

ANALYSIS OF CHLORINE NEUTRON CAPTURE EXPERIMENT FOR EFFICIENCY CALCULATION VALIDATION

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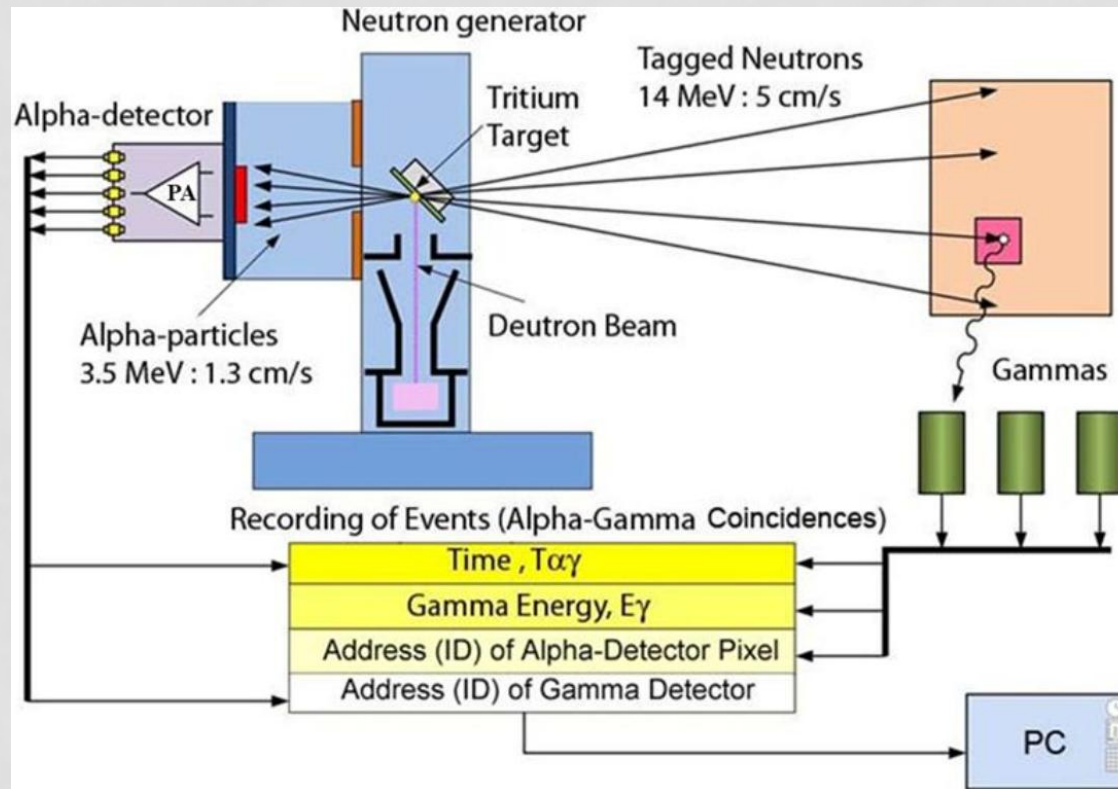
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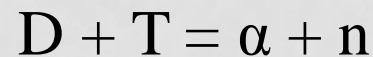
TANGRA – TAgged Neutron & Gamma RAys

The setup is being developed to investigate neutron-induced reactions on different materials, with primary focus on the investigate the inelastic scattering of 14.1MeV neutrons on atomic nuclei using the Tagged Neutron Method (TNM). Gamma emission is detected using scintillators and high-purity germanium detectors. The neutron source is a PuBe mix and the neutron generator is an ING27.

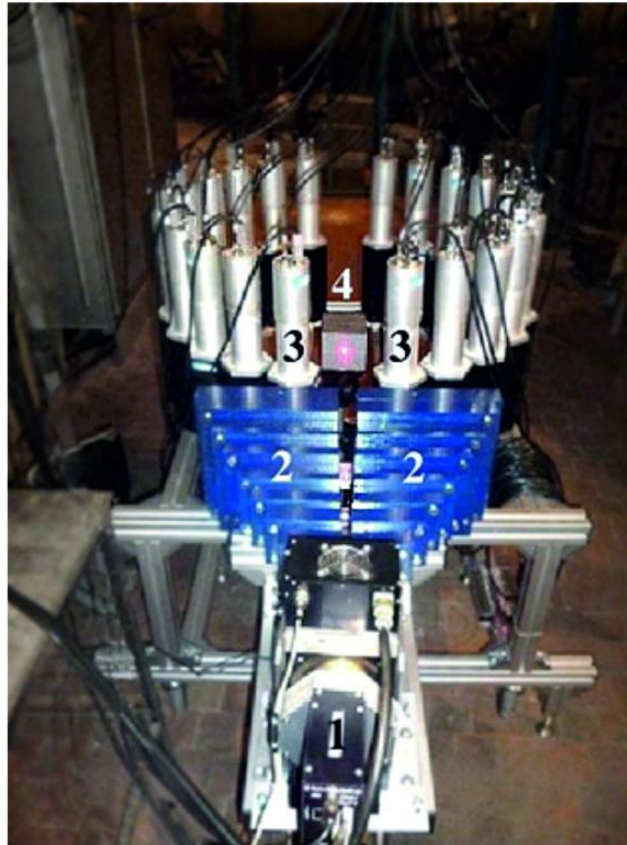
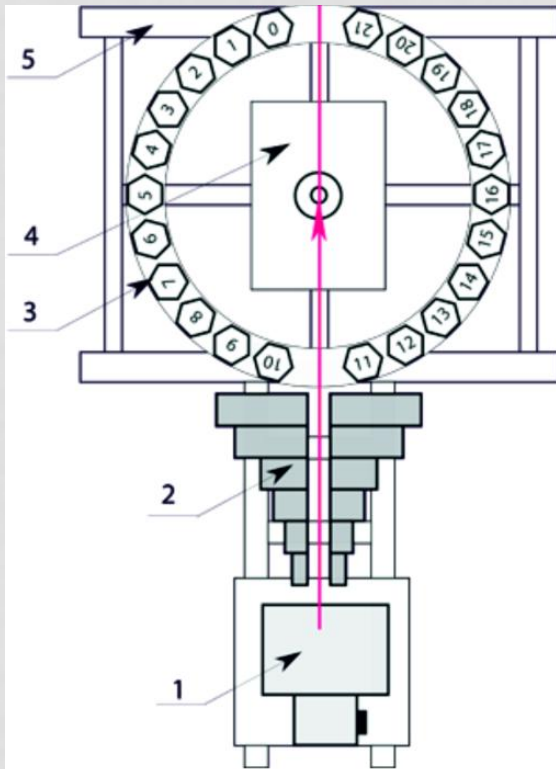
TANGRA – TAgged Neutron & Gamma RAYs



Source of 14.1 MeV neutrons:

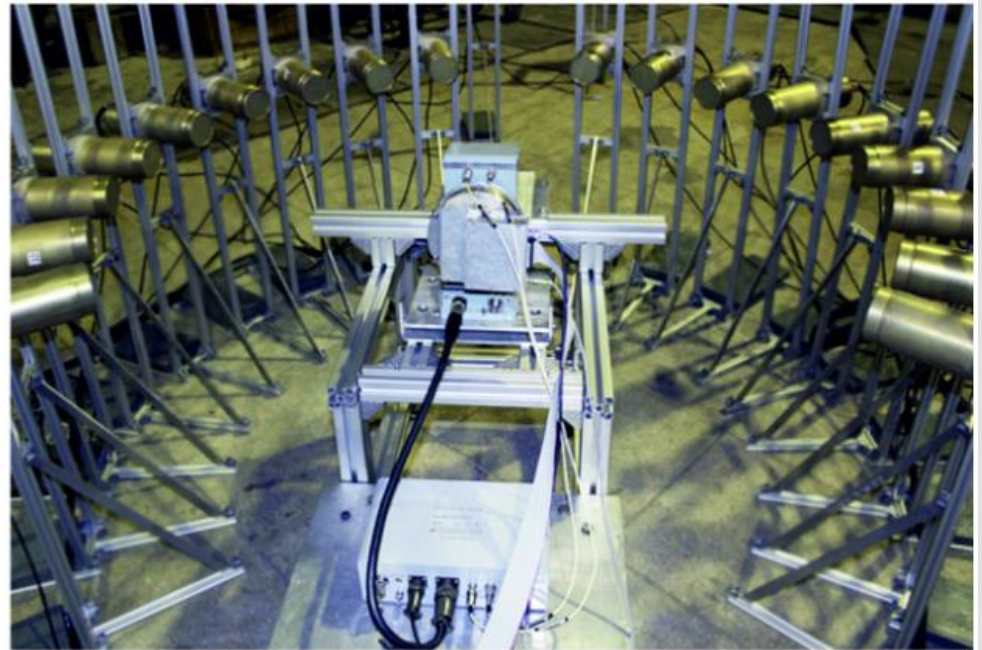
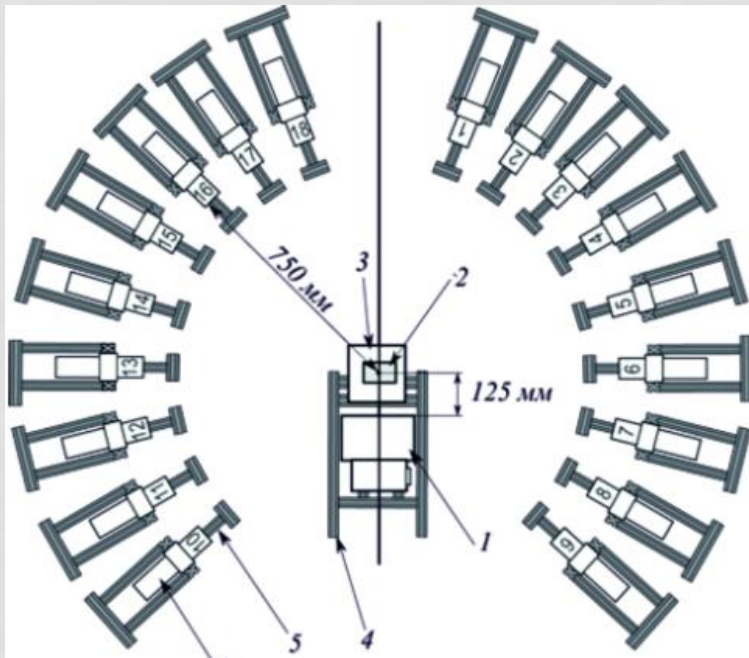


