

Summary of ^{26}Al tests

$$E_0 = 386 \text{ keV/u}$$

- Attenuated ($\sim 3 \times 10^4 \text{ s}^{-1}$) $^{26}\text{Mg}^{6+}$ beam used
- $\sim 140 \text{ epA}$ $^{26}\text{X}^{6+}$ delivered to FCL4 ($1.5 \times 10^8 \text{ pps}$)

Runs taken

- # 12319 $^{26}\text{Mg}^{6+}$ into IC, no MCP
- # 12320 $^{26}\text{Mg}^{6+}$ into IC, MCP
- # 12321 $^{26}\text{X}^{6+}$ onto closed MSLITX
- # 12326 classics test
- # 12328 $^{26}\text{X}^{6+}$ into IC, MCP
- # 12334 $^{26}\text{gAl}(p, \gamma) ^{27}\text{Si}^{-}(6^{+})$

Charge state distribution (with ^{26}X)

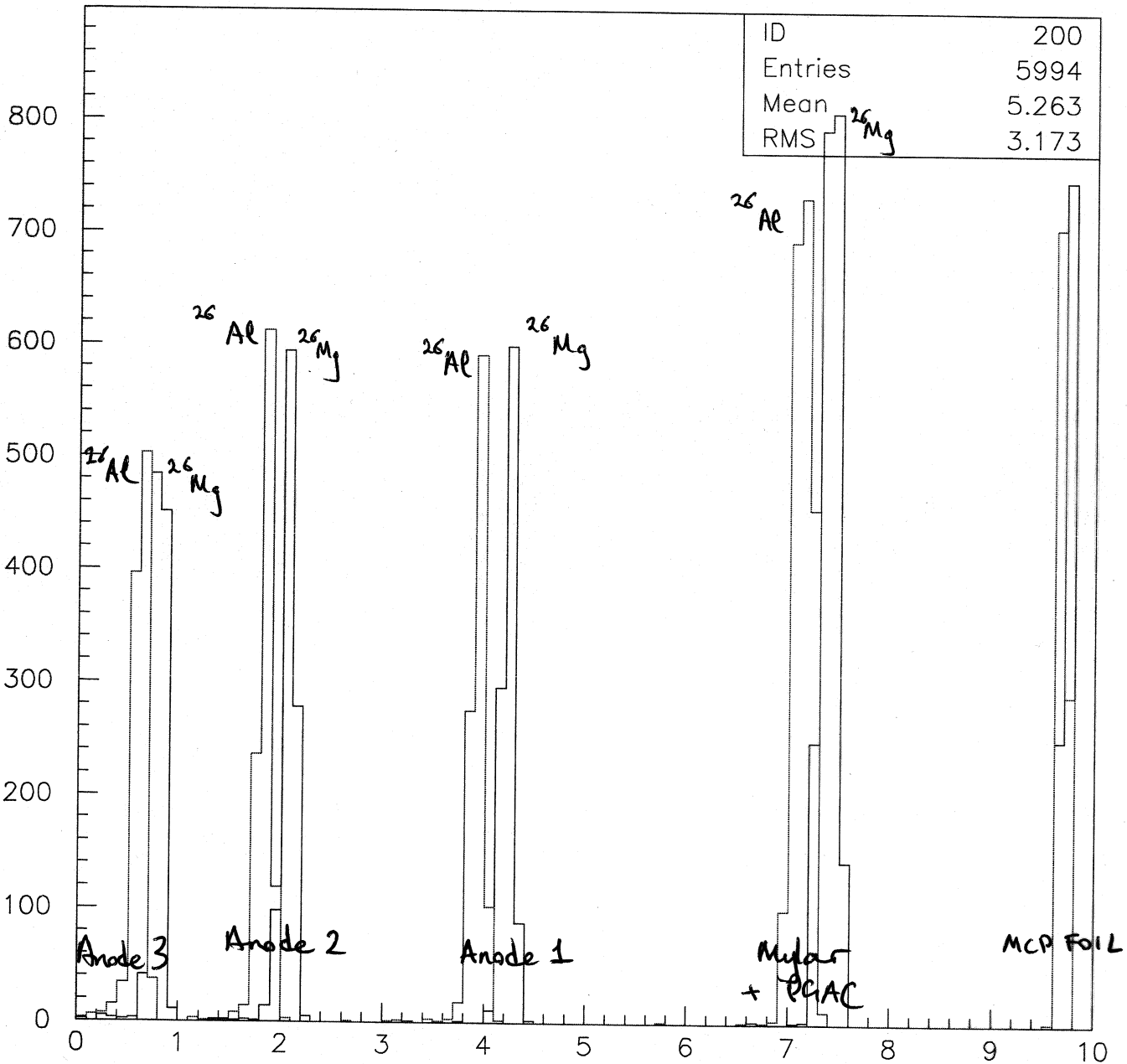
5^{+}	32 %
6^{+}	36 %
7^{+}	12 %
others	20 %

Beam responses in IC

(see M. Anderson's presentation)

