

$^{12}\text{C}(n,3\alpha)$ :

test di fattibilità con PPAC

Meeting n\_TOF Italia, 9 Novembre 2023 - Trieste

# Motivation

- Neutron irradiation of Fusion reactor materials will produce residual H and He atoms

H and He concentration can affect material performance:

- Steels**
- other possible fusion material such as **Silicon Carbide:**

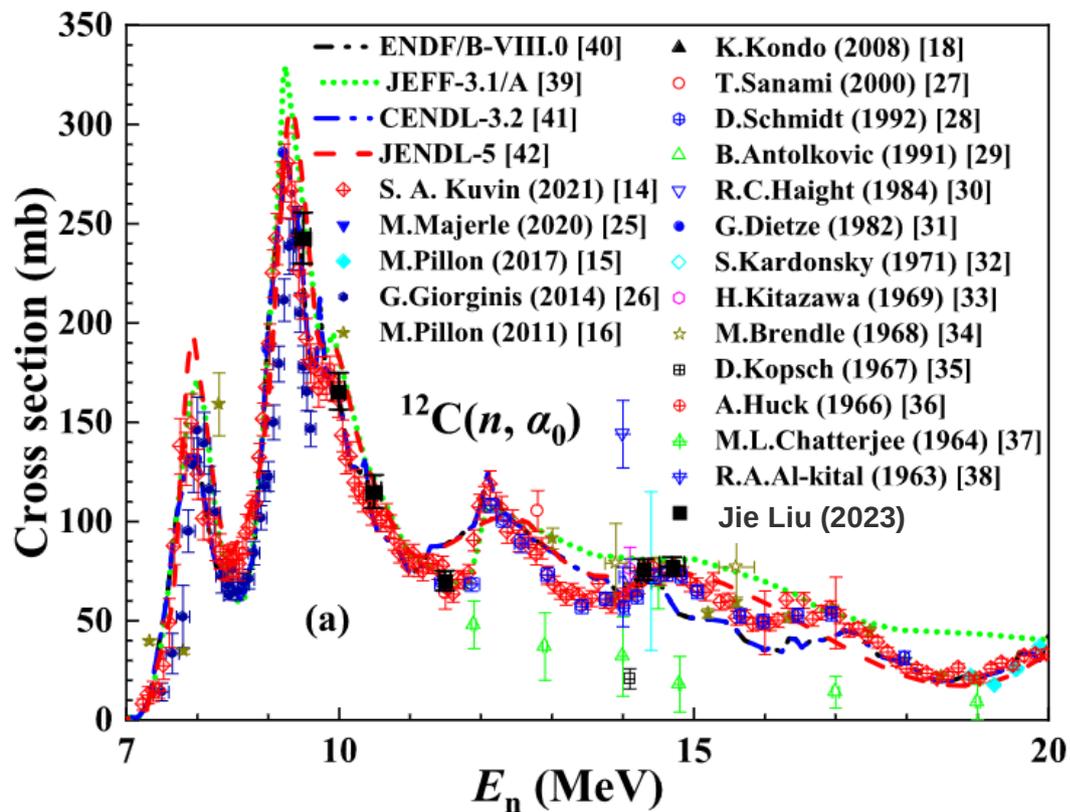
Alternative material for the first wall of the fusion reactor

- Carbon-based neutron spectrometers are widely used in neutron detections and diagnoses

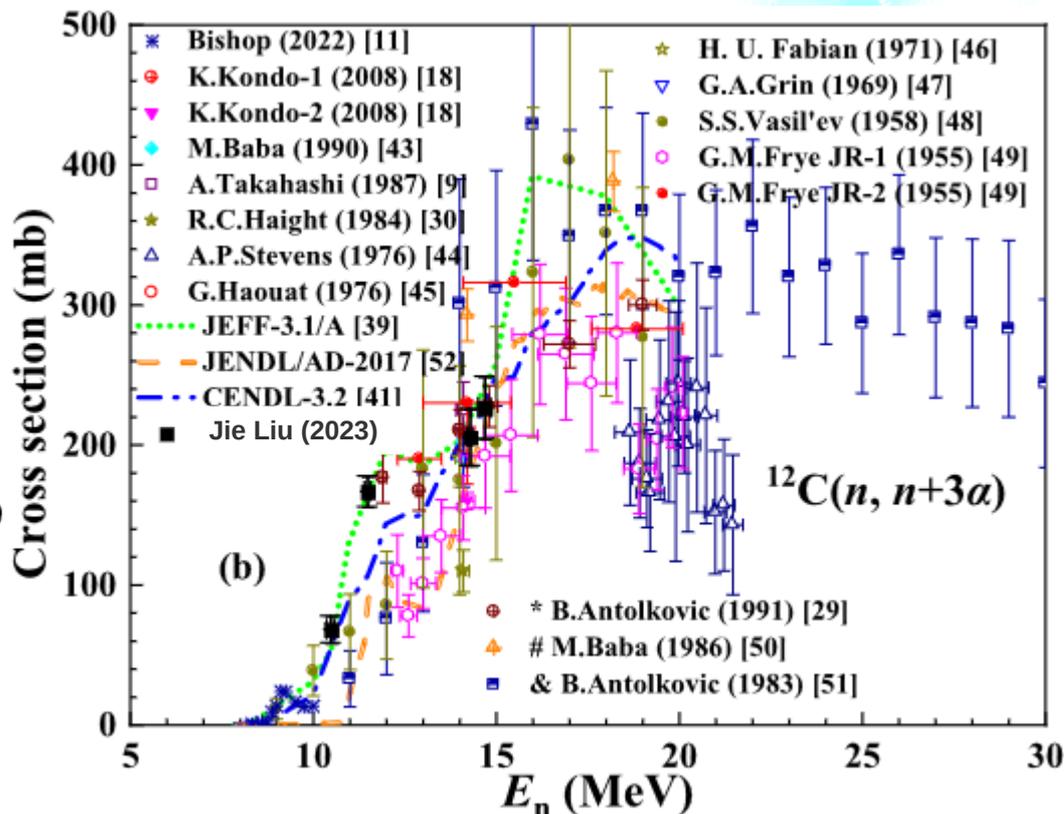
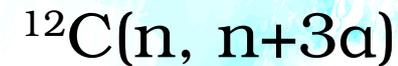
In order to predict material performance accurately nuclear data for reactions which produce gas residuals are required

