

(n,z) measurements on Fe and Ni (including ^{56}Ni) at LANSCE

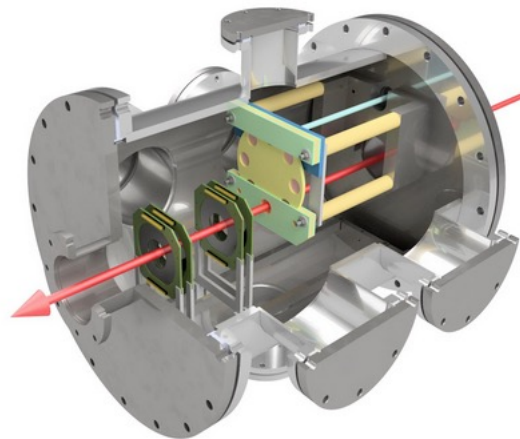
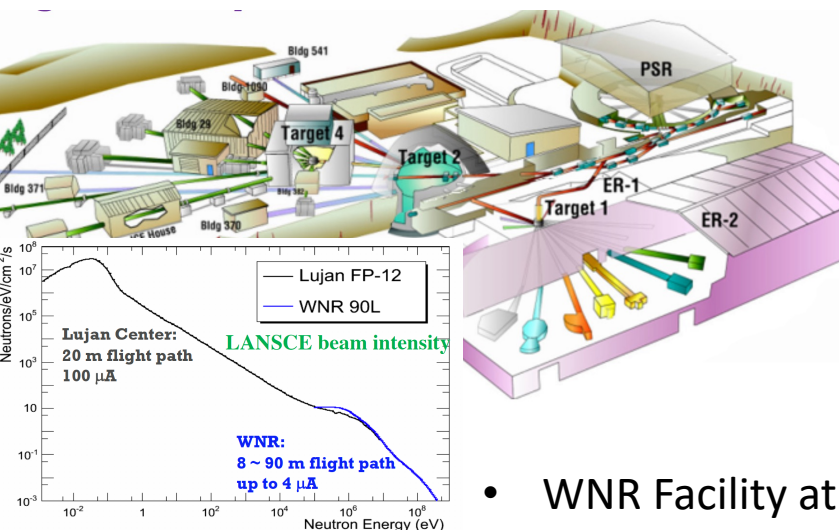
Sean A. Kuvín

Los Alamos National Laboratory

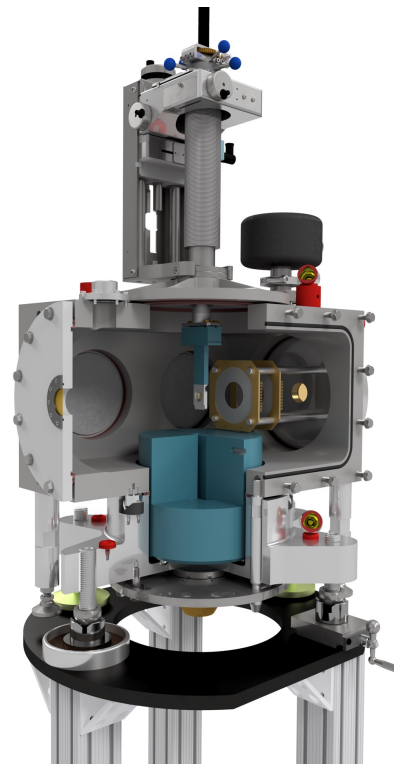
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LENZ: The Low Energy (n,z) experimental station

- Detect outgoing charged particles using double-sided silicon strip detectors in a compact setup close to the target sample.



Schematic diagram of the LENZ instrument, composed of two sets of dE DSSD detector telescopes at forward angles, and a target wheel in the middle of the instrument. Red arrow shows the neutron beam direction.



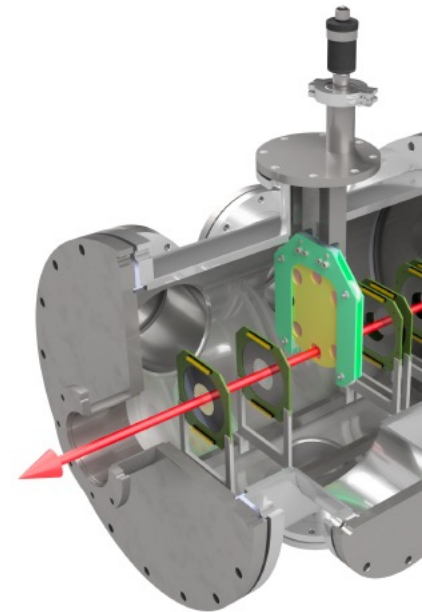
- WNR Facility at LANSCE: fast neutrons with a broad energy spectrum ~ 100 s of keV to ~ 100 s of MeV

hotLENZ
rendering by B.
DiGiovine

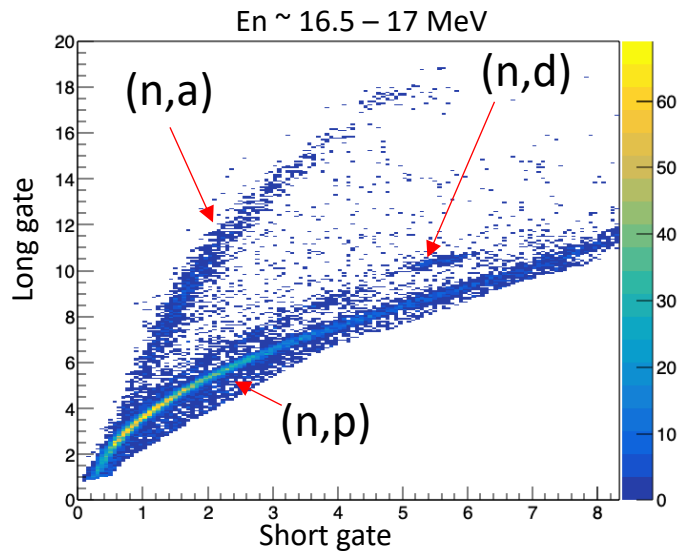
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Measurements of (n,z) reactions on ^{54}Fe , ^{56}Fe , ^{58}Ni , ^{60}Ni

