

UCN and VCN source studies in the HighNESS project

Luca Zanini

on behalf of the HighNESS Consortium

9 April 2024, Workshop on UCN and VCN Source at the Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kazakhstan



ESS Journey



2024

2070

2027

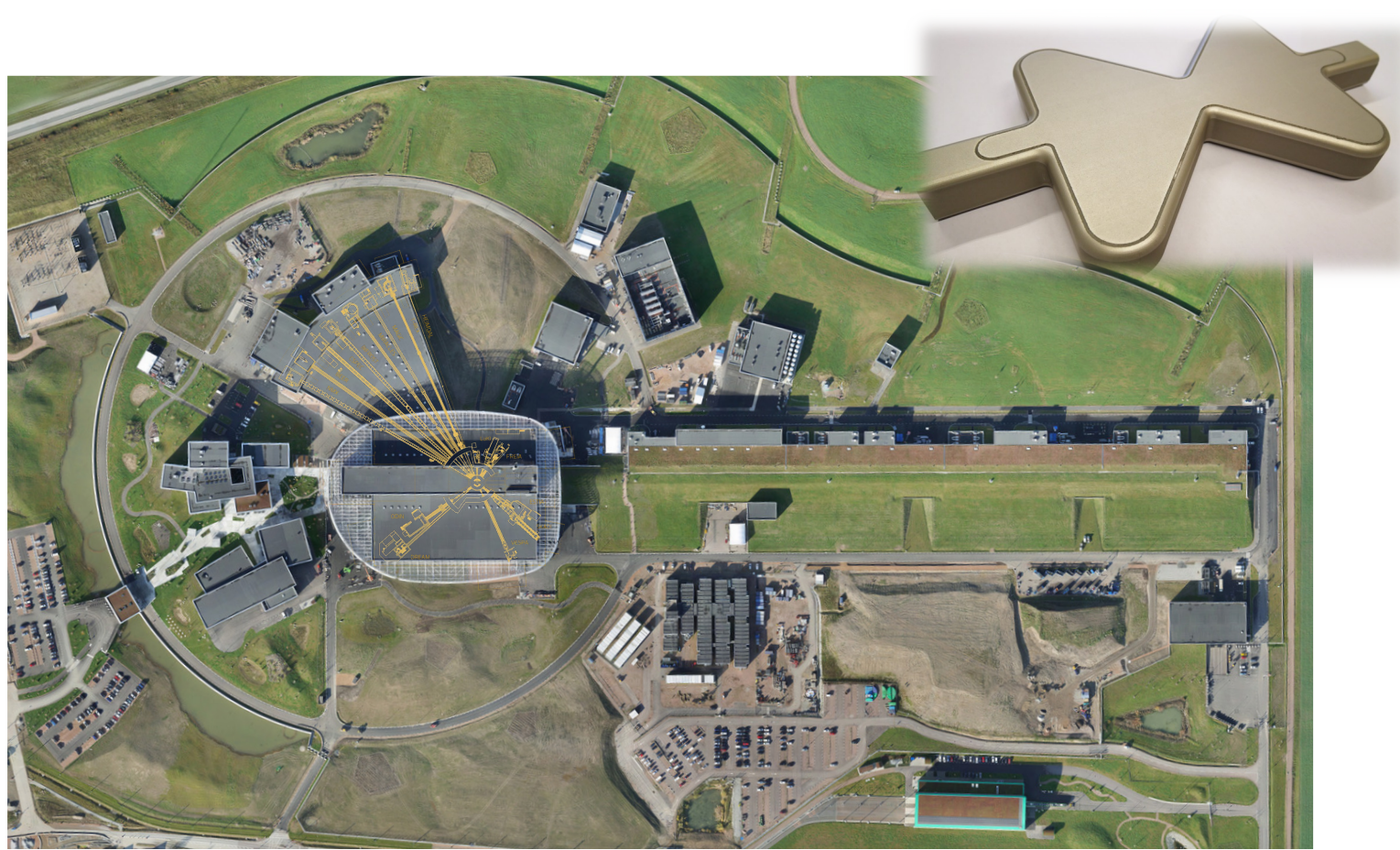


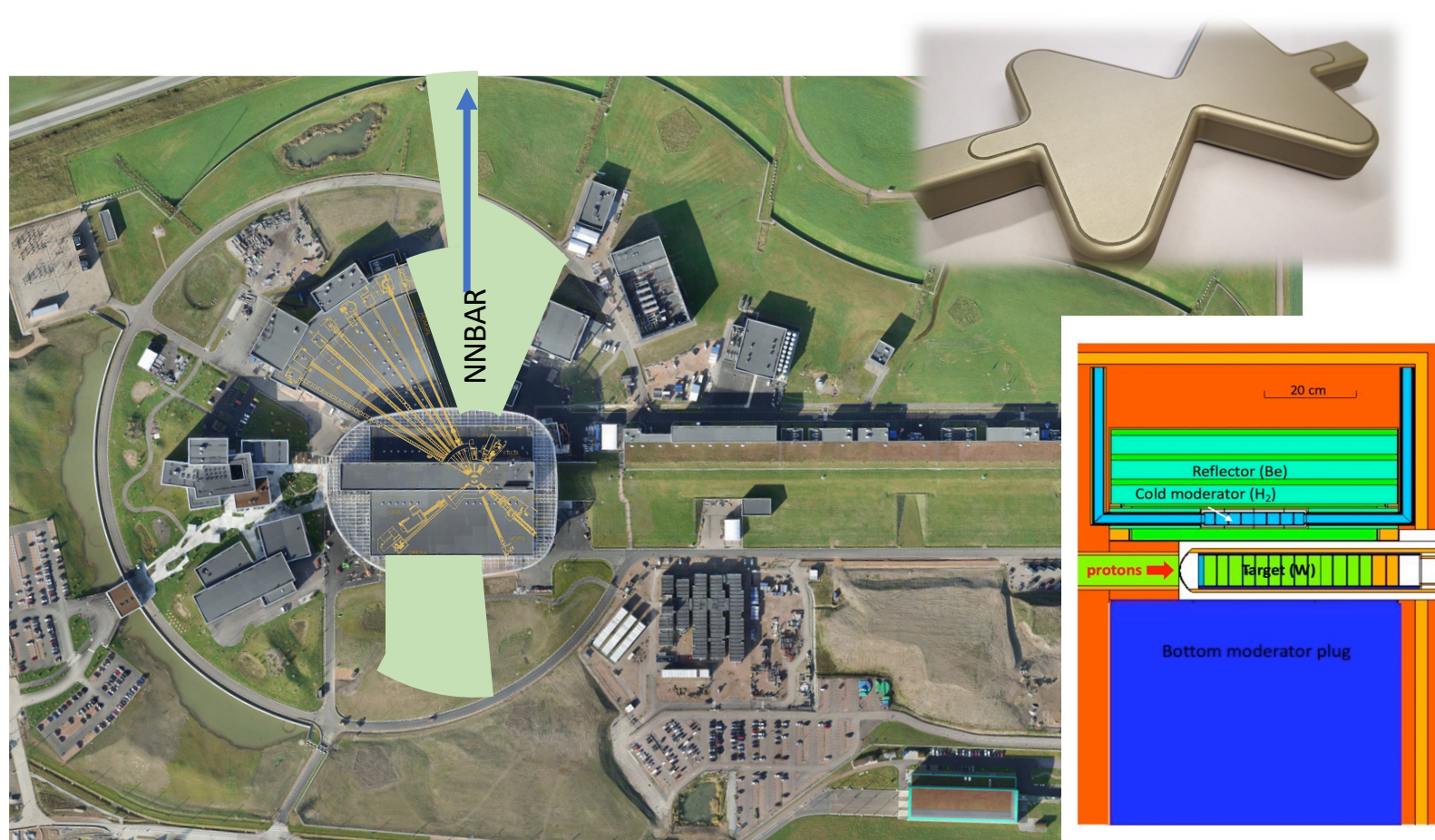
1. The ESS current moderator

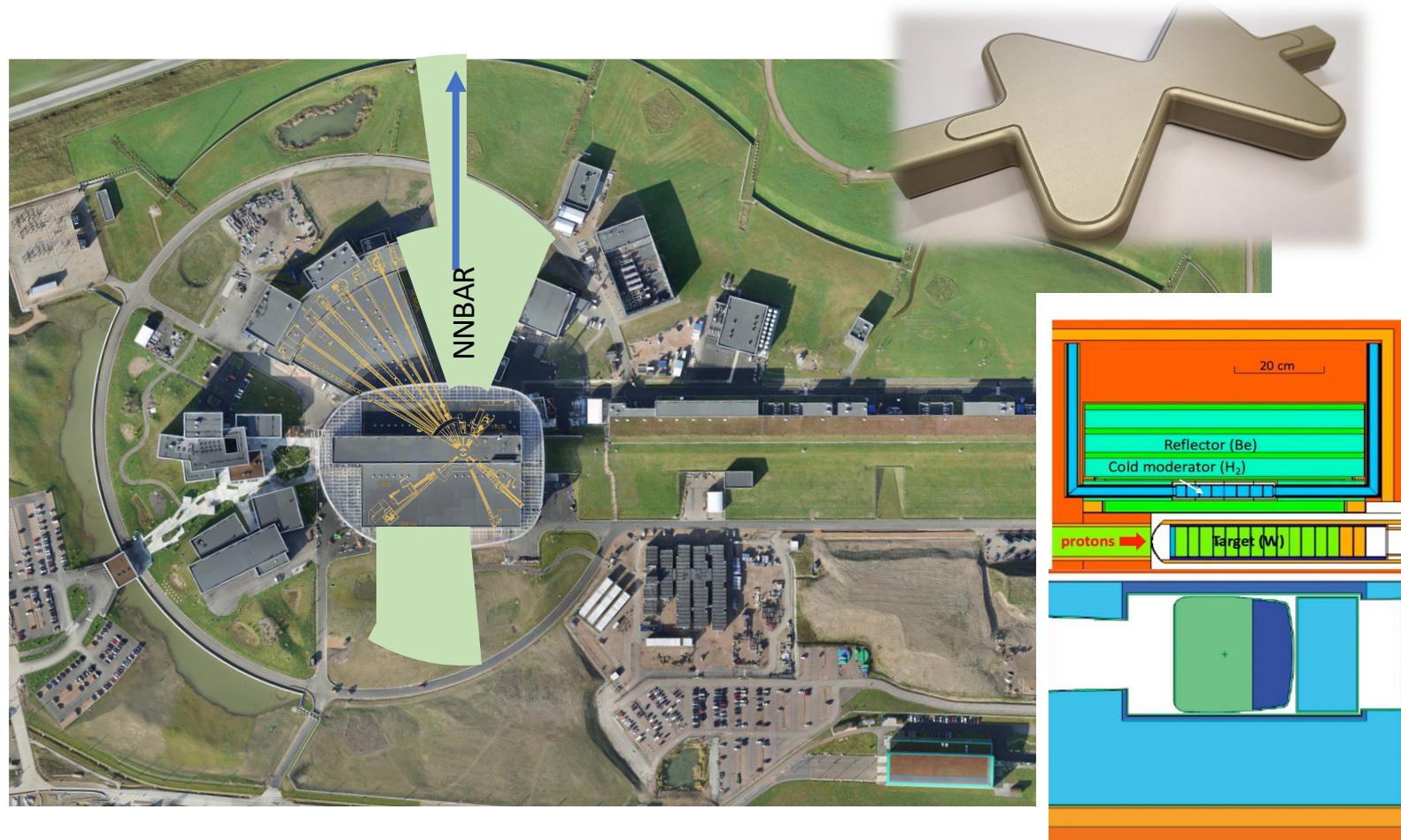
2. Overview of the HighNESS project

3. Development of a Very Cold Neutron Source

4. Development of an Ultra Cold Neutron Source







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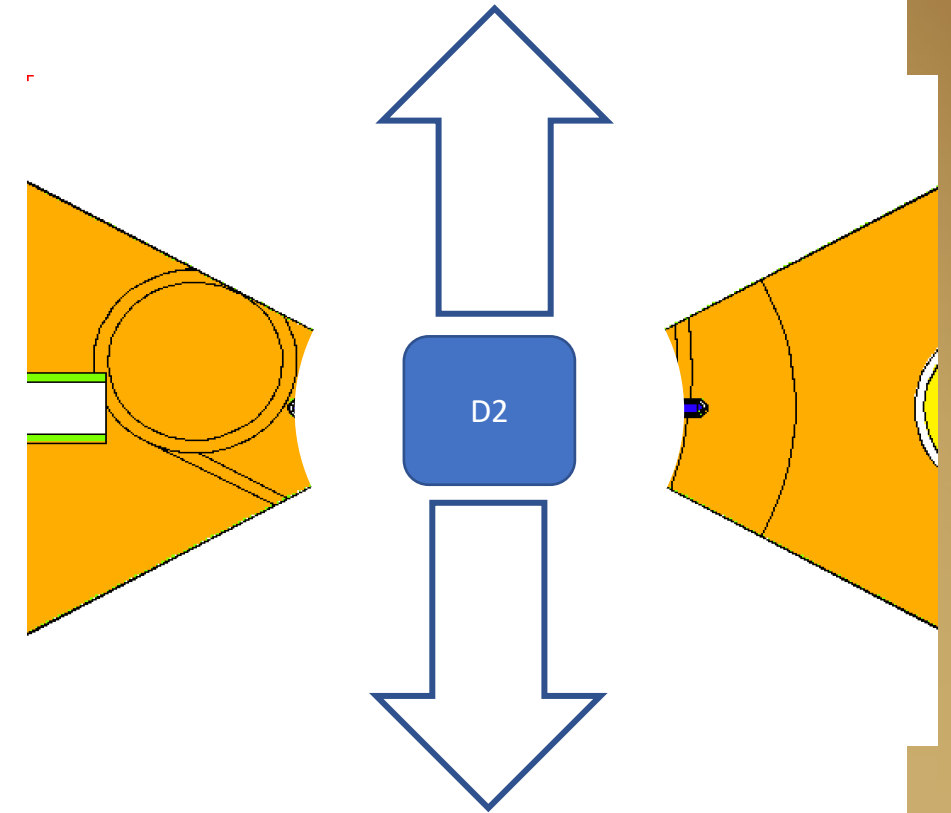
4. Development of an Ultra Cold Neutron Source

