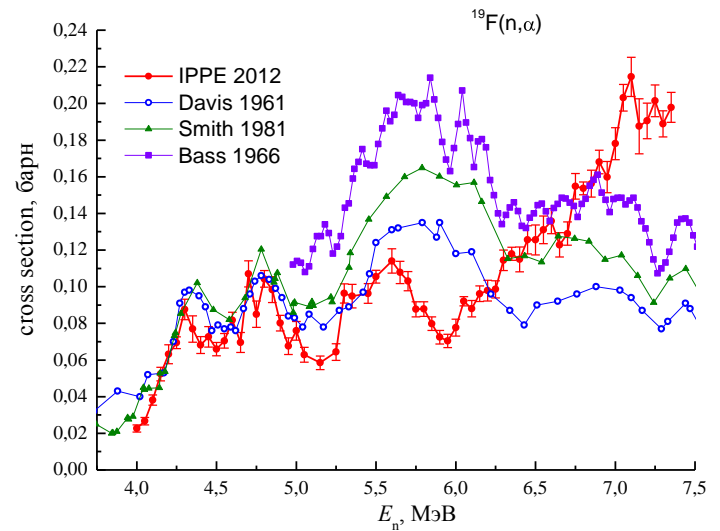
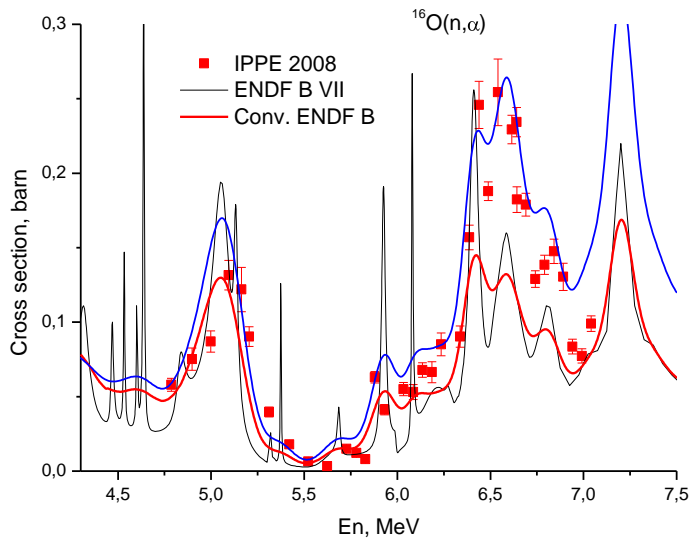
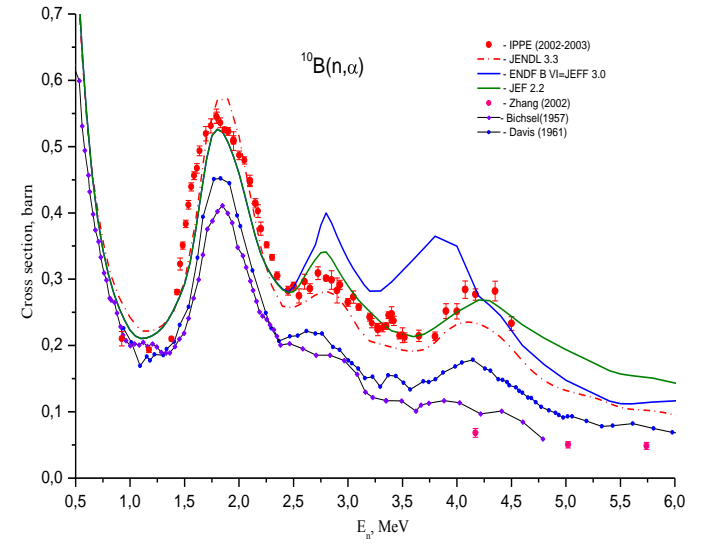
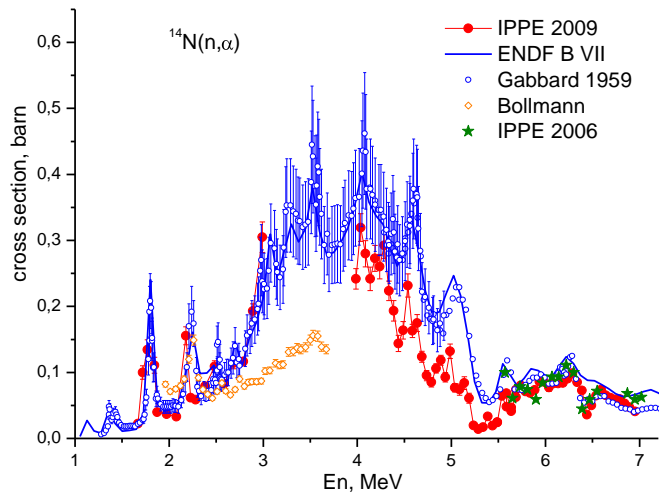


