



Inelastic neutron scattering cross-section measurements on ⁷Li and ^{63,65}Cu

Markus Nyman ND2016, Brugge, September 12-16, 2016

Joint Research Centre

the European Commission's in-house science service

The GELINA facility

- Geel Electron LINear Accelerator
- Pulsed white neutron source (800 Hz), FWHM < 1 ns
- Neutrons produced in the depU target by photon induced reactions
- Flight paths from 8 m up to 400 m in length
- The inelastic scattering experiments discussed here were done at FP3, 200-m and 100-m measurement stations





The GELINA target

Neutron centre line Hg-cooled rotating depU target Beryllium Both fast and Water moderated Uranium torus neutrons available _e Beam 12 Stainless steel 10 Fluence $(10^5 \, \mathrm{cm}^{-2})$ /bin of 8ns tof Mercury flow 8 12 18 20 10 14 16 E_n (MeV) European 3 14/09/16 Commission

The GAINS spectrometer

- 12 HPGe detectors, about 100% relative efficiency
- Detectors at 110°, 125°, and 150°, four detectors at each angle
- Fission chamber upstream from the sample position to monitor the neutron flux
- 8 UF4 deposits (Ø 70 mm) on 5
 Al foils (20 μm)
- 3 Acquiris DC440 digitizers, 12 bit amplitude resolution, 440 MS/s







- The γ -ray production cross section of the 477.6-keV $1/2^- \rightarrow 3/2^-_{g.s.}$ transition is a good candidate to be used as a standard:
 - Isotropic γ-ray emission
 - Negligible IC coefficient
 - Low inelastic threshold (546 keV)
 - Fairly smooth energy dependence of the cross section
 - Material readily available as LiF optical windows

• Issues: ¹¹B(n,αγ)⁷Li (boron shielding), isotopic composition determination

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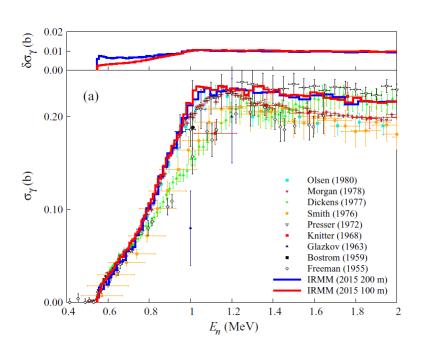
 $E_{\gamma}(\text{keV})$

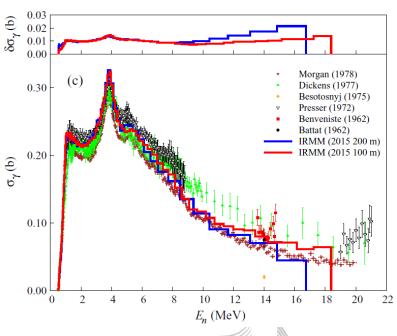




- Two experiments done at EC-JRC-Geel in 2015:
 - FP3/200m, 398 hours, old GAINS frame
 - FP3/100m, 380 hours, new GAINS frame

M. Nyman et al., Phys. Rev. C 93, 024610 (2016)





European

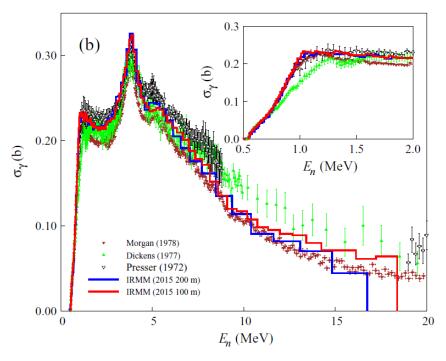
Commission

- To investigate the compatibility of different data sets, they were normalized to match at different energies
- Best agreement was found for E = 2 MeV

Normalized

0.3 (a) 0.30 0.2 0.20 1.0 2.0 E_n (MeV) 0.10 Morgan (1978) Dickens (1977) Presser (1972) RMM (2015 200 m) RMM (2015 100 m) 0.00 5 10 15 2.0 E_n (MeV)

