

ESS progress: the HighNESS project

Luca Zanini

on behalf of the HighNESS Consortium

2024 LENS/ELENA neutron moderator workshop, Paris, 18 April 2024

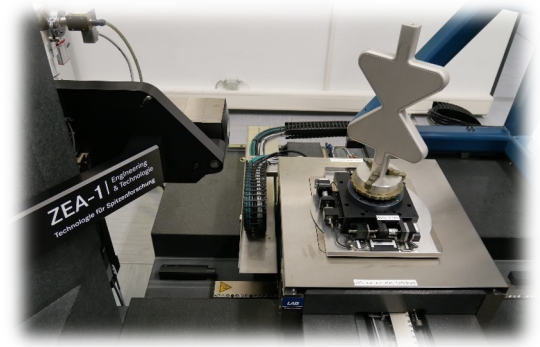
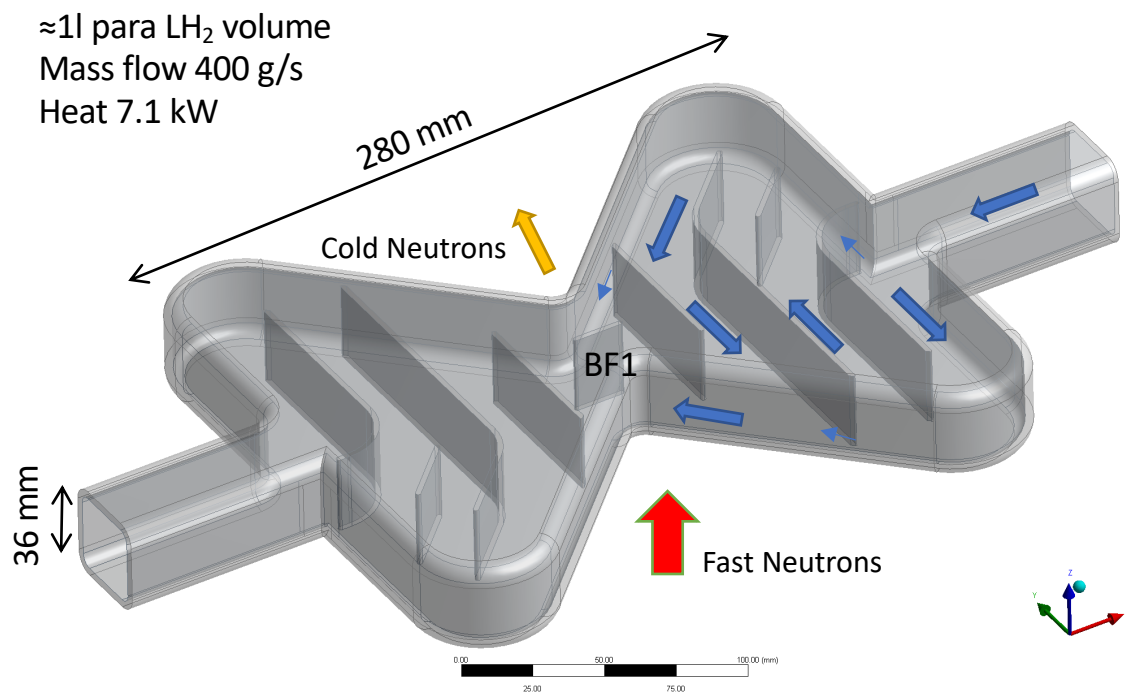


First generation of parahydrogen moderators (BF2) – Twister Now installed in ESS target monolith

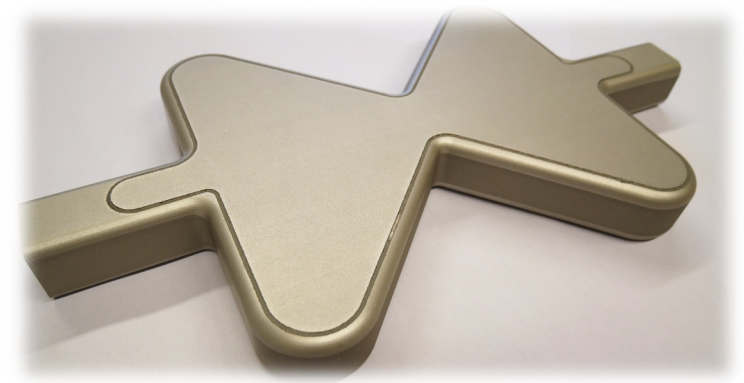


(in-kind FZJ Jülich)

