

Measuring the neutron fields within Paarl Africa Underground Laboratory

Zina Ndabeni

Peane Maleka, Andy Buffler, Tanya Hutton



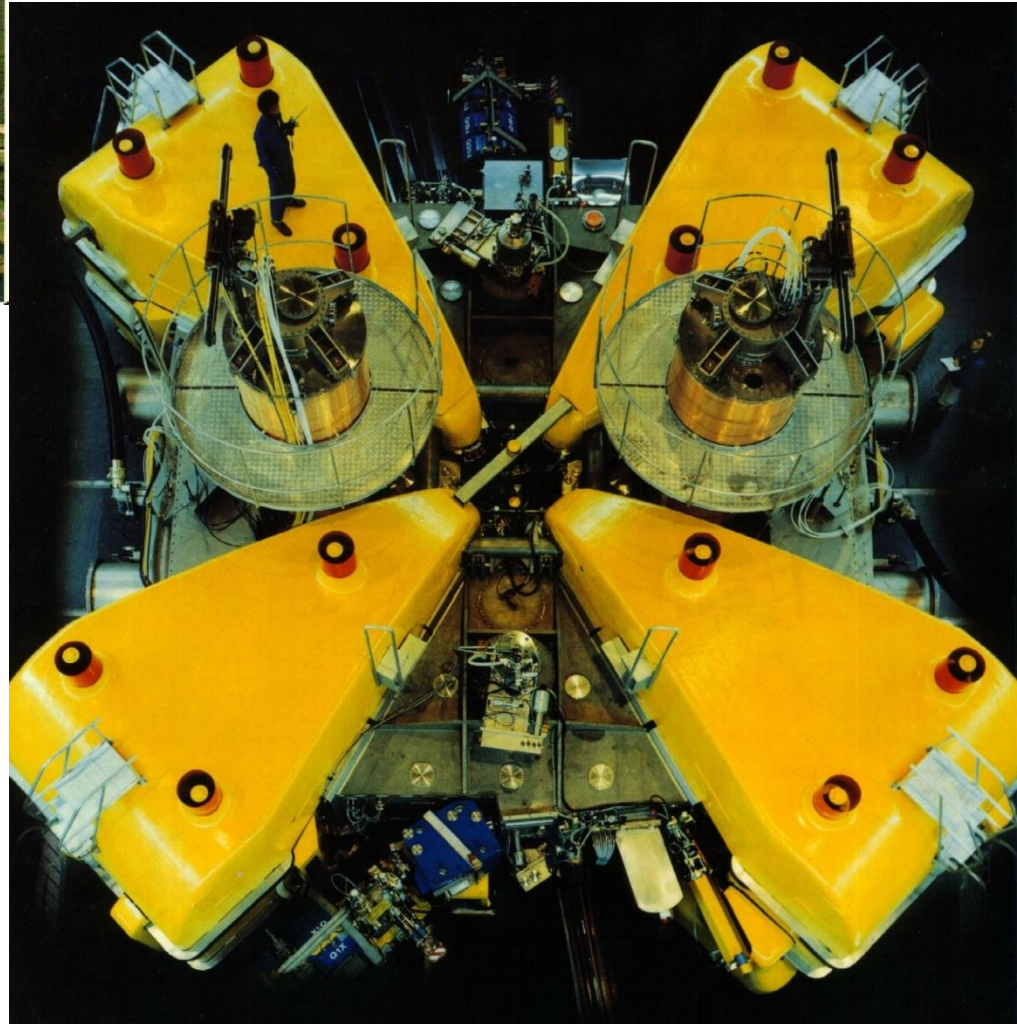
Existing facilities

1.