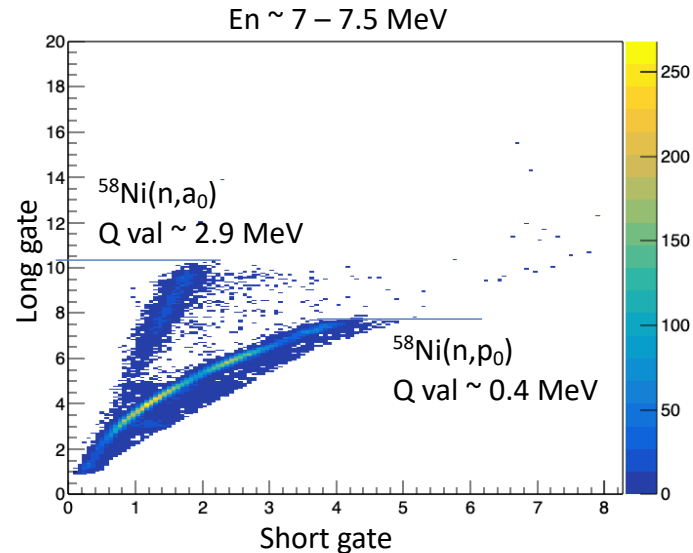
- WNR Facility at LANSCE: fast neutrons with a broad energy spectrum ~100s of keV to ~100s of MeV
- Annular silicon detectors for detecting charged particles
- Self-supported, enriched targets of ^{54}Fe , ^{56}Fe , ^{58}Ni , and ^{60}Ni with thicknesses between $1\text{mg}/\text{cm}^2$ and $2.4\text{ mg}/\text{cm}^2$.
- Measurements performed at the 15R flight path at WNR at a distance of 15.2m from the spallation neutron source.
- Detectors covering both forward and backward angles with a solid angle coverage of $\sim 2\text{ sr}$.
- Employ both risetime pulse shape analysis and DE-E detector setups for PID
- Consistent detector setup for all 4 targets



Risetime pulse shape analysis for PID



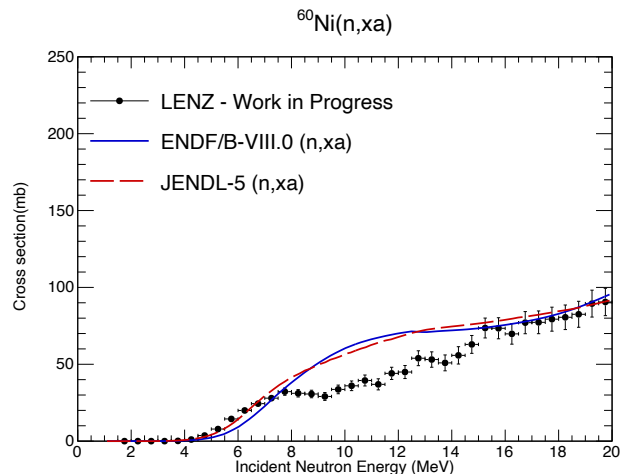
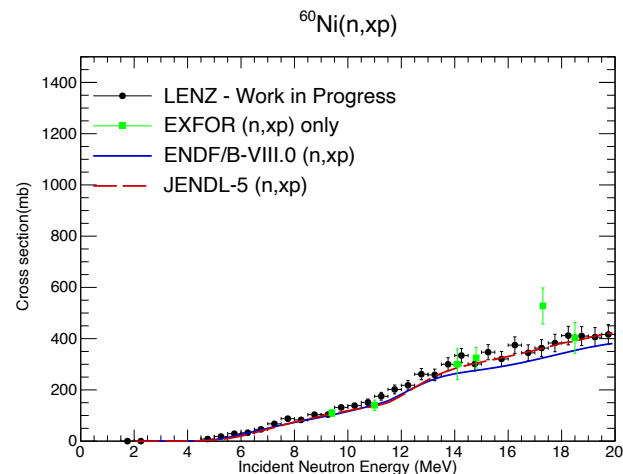
PSD spectrum for ^{58}Ni target in downstream most detector gated on En $\sim$ 16.5 - 17 MeV



