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Other fundings



CEA/DEN, P2IO

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Characterization of the FALSTAFF spectrometer first arm: Study of ^{252}Cf and ^{235}U fission fragments

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1) Irifu, CEA, Université Paris-Saclay, France

2) GANIL, Caen, France

3) European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Geel, Belgium

Outlook

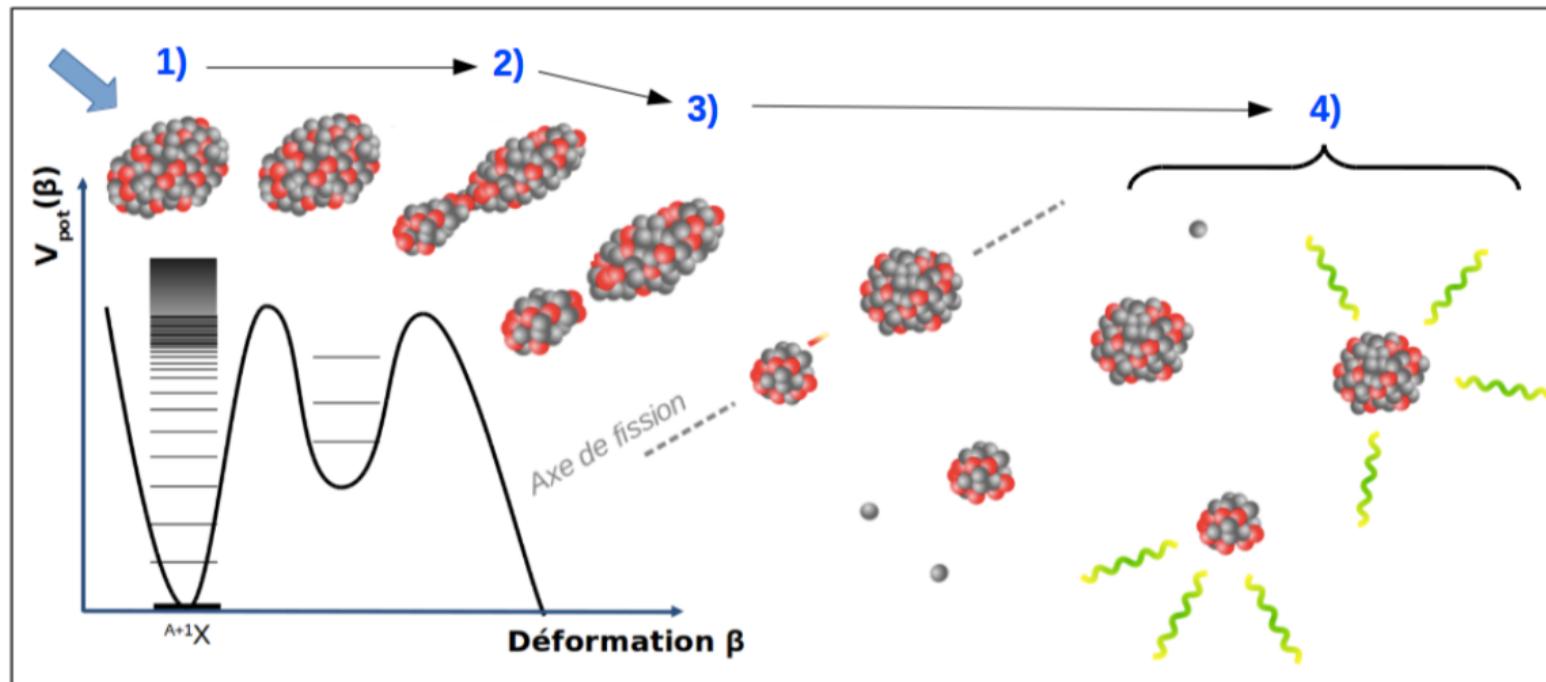
- Context
- Goals and Motivations
- Detectors
- ^{252}Cf and ^{235}U results
- Perspectives and Summary

Nuclear Fission

Splitting of a nuclei into two (+ a few neutron)

Fission process timeline

- 1) Formation of fissionning system
- 2) Deformation up to saddle point
- 3) Deformation up to the scission point
- 4) De-excitation of primary fragments



Goals and Motivations

Study of actinide fission in the fast energy domain

Fragments in coincidence

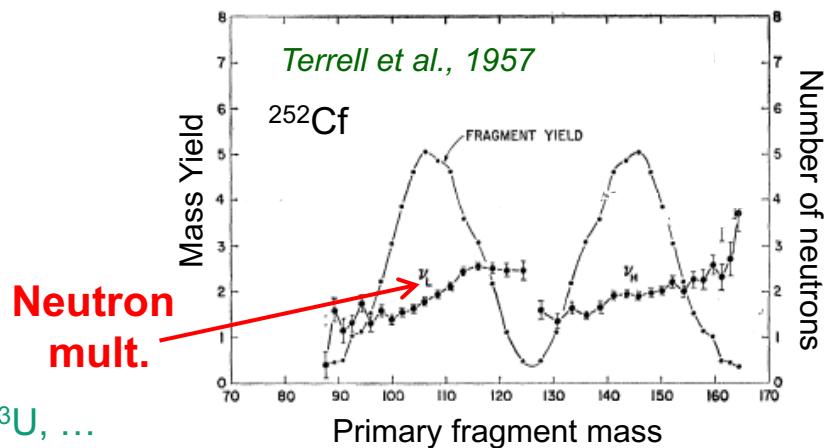
- Kinetic energies
- Final masses (after n evaporation)
- Initial masses (before n evaporation)
- Charge

Fragments + gamma

Fragments + neutrons

Actinides to study: $^{238,235}\text{U}$, ^{239}Pu , ^{237}Np , ^{232}Th , ^{233}U , ...

Experiment to be performed at NFS, ...



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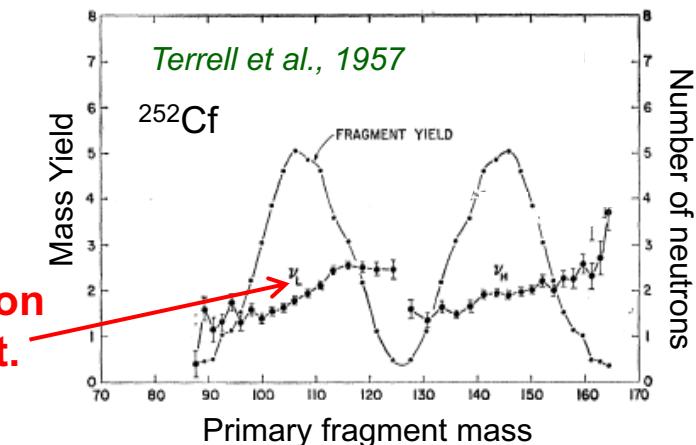
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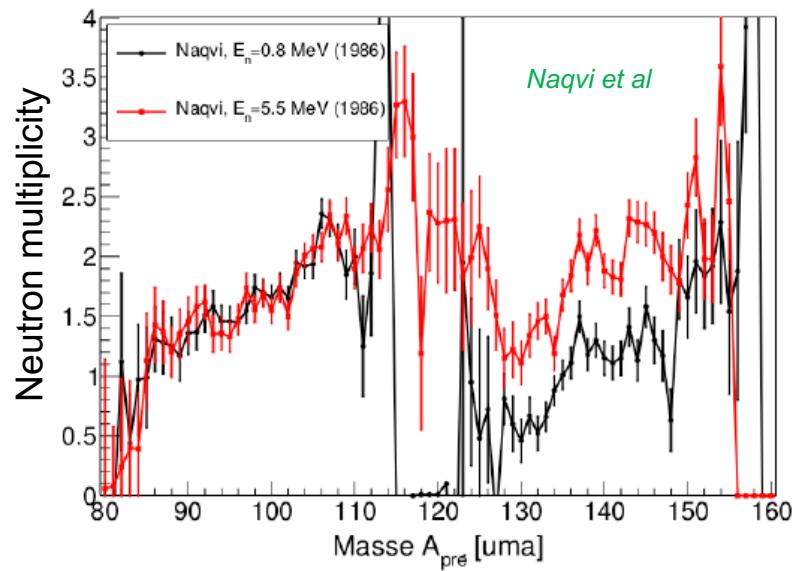
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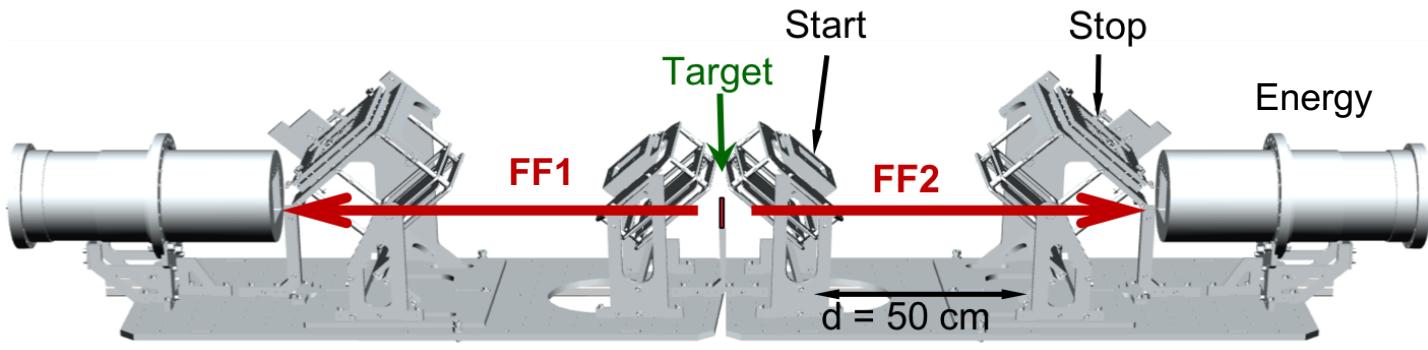


Data needed :

- ❖ Few data in the fast neutron energy domain
 - New generation **reactors**
 - Neutron multiplicity and fission yields
 - Important for ND libraries
 - Knowledge about **fission process**
 - energy sharing
 - deformation...



Method



FF mass before evaporation (A_{pre}) → The 2V method

- Hyp: n evaporation does not modify **average velocity**

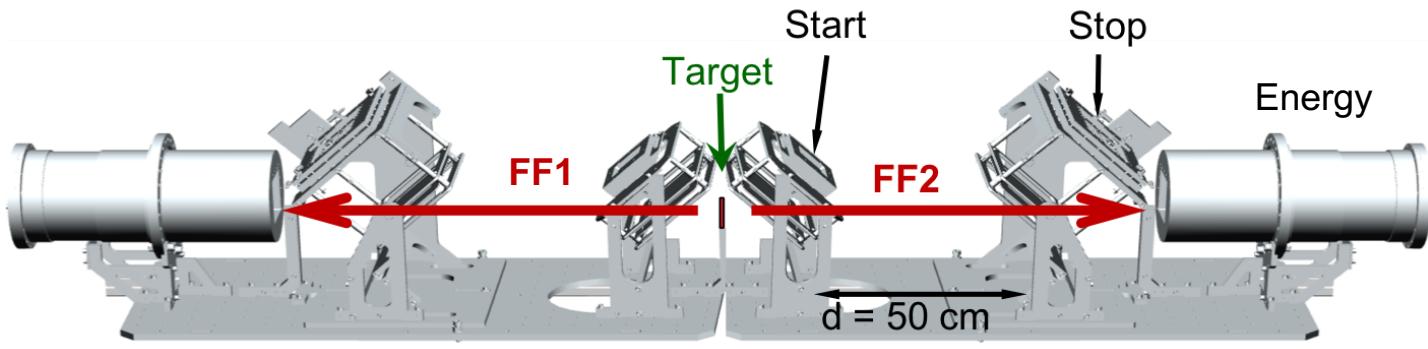
Measurement using time-of-flight (ToF) method

- Timing resolution : $\sigma_t \sim 150 \text{ ps}$
- Spatial resolution : $\sigma_{x,y} \sim 2 \text{ mm}$



Emissive foils + MWPC

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- Energy loss corrections

Measurement using an energy detector + ToF

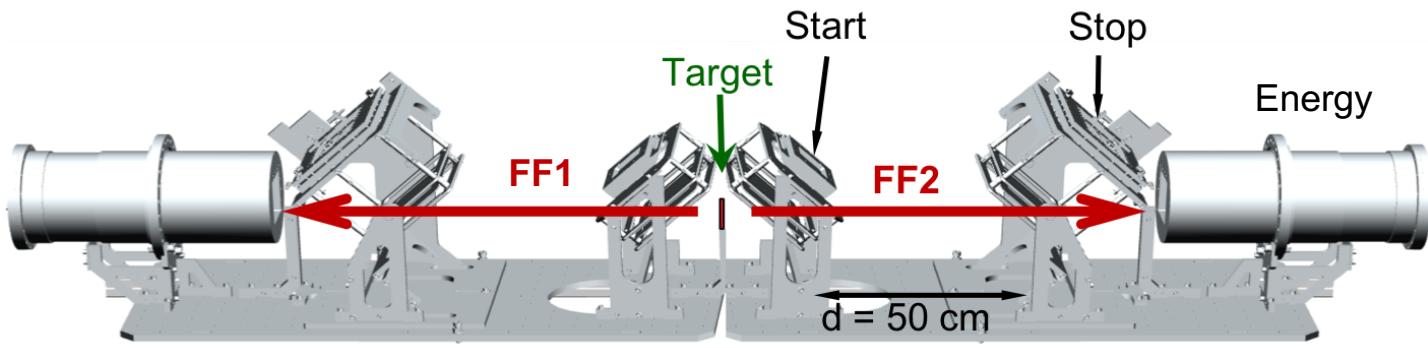
- Timing & position resolution similar to 2V
- Energy resolution $\Delta E/E \sim 1 \%$
- Energy loss profile $\rightarrow \sim Z$

