

TITLE

300,400 MeV 陽子-原子核反応からの陽子、重陽子生成

包括的な原子核反応機構の理解

工学等応用のための原子核反応データ

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魚住裕介

New accelerator-driven technologies

- accelerator transmutation of waste (ATW)
- transmuting long-lived radioactive waste into shorter-lived products
- converting excess plutonium
- producing energy

These technologies make use of spallation neutron sources.

Medical treatments

Cosmic ray dose evaluation

New nuclear cross section data are needed from 20 MeV to 3 GeV to improve theoretical predictions of

- neutron production,
- shielding requirements,
- activation,
- radiation heating,
- material damage,
- production rate of nuclide

Such predictions can guide the design of the target/blanket configurations and can reduce engineering overdesign costs.

Evaluation of High Energy Nuclear Data

Development of code for evaluation

- Intranuclear Cascade Model

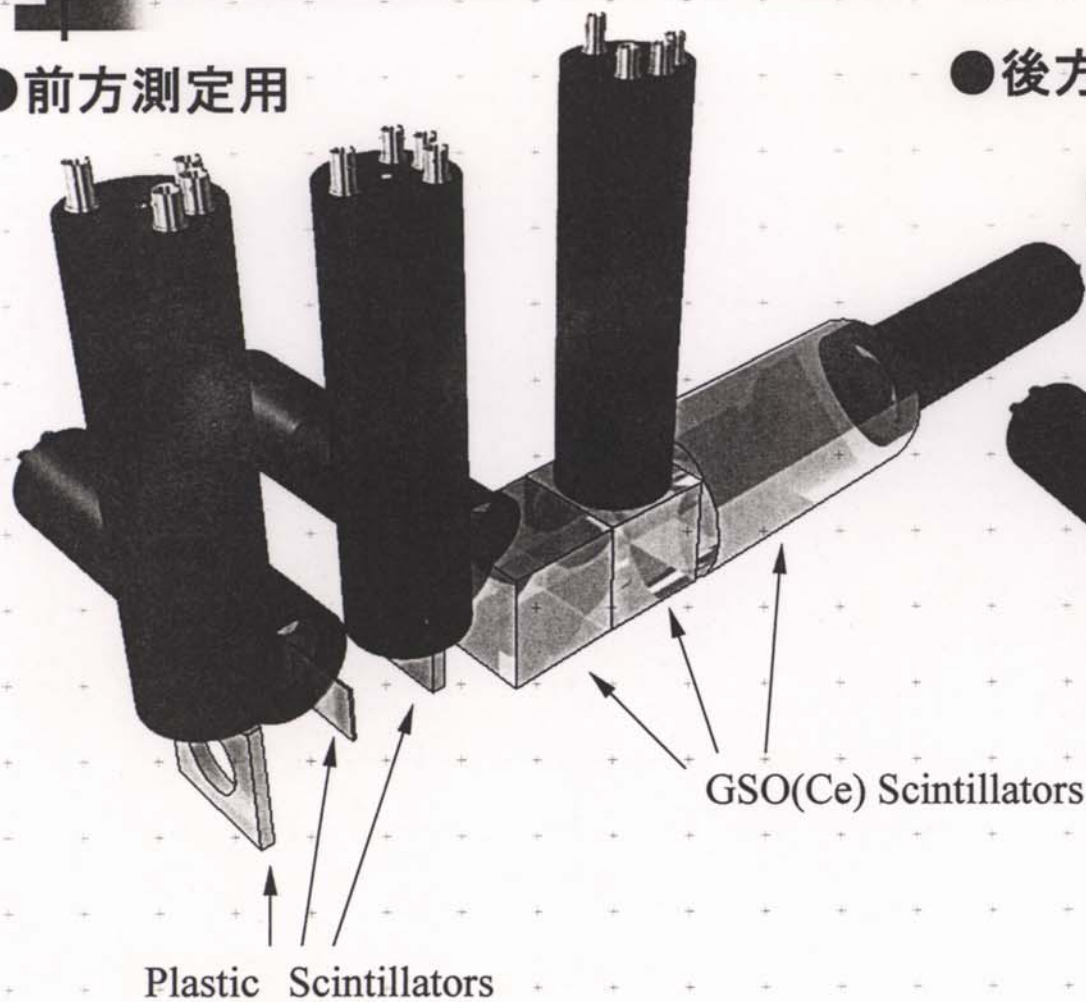
(HETC/3-step)

