

(n, α) measurement on oxygen-16 and fluorine-19 with SCALP

The SCALP collaboration (LPC Caen, CEA, EAMEA, GANIL)
Spokesperson: LECOLLEY F.-R.

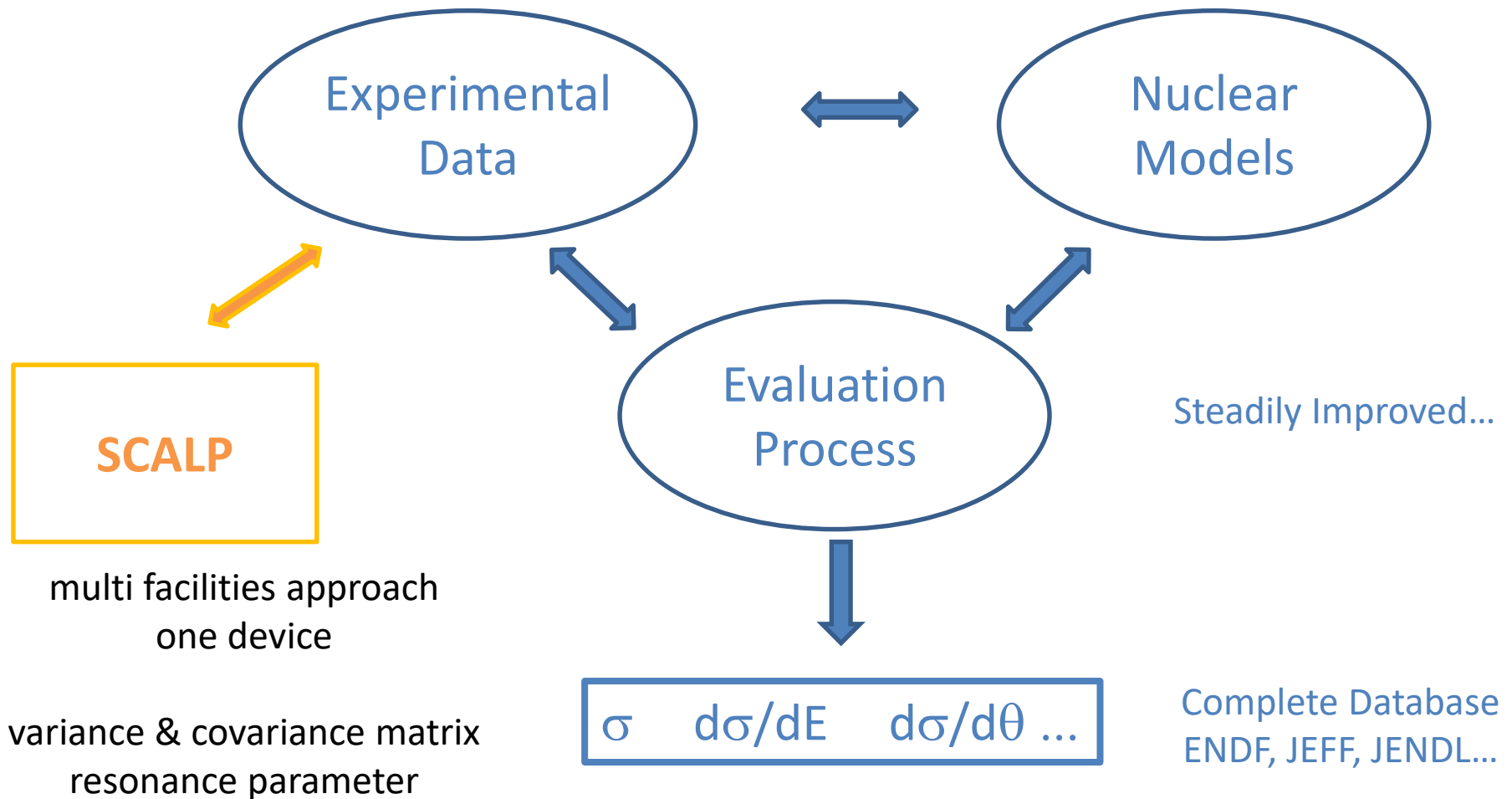
SAC – nELBE – SCALP – 02/06/2022





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SCALP Scientific context – Nuclear data for nuclear energy

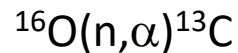




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SCALP Main goal (1)

at the beginning...



