

# Preliminary simulations of AmBe in LIME

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# Recap: the AmBe source

- AmBe source is made of  $^{241}\text{AmO}_2$  and  $^9\text{Be}$
- $^{241}\text{Am}$  decay:
  - Radioactive  $^{241}\text{Am}$  has a half-life of 432.2 years and decays via  $\alpha$  emission (five different energies averaging 5 MeV) to  $^{237}\text{Np}$ .
  - The dominant energy of the resulting background gamma-rays from the decay of the intermediate excited states in  $^{237}\text{Np}$  is 59.5 keV.
  - Fast neutrons are produced when the decay  $\alpha$  particles interact with  $^9\text{Be}$ .

Slide by Giulia

- $(\alpha, n)$  reaction with  $^9\text{Be}$   
 $\alpha + ^9\text{Be} \rightarrow ^{12}\text{C} + n$  (~42%),  
 $\alpha + ^9\text{Be} \rightarrow ^{12}\text{C}^* + n$  (~58%),  
 $^{12}\text{C}^* \rightarrow ^{12}\text{C} + \gamma$  (4.38 MeV)

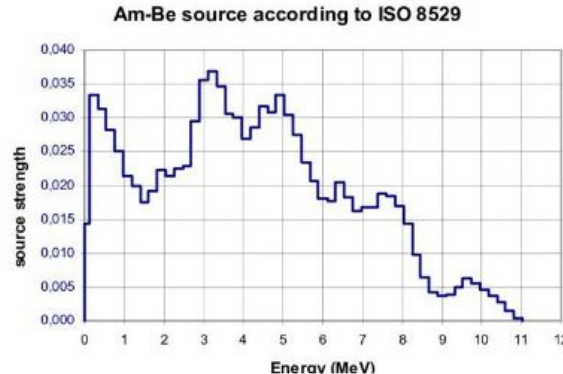


Fig. from  
<https://rifj.ifj.edu.pl/handle/item/217>

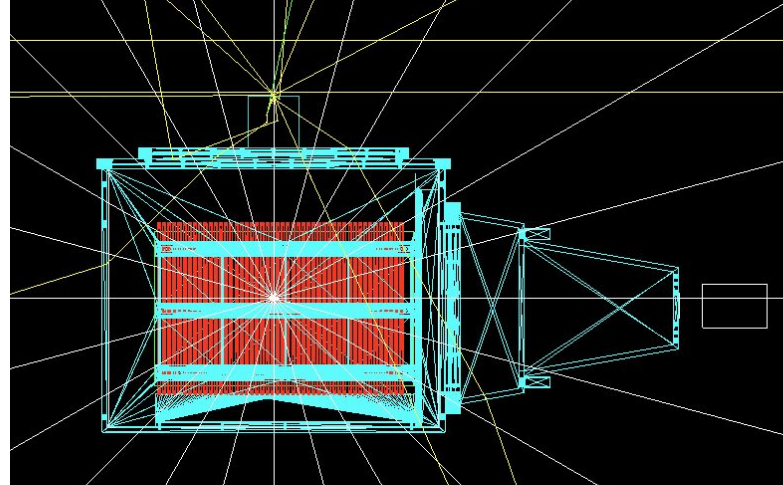
Ref: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0969804307001200>

# Simulation details

- The source emits in an isotropic way
- There's a lead cube of  $10 \times 10 \times 10 \text{ cm}^3$  between the source and the detector

With respect to the last presentation, some runs with higher statistics have been performed:

