

# TESTING THE NEW LOW ENERGY GERMANIUM DETECTORS (LEGE)



RA-Quellendienst  
Quellendienst  
NEA TECHNICS  
KONIG (GERMANY)  
RA-Quellendienst  
Quellendienst  
NEA TECHNICS  
KONIG (GERMANY)

RA-Quellendienst  
Quellendienst  
NEA TECHNICS  
KONIG (GERMANY)

Model 372  
Advanced Energy  
SuperSpec

CONTAINS:  
- MANUAL  
- SPEC SHEET

CANBERRA

CANBERRA



---

# SETTING UP/ PARAMETERS

- Set the gain of the Intelligent Preamplifier at its maximum option: x10
- Trapezoid filter Parameters

LEGe 1			
Trapezoid Parameters	Tau (ns)	Gap	Peaking
Used	49.19	300	2600
Manufacturer		200	1800

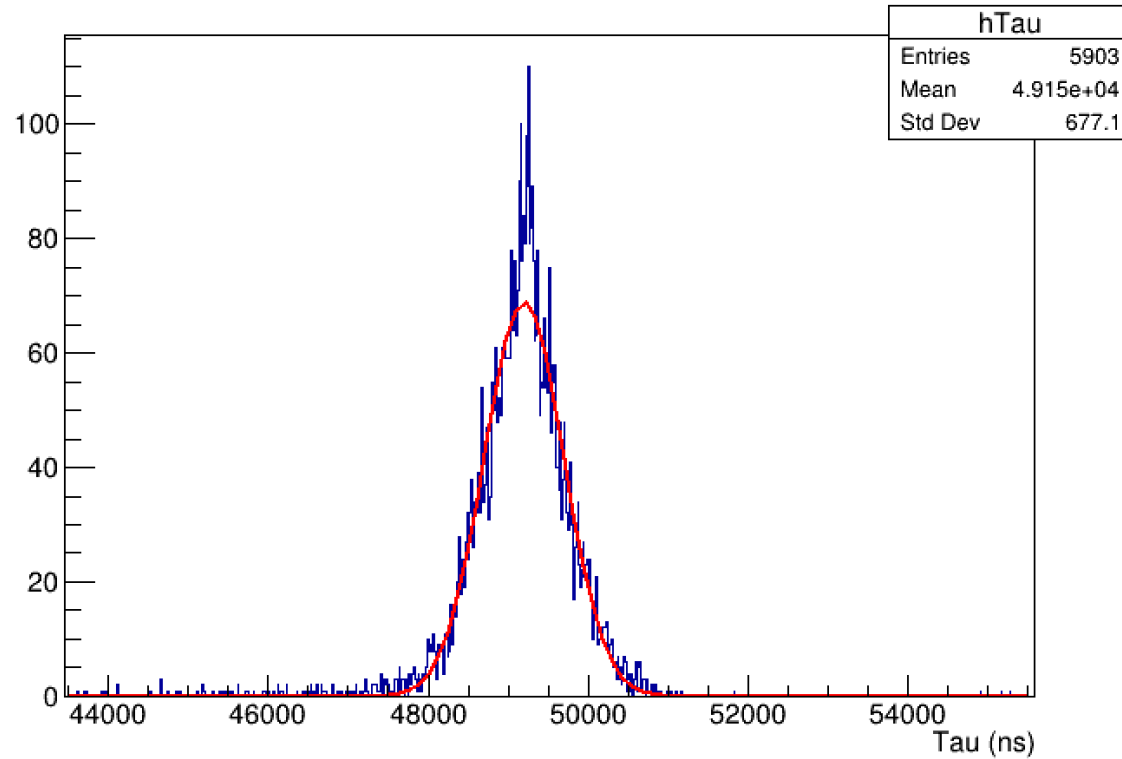
LEGe 2			
Trapezoid Parameters	Tau (ns)	Gap	Peaking
Used	48.96	250	2100
Manufacturer		200	1800

