



Realistic radiative strength functions within analysis of fast-neutron induced reactions in the mass range $A \sim 90$

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Content

- 1. Motivation:** - newest (α, γ) , (p, γ) , (α, n) reaction c.s. - suitable account (framework)
- α -OMP consistent analysis [Astrophysics & EUROfusion]
- 2. E1 RSF model/parameters within (α, γ) , (α, x) : $A \sim 60$, $A \sim 110$, $A \sim 160$,**
- 3. E1 RSF model/parameters within (n, γ) , (p, γ) : $A \sim 90$** [$^{90-92,94,96}\text{Zr}(n, x)$, (n, α)]
- 4. Conclusion**

1.1 Method, tools, IP [Nuclear data consistent model calculations]

[E.D. Arthur – P.G. Young, LANL, '80]

[e.g., Nucl. Sci. Eng. 76, 137 (1980)]

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[IAEA/NDS RCs (12), Bucharest, 1982-2011]

- YES**
- i. unitary use of *common model parameters* for different mechanisms
 - ii. use of *consistent sets* of input parameters - determined by *analyses of various independent experimental data*
 - iii. unitary account of *whole body* of related experimental data for isotope chains and neighboring elements

[activation & particle-emission spectra]

[enlarged incident-energy range]

NO re-normalization or free parameters, **widely-used within ND libraries**, e.g.:

1.2 Method, tools, IP

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OPTICAL MODEL: prime tool for all cross section calculations

- ❖ **Phenomenological OMP** (global parameter sets): still extensively used
- ❖ **Microscopic OPs**: reduced uncertainties (e.g., OM ambiguities)

▪ Pure elastic scattering OP analysis

SCAT2 [O. Bersillon]

- phenomenological OP
- + semi-microscopic (DF) OP →
(local version)

Phys. Rev. C **62** (2000) 017001
Nucl. Phys. **A693** (2001) 616
Eur. Phys. J. **A12** (2001) 399
Int. J. of Mod. Phys. E, **11** (2002) 249
Nucl. Phys. **A723** (2003) 104
Nucl. Phys. **A** 759 (2005) 327
Nucl. Phys. **A** 764 (2006) 246

▪ Coupled Reaction Channel (CRC)

FRESCO-2003 [I.J. Thompson]

▪ Composite system equilibration

- **Geometry Dependent Hybrid** (GDH) preequilibrium-emission model
- **Hauser-Feshbach** (HF) statistical model

STAPRE-H95 [V. Avrigeanu, M. Avrigeanu]

(updated)

1.3.1 Method, tools, IP

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LOCAL APPROACH:

STAPRE-H95 (updated-2014) [OM/PE/SM: SCAT2, GDH, HF]

- neutron- spherical OMP [Koning-Delaroche, Nucl.Phys. **A713**, 231 (2003)]
- p-, α - spherical OMP: [Johnson+ (1968), V. Avrigeanu+, PRC **49**, 2125 (1994),
V. Avrigeanu+, PRC **90**, 044612 (2014)]
- γ -ray strength functions: E1[EGLO/OCL:PRC **93**,045810(2016), *ibid.* **94**,025804(2016)]
M1(SLO, 1990 [RIPL-1])
- PE: Geometry Dependent Hybrid model [M. Blann+, PRC **28**, 1493 (1984)]
 - + α -particle emission [Z.Phys. A **329**,177(1988)]
 - + J^π -conservation [Z.Phys. A **329**,177(1988)]
 - + $g_{FGM}(e)$, $A_K(p,h)$, $f_K(p,h,E,F_1(I,E_i))$ [Phys. Rev. C **58**, 295 (1998)]
- Nuclear-level density ($E > E_d$ [ENSDF]): BSFG:
 - + $E^* < B_n$: (a, Δ) from fit of [D_0 (RIPL-3), N_d (ENSDF, RIPL3)]
 - + $E^* > B_n$: $a(E^*)$ [A.R. Junghans+, NPA**629**, 635 (1998);
A.J. Koning, M.B. Chadwick, PRC **56**, 970 (1997)]
 - + I/I_r : $0.5(g.s.) - 0.75(B_n) - 1(15 \text{ MeV})$ [V.Avrigeanu+, JNST **S2**,746 (2002)]

1.3.2 Method, tools, IP: α -particle OMP

PHYSICAL REVIEW C **90**, 044612 (2014)

F4E-GRT-168.01-5.1

Further explorations of the α -particle optical model potential at low energies for the mass range $A \approx 45\text{--}209$

PHYSICAL REVIEW C **91**, 064611 (2015)

F4E-GRT-168.02-8.1

Consistent optical potential for incident and emitted low-energy α particles

PHYSICAL REVIEW C **94**, 024621 (2016)

F4E-GRT-168.02-8.1

Analysis of uncertainties in α -particle optical-potential assessment below the Coulomb barrier

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Background: Recent high-precision measurements of α -induced reaction data below the Coulomb barrier have pointed out questions about the α -particle optical-model potential (OMP) which are still unanswered within various mass ranges.

Purpose: The applicability of previous optical potential and eventual uncertainties and/or systematic errors of the OMP assessment at low energies can be further considered on this basis.

Method: Nuclear model parameters based on the analysis of recent independent data, particularly γ -ray strength functions, have been involved within statistical model calculation of the (α, x) reaction cross sections.

Results: The above-mentioned potential provides a consistent description of the recent α -induced reaction data with no empirical rescaling factors of the γ and/or nucleon widths.

Conclusions: A suitable assessment of α -particle optical potential below the Coulomb barrier should involve the statistical-model parameters beyond this potential on the basis of a former analysis of independent data.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevC.94.024621](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevC.94.024621)

[arXiv:1605.05455](https://arxiv.org/abs/1605.05455)

2.1 HF analysis (α, γ), (α, x): based on RSF data (A~160)

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PHYSICAL REVIEW C 90, 044612 (2014)

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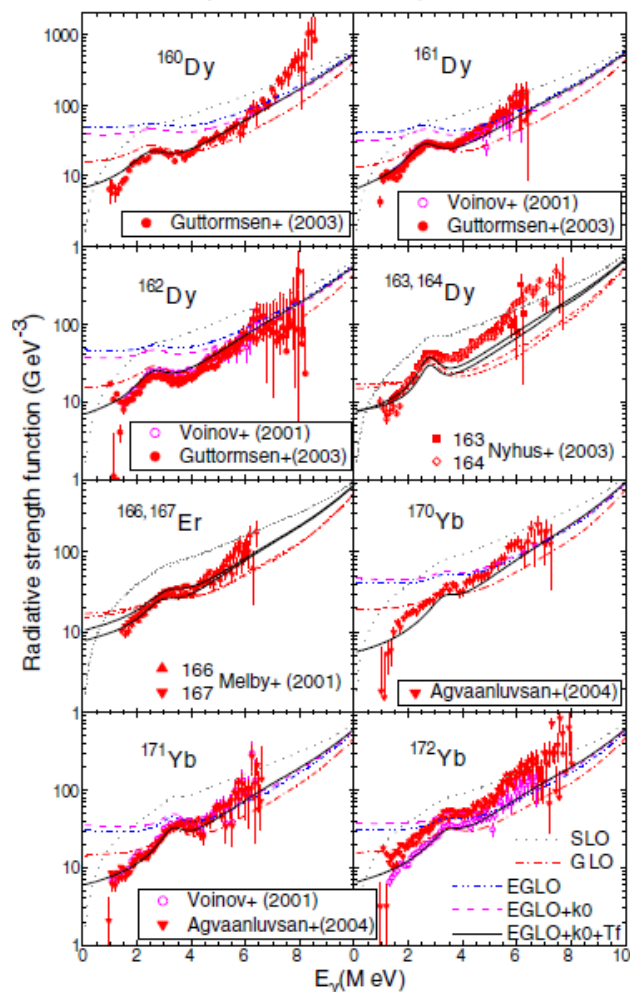


FIG. 3. (Color online) As Fig. 2 but for the sum of γ -ray strength functions of the $E1$ and $M1$ radiations for the $^{160-164}\text{Dy}$, $^{166,167}\text{Er}$, and $^{170-172}\text{Yb}$ nuclei.

