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The LIONS experimental programme

and its relevance for nuclear science
and applications,

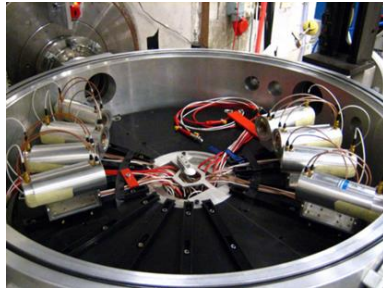
or

How can NFS help fusion?

Alexander V. Prokofiev^{1,*}, Diego Tarrío¹, Marc O. Fregeau²,
Xavier Ledoux², and Stephan Pomp¹

¹ *Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden*

² *GANIL*





Outline of the talk

- I. What do we want to study?
- II. Why do we want to study it?
- III. How do we plan to study it?



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What we want to study:

Light-ion production by neutrons (**LIONS**)

LIONS experimental programme:

measurements of $\frac{d^2\sigma}{dE d\Omega}$ for ${}^A_ZX(n, LCP)$,

where

LCP = light charged particle = p , d , t , ${}^3\text{He}$, α

A_ZX = target nucleus of interest:

- for theory / models / evaluations (e.g. TALYS/TENDL)
- for applications (e.g. gas-production CS for fusion mtrls)
- or for both (which is often the case)

Examples: C , O , Na , Si , K , Cr , Fe , Pb , Bi , Th , U



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- I. What do we want to study?
- II. Why do we want to study it?
What are the motivations?
- III. How do we plan to study it?

