

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

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in RCNP

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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:

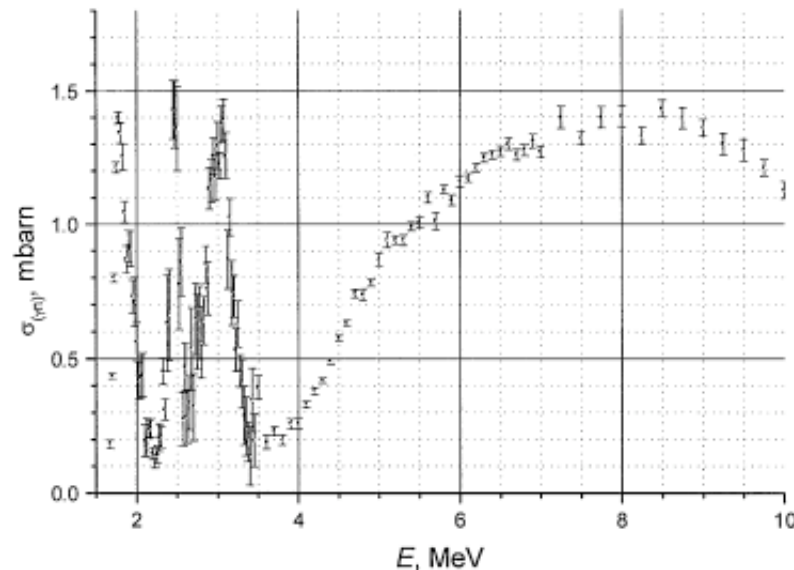


Fig. 1. Cross section of the $\text{Be}^9(\gamma n)\text{Be}^8$ reaction.

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

(2) Why use synchrotron radiation ?

the most important merits:

(1) MeV photon can be easily produced

(high availability of synchrotron radiation facilities)

