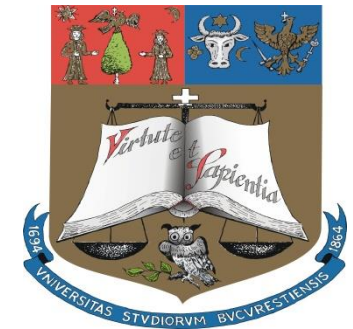




Joint Institute for Nuclear  
Research

SCIENCE BRINGING NATIONS  
TOGETHER



# Non-destructive analysis of element and isotope composition by neutron spectroscopy methods

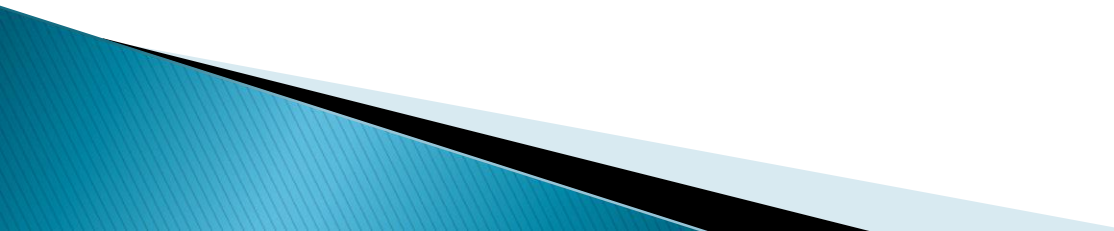
Frank Laboratory of Neutron Physics

**Supervisors: Nina V. Bazhazhina, Pavel V. Sedyshev**

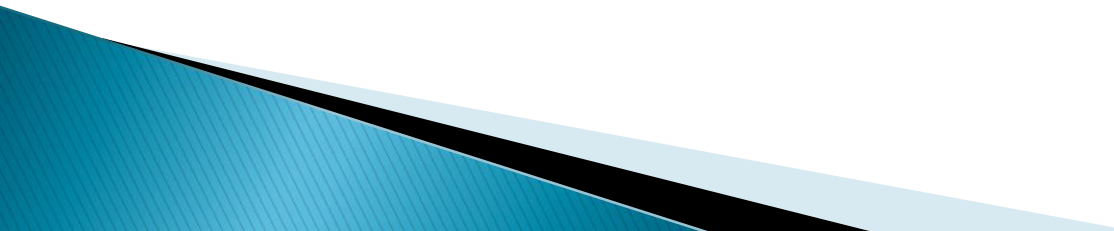
**Participant: Ioana Lalău, Faculty of Physics,  
University of Bucharest**

July, 2017

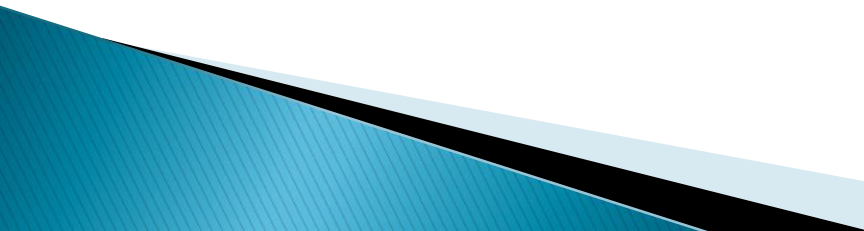
# CONTENT

- ▶ Task
  - ▶ Theory
  - ▶ Experimental setup-IREN facility
  - ▶ Data analysis
  - ▶ Results
- 

