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Determination of fractional electron capture probabilities of Nickel-59 by means of Metallic Magnetic Calorimeters

Arshjot Kaur, Lucille Chambon, Martin Loidl, V. Lourenço, Matias Rodrigues

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A. Kaur, L. Chambon, M. Loidl, V. Lourenço, M. Rodrigues, M. L. Zahir

Université Paris-Saclay, CEA, LIST, Laboratoire National Henri Becquerel (LNE-LNHB), F-91120 Palaiseau, France

✉ arshjot.kaur@cea.fr

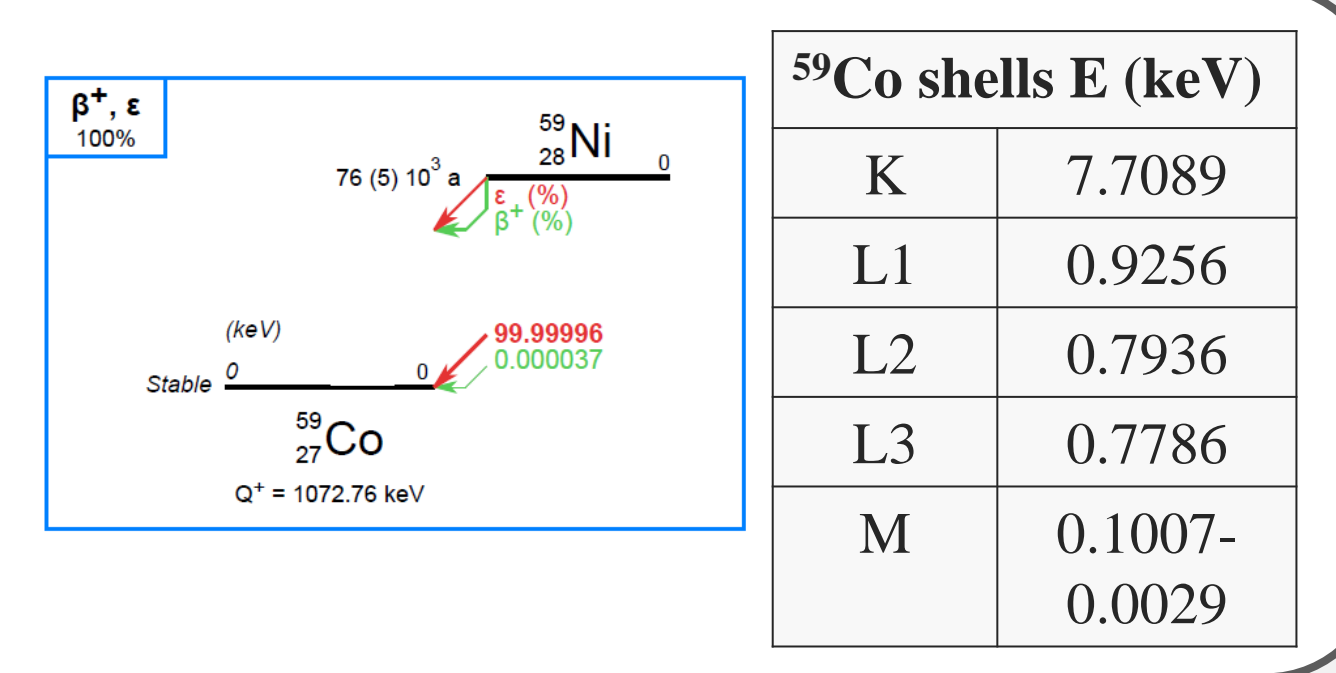
The measurement is part of the European metrology research project MetroMMC (2018-21). In the project, MMCs have been optimized and utilized for decay energy spectrometry of radionuclides decaying via electron capture (EC). Several EC-decaying radionuclides emitting radiation in the energy range between 20 eV and 100 keV were selected.

The project's main objectives are to measure fractional electron capture probabilities and absolute X-ray emission intensities. To improve theoretical models and calculations of electron capture and subsequent atomic relaxation and to validate the theoretical data with the high-precision experimental data from this project.

