

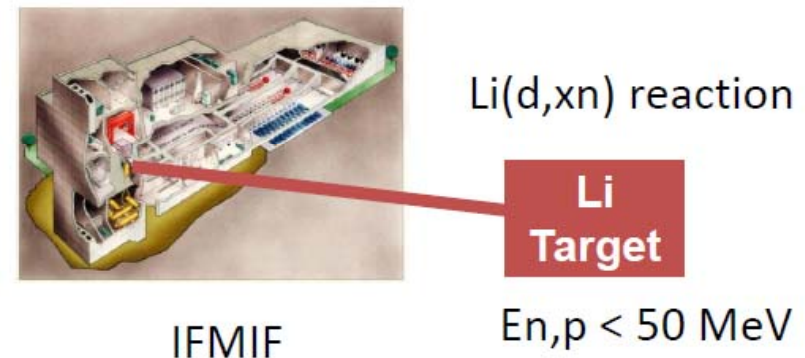
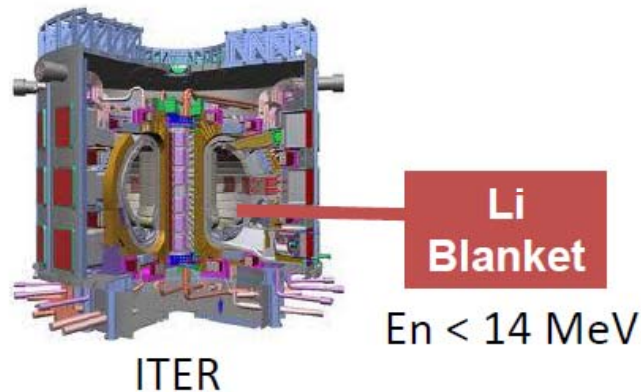
## 7. CDCCCを用いた核データ研究

# 7-1. $n(p)+{}^7\text{Li}$ による $t$ 生成率

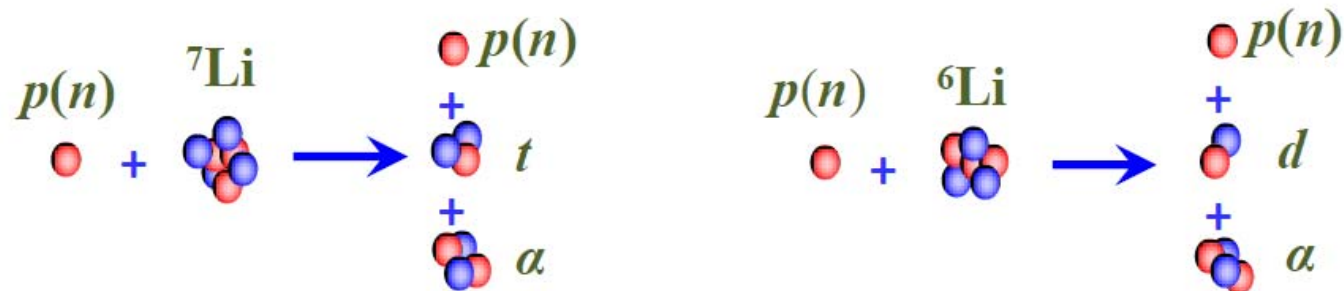
スライド提供: 渡辺幸信氏(九大総理工)

# CDCC: Nucleon-induced reactions on Li

- Lithium is an important element relevant to not only a tritium breeding material in DT fusion reactors but also a candidate for target material in the intense neutron source of IFMIF. The accurate nuclear data of nucleon induced reactions on  ${}^6,7\text{Li}$  are currently required for incident energies up to 150 MeV.

