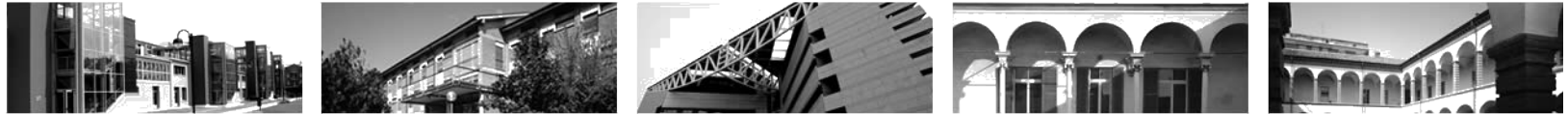




 POLITECNICO DI MILANO

# NESCOFI@BTF

## 2011-2013



## Experimental tests of CYSP and SP<sup>2</sup>

**Davide BORTOT**  
PhD student at Politecnico di Milano  
2014

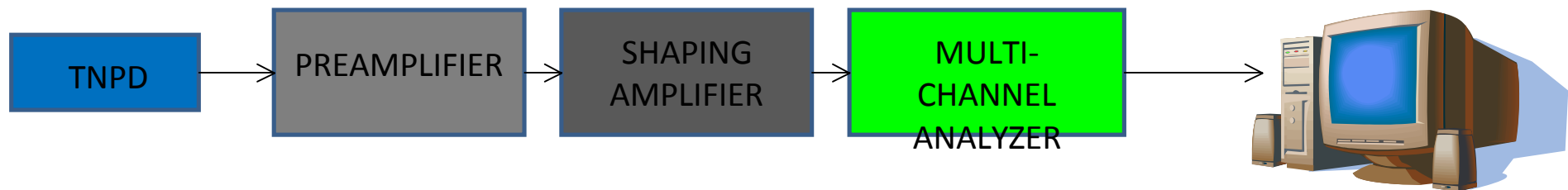
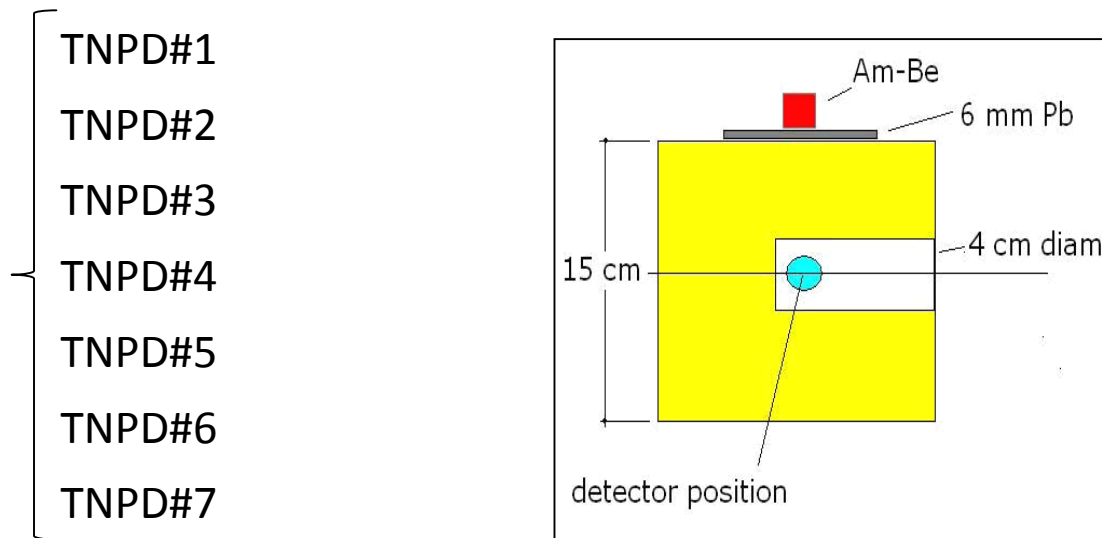
NESCOFI@BTF Closure meeting 26-02-

- 1) Establishment of the Thermal Neutron Pulse Detectors (TNPDs) individual sensitivity
- 2) Irradiation campaign of the CYlindrical SPectrometer (CYSP) at the National Physical Laboratory (NPL - UK);
- 3) Irradiation of the SPherical SPectrometer (SP<sup>2</sup>) with a 1Ci Am-Be neutron source;
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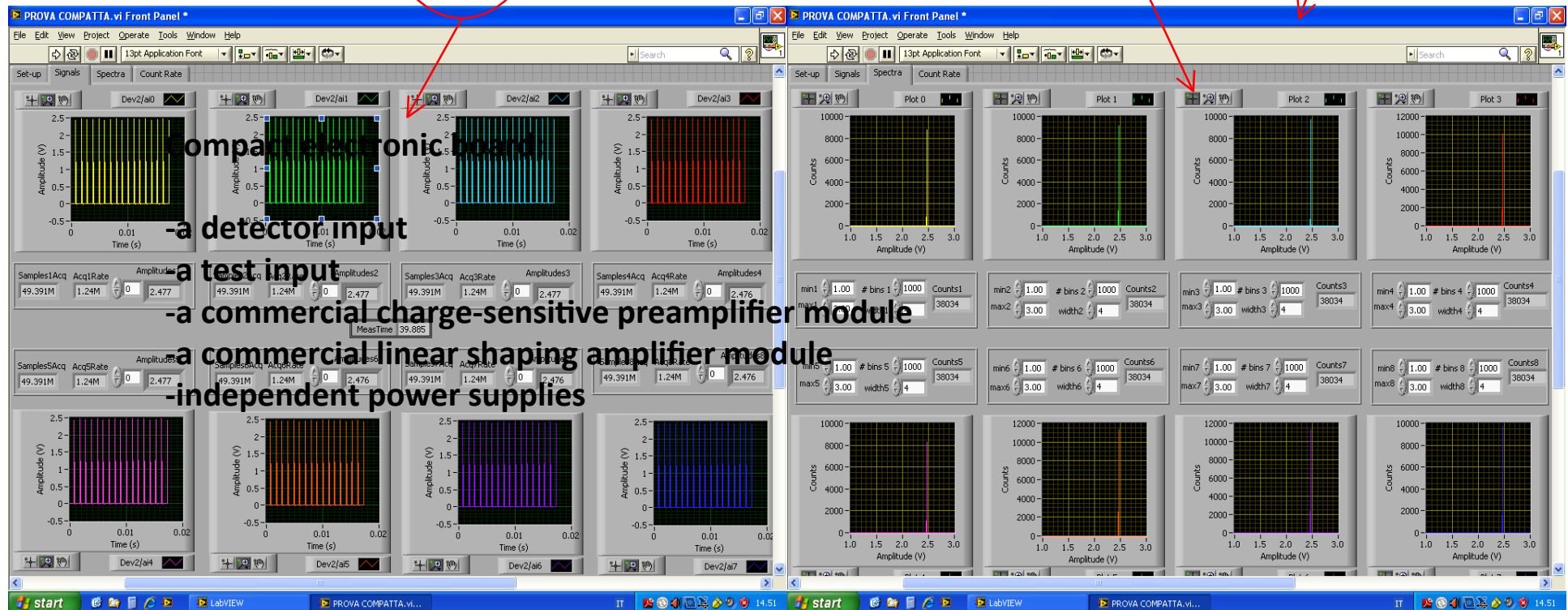
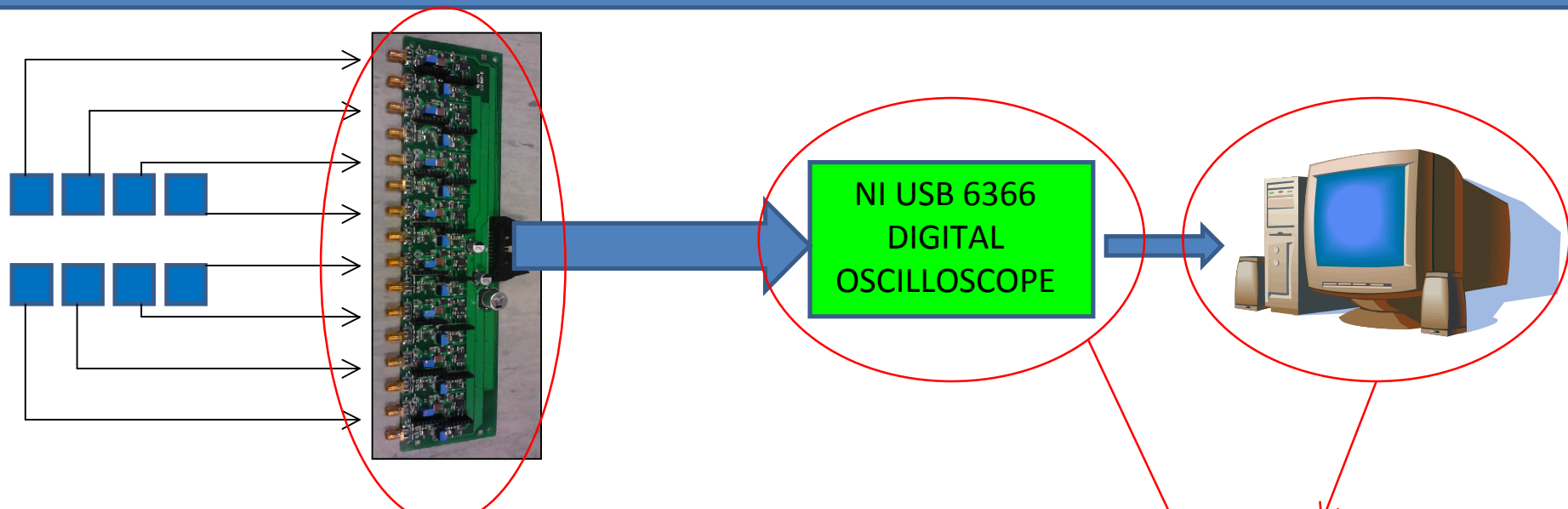
# 1) Establishment of the Thermal Neutron Pulse Detectors (TNPDS) individual sensitivity

