



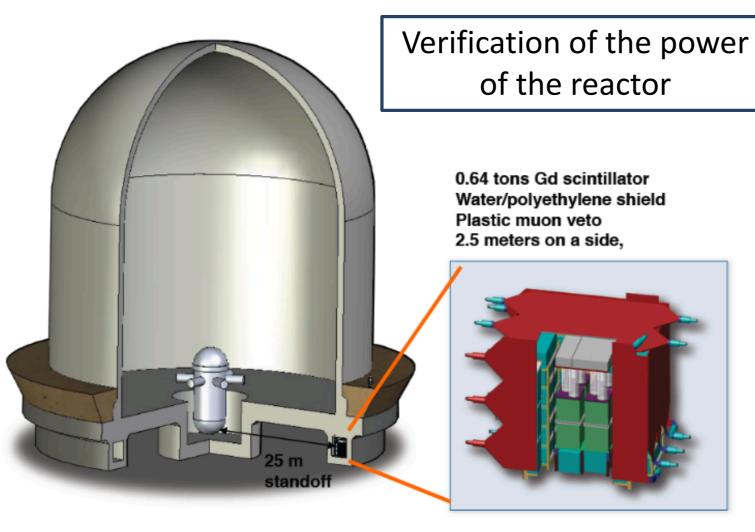


Applied v Physics

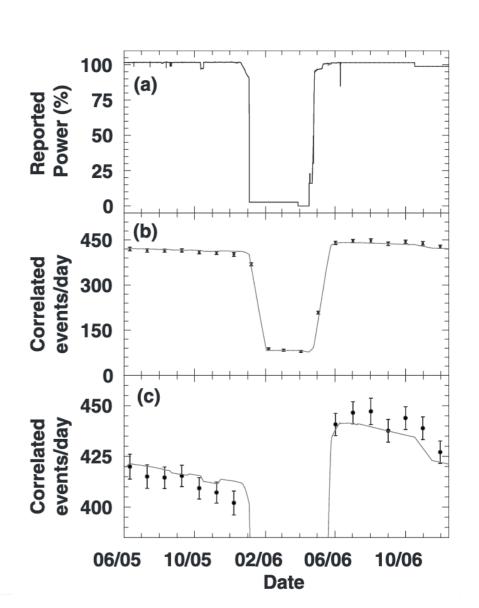




Applied v Physics





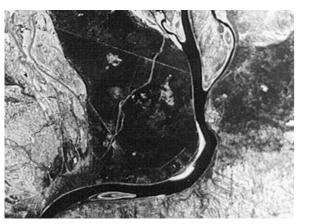




Applied v Physics

Exclude the existence of Pu production facilities

Science & Global Security, 19:28-45, 2011



Reactor	Туре	Power (MWt) (design/upgraded)
AD	once-through	1450/2000
ADE-1	once-through	1450/2000
ADE-2	closed-circuit	1450/1800

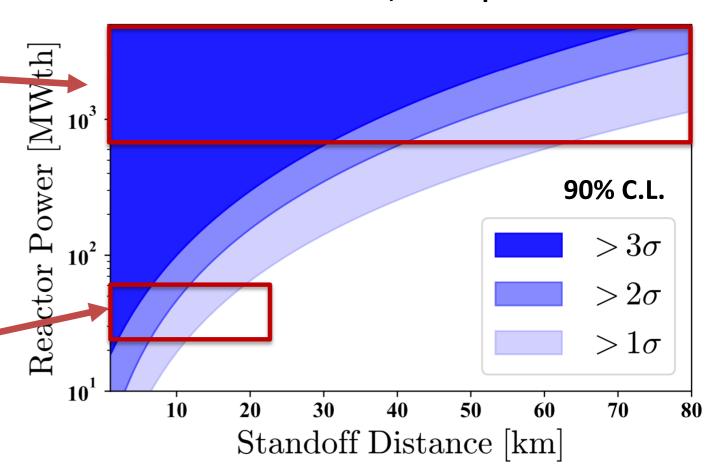
Krasnoyarsk plutonium production reactors.

Exclude the existence of research reactors



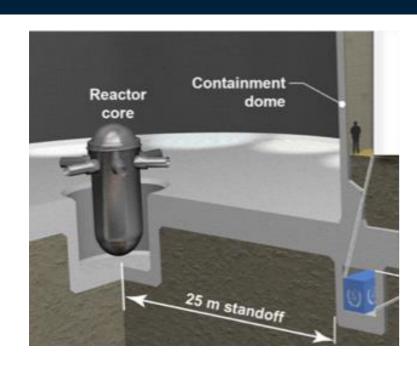
Satellite image of the heavy water reactor at Arak, Iran, May 2012. Image credit Digital Globe and Google Earth

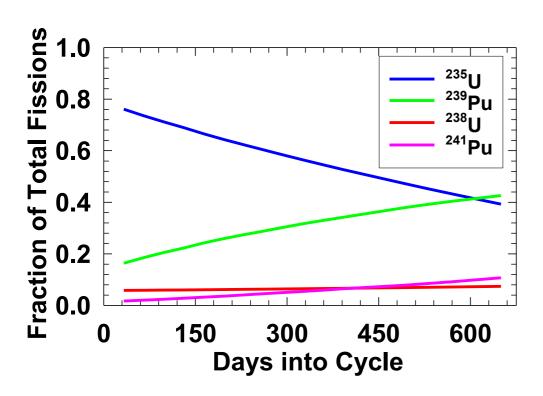
WATCHMAN Exclusion Contour: One-Year Dwell Time, Gd-Doped Water

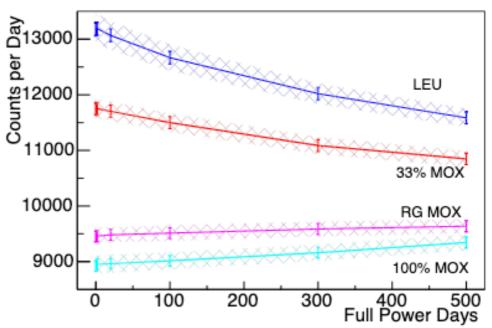




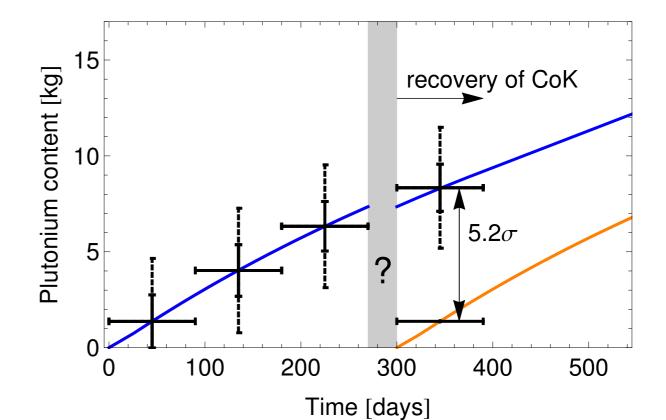
A case study





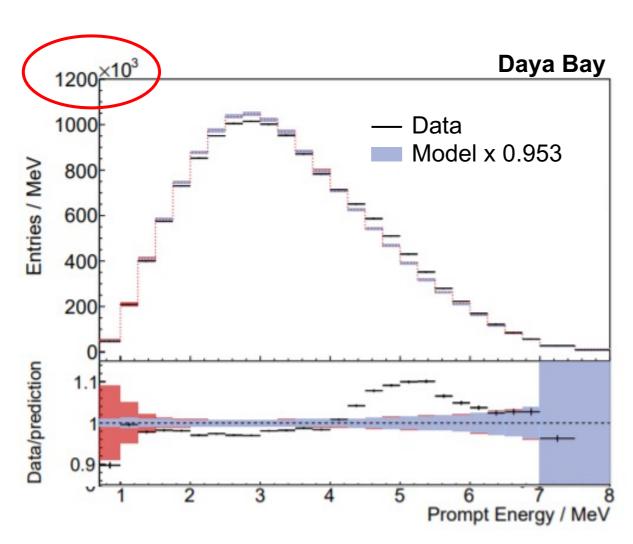


Bernstein, Adam, Nathaniel S. Bowden, and Anna S. Erickson. *Physical Review Applied* 9.1 (2018): 014003.