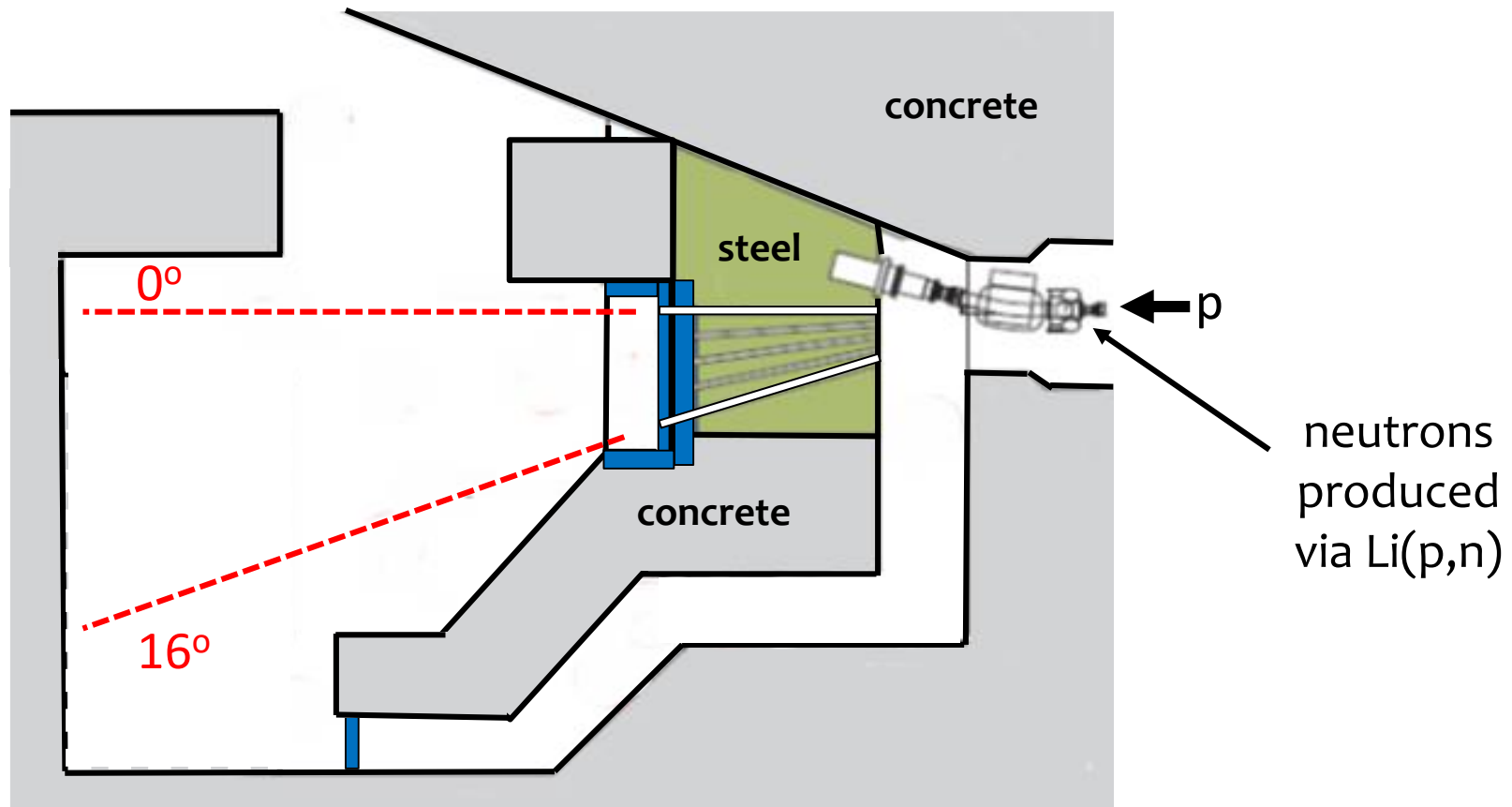
National Laboratory

200 MeV cyclotron



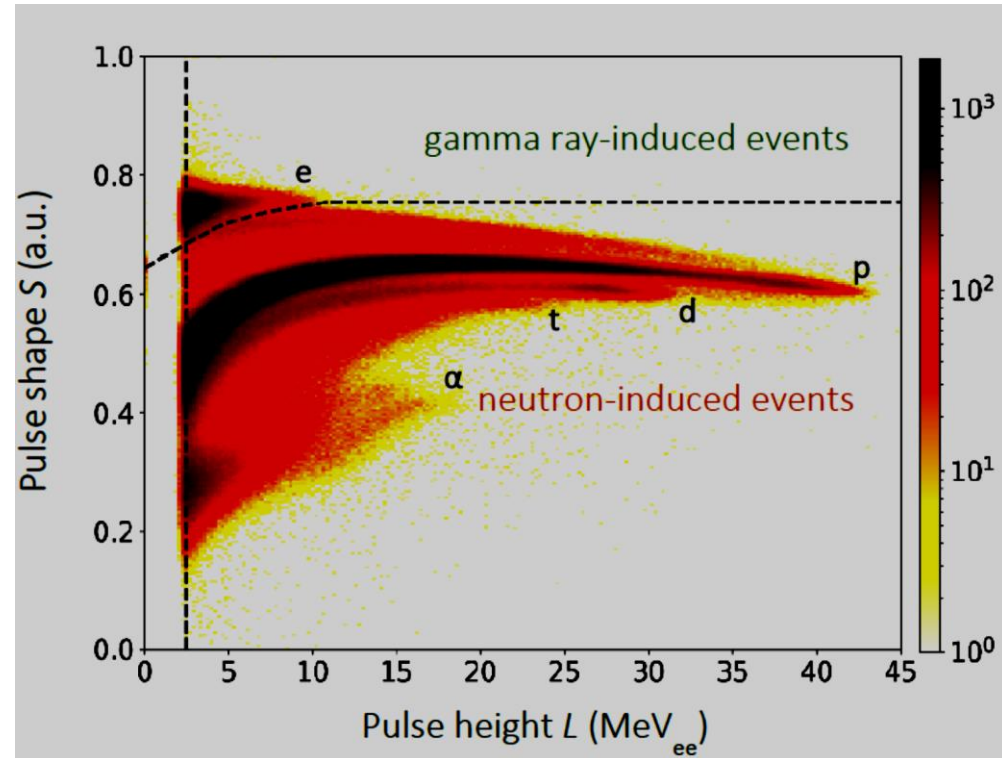
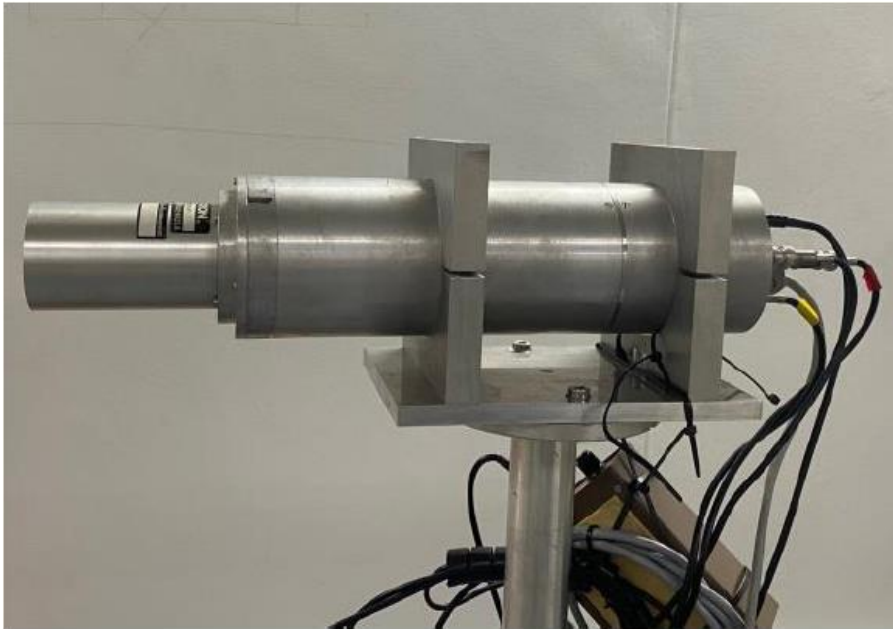
Fast neutron beam facility at iThemba LABS