- Quantum Molecular Dynamics Model

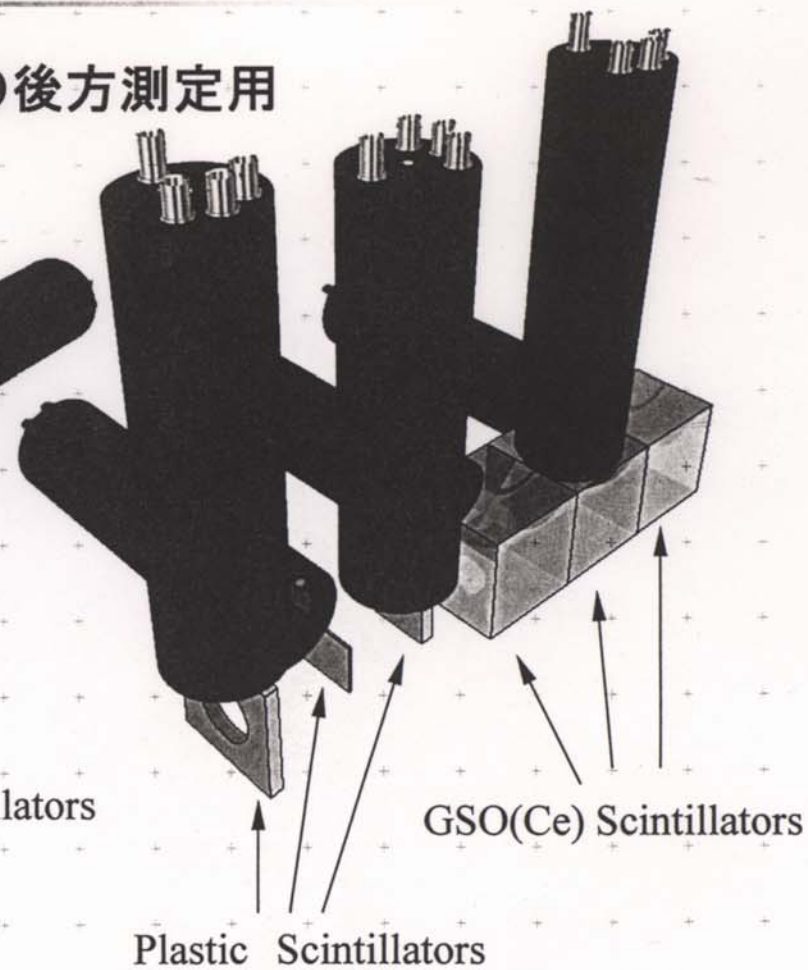
(JQMD)