## Experimental SET UP



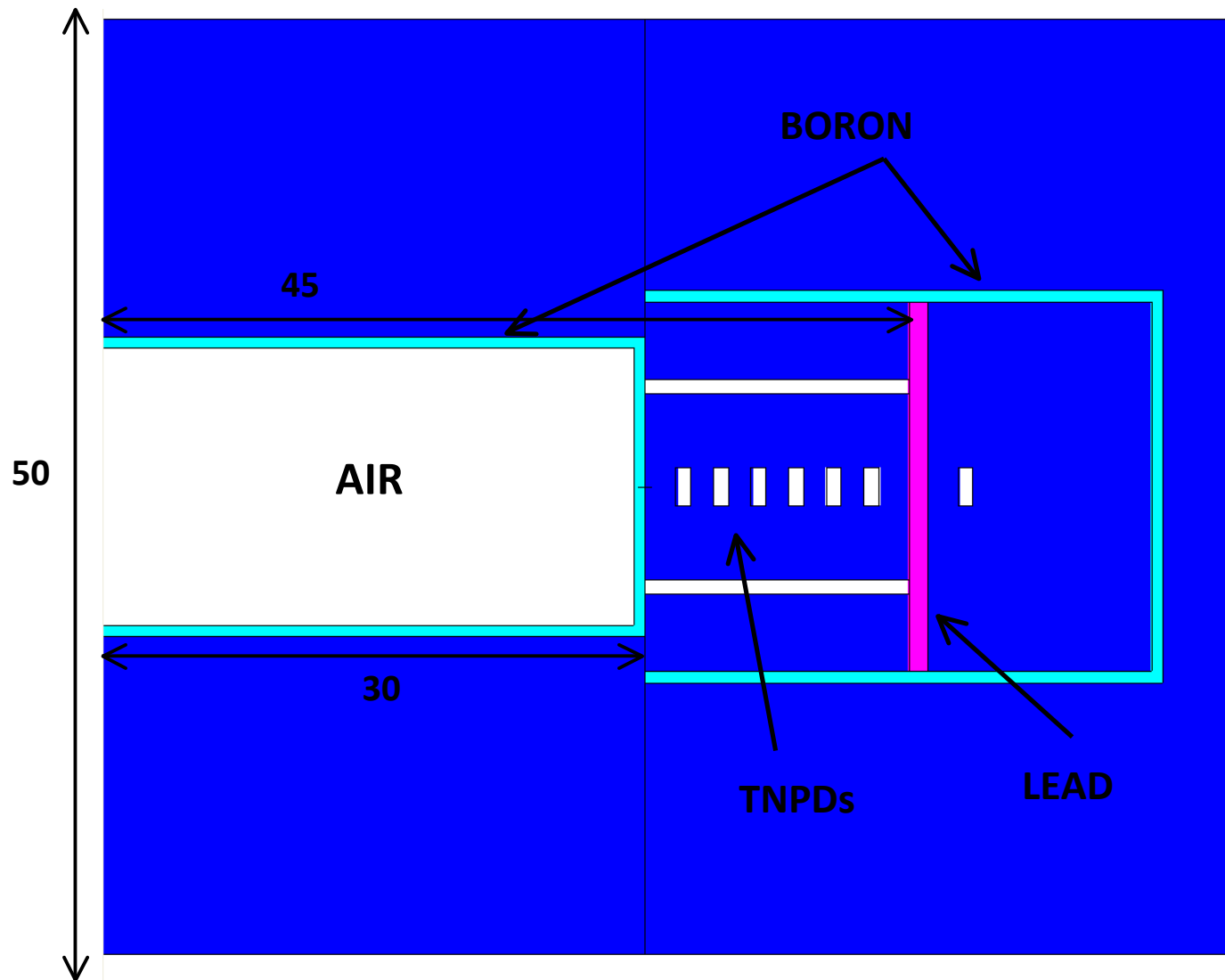
The **INDIVIDUAL** sensitivity of the TNPDS that will be embedded in the final spectrometers, in terms of counts per second, was obtained by irradiating each detector with the same experimental conditions

# Data Acquisition System for CYSP and SP<sup>2</sup> spectrometers

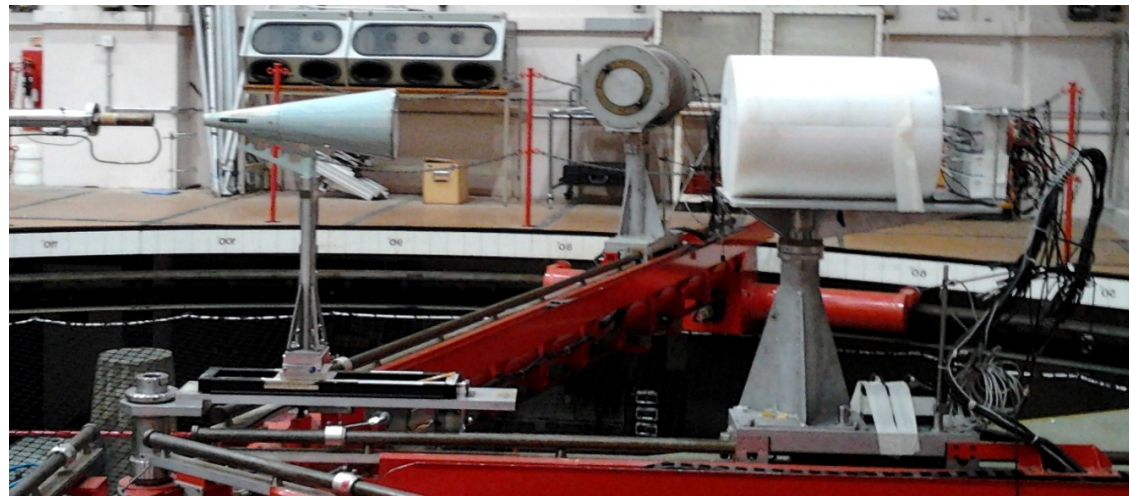


- 1) Establishment of the Thermal Neutron Pulse Detectors (TNPDs) individual sensitivity
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## 2) Irradiation campaign of the CYSP at the National Physical Laboratory (NPL – UK)



## 2) Irradiation campaign of the CYSP at the National Physical Laboratory (NPL – UK)



Neutron Energy [MeV]	Angle of Fluence Measurement	Shadow Cone
0,144	0°	YES
0,565	0°	YES
2,0	0°	YES
3,5	70°	NO
5,0	0°	YES
16,5	0°	YES*

Neutron Source	Fluence rate [cm <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> ]	Shadow Cone
Cf-252	54,41	YES

\* Further measurement with a blank target to correct for neutrons produced by interactions in the titanium layer and the gold backing



## 2) Irradiation campaign of the CYSP at the National Physical Laboratory (NPL – UK)



**2 measurements to determine the response of the CYSP, for each neutron energy:**

- a) **Total neutron field** (neutrons arriving directly from the target + neutrons scattered from the room and the surroundings)
- b) **Scattered component of the neutron field** (with a suitable shadow cone between the target and CYSP)

