

Welcome to



EURO  **LABS**



**EUROPEAN LABORATORIES
FOR ACCELERATOR
BASED SCIENCES**

A PRESENTATION BY:

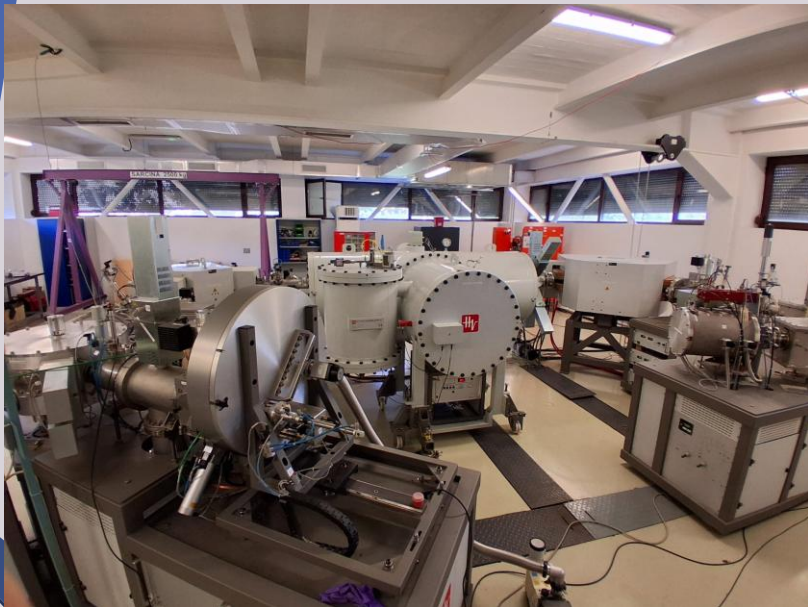
Alexandru
Giulia
Hussain
Joshua
Judith
Mircea

What did we do?

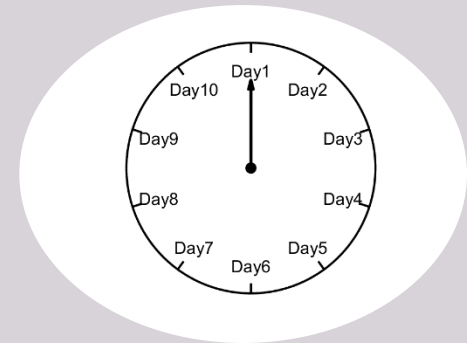


Safety 1st, Euro-lab Intro and Labs visit

AMS facility,
Irradiation facility



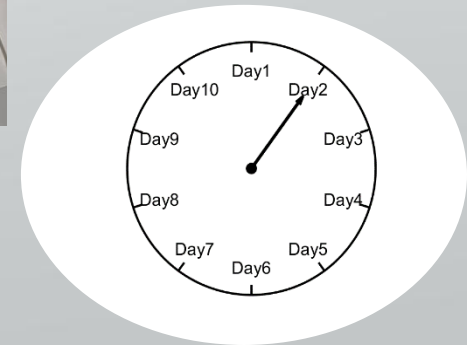
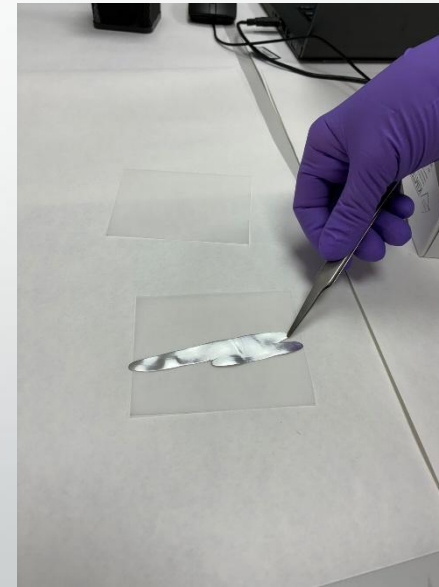
And more...



Target preparation

Three targets were made, by Rolling technique:

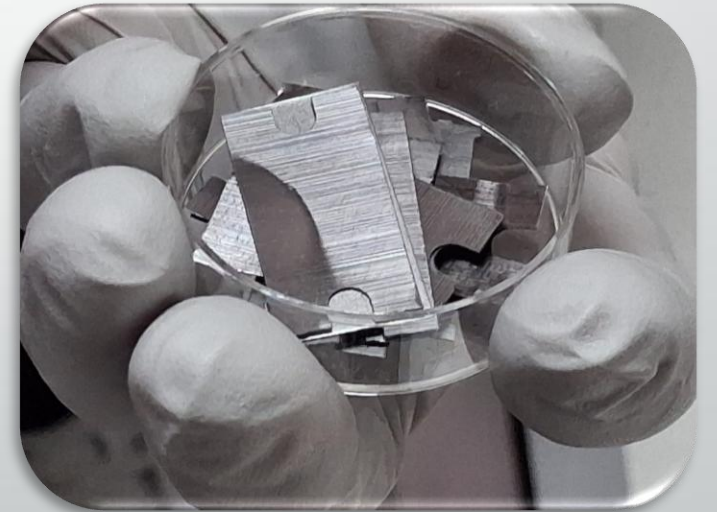
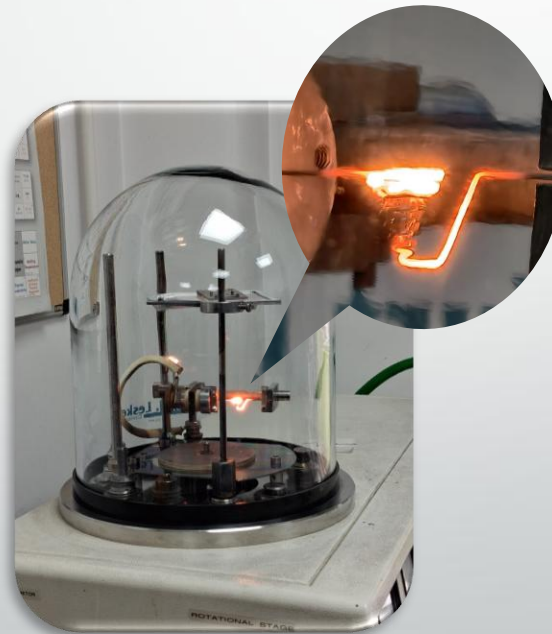
- 600.7 mg of silver was rolled, cut and mounted on a tantalum holder. The surface density is 22.4 mg/cm^2 .



Target preparation

By Evaporation technique:

- Aluminum powder is pressed, put in the Kiln and evaporated on a Tantalum substrate. The surface density is 0.012 mg/cm^2 .



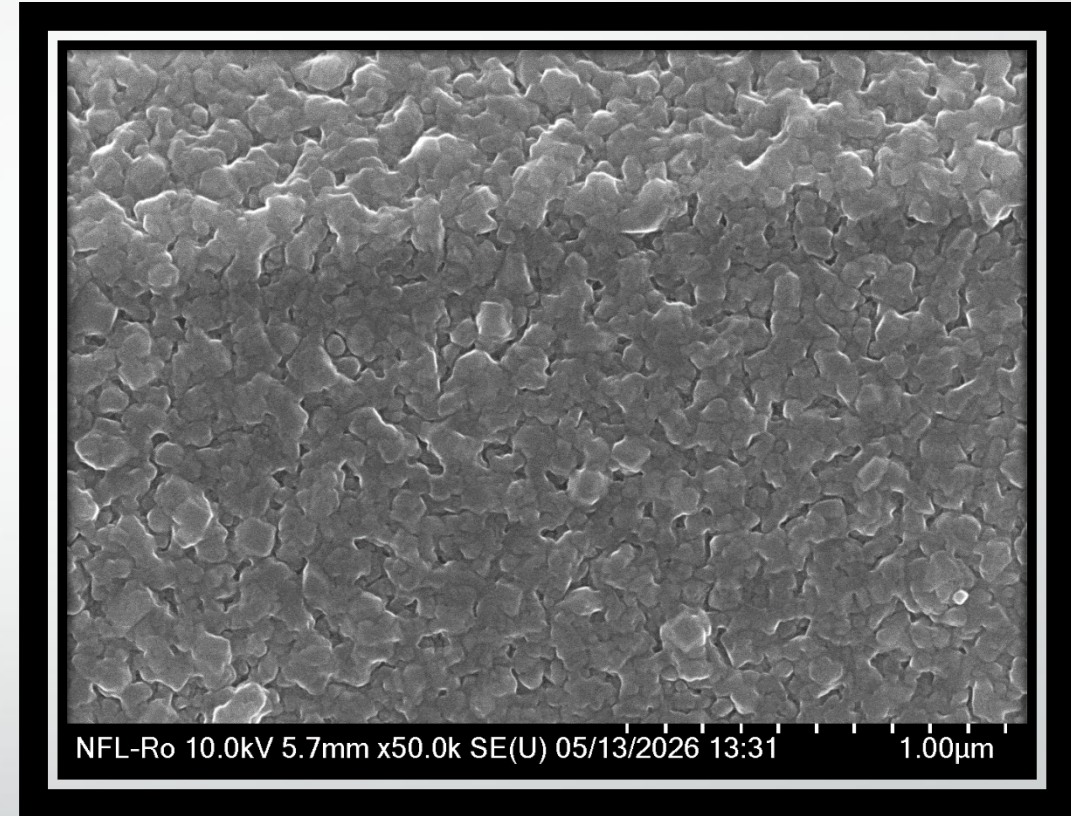
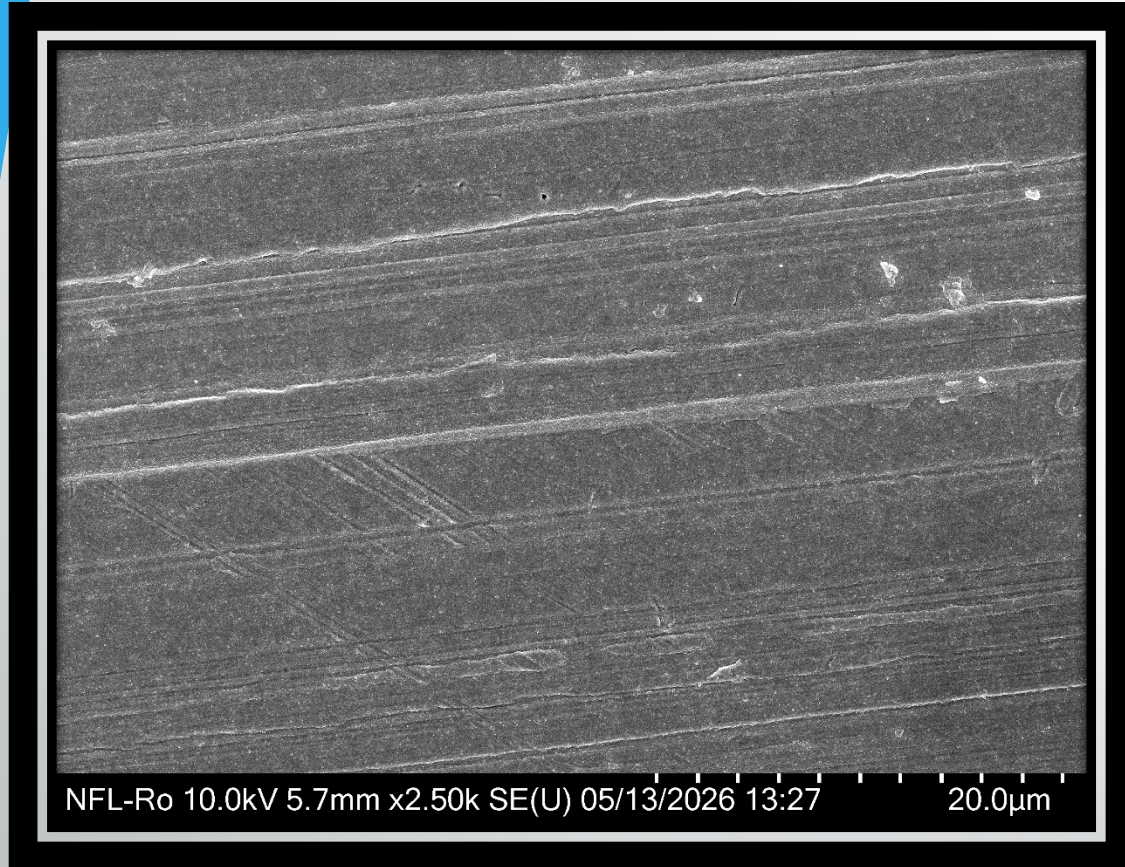
Target preparation

By Evaporation technique also

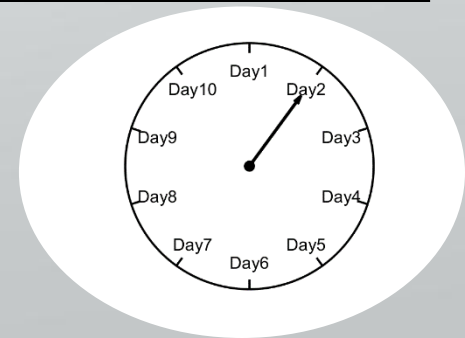
- Aluminum is also evaporated on a glass substrate covered with a layer of Betaine to make a self supported target.