DIGITAL LOW BACKGROUND SPECTROMETER  
FOR  $(n,\alpha)$  REACTION CROSS-SECTION  
MEASUREMENT WITH SOLID TARGET

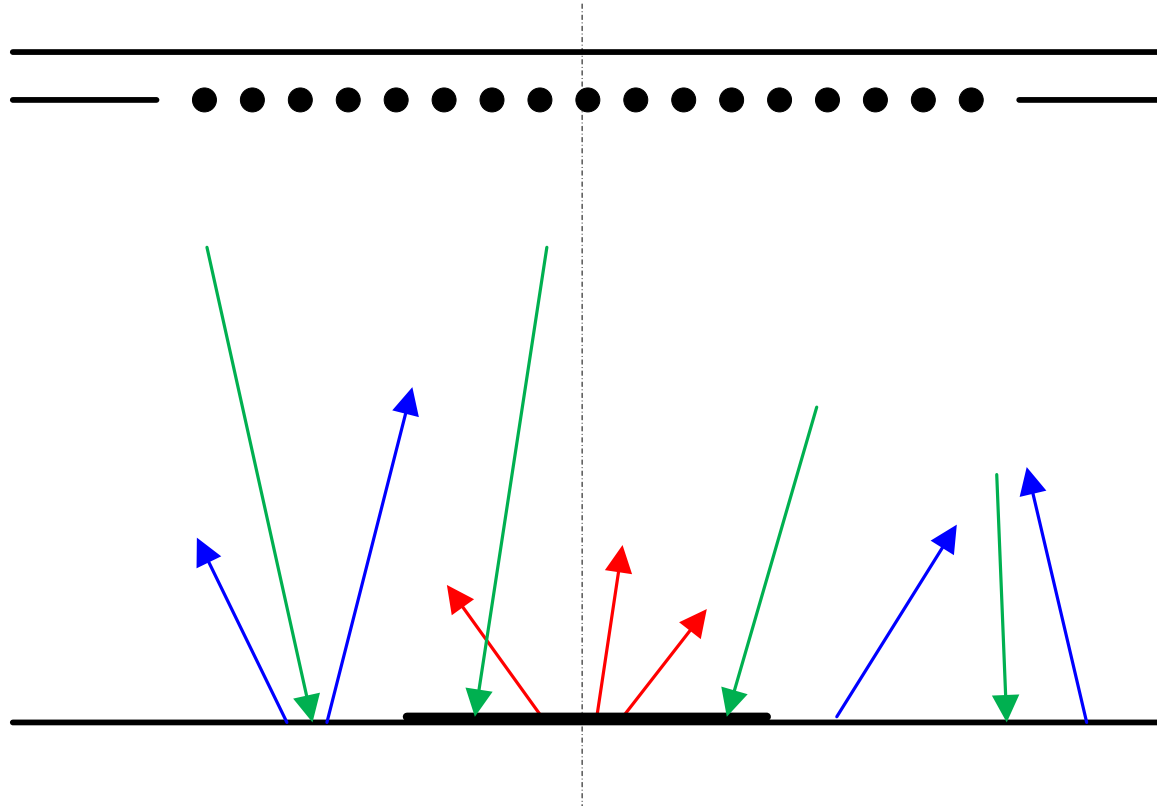
Khromyleva T.A., Bondarenko I.P., Gurbich A.F., Khryachkov V.A.,  
Kuzminov B.D., Semenova N.N., Sergachev A.I.

*Institute for Physics and Power Engineering (IPPE), Obninsk, 249020, Russia,*

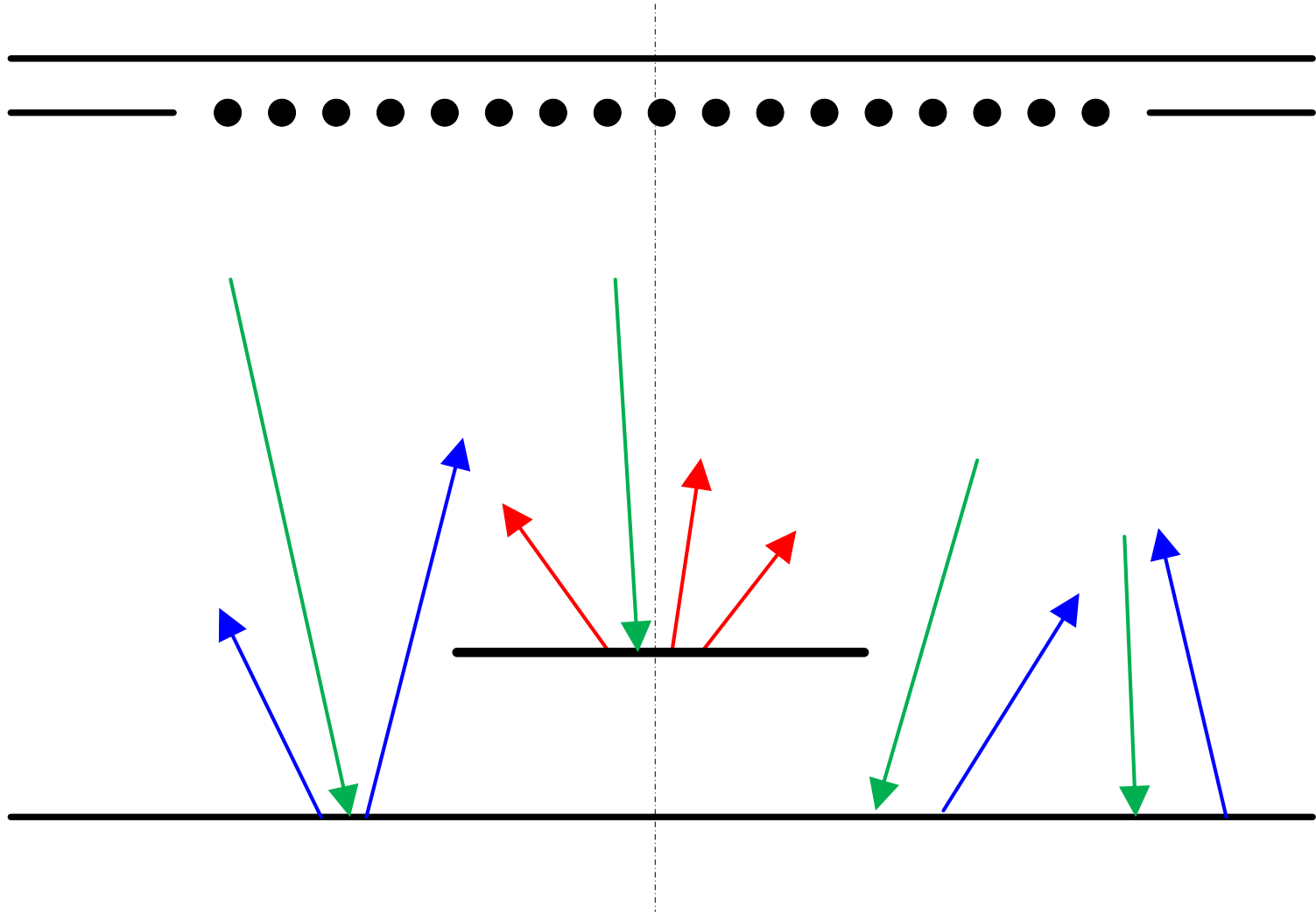
# The measurements were carried out in IPPE



