

# SOLID COLD MODERATOR DEVELOPMENTS AT THE HIGH BRILLIANCE NEUTRON SOURCE

Workshop on Very Cold and Ultra Cold Neutron Sources for ESS

3<sup>RD</sup> FEBRUARY 2022 | A. SCHWAB

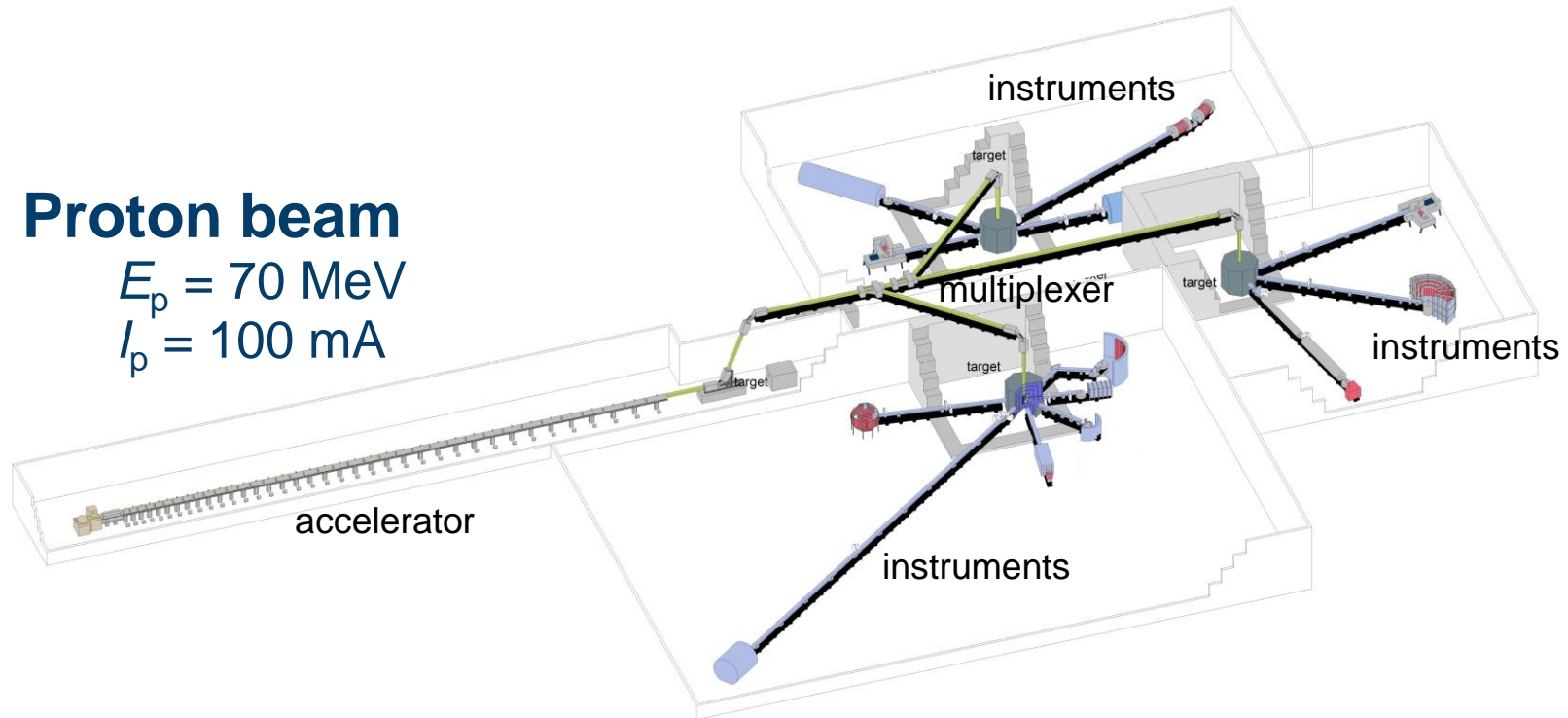
# INTRODUCTION

## High Brilliance Neutron Source (HBS)

### Proton beam

$$E_p = 70 \text{ MeV}$$

$$I_p = 100 \text{ mA}$$



