

## Status of n\_TOF

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on behalf of the n\_TOF collaboration

# April-May

## n\_TOF Schedule 2018 ver. 2.1

BaF detector test

	Mar	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	May	May	May	May	June	EAR1
Week	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Mo	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4	
Tu												
We				MD: 10 h 8 to 18	MD: 10 h 8 to 18	MD: 10 h 8 to 18	MD: 10 h 8 to 18	MD: 10 h 8 to 18	MD: 10 h 8 to 18	MD: 10 h 8 to 18	MD: 10 h 8 to 18	
Th												
Fr												
Sa												
Su												

Commissioning

$^{68}\text{Zn}(n,g) 2.36 \text{ E}^{18}$   
(requested  $2.2\text{E}^{18}$ )

$^{80}\text{Se}(n,g) 2.85 \text{ E}^{18}$   
(requested  $3.0\text{E}^{18}$ )

$^{140}\text{Ce}(n,g) 2.5 \text{ E}^{18}$   
(requested  $2.9\text{E}^{18}$ )

	Mar	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	May	May	May	May	June	EAR2
Week	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Mo	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4	
Tu												
We				MD: 10 h 8 to 18	MD: 10 h 8 to 18	MD: 10 h 8 to 18	MD: 10 h 8 to 18	MD: 10 h 8 to 18	MD: 10 h 8 to 18	MD: 10 h 8 to 18	MD: 10 h 8 to 18	
Th												
Fr												
Sa												
Su												