- measurement and evaluation
- (n,α) reactions of interest for nuclear reactors
- from threshold up to 20 MeV

Motivation

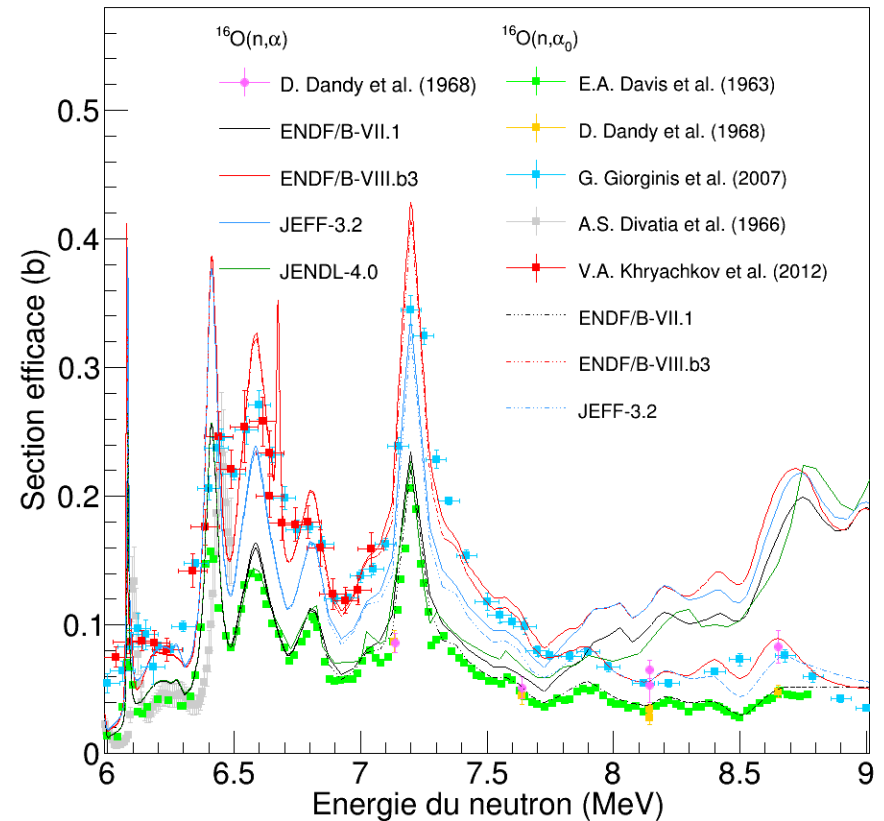
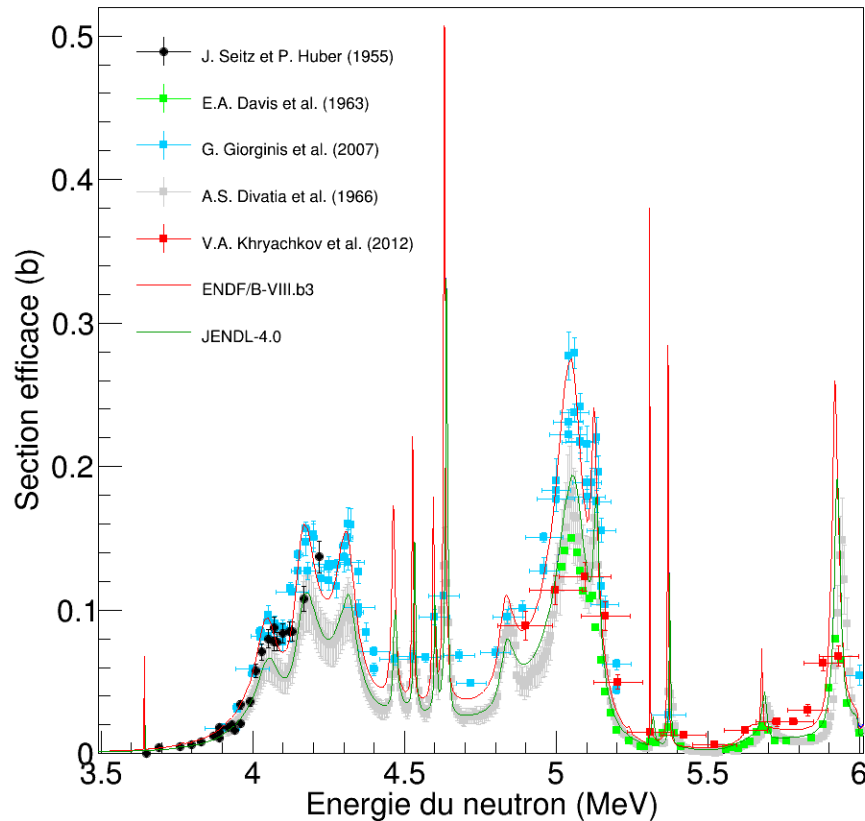
- NEA : HPRL & WPEC 26 (2005) & WPEC 40 (CIELO, 2015)
- sensitivity analysis (WPR, FR)
 - large discrepancies (up to 30%)
 - helium formation in fuel assemblies ($\pm 7\%$)
 - neutron multiplication factor (± 100 pcm)

