

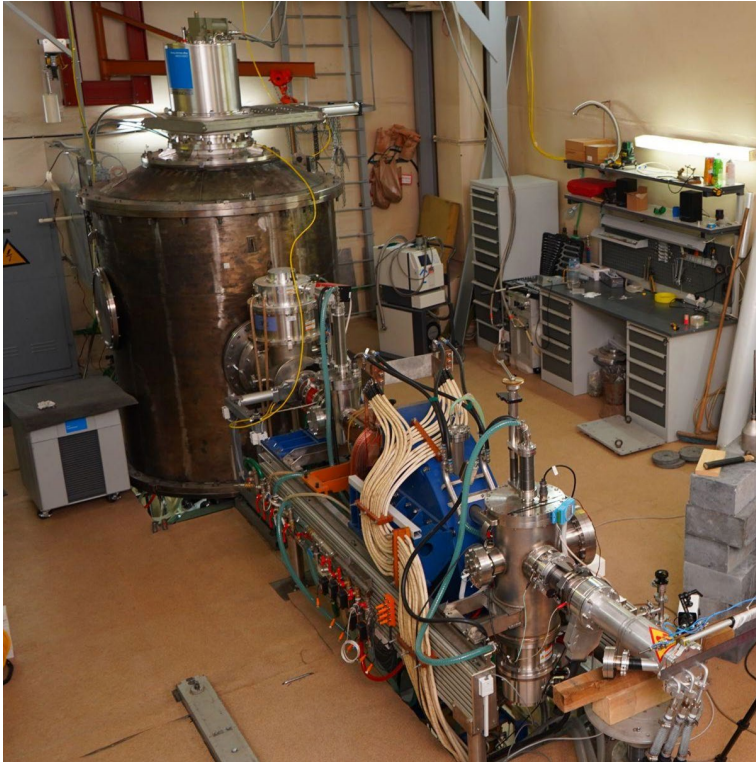
Measurements of nuclear reaction cross-sections at VITA

Sokolova Evgeniia

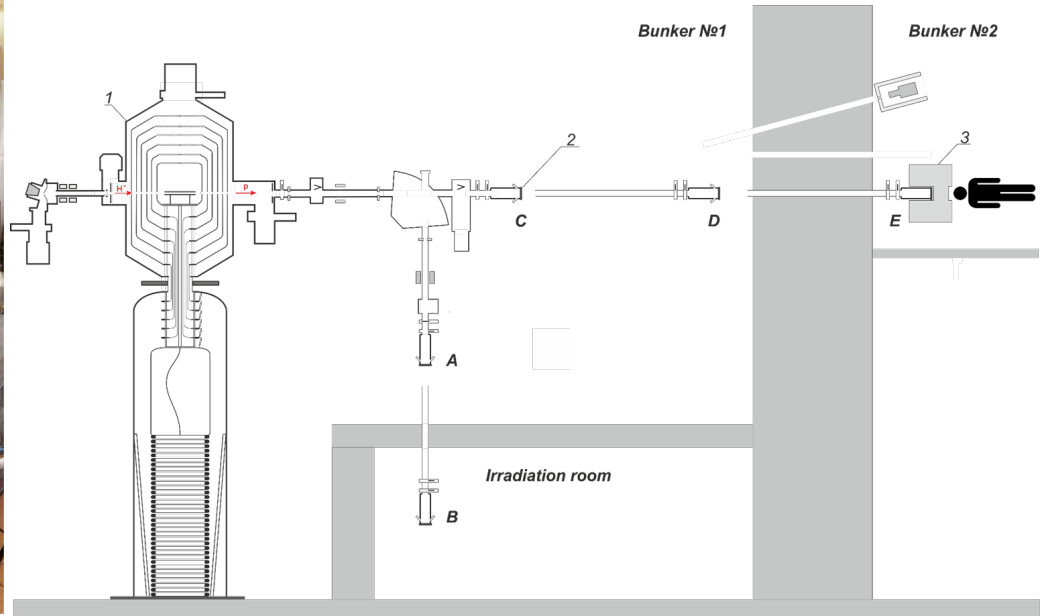


JINR Association of Young Scientists and Specialists Conference “Alushta-2024”

