



# Cross section measurements with applications to nuclear energy

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*Institute for Reference Materials and Measurements* **[www.jrc.ec.europa.eu](http://www.jrc.ec.europa.eu)**

*Standards for Nuclear Safety, Safeguards and Security*

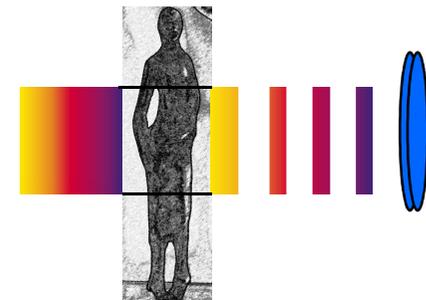
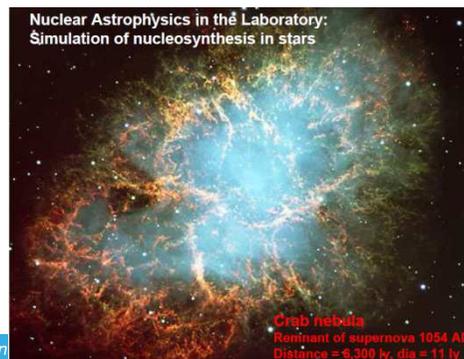
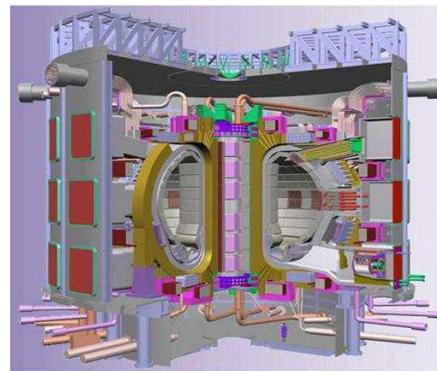
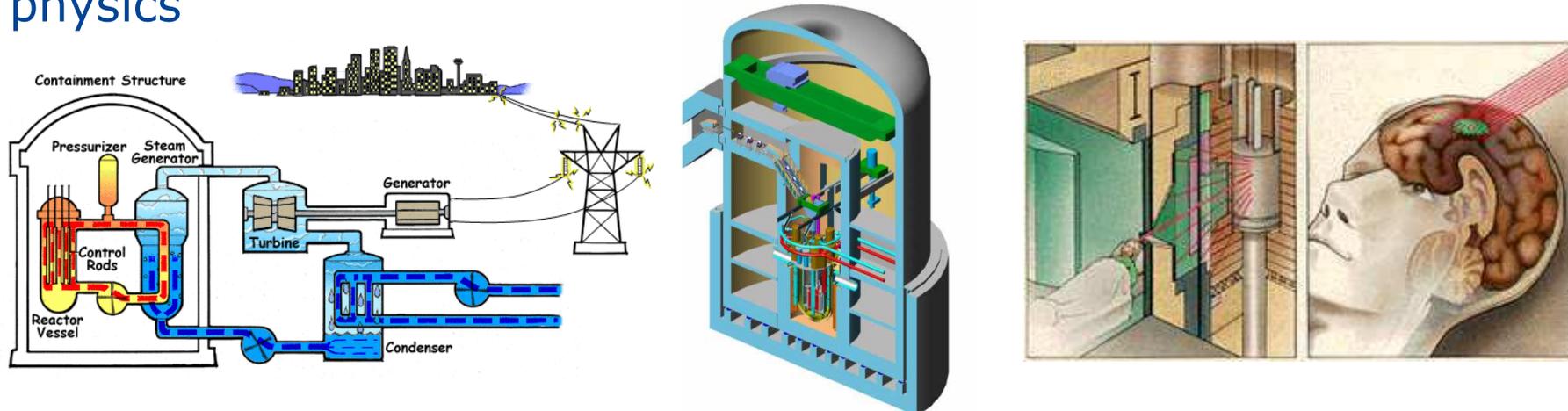
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# Role of nuclear data



Applications: fission and fusion, radiation protection, nuclear medicine, (nuclear) security, object and materials analysis

Science: reactions and structure of nuclei, astrophysics, basic physics



# Role of nuclear data



How well can we calculate neutron fields, reaction rates, nuclide inventories, radioactivity, dose rates, decay heat, ...?  
What is the penalty for inaccuracy?

Safety margins for reactivity, power distribution, reactivity coefficients, burnup/time to refuel, enrichment, shielding, spent fuel storage, ...  
Limits what we may learn from expensive integral experiments.

## Boltzmann: Neutron transport

$$\frac{1}{v} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \mathbf{\Omega} \cdot \nabla f + \Sigma_T f = S + \int dE' d\Omega' f(E', \Omega') \Sigma_S(E' \rightarrow E, \Omega' \rightarrow \Omega)$$

$$S = S_{PF} + S_{dn} + S_{\alpha n} + S_{ext}$$

$$S_{PF} = \sum_i N_i \int dE' f(E') \bar{v}_i(E') \sigma_{F,i}(E') f_{P,i}(E', E)$$

$$\Sigma_{S(E \rightarrow E', \Omega \rightarrow \Omega')} = \sum_i N_i \frac{d^2 \sigma_{s,i}}{dE' d\Omega'}(E, E', \Omega, \Omega')$$

$$\Sigma_T = \sum_i N_i \sigma_{T,i}$$

## Bateman: Nuclide evolution

$$\frac{dN_i}{dt} = -\lambda_i N_i - r_i N_i + \sum_{j \neq i} \{ \lambda_{j \rightarrow i} + r_{j \rightarrow i} \} N_j$$





European  
Commission

# CHANDA



CIEMAT, ANSALDO, CCFE, CEA, CERN, CNRS, CSIC, ENEA, GANIL, GSI, HZDR, IFIN-HH, INFN, IST-ID, JRC, JSI, JYU, KFKI, NNL, NPI, NPL, NRG, NTUA, PSI, PTB, SCK, TUW, UB, UFrank, UMainz, UMan, UPC, UPM, USC, UU, UOslo

## Challenges in nuclear data for the safety of European nuclear facilities

Coordinator: Enrique Gonzalez  
Infrastructure coord. & development

5.4 M€ EC contribution, ≈10M€ total  
36 partners, 2013-2017

New neutron beams, new experimental equipment, new evaluation methods, Myrrha safety case, access to validation experiments, transnational access

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# Transnational access

Coordinated A. Junghans



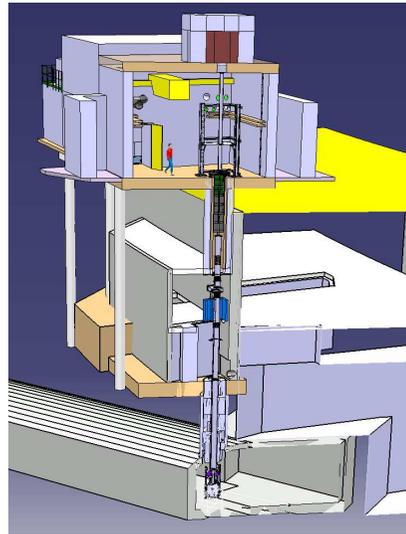
Follow-up of succesful programs: EUFRAT, ERINDA (NUDAME, EFNUDAT)  
Accelerator-based neutron sources for nuclear applications



**GELINA, IRMM**



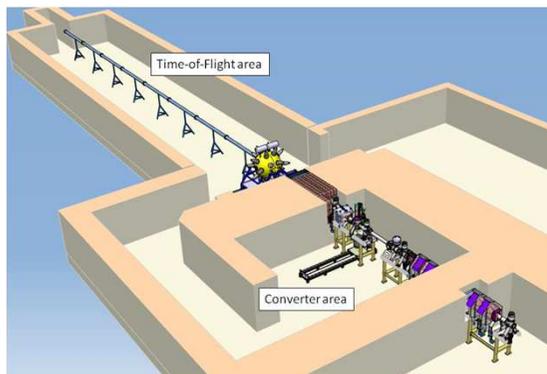
**nELBE, HZDR**



**CERN, n\_TOF, EAR2**



**GANIL, SPIRAL2, NFS**



Support to experiments  
Support to scientific visitors



universität wien

# Challenges

## HPRL, SG26, NUDATRA

[www.nea.fr/html/dbdata/hprl/](http://www.nea.fr/html/dbdata/hprl/)



Quantitatively: Very tight target uncertainties will remain in the picture

- Fission cross sections (2% for MA, nu-bar, neutron-spectrum)
- Fissile nuclides capture cross sections (5% or better)
- Scattering cross sections (2-5%) and angular distributions ( $^{238}\text{U}$ ,  $^{56}\text{Fe}$ ,  $^{23}\text{Na}$ )

Several issues not tackled for a long time are being picked up

- Prompt fission gammas
- Neutron spectra and angular distributions
- Capture of the main fissile nuclides
- (In)elastic scattering of U-238

Technical developments are required for tackling these challenges

- Emphasis on high quality, accurate experiments
- Experiments to improve nuclear models
- New detectors and data-acquisition
- New analysis methods
- New neutron sources



# JRC Neutron Facilities

VdG

GELINA

JRC-Geel (IRMM) is a major provider in Europe  
of Nuclear Data for nuclear energy applications

# GELINA



- **Pulsed white neutron source**

$$10 \text{ meV} < E_n < 20 \text{ MeV}$$

800 Hz

1 ns fwhm

$2.5 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ n/s}$

- **Neutron energy : time-of-flight (TOF)**

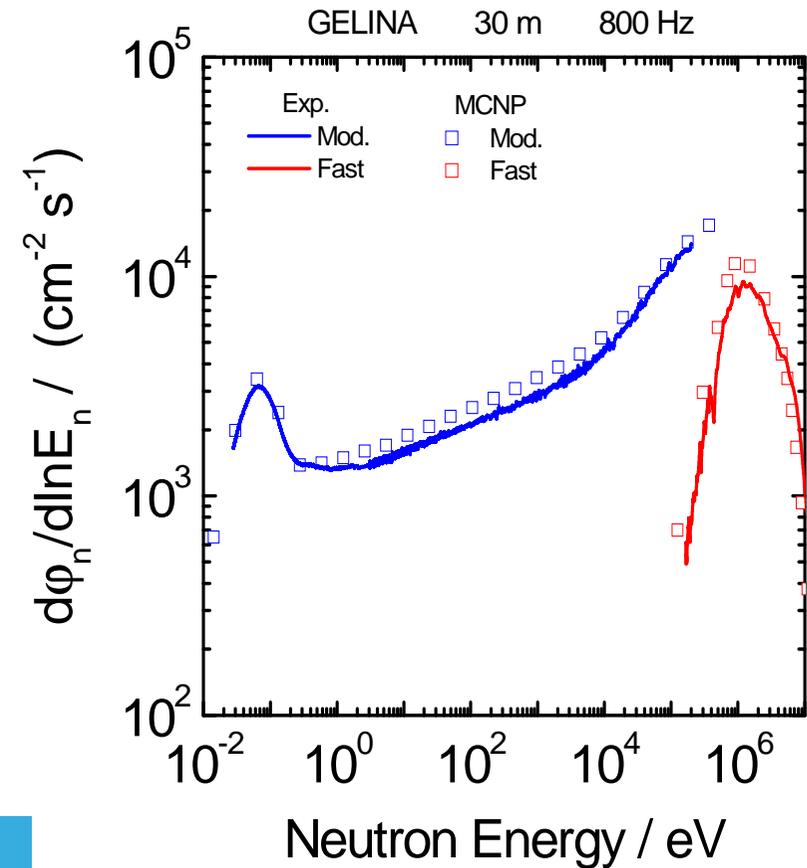
- **Multi-user facility: 10 flight paths**

10 m - 400 m

# Neutron Production

**SHIELDING for  
MODERATED  
SPECTRUM**

**SHIELDING for  
FAST  
SPECTRUM**



## Germanium Array for Inelastic Neutron Scattering



**GAINS @ FP3/200m**

12 HPGe 80 mm  $\varnothing$  x 80 mm L

1 keV resolution at 1 MeV (neutrons)

Cross sections 3-5 %

# GAINS

Angle integration:  $\lambda \leq 3$   
 Efficiency: calib+MC  
 Time-response  
 12bit 440 MSPS dig.  
 Flux: U-235(n,f)

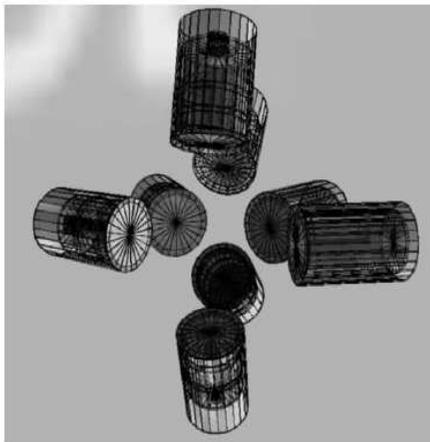
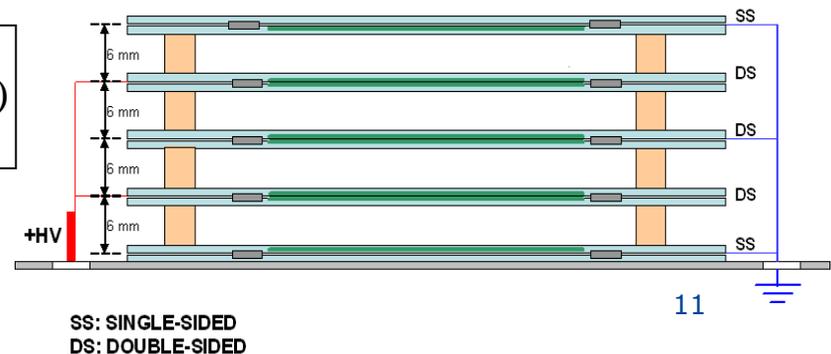


Fig. 1. GAINS. Drawing of the simulated geometry.  
 11 September 2014

$$\sigma = 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(x) dx = 2\pi \sum_{i=1}^2 w_i \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(x_i)$$

L.C. Mihailescu et al. NIMA531(2004)375; method  
 L.C. Mihailescu et al. NIMA578(2007)298; digitizers  
 D. Deleanu et al. NIMA624(2010)130;  $\gamma$ -detection efficiency  
 A. Plompen et al. KPS59(2011)1581; FF-detection efficiency  
<sup>52</sup>Cr: L.C. Mihailescu et al. NPA786(2007)1  
<sup>209</sup>Bi: L.C. Mihailescu et al. NPA799(2008)1  
<sup>208</sup>Pb: L.C. Mihailescu et al. NPA811(2008)1  
<sup>23</sup>Na: C. Rouki et al. NIMA672(2012)82;  
<sup>235</sup>U: M. Kerveno et al. PRC87(2013)024609 Graphème set FP16/30m  
 0v2 $\beta$  bgs: A. Negret et al. PRC88(2013)027601  
<sup>28</sup>Si: A. Negret et al. PRC88(2013)034604  
<sup>76</sup>Ge: C. Rouki et al. PRC88(2013)0546130  
<sup>24</sup>Mg: A. Olacel et al. PRC...(2014)... in print  
<sup>56</sup>Fe: A. Negret et al. PRC...(2014)... in print  
<sup>12</sup>C, <sup>58</sup>Ni, <sup>206</sup>Pb, <sup>207</sup>Pb, <sup>232</sup>Th, <sup>238</sup>U; Conf. Proc.  
 Ongoing: <sup>7</sup>Li, <sup>48</sup>Ti, <sup>57</sup>Fe, <sup>63</sup>Cu, <sup>65</sup>Cu, Mo, Zr



# $^{76}\text{Ge}(n,n'g)^{76}\text{Ge}$

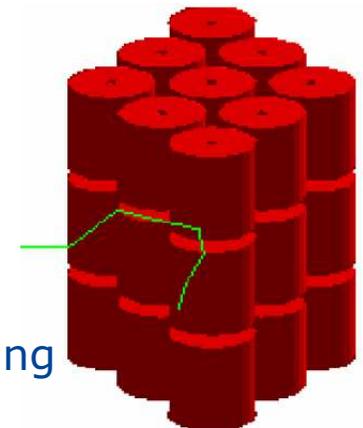
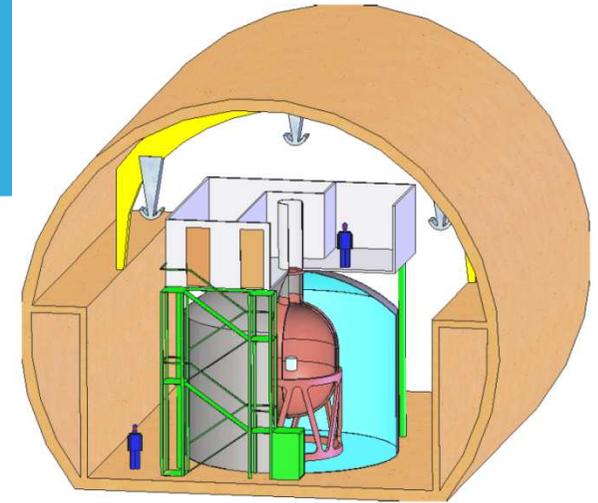
C. Rouki et al. PRC88(2013)0546130;  
w. K. Zuber, A. Domula TUD

Motivation: background in  $0\nu\beta\beta$ -experiments

- Is a neutrino its own antiparticle?
- What is the neutrino mass?

