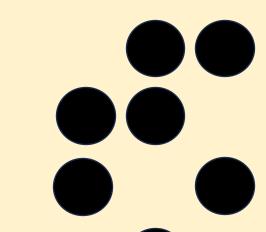
Neutron Detector Calibration for the KATANA Facility: Experimental and Computational Validation of Water Activation Neutron Emission

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CHALLENGE

- ¹⁷O(n,p)¹⁷N reaction research
- Absolute measurement of neutron emission from water activation

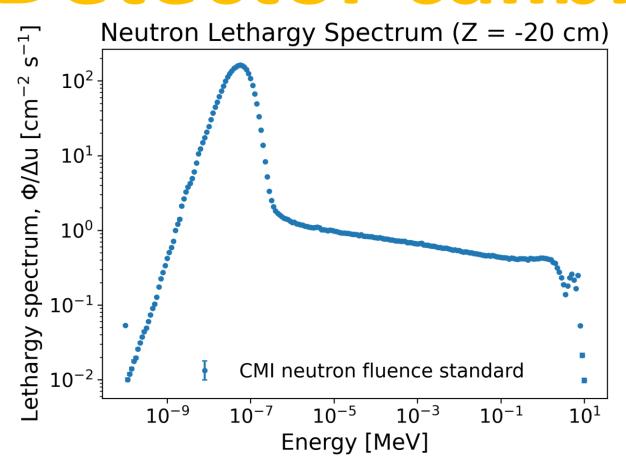
METHOD

- Calibration at neutron reference field
- ¹⁷N neutron emission rate modelling and measurement

CONCLUSION

- Precise calibration obtained
- ¹⁷N activity measured with uncertainty below 3.1%

Detector calibration

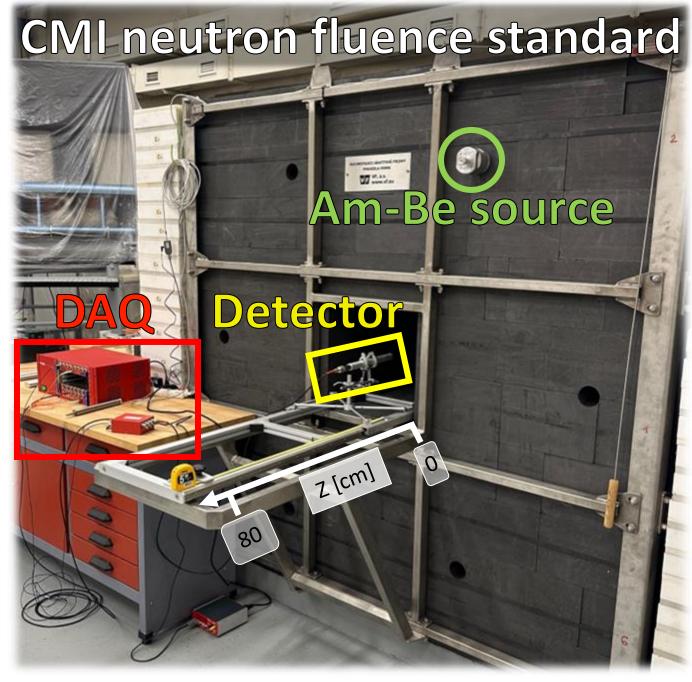


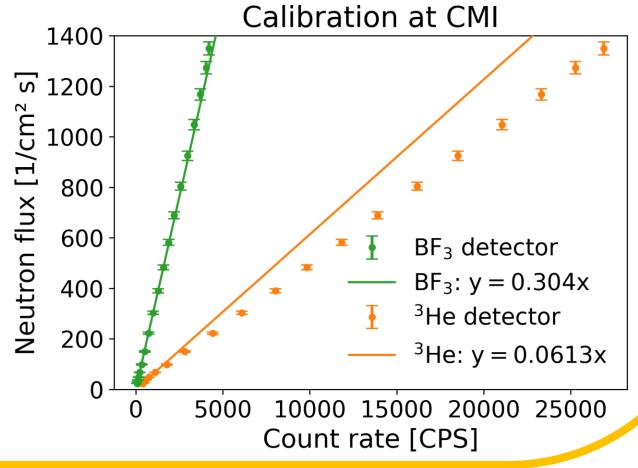
The Czech Metrology Institute (CMI) maintains the national reference for thermal neutron fluence rate using a graphite pile facility. **Assembly:**