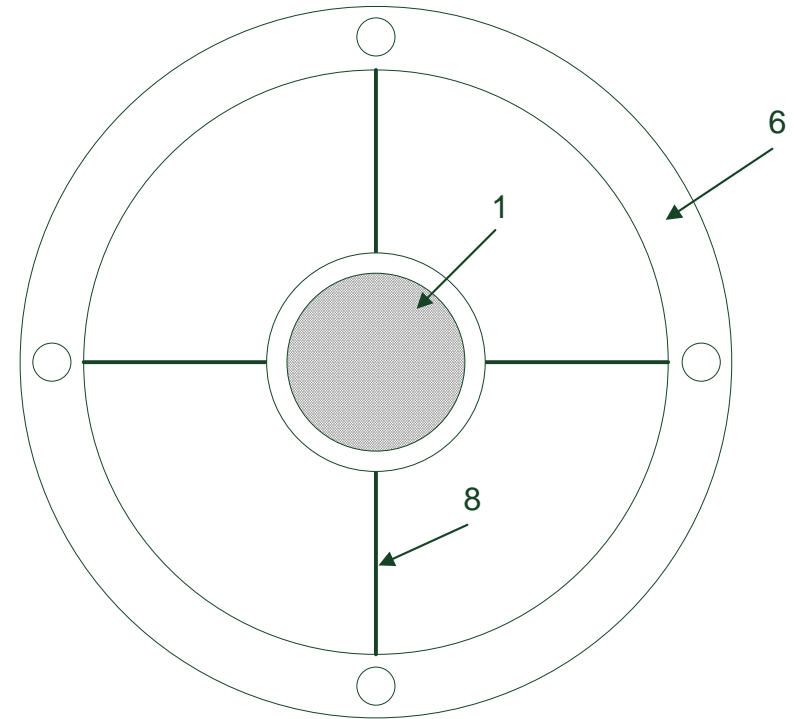
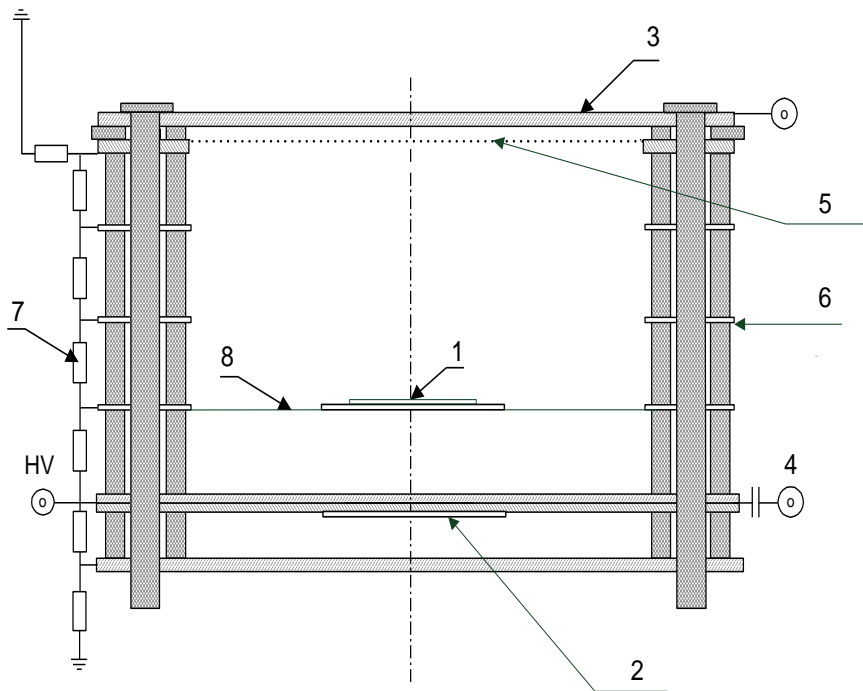
# Background sources for solid target



