

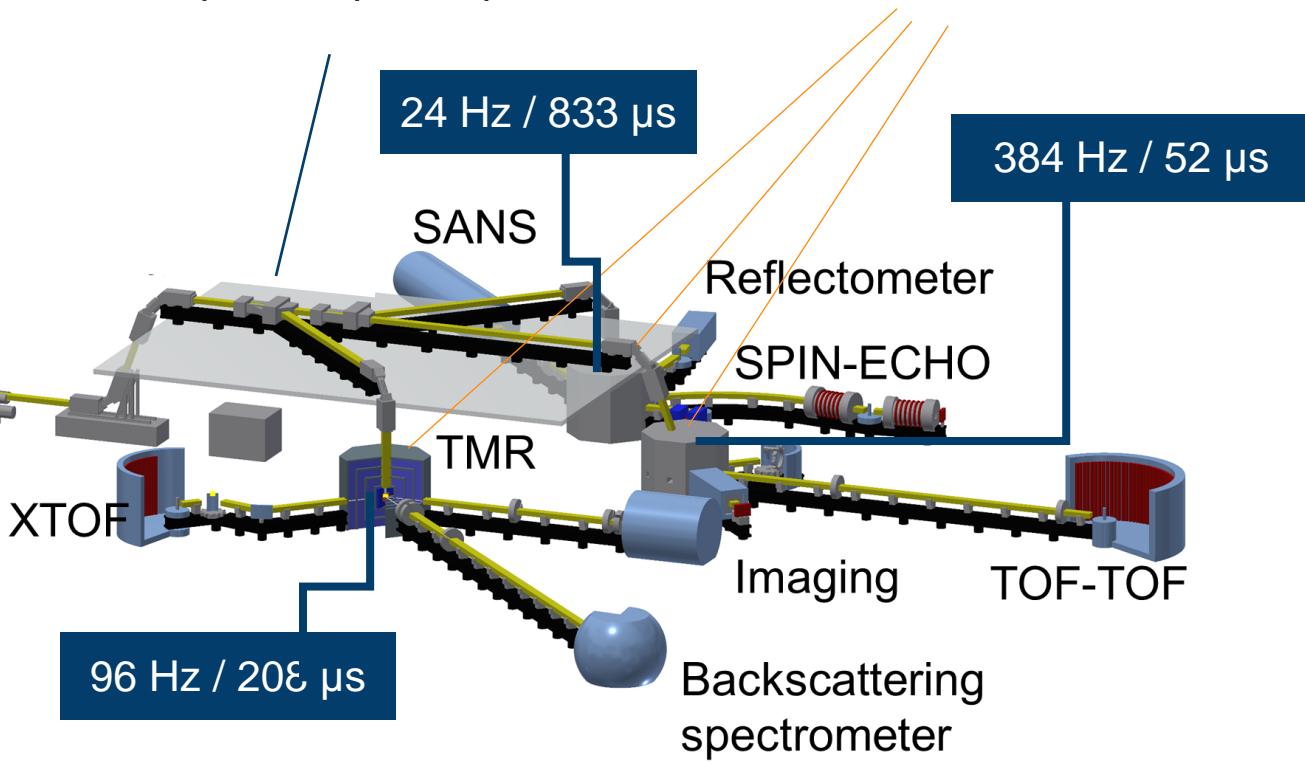
# Instrumentation at a compact accelerator-based neutron source

Paul Zakalek, JCNS

# High Brilliance Neutron Source

- LINAC**
- 70 MeV protons
  - 100 mA peak
  - < 6% duty factor

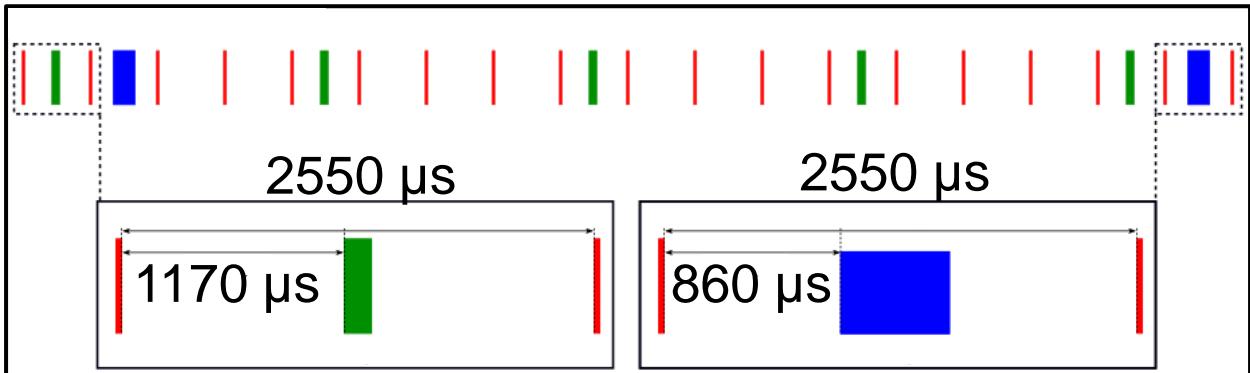
Ion  
Source



# Distributing the protons

## Multiplexer

24 Hz 96 Hz 384 Hz

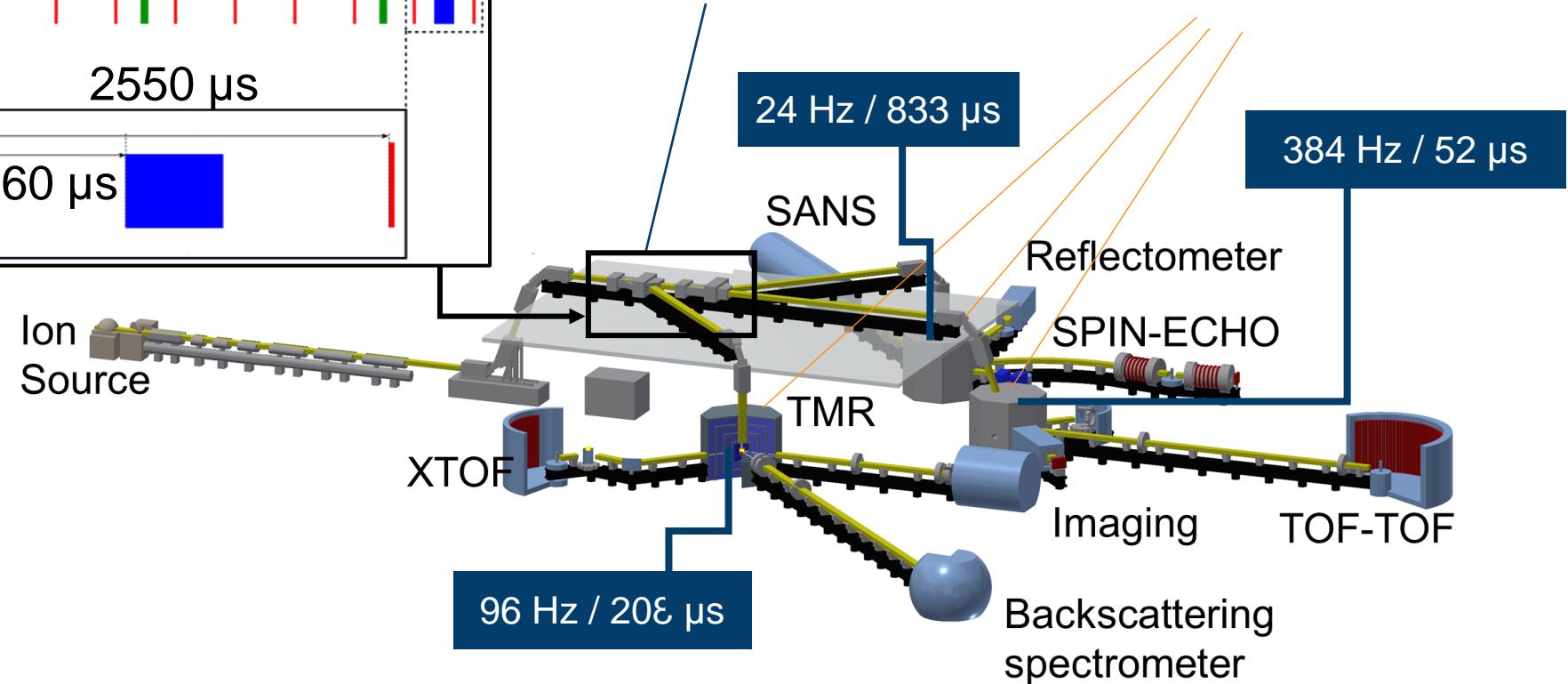


## Beam Multiplexer (2<sup>nd</sup> floor)

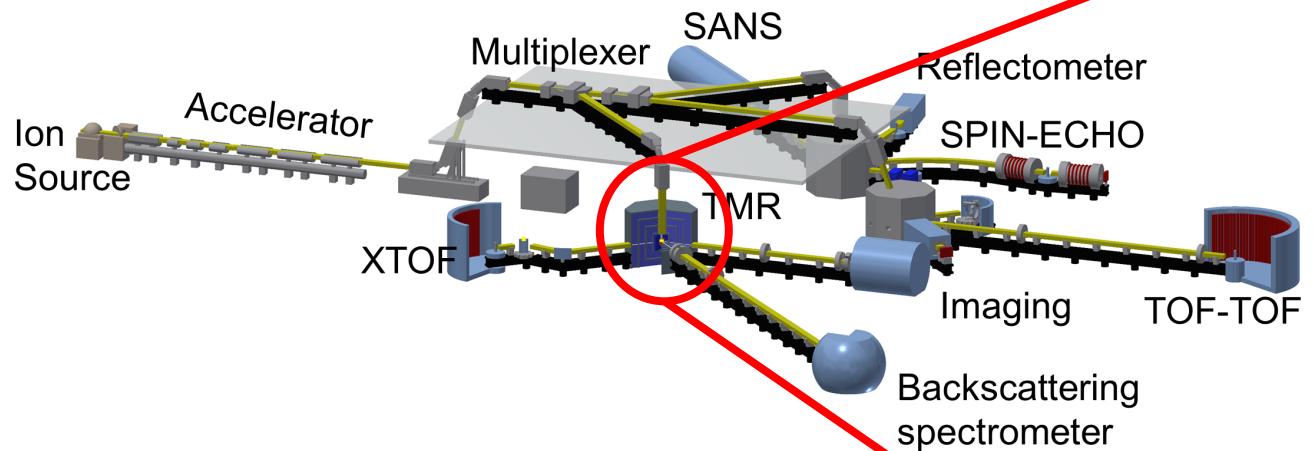
- Pulse Distribution to TMRs
- 24 Hz, 96 Hz, 384 Hz
- 833 µs, 208 µs, 52 µs

