

# Towards the adoption of $^{238}\text{U}(\text{n},\text{f})$ and $^{237}\text{Np}(\text{n},\text{f})$ as primary standards for fast neutron energies

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## 2. Design of Gen-IV nuclear power plants

# NPL Van de Graaff accelerator



Towards the adoption of  $^{238}\text{U}(n,f)$  and  $^{237}\text{Np}(n,f)$  as primary standards for fast  $E_n$

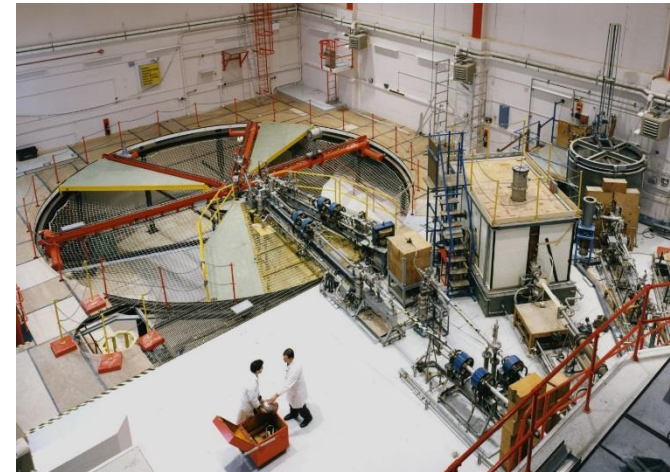
Low-scatter area



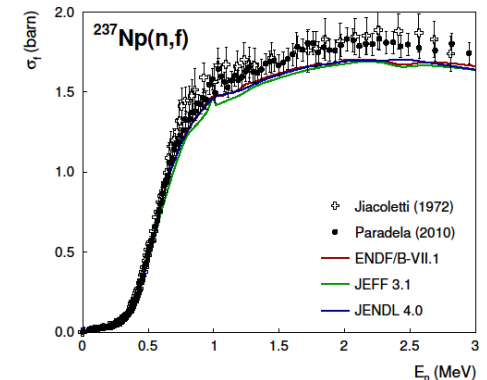
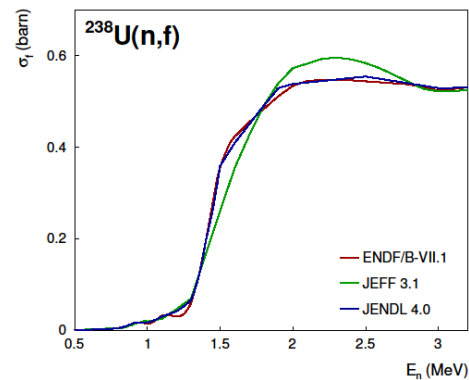
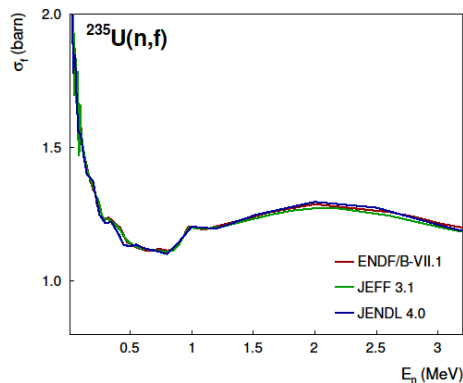
scatter of neutrons of 100-200keV lower energy than  $E_n$



issue when using  $^{235}\text{U}(n,f)$

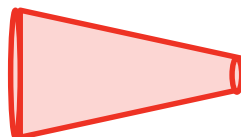
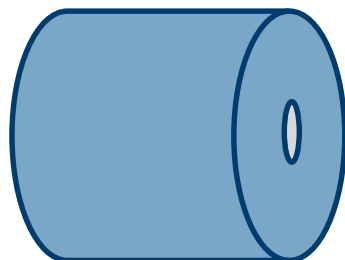


Need of secondary standards with fission threshold



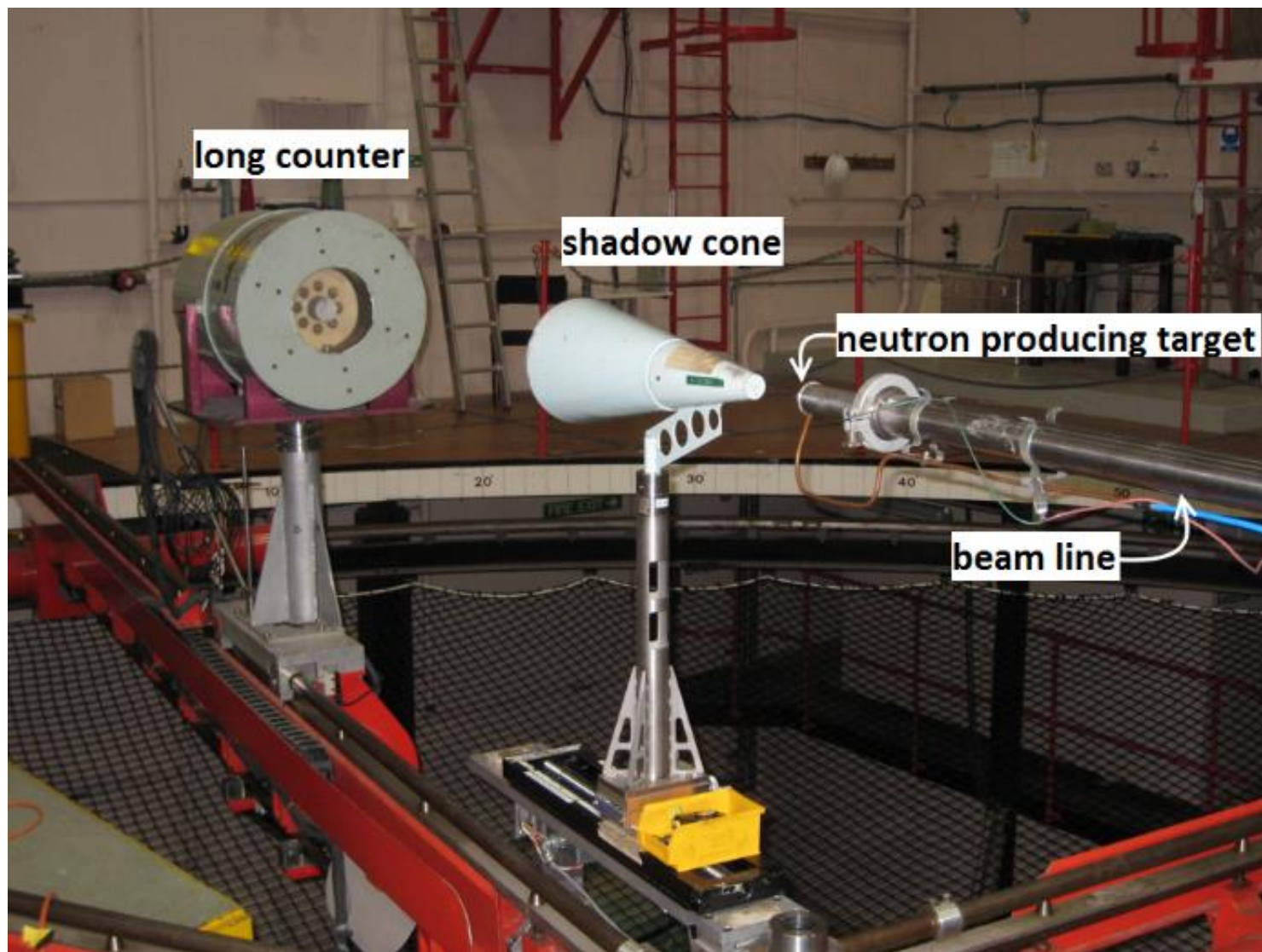
- (1) Fluence measurement with a Long counter
- (2) Fluence meas. with shadow cone + Long counter

Fluence  
per unit  
beam  
charged

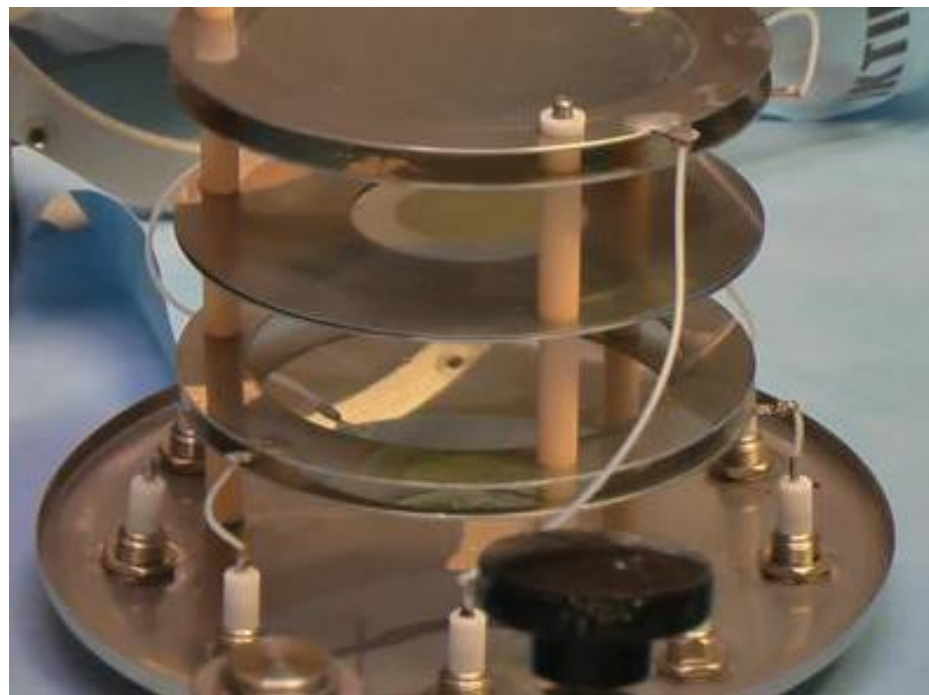
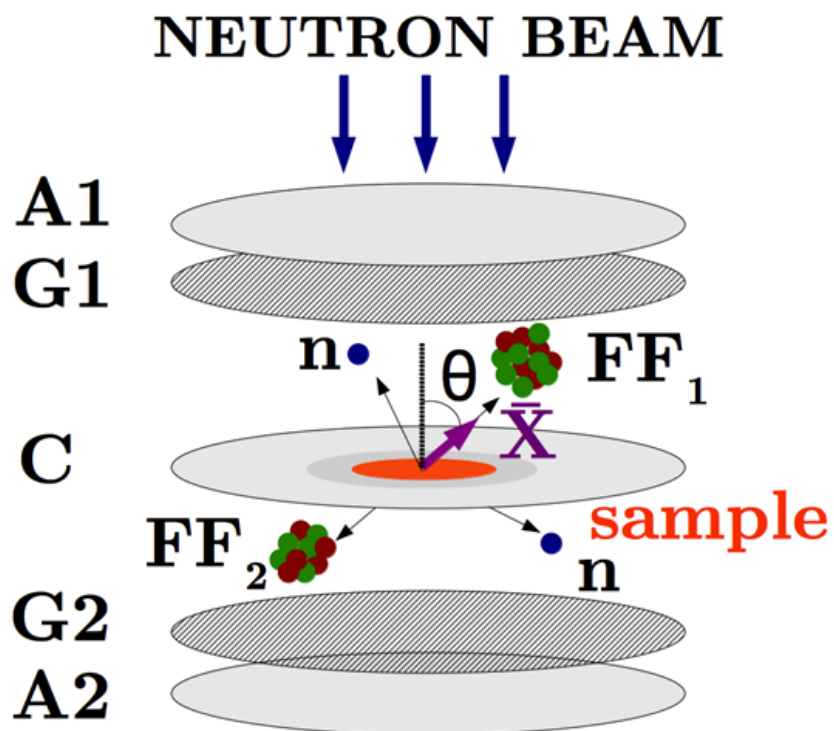




