

# Simulation of photodisintegration of $D_2O$ via UNPOLARIZED photons using GEANT4

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## Abstract

In this paper the results of heavy water photodisintegration via unpolarized bremsstrahlung photons with end-point energy 25 MeV will be described.

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## 1 Introduction

The main point was to test and implement gamma-nuclear interaction models in GEANT4, and observe photodisintegration effect of  $D_2O$ . Energy spectra of neutrons and their angular distributions were obtained.

## 2 Procedure and Results

In order to produce the photodisintegration the following model describing hadronic processes for  $\langle \textit{gamma} \rangle$  was implemented: PhotonInelastic Mod-

els: CHIPS:  $E_{\min}(\text{GeV})=0$   $E_{\max}(\text{GeV})=3.5$  . The CHIPS model stands for Chiral Invariant Phase Spase model. The accuracy of the G4 simulation of the photodisintegration (Fig.2) was compared to experimental data (Fig.1).

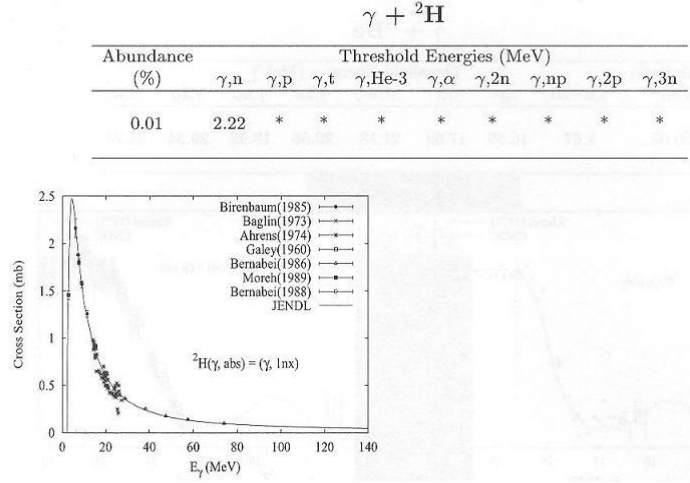


Figure 1: Experimental data. Handbook on Photonuclear Data.

For verification of the G4 accuracy, the 100%  $D_2$  material in a liquid state was used as a target and monoenergetic photons with different energies were thrown on the target. The max value of the experimental photodisintegration cross section is 2.5 mb at 4.48 MeV photon energy. The difference in max values of the experimental and simulated x-sections is 0.585 mb and 0.5 MeV difference for the corresponding energies.

Next, normalized bremsstrahlung spectrum of photons with end-point energy 25 MeV was inserted into G4 (see Fig.3). Then the photons from the spectrum were thrown onto the deuterated water target. The resulting neutron spectrum (see Fig.4) represents neutron energies of the neutrons which managed to escape the target and which were produced by different physical processess.

90% enriched  $D_2O$  was composed out of the following elements

$$H - 2 = 10.0705\%; H - 1 = 1.1189\%; O - 16 = 88.8106\%; \quad (1)$$

and its density  $1.1056\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$ .  $D_2O$  was shaped into cylinder of 5.5 cm diameter and 18.0 cm high along the beam line without any shell.

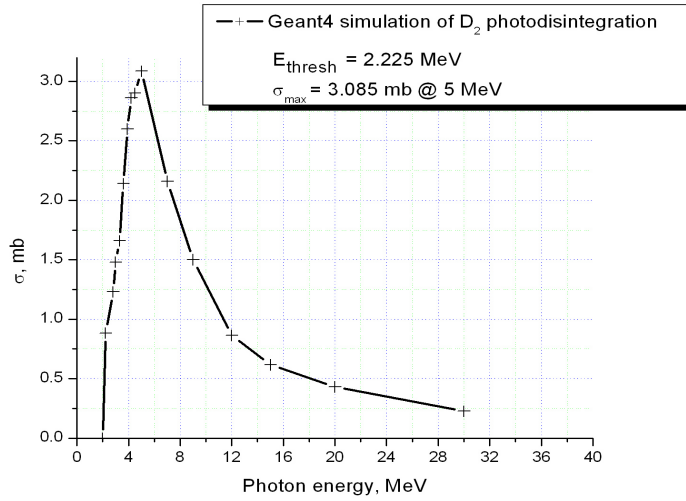


Figure 2: G4 simulation.

