

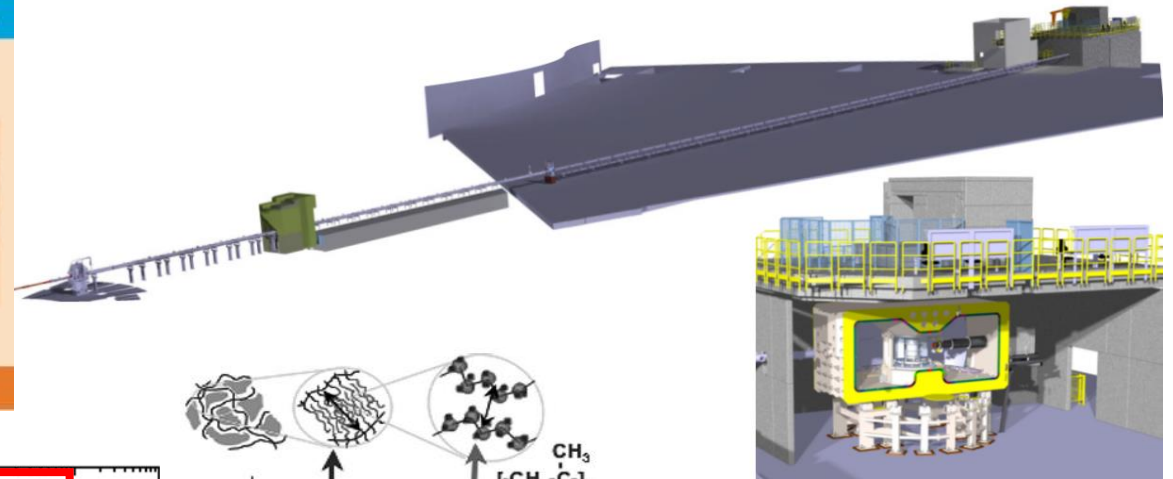
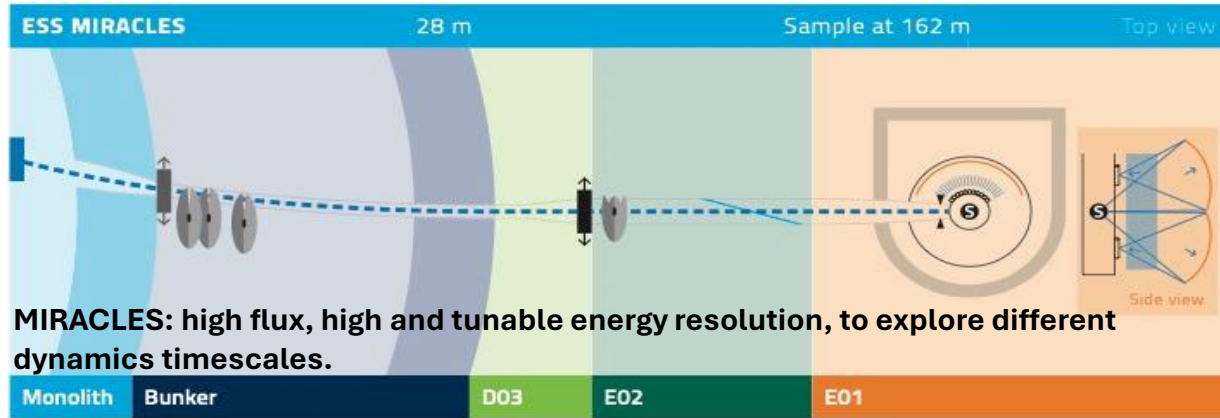
# ESS Bilbao

## MIRACLES STAP Spectroscopy

José E.M. Pereira & Félix J Villacorta,  
on behalf the MIRACLES Team  
23/10/2024

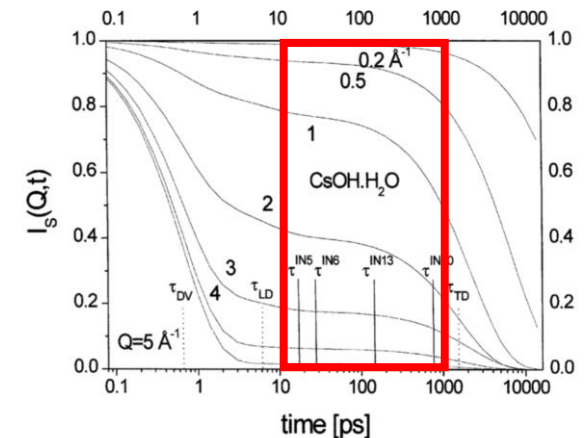
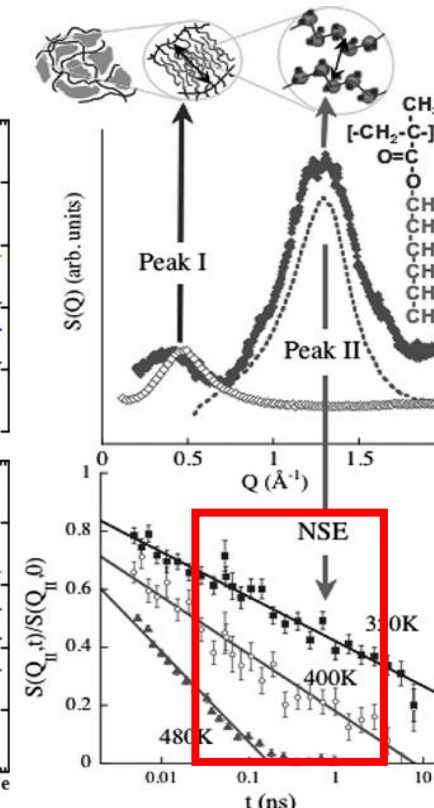
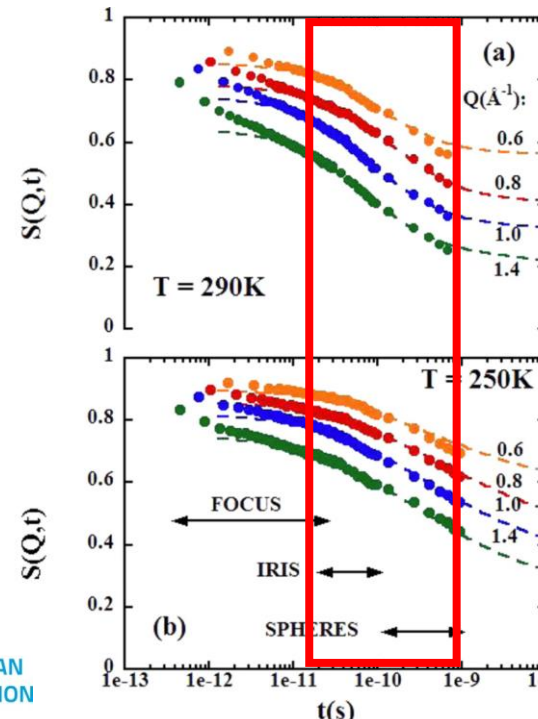


# MIRACLES, the TOF Backscattering Spectrometer



## Different timescales, one instrument!

- The possibility of carrying out one experiment at different timescales (ns-ps).
- Chopper cascade to select the energy resolution in QENS measurements.



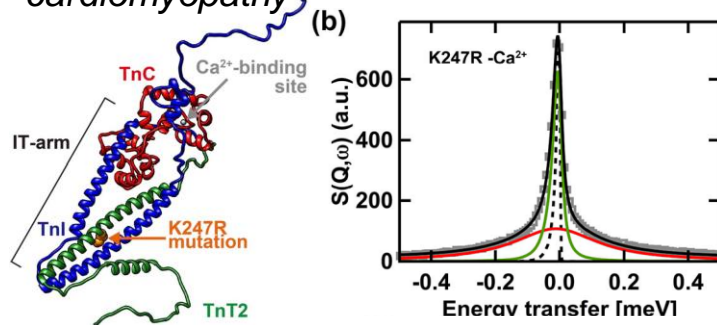
EUROPEAN  
SPALLATION  
SOURCE

# MIRACLES Science Case

## Life science

### Dynamics of Proteins and Water

Example: Dynamics of troponin in cardiomyopathy

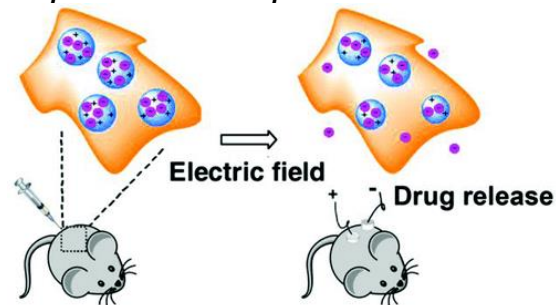


T. Matsuo et al., *BBA-Proteins and Proteomics*, 1865, 1781 (2017)

## Pharmaceutical science

### Drug Delivery

Example: drug release from electric-field responsive nanoparticles

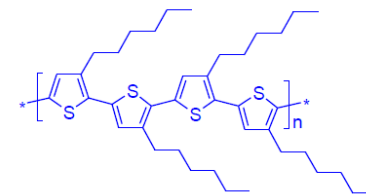
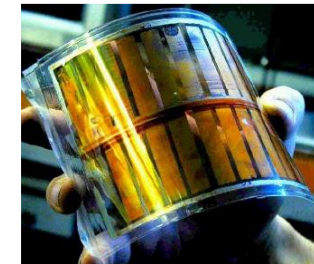


J. Ge et al., *ACS Nano*, 6, 227-233 (2012).

## Polymer science

### Morphology-performance connections

Example: Polymers in organic photovoltaic devices

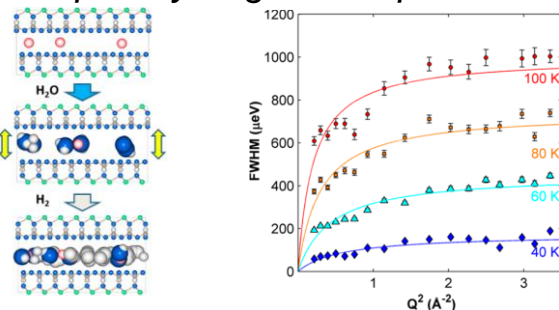


G. Paternó et al., *Chem. Phys.* 427, 142 (2013)

## Energy science

### Hydrogen Storage

Example: Hydrogen adsorption in MOF

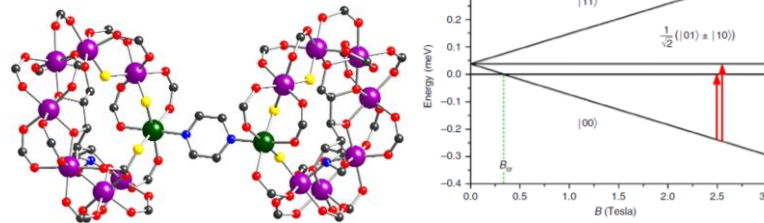


J.S. Edge et al., *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 118, 25740 (2014)

## 21st century Magnetism

### Quantum Information Processing

Example: Molecular magnets and quantum entanglement

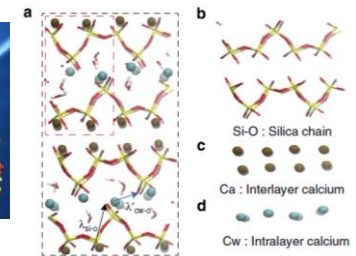
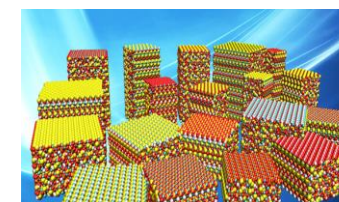


E. Garlatti et al., *Nature Commun.* 8, 14543 (2017)

## Environment science

### Greener building materials

Example: use of greener cements to reduce greenhouse gases



J. Jacobsen et al., *Sci. Reports* 3, 2667 (2013)

# Status and management

---

The MIRACLES instrument has started installation of the first components, the rest of the components are in the manufacturing phase (being manufactured, manufactured and with FAT tests ongoing or ready to be installed).