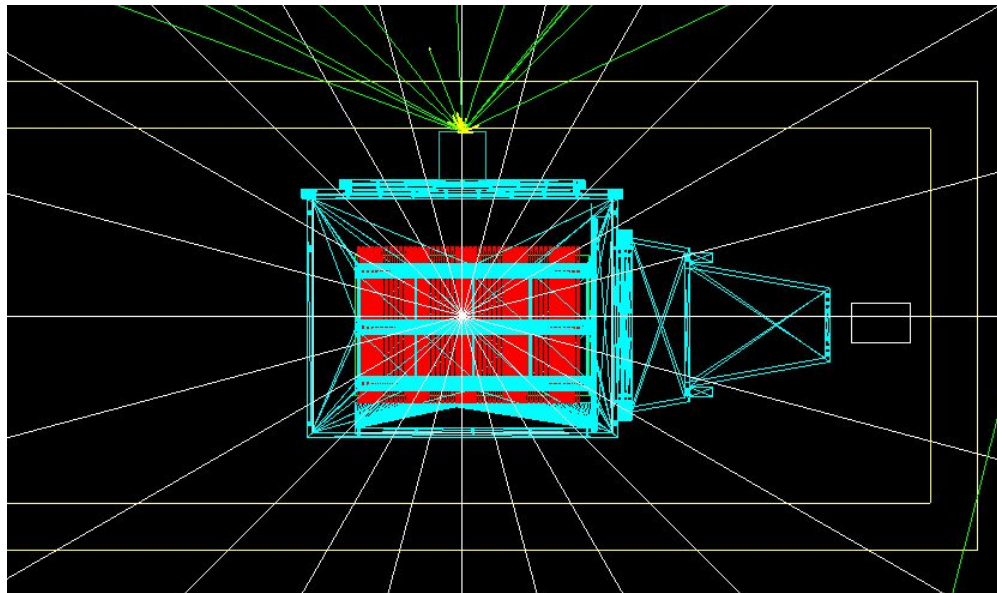
- $10^7$  neutrons with the spectrum of the last slide  $\rightarrow 4.6 \times 10^3$  events produced
- $10^5$  gammas @ 4.38 MeV  $\rightarrow 2.2 \times 10^4$  events produced
- $10^6$   $^{241}\text{Am}$  decays  $\rightarrow 0$  events produced



# $^{241}\text{Am}$ simulation

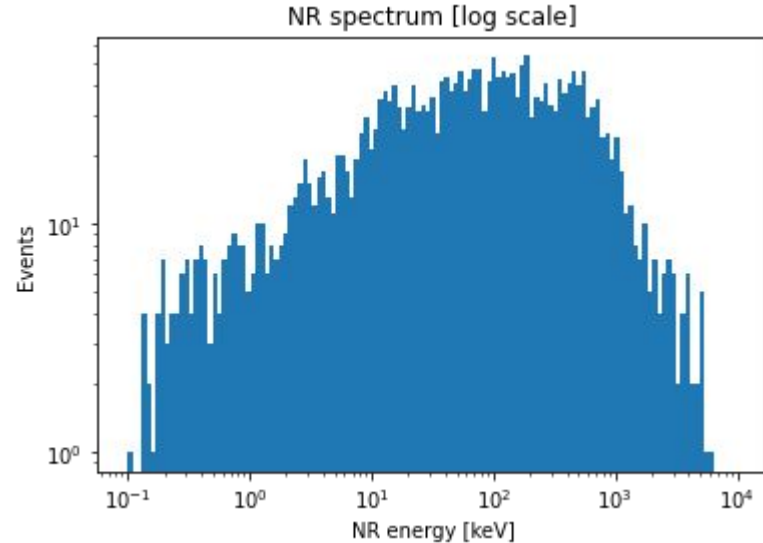
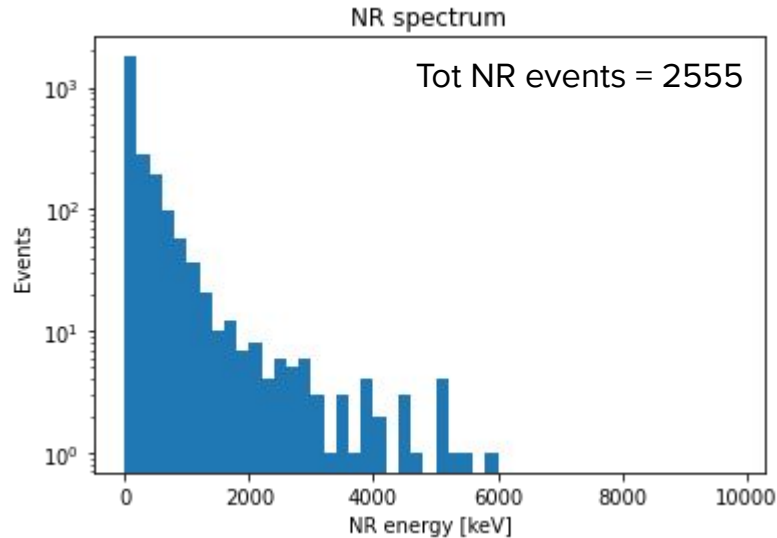
The simulation of the  $^{241}\text{Am}$  decay produced 0 events.

