

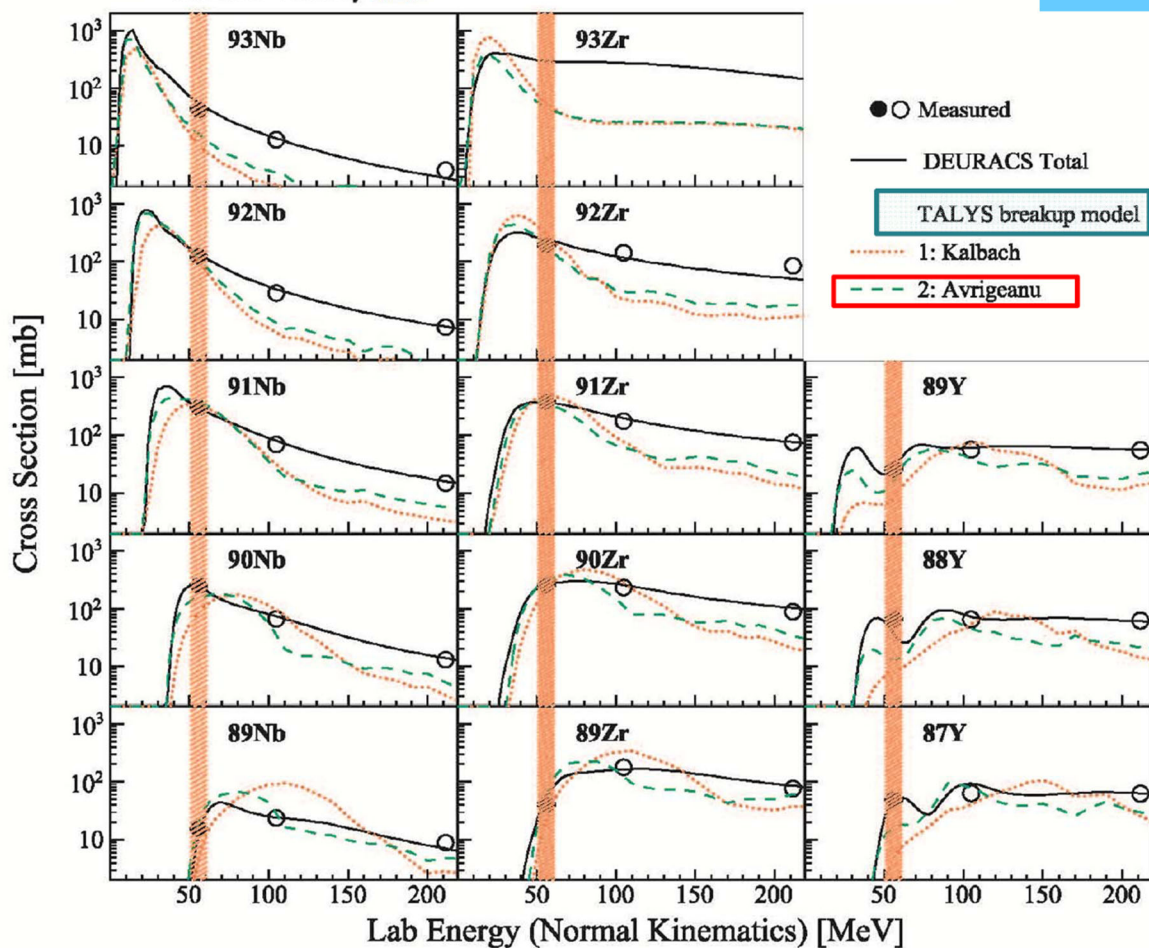


PTEP

Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. 2023 121D01(11 pages)  
DOI: 10.1093/ptep/ptad139

Studying the impact of deuteron non-elastic breakup  
on  $^{93}\text{Zr} + d$  reaction cross sections measured at  
28 MeV/nucleon

Thomas Chillery et al.



# Checking predictive power for $^{93}\text{Zr}(d,x)$ from $^{\text{nat}}\text{Zr}(d,x)$ analysis

Marilena Avrigeanu and Vlad Avrigeanu

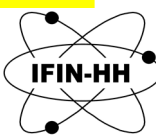
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## Content

1. Motivation
2. Nuclear Models & Codes
3. Analysis of  $(d,xn)$ ,  $(d,xnp)$ ,  $(d,xn2p)$  processes
4. Conclusions

Cross sections for  $^{93}\text{Zr} + d$  reactions as a function of laboratory energy (normal kinematics)

# Deuteron-nucleus interaction analysis



**Motivation: Nuclear Data Needs: ITER, IFMIF, SPIRAL2, SARAF, Medical Installations Transmutation facilities,...using DEUTERONS BEAM**

**Associated Research Projects: New data & Updated theory**

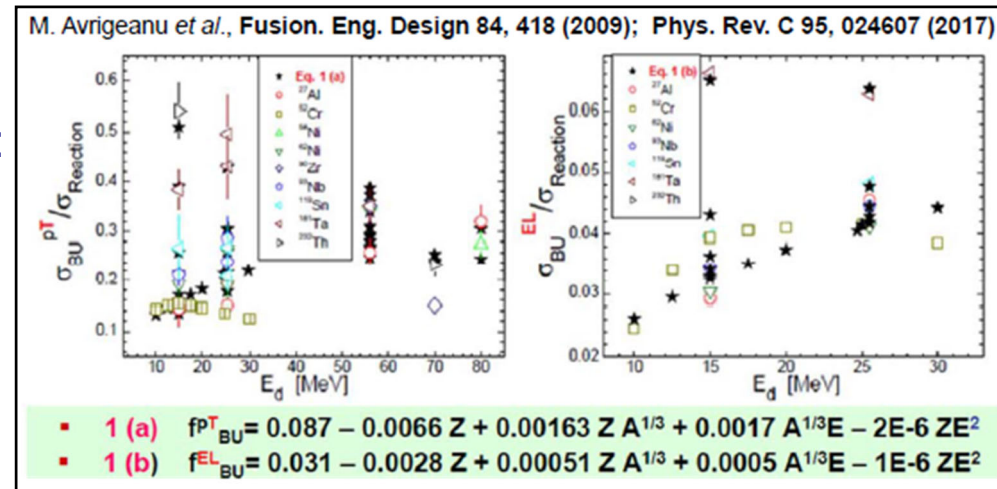
**FENDL, EURATOM, F4E, EUROfusion**

**Breakup – in TALYS-1.96, option `breakupmodel 2`: M. Avrigeanu *et al.*, Eur. Phys. J. A (2022) 58:3**

**BREAKUP** [M. Avrigeanu, V. Avrigeanu]

- parametrization of total BU protons & elastic-breakup c.s.:

- inelastic breakup enhancement brought by breakup-nucleons reactions



**Direct reactions (not included in  $^{93}\text{Zr}(d,x)$  analysis at  $E_{inc}$  [ 50-200 ] MeV)**

**FRESCO** (Version FRES 2.9) [I.J. Thompson]

- stripping & pick-up, DWBA : (d,p), (d,n), ( $^3\text{He},d$ ), (d,t), (d, $\alpha$ ), (d, $^3\text{He}$ )