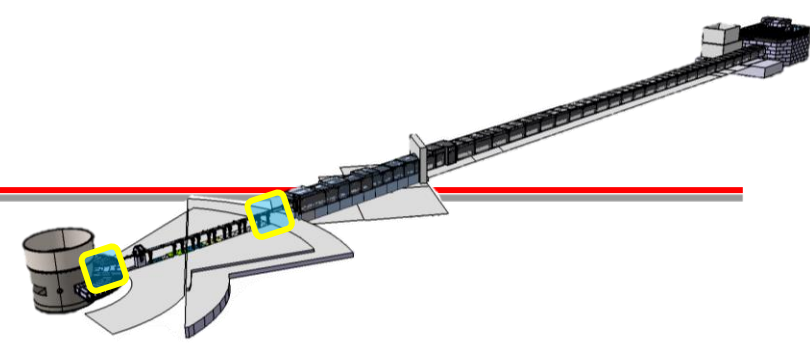
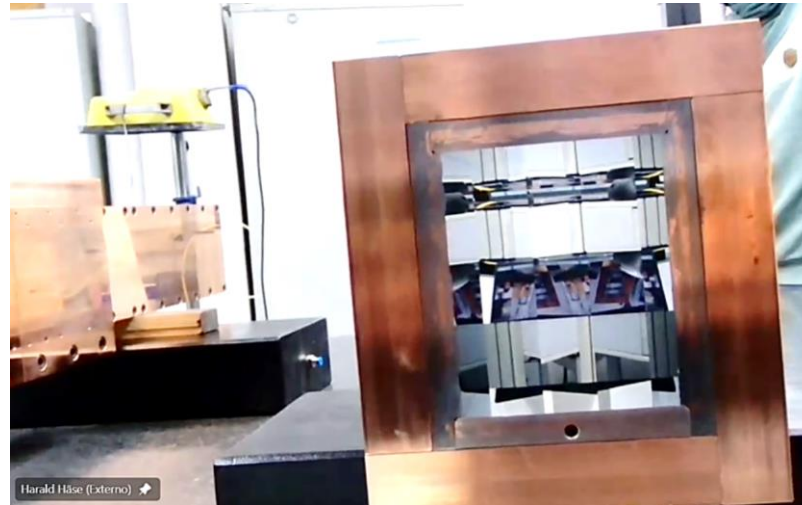
- Installed:
  - **NBOA(2021)**
  - **BBGOA**
  - **In-bunker guide**
  - **In-bunker guide supports**
  - **BWI**
  - **Control room**
- Manufactured (FAT ongoing or approved):
  - Out-of-bunker guide
  - D03 out-of-bunker guide supports
  - Scattering vessel
  - Choppers
  - Detectors electronics (front end)
- Manufacturing:
  - E02 & E01 Out-of-bunker guide supports
  - Analyzer
  - Detectors
  - Radial collimator
  - Get-lost tube/Beam stop
- Detailed design:
  - Cave
  - Sample area equipment
  - Slit

# Beamline feedthroughs

Neutron Beam Extraction (NBOA)



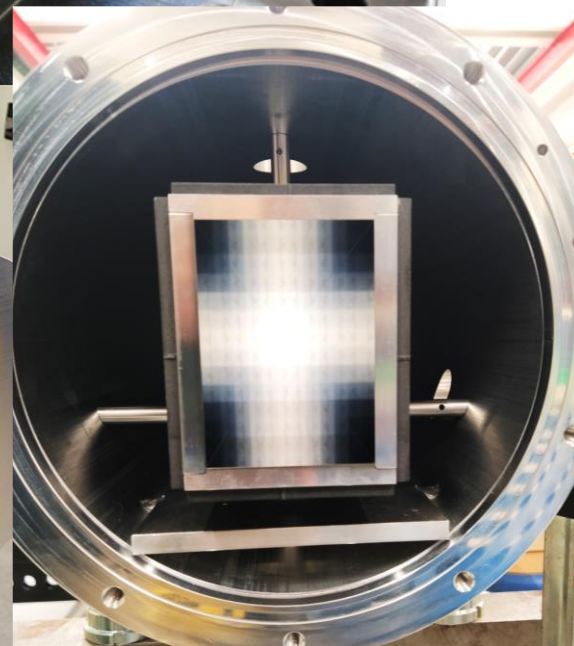
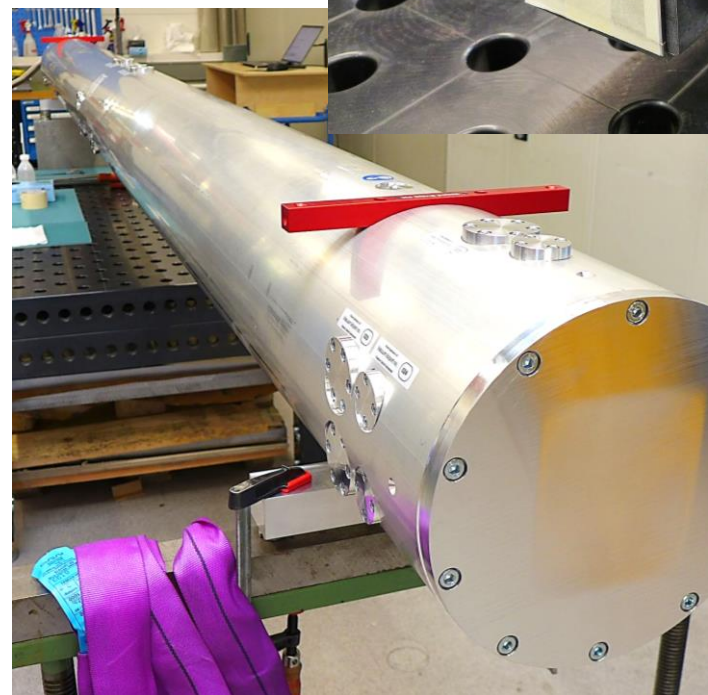
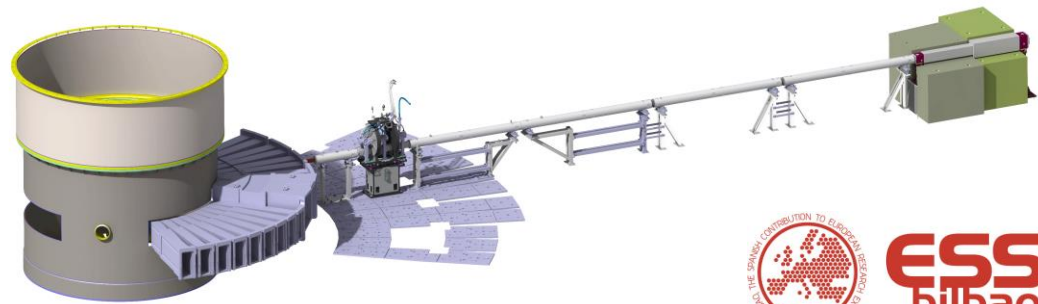
Bunker Wall Insert (BWI)



