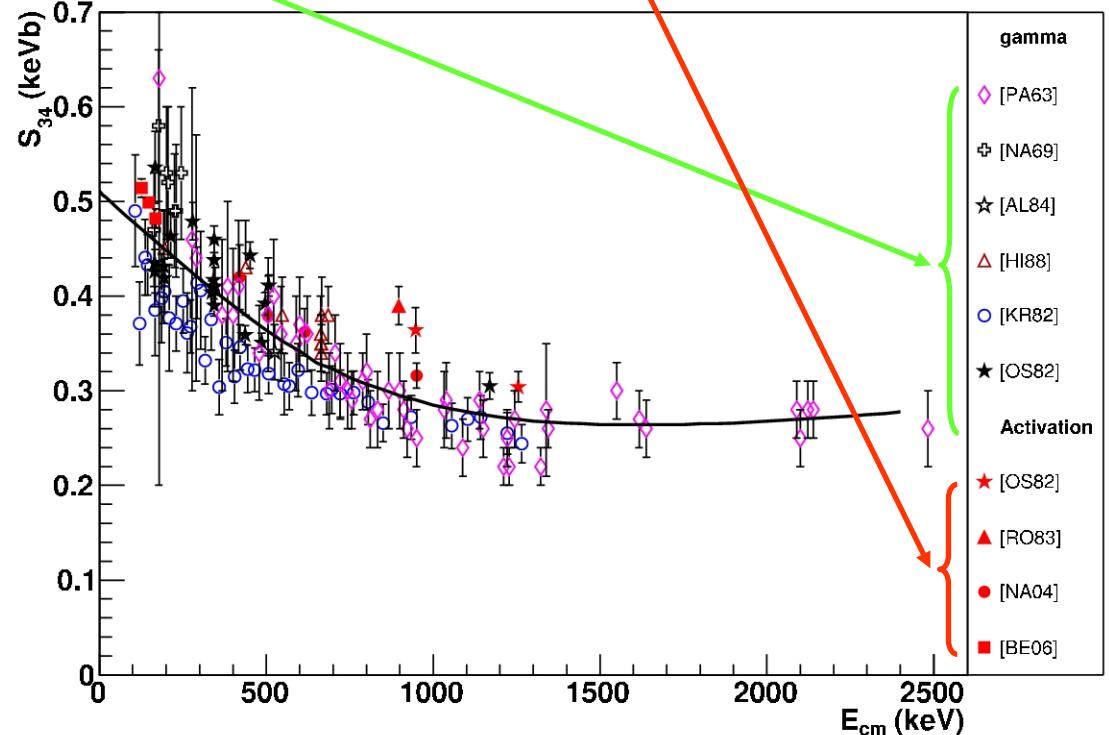
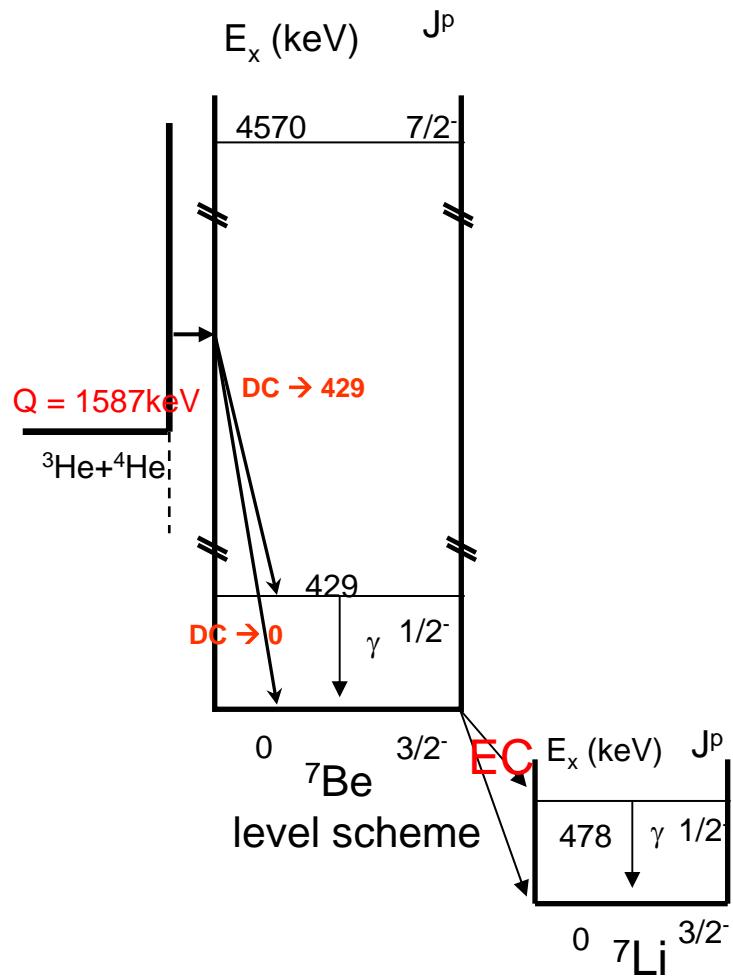


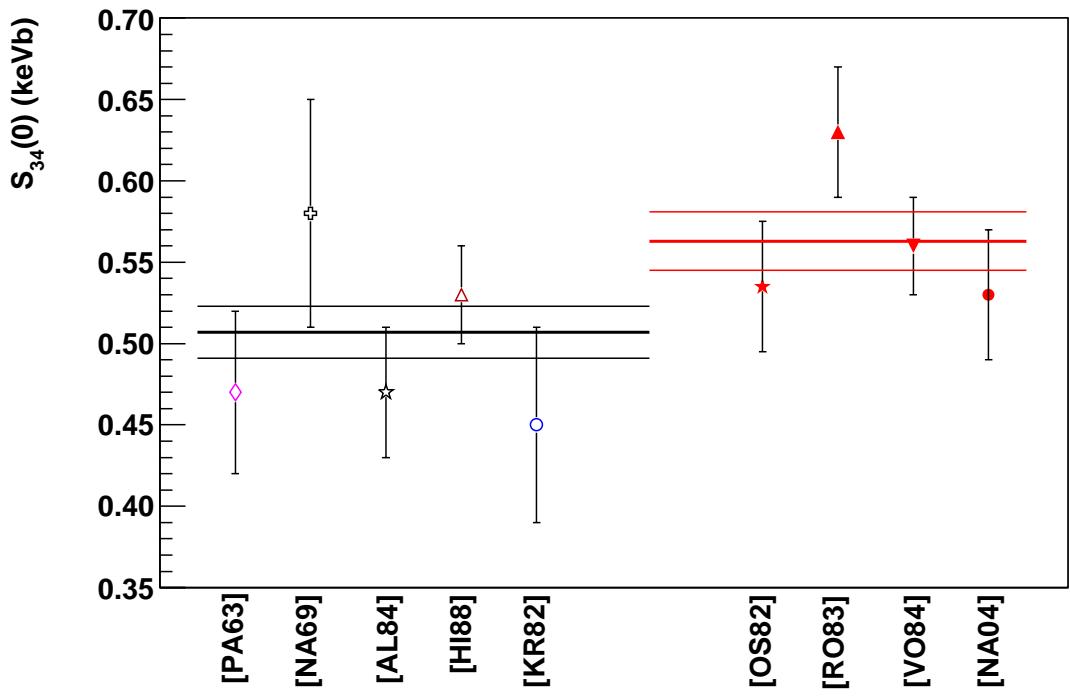
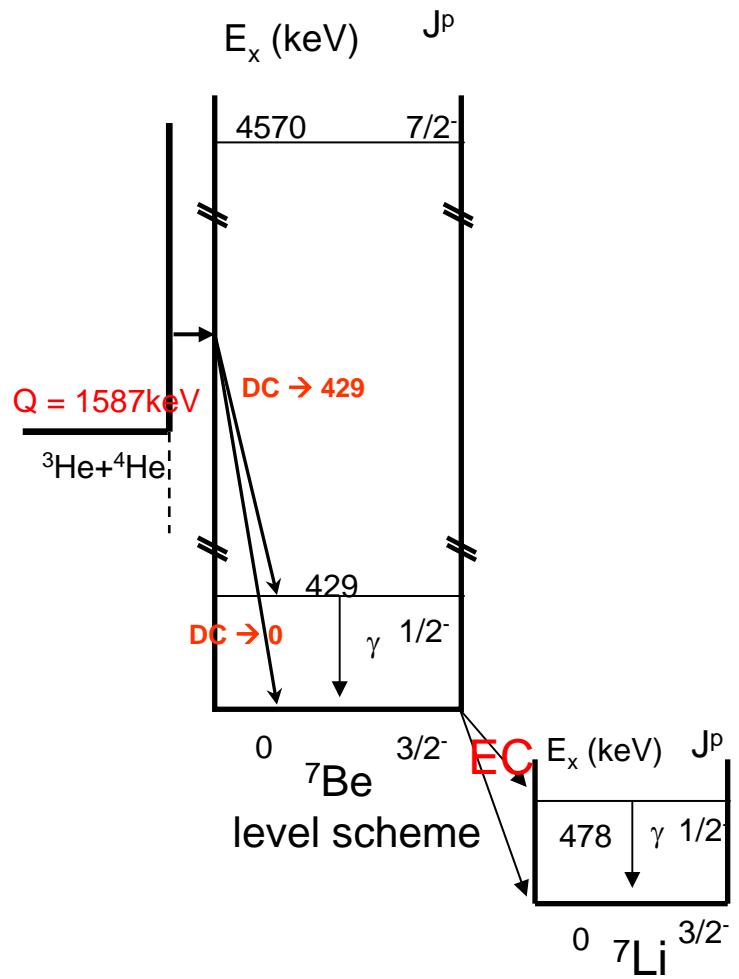
Considerations on some cases for an underground laboratory

L. Gialanella INFN Naples, Italy

$$^3\text{He}(\alpha, \gamma)^7\text{Be}(e, \nu)^7\text{Li}^*(\gamma)^7\text{Li}$$