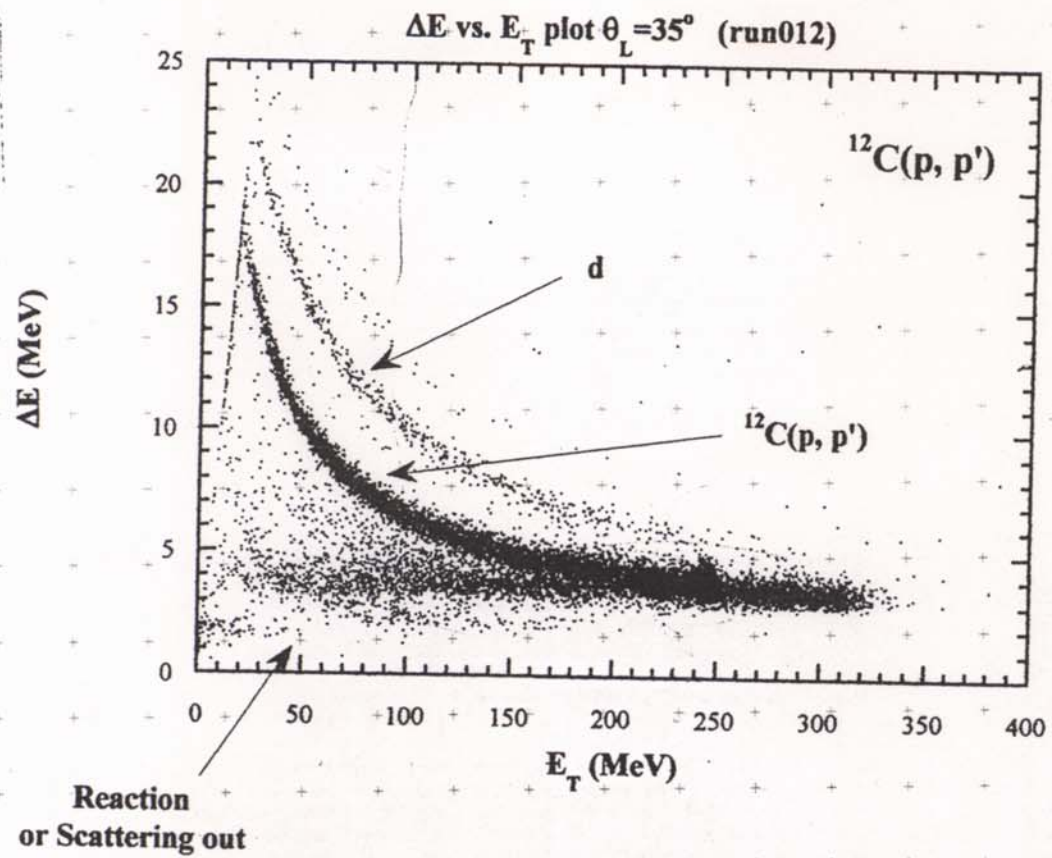
積層型GSO(Ce)スペクトロメータ

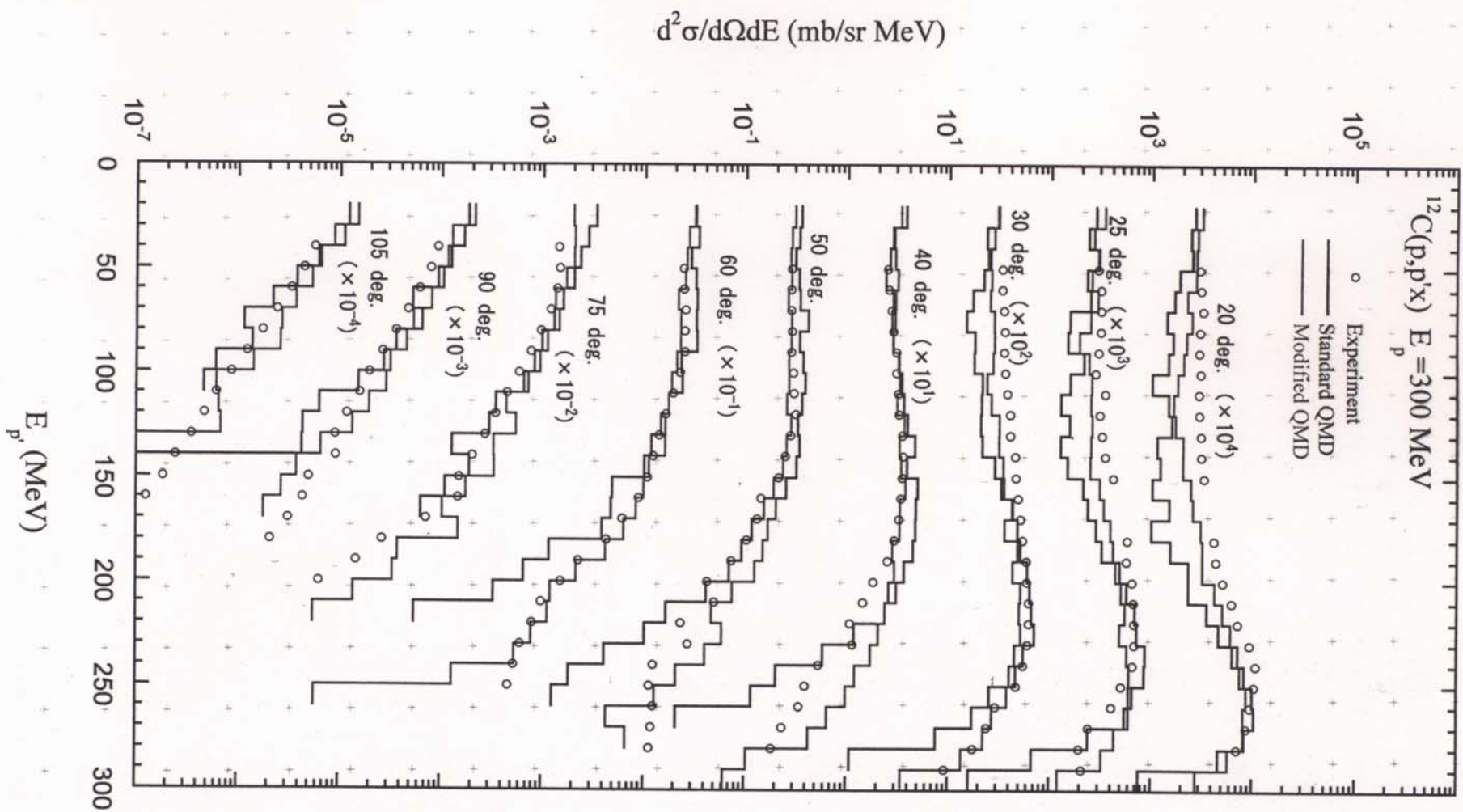
