

Measurement of (n, xny) reaction cross sections in tungsten isotopes.

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Interest of (n, xn) reactions for evaluations

Nuclear reactor developments use evaluated databases for numerical simulation.

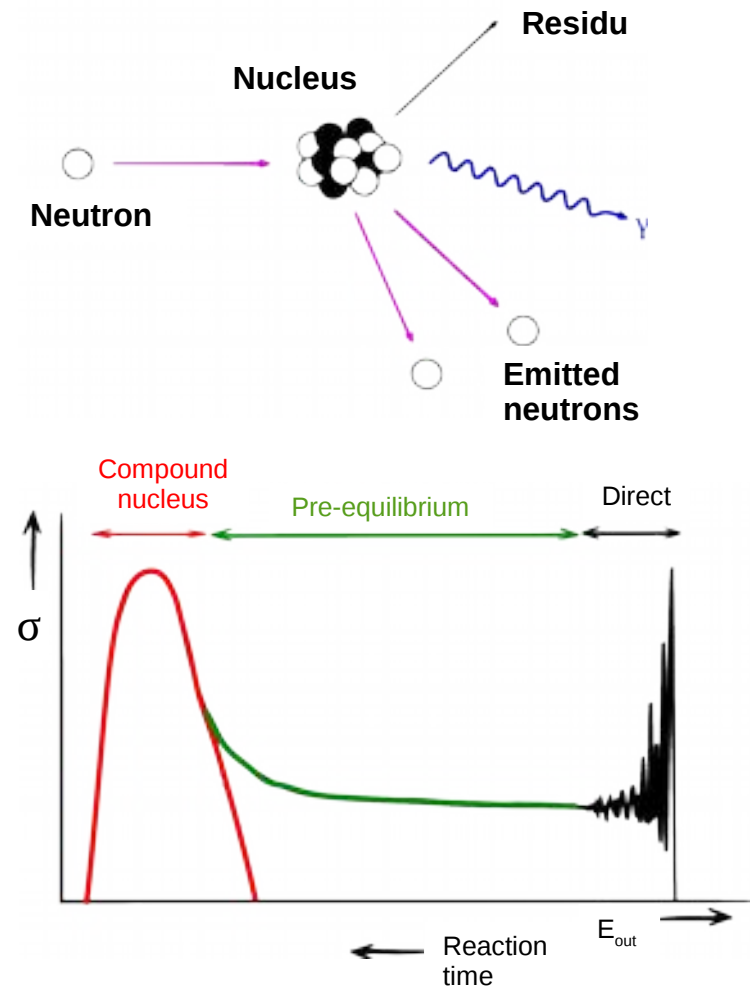
But, the evaluations still present large uncertainties → improvement needed via new measurements and theoretical developments.

Impact on reactors of (n, xn) reactions:

Change the number and energy of neutrons, create new isotopes.

Fundamental interest: The mechanism probes different reaction regimes.

Experimental study of (n, xn γ) reactions brings strong constraints on models (combines reaction mechanism, nuclear de-excitation and nucleus level structure).



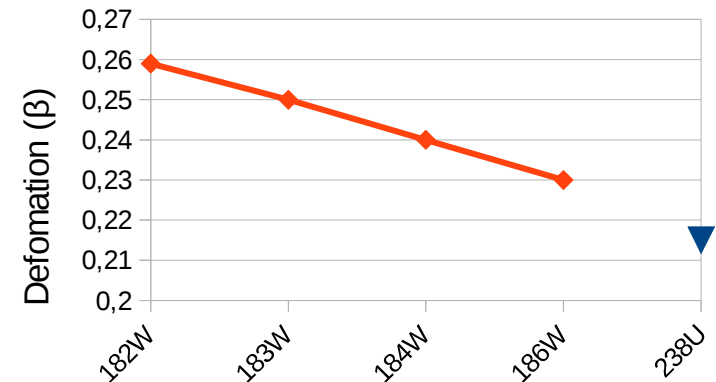
Why study Tungsten ?