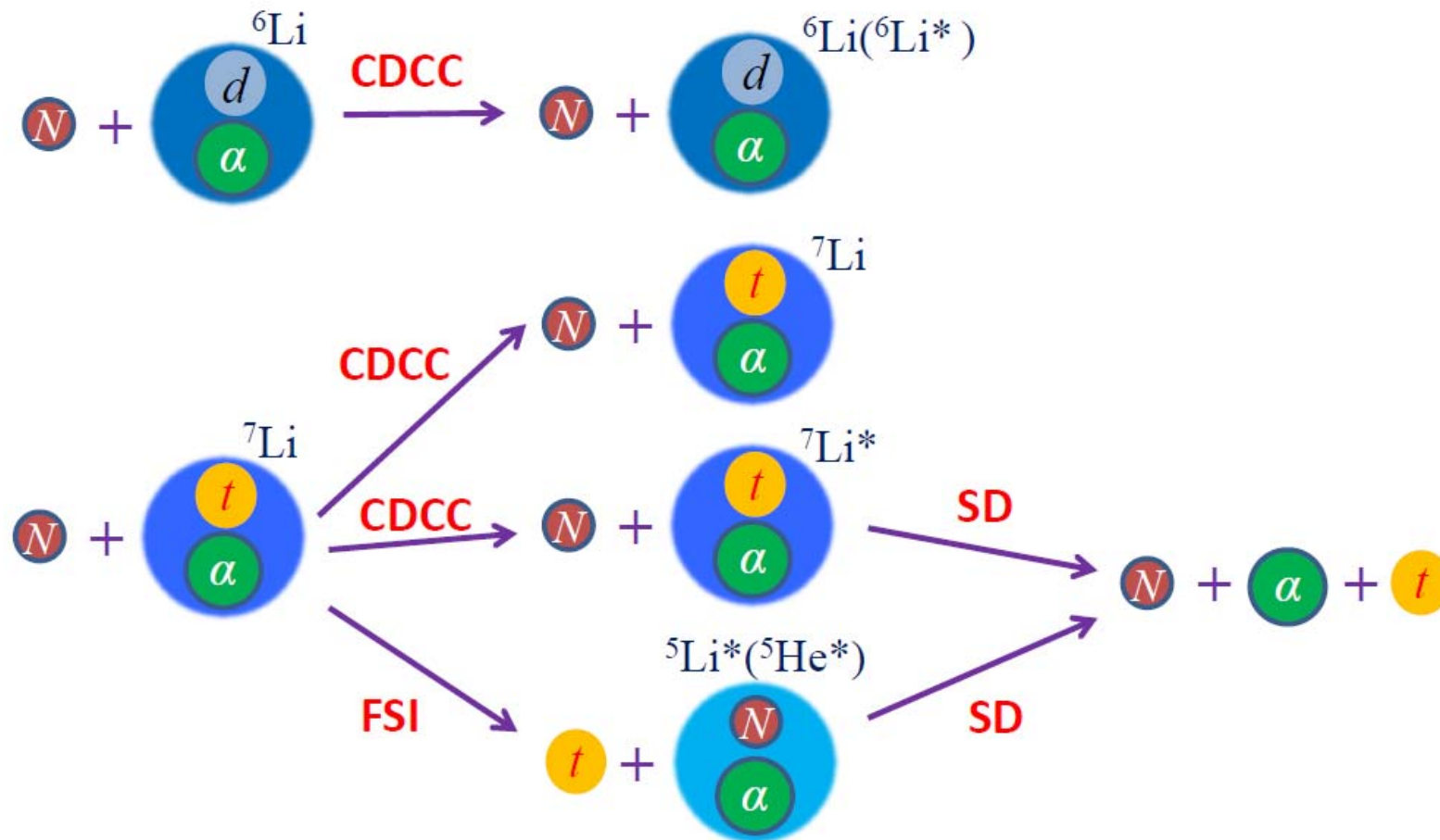


- ${}^6\text{Li}$  and  ${}^7\text{Li}$  can easily break up, which is an important process and can influence all the other reaction channels significantly.

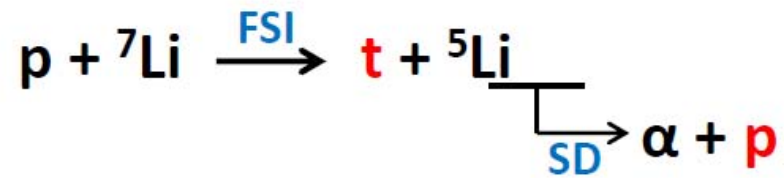
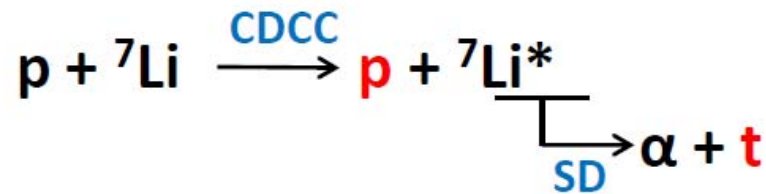