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SCALP Main goal (1)

Evaluation vs Experimental Data

^{16}O (n, α) ^{13}C





(n,α) measurement on oxygen-16 and fluorine-19 with SCALP

SCALP Main goal (2)

... buy product and/or background...

$^{19}\text{F}(n,\alpha)^{16}\text{N}$

- measurement and evaluation
- (n,α) reactions of interest for nuclear reactors
- from threshold up to 20 MeV

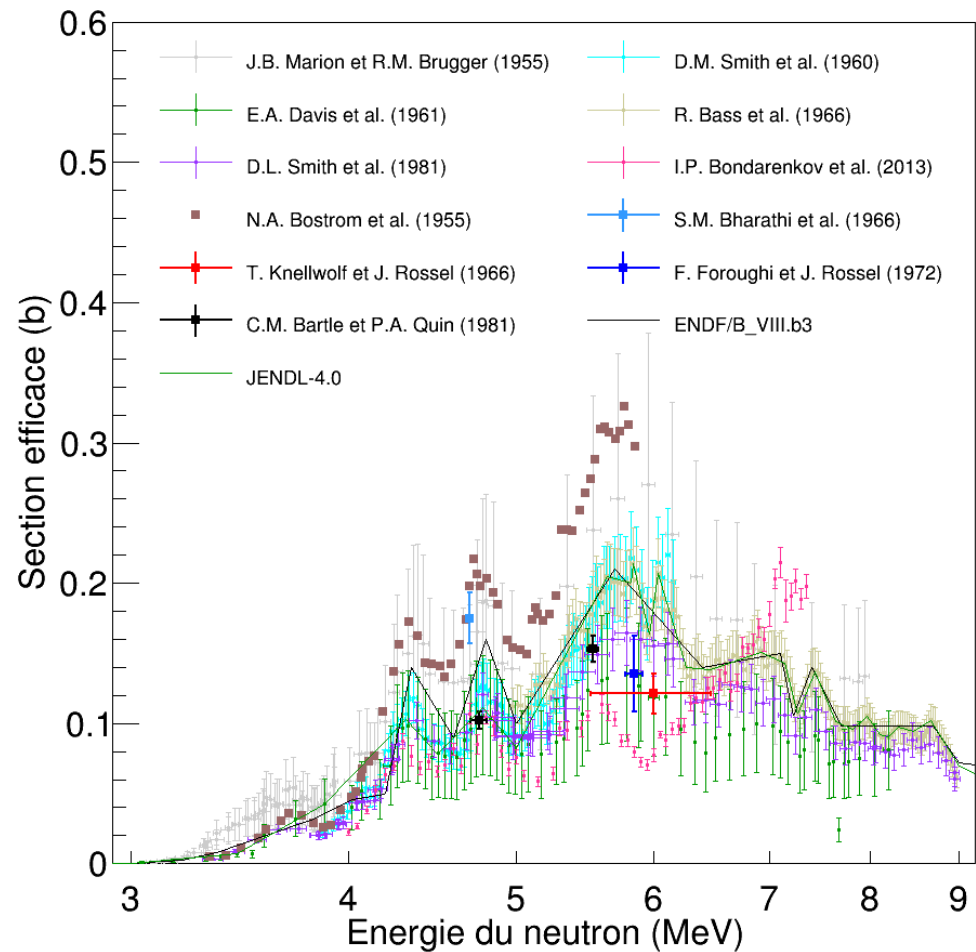
Motivation

- no requirement
 - no sensitivity analysis but potential interest for MSR
-
- large discrepancies (up to a factor 3)
 - dominant contribution in our setup
 - input parameter for nuclear models used in the evaluation process

(n, α) measurement on oxygen-16 and fluorine-19 with SCALP

SCALP Main goal (2)

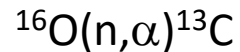
Evaluation vs Experimental Data
 ^{19}F (n, α) ^{16}N