**Composite system equilibration for both deuteron and breakup-nucleon reactions**

**STAPRE-H95** [V. Avrigeanu, M. Avrigeanu] (updated)

- OMP:SCAT2000; preequilibrium: **GDH / EXCITON**; evaporation: **Hauser-Feshbach**

**TALYS-.....1.97** [A. Koning, S. Hilaire, S. Goriely] Eur. Phys. J. A (2023) 59:131

- OMP:ECIS'97; breakup, preequilibrium: **MSD / EXCITON**; evaporation: **Hauser-Feshbach**

# Dedicated projects to IFMIF and ITER: EURATOM, F4E, EUROfusion

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 79, 044610 (2009)

Low and medium energy deuteron-induced reactions on  $^{27}\text{Al}$

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 84, 014605 (2011)

Low and medium energy deuteron-induced reactions on  $^{63,65}\text{Cu}$  nuclei

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 88, 014612 (2013)

Low-energy deuteron-induced reactions on  $^{93}\text{Nb}$

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 89, 044613 (2014)

Low energy deuteron-induced reactions on Fe isotopes

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 94, 014606 (2016)

Deuteron-induced reactions on Ni isotopes

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 100, 014607 (2018)

Consistent accounting of deuteron-induced reactions on  $^{\text{nat}}\text{Cr}$  up to 60 MeV

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 101, 024605 (2020)

Deuteron-induced reactions on manganese at low energies

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 104, 044615 (2021)

Deuteron-induced reactions on  $^{\text{nat}}\text{Zr}$  up to 60 MeV

Journal of Fusion Energy (2024) 43:15


Modeling of Deuteron-Induced Reactions on Molybdenum at Low Energies

**EURATOM**

**d+Al,  
d+Cu,  
d+Nb**

GRT-10 for  
energy (F4E)

**d+Fe  
d+Ni**

 **EUROfusion**  
**d+Cr  
d+Mn**

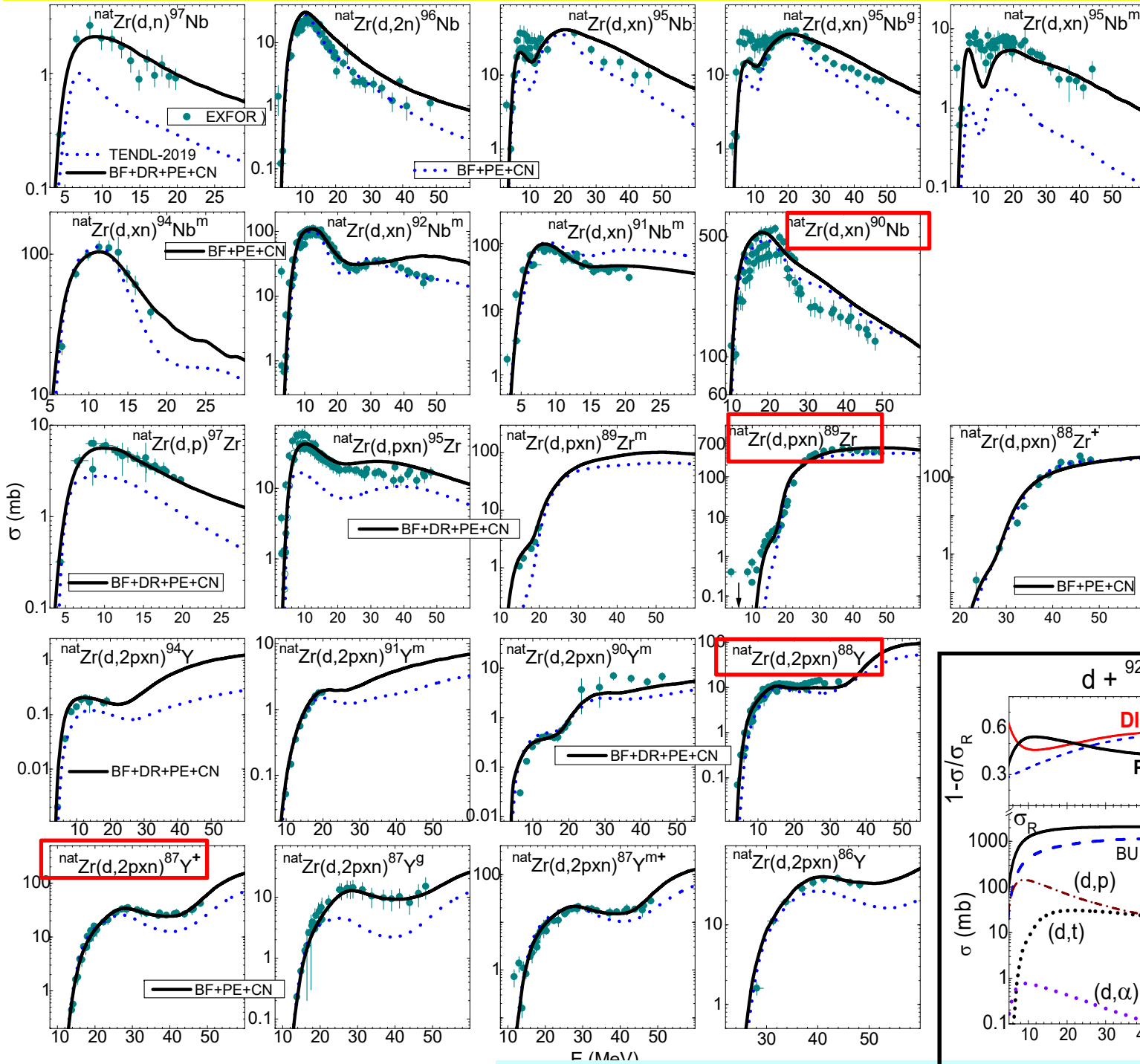
**SPIRAL 2**

**d+Zr**

 **EUROfusion**  
**d+Mo**

**Priority list of IFMIF-DONES candidate materials**

# $^{nat}\text{Zr}(d,x)$ : Direct and Statistical Reaction Mechanisms



PHYSICAL REVIEW C 104, 044615 (2021)