●前方測定用

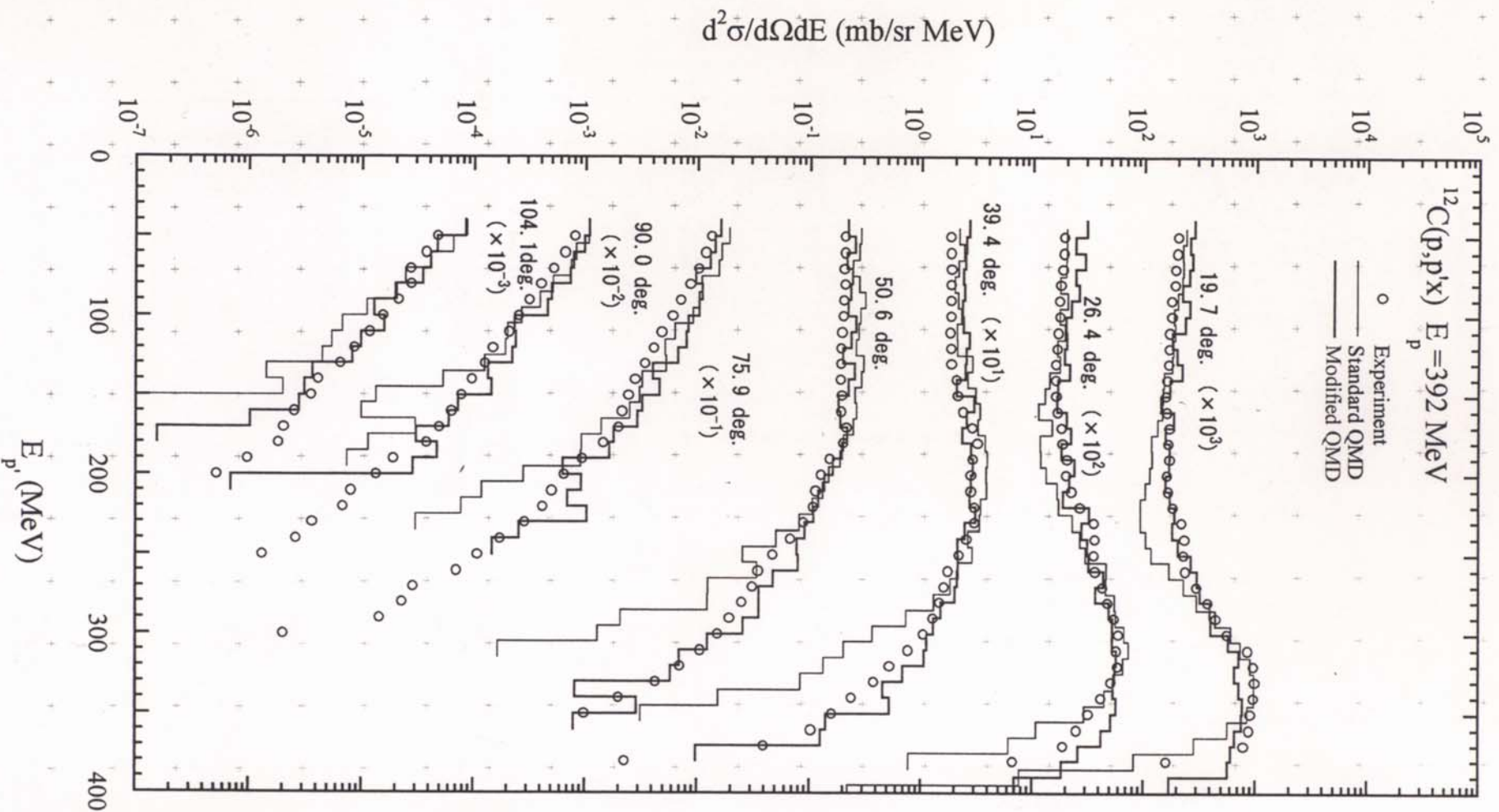


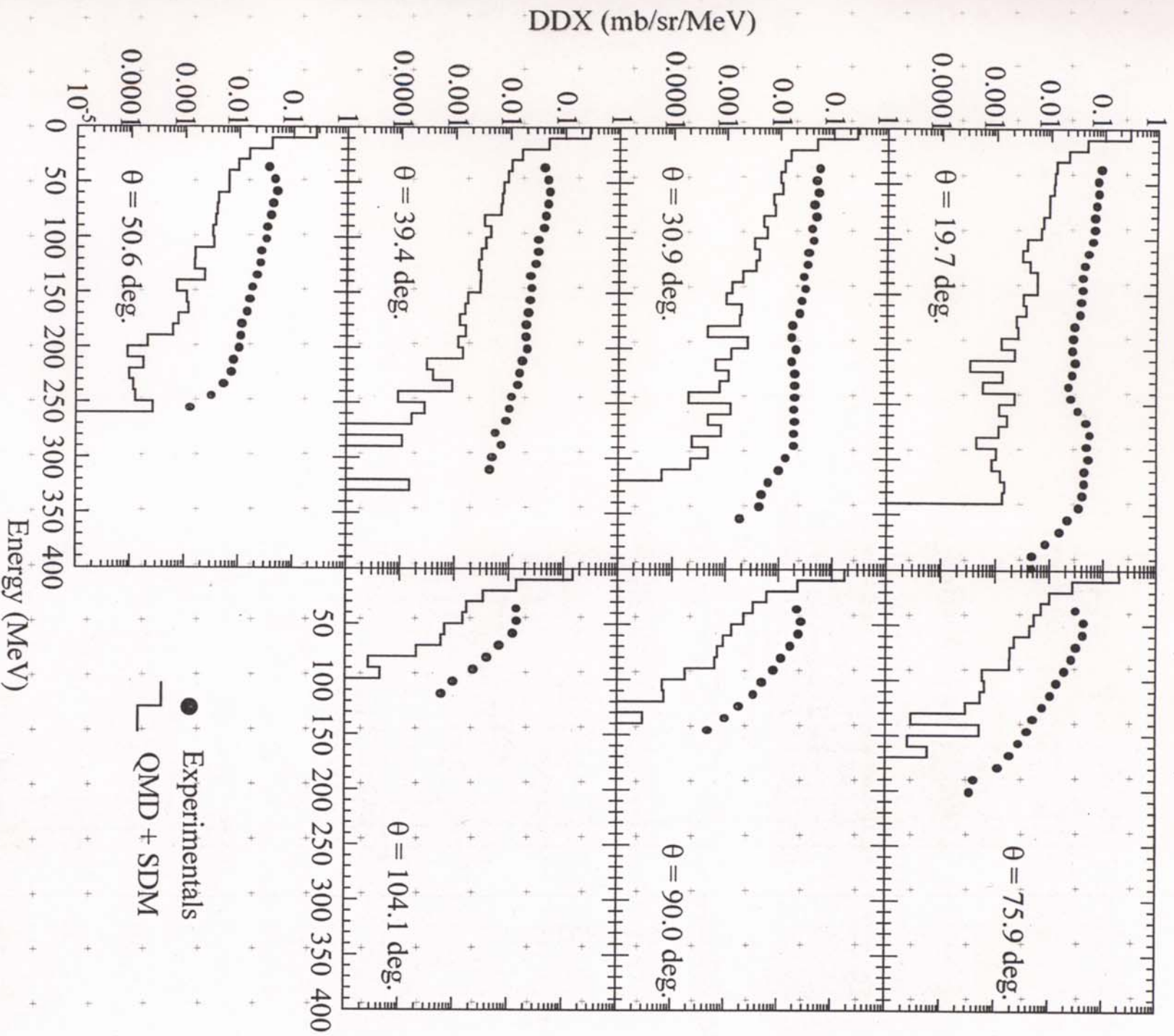
●後方測定用