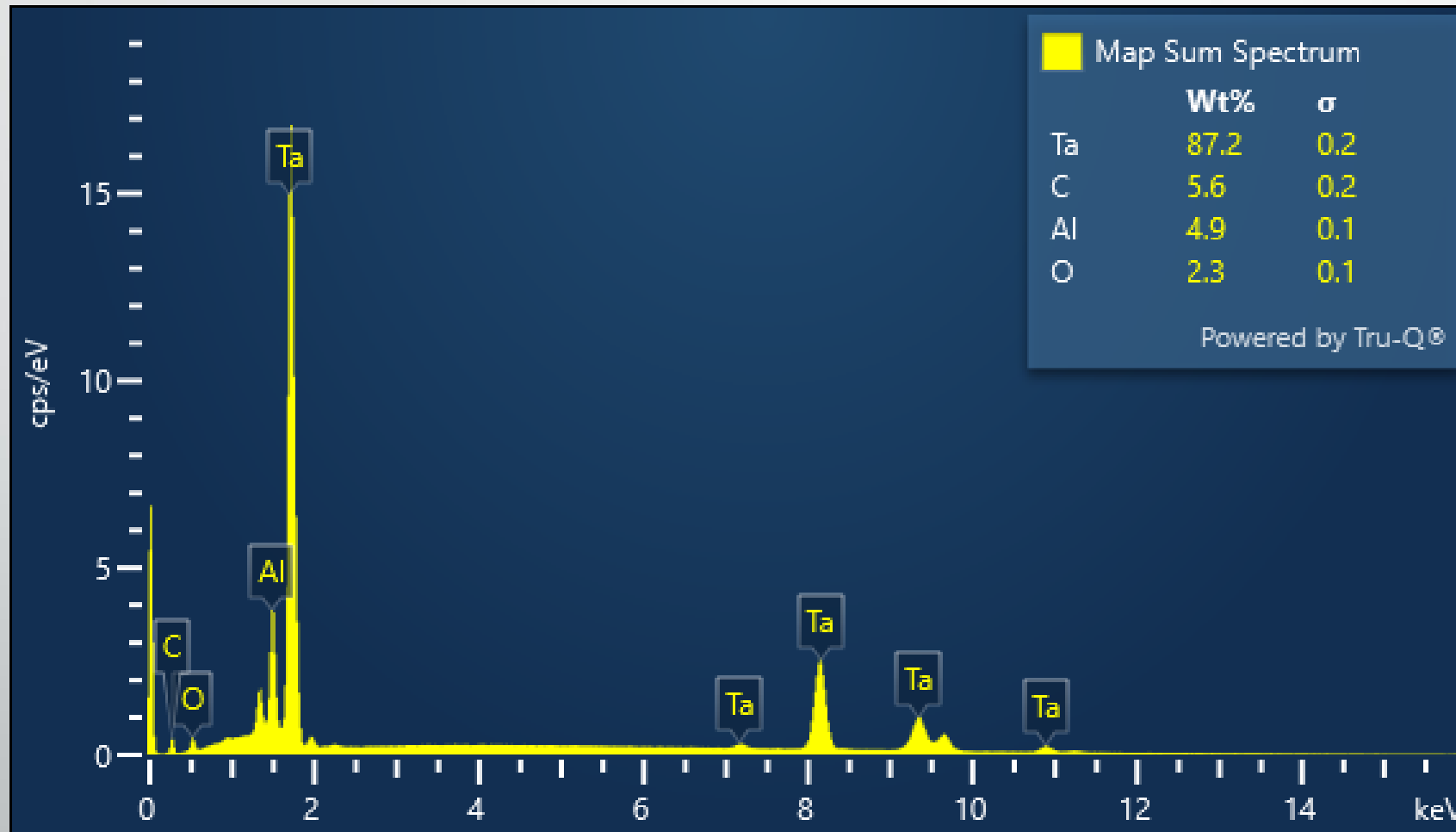
Target surface analysis by SEM



The laminar structure of the Aluminum can be noticed



Target composition analysis by SEM



Few impurities can be noticed

Rutherford Back Scattering

Aims of the experiment:

- Measuring the target thickness.
- Determining the target composition.

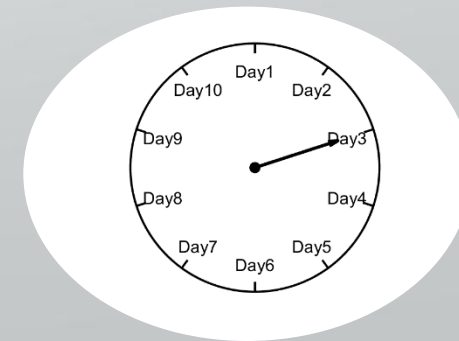
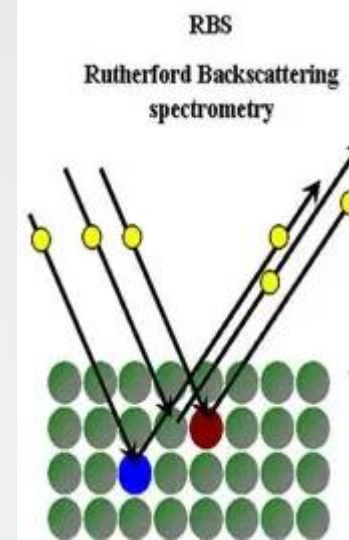
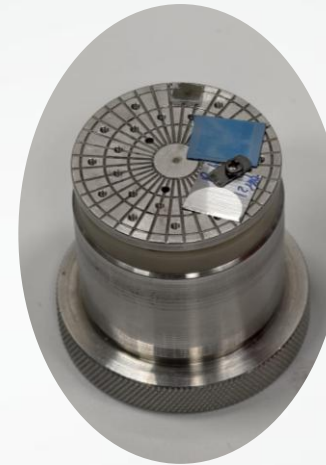
Experiment scheme:

2 MeV alpha beam with a current of $I_{\text{beam}} = 30 \text{ nA}$ impinges on a $12 \text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ target of Aluminum evaporated on Tantalum backing.

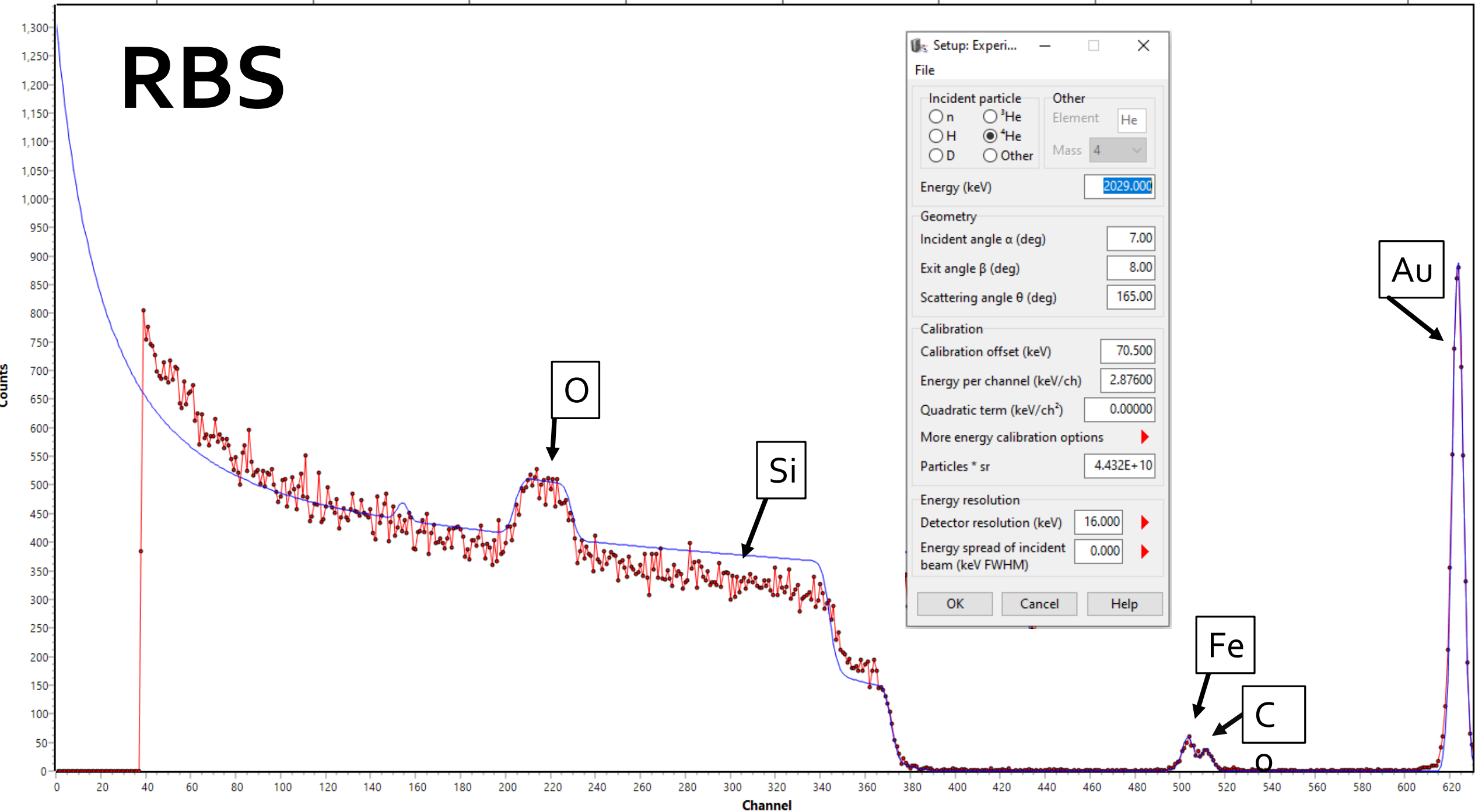
A Silicon detector placed at an angle of 165° -relative to the beam- is used to collect the energy from the scattered alpha`s.

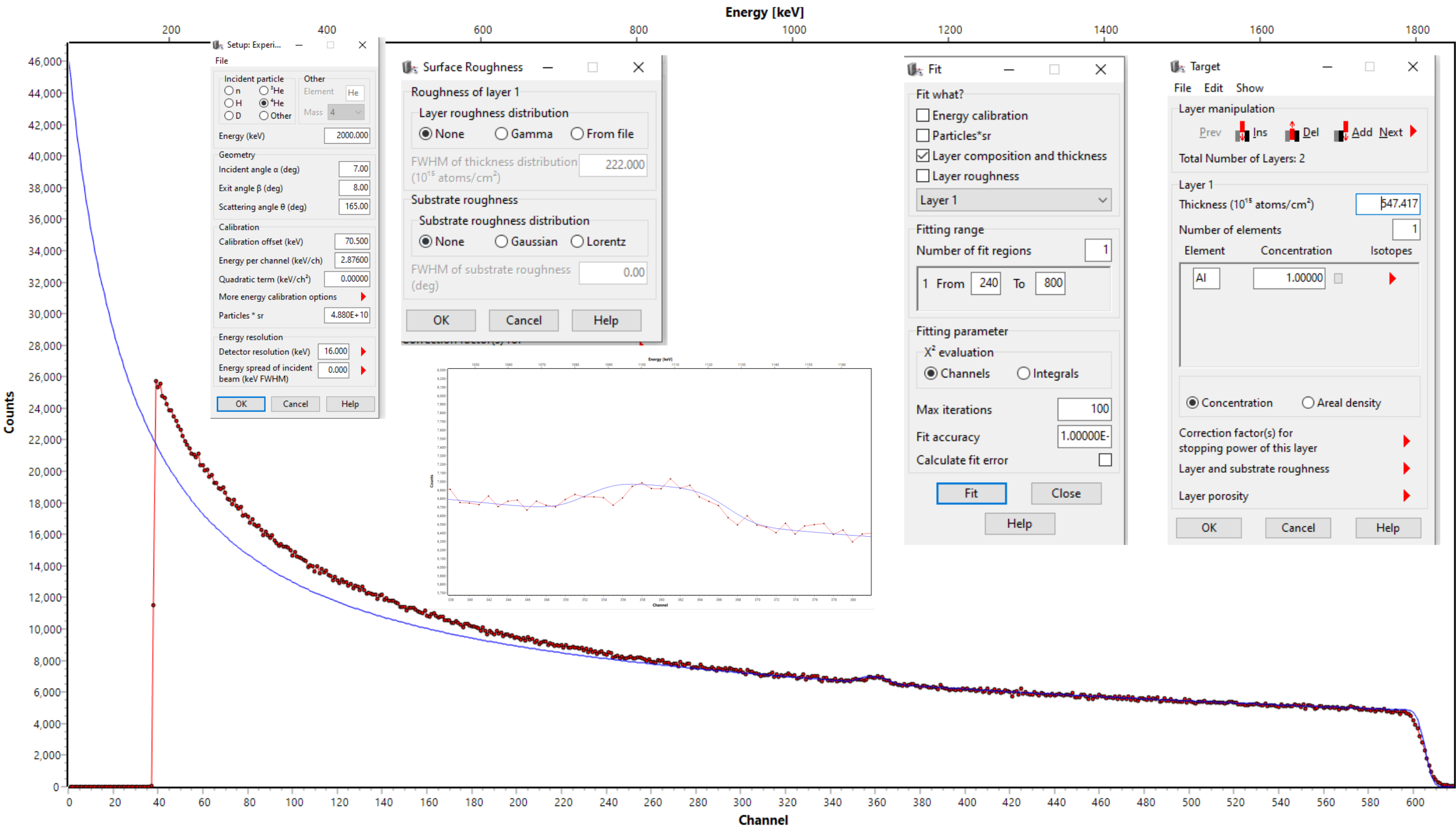
SIMNRA software is used to generate the spectrum from the data collected as well as for the simulation.

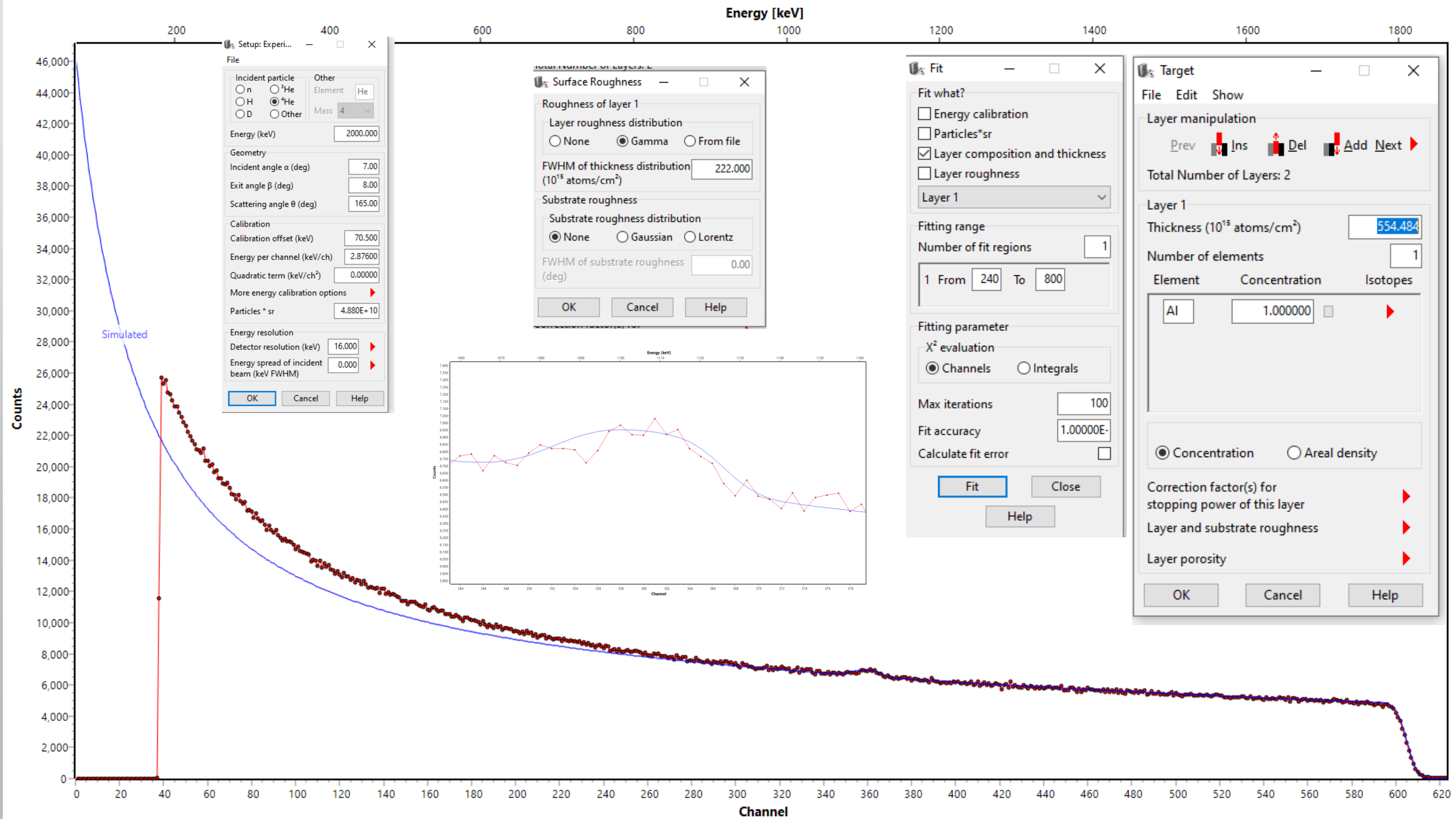
A gold plated silicon is placed next to our target for calibration.

