

1. Introduction

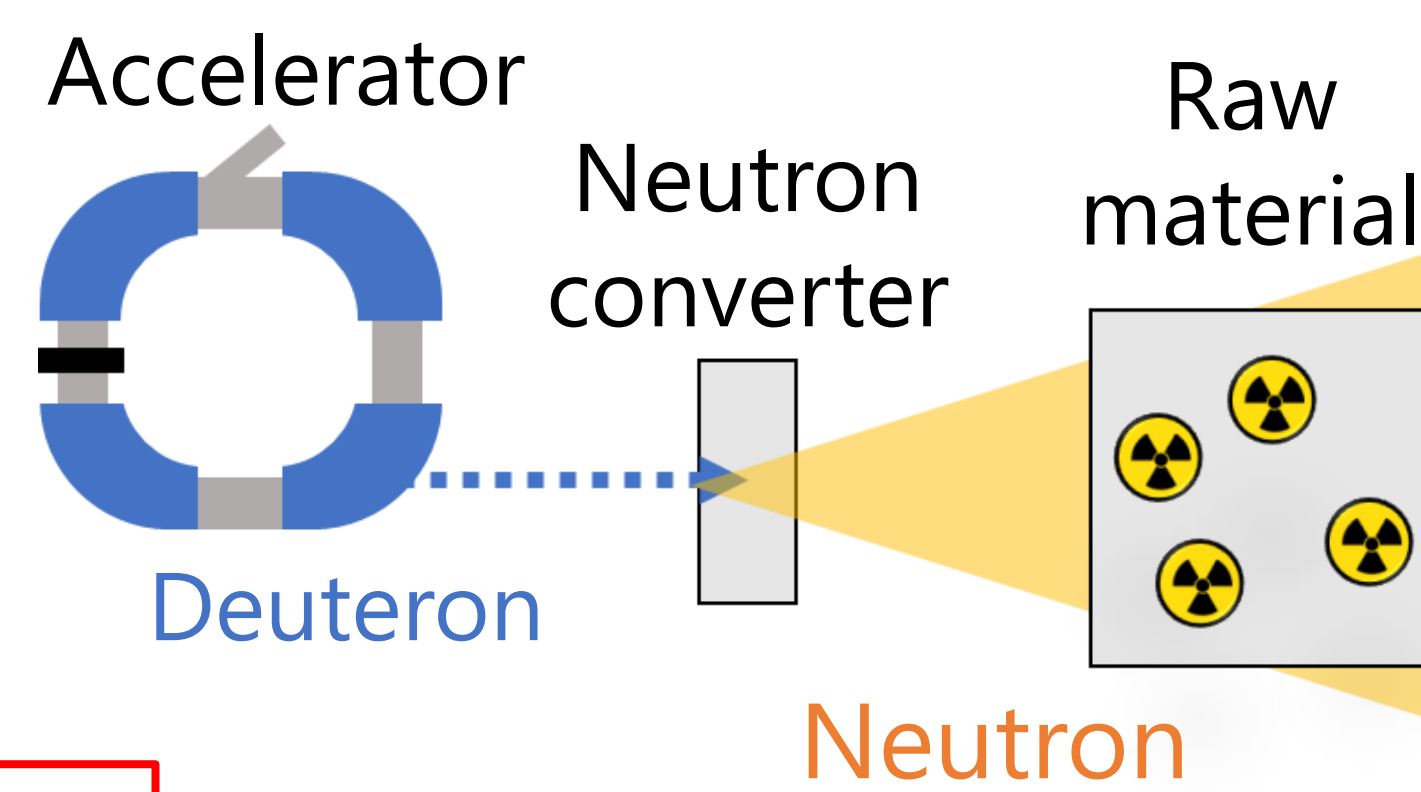
Accelerator neutron generated by deuterons

→New source for RI production

Feature

- Suitable for mass production
- No need for nuclear reactors
- Large manufacturing facilities

Applications in medical RI production are being considered.

