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PROPOSAL FOR EXPERIMENT AT RCNP

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TITLE:

Test experiments for the measurement of the γ ray branching ratios of the first 3^- state in ^{12}C

SPOKESPERSON:

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EXPERIMENTAL GROUP:

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N. Aoi	RCNP, Osaka Univ., Japan	Professor
K. Hatanaka	RCNP, Osaka Univ., Japan	Professor
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N. Iwasa	Dep. of Physics, Tohoku Univ., Japan	Associate professor
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S. Kubono	CNS, Univ. of Tokyo, Japan	Professor
K. Miki	RCNP, Osaka Univ., Japan	Post-Doctor
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T. Suzuki	RCNP, Osaka Univ., Japan	Assistant Professor
A. Tamii	RCNP, Osaka Univ., Japan	Associate professor
T. Teranishi	Dep. of Physics, Kyushu Univ., Japan	Associate professor
H. Yamaguchi	CNS, Univ. of Tokyo, Japan	Lecturer
T. Yamamoto	RCNP, Osaka Univ., Japan	M1

RUNNING TIME: Installation time without beam 7 days
 Data runs 4 days

BEAM LINE: Ring : WS course, AVF: WS course

BEAM REQUIREMENTS: Type of particle $^4\text{He}^{2+}$
 Beam energy 200 MeV, 65 MeV
 Beam intensity 50 pA, 75 pA
 Energy resolution ≤ 300 keV

BUDGET: Experimental expenses 1300,000 yen
 Travel plans - 7 participants should be support by RCNP

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SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSAL

We propose test experiments for the measurement of the γ - ray branching ratios of the first 3^- state in ^{12}C .

Triple - α reaction play important role to produce ^{12}C at around 10^8 K in helium burning stars. Since there is the second 0^+ state of ^{12}C at 7.65 MeV above its ground state, this reaction successfully describes the present abundance of ^{12}C .

However, the formation process of ^{12}C in a higher temperature condition at around 10^9 K which is reached in supernova explosion is not clear yet. Although several excited states above the Hoyle state were reported by several experiments, γ - decay widths of these states are not cleared.

Especially, the first 3^- state can make a strong contribution to a formation of ^{12}C at 10^9 K. However γ decay width is poorly known. We try to measure the γ ray branching ratio using a γ ray detector and a spectrograph in RCNP.

One of difficulty of the experiment is a large background suppression under a high intensity beam condition. However, the complete numerical estimation of the background is too difficult. In addition, if there are high rate backgrounds, a pileup phenomenon occurs. In order to analyze a pileup event, a pulse shape analysis method is used. Investigation is needed before the main experiment to confirm a background suppression and the pulse shape analysis method.

The purposes of the test experiments are the measurement of the background condition and test of a new DAQ system for the pulse shape analysis.

This test experiment is the first step of rare decay measurements at RCNP cyclotron facility.