

***R*-matrix Analysis of ^8Be System**

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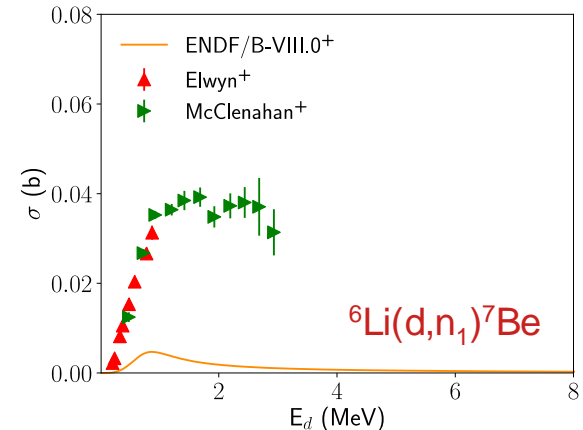
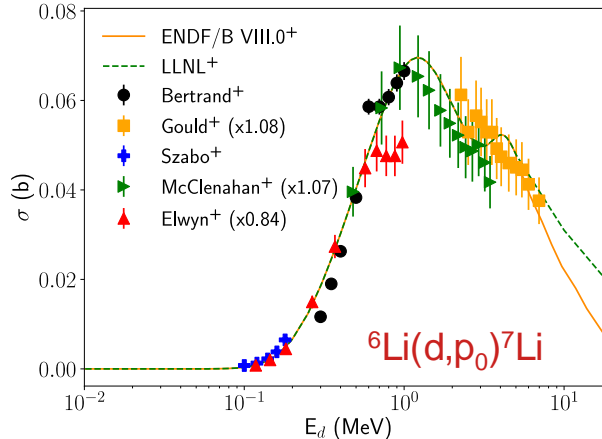
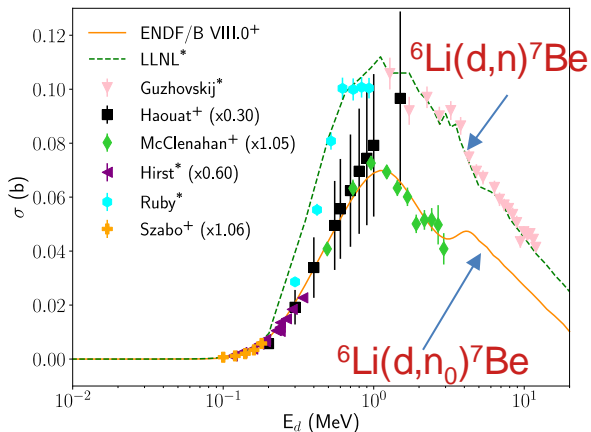
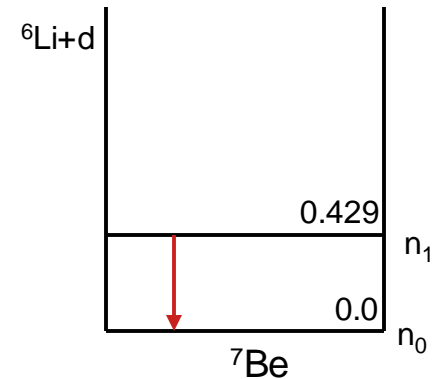
CSEWG Meeting 2024

Outline

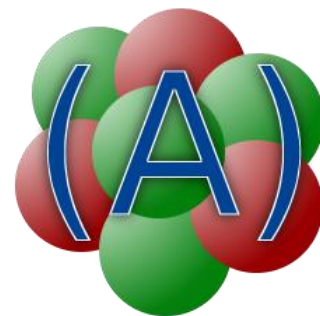
- Motivation
- *R*-matrix analysis of ^8Be
 - Results from AZURE2 analysis
 - Updates on Energy Dependent Analysis (EDA) analysis of ^8Be system.

Motivation

- Charged particle-induced reactions on light nuclei are important for nuclear astrophysics and nuclear applications.
- *R*-matrix code EDA code from LANL is used for light charged particle evaluations results of which are reported to ENDF data library.
- For the case of ^8Be compound system, the ENDF/B-VIII.0 evaluation only included data for reaction channels resulting in the ground state of residual nucleus such as $^6\text{Li}(d,n_0)^7\text{Be}$, $^6\text{Li}(d,p_0)^7\text{Li}$ and excluded the data for reactions resulting the residual nucleus in excited state such as $^6\text{Li}(d,n_1)^7\text{Be}$, $^6\text{Li}(d,p_1)^7\text{Li}$, etc.
- This work: Used AZURE2 code to perform a new complete *R*-matrix analysis with a subset of data available in literature including the recent measurement from S. N. Paneru et al., Phys. Rev. C 110, 044603 (2024).



R-matrix Analysis of ^8Be System with AZURE2



- Multilevel-Multichannel *R*-matrix analysis to describe the ^8Be system.
- Channel radius values for different channels are taken from EDA calculations for comparison purposes.
- Data included for these reaction channels:

$^6\text{Li}(d,d)^6\text{Li}$	$^7\text{Li}(p,p)^7\text{Li}^*$
$^6\text{Li}(d,\alpha)\alpha$	$^7\text{Li}(p,n_0)^7\text{Be}$
$\alpha(\alpha,\alpha)\alpha$	$^7\text{Li}(p,n_1)^7\text{Be}$
$^6\text{Li}(d,n_0)^7\text{Be}$	$^7\text{Li}(p,\alpha)\alpha$
$^6\text{Li}(d,n_1)^7\text{Be}$	$\alpha(\alpha,p)^7\text{Li}$
$^6\text{Li}(d,p_1)^7\text{Li}$	$\alpha(\alpha,p)^7\text{Li}^*$
$^6\text{Li}(d,p_1)^7\text{Li}$	$^7\text{Be}(n,p)^7\text{Li}$
$^7\text{Li}(p,p)^7\text{Li}$	$^7\text{Li}(p,\gamma)^8\text{Be}$
$^7\text{Be}(n,\alpha)\alpha$	$^6\text{Li}(d,n_{0+1})^7\text{Be}$
$^7\text{Li}(p,n_{0+1})^7\text{Be}$	