Development of High Intensity Neutron Source at the European Spallation Source

- The HighNESS project (3 MEURO funded by the European Commission) has as purpose the development of the new source that will be installed at ESS >2030

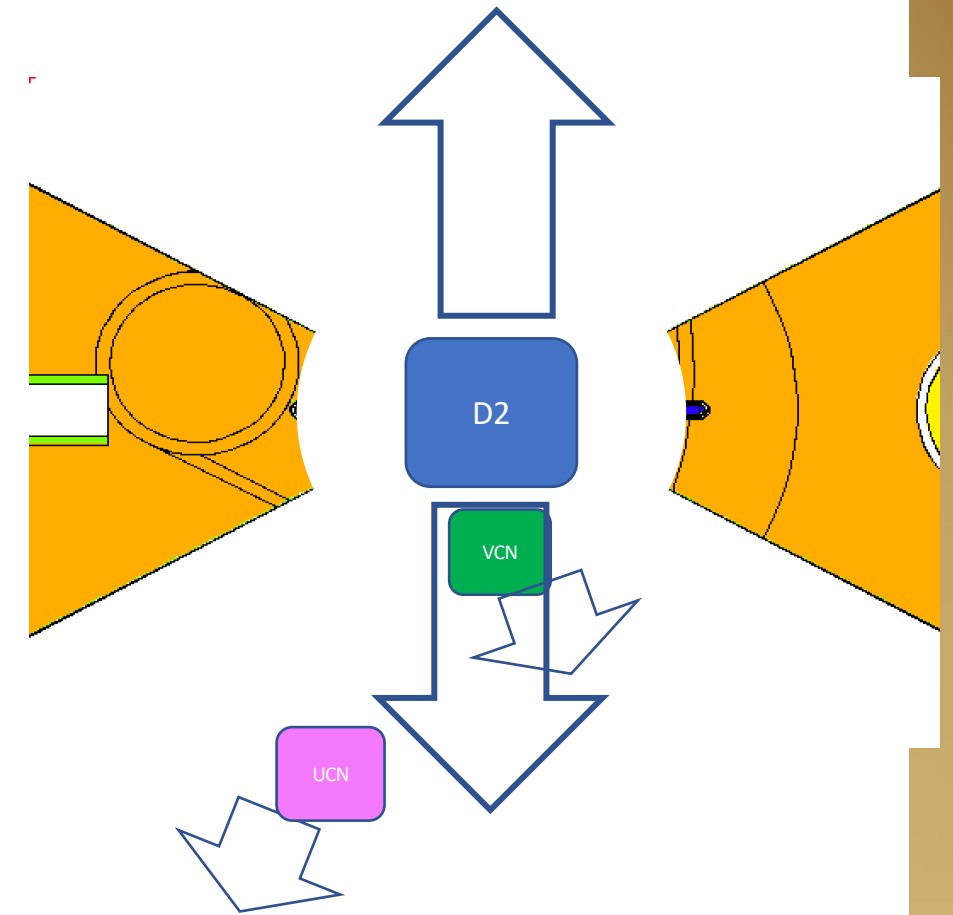
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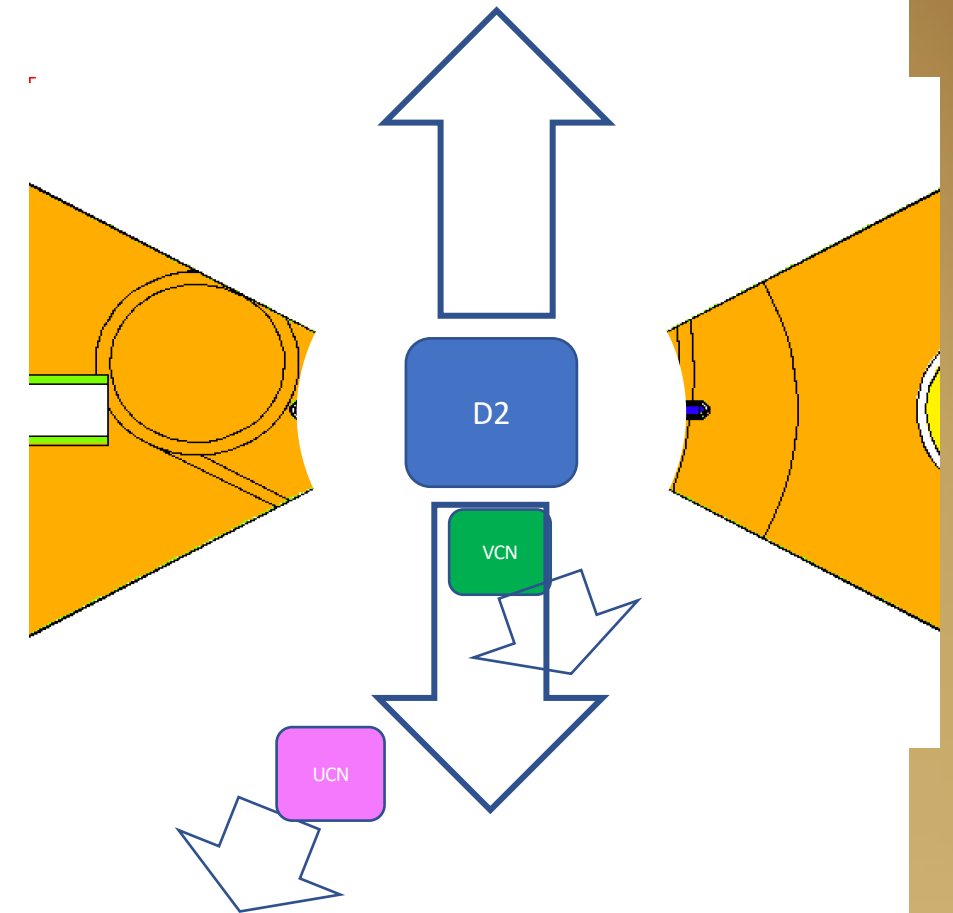
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Development of High Intensity Neutron Source at the European Spallation Source

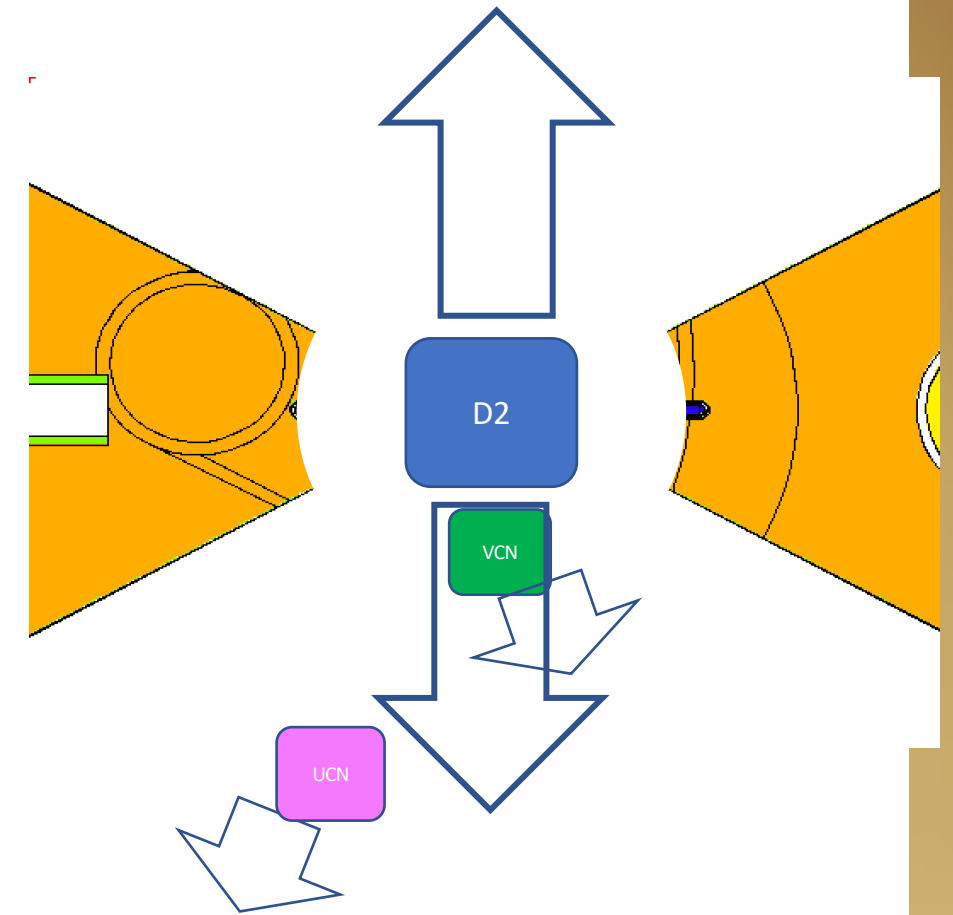
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Complementarity with what is currently available at ESS



Offering both unprecedented brilliance, flux, and spectral range in a single facility, this upgrade will make ESS the most versatile neutron source in the world and will further strengthen the leadership of Europe in neutron science

From the HighNESS evaluation letter from the European Commission



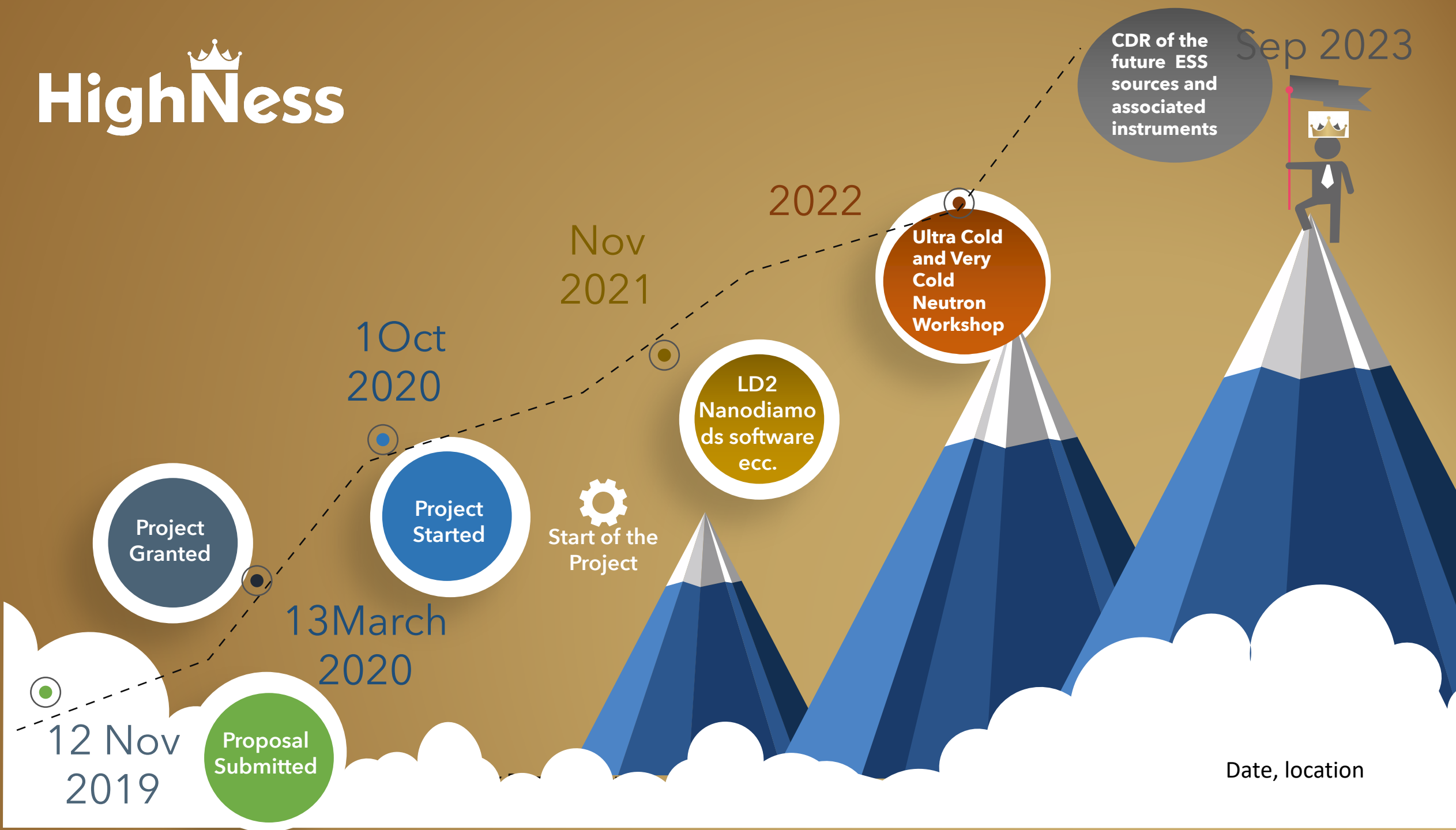
Participant No.	Participant organisation name	Short name	Country
1 (coord.)	European Spallation Source ERIC	ESS	SE
2	Institut Max von Laue – Paul Langevin	ILL	FR
3	Forschungszentrum Julich GmbH	FZJ	DE
4	Universita' Degli Studi Di Milano-Bicocca	UNIMIB	IT
5	Danmarks Tekniske Universitet	DTU	DK
6	Paul Scherrer Institut	PSI	CH
7	Mirrotron Multilayer Laboratory Ltd	Mirrotron Ltd	HU
8	Stockholms Universitet	SU	SE