all H and He residuals must be accounted for

# Motivation



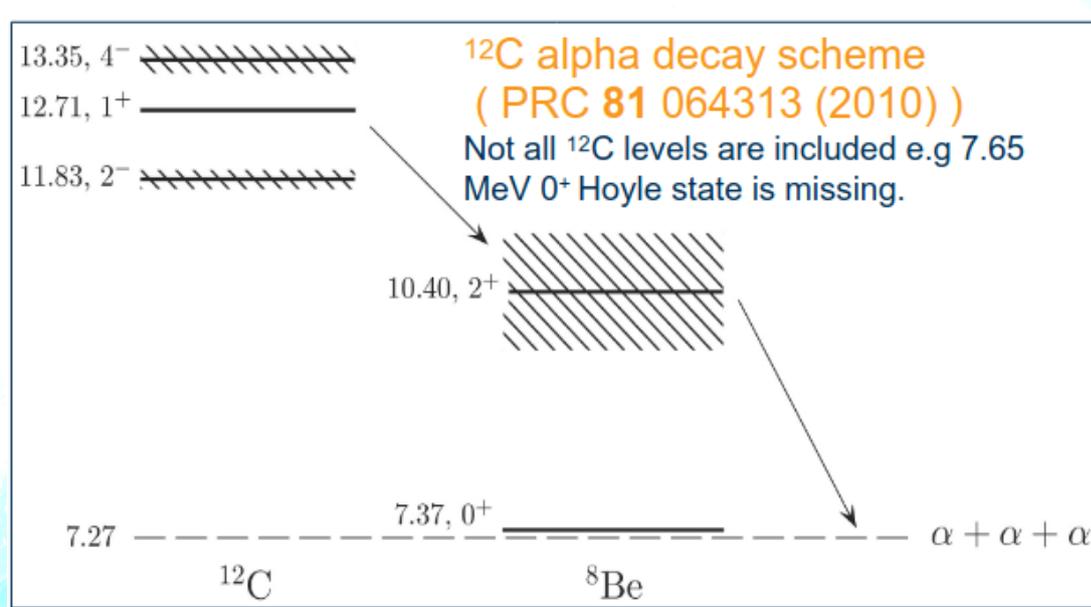
$^{12}\text{C}$  is unstable with respect to  $\alpha$ -decay from 7.27 MeV ( $\alpha$ -decay threshold)



# Motivation

$^{12}\text{C}$  is unstable with respect to  $\alpha$ -decay from 7.27 MeV ( $\alpha$ -decay threshold)

$^{12}\text{C}(n, n+3\alpha)$



Several reaction mechanisms, such as:

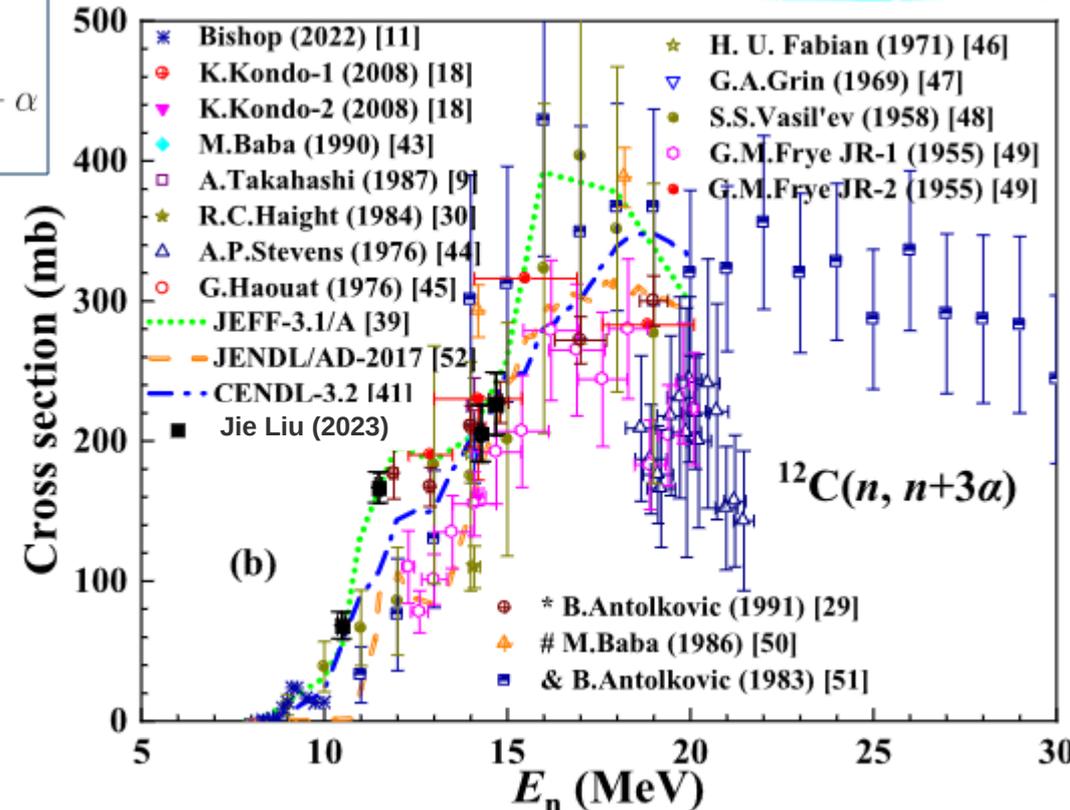
➤ Inelastic scattering



➤  $\alpha$  knock-out



➤ Complete spallation into  $3\alpha$ 's.



# PPAC test

## Used configuration:

- $C_3F_8$  @ 25 mbar
- $C_3F_8$  @ 10 mbar w/o Pb filter
- $C_3F_8$  @ 15 mbar w/o Pb filter

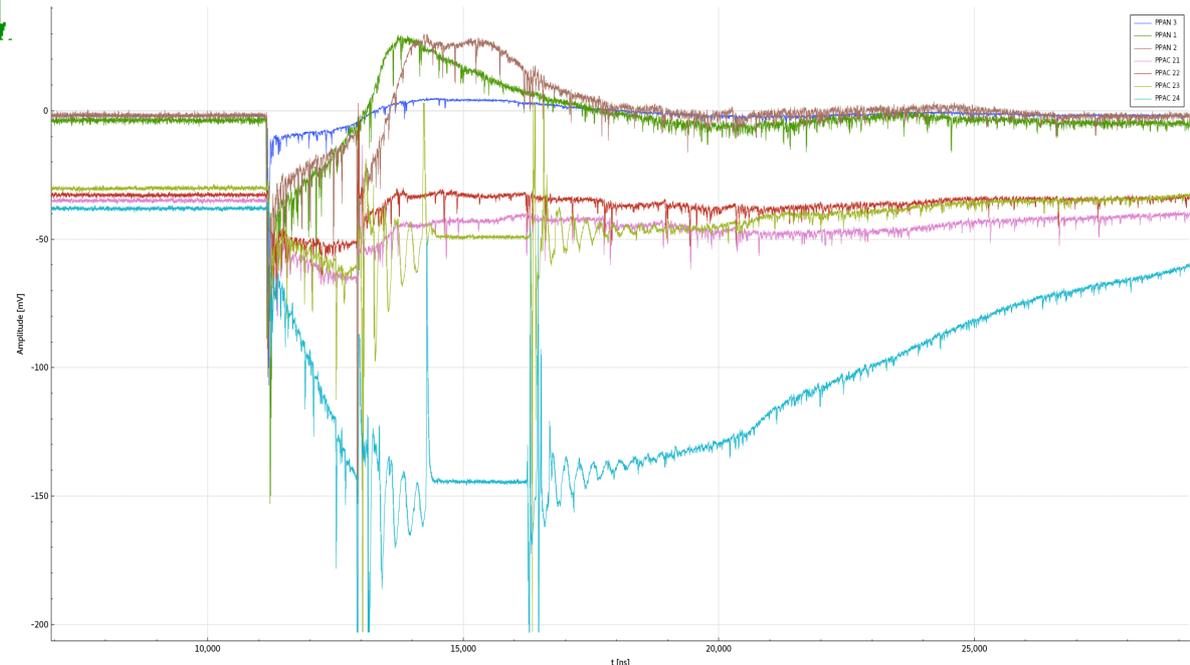
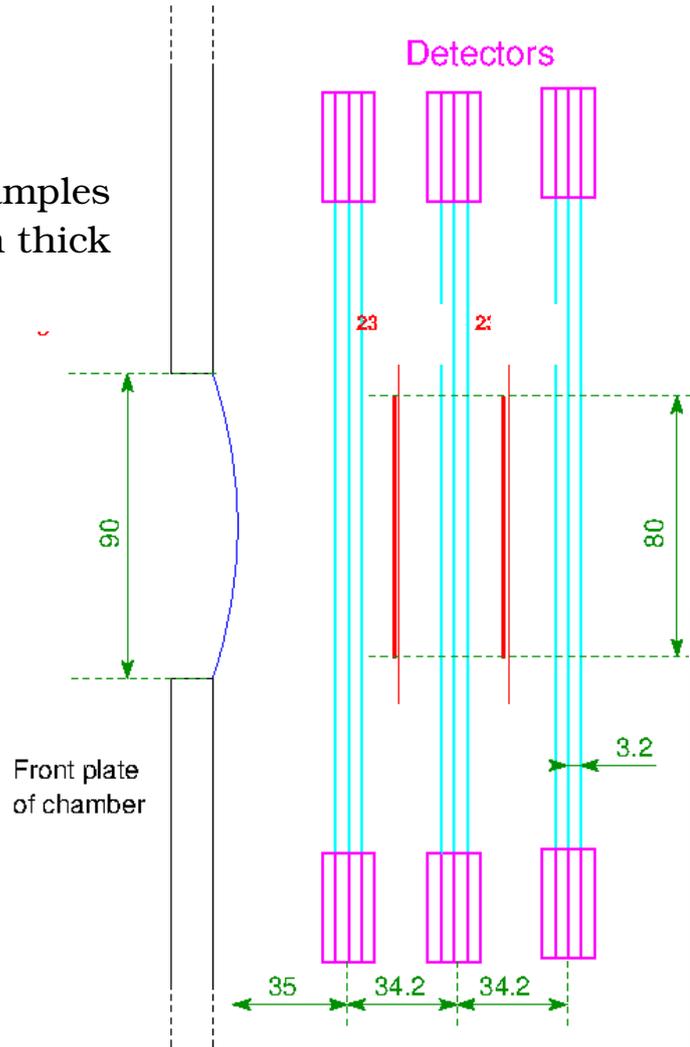
23 2 mylar samples  
6  $\mu$ m thick