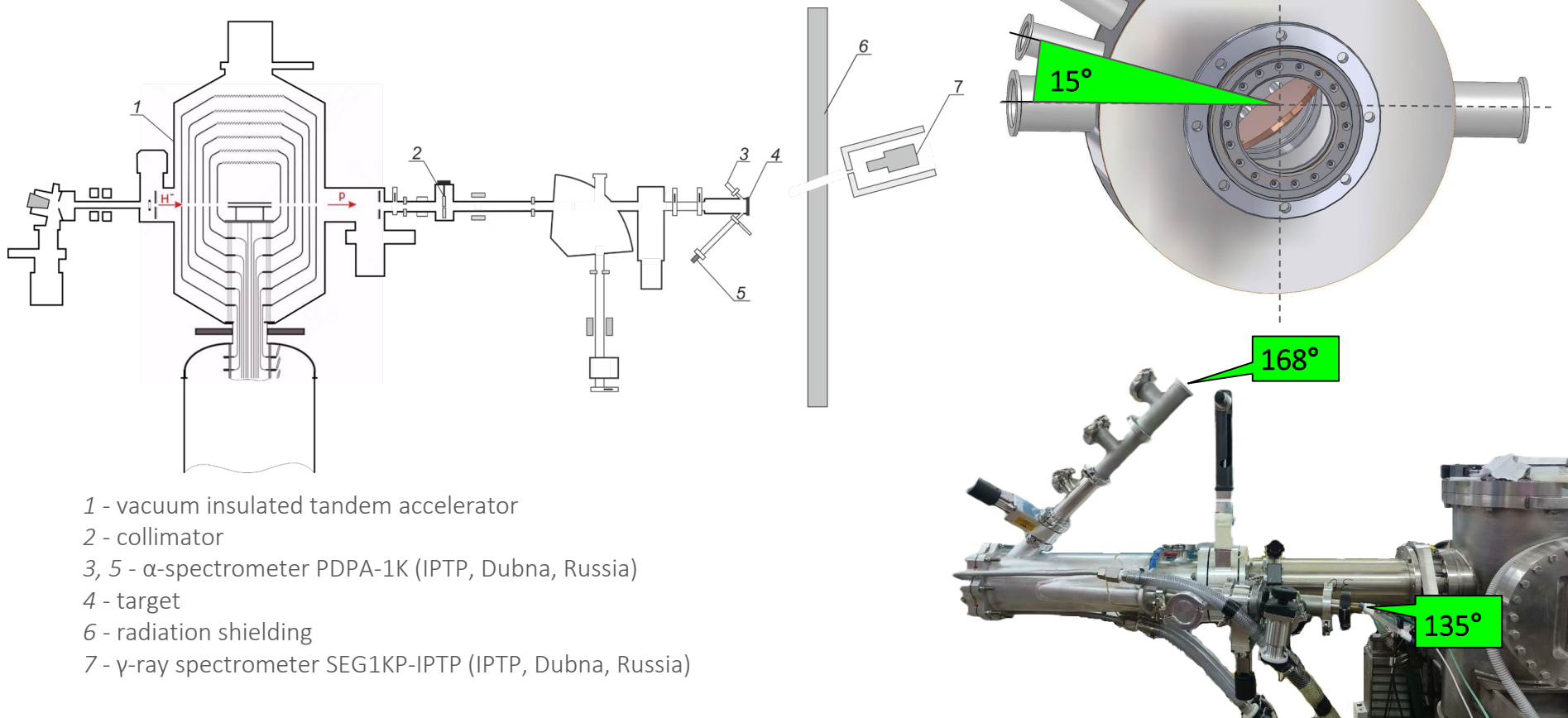
Accelerator based neutron source VITA



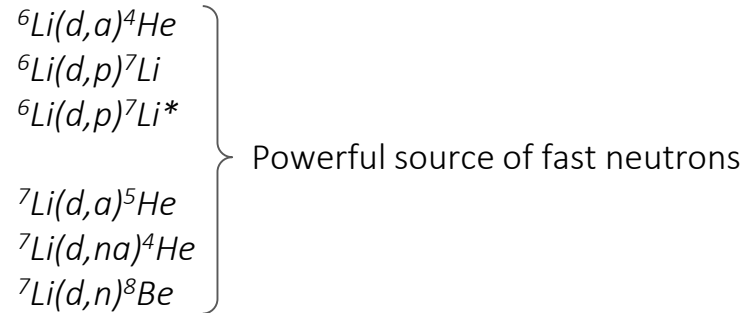
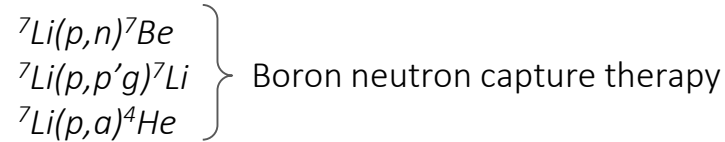
- 1 - vacuum insulated tandem accelerator
- 2 - target (A, B, C, D, E position)
- 3 - beam shaping assembly



