

Development of a neutron production facility at the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

May 29, 2013



LLNL-PRES-XXXXXX

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The UCB/LBNL/LLNL Team! (Well, most of them)

In Oct '12: we kicked off an effort to form a U.C. Berkeley Nuclear Engineering group to pursue nuclear science & diagnostic development for NIF, primarily with funding from a UCOP grant (P.I. – Darren Bleuel) to study nuclear reactions on excited nuclear states at NIF.



Introduction:

We are developing three different neutron sources

- **Deuteron breakup**
 - “White” neutron source ($\sim 1\text{-}30$ MeV)
- **$^7\text{Li}(p,n)$ (normal and inverse kinematics)**
 - Monoenergetic (< 1 MeV)
 - Bi-energetic (> 1 MeV)
- **High Flux DD Neutron Generator**
 - 2.5 MeV monoenergetic
 - Thermal

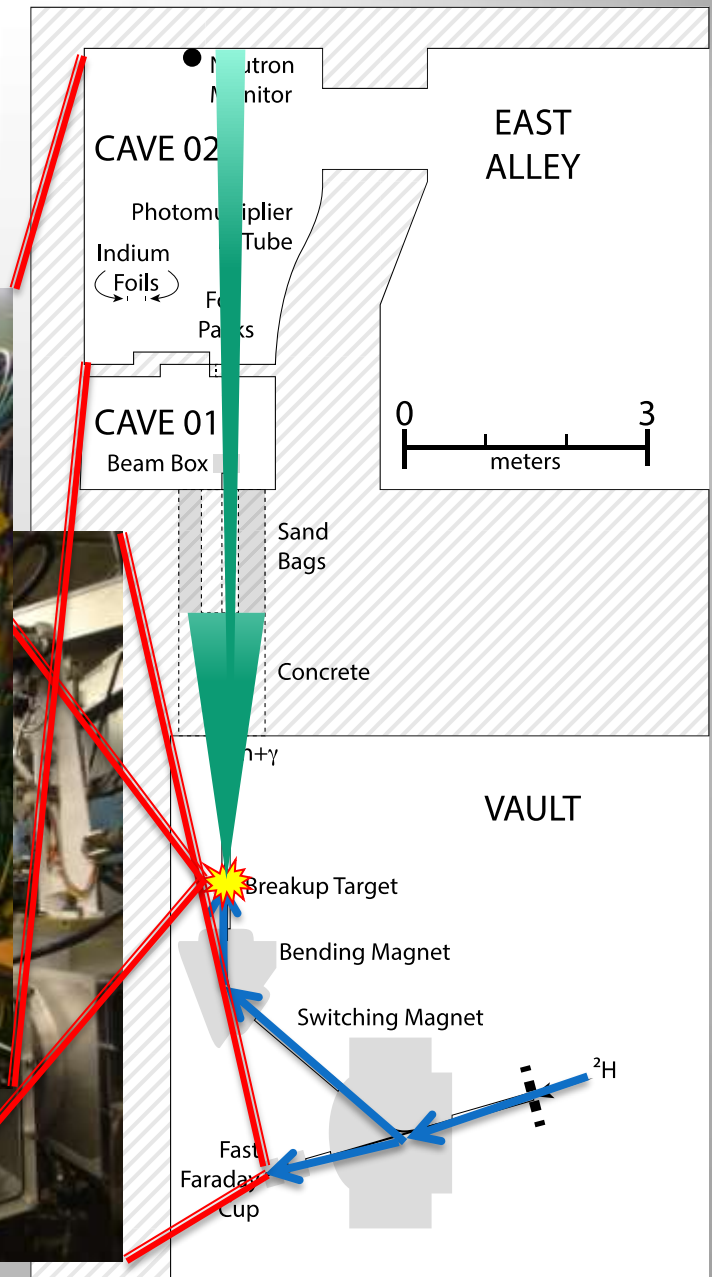


Deuteron breakup



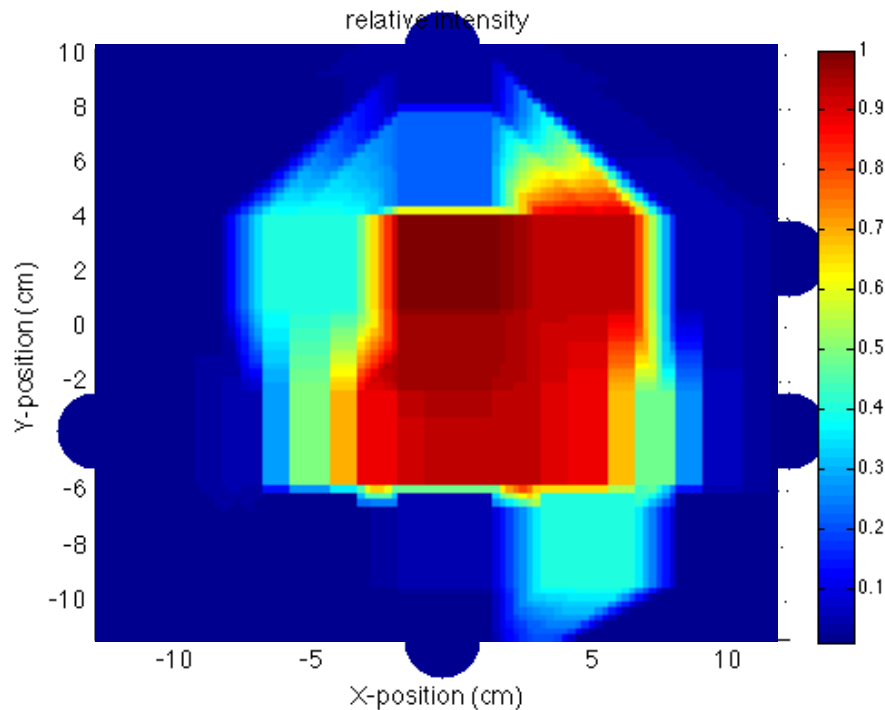
Cave 0

Deuteron breakup



Beam profile characterization

“7 km” technique

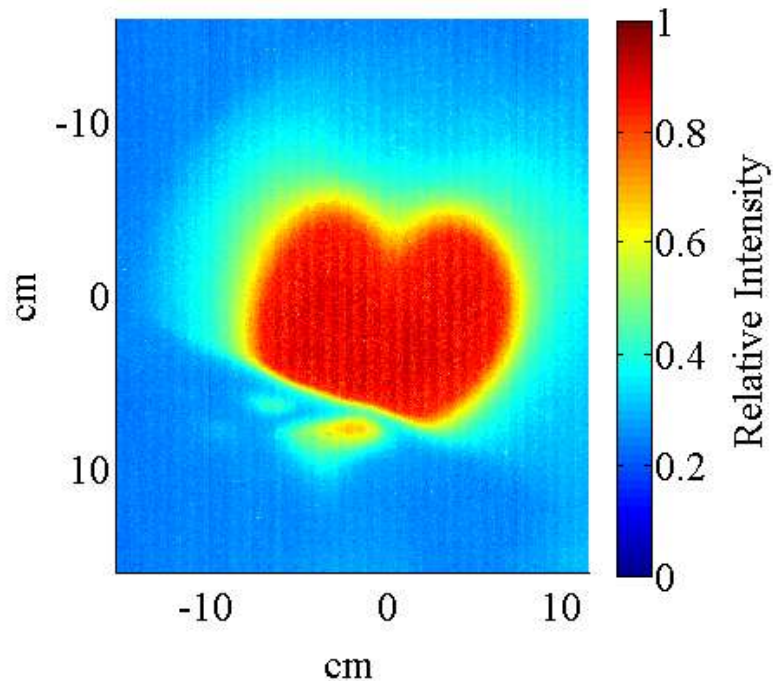


1 data point = 2 round trips = $4 * 60$ m (10 min)
30 data points = $120 * 60$ m = 7200 m
= $120 * 10$ min = 5 hours



