



Characterization of a prototype of the fast scintillator-based neutron total cross-section spectrometer on the Back-n at CSNS

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Abstract

The neutron total cross-section spectrometer (NTOX) applied on the Back-n beamline at the China Spallation Neutron Source (CSNS) is based on a multicell fission chamber and utilizes $^{235,238}\text{U}$ for neutron detection. To reduce the experimental uncertainty in the resonance energy region of $^{235,238}\text{U}$ and improve the neutron detection efficiency, a fast scintillator-based neutron total cross-section (FAST) spectrometer was designed. A prototype based on a large-area square ^6Li -enriched $\text{Cs}_2\text{LiLaBr}_6$ (CLLB) scintillator was constructed and beam-tested. The size of the CLLB scintillator was $50.8\text{ mm} \times 50.8\text{ mm} \times 6\text{ mm}$, and its side was coupled to an array of 1×8 S14160 MPPC to avoid the irradiation from the high-intensity neutrons and γ -rays. The beam test was performed using a broad-energy pulsed neutron and the time-of-flight (TOF) technique on the Back-n beamline. The results demonstrate that the prototype exhibits good neutron/ γ discrimination capability under strong γ -flash irradiation. The prototype was applied to measure the neutron total cross-section of $^{\text{nat}}\text{Pb}$ and the result was compared with that obtained using the NTOX. The two results were consistent in the energy region of 0.3 eV to 1 keV, and the prototype showed a higher detection efficiency and did not exhibit fission resonance effect. This type of spectrometer can be used as a complement to the NTOX in the low-energy range and provides a technical reference and framework for developing the FAST spectrometer on the Back-n beamline.

Keywords Neutron total cross-section · FAST spectrometer · Back-n white neutron beamline

1 Introduction

The neutron total cross-section is a critical foundation of neutron-induced reaction cross-section data, which supports nuclear data evaluation [1], nuclear energy development utilization [2], and nuclear physics [3]. In the low-energy range, precise neutron total cross-section data are equally important for the advancement of neutron Bragg-edge transmission imaging and charge-radius determination [4]. Achieving high-quality neutron total cross-section measurements depends critically on the availability of a high-performance neutron source and advanced neutron cross-section spectrometers. The backstreaming white neutron beamline (Back-n [5]) at the China Spallation Neutron Source (CSNS), which covers an energy range from approximately 0.3 eV to 300 MeV, is a facility that offers an excellent platform for conducting high-level neutron total cross-section measurements [6, 7]. The neutron total cross-section spectrometer (NTOX) installed on the Back-n comprises a

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multi-layer fission ionization chamber (FIXM) in which four ^{235}U fission cells and four ^{238}U fission cells are used for neutron detection using the time-of-flight (TOF) technique [8, 9]. However, the fission cross-sections of ^{235}U and ^{238}U exhibit strong resonance effects in the eV–keV energy range, which can significantly decrease the accuracy and increase the experimental uncertainty in neutron total cross-section measurements for nuclides with resonance peaks in the same energy region.

In recent decades, neutron total cross-section measurements at large white neutron sources have primarily employed gas detectors (such as fission chambers) and scintillator detectors (primarily lithium glass and lithium-doped inorganic scintillators). Among these, scintillation detectors have been widely utilized in most spectrometers and have demonstrated significant advantages in neutron total cross-section measurements owing to their high detection efficiency, excellent time resolution, and high sensitivity to neutrons across specific energy ranges. At the Oak Ridge Electron Linear Accelerator (ORELA) in the United States, Li-glass and NE-110 scintillators have been used for neutron total cross-section measurements in the eV–keV energy range and for energies above 20 keV, respectively [10]. Owing to its sensitivity to thermal neutrons, the $^6\text{LiF/ZnS}$ (Ag) scintillator has been employed for neutron total cross-section measurements in the Photoneutron Source (PNS) at the Shanghai Institute of Applied Physics (SINAP) using the TOF technique with a 6.2 m flight path [11].

For neutron energies below 1 MeV, ^6Li -enriched scintillators are typically employed [12, 13]. At higher energy levels, plastic and liquid scintillators, such as NE213 and EJ-301, are typically used [14, 15]. For γ -ray-sensitive scintillators, pulse shape discrimination (PSD) can be utilized to separate γ -ray events and minimize their contribution to the background. Neutron/ γ dual-mode detection scintillation crystals have emerged as significant research topics and applications over the past 20 years [16]. In particular, ^6Li possesses a thermal neutron reaction cross-section of 940 barns with a smooth cross section in the low-energy region and without the severe resonance effects observed in ^{235}U and ^{238}U [17]. Compared to common ^6Li -enriched neutron scintillators, such as Li-glass, LiI:Eu, and LiF/ZnS:Ag, ^6Li -enriched scintillators belonging to the elpasolite crystal family offer several advantages, including high light output, fast decay time, excellent energy resolution, and superior neutron/ γ discrimination [18]. These characteristics enable dual-mode detection and discrimination of neutrons and γ rays. The $\text{Cs}_2\text{LiLaBr}_6$ (CLLB) scintillator has recently attracted considerable attention. Therefore, considering the strong γ -ray interference on the Back-n beamline at the CSNS, a fast scintillator-based neutron total cross-section (FAST) spectrometer was designed [19]. The Geant4 program was

utilized for the physical design and detailed simulations of the high- ^6Li -enriched inorganic scintillator CLLB for neutron/ γ dual-mode detection in the Back-n environment.