Commissioning

C6D6 test for background and  $\gamma$ -flash

PPAC &  $^{16}\text{O}$  electronic test

Glyc g-ray detector test

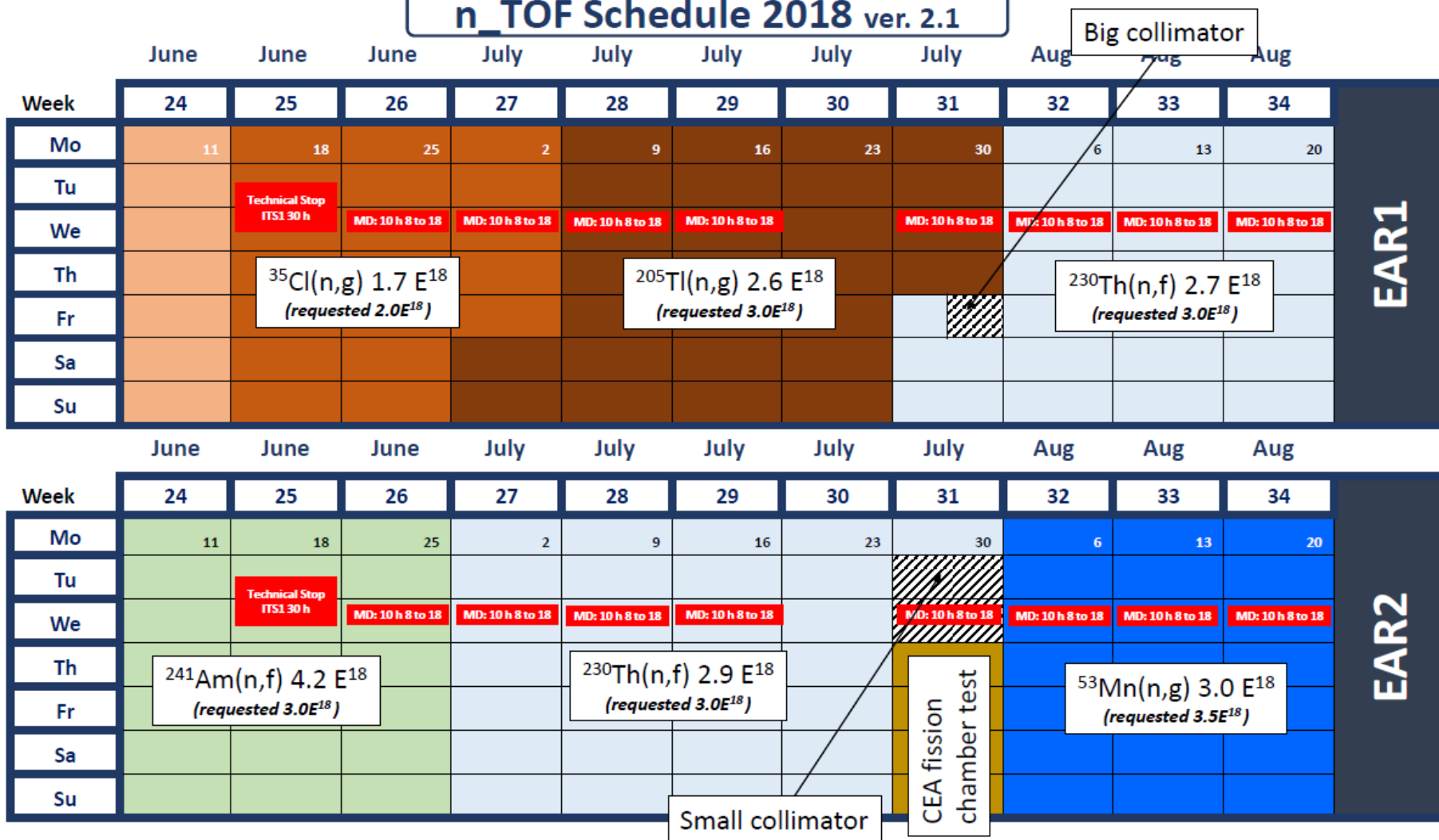
Imaging+Ge det electronic test

$^{241}\text{Am}(n,f) 4.2 \text{ E}^{18}$   
(requested  $3.0\text{E}^{18}$ )

