

July 13, 2023

FSPA Early Career Seminar Series

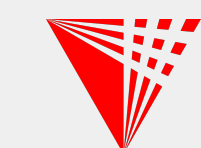
Antineutrinos

for

Nuclear Safeguards

Ohana Benevides Rodrigues

obenevidesrodrigues@iit.edu



Illinois Institute of Technology

Who am I?

- Ohana Benevides Rodrigues

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- Petrópolis - Rio de Janeiro, Brazil



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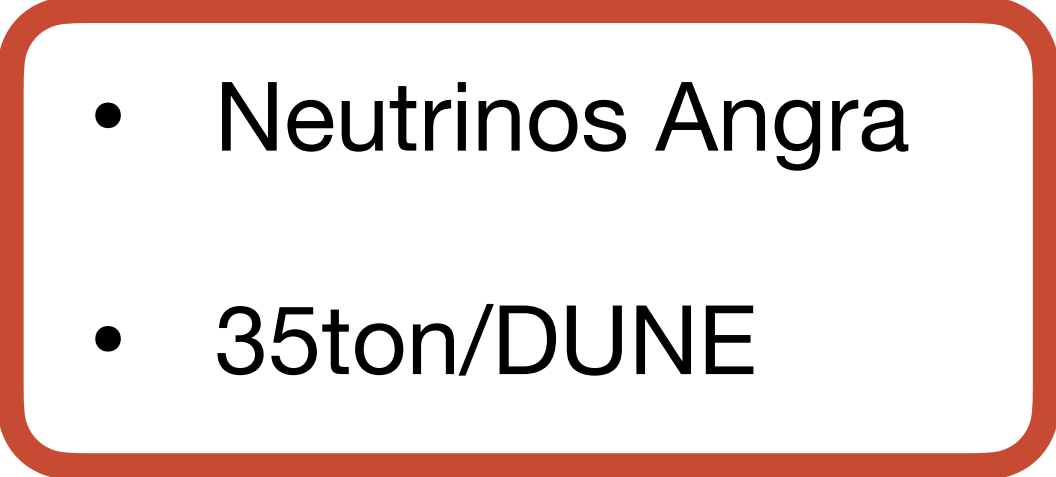
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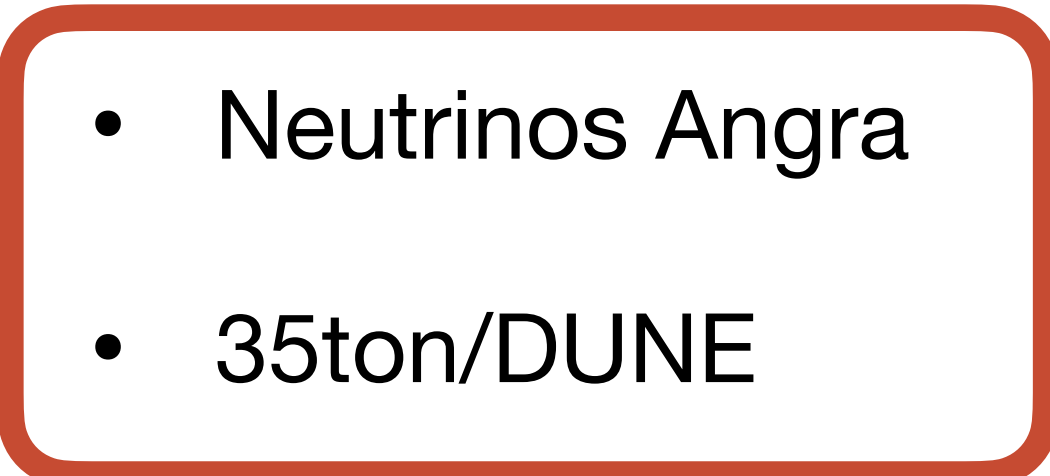
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 - PROSPECT
 - Mobile Antineutrino Demonstrator (MAD)

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Who am I?

Aside From Research...

- Career-wise...
 - Teaching and Mentoring
 - EDI

Who am I?

Aside From Research...

- Career-wise...
 - Teaching and Mentoring
 - EDI
- On my free time...
 - Explore National parks with my dogs, Rum and Quanta
 - Learn about political/social science and philosophy of science
 - Read classic literature
 - Crochet



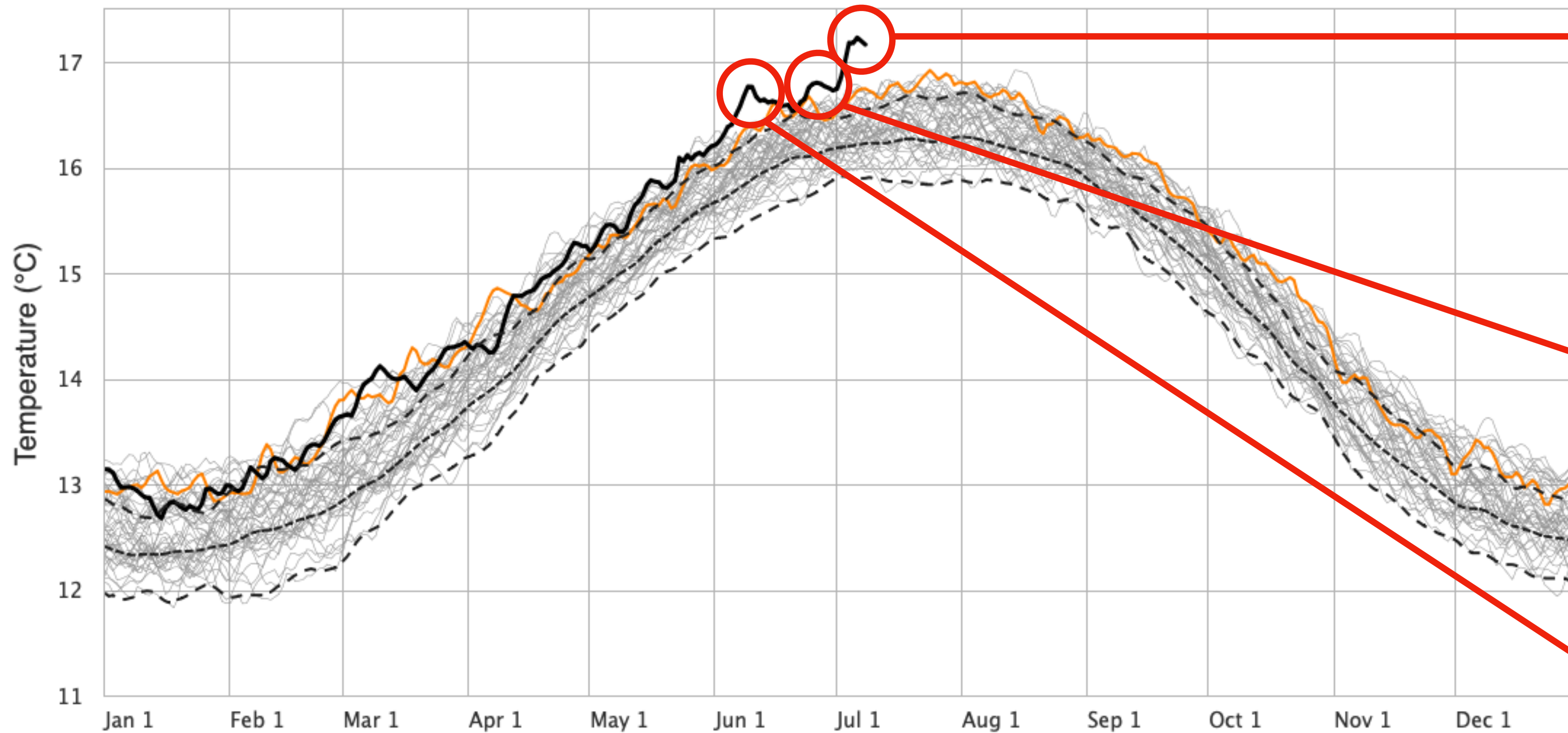
Getting into the topic of today's talk...

Why we should have more nuclear reactors?

Climate change

2m Temperature World (90°S–90°N, 0–360°E)

NCEP CFSV2/CFSR | ClimateReanalyzer.org, Climate Change Institute, University of Maine



- 1979
- 1986
- 1993
- 2000
- 2007
- 2014
- 2021
- 1980
- 1987
- 1994
- 2001
- 2008
- 2015
- 2022
- 1981
- 1988
- 1995
- 2002
- 2009
- 2016
- 2023
- 1982
- 1989
- 1996
- 2003
- 2010
- 2017
- 1979–2000 mean
- 1983
- 1990
- 1997
- 2004
- 2011
- 2018
- plus 2σ
- 1984
- 1991
- 1998
- 2005
- 2012
- 2019
- minus 2σ
- 1985
- 1992
- 1999
- 2006
- 2013
- 2020

Mon Jun 26, 2023

Obs Temp: 16.81 °C
Clim Mean: 16.13 °C
Anomaly: +0.68 °C

Fri Jun 9, 2023

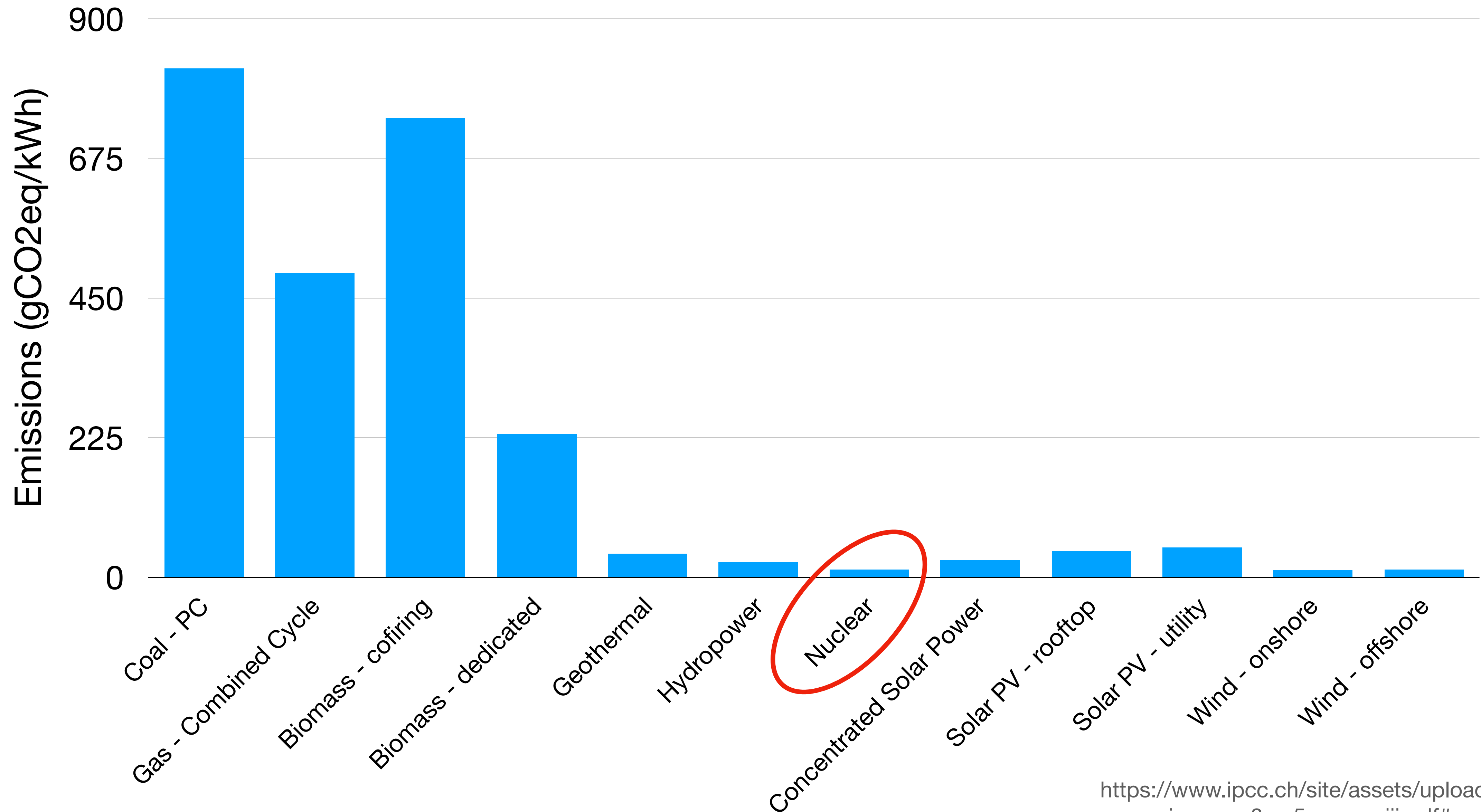
Obs Temp: 16.77 °C
Clim Mean: 15.86 °C
Anomaly: +0.90 °C

Thu Jul 6, 2023

Obs Temp: 17.23 °C
Clim Mean: 16.22 °C
Anomaly: +1.02 °C

Nuclear Power

Carbon equivalent emissions of electricity supply technologies



However...

