

GAINS: neutron inelastic cross section measurements of interest for applications and reaction studies

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Abstract. The paper represents an overview of the measurements performed using GAINS at GELINA (JRC-Geel, Belgium). While undergoing continuous upgrades, the setup produced highly precise cross sections. Our measurements are primarily driven by technological needs with an emphasis on structural materials used in the development of nuclear facilities. However, most cases offered the opportunity to investigate various reaction mechanism and/or nuclear structure issues. We concentrate on several specific experiments describing the particular difficulties we met and the solutions we adopted to infer reliable data and to draw significant conclusions.

1 Introduction

Despite the fact that the components of the atomic nucleus were discovered almost a century ago, a complete understanding of the nuclear structure still eludes the possibilities of the modern science. Two ingredients are currently missing from the image we have about the nucleus: a complete mathematical form of the nuclear force and a detailed framework able to describe the mesoscopic systems. Despite these important difficulties the nuclear physics was able to understand an impressive amount of experimental observations. Even more important, it was able to develop a significant number of applications with considerable impact on the society: energy production, medicine, safety and security, industrial imaging, etc. However, most of these applications are possible not necessarily due to a detailed understanding of the nuclear structure but rather due to the important amount of very precise experimental information gathered during the years: this is what we call *nuclear data*. Indeed, following the extensive experimental programs implemented during the last century both in the field of nuclear structure and of the nuclear reactions, we possess now databases that make possible practically all applications currently available. Further, the development of new applications that may bring benefits to the society depends on the improvement of these databases. Therefore the field of nuclear data represents nowadays a quest for *reliability* and *precision*.

In this context we developed the GAINS (Gamma Array for Inelastic Neutron Scattering) setup [1] at the GELINA [2] (Geel Linear Accelerator) neutron source with the definite goal of measuring neutron inelastic cross

sections with low uncertainty while controlling and understanding as well as possible all experimental details in order to gain confidence and reliability. The setup is dedicated to measurements of nuclei that constitute structural materials for present and future facilities. Particularly in the nuclear reactors, inelastic scattering plays a key role during the process of neutron thermalization as it is the main energy loss mechanism. A second setup dedicated to neutron inelastic scattering on actinides, GRAPhEME, is also operational at GELINA; a separate contribution from the current proceedings presents an overview of this setup [3]. The experimental program of both facilities was driven to a large extent by the experimental issues listed in the HPRL (High Priority Request List) database maintained by the Nuclear Energy Agency [4] but also by other scientific cases, as it will be detailed in the present overview.

2 The setup. Evolution timeline

The current version of GAINS consists of 12 HPGe detectors centered around the sample under investigations at angles of 110°, 125° and 150° with regard to the neutron beam provided by GELINA, the pulsed time-of-flight facility operated by the Joint Research Center of the European Commission in Geel, Belgium. The current flight path is 100 m. The neutron beam has a diameter of 6.1 cm, it is pulsed at a repetition rate of 800 Hz and each pulse has a duration of about 1-2 ns. These characteristics combined with the specific energy resolution of the HPGe detectors allow highly precise cross section measurements using the γ -spectroscopy and the time-of-flight techniques. The primary experimental results consist of the angle-integrated γ -production cross sections and, using the level scheme of

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the studied nucleus from an external database, we infer the level and the total inelastic cross sections.

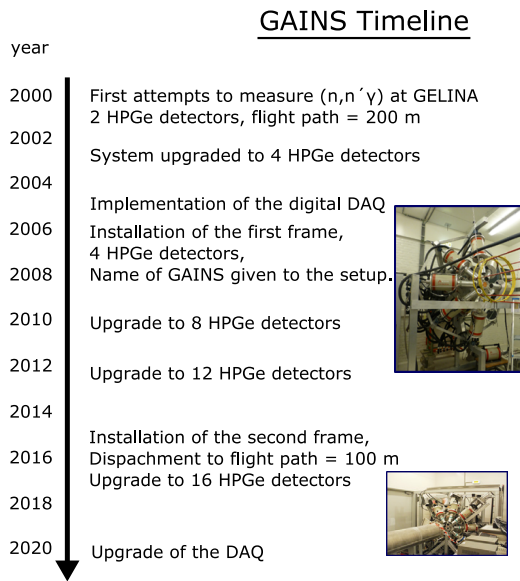


Figure 1. Evolution of the GAINS array along the time.

But before reaching the current status, the GAIN setup developed through several stages. Already from the beginning the choice of high volume HPGe detectors was triggered by the fact that, in order to measure cross sections on structural materials on a long flight path, a high γ -detection efficiency was necessary. The long flight path allowed high neutron energy measurements, of the order of 1 keV for 1-MeV neutrons [1].

