

Measurement of the $^{27}\text{Al}(\alpha, n)^{30}\text{P}$ thick-target yields and differential cross-sections using the miniBELEN neutron detector at CMAM

By Nil Mont Geli

On behalf of the MANY collaboration

Institut de Tècniques Energètiques – Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (INTE - UPC)
Institute of Energy Technologies – Technical University of Catalonia

MANY



UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA
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Institut de Tècniques Energètiques

The **MANY (Measurement of Alpha Neutron Yields)** collaboration: recently formed, it is a collaboration between several institutions in Spain aiming to carried out measurements of (α,n) reaction cross-sections, production yields and neutron energy spectra.

“most of the available experimental data was measured decades ago, is incomplete and/or the uncertainties in the cross sections and neutron emission spectra are rather large. Furthermore, the evaluated libraries are incomplete or based on evaluations that are now outdated” INDC(NDS)-0836 tehcnical meeting report (November 2021)

Physical motivation:

- Nuclear astrophysics: source of neutrons for the s-process, “ligh” r-process.
- Rare-event experiments (dark matter, neutrinos, etc.): neutron-induced background in underground laboratories.
- Non-destructive assays for spent fuel management and nonproliferation.
- Nuclear technologies: fission and fusion reactors, neutron-induced background in particle accelerators.



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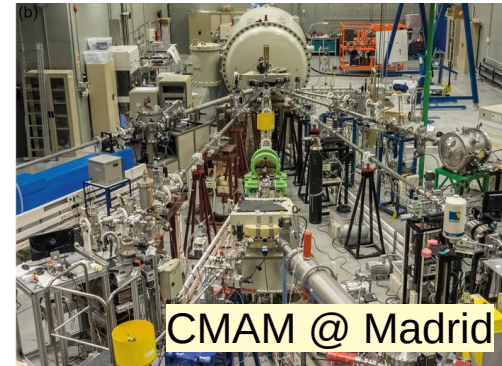


Measurement of Alpha Neutron Yields and spectra (MANY)

- Workshop at CIEMAT (Madrid): November 2019.
- First measurements: March 2021.
- Aluminium campaign at CMAM (commissioning): Dec. 2021 – Jun. 2023)



Talk by C. Guerrero
(3-Oct, 09:45)



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This talk

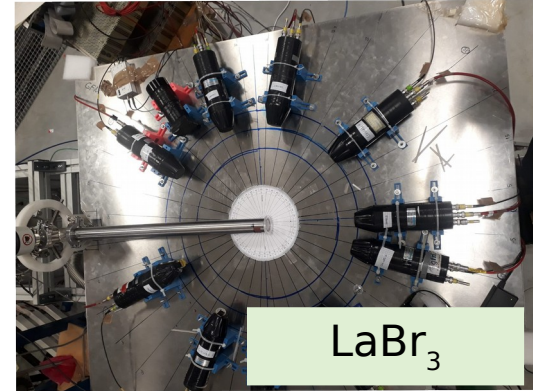
miniBELEN

UPC/IFIC



Talk by A. Pérez de Rada
(2-Oct, 16:15)

