

**PRIMARY ISOTOPIC YIELDS FOR MSDM CALCULATIONS OF SPALLATION
REACTIONS ON ^{208}Pb WITH PROTON ENERGY OF 1 GeV**

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Introduction

Spallation reactions have recently attracted considerable attention due to their importance in technical applications and fundamental physics. For example, they can act as intense neutron sources for accelerator-driven radiologically clean nuclear systems (ADS) [1,2] for energy generation and nuclear waste transmutation. In this system, lead constitutes an ideal spallation target since its neutron yield is high and it is very transparent to neutrons of energies below 1 MeV. Isotopic production data from proton-induced reactions with energies up to 5 GeV are of great importance for understanding the reaction mechanisms of intermediate nuclear reactions. Recently, precise and numerous measurements of elements produced from proton-induced spallation reactions with energy ranges from 10 MeV to 5 GeV using several target materials were carried out [3-5] due to the interest in a spallation neutron source and ADS. More than 15 000 experimental data points have been obtained. R. Michel [3-5], *et al.*, systematically investigated the data in order to provide a database for model calculations while Yu. E. Titarenko [6] measured the yields of residual product for proton energies from 100 to 2 600 MeV to compare theoretical codes. The target elements were chosen according to their relevance in cosmo chemistry and cosmo physics applications in which the production of cosmogenic nuclides in extraterrestrial matter, the target elements with atomic numbers < 29 and a few high-Z, such as Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, Te, Ba, Nb, etc. are needed. Heavy elements such as Ta, W, Hg, Pb, Bi, Tu and U are under discussion as spallation target materials for spallation neutron source and ADS applications.

However, while these experiments showed the isotopic cross-section of heavy residuals, light residuals were not given. Heavy residual production cross-section relied on mass spectrometry [3-5] and radiochemical methods [7], which only give cumulative yields due to long-lived residuals resulting from short-lived beta decay of primary reaction products. Development of precise spallation reaction models suffered due to lack of primary experimental data. It is hard to systematically compare model calculations with available measured data to investigate the physical reasons for shortcomings of theoretical models. When T. Enqvist [8]/GSI used inverse kinematics by bombarding a liquid hydrogen target with relativistic heavy ions, cross-sections of produced primary residuals from manganese to lead were obtained.

Some theoretical codes (i.e. LAHET [9], quantum molecular dynamics (QMD) [10]) and the semi-empirical method (i.e. Silberberg's YIELDX [11]) can be used to study the isotopic product data from proton-induced spallation reactions with intermediate energies. However, general experience has shown that these models and codes do not satisfy the accuracy requirements of engineering needs for isotopic production [3,6]. S. FAN, one of the authors, introduced a fission model into QMD [12,13] to investigate the mass and charge distribution of residual nuclear fragments from proton-induced reactions with incident energies up to several GeV. The simulation results using QMD plus a fission model were in good agreement with the experimental data; however, the fission model in QMD is only a semi-empirical model. Recently, the cascade exciton model (CEM) was developed to investigate intermediate energy reactions with fission processes and shell corrections introduced into the model [14-18]. The CEM code includes an old cascade code by Toneev and Gudima [19], which models inelastic nucleon/pion nucleus collisions at energies from tens of MeV to 5 GeV, and an exciton/evaporation model, which models the stage following the cascade.

In the present work, the many stage dynamical model (MSDM) [19-21] developed by Russian scientists was adapted to investigate the primary isotopic product cross-section of proton-induced spallation on ^{208}Pb with the energy of 1 GeV. The simple Fermi-gas level density was replaced by the Ignatyuk formula in MSDM to improve the simulations.

MSDM code

The MSDM [19-21] code has been under development since the 1970s by Russian scientists to study intermediate energy nuclear reactions based on well-known Russia nuclear models (e.g. Dubna cascade model, cascade exciton model). MSDM was extended to calculate hadron-induced spallation.

