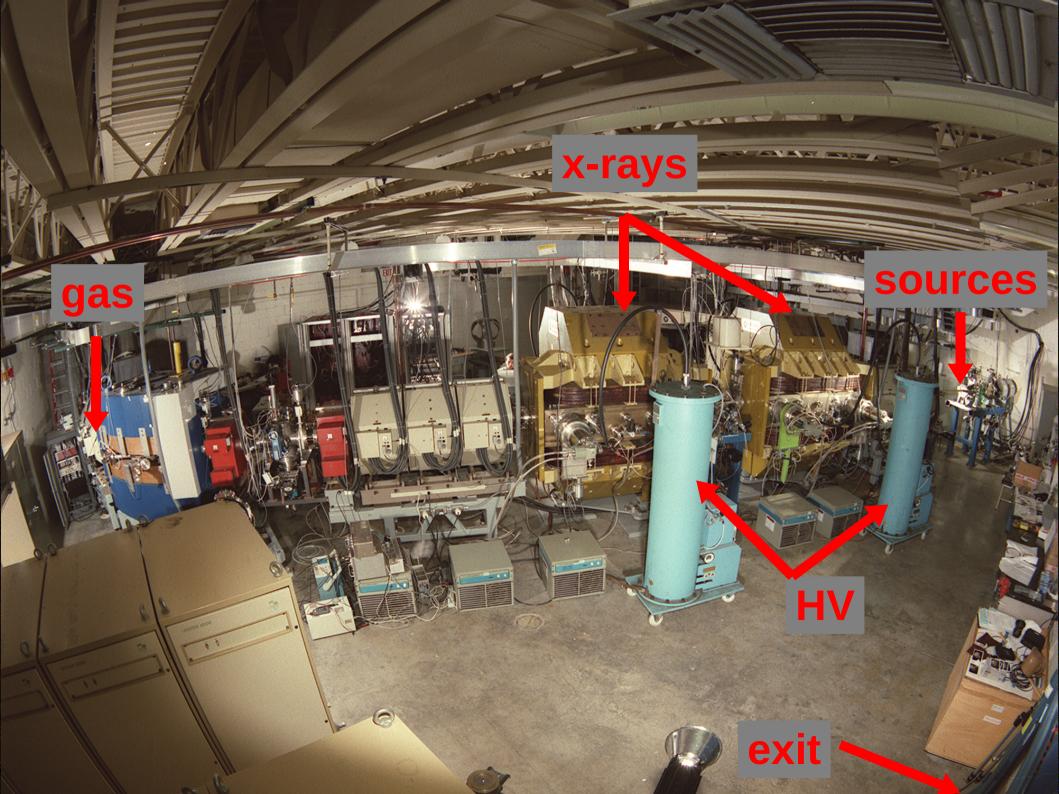
Detectors for Nuclear Astrophysics

Dr. Steve Pain and Dr. Kelly Chipps

Safety

- Radioactive sources
 - ²⁴⁴Cm alpha emitter (~6 MeV)
- High voltage
 - velocity filters run at up to +/-300kV
- Potential x-rays
 - high voltage sparks can generate x-rays
- Compressed gas
 - suffocation hazard, projectiles

take-home message: pay attention and do what we tell you!

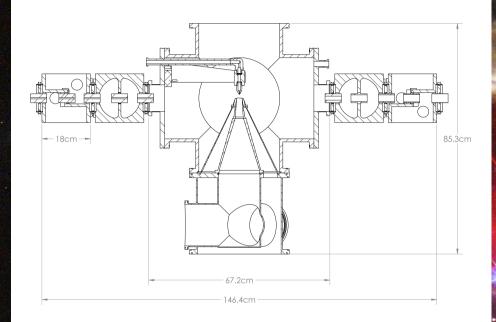


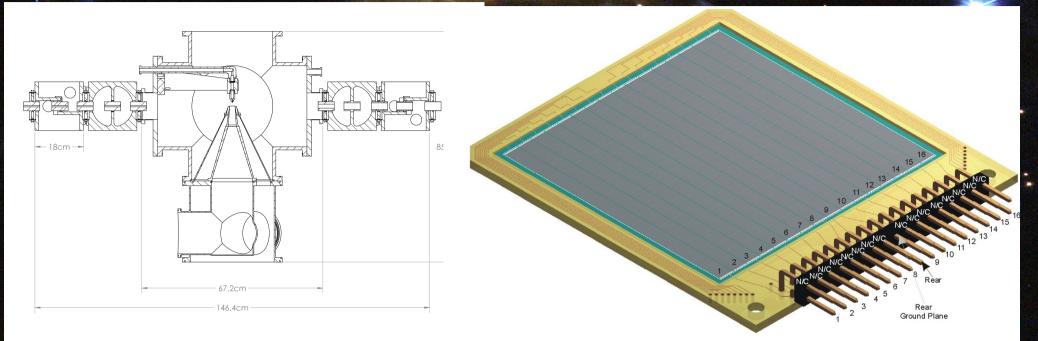
Overview

What is nuclear astrophysics?