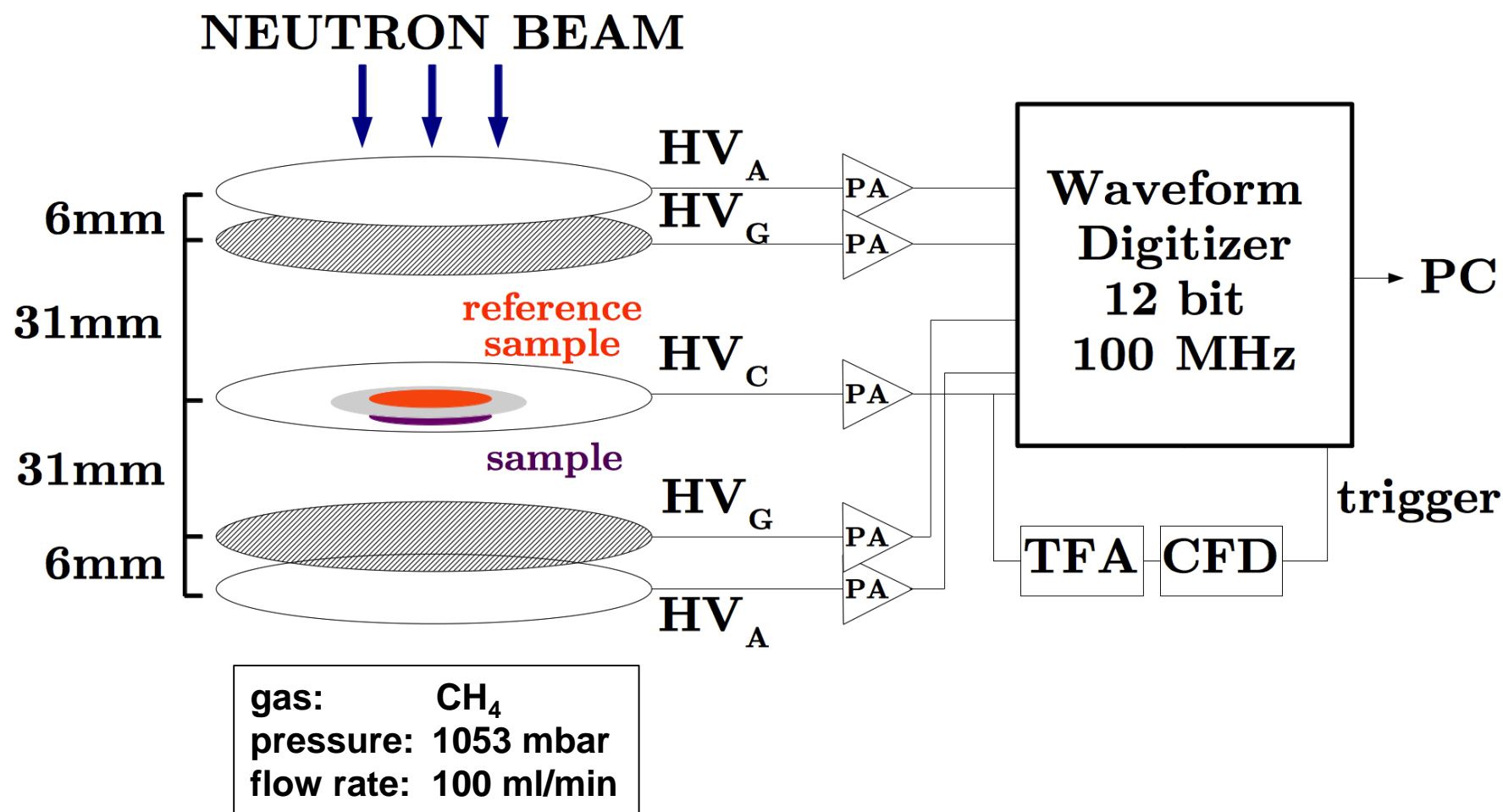
# Fluence measurement



# Twin Frisch-Grid Ionization Chamber

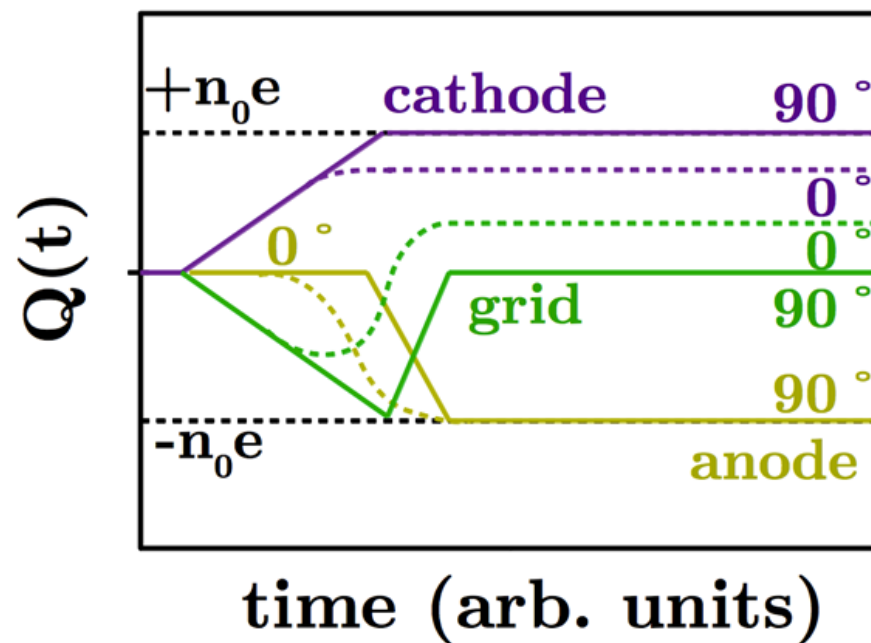
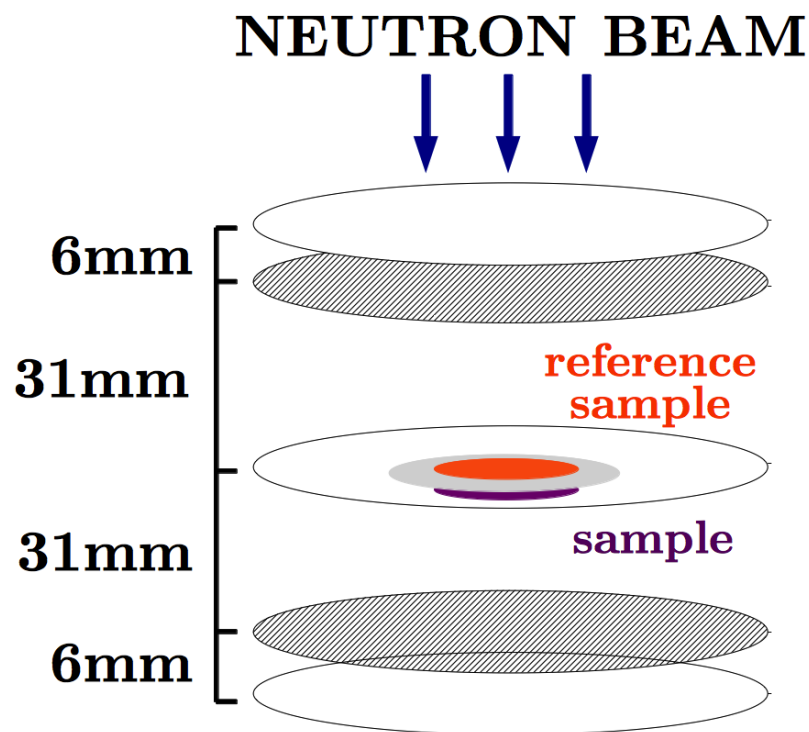