Nuclear Power - Barriers and risks

Barriers to and risks associated with an increasing use of nuclear energy include operational risks and the associated safety concerns, uranium mining risks, financial and regulatory risks, unresolved waste management issues, nuclear weapon proliferation concerns, and adverse public opinion (*robust evidence, high agreement*). New fuel cycles and reactor technologies addressing some of these issues are under development and progress has been made concerning safety and waste disposal (*medium evidence, medium agreement*). [7.5.4, 7.8.2, 7.9, 7.11]

Nuclear Power - Barriers and risks

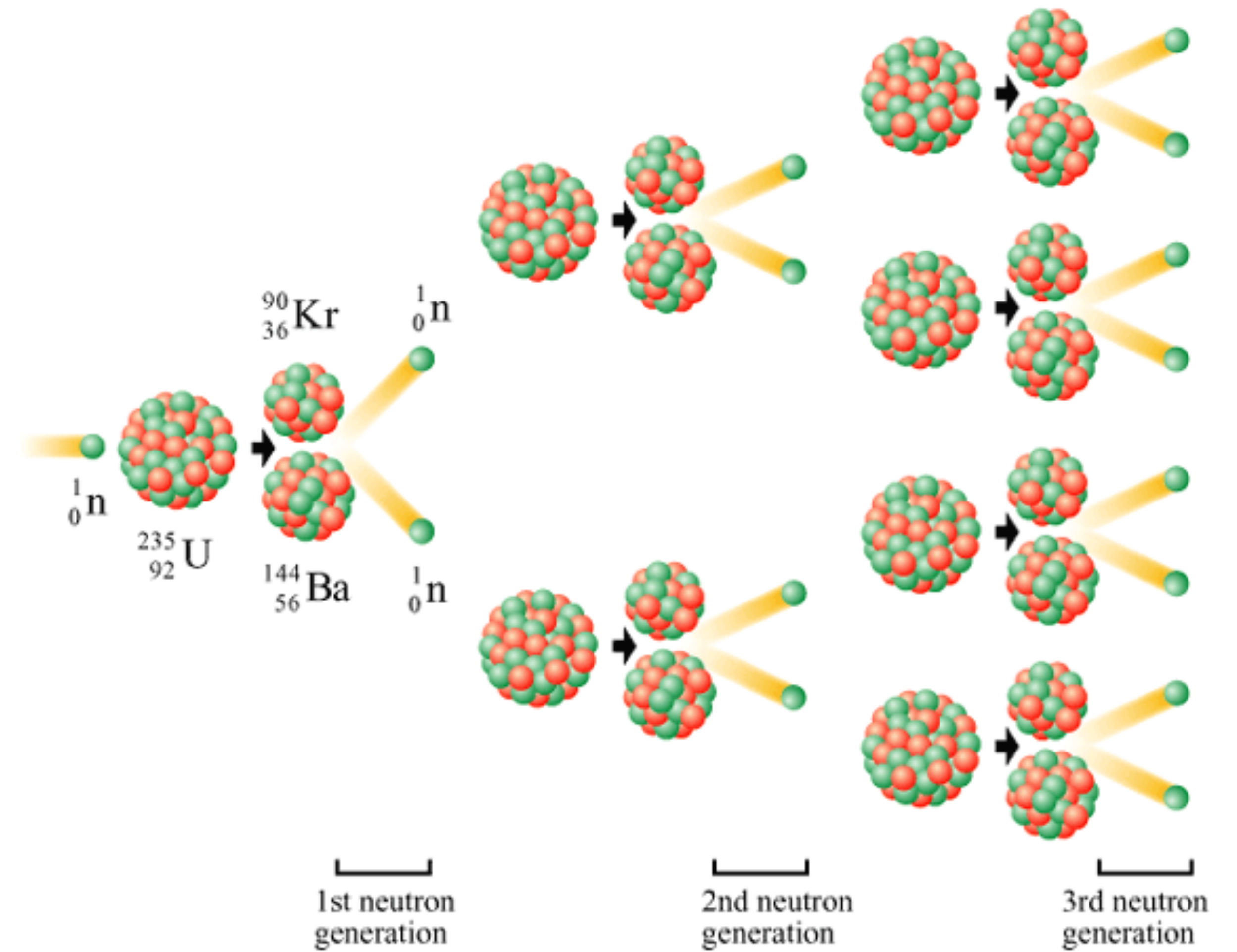
Barriers to and risks associated with an increasing use of nuclear energy include **4** operational risks and the associated safety concerns, uranium mining risks, financial **3** regulatory risks, unresolved waste management issues, nuclear weapon proliferation concerns, **1** and adverse public opinion (*robust evidence, high agreement*). New fuel cycles and reactor technologies addressing some of these issues are under development and progress has been made concerning safety and waste disposal (*medium evidence, medium agreement*). [7.5.4, 7.8.2, 7.9, 7.11]

We've been exploring using antineutrino detectors to be applied to these points

Lets revisit some key concepts regarding nuclear weapons

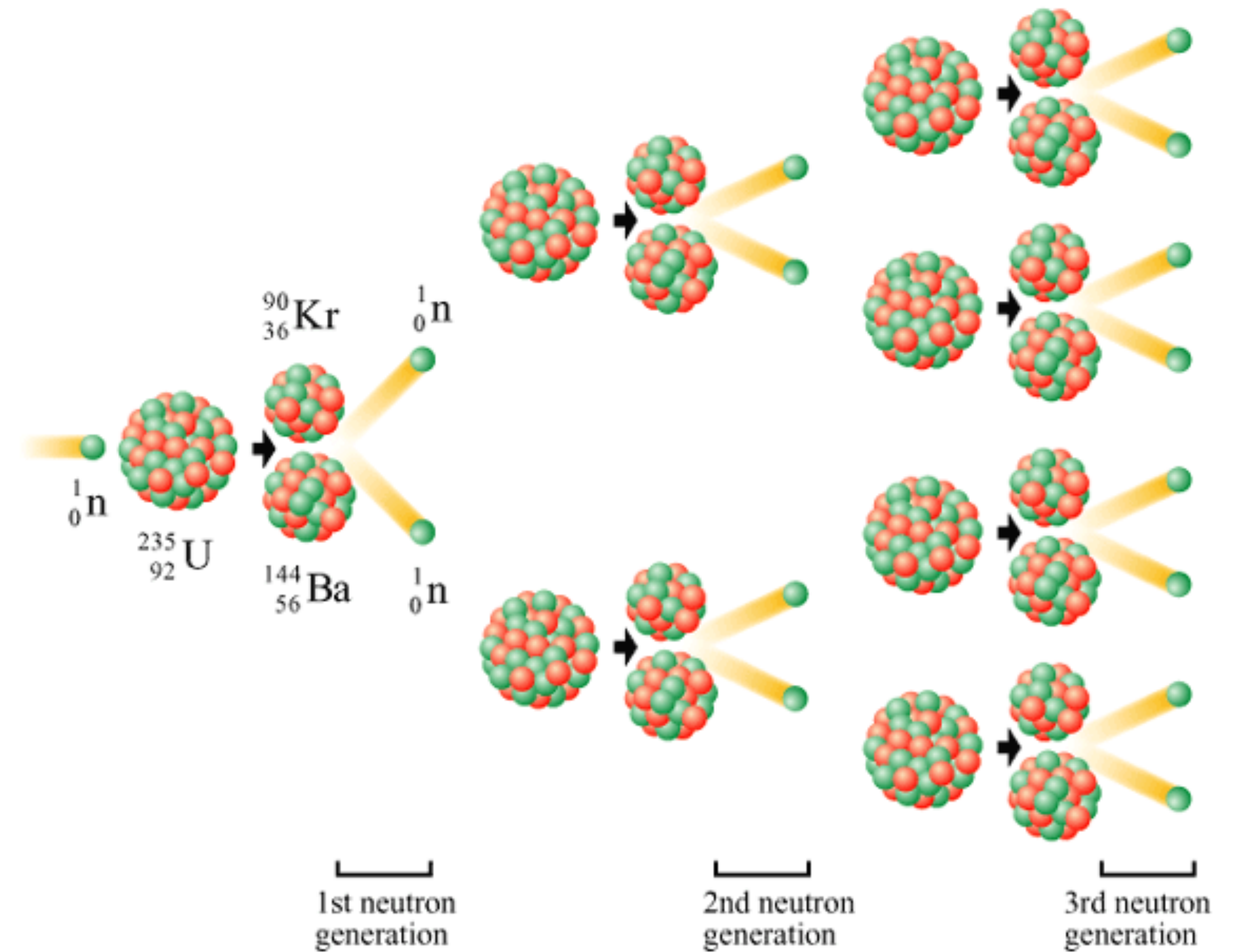
Nuclear Explosion

- Neutron-induced fission chain reactions



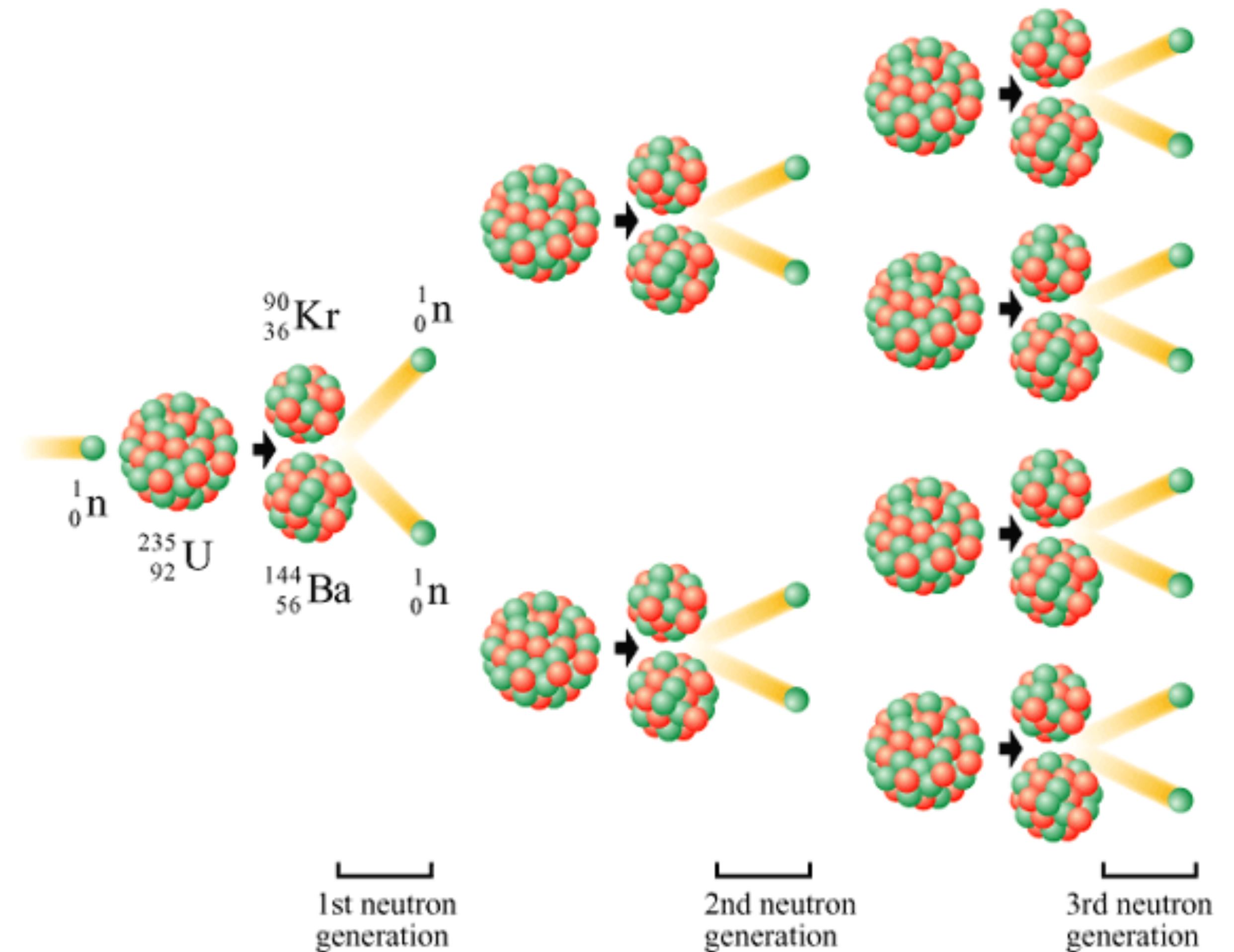
Nuclear Explosion

- Neutron-induced fission chain reactions
- Essential ingredients: ^{235}U or ^{239}Pu
- Nearby neutron likely to cause fission and release >1 neutron as a product