CIEMAT

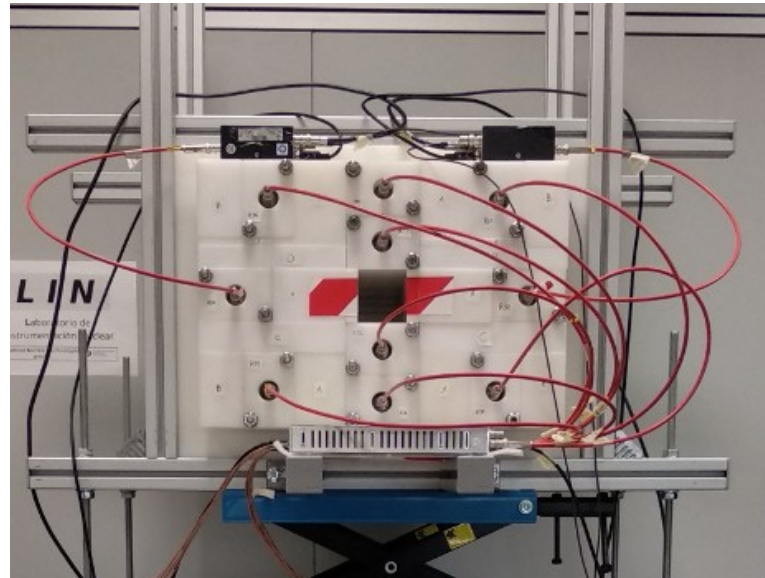


LaBr₃

UCM

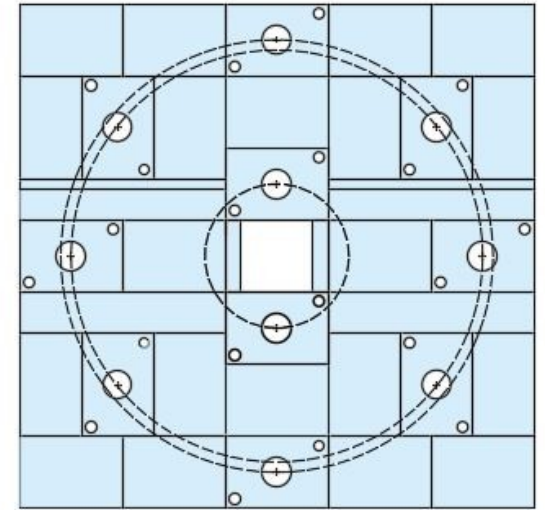
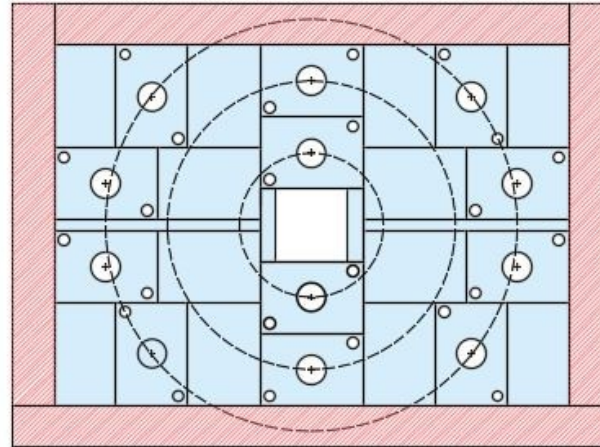
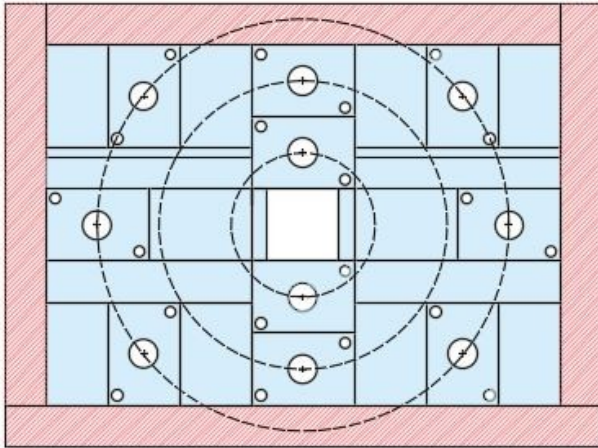
Main characteristics

- Long counter technique: thermal neutrons counters (^3He) + moderator (high density polyethylene).
- Detection efficiency nearly independent from the neutron energy (**flat response**) up to 8/10 MeV.
- Modular moderator.



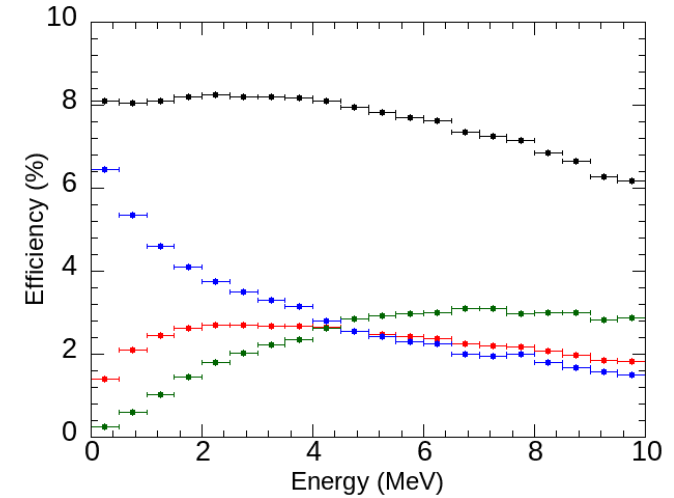
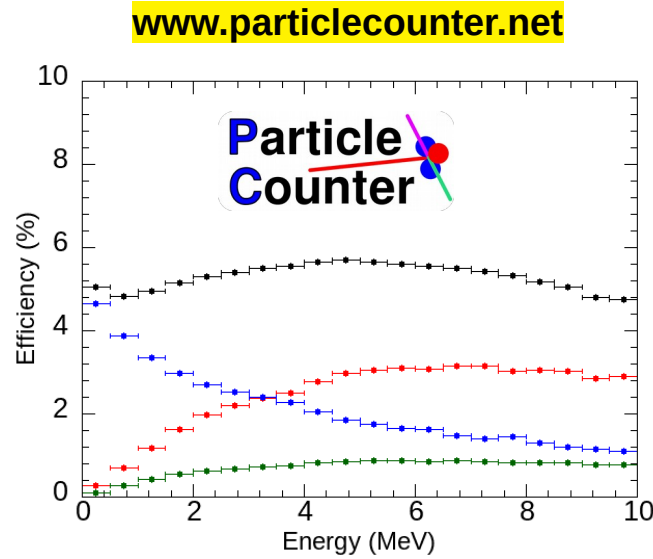
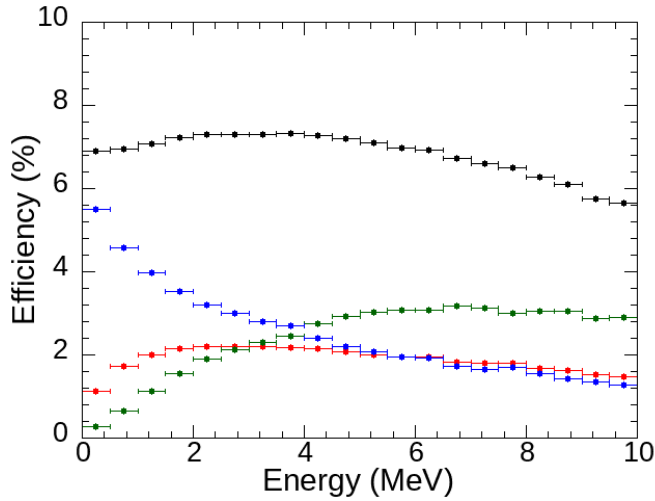
N. Mont-Geli *et al.*, EPJ Web of Conferences (2023)