Scheme of the cross-section measuring



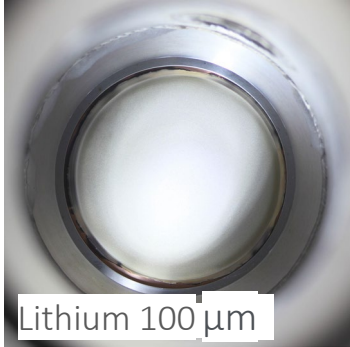
Li + proton/deuteron



Lithium target manufacturing



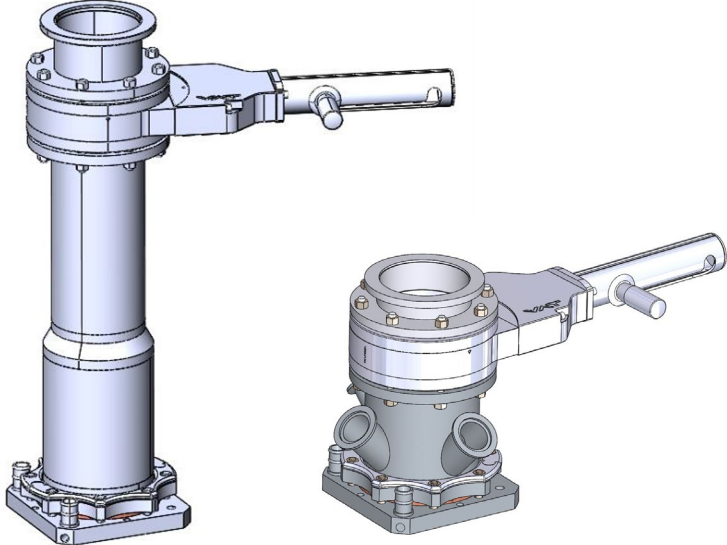
System for thermal vacuum evaporation



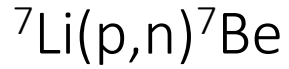
Lithium 100 μm



Lithium on air

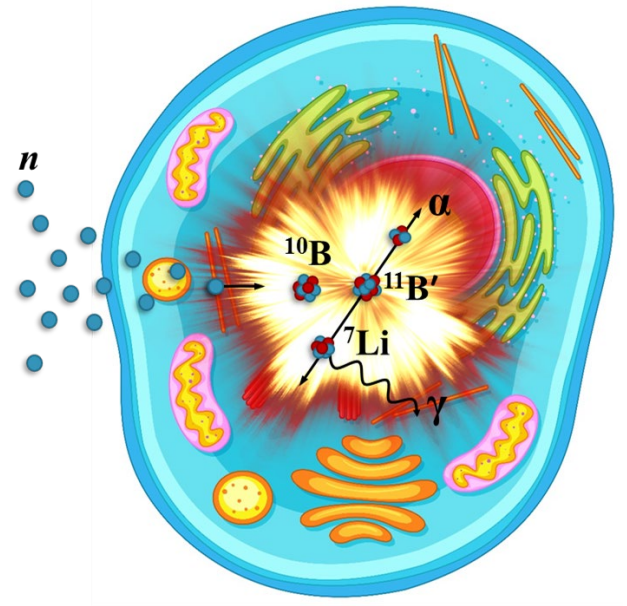


Glove box with argon 99,9998 %



Neutrons for BNCT (Boron neutron capture therapy)

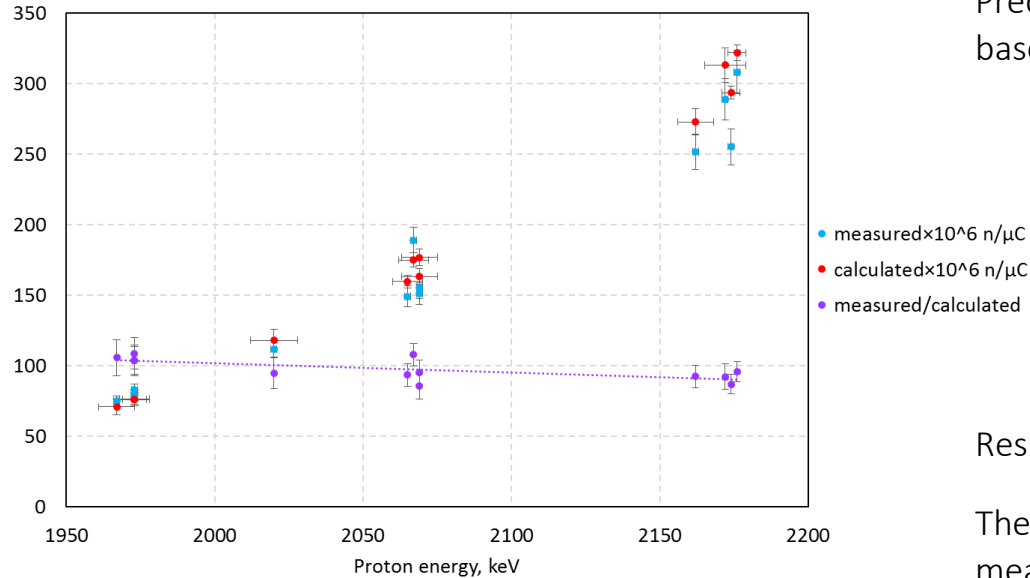
- ${}^7\text{Li}(p,n){}^7\text{Be}$ - is the best reaction for BNCT
- only calculations of the neutron yield
- the calculations of different groups of scientists vary greatly



Experimental confirmation of neutron yield is needed!