# Calculation models used in our analysis

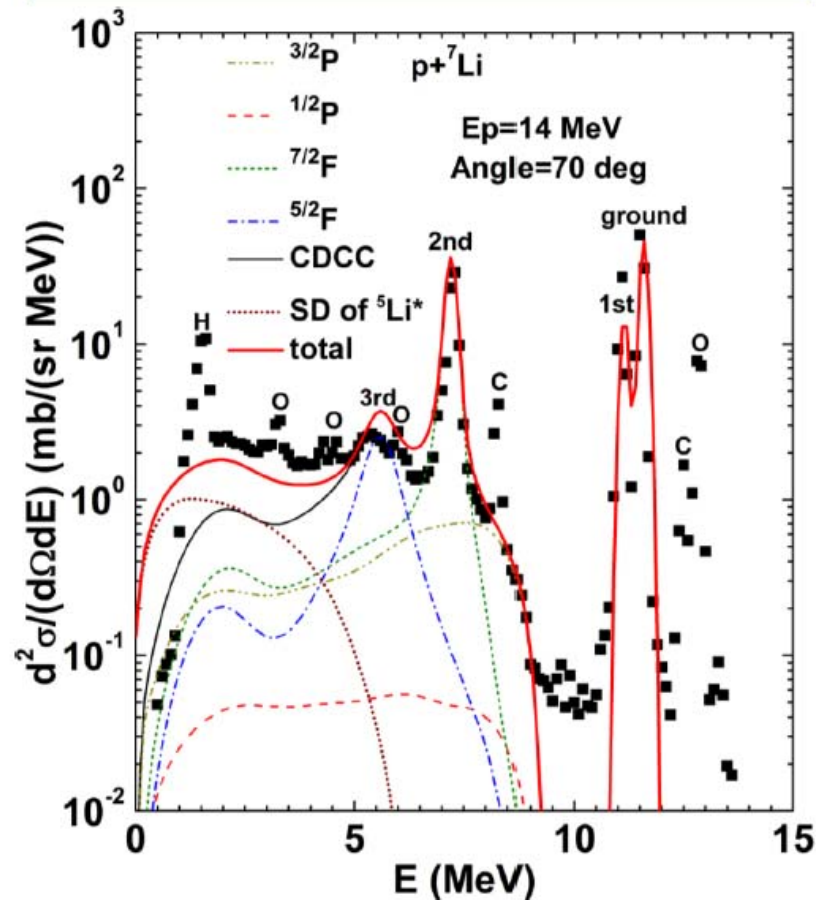
1. CDCC Method (3-body)
2. Final State Interaction Model (FSI)
3. Sequential Decay Model (SD)



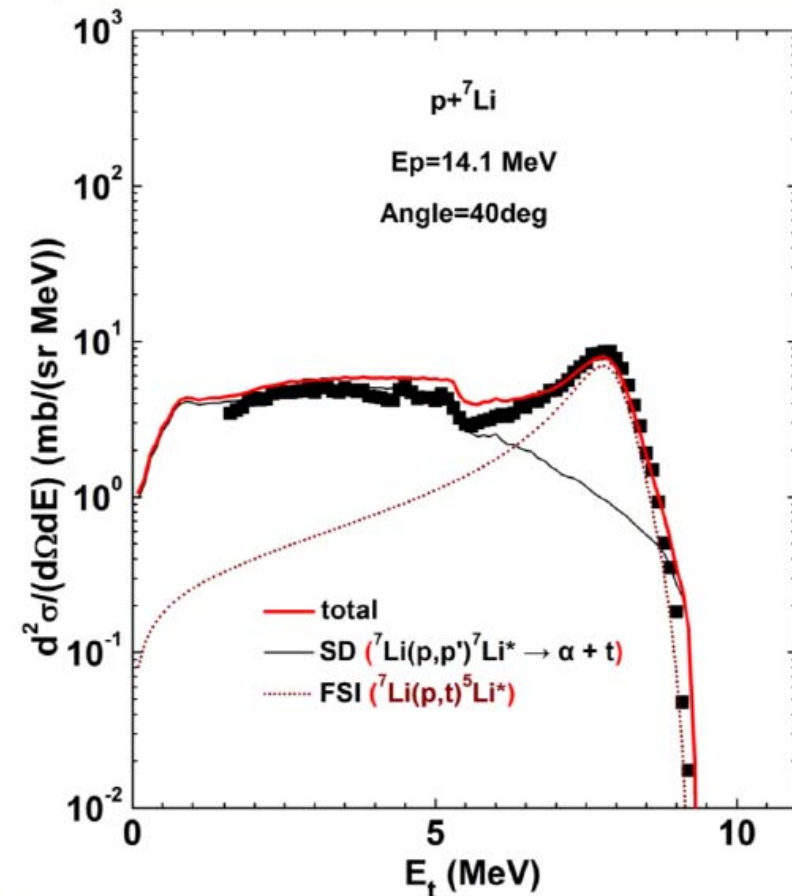
# Double-differential cross sections (DDXs)



