

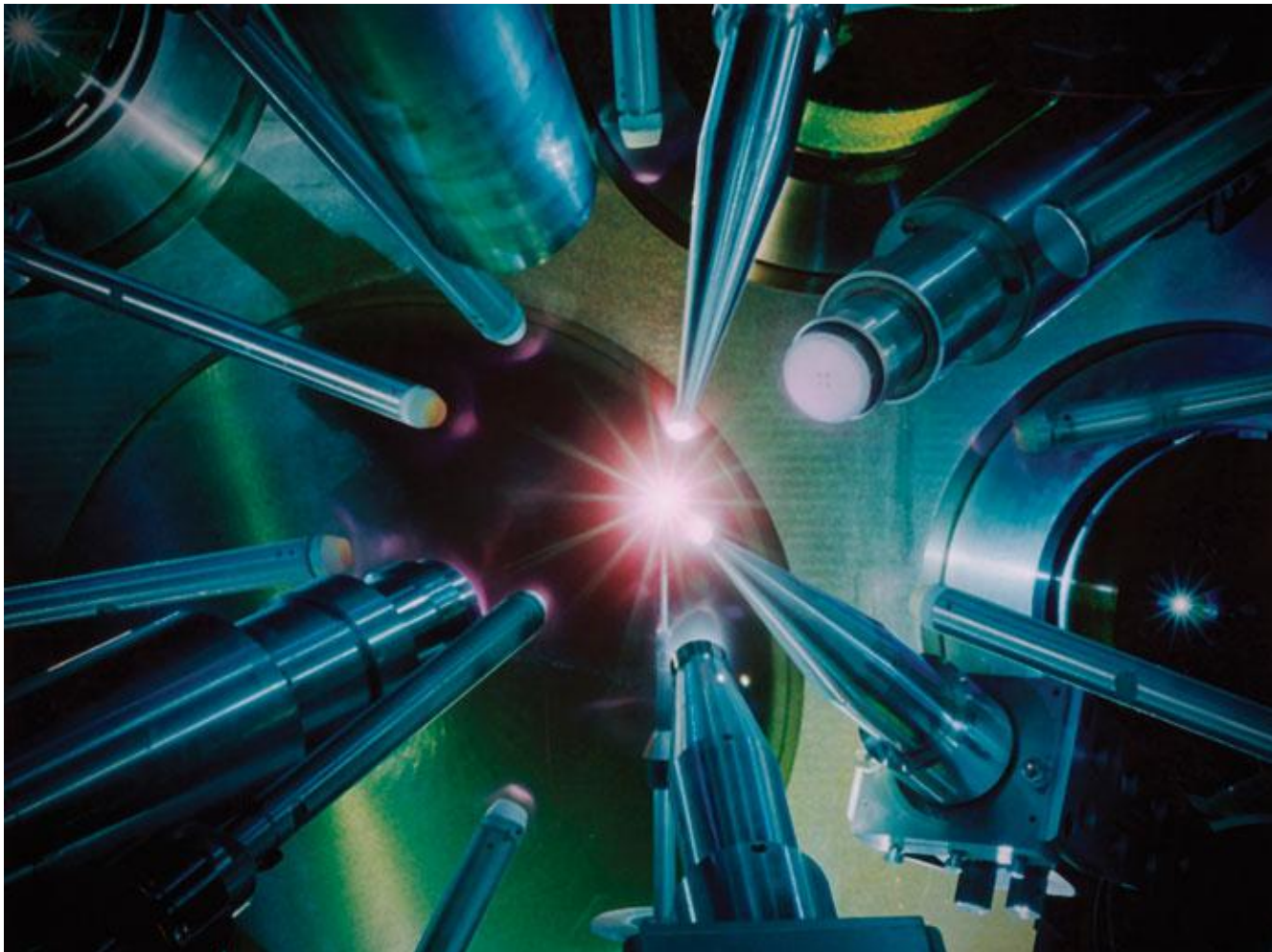
A Measurement of the $^{12}\text{C}(n,2n)^{11}\text{C}$ Cross-Section Needed for an Inertial Confinement Fusion Diagnostic

Garrett Hartshaw, Ian Love, Mark Yuly

Department of Physics

Houghton College

Inertial Confinement Fusion (ICF)