TANGRA – TAgged Neutron & Gamma Rays, beginning



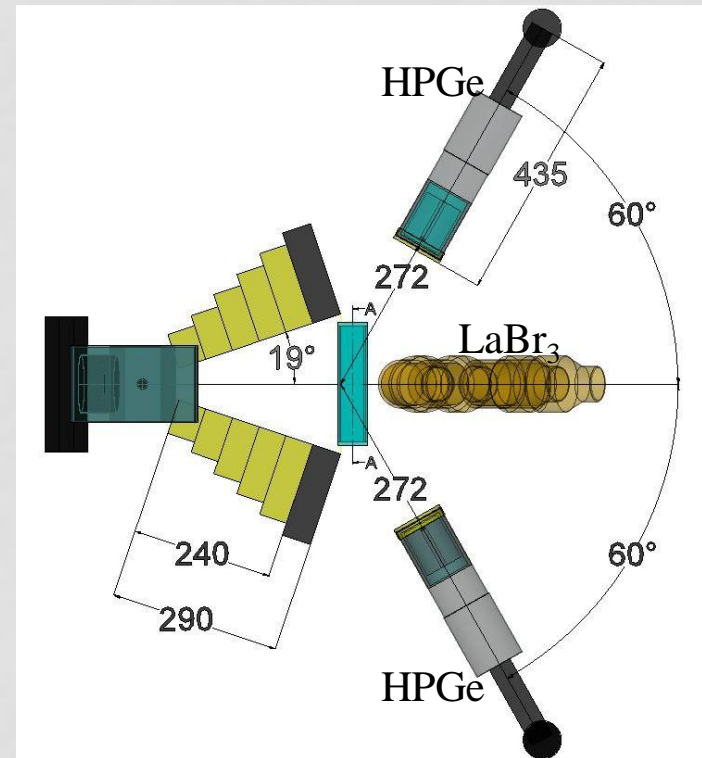
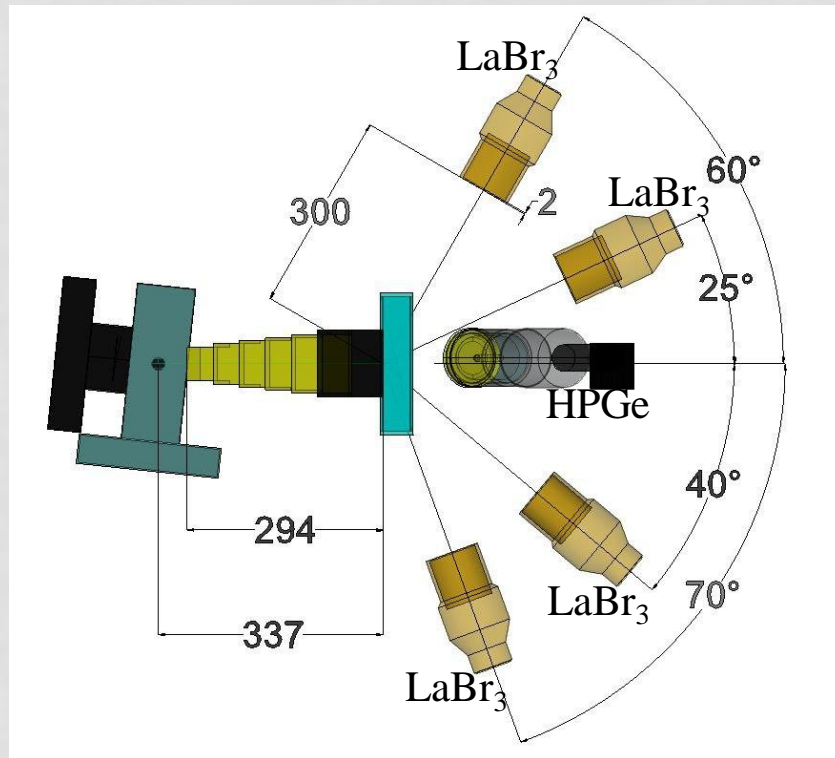
- Number of NaI(Tl) detectors: 22
- NaI(Tl) crystals: hexagonal prism (78 x 90 x 200 mm)
- PMT type: Hamamatsu R1306
- Gamma-ray Energy-resolution $\sim 7.2\%$ @ 0.662 MeV
- Gamma-ray Energy-resolution $\sim 3.6\%$ @ 4.437 MeV
- Gamma-ray Time-resolution $\sim 3.8\text{ns}$ @ 4.437 MeV

TANGRA – TAgged Neutron & Gamma Rays, modernization



- Number of BGO detectors: 18
- BGO crystals: cylinder (76 x 65 mm)
 - PMT type: Hamamatsu R1307
- Gamma-ray Energy-resolution $\sim 10.4\%$ @ 0.662 MeV
- Gamma-ray Energy-resolution $\sim 4.0\%$ @ 4.437 MeV
- Gamma-ray Time-resolution $\sim 4.1\text{ns}$ @ 4.437 MeV

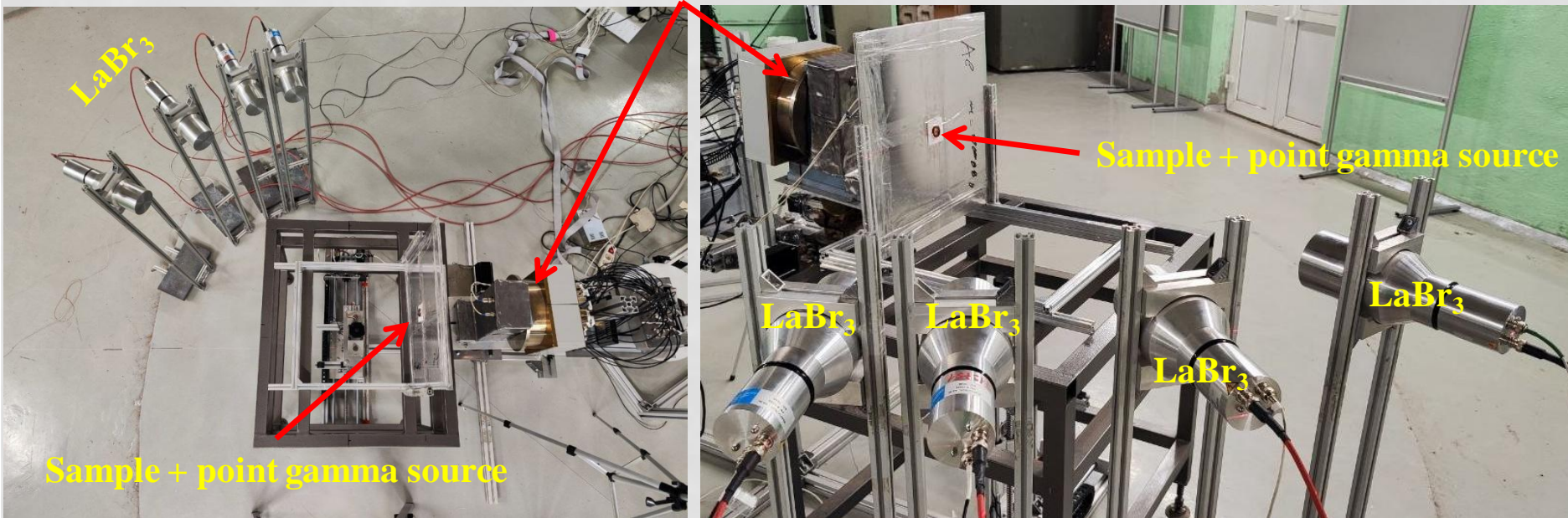
TANGRA – TAgged Neutron & Gamma Rays, more upgrades



2D scheme of the recently upgraded TANGRA setup,
left: side view, right: top view

TANGRA – TAgged Neutron & Gamma Rays, more upgrades

Neutron generator ING27



Picture of the last configuration of the experimental setup

TANGRA – TAgged Neutron & Gamma Rays, DAQ



Fast digitizer CRS-6/32 DAQ (32-channel, 200 MHz, 11-bit, USB-3 connection; approximately 10^5 events/s/channel)

Photo-peak counting efficiency

$$\varepsilon_{\gamma} = \frac{N_{\gamma}}{A \cdot I_{\gamma} \cdot t_{meas}}$$

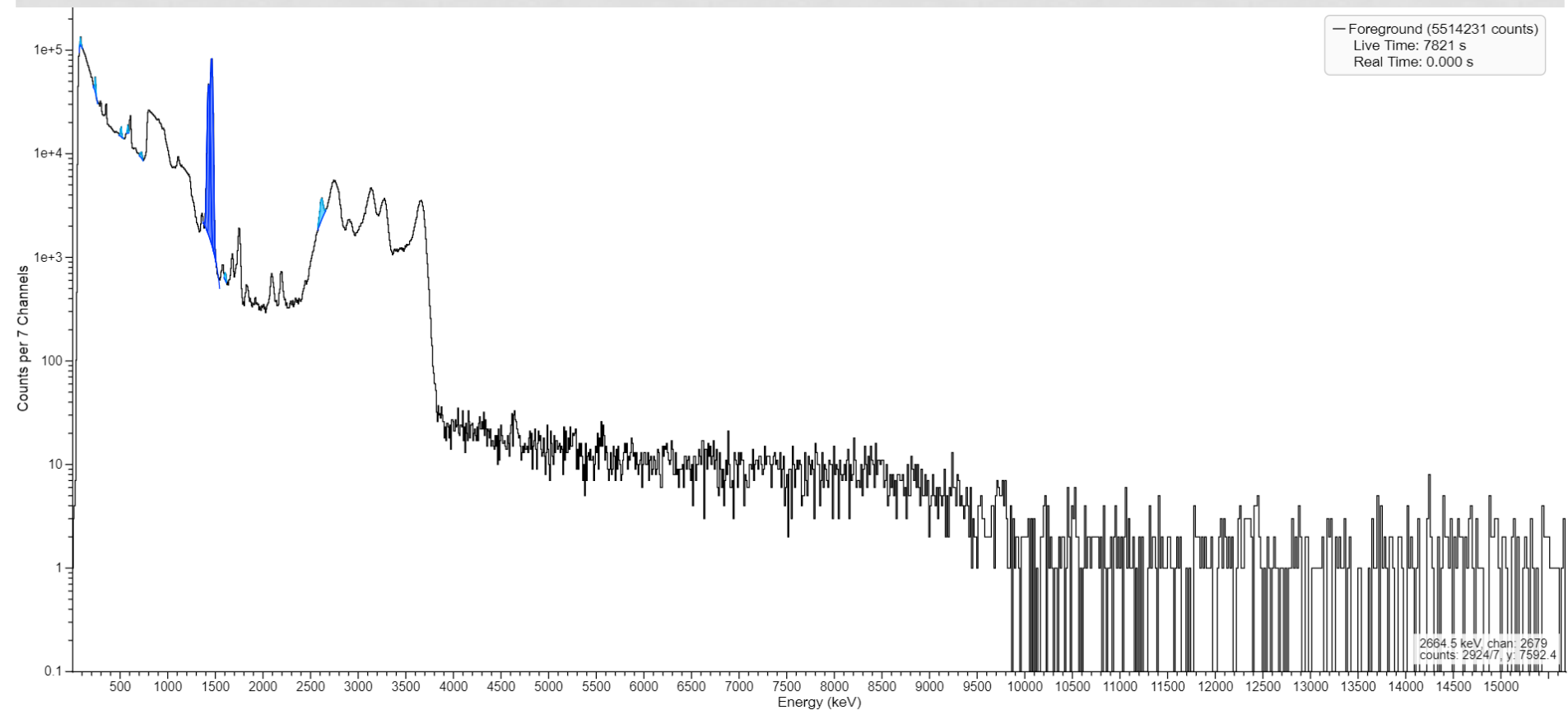
ε – counting efficiency, N – energy peak counts, A – isotope activity at the time of measurement, I – intensity of gamma emission, t_{meas} – time of measurement,

γ – the interested gamma energy

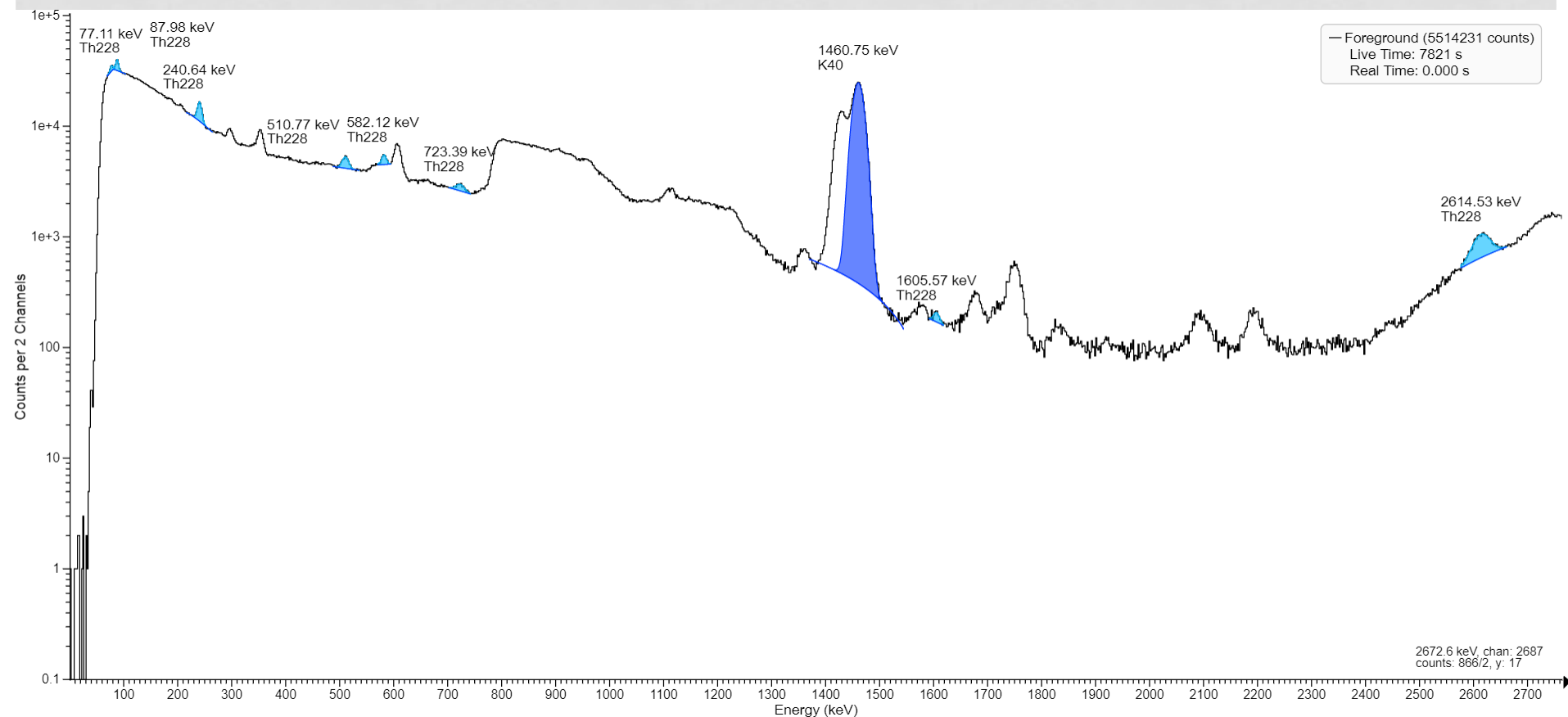
$$A = A_0 \cdot e^{-\lambda \cdot t}$$

A_0 – certified activity of the used point gamma source, λ – decay constant, t – elapsed time between the certifying of the point gamma source and time of experimental measurements