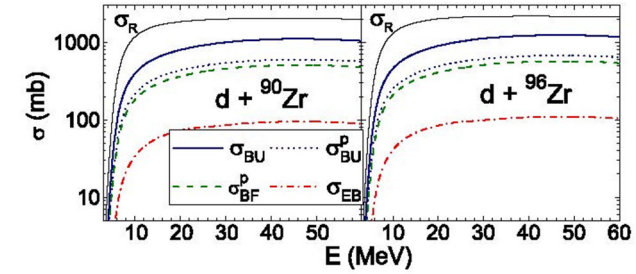
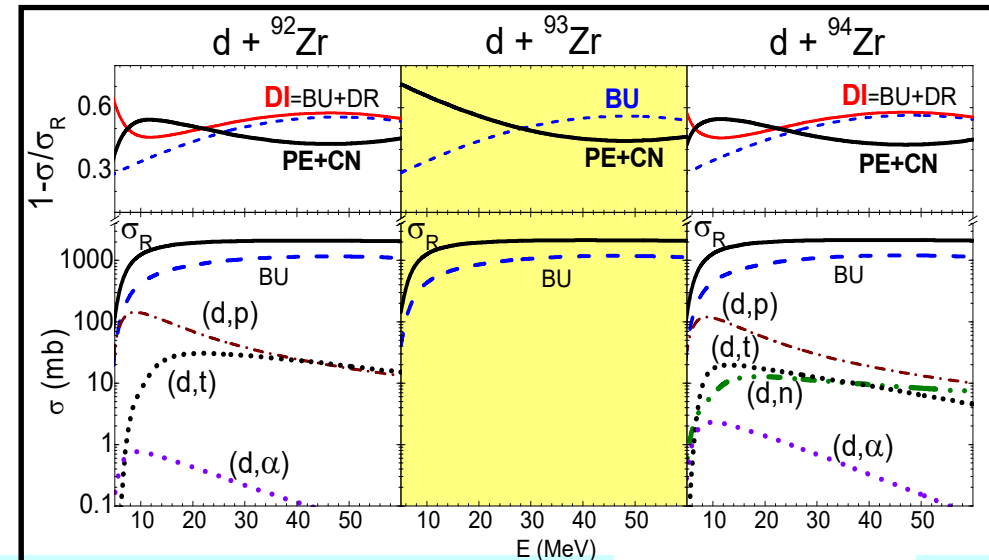


FIG. 2. The energy dependence of the deuteron total-reaction cross sections [30] (thin solid curves), total BU cross sections  $\sigma_{BU}$  (thick solid), and total BU proton-emission  $\sigma_{BU}^p$  (short-dashed), BF (dashed), and EB (dash-dotted) cross sections [15], for deuteron interactions with  $^{90,96}\text{Zr}$  isotopes.

$^{90}\text{Zr}$	51.5%	stable		
$^{91}\text{Zr}$	11.2%	stable		
$^{92}\text{Zr}$	17.1%	stable		