**8 EU Institutes,
7 countries,
>40 people involved**



HighNess



HighNESS aims at complementing the ESS current moderator in **two** different aspects

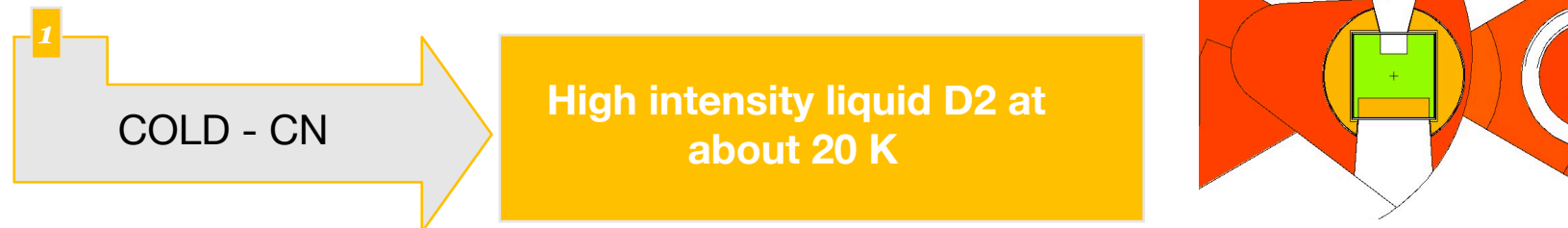
High Intensity

larger emission surface and bigger moderator

Longer wavelengths

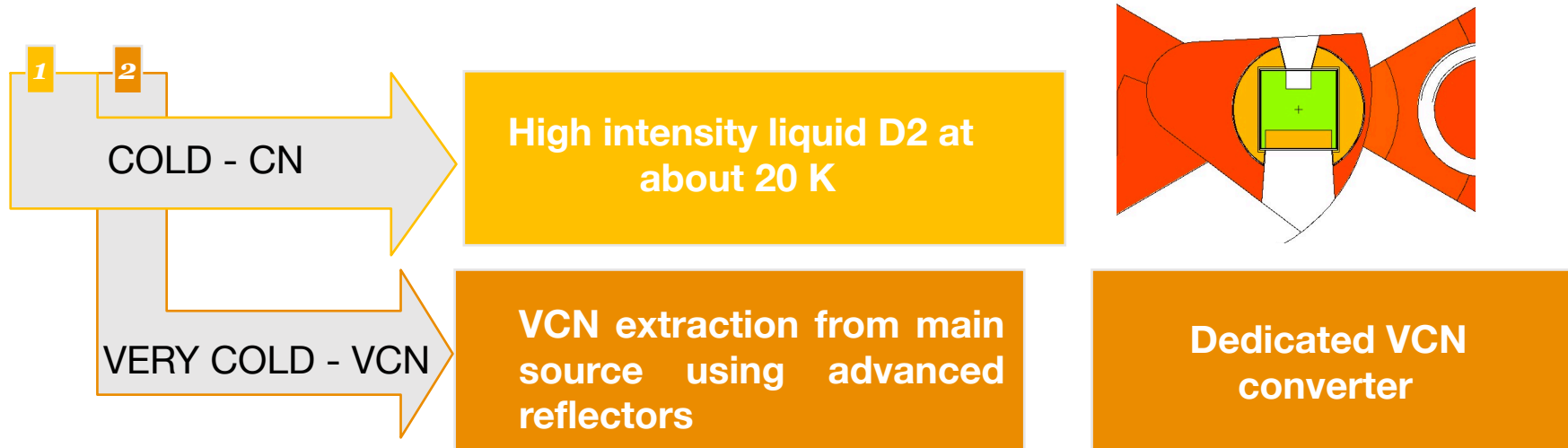
Cold, Very Cold and Ultra Cold neutrons

Goal of the project is to design three sources

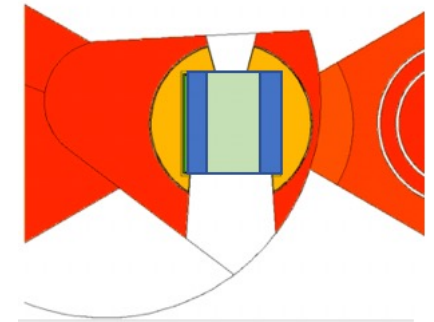


cold	2-20 Å
very cold	10-120 Å
ultracold	> 500 Å

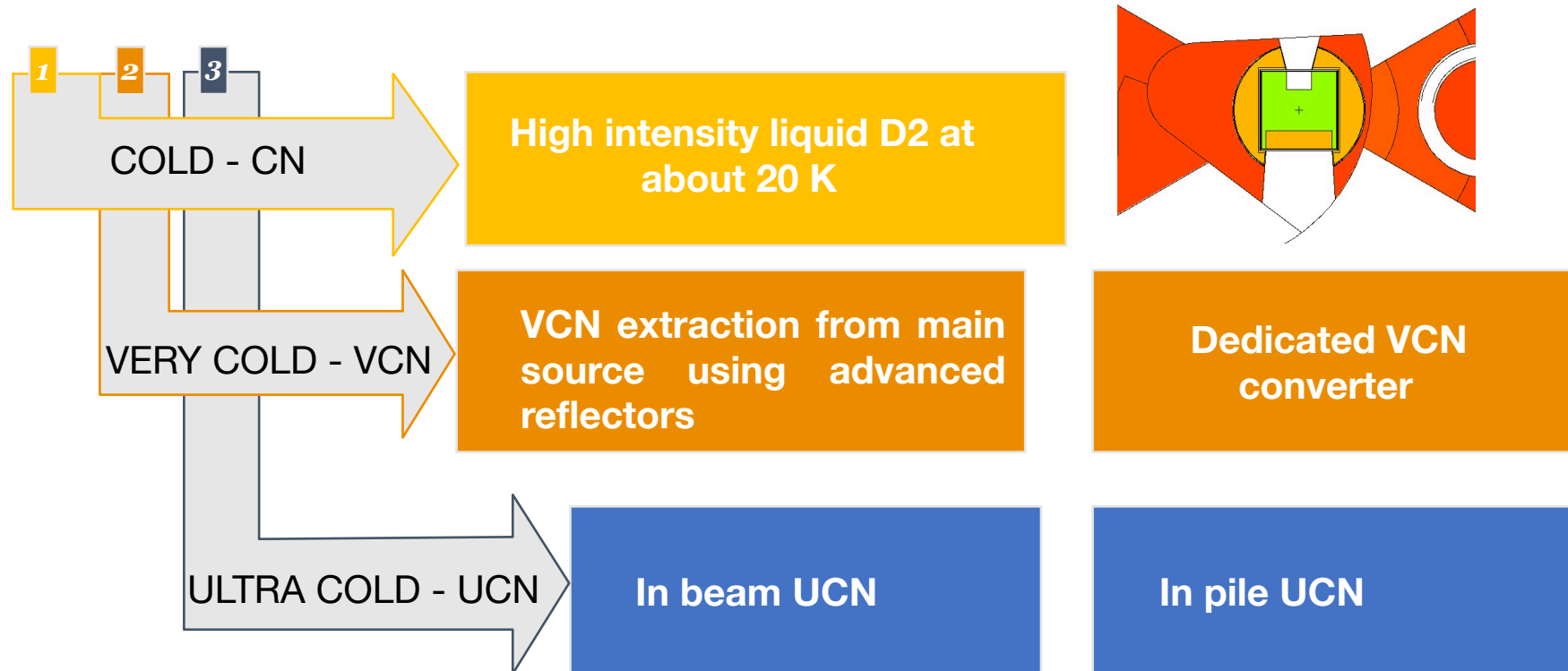
Goal of the project is to design three sources



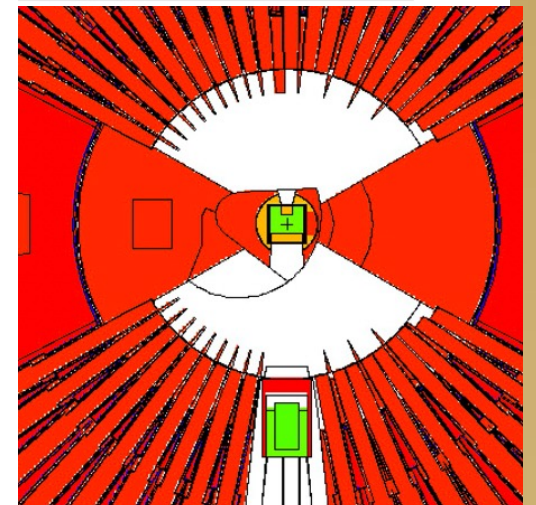
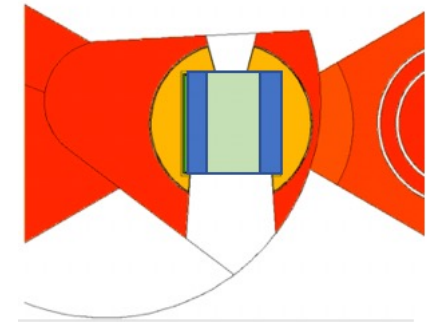
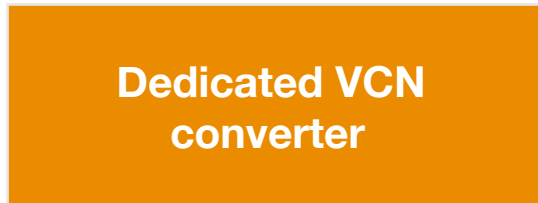
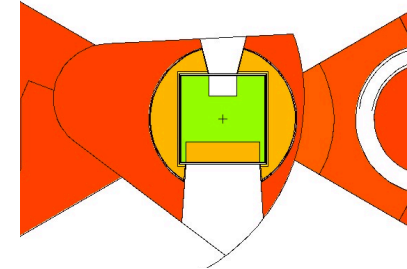
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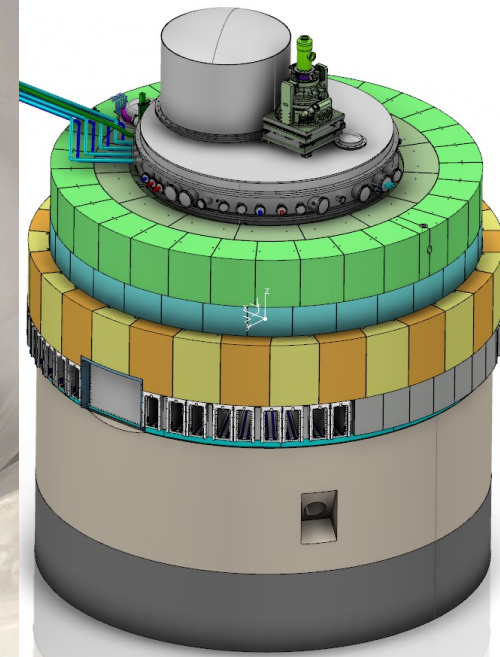


