



# Spallation modelling

## What's new on nuclei production with INCL4.5-Abla07?

Jean-Christophe David

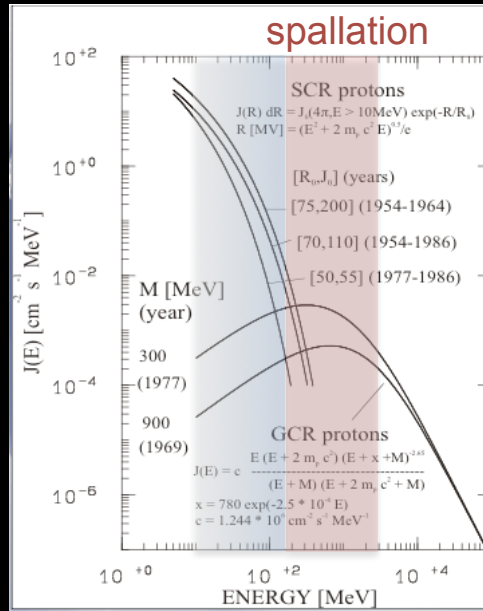
(Service de Physique Nucléaire)



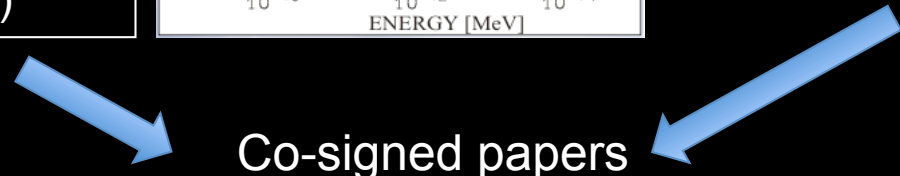
### Spallation modelling

### Meteorites Cosmogenic Nuclides

A. Boudard	CEA-Saclay
S. Leray	(F)
J.-C. David	
J. Cugnon	U. Liège
D. Mancusi	(B)
A. Kelic	GSI
M.V. Ricciardi	(G)



R. Michel	U. Hannover
	(G)
I. Leya	U. Bern
	(CH)



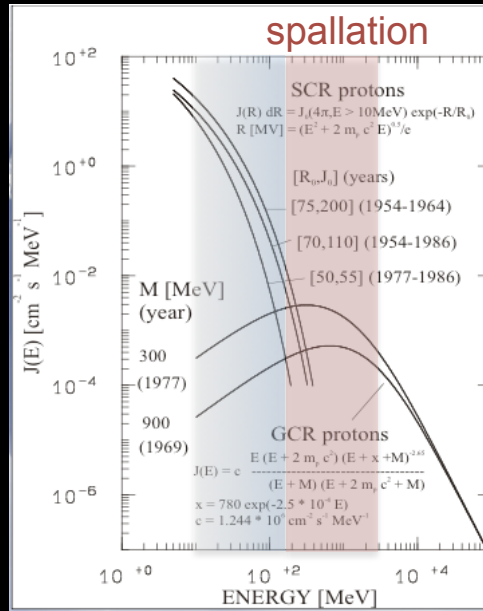
Co-signed papers

Main conclusion: spallation models (were) not yet good enough (Exp. data needed)

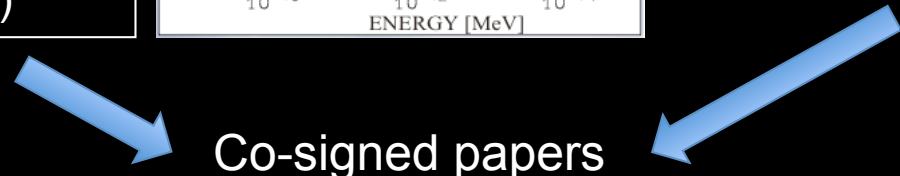
### Spallation modelling

### Meteorites Cosmogenic Nuclides

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
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- |           |             |
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|           |             |
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|           | (CH)        |



Co-signed papers

Main conclusion: spallation models not yet good enough (Exp. data needed)

... → 2010-2011 great improvements in the modelling



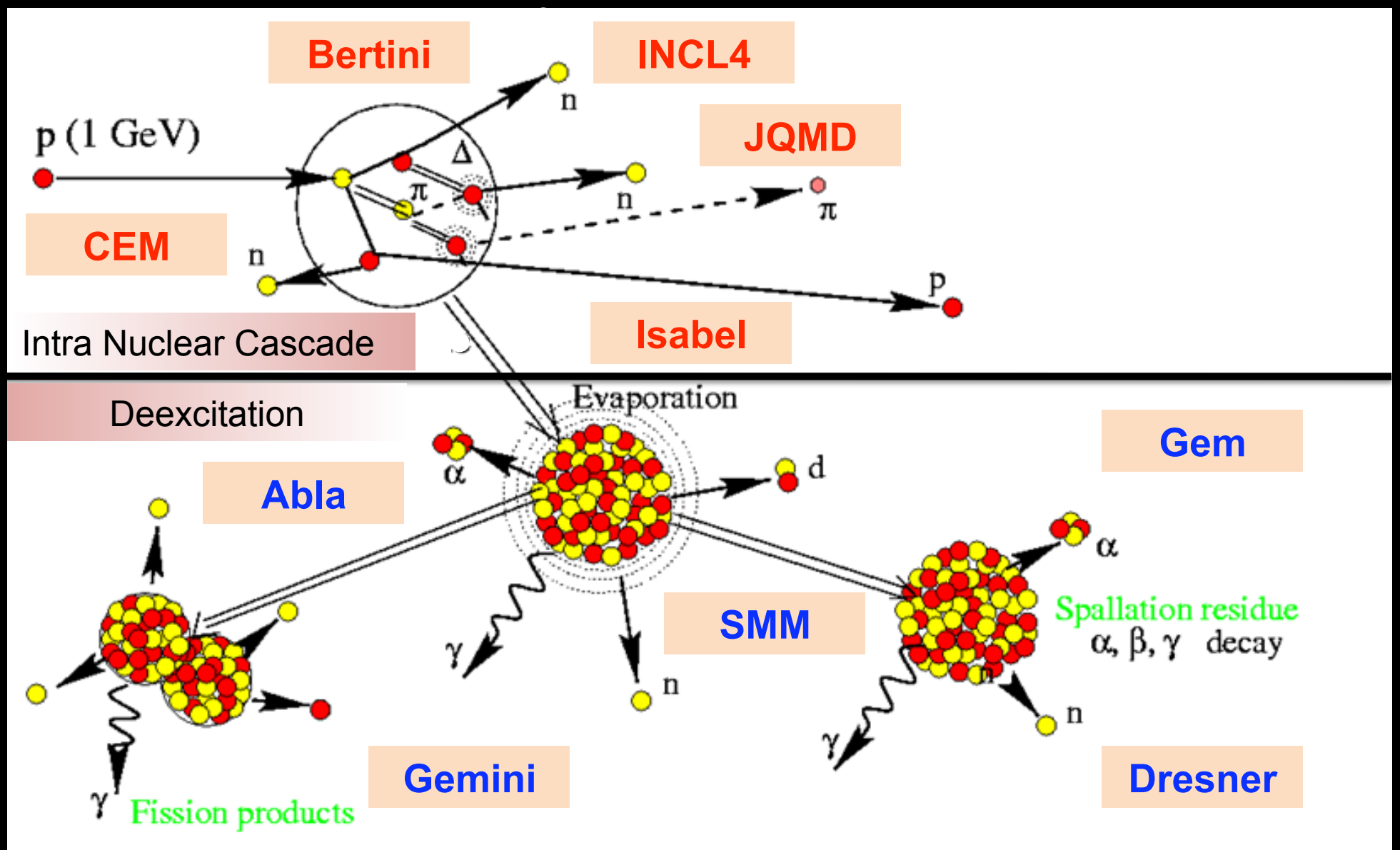
**What are the new performances for cosmogenic nuclides in meteorites?!**