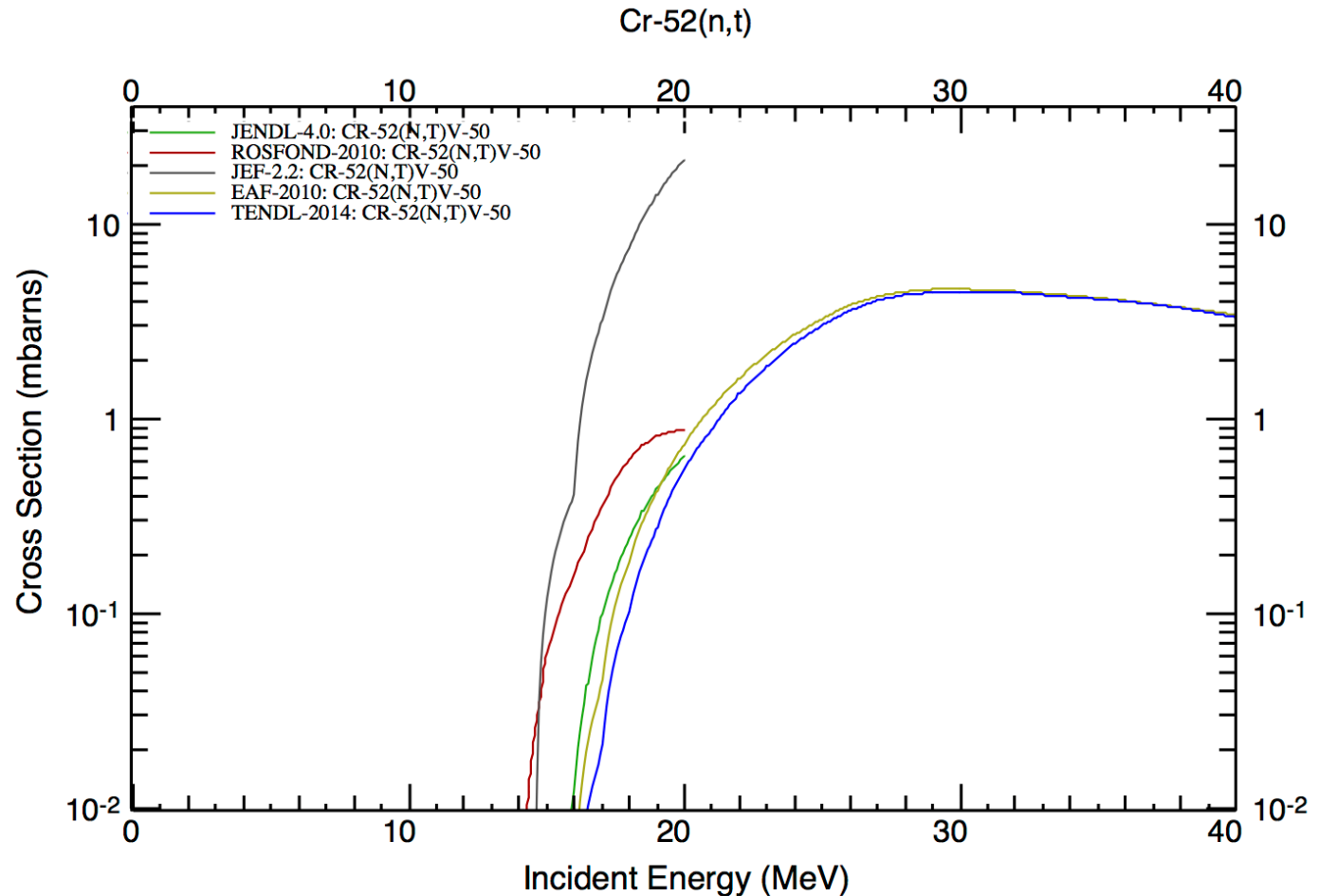


Motivations for the LIONS programme coming from applications

- Advanced reactors (Generation IV)
- Accelerator-driven systems (ADS)
- Medical applications
- Dosimetry in aerospace applications
- Radiation effects in electronics
- **Fusion**



Example 1: $^{52}\text{Cr}(n,t)$ - *Data*



- Not a single experimental data point
- Evaluations are not guided -> disagree a lot



Example 1: $^{52}\text{Cr}(n,t)$ - *Motivation*

- Cr is one of the main constituents in steels to be used in fusion reactors.
- E.g. Cr content in steel 316LN-IG ("ITER Grade") is 17% by weight.
- **Tritium production must be known.**
- New experimental data have been requested by the fusion community via High-Priority Request List maintained by OECD NEA, since "*No further progress [in the evaluation/simulation work] can be made without new experimental data*"



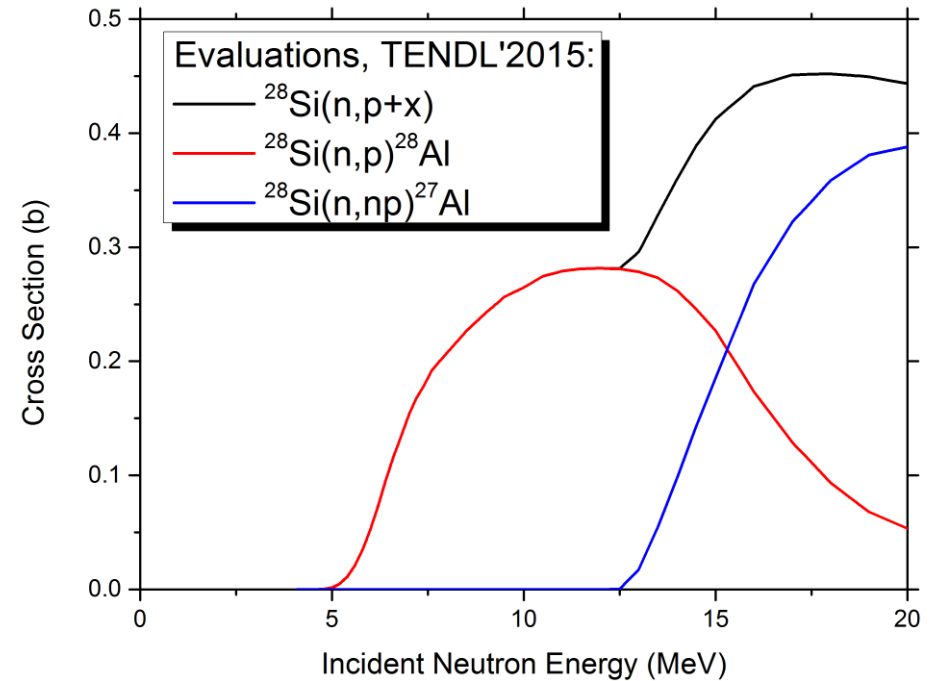
Example 2: $^{28}\text{Si}(n,np)$ and $^{28}\text{Si}(n,d)$ - *Motivation*