Emissive foils + MWPC

- Fragment energy losses
- Thickness/homog. of materials
 - Track reconstruction
 - Good calc. of DE

Axial ionization chamber

Method



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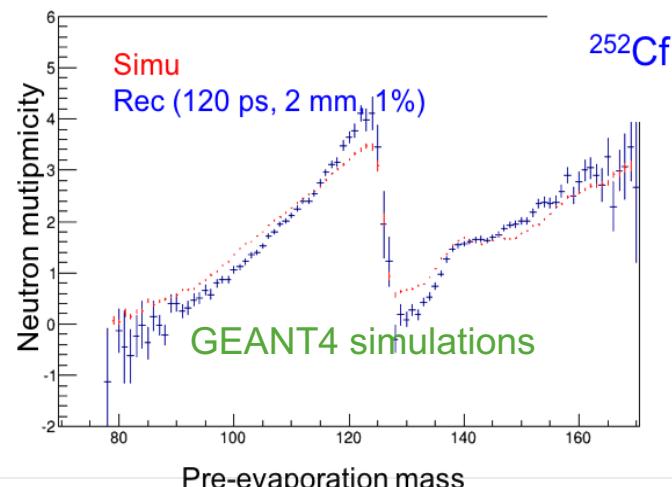
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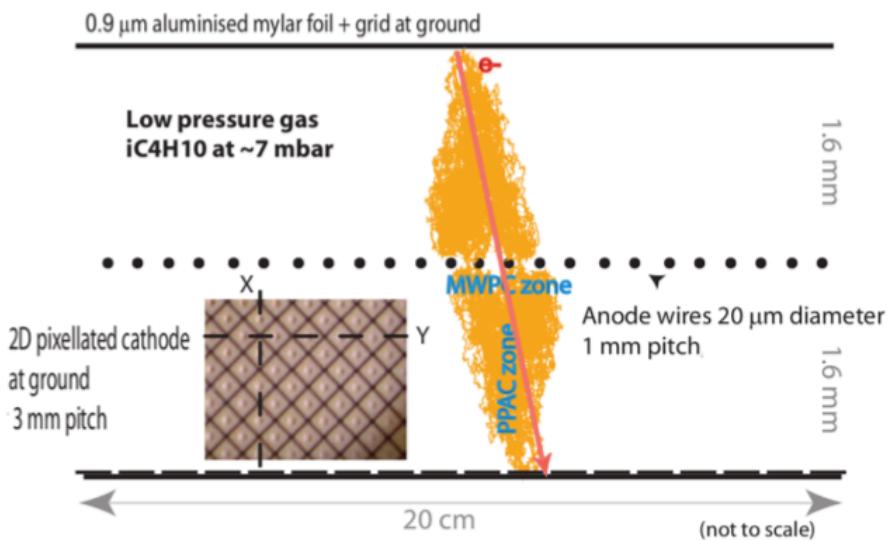
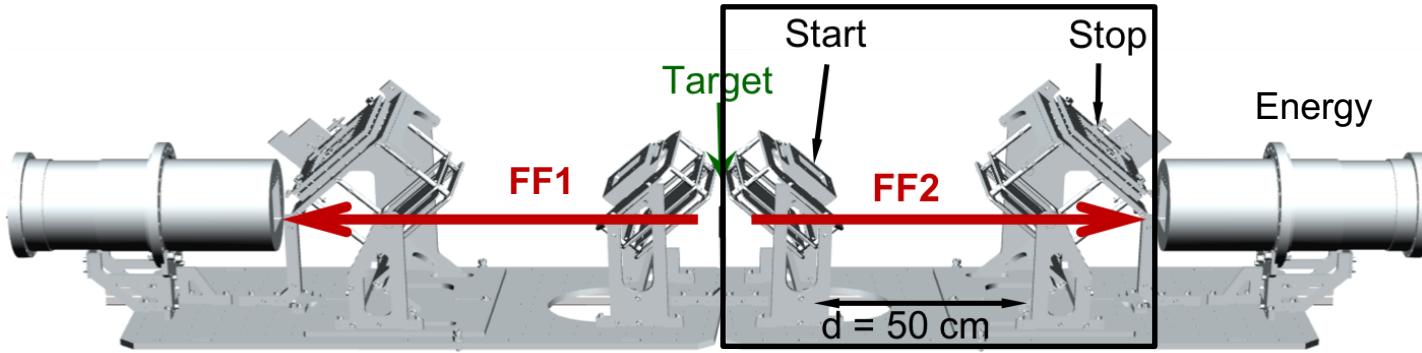
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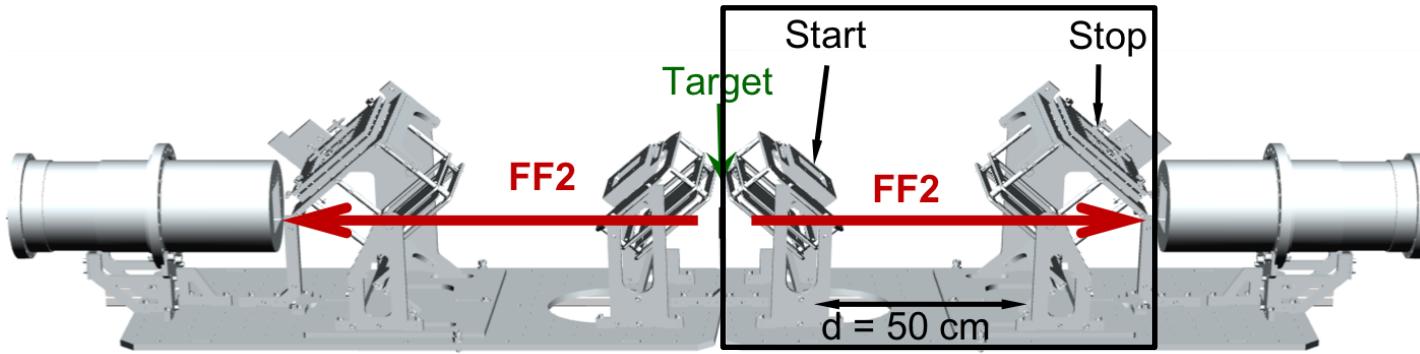


↓
Axial ionization chamber

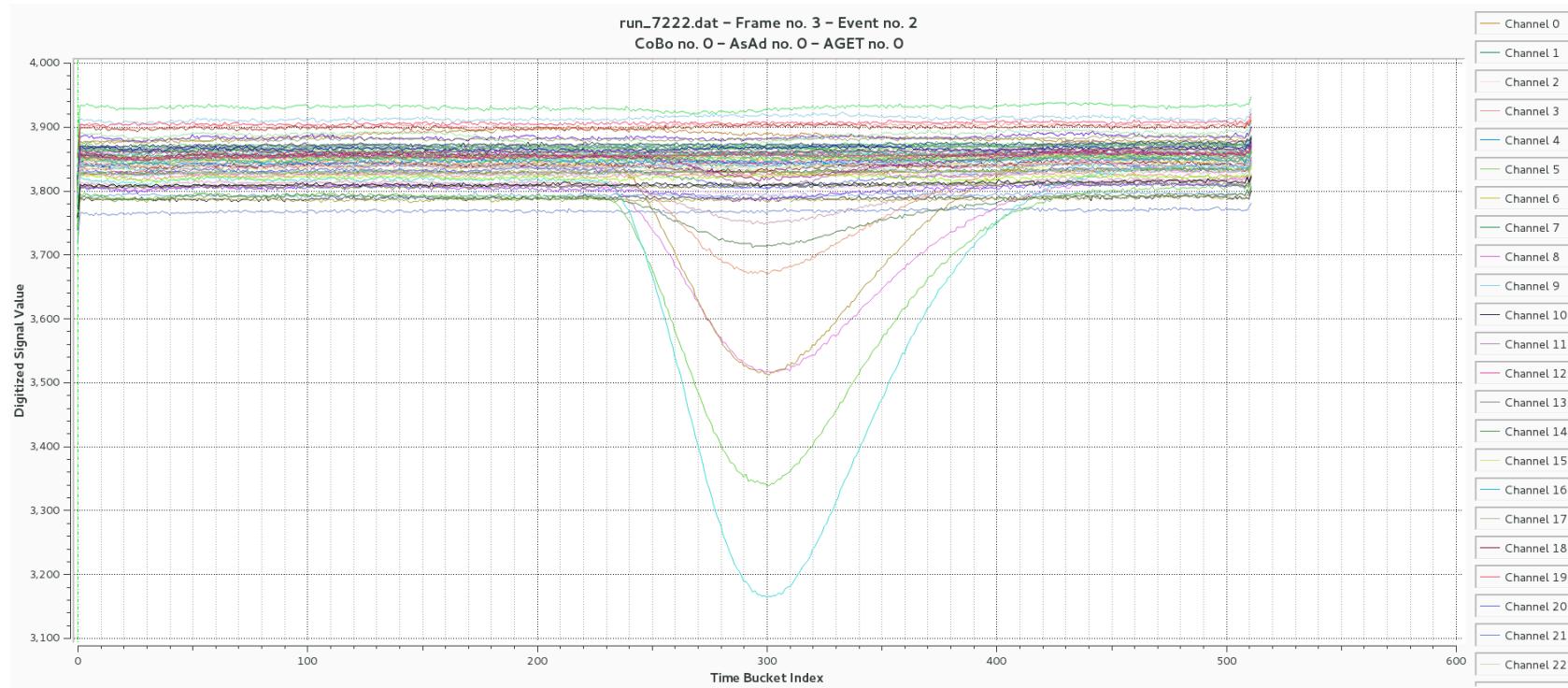
ToF Detectors



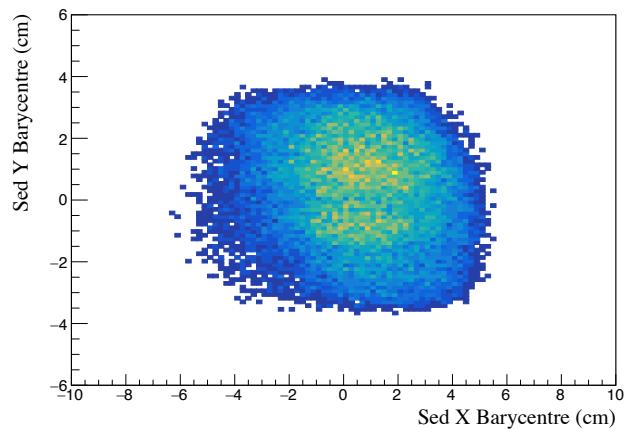
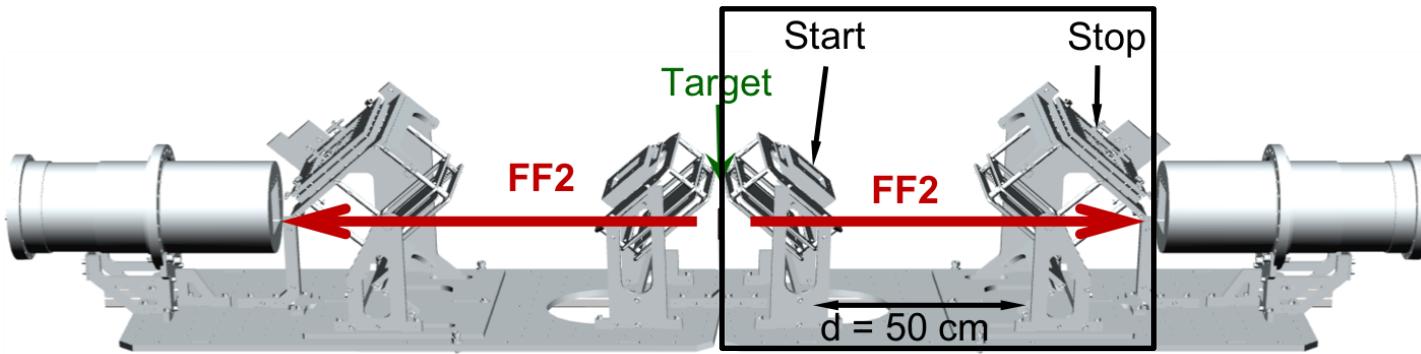
ToF Detectors