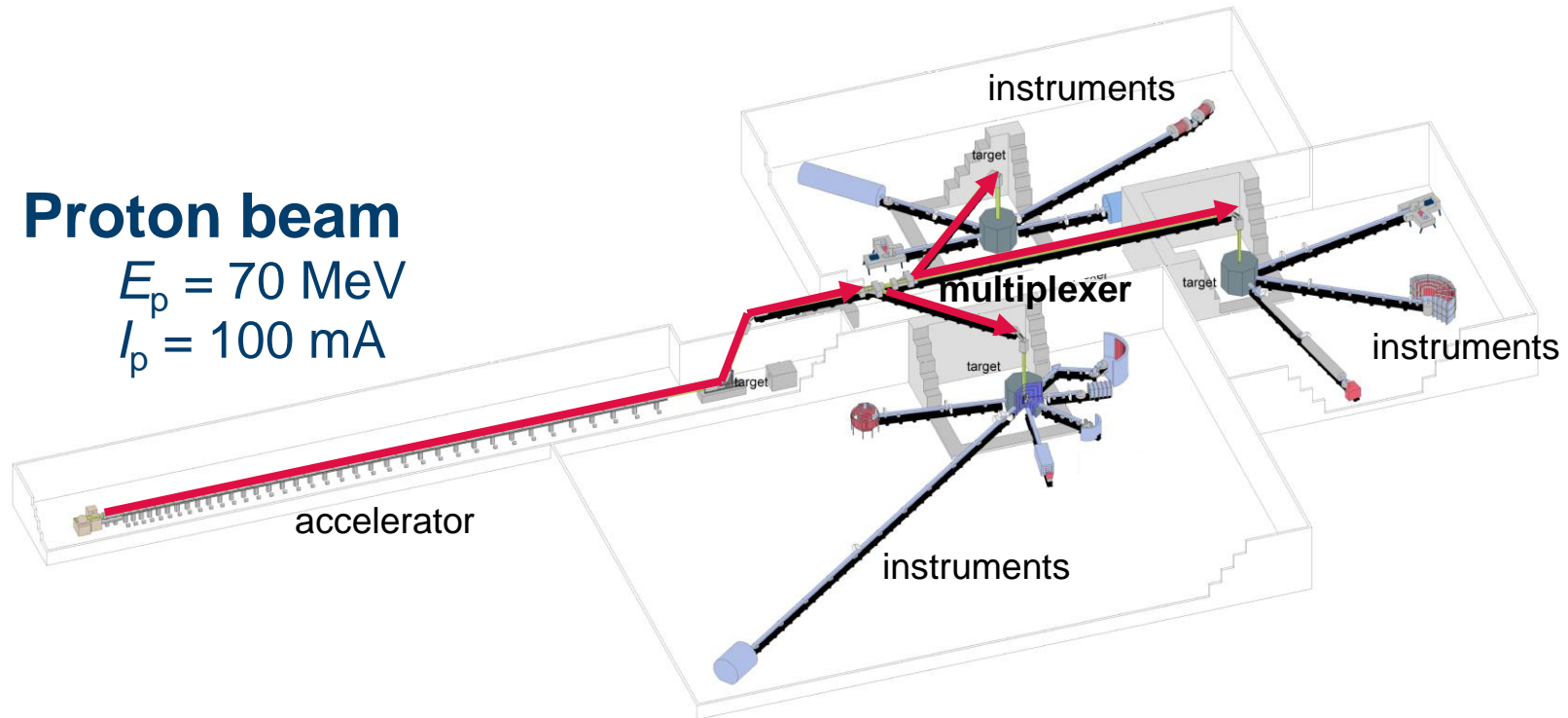
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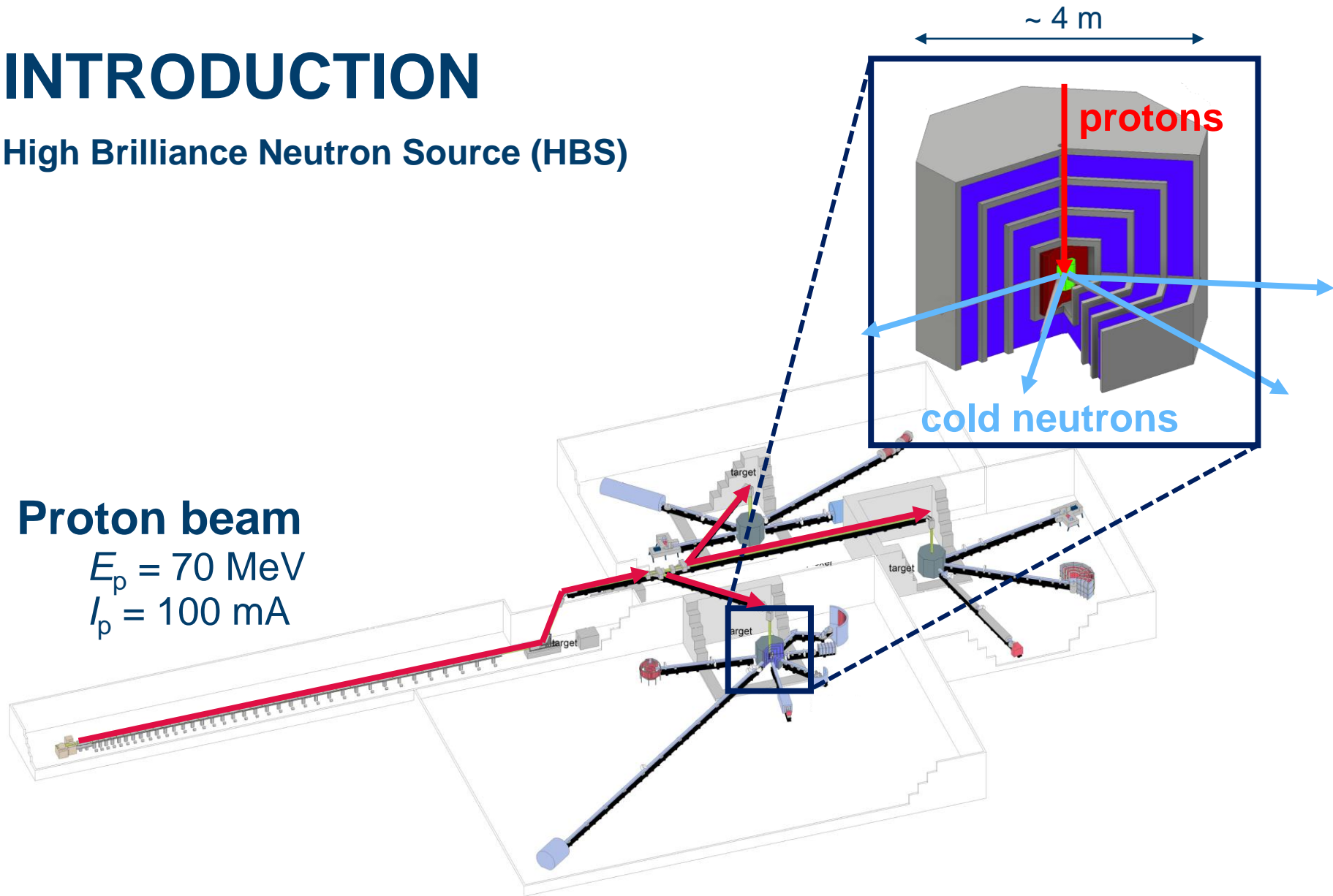
# INTRODUCTION

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### Proton beam

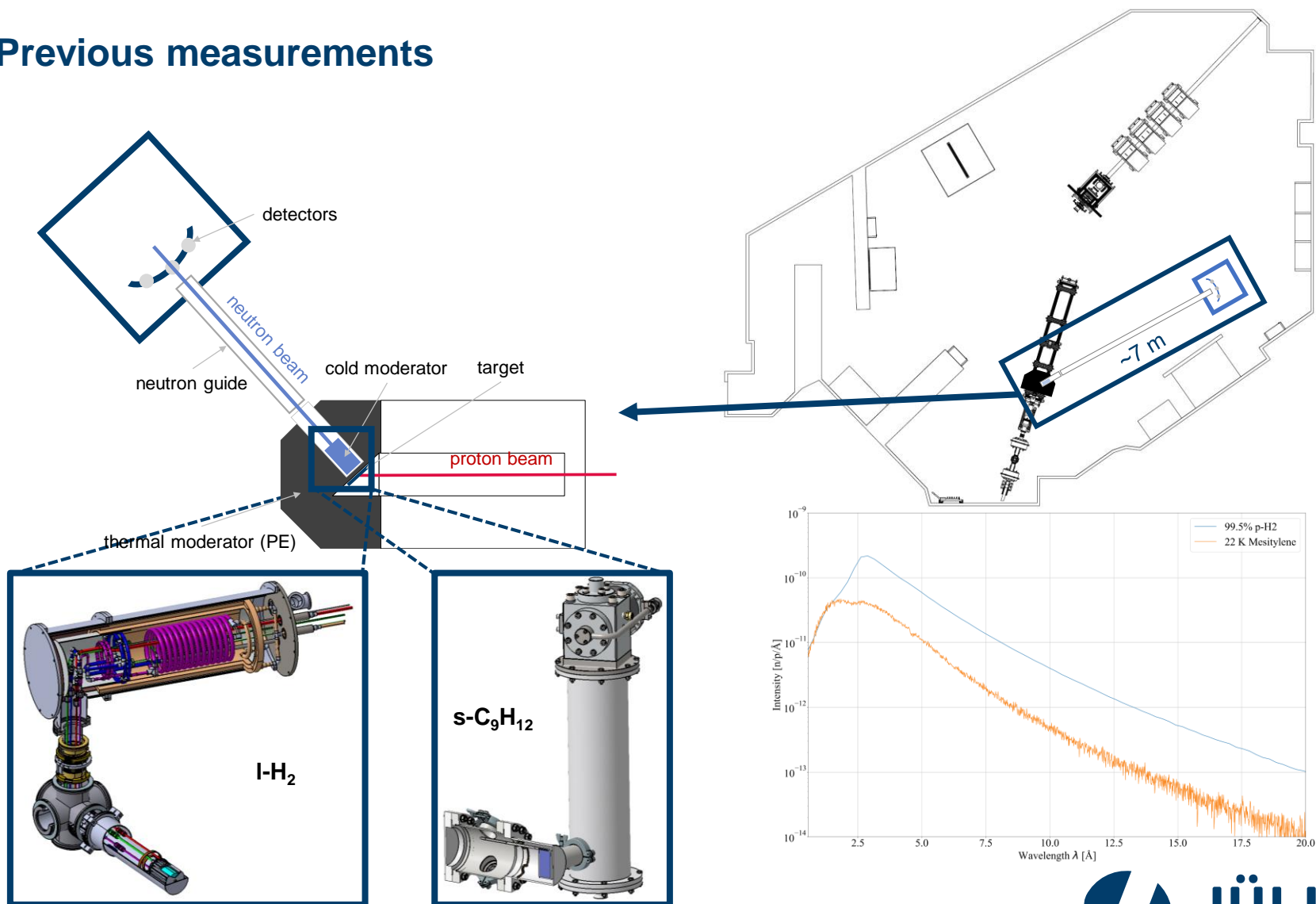
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# COLD MODERATORS