R	Channel	Channel radius (fm)
1	$^6\text{Li} + d$	6.4639
2	$^7\text{Li} + p$	4.15
3	$^7\text{Li}^* + p$	5.0
4	$^7\text{Be} + n$	4.15
5	$^7\text{Be}^* + n$	5.0
6	$\alpha + \alpha$	4.0
7	$^8\text{Be} + \gamma$	0.0

- **Red:** Data for reactions channels were not included in existing ENDF/EDA analysis
- $^8\text{Be} + \gamma$ partition is not included in existing ENDF/EDA analysis

^8Be Levels Information

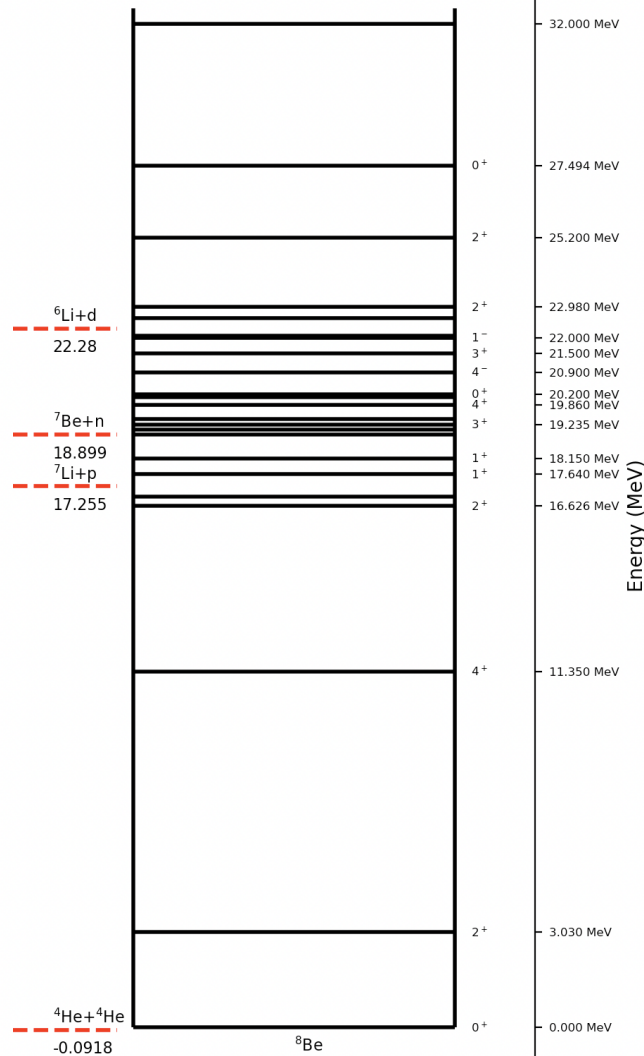
- Taken from NNDC/ENSDF.
- The 22.63 MeV level was assigned 1^+ spin and parity.
- The 22.98 MeV level was assigned 2^+ spin and parity
- The 21.5 MeV level was assigned 3^+ spin and parity.
- Max orbital angular momentum, $l=4$

Background Levels

- 0^+ at 32 MeV
- 2^+ at 32 MeV
- 4^+ at 32 MeV

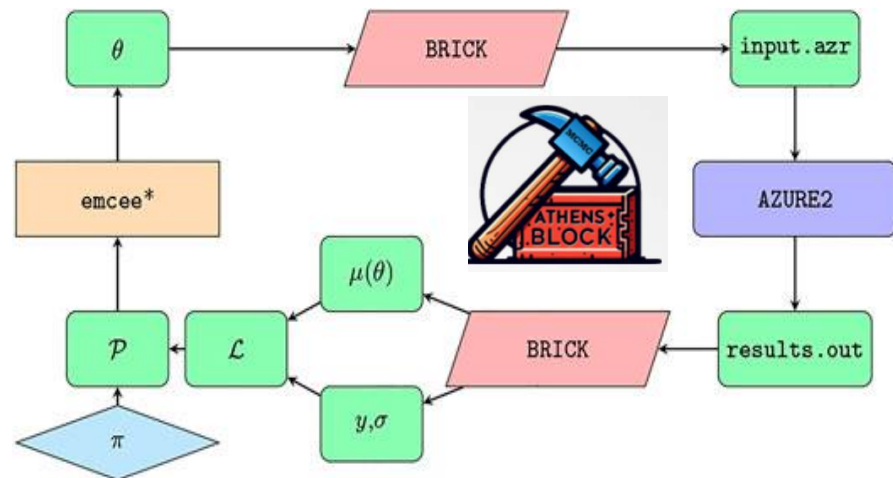
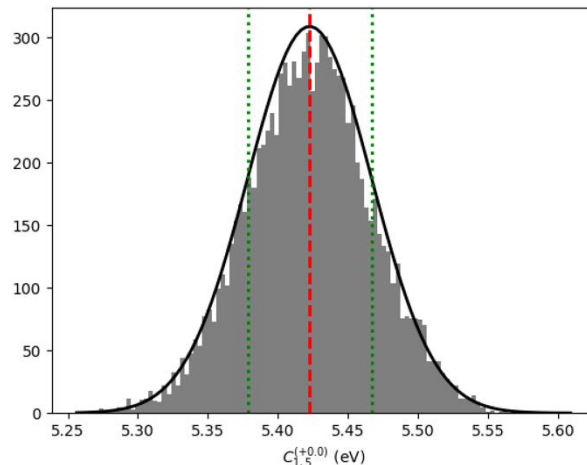
Data Sources:

- EXFOR
- And recent measurement of deuteron induced reactions on ^6Li .
(S. N. Paneru *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C 110, 044603 (2024))



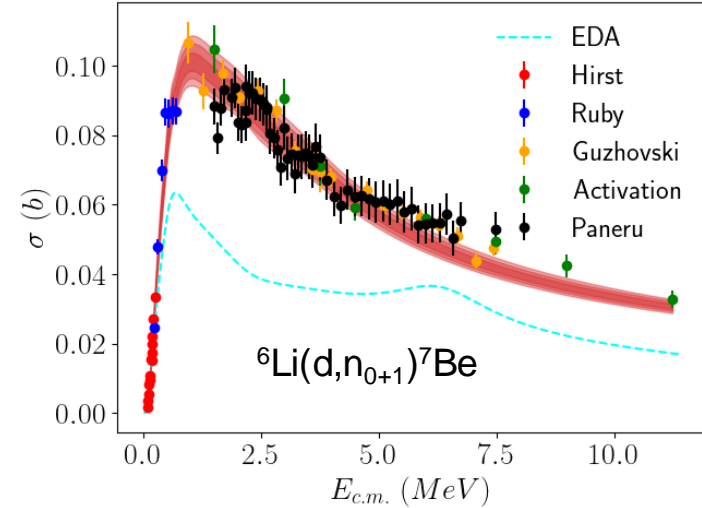
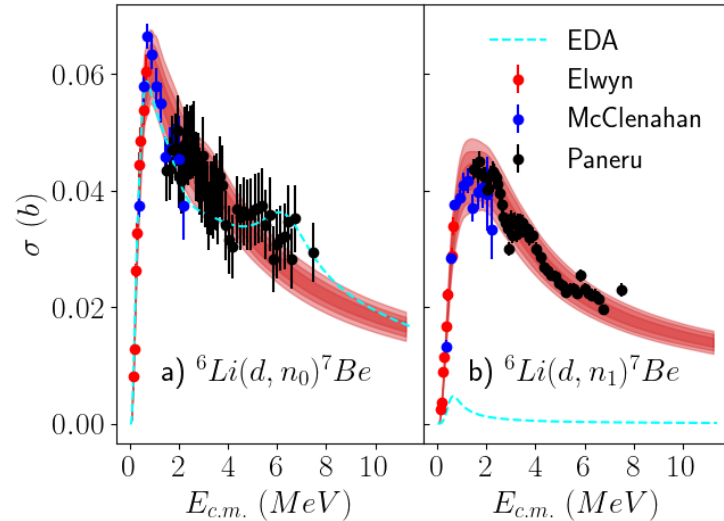
Uncertainty quantification

- We used Bayesian analysis to infer the uncertainties in the R -matrix parameters and the calculated cross sections.
- Bayesian R -matrix Inference Code Kit (BRICK) was used for uncertainty quantification.
- BRICK acts as an intermediate state to communicate between the Markov chain Monte Carlo Python routine *emcee* and AZURE2.
- Uniform priors were chosen for reduced width amplitudes and the ANC's while log normal distributions were chosen as priors for the normalization parameter.
- Simultaneous fitted 2523 data points including all reactions channel with AZURE2.
- All together 227 parameters were used in the analysis.



Results and comparisons with EDA

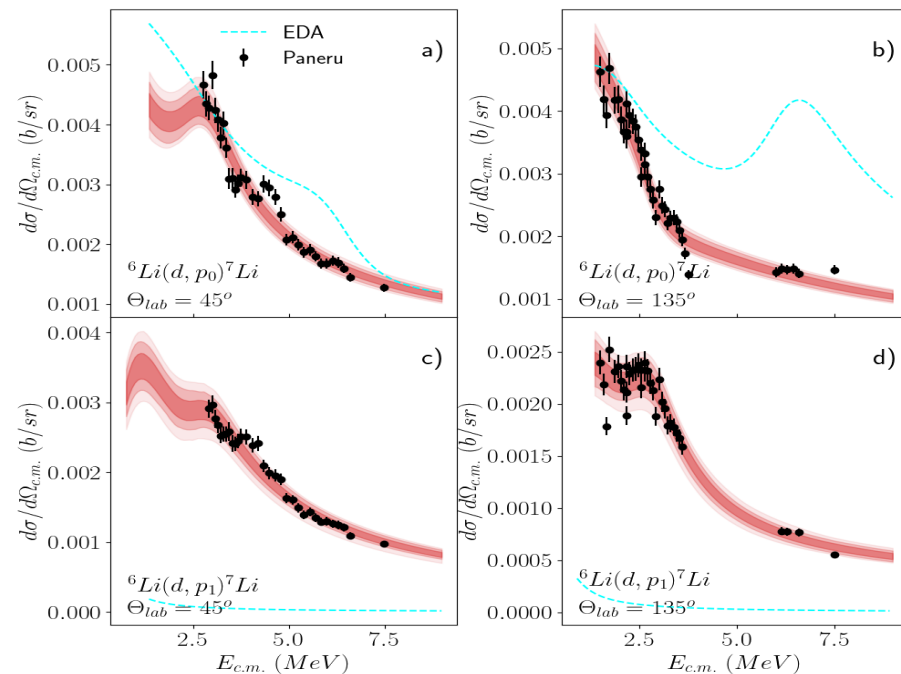
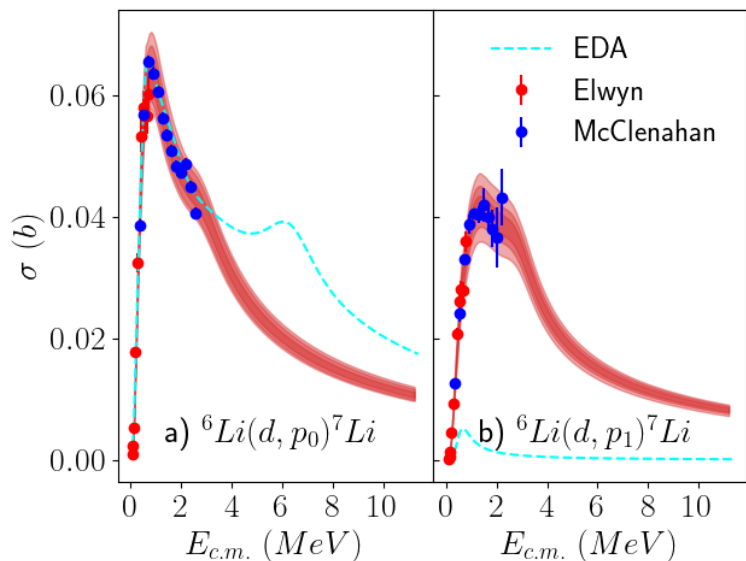
${}^6\text{Li}(d,n_0){}^7\text{Be}$ and ${}^6\text{Li}(d,n_1){}^7\text{Be}$



