

# Microscopic modeling of direct and pre-equilibrium emission mechanisms for nucleon induced reactions

NT Program INT-17-1a

Toward Predictive Theories of Nuclear Reactions Across the Isotopic Chart

20 March, 2017

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# Outline

- Introduction: microscopic models for applications.
- Folding model: direct inelastic scattering and pre-equilibrium emission.
- Applications:
  - ▶ Nucleon induced reaction - rearrangement corrections.
  - ▶ Pre-equilibrium contribution to  $(n,xn)$  reactions.
  - ▶ Spin-parity distributions and  $^{238}\text{U}$   $(n,n\gamma)$  cross-sections.
  - ▶ Inferring  $^{239}\text{Pu}$   $(n,2n)$  cross-sections from  $(n,2n\gamma)$  measurements: impact of a microscopic description of pre-equilibrium.
- Conclusions, a few questions, future works and perspectives.

## Context

**Basic science questions:** better understanding of nuclear structure and reaction, cross sections for astrophysical models

**Applications** for security, nuclear energy, waste management, medical applications etc.



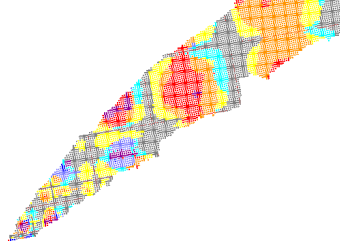
**Nuclear reactions observables** for a **wide range** of **nuclear masses** and **incident energies**.



All needed nuclear reaction observables cannot be measured.

Fine precision required:  $(n,n')$  or  $(n,2n)$  for actinides.  $\Rightarrow$

First principles  $\rightsquigarrow$  reaction observables for light and a few medium mass nuclei at low incident energy.



Select the relevant parts of the dynamical many-body problem.

Use available experimental knowledge.



**Modeling**



Phenomenological    Microscopic

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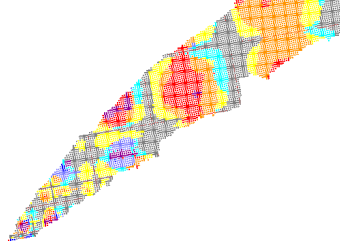


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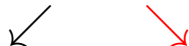


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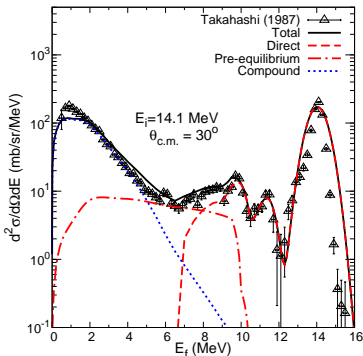
Phenomenological **Microscopic**

**Our goal:** *improve modeling of nucleon induced reactions up to actinides*

# Modeling reaction mechanisms - example of inclusive ( $n,xn$ ) cross section

## Reaction mechanisms

- **Direct** reactions : elastic, inelastic to discrete states and to giant resonances;
- Large energy transfer: **pre-equilibrium** emission;
- **Compound nucleus** formation then evaporation;



## Phenomenological approach

- Optical potential, level densities;
- $\beta_l$  for discrete states, response functions for G.R. (inferred from electron, hadron scatterings exp.);
- Pre-equilibrium : exciton model (coupling constants from global fit);

$^{208}\text{Pb}$  ( $n,xn$ )

Talys 1.8 (default)

Two-components exciton model

[A.J. Koning, M.C. Duijvestijn, Nucl. Phys. A 744, 15 (2004)]

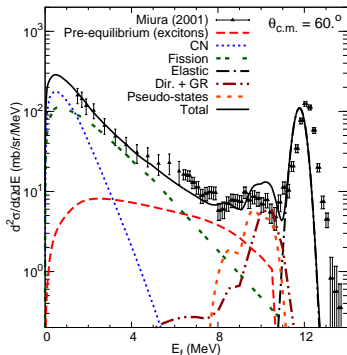
**Direct models models well**

**constrained:**  $\beta_l$ , %EWSR well known.

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### $^{238}\text{U} (n,xn)$

Emission from fission fragments.

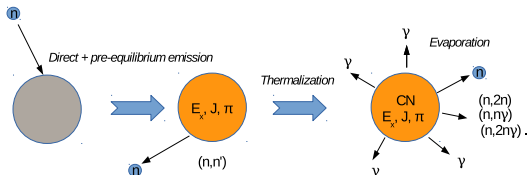
Talys 1.4 (adjusted)

**Direct reaction models not well constrained:**

**Evaluations for actinides :**

+ **pseudo-states** (see ENDFB VII and others).

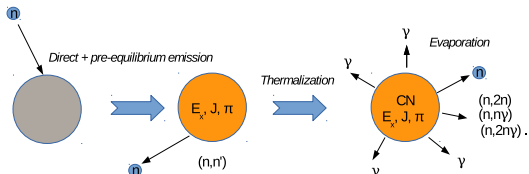
## Connections between mechanisms



### Direct + pre-equilibrium:

- Particles emission.
- Residual nucleus:  $E_x, J, \Pi$ .

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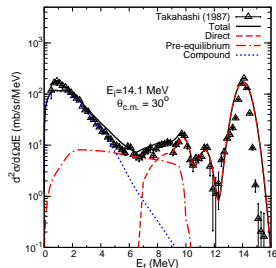
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## Pre-equilibrium models:

- Account for known doubly-differential cross-sections.
- Junction with direct process arbitrary (continuum).
- $J, \Pi$  distributions of the residual nucleus: ad-hoc prescriptions for exciton models.

⇒  $J, \Pi$  distributions:

- $(n, n'\gamma)$  cross sections (indirect determination of the total  $(n, n')$  cross sections).
- Surrogate applications.





