

FROM RESEARCH TO INDUSTRY



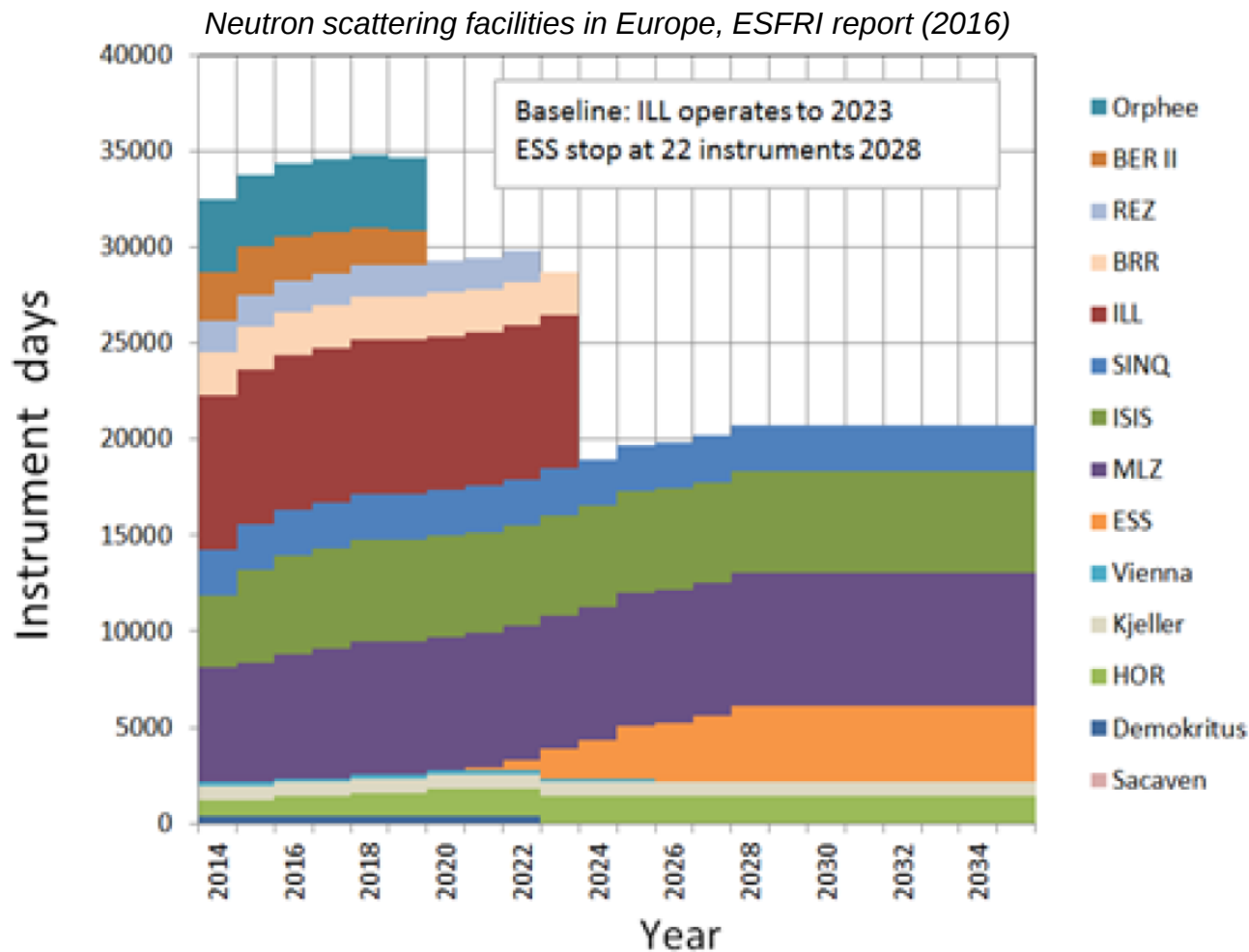
DEVELOPMENTS OF COMPACT ACCELERATOR NEUTRON SOURCE

A. LETOURNEAU, A. MARCHIX, H. TRAN, N.
CHAUVIN, J. SCHWINDLING

IRFU, CEA-SACLAY, UNIVERSITÉ PARIS-SACLAY

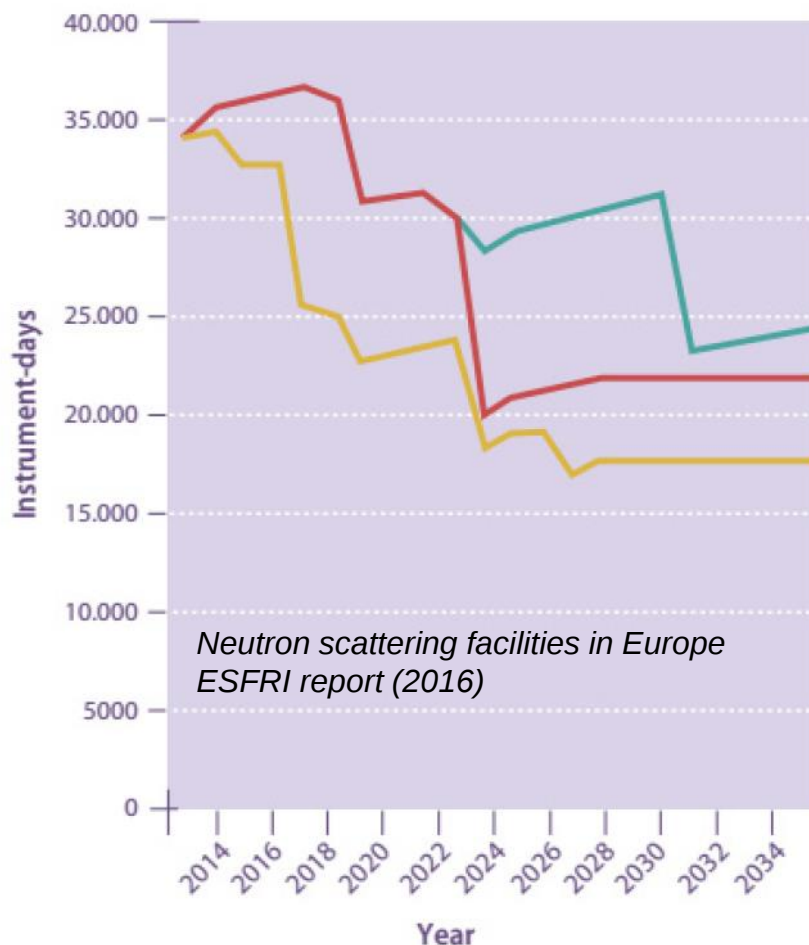
A. MENELLE, F. OTT

LLB, CEA-SACLAY, UNIVERSITÉ PARIS-SACLAY



Main reactor-based neutron sources would stop in the next decade

Scenarios for Neutron Provision in Europe from 2015 to 2035



ENHANCED BASELINE

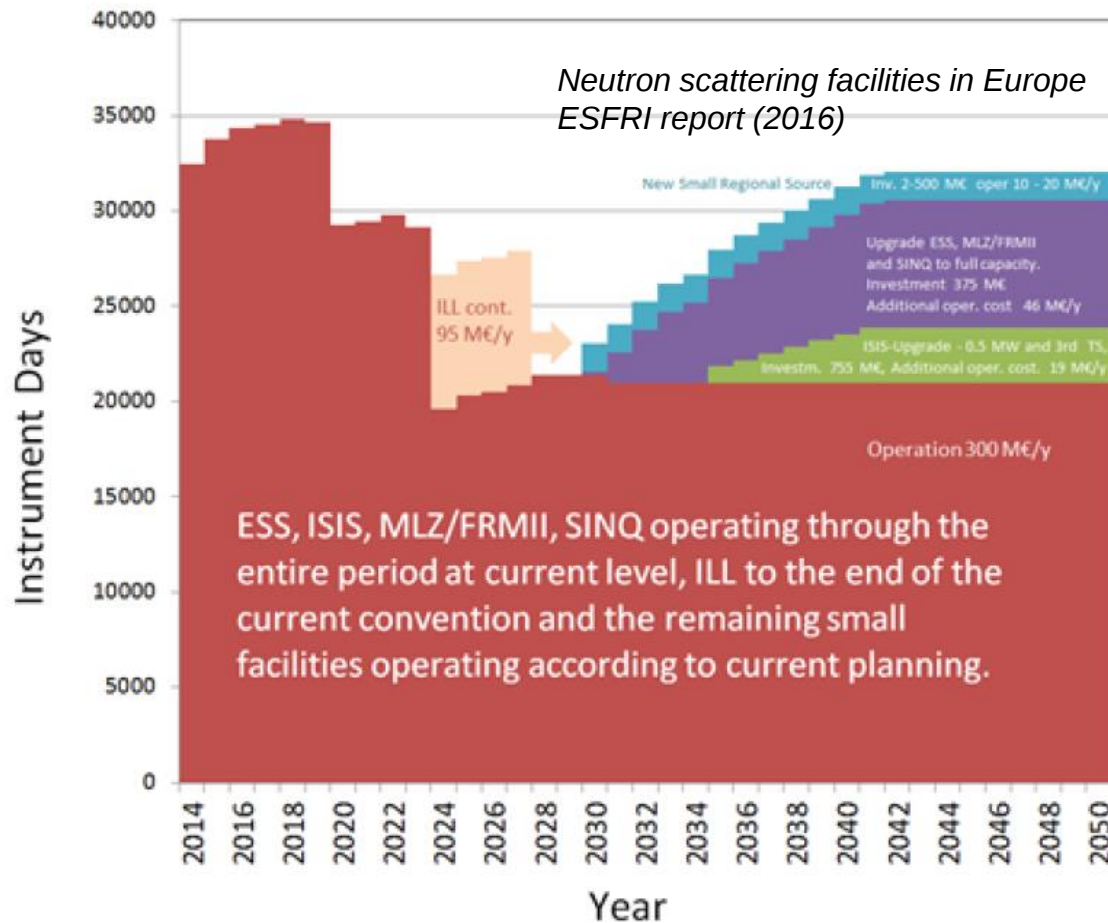
ILL operates until 2030.
ESS with 35 instruments
beyond 2035.

BASELINE

ILL operates at full output
until 2023.
ESS with 22 instruments
beyond 2028.

DEGRADED BASELINE

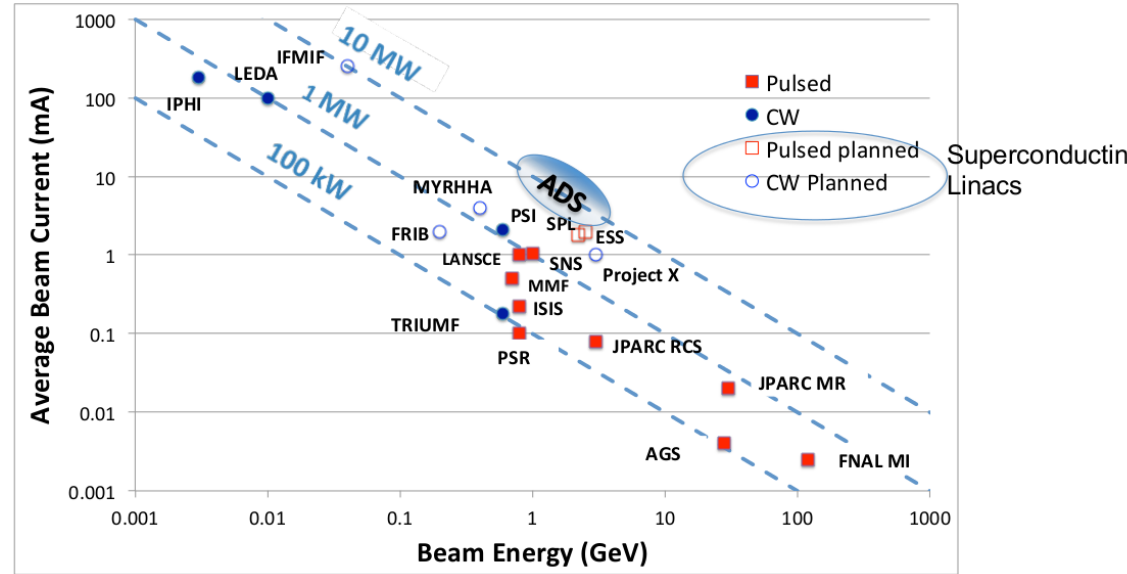