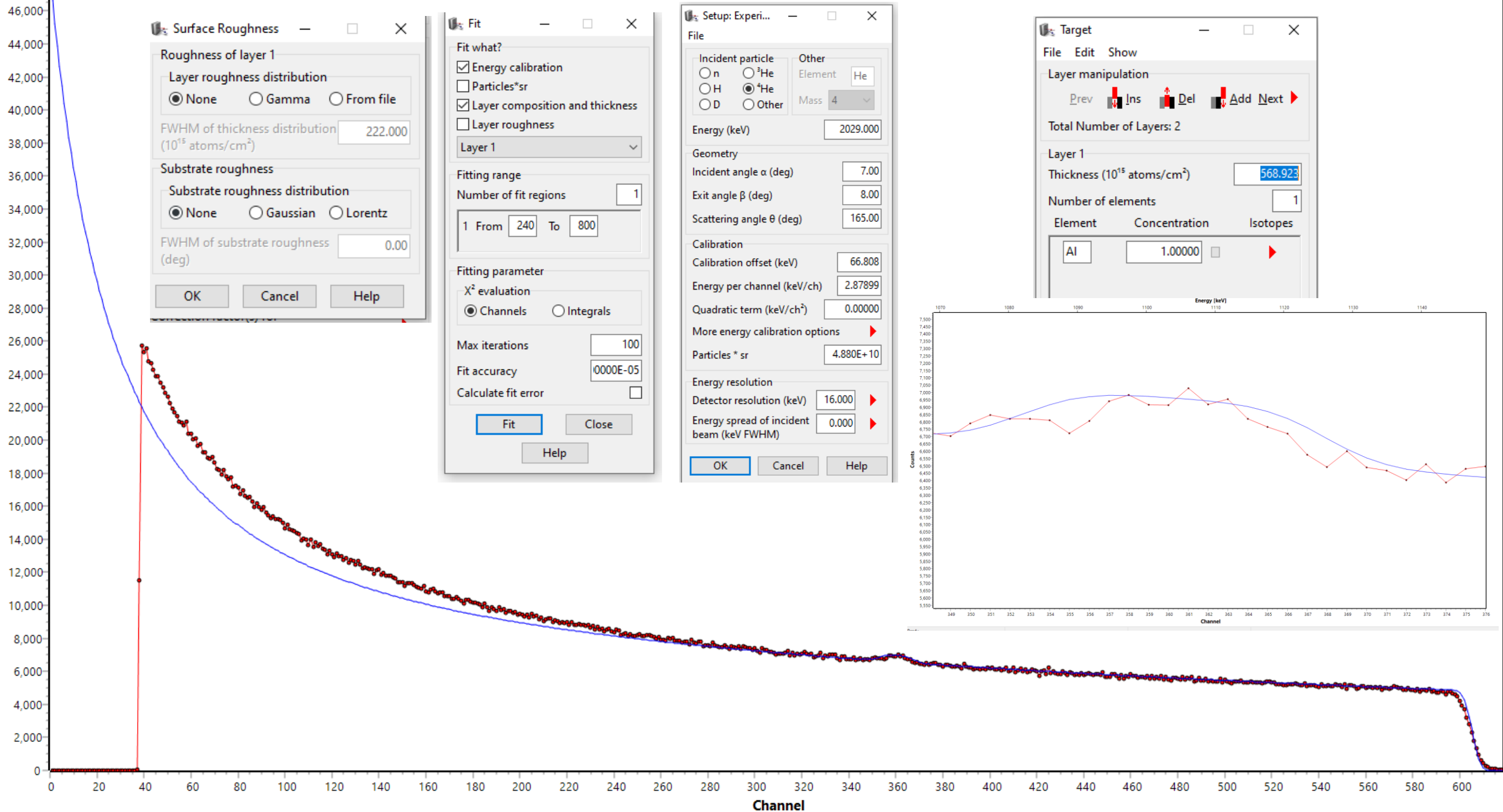


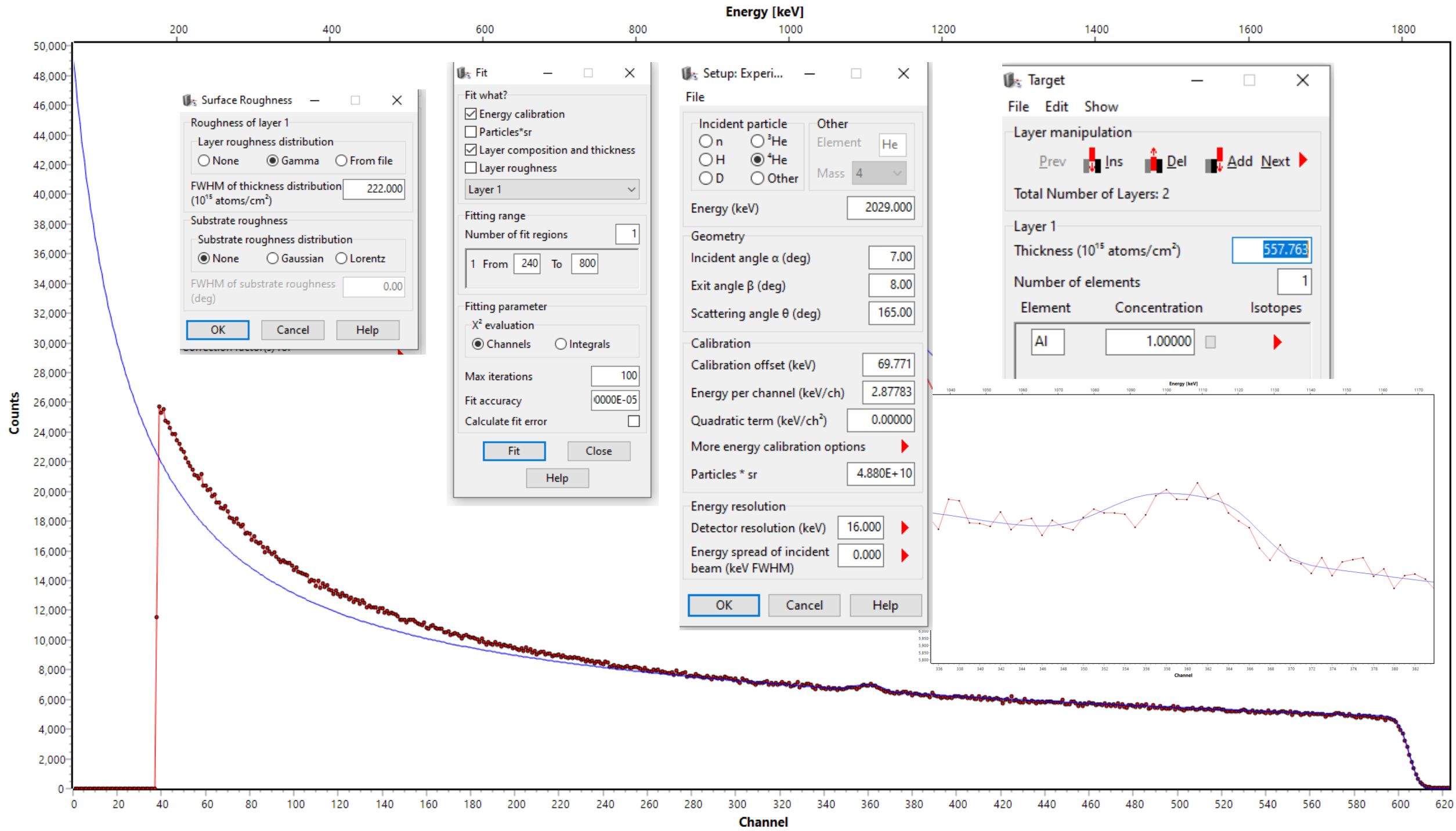
RBS



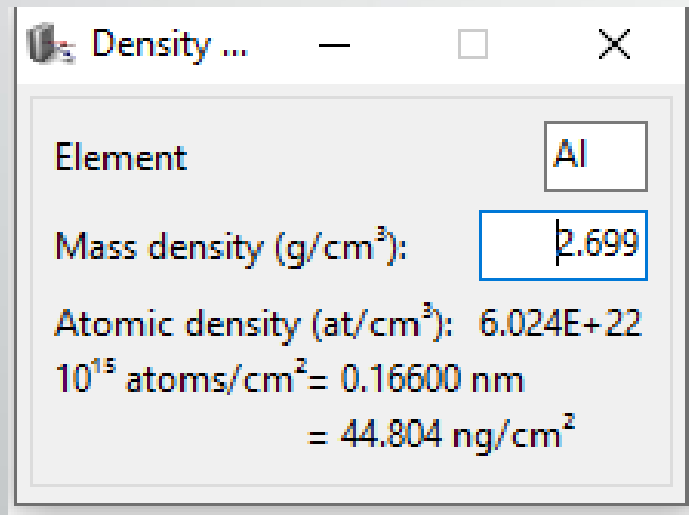








Result from weighting the sample



12 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$

10^{15} atoms/cm² = 44.804 ng/cm²

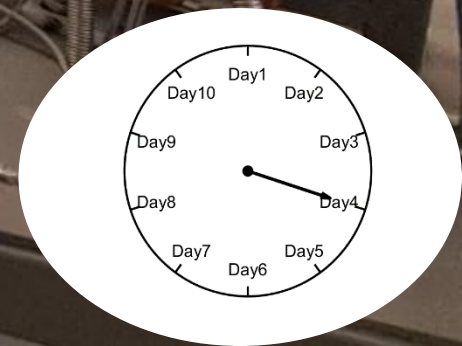
-> Thickness = $12000 / 44.804 = 267 \times 10^{15}$ atoms/cm²

Target preparation for AMS

Milligrams of the samples were weighed carefully then pressed into copper casings to be inserted in the AMS for ^{12}C next day

