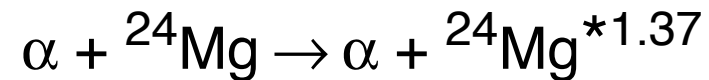
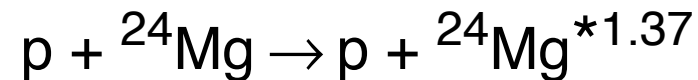


Gamma-Ray Line Production by Heavy-Heavy Interactions

direct reactions: accelerated p and α

inverse reactions: accelerated heavy

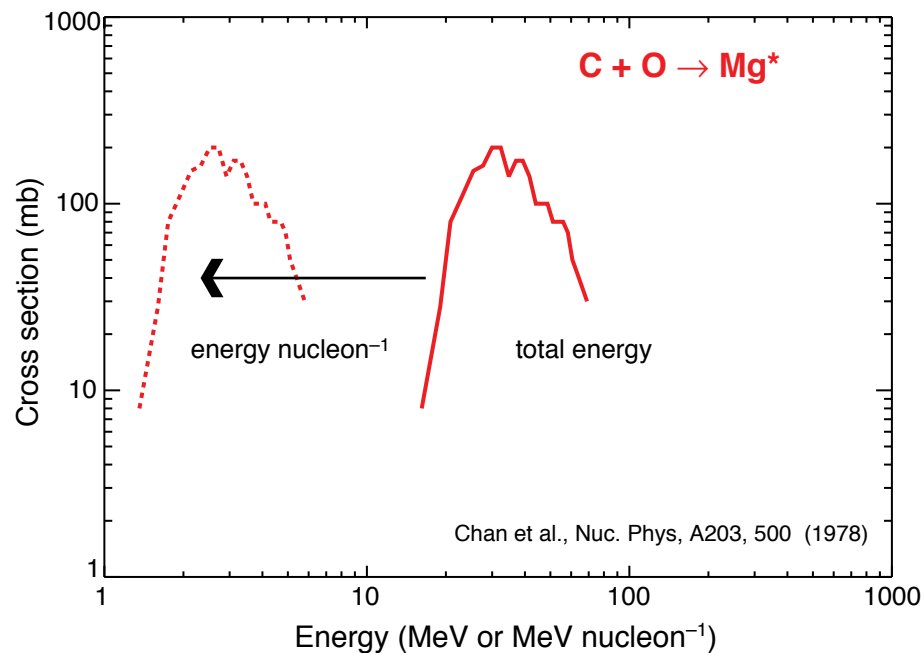


heavy-heavy reactions:



Potential advantages:

- large cross section compared to p and α reactions
(certainly true for the *total* cross section)
- when expressed as **energy nucleon⁻¹** the cross section shifts to lower energies which has an advantage for steep spectra



Disadvantages:

- much smaller abundances

$$[p] \cdot [C] = (1.0) \cdot (3 \times 10^{-4}) = 3 \times 10^{-4}$$

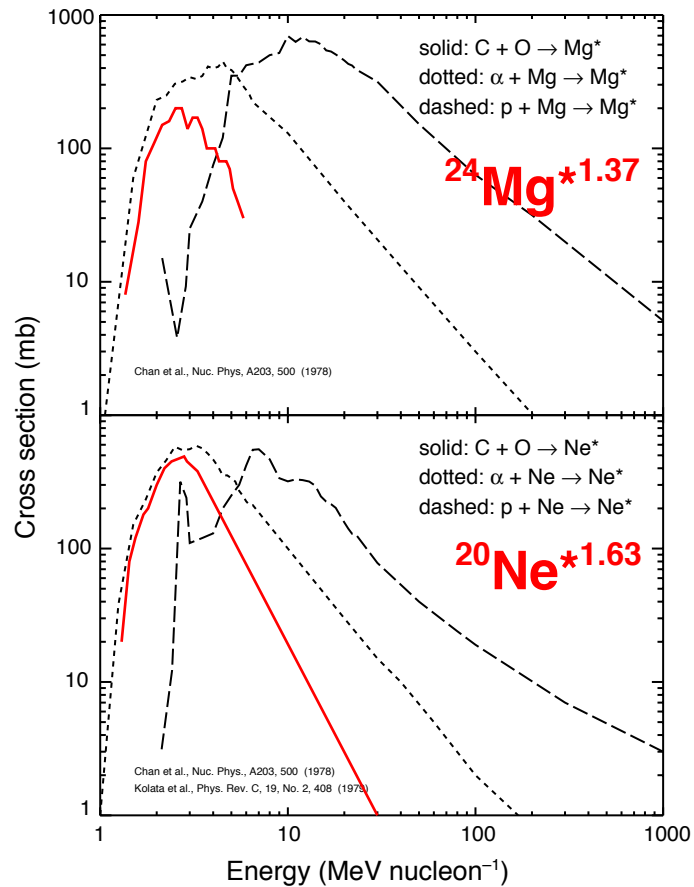
$$[O] \cdot [C] = (1 \times 10^{-2}) \cdot (3 \times 10^{-4}) = 3 \times 10^{-6}$$