Practical interests:

- Present in many alloys in reactors (fission and fusion).
- High melting point, strong mechanical resistance, low thermal expansion, resists to oxidation, acids, alkalines.
- Easier experiments to setup (compared to actinides).

Theoretical interests:

- Deformation similar to uraniums.
- No fission channel ($B_f^{LD} \sim 20$ MeV)
→ simpler description by models.
- Only a few measurements available today, the majority of points comes from one experiment.
- Applications use natural tungsten.
- Need to study
 - ^{182}W (26.5 %),
 - ^{183}W (14.3 %),
 - ^{184}W (30.6 %),
 - ^{186}W (28.4 %).



A periodic table highlighting the region from atomic number 182 to 190. The elements shown are Osmium (Os), Rhenium (Re), Tungsten (W), Tantalum (Ta), and Hafnium (Hf). The isotopes are color-coded: yellow for Os, green for Re, black for W, blue for Ta, and purple for Hf.

182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190
Os	Os	Os	Os	Os	Os	Os	Os	Os
Re	Re	Re	Re	Re	Re	Re	Re	Re
W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ta	Ta	Ta	Ta	Ta	Ta	Ta	Ta	Ta
Hf	Hf	Hf	Hf	Hf	Hf	Hf	Hf	Hf

Experimental study of (n, xn γ) reactions

Neutron beam at GELINA (EC-JRC, Geel, BE):

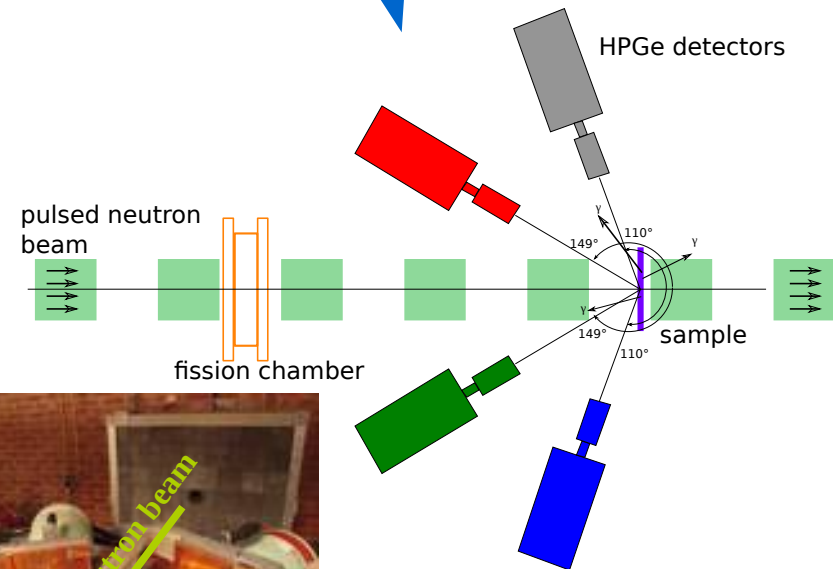
- Electrons accelerated on Uranium target, neutron production by fission,
- Pulsed beam (800 Hz), E_n between keV and 20 MeV,
- Our experiment set up at 30 m.

GRAPHEME setup

- Fission chamber to measure neutron flux,
- Large sample,
- Detection of γ rays emitted in (n, xn) reactions using 4 planar Ge detectors,
- Connected to a digital acquisition recording time and energy in list mode.