235

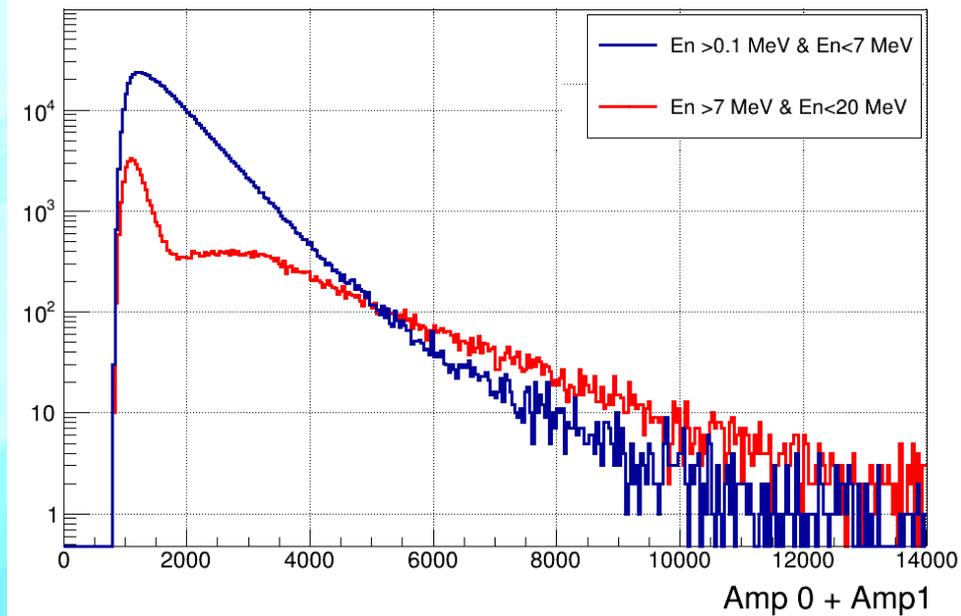
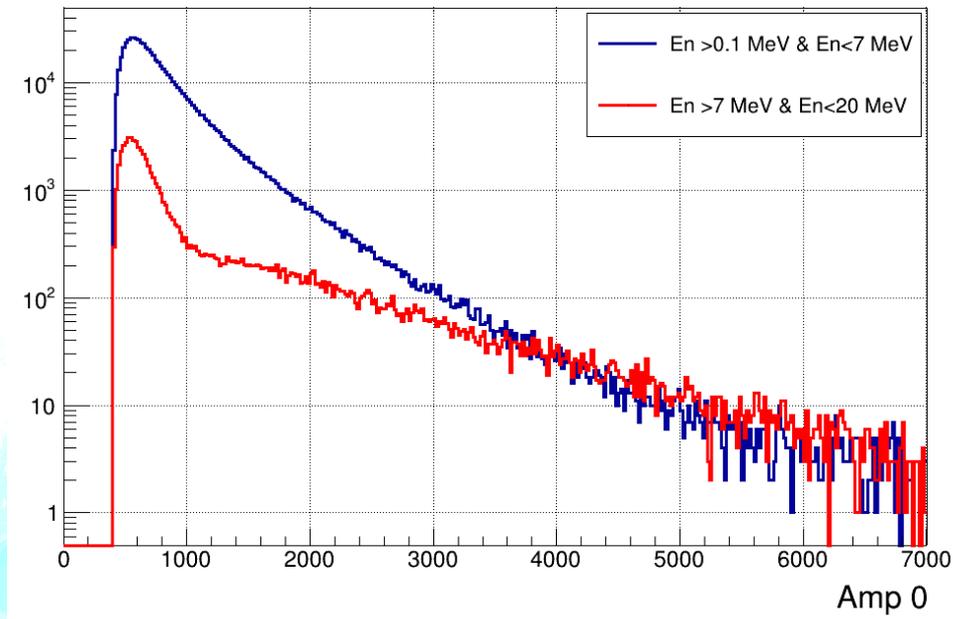
neutrons