Proton production DDX for  $p+{}^7\text{Li}$



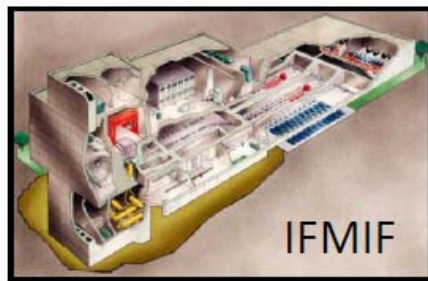
Triton production DDX for  $p+{}^7\text{Li}$



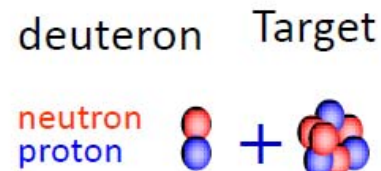
## 7-2. 中性子源としてのLi(d,nx)反応

スライド提供: 渡辺幸信氏(九大総理工)

# CDCC: Deuteron-induced reactions



Neutron sources



Absorption  
Complete Fusion

① Elastic Breakup  
(diffractive breakup)

CDCC  
(S-matrices for  
d-breakup  
transition)

② Stripping  
(inelastic breakup)  
*Incomplete Fusion*

Glauber model  
(eikonal approx.  
+ adiabatic approx.)