Gamma:  $S_{34}(0) = 0.507 \pm 0.016 \text{ keVb}$

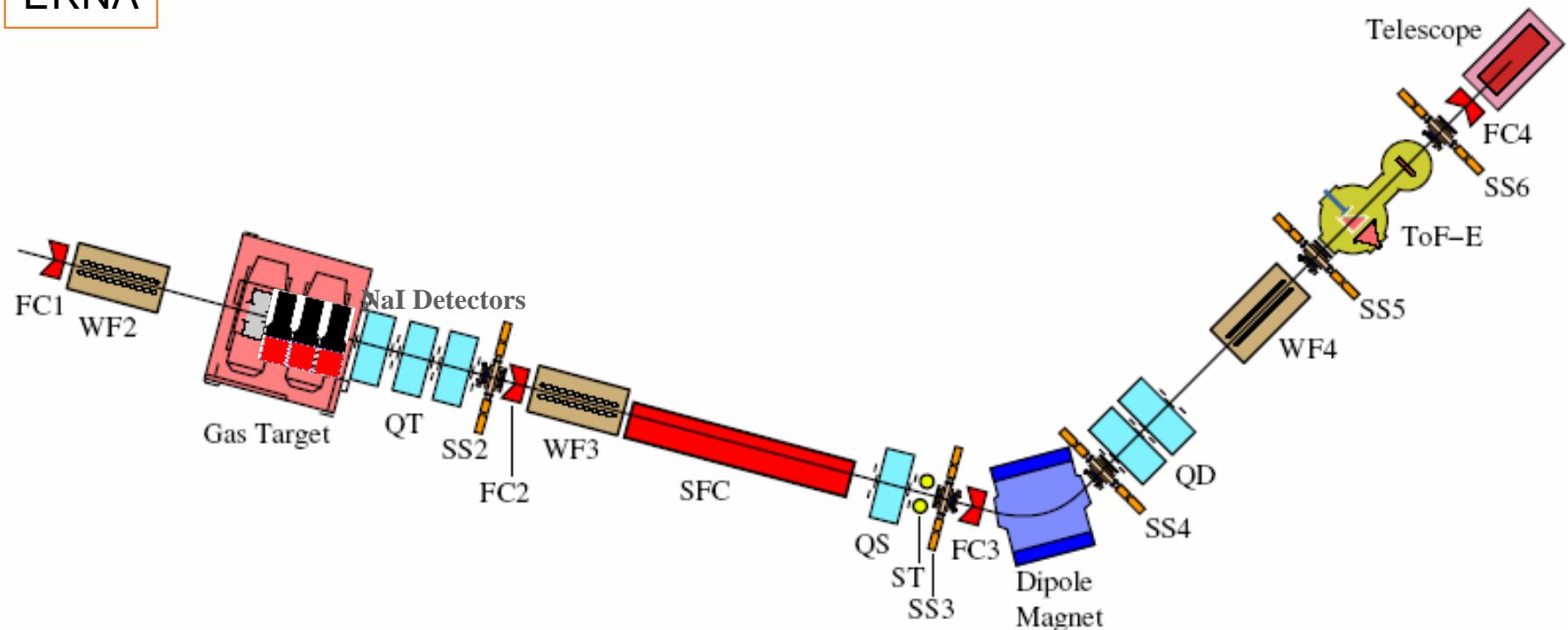
Activation:  $S_{34}(0) = 0.563 \pm 0.018 \text{ keVb}$



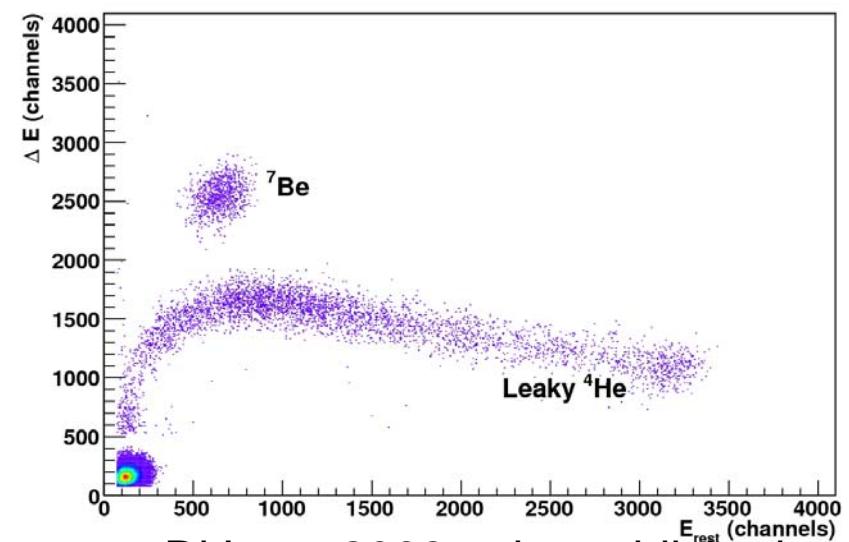
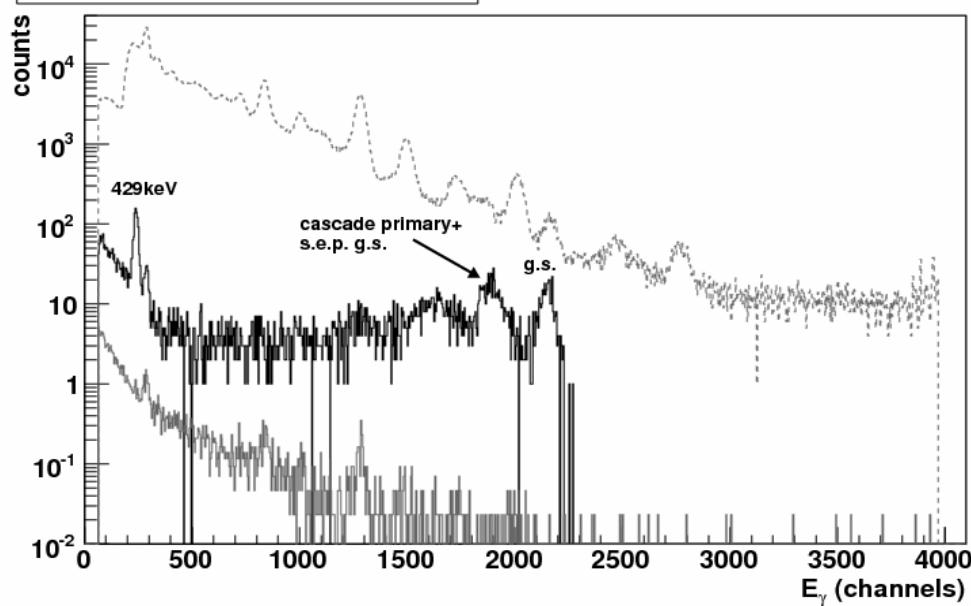
Gamma:  $S_{34}(0) = 0.507 \pm 0.016 \text{ keVb}$