# Task

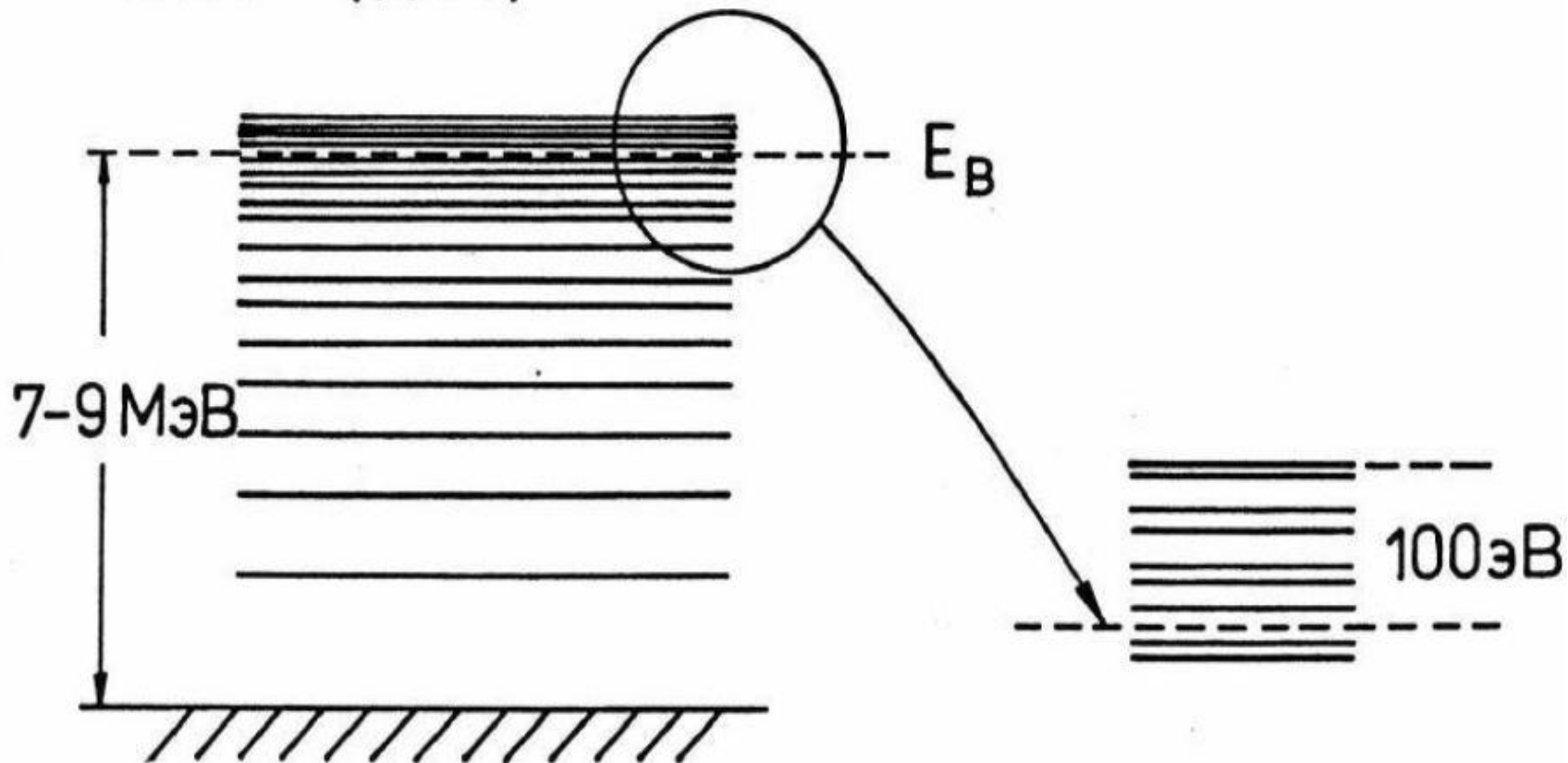
- ▶ Determination of isotope and element composition of unknown sample
  - ▶ Determination of isotope mass
- 