Second generation of parahydrogen moderator (BF1) has been ordered



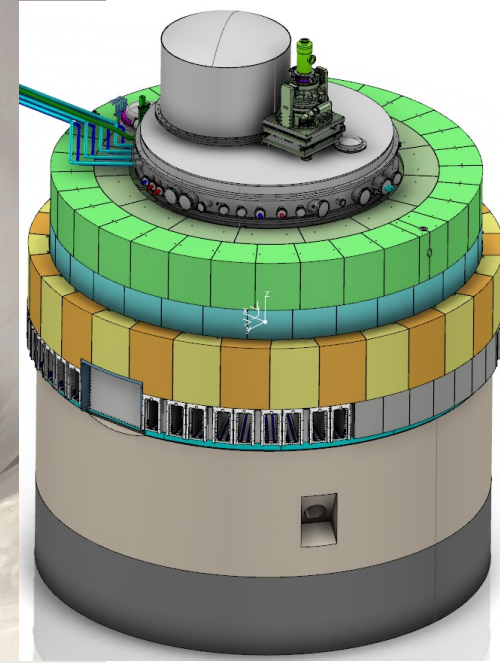
NDT of first prototype



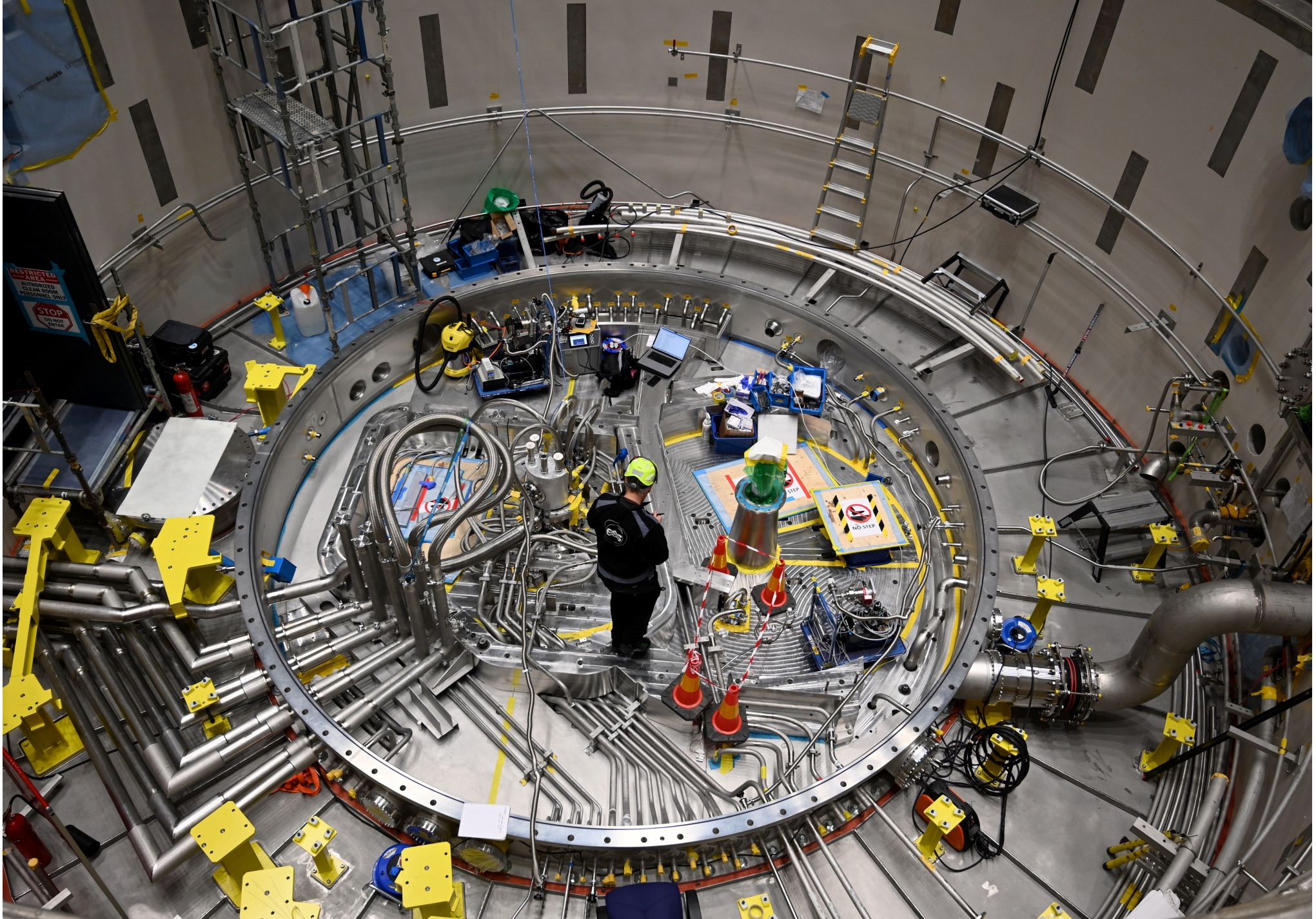
First prototype

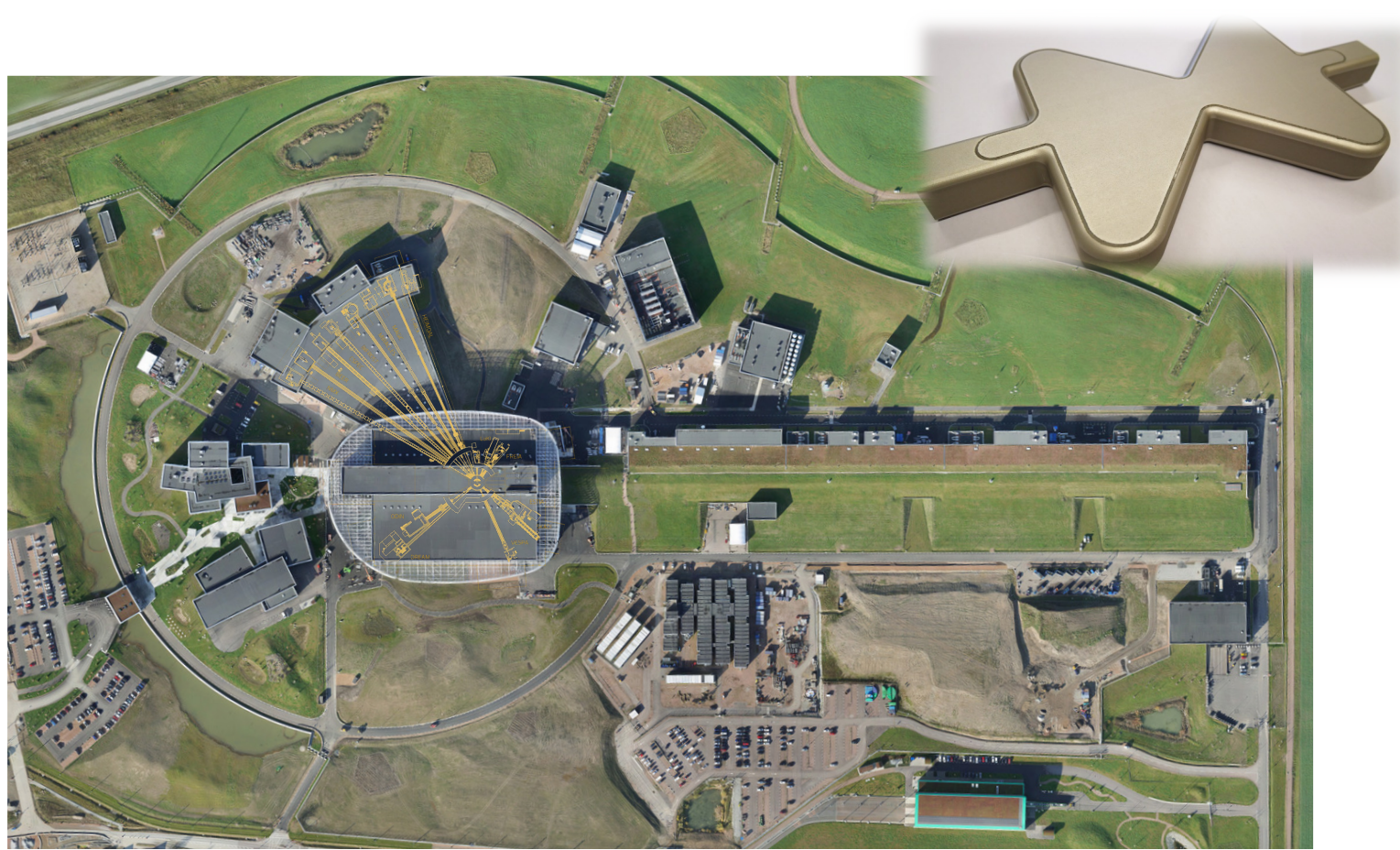


LARGE BEAMPORT



(Picture from 2021)