Activation:  $S_{34}(0) = 0.563 \pm 0.018 \text{ keVb}$

ERNA

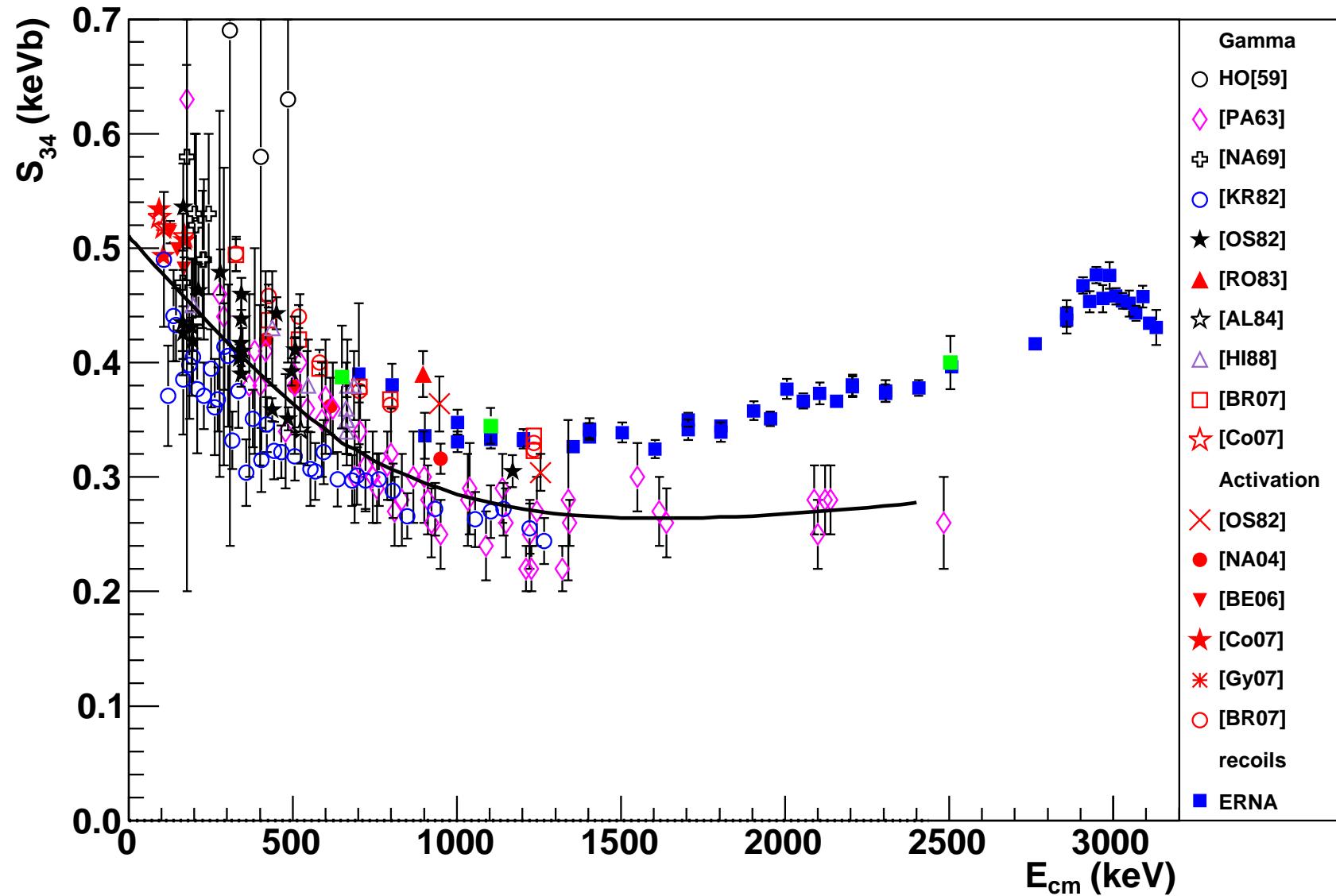


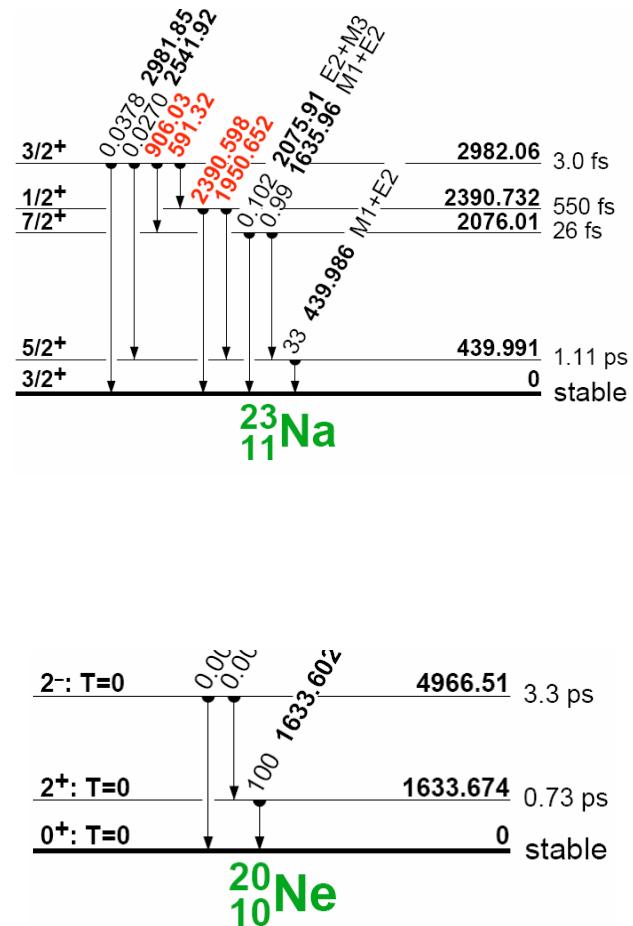
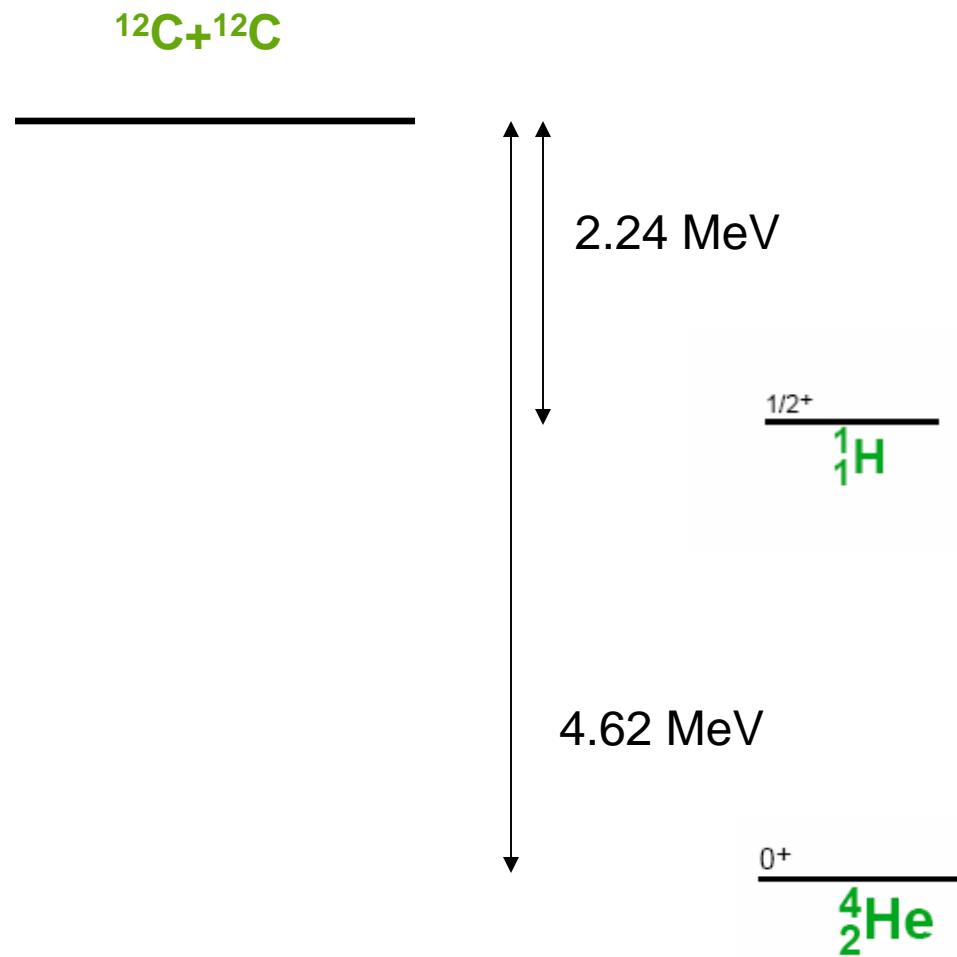
$E_{cm}=2.16\text{MeV}$   $q=3+$  detector 1

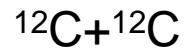


Di Leva 2008 to be published

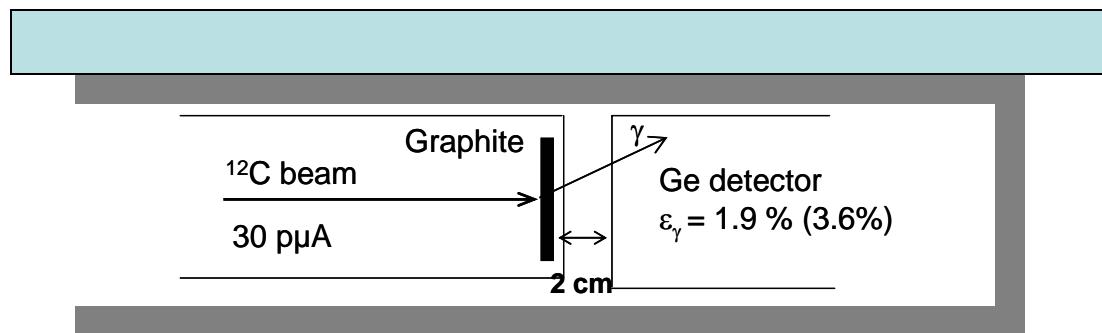
## results



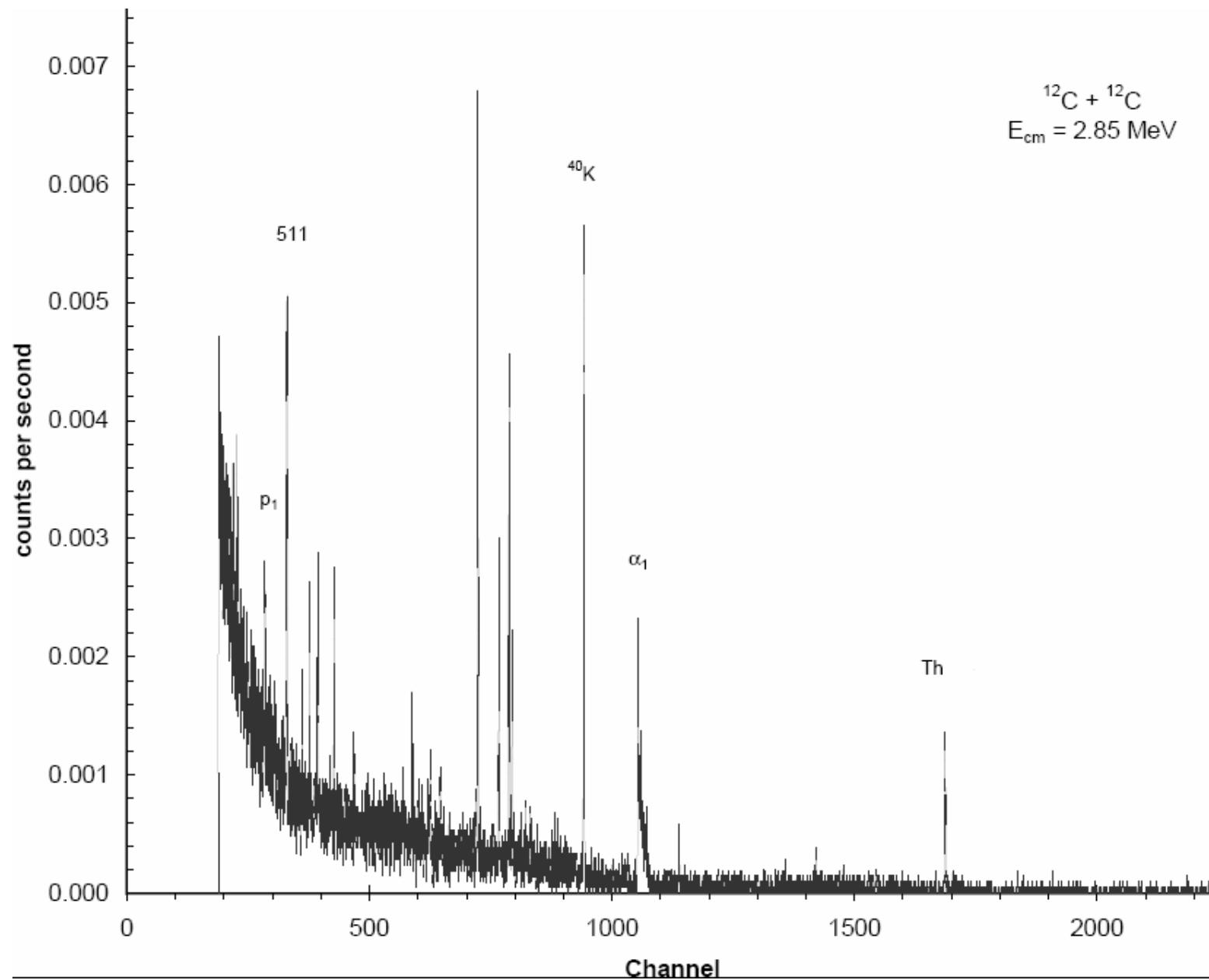




cosmic background: factor 2 reduction of at  $E\gamma=1.6$  MeV



Beam induced background from  $^1\text{H}(^{12}\text{C},\gamma)^{13}\text{N}$  and  $^2\text{H}(^{12}\text{C},\text{p}\gamma)^{13}\text{C}$



T. Spillane et al PRL 2007

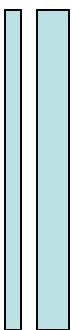
Centre for Isotopic Research for Cultural and Environmental heritage  
Caserta, Italy