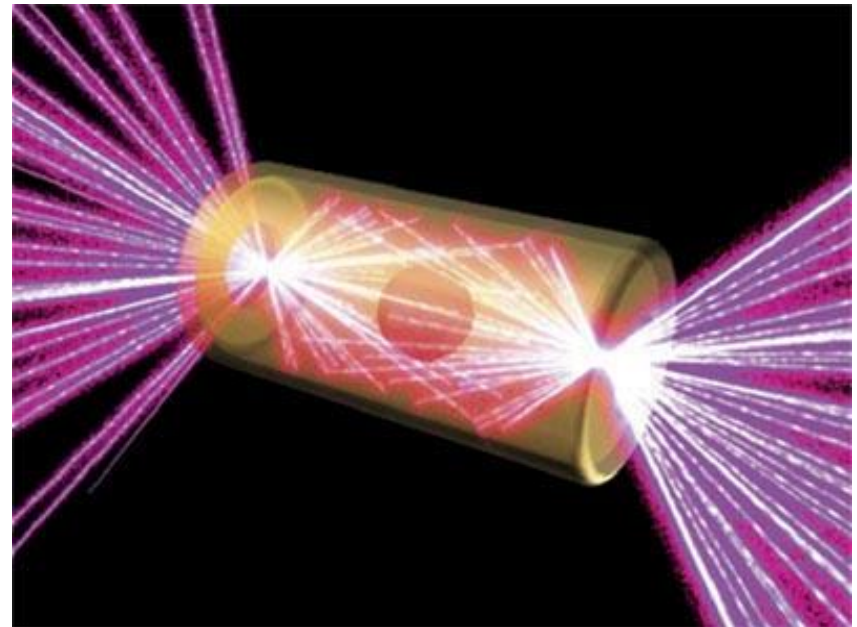


Credit:
Lawrence Livermore
National Laboratory

The ρR Parameter

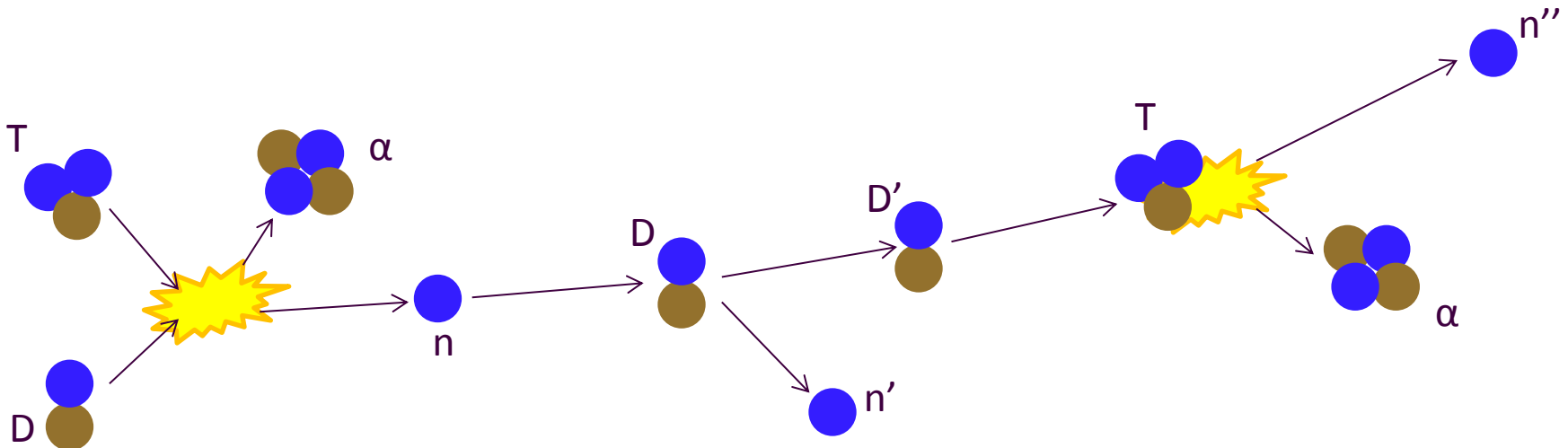
Determine fraction of fuel burned, f_b

$$\rho R \propto \frac{f_b}{1 - f_b}$$

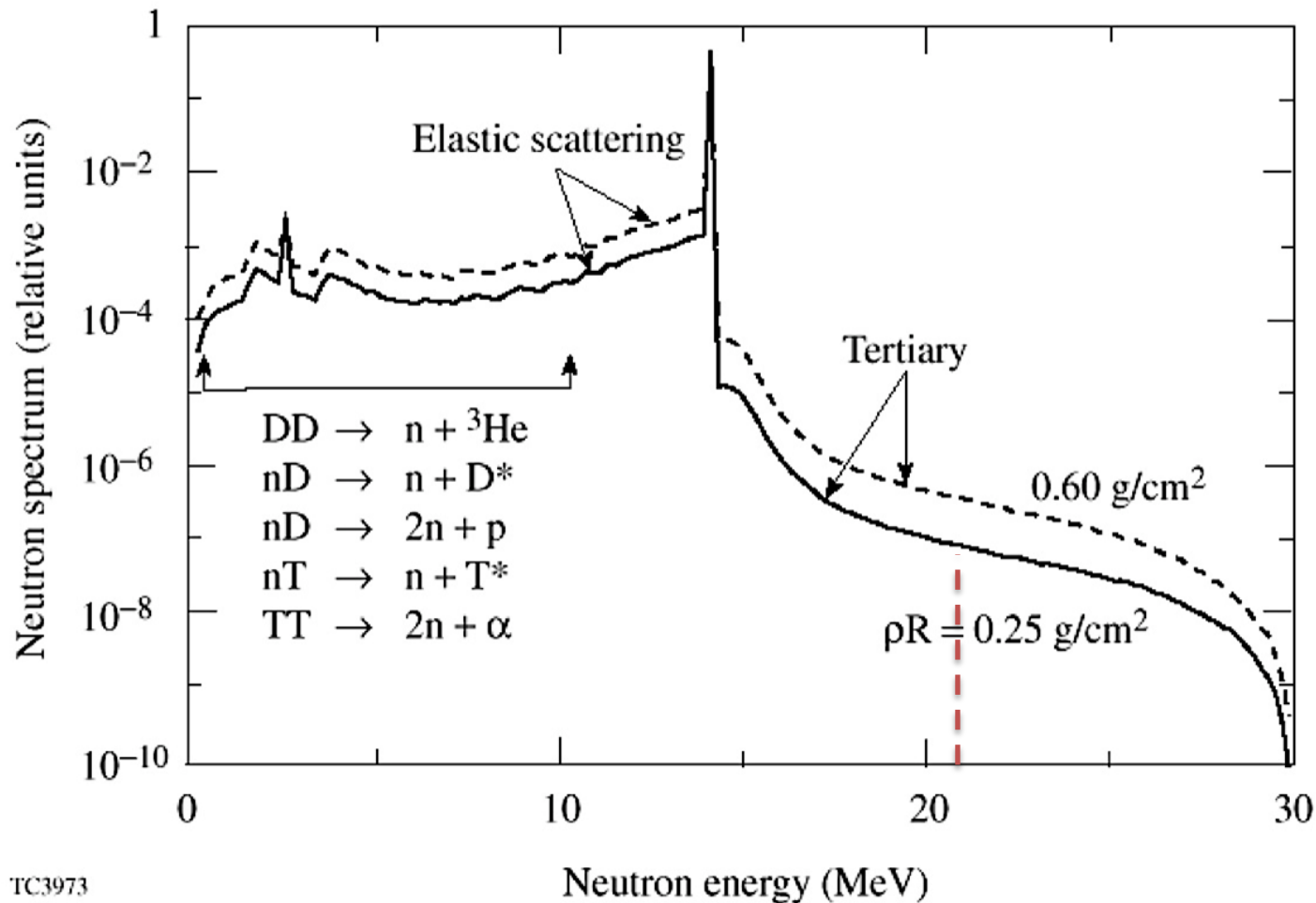


Credit: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

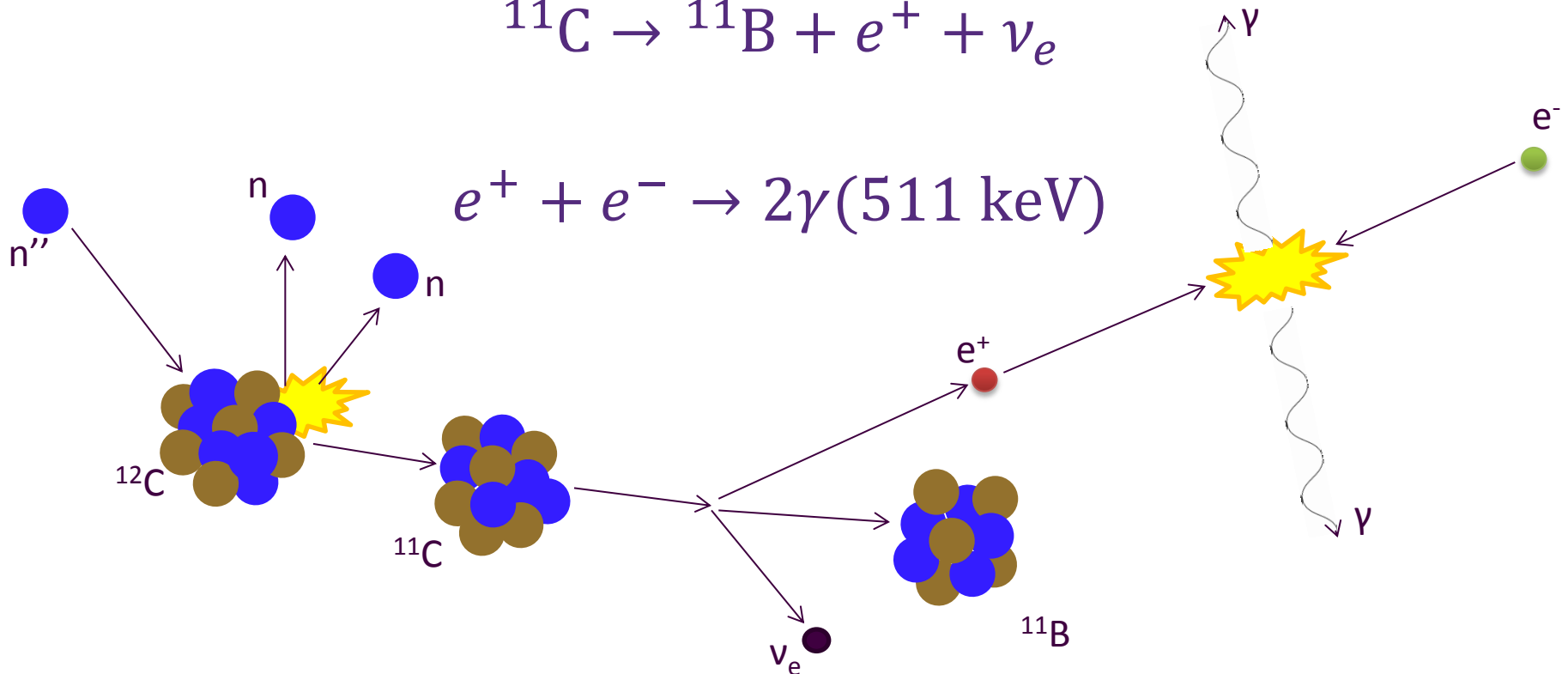
ICF Reactions



Why Tertiary Neutrons



$^{12}\text{C}(n,2n)^{11}\text{C}$ Reaction and Decay

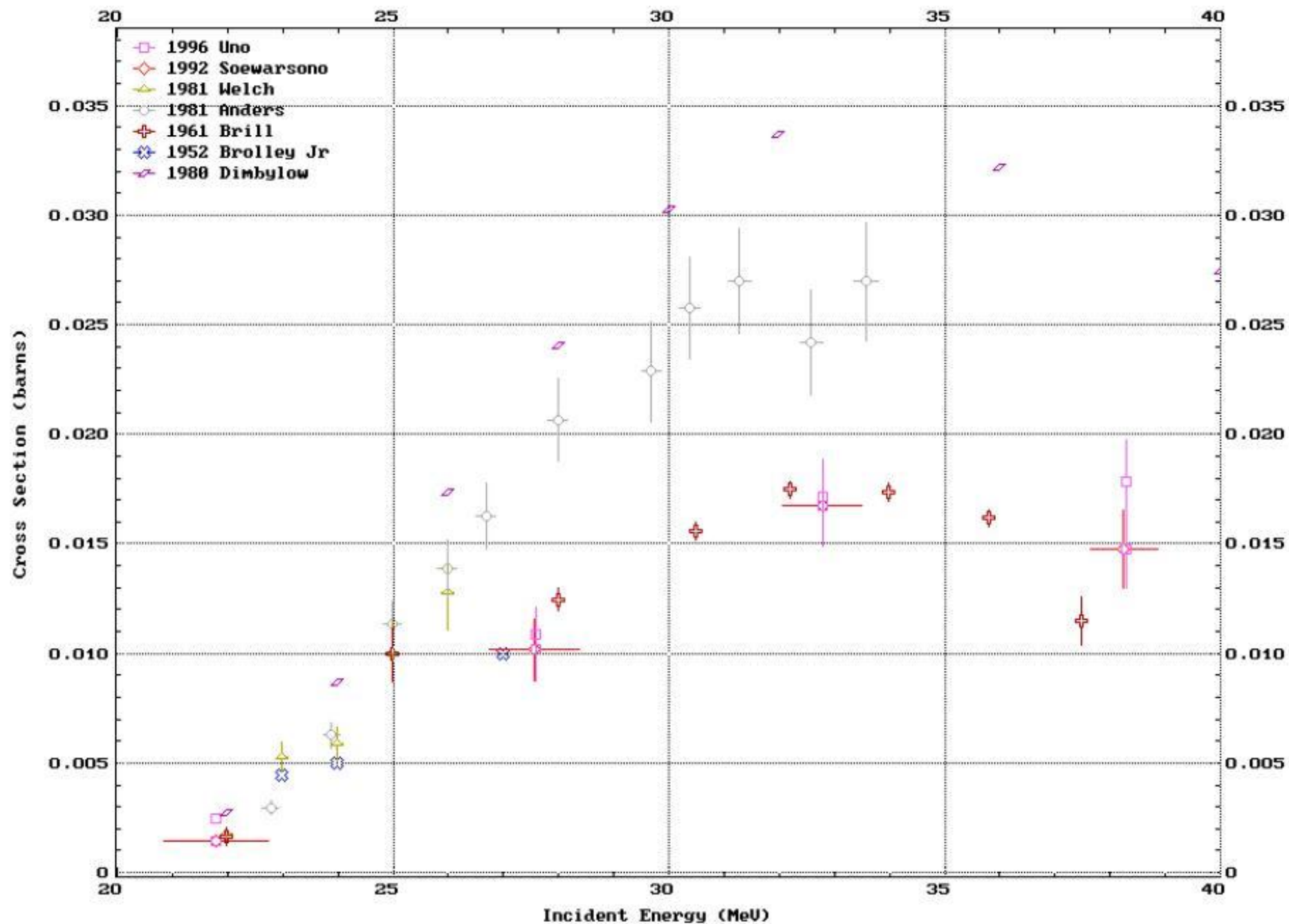