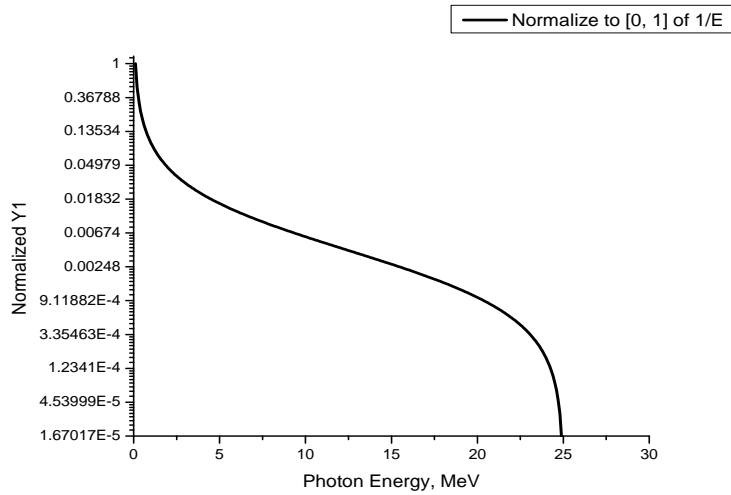


Figure 3: Bremsstrahlung spectrum.

After that it was decided to verify the origin of the neutrons. In order to make the separation of neutron sources more clear, the EM physics for photons was turned off and only gamma-nuclear reactions were active. The

correlation plot of energy of the neutrons going out the target and energy of the incident photons is presented in Fig.5. Only secondary neutrons which arose in the primary interaction of the photons with the target material were taken into account.

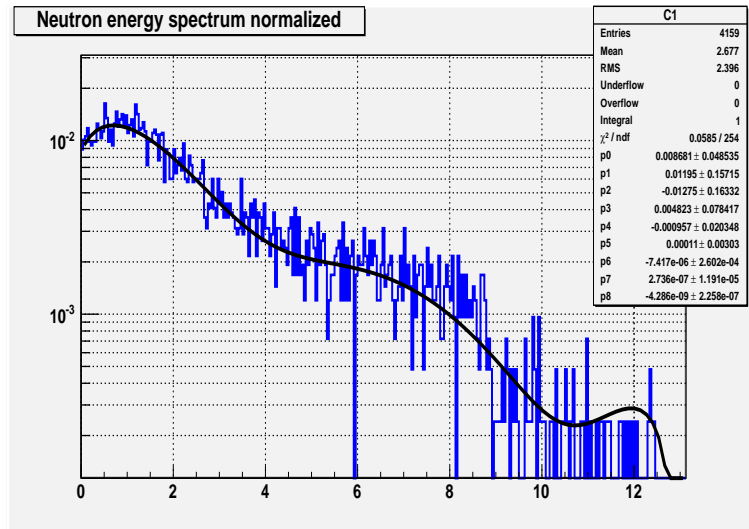


Figure 4: The energy spectrum of neutrons produced by 25 MeV end-point bremsstrahlung spectrum in 90% $D_2O$ . EM physics for photons is off.

As can be seen from Figs. 1, 5 and 6 the neutrons and protons are produced in photodisintegration of deuterium and in the  $(\gamma,n)$  and  $(\gamma,p)$  reactions on oxygen-16. The neutrons originating from oxygen have different energies because the kinematics of the process is different from the one of deuteron photodisintegration.

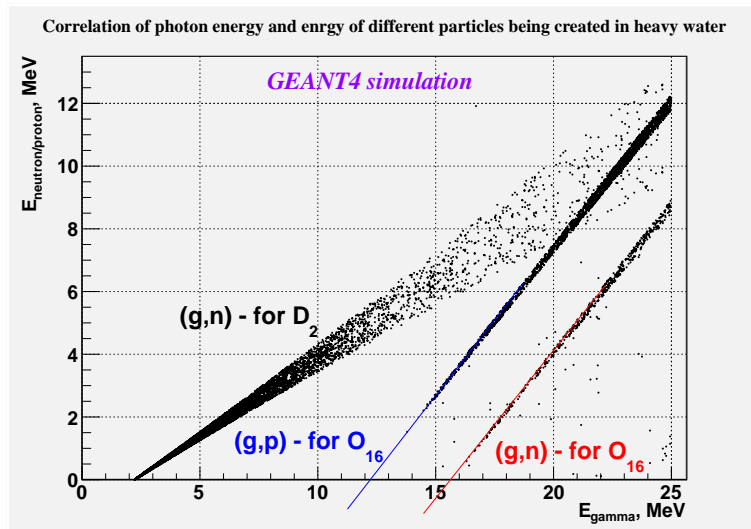


Figure 5: Correlation plot of neutron and proton energies and incident photon energy. 90% $D_2O$  was used as a target. EM for photons turned off. See Fig.6 for threshold values.