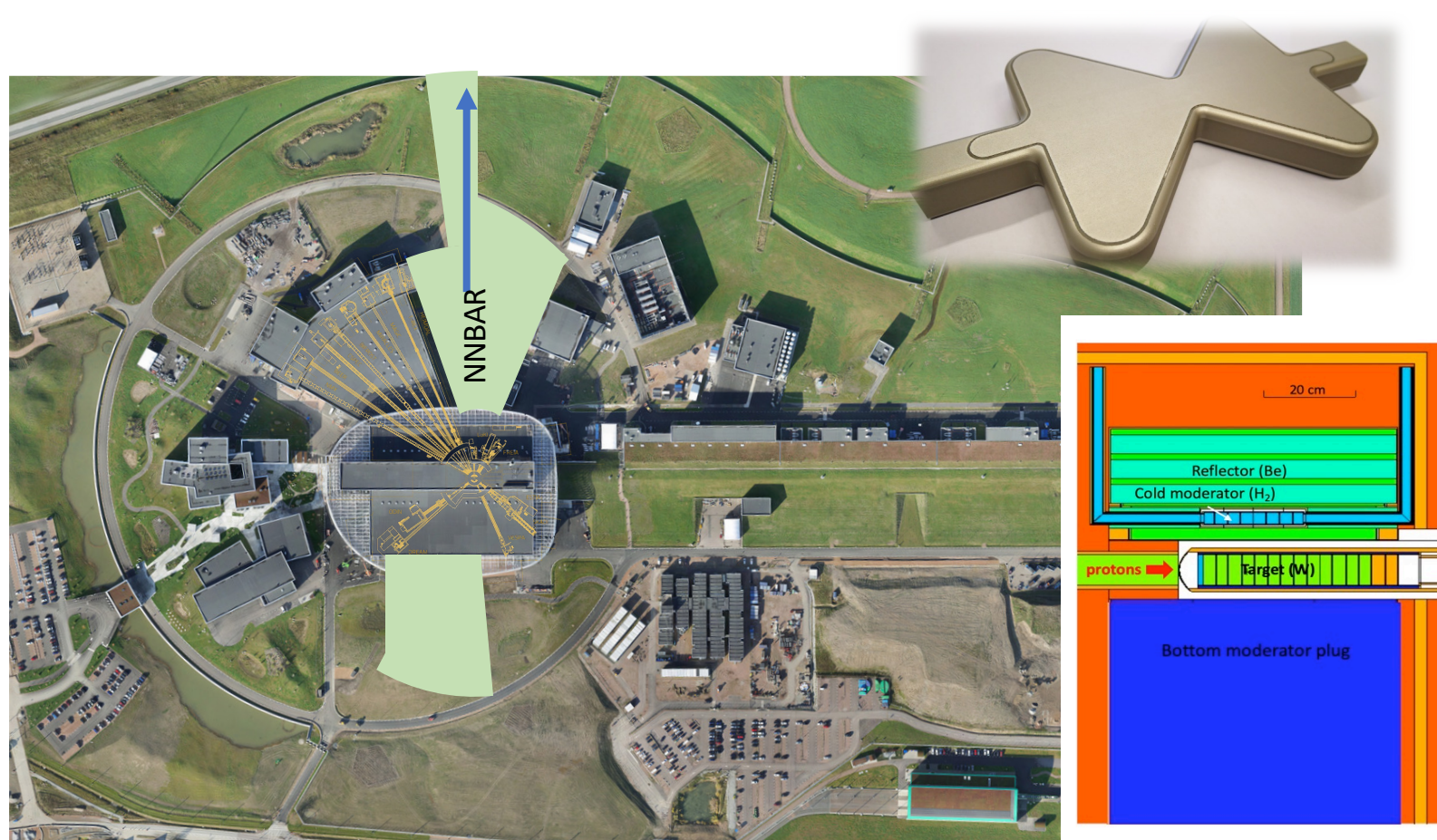




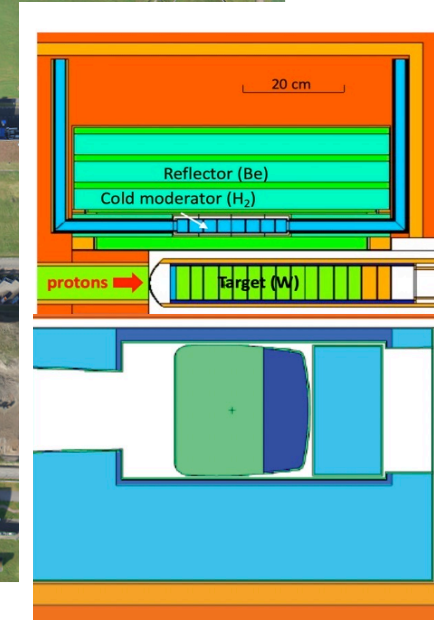
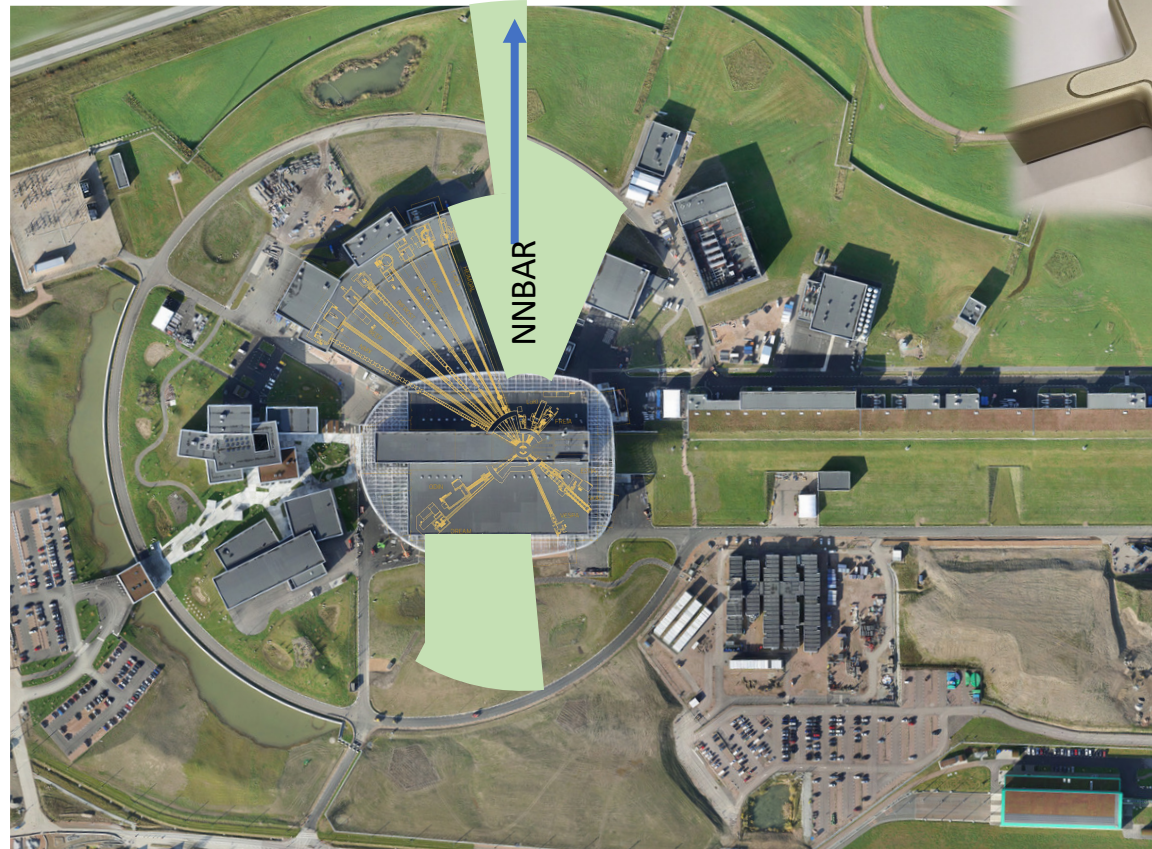
ESS schedule

- End 2024: beam on dump
- Mid 2025: beam on target and start commissioning
- 2027: end of construction with 15 instruments looking at upper moderator

