

PADF-2. Data for stable isotopes of Ca, Cr, Fe, and Ni

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Abstract

The cross-sections for the interaction of protons with calcium, chromium, iron, and nickel isotopes were obtained at energies from the reaction threshold to 200 MeV. The work included calculations using different models and computer codes, analysis of experimental data, and evaluation of cross sections. For reactions for which no experimental data are available, the cross-sections were estimated by analyzing the calculated data, taking into account the quality and predictive power of various models in different energy ranges.

The resulting files can be downloaded from the <u>https://t1p.de/3vzun</u> website.

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1. Introduction

Data on proton reaction cross-sections are important for a variety of applications. They include astrophysics and environmental sciences, medicine concerning radionuclide production, dosimetry, radiation therapy, accelerator technology relating to detector activation, radiation protection, on-line mass separation, aviation and space technology, accelerator based transmutation of nuclear waste and energy amplification [1]. Proton data play an important role for various emerging energy systems.

In the present work, cross-sections for proton induced reactions were obtained for stable isotopes of Ca, Cr, Fe, and Ni at energies from the reaction threshold to 200 MeV. This work continues the preparation of the PADF-2 files. Previously, the evaluation was performed for isotopes of elements with atomic number from 6 to 15 [2].

The cross-sections were evaluated using the results of theoretical calculations performed with different models and computer codes, and experimental data.

Section 2 briefly describes the computer codes and models used, Section 3 describes the application of experimental data. Cross-section evaluation is discussed in Section 4.

2. Calculation of cross-sections

The cross sections were calculated using the same computer codes as in Ref.[2]: ALICE/ASH (2020) [3-5], CEM03.03 [6,7], PHITS3.27 [8,9], TALYS-1.96 [10,11], and TALYS-G [12-14]. The calculations with TALYS-1.96 were performed using three different models to describe the nuclear level density corresponding to the value of the input parameter *Idmodel* equal to 1, 2, and 3. A brief description of the codes is given in Ref.[2].

The problem of using different codes for calculating cross-sections lies not only in the different "quality" of description of nuclear processes, which leads to the need to introduce unequal statistical weights for different codes. Different codes contain models that are absent in other programs. This concerns, for example, the use of the Fermi breakup model in the CEM code and the models to describe the nonequilibrium and equilibrium emission of heavy clusters in the ALICE/ASH code [2].

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The same weights with a certain degree of caution can be attributed only to the calculations using the TALYS-1.96 code and different options for calculating the level densities and the TAYLS-G code. In general, however, the combination of calculated curves obtained using different computer codes should be performed with different weights. The determination of the final theoretical curve for each reaction should be based on an analysis of the possible mechanism of this reaction at different energies. This problem is solved in this work for each particular class of reactions.

Figures 1-3 show a typical spread of data calculated with codes used in this work. In addition, cross-sections from international libraries [15-22] are shown, which were also obtained by the authors using different calculation methods.



Fig.1 Example of reaction cross-section for p+⁴⁸Ca interaction calculated using different model and codes, and taken from libraries.



Fig.2 Example of reaction cross-section for p+⁵⁶Fe interaction calculated using different model and codes, and taken from libraries.



Fig.3 Example of reaction cross-section for p+⁵⁸Ni interaction calculated using different model and codes, and taken from libraries.

3. Measured cross-sections

Experimental data were taken from EXFOR [23]. In most cases, data from original publications were analysed. The original information together with the calculations often allows to answer the question whether the cross-section compiled in EXFOR and measured by the activation method is cumulative or independent if the corresponding indicator is missing, and to solve other problems, as, for example, the uncertainty of the data recorded with the "G,M+" key.

In this work, as in Ref.[2], both independent and cumulative data for specific target-isotopes, and independent and cumulative data for natural mixtures of isotopes were used. The application of data for natural mixtures, especially cumulative cross sections, is challenging if independent and/or cumulative data on specific isotopes exist for the reaction in question. Such a problem is solved in this work for each reaction separately.

Also, as in Ref.[2], the partial data, "*PAR*", are used for those energy ranges where it is possible. The measured relative data, "*REL*" were converted to absolute values if reliable and extensive experimental information was available for this reaction.

