

AngCorr.C for γ - γ angular correlation analysis

1 Introduction

The AngCorr.C ROOT macro is intended for the analysis of γ - γ angular correlations in nuclear spectroscopy and for the extraction of δ 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 δ 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 δ . 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 δ . As a consequence, the extraction of the mixing ratio is performed through a direct χ^2 minimization with respect to δ , 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 multipolarities of the first gamma transition, while $L1s$ and $L2s$ refer to the multipolarities 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 σ_W . The parameter `whichdelta` selects which mixing ratio is varied in the χ^2 minimization (1 for δ_1 , 2 for δ_2), while the other is kept fixed. The option `arctan` plots χ^2 as a function of δ (0) or $\arctan(\delta)$ (1, default). The option `logy` selects a linear (0) or logarithmic (1, default) scale for the χ^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 (γ_1) transition followed by a pure E2 (γ_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, 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:

Angular correlation fit

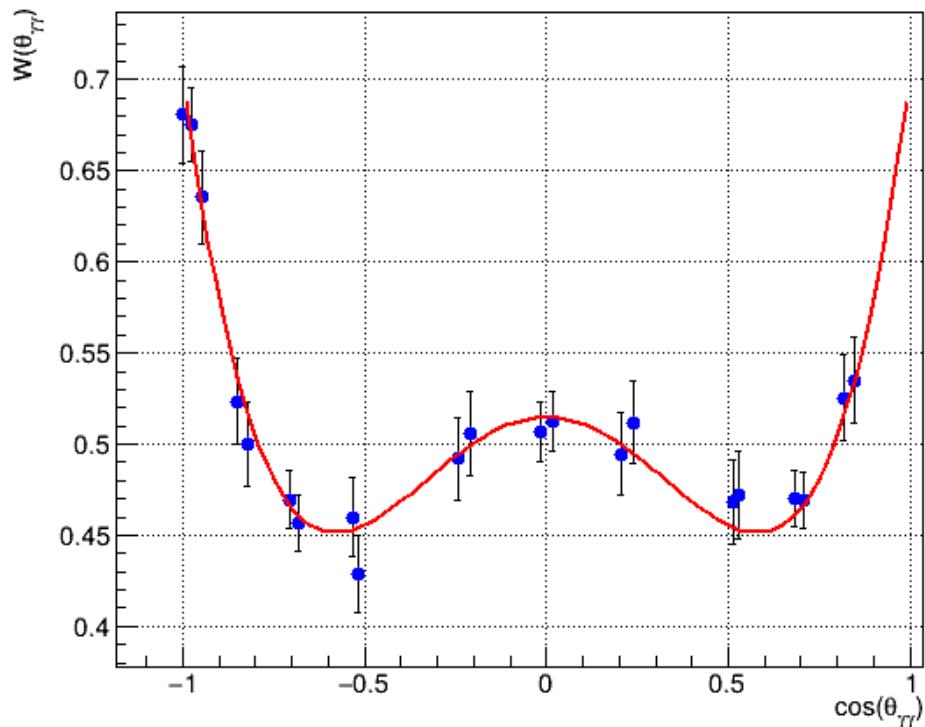


Figure 1: Angular correlation fit of experimental data.

χ^2 scan

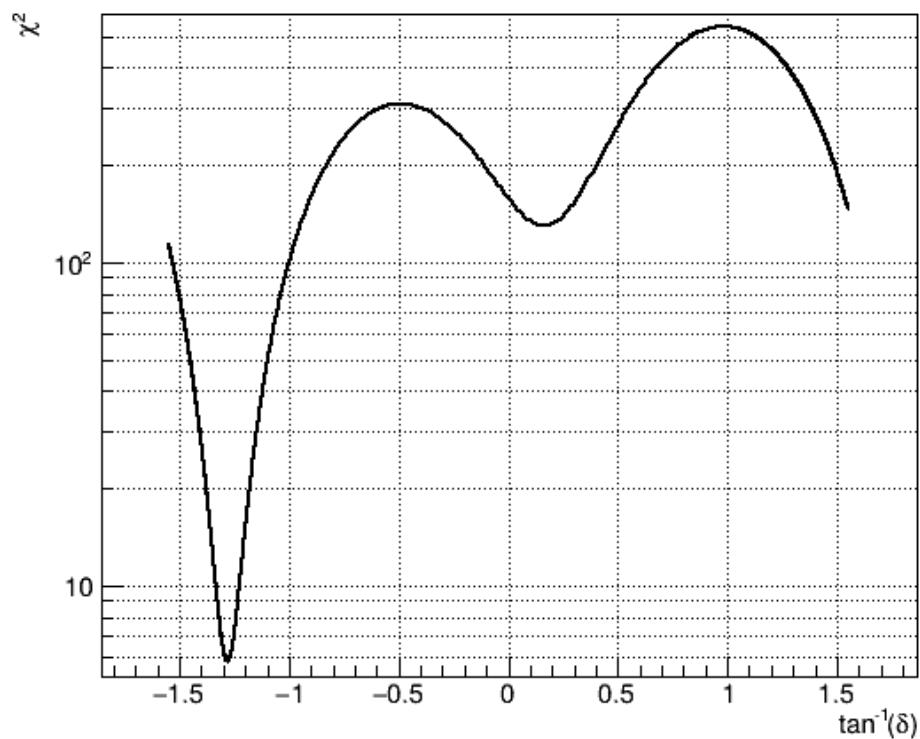


Figure 2: χ^2 scan as a function of the mixing ratio δ .