



# Thermal neutron production using synchrotron radiation -experiment & simulation results-

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## (1) How to produce neutrons ?

Fundamental idea was proposed by *D.A. Gryaznykh et al.*,  
*Nucle. Inst. and Methods. A448 (2000) 106-108.*

Photoproduction reaction process:

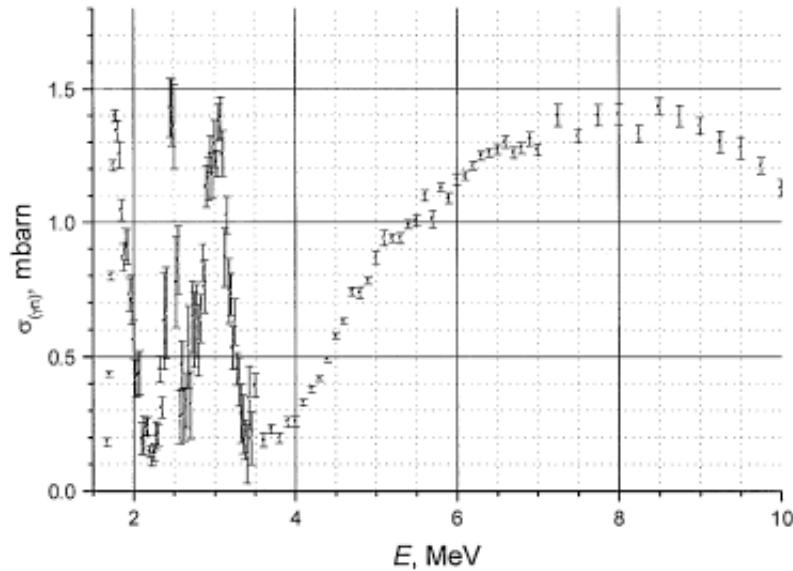


Fig. 1. Cross section of the  $\text{Be}^9(\gamma n)\text{Be}^8$  reaction.

- Beryllium is chosen as its photoproduction cross section has three peaks in the reagion below 3 MeV.
- ${}^9\text{Be}$  finally decays into stable  ${}^4\text{He}$ .

## (2) Why use synchrotron radiation ?

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the most important merits:

- (1) MeV photon can be easily produced  
(high availability of synchrotron radiation facilities )
- (2) lower radioactive wastes
- (3) easy operation and maintenance

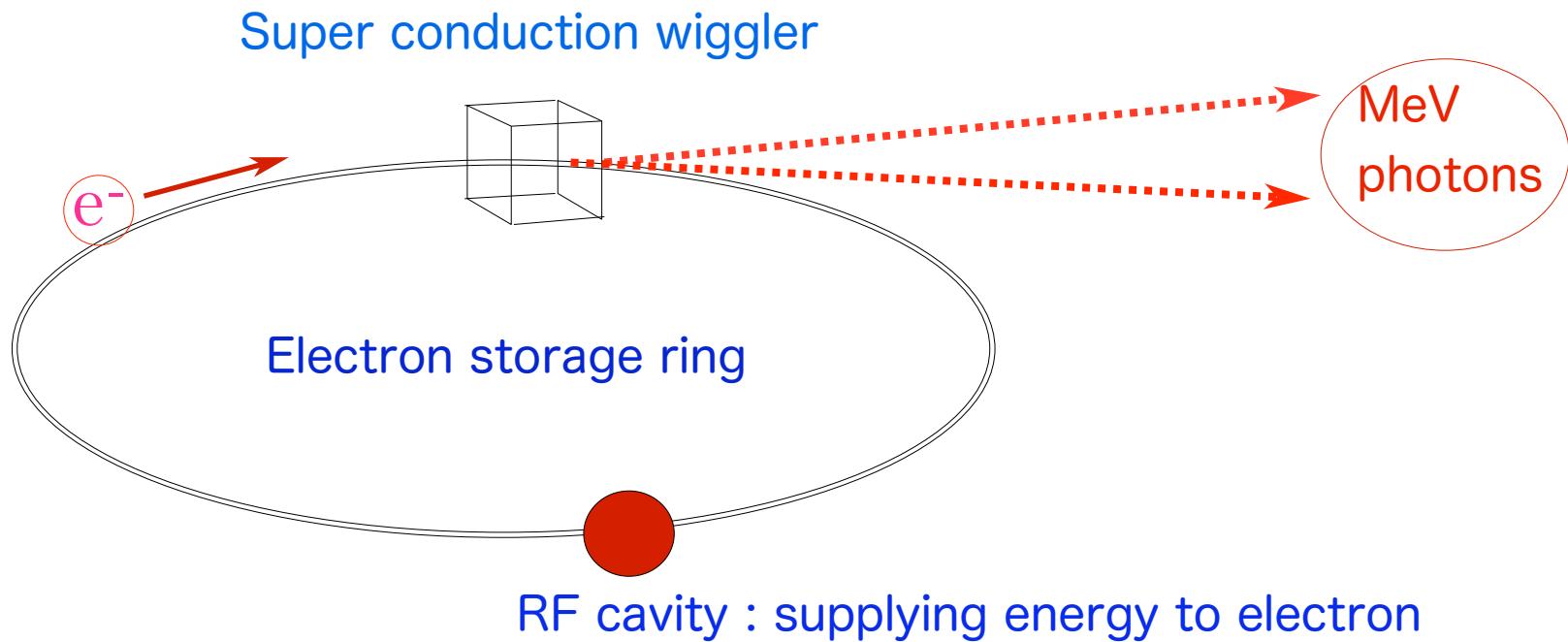
demerit:

*lower intensity comparing with hadron interaction process*

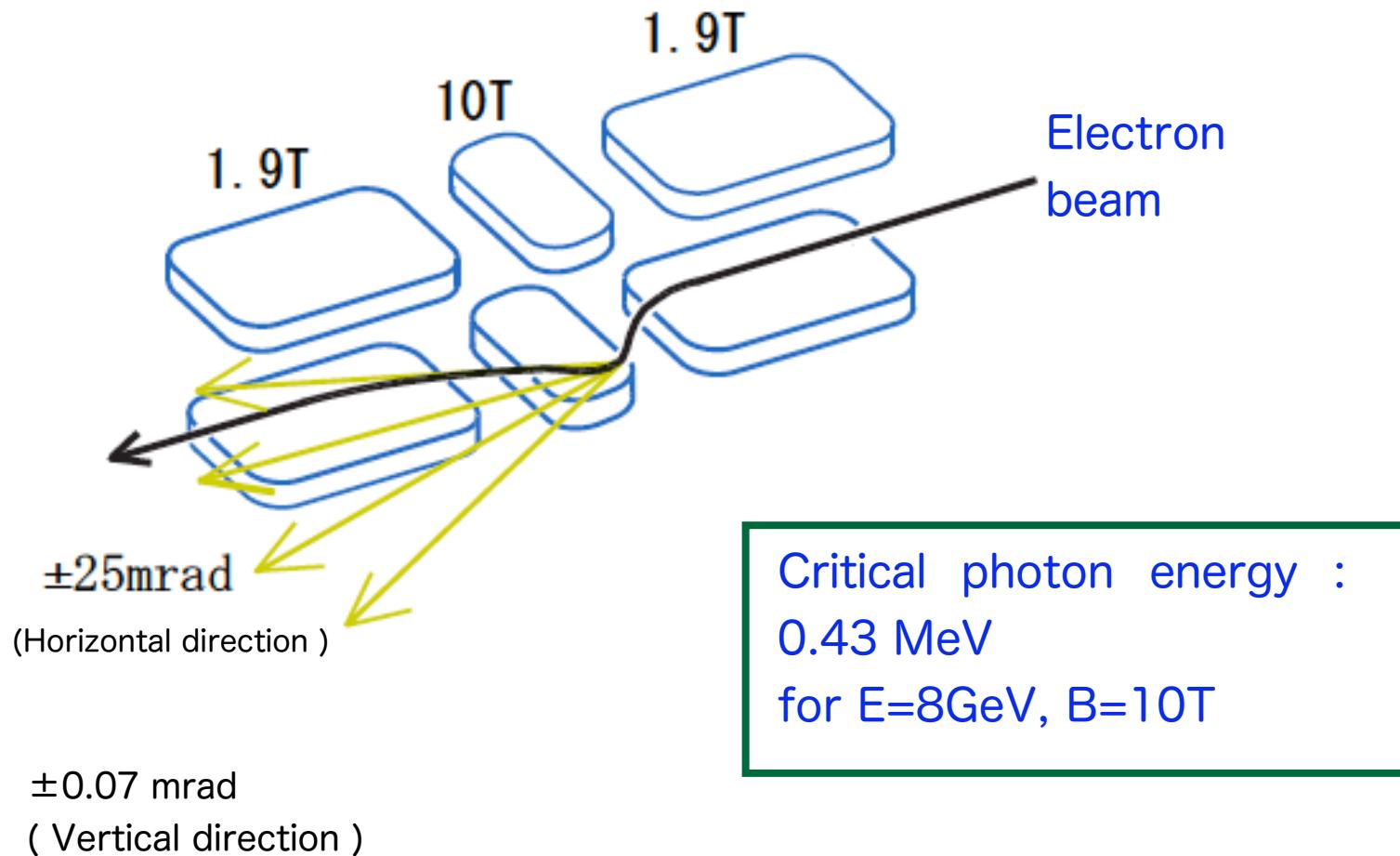
### (3) How to obtain a lot of MeV photons ?