- Paneru *et al.* data provided additional constraints to the ${}^6\text{Li}(d, n_{0,1}){}^7\text{Be}$ fits at higher energies.
- The enhancement of cross section around $E_{c.m.}=6$ MeV is not supported by this work.
- The non-zero cross sections observed from EDA calculations is due to $l=0$ partial wave (s-wave) that was introduced for these excited state partitions.

Elwyn *et al.* (Phys. Rev. C, 16, 1977), McClenahan *et al.* (Nucl. Phys, 11, 1975), Hirst *et al.* (Philosophical Magazine, Vol.45, Issue.366,1954), Ruby *et al.* (Nuclear Science and Engineering, Vol.71, 1979), Szabo *et al.* (Nuclear Physics, Section A, Vol.289, 1977), Guzhovskij *et al.* (Izv. Rossiiskoi Akademii Nauk, Ser.Fiz., Vol.44 (1980)), S. N. Paneru *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C 110, 044603 (2024) (for activation and Paneru)

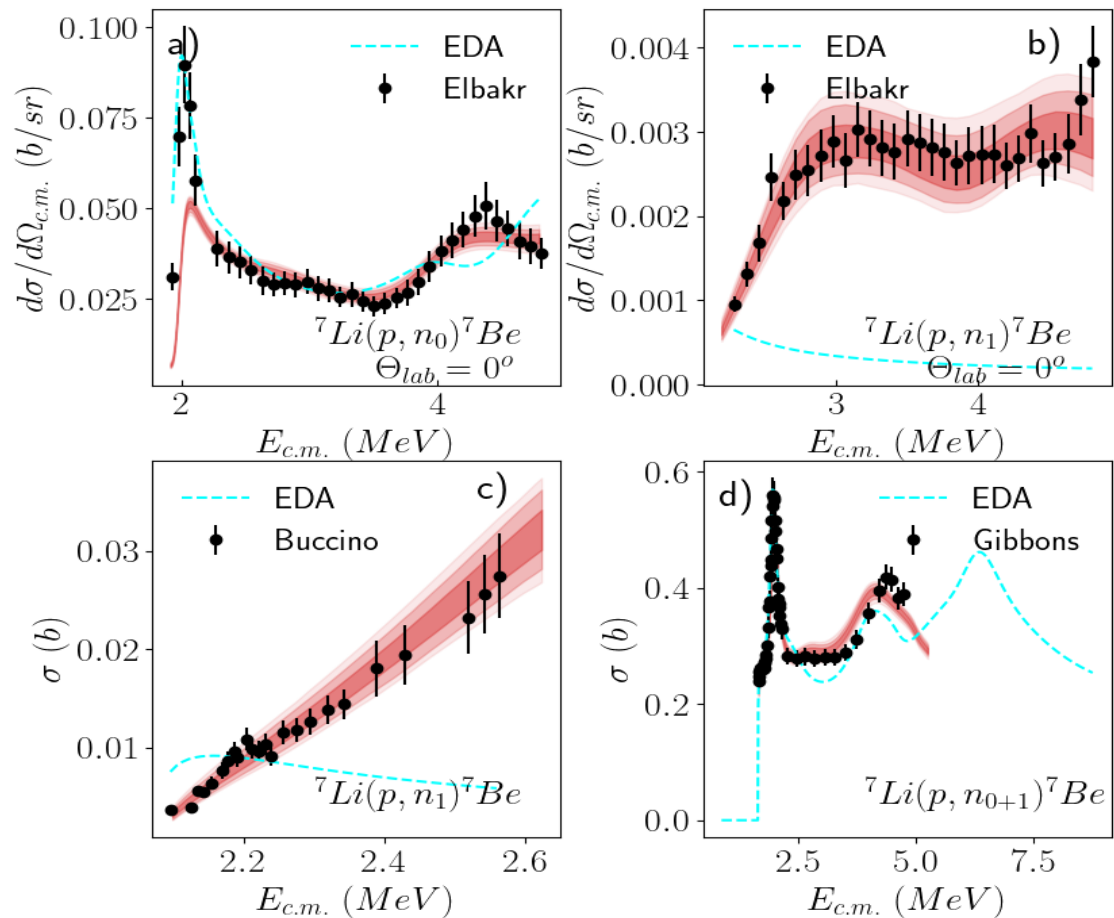
${}^6\text{Li}(d,p_0){}^7\text{Li}$ and ${}^6\text{Li}(d,p_1){}^7\text{Li}$



➤ The enhancement of cross section around $E_{c.m.}=6$ MeV is not supported by this work.