Motivation

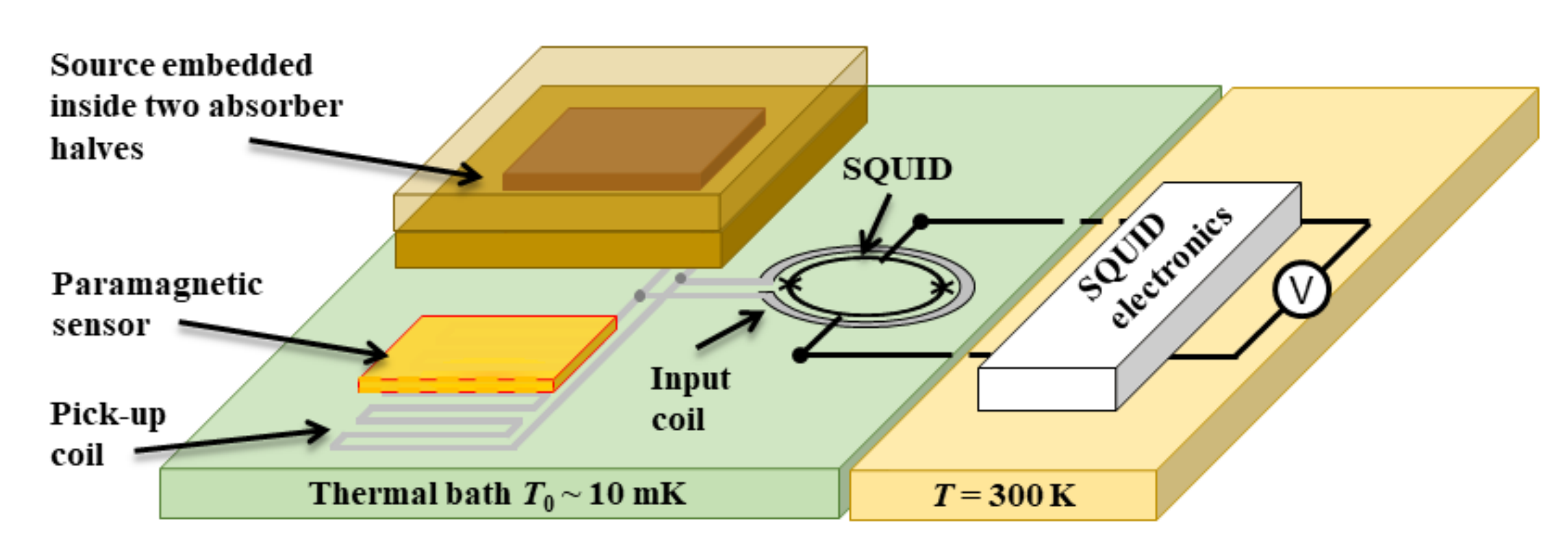
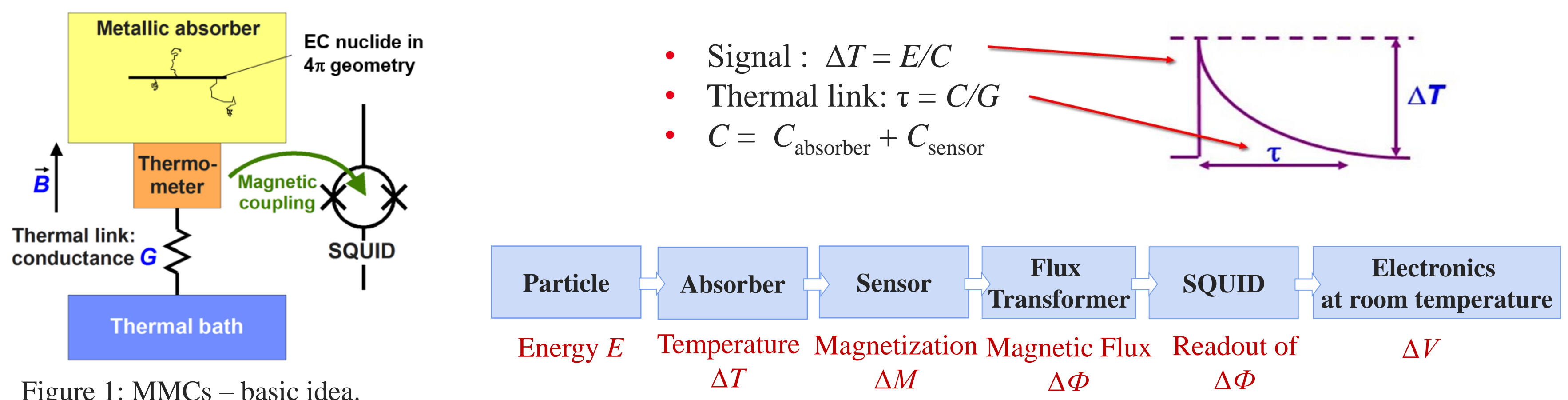
Nickel-59, one of the radionuclides chosen for the MetroMMC project, decays mainly by EC to the ground state of Co-59 and has a long half-life of 76,000 years. The decay is a 2nd forbidden non-unique transition. The main applications where the electron capture probability ratios are required are:

- Isotope geology: ⁵⁹Ni is used to date meteorites and determine the abundance of extraterrestrial dust in ice and sediment.
- Nuclear power plant radioactive waste qualification: ⁵⁹Ni is produced in nuclear reactors as an activation product of Ni-cladded control rods and other steel structural components. It is present in nuclear waste, and its detection is very difficult because of its long half-life and no γ -ray emission.