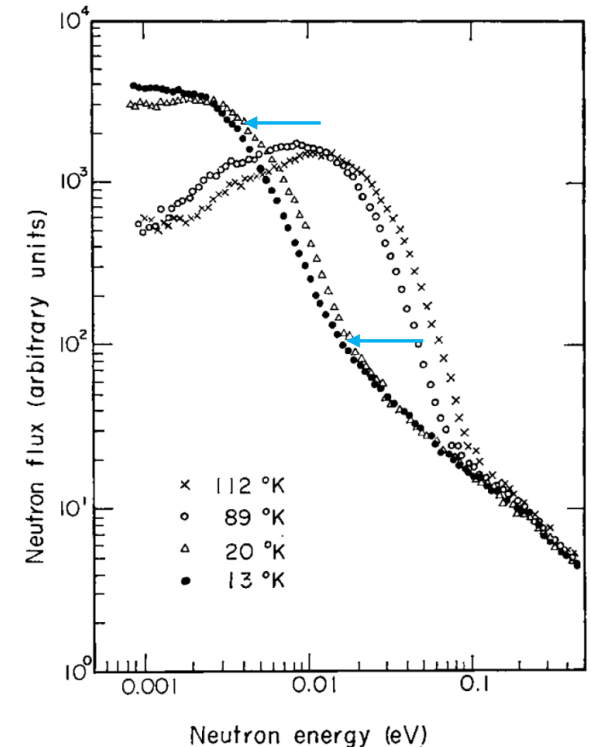
## Previous measurements



# COLD MODERATORS

## Cryogenic solid moderator system

- Increasing cold neutron yield by decreasing temperature below 20 K
- Promising materials: CH<sub>4</sub> & D<sub>2</sub>
- Deuterium requires large volume  
→ opposed to compact geometry

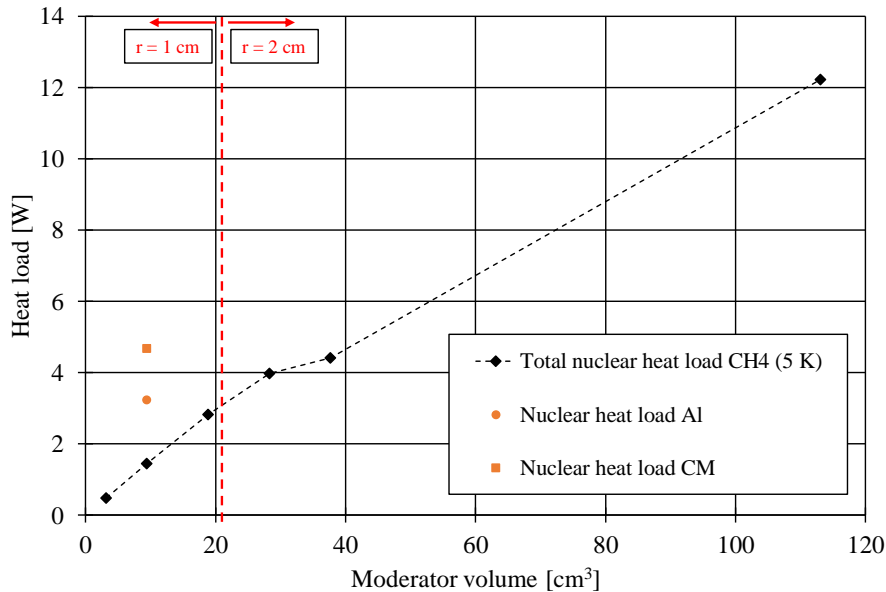


Neutrons have been extracted through re-entrant hole. All spectra are normalized to the  $1/E$  distributions.

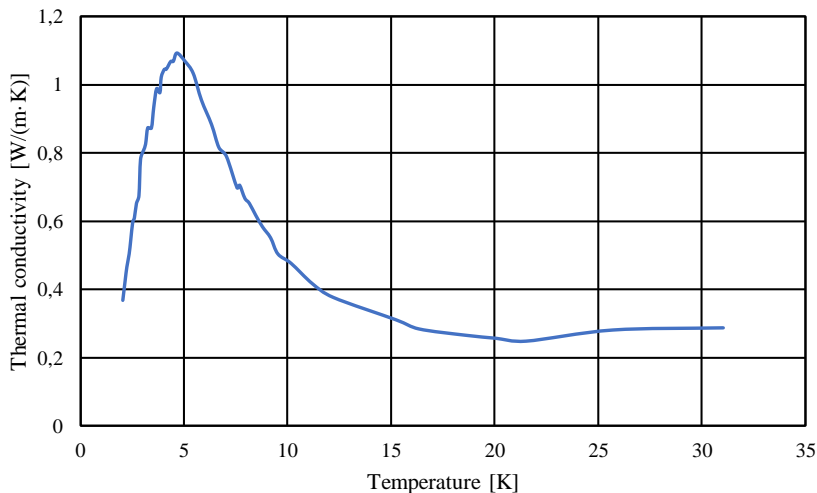
**Fig. 1** Neutron spectra in liquid and solid methane