Figure 1 illustrates very concisely the evolution timeline of the setup from the initial 2 HPGe detectors to the current stage where 12 HPGe detectors are in use. A key upgrade consisted of the implementation of the digital acquisition in 2004–2006 with a dedicated software being finalized in 2008. An upgrade of this DAQ (both of the hardware and of the software) is foreseen for the near future.

We emphasize that, along the timeline displayed in Fig. 1, the experimental program developed in parallel as the setup was continuously exploited both for producing neutron data and for educational purposes, several PhD students and postdocs being trained during these years at GAINS. We will detail these aspects in the next sections.

3 Experimental program

As already mentioned in the introduction, the main purpose of GAINS was to address major challenges related to the precise measurement of neutron inelastic cross sections on structural materials of importance for the development of nuclear facilities. The Table 1 represents a list of the most important measurements finalized along the years, together with the names of the main investigator (usually a PhD student or a postdoc) and the corresponding reference. We only list here the experiments were completed and published. There is a natural delay of several

years between the date of the actual measurement and the completion of the data analysis and the publication of the corresponding paper or PhD thesis. An interesting exception from this rule was the recent case of the measurement on ^{54}Fe that was performed, analyzed and submitted for publication within one year (2017–2018). The corresponding reference from Tab. 1 but also a separate contribution to the present proceedings [5] offer more details about this result.

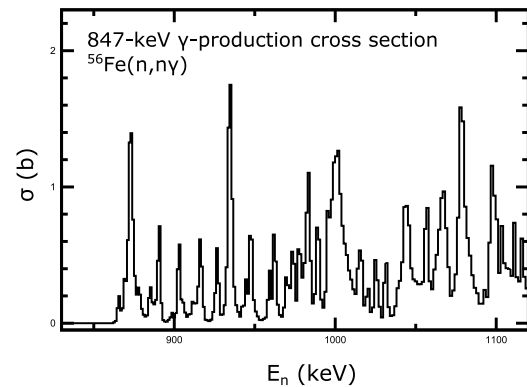


Figure 2. Example of γ -production cross section obtained with GAINS: the 847-keV transition from the $^{56}\text{Fe}(n, n\gamma)$ reaction.

Another specific case is ^{206}Pb that was measured twice using two different samples, by two main investigators at various moments of the evolution of GAINS. The results, being in perfect agreement, were published together in 2015. A recent measurement offered the opportunity of a second reliability test: the target used for the ^{16}O measurement consisted of a quartz (SiO_2) plate, thus allowing the measurement of the γ -production cross sections on ^{28}Si and their comparison with the results published in 2013 using a metallic sample. This inter-comparison, together with the results on ^{16}O , are discussed in Ref. [6].

Finally, we note that the measurement of the neutron inelastic cross sections on ^{56}Fe (displayed in Fig. 2) was particularly detailed and carefully performed: aside from the long run using a 3-mm thick target of ^{nat}Fe , we performed various one-week checks varying the target thickness or using other targets (Ni, Si) to check the background conditions. All details are given in the corresponding reference and up to this date our group did not encountered any issue regarding the results published in 2014.

4 Particular issues

We will dedicate this section to several issues encountered during our experiments and to the solutions we used. More details on each specific case can be found in the corresponding publications.

4.1 The lowest γ energy accesible with GAINS: ^{57}Fe

The lowest γ energy we tried to measure was the 14.4-keV transition decaying from the first excited state in ^{57}Fe . The

Table 1. List of neutron inelastic cross section measurements performed at GAINS over the years together with the corresponding references.

Nucleus	Main investigator(s)	Reference
⁵² Cr	L.C. Mihăilescu	PhD Thesis, Univ. of Bucharest (2006) Nucl. Phys. A786, 1 (2007)
²⁰⁸ Pb	L.C. Mihăilescu	Nucl. Phys. A811, 1 (2008)
²³ Na	C. Rouki	Nucl. Instrum. Meth. Phys. Res. A672, 82 (2012)
²⁸ Si	A. Negret	Phys. Rev. C88, 034604 (2013)
⁷⁶ Ge	C. Rouki	Phys. Rev. C88, 054613 (2013)
⁵⁶ Fe	A. Negret	Phys. Rev. C90, 034602 (2014)
²⁴ Mg	A. Olacel	Phys. Rev. C90, 034603 (2014)
²⁰⁶ Pb	A. Negret & L.C. Mihăilescu	Phys. Rev. C91, 064618 (2015)
⁴⁶⁻⁵⁰ Ti	A. Olacel	PhD Thesis, University of Bucharest (2016) Phys. Rev. C96, 014621 (2017)
⁷ Li	M. Nyman	Phys. Rev. C93, 024610 (2016)
⁵⁷ Fe	A. Negret	Phys. Rev. C96, 024620 (2017)
⁵⁴ Fe	A. Olacel	Eur. Phys. Journal A54 (2018)
¹⁶ O	M. Boromiza	PhD Thesis, University of Bucharest (2018) Article in preparation (2019)
^{58,60,61,62,64} Ni	A. Olacel	Article in preparation (2020)

conversion coefficient of that transition equals 8.56(26) [7] and the 14.4-keV γ ray is strongly absorbed in the sample. However, all HPGe detectors of GAINS are equipped with thin entrance windows allowing detection of low-energy γ rays. This was indeed proven using a ⁵⁷Co source that populates, following β decay, excited states in ⁵⁷Fe.

