

# Further test of internal-conversion theory with a measurement in $^{119\text{m}}\text{Sn}$

*TEXAS A&M PROGRAM TO MEASURE ICC*  
*N. NICA*

## Internal Conversion Coefficients (ICC):

- Big impact on quality of nuclear science
- Central for USNDP and other nuclear data programs
- Intensely studied by theory and experiment
- Important result: hole calculation now standard
- *Still to measure critical cases!!!*

# 2002RA45 survey ICC's theories and measurements

- **Theory: RHFS and RDF comparison**

Exchange interaction, Finite size of nucleus, *Hole treatment*

- **Experiment:**

100 *E2, M3, E3, M4, E5* ICC values, 0.5%-6% precision,  
*very few <1% precision!*

- **Conclusions,  $\Delta(\text{exp:theory})\%$ :**

*No hole:* **+0.19(26)% BEST!**

*(bound and continuum states - SCF of neutral atom)*

*Hole-SCF:* **-0.94(24)%**

*(continuum - SCF of ion + hole (full relaxation of ion orbitals))*

*Hole-FO:* **-1.18(24)%**

*(continuum - ion field from bound wave functions of  
neutral atom*

*orbitals))*

*(no relaxation of ion*

## **PHYSICAL ARGUMENT**

*K-shell filling time vs. time to leave atom*

*$\sim 10^{-15} - 10^{-17} \text{ s} \gg \sim 10^{-18} \text{ s}$*

# Texas A&M precision ICC measurements:

- **KX to  $\gamma$  rays ratio method**

$$\alpha_K \omega_K = \frac{N_K}{N_\gamma} \cdot \frac{\epsilon_\gamma}{\epsilon_K}$$

- $N_K, N_\gamma$  measured from *only one K-shell converted transition*
- $\omega_K$  from 1999SCZX (compilation and fit)
- **Very precise detection efficiency for ORTEC  $\gamma$ -X 280-cm<sup>3</sup> coaxial HPGe at standard distance of 151 mm:**
  - **0.2% , 50-1400 keV (2002HA61, 2003HE28)**
  - **0.4% , 1.4-3.5 MeV (2004HE34)**
  - **0.7% , 10-50 keV (KX rays domain)**