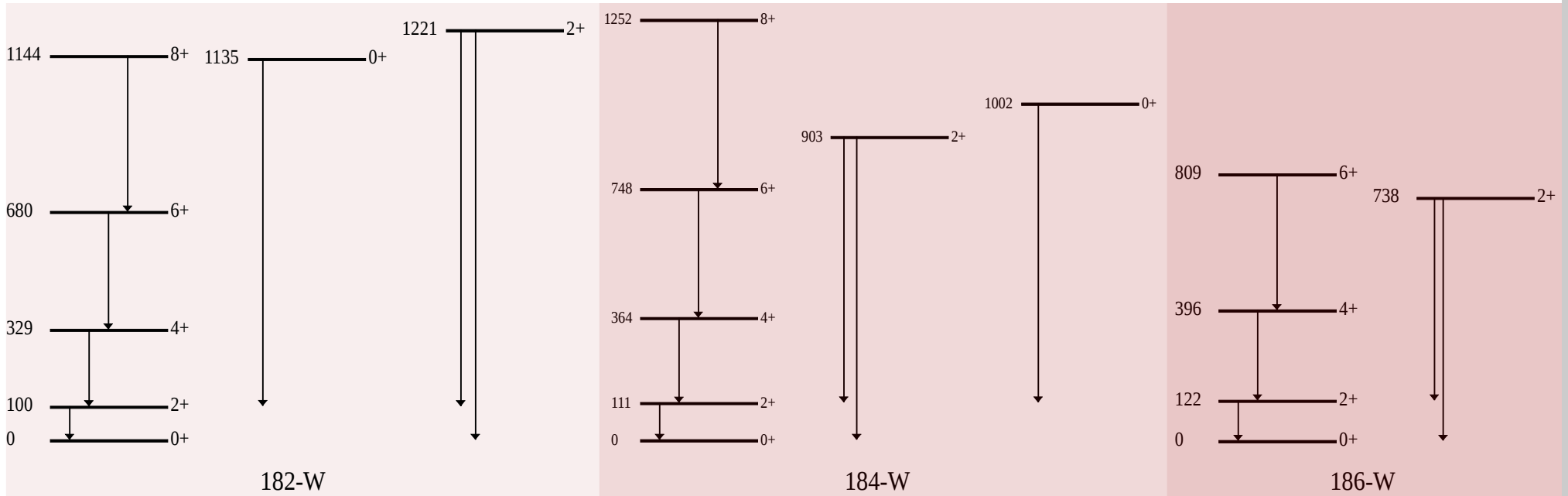
- The ratio of the intensity of the gamma line to the flux gives the production cross section.

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(E_n, \gamma; \theta) = \frac{N_\gamma(E_n, \gamma; \theta)}{\varepsilon(E_\gamma)} \frac{1}{N_{\text{target}}} \frac{\sigma_{^{235}\text{U}(n,f)}(E_n) \varepsilon_{CF}}{N_{CF}(E_n)}$$