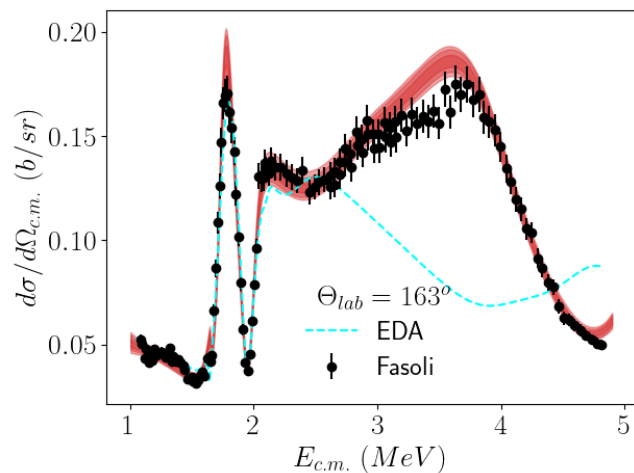
${}^7\text{Li}(p,n_0){}^7\text{Be}$ and ${}^7\text{Li}(p,n_1){}^7\text{Be}$

- ${}^7\text{Li}(p,n){}^7\text{Be}$ is widely used as mono-energetic neutron source.
- The resonance at $E_{c.m.}=4.4$ MeV is strongly affected by the properties of 21.5 MeV state for which parity is not assigned.
- Use of either 3^+ or 3^- for 21.5 MeV state produces fits of similar quality. Could be the interference effect of two nearby resonances.
- Angular distributions data are well reproduced except for the near threshold data from Elbakr *et al.* at $\theta_{lab}=0^\circ$.

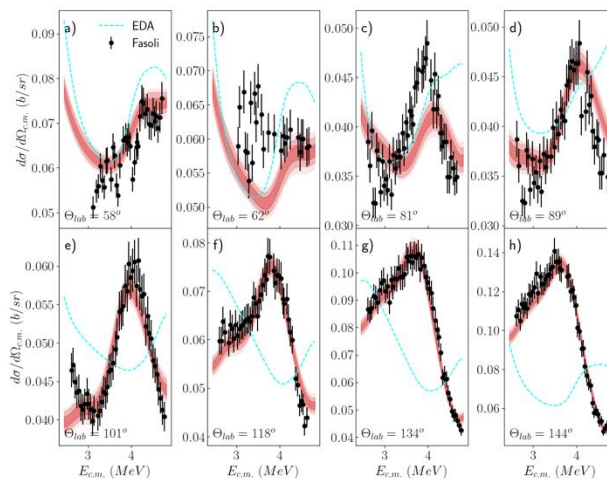


${}^7\text{Li}(p,p){}^7\text{Li}$

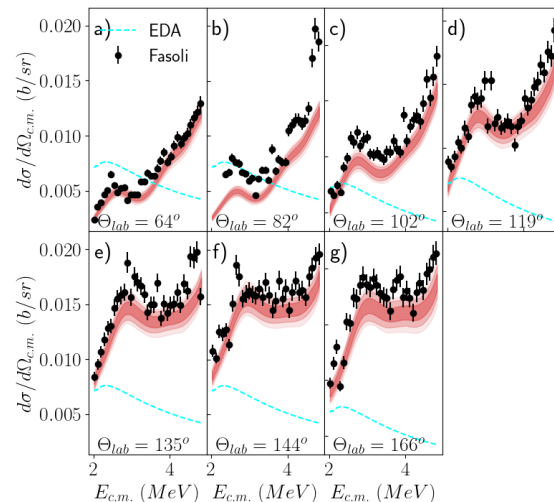
- This work included the ${}^7\text{Li}(p,p){}^7\text{Li}^*$ reaction data in the analysis.
- Elastic scattering data at high $E_{c.m.}$ was added into the analysis.



${}^7\text{Li}(p,p){}^7\text{Li}$



${}^7\text{Li}(p,p){}^7\text{Li}$



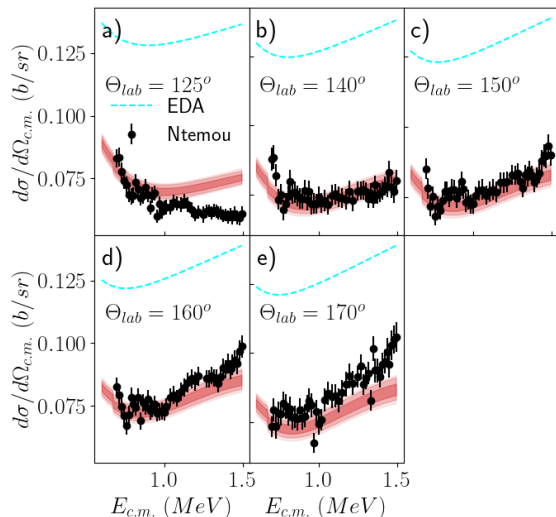
${}^7\text{Li}(p,p){}^7\text{Li}^*$

${}^6\text{Li}(d,d){}^6\text{Li}$

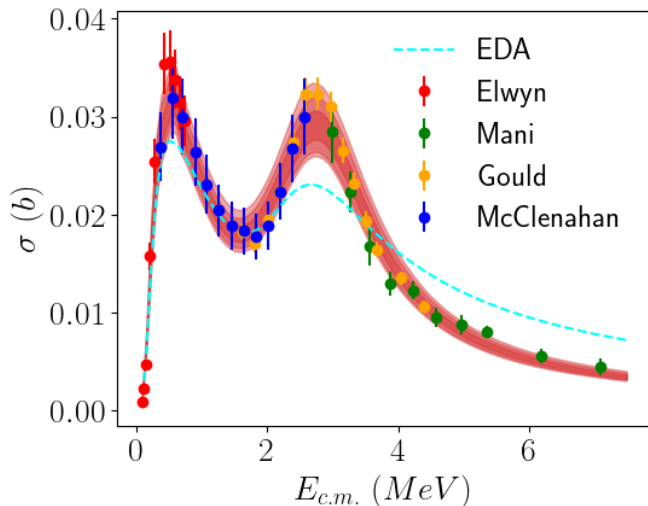
- EDA introduces data at high energies which AZURE2 couldn't fit.
- Only used elastic scattering data below deuteron breakup threshold.
- Lack of spin and parity assignments at high excitation energies in ${}^8\text{Be}$ limits to fit the elastic scattering data at high energies.

