

# AngCorr.C for $\gamma$ - $\gamma$ angular correlation analysis

## 1 Introduction

The AngCorr.C ROOT macro is intended for the analysis of  $\gamma$ - $\gamma$  angular correlations in nuclear spectroscopy and for the extraction of  $\delta$  mixing ratios of electromagnetic transitions. The calculations are based on the formalism developed by K.S. Krane and R.M. Steffen in *Phys. Rev. C* **2**, 724 (1970) [DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevC.2.724>].

Experimental angular correlation data are fitted directly with the theoretical angular correlation function

$$W(\theta_{\gamma\gamma}) = A_0 [1 + A_{22}(\delta)Q_2P_2(\cos\theta_{\gamma\gamma}) + A_{44}(\delta)Q_4P_4(\cos\theta_{\gamma\gamma})]$$

where  $A_0$  is an overall normalization factor and  $A_{22}$  and  $A_{44}$  are the angular correlation coefficients, which depend on the  $\delta$  mixing ratios of the transitions involved in the cascade. The coefficients  $Q_2$  and  $Q_4$  account for finite detector geometry effects,  $P_n$  are Legendre polynomials, and  $\theta_{\gamma\gamma}$  is the relative angle between the two emitted gamma rays.

**N.B.:** In this macro, angular correlation data are directly fitted using the theoretical angular correlation function expressed as a function of the mixing ratio  $\delta$ . The coefficients  $A_{22}$  and  $A_{44}$  are not treated as free fit parameters, but are computed at each step from the chosen cascade configuration and the corresponding value of  $\delta$ . As a consequence, the extraction of the mixing ratio is performed through a direct  $\chi^2$  minimization with respect to  $\delta$ , rather than through an intermediate fit of the angular correlation coefficients.

## 2 Minimal Usage

First, start an interactive ROOT session and load the macro: open ROOT with `root -l` and load the macro using `.L AngCorr.C`. Once the macro is loaded, define the gamma cascade to be analyzed with

```
SetGammaCascade(J1, J2, J3, L1f, L2f, L1s, L2s, delta1, delta2).
```

Here J1, J2 and J3 are the spins of the nuclear levels involved in the cascade, given in sequence from the initial to the final state. The parameters L1f and L2f specify the multiplicities of the first gamma transition, while L1s and L2s refer to the multiplicities of the second gamma transition. The quantities delta1 and delta2 are the corresponding mixing ratios. By default, the code uses the  $Q_n$  coefficients corresponding to the FIPPS detector at ILL in single-crystal mode. If needed, the  $Q_n$  coefficients can be set explicitly using

```
SetQvalues(Q2, Q4).
```

The mixing ratio of interest is then extracted using

```
GetDelta(datafile.txt, whichdelta [1|2], arctan [0|1], logy [0|1]).
```

The input file `datafile.txt` must contain the experimental angular correlation data arranged in three columns with  $\cos\theta_{\gamma\gamma}$ ,  $W(\theta_{\gamma\gamma})$ , and the associated uncertainty  $\sigma_W$ . The parameter `whichdelta` selects which mixing ratio is varied in the  $\chi^2$  minimization (1 for  $\delta_1$ , 2 for  $\delta_2$ ), while the other is kept fixed. The option `arctan` plots  $\chi^2$  as a function of  $\delta$  (0) or  $\arctan(\delta)$  (1, default). The option `logy` selects a linear (0) or logarithmic (1, default) scale for the  $\chi^2$  axis. If the default scanning range  $\delta \in [-50, 50]$  or step size (0.01) for the mixing ratio is not appropriate, both can be modified using

```
SetDeltaRange(delta_min, delta_max, delta_step)
```

## 2.1 Usage example

This example considers a  $2^+ \rightarrow 2^+ \rightarrow 0^+$  cascade, consisting of a mixed M1+E2 ( $\gamma_1$ ) transition followed by a pure E2 ( $\gamma_2$ ) transition. Of course, you may set any initial value for the mixing ratio that you wish to minimize.

```
$ root -l
root [0] .L AngCorr.C
root [1] SetGammaCascade(2, 2, 0, 1, 2, 2, 0, 0)
root [2] GetDelta("angcorr_1382_614.txt", 1)

#####
Fit parameters (chi2 global minimum):
A0  = 0.501822
A22 = 0.150149
A44 = 0.299961
#####
DELTA = -3.355 (+0.295, -0.355)
CHI2 = 5.84376, NDOF = 20
P-VALUE = 0.999093
#####
DELTA = 0.165 (+0.035, -0.035)
CHI2 = 130.397, NDOF = 20
P-VALUE = 3.28363e-18
#####
```

The input text file `angcorr_1382_614.txt` is organized in three columns as follows:

0.84805	0.53486	0.02368
0.81915	0.52548	0.02343
0.70711	0.46897	0.01523
0.68200	0.47038	0.01549
0.52992	0.47182	0.02413
0.51504	0.46795	0.02324
0.24192	0.51204	0.02307
0.20791	0.49466	0.02252
0.01745	0.51236	0.01613
-0.01745	0.50681	0.01599
-0.20791	0.50604	0.02288
-0.24192	0.49193	0.02253
-0.51504	0.42884	0.02104
-0.52992	0.45997	0.02207
-0.68200	0.45670	0.01542
-0.70711	0.46927	0.01590
-0.81915	0.49983	0.02309
-0.84805	0.52332	0.02362
-0.94552	0.63540	0.02583
-0.97437	0.67563	0.02040
-1.00000	0.68074	0.02668