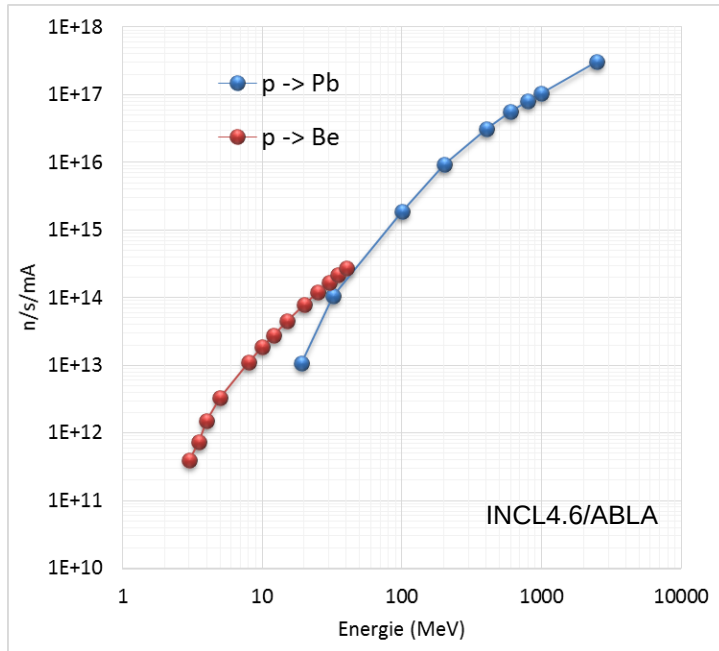
ILL operates at reduced output
until 2023. ESS with 22
instruments beyond 2028.
Earlier closure and/or reduced
operations, for a number of
medium power sources.



- Very unlikely to be any new research reactors built in Europe
- Sources need to cost <€300M to be affordable by individual countries
- Energy costs need to be minimized and science production needs to be maximized

→ Compact Accelerator Neutron Source (CANS)

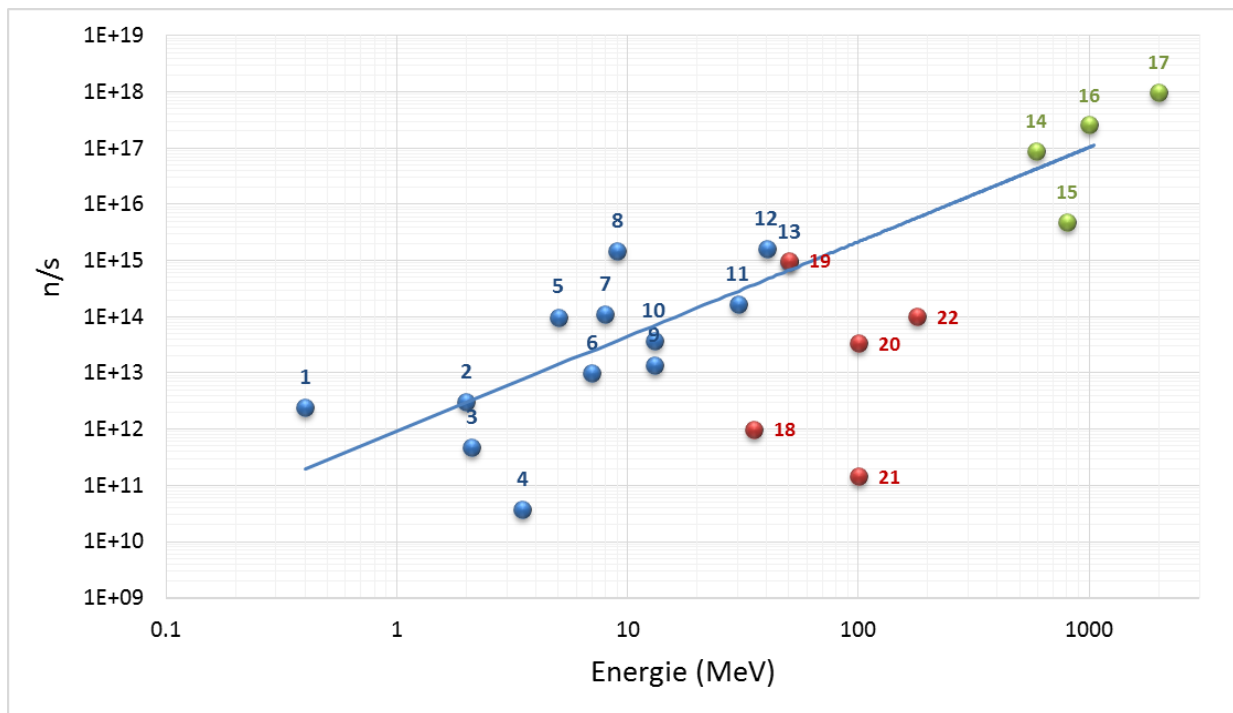
High-intensity accelerators



Low-energy p- or d-induced reactions

To produce at least : $10^{12} \text{ n/s/mA} \times 100 \text{ mA} = 10^{14} \text{ n/s}$ in the target
 To be competitive for experiments ($\sim 10^9 \text{ n/cm}^2/\text{s}$ on the instrument)