(n,α) measurement on oxygen-16 and fluorine-19 with SCALP

SCALP Main goal (1 & 2)



Large discrepancies

measurement vs measurement

measurement vs evaluation

evaluation vs evaluation

underline the need of new measurements

new setup

multi facilities approach

variance & covariance matrix, resonance parameter

➤ **new data sets for the theoretical approach and the evaluation process**

SCALP Experimental device – Brief description

the SCALP detector

- active gaseous target – CF_4 or $\text{CF}_4 + \text{CO}_2(3\%)$
- ionization chamber & 4 PM Tubes
123 x 123 x 125 mm³, 0 to 2 bar

deposited energy resolution

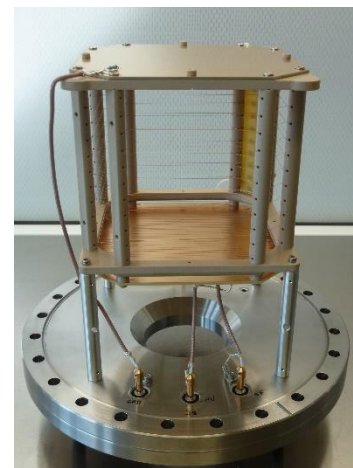
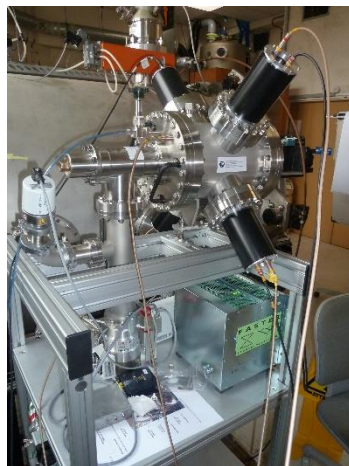
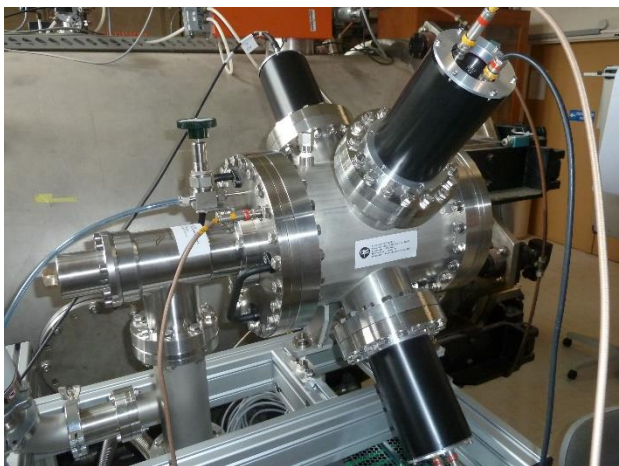
± 150 keV [CF_4]

± 220 keV [$\text{CF}_4 + \text{CO}_2(3\%)$]

detector timing resolution

± 250 ps [CF_4]