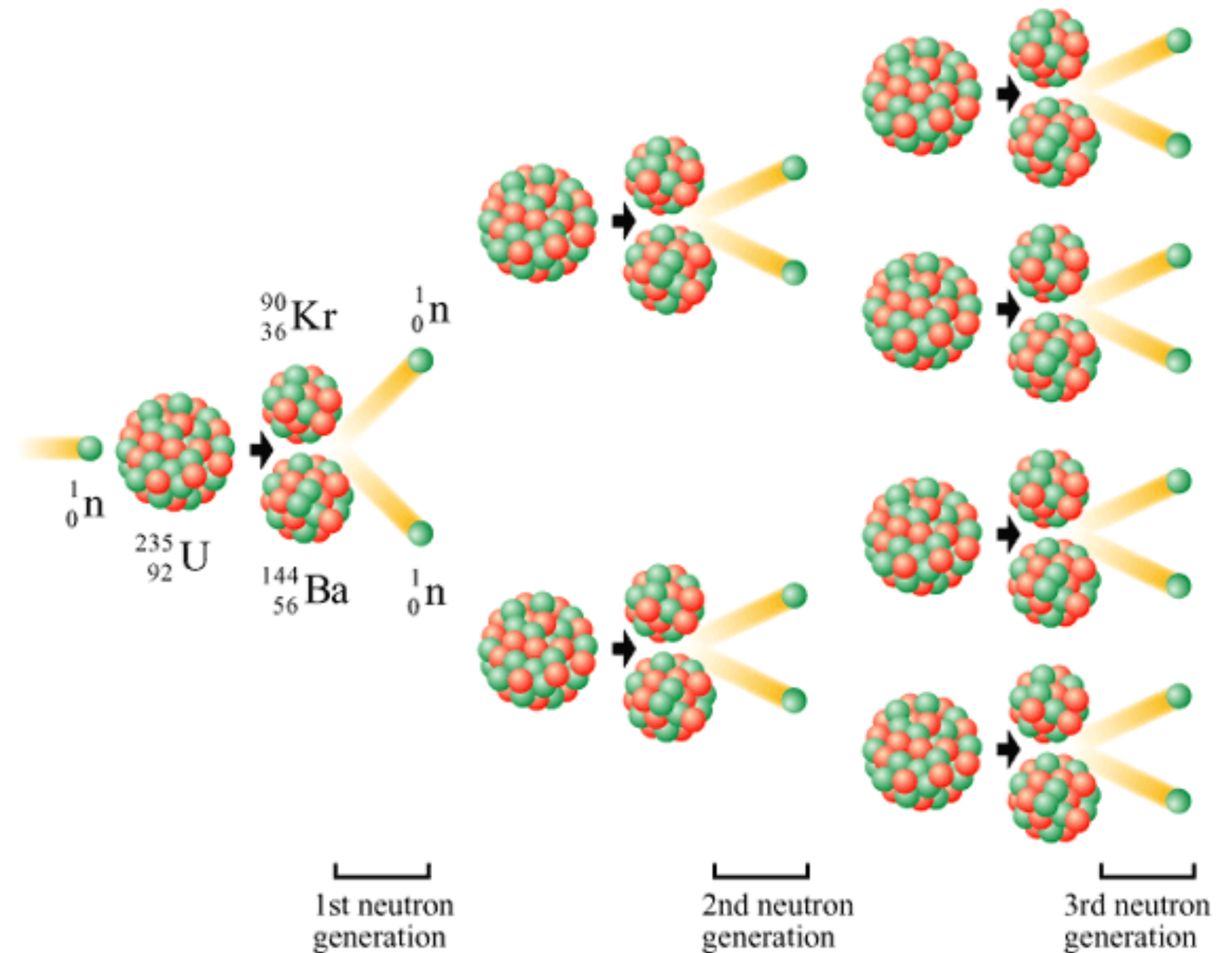
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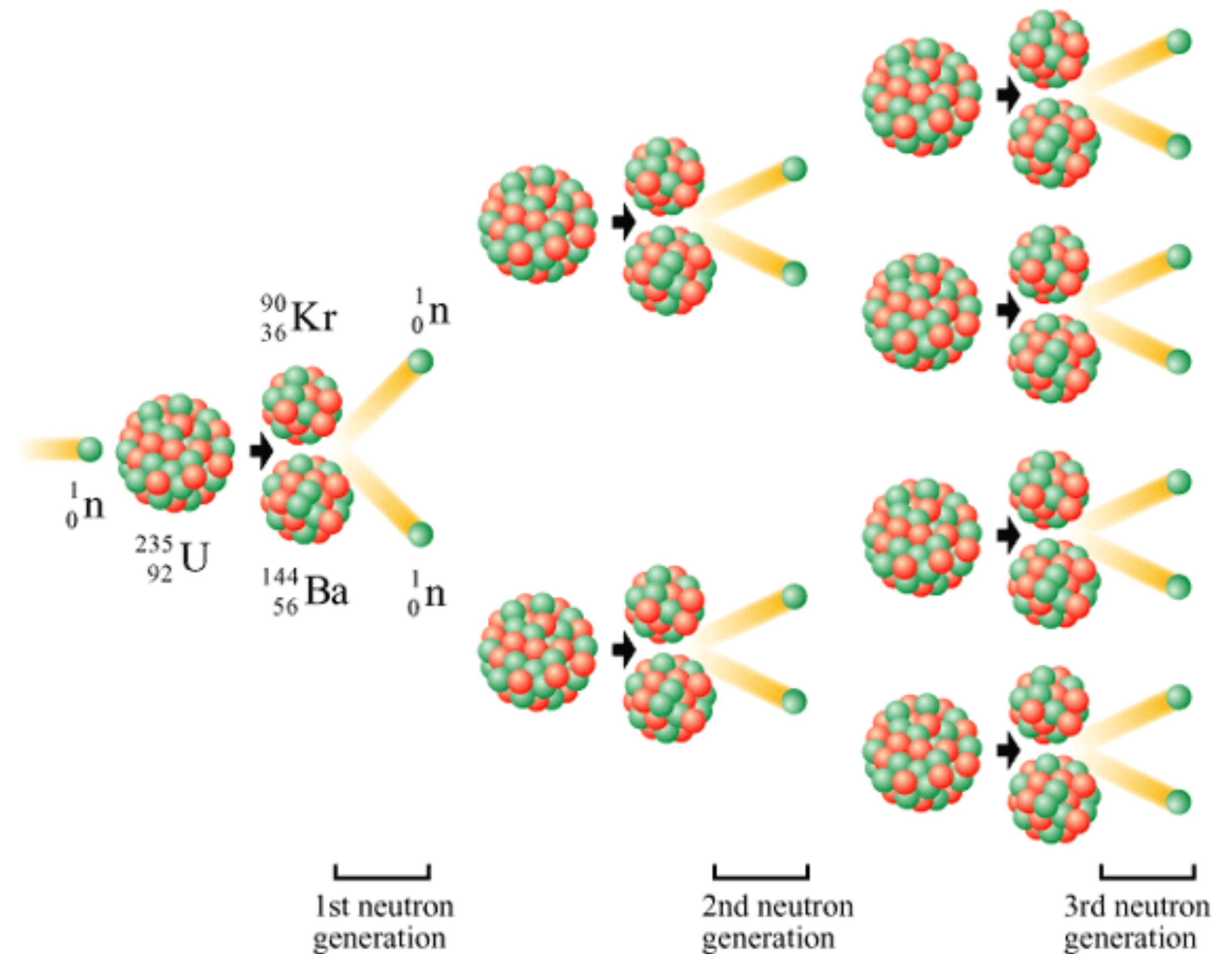
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Nuclear Explosion

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- Essential ingredients: ^{235}U or ^{239}Pu
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- These isotopes aren't found in enriched form in nature
 - We (humans) make them
 - We can also control the production

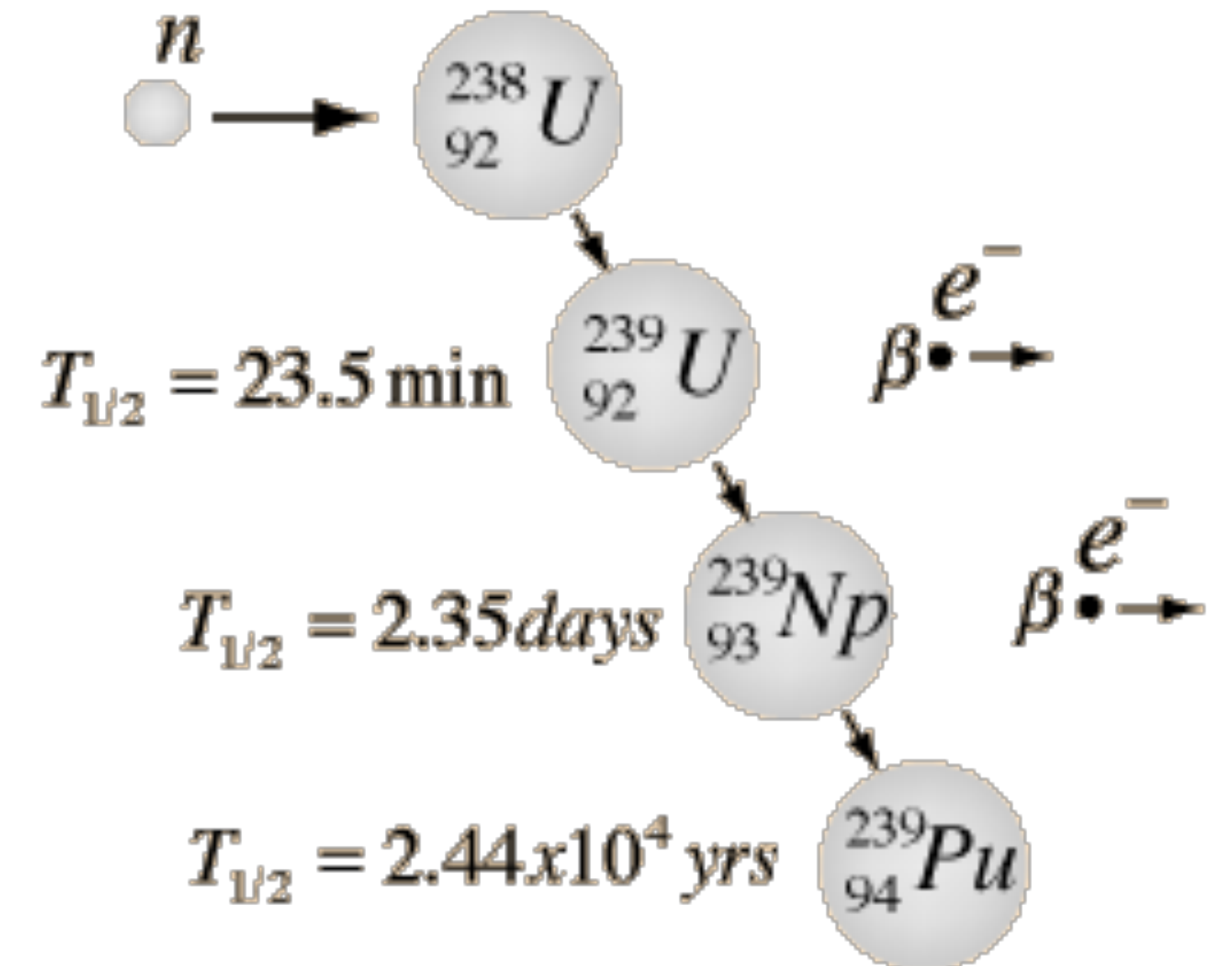


Nuclear Control

- To control the production of nuclear weapons -> control/catalog ^{235}U and ^{239}Pu