Development towards an
ISO-accredited reference facility



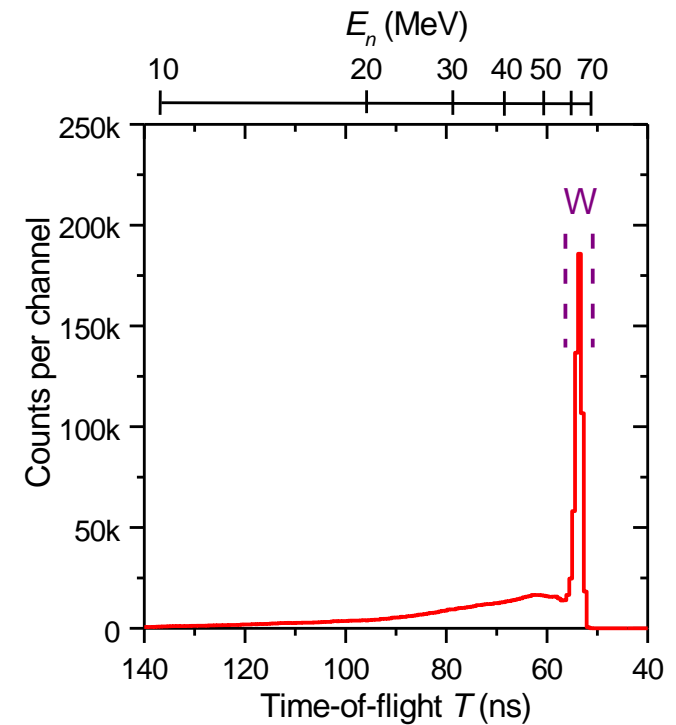
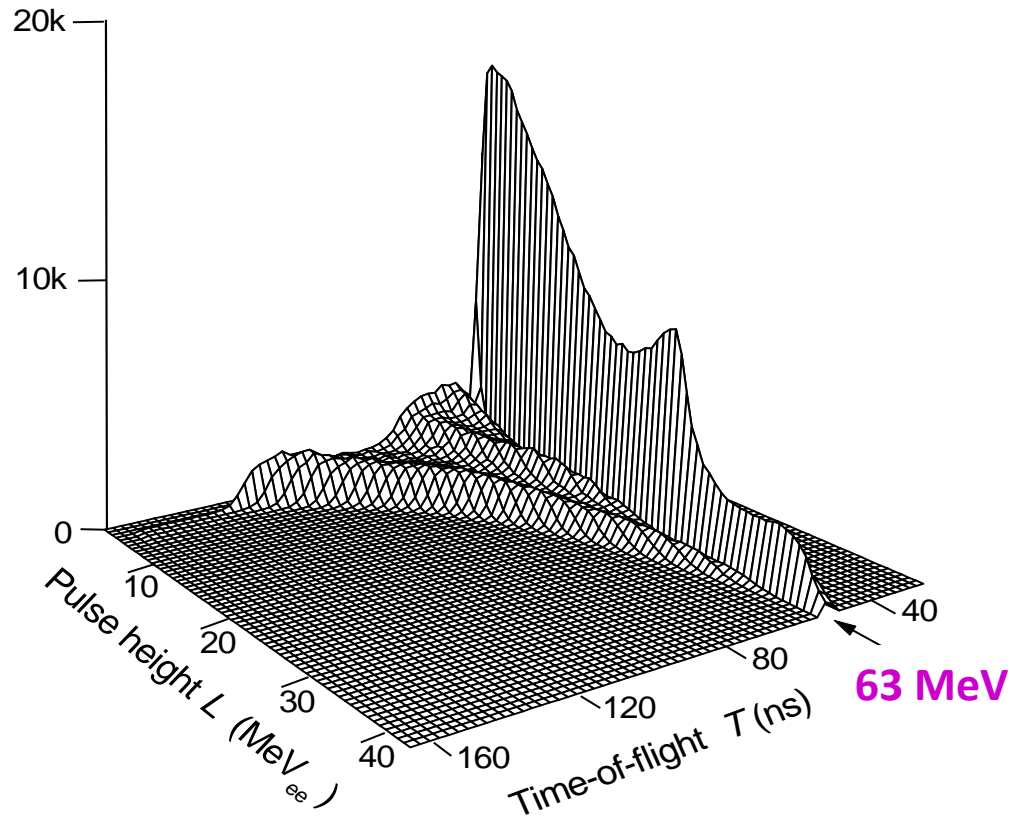
D-Line Standard Detector