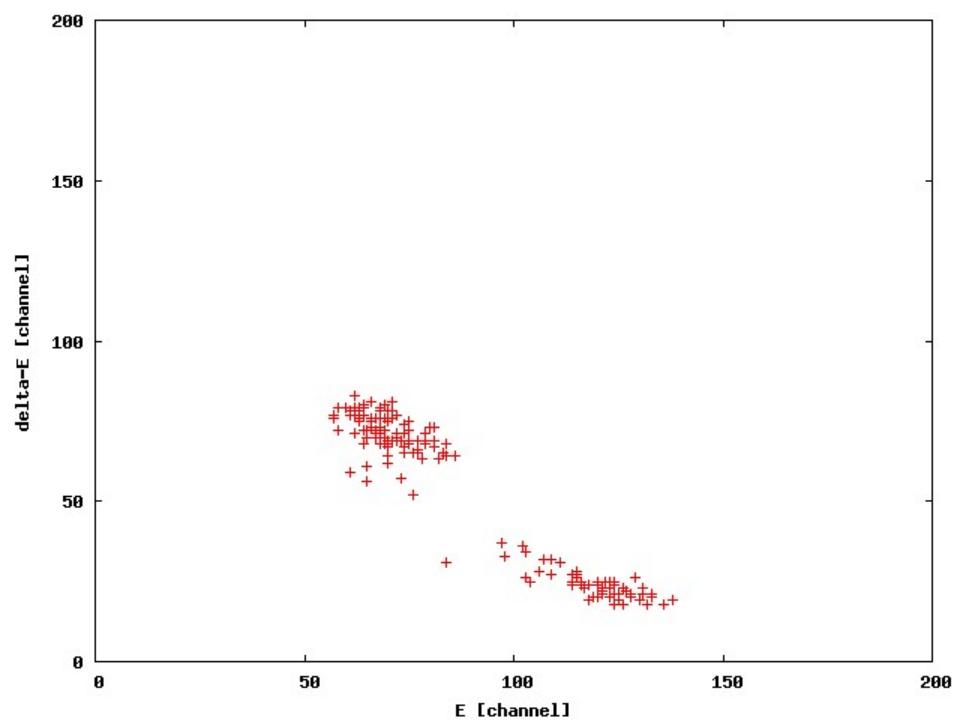
$I_{^{12}C} \sim 20 \mu A$

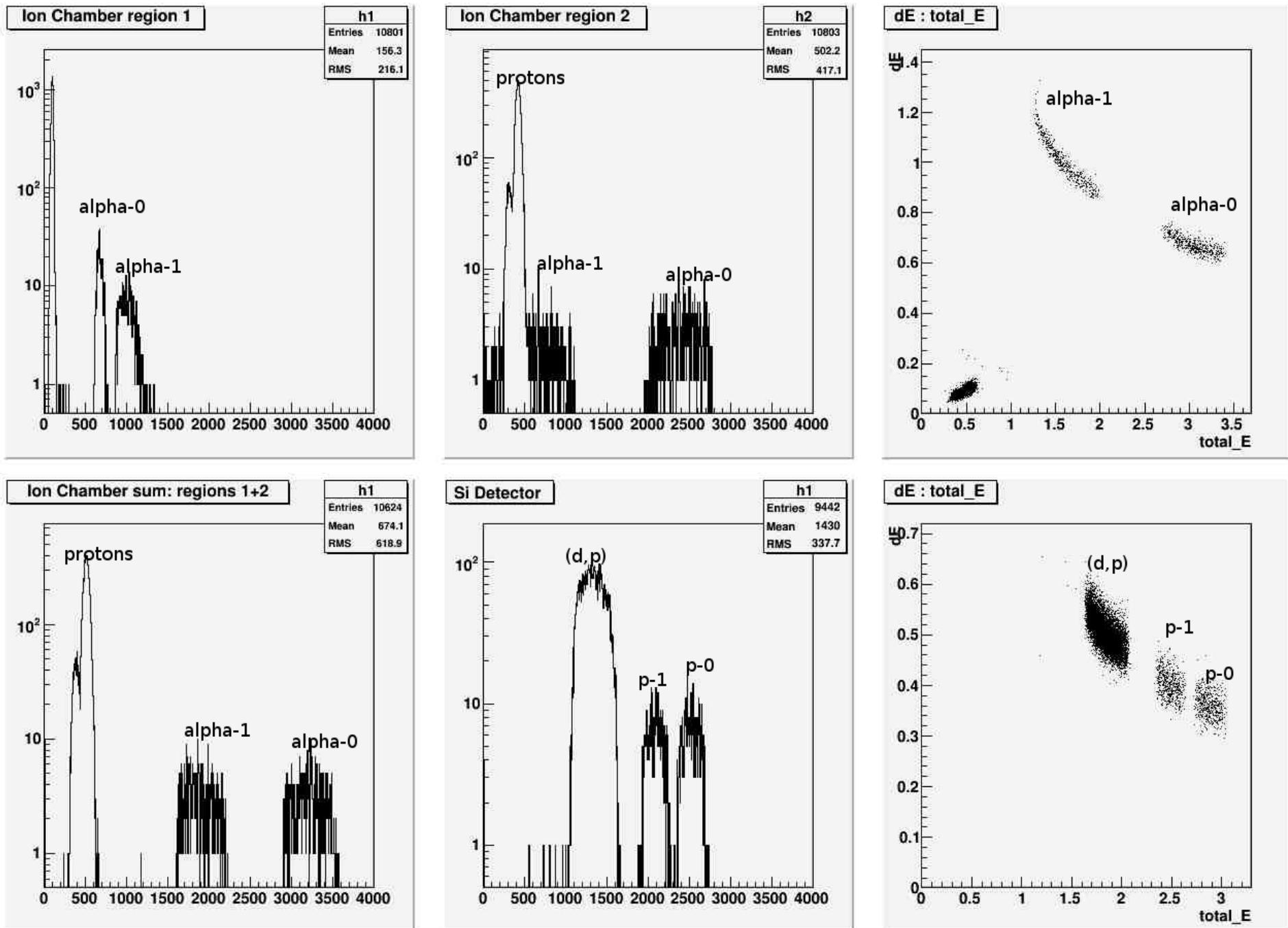
p-channel ok

Beam induced background  $^2H(^{12}C, p\gamma)^{13}C$  may be a problem for the  $\alpha$ -channel