# Twin Frisch-Grid Ionization Chamber

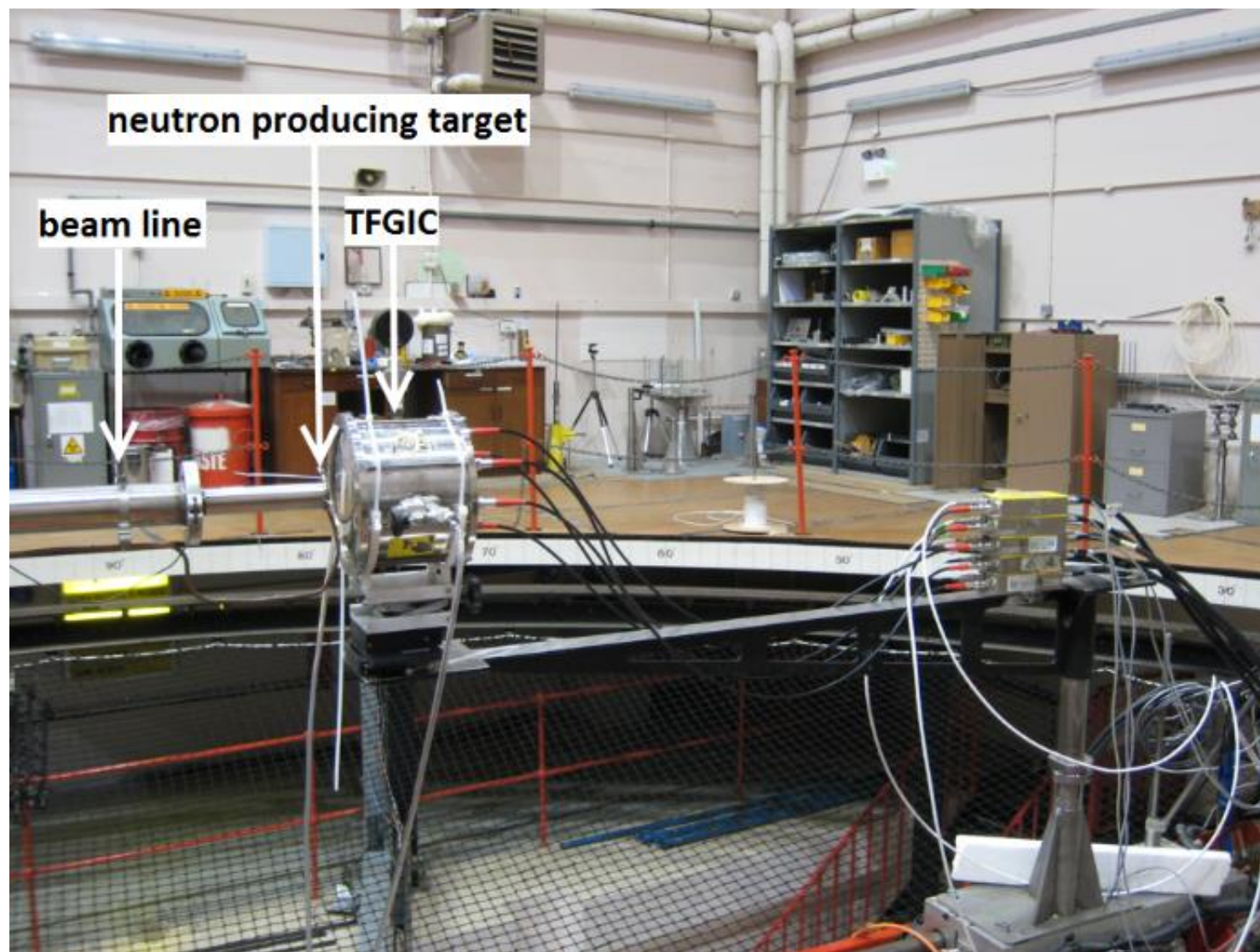




# Twin Frisch-Grid Ionization Chamber

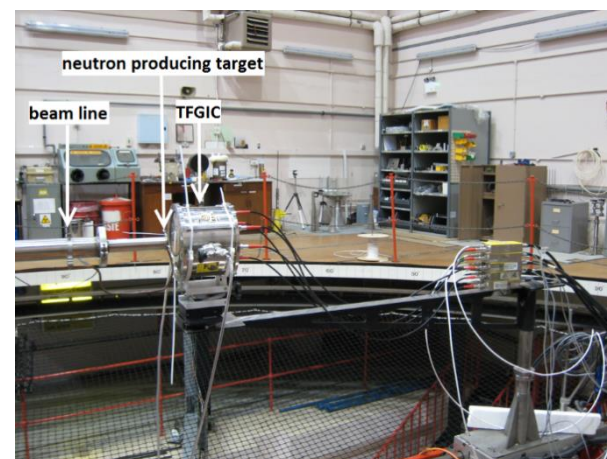
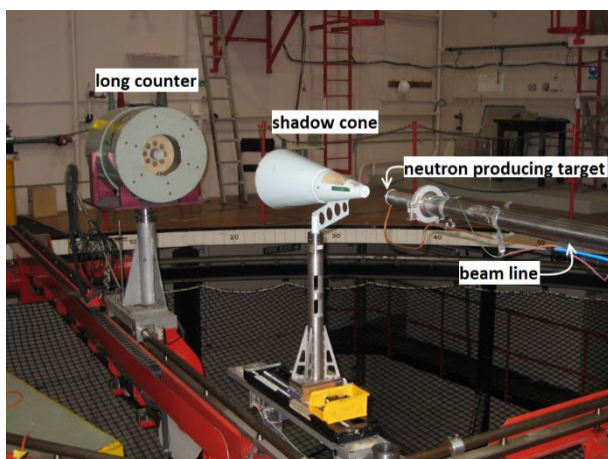


# Fission fragment measurement



Two campaigns under the CHANDA project: **2016** and **2017**

## Two campaigns under the CHANDA project: 2016 and 2017



### Samples

### $E_n(\text{MeV})$

$^{235}\text{U}/^{237}\text{Np}$	0.567, 1.2, 1.8, 2.0
$^{235}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$	1.8, 2.0, 2.4
$^{238}\text{U}/^{237}\text{Np}$	1.8, 2.0, 2.4
$^{235}\text{U}_{\text{new}}/^{235}\text{U}_{\text{old}}$	0.565, 1.2, 1.8, 2.4
$^{242}\text{Pu}/^{235}\text{U}_{\text{new}}$	0.565, 0.9, 1.0, 1.1, 1.2, 1.8, 2.4
$^{242}\text{Pu}/^{237}\text{Np}$	1.0, 1.1, 1.2, 1.8, 2.4

### Isotope      Mass ( $\mu\text{g}$ )      Purity

$^{235}\text{U}_{\text{old}}$	555 (22)	99.83%
$^{235}\text{U}_{\text{new}}$	701 (4)	99.93%
$^{238}\text{U}$	681 (18)	>99.99%
$^{237}\text{Np}$	489.5 (2.4)	>99.99%
$^{242}\text{Pu}$	671 (6)	99.97%



Two campaigns under the CHANDA project: **2016** and **2017**



correlated results

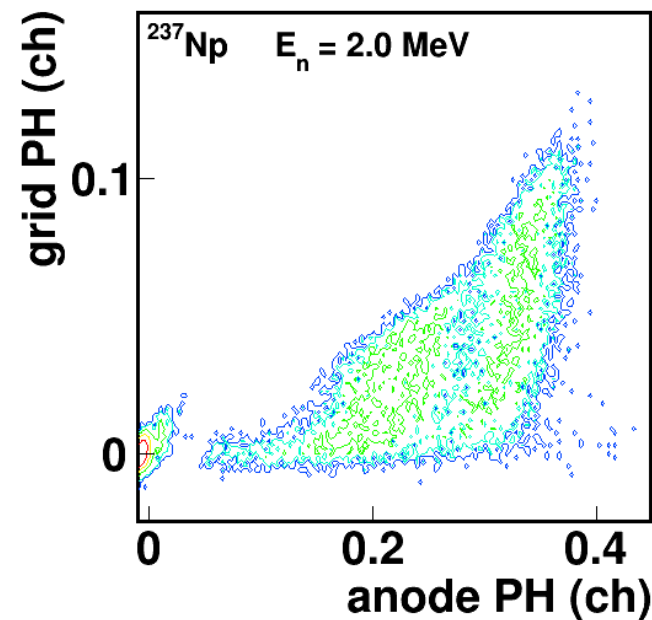
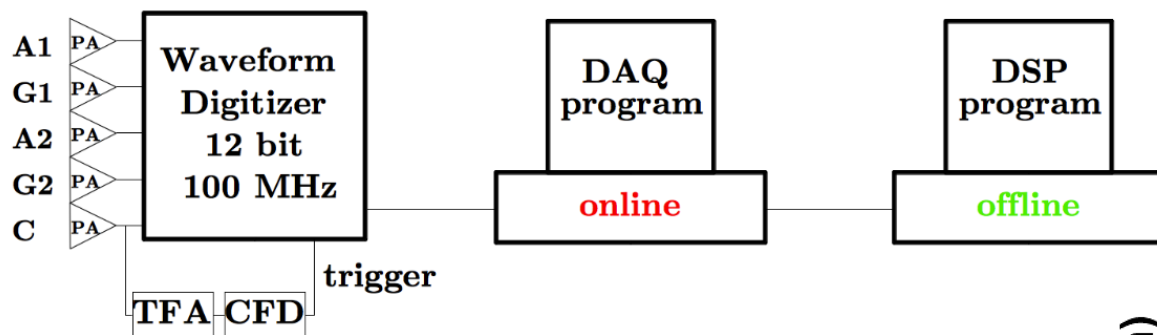
## Similarities:

- NPL facility (fluence determination technique)
- Some of the samples ( $^{235}\text{U}_{\text{old}}$ ,  $^{237}\text{Np}$ )

## Differences:

- More control on:
  - proton beam spot shape and size
  - neutron producing target – TFGIC distance
- new built TFGIC in 2017
- different DAQ boards
- *New  $^{235}\text{U}$  sample in 2017*