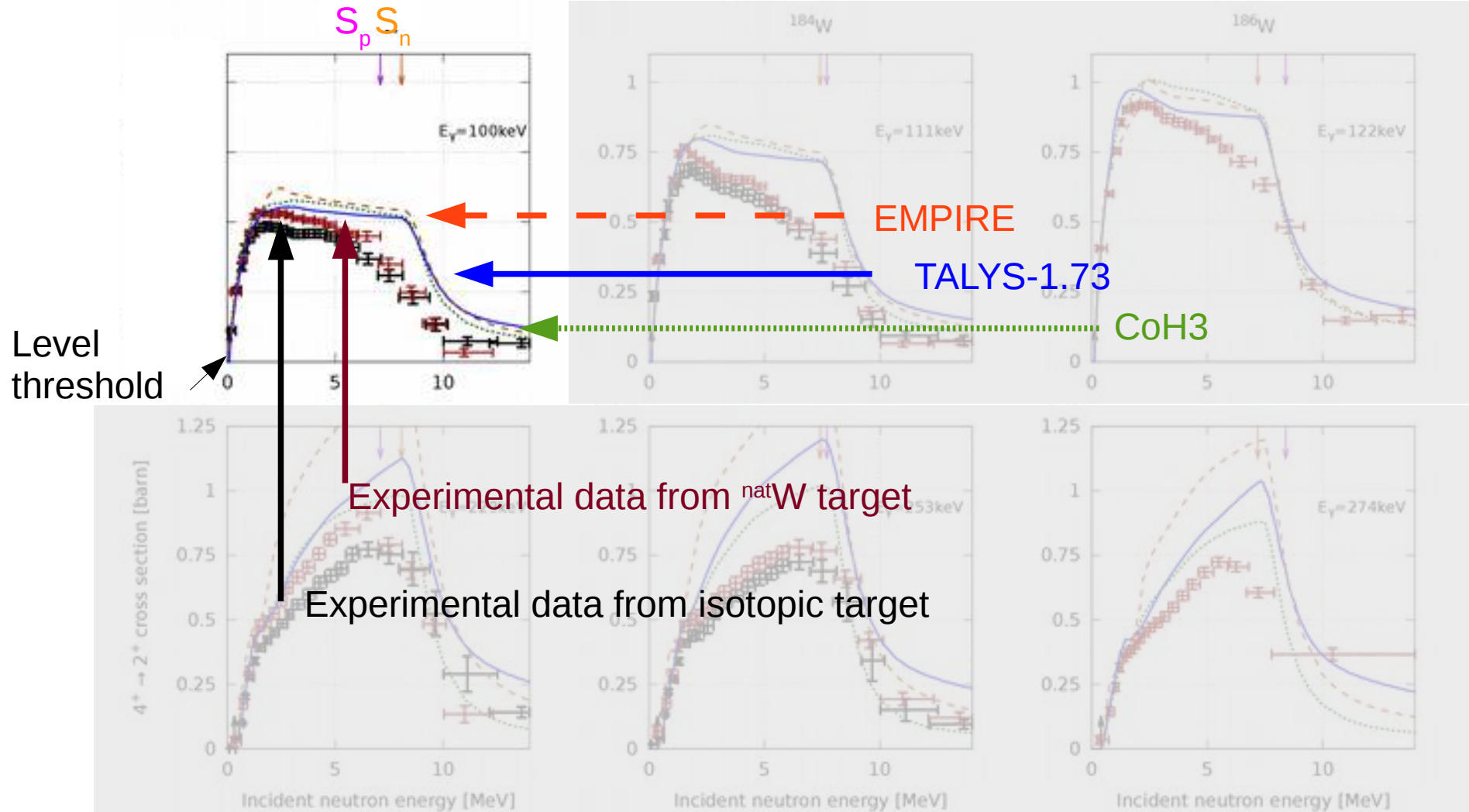
Structure of Tungsten

- Focus on even-even isotopes: 182, 184, 186.
- Studied
 - at the same time in $^{\text{nat}}\text{W}$ sample,
 - and separately in isotopic targets.
- Structure: Rotor-like: ground state rotational band, 2^+ (γ) and 0^+ (β) bands.