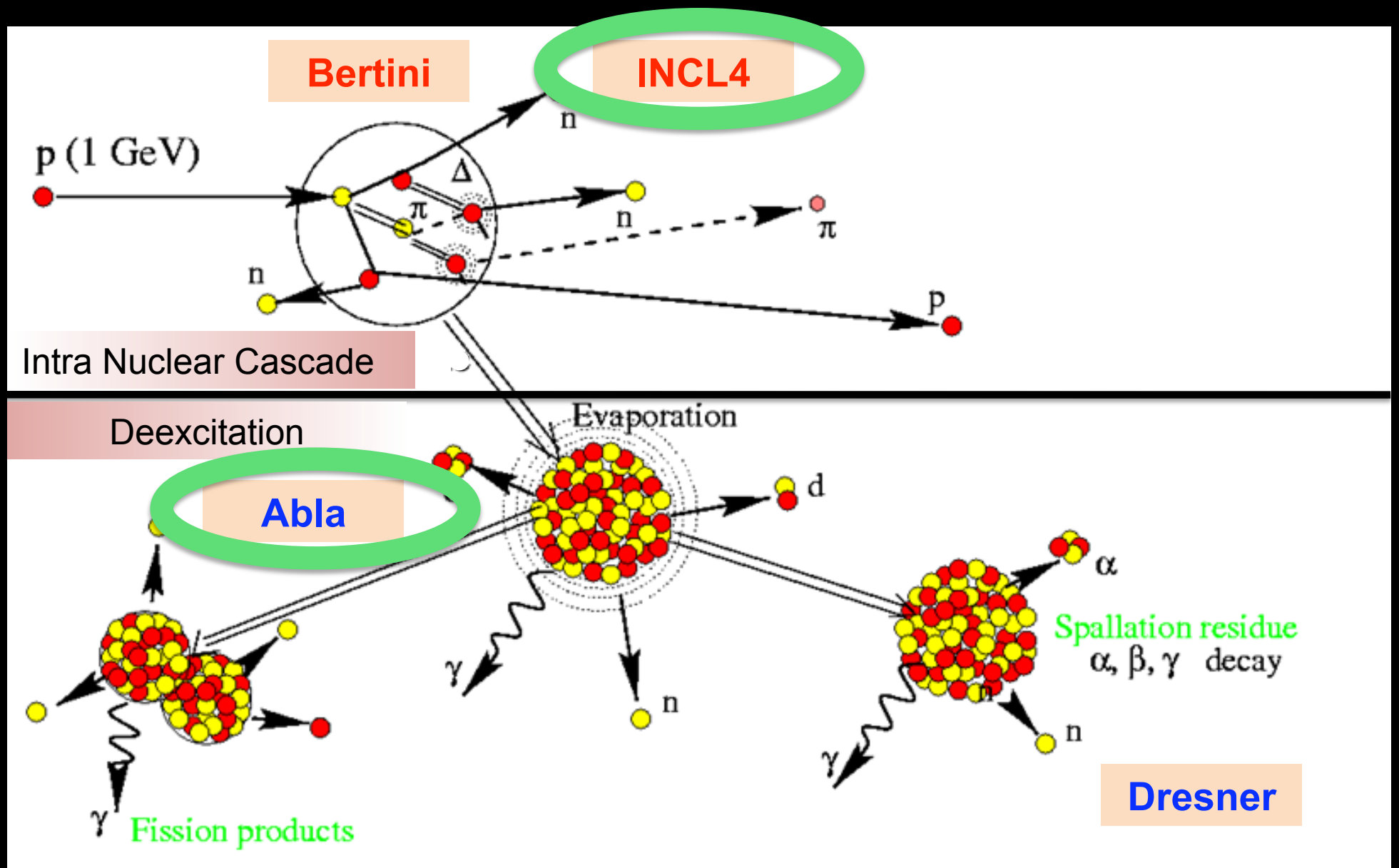


## Definition

## MODELS







## Definition

### MODELS

**~150 MeV < E < 3 GeV**

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| • INCL4.2 / INCL4.5<br><i>old</i> / <i>new</i> | Intra Nuclear Cascade Liège                       | } <i>old</i> in MCNPX<br>} <i>new</i> could be in MCNP6      |
| • Abla / Abla07                                | Deexcitation (evap. – fission – <i>break-up</i> ) |  |
| <hr/>  |   |  |
| • Bertini                                      | Intra Nuclear Cascade                             | } default model in (LAHET – MCNPX)<br>} used by astrophysics |
| • Dresner                                      | Deexcitation (evap. – fission)                    |  |

**E < ~200 MeV**

- |           |   |                        |
|-----------|---|------------------------|
| • TENDL10 | TALYS-based <b>Evaluated Nuclear Data Library</b> | } used by astrophysics |
|-----------|---|------------------------|



## Definition

## Ingredients

### 5.2 Production rates, ...

Production rate  $P_i$  of a residual nuclide  $i$  at medium energies

depth in  
the target

size of  
the target

spectral fluences

cross sections

$$P_i(d, R, \vec{c}_s, \vec{c}_b) = N_L \cdot \sum_j \frac{c_j}{A_j} \cdot \sum_k \int_0^\infty \sigma_{i,j,k}(E_k) \cdot J_k(E_k, d, R, \vec{c}_b) dE_k$$

sample  
chemistry

bulk  
chemistry

particle types

target elements

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from [http://noble gas.unibe.ch/index.php?content=teaching/meteorites\\_ess](http://noble gas.unibe.ch/index.php?content=teaching/meteorites_ess) (Chapter 5)





Definition

Ingredients

5.2 Production rates, ...

Production rate  $P_i$  of a residual nuclide  $i$  at medium energies

depth in the target  
size of the target

spectral fluences (GCR – Model)

(Data - models)  
cross sections

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sample chemistry

bulk chemistry

particle types (p, n,  $\alpha$ )

target elements (Fe, Ni, O, ...)

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GCR

p	87%
$\alpha$	12%
heavy ions	1%

from [http://noblegas.unibe.ch/index.php?content=teaching/meteorites\\_ess](http://noblegas.unibe.ch/index.php?content=teaching/meteorites_ess) (Chapter 5)



Definition

Ingredients

- $\sigma$  can be
- independent (no progenitor)
  - cumulative (progenitors)

**5.2 Production rates, ...**

Production rate  $P_i$  of a residual nuclide  $i$  at medium energies

depth in the target      size of the target      spectral fluences (GCR – Model)

(Data - models) cross sections

$$P_i(d, R, \vec{c}_s, \vec{c}_b) = N_L \cdot \sum_j \frac{c_j}{A_j} \cdot \sum_k \sigma_{i,j,k}(E_k) \cdot J_k(E_k, d, R, \vec{c}_b) dE_k$$

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## Improvements in the modelling

### Emitted particles

INCL4.2            n, p,  $\pi$

Abla                n, p,  $\alpha$

---

INCL4.5            n, p,  $\pi$ , **d, t,  $^3\text{He}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $A \leq 8$**

Abla07             n, p, **d, t,  $^3\text{He}$ ,  $\alpha$  and IMF**

### Other refinement – extensions

- $V_N = \text{cst} \rightarrow V_N(E, T_3)$     Improves charge exchange quasi-elastic and quasi-inelastic events
- $V_\pi = 0 \rightarrow V_\pi(T_3)$             Improves pion production cross section
- Extension to Low Energy (Coulomb distortion - compound nucleus)



## Results



## Results

Which isotopes? - Which targets?