Position calculation

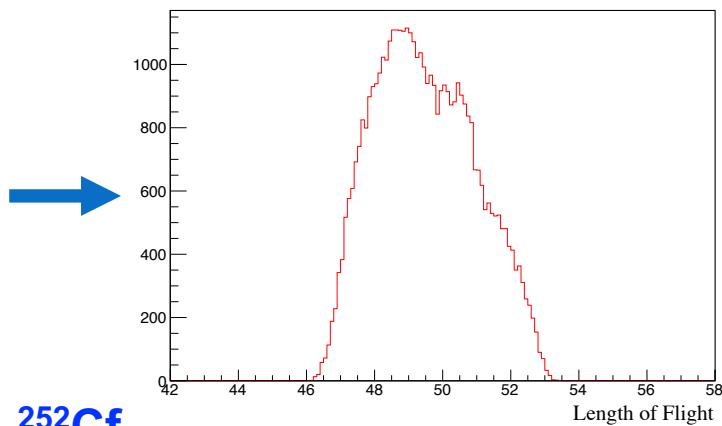
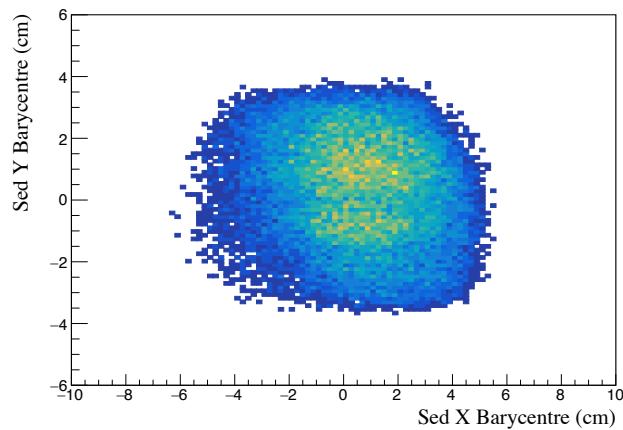
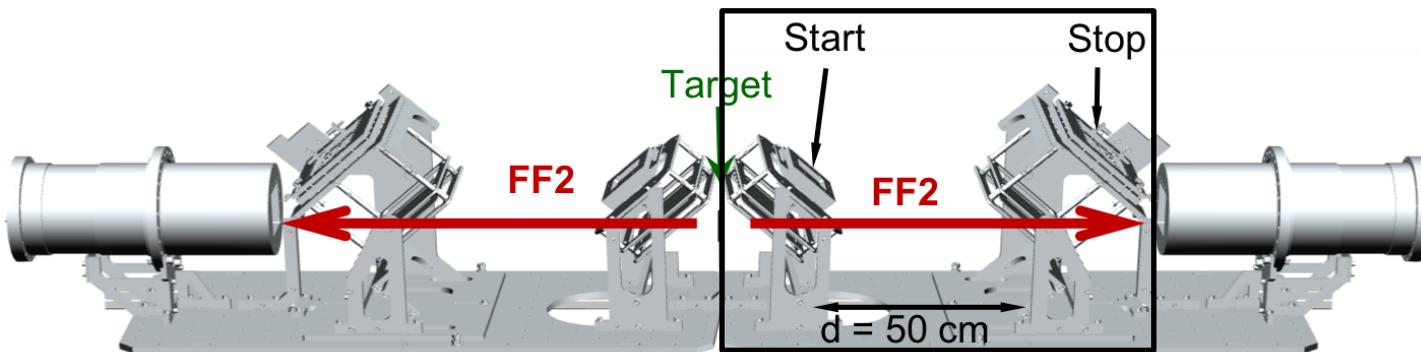


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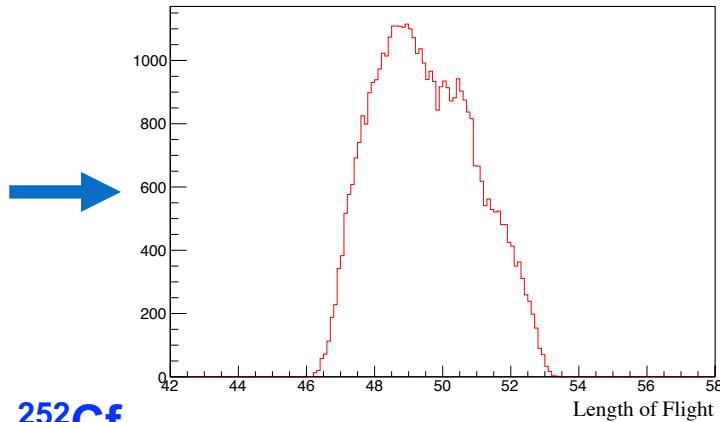
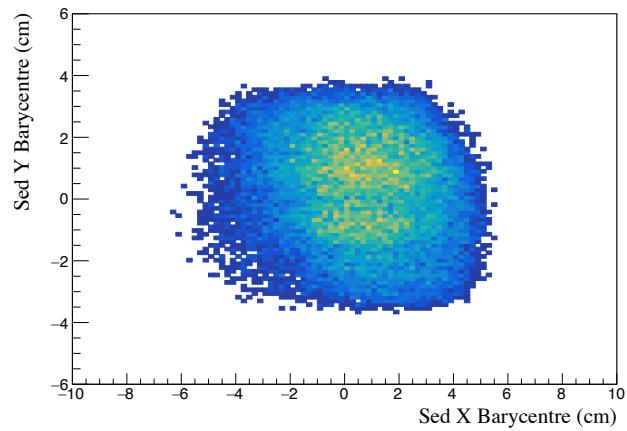
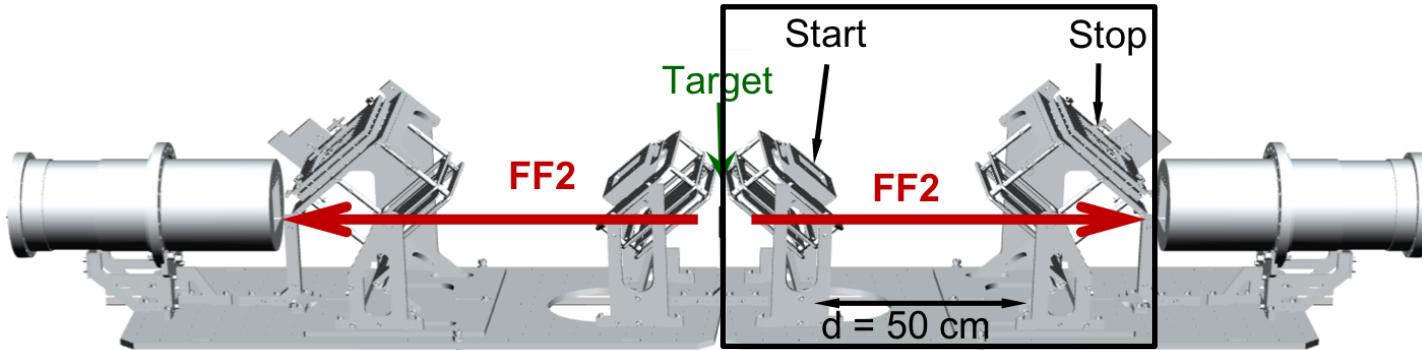


^{252}Cf

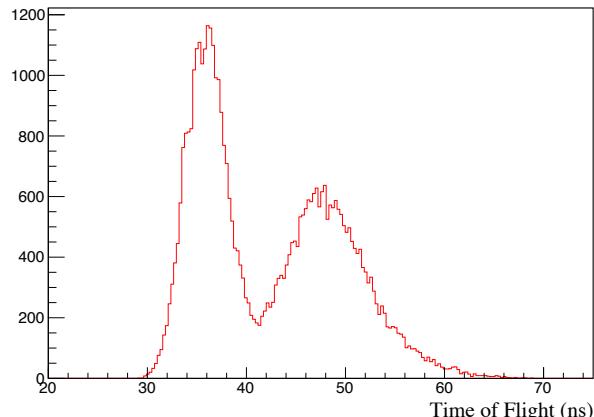
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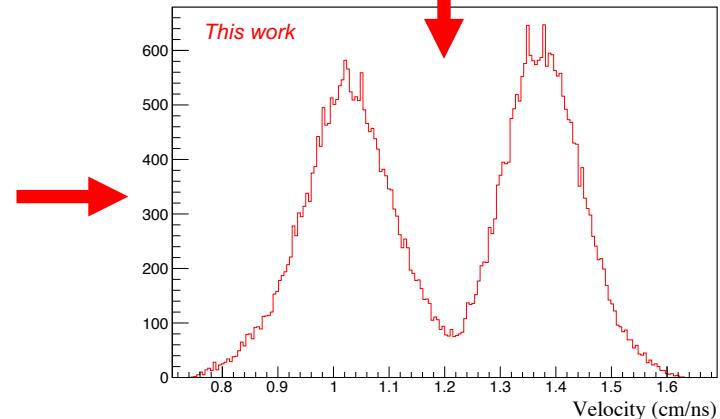
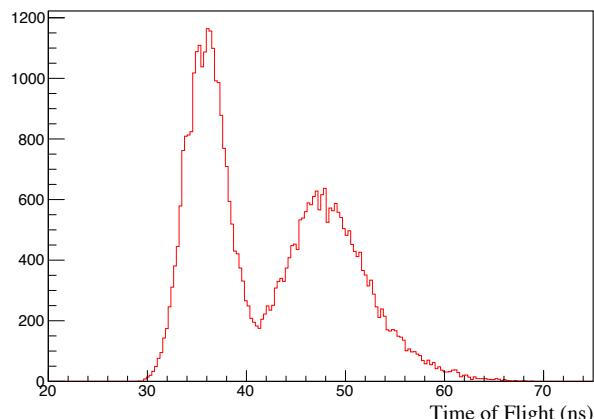
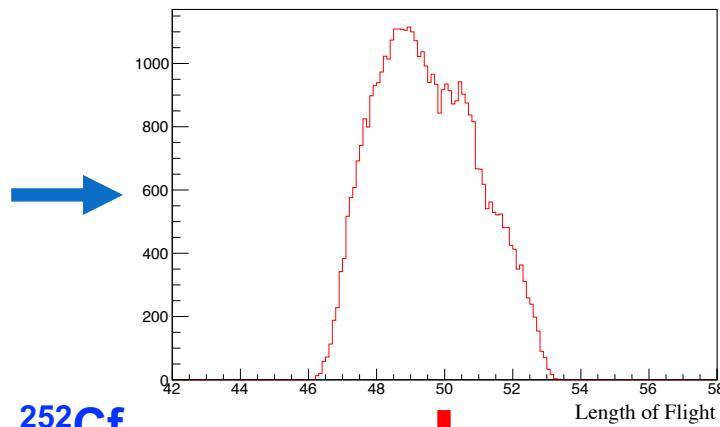
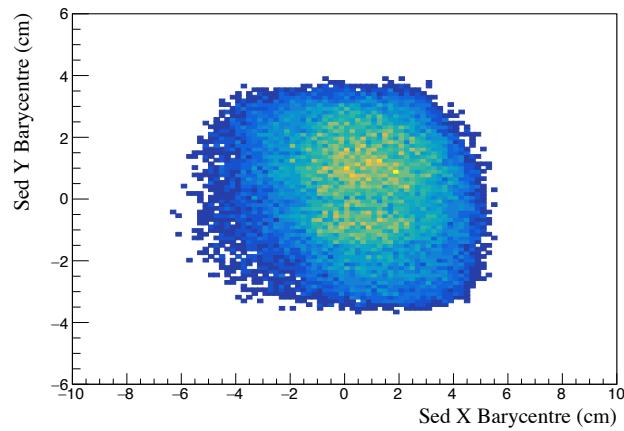
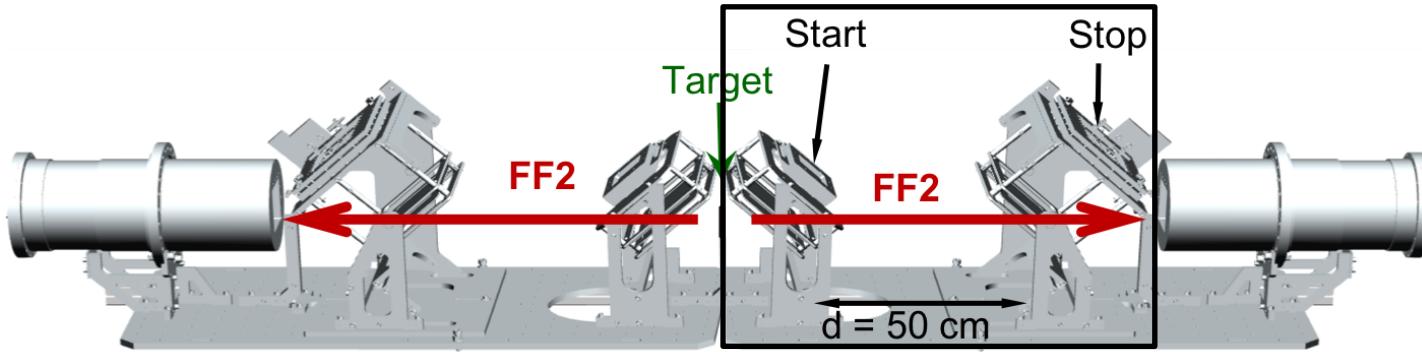
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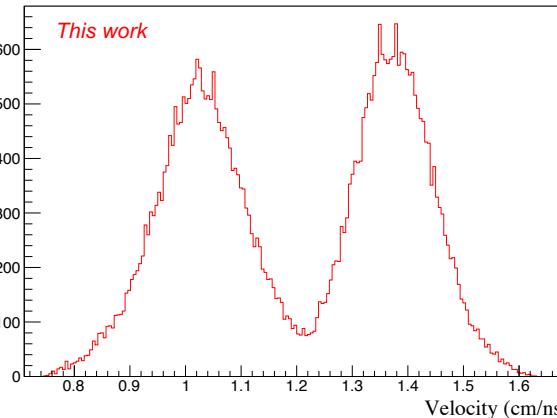
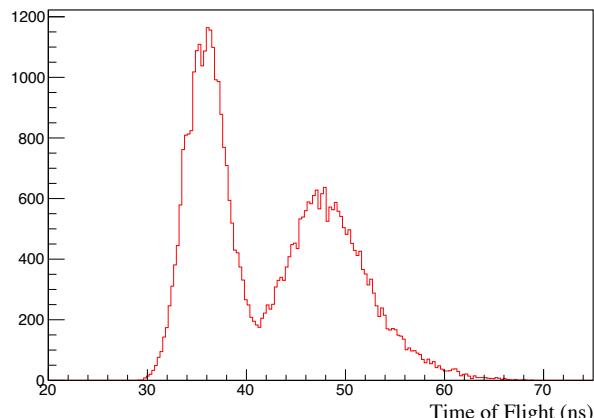
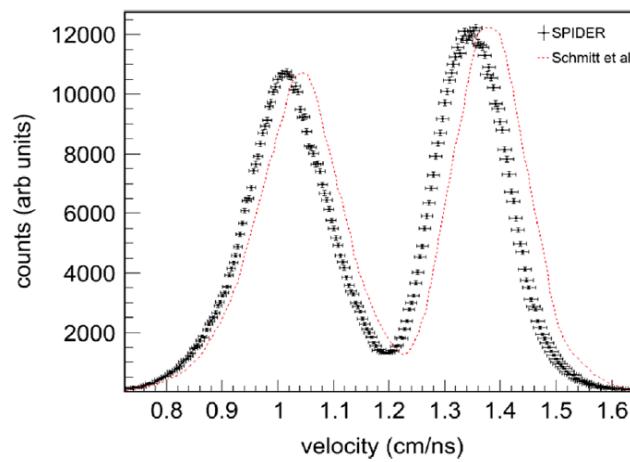
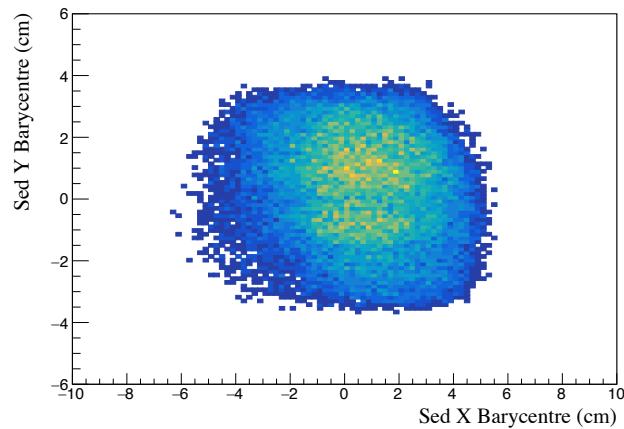
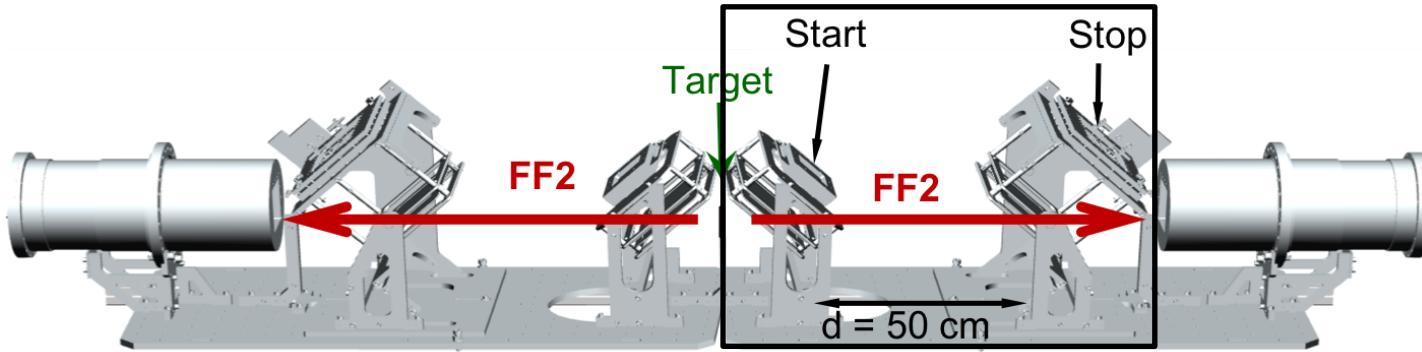
^{252}Cf