Source: Inoue et al. (1972)

# ENERGY DEPOSITION

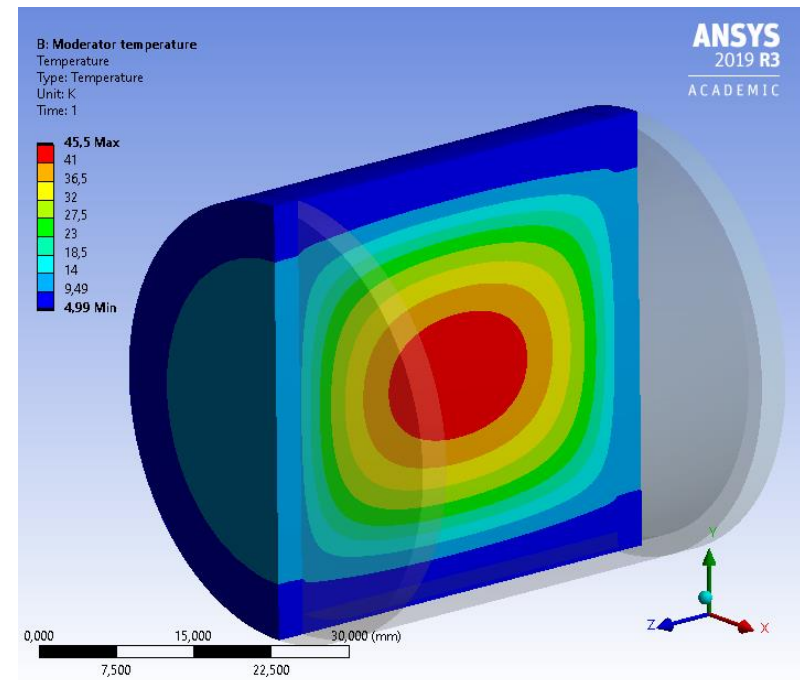
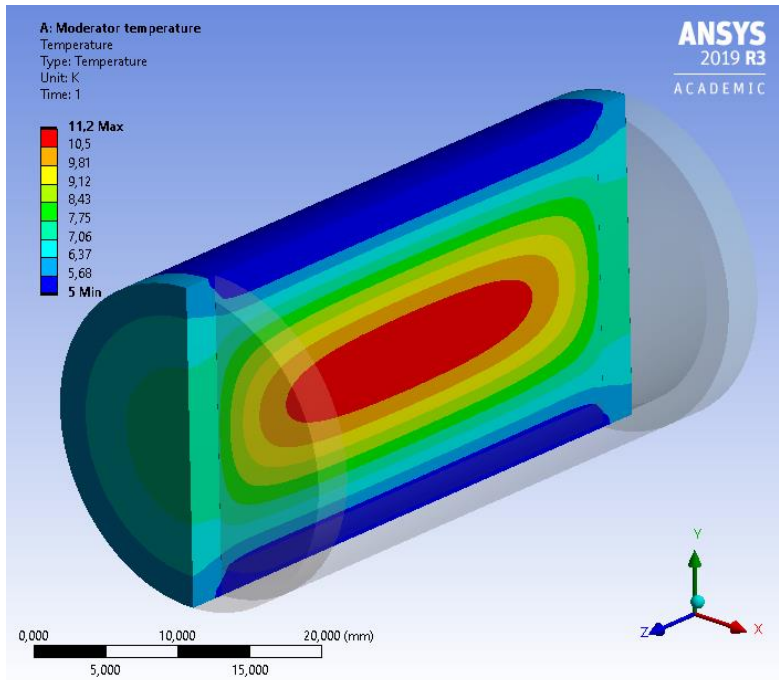


- Time-averaged energy deposition from MCNP
- Total heat load increases with volume
- Solid moderators generally have poor  $\lambda_{th}$



# ENERGY DEPOSITION

→ **effect:** temperature gradient along solid moderator volume



- Highly simplified model (constant wall temperature, ideal thermal connections, no pulse shape & position with regard to target included)
- → in reality: situation even worse!



# AL STRUCTURES



**Foam**

+ high porosity

- lower  $\lambda_{th}$  for  
press fitting  
than fibres



**Fibres**

+ higher  $\lambda_{th}$  for  
press fitting than  
foam

- low porosity  
(max. 80%)



**Additive  
manufacturing**

+ design flexibility

- no press fitting

- Aluminum structures can increase  $\lambda_{eff}$
- High porosity desired
- Thermal connection either by press fit or solder