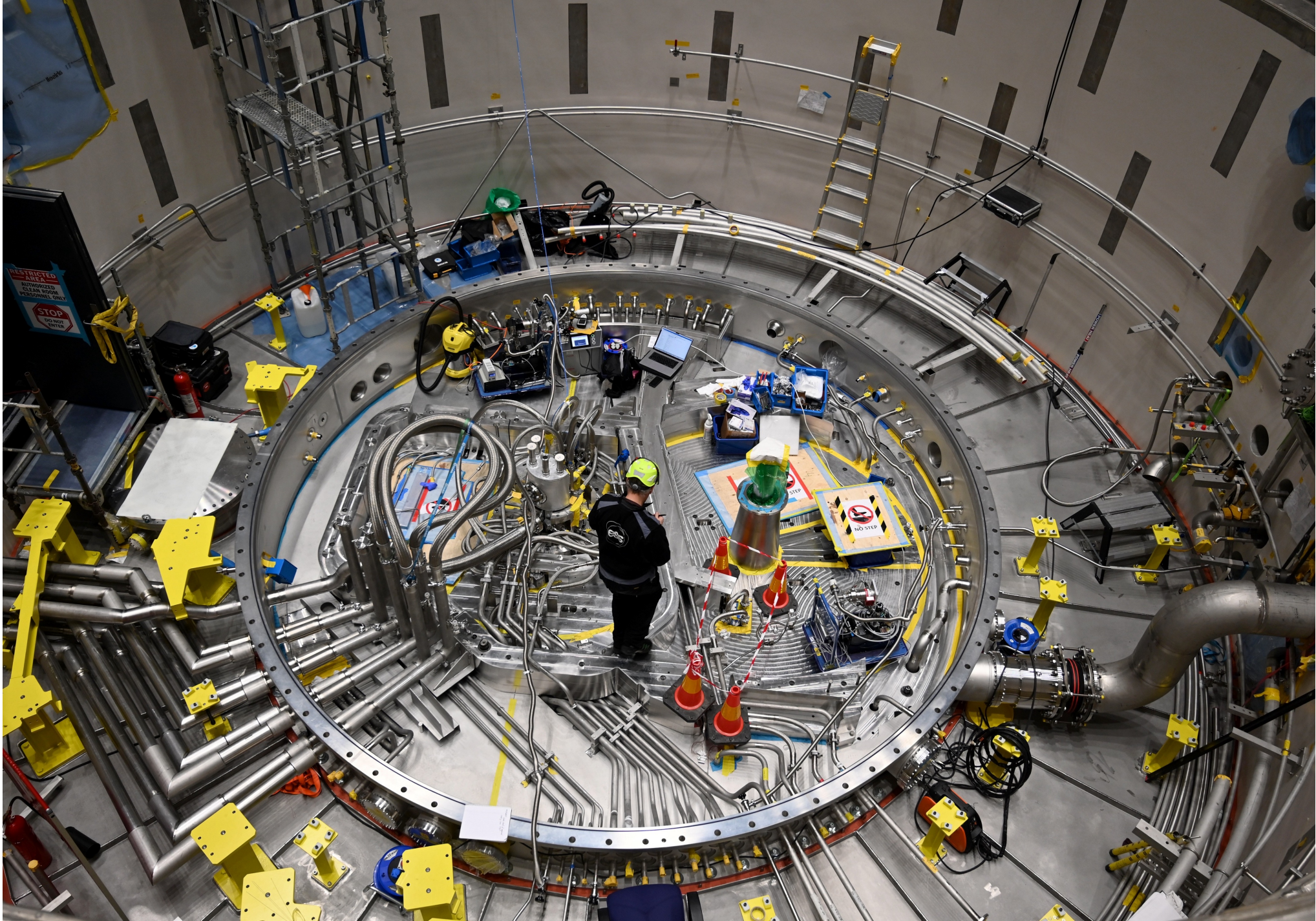
However, the new sources must fit into an existing facility

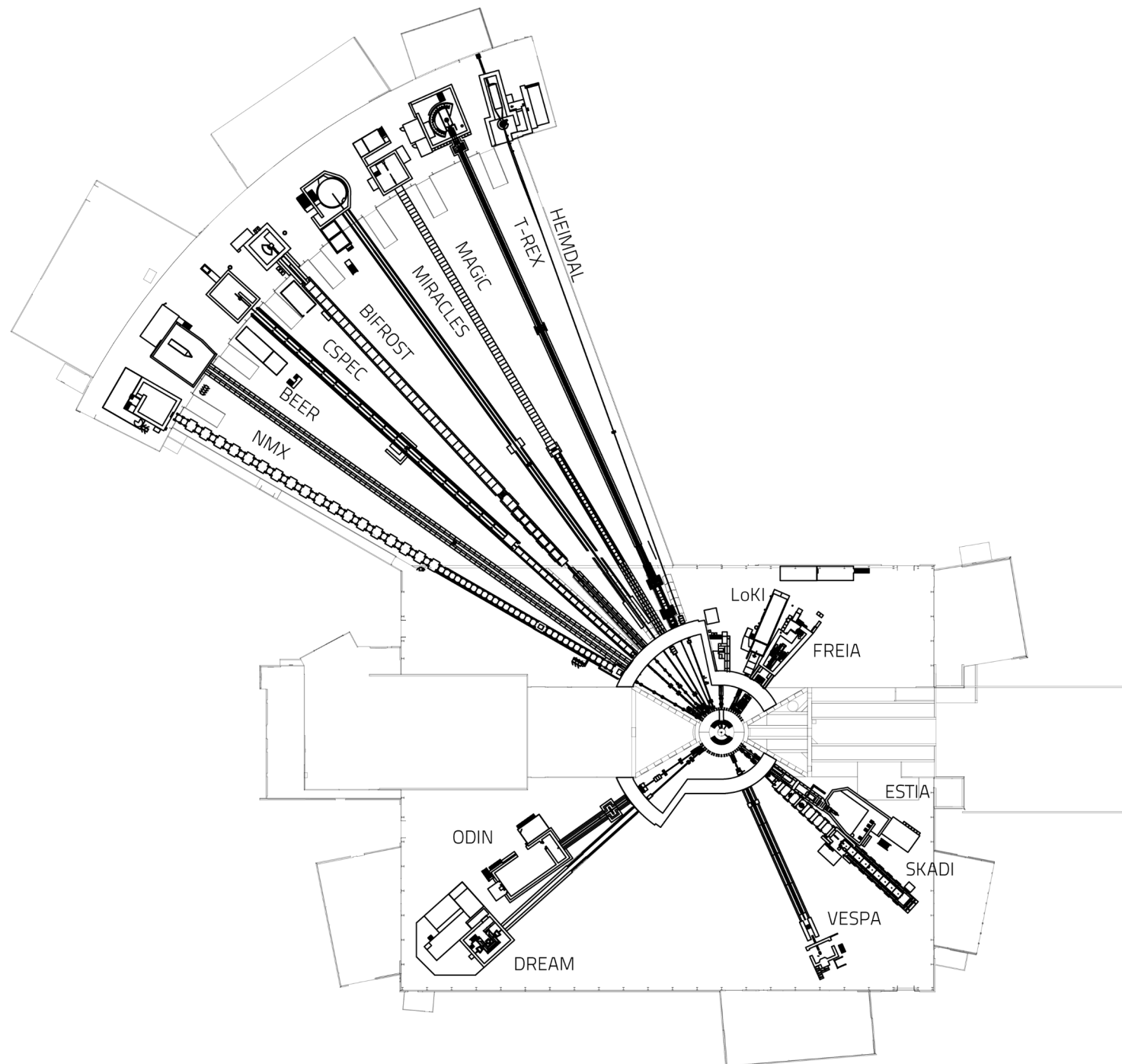


(courtesy U. Odén)

LARGE BEAMPORT

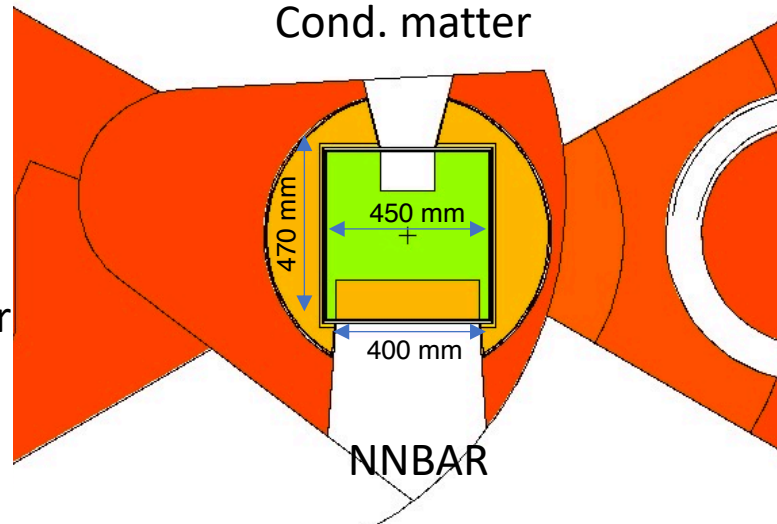
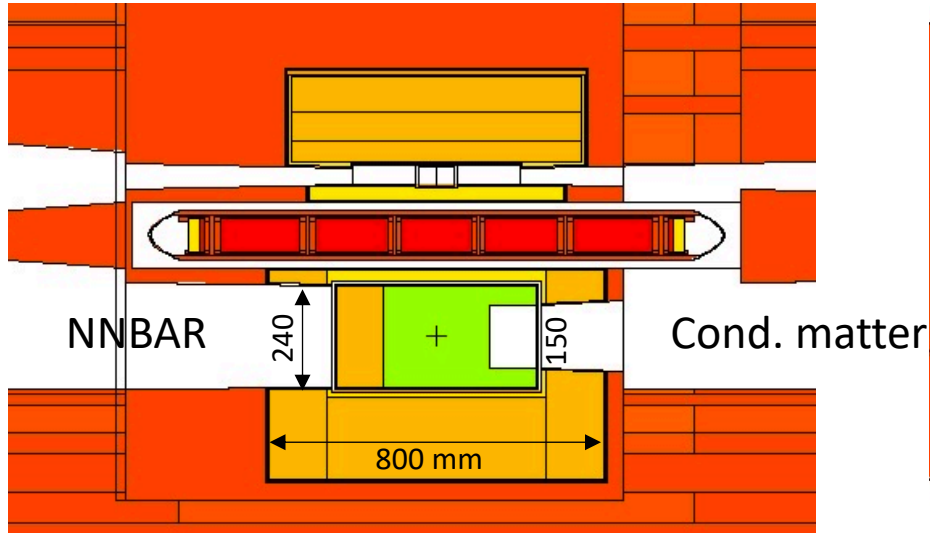






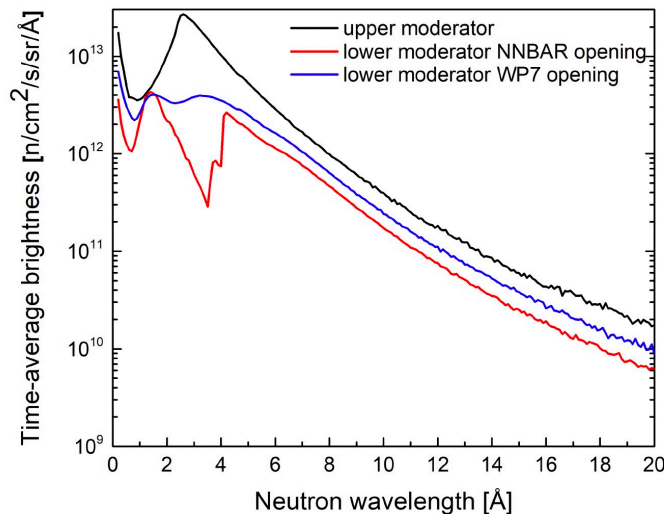
Design of the Cold Source

cold	2-20 Å
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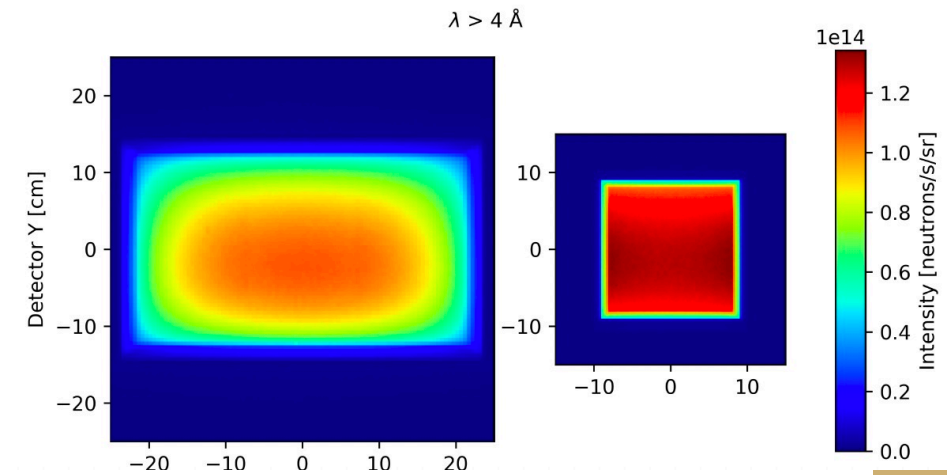
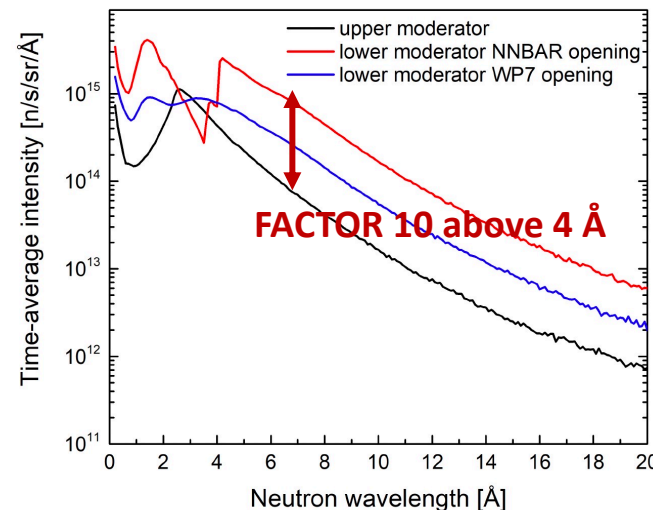