# Analysis by neutron spectroscopy

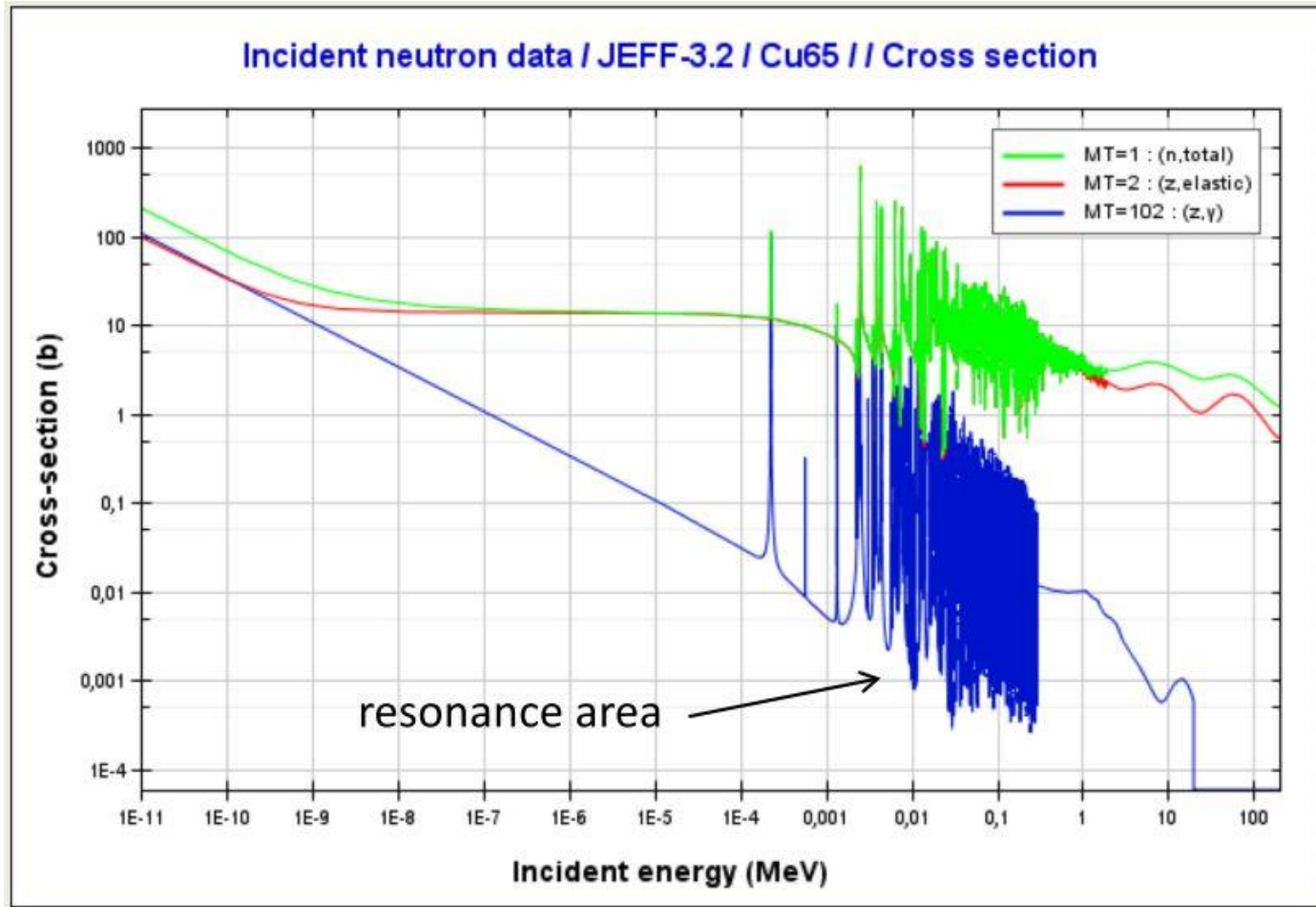
- ▶ Neutron spectroscopy is a part of neutron physics studying the energy dependence of effective cross sections of different neutron-nuclei interactions and obtained nuclei excited state characteristics.
  - ▶ Neutron resonances are characteristic for every isotope and can be used as a “fingerprint” for the identification of elements.
- 

