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Neutron inelastic cross section measurements on $^{58,60}\text{Ni}$

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Abstract. A natural nickel sample was used at the GELINA (Geel Electron LINear Accelerator) neutron source of the European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Geel to measure the neutron inelastic cross sections. The GAINS (Gamma Array for Inelastic Neutron Scattering) spectrometer was employed to detect the emitted γ rays while a ^{235}U fission chamber monitored the neutron flux. We report the preliminary production cross sections corresponding to the first transitions in $^{58,60}\text{Ni}$ in comparison with previously reported data and with TALYS 1.9 calculations performed using the default input parameters.

1 Introduction

Very precise and reliable neutron inelastic scattering data on structural materials of nuclear reactors is very important for the design and development of these facilities. Nickel is an important component in a large number of stainless steel alloys which is a widely used material in the nuclear industry especially in the sodium cooled fast reactors and during the back end of the fuel cycle in ADS systems [1]. Natural nickel has five stable isotopes. The most abundant one is ^{58}Ni [68.077(6)%] followed by ^{60}Ni [26.223(5)%], ^{62}Ni [3.634(1)%], ^{61}Ni [1.139(4)%] and ^{64}Ni [0.926(6)%] [2].

Our main purpose was to measure the γ -production cross sections of the most important transitions in all the stable isotopes of natural nickel and to calculate (where possible) level and total inelastic cross sections. This paper will present and discuss preliminary results of the γ -production cross sections of the first transitions in ^{58}Ni ($E_\gamma=1454.28$ keV) and in ^{60}Ni ($E_\gamma=1332.50$ keV). A full publication reporting the production cross section of the other observed transitions is foreseen. The experimental results are compared with previous experimental values [3–7] taken from the EXFOR (Exchange Format) data base [8] and summarized in Table 1. For the reported transitions only Voss *et al.* [7] measured cross sections in an extended incident energy range. Hence, we will emphasize on the comparison between our results and those of Ref. [7].

2 Experimental setup

The neutron inelastic scattering measurement on natural nickel was performed using the GELINA (Geel Electron

LINear Accelerator) neutron source [9–11] operated by EC-JRC (European Commission, Joint Research Centre) Geel. This facility was especially designed for performing highly precise neutron scattering measurements using the time-of-flight technique. A linear accelerator is used to accelerate electrons ($E_e=70\text{--}140$ MeV) with a maximum repetition rate of 800 Hz and a pulse duration of 1 ns. The electrons hit a mercury-cooled depleted uranium target and produce via bremsstrahlung high energy γ rays. This γ rays interact with the uranium target [11]. Neutrons with energies in the range spreading from thermal up to 20 MeV are produced via (γ, xn) and (γ, f) reactions inside the U target. GELINA is a multiuser facility with 12 flight paths distributed at various angles around the uranium target and several measurement cabins located at various distances (10 - 400 m) from the neutron source.

Our measurement was performed on flight path 3 in the measurement cabin located at 100 m from the neutron source and at 90° with respect to the electron beam. Here, is located the GAINS (Gamma Array for Inelastic Neutron Scattering) spectrometer [12, 13] which is used to detect the γ rays emitted following the neutron inelastic scattering on natural nickel. GAINS consists of 12 large-volume HPGe detectors having 100% relative efficiency and 2.8-keV energy resolution at 1.33 MeV. The 12 detectors are divided in groups of four, placed at 3 different angles (110° , 125° and 150° relative to the neutron beam direction) chosen to precisely integrate the differential cross sections over the entire solid angle and using a combination of Legendre polynomials and Gaussian quadrature. The detectors are placed at backward angles with respect to the sample in order to reduce the impact of the γ rays emitted from the photon flash. The neutron flux was monitored using a ^{235}U fission chamber (FC) centered on the beam at about 211.5 cm upstream the sample and it contains 8 uranium layers of 70 mm diameter

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Table 1. Summary of previous experiments on neutron inelastic scattering on $^{58,60}\text{Ni}$ available in the EXFOR data base [8]. The table also displays the year when the data was reported, the covered neutron energy range, the detectors used in the experiment and the EXFOR entry.