The high-intensity liquid deuterium moderator has been designed with two openings, for NNBAR and neutron scattering instruments

Brightness

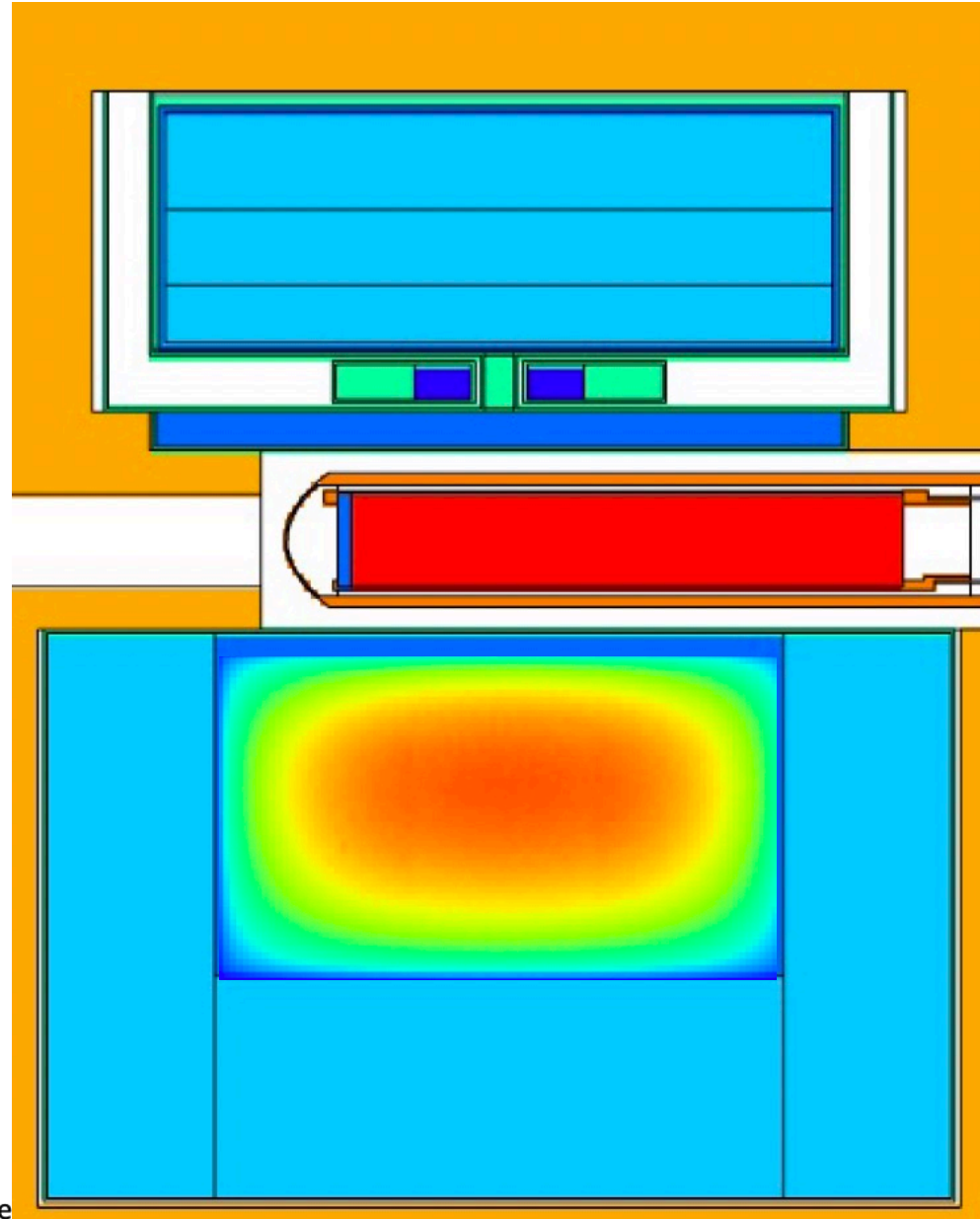


Intensity

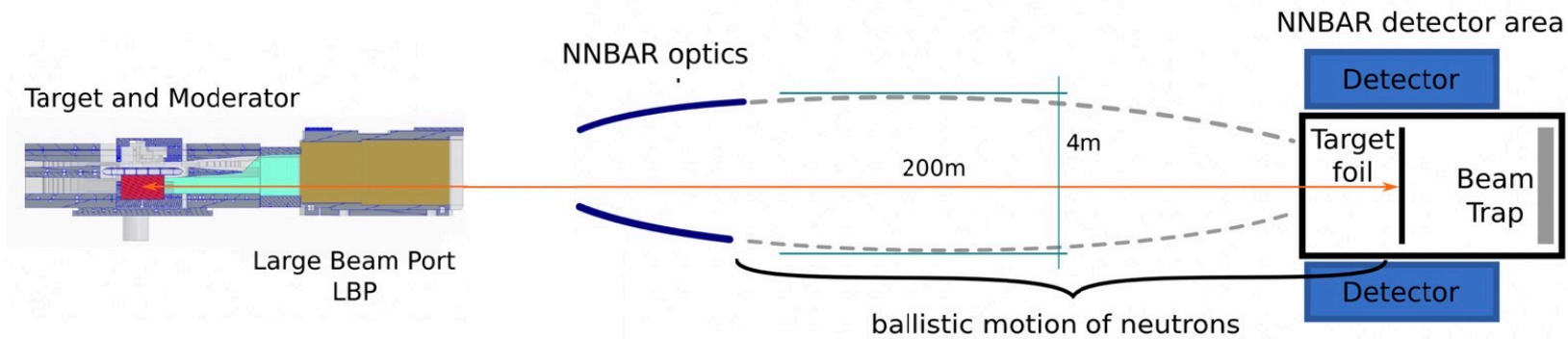


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Sensitivity increase of factor 1000 in search for neutron-antineutron oscillation compared to previous experiment (M. Baldo-Ceolin et al, 1994).



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2. Overview of the HighNESS project

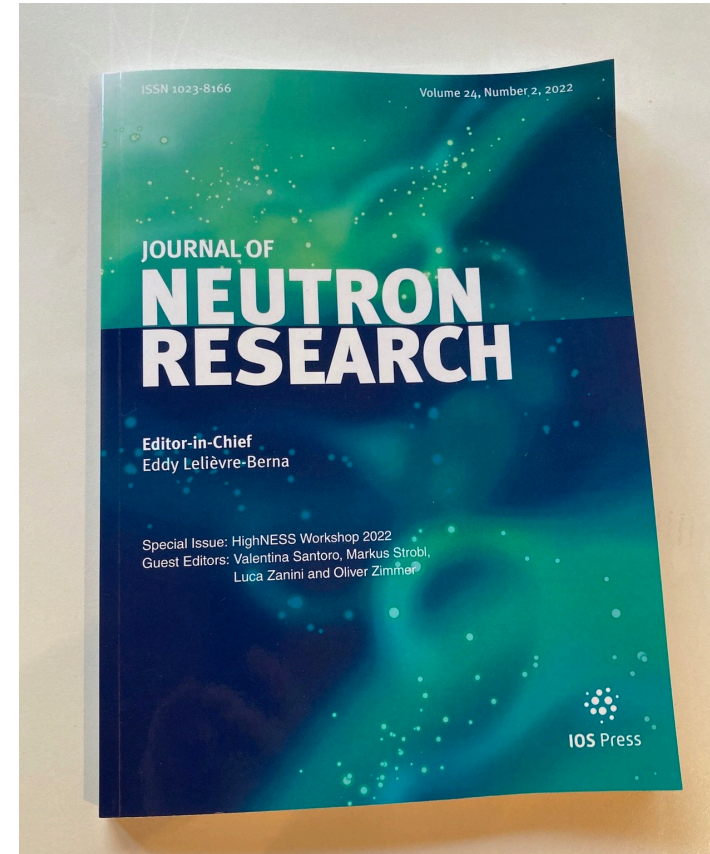
- 3. Development of a Very Cold Neutron Source**

4. Development of an Ultra Cold Neutron Source

The HighNESS/LENS workshops on VCN and UCN sources at ESS

First workshop <https://indico.esss.lu.se/event/2810/>

- On February 2-4 2022, more than 100 scientists and experts from 23 nationalities took part in the workshop
- Workshop proceedings to published in a special issue of the Journal of Neutron Research in 2022
<https://content.iospress.com/journals/journal-of-neutron-research/24/2>
- Follow up workshop 8-9 May 2023



2nd workshop <https://indico.esss.lu.se/event/3195/>



Reflectometry (Ott) <https://indico.esss.lu.se/event/2810/>



SUMMARY

The time structure of ESS is ideally suited for reflectometry experiments → hard to compete

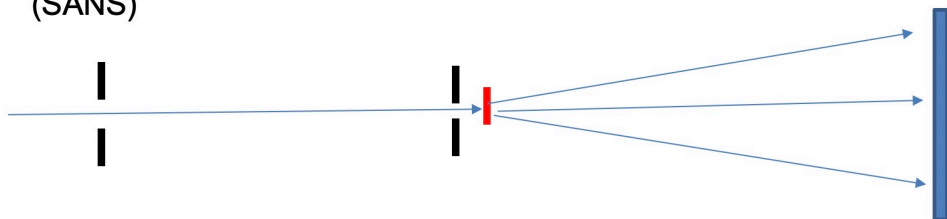
Assuming a temperature shift from 20K to 5K,

- The wavelength spectrum would be shifted by a factor 2

Technique	Gain	20K → 5K
Specular reflectivity	$\propto \lambda^2$	4
Off-specular reflectivity	$\propto \lambda^2$	4
GISANS	$\propto \lambda$	2

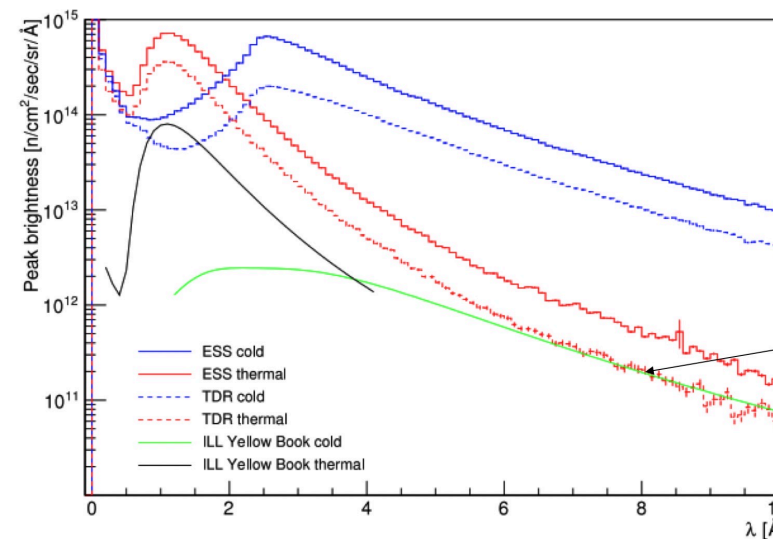
- Assuming that the integrated VCN flux is identical to the CN flux (brightness value)
- Assuming the time structure is not too dilated (pulse < 10ms)
- VCN neutrons could be practically useful up to a shift of a factor 3 in the wavelength spectrum.
- Beware that neutrons are falling in the gravity field
→ challenge to achieve clean horizontal instrument measurements

Small angle neutron scattering: **small $q \rightarrow$ large scale structures**
(SANS)



Through put of incoming beam shaping @ equal resolution: $\propto \lambda^5$

Long wavelength tail of Maxwellian particle spectrum: $\propto \lambda^{-5}$
 \rightarrow **all wavelengths about equivalent for a Maxwellian spectrum**



L. Zanini et. al. 2019

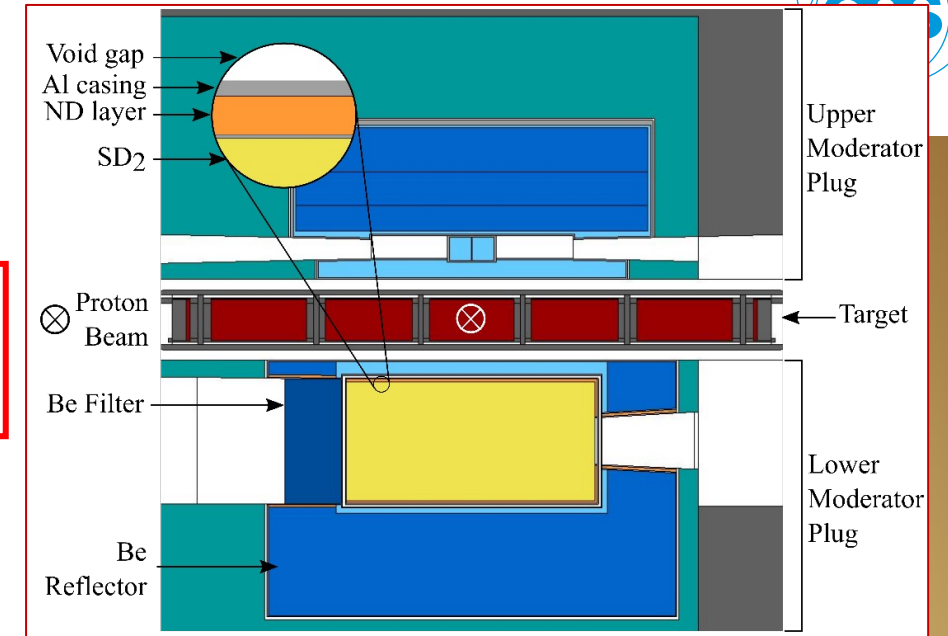
Cold moderators are less Maxwellian and a VCN source could offer **unprecedented intensity in SANS studies**