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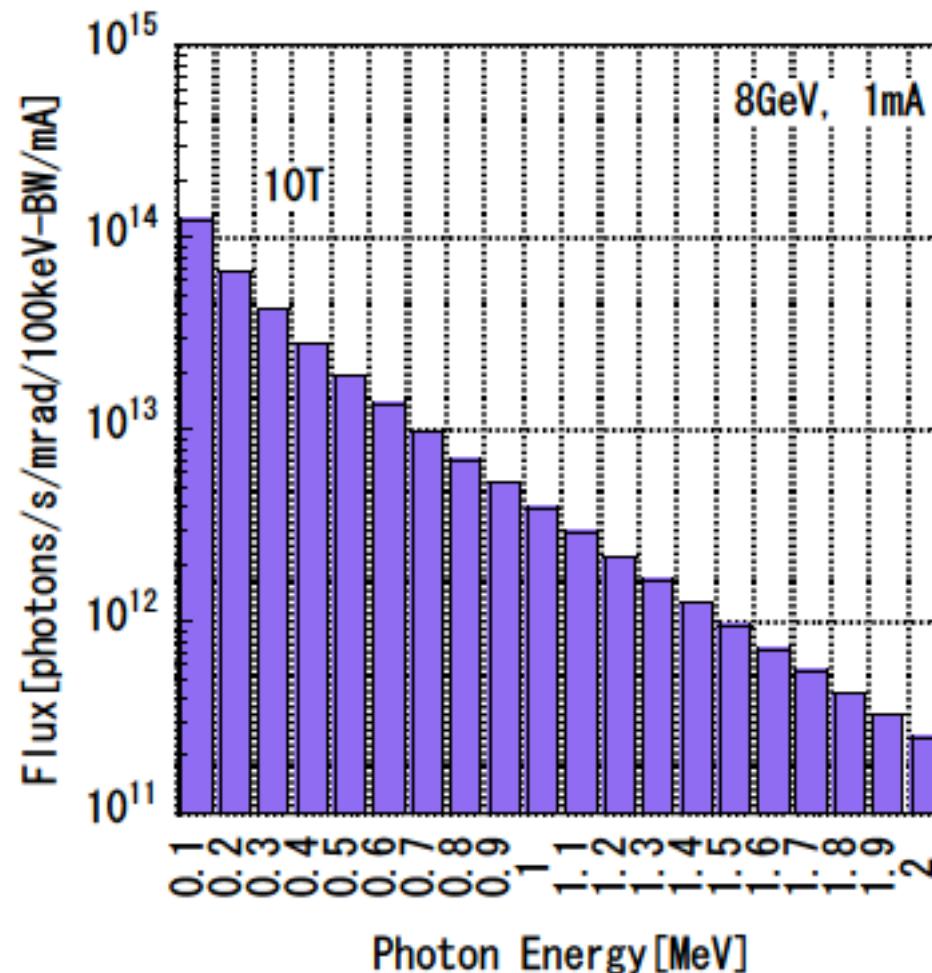
Electron storage ring + super conducting wiggler