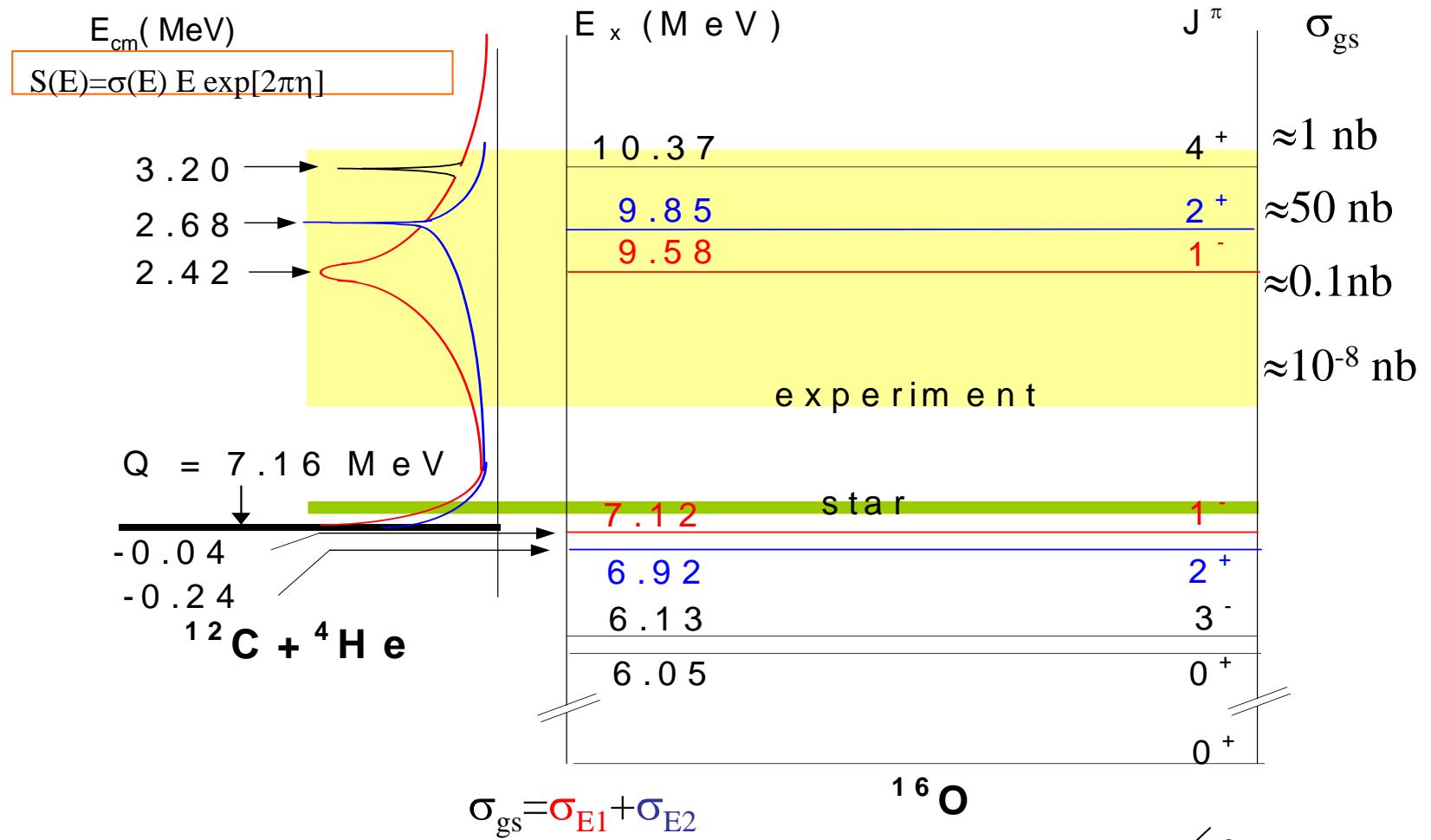


Si



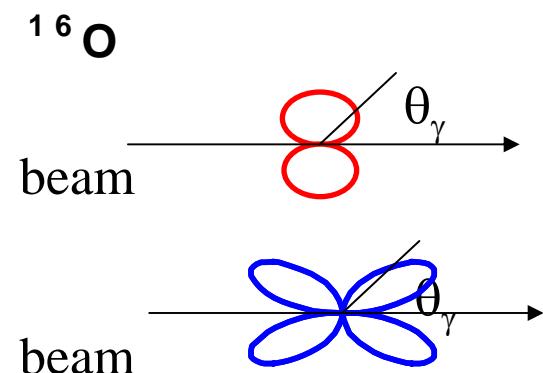


T. Spillane UConnecticut



$$W_{E1}(\theta_\gamma) \propto \sin^2(\theta_\gamma)$$

$$W_{E2}(\theta_\gamma) \propto \sin^2(\theta_\gamma) \cos^2(\theta_\gamma)$$

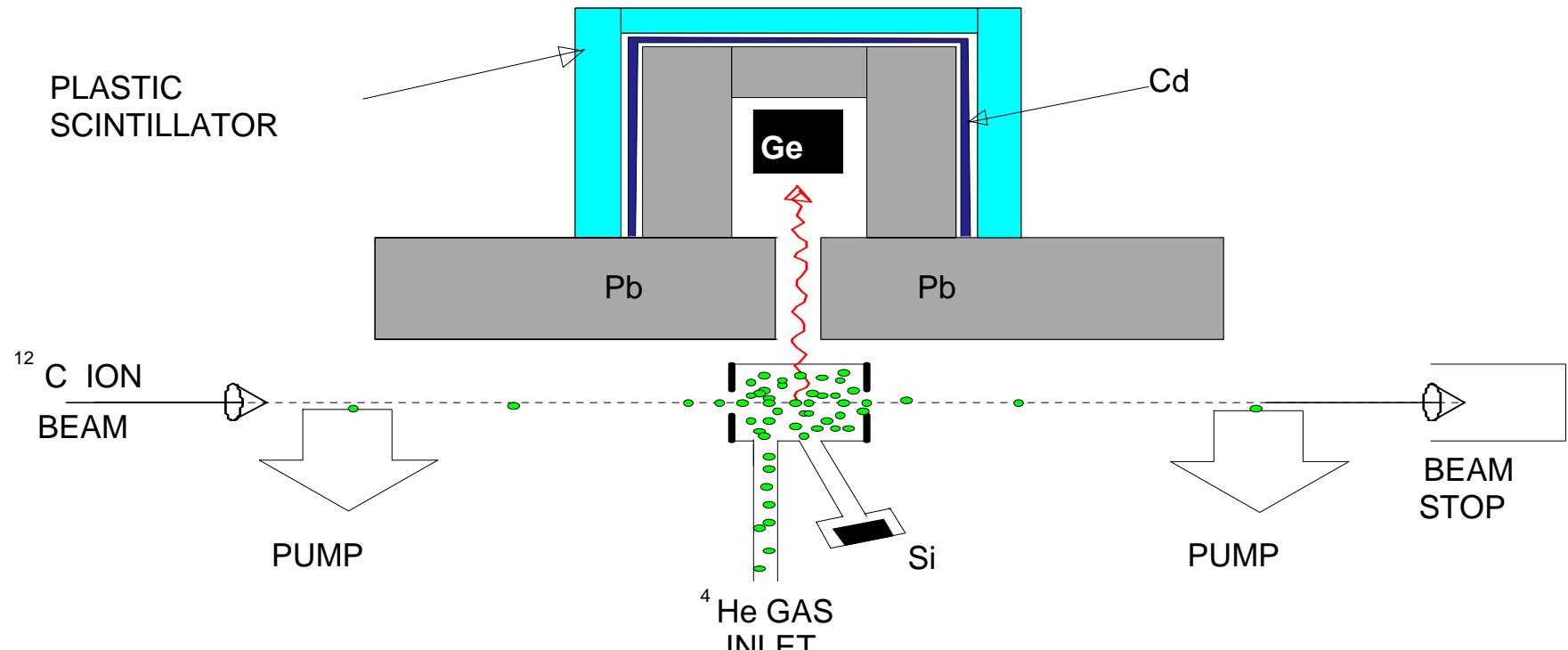


Far geometry

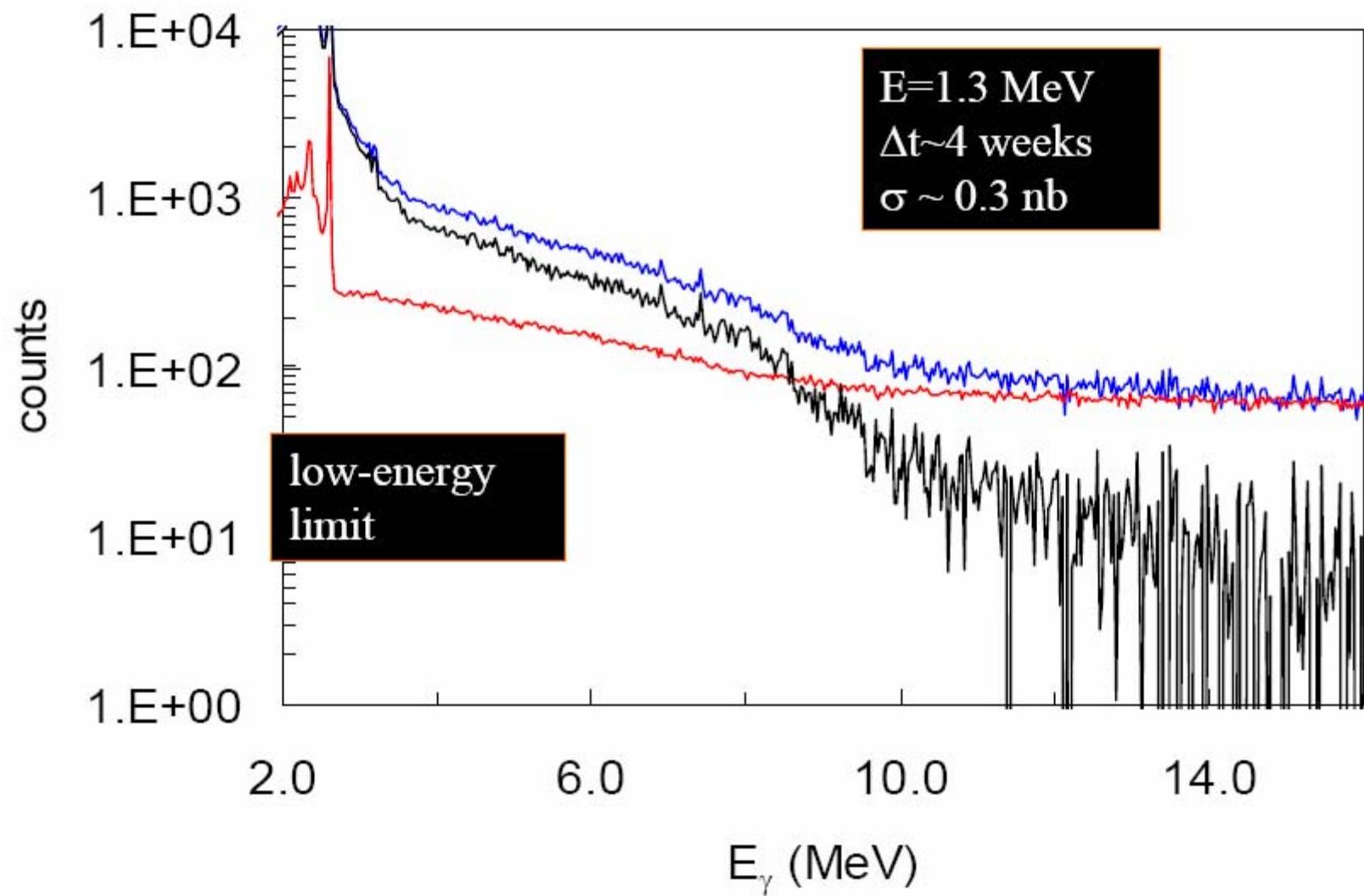
Detector array

High resolution detectors (HPGe)

Inverse kinematics (gas target)



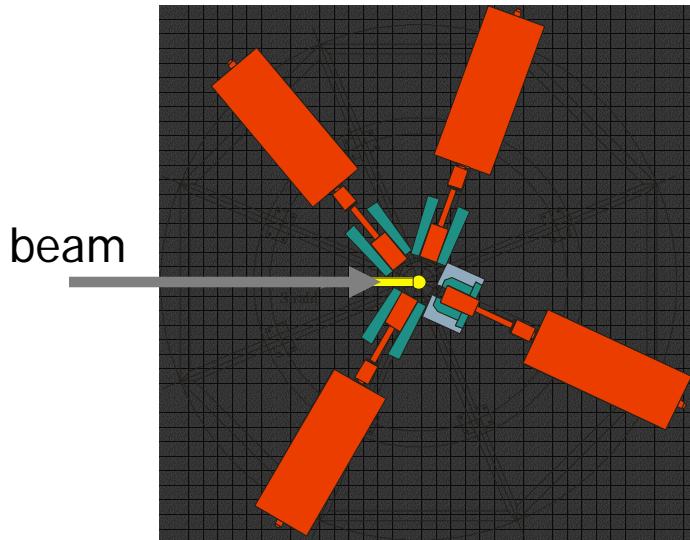
E2 suppression : 94 %



L.Gialanella et al. EPJ A 2001

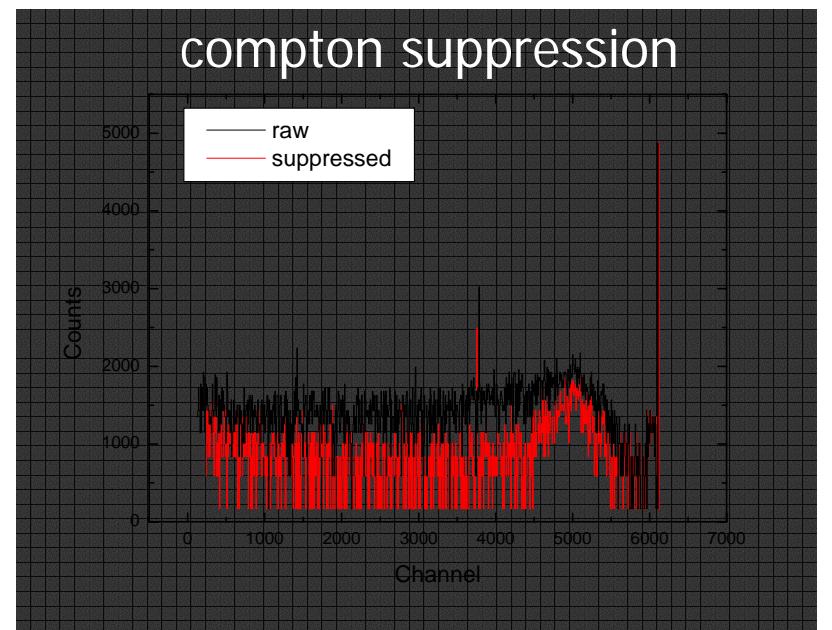
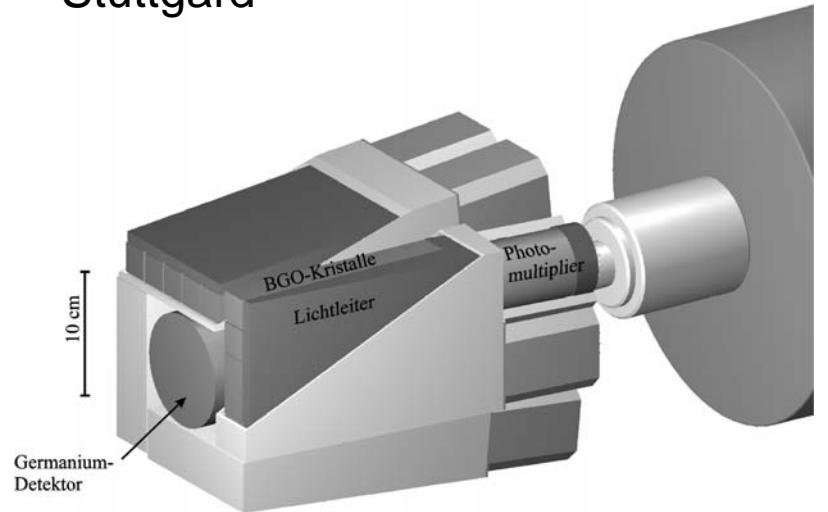


- $\text{He}^4$  beam on  $^{12}\text{C}$  solid target
- Targets: (low-energy) ion beam implantation
  - $^{12}\text{C}/^{13}\text{C}$  separation of accelerated ions
- Array of Ge detectors
  - 4 home made / 16 Eurogam
  - Ge surrounded by BGO crystals (active shielding)
    - Compton suppression
    - Cosmic ray suppression

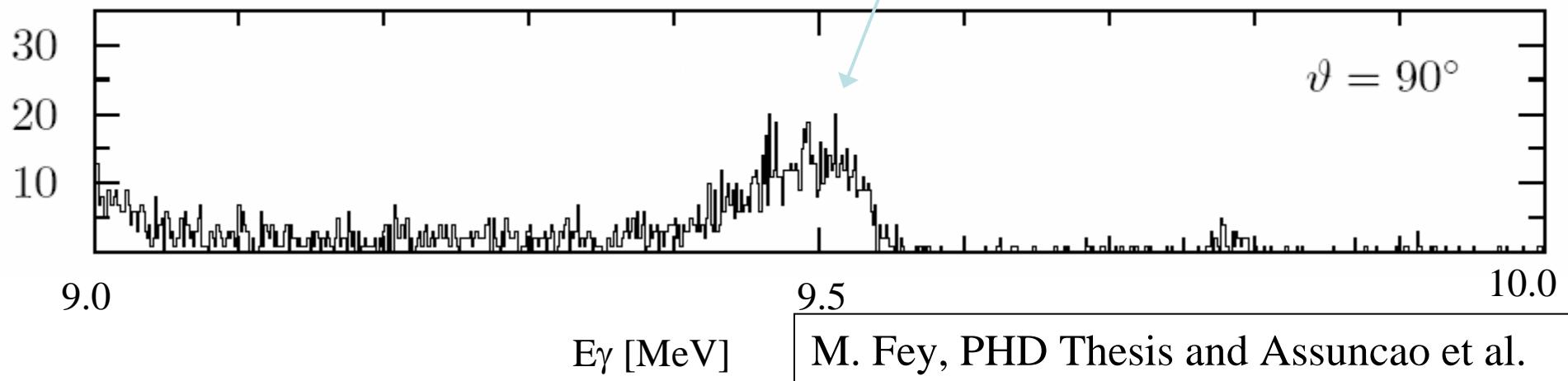
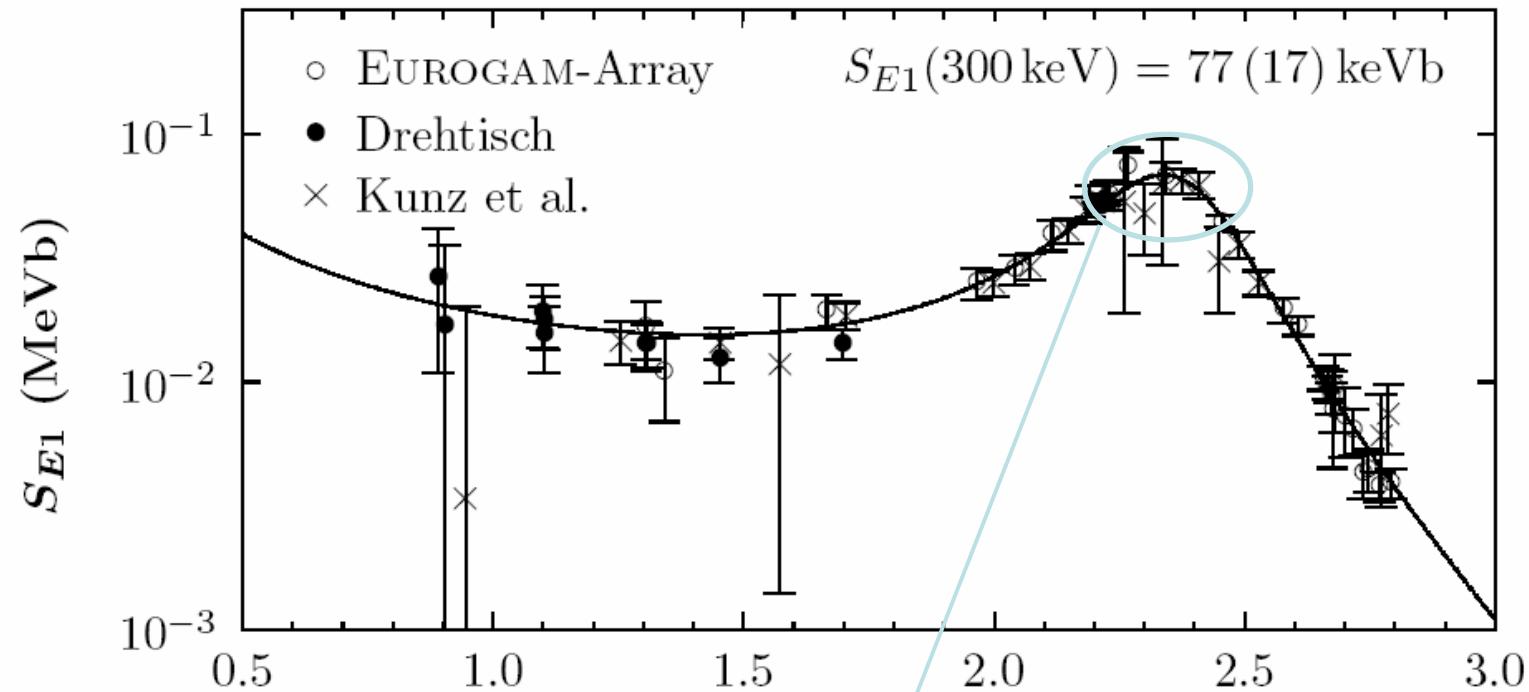