2" × 2" BC501A liquid scintillation detector

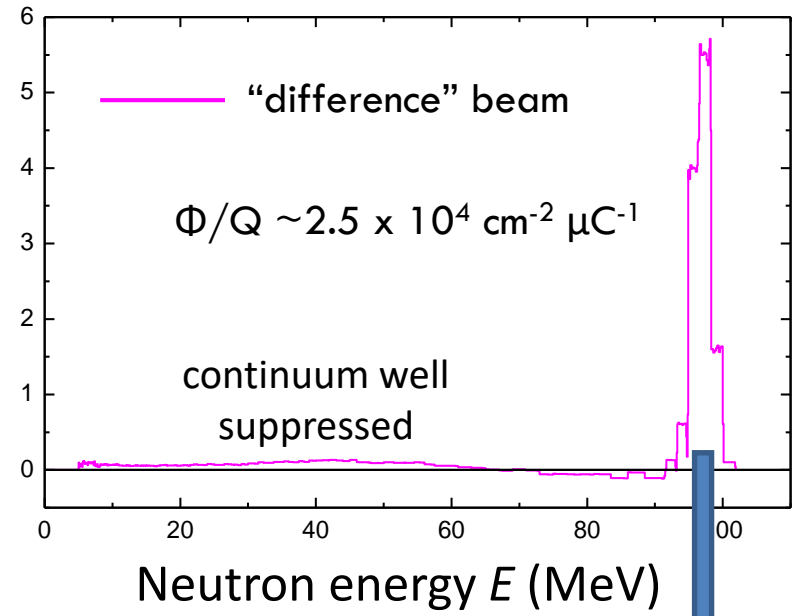
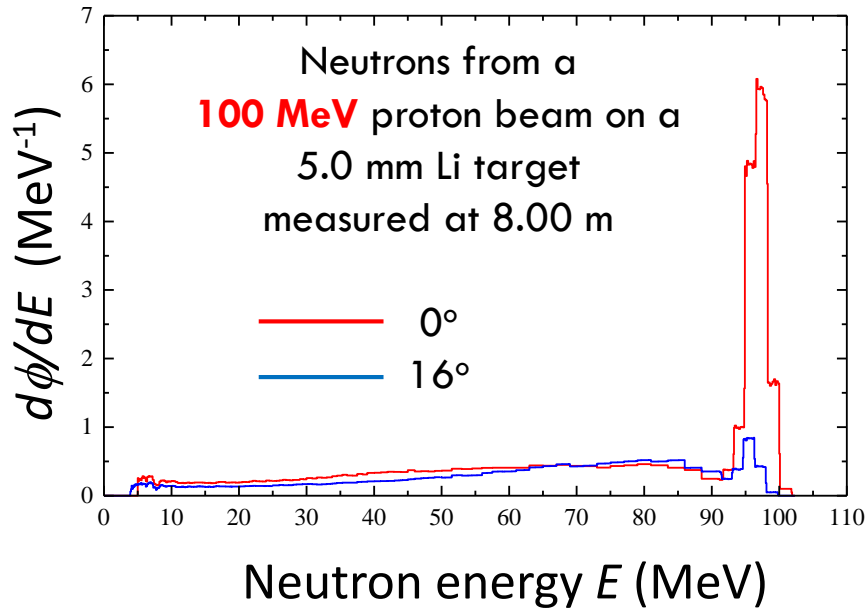


- Excellent pulse shape discrimination (PSD) properties.
- Fast timing performance.
- Well characterised.

Time-of flight measurement of neutrons produced by a 66 MeV proton beam irradiating a 5.0 mm $^{\text{nat}}\text{Li}$ target. (Measurements at 6.00 m from the target at 0°).



Quasi-monoenergetic neutron beams at iThemba LABS



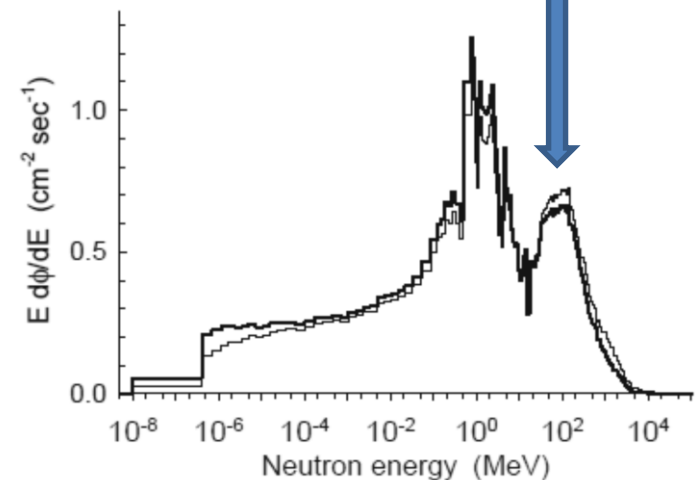
**Cosmic-ray neutron spectrum:
20 km at 54° N, 117° W**

Measured

[Goldhagen *et al.* Rad. Prot. Dos. (2004) vol.110 p.387]

