

Preparations for Measuring the Gamma Ray Strength Function of ^{60}Fe using $^{59}\text{Fe}(d,p)^{60}\text{Fe}$

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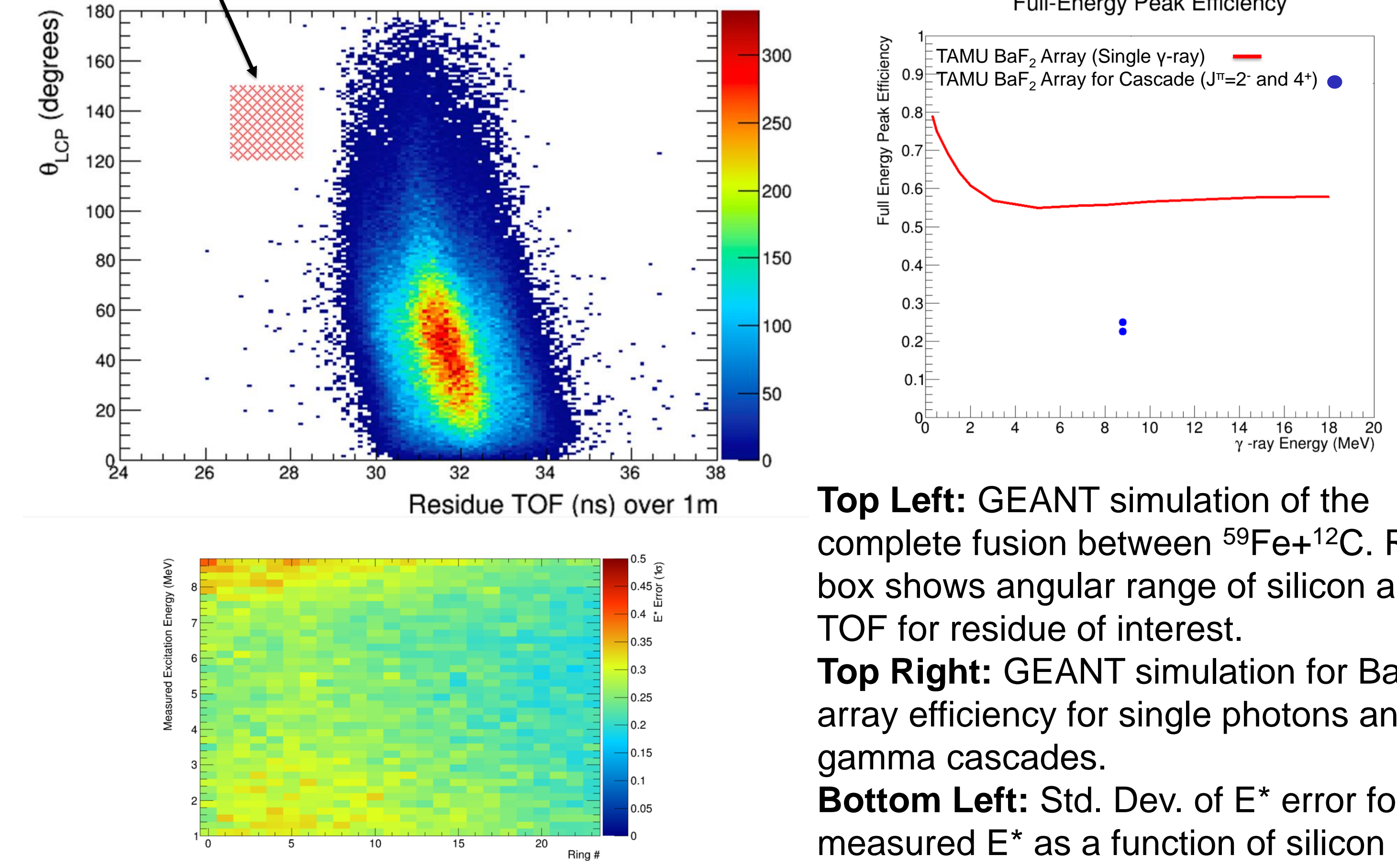
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Introduction

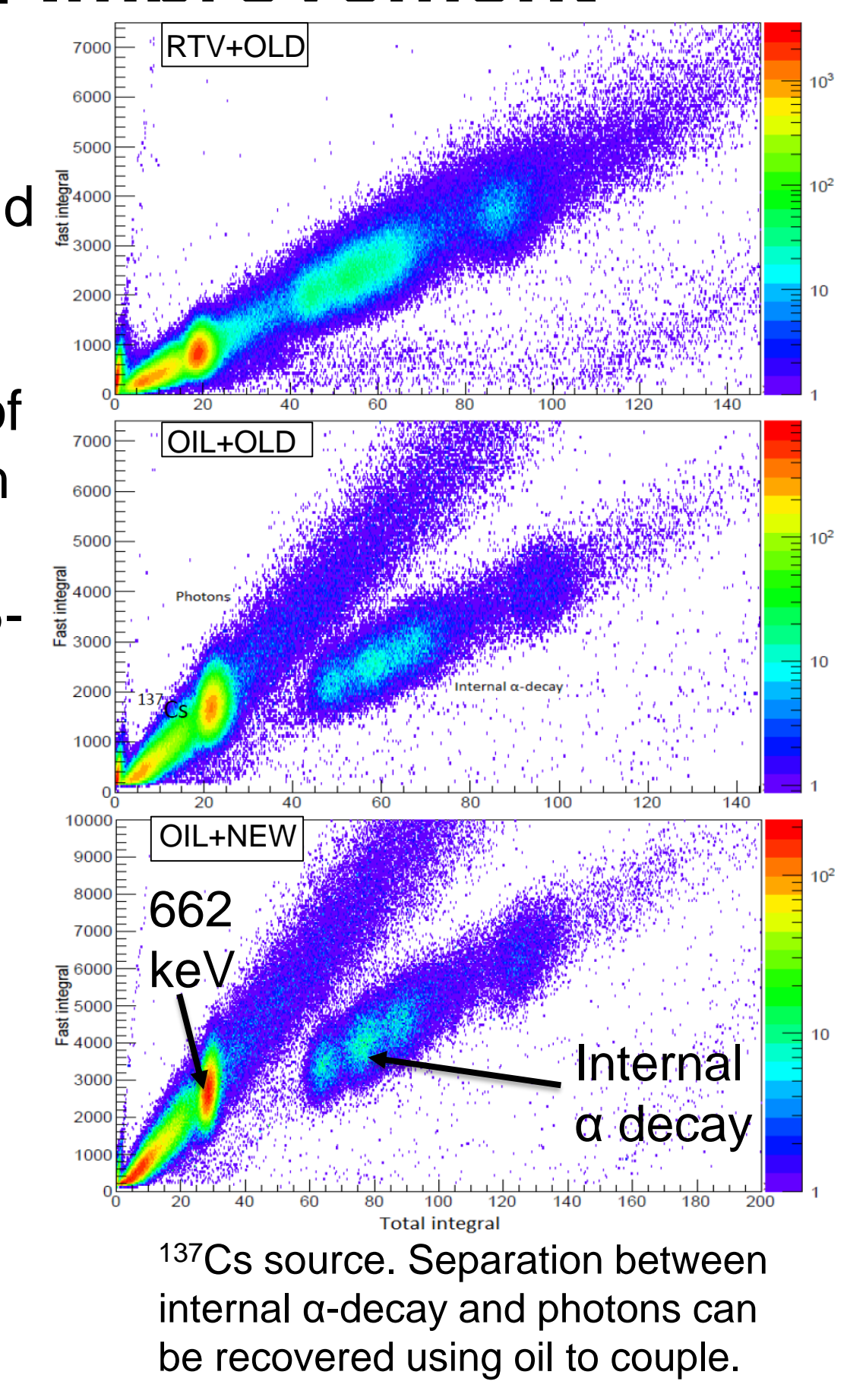
- ^{60}Fe has been observed nearby in the galaxy [1], in lunar soil samples [2], in oceans worldwide [3], and in Antarctic snow[4]
- Important isotope in nucleosynthesis; branch point in the s-process
- We will measure the gamma ray strength function in order to obtain a constraint for astrophysical models
- ^{59}Fe beam, produced using the TAMU MARS line at the Cyclotron Institute, impinging on a CD_2 target
- Proton emitted at backward angles from $^{59}\text{Fe}(d,p)^{60}\text{Fe}$ reaction will be detected in a silicon detector
- Gamma rays will be detected in packs of BaF_2 crystals coupled to photomultiplier tubes.