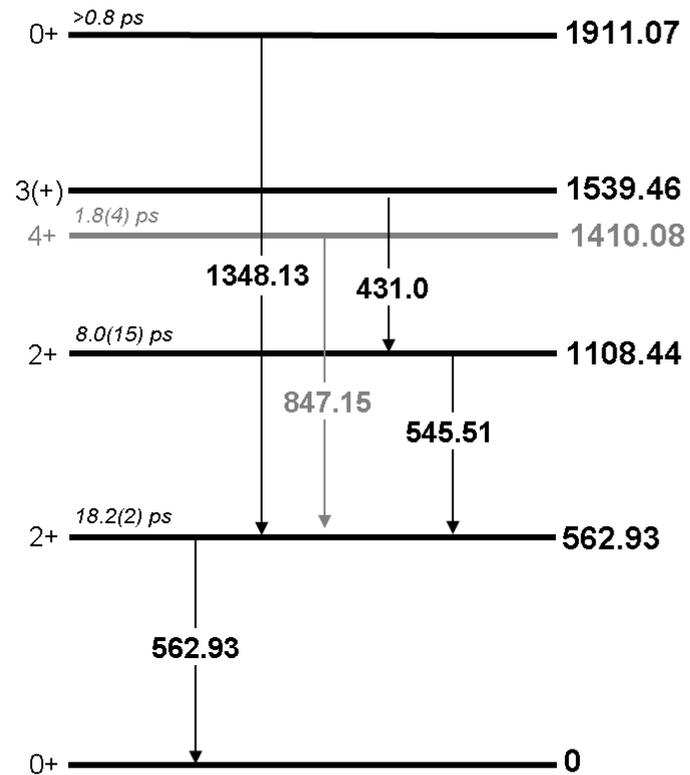
GERDA experiment

- $^{76}\text{Ge}$ ,  $Q_{\beta\beta} = 2039 \text{ keV}$ ,  $T_{1/2} > 2 \cdot 10^{25} \text{ y}$
- $^{76}\text{Ge}$  high purity detectors, 9 coaxial 8 x 8cm  $\emptyset$
- Gran Sasso, 3600 mwe
- Background goal  $10^{-3} \text{ keV}^{-1} \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ y}^{-1}$
- Components few times  $10^{-4} \text{ keV}^{-1} \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ y}^{-1}$
- Two concerns for neutrons
  - Direct production of 2040 keV transition
  - Indirect background due to  $E_g + E_{\text{recoil}}$  in inelastic scattering

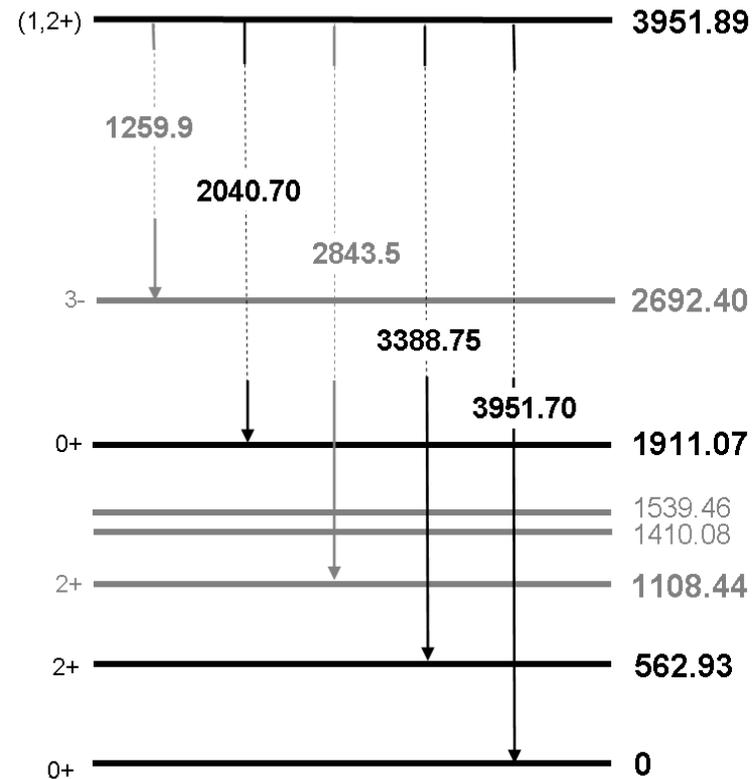


## Relevant portions level scheme $^{76}\text{Ge}$

(a)



(b)



# Experiment

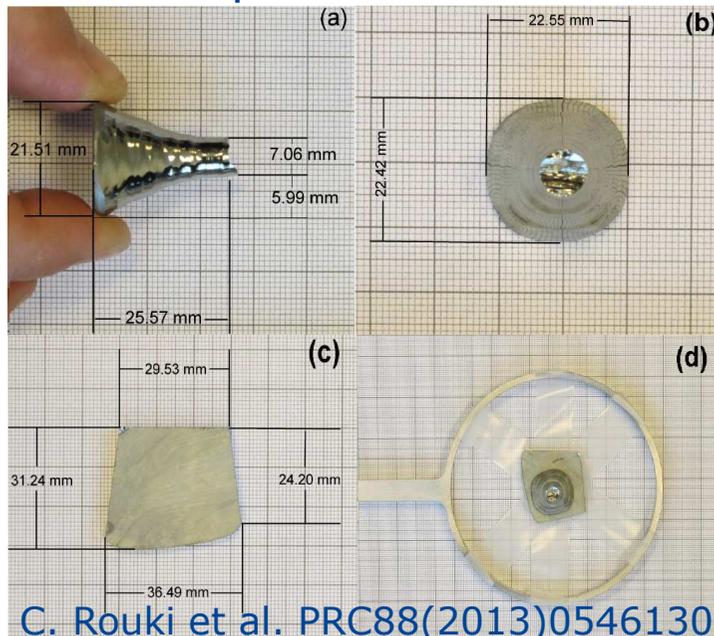
## $^{76}\text{Ge}(n,n'\gamma)^{76}\text{Ge}$



32 g, 87% enriched in  $^{76}\text{Ge}$   
main systematic uncertainty 10%

Cross section of 2039 keV,  
L69→L5 **< 3 mb**  
Unshielded: 0.43 event/kg/y  
(100x above limit)

Shielded: not an issue (3m H<sub>2</sub>O!)  
Future experiments?



## Experimental results

- Five gammas, five levels, INL

## TALYS model calculations

- Default phenom.

- KD omp
- GC LD
- Kopecky-Uhl  $\gamma$ -strength

- Modified OMP

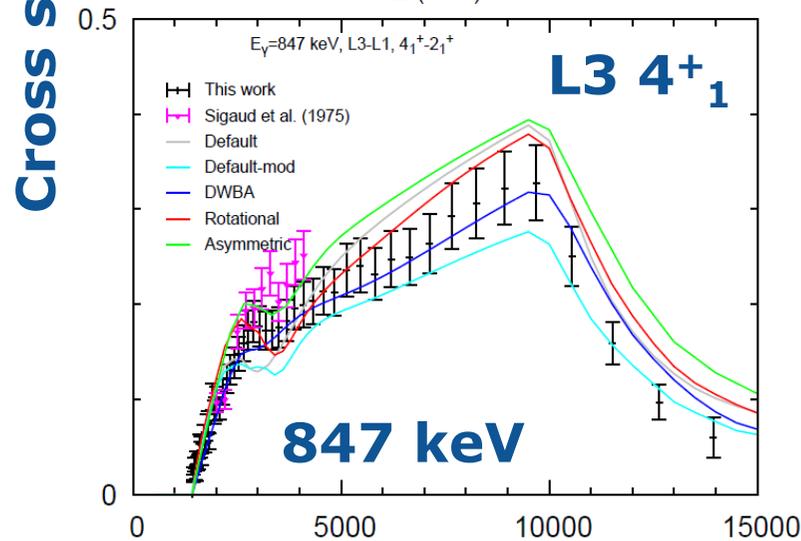
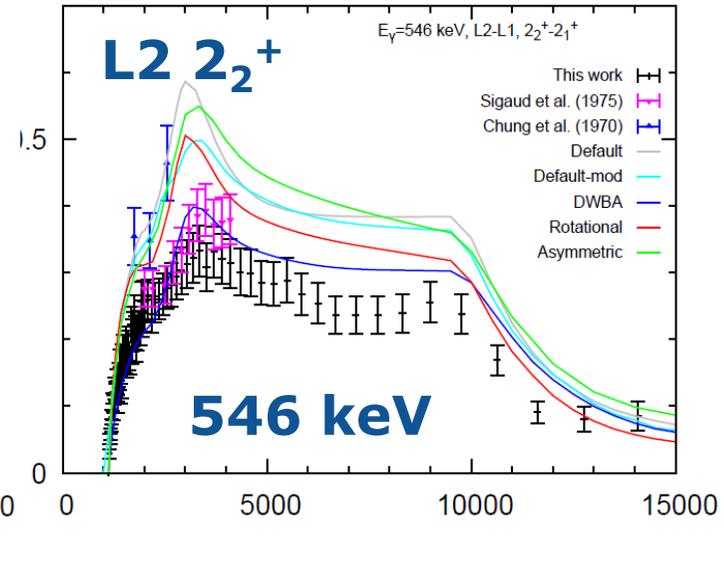
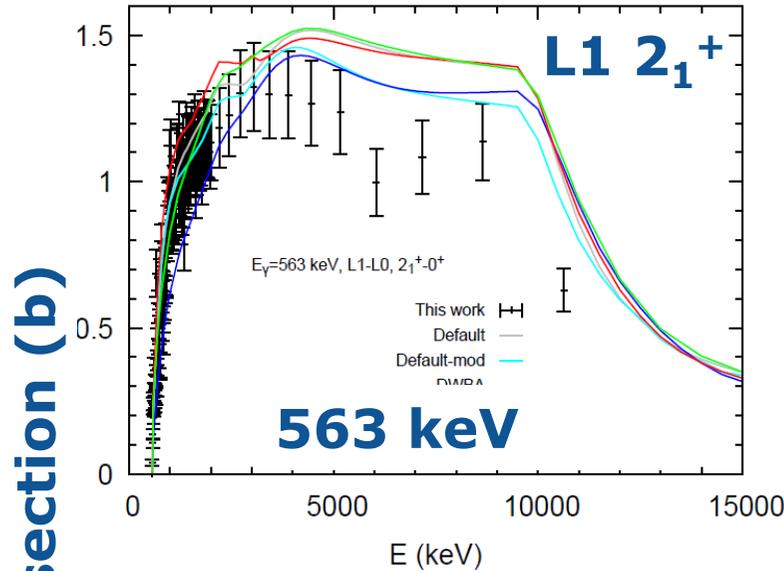
- Effect of deformation

DWBA, Rotational, Asymmetric  
(Toh et al. PRC 2013).

- Microscopic

- JLM omp, LDA, HF dens.
- enhanced combinatorial LD
- HFB  $\gamma$ -strength
- Here similar to default (not shown)