${}^7\text{Li}(p,n){}^7\text{Be}$

Neutrons for BNCT (Boron neutron capture therapy)



Precise neutron yield measurements are carried out based on the number of ${}^7\text{Be}$ [1]

Result:

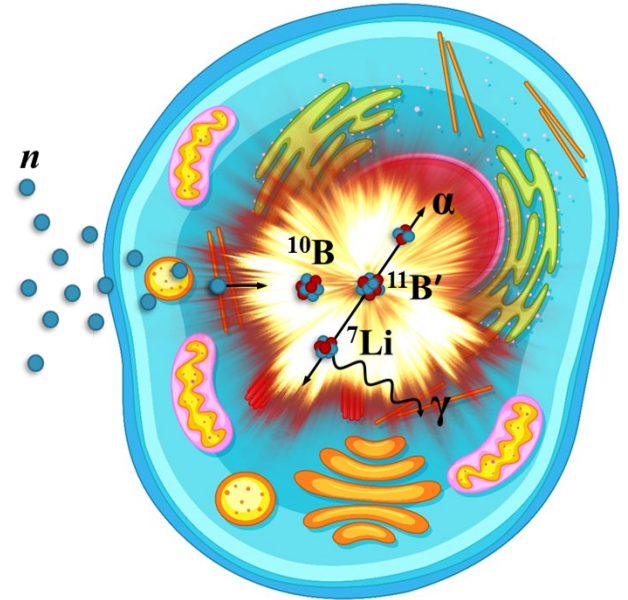
The neutron yield from the developed lithium target, measured at proton energies from 2 to 2.2 MeV, agrees with the calculated one with an accuracy of 5%.

[1] M. Bikchurina, et al. Biology 10 (2021) 824.



γ -quanta in BNCT (Boron neutron capture therapy)

- γ -quanta with an energy of 478 keV in the reaction ${}^7\text{Li}(p,p'\gamma){}^7\text{Li}$ are generated from the lithium target
- The 478 keV γ -quanta yield is comparable to the neutron yield
- γ -quanta provide an undesirable dose of gamma-radiation and must be taken into account when planning therapy
- Data on γ -quanta yield are scarce and contradictory



The measurement of γ -quanta yield is needed!