---

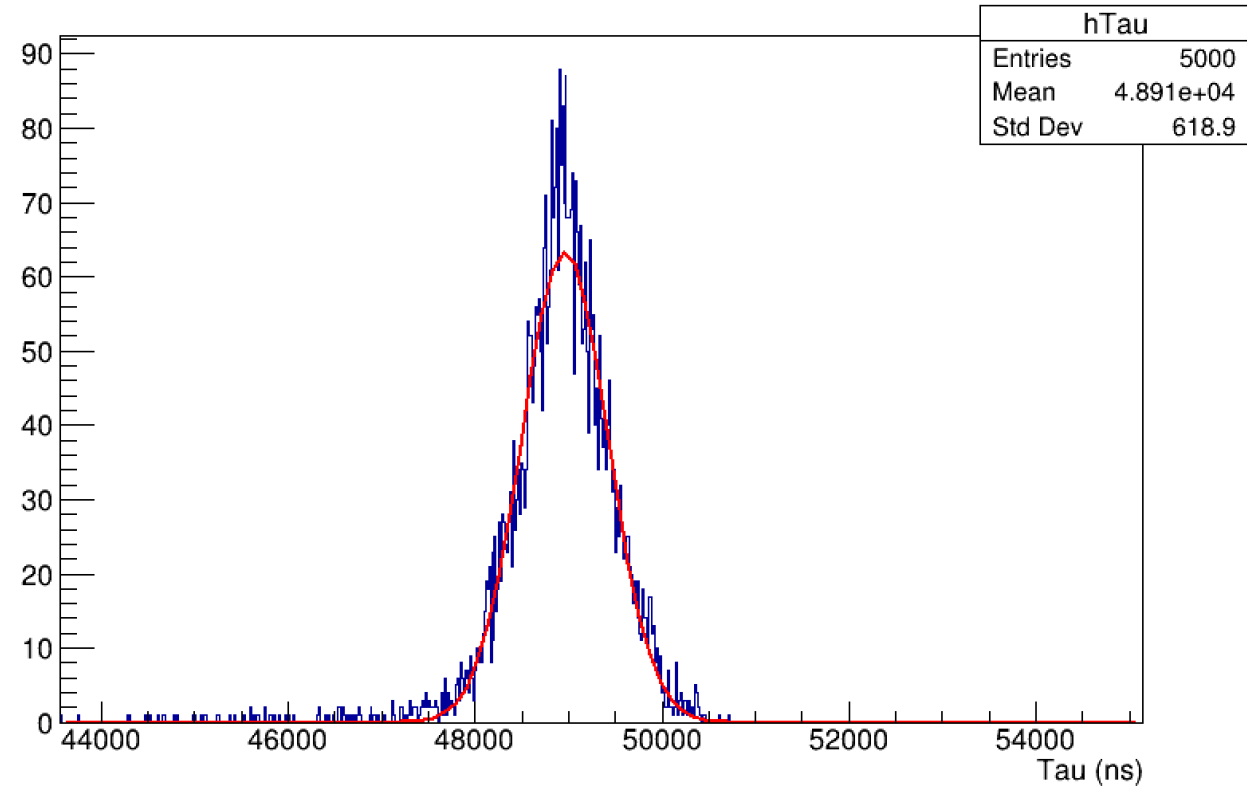
# TAU PARAMETER

- Taking long traces with 25000 buffer length

LEGe1 hTau



LEGe2 hTau

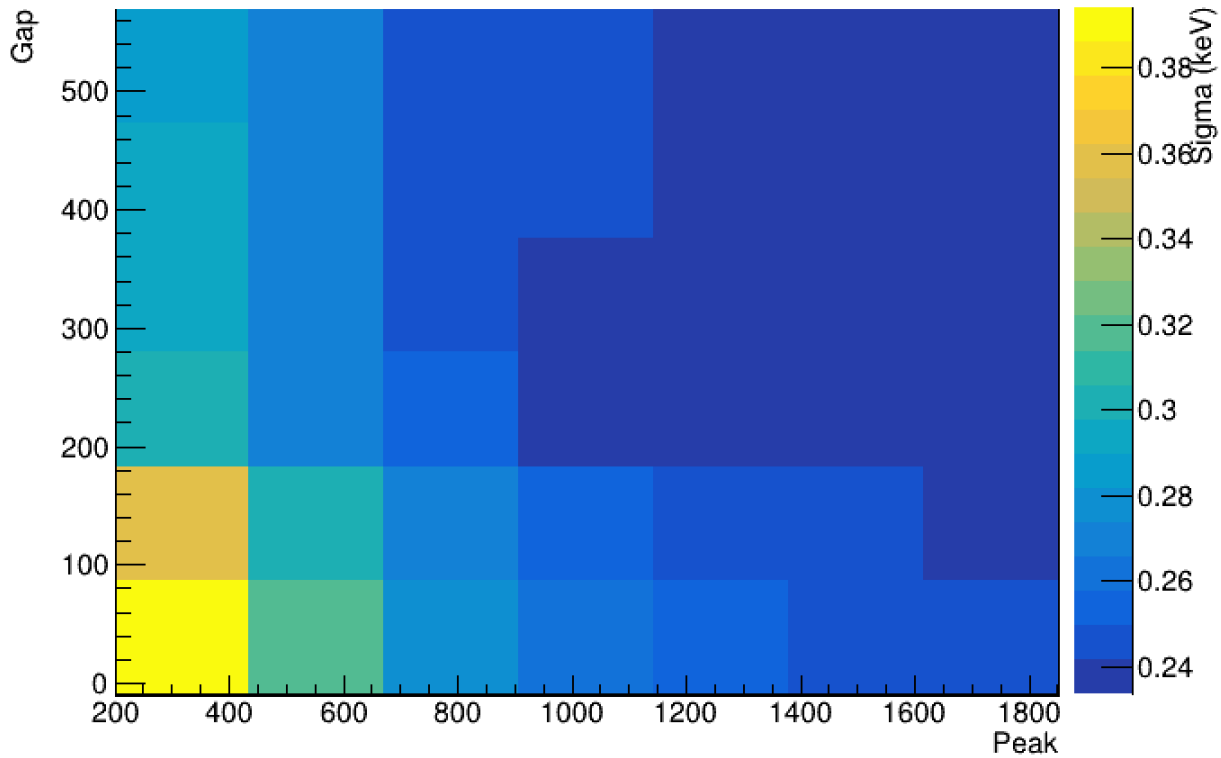


---

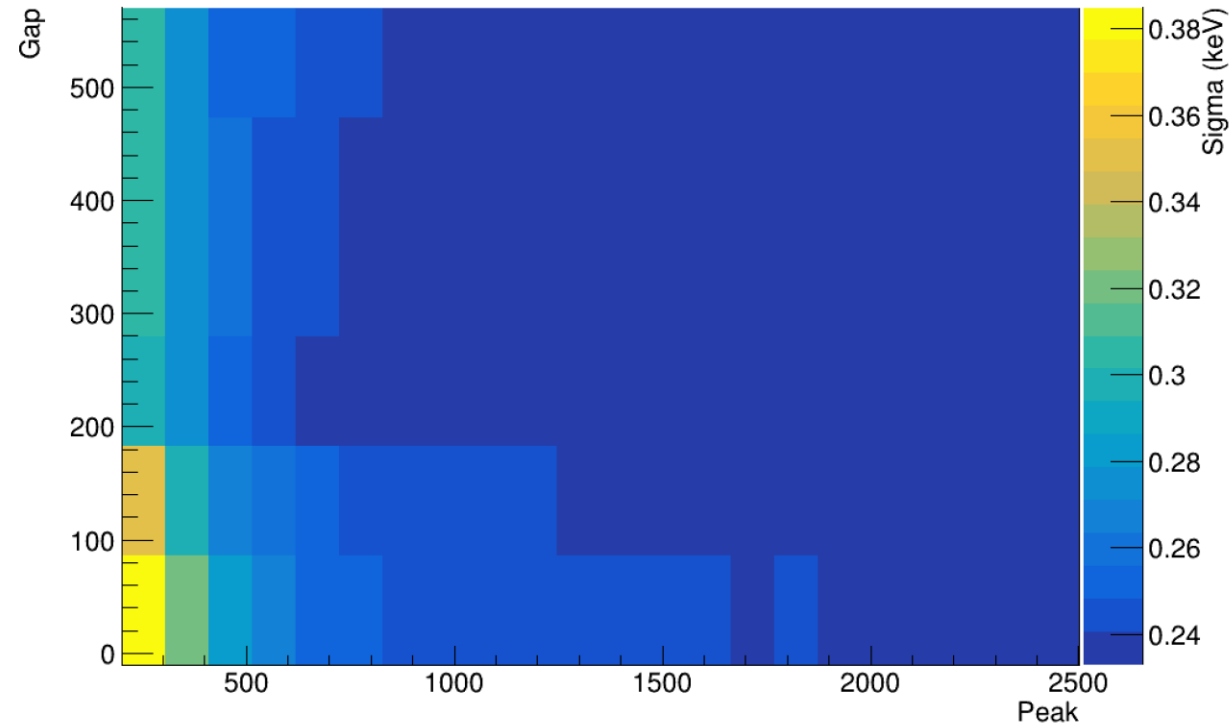
# GAP AND PEAKING

- Running the trapezoid filter with Michaels Trapezoidal Optimization code.