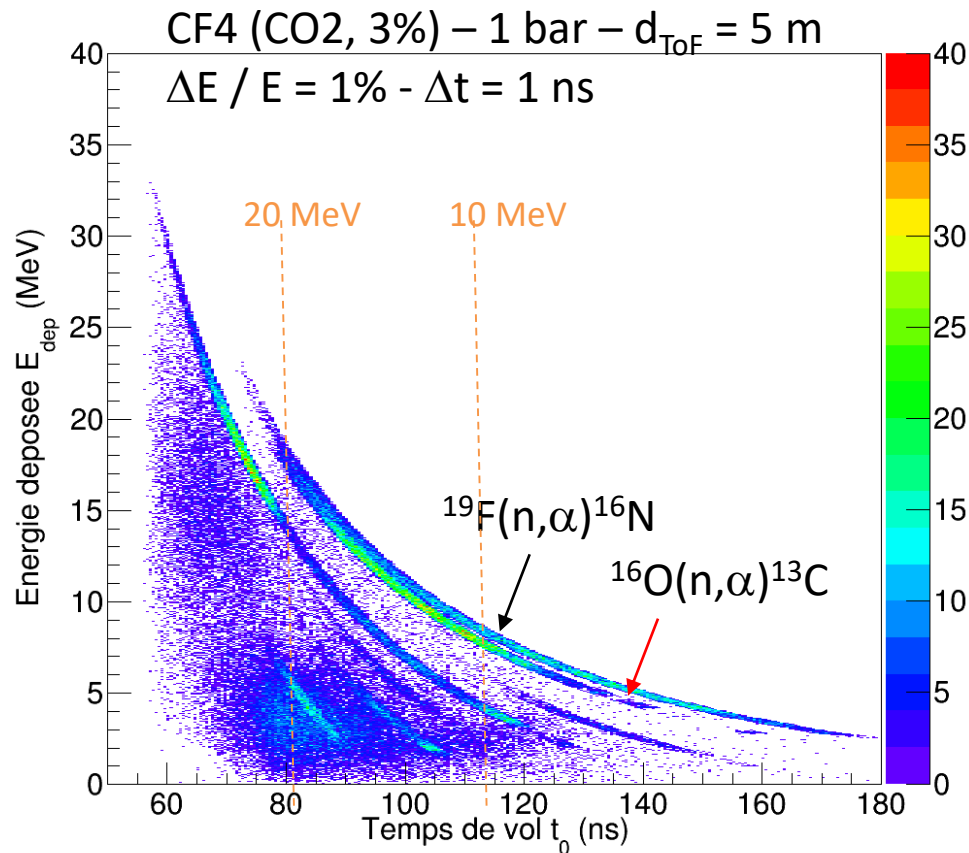
± 700 ps [$\text{CF}_4 + \text{CO}_2(3\%)$]



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SCALP Experimental device – Response simulation (GEANT4 + ENDF/B-VII)

	Q (MeV)	Es (MeV)
$^{19}\text{F}(n,\alpha)^{16}\text{N}$	-1,52	1,61
$^{16}\text{O}(n,\alpha)^{13}\text{C}$	-2,22	2,36
$^{19}\text{F}(n,p)^{19}\text{O}$	-4,04	4,25
$^{19}\text{F}(n,d)^{18}\text{O}$	-5,76	6,08
$^{12}\text{C}(n,\alpha)^9\text{Be}$	-5,70	6,18
$^{19}\text{F}(n,t)^{17}\text{O}$	-7,56	7,96



unambiguous identification and selection of the reaction channel of interest



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SCALP Experimental program

one setup, different ToF facilities

Those two steps are mandatory:

- we need measurement with pure CF₄ in order to be able to remove background events coming from reaction on either fluorine or carbon when measuring with a mixture of CF₄ and CO₂,
- it will allow us to make comparison with the measurements performed at NFS in term of time-of-flight and energy resolution, data processing to retrieve (n,α) reaction, background contribution and its subtraction, systematic effects,
- it will also give us access to the (n,α) cross-section on fluorine 19 and oxygen 16 with two different facilities.