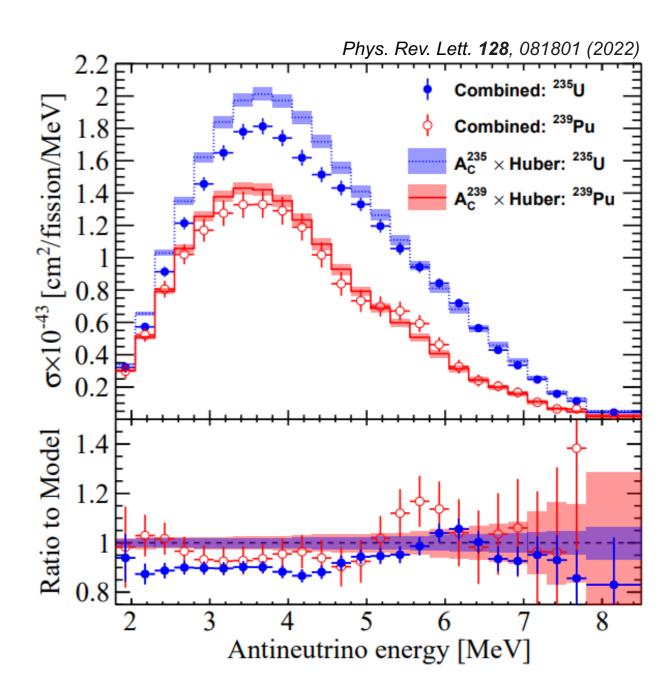




The need for nuclear data

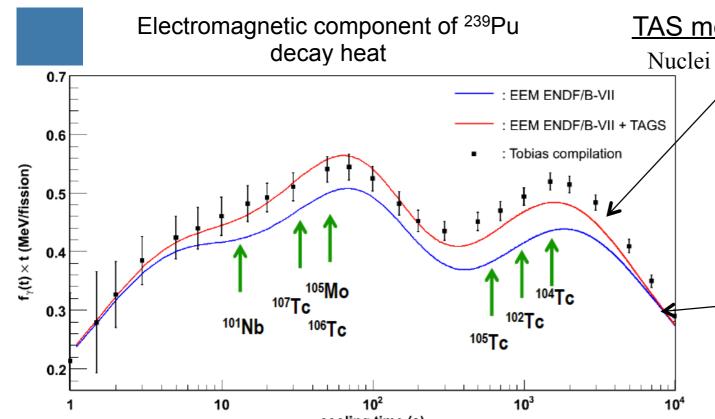


Phys. Rev. Lett. 123, 111801 (2019)



Picture from A. Algora

** J.C.Hardy et al., Phys. Lett. B, 71, 307 (1977)



Solution: Total Absorption Spectroscopy (TAS) Big cristal, 4π => A TAS is a calorimeter!



- 12 BaF₂ covering $\sim 4\pi$
- Detection efficiency of γ ray cascade ~ 100%
- Si detector for β

TAS measurements: 102;104-107Tc, 105Mo, and 101Nb:

Nuclei from Nuclear Science NEA/WPEC-25 (2007), Vol. 25

Integral measurement of reference

IFIC of Valencia (J.L. Tain et A. Algora et al.):

Algora et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 105, 202501 (2010), D. Jordan, PhD thesis, Univ. Of Valencia 2010 D. Jordan, A. Algora et al. Phys. Rev. C 87, 044318 (2013)

Summation method calculations of the decay heat (~850 nuclei !!!!)



UK nuclear science forum

Nuclear data includes...



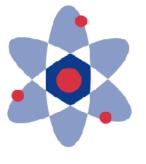
Radioactive decay data



Fission yields



Neutron production



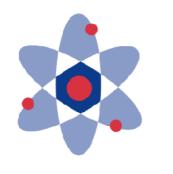
Charged particle and photon cross sections



Spectra and angular distributions of emitted particles



Integral data



Neutron cross sections



From <u>UKNSF.org.uk</u>



UK nuclear science forum



FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE

ND needs in Europe & elsewhere

- Decommissioning of NPP and waste management: Data to support radiological characterization, source term estimation, and long-term disposal.
- Gen-IV, SMRs & ATFs. Advanced concepts such as Molten Salt Reactors, High Temperature Gas cooled Reactors. Advanced Technology Fuels.
- Fusion reactors. Driven by the construction of ITER (Cadarache-FR) and IFMIF-DONES (Granada-ES) facilities.
- Nuclear astrophysics.
- Space exploration. The European Space Agency (ESA) plans to develop fission reactors for spacecraft propulsion and power generation. Cosmic radiation dose to astronauts.
- Cancer therapy. Proton therapy and ¹²C heavy ion therapy are growing in Europe (public and also private healthcare). Theranostics and imaging are also demanding new and more accurate nuclear data (large number of talks in ND2025).
- Dosimetry. Continuous increase in safety requirements for exposed workers and
- Geological survey and environmental sciences. Non-destructive techniques, radiotracers...
- Nuclear forensics and safeguards. Enhanced data requirements for trace detection and characterization of illicit materials.

Plenary talks by M. Kerveno (fission), A. Algora (decay data), A. Mengoni (astrophysics), S.M. Qaim (medical applications) and M. Gilbert (fusion)