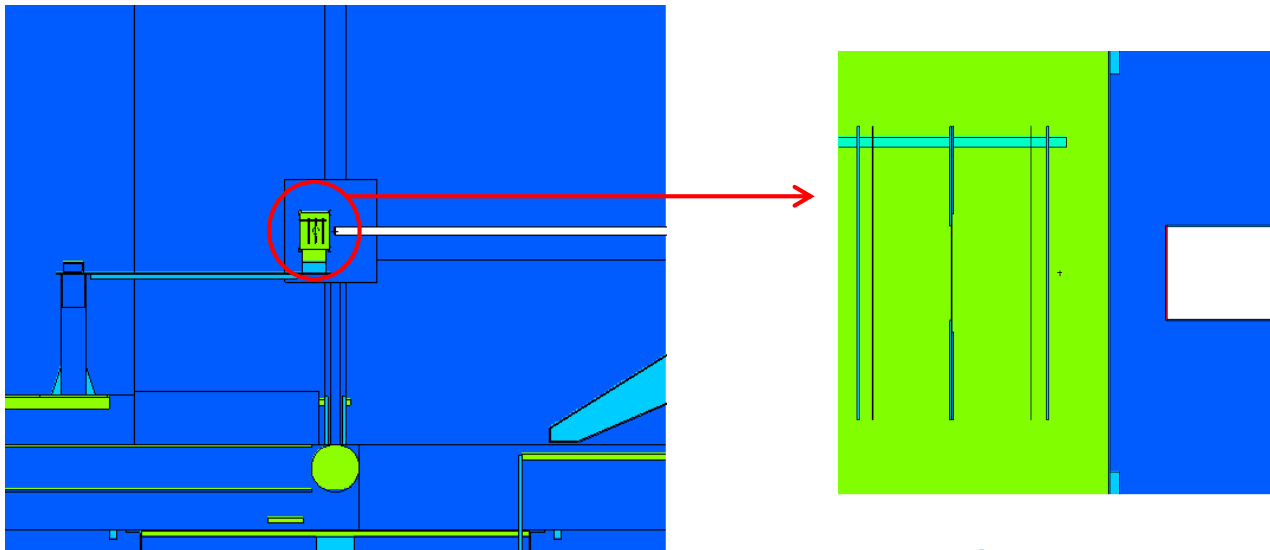
## 1. Fission fragment characterization



1. Fission fragment characterization
2. Absolute fluence determination

Flucal → fluence at the point of the samples from point source  
MCNP6 → correction for disk sample and disk neutron source  
MCNP6 → correction for target can scattering  
MCNP6 → correction for attenuation on the front face TFGIC

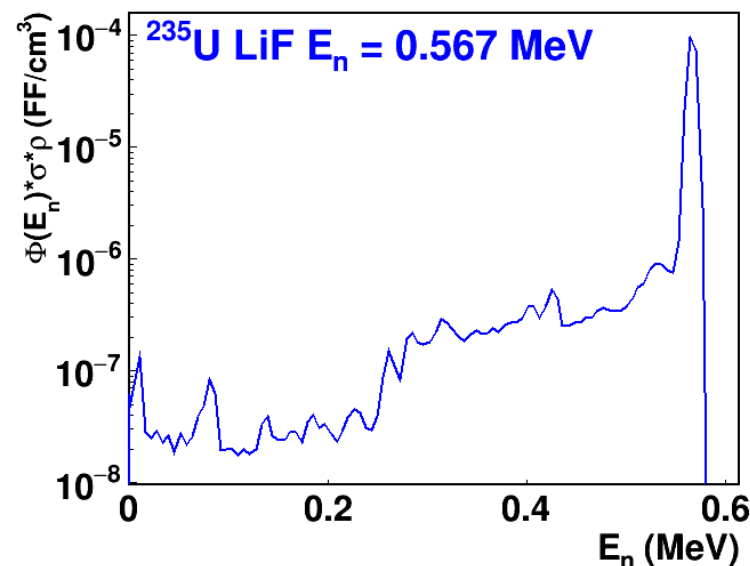
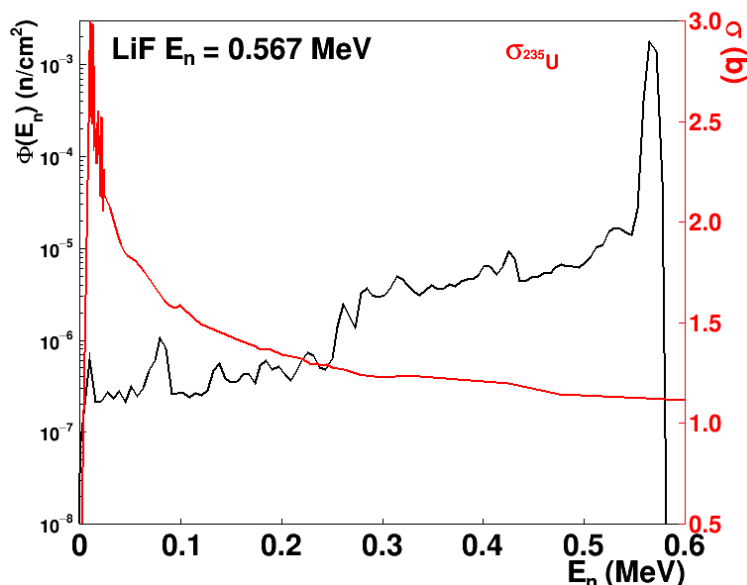
1. Fission fragment characterization
2. Absolute fluence determination
3. Neutron energy spectrum at the sample position



Main Bay geometry thanks to G. Taylor



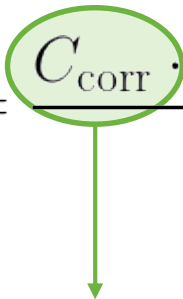
1. Fission fragment characterization
2. Absolute fluence determination
3. Neutron energy spectrum at the sample position



# Calculations (cross sections)

$$\sigma(E_n) = \frac{C_{\text{corr}} \cdot k_{\text{FF,low}}}{\epsilon} \frac{A}{m \cdot N_A} \frac{1}{\Phi_n(E_n) \cdot k_{\text{PP-DD}} \cdot k_{\text{TS}} \cdot k_{\text{AttFC}}}$$

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Corrected counts below electronic threshold (2-5%)  
+  
Spontaneous fission (<sup>242</sup>Pu only)

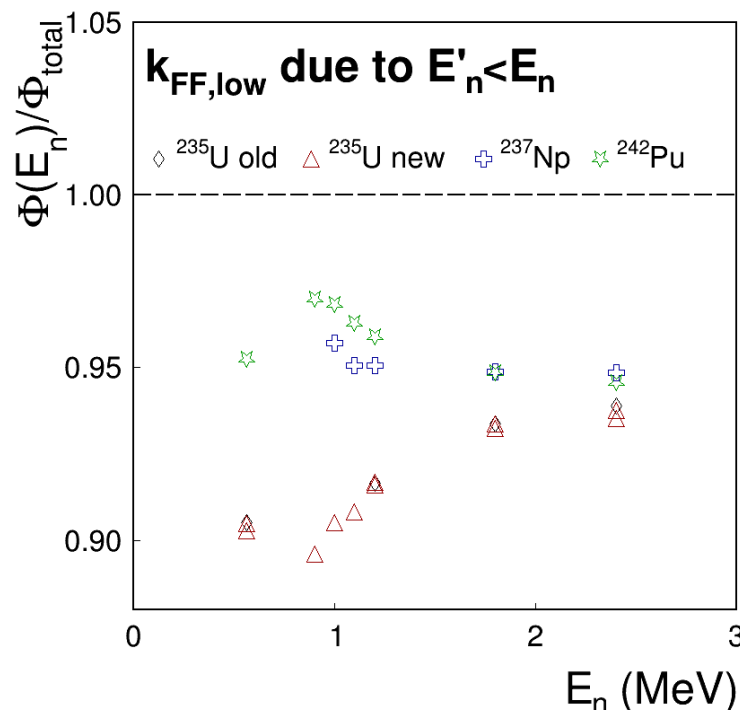
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Reaction rate due to  $E'_n < E_n$   
(4-10%)





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Point-to-point to disk-to-disk correction  
(2-4%)

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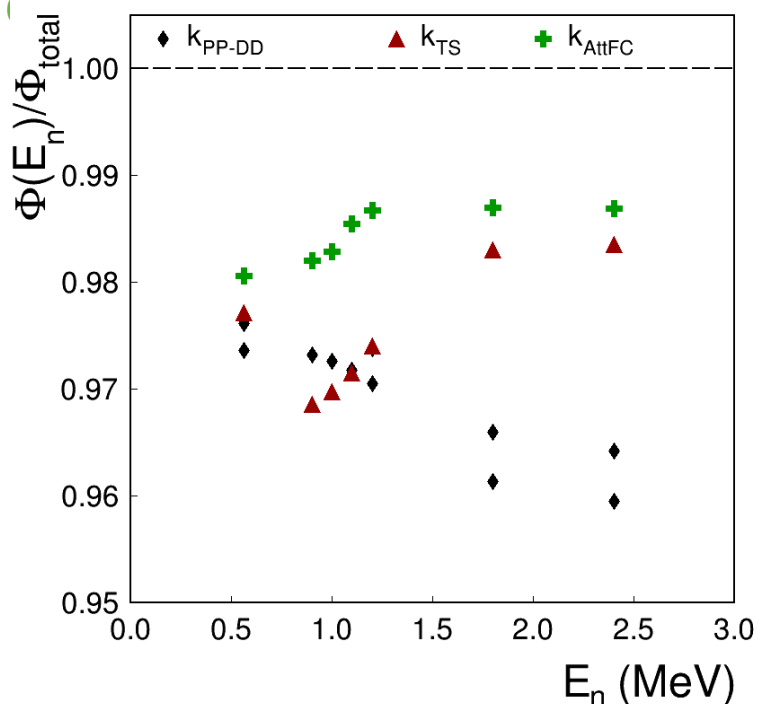
Point-to-point to disk-to-disk correction  
(2-4%)

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Attenuation of neutrons in the front face TFGIC  
(1.5-2%)

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hold (2-5%)

ly)

Point-to-point to disk-to-disk correction  
(2-4%)

$n < E_n$

Target can scatter correction  
(2-3%)

