

## Gamma Spectroscopy: *The day where nothing went wrong*

- Using a NaI gamma spectrometer we identified a “mystery isotope”
- We calibrated the spectroscopy channels using the known samples of  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  and  $^{60}\text{Co}$
- Using the measured energy value of 820.8 keV and known data values from the NuDat database, we unmasked the mystery isotope to be  $^{54}\text{Mn}$

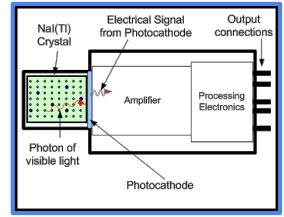
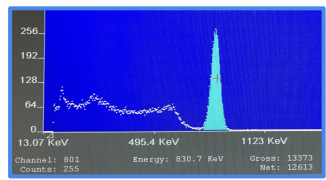


Diagram of NaI gamma spectrometer

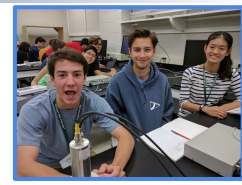


Graph of mystery isotope ( $^{54}\text{Mn}$ )

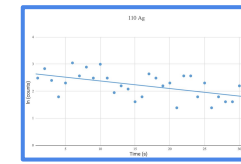
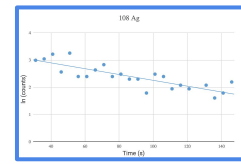
- The graph compares channels or energy to the number of counts
- The graph's peak represents the energy released as gamma rays during decay
- The number of peaks equals to the number of ways the isotope decays

## Half Life: *The day where the computer hated us*

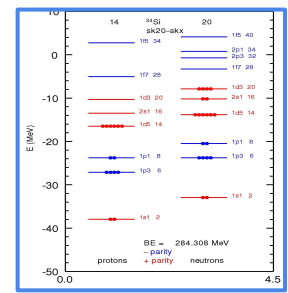
- Using a Geiger- Muller Tube, we were able to determine the half life of Ag-108 and Ag-110
- A silver coin was bombarded with neutrons in an AMBE source to create the radioactive silver isotopes
- After calibrating the equipment using GM Tube software, we tracked the decay of both isotopes with GM HalfLife
- We found the half-life of  $^{108}\text{Ag}$  to be 64.78 sec and the half-life of  $^{110}\text{Ag}$  to be 24.76 sec
- Our measurement for  $^{108}\text{Ag}$  differed significantly from the expected value, and our measurement for  $^{110}\text{Ag}$  was very close to the expected value.



Group Photo!



The Geiger-Muller Tube setup



## Nuclear Theory: *The day with homework*

- Using a program created by Professor Alex Brown, we investigated EDF Theory by computing predictions using the theory and comparing the values to known results
- We learned how to analyze these graphs to determine whether various isotopes had magic numbers of protons or neutrons