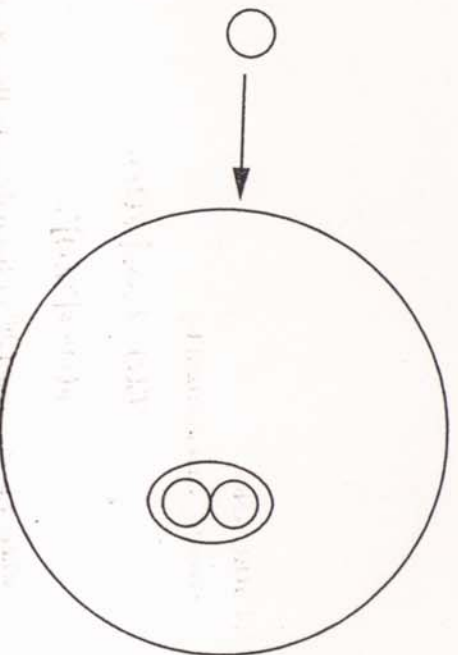






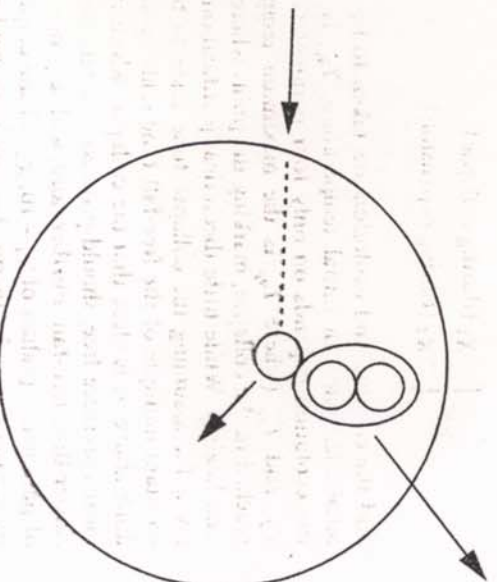
The experimental deuteron DDX for 392 MeV proton incidence on ^{12}C is compared with the one calculated by the QMD code.