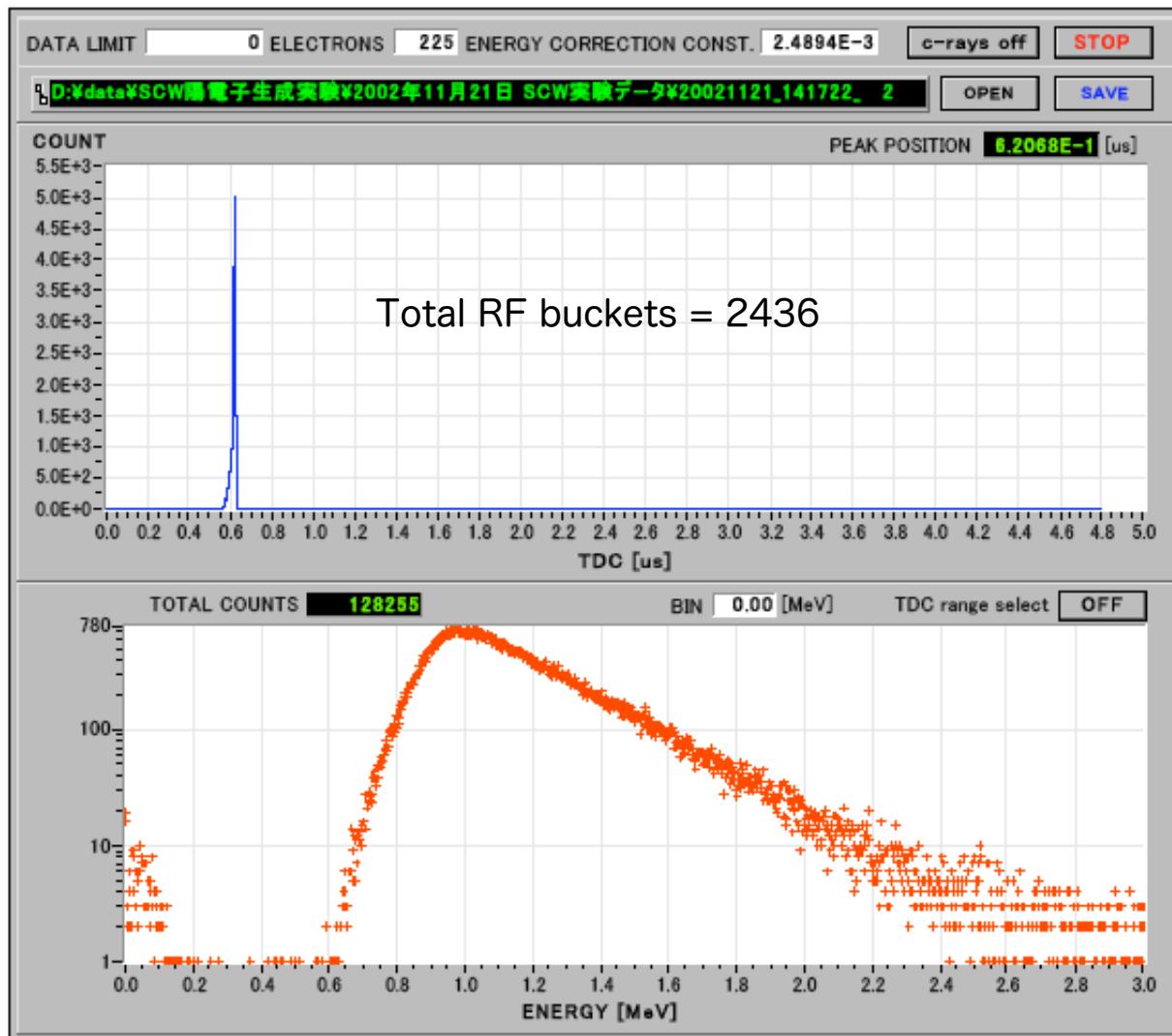
## On a super conducting wiggler (SCW)