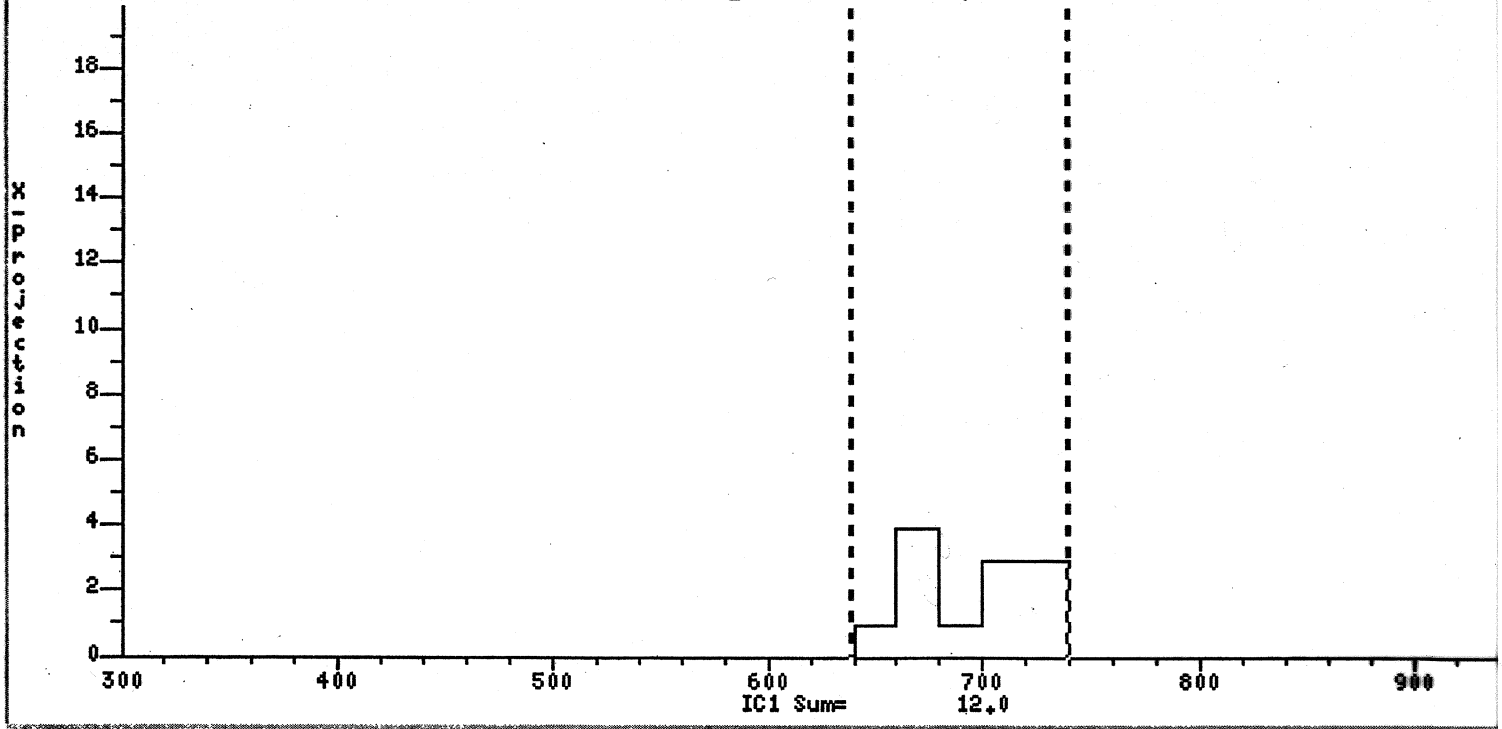
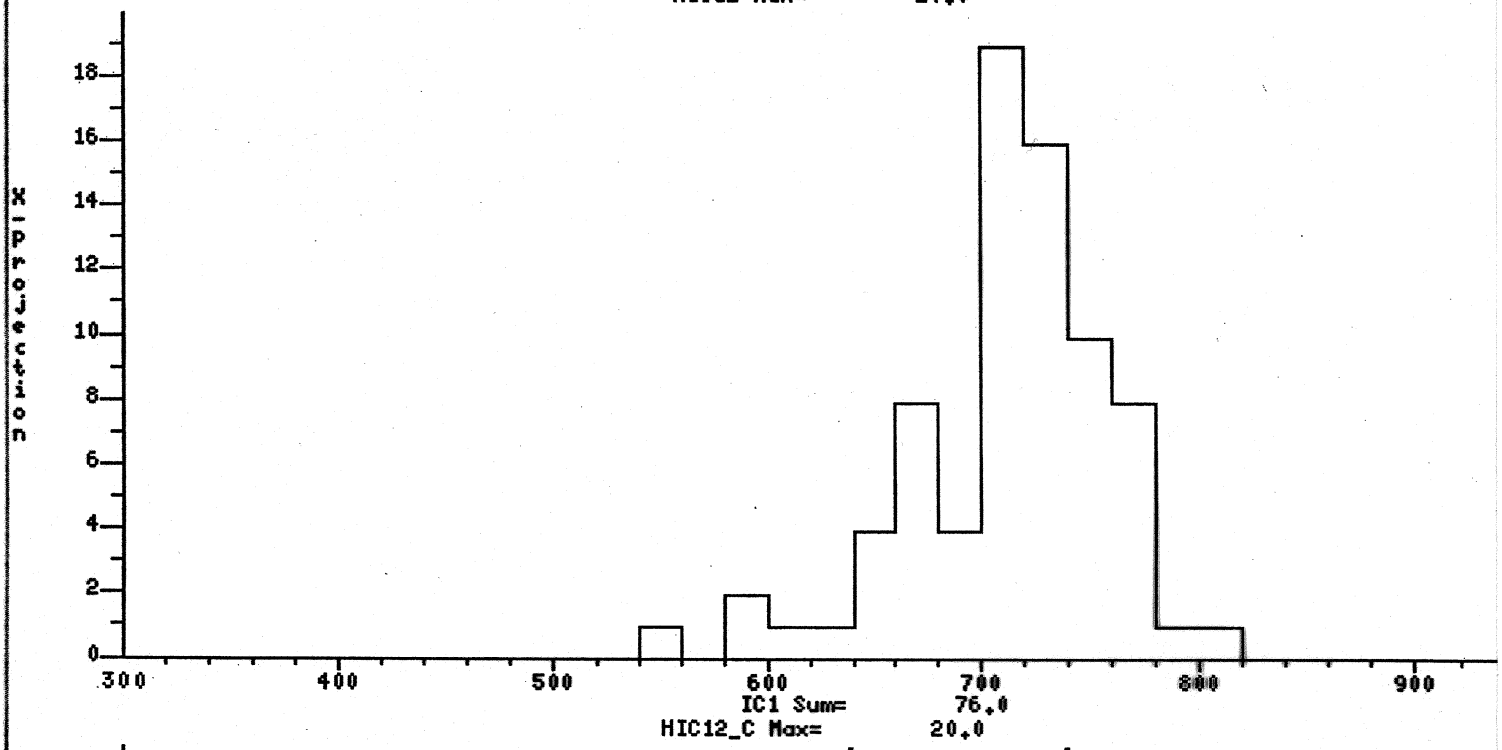
Energy loss through anodes.