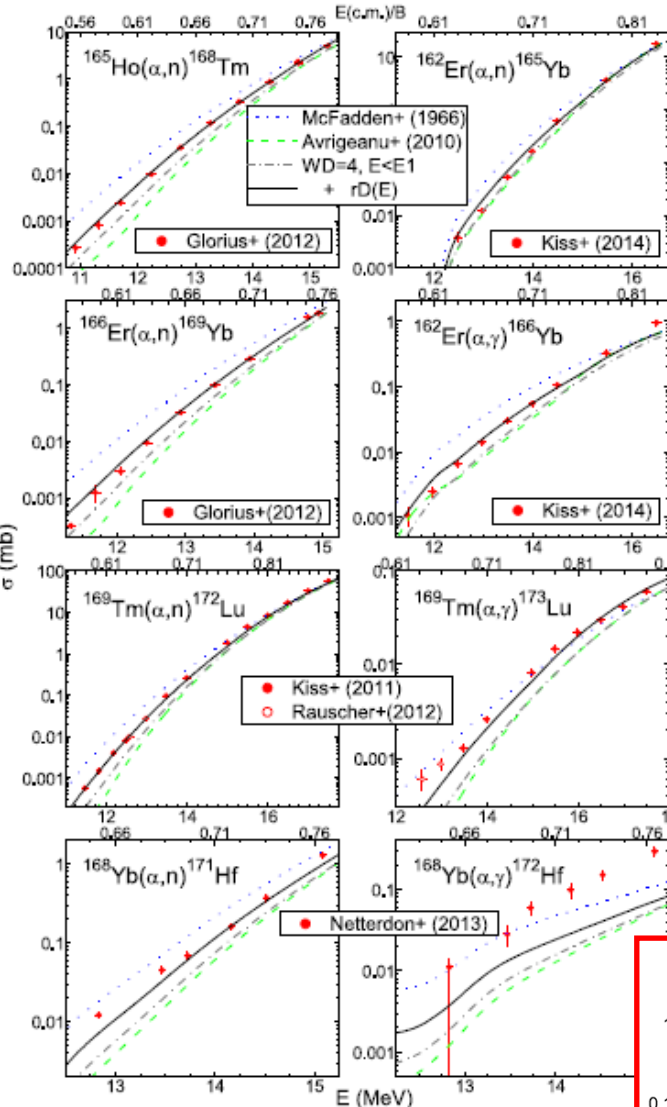


FIG. 6. (Color online) As Fig. 4 but for ^{165}Ho [10], ^{162}Er [10], ^{169}Tm [12,13], ^{168}Yb [14], and SM calculations using the OMP of this work without the $\sim 7\%$ larger radius for the sum imaginary potential (dash-dotted curves).

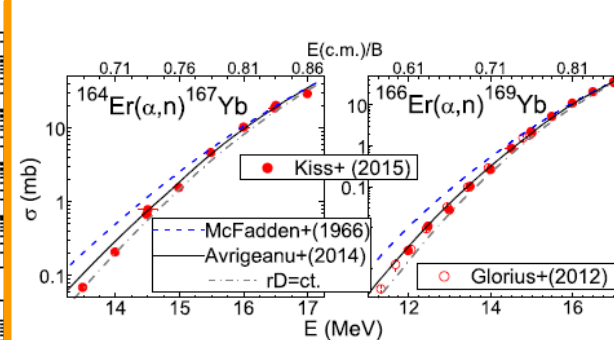


FIG. 8. Comparison of recently measured (α, n) reaction cross sections for $^{164,166}\text{Er}$ [5,57] with the calculated values using the α -particle OMPs of Refs. [17] (dashed curves) and [7] with (solid curves) as well as without (dash-dotted curves) the energy-dependent

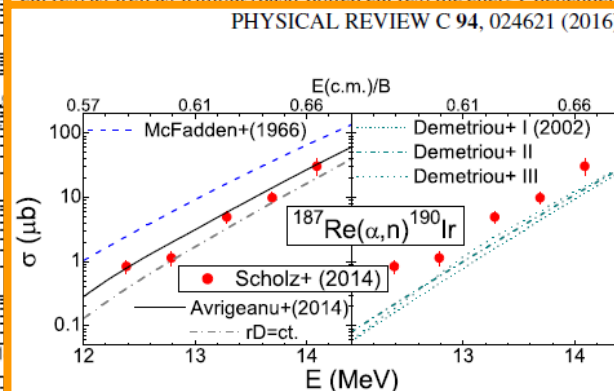
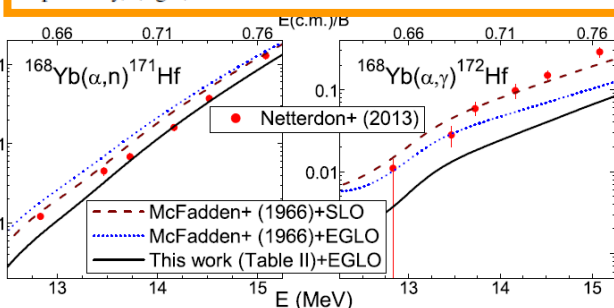


