

CURRENT STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE D-D NEUTRON GENERATOR FOR CALIBRATION OF THE DS-20K DETECTOR



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PREHISTORY

The main aim is the development of compact, controllable and ultralowintensity neutron gun compatible with construction of the detector

1. Pyroelectric neutron generator



Unstable electric potential (high probability of breakdowns)



Fast degradation of ionizators
(several thermal cycle, 1-2 hours)

2. Nanotube-based neutron generator



Pulsed nature of neutron generation



Unpredictable behaviour of the generator

CURRENT CONFIGURATION OF DD-GUN



> Operating principle

- emitted electrons generate ions by impact ionization and hit the cylinder
- generated $\mathsf{D}^{\scriptscriptstyle +}$ ions accelerate to the target, which at negative HV

> Ion source

- tungsten filament as a electron emitter
- accelerating cylinder and electron collector
- grid ion collector

≻ Target

- titanium deuteride prepared by cold isostatic pressing of the TiD_2 powder
- \succ Desired parameters of the gun
 - ion current: up to 1.5 mkA
 - ion energy: up to 30 keV
 - desirable neutron yield: up to 200 n/s in 4π

EXPERIMENTAL SETUP



- Neutron measurement
 - ³He-counter
 - Scintillation pectrometers (SDMF, Russia)

All instruments were calibrated at neutron source in Lebedev Physical Institute in Moscow

- Current measurement
 Keithley 6485 (grid)
 - Internal currentmeter of HV source (target)
- > Pressure measurement
 - Televac CC-10
 - Ceravac CTR-100 (insensitive to a type of gas)

MEASUREMENT PLAN AND PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Type of configuration (HV, target)	Pressure (mTorr)	lon current (mkA)	Total measurement duration (hours)	Expected neutron flux (n/s in 4π)	Obtained neutron flux (n/s in 4π)
Background	0.01- atmosphere	> 0.01	< 100	-	10±2
-20 kV, TiD ₂	1±0.2	≈1-1.2	<10	8-10	background level
-30 kV, TiD ₂	1±0.2	measurement in progress	<10	50-70	measurement in progress
-40 kV, TiD ₂	1±0.2	measurement in progress	<10	200-250	measurement in progress



The TiD₂ target after 20 hours of ion irradiation

New tests with deuterated film target, which have higher deuterium density than TiD₂, are possible. Adjusting the ion source (defocusing) allows to distribute the ion flux over the surface, which should increase the target resource. (in the coming months)

ISSUES TO IMPLEMENT THE GENERATOR INTO THE DETECTOR

The DD-generator is developed based on limitations of diameter of 38 mm and length of 70 mm





The DD-generator body is ready and based on high electric-strength ceramic (based on ZnO)

Diameter of the generator body is 32 mm, the height is 60 mm The prototype of special HV source for the DD-generator

Diameter of the source is 30 mm, the height is 60 mm

In case of the source and generator built together: total length at least 12 cm

Heat production

- need special simulation
- power consumption of current configuration: <40 W (only HV, filament and cylinder voltage sources)

Radioactivity budget

- Will be calculated

Cables

 In common, it is required low voltage lines for the filament, cylinder and for the HV source

□ Lifetime

- Will be measured (It is expected that the main limit will be the filament)

CONCLUSION

- The proposed approach is based on impact ionization of deuterium and applying negative HV to the target.
- The stable ion flux is obtained at level 1-1.2 mkA (it should be enough for achieving the desirable neutron flux).
- The prototypes of the generator body and HV source are prepared. Its tests are coming soon.
- The next steps will be:
 - Measurement of neutron flux according to plan above
 - Refinement of target and new test with target based on deuterium film (if it is necessary)
 - The start of DD-generator tests in the body and definition of its lifetime