Resolution LEGe1



Resolution LEGe2

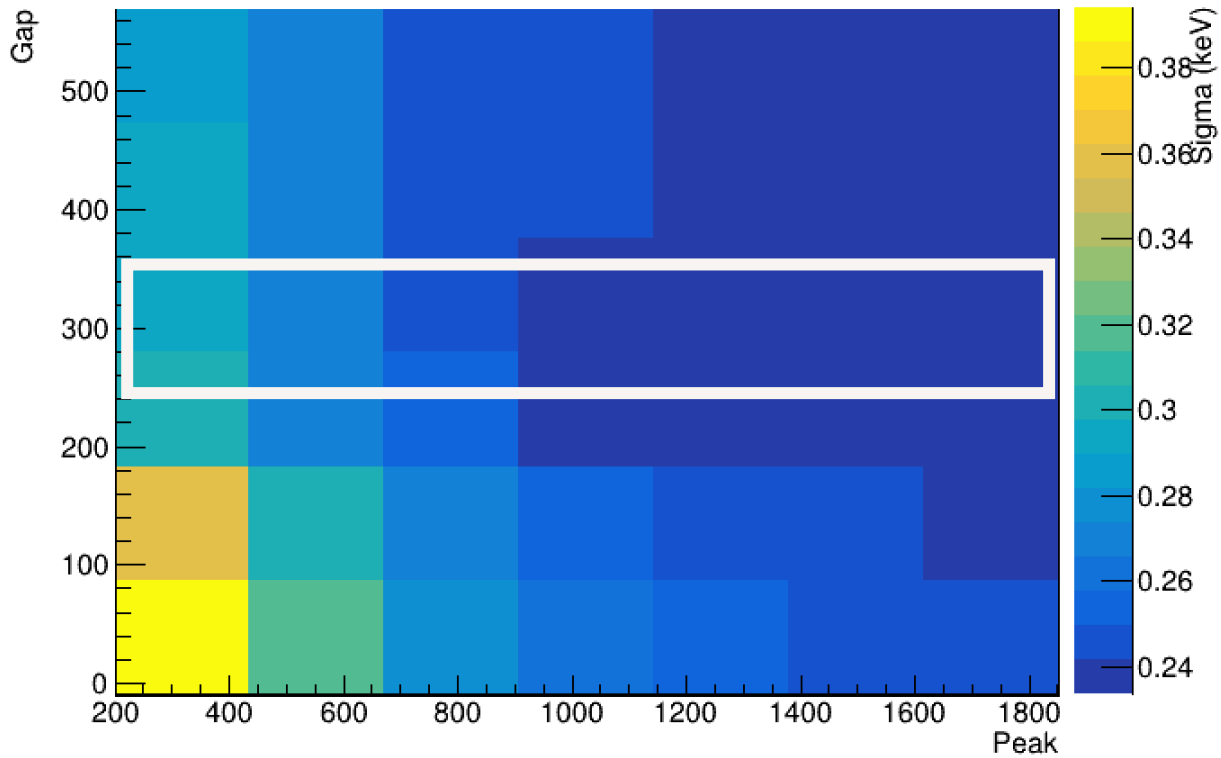


---

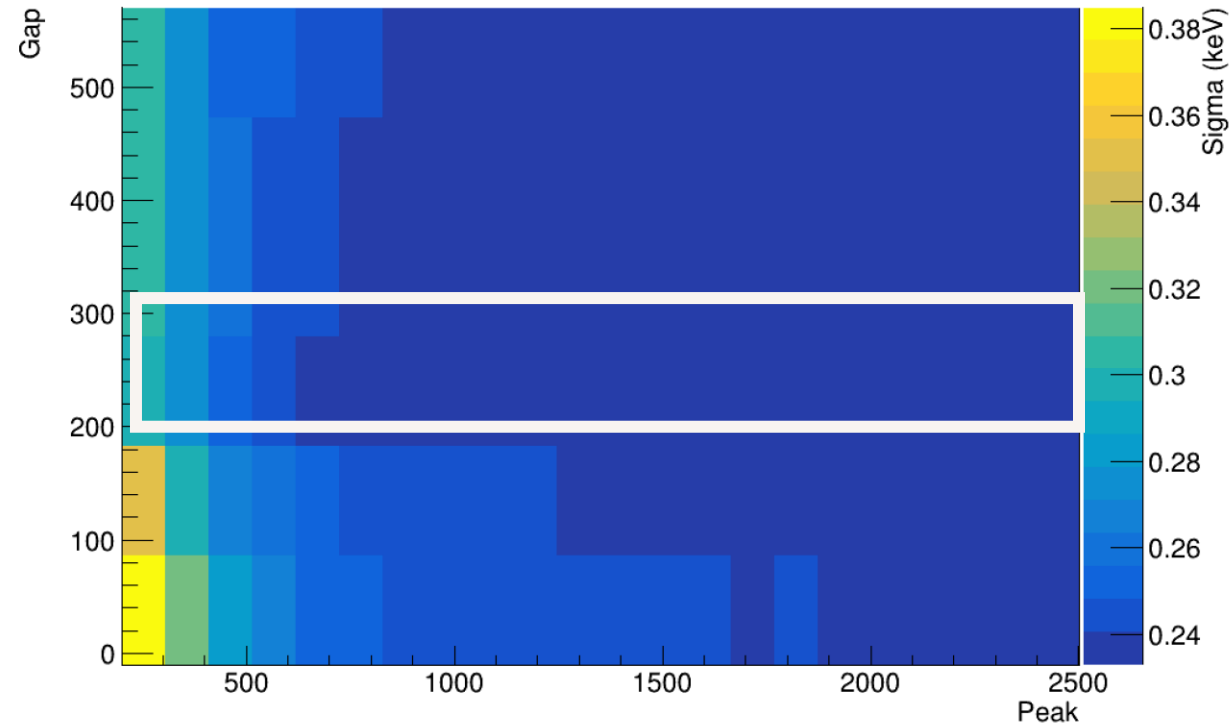
# GAP AND PEAKING

- Choosing gap at 300 for LEGe1 and 250 for LEGE2.

