



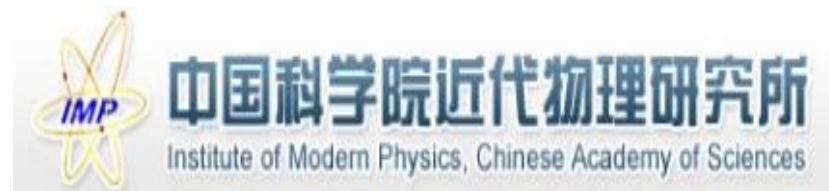
Progress on Nuclear data Measurements in China

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China Institute of Atomic Energy

WPEC-2019, June 24-28, 2019, Paris, France

Progress of ND measurements in the following institutes are collected



China Institute of Atomic Energy

Highlights in 2018

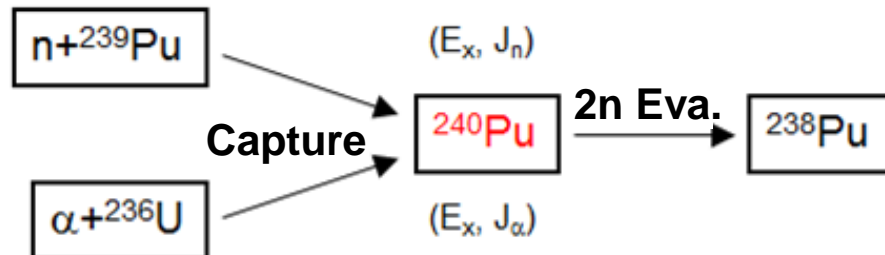
1. Measurement of (n,f) and $(n,2n)$ Cross Sections of Actinides with the Surrogate Capture Reaction Method
2. Measurements at CSNS

Surrogate Capture Reaction Method

$$\sigma^{n,f}(E, J\pi) = \sigma^{\text{CN}}(E_n, J\pi) \times P_f(E, J\pi)$$

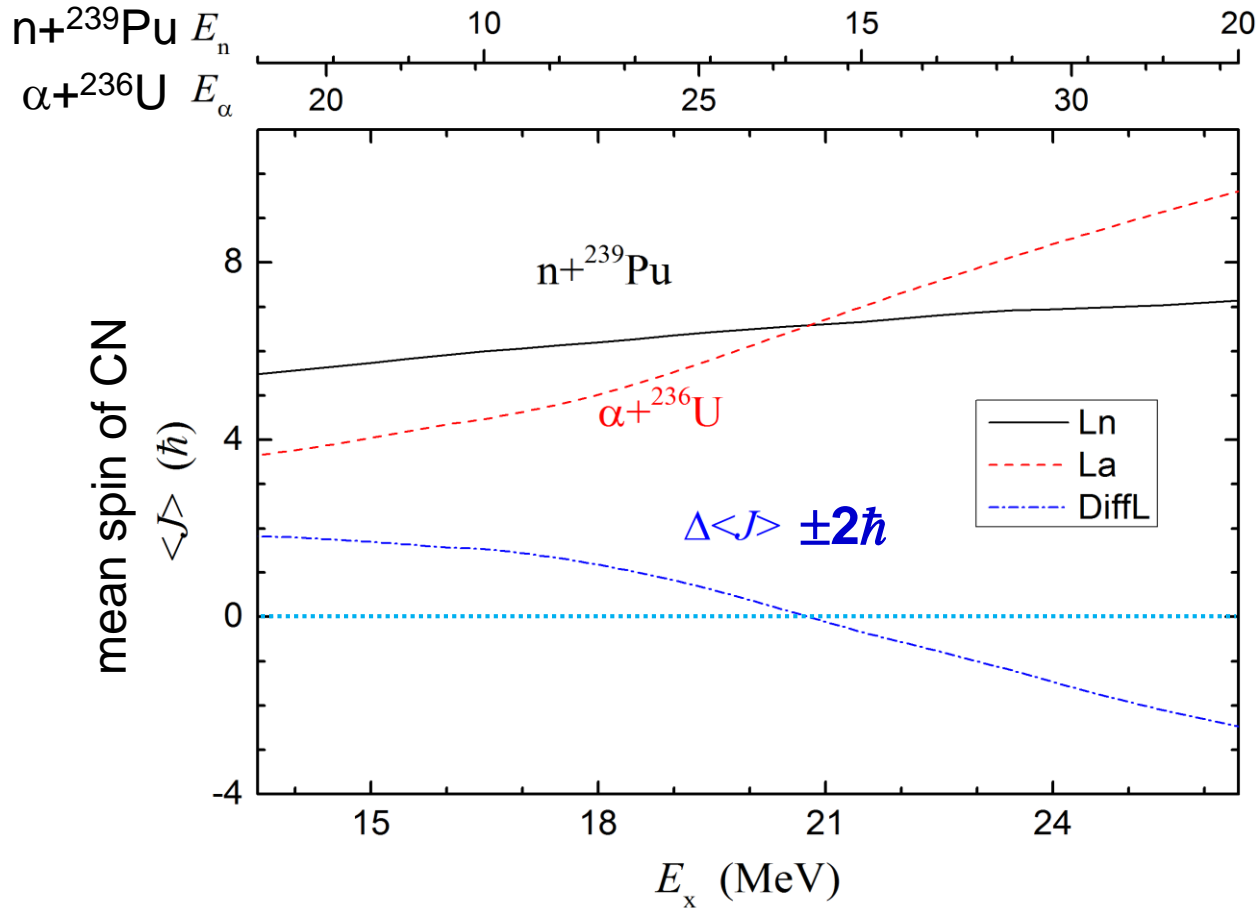
- ♠ Peripheral reactions, transfer or inelastic scattering like (t,pf), (d,pf), (α, α' f), ($^{18}\text{O}, ^{16}\text{O}$ f) ..., are used as the surrogate reactions, where the angular momentum and parity ($J\pi$) involved in CN are different to that of direct neutron reaction in general.
- ♠ In most cases, $J\pi$ plays a major role, which gives rise to the difficulty in theoretical correction.
- ♠ Considering this, we propose the **capture of light charge-particle** (p, d, t, ^3He , α ...) as a surrogate reaction.

Example: $^{236}\text{U}(\alpha, 2n) \rightarrow ^{239}\text{Pu}(n, 2n)$



$$\sigma_{(n,2n)} = \sigma_{(\alpha,2n)} \frac{\sigma_{\text{cap}}(E_n)}{\sigma_{\text{cap}}(E_\alpha)}$$

J^π difference

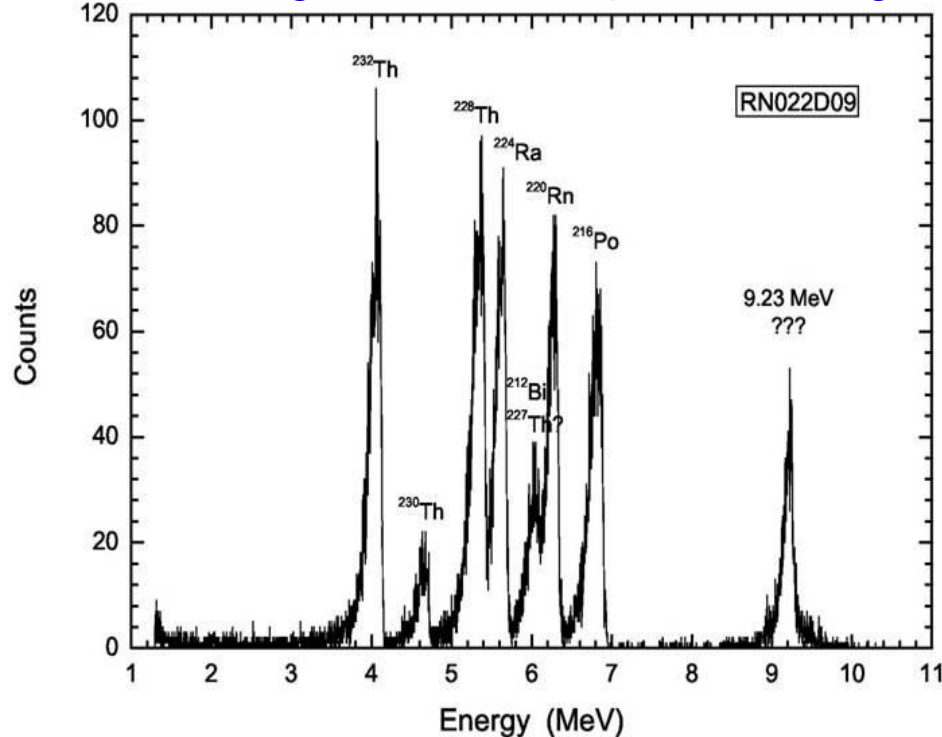


- J differences in n and α reactions are less than $2\hbar$ in 2n evaporation window
 - π have little differences if J are similar for both capture reactions
 - It reduces the difficulty in J^π correlation

Test: $^{232}\text{Th}(\alpha, 2n) \rightarrow ^{235}\text{U}(n, 2n)$

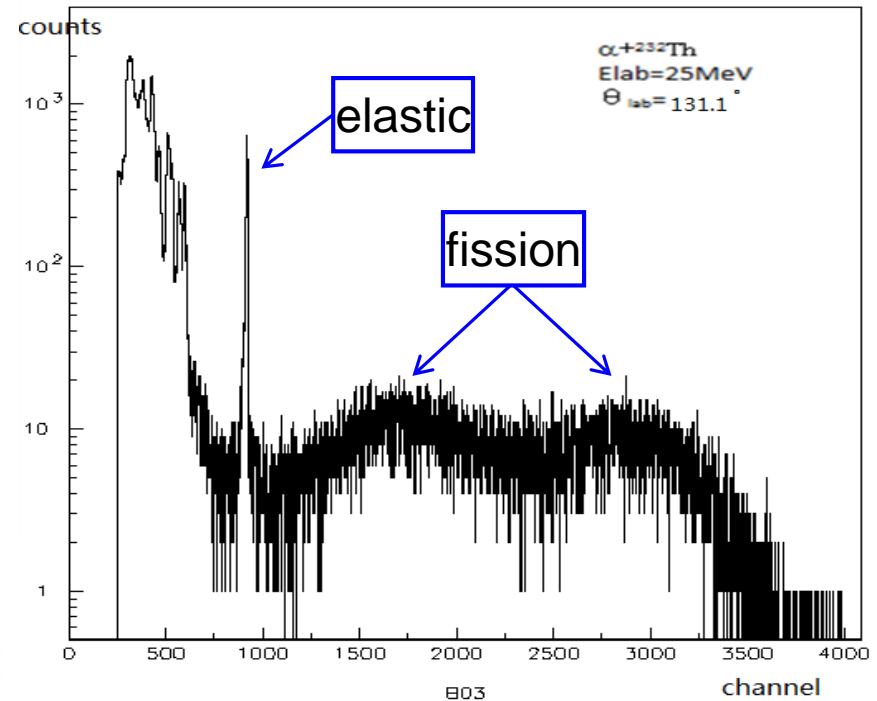
- ☞ Experiments were performed at HI-13 tandem accelerator at CIAE, Beijing.
- ☞ Angular distributions of elastic scattering and fission were measured by Si detectors.
 - ☞ Energy range: 15 – 36 MeV, total of 15 points.

0.1 mg/cm² ^{232}Th + 2 μm Al backing



α decays from ^{232}Th
target

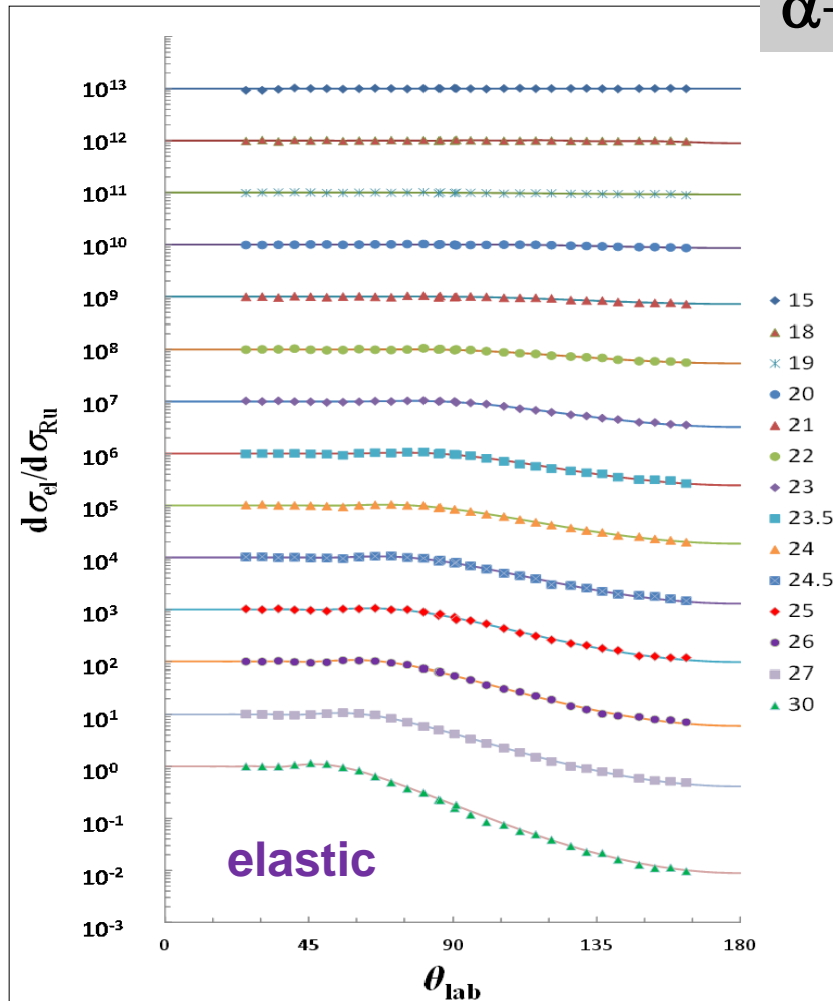
$\alpha + ^{232}\text{Th}$, $E_{\text{Lab}} = 25 \text{ MeV}$, $\theta_{\text{Lab}} = 131.1^\circ$