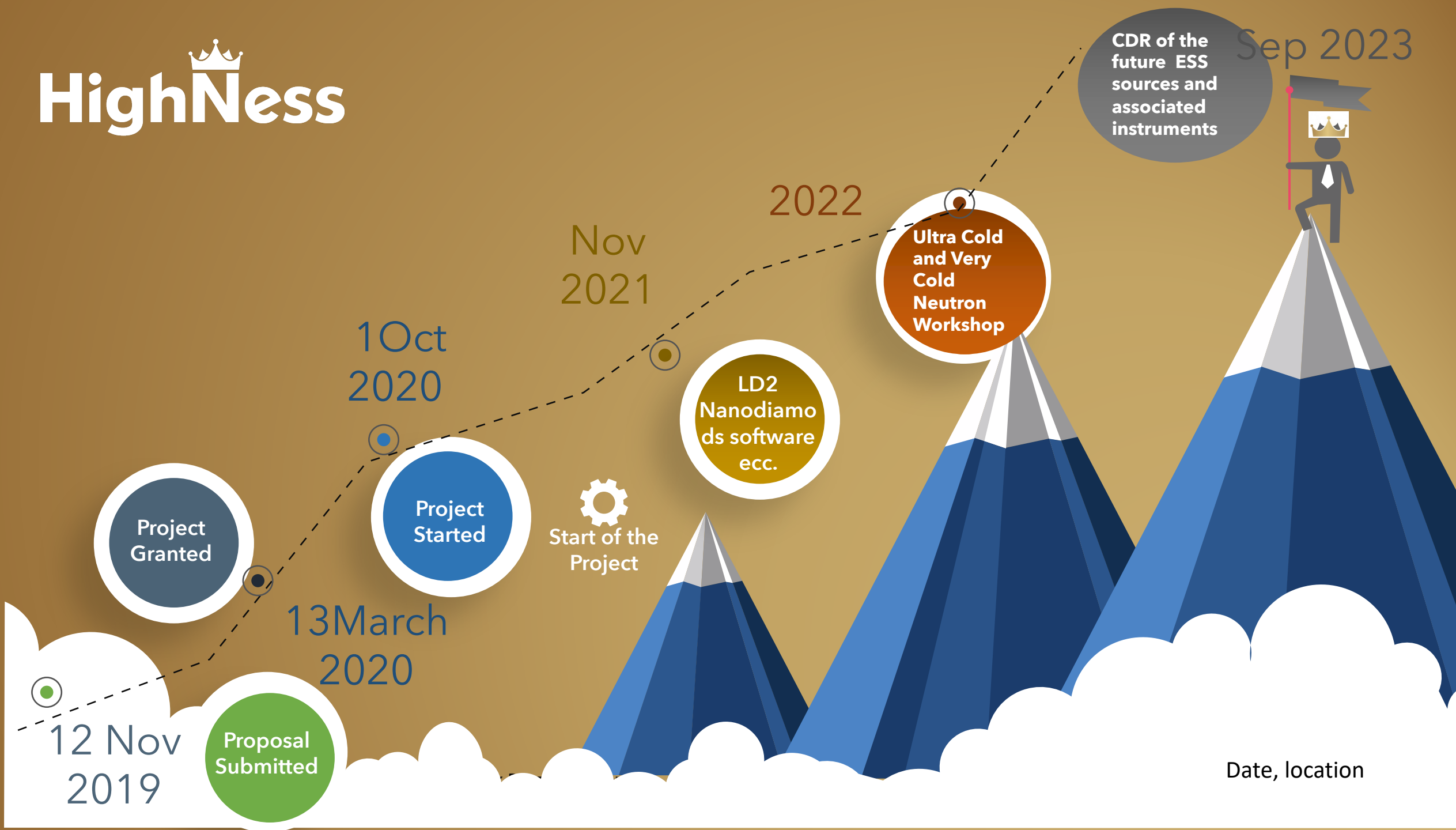
Upgradeability of ESS



Upgradeability of ESS



HighNess



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

High Intensity

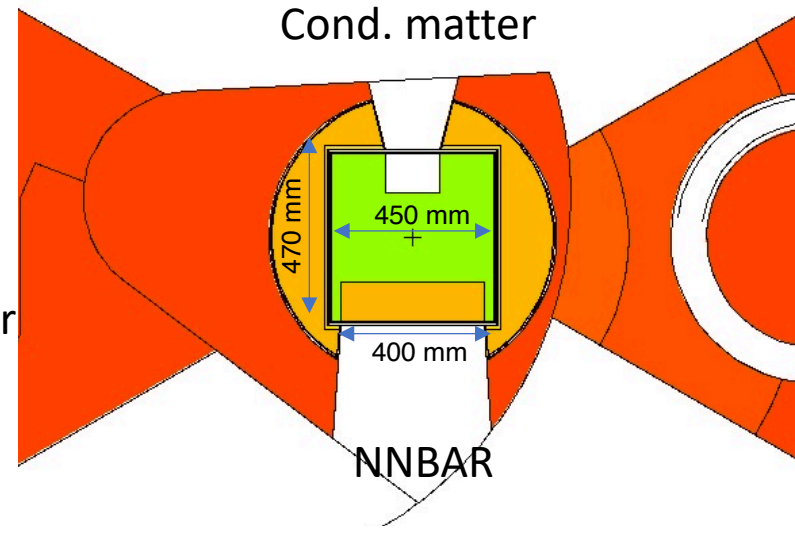
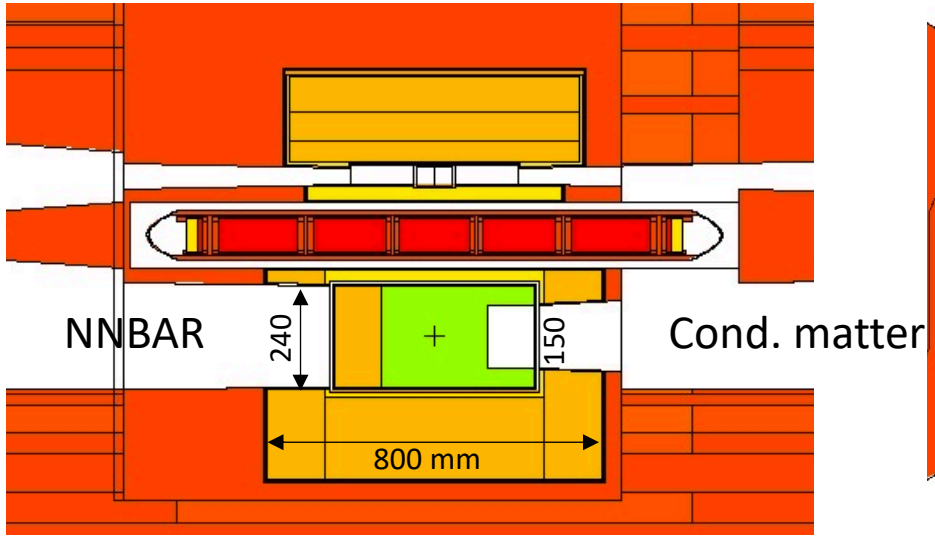
larger emission surface and bigger moderator

Longer wavelengths

Cold, Very Cold and Ultra Cold neutrons

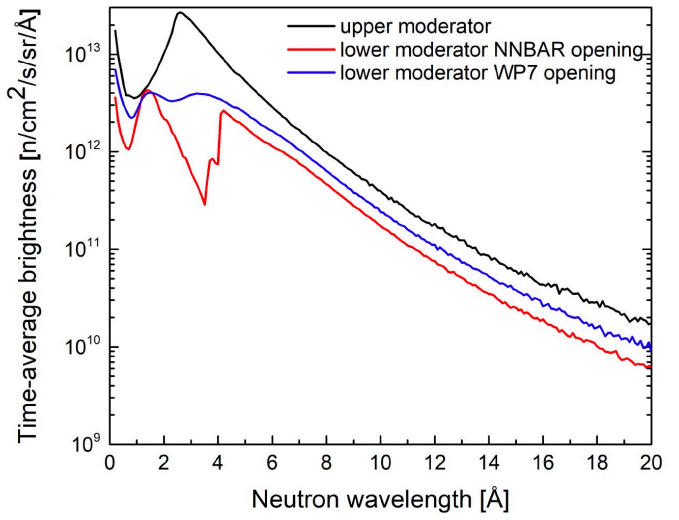
Design of the Cold Source

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



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

Brightness



Intensity

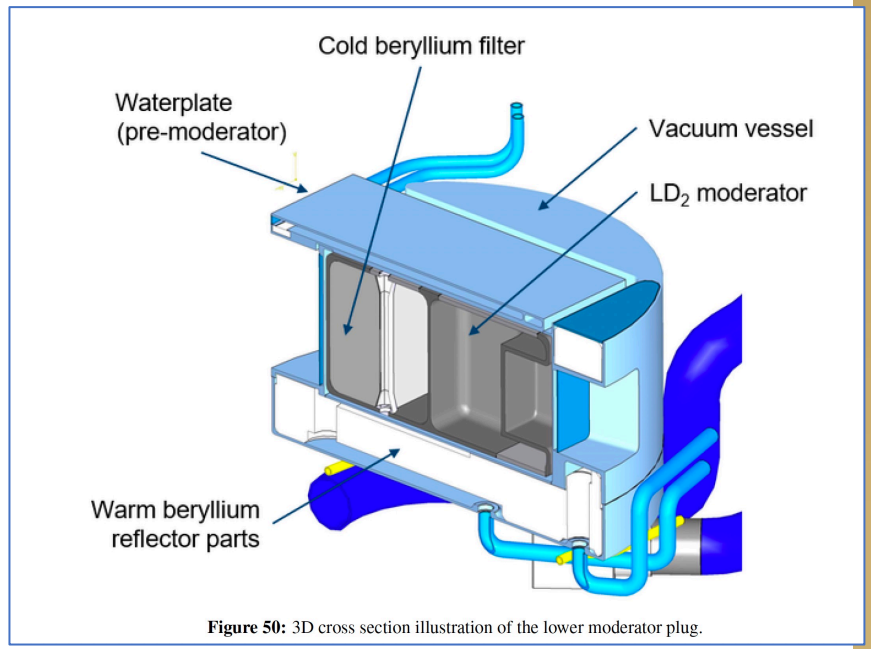
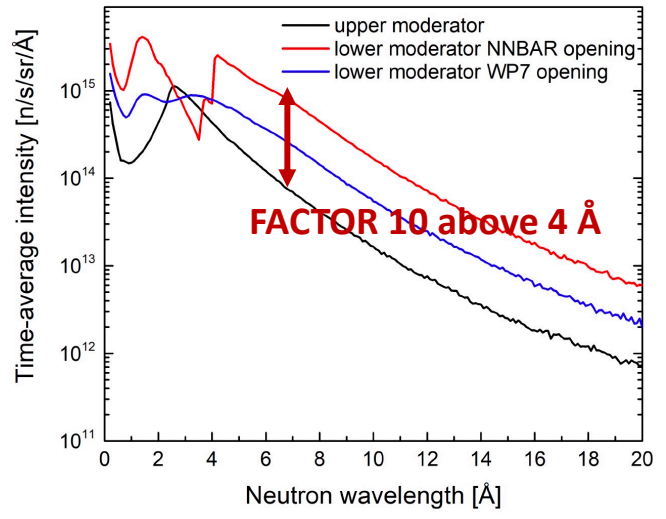
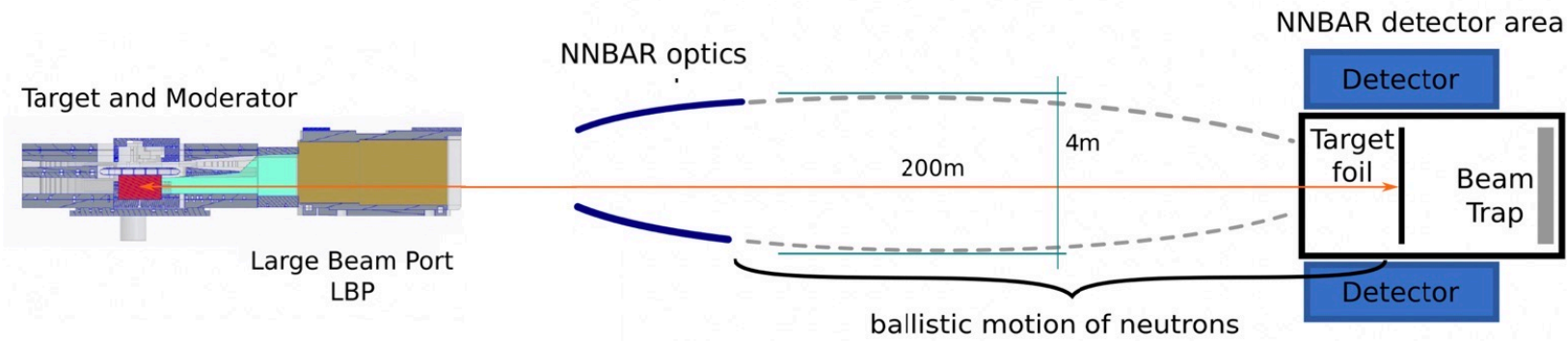