- $1.95 \text{ m} \times 1.95 \text{ m} \times 2.0 \text{ m}$; graphite pile
- $0.40 \text{ m} \times 0.40 \text{ m} \times 1.3 \text{ m}$; measurement volume
- Six lateral source channels (R = 80 cm) • *Pu–Be* and/or *Am–Be* sources

Detector calibration coefficients:

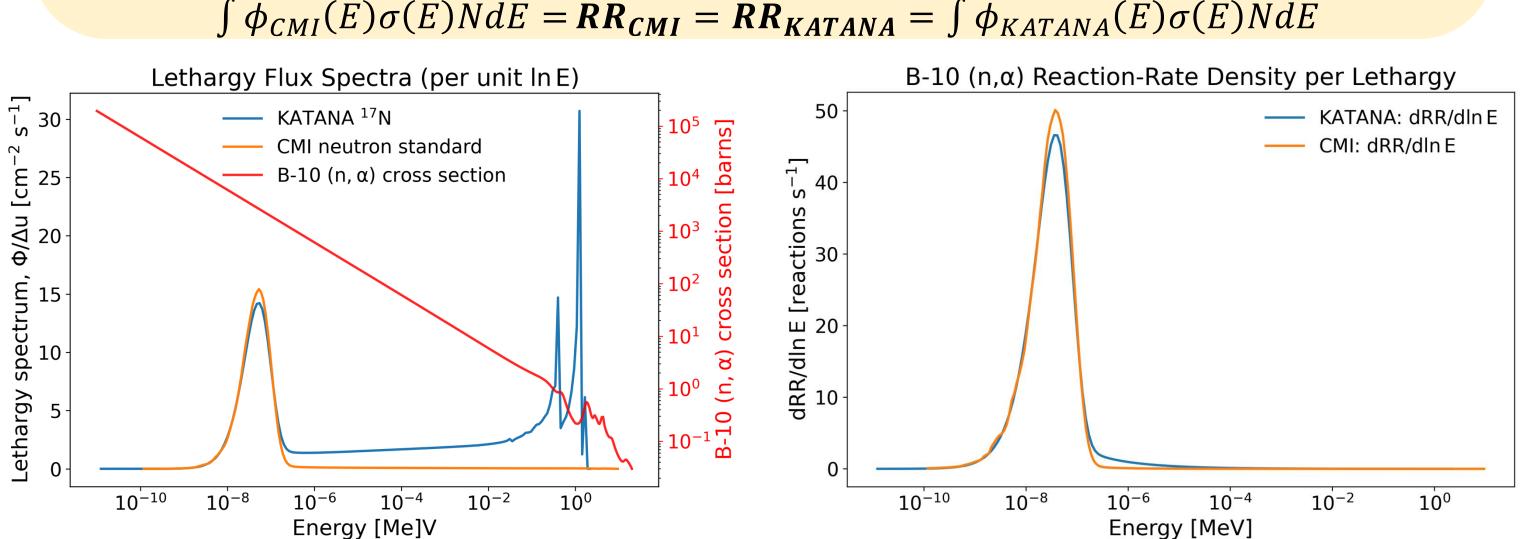
- k_{BF3} = 0.3045 CPS/(1/cm²s) ± 2.5%
- k_{He-3} = 0.0613 CPS/(1/cm²s) ± 5.8%





Results

The BF₃ and ³He detectors are primarily sensitive to the thermal component of the neutron spectrum. To account for the difference in neutron energy distributions between the CMI reference and the KATANA field, the reaction rate (RR) was used as the calibration variable.