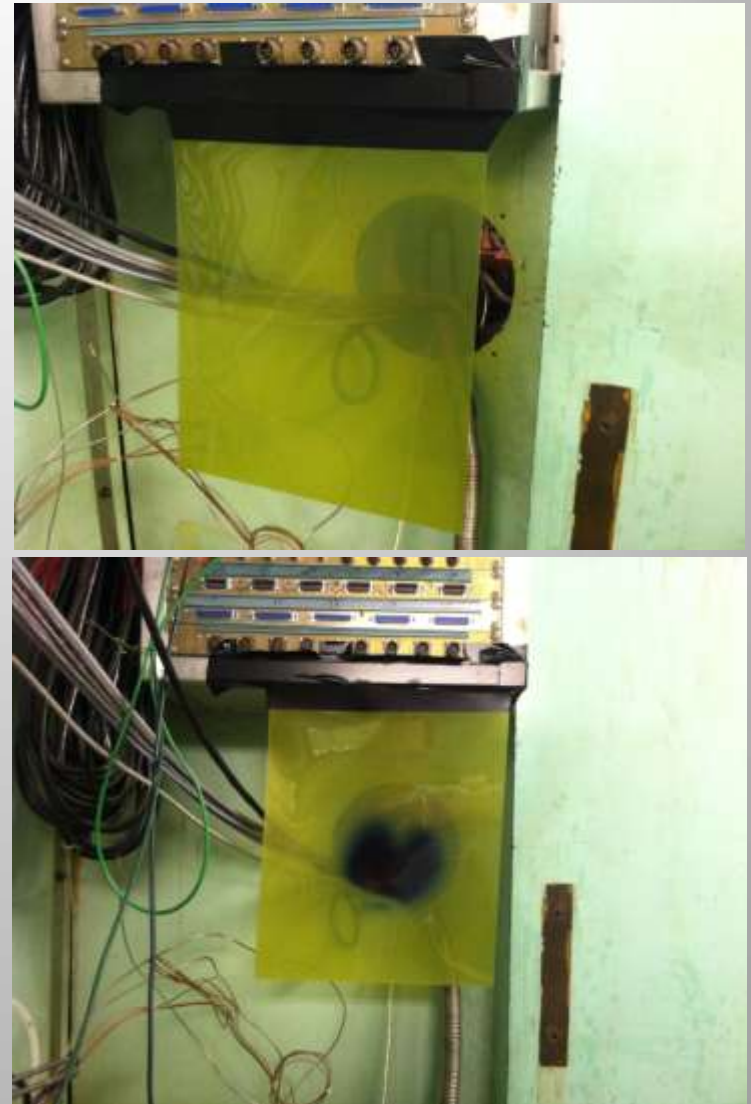
Beam profile characterization

Radiographic film



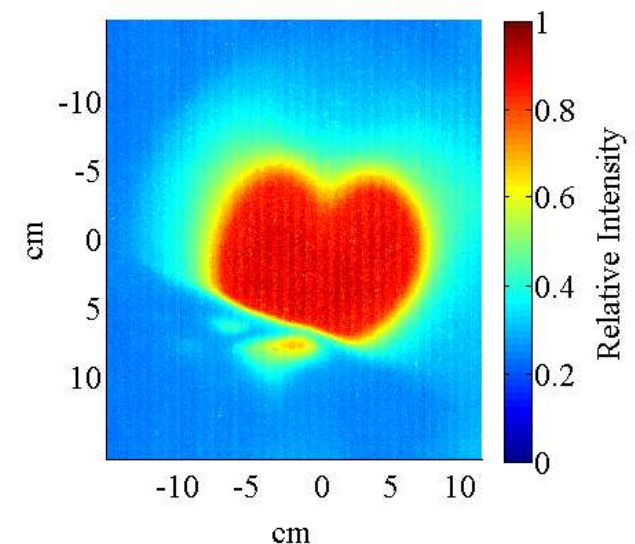
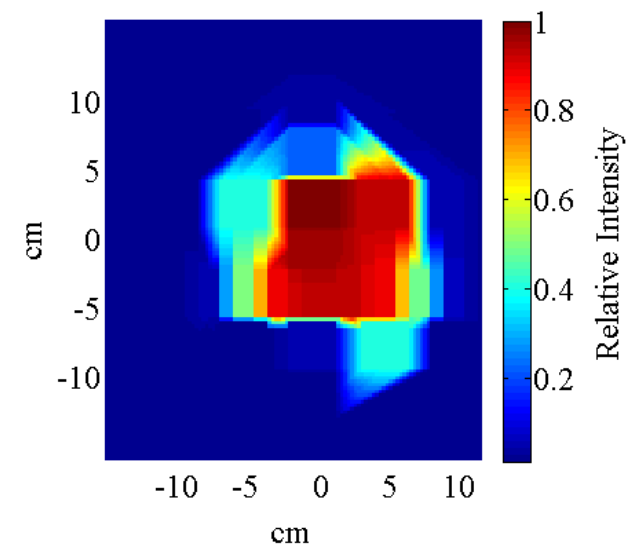
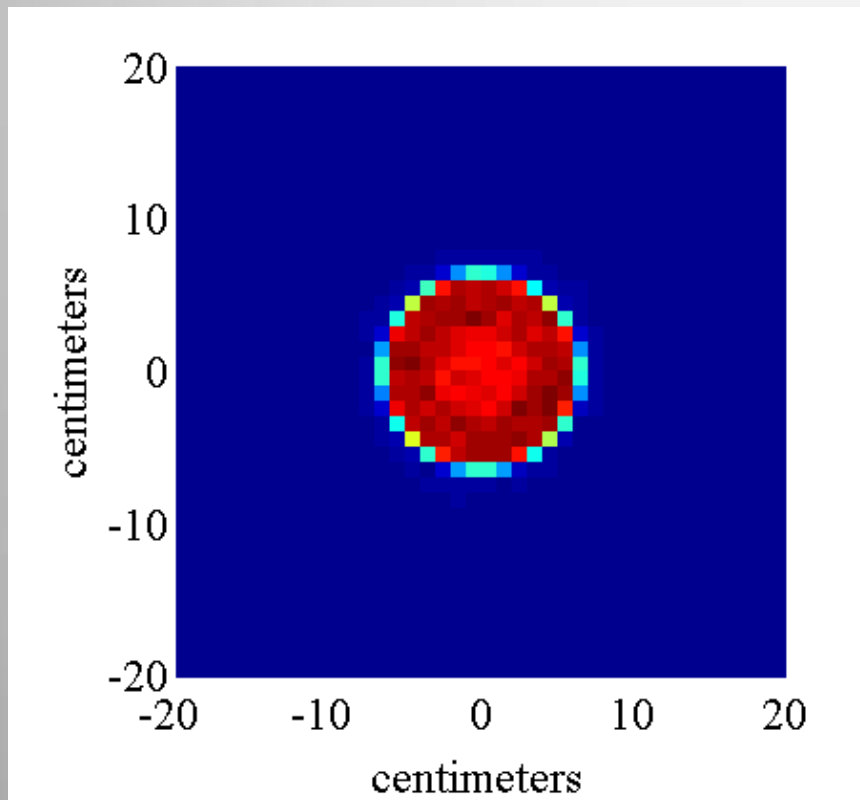
We don't currently know response function
(Neutrons or photons?)

PS: Our beam ∇ 's us!