# PROTOTYPE TMR

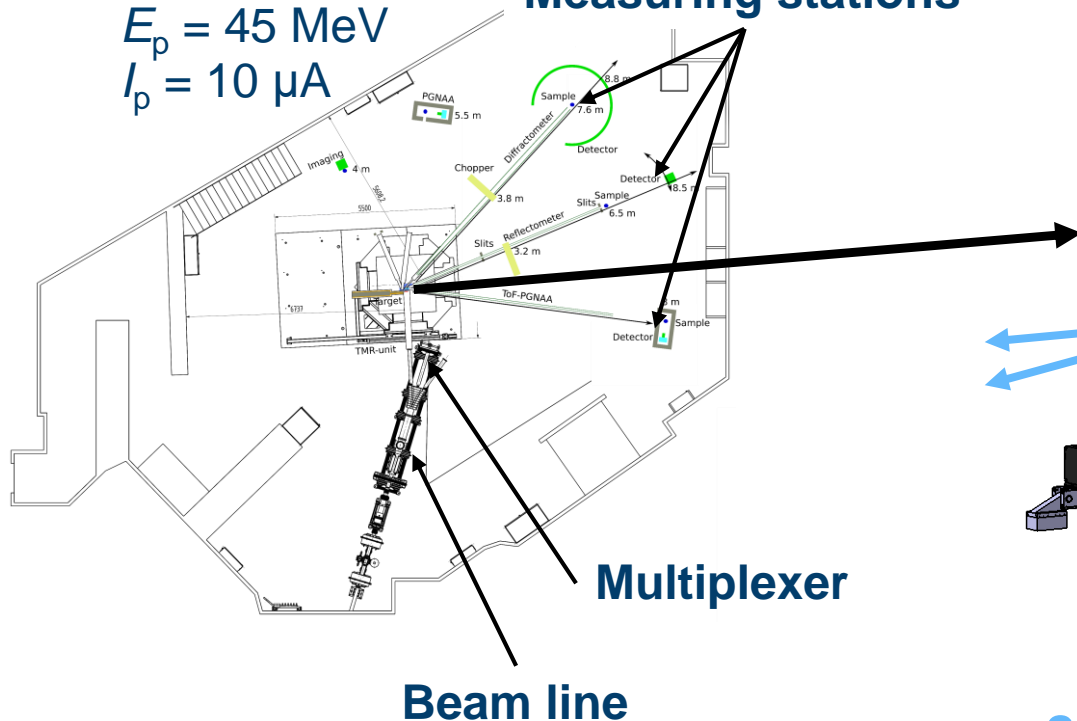
## Floor plan „Big Karl“

Proton beam

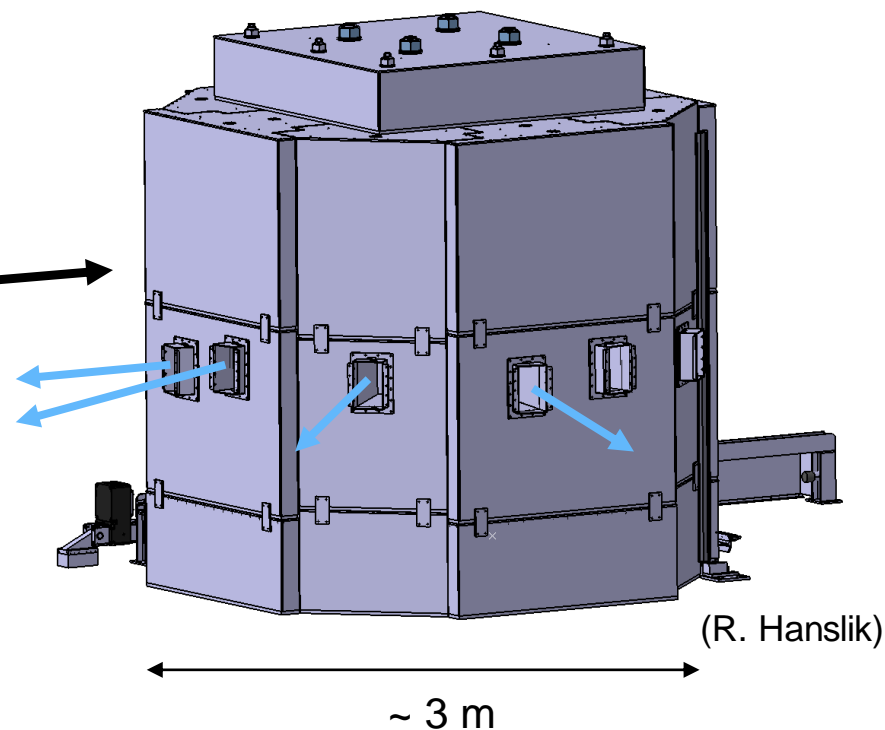
$$E_p = 45 \text{ MeV}$$

$$I_p = 10 \mu\text{A}$$

Measuring stations

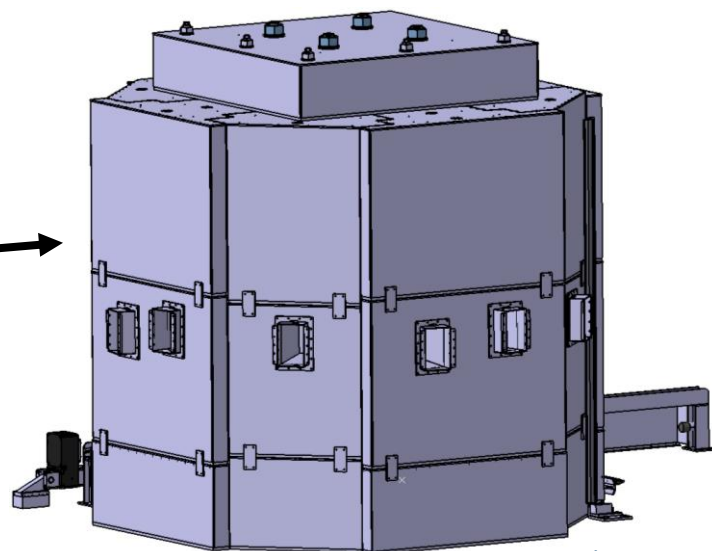
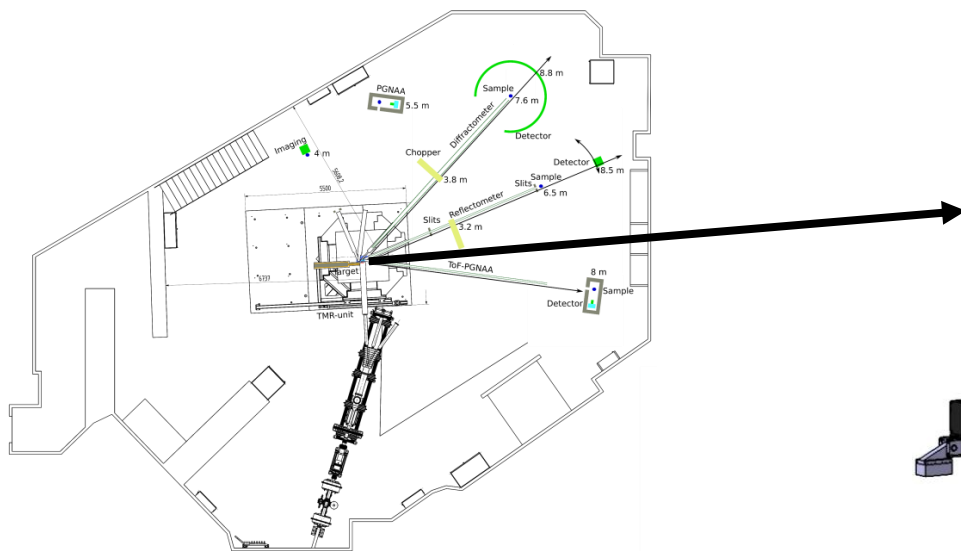


## Prototype TMR unit



cold & thermal  
neutrons

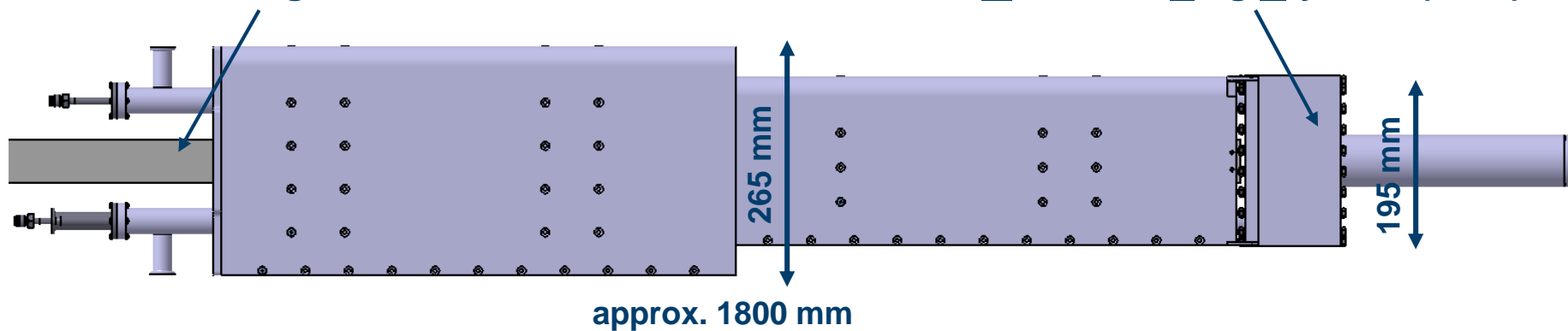
# MODERATOR PLUG



(R. Hanslik)

