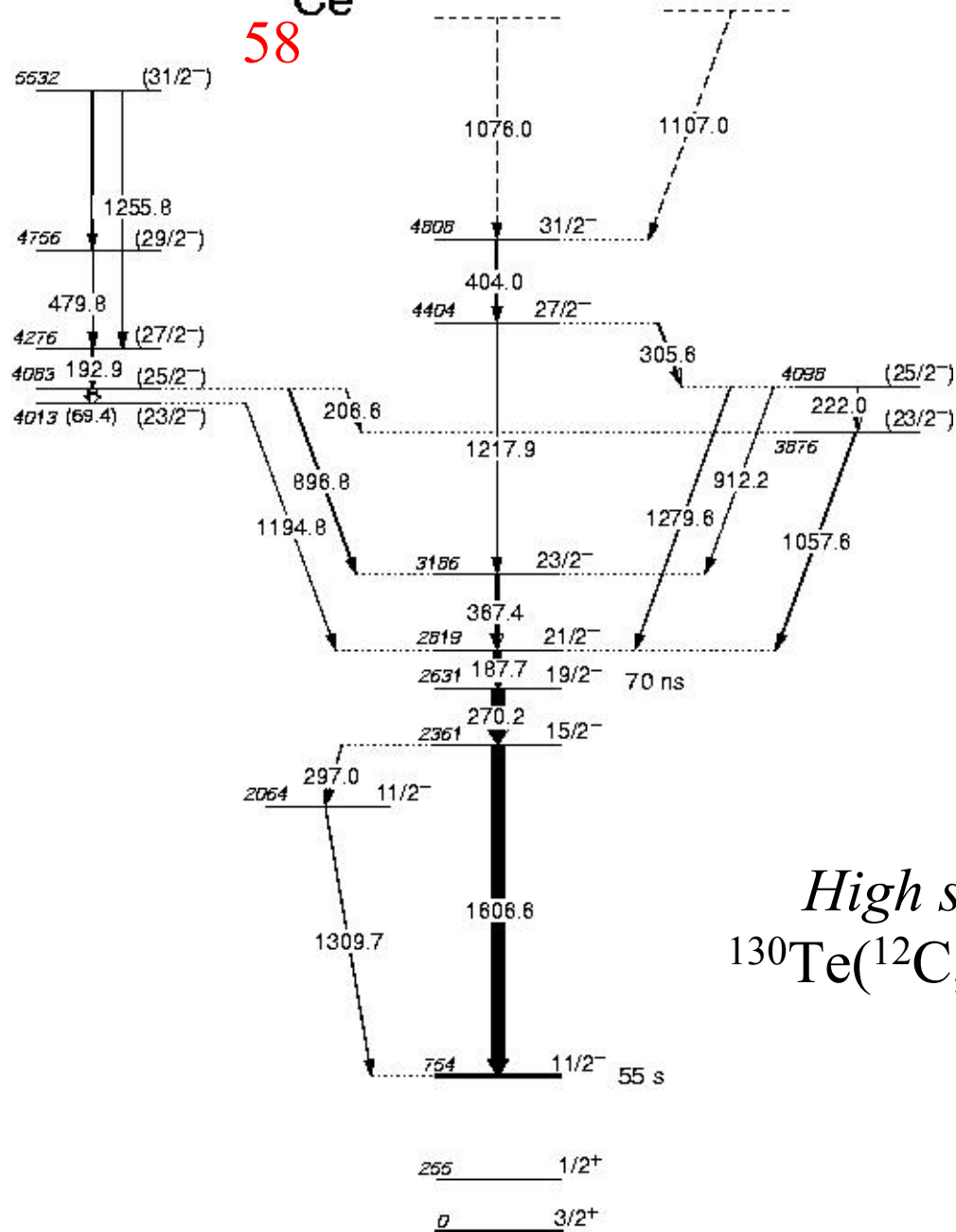
^{95}Nb



N=52 isotones



^{139}Ce $^{81}_{58}$



High spins:
 $^{130}\text{Te}(^{12}\text{C}, 3n\gamma), 50 \text{ MeV}$



*Lifetimes (nuclei with $A \sim 90$) - **plunger***

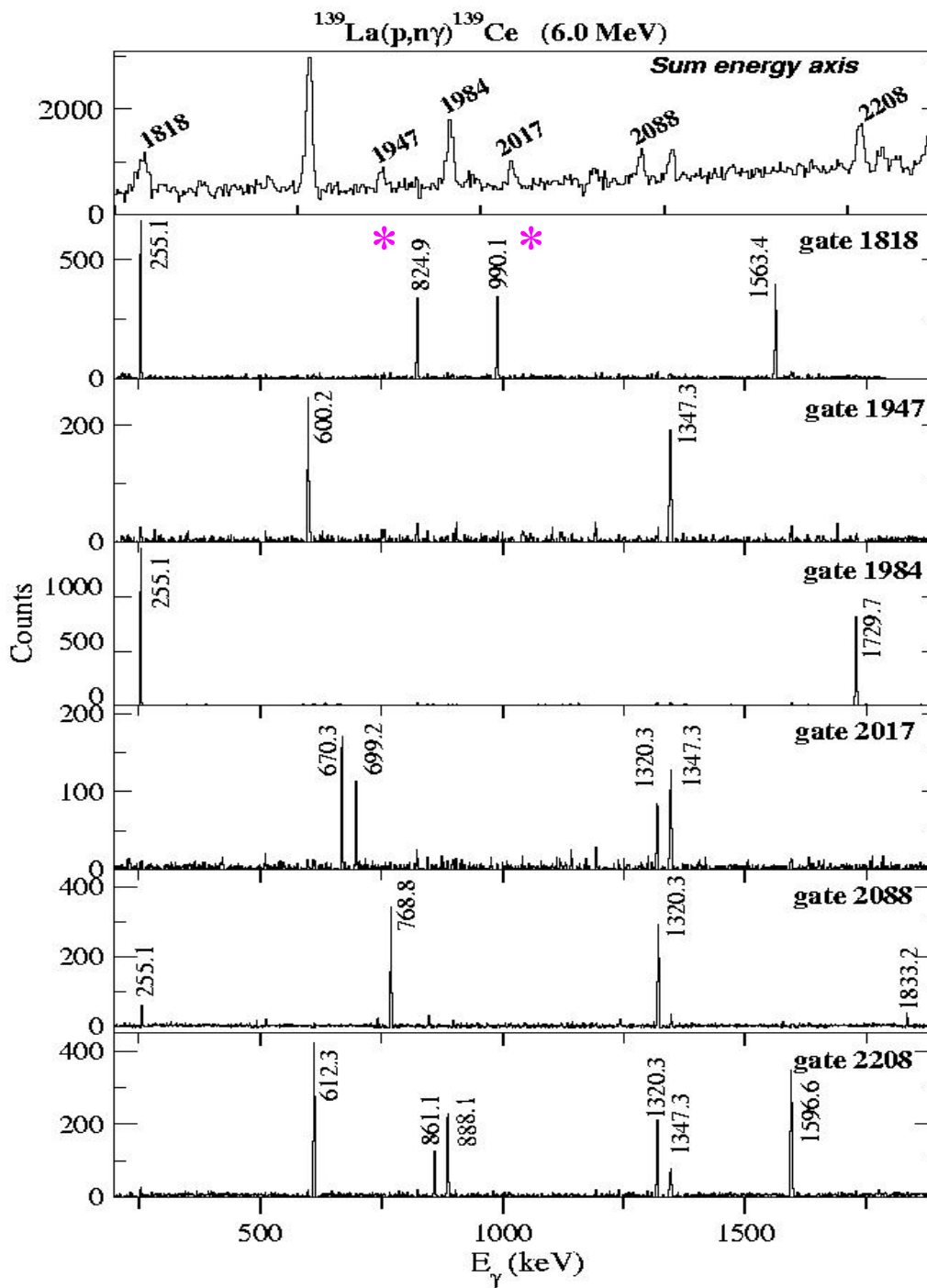


Low spin γ -ray spectroscopy with (p,n γ) reactions

- $n - \gamma$, $\gamma - \gamma$ coincidences
- *non-selective reaction: all (low-spin) states*
- *threshold reaction \rightarrow DSAM lifetime measurements*



TSC (two-step cascade matrix)