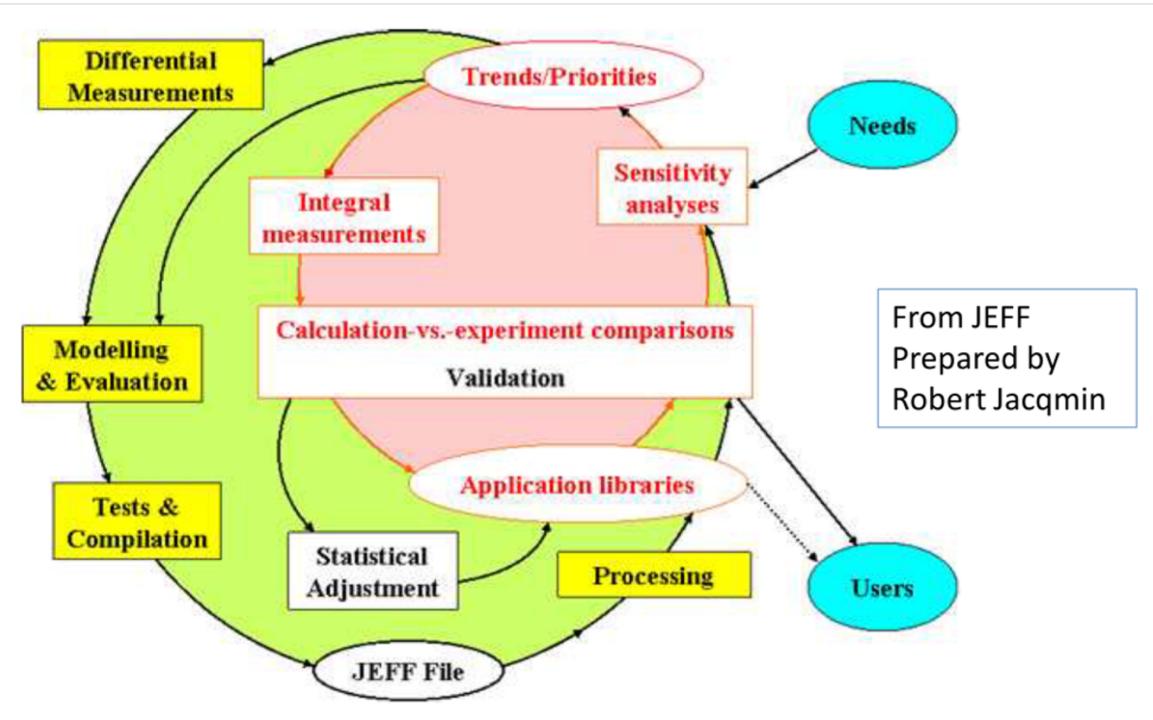


The virtuous circle





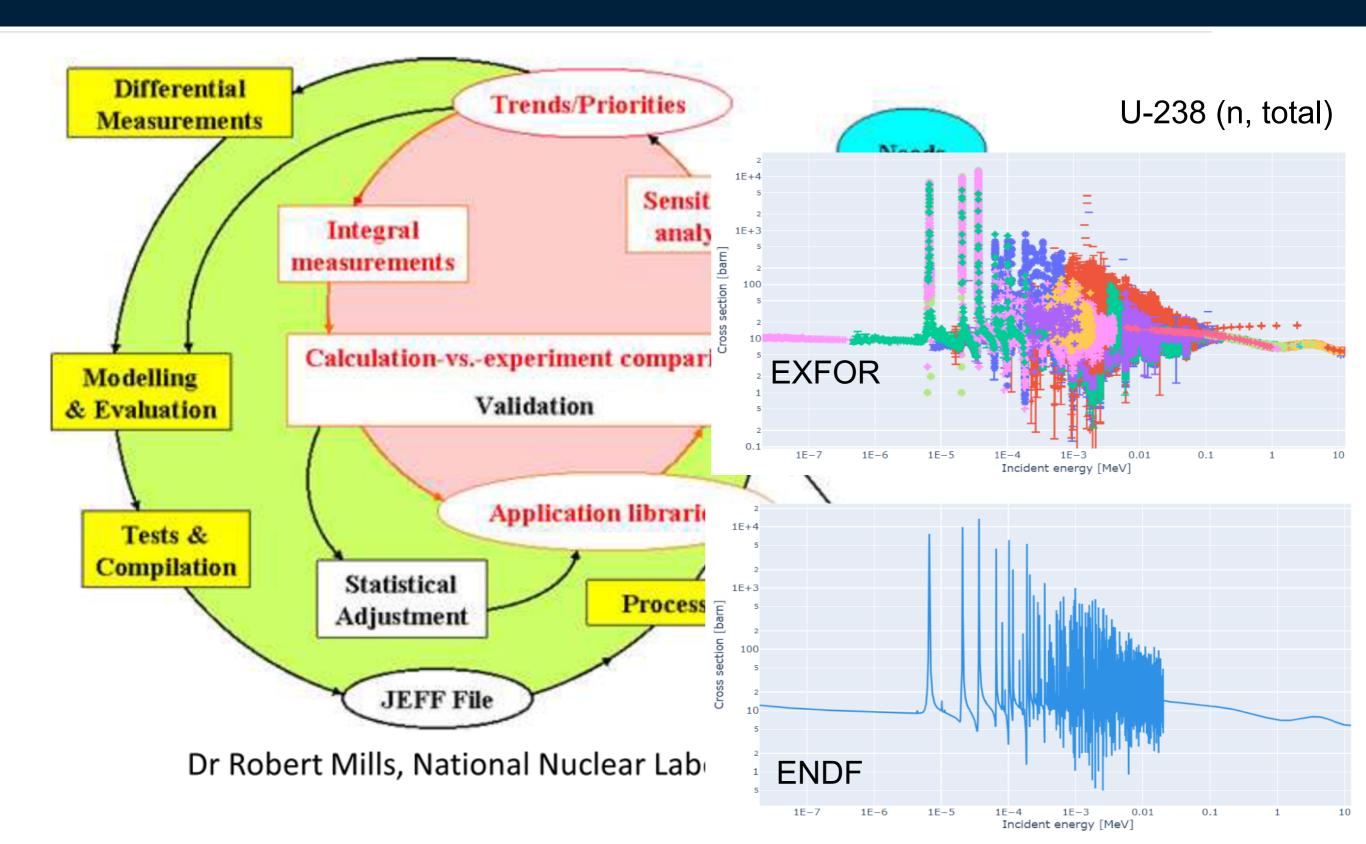
JEFF - Joint Evaluated Fission and Fusion File