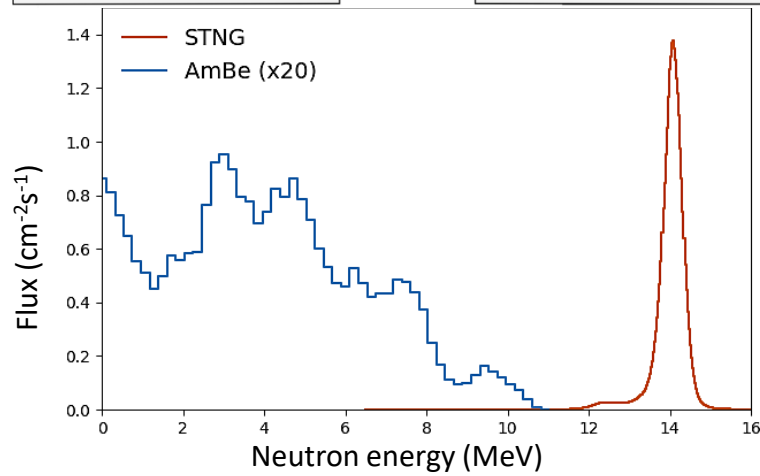
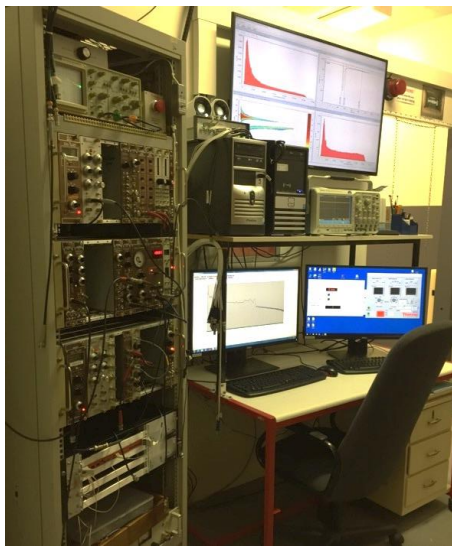
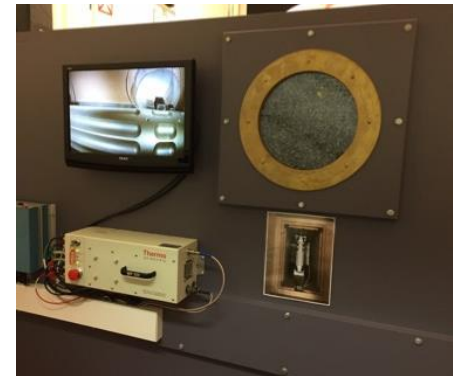
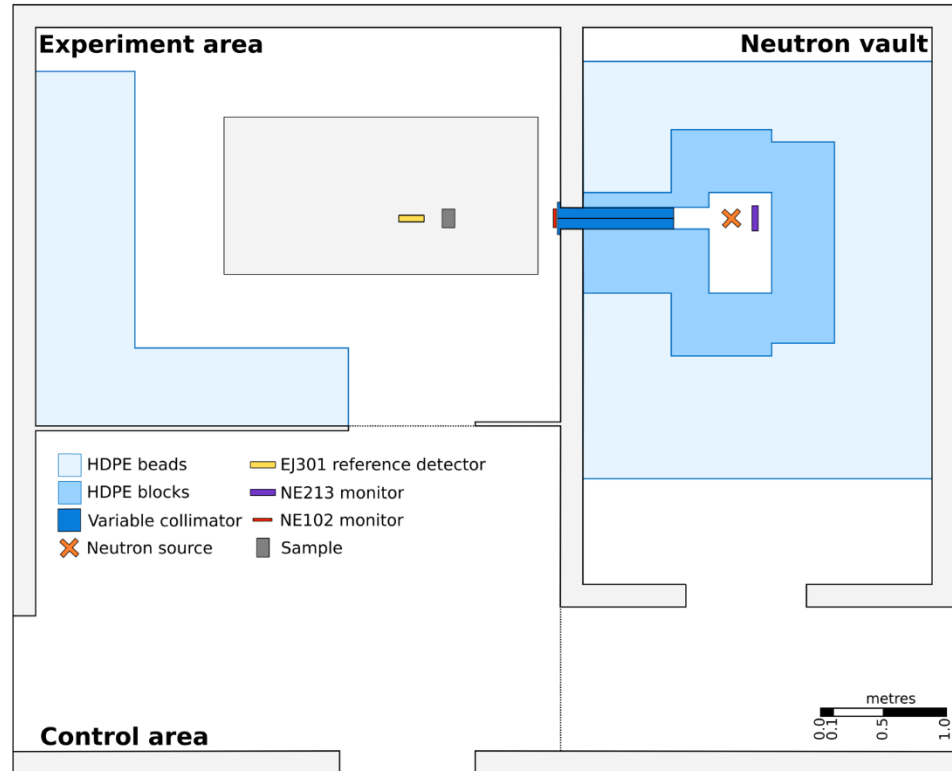
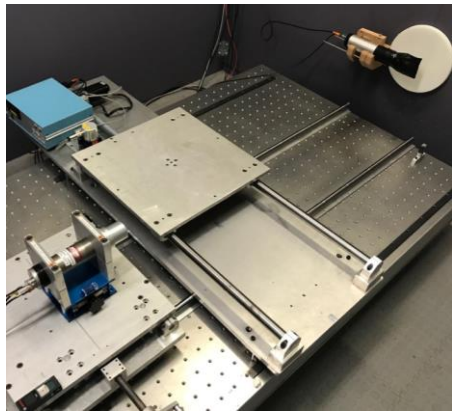
Calculated

[Clem *et al.* Rad. Prot. Dos. (2004) vol.110 p.423]





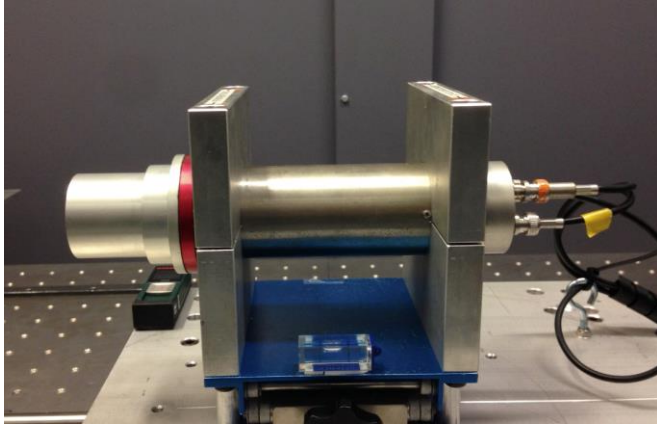
Fast neutron facility at UCT



| | STNG | AmBe |
|----------|-----------------------|---|
| Type | Accelerator | Radioisotopic |
| Reaction | $t(d, n)\alpha$ | ${}^9\text{Be}(\alpha, n){}^{12}\text{C}^*$ |
| Energy | 14.1 MeV | < 11 MeV |
| Yield | 10^8 s^{-1} | 10^7 s^{-1} |