For a number of reactions, cross-sections with a certain degree of accuracy can be evaluated using mainly experimental data, while for other reactions the evaluation of the final curve is possible only with the use of calculation results. Examples of such reactions are given in Figs.4.5.

Due to the fact that the experimental data used in this work are quite numerous, references to the measured data are not given in this report, but are presented in a file for each target in the comment section MF=1, MT=451.

4. Cross-section evaluation

Cross-sections were evaluated for all open reaction channels for which experimental data are available and for those where only calculated values obtained using different models and codes are available.

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Fig.4. Example of a reaction for which experimental data can serve as a basis for estimating the entire excitation function.



Fig.5. Example of a reaction for which calculated data are essential to evaluate the cross-section.

If experimental data for any reaction were not available, the reaction cross section was estimated on the basis of calculated data obtained with different codes. The "quality" of the models, their ability to describe certain processes, the general applicability of the models, and their predictive power for different classes of reactions and in different energy ranges were taken into account [2]. For example, the cross-sections calculated with TALYS, CEM, PHITS, and ALICE/ASH were generally not included with equal weights in the statistical sum determining the final result. An example of the evaluation is shown in Fig.6.

If experimental data existed for a particular reaction, the cross-section was first estimated based on the results of calculations with different models, and then the final calculated curve was combined with the experimental data. As a rule, the FIT7G code [24] was used. Examples of the evaluation are shown in Fig.7 for ⁵⁴Mn production by proton irradiation of iron isotopes and natural iron.



Fig.6. Example of an evaluation for a reaction for which there are no experimental data.



Fig.7. Example of an evaluation of ⁵⁴Mn production cross-section for natural iron, and iron isotopes with mass number 56, 57, and 58.

5. Results

The cross sections were evaluated for proton induced reactions for calcium, isotopes ⁴⁰Ca, ⁴²Ca, ⁴³Ca, ⁴⁴Ca, ⁴⁶Ca, ⁴⁸Ca, chromium isotopes ⁵⁰Cr, ⁵²Cr, ⁵³Cr, ⁵⁴Cr, iron isotopes ⁵⁴Fe, ⁵⁶Fe, ⁵⁷Fe, ⁵⁸Fe, and nickel isotopes ⁵⁸Ni, ⁶⁰Ni, ⁶¹Ni, ⁶²Ni, ⁶⁴N at energies up to 200 MeV.

The prepared data files also include neutron-, proton-, deuteron-, triton-, ³He-, and α -particle production cross-sections, which may be of interest for some applications.

The obtained files were recorded using ENDF-6 format and MF=10 and MT=5 sections. Details are given in Ref.[2].

As in Ref.[3] the resulting files also include reactions with of π^+ and π^- formation, which are not usually available in libraries. Therefore, it is not surprising that the files contain information about the cross-section, for example, for 56 Fe(p,x) 57 Ni reaction.

The data obtained, together with the files prepared in Ref.[2], can be downloaded from Ref.[25].

Plots of cross sections of reactions for which experimental data are exist are given in the Appendix. The data for individual isotopes of each element are given first, followed by data for the natural mixture, including independent and cumulative cross-sections.

6. Conclusion

The cross sections of proton induced reactions for stable isotopes of Ca, Cr, Fe, and Ni at energies up to 200 MeV have been evaluated.

The work included theoretical calculations using various models and computer codes and analysis of experimental data.

The resulting files, combined under the name PADF-2, can be downloaded from the <u>https://t1p.de/3vzun</u> website [25].

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Appendix

Calcium

⁴⁰ Ca	A2
⁴² Ca	. A11
⁴³ Ca	. A15
⁴⁴ Ca	. A19
⁴⁶ Ca	. A25
⁴⁸ Ca	. A28
^{nat} Ca	. A34

Chromium

⁵⁰ Cr	. A45
⁵² Cr	A51
⁵³ Cr	A59
⁵⁴ Cr	A65
^{nat} Cr	A69

Iron

⁵⁴ Fe	A87
⁵⁶ Fe	A93
⁵⁷ Fe	A110
⁵⁸ Fe	A116
^{nat} Fe	A123

Nickel

⁵⁸ Ni	A155
⁶⁰ Ni	A180
⁶¹ Ni	A203
⁶² Ni	A209
⁶⁴ Ni	A238
^{nat} Ni	A254











































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































Proton energy (MeV)











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