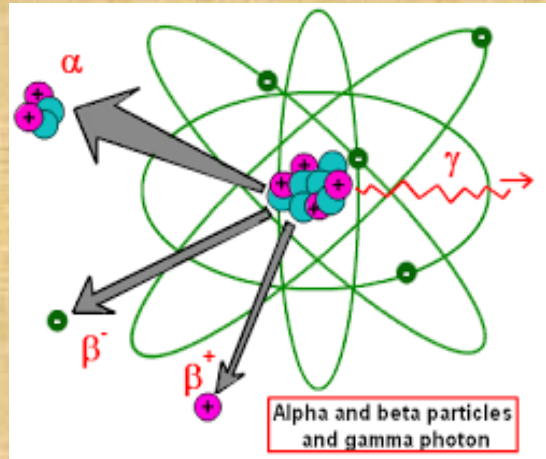


# Measurement of the Change in Lifetime of $5/2^+$ Yrast State of $^{133}\text{Cs}$ Isomer due to Gamma Resonance Effect using a System of Mixed Scintillation Detectors

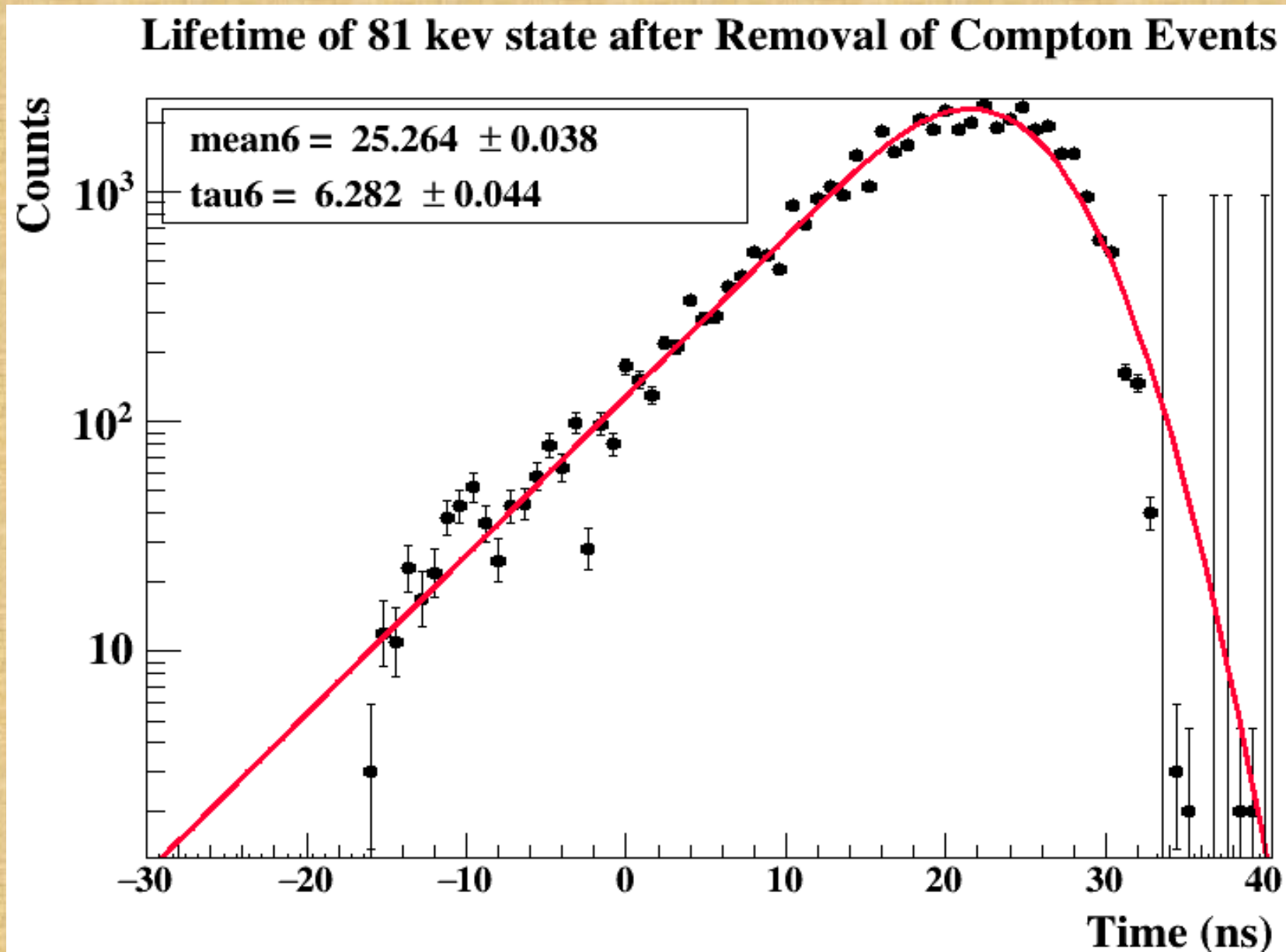


I.J Lugendo

**Korea University**

**Lab Meeting, 19/07/2016**

# Results from Previous Experiment



# Systematic Uncertainty Budget

Source of Uncertainty	$\pm\Delta \tau$ (ns)	$\pm\Delta \tau$ (%)
Background Effect	0.001	0.016
Compton Scattering Effect	0.002	0.032
Uncertainty in Time Resolution	0.017	0.271
Choice of Gamma Cascade	0.006	0.095
Counting Statistics	0.015	0.247
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.024</b>	<b>0.380</b>