Cross Sections

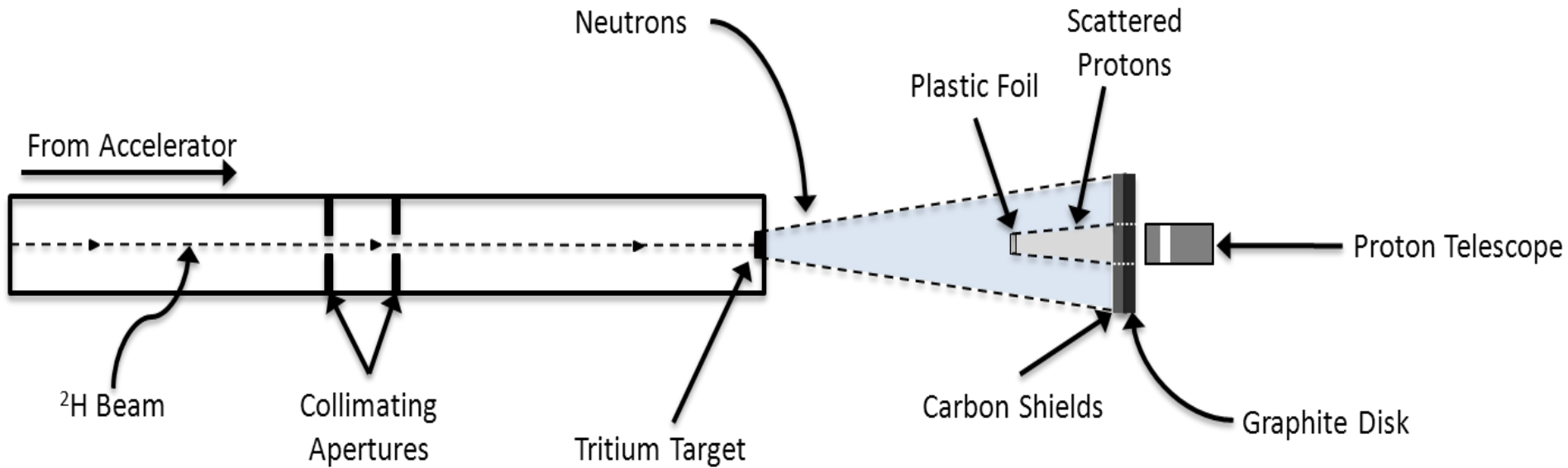
Likelihood of a reaction occurring

$$\sigma_{n,2n} \propto \frac{N_{11C}}{N_n''}$$





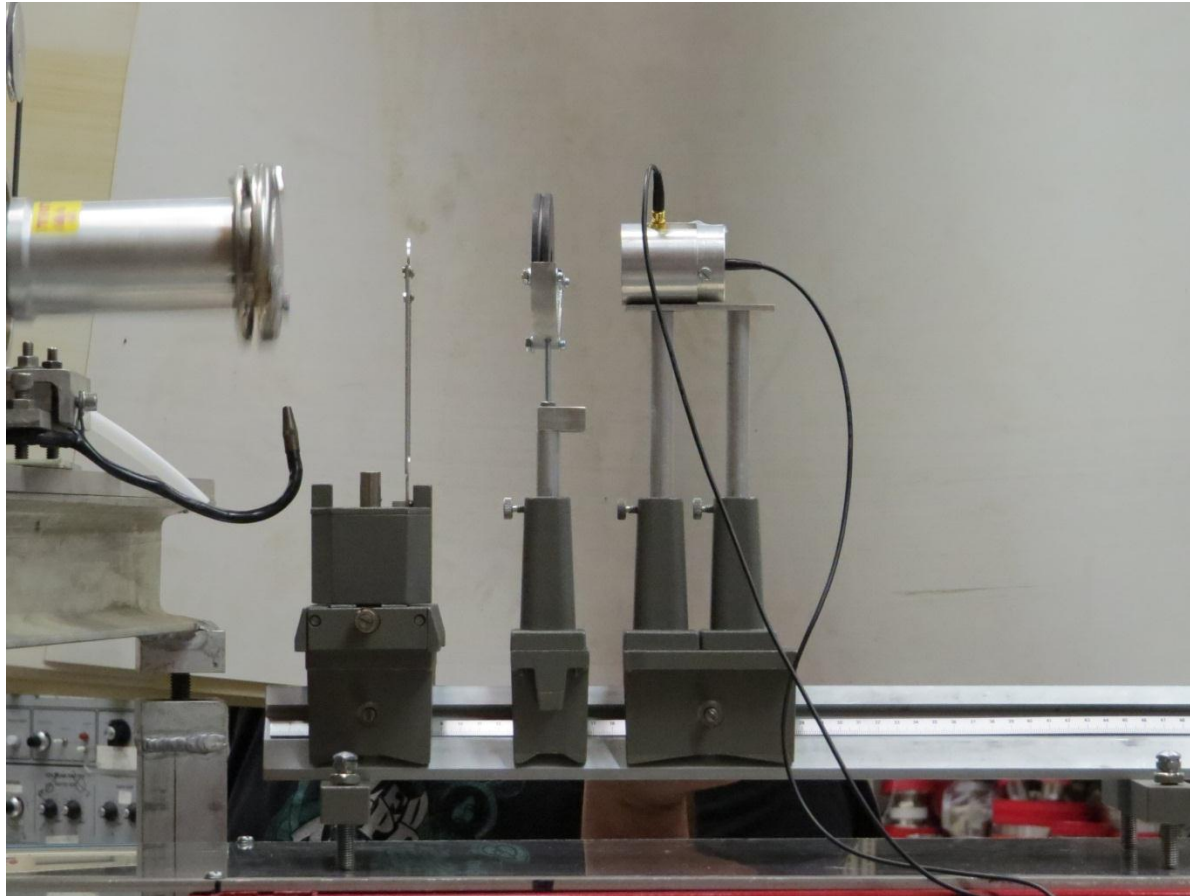
Measurements for Cross Section Determination



$$\sigma_{n,2n} \propto \frac{N_{11C}}{N_{n''}}$$

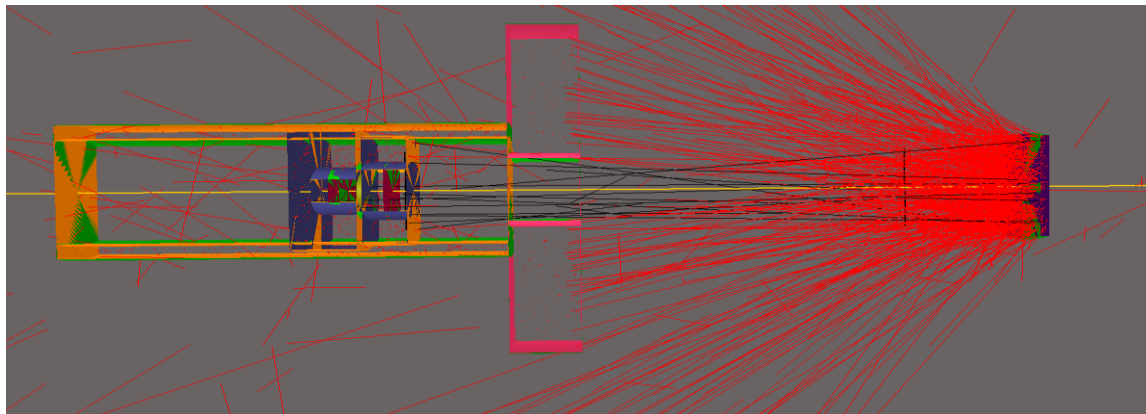
$$N_{n''} \propto N_p$$

Experiment at Ohio University



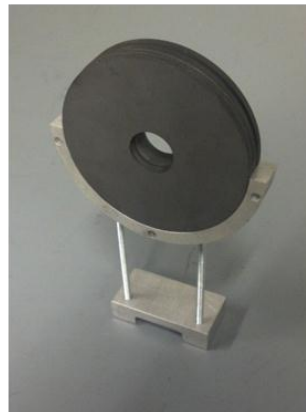
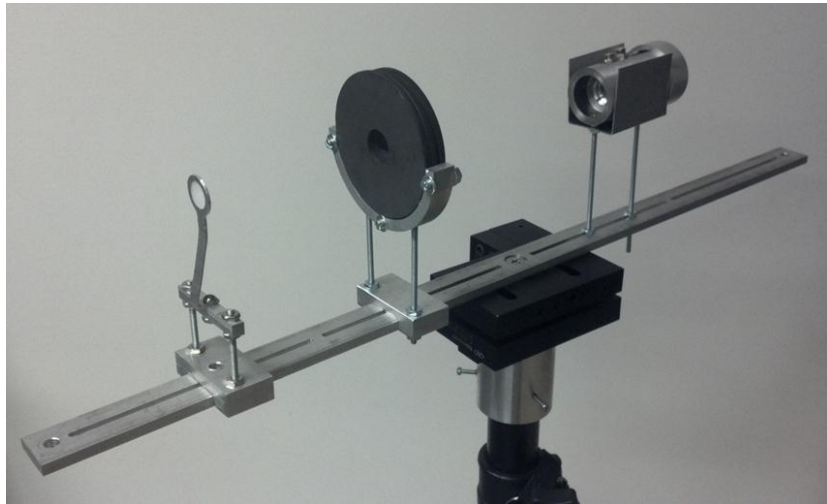
Improvements on prior experiments