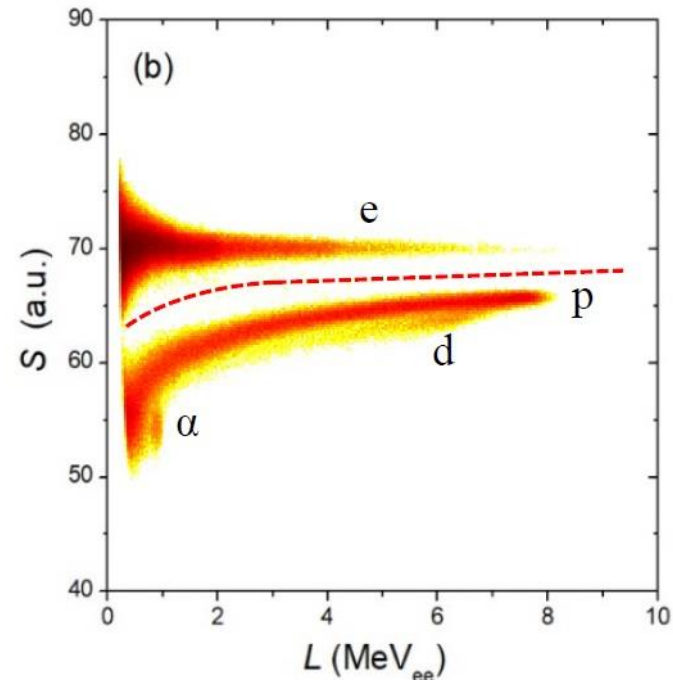
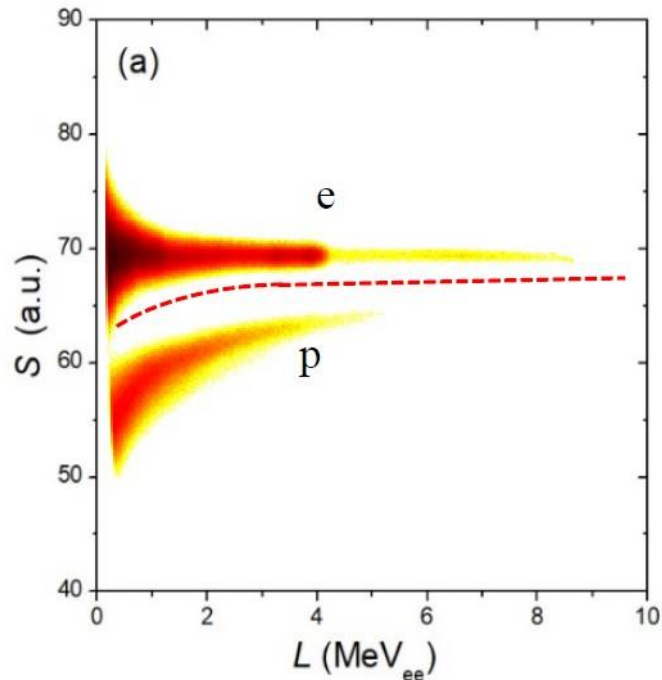
n-lab Reference Detector

50 mm x 50 mm cylindrical EJ-301 Liquid Scintillator



- PSD properties to exclude gamma rays
- Well characterised

AmBe



STNG

dDAQ for measurements

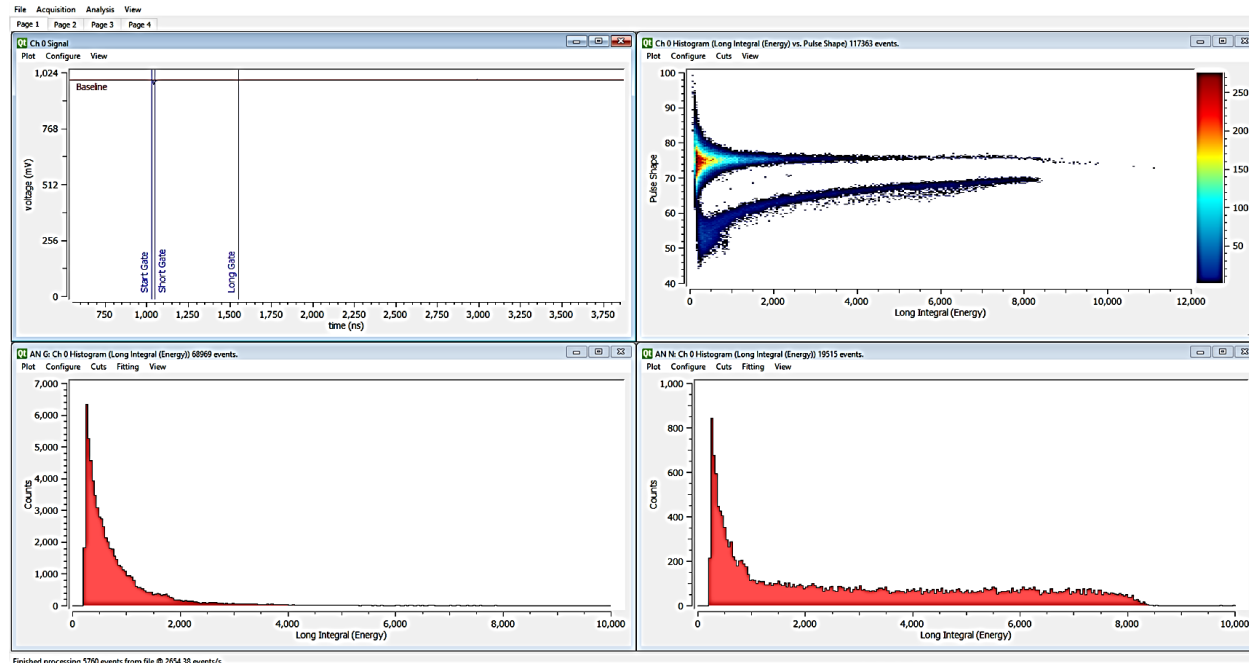
CAEN Vx1761
10 bit, 4.0 GS/s
1.0 V_{pp}

or

CAEN DT5730
14 bit, 0.5 GS/s
0.5-2.0 V_{pp}



- QtDAQ software (designed and developed at UCT)
- Data written in list mode for off-line processing