A side-readout square CLLB detector was recommended, and a prototype was constructed. The energy linearity, neutron/ γ discrimination capability, and neutron detection efficiency of the prototype were evaluated using various standard gamma sources, the Pu-Be isotope neutron moderation source, and a DT neutron generator, respectively. All tests provided a preliminary validation of the reliability of the detector design.

In this study, the performance of the prototype was evaluated using wide-energy pulsed neutrons on the Back-n beamline at the CSNS. The beam test employed the TOF technique to determine the neutron energy and transmission method. The neutron/ γ discrimination capability of the prototype was evaluated on the complex background of Back-n. The detector performance was assessed in terms of both detection efficiency and neutron total cross-section measurements, and the results were compared with the data obtained by the NTOX spectrometer. The capability of the prototype for fast neutron detection was also examined.

2 Experiment

2.1 The square CLLB-based neutron spectrometer

Based on the physical design of the FAST spectrometer [19], a square CLLB scintillator with dimensions of 50.8 mm \times 50.8 mm \times 6 mm was constructed as a prototype. With a density of 4.2 g/cm³, the CLLB exhibits a high light yield of 40,000 photons/MeV and fast response [20]. It releases up to 4.78 MeV via the $^6\text{Li}(n, \alpha)^3\text{H}$ reaction, ensuring exceptional neutron response and a good capability of neutron/ γ discrimination. Additionally, CLLB demonstrates excellent light-output uniformity, temperature stability, and dual-mode detection capabilities that outperform those of comparable crystals [21].

To protect the readout system from high-flux, high-energy neutrons and γ -ray irradiation, a side-readout method for the scintillator was employed, and a 1 \times 8 array of 6 mm \times 6 mm SiPM was assembled to match the shape and requirements of the light-output surface. The SiPM unit was an MPPC-S14160 provided by Hamamatsu, exhibiting a light response range of 270–900 nm and peak sensitivity at 450 nm. Additionally, the hygroscopic nature of the CLLB crystal leads to its degradation under ambient conditions when left unprotected, necessitating its packaging in aluminum shells with quartz windows affixed using a vacuum-grade epoxy. The structure of the prototype is illustrated in Fig. 1.

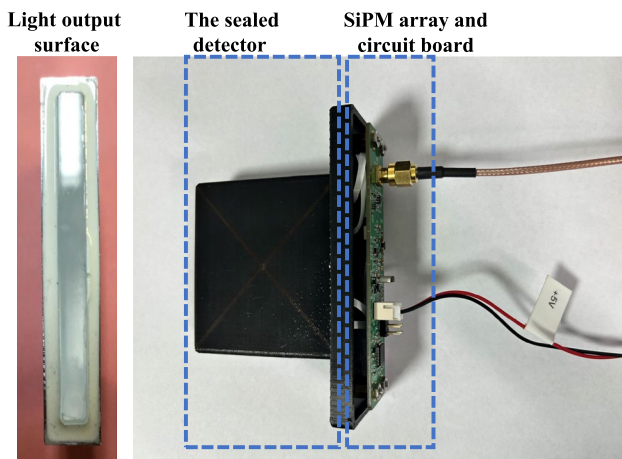


Fig. 1 (Color online) The prototype based on a square CLLB scintillator

2.2 Neutron beam test on the Back-n Beamline

A beam test was conducted to evaluate the applicability of the prototype on the Back-n beamline. Neutrons were generated via spallation reactions induced by 1.6 GeV protons bombarding a target primarily composed of tungsten and tantalum at the CSNS [22, 23]. The prototype was tested by backstreaming neutrons along the path of an incident proton beam. During the test, the accelerator was operated at a proton beam power of approximately 140 kW. The incident proton pulse was configured in the double-bunch mode, with each bunch approximately 70 ns wide (FWHM) and separated by a 410 ns interval. It was accelerated via a Linac and synchrotron operating at a pulse repetition rate of 25 Hz.