# Excitation States

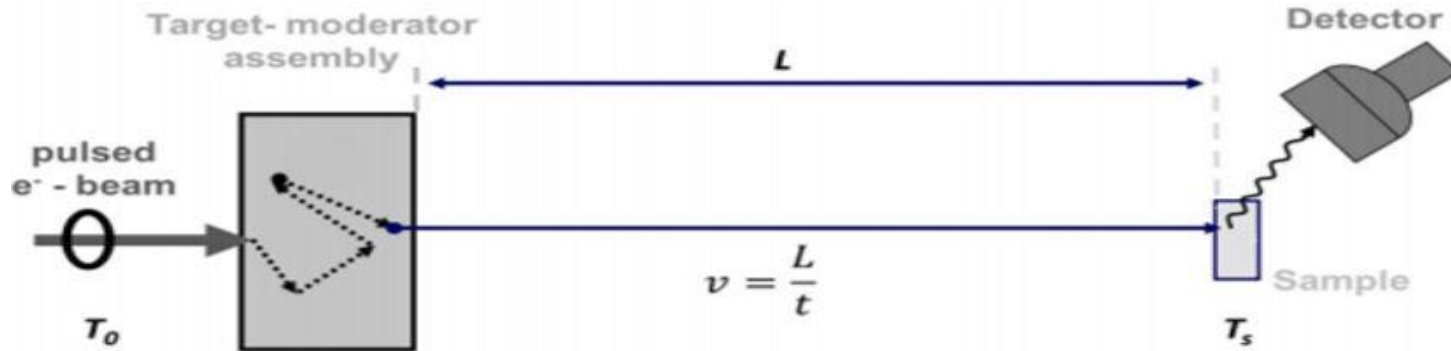
$$n+A \rightarrow (A+1)^*$$



# Dependence of Total Cross Section on Neutron Energy

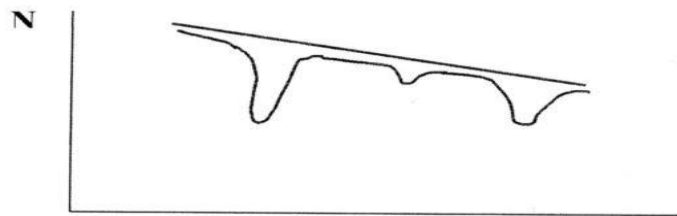
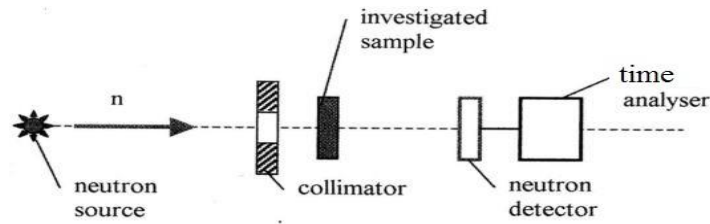


# Time of flight method



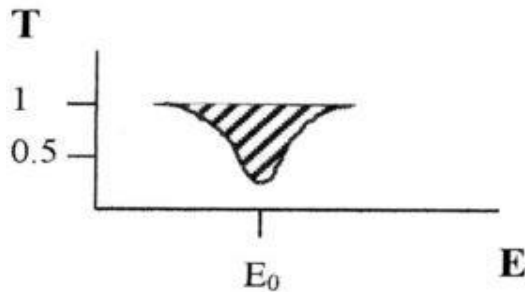
$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{(72.3 L)^2}{t^2} = \frac{1.78 \times 10^7}{(t - \Delta t)^2}$$

# Neutron transmission measurement (Total cross section)



transmission

$$T = \frac{N}{N_0} = e^{-n\sigma_t}$$



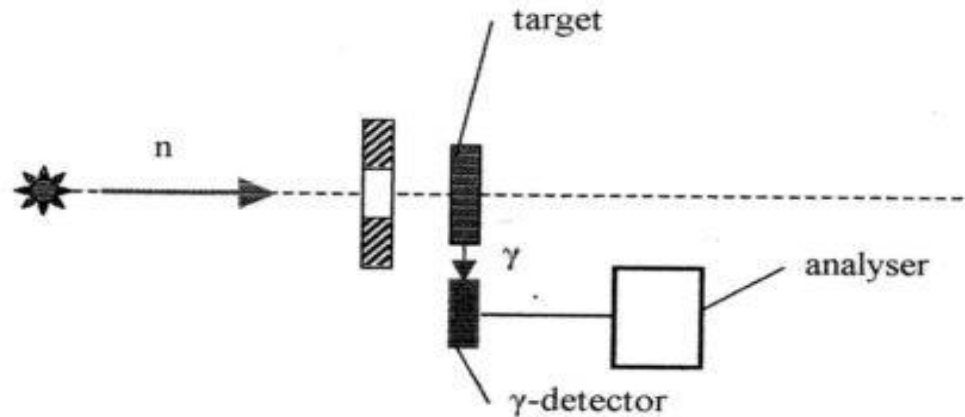
Resonance area on the transmission curve