$\gamma + {}^{16}\text{O}$

Abundance (%)	Threshold Energies (MeV)								
	$\gamma, n$	$\gamma, p$	$\gamma, t$	$\gamma, \text{He-3}$	$\gamma, \alpha$	$\gamma, 2n$	$\gamma, np$	$\gamma, 2p$	$\gamma, 3n$
99.76	15.66	12.13	25.03	22.79	7.16	28.89	22.96	22.34	52.06

Figure 6: The threshold of neutron photoproduction on O-16. Handbook on Photonuclear Data.

In Fig.7 the correlation plot is presented for 100% deuterium and there are no events corresponding to  $(\gamma, n)$  reaction on oxygen. EM interactions of photons with the target material can be observed through the appearance of neutrons with lower energies in the spectrum.

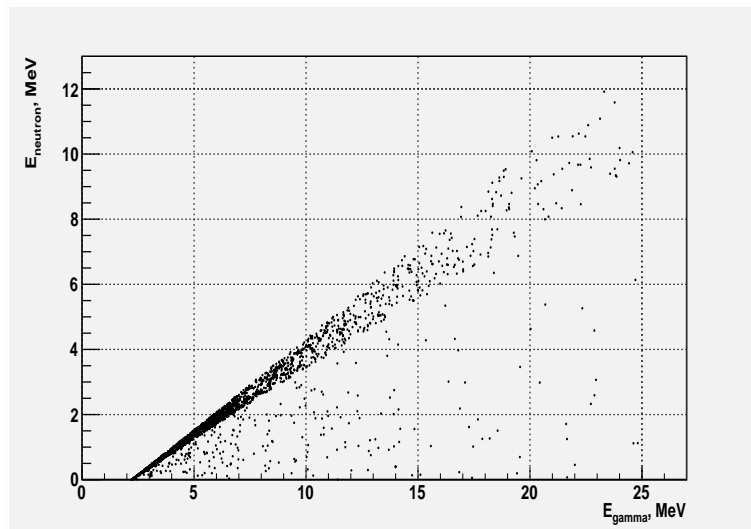


Figure 7: Correlation plot of neutron energy and incident photon energy. EM for photons turned on. 100% solid  $D_2$  material.

### 3 Neutron angular distributions

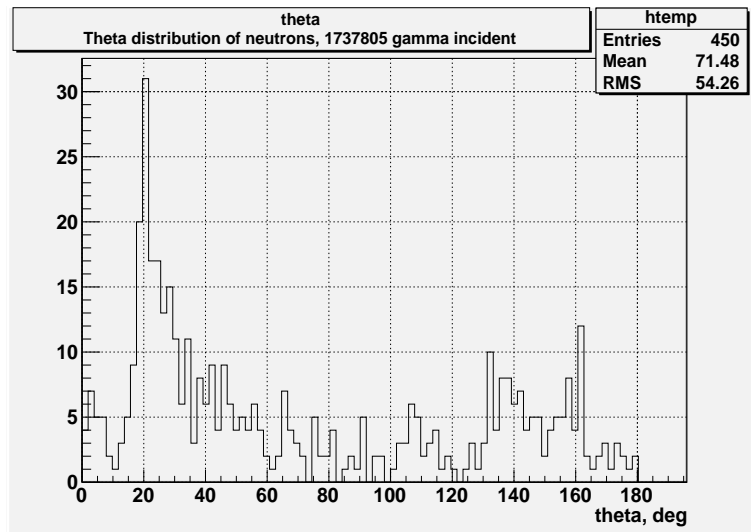


Figure 8: Theta distribution of neutrons produced in 90%  $D_2O$ .