## Target Moderator Reflector

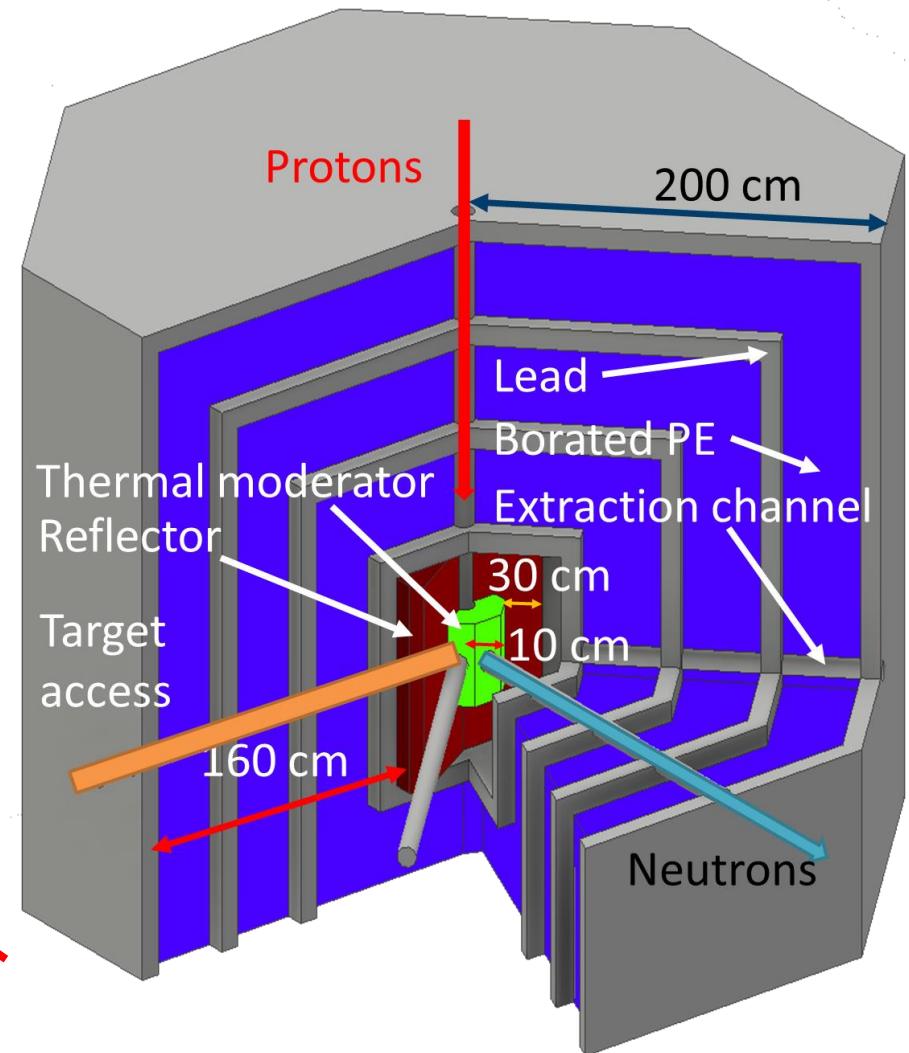
- 3 Stations with each:
- 100 kW average
  - 100 mA peak
  - < 2% duty factor



# Target / Moderator / Reflector



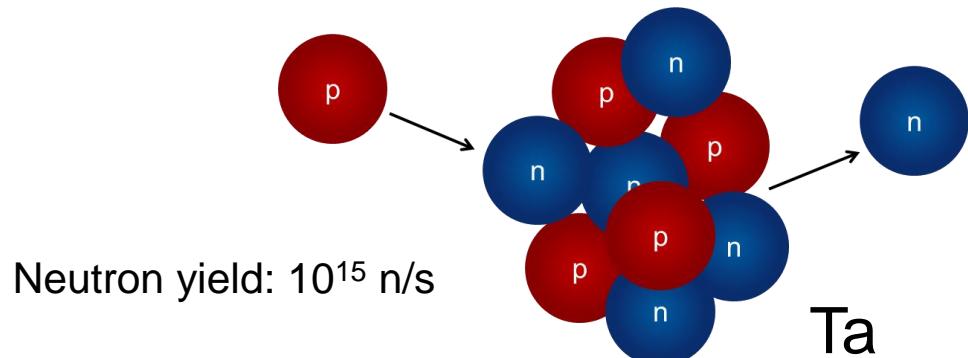
- Each TMR station optimized for selected frequency and pulse length
- Compact design due to low proton energy
- Neutron guide can start 40 cm away from moderator surface



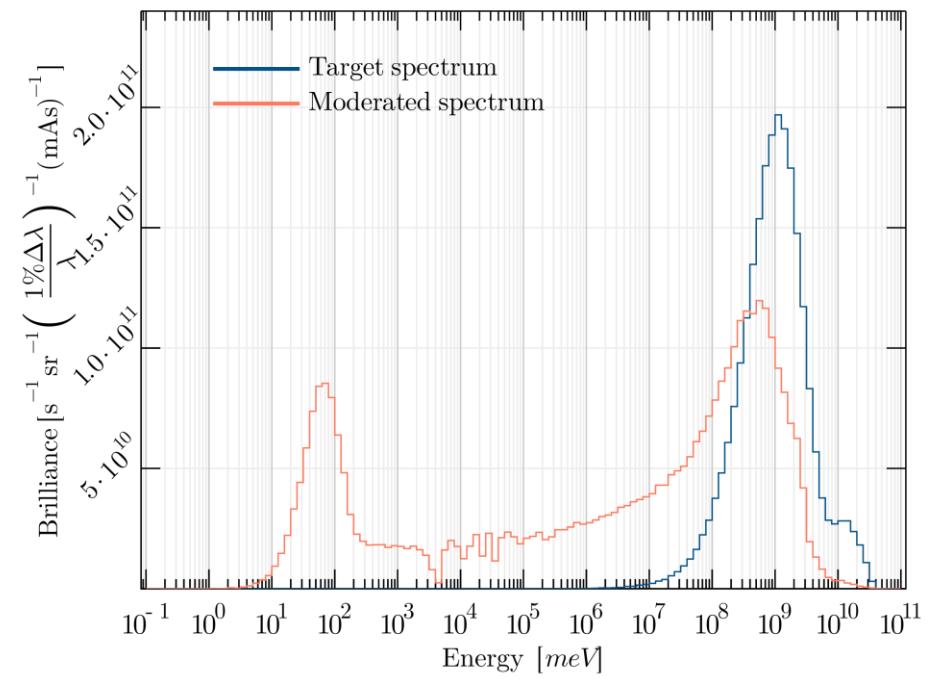
# Neutrons production for neutron scattering experiments