$$A = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [1 - T(E)] dE$$

$$A = \frac{\pi n \sigma_0 \Gamma}{2} e^{-\frac{n\sigma_0}{2}} \left[ I_0\left(\frac{n\sigma_0}{2}\right) + I_1\left(\frac{n\sigma_0}{2}\right) \right]$$

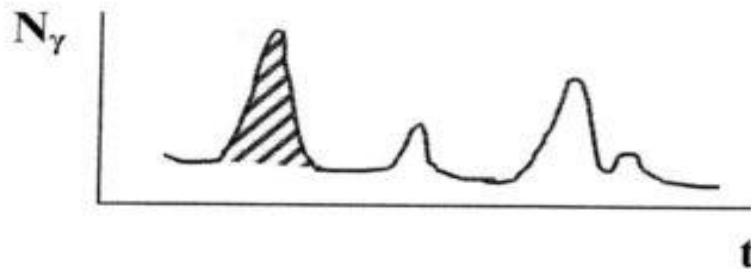


# Partial cross sections measurement (Neutron capture analysis)



$$\sigma_{\text{tot}} = \sigma_s + \sigma_\gamma + \sigma_\alpha + \sigma_f \dots$$

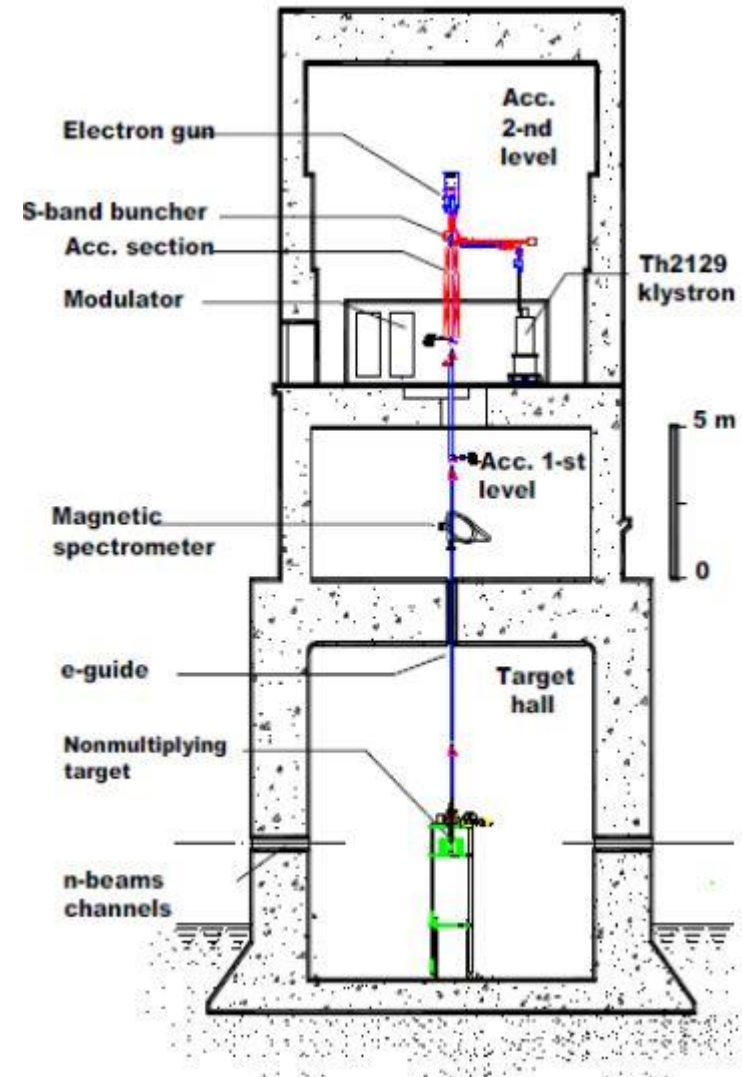
$$\Gamma = \Gamma_n + \Gamma_\gamma + \Gamma_\alpha + \Gamma_f \dots$$