STATUS OF ACCELERATOR-BASED NEUTRON SOURCES IN THE WORLD

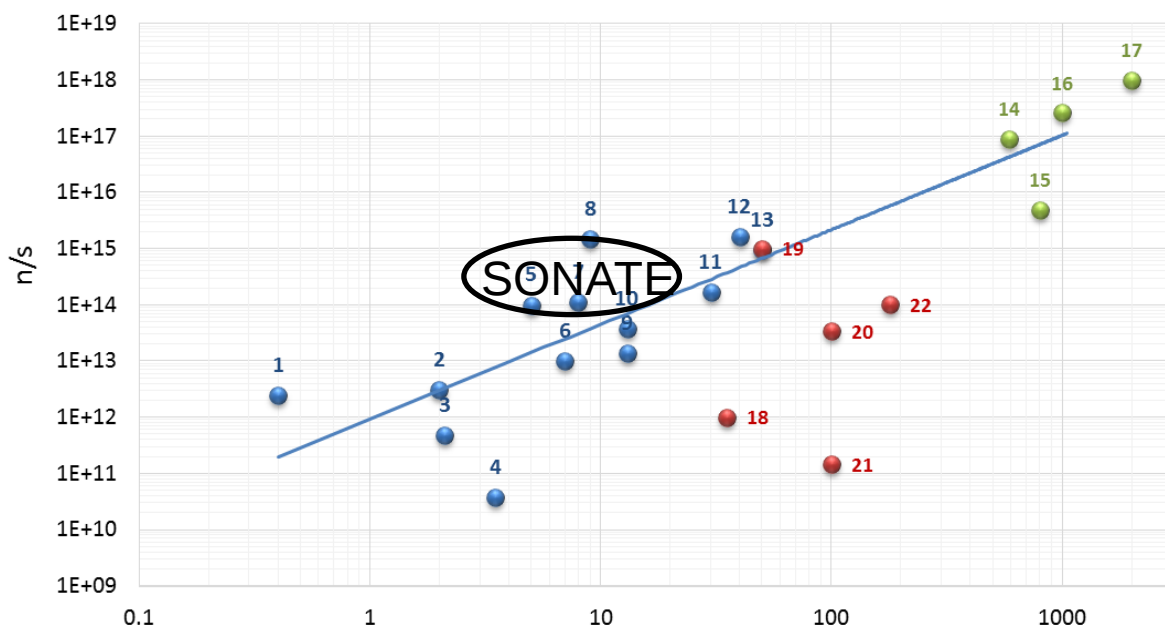


1	HINEG2
2	PKUNIFTY
3	Franz
4	KUANS
5	Legnaro
6	RANS
7	iBNCT
8	IFMIF-Lipac
9	LENS
10	CPHS
11	Kurri
12	SARAF 2
13	ESS Bilbao

14	PSI (SINQ)
15	ISIS TS2
16	SNS
17	ESS

18	HUNS
19	Ariel
20	Gelina
21	Pohang
22	Orela

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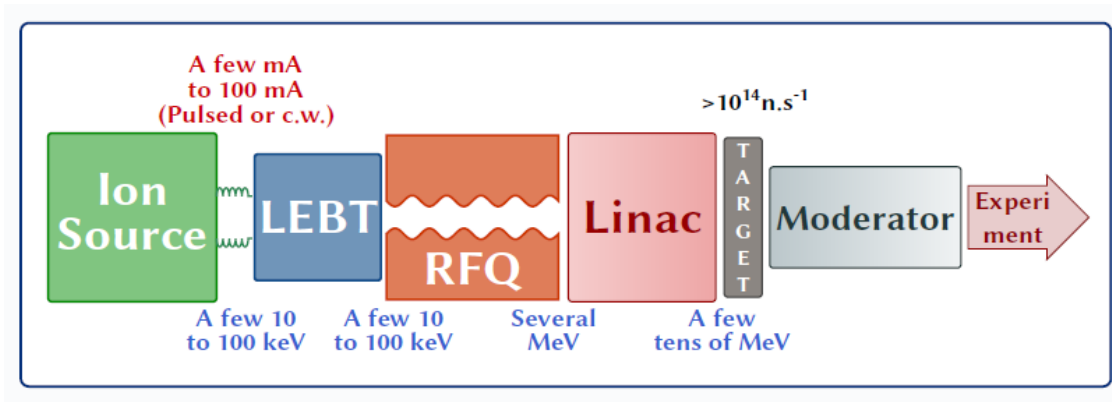
21 Pohang

22 Orela



Accelerator

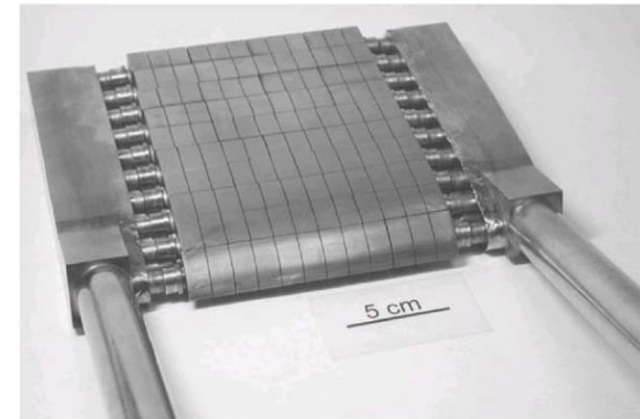
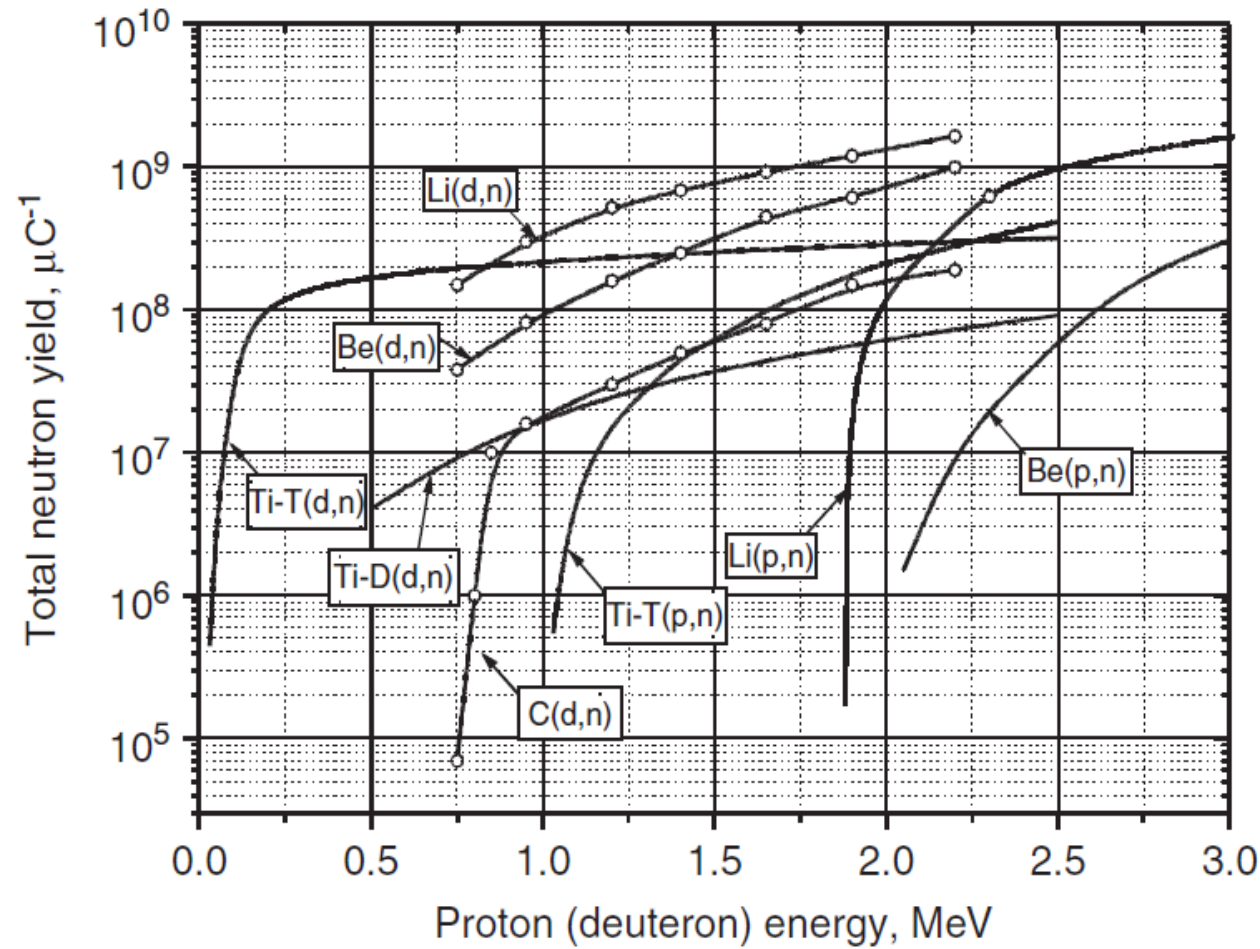
- Strong space charges (emittance growth, beam halo... and beam losses)
 - Beam dynamics can be challenging
 - Even very small losses can be harmful and can cause: activation, quench of SRF cavities, machine damages due to power deposition
- **Need expertise in high intensity accelerator technology**