Attenuation of neutrons in the front face TFGIC  
(1.5-2%)



$$T_{1/2,SF} = \frac{\%^{242}\text{Pu}}{A_{242}} \frac{1}{\left( \frac{C_{SF}}{t \cdot \ln 2 \cdot m_{242} \cdot N_A} - \sum_i^n \frac{\%^i\text{Pu}}{A_i \cdot T_{1/2,SF}(i)} \right)}$$

	$T_{1/2,SF} \text{ (y)}$
Holden (2000) – Literature average	$6.77 \times 10^{10}$ (1.0%)
Chechev (2009) – Literature average	$6.79 \times 10^{10}$ (1.4%)
Salvador-Castiñeira (2013)	$6.74 \times 10^{10}$ (1.3%)
This experiment	$6.76 \times 10^{10}$ (1.3%)

Based on 5 measurements > 25000 events/each

# Uncertainty evaluation

$E_n$ (MeV)	$U_{total}$ (%)	$U_m$ (%)	$U_C$ (%)	$U_\varepsilon$ (%)	$U_{C<thr}$ (%)	$U_{SF}$ (%)	$U_\phi$ (%)	$U_{FF,low}$ (%)	$U_{PP-DD}$ (%)	$U_{TS}$ (%)	$U_{AttFC}$ (%)
0.565	3.8-9.1	0.5-2	1.4-5.9	1	20	1.3	3.2	<1	3.2	27	1-1.4
0.9	4.0-9.4	0.5-2	1.8-6.1	1	20	1.3	3.2	0.6-1.6	2.0	30	5.8-6.1
1.0	4.4-9.2	0.5-2	1.5-5.7	1	20	1.3	3.9	0.7-2.7	4.6	30	<1
1.1	4.0-7.3	0.5-2	1.8-4.4	1	20	1.3	3.3	0-2.3	1.9	31	6.6-7.1
1.2	4.0-7.1	0.5-2	1.8-4.2	1	20	1.3	3.3	<0.5	2.2	31	6.4-6.8
1.8	3.7-5.6	0.5-2	1.5-2.8	1	20	1.3	3.2	1.2-3	2.5	32	2.2-2.7
2.4	3.7-5.3	0.5-2	1.3-2.7	1	20	1.3	3.2	0.3-3.2	0.9	33	1.3-1.8

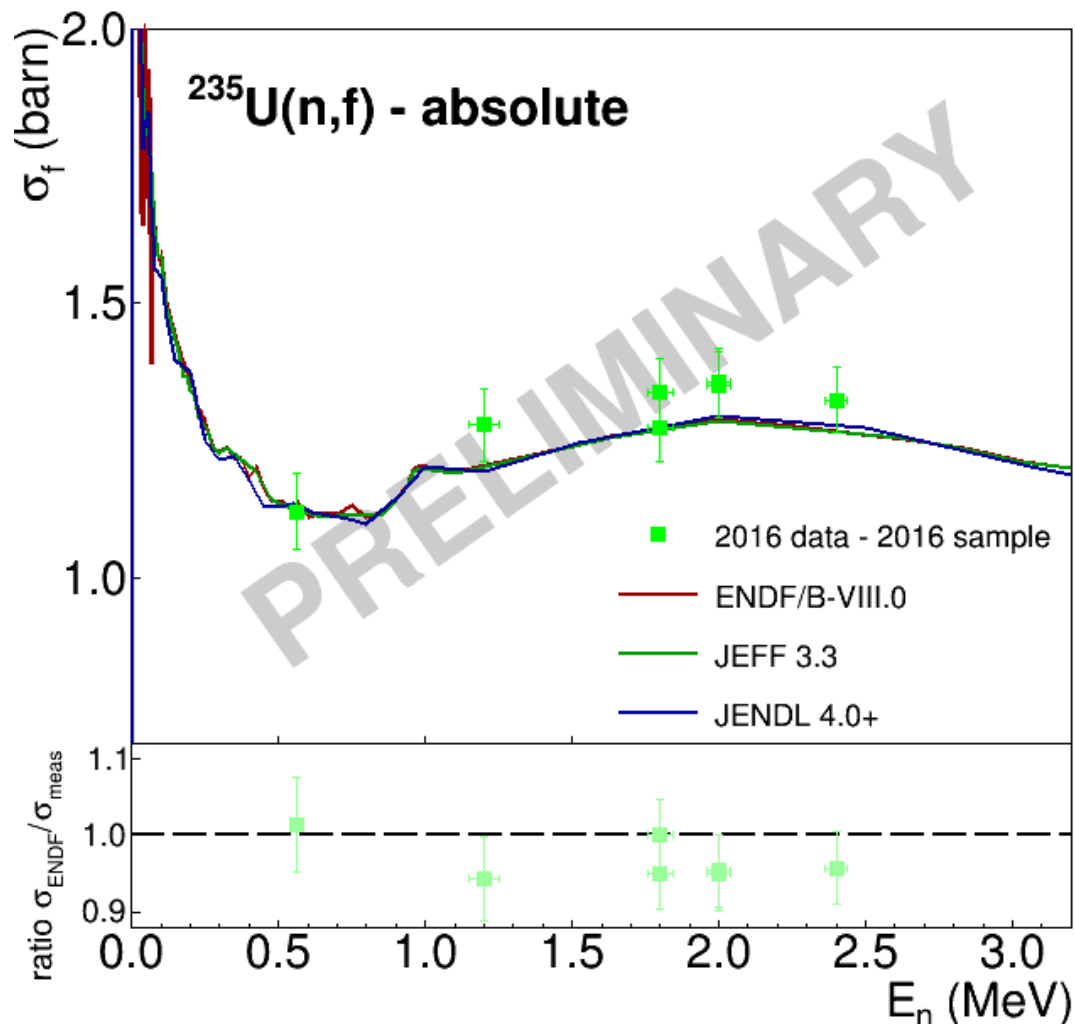
\* Data from 2017, similar values for 2016

# Uncertainty evaluation

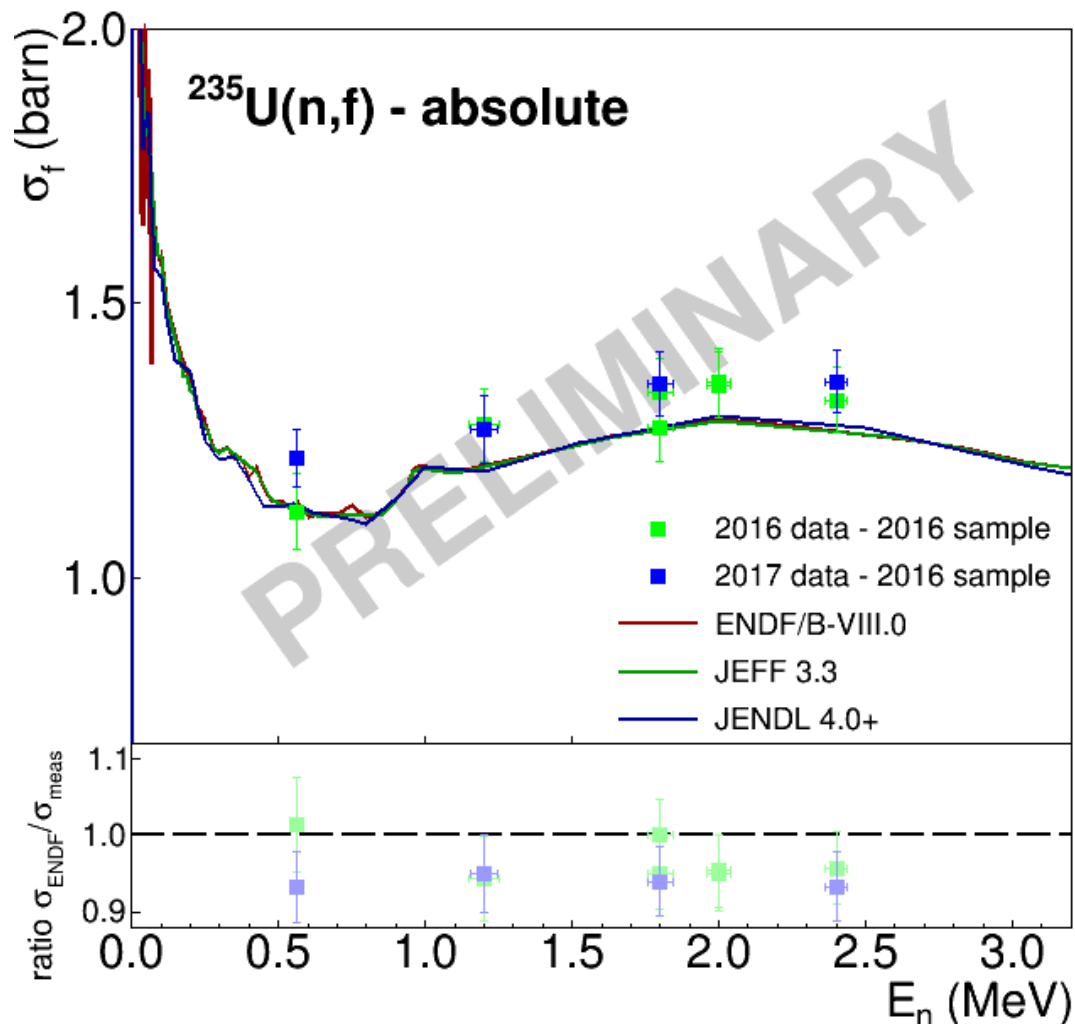
$E_n$ (MeV)	$U_{total}$ (%)	$U_m$ (%)	$U_C$ (%)	$U_\varepsilon$ (%)	$U_{C<thr}$ (%)	$U_{SF}$ (%)	$U_\phi$ (%)	$U_{FF,low}$ (%)	$U_{PP-DD}$ (%)	$U_{TS}$ (%)	$U_{AttFC}$ (%)
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1.8	3.7-5.6	0.5-2	1.5-2.8	1	20	1.3	3.2	1.2-3	2.5	32	2.2-2.7
2.4	3.7-5.3	0.5-2	1.3-2.7	1	20	1.3	3.2	0.3-3.2	0.9	33	1.3-1.8