# Experimental setup–IREN facility

- ▶ The investigations are carried out at the **Intense REsonance Neutron source**(IREN) of FLNP. (Pulsed Neutron Source)

IREN parameters	
Peak current (A)	3
Repetition rate (Hz)	50
Electron pulse duration (ns)	100
Electron energy (MeV)	30
Beam power (kW)	0.4
Multiplication	1
Neutron intensity (n/s)	$10^{11}$



# Liquid Scintillator Detector

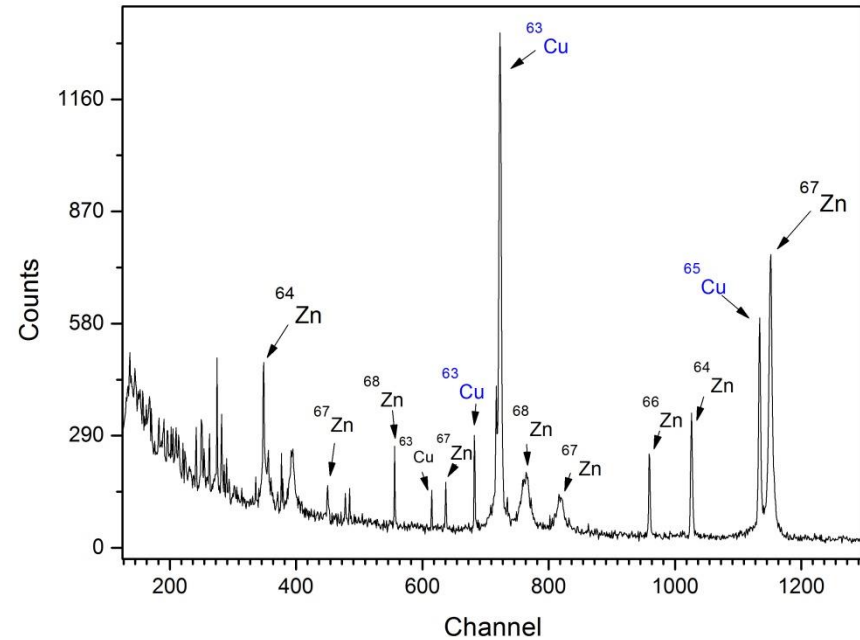
- ▶ Detector contains 6 sections forming together the cylinder with the channel along the neutron beam direction.
- ▶ A pair of photomultiplier tubes in both ends of each section.



**L=600 mm, D(ext)=730 mm,  
D(int)=300 mm**

# Data Analysis

Channel	$E_n(\text{eV})$	Isotopes
1152	223.1	$^{67}\text{Zn}$
1134	230	$^{65}\text{Cu}$
1026	281.8	$^{64}\text{Zn}$
959	323.5	$^{66}\text{Zn}$
816	448.2	$^{67}\text{Zn}$
764	514	$^{68}\text{Zn}$
723	579	$^{63}\text{Cu}$
682	650	$^{63}\text{Cu}$
637	750	$^{67}\text{Zn}$
615	807	$^{63}\text{Cu}$
556	983	$^{68}\text{Zn}$
485	1320.8	$^{67}\text{Zn}$
478	1362	$^{65}\text{Cu}$
450	1528	$^{67}\text{Zn}$



Isotope	Mass(g)
$^{65}\text{Cu}$	80.60
$^{67}\text{Zn}$	59.78

# Counting out sum on the resonance

$$\sum N_i = \prod(E_0) \varepsilon_\gamma A \frac{\Gamma_\gamma}{\Gamma}$$

$\prod(E_0)$  –total neutron number have been falling on the sample during the measurement time at 1 eV energy interval