(2) lower radioactive wastes

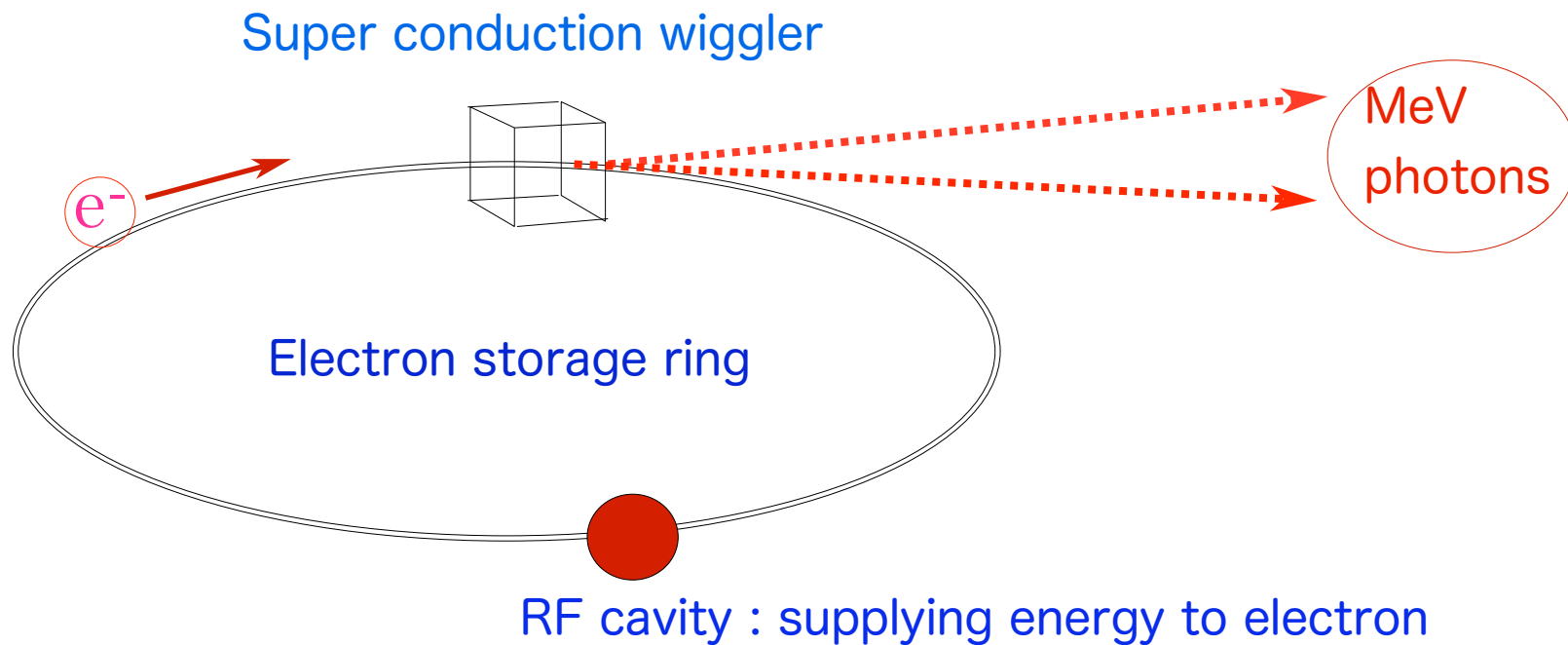
(3) easy operation and maintenance

demerit:

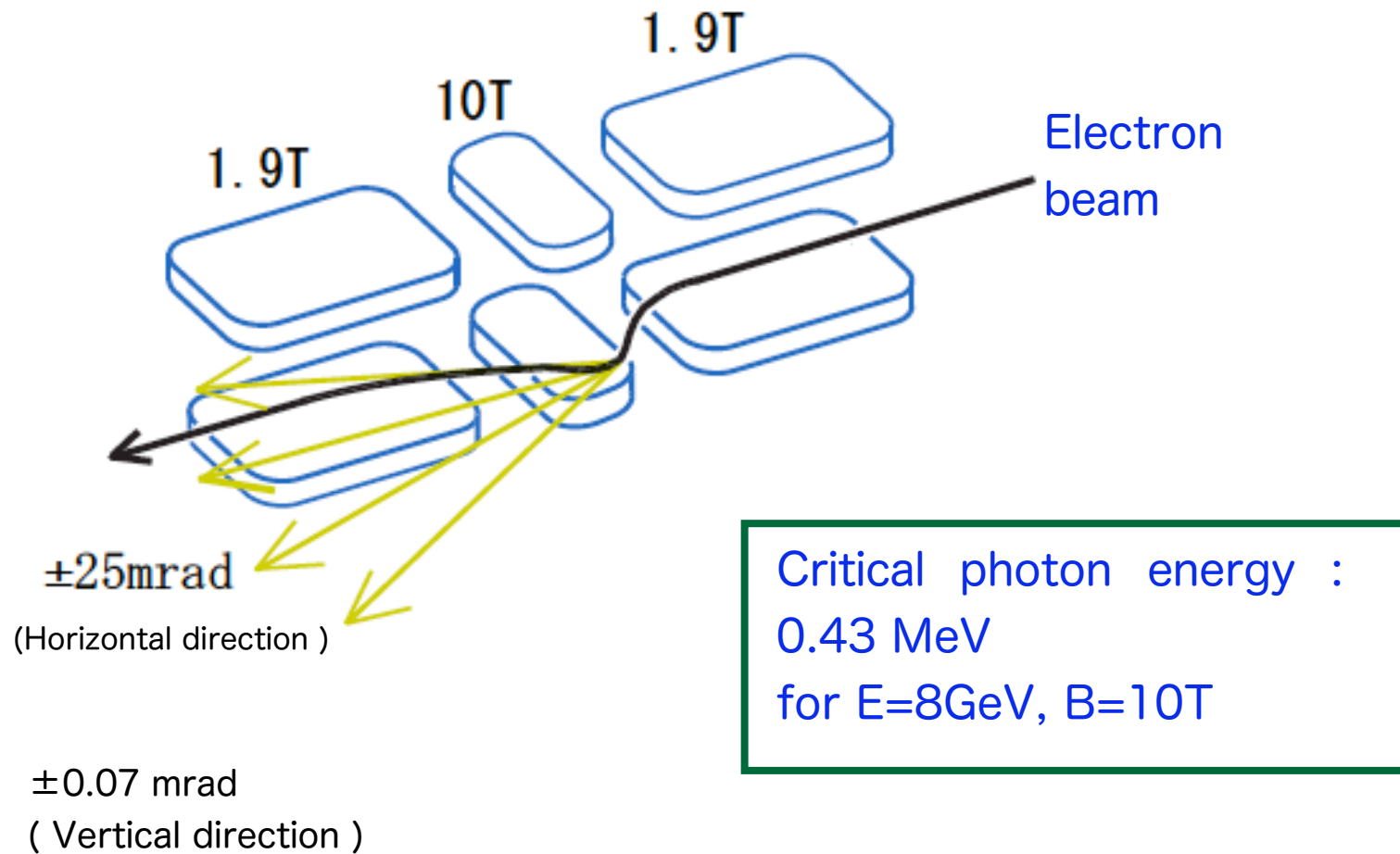
lower intensity comparing with hadron interaction process