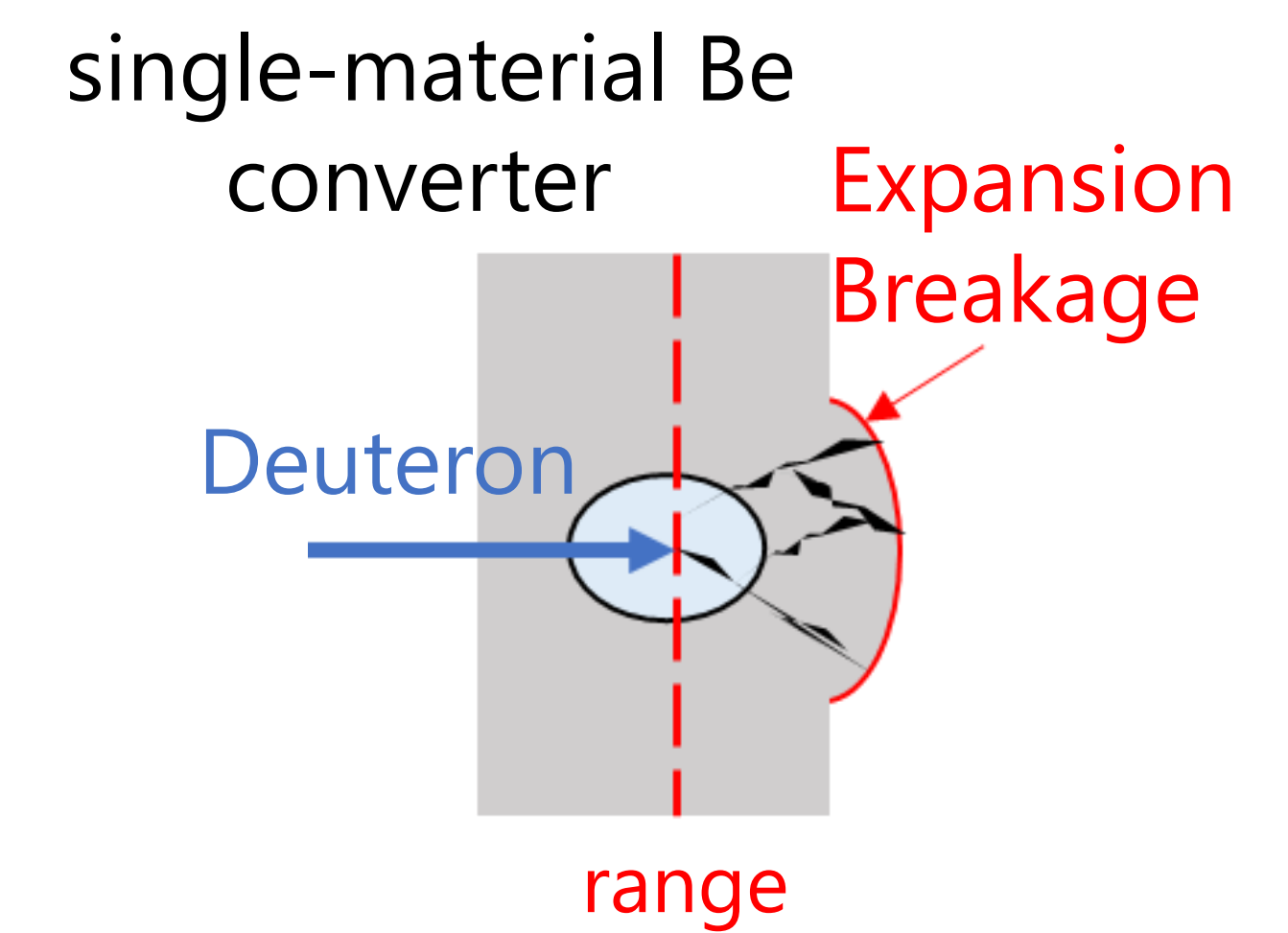


Neutron converter

- C **Stable**
- Be **Short lifetime, Neutron-rich**
- Li **Instability, Neutron-rich**

Short lifetime : Damage of Blistering

The pressure of the residual hydrogens cause the target to swell.