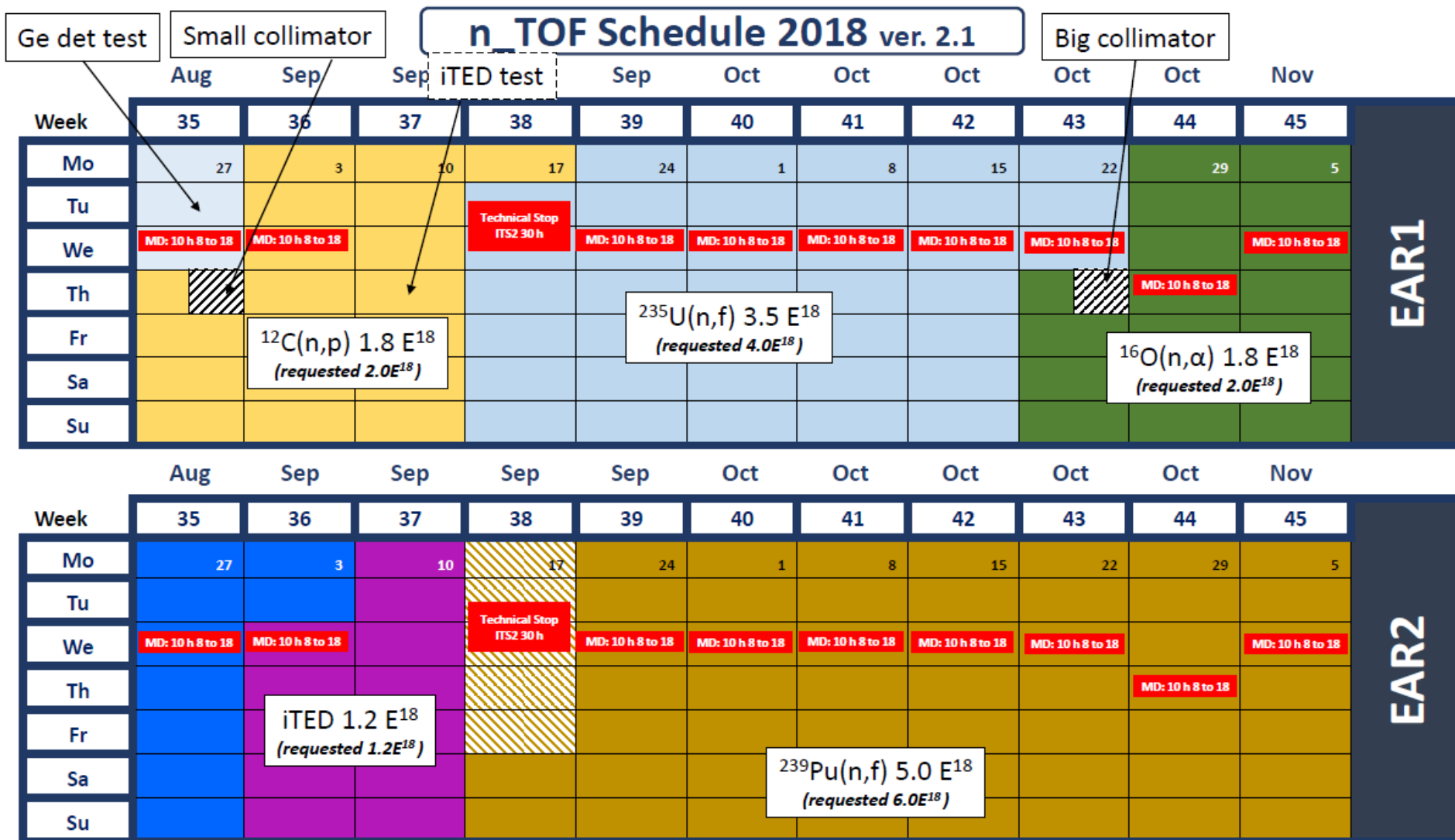
Big collimator

# June-August

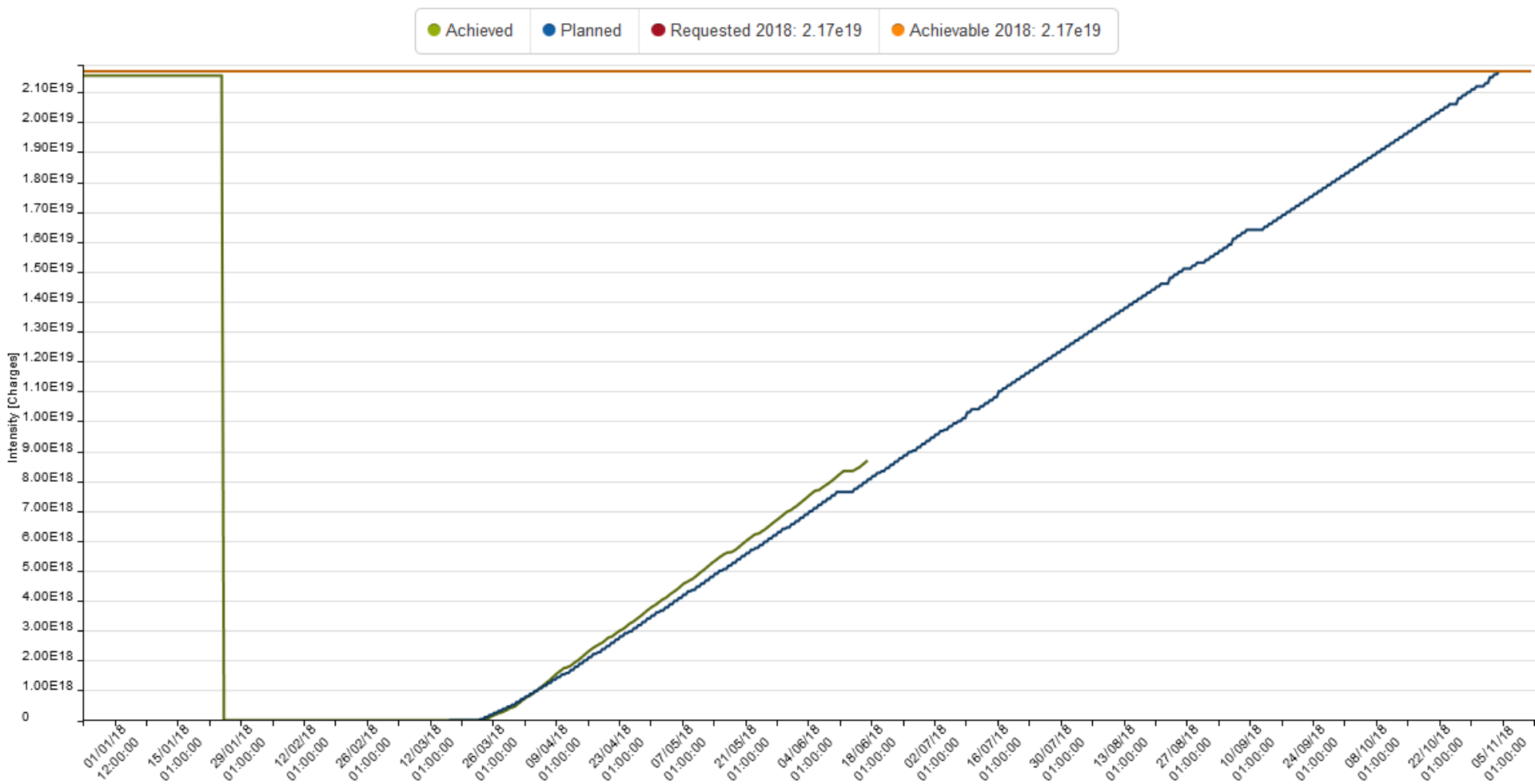
## n\_TOF Schedule 2018 ver. 2.1



## September-November



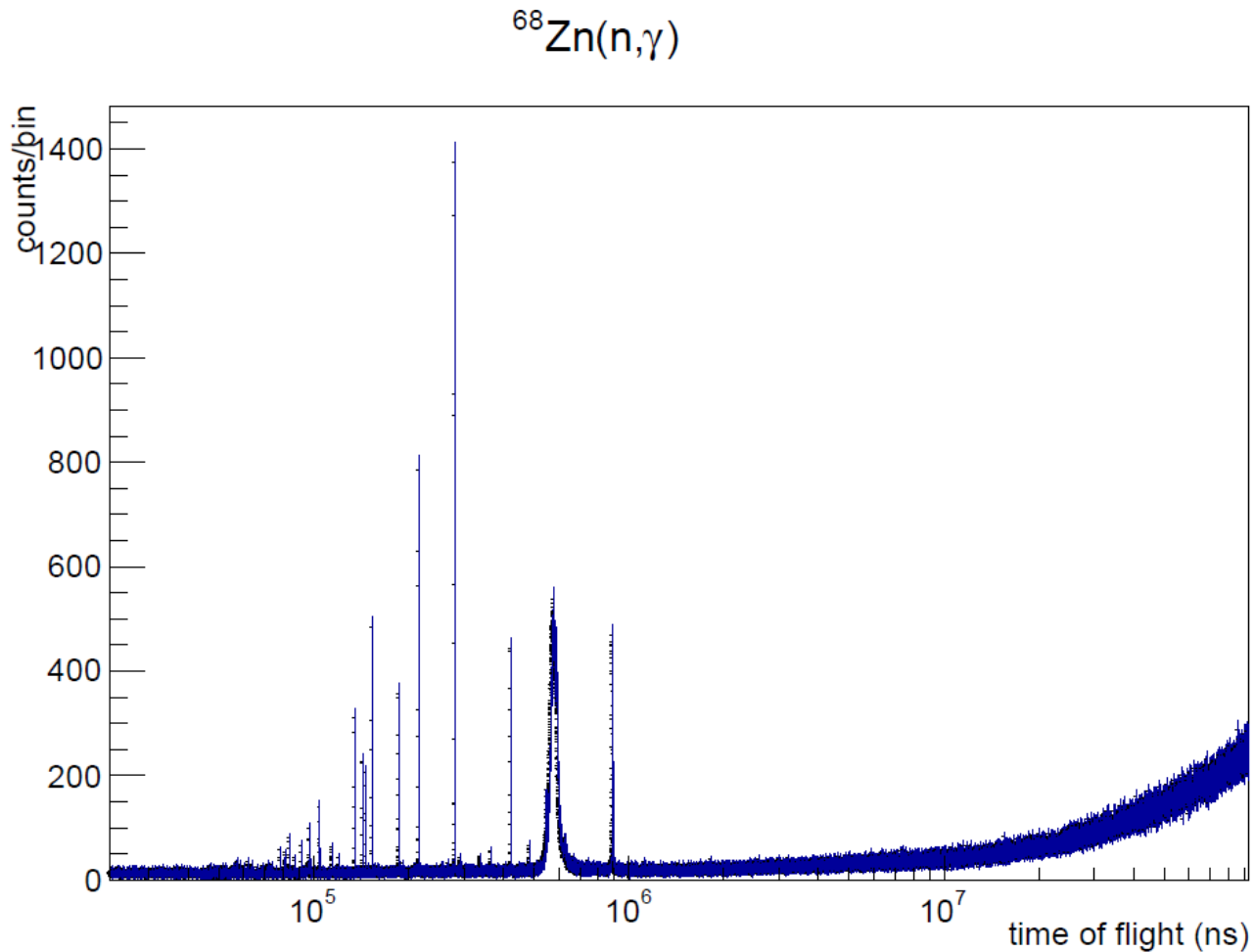
# Proton delivery



## A few preliminary results

### $^{68}\text{Zn}(n,\gamma)$

The main nuclear uncertainty for the abundance of  $^{68}\text{Zn}$ , produced in AGB stars (s-process)