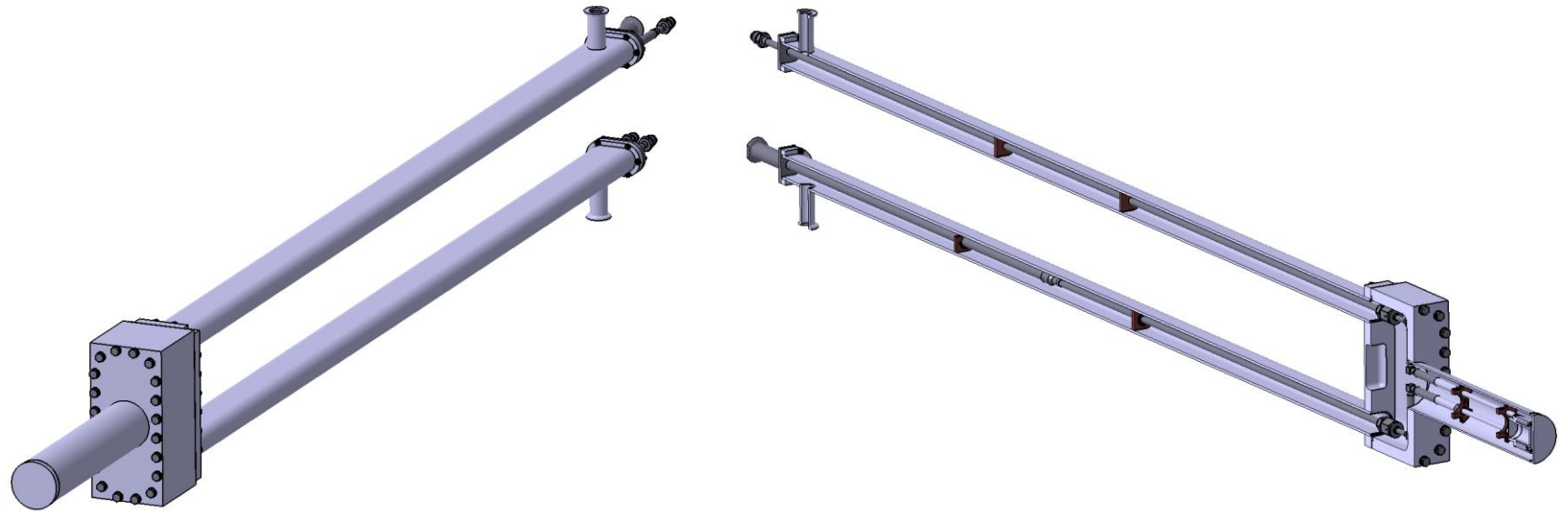
**Neutron guide**

**Moderator Plug Cryostat (MPC)**



(Design of shielding part by R. Simlon, IKP)

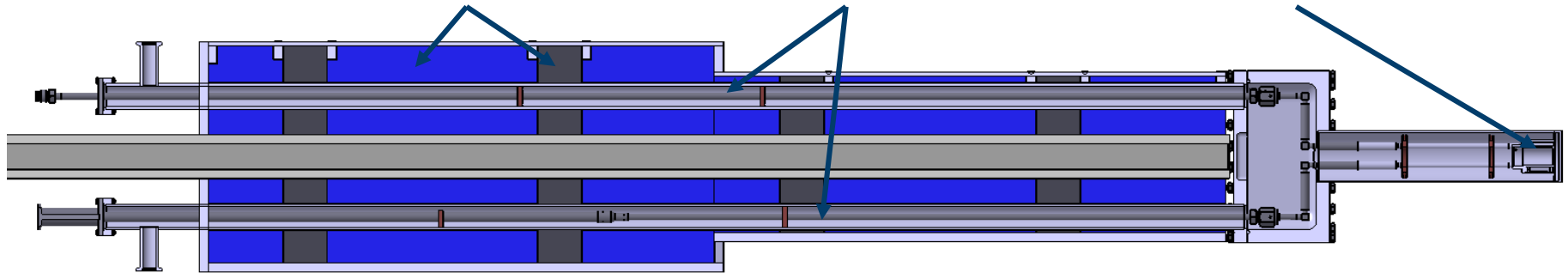
# MODERATOR PLUG



Shielding (B-PE/Pb)

Transfer lines

Cold moderator



approx. 1800 mm

(Design of shielding part by R. Similon, IKP)

