

Angular Correlations and Distributions with AGATA, What should we do?

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γ angular distributions and correlations

Angular distributions/correlations are Clebsch-Gordan intensive!

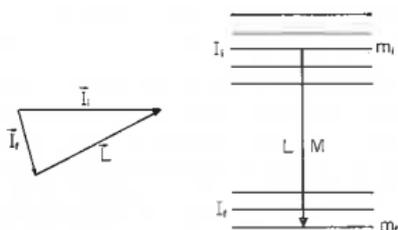
This because nuclear states have "sharp" spin and parity \rightarrow everything is written as sums over tensors with fixed L, π (EM field, geometry etc). Someone who enjoys hard work with little return could always keep the plane wave representation of the EM field and expand the nuclear states in a plane wave basis. . . And there are a lot of rotations, which in the world of QM always end up in a sum over CG and rotations D_{Mm}^L

My idea was to...

Give a nice introduction to Angular Distribution/Correlations but I got lost in summing indices and 3-j Wigner symbols so I will do something else...

Simplest possible version of γ Angular Distribution/Correlation

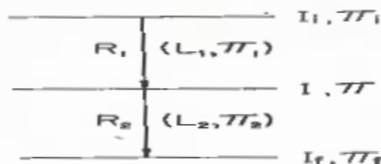
Direction of γ rays $F_L^M(\theta)$



$$\sum_{m_i m_f} P(m_i) G(m_i m_f) F_L^M(\theta)$$

In γ -ray spectroscopy different m-states unresolved

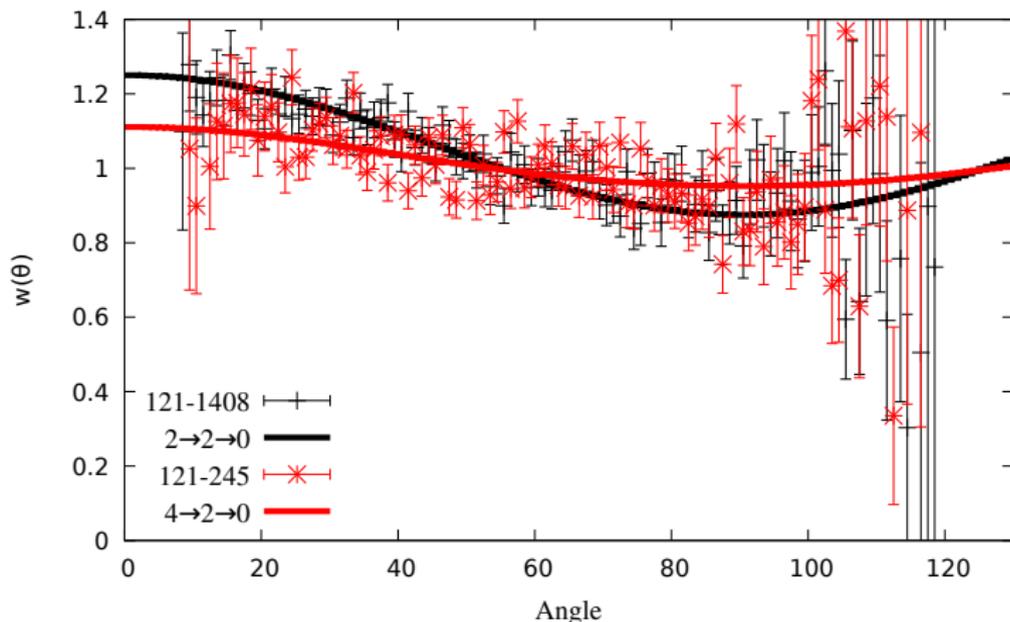
γ -ray/particle/beam fixes m population and coordinate system



π_i population distribution
"known" (m_i to the left)

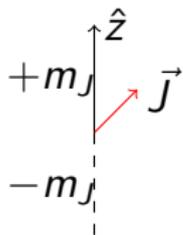
$\gamma\gamma$ angular correlations are under control

^{152}Eu source



But an initial state can be oriented

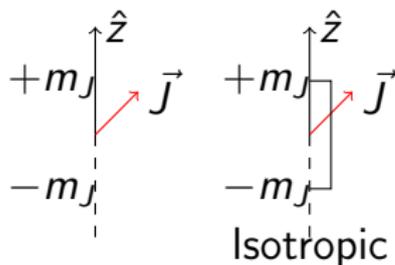
- A nuclear state has $J\pi$ fixed, m_J can vary
- Given an axis of quantization we have...