# Advantages of the target place between cathode and Frisch grid



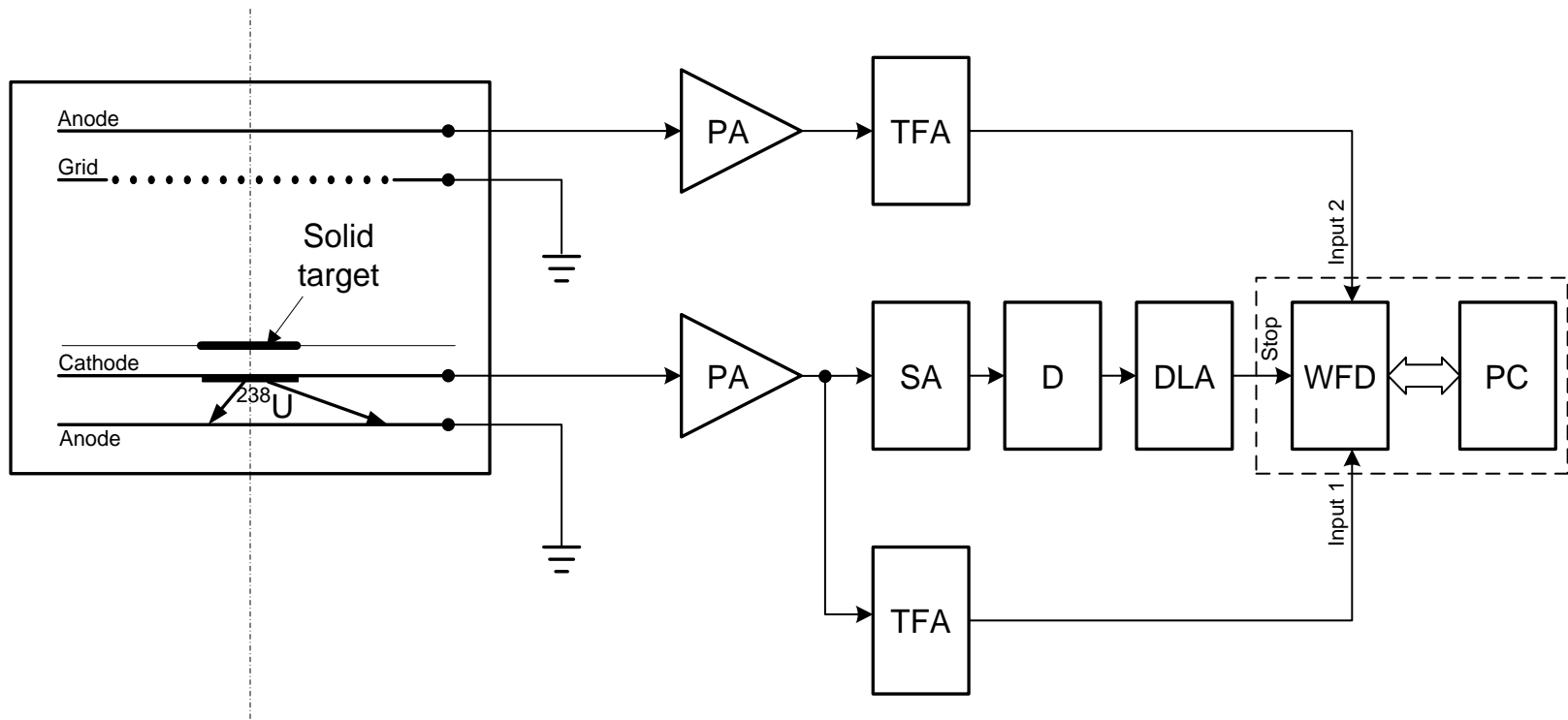
# New chamber design.



- 1) Solid target;
- 2)  $^{238}\text{U}$  target;
- 3) Anode;
- 4) Anode signal connector;