Reference	Year	Sample	E_n range (MeV)	Detectors	EXFOR entry
D.A. Bazavov <i>et al.</i> [3]	1983	^{58}Ni	1.9 - 3.0	GeLi	40736
D.L. Broder <i>et al.</i> [4]	1964	$^{58,60}\text{Ni}$	1.3 - 4.1	NaI	40139
E.S. Konobeevskii <i>et al.</i> [5]	1972	$^{58,60}\text{Ni}$	1.3 - 1.6	GeLi	40096
G. Tessler <i>et al.</i> [6]	1975	^{60}Ni	3.4 - 5.4	GeLi	10439
F. Voss <i>et al.</i> [7]	1975	$^{58,60}\text{Ni}$	1.3 - 13.5	GeLi	20744

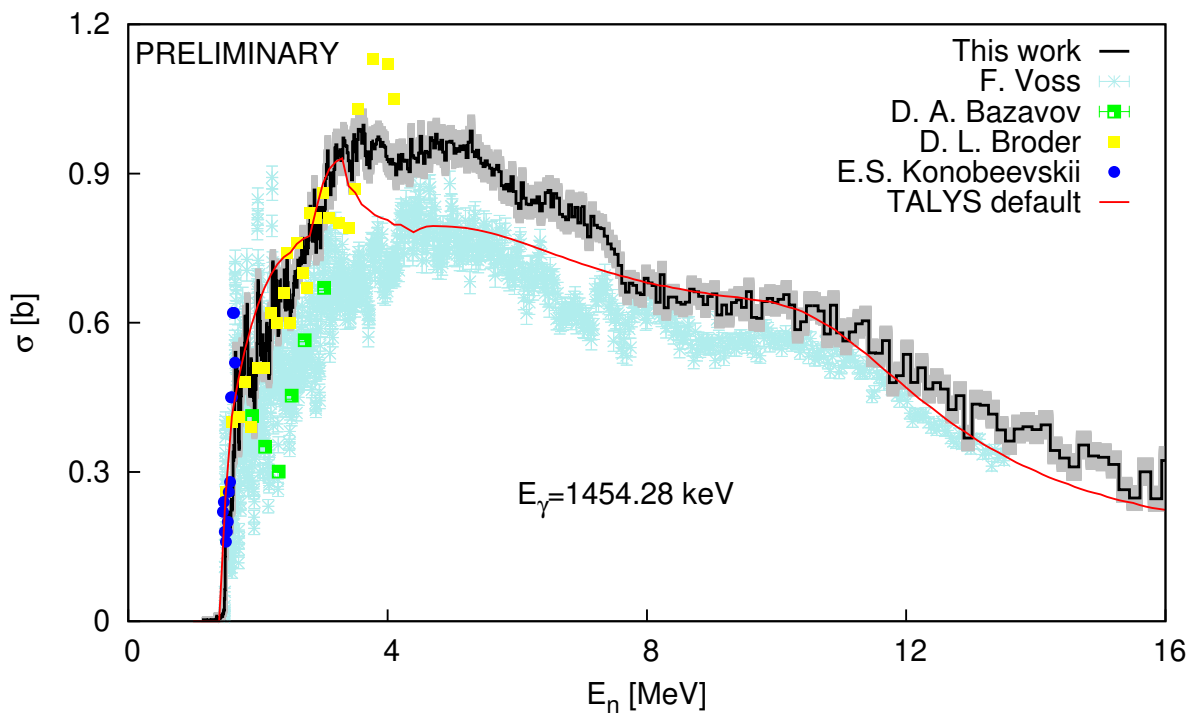


Figure 1. (Color online) The γ -production cross section of the main transition in ^{58}Ni . Our experimental results are compared with previous experimental values and theoretical calculations performed using TALYS 1.9 code.

on five Al foils of 20- μm thickness supported by a 84-mm diameter ring [14]. The working principle of the FC is extensively described in Refs. [14–16]. GAINS uses Acqiris DC440 digitizers running at 420×10^6 samples/s (2.38 ns/sample), with 12-bit amplitude resolution (4096 channels full range) while the acquisition of the FC is analogue.