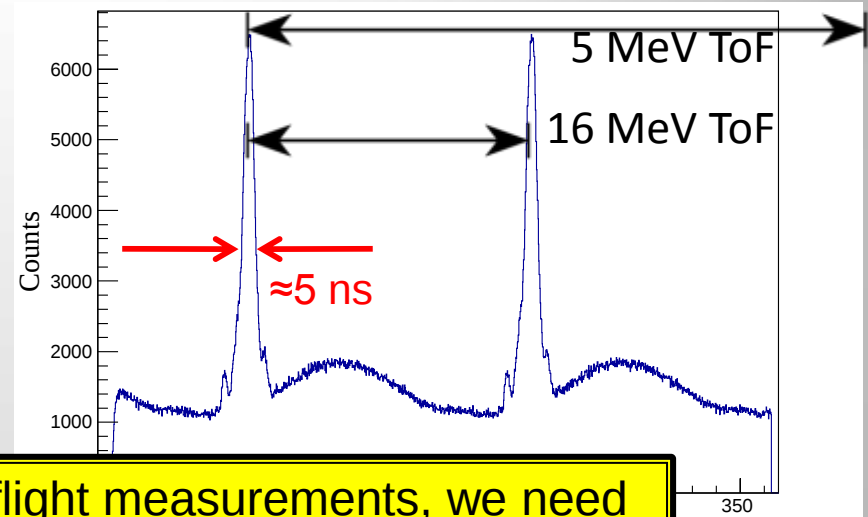
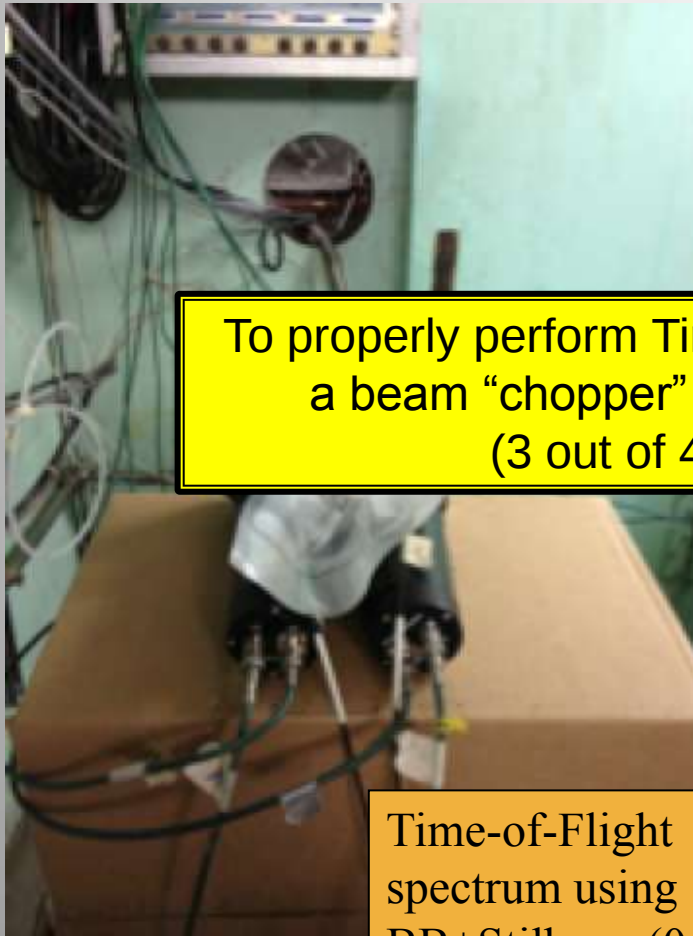
Beam profile characterization

MCNP



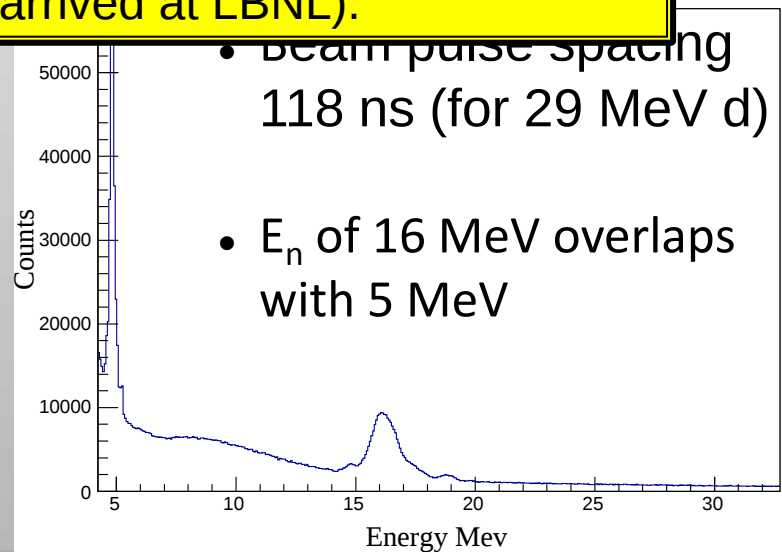
Neutron spectral characterization

Time-of-flight



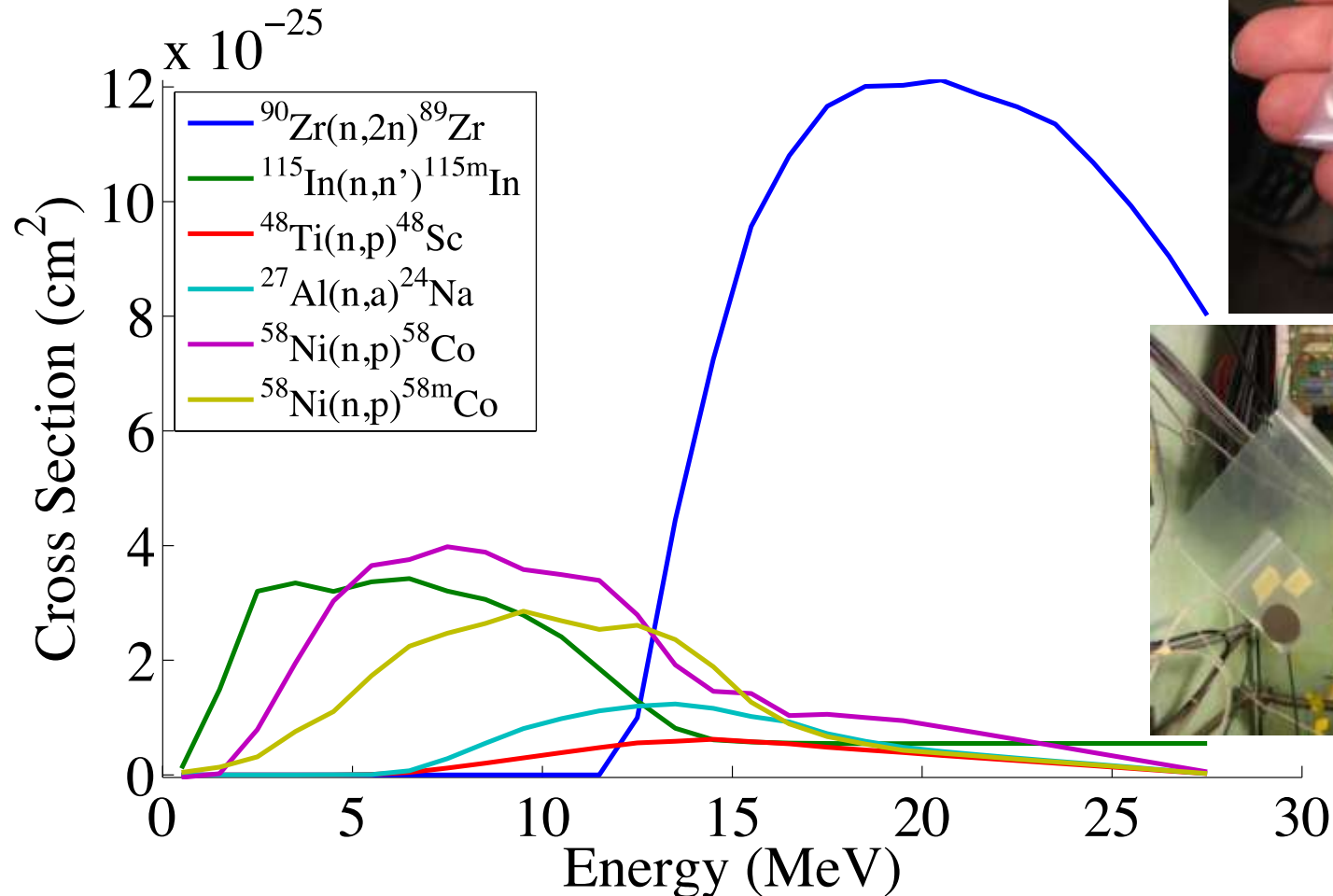
To properly perform Time-of-flight measurements, we need a beam “chopper” to sweep away every “N” pulses (3 out of 4 parts arrived at LBNL).