Three configurations:

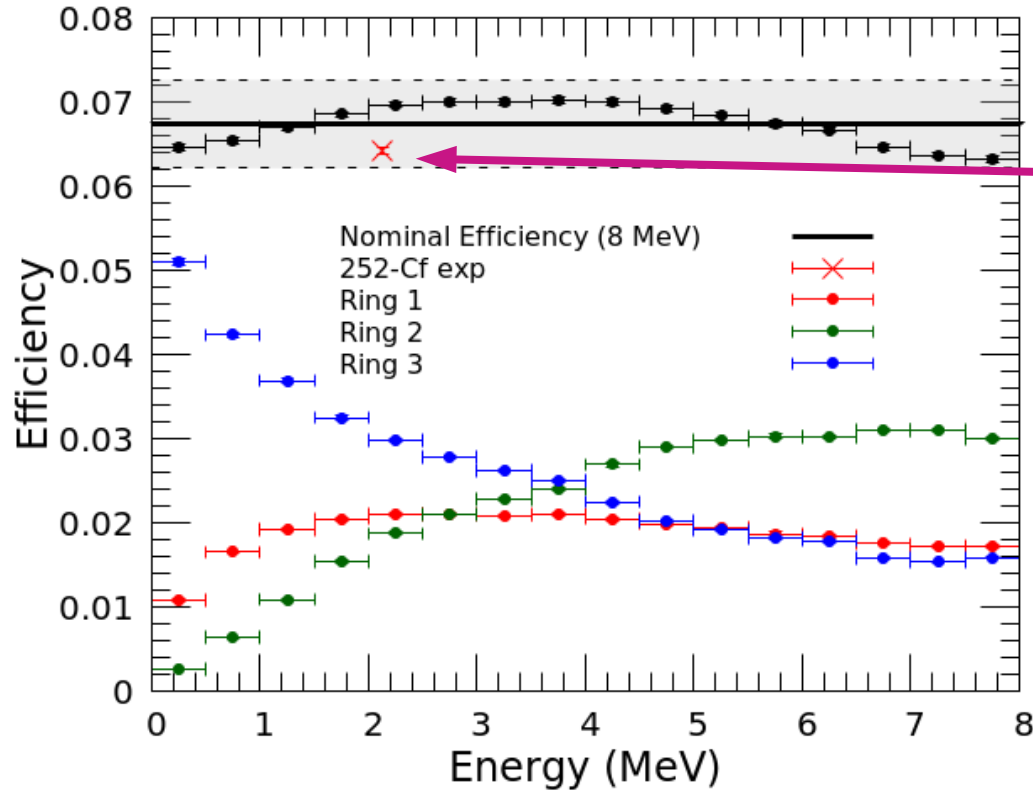


N. Mont-Geli *et al.*, EPJ Web of Conferences (2023)

Three configurations:



N. Mont-Geli *et al.*, EPJ Web of Conferences (2023)



www.particlecounter.net

Diff ~ 5%

$$\varepsilon = 6.835(0.37) \% \quad \delta \varepsilon = \frac{\varepsilon_{max} - \varepsilon_{min}}{2}$$