$^{93}\text{Zr}$	trace	$1.53 \times 10^6$ y	$\beta^-$	$^{93}\text{Nb}$
$^{94}\text{Zr}$	17.4%	stable		
$^{96}\text{Zr}$	2.80%	$2.0 \times 10^{19}$ y[2]	$\beta^-\beta^-$	$^{96}\text{Mo}$



# $^{nat}\text{Zr}(d,x)$ activation analysis $\longrightarrow$ predictions for $^{93}\text{Zr}(d,x)$



DEUTERON-INDUCED REACTIONS ON ...

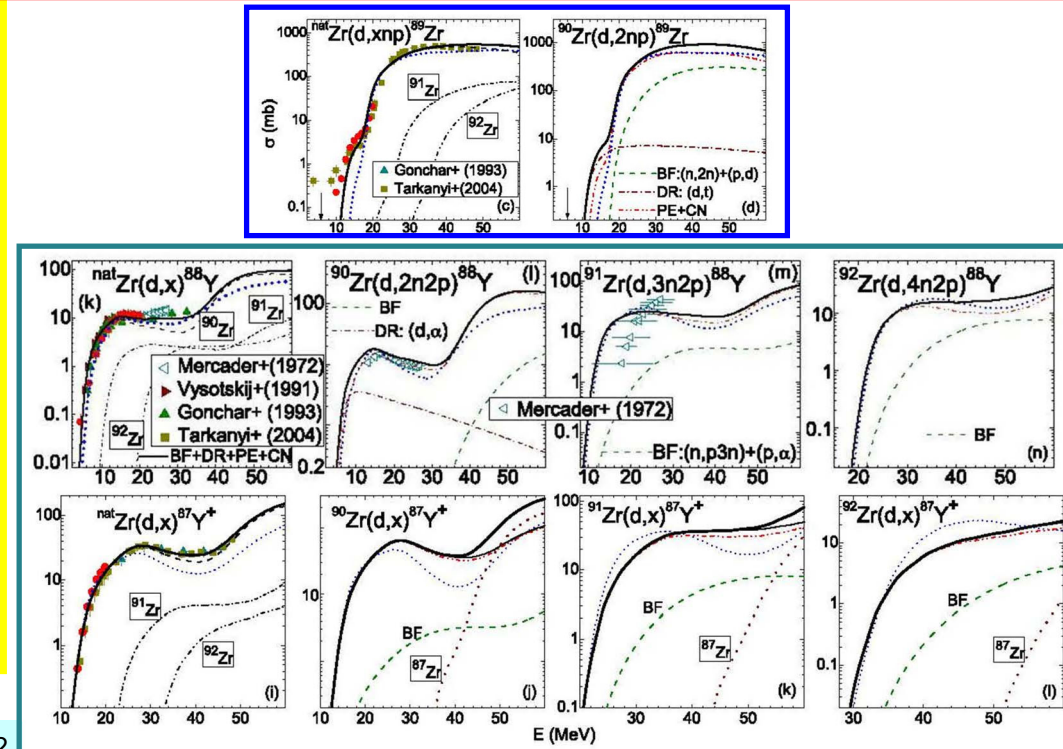
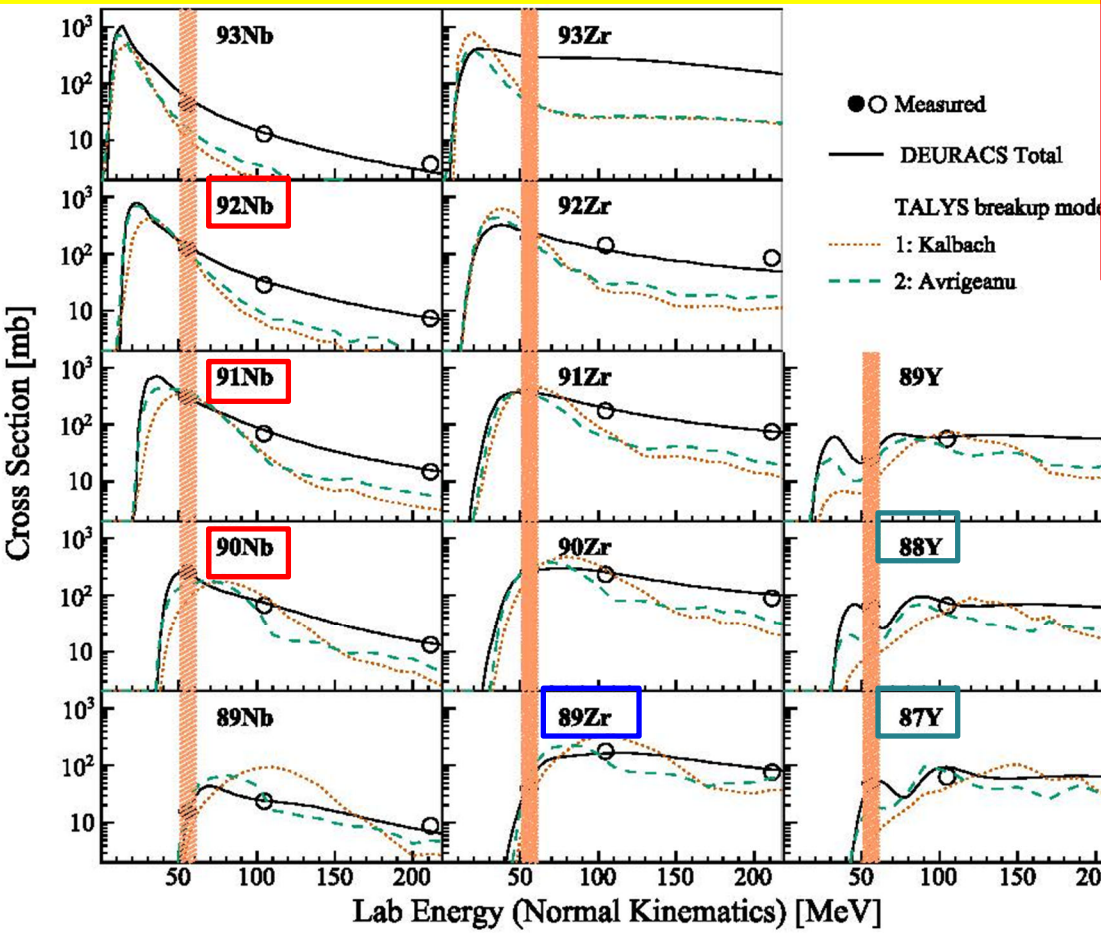
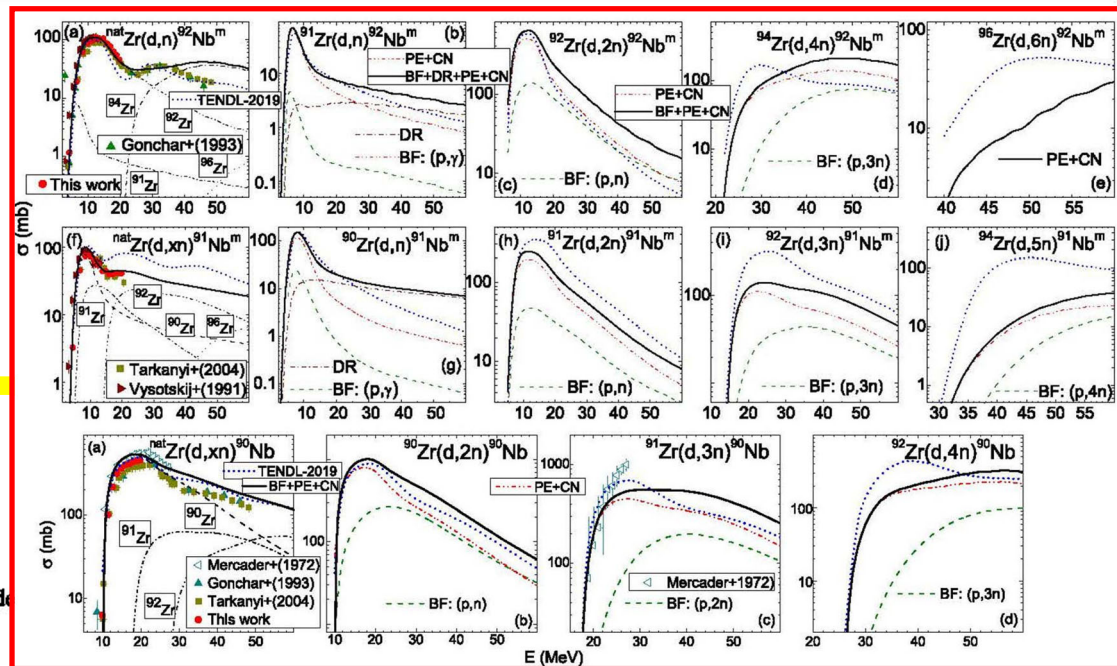
PHYSICAL REVIEW C 104, 044615 (2021)