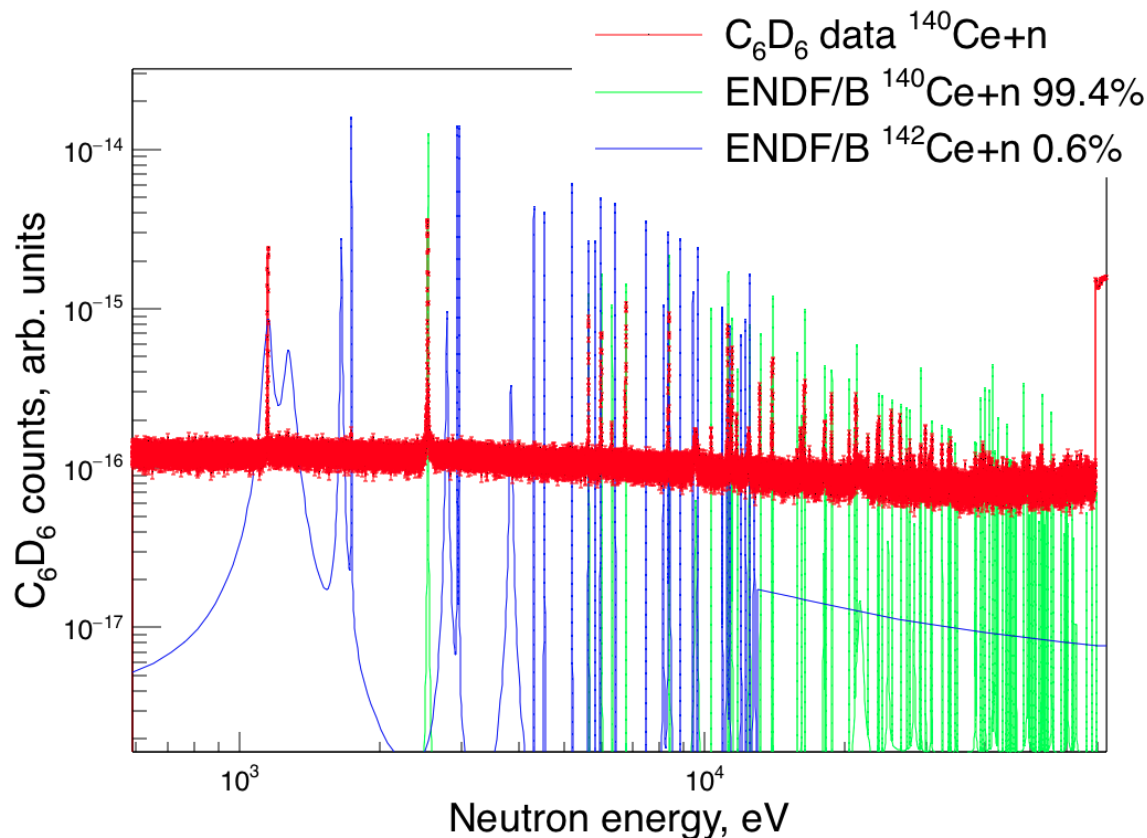


## A few preliminary results

$^{140}\text{Ce}(n,\gamma)$

Neutron closed shell.

