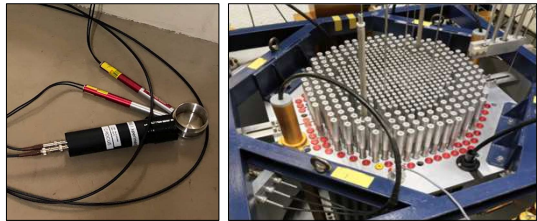




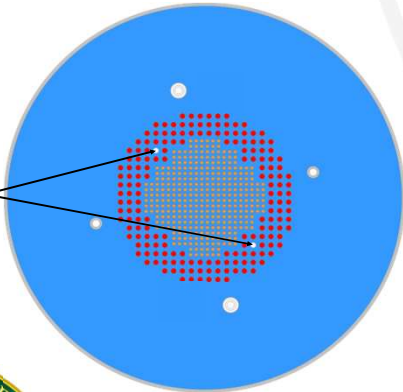
Intro and Motivation

- Reactor monitoring is a useful tactic for nonproliferation
- In this work, we plan to analyze in-core reactor data from the CROCUS zero-power reactor
- To calibrate CeBr₃, we measured ¹⁵²Eu in the setup below



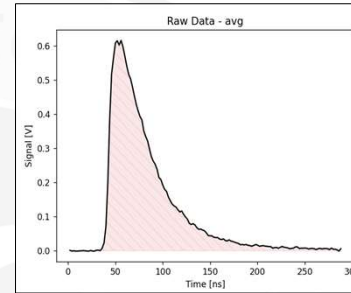
U_{met}
UO₂

CeBr₃ in place of B₄C control rods

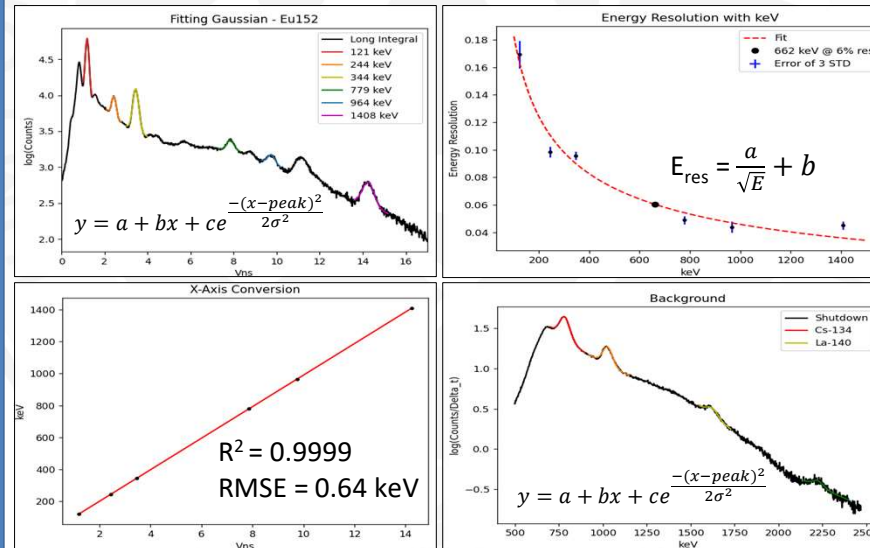


Technical Approach

- Our ¹⁵²Eu data are first in the form of V against ns. Taking the integral of this waveform, we get a value which can be plotted on a histogram
- We then matched the peaks of this histogram (in Vns) using the means of fitted Gaussians, subtracting the Compton continuum underneath, to known peaks of ¹⁵²Eu (in keV)



Results



Discussion

- We found a linear relation between the pulse integral and energy, providing a calibration for future work when analyzing our nuclear reactor data from CROCUS
- As a preliminary in-reactor result, we see that our calibration indicates ¹⁴⁰La and ¹³⁴Cs photopeaks. These serve as a measure of recent reactor use, and therefore, possible ways to monitor proliferation

Impact

- Possible future publication on reactor spectroscopy in tandem with organic scintillators
- MTV fosters connection with EPFL
- MTV funded undergraduate fellowship

Conclusion and Next Steps

- We can successfully calibrate CeBr₃ detectors for in-reactor gamma spectroscopy
- Future work will include:
 - Half-life analysis of ¹⁴⁰La as well as the analysis/calibration of organic scintillators
 - Reactor noise analysis of organic scintillators and CeBr₃