${}^7\text{Li}(p,p'\gamma){}^7\text{Be}$

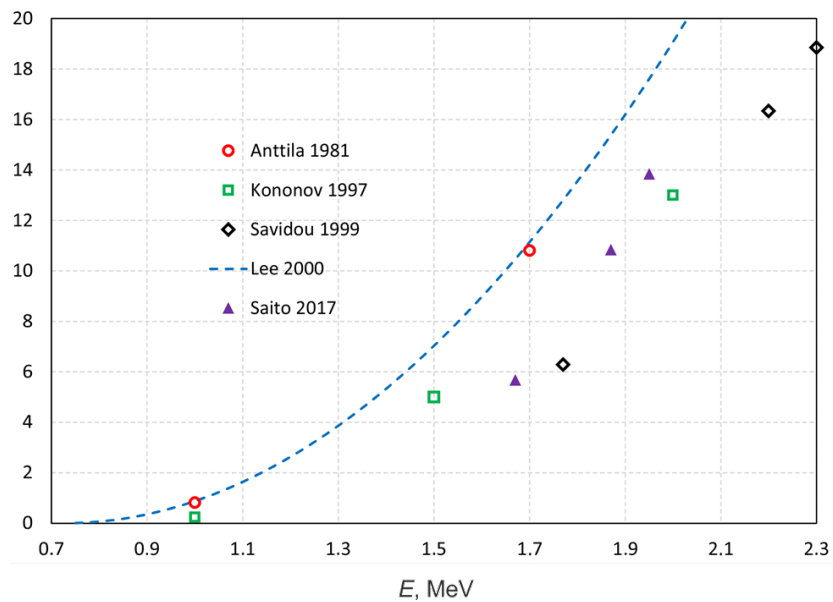
γ -quanta yield

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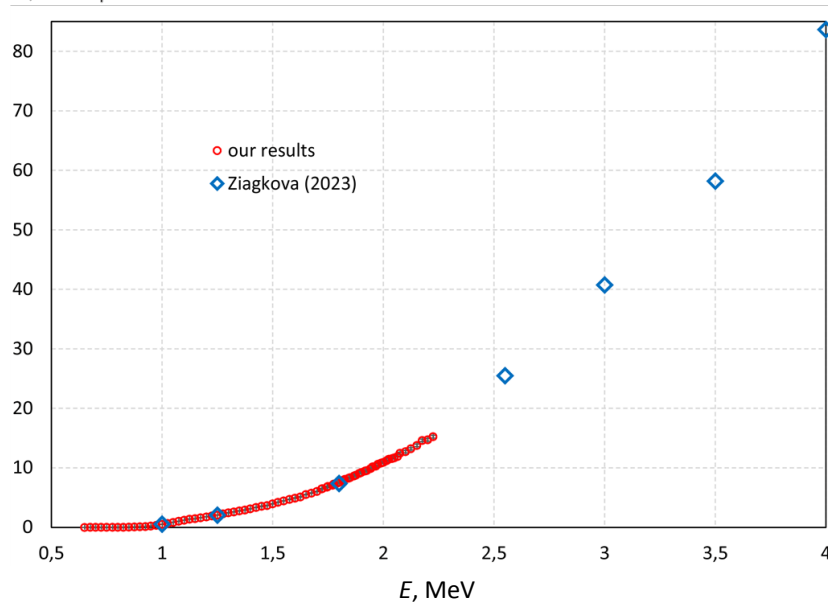
IBANDL

EXFOR

$Y, 10^7 \text{ 1}/\mu\text{C}$



$Y, 10^7 \text{ 1}/\mu\text{C}$



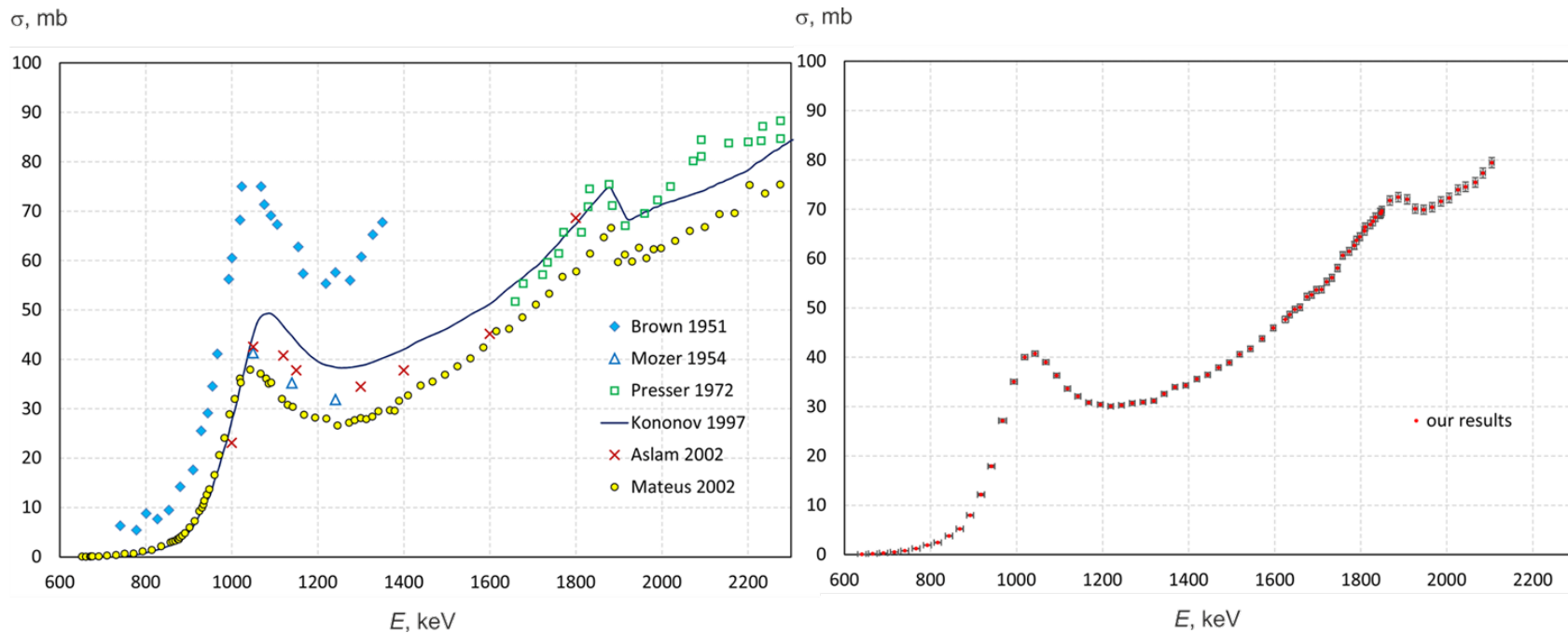
${}^7\text{Li}(p,p'\gamma){}^7\text{Be}$