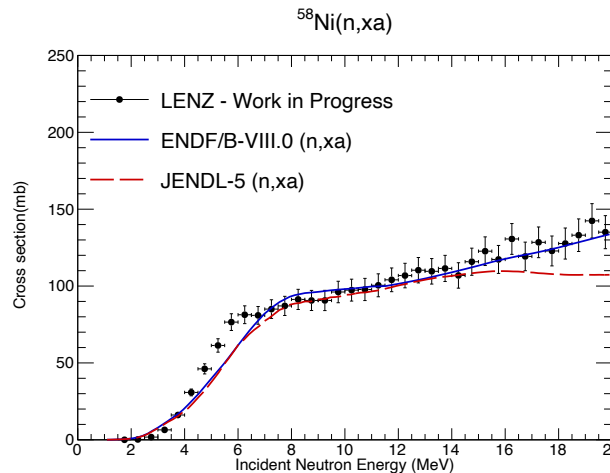
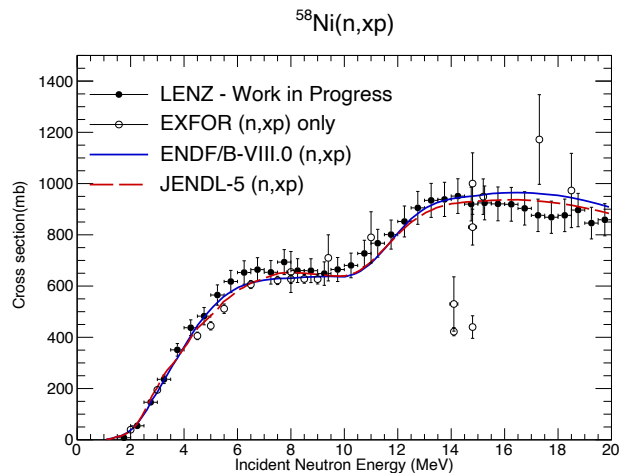
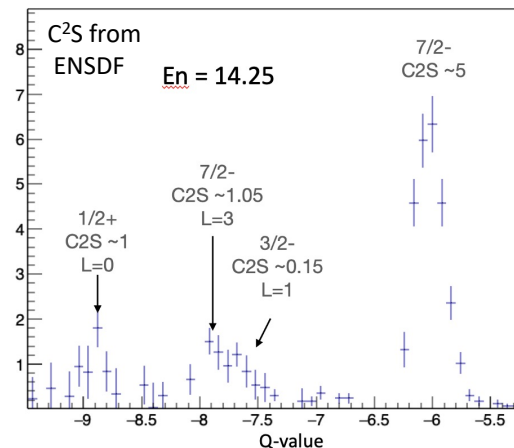
PSD spectrum for ^{58}Ni target in downstream detector gated on En $\sim$ 7 – 7.5 MeV

Before background subtraction

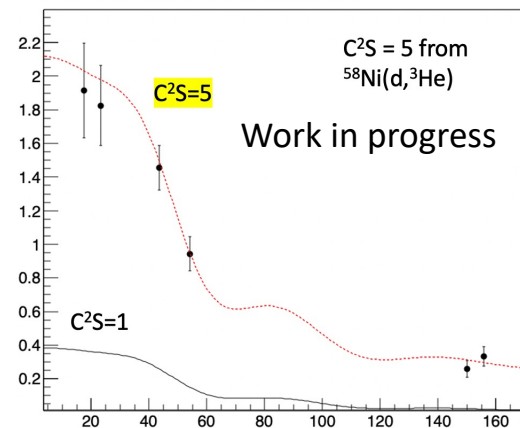
$^{58,60}\text{Ni}(n,xp)$ and $^{58,60}\text{Ni}(n,xa)$ production cross sections



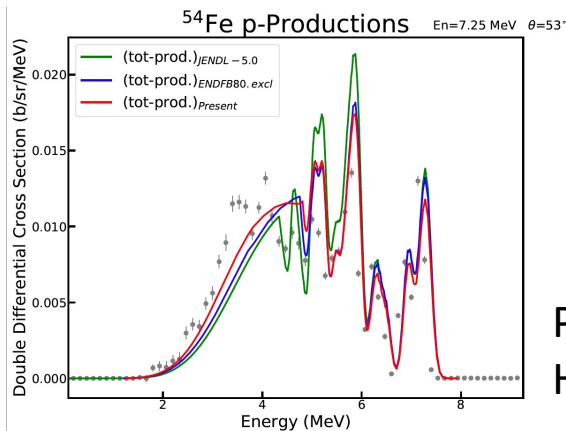
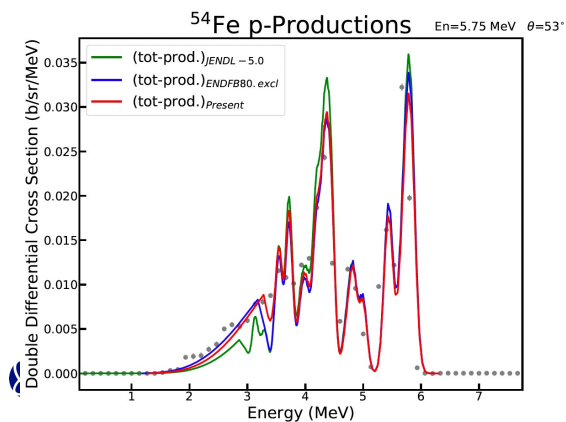
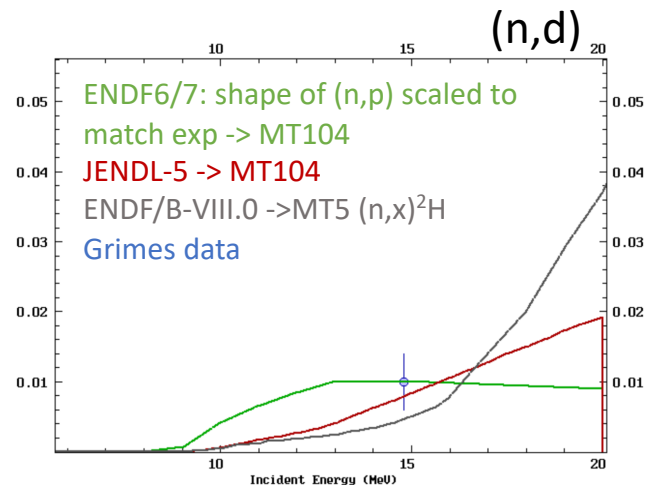
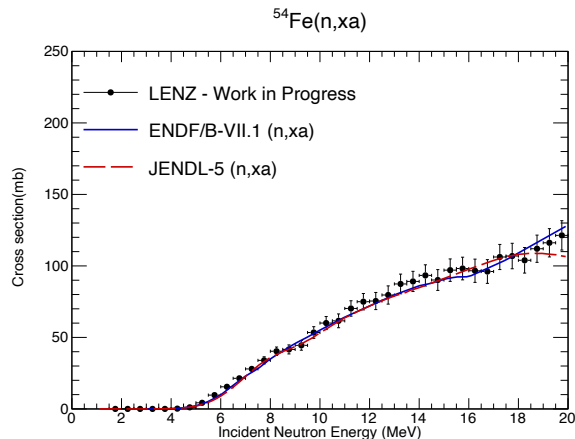
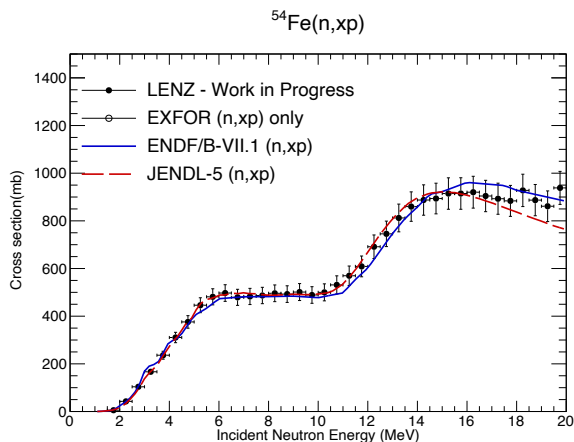
Deuteron gated