MSDM simulated in an exclusive approach both hadron-nucleus and nucleus-nucleus interactions at energies up to 1 TeV. MSDM was modelled as a three-step process. The first step (the intra-nuclear cascade stage of the reaction below 600 MeV) was treated according to the Dubna cascade model. In this step, the nucleon-nucleon collisions inside the nucleus induced the loss of a few nucleons and led to the formation of an excited pre-fragment. Above 10 GeV, the independent quark-gluon string model (QGSM) [22] was used. In the intermediate area (600 MeV to 10 GeV), an extension QGSM was adopted. A self-consistent description of the cascade stage was provided over a whole energy range of primary hadrons up to 1 TeV. Evolution of the excited residual nucleus to an equilibrium state was described in terms of the pre-equilibrium model based on a Monte Carlo solution of the corresponding master equation (this is the second stage). In the third step of the process, the excited nucleus was de-excited by evaporation of light particles or by fission. Equilibrium de-excitation of the residual nucleus included several mechanisms. For light nuclei ($A < 16$), the modified Fermi break-up model [23] was used. Medium and heavy nuclei at moderate excitations ($E < 2$ MeV/nucleon) underwent evaporation, including fission competition for heavy nuclei. Highly excited nuclei ($E > 2$ MeV/nucleon) could decay into several excited fragments according to the statistical model of multi-fragmentation with consequent particle emission. The equilibrium de-excitation stage completed the run of the MSDM generator.

In the MSDM code, the level density adopted the simple Fermi-gas formula [20]:

$$\rho(E^*) \sim \exp 2\sqrt{aE^*}$$

with the level density parameter $a = (0.1 \text{ to } 0.14) \text{ A MeV}^{-1}$.

To take into account shell effects on level densities and their decrease with increasing excitation energy, the Ignatyuk formula [24] of the level density parameters was adopted:

$$a(Z, N, E^*) = \bar{a}(A) \left\{ 1 + \delta W_{gs}(Z, N) \frac{f(E^* - \Delta)}{E^* - \Delta} \right\}$$
$$f(E^*) = 1 - \exp(-\gamma E^*)$$

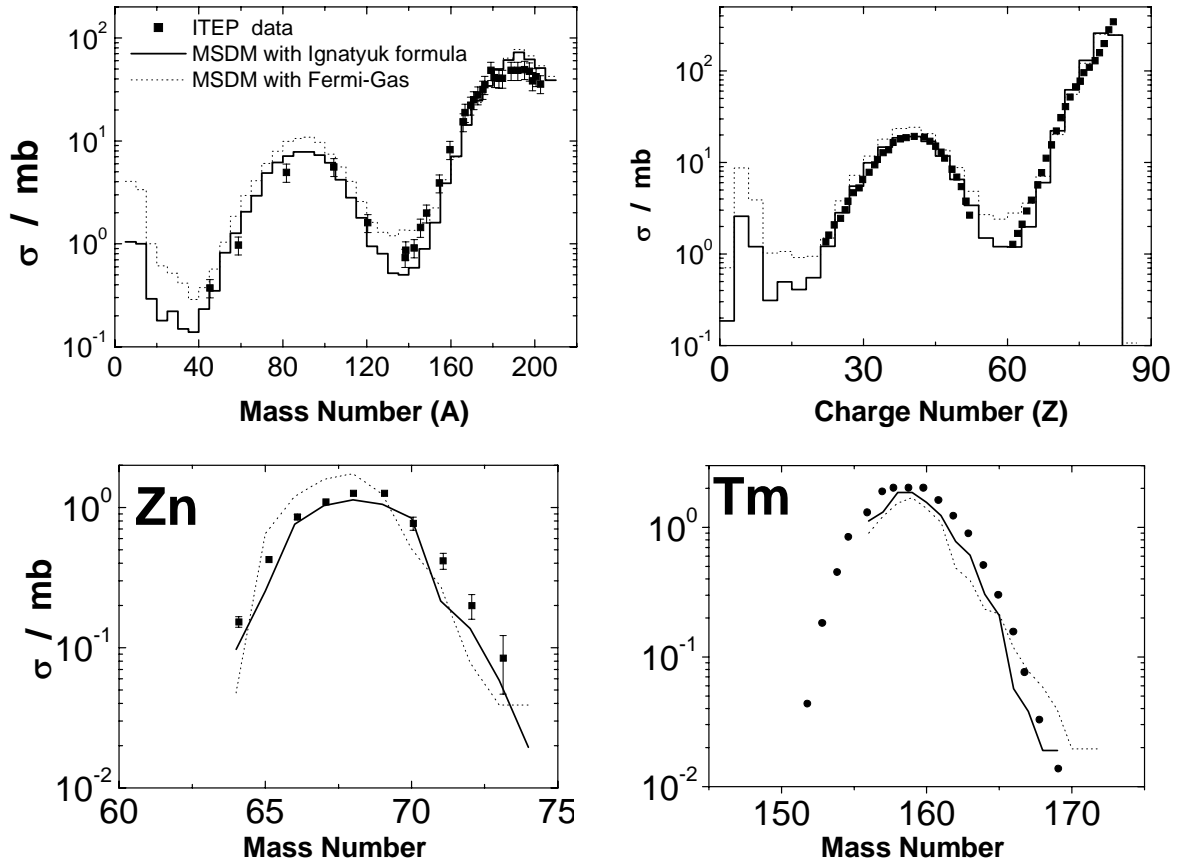
where $\bar{a}(A) = \gamma_1 A + \gamma_2 A^{2/3}$ B_s is the asymptotic Fermi-gas values of the level density parameter at high excitation energies, B_s is the parameter about the surface area of the deformed nucleus. As an approximation, B_s is related to the excitation energy of nuclei in the surface area and can be written as:

$$B_s \propto \frac{E^*}{A} \times A^{2/3} = E^* \times A^{-1/3}$$

and where the parameters γ_1 , γ_2 and γ can be taken as $\gamma_1 = 0.072$, $\gamma_2 = 0.257$ and $\gamma = 0.052 \text{ MeV}^{-1}$.

Figure 1. Comparisons of the MSDM simulations with the Fermi-gas level density (dot lines) and Ignatyuk formula (solid lines)

The formation cross-sections of the mass and charge distribution; the fission and spallation products of the residuals are shown at the $p + {}^{208}\text{Pb}$ reaction with proton energy of 1 GeV. The squares and dots denote the experimental data by T. Enqvist of GSI [8].



Calculation results

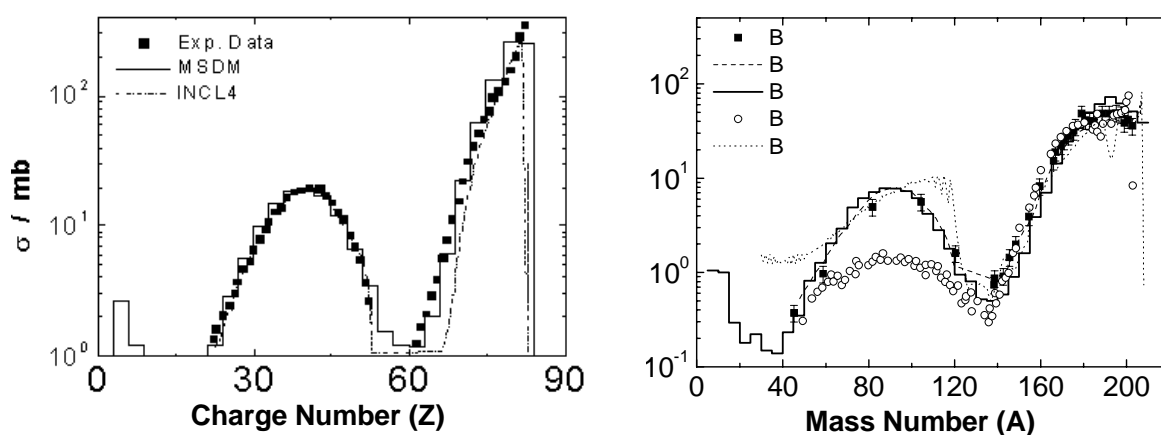
Figure 1 shows the calculation results by using the MSDM code with the Fermi-gas level density (dot lines) and Ignatyuk formula (solid lines) for the formation cross-section of the mass and charge distributions at fission (Zn – Figure 1) and spallation (Tm – Figure 1) products. The dots represent experimental data [8] of a proton-induced reaction on ${}^{208}\text{Pb}$ with energy of 1 GeV. The simulations of MSDM with Fermi-gas level density were: 50% larger than the experimental data at the fission peak, lower at the spallation part and two times larger at the regions of $50 \leq Z \leq 70$ and $120 \leq A \leq 160$. The same conditions were seen in the isotopic production cross-sections of the fission (Zn) and spallation (Tm) products. It is clear that simulations by MSDM with Ignatyuk formula level density were in good agreement with experimental data, more so than by MSDM code with Fermi-gas level density.