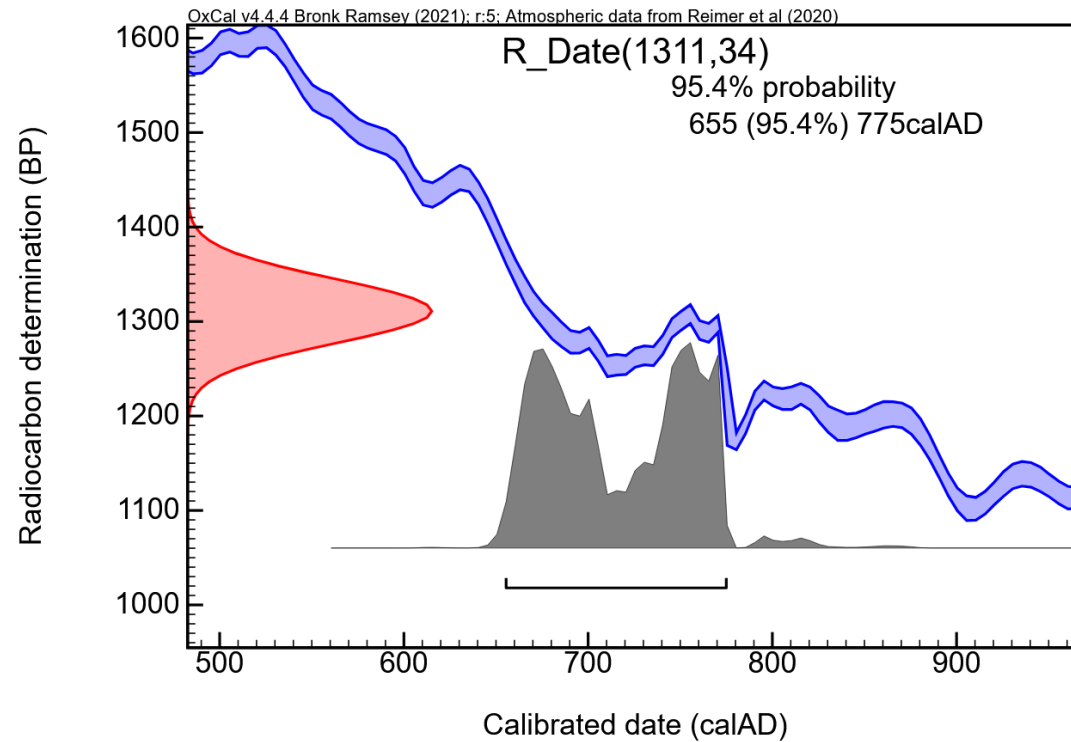
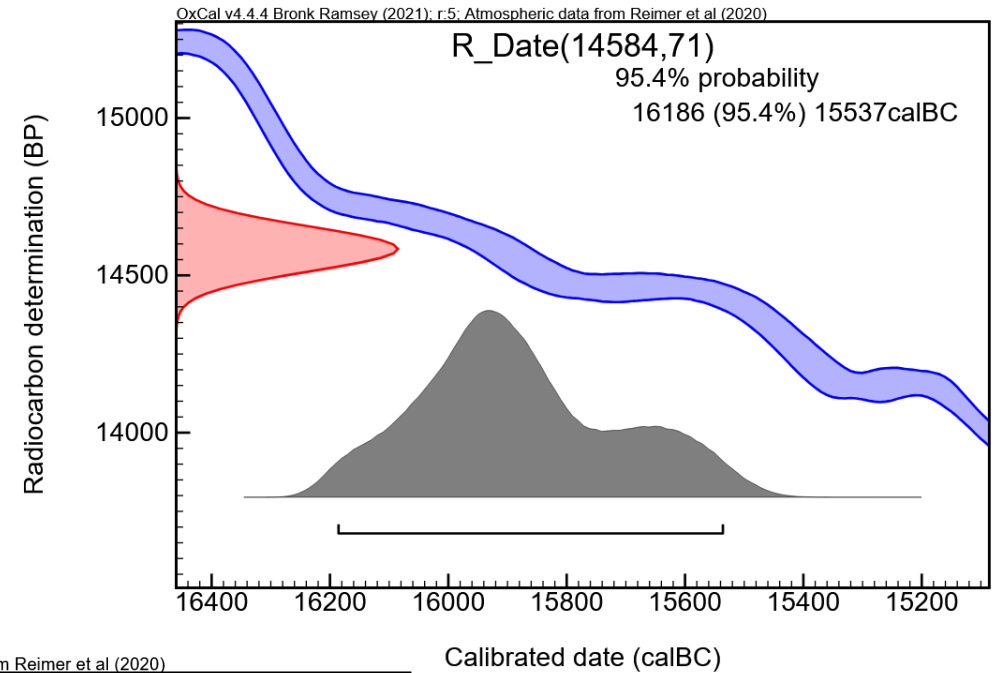
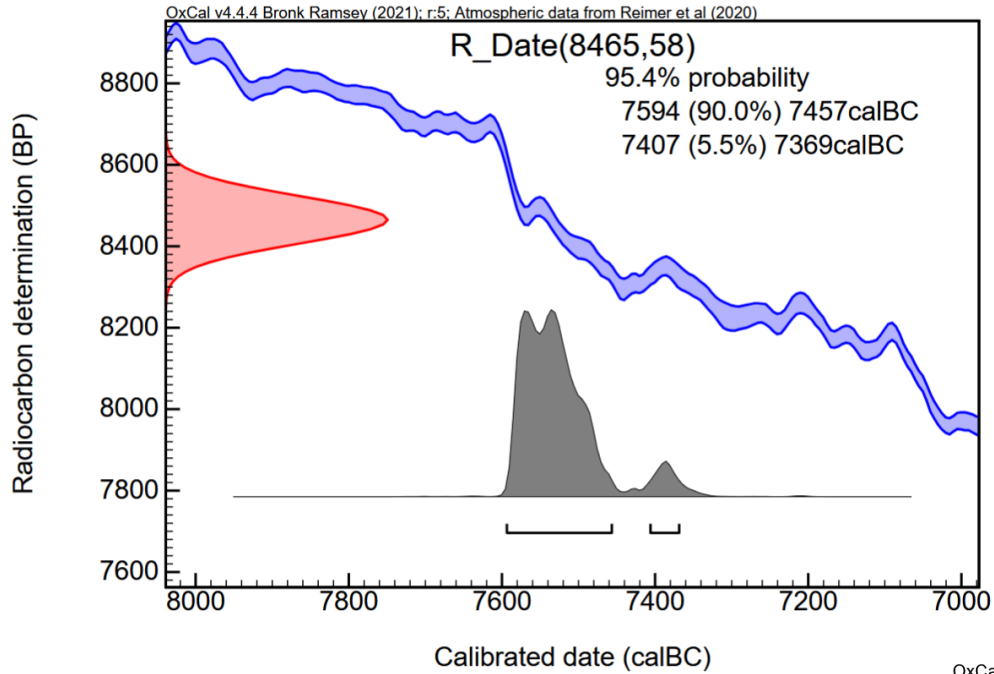


AMS operation and Data taking



14C dating

AMS nr.	sample pos	sample comment	¹⁴ C coun	¹² C (μA	¹⁴ C/ ¹² C (10 ⁻¹	+ (%)	¹³ C/ ¹² C (%)	sigma (%)	F ¹⁴ C	+ (%)	sig (%)	age (y)	+-(y)	δ ¹³ C (‰)	err abs. δ ¹³ C	type
G8160		D:/IFIN/AMS/Masur	59,651	10.0	1.2321	0.41	1.0189	0.31	1.3574	0.51	0.38	-2,454	41	-33.0	0.62	oxa2
G8161		D:/IFIN/AMS/Masur	80,637	11.6	1.2286	0.35	1.0113	0.46	1.3465	0.46	0.84	-2,390	37	-20.1	0.60	oxa2
G8162		D:/IFIN/AMS/Masur	83,332	12.1	1.2171	0.35	1.0079	0.32	1.3452	0.46	0.38	-2,382	37	-25.1	0.58	oxa2
G8163		D:/IFIN/AMS/Masur	93,004	13.3	1.2373	0.33	1.0145	0.24	1.3366	0.44	0.53	-2,331	35	-9.2	0.59	oxa2
G8164		D:/IFIN/AMS/Masur	98,140	12.4	1.2314	0.32	1.0115	0.36	1.3433	0.43	0.57	-2,371	35	-14.9	0.57	oxa2
G8165		D:/IFIN/AMS/Masur	80,731	13.6	1.2249	0.35	1.0108	0.40	1.3311	0.46	0.78	-2,297	37	-11.9	0.63	oxa2
G8166		D:/IFIN/AMS/Masur	84,545	14.2	1.2336	0.34	1.0132	0.33	1.3362	0.45	0.35	-2,328	36	-11.1	0.61	oxa2
G8171		D:/IFIN/AMS/Masur	54	11.6	0.0058	14.13	1.0026	0.15	0.0066	13.61	12.34	40,392	1,093	-43.6	1.37	bl
G8172		D:/IFIN/AMS/Masur	554	13.1	0.0065	4.35	0.9856	0.73	0.0074	4.25	7.46	39,361	342	-29.8	0.57	bl
G8173		D:/IFIN/AMS/Masur	800	14.6	0.0057	3.64	0.9950	0.46	0.0062	3.54	8.05	40,847	285	-5.5	0.49	bl
G8182		D:/IFIN/AMS/Masur	637	14.9	0.0053	4.10	0.9928	0.57	0.0058	3.97	8.72	41,307	319	-8.9	0.52	bl
G8183		D:/IFIN/AMS/Masur	800	16.7	0.0050	3.64	0.9984	0.59	0.0053	3.54	7.17	42,083	285	14.7	0.49	bl
G8184		D:/IFIN/AMS/Masur	743	13.5	0.0057	3.78	1.0031	0.42	0.0063	3.67	5.17	40,757	295	-11.1	0.48	bl
G8199		D:/IFIN/AMS/Masur	31,845	10.1	0.3568	0.56	1.0008	0.29	0.4022	0.65	0.71	7,316	52	-49.1	0.47	4025.199
G8200		D:/IFIN/AMS/Masur	24,977	8.6	0.3006	0.63	0.9910	0.46	0.3486	0.72	0.82	8,465	58	-69.2	0.44	4027.199
G8201		D:/IFIN/AMS/Masur	59,531	16.0	0.3555	0.41	0.9928	0.51	0.3855	0.52	0.61	7,657	42	-0.7	0.47	4029.199
G8202		D:/IFIN/AMS/Masur	45,732	12.5	0.3505	0.47	0.9982	0.33	0.3869	0.57	0.65	7,629	46	-24.8	0.46	4030.199
G8203		D:/IFIN/AMS/Masur	53,511	16.1	0.3180	0.43	0.9909	0.99	0.3428	0.54	1.01	8,599	44	6.3	0.48	4031.199
G8204		D:/IFIN/AMS/Masur	70,623	15.7	0.4293	0.38	0.9886	0.70	0.4707	0.49	0.65	6,053	39	-4.0	0.47	4024.199
G8205		D:/IFIN/AMS/Masur	37,779	12.5	0.2885	0.51	1.0003	0.44	0.3149	0.62	0.97	9,283	50	-19.1	0.47	4023.199
G8206		D:/IFIN/AMS/Masur	17,686	11.0	0.1541	0.75	1.0155	0.37	0.1627	0.88	1.28	14,584	71	-20.6	0.47	4021.199
G8209		D:/IFIN/AMS/Masur	616	14.0	0.0055	4.17	0.9957	0.64	0.0061	4.03	7.99	40,997	324	-17.7	0.51	bl
G8210		D:/IFIN/AMS/Masur	109,455	13.8	0.7592	0.30	0.9947	0.55	0.8318	0.43	0.86	1,480	34	-3.8	0.49	4050.66
G8211		D:/IFIN/AMS/Masur	115,566	14.4	0.7668	0.29	0.9905	0.54	0.8495	0.42	0.79	1,311	34	-11.5	0.47	4057.66
G8212		D:/IFIN/AMS/Masur	84,946	11.5	0.7080	0.34	0.9979	0.41	0.7884	0.46	0.93	1,910	37	-25.2	0.48	4058.66



10Be

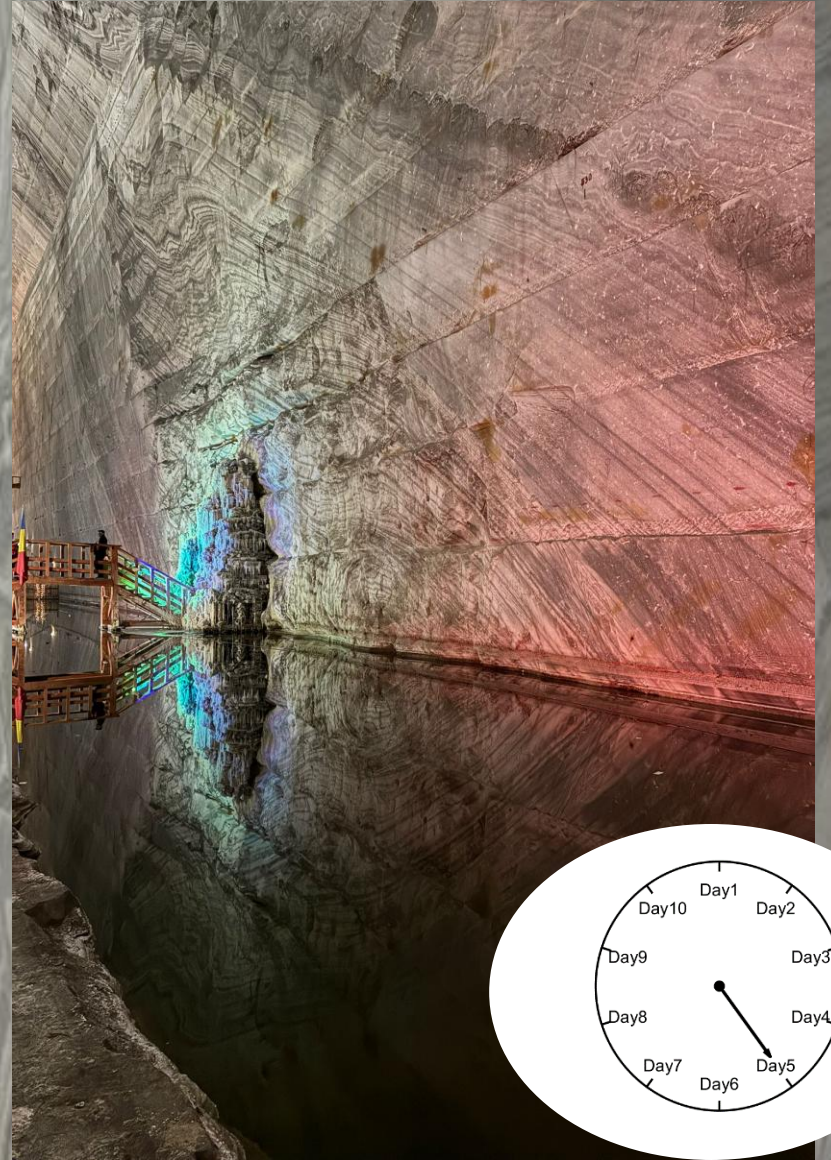
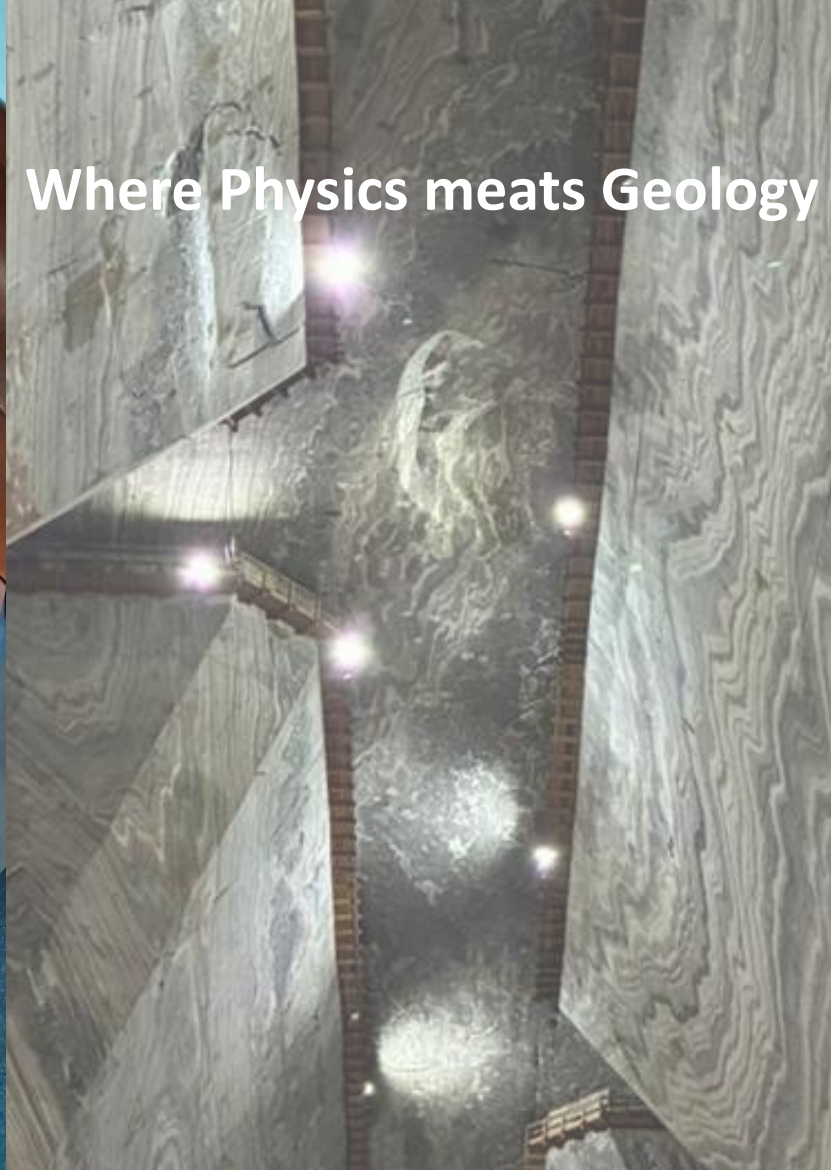
Exposure age results:

Sample name	Nuclide	St			Lm			LSDn			Ag		
		Age (yr)	Interr (yr)	Exterr (yr)	Age (yr)	Interr (yr)	Exterr (yr)	Age (yr)	Interr (yr)	Exterr (yr)	Age (yr)	Interr (yr)	Exterr (yr)
VD5B	Be-10 (qtz)	17092	1145	1805	16660	1115	1705	16508	1104	1494	--	--	--
CARW1	Be-10 (qtz)	10963	742	1155	11049	748	1130	10814	732	980	--	--	--
VD4A	Be-10 (qtz)	17384	1071	1779	16939	1043	1677	16893	1040	1464	--	--	--
FUNDCAPB	Be-10 (qtz)	11286	808	1218	11346	812	1190	11162	798	1044	--	--	--
POD2	Be-10 (qtz)	17789	650	1594	17311	632	1484	16922	617	1202	--	--	--
PODPRINCE	Be-10 (qtz)	15721	961	1601	15368	938	1514	15048	918	1296	--	--	--
FUNDCAPA	Be-10 (qtz)	11515	2580	2742	11552	2588	2735	11377	2548	2639	--	--	--

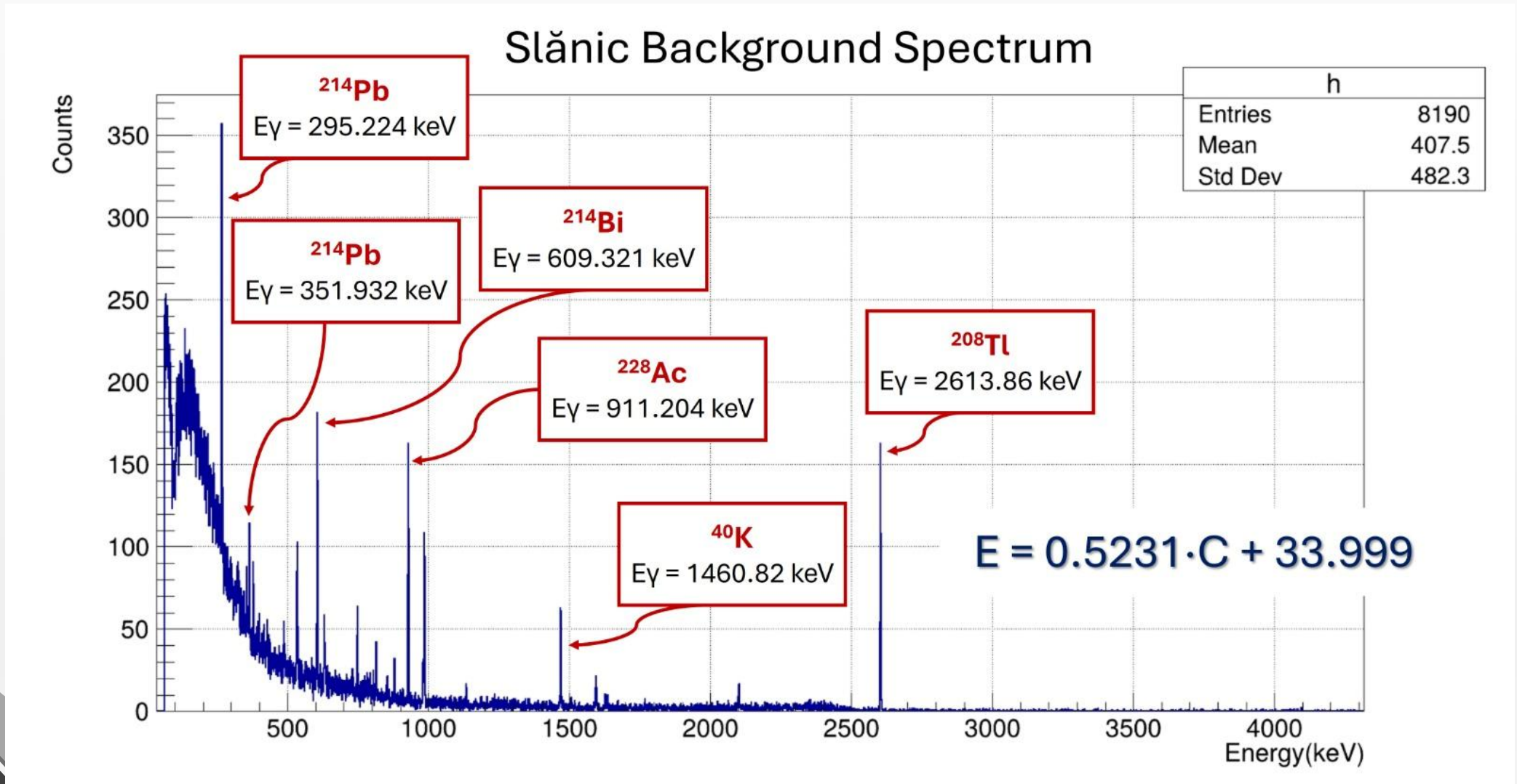
Scaling scheme abbreviation	References	Time dependency (constant or variable production rate)	Description
St (Lal/Stone)	Lal (1991); Stone (2000)	Time-independent (constant production rate)	Altitude, latitude taken into account. Does not take into account magnetic field variations.
Lm ('Lal modified')	Lal (1991); Nishiizumi et al., (1989); Stone (2000)	Time-dependent (variable production rate)	Time-dependent version of St, based on time-variation in the dipole magnetic field intensity. Production rates vary with time according to magnetic field changes.
De (Desilets)	Desilets et al. (2006)	Time-dependent	Based on neutron monitor measurements and incorporating dipole and non-dipole magnetic field measurements. Production rates vary with time according to magnetic field changes.
Du (Dunai)	Dunai (2001)	Time-dependent	Based on neutron monitor measurements and incorporating dipole and non-dipole magnetic field measurements. Production rates vary with time according to magnetic field changes.
Li (Lifton)	Lifton et al. (2005)	Time-dependent	Based on neutron monitor assessments and incorporates dipole and non-dipole magnetic field fluctuations and solar modulation. Production rates vary with time according to magnetic field changes and changes in solar output.
LSDn (Sf, Sa) (Lifton-Sato-Dunai)	Lifton et al. (2014)	Time-dependent	Based on equations from nuclear physics model. Incorporates dipole and non-dipole magnetic field fluctuations and solar modulation.

SLANIC SALT MINE

Where Physics meets Geology



Gamma spectrum peaks identifications from Slanic Salt mine background



$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = \hat{H} \Psi$$

$$H = \sum_n E_n |n\rangle \langle n|$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

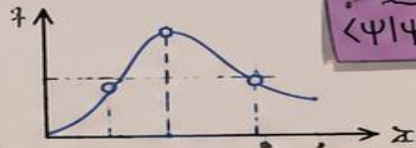
$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$



$$\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

CAUTION:
MAY CONTAIN
ERRORS

$$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{(\text{Motivation})}{(\text{today})} = 0$$



$\langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle = 1$

ZZZZ:...

...RESTING
THEOREM:
 $\frac{d(\text{REST})}{dt} = 0$

SCIENCE RULE #1:
IF YOU'RE NOT TIRED,
YOU'RE NOT DOING
IT RIGHT.

DON'T FORGET:
• EAT
• SLEEP
• (MAYBE) SHOWER



QUANTUM MECHANICS
NUCLEAR PHYSICS
STATISTICS

WELL DONE,
HUMAN.

DATA
>
SLEEP

TOO
MANY
CALCULATIONS

MORE
DATA

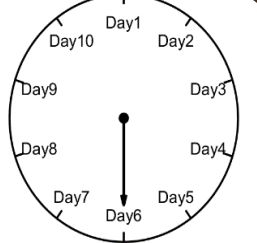
PLOT
AGAIN?

I SURVIVED
ANOTHER
DERIVATION

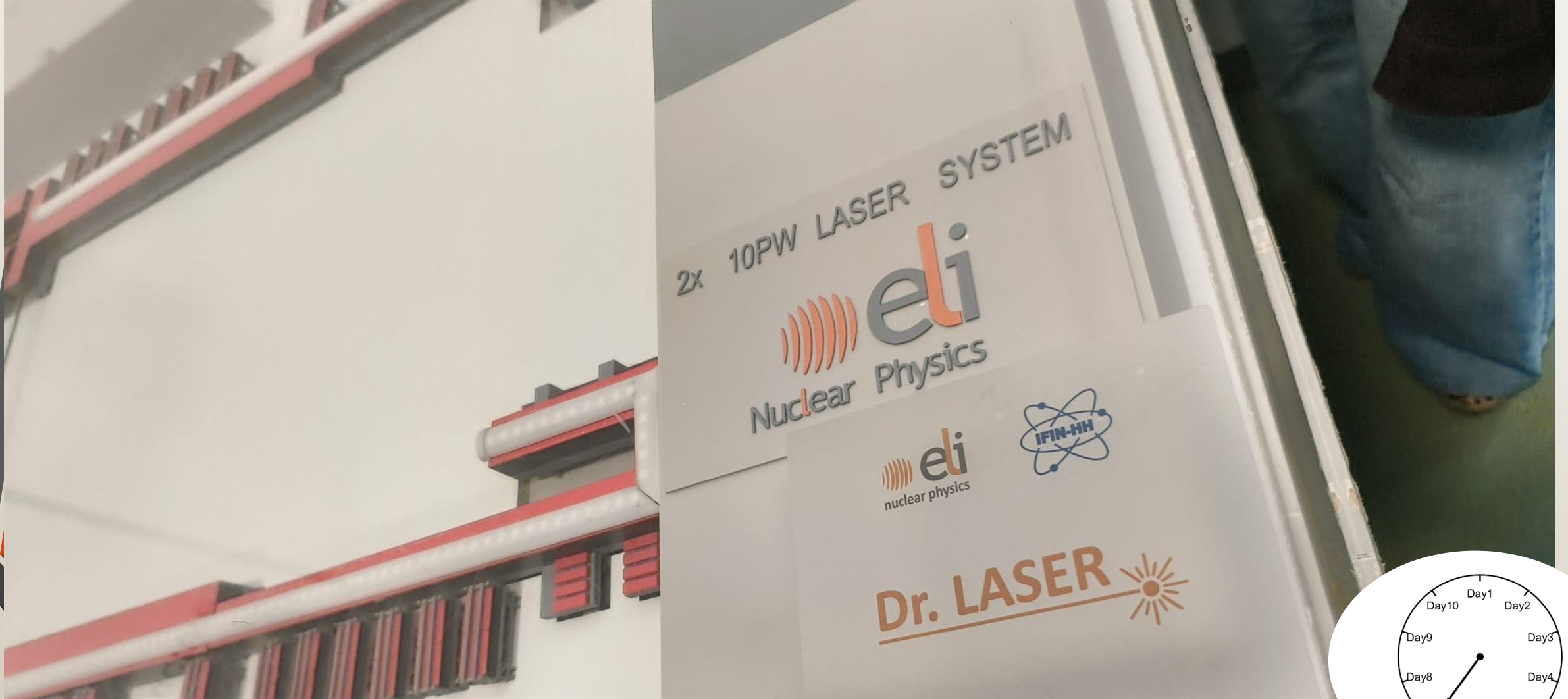
SAVE
AND
SLEEP

TODAY'S ACHIEVEMENT:
NOTHING EXPLODED

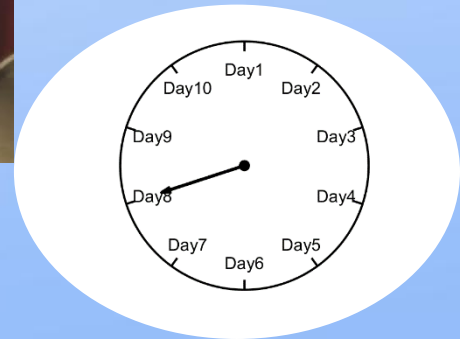
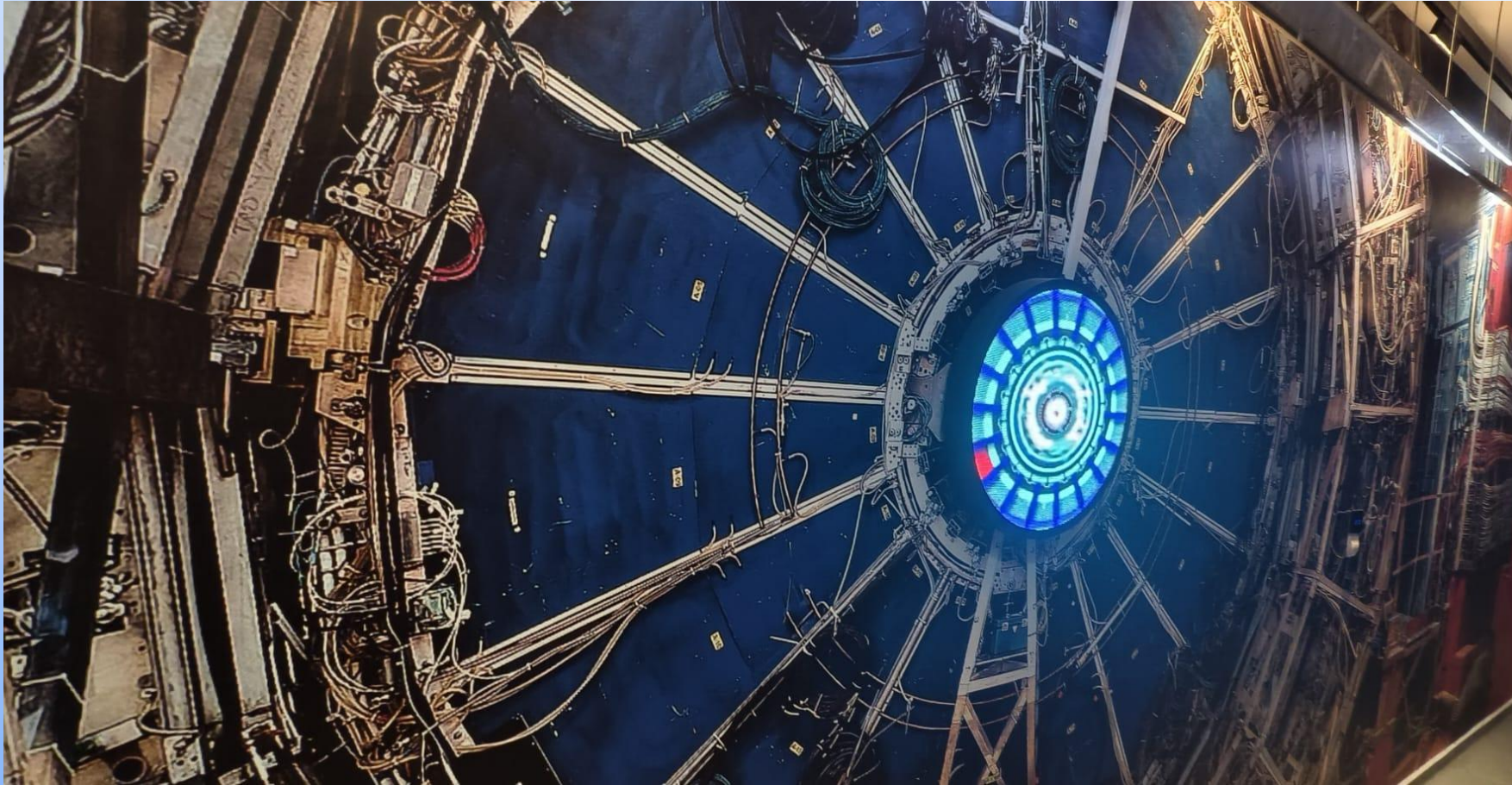
REST MODE
ACTIVATED