L=3 TWOFNR DWBA calculation



Proton and alpha production cross sections on ^{54}Fe



^{54}Fe ENDF/B-VIII.0 has
MT=600-649 but no MT=103
(n,2p) is in MT=111 but no
(n,n+p) in MT=28. Instead
(n,n+p) is in (n,x)¹H in MT=5

Present calculations by
Hyeon Il Kim (KAERI)

New data on $^{59}\text{Ni}(n,p)$ and $^{59}\text{Ni}(n,\alpha)$ at fast neutron energies

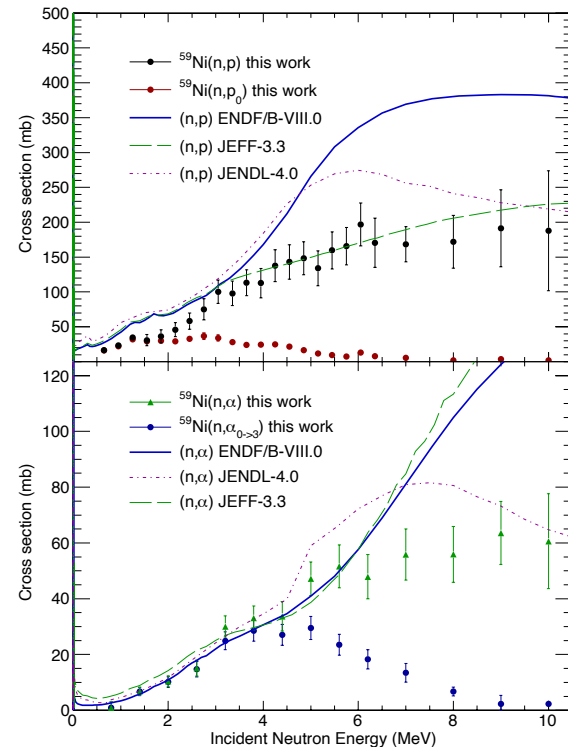
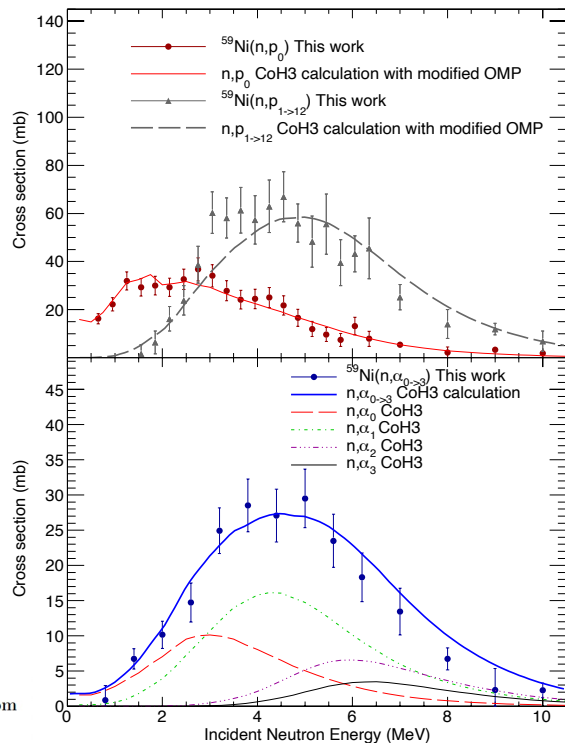
- Statistical Hauser-Feshbach calculations performed using the code CoH3.
- For (n,p) below 3 MeV, the experimental cross section is approximately 30% lower than the available evaluations and from the calculations when using default parameters. Details on the adjustments to the OMP/level density are described in:
<https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevC.105.044608>

Direct measurement of $^{59}\text{Ni}(n,p)^{59}\text{Co}$ and $^{59}\text{Ni}(n,\alpha)^{56}\text{Fe}$ at fast neutron energies from 500 keV to 10 MeV

S. A. Kuvshin,* H. Y. Lee, B. DiGiiovine, C. Eiroa-Lledo, A. Georgiadou, M. Herman, T. Kawano, V. Mocko, S. Mosby, C. Vermeulen, D. Votaw, M. White, and L. Zavorka†
 Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, NM 87545, USA