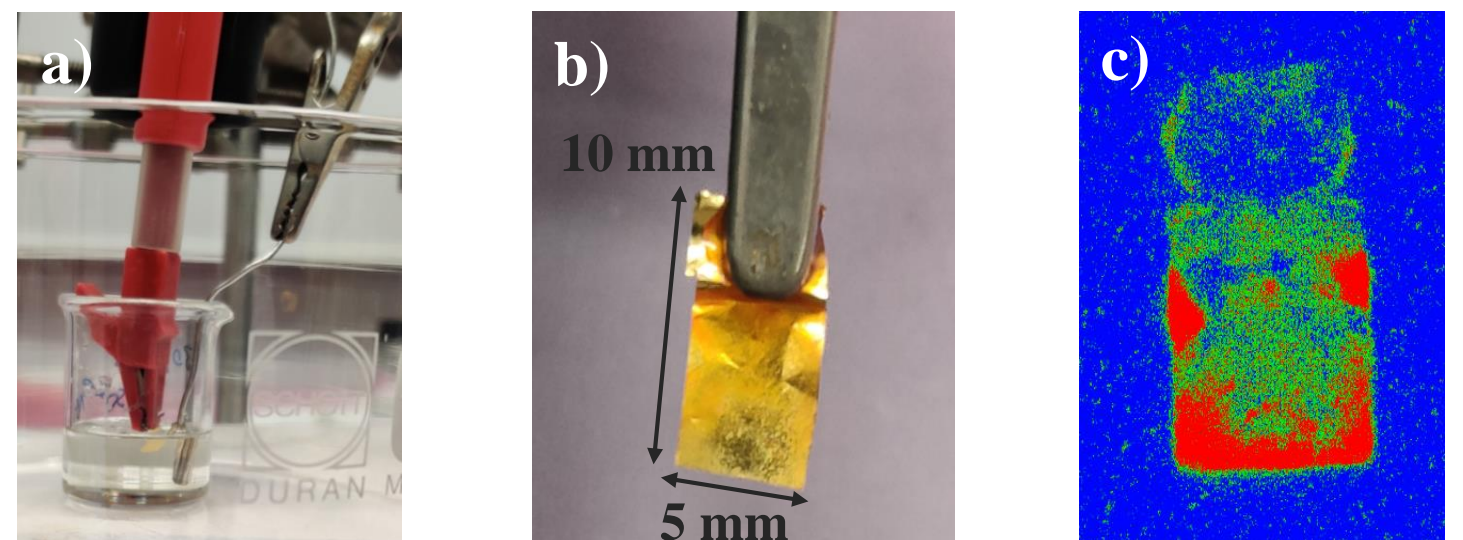
Detection technique: Metallic Magnetic Calorimeters (MMCs)

MMCs with the radionuclide embedded in the absorber \rightarrow Decay energy spectrometry (DES).