Figure 2 gives the formation cross-section of residue charge and mass distribution for ${}^{208}\text{Pb}$ with proton energy of 1 GeV. Good agreement was achieved for both charge and mass spectra for MSDM simulations with experimental data [6,8]. Two components can be found in Fig. 2: a fragmentation peak (collecting the heavy residuals left after evaporation of remnant products close to targets, $Z \sim 80$ and $A \sim 200$) and a broad fission peak (centred around $Z \sim 40$ and $A \sim 100$, half the target mass number). The

MSDM calculations showed a left peak around $A \sim 4$ since the MSDM simulations included light particles (such as p, d, t, ^3He , ^4He emission), which were not present in the measured data. Calculations performed using the INCL4+KHSv3p model, the LAHET code (v2.7) and YIELDX (Silberberg's semi-empirical method) are shown together with the present work in Figure 2. Fission fragments of the residual products simulated by LAHET are much lower than the experimental data in fission distribution and are in good agreement with the fragmentation peak. YIELDX results show large deviation from experimental data.

Figure 2. Residual charge (left) and mass (right) production cross-sections for ^{208}Pb with incident proton energy of 1 GeV

The squares represent experimental data by Yu. E Titarenko at ITEP [6], the dash line denotes the GSI experimental data [8]. The predictions of the INCL4+KHSv3p model [25] for charge distribution are given by the dot/dash line, the simulations of the LAHET and YIELDX codes are shown by the open circles and dot lines, respectively. The vertical step lines show the simulations of the MSDM code with the Ignatyuk formula.



Summary

In the present work, the Ignatyuk formula of the level density was adopted to replace the Fermi-gas level density in the MSDM code in order to take into account the shell effects on level densities and their decrease with increasing excitation energy. With this change, the calculation results of MSDM (for the formation cross-section of charge and mass distribution of proton-induced spallation reactions on ^{208}Pb with an energy of 1 GeV) were in good agreement with the experimental data.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword	3
Executive Summary.....	11
Welcome.....	15
<i>D-S. Yoon</i> Congratulatory Address	17
<i>I-S. Chang</i> Welcome Address	19
<i>G.H. Marcus</i> OECD Welcome	21
GENERAL SESSION: ACCELERATOR PROGRAMMES AND APPLICATIONS.....	23
<i>CHAIRS: B-H. CHOI, R. SHEFFIELD</i>	
<i>T. Mukaiyama</i> Background/Perspective.....	25
<i>M. Salvatores</i> Accelerator-driven Systems in Advanced Fuel Cycles	27
<i>S. Noguchi</i> Present Status of the J-PARC Accelerator Complex	37
<i>H. Takano</i> R&D of ADS in Japan.....	45
<i>R.W. Garnett, A.J. Jason</i> Los Alamos Perspective on High-intensity Accelerators.....	57
<i>J-M. Lagniel</i> French Accelerator Research for ADS Developments.....	69
<i>T-Y. Song, J-E. Cha, C-H. Cho, C-H. Cho, Y. Kim, B-O. Lee, B-S. Lee, W-S. Park, M-J. Shin</i> Hybrid Power Extraction Reactor (HYPER) Project	81