**Typical Neutron
Background Measurements in the ULs:
(Possibility for PAUL...?)**

Neutron Background UL

- In the ULs, neutrons are from muon induced secondary particles, spontaneous fission and (α , n) reactions

| Underground lab | Depth (m.w.e) | Thermal neutron flux ($\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$) | Fast neutron flux ($\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$) | References |
|-----------------|---------------|--|---|--|
| CPL | 1000 | No data | $(3.00 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-5}$ | Kim H J et al. ^[14] |
| YangYang | 2000 | $(2.42 \pm 0.22) \times 10^{-5}$ | 8×10^{-7} | Park H et al. ^[15] ; Lee H S et al. ^[16] |
| Soudan | 2090 | $(0.7 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-6}$ | No data | Best A et al. ^[17] |
| Canfranc | 2450 | $(1.13 \pm 0.02) \times 10^{-6}$ | $(0.66 \pm 0.01) \times 10^{-6}$ | Jordan D et al. ^[13] |
| Boulby | 2800 | No data | $(1.72 \pm 0.61 \pm 0.38) \times 10^{-6}$ | Tziaferi E et al. ^[18] |
| Gran Sasso | 3600 | $(1.08 \pm 0.02) \times 10^{-6}$ | $(0.23 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-6}$ | Belli P et al. ^[19] |
| Modane | 4800 | $(1.6 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-6}$ | $(4.0 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-6}$ | Chazal V et al. ^[20] |
| CJPL | 6720 | $(4.00 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-6}$ | No data | Zeng Z M et al.[9] |
| CJPL | 6720 | $(7.03 \pm 1.81) \times 10^{-6}$ | $(3.63 \pm 2.77) \times 10^{-6}$ | This study |

PAUL: ~ 800 m of rock overburden

Table adopted from (Q. Hu, et al., Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A 859 (2017) 37)

Popular neutron detectors/instruments

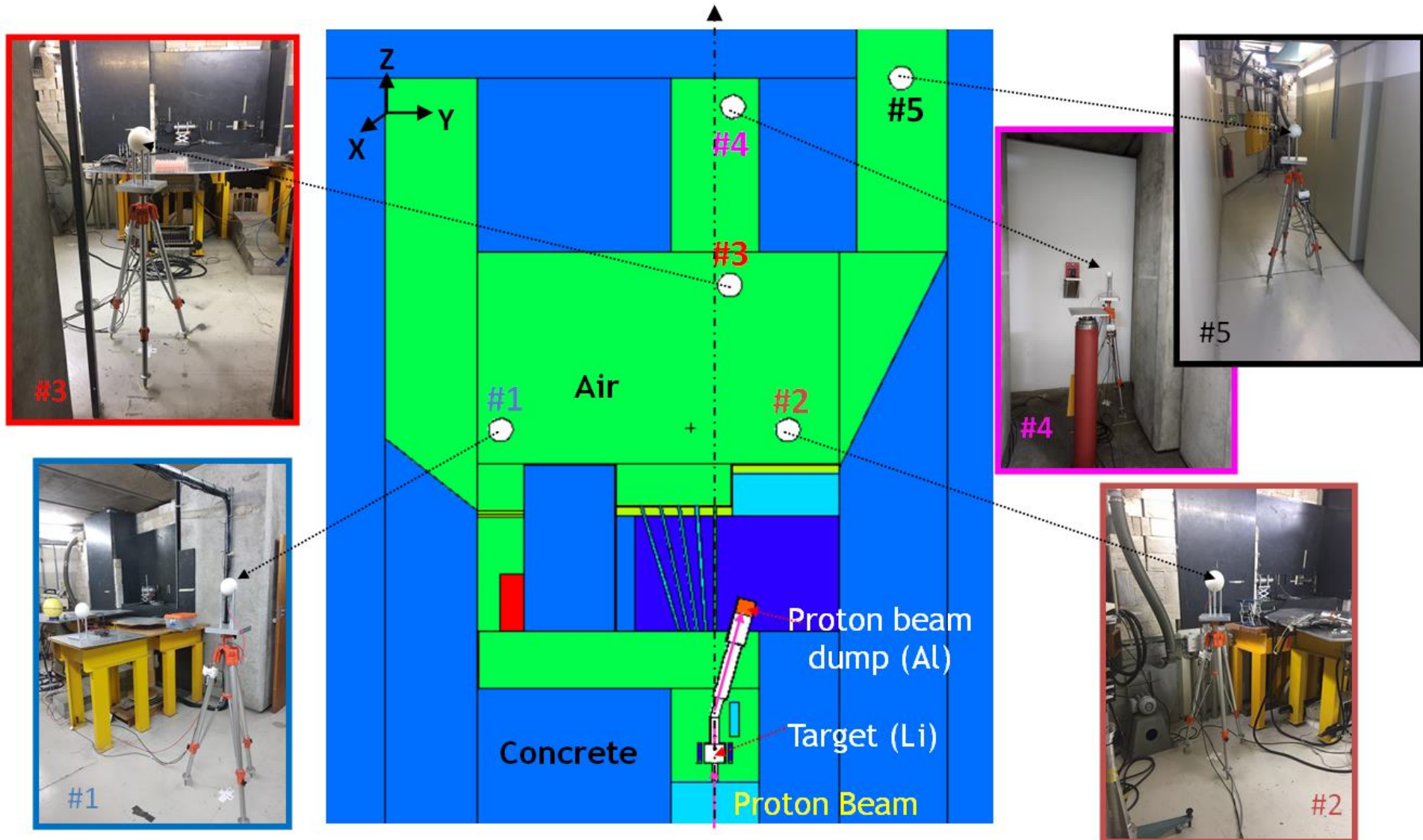
For ULs..., the neutron spectra (+flux) needs to be known and continuously monitored!

1. **A gaseous ^3He proportional ionization chamber** enables determination of thermal neutron flux.
2. **Gadolinium doped plastic scintillators / Gadolinium-loaded liquid scintillator (Gd-LS)** allow for detection of the fast neutron background via delayed coincidence of proton recoils followed by thermal neutron capture.
3. **A multiple Bonner sphere neutron spectrometer**, with ^3He ionization chambers enclosed in polyethylene shielding of varying thickness, for neutrons up to 20 MeV energy (i.e. useful for both thermal and fast neutrons).