^{26}Mg , ^{26}Al 386 keV/u $= 10.036 \text{ MeV}$



X Nova Plot Window

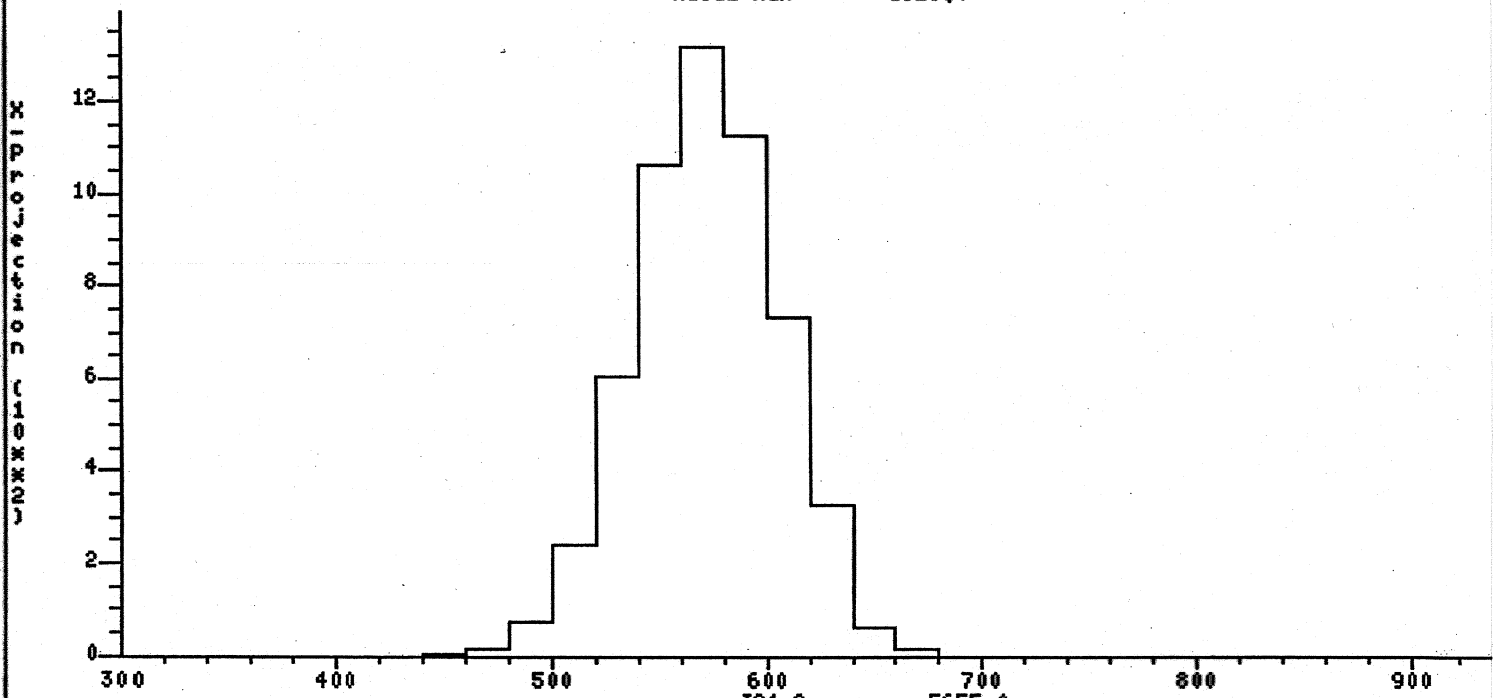
(640.0000) (740.0000)
X= 740.000 Counts= 0.0
Run # 12334 Wed May 19 12:30:17 2004
HIC12 Max= 20.0