- Ability to determine incident neutron flux
- Monoenergetic neutrons
- Proton identification
- Positron decay coincidence

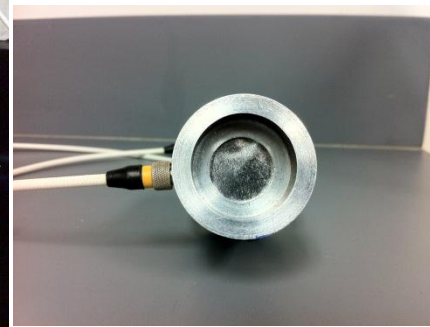
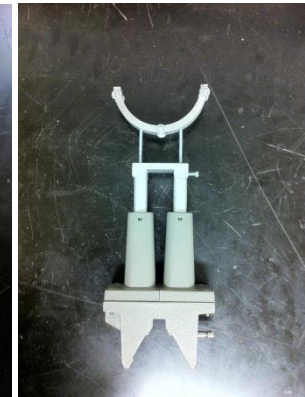
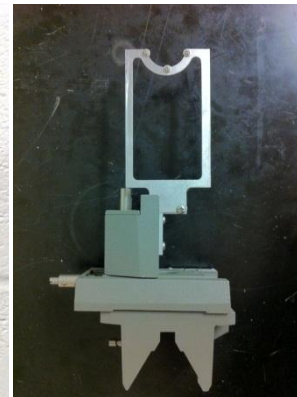


SRI 2012 Experimental Design

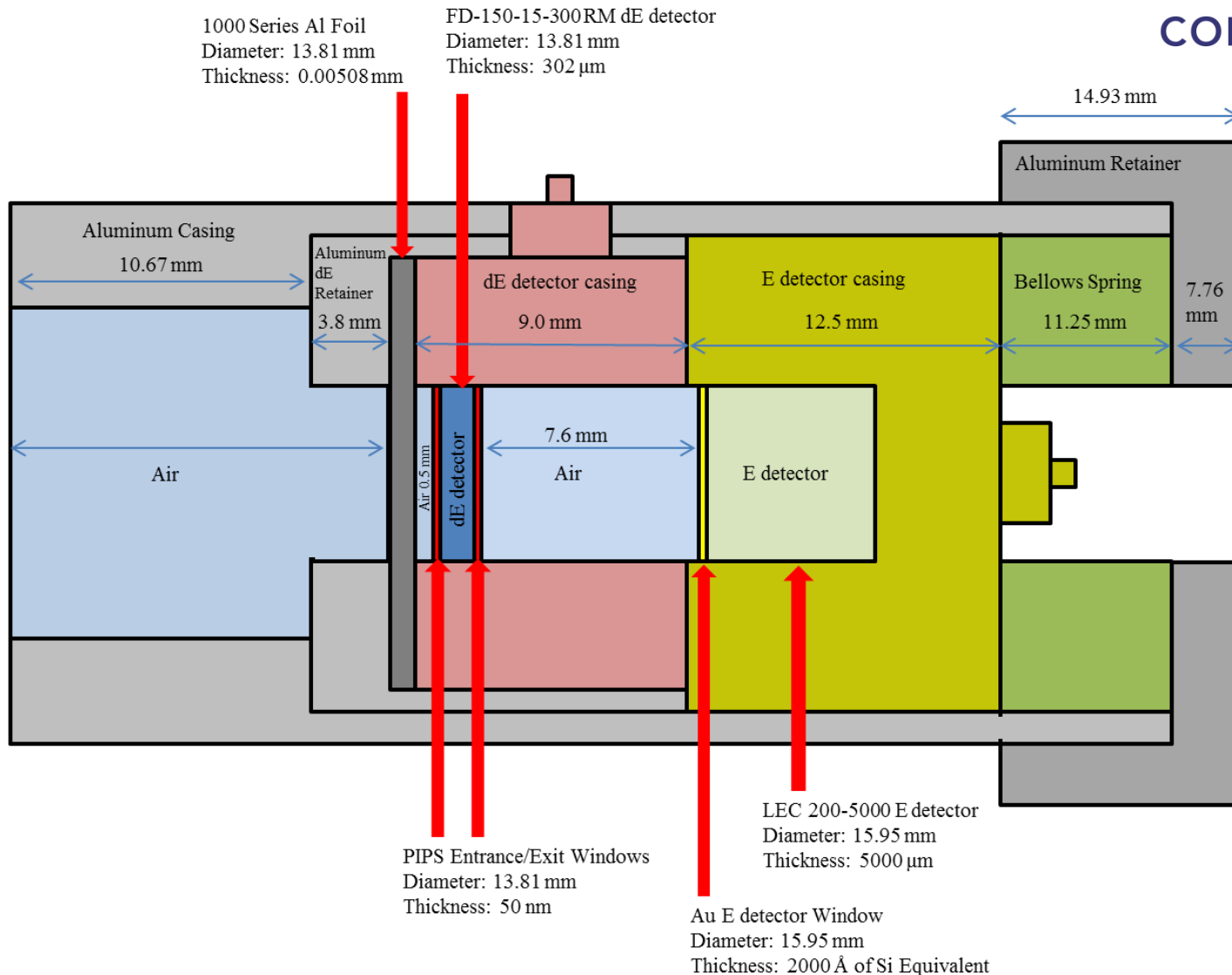
- Design focused on use of minimal material.
- 2000 μ m E detector utilized.