- SiC is a potential very low activation structural material for a fusion power reactor.
- ^{28}Si is the main isotope (92%) in $^{\text{nat}}\text{Si}$
- The reactions in question lead to ^{27}Al – **unwanted**, because of the subsequent $^{27}\text{Al}(n,2n)^{26}\text{Al}$ reaction:
 - $T_{1/2} (^{26}\text{Al}) = 720,000 \text{ y}$
 - ^{26}Al is a high-energy γ emitter
- The concentration of ^{26}Al in SiC determines whether the decommissioned fusion blanket qualifies for recycling
- No trustworthy experimental data
- Cannot be studied by activation techniques
- Evaluations are discrepant by a factor of 10



Example 2: $^{28}\text{Si}(n,np)$ and $^{28}\text{Si}(n,d)$ - *Data and method*

- No trustworthy data on (n,np) , (n,d)
- Abundant data on (n,p)
- An idea of H. Vonach:
 - Measure $(n,p+x)$
 - **Subtract (n,p)**
 - **Thus deduce (n,np)**





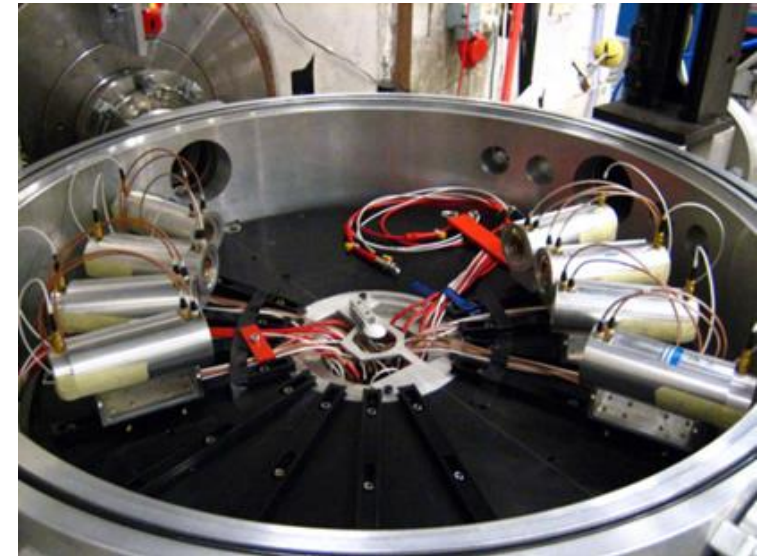
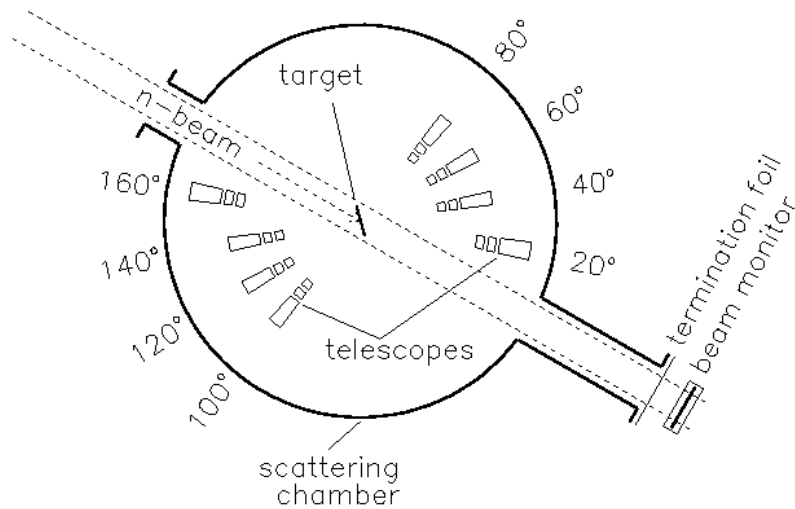
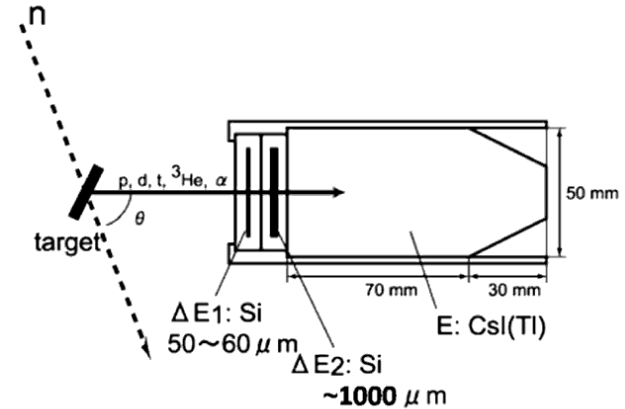
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What are the methods?