Dr Robert Mills, National Nuclear Laboratory



JEFF - Joint Evaluated Fission and Fusion File



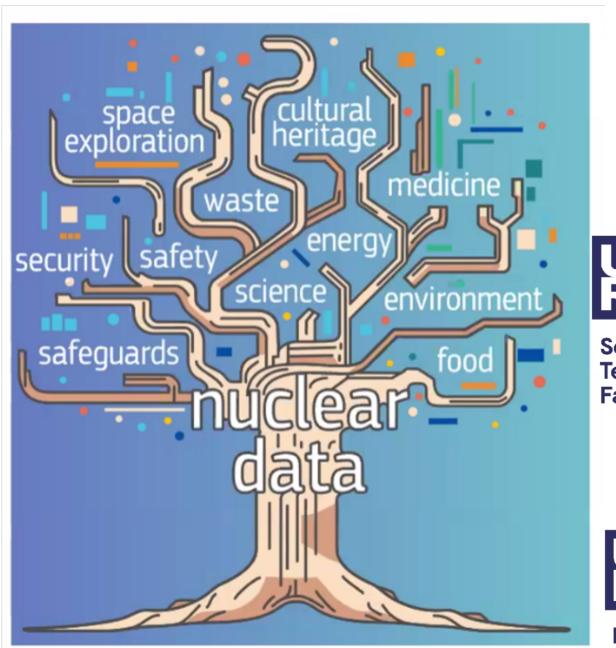


Nuclear stakeholders















Science and Technology Facilities Council

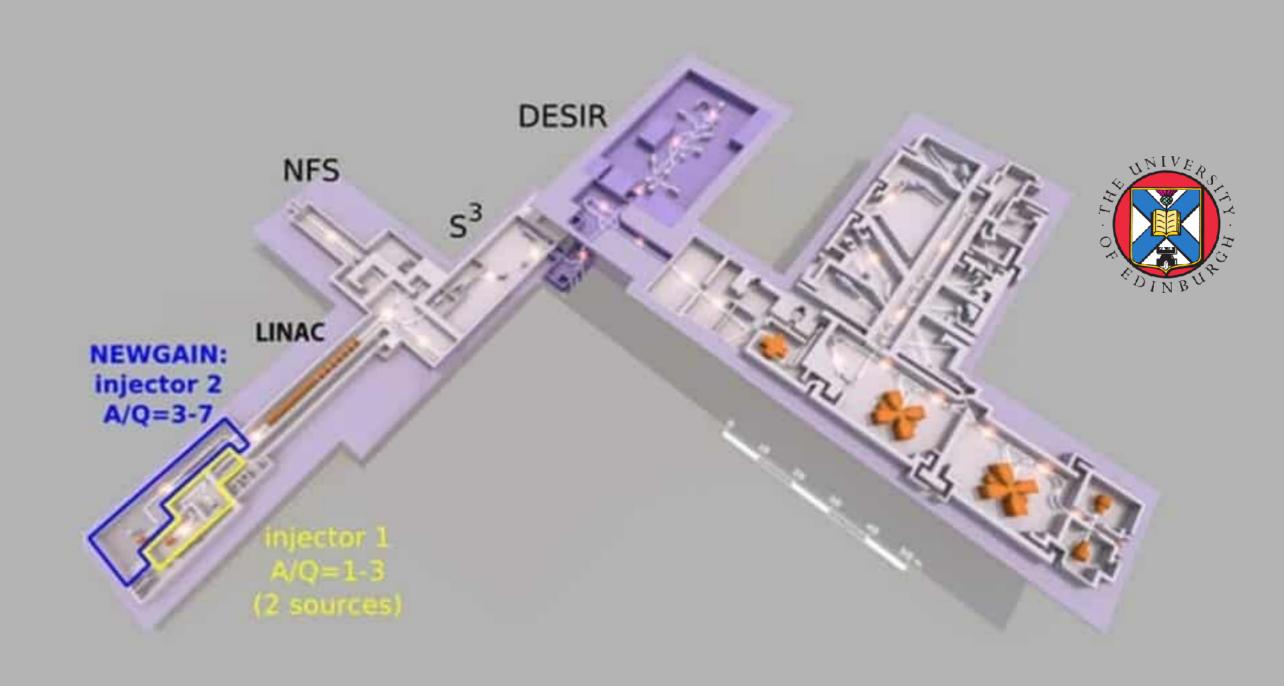


Natural Environment Research Council



Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council

Fundamental Science AND applications





Fundamental Science AND applications

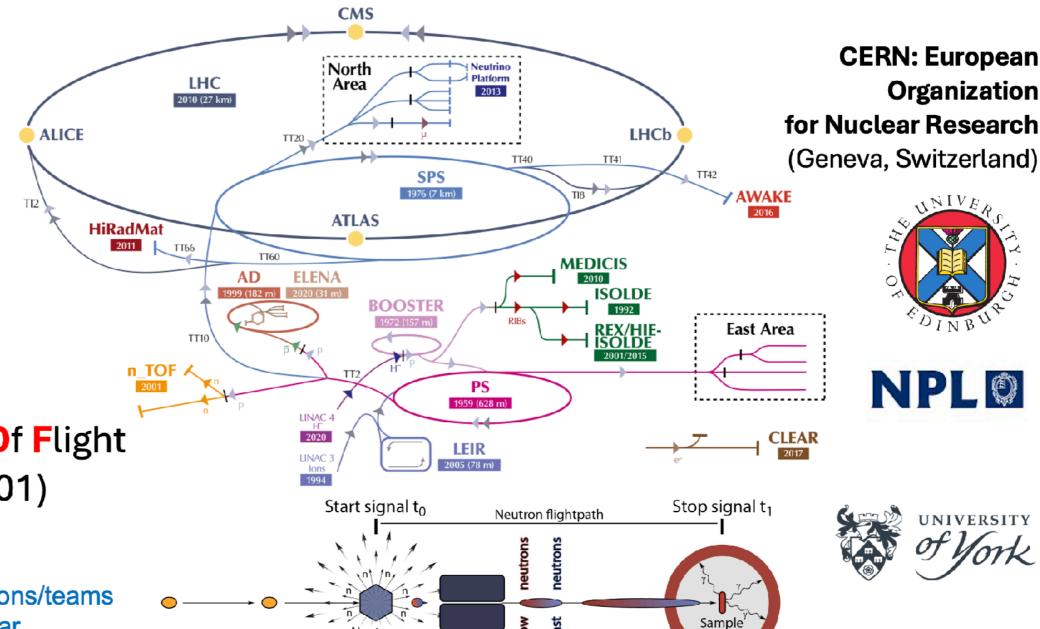
n_TOF @ CERN



Neutron Time Of Flight facility (2001)