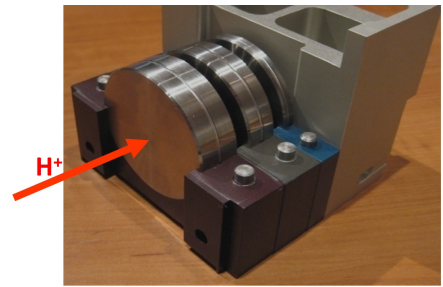
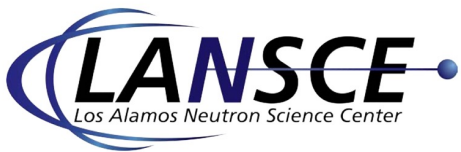
G. Perdikakis and P. Tsintari
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 Nuclear Physics Application Research Division, Korean Atomic Energy Research Institute, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon, Korea
 (Dated: February 10, 2022)



World unique capability that currently exists at LANSCE to study neutron induced reactions on short-lived radioactive nuclei

⁵⁶Ni production at the Isotope Production Facility at LANSCE

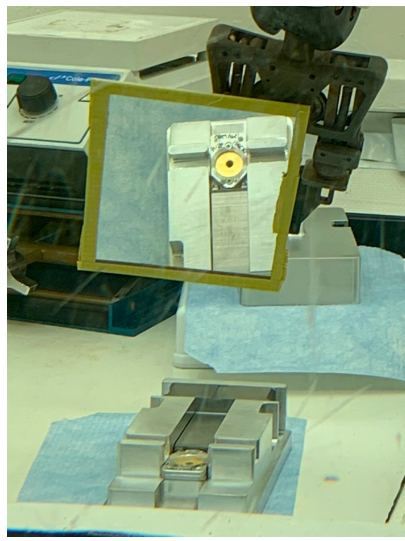


Ni56 5.9 d ε	Ni57 35.6 h ε, β ⁺	Ni58 68.1 ε	Ni59 7.6e4 a ε, β ⁺	Ni60 26.2 ε	Ni61 1.14 ε
Co55 17.53 h β ⁺	Co56 77.3 d ε, β ⁺	Co57 271.8 d ε	Co58 9.1 h IT	Co59 100 ε, β ⁺	Co60 10.5 m β ⁺ γ

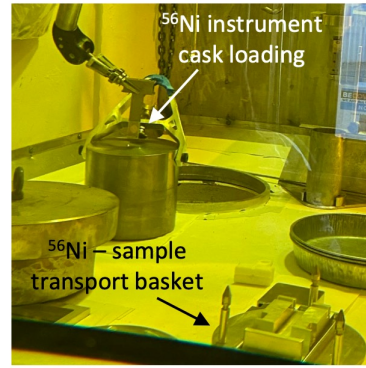
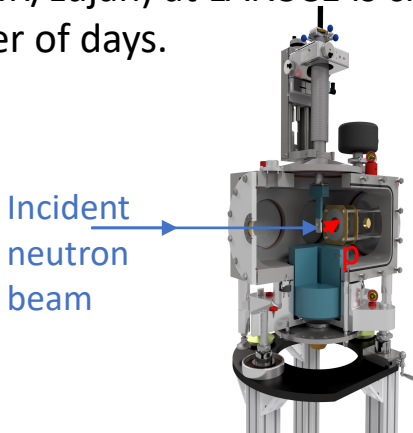
⁵⁹Co (p, 4n) ⁵⁶Ni
⁵⁹Co (p, 3n) ⁵⁷Ni



Purification and target fabrication at the Isotope Program Hot Cell Facility



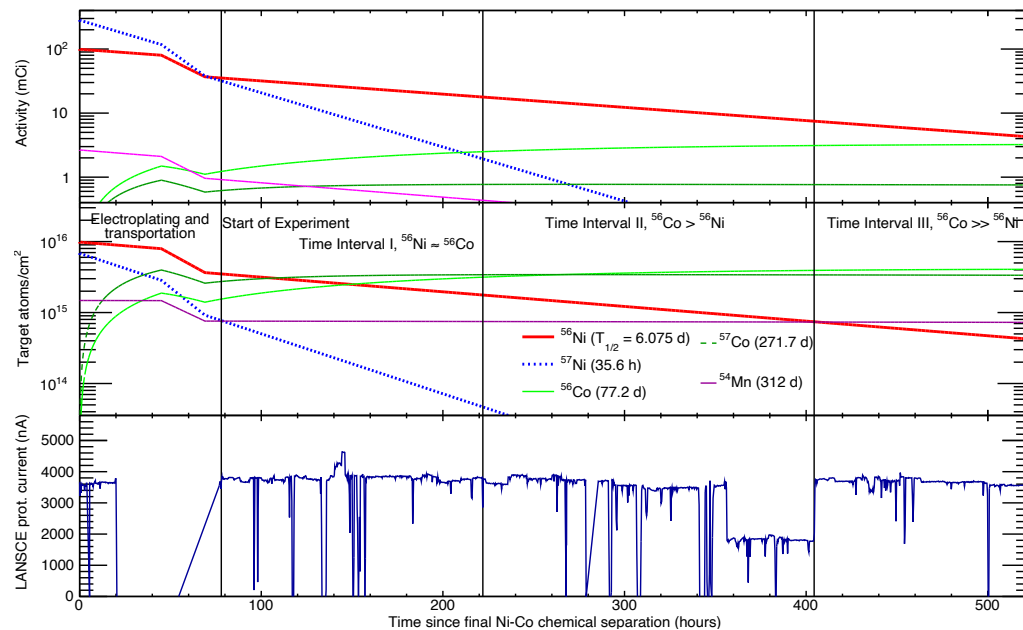
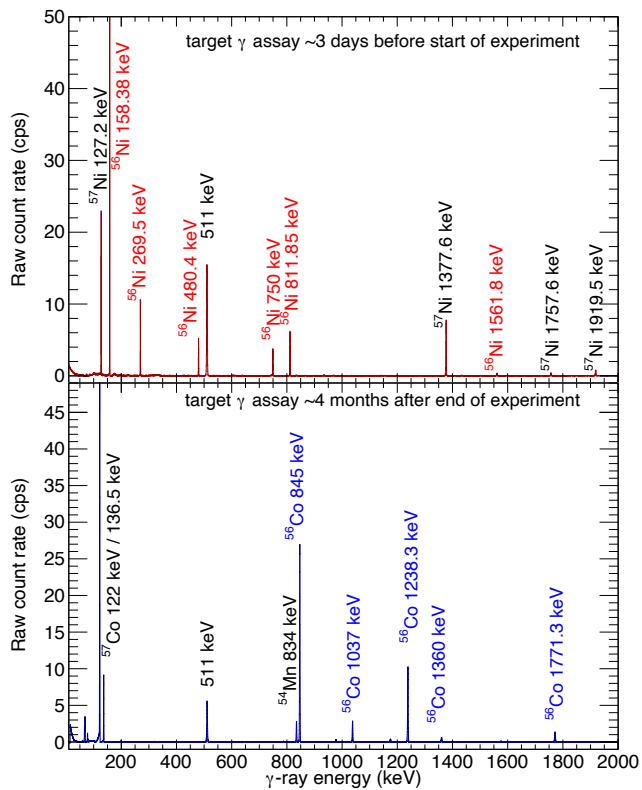
Timely transportation to the **high quality neutron beam facilities** (WNR/Lujan) at LANSCE is critical for studying isotopes that live on the order of days.