Time-of-Flight spectrum using BB+Stilbene (0.5%)



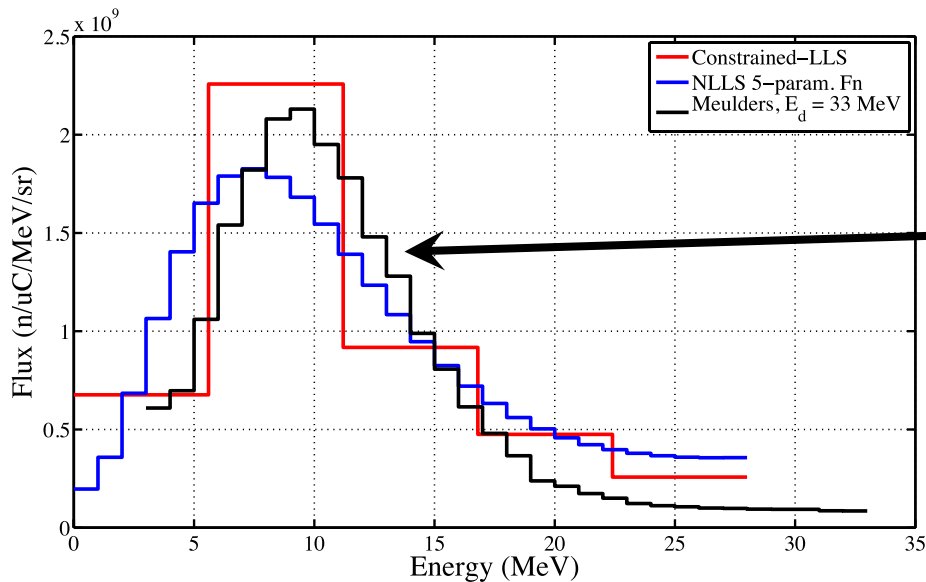
Neutron spectral characterization

Activation foils

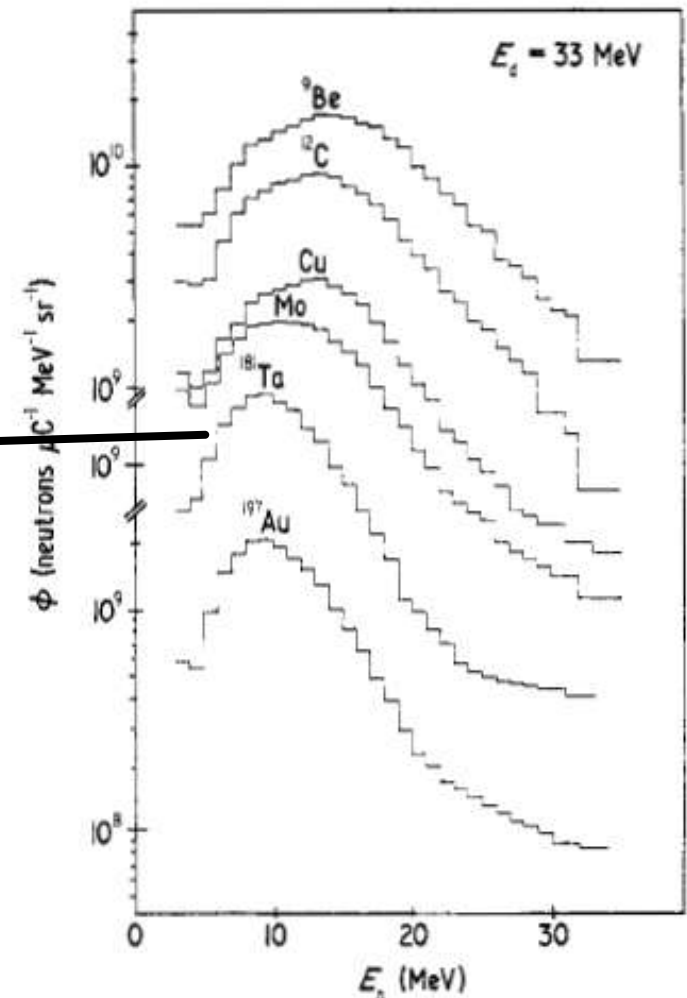


Neutron spectral characterization

Activation foils



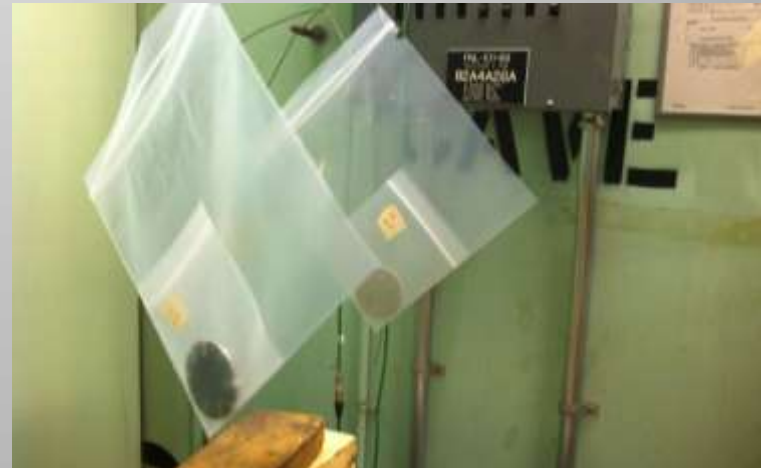
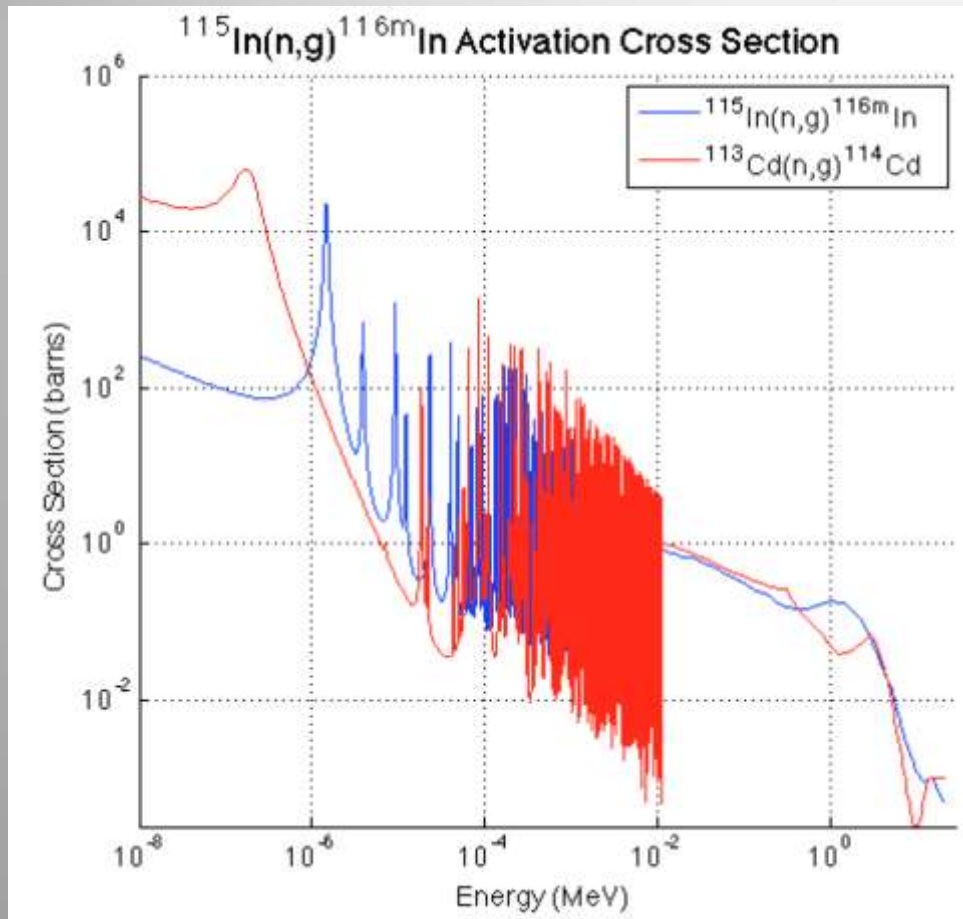
Result of a **constrained linear least-squares** fit and **non-linear 5-parameter functional** fit to five thresholding activation reactions. (29 MeV deuterons on tantalum)