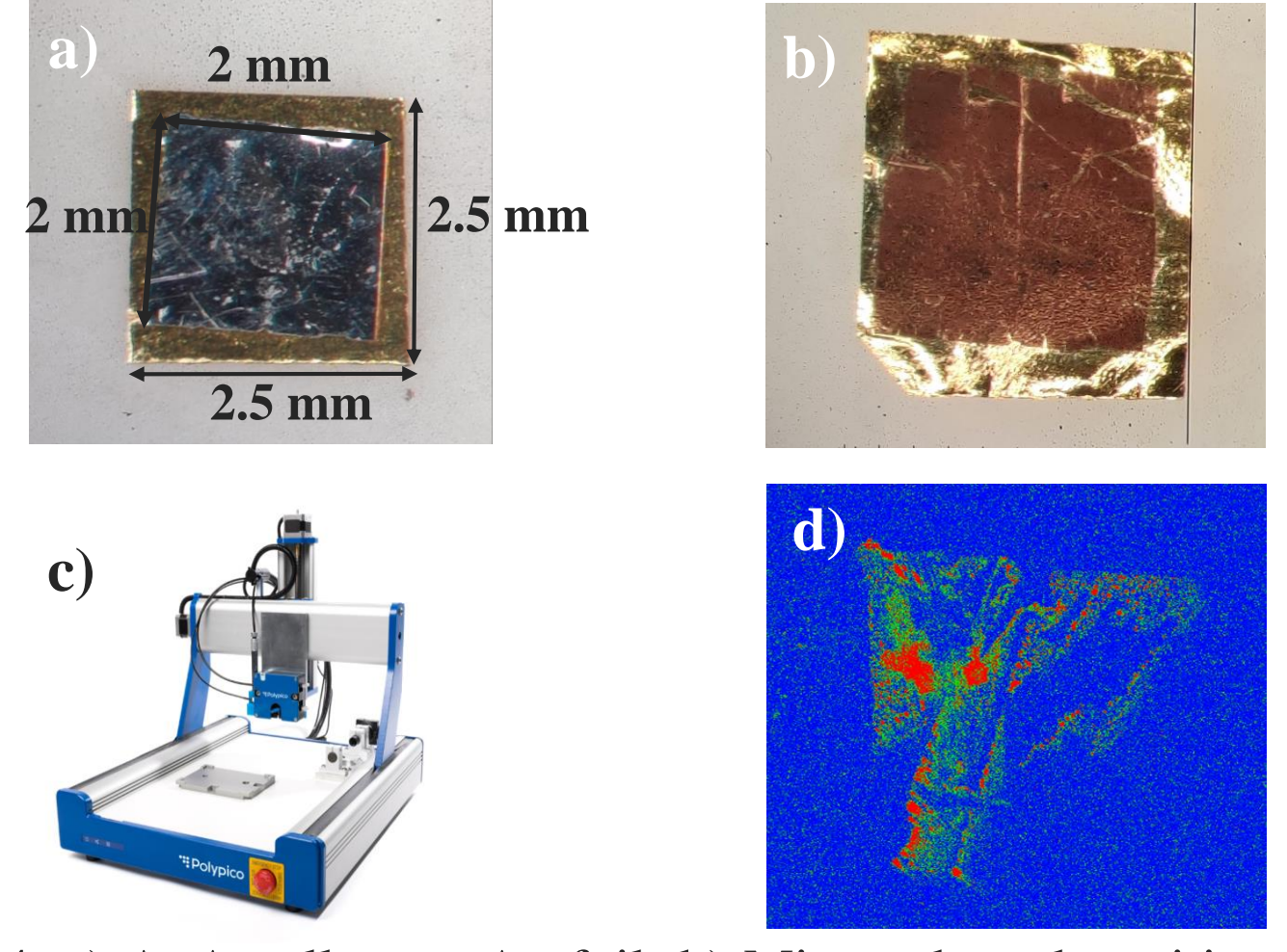


Absorber and source preparation

I. Electrodeposition Method



II. Micro-drop deposition on gold nanofoam



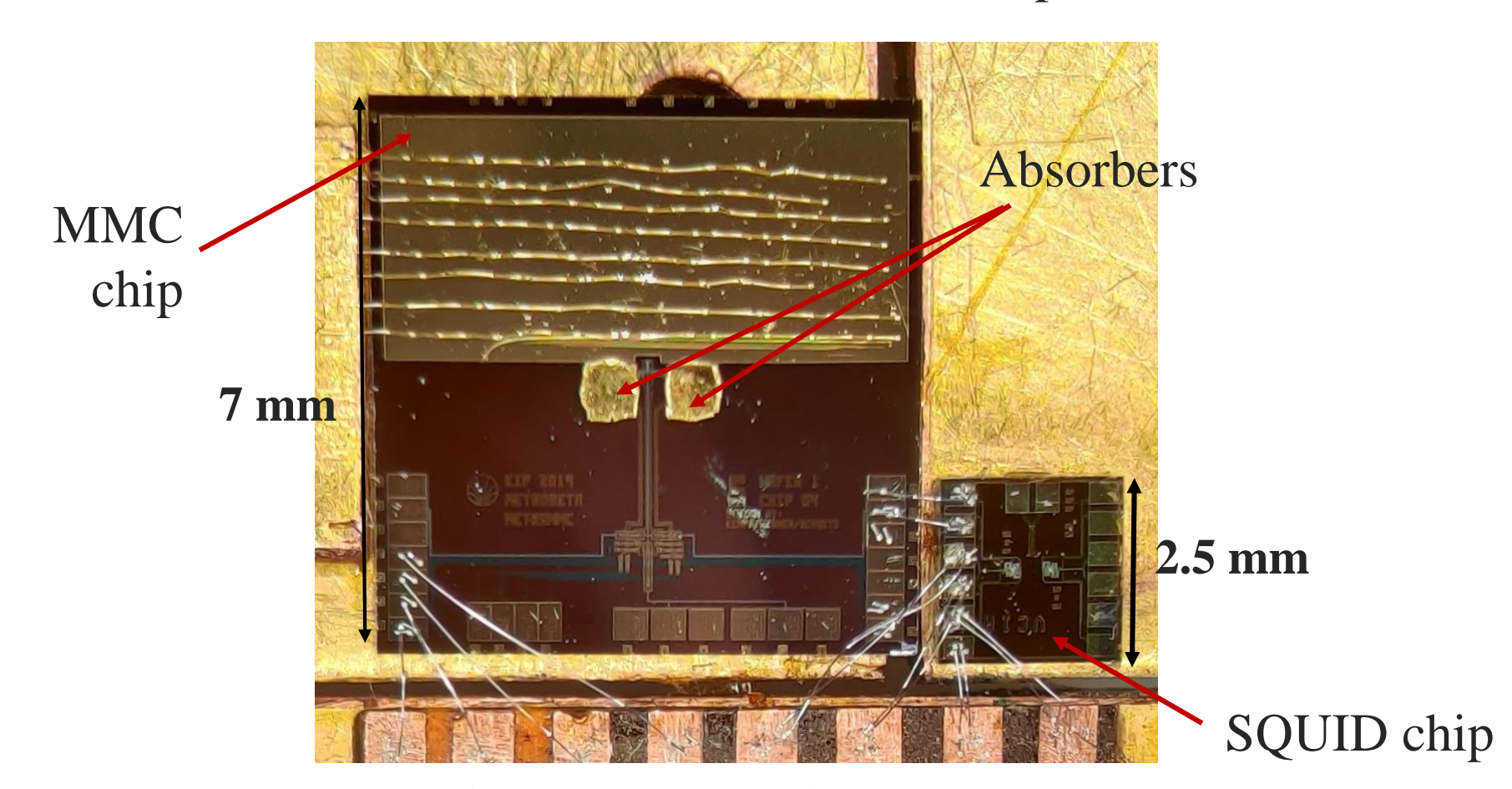
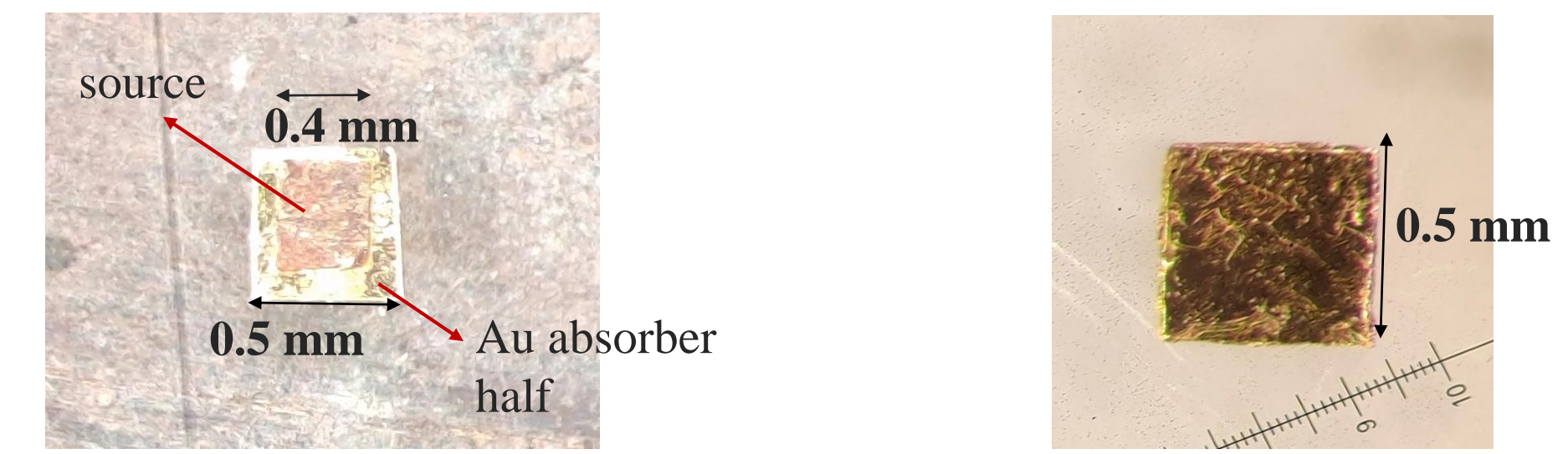
- The electrodeposition using an in-house adapted two-electrode cell setup, as shown in Figure 3a.
- Anode: platinum wire and cathode: gold foil ($10 \times 5 \times 0.005 \text{ mm}^3$).
- Electrolyte: 5 mL of DMSO & 100 μL of 1 N HCl + 0.1 N HNO₃ + NiCl₂.
- A constant current source at I = 10 mA and V = 150 V was used for 20 min.
- The initial mass activity of the radioactive solution is 81 kBq/g.
- Activity obtained on the source foil (Figure 3b): 2.77 kBq.
- Figure 3c shows the autoradiography of the activity distribution of the source.