Problem in simulation of the natural abundance through the s-process

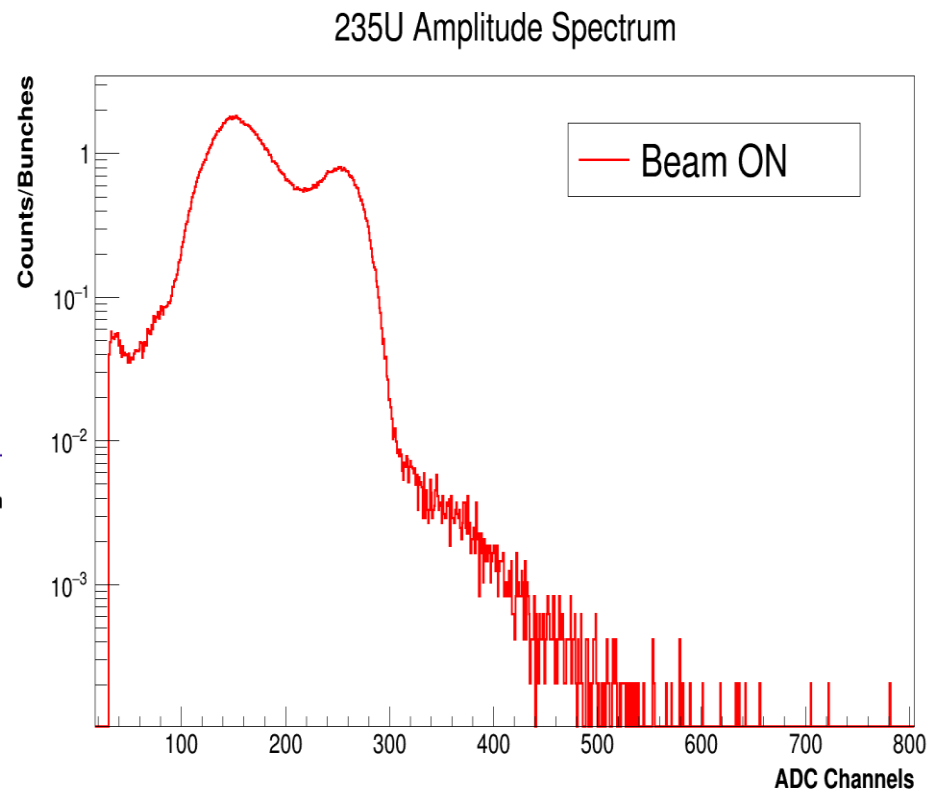
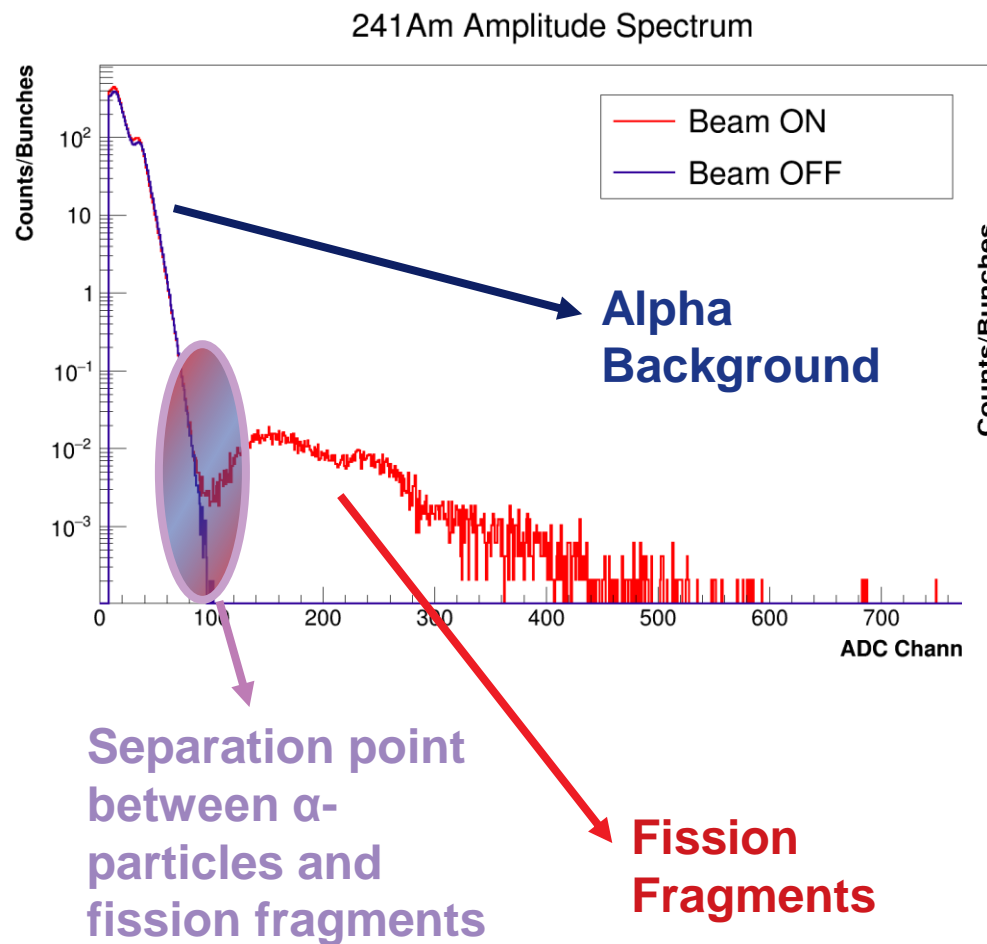


New assignation of the 1<sup>st</sup> resonance !

## A few preliminary results

$^{241}\text{Am}(n,f)$

Important for incineration in fast reactors  
High  $\alpha$  activity (100 MBq)