cross-section of the reaction

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IBANDL

EXFOR

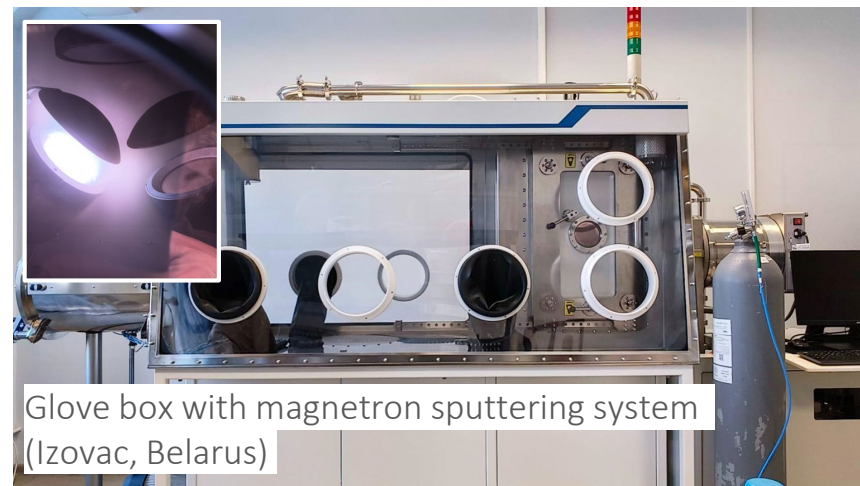
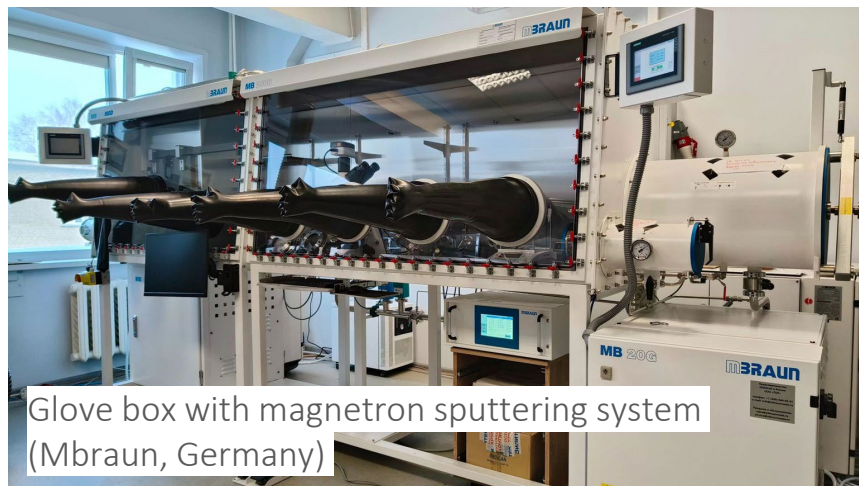
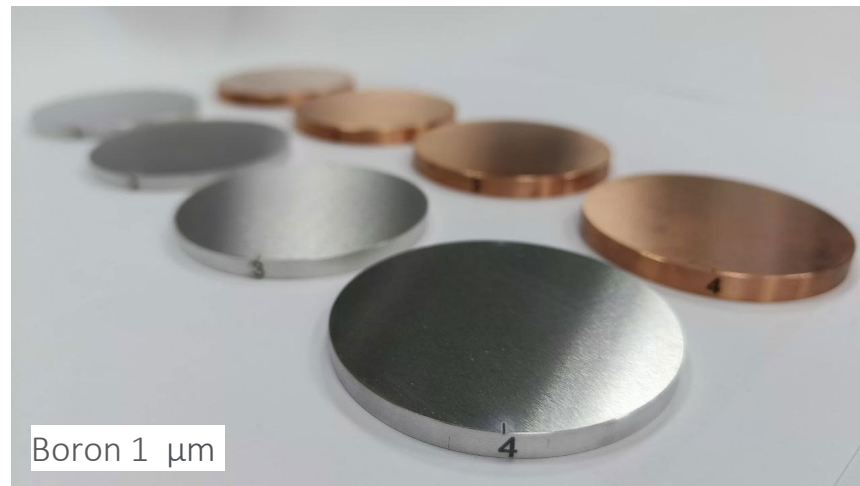


