Expected Backgrounds in (a,q) Capture Experiments

The usual measure of background is the suppression factor, defined as R1/(e*Rb), where R1 is the leaky beam rate, e is the detection efficiency, and Rb is the incident beam rate. The 12C(a,g)160 experiment proposes to measure cross sections down to $0.1nb = 10^{-.34}$ cm², which will require a suppression factor of $10^{-.34}$ rho, where rho is the target density in atoms per cm². Assuming a 10 cm long He target of pressure 10 Torr, rho = $4\times10^{-.18}$ cm^{-.2}, and therefore the desired suppression factor is $10^{-.34}$ * $4\times10^{-.16}$. This suppression factor is smaller than the $10^{-.15}$ factor we needed for the 150(a,g)19Ne experiment, and therefore would represent Dragon's biggest challenge.

The 14N(a,g)18F runs of Oct. 9 have similar kinematics to the proposed (a,g) measurements and so offer an opportunity to determine suppression factors under similar conditions to those expected in the proposed experiments. The figure below shows the analyzed spectra for two different gas target pressures, 4.6 Torr in the left column and 2.2 Torr on the right. The bottom spectra are end-detector pulse-heights with cuts as shown in the upper spectra, which cuts select real and random coincidence times and impose a gamma-energy threshold. The "singles" spectra show large leaky-beam peaks, the high-energy tails of which extend under the "capture" peaks. The amount of overlap was computed by integraging the "singles" peaks over the region of the capture peak, to the right of the vertical lines, and then scaling down these numbers of events by the ratios of "singles" to "randoms" counts in the spectra to the left of the lines. This extrapolation procedure makes up for the vanishing statistics of the randoms' data in the regions of the capture peak, due to limited integrated-beam in these runs.