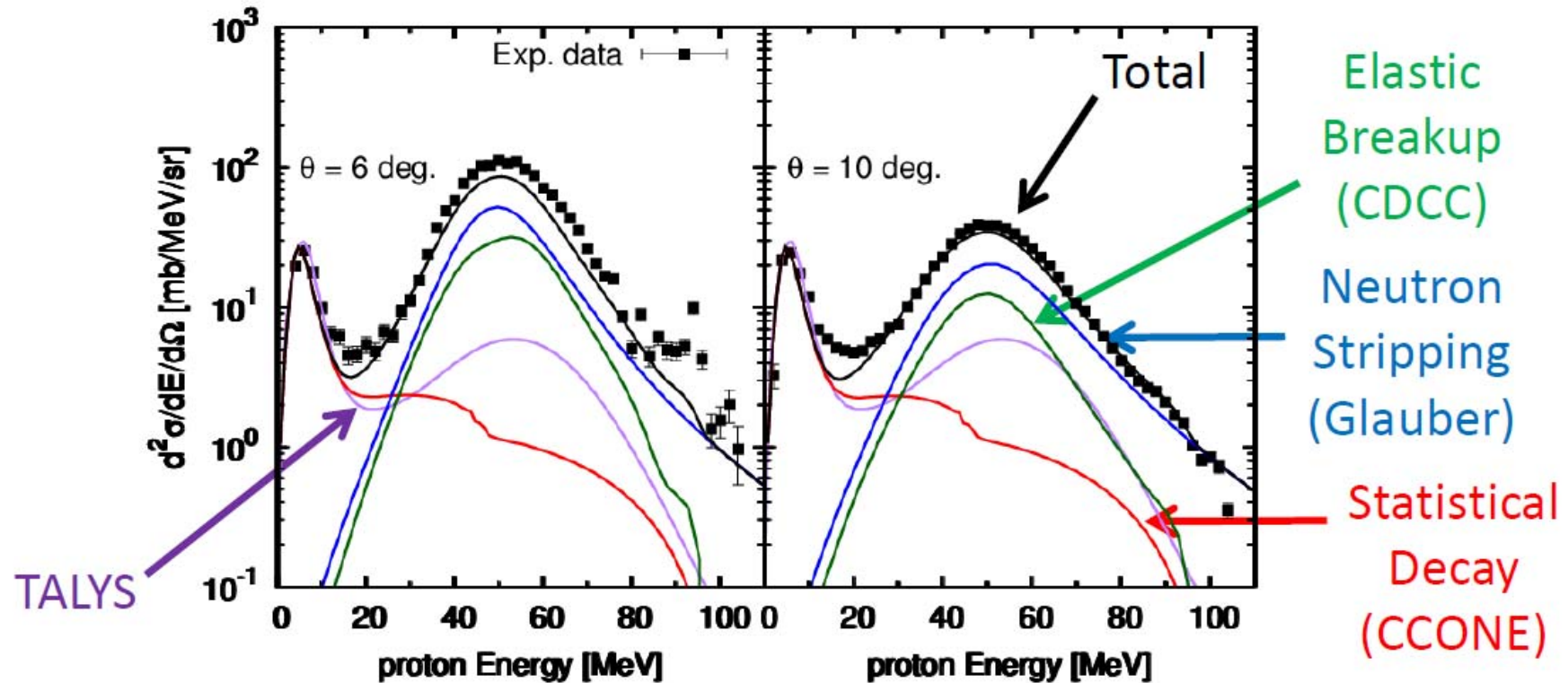
③ Statistical process

Exciton model +  
Hauser-Feshbach  
model

DDX of inclusive (d,xn) reaction:

$$\frac{d^2\sigma^{(d,xn)}}{dE_n^L d\Omega_n^L} = \left. \frac{d^2\sigma_{EB}}{dE_n^L d\Omega_n^L} \right|_{CDCC} + \left. \frac{d^2\sigma_{STR}^p}{dE_n^L d\Omega_n^L} \right|_{Glauber} + \left. \frac{d^2\sigma_{EP}}{dE_n^L d\Omega_n^L} \right|_{SD}$$

# DDXs for $^{58}\text{Ni}$ (d,xp) at 100 MeV



$^{58}\text{Ni}(d,xp)@100 \text{ MeV}$

The summation of three components reproduces both the shape and magnitude of the experimental (d, xp) spectra better than TALYS calculation.