Considering the strong γ -flash and to reduce the background on the Back-n, two neutron shutter apertures with mechanical diameters of $\Phi 3\text{mm}$ and $\Phi 12\text{mm}$ were selected for this test. The dimensions of the incident surface of the scintillator were sufficient to cover the two mechanical sizes fully. To reduce the γ -ray radiation in the configuration with a $\Phi 12\text{mm}$ mechanical aperture, a lead shield with a thickness of 60 mm was positioned in front of the neutron beam. To further test the prototype's capability to measure the neutron total cross-section, the neutron total cross-section of $^{\text{nat}}\text{Pb}$ was measured using the transmission method [24], which is the same approach employed by the NTOX for measuring the neutron total cross-section. There are two experimental stations along the Back-n beamline: end-station 1 (ES#1) and end-station 2 (ES#2), which have flight paths of approximately 55 and 76 m, respectively [5]. A high-purity $^{\text{nat}}\text{Pb}$ sample was placed at ES#1, and the prototype was set up at ES#2 to provide the neutron flight termination signal. The distance between the detector and sample was approximately 22 m, and there was a shielding door between the two experimental halls to minimize the

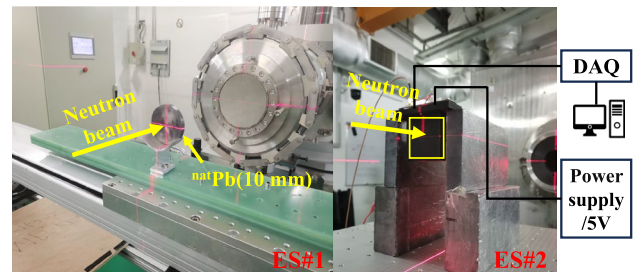


Fig. 2 (Color online) Layout of the experimental setup

impact of scattering neutrons from ES#1. The experimental setup is illustrated in Fig. 2.

The prototype was connected to a 5 V low-voltage power supply, and the anode signal was directly fed into the data acquisition system (DAQ [25]), which employs a full-waveform digitization system developed for the Back-n facility. The DAQ features a high sampling rate of 1 GS/s, digital resolution of 12 bits, and a substantial sampling depth of 37 ms. It is capable of recording all signals within each pulse cycle with almost no system dead time, facilitating real-time waveform monitoring and data storage in binary format.

3 Analyses and results

Raw data were processed offline using the ROOT framework [26]. This includes neutron/ γ discrimination, determination of the neutron TOF, calibration of the precise neutron flight path, normalization of the data, and determination of the transmission spectrum of the sample to obtain the neutron total cross-section.

3.1 Neutron/ γ discrimination

The dual-mode CLLB scintillator exhibited high sensitivity to γ -rays. Therefore, the exclusion of γ -ray signals from the detector output is essential for enhancing the accuracy of the neutron energy spectrum measurements. Figure 3 shows the typical signal waveforms of the neutrons and γ -rays detected by the CLLB scintillator with the normalized signal amplitude. A significant temporal distinction is observed between the two types of signals, with the neutron-excited pulses being faster than γ -ray-excited pulses in both the rise and decay tails of the CLLB scintillator. This temporal discrepancy allows using the charge comparison (CC) method to analyze the charge integration in every pulse, thereby enabling effective neutron/ γ discrimination [27, 28]. The temporal difference is characterized using the CC Method, as shown in Eq. 1.

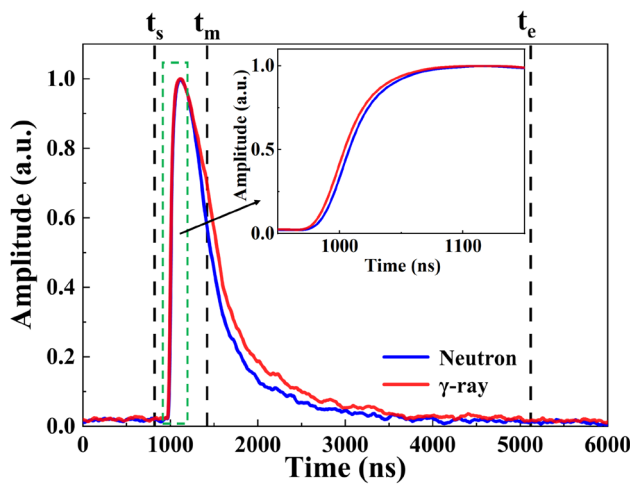


Fig. 3 (Color online) Acquired pulses of neutron and γ -ray

$$CC \text{ factor} = \frac{Q_s}{Q_1} = \frac{\int_{t_m}^{t_e} I(t)dt}{\int_{t_s}^{t_e} I(t)dt} \quad (1)$$

where Q_s denotes the integration value of the slow component (from t_m to t_e , as shown in Fig. 3). Q_1 is the integration value of the total charge (from t_s to t_e , as shown in Fig. 3). The optimal value of t_m is determined by following the method described in Ref. [27]. The CC factor corresponds to the ratio between the tail integration and total charge integration.