150 researchers40 research institutions/teams20 PhD students/year





Nuclear Data Workshop, University of Glasgow, 15/7/2025

Proton pulses

Slides from Toby Wright

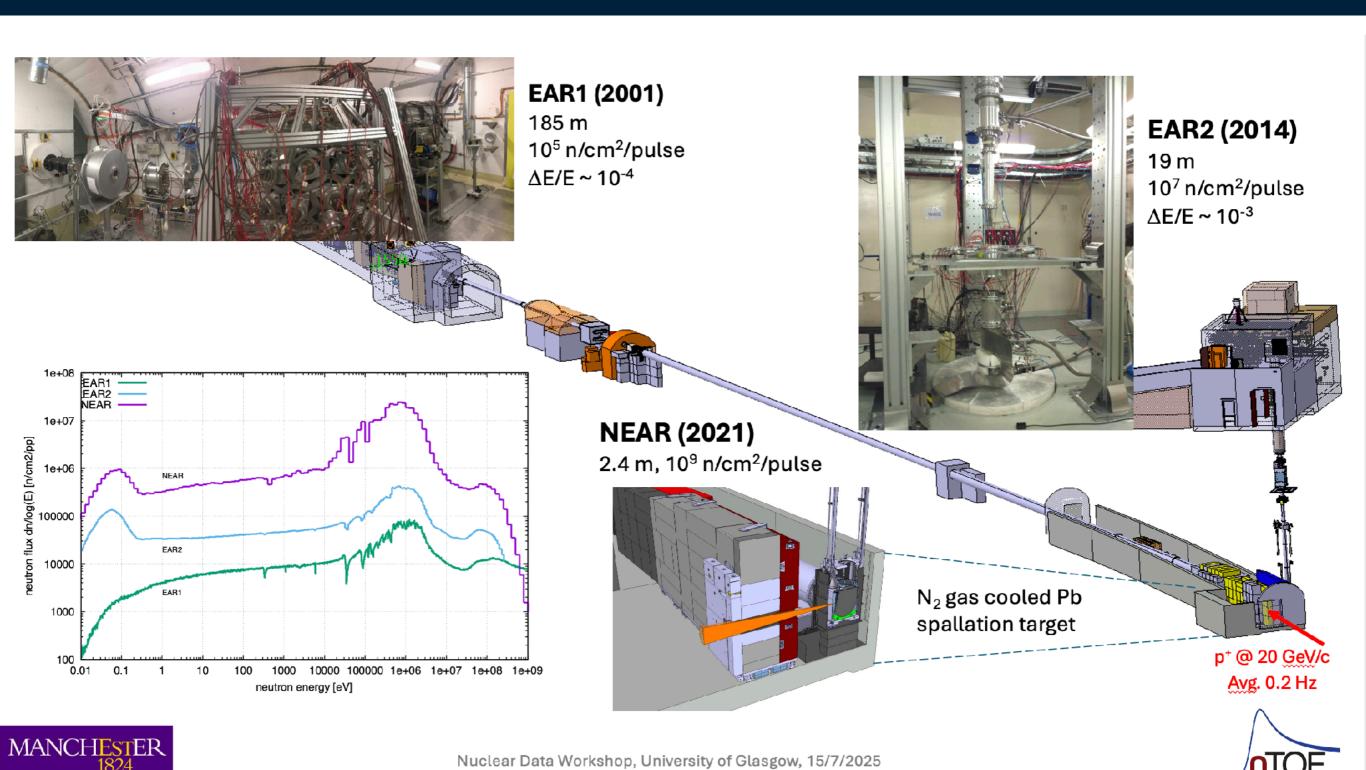
Collimation

Detecto



The University of Manchester

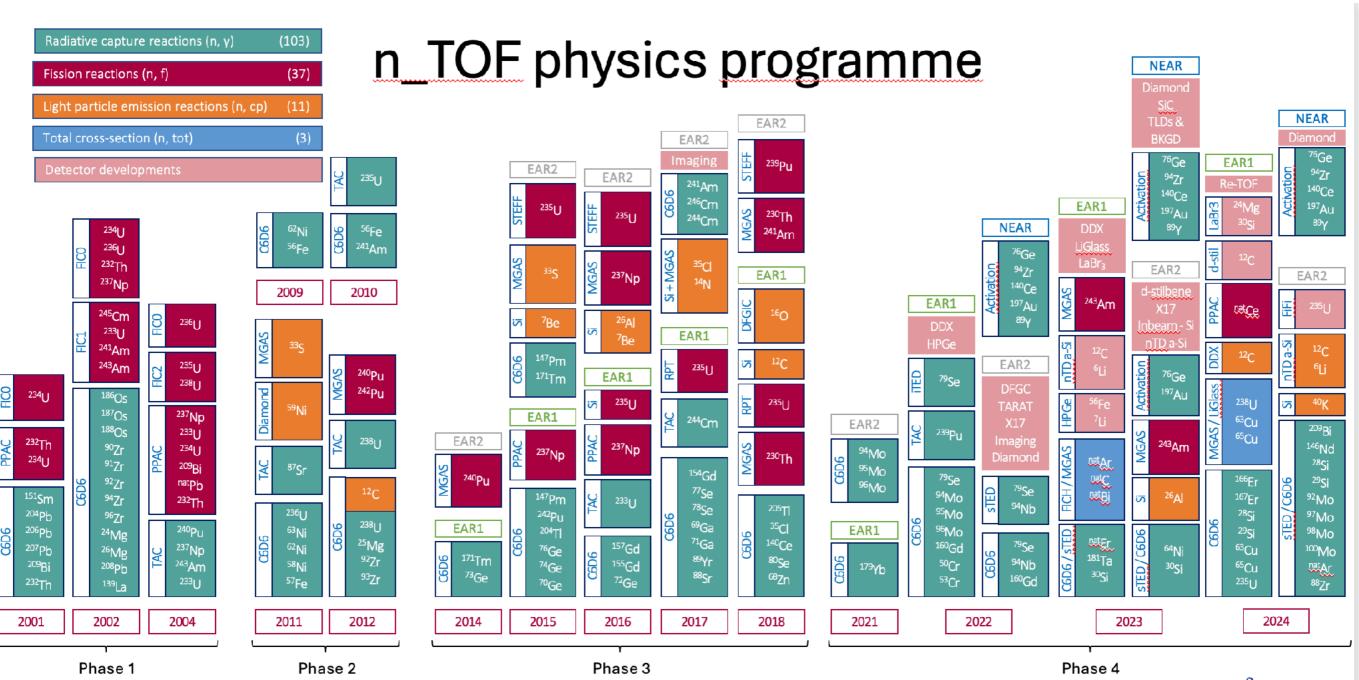
n_TOF facility



Slides from Toby Wright



You name it, they measure it...



Nuclear Data Workshop, University of Glasgow, 15/7/2025





You name it, they measure it...

NEA Nuclear Data High Priority Request List

HPRL Main High Priority Requests (HPR) General Requests (GR)

Special Purpose Quantities (SPQ)

New Request
(SG-C)

Standard Dosimetry

Results of your search in the request list

Requests are shown from the following list(s):

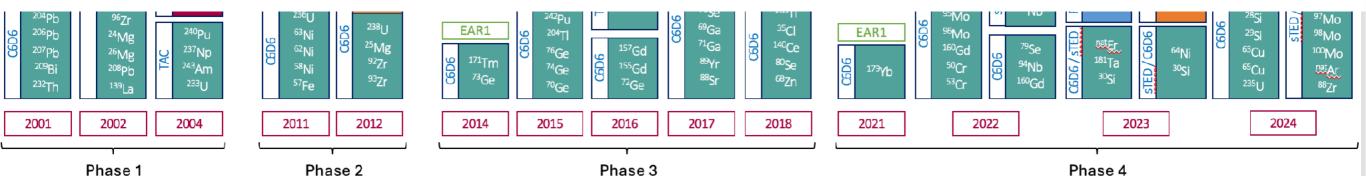
Special Purpose Quantities (SPQ)
Standard (Special Purpose Quantities)

Explanations of each column can be found in the table heads. To view the details of a request, please click on the **link symbol** after the request ID. To send a comment on a particular entry, please view the request, and click on the **'letter**' symbol there.

SIG,DA 10 MeV-20 MeV 4 pi 1-2 Y Standard 13-MAY-11 SIG 100 MeV-500 MeV 5 Y Standard 11-APR-18 SIG 100 MeV-500 MeV 5 Y Standard 11-APR-18
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Number of requests found: 3 (out of a total of 112 requests).

Download consolidated output report









UK neutron sources - accelerator based

_				
2	Source	Production method	Details	Intensity
	National Physical Laboratory (NPL)	3.5 MV Van de Graaff	p, d, <80 μA. Targets Sc, LiF, D, T (air cooled)	E.g. 13-19 MeV (T) 0.05-0.63 MeV (Li) 2x10 ⁷ /s/cm ² Mono energetic
	AWE, Aldermaston	Electrostatic 350 kV	d ions, <15 mA. Target tritium (TBq) (water cooled)	14 MeV <2.5x10 ¹¹ /s
		ISIS – Spallation (RFQ+Linac+Synchrotron) 800 MeV protons at <200 μA 50	E.g. ChipIR: White neutron source with neutron energies up to 800 MeV	1x10 ⁷ /s/cm ² [10-800 MeV, 5.8x10 ⁶ /s/cm ²]
	Rutherford Appleton Laboratory	Hz. 160 kW, W target+Ta clad 30 beam lines. Two examples given used for irradiation.	E.g. EMMA: Thermal neutrons – water moderated. 25 meV Maxwell- Boltzmann + epithermal tail	<2x10 ⁶ /s/cm ² pulsed at 40 Hz
		NILE	DT source	14 MeV <1x10 ⁸ /s/cm ²
		(DC beams but pulsing available)	DD source	2.5 MeV <1x10 ⁵ /s/cm ²
	High flux Accelerator- Driven Neutron Facility, Birmingham	2.6 MV electrostatic	p, d, 50 mA. Target Li (water cooled)	0.1-1 MeV <1x10 ¹² /s/cm ² (p)

2025/07/15 UK Nuclear Data Workshop

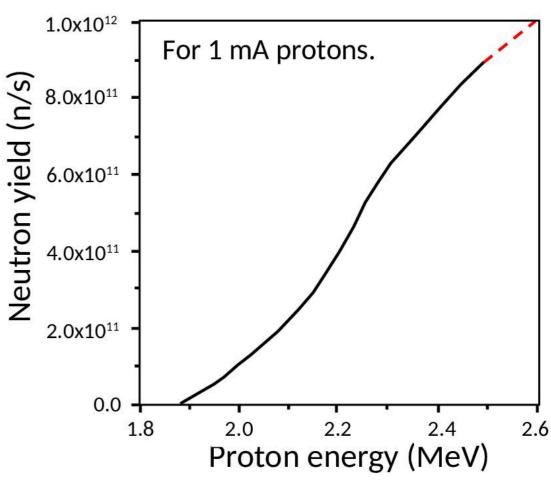
10/19



High Flux Accelerator-Driven Neutron Facility

The electrostatic accelerator is designed for beams of protons and deuterons and currents of <50 mA, nominally at up to 2.6 MeV, but 2.8 MeV is the maximum.