## Microscopic approach to direct and pre-equilibrium reactions

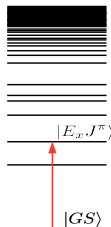
**Direct elastic:**  $(K + U^{\text{opt}} - E_i) \chi_{\mathbf{k}_i}^+ = 0,$   
 $U^{\text{opt}} = \langle GS|V|GS \rangle.$

**Direct inelastic scattering to discrete excitations:**

$$\frac{d\sigma(\mathbf{k}_i, \mathbf{k}_f)}{d\Omega} \sim \left| \langle \chi_{\mathbf{k}_f}^-, E_x J^\pi | T | \chi_{\mathbf{k}_i}^+, GS \rangle \right|^2$$

$$T = V + VGV + \dots$$

DWBA:  $T \simeq V.$



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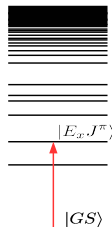
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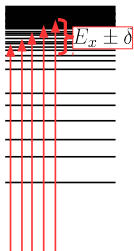
**Pre-equilibrium emission: quantum models**

$$\frac{d\sigma(\mathbf{k}_i, \mathbf{k}_f)}{d\Omega dE_f} \sim \frac{1}{2\delta} \int_{E_f - \delta}^{E_f + \delta} dE \sum_{E_x J^\pi} \delta(E_i - E_x - E) \left| \langle \chi_{\mathbf{k}_f}^-, E_x J^\pi | T | \chi_{\mathbf{k}_i}^+, GS \rangle \right|^2$$

Target final states:  $|E_x J^\pi\rangle = \sum_{n, ph} c_{ph}^n(E_x) |n p n h\rangle$

One-step (DWBA) + 2-body interaction:

$$T \simeq V \Rightarrow |GS\rangle \rightarrow c_{ph}^1(E_x) |ph\rangle$$



## Microscopic description of target states

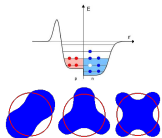
Target masses up to actinides, ground state and transition properties

⇒ **Mean-field and beyond** nuclear structure models, with phenomenological effective interactions (Skyrme, **Gogny** etc.).

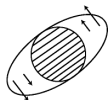
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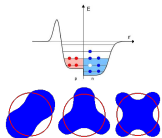
Direct inelastic scattering to **particle-hole** excitations, collective **vibrations/rotations** for many  $J^\Pi$ .



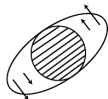
Weak perturbation ⇒ small amplitude collective motion ⇒ **linear response theory**.

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### (Quasi-particle) Random phase Approximation

⇒ Nucleus excitations are phonons  $|E_x, J^\pi\rangle = \Theta^\dagger |\tilde{0}\rangle$

**RPA**  $\Theta^\dagger = \sum_{ph} X_{ph}^{J\pi} a_p^\dagger a_h + Y_{ph}^{J\pi} a_h^\dagger a_p$  **p-h** and **h-p** components

**QRPA**  $\Theta^\dagger = \sum_{\alpha, \alpha'} X_{\alpha\alpha'}^{J\pi} \eta_\alpha^\dagger \eta_{\alpha'}^\dagger + Y_{\alpha\alpha'}^{J\pi} \eta_\alpha \eta_{\alpha'}$  **2-qp** creation and annihilation

## Folding model for direct elastic and inelastic scattering

Direct inelastic scattering: optical potentials and DWBA matrix elements

$$U^{opt} = \langle GS | V | GS \rangle \quad \langle \chi_{\mathbf{k}_f}^-, E_x J^\pi | V | \chi_{\mathbf{k}_i}^+, GS \rangle$$

**JLM folding model:** Brueckner-Hartree-Fock calculation

J.-P. Jeukenne, A. Lejeune, and C. Mahaux. *Phys. Rev. C*, 16, 1977

- Effective interaction  $V$  complex,  $E, \rho$ -dependent **+ normalizations.**
- Energy range **1 keV-200 MeV** *E. Bauge, J. P. Delaroche, and M. Girod. Phys. Rev. C, 63, 2001.*
- Local optical and transition potentials, no  $S = 1$  transitions.

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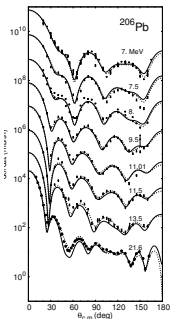
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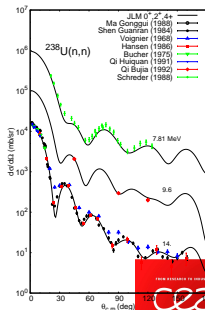
M. Dupuis (CEA,DAM,DIF)

**Large range of applications:**

Unique structure model: **HF(B)/(Q)RPA**  
(**Gogny D1S** interaction).

JLM: **parametrization unchanged** for all calculations.

⇒ **Direct elastic, inelastic, pre-equilibrium** mechanisms, **spherical and deformed** targets.



# Inelastic scattering to discrete excitations

$E_x$ (MeV)		$B(E3, \uparrow)_{exp}$ ( $10^6 \cdot e^2 \cdot fm^6$ )	
Exp.	QRPA	Exp.	QRPA
2.65	3.73	0.611(15)	0.635

QRPA with Gogny force, consistent implementation, spherical and axial def.

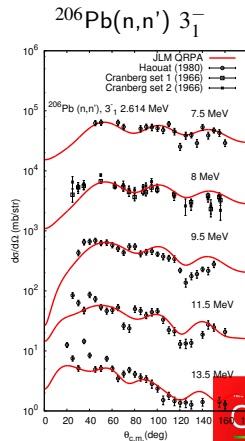
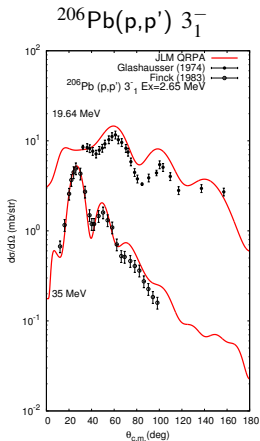
*S.Péru, H.Goutte, Phys.Rev. C 77, 044313 (2008)*

*M.Martini, S.Peru, M.Dupuis Phys.Rev. C 83, 034309 (2011)*

*S.Péru, et al. Phys.Rev. C 83, 014314 (2011)*

*S.Péru, M.Martini, Eur.Phys.J. A 50, 88 (2014)*

Consistent description of structure and reactions observables.