Target/Moderator/Reflector

- Heat removal from the target
 - Optimize the target/moderator assembly for neutron production and time-pulse
- **Validated and Predictive Monte-Carlo simulation tools**

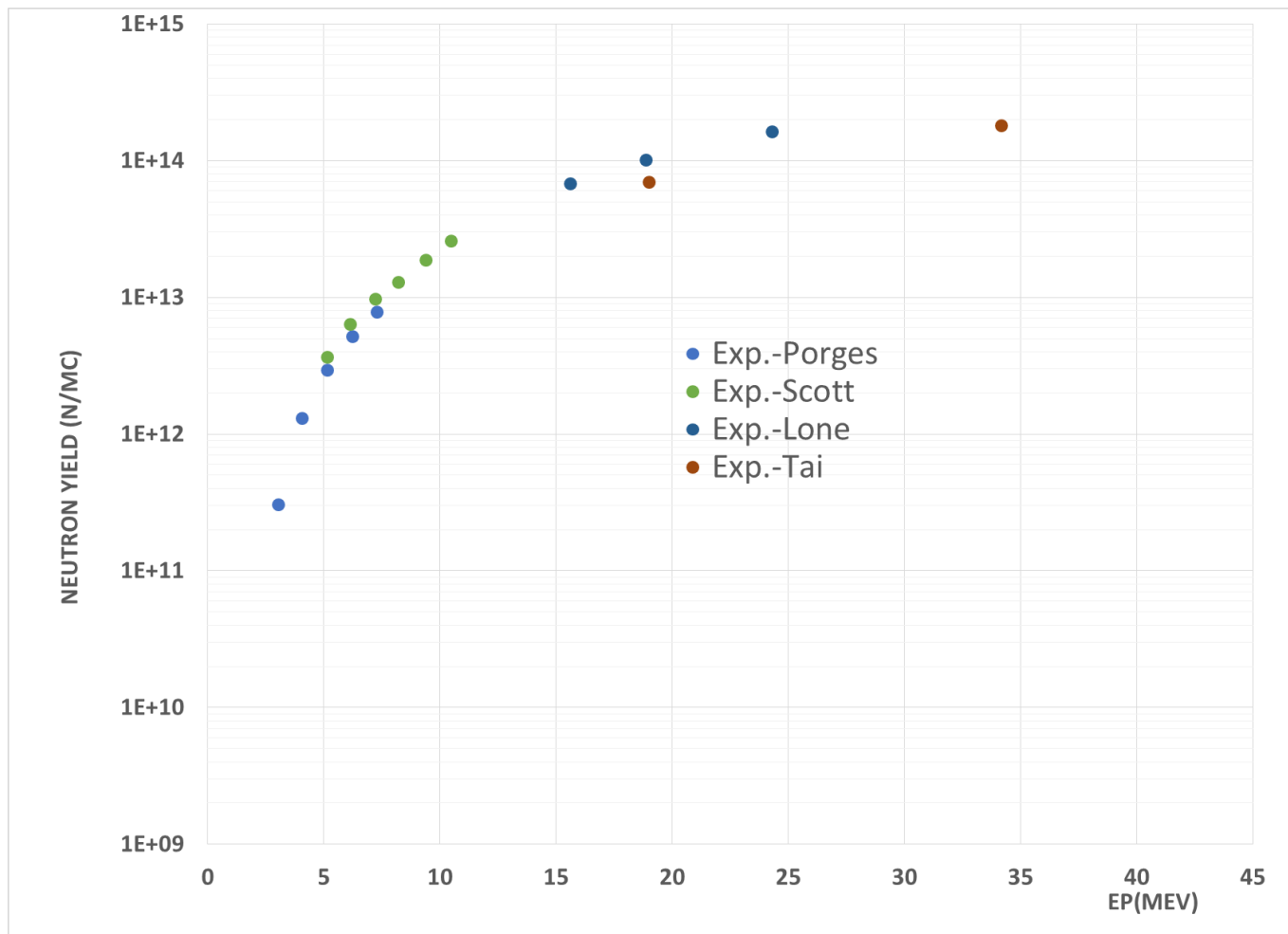
WHICH REACTION TO PRODUCE NEUTRONS ?



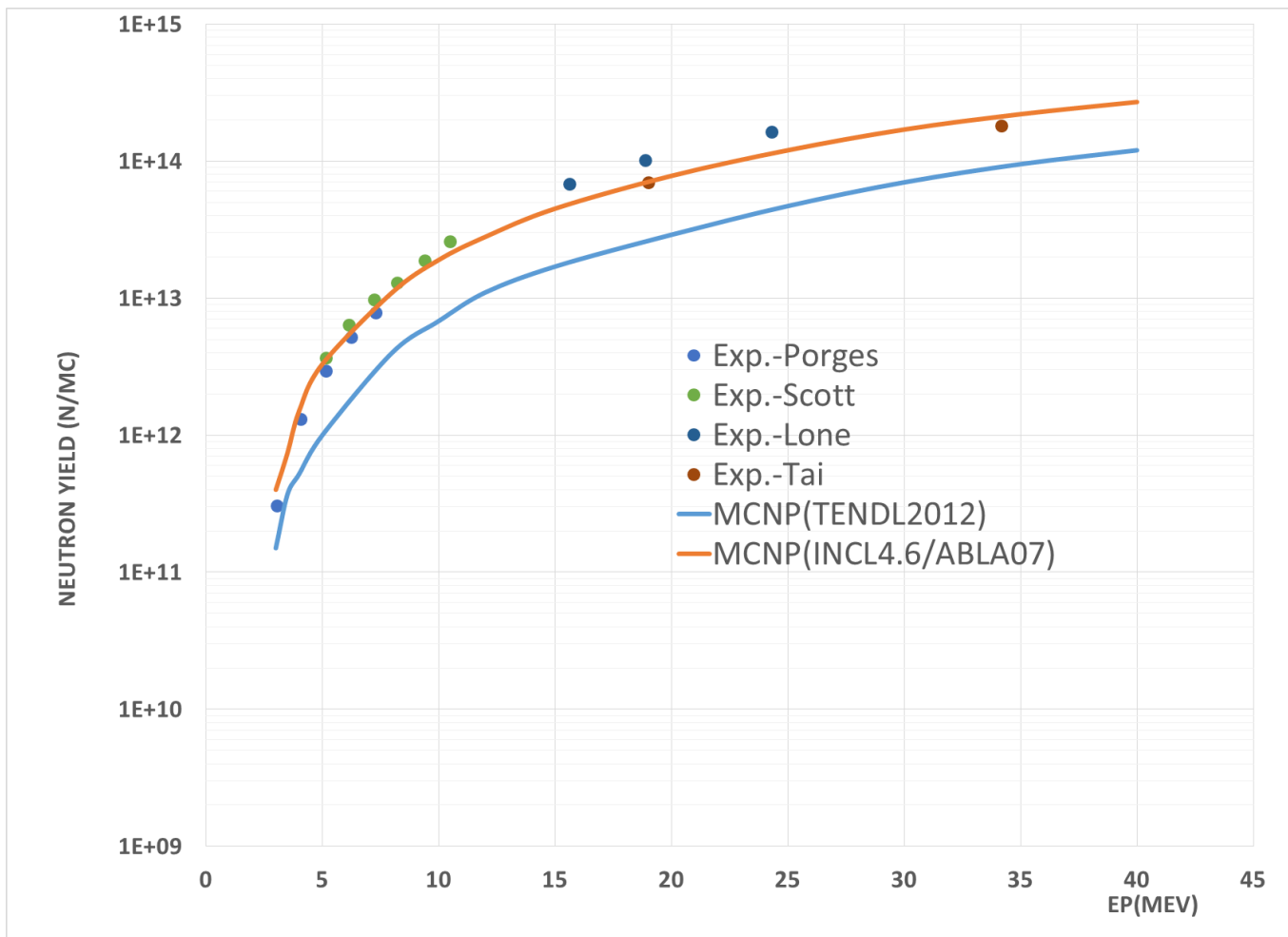
Prototype Beryllium target J.Esposito et al.,
Applied Radiation and Isotopes 67 (2009)
S270–S273)