R. Kunz et al PRL 2001

Stuttgart

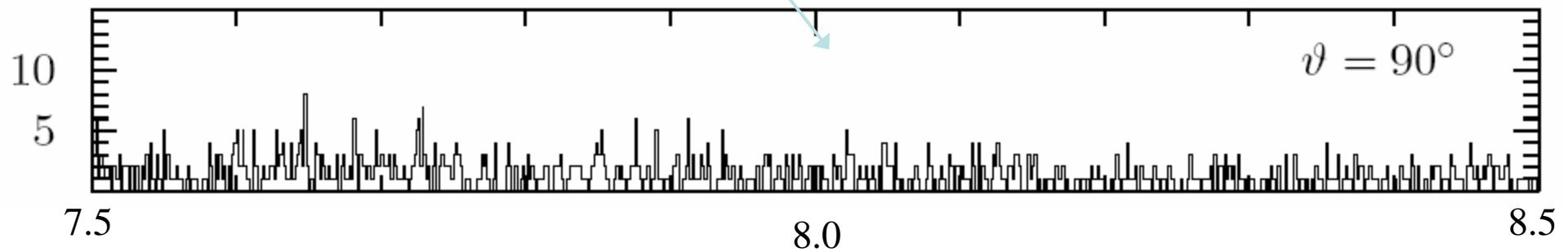
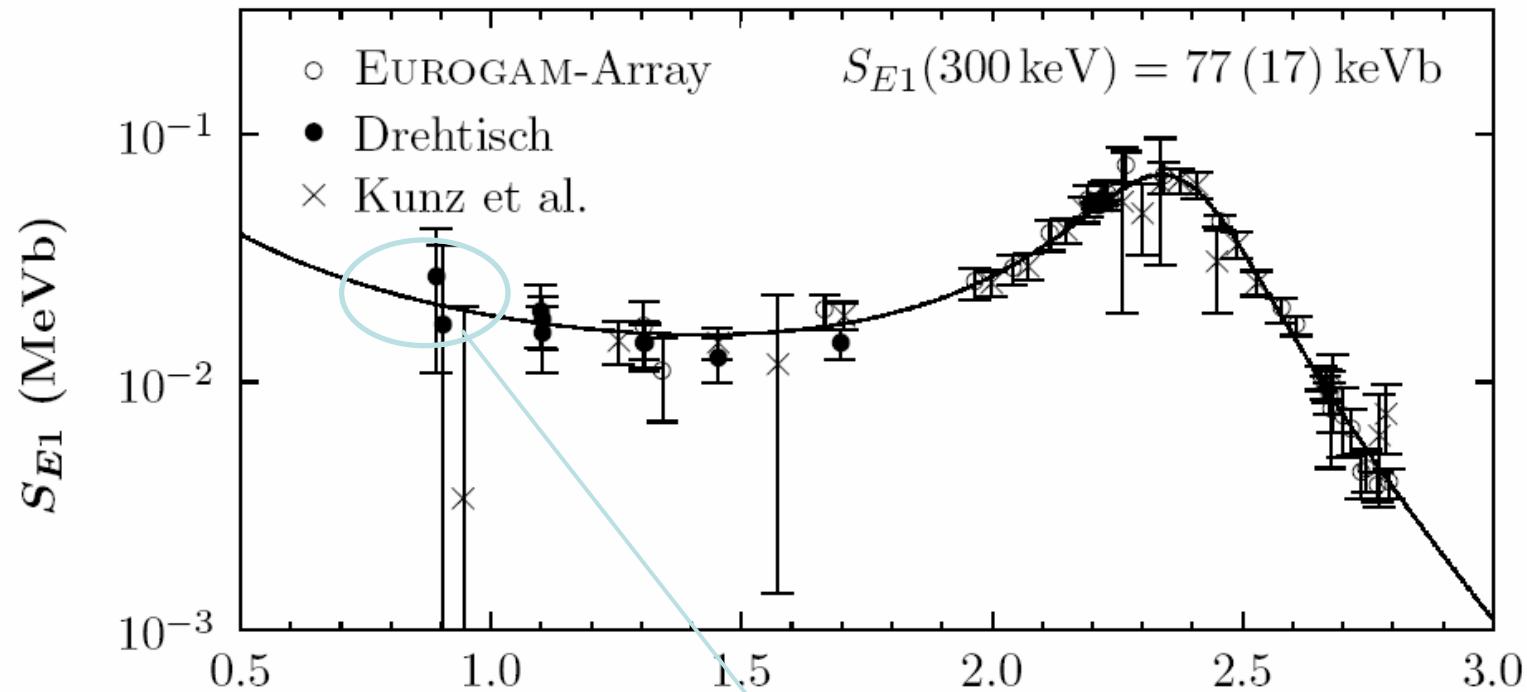


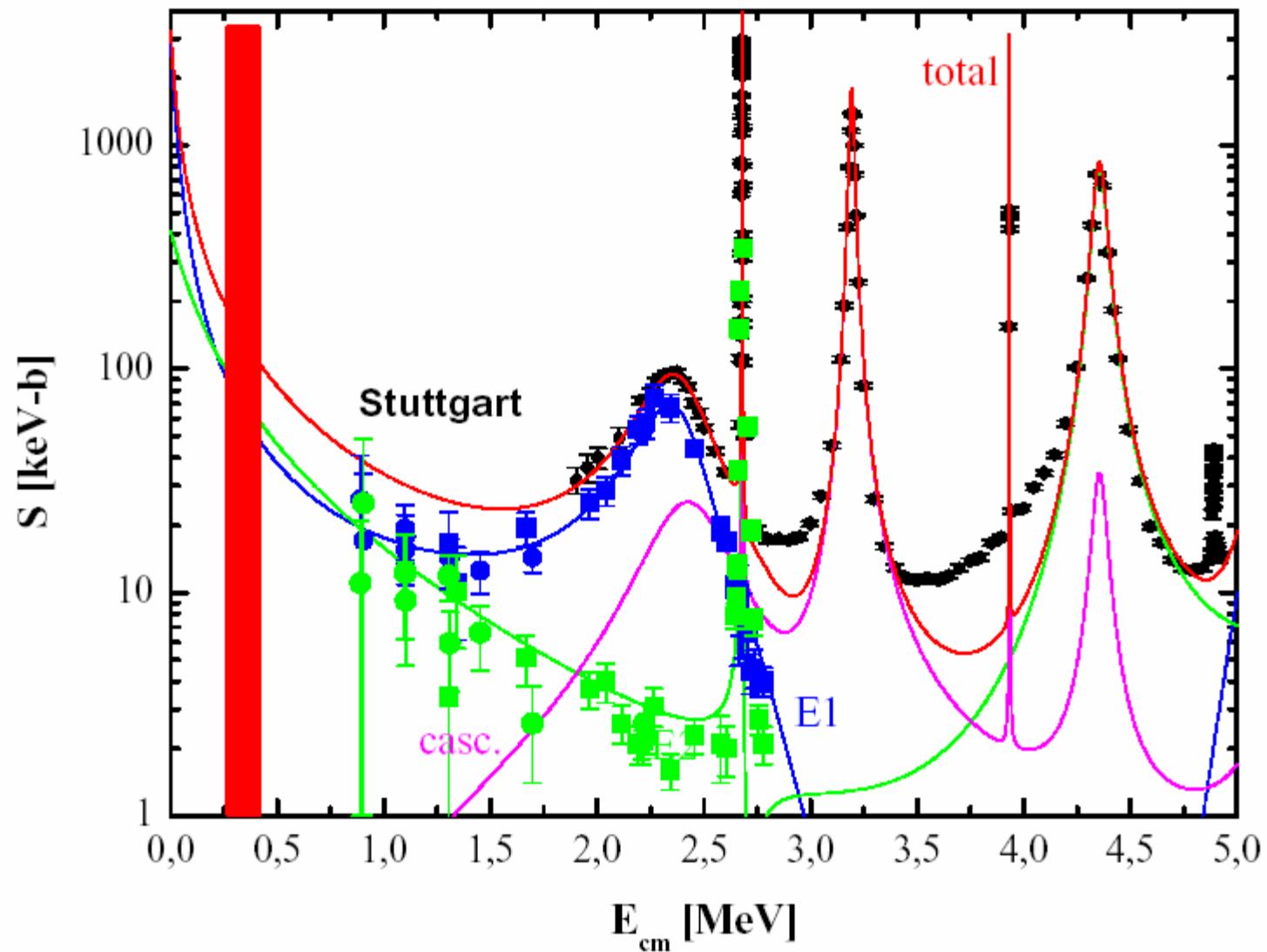
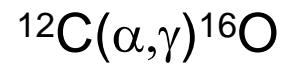
# Stuttgart-Eurogam