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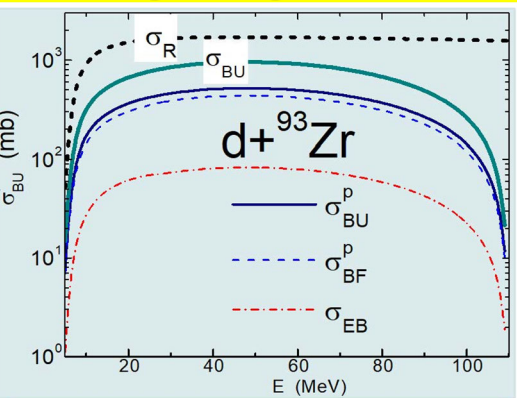
Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. 2023 121D01(11 pages)  
DOI: 10.1093/ptep/ptad139

## Studying the impact of deuteron non-elastic breakup on $^{93}\text{Zr} + d$ reaction cross sections measured at 28 MeV/nucleon

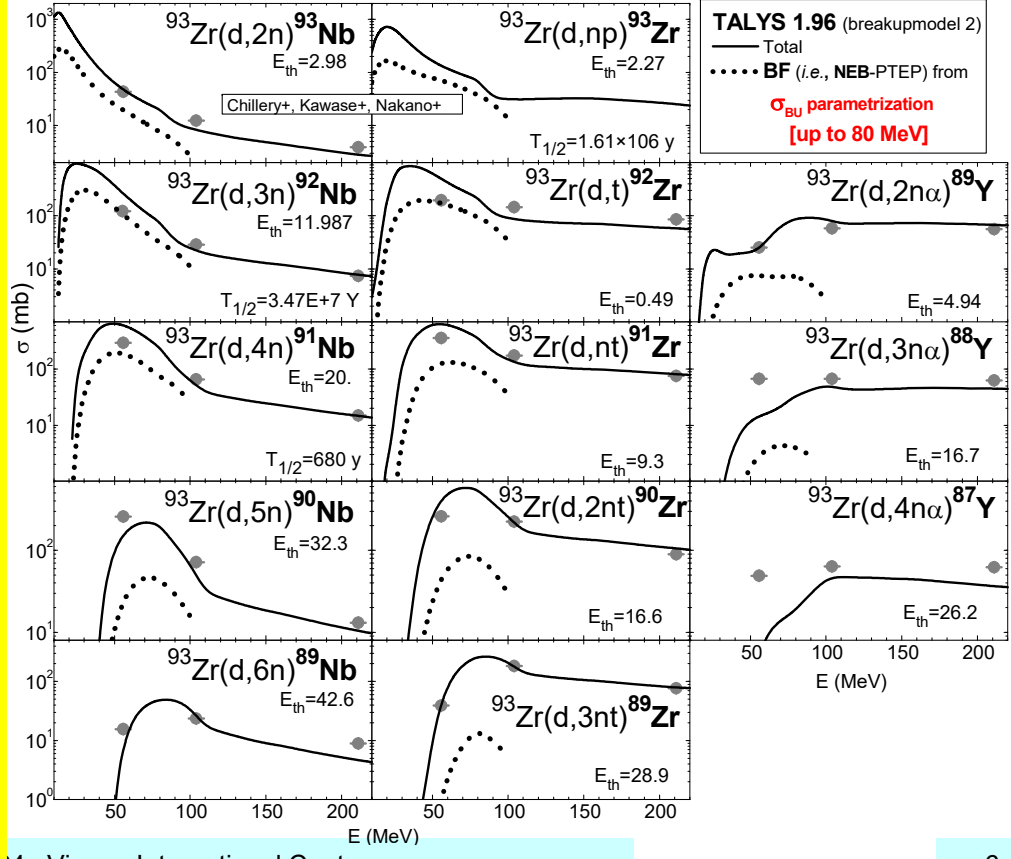
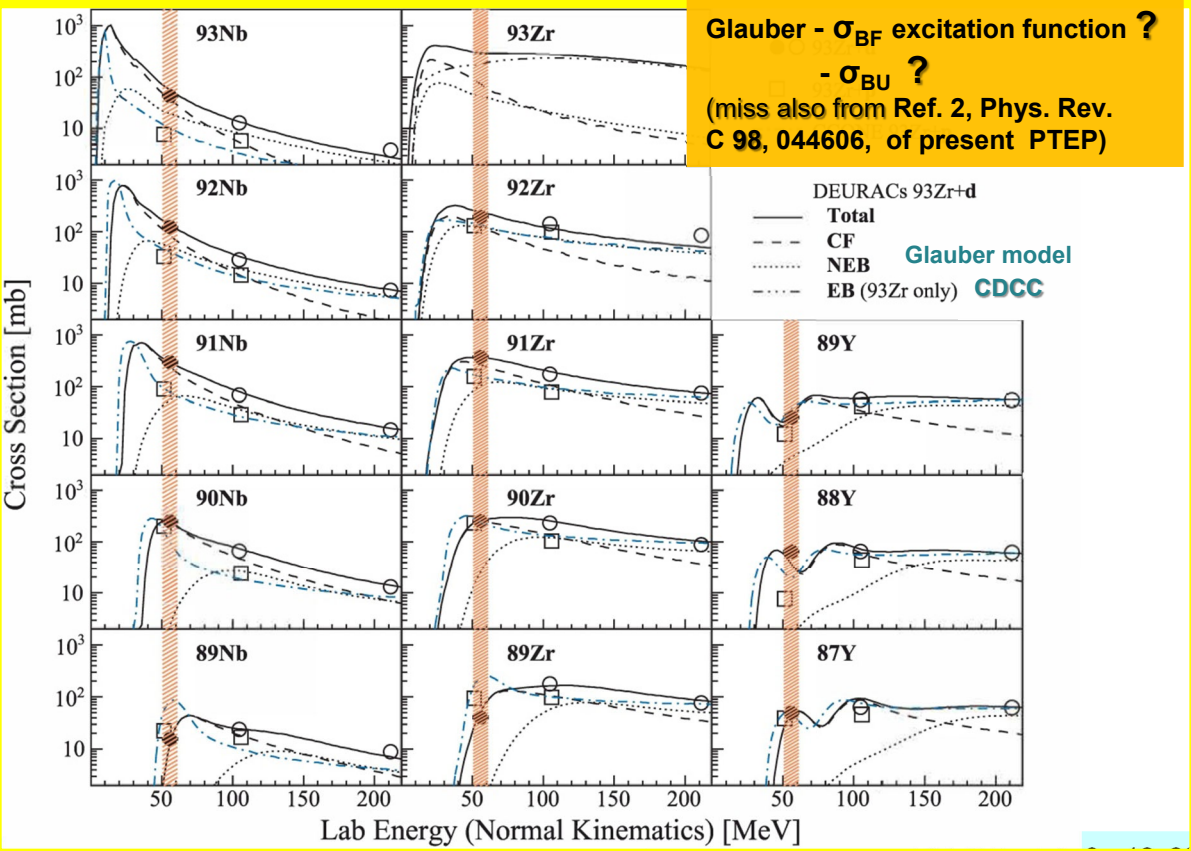
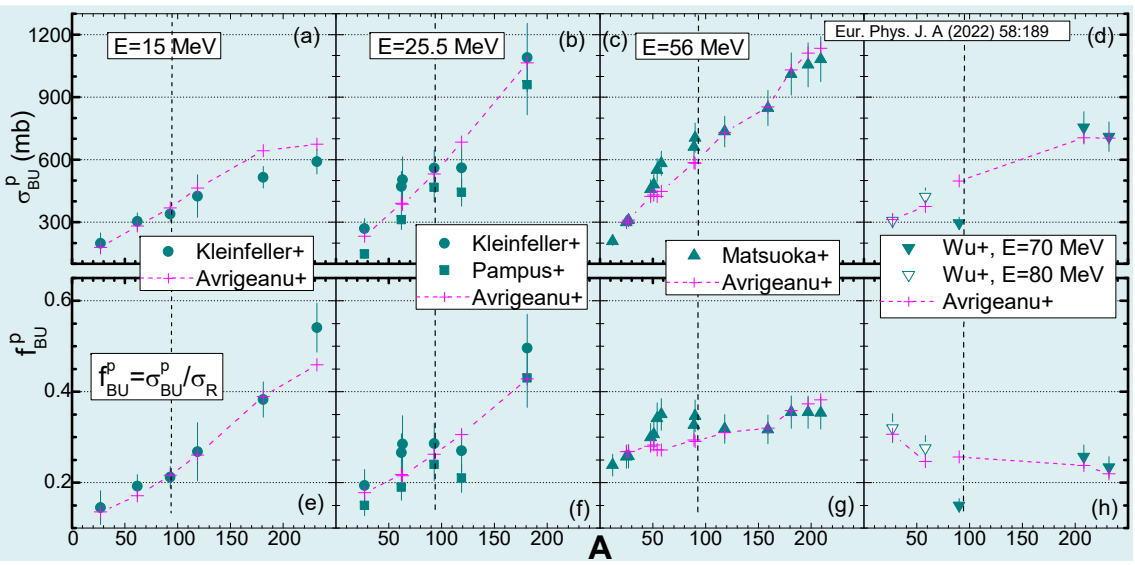
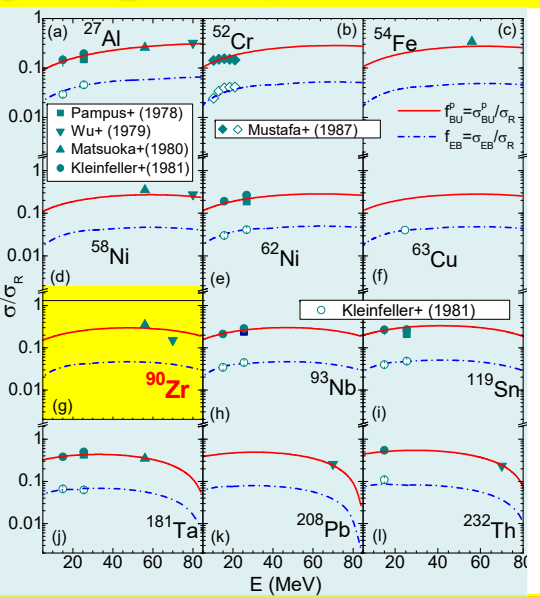
Thomas Chillery et al.