Figure 50: 3D cross section illustration of the lower moderator plug.

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



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

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

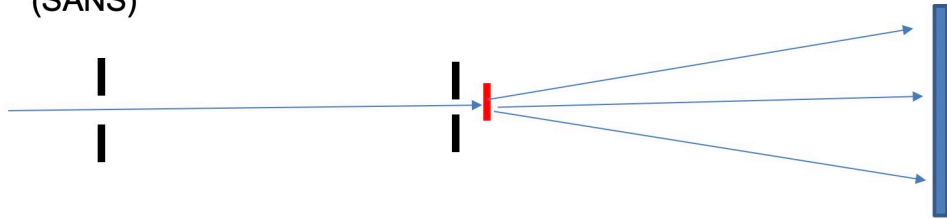
- On February 2-4 2022, more than 100 scientists and experts from 23 nationalities took part in the workshop
- Workshop proceedings published in a special issue of the Journal of Neutron Research in 2022
<https://content.iospress.com/journals/journal-of-neutron-research/24/2>
- Follow up workshop 8-9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



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

SANS (Mezei) <https://indico.esss.lu.se/event/2810/>

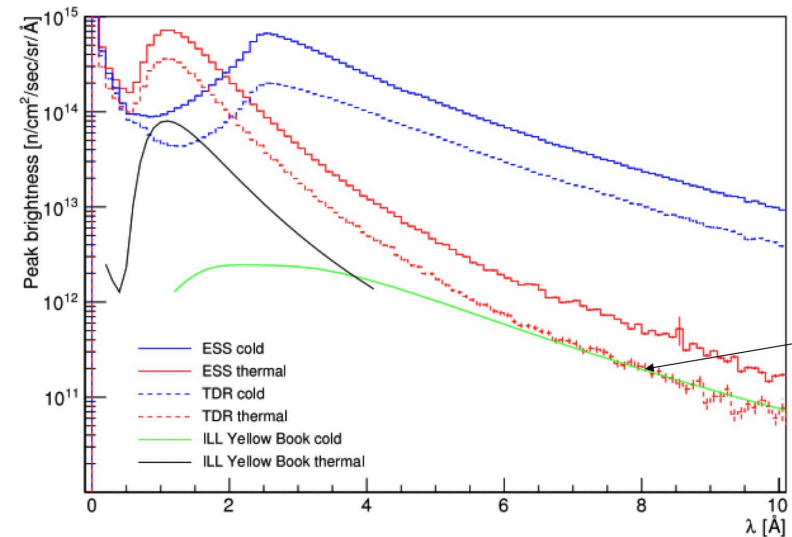
Small angle neutron scattering: **small $q \rightarrow$ large scale structures**
(SANS)



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

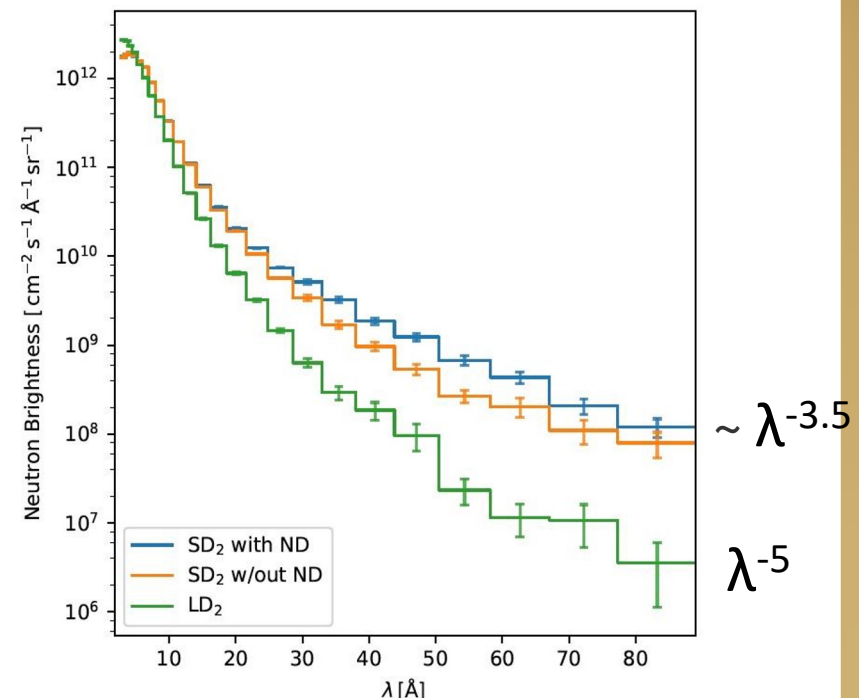
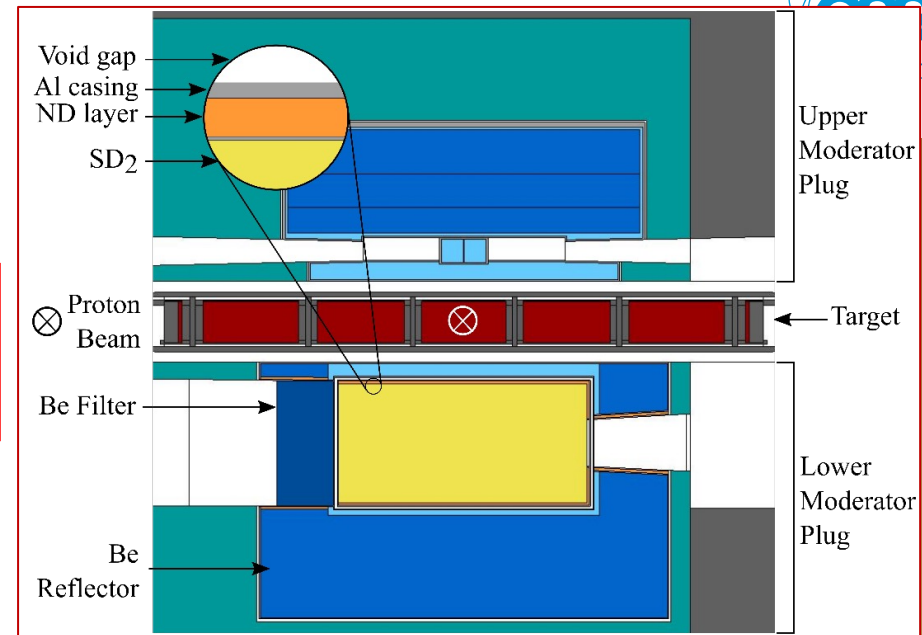
Cold moderators are less Maxwellian and a VCN source could offer **unprecedented intensity in SANS studies**