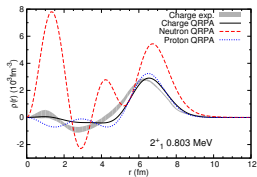




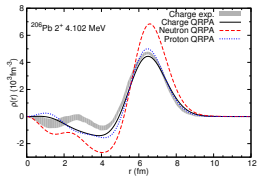
# Inelastic scattering to discrete excitations: $^{206}\text{Pb } 2_1^+$

$E_x$ (MeV)		$B(E2, \uparrow)_{exp} (10^4 \cdot e^2 \cdot fm^4)$	
Exp.	QRPA	Exp.	QRPA
0.803	1.51	0.1000(20)	0.099

## YRAST $2_1^+$ $\rho_{tr}(r)$



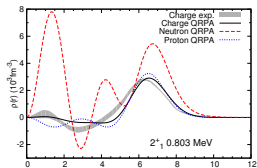
## Isoscalar surface vibration $\rho_{tr}(r)$



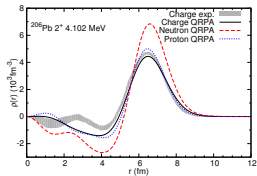
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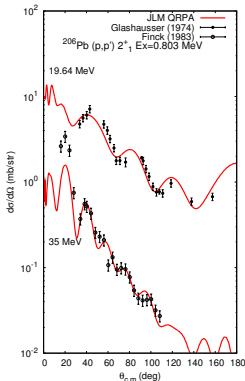
YRASET  $2_1^+$   $\rho_{tr}(r)$



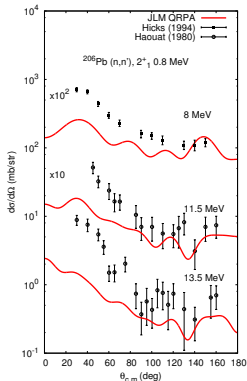
Isoscalar surface vibration  $\rho_{tr}(r)$



(p,p')



(n,n')



## Transition potential: rearrangement

Inelastic process:  $\rho_{GS} \rightarrow \rho_{GS} + \delta\rho$   
 $\Rightarrow$  Dynamical corrections to  $V(\rho_{GS})$

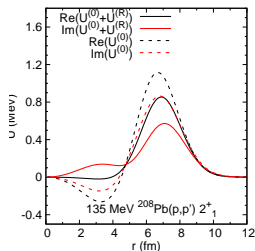
Transition potential:

$$\langle E_x, J^\pi | V | GS \rangle \equiv \rho_{\text{tr}}^{gs \leftarrow E_x} \left\{ V(\rho_{GS}) + \rho_{GS} \frac{\delta V(\rho)}{\delta(\rho)} \right\}$$

T. Cheon, et al., Nucl. Phys. A437, 301 (1985).

$$U^{(0)} \equiv V(\rho_{GS})\rho_{\text{tr}}$$

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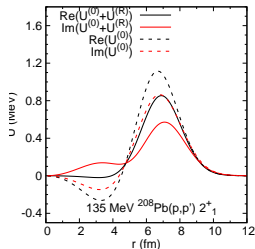
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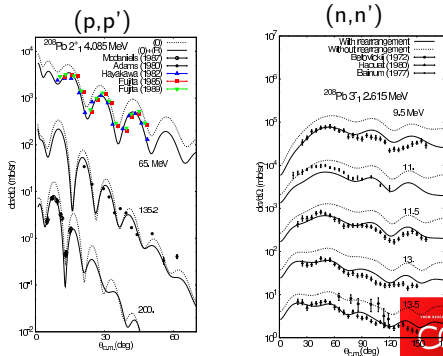
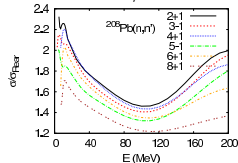
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Ratio  $\sigma^{(0)}/\sigma^{(0+R)}$ :



## Microscopic approach to direct and pre-equilibrium reactions

**Pre-equilibrium emission  $E_{in} < 20$  MeV: one-step direct**

$$\frac{d\sigma(\mathbf{k}_i, \mathbf{k}_f)}{d\Omega dE_f} \sim \frac{1}{2\delta} \int_{E_f - \delta}^{E_f + \delta} dE \sum_{E_x J^\pi} \delta(E_i - E_x - E) \left| \langle \chi_{\mathbf{k}}^-, E_x J^\pi | V | \chi_{\mathbf{k}_i}^+, GS \rangle \right|^2$$

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Target final states: mix of n-phonons states ( $n = 1 2 \dots$ )

$$|F = E_x J^\pi\rangle = \sum_{n, \{k\}} c_{n, \{k\}}^F(E_x) \prod_i^n \Theta_{\{k\}}^\dagger |\tilde{0}\rangle = c_{1, N}^F \Theta_N^\dagger |\tilde{0}\rangle + c_{2, \{N, N'\}}^F \Theta_N^\dagger \Theta_{N'}^\dagger |\tilde{0}\rangle + \dots$$

One-step + 2-body interaction + Quasi-boson:  $|\tilde{0}\rangle \rightarrow c_N^F(E_x) \Theta_N^\dagger |\tilde{0}\rangle$

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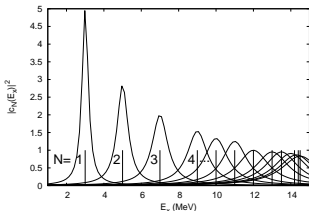
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Statistical hypothesis:

$$\langle c_N^F(E_x) c_{N'}^F(E_x) \rangle_E = \delta_{N, N'} \left| C_N^F(E_x) \right|^2$$

$$\left| c_N^F(E_x) \right|^2 = \frac{\Gamma_N}{2} \frac{1}{(E_x - E_N)^2 + \frac{\Gamma_N^2}{4}}$$

$\Gamma_N$  = damping widths: phenomenological prescription.

# Microscopic approach to direct and pre-equilibrium reactions

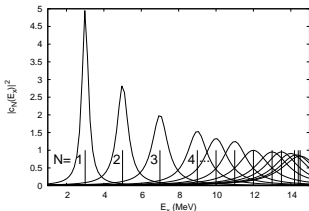
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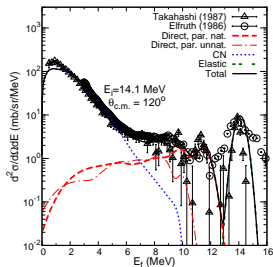
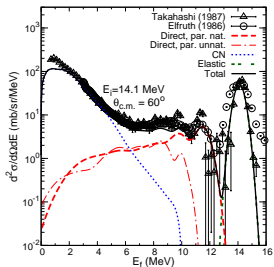
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$\Gamma_N$  = damping widths: phenomenological prescription.