Experimental Simulations



BaF₂ Resolution Improvement

- Decoupled to try RTV
- Initially successful but found degradation over time and uniformity issues
- Recover fast component of signal when recoupled with oil
- Resolution still between 15-25%
- New PMTs increase resolution of one detector from 17.7% to 11.6%



Coming This Fall

- Measure $^{57}\text{Fe}(d,p)^{58}\text{Fe}$ reaction in order to characterize detector response
- Can check with known states of ^{58}Fe

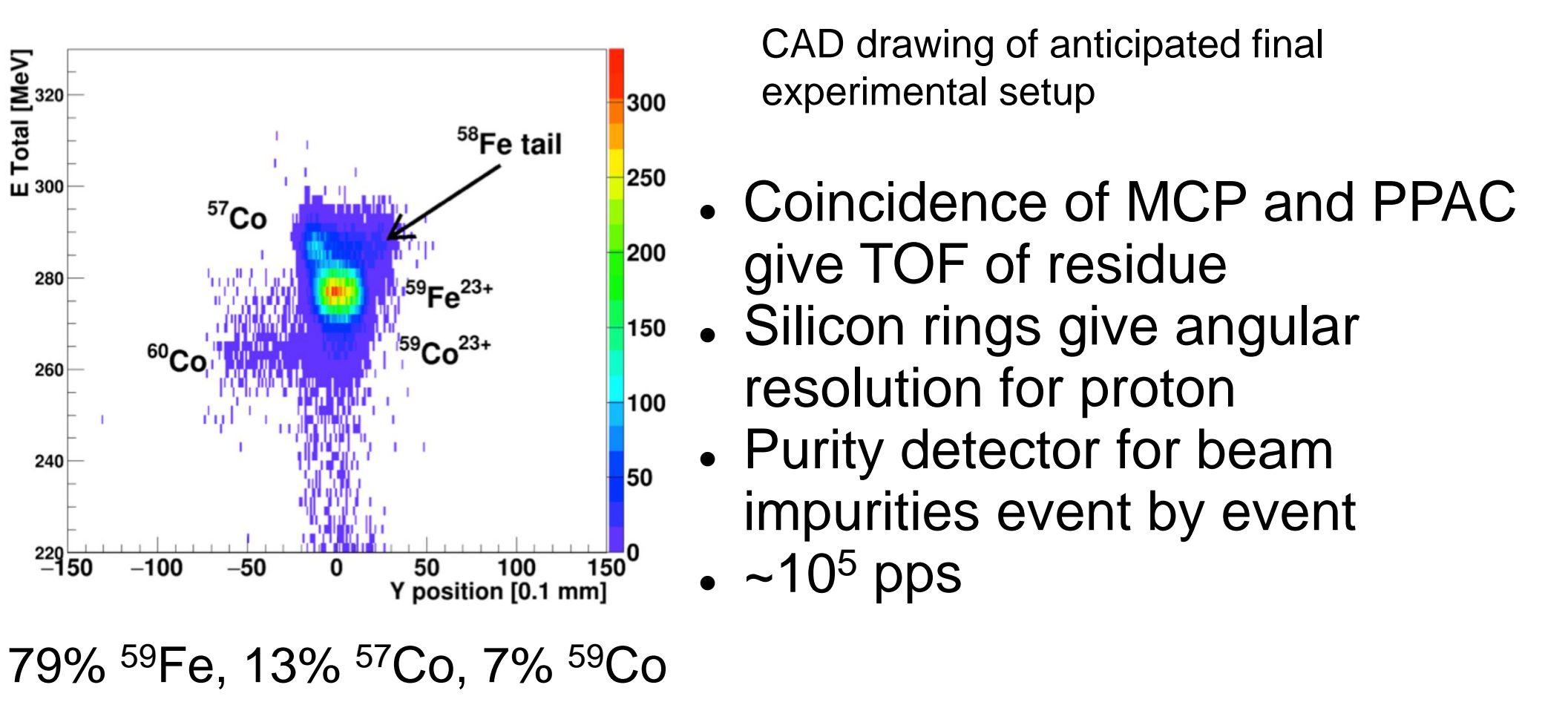
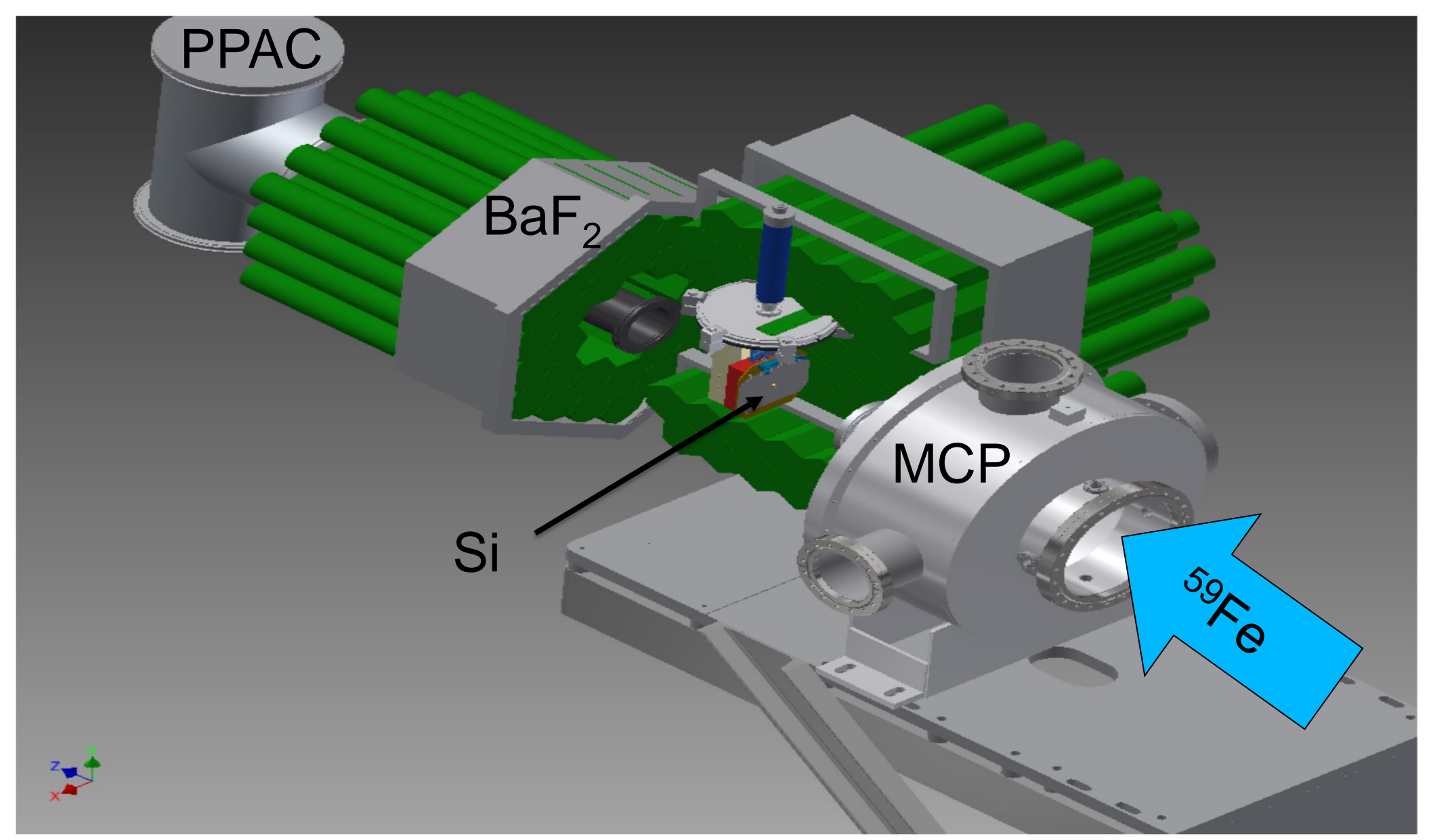
References

- [1] R. Diehl. *New Astronomy Reviews* 50 (2006) 534-539
- [2] L. Fimiani, *et al.* *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 