Two plots are generated as output:

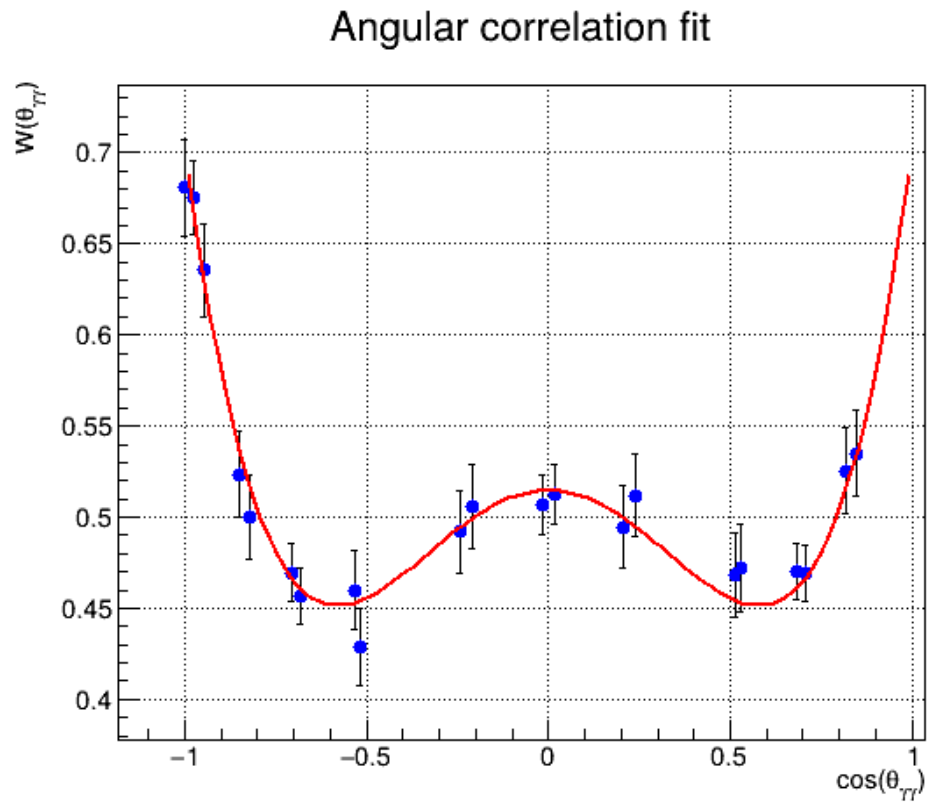


Figure 1: Angular correlation fit of experimental data.

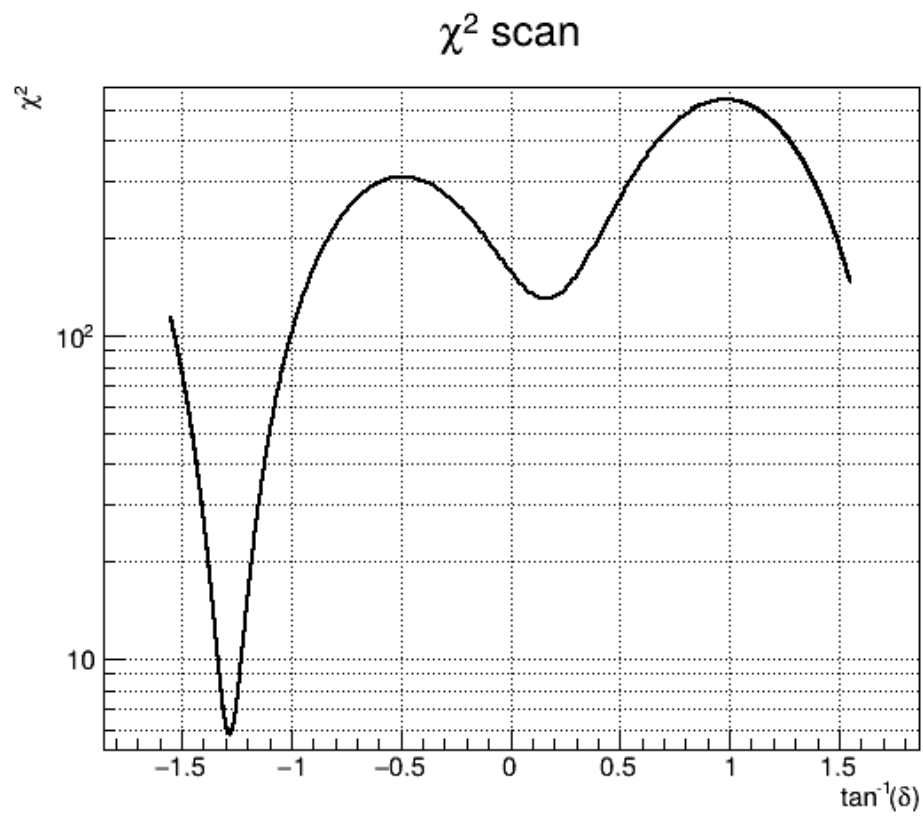


Figure 2:  $\chi^2$  scan as a function of the mixing ratio  $\delta$ .