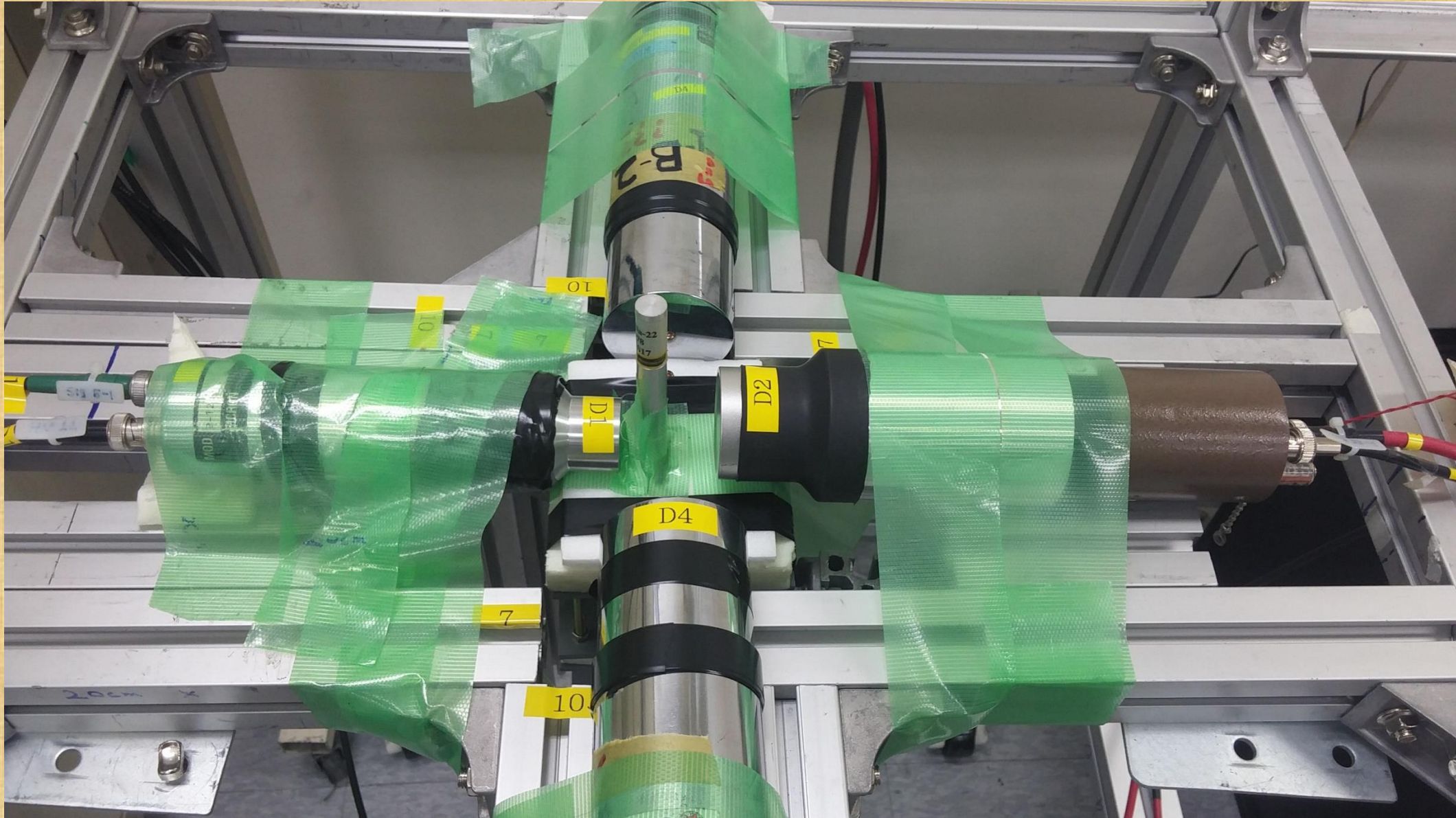
$$\tau = (6.282 \pm 0.024) \text{ ns}$$

# Search for Better Scintillators?

Parameter	<b>NaI(Tl)</b>	<b>CsI(Pure)</b>	<b>LaBr<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>BaF<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>CsI(Tl)</b>	<b>PbWo<sub>4</sub></b>
<b>Resolution (%)</b>	<b>6 – 7</b>	<b>17 – 185</b>	<b>3 – 4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4 – 5</b>	
<b>Decay Time (ns)</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>35 (s), 6 (f)</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0.6 – 0.8 (f) 630 (s)</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Light Yield (Photons/Mev)</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>63,000</b>	<b>1800 (f), 10000 (s)</b>	<b>54,000</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Wavelength (nm)</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>180 – 240 (f) 310 (s)</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>420</b>
<b>Density (g/cm<sup>3</sup>)</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>4.51</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>4.88</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>