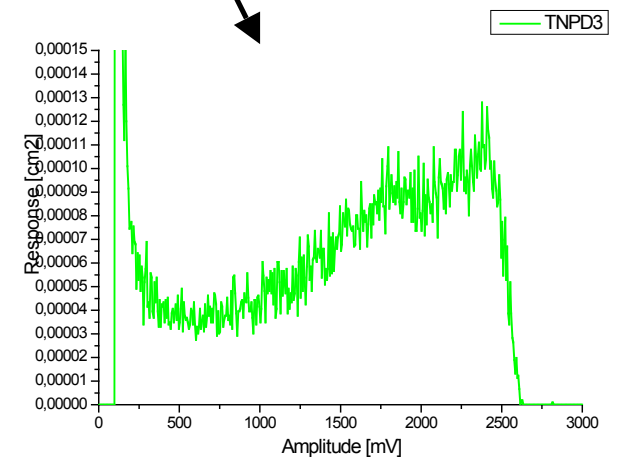
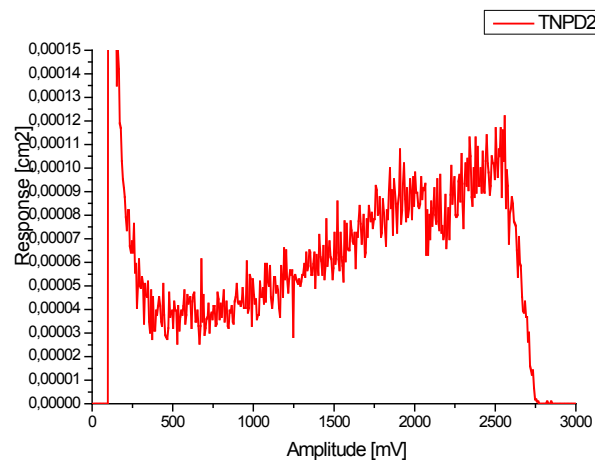
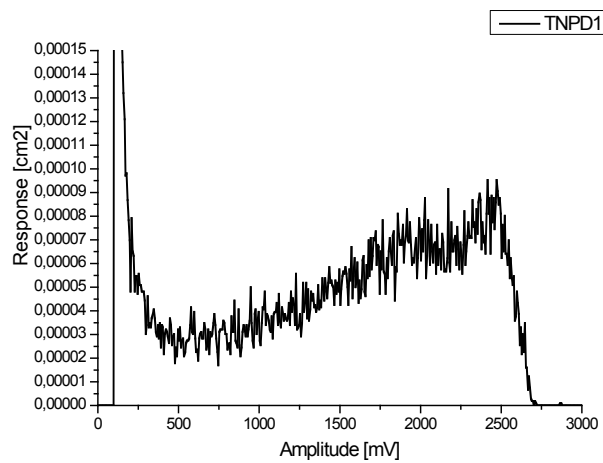
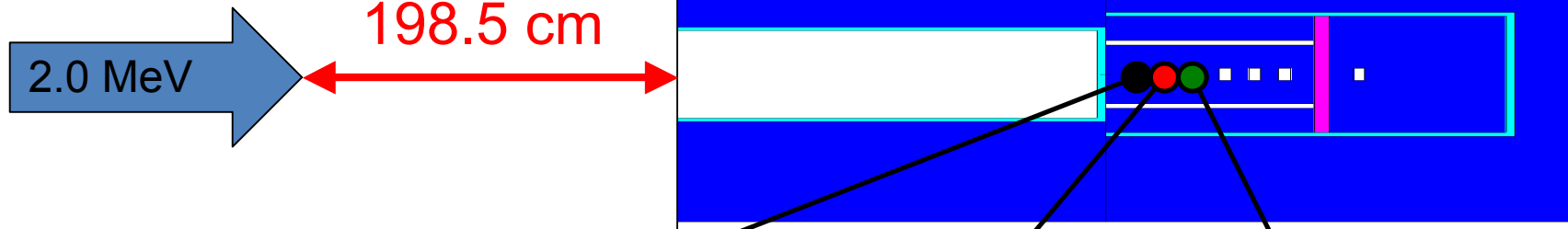
$$C_{\text{NET}}/\Phi [\text{cm}^2] = C_{\text{TOTAL}}/\Phi_{\text{TOTAL}} [\text{cm}^2] - C_{\text{SCATTER}}/\Phi_{\text{SCATTER}} [\text{cm}^2]$$

\* In the case of 16.5 MeV (further measurement with the blank target), we have:

$$C_{\text{NET}}/\Phi [\text{cm}^2] = C_{\text{TOTAL}}/\Phi_{\text{TOTAL}} [\text{cm}^2] - C_{\text{SCATTER}}/\Phi_{\text{SCATTER}} [\text{cm}^2] - (C_{\text{BT}}/\Phi_{\text{BT}} [\text{cm}^2] - C_{\text{BTSCATTER}}/\Phi_{\text{BTSCATTER}} [\text{cm}^2])$$

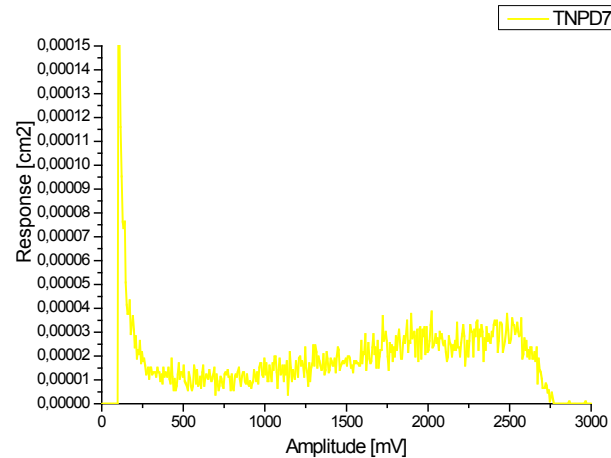
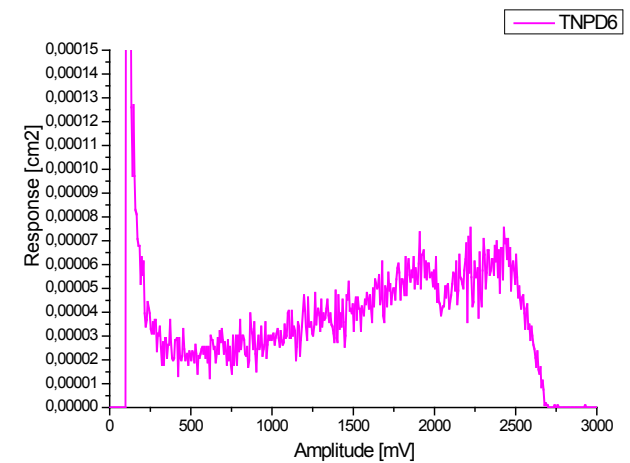
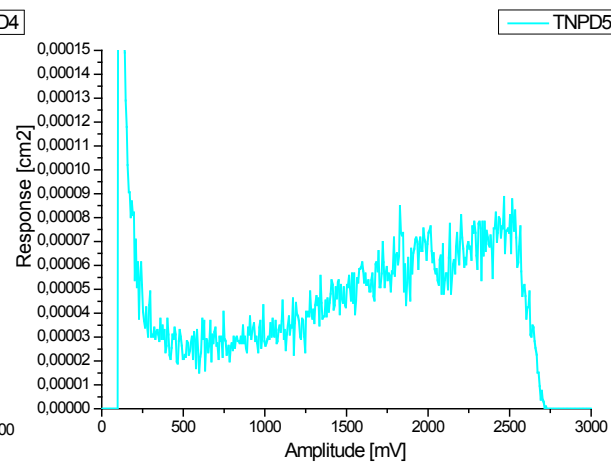
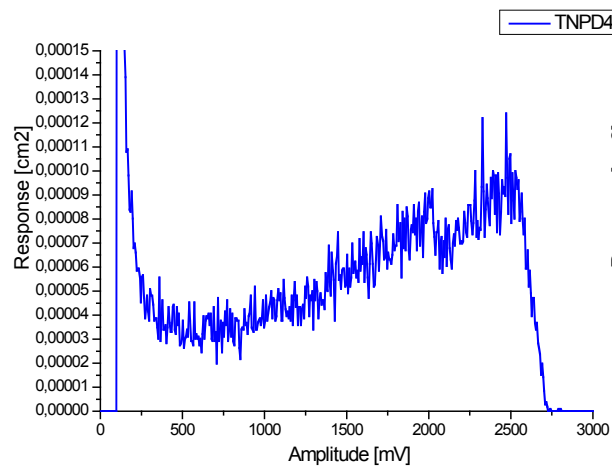
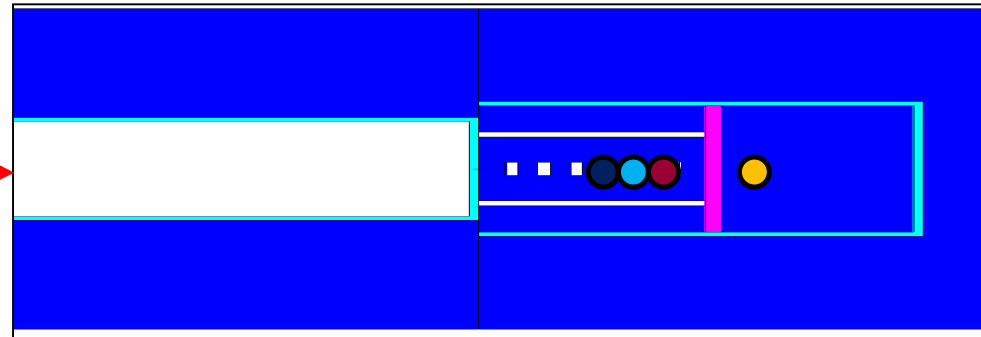
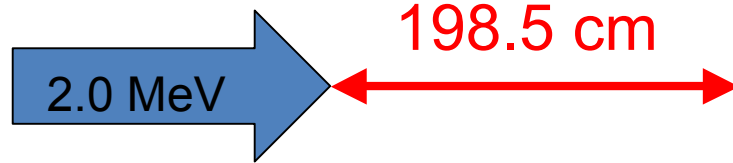
## 2) Irradiation campaign of the CYSP at the National Physical Laboratory (NPL – UK)