2.1 Experimental particularities

The natural nickel sample with a diameter of 8.000(1) cm and a 0.3-cm thickness was irradiated for ≈ 300 h. The areal density of the sample [$2.661(21)$ g/cm 2] was used together with the isotopic abundances to determine the effective areal densities corresponding to ^{58}Ni [$1.812(15)$ g/cm 2] and to ^{60}Ni [$0.698(5)$ g/cm 2]. The FC had a calculated efficiency of 85.5(17)% uncertainty [17]. For the calibration measurements we used a ^{152}Eu point-

like source with an activity of 18.6(6) kBq. For the efficiency calibration we employed a procedure which combines experimental measurements (using a ^{152}Eu point-like source) and Monte Carlo simulations (to take into consideration the geometric and the attenuation effects inside the extended sample). Monte Carlo simulations were also used in order to account for the multiple scattering of the neutrons in the target and in the surrounding materials.

3 Results and discussion

Figure 1 displays the preliminary 1454.28-keV γ -production cross section from ^{58}Ni . Our experimental results are compared with other experimental values reported in Refs. [3–5, 7] and with theoretical calculations performed with TALYS 1.9 code [18] using default input parameters. The values predicted by TALYS 1.9 describe very well our experimental cross section for most of the energy

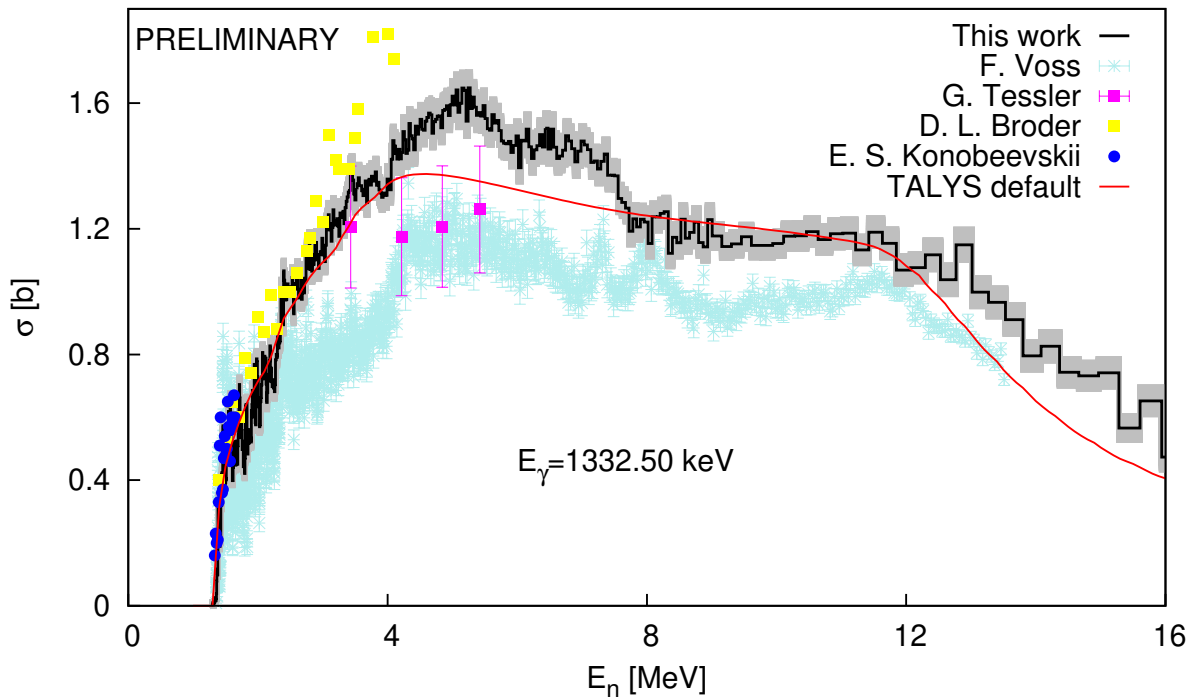


Figure 2. (Color online) The γ -production cross section of the main transition in ^{60}Ni . Our experimental results are compared with previous experimental values and theoretical calculations performed using TALYS 1.9 code.