# Gamma emission cross sections



**Experiment**  
 Default  
**Mod. OMP**  
**DWBA**  
**Rotational**  
**Asymmetric**

C. Rouki et al. PRC88(2013)0546130

**Neutron energy (keV)**

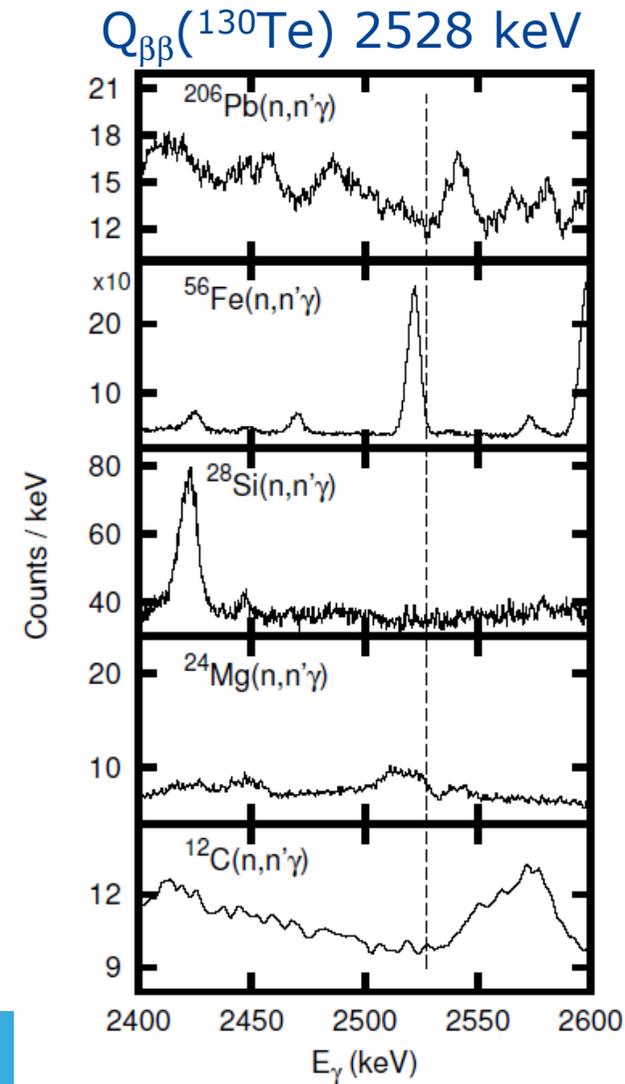
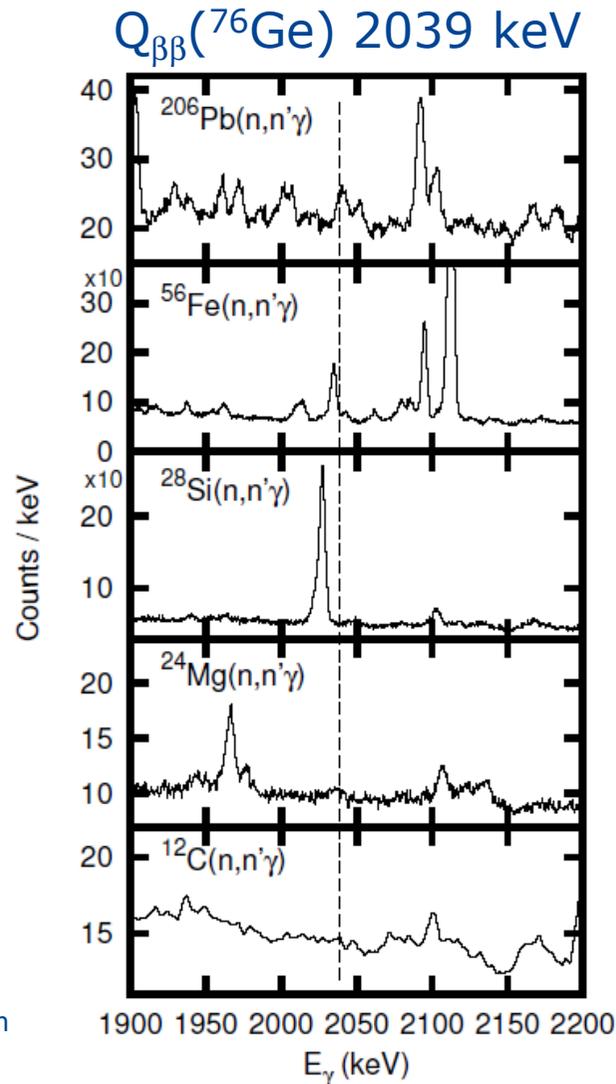
# Background $0\nu 2\beta$ experiments



$^{206}\text{Pb}$ ,  $^{56}\text{Fe}$ ,  $^{28}\text{Si}$ ,  $^{24}\text{Mg}$ ,  $^{12}\text{C}$

A. Negret, C. Borcea, and A. J. M. Plompen, Phys. Rev. C 88 (2013) 027601

Shielding or construction materials



# $^{56}\text{Fe}(n,n'\gamma)$

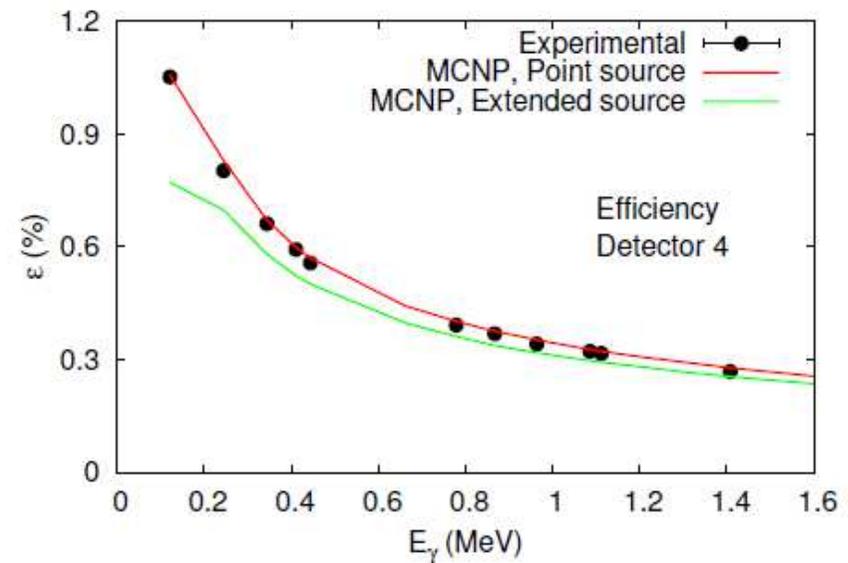
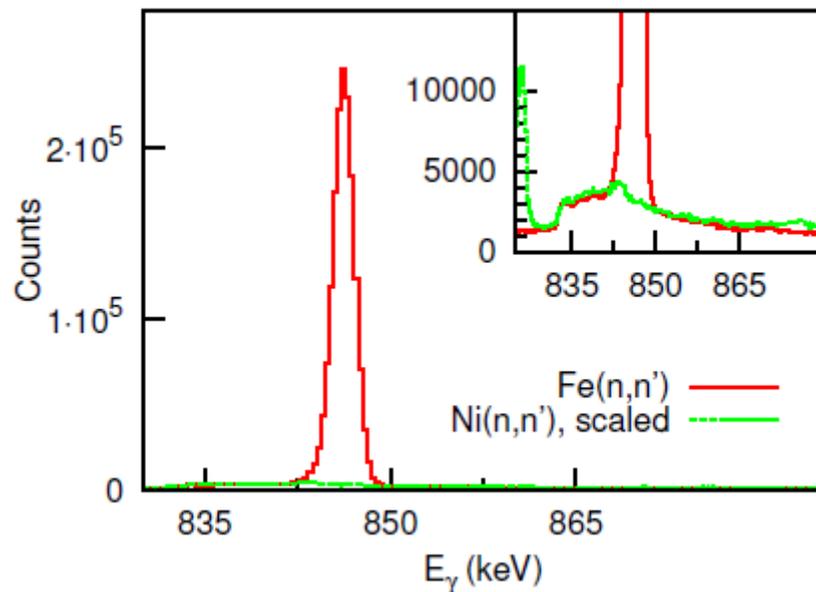
A. Negret, PRC in print

Attention on accuracy  
and systematic effects

20 g's  $^{56}\text{Fe}(n,n')$ ; 6 g's  $^{56}\text{Fe}(n,2n)$

Resolution (but see table)

$E_n$ range (MeV)	$E_n^{avg}$ (MeV)	$E^*(^{57}\text{Fe})$ (MeV)	$J^\pi$ in $^{57}\text{Fe}$ (TALYS)	Level density (BSFG) (1/MeV)	Level density (Exp.) (1/MeV)
0.9 - 1.4	1.15	8.78	1/2 - 5/2	158	134
1.4 - 1.9	1.65	9.27	1/2 - 5/2	205	94
1.9 - 2.4	2.15	9.76	1/2 - 5/2	265	60
2.4 - 2.9	2.65	10.25	1/2 - 5/2	343	52
2.9 - 3.4	3.15	10.74	1/2 - 5/2	441	46
3.4 - 3.9	3.65	11.23	1/2 - 7/2	858	28



# $^{56}\text{Fe}(n,n'\gamma)$

A. Negret, PRC in print

$^{206}\text{Pb}$

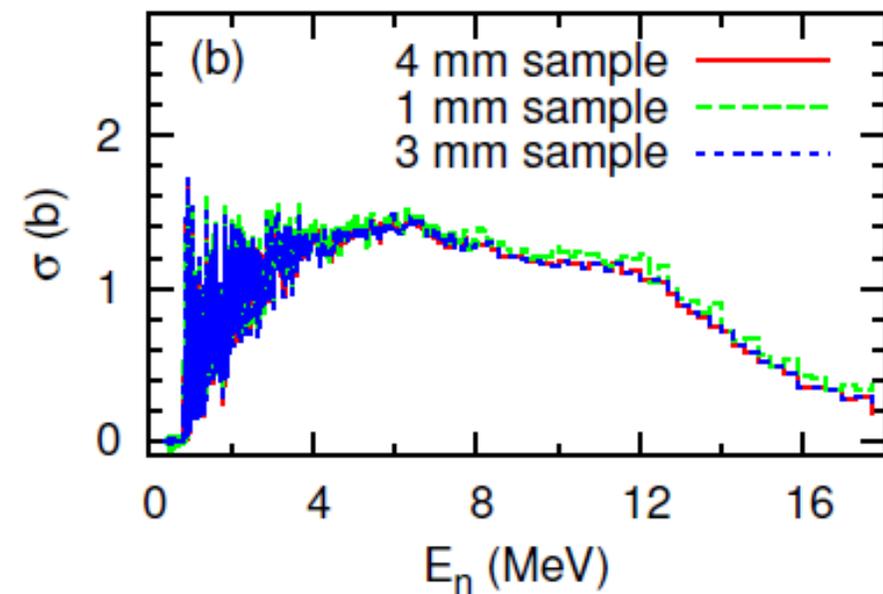
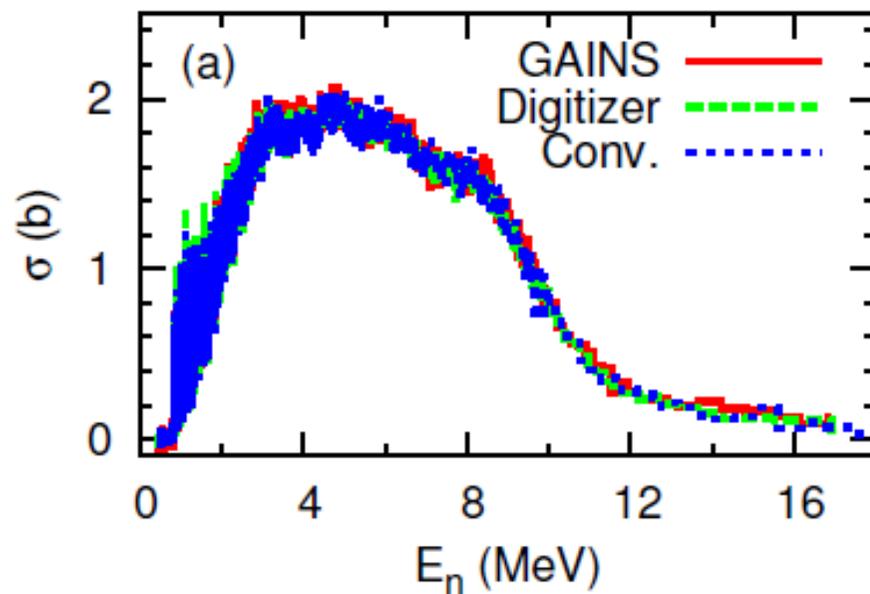
Different DAQ

Different setups

Earlier: different samples

$^{56}\text{Fe}$

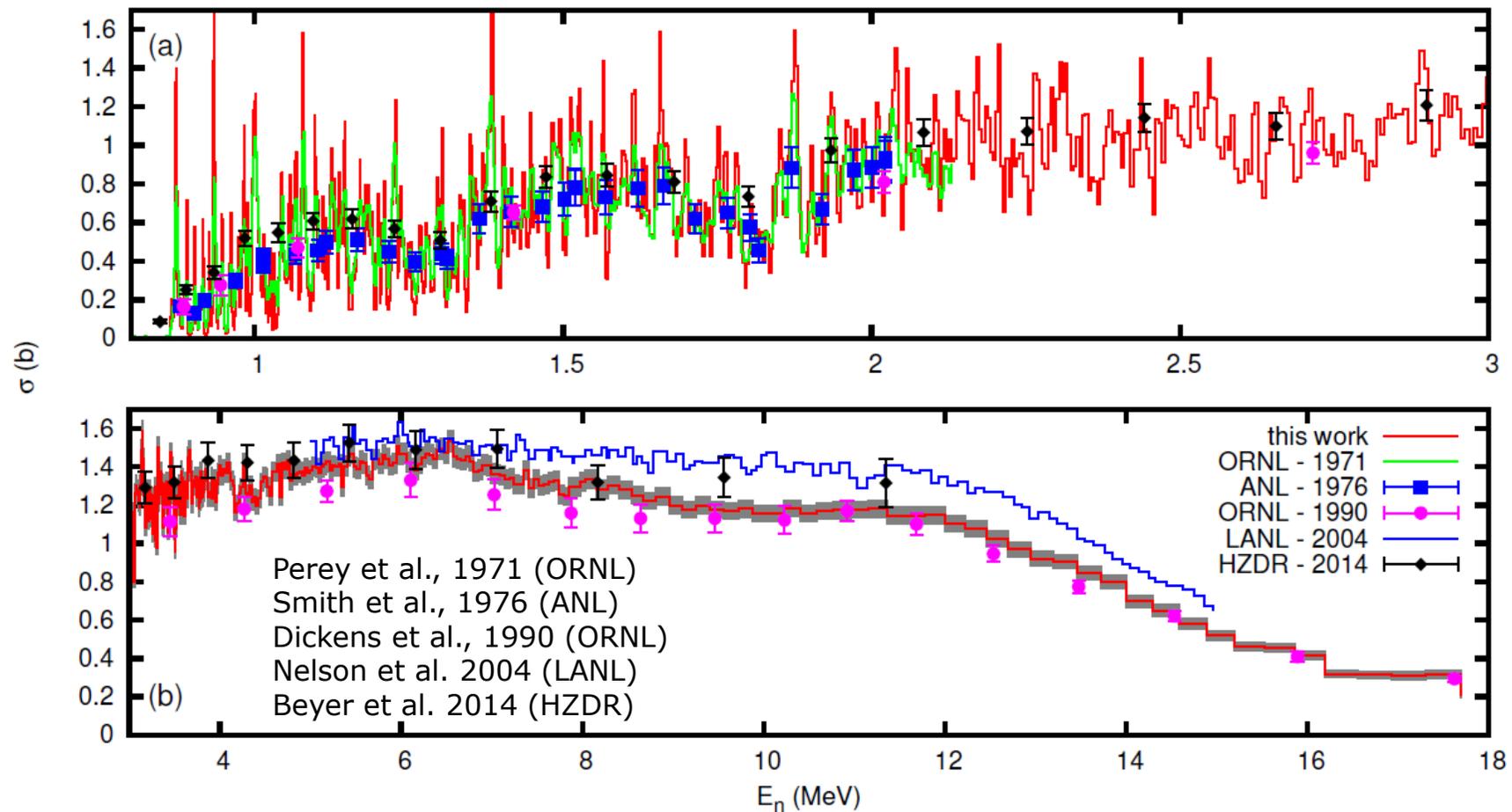
Different sample thicknesses



# $^{56}\text{Fe}(n,n'\gamma)$

A. Negret, PRC in print

847 keV gamma-ray (L1-g.s.)



# $^{56}\text{Fe}(n,n'\gamma)$

A. Negret, PRC in print

847 keV gamma-ray (L1-g.s.)