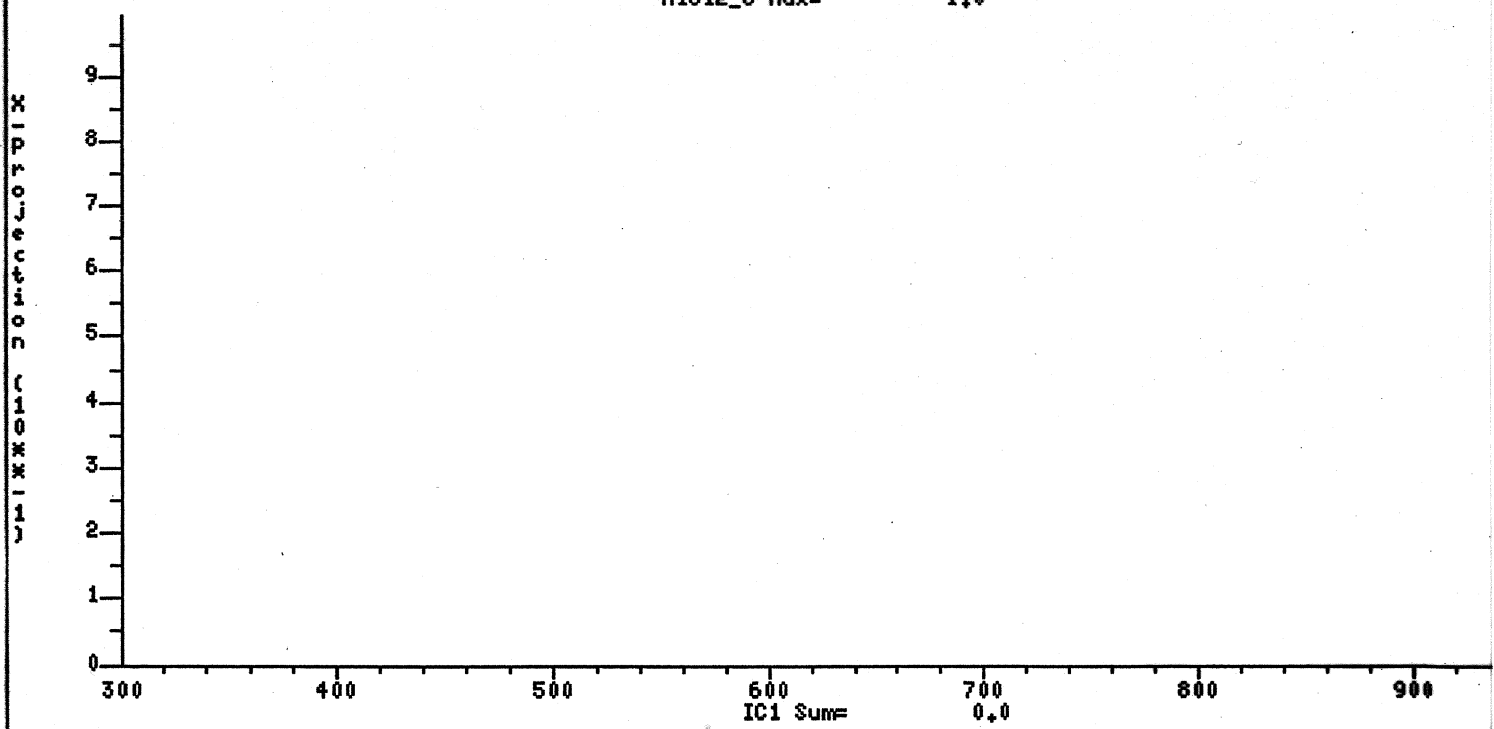
X Nova Plot Window

Run # 12328 Wed May 19 12:37:09 2004

HIC12 Max= 1323.0



HIC12_C Max= 1.0



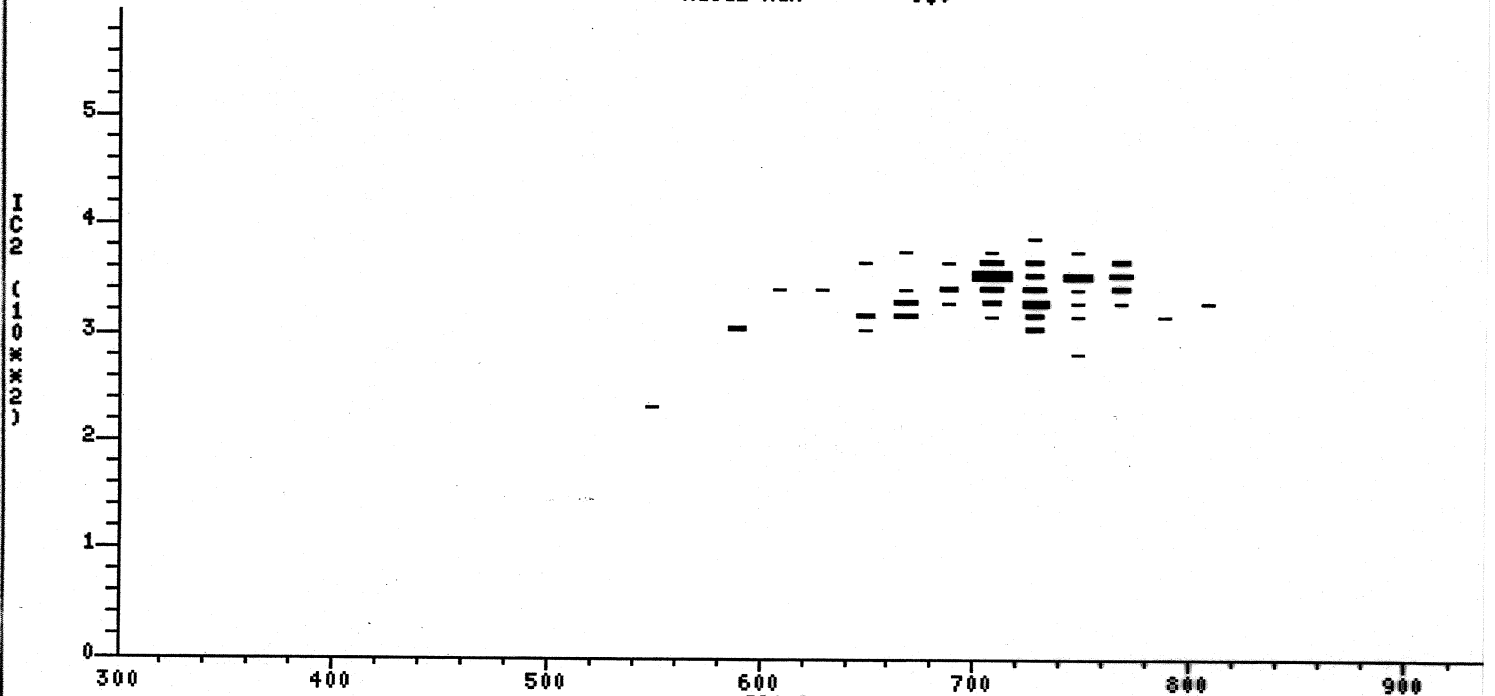