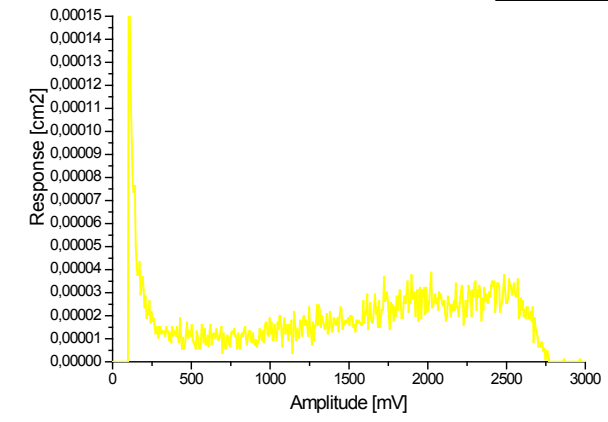
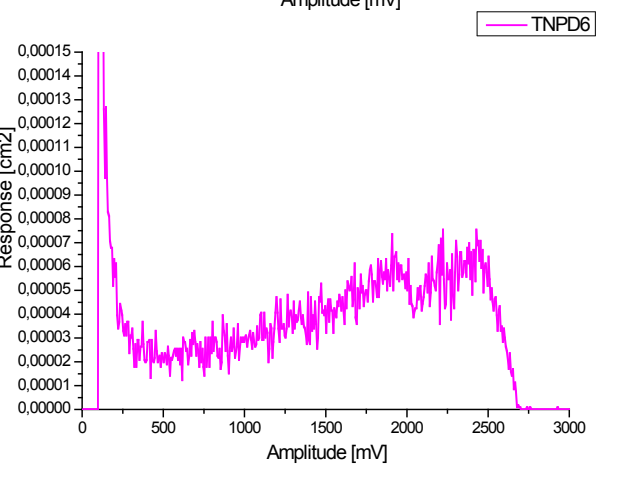
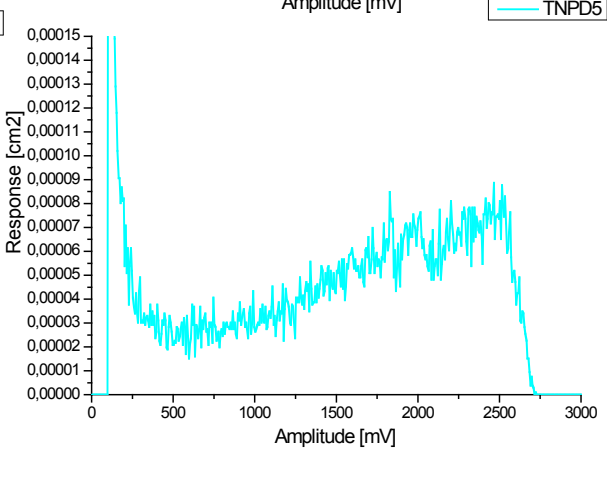
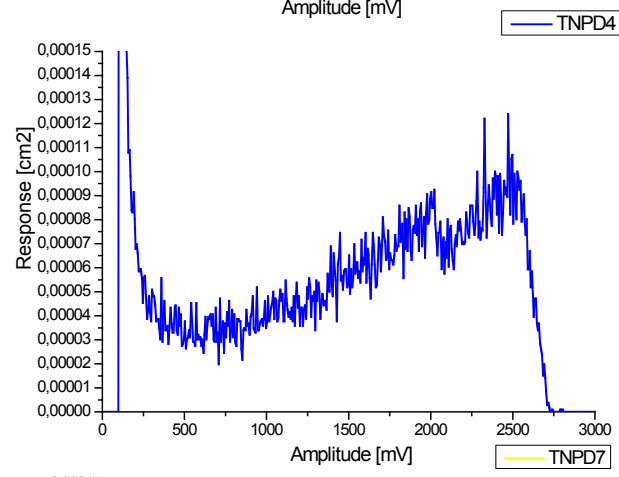
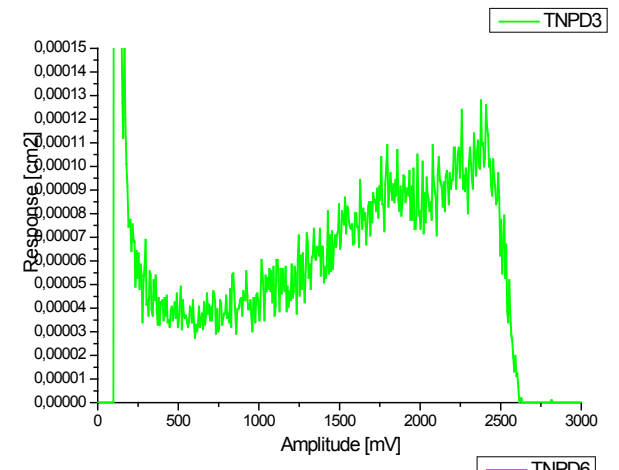
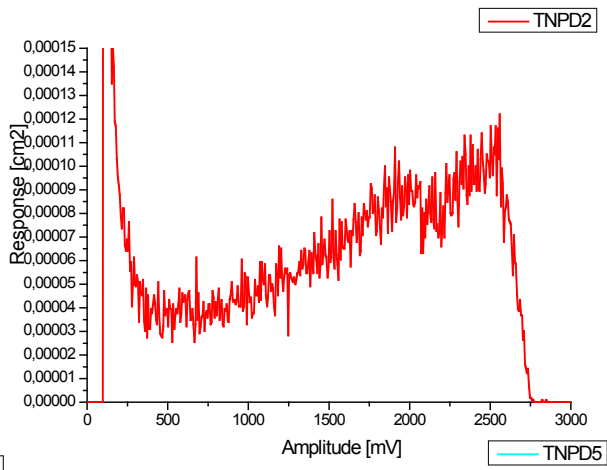
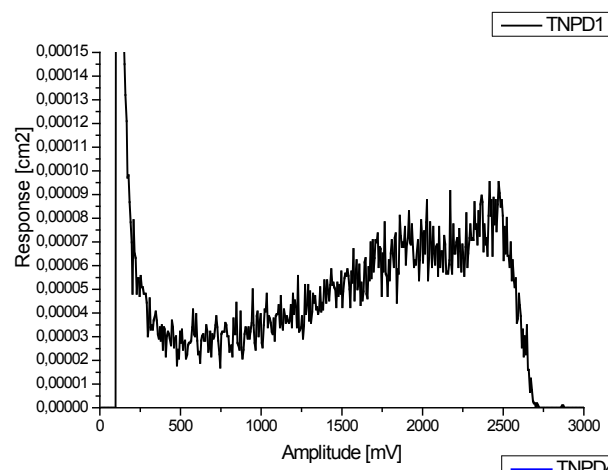
n producing target