Most importantly, the infrastructure to do it **SAFELY!**

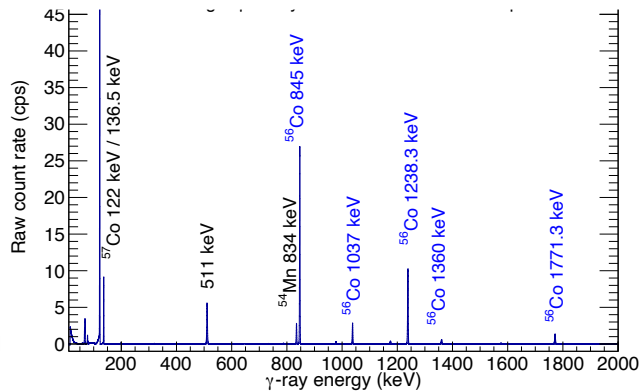
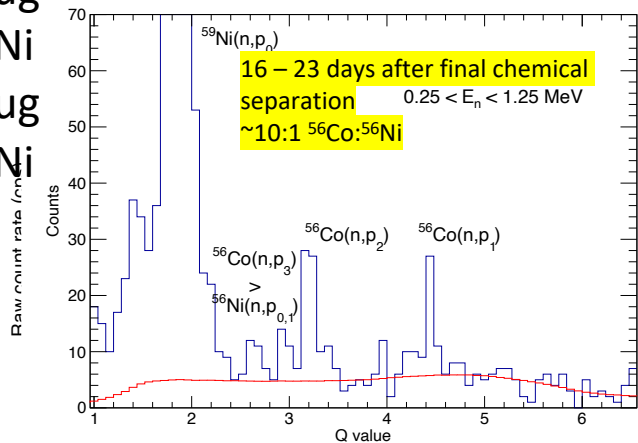
First direct measurement of neutron induced reactions on ^{56}Ni (and ^{56}Co)

- Approach: Work backwards by analyzing the $^{56}\text{Co}(n,p)$ at the end of the experiment ($\sim 10:1$ $^{56}\text{Co}:^{56}\text{Ni}$) to determine the ^{56}Co contributions at the beginning of the experiment when $^{56}\text{Co}:^{56}\text{Ni}$ was $\sim 1:1$.

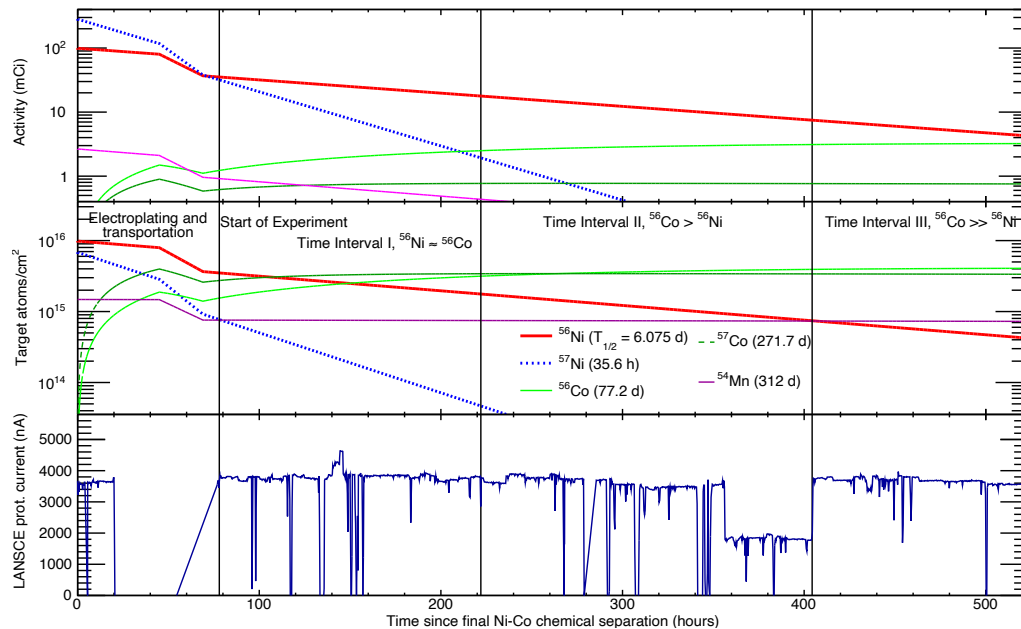


First direct measurement of neutron induced reactions on ^{56}Ni (and ^{56}Co)