Relevance of iTL + UCT... to PAUL

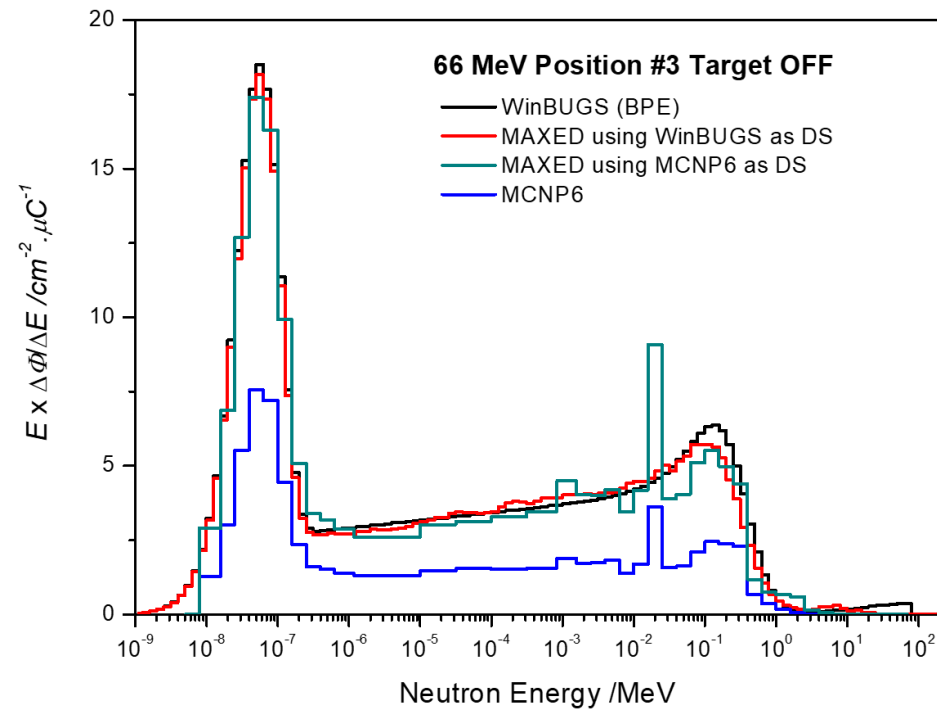
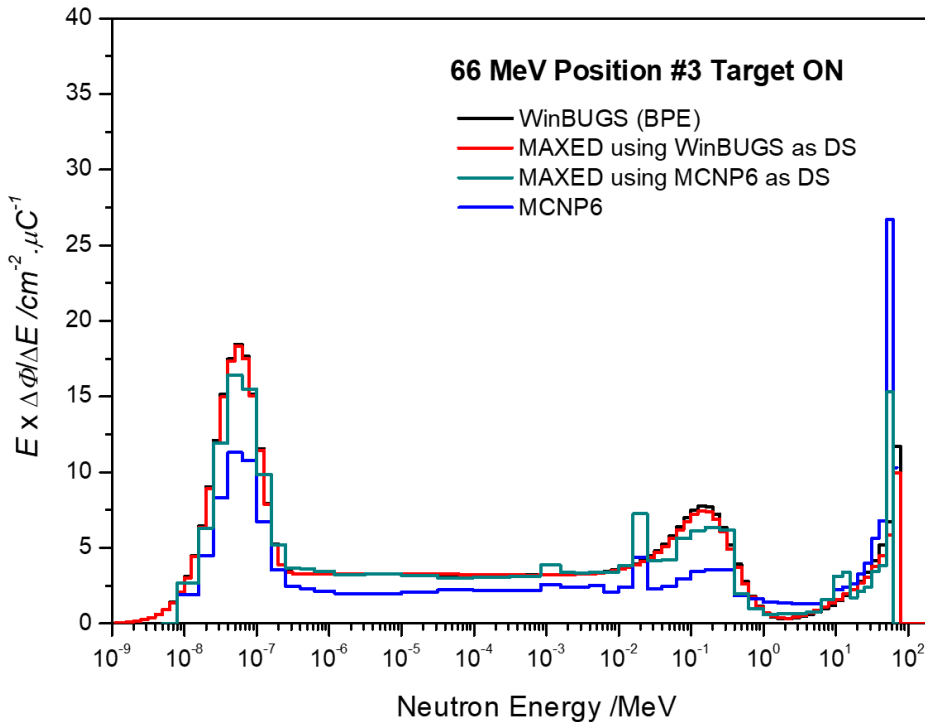
- ONGOING PROJECT: Upgrade of iTL fast neutron beam facility towards neutron metrology compliance (iTIL, UCT, NMISA; IRSN; NPL; PTB)
.....iTIL fast neutron beam facility with reliable neutron beam monitoring and neutron beam characterisation traceable to PTB standards (Mosconi et al., 2010).
- Possibility of neutron detector/instruments testing and/or calibrations.
- Available neutron fields: ***Thermal - fast neutrons*** (UCT n-Lab)
Fast (iTIL D-line)
- Neutron spectra unfolding (response functions)
- Monte Carlo simulations

Measurement Campaign at iThemba LABS using HERMEIS Bonner Sphere Spectrometer system



#1 - #5 indicate the five measurement positions in the D-line vault

Bonner Sphere Spectrometer system: HERMEIS



Summary

- Facilities at iTL and UCT are available to contribute to the development of instruments required for PAUL.
- There is ongoing detector development and instrumentation dedicated to neutron physics.
- Human capacity development on neutron science at iTL is also necessary.

Thank you



DEPARTMENT OF
PHYSICS
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN



**iThemba
LABS**
Laboratory for Accelerator
Based Sciences