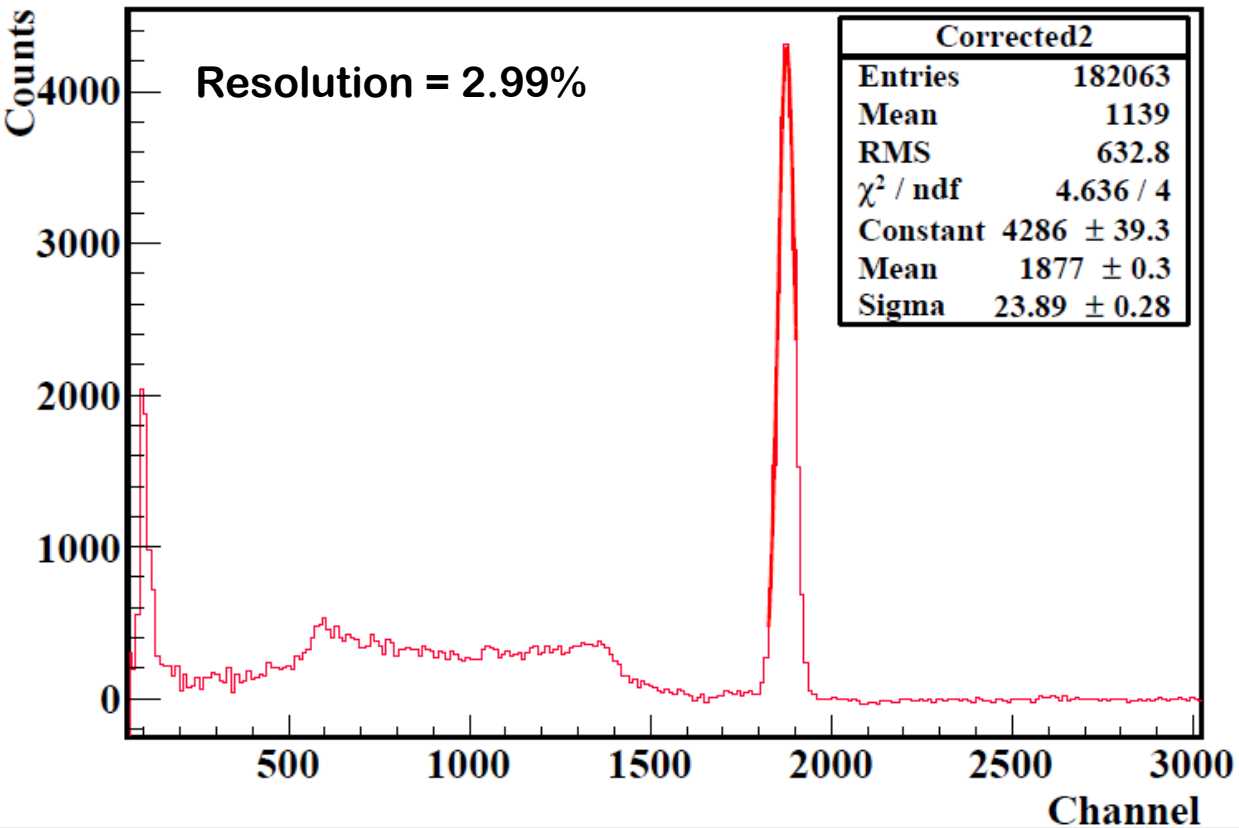


# Four Detectors Setup

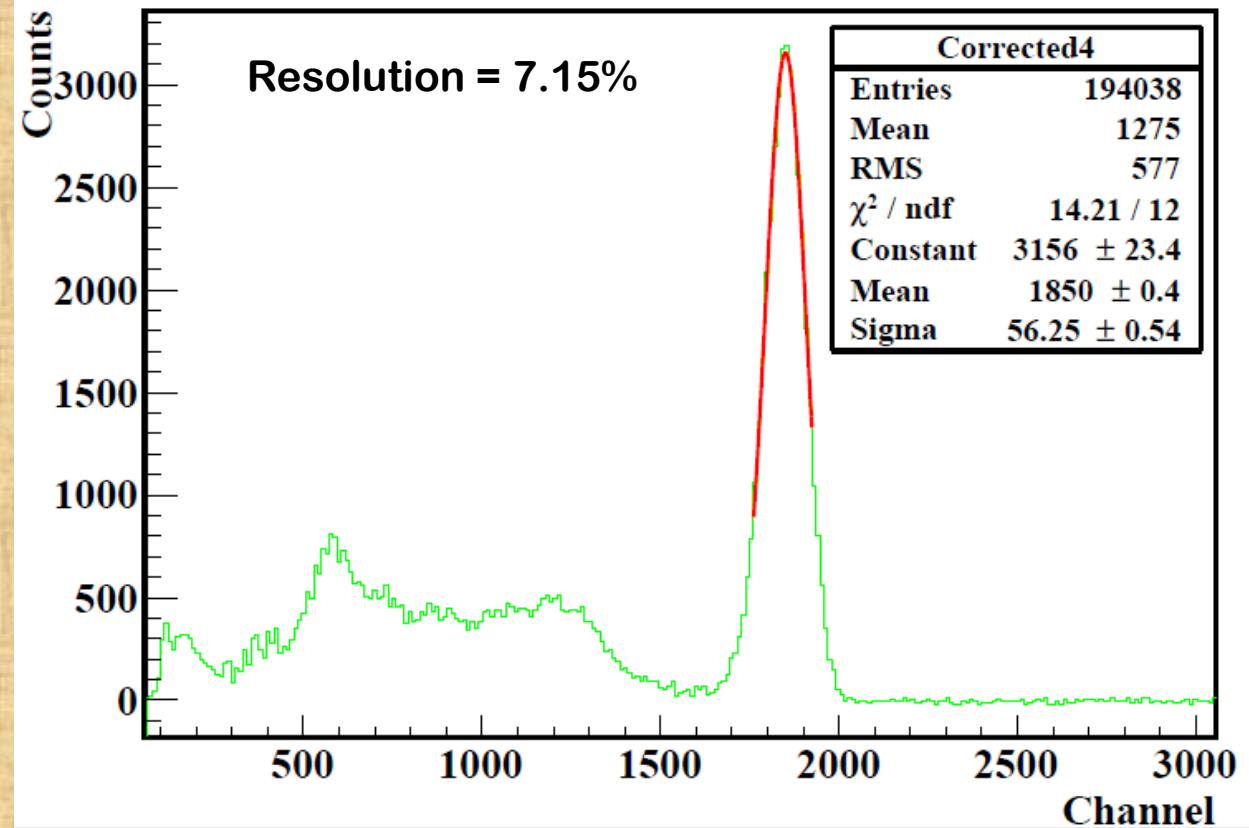


# Energy Resolution Comparison

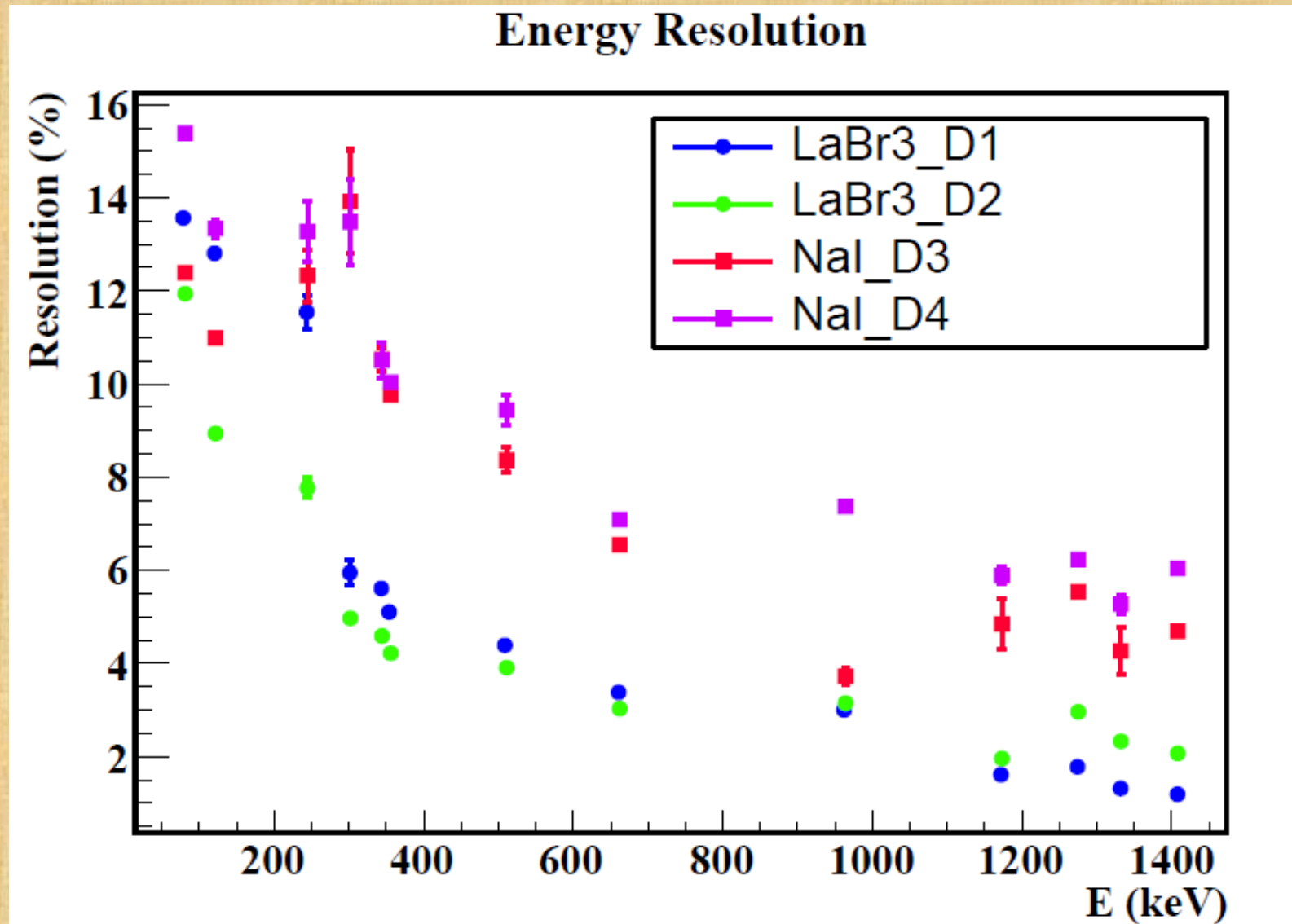
Corrected Spec\_D2



Corrected Spec\_D4



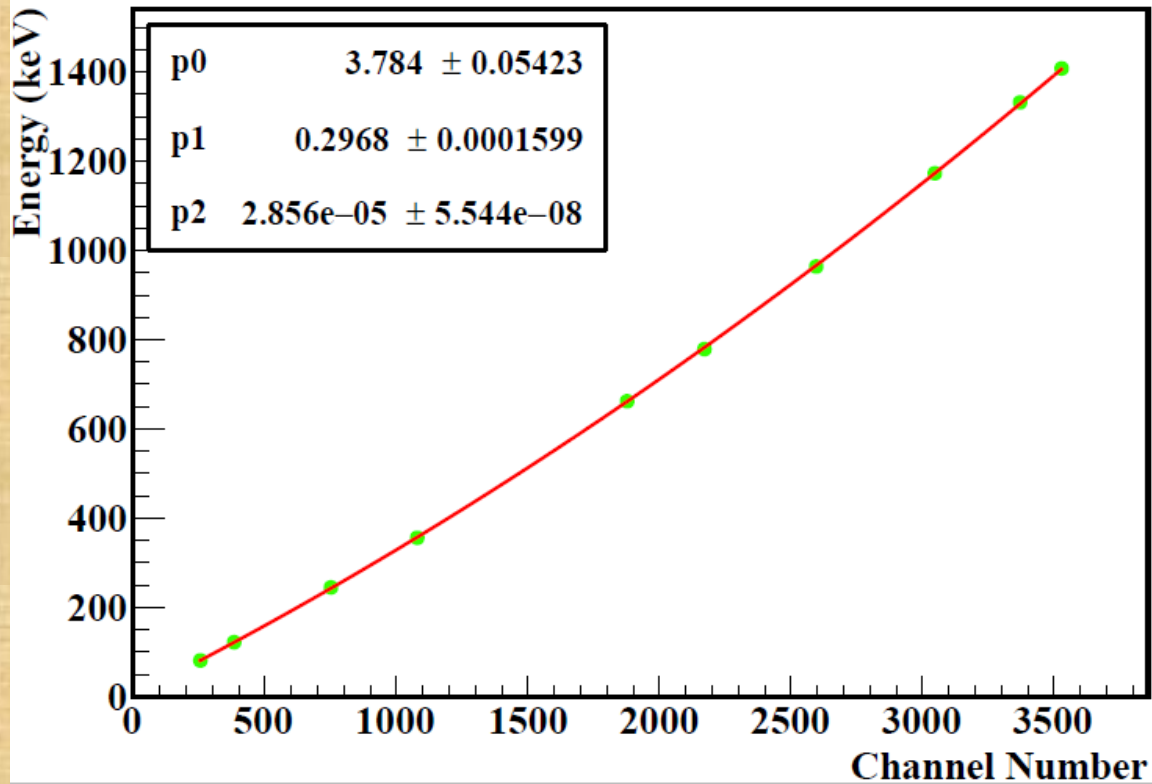
# Energy Resolution Comparison





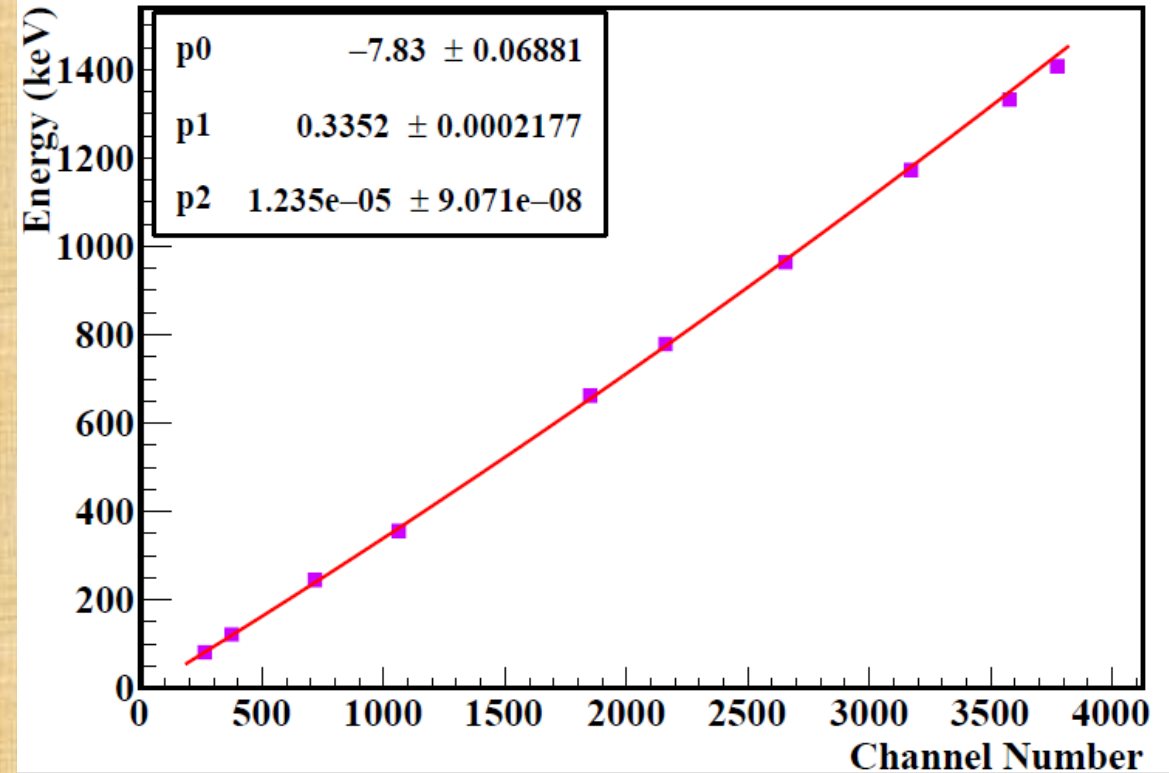