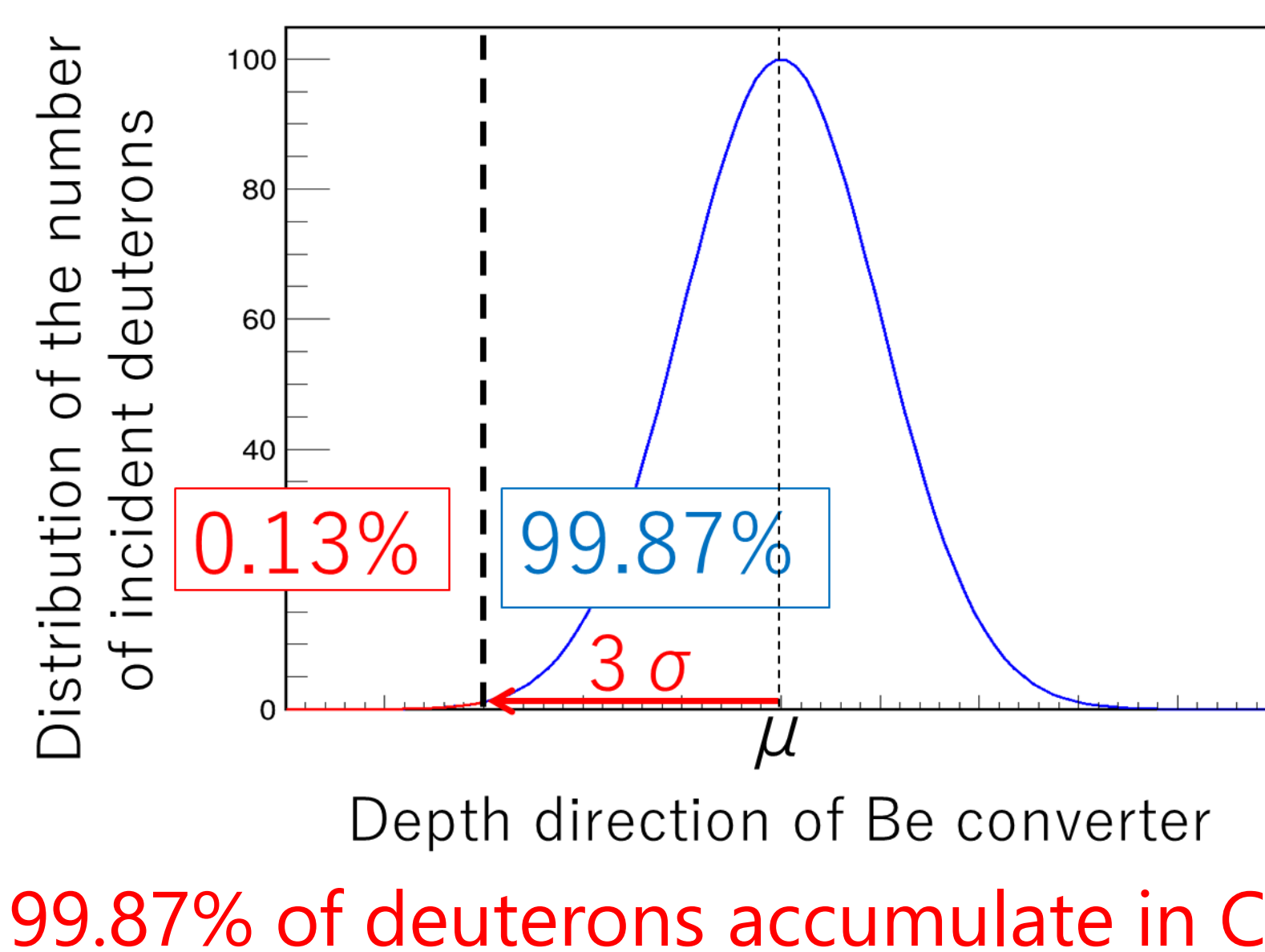
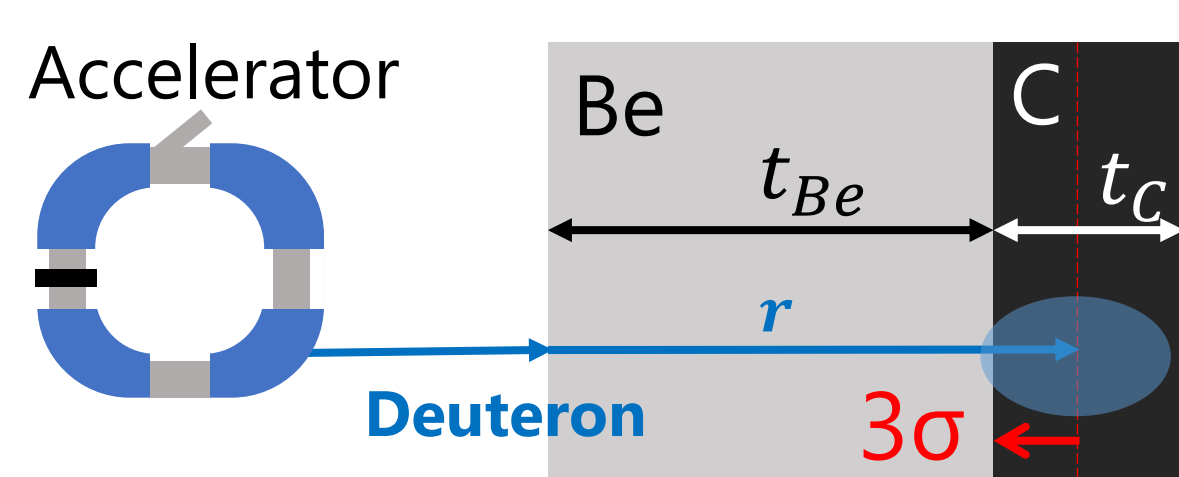
Purpose