**Cosmogenic Nuclides in Extraterrestrial Matter**

Nuklid	T <sub>1/2</sub>	Targetelemente
<sup>14</sup> C	5.73 ka	N, O, Mg, Al, Si, S, P, Ca, Ti, Fe, Ni
<sup>59</sup> Ni	75. ka	Fe, Ni
<sup>41</sup> Ca	103. ka	Ca, Ti, Fe, Ni
<sup>81</sup> Kr	210. ka	Rb, Sr, Y, Zr
<sup>36</sup> Cl	300. ka	Cl, Ar, Ca, Ti, Fe, Ni
<sup>26</sup> Al	716. ka	Mg, Al, Si, Ar, S, P, Ca, Ti, Fe, Ni
<sup>60</sup> Fe	1.5 Ma	Ni
<sup>10</sup> Be	1.51 Ma	C, N, O, Mg, Al, Si, S, P, Ca, Ti, Fe, Ni
<sup>53</sup> Mn	3.7 Ma	Fe, Ni
<sup>129</sup> I	15.7 Ma	Te, Ba, Xe, REE
<sup>40</sup> K	1.28 Ga	Ca, Ti, Fe, Ni
He	stable	C, O, Mg, Al, Si, S, P, Ca, Ti, Fe, Ni
Ne	stable	Na, Mg, Al, Si, S, P, Ca, Ti, Fe, Ni
Ar	stable	Cl, Ca, Fe, Ni
Kr	stable	Br, Rb, Sr, Y, Zr
Xe	stable	Te, I, Ba, REE

from [http://noble gases.unibe.ch/index.php?content=teaching/meteorites\\_ess](http://noble gases.unibe.ch/index.php?content=teaching/meteorites_ess) (Chapter 5)



## Results

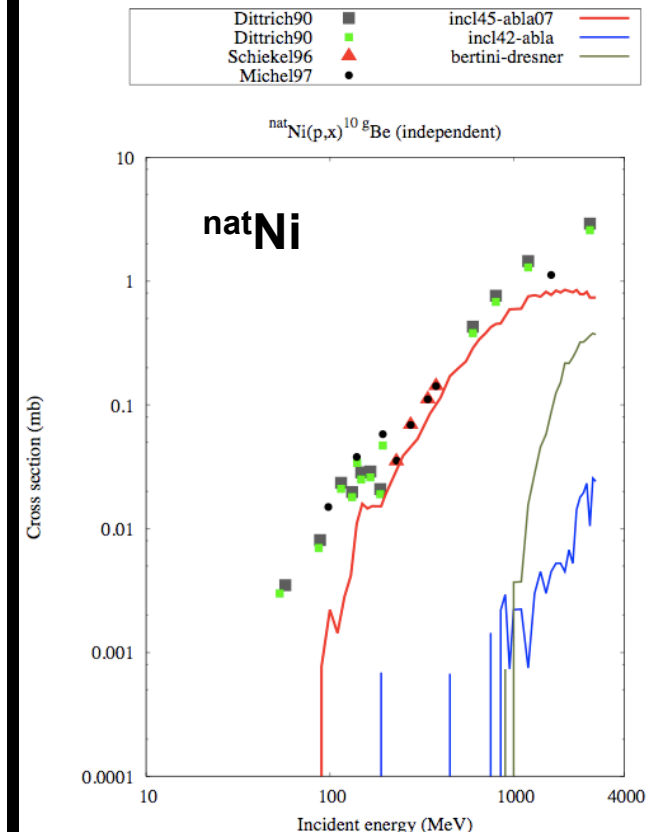
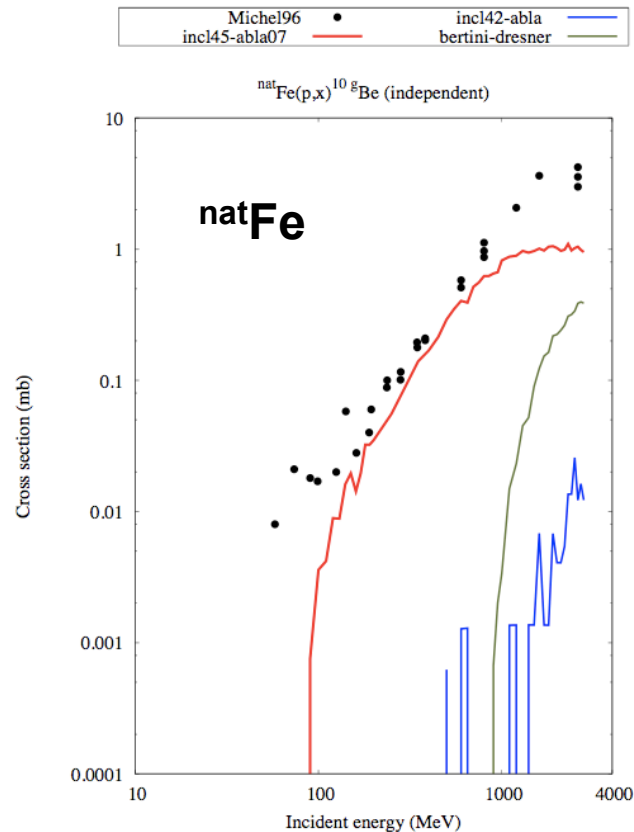
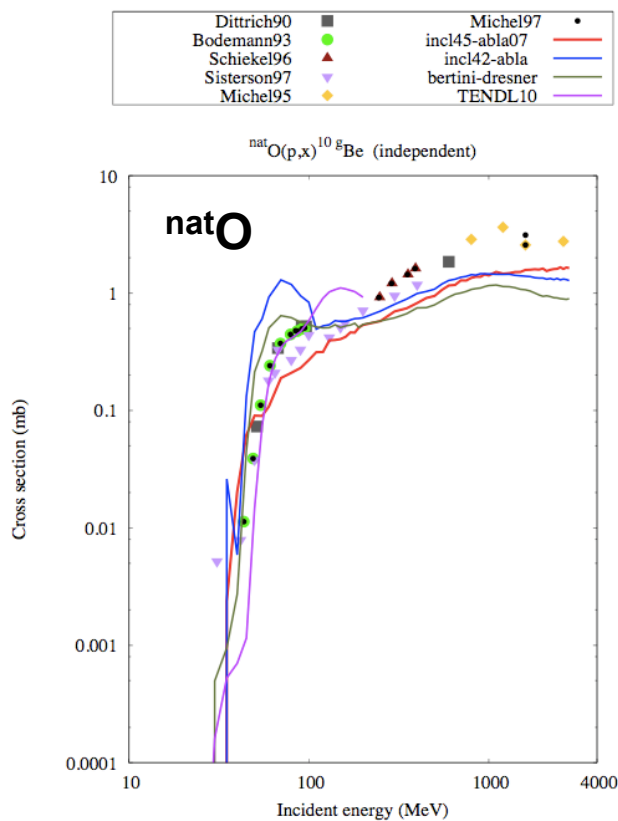
### Which? - What for?