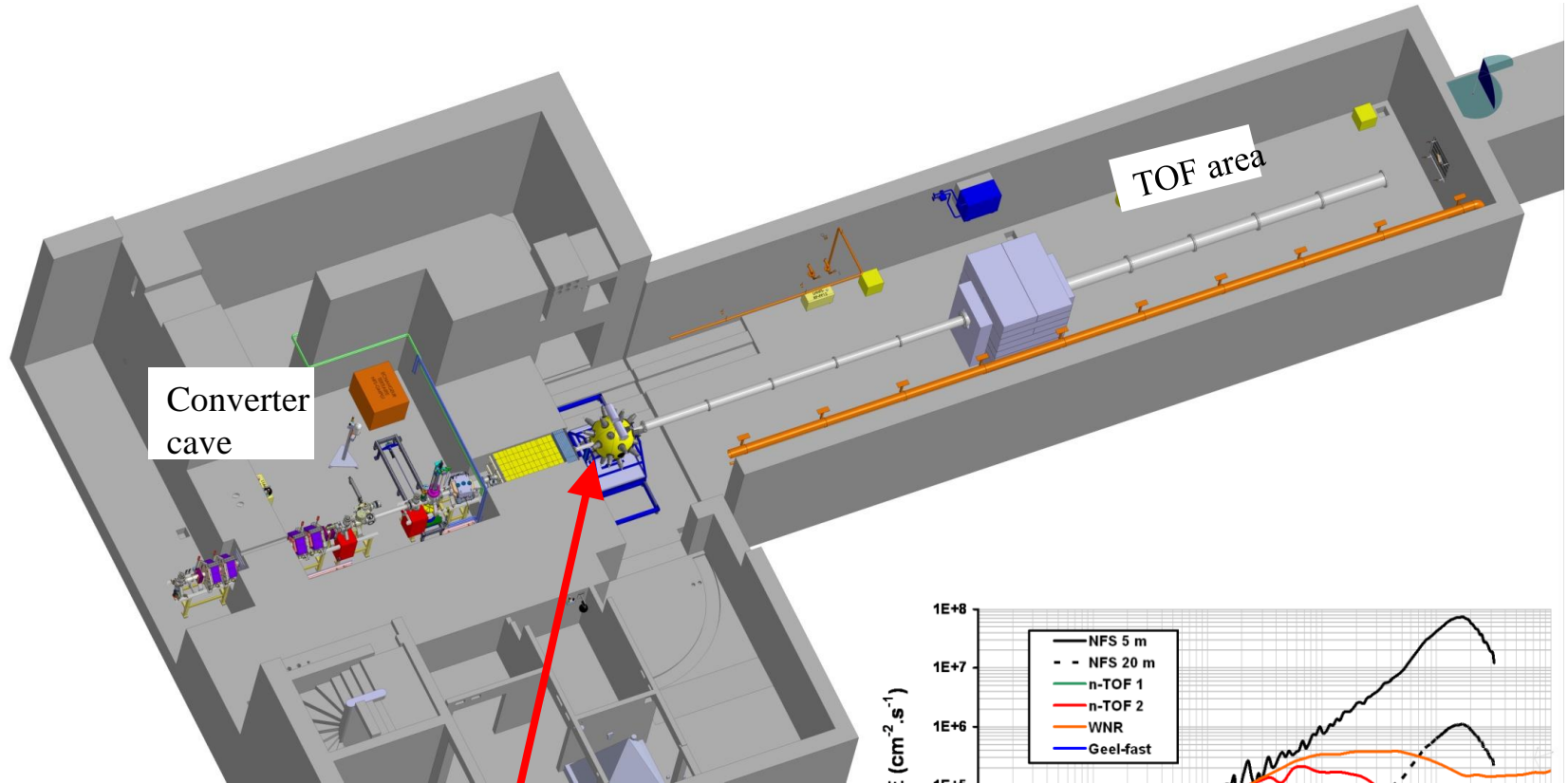
How-to: The Medley chamber @ NFS (I)