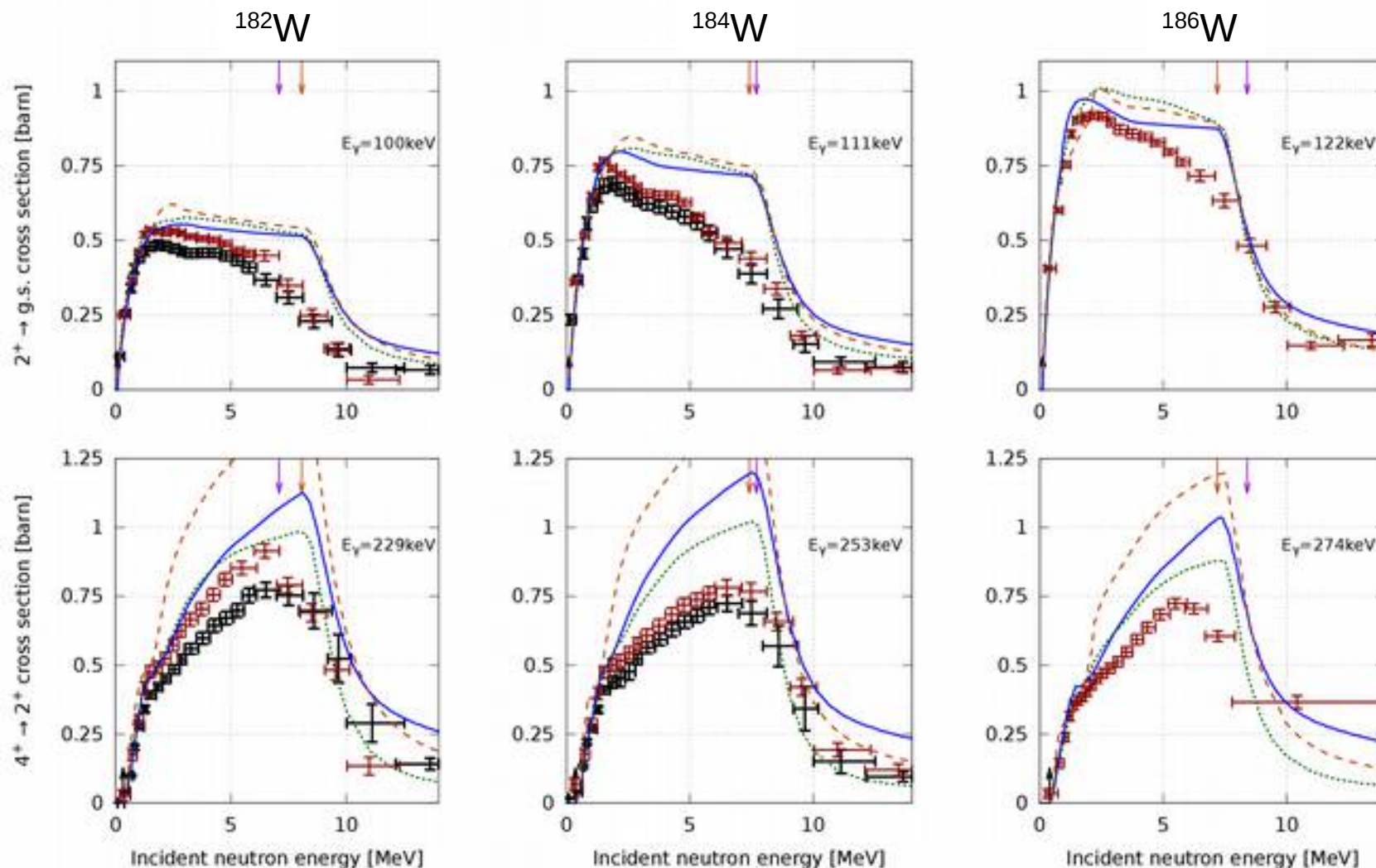
Transition cross sections

 PRELIMINARY



Ground state rotational band