 S-DH

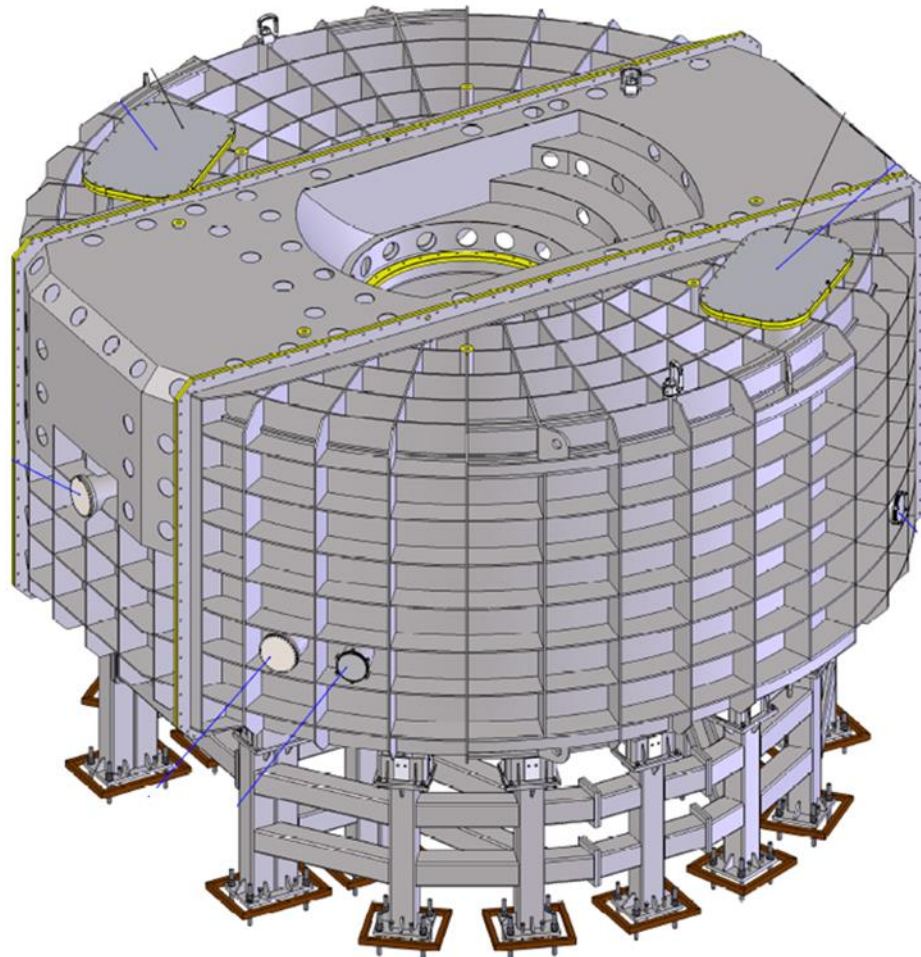


# In-bunker neutron guides



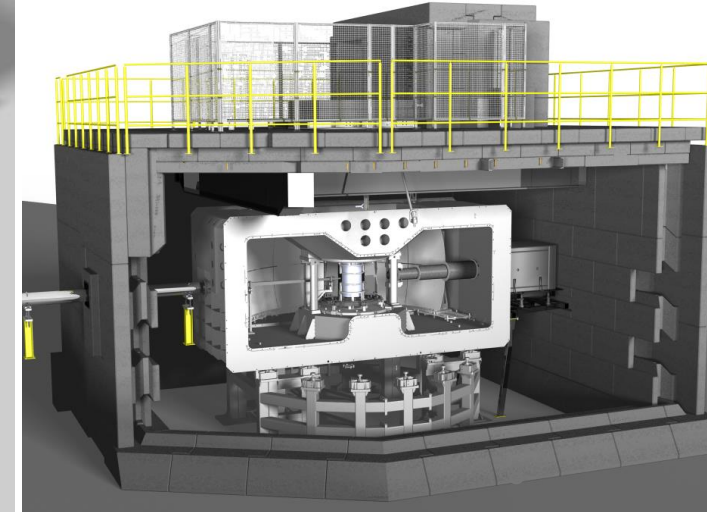
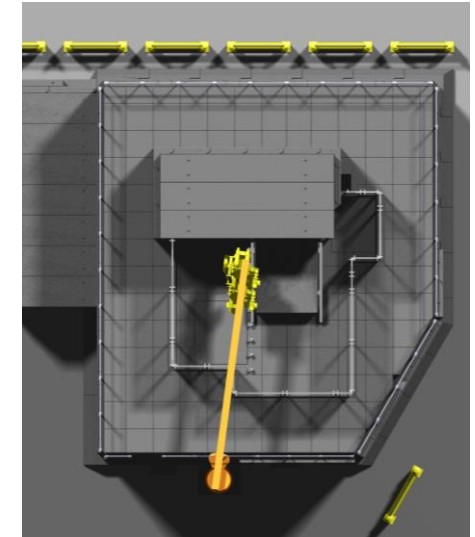
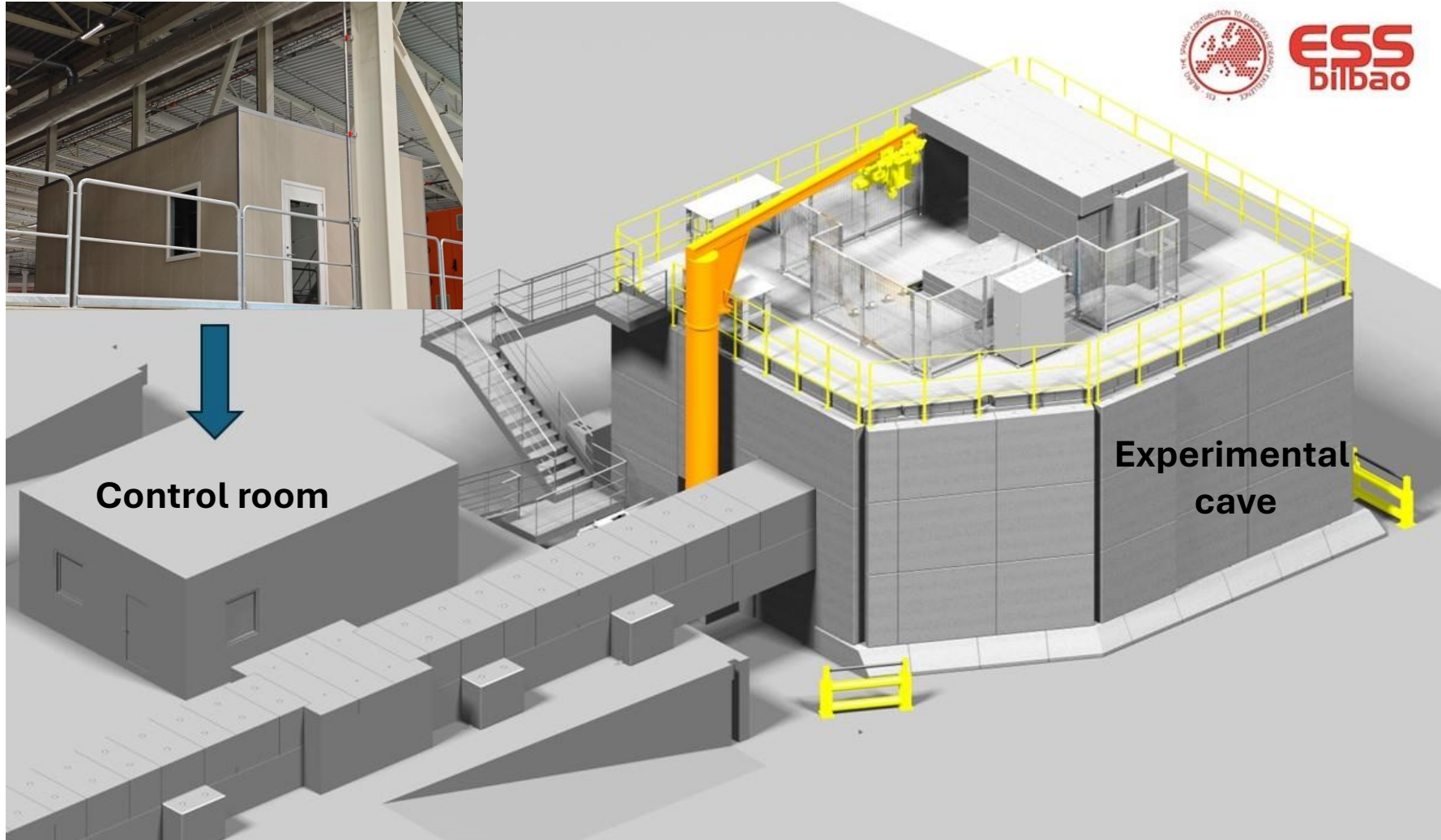
# Scattering vessel

- ✓ Deflection at sample position:  $\leq 1.5$  mm (vertical)
- ✓ Steel 316L (in agreement with Polarization Analysis)
- ✓ Vacuum  $\sim 10^{-3}$  mbar



# Experimental end station

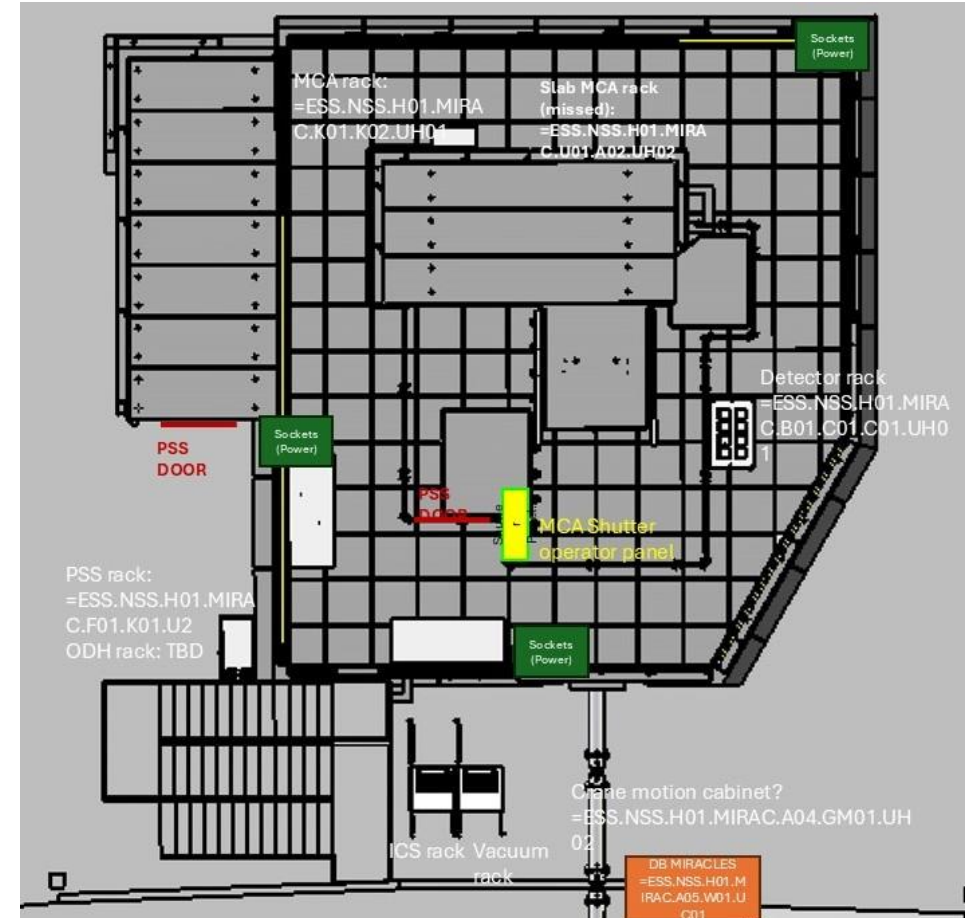
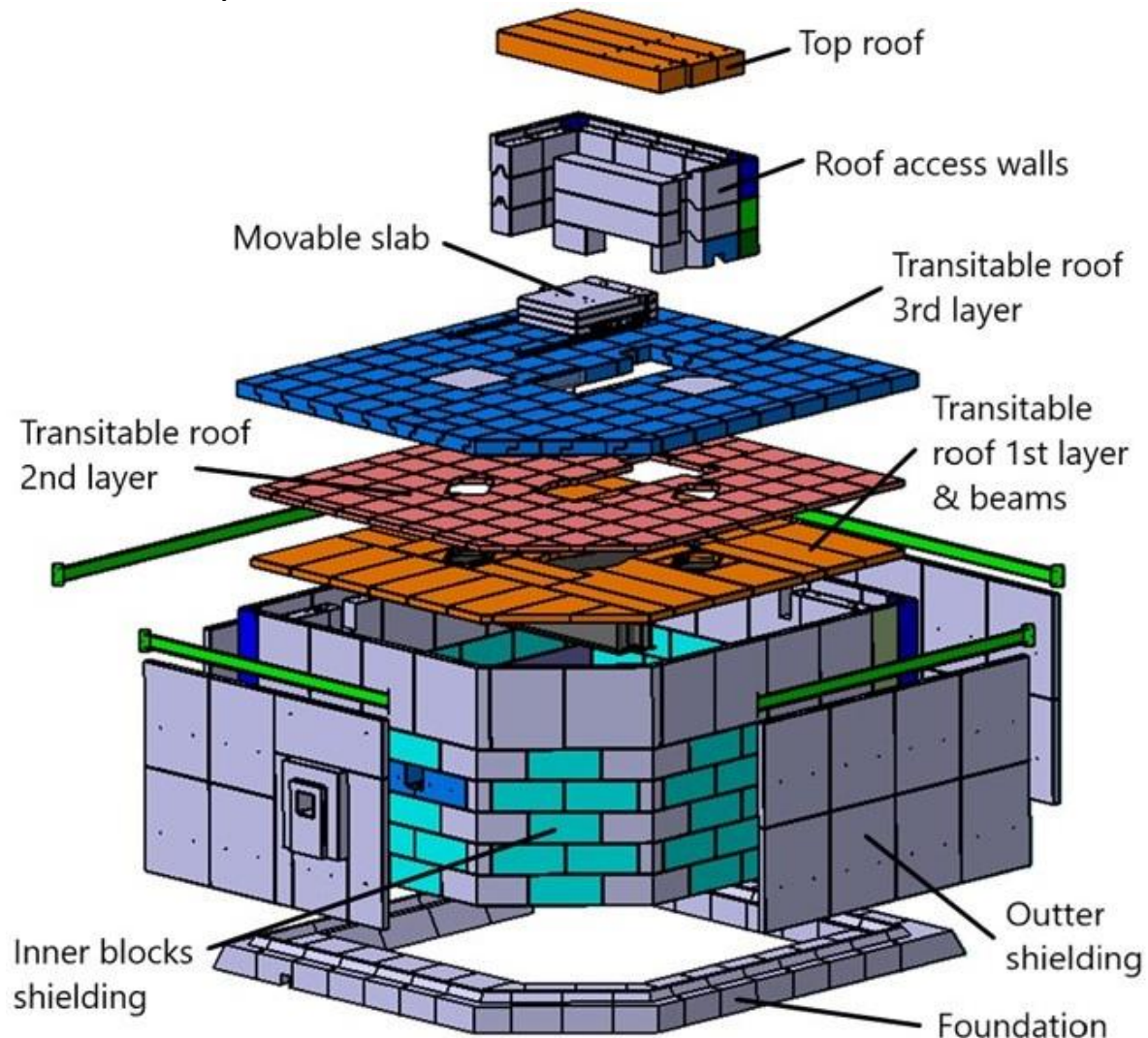
Experimental cave: the main building for scientific activities (roof), giving access to the sample position, hosting the sample preparation areas and handling / moving sample environment equipment.