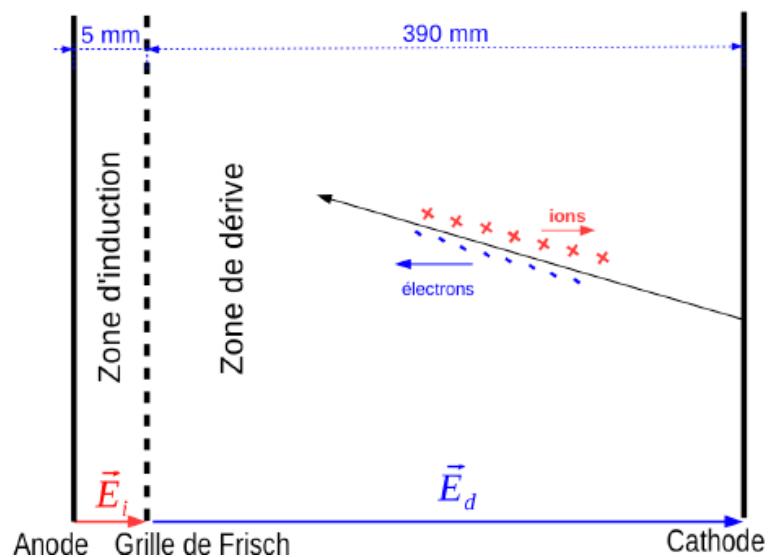
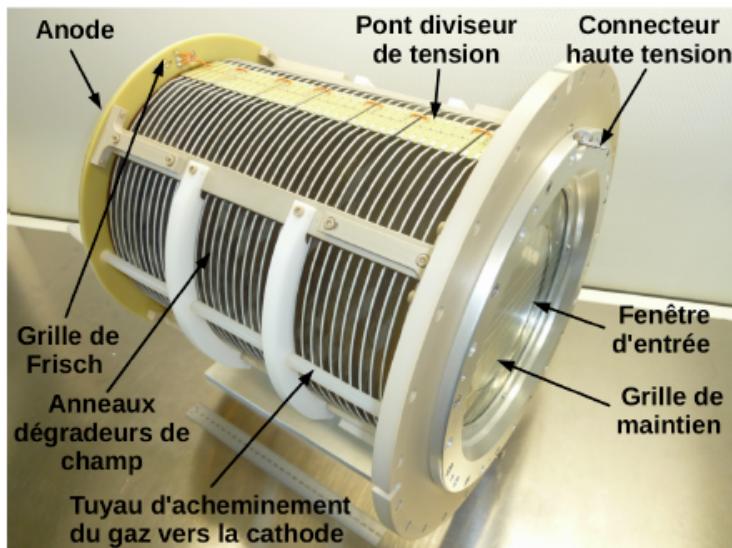
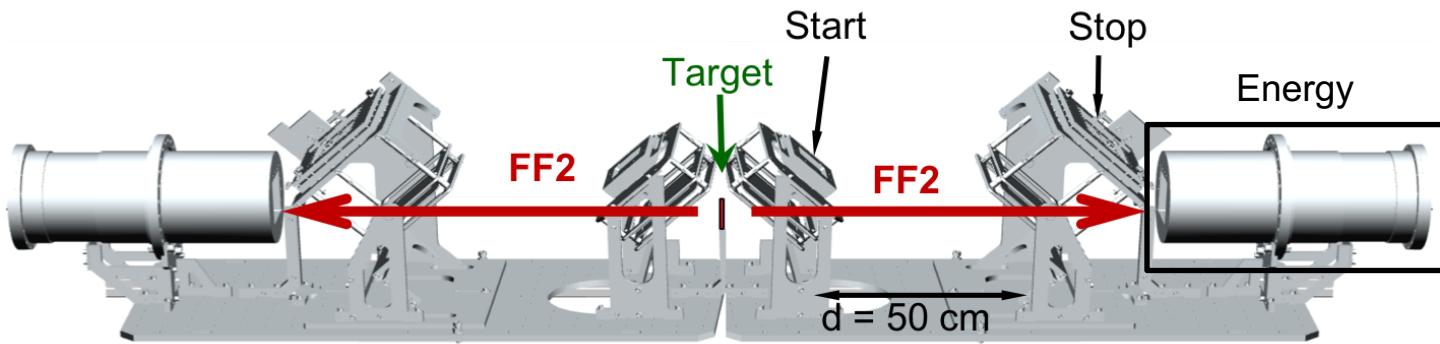
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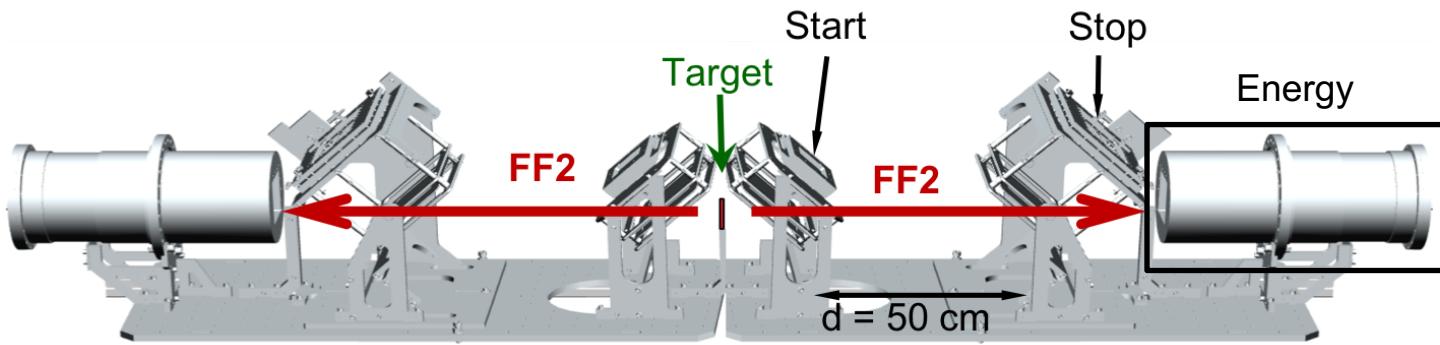
ToF Detectors



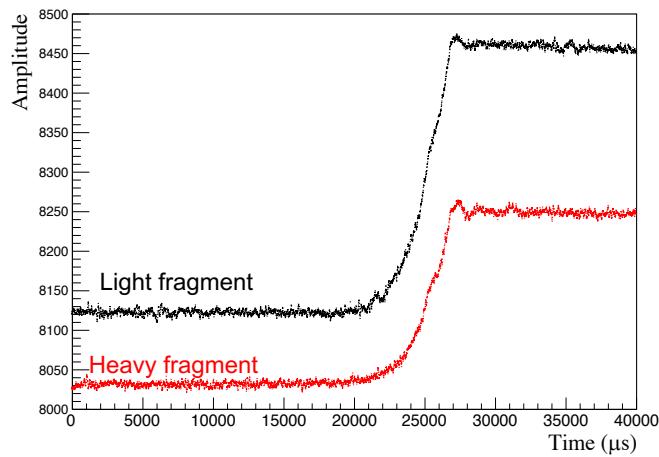
Energy Detector



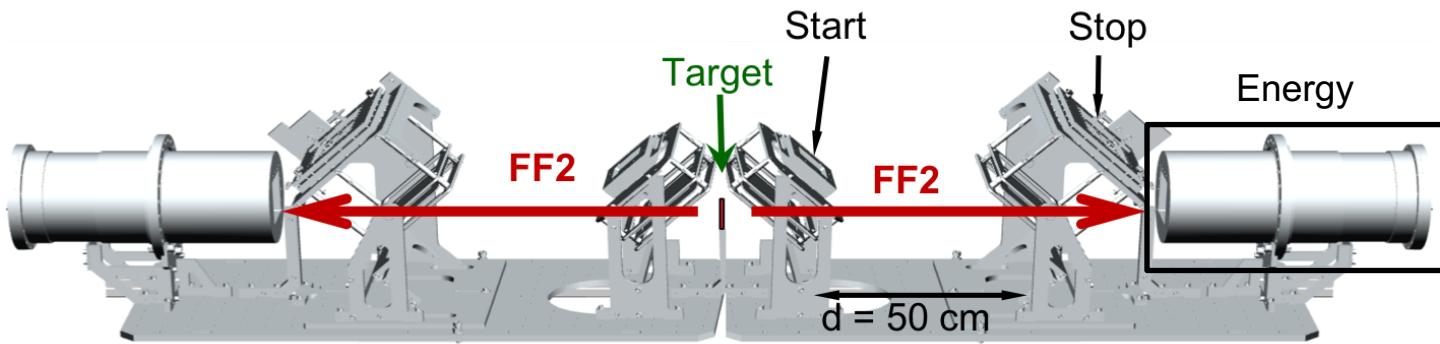
Energy Detector



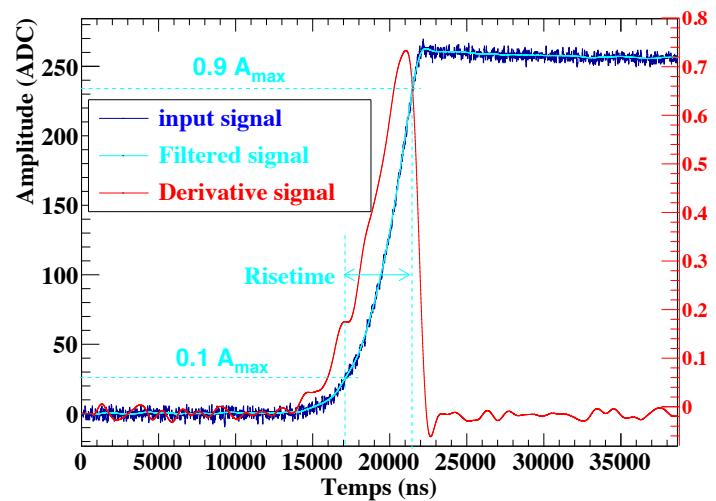
- ❖ Digitalization of anode signal
 - ❖ Possible to derivate
 - ❖ Smoothing methods