# Energy Calibration

## Energy Calibration for D2



## Large LaBr3

## Energy Calibration for D4

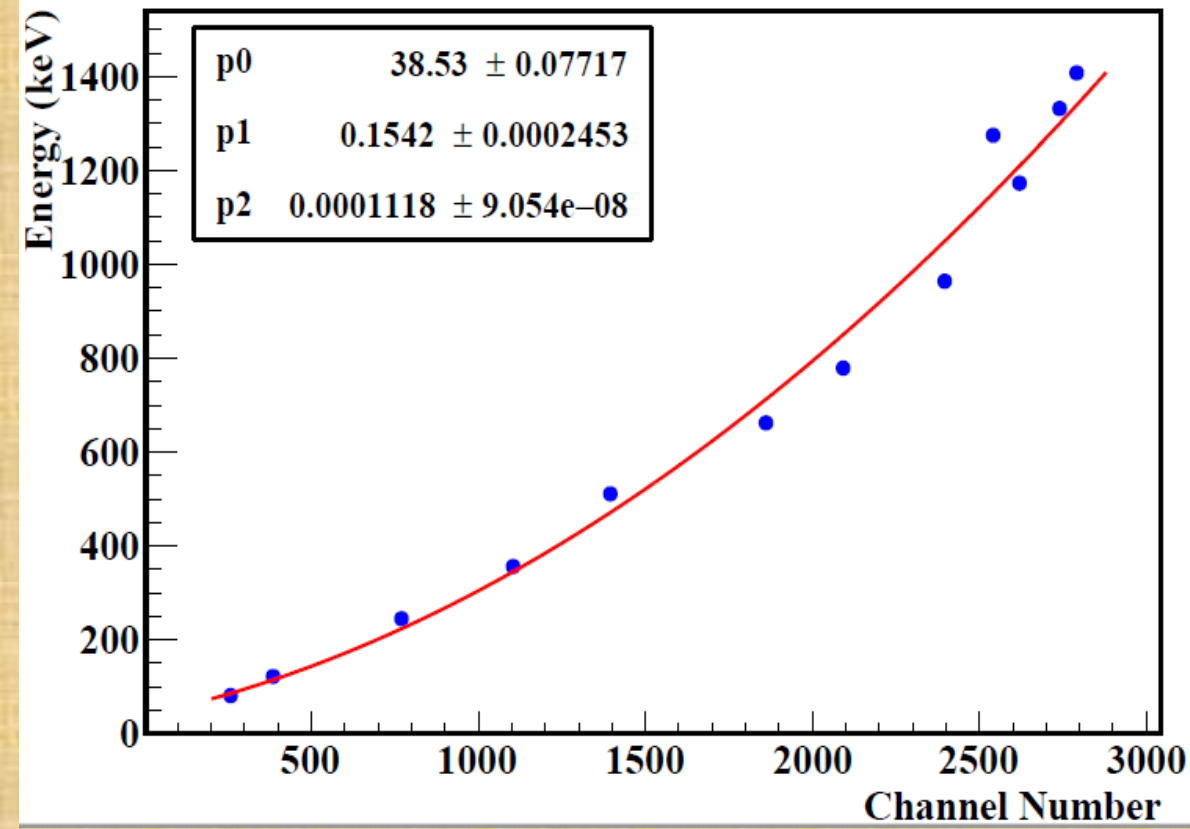


## NaI(Tl)

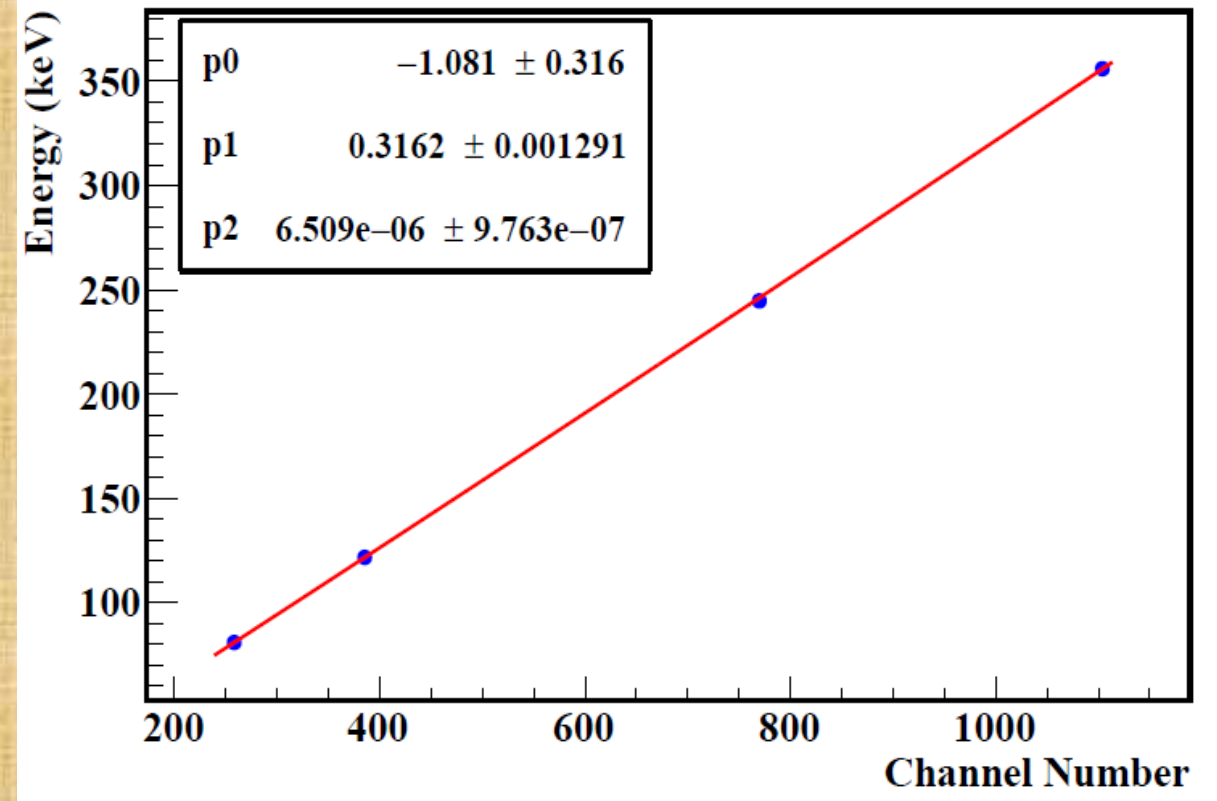


# Energy Calibration for Small LaBr3

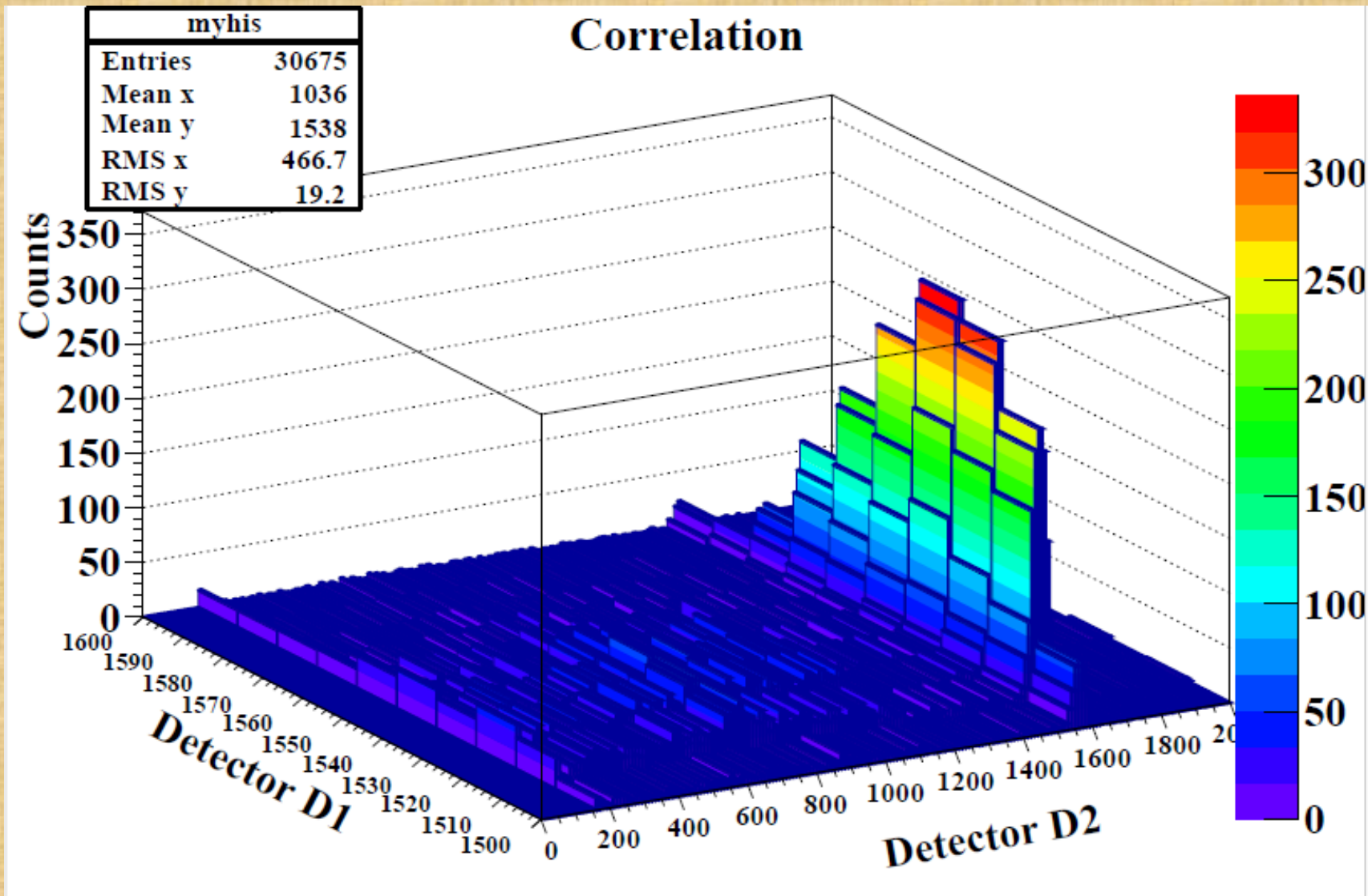
Energy Calibration for D1



Energy Calibration for D1

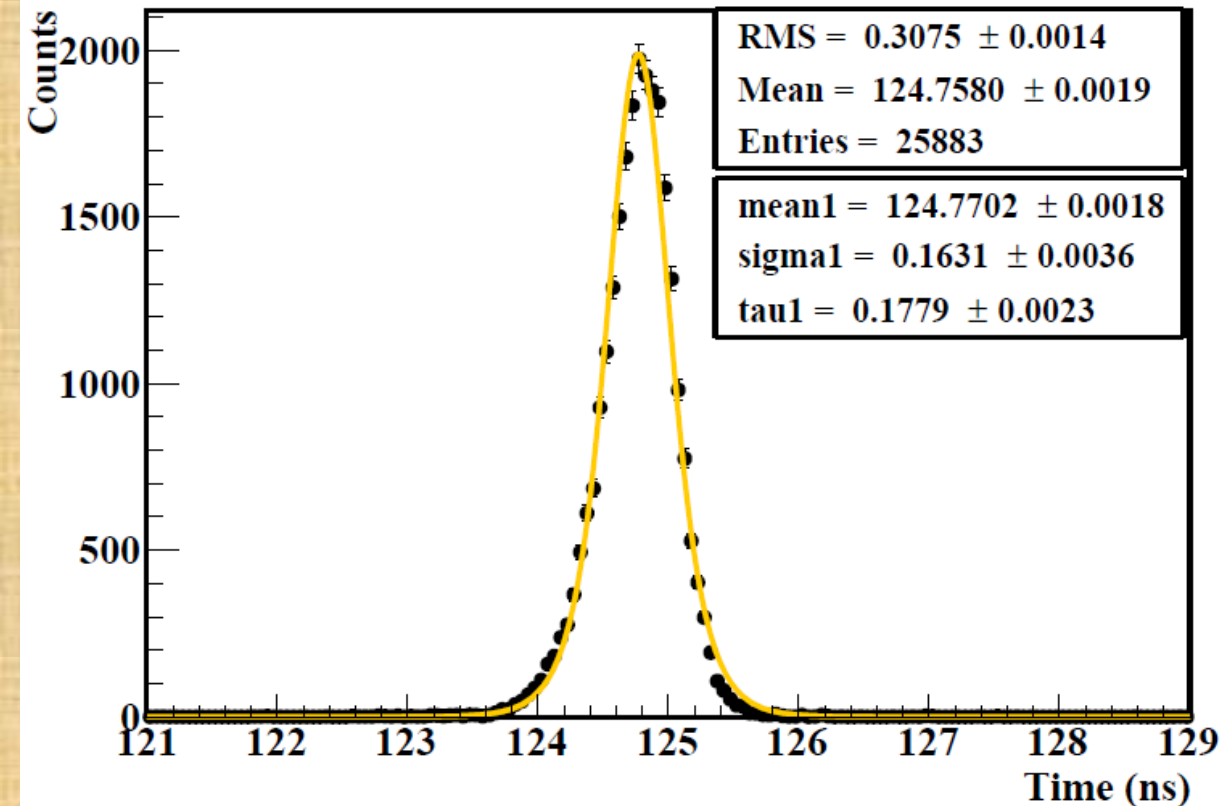


# Selection of Coincident Events



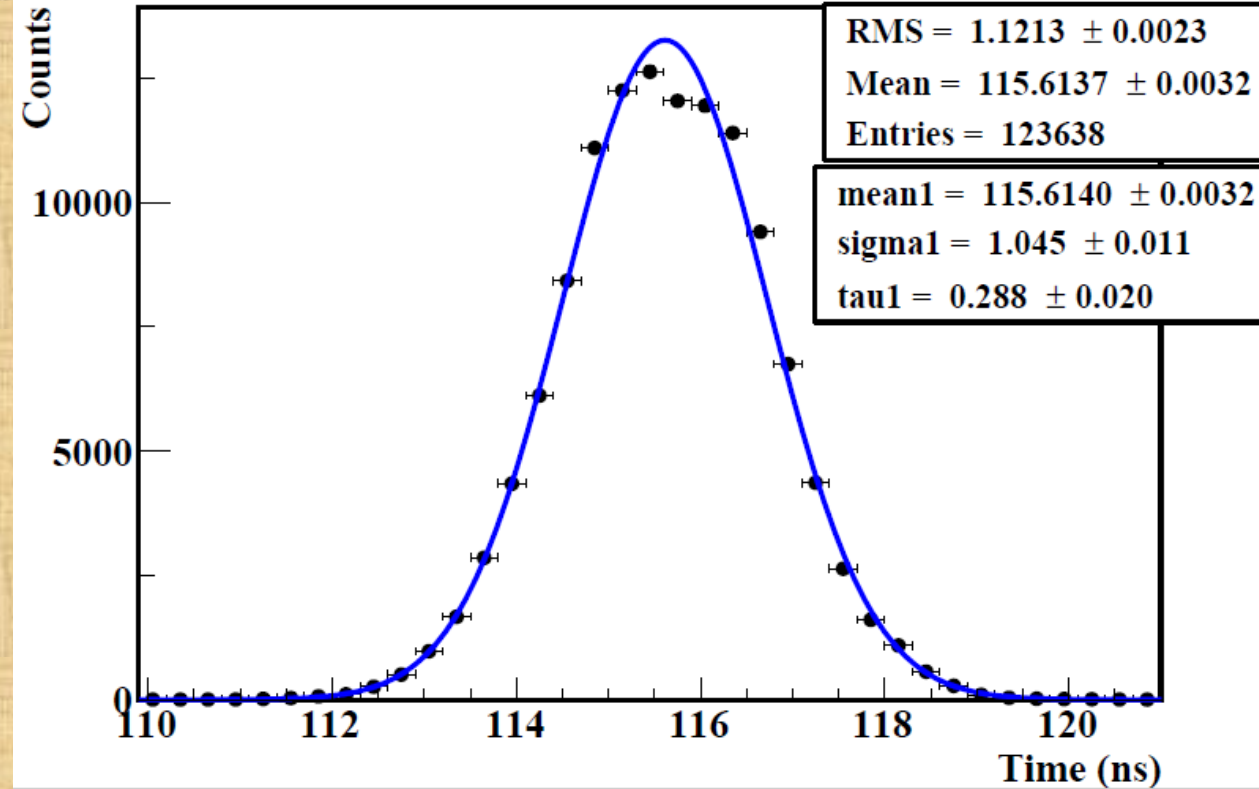