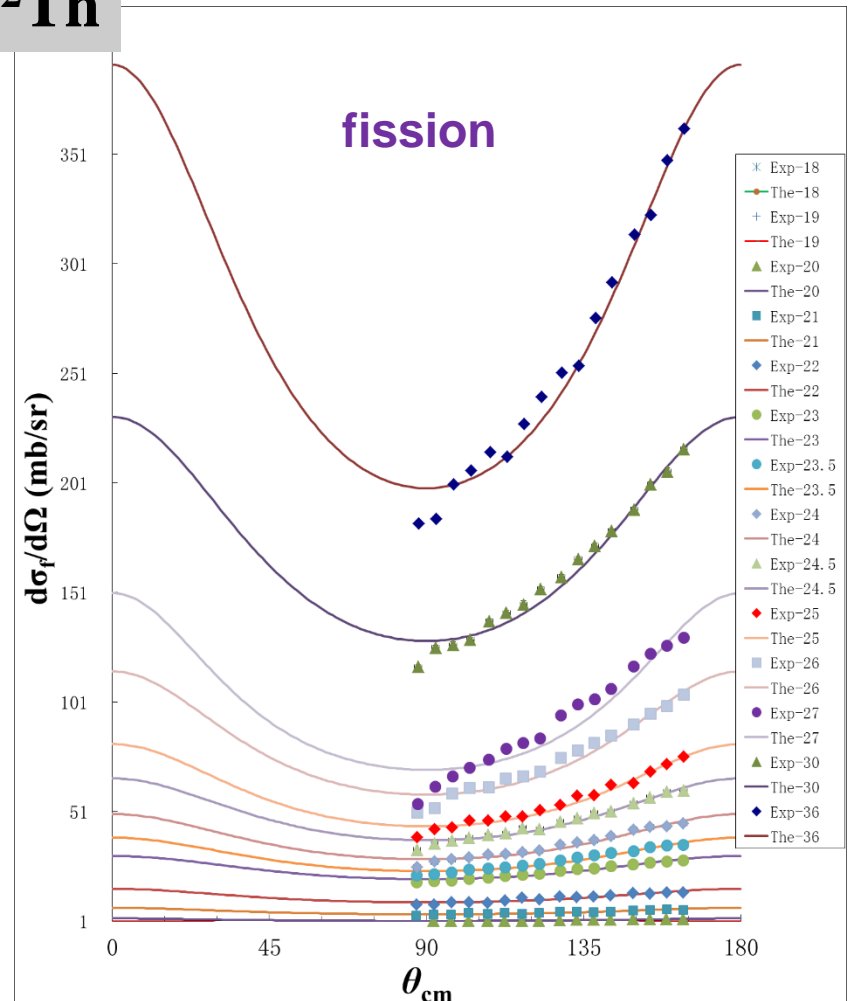
Online energy spectrum

Angular Distributions

$\alpha + {}^{232}\text{Th}$

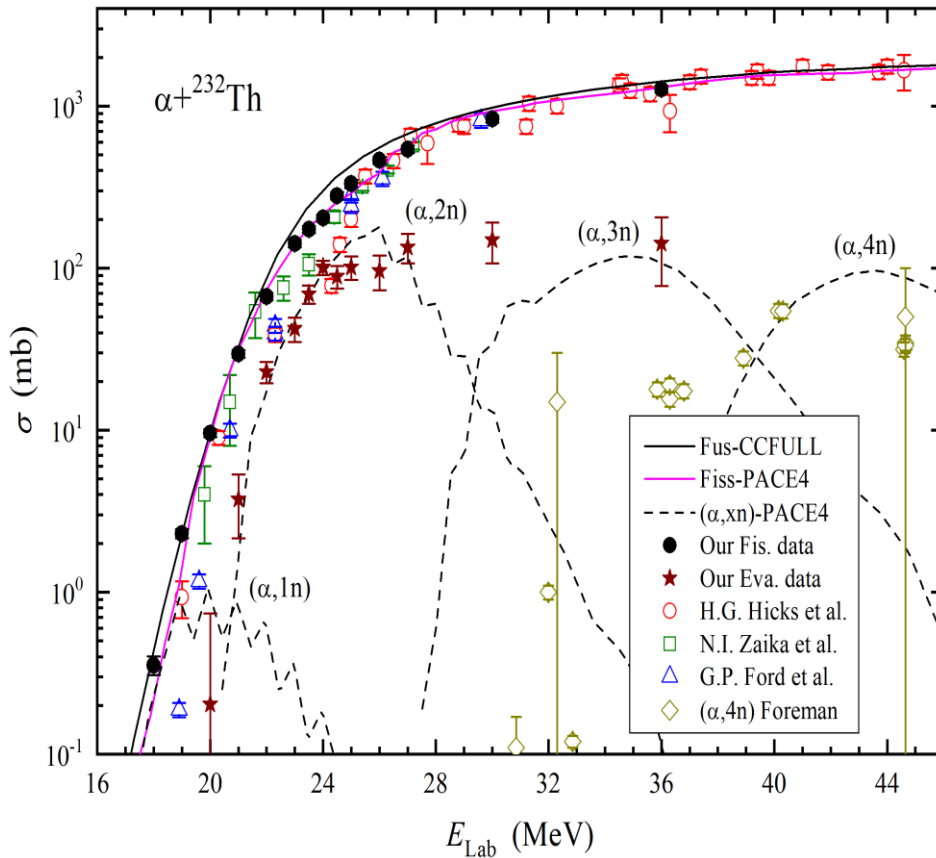


by the optical
model



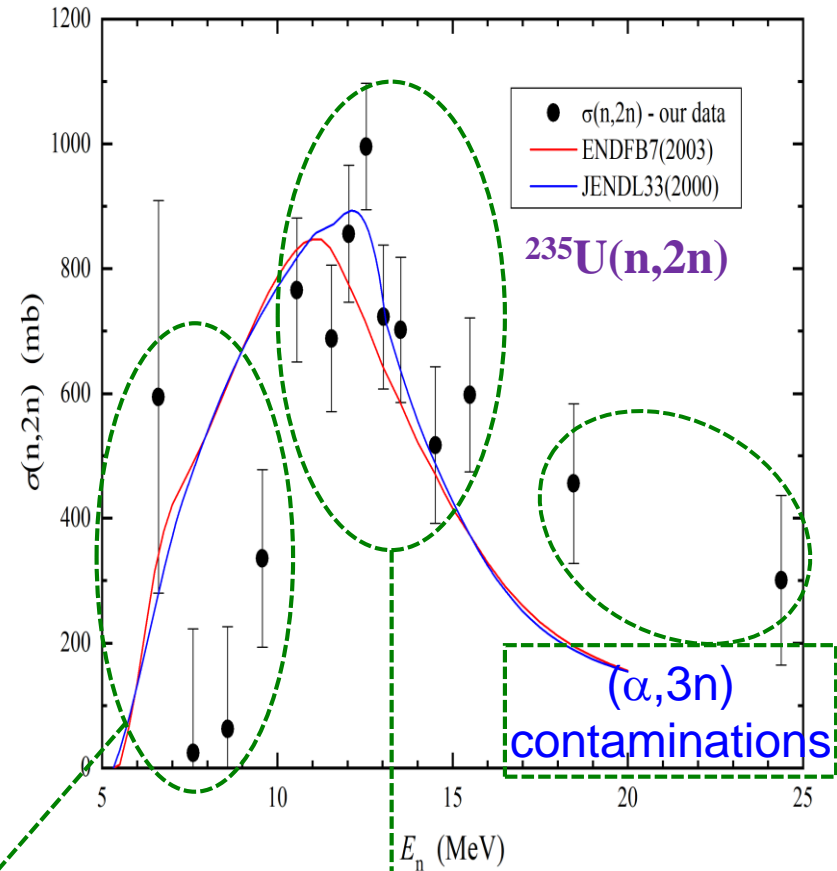
by the saddle-point transition-state
model

Results of $^{235}\text{U}(n,2n)$



Eva. = Cap. - Fiss

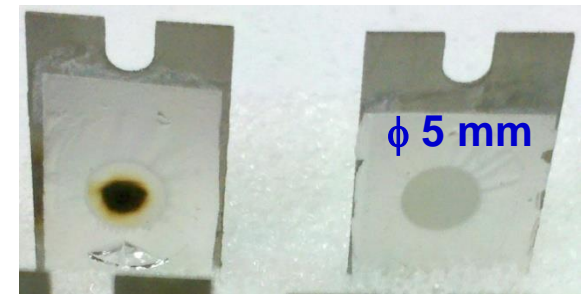
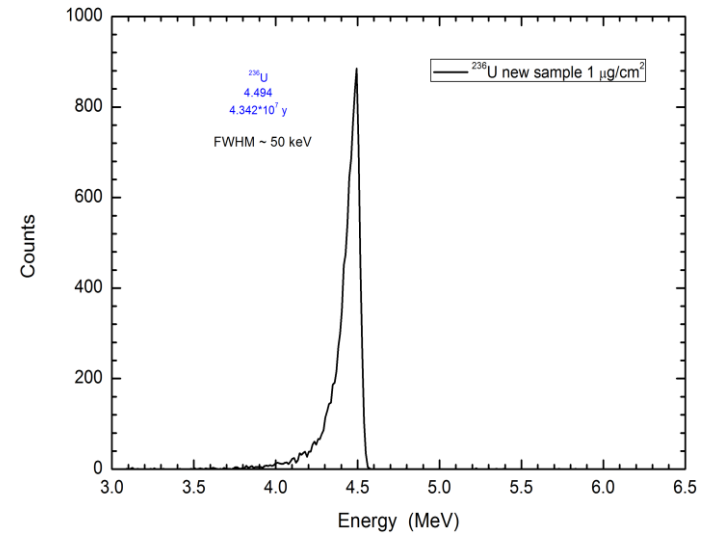
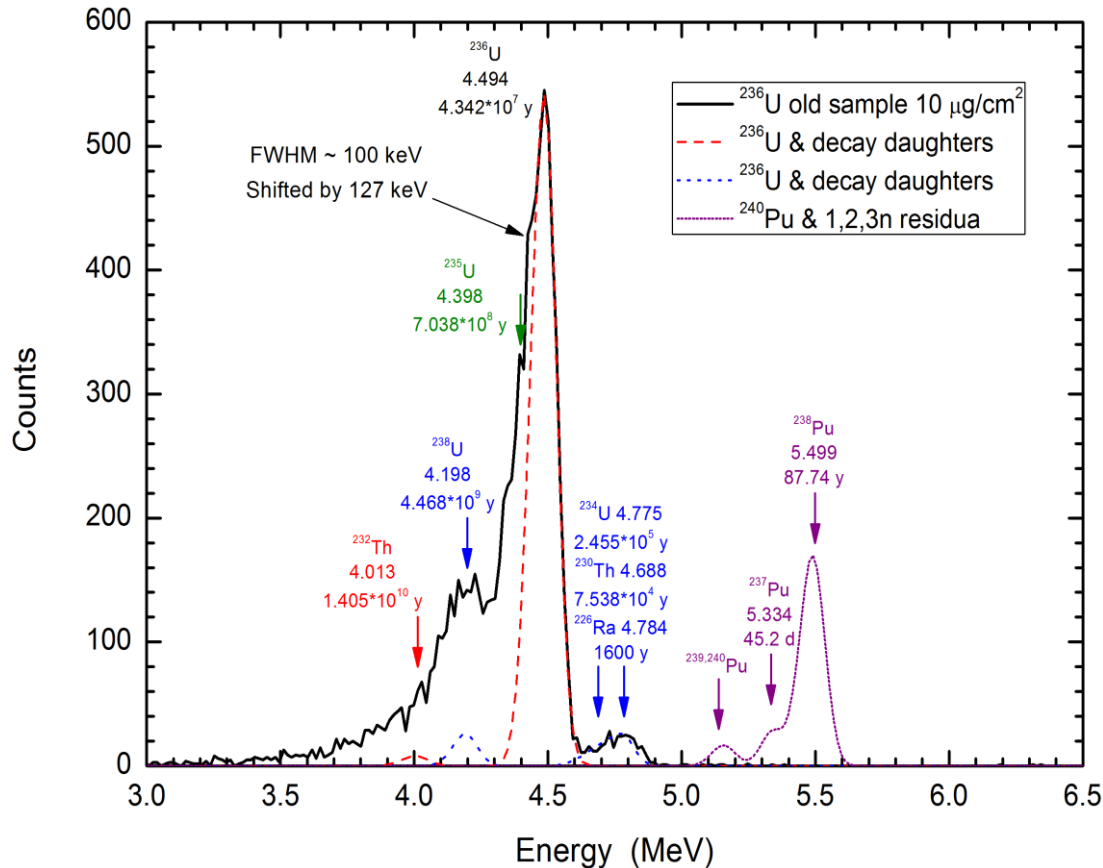
low statistics



agree with evaluated data within error of 20% ✓

^{236}U Targets

High purity ^{236}U (radionuclidic purity > 99.99%) was electrodeposited on Al backing.