# Experimental end station

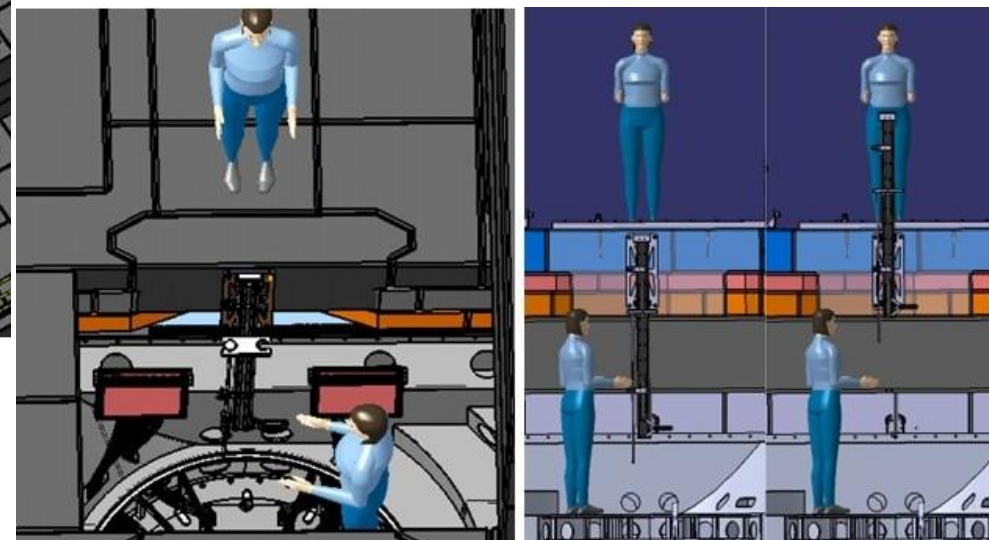
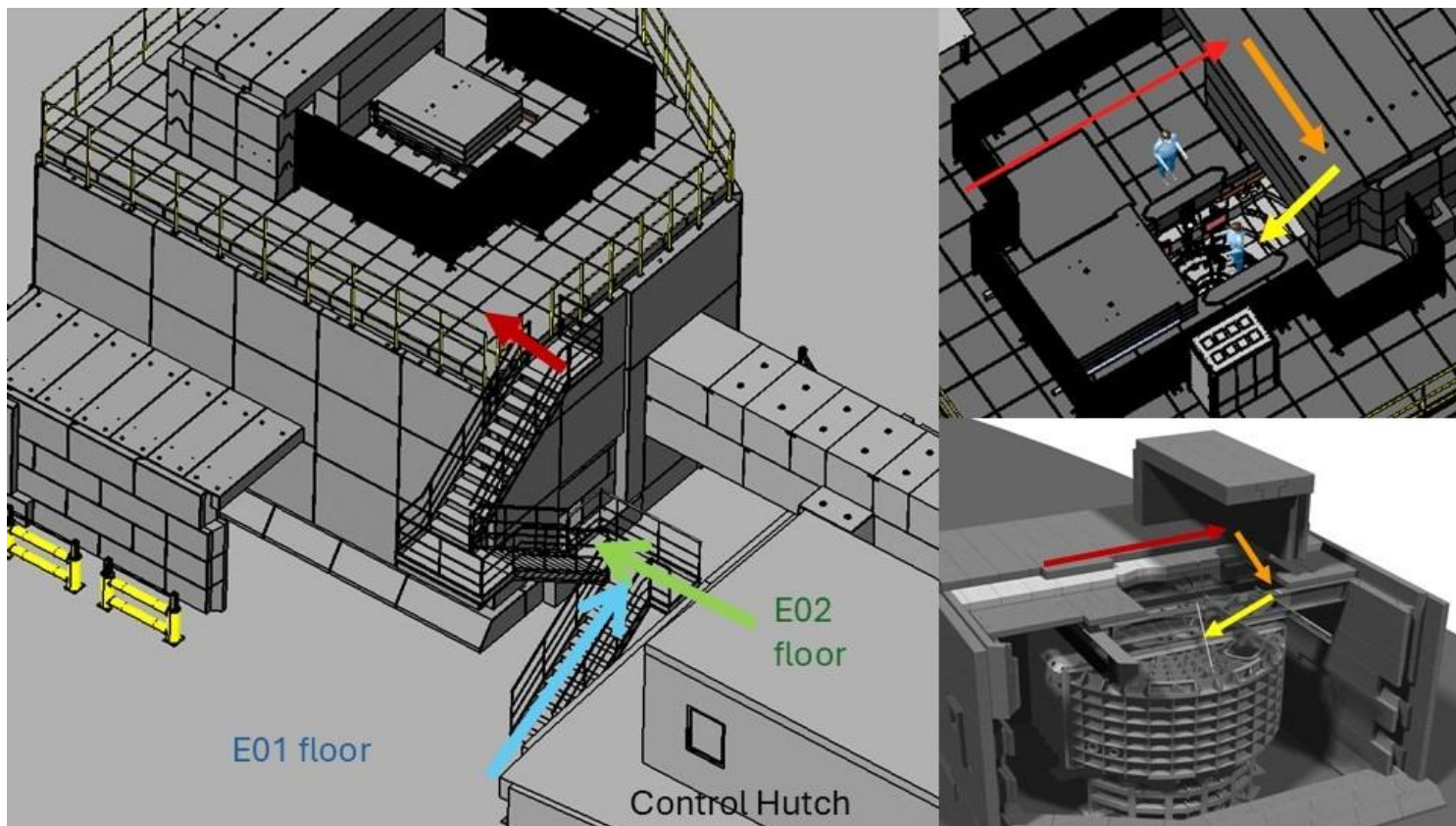
Cave design completed with the integration of the utilities, also considering development and planning related to operational aspects.



# Experimental end station

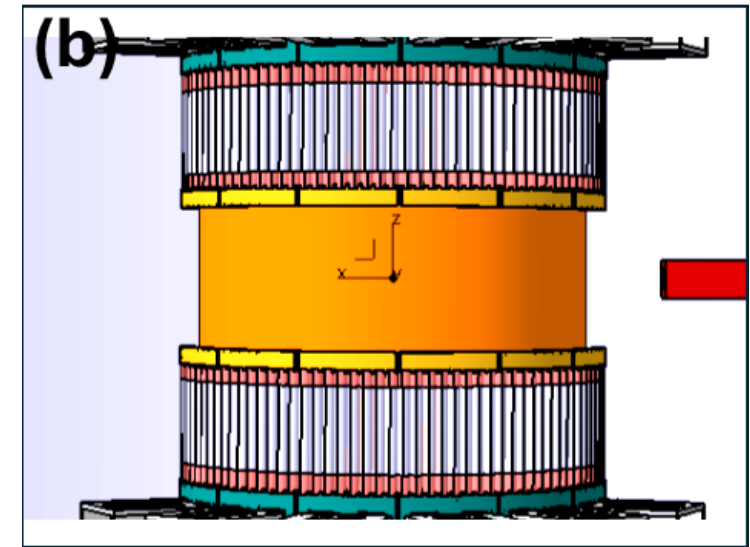
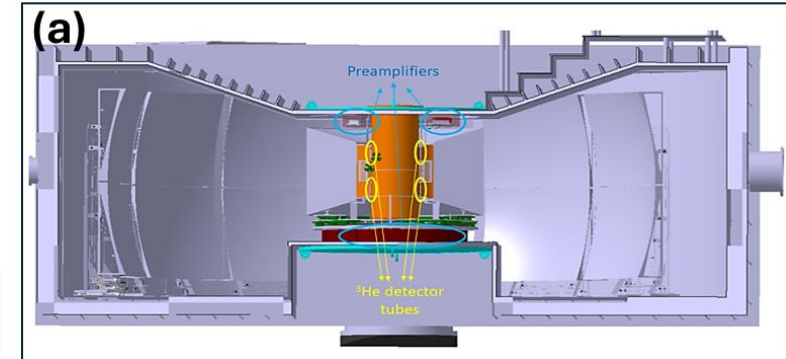
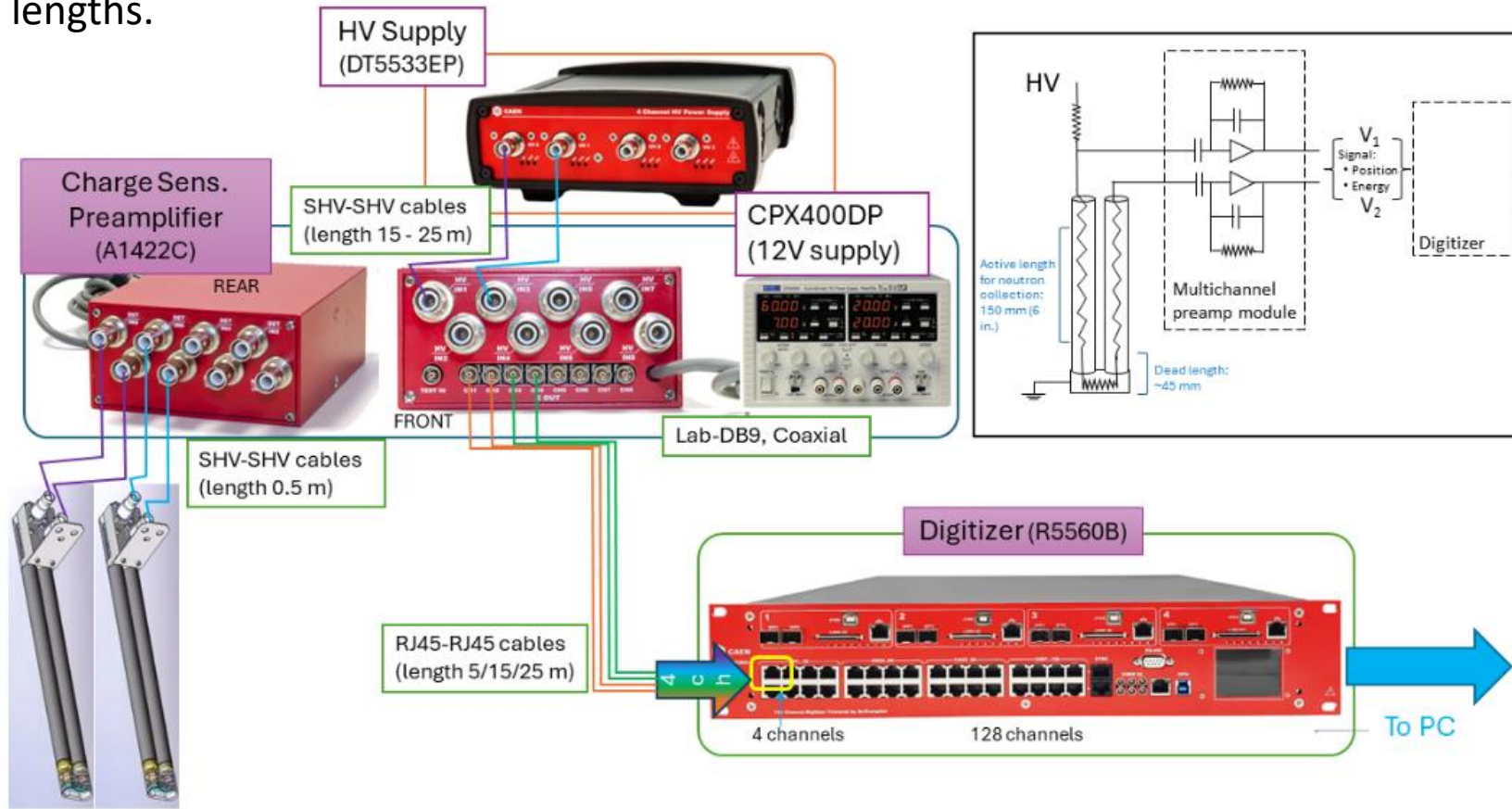
- Access to the sample position.
- Hosting the sample preparation areas and handling.
- Moving sample environment equipment.