Uncertainties

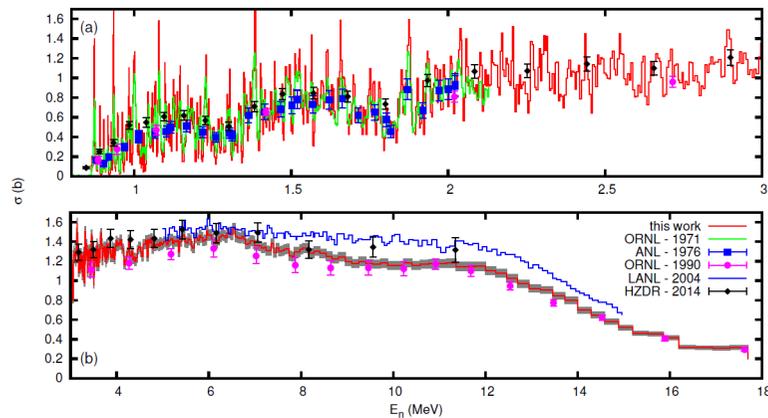
$\gamma$ -efficiency

Source 0.7%

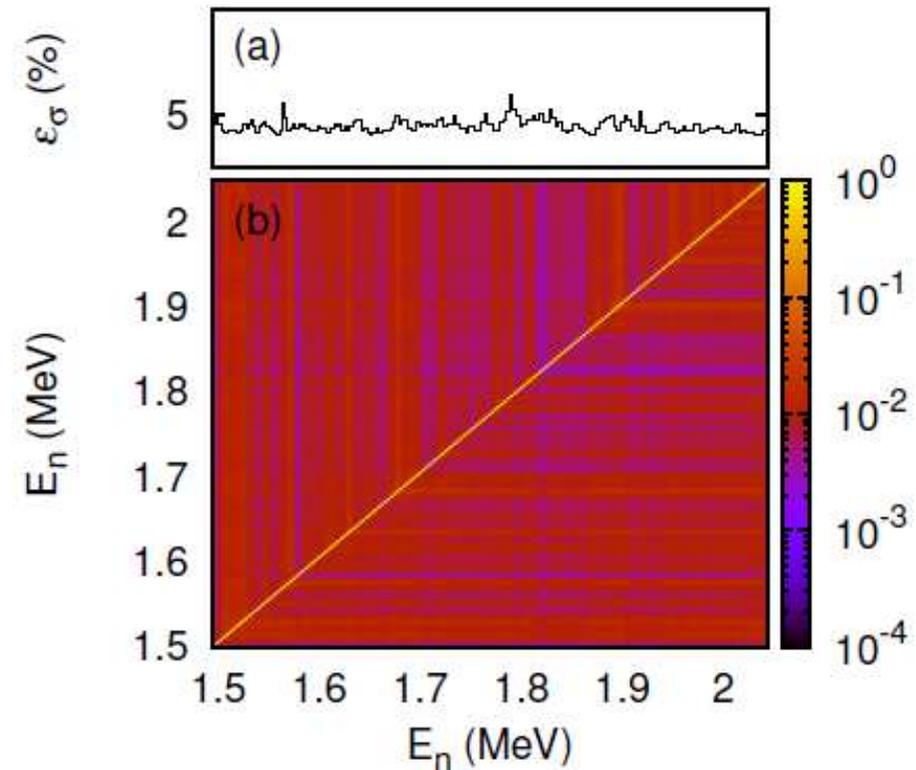
Simulations 2%

FF-efficiency 1.5%

All-in 5-6% (statistics)



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# $^{56}\text{Fe}(n,n'\gamma)$

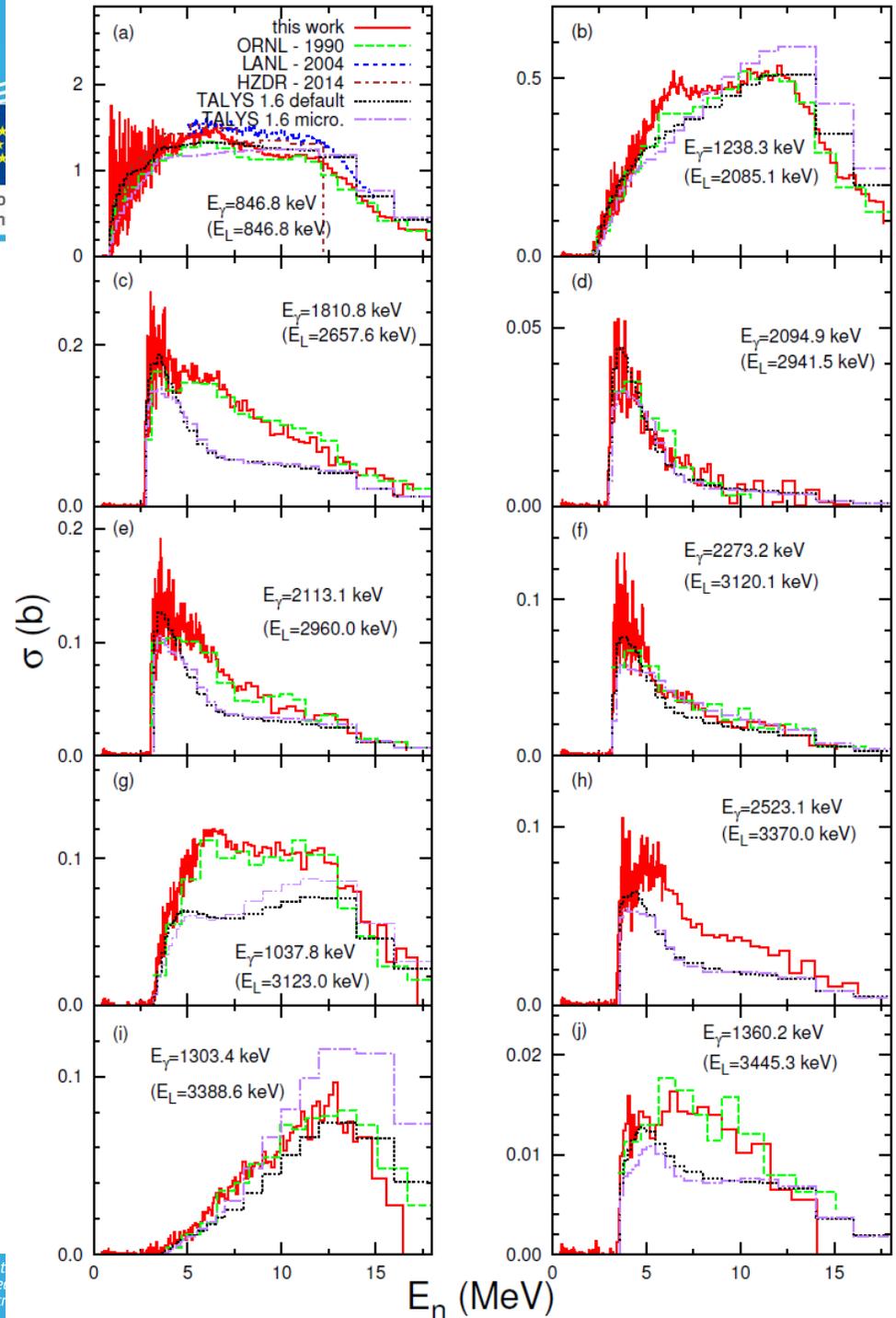
A. Negret, PRC in print

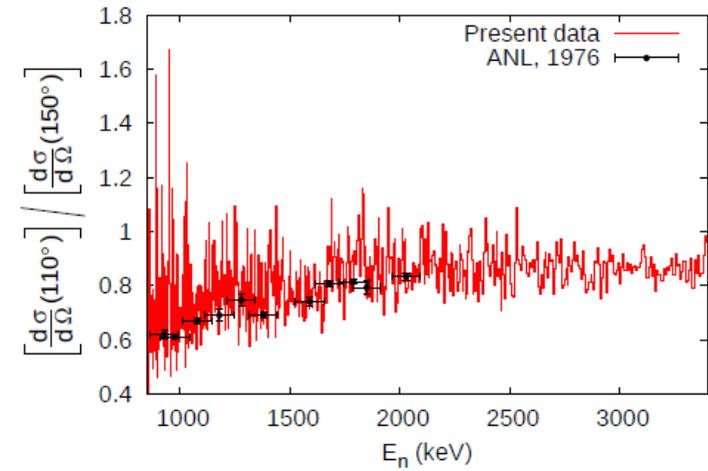
TALYS versus gamma-production  
 Default calculation  
 Microscopic calculation

Agreement comparable  
 Mixed level of agreement  
 Do we really understand

- gamma-decay
- transition discrete-continuum?

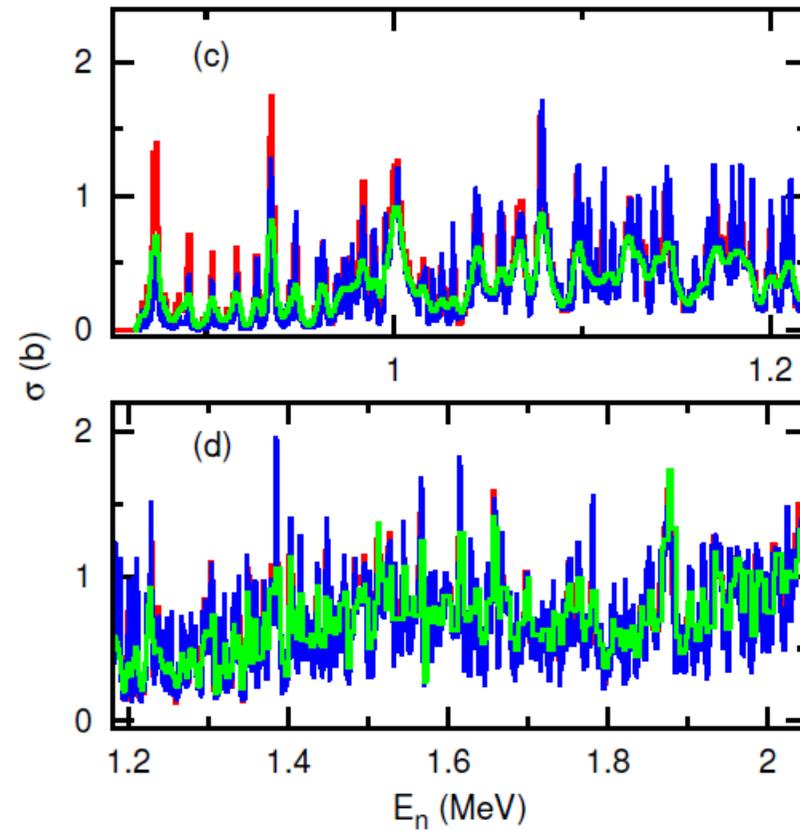
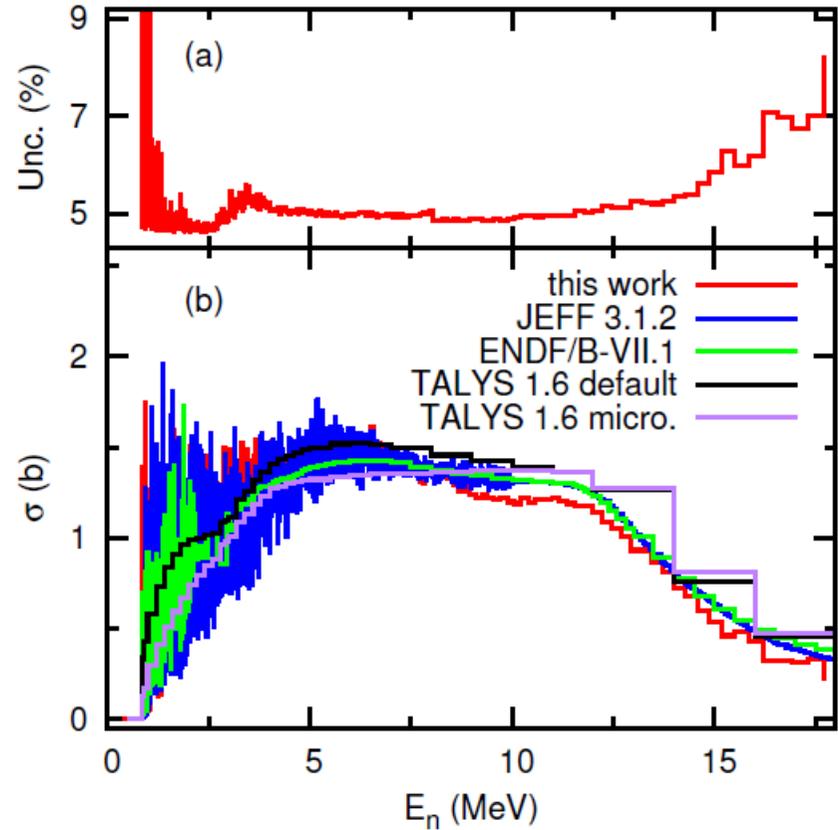
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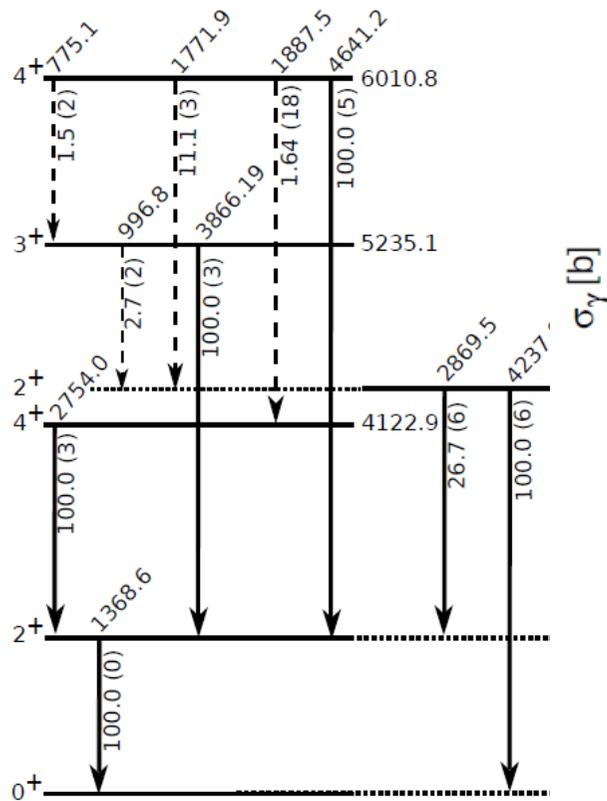
# $^{56}\text{Fe}(n,n'\gamma)$