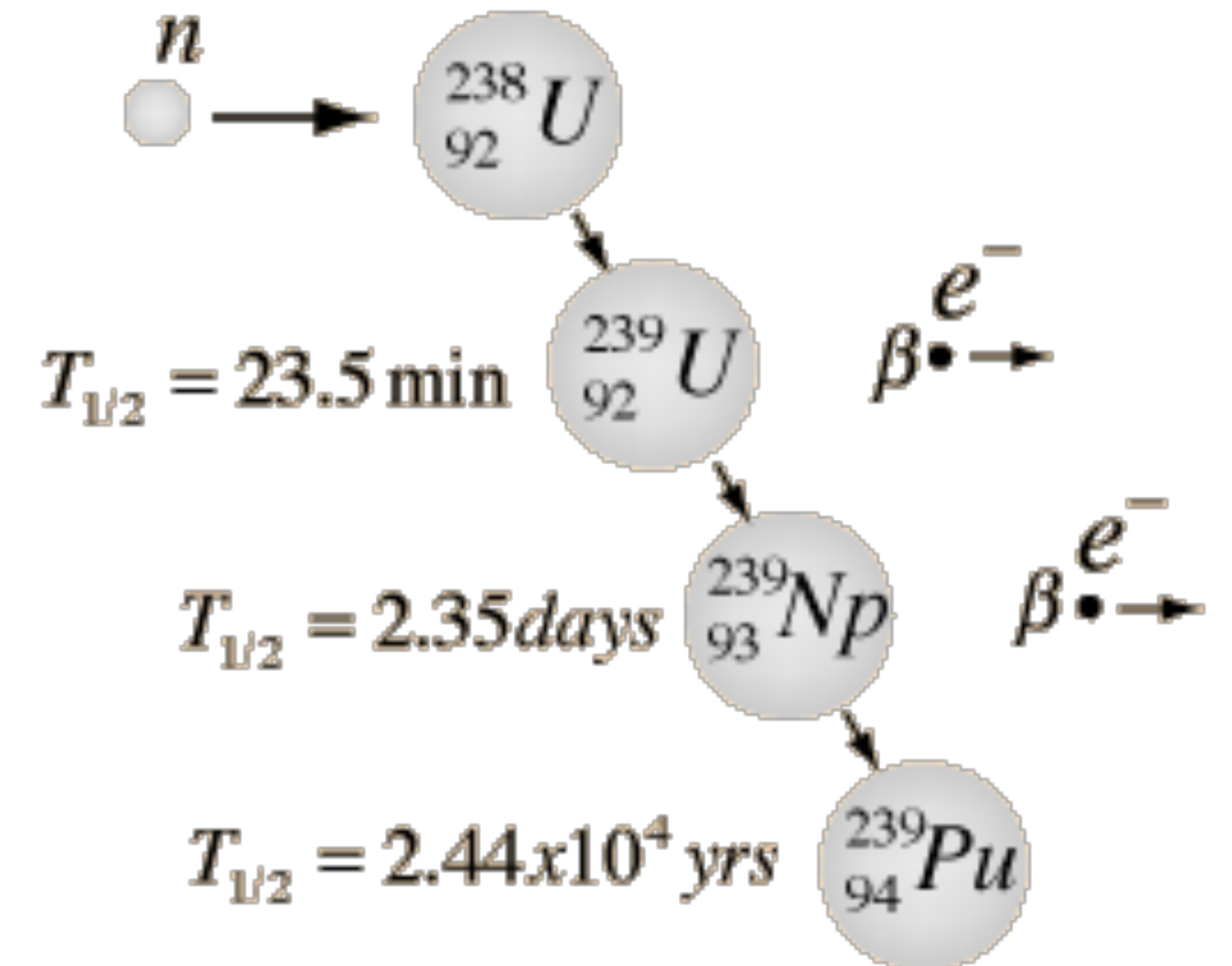
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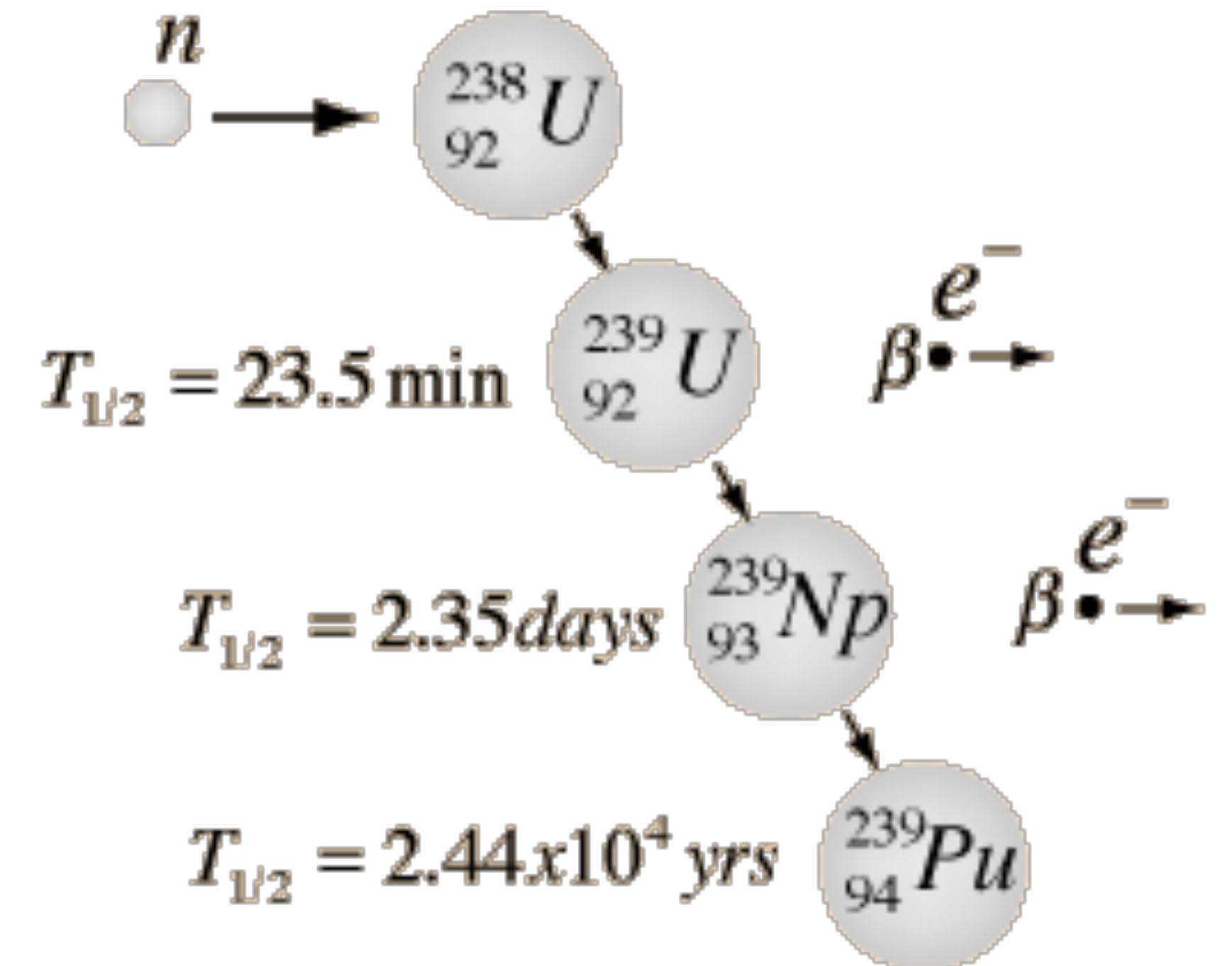
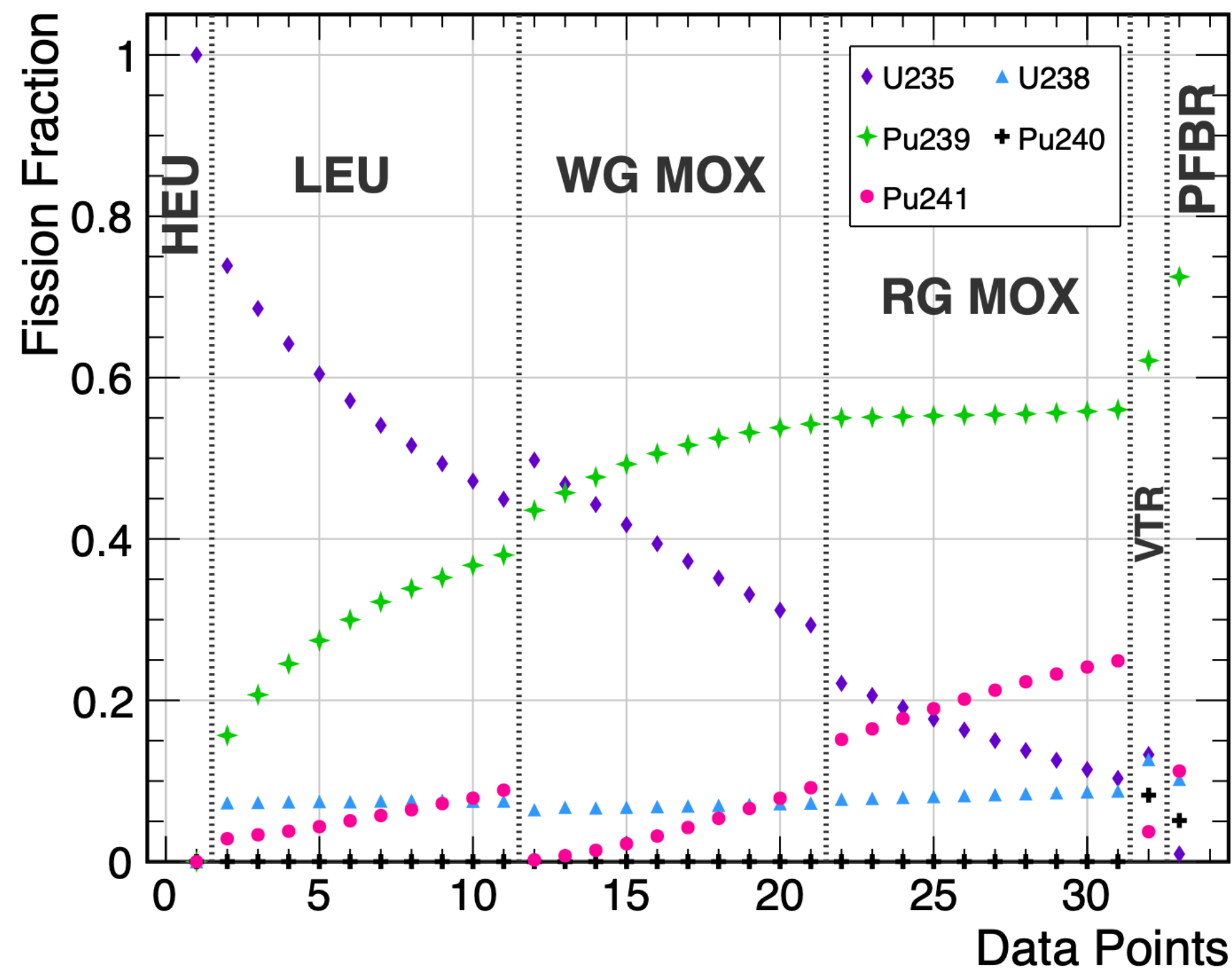
Nuclear Control

- To control the production of nuclear weapons -> control/catalog ^{235}U and ^{239}Pu
- ALL reactors make ^{239}Pu
- We need to monitor and control nuclear reactors

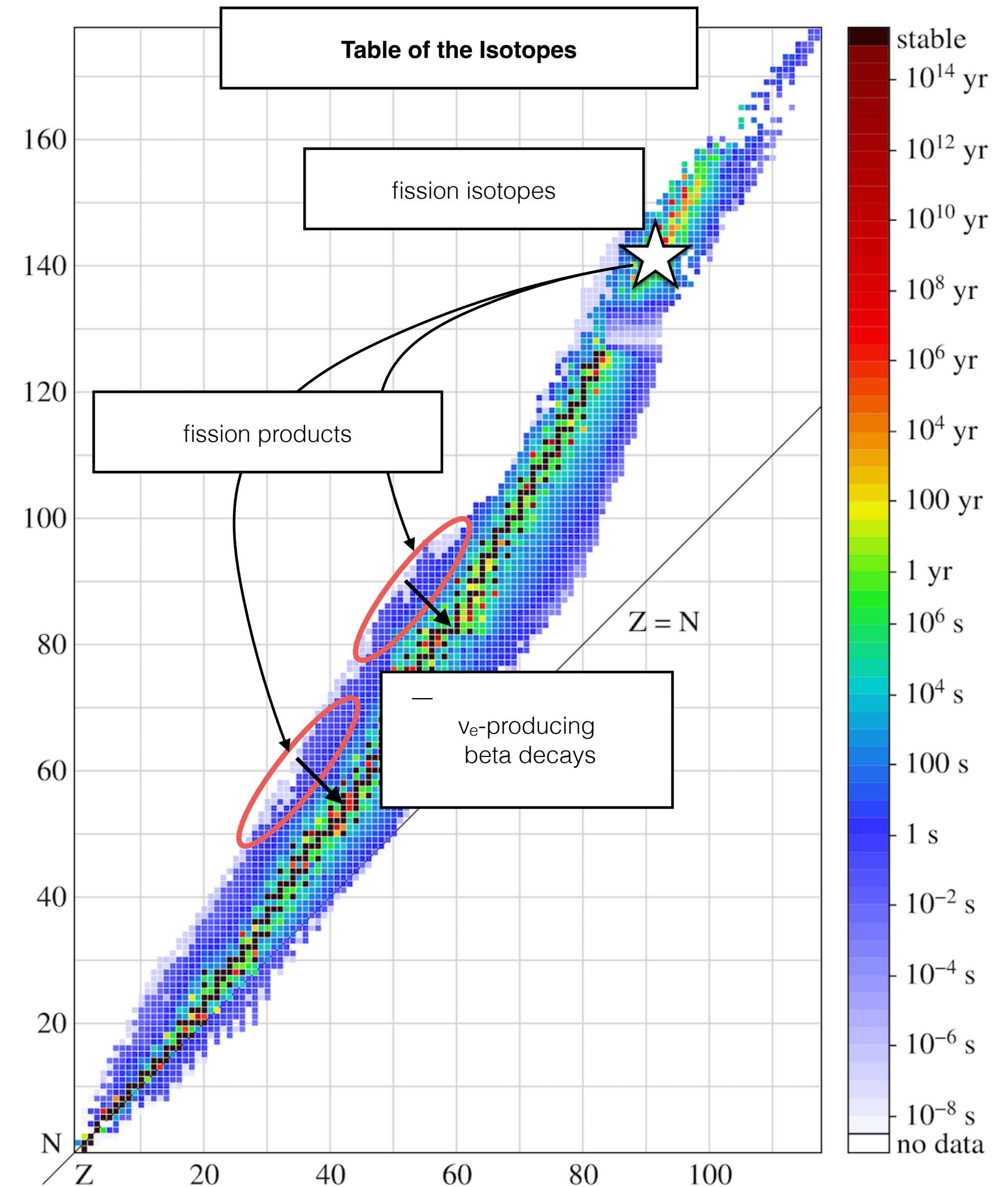
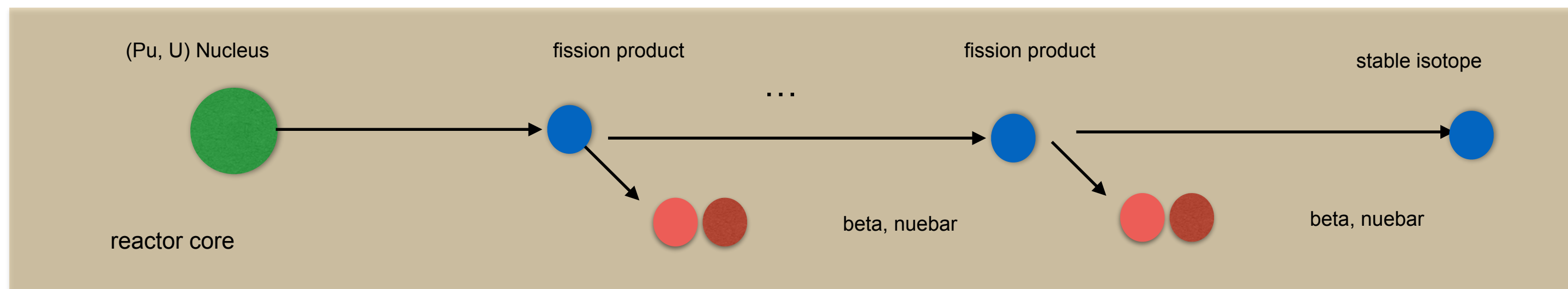
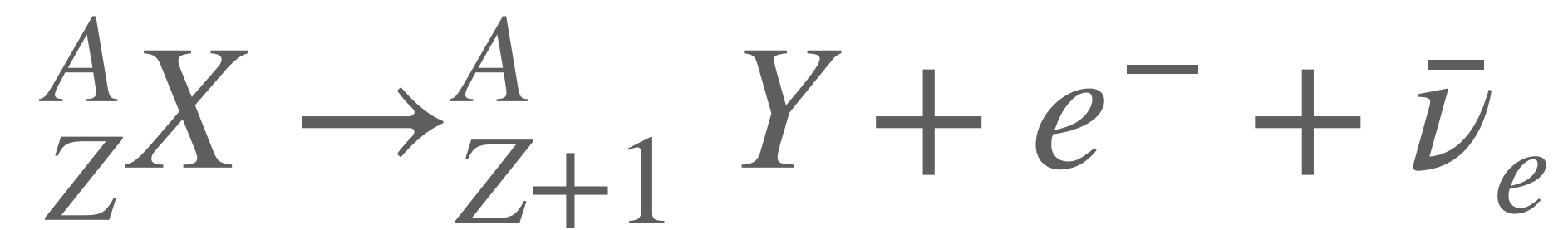


