

FNAL Activation Analysis

- Performed by Vernon Cupps, ES&H radiation physicist.
- Analyzed three samples of 1.5 mil natural copper foil irradiated 3/25/03 in KSU JRML to beam-recorded fluence of 9.96×10^{13} 10 MeV p/cm².
- Technique: look for 244d ½-life Zn-65 → Cu-65 β⁺ decay.
 - Detect high intensity 1.115 MeV γ-ray.
 - Used high purity intrinsic Ge detector, 1.6% × 4π.
 - Similar to check done with higher acceptance well counter by KSU Nuclear Engineering on same foil.
- Vernon is a busy professional: thanks to him and Bill Freeman for doing this.

Dosimetry with Copper foil

- Basic idea: both stable isotopes of Cu can be excited to long-lived Zn isotopes that decay via positron emission or electron capture with accompanying gamma rays back to copper.

$$N(t_1, t_2, t_3) = [\Phi at_1] \sigma(p, n) \frac{N_A \rho f \delta}{A} g \epsilon \frac{(1 - \exp(-t_1/\tau))}{(t_1/\tau)} (\exp(-(t_2 - t_1)/\tau) - \exp(-(t_3 - t_1)/\tau))$$

- Protons on target (what we want) = $[\Phi at_1]$
- Production cross section (biggest external uncertainty) $\sigma(p, n)$
 - ~420 mb for Cu-63
 - ~700 mb for Cu-65
 - Uncertainty ~ 10-20%
- Target thickness (1.5 mil) $\frac{N_A \rho f \delta}{A}$
 - $f=0.69$ for Cu-63
 - $f=0.31$ for Cu-65

Cu dosimetry, cont'd

- Gamma ray intensity g
 - 8.2% for 669 KeV Zn-63
 - 6.5% for 961 KeV Zn-63
 - 50.8% for 1115 KeV Zn-65
 - 511 KeV from positron not used.

- Detection efficiency ϵ
 - ~1% for Ge detector from KSU Nuclear Engineering.
 - ~5% for NaI(Tl) detector at KSU physics (still underway).

- Production factor

$$\frac{(1 - \exp(-t_1/\tau))}{(t_1/\tau)}$$

- Sampling factor

- t_1 =irradiation time
- t_2, t_3 =start, stop of sampling time
- $\tau = 38 \text{ min}/\ln(2)$ for Zn-63
- $\tau = 244 \text{ days}/\ln(2)$ for Zn-65

$$\exp(-(t_2 - t_1)/\tau) - \exp(-(t_3 - t_1)/\tau)$$

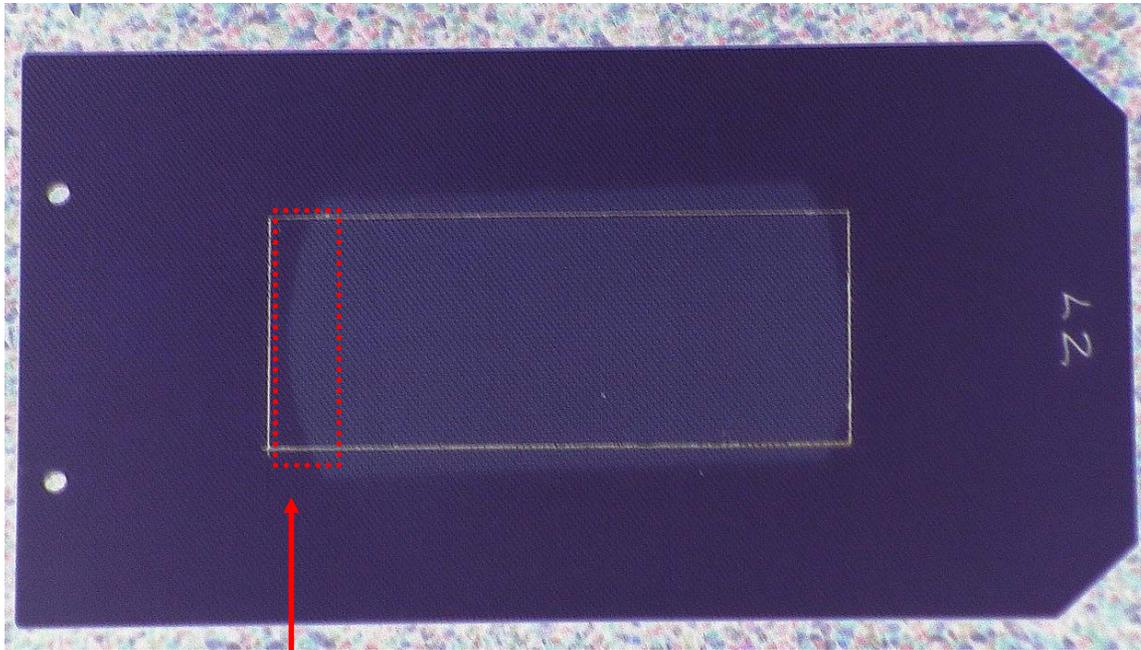
Results

- After resolving some simple transmission/transcription errors (Cu-65 fraction, irradiation date, target thickness):

foil	sample	activation fluence /direct beam fluence				isotope	detector
		669+961 keV	error	1115 keV	error		
1	a	0.92	0.05			Zn-63	Ge-KSU
	b	1.00	0.05			Zn-63	Ge-KSU
	c	1.04	0.04			Zn-63	Ge-KSU
	d	0.98	0.03			Zn-63	Ge-KSU
	e	1.02	0.04			Zn-63	Ge-KSU
	f	1.01	0.05			Zn-63	Ge-KSU
	g	1.07	0.04			Zn-63	Ge-KSU
	h	1.04	0.04			Zn-63	Ge-KSU
2	a			1.19	0.03	Zn-65	Ge-KSU
	b			0.86	0.02	Zn-65	Ge-KSU
	c			1.14	0.02	Zn-65	Ge-KSU
	d			1.03	0.02	Zn-65	Ge-KSU
	e			1.06	0.02	Zn-65	Nal(Tl)-KSU
	f			0.53	0.02	Zn-65	Ge-FNAL
	g			0.85	0.04	Zn-65	Ge-FNAL
	h			0.82	0.04	Zn-65	Ge-FNAL

What's wrong with sample 2-f?

- Poor choice: thin strip cut from near edge of beam sweep (used up much of rest of foil at KSU).
- Test with G10 dummy showed aperture effect.
- Propose to drop it.



Bottom Line

- Totally independent FNAL check agrees to within <20% of direct flux and KSU activation checks.
- Resolving any remaining discrepancy would take a lot of work.
- No evidence that direct flux is wrong (KSU Lab has been measuring cross sections for longer than FNAL has existed!)
- L2 PRR flux issues resolution
 - Some dumb plotting errors, now fixed.
 - Physics: can't use NIEL scaling to go from 1 MeV neutrons to 10 MeV protons.
 - Consistent with two other groups' observations.