Visit to ELI

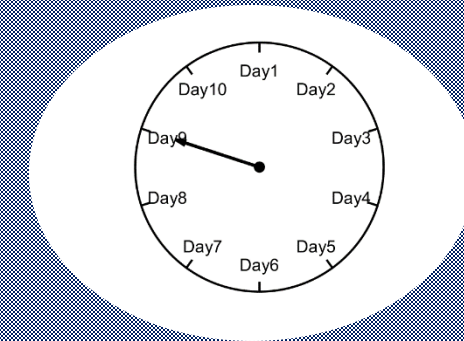
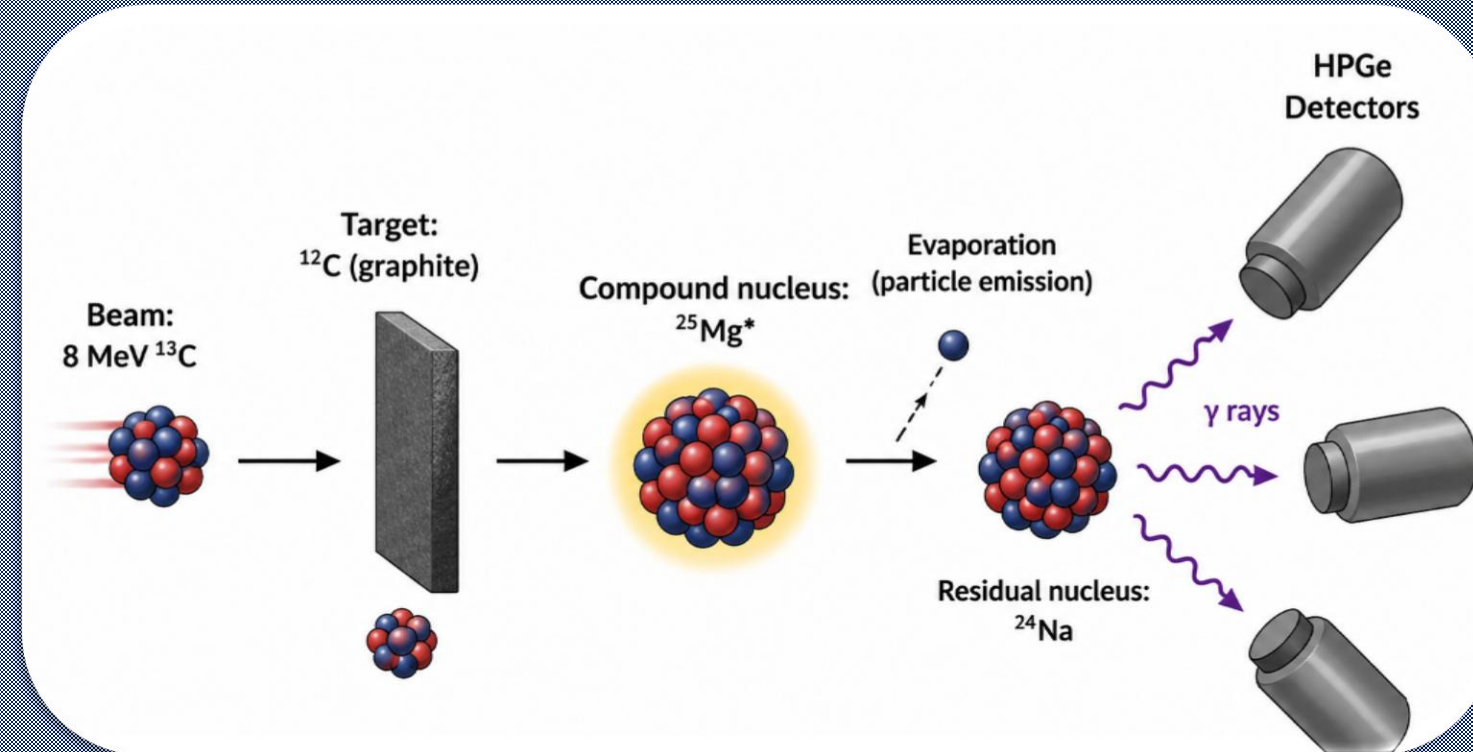


DUROCERN exhibition and AMS lecture



DAQ and Data Analysis The Activation technique

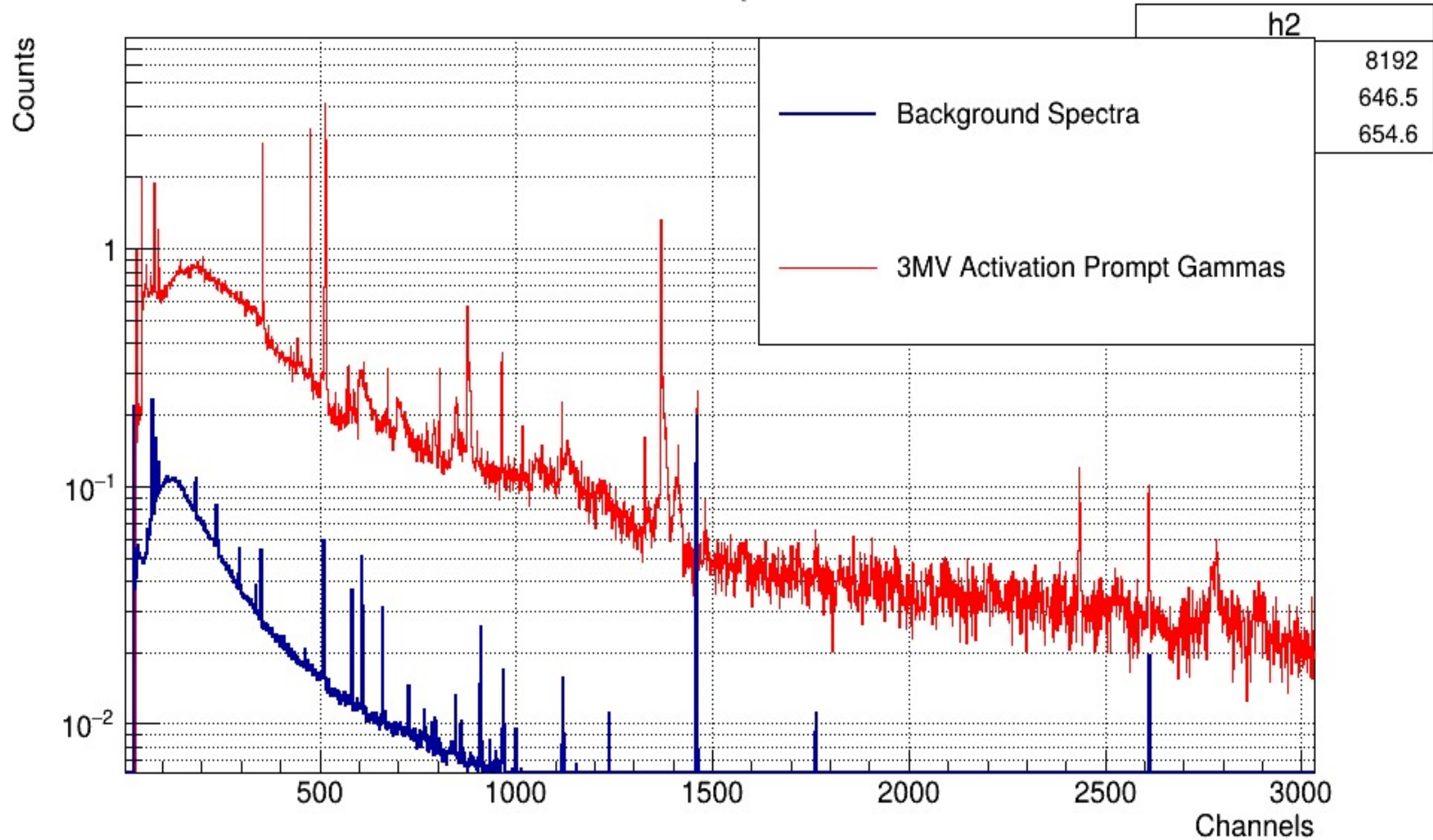
- A beam of 8 MeV ^{13}C impinges on a target of graphite ^{12}C producing the compound nucleus of ^{25}Mg that evaporates into ^{24}Na .
- HPGe detectors are used to detect the Gammas in beam and after the activation