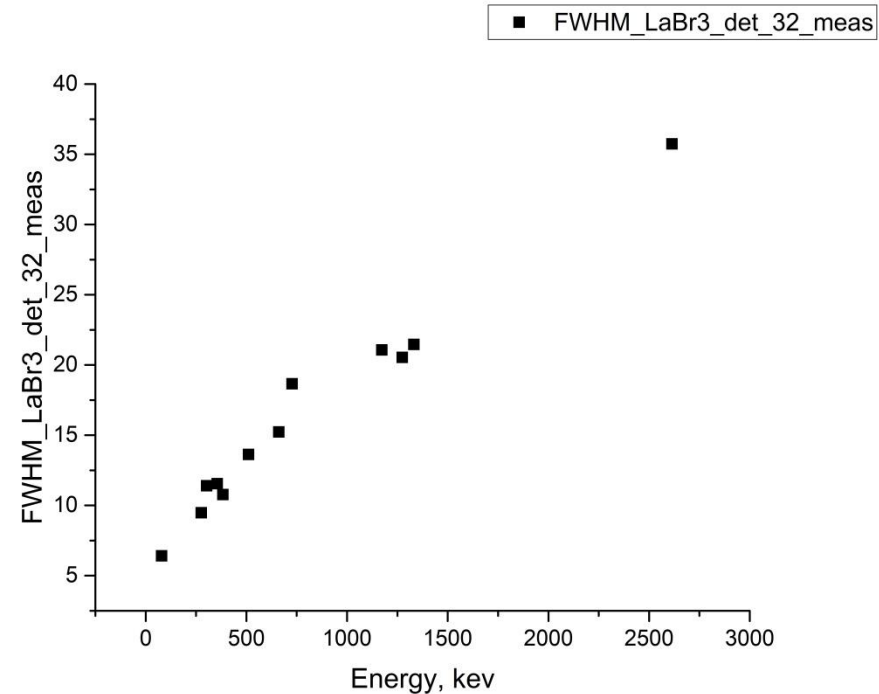
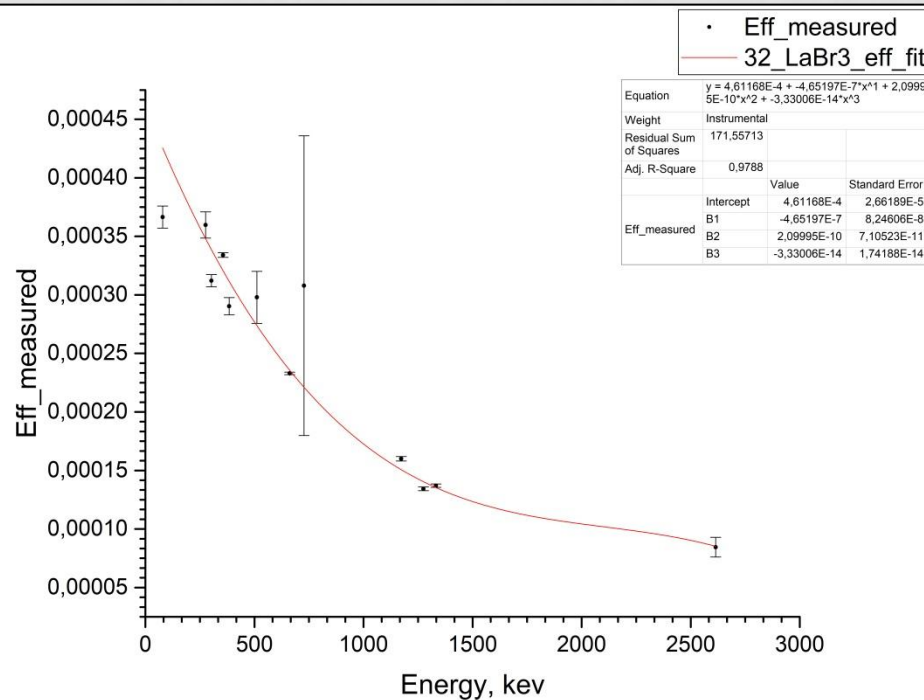
The acquired spectrum from ^{228}Th point source with LaBr_3



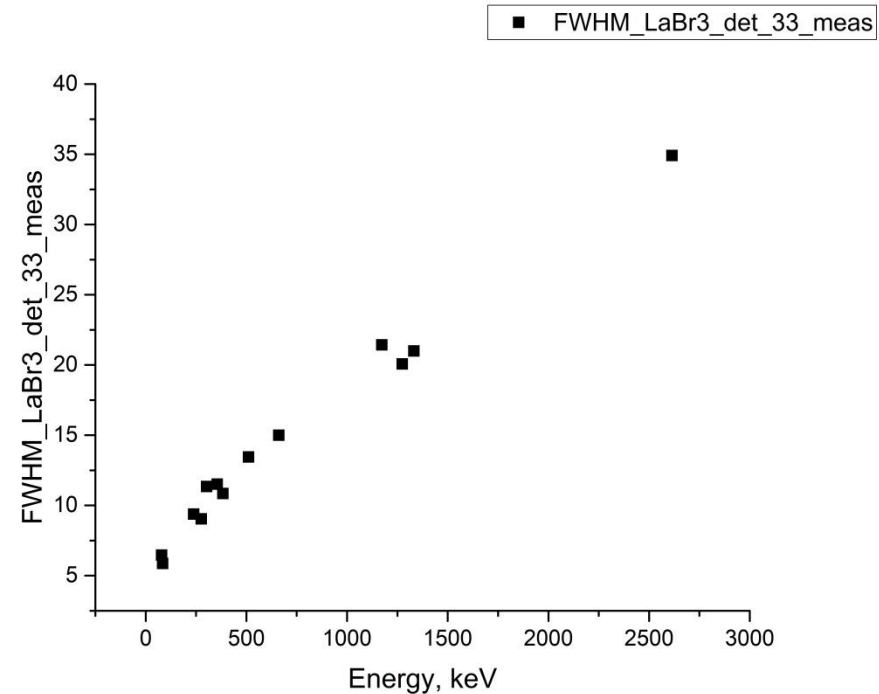
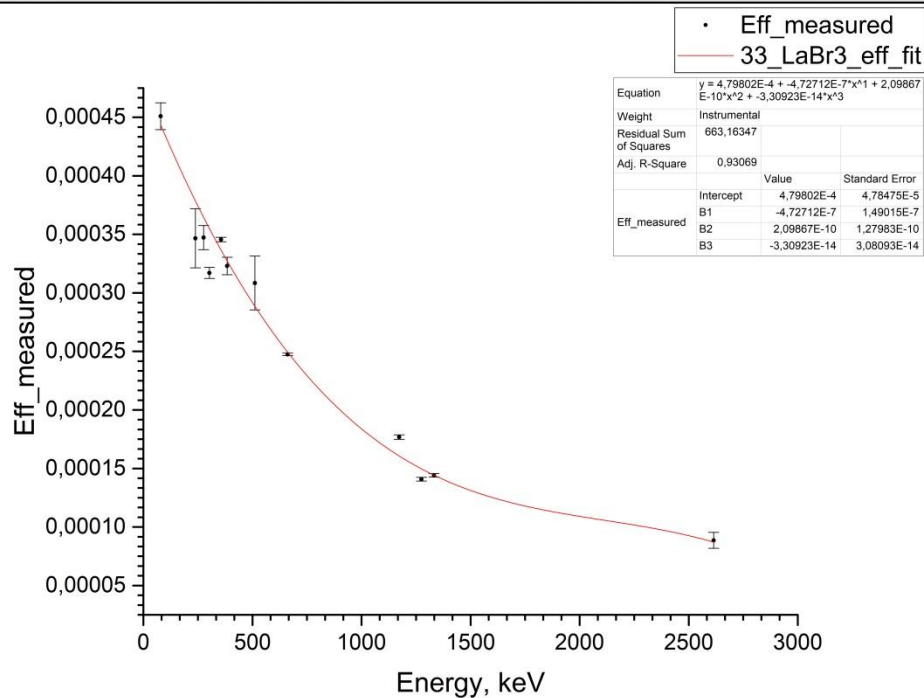
The acquired spectrum from ^{228}Th point source with LaBr_3



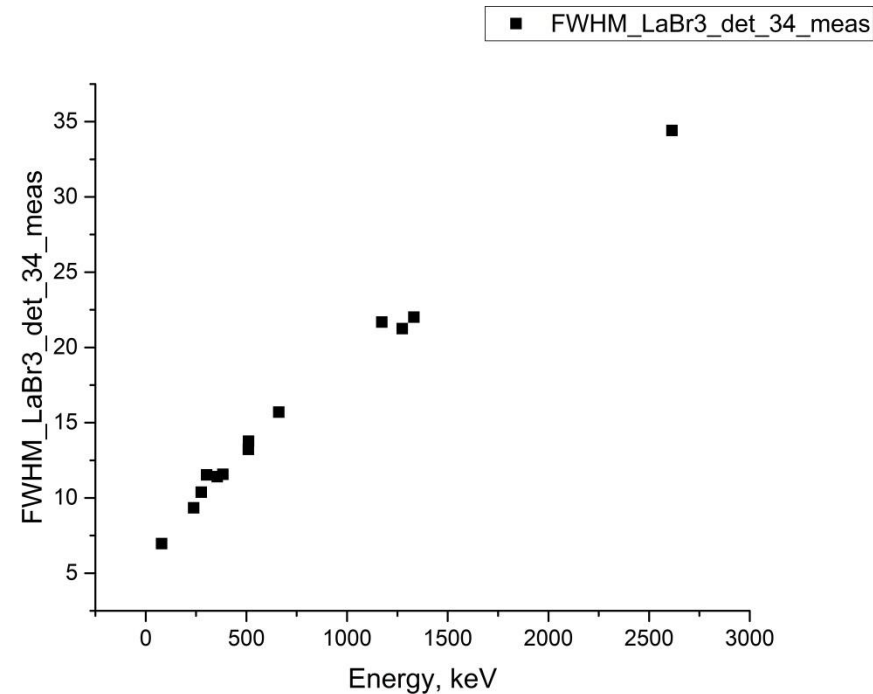
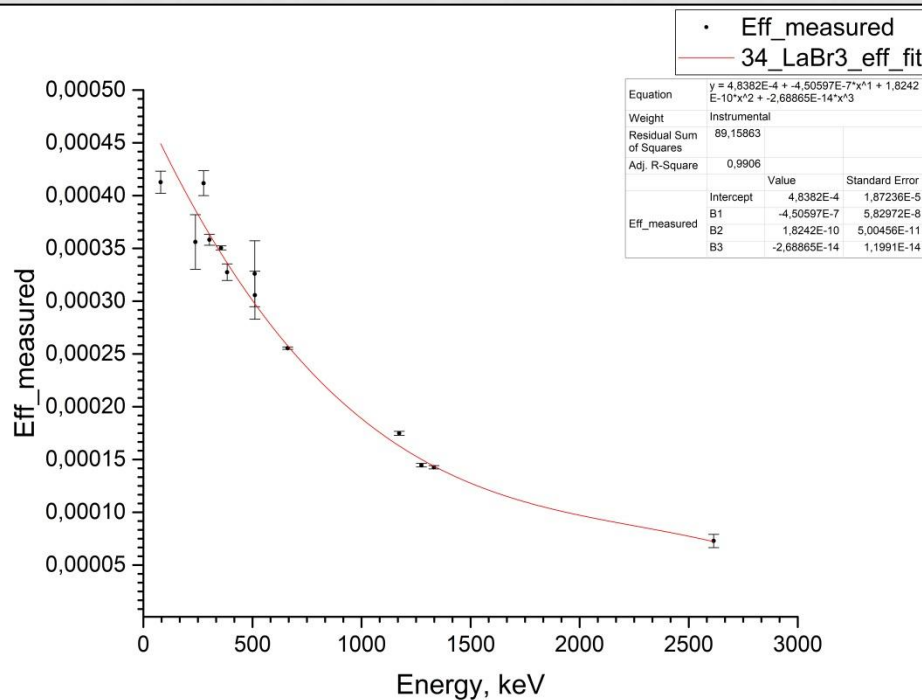
Measured characteristics for the energy range up to 2614 keV for LaBr₃ detectors