## 2) Irradiation campaign of the CYSP at the National Physical Laboratory (NPL – UK)

n producing target





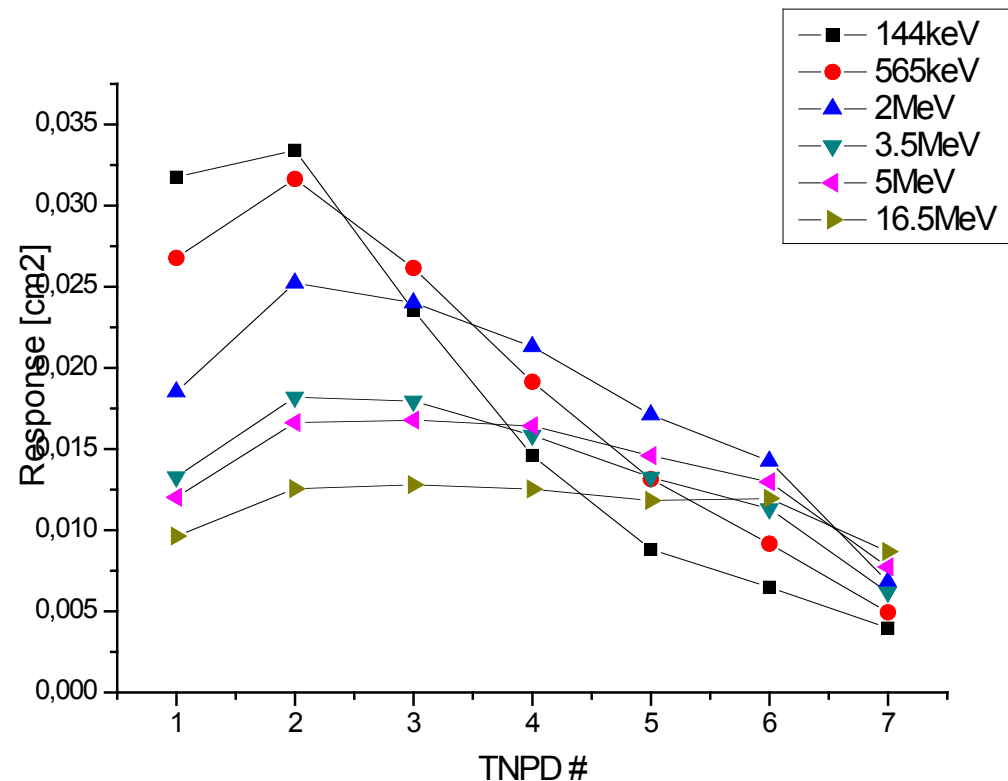


## 2) Irradiation campaign of the CYSP at the National Physical Laboratory (NPL – UK)

### Data elaboration

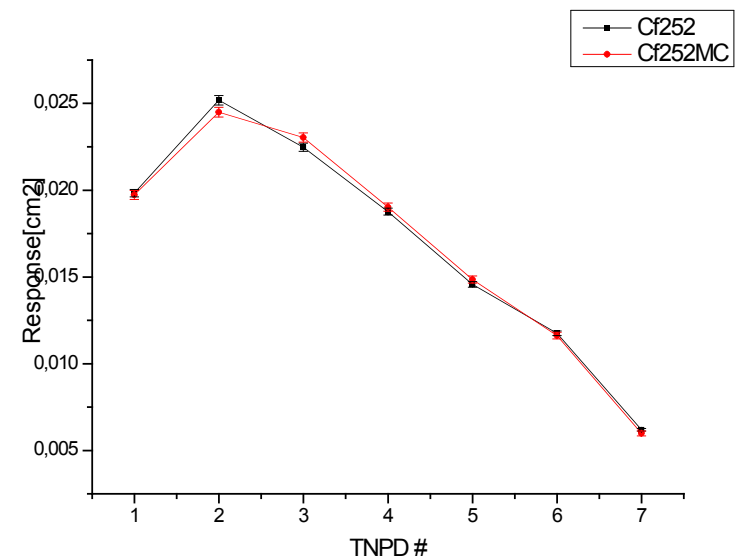
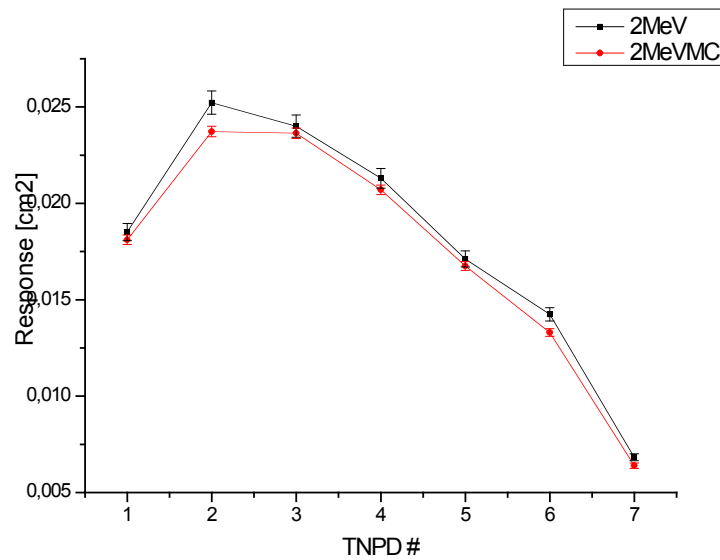
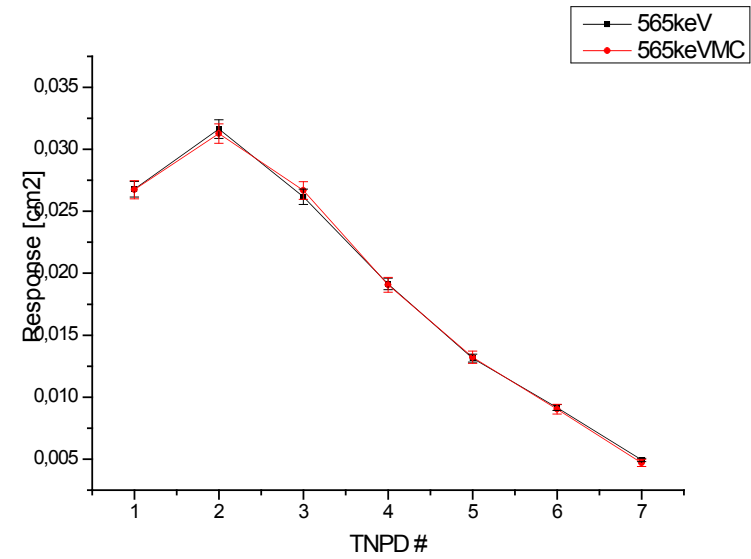
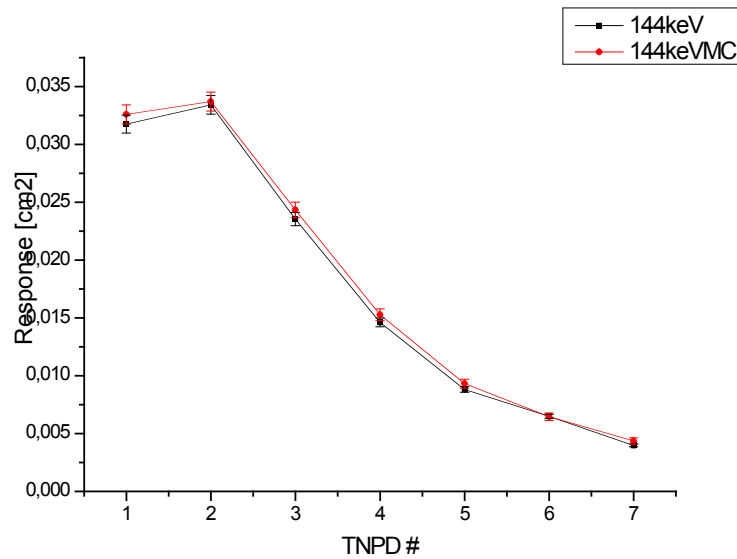
- 1)  $C_{\text{TOTAL}}$  and  $C_{\text{SCATTER}}$  obtained with every TNPd are normalized by considering the experimental individual sensitivity of each TNPd
- 1)  $C_{\text{NET}}/\Phi [\text{cm}^2] = C_{\text{TOTAL}}/\Phi_{\text{TOTAL}} [\text{cm}^2] - C_{\text{SCATTER}}/\Phi_{\text{SCATTER}} [\text{cm}^2]$
- 3)  $C_{\text{NET}}/\Phi [\text{cm}^2]_{\text{corrected}} = C_{\text{NET}}/\Phi [\text{cm}^2] * W$   
where W is a factor that takes into account the target-scatter effect