# Time Resolution

Time Resolution Using  $^{22}\text{Na}$



Time Resolution using LaBr3 Detectors

Time Resolution Using  $^{22}\text{Na}$



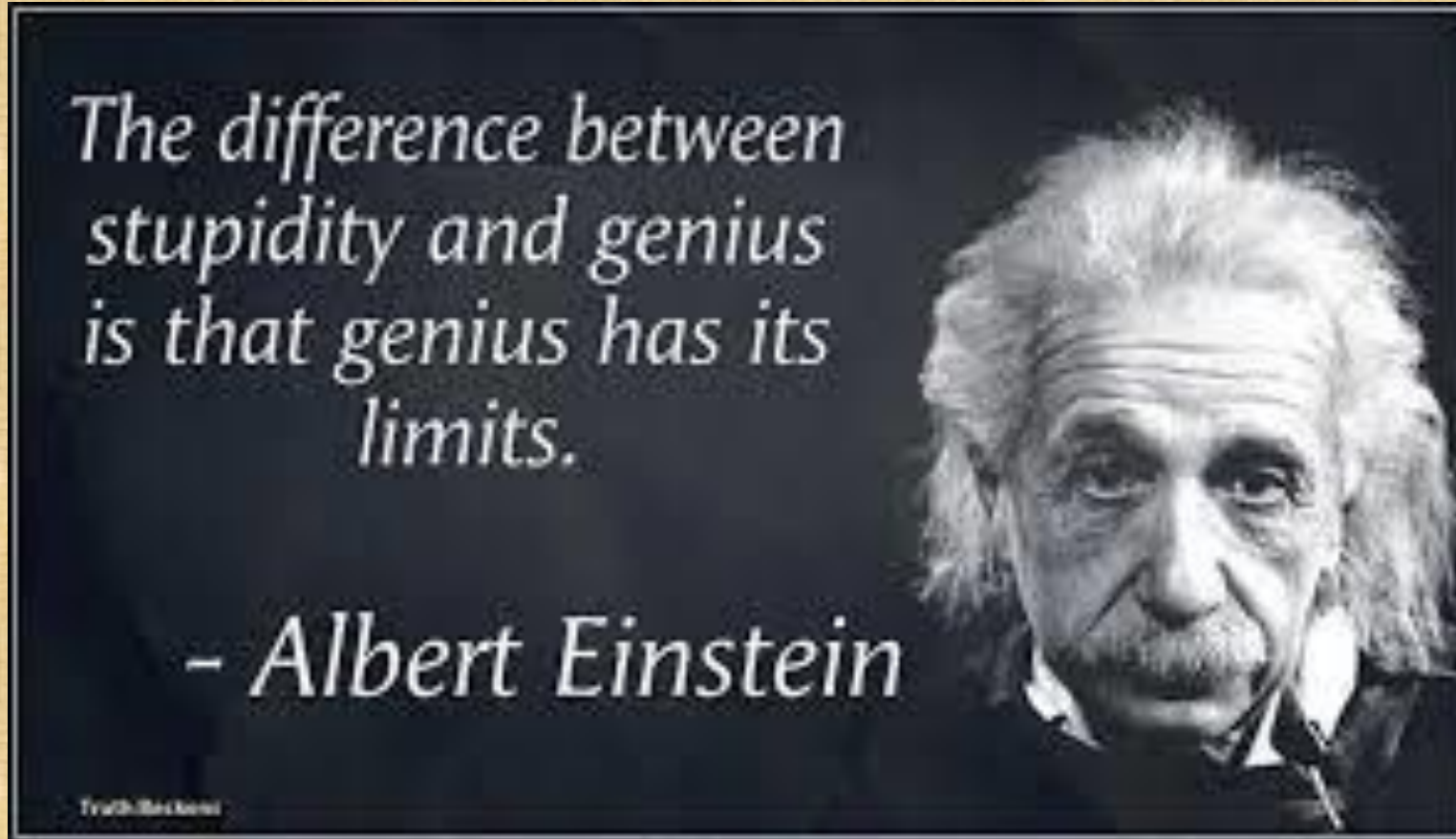
Time Resolution using NaI(Tl) Detectors

# Summary and Forward Works

- **Time Resolution of the system can indeed be improved by the use of LaBr<sub>3</sub> detectors which have faster decay time.**