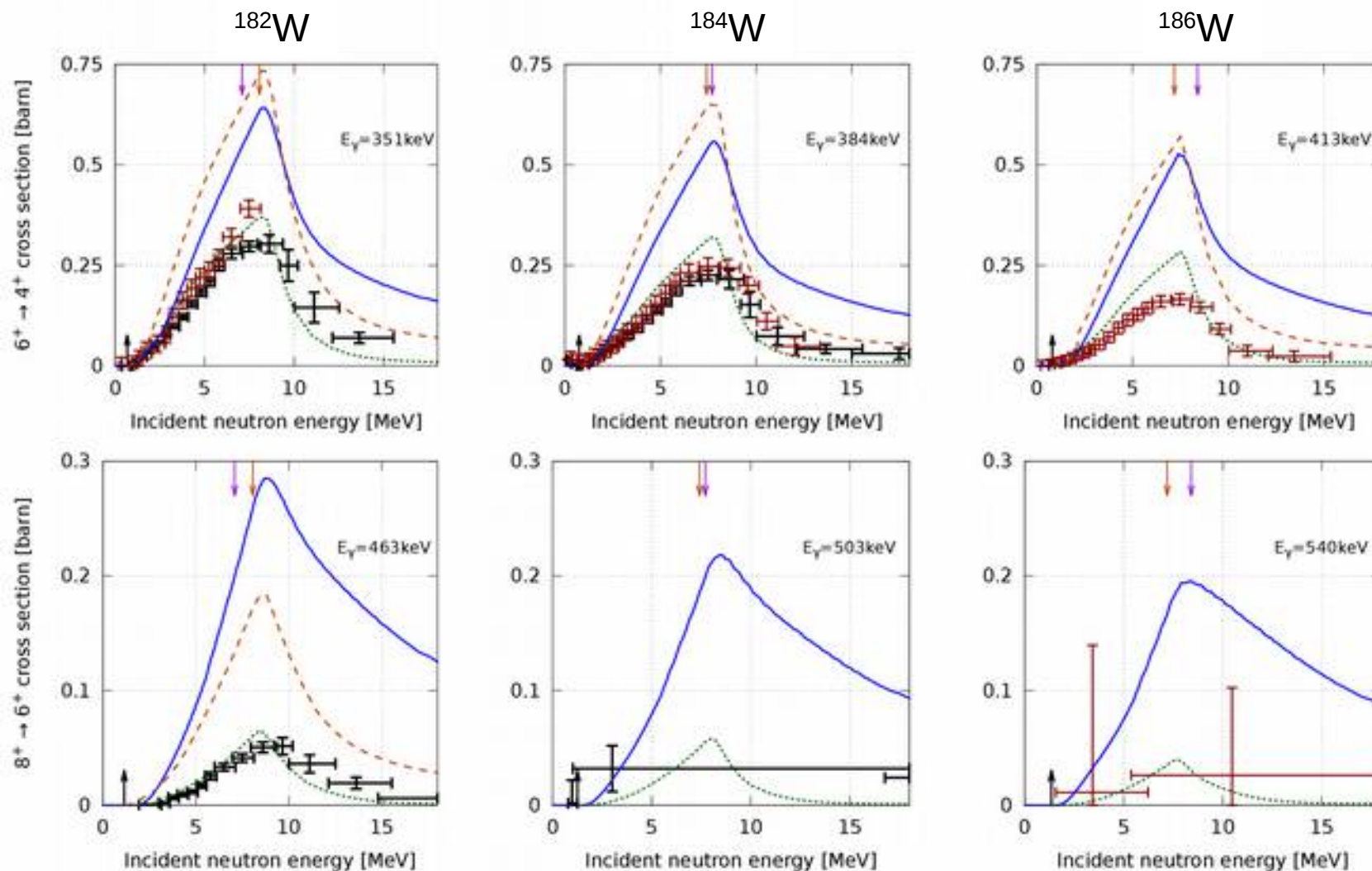
PRELIMINARY



Ground state rotational band (From higher spin states)