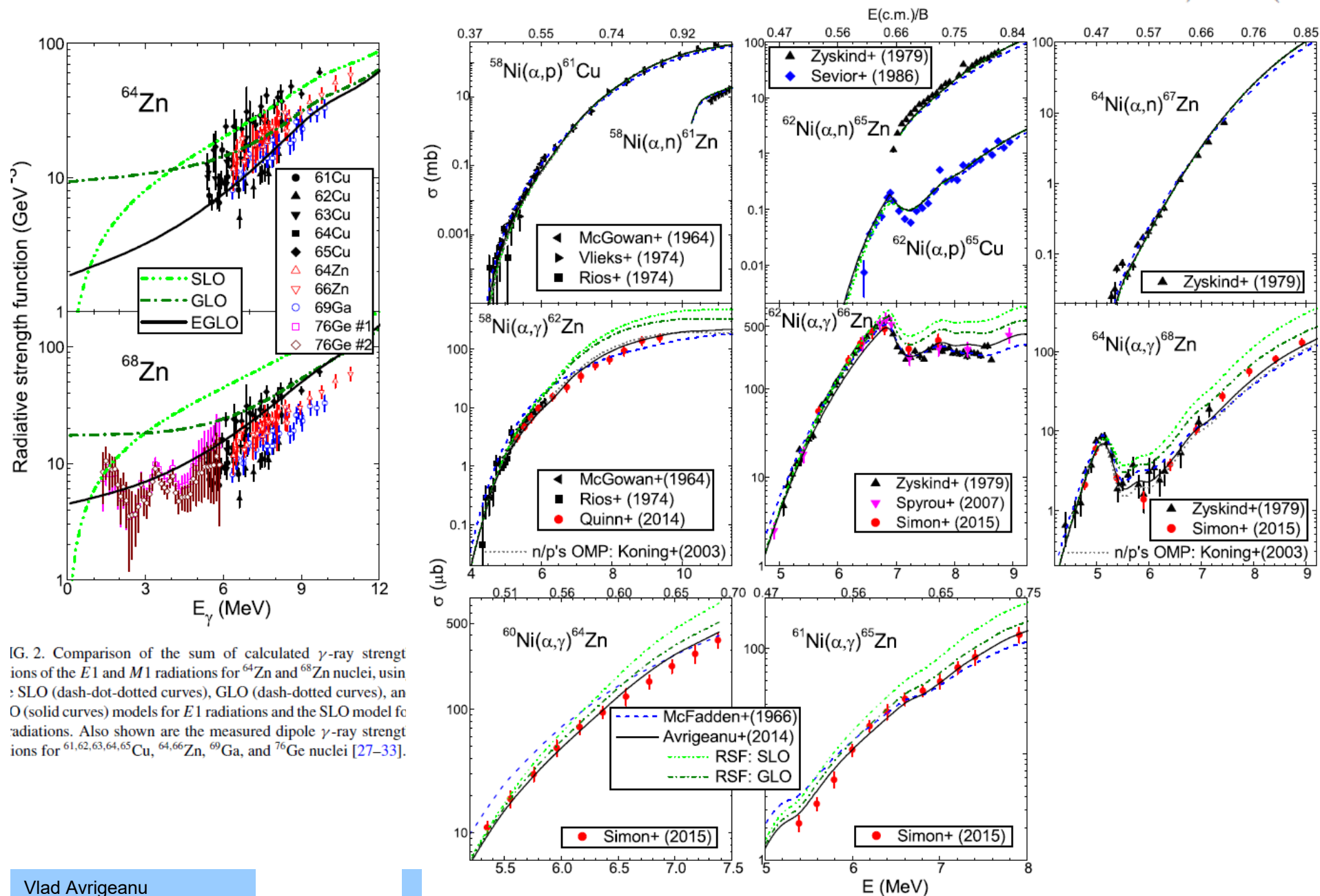
FIG. 9. As Fig. 8 but for ^{187}Re [6] (left), and the OMPs I-III of Ref. [16] (short dotted, short dash-dotted, and short dashed curves, respectively) (right).



2.2 HF analysis (α,γ), (α,x): based on RSF data ($A \sim 60$)

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PHYSICAL REVIEW C 94, 024621 (2016)

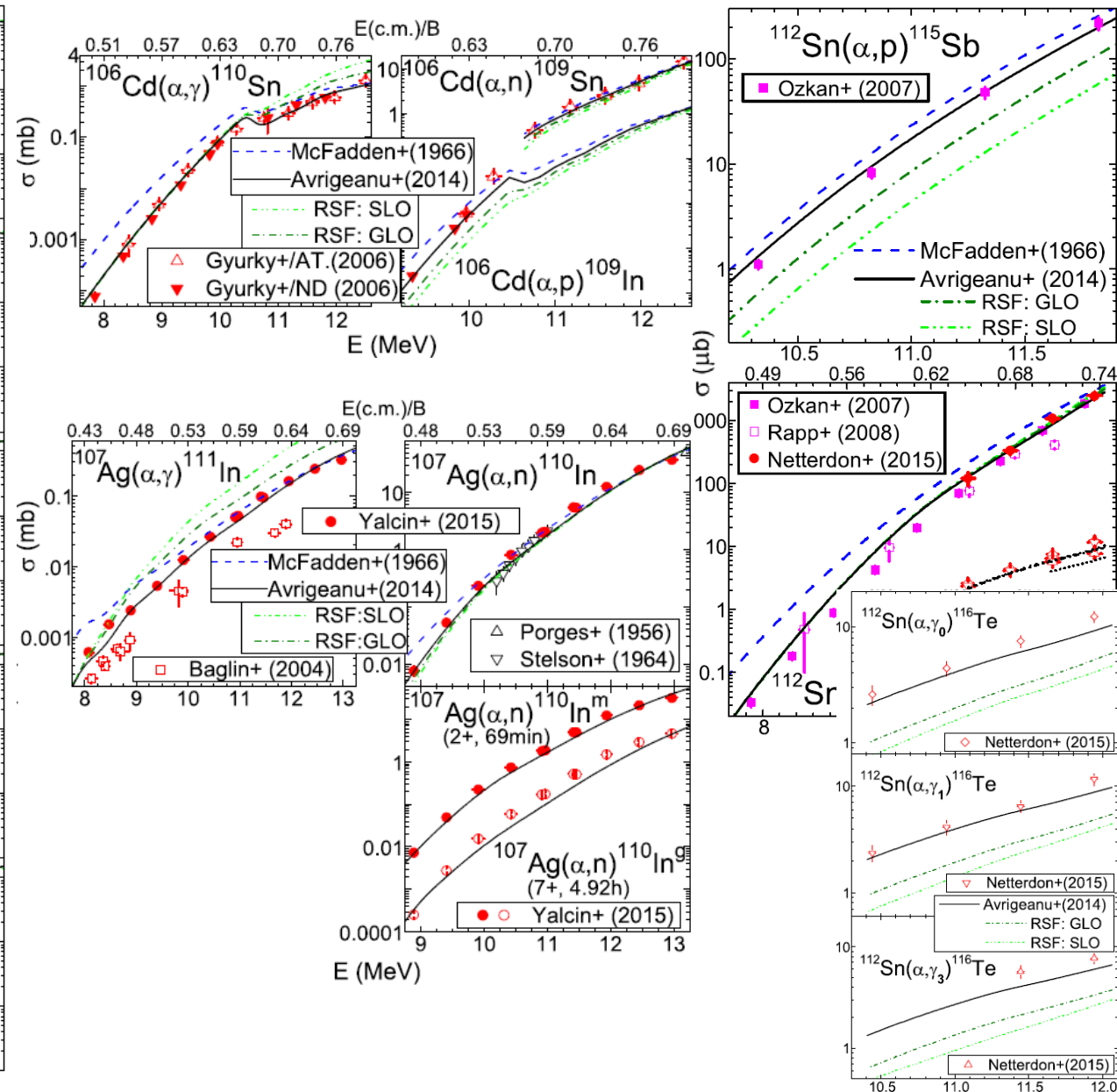
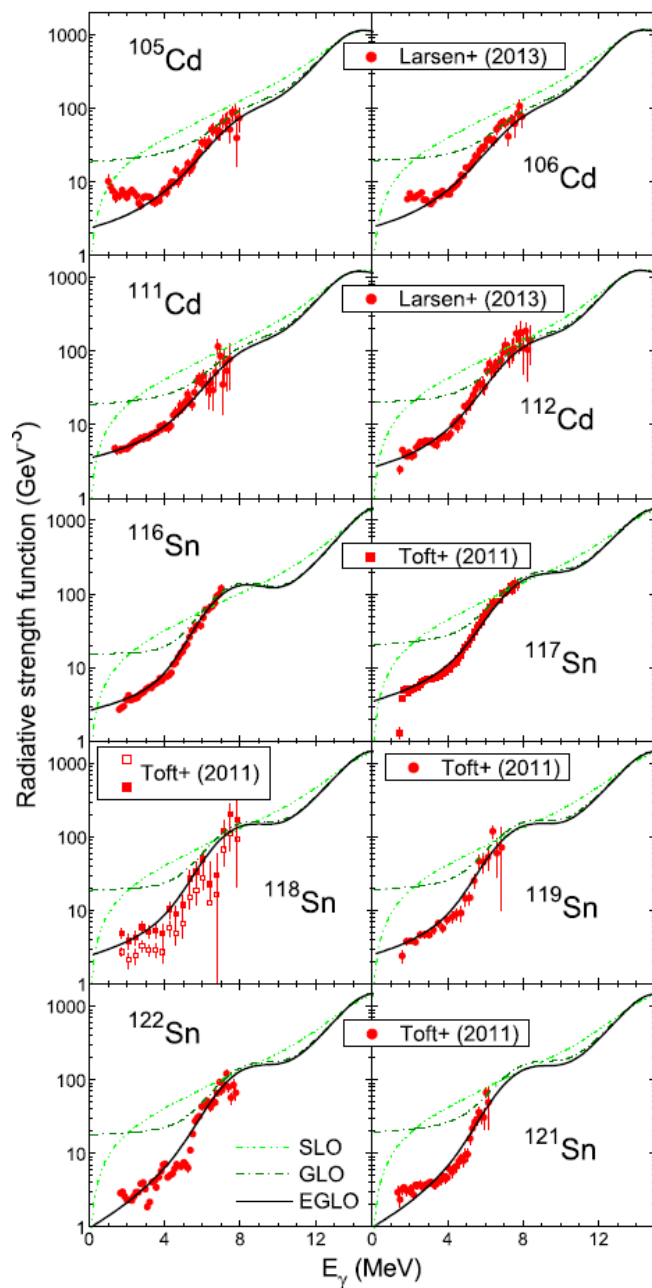