Experimental profile of the response of the different TNPds along the axis of the CYSP for different mono-chromatic neutron beams



## 2) Irradiation campaign of the CYSP at the National Physical Laboratory (NPL – UK)

Comparison between Experimental and Simulated responses (obtained from MC simulations) for different neutron beams



## 2) Irradiation campaign of the CYSP at the National Physical Laboratory (NPL – UK)

The ratio between the *experimental response* and the *simulated response* of each TNPd ( $F_{i,E}$ ) for every mono-chromatic energy is given in the following table:

	144 KeV	565 keV	2 MeV	3,5 MeV	5 MeV	16,5 MeV	<b>Cf-252</b>
<b>1</b>	0,195	0,200	0,204	0,196	0,202	0,214	0,201
<b>2</b>	0,198	0,202	0,213	0,201	0,206	0,205	0,206
<b>3</b>	0,194	0,196	0,203	0,193	0,193	0,194	0,195
<b>4</b>	0,191	0,201	0,206	0,188	0,199	0,193	0,197
<b>5</b>	0,189	0,199	0,204	0,184	0,194	0,190	0,196
<b>6</b>	0,201	0,203	0,214	0,190	0,199	0,203	0,202
<b>7</b>	0,182	0,210	0,214	0,199	0,199	0,204	0,207

Considering each mono-chromatic irradiation as a separate experiment, a best estimation of the calibration factor  $F_E$  was derived for every energy. The different values of  $F_E$  are in agreement:

<b>Average</b>	0,193	0,202	0,208	0,193	0,199	0,200	0,201
<b>Uncertainty</b>	3,2%	2,2%	2,4%	3,2%	2,3%	4,2%	2,3%

The global calibration factor  $F$  of the CYSP spectrometer is obtained by a weighted average of the  $F_E$  values, using the inverse square of uncertainty as weighting factor :

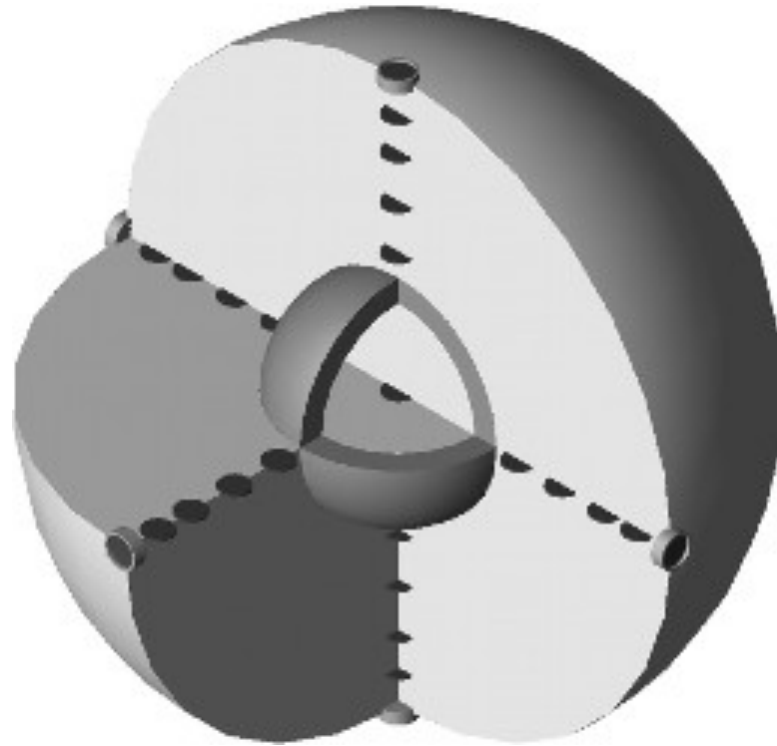
<b>Weight average</b>	<b>0,200</b>
<b>Weight Unc.</b>	<b>1,35%</b>



- 1) Establishment of the Thermal Neutron Pulse Detectors (TNPDs) individual sensitivity
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### 3) Irradiation of the SPHERICAL SPECTROMETER (SP<sup>2</sup>) with a 1Ci Am-Be neutron source

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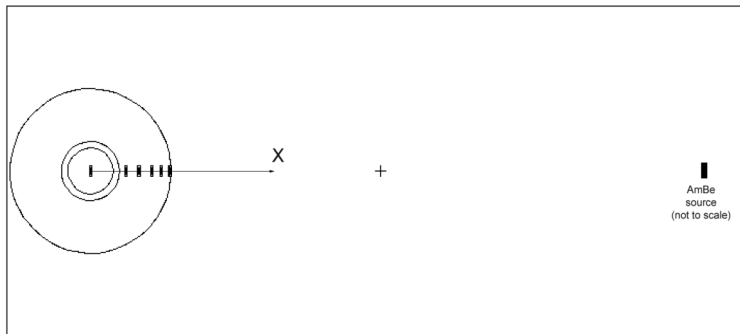
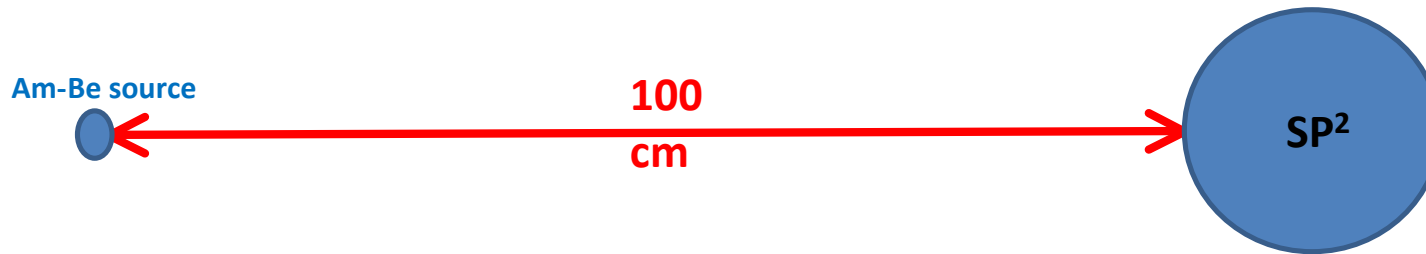


- 25 cm diameter
- 31 measurement positions
- Lead shell

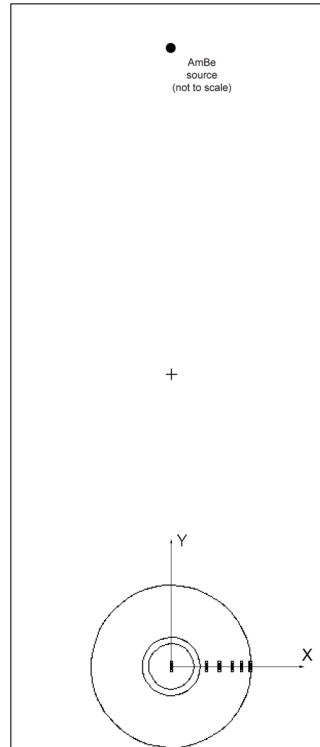
Distance of the TNPDs from the sphere centre  
along the x,y,z axis:

0 cm  
5.5 cm  
7.5 cm  
9.5 cm  
11.0 cm  
12.35 cm

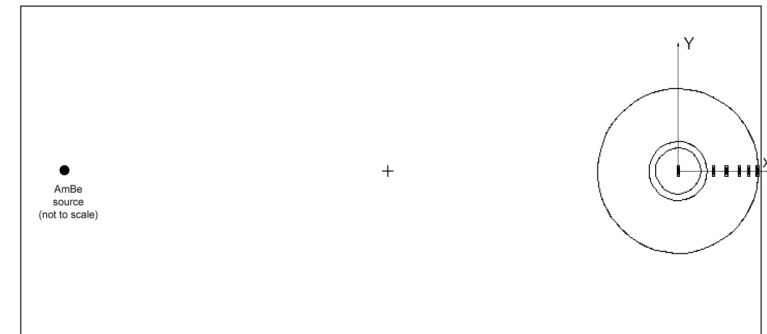
### 3) Irradiation of the SPHERICAL SPECTROMETER (SP<sup>2</sup>) with a 1Ci Am-Be neutron source