# 10K CRYOSTAT

## Minimum temperature:

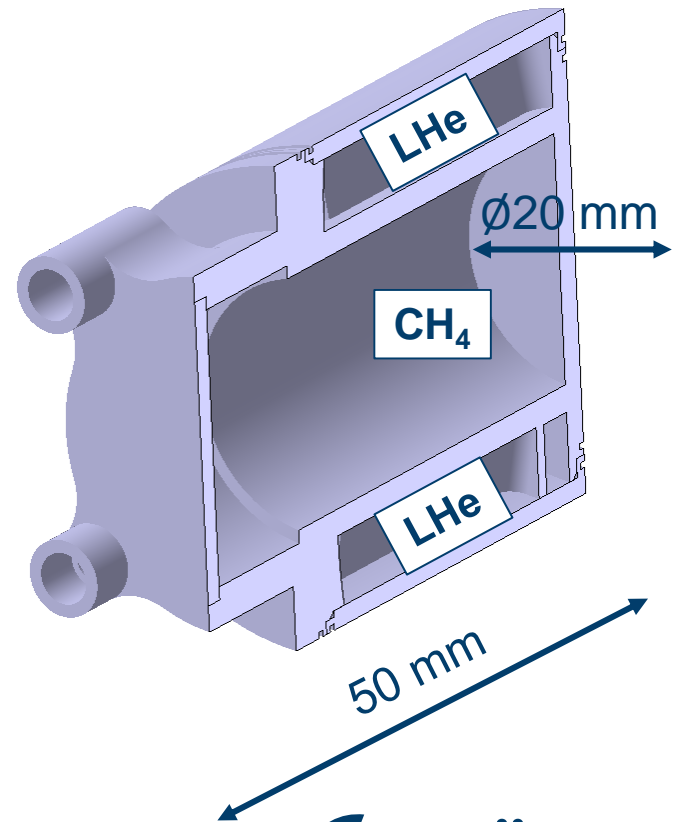
- $\sim 5 \dots 10$  K

## Moderator:

- Methane (Phase II)  
& possibly other hydrocarbons

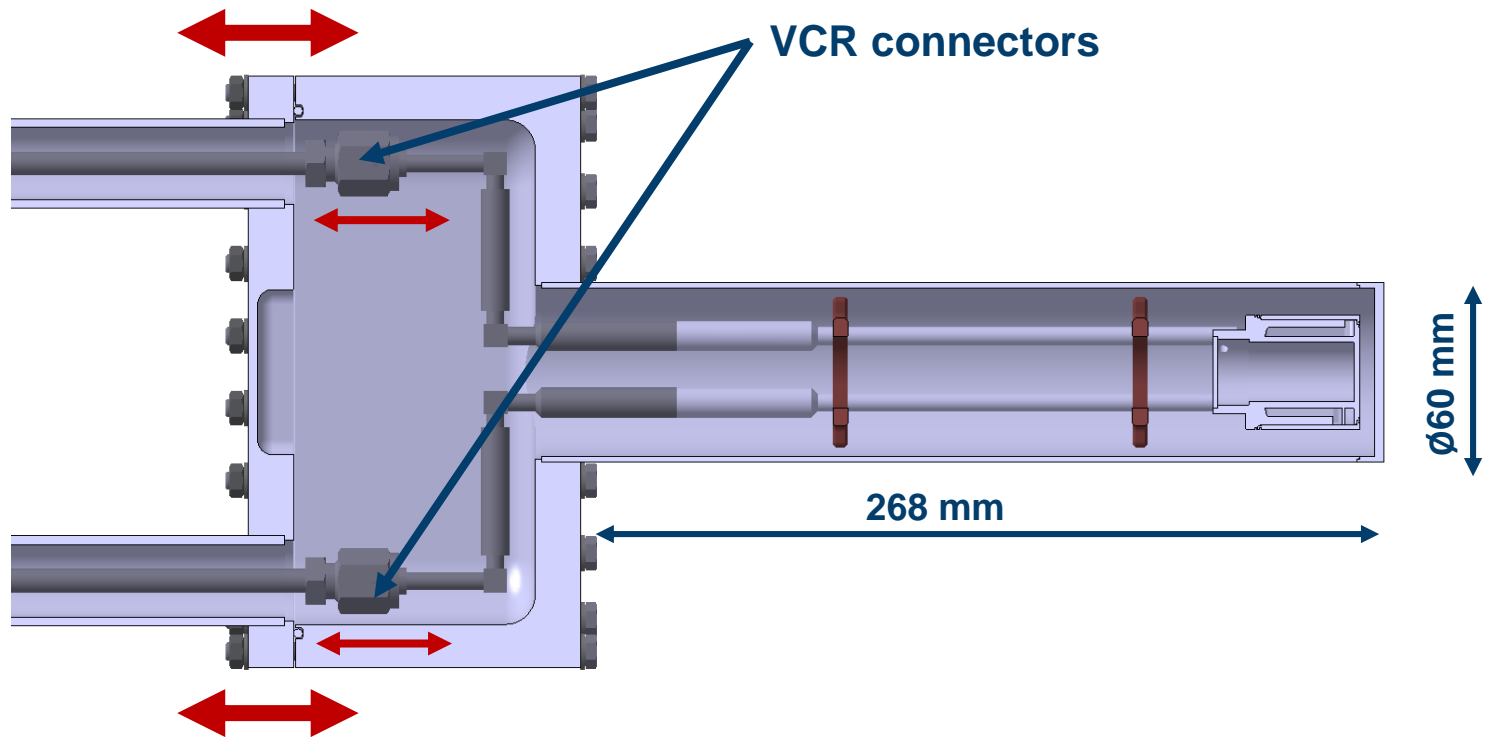
## Coolant:

- Liquid helium (LHe)



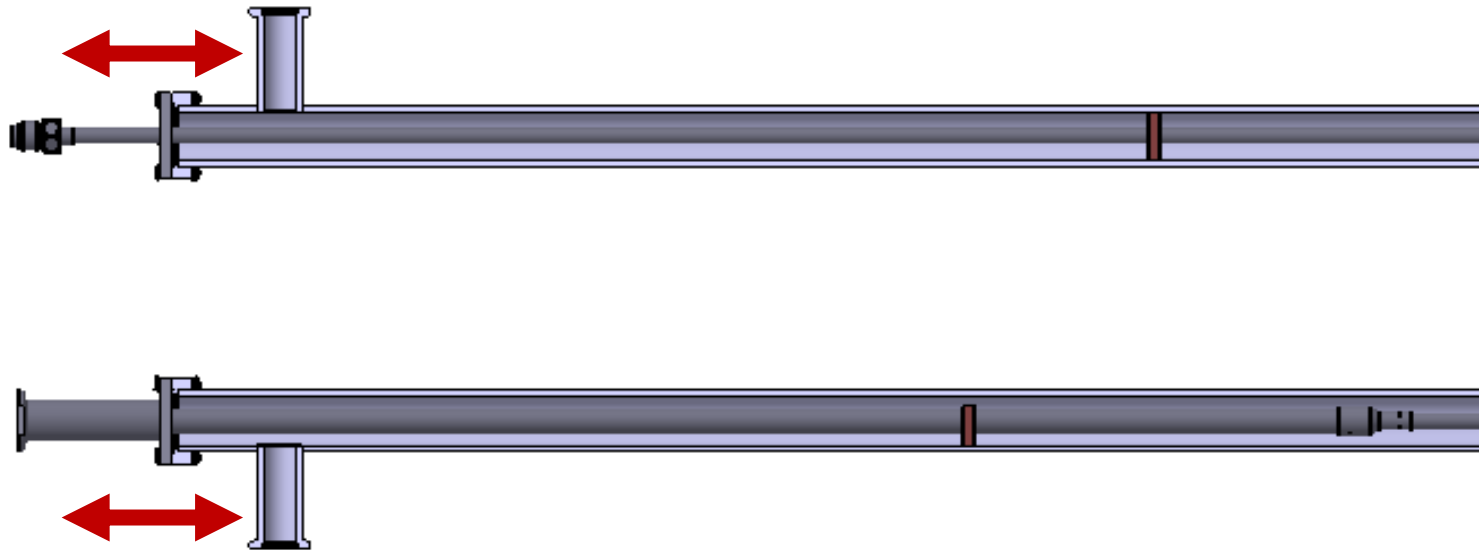
# 10K CRYOSTAT

- Demountable metal-sealed VCR adapters to ensure changing of moderator vessel



# 10K CRYOSTAT

- Demountable elastomer-sealed flanges to ensure changing of transfer line section