Figure 4 shows a typical pulse height–pulse shape discrimination (PH-PSD) 2D histogram for the prototype, illustrating the neutron/ γ discrimination results. The neutrons and γ -rays were distributed in a manner that was not parallel to the coordinate axes in the PSD 2D histogram. Consequently, a specific discrimination line was used to calculate

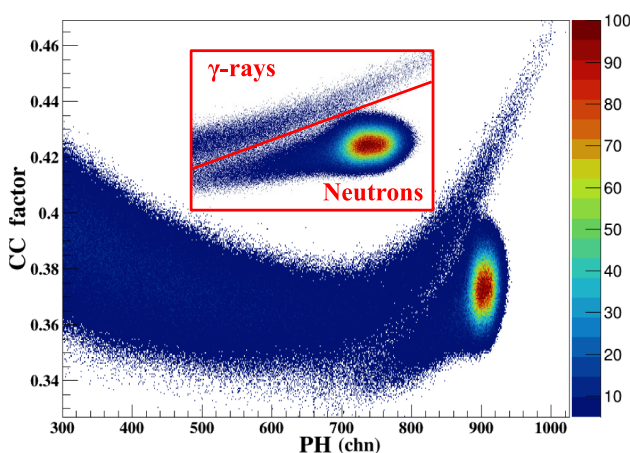


Fig. 4 (Color online) The 2D histogram of neutron/ γ discrimination for the prototype

the value of the events relative to the discrimination line within the same energy interval. The discrimination line is given in Eq. 2.

$$0.005 \times PH - 1 \times CC \text{ factor} - 0.06 = 0 \quad (2)$$

where PH represents the signal amplitude and CC factor is a metric used to assess the pulse shape characteristics.

By calculating the distance of each event from the discrimination line, the events can be classified as either neutrons or γ -rays. Events with a distance greater than 0 were considered neutron events, whereas those with a distance less than 0 were considered γ -rays. Subsequently, a one-dimensional PSD histogram was obtained, with the vertical axis representing event counts and the horizontal axis representing the distance of the events from the discrimination line, as shown in Fig. 5. The figure of merit (FoM) factor was used to evaluate the effectiveness of neutron/ γ discrimination [29]. The FoM factor is defined by Eq. 3.

$$FoM = \frac{|S|}{FWHM_n + FWHM_\gamma} \quad (3)$$

where S is the distance between the peaks of the neutrons and γ -ray projections on the PSD discrimination line, and $FWHM_n$ and $FWHM_\gamma$ are the full widths at half maximum of the corresponding peaks.

The prototype achieved an FoM factor of 0.77 for neutron/ γ discrimination using the CC method. The results indicate that the prototype demonstrates fair neutron/ γ discrimination performance on the Back-n beamline.

3.2 Neutron detection efficiency

The detection efficiency of FIXM is relatively limited, requiring a substantial amount of time for neutron total

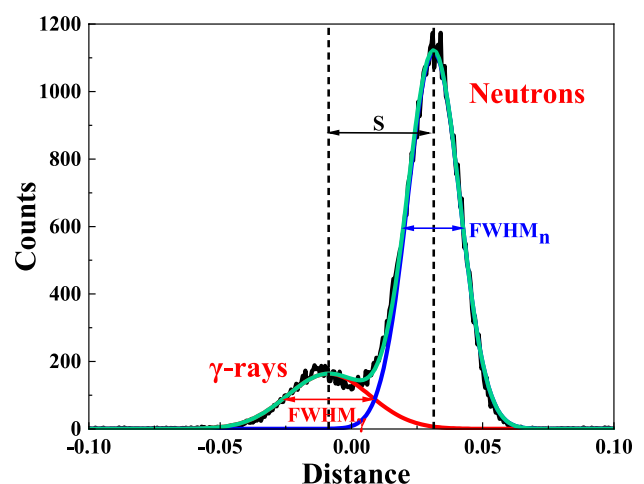


Fig. 5 (Color online) The one-dimensional PSD projection

cross-section measurements. However, ^6Li -enriched scintillators are generally recognized for their high detection efficiency. In the FAST spectrometer prototype, the abundance of ^6Li in CLLB exceeded 95%, as determined through preliminary Monte Carlo simulations. Consequently, the detection efficiency of the developed prototype was analyzed and compared with that of FIXM across individual measurement units.

Xue et al. [30] obtained high-quality neutron total cross-section data for $^{\text{nat}}\text{Pb}$ in the energy range of 0.3 eV to 20 MeV using the NTOX. In their experiment, the FIXM consists of eight cells in which four ^{235}U fission cells (^{235}U -1, ^{235}U -2, ^{235}U -4, and ^{235}U -5) are used for low-energy neutron detection and four ^{238}U fission cells (^{238}U -1, ^{238}U -2, ^{238}U -4, and ^{238}U -7) are used for fast neutron detection. By

normalizing the accelerator power and measurement time used in the experiments with the prototype and NTOX, with the related parameters summarized in Table 1, normalized neutron spectra were obtained, as shown in Fig. 6. The results reveal that the detection efficiency of the prototype is higher than that of a single measurement unit of the FIXM in the energy range of 0.3 eV to 1 keV, although with a more flat response. This demonstrates that Li-enriched scintillators can effectively complement NTOX in the fission resonance energy range.