- p+Fe,Ni,O  
Comparison with other Models  
Comparison with Experimental Data
- p+Fe  
Composition and Cumulative effects
- n+Fe,Ni,O  
Comparison with p as projectile  
Comparison with Experimental Data
- $\alpha$ +Fe  
Comparison with Experimental Data  
Comparison with 2p+2n approximation



### Light isotope $p+X \rightarrow {}^{10}\text{Be}$

### Results



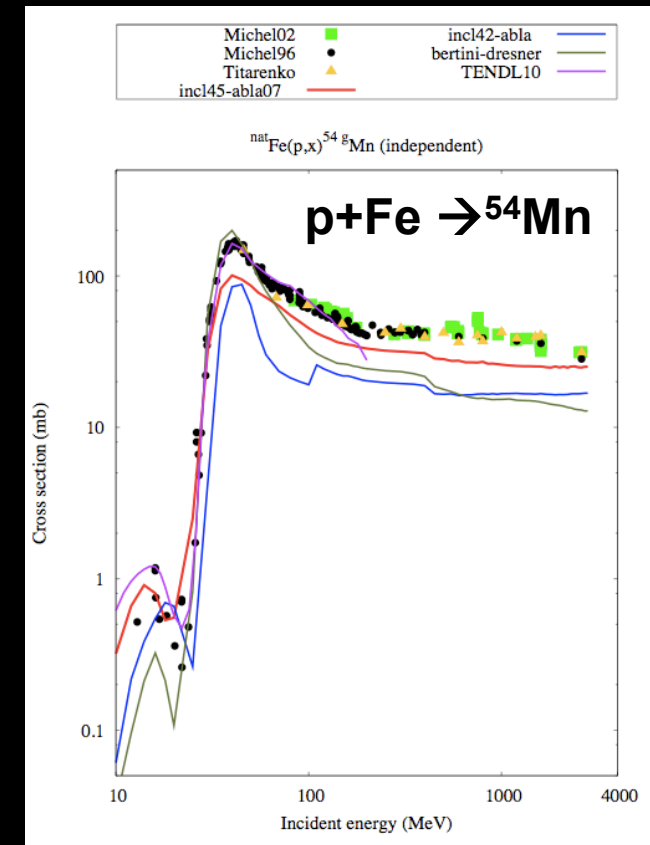
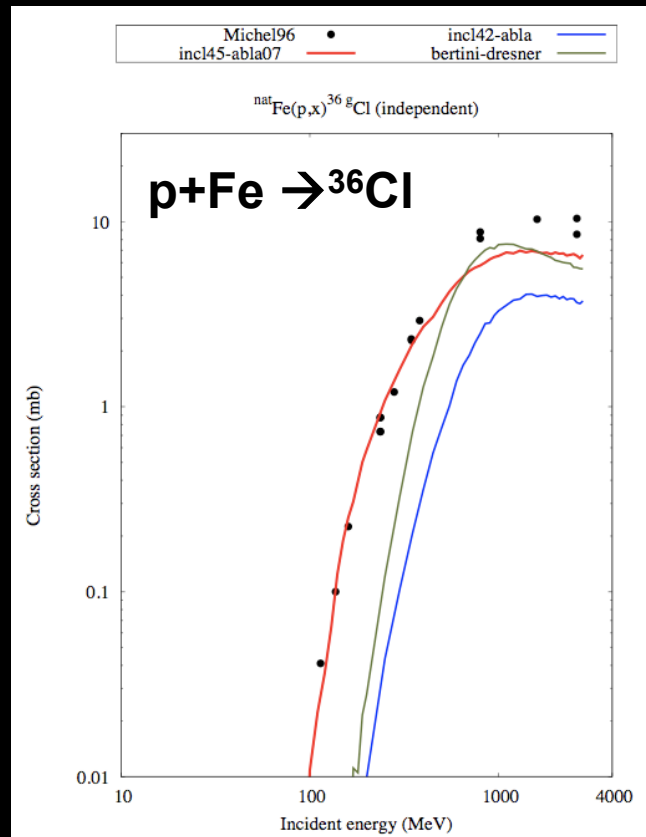
- Two types of mechanism: evap. (O) and possibly Break-up (Fe-Ni)
- INCL4.5-Abla07 much better on Fe/Ni
- ... but threshold and high energy ( $> \sim 1\text{GeV}$ ) must be better understood



### Medium Mass isotope

### Results

### Close to the Mass target



${}^{36}Cl$  very well reproduced (except high E)

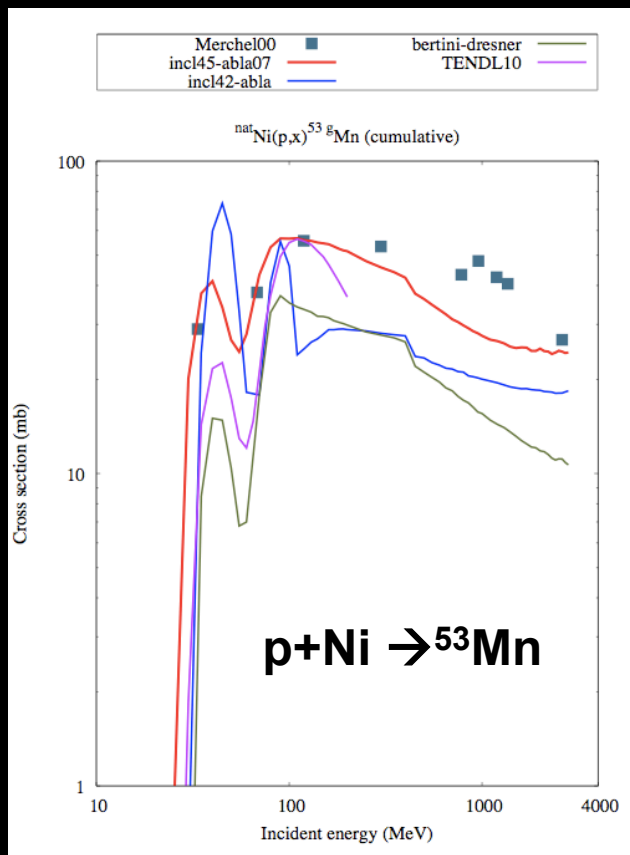
Low Energy ~OK (see later)

INCL4.5-Abla07 has the best shape on the whole E range



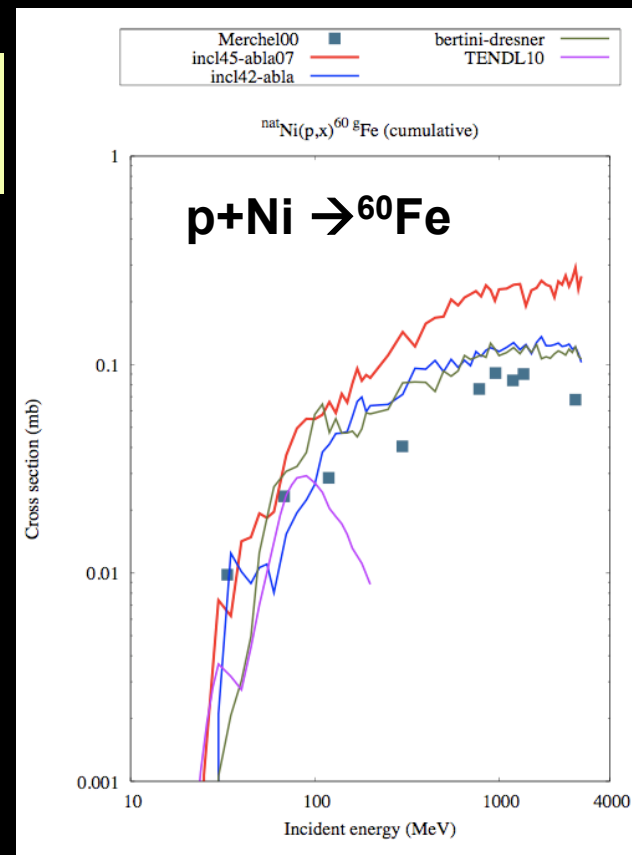


### Results



- Low Energy *perfect* (2 data...)
- High E: normalization... (?)