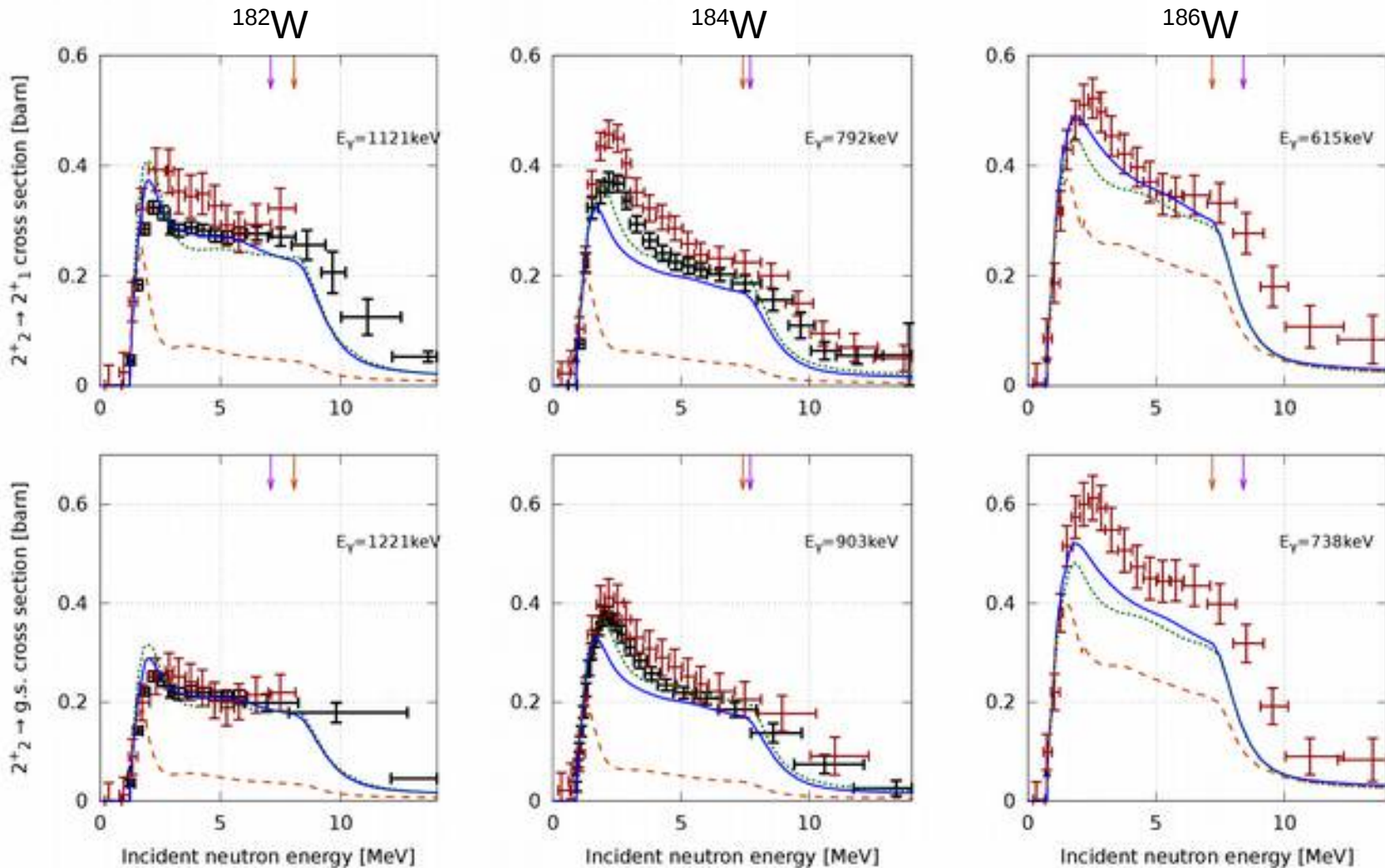
PRELIMINARY

+ : iso. Target,
+ natW target,
- TALYS-1,73,
... CoH3,
- - - Empire
↓ S_p , ↓ S_n ,
↑ Lvl thresh.