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

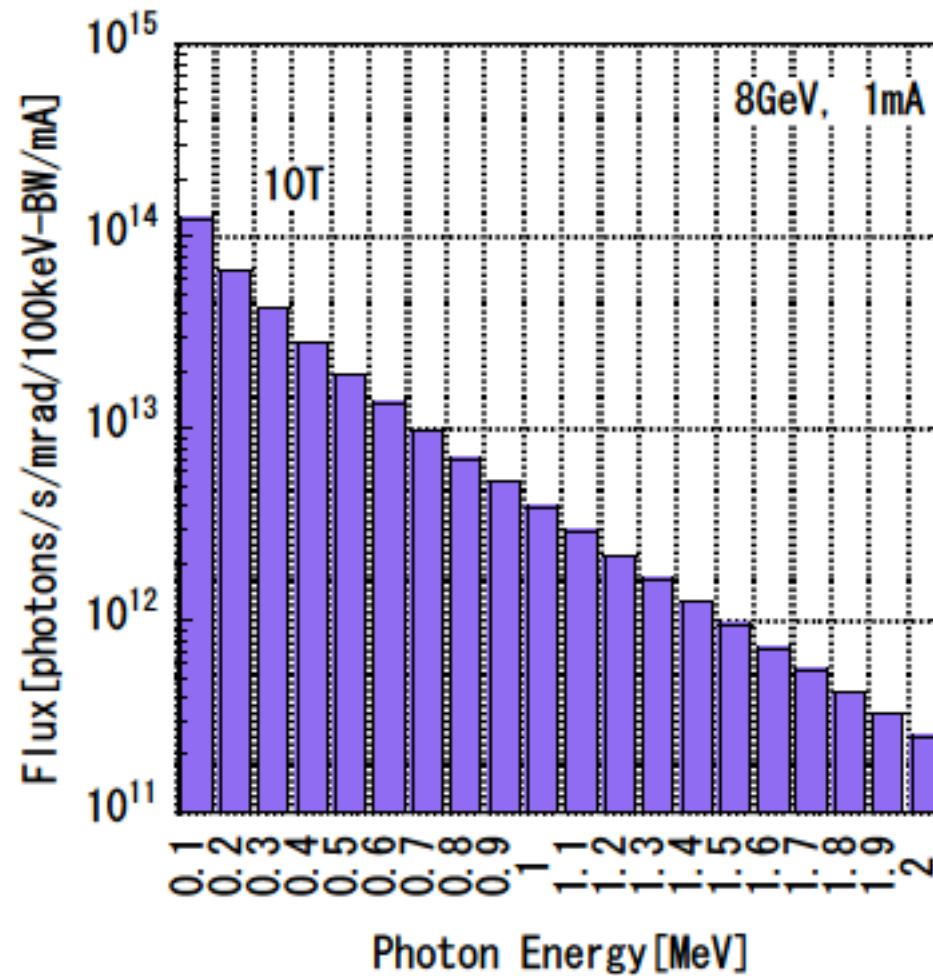
Electron storage ring + super conducting wiggler