A stick holder will be attached to the roof of the cave blocks to allow to reach the sticks for ergonomic transfer from and to the cave's roof to allow a fast release of activated samples.



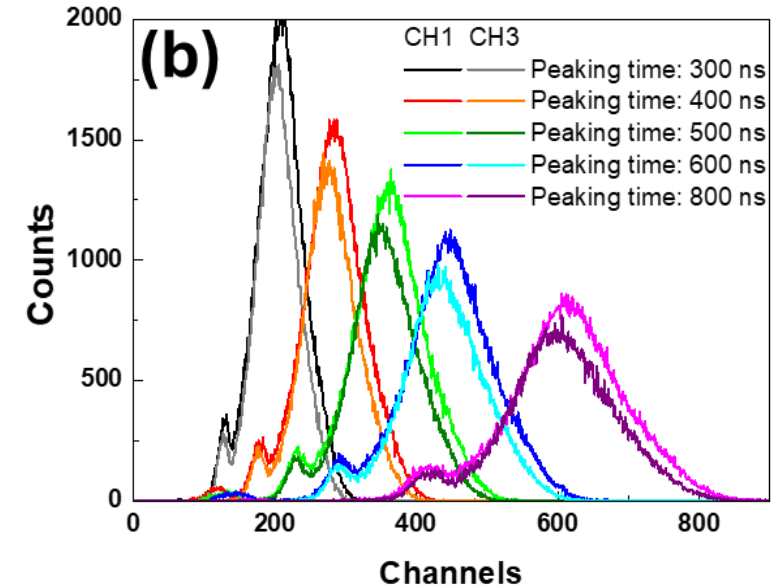
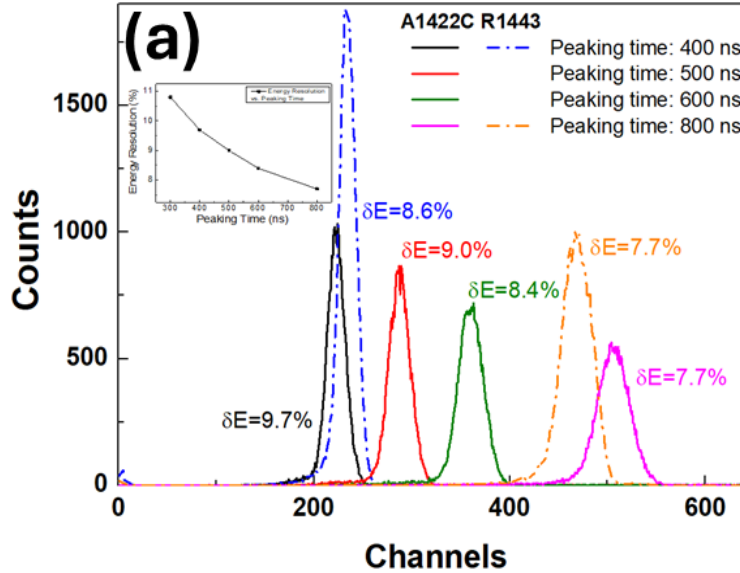
# Detectors & DAQ chain

A doublet assembly formed by two  $^3\text{He}$  tubes were design and manufactured to check the robustness of the U-shaped connection in terms of thermal stability, ground and RF isolation; two preamplifier modules were also tested. Finally, integration tests between the electronic devices included different cable lengths.



# Detectors & DAQ chain

Am-Be neutron source at the Nuclear Engineering Department of the Polytechnical University of Madrid.



Pulsed height spectra vs peaking time using the A1422 preamp module as a function of peaking time.

(a) in the counter configuration, including results from the R1443 preamp for comparison (inset: evolution of the energy resolution with peaking time);

(b) in the position sensitive configuration.



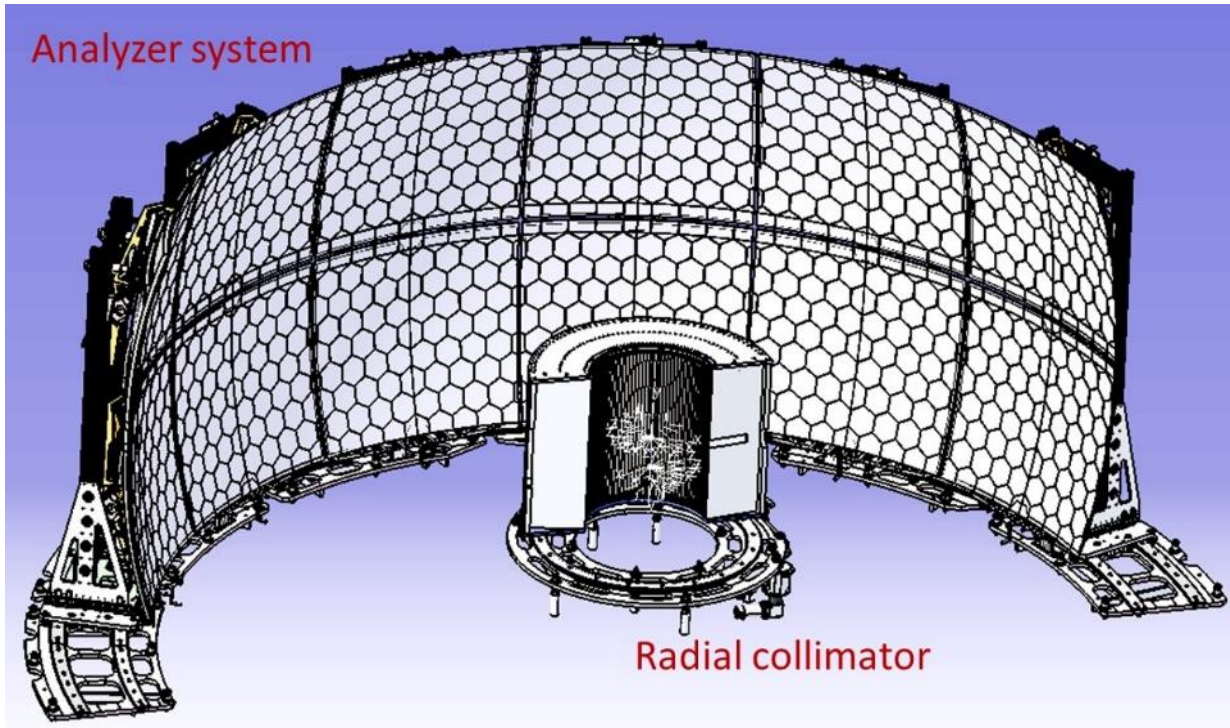
# Analyzer system

MIRACLES analyzer consists of:

- 2-spherical monochromator of radius 2.5 m.
- 12 spherical plates (6 plates for the top set and 6 for the bottom set).
- >1000 Si(111) wafers, 6 in. diameter, cut into hexagons.

The performance of the spectrometer, in terms of **energy resolution and flux, depends** critically on the features and the assembly procedure of the **Si(111) crystals**.

A systematic analysis of Si(111) wafers with different parameters was performed using the backscattering spectrometer IN16B at the Institut Laue-Langevin (ILL).

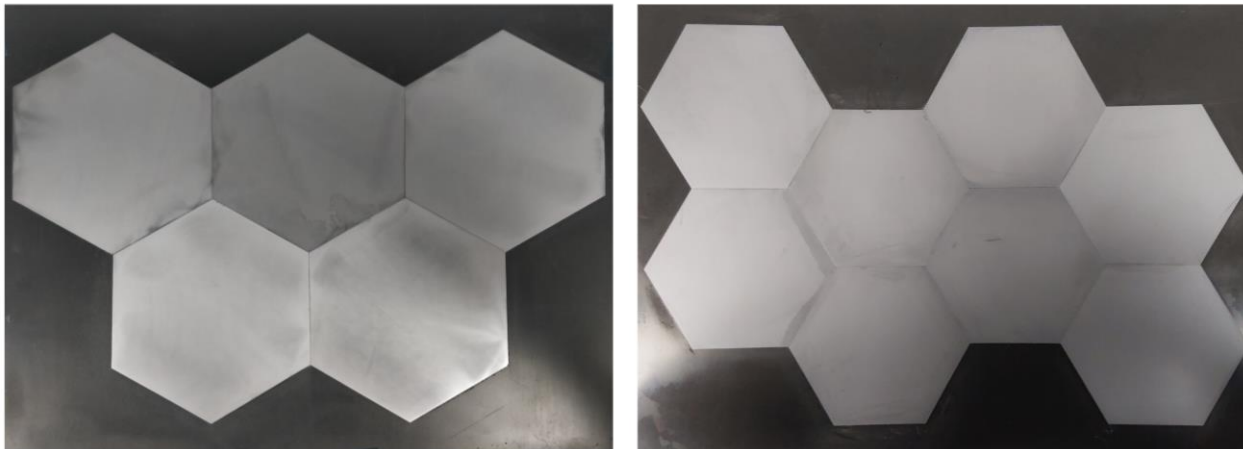


# Prototype analyzer

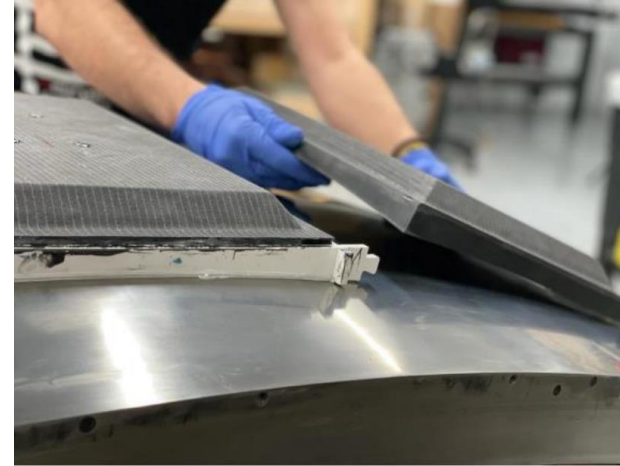
For the experiment, 10 panels distributed in 2 prototypes mounted with different Si crystals samples each, distributed into distinguished areas, onto spherical surface with a radius of 2000 mm.