SRI 2013 Experimental Design



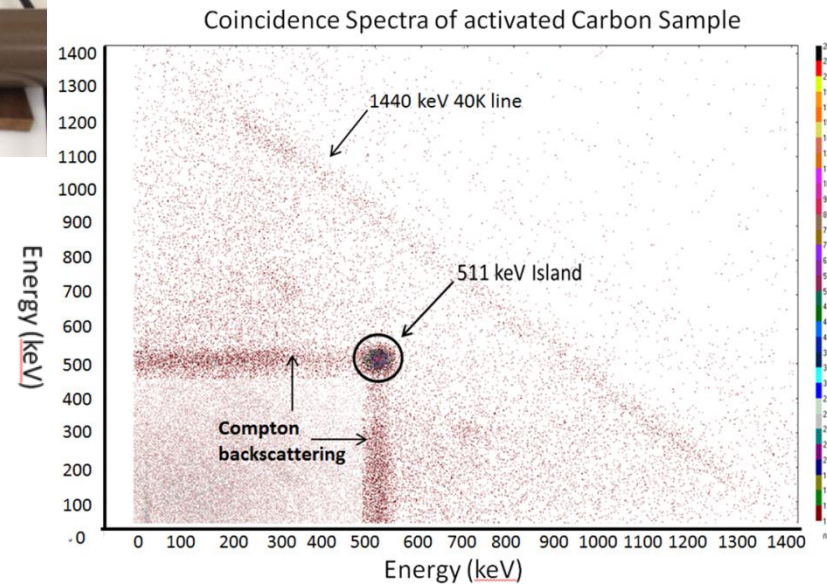
Proton Telescope



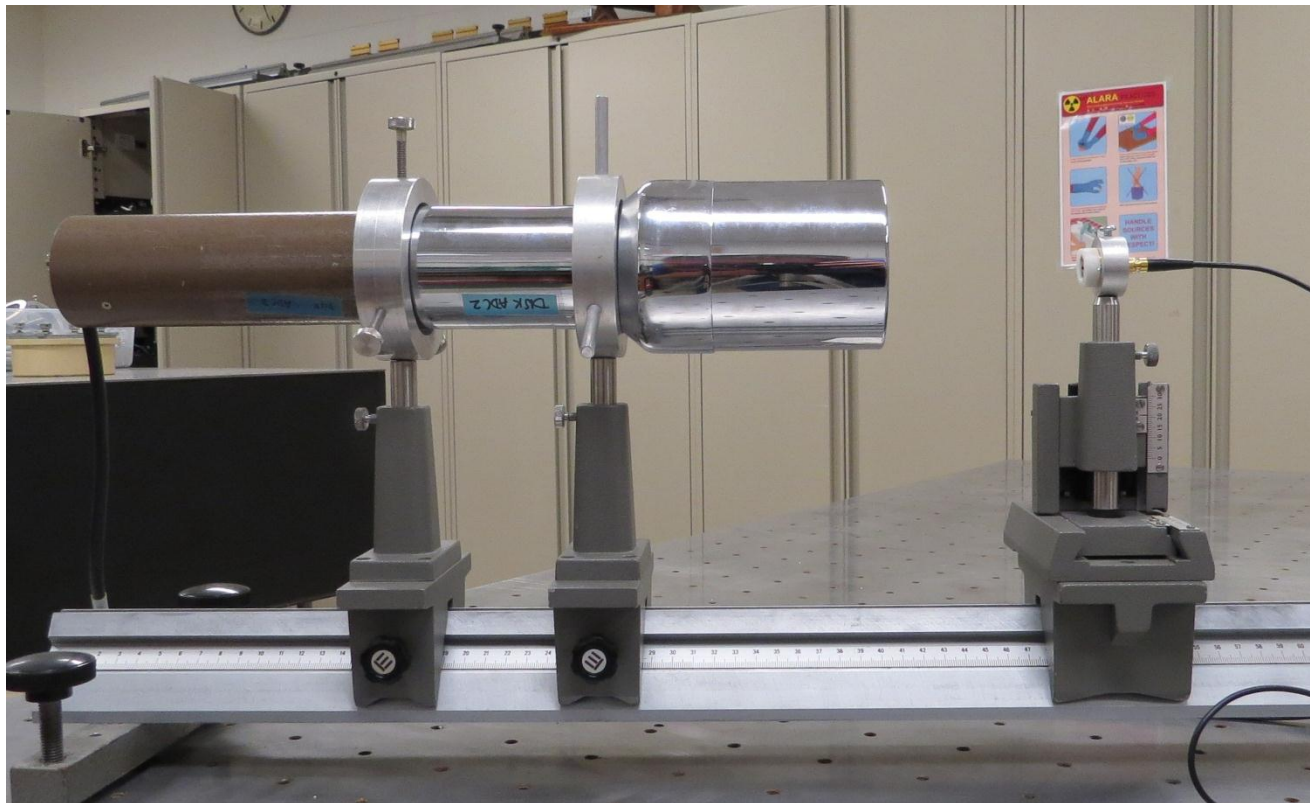
Counting Station



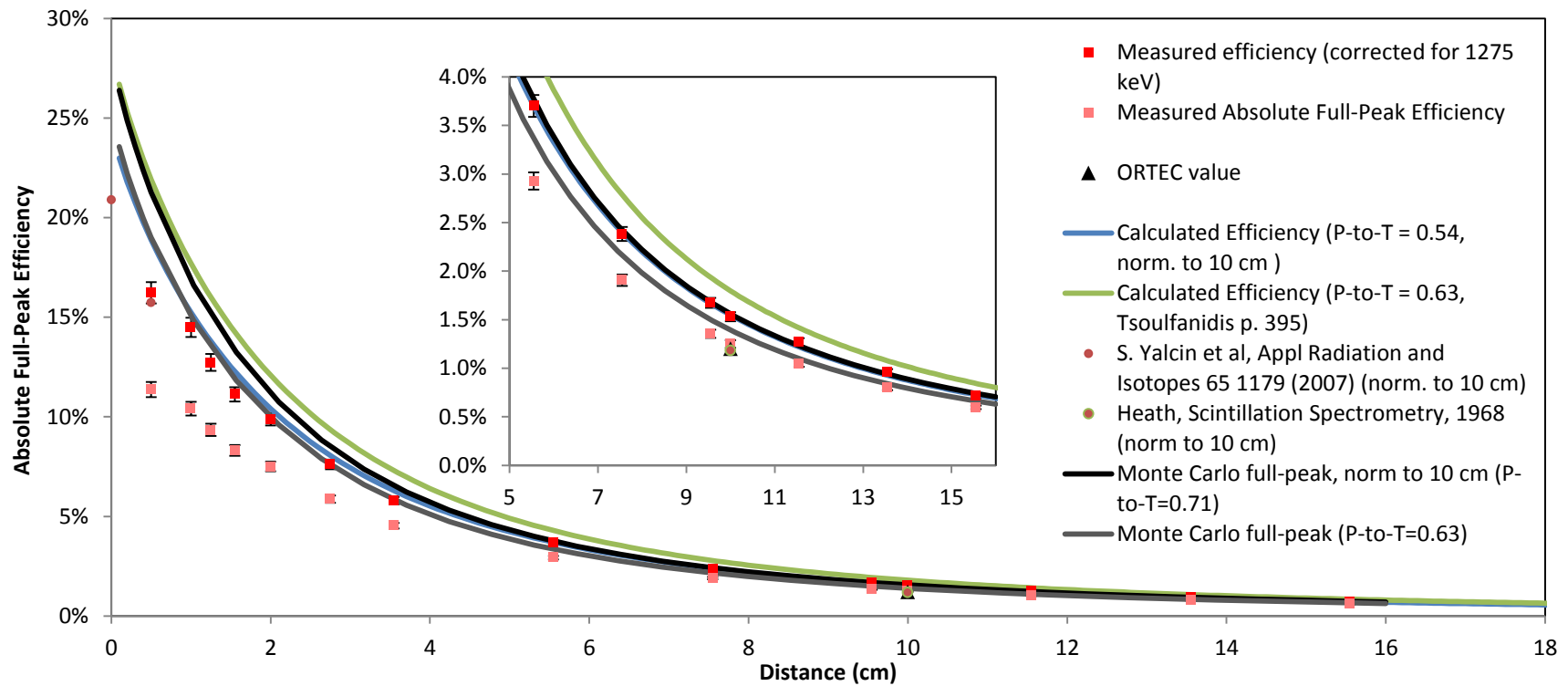
- Pairs of NaI detectors in coincidence are used to count ^{11}C decays in the target and shielding graphite.