- Different distributions of m_J have different names
- Described in the language of "statistical tensors"

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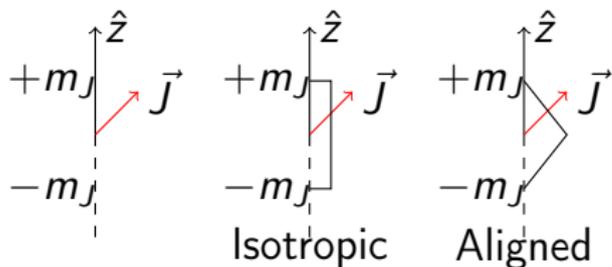
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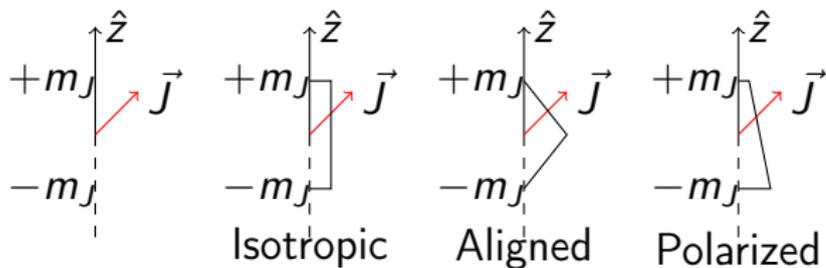
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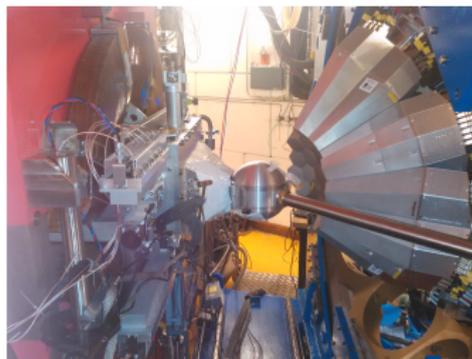
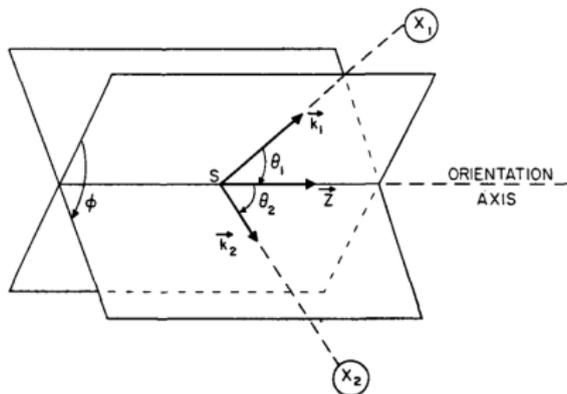
Direction correlation from Oriented states (DCO), i.e. in-beam

Expressed as

$$\begin{aligned}
 W(\theta_1, \theta_2, \Phi) &= \sum_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} B_{\lambda_1}(I_1) A_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2 \lambda_1}(X_1) A_{\lambda_2}(X_2) \\
 &\times \frac{4\pi}{2\lambda_2 + 1} \sum_q \langle \lambda_1 0 \lambda q | \lambda_2 q \rangle Y_{\lambda q}(\theta_1, 0) Y_{\lambda_2 q}^*(\theta_2, \Phi)
 \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

Direction correlation from Oriented states (DCO), i.e. in-beam

AGATA geometry for typical GANIL exp.



So, what should we do

?