Front plate  
of chamber

Detectors

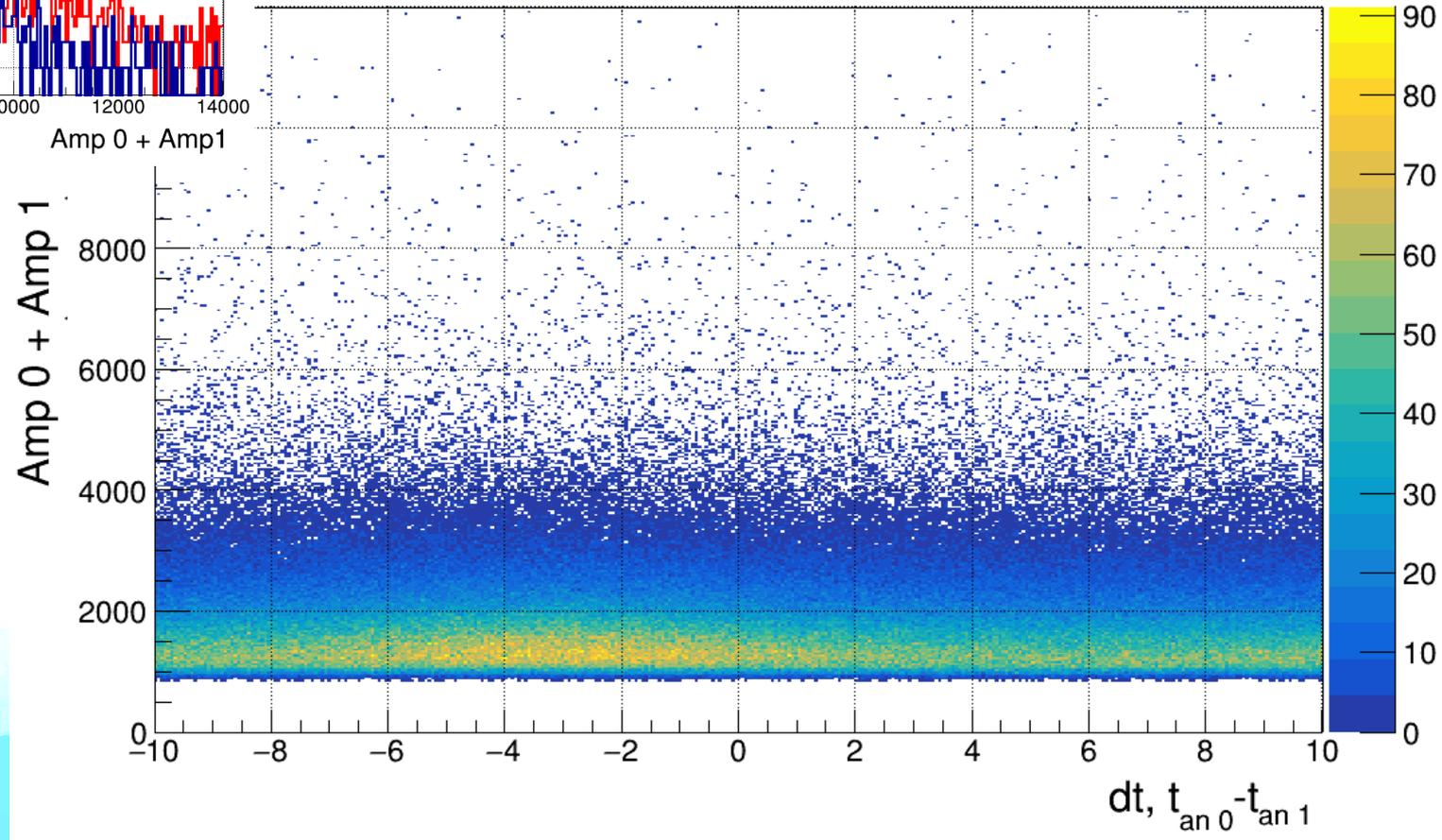
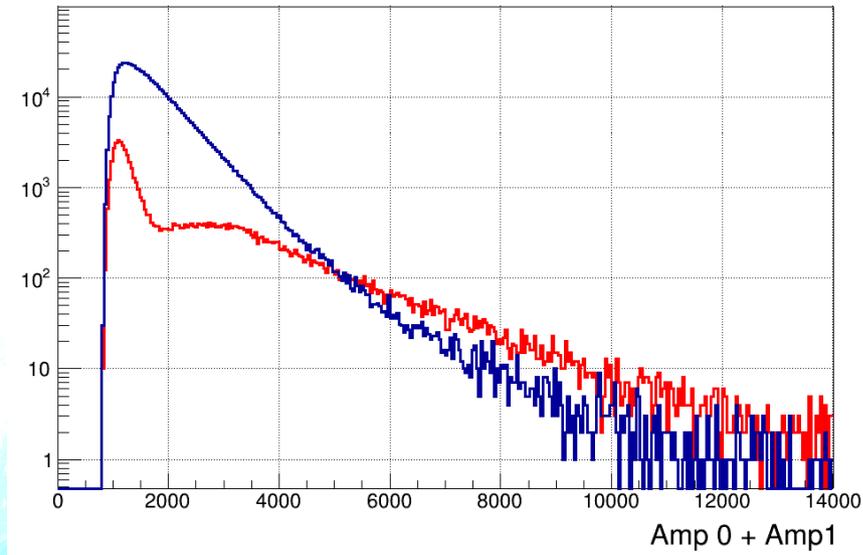