Unfortunately, the detection of the 14.4-keV γ ray emitted following the inelastic scattering of neutrons on ⁵⁷Fe was not possible due to the high level of background induced by the neutrons at low γ energies that extends at least up to 30-40 keV. Consequently, we identified this as a limitation of GAINS: indeed, the elastic scattering of neutrons on the germanium nuclei causes recoil. This energy is deposited in the crystal and collected causing the background increase at small amplitudes.

In order to actually measure the 14.4-keV transition from ⁵⁷Fe we intend to use the GRAPhEME setup available at GELINA [3] that consist of low-volume HPGe detectors, much less sensitive to low-energy background caused by the elastic scattering of neutrons in the crystals.

4.2 The highest γ energy measured with GAINS: ¹⁶O

At the other extreme, the highest γ energy measured with GAINS was the 6129.9-keV E3 transition decaying from the second excited state to the ground state of ¹⁶O. In this case the energy ranges of the HPGe detector preamplifiers was extended by decreasing their gain, on the expense of a significant lost in terms of energy resolution. This allowed, in principle, detection of γ rays with energies up to about 10-12 MeV.

The detector efficiencies that are usually determined using a standard ¹⁵²Eu calibration source were extrapolated to 6129.9-keV using a Monte Carlo simulation. The procedure is not unusual as we routinely use this procedure to account for the γ absorption in the sample and to interpolate the efficiencies at the γ energies of interest. However, in case of the 6129.9-keV transition we adopted

a conservative approach by increasing the uncertainty of our detector efficiencies in order to account for any possible errors caused by the extrapolation procedure.

4.3 The neutron inelastic cross section resonances: compound nucleus states versus Ericsson fluctuations

Figure 2 shows the 847-keV γ -production cross section from the ⁵⁶Fe reaction reported in 2014 (see Table 1). One of the issues we investigated was related to the nature of the structures observed in the cross section. We emphasize that this type of investigation is possible due to the good time resolution (resulting in good neutron energy resolution) of GAINS.

We compared the level density in the compound nucleus calculated using a standard theoretical approach with the number of resonances per MeV directly counted from our γ -production cross sections. As expected, the conclusion depends on the mass number of the investigated nucleus and on the energy: in case of the very light ²⁵Mg compound nucleus [excited in the ²⁴Mg(n,n') reaction] the theoretical level density was almost equal with the number of resonances observed in the excitation functions for the first MeV after the threshold. Above this limit the two numbers start to diverge rapidly. In case of the heavier compound nucleus ⁵⁷Fe [excited in ⁵⁶Fe(n,n')] we noted that already for the first 500 keV after the threshold the theoretical level density is significantly larger than the number of resonances we observe. Consequently we concluded that, even in case of very light nuclei, the structures observed in our experimental γ -production cross sections correspond to individual levels in the compound nuclei only for a very limited energy range and above this range they are mostly overlaps of such states.

More details about this investigation can be found in the articles dedicated to ²⁴Mg and ⁵⁶Fe listed in Table 1.

4.4 Neutron inelastic scattering as a source of background for neutrinoless double- β decay experiments

One last horizontal investigation we wish to mention exploited several of our experimental datasets to perform an assessment of possible sources of background affecting the experiments attempting to observe neutrinoless double- β decay. Such experiments are normally conducted in deep underground laboratories where neutrons and particularly their inelastic scattering can produce background that would mimic the signature of neutrinoless double β -decay events. Neutrons can originate from the interaction of cosmic muons with the environment or from (α, n) reactions triggered following the α decay of the uranium or thorium from the rocks.

The study was presented in Ref. [8]. We identified a 2041-keV transition in ^{206}Pb and a 2035-keV transition in ^{56}Fe that could represent sources of background in the attempt to detect the specific signature of the neutrinoless double β -decay of ^{76}Ge .

5 Conclusions

The conclusions of this overview are of scientific but also of social nature. First of all, the GAINS setup installed at GELINA produced during the last years highly precise and reliable neutron data of importance for applications but also addressing various basic science issues. Second, the setup represented a very important training ground for several generations of researchers: the second column from Table 1 represents a list of several of these scientists.

Both these aspects will continue to be pursued during the next years. The setup will continue to be developed

while new students are expected to get involved in the ongoing experimental program.

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