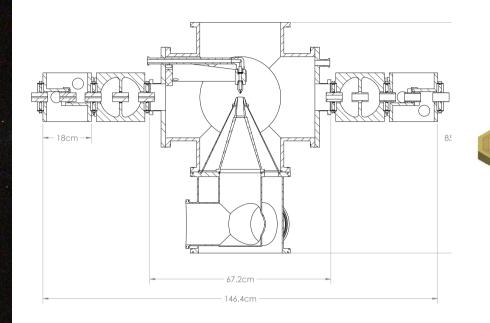
- we study the reactions that power the stars and stellar explosions (novae, supernovae, x-ray bursts, etc)
- we do this in the lab, using radioactive beams and light (H or He) targets
- we can study these reactions either indirectly (study the properties of the nuclei involved) or directly (measure the exact reaction)
- all of this requires some specialized equipment

- gas targets
- charged-particle detectors
- gamma-ray detectors
- recoil separators

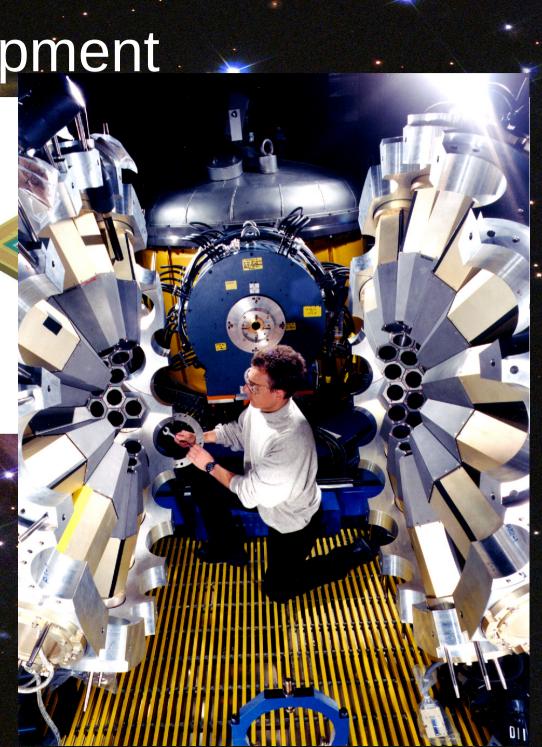








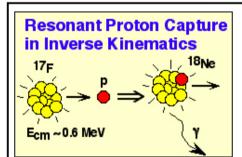




HRIBF Daresbury Recoil Separator

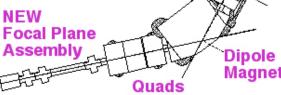
HRIBF Radioactive

- Utilization: measurement of capture reactions such as $^{7}Be(p,\gamma)^{8}B$ and $^{17}F(p,\gamma)^{18}Ne$
- Beam Status: commissioning with stable beams in progress

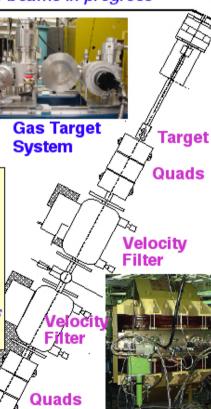


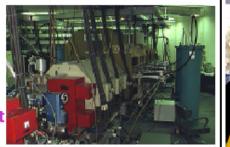
- only 1 in 10¹² fuse with protons; all other beam particles pass through target
- all fusion reaction products and unreacted beam particles enter separator located along beam axis
- recoil separator deflects beam particles away, steers recoils to detector

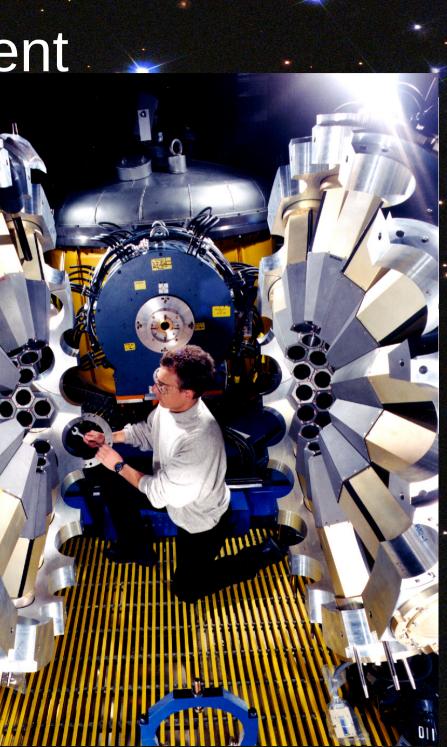




Slit Bo







Activities

- In-person introduction to and discussion of our experimental systems (aka tour)
- Start up the Daresbury Recoil Separator (DRS)
- Tune alpha particles through the DRS
 - examine signals in position-sensitive silicon detector
 - examine different alphas from source
 - degrade alpha energy and see how tune changes