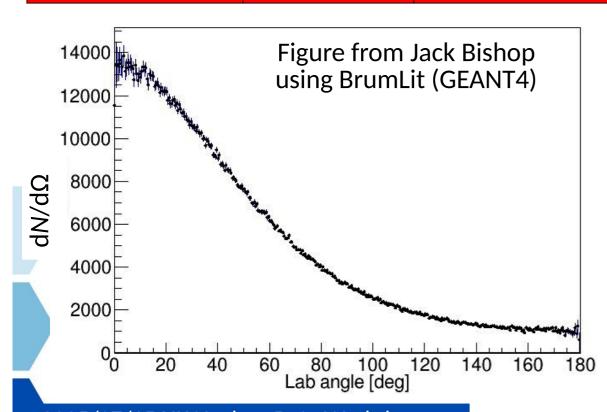


Neutron yield figure adapted from figure 2 of J.C. Yanch et al., Medical Physics 19 709 (1992).



Neutron production

Proton & deuteron beams accelerated to 2.6 MeV					
	protons (p)	deuterons (d)			
Reaction	⁷ Li(p,n) ⁷ Be	⁷ Li(d,n) ⁸ Be			
Q-value	-1.64 MeV	+15.03 MeV			
Max. <i>n</i> energy	0.9 MeV	17.2 MeV			



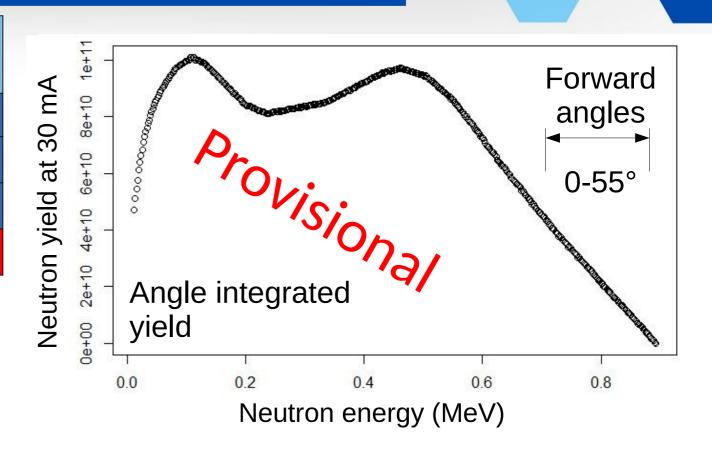


Figure by Ben Phoenix with input from Daniel Minsky (CNEA, Argentina), MCNP.

Beam energy is below threshold for reactions on most materials other than lithium.

2025/07/15 UK Nuclear Data Workshop



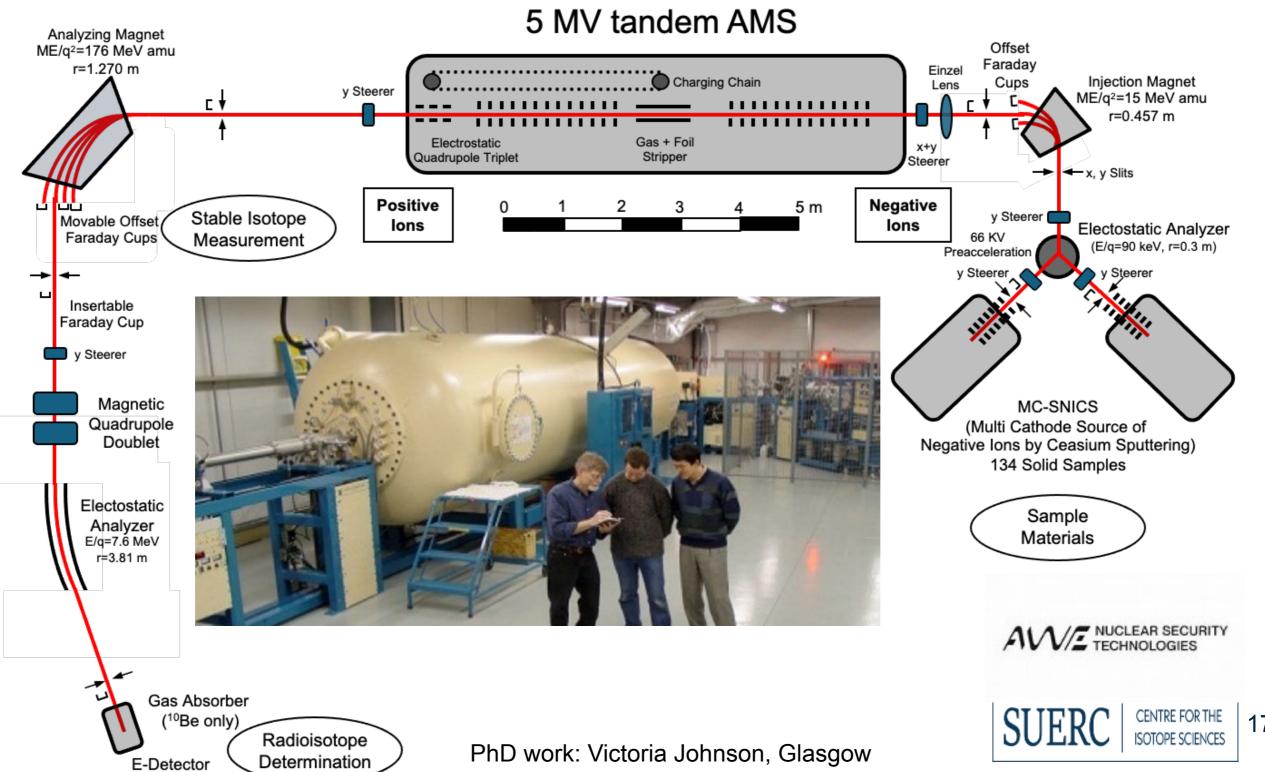
HF-ADNeF — research/impact opportunities

- ★ Nuclear materials research under neutron irradiation [fission/fusion communities including associated industries, e.g. CCFE, First-light fusion, NNL etc.].
- ★ Nuclear fission and fusion data, e.g. neutron capture cross section data [fission/fusion and nuclear physics communities].
- ★ Nuclear waste management understanding the long term effects of radiation on material characteristics [nuclear industry/NDA/NNL, nucl. eng. academics].
- * High power target development [other facilities inc. medical and fusion devices, ourselves (future liquid lithium target) and the fusion community (fuel breeding)].
- ★ Medical physics from radiobiology to boron neutron capture therapy developments, e.g. for BNCT. Medical isotope cross sections measurements and production.
- ★ Industrial and space research on the effect of radiation [detectors and space research communities extension of cyclotron work in these areas].
- ★ Nuclear Metrology calibrated and controllable neutron source availability and testing new radiation monitoring systems [neutron source standards and characterisation, e.g. the National Physical Laboratory].
- Nuclear (astro)physics the neutron spectrum is close to that in stellar environments [nuclear physics/nuclear astrophysics communities feasibility grant (STFC)].