Primary neutrons: MeV energy range  
Moderator: Energy reduction to meV range

## Nuclear processes



Neutron yield:  $10^{15}$  n/s



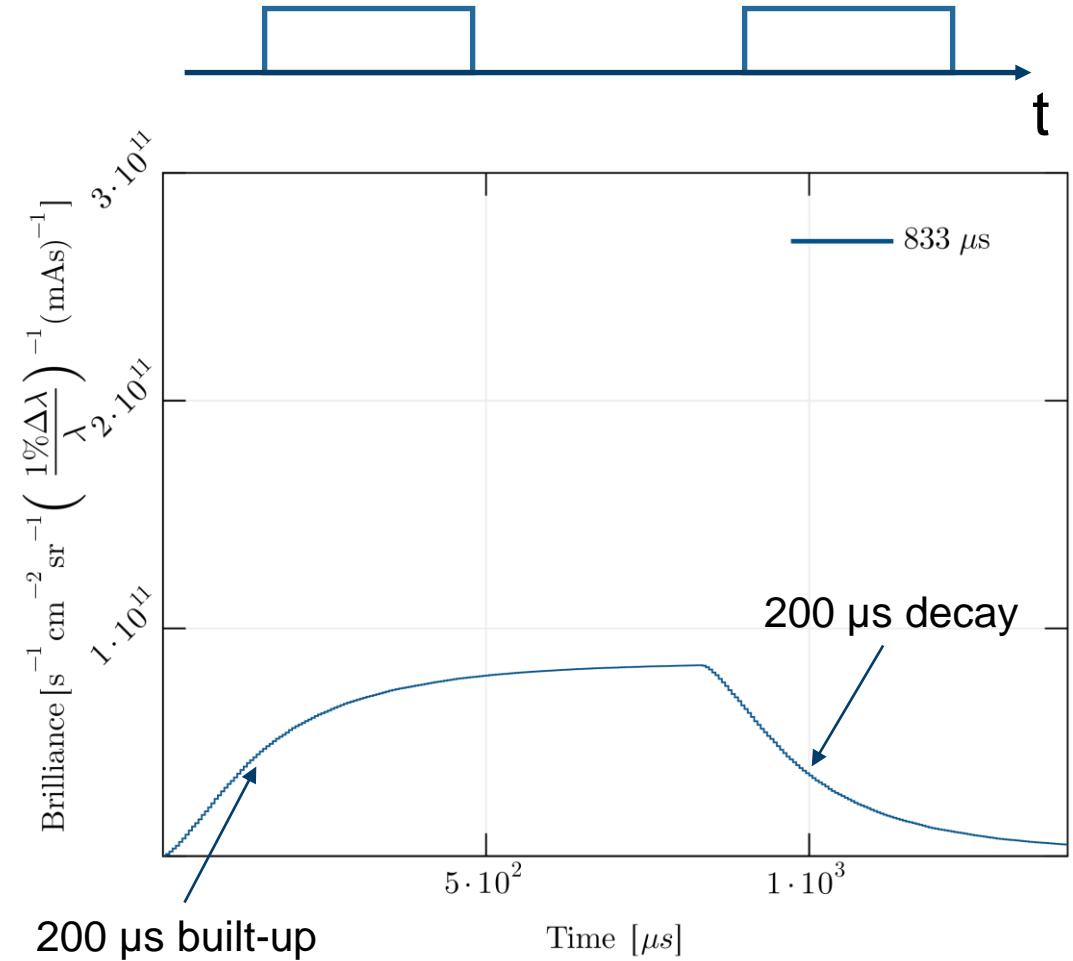
# Neutrons production for neutron scattering experiments

Primary neutrons: MeV energy range

Moderator: Energy reduction to meV range

Moderation process needs time

- convolution of proton pulse and moderation time
- neutron pulse shape is modified



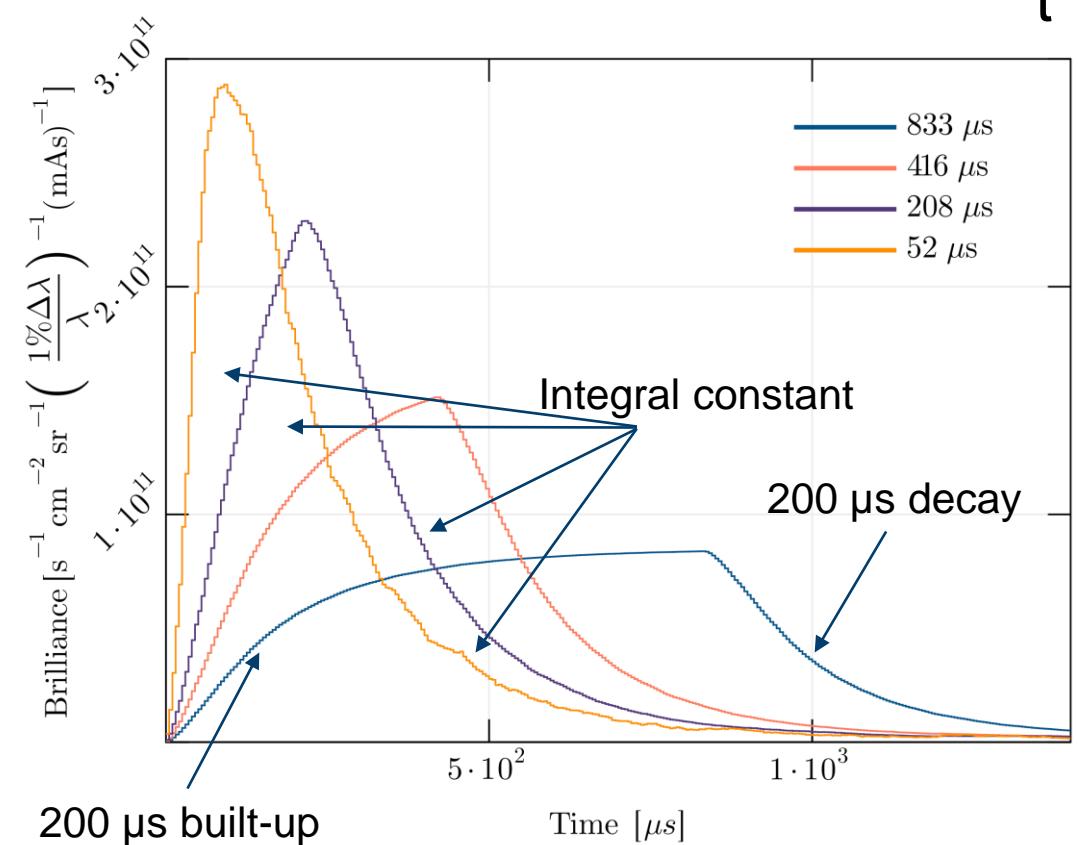
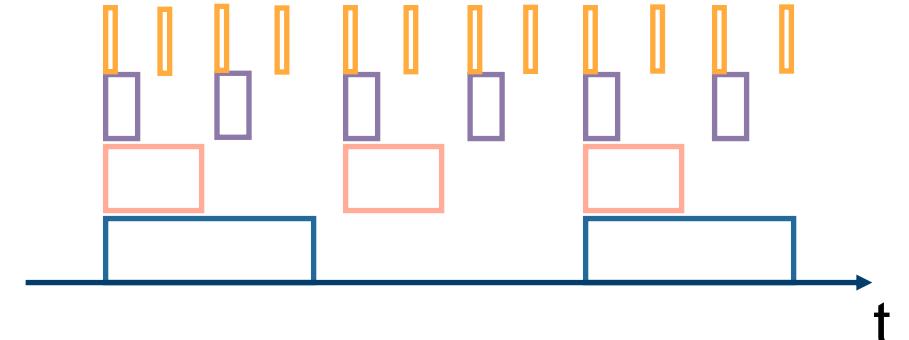
# Neutrons production for neutron scattering experiments

Primary neutrons: MeV energy range

Moderator: Energy reduction to meV range

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# Neutrons production for neutron scattering experiments

Primary neutrons: MeV energy range

Moderator: Energy reduction to meV range

Moderation process needs time

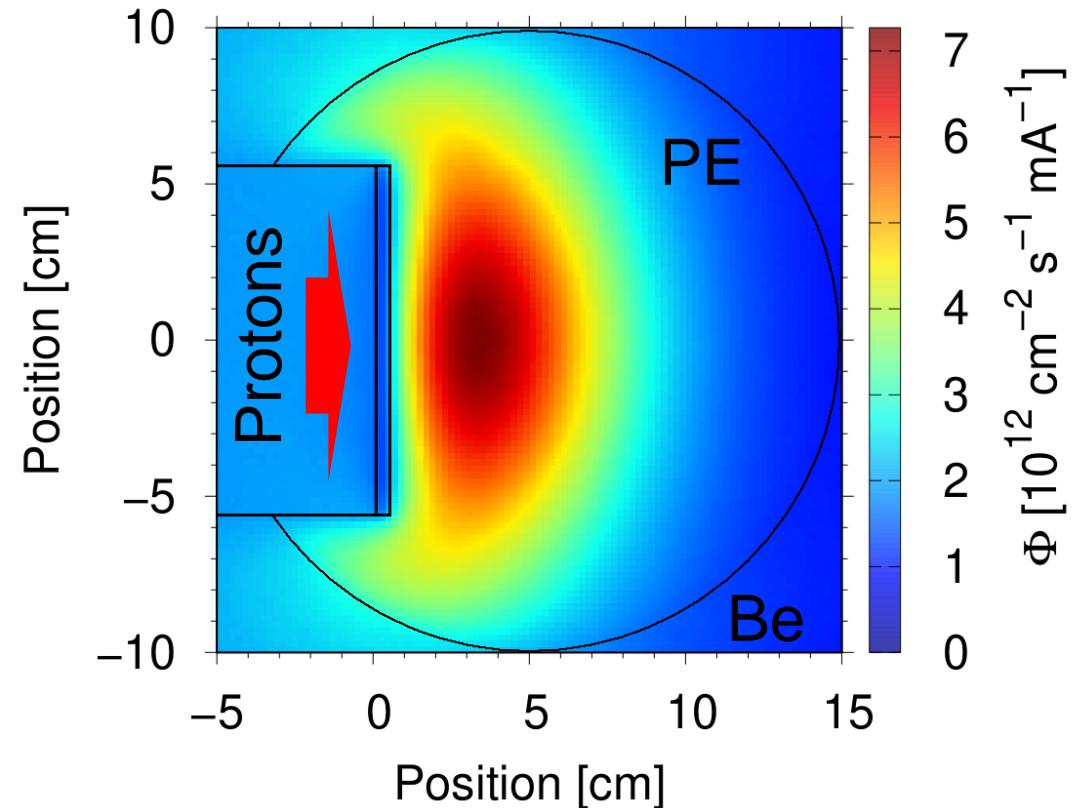
→ convolution of proton pulse and moderation time

→ neutron pulse shape is modified

Main Parameters:

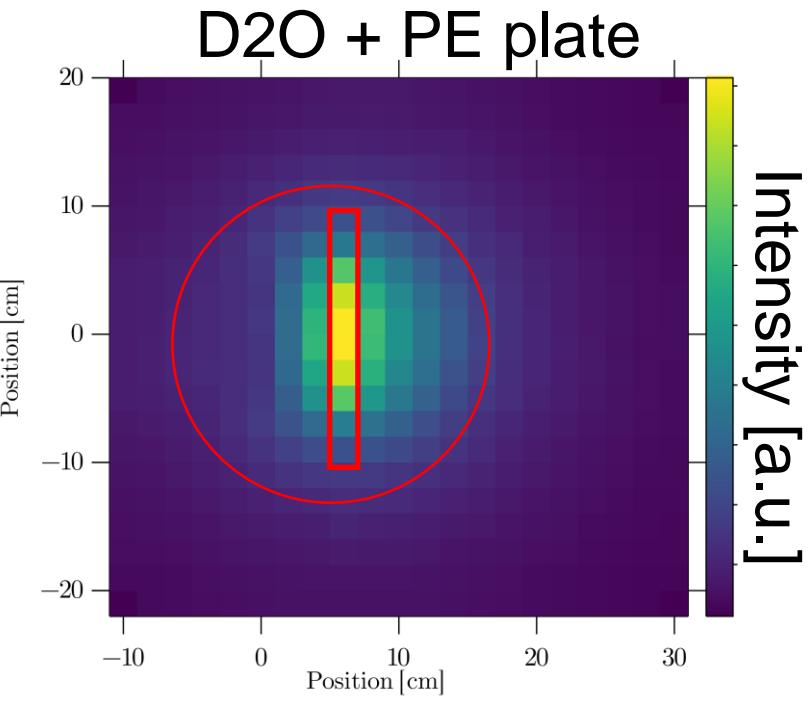
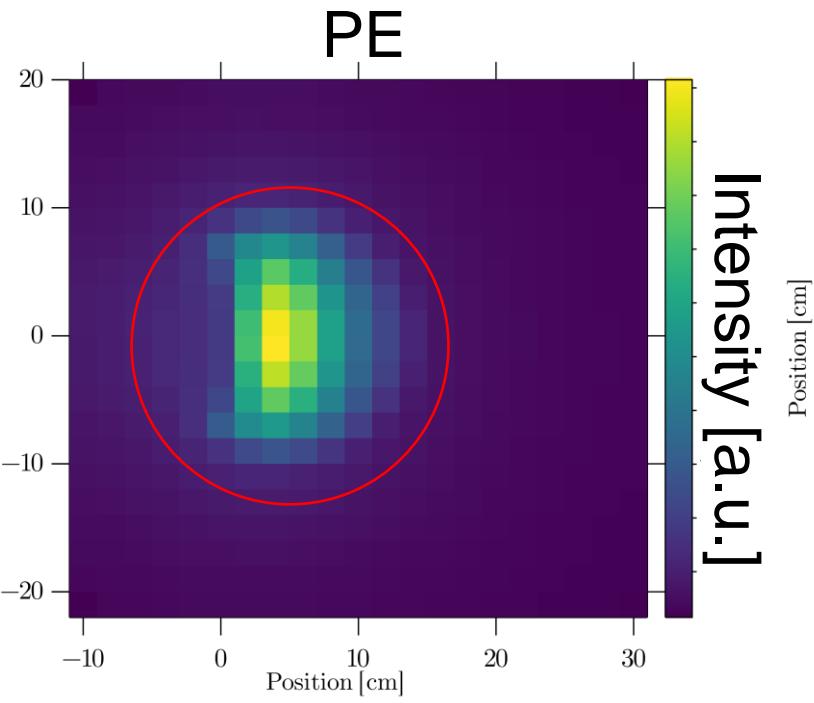
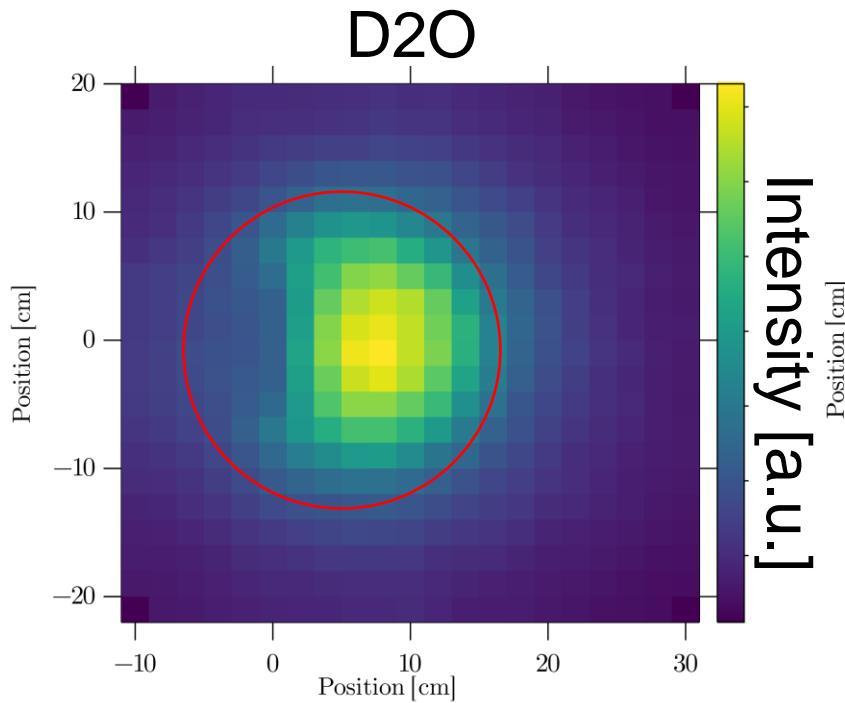
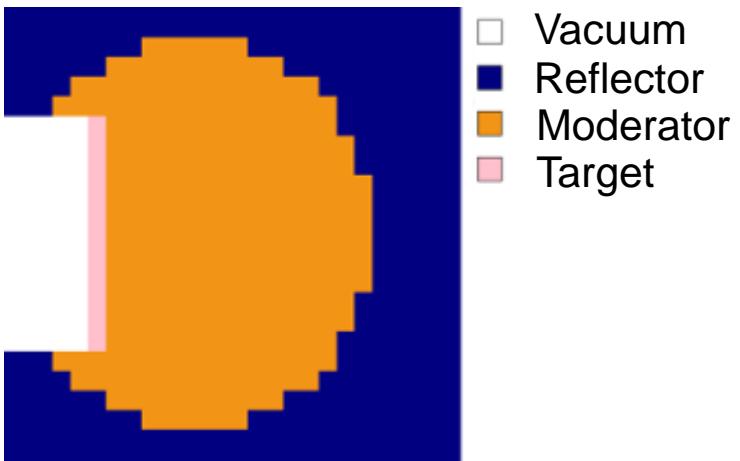
- Diffusion (dilutes the neutron cloud)
- Scattering (moderation)
- Absorption (reduces intensity)

Thermal Neutron Flux inside Moderator and Reflector,  
 $1.00\text{E}-08 \text{ MeV} \leq E_n \leq 5.00\text{E}-07 \text{ MeV}$