Meulders et al, *Phys. Med. Biol.*, 1975, 20 (2), pp 235-243

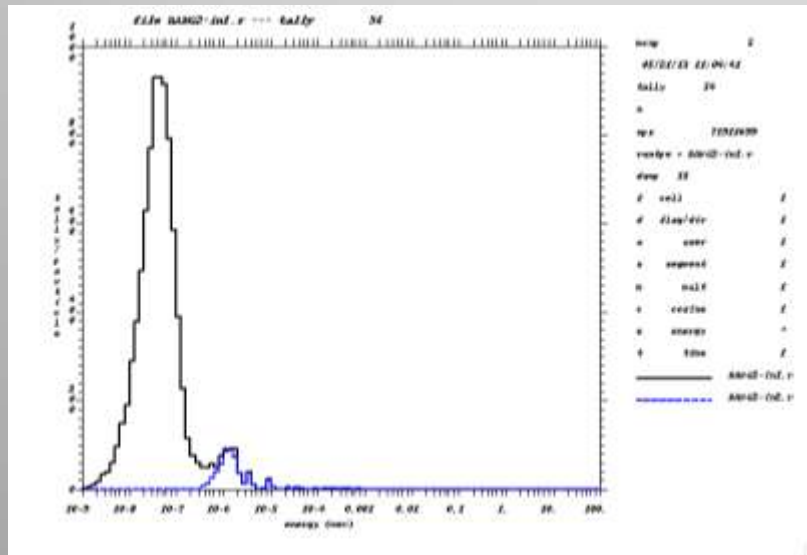
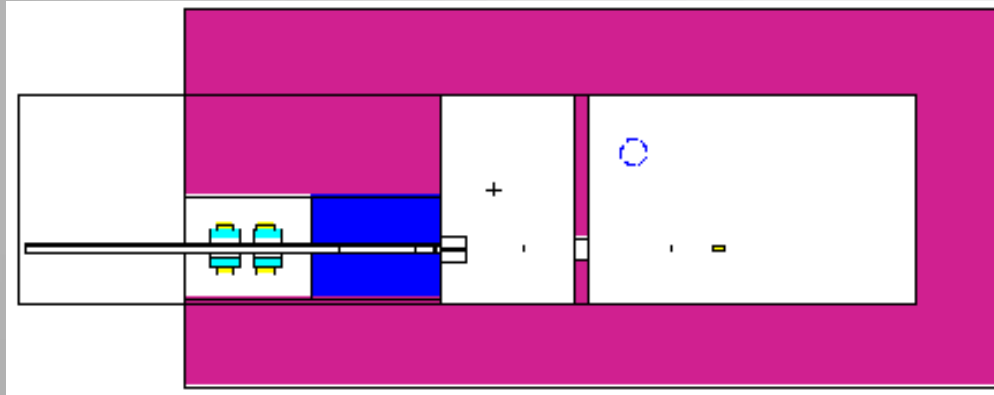
Room background characterization

Cadmium-difference method



Room background characterization

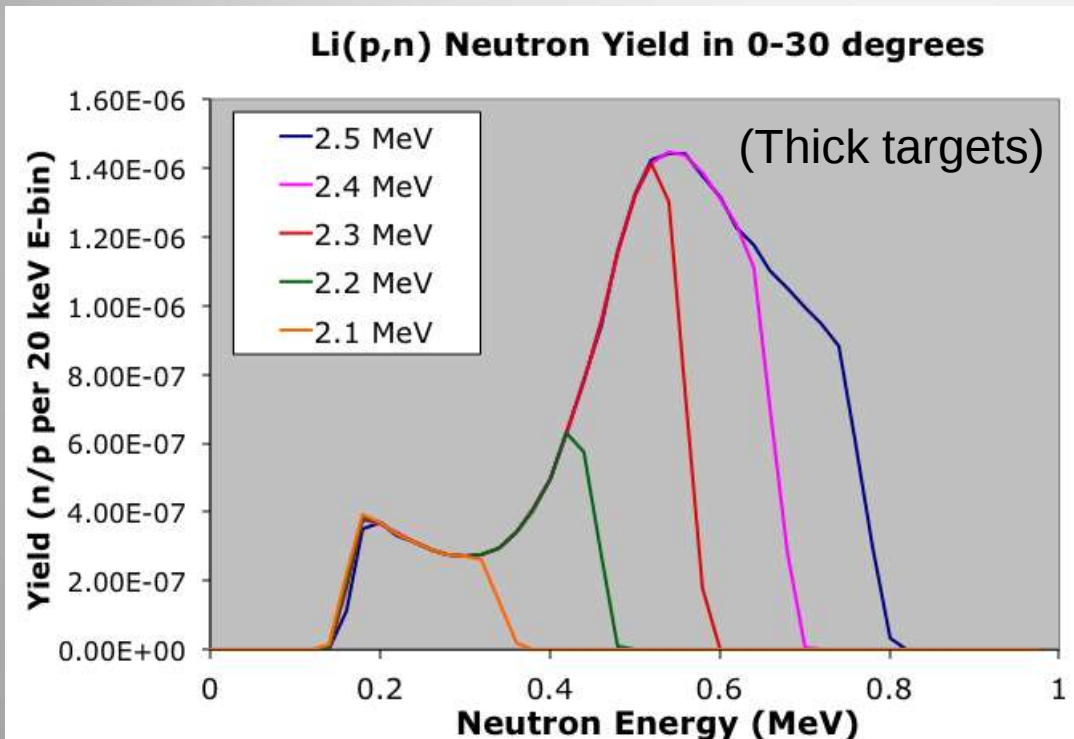
Cadmium-difference method



${}^7\text{Li}(\text{p},\text{n})$



${}^7\text{Li}(p,n)$ Normal kinematics



Below ~ 2.6 MeV protons on a thin target, a unique, epithermal, monoenergetic kinematic solution exists at any particular angle