A. Negret, PRC in print



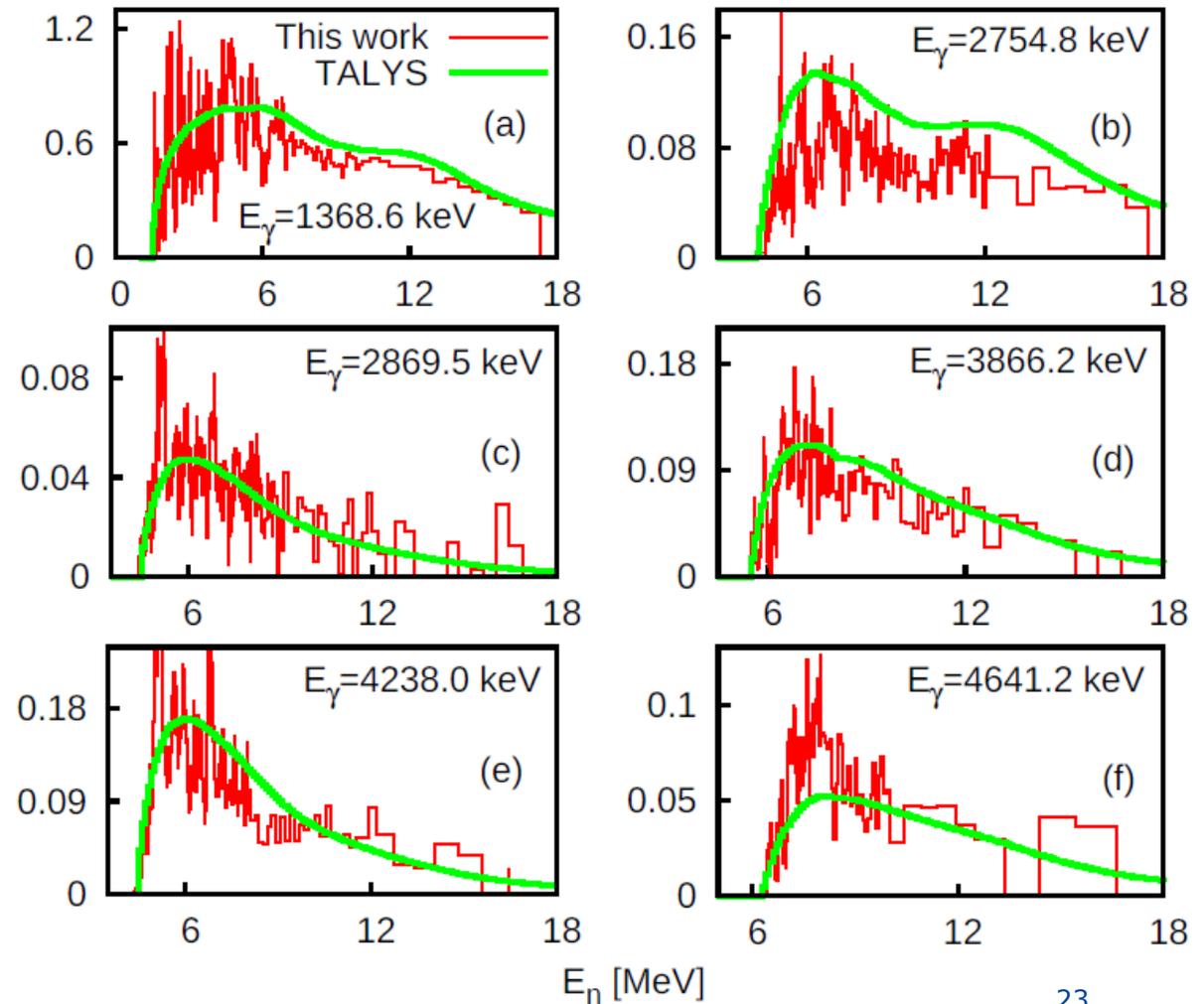
# $^{24}\text{Mg}(n,n'\gamma)$

A. Olacel et al., PRC, in print



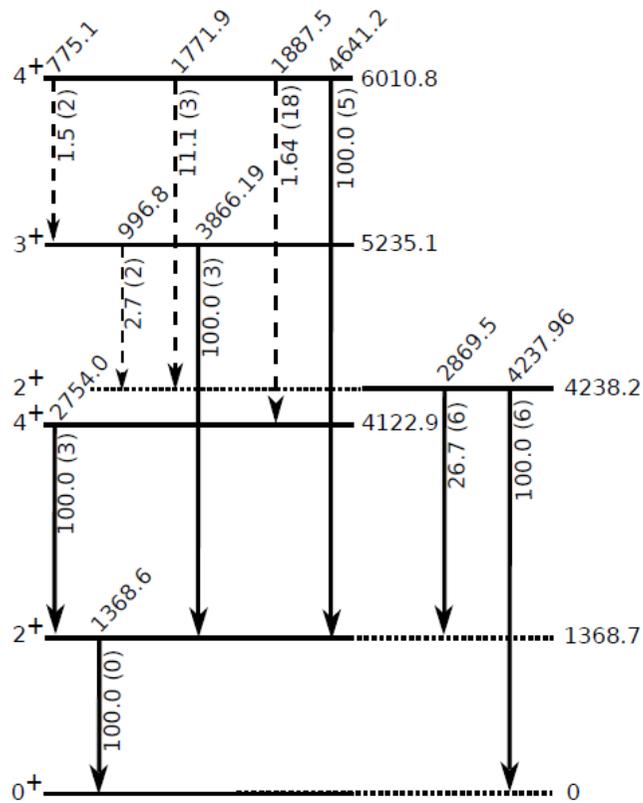
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## Gamma production



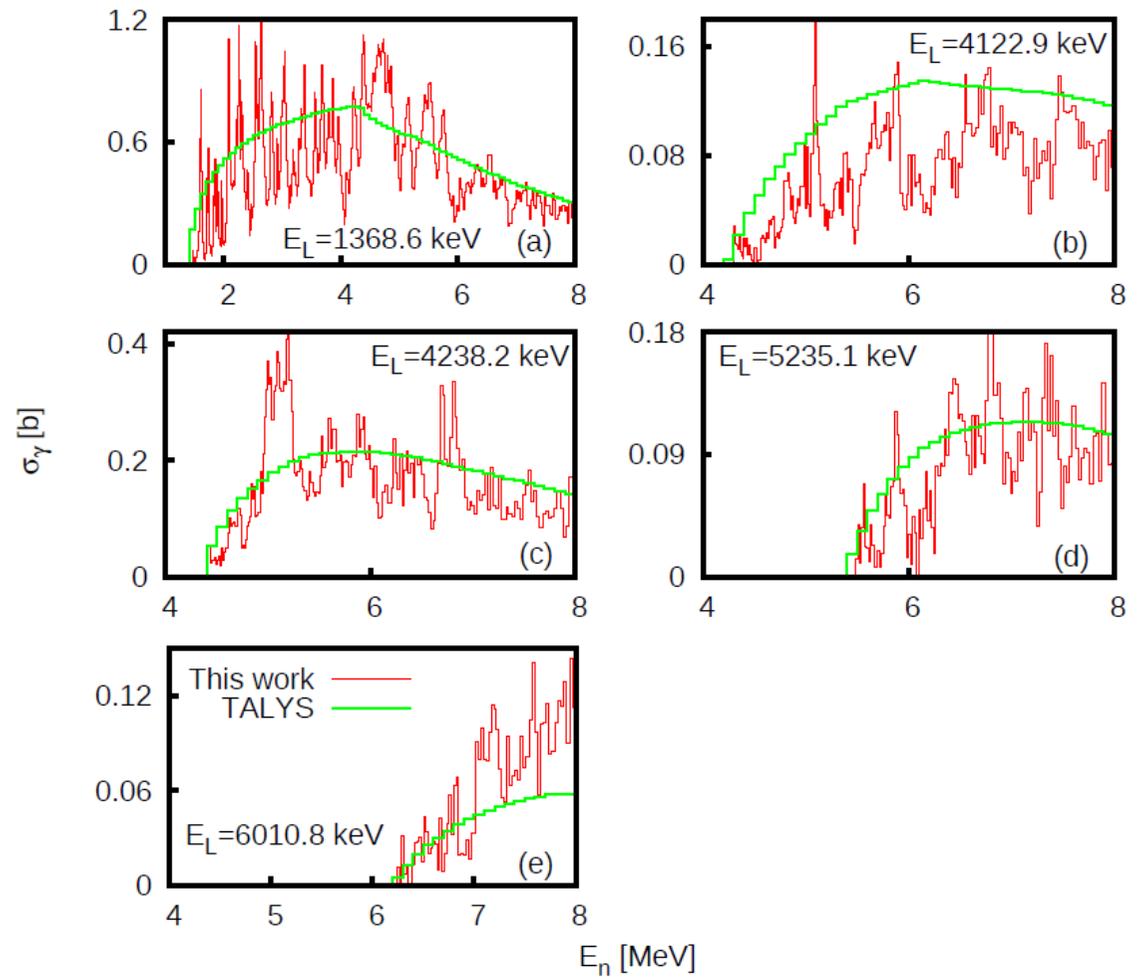
# $^{24}\text{Mg}(n,n'\gamma)$

A. Olacel et al., PRC, in print



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## Level cross sections



## $^{24}\text{Mg}(n,n'g)$

A. Olacel et al., PRC, in print

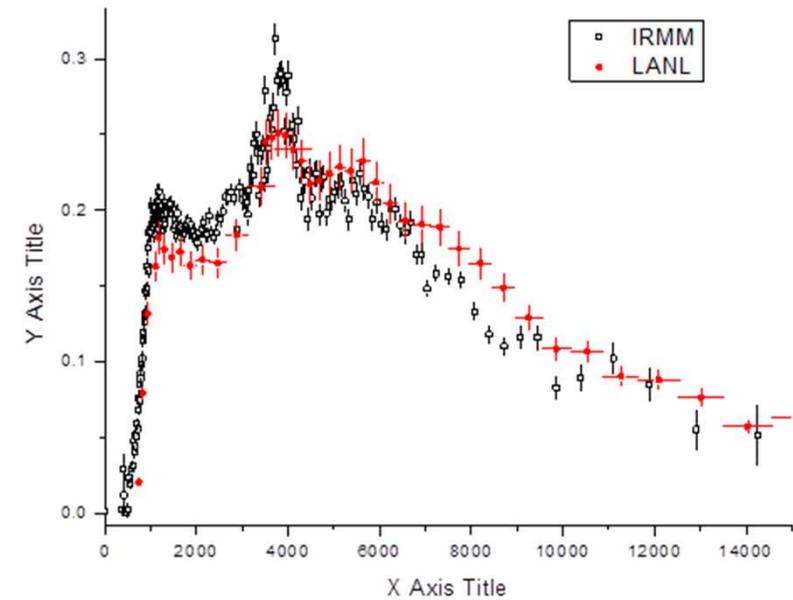
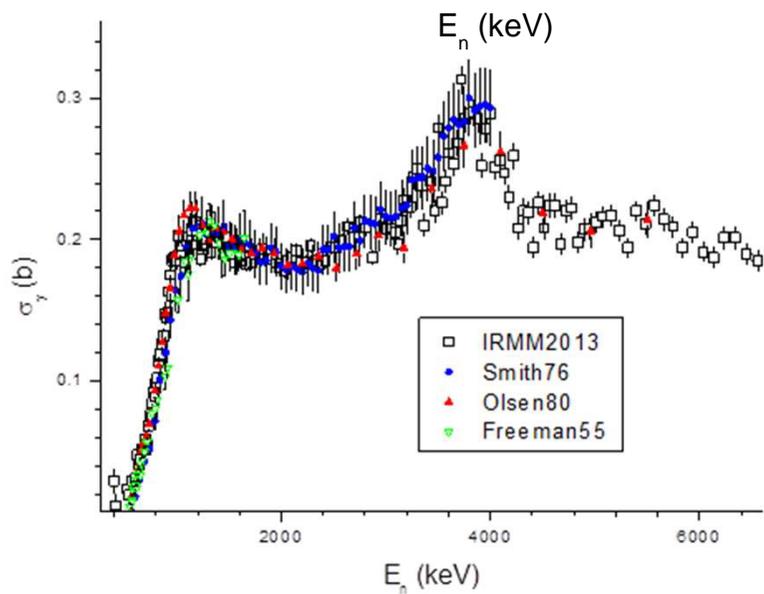
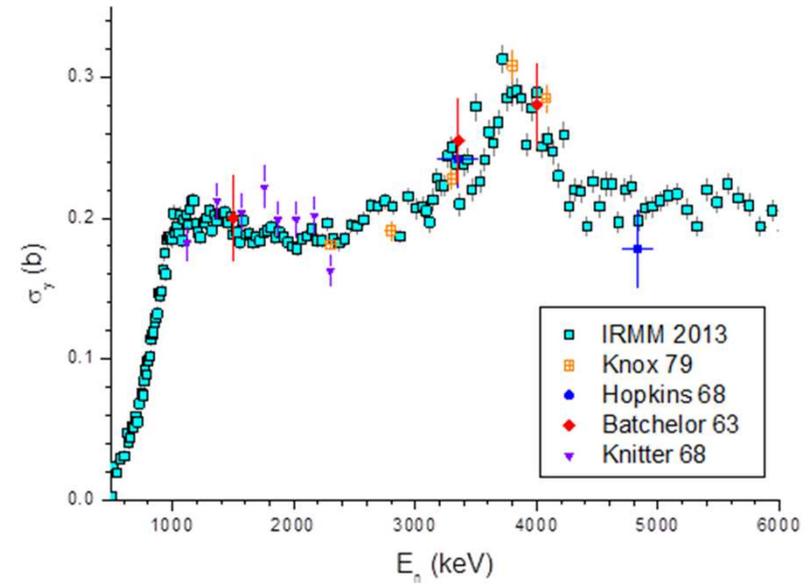
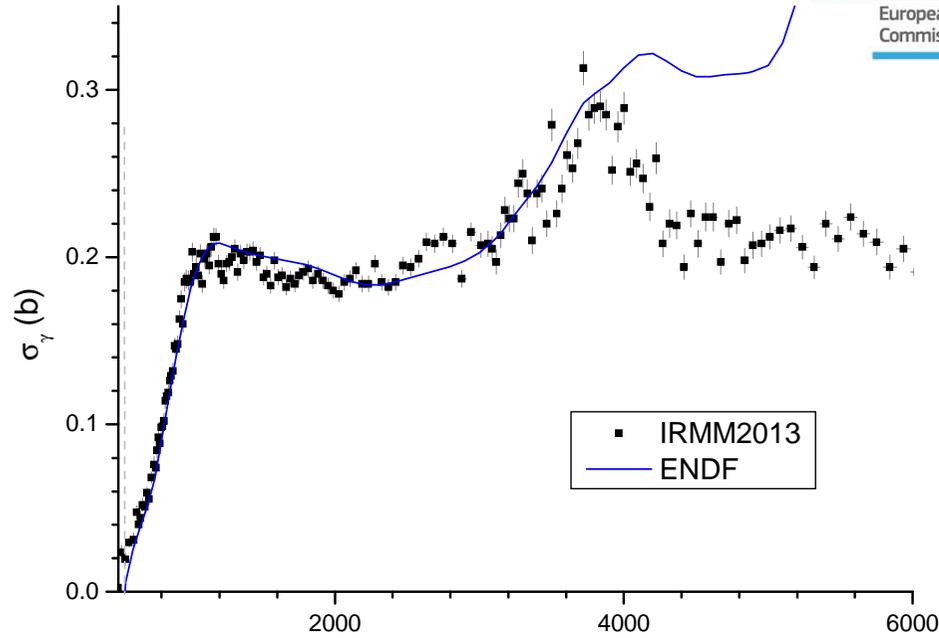
Level (keV)	Formula	Range (keV)
1368.7	$\sigma_{1369}^{\gamma}(E_n) - \sigma_{2755}^{\gamma}(E_n) - \sigma_{2870}^{\gamma}(E_n) - \sigma_{3866}^{\gamma}(E_n) - \sigma_{4641}^{\gamma}(E_n)$	1426.2 - 6703.0
4122.9	$\sigma_{2755}^{\gamma}(E_n) - 0.0164\sigma_{4641}^{\gamma}(E_n)$	4296.2 - 7936.7
4238.2	$1.267\sigma_{4238}^{\gamma}(E_n) - 0.027\sigma_{3866}^{\gamma}(E_n) - 0.11\sigma_{4641}^{\gamma}(E_n)$	4416.6 - 6703.0
5235.1	$1.027\sigma_{3866}^{\gamma}(E_n) - 0.015\sigma_{4641}^{\gamma}(E_n)$	5455.3 - 7936.8
6010.8	$1.142\sigma_{4641}^{\gamma}(E_n)$	6263.0 - 8140.7