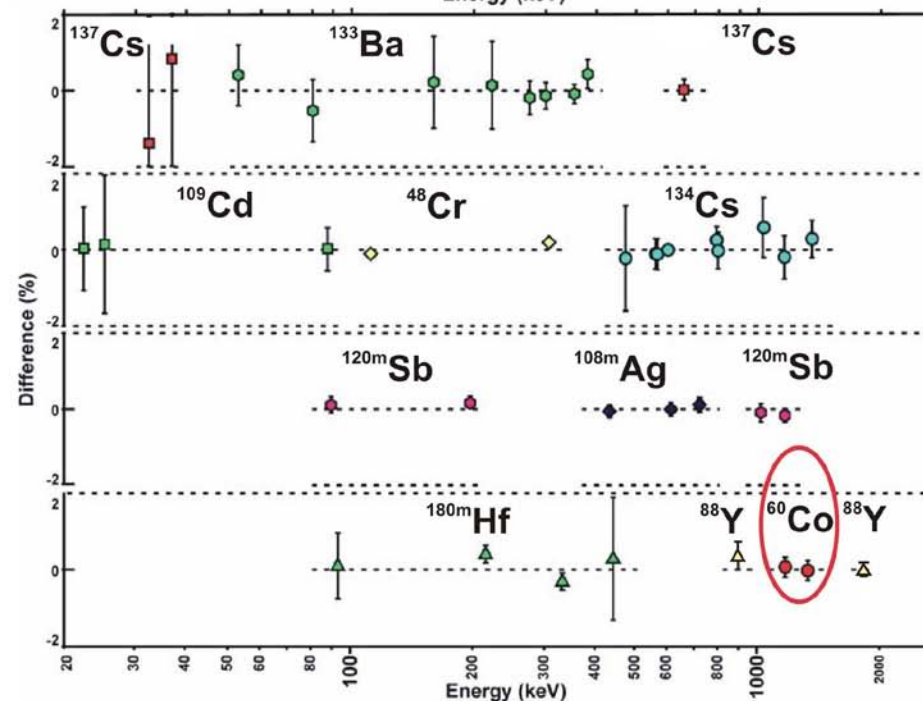
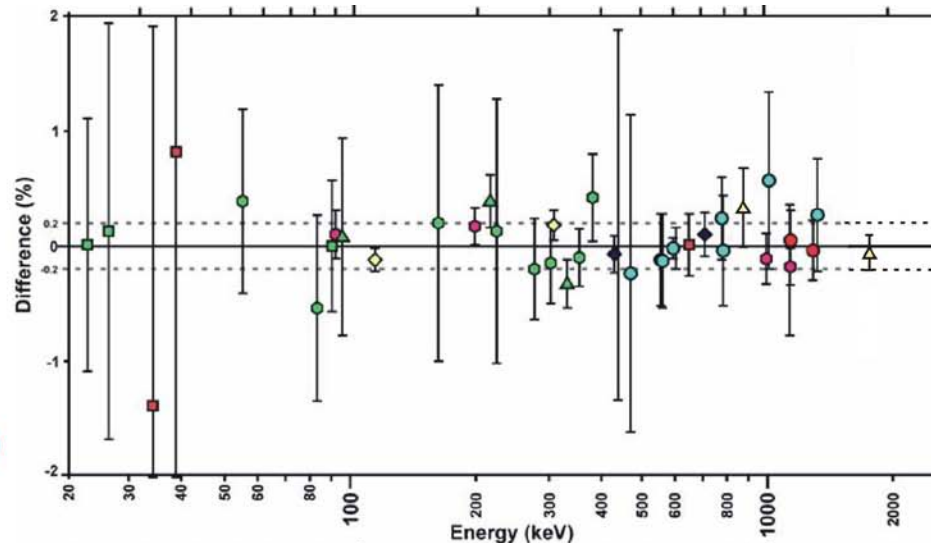
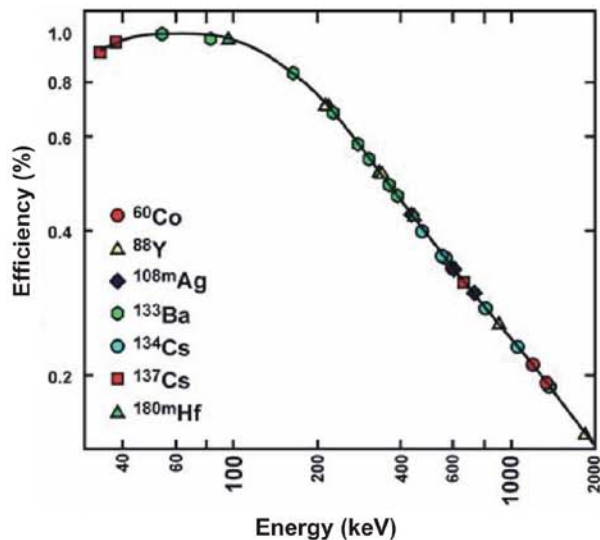
# DETECTOR EFFICIENCY

## $50 \text{ keV} < E_\gamma < 1.4 \text{ MeV}$

Coaxial 280-cc n-type Ge detector:

- Measured absolute efficiency ( $^{60}\text{Co}$  source from PTB with activity known to + 0.1%)
- Measured relative efficiency (9 sources)
- Calculated efficiencies with Monte Carlo (Integrated Tiger Series - CYLTRAN code)

0.2% uncertainty for the interval 50-1400 keV



# KX to $\gamma$ rays ratio method

- Sources for  $n_{th}$  activation
  - Small selfabsorption ( $< 0.1\%$ )
  - Dead time ( $< 5\%$ )
  - Statistics ( $> 10^6$  for  $\gamma$  or x-rays)
  - High spectrum purity
  - Minimize activation time (0.5 h)
- Impurity analysis - *essentially based on ENSDF*
  - Trace and correct impurity to 0.01% level
  - Use decay-curve analysis
  - Especially important for the K X-ray region
- Voigt-shape (Lorentzian) correction for X-rays
  - Done by simulation spectra, analyzed as the real spectra
- Coincidence summing correction