# One-step direct (n,n') - $^{208}\text{Pb}(n,xn)$



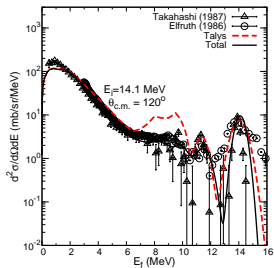
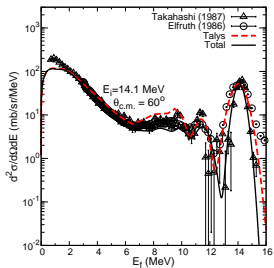
## JLM with RPA excitations (natural parities)

JLM: no spin flip possible.

$V_{JLM} \Rightarrow V_{CDM3Y}$  non-natural parity transitions ( $0^+ \rightarrow J^\pi$  with  $\pi = -(-)^J$ )

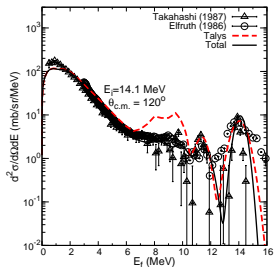
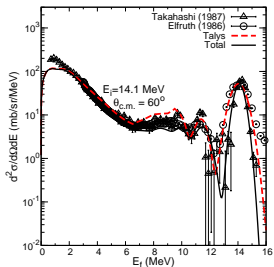
CDM3Y: real,  $\rho$ -dependent, include two-body spin-orbit and tensor interactions.

# One-step direct (n,n') - $^{208}\text{Pb}(n,xn)$

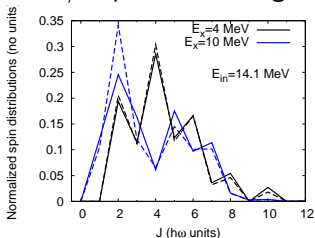
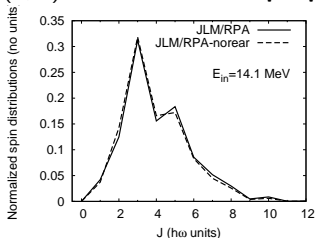


Comparison to calculations from Taly 1.8 (default settings).

# One-step direct (n,n') - $^{208}\text{Pb}(n,xn)$



(n,n') from RPA states: **spin-parity distributions** / impact of rearrangement.



## Nuclear structure GS and excitations

HF(B)+(Q)RPA,  
Gogny force



- ▶ Densities, radii, deformations
- ▶ Radial transition densities,  $B(E_L)$
- ▶ Response functions, EWSR



## In-medium: n-n two-body interaction

JLM, from nuclear matter

semi-microscopic

normalizations fixed

+ two-body S.O. and tensor for  
unnatural parity transitions.



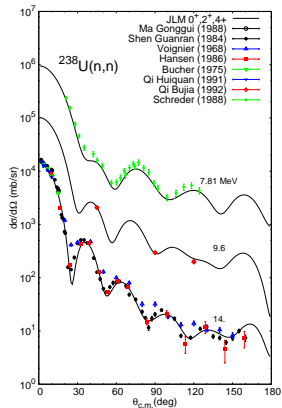
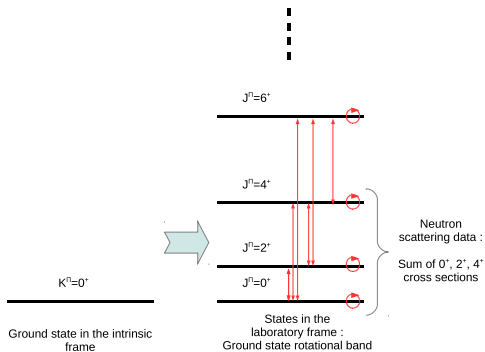
## Nucleon induced **direct reactions** for **spherical nuclei**:

- ▶ Elastic scattering
- ▶ Inelastic scattering to discrete states
- ▶ First step of pre-equilibrium emission

⇒ **Application to n + actinides** → axial deformation.

# Neutron induced reactions on actinides

JLM model + HFB axial densities :  $L = 0, 2, 4, \dots$  multipoles.



## Excitation spectrum of a nucleus with a static axial deformation

QRPA with axial deformation, good quantum numbers:

- Projection  $K$ , of the total angular momentum  $\vec{J}$  on the symmetry axis  $Oz$ ,
- Parity  $\pi$ .

Target excitations in the intrinsic frame :  $|\alpha K \Pi\rangle = \Theta_{\alpha K \Pi}^+ |\tilde{0}_I\rangle$ .

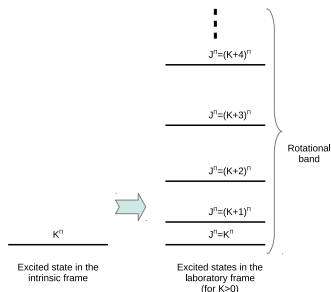
## Excitation spectrum of a nucleus with a static axial deformation

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Target states in the laboratory frame : projection on total angular momentum  
 $\Rightarrow$  rotational bands, one for each intrinsic excitation,  $J \geq K$



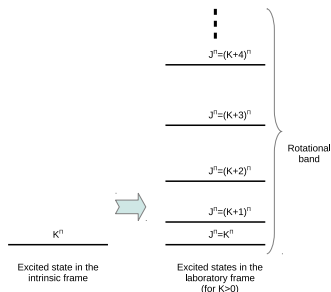
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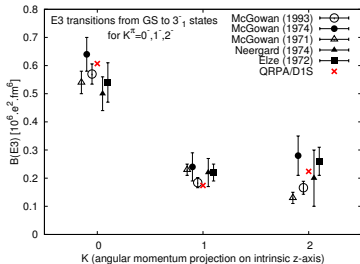
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## E3 transition probabilities





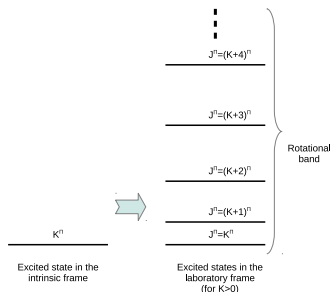
# Excitation spectrum of a nucleus with a static axial deformation

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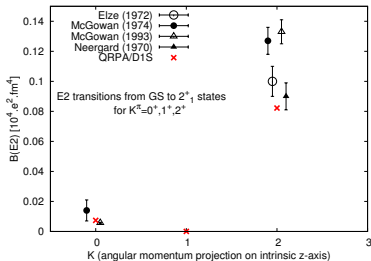
- Projection  $K$ , of the total angular momentum  $\vec{J}$  on the symmetry axis  $Oz$ ,
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Target excitations in the intrinsic frame :  $|\alpha K \Pi\rangle = \Theta_{\alpha K \Pi}^+ |\tilde{0}_I\rangle$ .