- A target exposed to neutrons
- 8 telescopes at 20-160° angles
- Each telescope consists of:
 - 50-um thick Si detector
 - 1000-um thick Si detector
 - 5-cm long CsI(Tl) crystal
- detection & identification of light ions ($p, d, t, {}^3\text{He}$ and α) with the ΔE - ΔE - E technique

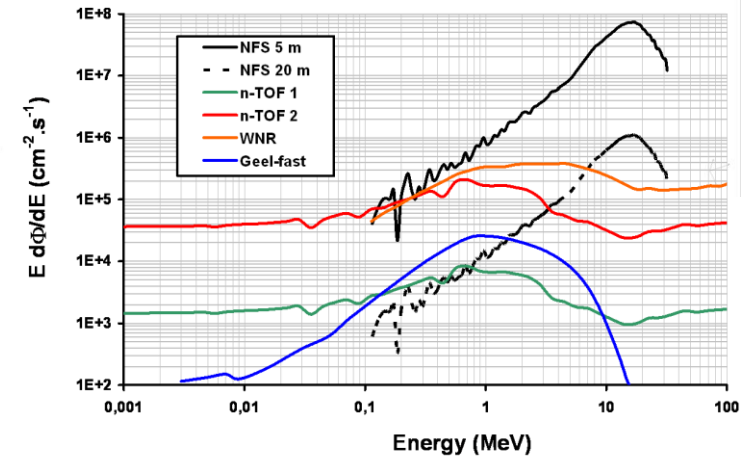




How-to: The Medley chamber @NFS (II)



The planned Medley position,
5 m from the n-source





Status, funding, and synergies

- The NFS facility: see presentations of Drs. X Ledoux & M O Fregeau
- The Medley chamber and the detectors: tested, to be transported to GANIL
- First beam time approved by GANIL PAC in June 2016 (Carbon + QMN, E721)
- Funding granted by the EU CHANDA PAC in March 2017 - *we had to renounce it because of the delay with Spiral2...*
- An application submitted to Swedish Research council
- A synergy with commissioning of the NFS facility: Medley in LIONS mode to be used for spectral fluence measurements
- A synergy with the coming FISHES project, looking forward to submission to PAC in 2018



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Thank you for your time!
Questions please!