Dedicated VCN moderator

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

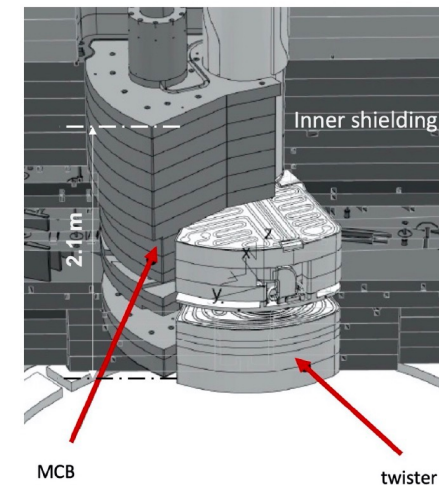
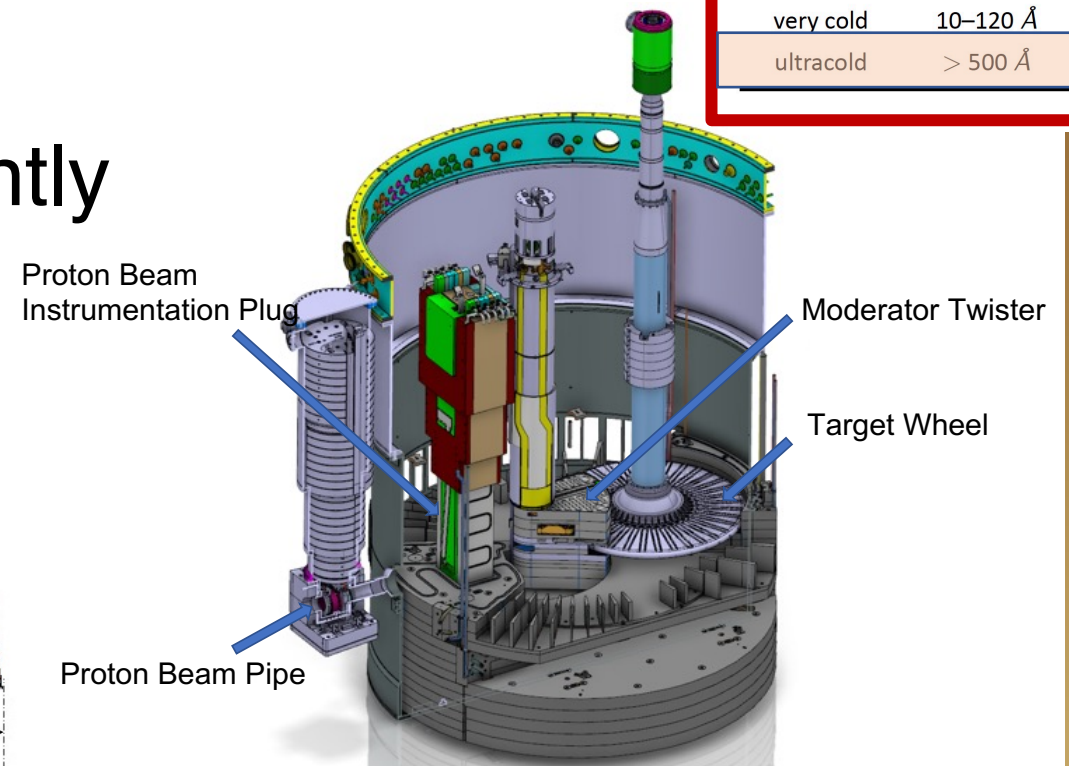
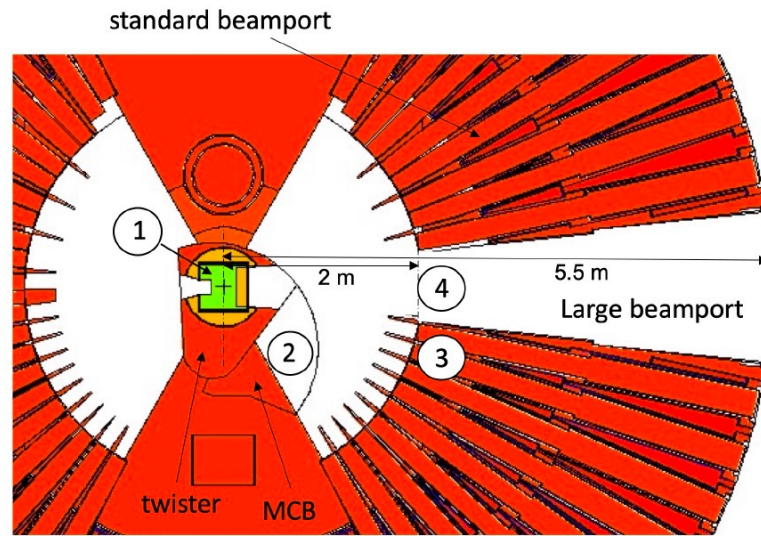
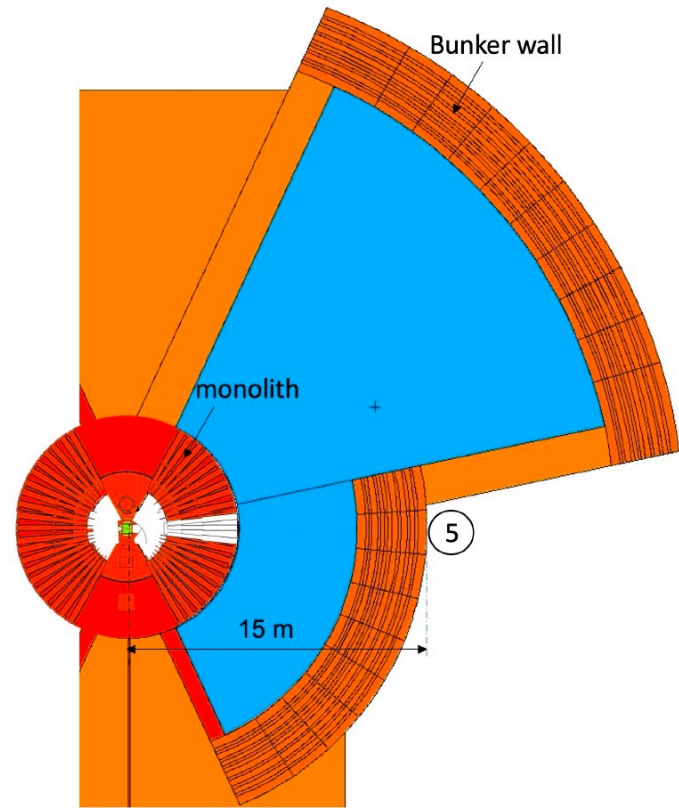
in order to be advantageous in SANS type of experiments, must therefore provide high intensity at wavelengths $\lambda > 10 \text{ \AA}$, that is above the presumed λ^{-5} dependence of the spectra of current cold moderators (which happens to be only well established in practice for neutron wavelengths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