2.3.2 HF analysis (α,γ), (α,x): based on RSF data ($A \sim 110$)

(1/4)

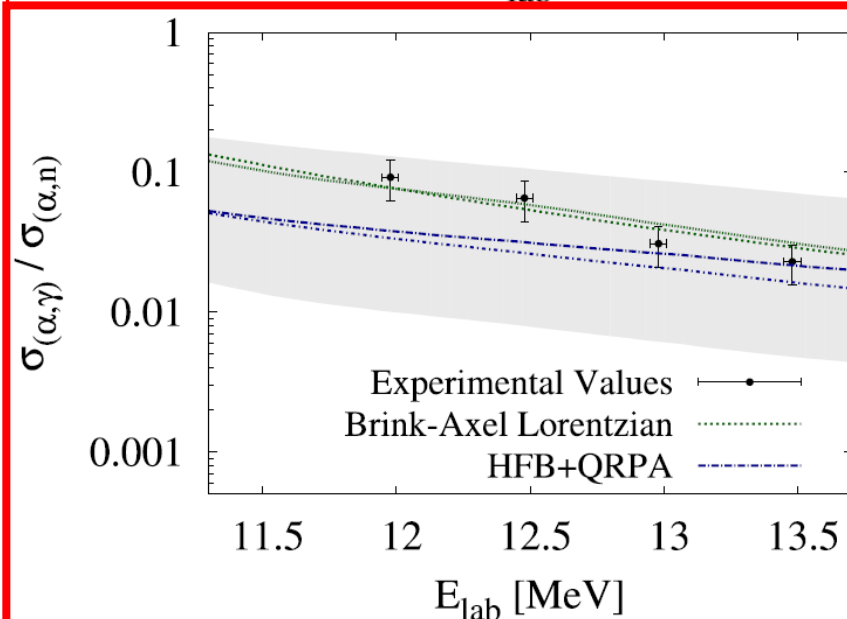
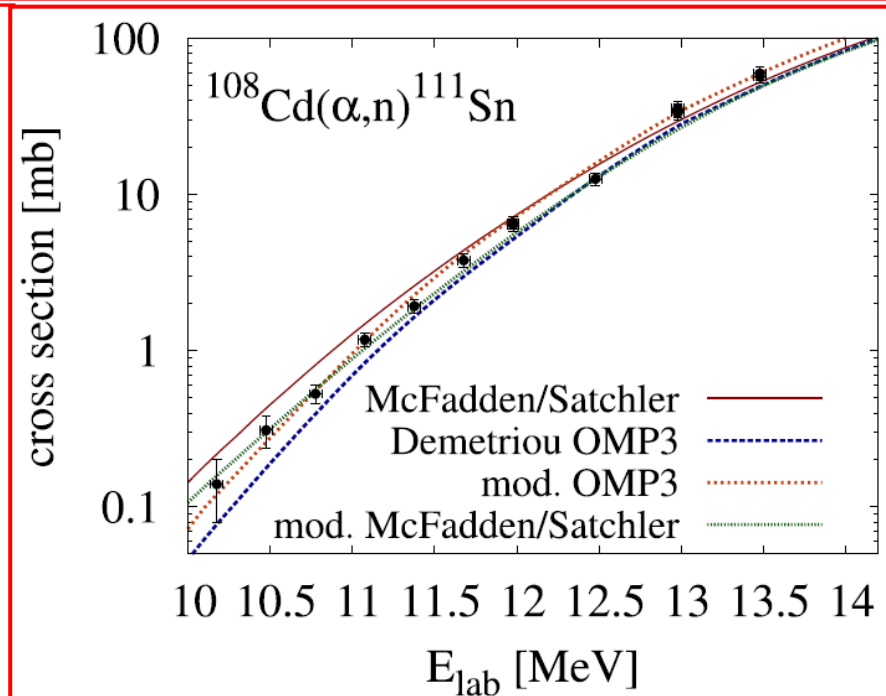
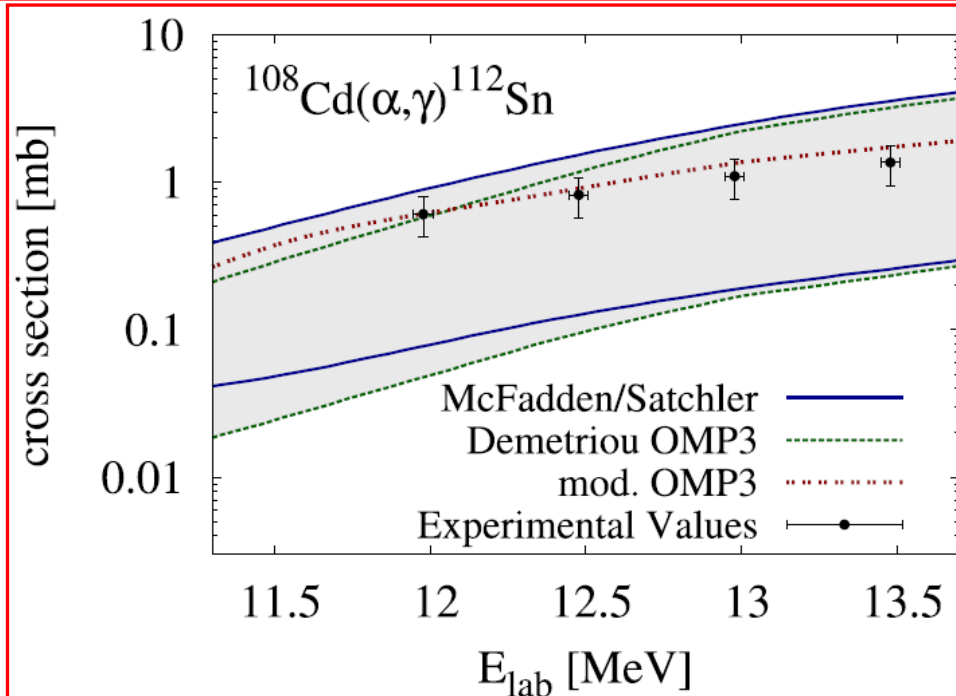
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2.3.2 Recent (α,γ) , (α,x) data /analysis: A ~ 110