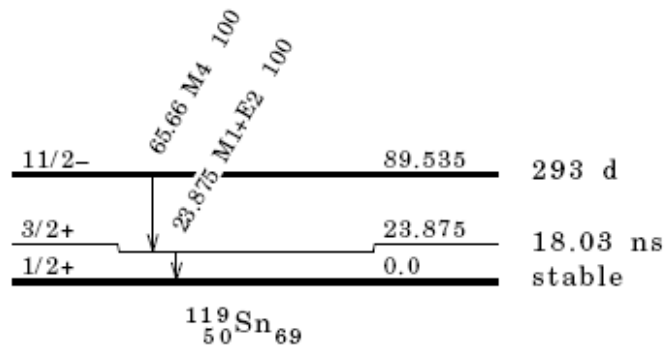
# $^{119\text{m}}\text{Sn}$ 65.7 keV, M4 transition

- $\alpha(\text{K})_{\text{exp}} = 1610\ 82$  (1975AB03)
- $\alpha(\text{K})_{\text{no\_hole}} = 1544$ ,  $\alpha(\text{K})_{\text{hole\_FO}} = 1618$

$^{119}\text{Sn}$  IT Decay 1968Bo09

Decay Scheme

Intensities: I( $\gamma$ +ce) per  
100 parent decays  
%IT=100

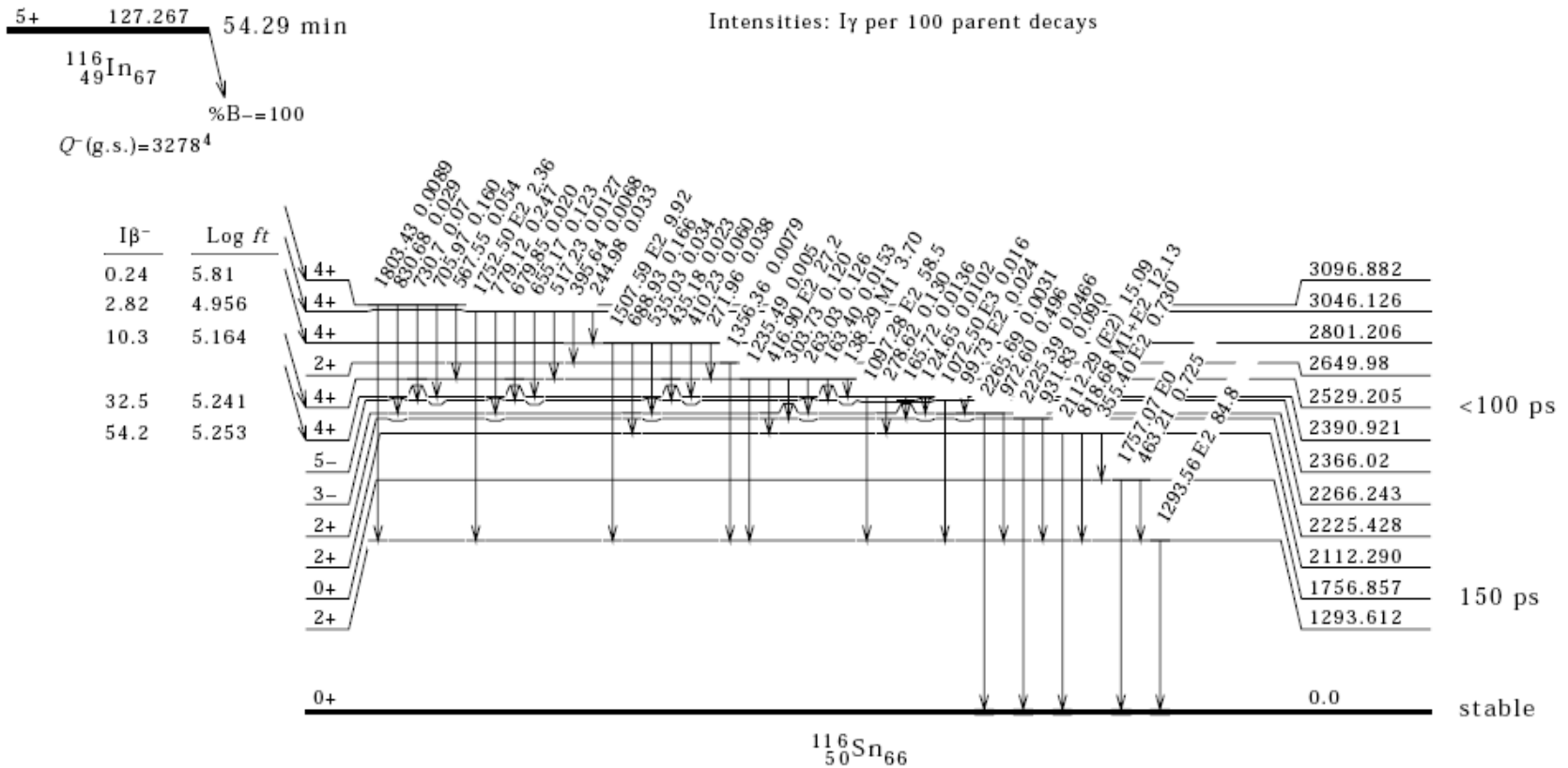


## $^{119m}\text{Sn}$ 65.7 keV, M4 transition - $\alpha_K$ measurement

- $^{118}\text{Sn}$  98.8% enriched (from 24% natural abundance)
- Difficult to roll to get small thickness
- Samples:  $1 \text{ cm}^2 \times 6.8 \mu\text{m}$
- Neutron activation at Triga reactor @ TAMU,
  - $\Phi = 7.5 \times 10^{12} \text{ n}/(\text{cm}^2\text{s})$
  - $\alpha_{\text{th}} = 10 \text{ mb} \Rightarrow$  very long activation times
  - Sample 1: 16 h (used to tune the real run)
  - Sample 2: 120 h (sample got corroded and stuck)
- First major difficulty: **very low intensity of 65.7 $\gamma$** 
  - very low counting rate  $0.06 \text{ s}^{-1}$
  - Pb shielding of HPGe detector & low bgd room
  - Found 33.6% (!) impurities ( $^{75}\text{Se}$ ,  $^{182}\text{Ta}$ )

