

# Activation Cross-Sections for Short-Lived Reaction Products on Hafnium Isotopes Induced by 1 – 20 MeV Neutrons

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base and TENDL-2017

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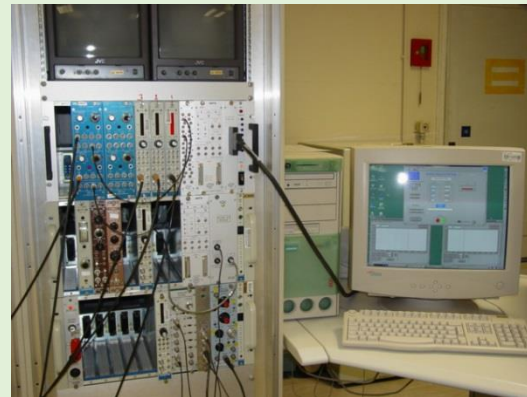
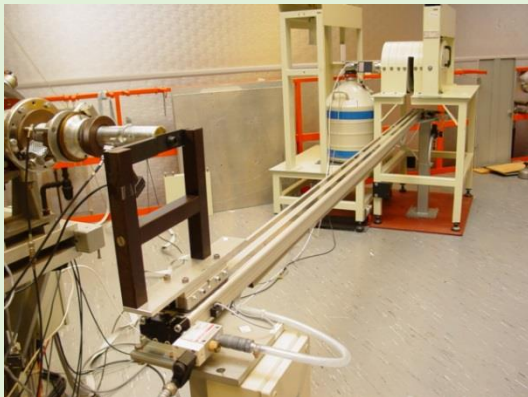
# Aim and scope of this work

- Nuclear data for applications
  - Nuclear reactors.
  - Fusion technology. Hafnium is alloying element of the low activation materials that are under development for use in ITER and DEMO reactors.
- Data for nuclear models' development. The elemental hafnium is a mixture of odd and even isotopes. All are highly deformed collective rotors with complex excited structure.
- The experimental data for the neutron-induced cross sections on studied reactions are scarce.

# Experimental procedure - I

- Neutron source: 7 MV Van de Graaff accelerator at JRC-Geel
  - ${}^3\text{H}(p,n){}^3\text{He}$  reaction at  $E_p = 2.2, 2.8, 3.8$  and solid-state Ti/T target for production of neutrons in 1.3 – 3.0 MeV energy range
  - ${}^2\text{H}(d,n){}^3\text{He}$  reaction at  $E_d = 2.5, 3.3$  and  $\text{D}_2$  gas target for production of neutrons in 5.0 – 6.0 MeV energy range
  - ${}^3\text{H}(d,n){}^4\text{He}$  reaction at  $E_d = 1, 2, 3$  and solid-state Ti/T target for production of quasi-monoenergetic neutrons in 13.3 - 20 MeV energy range
- Irradiation geometry: pneumatic transport system

Time for the sample transfer from the irradiation to the gamma-ray measurement position: 3.5 s.



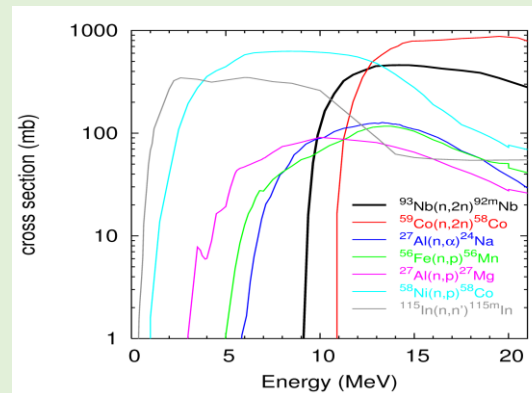
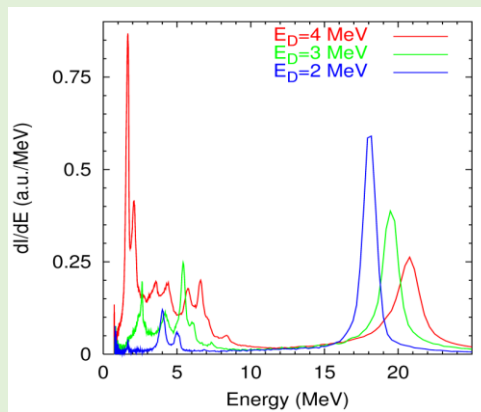
# Samples