Nal Efficiency Apparatus



Nal Detector Efficiency



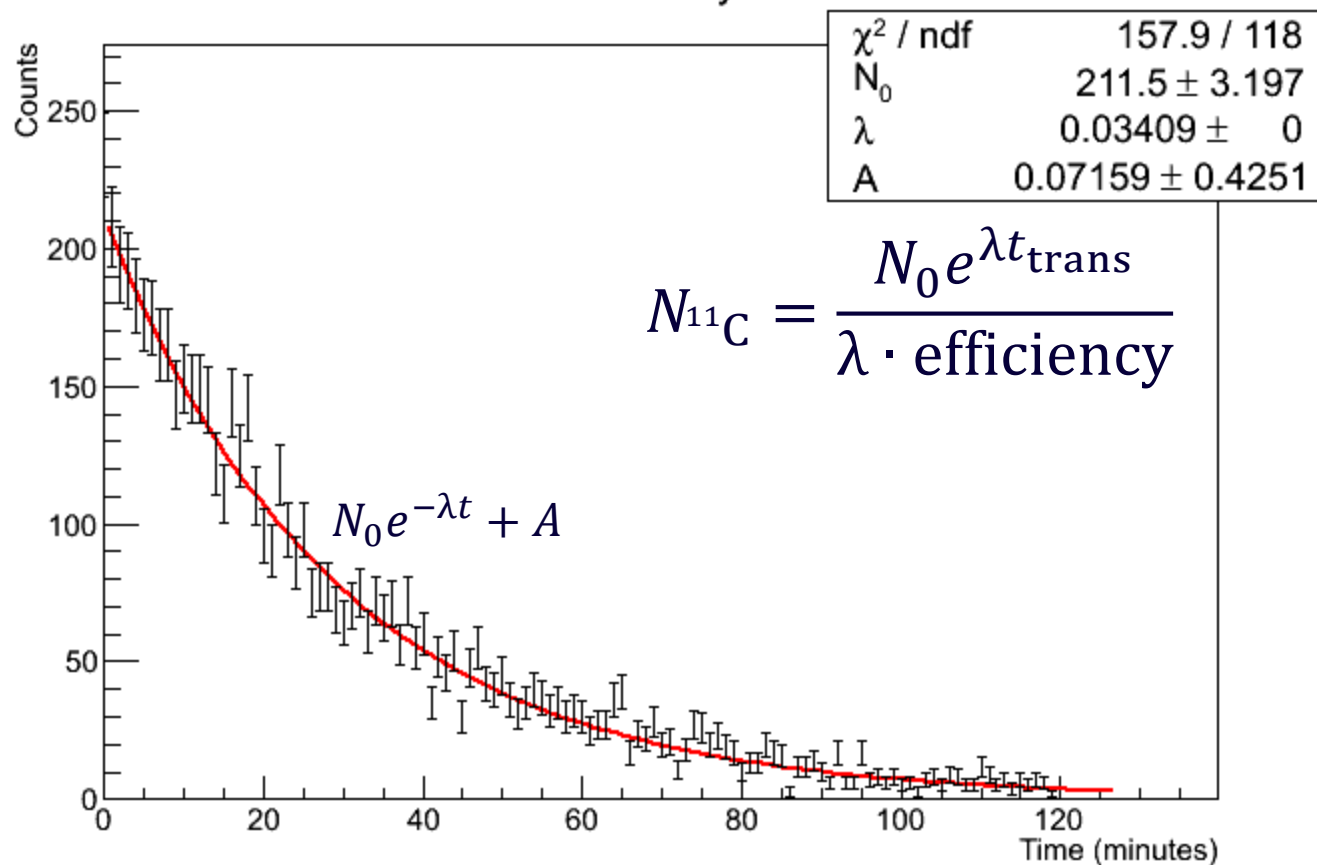
Cross-Section Calculation

$$\frac{dN_{11C}}{dt} = \sigma_{n2n} N_n T_C - \lambda N_{11C}$$

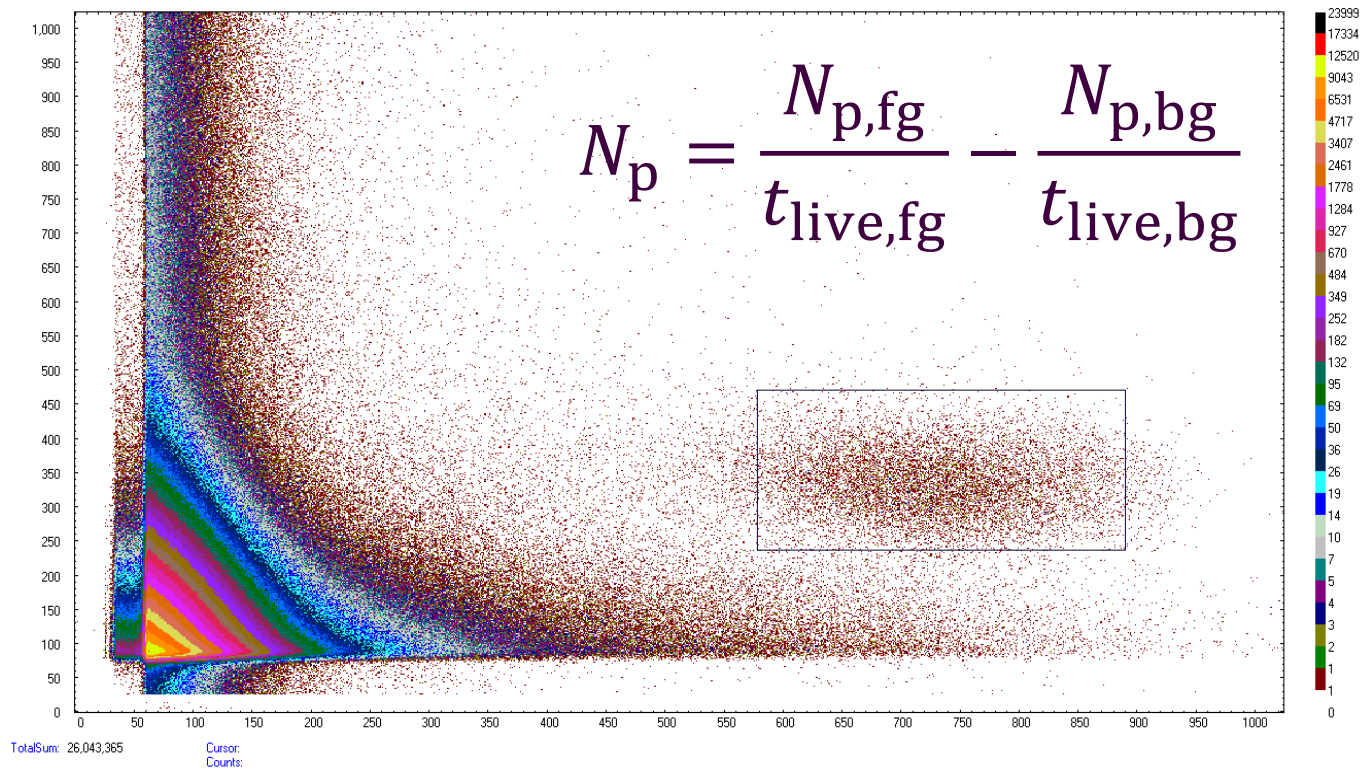
$$\sigma_{n2n} = \frac{N_{11C} \lambda}{N_n T_C (1 - e^{-\lambda t})} = \frac{N_{11C} \lambda}{T_C (1 - e^{-\lambda t})} \left(\frac{N_p}{N_n} \right) \frac{1}{N_p}$$

^{11}C Activation Count, N_{C11}

Run 069 Decay Curve



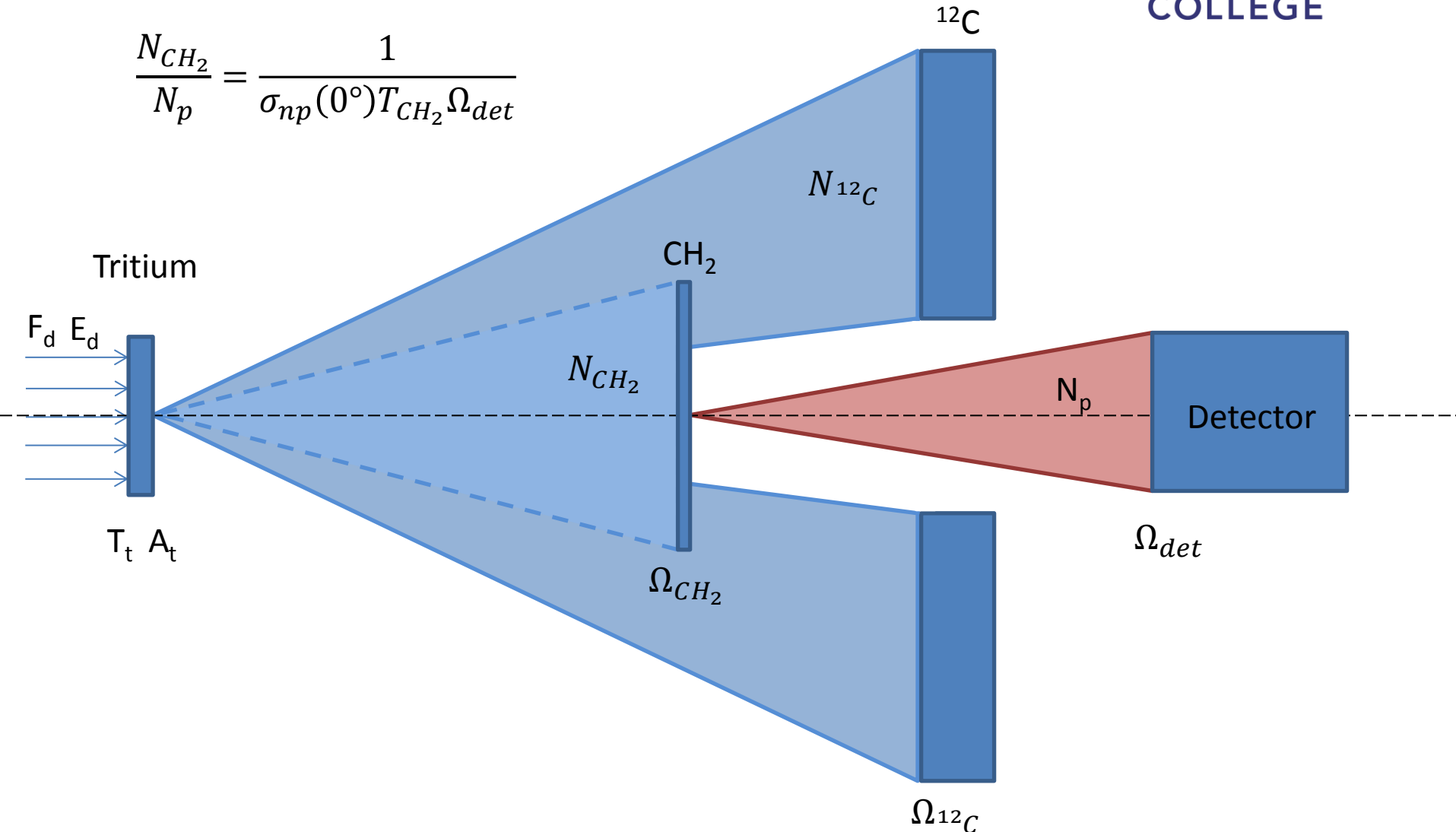
Proton Flux, N_p



Naïve Method

$$N_p = \sigma_{np}(0^\circ) N_{CH_2} T_H \Omega_{det}$$

$$\frac{N_{CH_2}}{N_p} = \frac{1}{\sigma_{np}(0^\circ) T_{CH_2} \Omega_{det}}$$

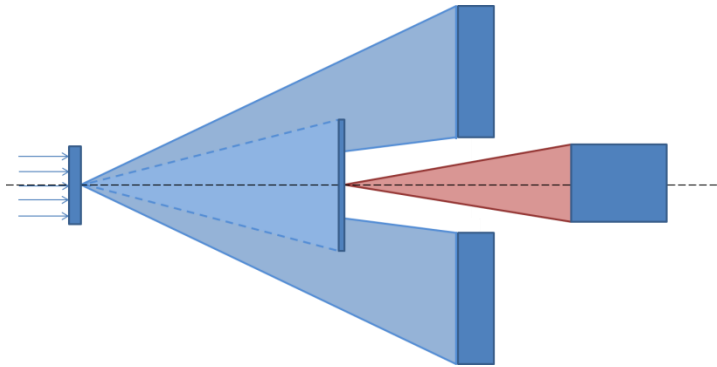


Analysis Goals

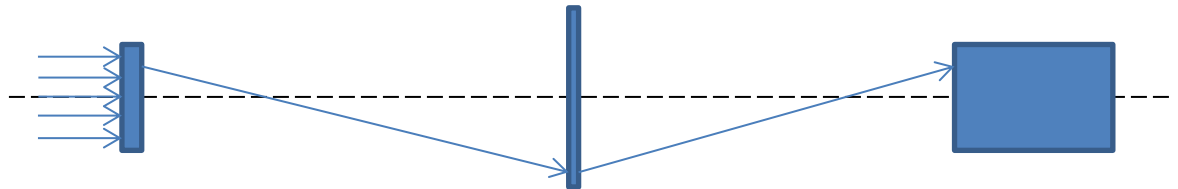


- Extended sources
- Cross-sections depend on energy and angle
- Collimation by graphite target