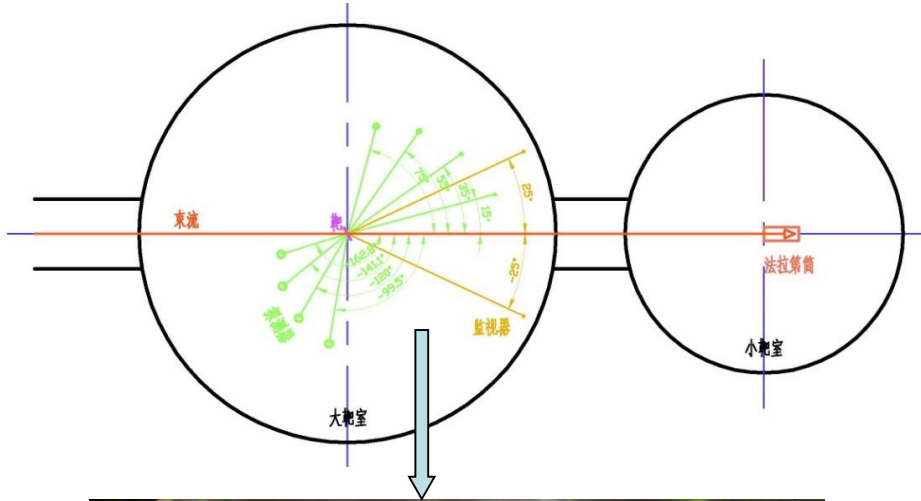


☞ $10\ \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ ^{236}U + 2 μm Al backing (2 pieces for online measurement)

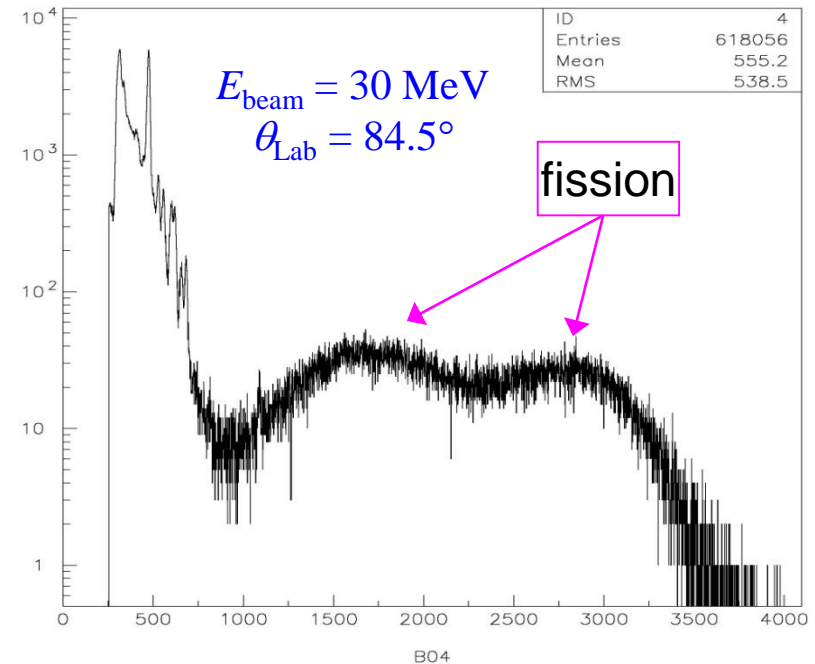
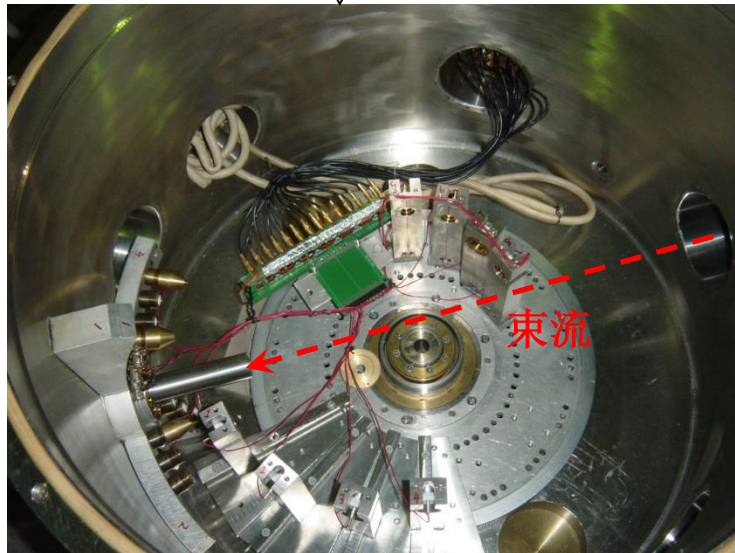
☞ $1\text{-}2\ \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ ^{236}U + 2 μm Al backing (18 pieces for irradiation & offline measurement)

Step 1: Online Measurements

Elastic & fission — HI-13 tandem accelerator, R60 scattering



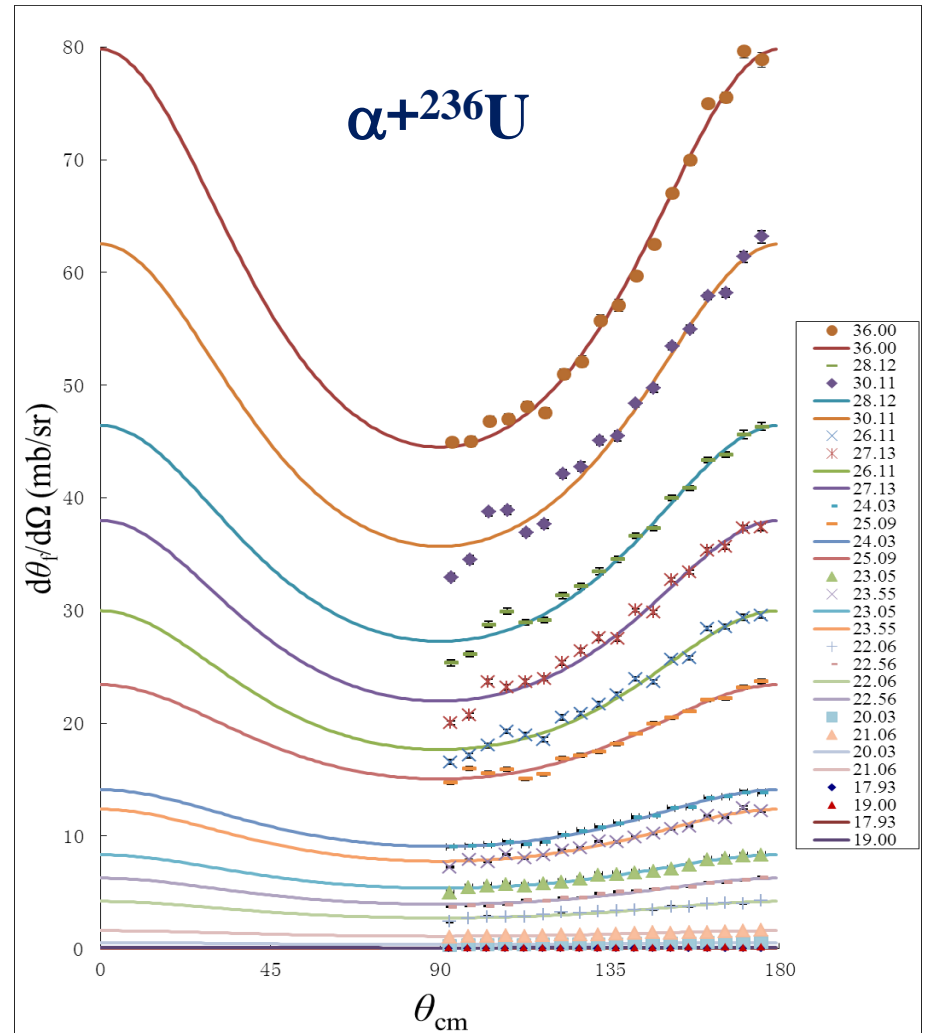
$E_{\text{beam}}(^4\text{He}) = 14, 18 - 36 \text{ MeV}$
 Total of 16 energy points
 Energy at 14 MeV for calibration



Fission Angular Distributions

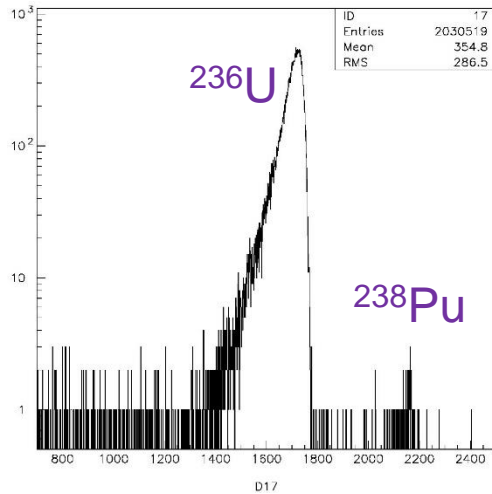
saddle-point transition-state model:

$$W(\theta) \propto \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2l+1)^2 T_l \exp\left[-\frac{(l+\frac{1}{2})^2 \sin^2 \theta}{4K_0^2}\right] J_0\left[i\frac{(l+\frac{1}{2})^2 \sin^2 \theta}{4K_0^2}\right]}{\operatorname{erf}\left[\frac{l+\frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{2}K_0}\right]}$$

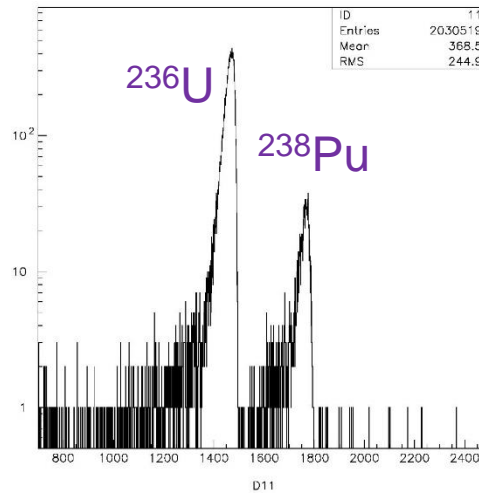


α Activities

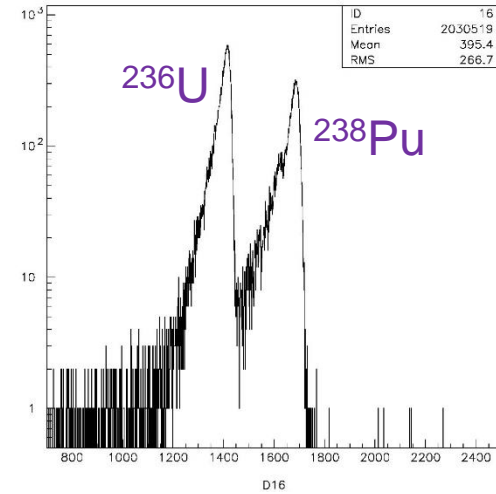
α activities measurements (last 1-2 years)



$E_{\text{lab}} = 18.98$ MeV



21.06 MeV
MeV

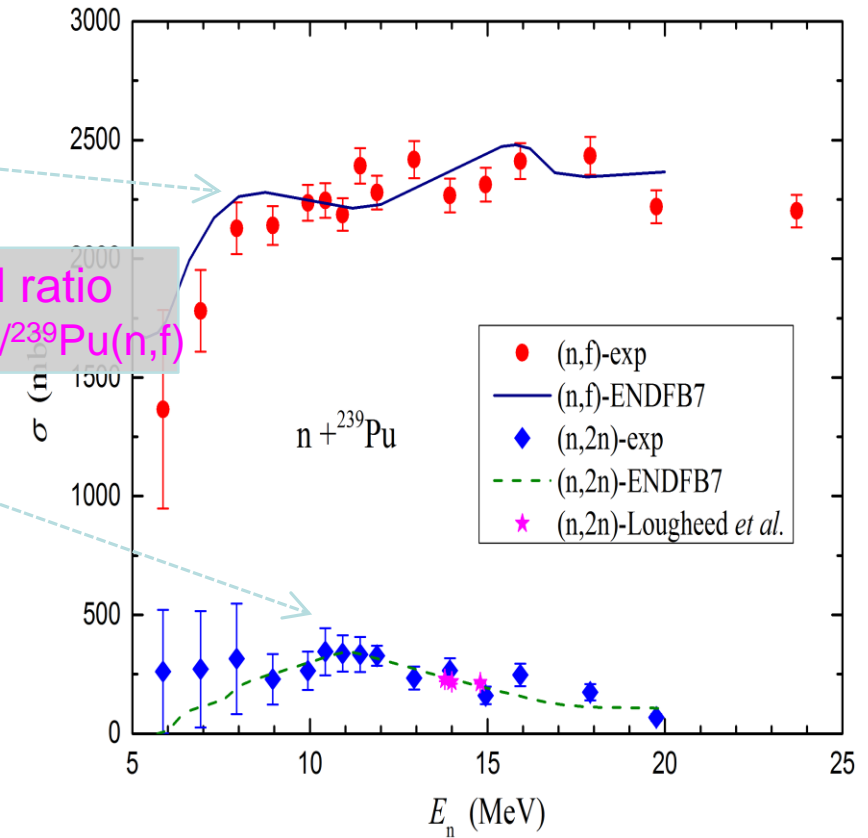
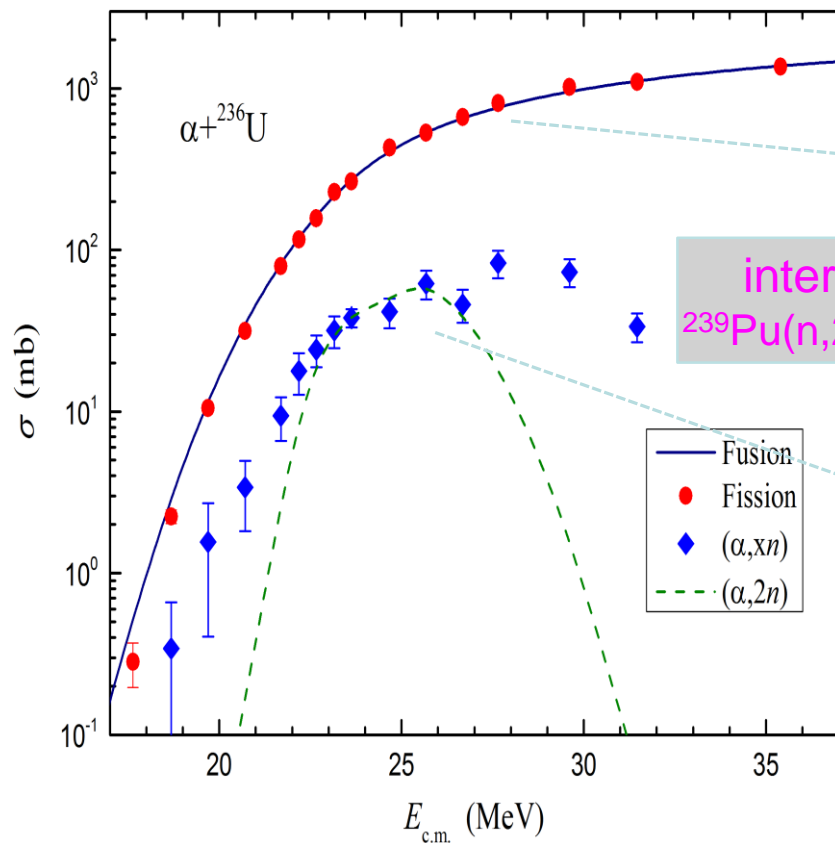


32.01

- The α decays from ^{238}Pu are clearly identified.
- The ^{238}Pu yield increases with energy increasing.