3.3 Capability of neutron total cross-section measurement

3.3.1 Calibration of flight path

The neutron energy was determined using the TOF technique. Using the TCutg function in the CERN ROOT framework, neutron events can be extracted from the 2D histogram, and the TOF spectra and neutron counting rate spectrum can be constructed. This requires precise knowledge of the neutron generation time and an accurate flight distance.

Table 1 Experimental parameters

	Beam power (kW)	Time (hour)	
		Without sample	10 mm sample
CLLB	~ 140	7	4
NTOX	~ 125	50	144

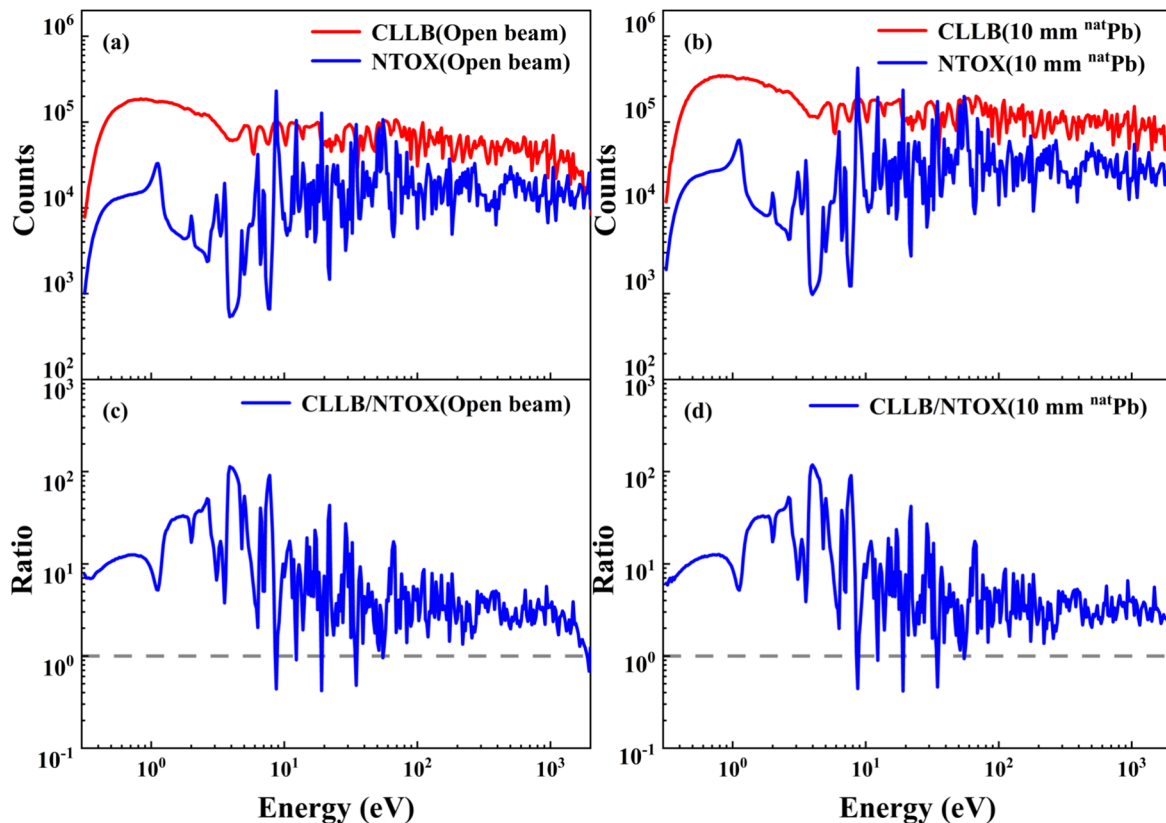


Fig. 6 (Color online) **a, b** The normalized spectra measured by the prototype and the NTOX w/ and w/o the sample. **c, d** The detection efficiency of prototype relative to the NTOX

Each proton pulse bombarding the spallation target generates prompt high-intensity γ -rays (called γ -flash in the following) that travel at the speed of light and arrive at the detector within 300 ns before the neutrons [32]. Therefore, the time difference between the detected γ -flash and the measured neutron signal can be used to indirectly determine the neutron TOF [33]. The calculation formula is shown in Eq. 4.

$$TOF = T_N - T_{N0} = T_N - (T_{\text{gamma}} - TOF_{\text{gamma}}) \quad (4)$$

where T_N represents the neutron arrival time at the detector, T_{N0} is the neutron generation time, T_{gamma} is the time at which the γ -flash is detected, and TOF_{gamma} is the flight time of γ -flash from the target to the detector.