Development of an irradiation system that **does not cause blistering** while **increasing the amount of RIs produced**

2. Method

C/Be Converter design

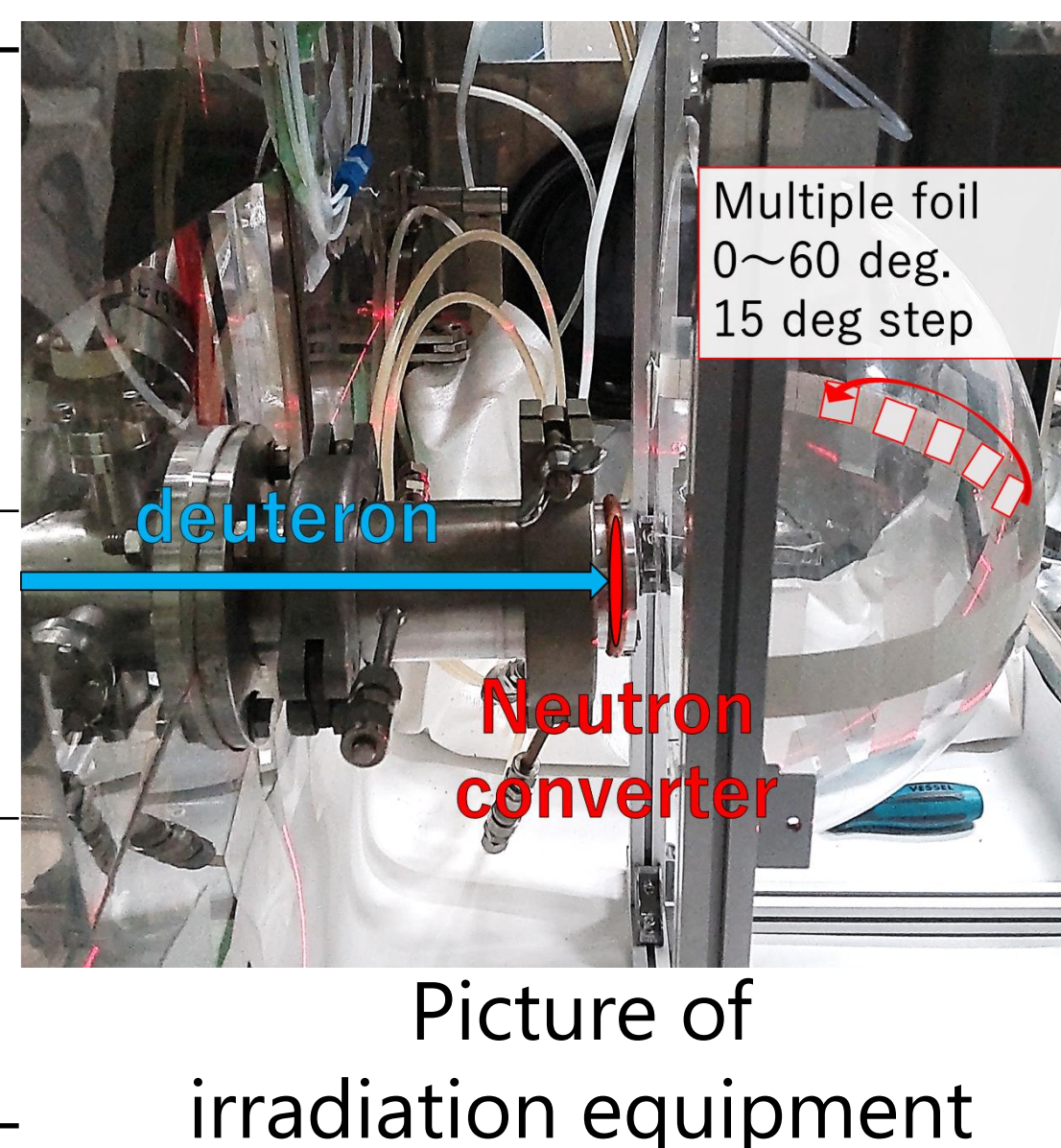
Be thickness : t_{Be} C thickness : t_C
 $t_{Be} < r - 3\sigma$ $r \ll t_C$