<i>V.P. Bhatnagar, S. Casalta, M. Hugon</i> Research and Development on Accelerator-driven Systems in the EURATOM 5 th and 6 th Framework Programmes.....	89
<i>S. Monti, L. Picardi, C. Rubbia, M. Salvatores, F. Troiani</i> Status of the TRADE Experiment.....	101
<i>P. D'hondt, B. Carlucci</i> The European Project PDS-XADS “Preliminary Design Studies of an Experimental Accelerator-driven System”.....	113
<i>F. Groeschel, A. Cadiou, C. Fazio, T. Kirchner, G. Laffont, K. Thomsen</i> Status of the MEGAPIE Project.....	125
<i>P. Pierini, L. Burgazzi</i> ADS Accelerator Reliability Activities in Europe	137
<i>W. Gudowski</i> ADS Neutronics	149
<i>P. Coddington</i> ADS Safety	151
<i>Y. Cho</i> Technological Aspects and Challenges for High-power Proton Accelerator-driven System Application.....	153
TECHNICAL SESSION I: ACCELERATOR RELIABILITY.....	163
<i>CHAIRS: A. MUELLER, P. PIERINI</i>	
<i>D. Vandeplasseche, Y. Jongen (for the PDS-XADS Working Package 3 Collaboration)</i> The PDS-XADS Reference Accelerator	165
<i>N. Ouchi, N. Akaoka, H. Asano, E. Chishiro, Y. Namekawa, H. Suzuki, T. Ueno, S. Noguchi, E. Kako, N. Ohuchi, K. Saito, T. Shishido, K. Tsuchiya, K. Ohkubo, M. Matsuoka, K. Sennyu, T. Murai, T. Ohtani, C. Tsukishima</i> Development of a Superconducting Proton Linac for ADS.....	175
<i>C. Miélot</i> Spoke Cavities: An Asset for the High Reliability of a Superconducting Accelerator; Studies and Test Results of a $\beta = 0.35$, Two-gap Prototype and its Power Coupler at IPN Orsay	185
<i>X.L. Guan, S.N. Fu, B.C. Cui, H.F. Ouyang, Z.H. Zhang, W.W. Xu, T.G. Xu</i> Chinese Status of HPPA Development	195

<i>J.L. Biarrotte, M. Novati, P. Pierini, H. Safa, D. Uriot</i> Beam Dynamics Studies for the Fault Tolerance Assessment of the PDS-XADS Linac	203
<i>P.A. Schmelzbach</i> High-energy Beat Transport Lines and Delivery System for Intense Proton Beams	215
<i>M. Tanigaki, K. Mishima, S. Shiroya, Y. Ishi, S. Fukumoto, S. Machida, Y. Mori, M. Inoue</i> Construction of a FFAG Complex for ADS Research in KURRI	217
<i>G. Ciavola, L. Celona, S. Gammino, L. Andò, M. Presti, A. Galatà, F. Chines, S. Passarello, XZh. Zhang, M. Winkler, R. Gobin, R. Ferdinand, J. Sherman</i> Improvement of Reliability of the TRASCO Intense Proton Source (TRIPS) at INFN-LNS	223
<i>R.W. Garnett, F.L. Krawczyk, G.H. Neuschaefer</i> An Improved Superconducting ADS Driver Linac Design.....	235
<i>A.P. Durkin, I.V. Shumakov, S.V. Vinogradov</i> Methods and Codes for Estimation of Tolerance in Reliable Radiation-free High-power Linac	245
<i>S. Henderson</i> Status of the Spallation Neutron Source Accelerator Complex	257
TECHNICAL SESSION II: TARGET, WINDOW AND COOLANT TECHNOLOGY.....	265
CHAIRS: X. CHENG, T-Y. SONG	
<i>Y. Kurata, K. Kikuchi, S. Saito, K. Kamata, T. Kitano, H. Oigawa</i> Research and Development on Lead-bismuth Technology for Accelerator-driven Transmutation System at JAERI	267
<i>P. Michelato, E. Bari, E. Cavaliere, L. Monaco, D. Sertore, A. Bonucci, R. Giannantonio, L. Cinotti, P. Turroni</i> Vacuum Gas Dynamics Investigation and Experimental Results on the TRASCO ADS Windowless Interface	279
<i>J-E. Cha, C-H. Cho, T-Y. Song</i> Corrosion Tests in the Static Condition and Installation of Corrosion Loop at KAERI for Lead-bismuth Eutectic	291
<i>P. Schuurmans, P. Kupschus, A. Verstrepen, J. Cools, H. Ait Abderrahim</i> The Vacuum Interface Compatibility Experiment (VICE) Supporting the MYRRHA Windowless Target Design	301