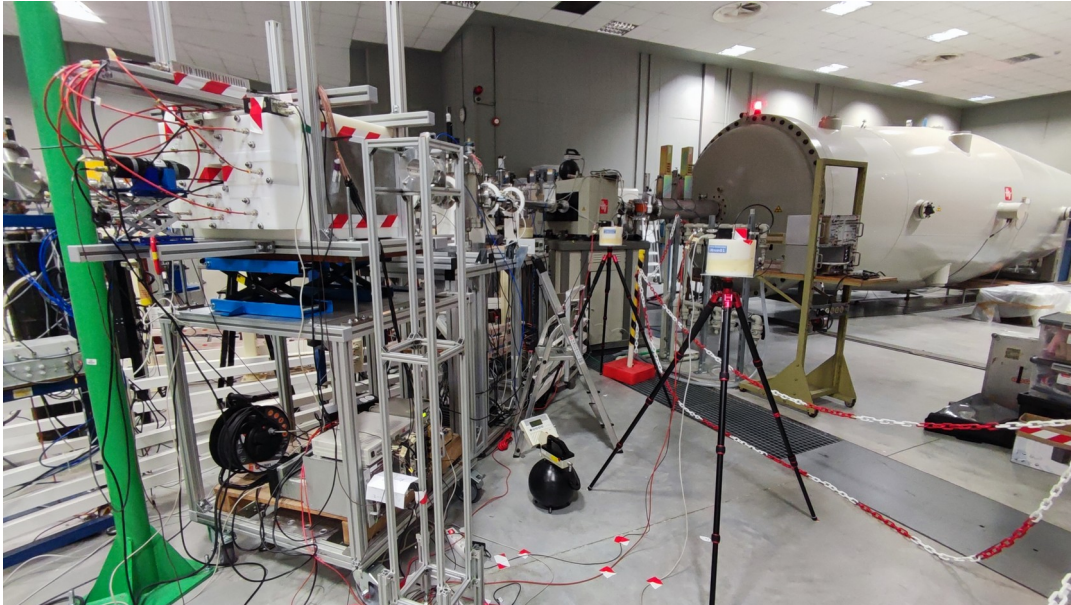
- Flat efficiency up to 8 MeV.
- 10^3He -filled detectors.
- Cadmium cylinders:
 - 18/counter in ring 1 (60% coverage).
 - 6/counter in ring 2 (20% coverage).

$^{27}\text{Al}(\alpha, n)^{30}\text{P}$



Centro de Micro-Análisis de Materiales (CMAM, Madrid)

- 5 MV Tandem accelerator. Beam particles: ^4He ($q = +2$).



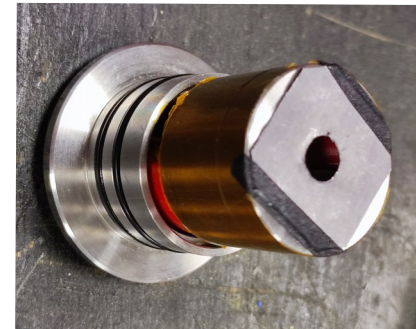
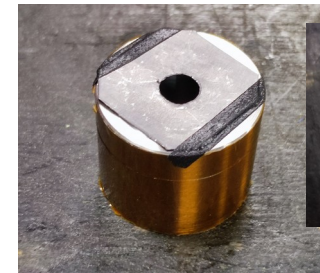
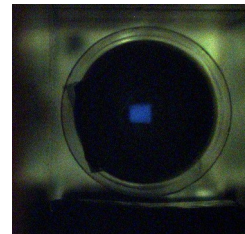
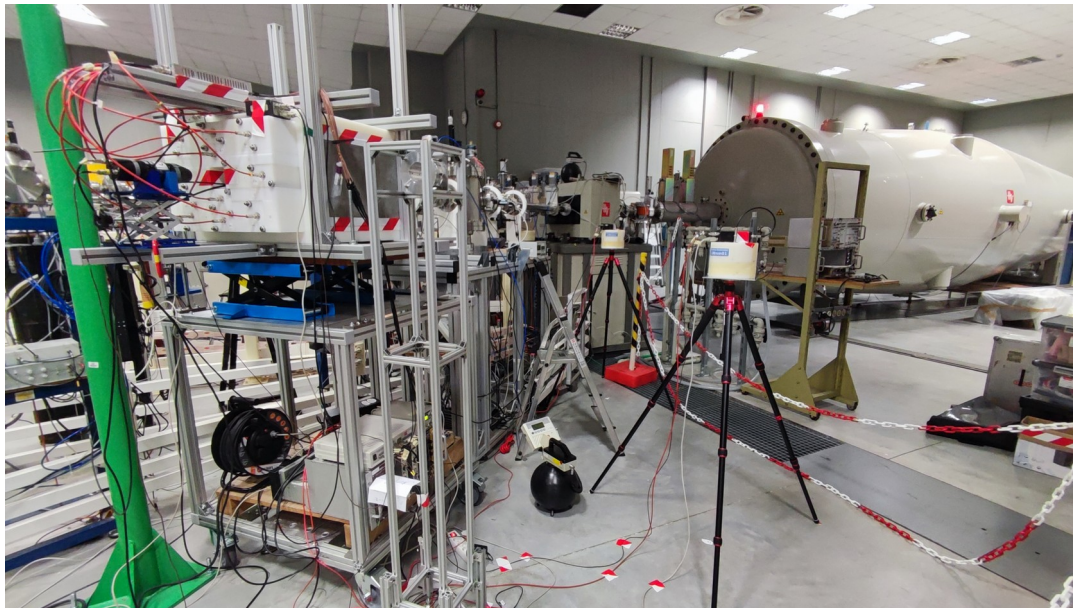
Physical interests:

- **Comissioning**
- Nuclear astrophysics
- Nuclear reactors
- Underground laboratories.
- Management of spent fuel.