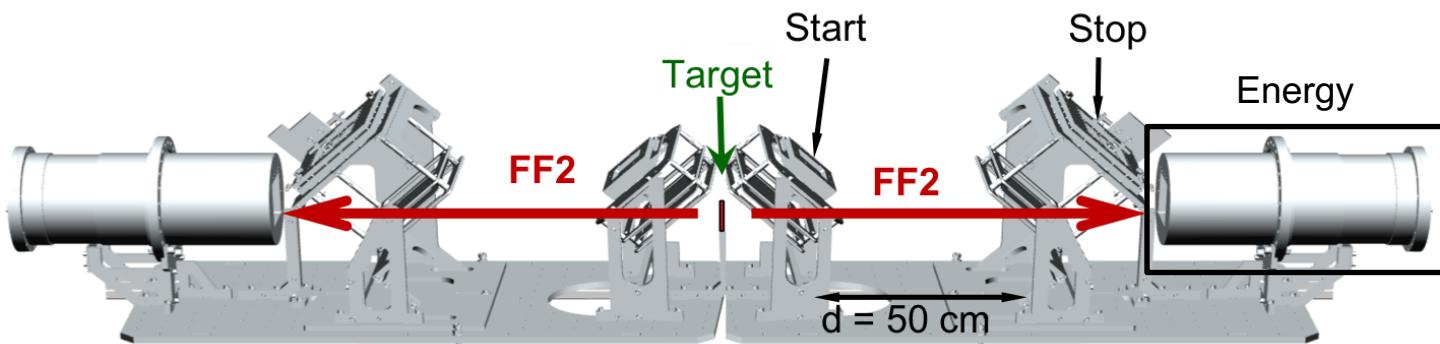
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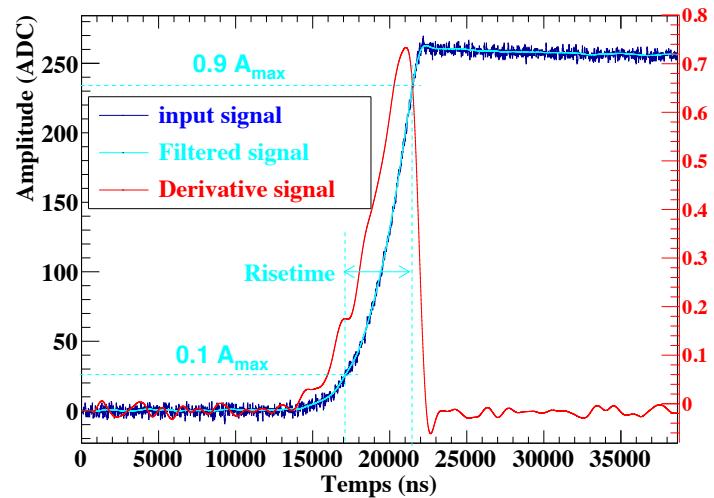
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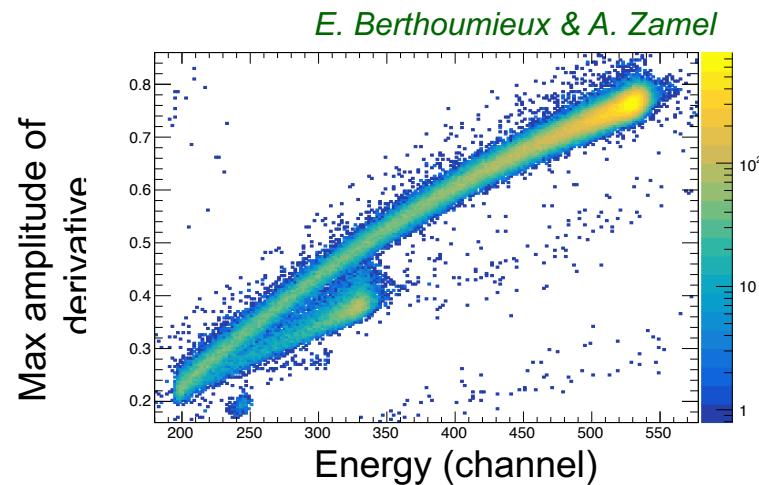
Energy Detector



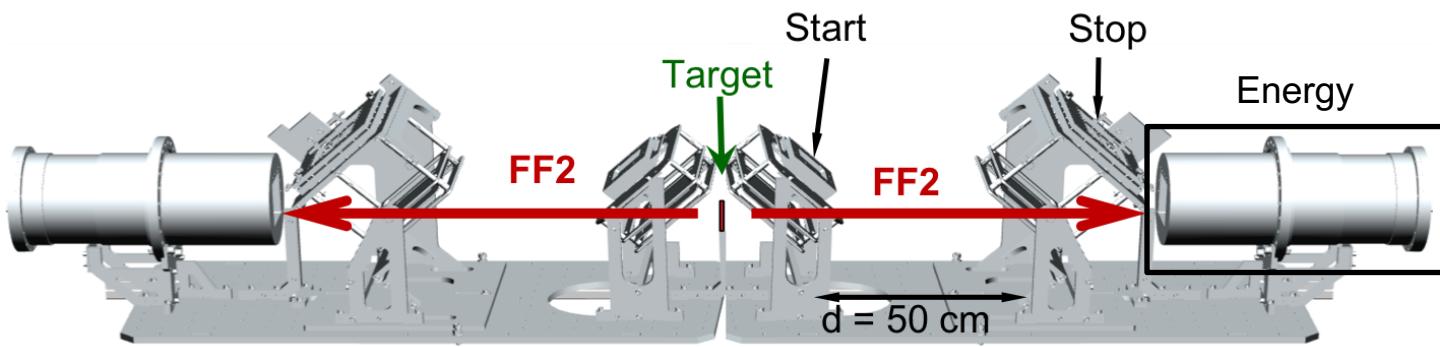
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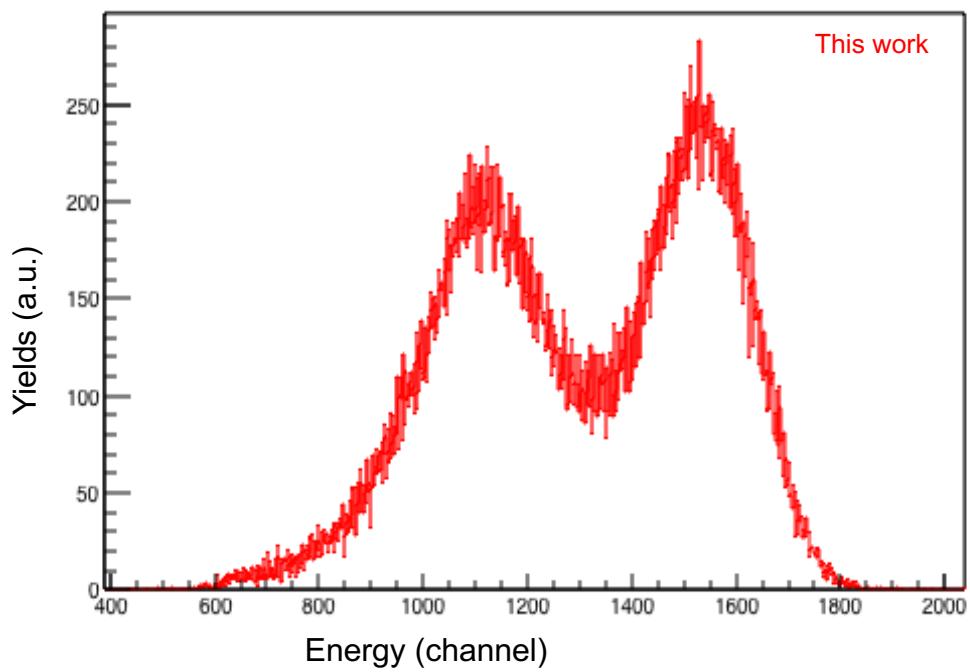
- ❖ Calibration experiment at IPNO
 - ❖ Energy and energy loss profile studies
- (Br, I) between 60-100 MeV
- Elastic scattering at 30°



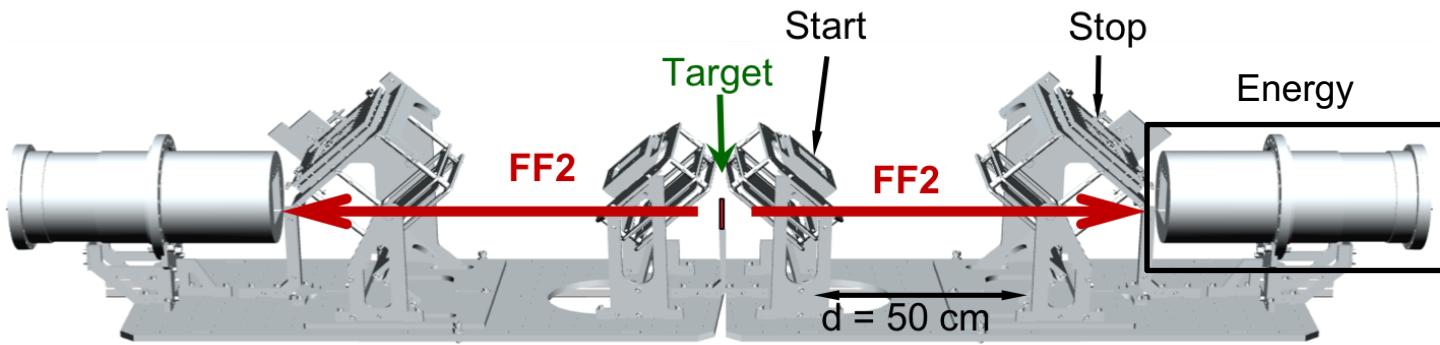
Energy Detector



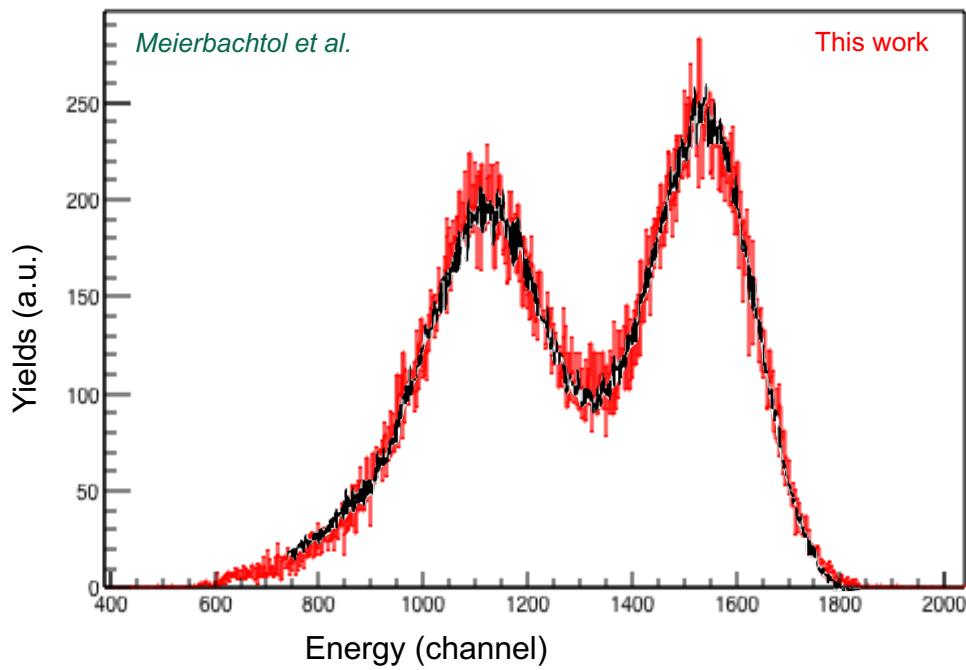
^{252}Cf source



Energy Detector

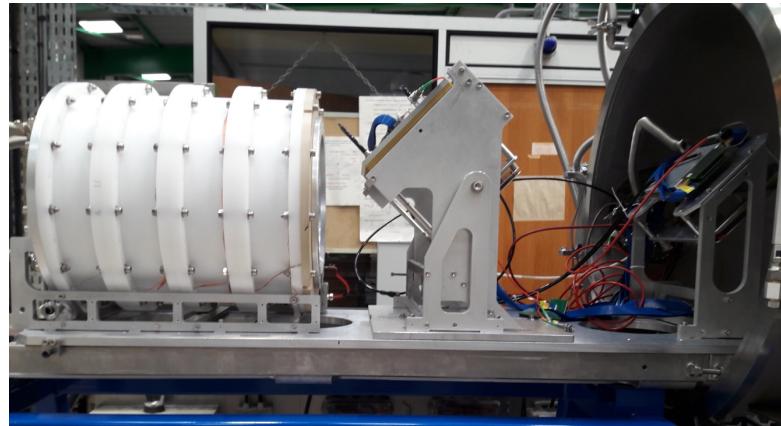
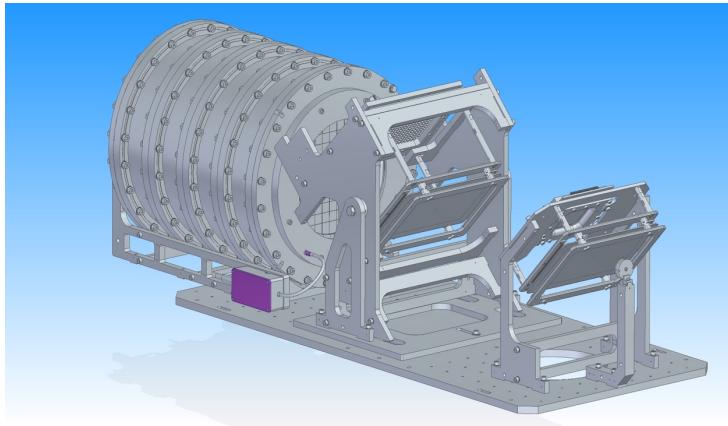