Correction 1 – Extended Targets



$$\frac{N_{CH_2}}{N_p} = \frac{1}{\sigma_{np}(0^\circ) T_{CH_2} \Omega_{det}}$$



$$N_{CH_2} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{R_{CH_2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{R_t} \sigma_{dt}(0^\circ) F_d T_t r_1 dr_1 d\theta_1 \frac{\cos \phi_1}{R_1^2} r_2 dr_2 d\theta_2$$

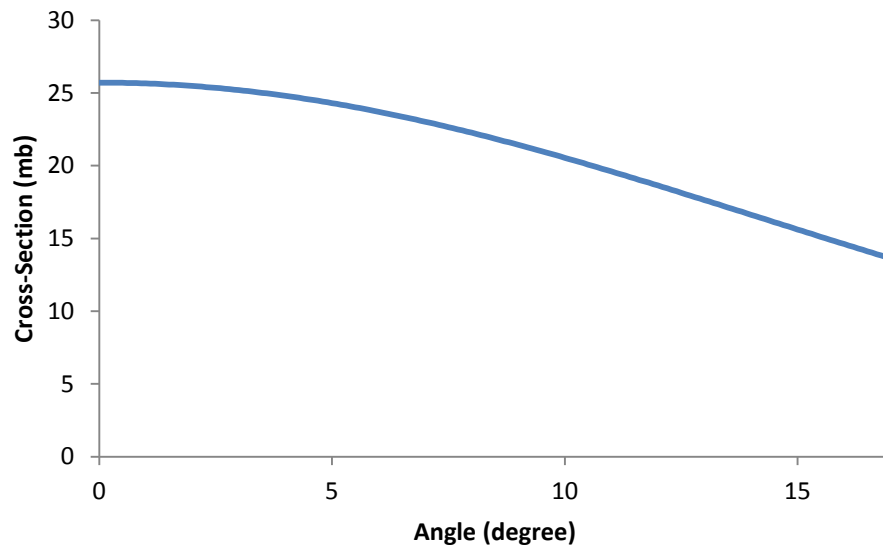
$$N_p = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{R_d} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{R_{CH_2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{R_t} \sigma_{dt}(0^\circ) \sigma_{np}(0^\circ) F_d T_t \frac{T_H}{\cos \phi_1} r_1 dr_1 d\theta_1 \frac{\cos \phi_1}{R_1^2} r_2 dr_2 d\theta_2 \frac{\cos \phi_2}{R_2^2} r_3 dr_3 d\theta_3$$

Correction 2 – Angular Dependence

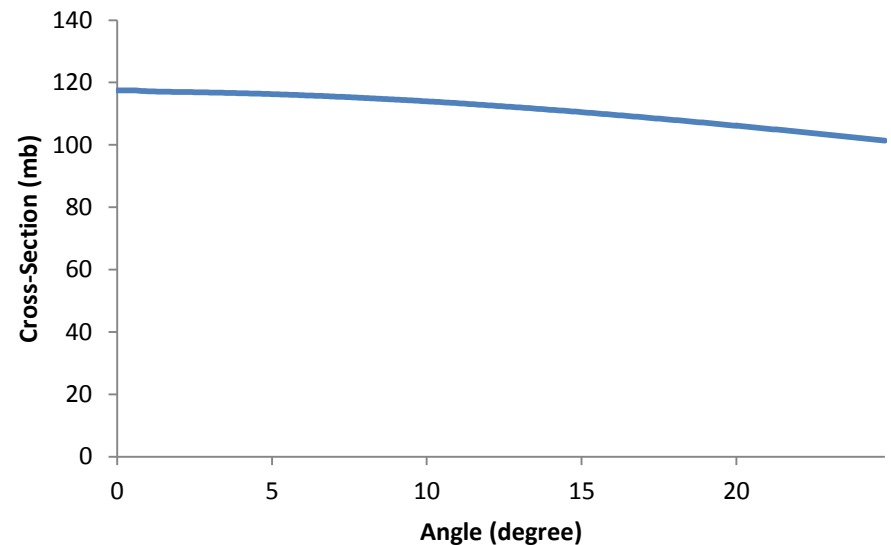
$$N_{CH_2} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{R_{CH_2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{R_t} \sigma_{dt}(\phi_1) F_d T_t r_1 dr_1 d\theta_1 \frac{\cos \phi_1}{R_1^2} r_2 dr_2 d\theta_2$$

$$N_p = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{R_d} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{R_{CH_2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{R_t} \sigma_{dt}(\phi_1) \sigma_{np}(\psi, E_n(\phi_1)) F_d T_t \frac{T_H}{\cos \phi_1} r_1 dr_1 d\theta_1 \frac{\cos \phi_1}{R_1^2} r_2 dr_2 d\theta_2 \frac{\cos \phi_2}{R_2^2} r_3 dr_3 d\theta_3$$