- **Low count rate and poor linearity of the small LaBr<sub>3</sub> poses some difficulties in the experiment. I plan to replace it by a small square NaI(Tl) detector.**
- **Currently, an experiment is running to measure the Lifetime of 81 keV state of <sup>133</sup>Cs.**
- **Further Data Analysis will be carried out to determine measurement uncertainties which could include Time Walk effect, Background Contribution, Compton Scattering events etc.**
- **Correction of these effects could lead to a better System Time Resolution.**



**THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!!**



**JAH BLESS YOU!!**

# Backup

## Accidental Coincidence and Selection of Peak Region

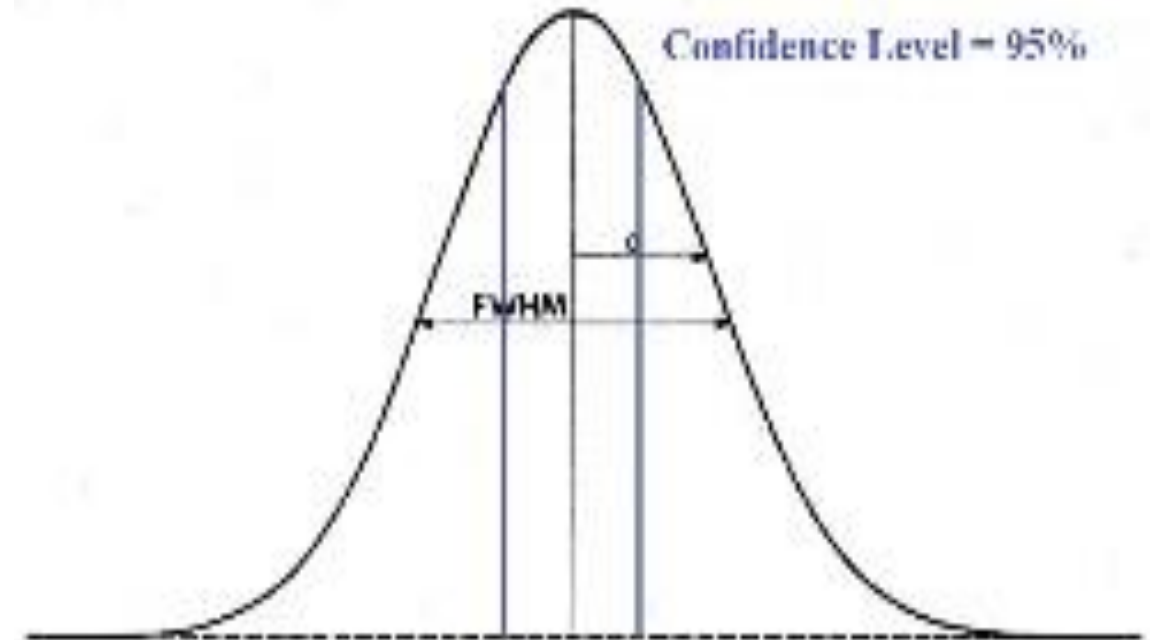
The ratio of True coincident events to Accidental coincident events is calculated as;

