Abstract Submitted
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Hybrid Array of Gamma Ray Detectors (HAGRiD) X. PEREIRA-LOPEZ, Univ of Tennessee Knoxville, K. SMITH, Univ of Tennessee Knoxville, Los Alamos National Lab, T. BAUGHER, Rutgers Univ, Los Alamos National Lab, S. BURCHER, A.B. CARTER, Univ of Tennessee Knoxville, K.A. CHIPPS, Oak Ridge National Lab, J.A. CIZEWSKI, Rutgers Univ, M. FEBBRARO, Oak Ridge National Lab, R. GRZYWACZ, Univ of Tennessee Knoxville, Oak Ridge National Lab, K.L. JONES, S. MUNOZ, Univ of Tennessee Knoxville, S.D. PAIN, Oak Ridge National Lab, S.V. PAULAUSKAS, Univ of Tennessee Knoxville, A.K. RATKIEWICZ, Rutgers Univ, Lawrence Livermore National Lab, K.T. SCHMITT, Univ of Tennessee Knoxville, Los Alamos National Lab, C. THORNSBERRY, Univ of Tennessee Knoxville, R. TOOMEY, Rutgers Univ, M. VOSTINAR, Univ of Tennessee Knoxville, D. WALTER, Rutgers Univ, H. WILLOUGHBY, Univ of Tennessee Knoxville, HAGRID COLLABORATION — Transfer reactions and beta-decay studies can benefit from measuring gamma rays in coincidence with charged particles. In order to address this purpose, HAGRiD was designed as a highly modular, highly efficient array of LaBr3(Ce) detectors with, currently, 27 2" and 10 3" crystals available. The LaBr3(Ce) crystals provide better resolution and intrinsic efficiency than NaI crystals while offering more flexibility than Ge detectors due to the reduced infrasctructure required. This flexibility allows to couple HAGRiD with very different detectors, such as the ORRUBA silicon array and the VANDLE neutron array, proven by successful experiments carried out at NSCL, Notre Dame and HBRIF. The advantages offered by HAGRiD and the efforts devoted to optimize its perfomance will be discussed in this presentation.

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