**Close to the Mass target**

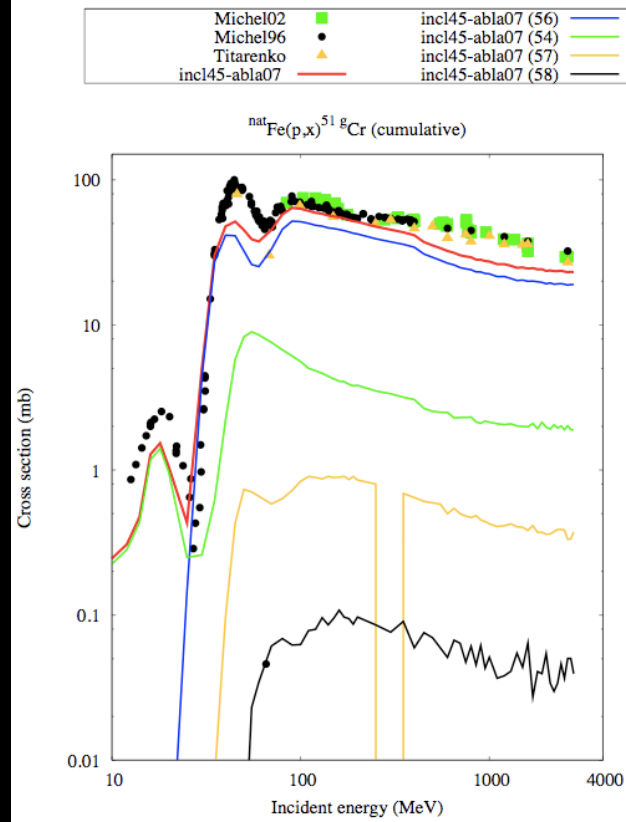


E ↗: overestimation (???)

In some specific cases (here <sup>60</sup>Fe) INCL4.5-Abla07 can still be improved



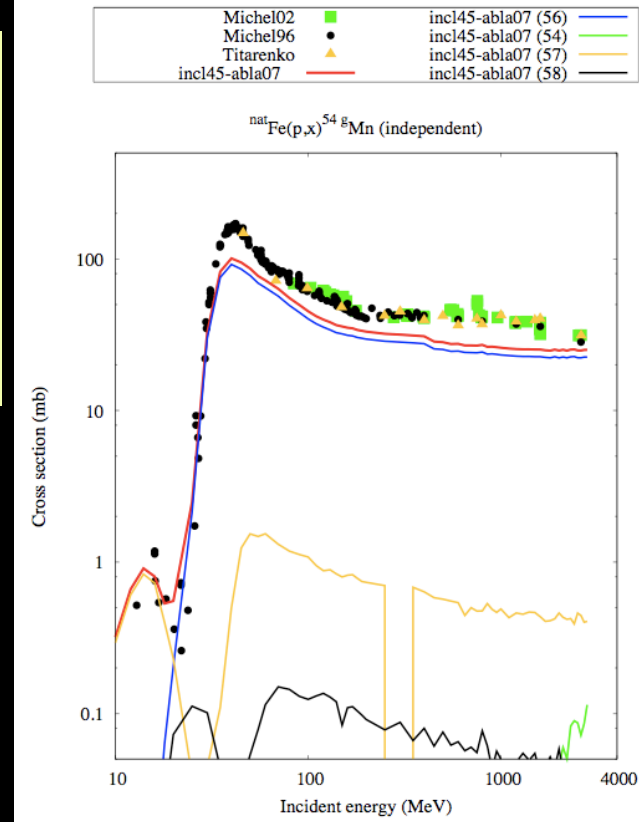
### p+Fe → <sup>51</sup>Cr<sub>c</sub>



### Results

← **Matrix** →  
&  
← **Cumulative Effects**

### p+Fe → <sup>54</sup>Mn



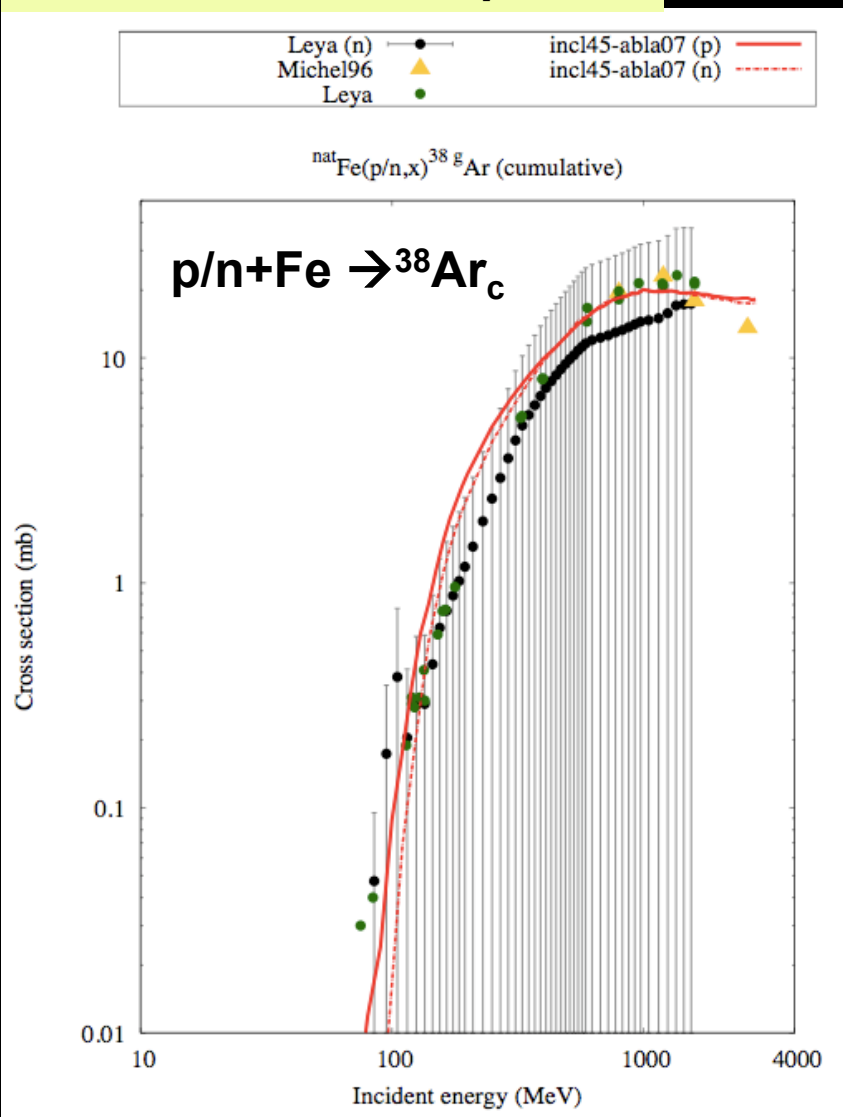
- $^{51}\text{Cr}_c = ^{51}\text{Cr} + ^{51}\text{Mn}$
- 1<sup>st</sup> bump:  $p + ^{54}\text{Fe} \rightarrow ^{51}\text{Mn} + \alpha$
- 2<sup>nd</sup> / 3<sup>rd</sup> bumps:  $p + ^{56}\text{Fe} \rightarrow ^{51}\text{Cr}/^{51}\text{Mn} + X$

- 1<sup>st</sup> bump:  $p + ^{57}\text{Fe} \rightarrow ^{54}\text{Mn} + \alpha$
- 2<sup>nd</sup> bump:  $p + ^{56}\text{Fe} \rightarrow ^{54}\text{Mn} + X$