\* Data from 2017, similar values for 2016

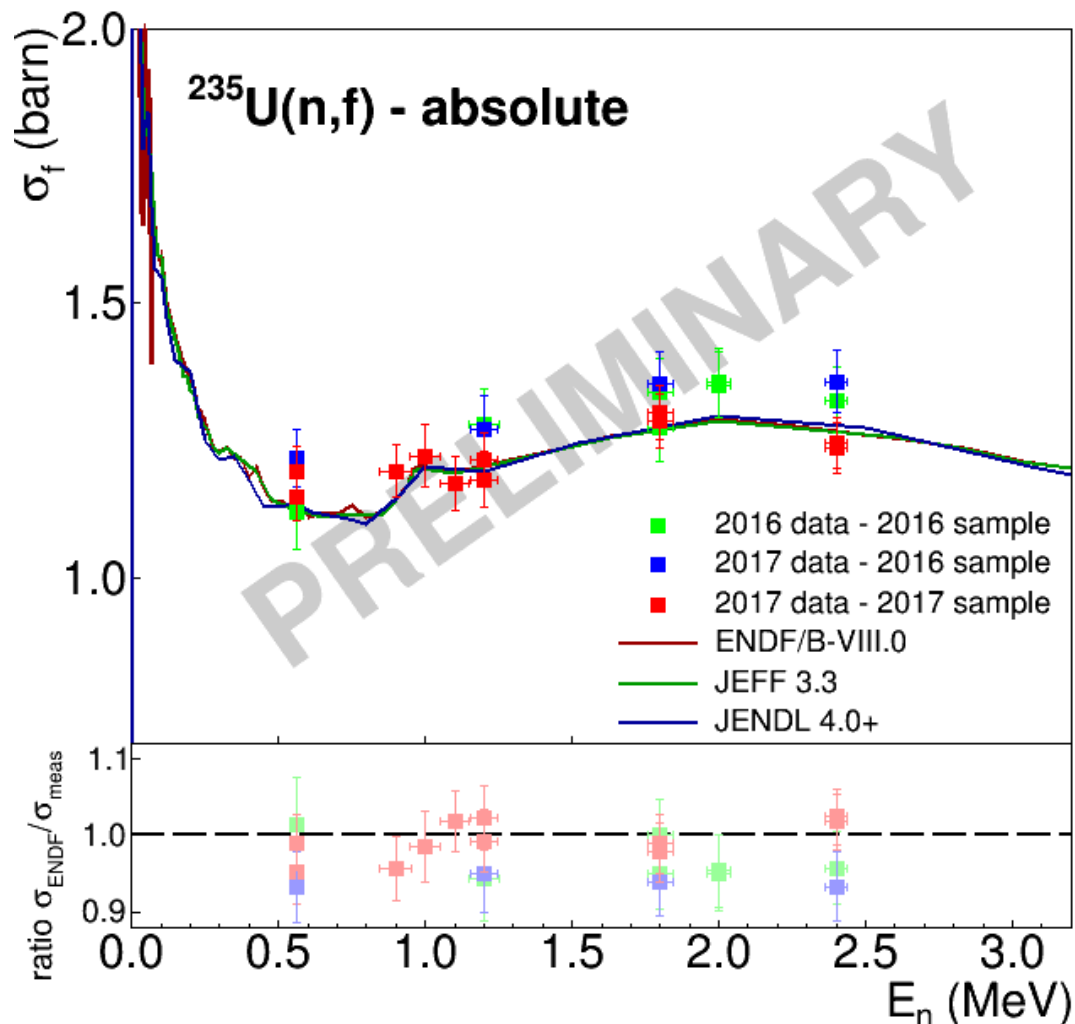
# Preliminary $^{235}\text{U}$ results



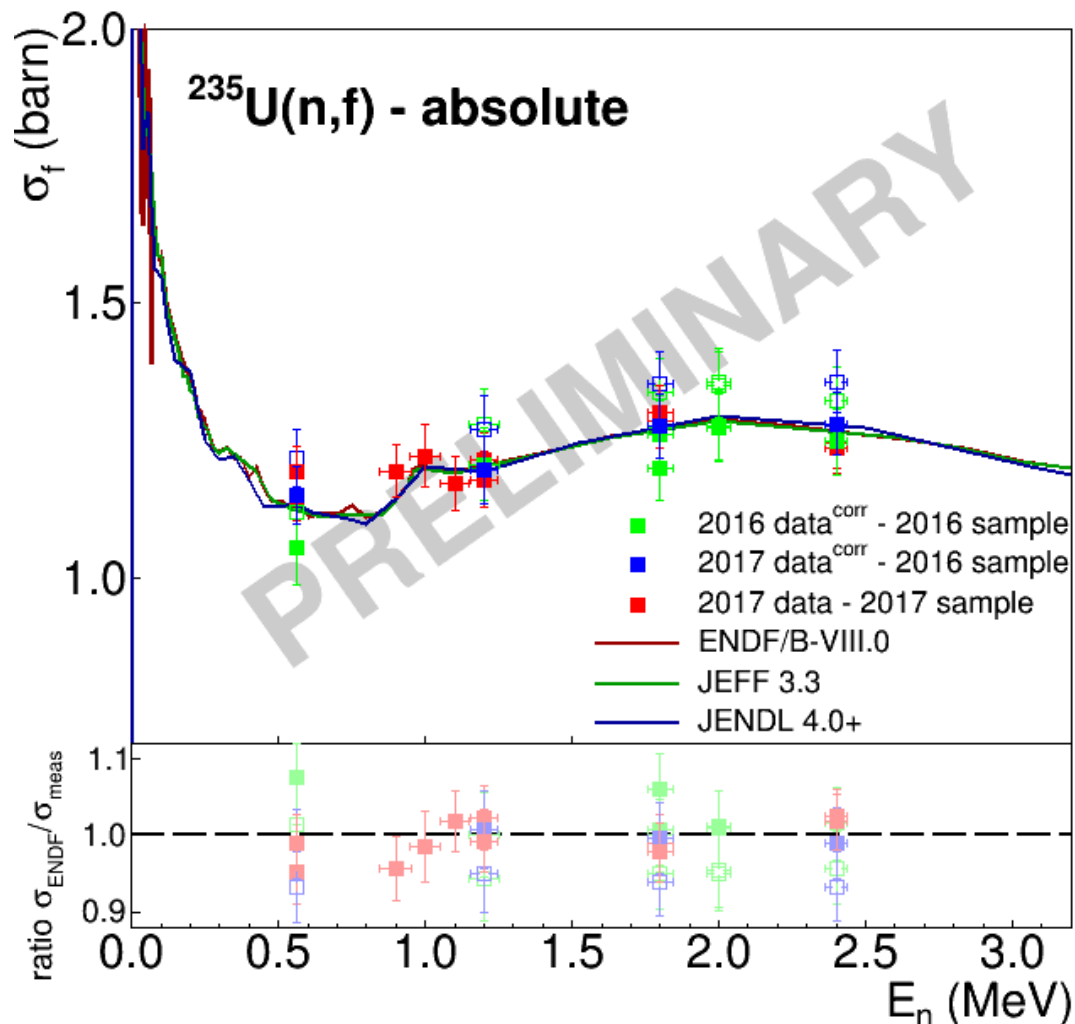
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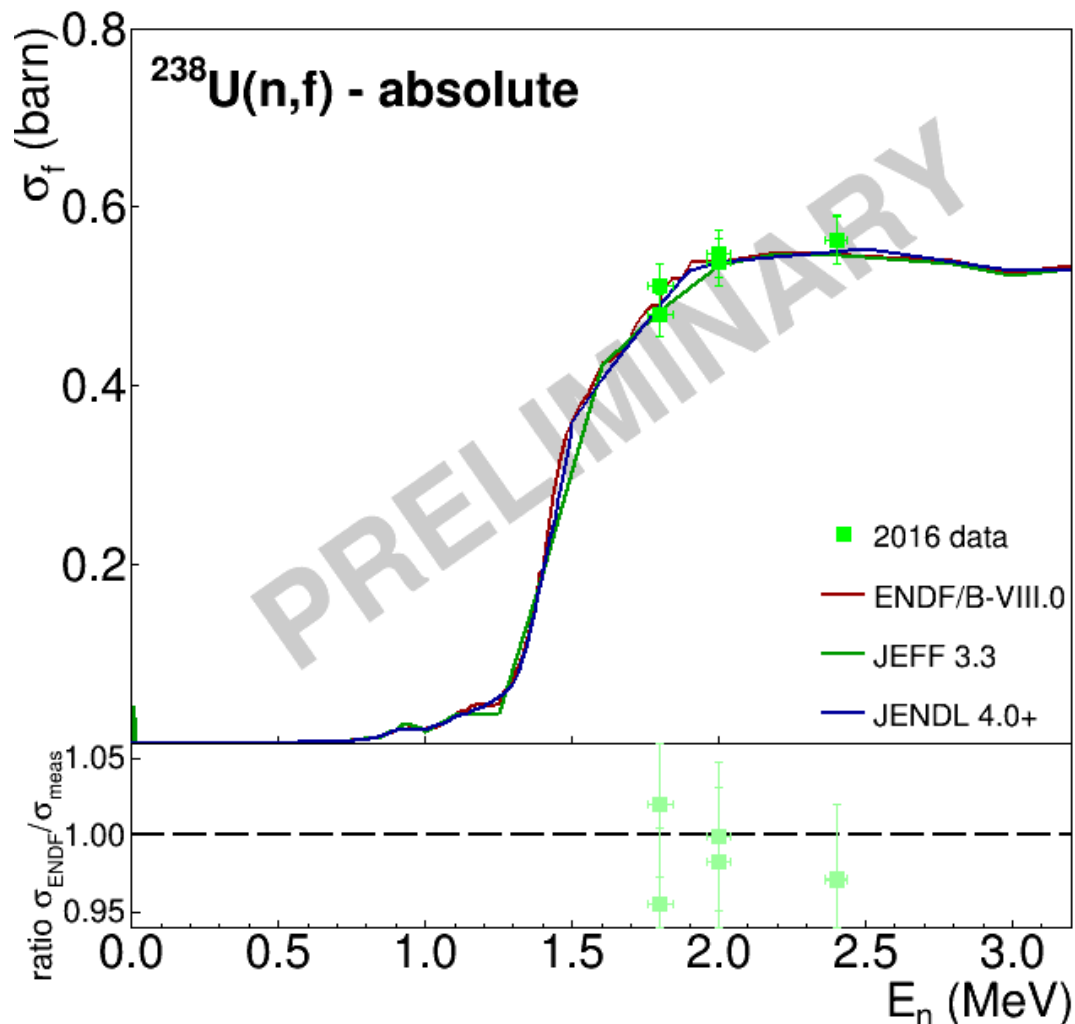


