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Swift heavy ion-irradiated calcite (CaCO_3) analyzed by UV-C Laser excited Fluorescence-Spectrometry

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The influence of natural radiation on luminescence behaviour of calcite leads to the assumption that it might be possible to determine the defect concentration, and therefore, the fluence applied to irradiated calcite crystals, by measuring the intensity change of the luminescence peaks.

A new mobile UV-C laser excited fluorescence spectrometer system was build to be used at different irradiation beamlines (M-3 branch, SIS-18, and CRYRING) at GSI, Darmstadt for online and in-situ measurements. The system consists of a Crylas 266-200 UV-C pulsed laser (of $\lambda=266$ nm, 160 $\mu\text{J}/\text{pulse}$, 60 Hz), a beam splitter, newly designed sample holder on a software driven 3-axis piezo-stage (PI Q521-300), a mirror, a UV-C beam dump, a longpass filter, two different optical fibres and two UV/Vis spectrometer. The Ocean Optics USB 4000 UV/Vis Spectrometer is used if the material under investigation provides high photon release. The Horiba Jobion Yvon iHR 320 spectrometer with a Pelletier cooled camera is used for low photon counts as it has a very high signal to noise ratio.

Calcite crystals irradiated with 11.1 MeV/u Au ions of fluences between 1×10^6 and 1×10^{12} ions/cm² were investigated with the new system. In comparison to non-irradiated calcite crystals, the following changes can be seen with increasing fluence:

- Increasing intensity of peaks and the appearance of new peaks.

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