Target states in the laboratory frame : projection on total angular momentum  $\Rightarrow$  rotational bands, one for each intrinsic excitation,  $J \geq K$



## E2 transition probabilities



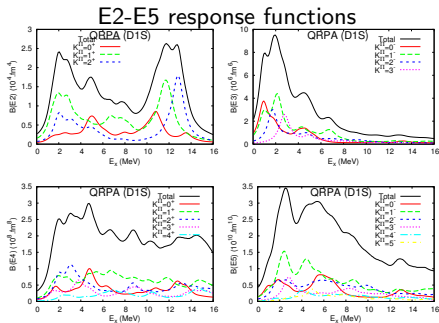
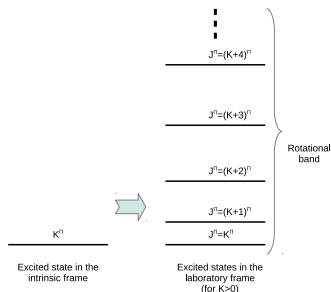
# Excitation spectrum of a nucleus with a static axial deformation

QRPA with axial deformation, good quantum numbers:

- Projection  $K$ , of the total angular momentum  $\vec{J}$  on the symmetry axis  $Oz$ ,
- Parity  $\pi$ .

Target excitations in the intrinsic frame :  $|\alpha K \Pi\rangle = \Theta_{\alpha K \Pi}^+ |\tilde{0}_I\rangle$ .

Target states in the laboratory frame : projection on total angular momentum  $\Rightarrow$  rotational bands, one for each intrinsic excitation,  $J \geq K$



## 11-18 MeV (n,xn) $^{238}\text{U}$ spectra

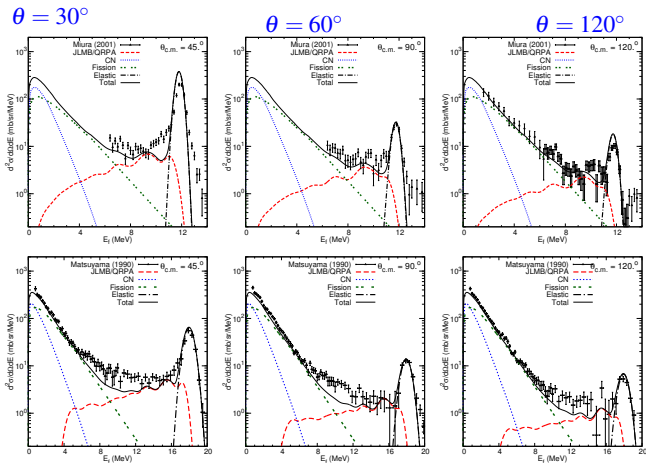
Direct emission component:

$$\frac{d\sigma(\mathbf{k}_i, \mathbf{k}_f)}{d\Omega dE_f} = \frac{1}{2\delta} \int_{E_f-\delta}^{E_f+\delta} dE \sum_{N=K^\pi, J \geq K} \frac{\Gamma_N}{2} \frac{1}{(E_i - E - E_N)^2 + \frac{\Gamma_N^2}{4}} \frac{d\sigma_N}{d\Omega}$$

# 11-18 MeV (n,xn) <sup>238</sup>U spectra

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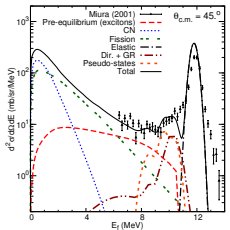


11.8 MeV

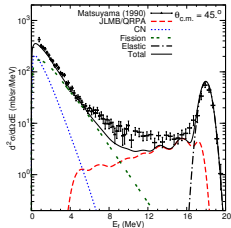
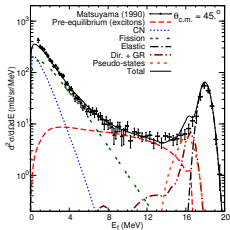
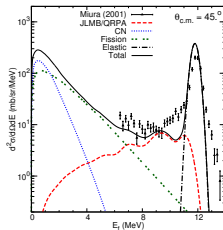
18. MeV

# Comparison to previous more phenomenological calculations

Excitons + collective model + pseudo states

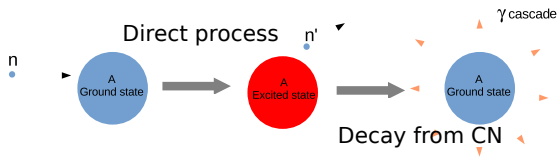


JLMB/QRPA

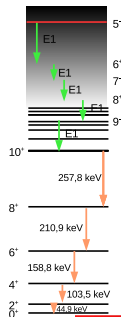
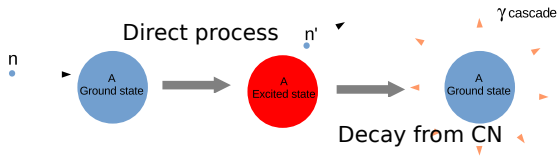


⇒ need n.n.p states and 2-step process for  $E_{in} \simeq 10$  MeV

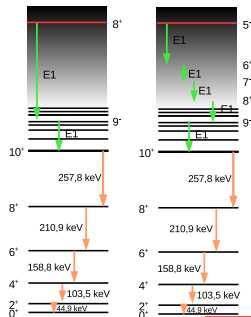
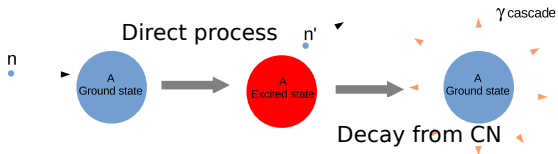
# Modeling $^{238}\text{U}$ (n,n' $\gamma$ ) reactions



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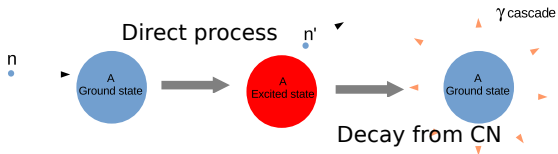


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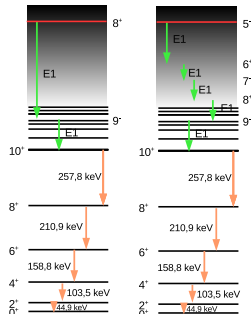
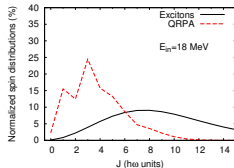
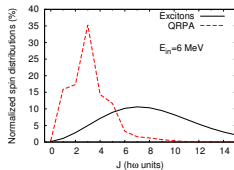