Resolution LEGe1



Resolution LEGe2

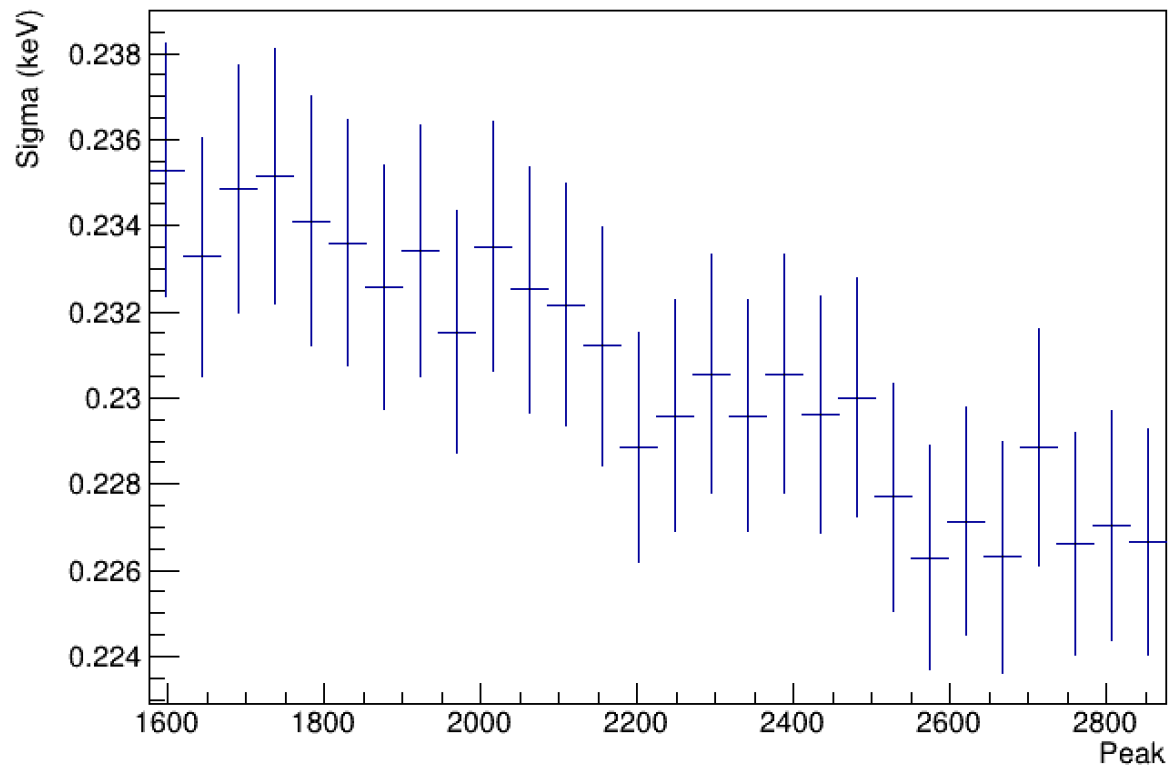


---

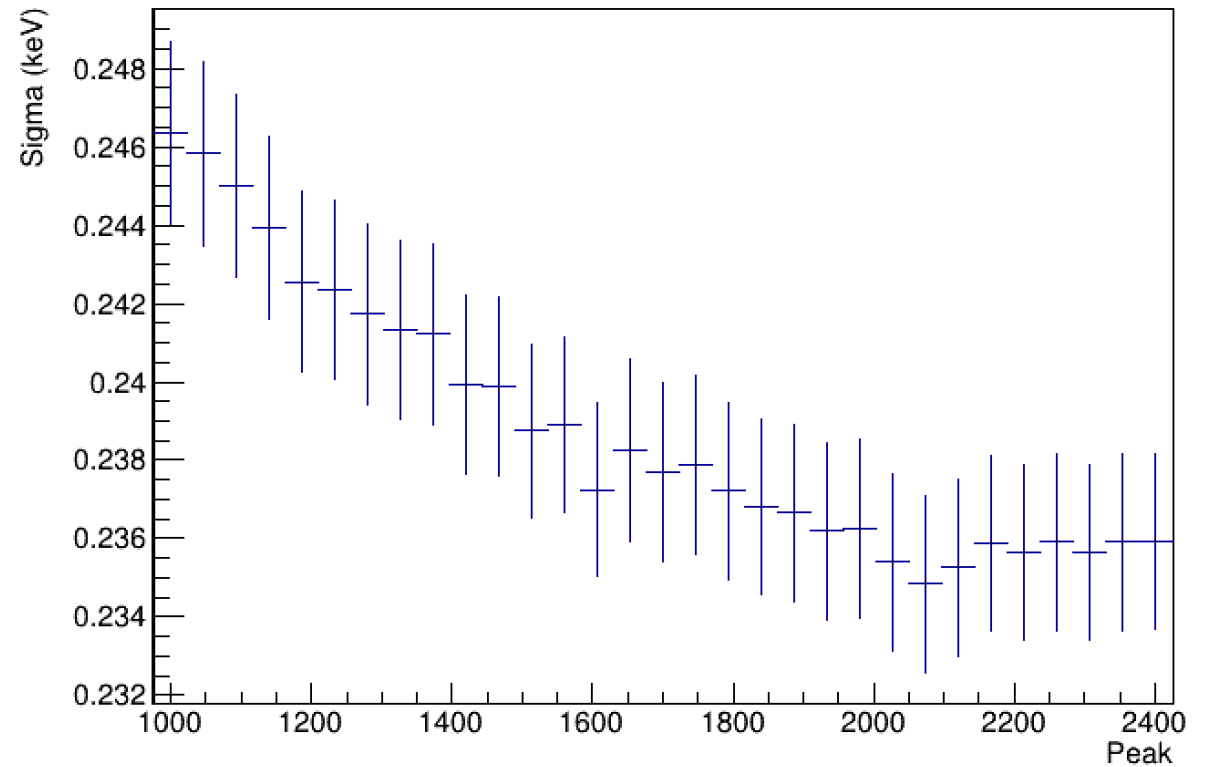
# GAP AND PEAKING

- Fixing the Gap we study the minimum resolution for the Peak parameter

Resolution LGe1

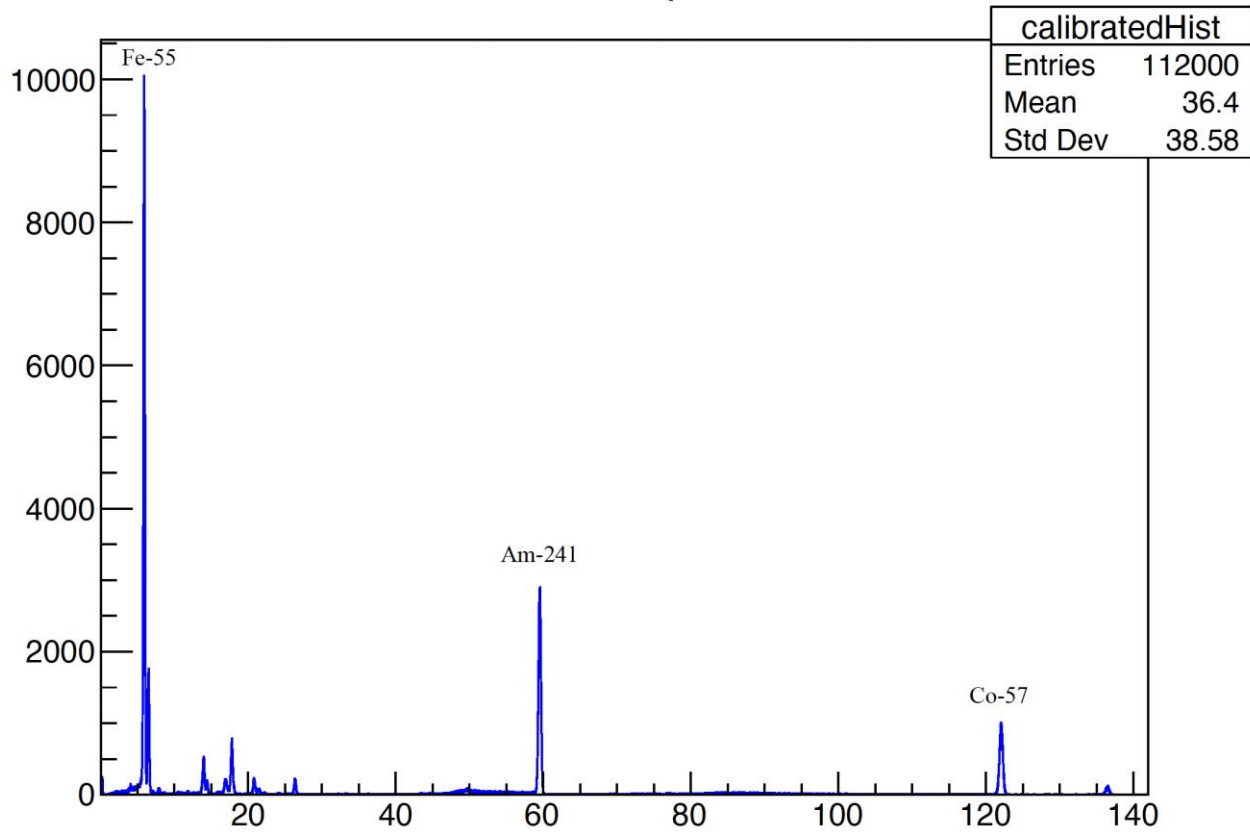


Resolution LGe2

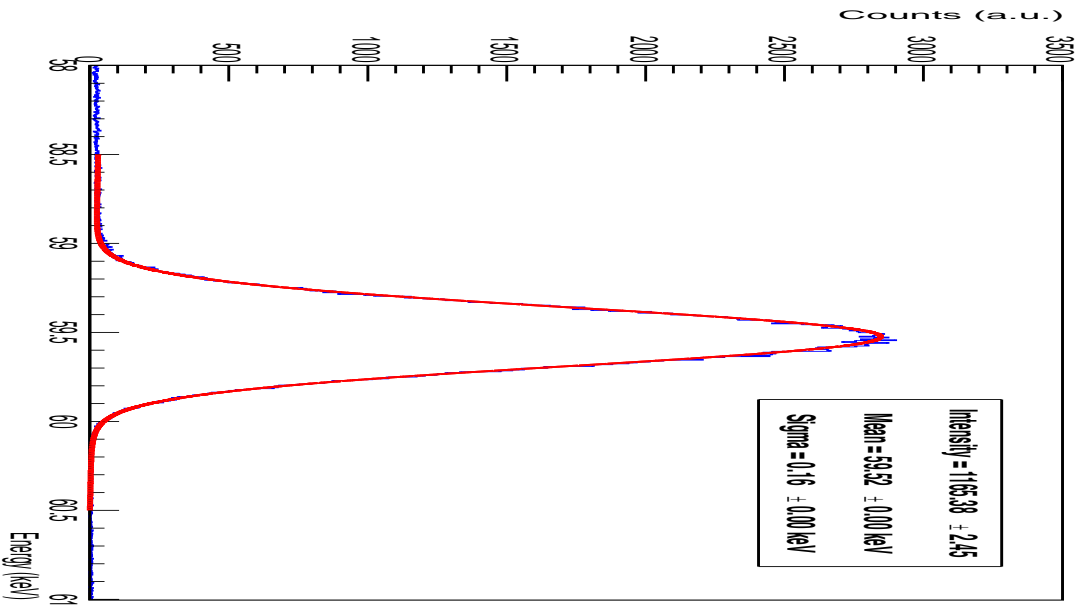


# SPECTRA

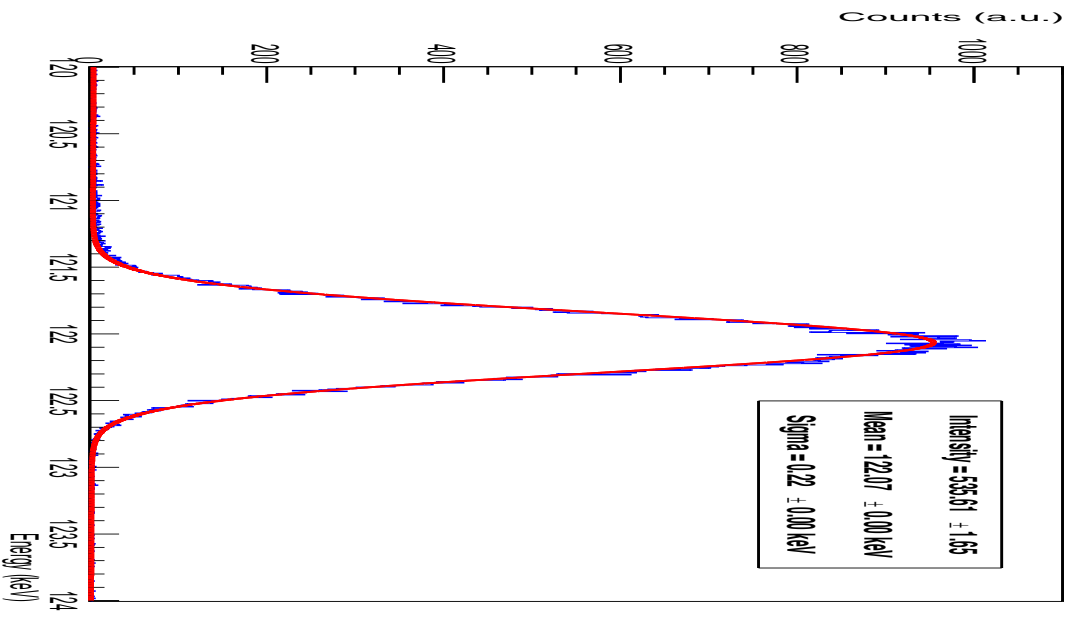