TABLE IV. Theoretical level densities vs experimental level densities

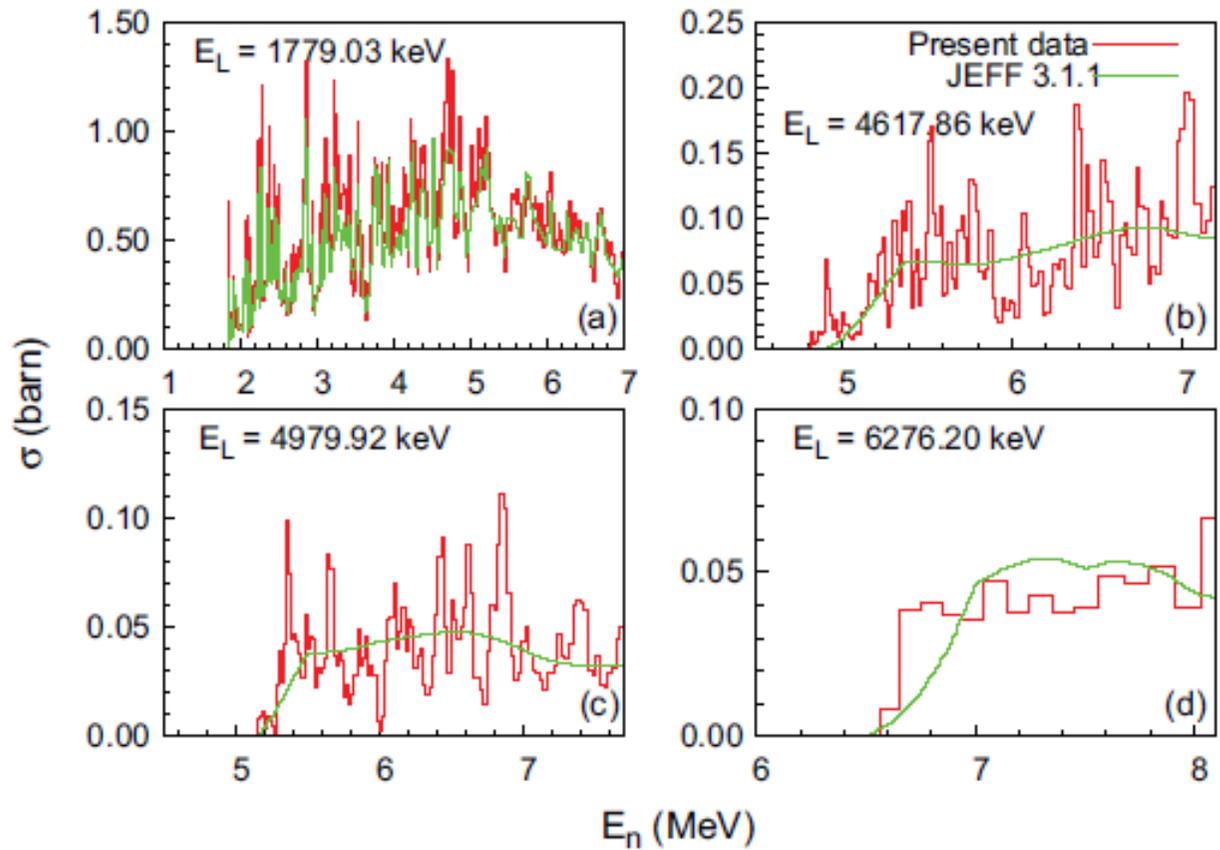
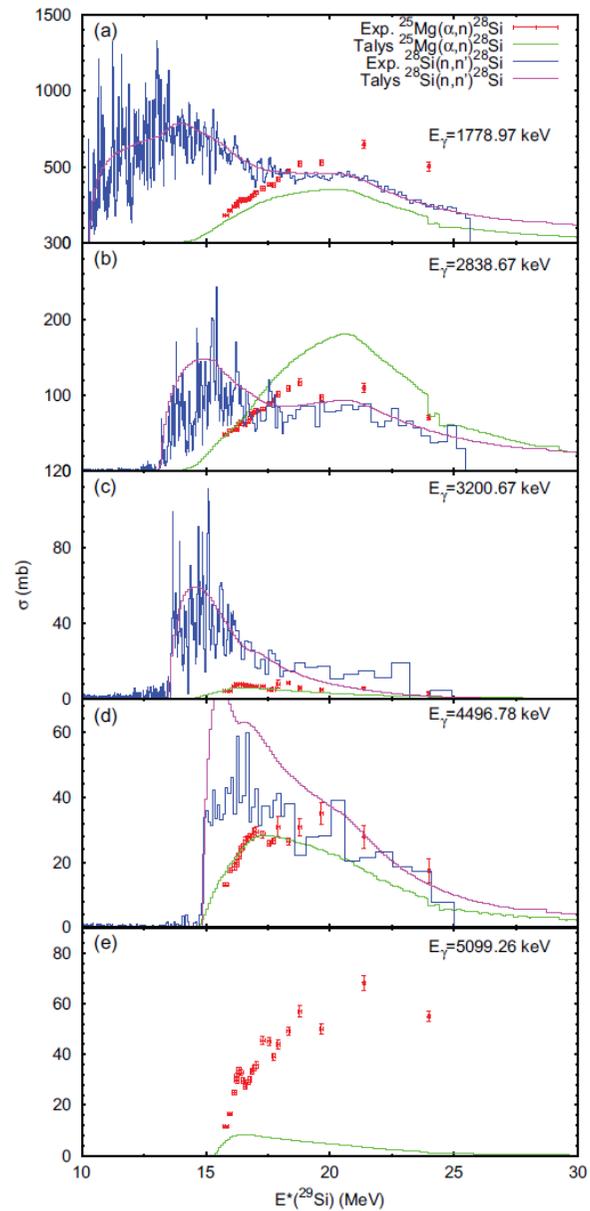
$E_n$ range (MeV)	Average $E_n$ (MeV)	$E^*(^{25}\text{Mg})$ (MeV)	$J(^{25}\text{Mg})$ (TALYS)	Theor. level density ( $\text{MeV}^{-1}$ ) (BSFG)	Exp. level density ( $\text{MeV}^{-1}$ )
1.73 - 2.78	2.26	9.5	1/2 - 5/2	19	18
2.78 - 3.82	3.30	10.5	1/2 - 7/2	36	18
3.82 - 4.87	4.34	11.5	1/2 - 7/2	53	10
4.87 - 5.91	5.39	12.5	1/2 - 7/2	79	13
5.91 - 6.95	6.43	13.5	1/2 - 9/2	132	11
6.95 - 7.99	7.47	14.5	1/2 - 9/2	191	10
7.99 - 9.03	8.51	15.5	1/2 - 9/2	275	8



# ${}^7\text{Li}(n,n'\gamma)$ A possible $\gamma$ -standard?



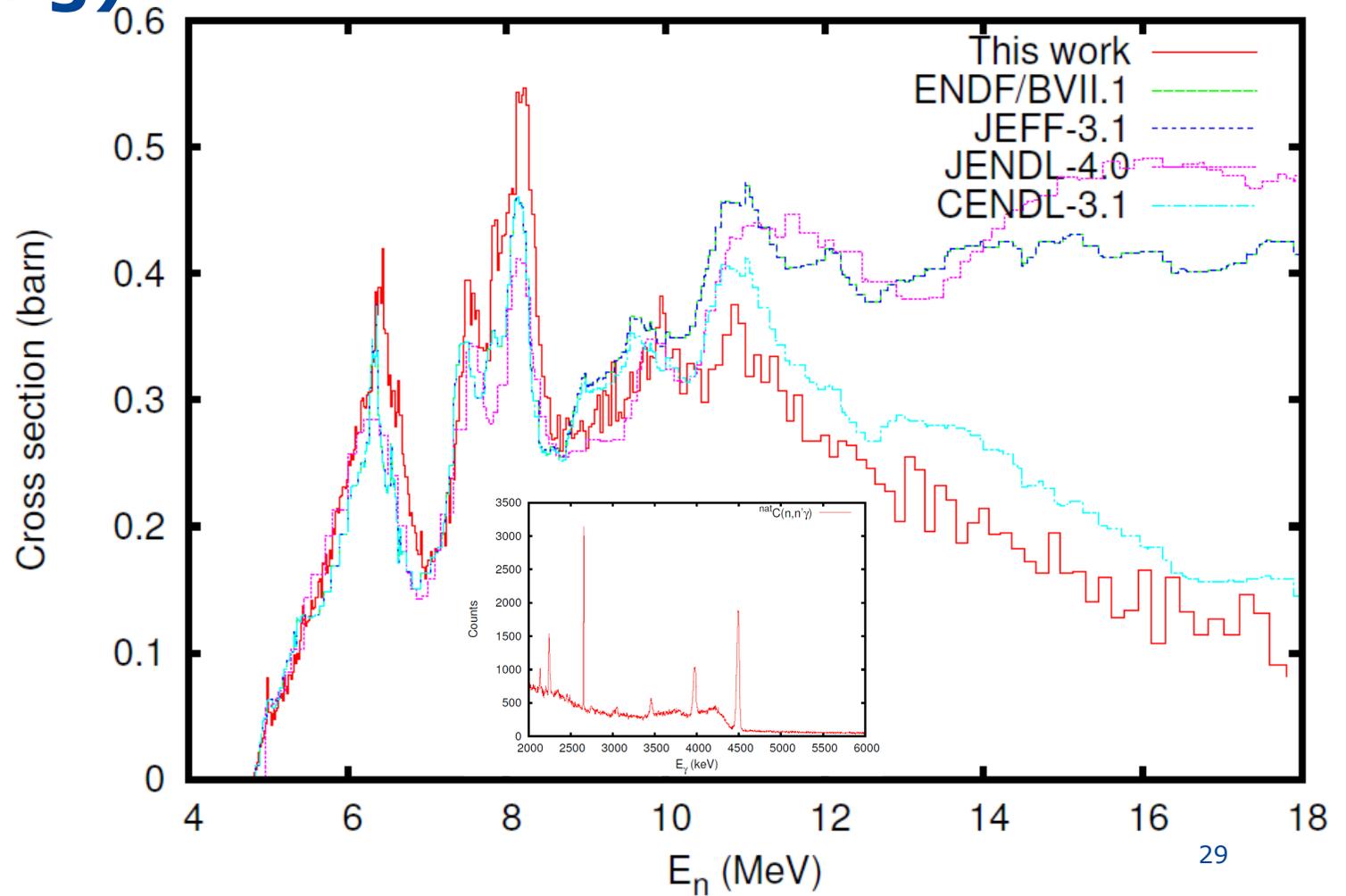
# $^{28}\text{Si}(n,n'g)$ vs $^{25}\text{Mg}(a,ng)$



A. Negret et al. Phys. Rev. C 88 (2013) 034604

A. Negret et al. NDS...(2014)...  
ND2013, only one gamma-ray 4439 keV)

$^{12}\text{C}(n,n'\gamma)$



# $^{241}\text{Am}(n,\gamma)^{242}\text{Am}$

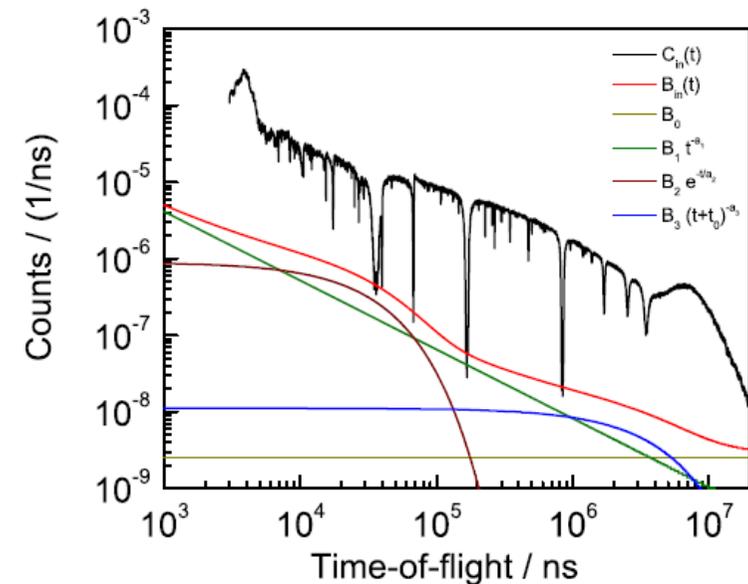
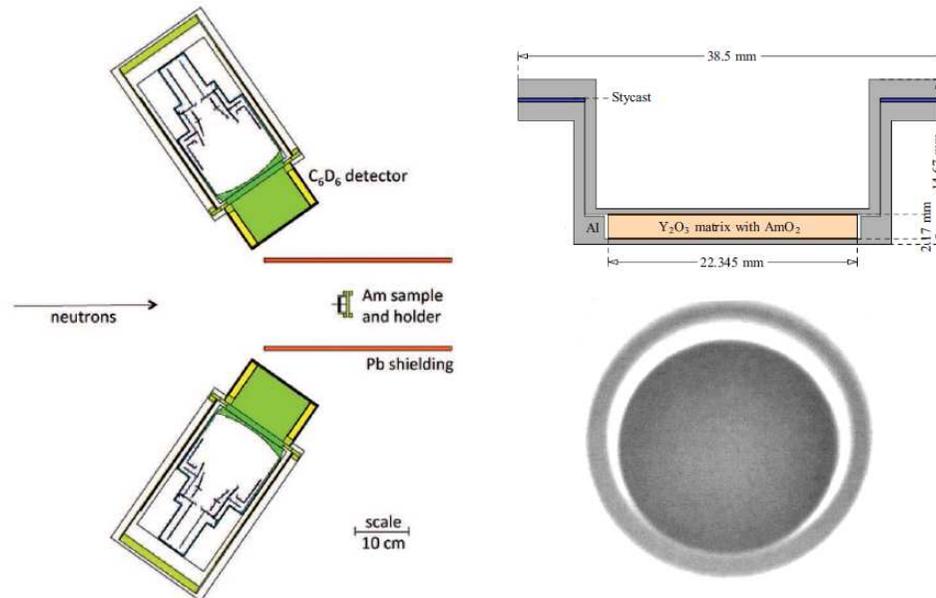
C. Lampoudis et al. EPJ Plus 128(2013)86

## Capture and transmission

324.6(1.2) g  $^{241}\text{Am}$  (nano particles  $\text{AmO}_2$  in 3g  $\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3$ )