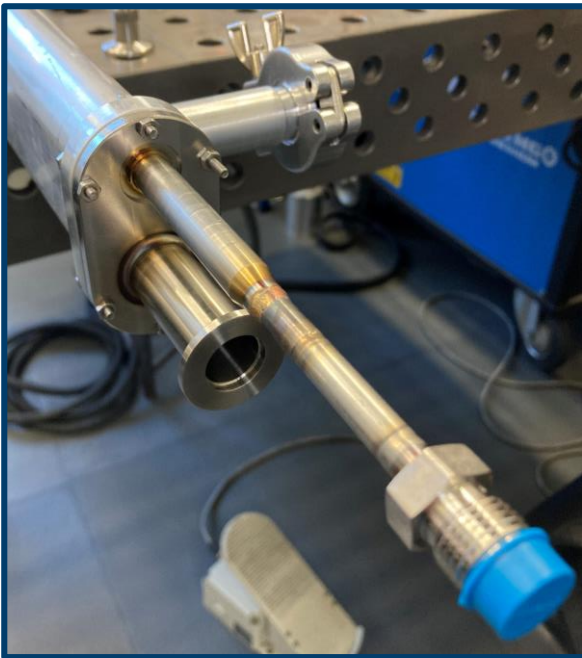


# MANUFACTURING STATUS

## Vacuum recipient



## Transfer lines



## Moderator vessel

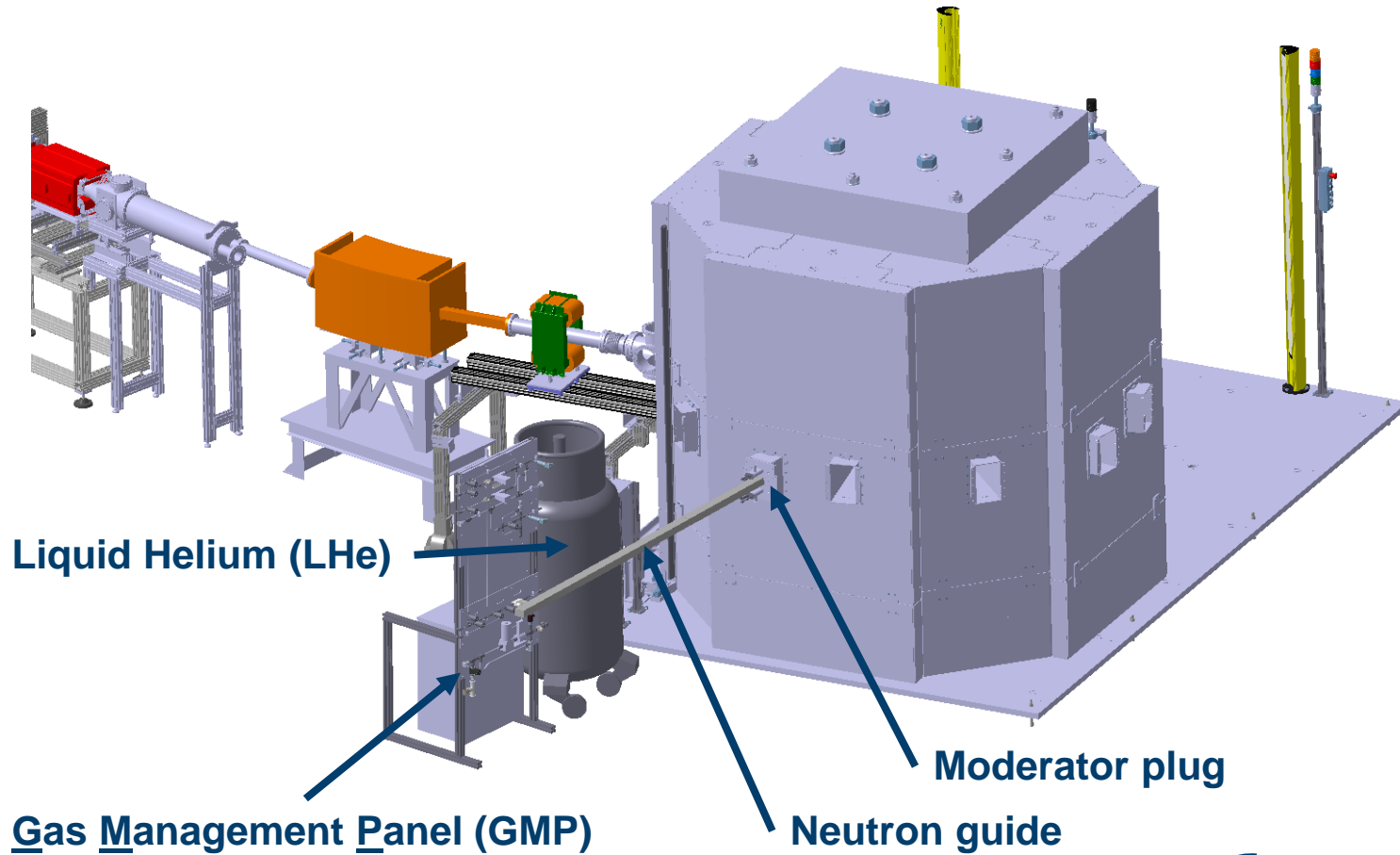


## Gas management panel



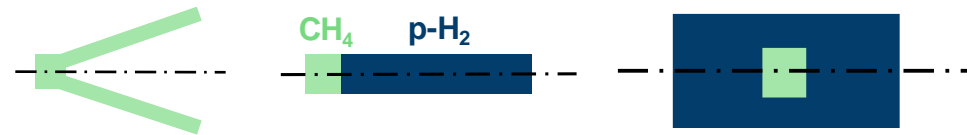
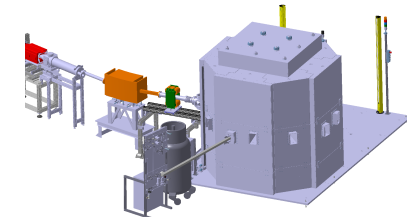
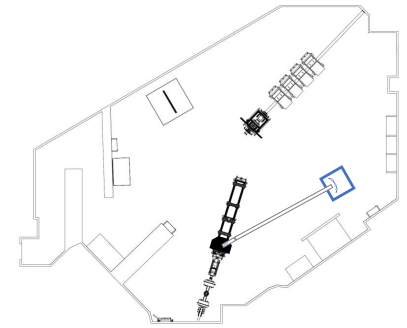


# PLANNED SETUP AT PROTOTYPE



# OUTLOOK

- Experiments on thermal conductivity of different Al structures for increasing  $\lambda_{th,eff}$  of cryogenic solid neutron moderators
- Measurement of neutron spectrum with solid methane at approximately 5 K with & without Al foam
- Commissioning of cryogenic solid moderator system at prototype TMR
- Experimental investigation of different moderators & geometries



# HBS TEAM



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 verification,  
 instrumentation*

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 Technology for Excellent Science



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**Thank you for your attention!**

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