(2/4)



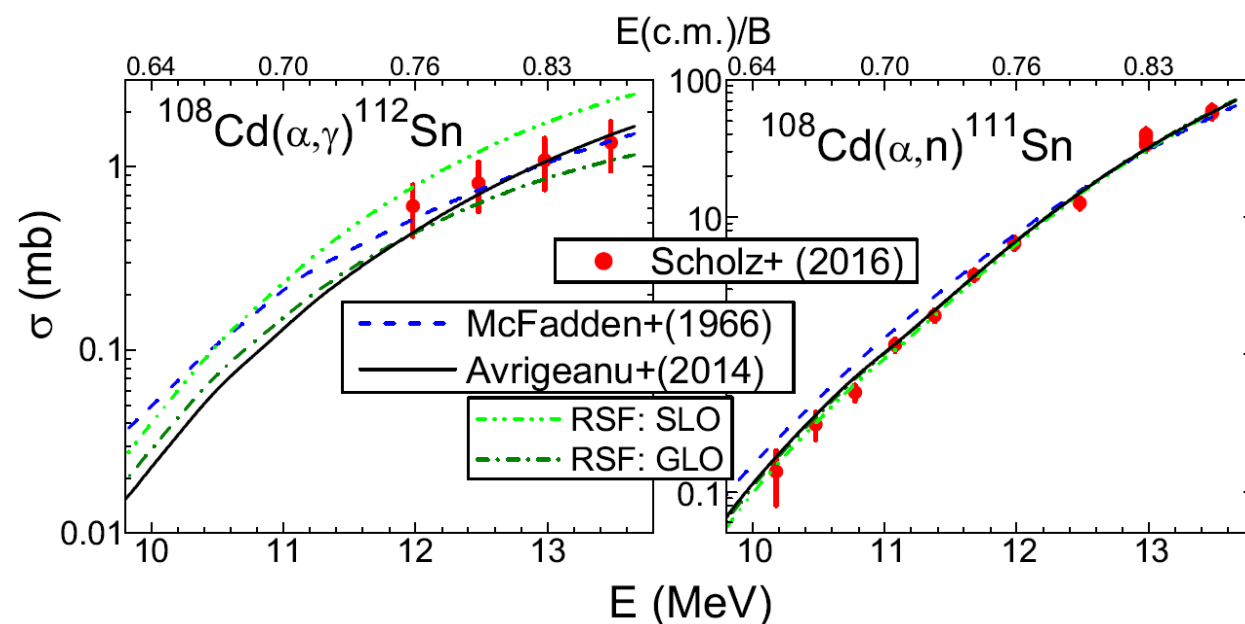
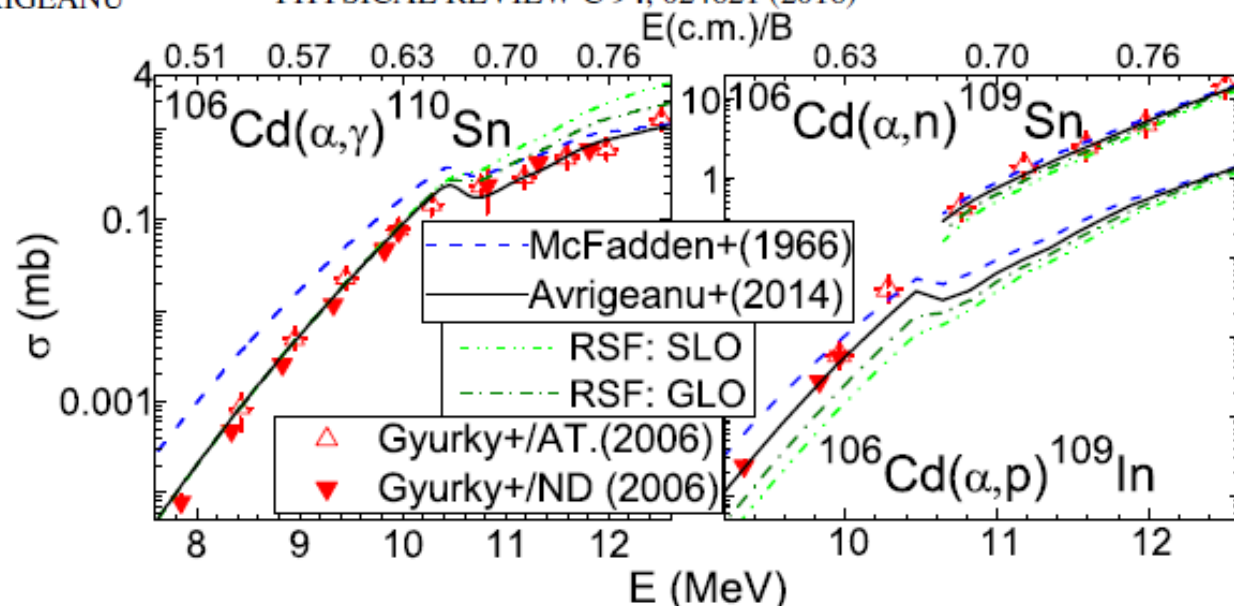
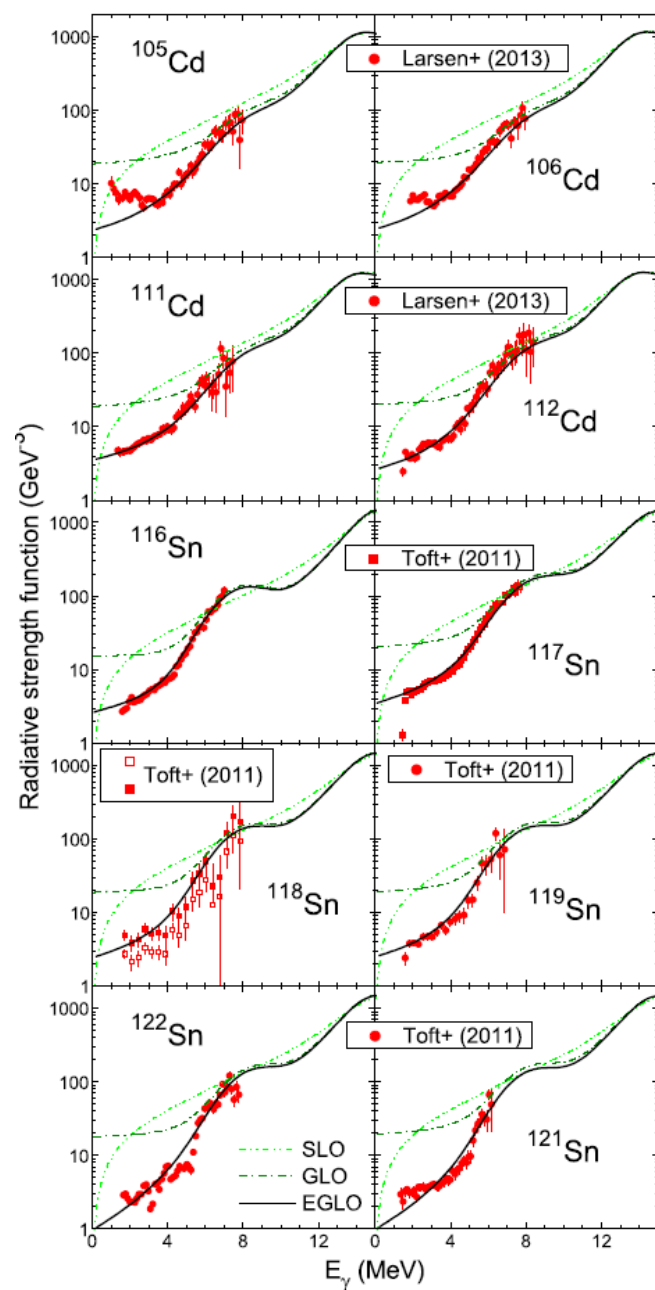
in TALYS is indicated by a gray shaded area. The best reproduction of the measured ratios was obtained by the combination of the Brink-Axel Lorentzian model for the γ -ray strength function and the Back-shifted Fermi gas model for the nuclear-level density. Please note that this does not imply directly that these models are the best in describing the nuclear level density or the γ -ray strength functions in the compound nucleus ^{112}Sn but have only been found in combination to reproduce the ratio of the γ - and