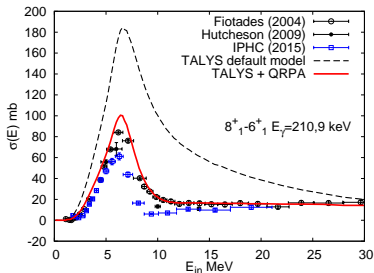
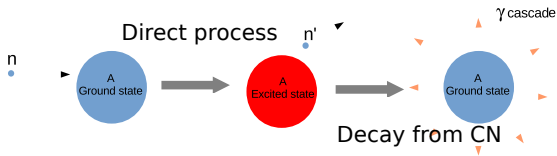
# Modeling $^{238}\text{U}$ ( $n, n'\gamma$ ) reactions



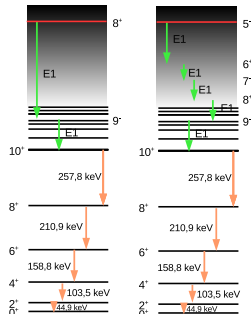
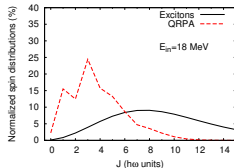
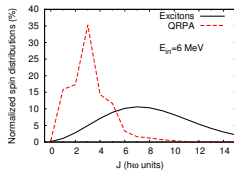
Residual nucleus:  $E_x, J^\pi$



# Modeling $^{238}\text{U}$ ( $n, n'\gamma$ ) reactions



## Residual nucleus: $E_x, J^\pi$

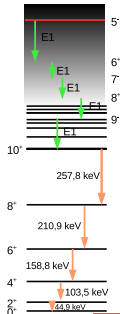
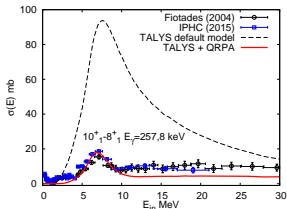
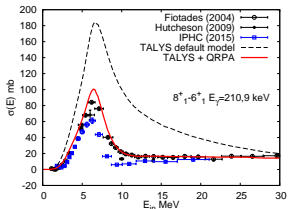
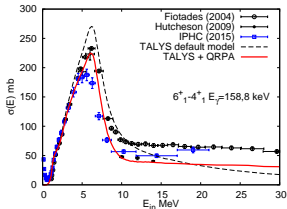
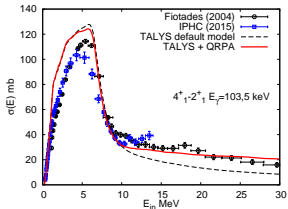
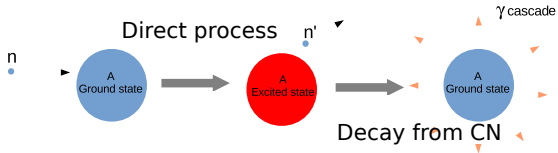


Neutron Time of flight facility  
**GELINA@IRMM(Geel)**

M. Kerveno et al., IPHC,  
 Strasbourg, France.

M. Dupuis (CEA,DAM,DIF)

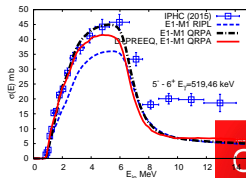
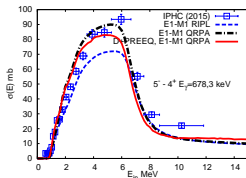
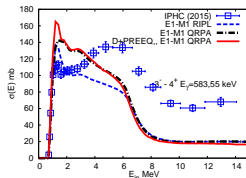
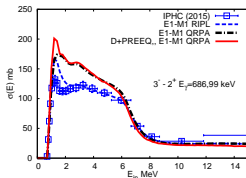
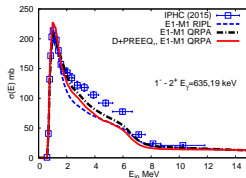
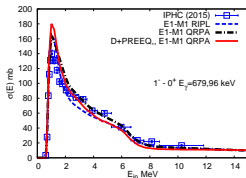
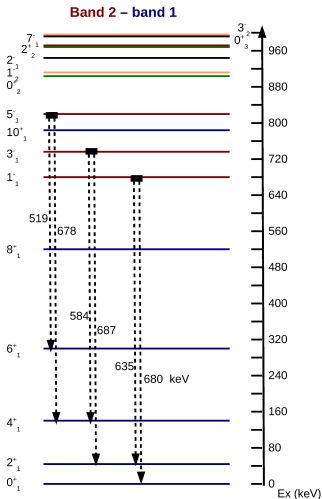
# Modeling $^{238}\text{U}$ ( $n, n'\gamma$ ) reactions



# Inter-band transitions

Direct + Preequilibrium from JLM+QRPA

E1-M1 response functions: RIPL  $\rightarrow$  QRPA : S. Goriely PL002, I387 (S. Hilaire).



## Odd actinides - early developments

Direct excitation process in  $^{239}\text{Pu}$ :

Transitions:  $|\frac{1}{2}^+\rangle \rightarrow |j^\pi\rangle$

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$a_{\frac{1}{2}+}|0^+\rangle \rightarrow a_{\frac{1}{2}+}|N\rangle$ .

$|N\rangle \Rightarrow$  phonons calculated in  $^{240}\text{Pu} \Rightarrow$  **weak-coupling** approximation.