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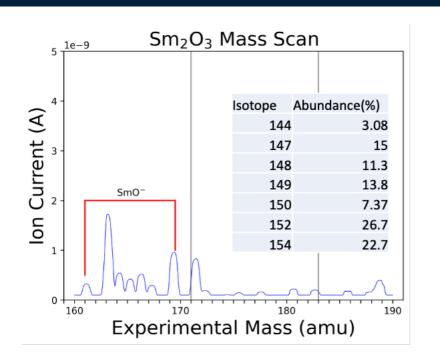


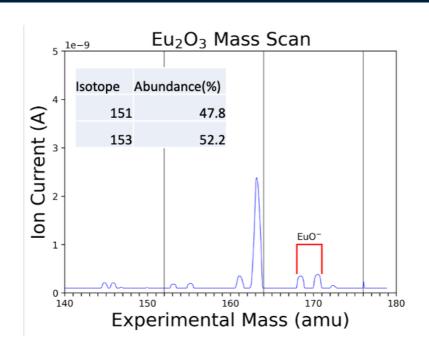
AMS laboratory (current)

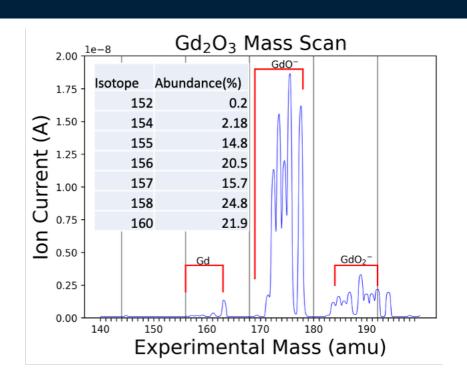




Initial Lanthanide Oxide Scans





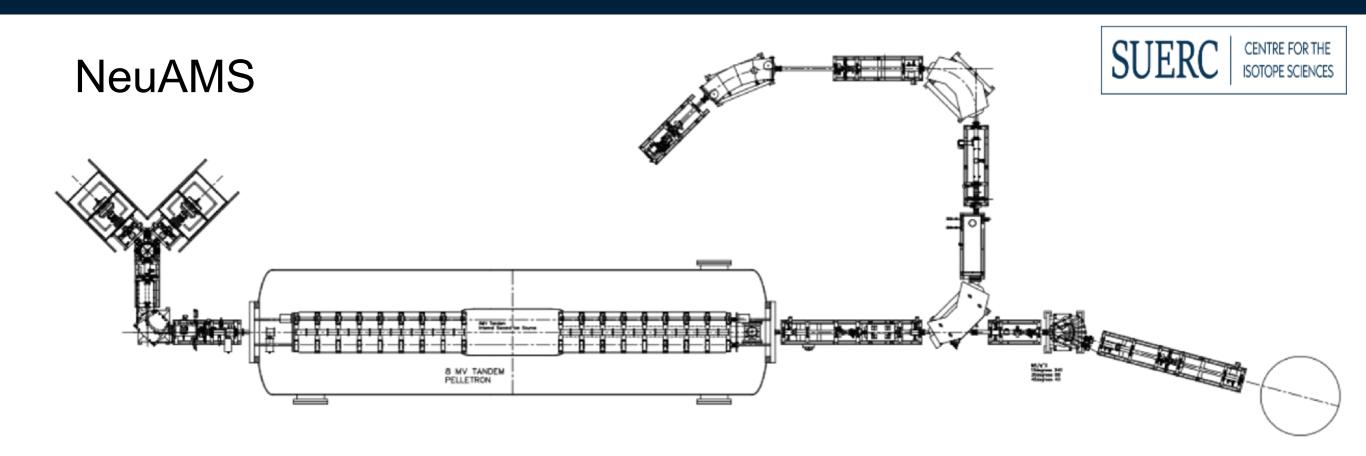


- Minimal amounts of pure lanthanides
- All stable isotopes are visible
- Peaks match relative abundance





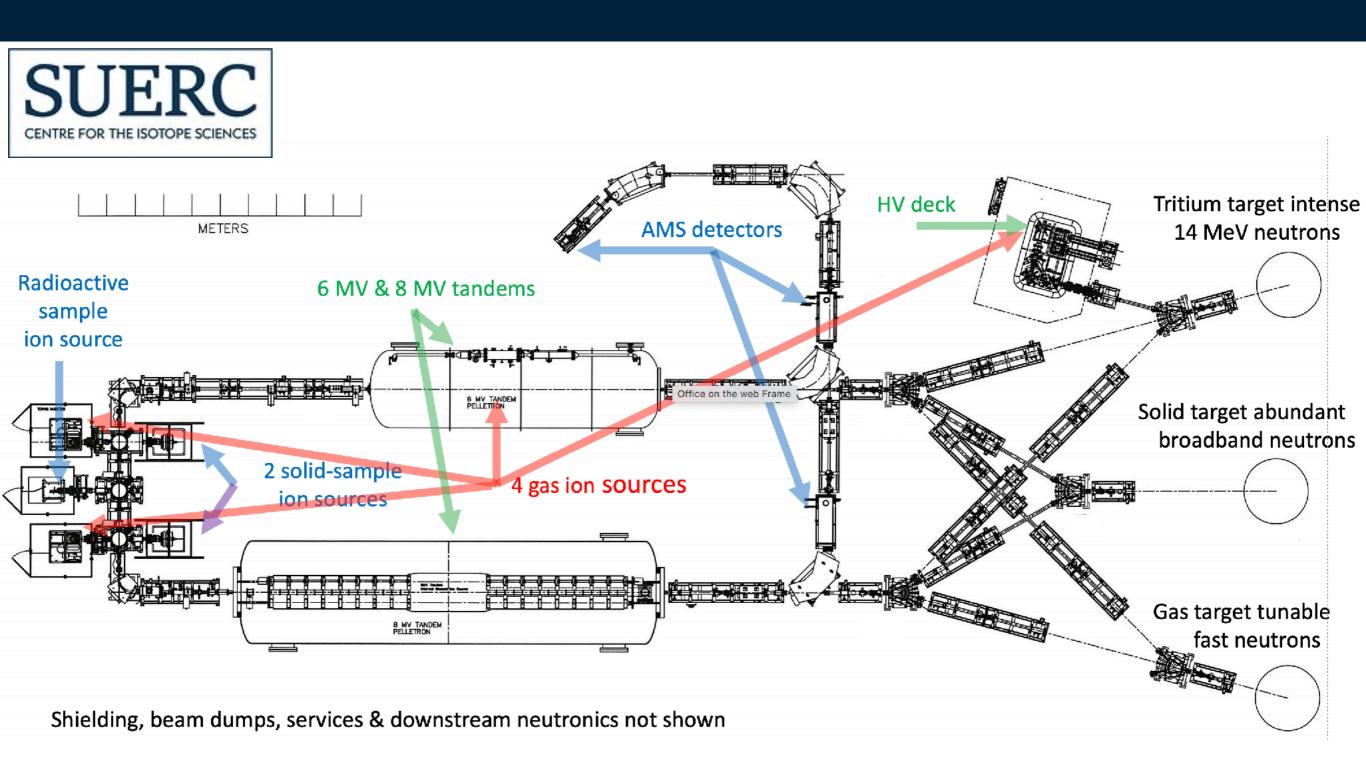
AMS laboratory (future)



- Next-gen fusion neutronics & full range AMS
- p-Pu ultrasensitive AMS over full mass range
- National security, physical, material & life sciences
- Exceptional 8 MV modern accelerator
- Unique accelerator-driven gas-target neutrons
- ~10⁸/sec/sr 0->20 MeV anisotropic fast neutrons via inverse kinematics
 Concept by Stewart Freeman, SUERC and UofG