Knock out of preformed deuteron

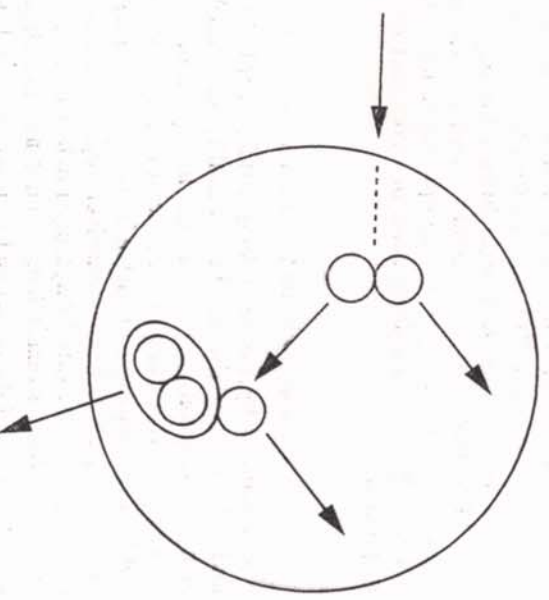


One preformed deuteron
within ten ^{12}C nuclei

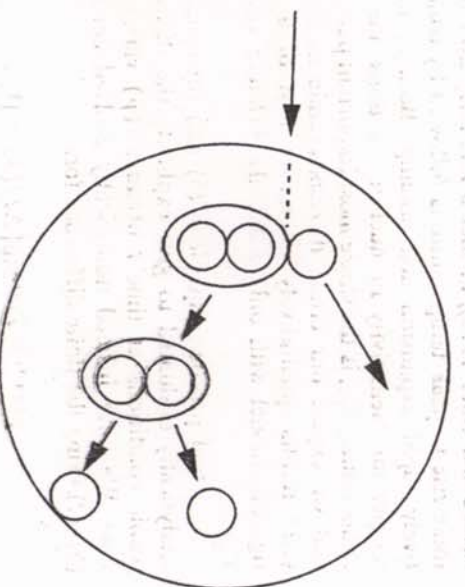
One step knockout



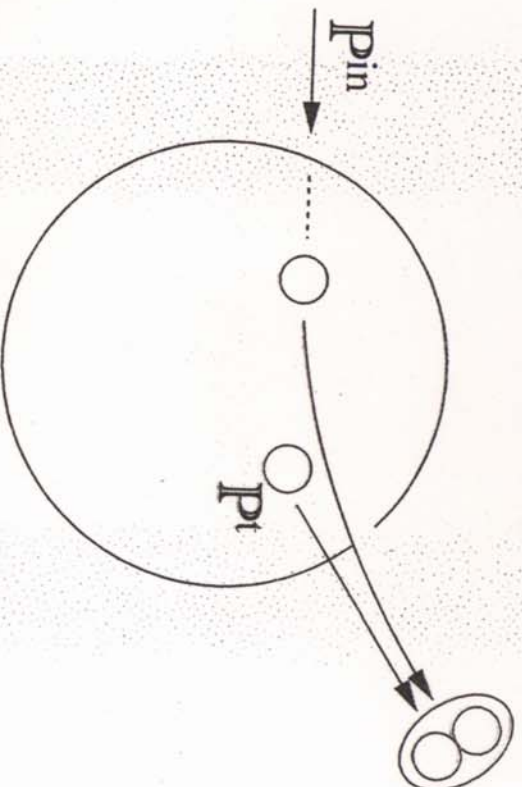
multistep step knockout



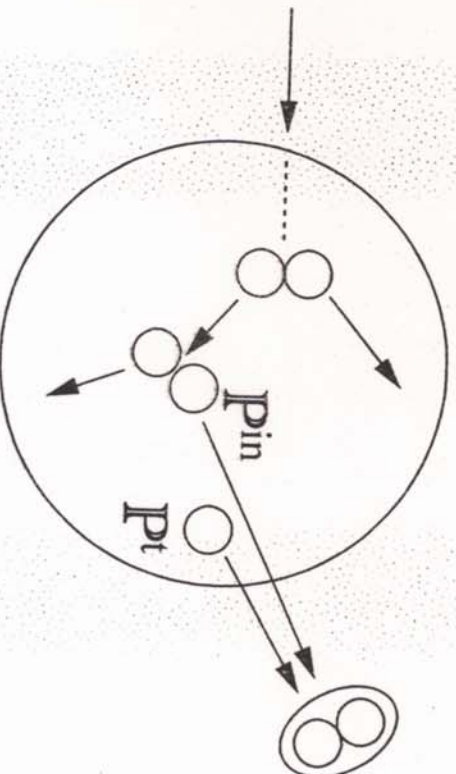
Deuteron breakup



Pickup process to form deuteron



one step