^{252}Cf source

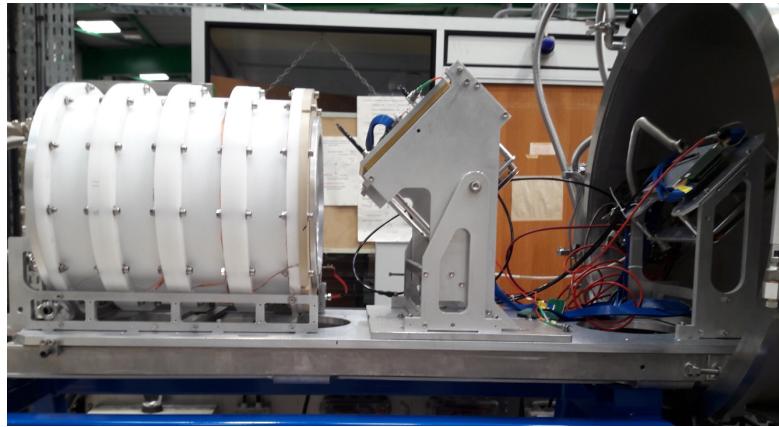
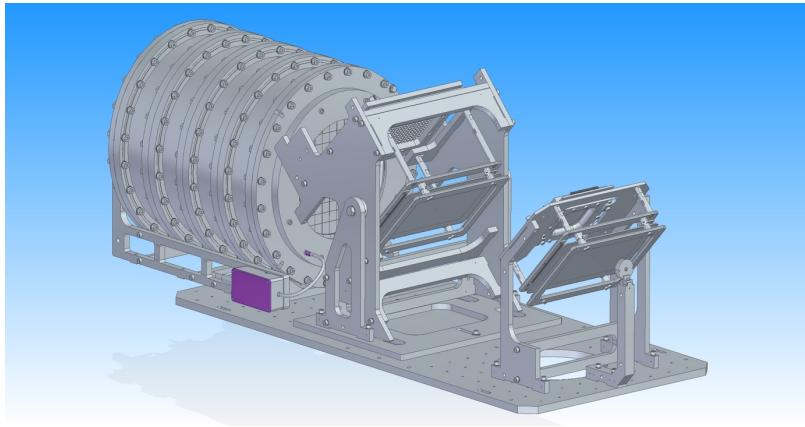


- ❖ Good agreement with literature
- ❖ Expected resolution

First Arm of FALSTAFF

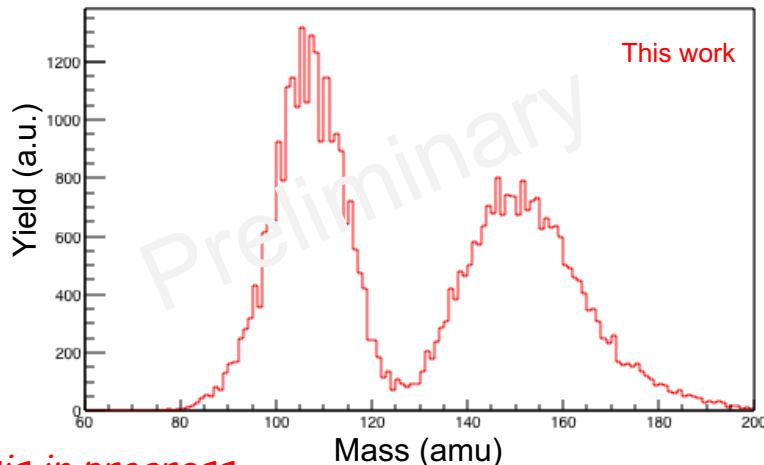


First Arm of FALSTAFF



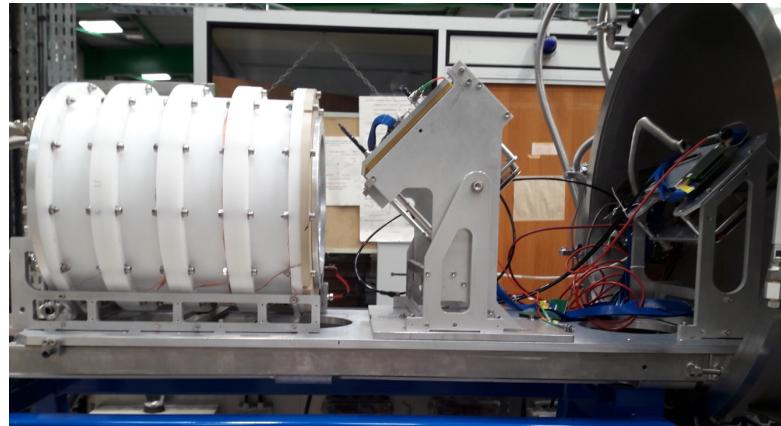
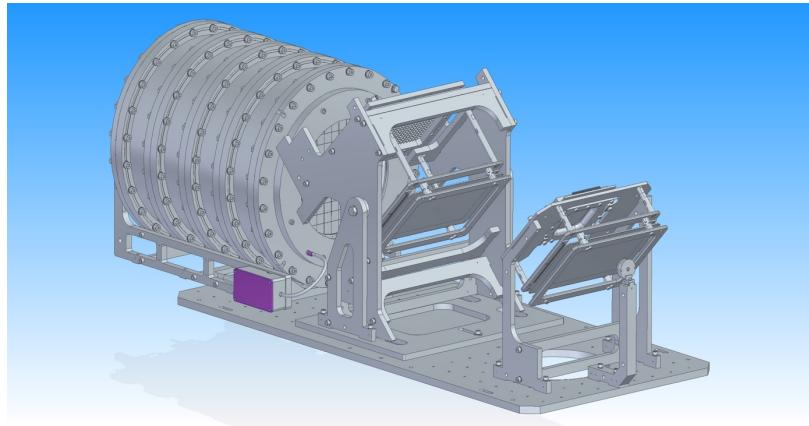
With a ^{252}Cf source ...

Iterative procedure
Energy loss corrections



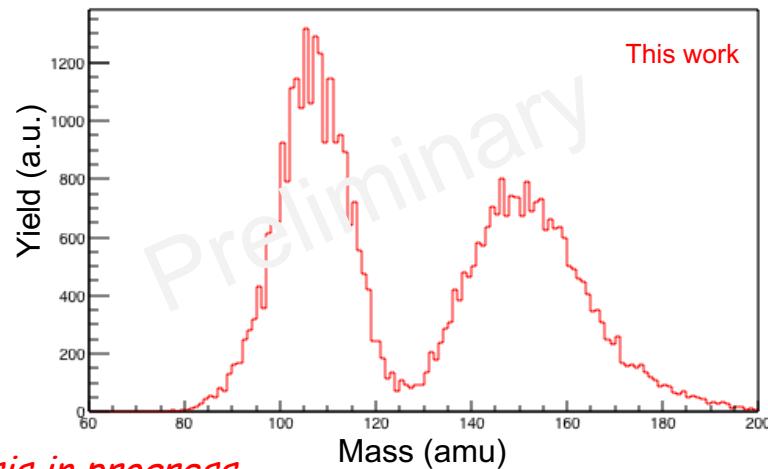
Analysis in progress

First Arm of FALSTAFF



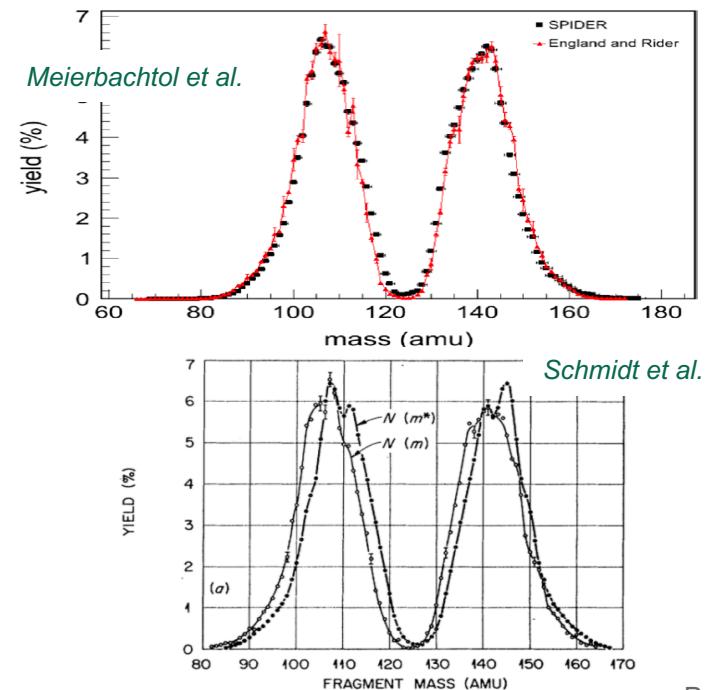
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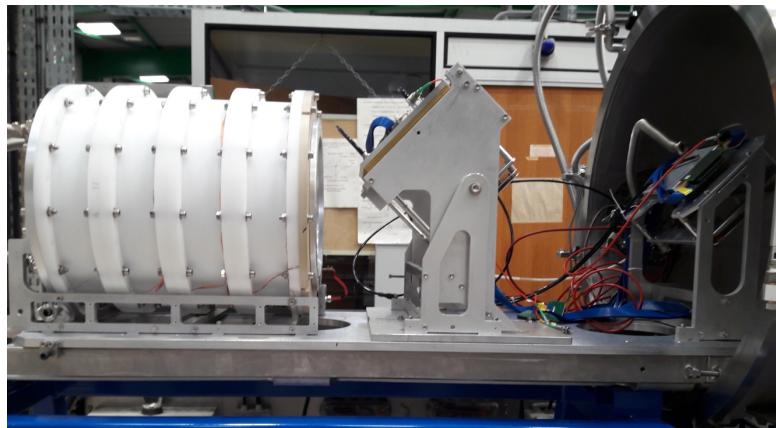
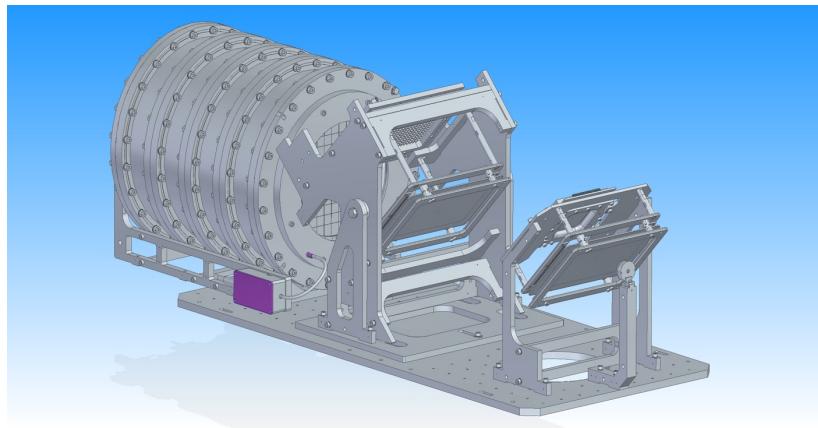


Analysis in progress

Loss of heavy fragments due to start detector problem

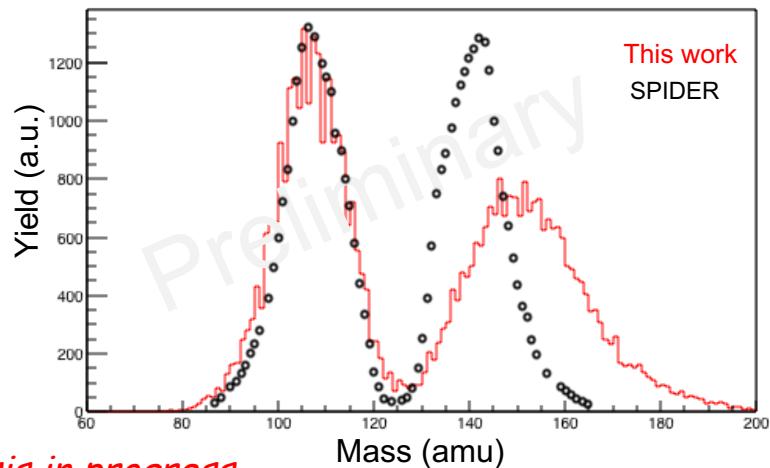


First Arm of FALSTAFF



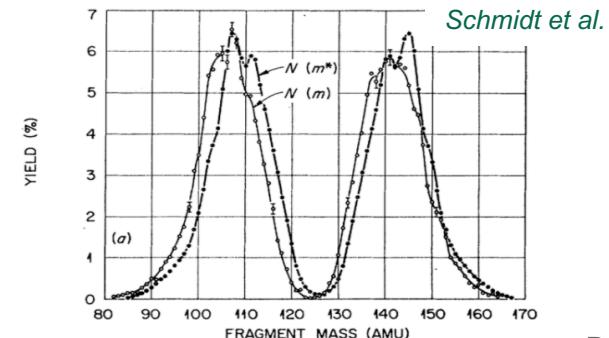
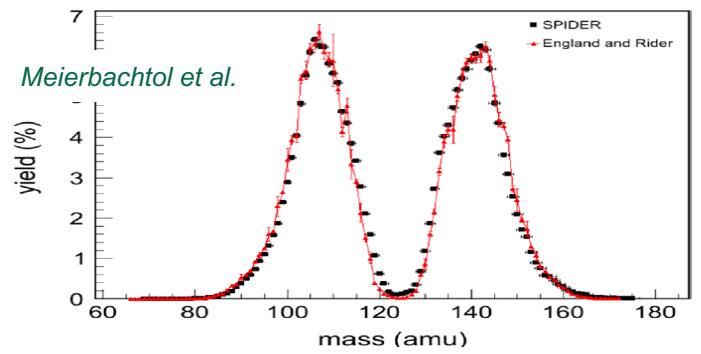
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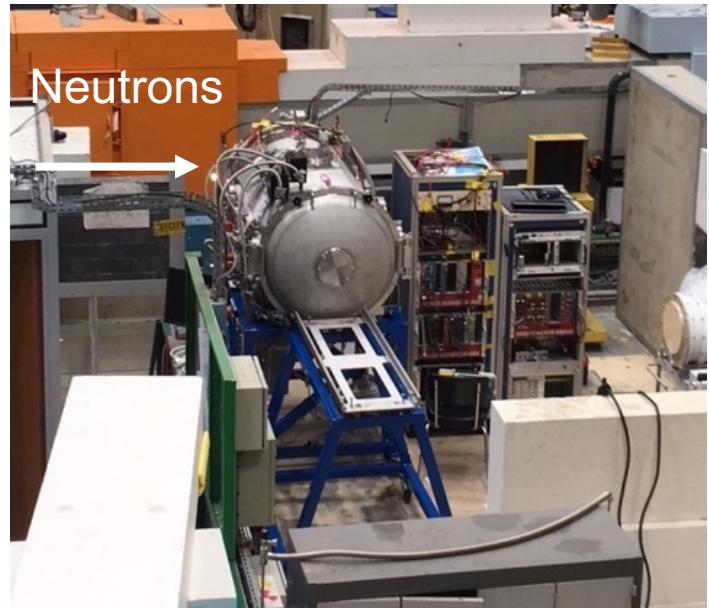
Analysis in progress