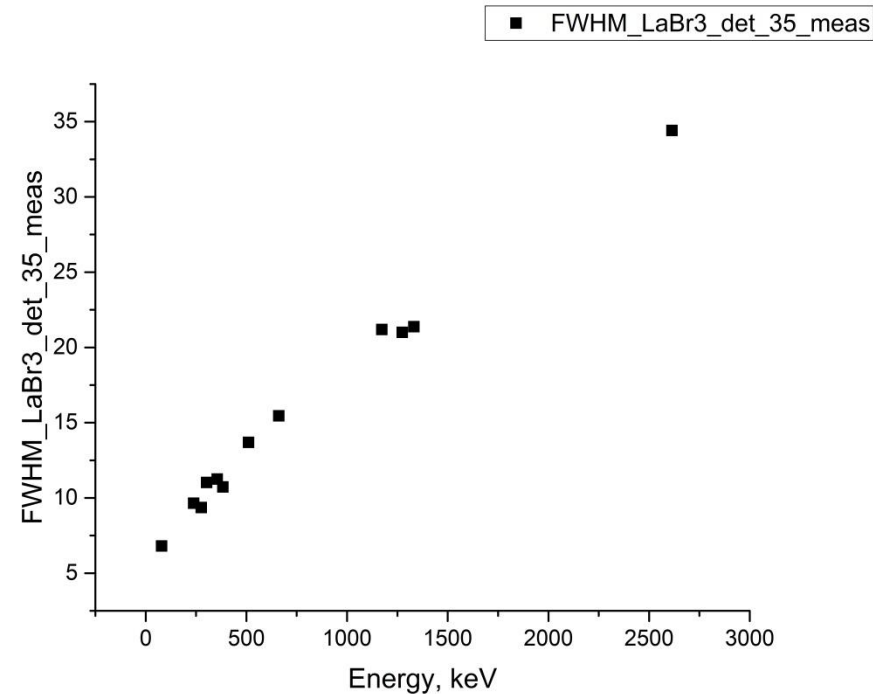
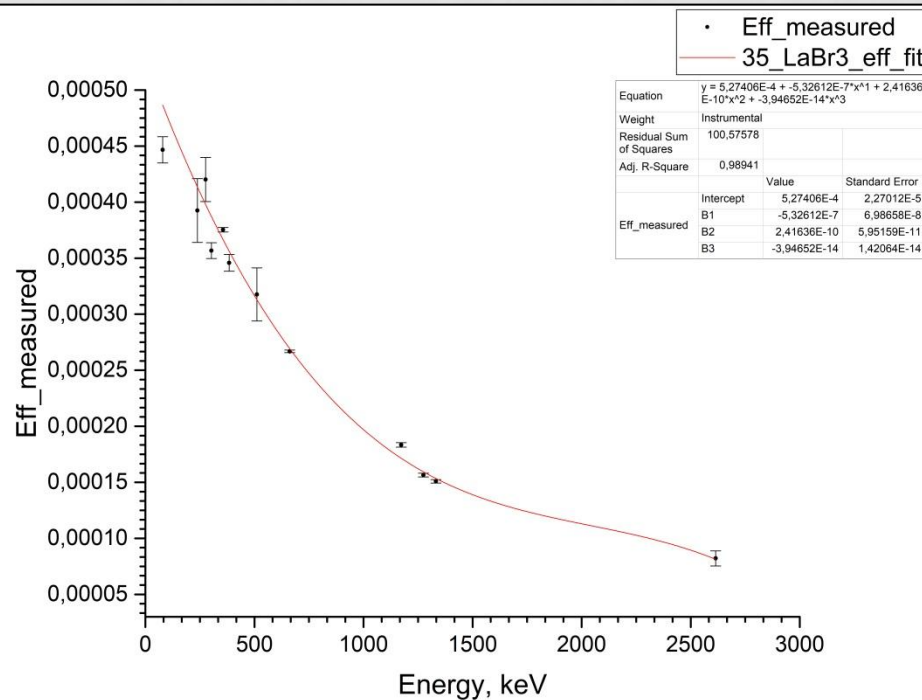
Measured characteristics for the energy range up to 2614 keV for LaBr₃ detectors



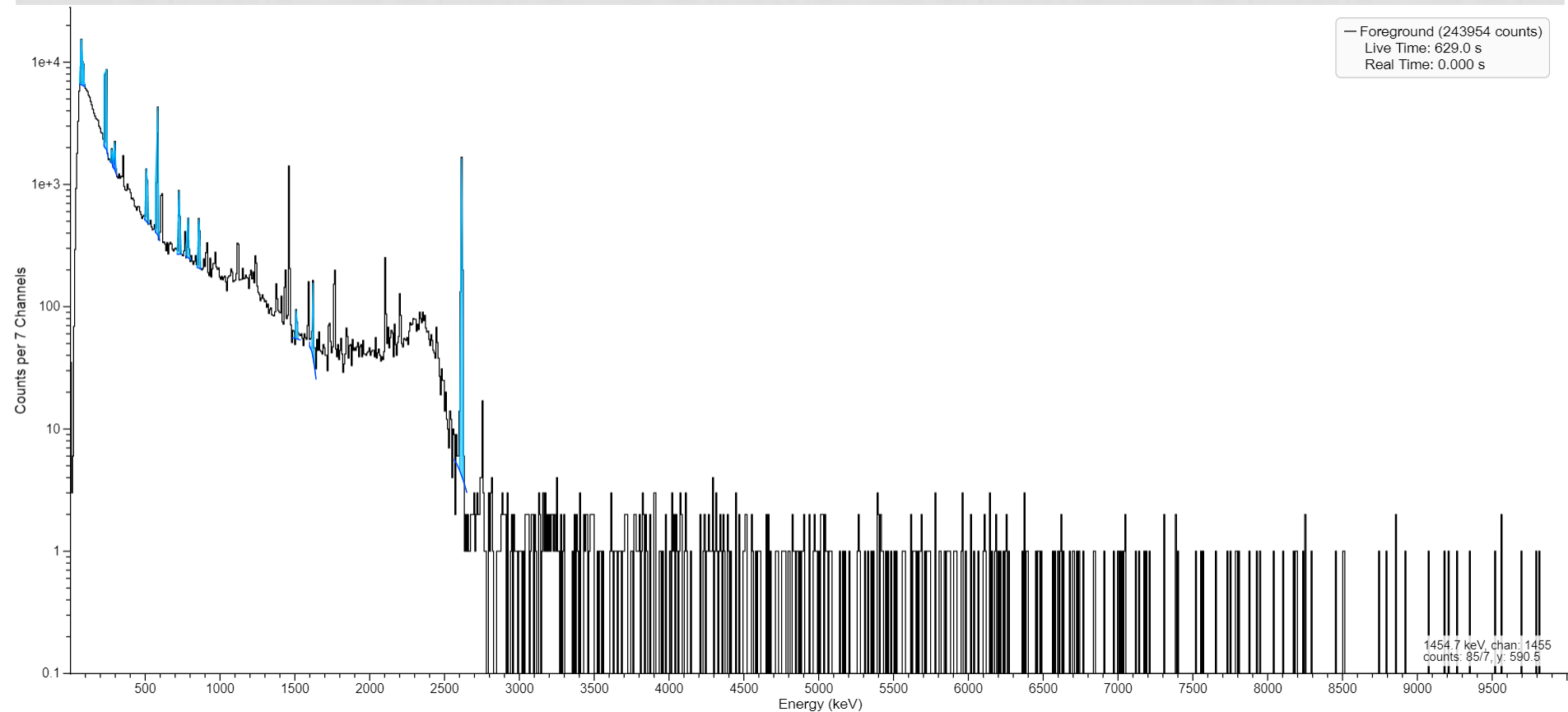
Measured characteristics for the energy range up to 2614 keV for LaBr₃ detectors



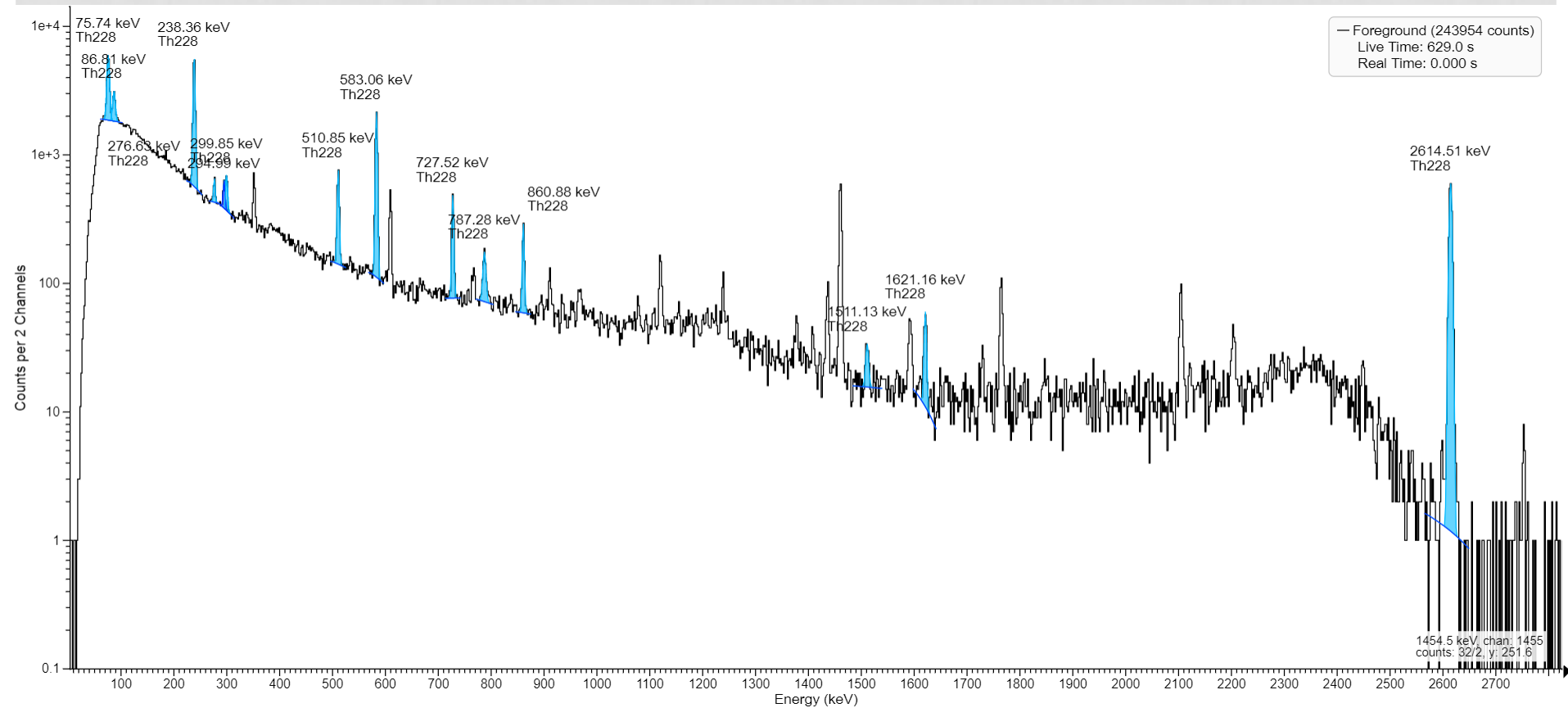
Measured characteristics for the energy range up to 2614 keV for LaBr₃ detectors