72	$^{173}\text{Hf}$ 23.6 H $\epsilon$ : 100.00%	$^{174}\text{Hf}$ 2.0E+15 Y 0.16% $\alpha$ : 100.00%	$^{175}\text{Hf}$ 70 D $\epsilon$ : 100.00%	$^{176}\text{Hf}$ STABLE 5.26%	$^{177}\text{Hf}$ STABLE 18.60%	$^{178}\text{Hf}$ STABLE 27.28%	$^{179}\text{Hf}$ STABLE 13.62%	$^{180}\text{Hf}$ STABLE 35.08%	$^{181}\text{Hf}$ 42.39 D $\beta^-$ : 100.00%
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	Natural	$^{178}\text{HfO}_2$	$^{179}\text{HfO}_2$
$^{174}\text{Hf}$	0.16(1)	<0.05	<0.05
$^{176}\text{Hf}$	5.26(7)	0.8	0.2
$^{177}\text{Hf}$	18.60(9)	1.9	1.3
$^{178}\text{Hf}$	27.28(7)	92.4	4.1
$^{179}\text{Hf}$	13.62(2)	3.3	72.1
$^{180}\text{Hf}$	35.08(16)	1.6	22.3

# Experimental procedure - II

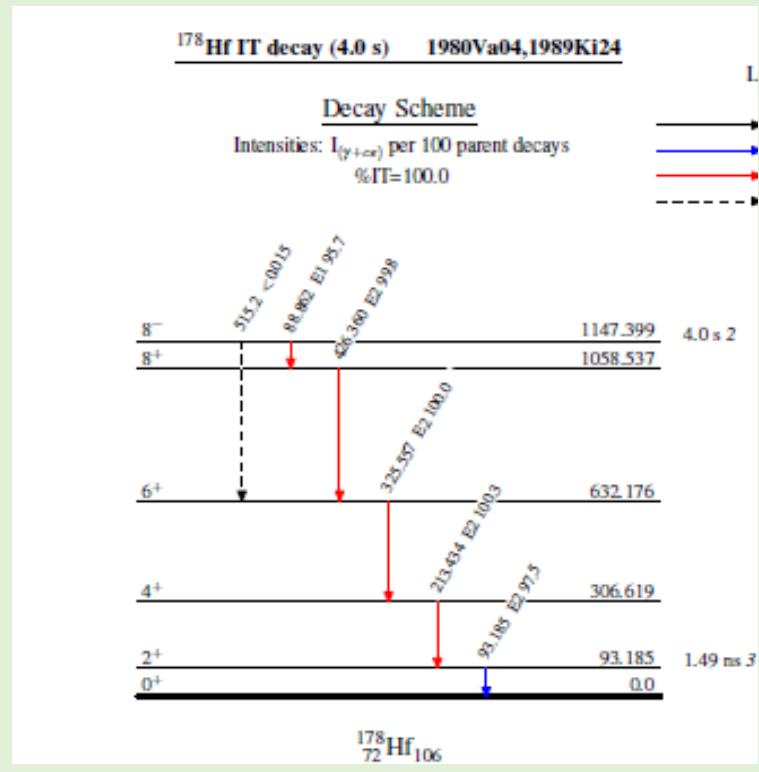
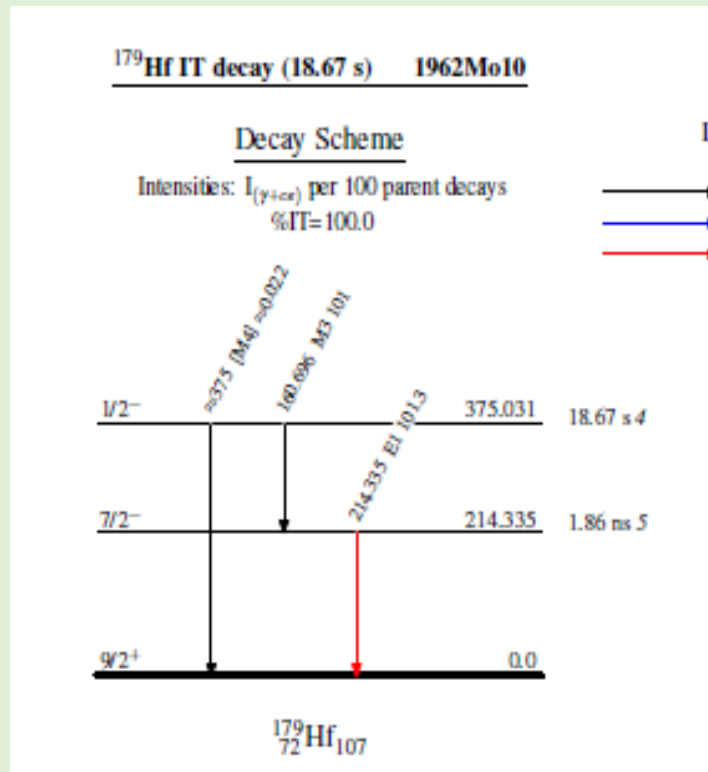
- Neutron spectrum unfolding: Mean neutron energy and energy distribution for the irradiation geometry were determined by EnergySet program, spectrum unfolding by time-of-flight measurements in combination with threshold activation unfolding procedure were used in order to determine contribution of the low energy neutrons.