$^{239}\text{Pu}(n,f) \text{ \& } (n,2n)$

$^{236}\text{U}(\alpha,f) \text{ \& } (\alpha,2n) \rightarrow ^{239}\text{Pu}(n,f) \text{ \& } (n,2n)$



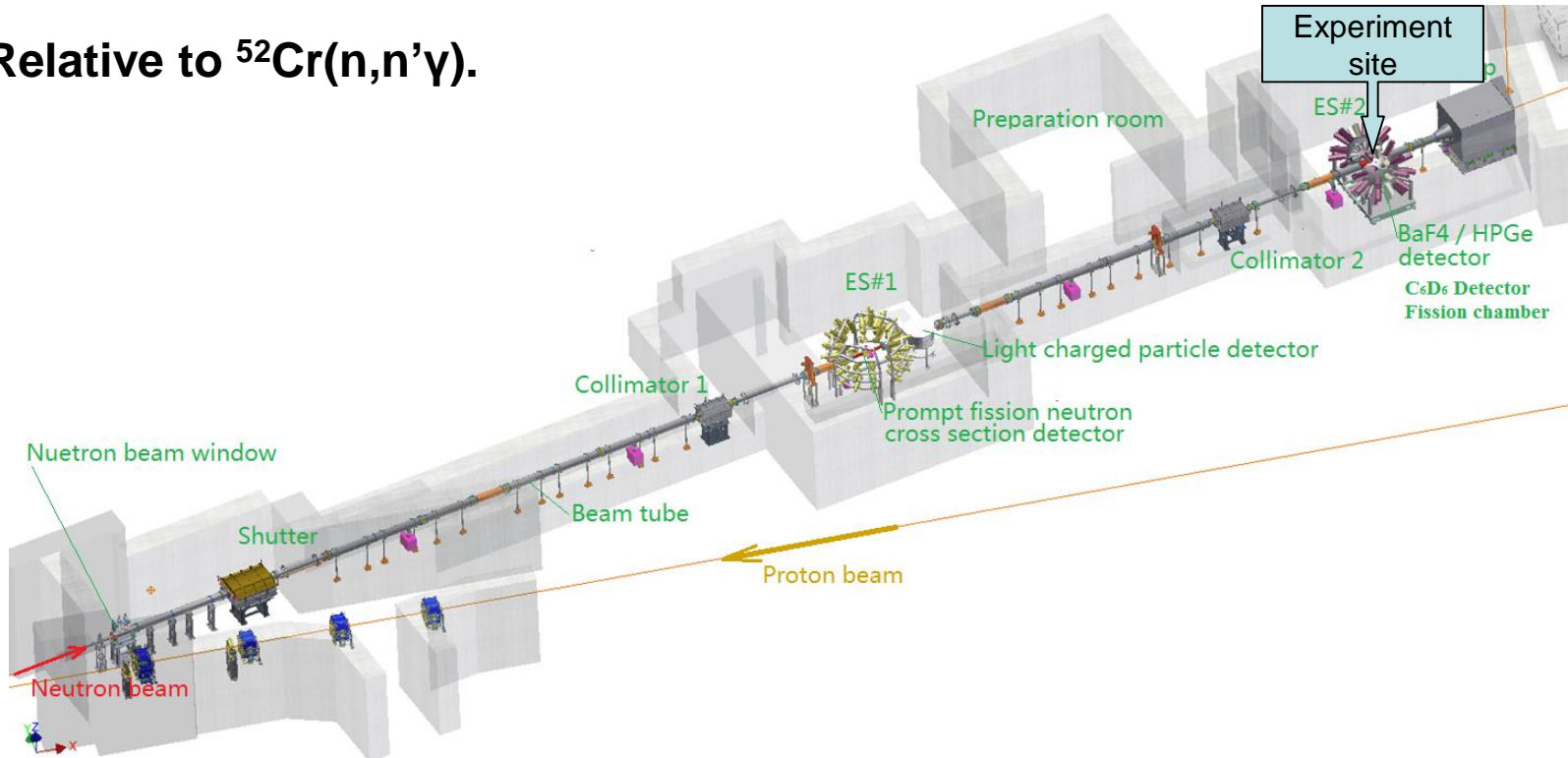
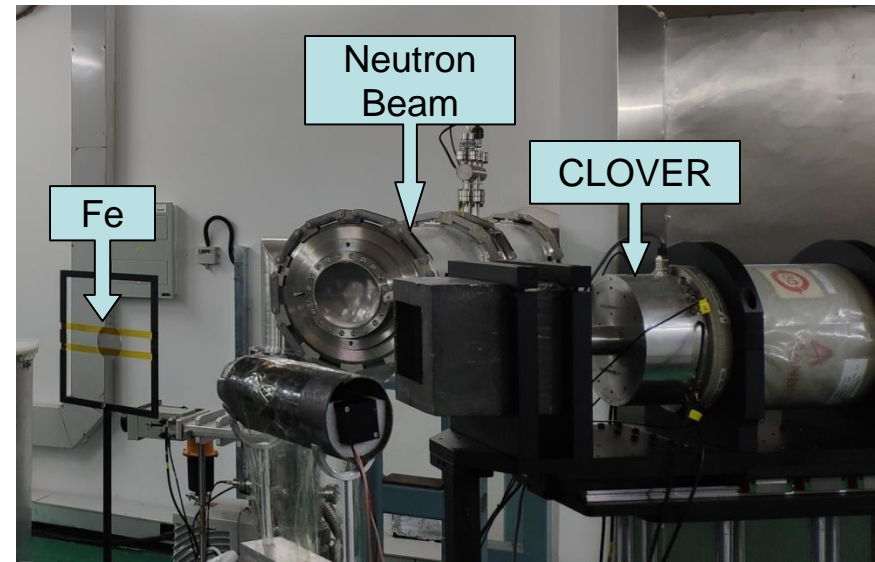
★ Excitation functions of $^{239}\text{Pu}(n,f) \text{ \& } (n,2n)$ are successfully obtained by the SCRM.

2. Measurements at CSNS

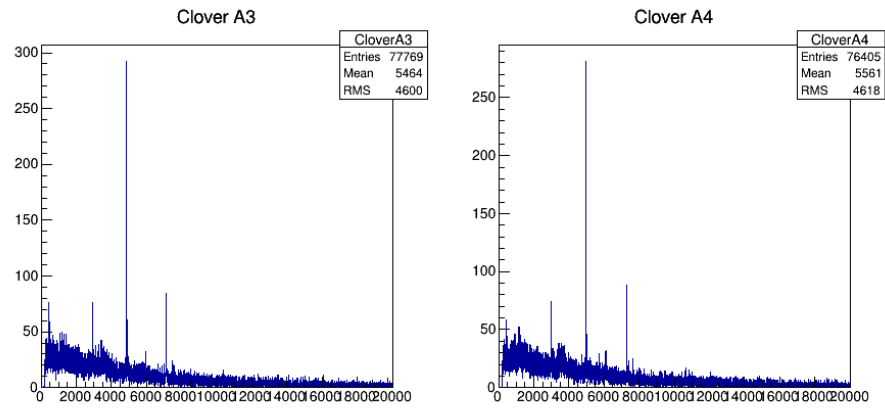
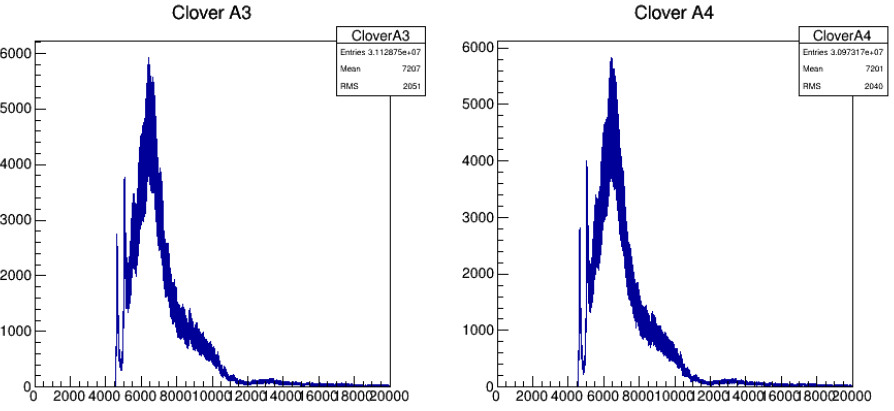
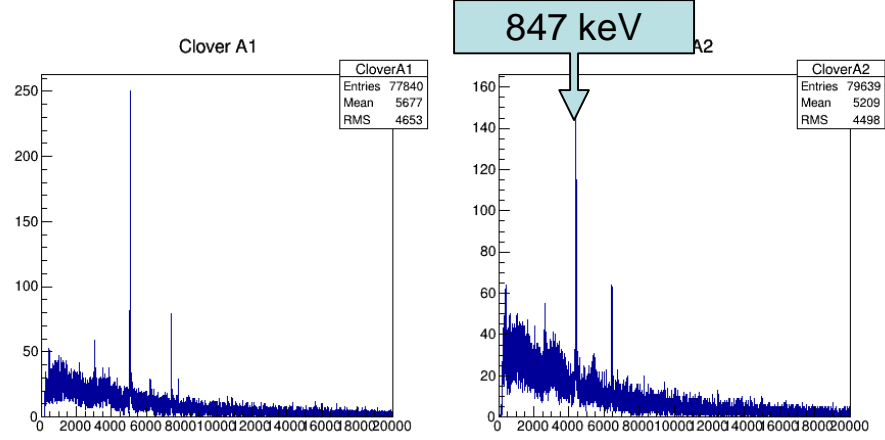
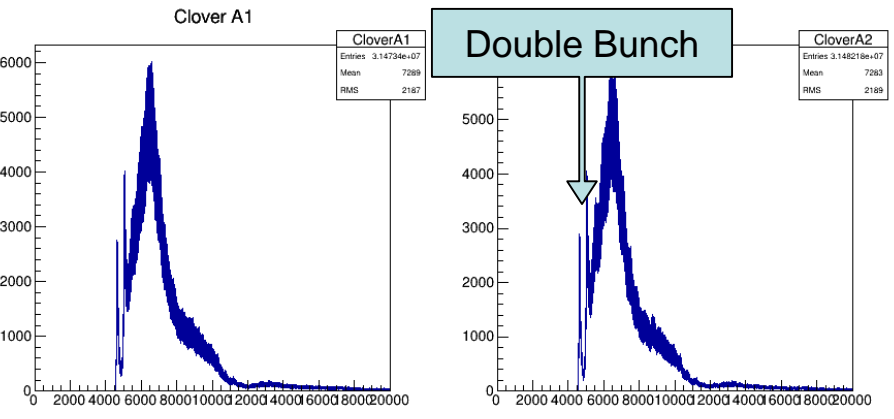
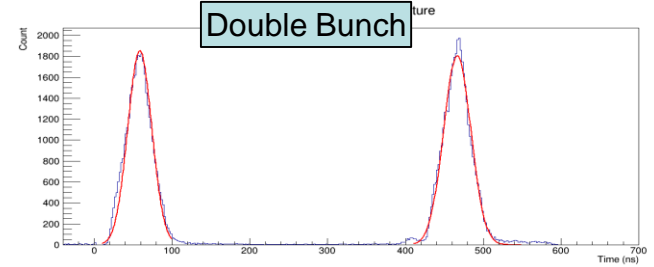
1. (n,γ) measurement with C6D6
 ^{169}Tm , ^{93}Nb , ^{238}U data collected
Data analysis undergoing.
2. Test measurement of $\text{Fe}(n,n'\gamma)$.

First HPGe experiment at CSNS

- ✓ ES#2, Double bunch , February, 2019.
- ✓ TOF to determine the neutron energy.
- ✓ CLOVER and LaBr3. 125°
- ✓ ^{nat}Fe target : $\Phi 40 \times 3\text{mm}$.
- ✓ Relative to $^{52}\text{Cr}(n,n'\gamma)$.



- ✓ TOF spectrum.
- ✓ Gamma spectrum in [6400 ns , 6441 ns]
- ✓ For double bunch, need to unfold the TOF to obtain the neutron energy and corresponding cross section.

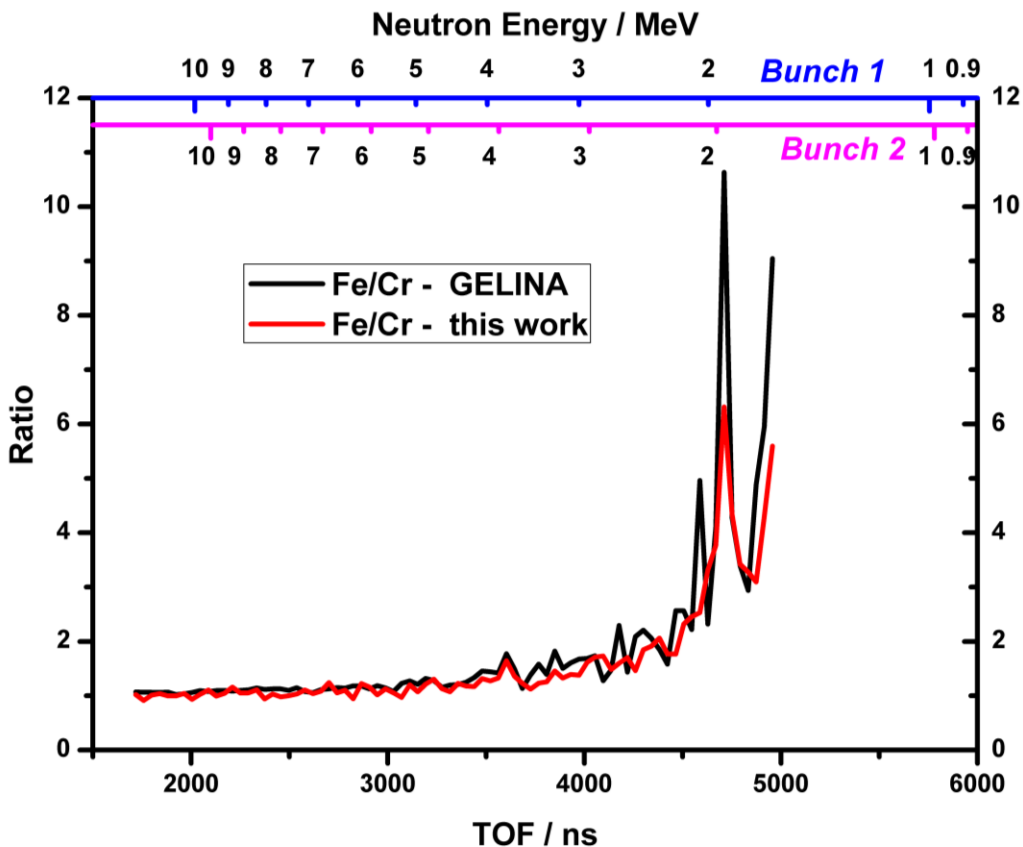


preliminary result !!!