Be(p,n) the best compromise regarding heating of target (<10 kW)
and radioprotection

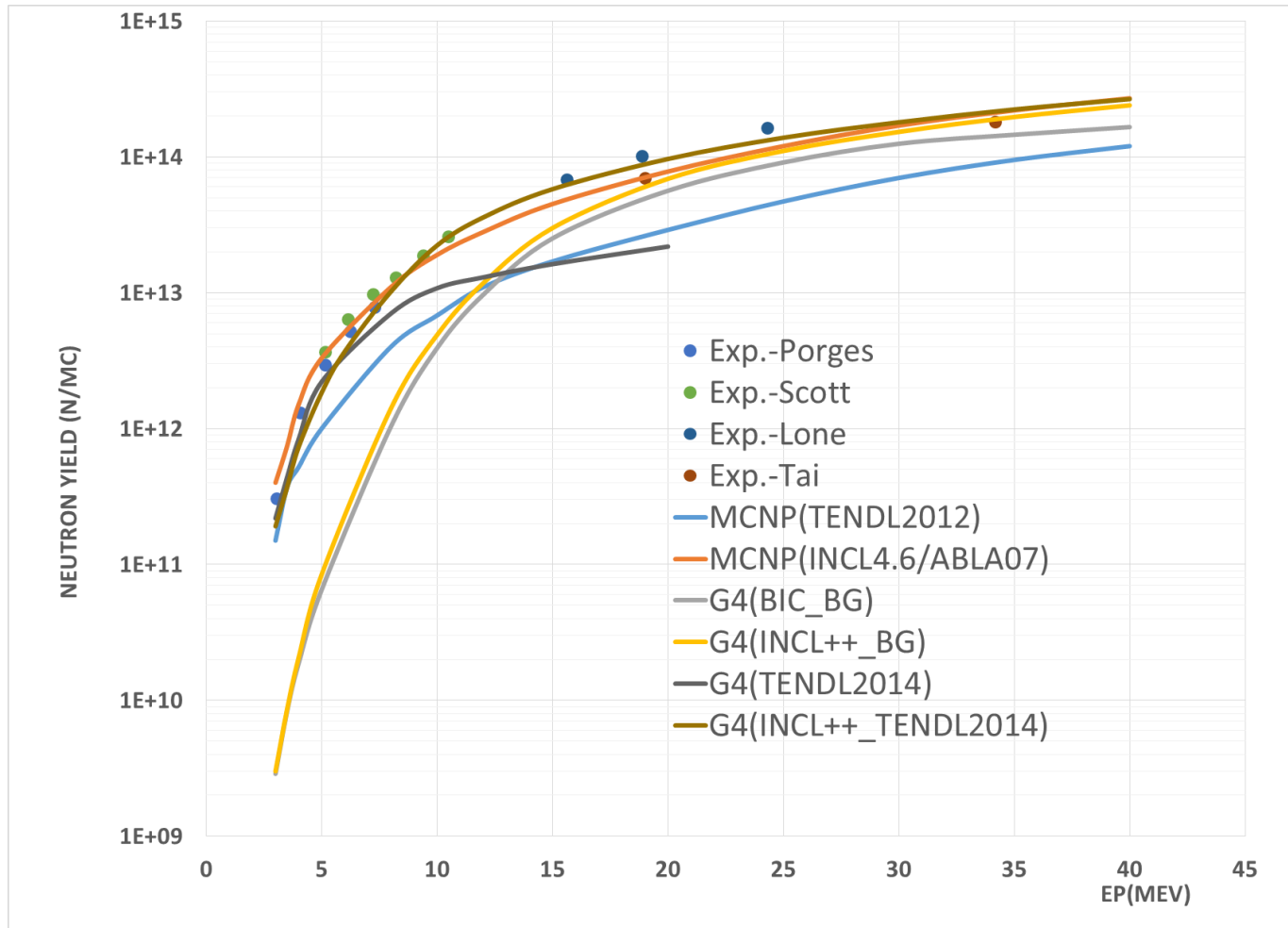
NEUTRON PRODUCTION IN BE(N,P)



NEUTRON PRODUCTION IN BE(N,P)



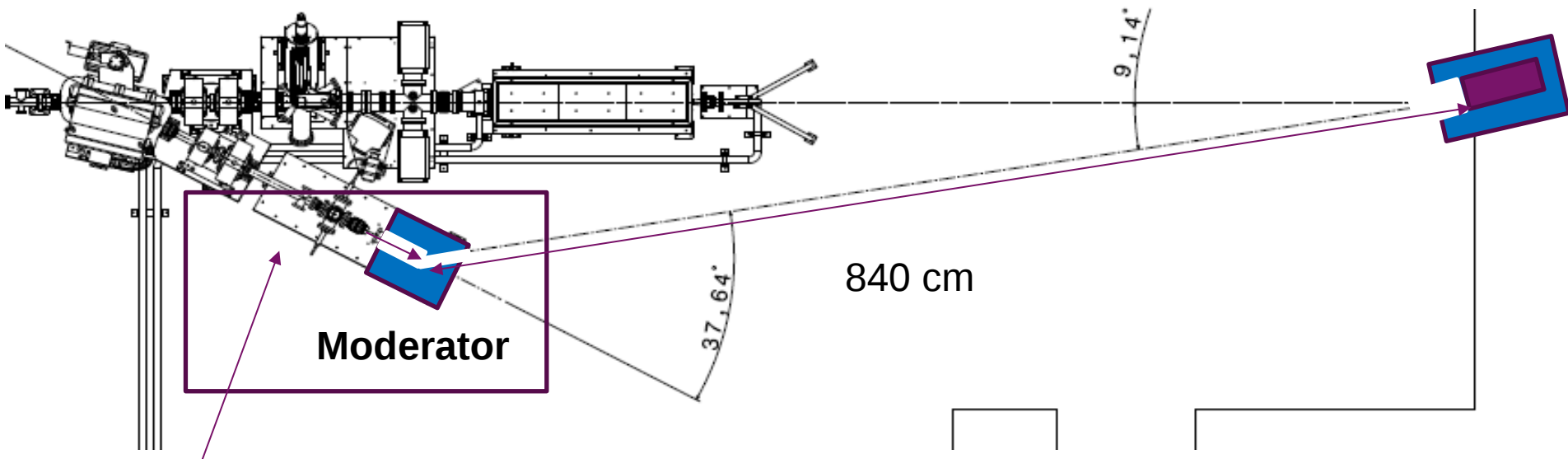
NEUTRON PRODUCTION IN BE(N,P)



- Proton beam 3 MeV and the current between 2.6 and 3.2 μA ($\sim 1.88\text{E}+13$ proton/s),
- Moderator in **polyethylene (blue)** : 30 x 40 cm,
- Angle of detector 38 degree,
- The distance from the target to **detector (violet)**: 840 cm.
- 4 days of measurements at $\sim 3 \mu\text{A}$ ($3.6 \cdot 10^{17}$ protons on Be target)