<i>C-H. Cho, Y. Kim, T-Y. Song</i> Introduction of a Dual Injection Tube for the Design of a 20 MW Lead-bismuth Target System.....	313
<i>H. Oigawa, K. Tsujimoto, K. Kikuchi, Y. Kurata, T. Sasa, M. Umeno, K. Nishihara, S. Saito, M. Mizumoto, H. Takano, K. Nakai, A. Iwata</i> Design Study Around Beam Window of ADS.....	325
<i>S. Fan, W. Luo, F. Yan, H. Zhang, Z. Zhao</i> Primary Isotopic Yields for MSDM Calculations of Spallation Reactions on ²⁸⁰ Pb with Proton Energy of 1 GeV.....	335
<i>N. Tak, H-J. Neitzel, X. Cheng</i> CFD Analysis on the Active Part of Window Target Unit for LBE-cooled XADS.....	343
<i>T. Sawada, M. Orito, H. Kobayashi, T. Sasa, V. Artisyuk</i> Optimisation of a Code to Improve Spallation Yield Predictions in an ADS Target System.....	355
TECHNICAL SESSION III: SUBCRITICAL SYSTEM DESIGN AND ADS SIMULATIONS.....	363
<i>CHAIRS: W. GUDOWSKI, H. OIGAWA</i>	
<i>T. Misawa, H. Unesaki, C.H. Pyeon, C. Ichihara, S. Shiroya</i> Research on the Accelerator-driven Subcritical Reactor at the Kyoto University Critical Assembly (KUCA) with an FFAG Proton Accelerator.....	365
<i>K. Nishihara, K. Tsujimoto, H. Oigawa</i> Improvement of Burn-up Swing for an Accelerator-driven System	373
<i>S. Monti, L. Picardi, C. Ronsivalle, C. Rubbia, F. Troiani</i> Status of the Conceptual Design of an Accelerator and Beam Transport Line for Trade.....	383
<i>A.M. Degtyarev, A.K. Kalugin, L.I. Ponomarev</i> Estimation of some Characteristics of the Cascade Subcritical Molten Salt Reactor (CSMSR).....	393
<i>F. Roelofs, E. Komen, K. Van Tichelen, P. Kupschus, H. Ait Abderrahim</i> CFD Analysis of the Heavy Liquid Metal Flow Field in the MYRRHA Pool.....	401
<i>A. D'Angelo, B. Arien, V. Sobolev, G. Van den Eynde, H. Ait Abderrahim, F. Gabrielli</i> Results of the Second Phase of Calculations Relevant to the WPPT Benchmark on Beam Interruptions	411

TECHNICAL SESSION IV: SAFETY AND CONTROL OF ADS 423

CHAIRS: J-M. LAGNIEL, P. CODDINGTON

*P. Coddington, K. Mikityuk, M. Schikorr, W. Maschek,
R. Sehgal, J. Champigny, L. Mansani, P. Meloni, H. Wider*
Safety Analysis of the EU PDS-XADS Designs..... 425