- ✓ Compare the yield ratio of Fe-847keV and Cr-1434keV with the result of GELINA.

normalized yield ratio = cross section ratio

- ✓ The agreement is acceptable.
- ✓ The ratio is consistent . The Shape is similar.  *Our system is reliable!*



Outlook:

Improve the measurement at CSNS.

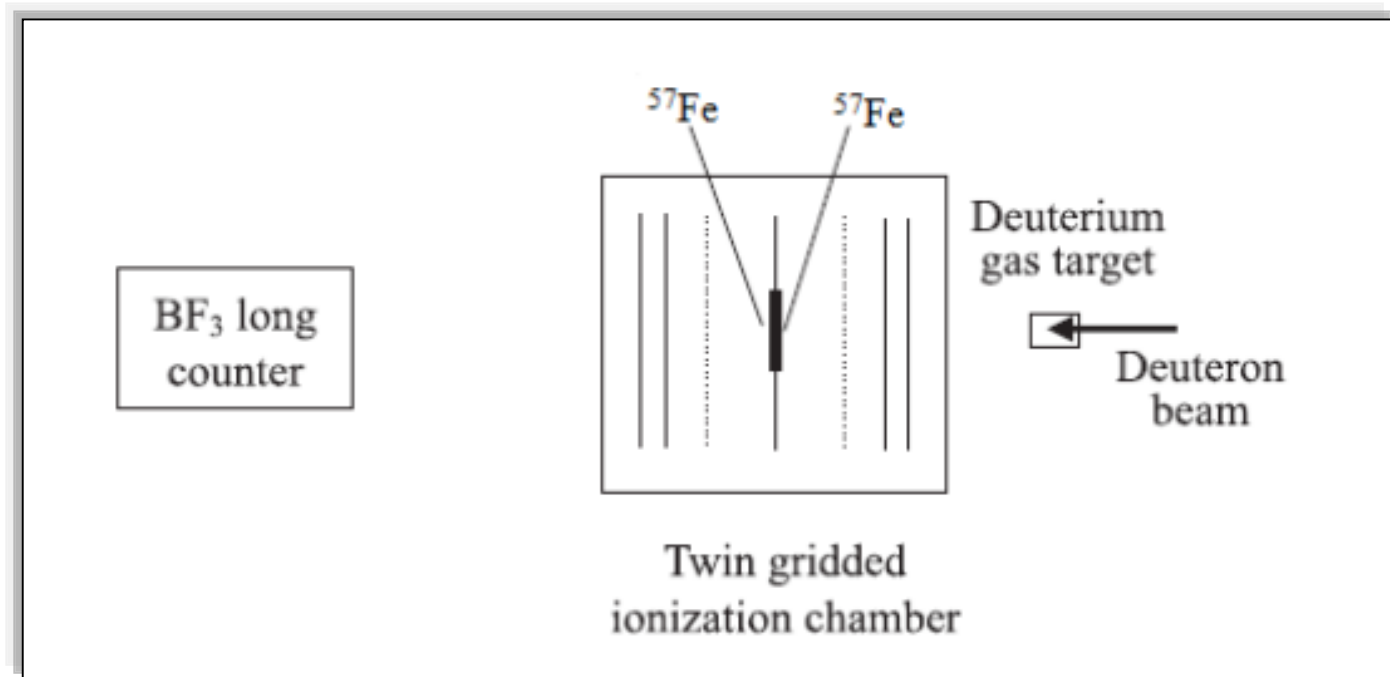
Peking University

Prof. Guohui Zhang
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Reaction	E_n (MeV)	Publication
${}^6\text{Li}(n,t){}^4\text{He}$	1.05, 1.54, 1.85, 2.25, 2.67, 3.67, 4.42	NSE 134 (3) (2000) 312-316 NSE 143(1) (2003) 86-89 NSE 153(1) (2006) 41-45 NIMA 566 (2006) 615–621
${}^{10}\text{B}(n,\alpha){}^7\text{Li}$	4.0, 5.0	ARI 66 (2008) 1427–1430
${}^{10}\text{B}(n,t2a)(n,\alpha)$	4.0, 4.5, 5.0	PRC 96, <u>044620</u> (2017) PRC 96, <u>044621</u> (2017)
${}^{25}\text{Mg}(n,\alpha), (n,\alpha_0)$	4.0, 4.5, 5.0, 5.5, 6.0	PRC 98, 034605 (2018)
${}^{39}\text{K} / {}^{40}\text{Ca}(n,\alpha)$	4.5, 5.5, 6.5 / 5.0, 6.0	PRC , 61, 054607(2000) NSE 134(1) (2000) 89-96
${}^{40}\text{Ca}(n,\alpha_0)(n,\alpha_{12})(n,\alpha_{345})$	4.0, 4.5, 5.0, 5.5, 6.0, 6.5	EPJA (2015) 51: 12
${}^{54}\text{Fe}/{}^{56}\text{Fe}/{}^{57}\text{Fe}(n,\alpha)$ ${}^{54,56}\text{Fe}(n,\alpha)$	4.0, 4.5, 5.5, 6.5/5.5, 6.5/ 5.0, 5.5, 6.0, 6.5 5.5 7.7 8.5 9.5 10.5	PRC 92, 044601 (2015) PRC 89, 064607 (2014) PRC 99, <u>024619</u> (2019)
${}^{58}\text{Ni}(n,\alpha)$	4.0, 4.5, 5.0	INDC (CPR)-034/L, 1995, 13, 1-9
${}^{63}\text{Cu}(n,\alpha)$	5.0, 5.5, 6.0, 6.5	PRC 89, 064607 (2014)
${}^{64}\text{Zn}(n,\alpha){}^{61}\text{Ni}$	2.54, 4.00, 5.50, 5.03, 5.95	NSE 156 (2007)115-119 NSE 160 (2008) 123-128
${}^{67}\text{Zn}(n,\alpha)(n,\alpha_0)$	4.0, 5.0, 6.0	PRC 82, 054619 (2010)
${}^{95}\text{Mo}(n,\alpha)$	4.0, 5.0, 6.0	ARI 68 (2010) 180–183
${}^{143}\text{Nd}(n,\alpha)$	4.0, 5.0, 6.0	PRC 80, 044602 (2009)
${}^{147}\text{Sm}(n,\alpha)$	5.0, 6.0	PRC 80, 044602 (2009) ARI 67 (2009) 46–49
${}^{149}\text{Sm}(n,\alpha)$	4.5, 5.0, 5.5, 6.0, 6.5	PRC 82, 014601 (2010) PRL 107, 252502 (2011)

$^{56,54}\text{Fe}(n, \alpha)^{53,51}\text{Cr}$ Cross Sections in the MeV Region

- (n, α) reaction cross section measurement in the 5.0-11.0 MeV region for ^{54}Fe and ^{56}Fe



$^{56,54}\text{Fe}(n, \alpha)^{53,51}\text{Cr}$ cross sections in the MeV region

Huaiyong Bai,¹ Haoyu Jiang,¹ Yi Lu,¹ Zengqi Cui,¹ Jinxiang Chen,¹ Guohui Zhang,^{1,*} Yu. M. Gledenov,² M. V. Sedysheva,² G. Khuukhenkhuu,³ Xichao Ruan,⁴ Hanxiong Huang,⁴ Jie Ren,⁴ and Qiwen Fan⁴

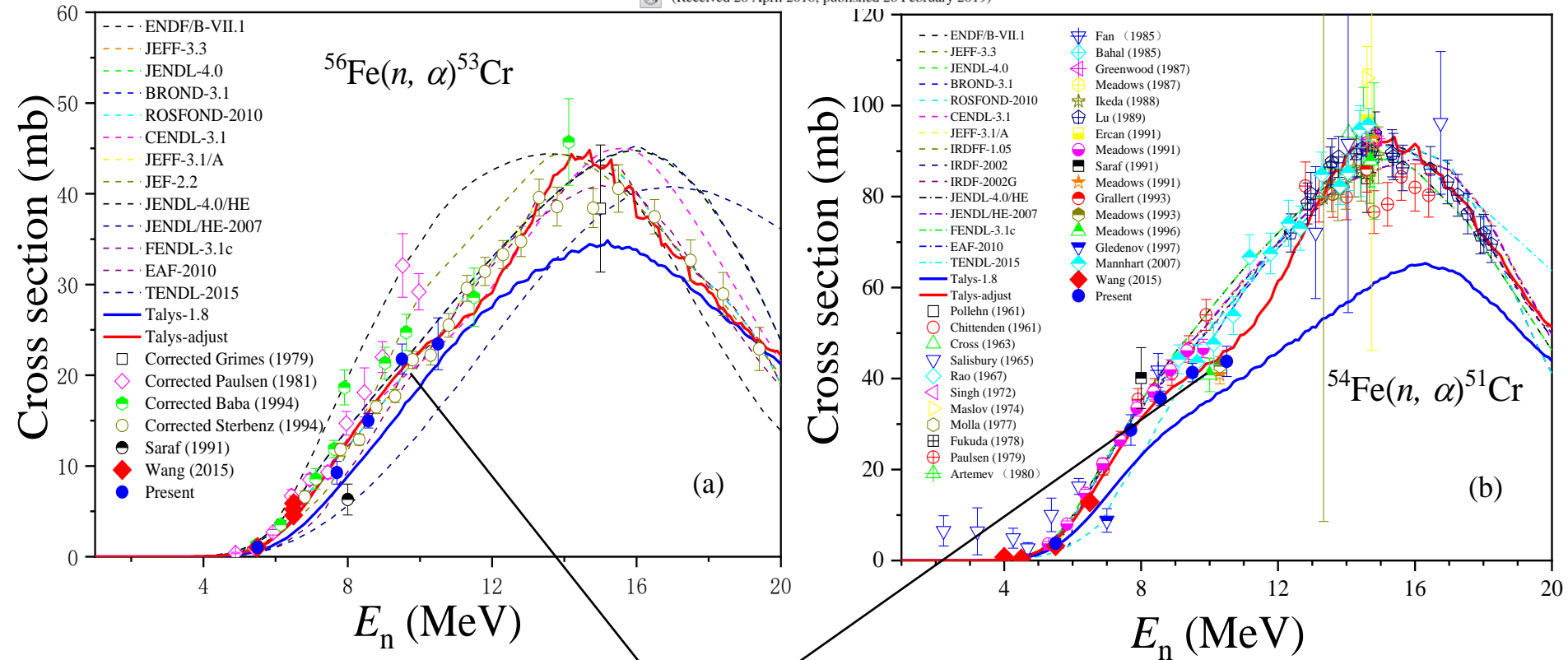
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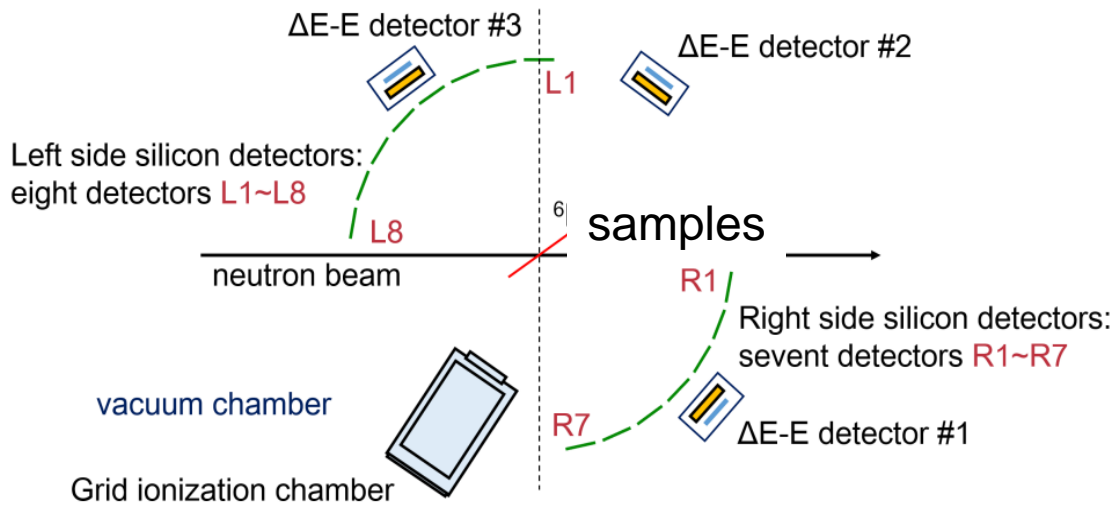