Si samples:

- Single side polished.
- Hexagonal shape: 6 inches ( $\approx 150$  mm).
- Thickness: 575, 750, 1000, 1250 mm.
- Surface: etched (EC) vs. as-ground(AG).
- Growth method: Czochralski(CZ) vs. float zone(FZ).



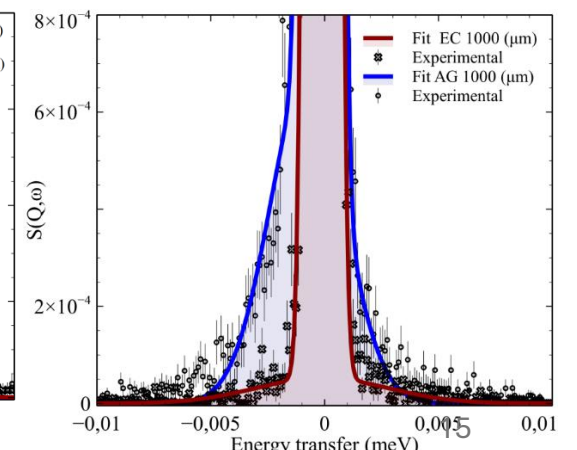
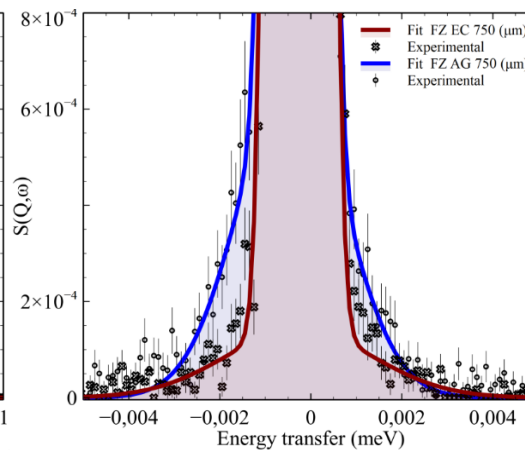
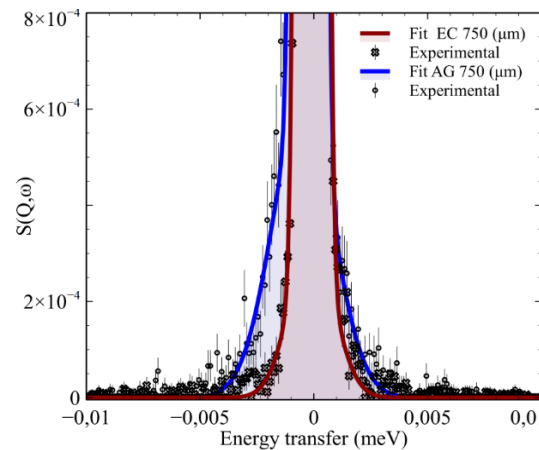
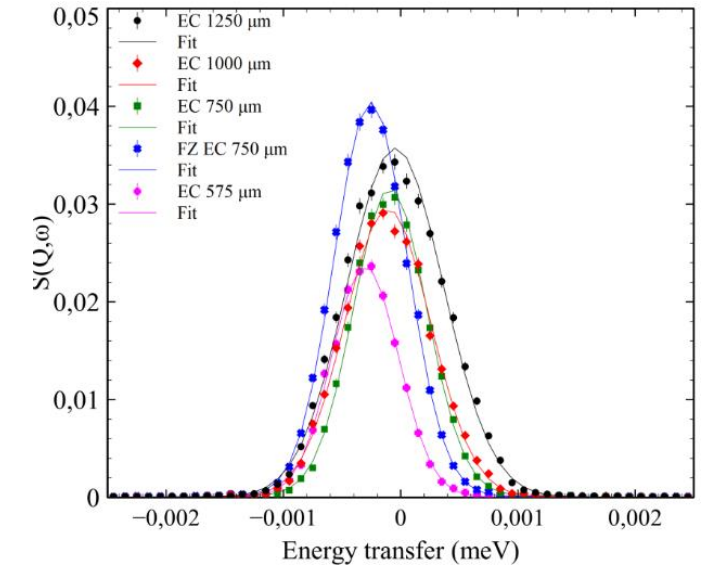
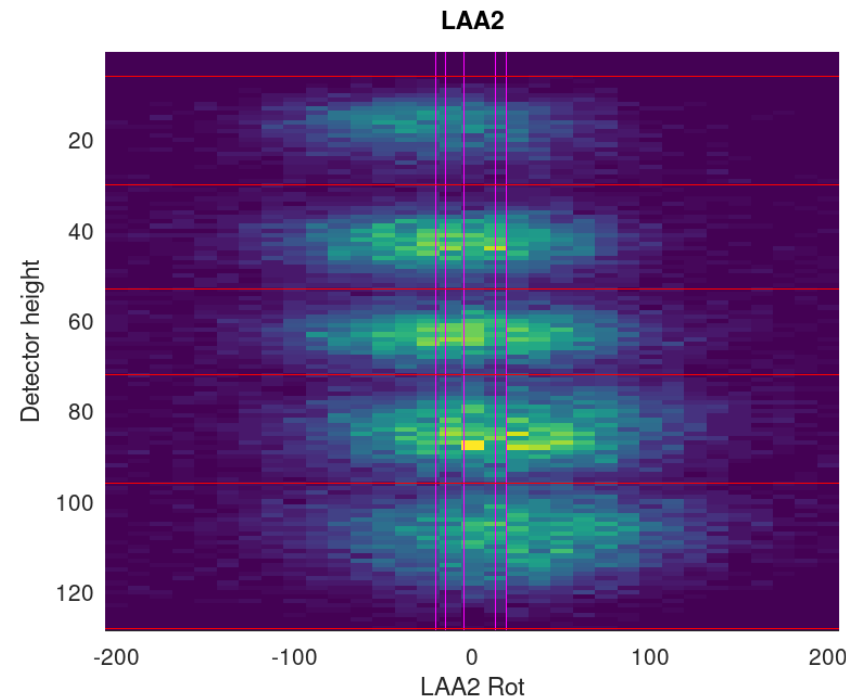
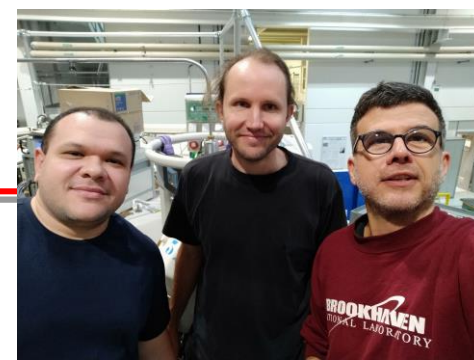
*Si hexagonal with 5 inches ( $\sim 120$  mm) and samples with 6 inches ( $\sim 150$  mm), the area covered with Si are the same  $\approx 0.07\text{m}^2$ .*



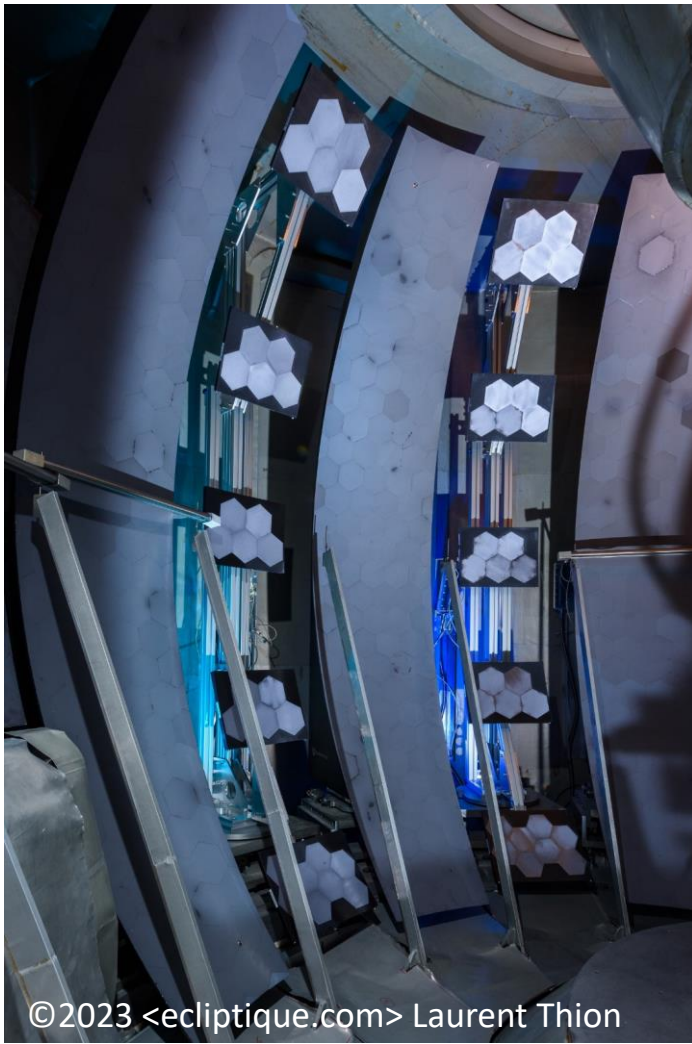
Si crystals glued using LOCTITE® EA 9466™.



# Prototype analyzer

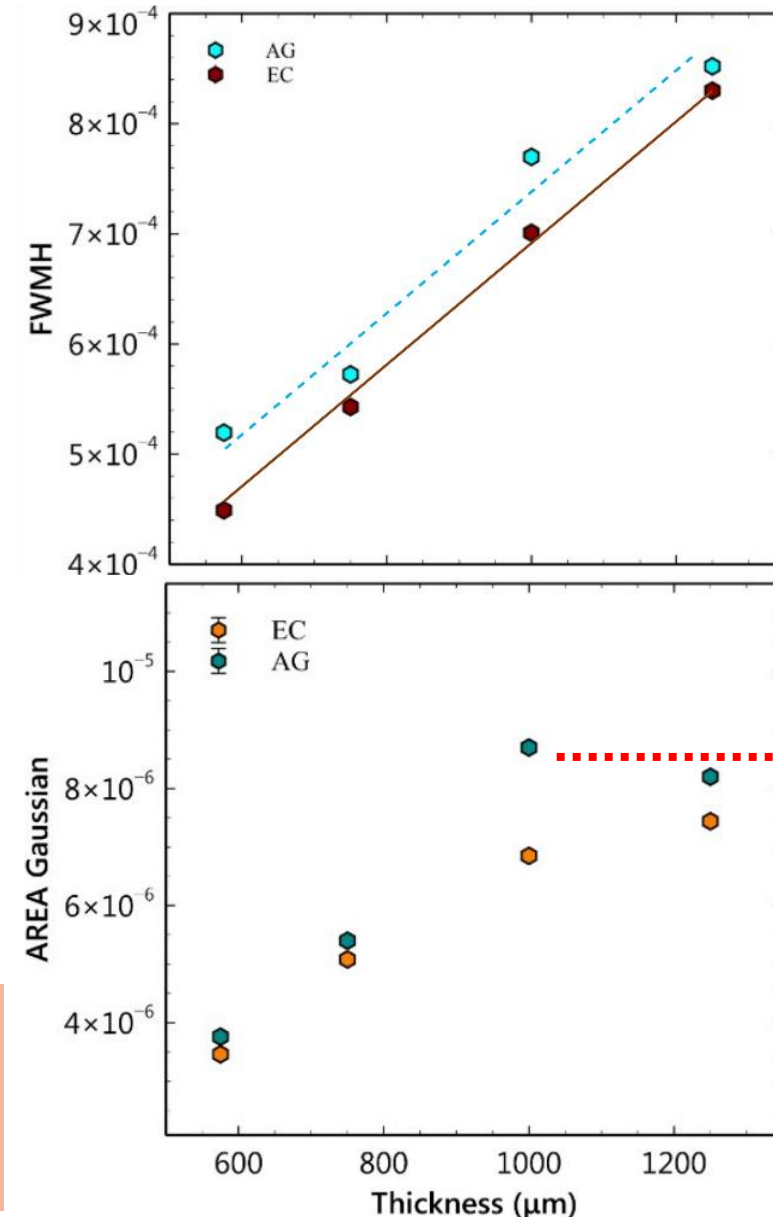


# Prototype analyzer



©2023 <ecliptique.com> Laurent Thion

- Flux FZ > CZ.
- EC crystals show symmetric QENS. So, we select the EC ones.
- Increasing thickness does not convey a relevant increase in flux (i.e. starts to reach the maximum limit).
- Saturate around 1000  $\mu\text{m}$ .
- FZ 1000  $\mu\text{m}$  EC seems the most suitable choice for MIRACLES.