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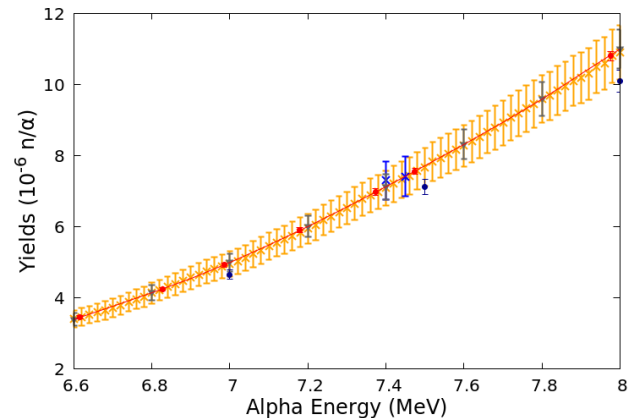
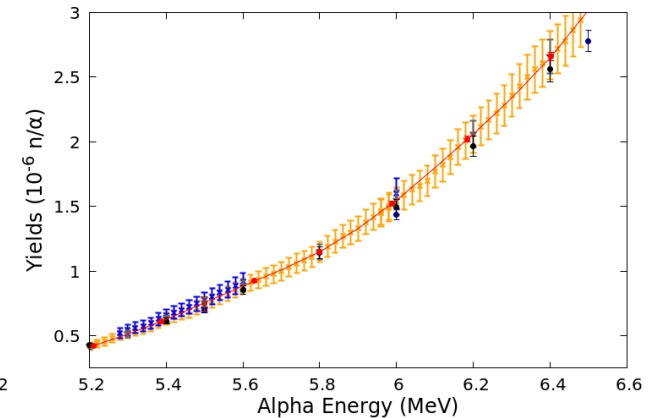
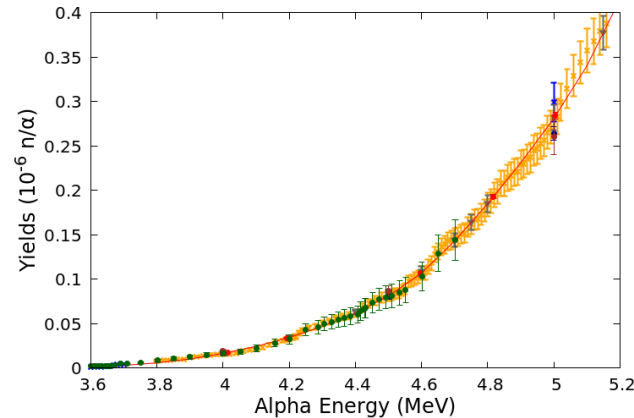


Neutron yields

$$Y = \frac{R}{I \cdot \varepsilon}$$

- Y = neutron yield
- R = miniBELEN neutron rate
- I = beam current (particles/s)
- ε = miniBELEN neutron efficiency

Background estimations using a dummy natural tantalum target (threshold ~ 10 MeV)



- MANY (2023)
- MANY (2021)
- Vlaskin (2015) (evaluation)
- Stelson (1964)
- Bair (1979)
- West (1982)
- West (1982) (fit)
- Jacobs (1983)
- Brandenburg (2022)

$^{27}\text{Al}(\alpha, n)^{30}\text{P}$ measurement



Cross-sections

$$\sigma(E_b) = \frac{N_A}{A_t} \frac{Y(E_1) - Y(E_2)}{E_1 - E_2} \cdot \frac{dE}{dx}$$