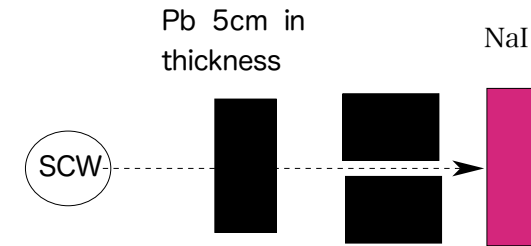
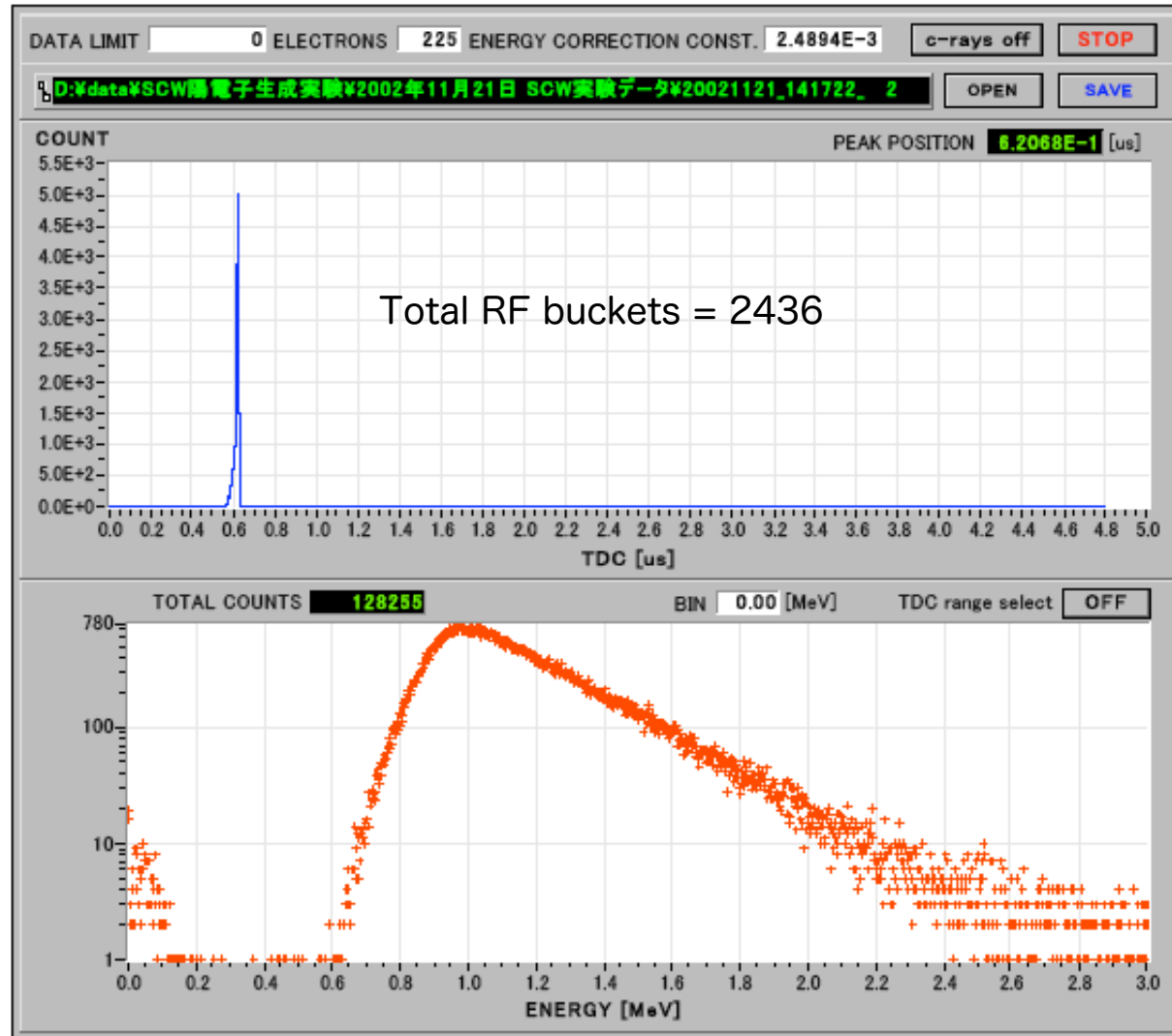
On a super conducting wiggler (SCW)



