Measurement of β-delayed α spectrum of ¹⁶N with a new technique (1)

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1.

Motivation --- ${}^{12}C(\alpha,\gamma){}^{16}O$ reaction

2. β -delayed α decay of ¹⁶N

3. Production of ¹⁶N beam

4. Slowing down the ¹⁶N beam

Motivation

- ${}^{12}C(\alpha,\gamma){}^{16}O$ reaction
- Significant effects on ¹²C/¹⁶O ratio produced by helium burning, subsequent nucleosynthesis and supernova explosion
- Required cross section for energies of about 0.3 MeV

Direct measurement only for $\geq 1 \text{ MeV}$

Extrapolation to the lower energies using R- or Kmatrix theories, but complicated by two subthreshold states, $J^{\pi}=1^{-}$ and 2^{+} .



β-delayed α decay of ¹⁶N → ¹⁶O



 E_{α}

Interference peak



J. Humblet et al., Phys. Rev. C44, 2530(1991)

<u>rievious measurements of the p-</u>

delayed

- · Mainz (1969-1974) α gecay of ¹⁶N
- Yale (1993-1997) Si 50 μm
- Seattle (1994-1995) Si ? μm
- TRIUMF (1993-1997) Si 11-16 μm





Goal:

- •No contamination from ^{17,18}N
- •Thin targets
- •Setup with different detectors which are insensitive to β 's

Experiment

- Beam production
- •Stopping of the ¹⁶N beam
- Detector
- Energy calibration
- Backgrounds
- Preliminary results

Radioactive Beam Production

 ^{15}N 82 MeV



Experimental setup for the study of the β -delayed α decay of ¹⁶N



Slowing down the ¹⁶N particles





Event rate ~ 3x10⁶/s x 10⁻⁵ x 0.055 x 0.38 = 38 counts/min