^{27}Si ; $E_b = 389 \text{ keV}$

Nova Plot Window

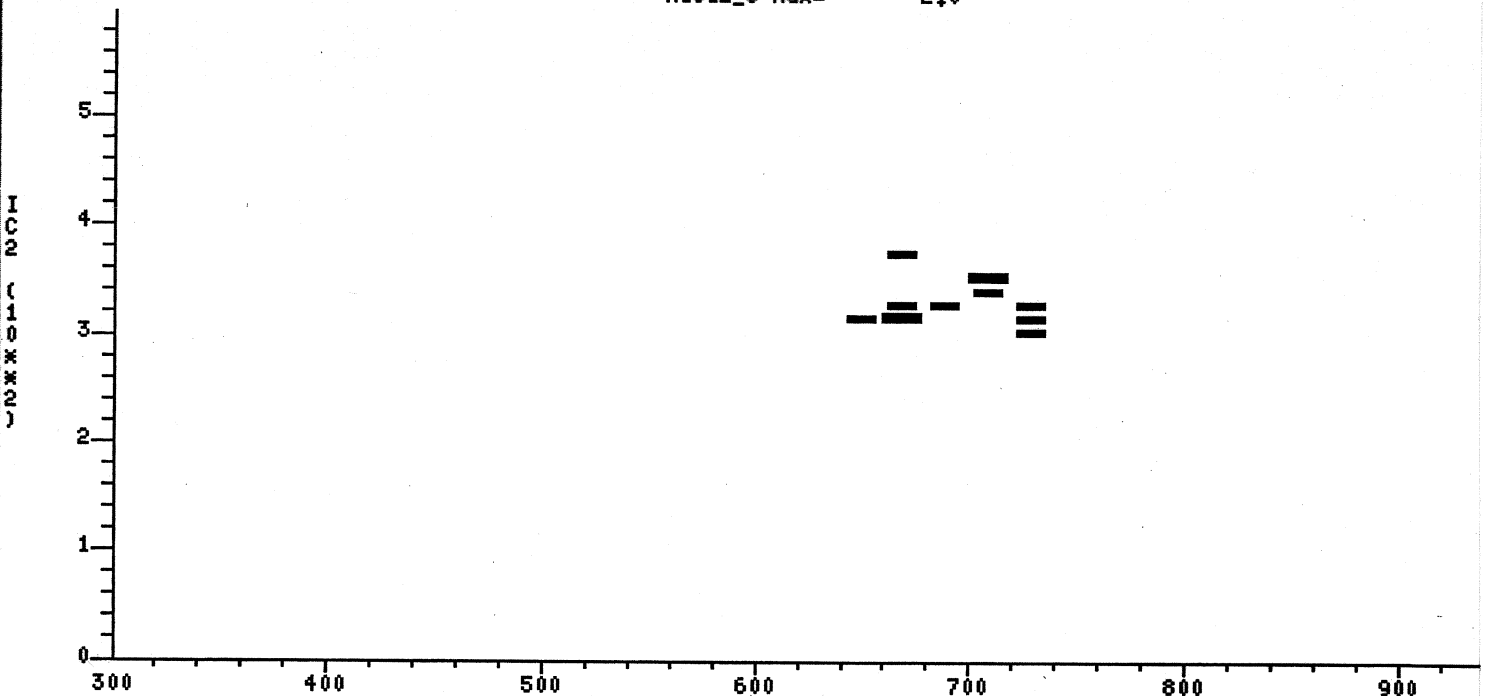
Run # 12334

Wed May 19 12:10:14 2004

HIC12 Max= 9.0



IC1 Sum= 76.0
HIC12_C Max= 2.0



