



The Atlas of Gamma-ray Spectra from the Inelastic Scattering of Reactor Fast Neutrons

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The “Baghdad Atlas” [1] is a large compilation of identified gamma-ray intensities from a fast reactor spectrum

- The neutron source was the Al-Tuwaitha research facility outside of Baghdad in the 1970s
 - A low-energy filter was used to simulate a fast reactor spectrum
- All intensities were measured in reference to the 847 keV gamma ray in ^{56}Fe
- A single Ge(Li) detector at 90° measured the gamma rays from 105 targets

Uncertainties

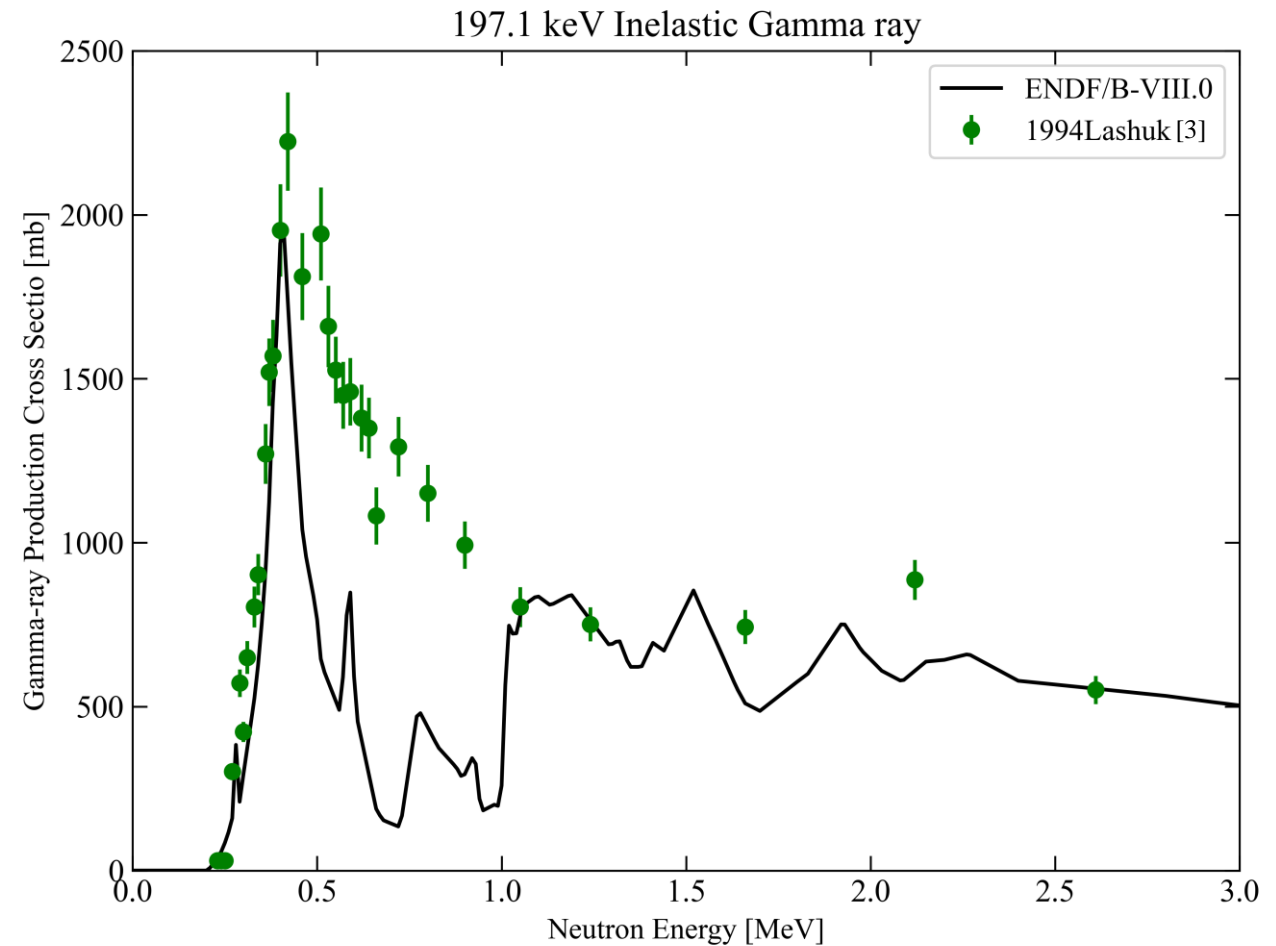
- Flux ————— No model of the reactor, so this is determined by fitting
 - Statistics
 - Detector efficiency
 - Non-linearity in energy
 - Gamma-ray self-absorption
 - Sample ——— Given with the normalization to ^{56}Fe
- Provided by the experimentalists (at 2-sigma)

^{26}Fe			
E_γ	I_γ	A_Z	E_i
1165.9 (6)	0.08 (3)		
1173.2 (8)	0.25 (10)		6
1175.0 (8)	0.15 (10)		4
1218.8 (7)	0.06 (3)		
1238.3 (2)	10.5 (5)	^{58}Fe	2085.1
1271.9 (16)	0.65 (2)	^{56}Fe	4395.4
1298.9 (4)	0.12 (4)		
1303.2 (3)	0.64 (10)	^{56}Fe	2288.2
1334.6 (4)	0.18 (3)		
1359.8 (3)	0.40 (1)		
1386.6 (10)	0.06 (3)		
1408.2 (2)	0.5 (2)	^{55}Fe	1408.2
1434.2 (10)	0.05 (2)		

[1] A. M. Demidov, et. al., Atlas of Gamma-ray Spectra from the Inelastic Scattering of Reactor Fast Neutrons, Moscow, Atomizdat (1978)

The Baghdad Atlas provides a broad ability to uncover problems in evaluated inelastic cross sections

- The Atlas tests elastic and inelastic scattering and discrete and statistical structure
- ^{19}F inelastic scattering was shown to be problematic using machine learning on k_{eff} benchmarks [2]
- The Atlas can also find the problem, based on the 197.1 keV gamma:
 - With a preliminary flux shape, the ENDF/B-VIII.0 value is **around 50% lower** than the Atlas value.



[2] Neudecker, et. al., NDS 167 (2020)

[3] EXFOR entry 41186

The Atlas data tables are already available and the flux will be published soon

- A digitized version of the database is available at nucleardata.berkeley.edu/atlas
- A future publication will detail the flux shape that should be used
 - We don't have an MCNP input – the setup is not well characterized
 - Instead, the flux shape is fit based on the ^{56}Fe values
- A new database should be developed for “quasi-differential” benchmarks
 - Differential in reaction, but integral in energy
 - More benchmarks like the Baghdad Atlas need to be created, with:
 - More modern technology
 - Well-characterized neutron sources and experimental setups
 - Neutron spectra that are directly relevant to applications
 - The ENDF format does not allow for direct calculation of gamma-ray cross sections to compare to the Atlas values for many isotopes