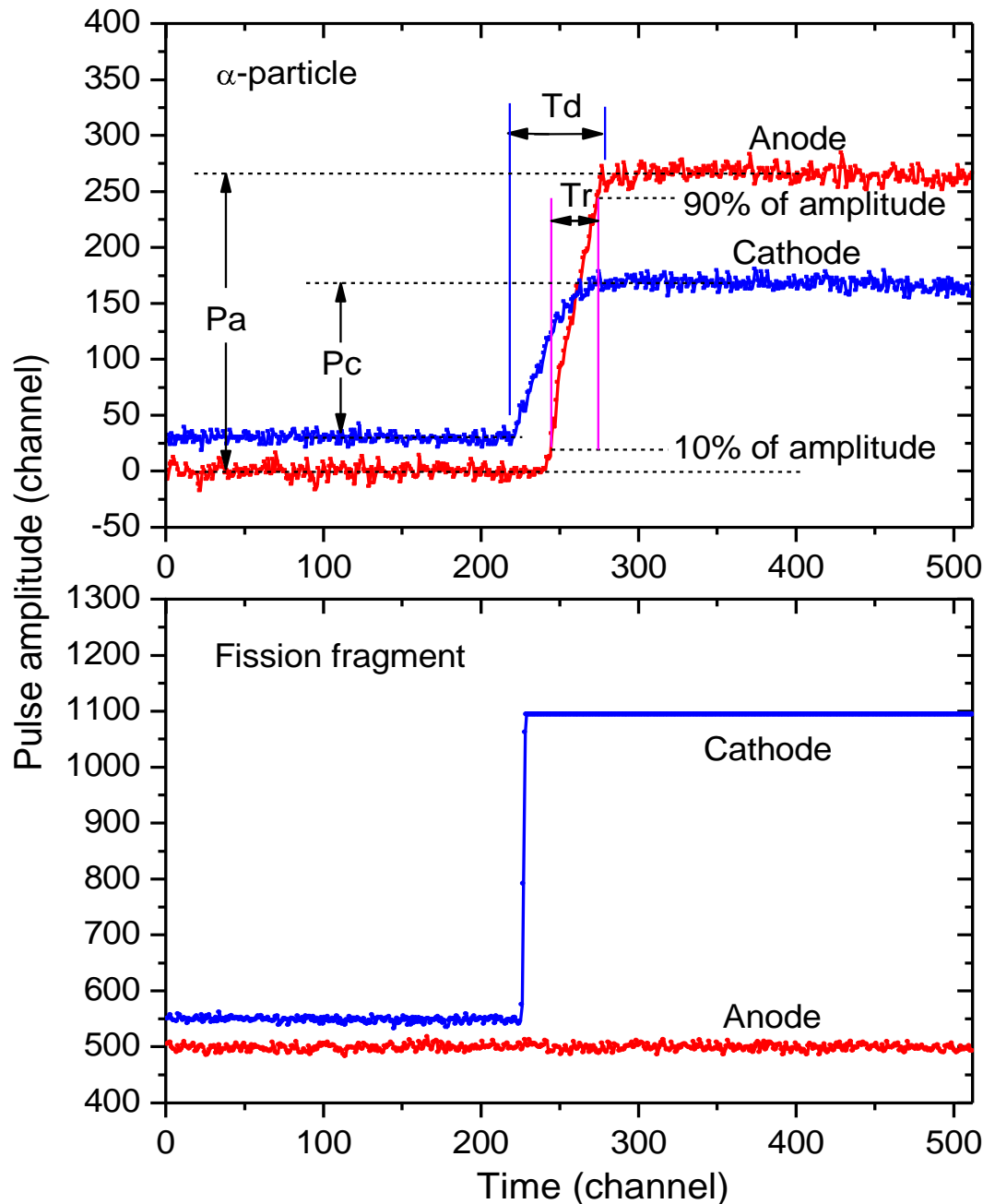
- 5. Frisch grid;
- 6. Guard electrodes;
- 7. Resistor.
- 8. Golden threads

# Experimental setup



PA – preamplifier, TFA – timing filter amplifier,  
D – discriminator,  
SA – spectroscopy amplifier, DLA – delay line amplifier,  
WFD – waveform digitizer, PC – personal computer.