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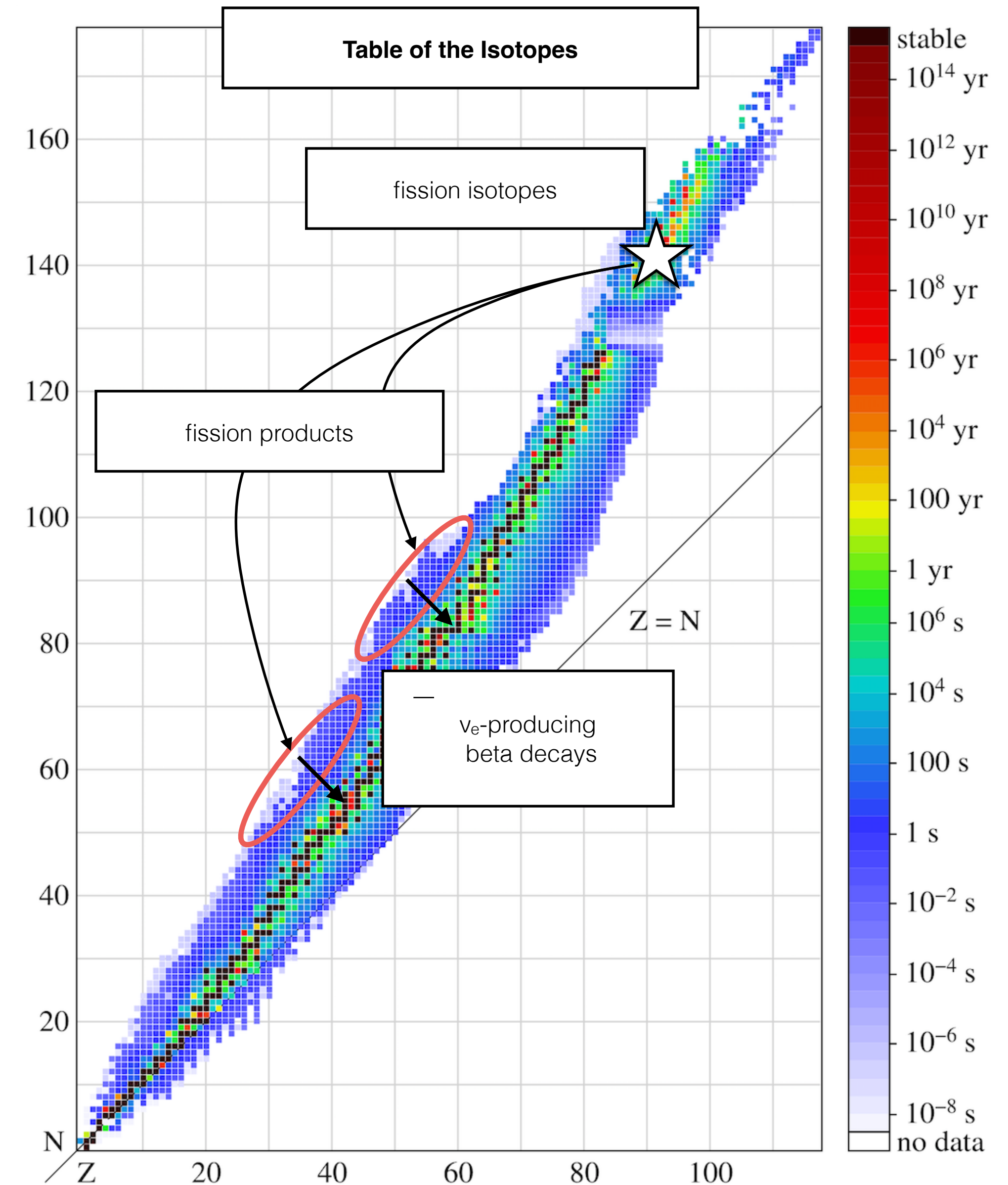
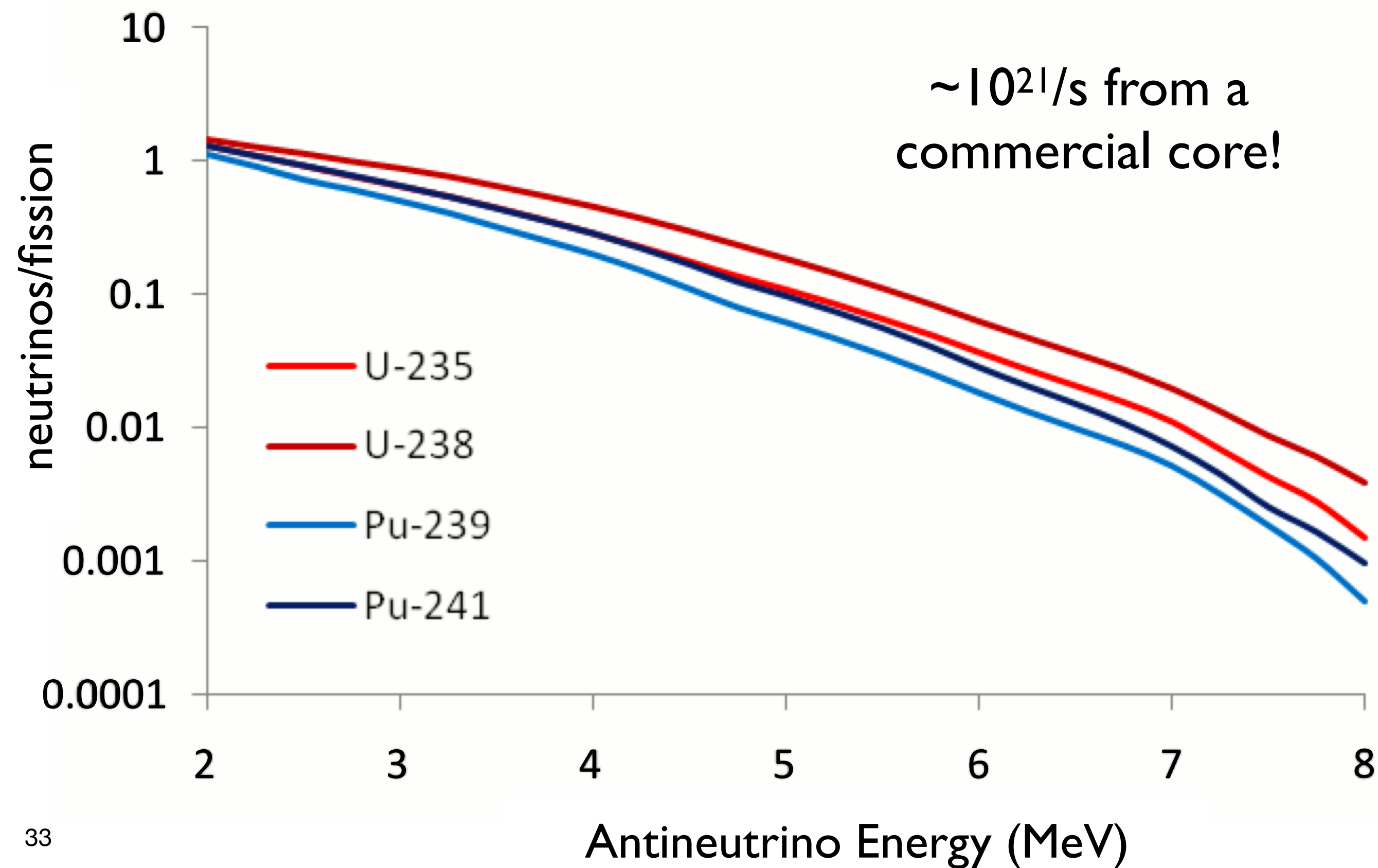


Reactor Antineutrino Production



Reactor Antineutrino Production

- Reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$: made in beta-decay of ^{239}Pu , ^{235}U fission products
- Each isotope: different branches -> slightly different $\bar{\nu}_e$ energies



We can use neutrinos to monitor:

- 1 - Reactor Power
- 2 - Rate-Based ^{239}Pu
- 3 - Energy-Based ^{239}Pu

Reactor Power Monitoring

- Fissions make both neutrinos AND energy

Reactor Power Monitoring

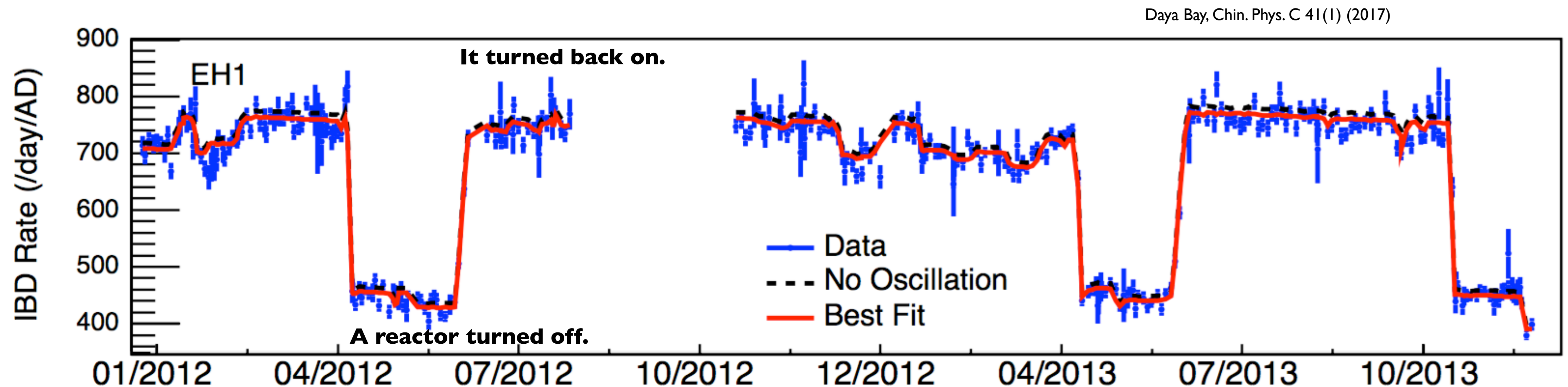
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Reactor Power Monitoring

- Fissions make both neutrinos AND energy
- More power made = more neutrinos released
- An antineutrino-based ex-situ reactor power monitor

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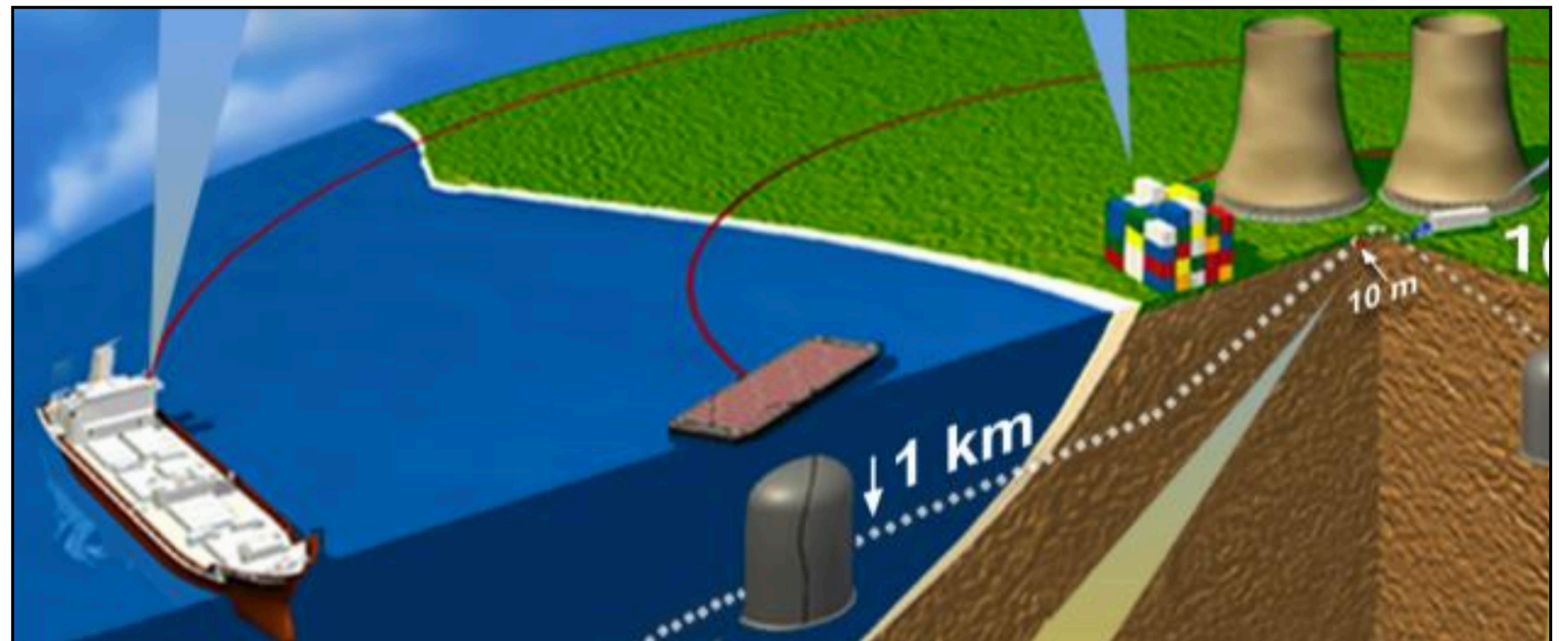
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- Achieved already in numerous reactor experiments up to > 1000 km distances



