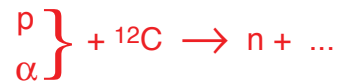


Low Energy Neutron Production

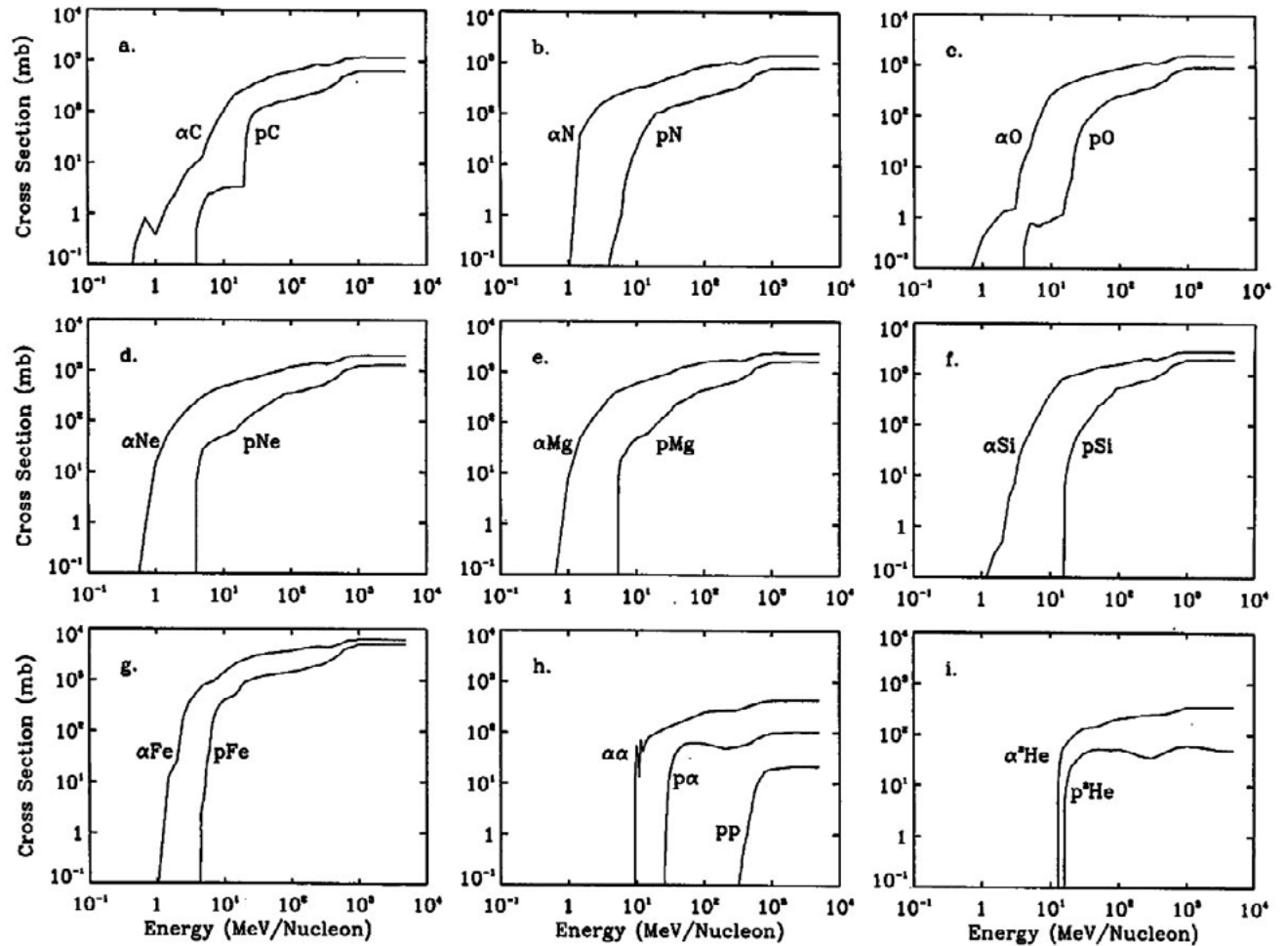
Neutron production



and inverse reactions

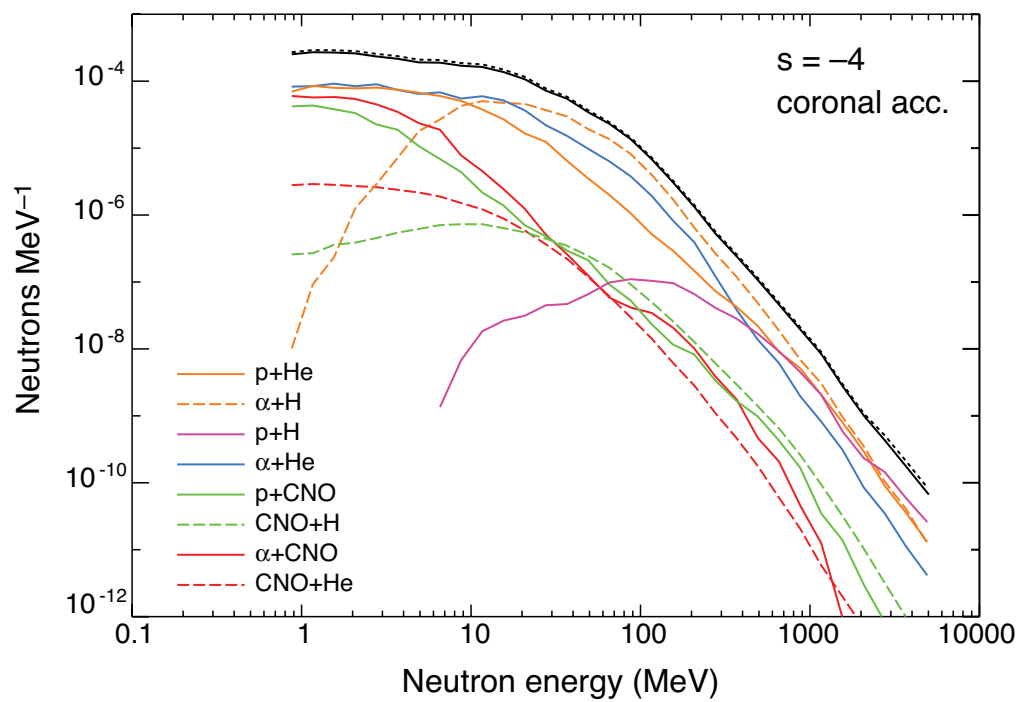
TABLE 1
Targets, Projectiles, and Neutron
Production Threshold Energies
(MeV per Nucleon)

Isotopes	Proton	α -Particle
${}^1\text{H}$	292.3	25.7
${}^3\text{He}$	10.3	5.5
${}^4\text{He}$	25.7	9.5
${}^{12}\text{C}$	19.6	2.8
${}^{13}\text{C}$	3.2	Exothermic
${}^{14}\text{N}$	6.3	1.5
${}^{15}\text{N}$	3.7	2.0
${}^{16}\text{O}$	17.2	3.8
${}^{18}\text{O}$	2.5	0.2
${}^{20}\text{Ne}$	15.4	2.2
${}^{22}\text{Ne}$	3.8	0.15
${}^{24}\text{Mg}$	15.0	2.1
${}^{25}\text{Mg}$	5.3	Exothermic
${}^{26}\text{Mg}$	5.0	Exothermic
${}^{28}\text{Si}$	15.6	2.3
${}^{29}\text{Si}$	5.9	0.4
${}^{56}\text{Fe}$	5.5	1.4
${}^{54}\text{Fe}$	9.2	1.6