## 7-3. 核変換プロジェクトの紹介

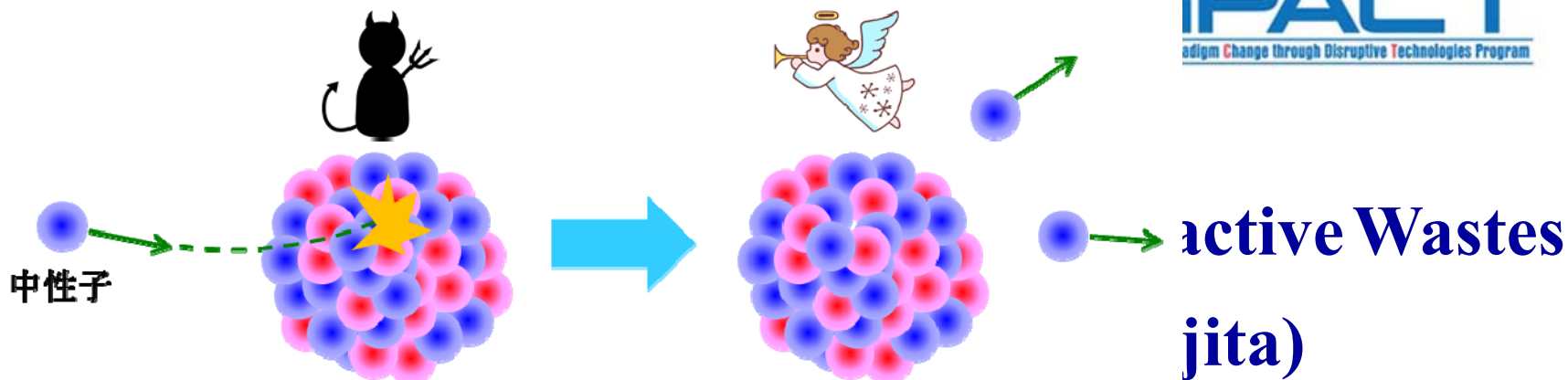
# Nuclear Transmutation studies

*Impulsing Paradigm Change through Disruptive Technologies Program*

- Launched FY2014 and 12 programs approved.
- will end
- Keyword

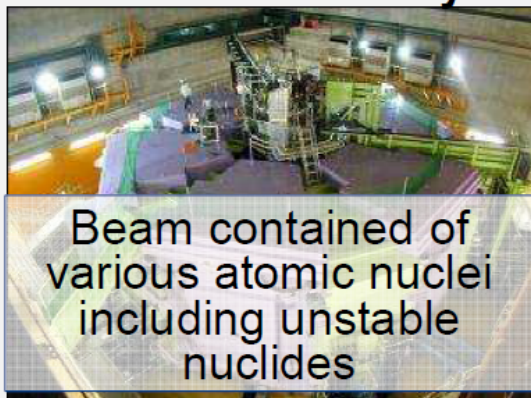


Reduction at  
with



## Key Points

### RI Beam Factory

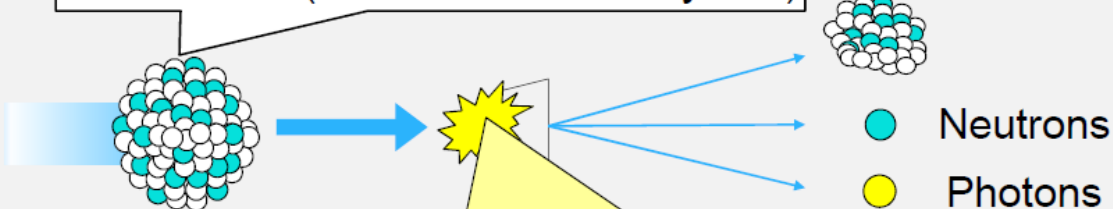


Beam contained of various atomic nuclei including unstable nuclides

パラジウム107  
(半減期650万年)

パラジウム106  
(貴金属)

Cesium 135 (half-life: 2.3 million years)