IC1 Sum= 12.0

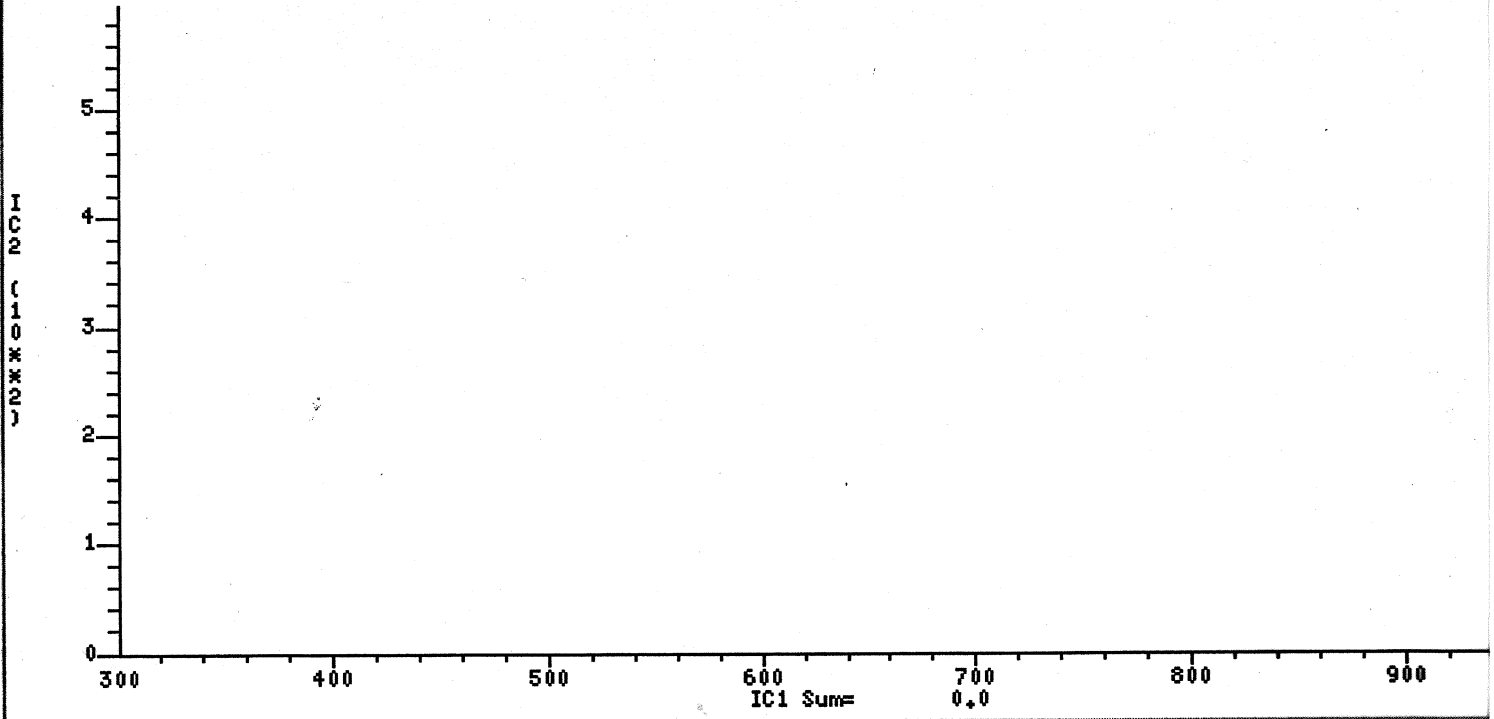
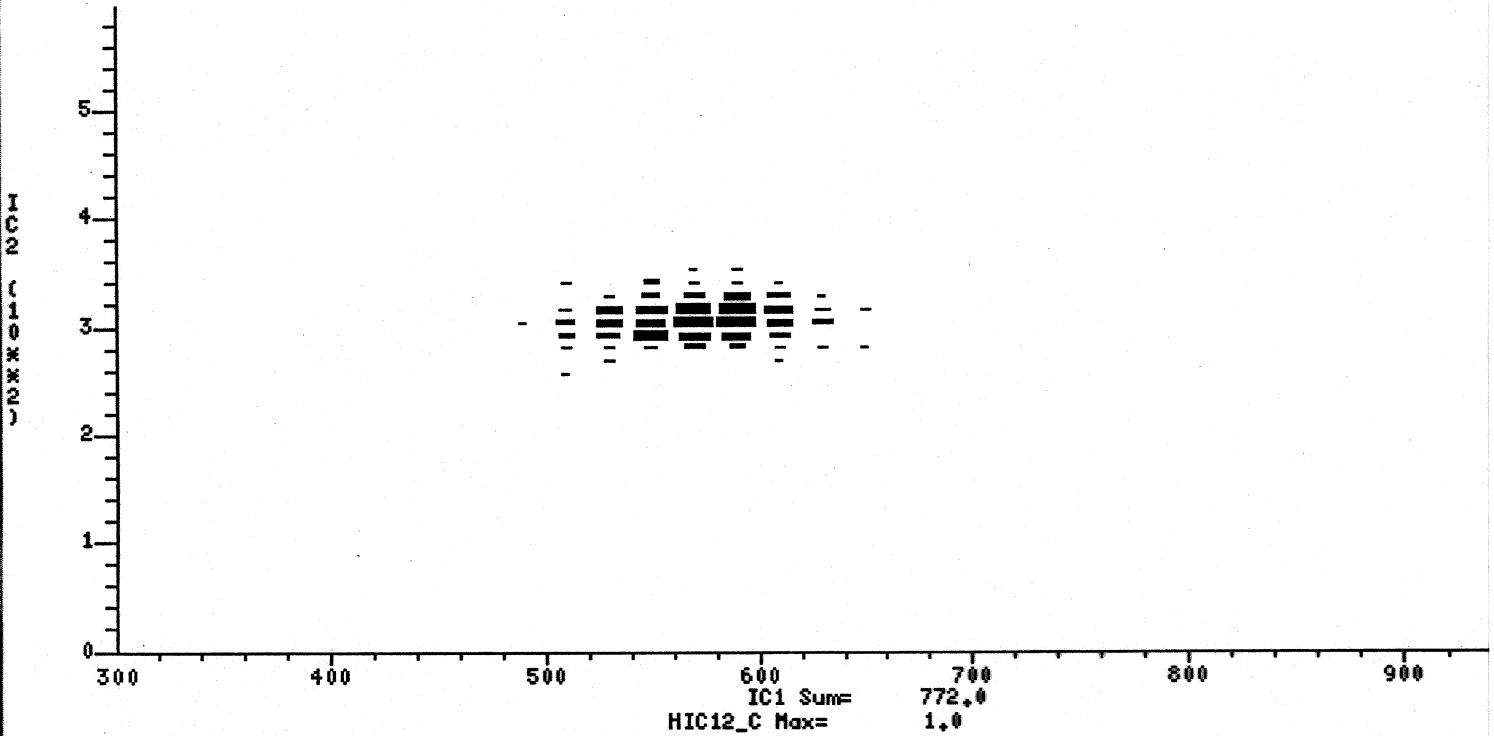
[$^{24}\text{Ar} + ^{26}\text{Na}$] beam, $E_b = 389 \text{ keV/u}$
~10%