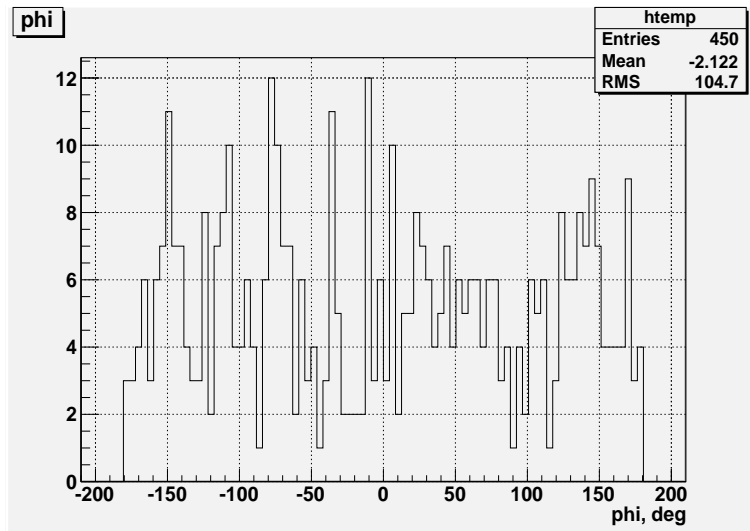


Figure 9: Phi distribution of neutrons produced in 90% $D_2O$ .

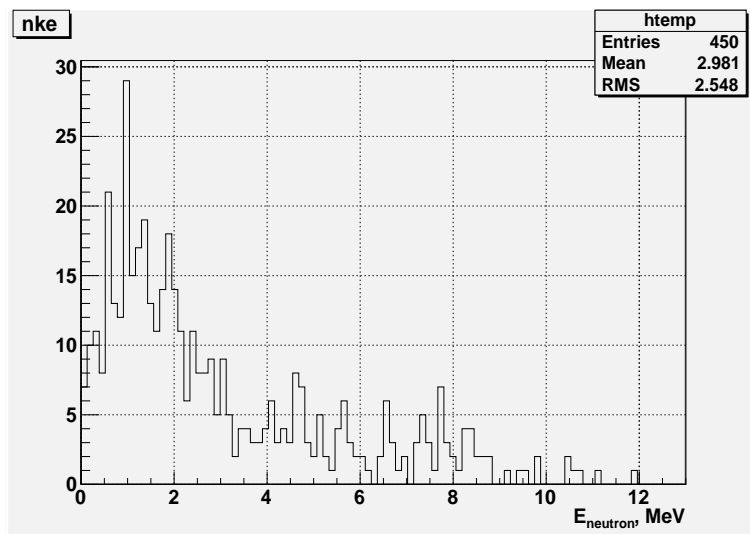


Figure 10: Energy distribution of neutrons produced in 90% $D_2O$ . EM physics is on for photons.

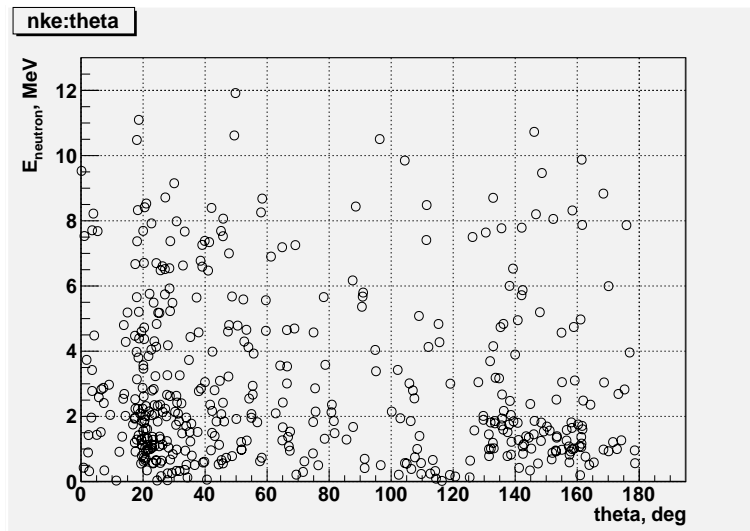


Figure 11: Correlation of energy distribution of neutrons produced in  $90\%D_2O$  and theta angle of emission. EM physics is on for photons.