Main features of collective responses in  $A$  and  $A \pm 1$  are expected to be similar

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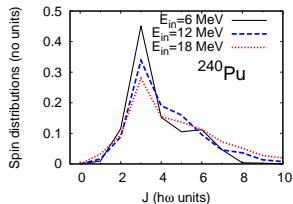
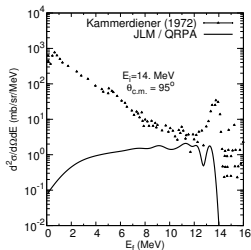
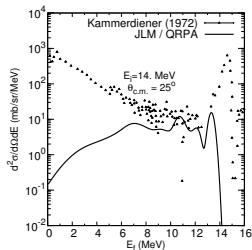
Transitions:  $|\frac{1}{2}^+\rangle \rightarrow |j^\pi\rangle$

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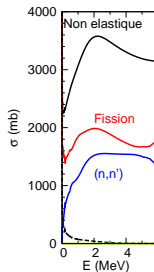
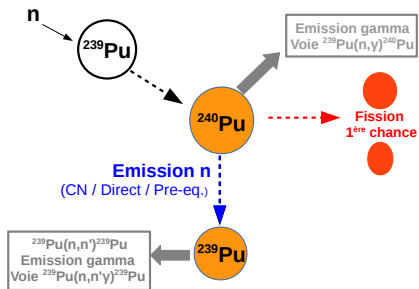
Main features of collective responses in  $A$  and  $A \pm 1$  are expected to be similar

### 14. MeV $^{239}\text{Pu}(n,xn)$



Missing neutron contributions: **fission fragments.**

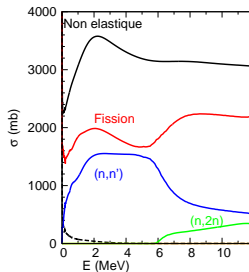
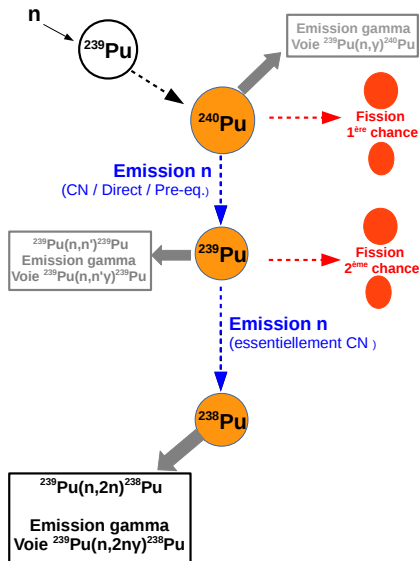
## $^{239}\text{Pu}$ (n,2n) : reaction mechanisms



BRC (P. Romain, B. Morillon, H. Duarte).

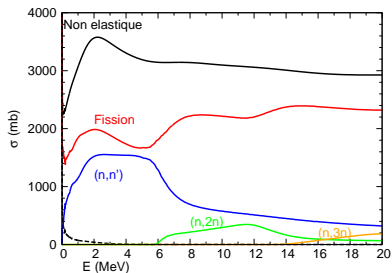
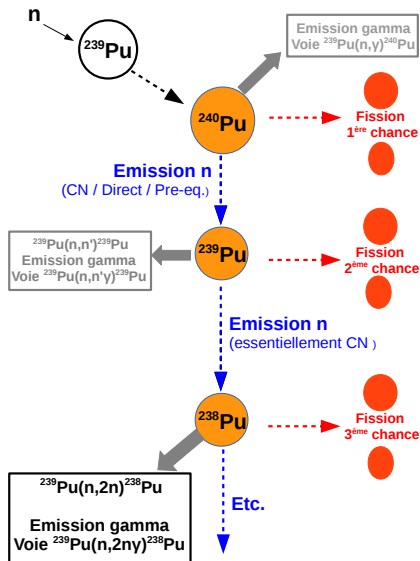


## $^{239}\text{Pu}$ (n,2n) : reaction mechanisms



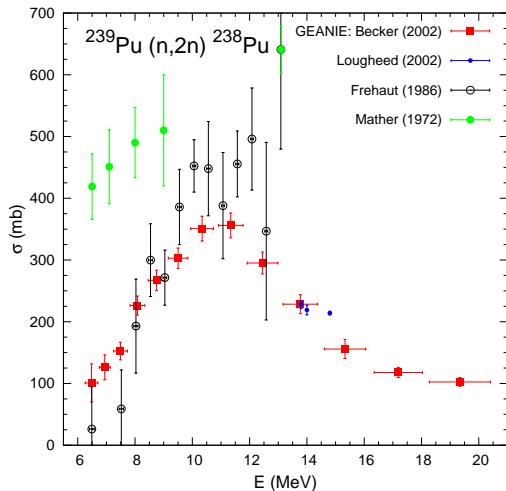
BRC (P. Romain, B. Morillon, H. Duarte).

# $^{239}\text{Pu}$ (n,2n) : reaction mechanisms



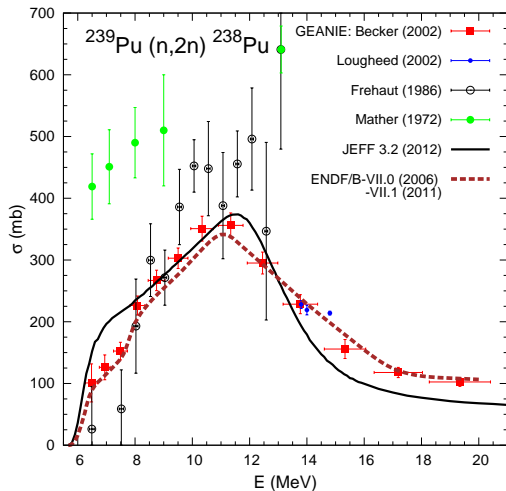
BRC (P. Romain, B. Morillon, H. Duarte).

# Measurements and evaluations $^{239}\text{Pu}$ (n,2n) $^{238}\text{Pu}$



GEANIE/GNASH (Bernstein 2002) : (n,2n) extrapolated (using GNASH code) from partial (n,2n $\gamma$ ) measured cross sections (GEANIE : Germanium array).

# Measurements and evaluations $^{239}\text{Pu}$ (n,2n) $^{238}\text{Pu}$



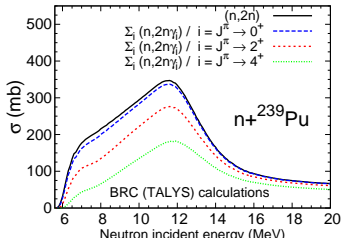
Large discrepancies between various evaluations :  
for  $E_{in}$  in the 6.5 - 8 MeV range  
for  $E_{in} > 11$  MeV.