99.87% of deuterons accumulate in C

JAEA tandem experience

Deuteron energy	19.9 [MeV]
Irradiation time	12.8 [hour]
Average of electric current	0.574 [μA]
Be thickness	1.5 [mm]
C thickness	10 [mm]
Activated sample	Co, Cu, Mo, Au, Zn, Zr, Al, Ni
Multiple foil installation angle	0, 15, 30, 45, 60 [deg]



Unfolding : GRAVEL code^[1]

$$\begin{pmatrix} N_x \\ N_y \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} R_{x,E_1} & R_{x,E_2} & \dots \\ R_{y,E_1} & \ddots & \\ \vdots & & \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{E_1} \\ \phi_{E_2} \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

Unfolding Process

- Experimental values are **nuclide yield** derived from the multiple foil activation method.
- Response function is derived using the **JENDL-5^[2]** cross section.
- Initial estimated neutron spectrum are calculated by **PHITS^[3]**.
- This unfolding result was compared with PHITS result(C/Be converter) and another experimental result.

[1] Matzke, Manfred. "Unfolding of pulse height spectra: the HEPRO program system", No. PTB-N-19, SCAN-9501291, (1994).
 [2] O. Iwamoto, N. Iwamoto et al., "Japanese evaluated nuclear data library version 5: JENDL-5", J. Nucl. Sci. Technol. 60(1), (2023) pp. 1-60
 [3] T. Sato, Y. Iwamoto, S. Hashimoto et al., "Features of Particle and Heavy Ion Transport code System (PHITS) version 3.02", J. Nucl. Sci. Technol. 55(5-6), (2018), pp. 684-690.

3. Result and Discussion

Converter lifetime

Distribution of incident deuteron follows a normal distribution.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

μ : Average range
 σ : Stragglng

Durability is inversely proportional to the maximum number of deuterons accumulated per unit volume.