$\varepsilon_\gamma$  –  $\gamma$ -detector efficiency

A –resonance area on the transmission curve

$\Gamma$  –total resonance width, equal to half-height peak width

$\Gamma_\gamma$  –radiation width

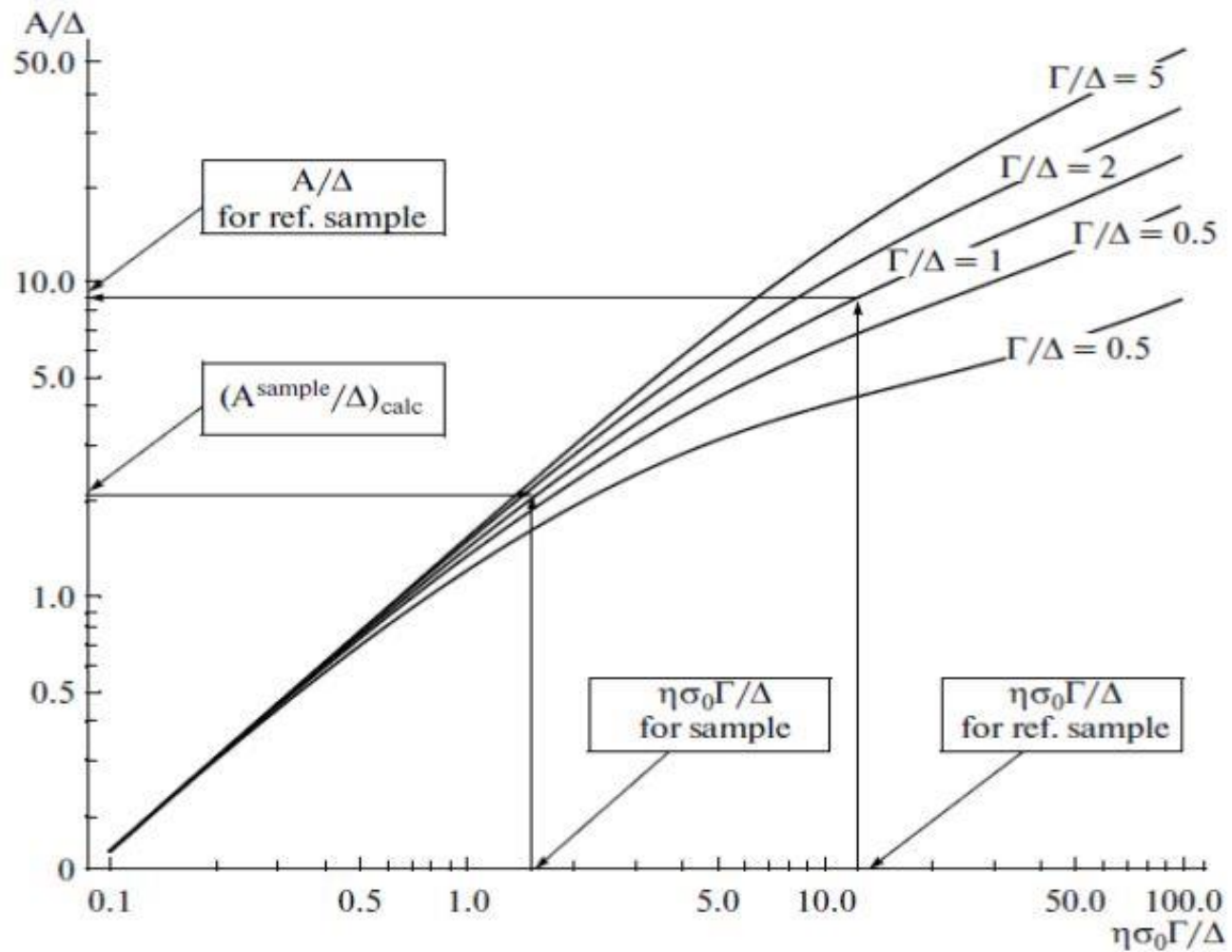


Fig. 2. Value of  $A$  as a function of the number of nuclei and the resonance parameters.