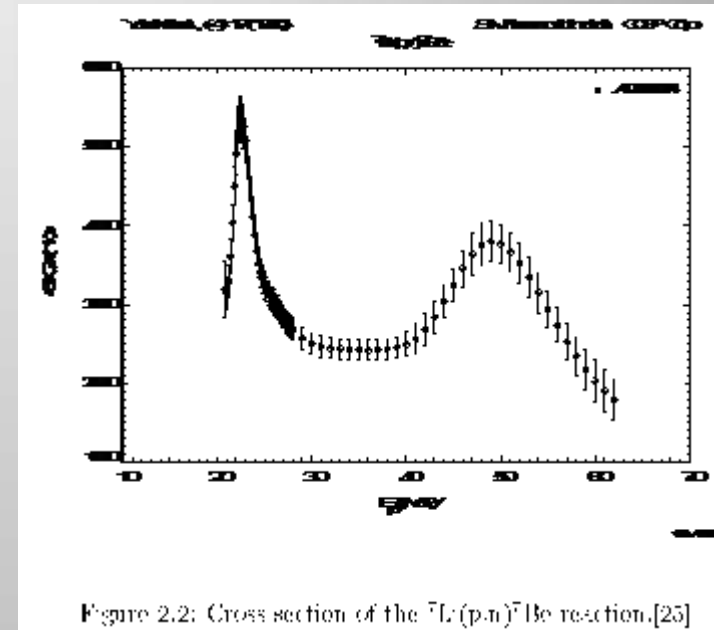
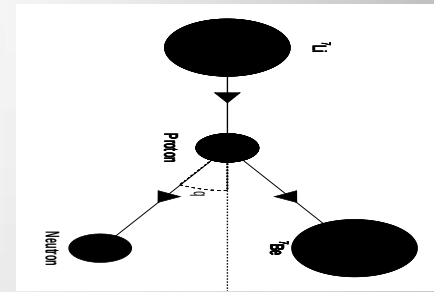


Figure 2.2: Cross section of the ${}^7\text{Li}(p,n){}^7\text{Be}$ reaction.[25]

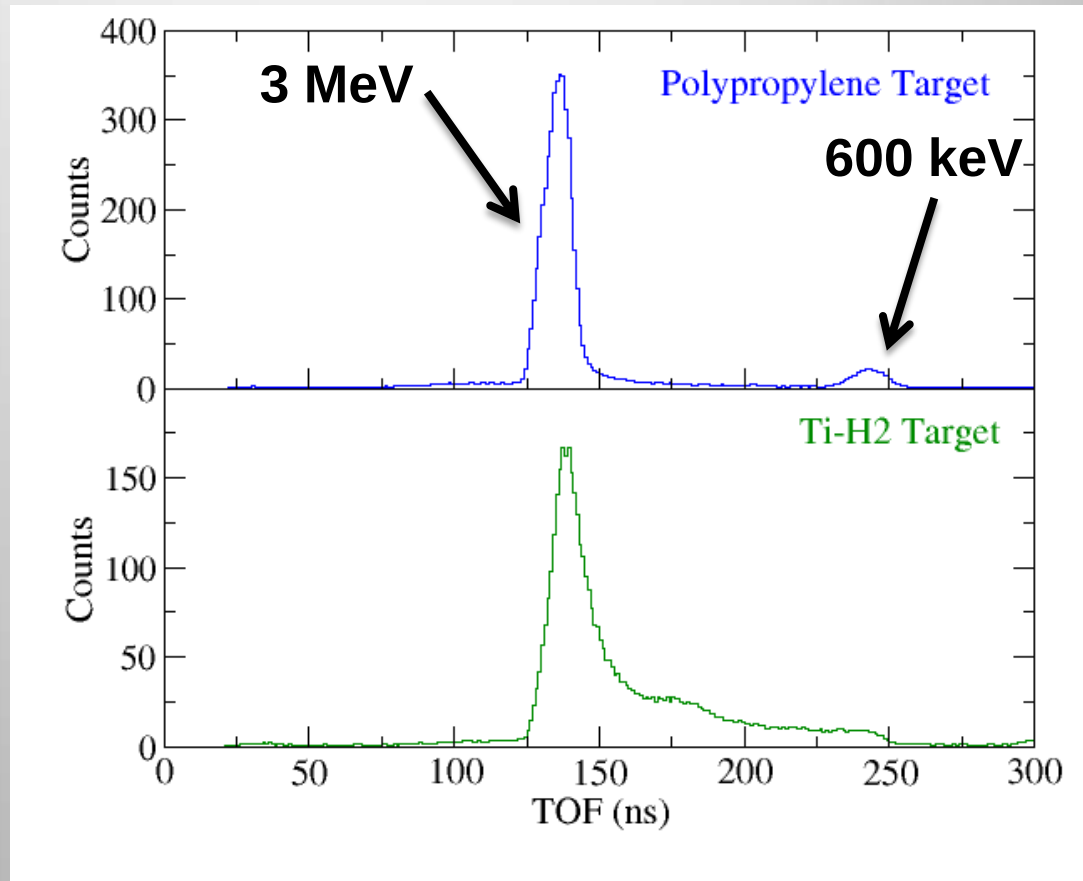
${}^7\text{Li}(p,n){}^7\text{Be}^*$ and ${}^7\text{Li}(p,n){}^7\text{Be}^{**}$ begin to contribute above ~ 2.7 MeV

$^7\text{Li}(p,n)$

Inverse kinematics



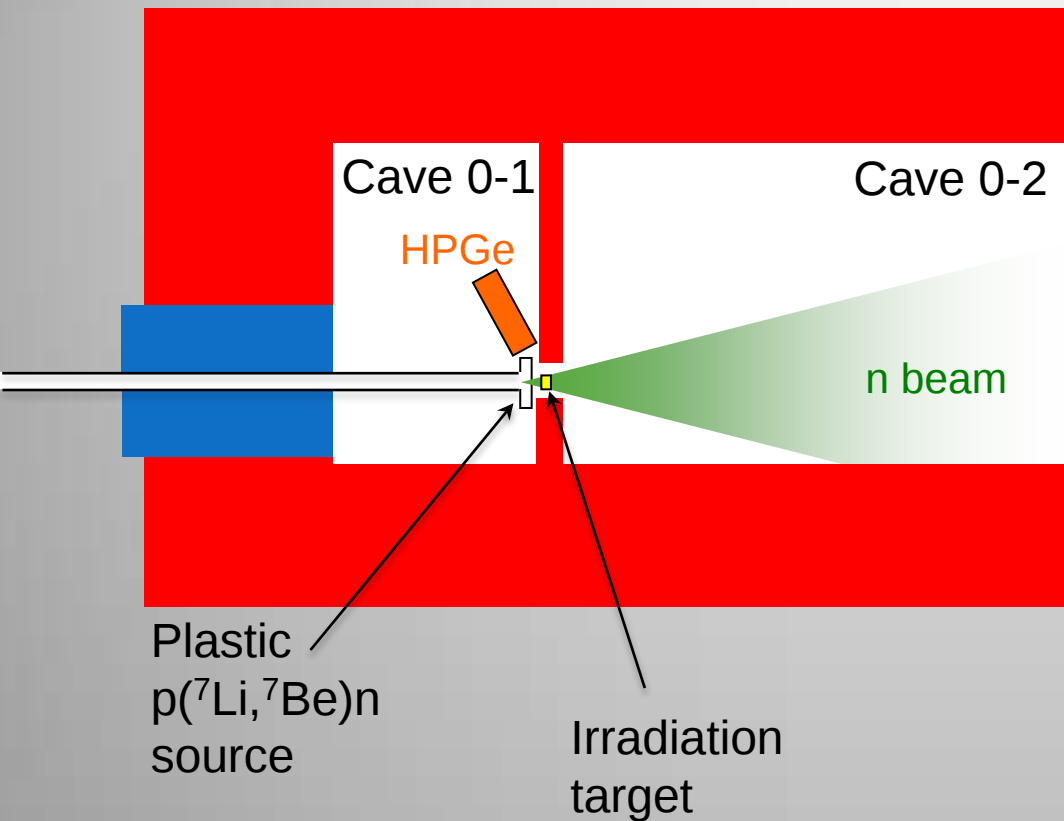
- Technique has been used at LICORNE (**L**ithium **I**nverse **C**inematiques **O**Rsay **N**eutron source).
- Time of flight plots show peaks for bi-energetic solution.
- For Ti-H_2 target, can see significant background of neutrons due to Li-Ti Fusion



Thanks to Jon Wilson from IPN.