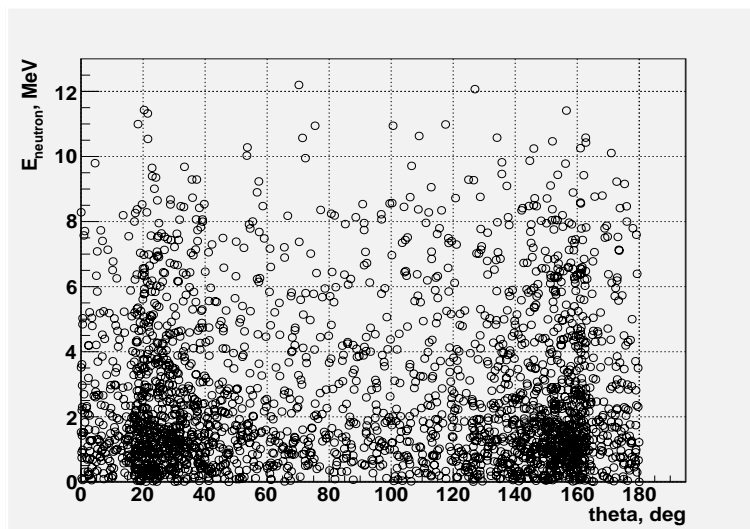


Figure 12: Correlation of energy distribution of neutrons produced in  $90\%D_2O$  and theta angle of emission. EM physics is off for photons to reduce the time of simulation.



## 4 TOF simulation

Using neutron energy spectrum shown in Fig. 4 the time-of-flight was reconstructed for the case where neutrons are emitted from the volume of the target. The distance from the target to the detector was varied according to the reaction vertex position. The geometry was inherited from the experiment. Vacuum and 90% $D_2O$  were placed inside the target.

TOF spectrum for the target filled with vacuum is shown in Fig.13.  $10^7$  events were sampled and neutrons were detected by our 100% efficient detector.

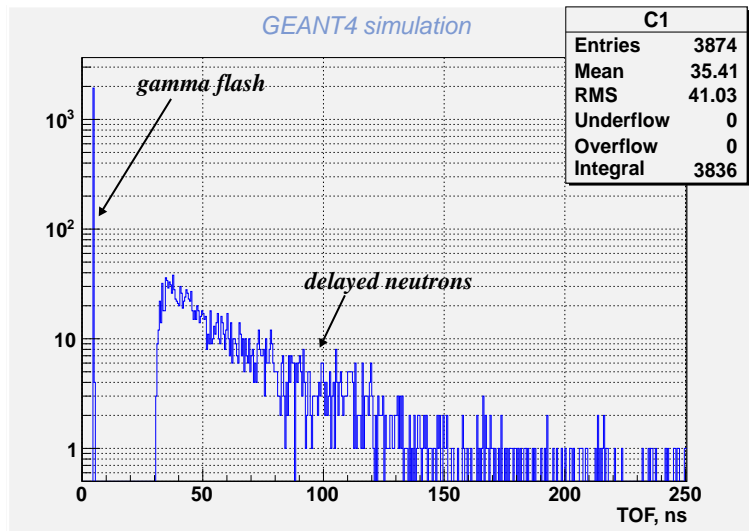


Figure 13: TOF spectrum of neutrons in the case of volume source filled with vacuum and corresponding to the neutron energy spectrum shown in Fig.4

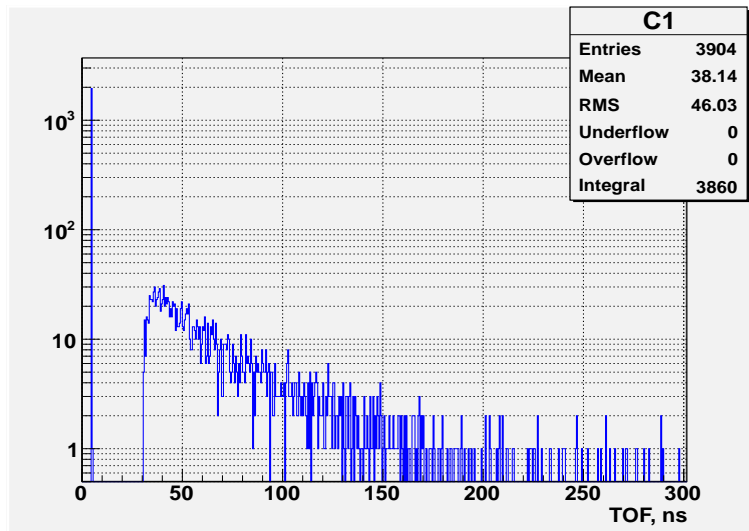


Figure 14: TOF spectrum of neutrons in the case of volume source filled with 90% $D_2O$  and corresponding to the neutron energy spectrum shown in Fig.4. 25 ns gap in between the gammas and neutron region.

