

Differential Cross-sections Measurement of the $^{12}\text{C}(\text{d}, \text{p}0)^{13}\text{C}$ Reaction

In this work we present a new and reliable set of differential cross-sections for $^{12}\text{C}(\text{d}, \text{p}0)^{13}\text{C}$ reaction in the energy range of 600 –200 keV at a detection angle of 165° , all in the laboratory reference system.

Several experimental cross-section datasets for the $^{12}\text{C}(\text{d}, \text{p}0)^{13}\text{C}$ ($Q=2.73$ MeV) reaction have been published at various deuteron beam energies and different angles of detection [1-3]. The observed discrepancies between the existing cross section datasets, especially at resonances, have motivated us to conduct new measurements. All measurements were conducted using the deuteron beam of the 3 MV Van de Graaff electrostatic accelerator of Nuclear Science and Technology Research Institute (NSTRI) in Tehran. The energy of the incident deuteron beam was varied with 30 keV energy steps off-resonance regions and 2 keV steps in the narrow resonance regions. The backscattered protons were collected by an ion implanted Si detector at a scattering angle of 165° with respect to the beam direction.

Two thin-targets, of natural isotopic composition, were used to measure the cross sections in different energy regions: a C/Ag target for the deuteron energy region $E_d = 1.25\text{-}1.5$ MeV where the resonances are narrower, and a $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{N}_6/\text{Ag}$ target for the rest of the deuteron energies [4].

The present data were compared with the existing experimental data in literature and discussed.

The comparison our data with the evaluated differential cross sections obtained from the online R-matrix calculator SigmaCalc (<http://sigmacalc.iate.obninsk.ru>) reveals the there is a good agreement in shape and values of both excitation functions. The obtained resonances at $E_d = 948, 1190, 1313, 1446$ and 1782 keV, are in close agreement with excited states of ^{14}N compound nucleus.

The overall systematic uncertainty of the measured cross section data was estimated to be better than 5%.

References:

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