22.345(30) mm diameter

$2.068(10) \cdot 10^{-4}$  atoms/b

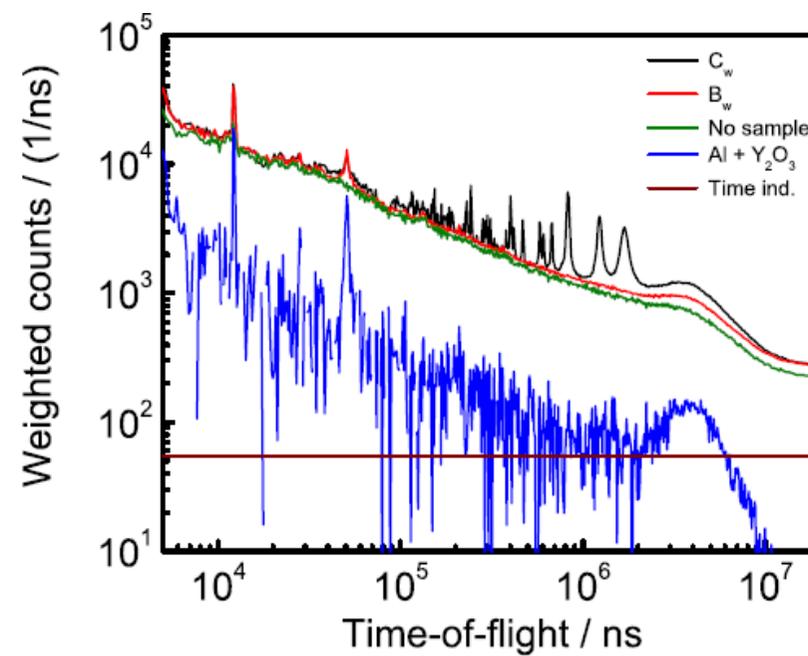
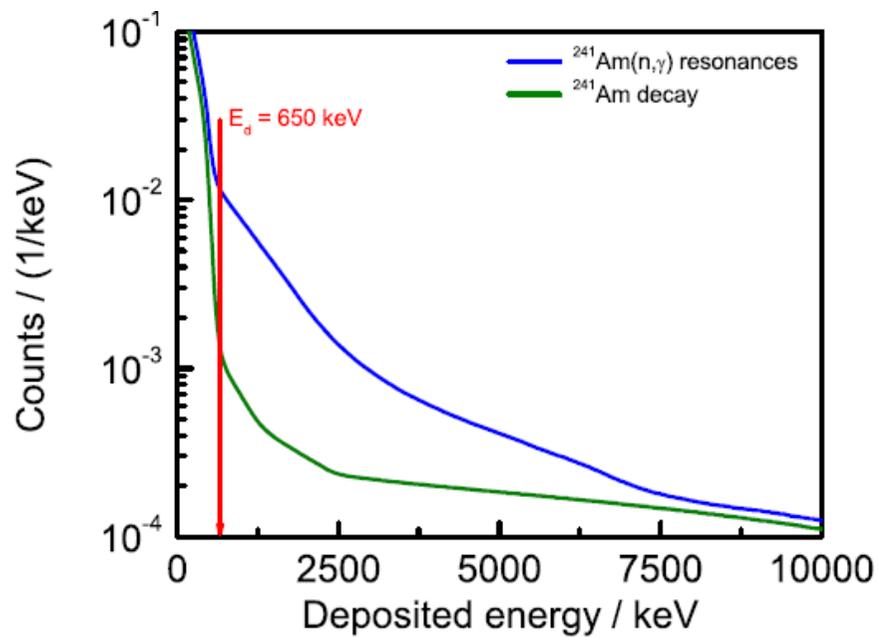


11 September 2014

# $^{241}\text{Am}(n,\gamma)^{242}\text{Am}$

C. Lampoudis et al. EPJ Plus 128(2013)86

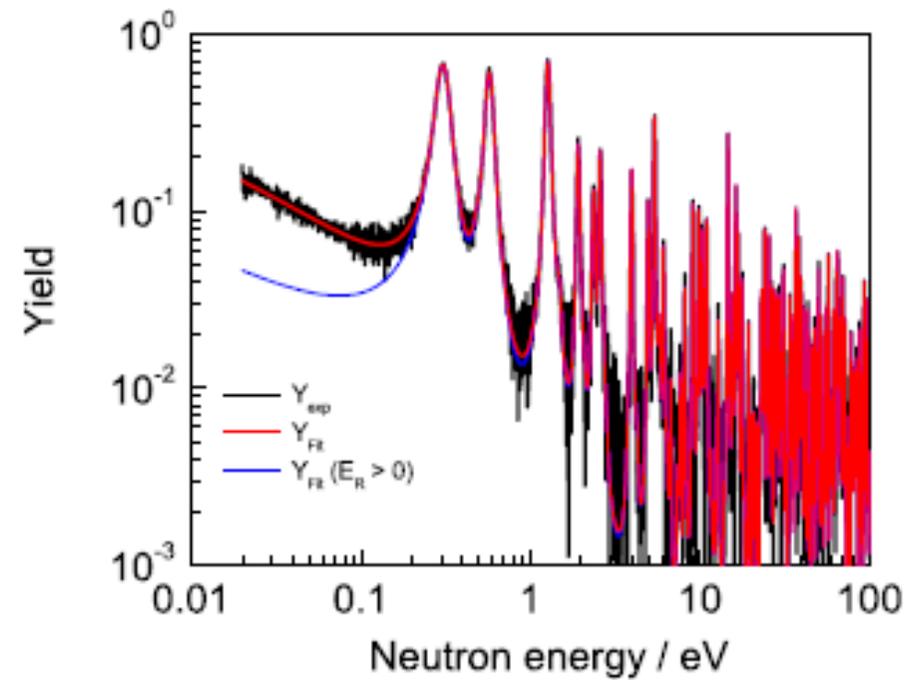
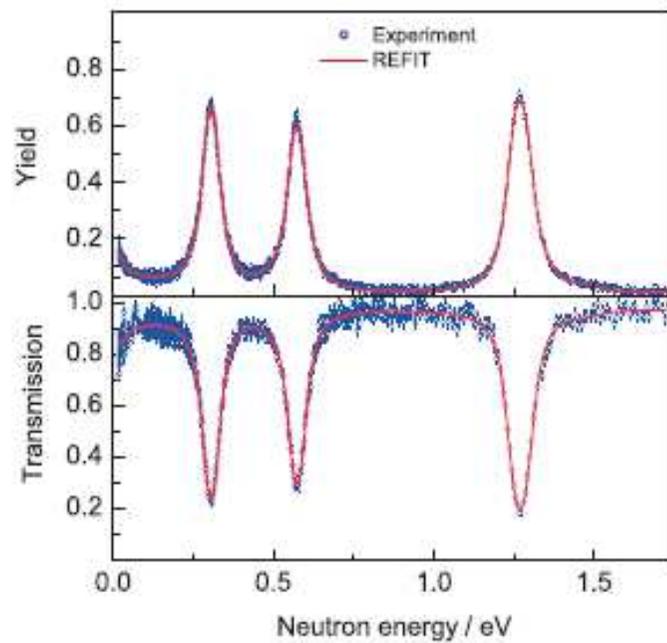
## Capture



# $^{241}\text{Am}(n,\gamma)^{242}\text{Am}$

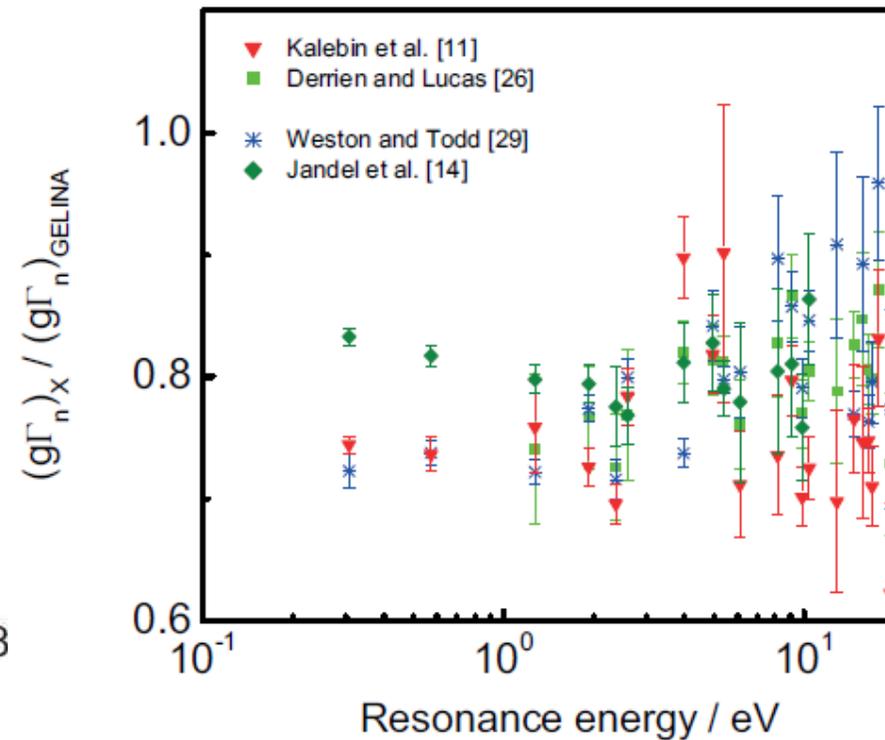
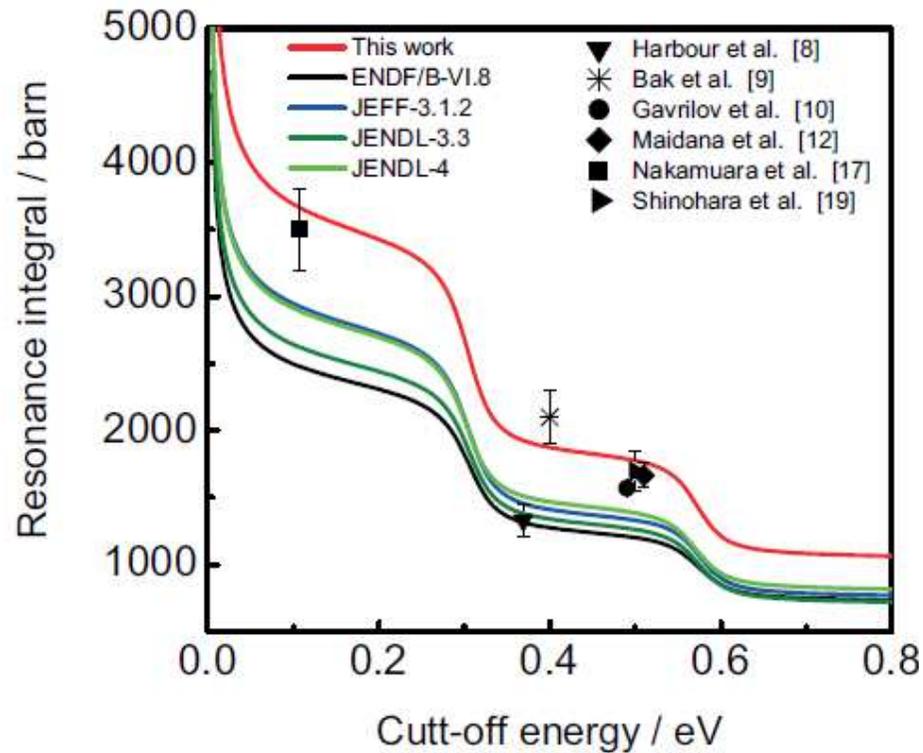
C. Lampoudis et al. EPJ Plus 128(2013)86

## Capture and transmission



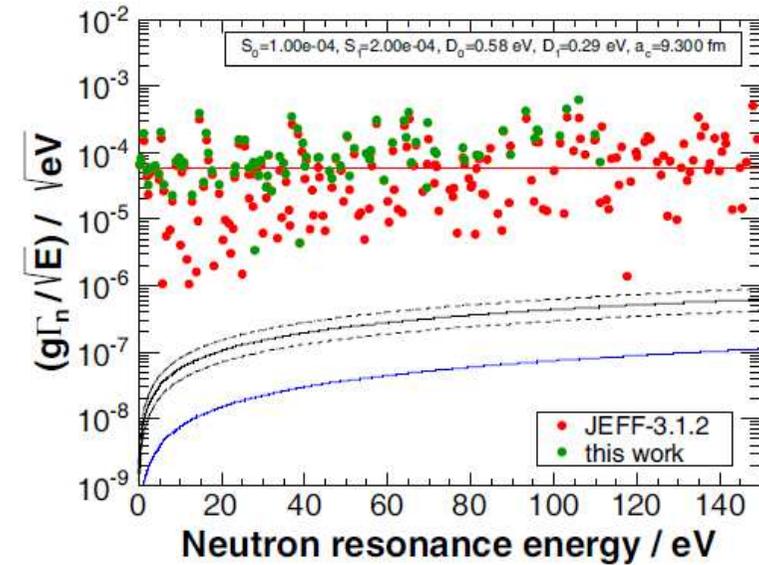
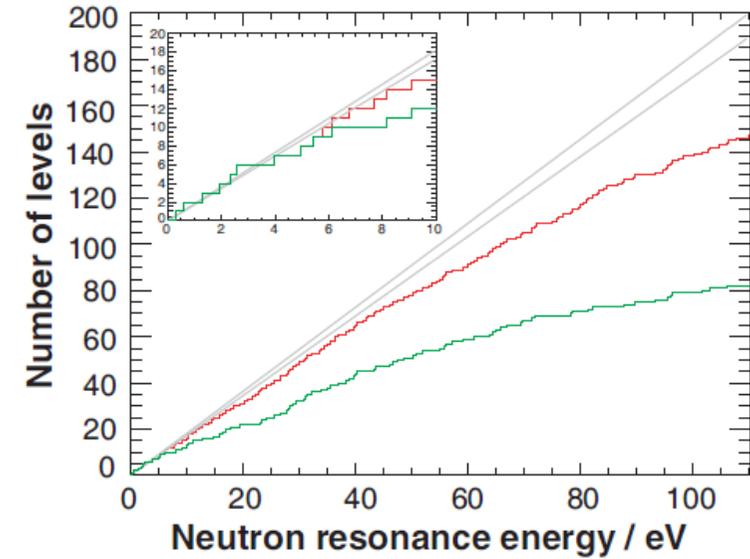
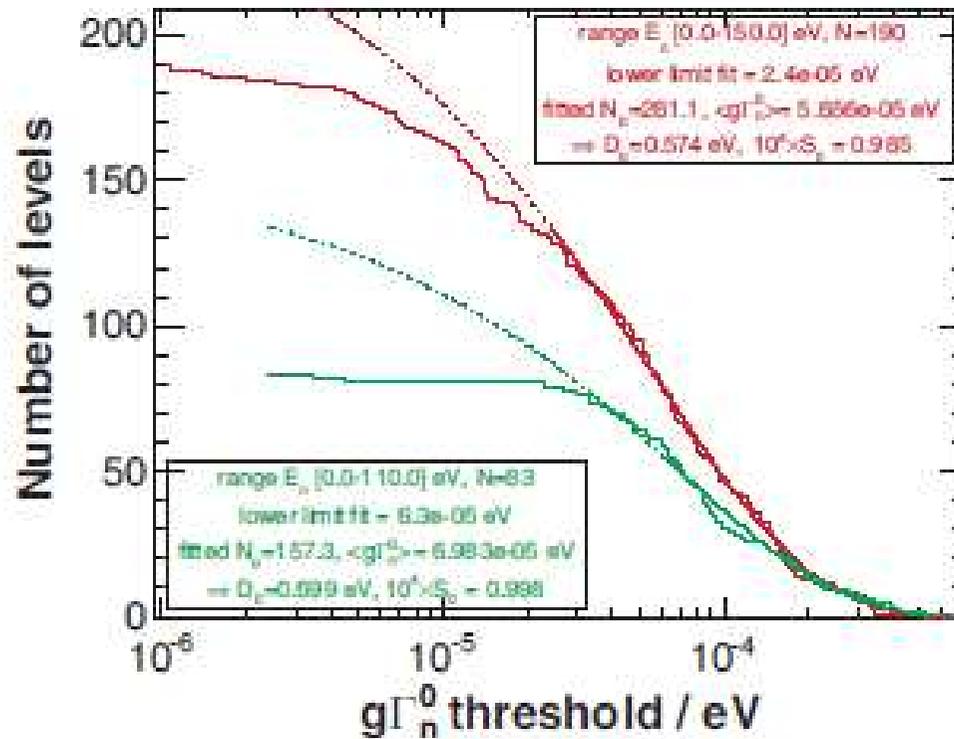
# $^{241}\text{Am}(n,\gamma)^{242}\text{Am}$