${}^6\text{Li}(d,\alpha)\alpha$

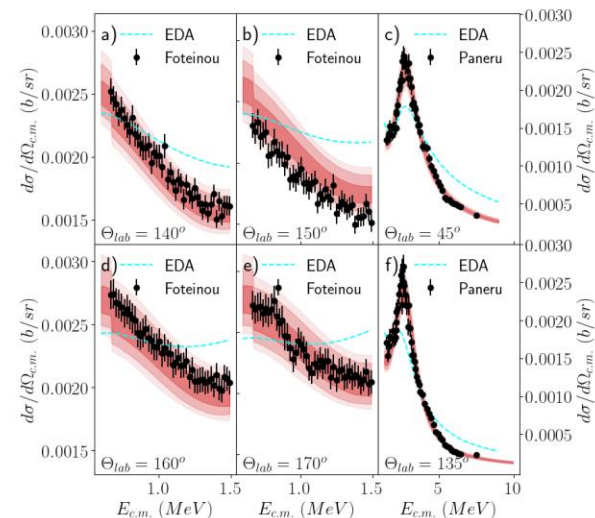
- A scaling factor of $\frac{1}{2}$ have been applied to α -production data to convert it into reaction cross section data for reaction channels with identical particles.



${}^6\text{Li}(d,d){}^6\text{Li}$



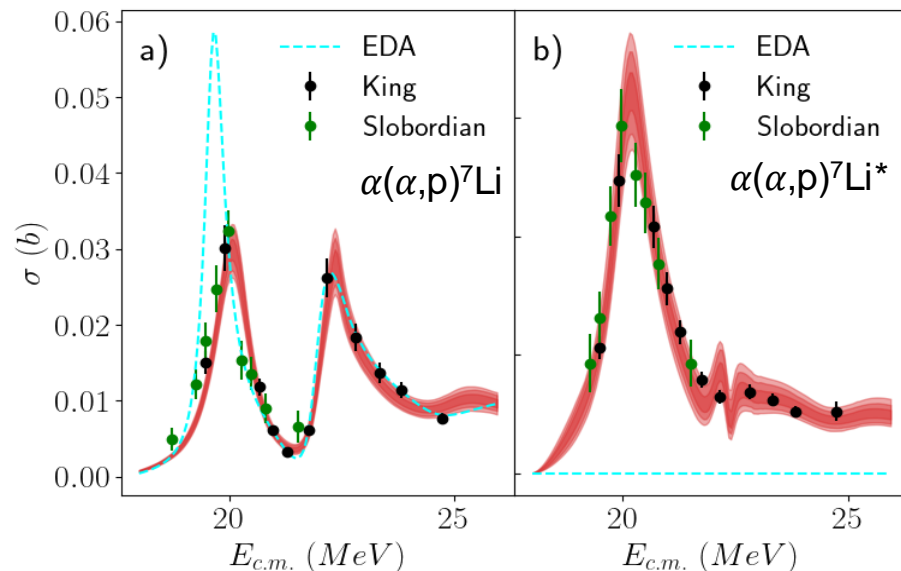
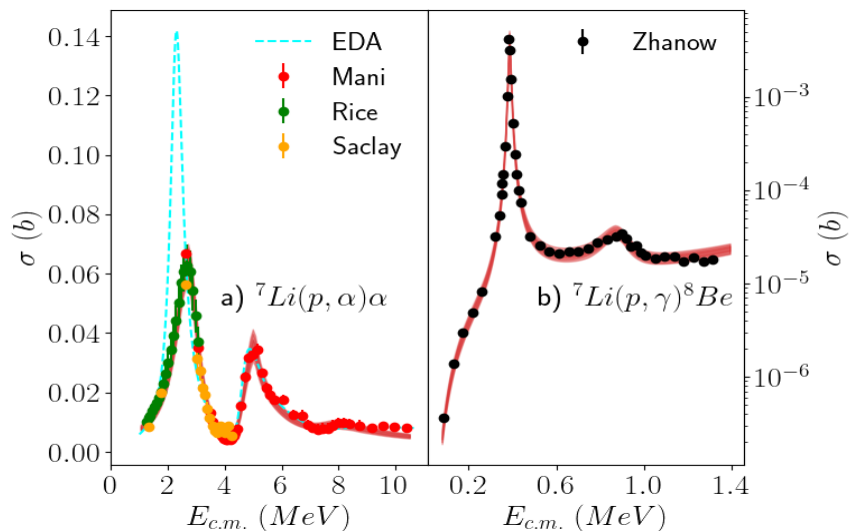
${}^6\text{Li}(d,\alpha)\alpha$



${}^6\text{Li}(d,\alpha)\alpha$

${}^7\text{Li}(p,\alpha)\alpha$, ${}^7\text{Li}(p,\gamma){}^8\text{Be}$ and $\alpha(\alpha,p){}^7\text{Li}$