B + proton/deuteron



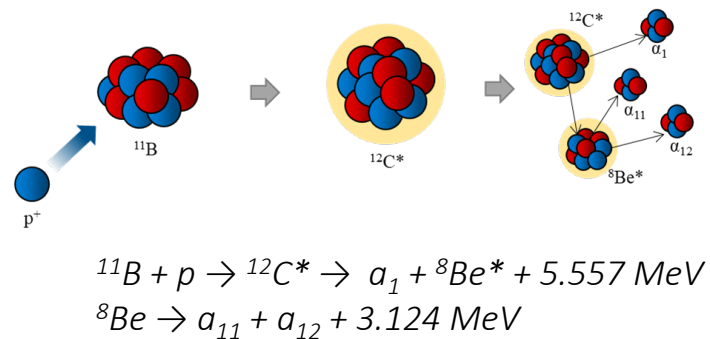
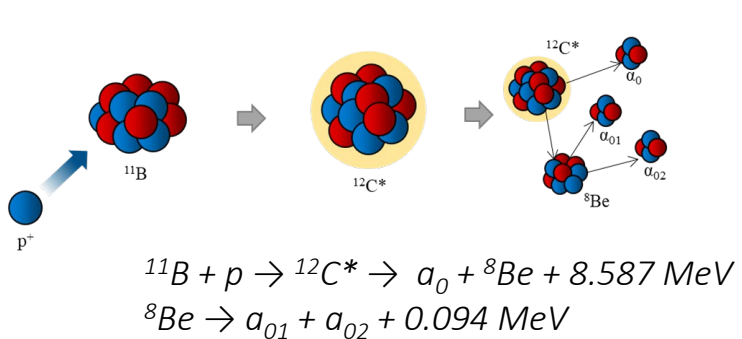
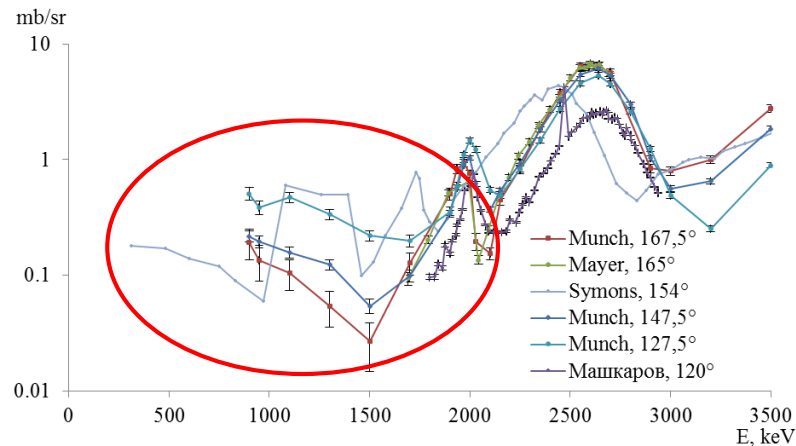
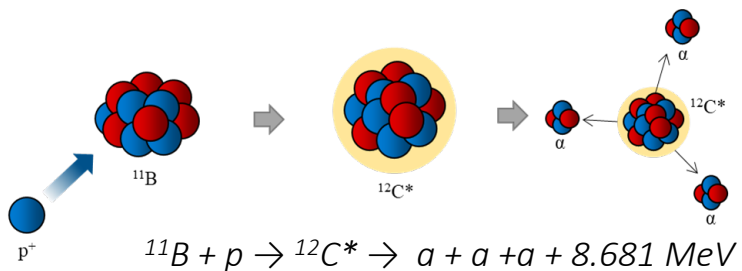
Boron target manufacturing