C. Lampoudis et al. EPJ Plus 128(2013)86



# $^{241}\text{Am}(n,\gamma)^{242}\text{Am}$

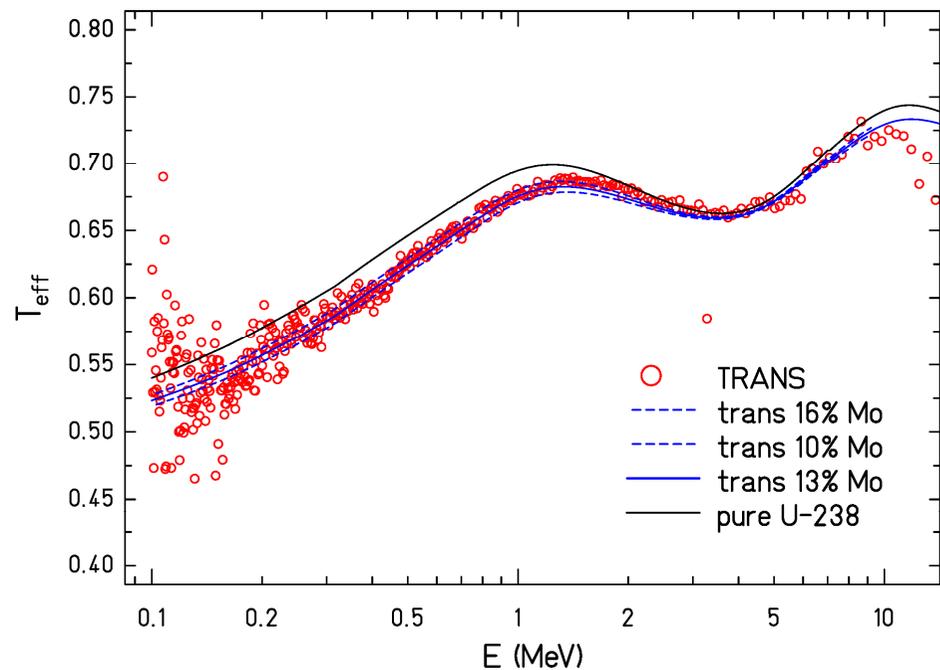
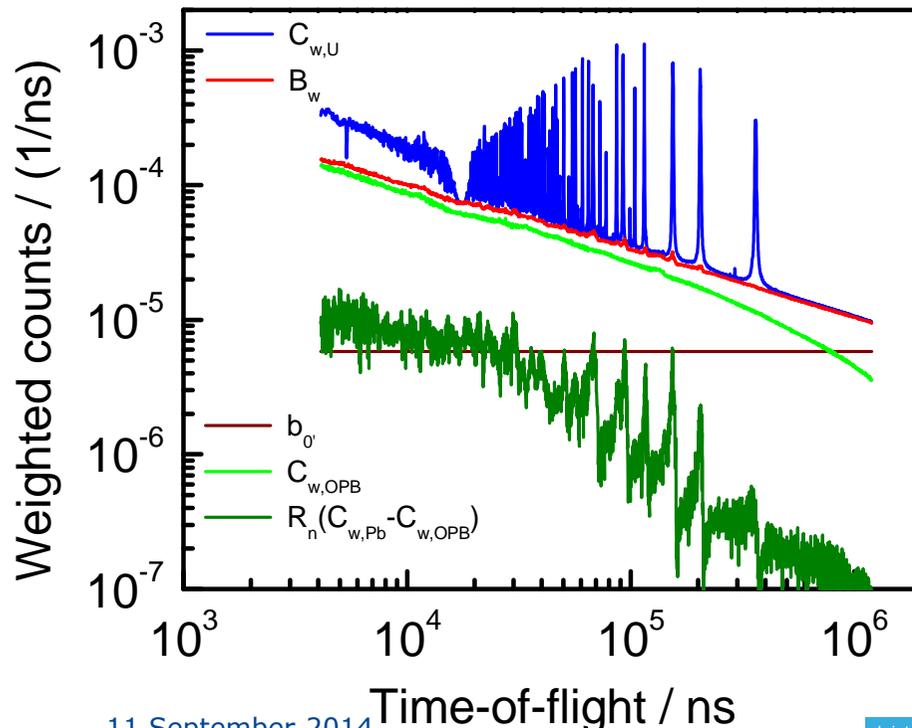
C. Lampoudis et al. EPJ Plus 128(2013)86



## $^{238}\text{U}(n,\gamma)$ and $(n,\text{tot})$

Can we get it down to 2% in the unresolved and fast energy resonance range?

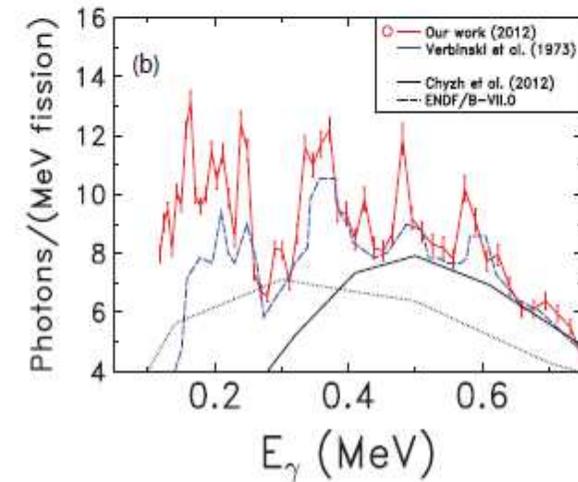
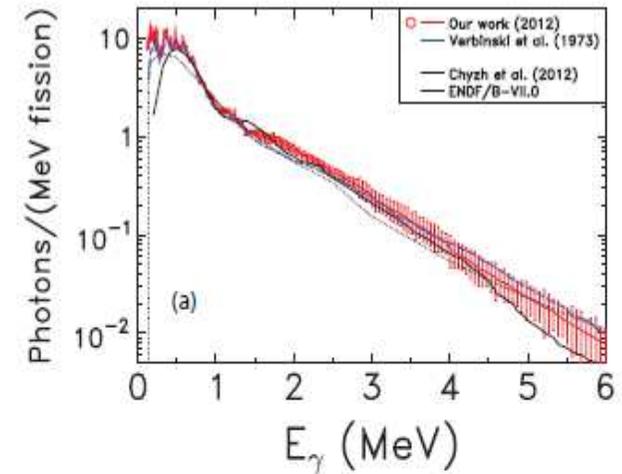
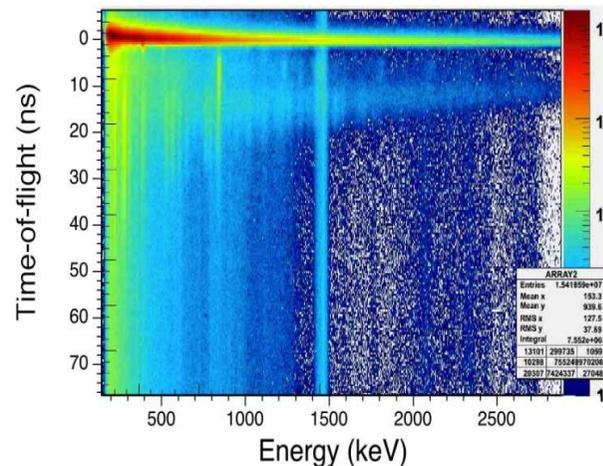
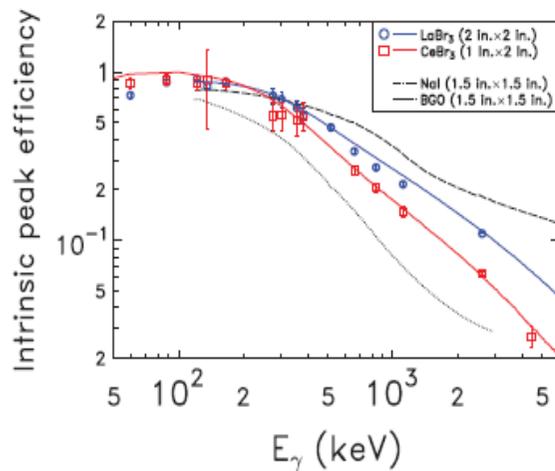
Collaboration with A. Junghans (nELBE) for transmission



# Prompt fission gammas



New gamma-ray detectors: LaBr<sub>3</sub>, LaC  
Testing and characterisation  
First demonstration <sup>252</sup>Cf  
Ongoing/nearly completed <sup>235</sup>U  
TOF, FIC vs gamma detector  
Neutron-gamma separation



PRC87(2013)024601 Billnert et al.

# IRMM and EU experiments

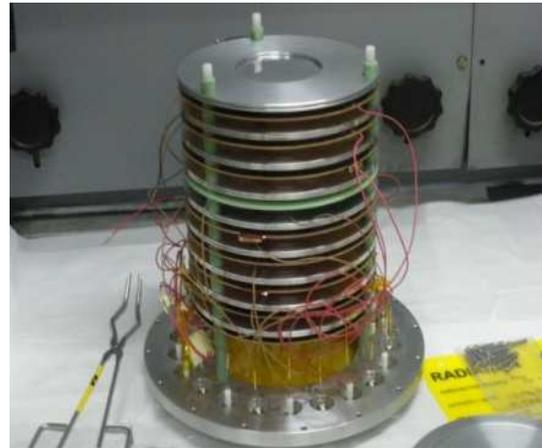
## $^{240,242}\text{Pu}(n,f)$ cross sections



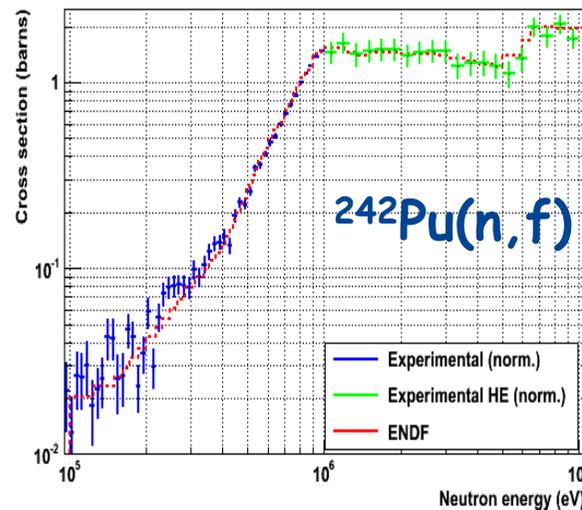
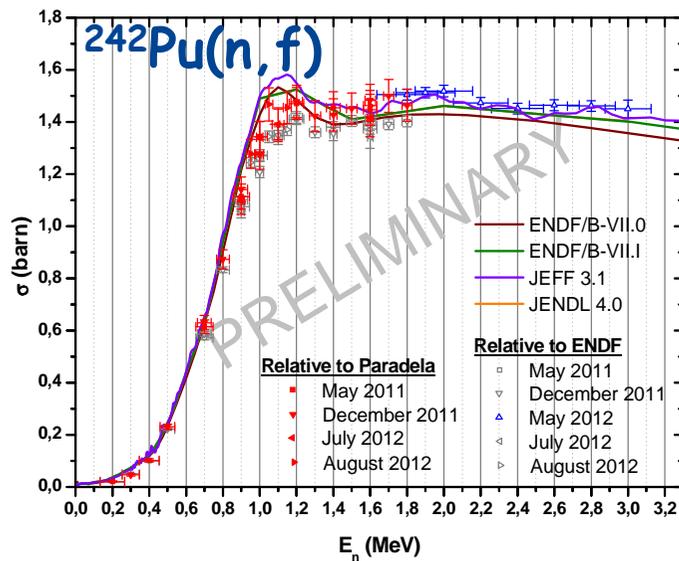
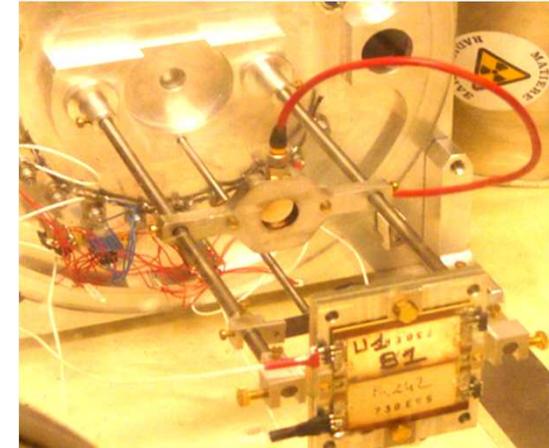
IRMM



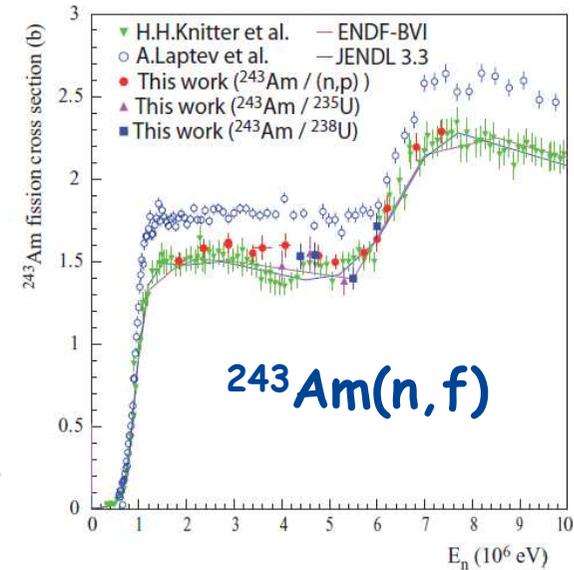
CERN



CENBG



Joint  
Research  
Centre





## Summary

Overview was presented of recent results for inelastic scattering obtained at IRMM with collaborators from IFIN-HH, CNRS/IPHC and TUD.

Recent achievements for capture and transmission of  $^{241}\text{Am}$  were shown along with ongoing work for the capture and transmission of  $^{238}\text{U}$ , involving nELBE.

JRC-Geel/IRMM has an active program of cross section measurements and reaction parameter determinations for nuclear energy applications, embedded in European and international collaborations.

Prioritization is important in view of the available resources: NEA High priority request list for nuclear data.

## Brugge – Bruges, West Flanders, Belgium



# ND2016

**Oud Sint Jan or St Janshospitaal**  
**Organized by IRMM**  
**W. Mondelaers, A. Plompen,**  
**F.-J. Hambsch, P. Schillebeeckx**