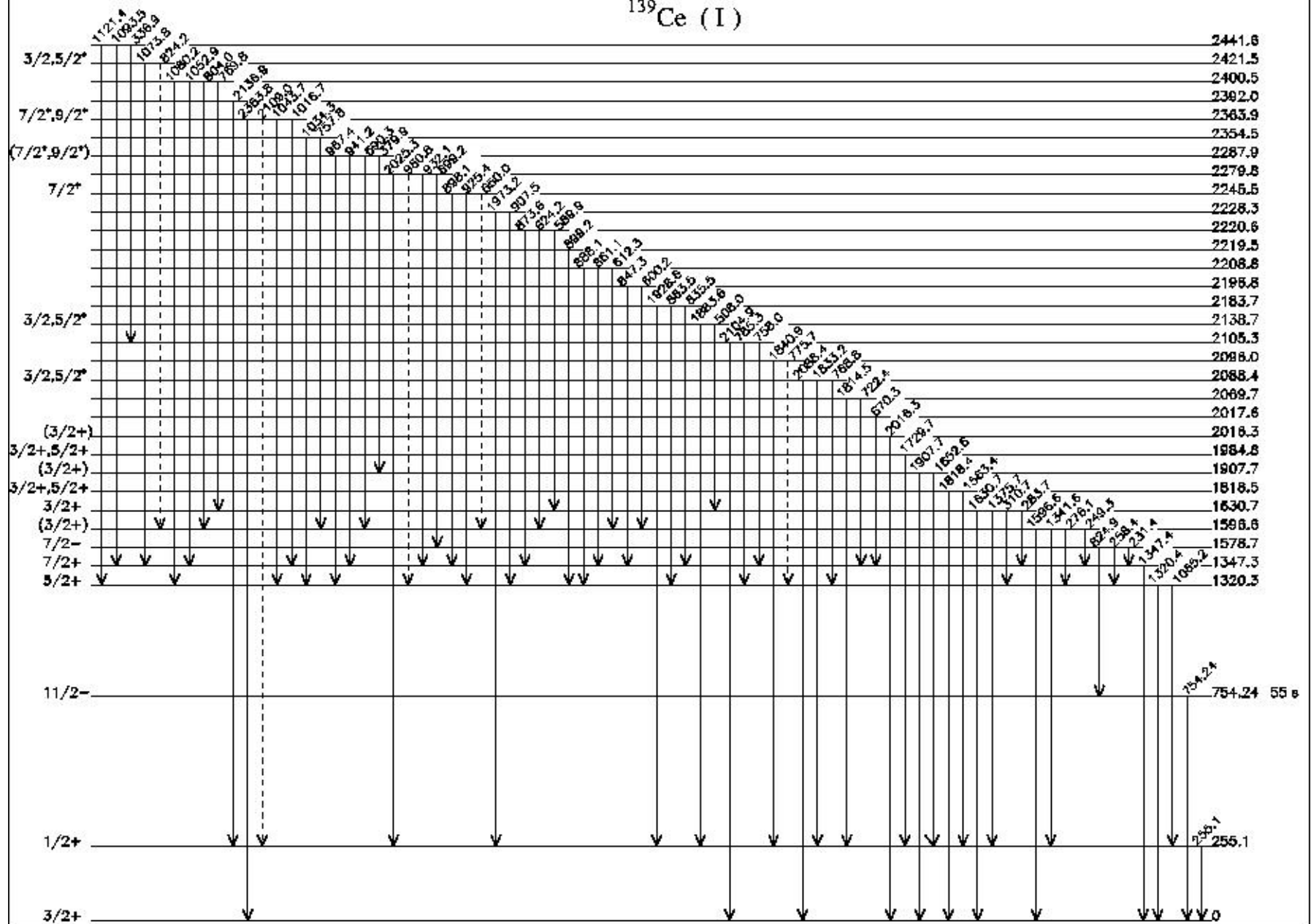


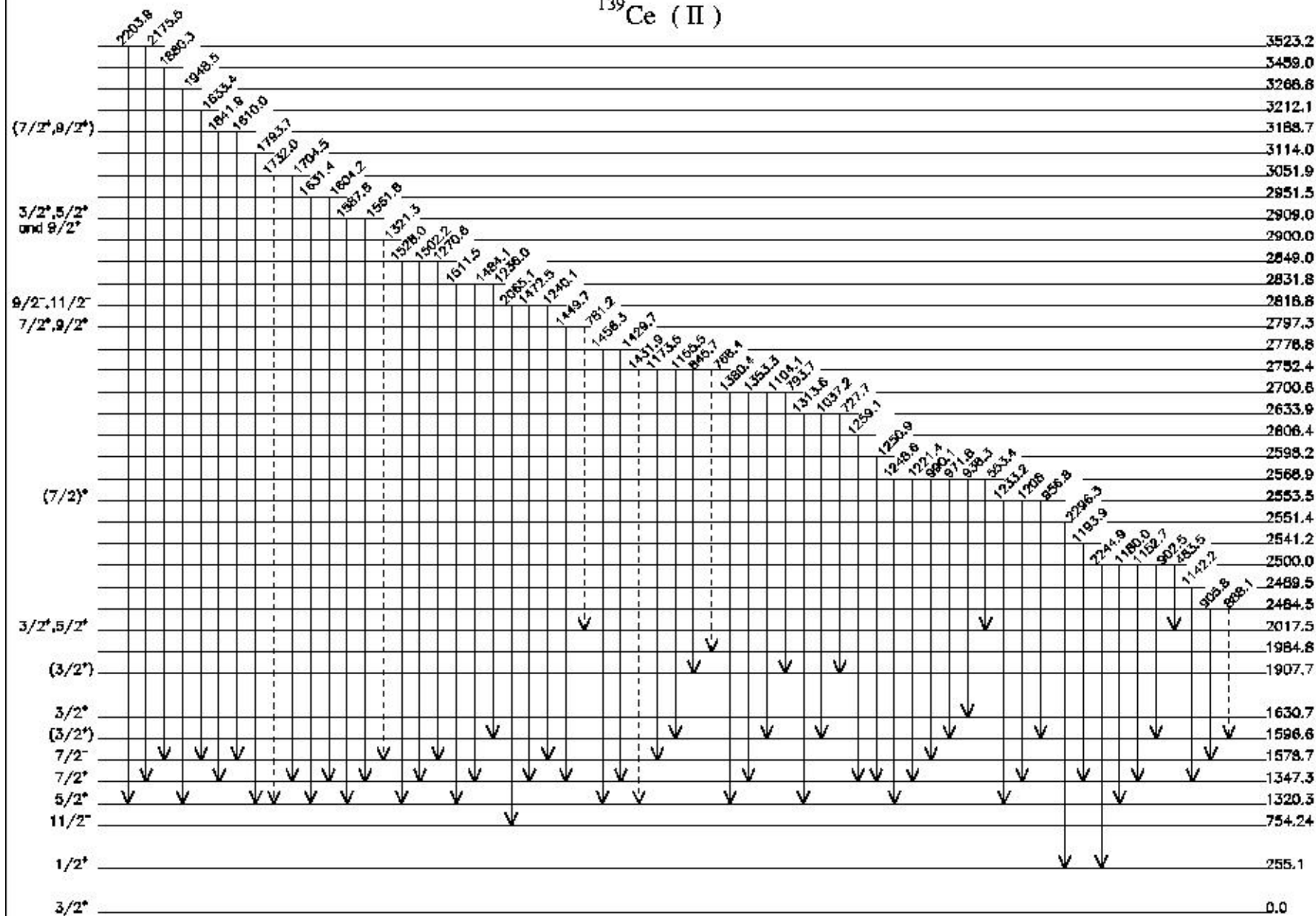
Levels:

1818 keV

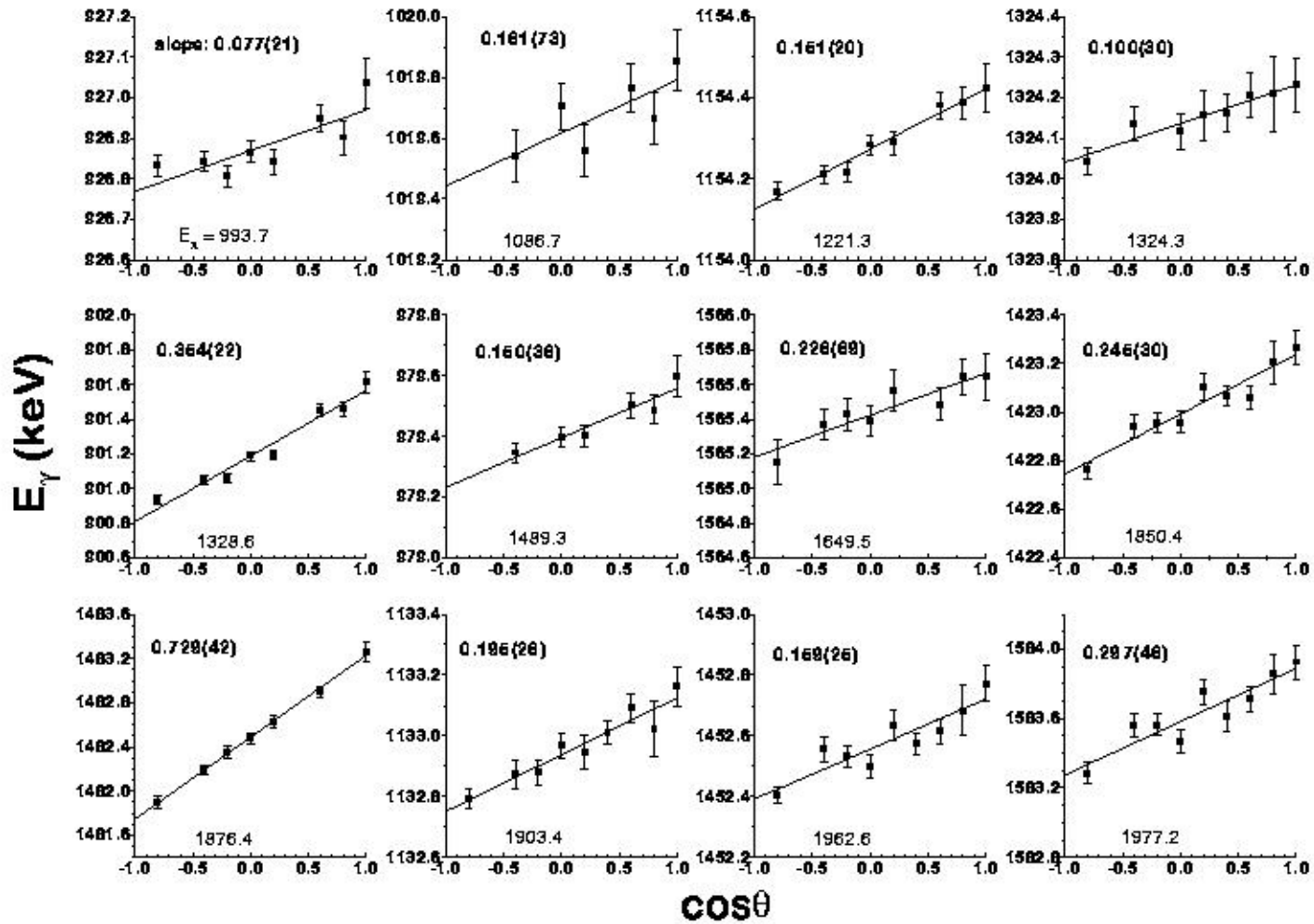
* 2569 keV -> isomer
11/2-, 754 keV

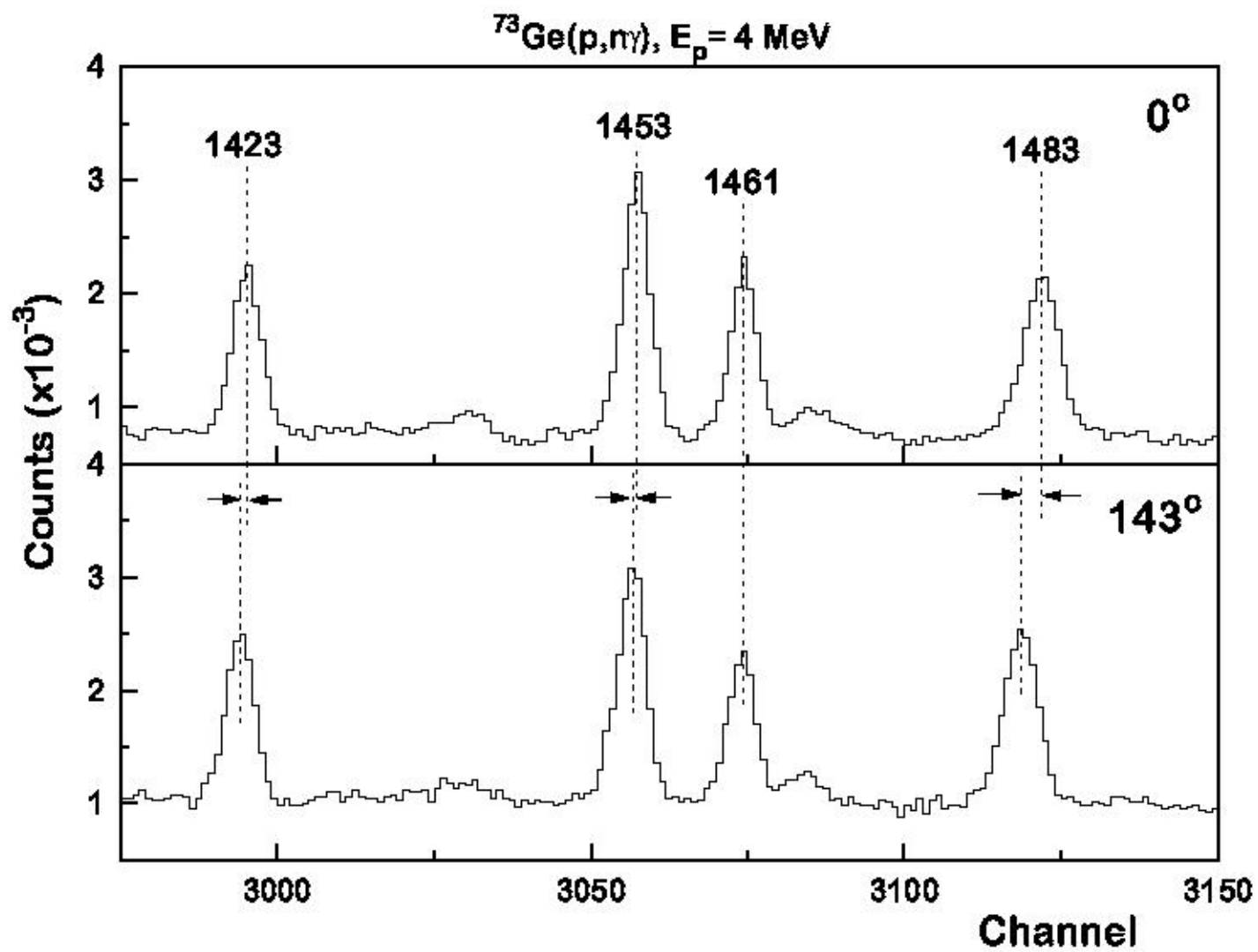
Level 2197

$^{139}\text{Ce (I)}$ 

^{139}Ce (II)