# Neutrons production for neutron scattering experiments

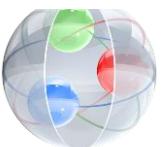
## Moderator dependency



1 meV – 120 meV

Mitglied der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft

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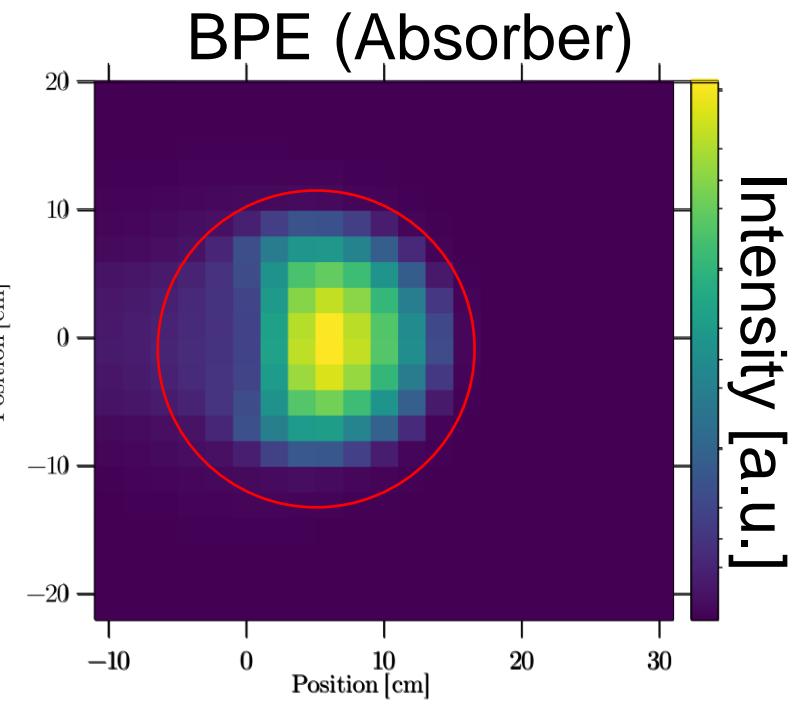
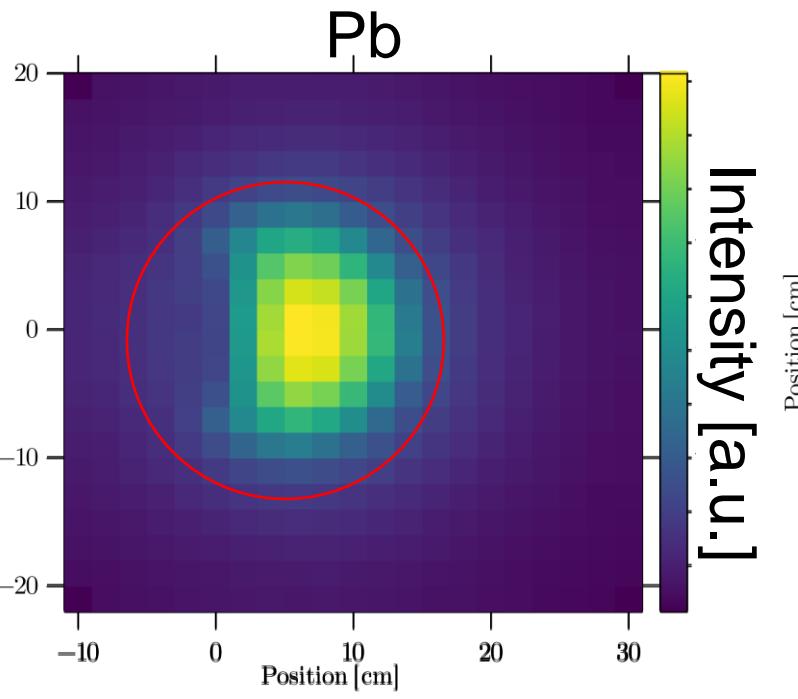
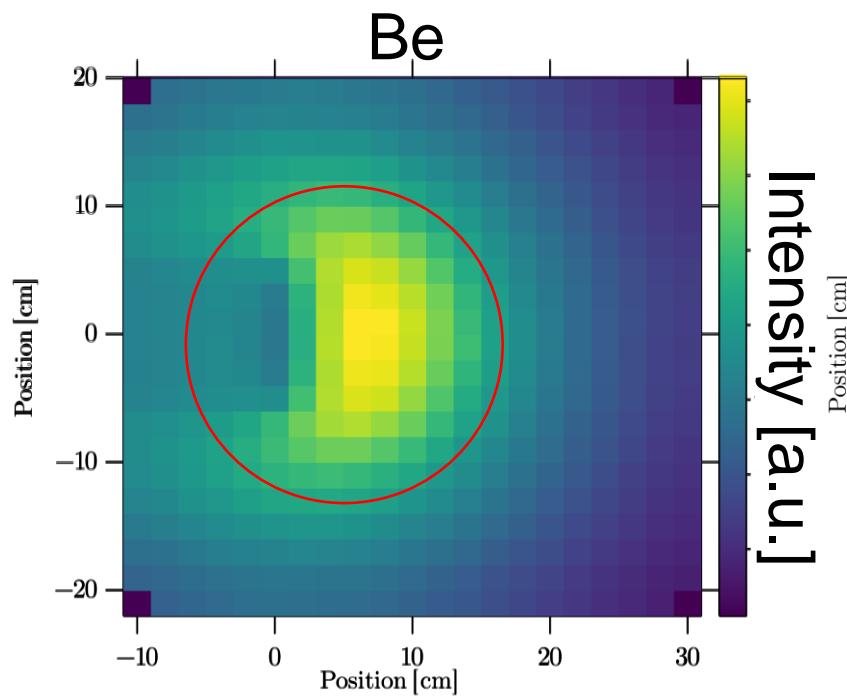
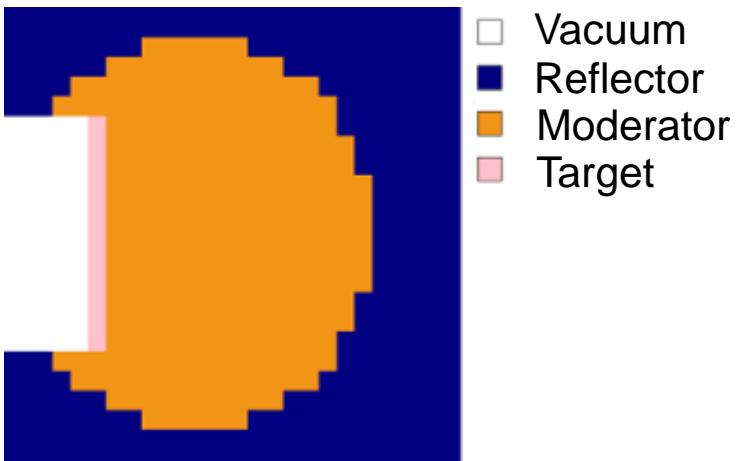


HIGH  
BRILLIANCE  
SOURCE

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# Neutrons production for neutron scattering experiments

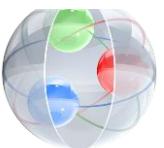
## Reflector dependency



1 meV – 120 meV

Mitglied der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft

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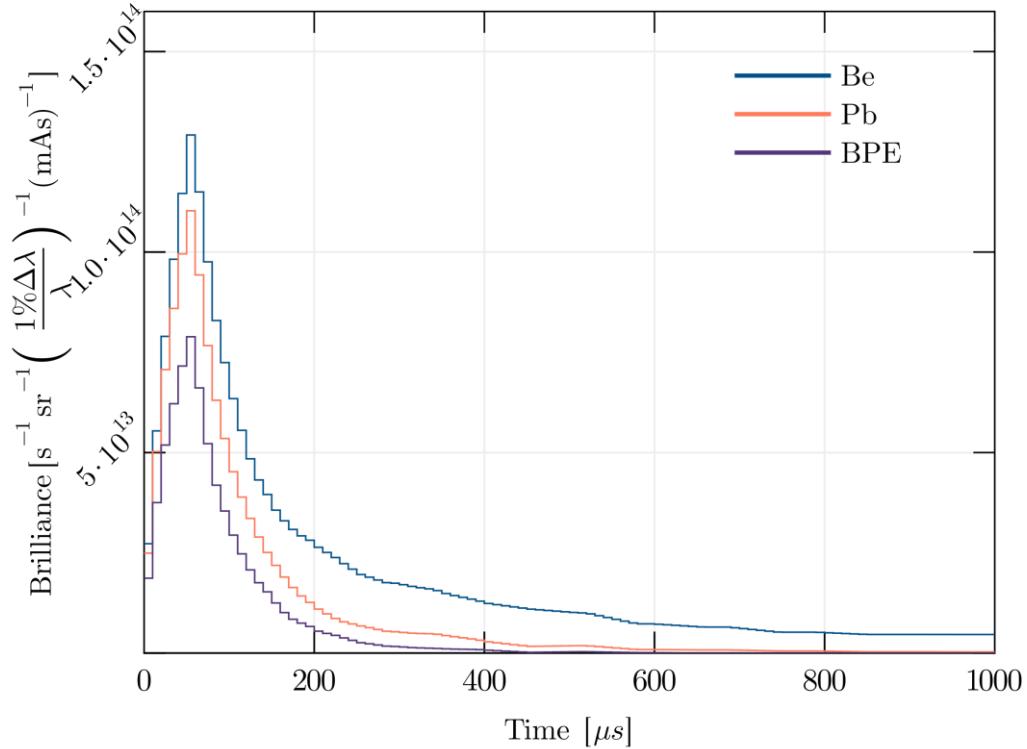
HIGH  
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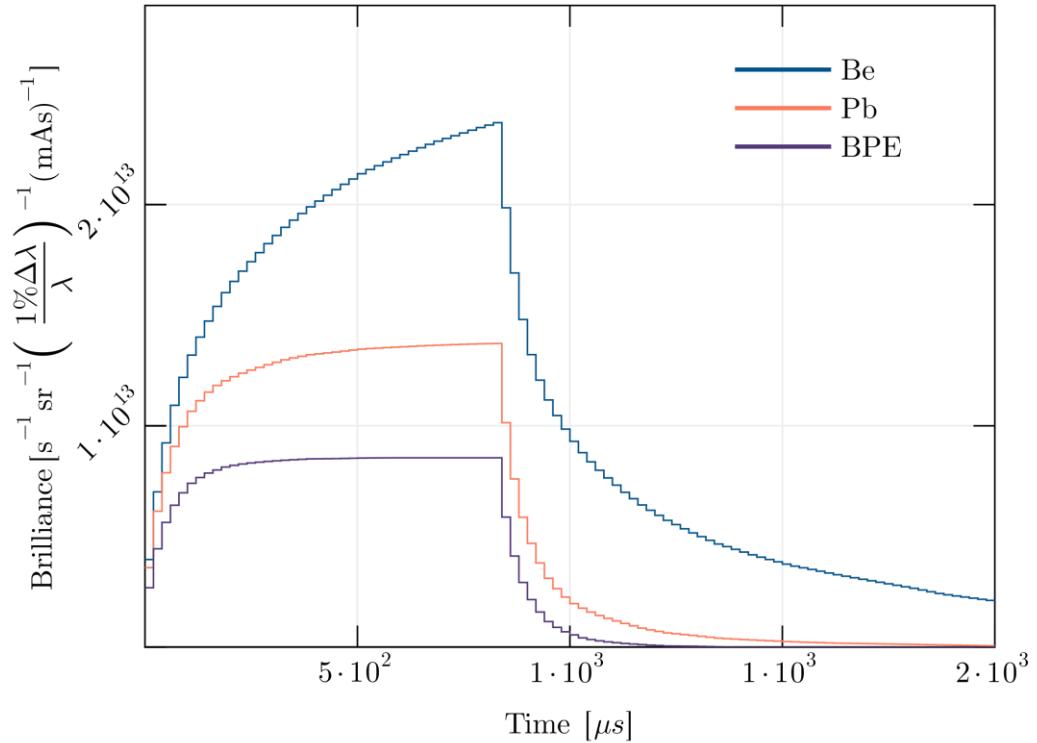
# Neutrons production for neutron scattering experiments