$\sigma_{dt} (E_d = 9.07 \text{ MeV})$

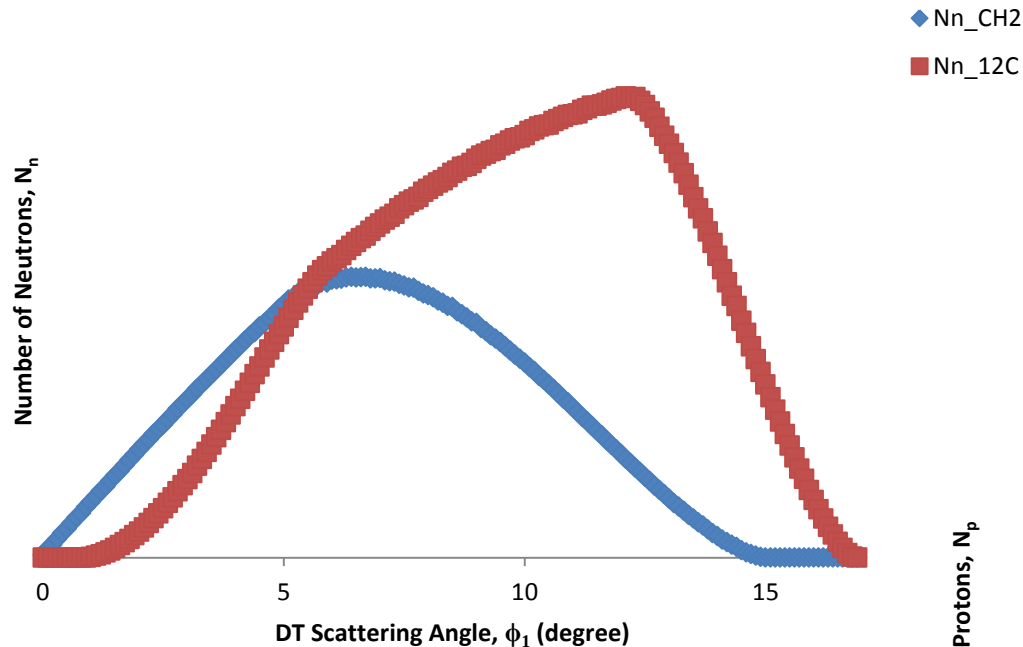


$\sigma_{np} (E_n = 26.4 \text{ MeV})$

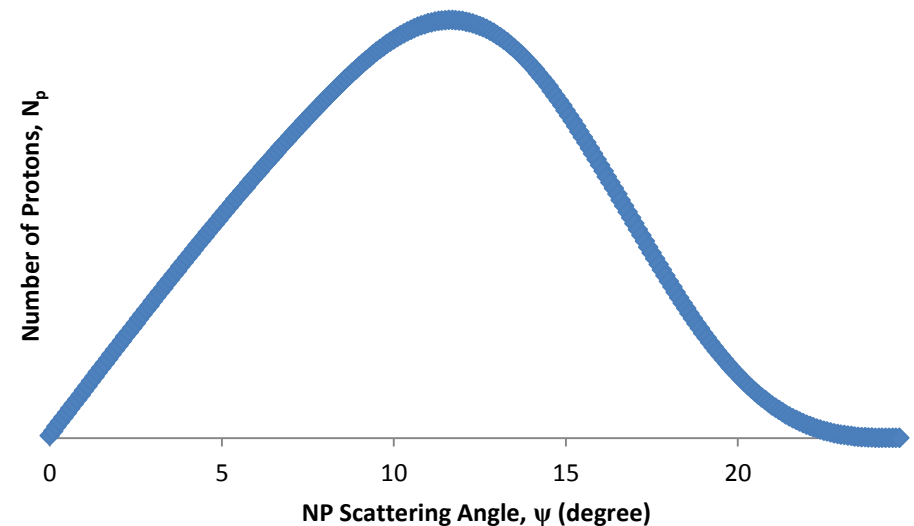


Correction 2 – Angular Dependence

Neutrons vs Scattering Angle

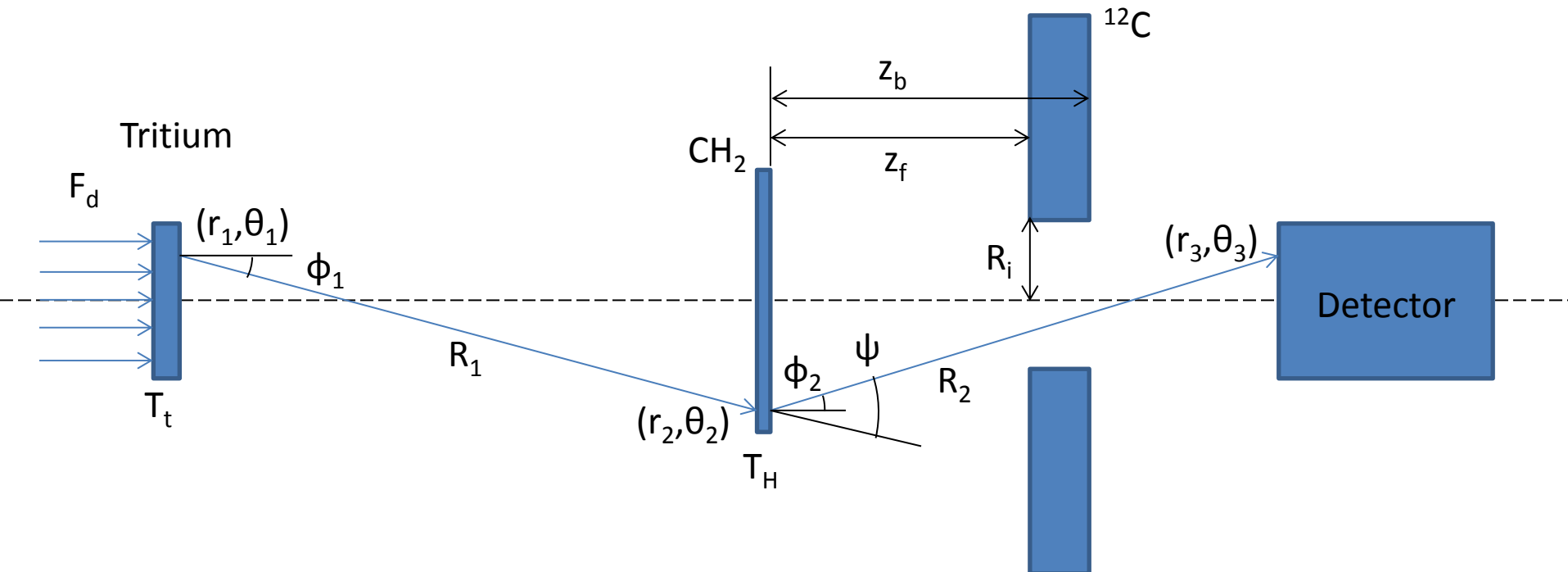


Protons vs. Scattering Angle



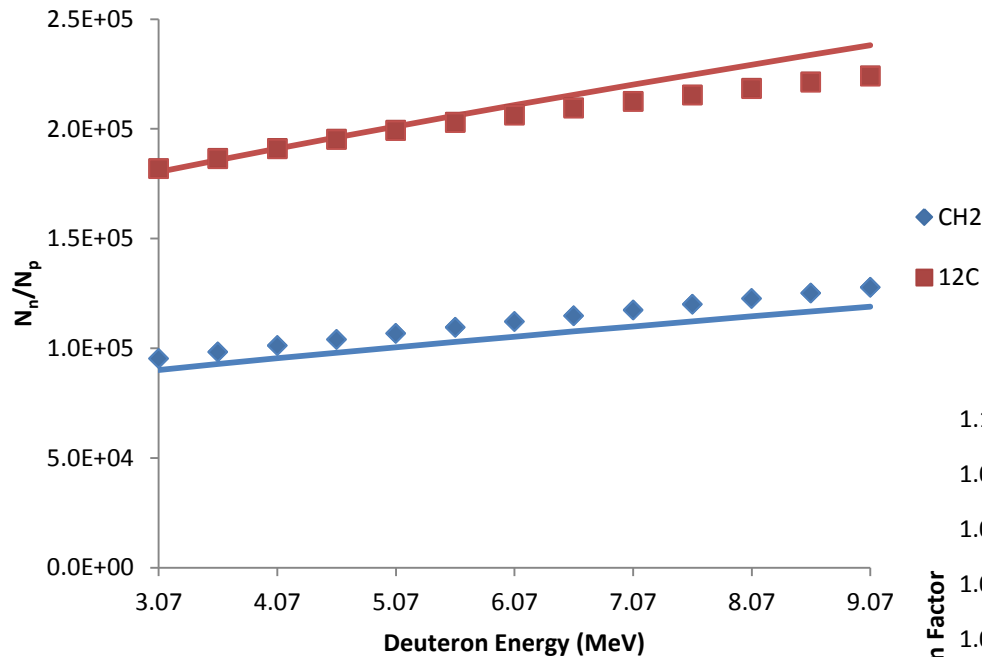
Correction 3 – Graphite Effects

$$N_p = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{R_d} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{R_{CH_2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{R_t} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0, \\ \sigma_{dt}(\phi_1) \sigma_{np}(\psi, E_n(\phi_1)) F_d T_t \frac{T_H}{\cos \phi_1} \end{array} \right\} r_1 dr_1 d\theta_1 \frac{\cos \phi_1}{R_1^2} r_2 dr_2 d\theta_2 \frac{\cos \phi_2}{R_2^2} r_3 dr_3 d\theta_3$$

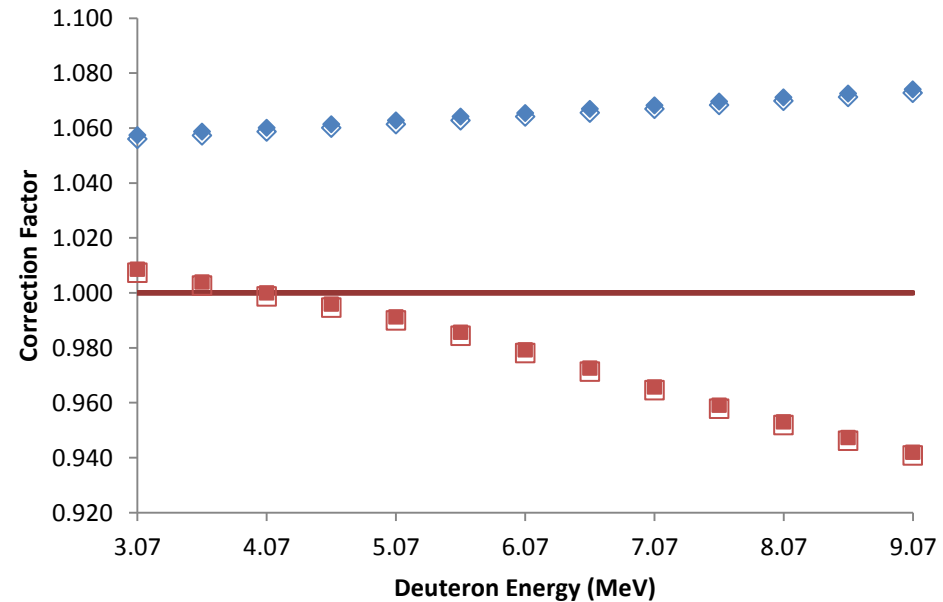


Correction 3 – Graphite Effects

Neutron to Proton Ratio



Comparison to Naïve Approach



Future Plans and Current Goals



- Continue work on NaI detector efficiency.
- Conduct experiment at energies beyond 26.4 MeV
- Additional corrections?

Collaborating Institutions



Resources



- [1] D.R. Welch, H. Kislev, and G.H. Miley, Rev. Sci. Instrum. **59**, 4 pp. 612 (1988).
- [2] R. Town, LLE Review, **69**, pp. 46 (1996)
- [3] A.A. Harms, K.F. Schoepf, G.H. Miley, and D.R. Kingdon, Principles of fusion energy: An introduction to fusion energy for students of science and engineering (World Scientific Pub Co Inc, Hackensack, NJ, 2000), pp. 191-194
- [4] S. Skupsky and S. Kacenjar, J. Appl. Phys. **52**, 4, pp. 2608-2613 (1981)
- [5] J.E. Brolley Jr. et al., Phys. Rev. **88**, pp. (1952)
- [6] O.D. Brill et al., Dok. Akad. Nauk SSSR, **6**, pp. (1961)
- [7] P.J. Dimbylow, Phys. Med. Biol. **25**, pp. (1980)
- [8] B. Anders et al., Zeit. Phys. A. **301**, pp. (1981)
- [9] T.S. Soewarsono et al., JAERI Tokai Rep. **92**, 27, pp. (1992)
- [10] Y. Uno et al., Nucl. Sci. Eng. **122**. 27, pp. (1996)