**100**

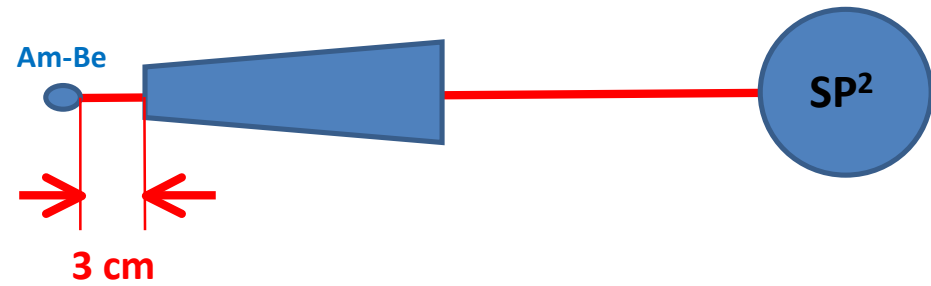
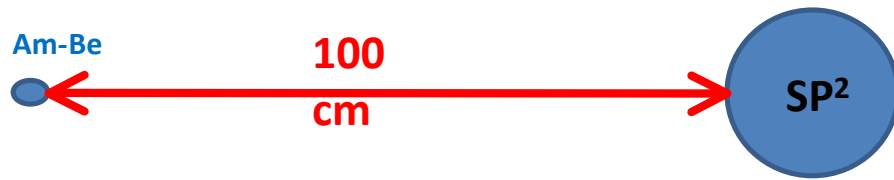


**lateral**



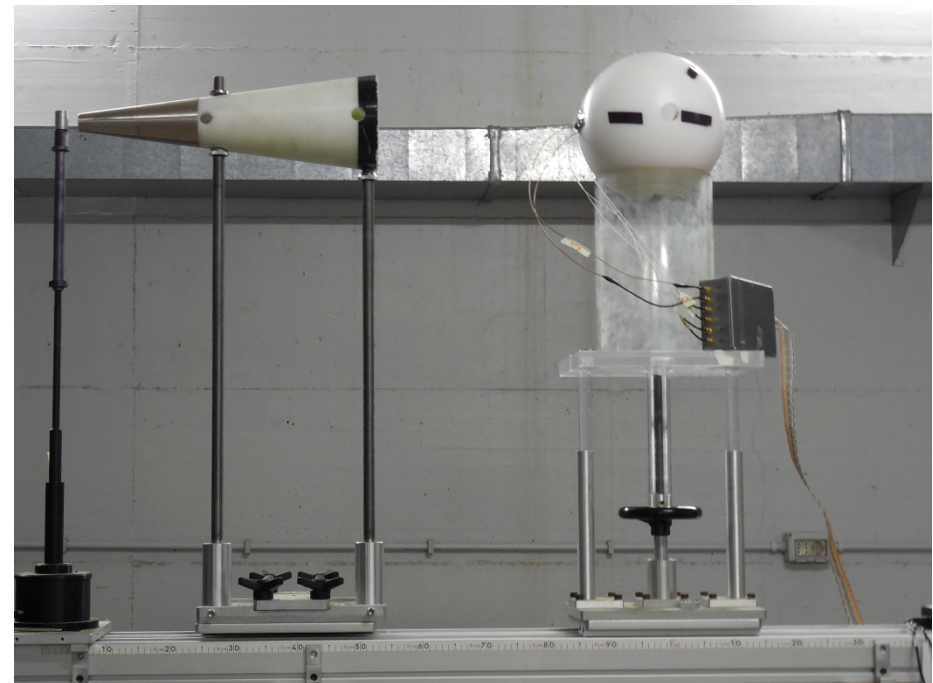
**-100**

### 3) Irradiation of the SPHERICAL SPECTROMETER (SP<sup>2</sup>) with a 1Ci Am-Be neutron source

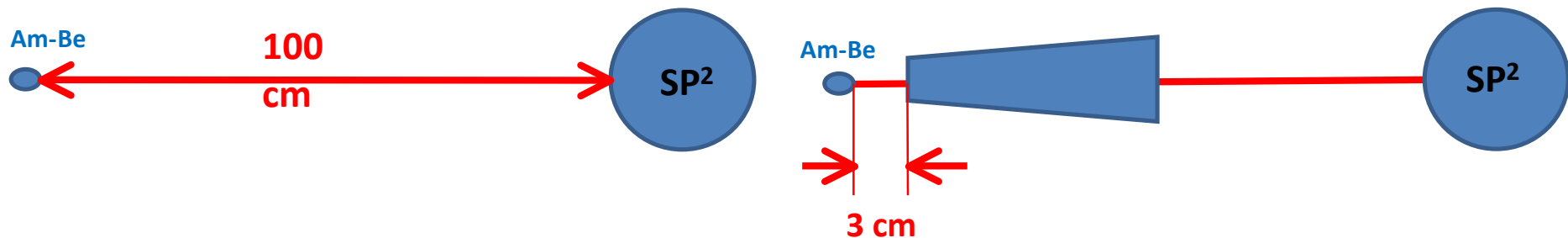


**TOTAL FIELD**

**SCATTERED COMPONENT**



### 3) Irradiation of the SPHERICAL SPECTROMETER (SP<sup>2</sup>) with a 1Ci Am-Be neutron source



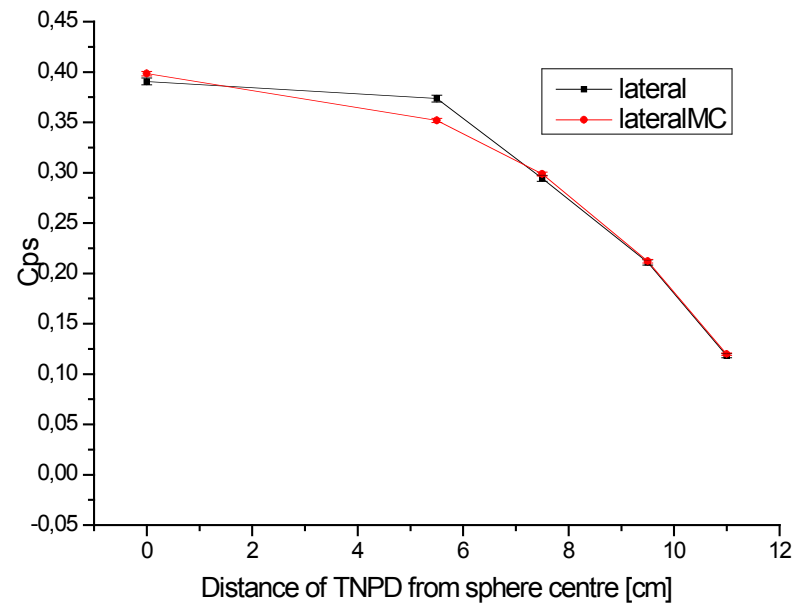
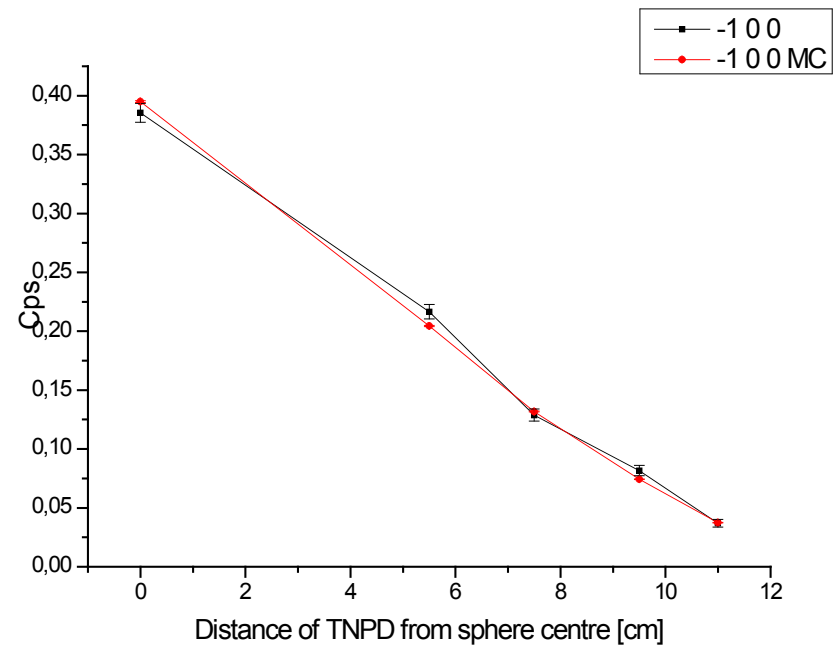
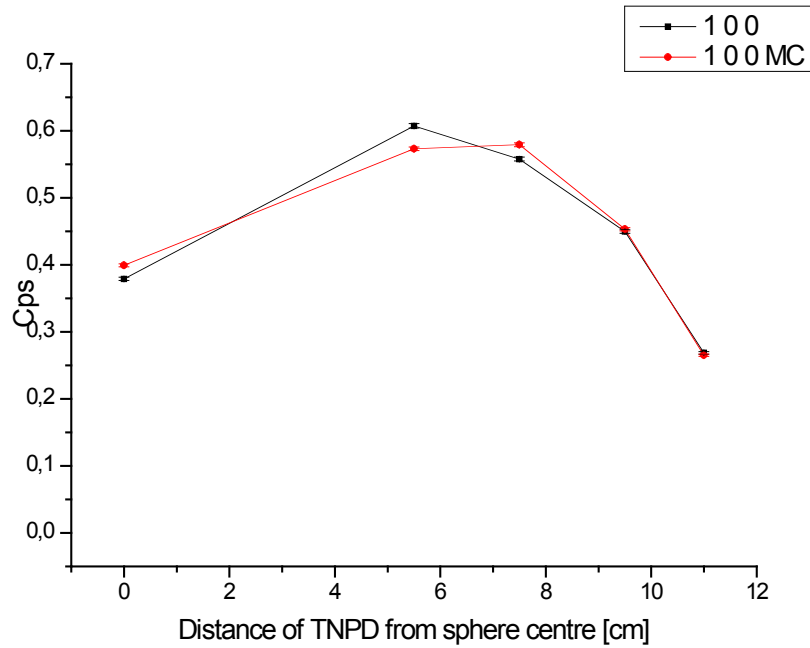
- Total neutron field** (neutrons arriving directly from the source + neutrons scattered from the room and the surroundings)
- Scattered component of the neutron field** (with a suitable shadow cone between the source and SP<sup>2</sup>)