## Reflector dependency

52  $\mu$ s Proton pulse



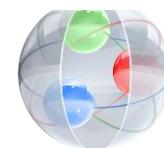
833  $\mu$ s Proton pulse



1 meV – 120 meV

Mitglied der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft

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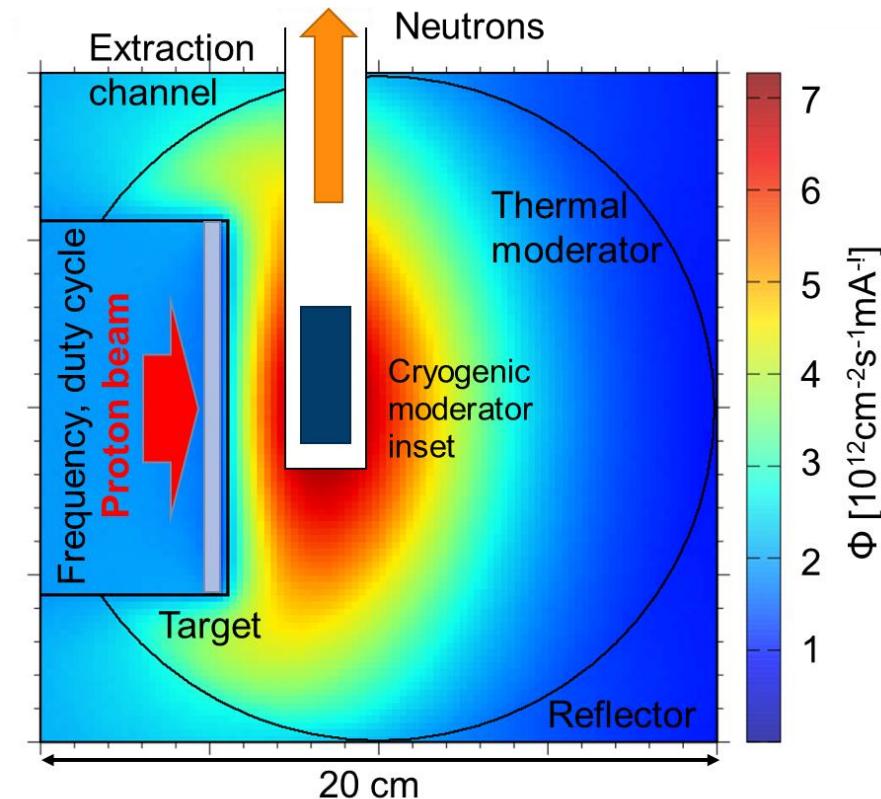
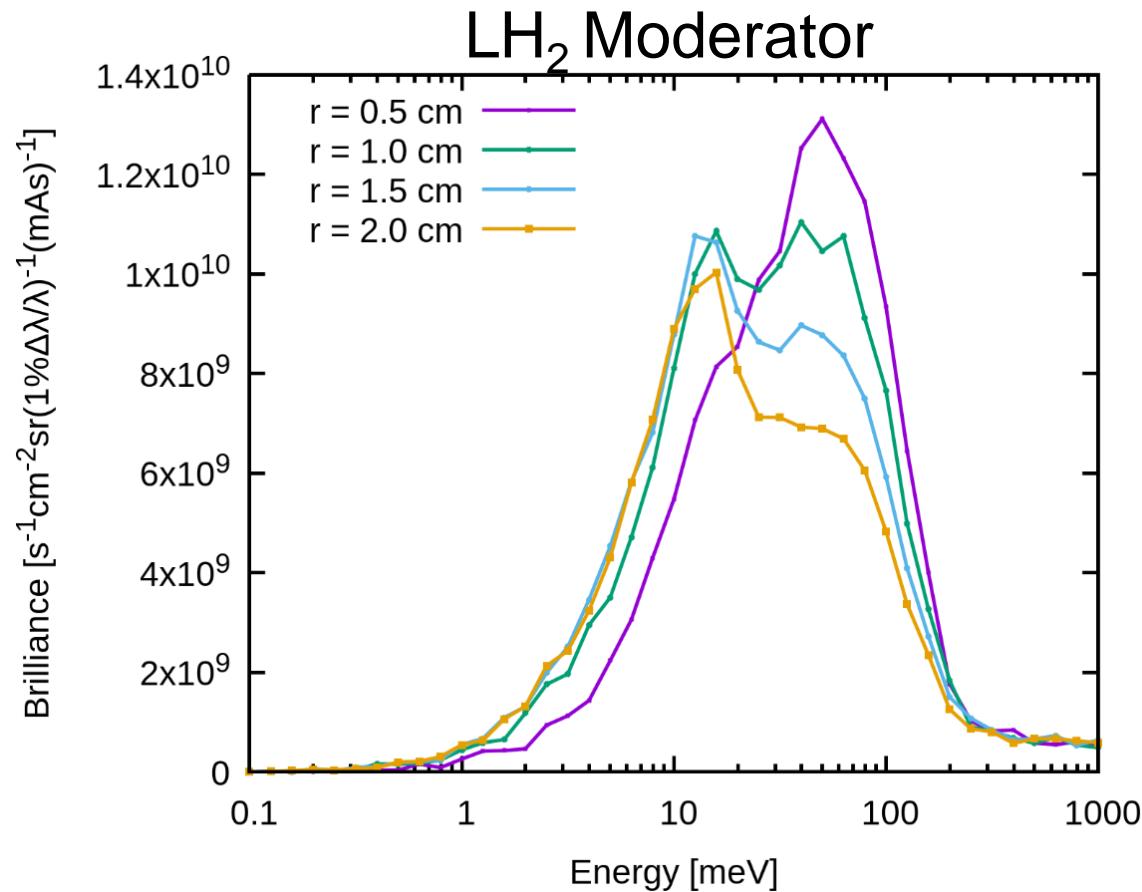


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# Neutrons production for neutron scattering experiments

## Cryogenic moderator optimization



# High Brilliance Neutron Source

## Possible Target / Moderator / Reflector Layout

24 Hz / 833  $\mu$ s TMR:

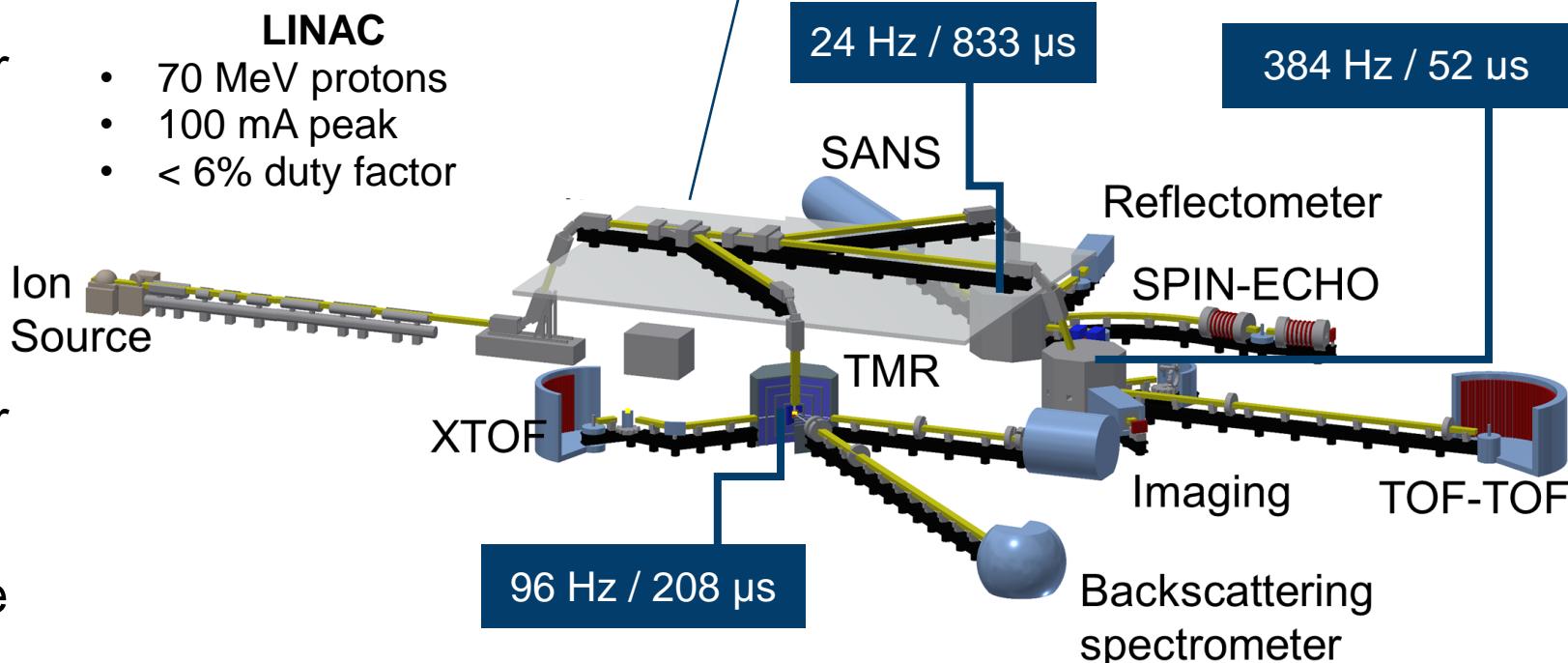
- Optimized for high intensity and broad wavelength band  
→ PE moderator and Be reflector