1

Reactor Power Monitoring

- Fissions make both neutrinos AND energy
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- Achieved already in numerous reactor experiments up to > 10 km distances
- Monitor operational status, even from very far away (50+ km)

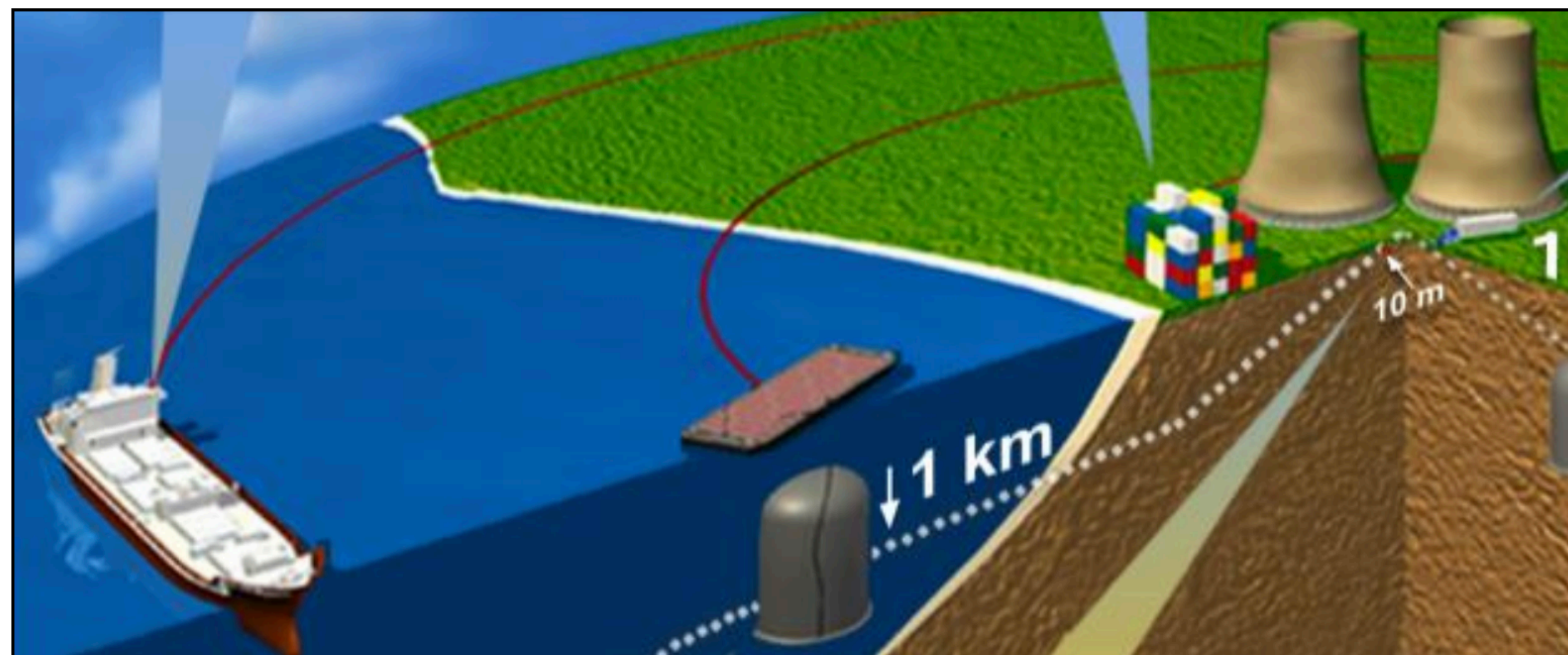


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Reactor Power Monitoring

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- More power made = more neutrinos released
- An antineutrino-based ex-situ reactor power monitor
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Barriers to and risks associated with an increasing use of nuclear energy include **4 operational risks and the associated safety concerns**, uranium mining risks, financial and regulatory risks, unresolved waste management issues, nuclear weapon proliferation concerns, and adverse public opinion (*robust evidence, high agreement*). New fuel cycles and reactor technologies addressing some of these issues are under development and progress has been made concerning safety and waste disposal (*medium evidence, medium agreement*). [7.5.4, 7.8.2, 7.9, 7.11]



Reactor Power Monitoring

- Current reactors have plenty of monitoring mechanisms and don't need antineutrino-based devices

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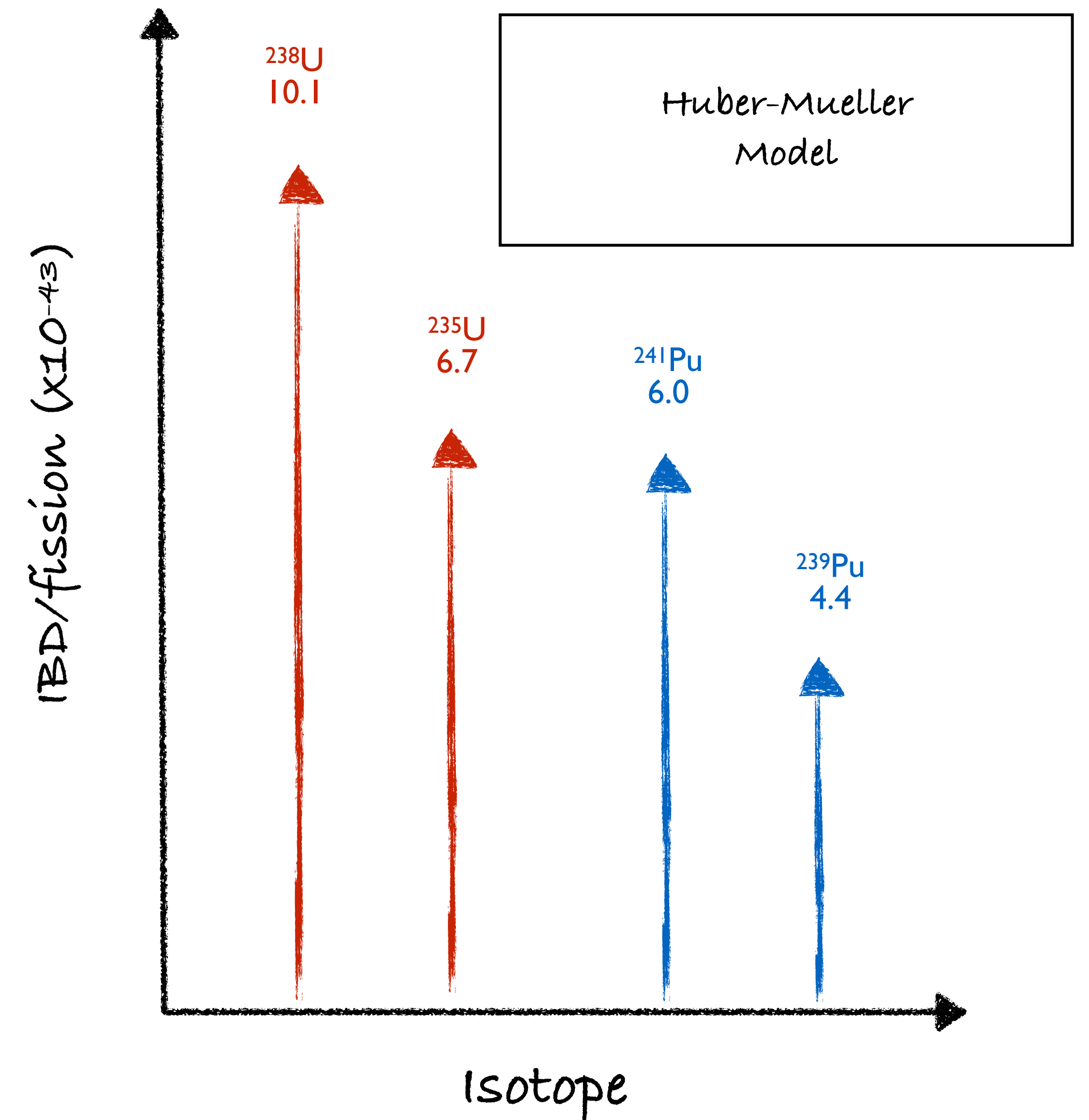
- Current reactors have plenty of monitoring mechanisms and don't need antineutrino-based devices
- There are advanced reactors and new technologies that can benefit
 - Small Modular Reactors -> Not meant to be opened ever



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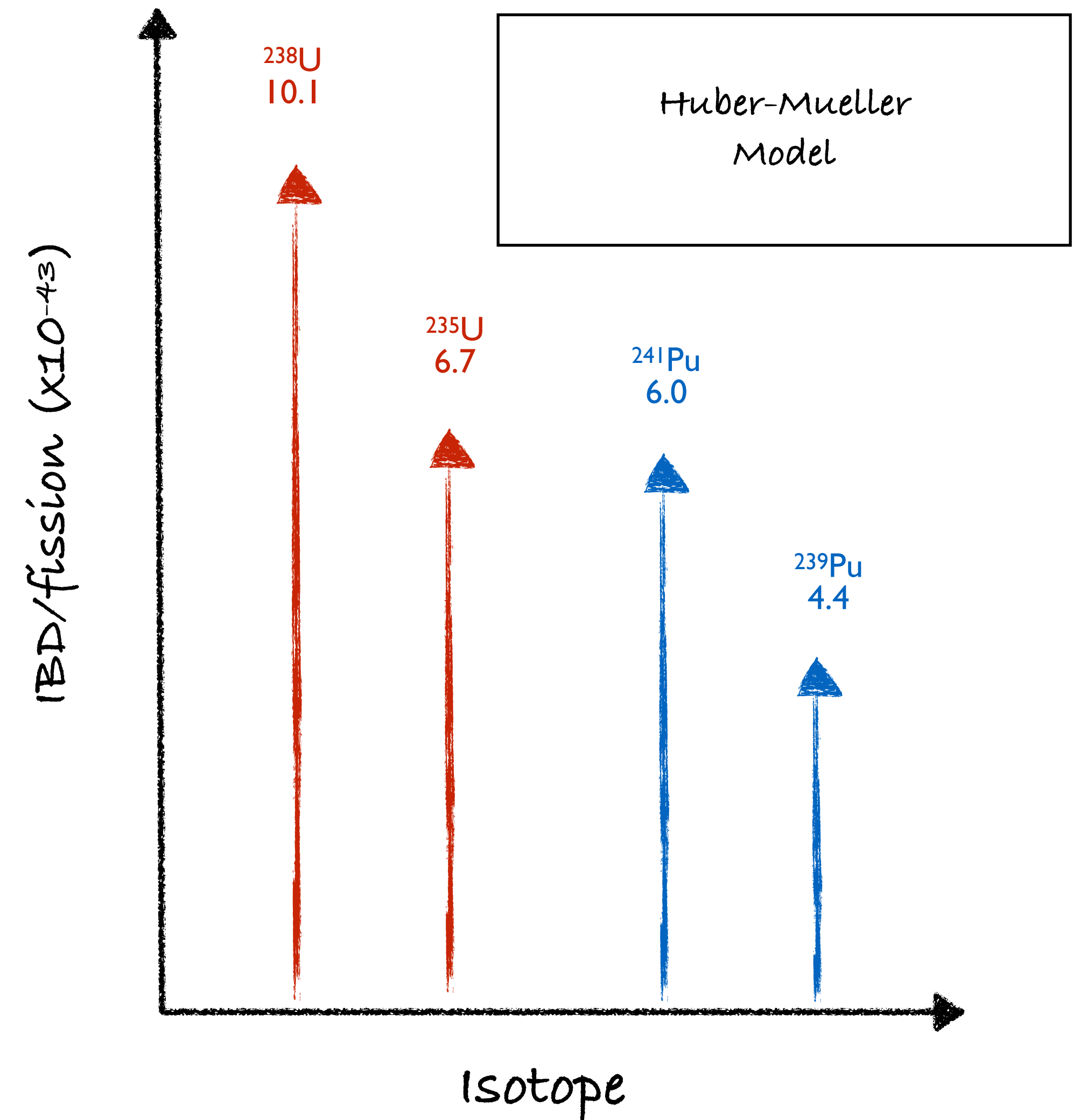
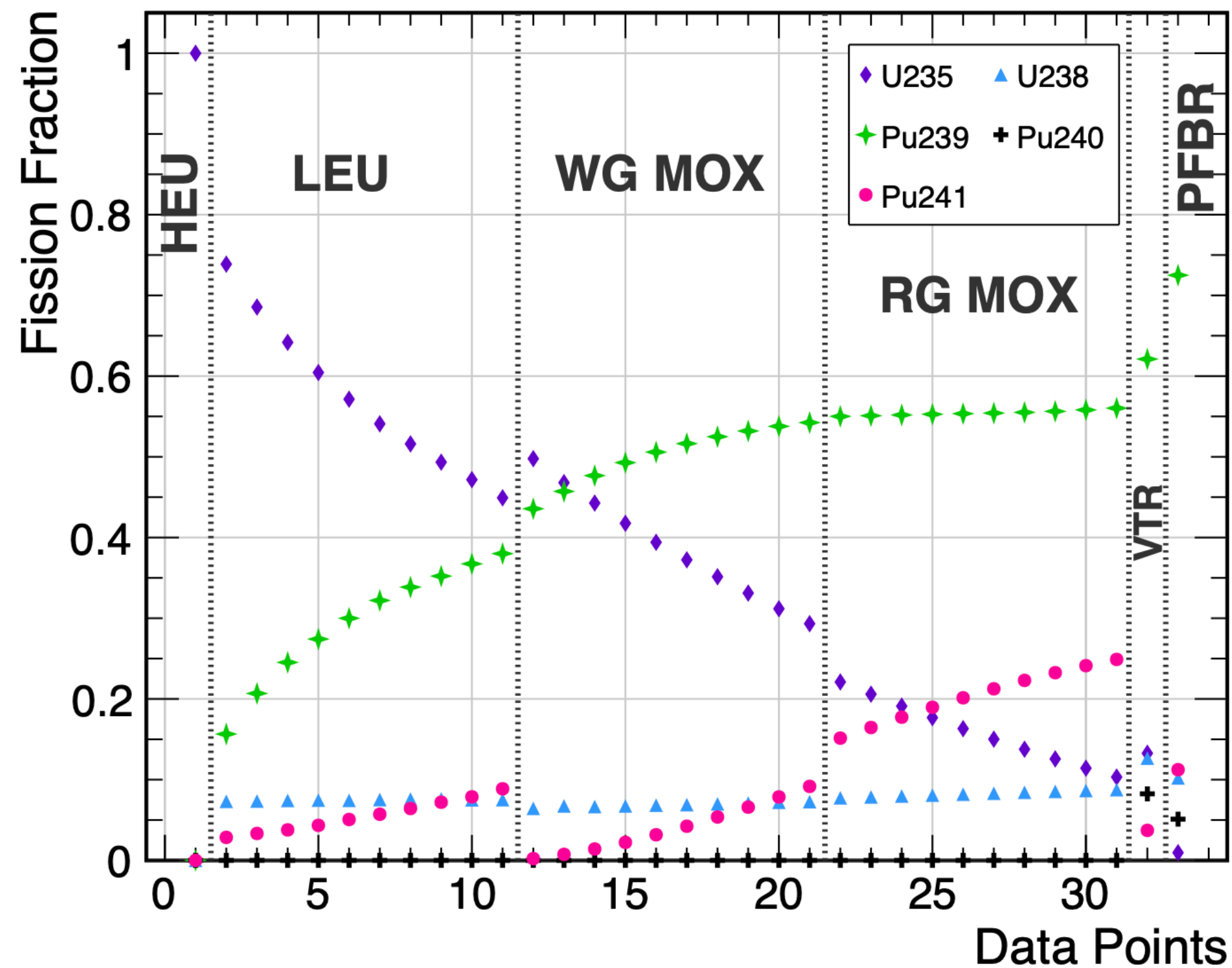
Rate-Based ^{239}Pu Monitoring