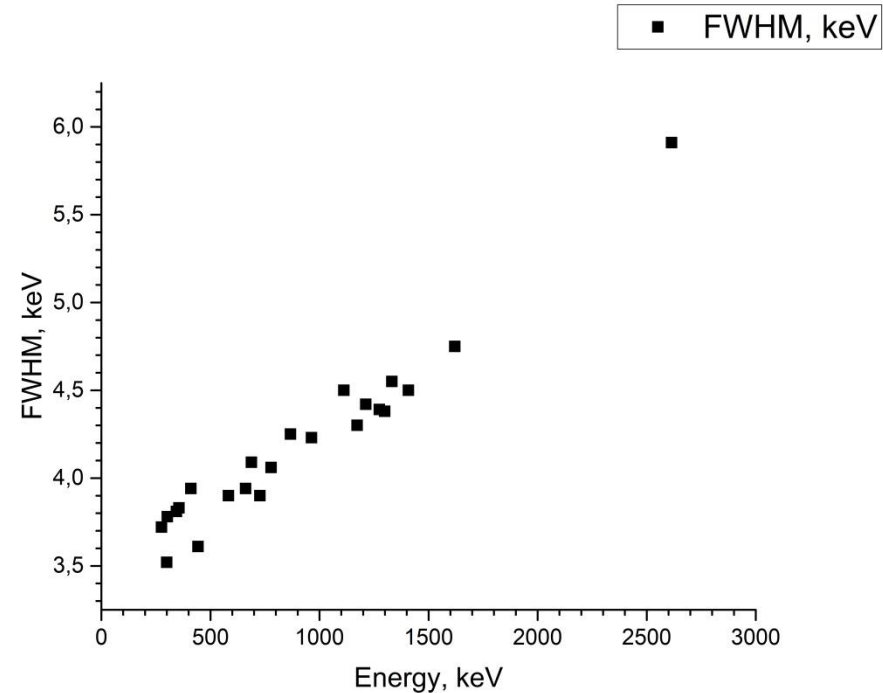
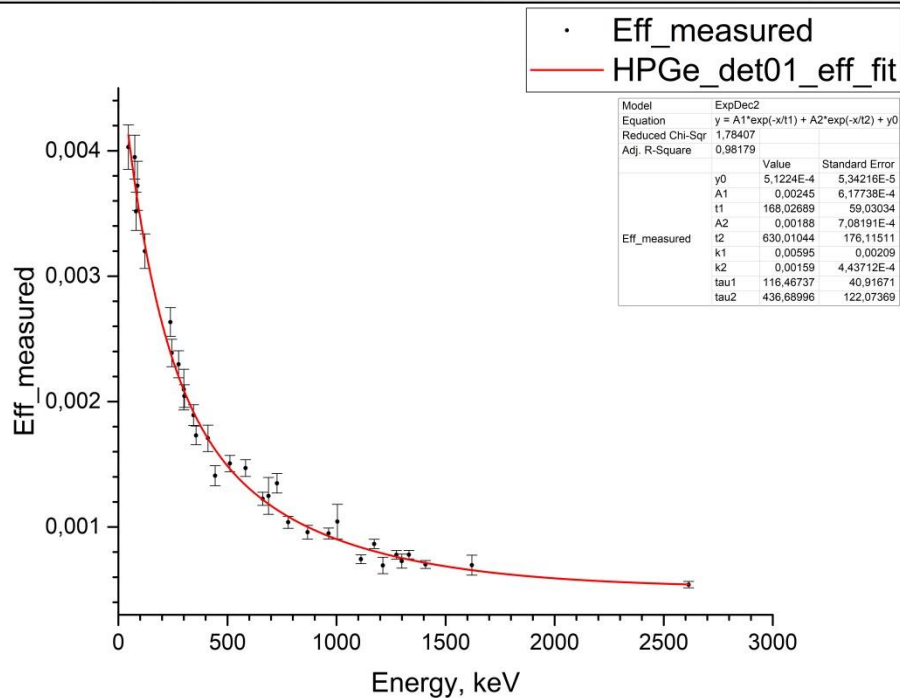
The acquired spectrum from ^{228}Th point source with HPGe



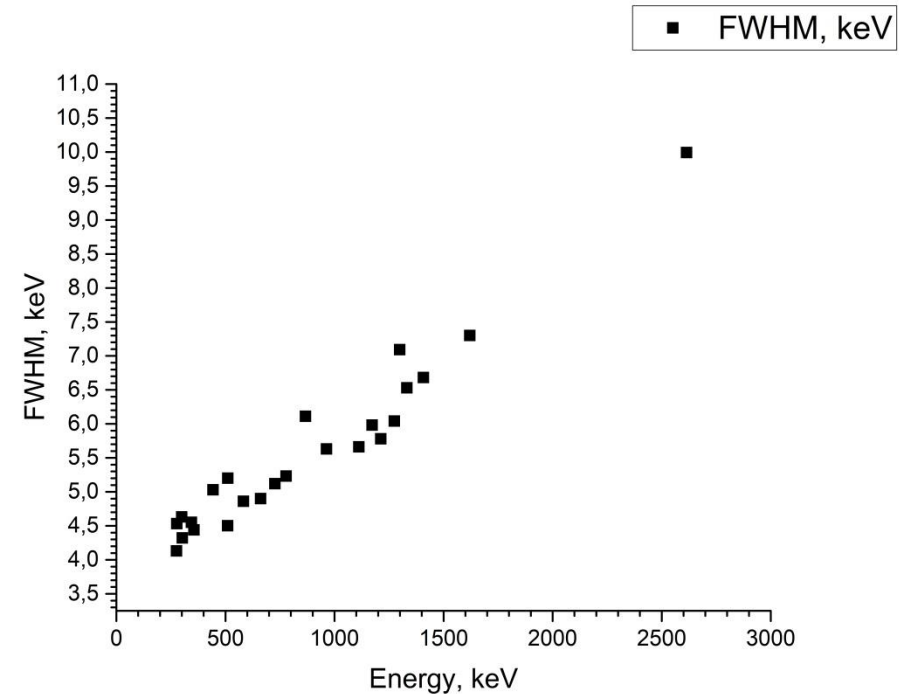
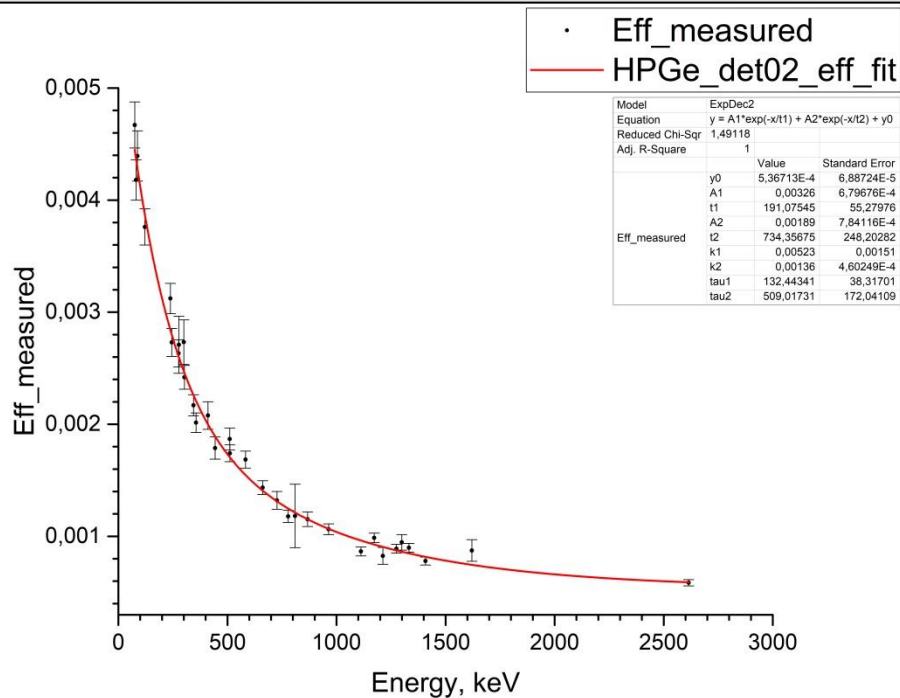
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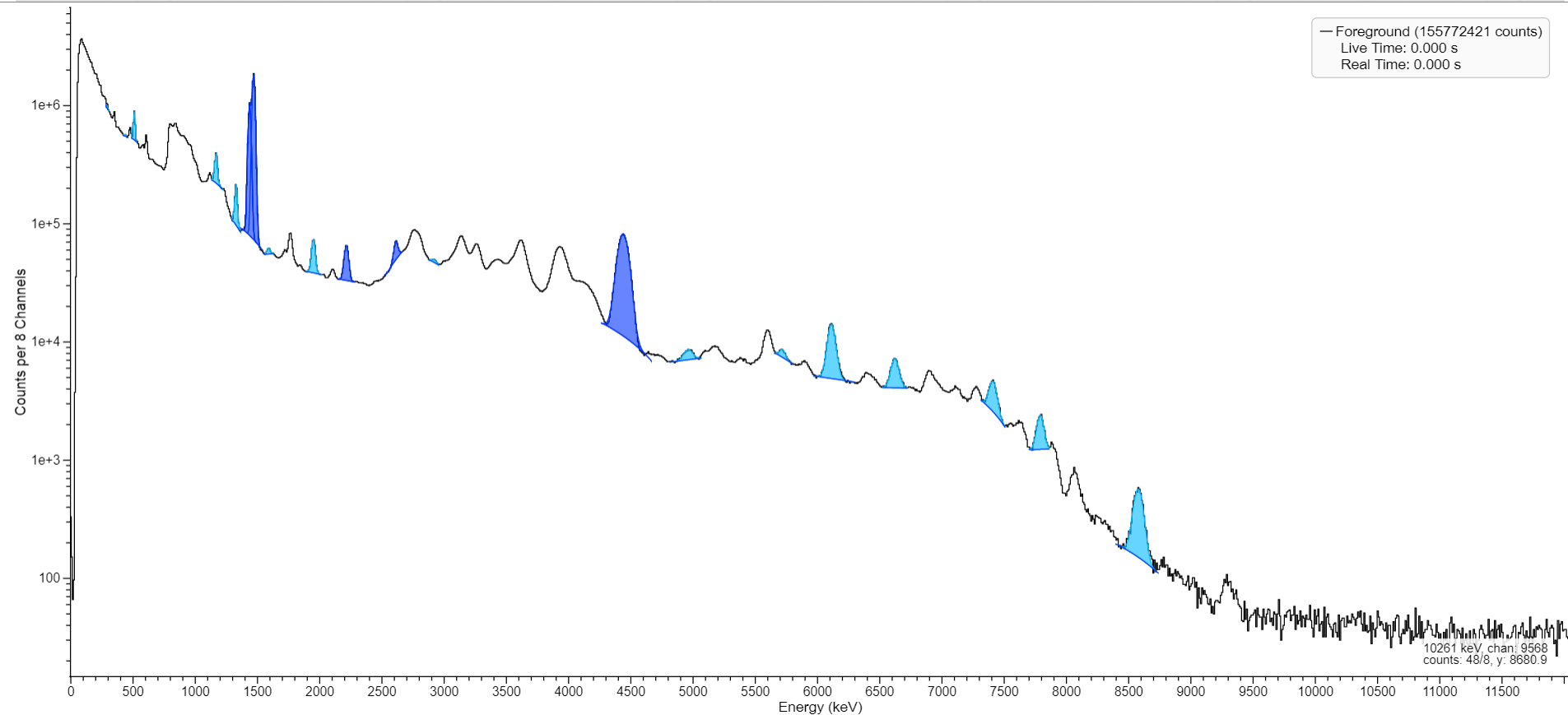
Measured characteristics for the energy range up to 2614 keV for HPGe detectors