# <sup>93</sup>Zr(d,x): Studying impact of deuteron non-elastic breakup



$$\sigma_{BF}^{p,x}(E) = \sigma_{BF}^p(E) \int dE_p \frac{\sigma_{(p,x)}(E_p)}{\sigma_R^p} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}} w} \exp\left[-\frac{(E_p - E_p^0(E))^2}{2w^2}\right]$$



# $^{93}\text{Zr}(d,x)$ level density parameters adjustment



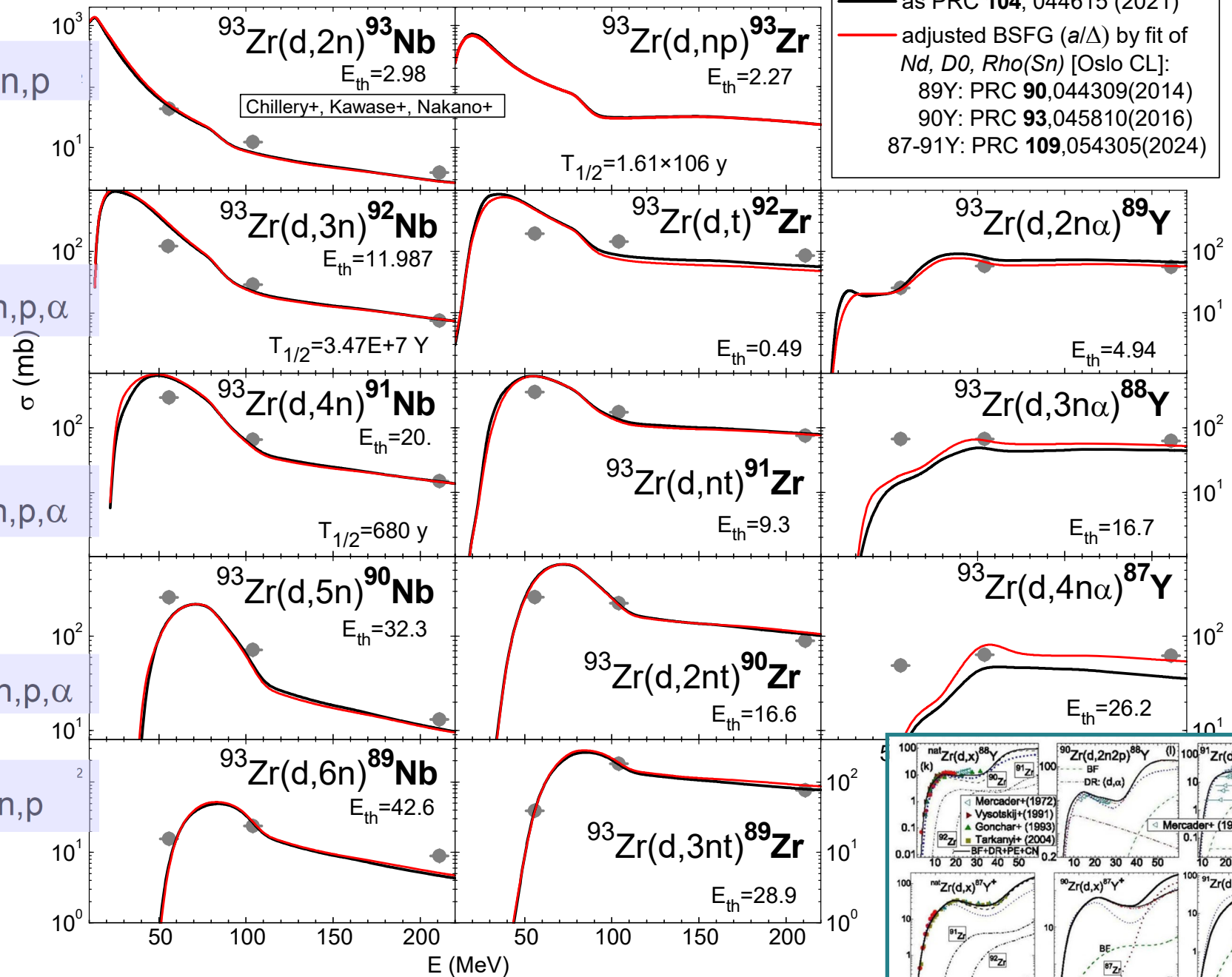
$^{94}\text{Nb}^* \rightarrow n,p$

$^{93}\text{Nb}^* \rightarrow n,p,\alpha$

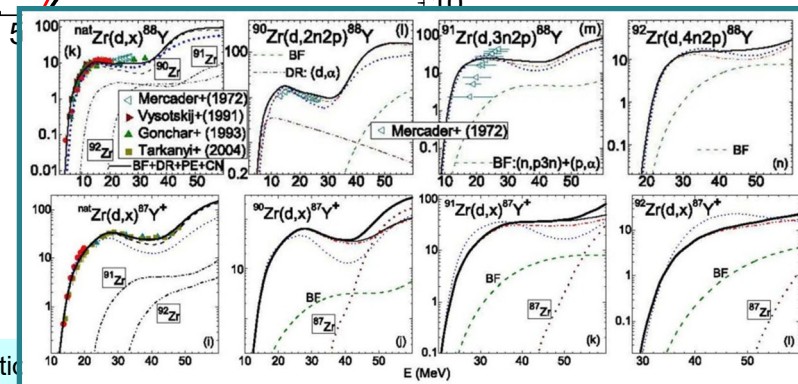
$^{92}\text{Nb}^* \rightarrow n,p,\alpha$