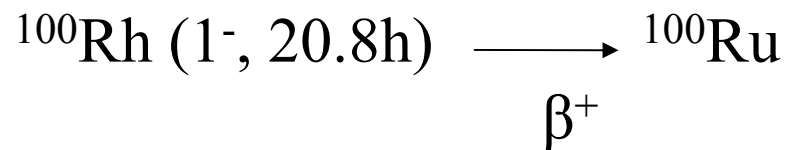
DSAM for $^{73}\text{Ge}(p,n\gamma)^{73}\text{As}$, $E_p = 4 \text{ MeV}$





Beta decay studies

$^{100}\text{Ru} - \text{X}(5)$ nucleus?



$(^{100}\text{Ru}(\text{d}, 2\text{n}), E_{\text{d}}=20 \text{ MeV};$
 $^{100}\text{Ru}(\text{p}, \text{n}), E_{\text{p}}=10 \text{ MeV})$



Applications of nuclear methods

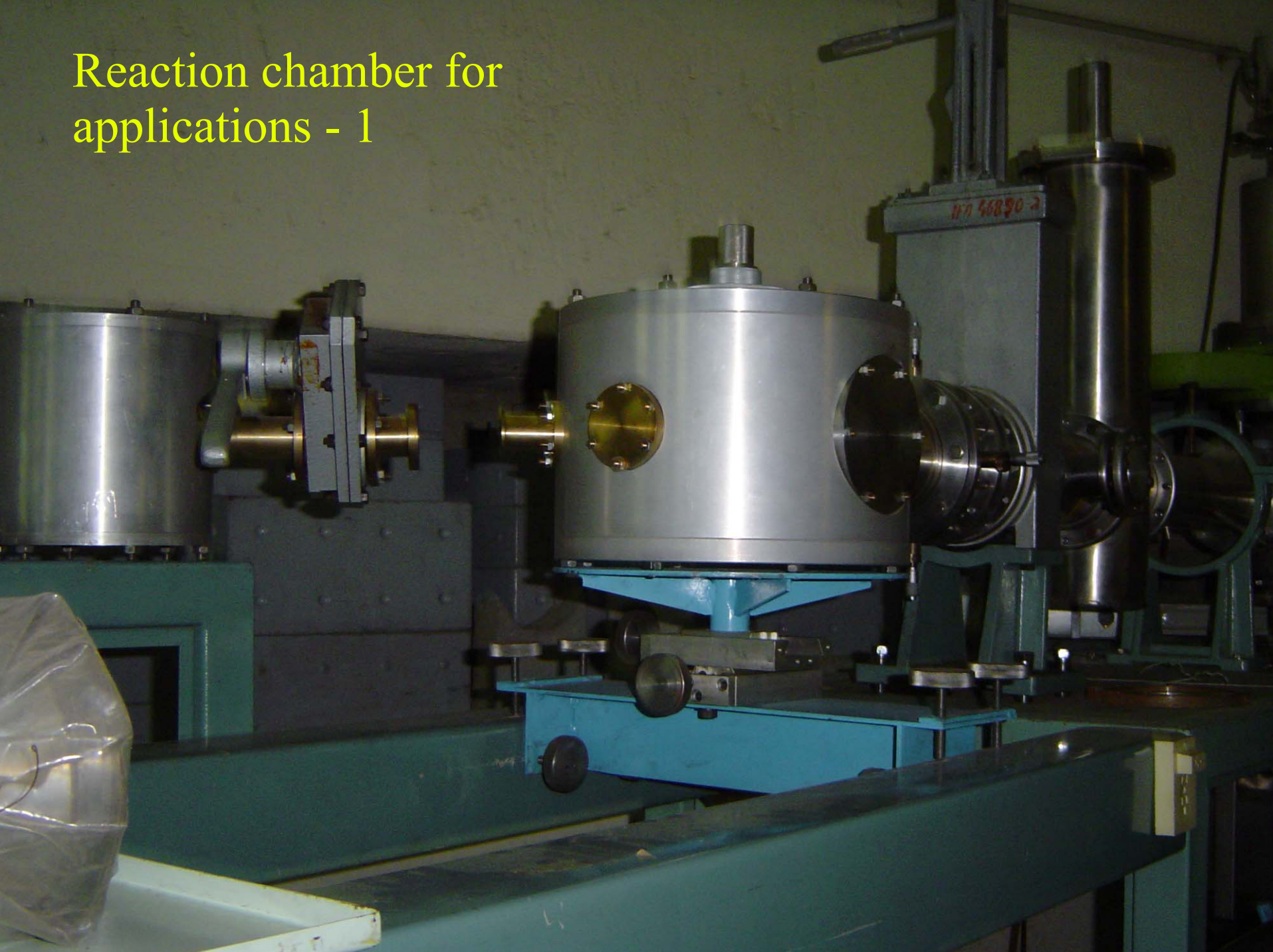
Methods (high-precision measurements of various materials):

- **RBS/Channeling** (Rutherford back-scattering/channeling);
- **NRA** (Nuclear Reaction Analysis)
- **ERDA** (Elastic Recoil Detection Analysis)
- **PIXE** (Particle Induced X-Ray Emission)
- **AMS** (Accelerator Mass Spectrometry)