The neutron counting rate spectrum measured by the CLLB detector and the corresponding neutron-induced total and capture cross-section for ^{133}Cs and ^{79}Br are shown in Fig. 7. Among the constituent nuclides of the CLLB scintillator, ^{133}Cs at 5.91 eV and ^{79}Br at 35.79 eV demonstrate significant neutron resonance capture effects, which compete with the $^6\text{Li}(n, \alpha)^3\text{H}$ reactions and result in distinct valley regions near these energy points. This characteristic was further confirmed using Geant4 simulations [19]. At a constant flight distance, low-energy neutrons correspond to a longer TOF, establishing a more predictable relationship between the TOF and neutron energy while reducing the impact of the beam time resolution on the calibration results [34]. This method has been successfully applied to the measurement and analysis of the neutron total cross-section in the NTOX [35]. Therefore, it is appropriate to select low-energy points for flight path calibration. The resonance peaks were fitted using a Gaussian function

to determine the neutron arrival time, T_N . The neutron flight path was then calibrated based on the relationship between the resonant peak energy and neutron time, as shown in Eq. 5.

$$T_N - T_{\text{gamma}} = \frac{L}{c} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{E_n}{m_n c^2} + 1 \right)^{-2}}} - 1 \right] \quad (5)$$

where m_n is the neutron mass, c is the speed of light, L is the neutron flight length, and E_n is the neutron energy.

The flight distances of neutrons at energy points of 5.91 eV and 35.79 eV were obtained as 77.4732 m and 77.4745 m, respectively. These results are consistent with the experimental geometry, and further validate the reliability of the TOF technique.

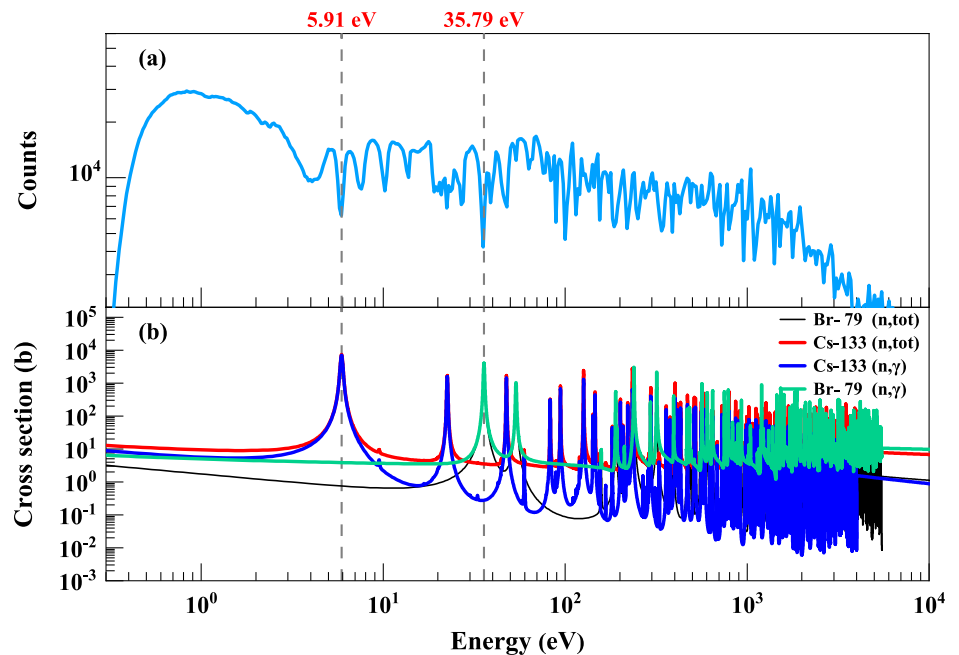
3.3.2 Transmission and neutron total cross-section

The proton beam intensity was recorded simultaneously during the test and provided data proportional to the neutron yield, which could be used as a normalization parameter for the neutron transmission spectrum as a function of the neutron energy. The transmission T at incident neutron energy E_n is given by Eq. 6.

$$T(E_n) = \frac{C(E_n)}{C_0(E_n)} \quad (6)$$

where C and C_0 are the neutron counting rates of the detector with the sample inside and outside the beam, respectively.

Fig. 7 (Color online) **a** Neutron counting rate spectrum of CLLB detector. **b** Neutron-induced cross-section of CLLB extracted from the ENDF/B-VIII.0 library [31]



The neutron transmission of the sample was approximately 0.7 in the low-energy region. As shown in Fig. 8b, a comparison of the neutron transmission spectra obtained by the NTOX and prototype is presented, which indicates that the data analysis is consistent with the experimental results. The neutron total cross-section can be determined from the neutron transmission spectrum using Eq. 7.

$$\sigma(E_n) = -\frac{1}{n \cdot d} \ln T(E_n) \quad (7)$$

where $n \cdot d$ is the areal density given by the product of the number density of atoms n and the sample thickness d .