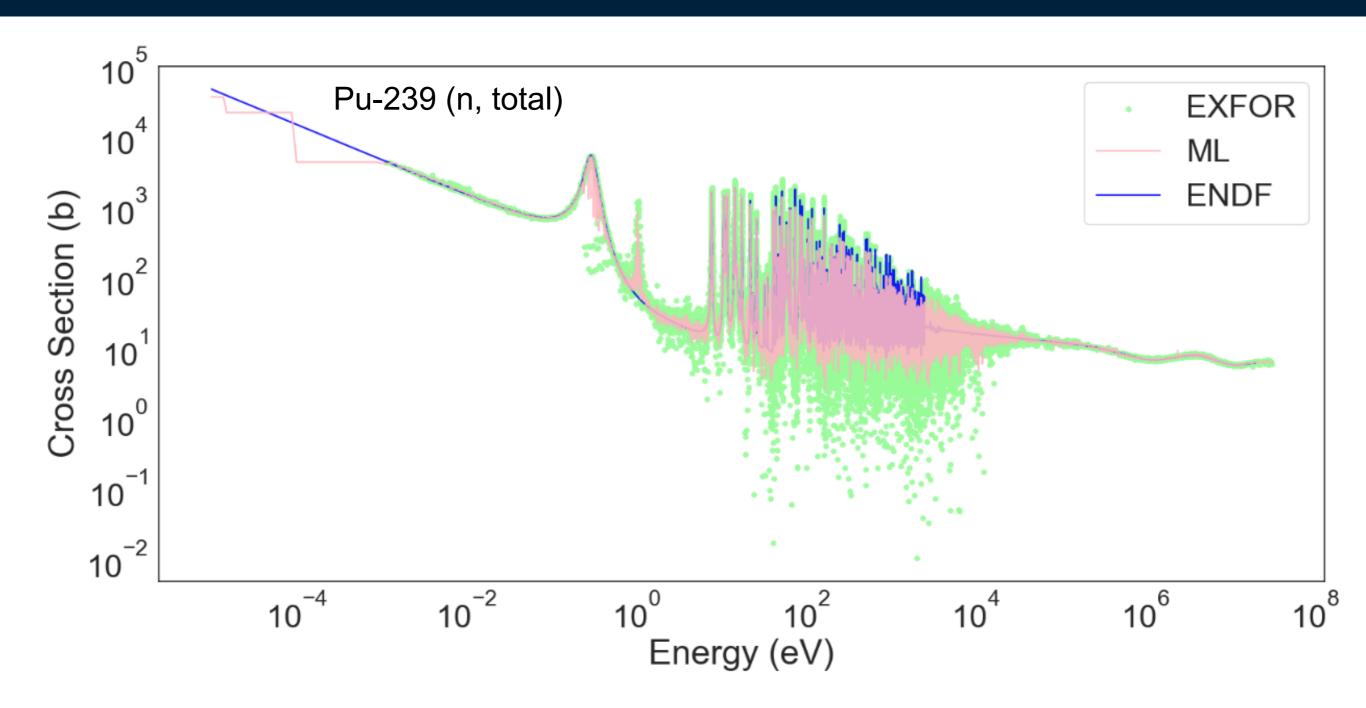


AMS laboratory (even better future)



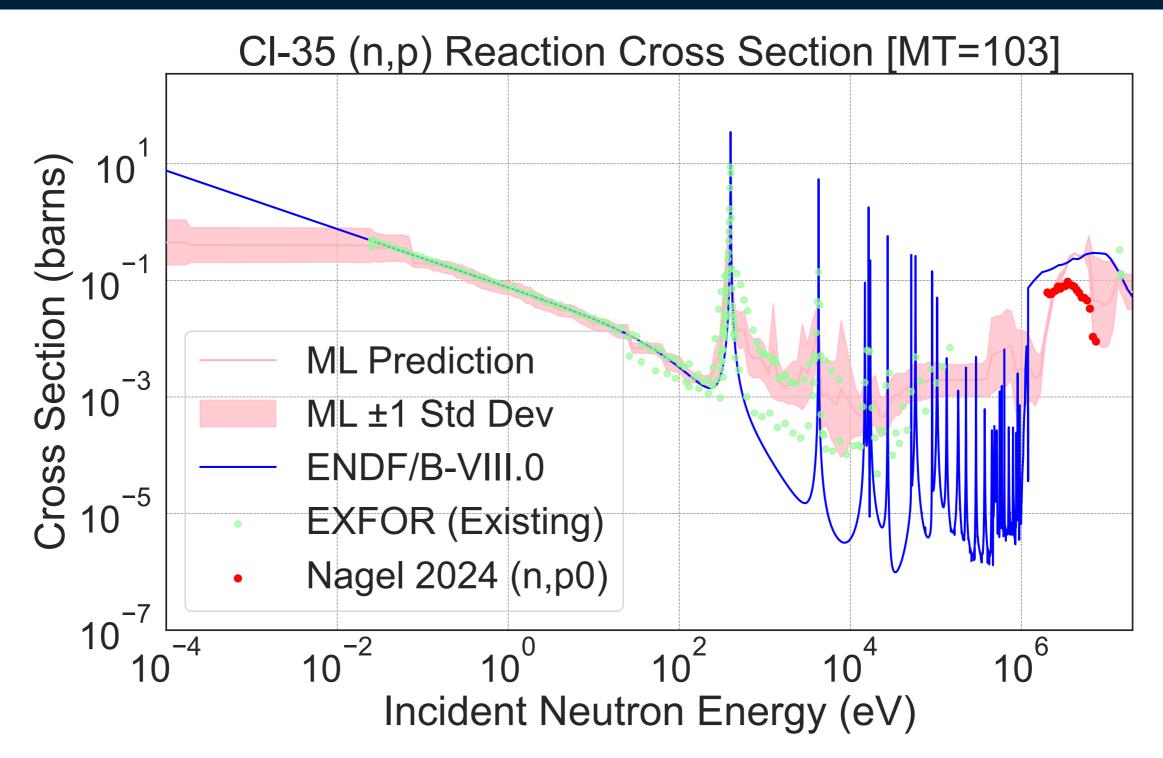


Computer Marvels - ML and Quantum Computing





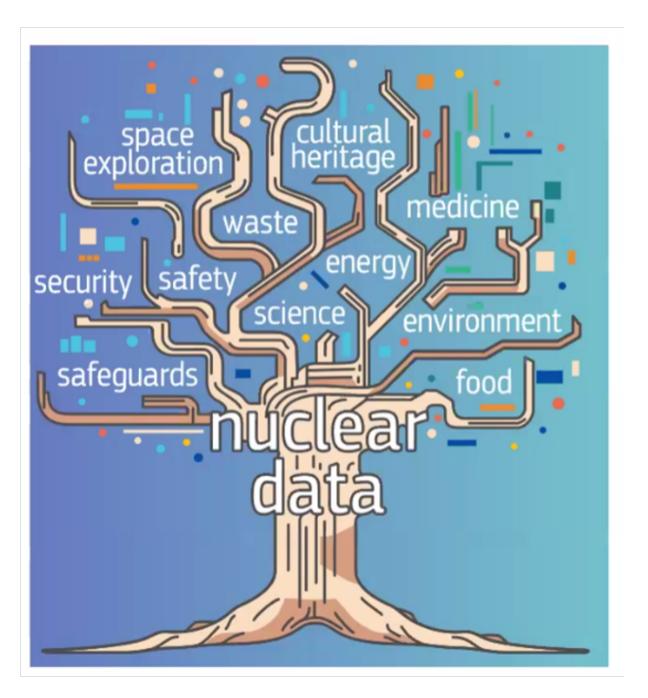
Computer Marvels - ML and Quantum Computing



Plus fantastic work at Surrey using Quantum Computing







- Nuclear Data are vital for fission, fusion, fundamental research, decommissioning, healthcare...
- Cross council research area
- Bringing together industry, government agencies, academia
- Fundamental and applied science
- UK has capabilities, expertise and opportunity to make global impact
- Need to bring the communities together
 - → planned IOP conference



Why did he not talk about ...