- ^{239}Pu makes fewer neutrinos than ^{235}U



Rate-Based ^{239}Pu Monitoring

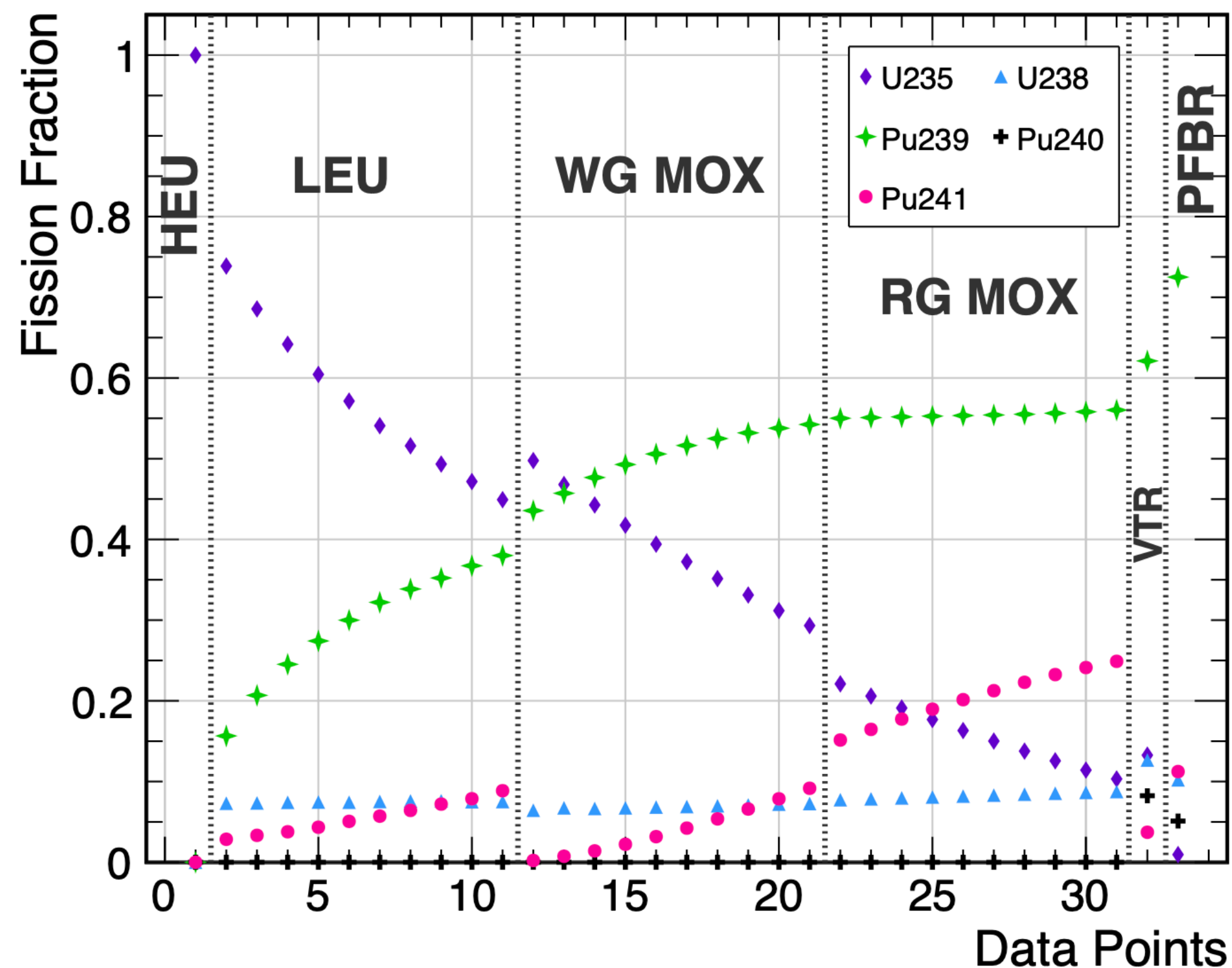
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Rate-Based ^{239}Pu Monitoring

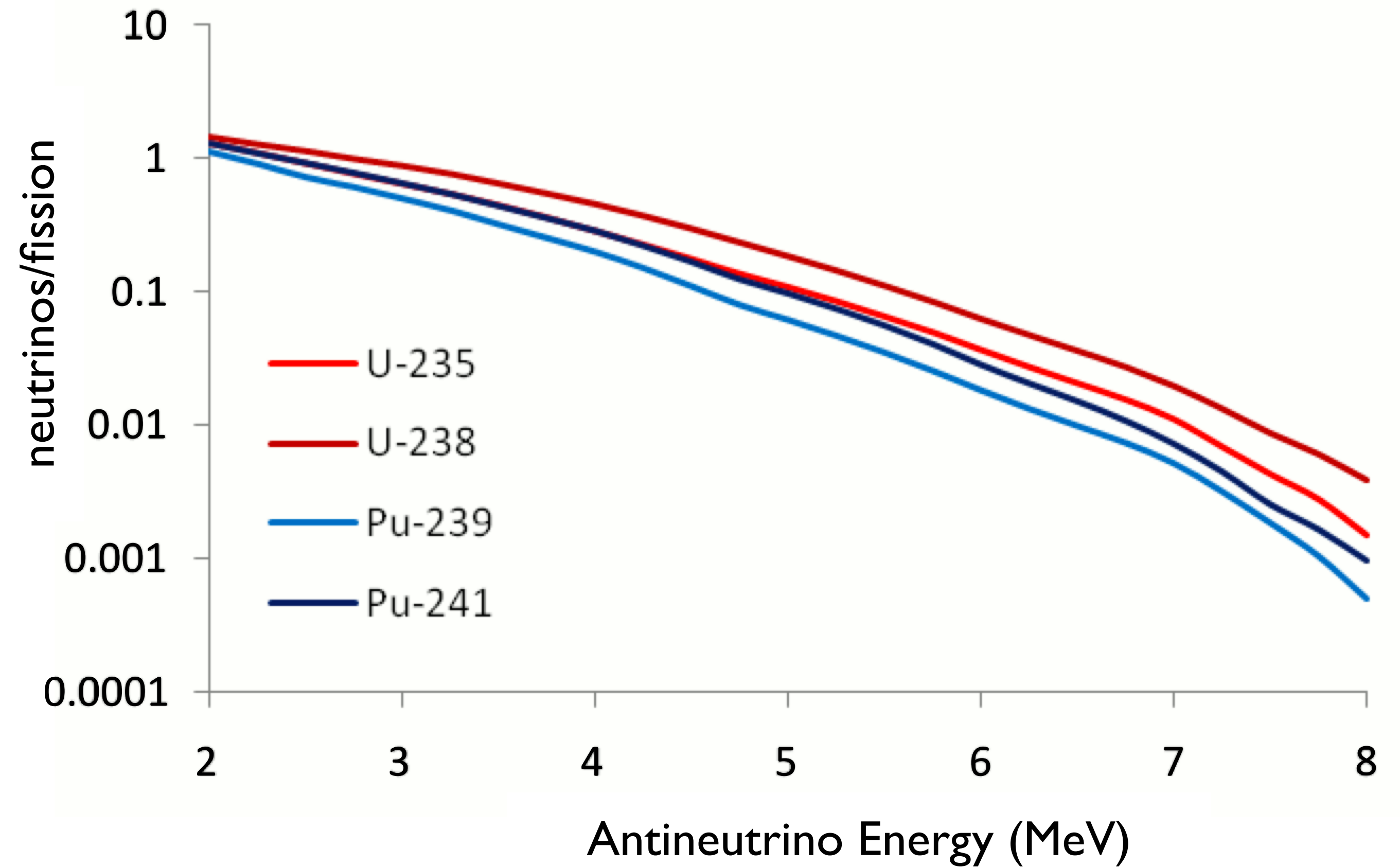
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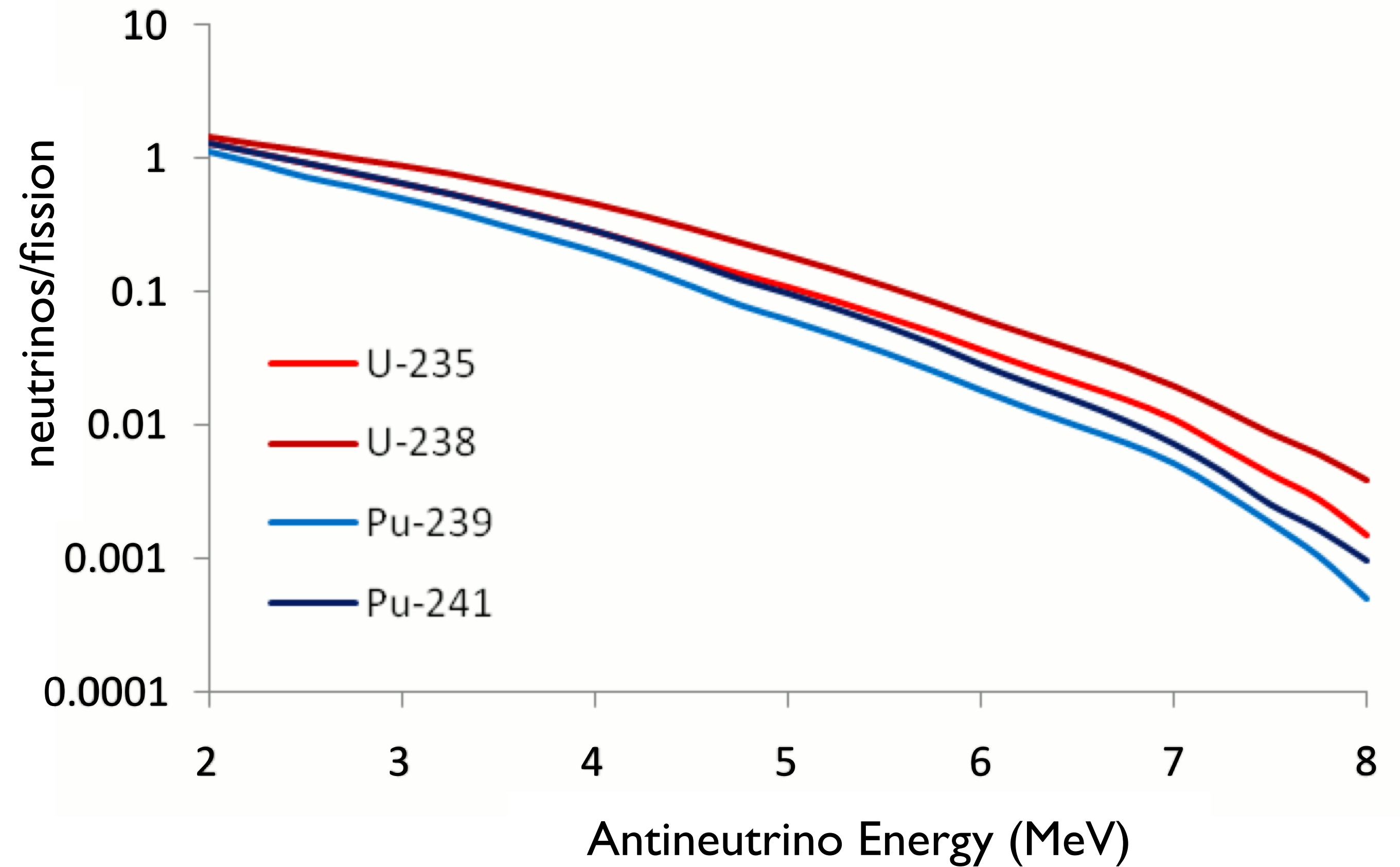
Energy-Based ^{239}Pu Monitoring