- Using three sources at the same time: Fe-55, Co-57 and Am-241  
Calibrated Spectrum



LEGe1, Am-241

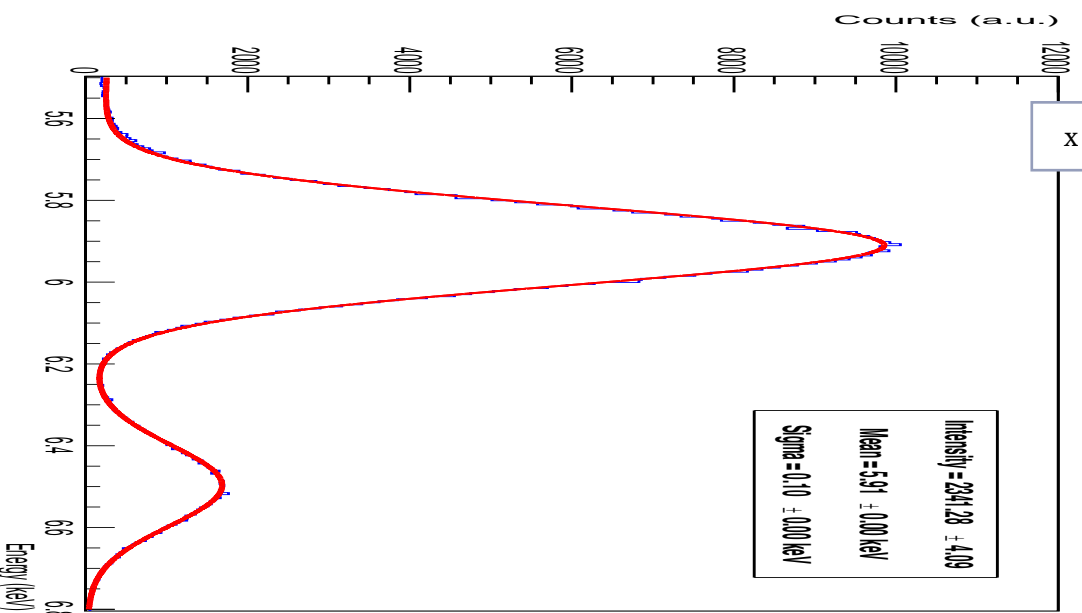


LEGe1, Co-57



# FITTING THE PEAKS

LEGe1, Fe-55





---

# RESOLUTION

LEGe 1

Isotopes	Fe-55	Am-241	Co-57
Energy (keV)	5.9	59.54	122
Calculated (eV)	235	377	517
Manufacturer (eV)	220	-	525