Medium Mass isotope

Results

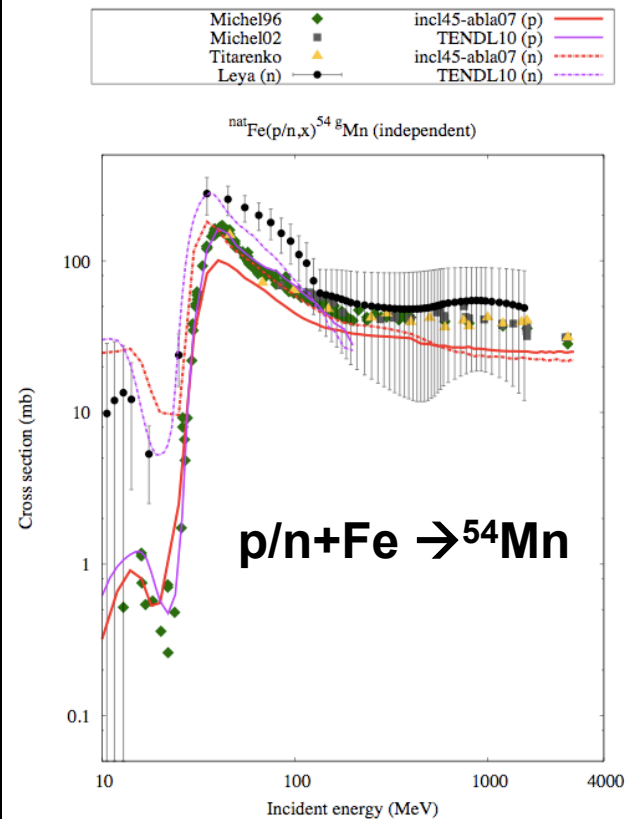


- n-induced data difficult to obtained
- Here n ≈ p assumption is valid
- INCL4.5-Abla07 OK for both

neutron data from I. Leya and submitted to NIM B last Monday



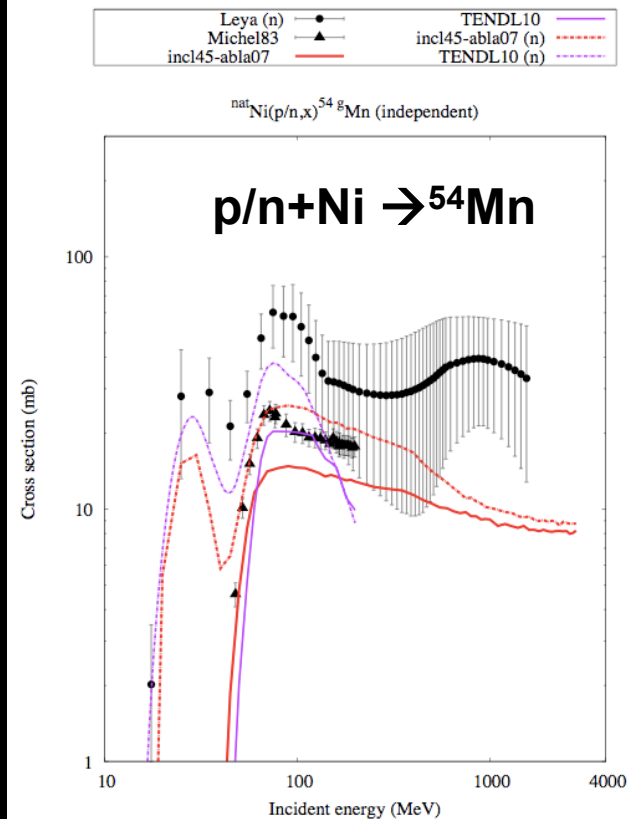
### Close to the Mass target



### Results

$n \approx p$  assumption  
no more valid!

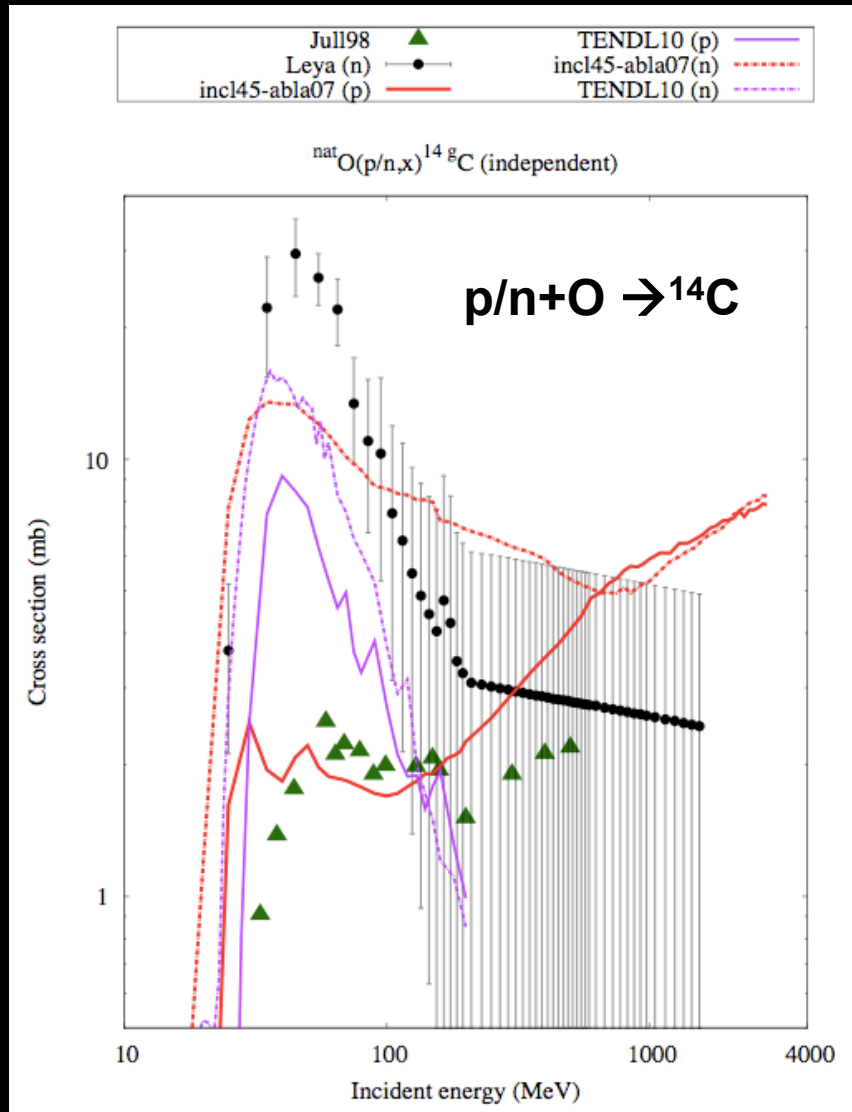
### Low Energy



- INCL4.5-Abla07 seems to have the right shape for p and n when both are different
- Next goal: reduce the ratio Exp./Cal. when needed



### Results

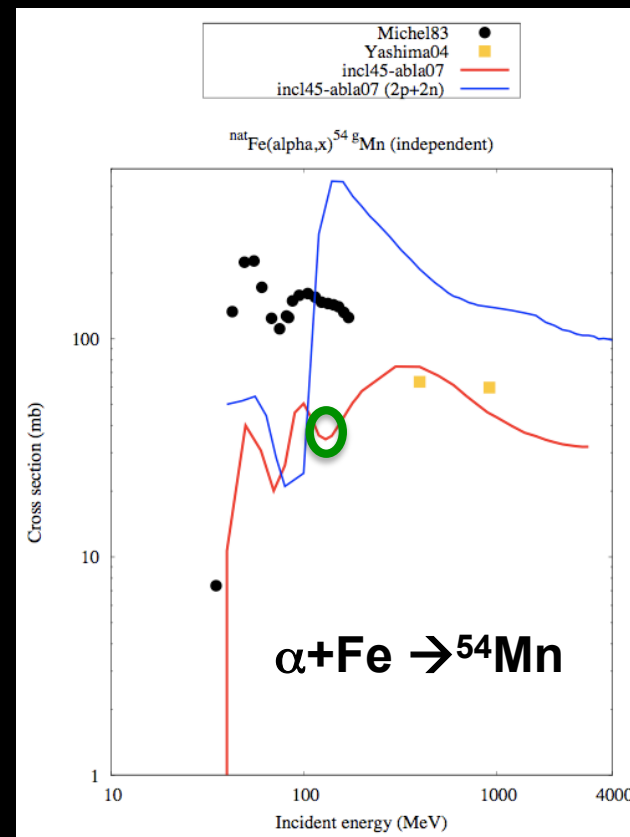
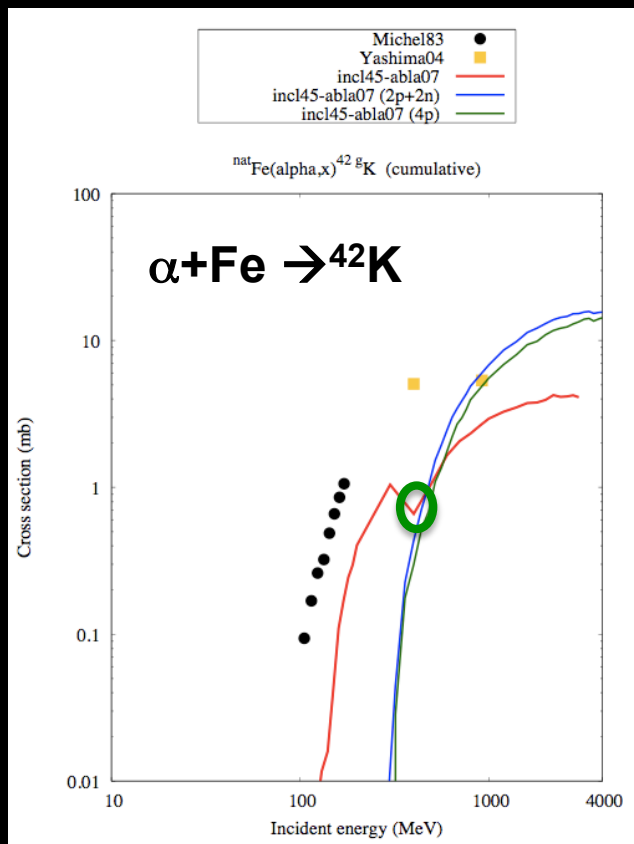