# Coincidence Events



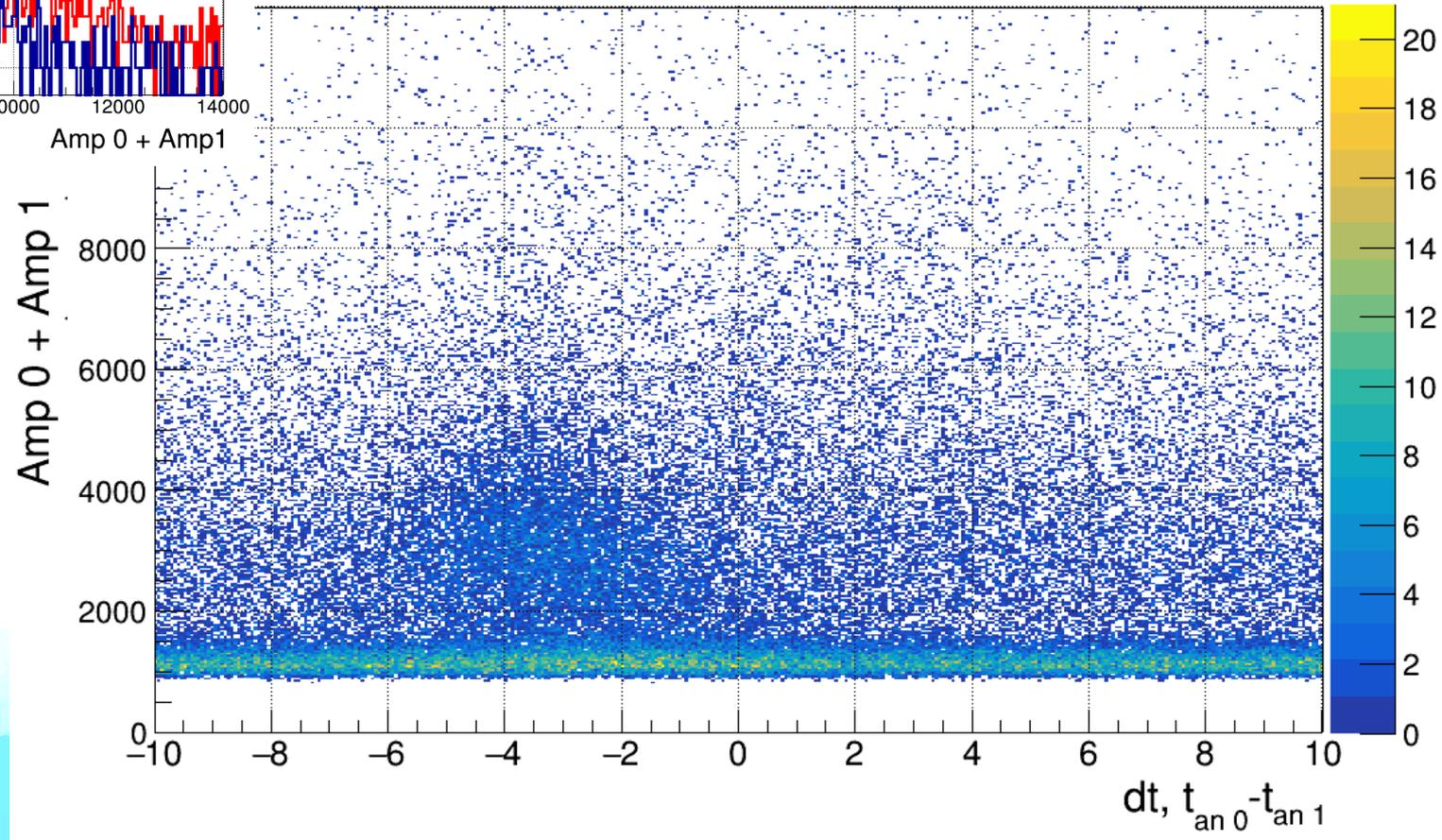
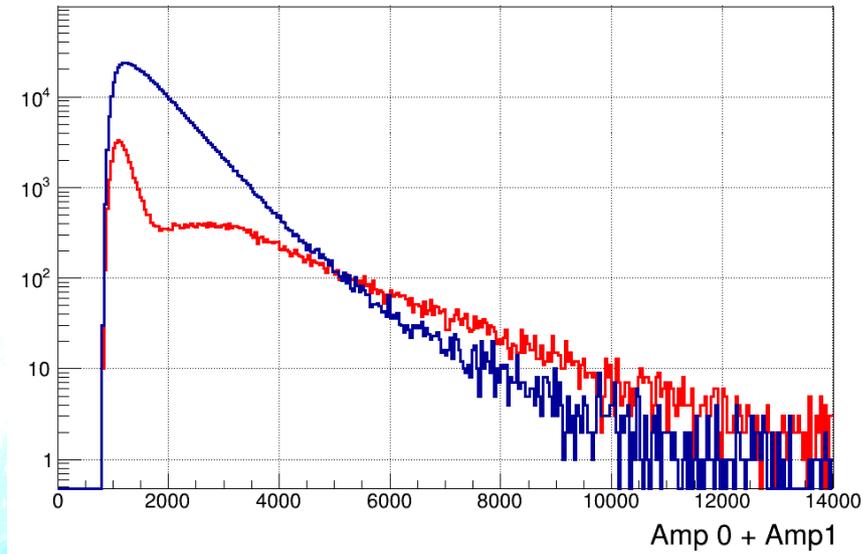
# Coincidence Events