LEGe 2

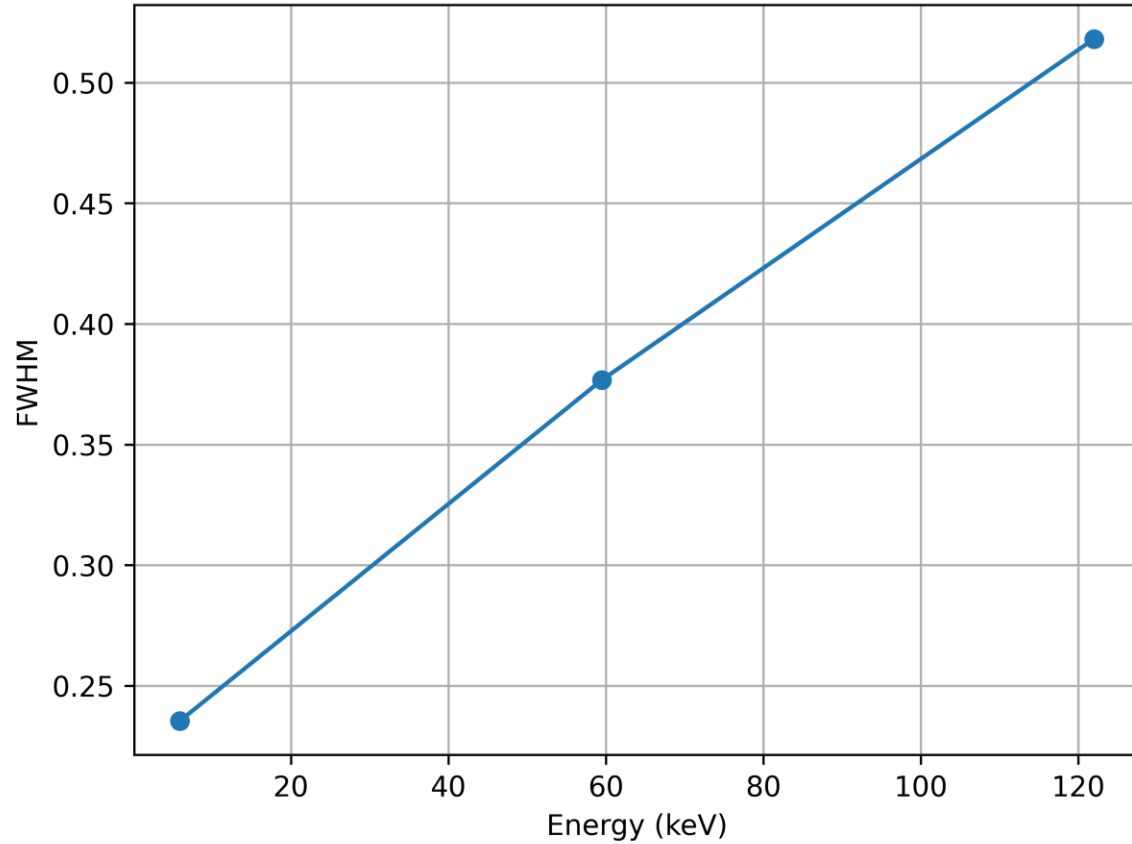
Isotopes	Fe-55	Am-241	Co-57
Energy (keV)	5.9	59.54	122
Calculated (eV)	235	400	542
Manufacturer (eV)	220	-	525

---

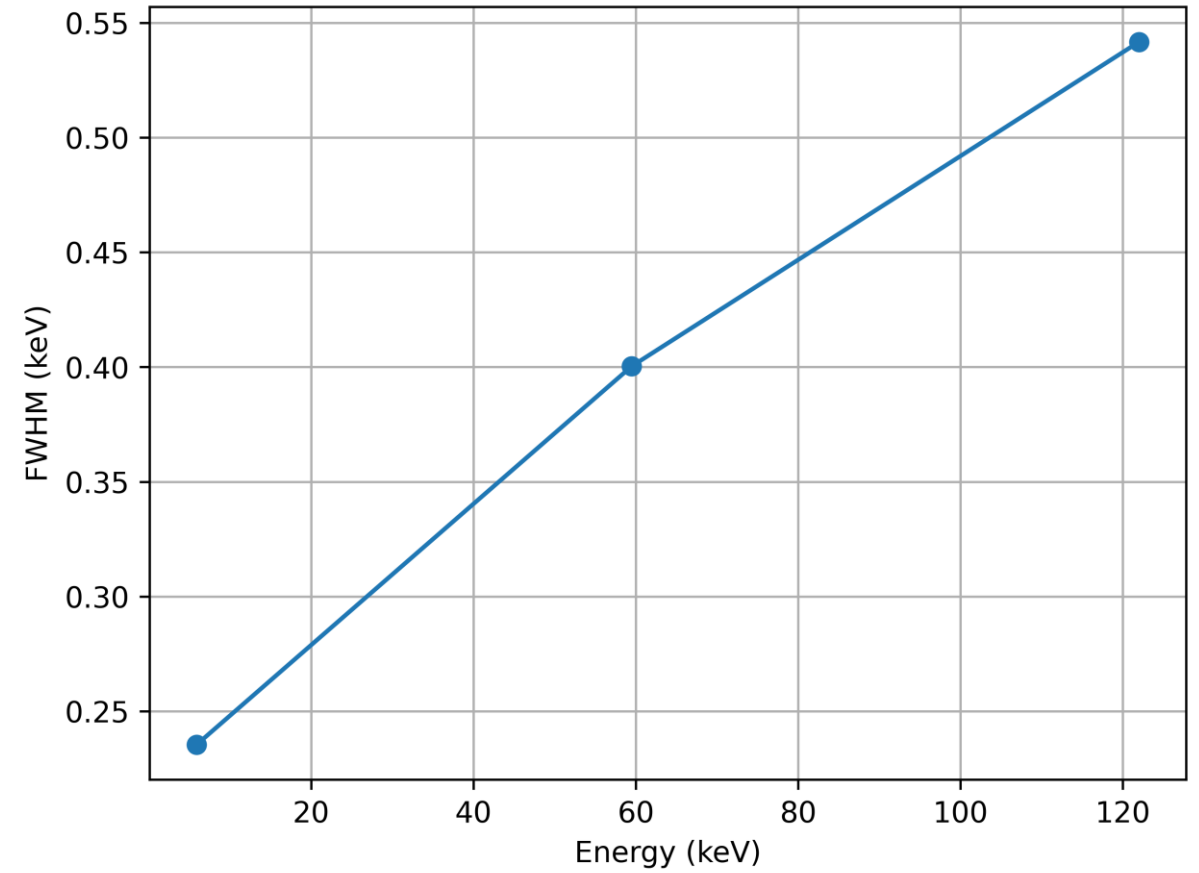
---

# RESOLUTION

LEGe1 Detector FWHM as a Function of Energy



LEGe2 Detector FWHM as a Function of Energy



---

# EFFICIENCY

Calculated intrinsic efficiency, considering the X-ray attenuation for Be window and plastic support around sources ~ 1mm.