Interband transitions from γ band (2^+)

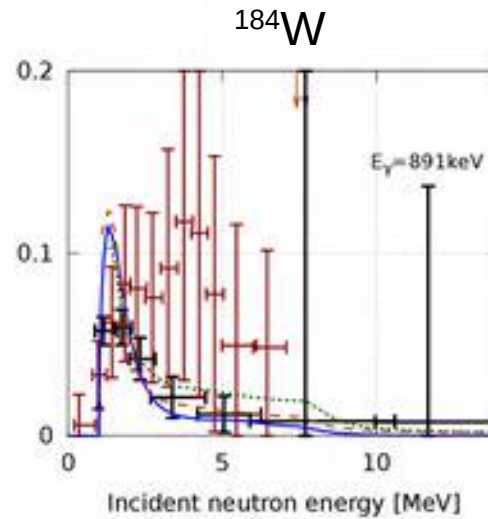
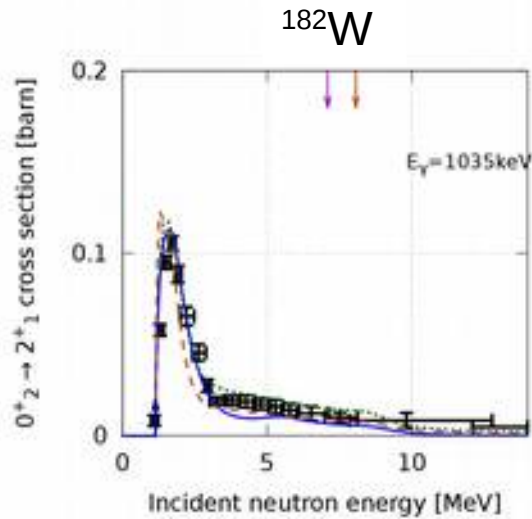
PRELIMINARY



Interband transitions, from β band (0^+)

 PRELIMINARY

+ : iso. Target,
+ natW target,
- TALYS-1,73,
... CoH3,
- Empire
↓ S_p , ↓ S_n ,
↑ Lvl thresh.



TALYS-1.73

- Optical potential and coupled channels.
- M1 modes in gamma-strength function.
- 30 discrete states.

P. Romain (CEA/DAM)

EMPIRE

- Not optimized yet for (n, xny).
- Phenomenological spin distribution model.
- Better coupling and structure needed.

R. Capote (IAEA)

- ➔ $2^+ \rightarrow \text{g.s.}$ transition shape is not right. Discrete level structure and/or experimental effect.
- ➔ Fundamental rotational band: TALYS and EMPIRE overestimate transitions from high spin states.
CoH3, with microscopic calculation of spin distribution in the entrance channel, does not suffer this.
- ➔ Overall agreement of data with both calculations within 2-3 standard deviation.

CoH3

- Coupled-channels neutron optical potential.
- Deformation parameters taken from FRDM.
- Gilbert-Cameron level density.
- Pre-equilibrium spin distribution from FKK calculations.
- 70 discrete levels with levels inside the continuum.

T. Kawano, R. Capote, S. Hilaire, and P. Chau Huu-Tai
Phys. Rev. C 94, 014612

Conclusion and perspectives

Preliminary analysis on $^{182,184,186}\text{W}$ in $^{\text{nat}}\text{W}$, ^{182}W and ^{184}W :

- TALYS, EMPIRE over estimates population of high spin states in the ground state band → Linked to spin distribution.
- Good agreement of data with calculations from TALYS, CoH3, less with EMPIRE (more work needed).
- No $(n, 2n\gamma)$ data because of long lived isomers in odd mass isotopes.
- Extraction of structure independent level cross-section → Upper limit only.



Perspectives:

- 5 consistent data sets ($^{\text{nat},182,183,184,186}\text{W}$) to analyze → cross check and normalization,
- About 20 transitions to study per isotope,
- Will produce a very rich and constraining set of experimental values to compare with the models.
- ^{183}W : great interest as a proxy for odd masses actinides (like ^{235}U).

Part of larger $(n, xn\gamma)$ study program on isotopes from ^7Li to ^{238}U in collaboration with IRMM, IFIN-HH, CEA/DAM, CEA/DEN.

Collaborators

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NUDATRA
EUFRAT
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ERINDA
ANDES
CHANDA



GEDEPEON
NEEDS