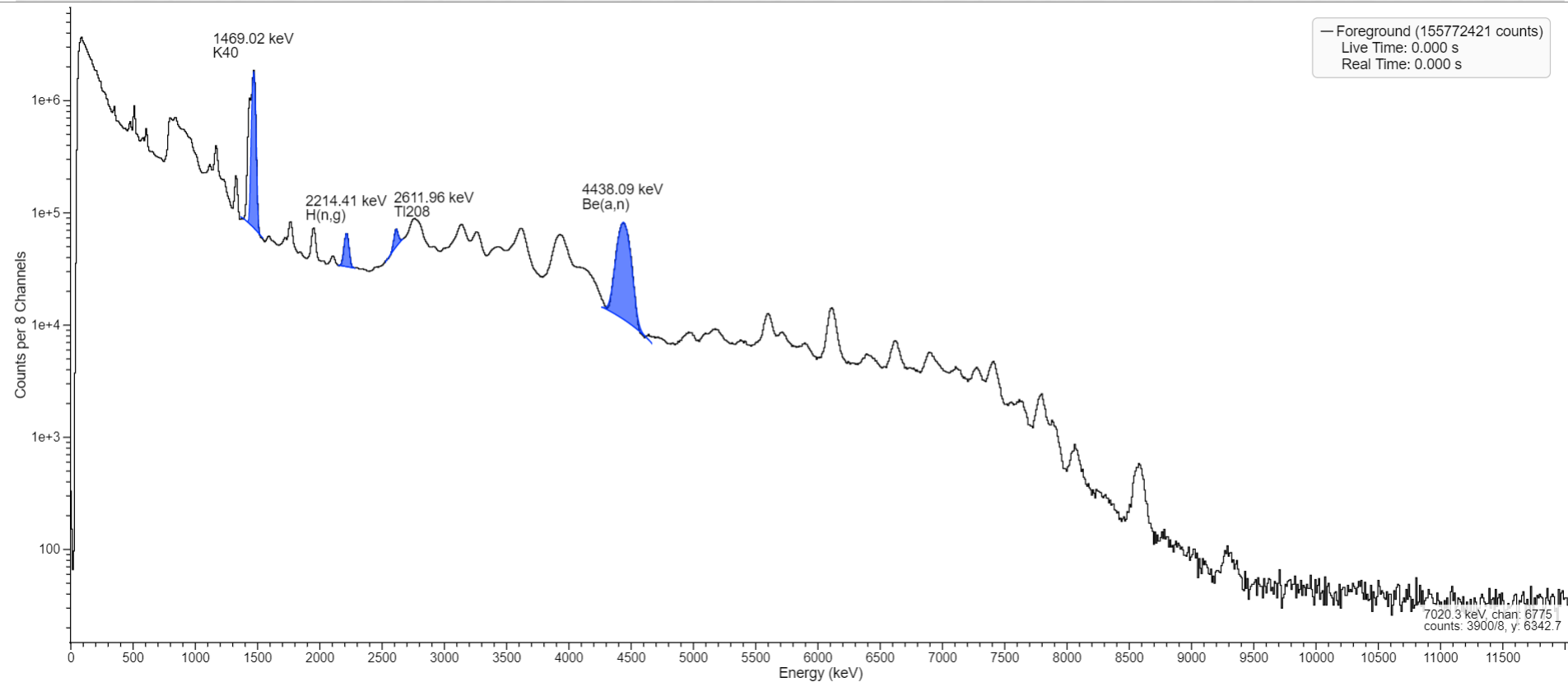
Measured characteristics for the energy range up to 2614 keV for HPGe detectors



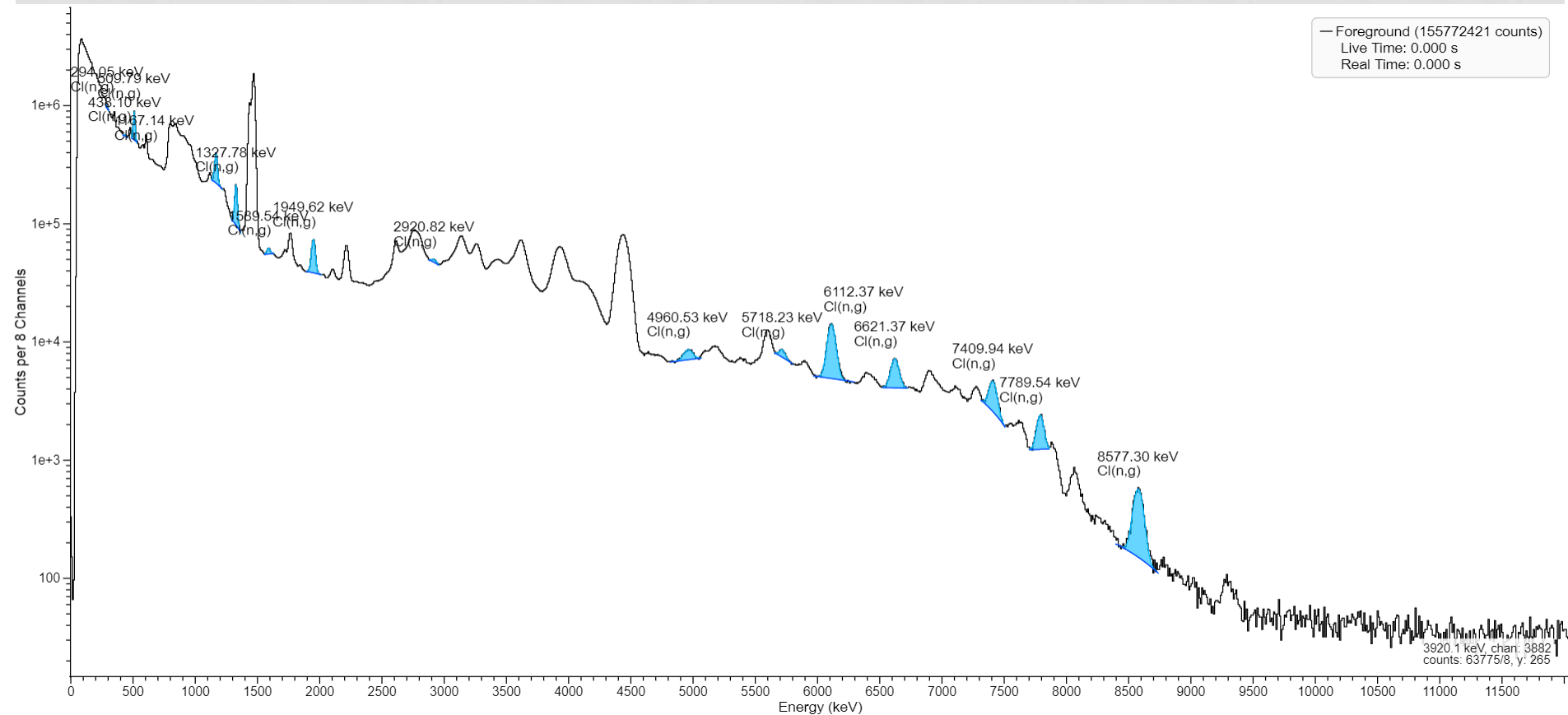
The acquired spectrum from ^{35}Cl (n, γ) ^{36}Cl reaction with LaBr_3



The acquired spectrum from $^{35}\text{Cl} (n, \gamma) ^{36}\text{Cl}$ reaction with LaBr_3



The acquired spectrum from $^{35}\text{Cl} (n, \gamma) ^{36}\text{Cl}$ reaction with LaBr_3



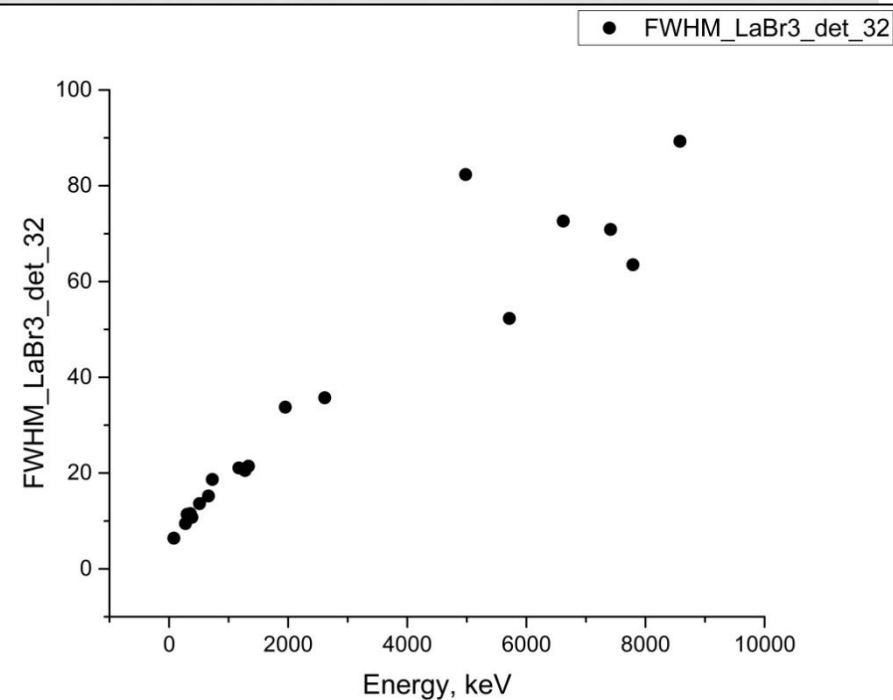
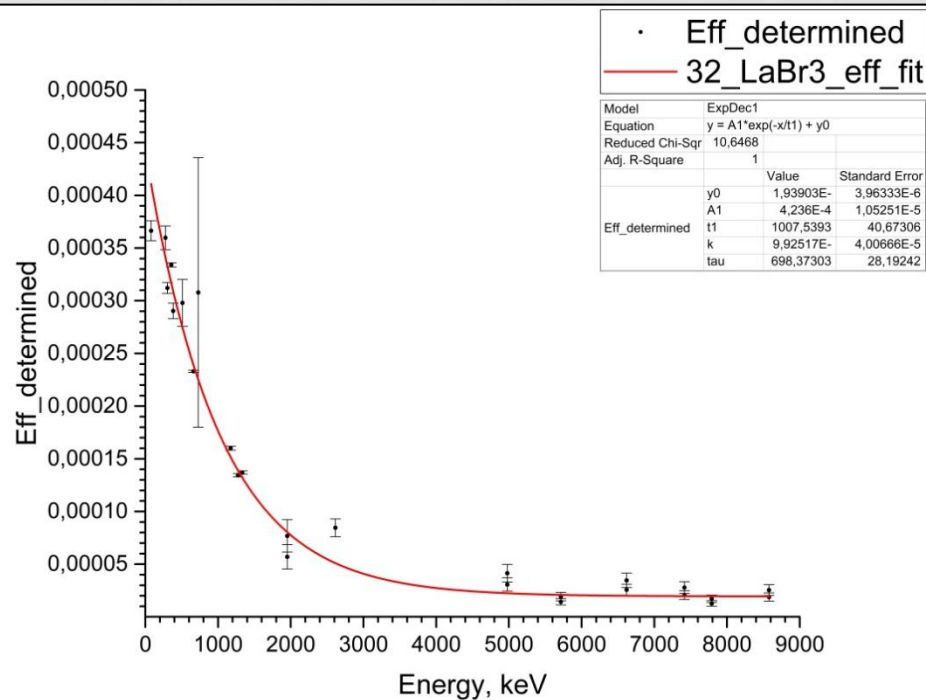
Efficiency calculation for energy range of gamma above 2614 keV

$$\varepsilon(E_{\gamma i}) = \frac{N_{\gamma}(E_{\gamma i}) \cdot I(E_{\gamma 0})}{I(E_{\gamma i}) \cdot N_{\gamma}(E_{\gamma 0})} \cdot \varepsilon(E_{\gamma 0})$$