Dedicated VCN moderator

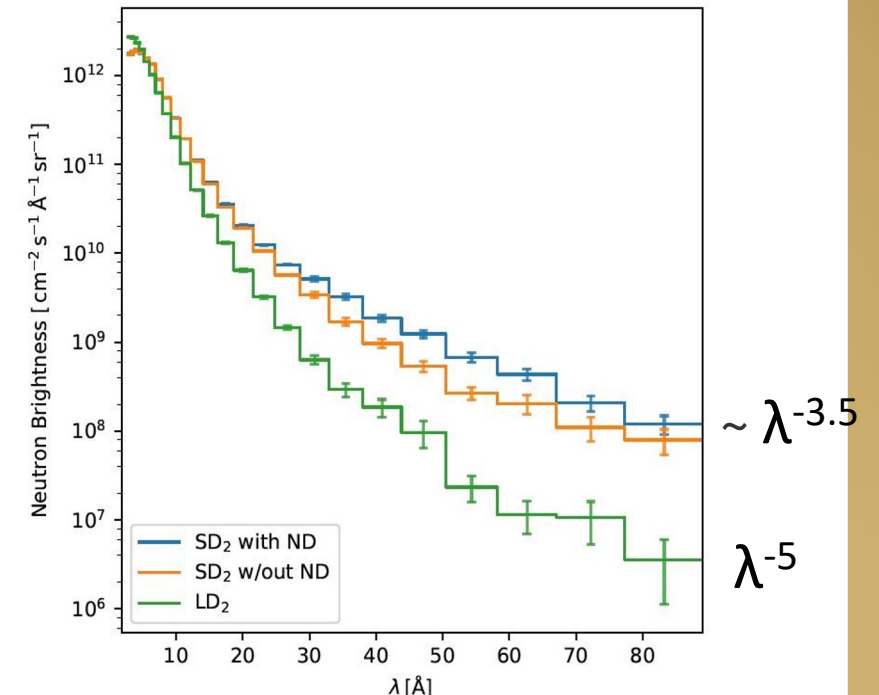
Ferenc Mezei Journal of Neutron Research 24 (2022) 205–210

in order to be advantageous in SANS type of experiments, must therefore provide high intensity at wavelengths $\lambda > 10 \text{ \AA}$, that is above the presumed λ^{-5} dependence of the spectra of current cold moderators (which happens to be only well established in practice for neutron wavelengths below 10–20 \AA).

Different, innovative, more sophisticated moderator designs might eventually even offer larger favorable deviation from the λ^{-5} dependence.



For SD2: see talk by N. Rizzi
For deuterated clathrate hydrates:
see talk by V. Czamler



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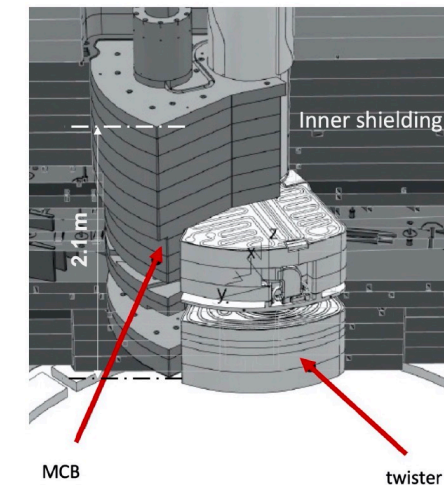
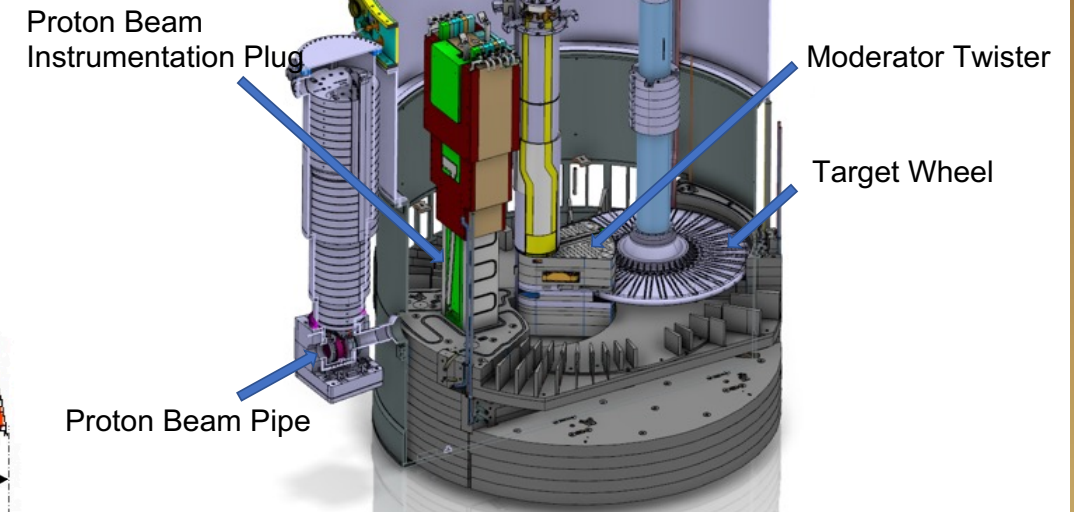
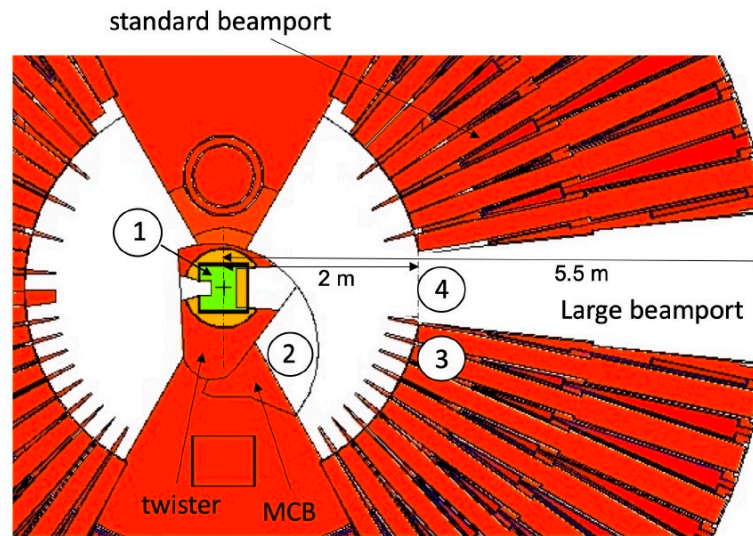
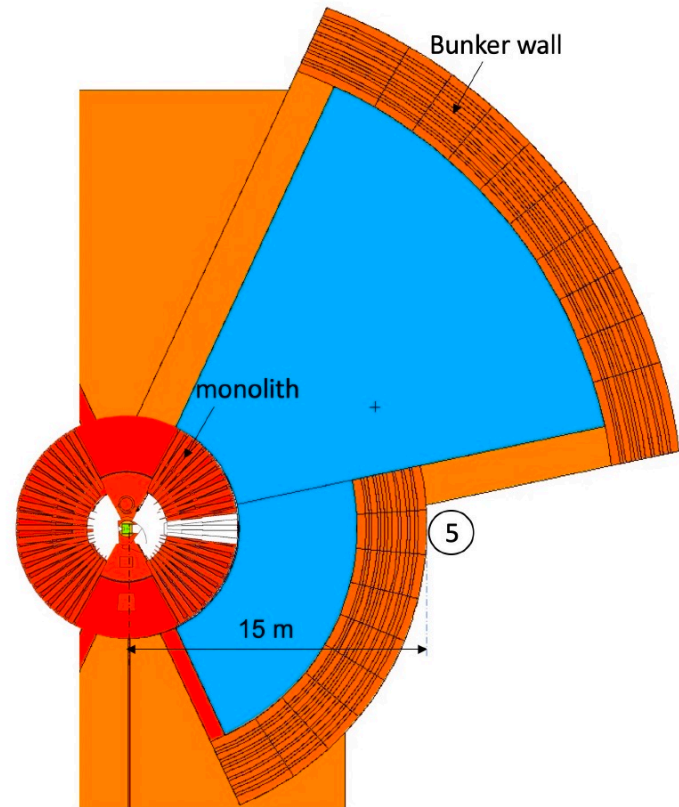
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UCN sources: possible locations identified at the workshop are currently under study

cold	2-20 Å
very cold	10-120 Å
ultracold	> 500 Å



Production rate densities for He-II and SD2 as a function of distance

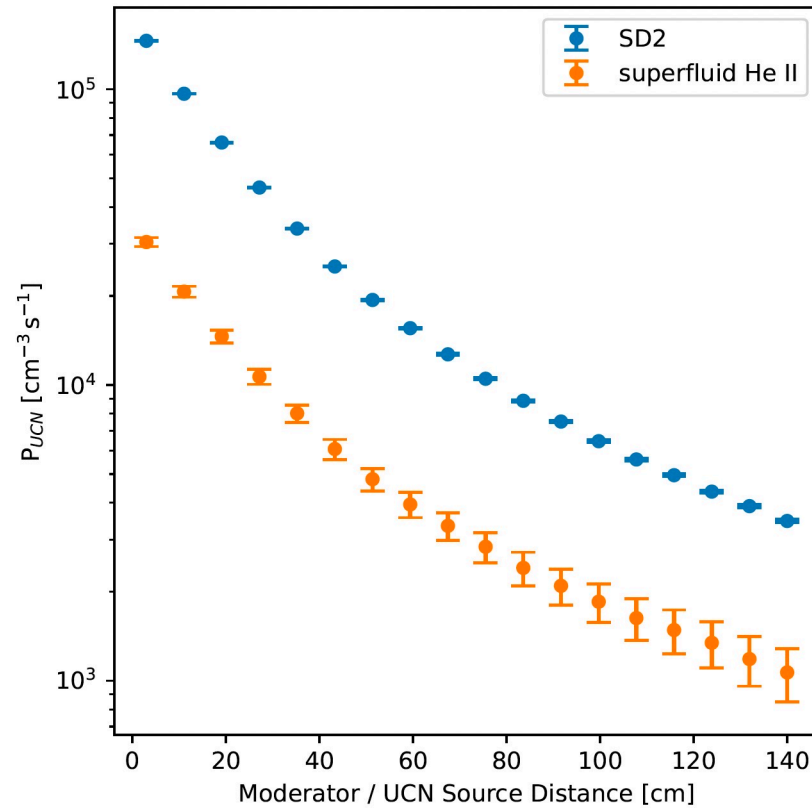
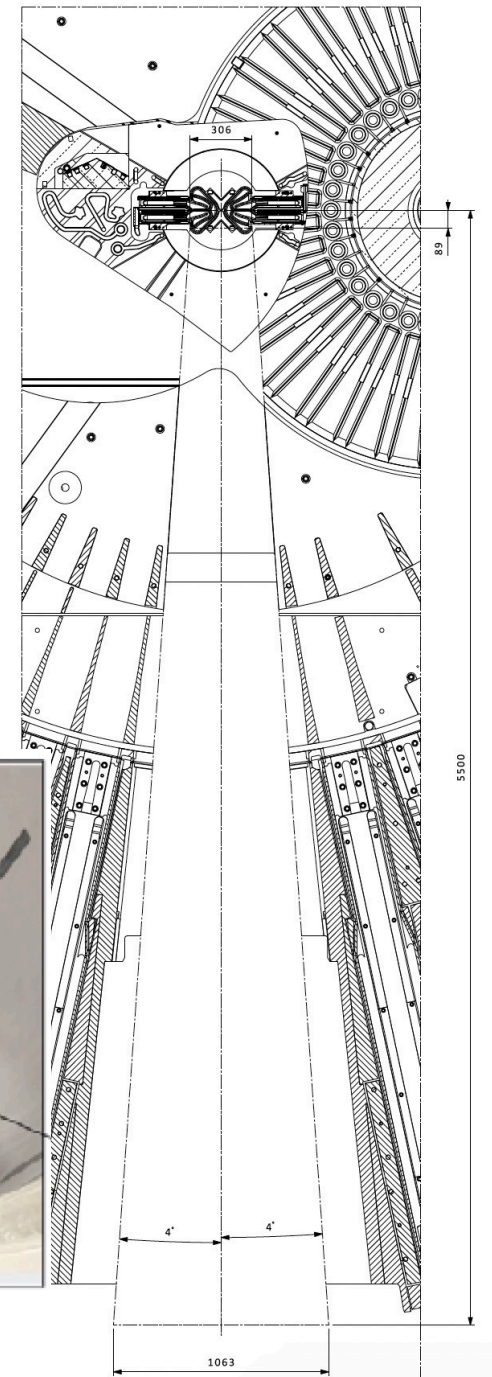
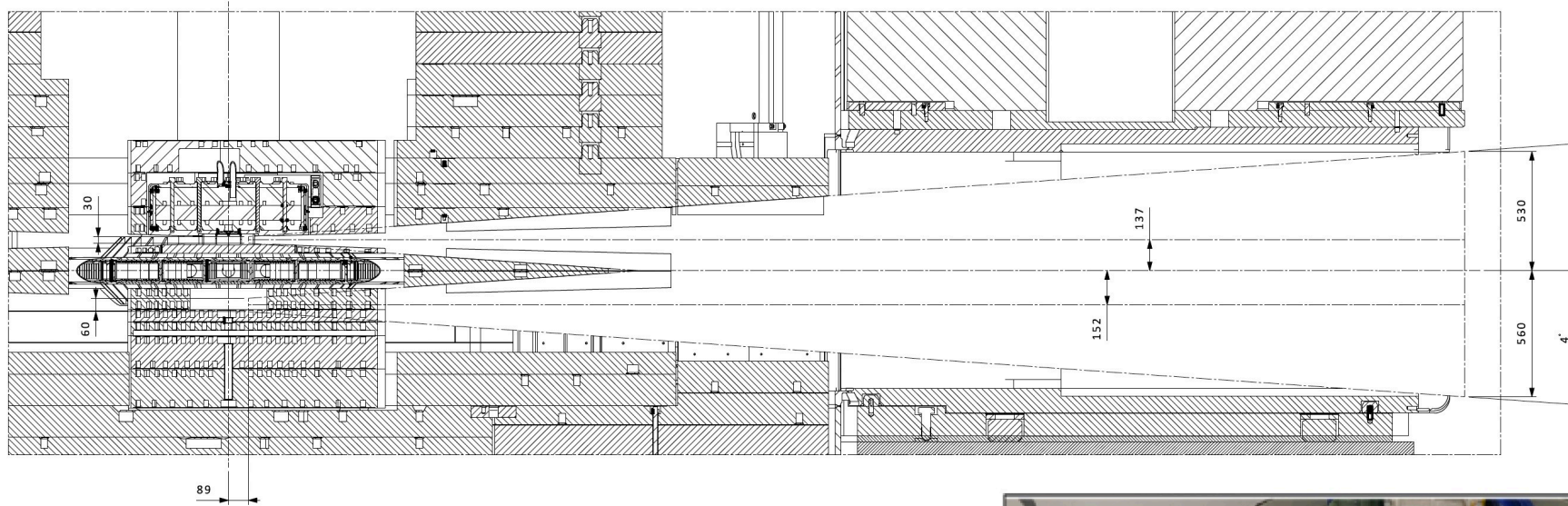