96 Hz / 208  $\mu$ s TMR:

- Optimized for high brilliance and symmetric neutron pulse with fast decay  
→ PE moderator and Pb reflector

384 Hz / 52  $\mu$ s TMR:

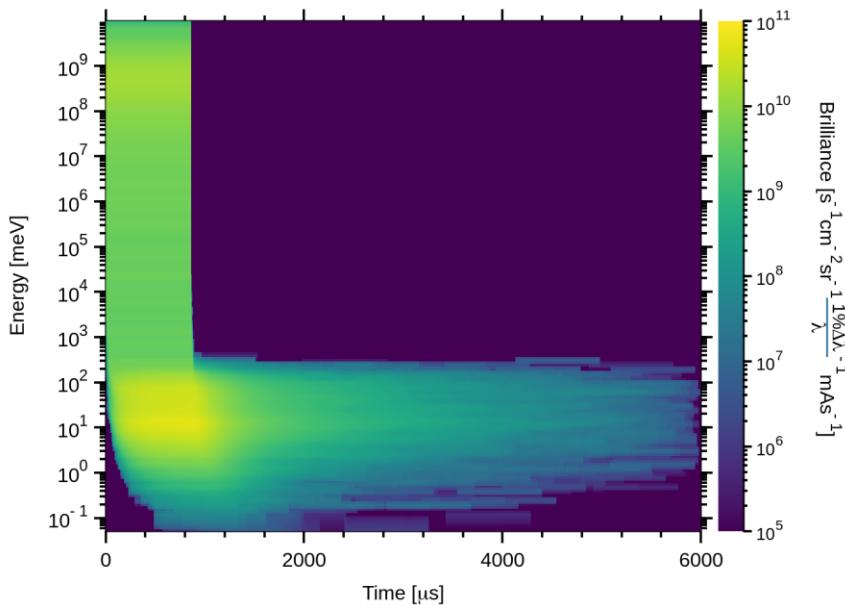
- Optimized for short neutron pulse with no long tail  
→ PE plate moderator and BPE reflector



# High Brilliance Neutron Source

## Reflectometer

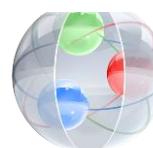
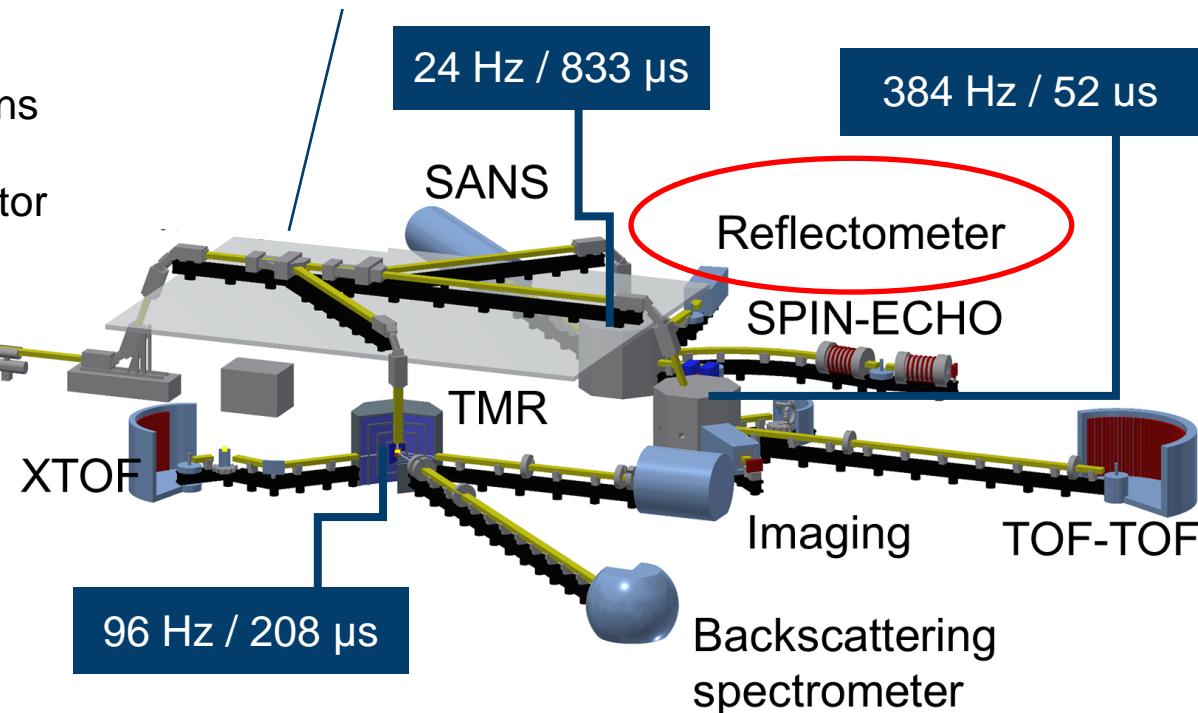
- Broad bandwidth target station  
→ 24 Hz, 833  $\mu$ s proton beam
- Intensity maximization  
→ PE moderator + Be reflector
- Cold energy spectrum  
→ LH<sub>2</sub> moderator with 1cm radius



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### Beam Multiplexer (2<sup>nd</sup> floor)

- Pulse Distribution to TMRs
- 24 Hz, 96 Hz, 384 Hz
- 833  $\mu$ s, 208  $\mu$ s, 52  $\mu$ s

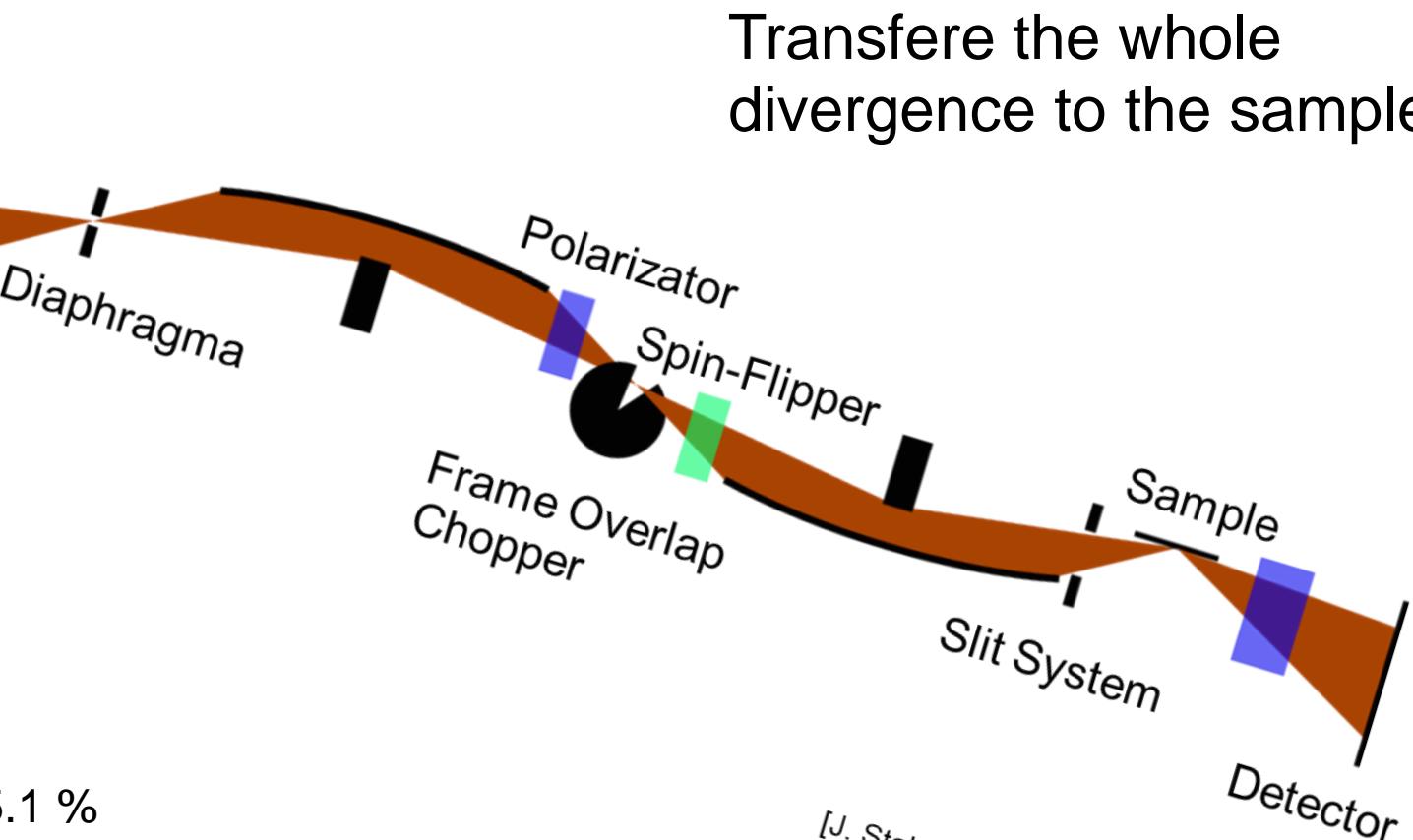
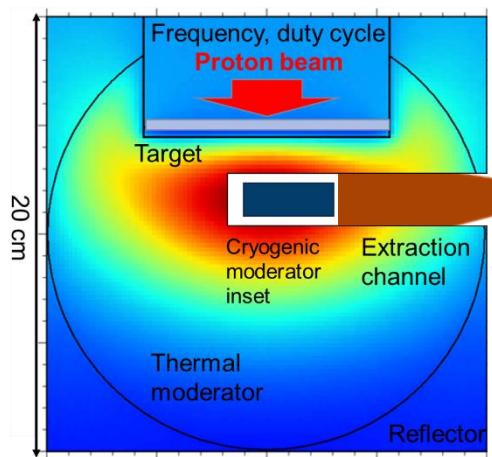


