

# Pulse Height Spectra Analysis of a Neutron Energy Tuning Assembly

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## Abstract

Neutron spectrum shaping is a novel method that can be used to generate synthetic debris for nuclear forensics applications. An energy tuning assembly (ETA) was previously designed and built for the purpose of irradiating samples with a combination of a thermonuclear and a prompt fission neutron spectrum for production of synthetic debris for technical nuclear forensics at the National Ignition Facility. Initial bench-marking of the ETA performance was performed at the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory 88-Inch Cyclotron using 33 MeV deuteron breakup on tantalum as the neutron source. This research analyzes detector responses collected from three EJ-309 detectors used to characterize the ETA generated neutron field. Full waveform data from the source and ETA modified field were taken. A signal processing chain was developed to reduce the waveform data into a neutron only pulse height spectrum to unfold the measured neutron energy spectrum.

## 1 Introduction

Previous research developed a novel approach to designing neutron energy tuning assemblies (ETAs) to create customizable neutron spectra using existing facilities to address capability gaps that exist for many applications [1]. One such application is the creation of synthetic debris for post-detonation technical nuclear forensics (TNF) missions, specifically the creation of realistic synthetic fission and activation products that provide the characteristic “fingerprint” used to aid in the attribution of a weapon’s origin [2, 3]. An ETA was designed to modify the National Ignition Facility (NIF) neutron source to have the spectral characteristics required to produce synthetic debris. This research aims to benchmark the performance of the ETA to facilitate future experiments on NIF.

## 2 Experimental Set-up

The 88-Inch Cyclotron at LBNL is a variable energy, high-current, multi-particle cyclotron capable of accelerating deuterons up to a maximum energy of 65 MeV with maximum currents on the order of 10 particle- $\mu$  A. For the ETA experiments, a beam was designed to have a neutron spectrum that is peaked near 14 MeV – NIF-relevant energies thereby probing the same interaction mechanisms – and with a limited high energy component ( $\sim 0.5\%$  of the total fluence is above 20 MeV). This was accomplished using a  $^2\text{H}^+$  beam accelerated to 33 MeV and directed at a tantalum breakup target. The deuteron beam was run at a current of  $\sim 100$  nA during the source beam irradiation and  $\sim 2$   $\mu$ A

during the ETA irradiation. The beam was directed along the Cave 0 beam line and optically aligned using a phosphor located in the Cave 01 beam box, as shown in Figure 1. A Faraday cup located inside the cyclotron vault was equipped with a 4 mm thick tantalum breakup target along the Cave 0 beam line [4]. The tantalum target is backed by a 14.5 mm thick copper cooling assembly with a 38 mm radius cutout centered on the tantalum target. The resulting neutrons and photons entering the experimental area were collimated by  $\sim 3$  m of concrete and  $\sim 1.5$  m of sand bags encasing the beam pipe, producing a high contrast, open-air neutron beam in the Cave 02 experimental area.

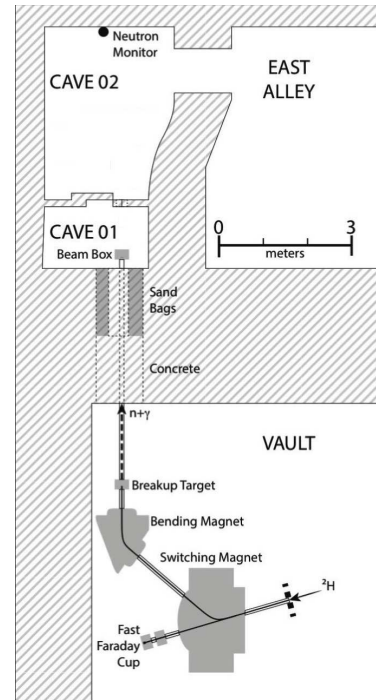


Fig. 1. Schematic representation of the 88-Inch Cyclotron vault and beam line to Cave 0. The Cave 0 experimental end station is comprised of two enclosures, Cave 01 and Cave 02, separated by a lead-lined door outfitted with a beam port.

A cross-sectional view of the ETA designed for TNF applications is shown in Figure 2. The outer diameter is 280 mm, the overall length is 240.2 mm, and the central sample cavity is 8.93 mm high with a diameter of 53.1 mm.

The ETA was fielded in Cave 02 and placed at beam line center (BLC) and 693.6 cm from the front face of the breakup target ( $\sim 46.4$  cm from the Cave 02 side of the Cave 01/Cave 02 wall shown in Figure 1). Three EJ-309 detectors were arranged around the ETA to measure the ETA modified neutron field. All were aligned in height with BLC and placed at angles of  $0^\circ$ ,  $45^\circ$ , and  $90^\circ$  with respect to the incident beam.