116, 151104 (2016)
- [3] A. Wallner, *et al.* *Nature* 532 (2016) 69-72
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Acknowledgements

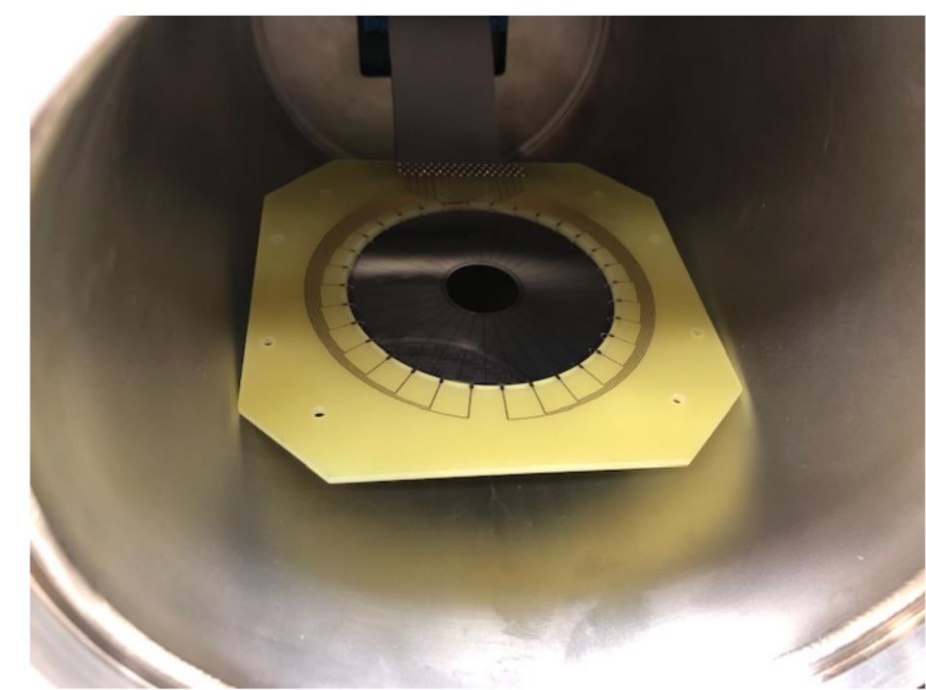
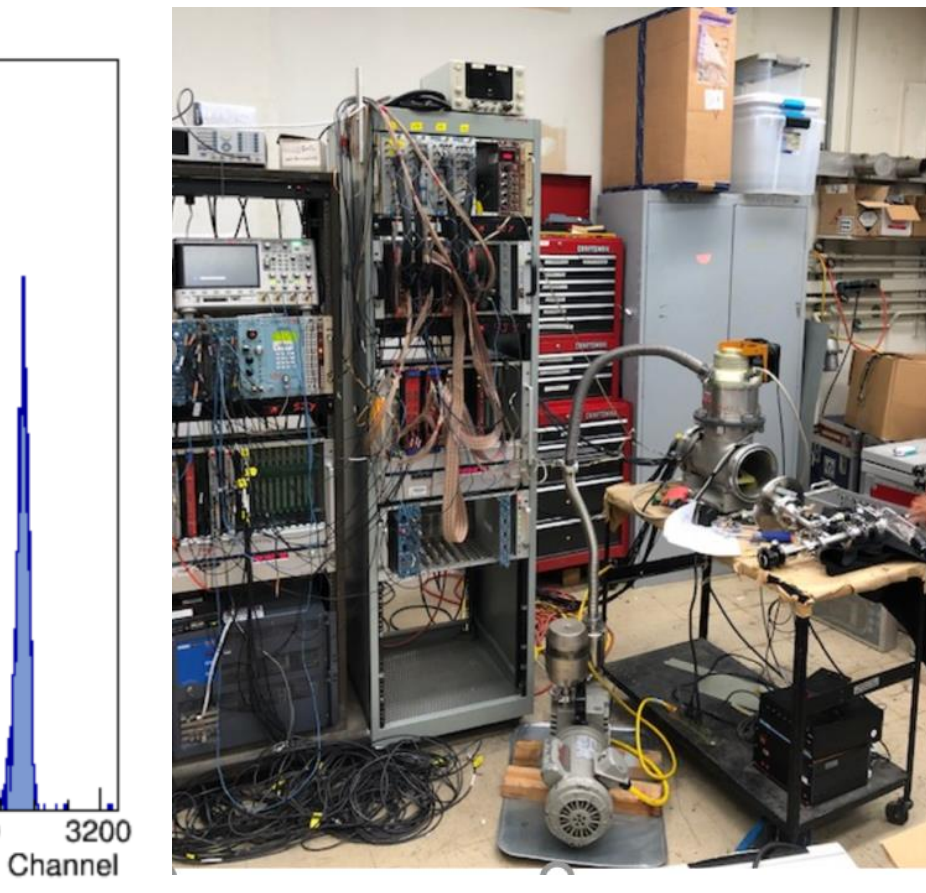