# Investigated Samples



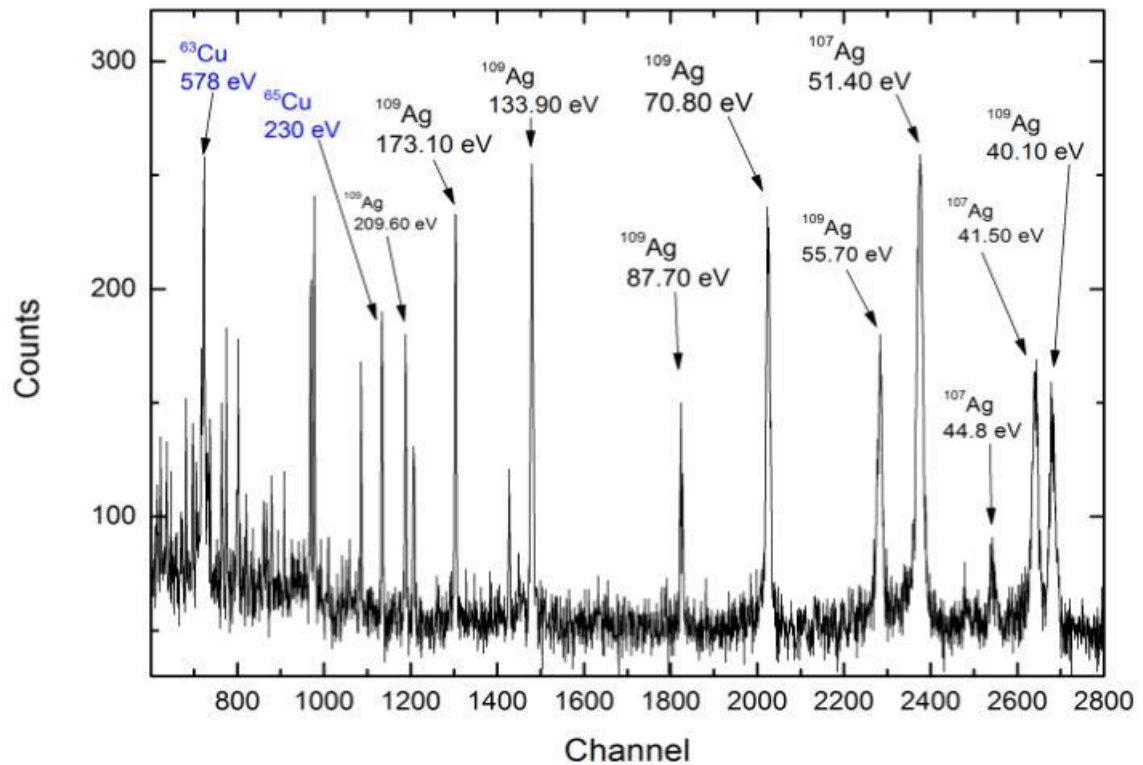
Phanagoria was the largest ancient Greek city on the Taman peninsula, spread over two plateaus along the eastern shore of Cimmerian Bosphorus.

The city was a large emporium for all the traffic between the coast of the Maeotian marshes and the countries on the southern side of the Caucasus.

Today the site is located at a short distance to the west of Sennoy in Krasnodar Krai, Russia.

# Data Analysis TOF Method

Channel	$E_n$ (eV)	Isotopes
2680	40.10	$^{109}\text{Ag}$
2641	41.50	$^{107}\text{Ag}$
2377	51.40	$^{107}\text{Ag}$
2283	55.70	$^{109}\text{Ag}$
2024	70.80	$^{109}\text{Ag}$
1821	87.70	$^{109}\text{Ag}$
1480	133.90	$^{109}\text{Ag}$
1190	209.60	$^{109}\text{Ag}$
1131	230	$^{65}\text{Cu}$



Identified isotopes from resonance energies



# Results

Isotope	Mass(g)
$^{107}\text{Ag}$	$5.41 \pm 0.25$
$^{109}\text{Ag}$	$6.18 \pm 0.48$
$^{109}\text{Ag}$	$6.9 \pm 0.47$
$^{109}\text{Ag}$	$6.01 \pm 1.33$
$^{65}\text{Cu}$	$57.92 \pm 6.22$

The average mass of silver is  $6.12 \pm 0.63$  g

BRASS { 6 g silver  
57 g copper

Thank you for your  
attention.