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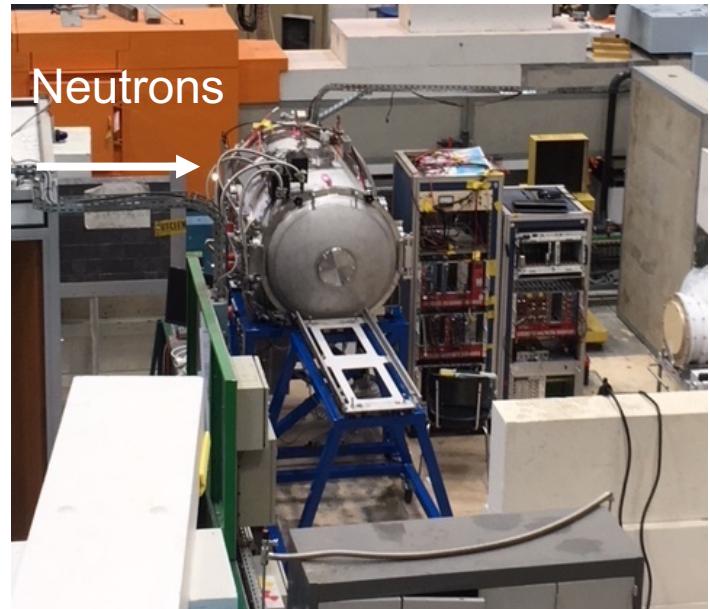
Experiment at the Orphée reactor (Saclay)

- ✓ Target : ^{235}U (8 & 20 μg , $\phi = 1 \text{ cm}$), CEA/DIF
- ✓ Thermal beam : $10^8 \text{ n/cm}^2/\text{s}$
- ✓ Two parts : June 2018, Sept-Oct 2018

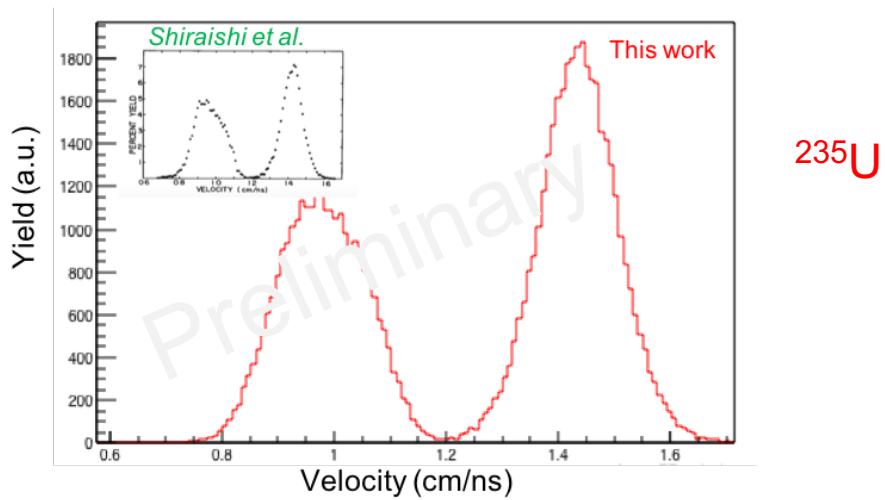


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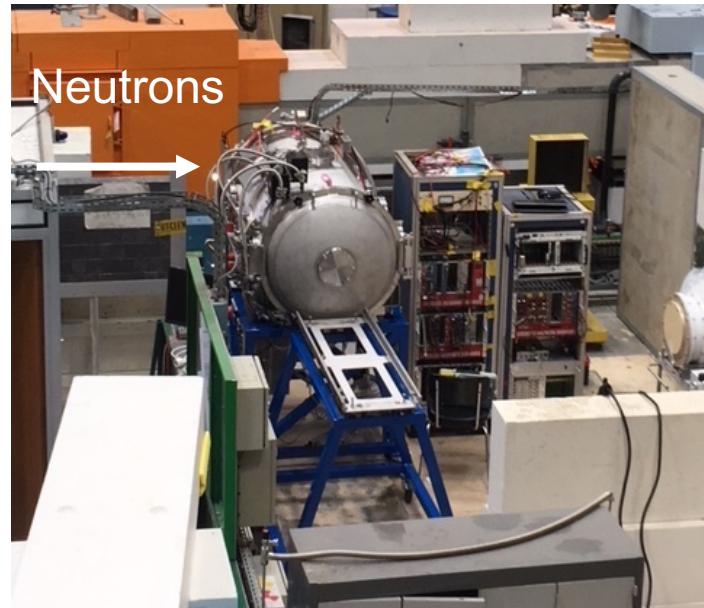


Analysis in progress

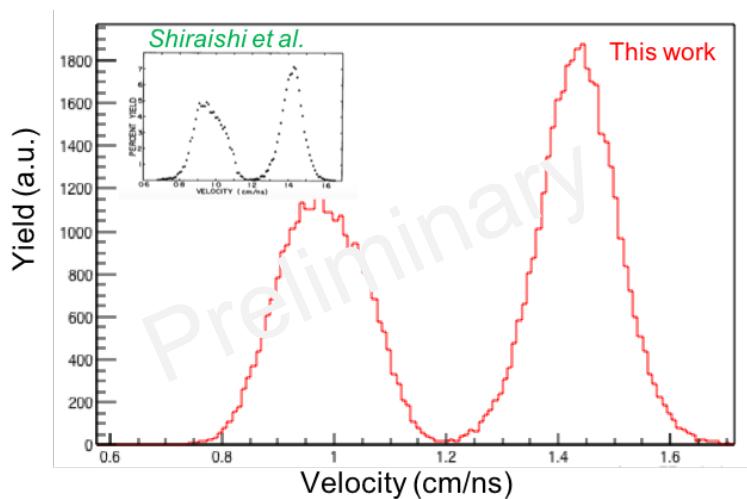


Experiment at the Orphée reactor (Saclay)

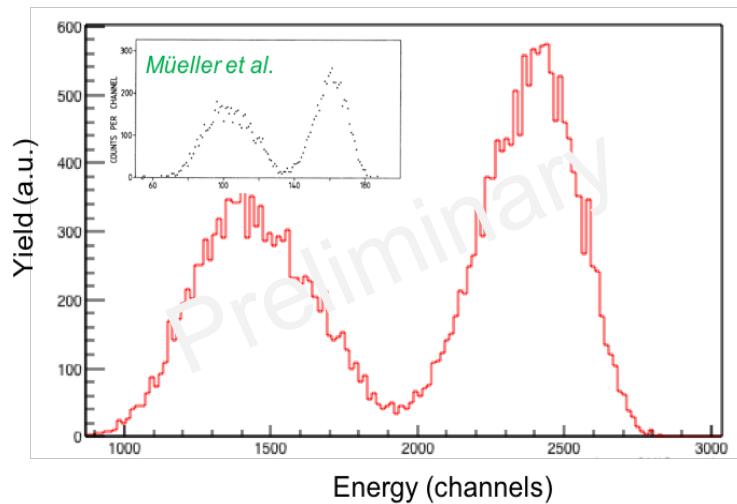
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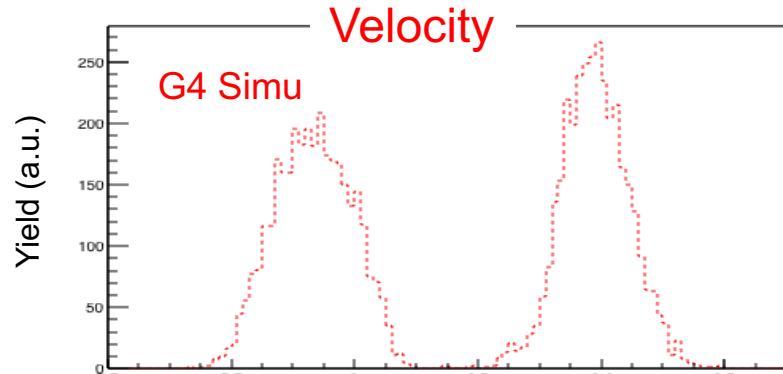
Analysis in progress



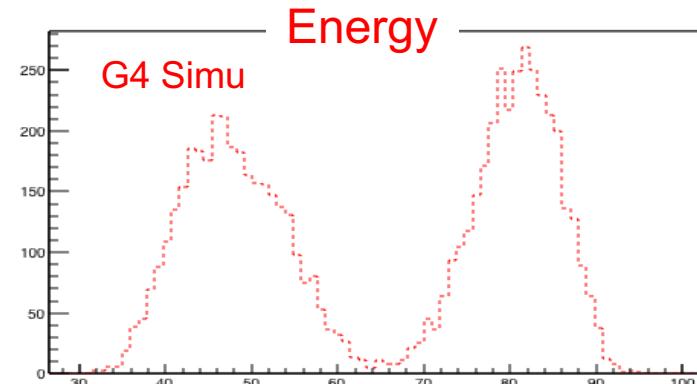
^{235}U



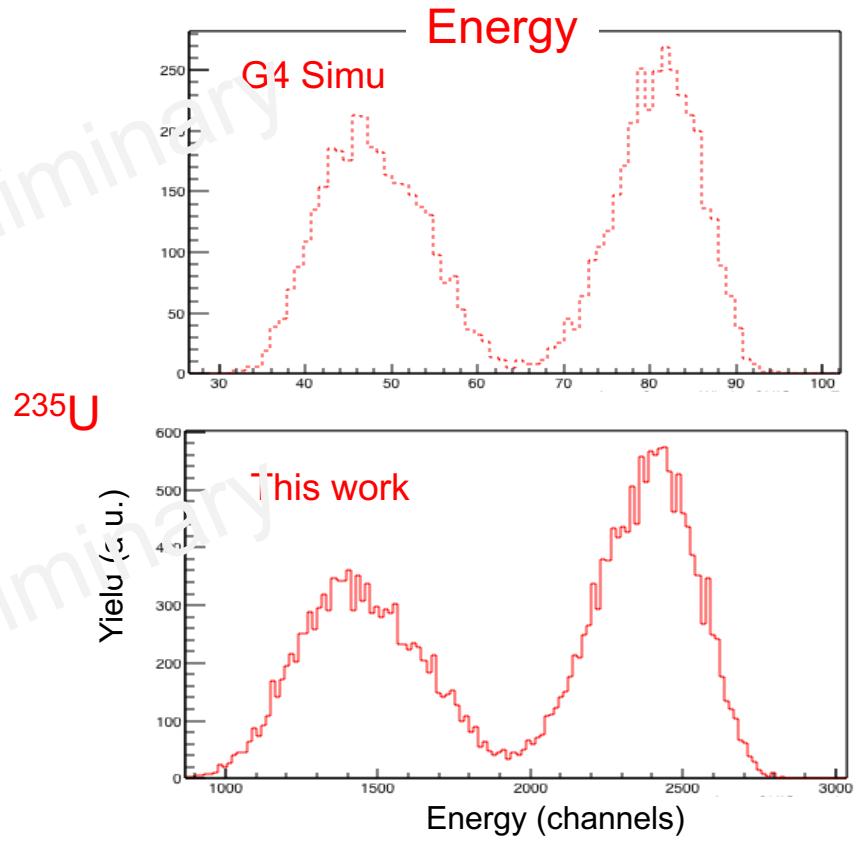
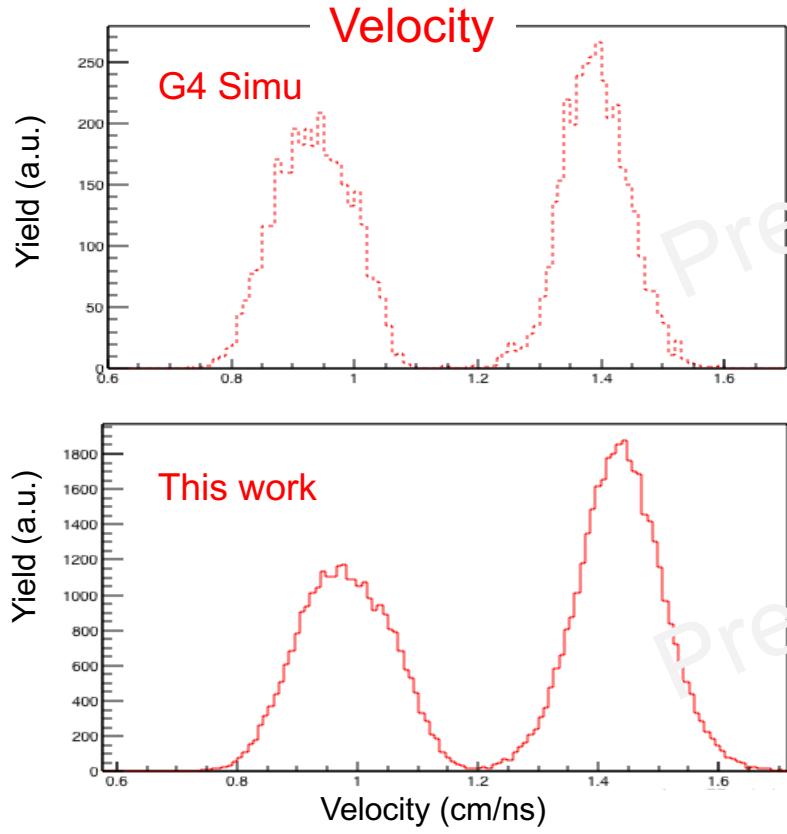
Comparisons Data & G4 Simulations