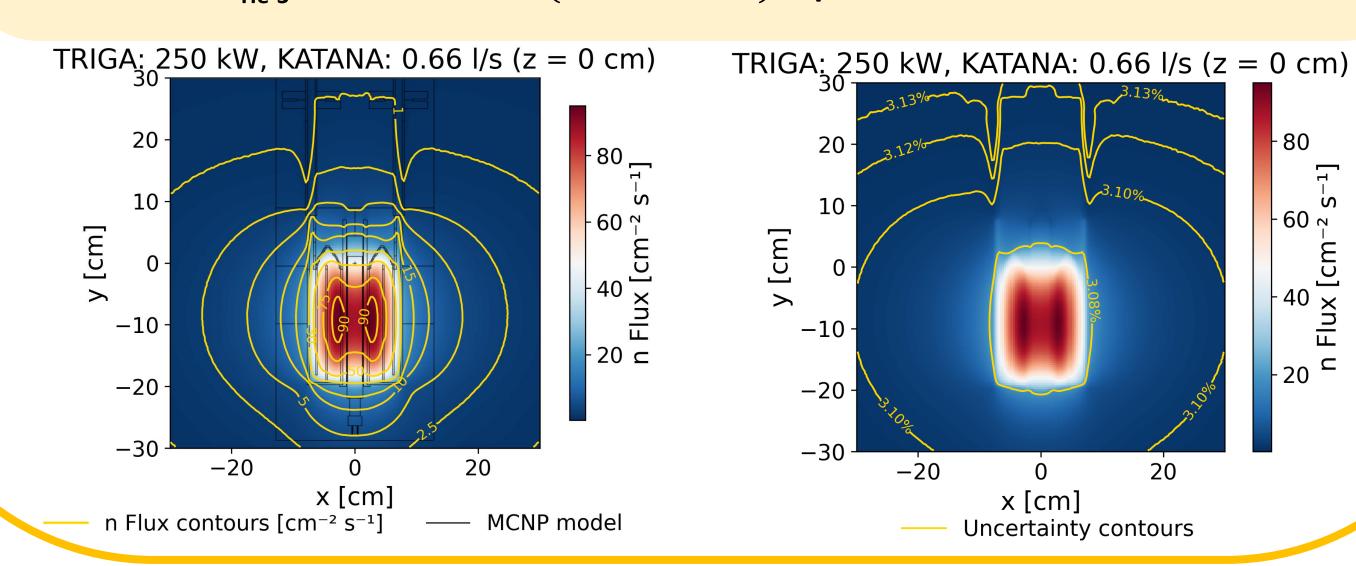


A uniformly distributed volumetric neutron source was implemented inside the irradiation Snail, with its strength derived from experimental measurements.

Snail No. 1 ¹⁷N activity (*TRIGA: 250 kW, KATANA: 0.66 l/s*):

• $A_{BF3} = 1.7186 \cdot 10^4 (1 \pm 3.08 \%)$ Bq

• $A_{He-3} = 1.6128 \cdot 10^4 (1 \pm 6.07 \%) Bq$



Experiments

³He and BF₃ calibration

At the CMI thermal neutron fluence-rate field, neutron signals were recorded at multiple positions using ³He and BF₃ detectors to determine the detector response at absolute fluence rate. These measurements were used to normalise the Snail No. 1 MCNP model.

KATANA neutron emission measurement

The experiment was conducted during the stable irradiation scenario of KATANA, with a flow rate of 0.66 l/s, using the JSI TRIGA reactor at 250 kW steady state. The neutron signal was measured inside Snail No. 1 with ³He and BF₃ detectors.



detector **CAEN A1422 CAEN V1782** LND 202 (BF₃) COMPASS LND 25371 (³He) HV supply **CAEN V6533**

Conclusions

- A precise calibration of the BF₃ and ³He detector response was achieved with the CMI thermal neutron reference field.
- The derived calibration coefficient ensures accurate translation of measured count rates into absolute neutron fluence rates within the KATANA facility.
- The ¹⁷N activity measurement reached a relative uncertainty below 3.1%, demonstrating the reliability of both the experimental setup and the computational model.
- The KATANA water activation facility provides an ITER relevant stable source of neutrons, which are produced during the decay of ¹⁷N.

the European Union nor the European Commission can be held responsible for them.