M. Fey, PHD Thesis and Assuncao et al.

# Stuttgart-Eurogam

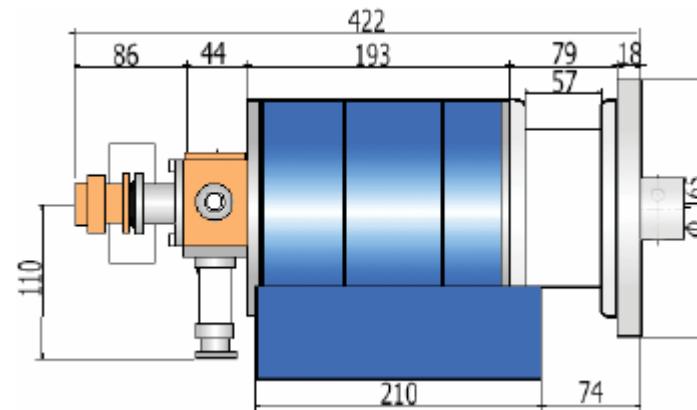
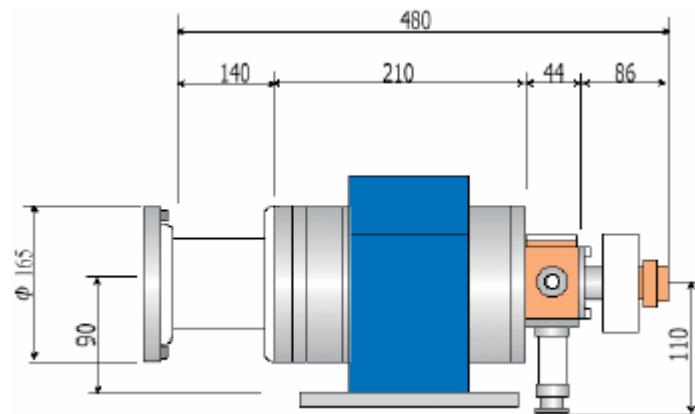




# ECR sources

## Microgan-industry

### Nanogan



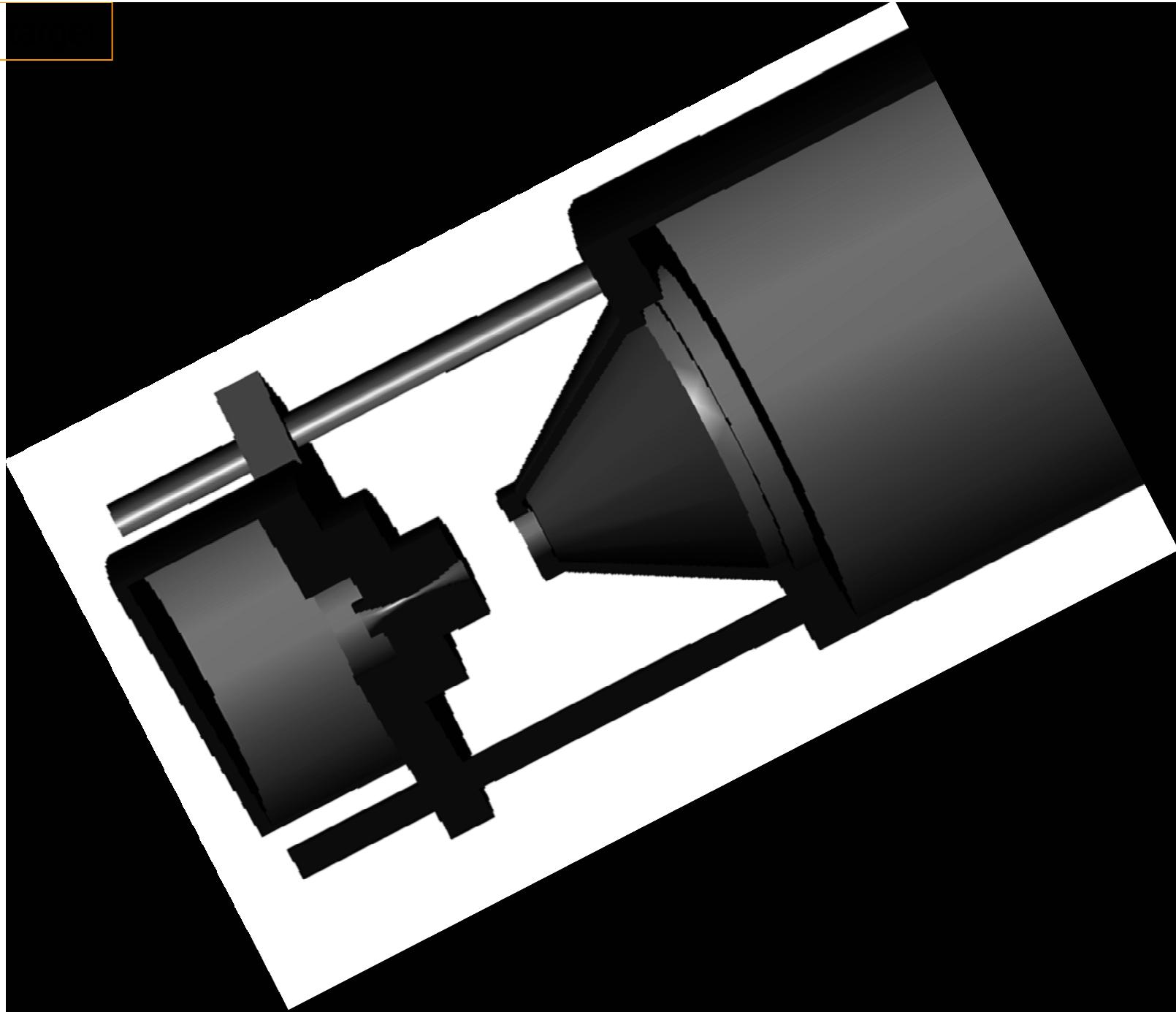
$Q^+$	1	2	3	4	5	8
H	7000					
He	5000					
Ar	2000	1290	600	220		20
P	2000	1200	700	200	20	
O	4000	400	170			

Beam current intensity in e $\mu$ A

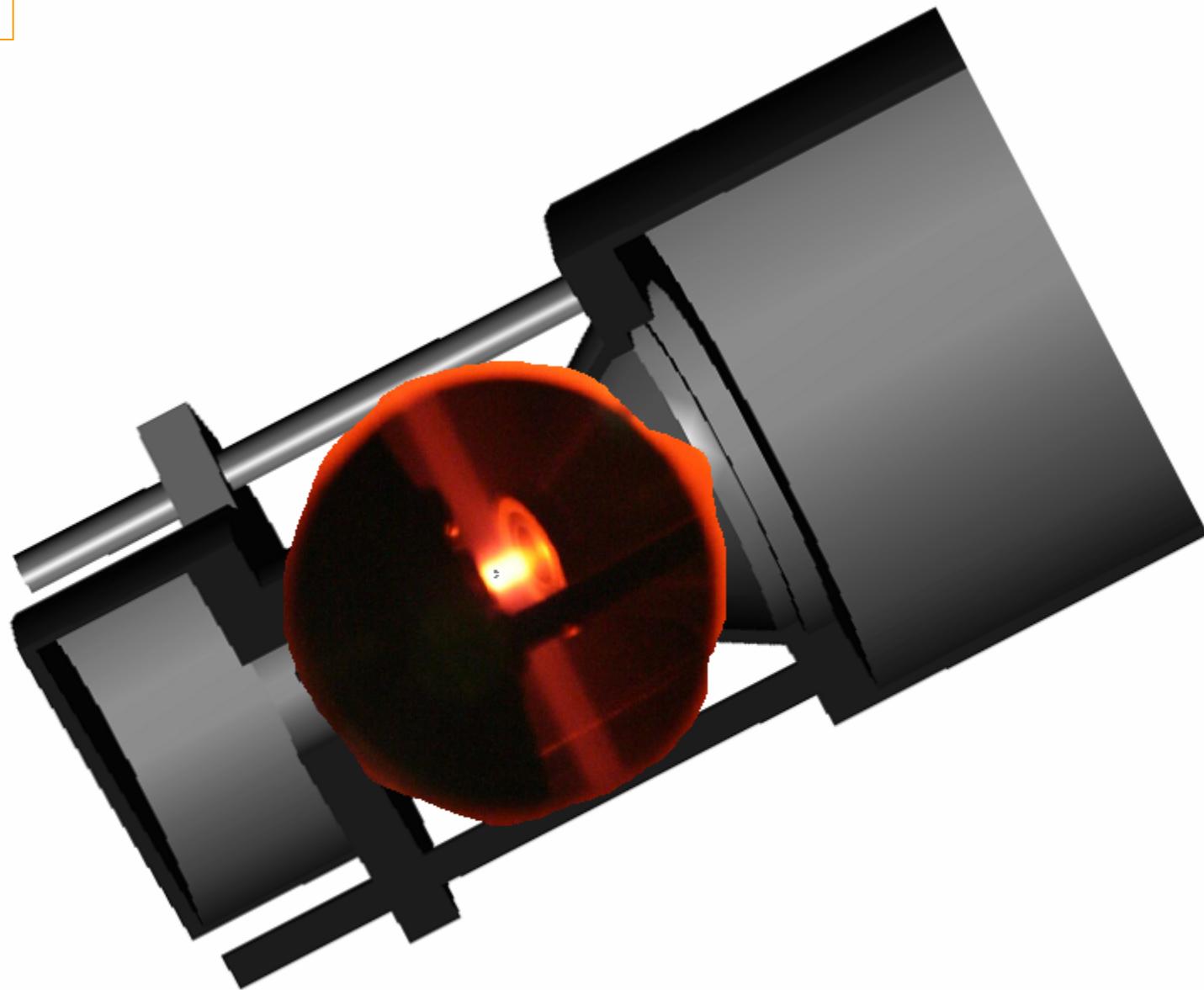
$Q^+$	1	2	4	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
H	1000												
He	1000	100											
Ar	500		140	45	40	11		1					
Xe										8	7		5
Ta					5	10			10		5		
Au				8	6	8.4	7.8	9			5	1.4	1

