

# MEASURING THE QF OF GERMANIUM USING AN $^{88}\text{Y}/\text{BE}$ PHOTONEUTRON SOURCE



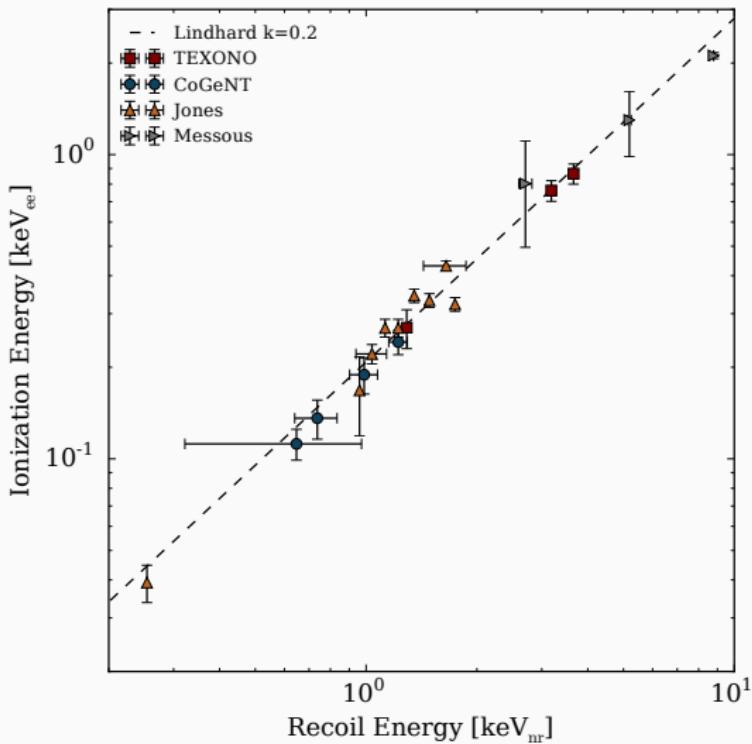
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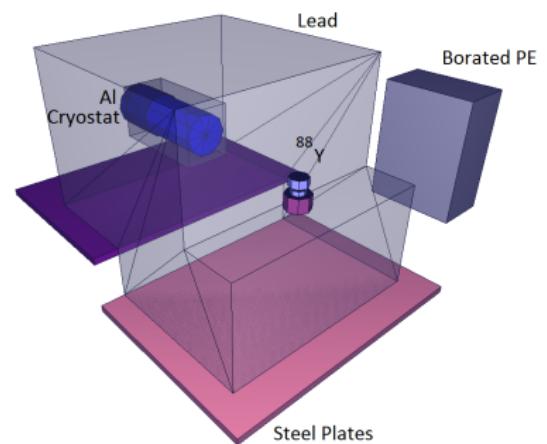
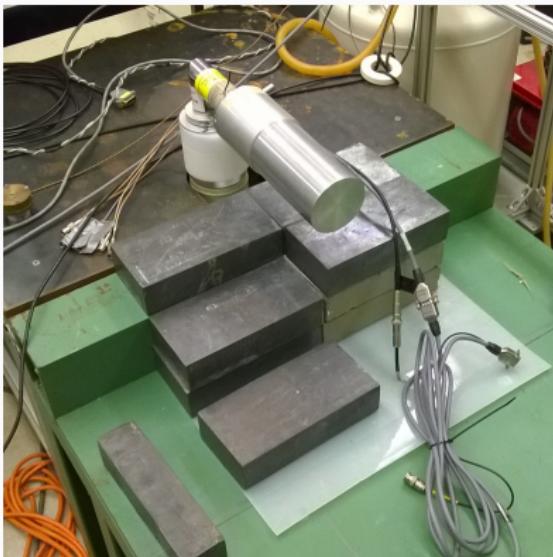
September 25, 2015

# QF OF GERMANIUM EXTREMELY WELL MEASURED



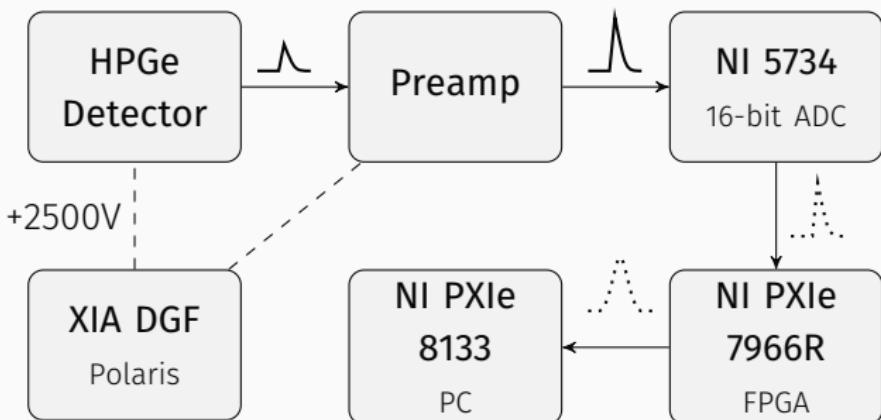
- Use an  $^{88}\text{Y}$  source with a beryllium encapsulation to produce mostly monochromatic neutrons
  - $E_{\gamma,1} = 1.836 \text{ MeV} (\sim 99\%) \rightarrow E_n = 152 \text{ keV}$
  - $E_{\gamma,2} = 2.734 \text{ MeV} (\sim 0.5\%) \rightarrow E_n = 963 \text{ keV}$
- Replace beryllium encapsulation by aluminum as total  $\gamma$  attenuation closely matches for energies of interest and is inert of neutron emission
  - $\lambda_{\text{BeO}}(1 \text{ MeV}) = 0.06112 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$  and  $\lambda_{\text{Al}}(1 \text{ MeV}) = 0.06146 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$
- Subtract aluminum ( $\gamma$  only) spectrum from beryllium spectrum ( $\gamma$  and neutron content) to obtain a residual neutron spectrum
- Fit simulated spectrum to data using preferred QF model