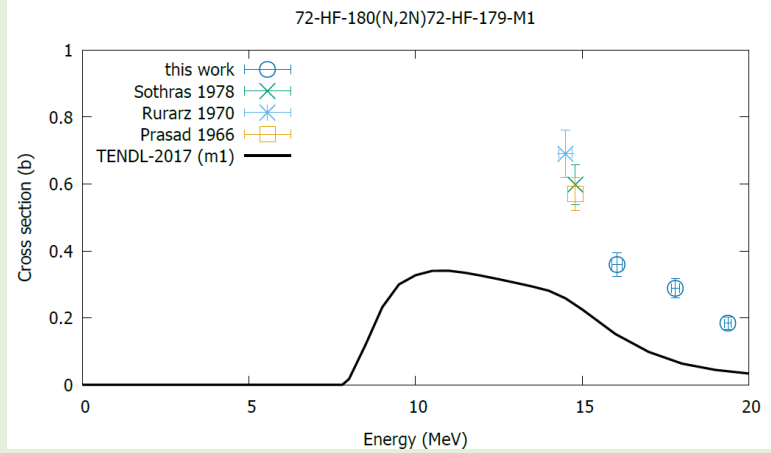
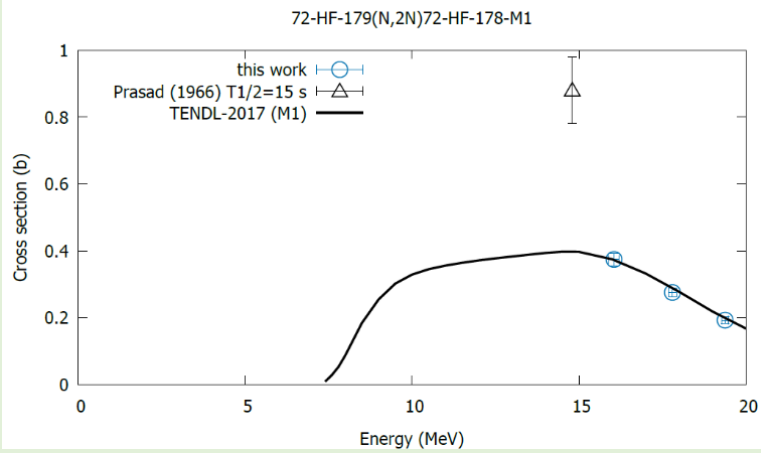
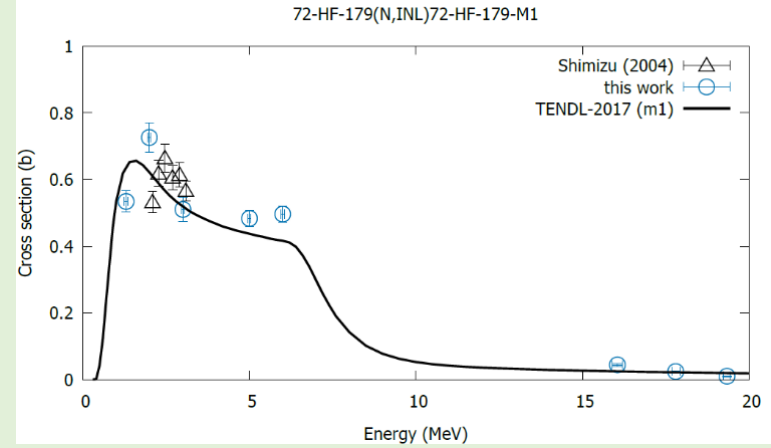
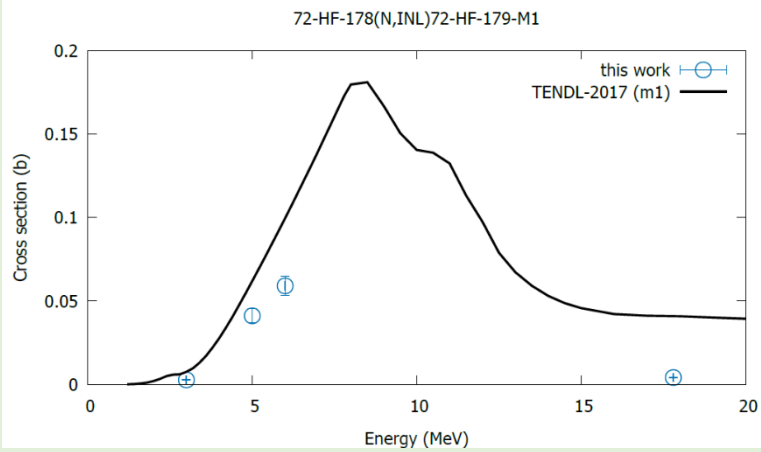
- The radioactivity of the reaction products was determined by  $\gamma$ -ray spectrometry using HPGe detector.
- The neutron fluence rate was determined by the  $^{27}\text{Al}(n,\alpha)^{24}\text{Na}$  standard cross section. A  $\text{BF}_3$  neutron counter used for the normalization of the neutron fluence rate during the sort-lived reaction cross section measurements.
- Corrections were applied for the neutron source intensity variation during irradiation, low energy neutrons, coincidence summing effects, gamma-ray self-attenuation, interference between reactions leading to the same reaction product.