~25 ug
of ^{59}Ni
~75 ug
of ^{58}Ni



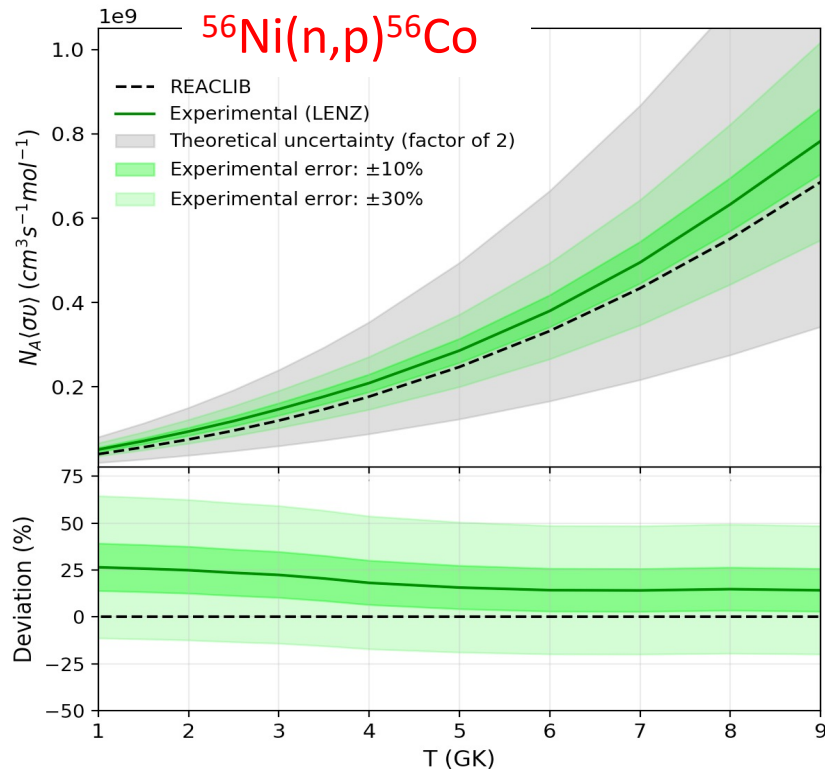
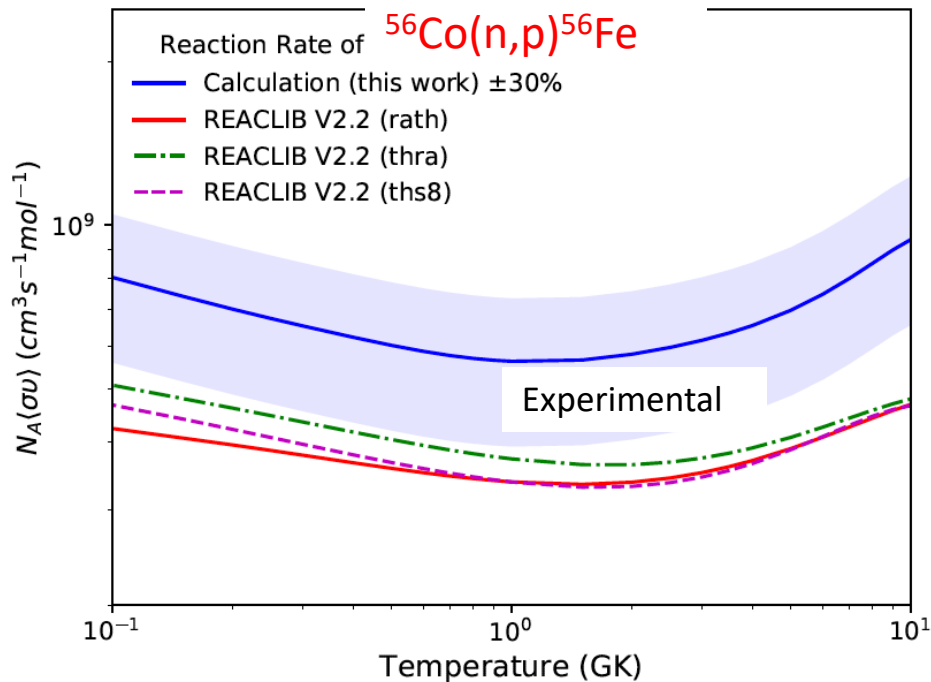
- Approach: Work backwards by analyzing the $^{56}\text{Co}(n,p)$ at the end of the experiment ($\sim 10:1 \text{ } ^{56}\text{Co} : ^{56}\text{Ni}$) to determine the ^{56}Co contributions at the beginning of the experiment when $^{56}\text{Co} : ^{56}\text{Ni}$ was $\sim 1:1$.