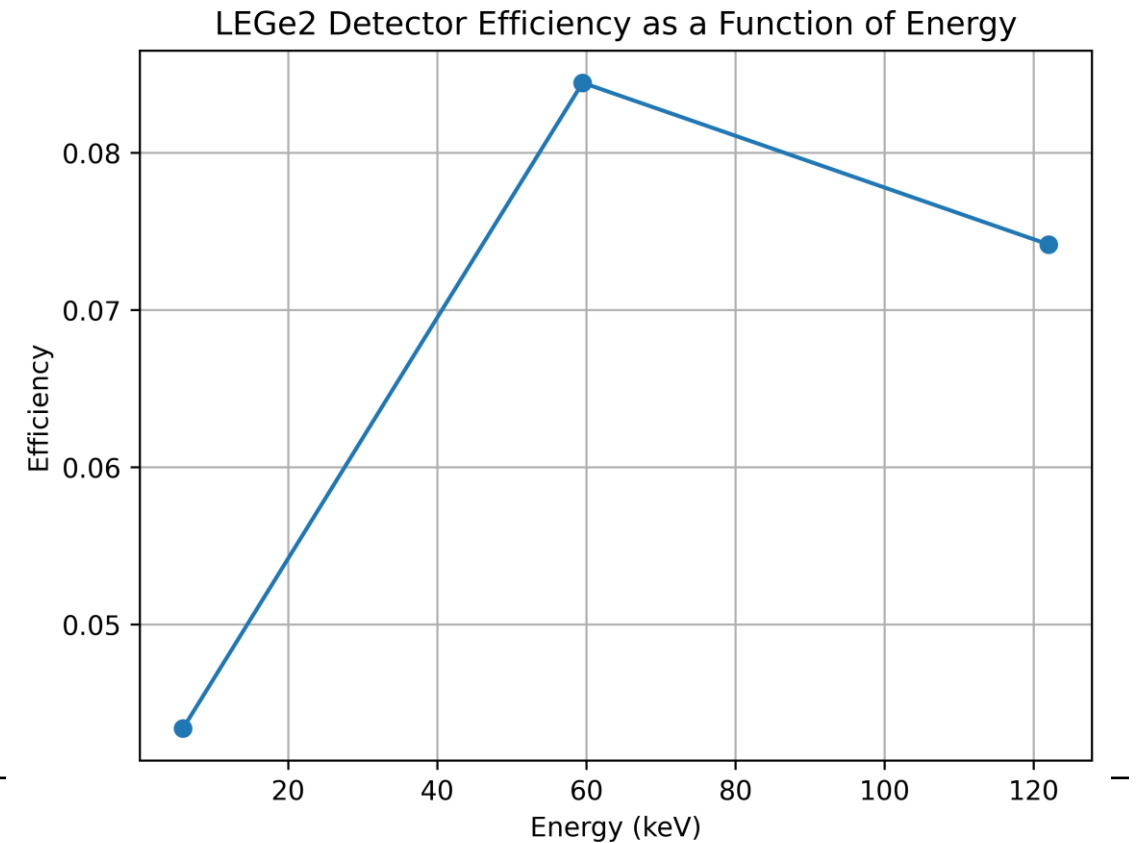
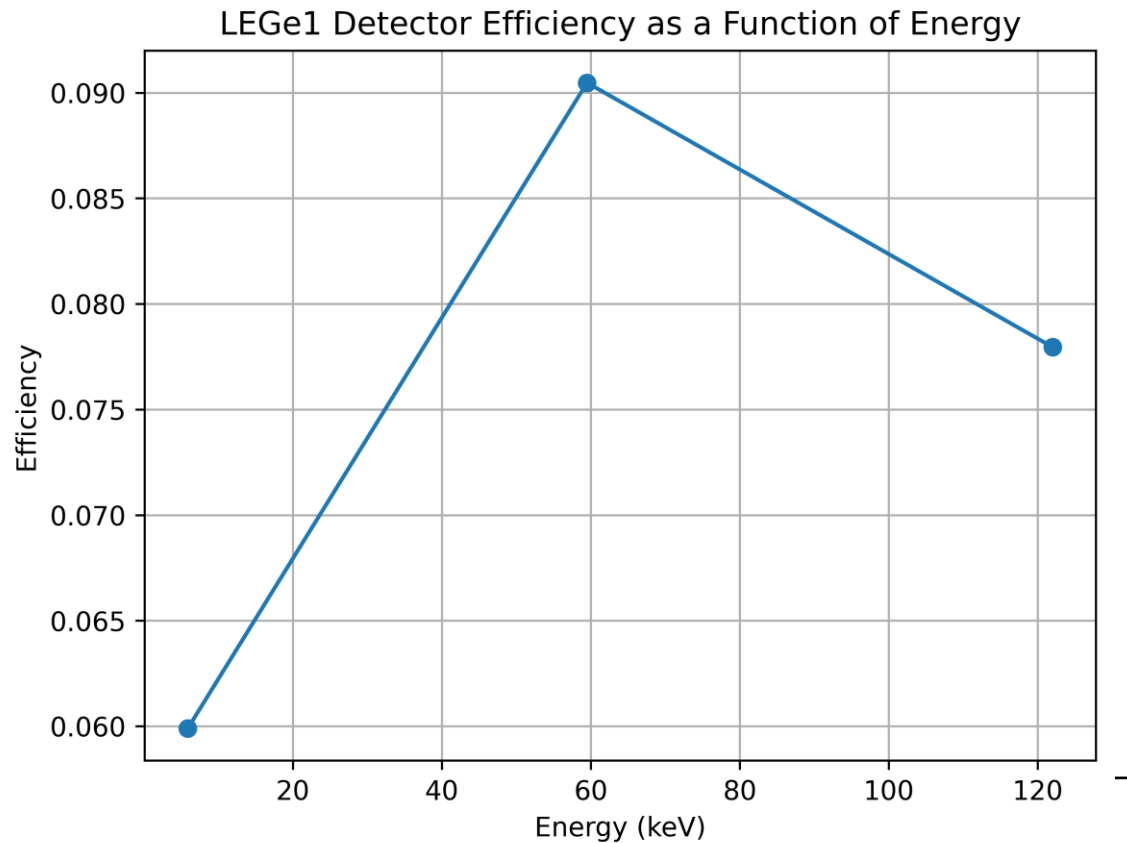
$$\epsilon = \frac{\text{Counts}}{\text{Activity} * \text{Time} * \text{Yield} * \Omega * \text{Attenuation}}$$



---

# EFFICIENCY

Calculated intrinsic efficiency, considering the X-ray attenuation for Be window and plastic support around sources  $\sim 1$ mm.