$$D = \frac{k}{\rho_{max}}$$

D : Durability of converter
 ρ : Deuterium density per volume
 k : constant

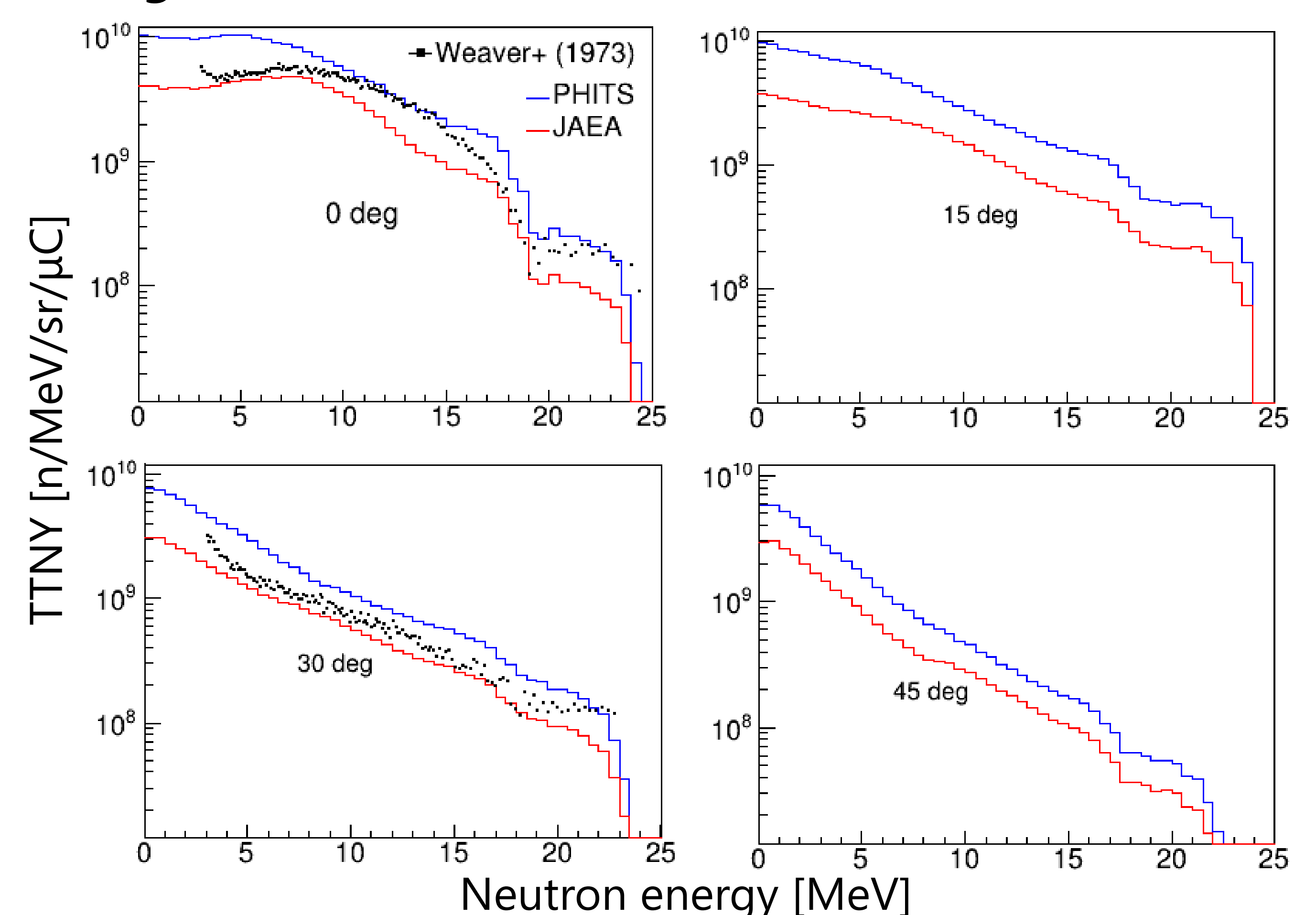
$$\rho_{max,Be} = f(\mu) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}}$$

$$\rho_{max,C/Be} = f(\mu - 3\sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{9}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{D_{C/Be}}{D_{Be}} = \frac{\rho_{max,Be}}{\rho_{max,C/Be}} = \exp\left(\frac{9}{2}\right) = 90.01$$

C/Be converters are approximately **90 times more durable** than stand-alone Be converters

Thick target neutron Yield : TTNY



TTNY of JAEA experiment and PHITS simulation

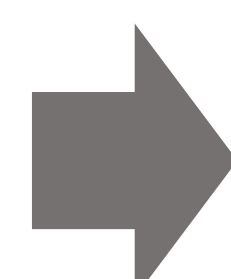
Weaver's results^[4] are stand-alone Be converters with 20 MeV deuteron incident energy. TTNY of PHITS are same flux of default spectrum.

C/Be converters give similar neutron yields to Be converters

[4] K. A. Weaver, J. D. Anderson, H. H. Barschall & J. C. Davis (1973) Neutron Spectra from Deuteron Bombardment of D, Li, Be, and C, Nuclear Science and Engineering, 52:1, 35-45, DOI: 10.13182/NSE73-A23287

4. Conclusion

- We developed C/Be converters that suppress blistering.
- Experiments were conducted in JAEA tandem to evaluate converter performance.



- C/Be converter is approximately **90 times more durable** than stand-alone Be converter.
- **C/Be converters give similar neutron yields to Be converters**