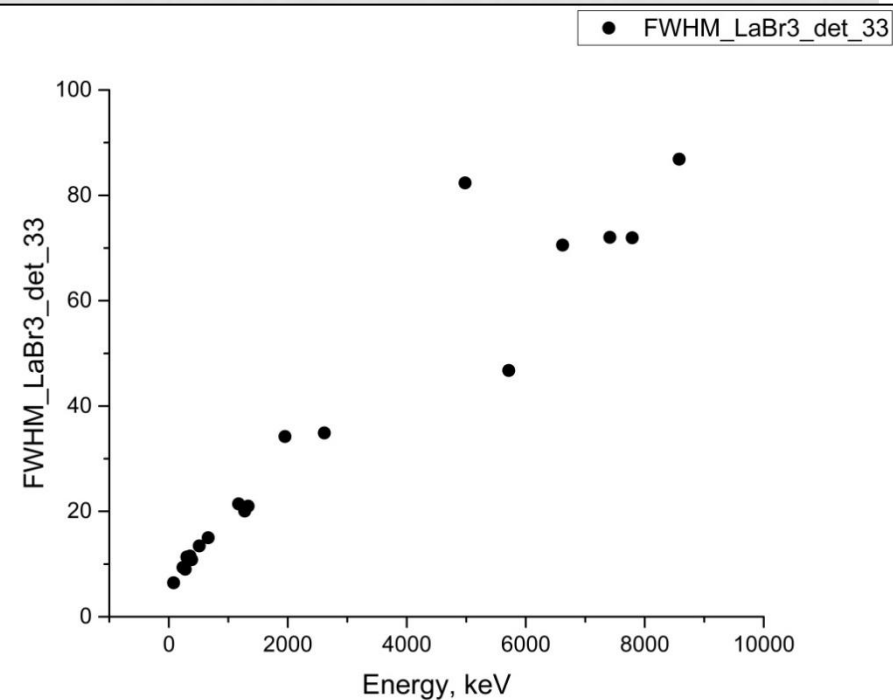
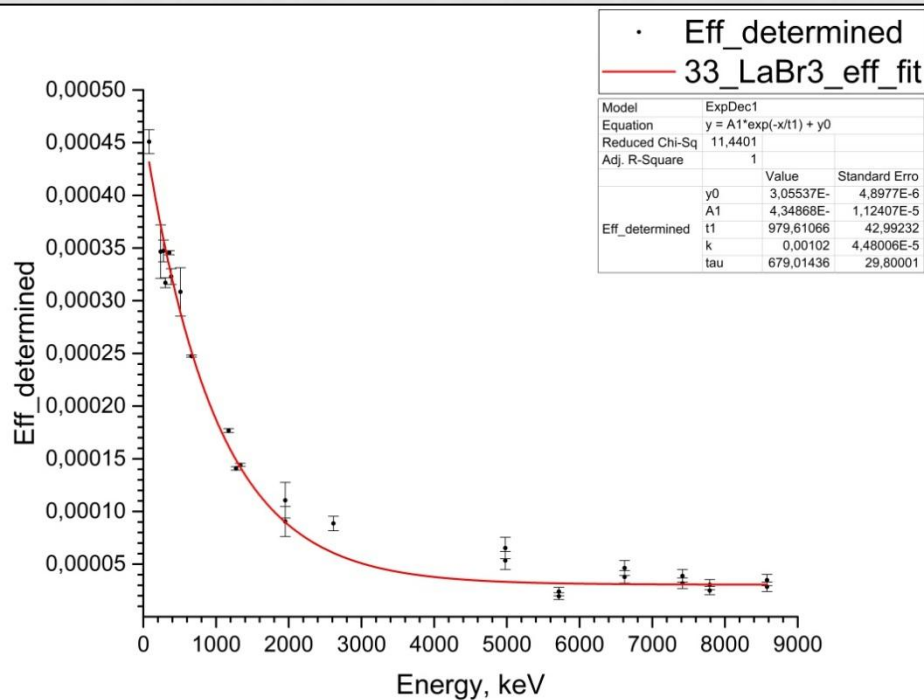
ε – counting efficiency, N – energy peak counts, I – intensity of gamma emission,

γ_i – interested gamma energy, γ_0 – reference gamma energy

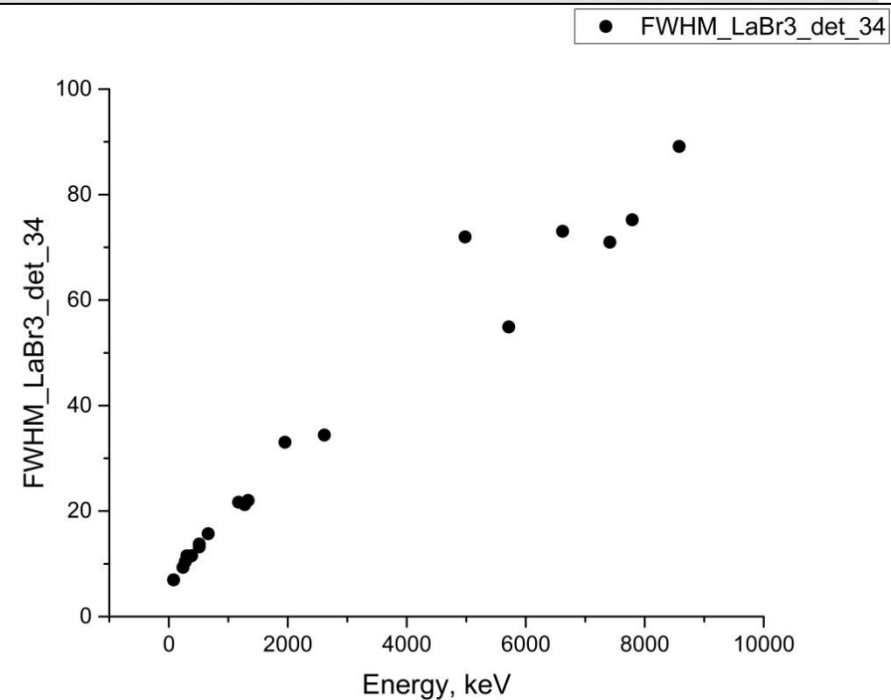
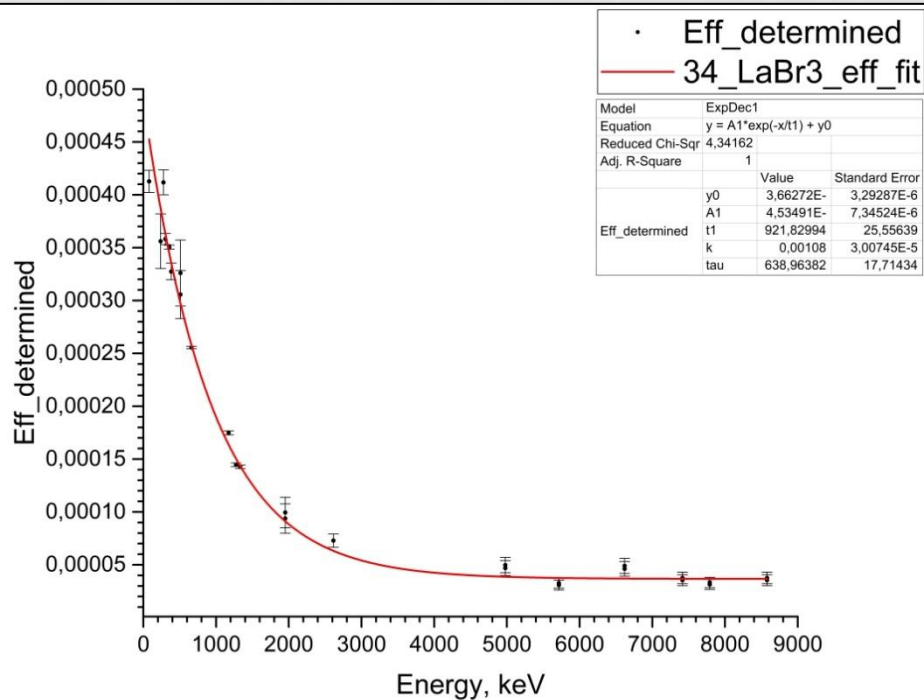
Determined characteristics for wide energy range for LaBr₃ detectors



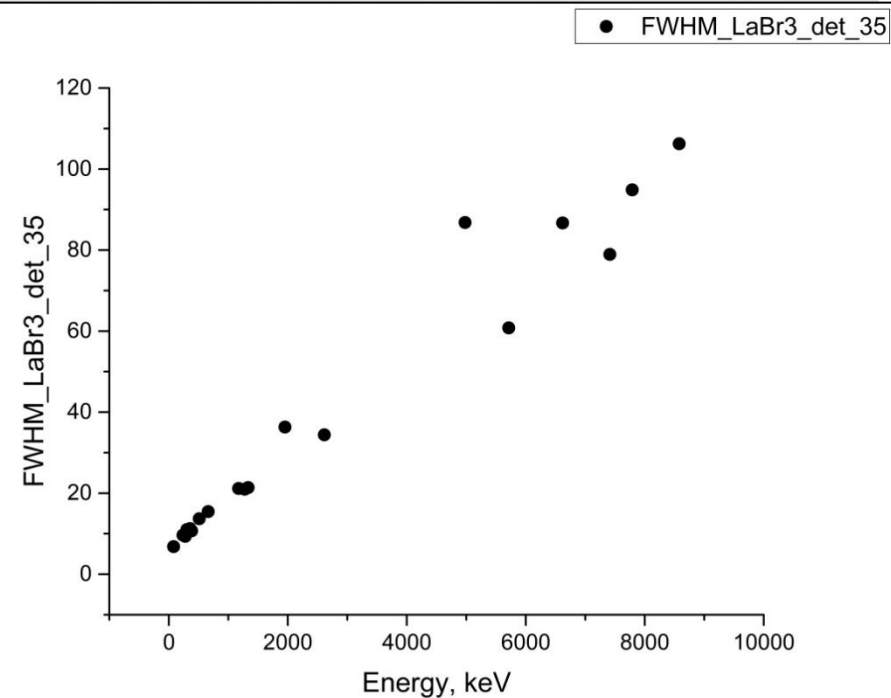
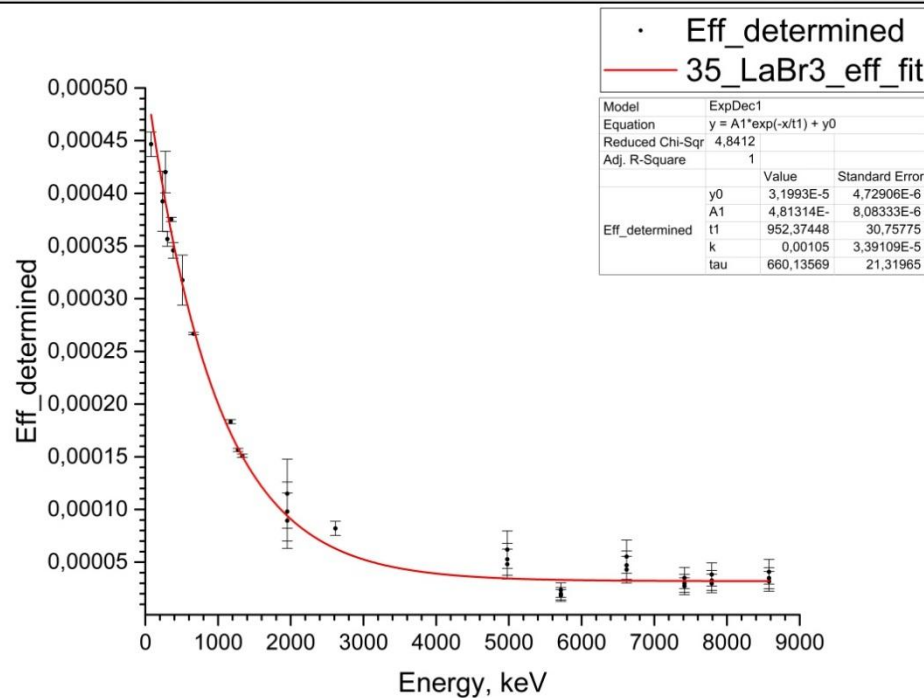
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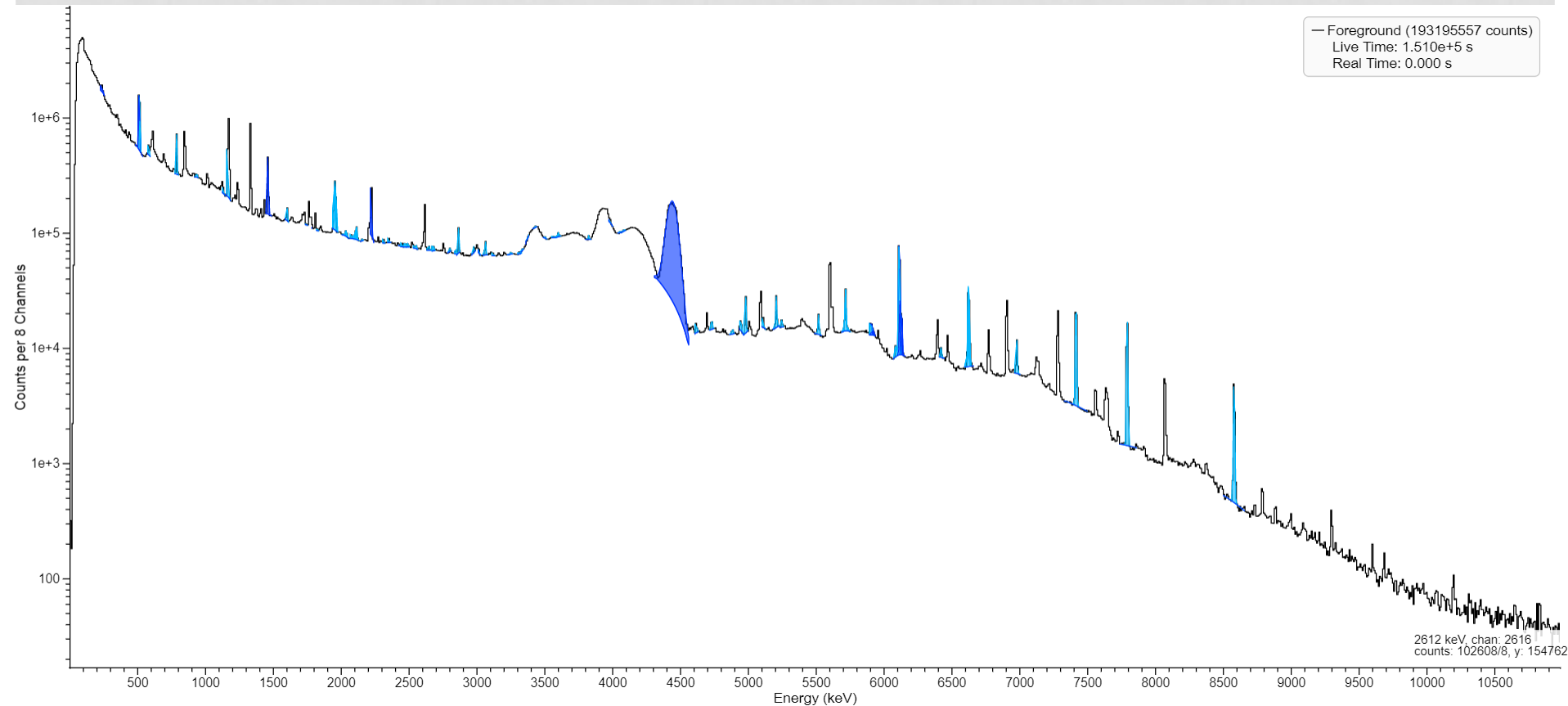
Determined characteristics for wide energy range for LaBr₃ detectors