- We know ^{239}Pu makes lower energy neutrinos than ^{235}U



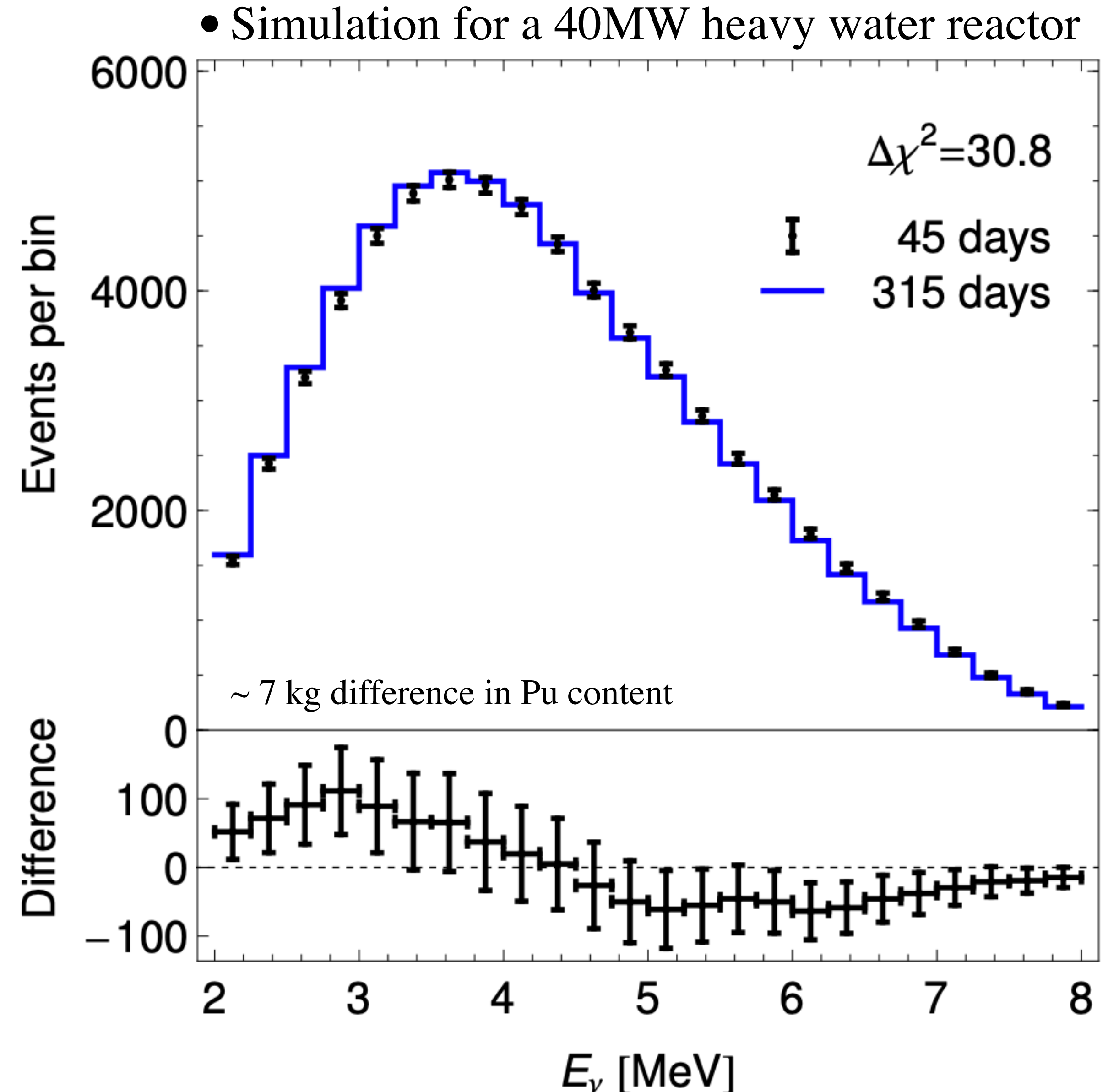
Energy-Based ^{239}Pu Monitoring

- We know ^{239}Pu makes lower energy neutrinos than ^{235}U
- Detected antineutrino energy is a direct measure of kg of ^{239}Pu bred into fuel



Energy-Based ^{239}Pu Monitoring

- We know ^{239}Pu makes lower energy neutrinos than ^{235}U
- Detected antineutrino prompt energy is a direct measure of kg of ^{239}Pu bred into fuel
- Daya Bay has observed this change in spectrum



²³⁹Pu Monitoring

- Case studies:

1. Monitoring of plutonium production and investigation of a possible diversion from declared inventories at a Iranian reactor at Arak

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1403.7065.pdf>

2. How antineutrino detectors could have been used for safeguards in the context of the North Korean nuclear crisis in 1994

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1312.1959.pdf>

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Final remarks and Conclusion

- Need alternative energy sources ASAP
- Nuclear power presents as a valuable alternative
 - Need precautions to use it safely and ethically
- Antineutrino monitoring can help keep track of:
 - Status (on/off)
 - Power
 - Fuel content
- Advantages of:
 - Detectors located outside of the reactor building or even the facility -> Minimally invasive.
 - There are no known ways to shield, suppress, or fake a neutrino signal
 - Unattended and remote operation

Check this report for detailed info on practical applications:

https://nutools.ornl.gov/wp-content/uploads/securepdfs/2022/01/Nu_Tools_Report_Final_20211220.pdf



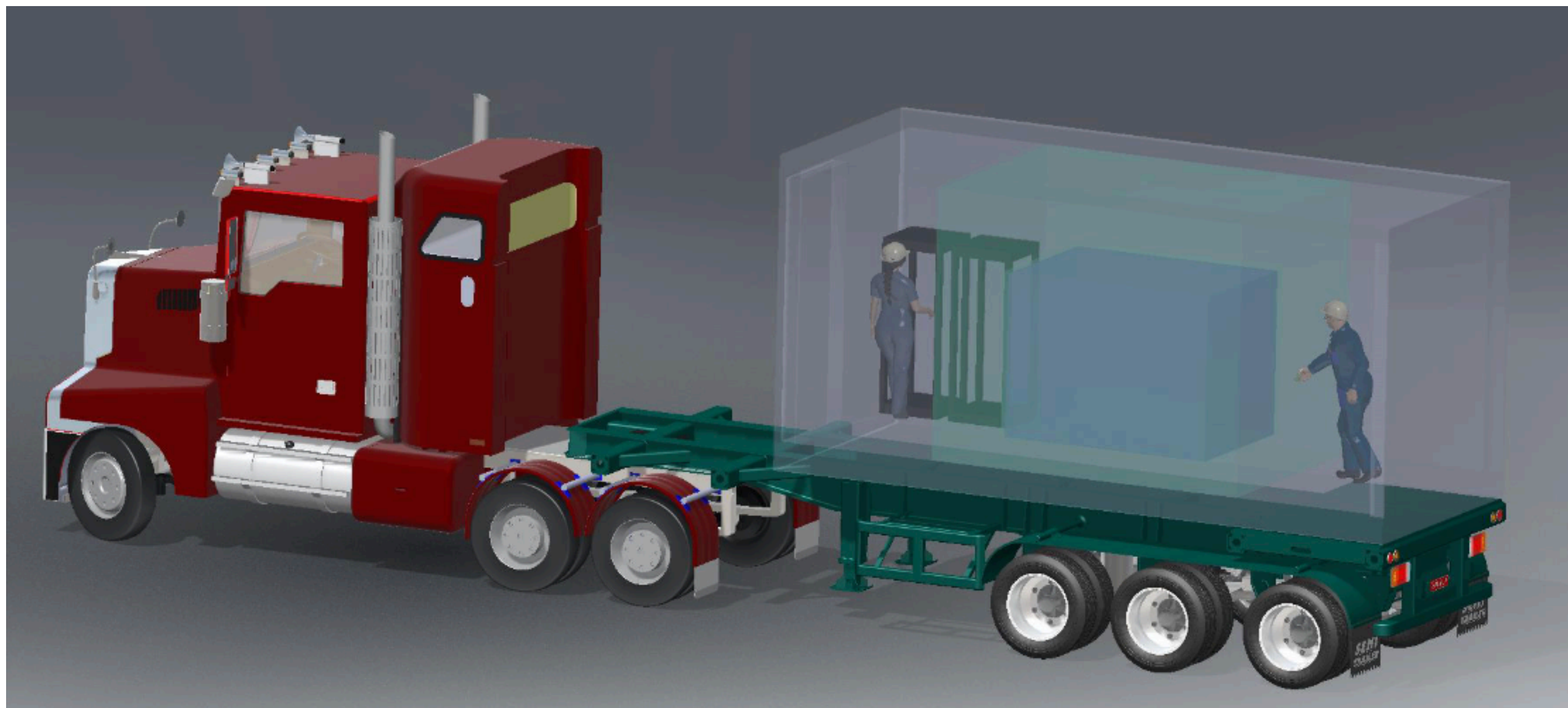
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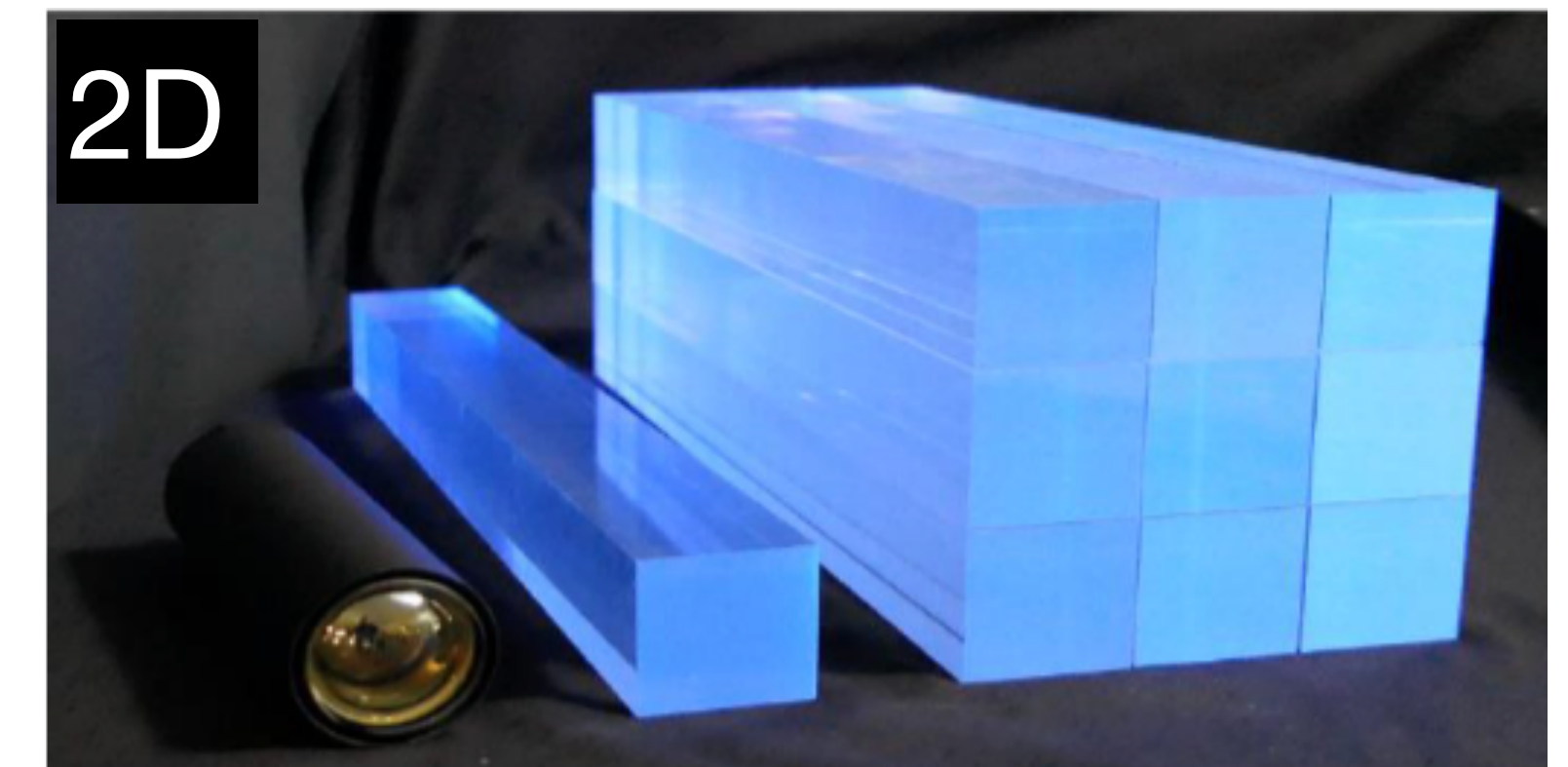
Mobile Antineutrino Demonstrator

- NNSA sponsored project
- ~ 1Ton-scale segmented scintillator detector
- Moveable platform
- Standard shipping container

- Two designs being explored:



3D



2D

Questions?

That's all folks!



Backup

IBD Detection in ${}^6\text{Li}$ -doped Detector