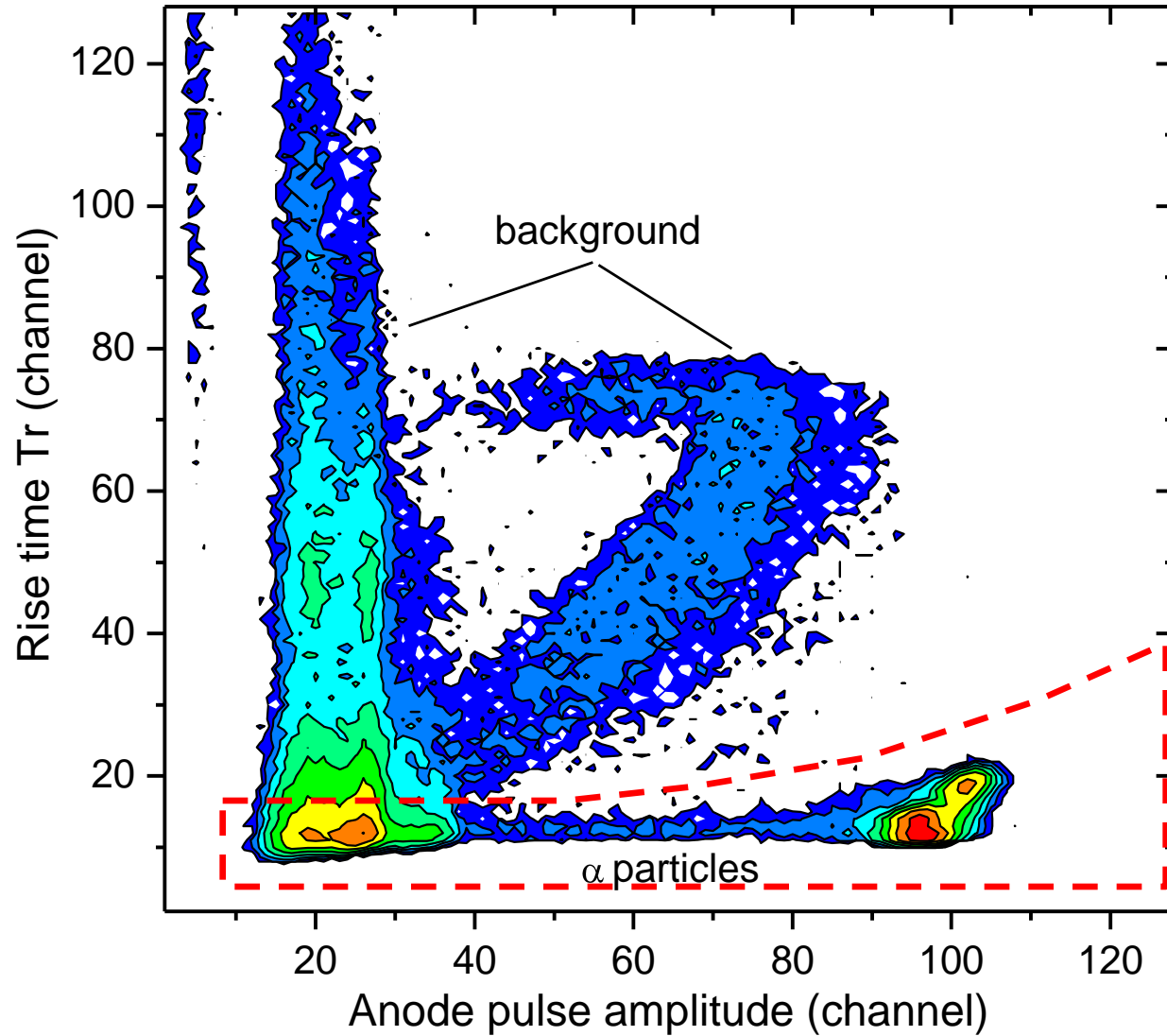
## Examples of signals of the main chamber and monitor chamber



DSP allow you to analyse:

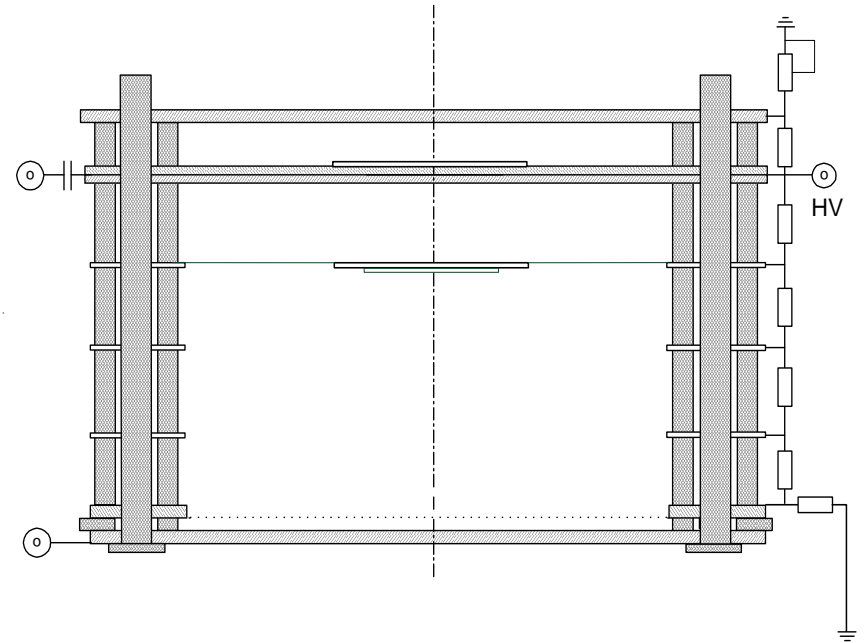
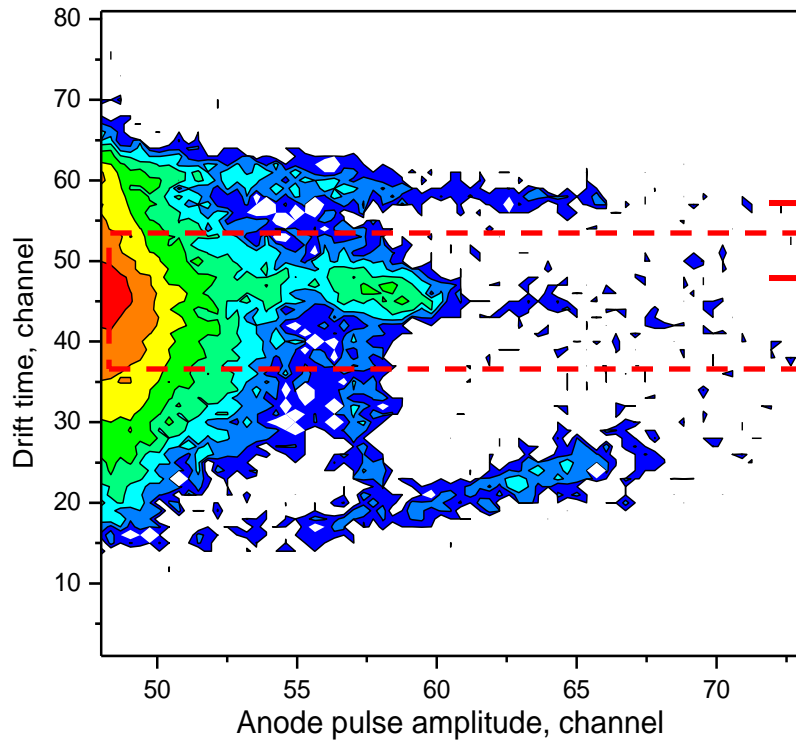
- 1) Amplitude of anode pulse ( $P_A$ );
- 2) Amplitude of cathode pulse ( $P_C$ );
- 3) Time when cathode signal appear ( $T_{SC}$ );
- 4) Time when anode signal appear ( $T_{SA}$ );
- 5) Time when anode signal reach satiation ( $T_{EA}$ );
- 6) Time of charges motion in ionizing chamber  $T_d = (T_{EA} - T_{SC})$ ;
- 7) Time of anode signal rise  $T_r = (T_{EA} - T_{SA})$ ;
- 8) Birth place  $X = (D - T_d \cdot v_e)$