## Decay data

Isotope	E(level) (MeV)	$J\pi$	$\Delta$ (MeV)	$T_{1/2}$	Abundance	Decay Modes
$^{178}\text{Hf}$	0.0	0+	-52.4443	STABLE	27.28% 7	
	1.1474	8-	-51.2968	4.0 s 2		IT : 100 %
	2.4461	16+	-49.9982	31 y 1		IT : 100 %
$^{179}\text{Hf}$	0.0	9/2+	-50.4710	STABLE	13.62% 2	
	0.3750	1/2-	-50.0960	18.67 s 4		IT : 100 %
	1.1058	25/2-	-49.3652	25.05 d		IT : 100 %
$^{180}\text{Hf}$	0.0	0+	-49.7884	STABLE	35.08% 16	
	1.1415	8-	-48.6469	5.47 h 4		IT: 99.70%, b: 0.30%



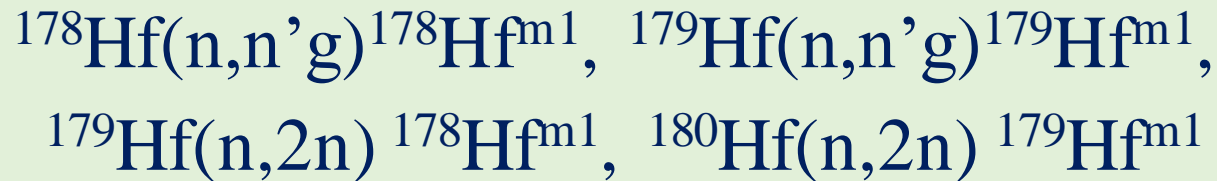
# Results





# Conclusions

New measurements are being carried out for the following reactions:



The new experimental data improve the knowledge of the excitation functions of the investigated reactions and one of the studied reactions was measured for the first time.