# MeV photon flux from a super conduction wiggler (calculation)



## MeV-photon spectrum obtained at SPring-8



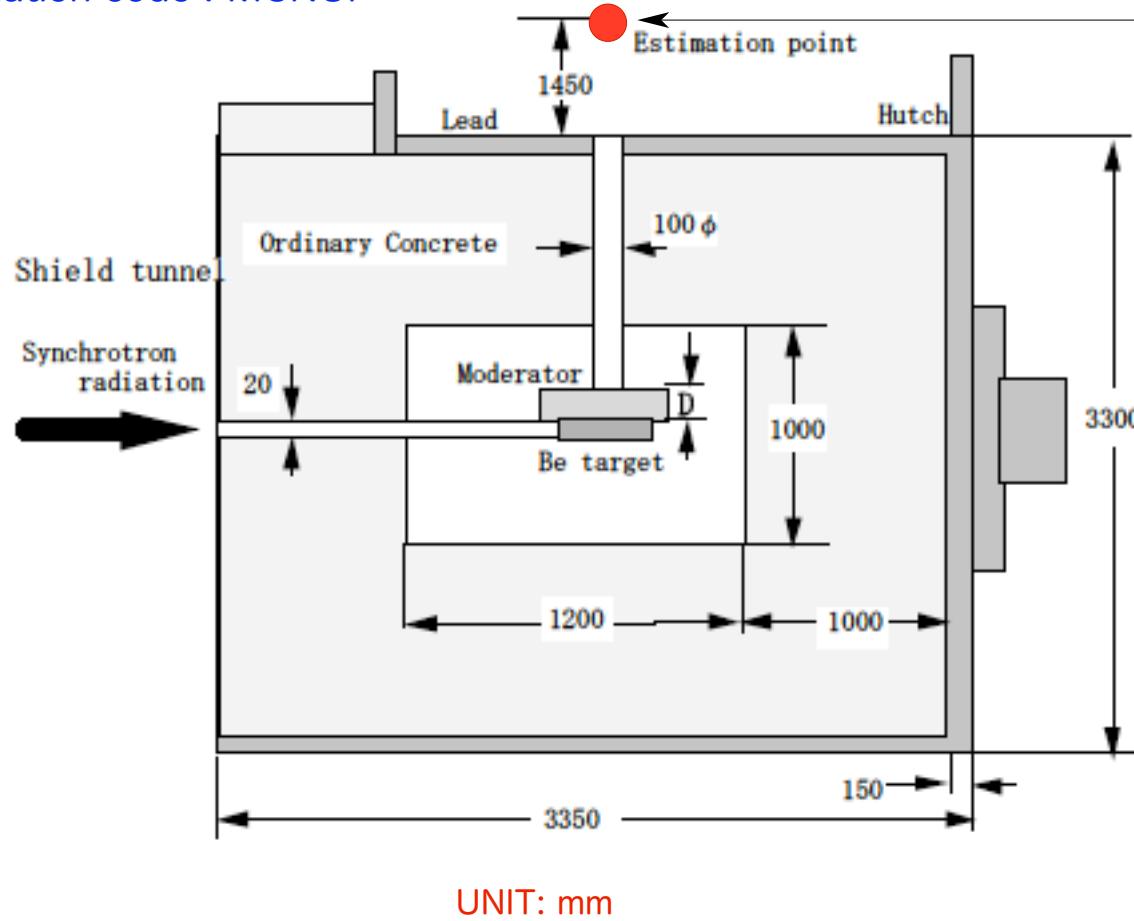
**TDC data**  
4.8  $\mu$  s/ turn  
only one RF bucket  
filled with beam