${}^7\text{Li}(p,n)$ Inverse kinematics

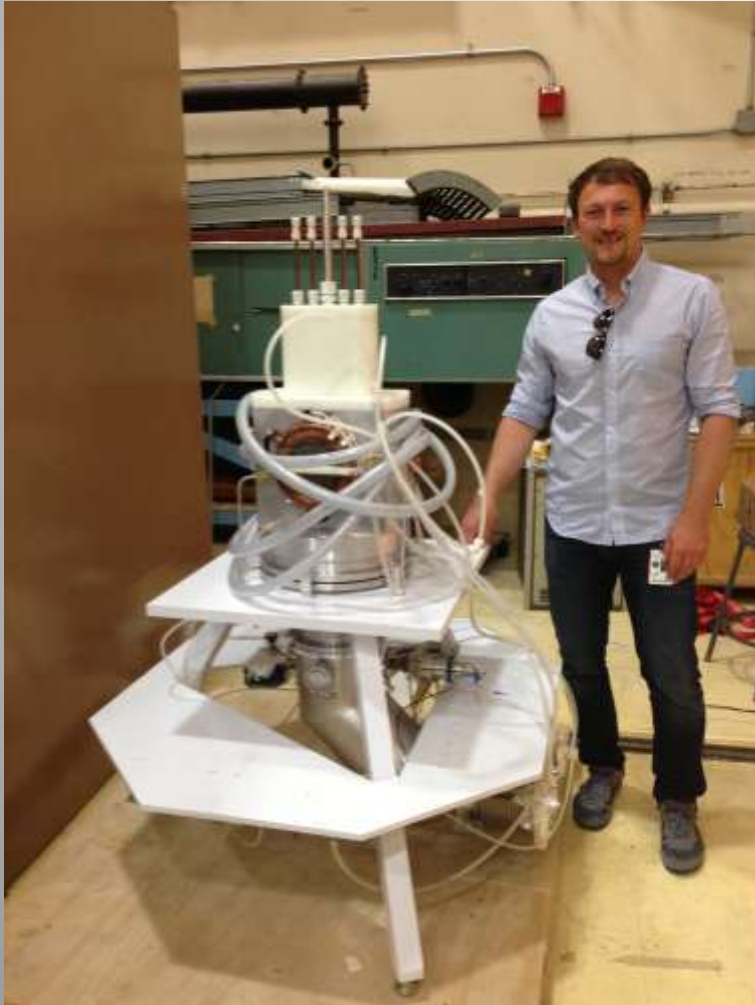
High flux, low bg



High Flux Neutron Generator $d(d, {}^3\text{He})n$



High Flux Neutron Generator Now being installed



1. Nominal yield of 10^{10} to 10^{11} neutrons/s.
2. Beam self-loading neutron production target.
3. Utilizes dual RF-driven multicusp ion sources developed at LBNL.
4. Uniform sample irradiation.
5. 100 kV nominal operating voltage.



High Flux Neutron Generator

The “reactor room”

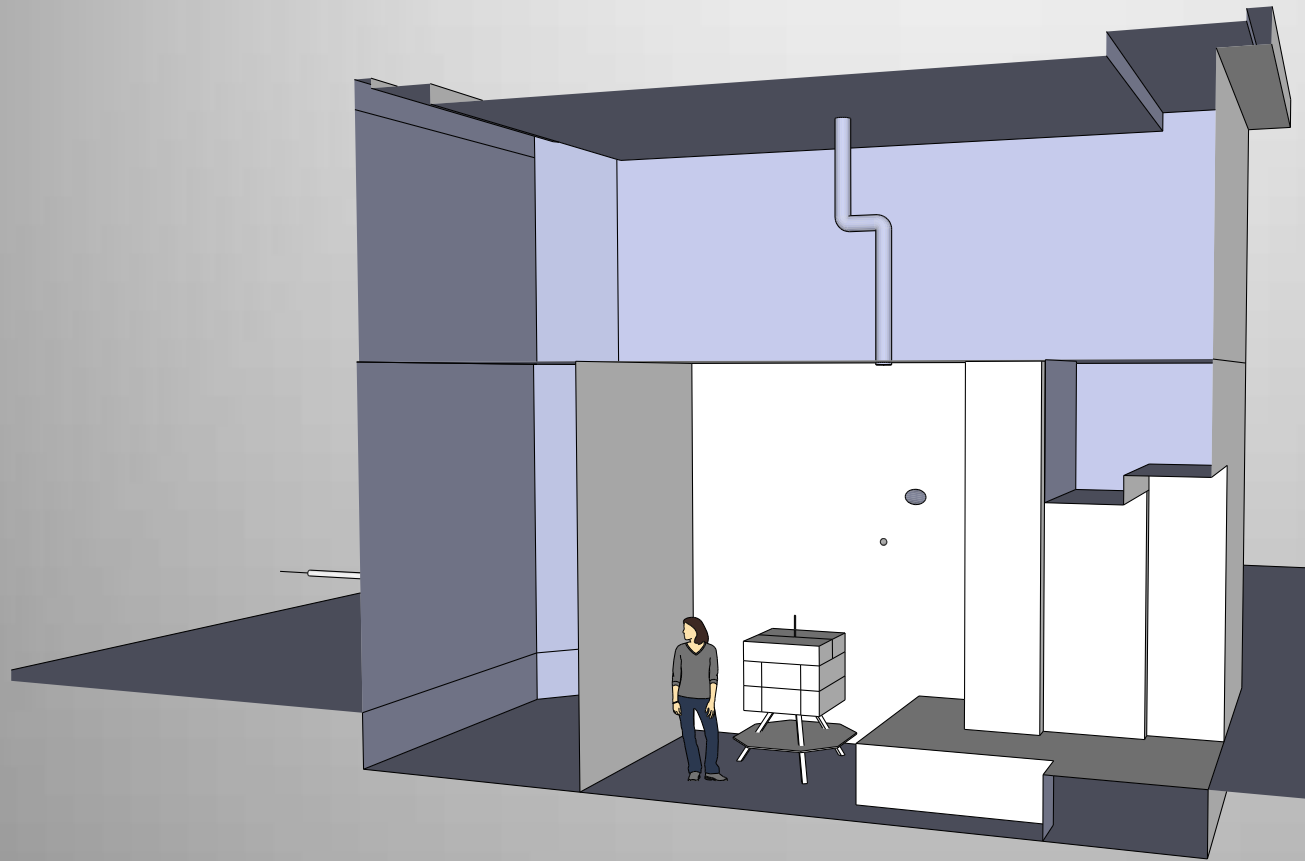


THEN

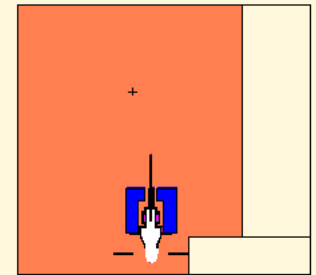
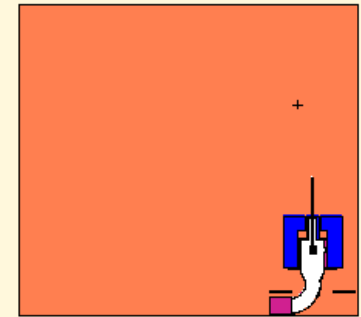