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# Reflectometer

## Selene concept



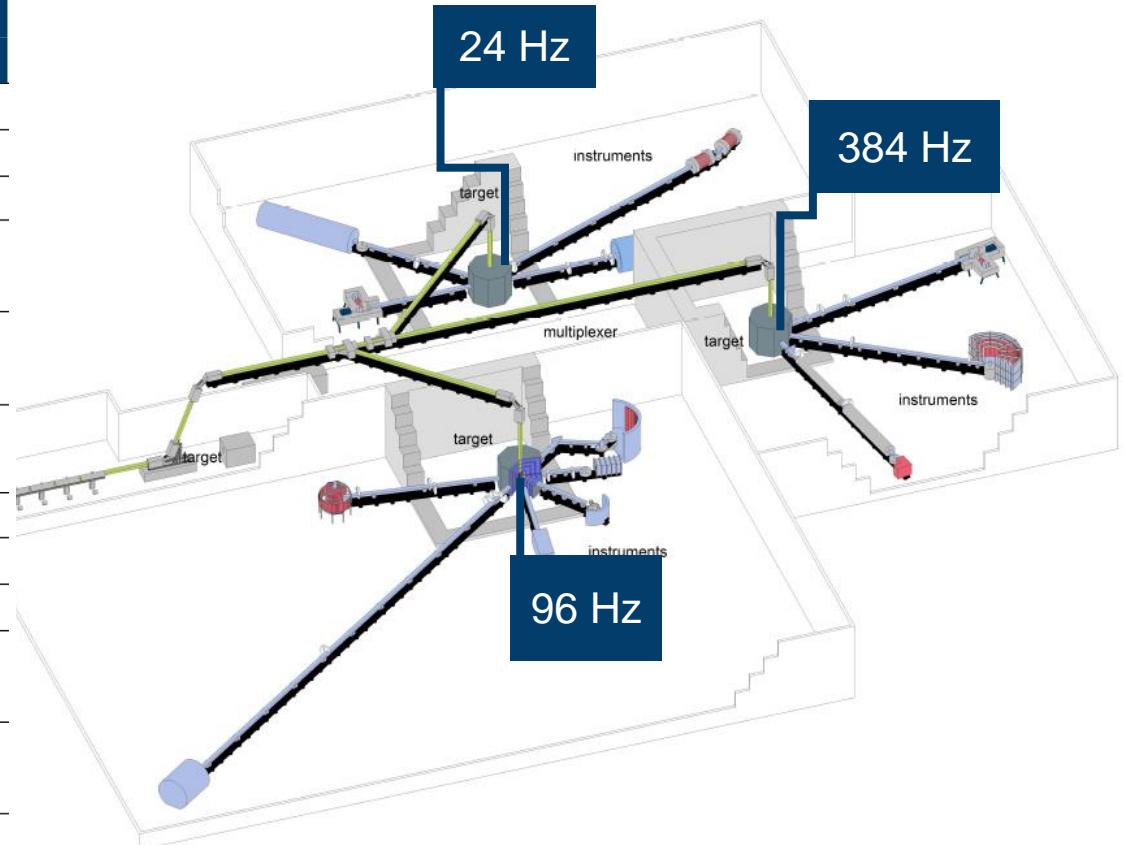
- Moderator: para-H<sub>2</sub>
- Frequency: 24 Hz, 833 μs
- Divergence: 1.5 °
- Wavelength band: 7.4 Å
- Wavelength resolution: 1.4 % - 5.1 %
- Flux: 10<sup>7</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>cm<sup>-2</sup> (High intensity mode)
- Comparable to MARIA @ FRM II

[J. Stahn et al., Eur. Phys. J. Appl. Phys. (2012) 58: 11001]

# Instrumentation

## Calculated instrument neutron flux

	Length [m]	Resolution	Bandwidth	Flux $\text{[cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}\text{]}$	Frequency [Hz]
SANS	20.0	$5\% \Delta\lambda/\lambda$	2.0-9.0 Å	$9.4 \times 10^7$	24
Reflectometer	22.0	$4\% \Delta\lambda/\lambda$	1.3-8.0 Å	$1.7 \times 10^7$	24
SELENE reflectometer	22.3	1.5-5.1%	3.0-10.4 Å	$4.0 \times 10^7$	24
Thermal powder diffrr.	100.8	0.0061-0.014 $\Delta d/d$	0.75-2.4 Å	$1.5 \times 10^8$	24
Cold neutron imaging I	6.0	2.0-10.0%	1.0-15.0 Å	$3.0 \times 10^8$	96
Disordered material diffrr.	61.0	0.016-0.028 $\Delta d/d$	0.5-1.2 Å	$1.9 \times 10^7$	96
Macromolecular diffrr.	12.5		2.0-4.0 Å	$4.0 \times 10^7$	96
Cold chopper spectr.	18.5		1.6-10.0 Å	$3.4 \times 10^5$	96
Backscattering spectr.	102.5	3.0-20.0 $\mu\text{eV}$	6.05-6.0 Å	$7.0 \times 10^6$	96
Epithermal neutron imaging	37.0		25-80 meV	$5.0 \times 10^9$	384
High energy chopper spectr.	28.5	4% $\Delta E/E$	0.5-2.5 Å	$9.0 \times 10^4$	384
PDGNAA-2	21.0	50%	0.6 eV - 10 MeV	$2.7 \times 10^7$	384



# HBS Team



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verification,  
instrumentation*



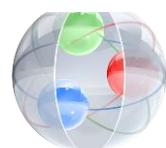
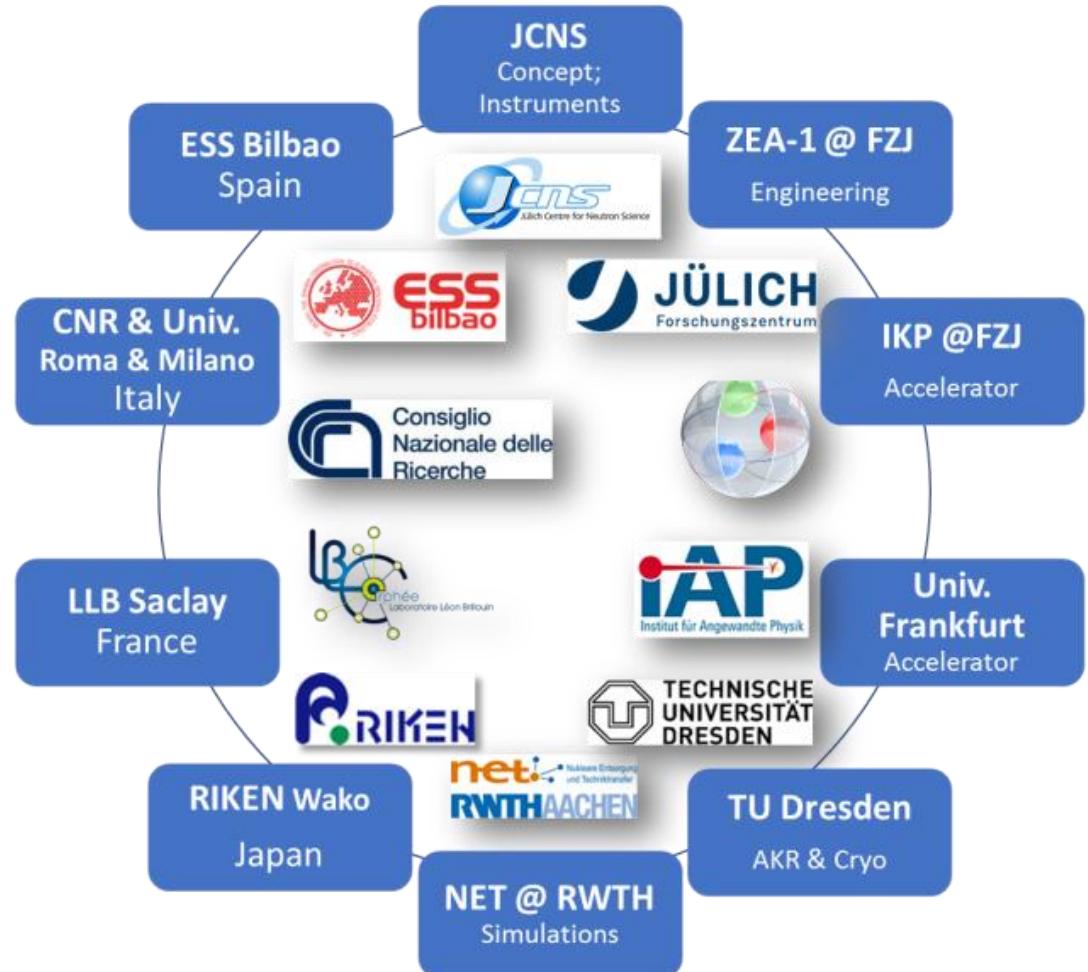
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