σ = cross-section

N_A = Avogadro number

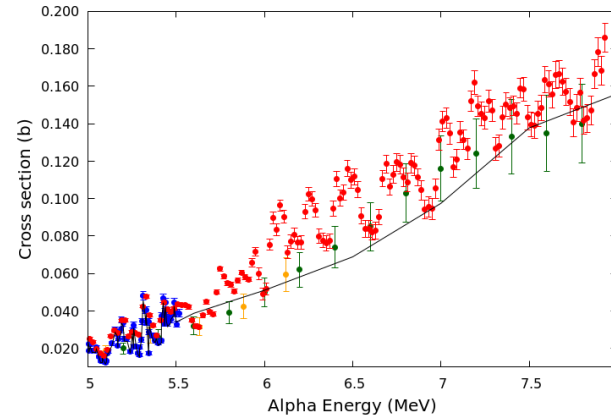
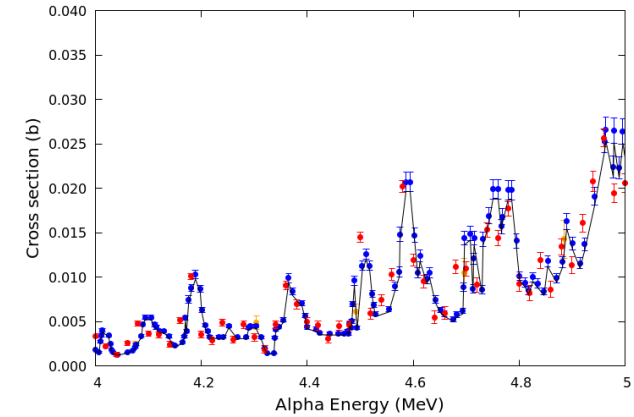
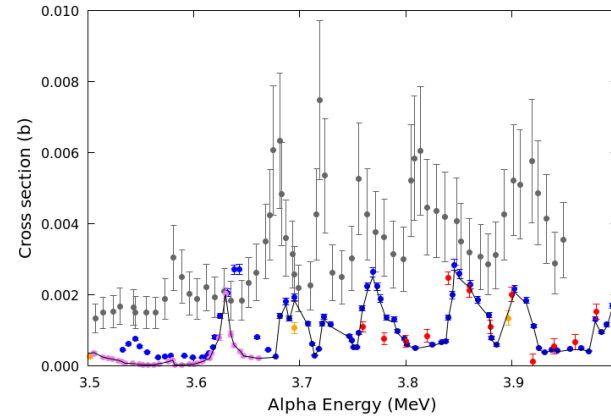
A_t = target density

dE/dX = stopping power

Y = neutron yield

E = beam energy

50 keV in respect of Flynn data



Williamson (1960) 
 Stelson (1964) 
 Howard (1974) 
 Flynn (1978) 
 Holmqvist (1986) 
 MANY (2023) 
 JENDL/AN-2005 

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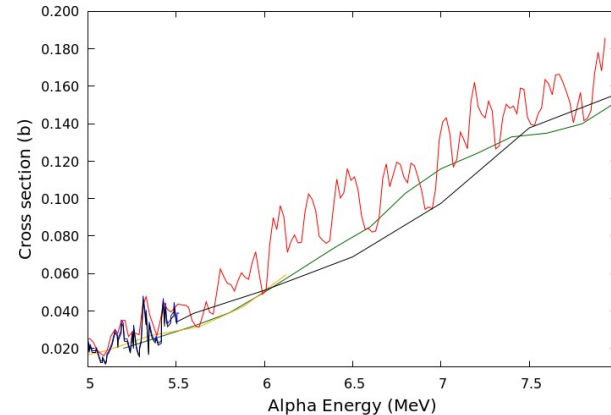
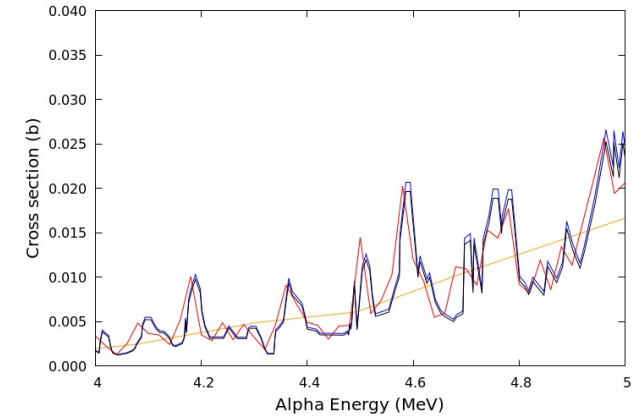
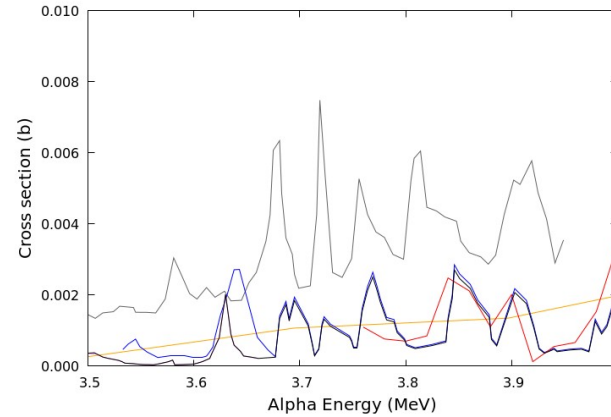
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- JENDL/AN-2005 —

Summary and remarks



- miniBELEN: a modular neutron counter with a nearly flat response for (α, n) reactions.
- Experimental characterization of the detector using ^{252}Cf neutron sources and the well-known $^{27}\text{Al}(\alpha, n)^{30}\text{P}$ reaction.
- Determination of the $^{27}\text{Al}(\alpha, n)^{30}\text{P}$ reaction cross sections using differential thick-target yields measurements.