*X-N. Chen, T. Suzuki, A. Rineiski, C. Matzerath-Boccaccini,
E. Wiegner, W. Maschek*
Comparative Transient Analyses of Accelerator-driven Systems
with Mixed Oxide and Advanced Fertile-free Fuels 439

P. Coddington, K. Mikityuk, R. Chawla
Comparative Transient Analysis of Pb/Bi
and Gas-cooled XADS Concepts 453

B.R. Sehgal, W.M. Ma, A. Karbojian
Thermal-hydraulic Experiments on the TALL LBE Test Facility 465

K. Nishihara, H. Oigawa
Analysis of Lead-bismuth Eutectic Flowing into Beam Duct..... 477

P.M. Bokov, D. Ridikas, I.S. Slessarev
On the Supplementary Feedback Effect Specific
for Accelerator-coupled Systems (ACS)..... 485

W. Haeck, H. Ait Abderrahim, C. Wagemans
 K_{eff} and K_s Burn-up Swing Compensation in MYRRHA 495

TECHNICAL SESSION V: ADS EXPERIMENTS AND TEST FACILITIES 505

CHAIRS: P. D'HONDT, V. BHATNAGAR

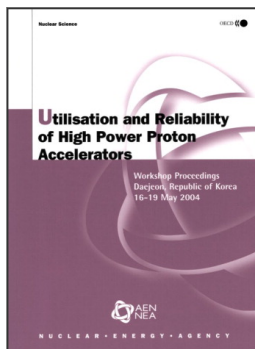
*H. Oigawa, T. Sasa, K. Kikuchi, K. Nishihara, Y. Kurata, M. Umeno,
K. Tsujimoto, S. Saito, M. Futakawa, M. Mizumoto, H. Takano*
Concept of Transmutation Experimental Facility 507

M. Hron, M. Mikisek, I. Peka, P. Hosnedl
Experimental Verification of Selected Transmutation Technology and Materials
for Basic Components of a Demonstration Transmuter with Liquid Fuel
Based on Molten Fluorides (Development of New Technologies for
Nuclear Incineration of PWR Spent Fuel in the Czech Republic) 519

Y. Kim, T-Y. Song
Application of the HYPER System to the DUPIC Fuel Cycle..... 529

M. Plaschy, S. Pelloni, P. Coddington, R. Chawla, G. Rimpault, F. Mellier
Numerical Comparisons Between Neutronic Characteristics of MUSE4
Configurations and XADS-type Models 539

<i>B-S. Lee, Y. Kim, J-H. Lee, T-Y. Song</i> Thermal Stability of the U-Zr Fuel and its Interfacial Reaction with Lead	549
SUMMARIES OF TECHNICAL SESSIONS	557
<i>CHAIRS: R. SHEFFIELD, B-H. CHOI</i>	
<i>Chairs: A.C. Mueller, P. Pierini</i> Summary of Technical Session I: Accelerator Reliability	559
<i>Chairs: X. Cheng, T-Y. Song</i> Summary of Technical Session II: Target, Window and Coolant Technology	565
<i>Chairs: W. Gudowski, H. Oigawa</i> Summary of Technical Session III: Subcritical System Design and ADS Simulations.....	571
<i>Chairs: J-M. Lagniel, P. Coddington</i> Summary of Technical Session IV: Safety and Control of ADS	575
<i>Chairs: P. D'hondt, V. Bhatagnar</i> Summary of Technical Session V: ADS Experiments and Test Facilities.....	577
SUMMARIES OF WORKING GROUP DISCUSSION SESSIONS	581
<i>CHAIRS: R. SHEFFIELD, B-H. CHOI</i>	
<i>Chair: P.K. Sigg</i> Summary of Working Group Discussion on Accelerators.....	583
<i>Chair: W. Gudowski</i> Summary of Working Group Discussion on Subcritical Systems and Interface Engineering	587
<i>Chair: P. Coddington</i> Summary of Working Group Discussion on Safety and Control of ADS.....	591
<i>Annex 1: List of workshop organisers</i>	<i>595</i>
<i>Annex 2: List of participants.....</i>	<i>597</i>



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