$^{91}\text{Nb}^* \rightarrow n,p,\alpha$

$^{90}\text{Nb}^* \rightarrow n,p$

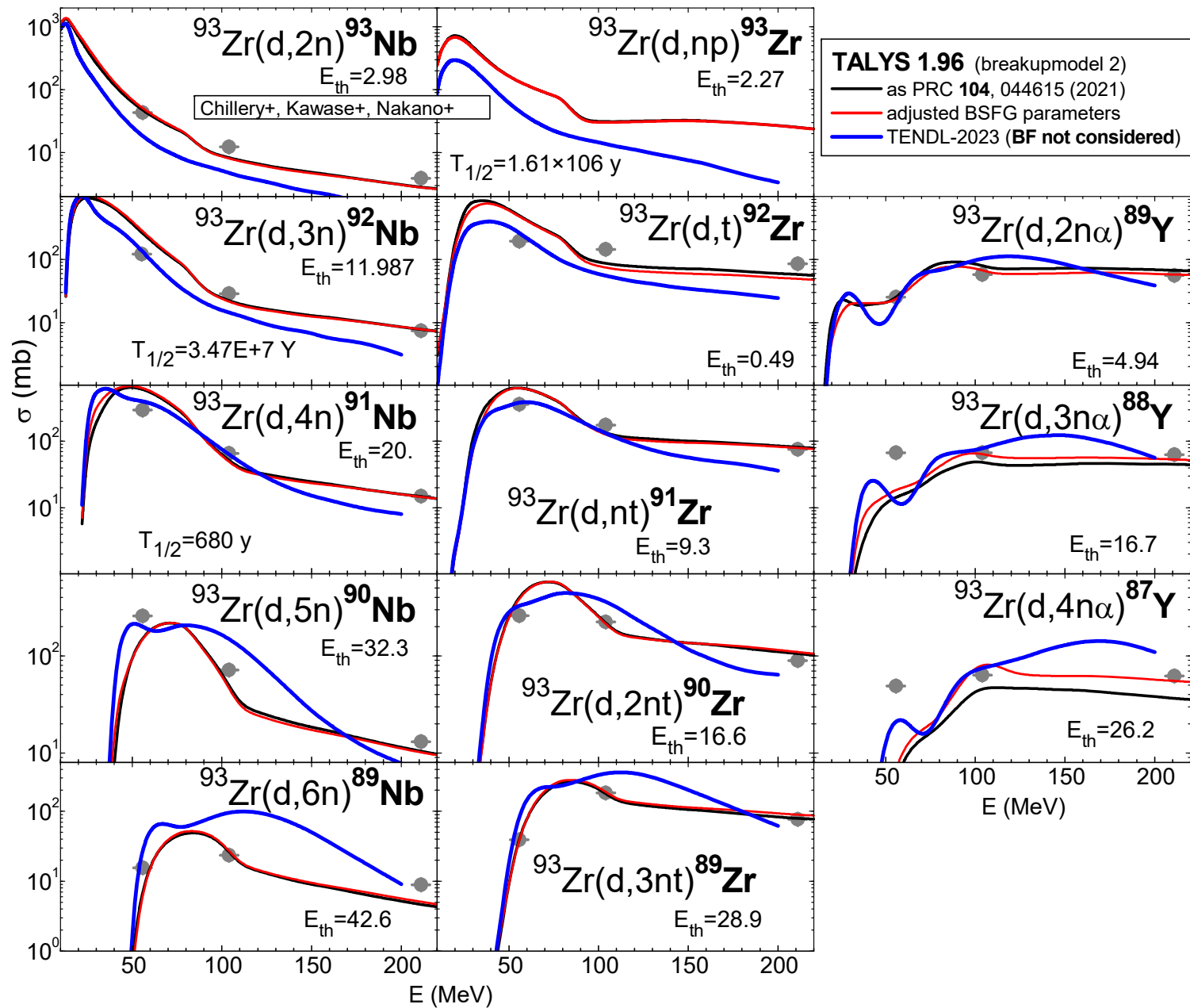


**TALYS 1.96** (breakupmodel 2)  
 — as PRC **104**, 044615 (2021)  
 — adjusted BSGF ( $a/\Delta$ ) by fit of  
*Nd, D0, Rho(Sn)* [Oslo CL]:  
 89Y: PRC **90**,044309(2014)  
 90Y: PRC **93**,045810(2016)  
 87-91Y: PRC **109**,054305(2024)



# CONCLUSIONS

Thank you!



- Checked theoretical predictions for  $^{93}\text{Zr}(d,xn)$ ,  $(d,xnp)$ ,  $(d,xn2p)$  activation involving:**
- **BREAKUP** (decreasing initial deuteron flux)
  - **BREAKUP ENHANCEMENT** (increasing primary deuteron activation c.s.)
  - **PE, exciton, and CN, Hauser-Feshbach**, mechanisms
  - Neither model predictions nor **TENDL-2023** ones describe measured  $\sigma_{d,3n\alpha}$ ,  $\sigma_{d,4n\alpha}$  at  $\sim 50 \text{ MeV}$
  - Further deuteron activation measurements should be most useful





# Empirical parametrization versus microscopic predictions

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 94, 044619 (2016)

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 95, 024607 (2017)

## Microscopic effective reaction theory for deuteron-induced reactions

## Empirical parametrization and microscopic study of deuteron breakup

Yuen Sim Neoh,\* Kazuki Yoshida, Kosho Minomo, and Kazuyuki Ogata  
 Research Center for Nuclear Physics, Osaka University, Ibaraki 567-0047, Japan

M. Avrigeanu\* and V. Avrigeanu

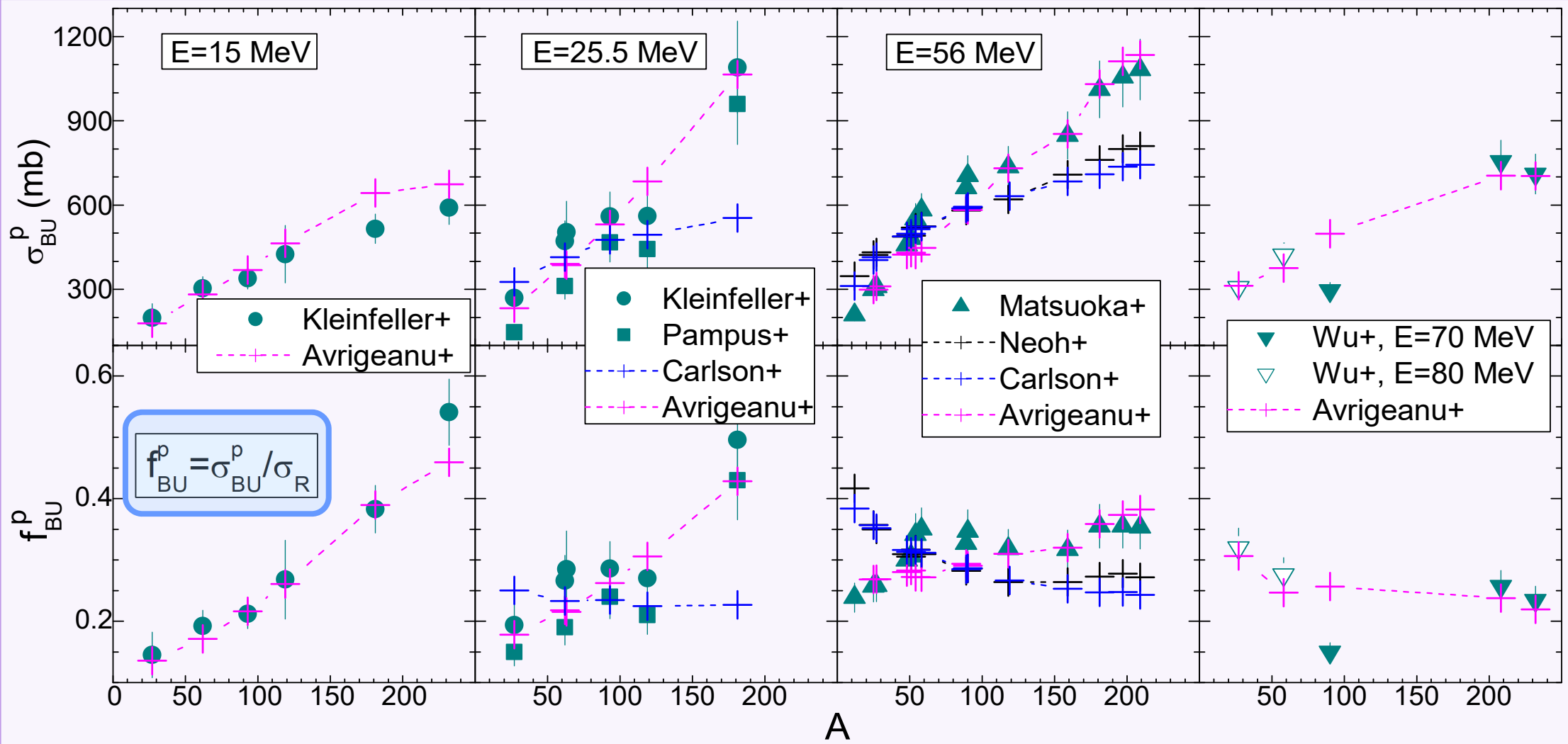
(Received 1 July 2016; revised manuscript received 16 September 2016; published 27 October 2016)