---

# DISCUSSION TOPIC: THE PEAKING NORMALIZATION

- When we removed at the BankDecoder.cpp the peaking normalization from trigger.energy we got a much better resolution, especially for Fe-55 source

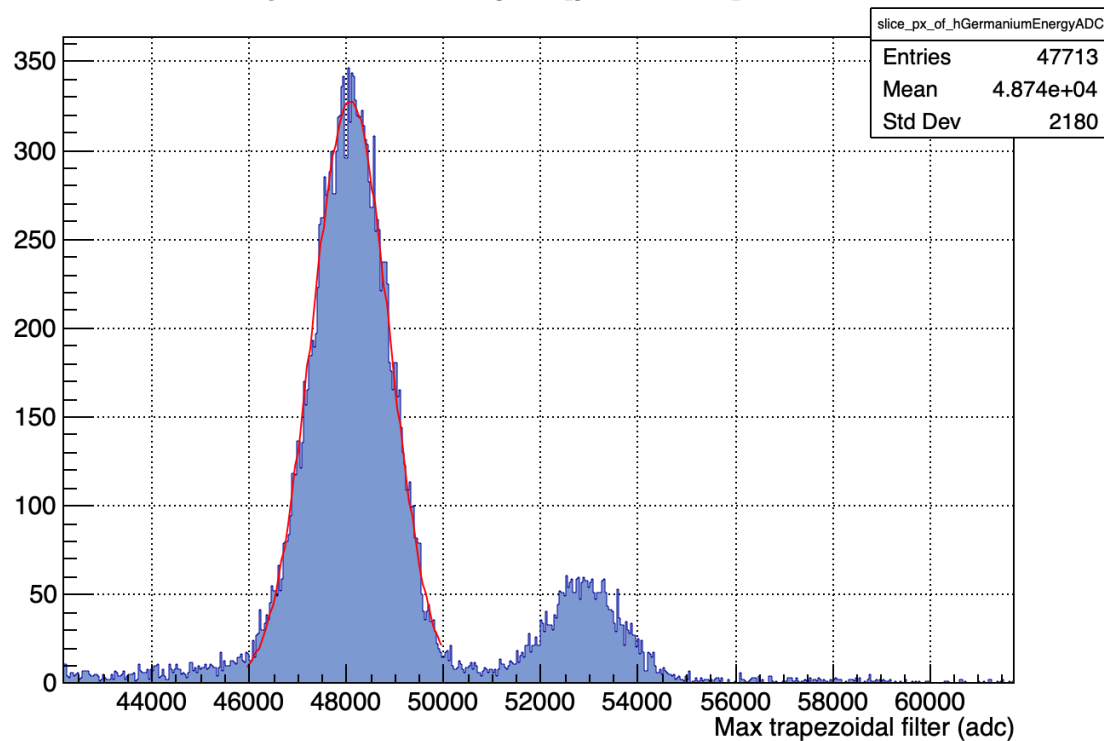
```
150 .....  
151 ..... //trigger.energy ..... = ..... ( ..... (float) pdata[counter+13] ..... ) ..... / ..... peaking;  
152 ..... trigger.energy ..... = ..... ( ..... (float) pdata[counter+13] ..... );  
153 .....
```

---

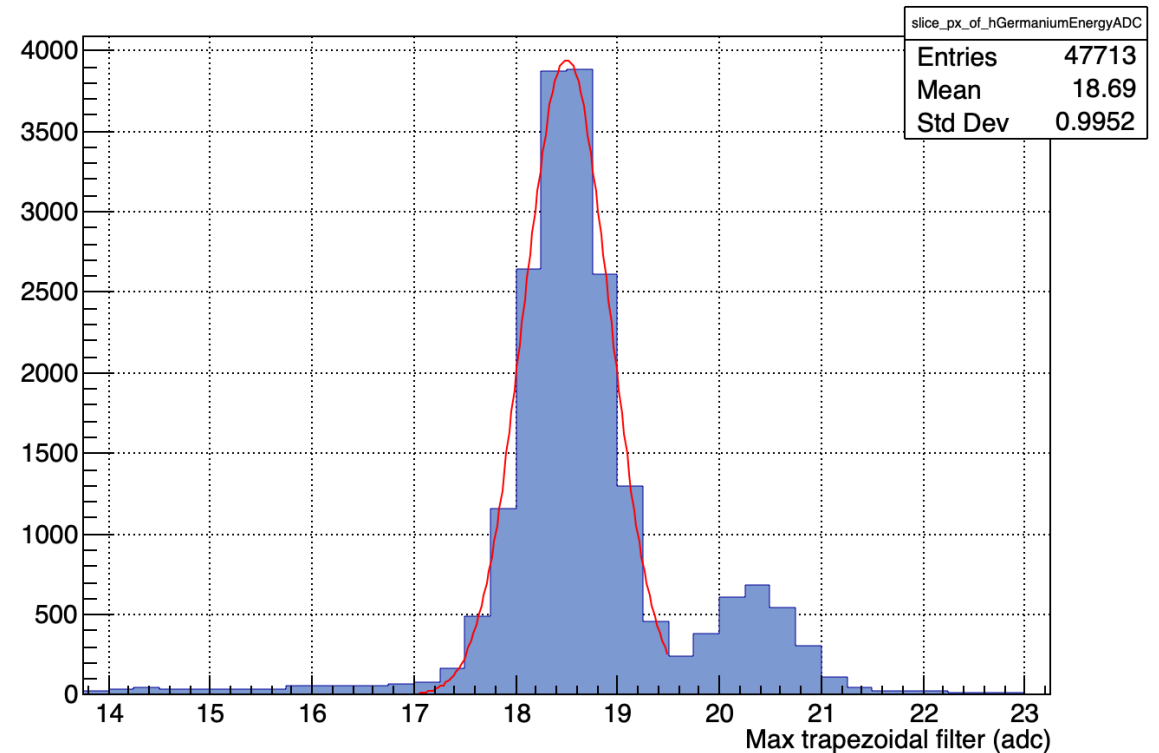
# DISCUSSION TOPIC: THE PEAKING NORMALIZATION

- When we removed at the BankDecoder.cpp the peaking normalization from trigger.energy we got a much better resolution, especially for Fe-55 source

ProjectionX of biny=5 [y=4.5..5.5] LEMe1



ProjectionX of biny=5 [y=4.5..5.5] LEMe1



No peaking normalization: FWHM(eV): 0.228

Peaking normalization: FWHM(eV): 0.314