NEXT STEPS

- Short term: complete the $^{27}\text{Al}(\alpha, n)^{30}\text{P}$ at low energies (near the reaction threshold).
- Long term: to be decided.

List of collaborators



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CMAM – UAM: *S Viñals and G García.*

IEM – CSIC: *A Perea, M J G Borge, J A Briz and O Tengblad.*

CIEMAT: *V Alcayne, D Cano-Ott, E M González-Romero, T Martínez, A Pérez de Rada, V Pesudo, J Plaza, A Sánchez, R Santorelli, and D Villamarín.*

CNA – US: *B Fernández, J Gómez-Camacho, C Guerrero and J M Quesada*

Acknowledgements



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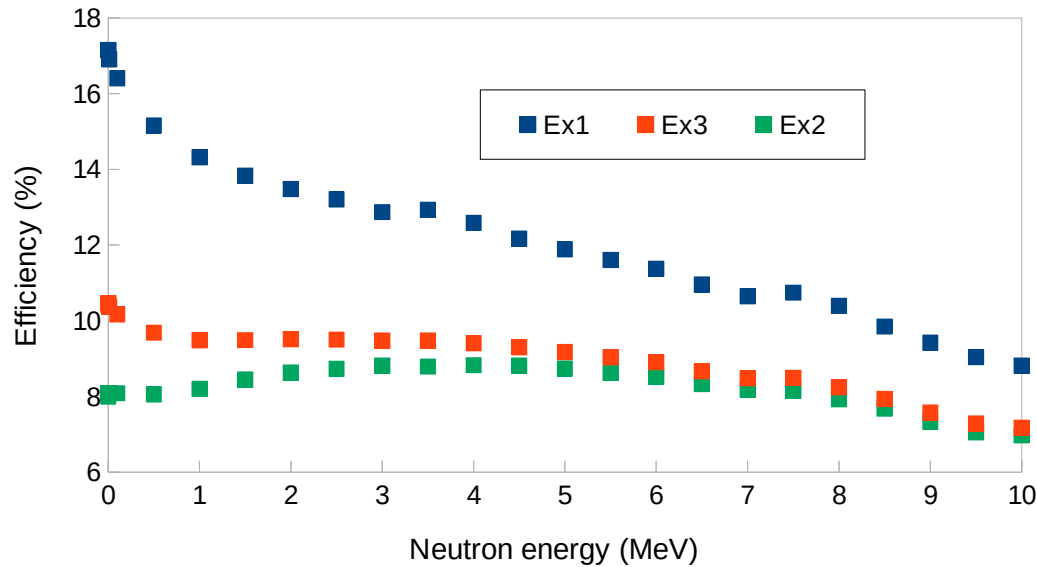
The authors acknowledge from CMAM for the beam time proposal with code P01156 and its technical staff for their contribution to the operation of the accelerator.



Backup slides

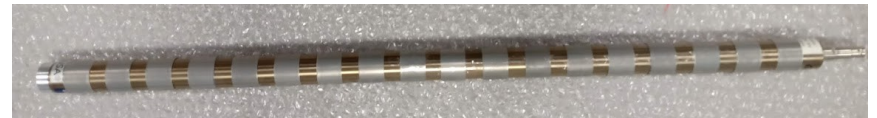
Composition method

- Use of cadmium to obtain a flat response.



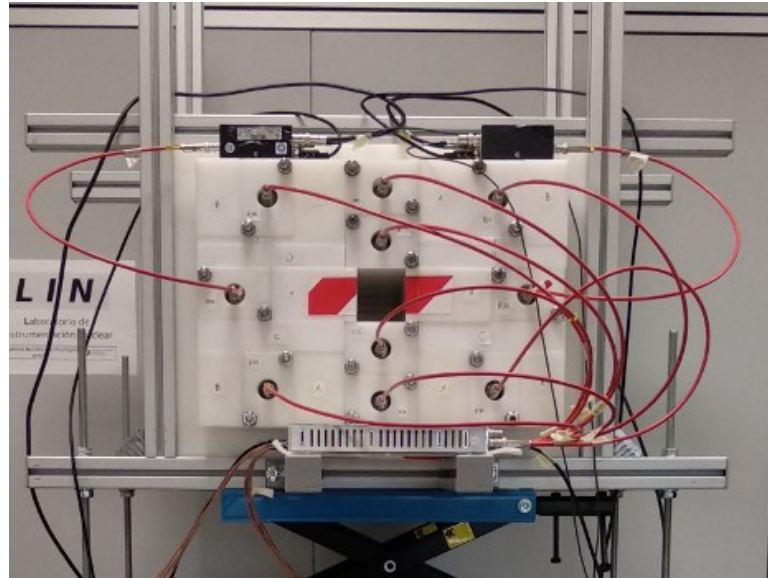
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ex1: } f_1 &= f_2 = f_3 = 1 \\ \text{Ex2: } f_1 &= 0.6, f_2 = 0.8, f_3 = 1 \\ \text{Ex3: } f_1 &= 0.45, f_2 = 0.95, f_3 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\varepsilon(E) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \varepsilon_i(E) = \sum_{i=1}^3 f_i(E) \cdot \varepsilon_i(E)$$