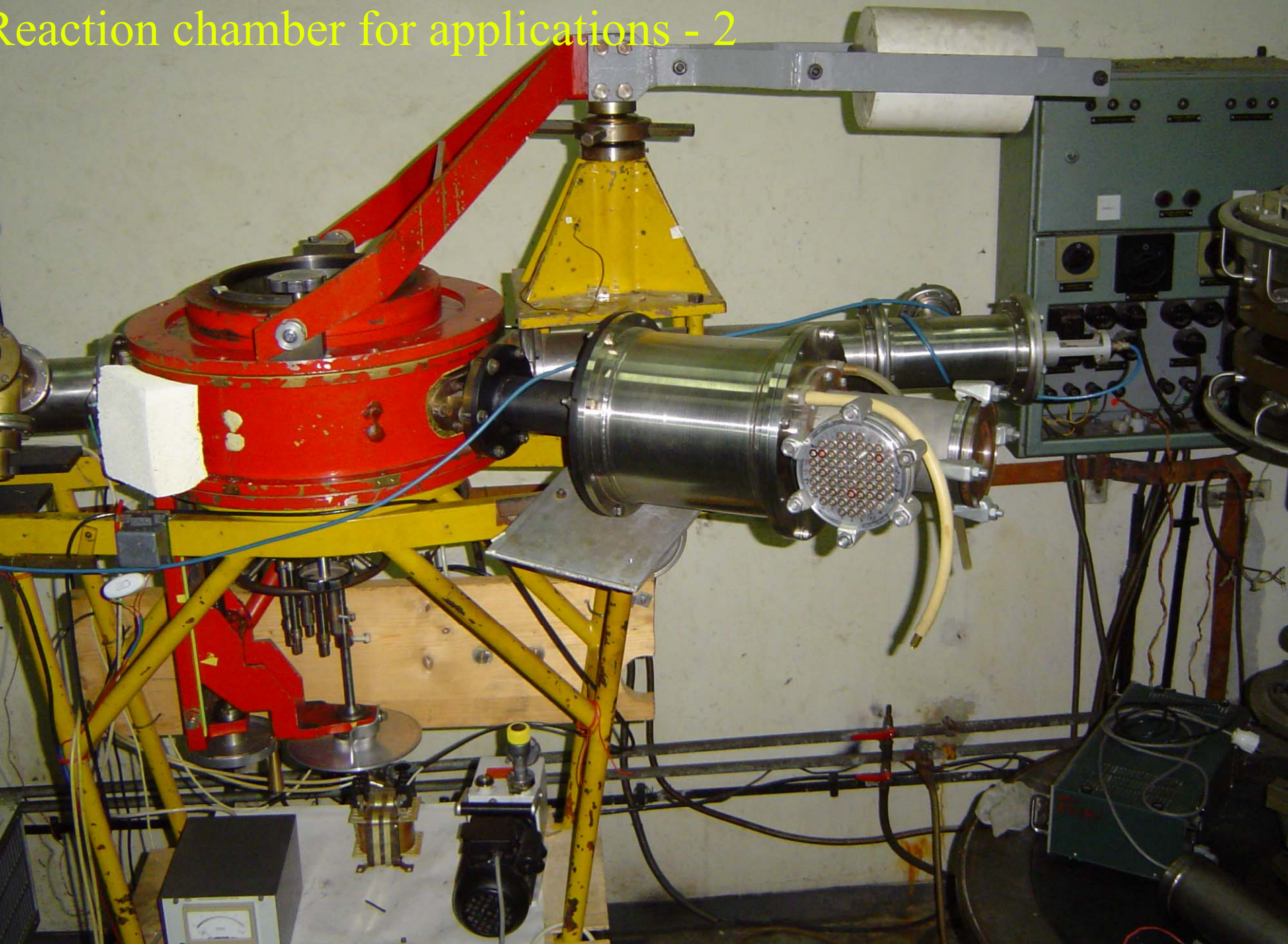
Applications: solid state physics, microelectronics, surface analysis, radioactive waste confinement materials, archeology, biology, medicine, agriculture, etc.)