## GEANIE measurements

LANL 1999

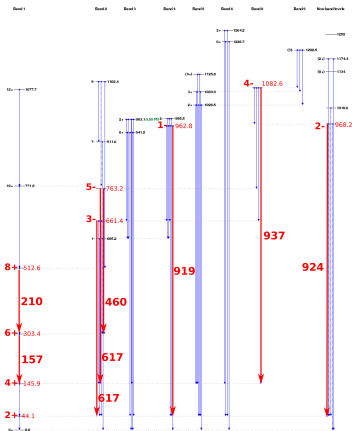
height measured transitions  
(seven cross sections)  $(n,2n\gamma)$   
Difficulties

- $E < 6.5 < \text{MeV}$   $(n,2n)$  without  $\gamma$  emission.
- Internal conversion :  $2_1^+ \rightarrow 1_1^+$   $\gamma$ -ray conversion : 735.
- $\gamma$  from fission fragments, sample activity.
- exemple: the  $4_1^+ \rightarrow 2_1^+$   $\gamma$ -ray yields was overwhelmed by a fission-product  $\gamma$ -ray.



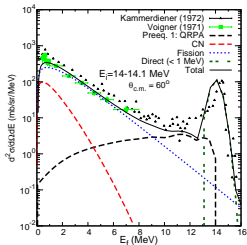
M. Dupuis (CEA,DAM,DIF)

## ${}^{238}\text{Pu}$ $\gamma$ -decay scheme

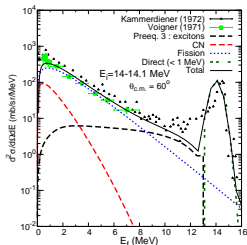


# Pre-equilibrium models - $^{239}\text{Pu}$ (n,xn) spetrum

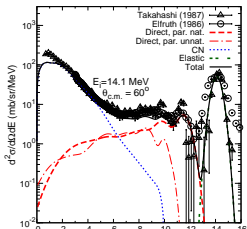
## JLM / /one-phonon QRPA



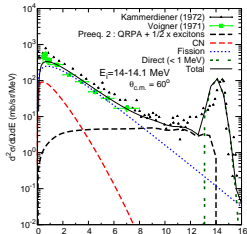
## Excitons (two-components, TALYS impl.)



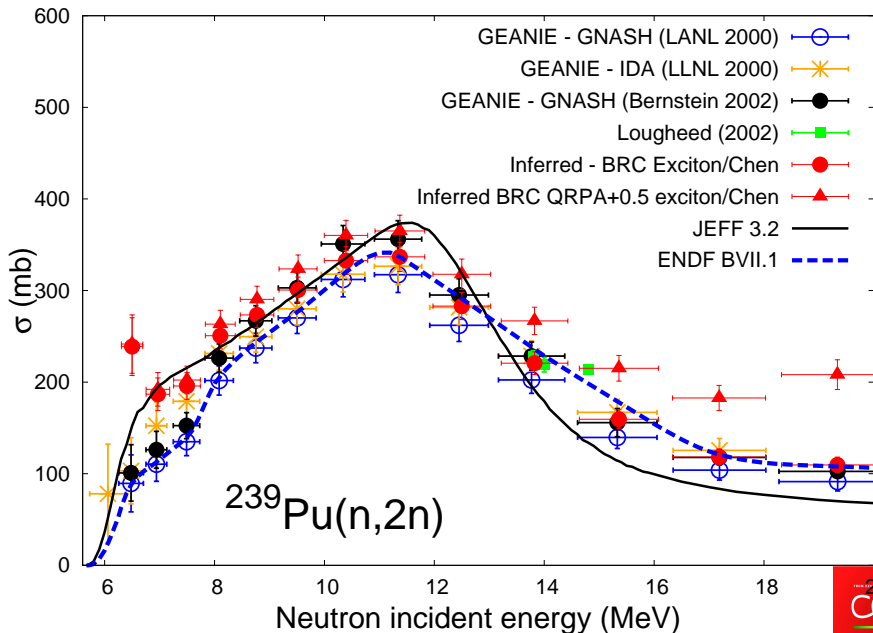
## JLM : No unnatural parity excitations. $^{208}\text{Pb}(n,xn)$



## QRPA + 1/2 Excitons

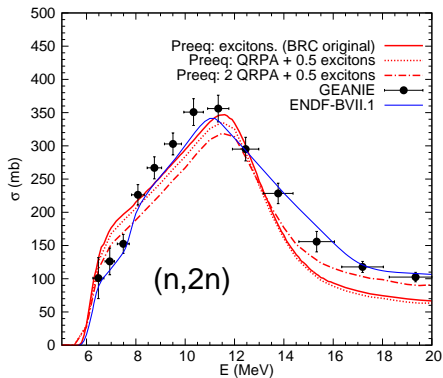


## Discussion

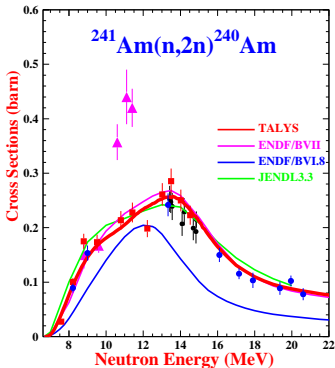


# Discussion: $^{241}\text{Am}(n,2n)$

$^{239}\text{Pu}(n,2n)$



$^{241}\text{Am}(n,2n)$





## Conclusions and questions

- Direct inelastic and pre-equilibrium (first-step): QRPA one phonon excitations.
- $\rho$ -dependent effective interaction  $\rightarrow$  large rearrangement corrections.
- Improve high energy neutron spectra in  $(n,xn)$  and  $(n,n'\gamma)$  cross-sections for  $^{238}\text{U}$ .
  
- Future of folding models for low energies ? Which interactions ?
- Folding models / inelastic processes / rearrangement : full-folding models (Melbourne), link with beyond low density expansions NM theories (H. Arellano, University of Chile).

### Work in progress

- Analysis of  $(n,xn)$  and  $(n,xn\gamma)$ :  $^{239}\text{Pu}$  and  $^{241}\text{Am}$ ,  $^{232}\text{Th}$  and Tungsten (IPHC, GELINA).
- $^{239}\text{Pu}$   $(n,2n)$  cross section extracted from  $(n,2n\gamma)$  data : new analysis with microscopic direct reaction modeling.

### Plans for model improvements

Better interaction, **two-step process with 2-phonon states**, **qp-blocking+QRPA** for **odd-nuclei**, **QRPA charge exchange**, consistent description of structure and reaction

**Actinides**: microscopic derivation of coupling **non-local potentials**, solving **coupled channels** for a large coupling scheme ( **PhD of A. Nasri, CEA, DAM, DIF, Bruyères-le-Châtel** )

*Thank you*