A shoulder was observed around 10 MeV, the reason is unknown

the 1st measurement at CSNS, Back-n: ${}^6\text{Li}(n, t){}^4\text{He}$

Three kinds of detectors: Silicon, $\Delta\text{E-E}$, GIC

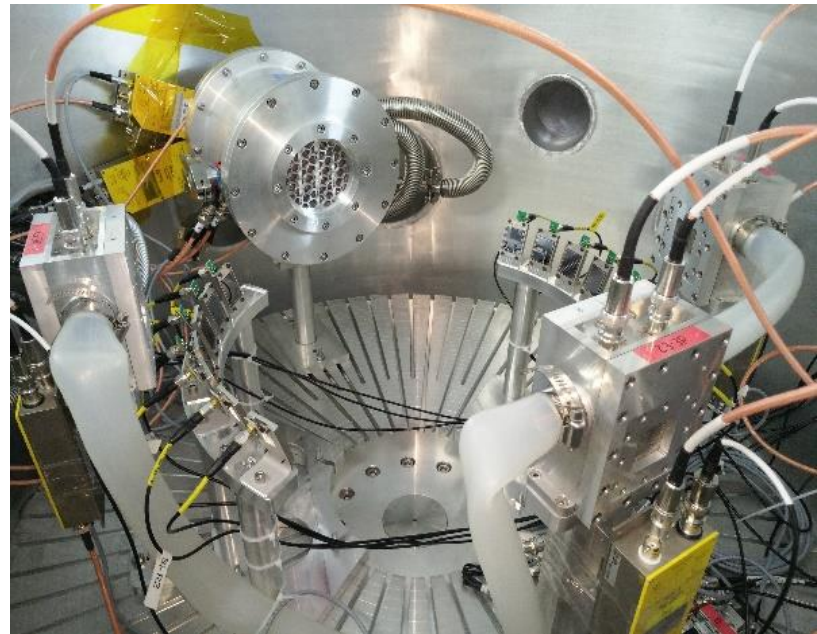
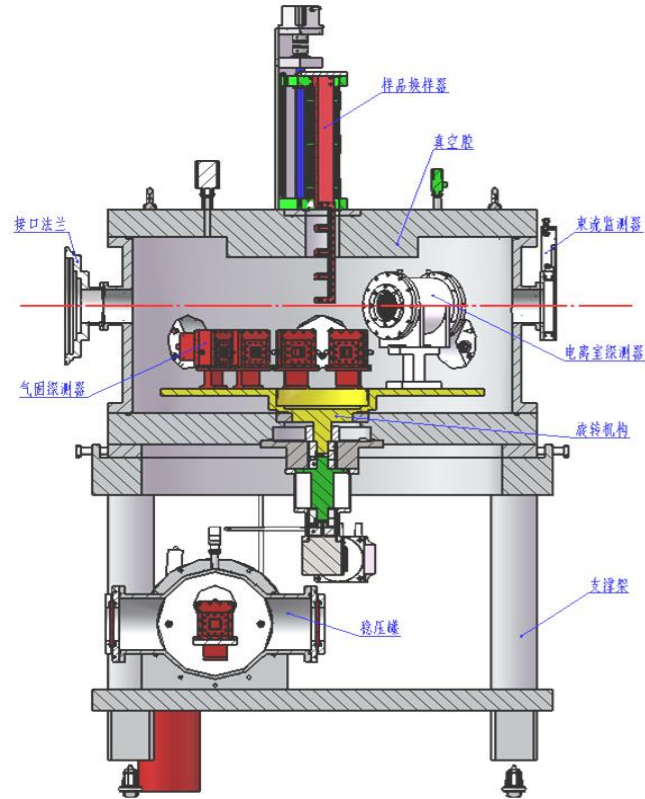
8 + 7 = 15 silicon detectors (19.2° ~ 160.8°)



The detector setup

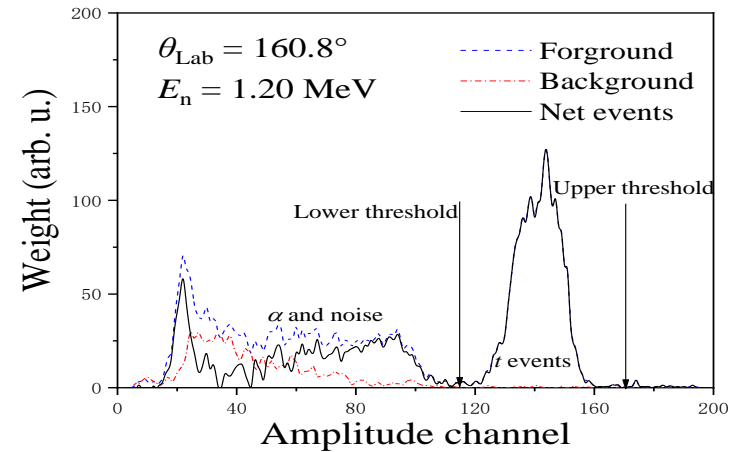
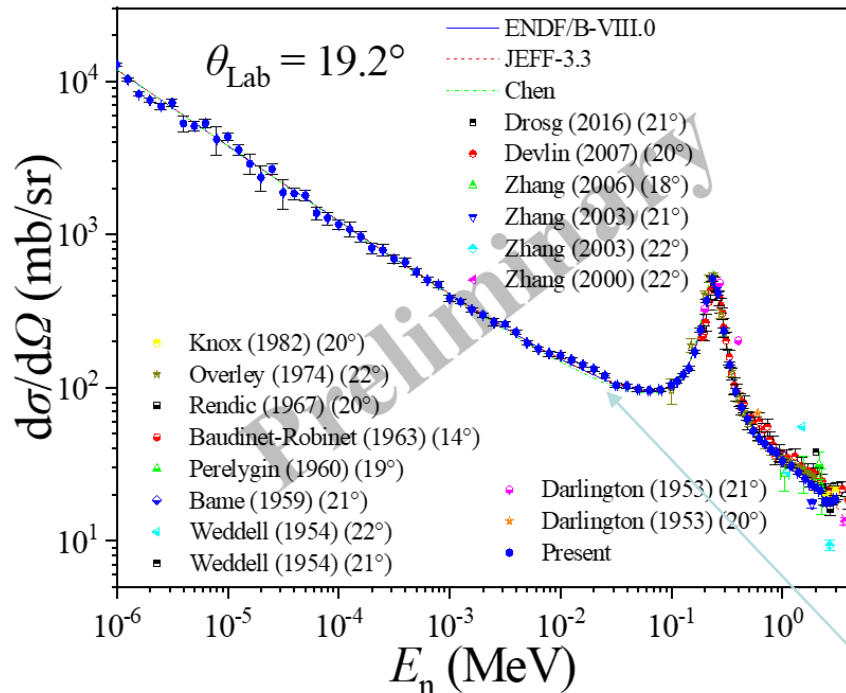


LPDA (Light-charged Particle Detector Array)



${}^6\text{Li}(n, t){}^4\text{He}$

Systematic results (from 1 eV to 3 MeV)



80 energies (E_n) * 15 angles (θ_{Lab}) = **1200**

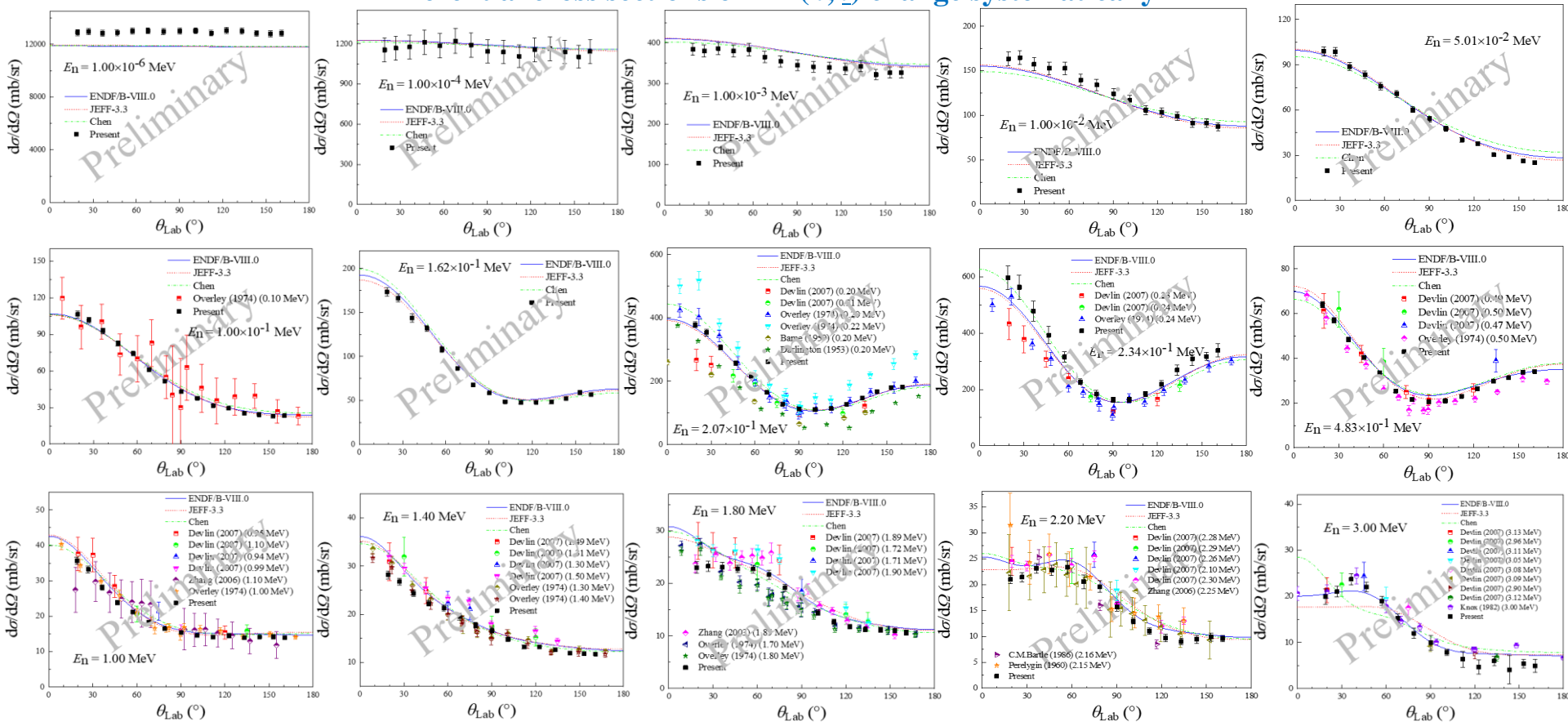
- At each angle position, **80 differential cross sections** are obtained
- At each neutron energy, **15 angular differential cross sections** are obtained
- R-matrix analysis are performed (“Chen”)

Differential cross sections for tritons at 19.2°
in the lab. system

No previous DA measurement below $E_n = 0.1 \text{ MeV}$

Selected angular differential cross sections (15/80)

Differential cross sections of ${}^6\text{Li}(n, t)$ change systematically



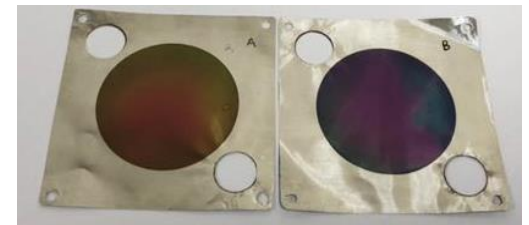
$^{10}\text{B}(n, \alpha)^7\text{Li}$ reaction

the 2nd measurement at CSNS, Back-n

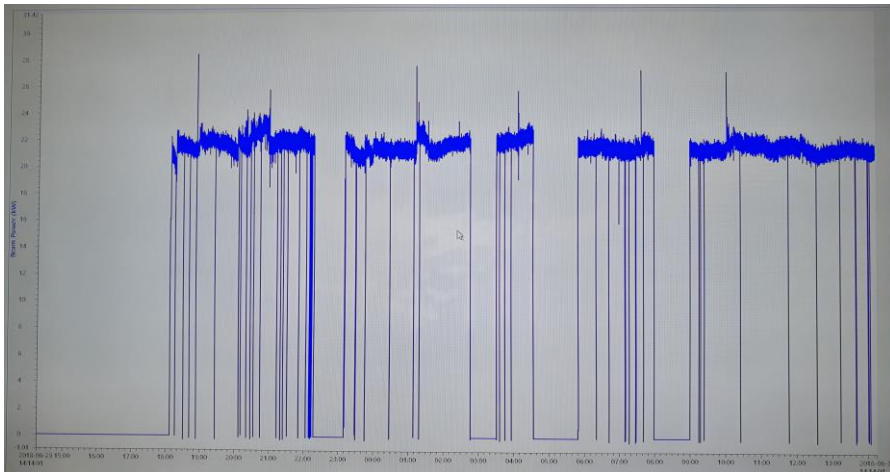
- 2018 06-07
- Double ^{10}B sample
 ^{10}B 90%, $\sim 85 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ each, $\phi 50 \text{ mm}$
- Beam 357 h ($\phi 60 \text{ mm}$)
foreground : background $\sim 2:1$
- 20 kW Recorded Data 8TB



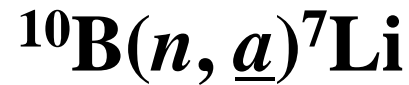
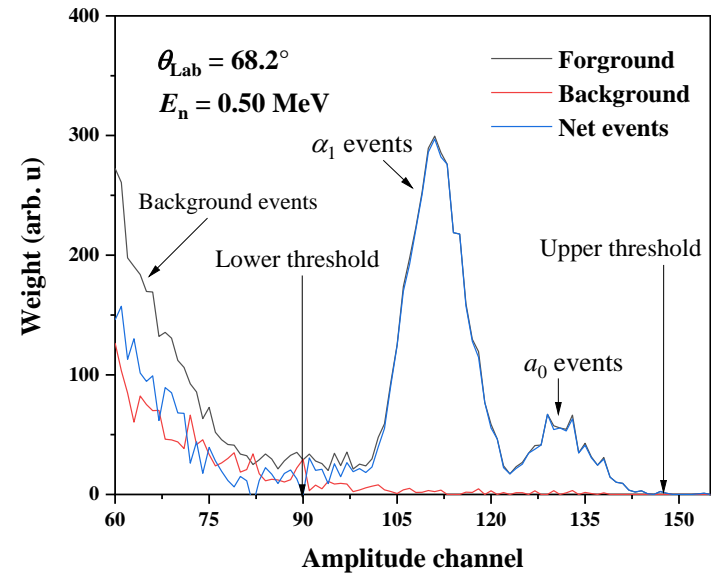
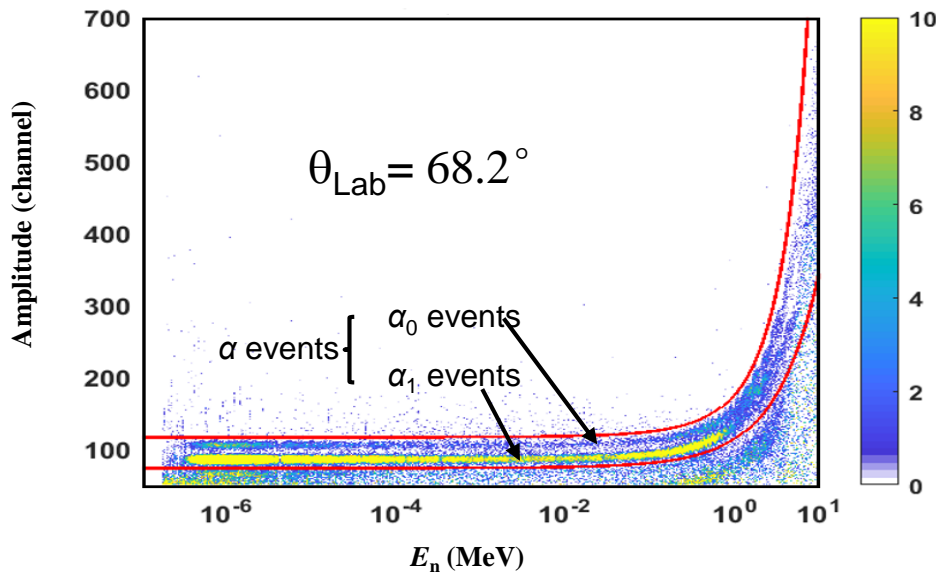
Details are shown in
Haoyu Jiang's
Presentation (R233)
“Measurements of differential
and angle-integrated cross
sections for the $^{10}\text{B}(n, \alpha)^7\text{Li}$
reaction in the neutron energy
range of $1 \text{ eV} < E_n < 2.5 \text{ MeV}$ ”