Figure 8a shows the neutron total cross-section of ^6Li and the fission cross-section of ^{235}U . It can be observed that the ^6Li cross-section is smooth, unlike the strong resonances observed in ^{235}U . Figure 8c presents a comparison of the neutron-induced total cross-section measured with the prototype and that obtained by the NTOX spectrometer across the energy range of 0.3–100 eV. The experimental results were consistent. Based on the neutron beamline test on the Back-n, the prototype of the FAST spectrometer was shown to effectively measure the neutron total cross section in the low-energy region, complementing the data obtained from the NTOX within this energy range. It is anticipated that future improvements will enhance the accuracy and coverage of these measurements.

4 Discussion

When comparing our work with previous studies, it is important to note that the prototype requires further investigation for high-energy neutron detection. Most scintillation detectors used on the Back-n beamline are inevitably affected by the intense γ -flash, characterized by an extremely high instantaneous flux rate, which results in pile-up signals in the detector upon arrival of the γ -flash. Figure 9a illustrates the TOF spectra for mixed neutron and γ -ray events as well as neutron-only events, showing relatively smooth profiles. The characteristic peak at 240 keV clearly resulted from

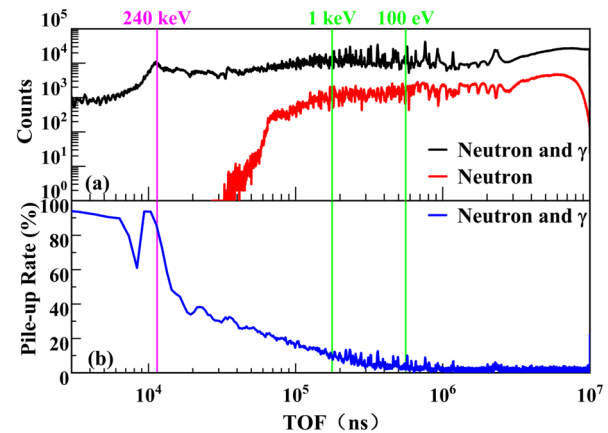
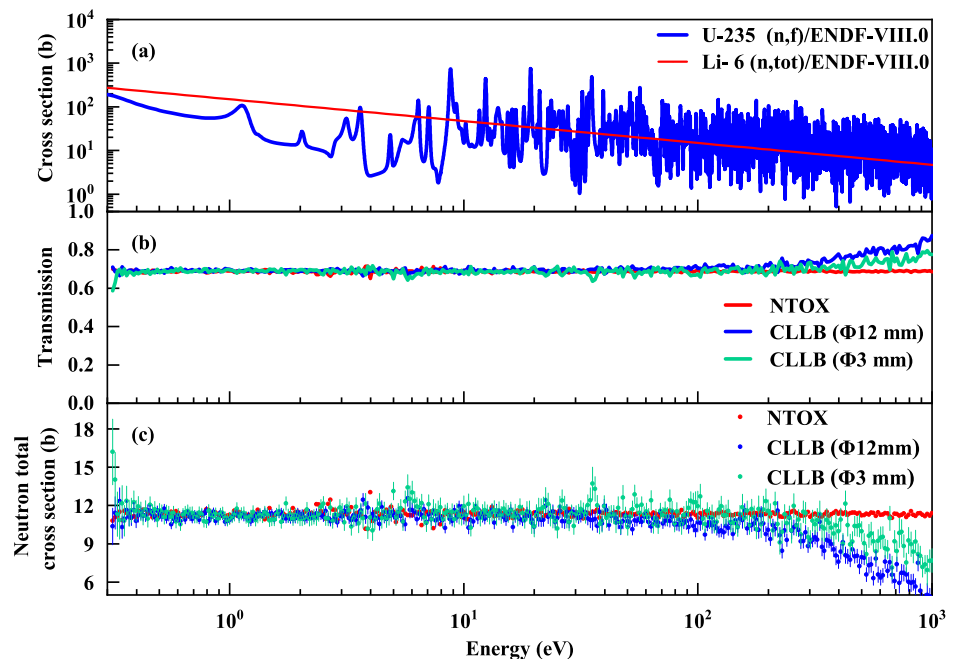


Fig. 9 (Color online) **a** The TOF spectra of neutron and γ -ray events. **b** The pile-up rate of neutron and γ -ray events

Fig. 8 (Color online) **a** The neutron total cross-section of ^6Li and fission cross-section of ^{235}U . **b** Neutron transmission of $^{\text{nat}}\text{Pb}$ measured with both the prototype and the NTOX. **c** Comparison between the results of the prototype and the NTOX [30]