Reverse reaction with neutrons and photons

Bulk simulation of nuclear reactions

Focus on reasonable nuclear transmutation methods and elemental technologies

nuclides  
lived

nuclides

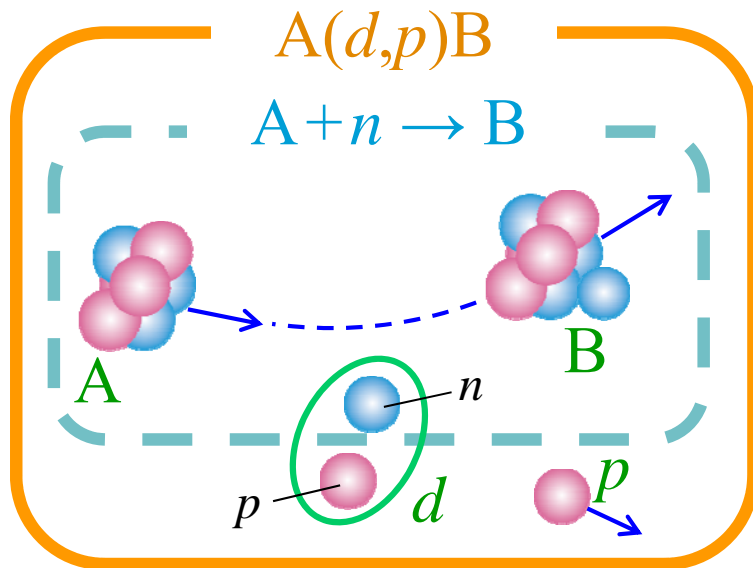
- Neutrons
- Photons



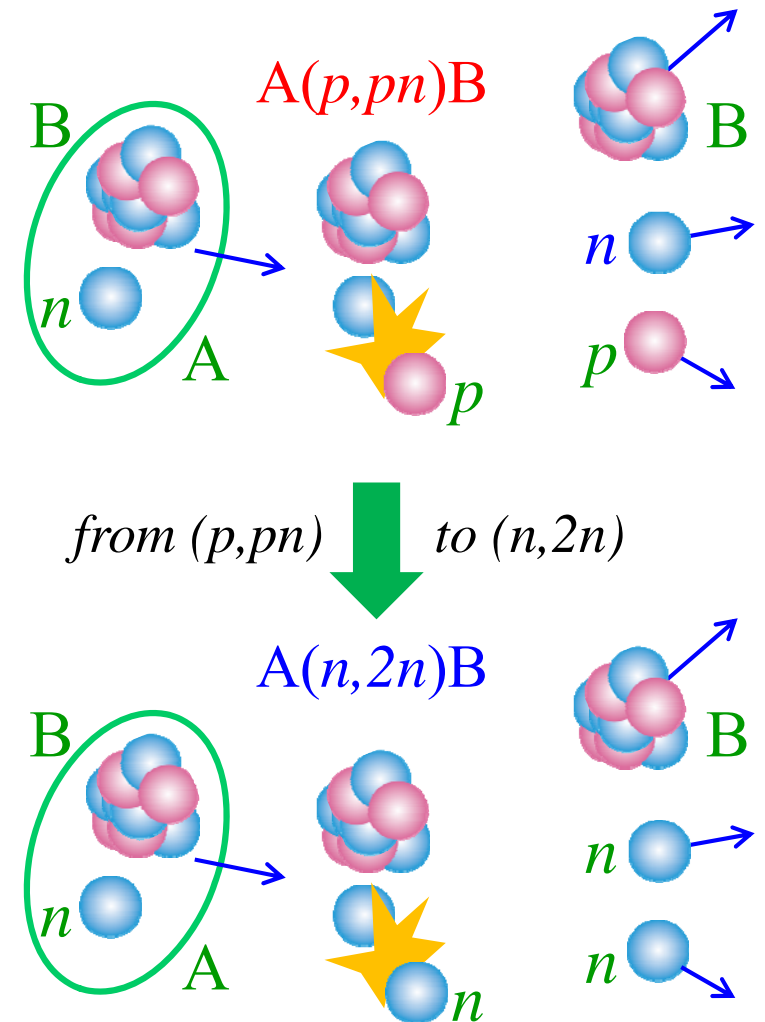
# Extraction genuine data w/ MERT

## Microscopic Effective Reaction Theory

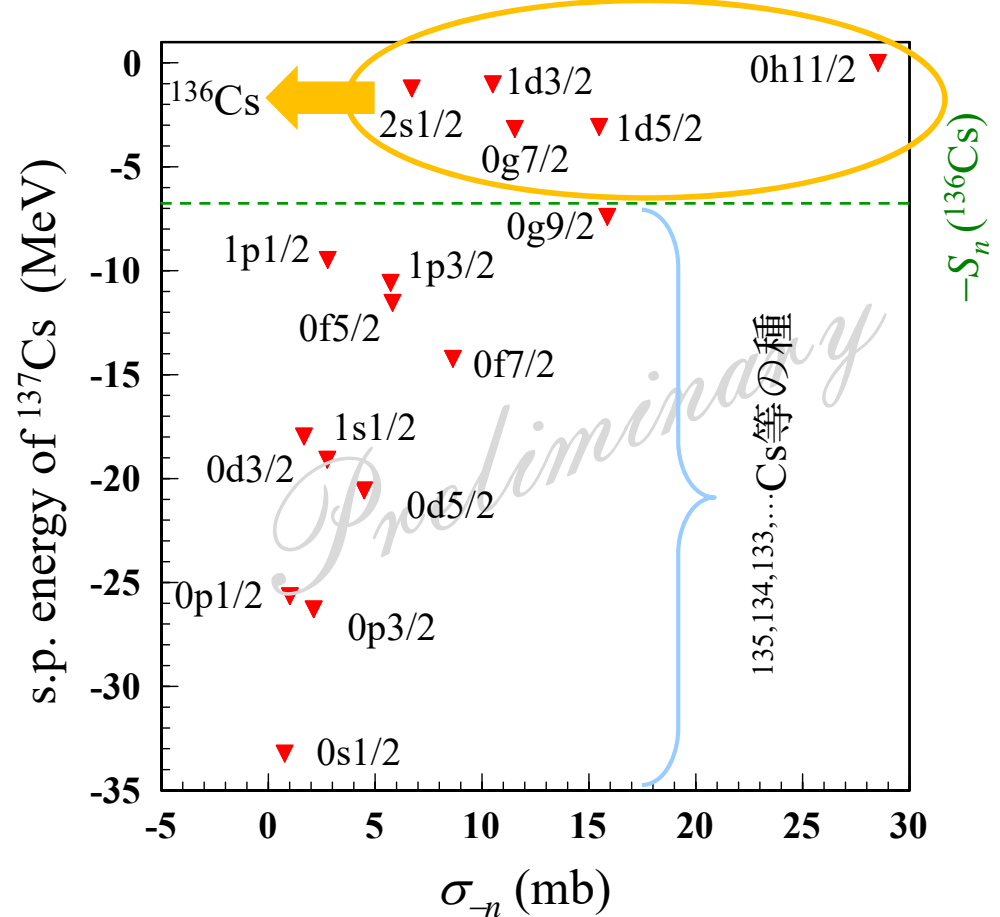
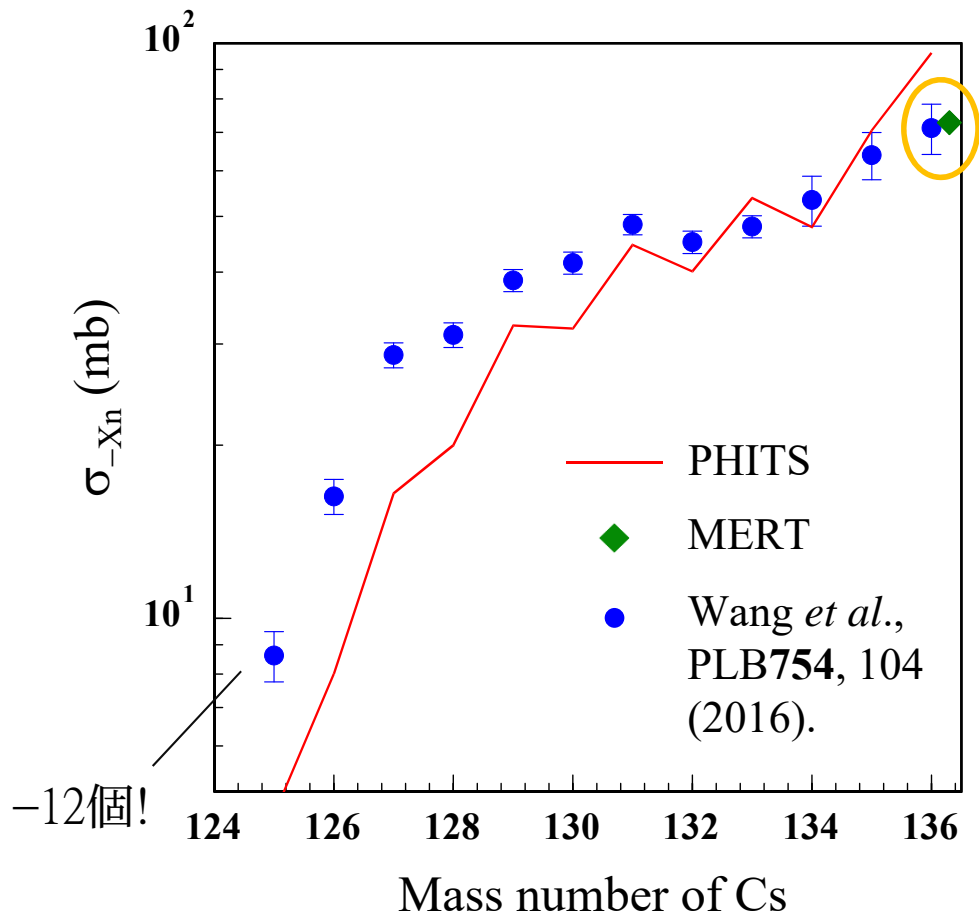
- **Model space** is determined by analysis of **alternative reaction data**.
- Structural information is given by Tsukuba group (or others).
- MERT generates the **objective reaction data**.