Correction factor  
from 2017 data  
using  $^{235}\text{U}_{\text{new}}$   
sample:

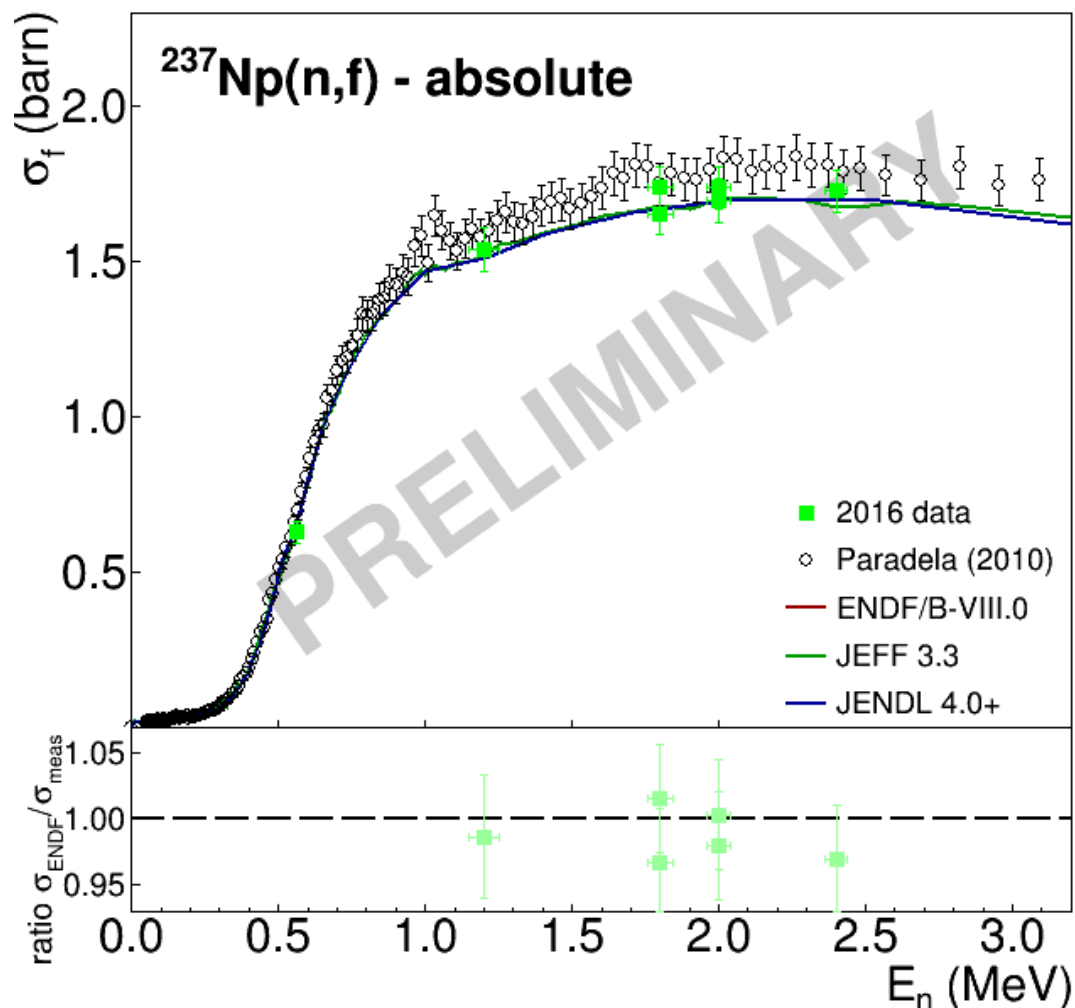
0.943



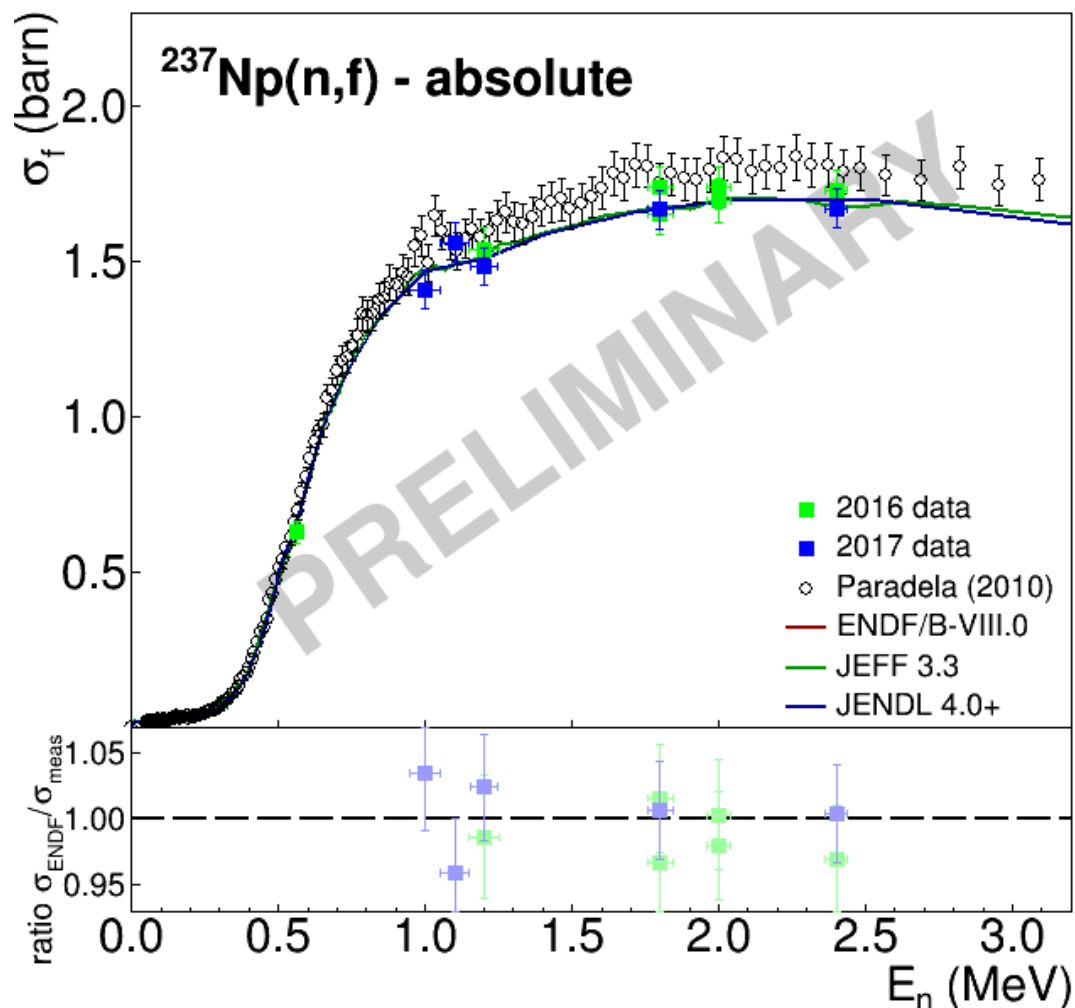
# Preliminary $^{238}\text{U}$ results



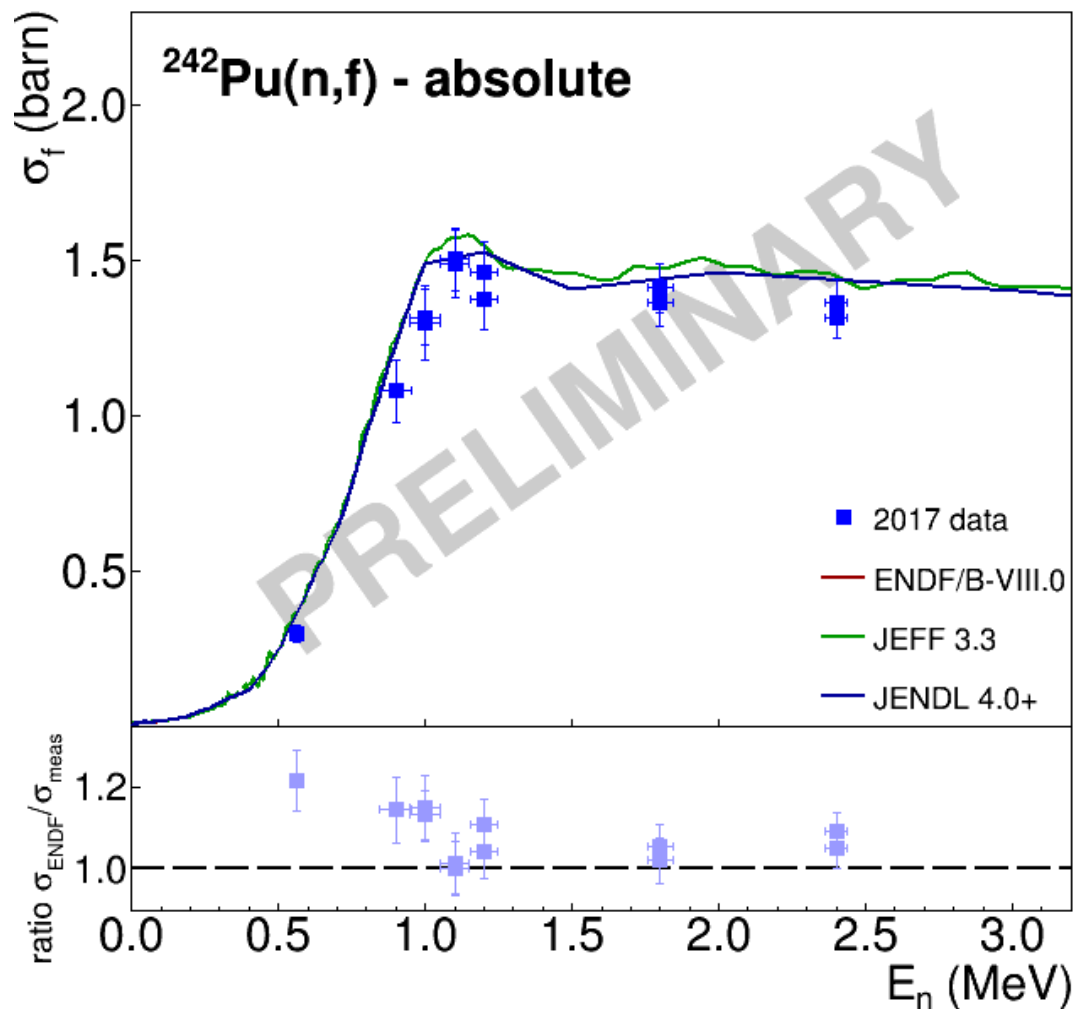
# Preliminary $^{237}\text{Np}$ results



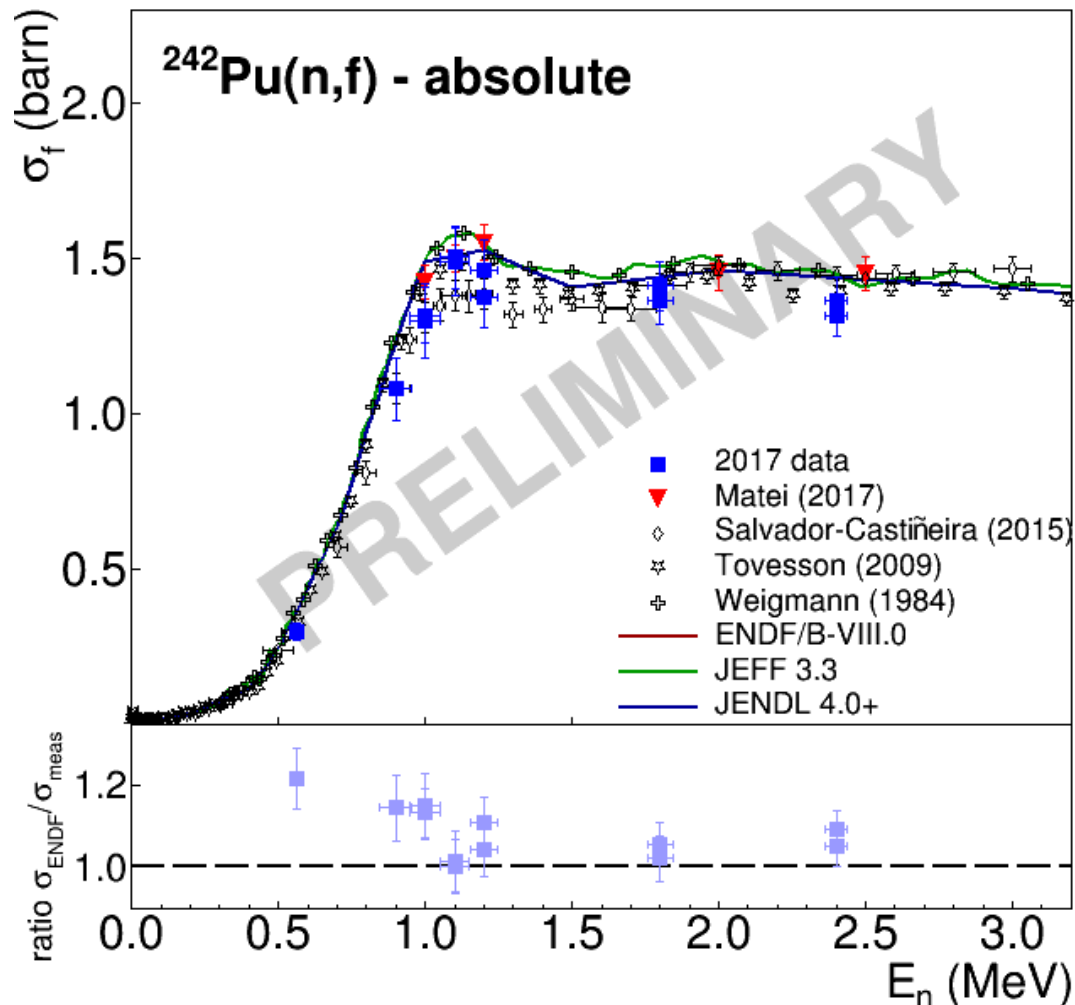
# Preliminary $^{237}\text{Np}$ results



# Preliminary $^{242}\text{Pu}$ results



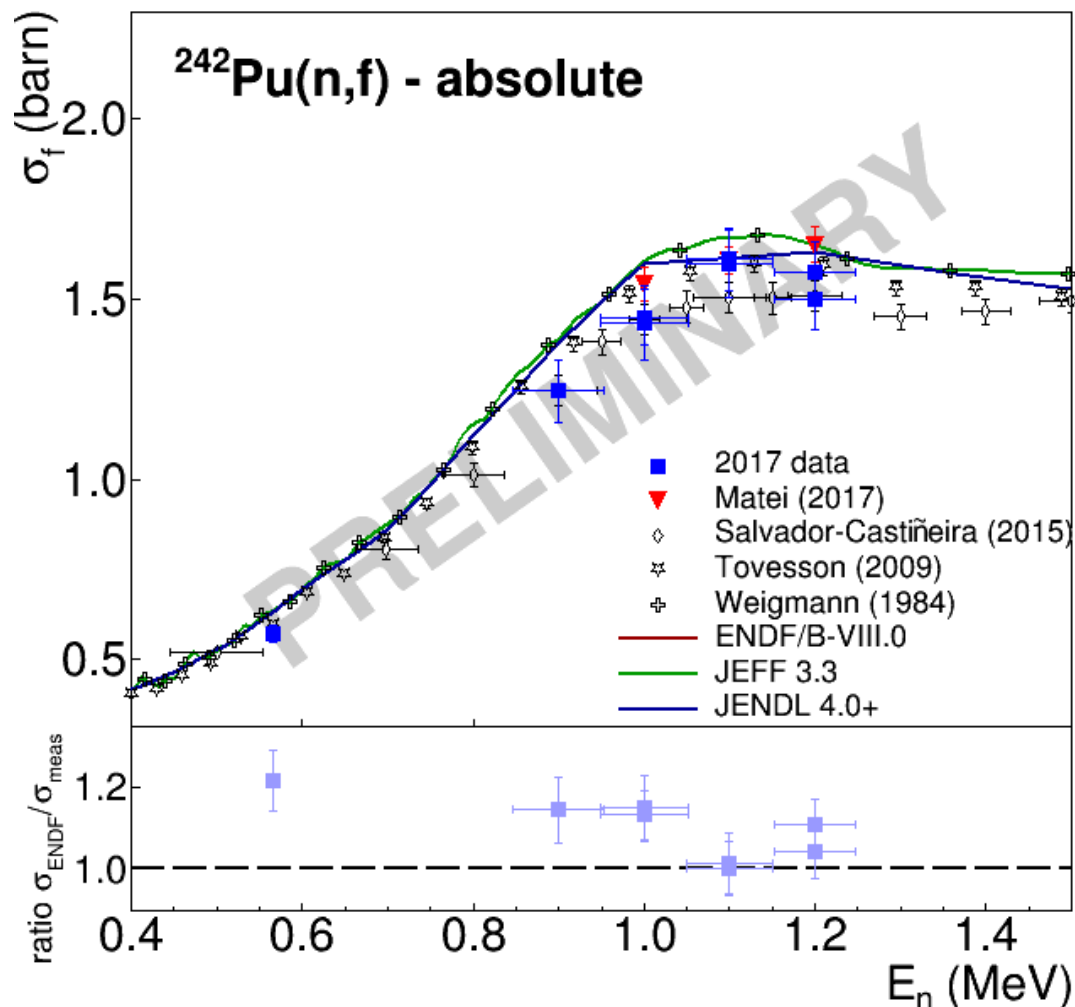
# Preliminary $^{242}\text{Pu}$ results



Other mmts not yet in EXFOR:

- Tsinganis, nTOF, 2012
- Marini, CENBG + CEA, 2013
- Kögler, nELBE, 2014

# Preliminary $^{242}\text{Pu}$ results (threshold)



Other mmts not yet in EXFOR:

- Tsinganis, nTOF, 2012
- Marini, CENBG + CEA, 2013
- Kögler, nELBE, 2014

- Cross sections key element on reactor design → improved accuracies
- VdG environments require new reference cross sections
- Two experiments performed for  $^{235,238}\text{U}(n,f)$ ,  $^{237}\text{Np}(n,f)$  and  $^{242}\text{Pu}(n,f)$
- Uncertainties driven by counting statistics and distance between neutron producing target and detector



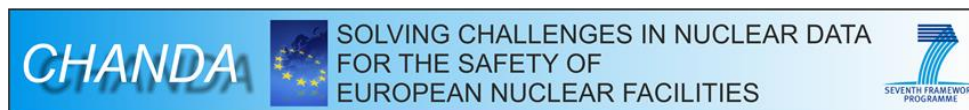
Reaching uncertainties <5% requires new methodologies or increased accelerator output





Department for  
Business, Energy  
& Industrial Strategy

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FOR THE SAFETY OF  
EUROPEAN NUCLEAR FACILITIES



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