$^{19}\text{F}(n,\alpha)^{16}\text{N}$, $^{16}\text{O}(n,\alpha)^{13}\text{C}$ – new submission

- 1) with pure CF₄ 4 days (1% stat.err)
 - 2) with a gas mixture CF₄ – CO₂ (3%) 10 days (3% stat.err)
- with a break of at least 2 weeks to perform the gas exchange

at the GELINA facility (Geel, Belgium)

$^{19}\text{F}(n,\alpha)^{16}\text{N}$ – accepted, waiting for scheduling

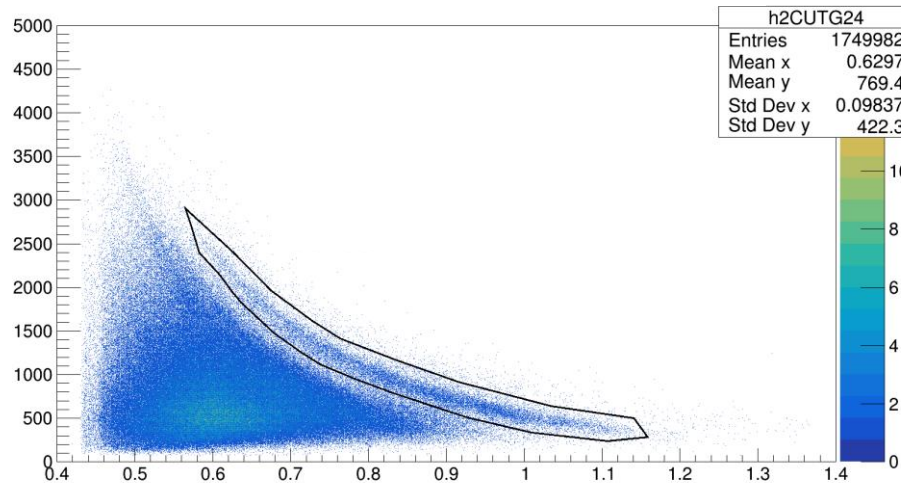
at the NFS facility (Caen, France)

$^{19}\text{F}(n,\alpha)^{16}\text{N}$, $^{16}\text{O}(n,\alpha)^{13}\text{C}$ – accepted, perform in october 2021

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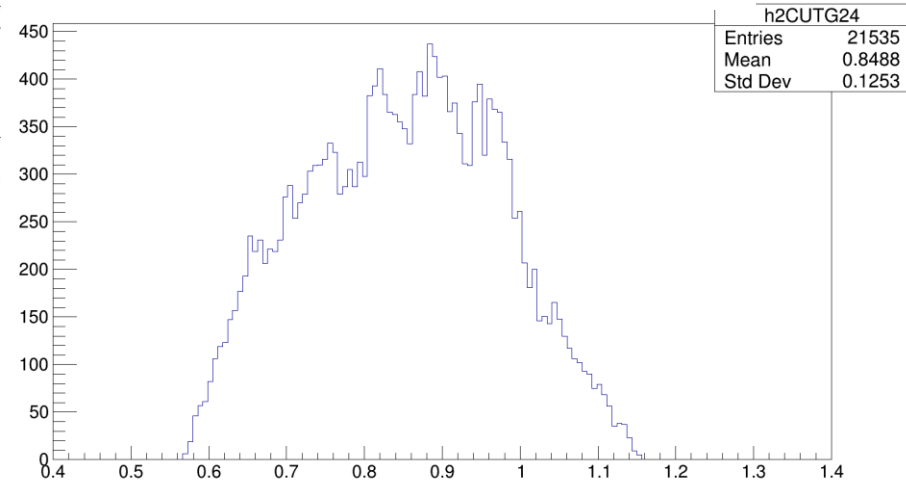
SCALP First measurement at NFS (Spiral2, GANIL, France)

Channel reaction identification



E_d vs tof_n (a.u.)

Number of events (2hours) $^{19}\text{F}(n,\alpha)^{16}\text{N}$



tof_n (a.u.)

time of flight resolution of 1.2 ns with a flight path of around 30 m

500 ps our PMTs + 1ns RF signal

neutron energy resolution better than 1%

resonance parameter

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To summarize...

SCALP detector is already fully operational

Measurements were performed at NFS

Preliminary results are very encouraging

Two measurements are envisaged at nELBE

CF₄ – (n,α) on fluorine 19 (4 days, 1%)

CF₄ + CO₂ (3%) – (n,α) on oxygen 16 (10 days, 3%)



The SCALP collaboration

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