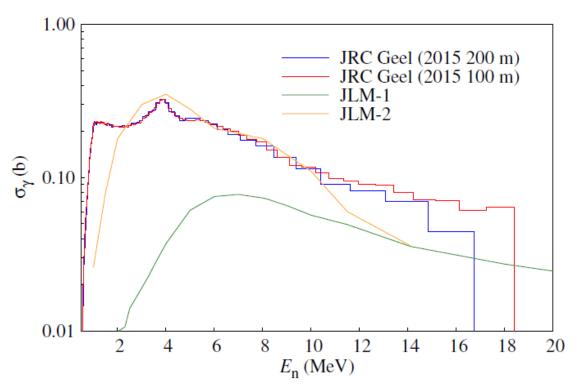
Unnormalized





Non-discrimination coupled-channels (CDCC) calculations

D. Ichinkhorloo et al., Phys. Rev. C 93, 064612 (2016)





- Still discrepancies in the ⁷Li(n,n'γ)⁷Li cross section between experimental data sets
 - → A new measurement at nELBE scheduled later this year using LaBr₃ and HPGe detectors

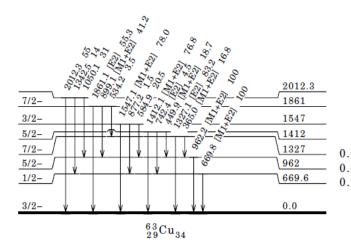


- Experiments for studying very rare processes (like $2\beta 0\nu$) require greatly reducing the background
- Copper is a common shielding and structural material used in e.g. COBRA, CUORE, EXO, GERDA, and MAJORANA
- Understanding the background contribution from neutron interactions in Cu is important when searching for very weak experimental signals
- Also relevant to fusion research: Cu widely used in tokamaks (heat sink components, magnets,...)

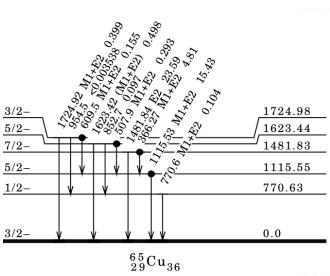


- Three experiments performed at EC-JRC-Geel:
 - Two enriched samples in 2013 at FP3/200m (electronics problem affected n-flux monitoring)
 - natCu in 2015 at FP3/100m (this can be used to normalize the cross sections from the two previous experiments)
- Data analysis of the natCu experiment is in progress
- Normalization of the 63,65Cu to be done
- Preliminary results will be presented here, full publication planned for 2017