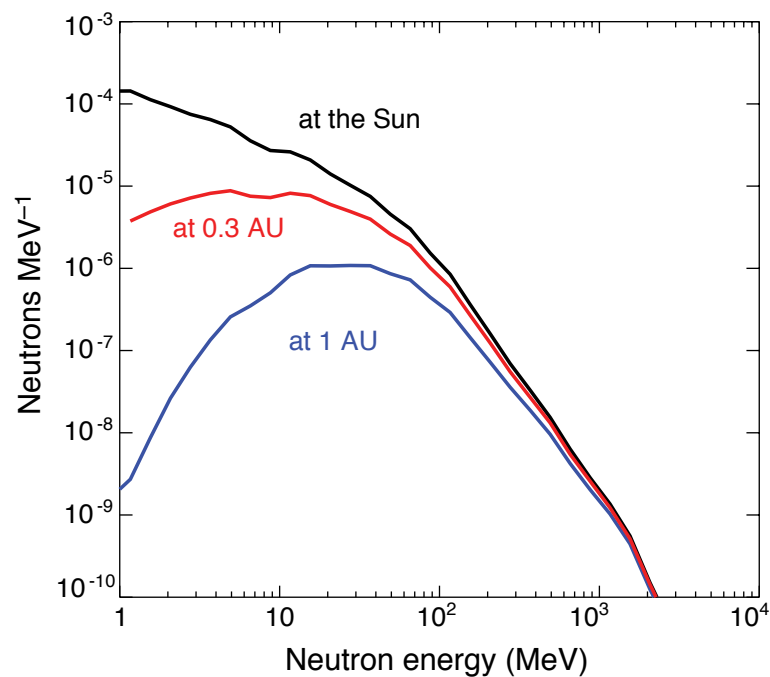
Hua et al. 2002

Neutron Production from Typical Flare Ion Spectra



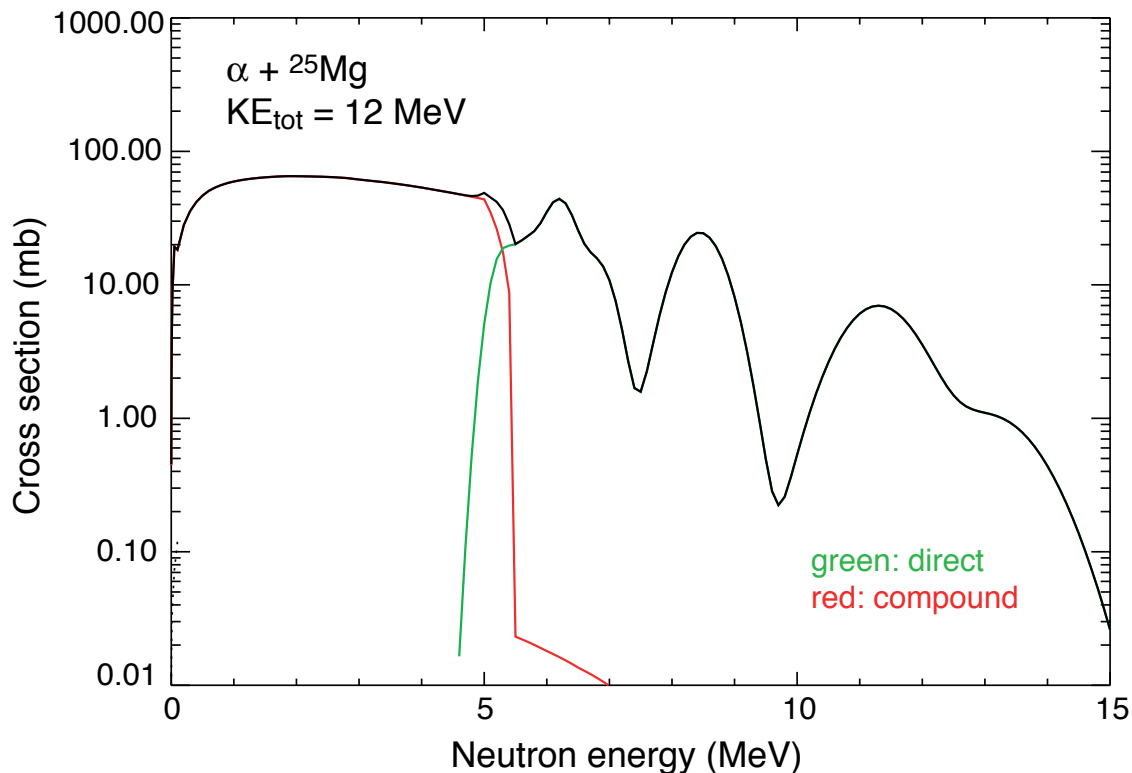
Neutron Decay

Neutron lifetime ($\tau_{\text{mean}} = 886$ s) alters kinetic energy spectrum with distance from Sun



Improvements to the Neutron Production Code

To provide information about low-energy neutron production, we used the **global-nuclear theoretical program TALYS**. (Koning, Hilaire & Duijvestijn 2005; Koning & Duijvestijn 2006) **TALYS** is software for the simulation of nuclear reactions using state-of-the-art nuclear models and comprehensive libraries of nuclear data, developed at NRG Petten, the Netherlands and CEA Bruyeres-le-Chatel, France.