2.3.2 HF analysis (α,γ), (α,x): based on RSF data ($A \sim 110$)

(3/4)

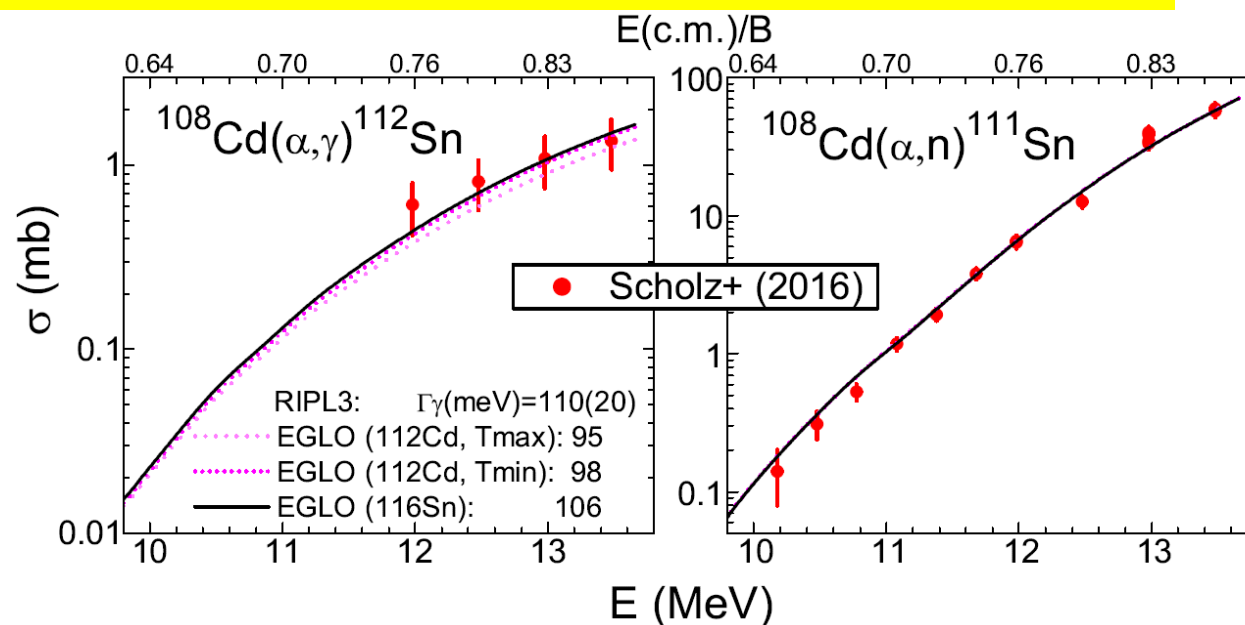
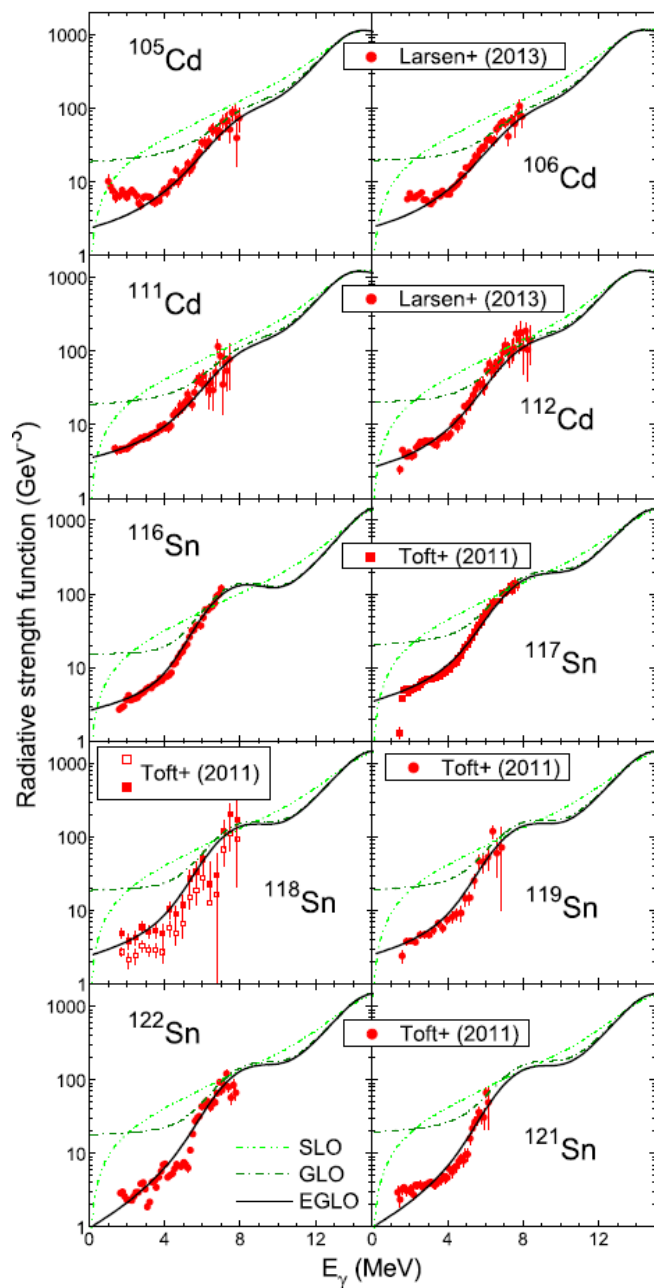
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PHYSICAL REVIEW C 94, 024621 (2016)