## Background suppression

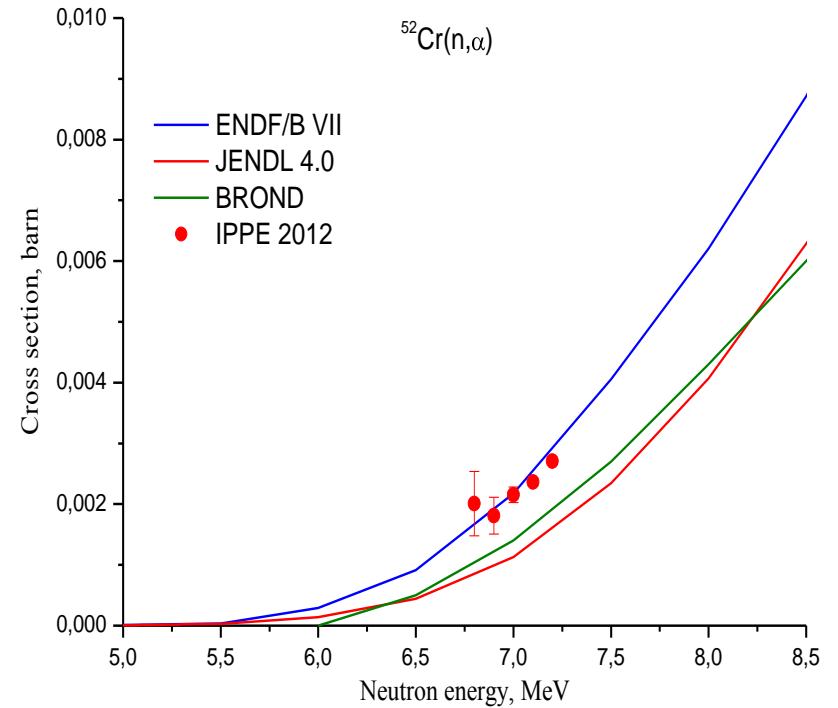
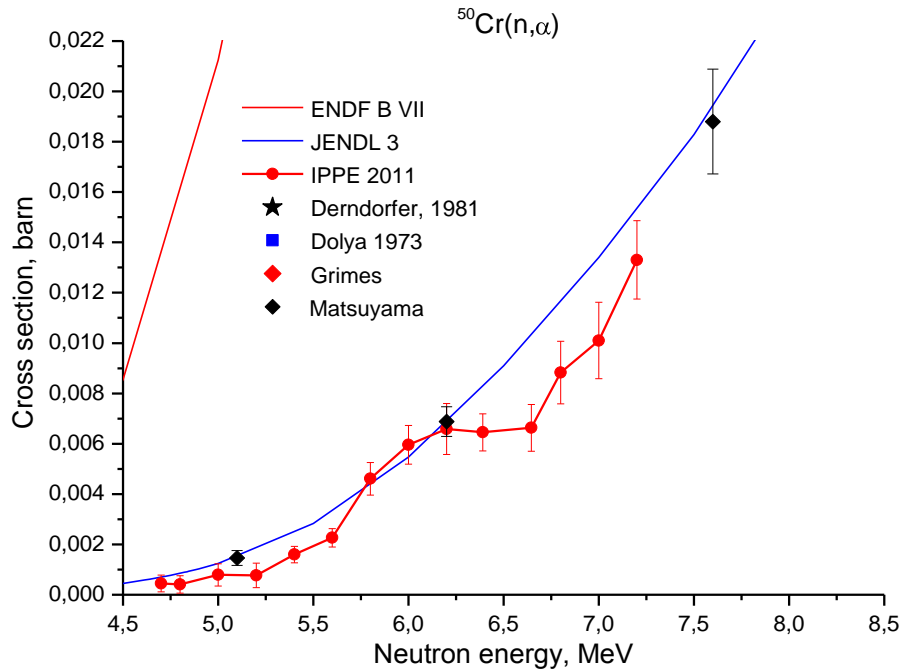