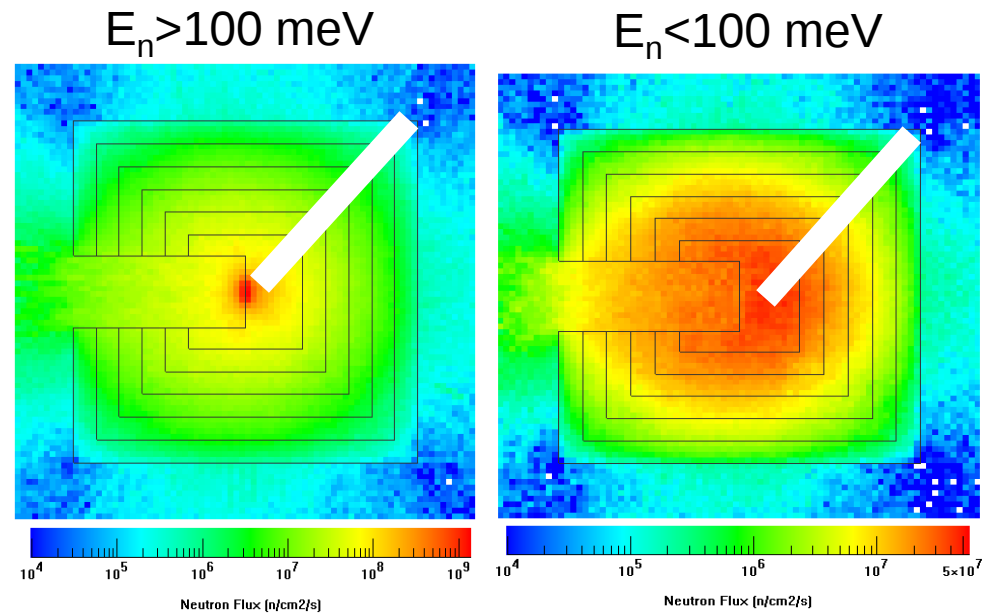
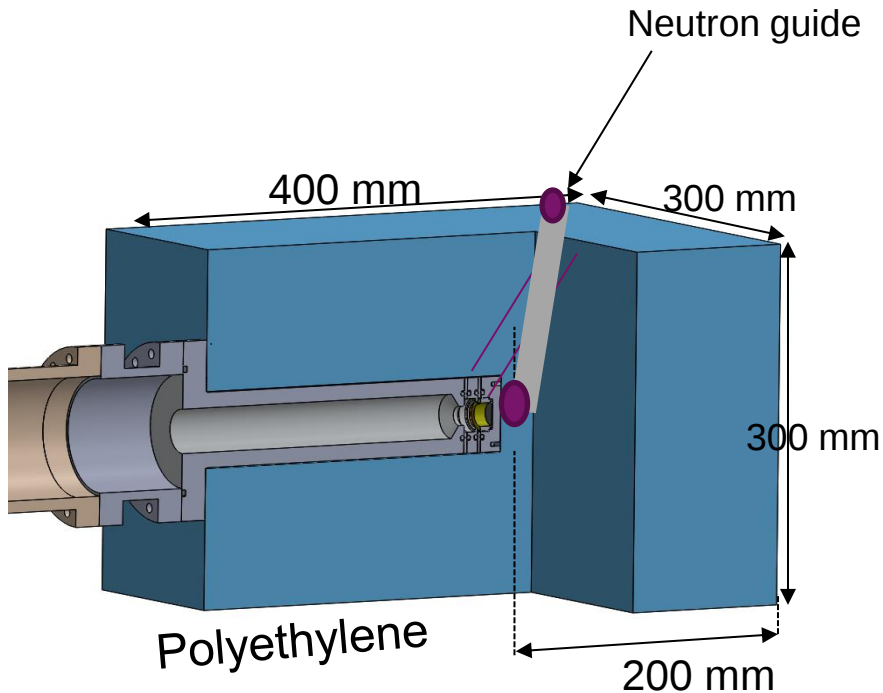
IPHI Accelerator

Detector

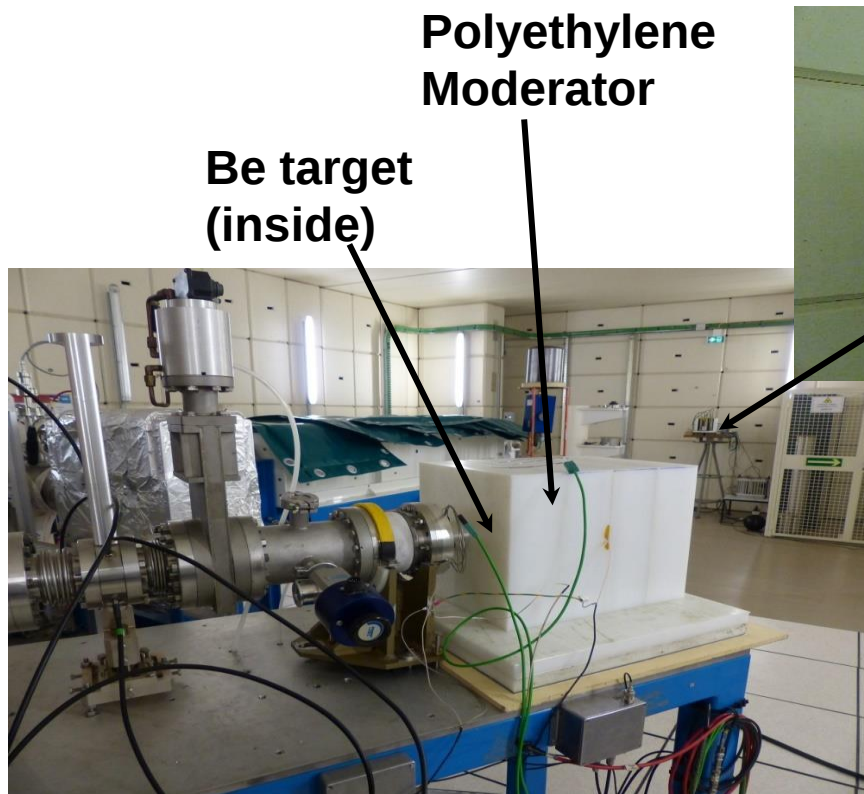


Proton beam 3 MeV

- A neutron guide (cylinder hole and vacuum) at 38 degree,
- Diameter of neutron guide 20 mm,
- He3 detector shielded by polyethylene and B4C to avoid reflected neutron on the walls