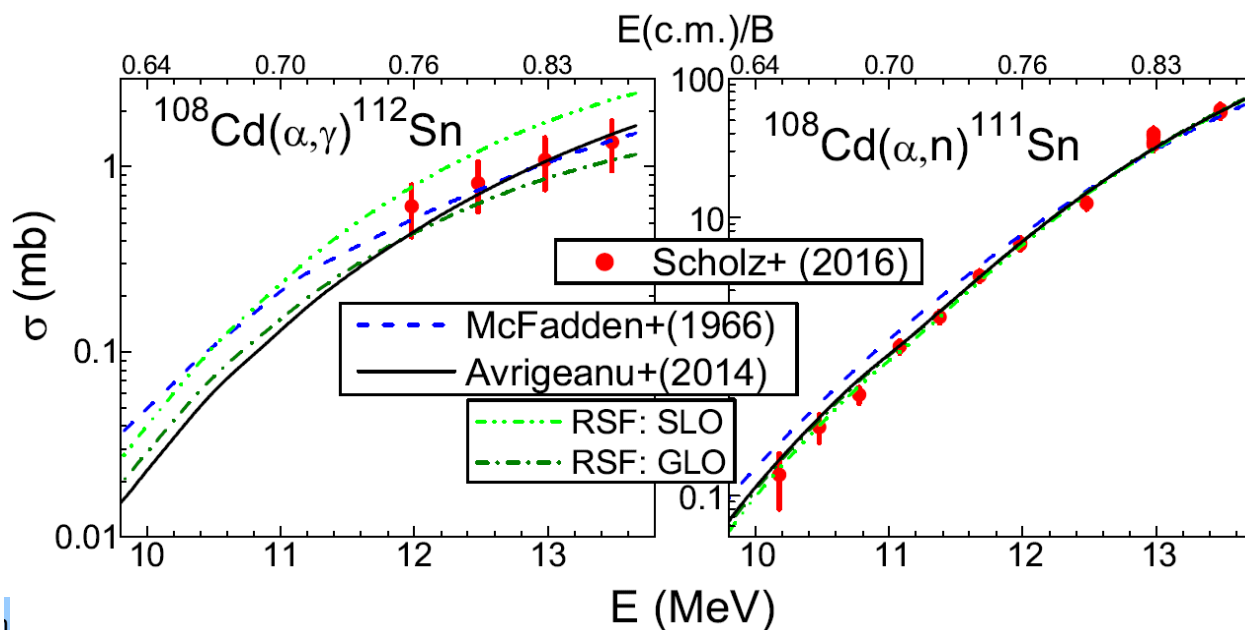


2.3.2 HF analysis (α,γ), (α,x): based on RSF data ($A \sim 110$)

(4/4)



112Cd: A. C. LARSEN *et al.* PHYSICAL REVIEW C **87**, 014319 (2013)
 116Sn: H. K. TOFT *et al.* PHYSICAL REVIEW C **83**, 044320 (2011)

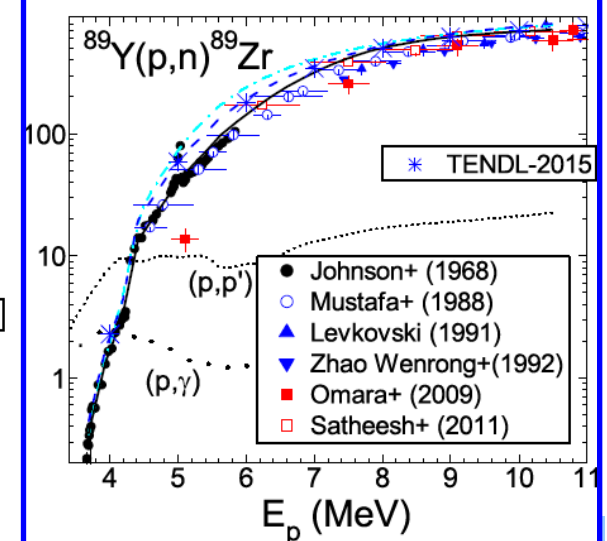
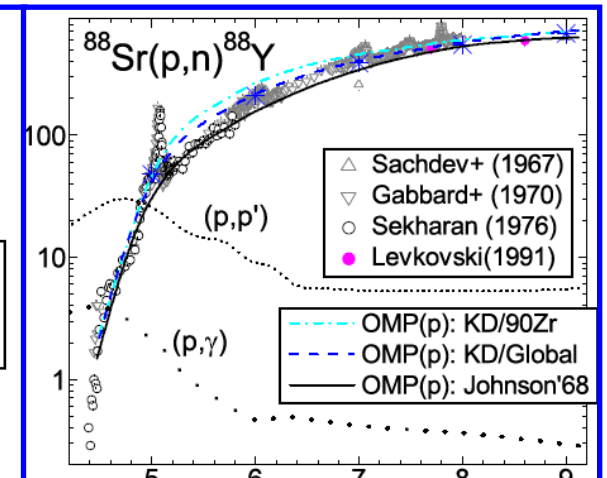
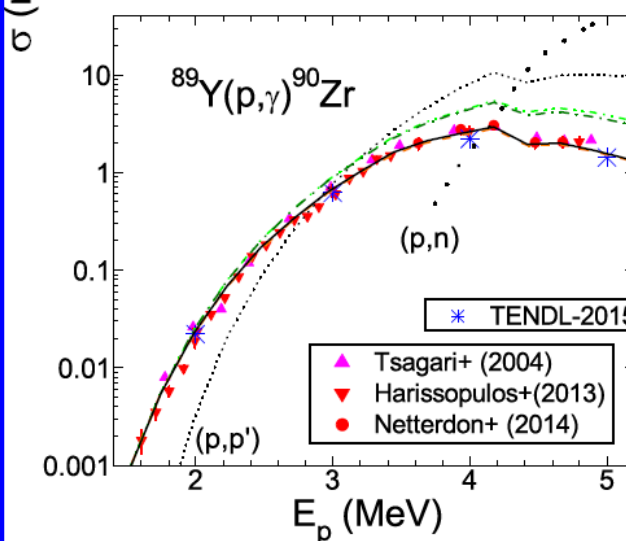
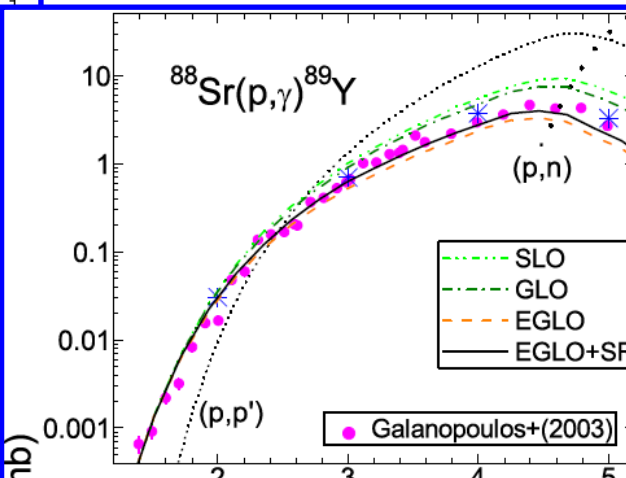
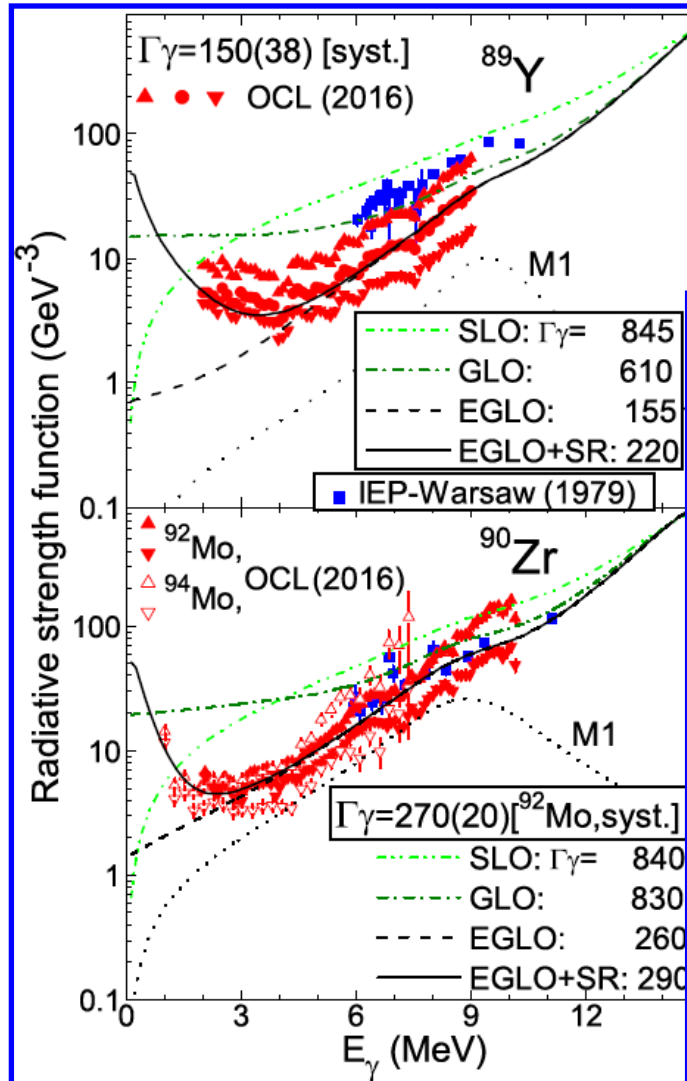