First directly measured (n,p) cross section on ^{56}Co and ^{56}Ni

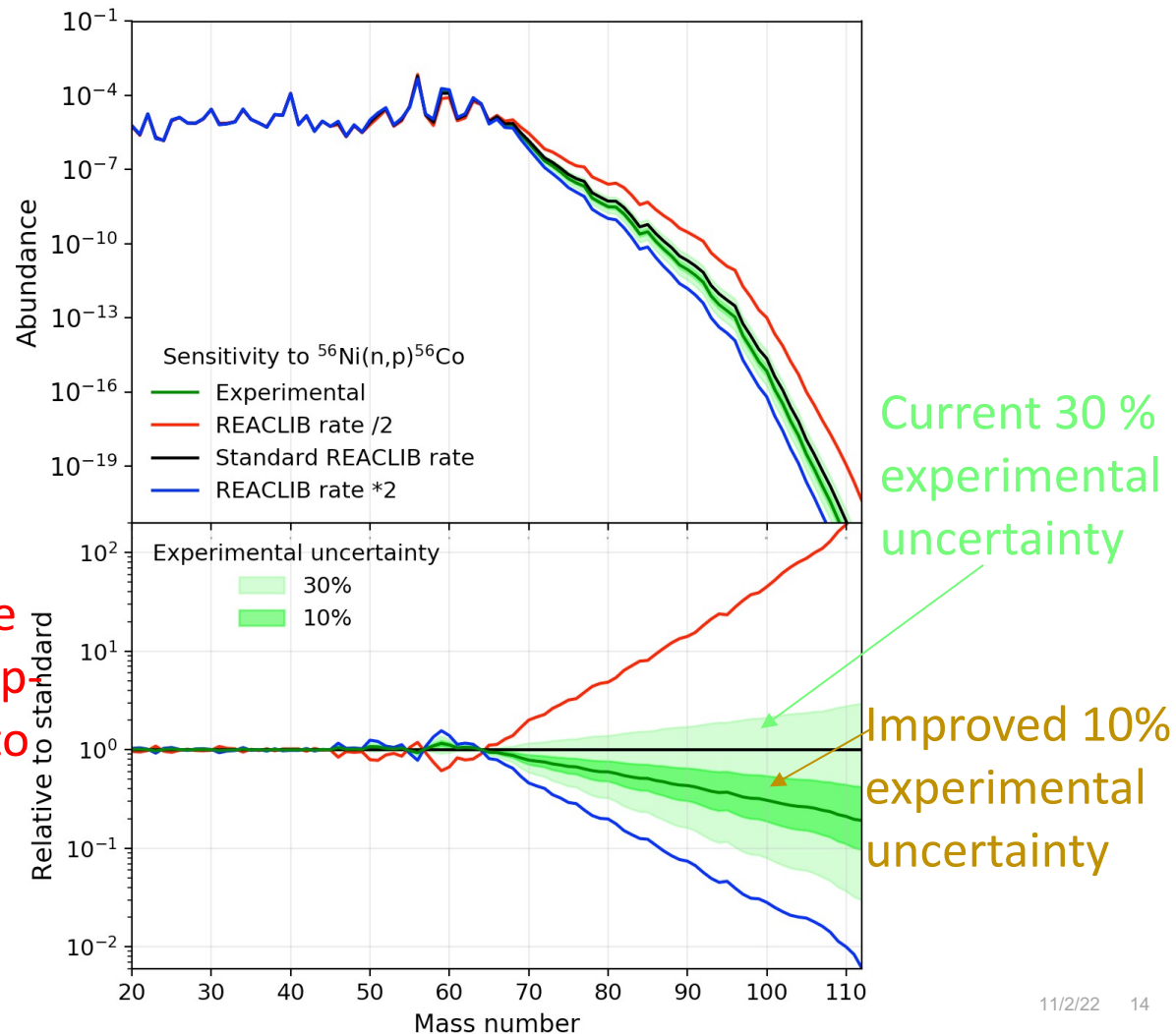
- Experimental reaction rates data are compared with statistical calculation & REACLIB
- Total uncertainties from the current measurement are $\sim 30\%$

Experimental data can better constrain theoretical uncertainties in calculations



Experimental reaction rate of $^{56}\text{Ni}(n,p)$ was used to calculate networks for ν -driven winds CCSN, in order to provide the first experimental constraints on the role of $^{56}\text{Ni}(n,p)$ in νp -process

Using the experimental rate, the elemental abundances during νp process are better understood to explain the impact of heavy element production



Summary and Outlook

- First direct measurement of $^{59}\text{Ni}(n,z)$ at fast neutron energies above 100 keV was published in PRC and demonstrate the need to make direct measurements on radioactive nuclei, when feasible.
- Manuscripts detailing the first direct measurement of $^{56}\text{Ni}(n,p)$ are in development
- Together with the studies on stable ^{58}Ni and ^{60}Ni , will help to provide a more complete evaluation of the nickel isotopes at fast energies when combined with the radioisotope data.
- Measurements on $^{63}\text{Cu}(n,p)$ and $^{63}\text{Cu}(n,a)$ are currently underway (beam on target as we speak).
- Look ahead: new measurements on ^{39}K , ^{40}K , ^{35}Cl at WNR (unmoderated neutron source) with planned measurements at Lujan (moderated source) to span an even broader range of energies. In addition, measurements on zinc isotopes in collaboration with CMU.

Acknowledgements

- Nuclear reaction measurements at LANSCE: H.Y. Lee, S.A. Kuvin, B. DiGiovine, M. Borrego, P. Gastis, A. Georgiadou, C. Kelsey, M. Mocko, T. Medina, D. Votaw
- Isotope Production, Target Fabrication, and Transport: C. Vermeulen, V. Mocko, C. Lledo, K. Stosh, D. Reass, M. Brugh, R. Capton, M. Connors, L. Cummins, E. O'Brien
- Accelerator support: D. Ballard, J. Marquis, E. Kerstiens, N. Kollarik
- Radiological Safety support: M. Duran, K. Andrews, R. Miller, L. Overbay, M. Martinez
- CMU LENZ Collaborators: G. Perdikakis, N. Dimitrakopoulos, P. Tsintari

This work benefits from the LANSCE accelerator facility and is supported by the U.S. Department of Energy under contracts DE-AC52-06NA25396 and by the Laboratory Directed Research and Development program of Los Alamos National Laboratory under project number 20180228ER.

$^{63}\text{Cu}(n,a)$ and (n,p) state of play