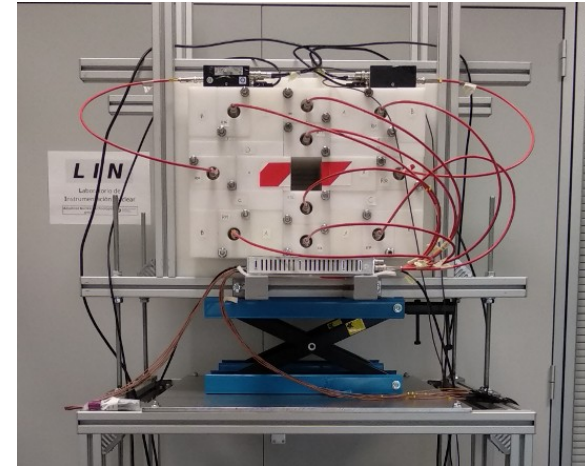
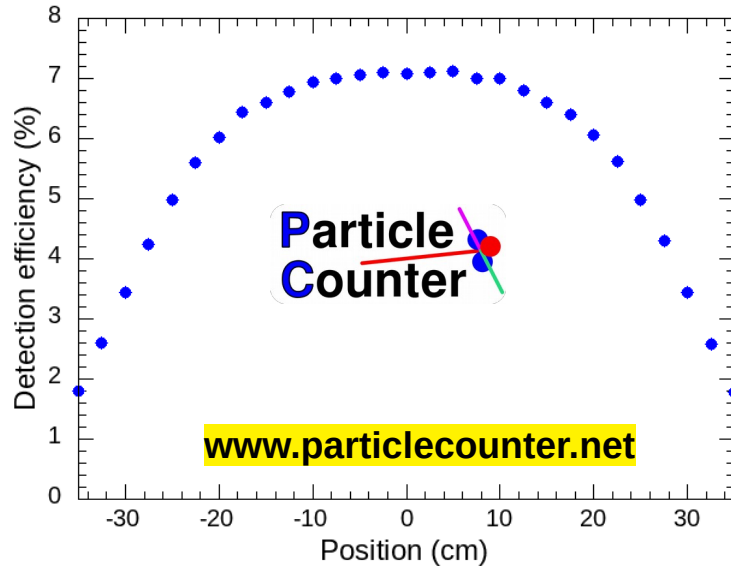
Design constraints

- Long counter technique: thermal neutrons counters (^3He) + moderator (high density polyethylene).
- Detection efficiency nearly independent from the neutron energy (flat response) up to 8/10 MeV.
- Modular moderator.



miniBELEN-10A (modular neutron counter):

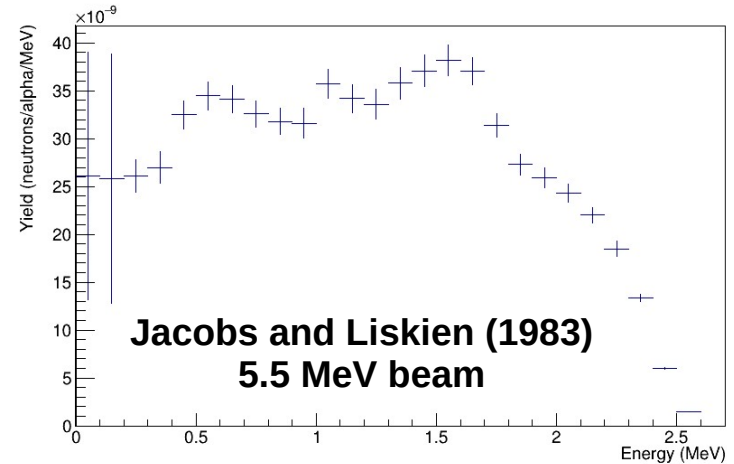
- ^3He -filled proportional counter + HDPE.
- Flat response up to 8/10 MeV.



Bench-marking of the efficiency calculation using the $^{27}\text{Al}(\alpha, n)$ reactions

$$Eff_{Ri} = \int \varepsilon_i(E) S(E) dE$$

$$Q = \frac{Rate_i / Rate_j}{Eff_{Ri} / Eff_{Rj}}$$



Q (R1/R2)	Error	Q (R1/R3)	Error	Q (R2/R3)	Error
0.93	0.04	0.93	0.04	1.03	0.02

$^{27}\text{Al}(\alpha, n)^{30}\text{P}$ measurement



Cross-sections (p,n)

Flynn data on (p,n) reactions also present a 50 keV with other data in the literature