$E_n > 0.1 \text{ MeV}$  and  $E_n < 7 \text{ MeV}$



# Coincidence Events

$E_n > 7 \text{ MeV}$  and  $E_n < 20 \text{ MeV}$



# PPAC test

## Background component & limitations

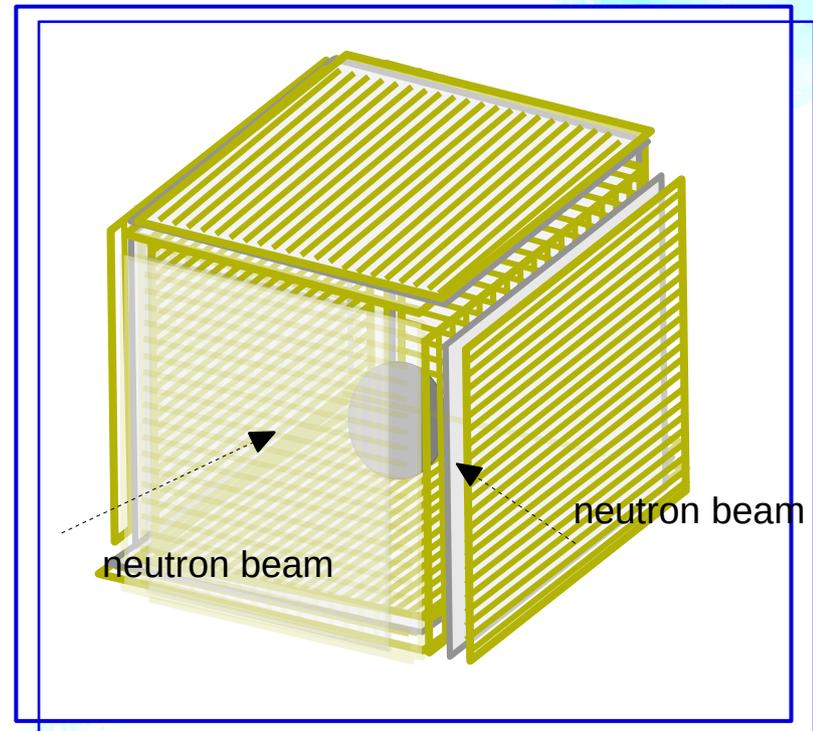
- The same material for Sample and detector
  - Sample = 6  $\mu\text{m}$  mylar
  - PPAC = 3 electrodes of 1.7  $\mu\text{m}$  mylar each one
  
- Cathodes pre-amp  $\rightarrow$  gain not well suited for light particles
  
- $\alpha$  passing through 2 PPAC from the 2<sup>nd</sup> sample

# PPAC test

## Solution

System for CALorimetry with  
Parallel Plate Avalanche counters

### SCAPPA



## Background component & limitations

- The same material for Sample and detector  
Sample = 6  $\mu\text{m}$  mylar  
PPAC = 3 electrodes of 1.7  $\mu\text{m}$  mylar each one
  - PPAC not directly in beam  
and/or PPAC far → events selection by  
time properties
- Cathodes pre-amp → gain not well suited for  
light particles
  - already planned a change in the  
cathodes electronics ( probably before  
the Ce measurement)
- $\alpha$  passing through 2 PPAC from the 2<sup>nd</sup> sample

## Technical papers:

- A. Manna, E. Pirovano et al. on behalf of the n\_TOF collaboration, “*Recoil proton telescopes and parallel plate avalanche counters for the  $^{235}\text{U}(n,f)$  cross section measurement relative to  $\text{H}(n,n)\text{H}$  between 10 and 500 MeV neutron energy*”, Journal of Instrumentation 18 (04), P04024

- E. Pirovano, A. Manna et al. on behalf of the n\_TOF collaboration, “*A detector system for ‘absolute’ measurements of fission cross sections at n\_TOF in the energy range below 200 MeV*”, Journal of Instrumentation, in press

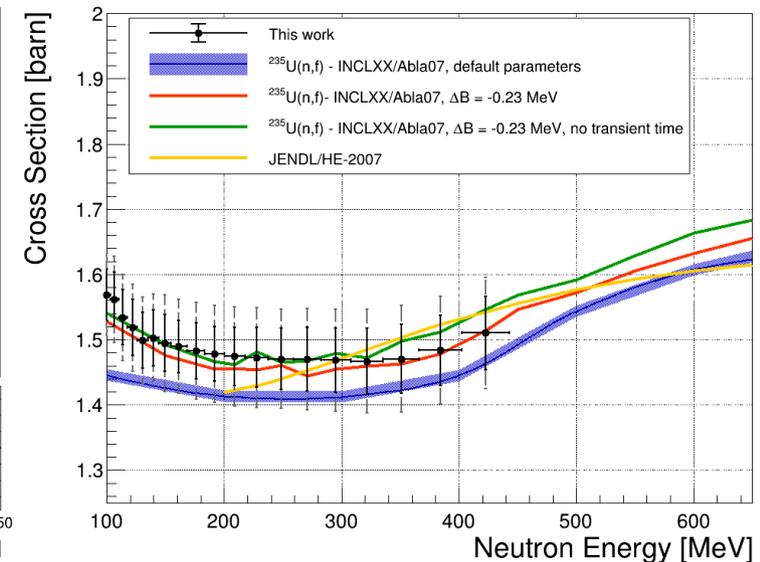
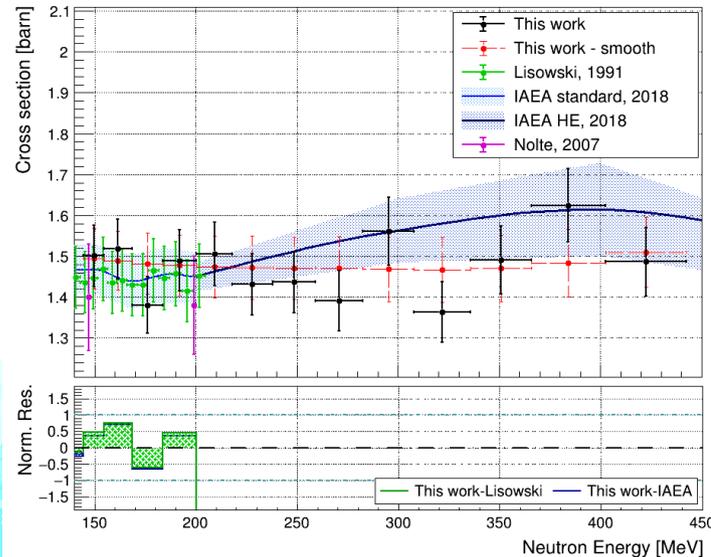
# Extension of the $^{235}\text{U}(n,f)$ cross section above 420 MeV