MeV photon flux from a super conduction wiggler (calculation)



MeV-photon spectrum obtained at SPring-8



TDC data

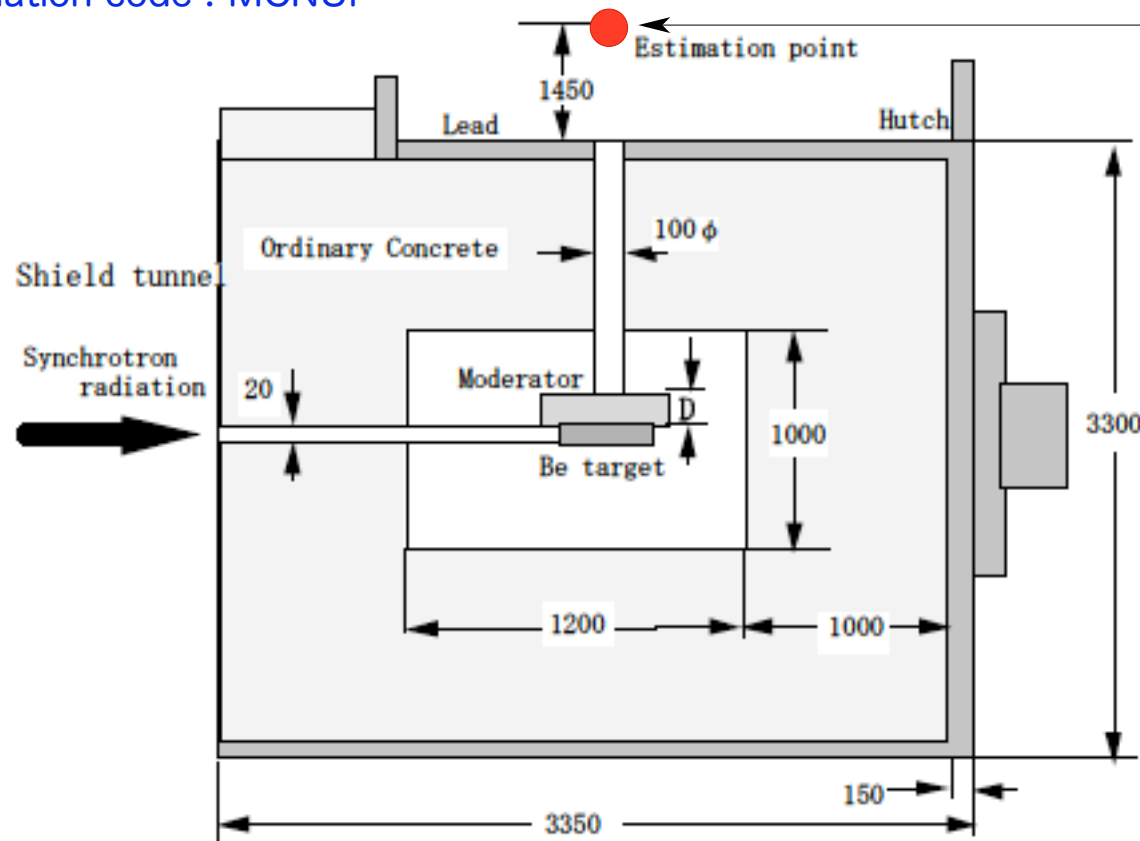
← $4.8 \mu s / \text{turn}$
only one RF bucket
filled with beam