# TAKING $^{88}\text{Y}$ DATA USING A PPC GE DETECTOR



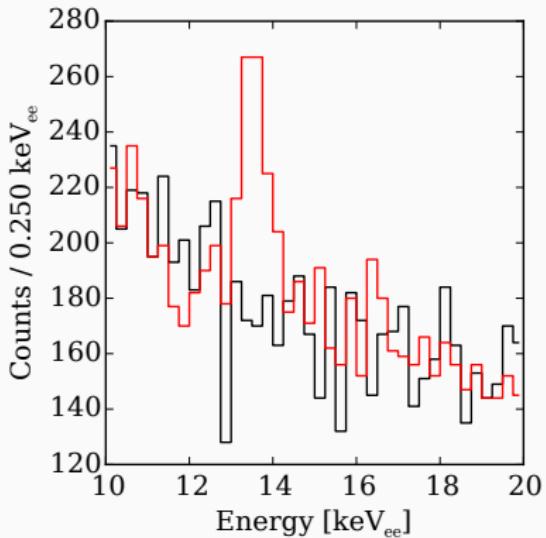
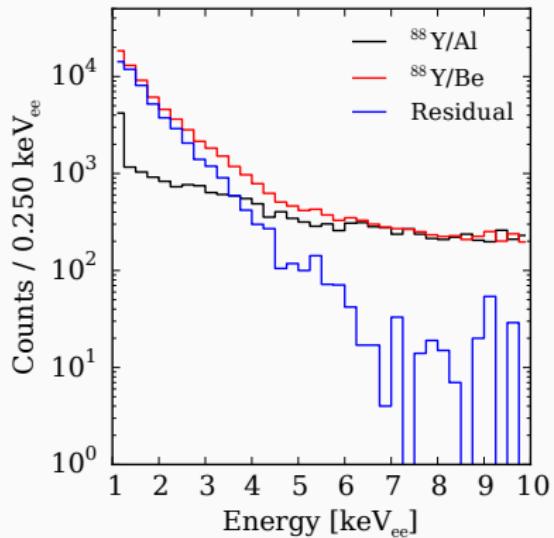
- 0.475 kg of germanium ( $50.7\text{ mm} \times 43\text{ mm}$ )
- Activity: 0.68 mCi , 670 neutrons/s
- Runtime: 20 hours for each source configuration
- 20 cm of lead reduced gamma flux to manageable levels

## SETUP USED W.I.P. VERSION OF NEW C4 DAQ



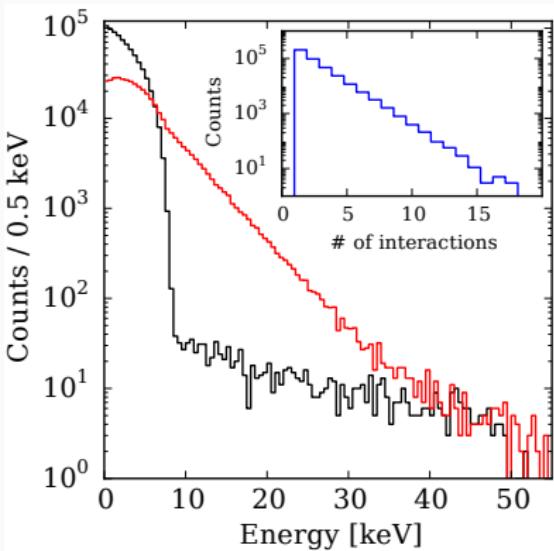
- Sampling rate: 40 MS/s
- Trace length: 400  $\mu$ s

# EXPERIMENTAL SPECTRA SHOW A CLEAR NEUTRON EXCESS



# NO SURPRISE BY MCNP SIMULATION OF EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

- MCNP-Polimi V 2.0
- Simulations for both standard and revised (A.E.Robinson, Phys.C89 (2014),032801) lead neutron cross section libraries



# FITTING MCNP SIMULATION TO THE RESIDUE SPECTRUM USING MCMC

- Ge QF well described by Lindhard theory in the low E region:

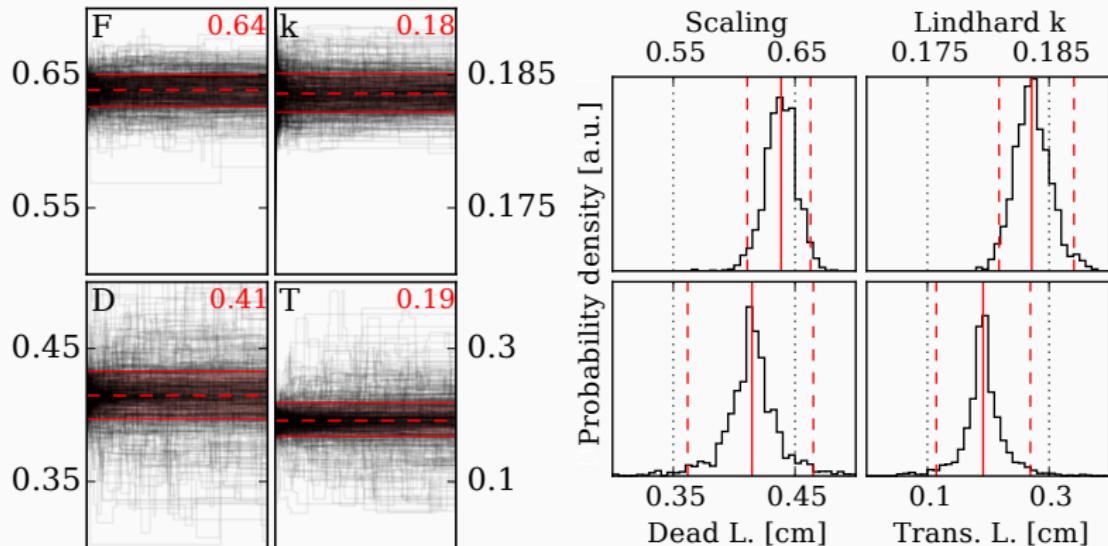
$$QF = \frac{k g(\epsilon)}{1 + k g(\epsilon)} \quad (1)$$

$$g(\epsilon) = 3\epsilon^{0.15} + 0.7\epsilon^{0.6} + \epsilon \quad (2)$$

$$\epsilon = 11.5 E_{\text{nr}} Z^{-7/3} \quad (3)$$

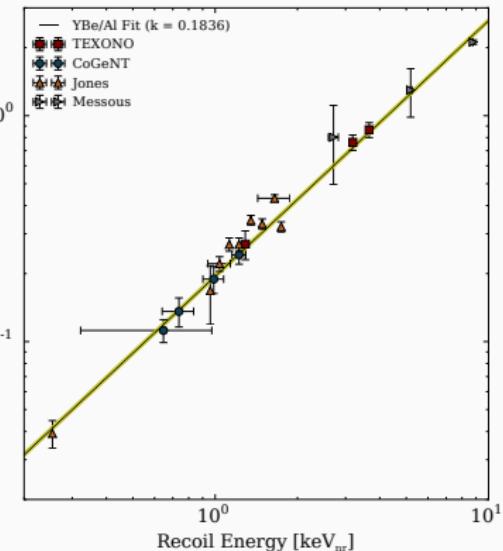
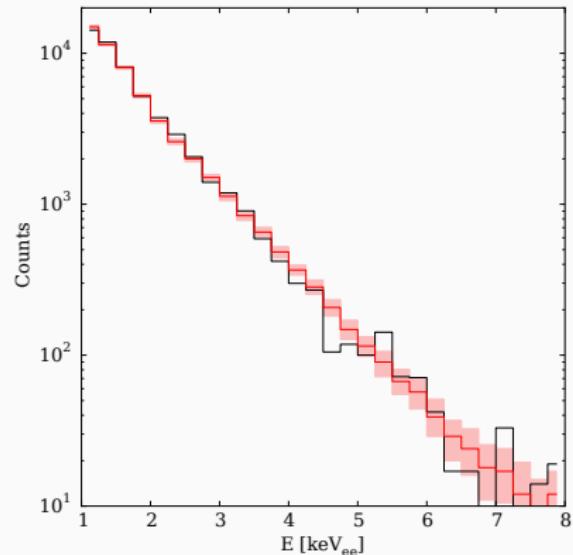
- Detector dead layer ( $D$ ) and transition layer ( $T$ ) modeled by sigmoid shaped charge collection efficiency
- Overall scaling ( $F$ )
  - One fit parameter ( $k$ ), three nuisance parameters ( $F, D, T$ )
- Sample phase space using Goodman & Weare ensemble sampler (emcee)

# WALKERS SAMPLED POSTERIOR DISTRIBUTIONS WELL



- Rubin-Gelman:  $R_{RG} - 1 \approx 0.05$  for all parameters

# OBTAINED LINDHARD K FOLLOWS PREVIOUS MEASUREMENTS



- $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f} = 47/28$