Simulated neutron density

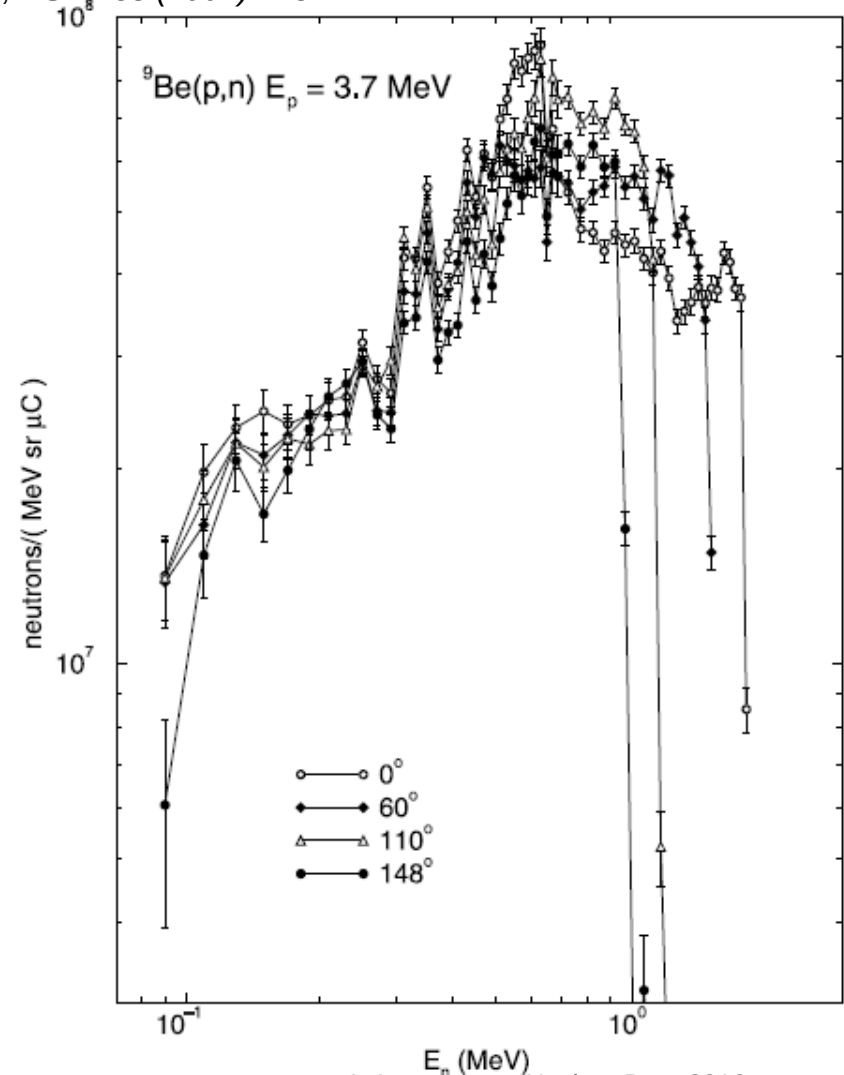
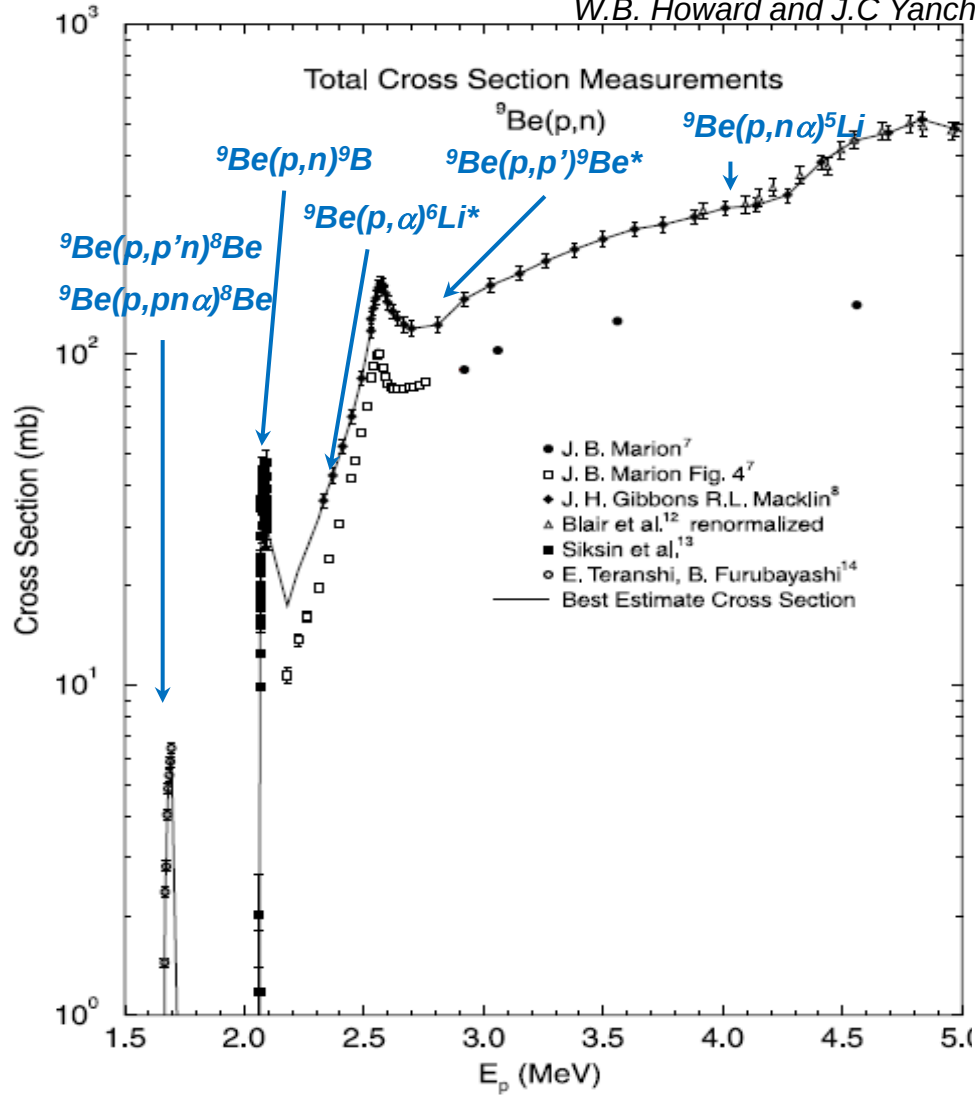


^3He detector shielded with polyethylene and B_4C (8 m from the target)



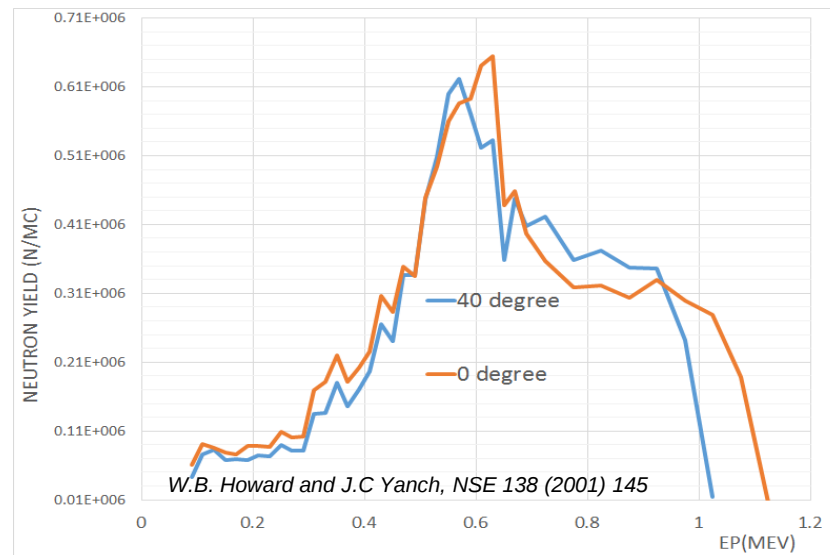
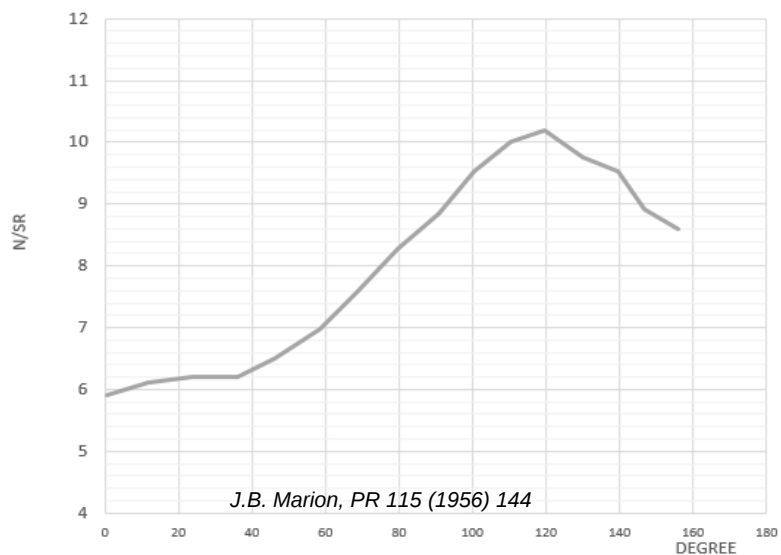
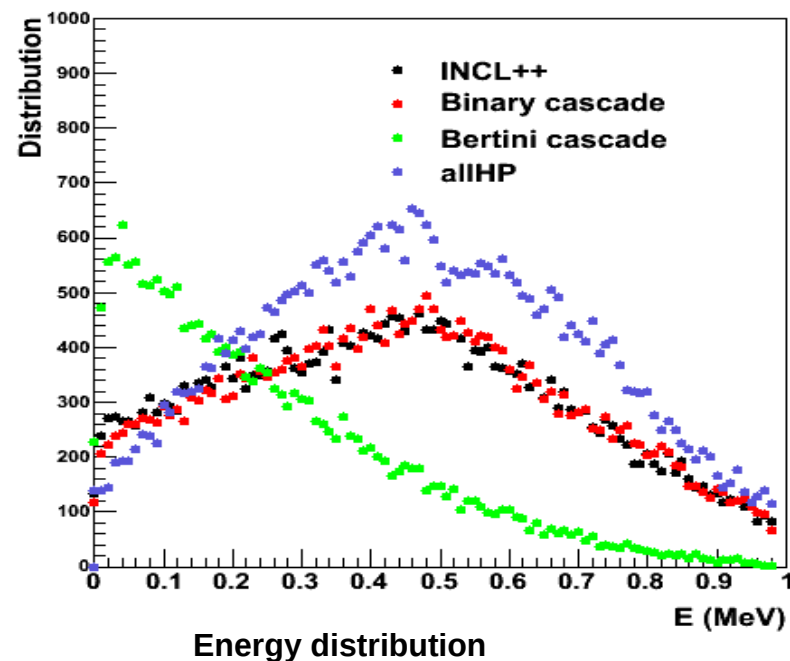
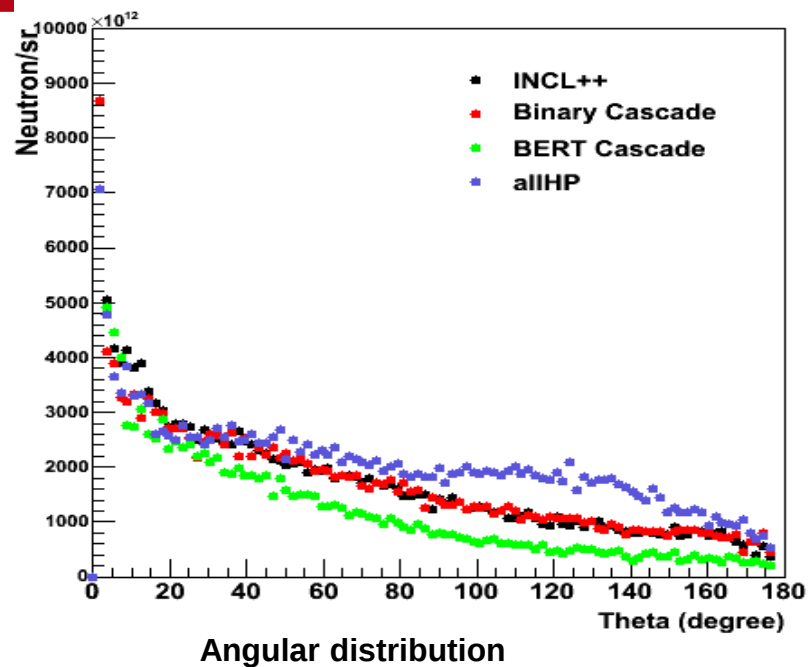
$^9\text{Be}(p,n)$ REACTION AT LOW ENERGY