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

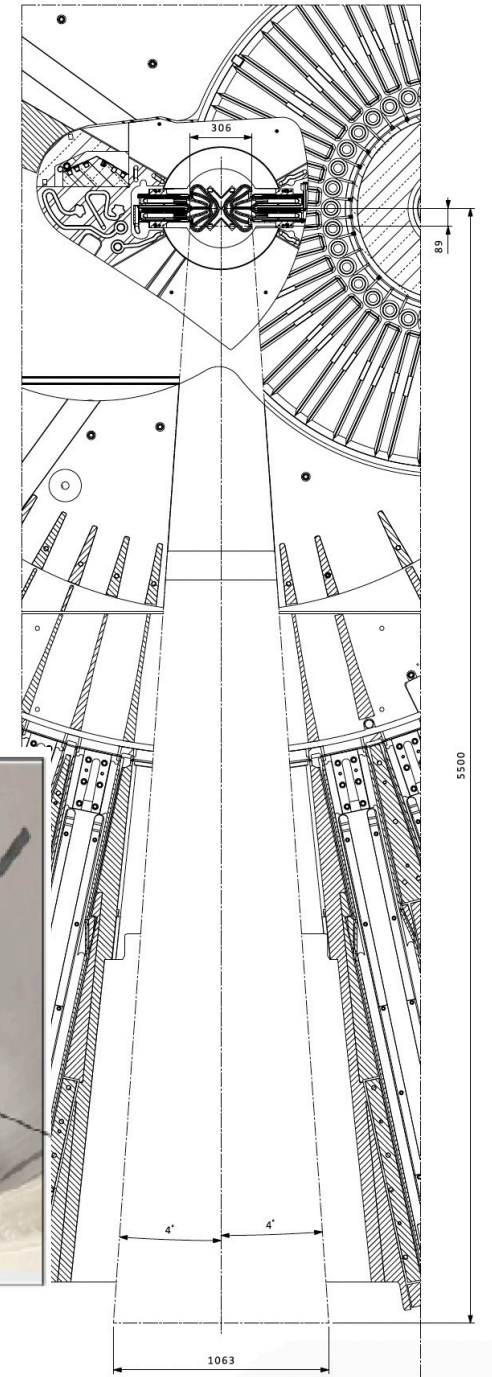
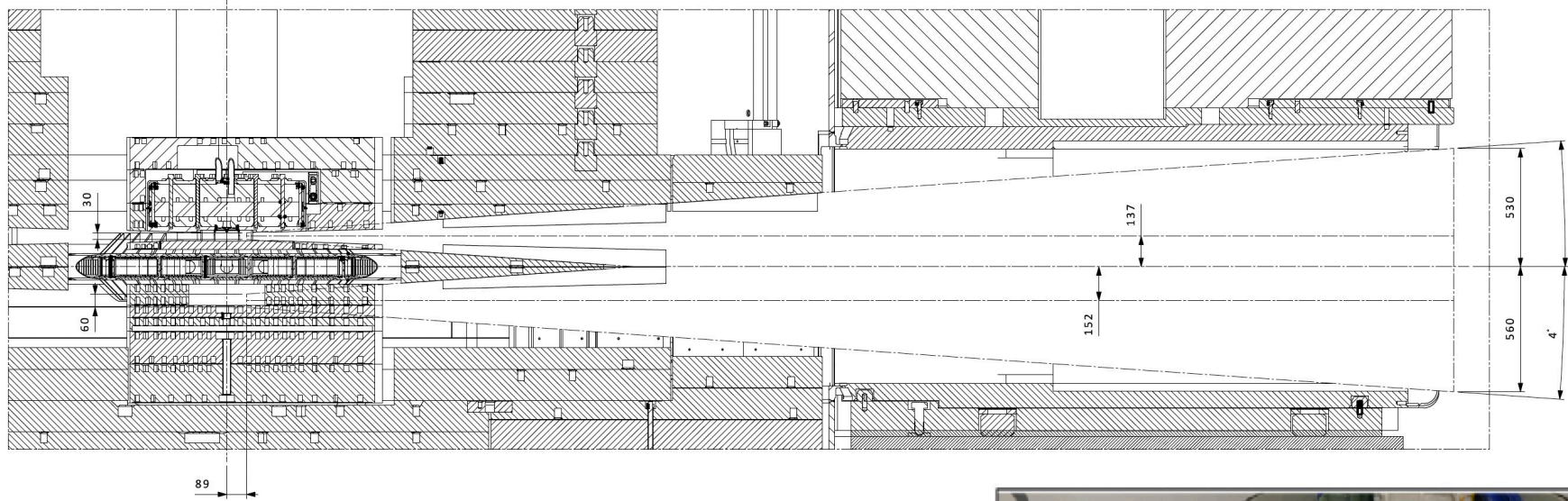


UCN sources: possible locations identified at the workshop are currently under study

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



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



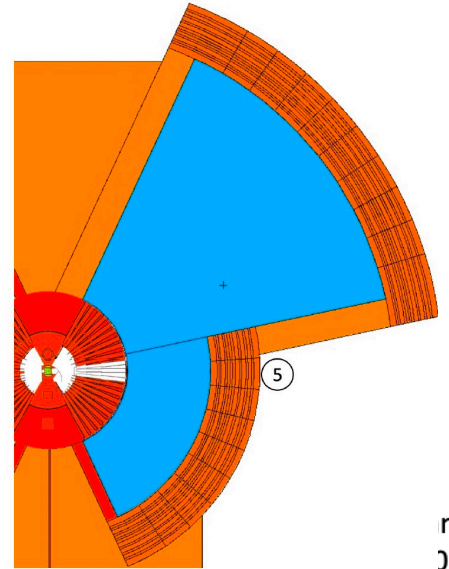
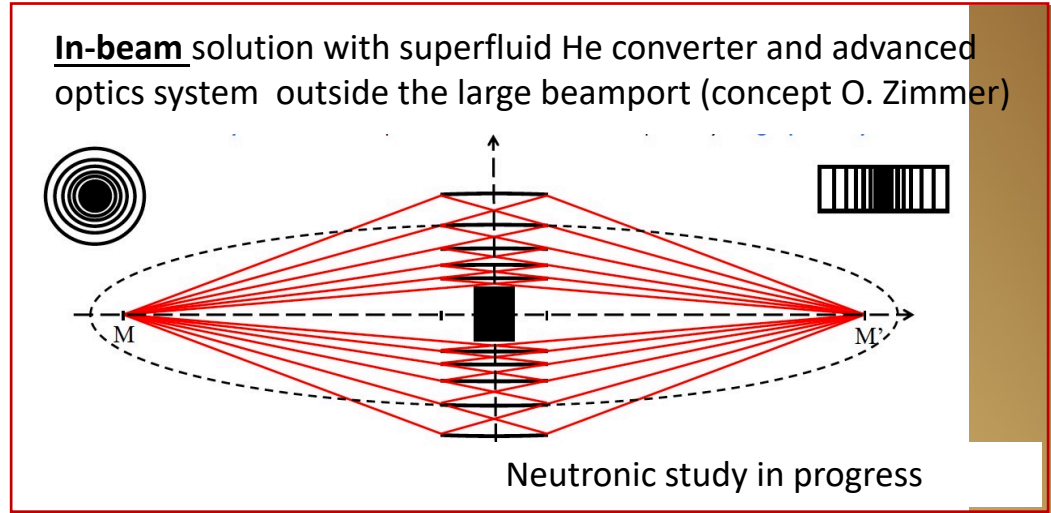
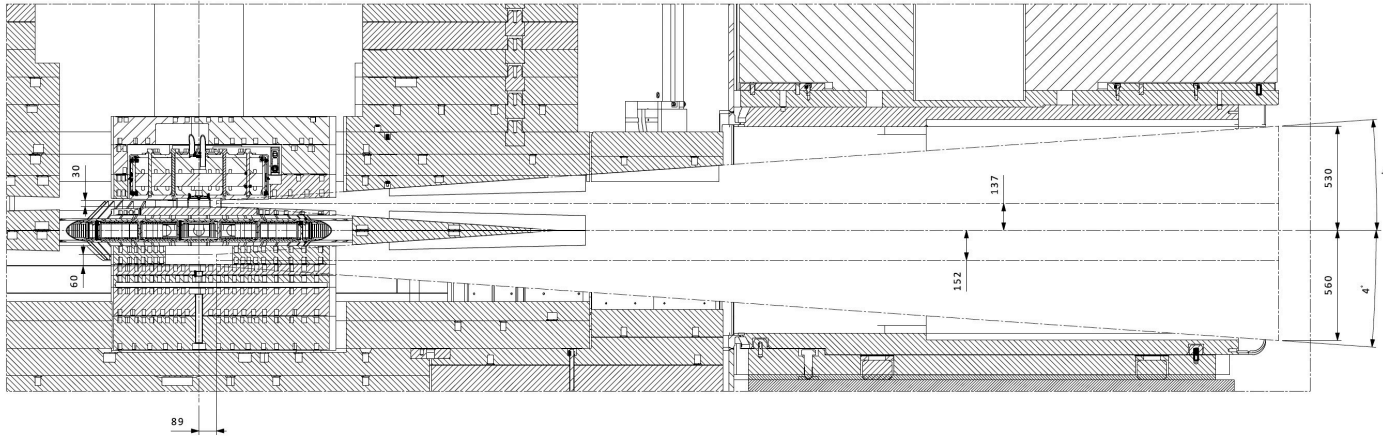
regular beamport

monolith vessel

UCN source in large beamport (location 5)