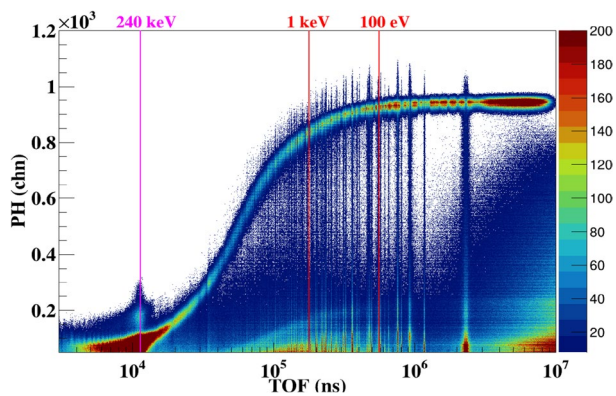


Fig. 10 (Color online) The 2D histogram of TOF-PH for neutron and γ -ray events

the ${}^6\text{Li}(n, \alpha){}^3\text{H}$ reaction. However, as shown in Fig. 9b, a significant number of pile-up signals are observed near the corresponding energy point, with a pile-up rate exceeding 90%. A possible approach to mitigating pile-up effects is the development of pile-up recovery technique in the future, which would resolve pile-up events into separate pulses and reduce the loss of spectral counts. Figure 10 shows a 2D histogram of TOF versus PH for all neutrons and γ -rays. Moreover, compared with the neutron signal amplitudes in the low-energy region, the amplitudes at 240 keV were significantly suppressed, making it challenging to extract valid signals and thereby hindering pulse shape discrimination.

A distinct band-like cluster is observed, which aligns with the expected characteristics of the neutron signals based on the reaction energy analysis in Fig. 10. This band was combined with that shown in Fig. 4 for the neutron/ γ discrimination using the TCutg tool in the ROOT framework. As the TOF increases, the amplitude of the signals from the band-like cluster increases to a saturation level, indicating an energy release from the (n, α) reaction of ${}^6\text{Li}$. This phenomenon indicates that the light output of the scintillator was suppressed after irradiation from the high-intensity γ -flash. Some events then emitted rare fluorescence owing to the suppression and generated no signals beyond the threshold. This explains the lower counts in the high-energy region and the lower measured cross-section shown in Fig. 8c.

Two primary factors were hypothesized to contribute to these results and warrant further investigation. One of the reasons for detector malfunction is the strong γ -flash, which can cause the scintillator to fail within a short time. The prolonged signal output time induced by the γ -flash leads to a detector abnormal time of approximately 350 μs . Given the neutron flight path length of approximately 77.47 m, this abnormal time imposes a constraint on the maximum neutron energy, which is explored in this analysis (approximately 1 keV). Neutrons with energies

exceeding this threshold experience suppressed scintillation efficiency, resulting in pulse amplitudes that are significantly reduced compared with those of lower-energy neutrons. As a consequence, this limitation may restrict the upper limit of the detectable neutron energy range of the prototype on the white neutron source to between 0.3 and 100 eV. Another factor is that the S14160 series SiPM from Hamamatsu may experience saturation under a high photon flux because the photon arrival intervals are shorter than the recovery time of the microcells in strong γ -ray radiation fields. Simultaneously, thermally generated photoelectrons cause dark counts, which are indistinguishable from actual photon events, further degrading the resolution of the CLLB scintillator coupled with the SiPM.

5 Conclusion

A prototype FAST spectrometer using a side-readout CLLB scintillator coupled with a SiPM array was developed. The prototype was tested using the broad-energy pulsed neutron beamline of the Back-n beamline at the CSNS. To observe the feasibility of the prototype for neutron total cross-section measurements, ${}^{\text{nat}}\text{Pb}$ samples were carefully characterized. The test results obtained by the developed prototype showed good consistency with those measured by the NTOX in the 0.3 to 100 eV energy range, and the detection efficiency was significantly higher than that of the NTOX. Preliminary results indicate that the prototype can complement the NTOX for neutron total cross-section measurements in the low-energy range. Further improvements are planned to extend the energy range coverage of the spectrometer.

In the future, a gated technique [36] will likely be applied to restore the prototype response and reduce interference from the γ -flash. This technique enables the CLLB scintillator to temporarily block or filter signals during the γ -flash-induced suppression of scintillation efficiency. By focusing on neutron detection, the suppression effects can be reduced and the energy range coverage capability of the FAST spectrometer for neutron total cross-section measurements can be enhanced.

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Author contributions All authors contributed to the study conception and design. Material preparation, data collection, and analysis were performed by Peng Luan, Da-Jun Zhao, Han Yi, Wei Jiang, Yi-Wei Yang, Pin-Jing Cheng, Jie-Ming Xue, Ji-Rong Zhao, Bao-Qian Li, Jing Liu, Xiao-Dong Wang, Bo Zheng, Wen Luo, and Song Feng. The first draft of the manuscript was written by Peng Luan and Song Feng, and all authors commented on previous versions of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Data availability The data that support the findings of this study are openly available in Science Data Bank at <https://cstr.cn/31253.11.sciencedb.25482> and <https://www.doi.org/10.57760/sciencedb.25482>.

Declarations

Conflict of interest The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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