## PRC:

a draft ready, in distribution soon

## PRL:

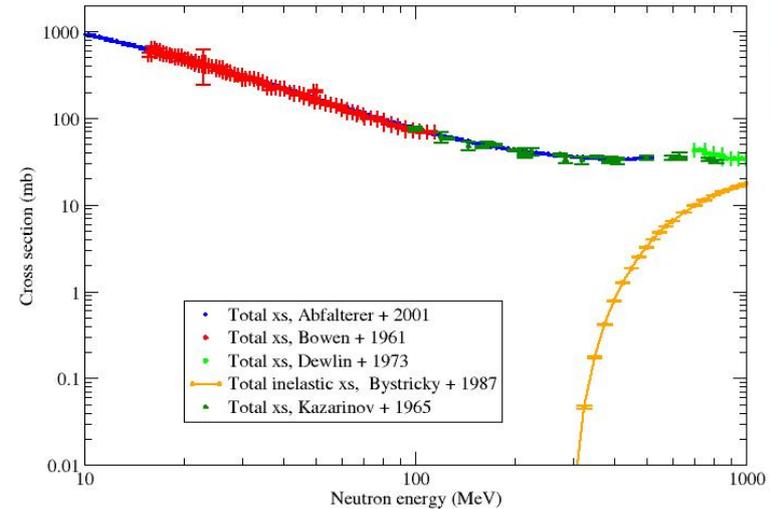
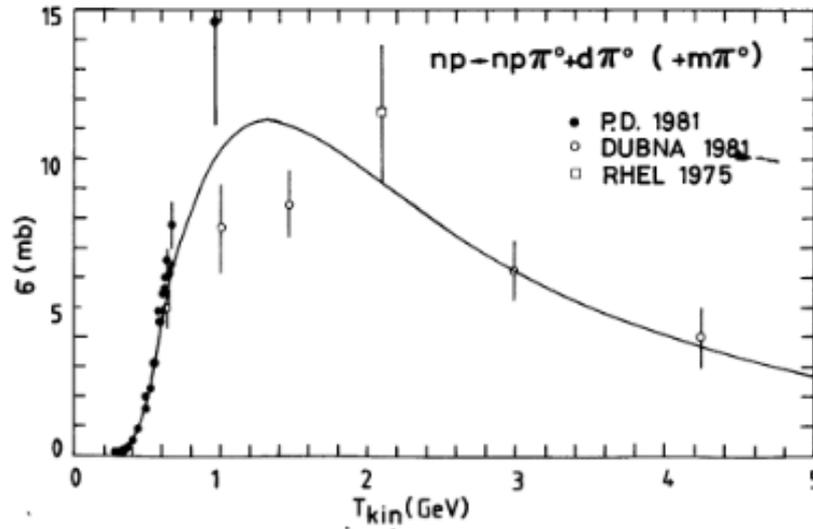
a draft ready, in distribution soon



# Extension of the $^{235}\text{U}(n,f)$ cross section above 420 MeV

High energy limit in our measurement: opening of the first inelastic channel in the n-p reaction - excitation of the  $\Delta$  resonance

- 1)  $np \Rightarrow pn\pi^0 + d\pi^0 (+m\pi^0)$
- 2)  $pp\pi^-$  or  $nn\pi^+$
- 3)  $np\pi^+\pi^-$
- 4)  $pp\pi^-\pi^0 (+m\pi^0)$
- 5)  $d\pi^+\pi^-$
- 6)  $nn\pi^+ (+m\pi^0)$
- 7)  $np\ 2\pi^+ 2\pi^-$
- 8)  $np\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$
- 9)  $pp\pi^+ 2\pi^-$ .



$$m(\pi) = 140 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$



Development of a new detector able to measure the high-energy neutron based in the TOF of the protons from the n-p elastic scattering

Experimental data requested in the last IAEA neutron standard meeting

## The idea...

Measurement feasible with our standard PPAC setup (9 samples + 10 detectors) in EAR-1 with fission collimator

Preliminary “ok” for the preparation of the samples from Orsay

Anyone is welcome to contribute to the preparation of the proposal and perform the experiment

# Additional fission cross section measurement

$${}^{239}\text{Pu}(n,f) \text{ xs} / {}^{235}\text{U}(n,f) \text{ xs}$$