range except a region between 3.0-7.5 MeV. The present data for this transition yields a maximum value around 1 b and the cross section stays significant even at the high neutron energies. The data sets reported in Refs. [4, 5] are in a good agreement with our experimental values while the ones measured by D.A. Bazavov *et al.* [3] and F. Voss *et al.* [7] underestimate the present results even though the shape is similar.

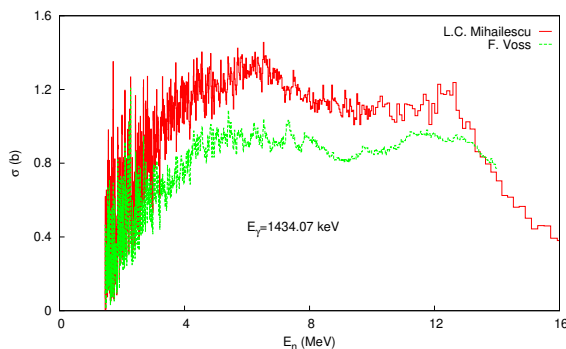


Figure 3. (Color online) The production cross section of the main transition in ^{52}Cr . The data are taken from the EXFOR database.

The γ -production cross section of the main transition in ^{60}Ni is shown in figure 2 (preliminary results). Similar with the case of the 1454.28-keV transition, the results of F. Voss *et al.* underestimate our data while the ones from Refs. [4, 5] overlap with our values especially below

3.5 MeV. The theoretical prediction underestimates the experimental values in the same energy range as for the main transition in ^{58}Ni . The neutron inelastic cross section for this transition displays almost double values as compared with the 1454.28-keV γ ray in ^{58}Ni .

Considering that the present and the F. Voss *et al.* data are the only results in the entire incident energy range relevant for the inelastic channel, this motivated an additional investigation. We notice a $\approx 20\%$ difference between the two experiments. Interestingly, the same difference was also observed for two other data sets that reported inelastic cross sections on ^{52}Cr [7, 19] (see figure 3). This nucleus was measured by Voss *et al.* using the same setup as for nickel [7] while Mihailescu *et al.* used the same facility (GELINA neutron source), a similar experimental setup and a 200 m flight path as compared with the present work. The data of Mihailescu *et al.*, taken from the EXFOR database, reveal a similar difference of around 20% when compared with the data from Ref. [7] for ^{52}Cr . The presence of this discrepancy in all these measurements suggests a systematic error in normalization of the data reported by F. Voss *et al.* [7].

Our results are compared also with theoretical calculations performed with the TALYS 1.9 code using the default input parameters. These use the semi-empirical model and parameters obtained from global optimizations. The level densities are calculated using the approach of Gilbert and Cameron [20] with the constant temperature model at lower energies and the back shifted Fermi gas model with one energy dependent level density parameter which ac-

counts for the damped shell effect at higher energies. The generalized Lorentzian form by Kopecky and Uhl [21] describes the γ -ray strength functions for the E1 transitions while the Brink-Axel option [22, 23] is used to describe the other multipolarities. The nuclear structure and the decay table used in the modeling of de-excitation of the nuclei is derived from The Reference Input Parameter Library [24].

4 Conclusions

Using the GELINA neutron source and the GAINS spectrometer we detected several transitions coming from the inelastic scattering of neutrons by a natural nickel sample. Here, we presented only the γ -production cross section of the main transitions emitted from the two most abundant isotopes of natural Ni ($^{58,60}\text{Ni}$). These results were compared with the default TALYS calculations and with previous available results. A special discussion was done on the comparison with the data reported in Ref. [7], the only other data covering almost the same extended energy range as our values. The comparison reveals a normalization issue in the data reported by Voss *et al.*

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