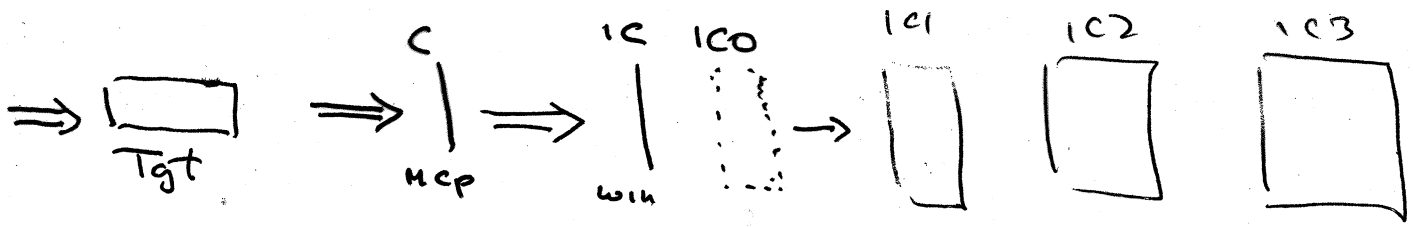
Nova Plot Window

Run # 12328

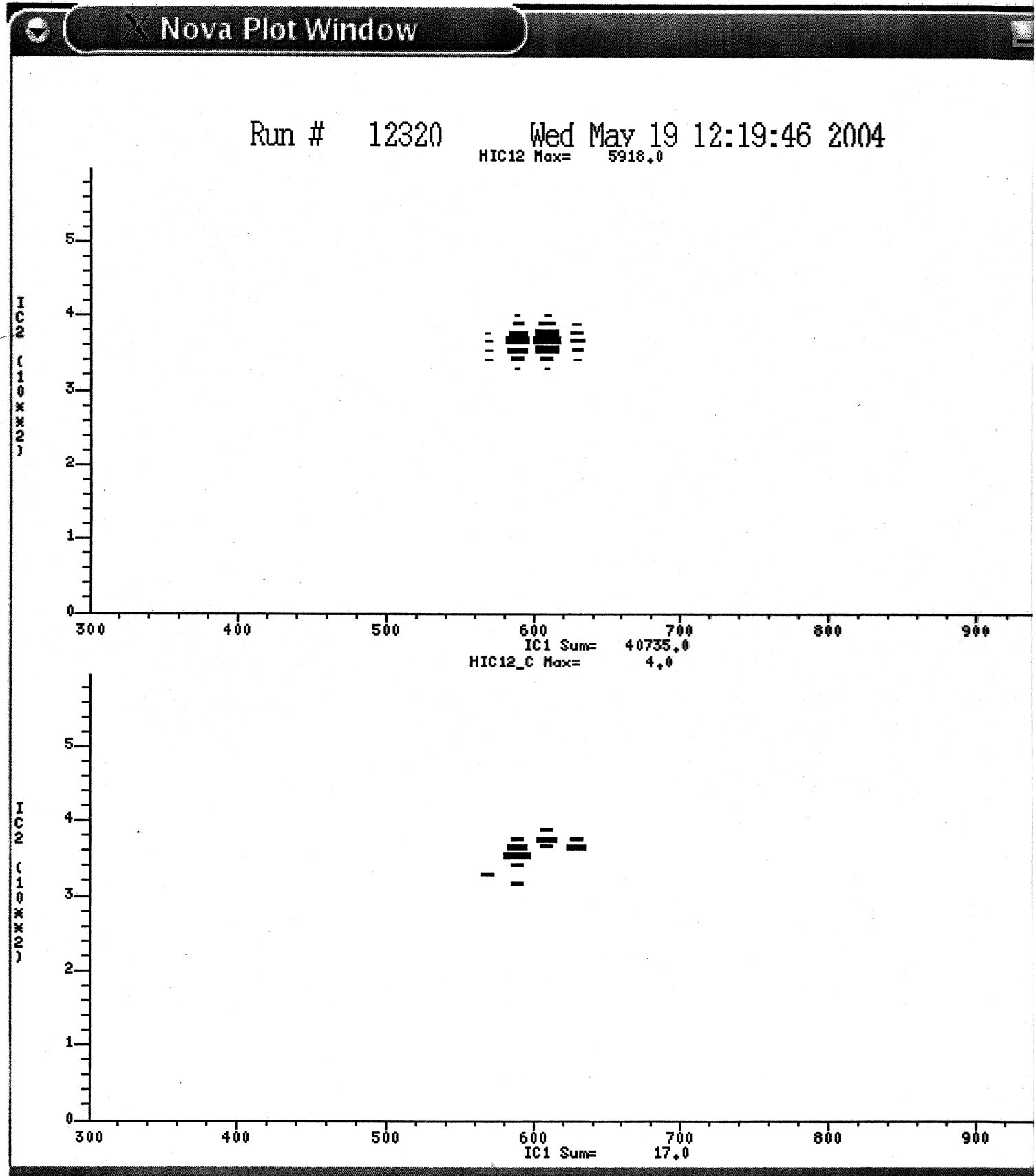
Wed May 19 12:16:02 2004

HIC12 Max= 55.0





$2p$ Mg beam, $E_b \sim 389$ keV/u



- Ratio of count rates $\frac{^{26m}\text{Al}}{^{26}\text{Na}} = 0.094$

- Factor in $\frac{1}{\epsilon}$'s of decay rates, then

$$\frac{^{26m}\text{Al}}{^{26}\text{Na}} = 0.49 \quad (\text{overcorrection?})^*$$

- β -monitor is highly more efficient at counting β 's from ^{26}Na than it is for ^{26m}Al

$$E(^{26m}\text{Al}) = 3.21 \text{ MeV} \Rightarrow \epsilon = 0.00276$$

$$E(^{26}\text{Na}) = 7.4 \text{ MeV} \Rightarrow \epsilon = 0.5125$$

$$\text{cf. } E(^{21}\text{Na}) = 2.51 \text{ MeV} \Rightarrow \epsilon = 0.000134$$

This would imply $\frac{^{26m}\text{Al}}{^{26}\text{Na}} = \underline{\underline{91.6}}$!!