← ADC data
photon spectrum
obtained by NaI
detector

(4) Thermal neutron flux

● An apparatus for thermal neutron production

Simulation code : MCNUP

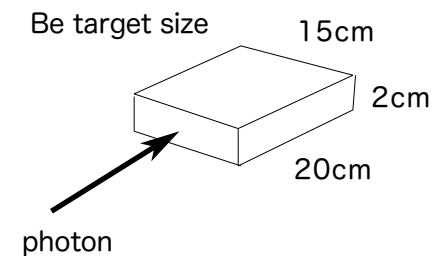


UNIT: mm

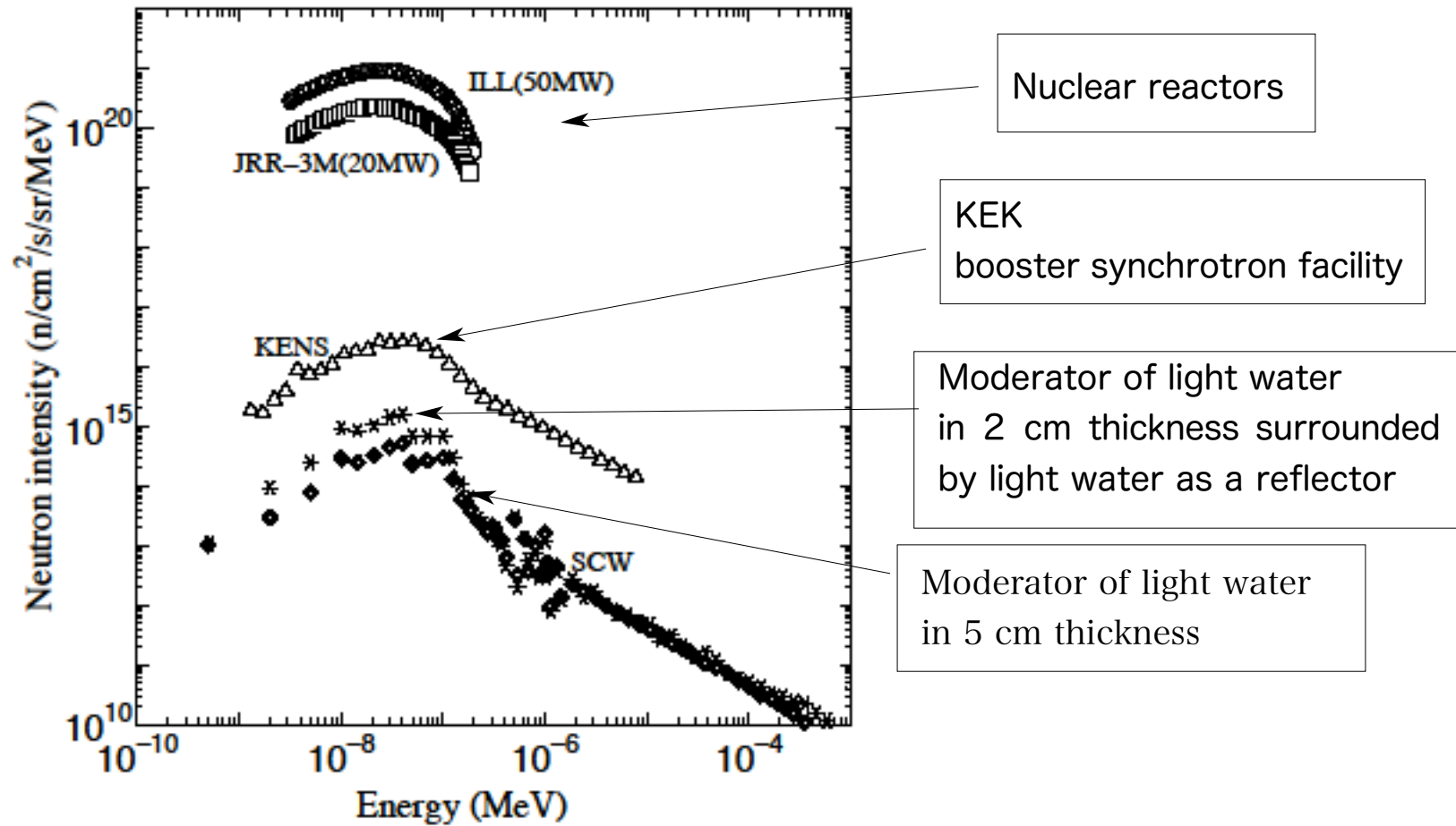
Neutron flux:
 $1.0 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