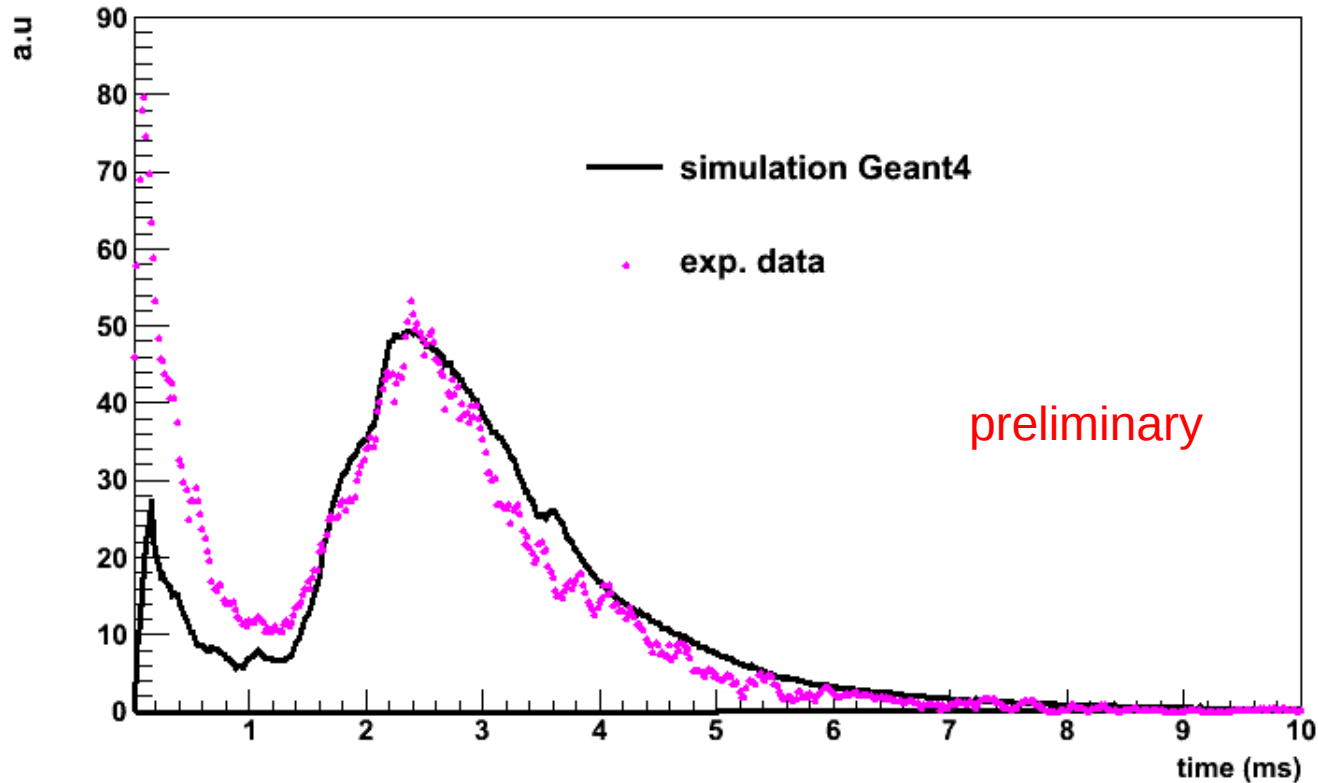
W.B. Howard and J.C Yanch, NSE 138 (2001) 145



A. Letourneau, Nuclear Data 2016

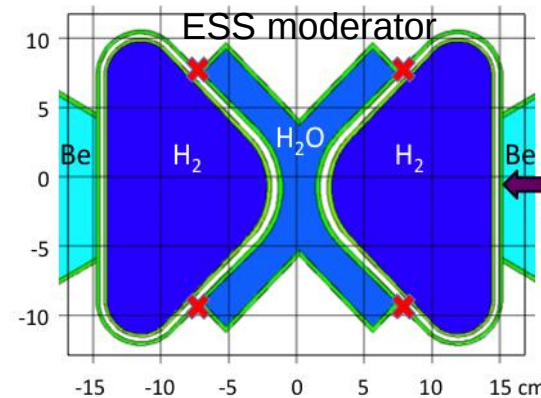
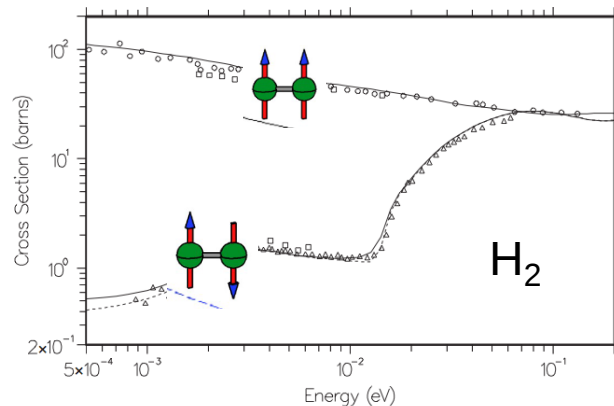
GEANT4 NEUTRON PRODUCTION IN $^9\text{Be}(p,n)$





- Quite good agreement between experience and simulation
- Fast neutrons seems to be underestimated in the simulation
- Analysis still in progress

- **Growing interest** for Compact Accelerator Neutron Source based on high intensity accelerators
- The **target/moderator/reflector** assembly is a key issue:
 - double-differential neutron production cross sections for $\text{Be}(p,n)$, $\text{Li}(p,n)$ reactions are needed to constraint models
 - accurate nuclear data based on thermal cross sections are needed for various materials to develop high-brilliance cold moderators



- SONATE project in Saclay: 20 MeV proton on Be target using IPhi injector
 - Tests at 3 MeV using polyethylene moderator already preformed
 - Next step: test of other moderators

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**