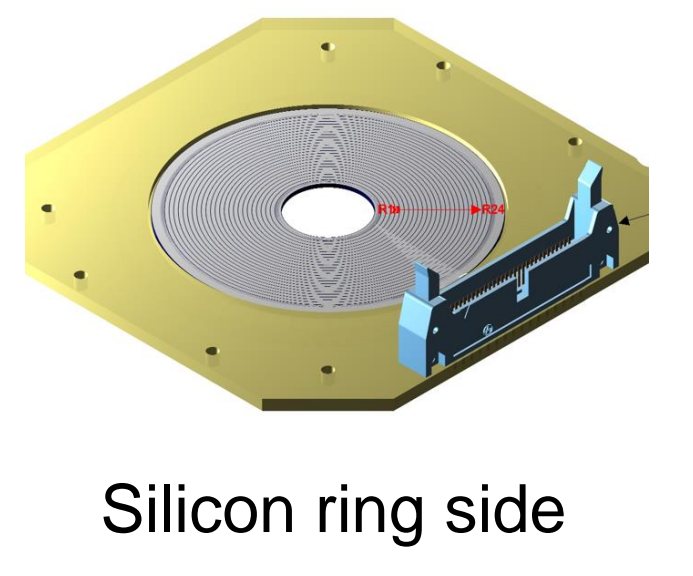
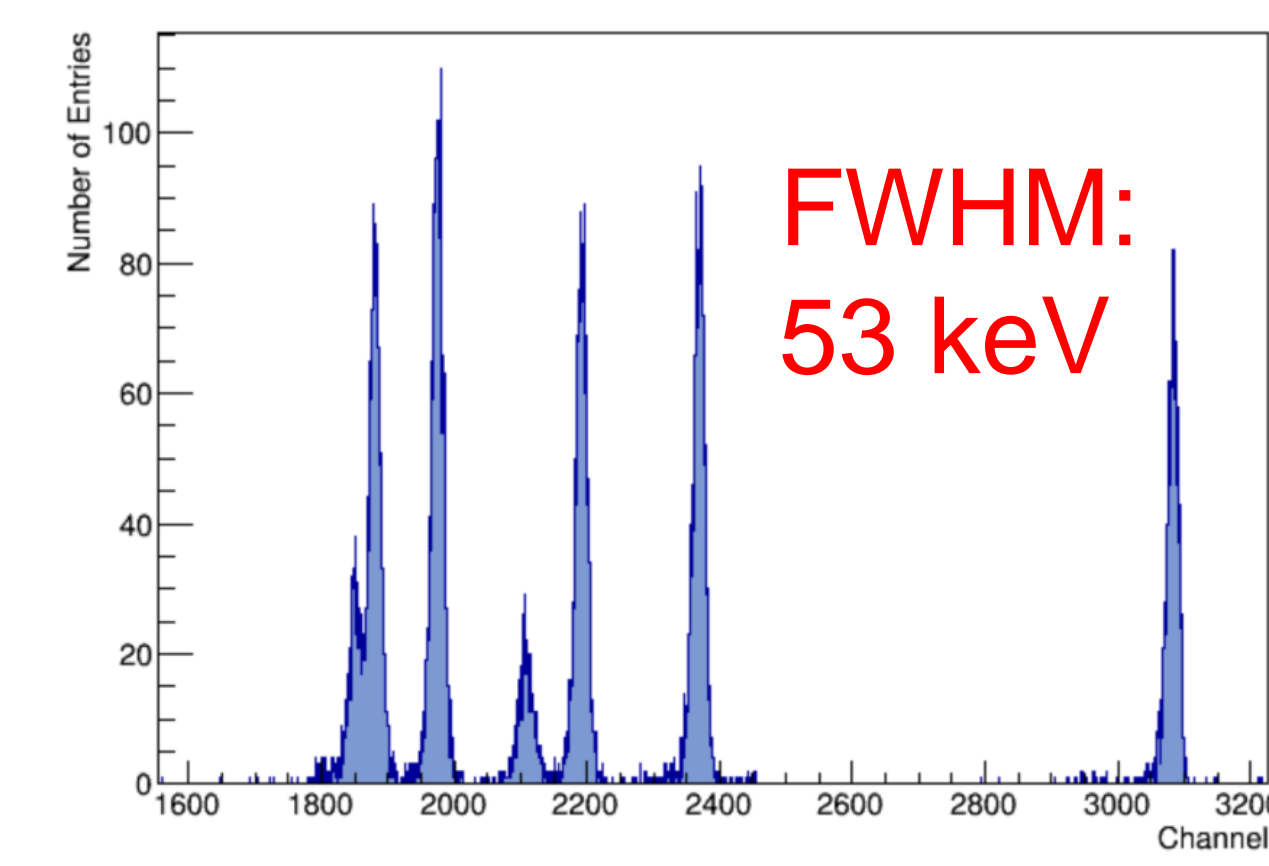
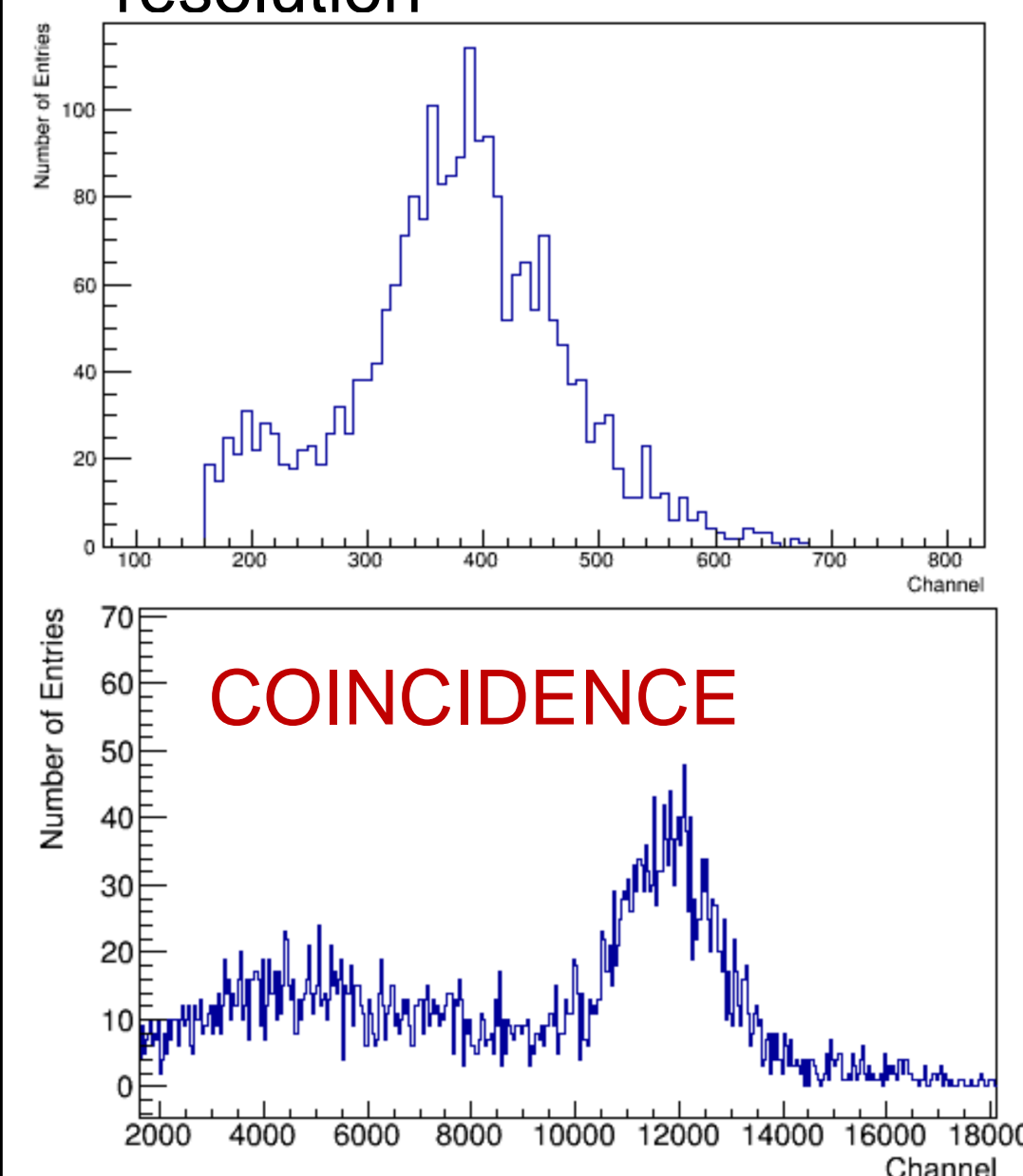
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Experimental Setup



Silicon Testing

- 24 rings and 32 pies
- Currently triggering on the fast out of rings
- Tested with ^{228}Th alpha source and can achieve 53 keV (0.6%) resolution



- Top: Current experimental setup and electronics
- Bottom: Silicon detector (pie side)