**ADC data**  
photon spectrum  
obtained by NaI  
detector

#### (4) Thermal neutron flux

- ## ● An apparatus for thermal neutron production

Simulation code : MCNUP

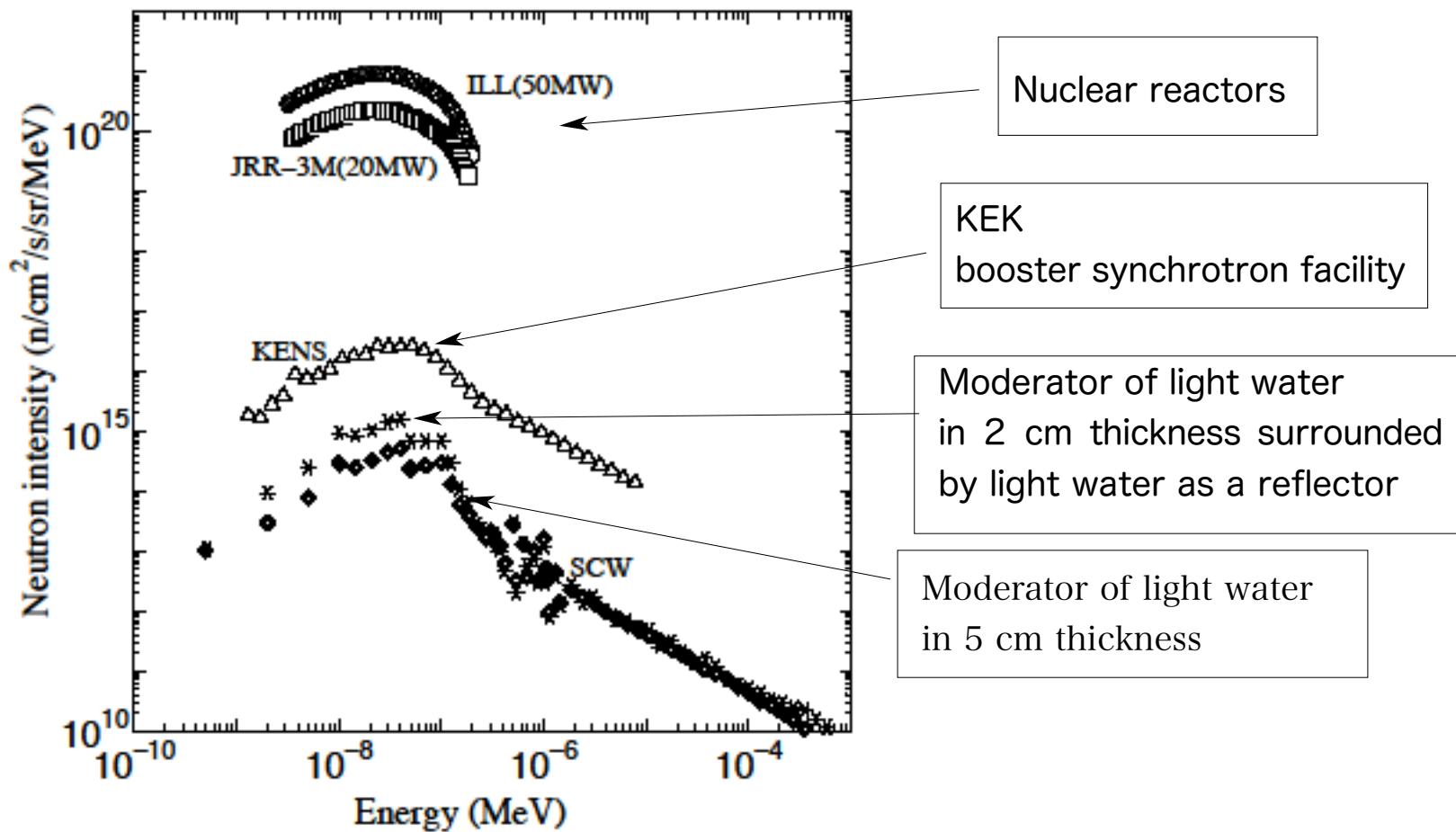


Neutron flux:  
 $1.0 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

- Conditions for simulation
- (1) beam energy: 8 GeV
- (2) stored current 100mA
- (3) aperture :  $\pm 0.5\text{mrad}$ .