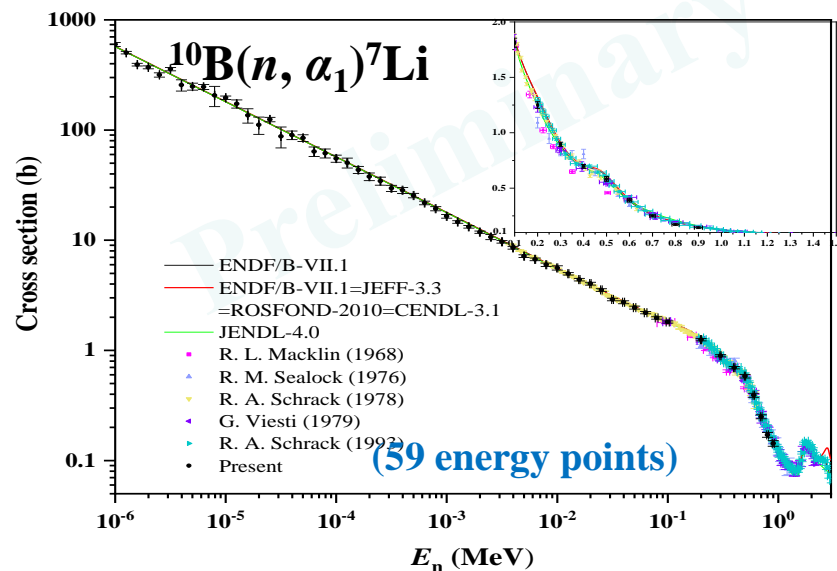
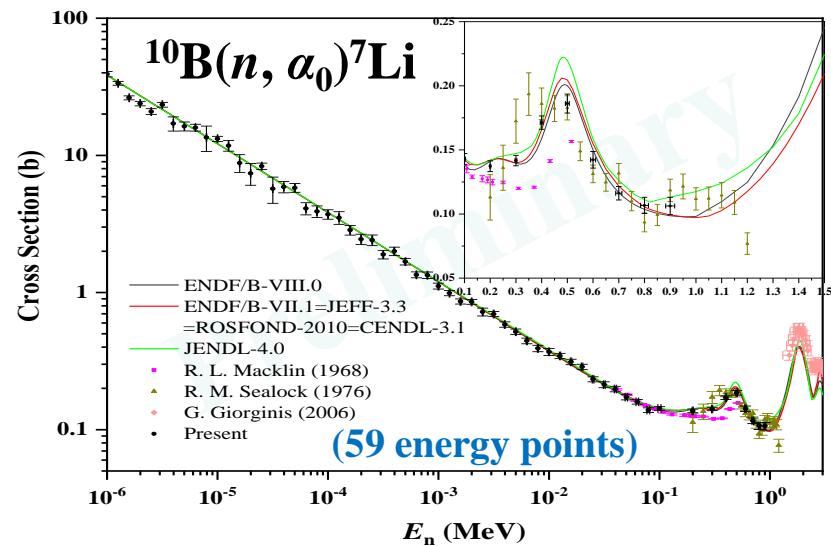
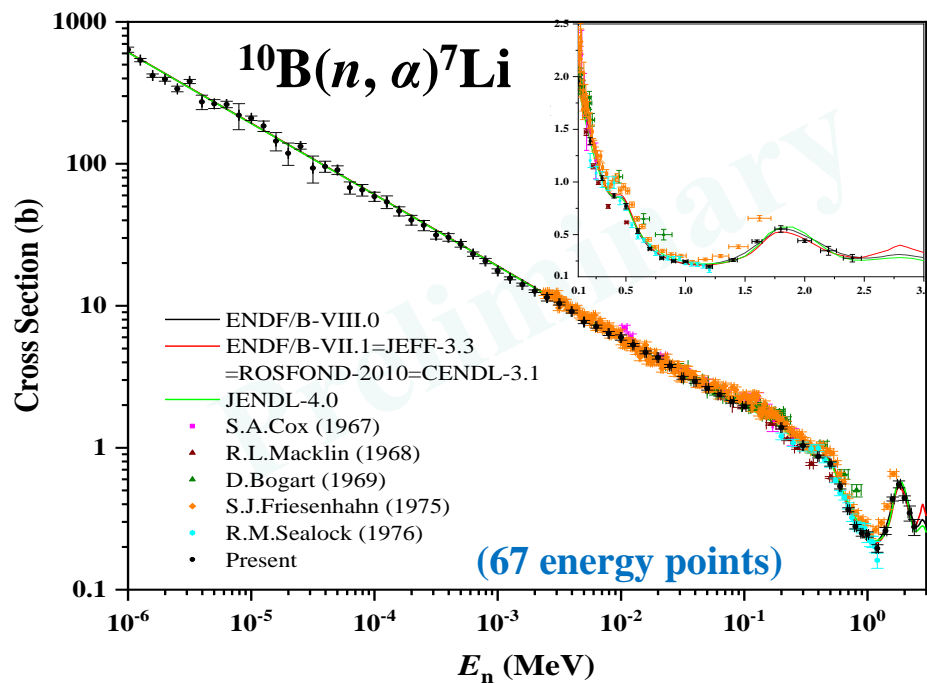
^{10}B samples



LPDA (15 silicon detectors $19.2^\circ \sim 160.8^\circ$)



Cross sections



ADS related nuclear data measurements at IMP,CAS (2018)

Dr. Zhiqiang Chen
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ADS Nuclear Data Laboratory
Institute of Modern Physics,
Chinese Academy of sciences (IMP,CAS)

2018:

- “26.7 MeV/u ^4He + Be, C, W, Pb ” experiments for the neutron energy spectrum measurements and angular distribution. (The primary ions were stopped in the targets. (November 2018)

2019:

- “ 25-30 MeV ^4He + Bi” experiments for isotope production. (January 2019)
- “80.5 MeV/u ^{12}C + Be, C, W, Pb” for the neutron energy spectrum measurements and angular distribution experiments. (The primary ions were stopped in the targets) (March 2019)
- “80.5 MeV/u ^{12}C + C, Cu, Pb, Au” (thin target) for the light charged particles measurements. (March 2019)

${}^4\text{He} + {}^{209}\text{Bi} \rightarrow {}^{211}\text{At}$ experiments

- ${}^{211}\text{At}$ can be used in alpha particle emitting targeted radiotherapy.
- ${}^{211}\text{At}$ production experiments have been done based on ADS superconducting LINAC at IMP.

ADS superconducting LINAC



Target system



${}^{209}\text{Bi}$ targets



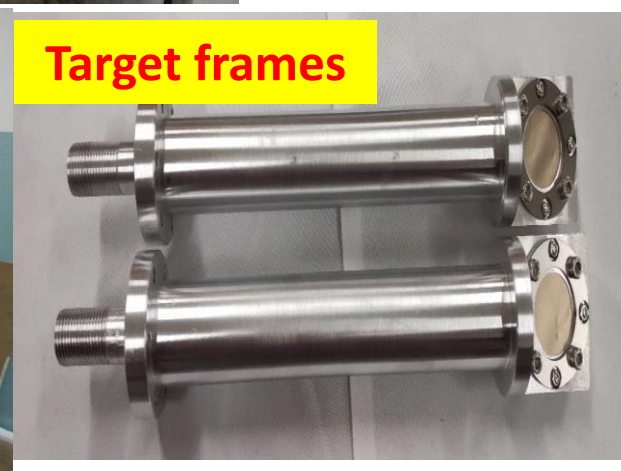
Si detectors



HpGe detector

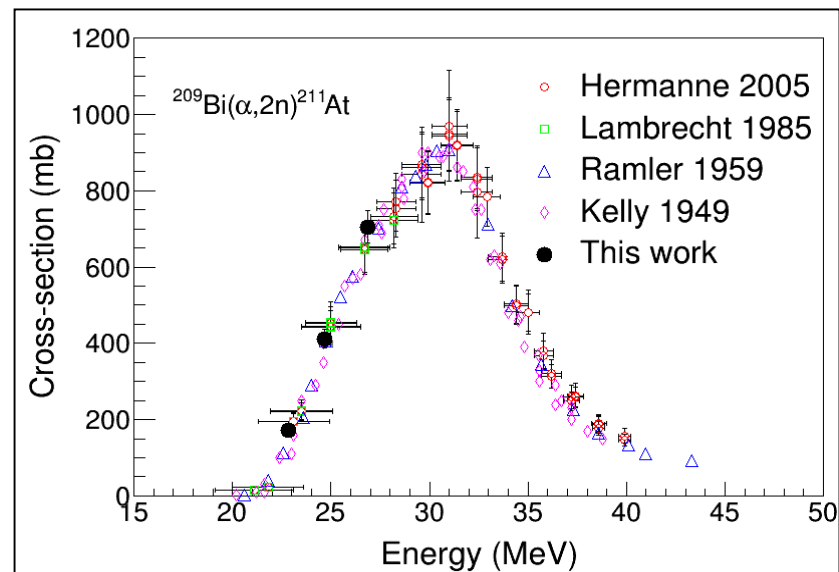
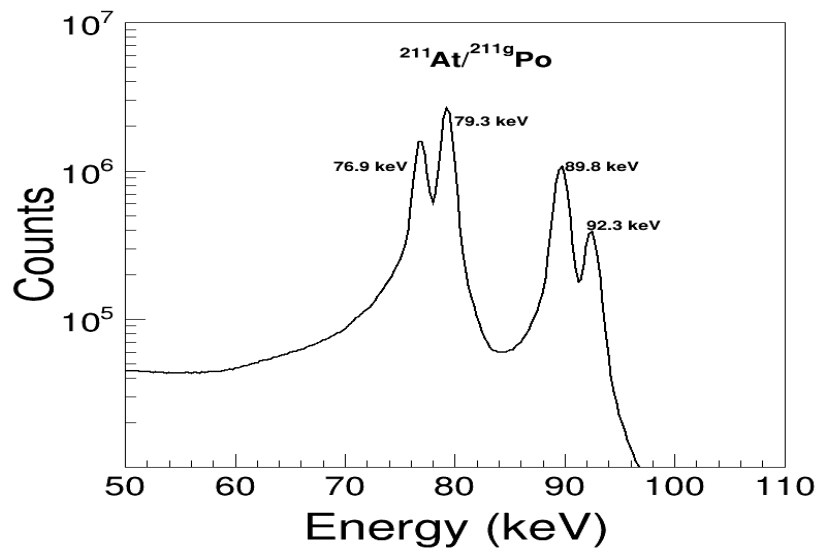
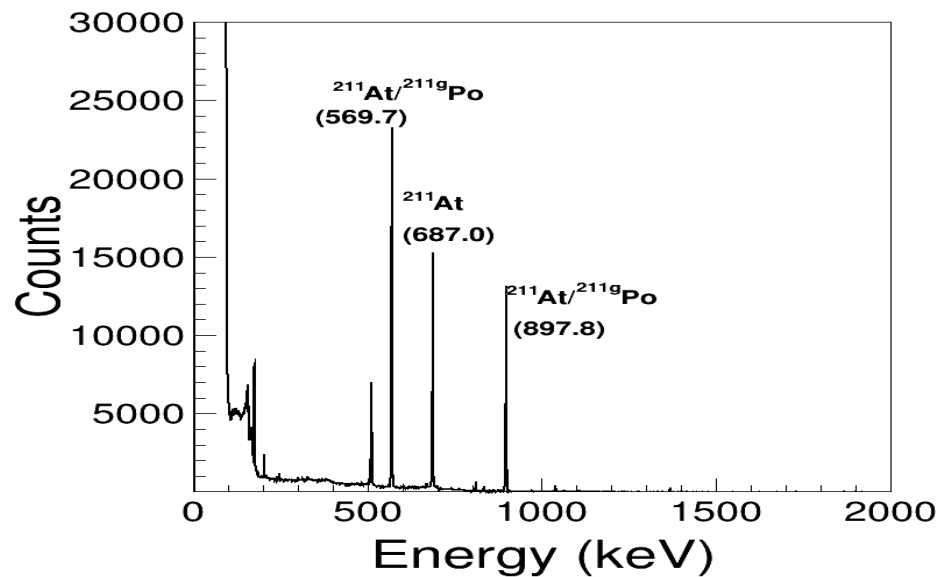
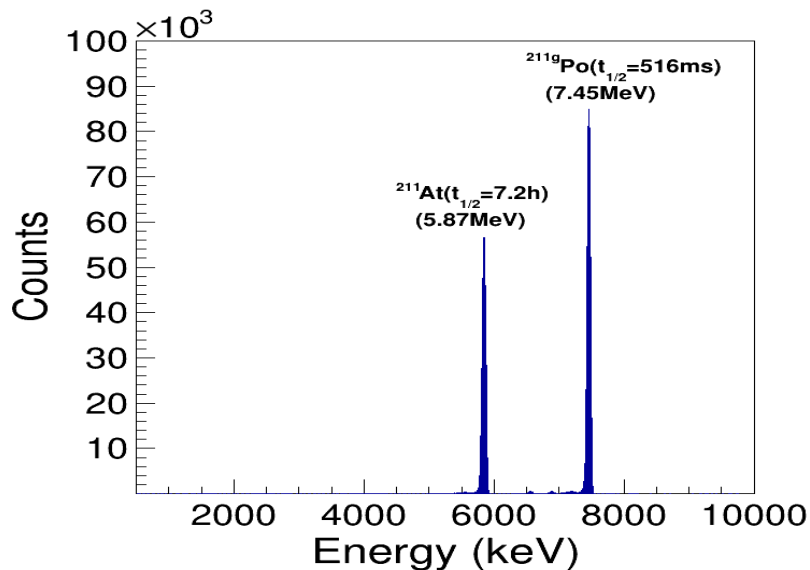


Target frames



${}^4\text{He}+{}^{209}\text{Bi}\rightarrow {}^{211}\text{At}$ cross section measurements

- 25- 27 MeV ${}^4\text{He}+{}^{209}\text{Bi}$ experiments have been done.