# $^{119m}\text{Sn}$ 65.7 keV, M4 transition - $\alpha_K$ measurement

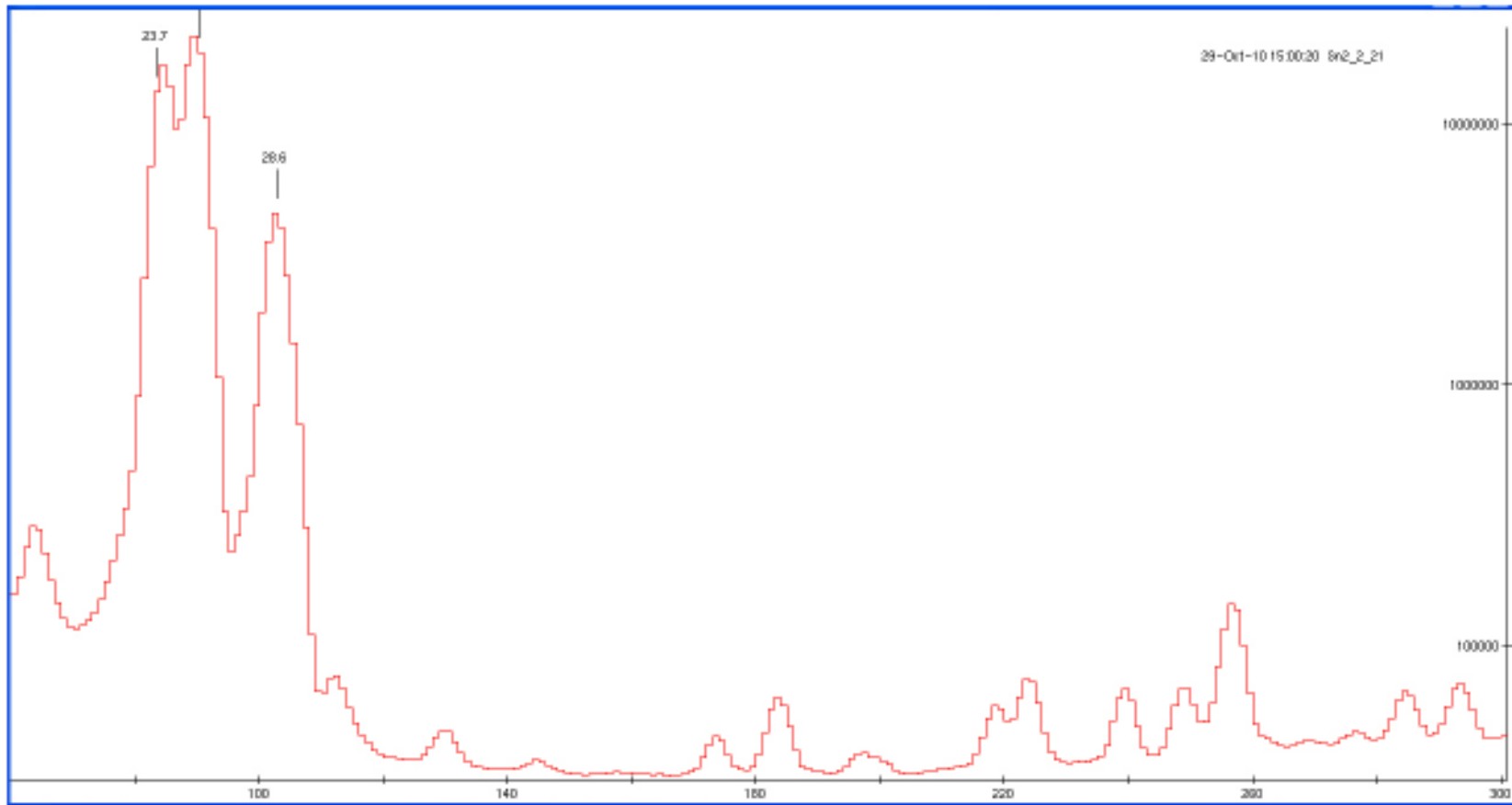
- Second major difficulty:  $\epsilon$  known poorly below 50 keV
  - From  $^{139}\text{La}$  case:  $\epsilon(34.17 \text{ keV}) = 98.8\%$  of calculation
  - Need special determination of  $\epsilon$  for 20-30 keV
  - Plan to measure  $^{116}\text{In}$   $\beta^-$  decay for  $\epsilon(\text{SnK}_\alpha)$  and  $(\text{SnK}_\beta)$





# $^{119m}\text{Sn}$ 65.7 keV, M4 transition - $\alpha_K$ measurement

- **Third major difficulty: scattering affecting SnKx region**
  - Rough estimate 2-3% effect
  - Correction to be done mostly by simulation



# $^{119\text{m}}\text{Sn}$ 65.7 keV, M4 transition - $\alpha_{\text{K}}$ measurement

Very preliminary result !

- **Impurities:**

- $\text{SnK}_{\alpha} + \text{SnK}_{\beta}$ : 1.3% impurities (In and Sn KX)
- 65.7 $\gamma$ : 33.6% impurities ( $^{75}\text{Se}$  and  $^{182}\text{Ta}$ )
- $\alpha_{\text{K}}(\text{exp}) = 1571\ 86$  (6%)
- ...but still to do
  - i. efficiency (+2-3%)
  - ii. scattering (-2%)
  - iii. Voigt (+1%)
  - iv. Sum (+0.3%)
- ... uncertainty: 3% ???