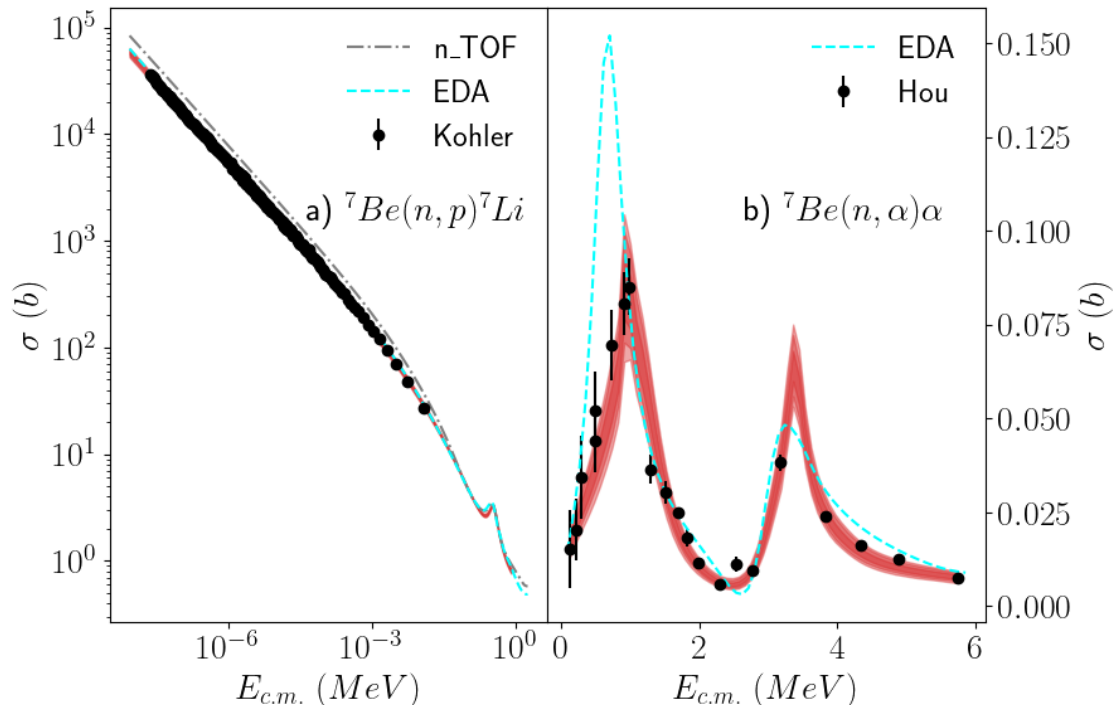
- ${}^7\text{Li}(p,\gamma){}^8\text{Be}$ is important for physics beyond the standard model.
- Over prediction of cross section in current evaluation for both ${}^7\text{Li}(p,\alpha)\alpha$ and $\alpha(\alpha,p){}^7\text{Li}$ reactions are related to properties of $E_x=19.86$ MeV state in ${}^8\text{Be}$.



Rice: Cassagnou *et al.* (Nuclear Physics, Vol.33, Issue.3, p.449 (1962)), Mani *et al.* (Nuclear Physics, Vol.60, Issue.4, p.588 (1964)),
 Saclay: Cassagnou *et al.* (Nuclear Physics, Vol.33, Issue.3, p.449 (1962)), D. Zahnow *et al.* (Zeitschrift fuer Physik A, Hadrons and Nuclei, Vol.351,
 p.229 (1995)), C.H.King *et al.* (Phys. Rev. C, 16, 1712, 1977), R. J. Slobodrian *et al.* (Zeitschrift fuer Physik A, Hadrons and Nuclei, Vol.308, Issue.1,
 p.15 (1982))

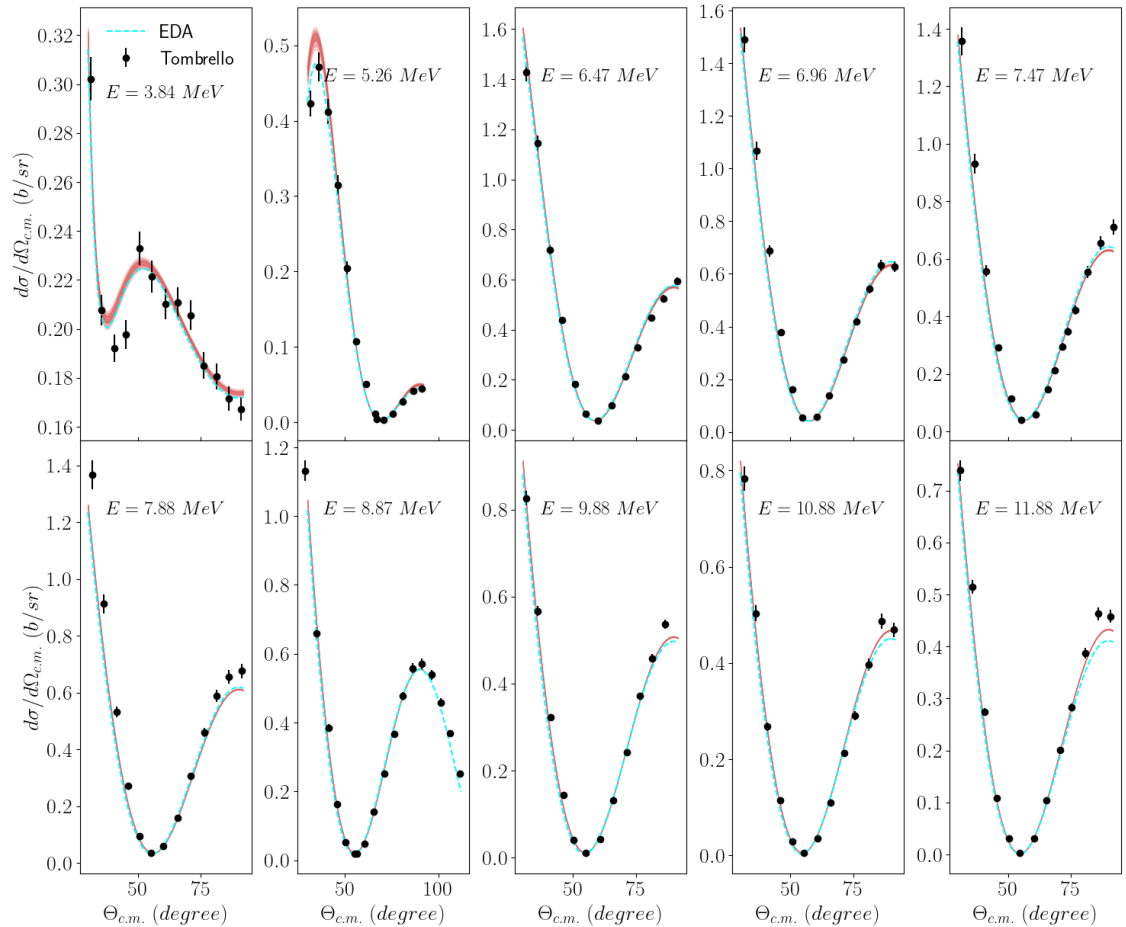
${}^7\text{Be}(n,p){}^7\text{Li}$ and ${}^7\text{Be}(n,\alpha)\alpha$