Fig. 12. Calculated production rate densities for He-II [39] and SD₂ [40, 41, 42] as a function of the distance from the LD₂ moderator.

HighNess

The Large Beam Port for NNBAR could accommodate a UCN source (location 4,5)

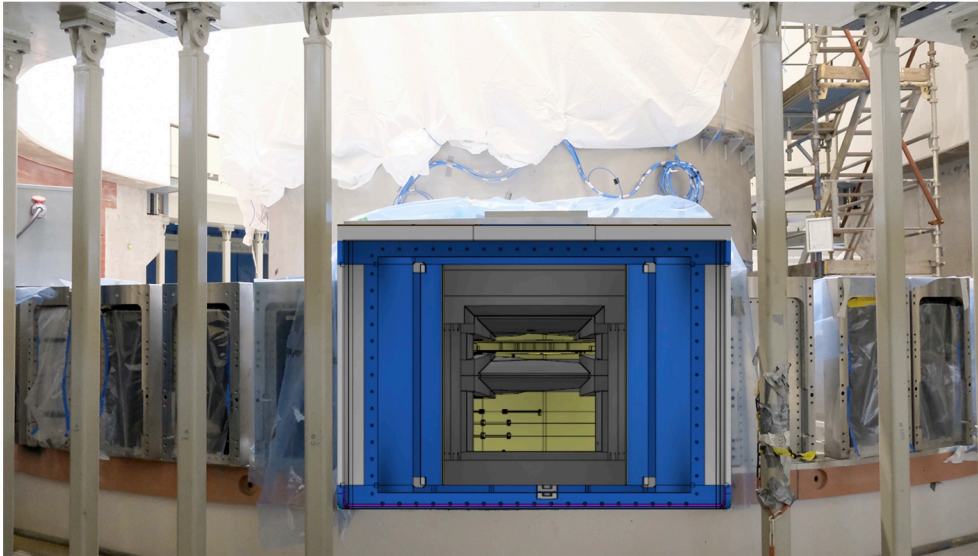
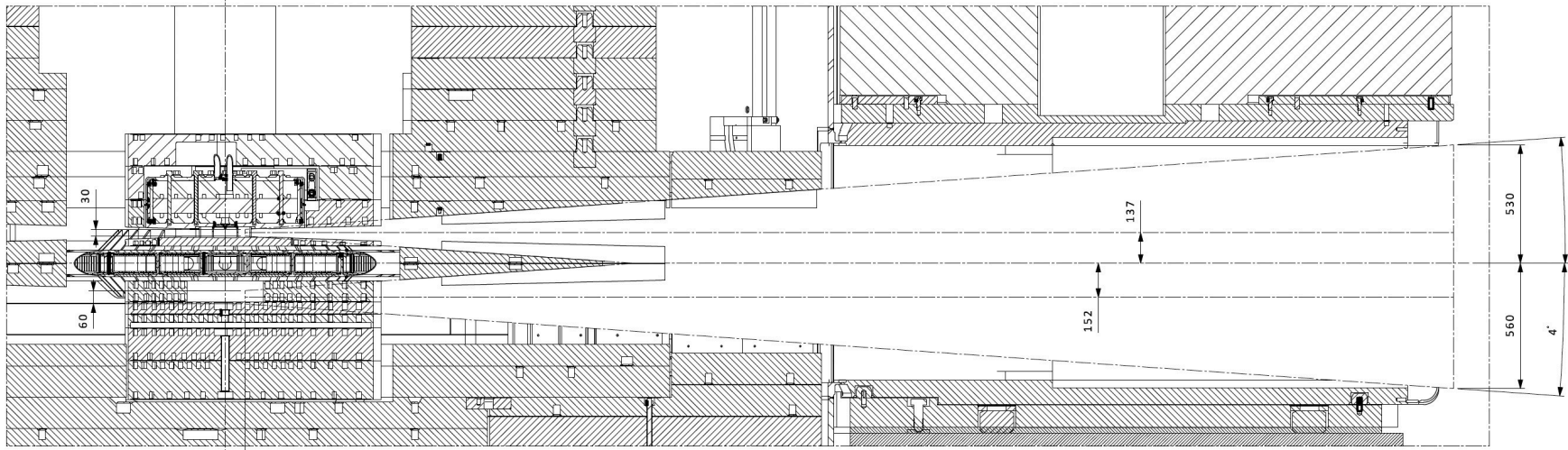


regular beamport

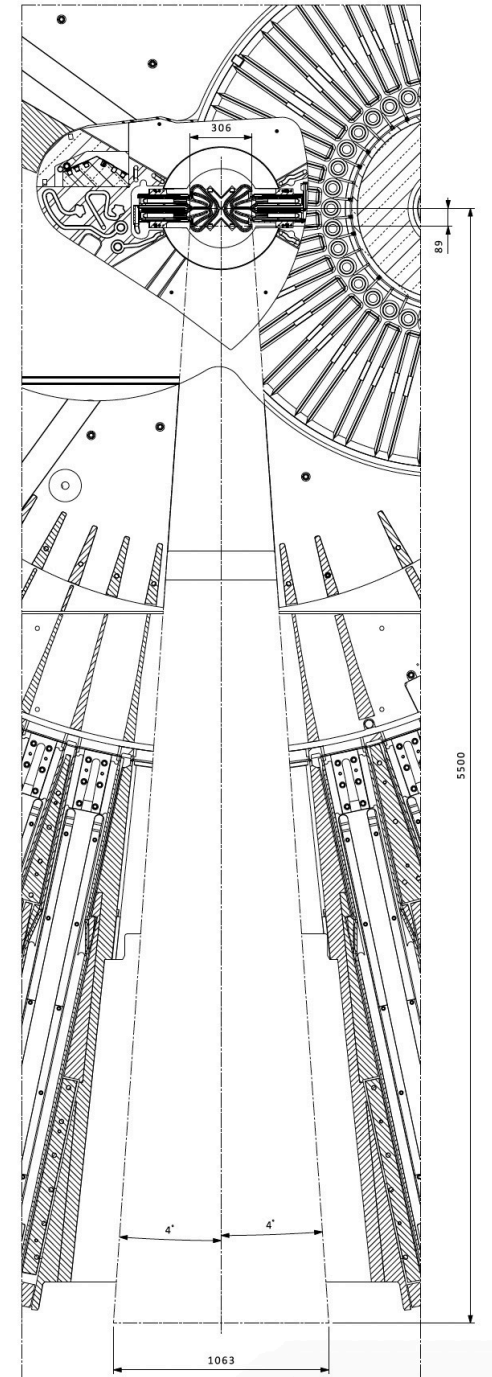
monolith vessel

HighNess

The Large Beam Port for NNBAR could accommodate a UCN source (location 4,5)



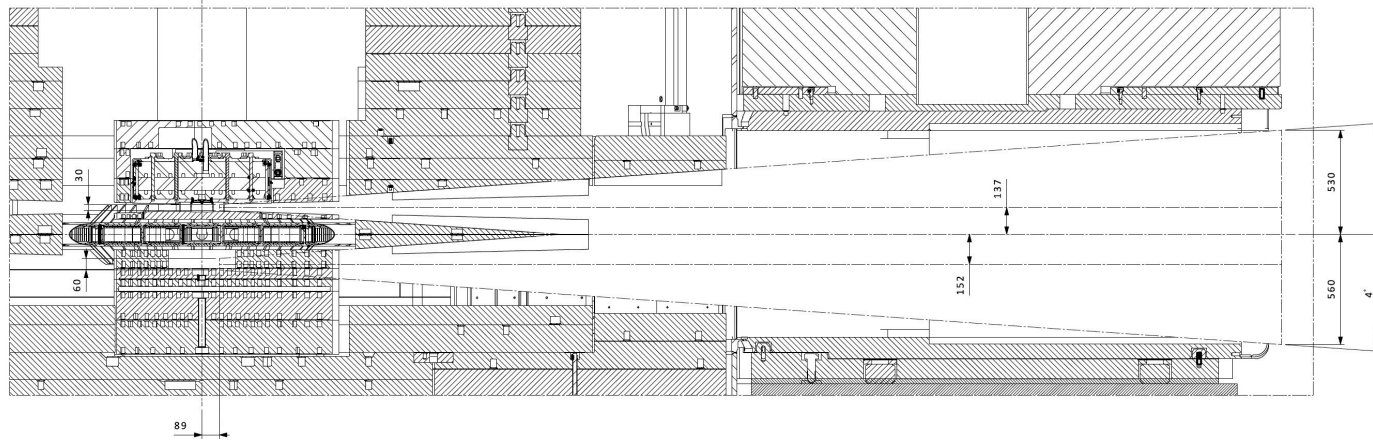
Large Beam Port has the size of 1mx1m



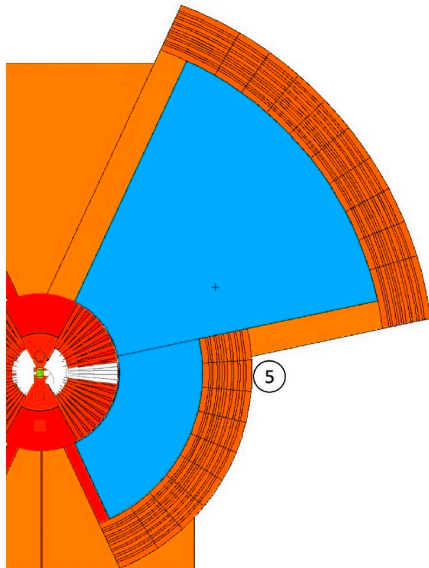
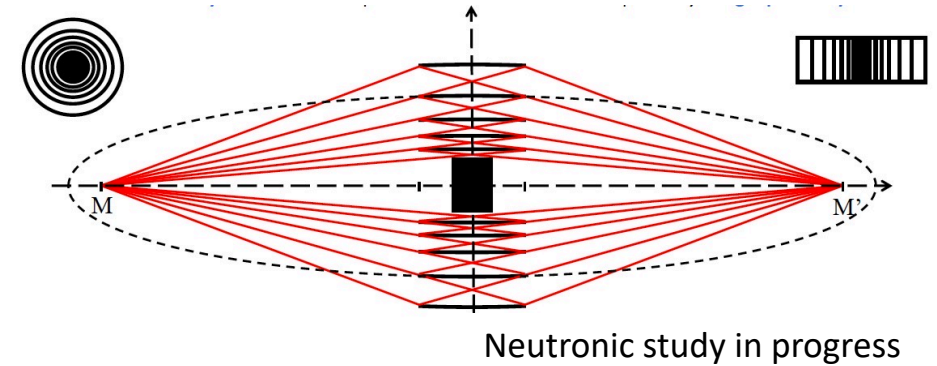
HighNess UCN source in large beamport (location 5)