* $\frac{^{26m}\text{Al}}{^{26}\text{Na}} = 17$ if no overcorrection.

~~If $\delta\pi$ ratios correct ($\frac{1}{60}$) then $I(^{26m}\text{Al}) \sim 2.5 \times 10^6 \text{ s}$~~

~~$\delta\pi$ claim $\frac{^{26m}\text{Al}}{^{26}\text{Na}} = \frac{1}{60}$! $I(^{26}\text{Na}) \sim 2.7 \times 10^4 \text{ s}$~~

Quick estimate of ω gave 45 meV
c.f. $65 \pm 18 \text{ meV}$
(L.B.)

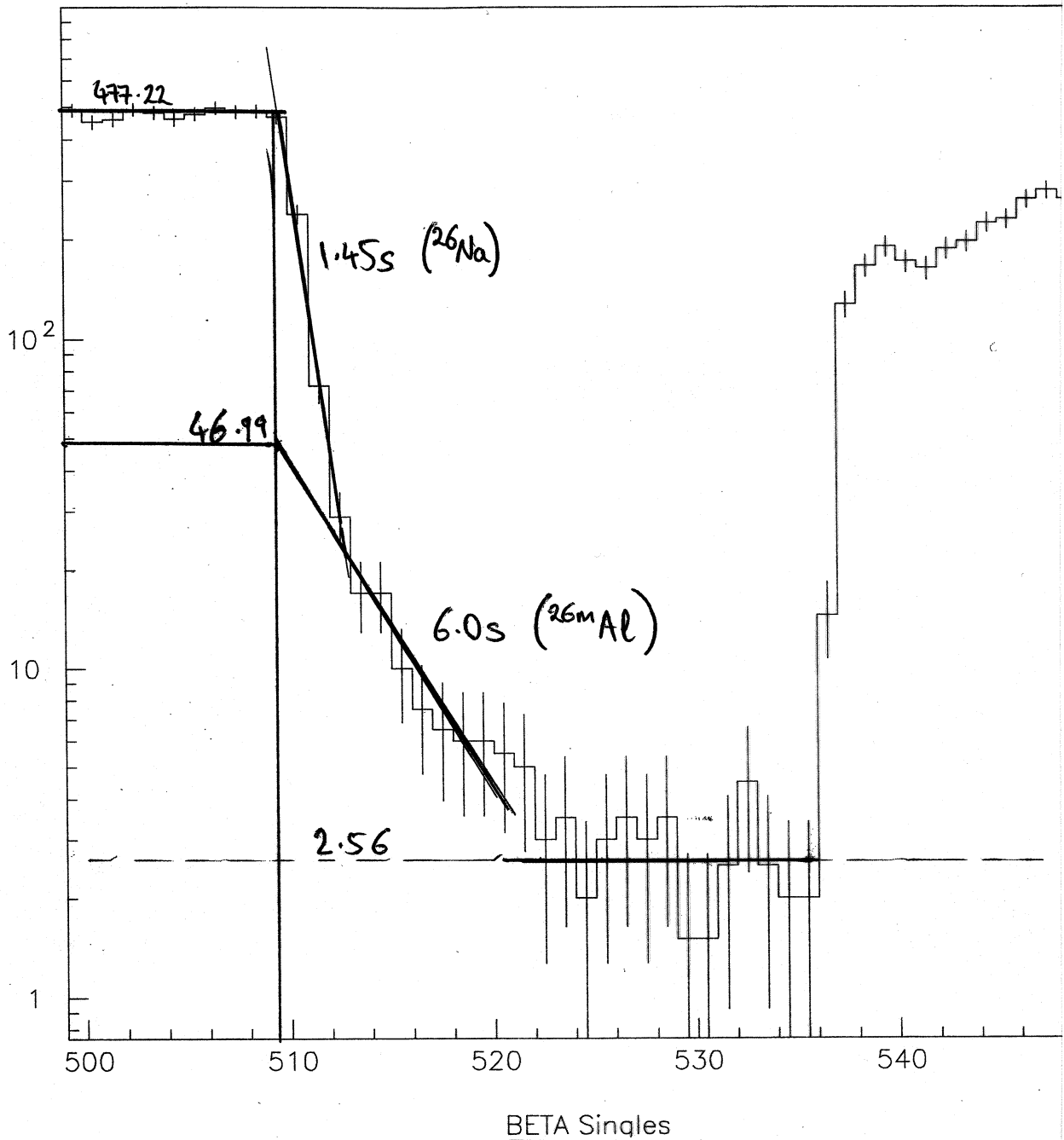
Relative Contamination Measurements

Project No. _____

Book No. _____

Using β -monitor

From Pa



Therefore, if efficiency was same for ^{26m}Al

$$\frac{^{26m}\text{Al}}{^{26}\text{Na}} \approx \frac{44.43}{474.66} = 9$$

Need to now factor in relative β -detection

Witnessed & Understood by me,

Date

Invented by

Date

Anode pulse height spectra (simulated)