INCL4.5-Abla07 give also promising results even for light nuclei at low energy

... competitive with other dedicated models



### Results

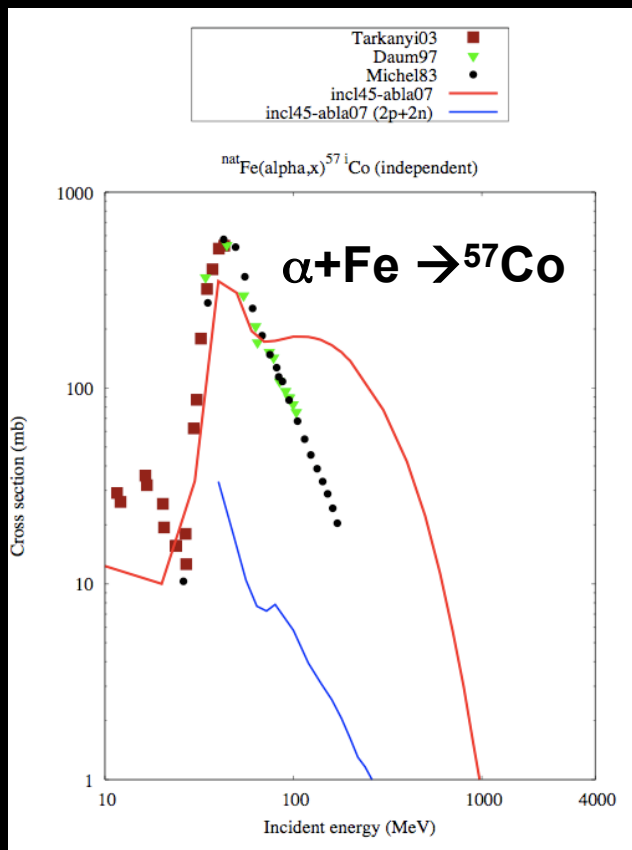


- Few data with  $\alpha$  as projectile
- $\alpha = 4p$  /  $\alpha = 2p+2n$  crude approx.

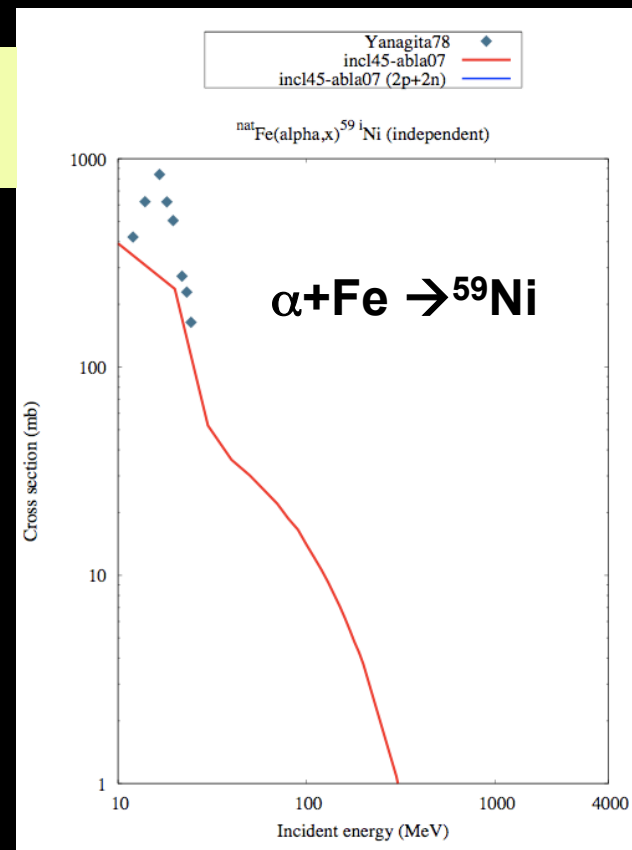
- Once again INCL4.5-Abla07 has the right shape
- But
  - ✦ Compound nucleus formation has to be refined (transition ○)
  - ✦ Start production at lower energy (?)



### Results



**Heavier than  
the Mass target**

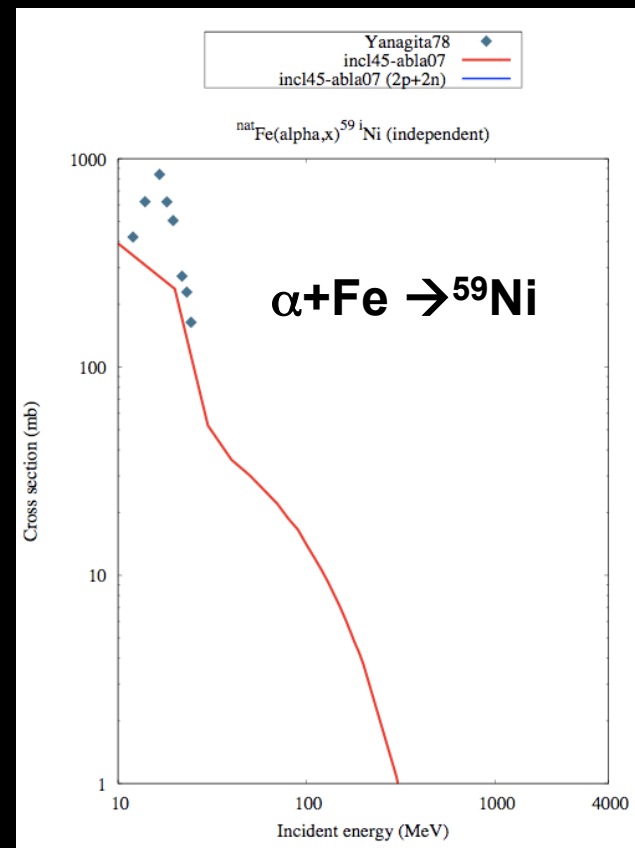
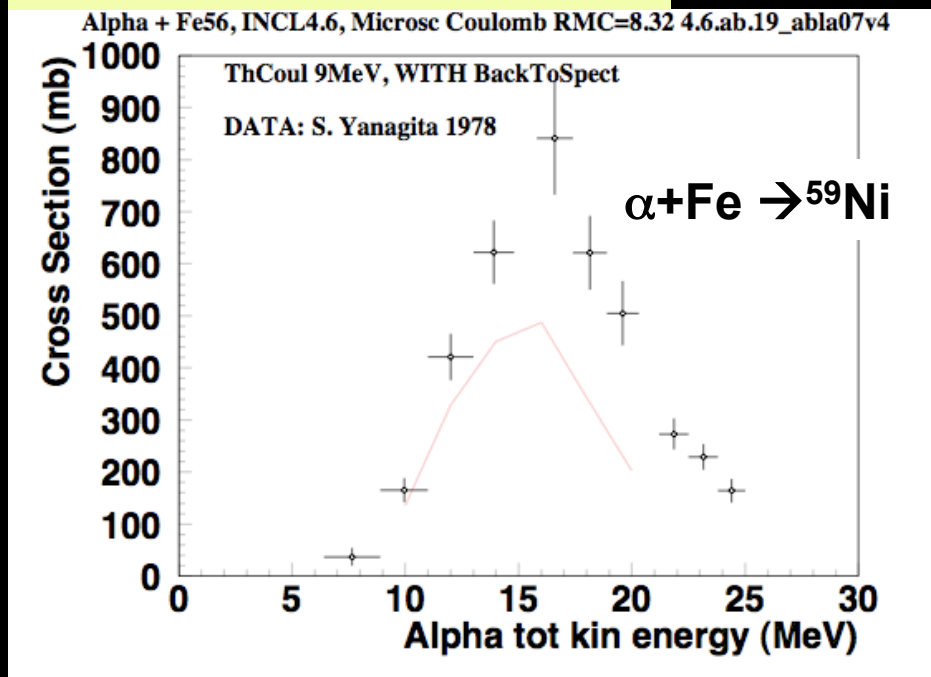