The reason is that the lead block completely shields these particles (mostly gammas @ 59.5 keV).



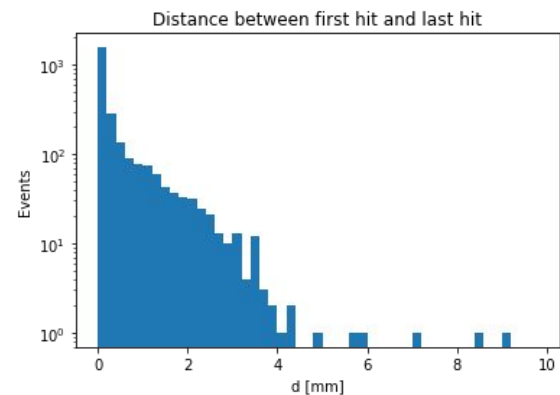
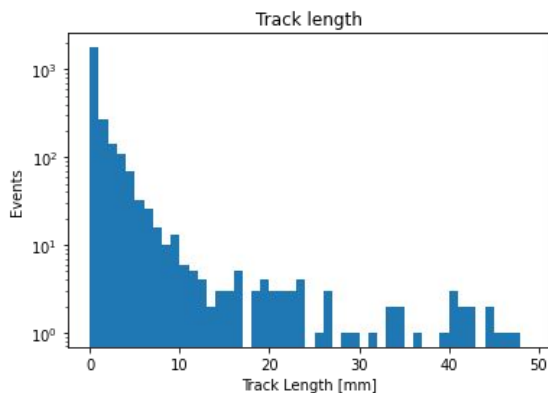
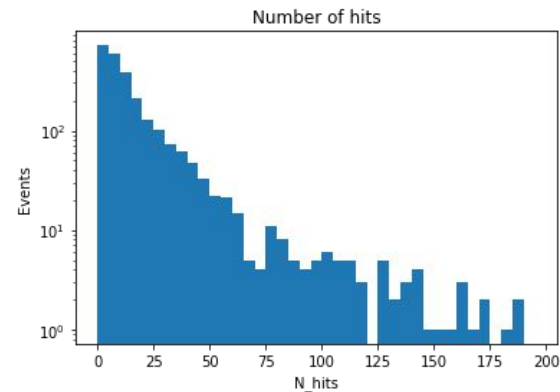
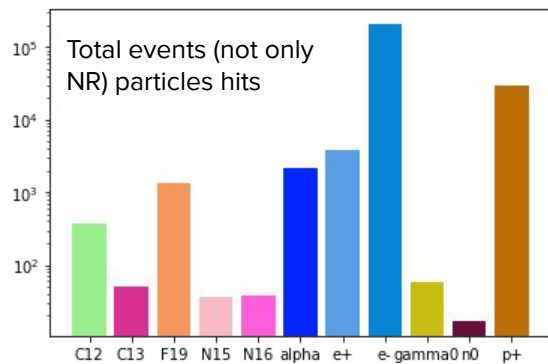
# Neutrons simulation: NR spectrum

Selecting NR events is quite easy: there must be a nucleus and some NR energy deposit.



Tot neutrons generated / NR inside the detector = 0.2555 %

# NR spectrum: events and dimensions



# How to identify ER events [in progress]

Selection ER events is a bit more complex:

- There must be electrons
- There must not be positrons or ionizing particles like protons, etc.
- The track has to begin inside the detector active volume: otherwise how can be sure that the electron we are looking is not part of a pair produced by some photon?
- In the case of the gammas simulation, a single event can have multiple tracks, so one have to look at the single tracks to get the right energy spectrum.

To conclude: I'm currently trying to find out a way to select the ER events in a rigorous way.

Any suggestion at this point is very welcome.

# Conclusions

- With respect to my last presentation, I did a bit of work on simulations with higher statistics.
- I obtained the NR spectrum resulting from a neutron source with an original spectrum consistent with the AmBe source expected one.
- I'm currently trying to find out what is the most rigorous way to select the ER events to get the ER energy spectrum.
- As a gas mixture I used the usual  $\text{HeCF}_4$ , but once I get the ER spectrum the next step will be to see what happens with  $\text{ArCF}_4$ .