- ${}^7\text{Be}(n,p)$ and ${}^7\text{Be}(n,\alpha)\alpha$ are important for cosmological lithium problem.
- Kohler *et al.* data for ${}^7\text{Be}(n,p)$ differs from the latest n_TOF data by 40%.
- Both data sets for ${}^7\text{Be}(n,p)$ complements the ${}^7\text{Li}(p,n){}^7\text{Be}$ data at high energies quite well.
- **New measurement required to sort out the differences.**
- Limited data sets available for ${}^7\text{Be}(n,\alpha)\alpha$.



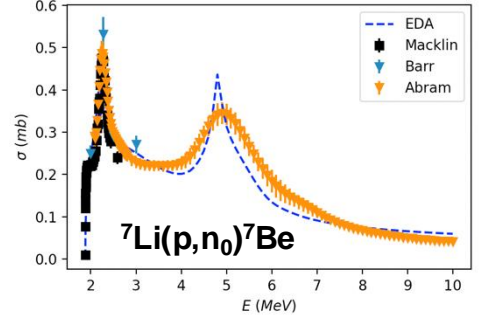
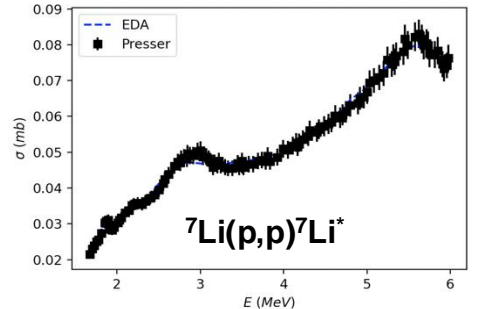
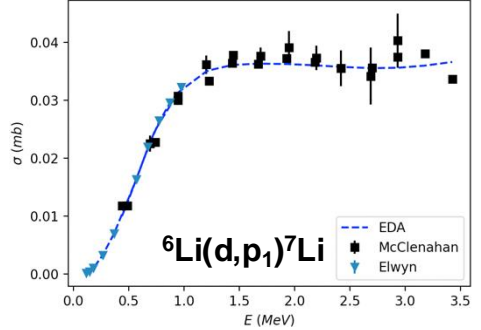
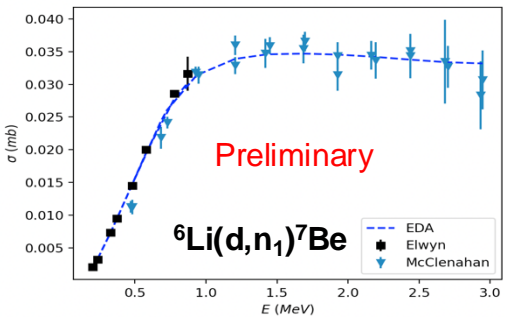
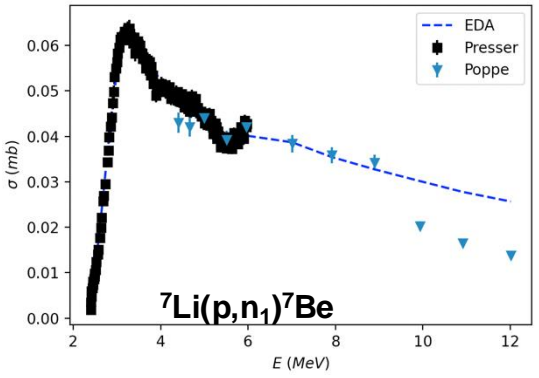
$\alpha(\alpha,\alpha)\alpha$

- $\alpha(\alpha,\alpha)\alpha$ is important for ‘triple-alpha’ process.
- AZURE2 in its open access form does not calculate the identical particle scattering cross section.
- The source code was modified to calculate the cross section from the phase shifts.
- Only $0+$, $2+$, and $4+$ states in ${}^8\text{Be}$ was used to constrain the fits to $\alpha(\alpha,\alpha)\alpha$ cross section data.
- $\Gamma=5.42 \pm 0.04$ eV consistent with previous evaluations.



Updates on ^8Be evaluation using EDA

- Added data in existing evaluation for the reaction channels leading to excited state nucleus in residual nucleus.
- Data for $^6\text{Li}(d,d)^6\text{Li}$ below $E_{c.m.}=4$ MeV is added into the evaluation.
- Maximum orbital angular momentum have been increased to 4 to better explain the angular distribution data for various charged particle reaction channels.
- Preliminary results for some of the channels are shown.
- Ongoing Work: Add more data into evaluation and optimize the parameters to explain all reaction channels. The results will be reported to ENDF-IX.



Summary

- Preliminary results from *R*-matrix analysis of ^8Be system with AZURE2 was compared with EDA calculations.
- Bayesian analysis was used to infer the uncertainties in *R*-matrix parameters and the calculated cross sections.
- Lessons learned from this work is being implemented into an ongoing effort to update the ^8Be evaluation using EDA code.
- The new evaluation will be reported to ENDF-IX.

Collaborators

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Thank You.