3.1 HF analysis (n+Zr): RSF/OMP(p) vs. $\sigma(p,\gamma)$, $\sigma(p,n)$

EFFDOC-1314

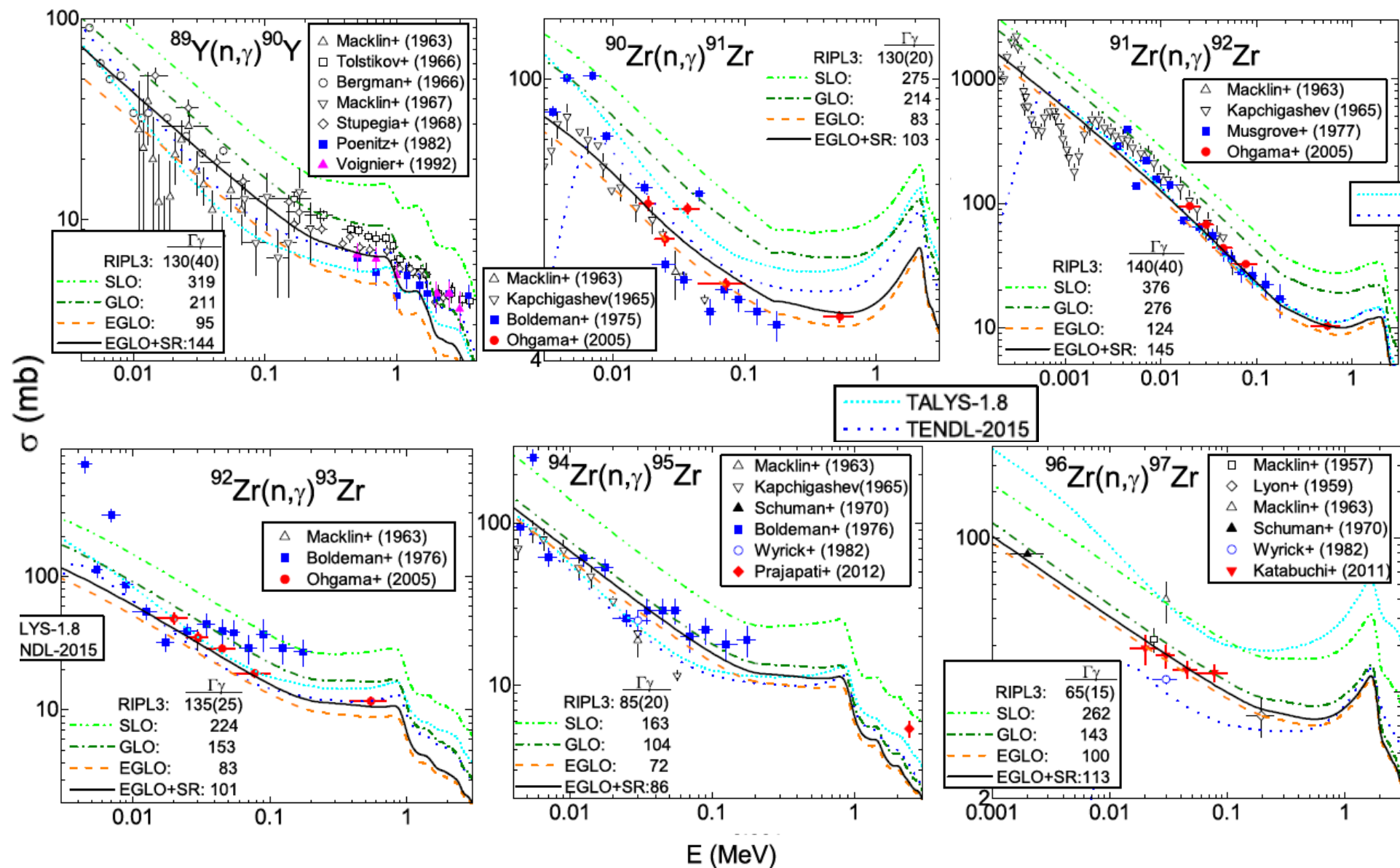
SR parameters for the model strength functions of ^{89}Y and ^{90}Zr nuclei.

Nucleus	E_{SR} (MeV)	Γ_{SR} (MeV)	σ_{SR} (mb)
^{89}Y	0.6	2.8	0.14
^{90}Zr	0.4	1.2	0.14



3.2 HF analysis (n+Zr): RSF vs. $\sigma(n,\gamma)$: ^{89}Y , $^{90-92,94,96}\text{Zr}$

EFFDOC-1314



4. Conclusions

➤ **Consistent RSF: consistent (n,γ) , (p,γ) , (α,γ) , (α,p) cross sections**



➤ **Consistent analysis of (n,x) reactions on $^{90,91,92,94,96}\text{Zr}$ (submitted)**

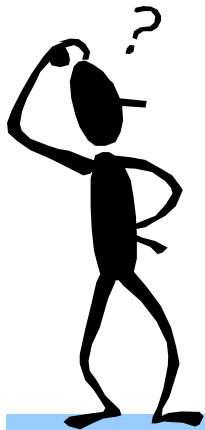


➤ **(n,α) analysis:** $\Rightarrow$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha\text{-absorption (E<B): at surface} \\ (n,\alpha)\text{-emission (E<B): in volume} \end{array} \right. ?$

[PRC 91,064611 (2015): (p,α) – emission (E<B): at surface]

Open Questions (?)

- Additional (n,α) & (p,α) reaction c.s. consistent analysis
- Additional (n,α) & $(n,\alpha n)$ reaction c.s. consistent analysis



Thank you for your attention !