- in a thick target, larger coulomb energy losses $\propto Z^2/A$
- greater loss due to nuclear destruction
- because of the heavy projectile mass, the line will be broader than the “narrow” line and should not add to the measured narrow line yield
- the cross sections generally have higher threshold energies compared to p and α reactions due to the larger coulomb barrier ($\propto Z_1 Z_2 / A^{1/3}$) although this may be compensated for when expressed as energy nucleon⁻¹

Examples

Reactions of O and C are most favorable because:

1. abundances
2. lowest coulomb losses
3. lowest nuclear destruction



The cross sections are **not** larger

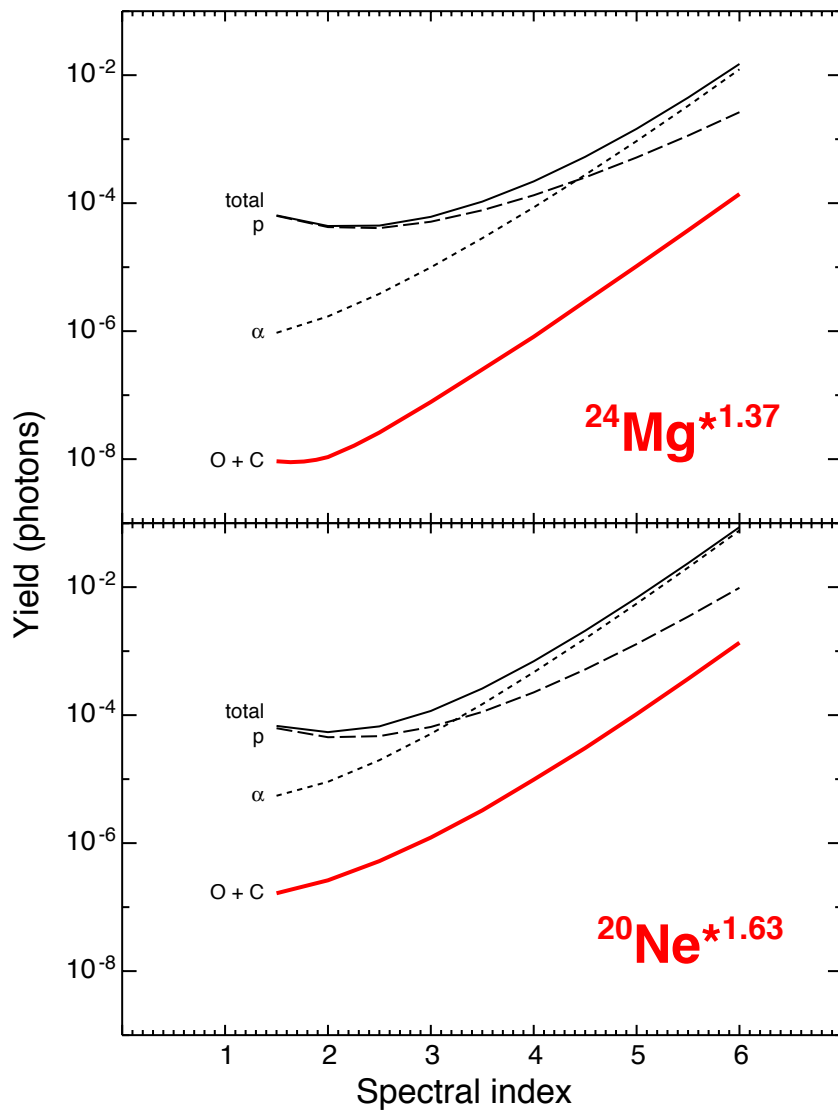
The energy nucleon nucleon⁻¹ advantage does not completely compensate for the coulomb barrier disadvantage when compared to the α reaction