Neutron Spectra from Low-Energy Nuclear Reactions

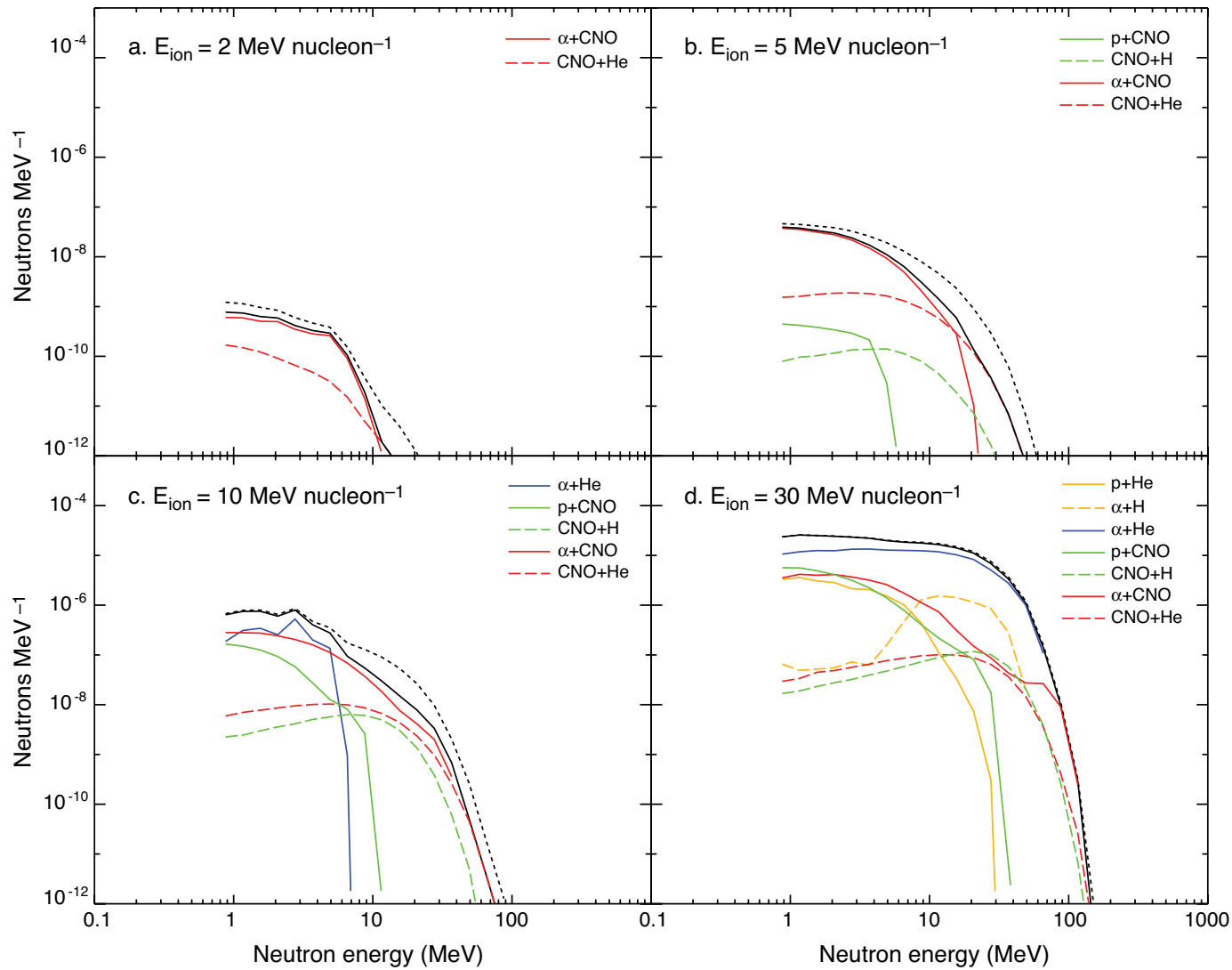


TABLE 1
Targets, Projectiles, and Neutron
Production Threshold Energies
(MeV per Nucleon)

Isotopes	Proton	α -Particle
¹ H	292.3	25.7
³ He.....	10.3	5.5
⁴ He.....	25.7	9.5
¹² C	19.6	2.8
¹³ C	3.2	Exothermic
¹⁴ N.....	6.3	1.5
¹⁵ N.....	3.7	2.0
¹⁶ O.....	17.2	3.8
¹⁸ O.....	2.5	0.2
²⁰ Ne.....	15.4	2.2
²² Ne.....	3.8	0.15
²⁴ Mg.....	15.0	2.1
²⁵ Mg.....	5.3	Exothermic
²⁶ Mg.....	5.0	Exothermic
²⁸ Si.....	15.6	2.3
²⁹ Si.....	5.9	0.4
⁵⁶ Fe.....	5.5	1.4
⁵⁴ Fe.....	9.2	1.6

Sensitivity Comparison of Direct Detection of Low-energy Neutrons vs. Inferred Detection via the Neutron-Capture Line

Neutron production at the Sun is always accompanied by neutron-capture line production.

This very-strong and very-narrow line is easily detected by moderately-sized gamma-ray detectors at Earth.

At 0.48 AU, the 1–10 MeV neutron flux is comparable to the neutron-capture line flux at 1 AU.

For Earth-orbiting gamma-ray detectors, $A_{\text{eff}} \sim 50 \text{ cm}^2$

For inner-heliosphere neutron detectors (such as MESSENGER),
 $A_{\text{eff}} \sim 10 \text{ cm}^2$.

However, at $30 R_{\text{S}}$, the neutron flux is >20 times the neutron-capture line flux at 1 AU!