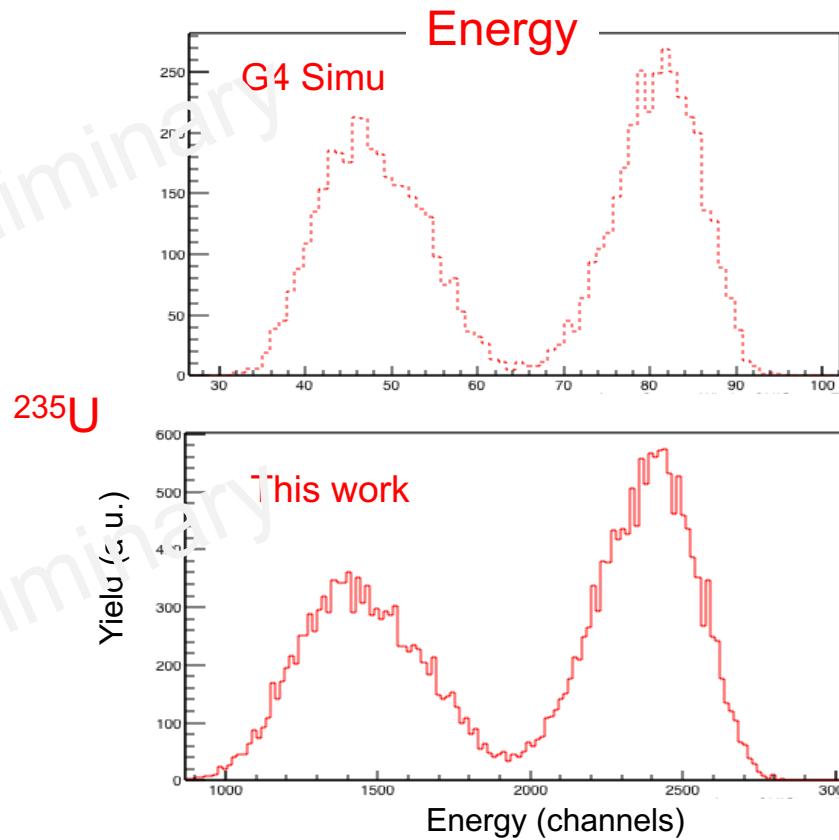
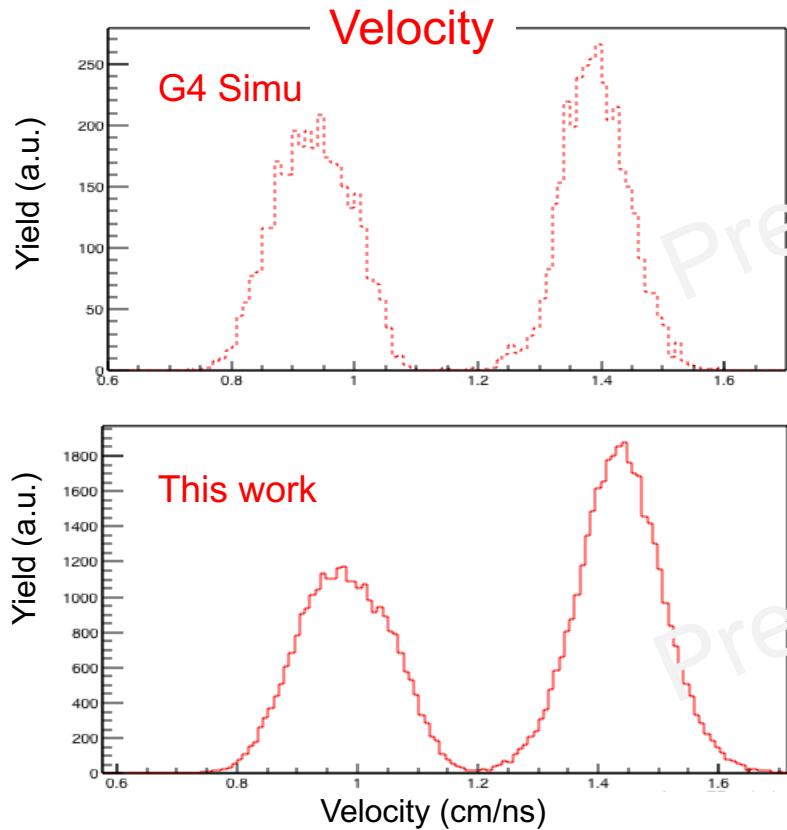
^{235}U



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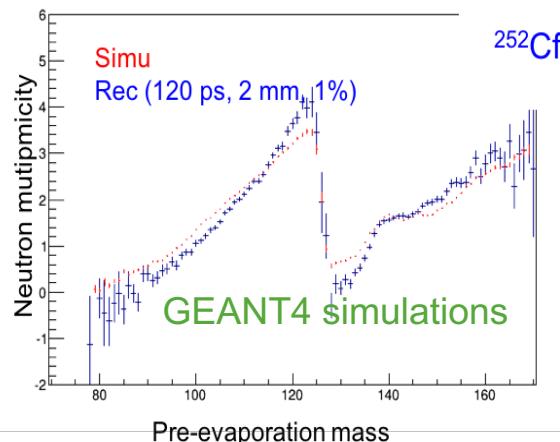


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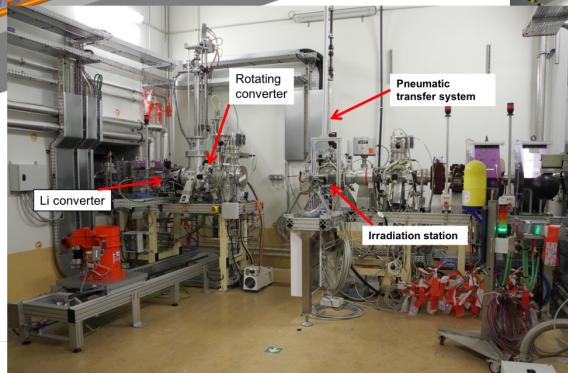
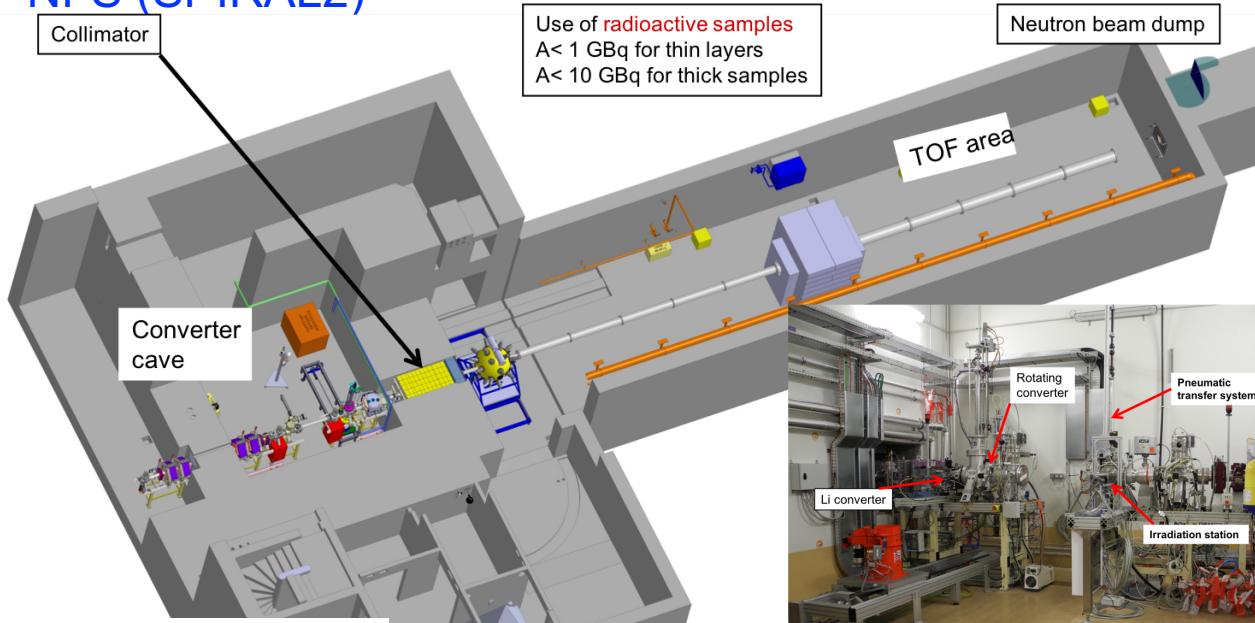


- Rather good agreement
- Inhomogeneities not taken into account
- Other variables to be compared

Exp. resolutions probably suitable
for 2-arm studies



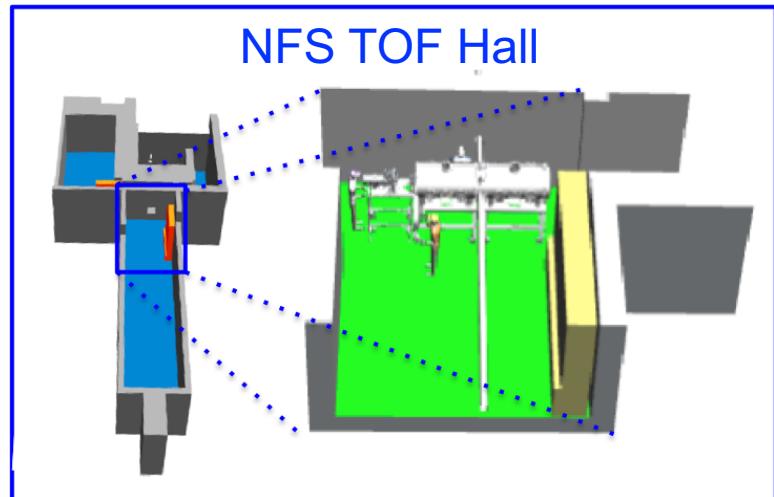
NFS (SPIRAL2)



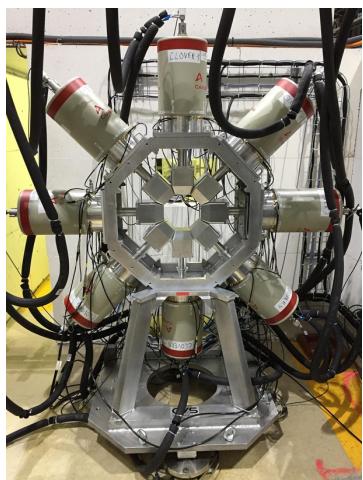
In 2021 : FALSTAFF @ NFS

- 2nd arm to fund and build

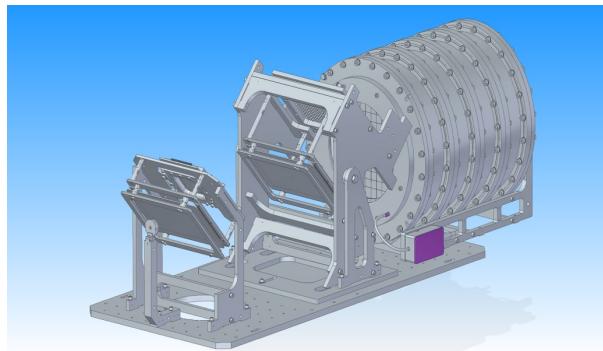
- Mult neut vs fragment mass
- $^{238-235}\text{U}$, ^{239}Pu , ^{232}Th , ^{237}Np



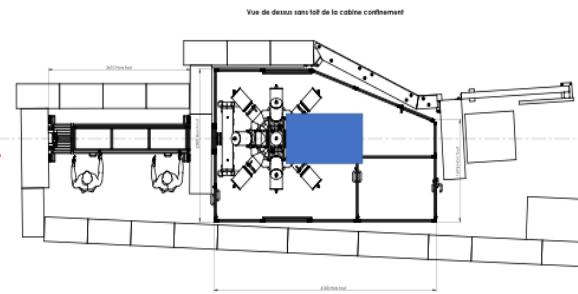
FIPPS



FALSTAFF



neutrons



T. Materna

($\gamma\gamma f$) measurements

- ❖ Nuclear data in thermal fission with the best identification ever
- ❖ Calibrate Falstaff with fully identified fission fragments

Method :

- FALSTAFF : E,V of one fragment → filter events with A_1 with $\delta A_1 = 2$
- FIPPS : - identification of one γ -ray transition to the second fragment → (A_2, Z_2)
- study of other γ -rays from the cascade in the second fragment

→ Study of FF de-excitation and measurement of the fission yields

Summary

- First arm of FALSTAFF is running with source AND neutron beam
- Expected resolutions seem to be reached
 - ✓ Very promising results with the first arm of FALSTAFF
 - ✓ Room for improvement
- Expecting the funding of the second arm
- Preparation of the experiment at FIPPS

Open to new collaborations !

Performance validation of the FALSTAFF first arm: ^{252}Cf and ^{235}U fission fragment characterisation

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