from *neutron pickup*  
to *neutron capture*



# $^{137}\text{Cs}(p, \text{Nn})$ 反応解析の現状



- 直接過程で描けると期待される  $^{136}\text{Cs}$  の生成断面積を再現 (PHITS の改良)
- その他の Cs 生成断面積は、直接過程の結果 (種) を崩壊モデルに接続
  - JAEA のグループや渡辺氏 (九大総理工) との議論を開始
  - 多段階過程の結果も種に追加する必要あり (残留核の励起エネルギー分布が鍵)

# CDCCを用いた核データ研究のまとめ

- 模型空間の中で**正確かつ実効的**に反応計算を行うというCDCCの思想は、**周辺領域の研究開拓**に適している。
- CDCCはこれまで多くの核データ研究に適用され、成功を収めている。
- 核データ研究は、**定量的反応論が活躍**できる重要な(そして**シビアな**)舞台である。

おわりに

# この講義で伝えなかったこと

- 模型空間の中での反応論(反応計算)という考え方の価値。
- 多くの批判に耐えて抜いたCDCCの歴史とその柔軟性。
- ※離散化ではなく  $l$  の制限がCDCCの本質。
- 素粒子物理学と原子核物理学の架け橋としての微視的反應論。
- 適切な自由度を取り入れた定量的反應解析の重要性( $S_{17}$ の話)。
- 星が輝く仕組みの解明に関われる素晴らしさ(天との架け橋)。
- 核データ研究(社会との架け橋)に参画する重要性。