Weight approx. 11 kg

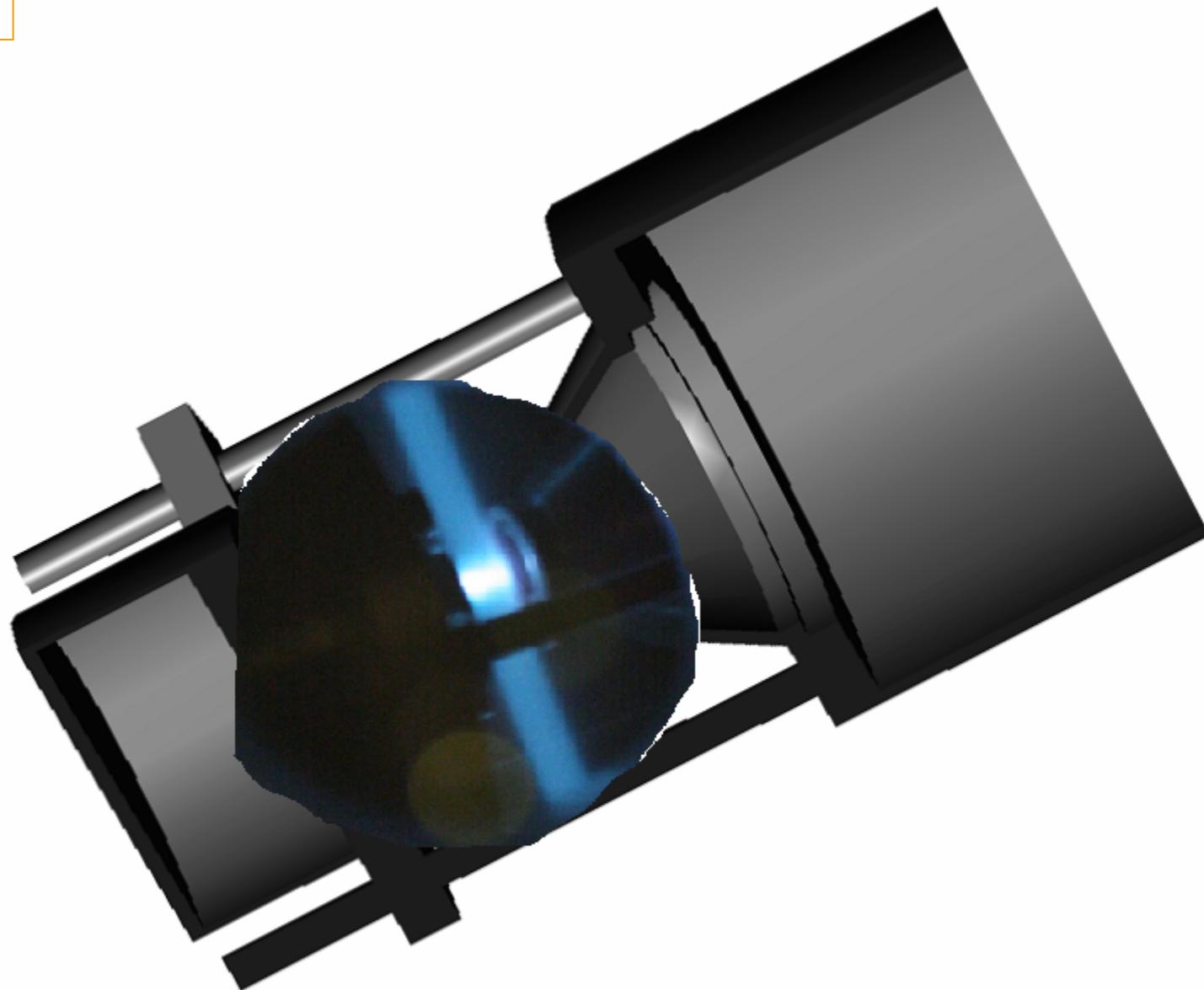
Jet



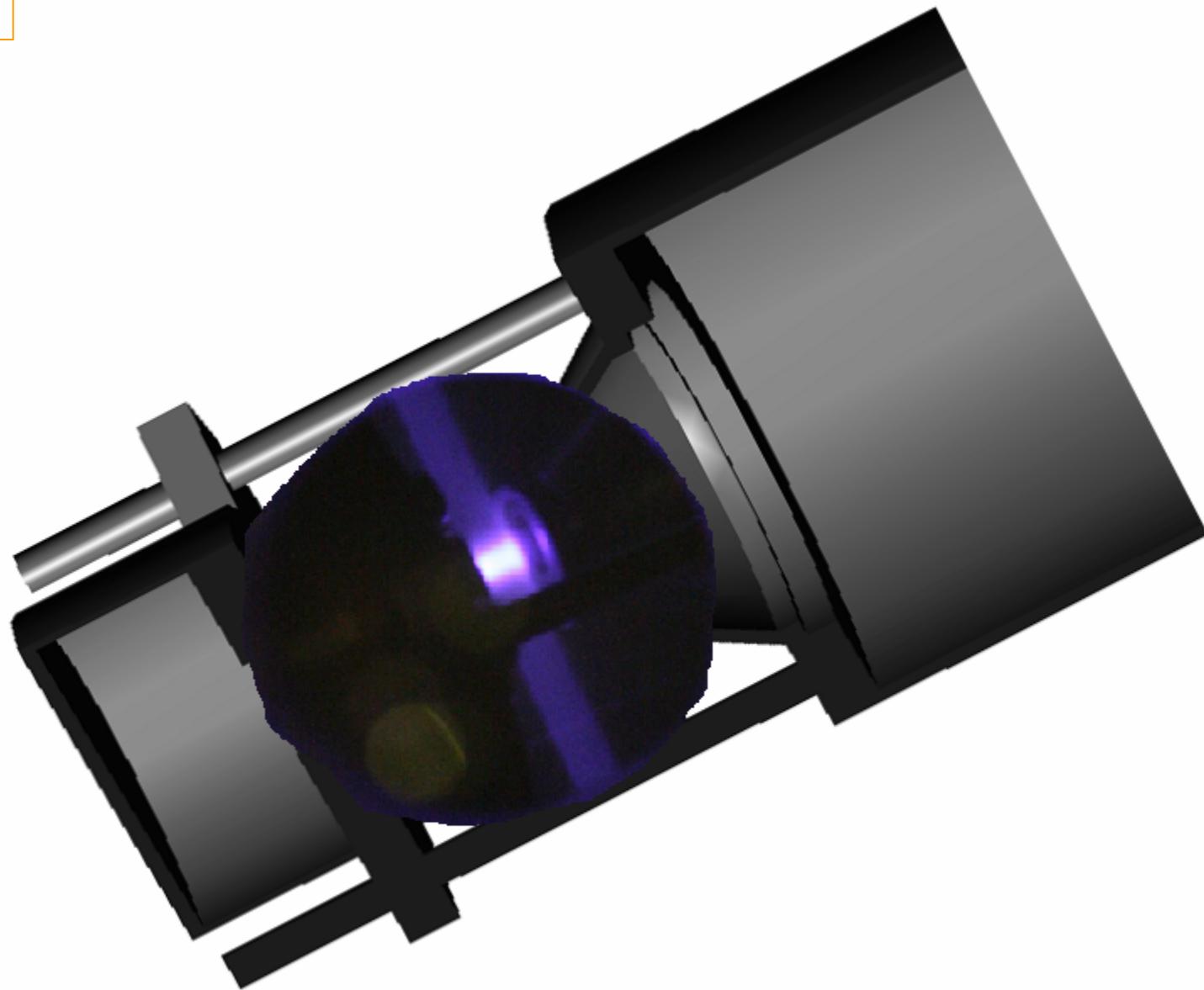
Jet target



Jet target



Jet target



# ECR+Pelletron

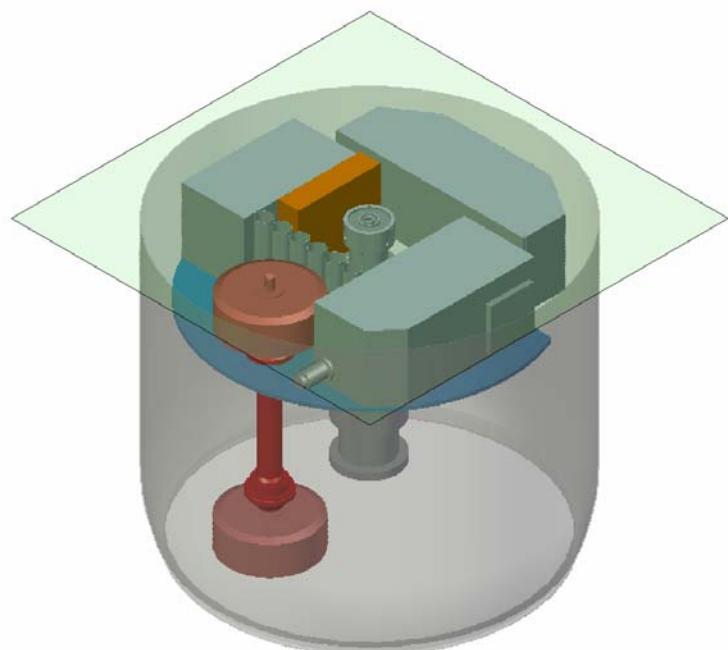
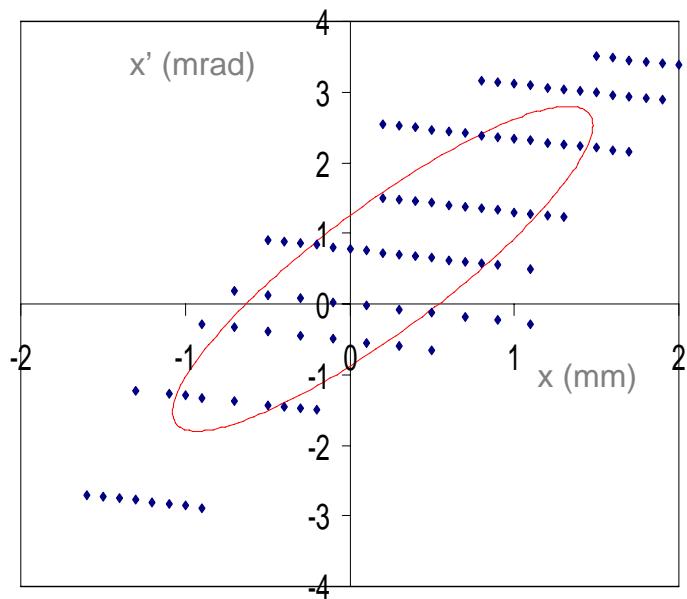
Pelletron+ECR source

HV = 3 MV

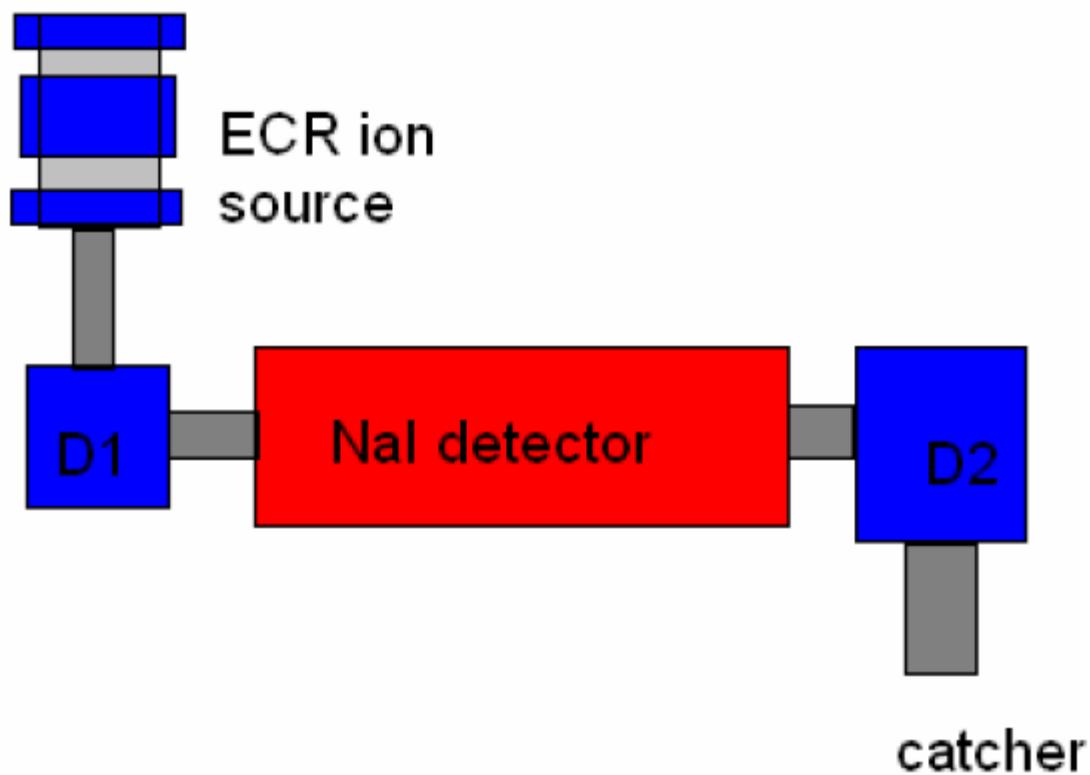
Beam emittance:

at the source  $< 200 \pi \cdot \text{mm} \cdot \text{mrad}$   
after acceleration  $< 6 \pi \cdot \text{mm} \cdot \text{mrad}$

For a RMS:  $\approx 4 \pi \cdot \text{mm} \cdot \text{mrad}$



$^{7\text{Be}}$  halflife



## Conclusions

- Only when the astrophysical relevant energy is reached one does not need high energy data
- When high energy data are needed, consistency is fundamental.
- Complementarity