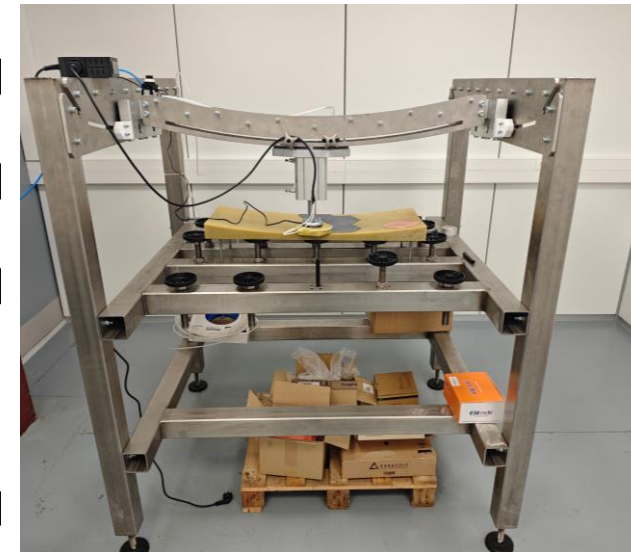
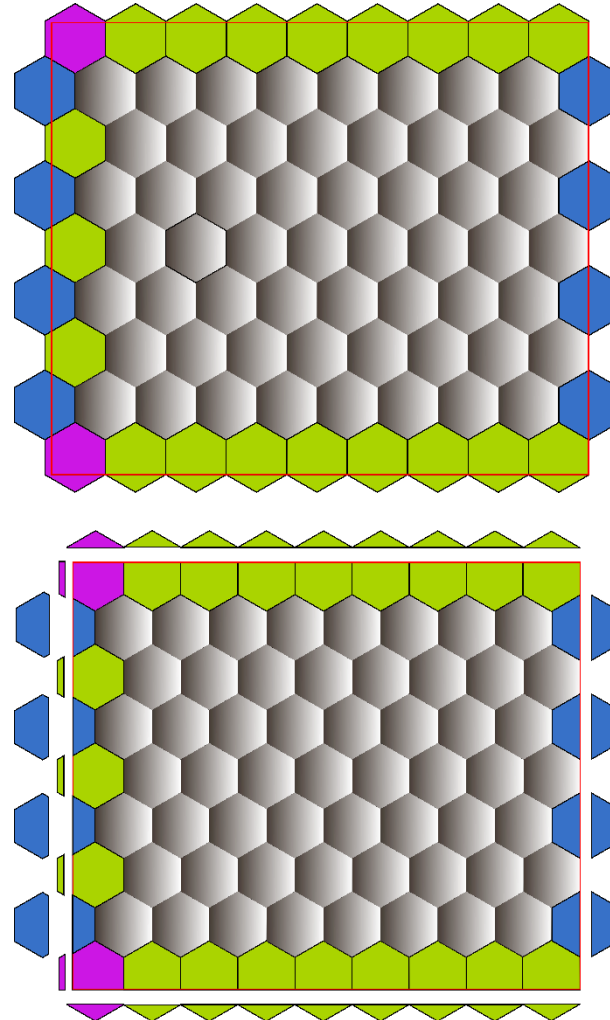


1<sup>o</sup> batch of the Si delivered!



# MIRACLES analyzer optical assembly

85 pieces (full hexagon or fraction) are needed for to cover one panel. 1020 for the total analyzer system.



Station for bending and gluing the Si crystals; pneumatic press; stamp head with a heating wire for keep temperature constant during the curing process of the glue.

# Sample positioning system

## 3-sample linear changer

- Loading up to 3 samples, in agreement with the Z-positioning range.
- Adaptor from threaded connection (sample stick) to bayonet connection.
- Lower ends with bayonet connection for interchangeable order, and also to make a fast release to the lead box.

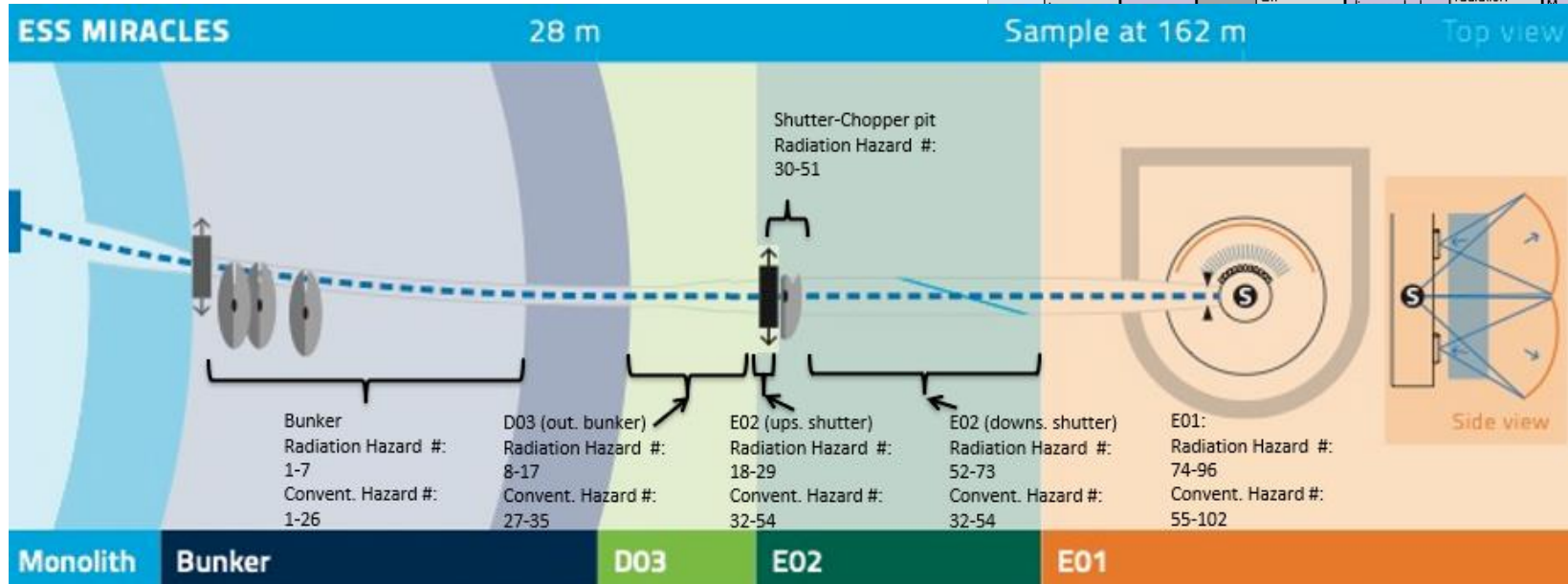
Bayonet-like connection for fast release



# IHA workshop

- ODH (MIRACLES ODH assessment ESS-5487918).
- Radiation, conventional hazards and their mitigations.

| Radiation Hazard Identification |                      |                     |                         |                 |   |  |  |                 |   | Risk Estimation and Reduction |                     |   |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---|--|--|-----------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| 1                               | 2                    | 3                   | 4                       | 5               | 8   | 9  | 10   | 11              | 12  | 13                            |                     |   |
| Building                        | Instrument Area      | Instrument Sub-area | Radiation Hazard Number | Mode            | Cause / Initiating Event                    | Person Affected                              | Source of Hazard   | Sub Mode / Task | Likelihood per year (From H Category) ESS-0000004 | Severity                      | Likelihood*Severity | Actions to Mitigate Risk (Risk Controls)  |
| D03                             | Primary Spectrometer | Bunker              | 1                       | Proton beam Off | Access to the bunker during maintenance     | Exposed worker without radiation safety task | Activated instrument components. Choppers/Guides/ Monitors | N/A             | H1<br>1   | dose < 2 mSv/evnt             |                     | a) Shielding and barriers to prevent access to the bunker area beyond where the work takes place<br>b) Signage.   |
| D03                             | Primary Spectrom     | Bunker              | 2                       | Proton beam Off | Access to the bunker - Barriers and signage | Exposed worker without radiation             | Activated instrument components. Choppers/Guides/ Monitors | N/A             | H3<br>1X10 <sup>-3</sup>                          | 2 < dose < 10 mSv/evnt        |                     | Radiation safety training required by all workers prior to accessing site. Badge access only. MIRACLES staff and users do not have access. Managed by bunker risk assessment. |
|                                 |                      |                     |                         |                 |   |  |  |                 | H3<br>1X10 <sup>-3</sup>                          | 2 < dose < 10 mSv/evnt        |                     | Radiation safety training required by all workers prior to accessing site. Badge access only. MIRACLES staff and users do not have access. Managed by bunker risk assessment. |
|                                 |                      |                     |                         |                 |   |  |  |                 | H3<br>1X10 <sup>-3</sup>                          | dose > 20 mSv/evnt            |                     | Check of bunker prior to closing. Audio and visual alarm prior to proton beam opening. Emergency stop of proton beam.   |
|                                 |                      |                     |                         |                 |   |  |  |                 | H4<br>1X10 <sup>-6</sup>                          | dose > 20 mSv/evnt            |                     | Check of bunker prior to closing. Audio and visual alarm prior to proton beam opening. Emergency stop of proton beam.   |
|                                 |                      |                     |                         |                 |   |  |  |                 | H4<br>1X10 <sup>-5</sup>                          | dose > 20 mSv/evnt            |                     | Radiation safety training required by all workers prior to accessing site. PSS lock of bunker.  |
|                                 |                      |                     |                         |                 |   |  |  |                 | H3<br>1X10 <sup>-3</sup>                          | dose > 20 mSv/evnt            |                     | Radiation safety training required by all workers prior to accessing site. PSS lock of bunker.  |
|                                 |                      |                     |                         |                 |   |  |  |                 | H1<br>1   | dose < 2 mSv/evnt             |                     | Guide shielding to achieve radiation levels equal or less than 3 microSv/year on touch. Pit prevents radiation with beam on but this is with beam off                         |



# MIRACLES: rescoping and impact in science

---

A **second analyzer**, another radial collimator and  $^3\text{He}$  detectors **on the right side**. The upgrade can be done **without any disruption of the operation program**, since all the integration, installation and adjustment features were already manufactured, in anticipation to this completion exercise.