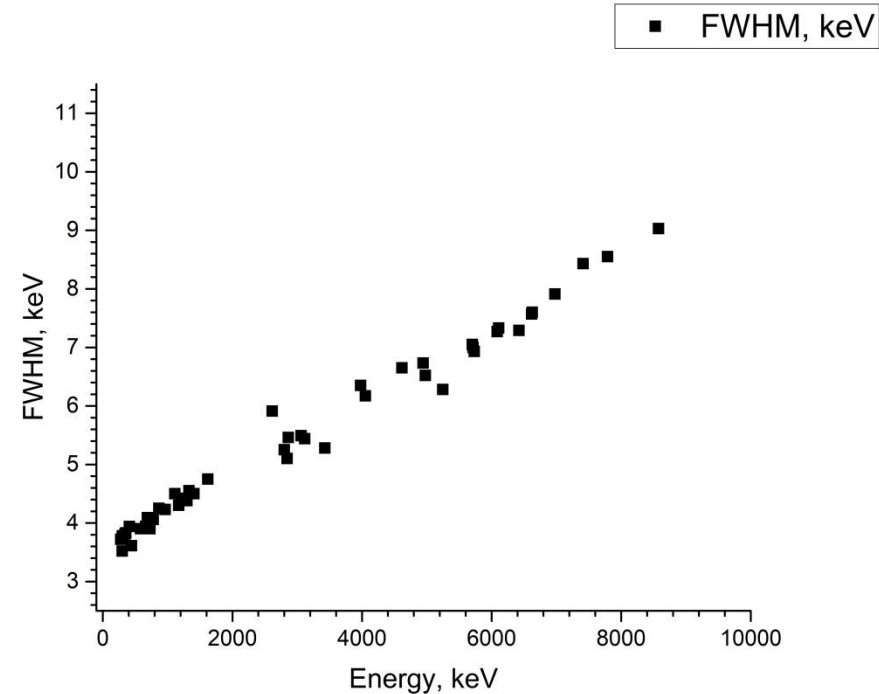
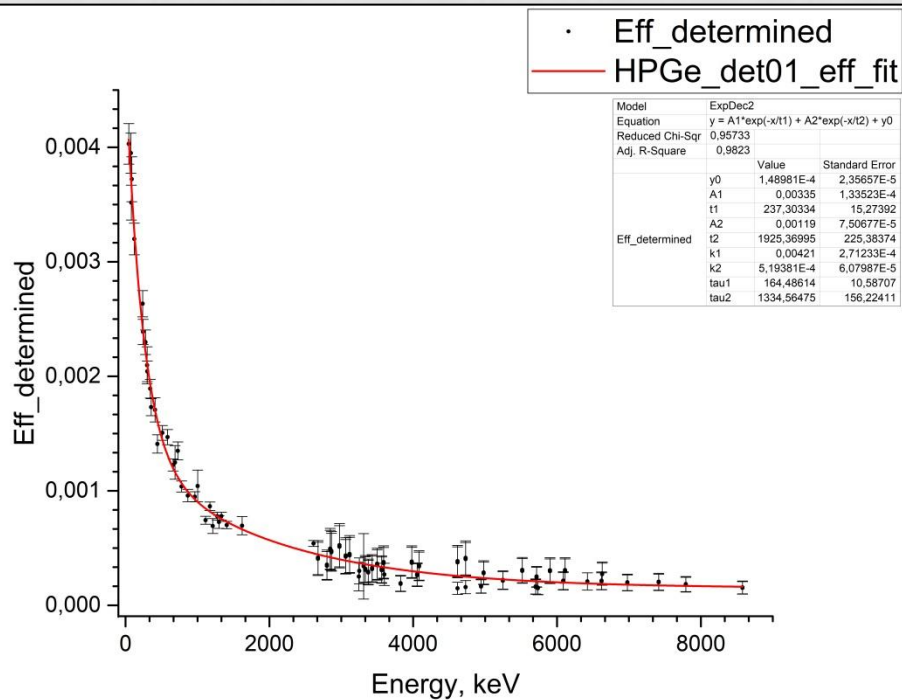
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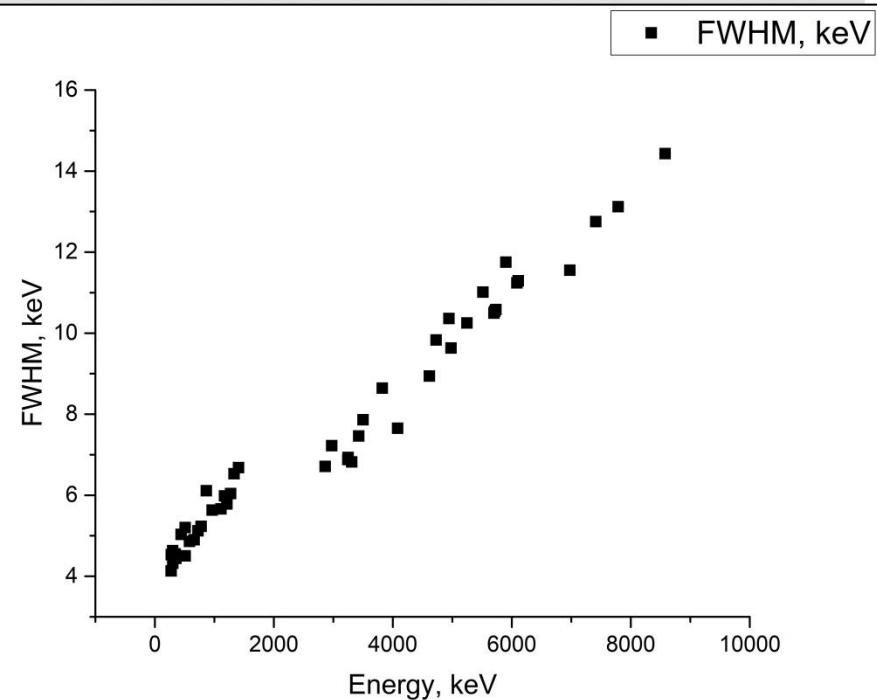
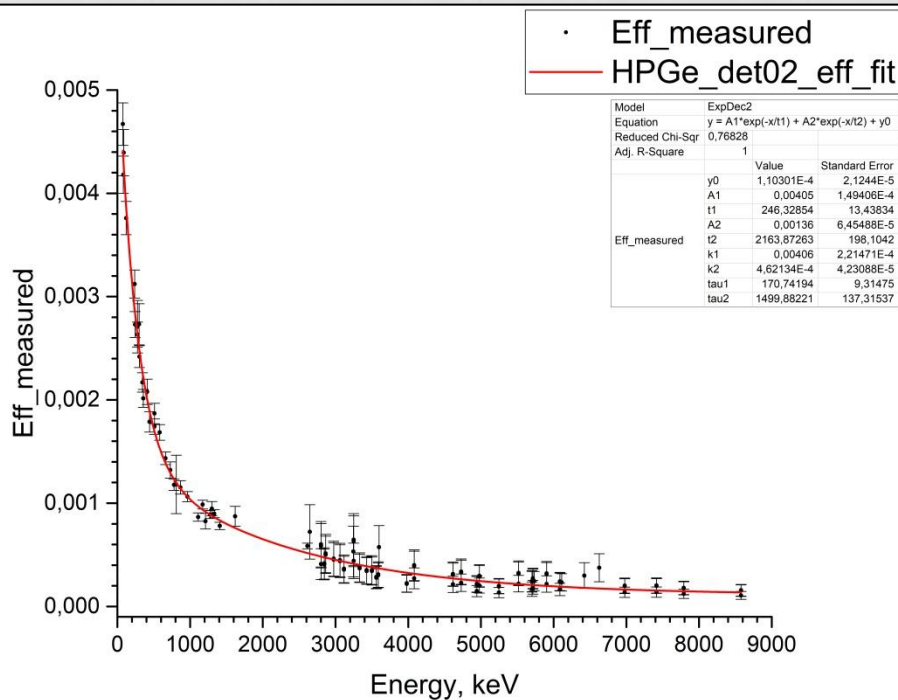
The acquired spectrum from ^{35}Cl (n, γ) ^{36}Cl reaction with HPGe



Determined characteristics for wide energy range for HPGe detectors



Determined characteristics for wide energy range for HPGe detectors



Summary

- ✓ Within the TANGRA project at JINR-FLNP, a new experimental setup was built to precisely measure the yields (probabilities, cross-sections) of $(n, x n' \gamma)$ nuclear reactions;
- ✓ The acquired data from the HPGe and LaBr₃ detectors were successfully decoded and processed;
- ✓ The counting efficiencies in the wide energy range for the HPGe and LaBr₃ detectors were calculated using measurements of a set of standard radioactive point gamma sources (²²Na, ⁶⁰Co, ¹³³Ba, ¹³⁷Cs, ²²⁸Th) and the radioactive capture reaction of the neutrons on the ³⁵Cl nucleus.