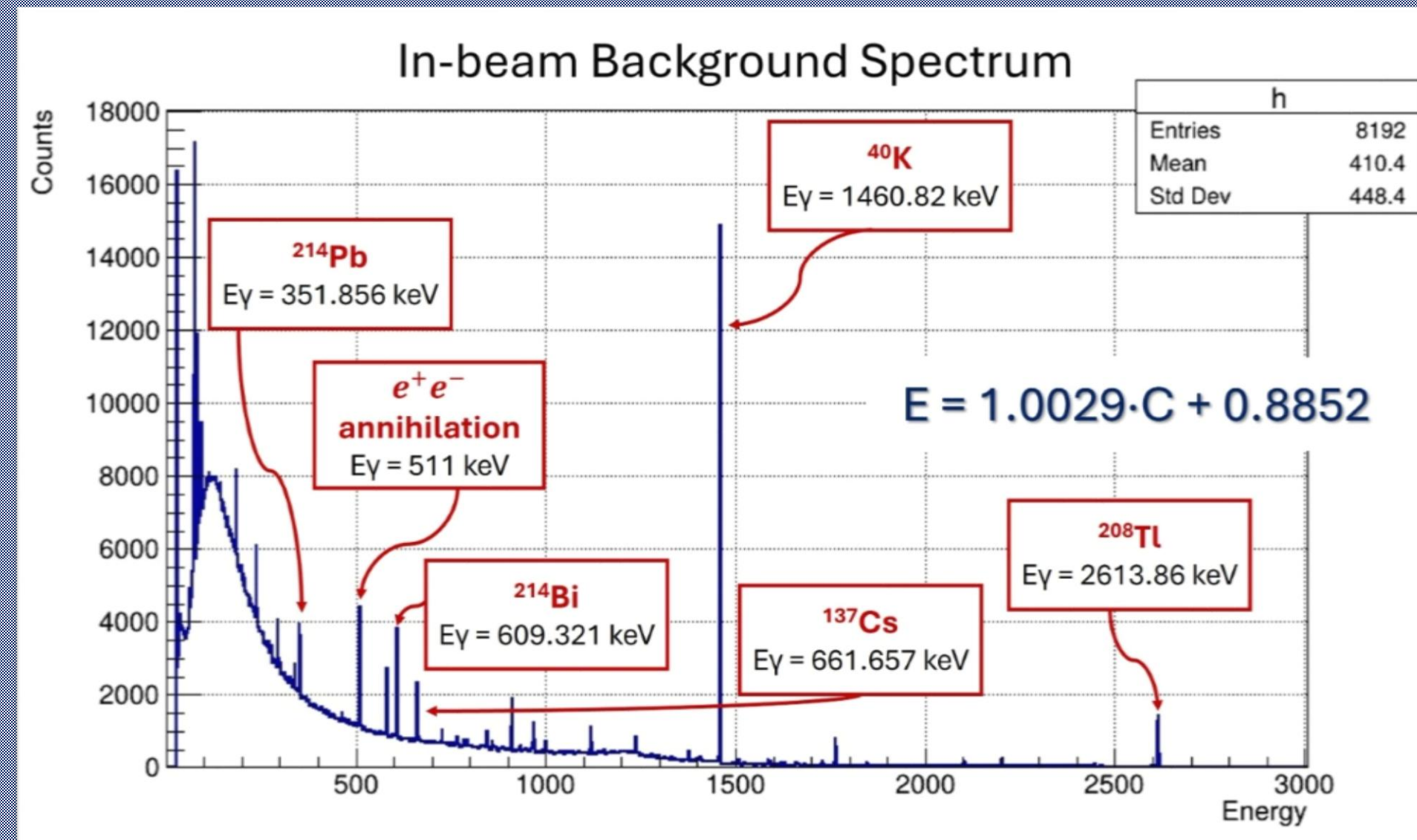
Measuring set up after activation



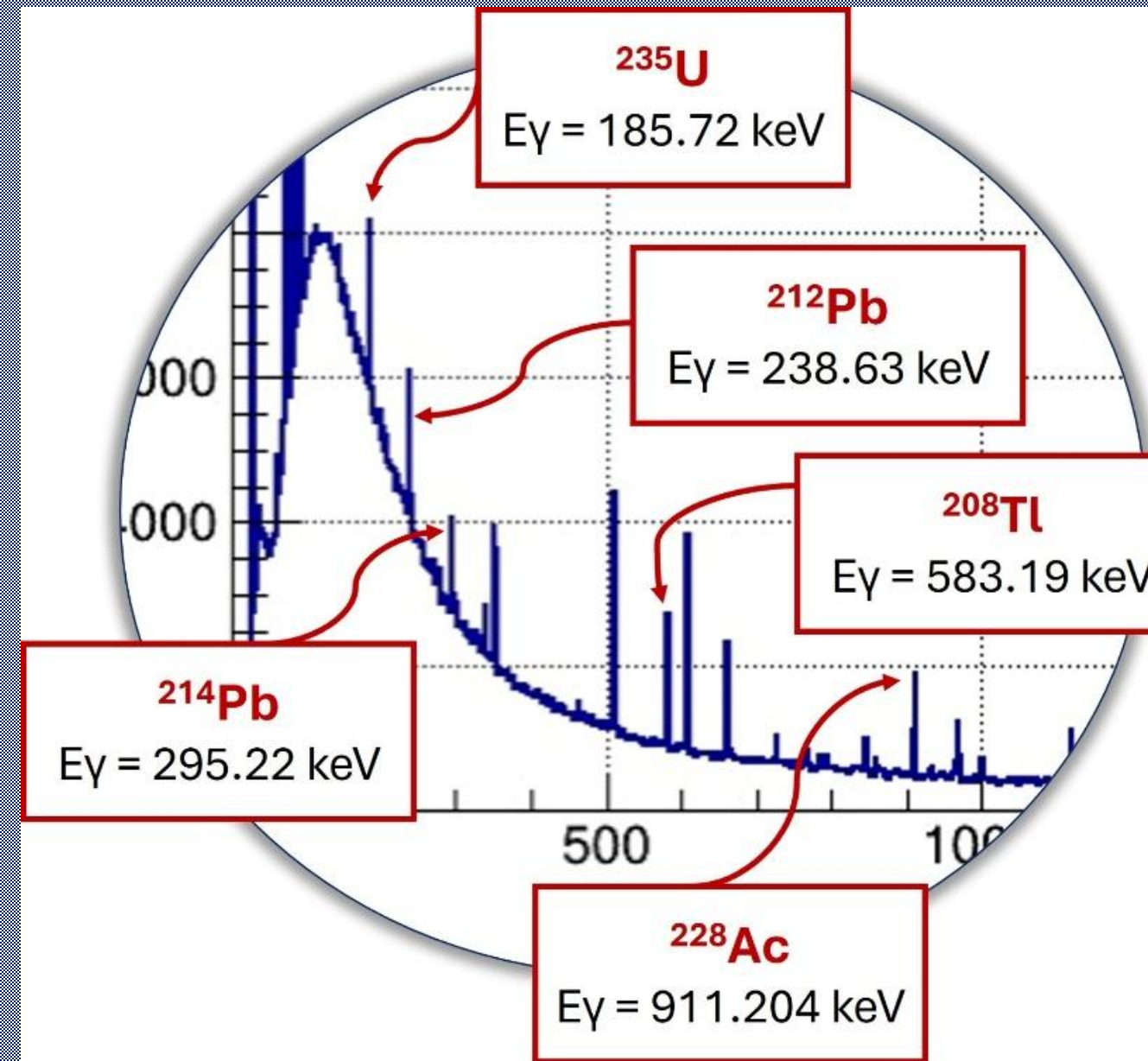
Gamma Spectrum



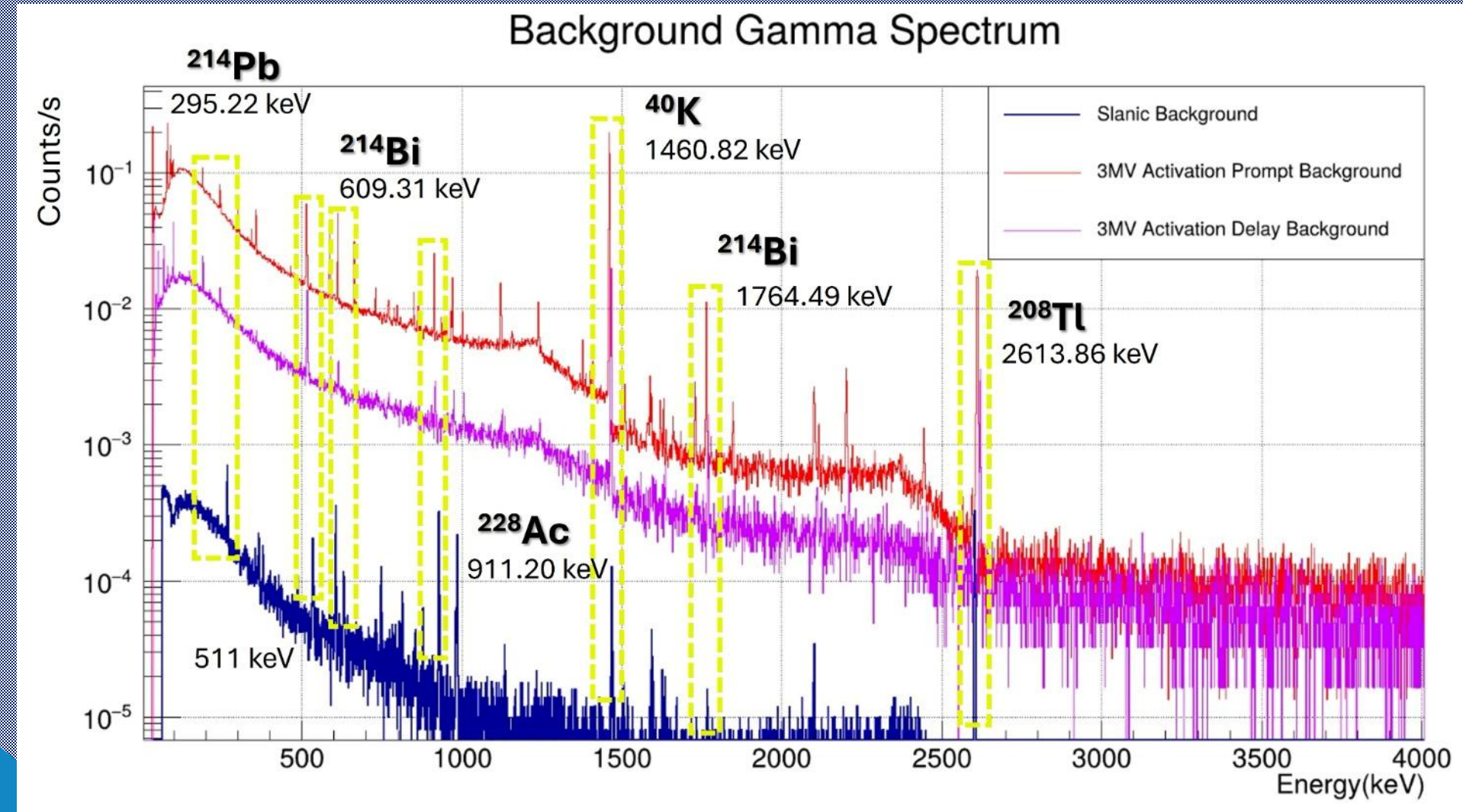
Results

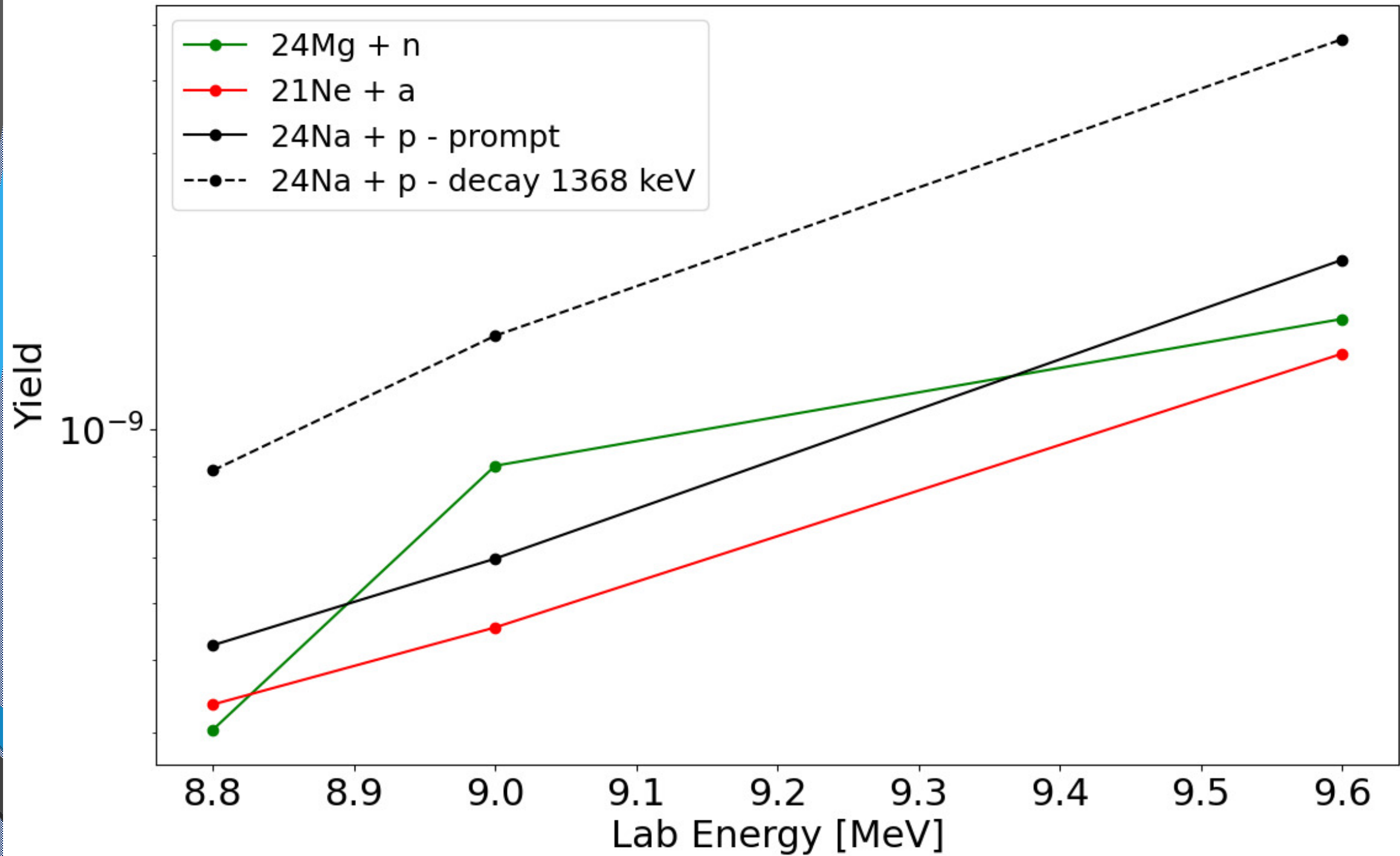


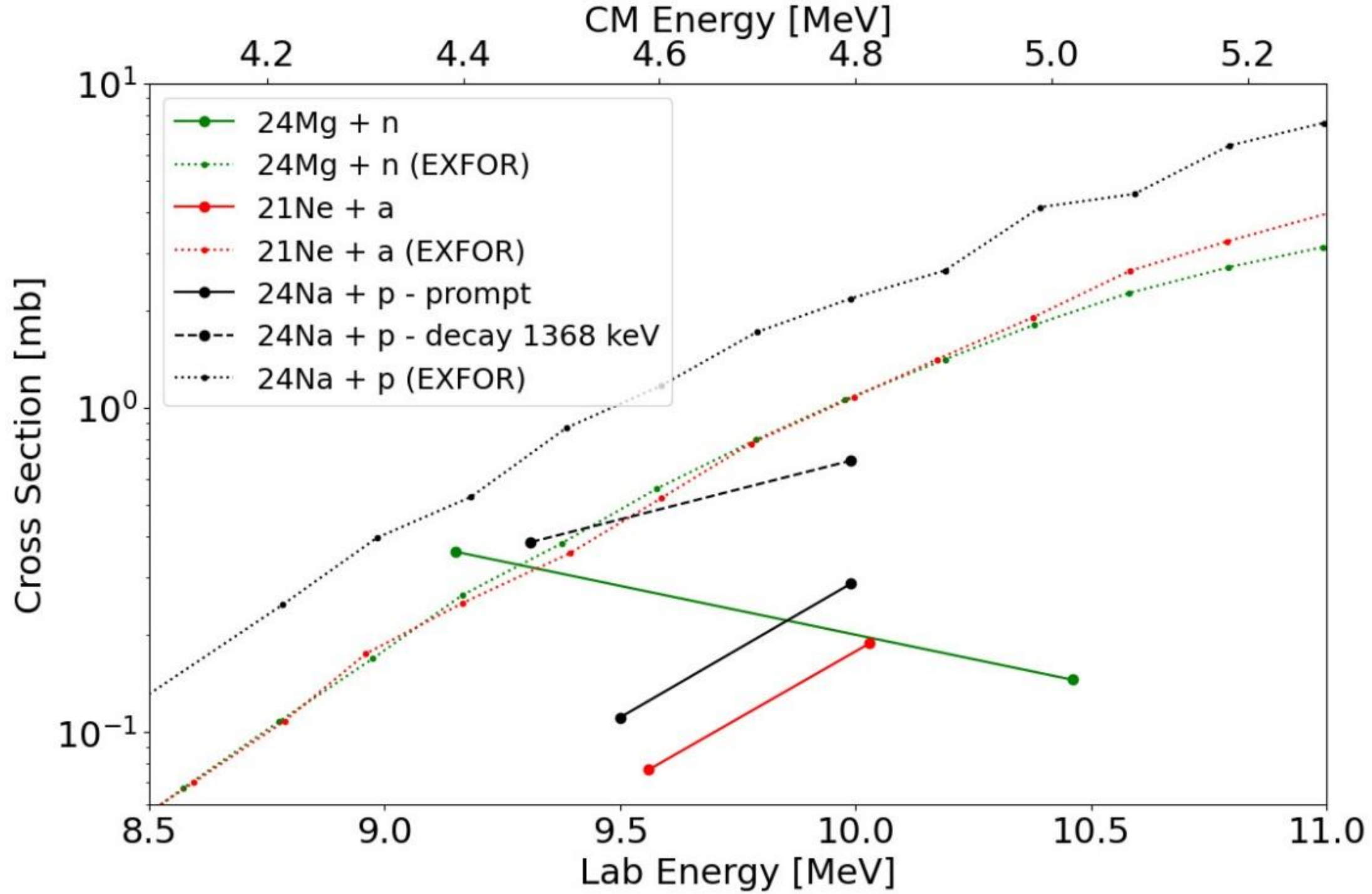
Zooming in:



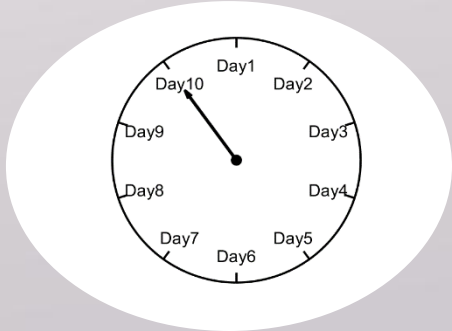
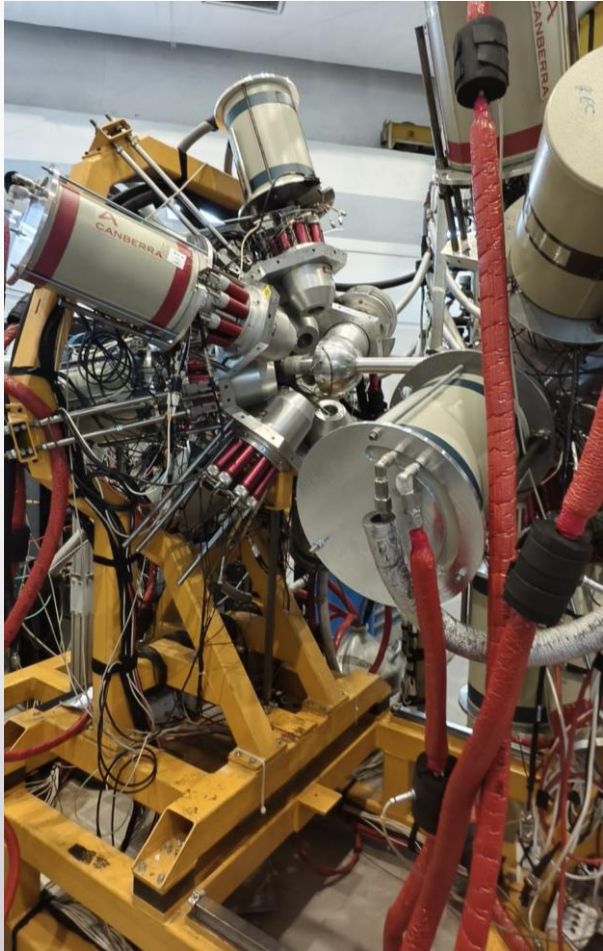
Gamma background spectrum comparison and identification



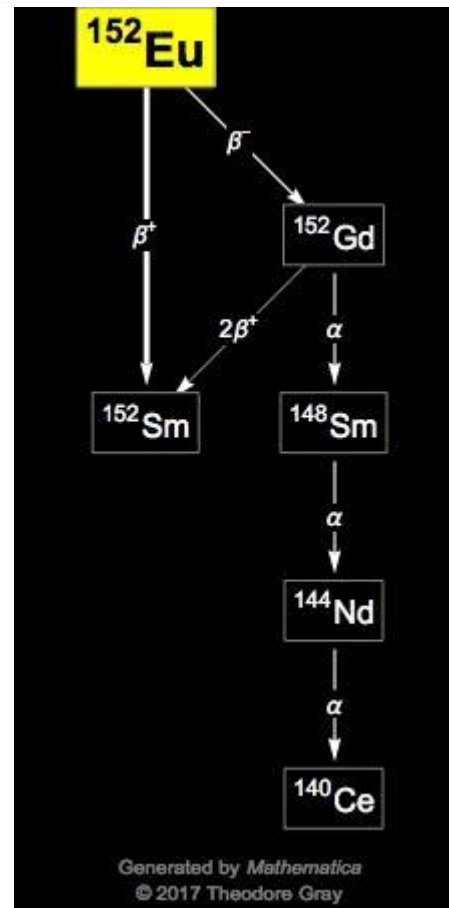
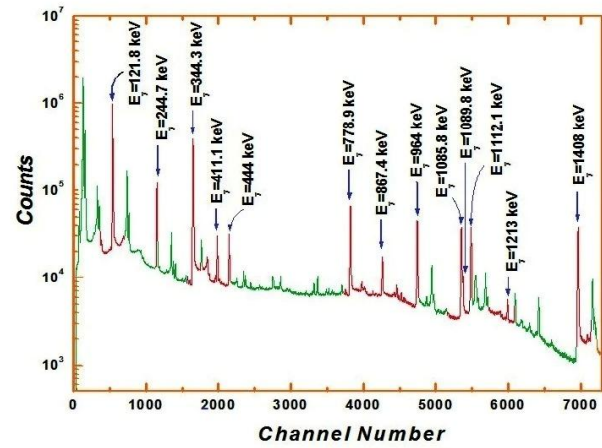
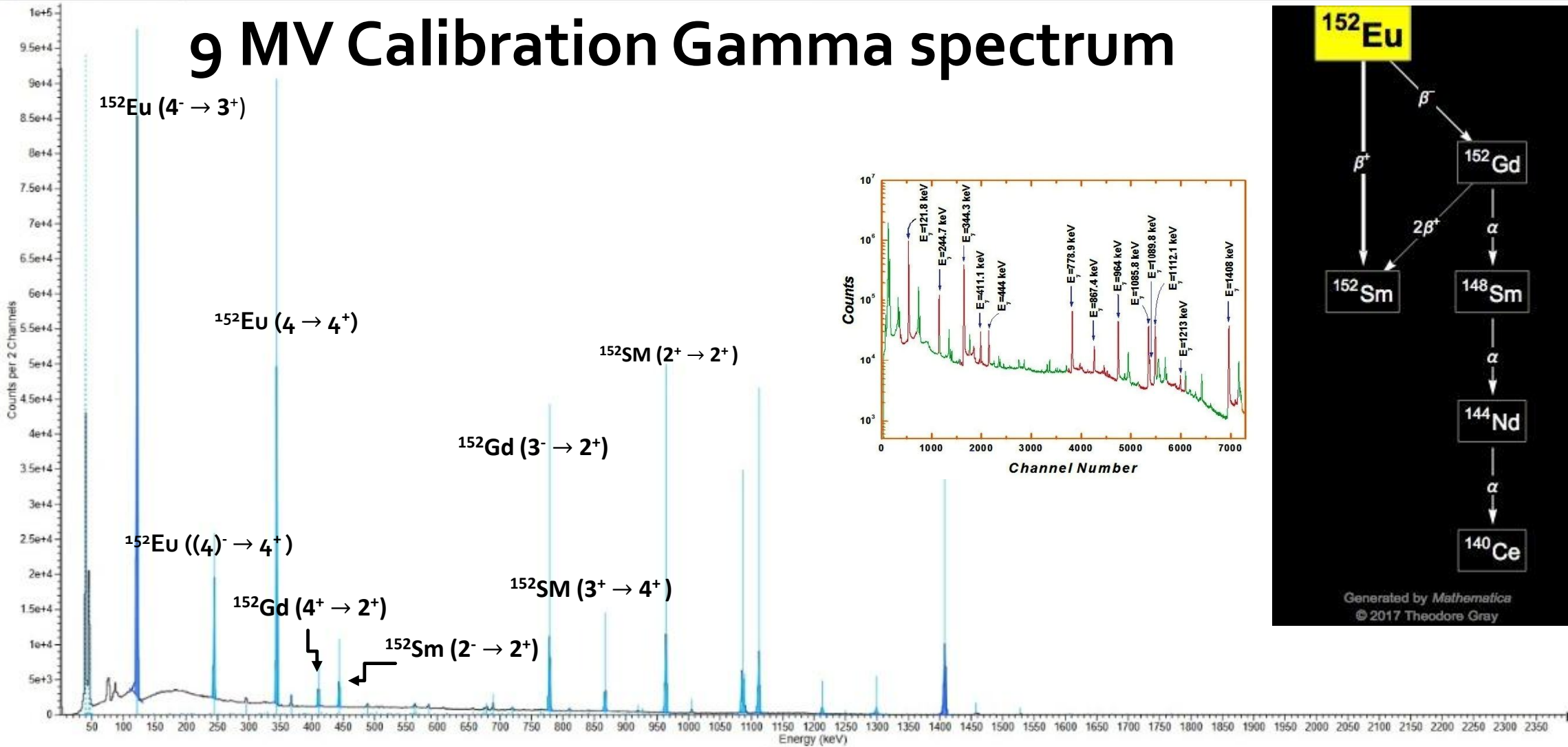




9 MV Data analysis



9 MV Calibration Gamma spectrum



Generated by Mathematica
© 2017 Theodore Gray

More Actions		Calibration Coefficients		Calibration Peaks				
Linearize...		Polynomial	Deviation Pairs	Nuclide	Calib. Peak	Mean	Photopeak	Difference
Truncate Energy...	Offset	0.0461885	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fit	Eu152	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> true	121.78	121.78 keV	0.00 keV
Combine Channels...	Linear	0.786926	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fit	Eu152	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> true	244.55	244.70 keV	0.15 keV
To FRF...	Quadratic	0	<input type="checkbox"/> Fit	Eu152	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> true	344.12	344.28 keV	0.15 keV
	Cubic	0	<input type="checkbox"/> Fit	Eu152	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> true	410.79	411.12 keV	0.33 keV
				Eu152	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> true	443.74	443.96 keV	0.23 keV
				Eu152	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> true	778.82	778.90 keV	0.08 keV
				Eu152	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> true	867.22	867.38 keV	0.16 keV
				Eu152	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> true	963.99	964.08 keV	0.09 keV

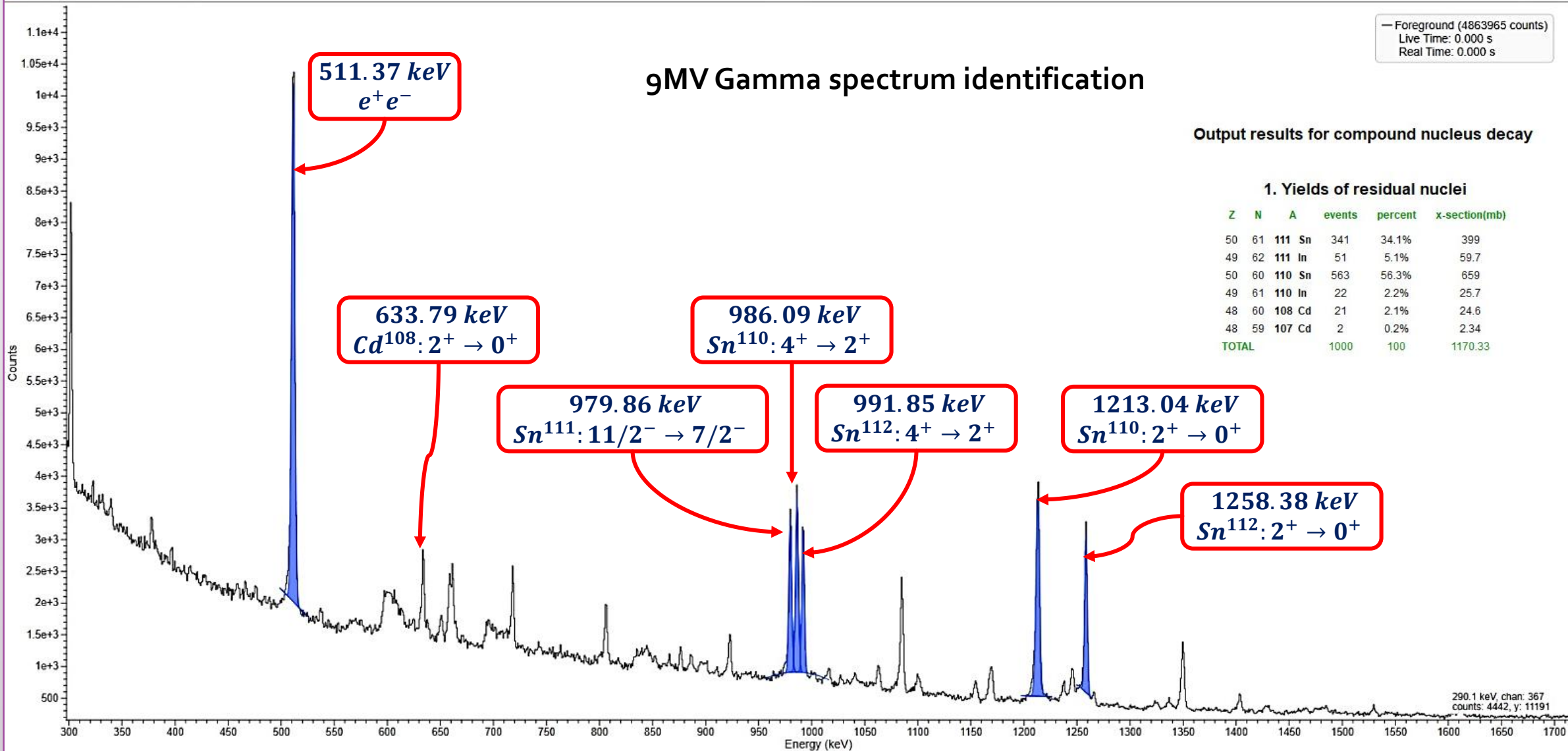
— Foreground (4863965 counts)
Live Time: 0.000 s
Real Time: 0.000 s

gMV Gamma spectrum identification

Output results for compound nucleus decay

1. Yields of residual nuclei

Z	N	A		events	percent	x-section(mb)
50	61	111	Sn	341	34.1%	399
49	62	111	In	51	5.1%	59.7
50	60	110	Sn	563	56.3%	659
49	61	110	In	22	2.2%	25.7
48	60	108	Cd	21	2.1%	24.6
48	59	107	Cd	2	0.2%	2.34
TOTAL				1000	100	1170.33



Spectrum Files Peak Manager Reference Photopeaks Energy Calibration Nuclide Search

More Actions		Calibration Coefficients		Calibration Peaks			
Linearize...	Polynomial	Deviation Pairs	Nuclide	Calib. Peak	Mean	Photopeak	Difference
Truncate Energy...	Offset <input type="text" value="0.155008"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fit			<input type="checkbox"/> false	511.37		
Combine Channels...	Linear <input type="text" value="0.790273"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fit			<input type="checkbox"/> false	979.86		
To FRF...	Quadratic <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Fit			<input type="checkbox"/> false	986.09		
	Cubic <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Fit			<input type="checkbox"/> false	991.85		
				<input type="checkbox"/> false	1213.04		
				<input type="checkbox"/> false	1258.38		



10 Days
6 Students
Different backgrounds
5 Countries
ONE Team
ONE mission

END OF EURO-LABS 2026 AND A START OF A NEW JOURNEY



Stay tuned !

Reset the clock,
the journey
now begins!