NOW

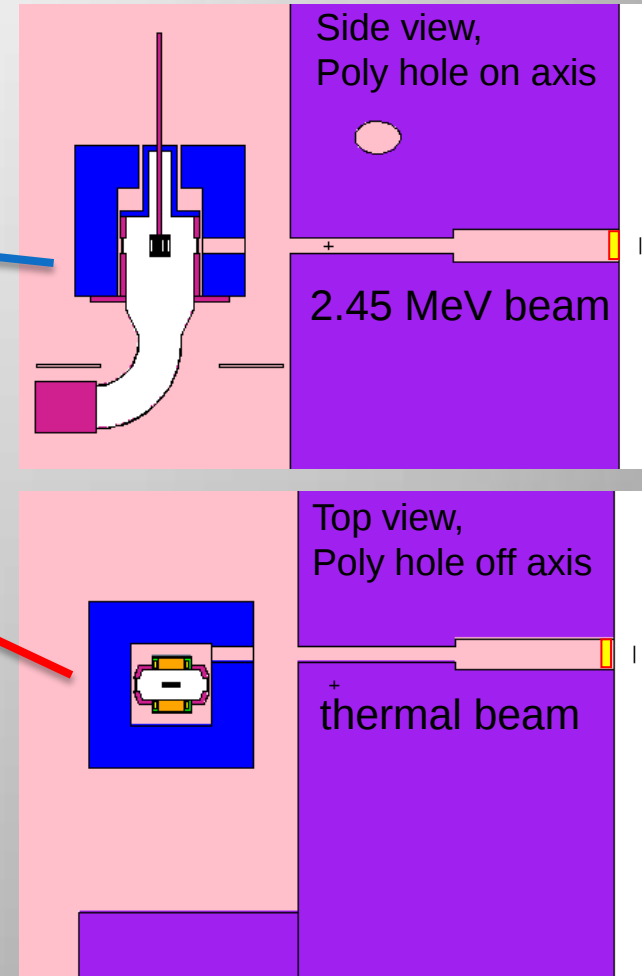
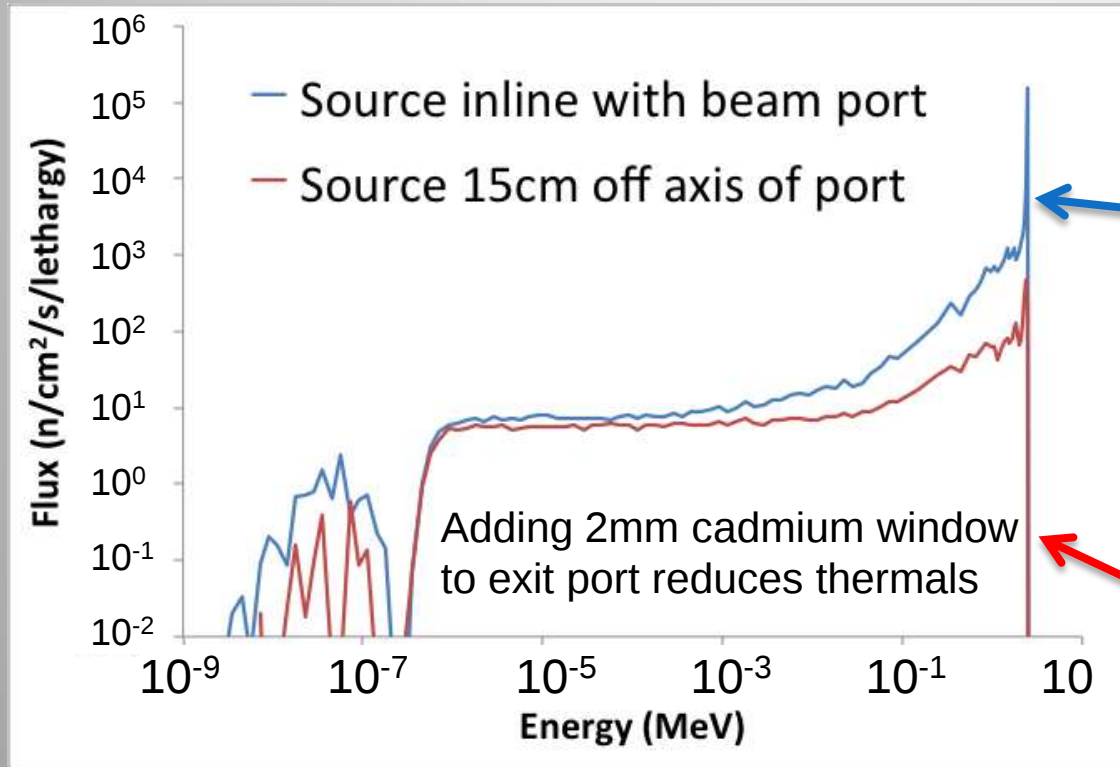
High Flux Neutron Generator Shielded irradiation room



MCNP model

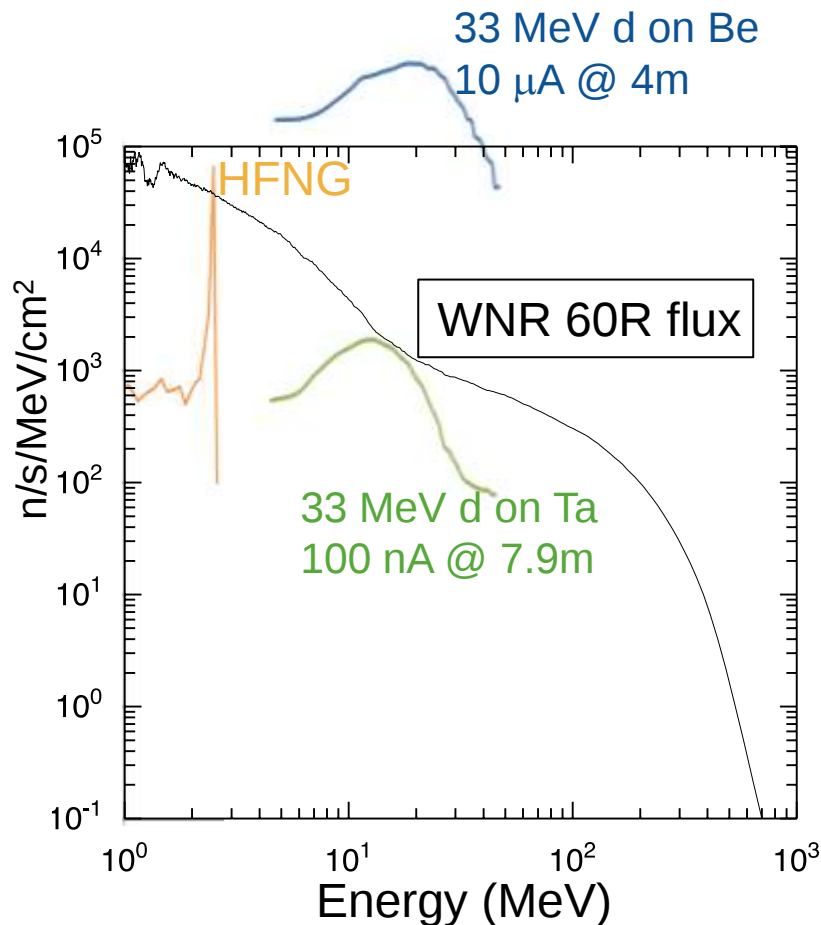


High Flux Neutron Generator Collimated 2.45MeV/thermal source



Summary of Berkeley Neutrons

Comparison with WNR?



Source	Total Flux (n/cm2/s)
WNR	10^6 ?
HFNG (2.27m)	10^4
33 MeV d on Ta (100nA @ 7.9m)	3×10^3
33 MeV d on Be (10 μA @ 4m)	2×10^7
Kentucky T(p,n) (@ 2m)	2×10^3

High Flux Neutron Generator RSF/ ρ_{level} physics?

HFNG unique capabilities:

- High flux (10^4 n/cm²/s outside port)
 - High availability (months)
 - Excellent collimation (Detector sees ~ 1 n/cm²/s)
- Compare RSF from (n, γ) at different E/J (test of Brink)?
 - Measure Ericsson σ fluctuations around 2.45 MeV?



Stay tuned for
Bethany Goldblum!
(Friday morning)

Thanks!

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- Robert Hatarik
- Dieter Schneider
- Charles Yeamans

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- Aaron Hurst
- Andy Rogers
- The entire operations staff

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- Paul Davis
- Bethany Goldblum
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