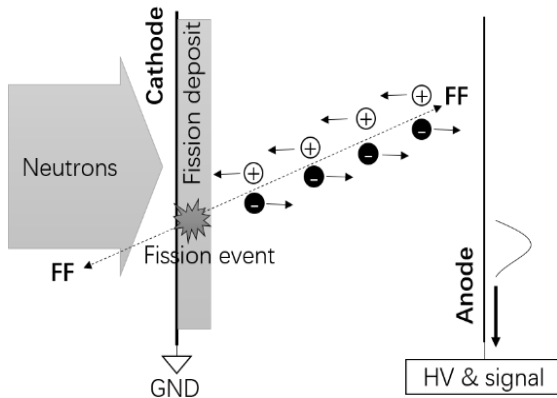


**Fission cross section
measurement at CSNS by China
Academy of Engineering Physics**

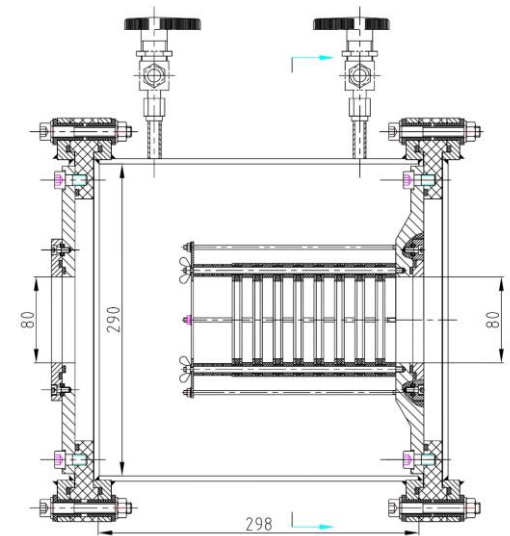
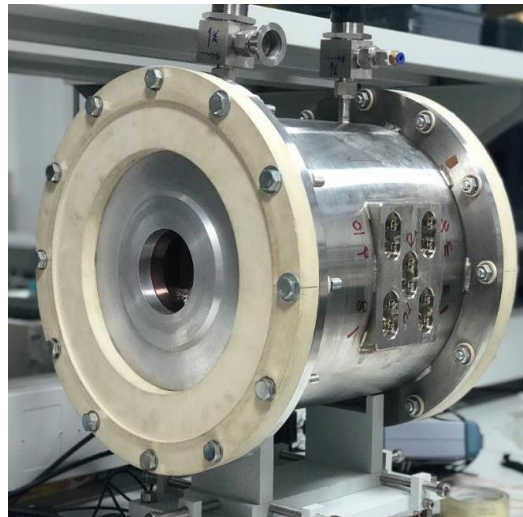
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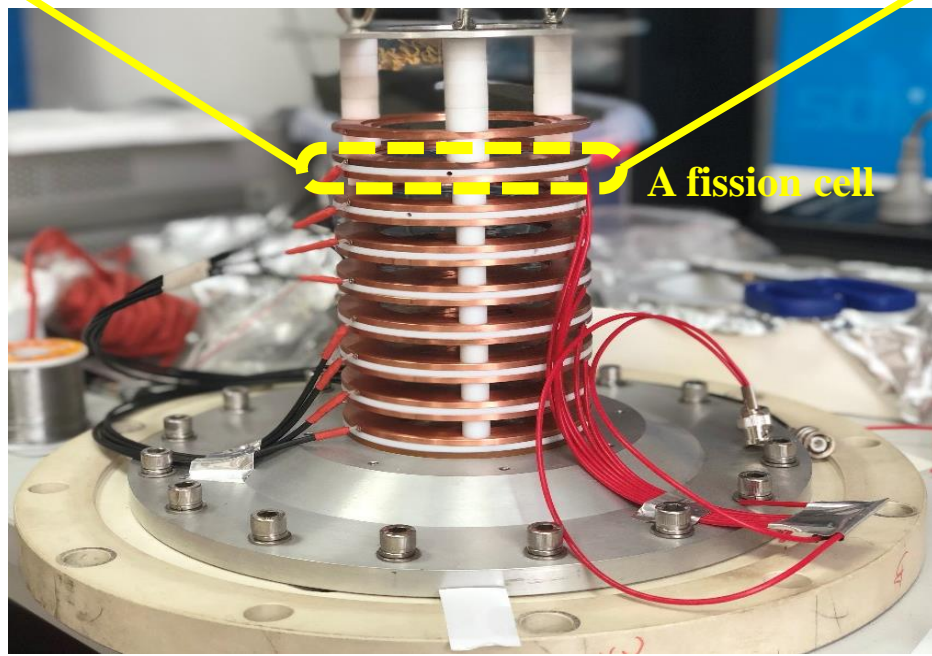
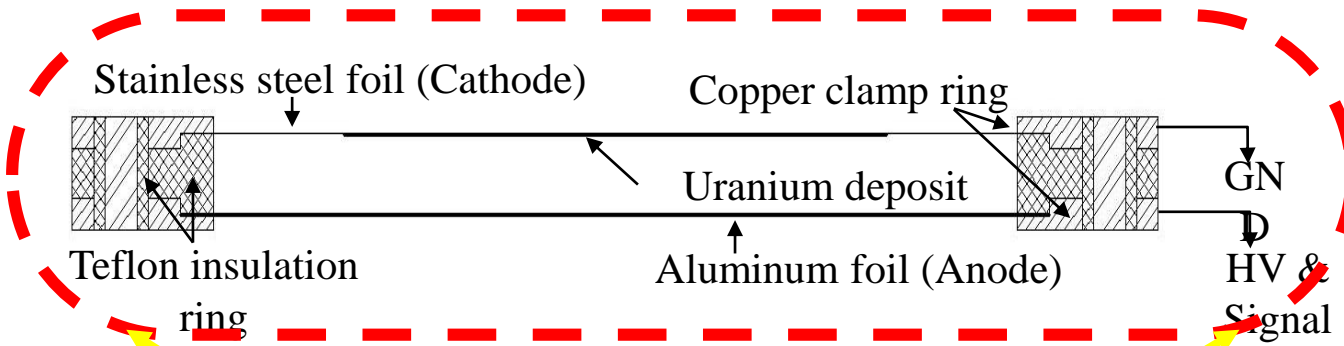
Fast Ionization Chamber for Fission Cross Section Measurement (FIXM)

- Ionization chamber: **simple, stable, mature and fast enough** for current operation mode of CSNS.
- Electrons drift velocity ($\sim 60 \text{ mm}/\mu\text{s}$), cross the 5-mm-gap between the electrodes in $\sim 80 \text{ ns}$.



Basic principle diagram

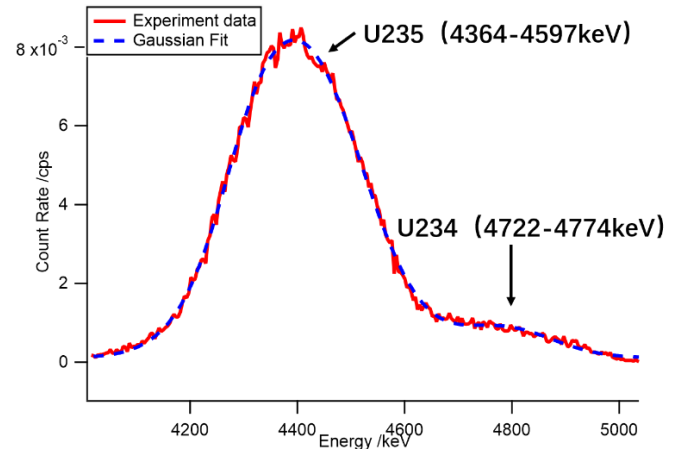
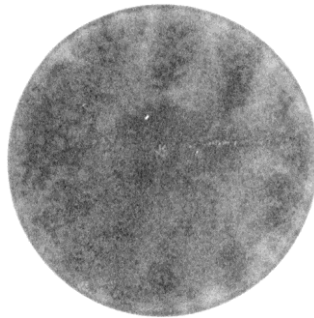
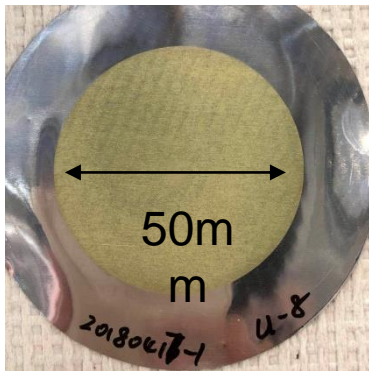




Gas composition	Ar (90%)+CF ₄ (10%)
Gas pressure	800 mbar
Electric field	400 V/cm
Gap between electrodes	5 mm
Electrode diameter	100 mm
Sample diameter	50 mm
Sample thickness	150-300 μg/cm ²
Backing thickness	100 μm(Al) or 20 μm(Fe)
Sample uniformity	~5%

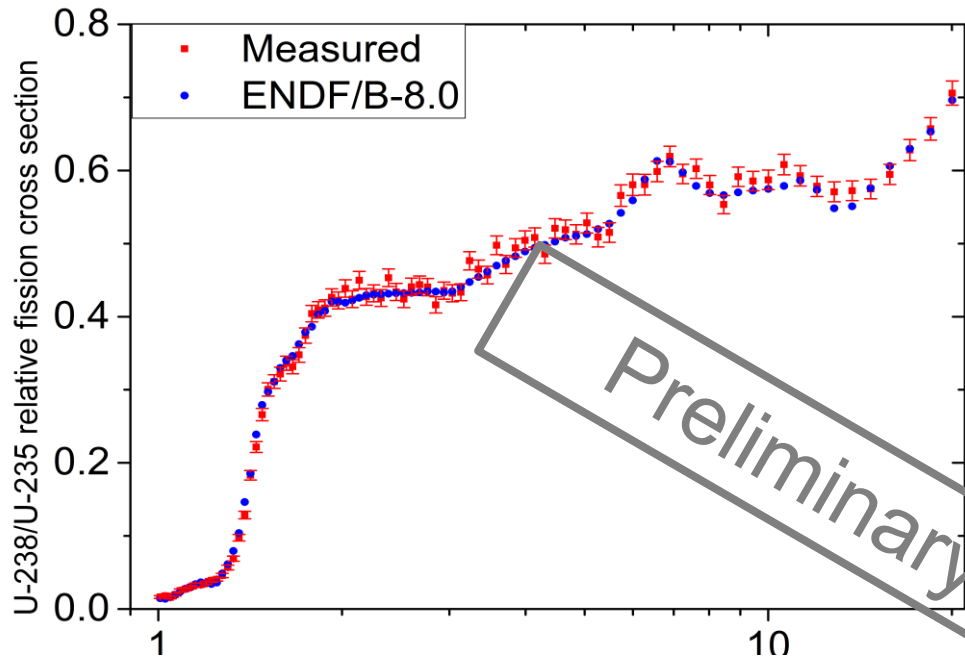
Fission Samples

- Fissile material was electroplated on metal backing (Al or Stainless steel)
- **Abundance:** ^{235}U (>99.98%), ^{238}U (>99.99%), ^{236}U (>99.9%), ^{232}Th (>99.9%)

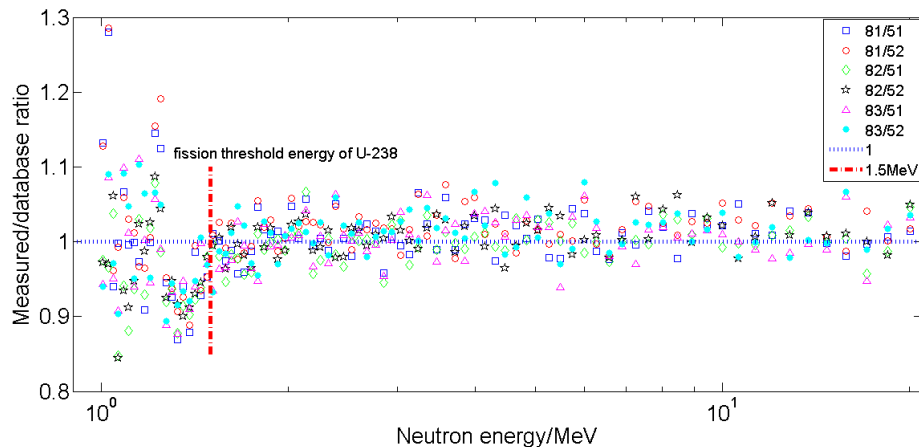


- Characterization:
 - Mass: small solid angle α -particle counting;
 - Uniformity: α -particle imaging plate;
 - Diameter: edge recognition of the α -particle image;

Cross-section ratio between U-238/235



- Cross-section ratio given by ENDF/B-VIII.0 is ~1.5% (in average) different from measurement
- The difference is less than 5% in effective energy range (1-20 MeV)
- The measurement uncertainty of the ratio is around 3%.
 - **The FIXM did a good job!**
- The steep cross section and poor energy resolution in MeVs energy range led a worse result.



Thank you for your attention!