Neutron Emission in $^{19}F+^{181}Ta$ Reaction at 150 MeV

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Introduction

The reaction mechanism for heavy ion interactions with medium and heavy targets gradually changes from fusion followed by statistical emission to pre-equilibrium emission [1] with increasing beam energy. It is expected that at around 6 MeV/nucleon, pre-equilibrium effects could begin to manifest and become significant after 7 MeV/nucleon. Several studies of particle emission at lower energies already exist and have established details of the statistical model compound decay, such as level density. In contrast, pre-equilibrium emission studies are much less. However these studies are important and have gained significance to understand the applicable models in view of nuclear data applications. The theoretical framework has been updated greatly with the appearance of multistep direct/multistep compound model and the Hybrid Monte-Carlo Simulation (HMS) Model.

In this work we concentrate on the HMS Model and the ALICE 2014 code [2]. In fact one of the aims of the present study is to produce new data that will provide stringent test of the code. Neutron emission and light charged particle emission are useful tools for such a study. In the experiment we measured both neutron and charged particle spectra for a range of targets, and at three ^{19}F beam energies. In this contribution we present the angle-dependent neutron spectra for ^{19}F + ^{181}Ta at beam energy of 150 MeV.

Experimental Details

The experiment was conducted at the Pelletron-LINAC facility, TIFR, Mumbai. ^{19}F ions were accelerated by the Pelletron and post accelerated by the superconducting LINAC. The pulsed beam has a two-bunch structure with a time of 107.3 ns between bunches. Beam currents of 1-3 pnA were used. The target was a self-supporting foil of spec-pure Ta rolled to a thickness of 2.7 mg/cm^2. Targets were checked for impurities by X-ray fluorescence.

Fourteen NE213 neutron detectors were used to cover the angular range 25^o-143^o. The time of flight (TOF) distances were in the range of 65-82 cm. Background estimations were done using a blank target and shadow bar technique. The beam dump was well shielded as this is the main source of background neutrons. Attention was paid to the centering of the beam to reduce background from the target frame and collimators.

LAMPS-VME data acquisition system was used with an OR condition from the individual detectors qualified by beam RF signal as master gate for data acquisition system. For each detector, TOF, pulse-shape (PSD) and anode signals were recorded. Master gate blocking and dead-time corrections were applied.

Detector efficiencies were obtained by making measurements with a ^{252}Cf source at the target position enclosed in a small 4π ionization chamber detecting fission fragments. In this case TOF was measured with respect to fission fragments. Comparison was made with the simulation code NEFF [3] and the detector thresholds in the code were adjusted to match the experimental results.

Neutron Spectra

Neutron energy spectra were obtained by converting TOF to energy on an event by-event basis using the LAMPS program [4]. Normalization was done in terms of target thickness (which was carefully measured), beam charge (from a calibrated current integrator) and detector efficiencies. TOF calibration was done by matching the distance between the 2 gamma peaks to the beam bunch separation (107.316 ns). Gates were applied in the two dimensional spectrum of TOF vs. PSD to discriminate neutrons from gamma rays. The spectra obtained at 4 of the angles are shown in Fig 1.

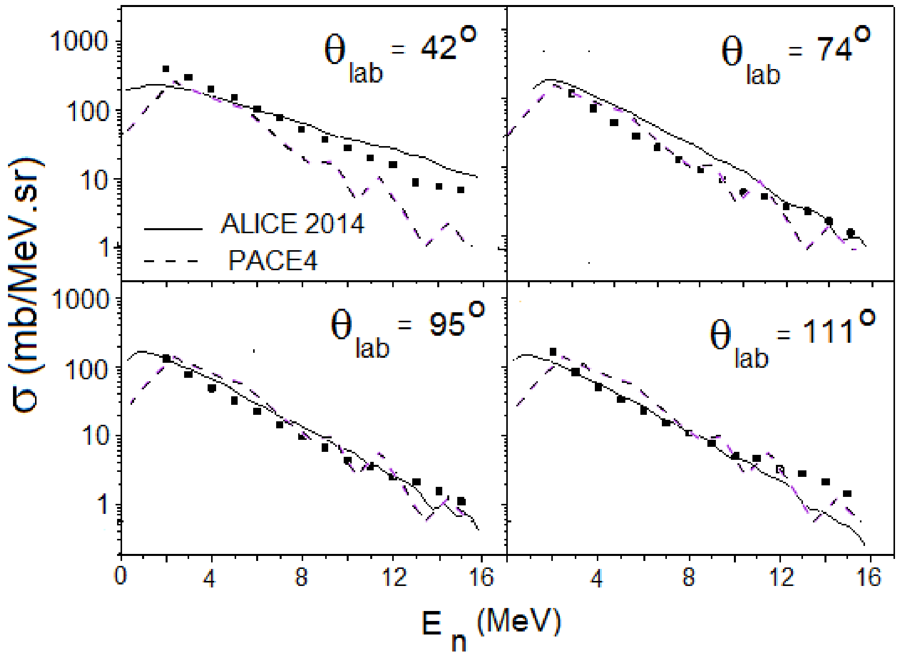

Fig. 1

Comparison with Calculations

In Fig 1, the data are compared with the code ALICE 2014 [2] which performs Hybrid Monte-Carlo Simulation calculations. The code was run without parameter adjustment, selecting the Obninsk level density [5]. There is a fair agreement with the data.

For the purpose of comparison we also made calculations using the statistical model code PACE4 [6], which do not include pre-equilibrium effects. The main deviation is seen in the high energy part of the spectrum, 8-16 MeV at the forward angle (42^o). At other angles, the calculations do not differ significantly.

The experimental spectrum at 42^o shows an increase at higher energies in comparison to PACE4. Although the effect of pre-equilibrium emission appears small, it is a factor of ~3 in the high energy part of the spectrum at 42^o

References

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