- INCL4.5-Abla07 not so bad - except the shoulder (CN nucleus - see before)



### Results

#### Better coulomb barrier...



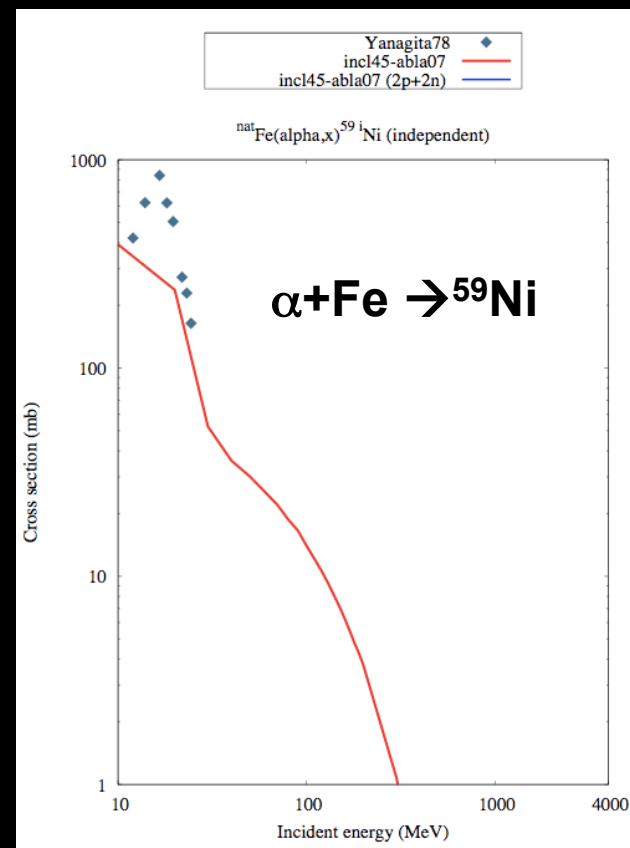
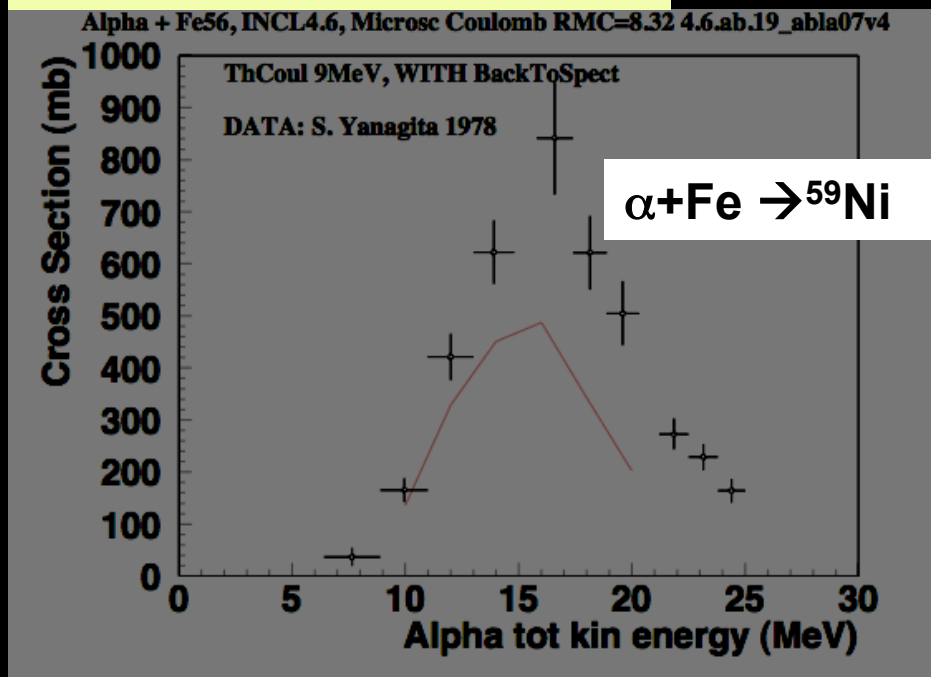
- INCL4.5-Abla07 not so bad - except the shoulder (CN nucleus - see before)
- ... and results can be easily improved (figure on the left)





### Results

#### Better coulomb barrier...



- INCL4.5-Abla07 not so bad - except the shoulder (CN nucleus - see before)
- ... and results can be easily improved (figure on the left)



## Summary

- ✧ Great improvements of INCL4.5-Abla07 for residue production (compared to other spallation model, see: <http://www-nds.iaea.org/spallations>)
- ✧ Extension to low energies and IMF production satisfactory (Thesis on extensions to high energies (10 GeV) defended in September)
- ✧ Nevertheless details have to be refined/studied



**INCL4.5 and Abla07 become comprehensive codes**

And so could help:

- When data are missing
- To test/estimate/replace approximations:  $n=p$ ;  $\alpha=2p+2n$  or  $4p$

Until the day no more data will be necessary...



*Thank  
you!*



BACK UP



## INCL4.5: New features

- Emitted particles:  $N, \pi \rightarrow N, \pi$ , Light Charged Clusters ( $A < 9$ )  
A nucleon escaping can drag with him other nucleons (surface coalescence)
- $V_N = \text{cst} \rightarrow V_N(E, T_3)$   
Improves charge exchange quasi-elastic and quasi-inelastic events
- $V_\pi = 0 \rightarrow V_\pi(T_3)$   
Improves pion production cross section
- Extension to Low Energy
  - . For a collision a test is made ( $E_{\text{cm}} > 2M + \text{cut}_{\text{NN}}$ ) to save time  $\rightarrow$  except 1<sup>st</sup> one
  - . Coulomb distortion taken into account
- Pauli Blocking: statistic  $\rightarrow$  statistic, except first collision (strict)
- Stopping time  $\rightarrow$  Stopping time + Energy criterion ( $< E_F + 10 \text{ MeV}$ ) -- to save *time*

# Remnant (from INC)

# Abla07: all possible deexcitation channels

## IMF Break-Up

Heaviest nucleus = Remnant

nucleus\_1 ... nucleus\_i ... nucleus\_n

## IMF evaporation