# Drift time selection for $\alpha$ -particles only



# OBTAINED RESULTS



# Modification of spectrometer

- New accelerator
- Determination the number of nuclei of the self-supporting target
- Change the equipment
- Change the chamber design
- Change the working gas

# New accelerator

The main parameters	Accelerator EG-1	New accelerator
Monoenergetical Neutrons	From 1,7 to 3,0 MeV From 4,0 to 7,2 MeV	From 0,1 to 9 MeV
Current	5 - 7 $\mu\text{A}$	~ 25 $\mu\text{A}$

# Change the electrodes material

The advantages of gold electrodes:

- mono isotopic substance;
- the surface doesn't oxidize
- high value of Z

500 grams of 99,99 % gold

# Change the equipment

## Change the waveform digitizer

Parameters	LeCroy 2262	Signatec PDA14
frequency	80 MHz	100 MHz
ADC	10 bit	14 bit
Bus	CAMAC	PCI

## Using the High Speed Pressure Controller (CPC-3000):

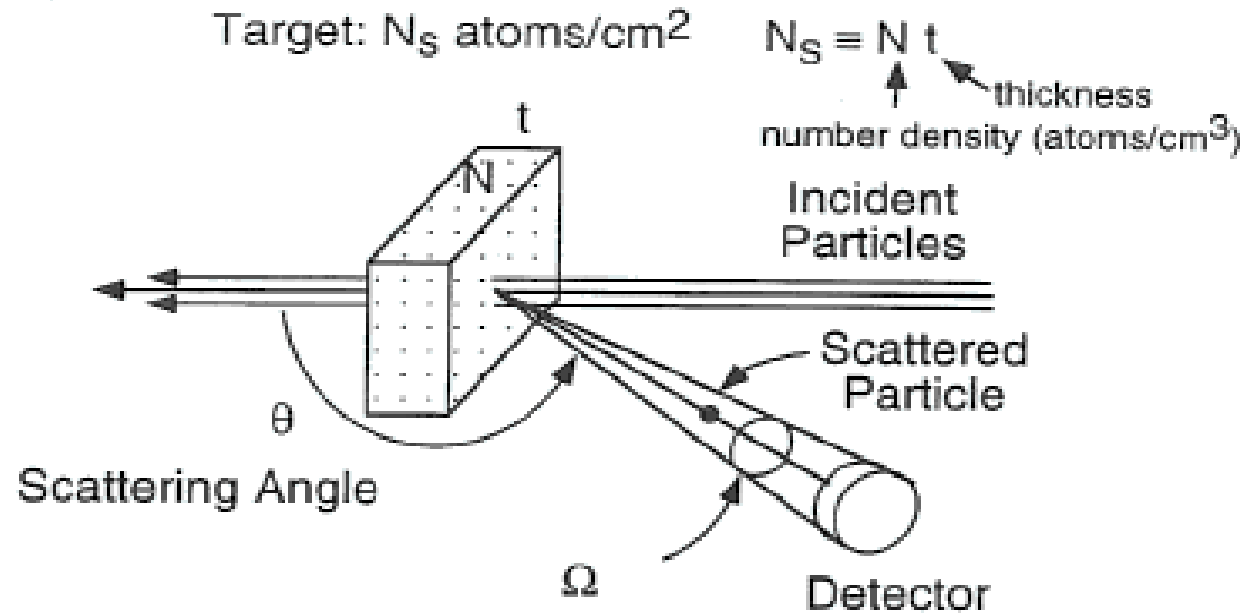
- absolute pressure 0,1 to 0,7 MPa
- uncertainty 0,025 %
- maintaining the stability of the set pressure 0,04%

# Change the IC working gas

Isotope	Natural abundance, %	(n, $\alpha$ ) reaction Q-value, MeV
$^{78}\text{Kr}$	0,35	+3,67
$^{80}\text{Kr}$	2,25	+2,352
$^{82}\text{Kr}$	11,6	+0,974
$^{83}\text{Kr}$	11,5	+ 3,426
$^{84}\text{Kr}$	57,0	-0,390
$^{86}\text{Kr}$	17,3	- 2,273

**Xe + 3% CO<sub>2</sub> ( 5%CH<sub>4</sub>)**

# Determination the number of nuclei



$$A = \sigma \Omega N_S Q$$

number of particles detected

cross section

atoms/cm<sup>2</sup>

detector solid angle

total number of incident particles



# Conclusion

New generation of alpha-particle digital spectrometer will have

- Low background due to using gold electrodes and Xe as working gas
- Less dead time and digital signal evaluation accuracy due to new 14 bits 100 MHz PCI bus signal waveform digitizer
- New equipment for high precision working gas pressure measurements
- Using self-supporting target
- Using Ion Beam analyses for determine number of nuclear in the solid
- non radioactive target

## Plans for future measurement

Structure materials:

$^{53}\text{Cr}$

$^{56}\text{Fe}$

$^{58}\text{Ni}$

Another nuclear:

$^{35,37}\text{Cl}$

Kr

$^{12}\text{C}$

Thank you for attention !