Conditions for simulation

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



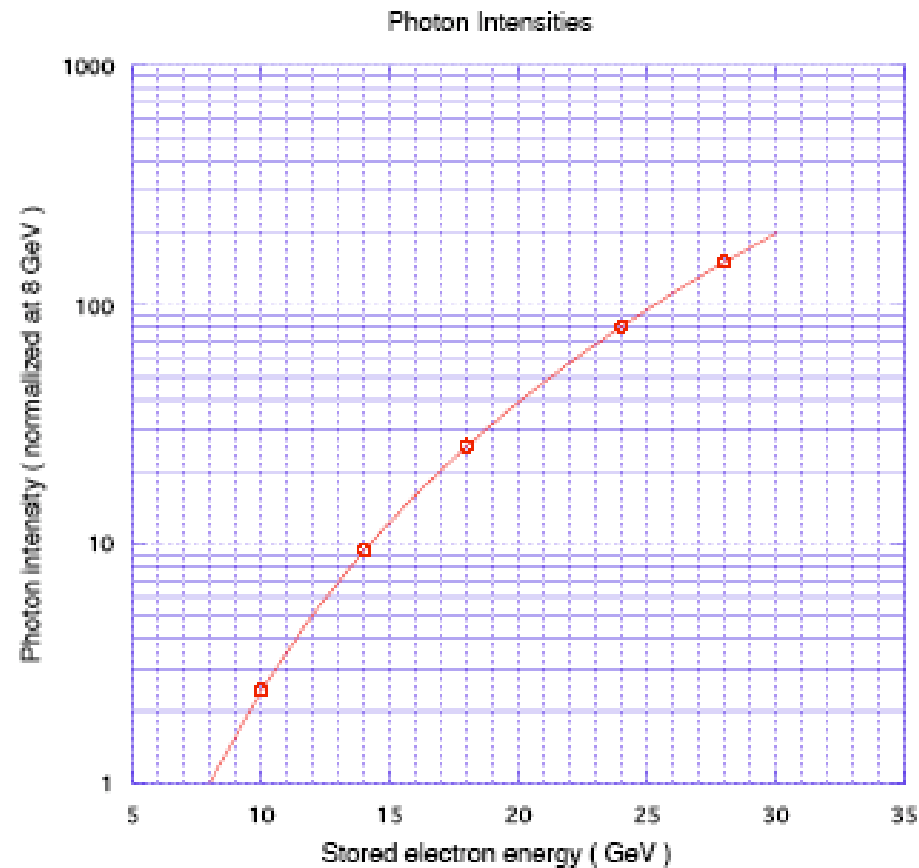
- Obtained neutron spectrum and comparison with other facilities



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

(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