## Strategy for rescoping

The feasibility of Si(333) reflections to carry out QENS measurements need to be demonstrated, so the completion needs to be done during hot commissioning.

Thus, the strategy for the rescoping we propose is the following:

- 1) To install the detector banks of the right side + preamps (the digitizer will be available with extra channels for this right-side  $^3\text{He}$  tubes).
- 2) To install the right-side radial collimator.
- 3) To install the frame of the analyzer, prior to hot commissioning.
- 4) To install  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the right-side analyzer panels with Si(111) crystals (we recommend the top part).

To wait until Si(333) reflections are tested to decide the completion of the bottom part with either Si(111) crystals or Si(311) crystals.

# MIRACLES: rescoping and impact in science

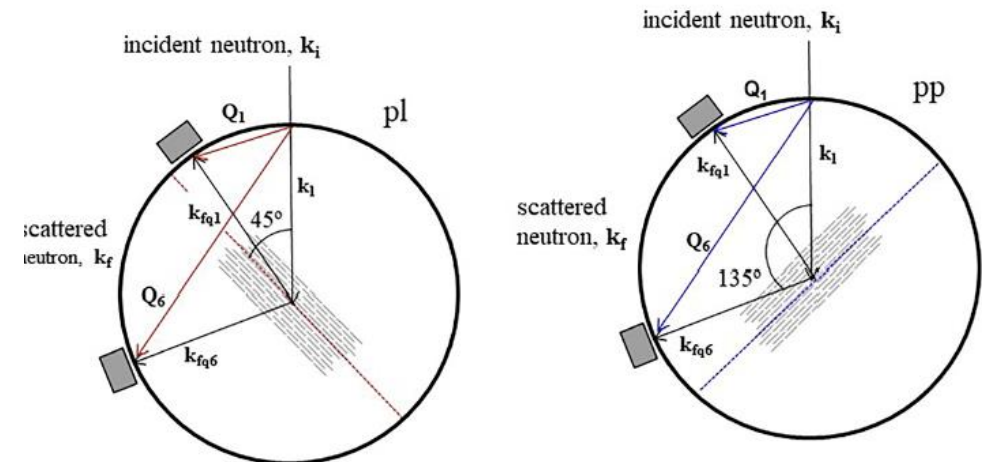
## Flux increase (and likely Q-range increase)

- If Si(333) reflections work, neutron flux could double, enabling exploration of new phenomena requiring high flux.
- If Si(333) is not viable, using Si(111) and Si(311) will still increase flux by 50%, expand the Q range, and enhance bandwidth around elastic peaks, potentially revealing confined diffusion effects at the atomic scale.

## Anisotropy dynamics

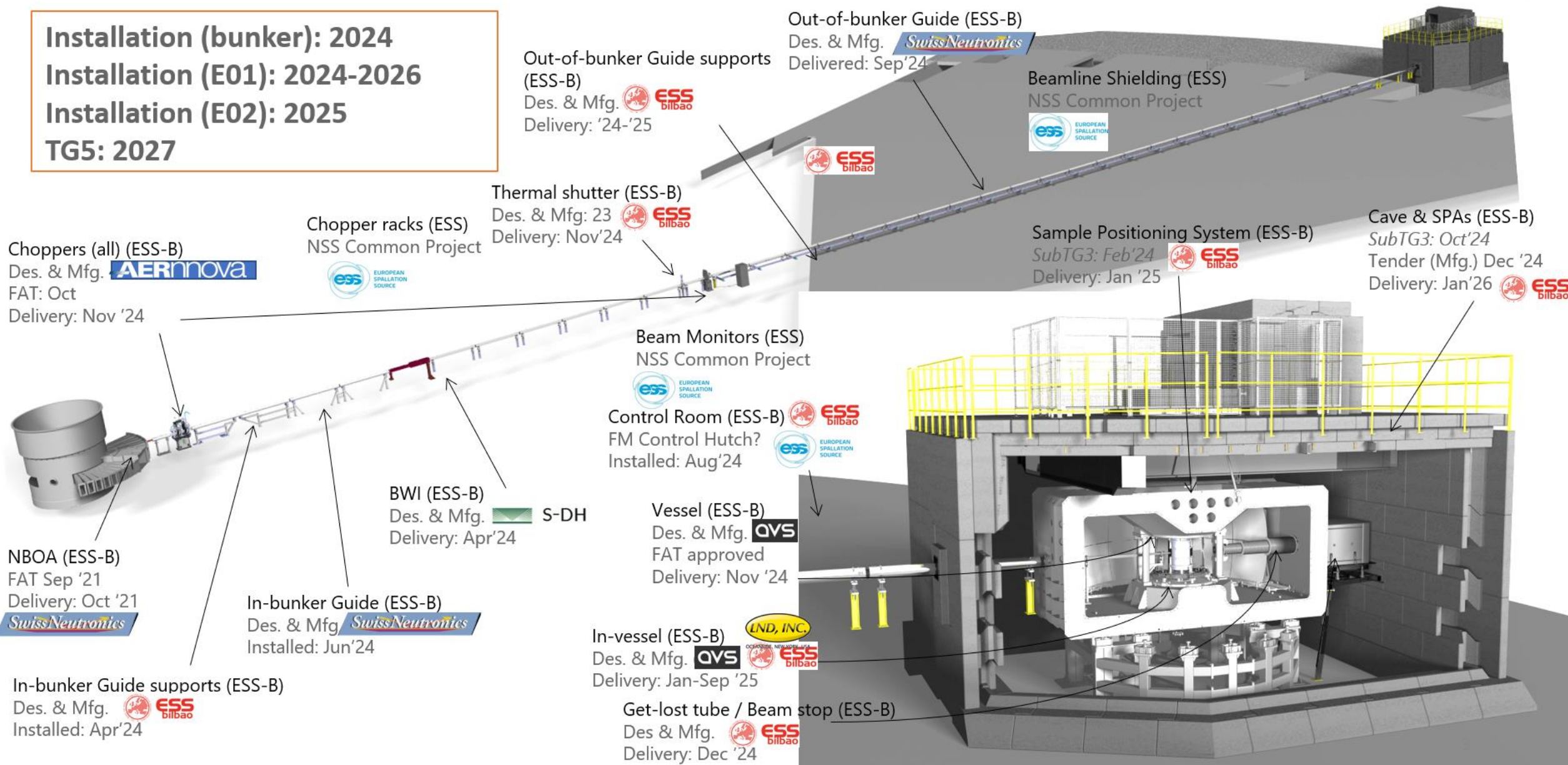
It is interesting to test the anisotropy of the dynamics of water in some materials, like oriented films. An example can be shown in hydration in layered clays.

- Full coverage will allow simultaneous transmission and reflection mode measurements under identical conditions, unlike the current setup, which requires rotating samples for separate measurements.








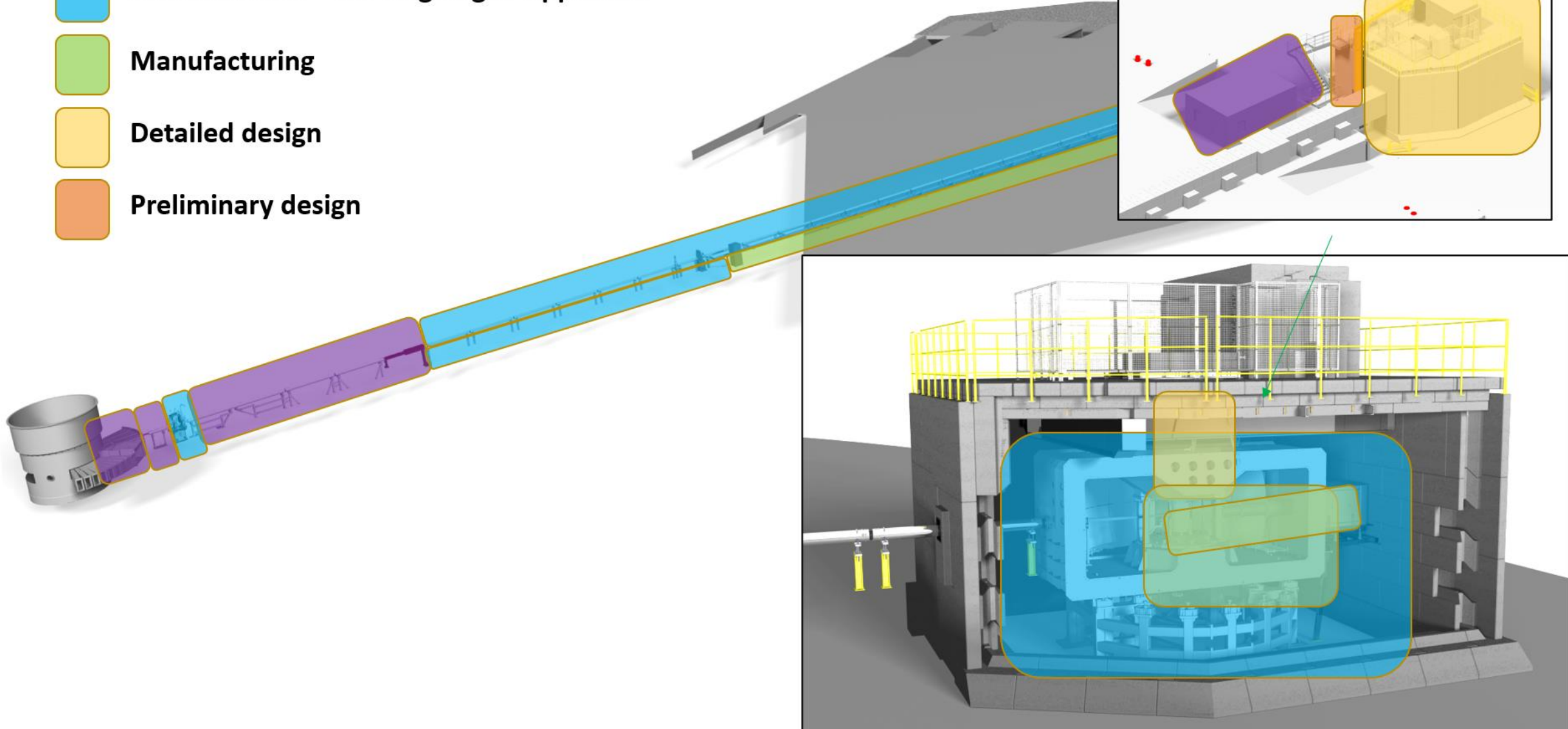
# Status of MIRACLES instrument (Oct'24)

**Installation (bunker): 2024**  
**Installation (E01): 2024-2026**  
**Installation (E02): 2025**  
**TG5: 2027**



# Maturity Level (01/10/2024)

-  Installed
-  Manufactured – FAT ongoing or approved
-  Manufacturing
-  Detailed design
-  Preliminary design



# MIRACLES core team

- Mechanical Engineers (also vacuum and survey/alignment)



Alex Conde



Iván Aranda



Aitor Zugazaga

- Control and Electrical Engineers



Idoia Mazkaran



Giles Harper

- Neutronics and Data Scientists



Octavio G del Moral



Roberto Martínez

- Scientists



Jose E. M. Pereira



Heloisa N. Bordallo



Félix J. Villacorta







Thank you!