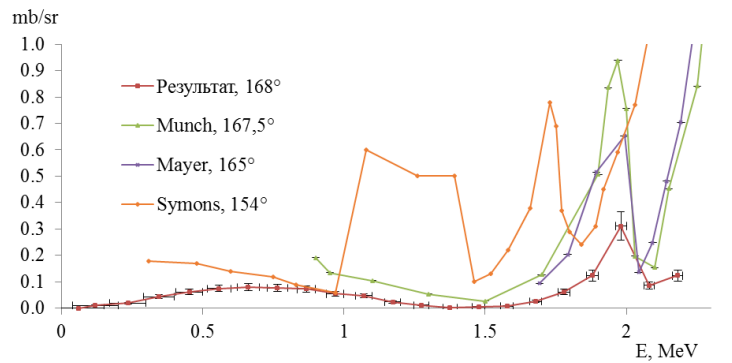
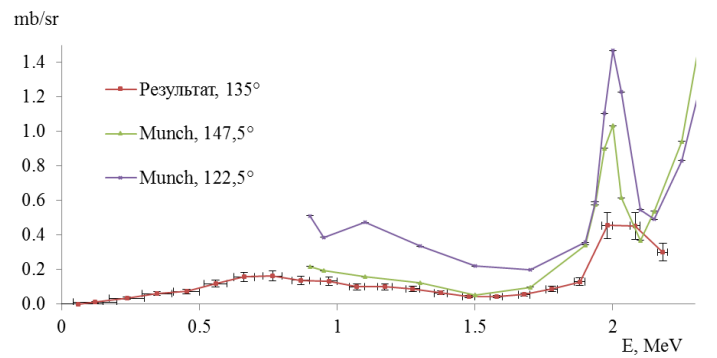
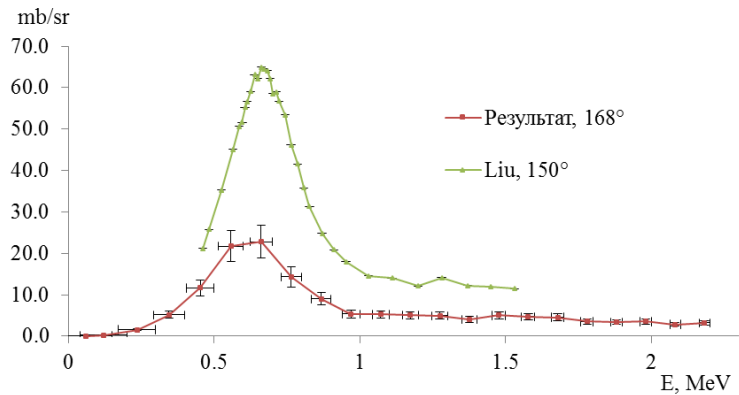
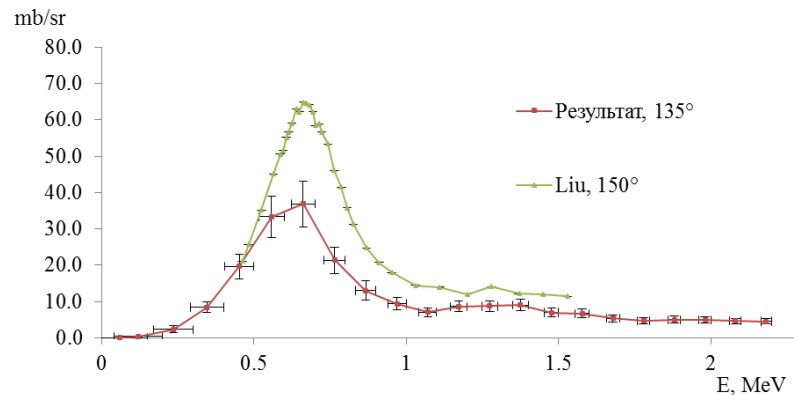
Laboratory of Plasma Sources HCEI SB RAS
(thanks to Oks E.M., Nikolaev A.G., Yushkov G.Yu.)



$^{11}\text{B}(p, a)aa$

Reaction mechanism and cross-section



$^{11}\text{B}(p, \alpha_0)^8\text{Be}$  $^{11}\text{B}(p, \alpha_1)^8\text{Be}^*$ 

Conclusion

- The cross-sections of 19 nuclear reactions were measured with high accuracy at VITA:

${}^7\text{Li}(p,n){}^7\text{Be}$, ${}^7\text{Li}(p,p'){}^7\text{Li}$, ${}^7\text{Li}(p,a){}^4\text{He}$, ${}^6\text{Li}(d,a){}^4\text{He}$, ${}^6\text{Li}(d,p){}^7\text{Li}$, ${}^6\text{Li}(d,p){}^7\text{Li}^*$, ${}^7\text{Li}(d,a){}^5\text{He}$, ${}^7\text{Li}(d,na){}^4\text{He}$, ${}^7\text{Li}(d,n){}^8\text{Be}$ [1, 2];
 ${}^{11}\text{B}(p,a_0){}^8\text{Be}$, ${}^{11}\text{B}(p,a_1){}^8\text{Be}^*$ [3]; ${}^{10}\text{B}(d,a){}^8\text{Be}$, ${}^{10}\text{B}(d,p){}^{11}\text{B}$, ${}^{11}\text{B}(d,a){}^9\text{Be}$, ${}^{11}\text{B}(d,p){}^{12}\text{B}$.

- Cross-sections of the reactions ${}^7\text{Li}(p,p'){}^7\text{Li}$ [4] and ${}^7\text{Li}(p,a){}^4\text{He}$ [5] are included in the IBANDL and EXFOR nuclear reaction databases maintained by the IAEA.

[1] Taskaev et al. NIM B (2024) - sent for publication 02.24, after corrections and responses to comments 05.24

[2] Meshchaninov et al. Physics of Atomic Nuclei (2024) - sent for publication 02.24

[3] Taskaev et al. Physics of Atomic Nuclei (2024) - sent for publication 02.24

[4] Taskaev et al. NIM B 502 (2021) 85-94

[5] Taskaev et al. NIM B 525 (2022) 55-61

Thank you for attention!