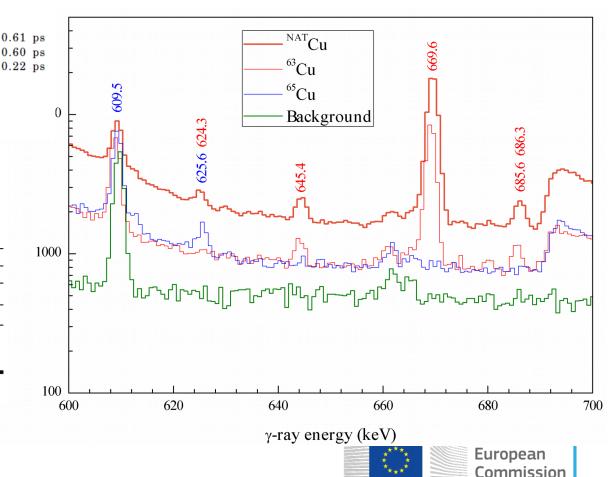




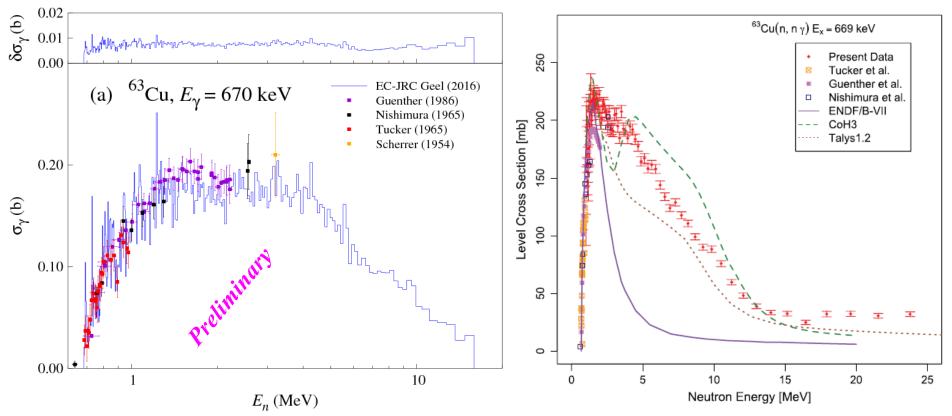
• Overlaid γ -spectra from the three measurements, plus background:



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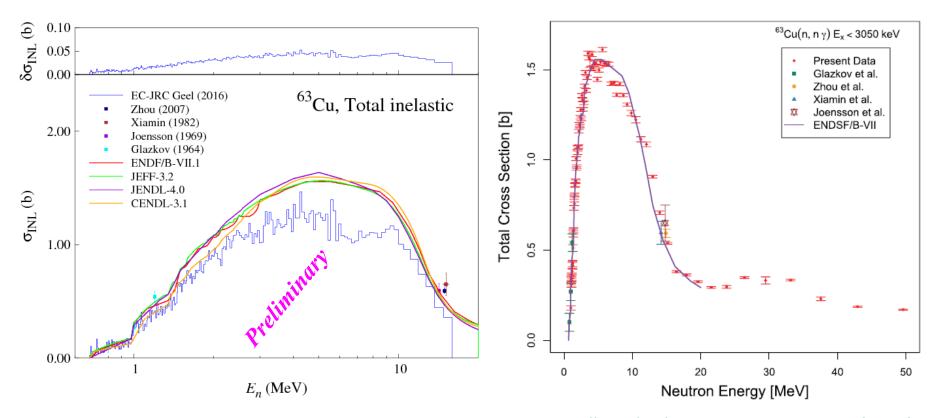
• The γ -ray production cross section for the first transition in 63 Cu:







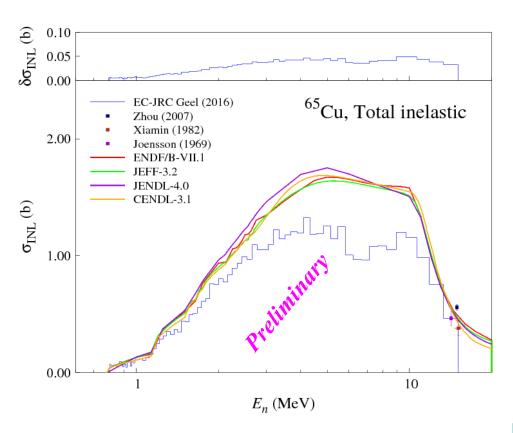
 The total inelastic neutron scattering cross section for ⁶³Cu:

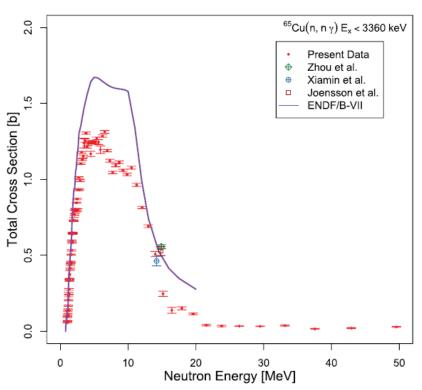


M. S. Boswell et al., Phys. Rev. C 87, 064607 (2013)



 The total inelastic neutron scattering cross section for ⁶⁵Cu:





M. S. Boswell et al., Phys. Rev. C 87, 064607 (2013)





Collaboration

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