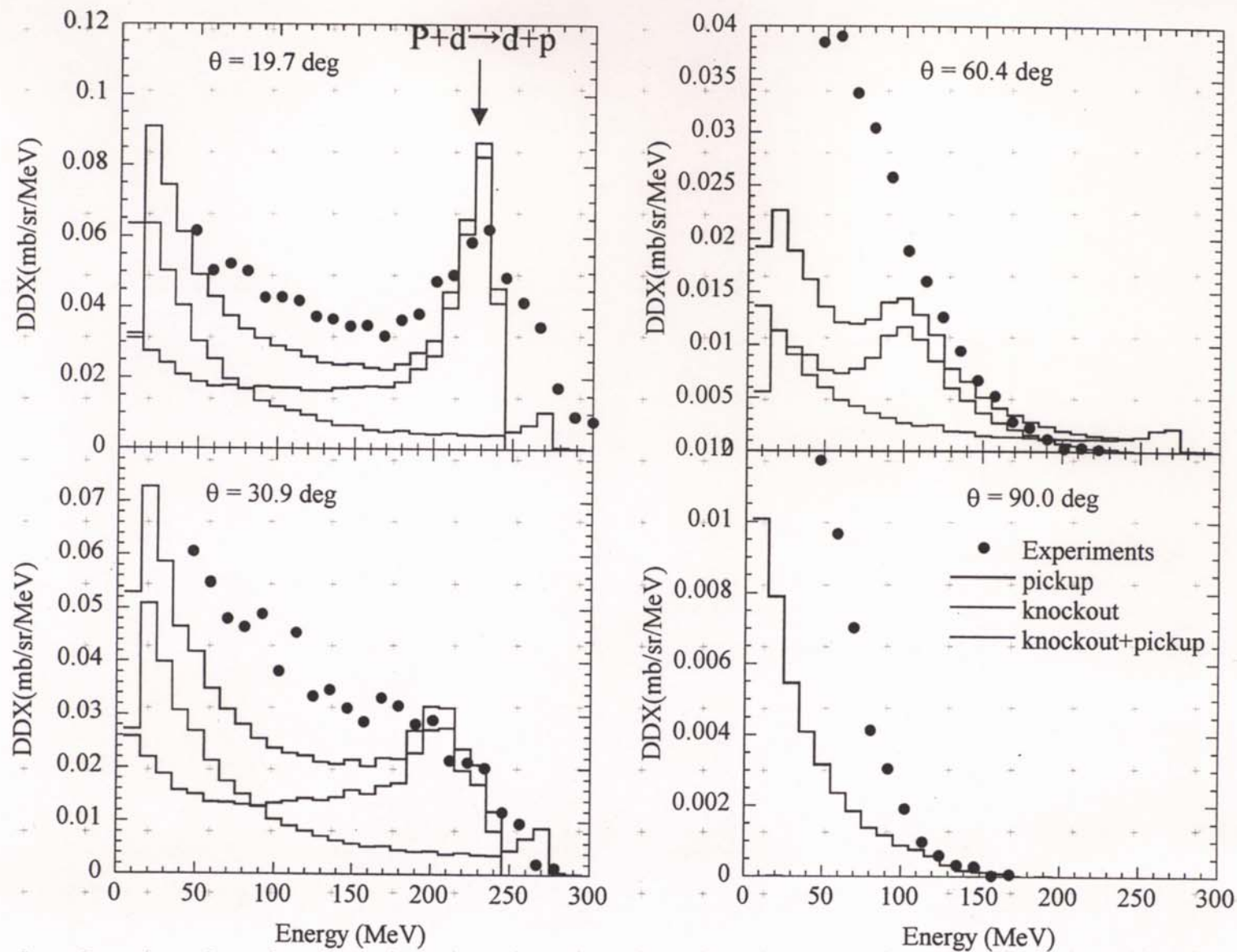


multi step

Condition

P_t is distributed uniformly under P_F .

$$\begin{aligned} 0.8 P_{in_x} &< P_{t_x} < 1.2 P_{in_x} \\ 0.8 P_{in_y} &< P_{t_y} < 1.2 P_{in_y} \\ 0.8 P_{in_z} &< P_{t_z} < 1.2 P_{in_z} \end{aligned}$$



The experimental deuteron DDX for 300 MeV proton incidence on ^{12}C is compared with the one calculated by the INC code.