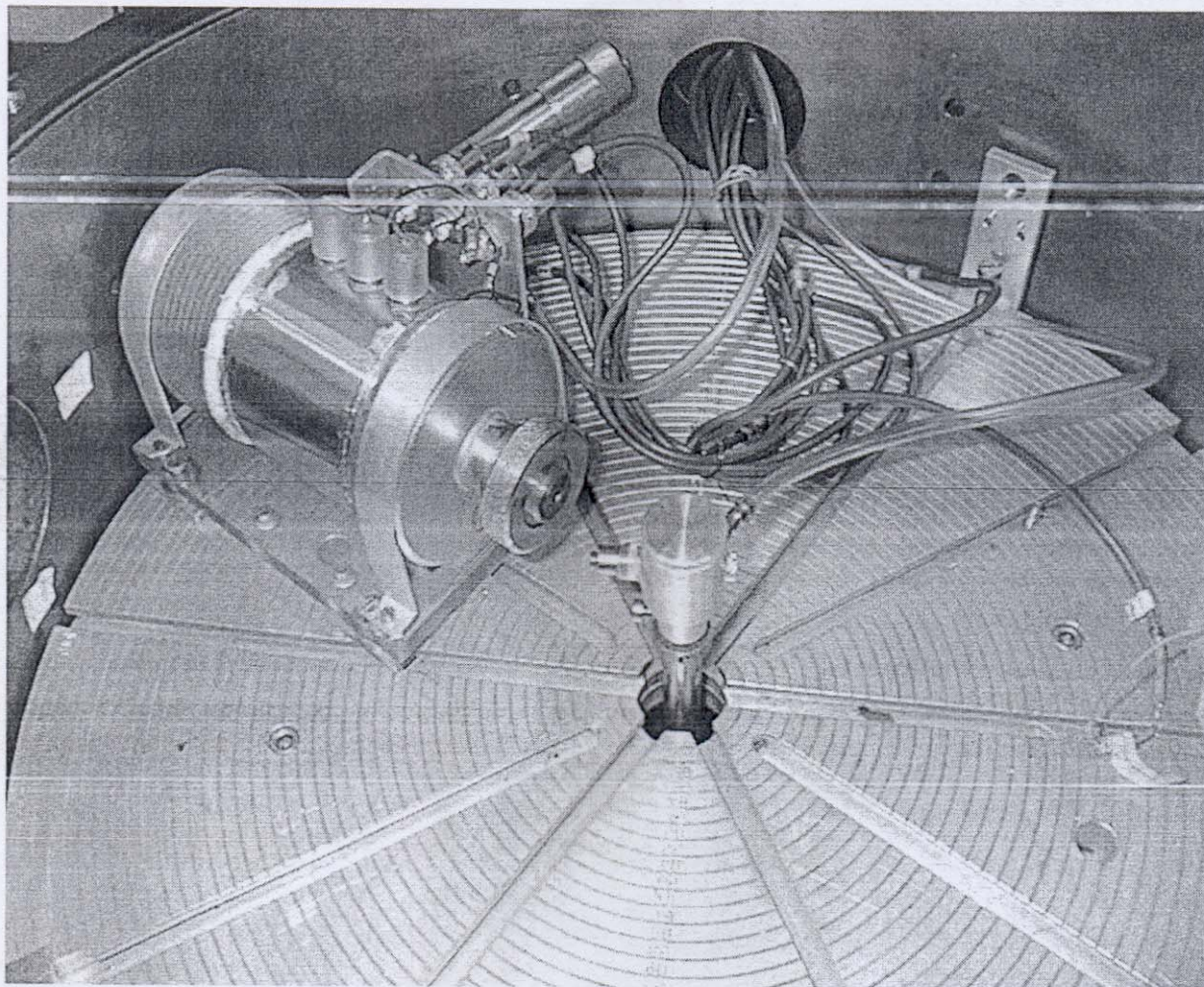


Reaction chamber for applications - 1

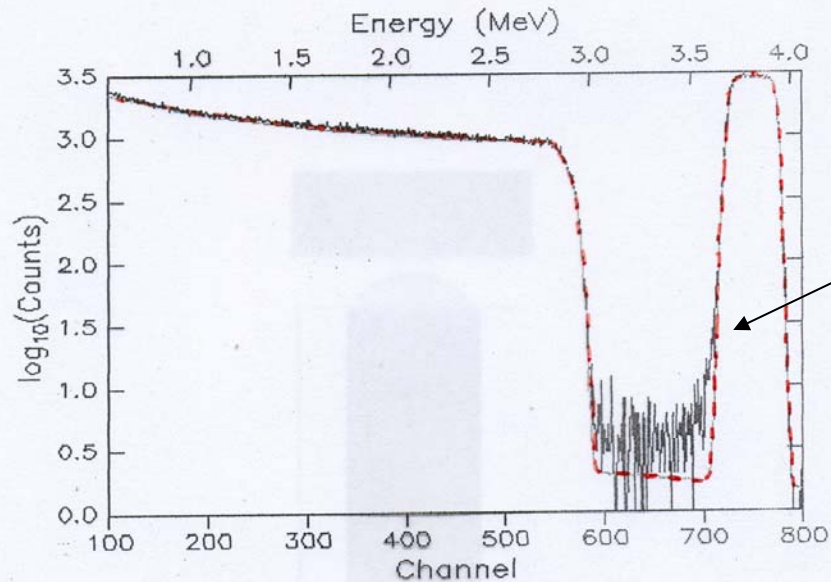


Reaction chamber for applications - 2



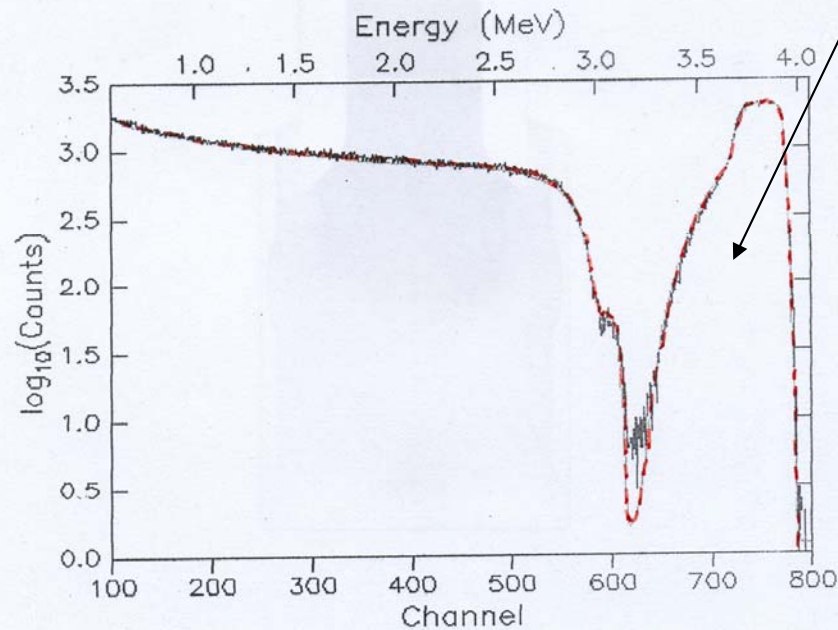


Chamber for ERDA on gas samples



Peak
Au

RBS measurement
(Ga-As with Gold layer:
with thermal treatment (up)
without thermal (down))



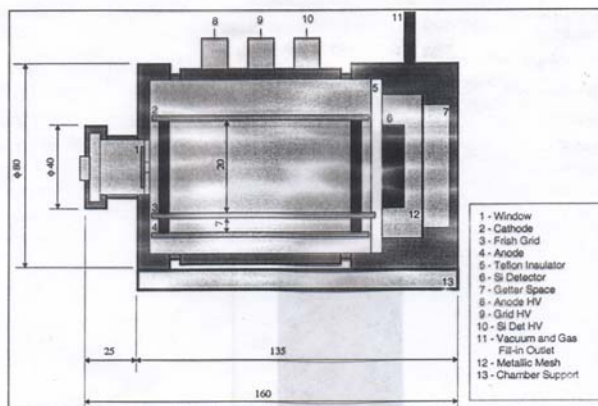


Figure 3.