The diagram illustrates a rectangular target area. The top edge is labeled "15cm" and the right edge is labeled "20cm". A black arrow originates from the bottom-left corner and points towards the center of the rectangle, labeled "photon".

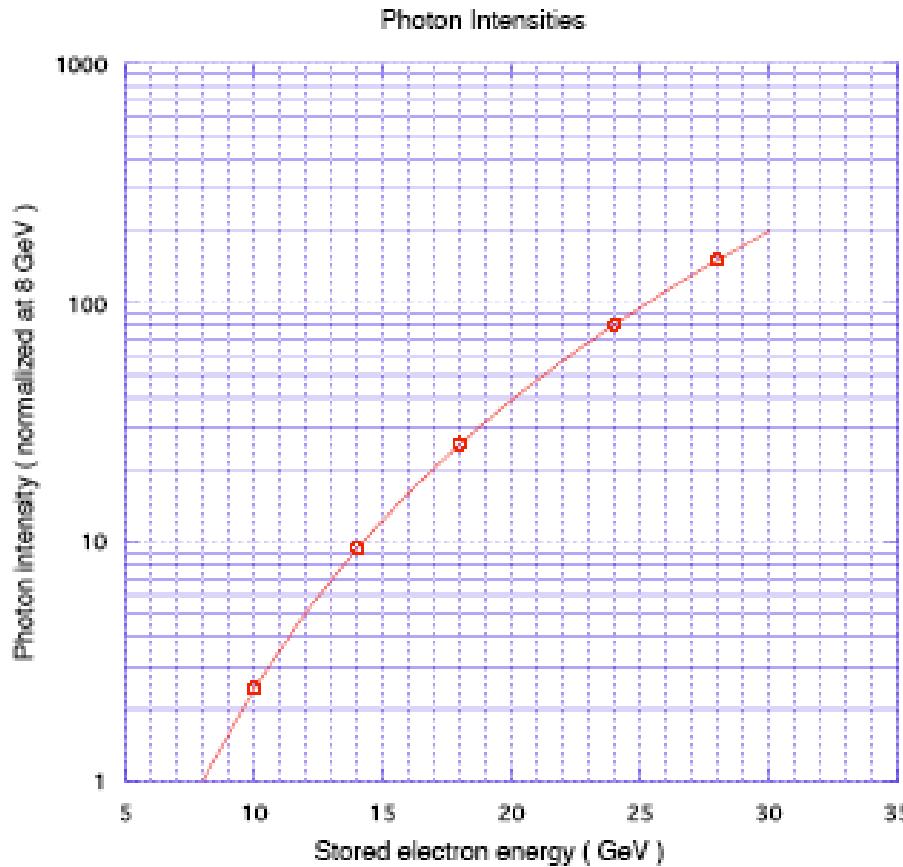
- Obtained neutron spectrum and comparison with other facilities



Is it possible to increase neutron flux ?

Yes

- increase stored current  $\propto I$  ( $I$ : stored current) linearly increasing
- increase magnetic field of SCW  $\propto B$  linearly increasing
- increase stored electron energy  $\propto E_e^4$  ( $E_e$ : electron energy)



## (5) Summary

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### (i) photoproduction reaction process

merit: easy operation and low radioactive waste

### (ii) electron storage rings with the energy of up to 8 GeV are available in the world

Collider machines:

- HERA ( DESY )
- PEP-II ( SLAC )
- AR and KEKB ( KEK )

Synchrotron radiation machines:

- SPring-8

### (iii) low neutron flux, however, the methods to increase the neutron flux exists