## 3 Results

The ratio of neutrons to gammas is  $\sim 1:1$  for 33 MeV deuteron breakup on a Ta target thereby requiring the use of pulse shape discrimination (PSD) to separate out the detector

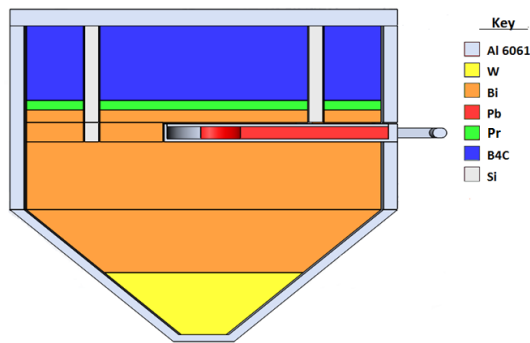


Fig. 2. Final ETA design [1].

neutron response. To improve discrimination at low pulse height (PH) events near the software threshold, optimization of the PSD parameters for the tail-to-total, tail-to-peak, and 90-10 methods were performed for each detector channel and data set. An example optimized PSD plot obtained for the detector at  $0^\circ$  with the ETA using the tail-to-peak method is shown in Figure 3.

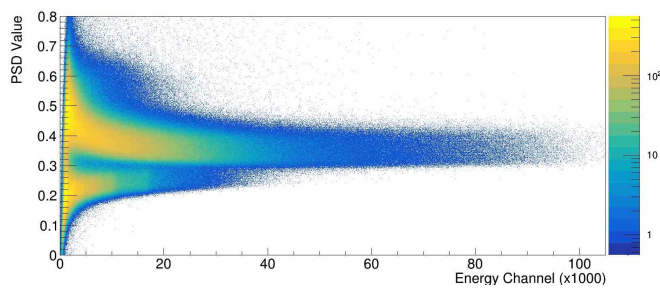


Fig. 3. Uncalibrated PSD Histogram for the detector at  $0^\circ$  with the ETA in place. The peak window used was 20 ns, and the tail window was 56 ns with a start off-set of 28 ns.

A slice of Figure 3 at the PH cutoff (channel 1305) is shown in Figure 4. Fitted cuts are developed to separate the neutron and gamma contributions resulting in the PH spectrum (PHS) shown in Figure 5 for the three detectors with the ETA in place.

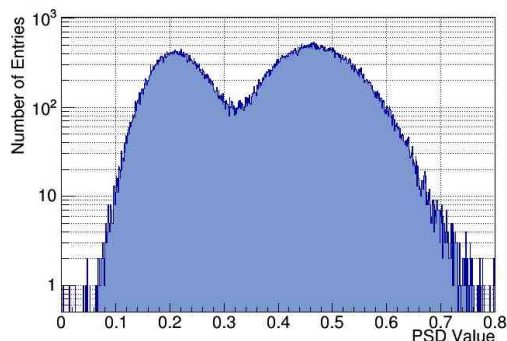


Fig. 4. PSD histogram near PH software threshold (channel 1305).

#### 4 Future Work

Analysis of this data is ongoing. It is anticipated that the calibrated PH unfolding will be complete and neutron energy spectra for the source beam and ETA modification at all detector positions will be presented at the conference. Addi-

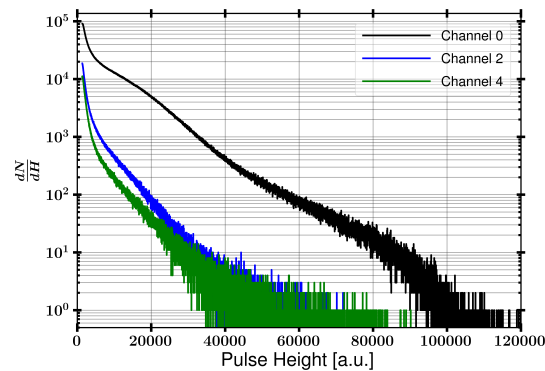


Fig. 5. Neutron PHS for the ETA measurements and all detectors.

tionally, comparisons with existing full-scale simulations to assess the ability to model ETA performance will be shown.

#### Acknowledgments

This material is based upon work supported in part by the Department of Energy National Nuclear Security Administration through the Nuclear Science and Security Consortium under Award Number DE-NA0003180, and performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy by Lawrence National Security, LLC, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory under Contract DE-AC52-07NA27344. This work is also supported by the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory under Contract No. DE-AC02-05CH11231 for the US Nuclear Data Program and the National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship under Grant No. NSF 11-582. Additionally, the authors would like to thank the Bay Area Neutron Group at the University of California, Berkeley for their contributions to the analysis software.

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