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

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



- 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]	ρV [s ⁻¹]	ρ [cm ⁻³]
Gatchina, Russia	3 10 ³	1 10 ⁸	6. 10 ⁴
SUPERSUN (ILL)	14	1.6 10 ⁵	1.7 10 ³
SHIN (compact source) ^a	80	5 10 ⁶	4 10 ³
LEUNG ^b (inverted geometry)	5 10 ⁴	5 10 ⁸	1 10 ⁴
ESS (NMO) Position 5	209	2.5 10⁷	6.3 10⁴

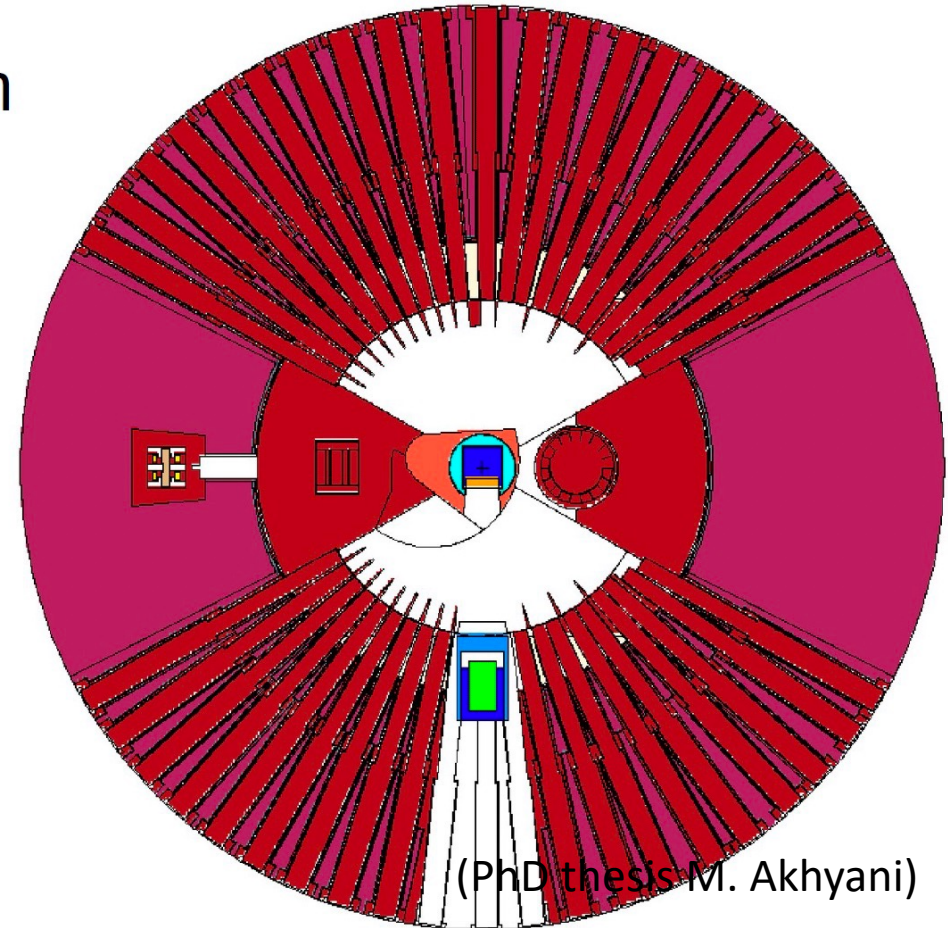
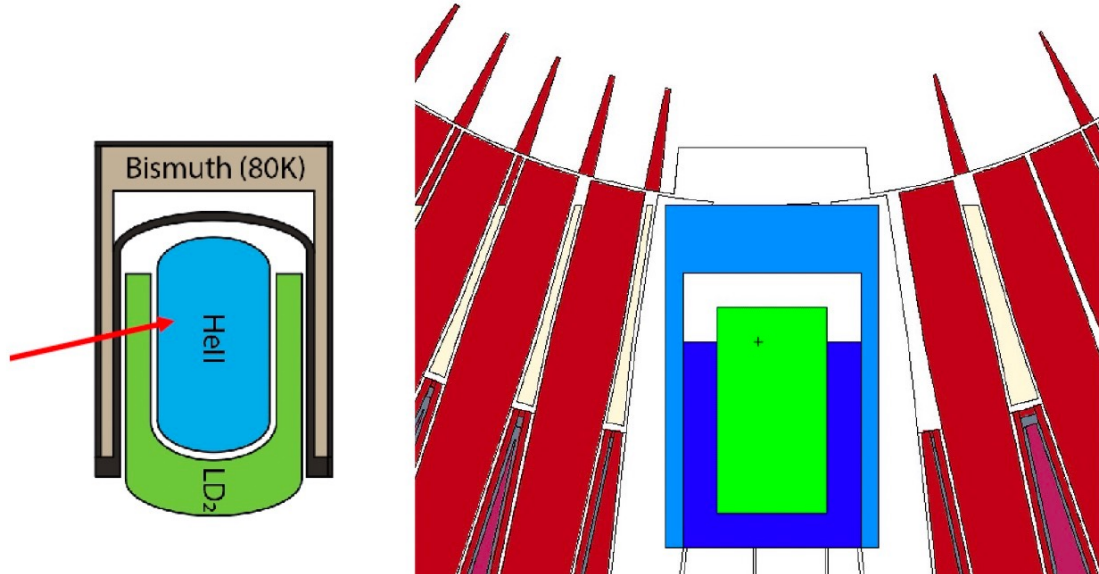
Source: O. Zimmer, UCN/VCN workshop 2022

^aarXiv:1810.08722v3 (October 2018)

^barXiv:1905.09459 (October 2019)

concept by Serebrov-Lyamkin

He4 Box: 60 cm x 30 cm x 32 cm



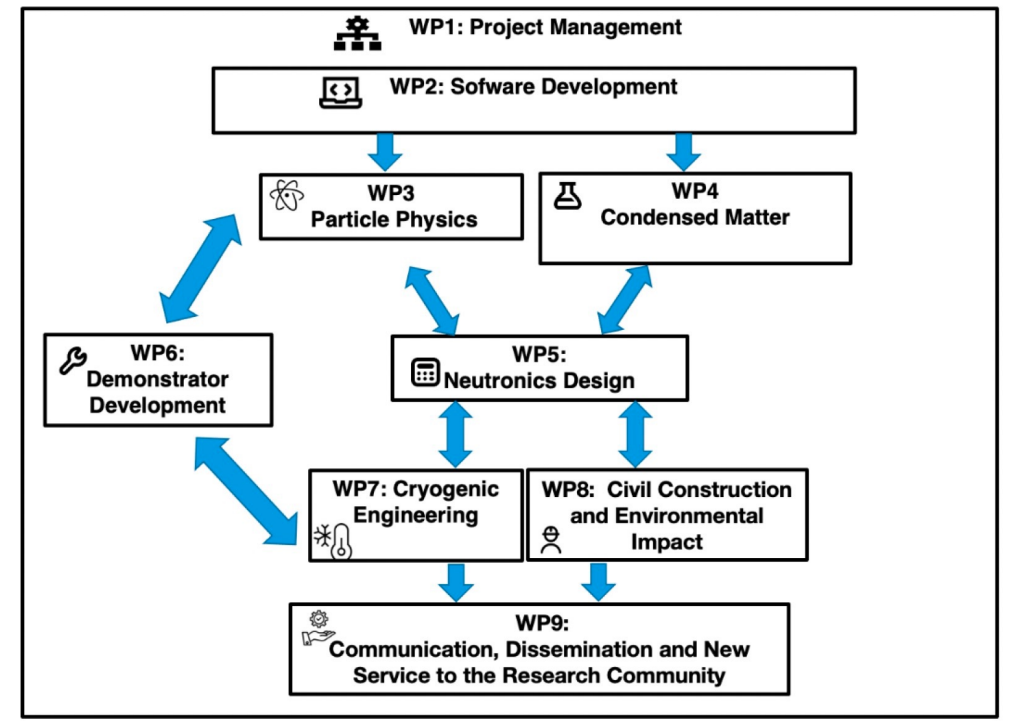
(PhD thesis M. Akhyani)

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

- 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, called DICE, has been submitted to EC

DICE: Development of an Infrastructure for colder neutrons without Carbon Emissions HORIZON-INFRA-2024-DEV-01 proposal





Thanks to everybody