#### *Data elaboration*

- CPS<sub>TOTAL</sub> and CPS<sub>SCATTER</sub>** obtained with every TNPD are normalized by considering the experimental individual sensitivity of each TNPD
- CPS<sub>NET</sub> [s<sup>-1</sup>] = CPS<sub>TOTAL</sub> [s<sup>-1</sup>] - CPS<sub>SCATTER</sub> [s<sup>-1</sup>]**

### 3) Irradiation of the SPHERICAL SPECTROMETER (SP<sup>2</sup>) with a 1Ci Am-Be neutron source

Comparison between Experimental and Simulated Cps (obtained from MC simulations) for different orientations



### 3) Irradiation of the SPHERICAL SPECTROMETER (SP<sup>2</sup>) with a 1Ci Am-Be neutron source

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The ratio between the *experimental Cps* and the *simulated response* of each TNPD per emitted neutron is given in the following table:

Position	1 0 0	-1 0 0	lateral
0	3,64E+05	3,73E+05	3,75E+05
5,5	4,06E+05	4,06E+05	4,06E+05
7,5	3,69E+05	3,74E+05	3,77E+05
9,5	3,80E+05	4,20E+05	3,81E+05
11	3,87E+05	3,78E+05	3,78E+05

The best estimation of the ratio between the *experimental Cps* and the *simulated response* is obtained by a weighted average, using the inverse square of uncertainty as weighting factor.

By considering the number of neutrons per second emitted by the source, the calibration factor of the SP<sup>2</sup> resulted equal to **0.185**, with a final uncertainty of **2%** (considering the contributions given by the statistics, the emission rate and the distance between the source and the SP<sup>2</sup> )

- 1) Establishment of the Thermal Neutron Pulse Detectors (TNPDs) individual sensitivity
- 2) Irradiation campaign of the CYlindrical SPectrometer (CYSP) at the National Physical Laboratory (NPL - UK);
- 3) Irradiation of the SPherical SPectrometer (SP<sup>2</sup>) with a 1Ci Am-Be neutron source;
- 4) Irradiation campaign of the SPherical SPectrometer (SP<sup>2</sup>) at the Frascati Neutron Generator facility (FNG Enea - Italy);**



### 3) Irradiation of the SPHERICAL SPECTROMETER (SP<sup>2</sup>) at the Frascati Neutron Generator (Enea)



Fusion reaction  $T(d,n)\alpha$

Deuteron Energy = 260 keV

Neutron Energy = 14.6 MeV

SOURCE TO DETECTOR DISTANCE = 120 cm

SOURCE TO CONE DISTANCE = 3.5 cm

ANGLE OF MEASUREMENT = 45°

CONFIGURATION GEOMETRY = 1 0 0

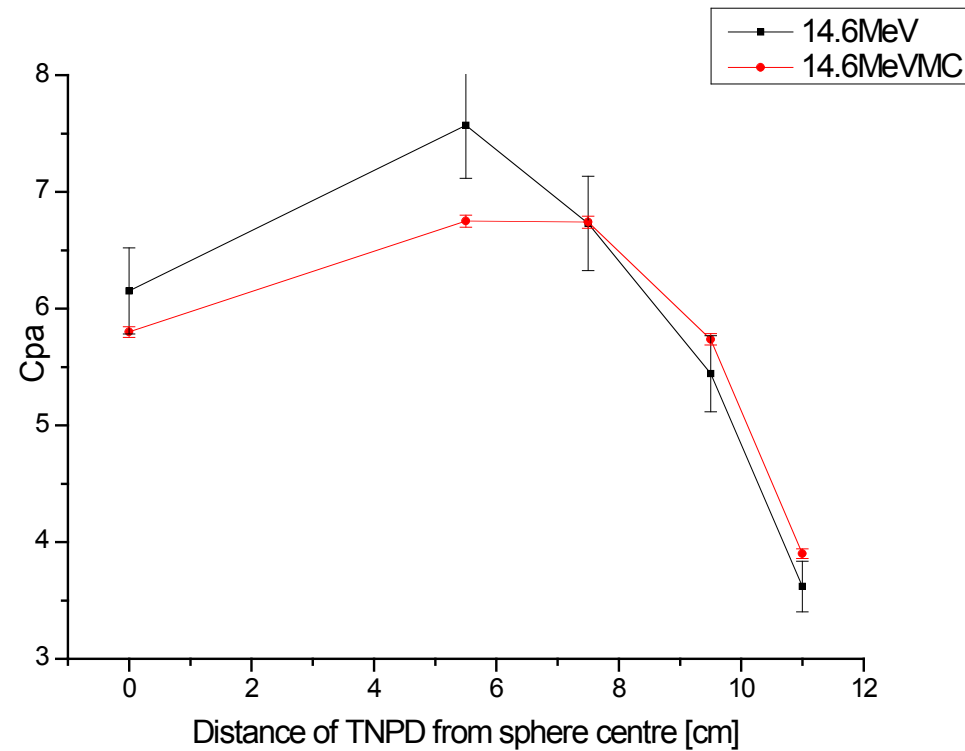
**TOTAL FIELD + SCATTERED COMPONENT**

*Data elaboration*

- 1)  $CP\alpha_{TOTAL}$  and  $CP\alpha_{SCATTER}$  obtained with every TNPD are normalized by considering the experimental individual sensitivity of each TNPD
- 2)  $CP\alpha_{NET} [s^{-1}] = CP\alpha_{TOTAL} [s^{-1}] - CP\alpha_{SCATTER} [s^{-1}]$

### 3) Irradiation of the SPHERICAL SPectrometer (SP<sup>2</sup>) at the Frascati Neutron Generator (Enea)

Comparison between Experimental and Simulated responses (obtained from MC simulations) for the 1 0 0 geometry



### 3) Irradiation of the SPHERICAL SPectrometer (SP<sup>2</sup>) at the Frascati Neutron Generator (Enea)



The ratio between the *experimental Cpa* and the *simulated Response per emitted neutron* is given in the following table:

<b>Position</b>	<b>1 0 0</b>
<b>0</b>	1,26E+07
<b>5,5</b>	1,34E+07
<b>7,5</b>	1,19E+07
<b>9,5</b>	1,13E+07
<b>11</b>	1,10E+07
<b>Average</b>	1,19E+07
<b>Dev.Std/Average</b>	8%

<b>F</b>	0,191
<b>Uncertainty</b>	6%

By considering the total fluence per alpha particle, the calibration factor of the SP<sup>2</sup> resulted equal to **0.191**, with a final uncertainty of **6%** (considering the contributions given by the statistics, the fluence and the distance between the target and the SP<sup>2</sup> )

Thanks for your Attention!