## $^{231}\text{Pa}(\text{n},\text{f})$ replaced by important detector tests

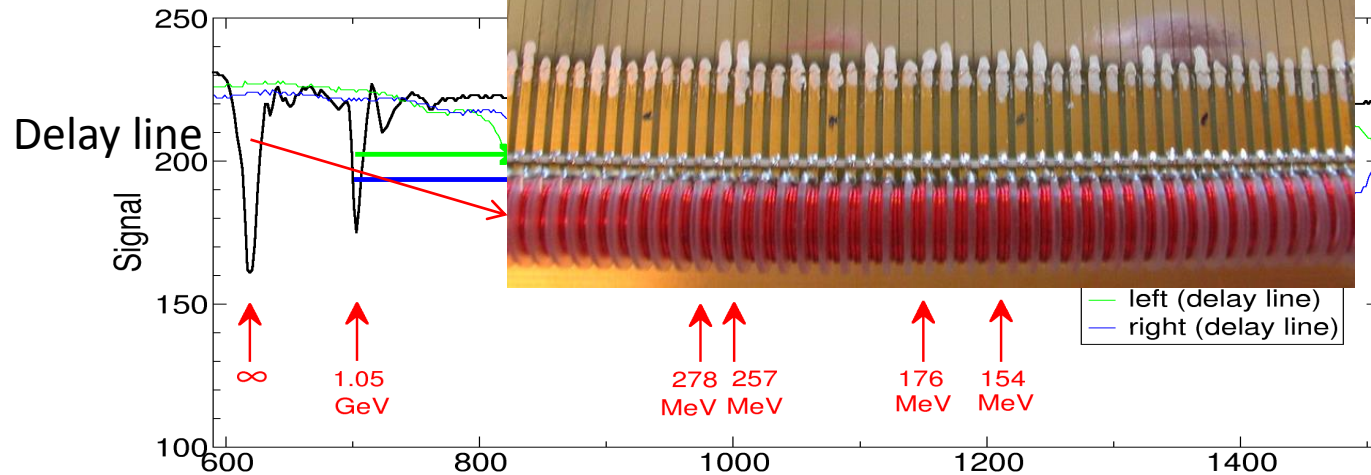
- $^{231}\text{Pa}$  samples could not be done (fundamental electrochemistry problem)
- Experiment replaced by important tests:
  - neutron dosimeter
  - neutron imaging (energy selectivity)
  - voltage divider for small  $\text{BaF}_2$  crystals to measure at short time close to the  $\gamma$ -flash
  - fast localisation on PPACs for high energy fission
  - switch technology against  $\gamma$ -flash



Localisation strips

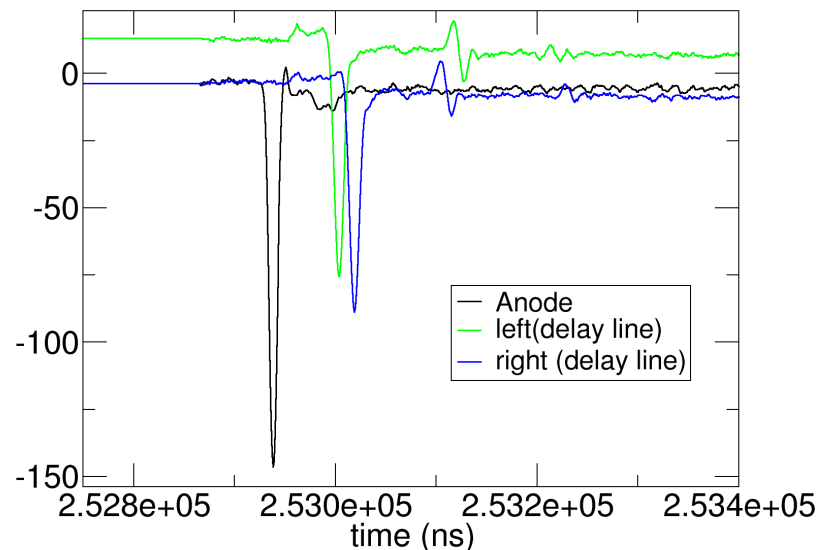
**Before**

Pile up beyond  
200 MeV (EAR1)  
(wide localisation  
signals)



**After**

After re-design of  
delay lines and  
preamps:  
localisation signals  
as narrow as  
anodes



## Switch technology

- For reactions above MeV involving low energy particles (LCP,  $\gamma$ ) the  $\gamma$ -flash is a concern because its intensity is typically 1000 higher than the energy of particle to be detected.
- As a result the preamplifier gets saturated and takes a long time to be de-saturated (100 $\mu$ s).
- Ionisation chambers,  $\mu$ Megas, silicon, HPGe detectors suffer from this problem.