Yield calculation

Thick target yield:

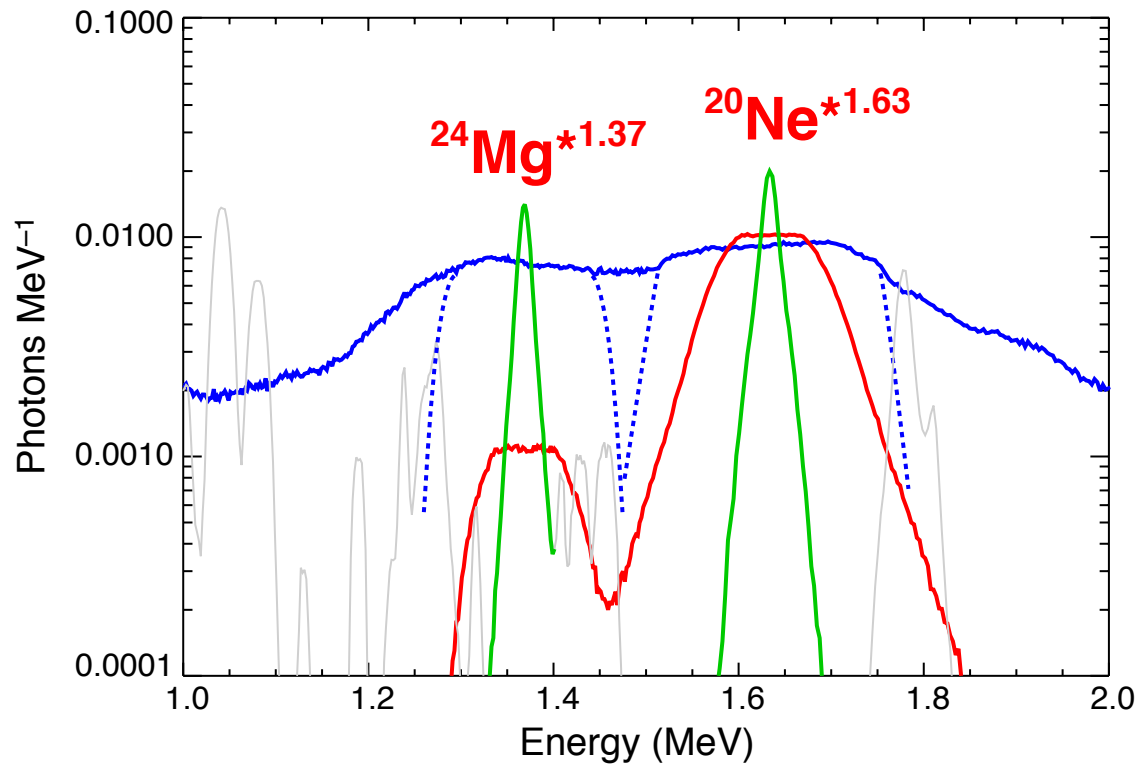
$$Q = n \int_0^\infty dE_0 \frac{dN}{dE}(E_0) \int_0^{E_0} dE \frac{\sigma(E)}{dE/dl(E)} P(E_0, E)$$

$$P(E_0, E) = \exp \left[-n \int_E^{E_0} \frac{\sigma_N(E')}{dE/dl(E')} dE' \right]$$



The heavy-heavy interaction is never more than a few percent of the total yield

Line shapes



- direct (narrow)
- ⋯ inverse (broad)
- heavy-heavy ($\times 500$)

fractional FWHM

- direct: 1–2%
- inverse: $\sim 16\%$
- heavy-heavy: $\sim 9\%$