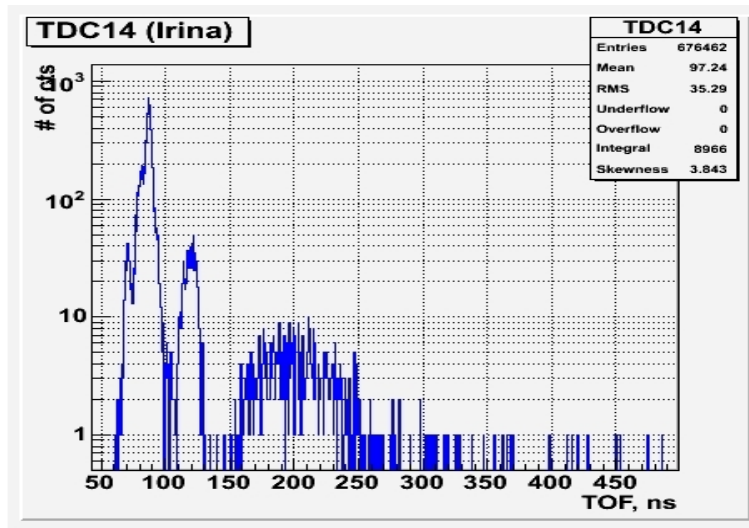


Figure 15: TOF spectrum of neutrons from  $D_2O$ . Run 1945. Zero is at 85 ns supposedly. 80 ns gap in between photons and neutrons.

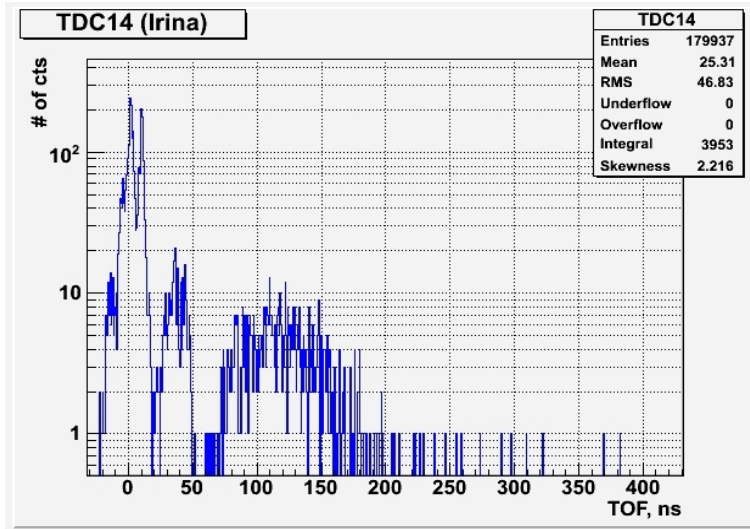


Figure 16: Experimental TOF spectrum of neutrons. DU target. Run 1949.

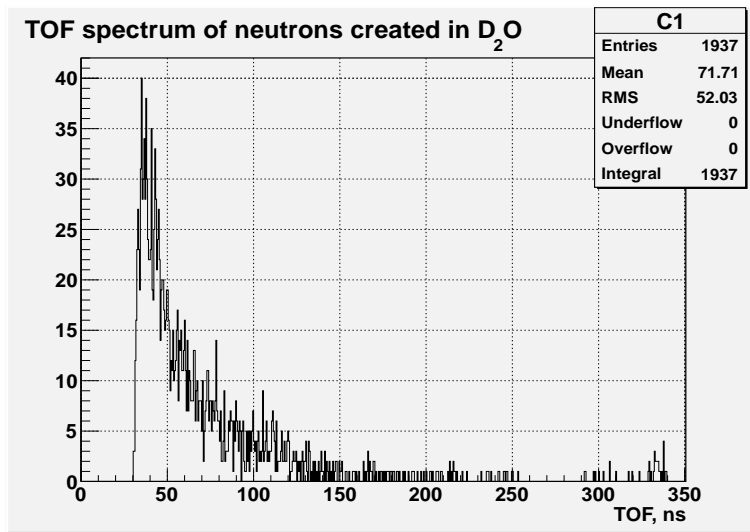


Figure 17: TOF spectrum of neutrons alone.