Few-Body Syst (2016) 57:307–314  
 DOI 10.1007/s00601-016-1054-8

B. V. Carlson · R. Capote · M. Sin

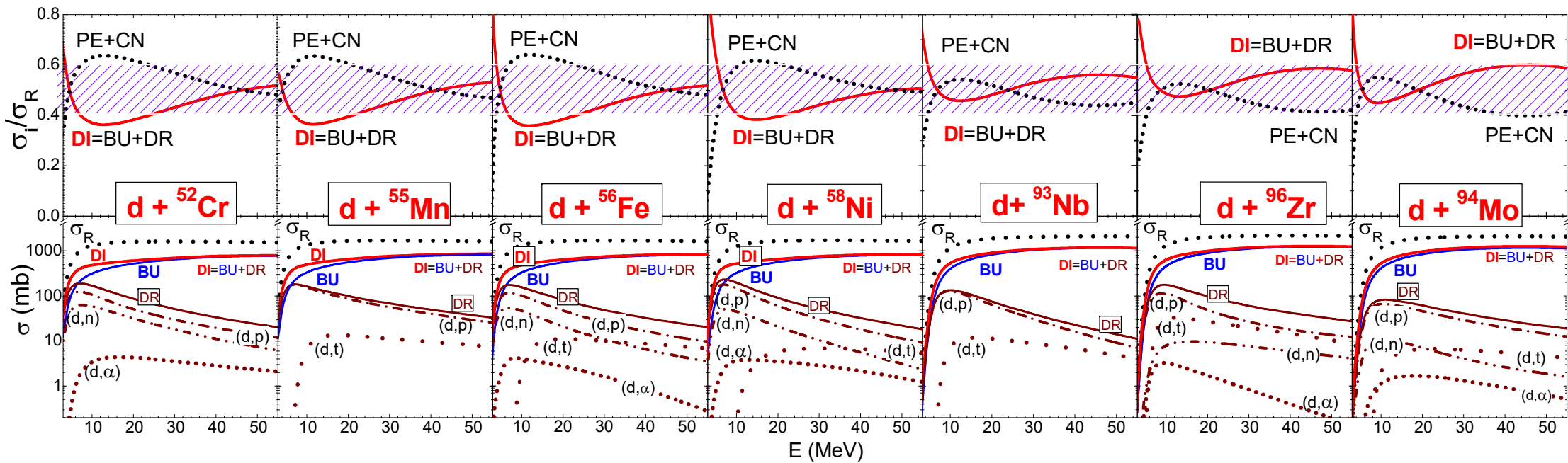
The microscopic effective reaction theory is applied to deuteron-induced reactions. A reaction characterized by a  $p + n + A$  three-body model is adopted, where  $A$  is the target nucleus, and the

## Inclusive Proton Emission Spectra from Deuteron Breakup



# DI versus PE+CN

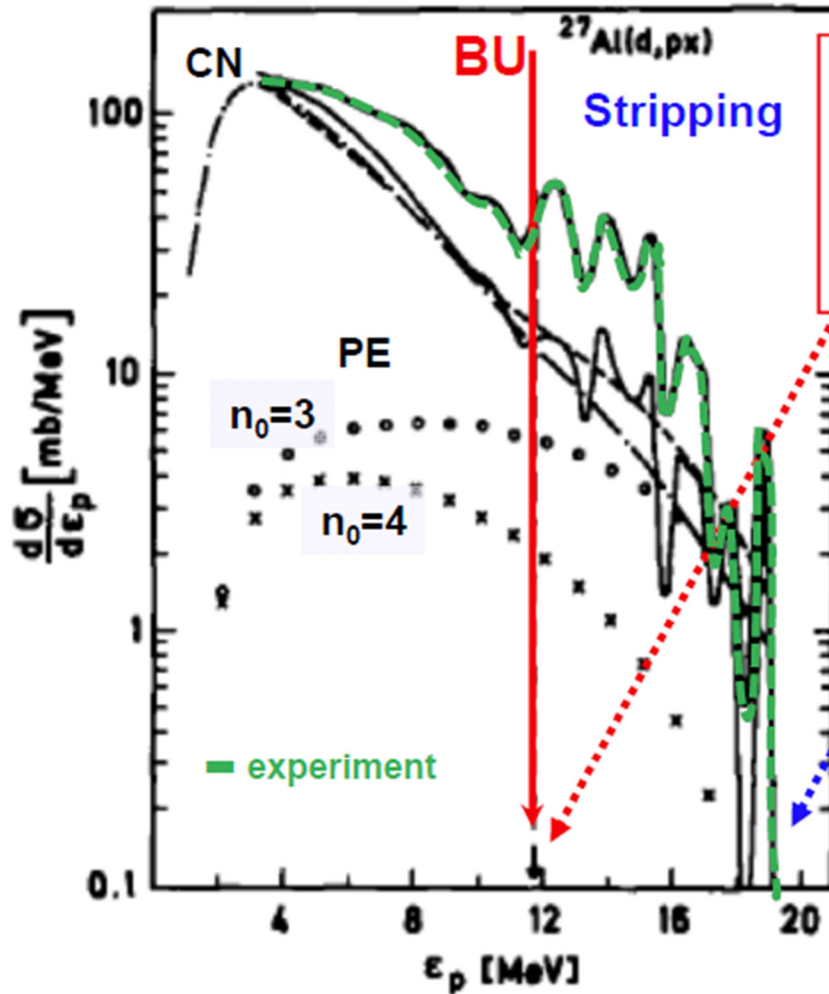
balance around half of deuteron reaction cross section,  $\sigma_R$



# Reactions Mechanisms in (d,p) Process

**BU + ST + PE + CN** mechanisms

Nuclear Physics **A370** (1981) 205–230  
*J. Kleinfeller et al. / Inclusive proton spectra*  
 $E_d = 15 \text{ MeV}$  (C.M.  $\sim 14 \text{ MeV}$ )



**BU: deuteron breakup**  
 deuteron binding energy:  $B_d = 2.225 \text{ MeV}$   
 $\epsilon_p^{\text{max}} = E_d - B_d \sim 11.8 \text{ MeV}$   
 $BU_{\text{threshold}} \sim 11.8 \text{ MeV}$

**ST: deuteron stripping (d,p)**  
 $Q_{\text{Al}(d,p)} = 5.5 \text{ MeV}$   
 $\epsilon_p^{\text{max}} \sim E_d + Q_{\text{Al}(d,p)} = 19.5 \text{ MeV}$