$$N_0 = 7955 \text{ Bq}$$
$$\tau = 107 \text{ ns}$$

$$\frac{N_C}{N_A} = \frac{1}{2N_0\tau} = 587$$

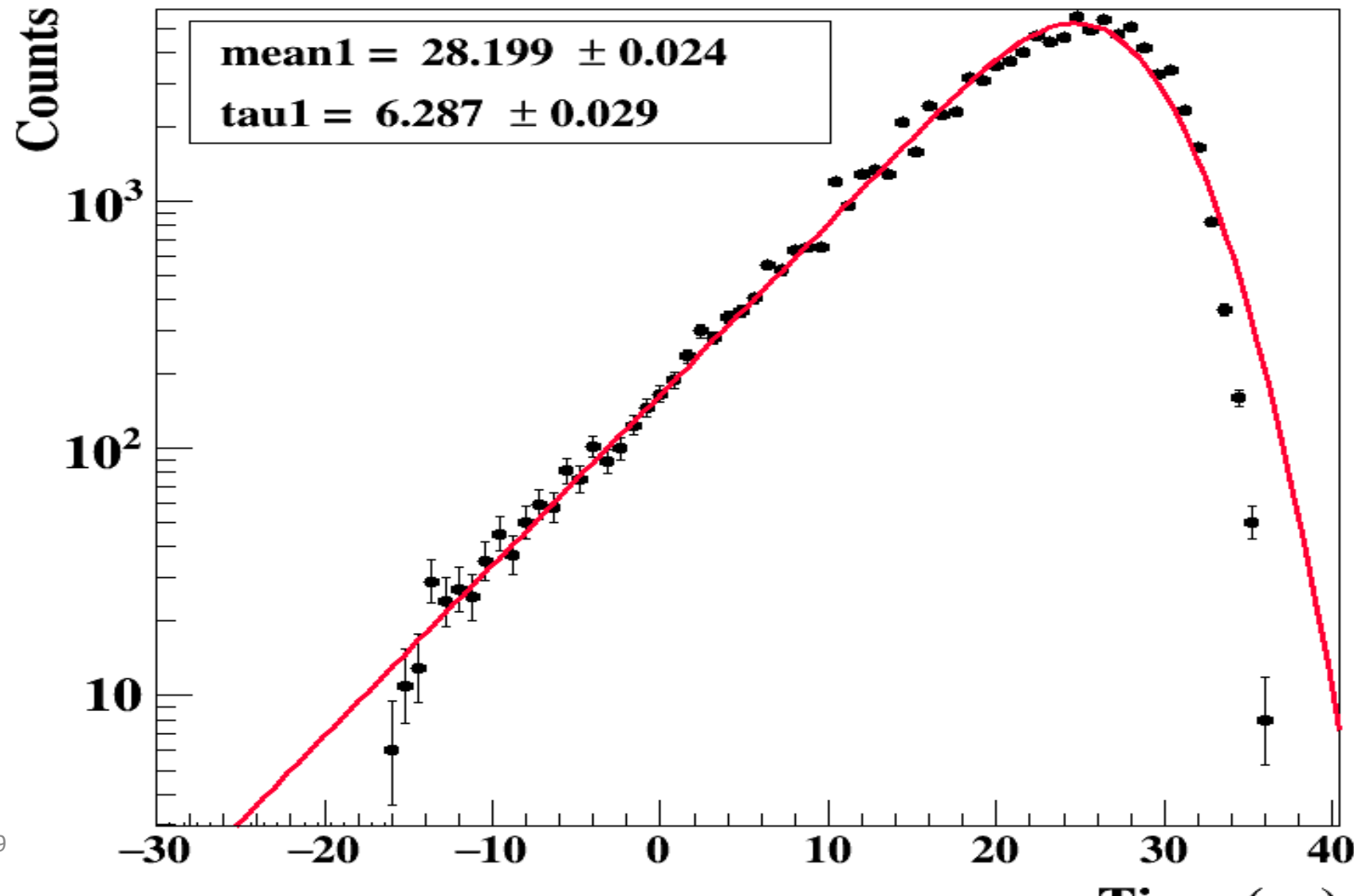
Offline selection of coincident peaks is done using the following range,

$$R = (\mu - 1.645\sigma, \mu + 1.645\sigma)$$



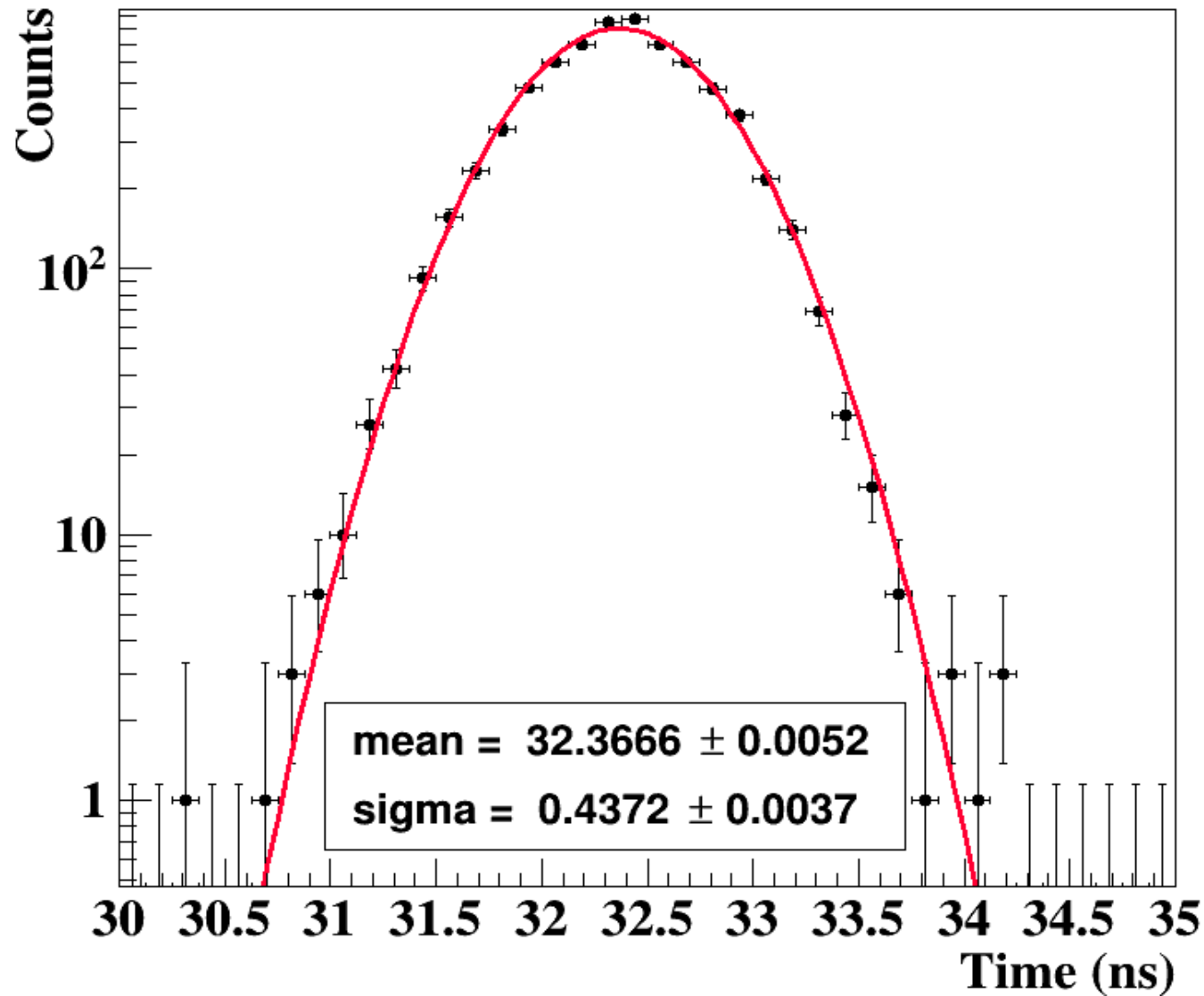
# Lifetime of 81 keV state using 2<sup>nd</sup> Transition

Lifetime of 81 keV Excited State of <sup>133</sup>Cs



# Time Resolution of the System

Time Resolution



- An advantage is taken of the fact that the lifetime of the 1173 keV state of Co-60 is very short.
- With the results shown in the picture on the left, Resolution = FWHM = 1.03ns