- Figure 4a: Au_{0.3}Ag_{0.7} (wt%) alloy ($2 \times 2 \times 0.006 \text{ mm}^3$) diffusion welded on gold foil ($2.5 \times 2.5 \times 0.01 \text{ mm}^3$).
- Figure 4b: Gold nanofoam by dealloying through wet etching with 20% HNO₃ for 2 hours at 50 °C, dissolving silver, and forming nanoporous gold.
- Figure 4c: Micro-drop dispenser setup. For a 3 Bq activity, the drop volume was 41 nL (1216 drops); for 4 Bq, it was 55 nL (1671 drops).
- Figure 4d: Autoradiography of one of the sources.

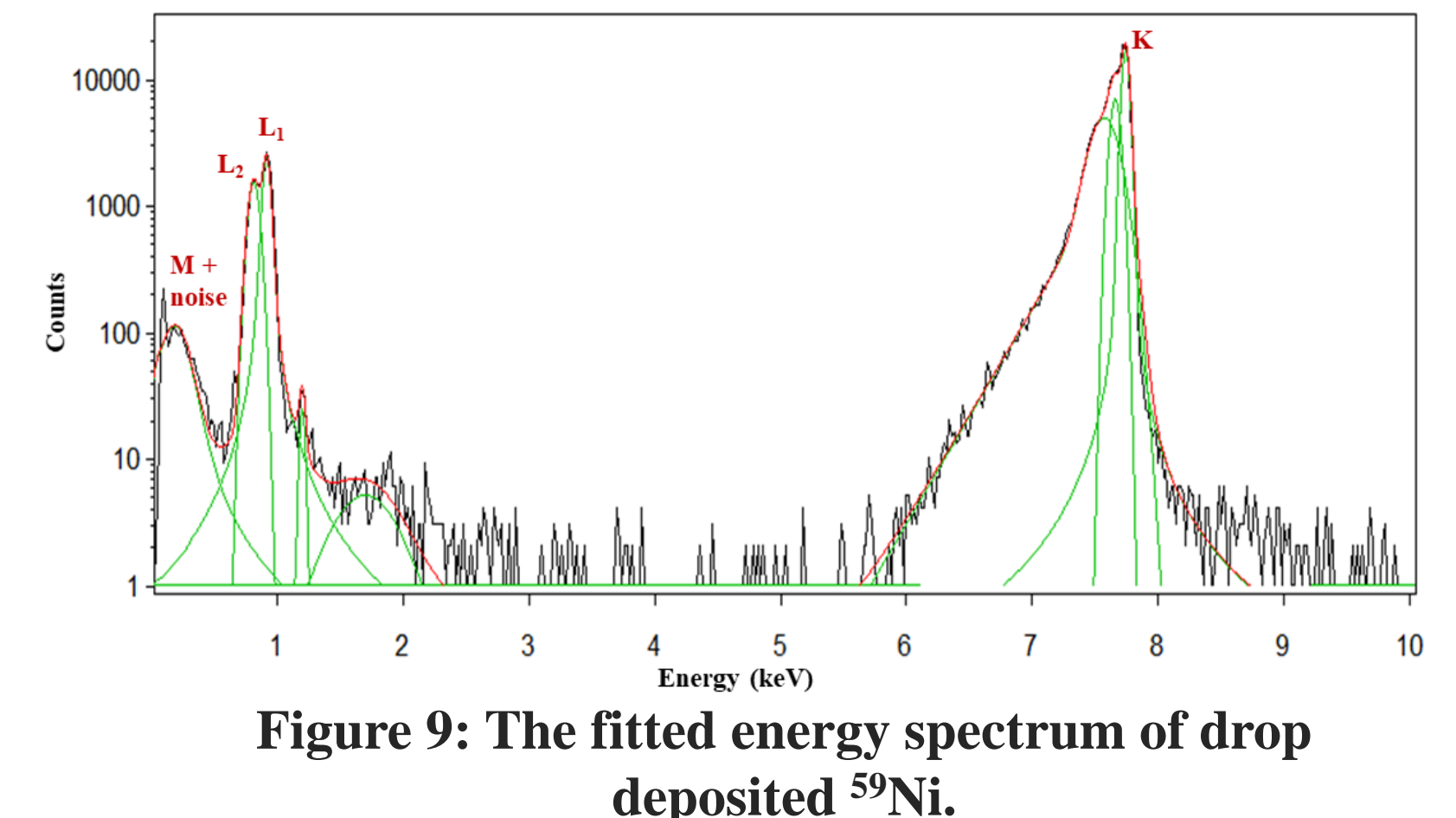
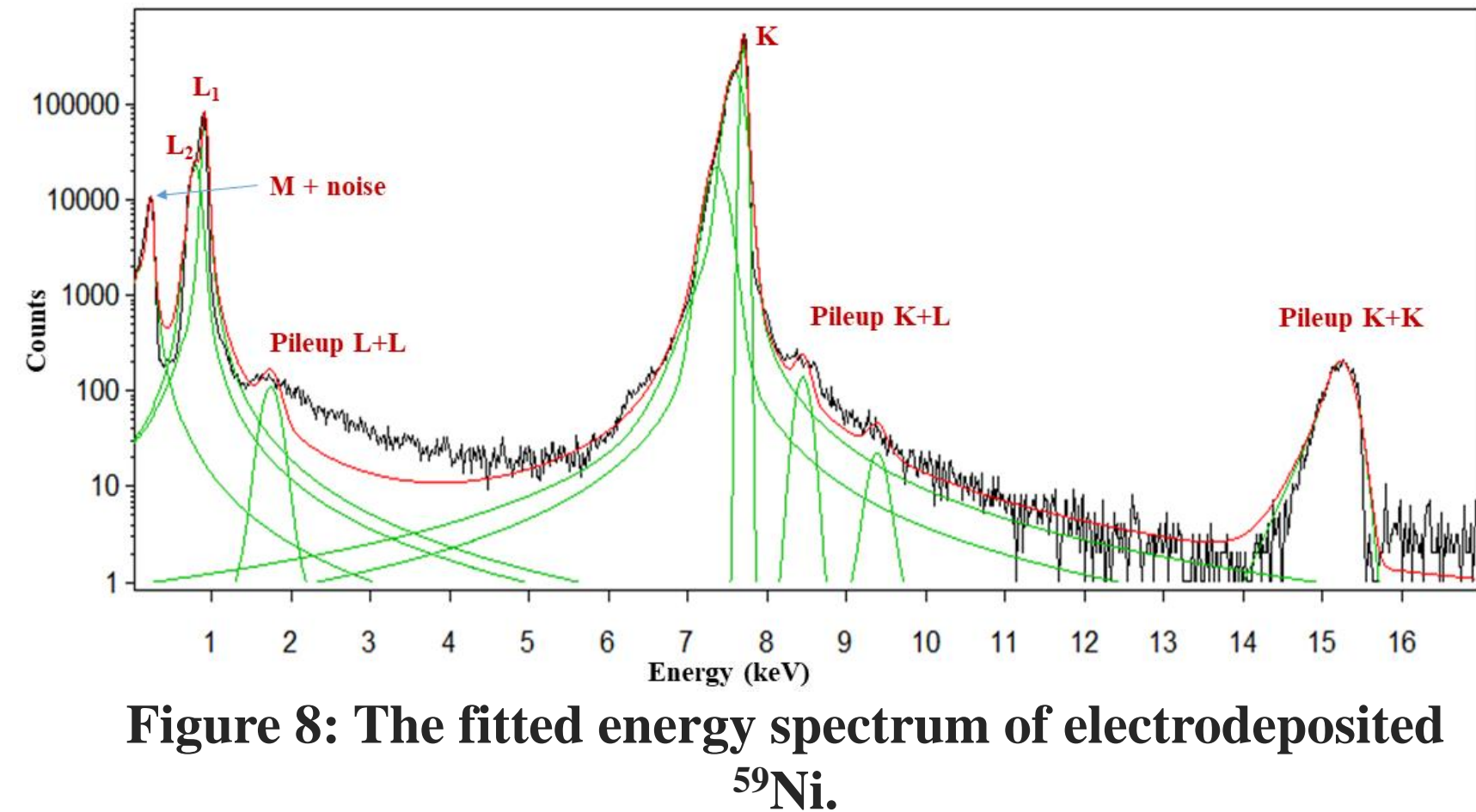
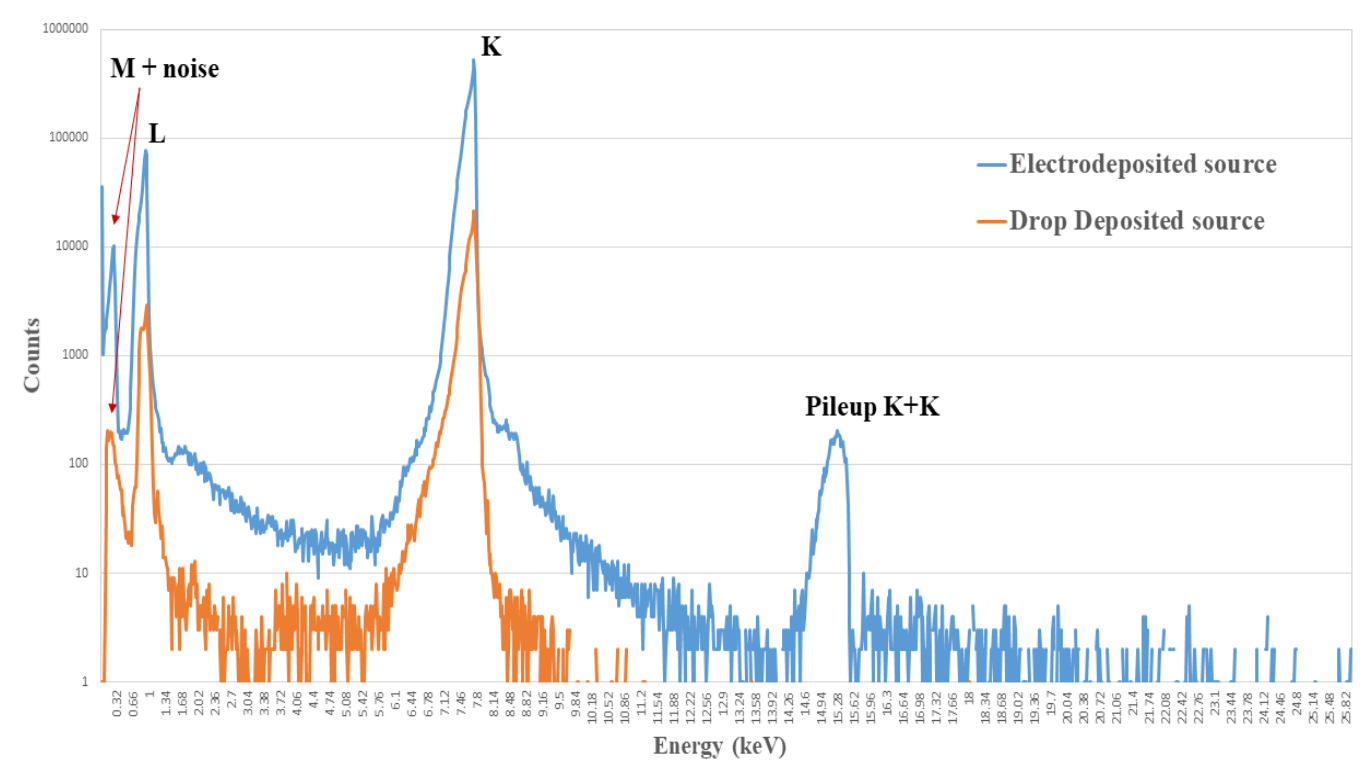
Experiment setup:

Decay energy spectrometry (DES)

- In DES measurement mode, the source is fully enclosed between the two absorber halves (Figure 5a) to have a 4 π detection geometry (Figure 5b).
- The decay energy from the source, except the neutrino, is thermalized inside the absorber. The obtained energy spectrum shows a single peak for each capture electron shell.



Spectrum analysis and results



Fractional electron capture probability ratios

Measurement	P_L/P_K
Electrodeposition	0.1154 (11)
Drop deposition	0.1122 (22)
BetaShape *[3]	0.1159 (26)
Literature	0.1210 (20) [4]

* Theoretical calculation code developed at LNHB.

- The ratio of peak areas corresponds to the fractional capture probabilities. The quoted uncertainties comprise the statistical uncertainties and an estimation of the uncertainty due to the data analysis.
- The pulses had a 10-90% rise time of 170 μs in both sources, with exponential decay resulting in a 1/e decay time of 400 μs in the electroplated source and 440 μs in the drop-deposited source.
- In drop-deposited sources, due to the loss of a portion of the energy of Auger electrons in the source material causes a low energy tail (0.95% for K peak), less pronounced in electroplated sources (0.38% for K peak).

The fractional electron capture probability ratios from both sources are compatible with each other and the recent BetaShape calculation value.

The follow-up EMPIR project: PrimA-LTD (2021-2024)

- To develop a new primary method for decay scheme independent activity determination, high energy resolution, and statistics that exceed 10⁸ events/spectrum.
- High statistics measurements of ¹²⁹I (beta spectrum shape; branching ratio) and ⁵⁵Fe (shake-up and shake-off effects) will be performed by the use of multiple detectors.

➤ Upgraded MMC spectrometer setup to acquire measurement statistics of >10⁸ events per spectrum.