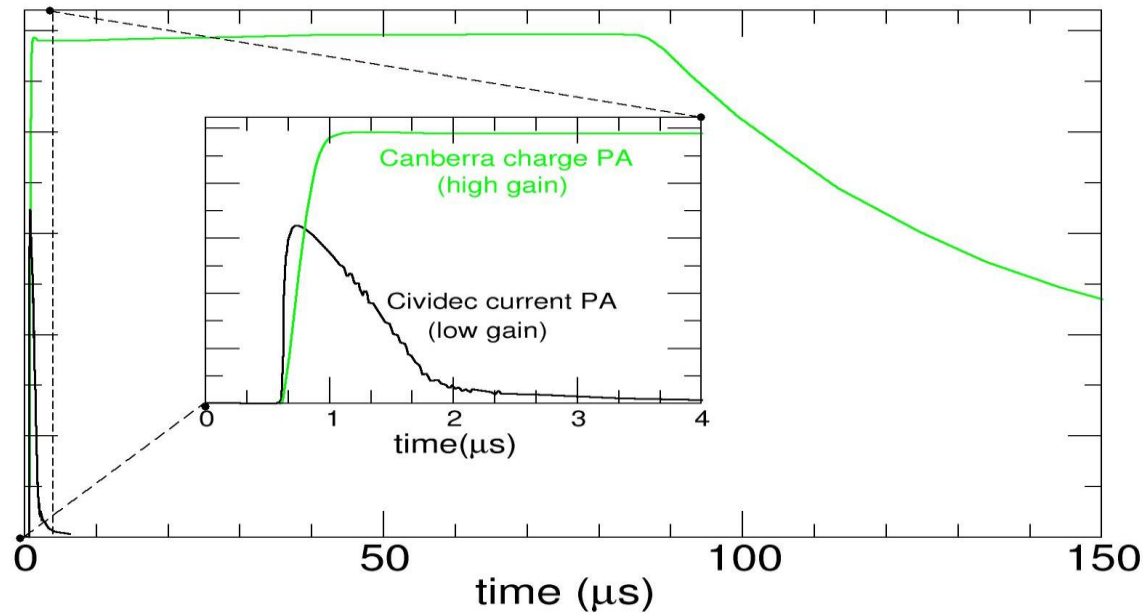
### The solution... (with HZDR)

DRESDEN  
concept



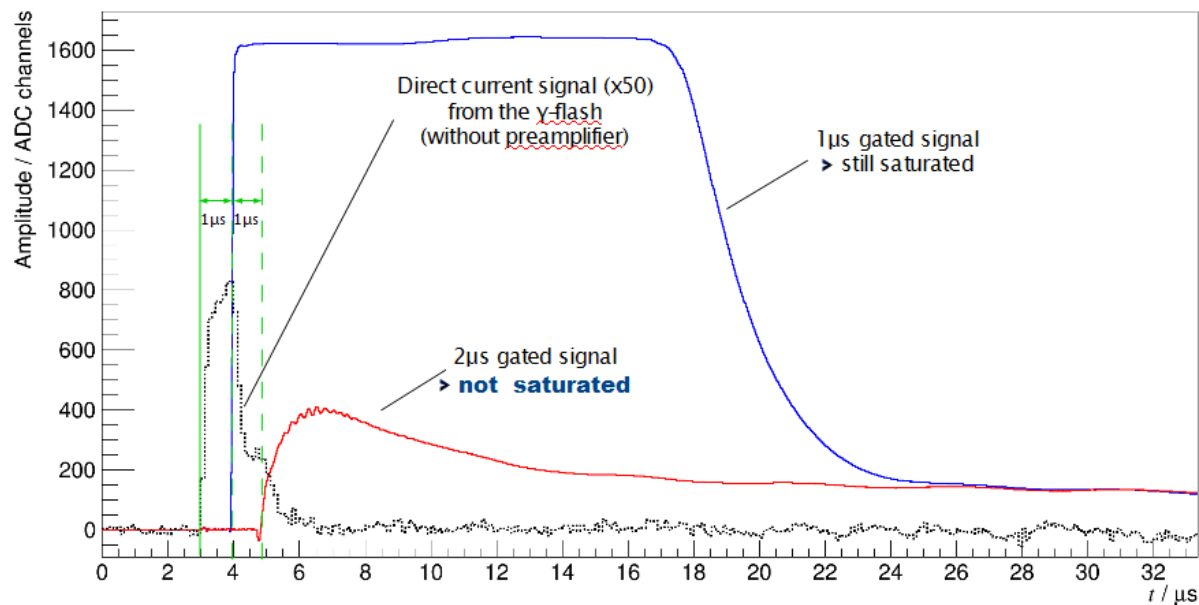
- Insert an electronic switch between the detector and the preamplifier. The device has to be low noised and has to have a large bandwidth (GHz).
- He has to be gated by the proton pulse or ancillary detector

## Switch technology



$\gamma$ -flash gated  
by the switch

### gated $\gamma$ -flash signal



# Conclusion

- All the experiment accepted by INTC have been scheduled before LS2
- 10% cut of the experiments at EAR1 to fit into the available beam time, partly compensated by the higher number of delivered protons
- $^{231}\text{Pa}(n,f)$  cancelled due to the unexpected difficulty to make the targets (electroplating)
- All other experiments perform as expected
- Replacement by several detectors tests:
  - Neutron dosimetry
  - Imaging (neutron energy selectivity)
  - Small BaF2 scintillators with new PMT's and VD
  - PPAC: narrower localisation signals: avoid pile up at high energy
  - Switch technology (with HZDR) for gaseous and semiconductor detectors: measurement close to the gamma-flash opening the study of threshold reactions.