The large beamport for NNBAR could be used for a world-class UCN source

cold	2-20 Å
very cold	10-120 Å
ultracold	> 500 Å



In-beam solution with superfluid He converter and advanced optics system outside the large beamport (concept O. Zimmer)



- Need a neutron delivery system with high brilliance transfer from moderator to UCN source, with largest technically possible solid angle
- Neutron imaging from the moderator to the UCN source via the arrangement of nested mirrors has been identified as possible solution

Potential production rate in 120 liter source
volume of superfluid He: 2.5×10^7 n/s

Potential world-leading UCN densities compared to other facilities under design or construction

Results from position 5 (in beam with use of nested mirror optics) are very promising. Higher production in closer locations, however with bigger challenges

	ρ [cm ⁻³ s ⁻¹]	ρ V[s ⁻¹]	ρ [cm ⁻³]
Gatchina, Russia	$3 \cdot 10^3$	$1 \cdot 10^8$	$6 \cdot 10^4$
SUPERSUN (ILL)	14	$1.6 \cdot 10^5$	$1.7 \cdot 10^3$
SHIN (compact source) ^a	80	$5 \cdot 10^6$	$4 \cdot 10^3$
LEUNG ^b (inverted geometry)	$5 \cdot 10^4$	$5 \cdot 10^8$	$1 \cdot 10^4$
ESS (NMO) Position 5	209	$2.5 \cdot 10^7$	$6.3 \cdot 10^4$

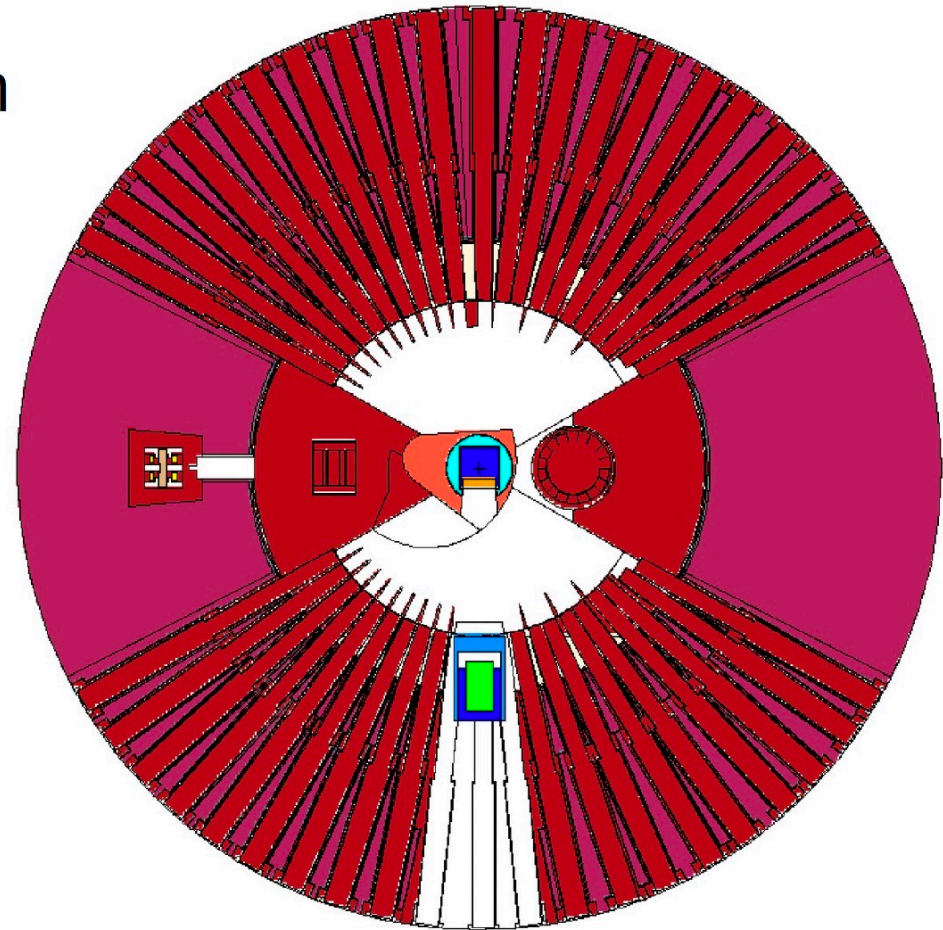
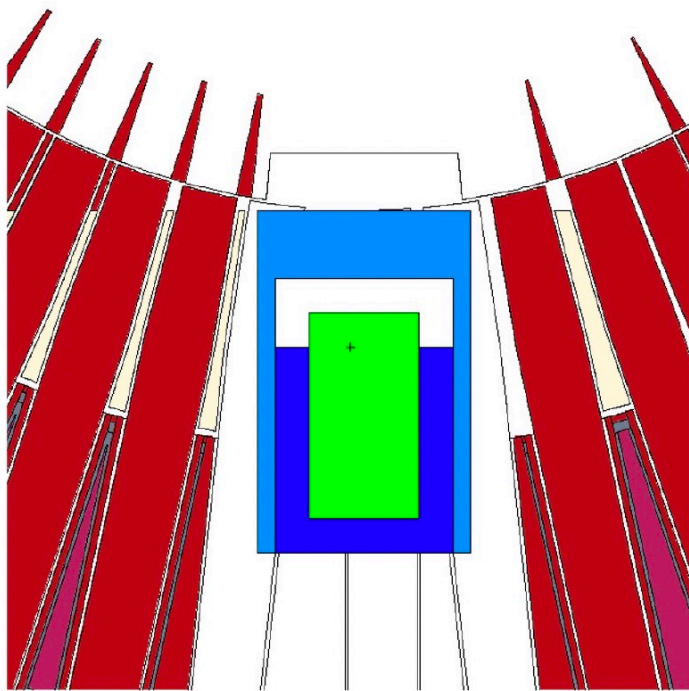
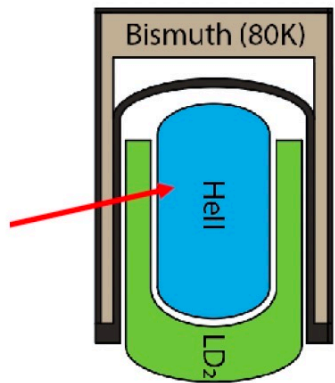
Source: O. Zimmer, UCN/VCN workshop 2022

^aarXiv:1810.08722v3 (October 2018)

^barXiv:1905.09459 (October 2019)

concept by Serebrov-Lyamkin

He4 Box: 60 cm x 30 cm x 32 cm



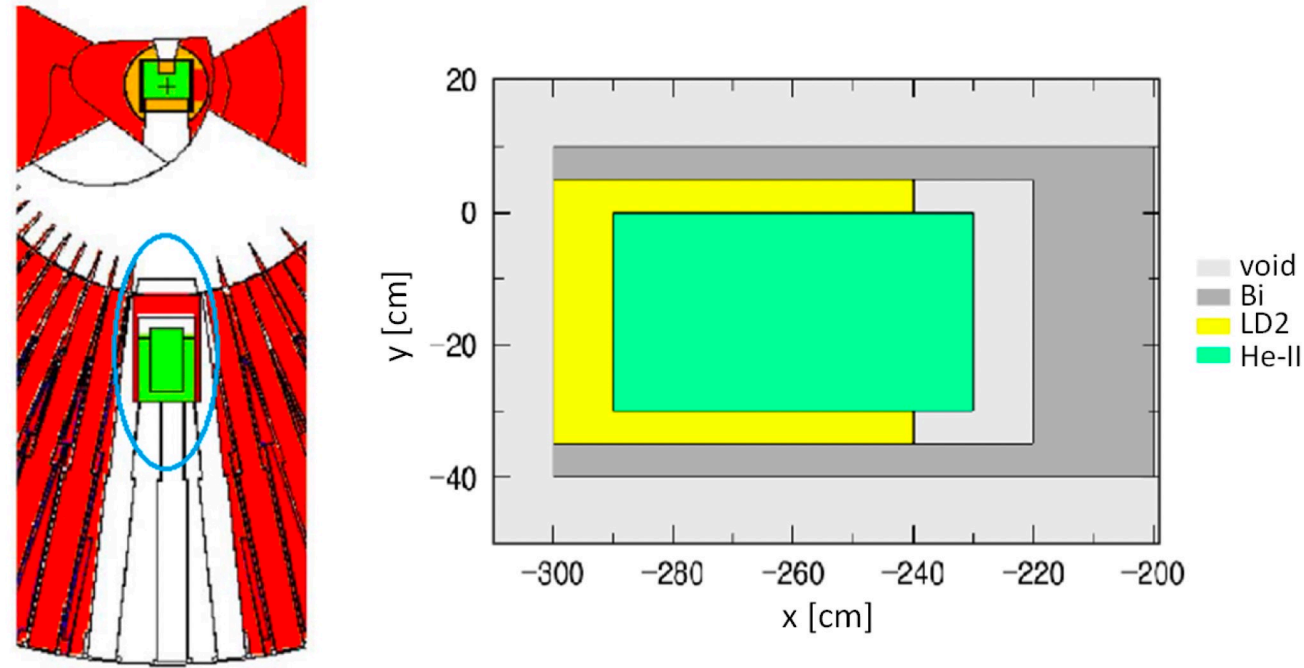


Figure 5.8: *Left*: Geometry showing the He-II source backed by a LD₂ reflector in the large beamport, concept of Serebrov and Lyamkin [43]. *Right*: The geometry and the materials used in the UCN source located at LBP. The direction of the incoming neutron beam is towards the left [130].

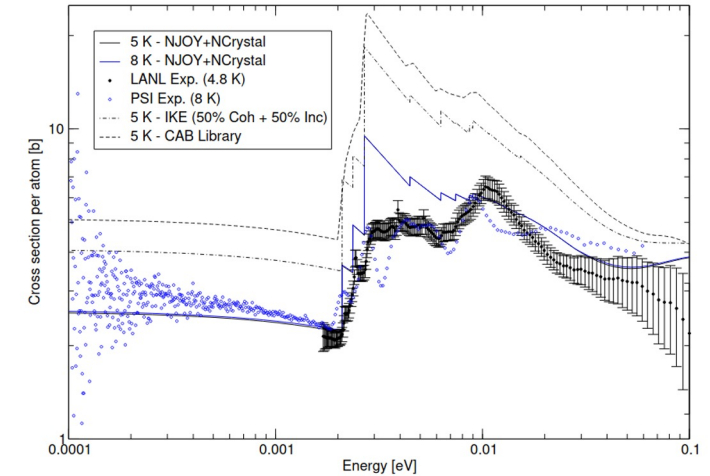
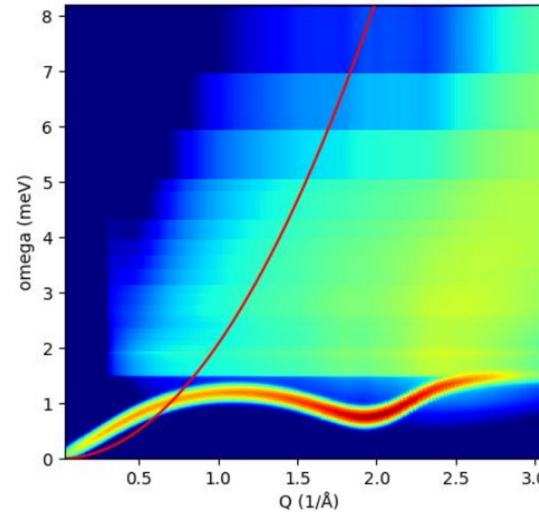
Table 5.7: Performance of optimized geometry of He-II UCN source in the LBP.


	He – II Volume [Liters]	P_{UCN} [n/s/cm ³]	\dot{N}_{UCN} [n/s]	Heat-load [W]
He-II in LBP (Final design)	57.6	590	3.4×10^7	32.2

(PhD thesis M. Akhyani)

UCN and VCN materials scattering kernels

- Development of new scattering kernels for materials of interest, i.e. solid deuterium, superfluid helium, nanodiamond particles and clathrate hydrates
- Improved sampling and biasing methods in NCrystal for UCN and VCN applications
- School on scattering kernel development was held at ESS in 2023
- Contact: Jose Ignacio Marquez Damian, Douglas Di Julio and Thomas Kittelmann





EUROPEAN
SPALLATION
SOURCE

HighNess

HighNESS International School
on Thermal Neutron
Scattering Kernel Generation

5-9 June, 2023
European Spallation Source Campus
Lund, Sweden

Further information:
<https://indico.ess.eu/e/TSL5school>
tsl.school@ess.eu

- The HighNESS project started in October 2020 and ended in September 2023
- The scope is the development of the ESS upgrade
- For the cold source, neutronic and engineering design has been completed, with expected intensity 10 times higher than upper moderator.
- For the VCN source, we have an outstanding design with SD2 + nanodiamonds
- For the UCN source simulations several options have been investigated. We think a world-leading UCN source can be built.
- The HighNESS CDR is under publication as a special issue of JNR, divided in 2 parts: General Results, and NNBAR.
- A follow-up grant proposal has been submitted to EC

A large group of approximately 30 people, mostly men, are standing in a line in front of a modern, light-colored building with vertical slats. Behind them, a row of tall flagpoles holds various national flags, including those of Italy, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, among others. The sky is blue with some clouds. The text "Thanks to everybody" is overlaid in the center of the image.

Thanks to everybody