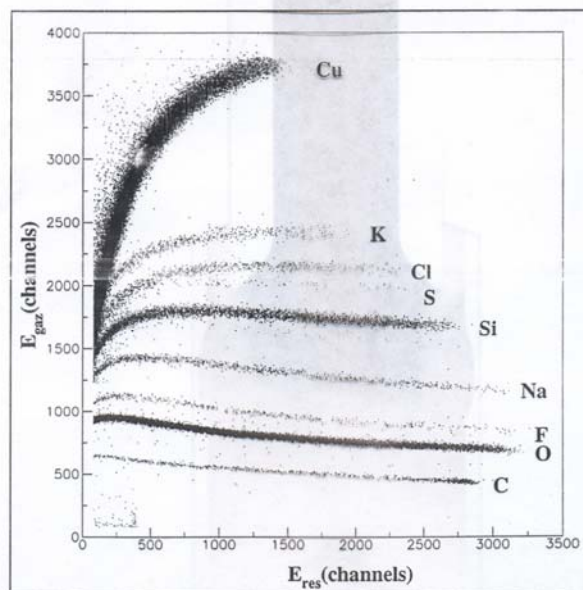
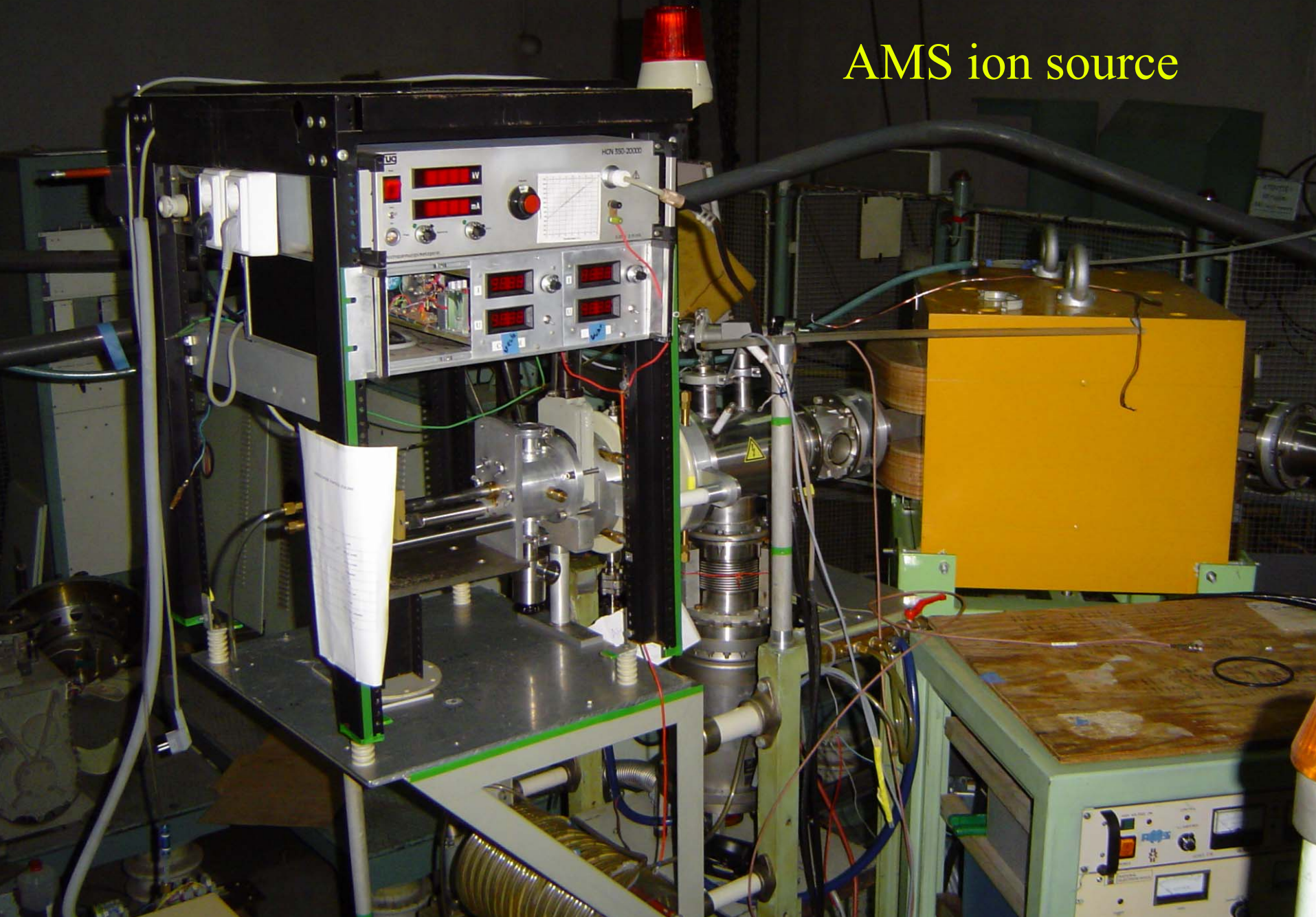


Figure 4.

RBS measurements
(glass with Cu insertion)



AMS ion source



END



